THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society

VOLUME IV

F–G

OXFORD

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP
OXFORD LONDON GLASGOW
NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
KUALA LUMPUR SINGAPORE JAKARTA HONG KONG TOKYO
DELHI BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI
NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM CAPE TOWN

FIRST PUBLISHED 1933
REPRINTED 1961, 1970, 1978

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY ERIC BUCKLEY
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *g*o (g^{o}).
h ... *h*o! (h^{o}).
r ... *r*un (rʌn), ter*r*ier (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... he*r* (həɹ), far*th*e*r* (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *s*ee (sī), *c*e*ss* (ses).
w ... *w*en (wen).
hw ... *wh*en (hwen).
y ... *y*es (yes).

þ as in *th*in (þin), ba*th* (baþ).
ð ... *th*en (ðen), ba*th*e (bē^{ı}ð).
ʃ ... *sh*op (ʃɒp), di*sh* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *ch*op (tʃɒp), di*tch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... vi*s*ion (vi·ʒən), dé*j*euner (de*z*o^{n}e).
dʒ ... *j*u*dg*e (dʒʋdʒ).
ŋ ... si*ng*i*ng* (si·ŋiŋ), thi*nk* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... fi*ng*er (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal*, envi*ron* (aṅvɪ̄roṅ).
lʸ ... It. sera*gl*io (serā·lʸo).
nʸ ... It. si*gn*ore (si*n*ʸo·ɾe).
χ ... Ger. a*ch* (aχ), Sc. lo*ch* (loχ, loχʷ).
χʸ ... Ger. i*ch* (iχʸ), Sc. ni*ch*t (nèχʸt).
γ ... Ger. sa*g*en (zā·γĕn).
γʸ ... Ger. le*g*en, re*g*nen (lē·γʸĕn, rē·γʸnĕn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.	LONG.	OBSCURE.
a as in Fr. *à la* mode (a la mod').	ā as in *a*lms (āmz), b*a*r (bāɹ).	ă as in *a*mœb*a* (ămē·bă).
ai ... aye=*y*es (ai), Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă).		
æ ... m*a*n (mæn).		ӑ ... *a*ccept (ӑkse·pt), mani*a*c (mē^{ı}·niӑk).
ɑ ... p*a*ss (pɑs), ch*a*nt (tʃɑnt).		
ɑu ... l*ou*d (lɑud), n*ow* (nɑu).		
ʌ ... c*u*t (kʌt), s*o*n (sʌn).	ɝ̄ ... c*u*rl (kɝ̄ɹl), f*ur* (fɝ̄ɹ).	ŭ ... dat*u*m (dē^{ı}·tŭm).
e ... y*e*t (yet), t*e*n (ten).	ē (ē^{o})... th*e*re (ðē^{o}ɹ), p*ea*r, p*a*re (pē^{o}ɹ).	ĕ ... m*o*ment (mō^{u}·mĕnt), sev*e*ral (se·vĕrăl).
e ... surv*ey sb.* (sɚ̄·ɪve), Fr. attach*é* (ataʃ*e*).	ē (ē^{ı})... r*ei*n, r*a*in (rē^{ı}n), th*ey* (ðē^{ı}).	ĕ ... separ*a*te (*adj.*) (se·părĕt).
‖ɛ ... Fr. ch*e*f (ʃɛf).	ɛ̄ ... Fr. f*ai*re (fɛ̄r').	
ə ... ev*e*r (evəɹ), nat*i*on (nē^{ı}·ʃən).	ə̄ ... f*ir* (fəɹ), f*e*rn (fə̄ɹn), *ea*rth (əɹþ).	ė ... add*e*d (æ·dėd), *e*state (ėstē^{ı}·t).
əi ... *I, eye,* (əi), b*i*nd (bəind).		
‖ə ... Fr. eau d*e* vie (ō də vī').		
i ... s*i*t (sit), m*y*st*i*c (mistik).	ī (ī^{o})... b*ie*r (bī^{o}ɹ), cl*ea*r (klī^{o}ɹ).	ĭ ... van*i*ty (væ·nĭti).
i ... Psych*e* (səi·k*i*), r*e*act (r*i*$_{ı}$æ·kt).	ī ... th*ie*f (þīf), s*ee* (sī).	ĭ ... r*e*main (rĭmē^{ı}·n), b*e*lieve (bĭlī·v).
o ... ach*o*r (ē^{ı}·koɹ), m*o*rality (moræ·lĭti).	ō (ō^{o})... b*oa*r, b*o*re (bō^{o}ɹ), gl*o*ry (glō^{o}·ri).	ŏ ... the*o*ry (þī·ŏri).
oi ... *oi*l (oil), b*oy* (boi).		
o ... her*o* (hī^{o}·r*o*), z*o*ology (z*o*$_{ı}$ɒlŏdʒi).	ō (ō^{u})... s*o*, s*ow* (sō^{u}), s*ou*l (sō^{u}l).	ŏ ... vi*o*let (vəi·ŏlĕt), par*o*dy (pæ·rŏdi).
ɒ ... wh*a*t (hwɒt), w*a*tch (wɒtʃ).	ɒ̄ ... w*a*lk (wɒ̄k), w*a*rt (wɒ̄ɹt).	ŏ ... *au*thority (ŏþo·rĭti).
ɒ, ɒ̀* .. g*o*t (gɒt), s*o*ft (sɒft).	ɒ̄ ... sh*o*rt (ʃɒ̄ɹt), th*o*rn (þɒ̄ɹn).	ŏ ... c*o*nnect (kŏne·kt), amaz*o*n (æ·măzŏn).
‖ö ... Ger. K*ö*ln (köln).	‖ō̄ ... Fr. c*oeu*r (kō̄r).	
‖ö ... Fr. p*eu* (pö).	‖ȫ ... Ger. G*ö*the (gȫtĕ), Fr. je*û*ne (zȫn).	
u ... f*u*ll (ful), b*oo*k (buk).	ū (ū^{o}).. p*oo*r (pū^{o}ɹ), m*oo*rish (mū^{o}·riʃ).	
iu ... d*u*ration (diurē^{ı}·ʃən).	iū, ^{ı}ū... p*u*re (piū^{o}ɹ), l*u*re (l^{ı}ū^{o}ɹ).	iŭ, ^{ı}ŭ verd*u*re (vɝ̄·ɹdiŭɹ), measu*re* (me·ʒ^{ı}ŭɹ).
u ... unto (ɤ·ntu), fr*u*gality (fr*u*-).	ū̄ ... t*wo* m*oo*ns (tū̄ mū̄nz).	ŭ̄ ... alt*o*gether (ɢltŭ̄ge·ðəɹ).
iu ... Matthe*w* (mæ·þiu), virt*ue* (vɝ̄·ɹtiu).	iū̄, ^{ı}ū̄... *few* (fiū̄), l*u*te (l^{ı}ū̄t).	iŭ̄ ... circ*u*lar (sɝ̄·ɹkiŭ̄lăɹ).
‖ü ... Ger. M*ü*ller (mü·lĕr).		
‖ü ... Fr. d*u*ne (dün).	‖ǖ ... Ger. gr*ü*n (grǖn), Fr. j*us* (zǖ).	

^{o} (see ī^{o}, ē^{o}, ō^{o}, ū^{o}), ^{ı}, ^{u} (see ē^{ı}, ō^{u}) } see Vol. I, p. xxxiv, note 3.

' as in able (ē^{ı}b'l), eaten (īt'n) = voice-glide.

* ɒ̀ the *o* in s*o*ft, of medial or doubtful length.

‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e, o,* representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as ɛ, ɒ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɒ, or ɒ, above); as in *ɛnde* from *andi* (OHG. *antî*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mɒnn* from *mann*, *ɒn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., *adj.*, adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq...... = in Antiquities.
aphet..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol...... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot...... = in Botany.
Build...... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.)..... = century.
Cat..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect...... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb. ..... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch...... = in Conchology.
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram...... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind...... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.)..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's [Johnson.
lang. ..... = language.
LG..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math...... = in Mathematics.
ME..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med.L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG..... = Old High German.
OIr..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt...... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont...... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr...... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet...... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych...... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic. Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol...... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xxx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

F.

F (ef), the sixth letter of the Roman alphabet, represents historically the 6th letter (*waw*) of the Semitic alphabet, which expressed the sounds of *w* (approximately) and the related vowel *u*. In early Greek writing the letter had at first the same twofold power; but subsequently its accidental varieties of form came to be differentiated in function, the form F (retaining the 6th place in the alphabet) being appropriated to the consonantal use, while V or Y served for the vowel, and is the source of the Roman U, V, Y, as explained under those letters. As the sound *w* was lost in the chief literary Greek dialects of the classical period, its sign *ϝ* (called by the grammarians from its form the DIGAMMA) is not included in the later Gr. alphabet. In the Roman adoption of the Gr. alphabet the sound given to the 6th letter was the voiceless labiodental spirant (f). In OE. the letter retained the sound (f) unless it stood between two vowels, when it was pronounced as the corresponding voiced spirant (v). In the S.W., according to some scholars, the voiced sound was used also initially. In mod. Eng. F is always sounded (f), exc. in the word *of*, where it is voiced to (v) through absence of stress.

In MSS. a capital F was often written as ff. A misunderstanding of this practice has caused the writing of Ff or ff at the beginning of certain family names, *e.g.* Ffiennes, Ffoulkes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (*Z.*) 6 Semivocales syndon seofan: f, l, m, n, r, s, x. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F., If ye drawe in length and therewithall put your under lippe to your ouer teeth, ye shall heare the verie sound of EF.

b. *attrib.* (see quots.).

1836 DUBOURG *Violin* (1878) 274 The parallel holes on each side .. were .. straighter than what are called the *ſ* holes. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 500 The holes in the belly of the violin are called the *ſ* holes from their shape.

II. Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (6th) in the alphabet.

1. F, f, *ſ* is used to denote anything occupying the sixth place in a series. (Cf. A, B, C, etc.)

2. In Music F is the name of the 4th note of the diatonic scale of C major; called F in Germany, *fa* in France and Italy. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic. *F clef*: the bass clef (see CLEF [1]), placed on the line in the stave appropriated to the note F; its form or is said to be a corruption of that of the letter.

1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 53 Place the first finger on every black key except F-sharp. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 214 Boldinacci when her F in alt Had touched the silver tops of Heaven itself. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 184 The Sonata in C..contained when completed a long Andante in F.

III. Abbreviations.

1. F. = various proper names, as Frederick, Fanny; = Fellow in F.G.S., F.R.S., etc. Also a. = FATHER as a title of Roman Catholic priests. b. *Physics.* F. = Fahrenheit (thermometer). c. *Comm.* F. A. A. or f. a. a. = *free of all average*; f. o. b. = *free on board.* d. In a ship's log F stands for *fog*; FF for *thick fog.* e. In Music *f* stands for *forte* (loud), *ff* for *fortissimo* (very loud), but sometimes *ff* stands for *piu forte* (louder), and *fortissimo* is indicated by *fff.* f. F formerly used in criminal procedure (see quots.). g. F (orig. standing for 'fine') is the distinctive mark of a particular description of black-lead pencil; also *attrib.* h. As a chemical symbol, F = Fluorine.

1551 *Act* 5-6 *Edw. VI*, c. 4 To be..burned in the cheeke with an hot yron, hauing the letter F. whereby..they may be knowne..for fraymakers and fighters. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, F. is a letter wherewith felons &c. are branded and marked with a hot iron, on their being admitted to the benefit of clergy.

2. *The three F's* (see quot.).

1881 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/4 Fair rents, fixity of tenure, and free sale, popularly known as the three F's. 1891 *Ibid.* 8 Sept. 3/3 Why not go in at once for the three F's—fair rent, fixity of tenure, and free sale.

Fa (fä), *sb.* [Originally the first syllable of the L. *famuli*: see GAMUT.] The name given by Guido to the fourth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the 4th note of the octave.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Sol and ut and la, And that froward file that men clepis fa. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* (1771) 4 There be in Musicke but vi. Notes, which are called vt, re. mi, fa, sol, la. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Fa, one of the highest Notes in Musique. 1890 W. H. CUMMINGS *Rudim. Music* 202 In France it is customary to call the sounds by fixed syllables instead of letters, as follows:

Do or Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do or Ut.
C. D. E. F. G. A. B. C.

Hence as *vb.* (see quot.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 120, I will carie no Crotchets: Ile Re you, Ile Fa you; do you note me?

Fa, obs. f. of FEW.

Fa, faa, obs. ff. of FOE.

Fa', faa, Sc. ff. of FALL.

Fa'ard, Sc. pronunc. of *favoured*; only in compounds, as *ill-, well-fa'ard.*

Fab, obs. and Sc. var. of FOB.

Fabaceous (fābē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. late L. *fabāce-us* (f. *faba* bean) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Having the nature of a bean, like a bean.

1727–36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH; and in later Dicts.

† **Fa·bal,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *fabāl-is*, f. *faba* bean.] 'Of or belonging to a bean' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81). 1692–1732 in COLES.

Fabel(l, var. of FAVEL.

‖ **Fabella** (fābe·lā). Pl. -æ. [mod. L. *fabella*, dim. of *faba* bean.] (See quot. 1884.)

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 89 A fabella is preserved behind the outer condyle. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fabellæ*, a name for the sesamoid bones in the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle of the dog and other animals.

† **Fabellator.** *Obs.*—° [as if a. L. **fābellātor*, f. *fābella*, dim. of *fābula* story.]

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

Fabes: see FEABERRY *dial.*, gooseberry.

Fabian (fē·biăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Fabiānus* of or belonging to a Fabius or to the Fabian gens.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Roman gens Fabia.

1842 MACAULAY *Battle Lake Regillus* xvii, Tall Caeso was the bravest man Of the brave Fabian race.

2. Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Q. Fabius Maximus, surnamed Cunctator ('Delayer') from the tactics which he employed against Hannibal in the Second Punic War, and which consisted in avoiding a battle, and weakening the enemy by cutting off supplies and by continual skirmishing.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 826 In vain sage Washington ..Plays round his foes with more than Fabian skill. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* Oct. 615/2 The Fabian policy to which Sir Robert Peel has tied himself up. 1849 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. x. 433 The Fabian Duke succeeded in checking his zeal.

b. *Fabian Society*: a society founded in 1884, consisting of Socialists who advocate a 'Fabian' policy as opposed to immediate attempts at revolutionary action. Hence *Fabian principles*, etc.

B. *sb.*

† 1. *Flaunting Fabian*: see quot. 1598.

[Perh. originally a transl. of L. *licens Fabius*, used by Propertius with reference to the Fabian priests of Pan, and the licence permitted them at the Lupercalia.]

1598 FLORIO, *Brauazzo*, a swashbuckler, a swaggrer, a cutter, a quareller, a roister, a flaunting fabian. *Ibid.*, *Sfoggiatore*, a riotous, lauish, flauting fabian, a carelesse fellow, an vnthrift. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 46 Of all fishes the flanting Fabian or Palmerin of England .. is Cadwallader Herring.

2. A member of the 'Fabian Society', or one who sympathizes with its opinions.

1891 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 242/3 The first essay..on 'The Impracticability of Socialism,' will hardly win souls away from the Fabians.

Fabiform (fē·bifōm), *a.* [f. L. *faba* bean + -(I)FORM: see -FORM.] Bean-shaped.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1287 Short; in a side view, very broad fabiform. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 44 Corpus Luteum is somewhat fabiform, of a dull yellow tint.

Fable (fē·b'l), *sb.* Forms: 4, 6 fabel(l, 4–5 fabil(l, fabul(le, 4– fable. [a. F. *fable* (OF. also *fiabe*, *fauble*, Pr. *faula*) ad. L. *fābula* discourse, narrative, story, dramatic composition, the plot of a play, a fable, f. *fārī* to speak: see FATE.]

1. A fictitious narrative or statement; a story not founded on fact.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23857 (Cott.), Bot war a ribaude us tald, of a fantime or of a fabel. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiii. 11, I sall lere 3ow noght þe fabils of poetis, na the storis of tyraunts. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G vj b, The poetes..sayen and rehercen many fables and thynges meruayllous. 1577 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 64 Keepe them [children] from reading of fayned fables..and wanton stories. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 118 Those lofty fables and romances, which recount in solemn cantos the deeds of knighthood. 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* XII. in *Fables* 441 It seems a Fable, tho' the Fact I saw. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. x. (1840) 142 If we may take the story of Job for a history, not a fable. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxi, Some say he kissed her, but that's a fable. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* II. i. 3 It is a most enchanting fable..that is, if it be not a fact.

b. *esp.* A fictitious story relating to supernatural or extraordinary persons or incidents, and more or less current in popular belief; a myth or legend. (Now *rare.*) Also, legendary or mythical stories in general; mythological fiction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6995 (Cott.), In his [Saleph's] time war þe fabuls written .. Saturnus and sir iubiter. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cvi. 81 Of this last ende and buriyng of Arthur.. are tolde many fables. 1520 SKELTON *Bk. P. Sparow*, I remember the fable Of Penelope. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* iv. (1714) 40 Minerva is in Fables said, From Jove, without a Mother, to proceed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 197 [Satan] in bulk as huge As whom the Fables name of monstrous size. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 288 The old fable of Seth's pillars. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 251 The existence..of a pigmy race of mankind, being founded in error, or in fable. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 215 Scythia was a land of fable..to the Romans 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. i. 170 Mohammedan fable had none of the inventive originality of fiction.

c. A foolish or ridiculous story; idle talk, nonsense; *esp.* in phr. *old wives' (women's fables (arch.).* Also † *To take* (something) *for fable, to hold at fable* (transl. OF. *tenir a fable*).

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* iv. 7 Schonye thou vncouenable fablis and veyn [1388 vncouenable fablis and elde wymmenus fablis]. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxi. (1869) 83 Wolt þou holde þe gospel at fable? 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 85 In the whiche confessyon we may not tell fables and other mennes fautes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxviii. 430 Syluester toke it for no fable. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 9 After a..time..they [narrations of miracles] grew to be esteemed but as old wives' fables. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 56 [We] distorted them into old wives fables.

d. A fiction invented to deceive; a fabrication, falsehood. † Phrase, *without* (*but, sans*) *fable.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2349 (Cott.) Bot for his hight moght he no fabul. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 134 Of gold he made a table Al ful of steorren, saun fable. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 Men ..þat neuer lufed fable bot mayntend pes & right. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4608 þis 3e witeþ wel alle with-oute any fabul. *a* 1500 *Childe of Bristowe* 227 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 119 Al thynges..he gaf aboute, withouten fable, to pore men. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 534 Rycht fair he wes and feccfull als but fabill. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 87 b, The writers of Frenche fables to deface the glorye of the Englishmen, write [etc.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 76 Sans Fable, she her selfe reuil'd you there. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 1 (1643) 2 The fables of the Egyptians. 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* XIII. in *Fables* 457 This is not a Fable forg'd by me, Like one of his, an Ulyssean lie. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 52 What is said..on this subject in the Courier d'Europe is entirely fable. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 8 The extraordinary success of the fables of Oates.

e. A creation of fable; something falsely affirmed to exist; a 'myth'.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 125 Come I think hell's a fable. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* IV. iii, Their walking Spirits are mere imaginary fables. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* p. xxiii, If a Man cannot believe..that the Immortality of the Soul is a Fable; then [etc.]. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 126 Some substitute there plainly must be..or moral administration is a fable.

2. A short story devised to convey some useful lesson; *esp.* one in which animals or inanimate things are the speakers or actors; an apologue. Now the most prominent sense.

1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Herof 3et ysopes þe fable of þe little hounde and of þe asse. 1483 CAXTON *Esope* 3 She gaf to hym the yefte of speche for to speke dyuerse fables and Inuencions. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 227 A fable of the grasshopper and the Ant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 11 The husbandman whereof Æsop makes the fable. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 183 ¶ 1 Jotham's fable of the Trees is the oldest that is extant. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 496 His Fable of the Belly and the Members. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Hist.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 6 A poet makes twenty fables with one moral. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* v. (1875) 75 We find no traces of fables among the original literature of the German race.

3. [After Latin *fabula.*] The plot or story of a play or poem. † Also (*rarely*), a dramatic composition, play.

1678 RYMER *Trag. of Last Age* Ded. 4, I have chiefly consider'd the Fable or Plot, which all conclude to be the Soul of a Tragedy. *Ibid.* 87 This Fable [of *Othello*] is drawn from a Novel..by Giraldi Cinthio. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 ¶ 3 The modern Tragedy excels that of Greece and Rome, in the Intricacy and Disposition of the Fable. 1767 B. THORNTON tr. *Plautus* II. 112 *note*, The part which Lysimachus afterwards takes in the fable. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 60 The fable [of the Davideis] is plainly implex. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 355 Shakespeare knew that tradition supplies a better fable than any invention can.

† 4. Talk, in phrase *to hold* (a person) *in fable*; discourse, narration. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1439, I wole nat longe holde you in fable Of alle this gardyn delectable. 1530 BUCKMASTER *Let.* in *Corpus Christi Documents* (1838) 24 Here shalbe an ende for this tyme of this fable. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Whilst they, Sir, to relieve him in the fable, Make their loose comments, upon every word, Gesture, or look, I use.

b. The subject of common talk; a person or

thing who has become proverbial; a 'byword'. *arch.* [After L. *fabula*: see Hor. *Ep.* I. xiii. 9.]

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* ix. 7 Israel shall be come a byworde and fabell [1382 WYCLIF, schal be into a proverbe and into a fable] amonge all nacions. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* vii, Ye sacred ruines..Alas! by little ye to nothing flie, The people's fable, and the spoyle of all. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. v, Knew you not that Sir? 'Tis the common fable. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 316 He..became.. the Fable of the Court. 1766 C. ANSTEY *Bath Guide* XV. 14 I'm a Fable!..and serve to dispense An Example to all Men of Spirit and Sense. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 6 We grew The fable of the city where we dwelt. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* LXXV, He..broke the bank several nights, and was the fable of the place.

¶ 5. ? A trifle, toy. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1552 HULOET, Seller of fables, haberdash wares, or trifles.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive, as *fable-book, -forge,* †*-lesynge, -tale*; b. objective, as *fable-forger, -maker, -monger, -teller, -weaver*; *fable-framing, -mongering* adjs.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 421 Varro telleb nou3t a fable lesynge. 1552 HULOET, Fabler, or fable teller, or full of fables, *fabulosus.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. IV. 114 And therefore smile I at those Fable-Forges. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 679 How mischievous the presumption of those fable-forgers was. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 173 Rhodope..fellow bondwoman to Æsope the fable-maker\. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* VII. 55 Niger.. who tells us a fabile tale. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* Pref., The famous Italian fable-weaver, Ariosto. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 72 The Pythagorising Jewish humor of Fable-framing Philosophie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. IV. Contents 190 The licentious figments of Poets and Fable-mongers. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Epist.* VII. 32 All these fable-makers. 1734 WATERLAND *Scripture Vindicated* Pref. XXII, The attentive Readers may perceive how to distinguish the true and proper Allegorists from the Fable-mongers or Mythics. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. II. XV. 208 Fable books used for the initiation of children in reading. 1833 H. A. in *Philol. Mus.* II. 442 Men who were not fable-makers or compilers of marvellous stories. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* XXXIV. 168 His credulous, fable-mongering ears.

Fable (fē'ib'l), *v.* Also 7 **fabule.** [a. OF. *fabler*:—L. *fābulārī* to talk, discourse, f. *fābula*: see FABLE. The Eng. senses are directly derived from those of the sb.]

†1. *intr.* To speak, talk, converse. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [A Latinism.]

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* XXIV. 15 While they talkiden (or fableden) [Vulg. *fabularentur*]..Ihesu him self neizynge went with hem. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2 To fable, talke, *confabulari.*

†2. a. To tell fictitious tales, speak fiction, romance. b. To talk idly. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 133 Whanne men speken fables þei fablen in þer speche. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 41 Daw, thou fablest of foxes. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XVIII. 16 David..doth not fable like a Poet. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. V. 25 Let Æsop fable in a Winters Night. *a* 1721 PRIOR *1st Hymn Callimachus* 69 Saturn's sons..Old poets mention, fabling. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VI. 115, I do not dream nor fable.

b. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. XVIII. 31 Let Paracelsus..neuer so foolishly fable to the contrarie. 1653 FISHER *Baby Baptism* 7 Fabling about moods and figures. 1870 *Daily News* 15 Oct., Superstition is at last resolvable into the claim of ignorance..to fable of the ineffable.

3. To speak falsely, talk falsehoods, lie. Const. *with.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 68, I wonder where she gets The things that she hath with folks for to fable. 1535 BOORDE *Let.* in *Introd. Knowl.* Introd. (1870) 57 In wytness þat I do not fable with yow. 1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* III. V, To say verity, and not to fable We are a merry rout, or else a rabble. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 158 [Those who have made a pilgrimage to Mecca] are euer after accounted Syets or Holy men, and cannot fable from that time forward. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* X. XIII, Thou hast fabled with me! 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 268 Mother, I do not fable.

4. *trans.* To say or talk about fictitiously; to relate as in a fable, fiction, or myth; to fabricate, invent (an incident, a personage, story, etc.). With simple and complementary object, *to* with *inf.*, with sentence as *obj.*; also *absol.* † *To fable up*: to work up by fiction *into.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 42 What foles do fable, take thou no hede at all. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 96 It is fabled with the Poets, that Ixion, Junoes Secretary, prouoked hir to Venery. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Hee fabled sundrye reportes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* VII. (1603) 34 Aldersgate..called not of..Eldarne trees..as some haue fabuled. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. XI. 21/2 The Hurlers..fabuled to bee men metamorphosed into stones. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. iii, That is a truth much fabled, never found. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 292 Turn this Heav'n itself into the Hell Thou fablest. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. X. (1840) 139 Men soon fabled up their histories..into miracle and wonder. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 4 The most learned of mortals will never..act over again what is fabled of Alexander. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* V, Of these [cannon] the Chinese were at liberty to fable what they pleased. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 354 This castle is fabled to have been founded by Ewin. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* VIII, Armed Deities Such as the blind Ionian fabled erst. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* IV. 110 More clear Than ghosts are fabled to appear. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 120, I fabled nothing fair But, your example pilot, told her all. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* VIII. 207 The inhabitants fabled that the birds which attempted to fly over it fell down into the water. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 242 And so men fabled me, a huntress.

Fabled (fē'ib'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb.

1. Described or mentioned in fable, celebrated in fable; mythical, legendary.

a 1740 T. TICKELL *To a lady, with descr. Phœnix*, Each fabled charm in matchless Cælia meets. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 231 Like fabled Tantalus. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 89 A garden shall arise, in loveliness Surpassing fabled Eden. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. V. Introd. (1872) 61 Like the fabled monsters of old.

2. Having no real existence, fictitious, invented.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. Ixxxiv. (1612) 350 This for no fabled Caution was obserued, but too trew. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 100 Do..priests in fabled oracles advise? 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 188 Men by fabled woes were stirred.

Fabledom (fē'ib'ldəm). *rare.* [f. FABLE *sb.* + -DOM.] The 'realm' or 'world' of fable.

1852 (*title*), Freaks and Follies of Fabledom, a little 'Comic' Lempriere. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 334 The literature of fabledom.

Fabler (fē'iblər). Also 4, 7 **fabuler.** [f. prec. + -ER[1]: perh. after OF. *fableor*:—L. *fābulātōrem*: see FABULATOR.] One who fables. †a. A writer of fables or apologues (*obs. rare*—[2]: a literalism of translation). b. One who invents fictitious stories; chiefly in contemptuous use, a fiction-monger, fabulous historian. †c. One who speaks falsely, a liar (*obs.*).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* III. 23 The fablers, or janglers. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *ibid.* III. 23 Marchants of Merrhe, and of Theman, and fablers..searchers of prudence and understanding.

b. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. II. § 21. 485 Our great traveller Mandivile..we account the greatest fabler of the world. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 130 The bold legends of lying fablers. 1728 W. SMITH *Ann. Univ. College* 153 Little Credit is to be given to these Fablers. 1821 T. CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* II. 228 The romantic fablers have generally aggravated the horrors of Circe. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN *Preh. Nations* II. (1877) 24 That ready fabler, the Carian physician Ctesias. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 28 Rather was he [Swedenborg] a mechanical fabler of facts.

c. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 157 Alle þis oþure Fabulers and Faytours, þat on Fote rennen. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 88 b, The inhabitantes of Vernoyle gevyng to light credit to the Frenche fablers, received the duke. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 Certain fine fablers, and loude lyers. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 46 Y' are villains, fablers!..you lie. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 86 Some..censure the reporters of Miracles, as..Fabulers and Lyars.

‖ **Fabliau** (fabli,o). Pl. **fabliaux.** [F. *fabliau*, assumed sing. to OF. *fabliaux*, pl. of *fablel*, dim. of *fable*: see FABLE.] A metrical tale, belonging to the early period of French poetry.

1804 SCOTT *Introd. Sir Tristr.* 48 The interesting *fabliaux* of the Anglo-Norman *trouveurs.* 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. VIII. 221 Some of the Fabliaux very nearly approach the romances of chivalry. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. (1876) 215 The broad humour of the fabliau.

Fabling (fē'iblin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FABLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FABLE; the telling of fictitious stories, fabulous narration, romancing, †lying; an instance of the same.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXVIII [CXIX.]. 85 Wicked fablinges talde to me. 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 78 With thy fabling and thy reasoning, i-wis I am beguiled. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 24 In the same veine .. of fabling they called this Iland Albion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 295 The next to fabling fell and smooth conceits. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. 22, I have considered the Saracens..the first authors of romantic fabling among the Europeans. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Old Benchers*, Extinct be the fairies and fairy trumpery of legendary fabling.

b. *attrib.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 45 They wolde thinke you made it but a triflyng and fabling matter. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Ep. (1593) 11 The Poet..in fabling-wise dooth make It happen in Deucalions time.

Fabling (fē'iblin), *ppl. a.* [f. FABLE *v.* + -ING[2].] That fables, in senses of the vb.; that invents or relates fables; addicted to fable, romancing; in bad sense, mendacious.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 51 Crafty imaginers of you fablyng French menne. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 9 The fonde dreames of doting monkes and fabling friars. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. X. (1614) 52 As for Noah, the fabling heathen..deified him. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 227 The fabling Poets' lays. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Ludovico Sforza* I. 4 She stood Like one of those bright shapes of fabling Greece. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 643 Fabling hatred was busy with the name of the fallen usurper.

b. occas. said of utterances, etc.

1620 T. PEYTON *Paradise* in FARR *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 178 The fabling prayses of Elizium fields. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 420 Confus'd mythology, and fabling song. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XX. 208 False records, fabling creeds, and juggling priests.

†**Fa·bor, fa·bour.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *fauxbourg*: see FAUBOURG.] A suburb.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 527 On to the 3ettis and fahoris off the toun Braithly thai brynt. 1489 K. HEN. VII. in *Paston Lett.* (1874) III. 357 Thei drewe down the fabours of Gyngham, and made theyme mete to defende a siege.

†**Fabrefa·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **fabrēfactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fabrēfacĕre*, f. *fabrē* skilfully + *facĕre* to make.] The action or process of fashioning or making (a work of art).

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 29 O toylsome labour, in prestigious fabrefaction! 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 429 The Platonists, whose Inferiour Generated Gods..were supposed to have had a stroke in the Fabrefaction of Mankind.

Fabric (fæ·brik, fē'ibrik), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 **fabrike, -yke,** 6–7 **fabrique,** (7 **fabriq**), 7–8 **fabrick**(e, 7– **fabric.** [a. Fr. *fabrique* (=Pr. *fabriga*, It. *fabbrica*, Sp. *fábrica*), ad. L. *fabrica*, f. *faber* worker in metal, stone, wood, etc. See FORGE *sb.*]

I. A product of skilled workmanship.

1. An edifice, a building.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/1 He had neuer studye in newe fabrykes ne buyldynges. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 68 Gibbes the last Prior..spent a great summe of Mony on that Fabrike. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Sept., The august fabriq of Christ Church. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1743) 326 Fabricks..said to have been built by the Picts. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour.* IV. 84 A vaulted fabric without wood or iron-work, three stories high. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. XVI, Never mortal builder's hand This enduring fabric plann'd. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. VI, The ruinous fabric was very rich in the interior.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 429 You may as well Forbid the Sea for to obey The Moone, As..shake The Fabrick of his Folly. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 91 Men..inspired..to erect the Fabrick of the Church. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 30 Force of genius sufficient to shake the Aristotelian fabric. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxviii. 126 The whole fabric of his ambition was tottering.

†2. A contrivance; an engine or appliance. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* IV. 721 When here that fabrique utterly did faile. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xi. 553 When..[the city of Tarentum] began to be assailed with fabricks. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1243 What need had he to use any such tragique engine, or fabricke to work such feats. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 40 Tiberius..there invented his detestable Fabricks of lust.

3. 'Any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts' (J.); a frame, structure.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Search* VII, Lord, dost thou some new fabrick mold Which favour winnes..leaving th' old Unto their Sinnes? 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 25 This Goodly Fabrick of Heaven and Earth. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 268 All the parts of this great fabrick change, Quit their old station, and primeval frame. 1728 THOMSON *Spring* 648 Dry sprigs of trees, in artful fabric laid. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 476 In this egg-shell fabric the Esquimaux navigator..encounters risks which, etc. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 241 The armour-plates and other necessary portions of the ponderous fabric.

b. *esp.* with reference to the animal body.

1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 84 The whole Fabrick of Man, Body and Soul, is dissolv'd. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* I. 1 To..examine this outward fabrick the body! *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* I. (1853) 49 The wonderful fabric of the human body. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 228 The solid animal fabric returns to swell the sum of the fluids and gases.

c. *fig.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gramm.* I. ii, The less [letters] make the Fabrick of Speech. 1669 PENN *No Cross* XII. § 10 Death ends the Proud Man's Fabrick. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* Ded., To pick holes in the fabric of knowledge wherever it is weak and faulty. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 380 A substantial fabric of public strength, freedom, and opulence. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 77 Questions arising out of it appertaining..to the whole fabric of society.

4. A manufactured material; now only a 'textile fabric', a woven stuff.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. V. LXX. 318 We are every day making new fabrics. 1791 ROBERTSON *India* II. 88 Working up its [silkworm's] productions into..a variety of elegant fabrics. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 10 The fabrics produced..were wanting in most of the qualities essential to good porcelain. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 227 The woollen fabric manufactured in these establishments. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. 218 Up to Edward's time few woollen fabrics seem to have been woven in England. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The people in Nagasaki are fast going back to their old practice of spinning this class of fabric for themselves.

transf. and *fig.* 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* II. (1833) 18 The fine nervous fabric which constitutes the retina. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 119 The villain of the piece..being a rough fabric, is easily manufactured with rough tools.

II. 5. The action or process of framing or constructing; erection (of a building); formation (of an animal body or its parts). Now only *spec.* The construction and maintenance (of a church); = Eccl. Lat. *fabrica ecclesiæ.*

1611 COTGRAVE, *Fabrique d'vn'Esglise*, The fabricke, raparation, or maintenance of a Church. 1650 BULWER *Anthrofomet.* V. 72 The..providence of God manifested in the fabrique of the eye-lids. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 The..prodigious skilfulness of Nature in the fabrick of so Minute an Animal. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 43 He attributed the Fabrick of the Colosseum to him. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. ii, Britains..so expert in the fabrick of those chariots. 1840 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. IV. i. 382 The other [third] to the fabric and the poor.

b. *attrib.* in *fabric-fund, -lands, -roll.*

1672 COWEL *Interpr., Fabrick-Lands* are Lands given to the rebuilding, repair, or maintenance of Cathedrals, or other Churches. 1726 *Dict. Rusticum* s. v. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Fabric Lands*, property given towards the rebuilding or repairing of cathedrals and churches. 1859 RAINE (*title*), The Fabric Rolls of York Minster (Surtees). 1875 J. T. FOWLER *Ripon Ch. Accts.* (Surtees), Index, Fabric fund of Ripon.

6. Kind or method of construction or formation. † a. of things in general, buildings, instruments, etc. Also style (of architecture). *Obs.*

1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 82 The fabric of the Church is Gothic. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 16 The peculiar and admirable fabrick of the eyes. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 313 If any person..do not know the fabrick or use of any of the Instruments. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 6 Architectonical Artists look narrowly upon .. the fabrick of the Temple. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 24 The particular Fabricks of the great masses of matter, which make up the .. frame of corporeal Beings. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 4 The Boats are of a miserable Fabrick. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 190 To be well informed of the fabrick and strength of this fort. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 228 They were exposed upon the waters in a machine of this fabrick.

b. of manufactured materials. Chiefly of textile articles: Texture. † Also *concr.* a particular 'make' or class (of goods).

1758 J. Blake *Plan Mar. Syst.* 8 Let a particular fabric of paper be made. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* xvii. ii. 77 We.. conjecture, that the tents of the Patriarchs..were of the same fabric. 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 55 One who is constantly at work amongst cloths of different fabric.

c. *fig.*

1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 181 The fabric and constitution of our mind no more depends on our choice than that of our body. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 57/1 Fools of each fabrick, sharpers of all sorts. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 106 He used almost always the same fabric of verse. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 597 Compounds vary extremely as regards laxity or compactness of fabric.

7. *concr.* a. Of a textile article: The woven substance; tissue, fibre. Also *fig.*

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 152 In following that example our bleachers destroyed the fabric of their goods. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 263 There are minds in whose fabric the ratiocinative faculty preponderates. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 228 German wool is of that inferior description which enters into the fabric of low middling cloths. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* i. 3 Faith in the Unseen and reverence for the Divine—are inwoven in the very fabric of our nature.

b. Occas. used for: Structural material.

1849 Murchison *Siluria* iii. 42 Lime wherewith to supply the fabric of the thicker shell of other mollusca. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 245 The chief constituent of the vegetable fabric. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 503 The fabric of the mill appears to have been invariably timber.

III. 8. A building erected for purposes of manufacture; a place where work is carried on; a factory, manufactory. *rare.*

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Fabric*, a shop or work-house wherein any thing is framed. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiv. 61 His fabric appeared as a little town, having about four hundred looms. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxxi, The Marquis..has established a fabrick of woollen cloth. 1807 Southey *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 33 There is a great fabric of carpets at Axminster. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 431/1 The first fabric of liqueurs which had any extensive renown was that of Montpellier.

† **Fa·bric,** *v. Obs.* In 7–8 fabrick(e. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To construct, fashion, frame, make (a material or immaterial object). Also, *To fabric up* = Fabricate I and I c.

1623 Favine *Theat. Hon.* x. ii, That [Target] of Achilles, fabrickt by the Armourer Vulcane. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II. xv. 215 Such as the Papists fabricke up unto themselves in their works of Supererogation. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 74 Matters fram'd and fabric't already to our hands. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 349 The polish'd Glass, whose small Convex .. shews .. how [Cheese-Inhabitants] Fabrick their Mansions in the harden'd milk. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 5 You fabrick Generals as Statuaries do Figures of Wood and Clay.

Hence † **Fa·bricker, Fa·bricking** *vbl. sb.*

1698 R. Fergusson *View Eccles.* 107 The Original Authors and Fabrickers of the Word [*trimmer*] designed to Describe those..who were neither Loyal Subjects..nor Vigorous Patrons. *Ibid.* 116 A key of his own Fabricking.

Fabricant (fæ·brikănt). Now *rare.* [a. F. *fabricant*, ad. L. *fabricant-em*, pr. pple. of *fabricāre* to Fabricate.] One who fabricates, constructs, or fashions (anything); a maker or manufacturer.

1757 *Herald* (1758) I. No. 10. 161 The fabricant is taxed in the materials he uses. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxlv, The minister, in the name of the king, first fabricant. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 40 Every fabricant or manufacturer at Lyons, in the flowered way. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* 162 Woe to us fabricants of bronze. 1884 G. Baden-Powell in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 641 Fabricants and refiners manage to create a large margin of 'sugar'.

† **Fa·bricate,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *fabricāt-us* pa. pple. of *fabricāre*.] (See quot.)

1755 Johnson s. v., When they [Scottish lawyers] suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is *fabricate.*

Fabricate (fæ·brikēt), *v.* [f. L. *fabricāt-* ppl. stem of *fabricā-re*, f. *fabrica* Fabric *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make anything that requires skill; to construct, manufacture. Now *rare.*

1598 Yong *Diana* 171 Wals fabricated by artificiall hand. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 59 A guilty conscience .. is the devil's anvil on which he fabricates all those swords and spears. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 235 God Fabricated the Earth. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in 1772.* 10 Hinges..and other branches of hardware are fabricated here. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* ii. 134 Colourless Glass.. has never yet been fabricated. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 198 He is reported to have fabricated clocks.

1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 247 And silk was first fabricated in that city [Tours].

† b. *To fabricate about with*: to surround as with a framework of. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 64 This citie, the metropolis of Persia, is fabricated about with spacious gardens.

c. with immaterial object. Also *absol.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 328 Our later Mathematitians haue .. fabricated new systemes of the World, out of their own Dedalian heads. 1783 C. J. Fox *Sp. E. India Bill* 26 Nov., He was not vain enough to think, that any bill he could fabricate would be perfect. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ii. 43 The secret workshop in which nature fabricates cognitions and thoughts. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* ii. 19 The tens of thousands [of words] which might be fabricated.

† d. Used for: To produce factitiously. *Obs.*

1776 Th. Percival *Philos., Med. & Exp. Essays* III. 274 The miliary eruption is frequently fabricated by .. heating remedies and forced sweats.

2. In bad sense: To 'make up'; to frame or invent (a legend, lie, etc.); to forge (a document).

1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xl. 349 The whole story was fabricated. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 5 An impostor who was fabricating a letter in the name of St. Paul. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* ix. (1819) 346 Every saint [had] his legend, fabricated in order to enrich the churches under his protection. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 391 Numerous lies, fabricated by the priests..were already in circulation. 1873 *Act* 36–7 *Vict.* c. 71 § 33 If any person.. wilfully fabricate in whole or in part, .. any voting paper.

Hence **Fa·bricated** *ppl. a.*, **Fa·bricating** *vbl. sb.*

1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii. 67 His Art in contriuing and fabricating of Ships, and Gallyes. 1796 A. M. Johnson *Monmouth* II. 65 While the secret schemes of diabolical revenge were fabricating. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 542 Among the fabricated articles, are great numbers of stoves. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 67 New fabricated republicks. 1805 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 43 This fabricated flight from Richmond was not among the charges. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxv. (1856) 205 There is not a man ..who would have given..the countenance of his silence to a fabricated claim.

Fabrication (fæbrikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *fabricātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fabricāre* to Fabricate.]

1. The action or process of fabricating (sense 1 of the vb.); construction, fashioning, manufacture; also, a particular branch of manufacture. Now *rare.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. i. 290 Plato..falls into conjectures, attributing..the Fabrication of the Body to the *Dii ex Deo* or *Angels.* 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 62 The Fabrication of all those Parts and Organs be not absolutely necessary to the producing any effect. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 44 The fabrication of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 37 Our woollen, cotton, and silk fabrications have drawn out an immense amount of artizans. 1863 Lyell *Antig. Man* 10 Materials which have each in their turn served for the fabrication of implements.

concr. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 356 Seuerus his forced vallie, with other strong..fabrications.

2. In bad sense: The action of fabricating or 'making up'; the invention (of a statement); the forging (of a document). Also *concr.* An invention; a false statement; a forgery.

1790 J. Bruce *Source of Nile* II. 151 Fabrications of people that never have been in Abyssinia. 1819 Sir W. O. Russell *Crimes & Misdemeanours* IV. xxvii. § 1 The fabrication and false making of the whole of a written instrument..will amount to forgery. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. vii. 257 What is said to have happened might have been invented, and the occasion and motives for the fabrication may be conceived. 1846 Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xiii. 83 The common account of his death is a mere fabrication. 1880 T. A. Spalding *Eliz. Demonol.* 46 Stories..that had too inconvenient a basis of evidence to be dismissed as fabrications.

Fabricative (fæ·brikătiv), *a.* [f. L. stem *fabricāt-*: see Fabricate and -ive.] Having the power or quality of fabricating; tending to fabrication.

1793 T. Taylor *Orat. Julian* 142 Forms subsist in Nature fabricative, but not intellective. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 118 The first triad is demiurgic or fabricative, that is Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan.

Fabricator (fæ·brikētəɹ). [a. L. *fabricātor*, f. *fabricāre*: see Fabricate.]

1. One who or that which frames or fashions.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* III. ix, The Almighty fabricator of the Universe doth nothing in vain. 1765 Ellis in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 283 These worms appeared evidently, instead of being the fabricators of it, to have pierced their way into the soft substance. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VII. iii. 262 The grotesque genius of its fabricator. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 413 Domestic fabricators are too apt to fail in this particular, thinking that when they have mixed together a portion of sugar and fruit their labour is done. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* i. 26 The Deity as the fabricator of Adam's language. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* ix. (ed. 3) 166 They teach us that the fabricators of the antique tools..were all post-glacial.

2. In bad sense: One who frames a false statement or forges a document; a forger.

1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* iii. 191 The Translator or Fabricator of the Works of Ossian. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* 231 Had they been fabricators of these genealogies, they would have been exposed at the time to instant detection. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* III. vi. 82 The fabricator of a forged will.

Fa·bricato·ry, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *fabricātōri-us*, f. *fabricāre*: see Fabricate and -ory.] Tending to fabricate.

1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 66 Neither Youth melodramatic ..nor Antiquary fabricatory.

Fabricatress. [f. Fabricator + -ess.] 'A female who fabricates.'

1846 Worcester cites Lee.

† **Fa·bricature.** *Obs.* Also 7 **fabrycature.** [f. L. stem *fabricāt-*: see Fabricate and -ure.] The action of fabricating; construction. b. Method or style of construction. c. Structure; 'make'.

1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 37 The scite and fabrycature of which [forte] declare Sr John Norris..an ingener. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1653) 643 In the fabricature of their Honey-combes, they [Bees] make the fashion according to the magnitude and figure of the place. 1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 523 The fashion and fabricature of the ships. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 399 A Dragon..of such artificiall yet naturall fabricature.

† **Fa·brile,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *fabrile*, ad. L. *fabrīl-is*, f. *faber* artificer.] Of or belonging to a craftsman or his craft. *Fabrile glue*: carpenter's glue (L. *fabrile gluten*).

1611 Cotgr., *Fabrile*, of, or belonging to the craft of a Smith, Mason, or Carpenter. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 The fabrile glue decoct in Water and applied, helpeth the teeth. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 649 Trees, fitted..for Timber and all other Fabrile employments. 1678 Littleton *Lat. Dict.*, Fabrile, or of Smiths work, *fabrilis.*

Fabular (fæ·biŭlăɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *fābulār-is*, f. *fābula* (see Fable *sb.*).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a fable, fabulous.

1684 W. Baxter tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* (1694) IV. 87 These then are most of the Heads of this Fabular Narration. 1811 Lamb *Guy Faux*, The way which we take to perpetuate the memory of this deliverance is well adapted to keep up this fabular notion. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 535 Simplicity..is better adapted to fabular composition.

† **Fa·bular,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *fābulārius*, f. *fabula* Fable.] A narrator or recorder of tales or fictions.

1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 279 That Great fond Fabular Simeon Metaphrastes.

Fabulate (fæ·biŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *fābulāt-* ppl. stem of *fābulārī* to speak, f. *fābula* Fable *sb.*]

† 1. a. *trans.* To relate as a fable or myth. b. *intr.* To talk or narrate in fables. *Obs.*

1616 T. Adams *Serm. Jas.* iii. 8 Wks. (1629) 143 Guarded ..as..it were with Gyants in an Inchanted towre, as they fabulate. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* I. 17 This historie.. is with much nimble..witte fabulated by Ovid.

2. *trans.* To invent, concoct, fabricate.

1856 Bushnell *Serm. Living Subj.*, Fabulating visit and vision to express his grief.

† **Fabula·tion.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *fābulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fābulārī*: see prec.] The action of fabulating.

1727–36 Bailey, *Fabulation*, the moralizing of fables. 1775 in Ash.

Fabulator (fæ·biŭlēɪtəɹ). [a. L. *fābulātor*, agent-n. f. *fābulārī* (see Fabulate).] One who fabulates or relates fables; a story-teller.

1604 *Aberdeen Reg.* 24 Oct. (Spalding Club) II. 264 He that happinnis to be fabulatour, to bring his candill with him. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 17. 298 Looking upon this Orpheus, not as a meer Fanciful Poet and Fabulator. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* IV. iii. 170 An historical Point, which no Fabulator would have thought of. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. iii. 163 He desired the fabulator to tell him longer stories. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 72 The great then had fabulators or tale-tellers, as royalty has now..its readers.

Fabule, obs. var. Fable *sb.* and *v.*

Fabulist (fæ·biŭlist). [ad. F. *fabuliste*, f. L. *fābula*: see Fable *sb.* and -ist.]

1. One who relates fables or legends; a composer of apologues.

1593 Mundy *Def. Contraries* 12 The fabulists feigned Acteon to be turned into a Hart. 1682 Dudley *Light to Paradise* 93 Fortune, who..by the fabulist, is represented with a great Complaint in her mouth upon that occasion. 1757 Foote *Author* Prol., The Grecian fabulist, in moral lay, Has thus address'd the writers of this day. 1835 *Johnsoniana* 256 The fabulists frequently make the wolves converse with the lambs. 1874 Farrar *Christ* 45 The fabulists of Christendom..surround Christ's boyhood with a blaze of miracle.

† b. A professional story-teller. *Obs.*

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* II. i, Stale Tabarine, the fabulist. 1698 R. Fergusson *View Eccles.* 84 The Sallaries of Buffoons, Fabulists or Revelers.

2. One who invents falsehoods.

1625 Bp. Hall *Public Thanksgiving* Wks. 1837 V. 220 Those bold Fabulists..take a course to cast themselves into that pit, whence [etc.]. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. iii. (1817) 87 The mind of a forger or a fabulist. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 47 The former [Heraclides] is confessed to have been an egregious fabulist. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 151 The most ingenuous of voyagers has been condemned as an idle fabulist.

† **Fabuli·stic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ic.] Given to be a fabulist; devoted to the composition of fables or apologues.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sir G. Nonsence* Wks. II. 2/2 Esop, that old fabulisticke Phrygian.

† **Fa·bulize,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *fābul-a* Fable + -ize.] a. *intr.* To invent fables. b. *trans.* To concoct, invent. c. To relate as legend: with sentence as *obj.* d. To dress up as a fable.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i. § 19. 71 Endlesly among themselves they fabulize, nourish the mistery. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 They did but fabulize an apish imitation of God's truth. 1738 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* II. 530 The Persians fabulize in their Alcoran, that [etc.] 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 251 It is utterly impossible that it [the Pentateuch] could thus grossly have fabulized.

Hence **Fa·bulized** *ppl.a.* **Fa·bulizing** *vbl.sb.* and *ppl.a.*

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 241 Their fabulized history. 1826 — *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 315 The very wildest style of oriental fabulizing. *Ibid.* II. 502 The fabulizing monks of the holy sepulchre. *Ibid.* III. 334 A fabulizing martyrology.

† **Fabulose,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fābulōs-us*, f. *fābula*: see FABLE *sb.*] Fond of fables, myths, or enigmas; = FABULOUS 1.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 76 They [the Cabalists] grew so vain and fabulose that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 152 These fabulose Monkes mixe many of their own fantastic allegoric Fables therewith. 1727–36 BAILEY, *Fabulose*, feigned, full of fables.

Fabulosity (fæbiŭlɒ·sĭti). [ad. F. *fabulosité*, ad. L. *fābulōsitāt-em*, f. *fābulōsus*: see prec.]

1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness.

a. Of persons: Fondness for narrating or inventing fables.

1599 ABP. ABBOT *Descr. World, Chaldea* (1634) 112 In their [Chaldeans'] fabulositie they would report that they had .. Observations for five and twentie thousand years. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 23 The fabulositie of those times.

b. Of a composition, narrative, etc.: Fabulous or mythical character; fictitiousness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 489 Some..more civilly avoiding the fabulosity of this tale say [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 236 Plato .. doth but .. slily jear it, plainly insinuating the fabulosity thereof. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. vi. ii. 490 He supposed the fabulosity of that [Book of Job] concluded against the real existence of the Patriarch. 1777 JOHNSON in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* 27 Mar., There is not..much of the spirit of fabulosity in this Fable.

† 2. quasi-*concr.* Something fabulous; a fabulous statement, fable. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 605 That..posterity ensuing may yet be acquainted with their fabulosities. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 48 The ridiculous fabulosity of Enoch and Elias their coming again in the Flesh. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 8 These form historical matters of singular interest if they be investigated from facts in contempt of fabulosity.

Fabulous (fæ·biŭləs), *a.* [ad. L. *fābulōs-us*, f. *fābula*: see FABLE *sb.* and -OUS. Cf. F. *fabuleux.*]

1. Of a person (or anything personified): Fond of relating fables or legends, given to fabling.

Now only with sbs. like *historian, chronicler*; cf. sense 3.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1551) 20 Wherof..the fabulouse poetes reporteth [Venus] to be engendered. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. iii. 18, I see Report is fabulous and false. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 26 Aristotle..holdeth God to bee..no otherwise then the fabulous Poets have feigned. *c* 1650 COWLEY *Death Crashaw* 28 Wanton as Girls, as old Wives, Fabulous! 1805 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr. with Gray* (1843) 43 An author .. never fabulous except when he gave the relations of others. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 2 Boece and our other fabulous chroniclers.

† b. Fond of listening to fables or stories. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. vii. (Arb.) 30 The Clergy of that fabulous age. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 12 It was Plato's Custome to hide his choicest opinions, under the figure of some Fable .. lest he should .. displease the fabulous people.

2. Spoken of or celebrated in fable or myth; fabled, mythical. [So L. *fabulosus.*]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 Atlas, the most fabulous mountaine of all Africke. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* Ded. viii, Milton's..lips have made august the fabulous air.

3. Of a narrative: Of the nature of a fable or myth, full of fables, unhistorical, legendary. *Fabulous age, period*, etc.: one of which the accounts are chiefly or entirely mythical.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 215 Such thynges as haue byn wrytten ..of the places where they growe are all fabulous and false. 1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 401, I have seen a fabulous Narrative of the Proceedings of a great Council of the Jews. 1712 PHILIPS *Distrest Mother* Pref., A Matter of Fact..far removed into the dark and fabulous Ages. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. I. 214 The story..is in a great measure fabulous. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 78 The fabulous chronicles of those ages. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 60 The Chinese possess..their fabulous and semi-historical periods.

4. Of alleged existences or facts: Belonging to fable, mythical, legendary.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 121/1 Which because in the iudgement of the most it may seeme meere fabulous, we will omit and passe ouer. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 4 Those fabulous Dragon's teeth. 1737 CHESTERF. *Wks.* (1777) I. 70 The fabulous birth of Minerva. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 330 The former existence of the Atlantis of Plato..may be true in geology, although fabulous as an historical event. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 69 Winged dragons and other fabulous monsters.

† b. Of a doctrine, error, or notion: Based on or originating in fable or fiction. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 351 Our Historie auoideth not the suspition of some fabulous errours. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 334 Their fabulous Doctrine concerning Dæmons. 1794 PAINE (*title*), The Age of Reason, being an investigation of true and of fabulous Theology.

5. a. Resembling a fable, absurd, ridiculous. *rare.* b. Such as is met with only in fable; beyond the usual range of fact; astonishing, incredible.

a. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 50 How vayne and fabulous is it, to iudge the Chirch alredy in euery part holy and spottlesse, wherof all the members are spotty and very vncleane. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. vi, Tush! these idle dreames Are fabulous. 1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 278 The pretence is fabulous.

b. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 228 With a fabulous and incredible multitude [L. *cum multitudine fabulosa*]. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. I. 234 *foot-n.*, According to the modern slang phrase, I had..used 'fabulous' quantities [of opium]. 1852 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. xii. 237 His [Daniel Webster's] passion for fish..is something fabulous. 1857 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 18 Houses..let at fabulous rents. 1859 MACAULAY *W. Pitt*, Misc. Writings (1889) 431 He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost fabulous.

Fabulously (fæ·biŭləsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a fabulous manner or degree.

1. After the manner of a fable or fiction; as in a fable.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. vii. (1604) 131 These things are vncertaine and fabulously augmented. 1613 SELDEN *Notes on Drayton's Polyolb.* viii. (1622) 122 Giants ..fabulously supposed begotten by spirits upon Dioclesian's or Danaus' daughters. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 295 This they terme mythicon or fabulous, because the account thereof..is fabulously or imperfectly delivered. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 467 The voyages, indeed, are fabulously narrated. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 527 It would read fabulously enough.

2. In deviation from the fact; fictitiously, falsely.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex.* I. 36 As is (though as I take it) fabulouslie reported. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque at Ld. Hadington's Marriage* Induct. Wks. (1616) 934 The place from whence, as I haue been, not fabulously, informed, the..Radcliffes..tooke their name. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 30 b, A certain Spaniard .. was fabulously said to..see the lowest Veins of Water that run under ground.

3. To a fabulous degree; greatly, immensely.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 His cruelties have been fabulously exaggerated. *Mod.* He is reported to be fabulously wealthy.

Fa·bulousness. [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fabulous. a. Of a person: Fondness for fables; proneness to fiction or invention. b. Of a narrative, etc.: Resemblance to a fable; fabulous, fictitious or mythical character.

a. 1611 COTGR., *Fabulosité*, fabulousnesse, th' inuention of lyes, tales, fables, or fained reports. 1680 DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1692) 169 Their [the Rabbins'] notorious fabulousness. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. 2/1 The Fabulousness of the Poets. 1775 JOHNSON *W. Isl. Scot.* Wks. X. 329 His [Boethius's] fabulousness, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made.

b. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. 488 The fondness and fabulousness thereof appeereth in this. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. *heading*, The fabulousness of the Heroical age of Greece. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* III. iv. 386 He afterwards wrote two letters .. to show the fabulousness of the history of Susanna. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 5 The ancient history of North-Britain, whatever might be its fabulousness. 1837 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 101 To notice with a grave remark as to their fabulousness, the peculiar marvels of the stories.

Faburden. *Music. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 **faburdon, -thon, -thyn,** 6 **fabourdoun,** 6–7 **faburthen,** 6– **faburden.** [a. Fr. *faux-bourdon* (Ch. D'Orléans *a* 1466), i.e. *faux* false + *bourdon* BOURDON².]

1. 'One of the early systems of harmonizing a given portion of plain song or a canto fermo, afterwards used as a term for a sort of harmony consisting of thirds and sixths, added to a canto fermo' (Stainer and Barrett).

14.. CHILSTON in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* (1776) II. 228 Faburdun hath but two sightis, a thyrd aboue the plain-song in sight, the which is a syxt fro the treble in uoice; and euen wyth the plain-song in sight, the wheche is an eyghth from the treble in uoise. [1462 W. WEY *Itin.* II. (Roxb.) 96 Cantabamus in honore Dei et beate Marie Magnificat, in faburthon. 1484 *Visitations of Southwell Minster* (Camden) 46 In cantando faburdon non servat ritum chori.] 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlii, In modulation hard I play and sing Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant. 1529 *Will S. Robynson* (Somerset Ho.), Preestes..whiche shall singe playn songe and faburden. 1590 J. BUREL *Queen's Entry Edin.* xx. in *Collect. Scot. Poems* II. (1709) 5 Fabourdon fell with decadence, With pricksang, and the singing plane. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Here is an example, first the plainsong, and then the Faburden. *a* 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 139 What has since been called Counterpoint or in old English, Faburden.

2. a. The undersong; = BURDEN 9.

1587 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 94 When the descant sings in treble tunes above..let fa burthen say below I liv'd and dide for love. 1587 — *Ferdinando* Y ij b, His mistresse liked .. to sing faburden under him. 1609 *Pammelia* 70 The fourth must sing the Faburthen [Bome, bome on the first line of the stave]. 1622 R. TISDALE *Lawyer's Philos.*, Sighing a sad faburthen from my quill To thy more nimble warblings.

b. The refrain; = BURDEN 10.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 308 Least thou come in againe with thy fa-burthen. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* K iv b, Hee was accustomed to make it the Fa burden to annie thing hee spake. *a* 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 137 Be sure no better straine then this can be The sweet Faburthen, to their melodie.

3. A legend, motto.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 52 On his target he had a number of crawling wormes kept vnder by a blocke, the faburthen *speramus lucem.*

4. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* ? High-sounding.

1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 9 *Mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo*, and such faburthen words.

† **Fac** (fæk). *Printing. Obs.* [Short for FACTOTUM.] = FACTOTUM 2.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Art Printing* 221 The next descent was for the letter-founders to cast the ornament in type metal, and pierce it for general use, and these cast ornaments for letters were called Facs.

Fac: see FEGS.

Faça·dal, *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a façade or façades.

1879 [LINGHAM] *Science of Taste* V. 144 If a bye-law were made enforcing façadal uniformity in other blocks.

Façade (fāsā·d). [a. F. *façade*, f. *face*, after It. *facciata*, f. *faccia* FACE *sb.*]

1. The face or front of a building towards a street or other open place, *esp.* the principal front.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 534 We observed the façades of many noble buildings. 1756–7 tr. *Keyster's Trav.* (1760) II. 397 The inner façade was repaired by Bernini. 1839 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece, etc.* 88/1 The façade of the palace is unequalled. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* CX, Shadow sucked the whole Façade into itself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 407 Beneath a façade of columnar lava, we ate our dinner. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xviii. (1878) 230 The whole façade of the Evangelical theology.

‖ 2. (See quot.)

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 Their estates [in Demerara] are regularly laid out in lots along the sea shore, called facades.

Faccion, Faccious, obs. ff. FACTION, FACTIOUS.

Face (fēis), *sb.* Also 4 **faas,** 4–5 **fas(e,** 5 **faz.** [a. Fr. *face*, corresp. to Pr. *fassa*, It. *faccia*:—popular Lat. *facia*, altered form of *faciēs* form, figure, appearance, hence face, visage, represented directly by Pr. *fatz*, Sp. *faz*, *haz*, Pg. *face*. The etymology of L. *facĭēs* is uncertain: some scholars refer it to *facĕre* to make; others to the root *fa-* to appear, shine (cf. *fac-em* torch).

The general sense 'form, appearance', which in Latin was app. the source of the more specific use 'visage, countenance', is in many of its Eng. applications apprehended as a transferred use of the latter, and has received a special colouring from this association. On this account the more restricted sense is here placed first.]

I. 1. The front part of the head, from the forehead to the chin; the visage, countenance: a. in man. (In *Anat.* sometimes with narrowed sense, as excluding the forehead: see quot. 1831.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 169/2178 More blod þar nas in al is face. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 772 Als a man waxes alde ..his face rounces ay mare and mare. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2460 Vp þey sterte euerechon; & be-held him on þe fas. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 141 The secunde chapitle of woundes of þe face. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 My face thou may not se. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 75 Their Hats are pluckt about their Eares, And halfe their Faces buried in their Cloakes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 600 His face Deep scars of Thunder had intrencht. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 374 Uneasiness from dryness and redness of the Face. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, The least hint of it was enough to make the blood fly into his face. 1762 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. ii. 24 Such pyramids on their heads, that the face became the center of the body. 1832 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 95 The Face, properly speaking..extends vertically from the upper edge of the nasal bones to the chin.

b. in lower animals.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xli. 14 Who openeth the dore of his face? for he hath horrible tethe rounde aboute. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* x. 14 The face of a lion, and..the face of an eagle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 532 His grim Face a Bull's Resemblance bears. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Face*, .. sometimes called bill, or beak; sometimes snout, etc. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 785 Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces prone. 1845 S. PALMER *Pentaglot Dict.* s.v., The face of birds comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex;—of insects, all the parts situated between the labrum and prothorax.

c. *transf.* A representation of a human visage.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acct. Scot.* (1877) I. 83 Item, a ring with a face. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 649 He's a..Painter, for he makes faces. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* III. iii, That cardinal hath made more bad faces with his oppression than ever Michael Angelo made good ones. 1716 *Pope's Wks., Basset-Table* 33 Upon the bottom [of an Equipage] shines the Queen's bright Face. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 No face but his own; a saying of one who has no money in his pocket, nor no court cards in his hand. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 111 Carved with fruits and flowers, intermingled with grotesque masks or faces. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 503 Walker had arrived in London .. His face was in every print shop.

d. In popular names of plants, as **Face and hood, Three († two) faces in, under a (one) hood, the heart's-ease,** pansy (*Viola tricolor*); **Face-in-hood,** the aconite (*Aconitum Napellus*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 87 *Trinitatis herba*..is called in english two faces in a hoode or panses. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 39 a, Pannsis, or three faces in one hodde. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hearts-ease*.. an Herb called..Three Faces in a Hood..or Pansies. 1771 R. WARNER *Plantæ Woodford.* 185 Heart's-ease. Three

Faces under a Hood. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, Face and Hood (*Viola tricolor*). *Ibid.*, Face-in-hood (*Aconitum Napellus*).

2. Phrases. **a.** † *From face to foot* = 'from head to foot'. † *To know no faces*: to have no respect of persons. *To have two faces*: to be guilty of duplicity; (of speech) to be ambiguous. In same sense, † *To bear or carry two faces under one hood.*

c 1475 *Pol. Poems* in *Archæol.* XXIX. 341 Two fases in a hode is neuer to tryst. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 138 Thou berest two faces in one whood. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 224 Icetes had carried two faces in one hood, and..was become a Traytor. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 112 From face to foot He was a thing of Blood. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 24 Disease and Death know no faces. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 196 Persons whose speech had two faces.

b. *To look* (*a person*, etc.) *in the face*: to confront, meet with a steady gaze that implies courage, confidence, or (sometimes) defiance; also *fig.* *To shew one's face*: to put in an appearance, to appear: *lit.* and *fig.*

1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 408 Appear, sir, I pray you, dare ye not show your face? 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. i, Aurore..for love or shame Doth long delay to show her blushing face. 1566 GASCOIGNE, etc. *Jocasta* II. ii, Boldly to looke our foemen in the face. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* II. v. (1719) 20, I dare look Death in the Face, and I hope the People too. 1706? SWIFT *Wks.* (1883) X. 389 Where exiled wit ne'er shews its face. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 56, I should be ashamed to show my face in public. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 321 When Tumult.. dared to look his master in the face. 1841 LONGF. *Village Blacksmith* ii, He..looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. (1869) 250 The fairy looked him full in the face. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 118 Too clear to be misunderstood by anyone who looks the evidence in the face. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 194 He never so much as showed face at a window.

c. In advb. phr.: *Face downwards* (*foremost, uppermost*), etc.: with the face in the direction indicated. (*To fall*) *face on*: = 'face downwards'.

1856 *Leisure Hr.* V. 332/1 He fell face on into the water.

d. *Face to* (earlier † *and*, † *for*) *face*: looking one another in the face; also *attrib.* *Face to face with*: looking in the face of, confronting; *lit.* and *fig.* *To see face to* (†*with*) *face*: 'without the interposition of other bodies' (J.), clearly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23607 (Cott.) Þair ioi, Þair gladdscip, qua can tell..face wit face Þat godd to se. 1340 *Ayenb.* 88 We him ssolle yzy face to face clyerlyche. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 357 Make Þe to se Þe same gode & Þi-selfe wakand Face to face all his fourme. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 255 The proud Pechtis..face for face stude in thair fais sicht. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 2 Of these matters..we shall talke shortly face to face. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 490 Sir Walter Aston..spoke seriously face to face with him there-anent. 1767 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 69, I am come..to congratulate you face to face on your good luck. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 600 The two armies were now face to face. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. vii. 155 The painter and the customer might never come face to face after all. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I. i. 105, I was..to be face to face with great public things. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 260 We shall see God face to face. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* i. 5 When we are face to face with real men.

attrib. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 172 We are liable to lose the solemn face-to-face reality of the strife within us. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 379 The face-to-face antagonist. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 319 We possess an intuitive, or face-to-face knowledge of certain properties of matter.

e. *Mil.* In words of command; † *Faces to the right, left, faces about* = right, left, about face (cf. FACE *v.* 9 b); also *fig.* Hence, *To turn face about*, † *again.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, Good Captayne, faces about, to some other discourse. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 20 Faces to the right hand. Faces to the left. Faces about, or Faces to Reare. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 77 He turned face againe with sword in hand. 1642 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 65 They..turned faces about, and began to make head against us. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mad. Delphine* viii. 45 It had..turned him face about from the way of destruction.

f. *To throw, thrust,* etc. (something) *in* (a person's) *face. lit.* and *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 599 Who calles me Villaine? breakes my pate a-crosse? Pluckes off my Beard, and blowes it in my face? *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xxi. 58 Who taints his soul may be said to throw dirt in Gods face. 1760 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 53 You see him [Sterne]..ready to throw his periwig in the face of his audience. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, 'I fling the words in your face, my lord.' 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. Wks. VI. 76 God..thrusts the thing we have prayed for in our face. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael* xxxi, His success was cast in his face as a reproach.

g. In various Biblical Hebraisms. *Before the face of*: before, in advance of, in front of. *To set one's face*: to give a settled bearing or expression to the countenance. *To put, set one's face against*: to take up an attitude of determined hostility towards. *To set* (*one's*) *face* † *for, to, towards*: to take, etc. the direction of (a place); *fig.* to purpose, take the first steps *to, towards.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22757 (Cott.) Be-for Þe face o Þat kaiser angels sal his baner bere. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 9, I send..my messager Bifor thi face thi word to ber. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 46, I sall less Þaim as dust bifore Þe face of wynd. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 3 Y schal sette faste [1382 putte] my face aȝens hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* i. 2, I sende my messaunger before thy face. [So in 1611 and 1881.] 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxi. 21 He..set his face toward the mount Gilead. — 2 *Kings* xii. 17 Hazael set his face to goe vp to Ierusalem. — *Isa.* l. 7 Therefore haue I set my face like a flint. 1624 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Set your faces..against a whole faction of vice. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 493, I set face from Court for Scotland. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* IV. vii, Set thy face then; let me not see the remains of one poor smile. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 457 The poorest of the flock Are proud, and set their faces as a rock. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 21, I can set my face to it boldly. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 469 The first duty of every one is to set his face in direct opposition to what he believes to be false. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 326 It's high time..to be settin' our faces Towards reconstructin' the national basis. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/2 We set our faces to the South.

3. Viewed with reference to beauty. † *To be in face*: to be looking one's best (cf. *to be in voice*). † *Full of face*: ? beautiful (but perh. the meaning is = 'full faced, florid').

In the A. V. only in the Apocrypha; the translators of the canonical books always use 'countenance' in this connexion.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 103 Say they haue Angells faces. 1608 — *Per.* I. Induct., A female heir, So buxom blithe, and full of face. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* xi. 21 There is not such a woman from one end of the earth to the other ..for beautie of face. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 79 Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Is it one of my well-looking days child? am I in face to day? 1842 TENNYSON *Sisters* 2 She was the fairest in the face. 1851 PROCTER (Barry Cornwall) *Songs* lxxxiii. 3 No wealth had she of mind or face To win our love, or raise our pride.

4. With reference to its position in the front of the body, or as the part presented to encounter. In many phrases, some of which merely express the notion of confronting or opposition, without any reference to the lit. sense. Cf. 2 d. **a.** *To meet* (a person) *in the face*: to confront directly. *To have the wind in one's face*; *lit.* and *fig.* *To shut the door in,* †*upon* (a person's) *face*; *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. x. (1544) 15 b, She made her ordinaunce..With Zisara to meten in the face. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 303 The Venetian Factor..shutting his gate vpon my face. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/1 When th' Wind's in your Face, Your Wit grows apace. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 17 People ply their business with skill and industry, but the wind turns in their face. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* Wks. 1885 II. 640 'Tis shutting the door of conversation absolutely in his face. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxiv, The door was fasten'd in his legal face. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 193 Seldom meeting them in the face or reaching a decision which marks an advance. *Mod.* A horse runs well with the wind in his face.

b. *To fly in the face of* (a person, etc.), *lit.* of a dog; *fig.* to act in direct opposition to.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 203 Lette hym have his will, and he will flie in thy face. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 Let him shew them a Cudgell, they flie in his face. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 133 Shall he come and fly in the Face of the Prince? shall he say it is illegal? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. viii, Thackum held, that this was flying in Mr. Allworthy's face. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Oct. 494/1 It was flying in the face of the legislature itself. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 379 He has..been..apt to fly in the face of some who courted him. 1891 *Nation* 10 Dec. 440/2 He had to fly in the face of adverse decisions.

c. *In* (*the*) *face of*: (*a*) in front of, directly opposite to; (*b*) face to face with, when confronted with; (*c*) in defiance of, in direct opposition to, notwithstanding.

(*a*) 1766 T. PAGE *Art Shooting* 36 When a bird comes directly in your face, Contain your fire awhile. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* 14 He was for the first time in face of the sea.

(*b*) 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 36 In the face of bad example, the best of precepts are of but little avail. 1883 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 5/2 Not a man..would seriously advise withdrawal in the face of a Chinese invasion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/3 The difficulty of keeping up wages in the face of a drooping market.

(*c*) 1837 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. x. 461 They now assert here, in the face of facts, that the cholera has ceased. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 276 They were convicted in the face of the letter and of the spirit of the law. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 Plans, perseveringly carried out in the face of many discouragements.

d. *To make face to*: to offer resistance to. *rare*, after Fr. *faire face à.*

1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* x. (1850) 74 The king and his commanders..made face to the Moors..repelling all assaults.

5. Contextually equivalent to: Sight, presence. In various phrases: **a.** *To fear, flee from,* etc. *the face of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 953 (Cott.) Ȝee sal be flemed fra mi face *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86, I salle be flemid awaye Fra Goddes faz, til pin of helle. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXV. 1 Thou fleddest from the face of Esau. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 768 Judah's promised king..Driven out an exile from the face of Saul.

b. *Before* or *in the face of*: before the eyes of, in the sight of. † *Before faces*: in the public view, in company.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10460 (Gött.) Bot i him saw bifore mi face? *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 192 Þe man y trist an most forsakeþ me at my nede, & draȝþ ys swerd bi-fore my fas. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 846 Þai had grace, And loue before Þe bischope face? 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 532/1 Ye shoulde see the whole summe and effecte of this tale..before your face layed together. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 370 The Prince..causing euery one of them to recite the praise of Mahomet before his face. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 248 Even the most carelesse boyes will be affraid to offend in the face of the monitor. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 292 Arras..was taken..before the face of thirty thousand men. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xviii. 3 A new-married couple more than ordinarily fond before faces.

c. *To* (a person's) *face*: openly in his sight or hearing (implying frankness, effrontery or indecorum).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 188 You..gave him a frumpe even to his face. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 91 Wilt thou flout me thus vnto my face? 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 231, I will not tell you to your face, that you are the Chrysostome of our Church. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* II. vi. 19 Men that there pick his pocket to his face. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 283 Thy very children..curse thee to thy face. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 638 Sharp..read to their faces the whole service as it stood in the book. *Mod.* He does not like to be praised to his face.

d. *In the face of*: in the sight or hearing of, in the presence of. Also *fig.* *In the face of the sun, of day,* etc.: openly.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 31 Angels..ben stable in the face of god. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 2 Mariages..contracte and solemnised in the face of the church. *a* 1618 W. BRADSHAW in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xc. 8 Sins..committed in deepest darkness are all one to him as if they were done in the face of the sun. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 7 Pray for him in the Face of the whole Congregation. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 283 If the contempt be committed in the face of the court, the offender may be instantly apprehended and imprisoned. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, She does this in the fair face of day. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 You will forfeit, in the face of all men, the character of faithful ministers of God. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 509 They broke open private houses..in the face of day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 164 You proclaim in the face of Hellas that you are a Sophist.

6. The countenance as expressive of feeling or character; a countenance having a specified expression.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1138 So gretliche sche awondred was That hir chaunged blod and fas. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 357 They..with a smiling face promise us their benevolence. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 13 They weare their faces to the bent of the kings lookes. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* ix. 7 For our iniquities have we..bin deliuered to confusion of face. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. i, It would do well, instead of looking-glasses, To set one's face each morning by a saucer Of a witch's congealed blood. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 616 And all this with a face of sad pietie and stern mortification. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, I..hate the set face that always looks as it would say, Come, love me. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* xii, With..haggard face to his last field he came.

b. *To make, pull a* (*crooked, pitiful, wry,* etc.) *face*: to distort the features. Hence the sb. is used *collog.* for: A grimace.

1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* (1888) III. 184 The poore Birde when he saw hir make that face to him was halfe afraide. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 263 Leaue thy damnable Faces, and begin. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 72 The fantastical faces he coined in the receiving of the smoke. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 67 Why do you make such faces? 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 7. 47 He will..make Faces at the Burgundian Grape. 1856 READE *Never too late* xlv, I shall pull a long face. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. XIV. viii. 113 The almoner made no faces at a dance. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* II. II. xviii, 'The adjective is excellent', she said with a little face. 1890 G. M. FENN *Double Knot* I. i. 71 Making what children call 'a face', by screwing up her mouth and nose.

7. Command of countenance, *esp.* with reference to freedom from indications of shame; a 'bold front'; impudence, effrontery, 'cheek'. † *To put out of face*: to put out of countenance. *To* † *bear, have the face*: to be sufficiently impudent.

1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 401 He beareth not the face With me to try a blow. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, With what face then, or with what countenaunce shal ye heare these wordes? 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 11 Thinking by this face, To fasten in our thoughts that they haue courage. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. vi. 116, I haue not the face To say, beseech you cease. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 85 He a man of that face and fore-head. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 148 With what face can I say anything? 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 36 To be grave, exceeds all Pow'r of face. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* (1840) 140 None are more blest with the advantages of face than Doctor Franks. 1821 SIR J. D. PAUL *Rouge et Noir* 45 Vice itself affects propriety That puts your vulgar virtue out of face. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Village Church*, I wonder that any man has the face To call such a hole the House of the Lord. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. v. 218 The new Kur-Mainz..conscious of face sufficient. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., What an amount of 'face' it argues in him.

b. *To* † *push* or *show a face*: to exhibit a bold front. *To run one's face*: (*U. S. slang*) to obtain credit by impudence.

1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* viii, There are three ways of getting into debt: first, by pushing a face. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 6 They might have shown a face even to Canning. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 286 Men that can run their face for drinks, an' keep a Sunday coat.

II. Outward form, appearance.

8. External appearance, look; also semblance *of* (anything). Formerly used both of material and immaterial objects; now *rare* except of imma-

terial objects in such phrases as *To adopt, carry, put on a (the) face of.* † *(To carry) a great face*: an appearance of importance. † *To have a face*: to have an appearance, give promise of success.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 317 As Aleyn, in the Pleynt of Kynde, Devyseth Nature of aray and face. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 670 þei schulden nouȝt after þe face neuer þe folke demen. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 762 His part should have the face and name of a rebellion. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 137 This tale hath some face of truth. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 771 Monuments .. which beare any face of comelinesse or antiquity. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* Pref., That is a thing carries a great face with it. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* IV. vi. (1733) 88 There was hardly any Face left of the Order, Piety and Devotion of former Times. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 395 France began gradually to assume the face of a regular civil government. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 247 Pillory me, but it has a face. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc., Face of Plants*, among botanists, signifies their general appearance. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 419 It carries no face of probability. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 35 Cadell explained to me a plan for securing the copyright of the novels, which has a very good face. 1860 H. GOUGER 2 *Years' Imprisonm. Burmah* 41, I professed my ignorance of the touch of gold and the face of silver. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* i. (1866) 5 Vicarious..is a word that carries always a face of substitution. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcv. 356 The problems of the world..are always putting on new faces.

b. † *At prime face* = L. *prima facie*; *at, in, on the first face*: at the first appearance or look, at first sight.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 870 This accident .. was .. so lyke a soth, at prime face. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, At pryme face, whan he came to towne. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* Pref. 2 Although it seeme harde..at the first face, yet folow thou styll the counsell. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 7 Naitur schawes furth Britannie all that it has at the first face. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* III. ii, Though at the first Face of the object your cool bloods were frighted. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 192/1 A narrative, which, on the first face of it, looked .. much like truth. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. II. 120 In the very first face and showing of the thing.

¶ c. = PHASE (perh. confused with that word).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 278 In what face or position of the Moone, whether at the prime or full, or soone after. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. v. (1737) II. 322 This was not a Face of Religion I was like to be enamour'd with.

9. Visible state or condition; aspect. *To put a new face upon*: to alter the aspect of.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 110 To stirre up such an exquisite face of the church as we imagine. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. XXXV, The Face of outward Things we find, Pleasing and fair. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 694 Wee may reade Gods displeasure on the face of heaven. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 8 Lyvie..stayed not a little to consider the new face he would have put upon the Commonwealth. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 19 The Face of London was now indeed strangely alter'd. 1781 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 24/2 The arrival of so many ships..caused a new face of affairs. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 215 A pensive quiet reigns over the face of nature. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 284 The traces left by ages of slaughter and pillage were still distinctly perceptible..in the face of the country.

b. Of a country: The configuration; assemblage of physical features. Also, † a description of the same.

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 43 Changes..made in the Face and Bounds of Maritime Countries..by furious Inundations. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 6) 309, I almost believ'd it, by the Face Our masters give us of that unknown place. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 47 Comparisons of the present face of the country with the descriptions left us by the Roman poets. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 236 The military face of that country is understood with perfect exactness. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 78 The sun shone out, and I could observe the face of the country.

10. Outward show; assumed or factitious appearance; disguise, pretence; an instance of this; a pretext. Also, † *To make a (good, great) face*; *to set a face on.* † *To interpret (words) to wicked face*: to put a bad construction upon. Now only in *To put* (formerly *bear out, set*) *a good face on (a matter)*: to make (a matter) look well; to assume or maintain a bold bearing (with regard to).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 12 Hem that glorien in the face [so TINDALE; 1611 and 1881 appearance], and not in the herte. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 Lete vs .. bere oute a good face as longe as we ben alyve. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 377 He interpret thir wourdis of Posthumius to sa wikkit face, that the said Posthumius suld ..be odius..to the hale ordoure. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlvii. Wks. 920/2 In some place of the same dyoces .. they haue made a great face. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 9 b, The pore forgotten, except it be with a few scrappes and bones, sent to Newgate for a face! 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 265 They..made good face and shewe to fight with the Englishe men. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 95 Many..haue the skill..to make a face as though they loued them [friends]. 1590 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 309 If thou.. have no cunning, but set a face on things, then take heed how you adjure these spirits. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lx. (1739) 118 [He] never invaded the liberties of the Commons by any face of Prerogative. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 278 They..set a Face of civil Authority upon Tyranny. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 35 The very Court ..put on a Face of just Concern for the publick Danger. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 110 That she may set the better face upon her gestation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 231 Richer puts as good a face as he can on Hugh's discomfiture.

III. The part of a thing presented to the eye.

11. The surface or one of the surfaces of anything.

a. *gen.* Chiefly in phrases orig. Hebraistic, *The face of the earth, the deep, the waters.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4892 þe face of þe erth sal brin with-out. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vii. 3 That the seed be sauyd vpon the face of al erthe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 All menne, dispersed throughout the face of the yearth. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 2 Darkenesse was vpon the face of the deepe: and the Spirit of God mooued vpon the face of the waters. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 102 The Women of the Citty Sio, are the most beautifull Dames..upon the face of the earth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 88 When there has been a great hoar-frost..the..Crystalline beard .. usually covers the face of..bodies. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 140 That great Deluge of waters which..overflowed the Face of the whole Earth. 1791 *Ess. Shooting* (ed. 2) 230 If he is clad in a glaring colour, when the face of the country retains its verdure. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. i. 3 Such schools..being improved off the face of the earth.

† b. Of a leaf in a book: = SIDE. *Obs.*

c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 5, I will come to the third leafe and second face. 1579 — *Refut. Rastel* 730 From the first face of the 64 leafe to the seconde face of the 47 leafe.

† c. *Astrol.* The third part of a sign of the zodiac, extending over 10 degrees in longitude. See also quot. 1819. *Obs.*

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 139 His dwellyng place Ameddis the hevene in the thrid face. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 543 The Moone..was in the first face of Virgo. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, She in her exaltation, and he in his triplicite trine and face. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 96 A planet is in its face when it is at the same distance from the ☉ or ☽ as its house is from their houses, and in the same succession of signs.

12. The principal side (often vertical or steeply inclined) presented by an object; the 'front' as opposed to the 'flanks'. a. Of a cliff, etc.; also *Geol.* of a fault: The front or slope.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 290 A goodly Village..situate on the face of a fruitfull hill. *Ibid.* IX. 423 Wee Coasted the scurrile and Rockey face of Norway. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xviii. 203 Along the whole face of the rock..there were archways. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, The tree .. had sent its roots along the face of the rock in all directions. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 503 As the face of this fault sinks to the west. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 75 Our way now lay along the face of a steep incline of snow. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 388 A noble precipice, rising with a rough face almost perpendicularly from the water's edge.

b. *Arch.* (*a*) The front or broadside of a building; the 'façade'. (*b*) The surface of a stone exposed in a wall. (*c*) The front of an arch showing the vertical surfaces of the outside row of voussoirs.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xli. 14 The bredth of the face of the house, and of the separate place toward the East, an hundreth cubites. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 17 The Face of the Building is narrow, and the Flank deep. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 132 [The Architrave] is also frequently broken into two or three divisions, call'd by Artists Fascias or rather plain Faces. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc., Face*, in archit., the front of a building, or the side which contains the chief entrance. *Face of a stone*, in masonry, that superficies of it which lies in the front of the work. 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 20 The cornice of this order, in Greece, consisted of a plain face, under the mutule. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. (ed. 4) 6 The face of the house from one end to the other was covered with vines and passion-flowers. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Face* (Carpentry), the front of a jamb presented towards the room. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Face of a stone*, the face intended for the front or outward side of the work.

13. a. Of anything having two sides: The side usually presented outwards or upwards; the 'front' as opposed to the 'back'; the 'right' side of cloth.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXV. 7 He will destroy in this mountaine the face of the couering cast ouer all people. 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* XXXIX. 1 They kiss'd..the carpet's velvet face. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 237 Diagonal lines..across the face of the cloth. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* VI. 89 The hollow under the face of the boss was open towards the reverse of the shield. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 137 That part of the anther to which the filament is attached and which is generally towards the petals, is the back, the opposite being the face. 1883 SIR E. BECKETT *Clocks, etc.* 146 The face of a wheel which turns in a gear. 1888 C. P. BROOKS *Cotton Manuf.* 127 The face of the card or the side which is in contact with the needles.

b. Of a coin or medal: The obverse; that which bears the effigy; sometimes used for either side. Hence in slang use: A coin (? *obs.*).

c 1515 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (Percy Soc.) 13 Some wente in fured gownes .. That had no mo faces than had the mone. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 617 The face of an old Roman coine. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nare-a-face-but-his own*, not a Penny in his Pocket. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* Ne'er-a-face. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 22 The .. face of this dye is truly antick. *Ibid.* 23 The face [of a coin] should have a resembling bust of his majesty. 1856 SMYTH *Roman Family Coins* 233 The portrait on the other face of the medal.

c. Of a document: The inscribed side. Hence *On, upon the face of* (a document, etc.): in the words of, in the plain sense of. Also *fig.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 288 Their Great Seale..locked in vpon the lower face of the Parchment. 1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 80 Every novelty carries suspicion in the face of it. 1719 F. HARE *Ch. Authority Vind.* Pref. 8 The power and authority of the Ministers .. as it appears upon the face of Scripture. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 186 An unprejudiced eye, upon the face of the letter, would condemn the writer of it. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1248 It ought to appear on the face of the plea, that [etc.]. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 327 Of the history of language, no inconsiderable part remains to this day written upon the face of it.

d. Of a playing card: The marked or picture side.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1891) I. III. XXXII, The King never shews his game, but throws his cards with their faces down on the table.

e. Of a dial: The surface which bears the hour marks, etc. Of a clock or watch: The dial plate (perh. with allusion to the human face).

[1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xix. 218 If I ask it [a watch] what time of day it is, I look but in its face, and it tells me presently.] 1787 *Columbian Mag.* I. 329/1 The face of the dial will be parallel with the plane of the equator. 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 87 Not watches so much as lockets with watch faces. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Look at the Clock*, 'Grandmother's Clock!'..nothing was altered at all—but the Face! 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix. (1891) 211 He looked at..the face of the watch,—said it was getting into the afternoon. 1877 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Cuckoo Clock* (1891) 41 Some brilliant moonbeams..lighted up brightly the face of the clock. 1892 *N. Y. Nation* 23 June 474/3 A volume without an index resembles a clock-face without any hands.

f. Of a book: The front or fore-edge.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 After the face [of a book] has been ploughed the back springs back into its rounded form.

14. Each of the surfaces of a solid. In a regular solid, a crystal, diamond, etc.: Each of the bounding planes.

1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 236 One Aggett cutt with twoe Faces garnished with Dyamonds. 1750 D. JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls, Expl. Tech. Terms, Collet.*..the small horizontal plane, or face, at the bottom of the Brilliant. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 A crystal with cut faces. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 80 The occipital foramen of Mycetes .. is situated completely in the posterior face of the skull. 1873 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. (1875) 188 Crystalline faces occur abundantly in many undoubted fossil woods and corals. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* I. 17 The faces of the block of coal on these sides are smooth and shining. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 177 The lateral faces..are covered thickly with sieve-plates.

15. In implements, tools, etc.: The acting, striking, or working surface. In a molar tooth: The grinding surface. In a knife: The edge.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 4 In Fig. 5. A the Face [of a hammer]. 1791 *Ess. Shooting* (ed. 2) 345 The face of the hammer [of the gun] .. may be too hard or too soft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Face*, the edge of a sharp instrument. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* VI. 143 The face of the grinding teeth and the edges of the cutting teeth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Face* 4 b, the sole of a plane. *Ibid., Face* (Gearing), that part of the acting surface of a cog which projects beyond the pitch line. *Ibid., Face* (Grinding), that portion of a lap or wheel which is employed in grinding, be it the edge or the disk. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.* 133 The face of an anvil is its upper surface.

16. An even or polished surface.

1881 *Mechanic* § 449 Where one piece [of glass] is ground against another to bring them to a face. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.* 133 The face of a casting is that surface which is turned or polished.

IV. Technical uses.

17. *Fortification.* a. (see quot. 1727); b. (see quot. 1851), and cf. BASTION).

a. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 A proper place muste be ordeyned atte euery face of the walles for to sette gonnes. 1672 LACEY tr. *Tacquet's Milit. Archit.* iii. 4 The face which is the weakest part of the fortification, is defended by [etc.] 1727 BAILEY, *Face of a Place* is the Front, that is comprehended between the flanked Angles of the two neighbouring Bastions. 1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* I. 190, I attacked it [Dummul] in three places, at the gateway and on two faces. 1849–50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 24. 27 The efforts..had been directed against the northern face of the fortress of Seringapatam. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/1 The Raponiers..are situated in the middle of each long face.

b. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1119/3 About Noon, a Mine in a Face of the same Hornwork..took Fire. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 478 Having made a breach in one of the bastions [we] destroyed the faces of the two that were adjacent. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 261 *The faces* of a work are those parts which form a salient angle projecting towards the country.

18. *Mil.* (See quot. 1853.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 101 The faces of a square are the different sides of a battalion, &c., which, when formed into a square, are all denominated faces; viz., the front face, the right face, the left face, and the rear face. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Jan. 3/1 This face had not quite closed up before it was attacked.

19. *Ordnance.* 'The surface of metal at the muzzle of a gun' (Knight).

1727 BAILEY, *Face* of a Gun is the Superficies of the Metal at the Extremity of the Muzzle. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

20. *Mining.* a. 'In any adit, tunnel, or stope, the end at which work is progressing or was last done' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 46 They frequently hole, or cut through from one Board to another, to carry their Air..to the end or Face of their Boards. 1867 W. W.

SMYTH *Coal & Coal Mining* 131 Supporting the roof at the immediate 'face' by temporary props. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. v, They .. visited several other faces of wash .. Each face had a man working at it, sometimes two.

b. 'The principal cleaving-plane at right angles to the stratification. (*Driving*) *on the face*: against or at right angles with the face' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). *Face on*: (see quot. 1883).

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 25 Faces, running most regularly parallel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 238 The direction along which these joints run is often known as the face of the coal. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 99 *Face on* .. working a mine parallel to the cleat or face.

21. *Steam-engine.* The flat part of a slide-valve; also, the corresponding flat part on a cylinder, on which the slide-valve travels.

1838 WOOD *Railr.* 346 The slide would be moved to the extremity of the face of the cylinder. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

22. *Typog.* That part of a type (or punch) which has the form of the letter. Also, The printing surface of type. *Face of the page*: (see quot.). *Full face* (*type*): as large as the body of the type will admit of. *Heavy face* (*numerals* or *type*): having a broader outline, and printing thicker than the ordinary. *Old face* (*type*): a form of Roman letter (characterized by oblique ceriphs and various other features) revived by Whittingham in 1844, and since very extensively used.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exercises* II. 201 So placed the Face of the Letter runs less hazzard of receiving dammage. 1699 A. BOYER *Eng. & Fr. Dict.* s.v., A letter that has a good face (among printers), *un caractère qui a un bel œil.* 1787 *Printer's Gram.* 41 Kerned Letters are such as have part of their Face hang over. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 21 Short letters are all such as have their face cast on the middle of their square metal. 1853 *Caxton & Art of Printing* vii. 155 One of the heap which lies in the right position, both as regards the face being upwards, and the nick being outwards. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* 167/2 *Face of the page*, the upper side of the page, from which the impression is taken. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1049 In this metal the face of the letter intended to be cast is sunk. 1891 J. WINSOR *C. Columbus* xxi. 524 The heavy face numerals show the successive holders of the honors of Columbus. 1892 *N. Y. Nation* 25 Feb. 155/3 The page is divided into triple columns, and the leading word of each column is in full-face.

†**23.** *Card-playing* = *face-card*: (see 27). *Obs.*

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 347 If you have neither ace nor face, you may tarow up your game.

24. *Tea trade.* (See quot.) Cf. FACE *v.* 15.

1886 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 323 Prussian blue..native indigo and gypsum are the real materials employed for giving the 'face' as it is called.

†**25.** *A face of fur*: ? a set of furs. Cf. FACE *v.* 12.

1562 HEYWOOD *Epigrams* I. lv, Cheepening of a face of furre. Into a skinners shop..in hast ran a gentilman there to espie A fayre face of fur, which he woulde haue bought.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

26. General relations: **a.** attributive (sense 1), as *face-cosmetic*, *-sponge*; (sense 12 b), as *face-mortar*, *-work*; (sense 13 a), as *face-side*; (sense 20), as *face-line*. **b.** objective (sense 1), as *face-levelling*, *-tearing* vbl. sbs., *face-mending*, *-wringing*, ppl. a., *face-mender*, *-moulder*; (sense 6 b), as *face-maker*; (sense 3), as *face-affecting* ppl. a. **c.** locative (sense 1), as *face-hot* adj., *face-joy*, *-spot*; (sense 5), as *face-flatterer*.

1675 COCKER *Morals* 24 *Face-affecting Lasses, Neglect their Graces, to attend their Glasses. 1887 CORELLI *Thelma* II. 207 Beauties..deprived of elegant attire and *face-cosmetics. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Vivien* 822 *Face-flatterers and backbiters. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 49 Who, (but one that will carry no coales) would have rewarded a friend thus for his opinion, only in *Face-hot presses. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 336 In your bitter world..*Face-joy's a costly mask to wear. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Crosse to that *Face-levelling designe, Thy high-rais'd Nose appeareth Aquiline. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 99 Keep the *face line of the stall neither fully face on nor end on. 1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur* No. 138 Those buffoons in society, the Attitudinarians and *Face-makers. 1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. A.* Wks. 1812 V. 367 Forced to beg her humble bread While every face-maker can feast. 1745 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) III. 156 Have they not their.. barbers, aye, and their *facemenders too? *Ibid.* 234 Those .. *facemending stratagems. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 222 The best *face mortar. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., *Face-moulders who affect the grace Of a square, plain, or a smooth platter-face. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 7 Prepare some .. size, with which you must brush over the *face side [of a print]. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 311 The black bodies .. made them look anything but suitable for use as *face-sponges. 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* (ed. 4) VII. i. 270 Pimpernel cleanseth *Face-Spots. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 213 The *face work of the subordinate parts. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Hypocrite*, A *face-wringing ballet-singer.

27. Special comb.: **face-ache**, pain in the nerves of the face; **face-ague**, an acute form of face-ache, tic douloureux; **face-airing** *vbl. sb.* (*Mining*), see quot.; **face-bedded** *ppl. a.*, (a stone) placed so that the grain runs along the face; †**face-bone** = CHEEK-BONE; †**face-bread**, Heb. לֶחֶם הַפָּנִים *le·hem happānīm* = SHOW-BREAD; †**face-breadth**, extent of the face (sense 1) from side to side; **face-card**, a playing-card bearing a face (of a king, queen, or knave) = COAT CARD; **face-chuck** (*Mech.*) = *face-plate*; **face-cloth**, a cloth laid over the face of a corpse; **face-cog** (*Mech.*), one of the cogs or teeth on the 'face' of a wheel; **face-guard**, a contrivance for protecting the face, *esp.* in some industrial processes, fencing, etc.; **face-hammer** (see quots.); **face-joint** (see quot.); **face-knocker**, one in which the fixed portion has the form of a human face; **face-lathe** (see quots.); †**face-making** *vbl. sb.*, portrait-painting; **face-mould** (see quots.); **face-painter**, (*a*) a painter of portraits, (*b*) one who applies paint to the face; **face-painting** *vbl. sb.*, portrait-painting; **face-physic**, *collect.* appliances for the face; **face-piece** (*Naut.*), see quot.; **face-plan** (see quot.); **face-plate** (*Mech.*), an enlargement of the end of the mandrel (of a lathe) to which work may be attached for the purpose of being 'faced' or made flat; also *attrib.*, as in *face-plate coupling*; †**face-playing** *vbl. sb.*, the exhibition of feeling or sentiment by the play of the countenance; **face-presentation** (*Midwifery*), presentation face foremost in birth; **face-shaft** (*Arch.*), see quot.; **face-stone** (*Arch.*) the slab of stone forming the face or front, esp. in a cornice, an entablature, etc.; **face-turning-lathe** = *face-lathe*; **face-value**, the amount stated on the face (of a note, postage-stamp, etc.), the apparent or nominal value; also *fig.*; **face-wall** (*Building*), front wall; **face-wheel** (*Mech.*) = *contrate-wheel* (see CONTRATE 2); also 'a wheel whose disk-face is adapted for grinding and polishing' (Knight); †**face-wind**, a wind blowing against one's face.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, It gave you the *face-ache to look at his apples. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 211/1 Faceache I believe to be..inflammation of the nerves. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 99 *Face airing*, that system of ventilating the workings which excludes the airing of the goaves. 1863 *Archæol. Cantiana* V. 14 Jambs two feet eight inches apart, *face-bedded. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., It is rare now for a face-bedded stone to be fixed in a building. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. ii, His cheeks were fallen in, His *face-bones prominent. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 238 The matter and form of the..Tables of the *Face-bread. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 271 Nine *face-bredths make a square well set man. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. (1855) 303 Desperate bad hauns .. a haun without a *face-caird. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Face-card*, a court card. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.* 133 *Face chuck*, a face plate. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xliv. VIII. 166 She..seeing the coffin, withdrew her hand from mine and..removed the *face-cloth. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Guinevere* 7 The white mist, like a face-cloth to the face, Clung to the dead earth. 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 61 An axil which carries likewise another [wheel] with *face-cogs. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-guard*, a mask with windows for the eyes. 1883 J. W. MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol.* 134 *Face guard* on a helmet, a bar or bars of iron protecting the face. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-hammer*, one with a flat face. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 324/1 *Face Hammer* (Masonry), one with one blunt and one cutting end. 1874 *Ibid.*, *Face-joint*, that joint of a voussoir which appears on the face of the arch. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 3/4 Iron *Face Knockers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-lathe*, (*a*) a pattern-maker's lathe for turning bosses, core prints, and other face-work; (*b*) a lathe with a large face-plate and a slide rest adjustable in front on its own shears. Transverse usually but not necessarily. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.*, *Face lathe*, a lathe chiefly or exclusively used for surfacing. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* III. ii, 'Twould disgrace His *face-making, and undo him. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 *Face mould, a mould for drawing the proper figure of a hand-rail on both sides of the plank. 1876 in GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 1697 *Dryden's Virgil* Life (1709) 16 (Jod.) Ill *facepainters, not being able to hit the true features..make amends by a great deal of impertinent landscape and drapery. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xiv. 276 The highest face-painters are not the loveliest women. 1852 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.* 107 *note*, 'He took me for a face-painter!' said a late eminent artist. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 355 He was..a landskip-painter..till he ..fell to *face-painting. 1862 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Fraser's Mag.* July 73 Whose picture..shows a higher character of face-painting 1611 DONNE *Ignatius' Conclave* (1652) 129 Women tempting by Paintings and *Face-Physick. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Faire Milkmayd*, One looke of hers is able to put all face-physicke out of countenance. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *Face-piece, a piece of elm, generally tabled on to the fore-part of the knee of the head, to assist the conversion of the main piece, and likewise to shorten the upper bolts, and prevent the cables from rubbing against them as the knee gets worn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-plan*, the principal or front elevation. 1841 TREDGOLD *Mill-work* 428 The *face-plate has four adjusting screws for securing the work. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.*, The term face plate is more commonly applied in the shops to the ordinary face chucks. *Ibid.*, *Face-plate coupling* = Flanged coupling. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 319 She perfectly possessed that flexibility of muscles and features, which constitutes *face-playing. 1841 RIGBY *Midwifery* III. iii. 130 The opinion that *face-presentations were preternatural. 1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 345 The double semi-cylindrical *face-shafts, formerly running up the face of the piers. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. App. x. 238 The *face-stone and often the soffit, are sculptured. *Ibid.* III. 238 Arches decorated only with coloured marble, the facestone being coloured, the soffit white. 1841 TREDGOLD *Mill-work* 428 *Face-turning lathe. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* xx. 461 Some English Merchant who is bound to pay money in the United States for more than the *face-value of his claim. 1883 J. L. WHITNEY in *Lit. World* 8 Sept. 293/1 He must take the advertisements of publishers at their face value, and regard them as what they claim to be. 1888 *Daily News* 13 July 3/3 If postcards were sold at the face value of the stamps upon them. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 224/1 The note is still worth its face value. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Face-wall*. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 191 The axle is turned round by a *face or crown wheel fixed upon the extremity of it. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* I. 349/2 Face-wheels have their cogs or pins placed perpendicularly to the face of the wheel. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 113 A *face or back-wind signifies little

Face (fēis), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

I. To show a bold or opposing front.

†**1.** *intr.* To show a bold face, look big; to brag, boast, swagger. Phrase, *To face and brace*: (see BRACE *v.*2). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Facyn, or shewyn boolde face. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 22 A fals extorcyoner Fasynge and bostynge to scratche and to kepe. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Wilt thou ..Face and make semblance..Of that thou never meanst to execute?

†**b.** In primero. (Cf. BLUFF, BRAG.) *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* viii. 112 To play well at Primero, and to face and vie, and to hold and giue ouer when time serueth..are all workes of the imagination.

†**c.** To show a false face, maintain a false appearance. *Obs.*

1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 To laughe, to lie, to flatter, to face: Foure waies in Court to win men grace. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Thou canst cog, face and lye, as fast as a dog can trot. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 142 Suffolke doth not flatter, face, or faine.

†**d.** To have a (specified) appearance. *Obs.*

1669 N. MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 106 The evil consequences thereof faced very sadly.

†**2.** *trans.* **a.** To confront with assurance or impudence; to brave, to bully. **b.** *To face a lie* (*upon*), to tell a manifest untruth (to). *Obs.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 512 II. 205 My Lord of Suffolks men come..and face us and fray uppon us, this dayly. 1530 PALSGR. 542/2 Yet he wolde face me with a lye. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1131/2 He..faceth himself the lie upon me. *c* 1540 HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 382 But his boldness hath faced a lie. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 59 b, The straunger so faced the Englisheman, that he faynted in hys sute. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 For a Lie faces God, and shrinkes from Man. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor of the East* v. i, I have built no palaces to face the court.

3. With advbs. **a.** *To face down, out*: to put down (a person) with effrontery, to browbeat; to controvert (an objection, the truth) with coolness or impudence; to maintain (a statement) impudently. Also with sentence as obj.: to maintain or insist to a person's face that [etc.]. **b.** *To face out* (a matter, etc.): to carry through by effrontery, brazen out. † *To face it out with a card of ten*: see 1 b and CARD *sb.*2 2 a. **c.** † *To face out of*: to exclude shamelessly from; also, to bully out of.

a. 1530 PALSGR. 542/2, I face one downe in a mater. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1131/2 He..scoffeth that I face out the trouth with lyes. 1580 LUPTON *Sivqila* in *Polimanteia* (1881) p. xvii, And so faced out thy poore Father before our face. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 6 Here's a villaine that would face me downe He met me on the Mart. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin* IV. i, I'll not be faced down with a lie. 1787 WESLEY in Wks. 1872 IV. 401 The clerk faced me down I had taken the coach for Sunday. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 100 With Paget's help she faced down these objections.

b. 1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 59 Now, face out your matter with a carde of tenne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 202 The Roscians kinsfolke have boldly adventured, and will face out their doynges. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 To..face it oute lustelye as sum other good fellowes doe. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 2 (1622) 125 Obluctation, and facing out of the matter. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. iii, Cards of ten, to face it Out in the game. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* (1876) I. i. 15 Unless they could make up their minds..to face it out.

c. *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* IV. Wks. 1132/2 Your false heresy, wherwith you would face our Sauiour out of the blessed sacrament. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 101 They ..doe all they can to face me out of my wits. *Ibid.* V. i. 91 His false cunning..Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance.

4. *trans.* To meet (danger, an enemy, or anything unpleasant) face to face; to meet in front, oppose with confidence or defiance.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 79 A great body of Nobility march .. briskly on, to face that potent Emperour Osman. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) VIII. 7 These silly ranting Privolvans..face their Neighbours Hand to Hand. 1708 ADDISON *State of War* 25 We..cast about for a sufficient number of Troops to face them [the enemy] in the Field of Battle. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to face them. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* V. 150 He faced the storm gallantly. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 143 To face alone The jealous vengeance of the papal throne. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* XXVII, How can man die better Than facing fearful odds? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. xviii. (1883) 250 A man will face almost anything rather than possible ridicule.

†**b.** To appear before (a city) as an enemy.

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege Carlisle* (1840) I They..p'ceeded.. to face Carlisle with a Rascall rout in 1643. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 284 A small party..with which he faced the City Walls.

5. In weaker sense: To look in the face of; to meet face to face; to stand fronting. *lit.* and *fig.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 303 Facing the Iudge and pleading both our best. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., If I faced him he must see my merriment was not merely at his humour. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 275 He performed the journey..with such celerity that..he..faced his enemy..on the ninth day. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* ix. 110 Might he but face the terrible enchantress. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Nov. 5/2 The great problem which faces every inquirer into the causes of colliery explosions.

6. To look seriously and steadily at, not to shrink from.

1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 116 My own quiet required that I should face it [the idea] and examine it. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. v. 104 A lawyer in the habit of facing a question but on one side, can rarely be a philosopher, who looks on both. 1883 S. S. LLOYD in *North Star* 25 Oct. 3/7 The need for external supplies of food..must be faced.

II. With reference to the direction of the face.

7. *intr.* **a.** Of persons and animals: To present the face in a certain direction; to look. *lit.* and *fig.*

1594 W. S. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9, I know thy griefe, And face from whence these flames aryse. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, He [the courser] sidelong bore his Rider on, Still facing, till he out of sight was gone. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 266 The 1st of the 20th, with one company of the 24th, were posted on the larger eminence, facing east and south. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. vii. 64 He steadfastly faced towards peace. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* I. 117 He faced to law and politics, to science and to literature.

b. Of things: To be, or be situated, with the face or front in some specified direction; to front. Const. *on, to.*

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 71 Saucers rust-coloured, large, facing downwards. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 113 *Dagger*, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilgeways. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii, The little chapel that faced eastwards. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The village faces full to the south. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 11/2 The really picturesque side of the hall, facing on a lovely lake.

8. *trans.* **a.** Of persons and animals: To present the face or front towards; to look towards. **b.** Of a building, a country, and objects in general: To be situated opposite to, front towards.

a. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 364 Facing the in-land wee marched for three dayss. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 P 15 Stand facing the light, that we may see you. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 216 He continues to combat ..still facing the enemy till he dies. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 22 Neighing shrilly as they faced the rising sun.

b. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 494/2 He gained..that part of Britain which faces Ireland. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1767) 201 The side of the Palatine mountain that faces it. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 150 Yonder tree, which faces the south. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 55 A series of vertical walls..face the observer. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 June 8/7 The statue..faces the principal entrance to the museum.

c. Of letterpress, an engraving, etc.: To stand on the opposite page to.

1766 *Gent. Mag.* XXXVI, *Directions for placing the plates*, The Emblematical Design..to face p. 8. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 5/9 An increased price is paid for advertisements 'facing matter'. 1890 *Ibid.* 20 Nov. 2/2 A letter from Mr. Gladstone is good, and an article from him worth several columns 'facing matter'. *Mod.* [On a plate inserted in a book] To face page 56.

d. *To face (a person) with*: to put before the face of; to confront *with*.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 109 It was Gods wil to humble his..people by facing them with the temple of a cursed idoll.

9. *intr.* †**a.** in sense of *face about* (see b). Also *refl.* *Obs.*

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 112 Upon y^e^ top of y^e^ Hill they [the Scots] face and front towards y^e^ prince. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 June, The Duke did fly; but all this day they have been fighting; therefore they did face again, to be sure. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2662/3 Upon their approach our men faced, and about 20 fired. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* vi, Having got to the top..he faced him.

b. Chiefly *Mil.* To turn the face in a stated direction (left, right, etc.). *To face about, to the right about, round*: to turn the face in the opposite direction. As word of command, *Right* or *left about face!*

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i, Let fall your cloak, on one shoulder—face to your left hand. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 135 He faces about therefore and..for Scotland he goes. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 51 He..made them face about, and march again into the Town. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4675/1 He commanded them to face to the Left, in order to flank the Enemy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 P 1 The Knight faced towards one of the Pictures. 1713—*Englishman* No. 55. 353 This elevated Machine..moved through..Cornhil: whence it faced about. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. IV. 115 They immediately conjectured that the place had changed masters, and faced about. 1787 *Columbian Mag.* I. 47 To the right about face! Forward march! Halt, and face to the Front! 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* XXXVI. 1 Then facing right about, he saw the Page. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. XXVIII, The rest had faced unto the right About. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, The minister..faced round upon the party who had seized him. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* LXXXVIII, Left face—wheel—quick march! 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 261 On which the Captain is to face inwards, and the Lieutenant and Ensign face to the right.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 8) 19 Right or left about three-quarters face. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 215 These men had faced about to the front.

fig. 1645 *Liberty of Consc.* 28 In this Sir you have faced about, sure you are not As you were. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 217 His Spirit was so stout No Man could ever make him face about.

10. *trans.* †**a.** To attract or direct the face or looks of. **b.** *Mil.* To cause (soldiers) to face, or present the front.

1630 LORD *Banians & Perses* 72 Certaine mimicall gestures, so as may most face the people to gaze upon them. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 181 The Judgments of God face us to humilitie. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 8) 30 The company..will be faced, and countermarched. *Ibid.* 31 The remaining companies first being faced to the right about.

11. **a.** To turn face upwards, expose the face of (a playing card).

1674 COTTON *Complete Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 344 He clasps these cards faced at the bottom. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* IV, Fac't again;—what's the meaning of this ill luck to-night? 1742 HOYLE *Whist* 10 If a Card is faced in the Pack, they must deal again, except it is the last Card. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 19 He places the cards before him, taking care not to face or show any of them.

b. *Post-office.* To turn (letters) with their faces in one direction.

1850 *Q. Rev.* June 75 The object..is merely to 'face' the stamped and paid letters all the same way. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 7/1 All the letters have been faced, sorted, and stamped.

III. To put a face upon.

12. To cover a certain breadth of (a garment) with another material; to trim, turn up. In *pass.* said of the wearer. Also, *To face about, down.*

1561 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. vi. 189 My gowne of browne blue lyned and faced with black budge. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* II. 2 The Priest was facst afore with Veluet. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 446 They..face about the collars of men and womens garments. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1378/4 A black hair Camlet Gown..faced down before, and on the Cape with Velvet. 1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 229 Blue cloth, trimmed and faced with white. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, The five Lords of Justiciary, in their long robes of scarlet faced with white. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Expedition* 291 The uniform of the 44th was red faced with yellow.

absol. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 20 Silke and lase..To welt, to edge, to garde, to stitche and face.

†**b.** *transf. & fig.* To trim, adorn, deck, furnish.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 241 Would ye rather, for the better facing and colouring of your Doctrin, we should strike out this Forged Quodammodo. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 74 To face the Garment of Rebellion With some fine colour. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 410/1 An host..who is..at the best some round-grown thing, a jug Faced with a beard, that fills out to the guests. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 221, I saw the stuff..garnished and trimly faced with the commendations of a licenser. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* III. i, Rebellion..fac'd with publick Good!

13. To cover the surface either wholly or partially with some specified material.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 349 The Terrass was not yet fac'd with stone. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 279 With whose heads..the savage Turk faced a great Bulkwark. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 259 Delve of convenient Depth your thrashing Floor; With temper'd Clay then fill and face it o'er. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 112 If you face the sides of the Chimney with thin Copper. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 85 The same bar was melted again, and was cast in sand, faced..by charcoal dust. 1856 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 363 The more modern fence..is faced with stones.

14. To dress or smooth the face or surface of. Also, *To face down.*

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 152 One lathe..is kept for facing surfaces. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* VI. 111 Blocks of basalt..some of them finely faced. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 221/2 The body is carefully faced down till a fine even surface is produced.

15. To coat (tea) with some colouring substance. Also, *To face up.*

1850 *Household Words* II. 277 The tea-leaf..is 'faced' by the French chalk, to give it the pearly appearance so much liked. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 277 The green tea is either natural or coloured (faced) with indigo [etc.]. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 101/1 Exhausted leaves were..faced up to do duty as fresh tea.

†**IV. 16.** To deface, disfigure, spoil in appearance. [? Short for DEFACE.] *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9129 Polexena..Áll facid hir face with hir fell teris.

Facea, Faceal, obs. ff. of FASCIA, FACIAL.

Facecies, anglicized form of FACETIÆ.

Faced (fēˑst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. FACE *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb. **a.** Of a card: That has been turned face upwards.

1674 COTTON *Complete Gamester* XV. (1680) 96 Then the bottom fac'd Cards are upwards. 1868 PARDON *Card Player* 21 Faced cards necessitate a new deal.

b. Of a body of soldiers: That has faced or turned about.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 185 When the whole was halted, the proper front would be taken by the faced wing.

c. Of clothing: Turned up with another material.

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 13 June, My gray cloth suit and faced white coate. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Faced*, turned up with facings on the cuffs and collars of uniforms.

d. Of a block or piece of stone: Having the surface dressed or smoothed.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1878) 491 These [slingstones] were called afai ara—faced or edged stones.

e. Of tea: That has been artificially altered in appearance, coloured.

1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 553/1 Consumers of 'faced' tea have taken to it for the benefit of manufacturers and importers.

Faced (fēˑist), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. FACE *sb.* + -ED [2].] Furnished with or having a face.

1. Of persons. †**a.** Having a face *like* (a dog, etc.). *Obs.* **b.** In combination with some defining prefix, as *bare-, dog-, full-*, etc., *faced*, for which see those words.

c 1500 *Bk. Maid Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 20 Faced lyke an aungell. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 110 Sowre countenanced, faced like death. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 67 The Devill..brought the blush-faced young man to the Court. 1624 FORD, etc. *Sun's Darling* II. i, Rural fellows, fac'd Like lovers of your Laws. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 293 We marched through a fiery faced plaine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 The Bats..are faced like Monkeyes. 1710 SWIFT *Frnl. to Stella* 23 Sept., He is a rawboned faced fellow. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 124 Their leafy height, that winter soon Left leafless to the cold-faced moon.

2. *Faced cloth*: a fabric manufactured with a 'natural lustre'.

1889 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 7/7 Advt., Faced Cloths, warranted not to spot with rain, in all the new shades.

3. *Faced card* = *face-card, court-card.*

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 41 'We are all faced cards'. 'I hope..you are not all Kings'. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1869 in PEACOCK *Gloss. Lonsdale* 29. 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 138.

4. *Printing.* (see quot.)

1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.* 43 *Faced Rule*, Brass Rule with the ordinary thin face somewhat thickened.

5. *Arch.* '*Faced work*, thin stone, otherwise called bastard ashlar, used to imitate squared stone work. In painting, the rubbing down each coat with pumice before the next is laid on. Used also of superior plastering.' (*Arch. Dict.* 1892).

Fa·ced-lined, *a. Her.* [f. FACED *ppl. a.* + LINED *ppl. a.*] Of a garment: Having the lining visible.

1825 in BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* s. v. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Herald.* 57.

Facel, var. of FASEL, *Obs.*, kidney bean.

Faceless (fēˑ·slés), *a.* [f. FACE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a face. †**a.** Of persons: Lacking face or courage; cowardly. **b.** Of a coin: Having the device and legend obliterated.

a. 1567 SEMPILL *Lordis Iust Quarrel* in *Ballates* (1872) 30 Quhen faceles fuillis sall not be settin by. 1596 *Edward III*, I. ii. 9 Faceless fear that ever turns his back. 1727–36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

b. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 272 Specimens of the bronze coinage of the later empire..mostly trite and faceless, as a farthing of the reign of George III.

†**Fa·cely,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY [1].] Giving a face to face view; open; transl. med.L. *faciālis*. Cf. FACIAL *a.* 1.

1605 BELL *Romish Faith* 44 The cleare and facely vision of God [*clara et facialis visio Dei*].

Facely, var. of FACILELY.

Facer (fēˑ·sə1). [f. FACE *v.* and *sb.* + -ER.]

†**1.** One who puts on a bold face; one who boasts or swaggers; a braggart, bully. *Obs.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Crakers, facers, and chylderne quellers. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, Wks. I. 252 Nay: there be no greater tattlers, nor boasters nor facers than they be. 1611 BEAUM & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. ii, A race of idle people..Facers and talkers.

2. *Post-office.* One who 'faces' letters (see FACE *v.* 11 b).

1850 *Q. Rev.* June 75 The act is by 'facers' called 'pigging'.

3. A blow in the face. *lit.* and *fig.*

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 243 Each of the pugilists exchanged..half a dozen facers. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 24 Not to dwell on each facer and fall. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 2 The..shepherd..delivered a terrific facer upon our..middle-aged friend.

fig. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 109/2 With the right lending the Catholics such a facer, that they are unable to come to time. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money M.* xviii, 'I've had a good many facers in my life'.

†**4. a.** A large cup or tankard. **b.** Such a cup filled to the brim; a bumper. *Obs.*

a. 1527 *Will T. Sparke* (Chetham Soc.) 17 Item, to my cosyn yong Thomas Smith my bowndon facer and my gilde spone.

b. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II, There's a facer for you. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Facer*, a Bumper without Lip-room. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

†**Fa·cet,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 faceet, facett, faucet. [ad. (through F. *facet*) L. *facēt-us* (see FACETE *a.*) used as a proper name.] The book *Facetus de Moribus* (by some attributed to John Garland), which was used in schools as a book of instruction in behaviour.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Faceet, booke..*Facetus*. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 1 Facett seythe the Book of curtesye. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 45 The Dean of the Chappell to drawe these chyldren..as well in the schoole of facett, as in songe. [1611 COTGR., *Facet*, a Primmer, or Grammer for a yong scholler.]

Facet (fæˑsêt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 7 fascet, faucett, 8 fasset, fosset, 8–9 facette, 8– facet. [a. F. *facette*, dim. of *face*: see FACE *sb.*] A little face.

1. One of the sides of a body that has numerous faces; *orig.* one of the small cut and polished faces of a diamond or other gem, but subsequently extended to a similar face in any natural or artificial body. Cf. BRILLIANT. Also preceded by certain defining words, as *diagonal-, skill-, skew-, star-facet*; for which see those words.

1625 BACON *Ess. Honour* (Arb.) 69 Diamonds cut with Fascets. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 69 Sea-greene berill into fascets cut. 1750 JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) 35 A Brilliant whose lustre is derived from the angles, or facets, of the sides only. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 157 United with antimony, it gives a brittle metal with facets. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xi, Above its cornice, row and row Of fair hewn facets. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxiii, They polish rubies; that is, without cutting them in *facettes*. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* viii. § 165 (1873) The appearance of certain small obliquely posited facets on the crystal previous to polishing. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xv. 344 Light reflected from .. myriads of facets [of hoar-frost]. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* s. v. *Facetting*, Facets on gold and silver are cut and polished on revolving wheels.

fig. 1820 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Life R. Edgeworth* (1821) II. 260 That facet of the mind which it was the interest or the humour of the moment to turn outward.

2. *Anat.* a. A small flat and smooth articular surface of a bone.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 272/1 The atlas..is articulated with the occipital tubercle by a single concave facet. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 57 The ribs of the Sauria have only a single articular facet. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 2-8 On each side of this is an oval, convex, articular facet.

b. One of the individual parts or segments (*ocelli*) of a compound eye.

1834 McMURTIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 289 Compound eyes, where the surface is divided into an infinitude of different lenses called facets. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 144 The numerous facets on the cornea of their great compound eyes form true lenses.

3. *attrib.*, as *facet-wise*. Also **facet-diamond**, a diamond whose surface is formed into facets; **facet-doublet**, a counterfeit jewel (see DOUBLET) similarly treated; **facet-flash**, a flash of light from one of the facets of a gem; in quot. *fig.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 601 Grind her lips upon a mill, Until the facet doublet doth Fit their rhymes rather than her mouth. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1207/4 Two Diamond Rings with one Faucett Diamond .. in each Ring. 1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 186 A saphire bodkin for the hair, Or sparkling facet diamond there. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Facet*, Multiplying-glasses are cut in facets or facet-wise. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1361 Rather learn and love Each facet-flash of the revolving year!

Facet (fæ·sĕt), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **faceted** (often *erron.* **facetted**). [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *facetter*.] *trans.* To cut a facet or facets upon; to cover with facets. *lit.* and *fig.*

1870 *Echo* 17 Jan., The almond form [of the Sancy diamond] completely faceted over..indisputably proves that it was an Indian-cut stone. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 544 The liquid name 'Miranda'—faceted as lovelily As his own gift, the gem. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 140 Heart-shaped Amethyst. Facetted on face and back. 1881 J. PAYNE *Villon's Poems* Introd. 84 He alone divined the hidden diamonds and rubies of picturesque expression to be .. facetted into glory and beauty by the regenerating friction of poetic employment.

Facet (fæ·sĕt), *a.*; rare in mod. use. Also 7 **faceit**. [ad. L. *facēt-us* graceful, pleasing, witty. Cf. OF. *facet*.]

1. = FACETIOUS. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 662 Pleasant demaunds and facete jests. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. iv, Lodovicus Suessanus a facete companion, disswaded him to the contrary. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1850) 292 A facete discourse..can refresh the spirit. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 259 He was a man of..a facete and affable countenance. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. v, I will have him..cheerful, facete, jovial. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Acharnians* 34 By Jove! these two hogs are facete ones! 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. ix. 310 Such a Ruffian..could maintain an appearance of a facete disposition to the last.

b. *absol.*

1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 162/1 If he would..consider the facete and the playful to be the basis of his character. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 257 One or two attempts at raillery and the facete are indeed deplorable.

†2. After Latin usage: Elegant, graceful, polished. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Leicester .. was much the more facete Courtier. *Ibid.* 56 He was so facete and choice in his phrase and stile. 1662 BAGSHAW in *Acc. Baxter's Suspension* 45 A man..of so Elegant and Facete a Style.

Hence †**Face·tely** *adv. Obs.*, in a witty or humorous manner, pleasantly. †**Face·teness**, the quality of being witty or humorous; 'wit, pleasant representation' (J.).

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 72 That which facetely was spoken by Erasmus. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. ii. 558 As Iames Lernutius hath facetely expressed in an elegant Ode. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* XXVIII. 361 Poole facetely excused the matter. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 170 Parables .. breed delight of hearing, by reason of that faceteness and wittiness which is many times found in them.

Faceted (fæ·sĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 9 (*erron.*) facetted. [f. FACET *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of gems, etc.: Having, furnished with, or cut into facets. Also preceded by some qualifying word, as *many-, keenly-faceted*.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 203 The falling of a facetted spheroid from one facet to another. 1874 WESTROPP *Precious Stones* 140 Amethyst..cushion-cut face; facetted back. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 799/2 It is a many-faceted diamond of the purest lustre. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 3/1 It's [the electric light's] power is enormously multiplied by the facetted lens.

fig. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. XI. iii. 44 Friedrich ..loves the sharp facetted cut of the man.

2. *Anat.* Provided with facets; see FACET *sb.*2 2.

1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 770/2 The most remarkable modification of facetted eyes. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 22 An irregularly-shaped bony process..forms with this smooth facetted process a cup-shaped cavity.

Facetiæ (fāsī·ʃi,ī), *sb. pl.* Also 6 in anglicized form **facecies**. [a. L. *facētiæ*, pl. of *facētia* a jest, f. *facētus* FACETE.] Humorous sayings or writings, pleasantries, witticisms.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 118/2 With folish facecies and blasphemous mockery. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 78 The merry and pleasant sayings incident hereunto are called Facetiæ. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 324 Gilbert à Beckett .. contributed jokes and facetiæ weekly.

Faceting (fæ·sĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 9 (*erron.*) facetting. [f. FACET *v.* + -ING 1.] The action or process of cutting facets on gems or metals.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts, Facetting.* 1877 STREETER *Precious Stones* I. iv. 32 The Brilliant depends greatly upon the facetting for its exceeding beauty. 1877 GEE *Goldworker* xi. 180 The .. workman turning the links of gold chains between his thumb and finger..and while..it seems as if they are being presented in a haphazard fashion to the lap, the most perfect-shaped diamonds are being produced. This is called faceting.

Facetiosity (fāsī·ʃi,o·sĭti). *rare.* [f. next; see -ITY.] The quality of being facetious; in quot. quasi-*concr.*

1822 *Liberal* I. 209 The bookseller..evidently..laughs at the customer .. when he has the luck to get rid of some heavy facetiosity by a chance sale.

Facetious (fāsī·ʃəs), *a.* [ad. Fr. *facétieux* (cited from 16th c.), f. *facétie*, ad. L. *facētia* (see FACETIÆ) + -OUS.]

†1. [After L. *facetus*.] Of style, manners, etc.: Polished and agreeable, urbane. *Obs.*

1592 H. CHETTLE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 4 His facetious grace in writting which approoues his art.

2. Characterized by, or addicted to, pleasantry; jocose, jocular, waggish. Formerly often with laudatory sense: Witty, humorous, amusing; also, gay, sprightly. a. of utterances, compositions, actions, etc.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 203 It was then thought facetious. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1741 I. 147 Facetious speech there serves onely to obstruct and entangle business. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 11 Intermixed the serious part sometimes with a facetious accident. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 19 Aunty gave George a nudge with her finger designed to be immensely facetious. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 346 Facetious messages .. passed between the besieged and the besiegers.

b. of persons, their qualities, etc.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iii, My sweet facetious rascall. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 179. I am no way facetious nor disposed for the mirth..of Company. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 333 He was of a pleasant, facetious Temper. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 2 Transmitted..by a facetious correspondent. 1844 DICKENS *Mar. Chuz.* xxiv. (C. D. ed.) 251 'Oh you terrible old man!' cried the facetious Merry to herself. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 283 The mediæval carvers were many of them facetious fellows.

Facetiously (fāsī·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a facetious manner.

1727–36 in BAILEY. 1731 WATERLAND *Scripture Vind.* II. 9 B. answers, very facetiously. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iii, Pages which certain droll authors have been facetiously pleased to call The History of England. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix. Sir Mulberry Hawk leered upon his friends most facetiously. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 6 May 6/1 The private view, facetiously so-called.

Facetiousness (fāsī·ʃəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being facetious. †a. Polish and pleasantness of manner, urbanity (*obs.*). †b. Cheerful good-humour; also, wittiness, wit (*obs.*). c. Jocularity, jocosity.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 267 The Italians in facetiousnesse doe jest; That [etc.]. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 135 The facetiousnesse of manners and elegancies of learning. 1657 HOBBES *Stigmai of Wallis* Wks. 1845 VII. 386, I observe, first, the facetiousness of your title-page. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. ii, Relaxing with a wise facetiousness, he [William I] knew how to relieveh is mind and preserve his dignity. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 362 This is a random facetiousness. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. (1858) 139 With dull facetiousness.

Fach, Fachen, obs. ff. of FETCH, FALCHION.

Fachine, obs. f. FASCINE.

Fachon, -oun, obs. ff. of FALCHION.

Facia (fæ·ʃa). [var. of FASCIA q.v.] The tablet or plate over a shop front on which is written the name and often also the trade of the occupier. Also *attrib.* in *facia writer, sign* and *facia writer*.

Facial (fē·ʃiăl, -ʃăl), *a.* [a. F. *facial*, ad. med.L. *faciāl-is* of the face, f. *faciēs* FACE.]

†1. *Theol.* In *Facial sight, vision* = L. *visio facialis*: Face to face, immediate, open. *Obs.*

1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 16 The cleare and faciall vision of God. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 194 Saint Steven..had a faciall sight of his Saviour. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 17 You in that Beatifick Height, Had of Triunal God a facial Sight.

2. Of or pertaining to the face or visage; frequent in *Anat.*, as in *facial artery, nerve*, etc.

1818 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Facial nerve.* 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 226 Facial outline of the North American Indians. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 273 The Facial artery arises a little above the great cornu of the os hyoides. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 213 A man of.. great facial advantages. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 68 Biting her lips with an upward contraction of the facial muscles. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 281 The Virginian Eared Owl.—The facial disc is brown, edged with black.

b. Palæont. *Facial suture* (see quot. 1884).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 167 The facial suture is wanting. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Facial suture*, the line of division between the glabella and the free cheek on each side in a Trilobite.

c. *Facial angle*: the angle formed by two lines, one horizontal from the nostrils to the ear, the other (called the *facial line*) more or less vertical from the nostrils to the forehead.

The facial angle above described is that of Camper; various other 'facial angles' have been subsequently proposed, and to some extent adopted in craniometry.

1822 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Phys.* 146 The ancients..were aware that an elevated facial line..indicated a noble and generous nature. Hence they have extended the facial angle to 90°. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvii. (1852) 388 From their low facial angle they [some Lizards] have a singularly stupid appearance. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. vi. 140 Many have quite the Grecian facial angle.

3. Of or belonging to the visible part or surface of anything. *Facial value* = *face-value*.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 33 The external or facial surface, forms the anterior part of the bone. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 371 To compensate for this monotony in its [the façade's] facial line. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 328 Seeds..with 2 facial furrows. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 5 The coupons can be purchased under their facial value.

†4. quasi-*sb.* = *facial angle. Obs.*

c 1817 FUSELI *Lect. Art* x. (1848) 526 Camper..appears to have ascertained, not only the difference of the faceal [*sic*] in animals, but that which discriminates nations.

Hence **Fa·cially** *adv.* †a. Face to face. b. With reference to the face.

a 1641 [D. BAKER] *Holy Pract. Devine Lover* (1657) 6 In this life only enigmaticallie .. in the future facially and really. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug., His Excellency is not facially remote from the portraits of Talleyrand.

†**Fa·ciale,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *faciālem* face-cloth, f. *faciēs* face.] A face-cloth for a corpse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17693 (Gött.) His faciale, his winding clath, Par war þai left.

†**Fa·ciata, Fa·ciate.** *Obs. rare.* [a. and ad. It. *facciata* FAÇADE.] A façade, front.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Oct., The faciata of the Court and Chapel. 1654 *Ibid.* 27 June, The faciate of this Cathedrall is remarkable for its historical carving.

Facient (fē·ʃĕnt), *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *facient-em*, pr. pple. of *facĕre* to do, make.] One who does anything; an actor or doer.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. § 77 (1693) 66 Is Sin in the Fact or in the Mind of the Facient? 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 250 The shape beheld he would grant to be a making in the beholder's own brain; but the facient, he would contend, was a several and other subject.

-facient, formative element repr. L. *-facient-em* 'making', pr. pple. of *facĕre* to make, occurring in compounds as *calefacĕre, liquefacĕre, rubefacĕre, tepefacĕre*, etc., from pr. pple. of which are adapted the Eng. *calefacient, rubefacient*. etc.; on the strict analogy of these are *absorbefacient*, and similar words not formed in L.; and in loose imitation *abortifacient, calorifacient*, etc., for which L. vbs. would have been in *-ficāre*, and adjs. in *-ficus, calorific-us*. Some pronounce (fē·ʃĕnt), but (fē·ʃĕnt) or (fē·ʃyĕnt) is more usual.

‖**Facies** (fē·ʃi,īz). [L. *faciēs*: see FACE.]

†1. Humorously for: Face, countenance. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Abbé, Face d'abbé*, a jollie, fat, and red face; a fierie facies.

2. *Nat. Hist.* General aspect or appearance.

1727–36 in BAILEY, *Facies* (in Botanick Writers) a face. 1849 MURCHISON *Silvria* vi. 105 They present the uniform 'facies' of a thick, yet finely laminated, dark, dull grey shale. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 475 The general facies of the Carboniferous vegetation. 1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* No. 623. 531 Not only is the facies of the flora identical, but identical species appear in both continents.

Facile (fæ·sil), *a.* Forms: 5–6 **facyl(l)e**, 6–8 **facil(l**, 5– **facile**. [a. Fr. *facile*, ad. L. *facil-is* easy to do; also of persons, easy of access, courteous. easy to deal with, pliant, f. *facĕre* to do.]

1. That can be accomplished with little effort; = EASY II. Now with somewhat disparaging sense. †Formerly used as predicate with inf. phrase as subject, and in phrase *facile and easy*.

1483 CAXTON *Æsop* 97 It is facyle to scape out of the handes of the blynd. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 133 As the one ys ful of hardnes and dyffyculty..so the other ys facyle and esy. 1577 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 449/1 They .. thought it easie and facile to be concluded. 1641 PRYNNE

Antip. Epist. 4, I gathered with no facil labour, the most of those Materials. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 236 The more facile making of the linnen manufacture. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* xci. Wks. 1729 II. 126 All other acts of piety will be facile and easy to him. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 357 Having won, as he supposed, his facile victory. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 250 The work appears facile.

2. Of a course of action, a method: Presenting few difficulties.

1559 W. CUNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 109 The waye is very facile, and without great laboure. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 152 Yet have they found out this facile and ready course. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. ii. (1647) 112 His Holinesse hath a facile and cheap way both to gratifie and engage ambitious spirits. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 703 It will render the Magistrates Province more facil. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 463 Baiting .. in the manner performed on the continent, is an infinitely more economical and facile mode of administering refreshment to a jaded animal. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 271 The facile modes of measurement which we now employ.

† **b.** Easy to understand or to make use of. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. v, As touchynge grammere there is at this day better introductions and more facile, than euer before were made. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* II. vii. 47 We have by the former Rules produced this playne and facile Aequation. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I*, c. 34 The short and facile grammer. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 100 Those poets which are now counted most hard, will be both facil and pleasant. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 103 To make this curious Machine more useful and facile. 1786 T. WOOLSTON *Let.* in Fenning *Yng. Algebraists' Comp.* (1787) p. v, It having been long considered as a most facile Introduction to Algebra. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 24 The harp and the piano-forte were equally facile to Rosa.

3. Moving without effort, unconstrained; flowing, running, or working freely; fluent, ready.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. ii, This author..has so modern and facile a vein Fitting the time and catching the courtear. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 204 One man excells..in a facile and ready expression. 1796 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 371 Your..happy facile expression in writing. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 31 (1822) I. 246 On the facile wings of our sympathy. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1641 Deaths..with facile feet avenged. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 144 Stesichorus was one of those facile and abundant natures who excel in many branches of art. 1886 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* iii. 57 To the facile pen of an Oxford man we owe the production of the most popular manual of our history.

4. Of persons, dispositions, speech, etc.: † **a.** Easy of access or converse, affable, courteous (*obs.*). **b.** Characterized by ease of behaviour.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. iii, Facile and debonair in all his deeds. 1638 FEATLY *Transubt.* 219 A young Gentleman of a facile and affable disposition. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug., My father is all himself—gay, facile, and sweet. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v, Manners, though facile, sufficiently finished. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* x. 134 He was positive, facile, amiable.

c. Not harsh or severe, gentle, lenient, mild. Const. *to*; also *to* with *inf.*

1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 88 Your proper nature is mylde, facile, gentyll, and wytty. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 116 She was of a more facile and better inclined disposition. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. v. § 7 Q. Elizabeth .. A Princesse most facil to forgive injuries. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1738 II. 80 However he were facil to his Son, and seditious Nobles..yet his Queen he treated not the less honourably. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 297 The guilty sons were too happy to avail themselves of his facile tenderness.

5. Easily led or wrought upon; flexible, pliant; compliant, yielding.

1511 COLET *Serm. Conf. & Ref.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 8 Those canons..that do learn you .. not to be too facile in admitting into holy orders. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 251 Be nocht ouir facill for to trow Quhill that ȝe try the mater throw. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 103 Facil Princes ..promote them [Flatterers] above faithful Friends. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. CXCVII, Alas, That facil Hearts should to themselves be foes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 51 Adam and his facil consort Eve Lost Paradise. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. vi. 192 The tame security of facile friendly coincidence.

b. in *Scots Law.* 'Possessing that softness of disposition that he is liable to be easily wrought upon by others' (Jam.).

1887 GRIERSON *Dickson's Tract. Evidence* § 35 Proof that the granter of a deed was naturally weak and facile..has been held to reflect the burden of proving that [etc.].

c. *transf.* Of things: Easily moved, yielding, 'easily surmountable; easily conquerable' (J.).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 967 Henceforth not to scorne The facil gates of hell too slightly barrd.

† **6.** quasi-*adv.* Easily; without difficulty. *Obs.*

c 1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Life* II. (1726) 114 His countries, whose parts non of the Lords or Commons would soe facile inclyne unto. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 316 Whatsoever were purposed to hym they .. might easely se and facile heare the same. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 80 The Muses .. mair facill ȝour mater will consaif, Fra time that thay heir ȝour enarratiue.

Facilely (fæ·sil,li), *adv.*; *rare* in mod. use. Forms: 5 facely, 6–7 facilie, -lly, -ly(e, 6–facilely. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a facile manner.

1. With little exertion, labour, or difficulty; without effort or restraint; easily.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 That thenne shalle permytte hym facely & lightly for to do his vyage safly. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 60 Now let us see how facilly this matter .. may be brought to pass. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 32 Cloyster-men..might more facilly be swayed to bend. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH, in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 39 He might facilier do itt the second time in the way the House had ordered it. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 267 The.. principle, upon which the whole formerly so facilely moved, is destroyed.

† **2.** Affably, courteously, graciously. *Obs.*

1528 Fox in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. liii. 142 His holiness very promptly and facily had condescended unto the granting thereof. 1550 DK. NORTHUMBERLAND *Let.* 23 July in *Consid. Peace & Goodw. Prot.* 5 That your Grace may facilely condescend thereunto.

3. With (a too) ready acquiescence; without sufficient consideration, thoughtlessly.

1864 *Spectator* 25 June 740 He facilely concludes that some male animals have teats, others not. 1872 *Daily News* 28 Feb., The cheers .. were no empty breath of a populace facilely beguiled by the lust of the eye.

Fa·cileness. ? *Obs.* Also facilnes(s. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being facile; easiness to be persuaded; easy good nature; pliancy.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 94 The cite of gabine, throcht there facilnes, gef hasty credit to sextus tarquinus. *Ibid.* 97 That ȝour facilnes be nocht sedusit be ther astuce and subtil persuasions. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVII. CXCVII, Others they with facileness befriend! *a* 1665 J. GODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 292 Some have a kind of goodness and facileness of disposition. 1727–36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Facilie, obs. f. FACILELY.

Facilitate (făsi·litēit), *v.* [f. F. *facilit-er* to render easy (= It. *facilitare*, f. *facilis* FACILE, after L. vbs. like *dēbilitāre*, etc.) + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To render easier the performance of (an action), the attainment of (a result); to afford facilities for, promote, help forward (an action or process).

1611 COTGR., *Faciliter*, to facilitate or make easie. 1621 SIR G. CALVERT in *Fortesc. Papers* 155 It will..facilitate the present negotiation. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 64 It.. much facilitated the Duke of Guise his Victories, to have an Enemy reduc'd to such streights before he came to engage them. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* LXXXVI. 141 It .. may facilitate your election. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 278 All such things as increase and facilitate the animal or natural Motions. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 102 All the alkaline bodies..facilitate the solution of picrotoxin in water. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 27 Sept. 861/2 The reformed procedure .. has not appreciably facilitated the progress of public business.

† **b.** To make easier or less abstruse; to simplify. *Obs. rare.*

a 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 89, I thank you for..facilitating to my understanding the scope and purpose of the XI of St. Mat.

¶ **2.** To lessen the labour of, assist (a person).

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 77 Which may more easily leade and facilitate us, to the consenting to such a lust. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 64 Here lived the Emims shrowdly smote by Chederlaomer, which probably did facilitate the Moabites in their victory over them. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 303/2 The author seems to aim solely at facilitating the pupil in his dealings with everyday French.

Hence **Faci·litated** *ppl. a.*, **Faci·litating** *vbl. sb.*, and **Faci·litating** *ppl. a.*

1623 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 3 Which would haue beene.. a facilitating of any enterprise, which..that Earle was ever ..vndertaking against him. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 171 Rectifying .. errours .. by the assistance of such facilitating helps. 1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) I. 288 These facilitating circumstances. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 151 Undoubtedly habit is a great facilitating principle. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 1/2 The lake district .. is in no need of facilitated means of access.

Facilitation (făsi·litēi·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

1. The action or process of facilitating or rendering easy; an instance of this.

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1629) 769 For facilitation heereof, it [the Synod] doth renew some things decreed by the holy Canons. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ₱ 5 The use of their discoveries to the facilitation of commerce. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 102 This facilitation of conveyance would contribute much to the improvements in the northern parts of the island. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lent. Journey* IX. 134 Impediment to free locomotion was a very much more important consideration than facilitation of it.

2. A means of facilitating or helping forwards; help. Const. *to, towards.* Now *rare.*

1648 W. MONTAGU *Devout Ess.* I. X. § 6. 118 A generall habit of sincerity, which when it is referred to religious uses, proves a facilitation towards fidelity and perseverance in them. 1823 LAMB *Corr.* (1870) 218 The impediments and facilitations to a sound belief are various.

Facilitative (făsi·litētiv), *a.* [f. FACILITATE *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to facilitate.

1864 *Glasgow Citizen* 19 Nov., Tolls are restrictive, and not facilitative.

Facilitator (făsi·litētəɹ). [f. FACILITATE *v.* + -OR.] One who or that which facilitates.

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 266* An apparatus for shaving which he denominates the useful and elegant facilitator. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 260 Steam and gas .. are the grand facilitators and illuminators of the intercourse of the most distant provinces. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 11 The Washington correspondent .. says the Senate is becoming the great facilitator of jobs and schemes.

† **Fa·cilite,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Fr. *faciliter*: see FACILITATE.] = FACILITATE.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 193 By this meanes profound conceit shall bee facilited, and therewith the auditors instructed..and moued. 1608 D. TUVIL *Ess. Polit. & Mor.* 86 b, The faciliting of treacherous .. practises.

Facility (făsi·liti). Forms: 6 facilitye, (facillitie, facylytye, fecility), 6–7 facilitie, 6– facility. [a. F. *facilité*, ad. L. *facilitāt-em*, f. *facilis* easy: see FACILE and -ITY.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being easy or easily performed; freedom from difficulty or impediment, ease; an instance of the same. Often in phr. *with* (*great, much, more*) *facility.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii, An induction..howe children.. may be trayned..with a pleasant facilitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 383, I cannot see what you may do wyth more facilitie and easinesse. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. iii. (1611) 191 The great facilitie of their language. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* ii. 20 That difficulties deterre not from the study of Scripture, there are intermingled some facilities. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* (ed. 3) 121 The facility with which government has been overturned in France. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 17 The facility or difficulty of understanding. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 29 The relative facilities of the several experimental deductions.

2. a. in *sing.* Unimpeded opportunity for doing something. Const. *of, for, to* with *inf.* In early use also: † Means, resources (cf. FACULTY).

1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 27 Ye..have had great facility Strange causes to seek. 1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. Newcastle* (1886) 317 To impoverish my friends, or go beyond the limits or facility of our estate. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 172 He found great facility everywhere and very little aversion anywhere. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 347 The Facility of covering the Spectators with an Awning..was..not one of the least wonderful Things about the Building. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 60/1 The limitation in number .. of beer .. houses .. exposes all to an inconvenience because there are some by whom the facility would be abused. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 147 The utmost facility is allowed to the upper millstone of adjusting itself.

b. in *pl.* (also *every facility*): Opportunities, favourable conditions, for the easier performance of any action. [So Fr. *facilités* from 17th c.]

1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* IV. 357 He wishes to be permitted and to have the facilities given to him to return to France as soon as possible. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 35 The facilities given to the exportation of goods manufactured at home. 1865 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* ii. (1870) 28 Throw every facility in their way. 1876 PATTERSON in C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 250 The facilities for ordinary traffic are apt to break down.

3. In action, speech, etc.: Ease, freedom, readiness; aptitude, dexterity.

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* To Rdr., His swete eloquence, and incredyble facilitie. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 57 Lilly, the famous for facility in discourse. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 382 An ordinary care and skilfull Facilitie in collecting..their descents. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 86 We are capable..of getting a new facility in any kind of action. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 103 The stranger .. performed it with such facility and expedition, that [etc.]. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 475 Spenser composed with great facility. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 16 Facility in learning is learning quickly.

b. Of style: Easy-flowing manner, fluency.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 126 The elegancy, facility, & golden cadence of poesie. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *B 1 Both writ with wonderful Facility and Clearness. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* XV. 96 He proceeds with an increased facility of style.

† **4.** Easiness of access or converse, affability, condescension, courtesy, kindly feeling. *Obs.*

1550 VERON *Godly Saiyngs* (1846) 22 Beseching .. that ye of your wont goodness & facilitie vouchsafe to accept this my rude labour. 1677 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 287 This slid over, out of their facility to an old servant. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 25 Mar. an. 1776, I wondered at this want of..facility of manners. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 112 *note*, Our men were much struck..with the facility of the Portland ladies.

5. Easiness to be led or persuaded to good or bad, readiness of compliance, pliancy. Also *rarely* const. *to* with *inf.* Liability, readiness.

1533 MORE *Apol.* XXXVI. Wks. 900/2 Of some facylytye of hys owne good nature..easi to beleue som such as haue told him lies. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 202 That is but Facilitie, or Softnesse; which taketh an honest Minde Prisoner. 1646 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 181 To all which yᵉ King yeilds, wᵗʰ a facility of nature. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 165 Licentiating any thing that is coarse and vulgar, out of a foolish facility. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 169 The facility of Charles was such as has perhaps never been found in any man of equal sense. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* viii. 216 Those who have in time past been guilty of any sin..have a facility to fall again.

b. in *Scots Law.*

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1778) 279 In regard of the Facility of the Earl of Arran. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., As a ground of reduction, facility is quite distinct from incapacity.

c. *transf.* Of things: Flexibility. *rare.*

1856 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. 401 The swell of the ice ..transmitting with pliant facility the advancing wave.

6. Indolent ease, indifference.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 68 They imagine that facilitie, a soft and gentle life is hence waranted. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., Those who read them with careless facility.

Fa·cilize, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FACILE + -IZE. Cf. F. *faciliser*.] *trans.* To render easy or plain.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 15 It shall not bee amisse to particularize the Natures and qualities both of good and badde soyles, to the end their distinctions may be facilized.

Facilles: see FASEL.

Faciner(i)ous: see FACINOR-

†**Facinerose,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *facinerōs-us*, var. of *facinorōsus* (see FACINOROUS).] = FACINOROUS. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Facing (fē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FACE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb FACE.

†**1.** The action of boasting, swaggering, or browbeating; an instance of this, a defiance. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 190 Protestations and exclamacions, with facyng crakyng and mynatorie wordes agaynst the Cardynalles. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xii. 5 Their importunate facing and bracing in woordes. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Lover's Progress* III. vi, Leave facing, 'twill not serve you. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 140 This wrought .. complainings in England, and facings between the Emperor and the Pope.

†**b.** *attrib.* in *Facing-card* (see FACE *v.* and CARD *sb.*² 2 a): *fig.* an imposing allegation or argument. *Obs.*

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 33 If yee [goe away,] for these facing-cardes of multitudes or chaire, vnhappy are ye.

2. *Mil.* The action of facing or turning in another direction. *Facing-about*: the action of turning in the opposite direction, an instance of this. Hence *To put* (one) *through* (his) *facings*, *to go through* (*one's*) *facings*: *lit.* and *fig.* Also *transf.*

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* ix. (1643) 32 Facing is a particular turning of the Aspect from one part to another. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 11 After many encounters and facings about, they fell into their severall troops. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 232 Their facing about..put them into a great disorder. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 13 In going through the facings, the left heel never quits the ground. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xli. 356 Grace, not at all unwillingly, was put through her facings. 1888 C. BLATHERWICK *Uncle Pierce* i, Look in as you pass..and I'll put you through your facings.

3. The action of turning (a card) face upwards.

1674 COTTON *Complete Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 344 Lest there should be a discovery made of the facing, he palms them as much as he can.

4. *concr.* (chiefly in *pl.*): Something with which a garment is faced (cf. FACE *vb.* 12); *esp.* the cuffs and collar of a military jacket, when of a different colour from the rest of the coat.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 89 Two Copes the ffacyng taken of. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 87 Their skins are of great use through the world..for garments, facings, and linings. 1612 BARRY *Merry Tricks* III. i, Tawny coats, with greasy facings. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2368/4 The stuff having yellow Spots..with a little Silver Edging across the Facing. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xx. 49, I made robings and facings of a pretty bit of printed calico. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* III. 56 His facings bore The designation of his corps. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* s. v., The facings of the artillery are scarlet. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 580 The silk lining or facing is used for the summer robe only.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckingham* 5 These Offices and Dignities..were but the facings and fringes of his greatnesse. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. viii. 388 Well may the Hypocrite afford gaudy facing. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* x, Dulness turned up with temerity, is a livery all the worse for the facings. 1862 BURTON *Ek. Hunter* (1863) 46 Each shelf uniform, with its facings or rather backings, like well-dressed lines at a review.

5. The action of putting a new face on (anything); of overlaying (a building, etc.) with other material; of colouring (tea); the action of covering or protecting the face of. Cf. FACE *v.* 13–15.

1549 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, For fasynge of the Images in the Churche ix d. Item fasynge of the tabyll that stoode at the Awlter iiij d. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 52 Of Facing Timber-buildings with Bricks. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1480 They [houses] are undergoing reparation by new facing. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Facing* 4 the covering of brick or rough stonework with fine masonry, such as sawed freestone or marble. 1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 552, 2 We are told that the 'facing' of tea .. does not affect its quality.

6. *concr.* **a.** A superficial coating or layer; also the material of which this is made.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 The inner facing of his chimney Casket. 1783 T. WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (ed. 2) 67 If we suppose some assistance from an artificial facing, they must have been visible at a vast distance. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 32 I'll get My anvil a new facing. 1856 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 285 Exhausted tea leaves made up with..facing. 1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 553/1 Green teas with a slight facing of colour. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 52 Nickel, brass, and steel facing for printing from.

b. *esp.* The external layer of stone or other material which forms the face of a wall, bank, etc. Also the corners, door-jambs, etc. of stone employed to set off a brick building.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 585 *Facings*, in joinery, those fixed parts of wood-work which cover the rough work of the interior sides of walls &c. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 303 Rubble work .. the facing of which with stone has chiefly disappeared. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 485 The older portions of..Merton College, many of which have perhaps been disfigured by modern facings. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Facing* (Hydraulic Engineering). **a.** Protection for the exposed faces of sea-walls and embankments..**b.** A layer of soil over the puddle, upon the sloping sides of a canal. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* 562 Walls are most commonly built with an ashlar facing. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 432/1 The facings and window cases of all the houses are of marble.

c. An external cover or protection.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxix. (1862) VI. 220 The horses also were defended by facings both over the breast and head. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 185 A small pane of glass, formerly the facing of a daguerreotype.

d. *Founding.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Facing* (Founding), powder applied to the face of a mold which receives the metal. The object is to give a fine smooth surface to the casting. 1883 T. D. WEST *Amer. Foundry Practice* 364 Sea-coal or bituminous facing is mixed in with sands for heavy casting.. There is a limit to the percentage of facings to be mixed with the sand, which, if exceeded on the heavy castings, causes the iron to eat into the facing sand.

7. *Mining.* = CLEAT *sb.* 5.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh., Facing*, a cleat. 1883 in GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*

8. *Brick-making.* (See quot.)

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles, etc.* (1889) 137 The opening through which the bricks are wheeled into the kiln, and hauled out after burning..is a 'facing'.. or 'abutment'.

†**9.** The action of defacing or disfiguring; also the result of this; defacement, disfigurement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9215 Refressching his face for facyng of teres.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *facing-block*, *-brick*, *-implement*, *-machine*, *-tool*; facing-loam, -sand (see quot.).

1876 GWILT *Archit.* 555 An exterior *facing block of a better manufactured brick. 1850 DOBSON *Bricks & Tiles* I. ii. 83 For *facing-bricks additional processes are employed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Facing-brick* (Building), front or pressed brick. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Facing Implements*, used for facing or renewing the vent and breech pieces of an Armstrong gun. 1881 WYLIE *Iron Founding* 13 Fine or *facing loam, used to form the face of the mould. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 324 **Facing Machine*..a machine for dressing the faces..of mill-stones. 1881 WYLIE *Iron Founding* 73 This coal-dust sand is termed *'facing sand' as it..forms the face of the mould. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 204 *Facing tool.

Facing (fē·siŋ), *ppl. a.* That faces.

†**1.** Bold, audacious. *Obs.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* i. 33 So outragious Untruthes, so facing falshoods. 1592 BABINGTON *Comfort. Notes Genesis* iii. § 2 Thirdly, by a bold lye of a facing Diuell shee is pulled on to her destruction. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 9 Who opineth..that hee may .. build his salvation upon the facing impudency of every light-skirt mountebanck.

2. That is opposite to. *Facing points* (*Railway*): a pair of points which open towards the approaching train. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1889).

1849 *Builder* 3 Feb. 56/3 For the protection of the boxes for facing points from dust, rain, snow, &c. 1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XX. 238 Many accidents have been caused to trains by facing-points..turning the train unexpectedly into a siding. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 The 'Facing-Point-Lock', which is a bar of iron working in connexion with facing points.

†**Facino·rious,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 facinerious. [f. L. *facinor-*, also *faciner-* (see next) + -(I)OUS.]

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 35 He's of a most facinerious spirit. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* Prol., Dukes and Kings Presented for some hie facinorious things.

Facinorous (fāsi·nŏrəs), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 6 facynerous, 6–7 fascinorous, 7 facinerous, 6– facinorous. [ad. L. *facinorōs-us*, f. *facinor-*, also *faciner-*, *facinus* a deed, *esp.* a bad deed, f. *facĕre* to do; see -OUS. Cf. OF. *facinereux*, *facinoreux*.] Extremely wicked, grossly criminal, atrocious, infamous, vile. Said both of persons and their actions. Very common in 17th c.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 381 The people havyng in their freshe memorie the facinorous acte of there kynge. 1592 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* IV. App. lxii. 95 Others they have cast into .. Newgate .. among the most facinorous and vile persons. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxvi. 323 The world .. is not so .. facinorous, as it was in times of Paganism. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 131 Things highly charged with sin..to a more facinorous and notorious degree. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* Ep. A b, Notwithstanding all their facinorous Performances. 1721 CIBBER *Perolla* Wks. 1727 IV. 314 The horrid Scroll Of Deeds facinorous. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 24 'Tis said, that father..with act impure stain'd the facinorous house.

Hence † **Faci·norously** *adv.*, **Faci·norousness.**

1692 tr. *Sallust* 154 Thus, by how much every one acted most facinorously, so much the more secure he thought himself. 1727–36 BAILEY, *Facinorousness*, Villainy, Wickedness. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 267 The facinorousness of your lover. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* (1846) I. x. 103 Constantine the Great .. condemned to death those who should practise such facinorousness.

Faciоun, -um, -un, obs. ff. FASHION.

Fack, var. of FAKE *sb.*¹

Facon, obs. f. of FALCON.

Faconde, -ound, var. of FACUND.

†**Facrere.** *Obs.* [? F. *faire croire* to make believe.] The art of 'make-believe', deception.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 230 First ben enformed for to lere A craft, which cleped is facrere. For if facrere come about, Than afterward hem stant no doubt.

Facsimile (fæksi·mili), *sb.* Pl. *facsimiles*. [Orig. two words, and before this cent. usually written as such, L. *fac*, imper. of *facĕre* to make + *simile*. neut. of *simil-is* like.

The form *factum simile*, occurring in quot. 1782, is often stated to be the original; but of this we find no evidence.]

†**1.** The making a copy of anything, *esp.* writing; imitation. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) III. 206 He, though a quick Scribe, is but a dull one, who is good only at *fac simile*, to transcribe out of an original.

2. An exact copy or likeness; an exact counterpart or representation. Also in phr. *in facsimile*.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxvi, A fac simile might easily be taken. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742 59 He.. made what they call a fac simile of the Marks and Distances of those small Specks. [1782 POWNALL *Antiq., Let. to Astle* 178 Drawings copied *per factum simile*.] 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* (1796) III. 10 The annexed Engraving, a complete fac-simile. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 434 One of the most .. ancient of those manuscripts has been printed in fac-simile. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 281 The inscription is produced in facsimile. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. vi, Masterly facsimiles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 191 This is a fac simile to his declaring..that leave was given. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xvi. 42 Representing before them fac-similies [*sic*] of their own mean selves. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. viii. 371 Mirabeau's Gospel of Free-Trade..some seventy or eighty years the senior of an English (unconscious) Facsimile.

3. *attrib.*

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller!* I. 415 The first fac simile man in Europe. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 27/2 A facsimile copy of the curious little miscellany. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 142 Much better adapted..for fac simile writings. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 227 Wyatt substituted facsimile plaster for stone groining in Lichfield nave. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Greek Test.* 13 Those elaborate facsimile editions of the chief codices.

Hence **Facsi·milist,** one who makes facsimiles. **Facsi·milize, -ise** *v. trans.*, to make a facsimile of, reproduce exactly.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 453/2 Netherclift..is well known as a facsimilist. 1885 *Law Times* 2 May 11/2 Inglis, an expert in handwriting and facsimilist..said [etc.].

Facsimile (fæksi·mili), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To serve as a facsimile of; to resemble exactly. *rare.* **b.** To make a facsimile of; to reproduce.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. v. 163 Two .. sofas facsimiled each other at either end of the fireplace. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 454/1 The signature .. of Louis XIV of France, as here facsimiled. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* Pref. 14 Even romances and tales are..photographed, facsimiled in chromo-lithography.

absol. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 5/1 They are the work of the artist who adapts, and not of the photographer who facsimiles.

Hence **Facsi·miled** *ppl. a.*

1887 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 313/2 With facsimiled, but uncoloured illustrations.

Fact (fækt). Also 6 fackte, factt, 6–7 facte, 7 fack. [ad. L. *fact-um* thing done, neut. pa. pple. of *facĕre* to do. First in 16th c.; the earlier adoption of the OF. form survives with narrowed sense as FEAT.]

1. A thing done or performed. †**a.** in neutral sense: An action, deed, course of conduct. Occas. = effect. Also, action in general; deeds, as opposed to words. *Obs.*

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. Z vij b, Let emprours and kinges folow this godly kynges fact. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 2 E, Right..is the chiefest cause of obligations, the fact of man the remote cause. 1605 P. WOODHOUSE *Flea* (1877) 13 The minde doth make the fact, or good or ill. *a* 1626 BACON *Sylva* x. 243 As they are not to mistake the Causes of these Operations; So much lesse are they to mistake the Fact, or effect. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 193 The fact of him who acts the Gardian, is imputed to the Co-gardians. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man*, A history of facts done a thousand years ago. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Voy.* 206 At length he committed a Fact that completed the Destruction of himself and all his Family. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xii, Gracious in fact if not in word.

†**b.** A noble or brave deed, an exploit; a feat (of valour or skill). *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 603 For the whiche noble facte, the kynge created hym afterwarde duke of Norfolke. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, His facts of war and blood. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 481 Henry Hotespurre..taketh prayes, exercising laudable factes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 124 He who most excels in fact of Arms. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 321 Whether this wonderful Fact was performed in the Theatre or Amphitheatre, Xiphiline.. leaves us in doubt.

c. An evil deed, a crime. In the 16th and 17th c. the commonest sense; now *Obs.* exc. in *to confess the fact* and *after*, *before the fact*, in which the sense approaches that of 2.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Euery such .. person .. shall be adiudged a traytour, and his facte high treason. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 47 To marke thynges that goe before the facte, as whether he hated the man or no. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 223 He is..hanged.. neere the place where the fact was committed. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxiii, For to commit sa foull ane fack. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* viii. (1635) 34 Any accessary before the fact is subject to all the contingencies pregnant of the fact. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 252 In a Provinciall Court held in ye County of Kent, where ye fiact was Committed. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 21 All who were concerned in that vile fact were pardoned. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 39 Accessories after the fact being still allowed the benefit of clergy in all cases. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 95 He was carried before Justice Russell, where he confessed the fact. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 92 An absolution after the fact might be one.

†**d.** Actual guilt (as opposed to suspicion). *Obs.*

1632 MASSINGER *Emperor of East* v. ii, Great Julius would not Rest satisfied that his wife was free from fact, But, only for suspicion of a crime, Sued a divorce.

†**e.** An action cognizable, or having an effect in law. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxi. (1635) 89 If tenant intaile discontinue, or suffer a descent, or doe any other fact whatsoever.

†**2.** The making, doing, or performing. *In the (very) fact* = in the (very) act. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 157 b, These three articles he denied either for fact or thought. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. i. 173 Naughtie persons..Dealing with Witches and with Conjurers, Whom we haue apprehended in the Fact. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 360/1 A project, for the fact, and venting Of a new kind of fucus. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 795 Those effects which are wrought .. by things in fact, are produced likewise in some degree by the imagination. 1650–3 *Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 382 Causes..not of our fact and our avoiding. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 1, I have myself caught a young Jackanapes..in the very Fact. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, I caught him in the fact. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 20 She was detected..in the very fact of laughing.. at the description.

†**3.** *Math.* = FACTUM 3. *Obs.*

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. iv. (1725) 15 A third Quantity which is called the Product, the Fact, or the Rectangle. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

4. Something that has really occurred or is actually the case; something certainly known to be of this character; hence, a particular truth known by actual observation or authentic testimony, as opposed to what is merely inferred, or to a conjecture or fiction; a datum of experience, as distinguished from the conclusions that may be based upon it.

[In class. Lat. *factum* had occasionally the extended sense of 'event, occurrence'; hence in scholastic Lat. was developed the sense above explained, which belongs to all the Romanic equivalents: Fr. *fait*, It. *fatto*, Sp. *hecho*.]

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 They resolved that the Admirall should goe disguised .. to assure himselfe of the fact. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 52 The said Commissioners are to report to this Board the Truth of the Fact. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 13 These Facts plainly shew that the French [etc.]. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* x. i, Facts are stubborn things. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 154 The reader, instead of observations or facts, is presented with a long list of names. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 26 Facts are more powerful than arguments. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 62 It is an undoubted fact of human nature, that the sense of impossibility quenches all will. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 283 One fact destroys this fiction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 611 The very great advantage of being a fact and not a fiction.

b. in apposition with a following clause, or with const. *of*. Now often used where the earlier lang. would have employed a clause or gerundial phrase as subject or as the regimen of a preposition; cf. mod. use of '*the circumstance* that'.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 72 Persons alive..who can justify the fact of this. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 11 The fact of resemblance between relations is sometimes called analogy. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 244 The physiological fact of the peculiar connection between the mind and the brain.

¶ **c.** Occas. applied *concr.* to a person, an institution, etc. (A strained use.)

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 14 The first Napoleon..one of the eternal facts of the past. 1877 OWEN in *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xxi, The British Empire in India was already a great fact.

5. Often loosely used for: Something that is alleged to be, or conceivably might be, a 'fact'.

a 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* lxix. Wks. 1738 I. 428 It would have been absurd to alleage in preaching to vnbelievers, a Fact which itself presupposed the Truth of Christ's mission. 1793–7 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1797) I. 356 If another soldier should call you a jail-bird, and the truth of the fact be notorious. 1824 *Westminster Rev.* II. 209 This is, as usual, a false fact, supported by a supposed motive. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* June 900/1 The poison of false notions, and, if we may use an expression which, we believe, is in Junius, false facts. 1832 BP. THIRLWALL *Remains* (1878) III. 185 But I do not mean to deny the fact. 187– *Ibid.* 489, I am not concerned to deny the fact. *Mod.* The writer's facts are far from trustworthy.

6. (Without *a* and *pl.*) That which is of the nature of a fact; what has actually happened or is the case; truth attested by direct observation or authentic testimony; reality. *Matter of fact*: a subject of discussion belonging to the domain of fact, as distinguished from *matter of inference, of opinion, of law*, etc. (See also MATTER.)

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* II. (1584) M b, He speaketh of a matter of fact. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 31 A .. description of the matter-of-fact. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 50 An instance..collected from experience and present matter of fact. 1745–9 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 115 'It is Fact' that something uncommon was expected. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 271 The evangelists wrote from fact, not from imagination. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 35 To deny the power of the legislature to dispose of it [property] at pleasure, is to confound expediency and justice with fact. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 120 This case of deliverance..from the pangs of guilt..is fact. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 241 Imagination is often at war with reason and fact. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 68 As a matter of fact we rarely, if ever, experience either.

b. *In fact*: in reality (cf. sense 1 and *indeed*). Now often used parenthetically in an epexegetical statement, or when a more comprehensive assertion is substituted for that which has just been made. *In point of fact*: with regard to matters of fact; also (and now usually) = in fact.

1707 ADDISON *Pres. State War* 36 If this were true in Fact, I don't see any tolerable colour for such a conclusion. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Nov., Three or four great people are to see there are no mistakes in point of fact. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 24 In whatever light you may consider it, this is in fact a solid benefit. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 38 In fact, a thousand questions might be asked..which he would not find it easy to answer. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 712 In point of fact, the influence exerted..has never been great. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 49 Gray was, in fact, a feminine man. 1888 A. W. STREANE *Jeremiah* 102 In point of fact Jeremiah was absent from Jerusalem. *Mod.* He is very independent—extravagantly so, in fact.

c. *The fact (of the matter)*: the truth with regard to the subject under discussion.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 23 Whereas the fact is that I enquire with you into the truth.

7. *Law.* In *sing.* and *pl.* The circumstances and incidents of a case, looked at apart from their legal bearing. *Attorney in fact*: see ATTORNEY.

a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 501 The Jury is judge of Law and Fact. 1892 J. M. LELY *Wharton's Law Lex.* 616/1 When a jury is sworn it decides all the issues of fact.

†**Fact,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *fact-us*: see FACT *sb.*] Made.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* xxvi, The flesh..of excrementale earth is wholly fact.

Factful (fæ·ktful), *a.* [f. FACT *sb.* + -FUL.] **a.** Of a person: Well acquainted with facts. **b.** Of a literary work: Full or consisting of facts.

1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. 19 Our fact-full friend whips out some unpleasant fact. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 337 The cheap little collection .. seldom admits numbers which are not 'matterful and factful', as some singular people say.

†**Fac·tible** *a.*

c 1630 W. OUGHTRED in Vernon *Life Heylin* (1682) 46 The difficulty of the place of [the moon's node] I saw factible at Sea.

Faction (fæ·kʃən), *sb.* Also 6 faccion, fac(c)yon, 8 factione. [a. F. *faction*, ad. L. *factiōn-em*, n. of action f. *facĕre* to do, make.

The L. senses are: 1. action or manner of making or doing; 2. a class (of persons) either professional or social; 3. a political party, chiefly in bad sense, an oligarchical clique. The popular F. representative of the word, which had only the first sense, appears in Eng. as FASHION.]

†**1.** A doing or making: cf. FASHION. **a.** Manner of acting or behaving; an action, proceeding, course of conduct. **b.** The action of doing or making something; an instance of this. *Obs.*

a. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 The Pope's Factions in refusinge to..confirme those which were duely electyd to Ecclesiasticall Dignities. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 110 The factions of dogs for their own ease :— When they lie down, they turn round in a circle two or three times together. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 628 The prisoner of Jesus Christ, in bonds not for any faction of yours or fault of his owne.

b. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 34 Their daily new makings, productions, factions, creations..of Christ. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 29 Faction, when a Testator declares this to be his last Will and Testament. 1689 *Foxes & Firebrands* III. 216 Either by Creation or Faction from some pre-existing matter.

2. A class, sort, or set of persons. †**a.** *gen.*

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 13 Dyuers facciones Of collegianes monkes and chanones Haue spred this region ouer all. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 37 This fellow were a King, for oure wilde faction. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 130, I will..leaue the faction of fooles. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 187 He chose..5000..young men out of the commons, who beeing sorted into factions should learne certaine kinde of shouts and applauses.

b. *spec.* in *Rom. Antiq.* One of the companies or organizations of contractors for the chariot races in the circus.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 188 A chariot driver one of the greene-coate faction. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xl. IV. 69 The blue and green factions continued to afflict the reign of Justinian. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 231 An enthusiastic partisan of one of the factions in the chariot races. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* xi. 308 The factions of the Blues and Greens were promised as many chariot-races as could be run between morning and night.

c. *Sc.* A division of a class in school; a section.

1700 *Extracts fr. Aberdeen Reg.* 23 Oct. (Burgh Record Soc. 1872) 331 Item, in tyme of prayer that each *decurio* goe to the factione under his inspectione. 1870 J. BURNS *Mem. W. C. Burns* i. 20 He fought his way steadily..through the class till he reached..the highest 'faction'. 1872 D. BROWN *Life J. Duncan* ii. 14 Maintaining his position in the first faction or bench,—each faction containing only four boys.

3. A party in the state or in any community or association. Always with opprobrious sense, conveying the imputation of selfish or mischievous ends or turbulent or unscrupulous methods.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 If any faccyons or bendes were made..she..dyde boulte it oute. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 33 Tindals faccion and his disciples .. beleue lyke their master. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. (1634) 25 Core, Dathan, and Abiram, and all that wicked faction. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 97 What continuall warres hath the Faction of the Arrians bene the occasion of? 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 331 Hee..was Chiefe of the faction of the white Rose. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 4 He hath joined himself with my Lady Castlemaine's faction. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xviii. 493 The public tranquillity was disturbed by a discontented faction. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. vi. 157 Religion was running into factions. 1849 LEWIS *Infl. Author.* x. *note* 385, When a party abandons public and general ends, and devotes itself only to the personal interests of its members and leaders, it is called a faction, and its policy is said to be factious. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vii. 108 The Marian faction and the Spanish faction had played into each other's hands.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1063 The faction of evill is so much stronger in our nature, then that of Good. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. ii, The spirit and flesh man in two factions rend. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 94 If intestine Broils allarm the Hive..The Vulgar in divided Factions jar.

c. In Ireland applied to certain mutually hostile associations among the peasantry, consisting usually of the members of one particular family (which gives its name to the faction) and of their relatives and friends.

1830 W. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* II. 29 His family was not attached to any faction—and when I use the word faction, it is in contradistinction to the word party—for faction, you know, is applied to a feud or grudge between Roman Catholics exclusively. 1838 S. C. HALL *Lights & Shad. Irish Life* I. 287 There's as many as twenty of my faction at the Greybeard's stone.

4. 'Party' in the abstract; self-interested or turbulent party strife or intrigue; factious spirit or action; dissension. † *To be in faction with*: to be in league with.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 106 Ther should be facyon and partys, wyth grete ambycyon and enuy. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* II. Wks. 1873 I. 33 The Rogue's in faction with 'em. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 13 An Equality among Pastors, cannot hold long without Faction. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 16 But Faction hath no Regard to national Interests. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 247 Idle tales, spread about by the industry of faction. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 276 The man of principle..even in the fury of faction is respected. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 348 The popularity, which faction was obliged..to concede.

†**b.** A factious quarrel or intrigue. *Obs.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 18 Hurdibras allayed the factions and quarrels that he found among his people. 1623 LAUD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 263 III. 241 A faction about the choice of a newe Governour. 1661–2 PEPYS *Diary* 22 June, There are factions (private ones at Court) about Madam Palmer.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *faction-fight*, † *-governor*; *faction-mad*, *-ridden*, adjs.

1841 in S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 427 'The *faction-fights'.. said an intelligent countryman..'are a'most..gone off the face of the country'. 1890 *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 3) I. 438 Even in Rome faction fights frequently took place towards the declining period of the empire. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Vind. Hamiltons* Wks. (1711) 238 Hamilton was not named by a private *faction-governour. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 673 An overbearing race That, like the multitude made *faction-mad, Disturb good order. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 1/2 The distracted and *faction ridden Republic of France.

† **Fa·ction,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act in a factious or rebellious spirit; to intrigue; to mutiny. Also *to faction it.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 45 Preaching to them, not factioning against them. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 81 They need not faction it for their places, being already plac't. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* III, This rebel nature factions in my breast.

2. *trans.* To form into factions.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 35 They .. divided and factioned the people to the Hazard and Ruine of al.

Hence † **Fa·ctioned** *ppl. a.*, † **Fa·ctioning** *vbl. sb.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref., How are they commonly so faction'd and sided, that their Relations are but their Interests. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 61 Which else by such factionings and rebellions might have been endangered.

-faction, repr. L. *-factiōnēm*, forming nouns of action related to vbs. in -FY; properly used only where *-fy* represents L. *-facĕre*, Fr. *faire*, as in *satisfaction*; but through confusion occasionally used (instead of -FICATION) where *-fy* represents L. *-ficāre*, Fr. *-fier*, as in *petrifaction*.

Factional (fæ·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. FACTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of or belonging to a faction or factions; characterized by faction.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 16 It must be a National Necessity, and not a Partiall or Factionall. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 647 Aiding..the independent part of society .. and balancing the interested and factional parts. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 973 Jews factional, fanatical, full of hopes. 1881 *Fifeshire Jrnl.* 24 Mar. 4/3 There have been two factional victories in Scotland within a brief period.

Factionary (fæ·kʃənări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Taking part in a quarrel or dissension; active as a partisan.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 30 Remember my name is Menenius; alwayes factionary on the party of your Generale.

2. Of or pertaining to a faction.

1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 94 Whenever he [the monk] ascended to the higher eminences of the Church, he too became..a factionary and political leader.

B. *sb.* A member of a faction; a partisan.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 62 Many occasions were sought

agenst Ancisus by Vascus and his factionaries. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes on Waterland* in *Lit. Remains* IV. 245 The unmistakable passions of a factionary and a schismatic. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char., Cromwell* II. 201 This religious enthusiasm..transformed a body of factionaries into an army of saints.

† **Fa·ctionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] 1. *trans.* To join together in a faction, band together.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 68 Whose bodies though thus diuided, their mindes continued most firmly factionated.

2. *intr.* To form factions.

1642 HALES *Tract conc. Schisme* 11 Factionating and tumultuating of great and potent Bishops.

Fa·ctioneer, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -EER.] A member of a faction, a party-man.

c 1710 *Light to Blind* fo. 626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 142 The factioneers must have their will. 1732 SIR C. WOGAN *Let. to Swift* 27 Feb., He [Charles II] found himself obliged to..turn cabalist and factioneer. 1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 109 Appoint a factioneer by any other voice than the people's, and he is ruined.

Factioneer (fæ·kʃənie·ɪ), *v. rare.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To busy oneself in factions. Hence **Factioneering** *ppl. a.*

1881 *Glasgow News* 22 Mar., The dupe of factioneering dogmatism.

† **Fa·ctioner.** *Obs.* [f. FACTION *v.* + -ER 1.] One who makes or joins a faction; a partisan.

1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* II. 440/1 The assemblie.. did..appoint generall fastings..especiallie, when some factioner in the countrie was to moue anie great enterprise. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 311 He was advertised by some Factioners that the Earls of Angus, Mar, etc... had an Enterprise in Hand. 1644 in Carte *Ormonde* III. 360 Ormonde's factioners meet every night.

Factionist (fæ·kʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] a. One who promotes or leads a faction. b. A member of a faction, partisan. Also *attrib.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 67 A Libeller by custom, a Factionist in Societie. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* II. xxiv. 271 Wee live with Puritans and opposite factionists. 1718 STRYPE *Life Whitgift* I. xiii. 76 He [Dr. Still] .. kept a strict Hand over the growing Factionists. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. i. 5 Leaders.. may degenerate into factionists. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 6/5 The Parnellites were simultaneously holding a meeting, which was addressed by the factionist leaders.

† **Factio·se,** *a. Obs. rare* −°. [ad. L. *factiōsus*: see next.] 'Given or inclinable to faction, seditious' (1727 Bailey, vol. II.).

Factious (fæ·kʃəs), *a.* Also 6 **faccious, factiouse.** [ad. F. *factieux* or L. *factiōs-us*, f. *factiōn-em*: see FACTION and -OUS.]

1. Of persons and their dispositions: Given to faction; inclined to form parties, or to act for party purposes; seditious.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 44 Calling me vayngloriouse.. sedyciouse, factiouse, a sower of heresyes. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 76 A discoursing tong, and a factious harte. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 135 Chop away that factious pate of his. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iii. 52 We should incurre the censure of factious and seditious persons. 1750 BERKELEY *Patriotism* § 42 Wks. 1871 III. 457 The factious man is apt to mistake himself for a patriot. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 62 A factious opposition sickens at the sight of prosperity. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. (1876) 742 The factious spirit, which springs from a long hold of power.

2. Of actions, utterances, etc.: Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; characterized by party spirit.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 666/1 For the settyng foorth and auauncing of hys [Tindal's] false faccious heresies. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 191 Ajax .. makes factious Feasts. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. xi. (1675) 239 His Factious indignation at the Princes faults. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 109 In this factious manner was the great doctrine .. established. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 25 Why can factious eloquence produce such limited effects in this country? 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 2. 120 The party chiefs used the mob more effectually for their own factious and selfish purposes.

Factiously (fæ·kʃəsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a factious manner or spirit; with a factious purpose; in the interest of a faction.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Vanderizamente*, factiously. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 123 Why did they carry matters so factiously and violently? 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 47 They have stubbornly and factiously Conspired against the Apostolical Hierarchy. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1802 IV. 509 The opposition, whether patriotically or factiously, contending that [etc.].

Factiousness (fæ·kʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being factious; a disposition to make factions, or act in the interest of a faction; seditiousness.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 16 A gentleman..friendly, without factiousnes. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 67 Some ..did with their factiousnesse trouble the Church. 1679 KID in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 14, I have been .. branded with Factiousness. *a* 1710 BP. BULL *Serm. Priestly Office* Wks. 1827 I. 166 Not to add to our load..by your wayward factiousness. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 428 Whatever might be the factiousness, or imbecility of statesmen, on either side the Irish Channel. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Oct. 5/7 The Opposition at question time displayed more than its usual factiousness.

† **Fa·ctist.** *Obs.*−° [ad. F. *factiste* (Cotgr.), in OF. *faitiste*, f. L. *fact-* ppl. stem of *facĕre* to make + -IST.] 'A poet or play-maker' (Coles 1696). Whence 1775 in ASH.

† **Fa·ctitate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *factitāre*, freq. of *facĕre* to do, make.] *intr.* ? To work busily.

1617 LANE *Sqr.'s Tale* 116 In her selfe to factitate, and proiectes to begett of greatest great.

Factitious (fækti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *factīci-us* made by art (f. *facĕre* to make) + -OUS.]

† 1. Made by or resulting from art; artificial.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 It becomes the chiefest ground for artificiall and factitious gemmes. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 39 Beer, Ale, or other factitious drinks. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 293 The Stones of which it [Stone-henge] was composed, are not factitious. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 236 The one was a natural eminence.. The other was a factitious mound. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* xv. 382 His factitious black lead pencils .. are not prepared from the native ore, but a composition .. of iron and sulphur.

† 2. Of soil, etc.: Produced by special causes, not forming part of the original crust of the earth. *Obs.*

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 137 Those [islands] I call factitious, that are not of the same date and antiquity with the sea, but have been made..by accidental causes. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 7 This Bed of Sand, Mud and Dirt, is a factitious Bed. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 80 Factitious soil, formed of decayed or rotten leaves. 1808 WILFORD *Sacr. Isles* in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 298 The factitious soil of the Gangetic provinces..has been brought down by the alluvions of rivers.

3. Got up, made up for a particular occasion or purpose; arising from custom, habit, or design; not natural or spontaneous; artificial, conventional.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., The Atheists Artificiall and Factitious Justice, is Nothing but Will and Words. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 420 The factitious.. Nature of these Pleasures. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. ix. 174 The use of gold and silver is in a great measure factitious. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 51 Factitious wants created by luxury. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 67 The mass of factitious expence and delay .. with which the approaches to justice are clogged. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xi. § 4 Its acquisition was invested with a factitious value. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 23 Factitious grammatical signs. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 106 The momentary and factitious joy which had greeted the day of William's crowning died utterly away.

Hence **Facti·tiously** *adv.*, in a factitious manner. **Facti·tiousness,** the quality of being factitious.

1795 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 478 There is no such Fear, as is factitiously pretended, of Popery and arbitrary Power. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* XXXIV. (1859) II. 279 Our factitiously complex..notions, are all merely so many products of Comparison. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 59 Festivity, kept alive factitiously. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. § 3. 28 Factitiousness, artificial, technical, made. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 257 As the day passes on..and he is still unhired, there does appear a factitiousness in the smile.

Factitive (fæ·ktitiv), *a. Gram.* [ad. mod.L. *factitīv-us*, irregularly f. *fact-* ppl. stem of *facĕre* to make.] a. Of a verb: Expressing the notion of making a thing to be (either objectively or in thought or representation) of a certain character (*e.g.* 'To *make* a man king', 'to *call* one a fool', 'to *paint* the door green'); taking a complementary object; = FACTIVE 2. Also in *factitive object, predicate*, or *accusative*, the complementary accus. governed by a factitive verb. b. By some grammarians used for: Causative.

1846 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* (1857) 95 The simple infinitive was also used to denote the second object after a factitive verb. *Ibid.* 69 The factitive relation .. a favorite technical term of the New or Beckerian Philology..is [etc.]. *Ibid.* 70 This second object is called the factitive object. 1871 *Public School Lat. Gram.* § 110. 251 Verbs called Factitive..because they contain the idea of making by deed, thought, or word. 1877 WHITNEY *Eng. Gram.* 166.

Hence **Fa·ctitively** *adv.*

1877 WHITNEY *Eng. Gram.* 166 Even intransitive verbs are thus used factitively.

Factive (fæ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. type **factīv-us*, f. *facĕre* to make.]

† 1. Tending or having the power to make; concerned with making. *Obs.*

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 What new existencies are made of one Christ, by your productiue, creatiue, and factiue consecrations. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 206 The factiue sciences have their excellencies, specially painting and nauigation. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. iii. 11 Factive motion is..restriction to animall actions performed by the abilitie of the Muscles.

2. *Gram.* (See quot.; = FACTITIVE.)

1880 *Public School Lat. Primer* 134 Factive Verbs are such as may be said to make..a thing to be of a certain character, by deed, word or thought..Factive Construction in the Passive becomes Copulative.

Hence † **Facti·vity,** capacity, range of activity.

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 82 He perswades himselfe it is in his factivity, because another hath done it.

Factlessness (fæ·ktlésnés). *nonce-wd.* [f. FACT *sb.* + -LESS + -NESS.] The quality of being devoid of or wanting in facts.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Nov. 708 An instance of the 'factlessness' of the book.

Factor (fæ·ktəɹ). Also 6–7 **factour.** [ad. Fr. *facteur*, ad. L. *factor*, agent-n. f. *facĕre* to do, make. Some of the obs. senses are immediately from L.]

I. A doer, agent,

† 1. One who makes or does (anything); a doer, maker, performer, perpetrator; an author of a literary work. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* XXXI, Foes of vertue, factours of all evylls. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 116 Where vertue hath one affecter, vice hath many factors. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 18 Their plays had sundry grave wise factors, A perfect diocess of actors. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 141 An avow'd Factor and Procurer of that odious Judgement. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 321 To fasten upon the factor of his monster-crime its responsibility.

† 2. A partisan, adherent, approver. *Obs.* [So in med.Lat.; Du Cange regards it as a corruption of the synonymous FAUTOR; but cf. L. *facere cum aliquo* to take a person's side.] In the latest examples with mixture of sense 1 or 3.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 177 Alle the..whiche done.. byleuen in whichcrafte and sorsery..and their facturs. 1542–7 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xvi. (1870) 165 Martyn Leuter & other of hys factours, in certayne thynges dyd take synistrall opinions. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. 400 Modern Factours for the Independent congregations. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.*, Two very busie Factours in the Arian Cause. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 365 What is he but a vile Factor to Libertinism and Sacrilege?

3. One who acts for another; an agent, deputy, or representative. Now *rare.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* iii. (1881) 16 The kyng .. sente anone Aurelyen his factour. 1551 EDW. VI *Let.* in *Udall's Royster D.* (1847) p. xxx. *note*, Lycense to..Nicholas Udall and to his factors and assignes to prynt..the worke of Peter Marter. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 643 They.. Authorised..the Vicechancellor, to be the common Factor for the University. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. xv. 397 Parker was a kind of factor for English Seminaries and Nunnes beyond sea. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 63 Death's busy factor, son of desolation. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. i. (1869) II. 298 These judges were a sort of itinerant factors, sent round the country for the purpose of levying certain branches of the king's revenue. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 104 The jealousy of the emperor was peculiarly sensitive in regard to every act and word of his factor at Alexandria.

fig. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 72 All other vices are but Factors to Couetousness. 1673 S. C. *Art Complaisance* 70 Reason and honesty are too oft made factours to their avarice.

4. *Comm.* One who buys and sells for another person; a mercantile agent; a commission merchant. Also in *comb.*, as *corn-, cotton- produce-, wool-*, etc. *factor.*

At the present time, a factor is distinguished from an ordinary agent or broker, in having actual possession of the goods he deals in, and trading in his own name.

1491 in Arnolde *Chron.* (? 1503) 40/1 Shall ressayue the said v. C. frank of y' said J. de castro and alonso or of any of them or of theyr factors. 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 No person..shall sell..to any marchaunt..or to any of his.. factours..any maner of brode white wollen clothes. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i, Bid my factor bring his loading in. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1852/8 A Factor .. for Norwich Hose or Stockings. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 113 Send Factors all over India to carry on trade. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. xlviii. 212 The buyers of cheese, butter, corn and malt, are called factors. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* v. (1853) 26 Mahomet..was employed by different persons as..factor in caravan journeys to Syria. 1891 *P. O. London Directory* 1689/3 Corn and flour factors. See also..Malt factors..Hop factors..Seed factors.

b. One of the third class of the East India Company's servants. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1600 *Min. Crt. Adventurers* 23 Oct. in *Cal. State Papers, E. Indies* (1862) 109 Thos. Wasse to be employed as factor. *Ibid.* 18 Nov. *ibid.* 111 Three principal factors to have each 100*l.* for equipment..four of the second sort to be allowed 50*l.*..four of the third sort 50*l.*..and four of the fourth and last sort 20*l.* each.] 1675–6 in J. Bruce *Ann. East-India Co.* (1810) II. 375 We do order, that..when the Writers have served their times they be stiled Factors. 1781 LD. CORNWALLIS *Corr.* (1859) I. 378 We..have a council and senior and junior merchants, factors and writers, to load one ship in the year. 1800 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 719 Writers or factors filling the stations of registers.

c. At Birmingham and Sheffield: A trader who buys hardware goods from the workman or 'little master' by whom they are made, usually causing his own trade-mark to be stamped upon them.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 13 The operatives pressed between reduced prices and want of work, betook themselves to the factors. The factor..advanced to the workman a small sum to purchase the requisite tools.

d. *attrib.*

1858 H. VAUGHAN *Address River Usk* Pref. 18 The factour-wind from far shall bring The odours of the scattered spring. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 304 Certain merchant adventurers in the letter-trade, who in correspondence with their factor-bookseller, are enter'd into a notable commerce with the world. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* 2nd Ser. *Clive* 91 This fell in my factor-days.

5. One who has the charge and manages the affairs of an estate; a bailiff, land-steward. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. viii. (1634) 187 If any idle Factor or Bayliffe doe devoure his masters substance. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 17 That he

retein in his own hand his factor's fie. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 54 W^m Pickering of y^r Province factor..to one Growden. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 672 Call for as many copies as you want..from Mr. M'Ewen's factor. 1804 J. Bristed *Pedestrian Tour* I. 230 Lord Kinnaird's factor, or bailiff-steward. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 326 The Steward, Factor as the Scotch call him, used to send letters and threatenings. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 16 § 11 It shall not be lawful for any assessor..to be employed as a factor for heritable property or land agent.

b. A person legally appointed to manage forfeited or sequestered property. *Sc.*

1690 *Acts of Sederunt* 31 July, The factor shall be lyable for annualrent of what rents he shall recover. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 153 The sole offence taken at Glenure, was his acting in the quality of factor on the forfeited estate of Ardshiel. 1885 R. Bell *Hand-bk. Law Scot.* § 1480 To take measures for the preservation of the estate..by the appointment of a judicial factor.

c. *U. S. Law.* (See quot.)

1878 Drake *Attachm.* (ed. 5) § 451 In Vermont and Connecticut, he [the garnishee] is sometimes called a *factor*, and the process [of garnishing], *factorizing process*.

II. 6. *Math.* One of two or more numbers, expressions, etc., which when multiplied together produce a given number, expression, etc. Also, *common, primary, prime factor*, for which see the adjs.

1673 Kersey *Algebra* I. iv. (1725) 15 The Quantities given to be multiplied one by the other are called Factors. 1780 Hutton in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 408 For that *zy* may be positive, the signs of the two factors *z* and *y* must be alike. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. i. 305 Error in either factor must involve error in the product. 1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 1 Every expression of a Quantity consists of two factors or components.

7. *transf.* An element which enters into the composition of anything; a circumstance, fact, or influence which tends to produce a result.

1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 339 The reason..is the science of the universal, having the ideas of oneness and allness as its two elements or primary factors. 1845-6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* 1st Ser. i. 14 This Book..is so essential a factor in the spiritual life of men. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 77 The first factor in the making of a nation is its religion.

Factor (fæ·ktəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

a. *intr.* To act as a factor or agent. In quot. *fig.* b. *trans.* To deal with (goods, money, etc.) as a factor; in Birmingham and Sheffield use, to procure goods as a factor does (see prec. 4 c).

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 70. 527 The Pope..had his pipes and conducts to conuay this stench into this land, and the wealth of it backe in lieu thereof. Which was now so factoured by his Chaplaine Martin, that, etc. 1621 S. Ward *Happiness of Practice* 44 Send your Prayers and good Workes to factor there for you. 1692 [see below]. *Mod.* (*Sheffield*), He manufactures a few articles, and factors the rest.

Hence **Fa·ctored** *ppl. a.*, **Fa·ctoring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VIII. xlvi, A carrion-crow he is..the devil's factoring knave. 1692 Settle *Triumphs Lond.* Ded., Chaffering or Factoring have been thought so unnecessary Preliminaries in dealing with Sir John Fleet, that [etc.]. 1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 11 Oct., The Hardware Factoring Business. 1886 *19th Cent.* Aug. 244 Articles sold under other local designations in London and all over the world are the 'factored' work of Birmingham craftsmen.

Factorage (fæ·ktŏrėdʒ). Also 7 **-idge.** [f. Factor *sb.* + -age. Cf. F. *factorage.*]

1. The action or professional service of a factor; the action of buying or selling (goods) on commission. Also *attrib.*

1670 Sir T. Culpepper *Necess. Abating Usury* 8 Trading with our own stocks, honest Partnership, and discreet Factorage. *a* 1734 North *Lives* II. 367 A celebrated house of factorage in Constantinople. *a* 1834 Lamb *Mr. Liston* Misc. Wks. (1871) 406 Satisfied with the returns of his factorage. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xx. vi. 143 Himself once a Preacher, but at present concerned with Factorage of Wool on the great scale.

2. Commission or per-centage paid to a factor on goods purchased or sold by him.

1613 F. Robarts *Revenue of Gospel* 100 Carriage, factorage, impost and custome. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 111 Hee that exceedeth his Commission shall lose his Factoridge. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* III. 214 To engross the whole Profit of Commission and Factorage to themselves. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 70 Factorage 1*s.* per Quarter. 1852 M'Culloch *Dict. Comm., Factorage*.. is also frequently charged at a certain rate per cask, or other package.

†**3.** The place of business of a factor; an agency.

1679 Plot *Staffordsh.* (1686) 108 The Cheesmongers of London have thought it worth their while to set up a Factorage here, for these commodities [butter and cheese].

4. *collect.* a. The whole body or assemblage of factors: see Factor *sb.* 5. b. The sum total of constituent elements: see Factor *sb.* 6.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 12/1 The importance of the factorage was raised enormously in their own esteem. 1887 F. Robinson *New Relig. Med.* 127 These, were the factorage analyzed, might crop up as constituents seldom absent.

Factordom (fæ·ktŏɹdəm). *rare*—¹. [f. Factor *sb.* 5 + -dom.] The system of management by factors.

1888 *Scot. Leader* 20 Jan. 4 He lets some light into factordom that will not be relished.

†**Fa·ctoress.** *Obs.* Also 7 **fact'ress.** [f. as prec. + -ess.] A female factor or agent.

1608-11 Bp. Hall *Epist.* v. i. (1627) 363 Still the Deuill begins with Eue..Marcion had his factoresse at Rome. 1638 Ford *Fancies* III. iii, Your fact'ress hath been tamp'ring for my misery. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1702) 190 These are our best Fact'resses, we have for doing Bus'nesses. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6094/3 Mrs. Ann Harland..Coal-Factoress.

Factorial (fæktō·riăl), *a.*¹ and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -(I)al.]

A. *adj.*

1. *Math.* (See quots. and B a.)

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 155 The term factorial expression has been in some instances applied to an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression. 1860 Boole *Calc. Fin. Diff.* 6 The term in which they ['factorials' in Boole's sense] are involved is called a factorial term. 1867 Galbraith *Algebra* (ed. 3) 396 Factorial functions..If the function consist of equi-different factors.

2. Of or pertaining to a factor (sense 4).

1881 Blackie *Lay Serm.* v. 177 Large farms and factorial management have formed together an unholy alliance.

B. *sb. Math.* [In F. *factorielle.*]

a. *gen.* The product of a series of factors in arithmetical progression. In later usage sometimes with wider sense: The product of a series of factors which are similar functions of a variable that changes by a constant difference in passing from any factor to the next. Cf. Faculty 2 c.

(Boole *Calc. Fin. Diff.* 6 defines the word as meaning each of the factors composing such a product, and uses *factorial term* for what other writers call a *factorial.*)

1816 Herschel in *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* App. § 370 Any quantity of the form $ax+bx^{m-1}+$etc. may be resolved into factorials. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 559 Arbogast.. proposed to call the different cases of $x^{n \cdot a}$ by the name of factorials. 1867 Galbraith *Algebra* (ed. 3) 397 To find the difference of a factorial.

b. *spec.* The product of an integer multiplied into all the lower integers.

For example, the factorial of 6 (written symbolically $\lfloor 6$ or 6!) is $6\times5\times4\times3\times2=720$. Factorials are of frequent use in the investigation of Permutations and Probabilities.

1869 J. J. Raven *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 77 The number of changes that can be rung on a peal of bells is the factorial of the number of the bells.

Factorial, *a.*² *rare.* [f. Factory + -al.] 'Pertaining to a factory; consisting in a factory'.

1864 Webster refers to Buchanan. 1885 *Science* VI. 100 The advisability of..securing a limited district for a.. 'factorial establishment' for American citizens in that region [the Kongo country].

Factorize (fæ·ktŏrəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.]

1. *trans.* (*U. S. Law.*) In Vermont and Connecticut, = Garnish.

1864 in Webster. 1878 [see Factor *sb.* 5 c.].

2. *Math.* To break up (a quantity) into factors.

Factorship (fæ·ktŏɹʃip). [f. as prec. + -ship.] The office or position of factor (senses 3, 4).

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 162 What you shall doe in Turkie besides the businesse of your Factorship. 1611 Cotgr., A factorship; or, the dutie and charge of a factor, *facturerie, factorerie.* *a* 1657 R. Loveday *Lett.* (1663) 188 My friend..had happily pleased my Lady L. in his Factorship. 1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xxiv. (1857) 342 In a few years after he had appointed him to the factorship he disposed of all his lands. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Jan. 4/6 £2,294 8*s.* 5*d.* had accumulated during his factorship.

fig. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 7/2 A class which contributes pretty largely to the factorship of immorality and sin.

Factory (fæ·ktŏri). Also 6-7 **factorie.** [repr. med.L. *factōria*, f. *factor*: see Factor. The proximate source is uncertain: the word is found in several of the Romanic langs.: It. *fattoria*, Sp. *factoría*, Pg. *feitoria* (1551 in the original of our first quot.); Fr. has *factorerie* (Cotgr. 1611), f. as Factor + *-erie* -ery; also, *factorie* app. adopted from some foreign lang. In senses 4-5 referred to the type of *factōrium* place or instrument of making (recorded in sense 'oil-press'), f. *facĕre* to make.]

1. An establishment for traders carrying on business in a foreign country; a merchant company's trading station.

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxi. 54 b, To the intent hee might remaine in the Factorye with the Factour. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. vii. § 3. 573 Here [Sofala] the Portugals haue..a Fort and Factorie of very rich Trade. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1692/1 The total subversion of their Factory at Amoy. 1701 *Charter Soc. Prop. Gospel*, The maintenance of clergymen in the Plantations, Colonies and Factories of Great Britain. 1772 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 3 Feb., He is chaplain to the British factory at St. Petersburg. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 84 Vancouver..the main factory of the Hudson's Bay Company. 1861 Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 Long before..the Hanse.. fixed their factories in Lisbon.

fig. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. 34 All those that seek to bear themselves uprightly in this their spiritual factory.

attrib. 1804 Valentia *Voy. & Trav.* (1809) I. vii. 372 The factory-house is a chaste piece of architecture.

†**2.** The body of factors in any one place. *Obs.*

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vi. 18 The three Statues were..sent..by the French Factory to Paris. 1777 W. Dalrymple *Trav. Sp. & Port.* CXXV, I feasted..with the consul and factory.

3. The employment, office, or position of a factor; factorship. (Chiefly *Sc.*: cf. Factor *sb.* 5.) Also, *Letter of factory* = 3 b.

1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* I. xx. (1864) III. 328 No disposition of factorie shall be made by [= contrary to] his advice. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) 64 Diuers personis..hes maid dyuerss bandis, obligationis, lettres of factorie. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 35 The Merchant Royall..comes to his Profession by travaile and Factory. 1752 G. Brown in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Nov. 555/2 He..accepted the factory of the estate. 1869 *Act* 32-3 *Vict.* c. 116 § 3 A conveyance ..for the purposes of such estate or trust, or factory.

b. A document investing another with the authority of a factor or agent.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 134 The factorie granted be Gilbert Browne of Bagbie to Johne Browne, merchand. 1676 W. Row *Contr. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 380 He..gaue a factorie to his son-in-law, to go over with Forther and agent that business.

†**4.** The action or process of making anything.

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 864 These reasons..are far from satisfactory, T' establish, and keep up your Factory. 1678 *Ibid.* III. ii. 1446 Gain has wonderful Effects, T'improve the Factory of Sects.

5. A building or range of buildings with plant for the manufacture of goods; a manufactory, workshop; 'works'.

1618 Ussher *Let. to Camden* 8 June, The Company of Stationers in London are now erecting a Factory for Books and a Press among us here. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 307 The spacious factory of the manufacturer. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 63 Somebody must settle whether the factory is to work for..ten..or eight hours a day.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1618 Middleton *Peacemaker* Wks. 1886 VIII. 326 Come then to the factory of Peace, thou that desirest to have life. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* (1716) 21 Our corrupted hearts are the Factories of the Devil, which may be at work without his presence. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 433 Factory of river and of rain; Link in the alps' globe-girding chain. 1856 — *Eng. Traits, Univ.* ibid. II. 91 Oxford is a Greek factory. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* x. 216 This was no common miss, such as are turned out in scores from the young-lady-factories.

6. *attrib.* (sense 5), as *factory-girl, -hand, -inspector, -man, -people, -spinner, -village.* Also **factory acts** (earlier *factories acts*), the statutes 42 Geo. III. c. 73 (1802), 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 103 (1833), and various later acts, passed for the regulation of factories in the interest of the health and morals of the persons employed in them; **factory-cotton** (U. S.), unbleached cotton cloth of home manufacture, as opposed to imported fabrics; also called *factory* and *domestic.*

1845 Geo. Murray *Islaford* 143 *Factory-girl, who..contrives to sport a cotton parasol. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 300 There had recently been a strike of the factory girls. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Factory-hand*..a person employed about a mill. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 699 The appointment of *Factory Inspectors has been productive of the greatest advantage. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 349 The patient, a *factory-man, forty-seven years of age. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 71 Roberts destroyed the *factory spinner. 1841-4 — *Ess., Poet* ibid. I. 161 Readers of poetry see the *factory-village and the railway.

Hence **Fa·ctoryship** = Factorship.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 511 He who shot Sir Alexander Boswell is..duly fitted with a factoryship.

Factotum (fæktō·tŭm). [ad. med.L. *factōtum* (f. *fac*, imper. of *facĕre* to do + *tōtum* the whole) in phrases *Johannes Factotum, Dominus Factotum, Magister factotum*, which appear to be renderings in etymological equivalents of Romanic expressions = 'John Do-everything', 'Mr. Do-Everything'; cf. It. *fa il tutto, fattutto* of similar formation. These phrases are found in 16th c. in Eng., and *Frère Jean Factotum* (Paré *a* 1590), *Dominus Factotum* also in Fr.; their source has not yet been discovered. The word *factotum* without the prefixed words is used in German (as neuter sb.) from 16th c. (Grimm cites Fischart 1579), and in Fr. and It. from 17th c.]

1. †a. In L. phrases: *Dominus factotum*, used for 'one who controls everything', a ruler with uncontrolled power; *Johannes factotum*, a Jack of all trades, a would-be universal genius. †b. One who meddles with everything, a busybody. c. In mod. sense: A man of all-work; also, a servant who has the entire management of his master's affairs.

1566 Gascoigne *Supposes* III. iv. (1572) 31 He had the disbursing..of al my masters affaires..he was *Magister fac totum.* [Ariosto 1525: *era fa il tutto.*] 1584 R. Parsons *Leicester's Commw.* 65 Throughout all England my L. of Leycester is taken for *Dominus fac totum.* 1592 Greene *Groats w. Wit* E iv, Being an absolute *Johannes fac totum* [he] is in his owne conceit the onely Shake-scene in a Countrey. 1618 S. Ward *Serm. Exod. xviii.* 21-22, 65 Is there no mean between busibodies and tell-clockes, between *fac-totum* and *fay't neant?* 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* II. ii, *Tip.* Art thou the dominus? *Host. Fac-totum* here, sir. 1662 Foulis *Plots of Saints* (1674) 278 Robert Passellew.. was *dominus fac totum* in the middle—and *fac nihil* towards the end—of the reign of Henry III. 1782 Cowper *Lett.* 18 Mar., The garden where I am my own fac-totum. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* 1st Ser. (1863) 9 The pensioner and factotum of the village, amongst whom he divides his services. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* III. ii. 25 A butler, or factotum,—for there was only one male servant in the house.

attrib. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xi, The small factotum footman.

†**2.** *Printing*: see quots. *Obs.*

1681 Blount *Glossogr.* 255 *Fac-totum* signifies among Printers, a Border in the middle of which any Letter of the

Alphabet may be put in for use, and then taken out. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.*

Hence **Facto·tumship**, the office of a factotum.

1660 Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 345 During the long time of their Dominus fac-totum-ship, in whole Christendom.

Factrix (fæ·ktriks). *rare*—[1]. [f. Factor, after Lat. analogy: see -trix.] = Factoress.

1870 H. Scott *Fasti Scot. Eccles.* V. 204 Lady Forbes factrix for her son.

Factual (fæ·ktiuăl), *a.* [f. Fact *sb.*, after the analogy of Actual.] Pertaining to or concerned with facts; of the nature of fact, actual, real.

a 1834 Coleridge *Notes Southey's Life Wesley* (1858) II. 8 That I should quench the ray and paralyse the factual nerve, by which I have hitherto been able to discriminate veracity from falsehood. 1846 Whewell *Syst. Morality* iii. 58 We can never present the Factual part of a Fact, separate from the Ideal part. 1846 De Quincey *Antigone of Sophocles* Wks. XIV. 211 Any direct factual imitation, resting upon painted figures..would have been no art whatsoever. 1884 R. F. Burton *Book of Sword* 201 Our factual knowledge of Mesopotamian civilisation.

absol. 1876 W. Alexander *Bampton Lect.* v. (1877) 144 The facts and the history are Jewish; but there is a typical in the factual.

Hence **Fa·ctually** *adv.*, in a factual manner; as matter of fact.

1852 Pulsford tr. *Muller's Chr. Doctr. Sin* I. 28 The universal moral condition of the human race, as it factually exists. 1884 R. F. Burton *Book of Sword* 149 Nilotic allegories and mysteries which the vulgar understood factually and literally.

Factum (fæ·ktŏm). [a. L. *factum*: see Fact. Cf. F. *factum.*]

1. *Civil Law.* 'A person's act or deed; anything stated or made certain' (Wharton 1848).

2. A statement of facts, or of the points in a case or controversy; a memorial. [After Fr. legal use.]

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 587 An action was brought against M. de Voltaire, and an odious *factum* was drawn up in the printer's name. 1872 W. H. Jervis *Gallican Church* I. xiii. 440 The curés of Paris and Rouen put forth a series of factums or memorials. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 349/1 Not..a novel nor an historical monograph, but an elaborate factum.

†3. *Math.* The product of two or more factors multiplied together. *Obs.*

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 351 When the Factum of the proper Powers of all the Quantities is so. 1817 H. T. Colebrooke *Algebra* xvii, A factum of two unknown quantities.

Facture (fæ·ktiŭr). Now *rare.* [a. F. *facture*, ad. L. *factūra*, f. *facĕre* to make. The popular Fr. form is *faiture*: see Feature.]

1. The action or process of making (a thing). Cf. *manufacture.*

1580 Baret *Alv.* M 50 The facture, or making of a thing. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. 41 The facture or framing of the inward parts. 1661 Cowley *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos.* ii, Professors Resident shall be bound to study and teach..the Facture of all Merchandizes. 1671 Maynwaring *Anc. & Mod. Pract. Physick* 15 There is no other way of progress ..but this of preparation and manual facture. 1888 Whistler in *Sat. Rev.* 26 May 821 A new class who discovered the cheap, and foresaw fortune in the facture of the sham.

b. The result of the action or process; the thing made; creation.

1647 J. Mayer *Comm. Eph.* ii. 10 We are his facture, created in Christ Jesus unto good works.

2. The manner or style of making (a thing); construction, make; workmanship.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* l, Bountee, richesse, and wommanly facture. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymns, To Vulcan* (1858) 109 Vulcan..whom fame gives the prize For depth and facture of all forge-devise. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* I. 73, I thought not all the goldsmiths on earth had so much gold, silver, jewels, and craft of design and facture. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Nov. 667 The facture [of a literary work] of Mr. Lewis Morris..has been generally creditable.

‖3. *Comm.* = Invoice. A Fr. sense: perh. never used in Eng.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1864 in Webster.

†**Fa·ctus.** *Math. Obs. rare.* [a. L. *factus* (? sc. *numerus*), pa. pple. masc. of *facĕre* to make.] The product of two or more numbers or expressions; = Factum 3.

1669 Newton in Rigaud *Cor. Sci. Men* II. 282 The factus of their denominators will be $b^3+10b^2+35b^2+50bb+24b$.

Facty (fæ·kti), *a.* [f. Fact *sb.* + -y[1].] Full of facts.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 5/1 A 'facty' article on 'The Political Condition of Spain'. 1884 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 5/1. 1890 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 2/2.

‖**Facula** (fæ·kiŭlă). *Astron.* Chiefly pl. faculæ (fæ·kiŭlī). [L. *facula*, dim. of *fac-em, fax* torch.] One of the bright or luminous spots or streaks on the surface of the sun, as distinguished from the dark spots or *maculæ.*

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Facula*, a little Torch: Among Modern Astronomers, *Faculæ*, are certain Bright or Shining Parts, which they have sometimes observed upon or about the Surface of the Sun. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 415 When they disappear, they are generally converted into faculæ or luminous spots. 1858 Herschel *Outlines Astron.* (ed. 5) § 388 Strongly marked..streaks, more luminous than the rest, called faculæ. 1881 Stokes in *Nature* No. 625. 595 Sometimes faculæ will break out at the surface of the sun where there is no spot.

Facular (fæ·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. prec. + -ar.] Of or pertaining to faculæ.

1882 Proctor in *Knowledge* II. 419 Facular streaks of great splendour can be seen. 1884 — in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 592 Large portions of the facular regions.

†**Fa·culence.** *Obs.*—[0] [f. next: see -ence.] Brightness, clearness.

1727–36 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

†**Fa·culent,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med.L. *faculent-us*, f. *fax* torch: cf. *lūculentus*, f. *lux.*] Giving forth light like a torch; bright, clear.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 589 Vergill..In Latin toung was most faculent, Nane mair pregnant, facund nor eminent. 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.* 1721 in Bailey.

Faculous (fæ·kiŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *facula* (see Facula) + -ous.] Consisting of faculæ; of the nature of faculæ.

1868 B. Stewart in *Macm. Mag.* July 251 The faculous mass seemed to be giving out its end. 1869 *Spectator* 3 July 786 The intense brilliancy of the faculous ridges.

Facultate (fæ·kŭltē·it), *v. rare.* [f. L. *facultāt-em*: see Faculty and -ate[3] 7.] *trans.* a. To invest with authority, empower. b. To authorize.

1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 21 Whatsoever..portendeth ruine and destruction to the lives of men..is facultated by him [God]..to transgresse a Law without guilt of sinne. 1878 Baring-Gould *Myst. Suffering* iii. 41 The gift of life facultates the enjoyment of life.

Facultative (fæ·kŭltē·tiv), *a.* [a. F. *facultatif, -ive*, f. L. *facultātem*: see Faculty and -ative.]

1. a. Of enactments, etc.: Conveying a 'faculty' or permission; permissive as opposed to compulsory; hence of actions, conditions, etc.: Optional.

1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 718 In forming these quotas, neither the facultative departmental centimes, nor the communal centimes shall be taken into account. 1839 W. O. Manning *Law of Nations* v. vii. (1875) 387 Creating what is called 'occasional', 'accidental' or 'facultative' contraband. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 50 What was..to use a French expression, facultative to the communes, what..they did or not as they liked. 1881 *Times* 1 July 9/6 The great schools..treat classics as obligatory, and science as merely facultative. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 403 Permit even for the Latin clergy a facultative celibacy.

b. *transf.* Used by scientific and philosophical writers for: That may or may not take place, or have a specified character.

1874 Lewes *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 139 The Facultative Actions are those which .. are .. neither inevitably nor uniformly produced when the organs are stimulated, but..take sometimes one issue and sometimes another. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 621 The facultative [hypermetropia] is present when objects can be accurately seen at any distance. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Facultative hypermetropia*..those cases of hypermetropia in which objects at an infinite distance can be distinctly seen both with and without convex glasses.

2. Of or proceeding from a faculty.

1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 154 Every facultative activity that goes out from me. 1888 — *Study Relig.* I. I. i. 55 A purely inward process, viz. the play of an *a priori* facultative activity with the matter of our sensitive passivity.

Hence **Fa·cultatively** *adv. rare*, in a facultative manner or degree, contingently.

1877 Garnsey tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 360 Certain facultatively parasitic..species of Moulds.

Facultied (fæ·kŭltid), *a.* [f. Faculty + -ed 2.] a. That is accredited by a faculty. b. Furnished with a faculty or special capacity.

1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 379 The facultied students from Edina. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* II. v. 163 Turner was a great single facultied man.

†**Fa·cultive,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ive.] Of or belonging to the faculties.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 15 This Facultive Guift, or Natures endowment. *Ibid.*, Could there be a Facultive subsistence..without its body.

Facultize (fæ·kŭltəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To endow with faculty (see Faculty 1 c). Hence **Fa·cultized** *ppl. a.*, endowed with faculty; practical, shrewd.

1872 Littledale in *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 13 We..need what the Americans call 'facultized' women. Not merely capable women, educated women..but such as have capacity trained into practical efficiency.

Faculty (fæ·kŭlti). Forms: 4–6 **faculte**, (5 **facultee**), 5–7 **facultie**, 6– **faculty.** [ME. *faculte*, a. F. *faculté*, ad. L. *facultāt-em* power, ability, opportunity, also resources, wealth, f. *facilis* easy (cf. early L. *facul* adv. = *facile* easily).

Facultās and *facilitās* (see Facility) were originally different forms of the same word; the latter, owing to its more obvious relation to the adj., retained the primary sense of 'easiness', which the former had ceased to have before the classical period.]

I. 'The power of doing anything' (J.).

1. Of persons: An ability or aptitude, whether natural or acquired, for any special kind of action; formerly also, ability, 'parts', capacity in general. Sometimes (influenced by sense 4) used to denote a native as opposed to an acquired aptitude.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xv. 59 To her youen the facultee and power for to reherce and saye alle thinges that sholde come in her mouthe. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7 M. Lewins extemporal faculti is better than M. Becons is. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 128 The facultie and use of well writing. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. 68 There is no kind of faculty or power in man or any other creature, which can [etc.]. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 11 Many excelling in Poeticall facultie. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 87 Behaviour..which if a man of but common faculty doe imitate, he makes himselfe ridiculous. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* IV. i, The heavenly object..would..force him Ovid] to forget his faculty In verse. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 3 This Faculty of Weeping, is peculiar only to some Constitutions. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 6, I devoted all my faculties to the ambition of pleasing them. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* iii. 204 Music, though in one sense an Art, yet is in another a natural faculty. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 1 Were will in human undertakings synonymous with faculty. 1836 *Johnsoniana* 238 The faculty of teaching inferior minds the art of thinking. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* iii. 68 Every self-improving man has faculty enough to become a good reader.

†b. A personal quality; disposition. *Obs.*

c 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 89 They knew the king's faculties. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 30 The Queen Mother knowing his [the King of Navarr's] faculty. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 73, I am Traduc'd by ignorant Tongues, which neither know My faculties nor person.

c. General executive ability, *esp.* in domestic matters. (Chiefly U. S., but current *colloq.* in some circles in England.)

1859 Mrs. Stowe *Minister's Wooing* I. i. 2 Faculty is Yankee for *savoir faire*, and the opposite virtue to shiftlessness. 1884 J. D. Whiting in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 741/1 Lizzie had 'faculty', and proved a notable housekeeper.

†2. Of things: A power or capacity; an active quality, efficient property or virtue. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* I. 14 The sterres had no faculte ne power..to enlumyne the sayd place. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 It passeth the faculty of our barbarous tonge to expresse ony of them. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. cvi. 296 Lovage, in facultie and vertues doth not differ much from Ligusticum. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 67. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 87 It is..of a penetrating, cooling and detersiue faculty. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 49 The Electrical faculty of Amber. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 167 Nitre is of great Use..in Regard to its Faculty of contributing..to the Propagation of Plants.

†b. One of the 'mechanical powers'.

1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. iii. (1648) 13 Of the first Mechanical faculty, the Ballance. *Ibid.* vii. 43 That which is reckoned for the fourth faculty, is the Pulley. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 60 Leaver, Roller, Wheel, Pulley, Wedge, and Screw..fundamental Faculties of Mechaniques.

c. *Math.* A function of the form $x^m a$, i.e. $x(x+a)(x+2a)(x+3a)$.. to n factors. See Factorial B a.

[Introduced *c* 1798 by Kramp, who afterwards withdrew it in favour of Arbogast's term *factorial.* The word has since been revived, but is less frequent in English than in Continental use.]

1889 Chrystal *Algebra* II. 374 Any faculty can always be reduced to another whose difference is unity.

3. An inherent power or property of the body or of one of its organs; a physical capability or function.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 637 And laking teith famvlit hir faculte That few folk mycht consaue her mvmling mowth. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* Interpr. strange Words, There ben thre faculties..whych gouerne man, and are distributed to the hole bodye..namely animal, vital, and natural. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 324 The bodie, and the abilities of the same, whiche are called corporall faculties. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* viii. (1664) 100 The Spirits..impart a faculty to the nerves of sense, and real motion. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 406 If the arteries bee dilated by a faculty, then are they contracted by their grauity. *Ibid.* 612 The Visiue Facultie..the Faculty of Hearing. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* i. 5 Sensibility and a locomotive faculty are essentiall to every living creature. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 9 If the Faculty of the Guts be slow..and dull, they must be involuntarily excited to motion. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 42 A man may use the faculty of speech as an instrument of false witness. 1741 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., To account for the act of digestion, they [the antient philosophers] suppose a digestive Faculty in the stomach. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 362 Sight and hearing, for example, I should call faculties.

4. One of the several 'powers' of the mind, variously enumerated by psychologists: *e.g.* the will, the reason, memory, etc.

(By phrenologists applied to the congenital aptitudes supposed to be indicated by the cranial 'organs' or 'bumps': e.g. 'language', 'imitation', 'constructiveness'. This use has greatly influenced popular language.)

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 That ingraven gift and facultie of wit and reason. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 66 When we are born, who knowes whether..we shall have the faculties of reason and understanding? 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 126 The Understanding and Will, are two Faculties of the mind. 1726 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 27 You cannot form a notion of this faculty, conscience, without [etc.]. 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* 369 The faculties of consciousness, of memory, of external sense, and of reason, are all equally the gifts of nature. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 159 The Moral Faculty..is intelligibly and properly spoken of as One. 1839 Ld. Brougham *Statesm. Geo. III, Loughborough* (ed. 2) 44 Changes..effected while the monarch's faculties were asleep. 1859 Mill *Liberty* (1865) 34/2 No need of any other faculty than the ape-like one of imitation. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* ii. 46 Our personality..is centred in one faculty which we call the will.

†5. Pecuniary ability, means, resources; possessions, property. *sing.* and *pl.* Also *attrib.*, as in *faculty tax. Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxi. 14 Han we eny thing of residewe in faculteis and erytage of the hows of oure fader? — *Tobit* i. 25 Tobie is turned ageen to his hous, and al his

faculte restorid to hym. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 11 Wylt thou the thynges that thou hast taken be by the restored after the value of thy faculte. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 620 The faculties This house is seised of. 1649 *Alcoran* 47 Restore to them [Orphans] their faculties, and devour them not unjustly before they be of age. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 28 If so heavy an expence surpassed the faculties or the inclination of the magistrates..the sum was supplied from the Imperial treasury. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 104 The prices..are beyond their faculties and occasion great misery. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 356 We raise no faculty tax. We preserve [? *read* presume] the faculty from the expence.

II. Kind of ability; branch of art or science.

† **6.** A branch or department of knowledge. *Obs.*

In this sense the word is used to render the Med. L. *facultas* = Gr. δύναμις used by Aristotle for an art or branch of learning.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 248 To speke of love? hyt wol not be; I kannot of that faculte. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282 b/2 All the remnaunt beene no genders but of grace, in facultie of Grammar. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccxiv. 232 Y^e^ whiche I remytte to theym that haue experience in suche facultie. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 30 The greate learned clerkes in al faculties. 1598 F. MERES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 22 In this faculty he best among our Poets are Spencer..Daniel, etc. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 335 Books written in all faculties:—Grammar.. Poetry..History [etc.]. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. ii, He brought with him a number of valuable books in many faculties.

7. *spec.* One of the departments of learning at a University. Hence *Dean of a Faculty.*

When four faculties are mentioned, those intended are Theology, Canon and Civil Law, Medicine, Arts, of which the first three were called the Superior Faculties. Logic, Rhetoric, Astrology, Surgery, Grammar, and (in the English Universities) Music are occasionally spoken of as Faculties, and degrees could be taken in them; but the Masters teaching these branches did not form distinct bodies as those mentioned in sense 9.

[*c* 1184 GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS *De Gestis* II. i. (Rolls) I. 48 Ubinam in jure studuerit..Præceptor autem ejusdem in ea facultate. *Ibid.* II. xvi. (Rolls I. 73 In crastino vero doctores [hospitio suscepit] diversarum facultatum omnes.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 Whan eny man is i-congyed þere to commence in eny faculte. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 97 In connyng of dyuynyte as in other lyberals facultees. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 162 This man, whom I now prefer to this degree, in this facultie. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 29 The..Professor.. in Latin demanded..to what Faculty I addicted myself. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl., Adv. Learn.* 27 We have hardly Professours for the three principall faculties. 1835 MALDEN *Orig. Univ.* 5 This faculty [of arts] originally constituted the whole university [of Paris]; and the faculties of theology, law, and medicine, were not added till a later period. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 114 In colleges, properly so called, the head will be the dean of his faculty. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Calendar* 37 The Chairs of the University are comprehended in the four Faculties. The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 101 At Bonn there is a Protestant faculty of theology. 1892 *Durham Univ. Calendar* cxii, Degrees in the Faculty of Music.

8. In a more extended sense: That in which any one is skilled; an art, trade, occupation, profession. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 244 For unto swiche a worthy man as he Accordeth nought, as by his faculte, To haven with sike lazars acquaintance. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlvi. 29 A cunnynge musician; the whiche, for his excellence in that facultie, was called of the Brytons God of Glemen. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 The faculties of Bowyers [is] almoste distroyed. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 253 No persone..shall take..any..Straunger, to occupy the faculties of Barbery or Surgery. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 163 They leude listening eare, to..slaunderers ..have them in high..favour, who professe that facultie. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 14 By facultie at first, I was a Taylour. 1675 *Art Contentm.* vii. § 6. 214 We..rely upon men in their own faculty. We put our estates in the lawyer's hand, our bodies into the physician's. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. i, Wit, be my faculty and pleasure my occupation. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 208 A..Soapboyler, dwelling without Aldgate..and..another Gentleman of the same Faculty..in Southwark. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. ii. § 66. 284 They..proposed to abolish all..crafts, faculties, apprenticeships, and restrictions of every kind. 1841 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 7 To gentlemen of the faculty of physic the study of the law is attended with some importance. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 388 Doctors in the University and the three learned faculties.

9. The whole body of Masters and Doctors, sometimes including also the students, in any one of the studies, Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.

The use of the Latin word in this sense originated at some period in the 13th cent.; quot. 1255 indicates a use intermediate between this and sense 7.

[1255 in *Chartularium Univ. Paris* (1889) I. 278 Nos..magistri artium..propter novum et inestimabile periculum, quod in facultate nostra imminebat. 1325 *Title of Decree* in *Munimenta Acad.* (Rolls) I. 117 Quod facultas artium plene deliberet de tractandis in congregatione generali.] *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VIII. iv. 241 Pai studyusly Þe matere in þare faculteis Sowcht. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 17 The several Faculties are distinguished by their Habits. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2275/3, 24 Doctors of the several Faculties, the two Proctors, and 19 Masters of Arts. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. ii. 11 Louis the eleventh..borrowed the works of the Arabian physician Rhasis, from the faculty of medicine at Paris. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vii. 152 The faculty of the Sorbonne..was acknowledged to be the first theological school in Europe.

10. *transf.* The members of a particular profession regarded as one body: **a.** of the medical profession (in popular language 'The Faculty').

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 Calling to them such expert persons in the said Faculties [of Physicians and Surgeons]. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1185/2 One of the most cunning men in y^e^ faculty. 1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* Pref. 2 The faculty deserveth the patronage of a Prince. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. (1730) 101 A zealous Member of the Faculty. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xiii, We must do something to oblige the Faculty. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 14 Fat bacon..was once in vogue amongst the Faculty for weak digestions. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 186 Their own faculty have no remedy for this disease.

b. *Sc. The Faculty* (also *the Dean and Faculty*) *of Advocates.*

1711 *Act Faculty Edin.* 18 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 The Dean and Faculty of Advocates understanding, that several malicious Reports have been rais'd. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Faculty of Advocates*, the college or society of advocates in Scotland. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilia.* (1869) III. iii. 145 A great part of the Faculty of Advocates was expelled from Edinburgh.

III. Conferred power, authority, privilege.

11. Power, liberty, or right of doing something, conferred by law or permission of a superior. *Faculty to burden*: Sc. Law (see quot. 1809).

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 128 They would clere take away from the Chauncellor all faculty to banish..eny townesmen. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 17 Duncane Hath borne his Faculties so meeke. 1681 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 271 Usinge the facultie of a freeman. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 345 Pole..laid aside the marks of his legatine authority and abstained from the exercise of his faculties. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* viii. 259 Care has been manifested in..divesting Power of the Faculty of Abuse. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v., In the Scotch law.. a faculty to burden is the power or right of charging an estate with a sum of money. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 320 The charter of incorporation .. gives it [a bank] every faculty which it possesses. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* X. (1875) 422 Something anti-civil and anti-social which the State had the faculty to judge and the duty to suppress.

b. A dispensation, license: *esp. Eccl.* an authorization or license granted by an ecclesiastical superior to some one to perform some action or occupy some position which otherwise he could not legally do or hold. *Court of Faculties*: a court having power to grant faculties in certain cases. *Master of Faculties*: the chief officer of that court.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 3 The Archbishop of Canterburie..shall haue power and authoritie..to giue.. dispensations, compositions, faculties, grants, rescripts [etc.]. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 11 The Court of Faculties, for Dispensations. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s. v., An especiall officer..called..the Master of the faculties. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons* Pref., None shall be admitted a Deacon, except he be Twenty three years of age, unless he have a Faculty. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 75 The Bishop can grant Faculties for the building..of them. 1843 *Act* 6–7 *Vict.* c. 90 § 8 The Master of the Faculties.. is hereby..empowered to issue Commissions [etc.]. 1857 FROUDE *Short Stud., Monast.* (1867) 282 An abbot able to purchase..a faculty to confer holy orders. 1869 *Times* 16 Mar. 12/4 This was an application..for a faculty or license to make some alterations in the interior of the church. 1872 PHILLIMORE *Blunt's Church Law* IV. i. 263 Private rights to particular seats, conferred by a faculty, *i.e.* a license from the ordinary. 1885 MOZLEY *Remin.* II. lxxv. 70 The faculties..did not assign pews to persons..but to persons and families residing in certain houses.

IV. 12. *attrib.* **a.** (sense 11) as *faculty-court, -office.* **b.** (sense 7) as *faculty-place.* **c.** (sense 10) as *faculty-composition, -habits, -influence*; also, **faculty-pew, -seat**, a pew or seat in a parish church appropriated to particular persons by a faculty: cf. sense 11; † **faculty-tax**, a property or income tax.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 97 An wholly professional and *faculty composition. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. xi. 568 The *Faculty Court, belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 97 Professional and *faculty habits. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 64 This *'faculty influence', as Mr. Burke chooses to phrase it, was not injuriously predominant. 1715 KERSEY, *Faculty-office. 1881 *Dict. Eng. Churchm.* 354 All..pews other than *faculty pews in an ancient church are the common property of the parish. 1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 123, I hope by this you are secured of a *faculty place..and advise you to thinke of takeing your D^rs^ degree in laws as soon as you can. 1872 PHILLIMORE *Blunt's Church Law* IV. i. 263 *marg.*, No jurisdiction in *faculty seats. 1766 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 45/2 Besides a *faculty-tax upon all personal estates. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 356 Land and offices only excepted we raise no faculty tax.

† **Fa·cund,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 facound(e, facund(e, 5 faciund, faconde. [ad. F. *faconde*, semi-popular ad. L. *fācundia*, f. *fācundus* (see next).] Eloquence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 4 þaire facunde & þaire skilles ere of þaim self. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 Rhetorique, whose facounde Above all other is eloquent. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3748 He was..of faciund full faire, fre of his speche. *c* 1440 *Secrees* (E.E.T.S.) 127 Þe chastite of daniel, þe ffaconde of ysae. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 346/4 The..moste plentyuous wysedome of facunde and spekyng.

Facund (fæ·kənd, fāk·ənd), *a. arch.* Forms: 4–5 facond(e, 4–6 facound(e, 6 facunde, 6– facund. [ME. *faconde, facounde*, ad. OF. *facond*, ad. L. *fācundus* eloquent, f. *fārī* to speak.]

1. Eloquent; also *fig.*, said of beauty, etc.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 521 With facound voys seyde, 'Holde your tonges there'. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 230/1 Martha was ryght facounde of speche. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 43 [They] were endued with facounde pulcrytude. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 710 3our facunde wordis fair. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 27 Poets and excellent musicions whose braines being not moysted with the iuyce of Bacchus..be nothinge plenty nor facund. 1610 *Chester's Trr.* Joy's Speech 19 The powerfull tongue of facund Mercury. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 179 The learned and the facund Jerome..is our authority.

† **2.** Inspiring or promoting eloquence. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xl, The facund well and hill of Helicon.

† **Facundate,** *v. Obs.*^–0^ [f. FACUND *a.* + -ATE^3^.] *trans.* To make eloquent.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692–1732 in COLES.

† **Facundie,** *a. Obs. rare*^–1^. [ad. L. *fācundia*.] = FACUND *sb.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 167 For the facundye wych she oysyd there.

† **Facu·ndious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fācundia* (see FACUND *sb.*) + -OUS. Cf. OF. *facondieux.*] Of persons: Gifted with fluent speech; eloquent, glib. Of speech: Copious, fluent.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xv, Of speche ryght facundious. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol. 4 O prudent Gower in langage..moost facundyous. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 102 The crafte of eloquence..[is] more facundyous. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* 408 Our facundious Fooles. 1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–66 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Facu·ndiously** *adv.*, eloquently. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 37 Yet Elocusion..The mater exorneth right well facundyously. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 75 Eloquentlie to speake, and facundiouslie to delate of that thing.

† **Facu·ndity.** *Obs.* Also 6 facundite. [a. OF. *facondité*, ad. L. *fācunditāt-em*, f. *fācundus*: see FACUND *a.* and -ITY.] Eloquence.

1530 PALSGR. Epist. 8 The naturall inclination..unto eloquence and facundite. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 76 Mercury..begets eloquence, facunditie, and elegancie of speech. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen* III. vii, Upon my facundity, an elegant construction. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 739 Eve..reproaches him..With suitable facundity.

Facy (fē·si). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. FACE *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by 'face'; insolent, impudent.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, These..facy, nasty..rogues. 1887 DARLINGTON *Folk-sp. S. Chesh.* 182, 'I should ha' thowt nowt at doin' summat for him if he hadnur ha' bin so facy.'

Fad (fæd), *sb.*^1^ *dial.*

1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Words* 66 *Fad, faud*, a bundle of straw, twelve of which make a thrave. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 135 Aw' thowt aboot the fad o' straw.

Fad (fæd), *sb.*^2^ [Etym. unknown; widely current in dialects (chiefly midland), and thence recently adopted in general use. Cf. next vb.]

1. A crotchety rule of action; a peculiar notion as to the right way of doing something; a pet project, *esp.* of social or political reform, to which exaggerated importance is attributed; in wider sense, a crotchet, hobby, 'craze'.

1834 BP. FRASER in Hughes *Life* (1887) 14 Uncle need not fuss himself about the Doctor becoming a Bishop, as it is all a fad. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxxxii. 363 She may take up some other fad now. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* XXX. 339 The Engadine is the last fad of the moneyed classes. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 22 Nov. 491/2 Slöijd..the last new 'fad'.

2. A fussy, over-particular person. Only *dial.*

1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 138 'Everybody toud me as I should never stop ooth sich a noud fad.'

3. *Comb.* **fad-monger**, one who deals in fads; **fad-mongering** *ppl. a.*; **fad-mongery.**

1883 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1452. 238 Measures of the kind dear to the fadmonger. 1885 *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 104/2 The..asceticism dear to his fad-mongering friends. 1890 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 1527/3 'Fadmongery' or 'faddism' is..becoming..a rampant and ridiculous craze.

Fad (fæd), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* [Belongs to prec. sb.; it is not certain which is the source of the other. Cf. FIDFAD *v.*] *intr.* **a.** *dial.* (see quots.). **b.** *nonce-use.* To advocate 'fads'.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Fad*, to be busy about trifles. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 138 'The poor owd Maister canna do much now—ony fad-about a bit.' 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Sept. 383/2 We have..a warning against listening to faddists, fad they never so charmingly.

Hence **Fa·dding** *ppl. a.*

1864 *Field* 28 May 383 To condemn us old hands as finical, priggish, fadding.

Fad: see LANGFAD, *Obs. Sc.*, long boat.

Faddish (fæ·diʃ), *a.* [f. FAD *sb.*^2^ + -ISH.] **a.** Of persons: Addicted or given to fads, whimsical. **b.** Of things: Of the nature of a fad.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Fondish* or *Faddish*, adj., shallow in point of intellect, whimsical. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 194 Never was there such a faddish creature. 1891 *Athenæum* 31 Jan. 148/1 The faddish extremes of some composers.

Hence **Fa·ddishness.**

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 1/2 If only they give up faddishness. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 184/2 Political faddishness.

Faddism (fæ·diz'm). [f. FAD *sb.*^2^ + -ISM.] Fondness for fads; a disposition to pursue fads.

1885 *Spectator* 19 Sept. 1221 It will..annihilate faddism. 1890 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 1527/3 'Fadmongery' or 'faddism'.

Faddist (fæ·dist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who has a fad; one who indulges in fads.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Apr. 4 The faddists will not be deterred by such a trifle as that. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 455 He is a very fair specimen of the modern faddist Radical.

Fa·ddity. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = FAD *sb.*[2] 1.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Jan. 92/1 It is one of the many pet little faddities of this overweening sect.

Faddle (fæ·d'l), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. FAD *v.* and FONDLE, DANDLE, etc.]

1. *trans.* To make much of (a child), pet, caress.

1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* II To faddle a Child, *caresser un Enfant.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1881 EVANS *Leicester Words* 144 'His mother had use to faddle him a deal.'

2. *intr.* 'To trifle; to toy; to play' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* I. 204, I thought..to have faddled away a good while longer. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Faddle-after*, to pay minute attention to a person, to be solicitous about—and complying with—fads..'Bessy's a rar' place up at the owd 'all; nuthin 'ardly to do but faddle-after the Missis'.

Hence **Fa·ddler**, one who faddles; **Fa·ddling** *ppl. a.*, trifling, pettifogging.

1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in Ind.* 8 It [the garden] was divided into faddling beds. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 5/1 The critic who gratified Mr. Stevenson by calling him a 'faddling hedonist'. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 19 It is to be hoped that it contains a much smaller percentage of faddlers.

Faddle (fæ·d'l), *sb. dial.* or *colloq.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. Nonsense, trifling; usually FIDDLE-FADDLE.

1850 in BAMFORD *Gloss. S. Lanc.* 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grieve* I. 26 Oh, is they? Then I spose books is faddle.

2. (See quot.)

1881 EVANS *Leicester Words, Faddle* sb., a fanciful person; either fastidious in trifles or devoted to some particular hobby.

Faddom, obs. f. of FATHOM.

Faddy (fæ·di), *a.* (and *sb.*) Chiefly *dial.* and *colloq.* [f. FAD *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of persons and personal attributes: Occupied with fads, particular about trifles, crotchety. Of things: Of the nature of a fad, taken up as a fad.

1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* I. 11 She is so faddy. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 238 The local sanitary official may be crotchety and 'faddy'. 1885 *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan. 6/4 Such a faddy thing as the planting of trees at this place. 1888 M'CARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. vii. 112 A faddy old book-collector.

2. *sb.* = FAD *sb.*[2] 2.

1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 239 It's bad enough to be under a real missus who is a faddy.

Hence **Fa·ddiness.**

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 621 The extreme faddiness of the old falconers.

† **Fade,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. the vb.] The action of the vb. FADE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23513 (Cott.) Frenscip þar es, wit-vten fade [*sc.* in heuin]. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 301 [A slain hero and a flower just gathered have] the same drooping head, the same lifeless fade, the same relicts of a form that was once fair and flourishing.

Fade (fēd), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [? f. FADE *v.*[1]] Mould (on cheese); oftener *blue-, green-fade.*

1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss., Green-Fade*, blue mould in cheese. 1887 DARLINGTON *Folk-speech S. Chesh., Blue-fade.*

† **Fade,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6 faid. a. A company of hunters. b. ? The leader of the hunt.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iii. 56 Quhen..the rangis and the faid on breid Dynnis throw the gravis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 205 Quhen the faid had brocht in the wolf afore the houndis, the skry arais, and ilk man went to his gam. 1567 SEMPILL *Inclination of King* in *Ballates* (1872) 2 The faid also rycht feitlie could he set. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 25 The formest [ship]..doth fuir before with lantern and flag, as fade whom the rest should follow.

† **Fade,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 fede, 5 fadde. [Etymology unknown; the senses assigned are somewhat uncertain, and perh. the examples do not all contain the same word.]

1. Strong, doughty, brave, powerful. Also, of a thing: Great, large.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 153 Þe knistes þat wer fade, þai dede as rohand bade. *Ibid.* 2474 In þat forest fede Tristrem hodain gan chast. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 149 He ferde as freke were fade. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 616 Ther was no mane that durste hym lett, Thofe that he ware fadde. *Ibid.* 1165 The childe sawe that he was fade. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1420 Full fele Sarazenes felle þay fade.

2. ? Cruel, ? hostile.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24025 (Cott.) Þe folk þat was sa fade [*v. r.* fad] O clai þai kest at him þe clote, And laiked wit him sitisote. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1440 If I sle hym, or he me, That never 3it was fade?

Fade (fēd), *a.*[2] Also 3 vad, 5 faed. [a. F. *fade* vapid, insipid, dull, faded; according to M. Gaston Paris (*Mém. de la Soc. de Ling.* I. 90) repr. L. *vapidum* (see VAPID); cf. OF. *rade*:—L. *rapidum, maussade*:—L. *male sapidum.*

The great difficulty is the anomalous representation of L. *v* by *f*; the apparent parallel in OF. *feiz* (mod. *fois*):—*vicem* is questionable, the *f* in that case being prob. due to sentence-combination. The ordinary view that *fade* descends from L. *fatuum* foolish, also insipid (whence Pr. *fatz* fem. *fade*, in same senses), is inadmissible on phonological grounds; but it is possible that early confusion with this word may have given rise to the change of *v* into *f*. No OF. **vade* has been found: if it existed it would explain the Eng. *vade*, var. of FADE *v.*, which is otherwise difficult to account for, as the Eng. dialects that have *v* for *f* usually retain *f* in Romanic words. Cf. Fr. dial. (Lyons) *vadou* (fem. *vadoussi*), repr. L. type **vapidōsum.*]

† 1. Of colour, etc.: Dull, pale, wan, sombre. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318/672 Of fade [*MS. Harl.* No. 2277 vad] colur of hard huyde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 891 þi faire hewe is al fade. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 The nettle..maketh hem [roses] fade and pale of hewe. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 7 The day is gone, the nygth is derk and fade. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1088 With angry hert and colour fade. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 225 Thyn een..lost thay have thare light And wax alle faed in fere. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 23 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 93 His evy countenaunces and his colour fade. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 127 Tears Grow in the fade eyes of the relict world.

† 2. Faded, feeble, languishing, withered. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3220 Proude wymmen..þat are so foule and fade, That make hem feyrere than God hem made Wyþ oblaunchere. 13.. *Leg. Rood* (1871) 66 Þare groued neuer gres, ne neuer sall, Bot euermore be..falow, and fade. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xi. 12 Ther is a man fade. 1540–54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 30 All ben cleane put out of place That my sowle trobled, and ben fade. 1613–31 *Primer Our Lady* 18 Our sence here fraile and fade. 1752 BERKELEY *Thoughts on Tarwater* Wks. 1871 III. 493 Tar-water..may extract..from the clay a fade sweetishness.

‖ 3. [mod.F. *fade* (fad).] That has lost taste; insipid, commonplace, uninteresting.

Some of the early instances may be the Eng. word in fig. use of 2.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 195 Fade and unsavoury Anglo-saxon turns of thinking and speaking. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 3 Apr., Mr. Nesbit..is a young man infinitely fade. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1832) I. xvi. 261 Simplicity had something too fade in it to suit his taste. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 556 A picture at once crude, coarse, and *fade* [sic]. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 102 A fade and vapid style of set-speech compliment. 1862 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 527 Mrs. Opie['s] fade and feeble sentimentality.

Hence **Fa·deness,** *Obs. rare*—[1]. The quality or state of being 'fade'; want of vivacity, dullness.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 550 Emily..was a blonde..yet had she none of the fadeness so common to such a complexion.

Fade (fēd), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4–5 fade(n, (4 fate), 5–6 faid(e, 6 feid, 4– fade; *β.* 5–6 vade. [a. OF. *fade-r*, f. *fade* FADE *a.*[2]]

1. *intr.* Of a flower, plant, etc.: To lose freshness and vigour; to droop, wither.

α. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 697 For a flour þat semes fayre and bright Thurgh stormes fades. *c* 1465 12 *Lett.* 45 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 An R for the Rose þat is fresche and wol nat fade. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1868) 83 Lyke the widderit hay sone sall they faid. 1610 NICCOLS *Winter Night* (cont. *Mirr. Mag.*) 556 The barren fields, which whilome flower'd as they would neuer fade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 360 Elisian Flours..that never fade. 1704 POPE *Autumn* 29 Ye trees that fade when autumn-heats remove. *Ibid.* 69 The garlands fade, the vows are worn away. 1859 TENNYSON *Lotus-eaters* 82 The flower..Ripens and fades, and falls.

β. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 212 Life began to vade. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxix. 648 The leaves..do not vade and perish. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 613/1 The state of this worlde..is flitting, and euer vading. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. xxxii. § 2 (1598) 43 When the flowers be vaded, then followe the seedes.

fig. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 354 Faded was al hir beaute. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Contemplatioun* iv, Thy youth, Sall feid as dois the somer flouris. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 261 Our expectation of the breach betweene the crowne of France and Cromwell..is fadinge. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xvi. 11 And Joys that never fade. 1828 MRS. HEMANS *Graves Household* 23 She faded 'midst Italian flowers. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii, Honors fade unworn.

† 2. To grow small or weak; to decline, decay, fail, or faint; to shrink. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* xviii. 3 How longe faden 3e bi cowardise. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 443 A manere ryuer that..fadyth in drye weder. *c* 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 114 Þou art þe lufe þat neuere sal fade. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, The heuenly rychesse, that neuer shall fade ne fayle. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1212 The faith shalbe at that tyme so far faded, that [etc.]. 1585 J. B. tr. *P. Viret's Sch. Beastes* C b, With the touch thereof [poyson] her heare, her eares, and nose, did fade.

† 3. *trans.* To weaken; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to corrupt, taint. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 272/2 Ne death, ne no manner travayle hath no power myne heart so much to fade. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9188 A ffrele woman me fades. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. i. 69 Set þow hawe fadyt þi Lawte. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* i. 132 Sum ar fallen into fylthe þat evermore sall fade þam. 1775 [see FADED *ppl. a.*].

4. *intr.* Of colour, light, or any object possessing these qualities: To lose brightness or brilliance; to grow dim, faint, or pale. Also with *away.*

α. [1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9295 Hys wrytyng was alle to-fade.] 13.. *Pearl* (Gollancz) lxxxvii. 6 A parfyt perle þat neuer fatez. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 109 The mone is somedele faded. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5309 'Qui fadis so þi faire hew?' said þe faire lady. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, When the day gan faide. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamb., The Colours made with the which Orchell..faden away. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xviii, Thy eternal summer shall not fade. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 63. 53 The strongest Colouring will fade. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Nurse's Song* 13 Go and play till the light fades away. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xv, Dimmer now it [the flame] fades, and now is quench'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 74 Light..deepening at one extremity into red, and fading at the other into a pure ethereal hue.

β. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 127 Colour whych wyll not vade.

fig. 1792 ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 88 When nature fades and life forgets to charm. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 172 When the fact is seen under the light of an idea, the gaudy fable fades. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* v. 208 The old Dispensation faded away in the dawning light of the New.

5. *trans.* † a. To lose brilliancy of (colour). *Obs.* b. To cause to lose colour; to dim, dull, wither. Now *rare.*

1559 CAVILL in *Baldwin's Mirrour for Magistrates* (1563) B iv a, The fresshest colours sconest fade the hue. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 154 So haue I seen the march wind striue to fade The fairest hewe that Art, or Nature made. 1658 DRYDEN *O. Cromwell* XV, No winter could his laurels fade. 1744 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) I. 272 Ill-nature..swells the lip, fades the complexion, contracts the brow. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 587 To brighten or fade their colours. 1839 LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* Prose Wks. (1886) II. II. iii. 81 The early autumn gives to the summer leaves a warmer glow, yet fades them not. 1864 N. HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe's Secret* xi. (1883) 133 Tapestry, or carpet..still retaining much of the ancient colors, where there was no visible sunshine to fade them.

6. *intr.* To pass away or disappear gradually; vanish, die out. Also with *away.*

α. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 15 He stands amazed how he thence should fade. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 155 Like this insubstantiall Pageant faded. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, And fades, as if into air, at my approach. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 11, I saw the last blue line of my native land fade away. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 134 Religious animosity..would of itself fade away. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 68 Headland after headland..until they faded into the mysterious North. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 279 Other persons and things might fade from their memory.

β. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 35 Thys bodyly wele wyl sone vade and vanysch away. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 The glory of thenglishemen..began..to decay, and vade awaie in Fraunce. *a* 1555 J. PHILPOT in Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1648) 43 To my great griefe it [a vision] vaded away.

b. humorously *transf.* To vanish mysteriously.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx. 540 Florence Scape, Fanny Scape and their mother faded away to Boulogne.

† c. *trans.* (causatively). *Obs.*

1787 *Mirror* 295 Those lineaments which time..had almost faded away from her remembrance.

† **Fade,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [OE. *fadian*:—WGer. type **fadōjan*, f. **fada* (OHG. *vata*) state, condition; cf. OHG. *keunvatōn* to discompose, confound.] *trans.* To dispose, suit, arrange.

c 1020 *Laws of Cnut, Eccl.* xix, And word and weorc freonda gehwylc fadige mid rihte. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 678 He and his sone Sir Ferumbras Here goddis of golde dide fade. *c* 1475 *Partenay* Prol. 164, I..my witte shal put to fade In-to other fourme.

Fade, *v.*[3] *dial.* 'To dance from town to country' (*W. Cornw. Gloss.*).

1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 19 A passel of maidens..begin'd for..to fade so friskis.

Fade, obs. Sc. form of FEUD *sb.*[2]

† **Fa·deable,** *a. Obs.* [f. FADE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Liable to fade.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. (1865) 884 Neither Christ's honour nor our thankfulness are fadeable things.

Faded (fēd-dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] That has lost its freshness and vigour; withered, decayed, worn out.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 16 Withered, faded, *flaccidus.* 1595 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 27 The fields with faded flowers did seem to mourne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 602 Care Sat on his faded cheek. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 64 Her [Nature's] faded powers with balmy rest renew. 1775 T. PERCIVAL *Philos., Med. & Exp. Ess.* (1776) III. 223 Like faded cheese. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxi. (1824) 705 The condition of Vivaldi, his faded appearance..were [etc.]. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 90 Old Saturn lifted up His faded eyes. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vi. 116 Every language is a dictionary of faded metaphors. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. 177 The faded glories of Arthur's Court. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/4 That unenviable cognomen of faded flowers.

Hence **Fa·dedly** *adv.*

18.. DICKENS (Webster), A dull room fadedly furnished.

Fadeless (fēd-dlĕs), *a.* [f. FADE *v.* + -LESS.] That is exempt from fading or decay; unfading.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. xx, Flow'rs..Which into fadeless colours flow. *c* 1722 WATTS *Relig. Improv., Ode Death Sir T. Abney*, Come dress the bed with fadeless flowers. 1796 COLERIDGE *To J. Cottle*, May your fame fadeless live! 1852 D. M. MOIR *Leg. St. Rosalie* Poet. Wks. II. 79 Paradise, Where all is fadeless. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1860) 177 A deathless, fadeless ray.

Hence **Fa·delessly** *adv.*

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 189 The robe of nature is yet fadelessly green. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 121 Judah gave each..a last look..as if to possess himself of the scene fadelessly.

Fader, obs. and dial. f. of FATHER.

Fadge (fædʒ), *sb.*[1] *dial.* and *techn.* [Etymology uncertain: it is not clear whether the word is connected with FADGE *v.* Cf. OF. *fais* bundle (mod.F. *faix* burden).] A bundle of leather, sticks, wool, etc.; a bale of goods.

1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 180 Three hundrethe and threttene fadges of lynte. 1596 *Ibid.* 263 One hundredthe nynty and one fadgs, or bundels, of lynt. 1808 JAMIESON, *Fadge*, a bundle of sticks. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fadge*, a name amongst leather sellers for a covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Fadge*, a burden, part of a horse's load. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Fadge*, a bundle of cloth, wool, &c. fitted into a pack-sheet and fastened with skewers.

Fadge (fædʒ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also ? 6 **fage.** A large flat loaf or bannock.

a 1609 tr. *Iter Camerarii* ix. in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 150 b, All kindes of bread..that is, ane fage [L. *quachetum*] symmell, wastell..and bread of trayt. [The older text of the translation (Record ed.) omits the equivalent of *quachetum*.] 1719 Ramsay *Ep. Hamilton* II. iii, A Glasgow capon and a fadge Ye thought a feast. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Farmer's Ingle* Poems (1845) 38 A crum O kebbuck whang'd and dainty fadge. 1808 in Jamieson. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot., Berwickshire* 77 Cakes..of barley meal, baked to a great thickness and called fadges.

Fadge, *sb.*[3] *dial.* A short fat individual.

a 1765 '*Ld. Thomas & Fair Annet*' viii. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1885) III. lxxiii. 182/2, I sall hae nothing to mysell Bot a fat fadge by the fyre. 1876 in C. C. Robinson *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*

Fadge, *sb.*[4] *slang.* A farthing.

1789 G. Parker *Life's Painter* xv. 161. 1812 in J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* 1873 in *Slang Dict.* 157.

Fadge (fædʒ), *v.* Also 6–7 **fadg, fagge.** [Etymology unknown: first found late in 16th c.

The various uses of the word are substantially identical with those of the older Fay *v.* (:—OE. *fēȝan*, of which, however, it can neither be a variant nor a derivative by any known process. Possibly it may have been a new type formed unconsciously on the suggestion of *fay* and some word ending in *-dge*. Cf. Fadge *sb.*[1] The close correspondence of the senses with those of Cotton *v.*[1] is remarkable.]

† **1.** *intr.* Of things: To fit, suit, be suitable. Const. *dat.* or *to.* Also, to agree, fit in *with* (a thing); to agree, go down *with* (a person). *Obs.*

1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass.* Pt. I. v. v, In good soothe, Sir, this match fadged frim. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. i. 172 How ill his shape with inward forme doth fadge. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Epist.* i. 40 Ill, mee seems, that Cognizance doth fadge To such a Coate. *c* 1622 Fletcher *Love's Cure* II. ii, These clothes will never fadge with me. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* IV. (1662) 12 The Study of the Law did not fadge well with him. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 43 You do not..make it fadge to your purpose. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 708 Let men avoid what fadgeth not with their stomachs. 1711 *Brit. Apollo.* IV. 2/1 Your Rhimes ne'er will Fadge With us.

† **2.** Of persons: To do *with*, put up *with* (a thing); to agree, 'hit it', rub on (with a person).

1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* F ij, A new kind of quicke fight, which your..slow-moving capacitie cannot fadge with. 1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 163 The Exorcist ..faggeth with me now. 1604 *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 123 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 272 The merry Crew, That with no drinke coulde fadge, But where the fat they knew. 1639 Sir J. Lenke in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1892) I. 209 Mistress ffaulkner and my lady do fadge. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Pref., They shall..be made, spight of antipathy to fadge together. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 25 When they thriv'd, they never fadg'd, But only by the ears engag'd.

† **b.** To be content or willing, agree, 'make up one's mind' *to* do something. *Obs.*

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xl. (1612) 195 For it did many fadge to fight. 1644 Quarles *Sheph. Orac.* vii, My rambling flocks would never fadge to stay Within my pastures. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* v. (1669) 20/1 If you cannot love naked truth, you will not fadge to go naked for truth.

3. *trans.* † To fit (the parts of) *together* (obs.). Also, *To fadge up*: to fit up, piece together. *rare.* Cf. Fudge *v.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 75 The Watch thus fadg'd together. 1863 Mrs. Whitney *Faith Gartney* iv. 28 Frocks 'fadged up' out of old faded breadths of her mistress's dresses.

† **4.** *intr.* To fit in with or suit the surroundings; hence to get on, succeed, thrive. Of an event: To come off. Often with indef. subject, *It, that, this, matters, things*, etc. *It won't fadge*: it won't act. *Obs.*

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 142 Nothing fadgith, that with them is at variaunce. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. (1612) 145 If gold but lacke in graines, the wedding fadgeth not. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 230 You see how matters fadge. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 173 The Æthiopian Priest first enters (without whom, they say, the miracle will not fadge). 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xv. (1647) 255 Why do our English merchants bodies fadge well enough in Southern aire? 1650 R. Gentilis *Considerations* 179 Either the seed doth not fadge and take root there, or it turnes to poyson. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* IV. iii. 45 Well, sir, how fadges the new design? 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* 44 The Fox..saw it would not fadge. 1809 Scott in Lockhart *Life* (1839) III. 195, I shall be impatient to hear how your matters fadge. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., 'That 'ull never fadge.'

† **5.** Of persons: To make things fit; hence, to get on, succeed. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Mouldre*, Let him that cannot fadge in one course, fall to another. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Unnat. Father* Wks. II. 136/2 He..saw that he could not fadge there [in Holland] according to his desire. 1789 Cowper *Let.* 6 June, We..have none but ourselves to depend on..Well, we can fadge.

6. To make one's way; to jog along; to trudge. *rare* exc. *dial.* [Perh. a different word.]

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 266 From hence we fadg to Ferry-Brigs. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'He goes fadging along'. 1861 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 764 A man came fadging nimbly after me on a fresh ass. 1870 Barber *Forness Folk* 3 (*Lanc. Gloss.*), I..fadged away up Gamswell. 1876 C. C. Robinson *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Thou fadges like an old horse.'

Hence **Fadge** *sb. dial.*, a slow regular motion, a jog-trot. Also *attrib.*

1873 Harland *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Fadge-trot*, a jog-trot. 1877 Ross, etc. *Holderness Gloss.*, *Fadge*, a jog-trot. 1878 in Dickinson *Cumberld. Gloss.* s.v.

† **Fa·dging,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That fits, suits, etc.; well-matched.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxii. 194 He..much was joy'd that single strokes should try This fadging conflict.

Fadgy (fæ·dʒi), *a. dial.* [f. Fadge *sb.*[2] + -y.] Corpulent, fat, unwieldy.

1847–78 in Halliwell. 1877 in Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*

† **Fa·ding, fa·dding,** *sb. Obs.* [Etymology unknown; the Ir. *feadán* (fa·dṓn) pipe, whistle, has been suggested; but cf. Fade *v.*[3]] The name of a dance, app. Irish. 'With a fading' was the refrain of a popular song of an indecent character.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burning Pestle* III. v, I will have him dance Fading; Fading is a fine jig. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 195 He has the prettiest Loue-songs..with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* xcvii, See you yond' Motion? not the old fa-ding.. But one more rare. 1633 Shirley *Bird in a Cage* IV. i, Under her coats the Ball will be found, With a fading. 1672 Jordan *Lond. Tri.* 13 To the tune of—With a Fadding.

Fading (fē·ɪ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Fade *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Fade; also, the period of decay. *Fading out*: a gradual dying out.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 178 The fading of our dayes. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 233 Persons..discontinuing their attendance herein..presently manifest a kind of slaking and fading in good duties. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 95 ¶ 1 That fading in her Countenance. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* v. 90 We may call it an attenuation, a fading-out.

Fading (fē·ɪ·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That fades, in various senses of the vb.

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxviii. 1 The faydinge floure. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 364 Vadeing shadowes. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 5 Wonder not that he..should wish for fading Water. 1658 T. Goodwin *Fair Prospect* 37 Like a cupboard of glasses, fair to the eye, but very brittle and fading. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading Colours. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 5 The fading flowers, That yester-morn bloom'd waving in the breeze. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 57 The fading light warned me that it was time to return.

b. *Bot.* Of the petals: Withering before fertilization is completed.

1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 318 Petals..permanent, but fading.

Hence **Fa·dingly** *adv.*, **Fa·dingness,** tendency to fade.

1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 36 The cold moonshine fadingly struggled. 18..? Keats *To*—— Poems (1889) 346 Do not look so sad..and fadingly. 1654 W. Montagu *Devout Ess.* xi. § 3 Beautie, the fadingness whereof is the great detector of our frailtie. 1735 *Dict. Polygraphicum*, *Fadingness* is represented in painting, by a lady clad in green [etc.].

Fadme, -om, etc., obs. ff. Fathom.

† **Fadoo·dle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Something foolish or ridiculous; nonsense.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 131 When all the stuff in the letters are scann'd, what fadoodles are brought to light.

Fady (fē·ɪ·di), *a.* [f. Fade *v.* + -y[1].] Tending to fade, shading off by degrees into a paler hue.

1730-6 in Bailey (folio). *c* 1750 Shenstone *Ruin'd Abbey* 180 The vivid vermeil left his fady cheek. 1763 — *Ess.* 105 Planted..with yew-trees, then firs, then with trees more and more fady. 1775 in Ash; and in later Dicts.

Fae, Sc. var. of Foe.

Fæcal (fī·kăl), *a.* Also 7–9 **fecal.** [f. L. *fæc-em. fæx*, dregs + -al. Cf. F. *fécal.*] Belonging to or of the nature of fæces, characterized by the presence of fæces, as in *fæcal abscess, fistula, tumour.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Lytell celles, wherin the fecall mater taketh forme. 1623 Hart *Arraignm. Ur.* I. ii. 6 Easilier to expell the fecall excrements. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Fæcal Matter.* 1775 Nourse in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438 The fæcal discharge lessened daily. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vi. 155 The characteristic fæcal odour and colour. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 2 An abdominal tumour may be..fæcal. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fistula, fæcal*, an abdominal fistula opening into an intestine.

† **Fæca·lity.** In 7 fecality. [f. prec. + -ity.] *concr.* Fæcal matter.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. iv. 23 O the fair fecality wherewith she swelled.

Fæcaloid (fī·kăloid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -oid.] Resembling fæces.

1882 Quain *Dict. Med.* (Intestinal Obstruction 739), The vomit is..fæcaloid in appearance and odour.

† **Fæca·tion.** *Obs.* [f. next + -ation.]

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fæcation*..a term in the older chemistry for the separation of a deposit from a fluid.

Fæces (fī·sīz), *sb. pl.* Forms: 5–8 feces, -is, 6 fecies, fesses, (8 feeces), 7– fæces. [a. L. *fæces* pl. of *fæx* dregs.]

1. Sediment; dregs, lees, subsidence, refuse.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 4 Rotun fecis of wiyn. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B vij, Euery water shold be cast upon his owne feces. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 40 The Lee or fæces of y[e] best sallet oyle. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* I. ii. 13 The fecies or residents of the Powder in the bottom. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 73 The Fæces or Sediment which causes the Fermentation to be fierce or mild. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 524 Set apart the liquor, that the fæces..may subside.

2. Waste matter that is discharged from the bowels; excrement.

1639 Beaumont & Fletcher *M. Thomas* II. iii Do you mark the faeces? 'Tis a most pestilent contagious fever. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 293 If there be any Acrimony in the Fæces. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 96 The Impressions which the Aliment, Bile, and Fæces, make upon the villous Coat. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 369 The expulsion of the fæces. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vi. 139 The residue ..leaves the body as the fæces.

† **Fæ·cical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fæc-es* + -ic + -al.] = Fæcal.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 35 Hee..did .. also make good vineger the fæcicall parte of thereof. *Ibid.* III. 20 Fecicall.

Fæcula, fecula (fe·kiŭlă). Pl. -æ. [a. L. *fæcula* crust of wine, dim. of *fæx*: see Fæces. Cf. F. *fécule.*

The spelling *fecula* is now the more common, but is not in accordance with analogy, as L. words not anglicized in termination ordinarily retain their original spelling.]

1. 'The sediment or lees which subsides from the infusion of many vegetable substances, *esp.* applied to starch' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). *Amylaceous fæcula*: starch. *Green fæcula* (Fr. *fécule verte*): see quot. 1800.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* v. 146 It is better to use the powder of the root [of Pæony] than the fæcula. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. ii. 76 The fecula remaining on the filter he compared to .. Carolina indigo. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 258 Green Fecula, is extracted from the juice of vegetables: this green colour is exceedingly fugitive..The other kind, called Amylaceous Fecula, is in a great measure extracted from corn. 1810 Henry *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 257 The fecula..is not dissolved, but merely suspended mechanically. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 691 The bulbs generally contain a large quantity of fecula.

2. Sediment in general, dregs. *sing.* and *pl. rare.*

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 385 Astringent vegetables..precipitate a fine black fecula from sulphate of iron. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 411 Linseed oil..is..filtered to free it from faeculæ.

Fæculence, -ency, -ent: see Fec-.

Fæcundity, obs. f. of Fecundity.

Faein, obs. f. of Fain.

Faerie, faery (fē·ĕri), *sb.* (*a.*) *arch.* [A variant of Fairy; it prob. existed in ME. (cf. OF. *faerie*), but its first known appearance is as employed *arch.* by Spenser (usually as trisyllable). In present usage, it is practically a distinct word, adopted either to express Spenser's peculiar modification of the sense, or to exclude various unpoetical or undignified associations connected with the current form *fairy.*]

1. The realm or world of the fays or fairies; fairyland, fairydom (cf. Fairy *sb.* 1). Usually. the imaginary world depicted in Spenser's *Faery Queene*, the personages of which have little or no resemblance to the 'fairies' of popular belief.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. Introd. i, None that breatheth living aire does know Where is that happy land of Faery. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* Ded. i, Some victor Knight of Faëry. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. xlix. 80 A grass so verdant .. that it seems the very floor of faëry. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. II. 554 Men dreaded there to see The uncouth things of faërie.

† **2.** = Fairy *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iv. 307 The feasts that vnderground the Faërie did him make.

† **3.** = Fairy *sb.* 4. *Obs*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 15 The stout Faerie..Thought all their glorie vaine. 1591 — *Tears of Muses* 31 The..lightfoote Faeries. 1634 Milton *Comus* 436 No goblin or swart faery of the mine, Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* (never in predicative use), with sense: Of or belonging to 'faerie', resembling fairyland, beautiful and unsubstantial, visionary, unreal. Also *Comb.*, as *faery-land, -tale*; *faery-fair, -frail* adjs.

1590 Spenser (*title*), The Faerie Queene. *Ibid.* I. Introd. ii, Lay forth..The antique rolles..Of Faerie knights. *Ibid.* II. Introd. iv, Of faery lond yet if he more inquyre By certein signes..He may it find. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 20 To night at Hernes-Oke .. Must my sweet Nan present the Faerie-Queene. 1652 Brome *Joviall Crew* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 417 A House..built upon Faery-Ground. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 781 Faerie Elves Whose Midnight Revels ..some belated Peasant sees. 1804 Wordsw. *To the Cuckoo* viii, The Earth .. Again appears to be An unsubstantial faery place. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* viii, Hoodwink'd with faery fancy. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* V. II. § 89 The legends of Faeryland. 1868 Ld. Houghton *Select. fr. Wks.* 174 So faery-frail, so faery-fair. 1890 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* III. v, To taste the faery cheer Of spirits in a dream.

Fafell, var. of Favel, *Obs.*

† **Fa·ffle,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [Of echoic origin: cf. *maffle*; also dial. *faff* a puff of wind, *faff* to blow in sudden gusts.] **a.** To stutter or stammer; to utter incoherent sounds. **b.** To saunter; to fumble. **c.** Of a sail: To flap idly in the wind.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 9 To Faffle, *balbutire.* *Ibid.* 127 Faffil. 1580 in Baret *Alv.* F. 19. 1781 in Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v.

Fag (fæg), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb.]

1. That which causes weariness; hard work, toil, drudgery, fatigue. *colloq.*

1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* 13 Apr., This was my fag till after tea. 1798 Nelson *Lett.* (1814) II. 233 As no fleet has more fag than this, nothing but the . greatest attention can keep them healthy. 1847 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 8 Not worth the fag of going and coming. 1860 Dixon *Hist. Bacon* x. § 19 The fag and contest of the world.

2. In English public schools, a junior who performs certain duties for a senior. Also *transf.* a drudge.

1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* XCV. § 3, I had the character at school of being the very best *fag* that ever came into it. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 50 She .. finds herself in the situation of 'a fag' at our public schools. 1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* Ess. (1851) 597 He [Hastings] hired Impey with a tart or a ball to act as fag. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, The..night-fags had left duty.

transf. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 115 William Tag, Thalia's most industrious fag. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 171 The diminutive fag of the studio.

3. *attrib.* as *fag-day, -partner* (cf. *fagging partner* under FAGGING *ppl. a.*).

1828 AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 713/1 A fag partner at whist when a better fourth hand is wanting. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 6/1 Far more exhausting than a fag day of five hours at Rugby.

† **Fag** (fæg), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* and *dial.* [See FAG *v.*]

1. Something that hangs loose; a flap. In quot. *attrib.* See also FAG-END.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, The federis at the wynge next the body be calde the flagg or the fagg federis.

2. = FAG-END in various senses.

c 1580 J. CHAPPELL *Will* in Noake *Worcestershire Relics* (1877) 34 To his sister-in-law he [a clothier] leaves a 'fagg' to make her a petticoat..to Roger Massye..a white fagg to make him a coat. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Changeling* III. iii, To finish (as it were) and make the fagg Of all the Revels. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. vi. 5, I have..presented the whole Cloath of his Book..Length and Breadth, and List and Fag and all. 1775 ASH, *Fag*..the fringe at the end of a rope.

3. *dial.* a. An odd strip of land. b. Odds and ends of pasture-grass.

1830 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 The fags along the sides of the river are being irretrievably damaged. 1884 LAWSON *Upton Gloss.*, *Fag*, generally *Old Fag*, tufts of last year's grass not eaten down.

Fag (fæg), *sb.*[3] [Etymology unknown; perh. senses 1 and 2 do not belong to the same word.]

1. A 'knot' in cloth.

1464 *Act.* 4 *Edw. IV*, c. i, En cas que ascune autiel diversite ou Rawe, Skawe, cokell ou fagge, aveigne destre en ascun part des ditz draps. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fag*..a knot in cloth.

2. A parasitic insect which infects sheep; a sheep-tick; hence a disease of sheep. Also, *sheep-fag. dial. attrib.* **fag-water** (see quot.).

1789 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 71 Hippobosca ovina, called in Lincolnshire sheep faggs. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Sheep-fag*, a parasitic insect that infests the wool of sheep. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fag-water*, water mixed with arsenic and soft-soap in which sheep are dipped to kill the ticks.

Fag (fæg), *v.* [Of obscure etymology; the common view that it is a corruption of FLAG *v.* would satisfactorily account for the sense; see quot. 1483 in FAG *sb.*[2] 1. Cf. also FAIK *v.*[3]]

† 1. *intr.* To flag, droop, decline (*lit.* and *fig.*); to fall off, swerve *from*, *into*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1530 PALSGR 543/1, I fagge from the trouthe (Lydgate): this terme is nat in our comen use. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1017/2 His handes fagged downward. 1624 BP. HALL *True Peace-maker* 24 Woe be to those partiall Iudges..the girdle of whose equitie faggs downe on that side where the purse hangs. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* 202 Elective States..often fagge aside into schismes and factions. 1708–11 G. MACKENZIE *Lives* (1722) III. 292 The Italian attacked him with such.. Eagerness, that he began to fag, having overacted himself. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in R. Chambers *Pop. Poems Scot.* 1862 44 They never fag. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Fag* ..to hang back.

2. To do something that wearies one; to work hard; to labour, strain, toil.

1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Apr., All day I am fagging at business. 1794 LD. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 299 Arthur Paget, on whose account I am now fagging to Berlin. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 19 Mar., I fagged at my review on Ancient Scottish History. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. viii, The Marquis in his travelling carriage ..fagged up a steep hill. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 144 Like giving up a problem instead of fagging on till it is solved. 1884 LAWSON *Upton Gloss.*, *Fag* .. to pull hard as at a rope.

3. *trans.* To make (one) fatigued; to tire, weary. Said of both persons and things.

1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 Apr., I worked at..correcting manuscript, which fags me excessively. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxii, He would fag me desperately at cricket. 1858 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. iv. 235 Correcting the vast number of sheets that have come..has fagged him too much. 1879 DIXON *Brit. Cyprus* xxvii. 269 No one cares to fag himself with talk.

4. In Public School phraseology. a. *intr.* To be a fag, to act as a fag; to perform certain services for another. *To fag out*: to go as fag, *esp.* in cricket, to field.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) III. xv. 48 Fagging for a niggardly glutton. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, I won't fag except for the sixth. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *On a Joke* 89 The ground where you had to fag out on holidays. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 288/2 They must..fag out at cricket.

b. *trans.* To make a fag of; to compel to do certain offices.

1824 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* I. 138 He was not high enough in the school to fag me. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xvi. (1887) 53 He was fagged in the schoolroom during the hours that he was at the mercy of his superior fellows. 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, What right have the fifth-form boys to fag us? 1889 A. R. HOPE in *Boy's Own Paper* 699/2 He [the prefect] used to fag me to blow the chapel organ for him.

5. *Naut.* (See quots.) Cf. FAG *sb.*[2]

1841 DANA *Seaman's Manual* 104 A rope is fagged when the end is untwisted. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 285 *Fag out*..to wear out the end of a rope or end of canvas.

6. *slang.* To beat. *Obs.* [? A distinct word; cf. FEAGUE.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fag*, to Beat. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.

Fag (fæg), *v.*[2] *dial.* Also vag.

1. *trans.* To cut corn with a sickle and a hooked stick; = BAG *v.*[2]

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 120 Six ridges..being fagged or cut at the ground. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. i. 213 Some farmers fag a large quantity of barley. 1875 in PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s. v. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v. *Vag*, 'When the straa be long, vaggin' wuts be better'n mawin' on um.'

2. *Comb.*, as *fag-hook* = *fagging-hook.*

1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Fag-hook.*

Hence **Fa·gging** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*, as *fagging-hook, -stick.*

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. i. 28 Little fagging or bagging..is performed except in the vicinity of the metropolis. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. i. 213 The straw is cut close to the ground with a fagging hook. 1881 *Oxford Gloss.* Supp. s. v., A hooked stick, called a faggin' stick.

† **Fa·gald, faggald.** *Sc. Obs.* [Corrupt form of FAGGOT.] A faggot.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 615 Gret fagalds [ed. Skeat flaggatis] tharoff thai maid Gyrdyt with irne bands braid. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 897 Full feill fagaldys in to the dyk thai cast. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 146 Congall.. Richt mony fagald all that nycht gart mak. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* II. 18 I'm sure ony o' them's worth a faggald of thee.

Fagarie, -ary, obs. ff. VAGARY.

† **Fage,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **faage,** 5 **fagg,** 9 *dial.* **fadge.** [Of unknown origin; not identical with FADGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To coax, flatter; to beguile, soothe.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7622 (Fairf.) Dauid come him to fage. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4669 For ȝe bot fage ay þe flesche & felsen it wele. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron* LXVI. ii, Such subtyll meane to fage the kyng he fande.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To coax, flatter, toady; to speak coaxingly *to.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 44 It is manere of ypocritis..to fage and to speke pleasantli to men, but for yvel entent. 1382 — *Judg.* XIV. 15 Faage to thi man. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiii. (1554) 25 b, Women can flatter and fage. *c* 1460 — *Order of Fools* 66 He that falsluy wul fage. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 159 The Fox can fagg and fayne. 1881 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Fadge*, to 'toady', to play the parasite.

Hence † **Fa·ger,** a flatterer; also **Fa·ging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* (E.E.T.S.) 20 Fagiars & bakbitars. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 A Fager, *adulator*. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 56 Þei spaken fagynge words as ypocritis doen. *Ibid.* III. 175 Þis was a fagynge of þe fendus childur. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 513 With-outen fagyng. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 354 Sho broght him inne with faging wordes white. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 A Fagynge, *blandicia*. *Ibid.*, Fagynge, *blandus*. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Fageing* or *Fagey*, deceiving, flattering, soft-sawdering.

† **Fa·ge,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] The action of coaxing or deceiving; a deceit, fiction.

1420 J. PAGE *Siege Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXII. 370, I wille haue it withoute fage. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Hist. Thebes*, Hold it for no fage. 1692–1732 in COLES. 1721 in BAILEY.

Fag-end (fæ·gˌend). [f. FAG *sb.*[2] + END.]

1. The last part of a piece of cloth; the part that hangs loose, often of coarser texture than the rest.

1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1778 *Love Feast* 21 Like base Fag-Ends will surely be cut off. 1809 TOMLIN *Law Dict.* s. v. *Fag*, The fag-end..where the weaver..works up the worst part of his materials. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

b. Of a rope: An untwisted end.

1775 in ASH. 1808 WHITBREAD *Sp. in Ho. Commons* 22 Jan., Sooner than have surrendered the fag end of a cotton rope to England. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxii. 66 There was no rust, no dirt..no fag ends of ropes.

2. *transf.* The last part or remnant of anything, after the best has been used; the extreme end, *e. g.* of a portion of space or time, a collection of persons, a written composition, volume, etc.

1623 R. TAILOR *Hog iost Pearl* in *Dodsley* (1780) VI. 329 There's the fag-end of a leg of mutton. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Revelation Unrev.* § 1 The fag-end of this last century. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 5 This wind was the fag-end of a Hurricane. *a* 1687 COTTON *Martial* I. ii. (1695) 3 Where now a goodly terrace does extend..Was but the court's fag and expiring end. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 174 The turning out of the Fag-end of that Parliament. 1729 BERKELEY *Skel. Serm.* vi. Wks. IV. 640 The first fruits..to the devil, the fag-end, when faculty for good and evil is gone, to God. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* N j, The Fagg ends of a certain Lordship. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) VIII. XXXV. 199 To be wove into the fag end of the eighth volume. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlii, To..hum the fag-end of a song. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* iv, The old Kidderminster carpet..burnt into holes with the fag-ends of cigars. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. viii. 241 Vegetating at the fag-end of England.

Fagged (fægd), *ppl. a.* [f. FAG *v.* + -ED[1].]

† 1. Flaccid, drooping. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VI. 88 They incontinent become slacke, narrow together, fagde, and shorter.

2. Wearied out, excessively fatigued.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* May, I felt horribly fagged. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlvii. 97 Leave him fagged out by the way-side. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. v. 25 You look thin and fagged. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 300, I have seldom seen as many fagged faces as on Saturday.

Fagger (fæ·gəɹ). [f. FAG *v.* + -ER[1].] One who fags. a. One who has a junior boy as his fag at school. b. One who works hard.

a. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* liv, I was the *fagged*, and not the fagger. 1885 *Academy* 6 June 393/3 It would be of some interest to ascertain his fagger's name.

b. 1833 W. JOWETT *Mem. C. Neale* (1835) 38 He had .. never been a hard fagger. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 45 The hardest faggers and the hardest idlers.

Faggery (fæ·gəɹi). [f. FAG *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] The system of fagging at public schools.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 207 Faggery was an abuse too venerable..to be touched by profane hands.

Fagging (fæ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FAG *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FAG.

1. The action of working hard or wearying oneself at something; an instance of this, hard work. Also *fagging about.*

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 163 After all this fagging, Mr. Lowndes sent me word, that he..could not think of printing it [the book]. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) I. 194 The ordinary indoor fagging of the chamber in George's Square. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 122 Hard knocks, hard fare, and hard fagging of every description. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 110, I had such a fagging about last year.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Fagging*, a beating or thumping.

3. The system under which a junior boy acts as fag to a senior. Also *attrib.*

1824 T. MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 77 Drury's kindness..enabled me to bear..fagging. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 42 In no fear of fagging. 1825 S. R. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1291 The *fagging* system was only to be tolerated. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 202 For elevating the tone of the School he made use of the sixth form and of fagging.

Fagging (fæ·giŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FAG *v.* + -ING[2].] That fags, in senses of the vb.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 20 An idle fagging partner. 1852 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. v. 25 Mine is a fagging profession!

Faggot, fagot (fæ·gət), *sb.* Forms: 4 **faget(t,** 4–6 **faggott,** 5 **fagatt,** -**ot(t,** 6 **fagget,** *Sc.* **faggat,** 4– **fagot,** 5– **faggot.** See also FAGALD. [a. Fr. *fagot*, of unknown origin; cf. It. *fa(n)gotto.*]

1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees bound together: a. for use as fuel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3164 (Cott.) 3ong ysaac a fagett broght. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxlix. (1495) 703 Thornes ..ben bounde in faggottes..and brent in ouens. 1478 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 77 The price of the c fagots iijs vjd. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1868) 92 As the flame burning quhair it can find The faggat. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 36 Thou must take good green Faggots. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 133 To pick her wintry fagot from the thorn. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 128 Goody begg'd a helping hand To heave her rotten faggot up. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 424 In all probability the fagot was of very various sizes.

† b. *Mil.* for use in fascines. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 285 Fagotis to hewe..And fille the dikes faste anoon. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 112 Castyng faggottes into the diches. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1064 [He] would oftentimes..carrie a fagot..before him..for the raising of the mount. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 3 The Black Prince..filled a Ditch with Faggots as successfully as the Generals of our Times do it with Fascines.

2. With special reference to the practice of burning heretics alive, *esp.* in phrase *fire and faggot*; † *to fry a faggot*, to be burnt alive; also, *to bear, carry a faggot*, as those did who renounced heresy. Hence *fig.* the punishment itself.

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 277 Running out of Germany for fear of the fagot. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribae* 44 You deserued to fry a fagot. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. v. 274 Fagots were never ordained by the Apostle for arguments to confute hereticks. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 101 You answer our Arguments with Fire and Faggot. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. viii. 86 He should go before the cross bare-headed ..carrying a faggot on his shoulder. 1741–8 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiv. 195 Mitres or Faggots have been the Rewards of different Persons according as they pronounced these consecrated Syllables, or not pronounced them. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 206 Racks, wheels and crosses, faggots, stakes and strings. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 85 Wolsey caused them to carry a faggot to the fire..Henry placed them in the midst of actual faggots. 1888 J. GAIRDNER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII. 30/2 It is not easy to answer arguments in prison, with fire and faggots in the background.

b. The embroidered figure of a faggot, which heretics who had recanted were obliged to wear on their sleeve, as an emblem of what they had merited.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

3. In wider sense. † a. A bundle or bunch in general, *e. g.* of rushes, herbs, etc. b. *fig.* A 'bundle', collection (of things not forming any genuine unity).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 Fagotis and bondellis of rede. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 25 b, Yet must he..pryuyly

beare a fagot of russhes in his chamber. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 5 They founde faggotes of the bones of mennes armes and legges. 1650 W. CRADOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiii. 1 That he may..gather the wicked into one fagot.. that they may be destroyed together. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 99 A little Faggot of Thyme, Savory, and Parsley. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. xxxviii. 154 My faggot of compliments. 1782 in Baker *Biogr. Dram.* iii. (1812) 260 A faggot of utter improbabilities. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of churches are..a fagot of selections.

4. A bundle of iron or steel rods bound together.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Item for euery last of faggottes of yron iiii. s. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 181 For a faggot of steel o *1d.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Faggot* of Steel (in Traffick) the Quantity of 120 Pound-Weight. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 338 This is termed a faggot [of iron], being about 12 or 14 inches long, and six inches square. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 221 The bars were then .. fastened into a faggot.

5. (See quot. 1851.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 227 He..made his supper ..on 'fagots'. This preparation.. is a sort of cake, roll or ball .. made of chopped liver and lights, mixed with gravy, and wrapped in pieces of pig's caul. 1858 SALA *Journ. due North* 308 The curious viands known in cheap pork-butchery ..as Faggots. 1881 in *Oxford Gloss.* Supp.

6. A term of abuse or contempt applied to a woman. *dial.*

1591 LODGE *Catharos* 4 b, A filbert is better than a faggot, except it be an Athenian she handfull. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Grey Dolphin*, 'What's that you say, old faggot?' 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxi, She.. struck at me, she did, the good-for-nothing faggot!

†**7.** A person temporarily hired to supply a deficiency at the muster, or on the roll of a company or regiment; a dummy. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Faggots*, Men Muster'd for Souldiers, not yet Listed. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 105. 4/1 You may be some Faggot to pass at a Muster. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 75 The Adjutants .. came to treat and settle with me about the Fagots (Men deficient of the Number of Workmen, ordered from each Regiment). 1756 LD. CHESTERFIELD *Connoisseur* CII, William, a Faggot in the First Regiment of Guards. 1802 in JAMES *Mil. Dict.*

8. = FAGGOT VOTE.

1817 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parl. Deb.* 1368 These faggots.. returned the two members to the House of Commons. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/6 He..had not the slightest doubt he would win, unless he were to be swamped by faggots. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 374/1 The art of manufacturing fagots.

9. In various occasional uses: (see quots.).

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., *Faggots of Oranges*, Orange-Peels turn'd or par'd very thin, in order to be preserv'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 287 *Fagot*, a billet for stowing casks. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss., Faggot*..a secret and unworthy compromise.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *faggot-bearer, -boat, -flame, -maker, -making, -pile, -steel, -stick, -wood.* Also, **faggot-brief**, a dummy brief (cf. 7); **faggot-drain**, a drain made by placing faggots at the bottom of a trench and then covering them with earth; †**faggot-spray**, the refuse twigs, etc., left in making faggots; †**faggot-waisted** *a.*, arranged in pleats like a bundle of sticks. Also FAGGOT-VOTE.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorelles B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 With lollers, lordaynes, and *fagot berers. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. iii, If you 'scape with life, and take a *faggot-boat. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 97 The briefless ones.. pretend to pore over '*faggot' briefs. 1819 *Communic. Board Agric.* 245 Many of these *faggot-drains have failed. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 243 Turkish cimeters Not fiercelier bite than Christian *faggot-flame. 1584 R. SCOTT *Discov. Witches*, v. i. 73 Three witches of great wealth ..assalted a *faggot-maker. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. l, Originally a faggot-maker, his mode of tying up bundles excited the attention of Democritus. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* 2nd Ser. (1863) 408 Its long open sheds for broom and *faggot-making. *Ibid.* 257 The cart-shed ..and the *faggot-pile. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 204 Put some Rubbish of Lime-stones..*Faggot-spray, or the like, at the bottom of the Cases. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 234 The article known among dealers by the appellation of *faggot steel. 1523 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 13 Began to beelabour her .. with a *faggotstick. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 7 The maid followed puss. with a faggot-stick in her hand. 1581 RICH *Farewel Mil. Prof.* (1846) 218 Their dublettes sometyme *faggot wasted above the navill; sometymes cowebeallied belowe the flanckes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 727/2 Boats came..to fetch *Faggot-wood.

Faggot (fæ·gŏt), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. Fr. *fagoter.*]

1. *trans.* To make into a faggot or faggots; to bind up in or as in a faggot. Also, *To faggot up.*

1598 FLORIO, *Affascinare*.. to fagot. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 33 Hermes..with his Wife, Children, and whole family..were all faggotted together to make one great bone-fire. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 162 All their brush being faggoted into the Faggot. 1669 FLAVEL *Husbandry Spiritualised* (1832) 210 Growing amongst them that shall shortly be cut down and faggoted up for hell. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* ii. 132 Then shall they be faggotted together in Bundles for the Fire, who were here Companions in Drunkenness. 1786 COWPER *Let.* 8 May, The dunce..cut down and faggoted up the whole grove. 1857 LANDOR (*title*) Dry Sticks Faggoted.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5 Titles packed and fagotted vp together. 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* V. 542 He.. faggotted his Notions as they fell, And if they rhim'd and rattled all was well. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 173 The.. seeds are not..faggotted together with so strong an union. 1784 HARE *Vict. Faith* 38 Things essentially and substantially different, bundled and fagoted together for the occasion. 1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* I. lv. 352 [Newman] fagoted Hampden's pamphlet..with several other scandals..in the 'Foundations of the Faith Assailed'.

†**c.** To bind (persons) in couples; also, to bind hand and foot. *Obs.*

1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marriage* v, Then [they] fagotted you and the fool, your man, back to back. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Faggot*, to bind Hand and Foot. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. *Metall.* To fasten together bars or rods of iron preparatory to reheating and welding.

1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* vi. 102 These [puddle bars] are cut up and piled regularly together or faggotted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The axles should be made of the best scrap iron fagoted.

3. To set (a person) on the faggots preparatory to burning; *lit.* and *fig. rare.*

1543 JOYE *Confut. Winchester* 24 Fagetting, burninge and slaying the true professours..of gods holy word. 18.. LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 156 The poet is staked and faggoted by his surrounding brethren.

4. *intr.* To make or bind faggots.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. x. 108 Heaps of white chips .. showed that woodmen had been faggoting. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 76 After they have finished faggoting, the women rake up the fragments for their cottage fires.

†**b.** To carry or wear a faggot in token of recantation; to recant. *Obs.*

1535 SHAXTON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 149 Making onely his reformation in words; and neither faggoting nor..any open revocation.

5. (See quot.)

1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss., Faggot*..a man who in the wrestling ring, sells his back, is said to faggot.

Faggoteer (fæggŏtī·ə·r). In 9 fagoteer. [f. FAGGOT *sb.* + -EER.] One who makes faggots.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 117/1 If some one would only organize a phalanx of fagoteers.

†**Faggoter** (fæ·gŏtəɹ). In 5 fagoter. [f. FAGGOT *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1.] = prec.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 366 To William, fagoter, for makenge of wode vj. dayes ix. d.

Fa·ggoting, *vbl sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FAGGOT.

2. In *Embroidery.* The process by which a number of threads in the material are drawn out and a few of the cross threads tied together in the middle. Hence, the work done in this manner.

1885 *Chicago Advance* 19 Feb., Bits of dainty 'fagoting'.

Faggotless (fæ·gŏtlĕs), *a.* [f. FAGGOT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of faggots.

1873 OUIDA *Pascarèl* I. 78 Lifting his hands, as he peered into the faggotless cupboard.

Faggot-vote (fæ·gŏtˌvōut).

App. a transferred use of FAGGOT *sb.* 7, 'dummy' soldier; as many faggot-votes were often created at one time by the practice (forbidden in 7 & 8 Will. III. c. 25) of subdividing a single tenement among a number of nominal owners, the word was naturally interpreted as alluding to the primary sense 'bundle of sticks'.

A vote manufactured for party purposes, by the transfer to persons, not otherwise legally qualified, of sufficient property to qualify them as electors.

1817 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parl. Deb.* 1368 Lord Lonsdale had conveyed to him a certain property, on which he was to vote in that borough, as, what was familiarly called a faggot vote. 1836 DISRAELI *Lett. Runnymede* 60 Notwithstanding..your father's fagot votes. 1879 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/2 Attempts to tamper with the register by the introduction of what are termed faggot votes.

Hence **Faggot-voter, -voting.**

1880 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 2/1 The subject of the fagot voter. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Oct. 7/2 The question of faggot-voting.

Faggoty (fæ·gŏti), *a.* In 9 (*erron.*) fagotty. [f. as prec. + -Y.] Of or pertaining to faggots. Hence **Faggoty-minded,** disposed to use faggots, inclined to burn opponents.

1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 5 The virulent fagotty-minded pervert Scheffler.

†**Fagnet.** *Obs. rare*—1. Some kind of net for fishing.

1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No Person .. with any .. Crele, Raw, Fagnet, Trolnet..shall take..Spawn or Fry of Eels.

†**Fagong.** *Obs. rare.* [corruption of Pg. *fogão* stove.] A fire-place used on shipboard.

1772 NEWLAND in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 90 E E [is] the fagong or fire-place. *Ibid.*, I had well secured the pot in the fagong E E.

Fagot, var. of FAGGOT.

‖ **Fagottist** (făgo·tist). [Ger. *fagottist*, ad. It. *fagottista*, f. *fagotto*: see next.] A performer on the bassoon, bassoonist.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 836 Brandt, the celebrated fagottist at Munich.

‖ **Fagotto** (făgo·tō). *Mus.* [It. *fagotto.* Cf. Ger. *fagott.*] = BASSOON 1, 2 a.

1724 in *Explication Foreign Words in Music* 30. 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Musical Terms* 52.

Fah, var. of FAW, *Obs.*

‖ **Fahlband** (fā·lband). *Geol.* [Ger.; f. *fahl* ash-coloured (= FALLOW *a.*) + *band* BAND, stripe.] A zone or stratum in crystalline rocks.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 577 A succession of partly decomposed rocks known as fahlbands or rotten belts.

‖ **Fahlerz** (fā·lɛ̄rts). *Min.* Also **fahlertz.** [a. Ger. *fahlerz*, f. *fahl* ash-coloured, yellowish + *erz* ore.] Grey copper or copper-ore, tetrahedrite.

1796 KIRWAN *Min.* II. 148 The grey Ore from the Hartz is the real Fahlerz. 1808 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 57 A combination of galena and fahlertz. 1880 tr. *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 141 The varieties of fahlerz.

Fahlore (fā·lˌōəɹ). *Min.* [Partially translated form of prec.] = prec.

1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 201 Grey Copper-Ore, or Fahl-Ore. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 189 Twenty men have been at work slowly developing some of the lodes of 'fahl-ore.'

Fahlunite (fā·lŭnəit). *Min.* [f. (by Hisinger, 1808) *Fahlun*, in Sweden + -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and iron, resulting from the alteration of iolite.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 18 Fahlunite Kars. 112 b. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 298 The rock contains as accessories..hydrargillite, fahlunite, gahnite, etc.

Fahrenheit (fā·rənhəit, fæ·rənəit). The name of a Prussian physicist (1686–1736), inventor of the mercurial thermometer. Used *attrib.* and *ellipt.* to denote the thermometric scale introduced by him and still in common use in England and the U.S., according to which the freezing point of water is 32° and the boiling point 212°. Often abbreviated F; *e.g.* 20°F = '*twenty degrees* (*of*) *Fahrenheit*'.

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 109 The mercury stood at 240 degrees in De L'Isle; which is 72 below 0 in Fahrenheit. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 Fire-heat at 212° of Fahrenheit produced detonation.

Faicte, obs. f. of FEAT.

Faie: see FAY *v.*

‖ **Faience** (faiyāns). Also 8 fayance, 8–9 fayence. [a. Fr. *faïence*, prob. an appellative use of the proper name †*Fayence*, Faenza in Italy, one of the chief seats of ceramic industry in 16th c.] 'A general term comprising all the various kinds of glazed earthenware and porcelain' (Fairholt).

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 152 Fayances or Earthen-Ware. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 28 Roman fayence, called Raphael's earthen-ware. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xiii, Every article of *fayence.* 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 41 The Chinese..seek to equal the wonderful coloring of the faience of Persia.

attrib. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 504/2 A Henri II. faience candlestick.

Faierie, obs. form of FAIRY.

Faik, *sb.* [Of obscure origin; prob. identical with FAKE *sb.*1]

1. 'A fold of anything; as a ply of a garment' (Jam.). *Sc.*

2. = MANYPLIES.

1890 J. H. STEEL *Diseases Sheep* 119 Impaction of the faik or manyplies.

Faik (fēk), *v.*1 *Sc.* [Belongs to FAIK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* 'To fold, to tuck up' (Jam.).

†**2.** To enfold, clasp. *Obs. rare*—1.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 88 Half lyfles thy fyngyrrs war sterand, Within thy neif doys gryp and faik the brand.

Faik (fēk), *v.*2 *Sc.* Also 5 falk, 9 faick. [? Shortened form of *defaik*, DEFALK.] *trans.*

1. a. To abate, diminish, lessen. **b.** To deduct.

1445 *Burgh Records Aberdeen* 18 Feb. (Jam.), Thar sal be chosin four discrete persounes to falk the tax of men that has tholit skath oft. 1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer* (1877) I. 245, Xxviij wolkis; of the quhilkis thar is to be falkyte twa wolkis of the tyme of ȝowle. 1822 GALT *Entail* I. 169 I'll no faik a farthing o' my right.

2. 'To excuse, let go with impunity' (Jam.).

1789 BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie* iii, Gif it's sae, ye sud be licket..Sic hauns as you sud ne'er be faiket, Be hain't wha like.

Faik, *v.*3 *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [Possibly the same word as FAIK *v.*1; cf. ME. use of *fold* = falter, fail (said of the limbs). But cf. OS. *fakôn*, MDu. *vaeken* to slumber.] **a.** *intr.* Of the limbs: To fail from weariness; to cease moving. **b.** trans. *To faik never a foot*: not to cease from movement.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1866) 152 Her limbs they faicked under her and fell. *Ibid.* 210 The lasses..faiked ne'er a foot for height nor how. 1808–79 JAMIESON s. v., *My feet have never faikit*, I have still been in motion.

Faikes (fēks). *Geol.* Also fakes. (See quots.). [1808–79 JAMIESON, *Faik*, a stratum or layer of stone in the quarry.] 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Faikes* or *Fakes*, a Scotch miner's term for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones. 1876 — *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 92 Faikes, a thin-bedded shaly sandstone of irregular composition. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 158 Micaceous sandstone—a rock so full of mica-flakes that it readily splits into thin laminae..This rock is called 'fakes' in Scotland.

Faikyn, Sc. var. FAKEN *a. Obs.*, deceitful.

†**Fail,** *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fale, 6–8 faill, 8 feal. [? a. Gael. *fàl* a sod.]

1. 'Any grassy part of the surface of the ground, as united to the rest' (Jam.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 88 The variant vestur of the venust vaill Schrowdis the scherald fur, and euery faill.

2. 'A turf, a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward' (Jam.). Also turf, as a material.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 146 Euerie man ane flaik sould mak of tre, And faillis delf into greit quantitie. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 172 He beildit ane huge wall of fail and devait. 1639 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 173 Close it [the port] up strongly with faill and thatch. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. i. (1743) 400 Every minister has fewel, foggage, faill, and diviots allowed them.

3. *Comb.* **fail-dyke**, a wall built of sods.

1536 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 174* The overthrowing of a 'faill-dyke' built on the said lands. 17.. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) III. 241 'Behint yon auld fail dyke, I wot there lies a new slain knight.' 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx, 'Auld Edie will hirple out himsell if he can get a feal-dike to lay his gun ower.'

Fail (fēl), *sb.*[2] Also FAILYIE. [a. OF. *faile, faille* deficiency, failure, fault, f. *faillir* to FAIL.]

1. = FAILURE 1. *Obs.* exc. in phrase *Without fail*; now used only to strengthen an injunction or a promise; formerly also with statements of fact, = unquestionably, certainly. † Also, in same sense, (*It is*) *no fail* (*but*), *sans fail*: without any doubt, for certain.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 245 Þer wyþoute fayle, At Eccestre strong enou hii smyte an batayle. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 245 In luf & pes sanz faile went Edward. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1092 *Dido*, Comaunded hire massangerys for to go The same day with outyn any fayle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xvii. (1544) 188 b, In Europe stant Thrace ..it is no fayle. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvi. 29 a, It is no fayle but it [the knowledge of medecines] was perceyued, by what thinges were wholsome, & what unwholsome. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* I, I wil no fayle deliuer thee. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iii. 10 The liuing God..will without faile driue out from before you the Canaanites. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 27 Dangers, by his Highnesse faile of Issue, May drop vpon his Kingdome. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 176 There is no fail of justice..yet. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 128 There might be never any Fail of Generations. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Feb., The meeting of parliament..will be next Tuesday..without fail. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xviii, The tailor has promised the clothes on Saturday without fail.

† 2. = FAILURE 3. *For fail*: in the event of failure; as a precaution against failure. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 29 Of all paines the most grevious paine, Is for one faile to beginn all againe. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xci. 141 The Prince suffers in the fails of his Ambassador. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 98 Be sure you plow up..annoying weeds, and for fail let somebody, with a spade, follow the plough, to root up such as are left. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 84 (1740) 272 They continually watched for Colours, and for Fail, made them, to affirm this.

† 3. = FAILURE 2. *Obs.*

1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 207 Overmuch sorrow .. upon the fail of any earthly helps or hopes. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 47 Chalkie Pillars..threatning a fail, if not a fall.

† b. Death. *Obs. rare.*

1613 SHAKS. *Henry VIII*, I. ii. 145 How grounded hee his Title to the Crowne Vpon our faile.

Fail (fēl), *v.* Forms: 3-4 **faile-n**, (4-5 **faylen**), 3-5 **fail(l)i**, 3-6 **faille(n, faylle**, 3-7 **faile**, (3 **vaile**), **fayle, -y**, 4-6 **faly(e**, (4 **failly, fal(l)e, feile**, 6 **feyle, faeille**, 7 **faill, fall**), 3- **fail**. *Sc.* 4-6 **failȝe** (6-7 *printed* **failze**), (6 **falȝe**, 7 **failyie**), **faillie**. [a. OF. *faillir* to be wanting, miss (mod.F. *faillir* to miss, *falloir* impers. to be wanting, to be necessary) = Pr. *faillir, falhir*, OSp. *fallir* (in mod.Sp. replaced by the derivative form *fallecer*, f. L. type **fallescĕre*), Cat., OPg. *falir* (mod.Pg. *falecer*), It. *fallire*:—vulgar L. **fallīre* (for class. L. *fallĕre* to deceive), used *absol.* in sense 'to disappoint expectation, be wanting or defective.' The OF. verb was adopted in MHG. *vëlen* (mod.G. *fehlen*), Du. *feilen*, ON. *feila*.

In 15–17th c. in intrans. senses often conjugated with *be*.]

I. To be or become deficient.

1. *intr.* To be absent or wanting. Now only of something necessary or desirable (coinciding with sense 5); often in pr. pple. with sb. or pron., as *failing this* = 'in default of this' (see FAILING *prep.*). In early use, † To be wanting to complete a specified quantity; also *impers.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1486 (Cott.) Matusale Liued..til þat nine hundret yeir war gan And seuenti, falid it bot an. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 741 What if fyue faylen of fyfty þe noumbre? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 182 There faylethe but 5 Degrees & an half, of the fourthe partie. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 63 Make þat þe splentis & byndynge faile above þe wounde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4279 Forþi failis vs all infirmit[e]s of ffeuyre & of ells. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 284/3 The preues of the lignages were fayled. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 6 If suche heyres shulde fayle. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* iii. 29 Let there not faile from the house of Ioab one that hath an issue. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 128 Shaded over head with Trees, and with Matts when the boughs fail. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 58 Failing proof then of invented trouble.

† b. with *dat.* of the person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11426 (Gött.) Þaim fayled neuer drinc ne fode. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 Þo þe work was almest ido; hem vailed a vair tre. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 510 Him faillede grace..his lyf to amende. 1424 *Paston Lett.* 4 I. 12 Hem fayled ropes convenient to here.. purpos. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* ii. 4 There shall not faile thee..a man on the throne of Israel.

c. To be inadequate or insufficient. Chiefly in phrase *time would fail.* Const. *dat.* of person.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 548 Tyl any water in þe worlde to wasche þe fayly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 Kyng James would make no aunswere. knowing that his power now fayled..to performe the request demaunded. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* xi. 32 The time would faile mee to tell of Gedeon. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 612 The day would faile mee if I should [etc.].

2. To become exhausted, come to an end, run short. Const. *dat.* of the person; also, † *of, from* (a place, receptacle).

c 1250 *Old Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Wyn failede at þise bredale. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 326 Alle þer store failed. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 29 He saw3, that monee failide of his tresours. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 87 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Loke þou spende mesureli, þe gode þat þou liuis bi, or ellis wille hit faile. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 43 The breath gan him to fayle. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xvii. 14 Neither shall the cruse of oile faile. — *Job* xiv. 11 The waters faile from the sea. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. xvi. 58 Their Provisions being failed, they fed upon Hides. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consider. Money* (ed. 2) 68 Where the credit and money fail, barter alone must do. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 146 All other enjoyments fail in these circumstances. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xviii, Soon would our food and water fail us here. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 124 Health is none where water fails!

b. To become extinct; to die out, lose vitality, pass away. Of an odour or sound: To die away.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 Machometes lawe sall faile. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 If the office of Seynt Marie preest fayle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 393 Of him the airis maill did failȝe. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* ix. 28 These dayes of Purim should not faile from among the Jewes. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 5 The eldest line failing. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 91 Where wealth and freedom reign, contentment fails. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 239 The blood of the Kempes shall not inherit till the blood of the Stiles's fail. 1819 SHELLEY *Ind. Serenade*, The Champak's odours fail Like sweet thoughts in a dream. 1837 NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. viii. 120 Religion seems to be failing when it is merely changing its form. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 24 The music..Rose again from where it seem'd to fail.

† c. Of a period of time or anything that has a finite duration: To come to an end, expire. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 14 Somere hem ffaylid. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, As sone as the triews shall faylle ye shal be guerdoned. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 96 b, The season of the yeare mete for warrefare fayled. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* i. 12 Thou art the same and thy yeeres shall not fayle.

† d. To cease to speak *of. Obs. rare.*

c 1650 *Merline* 1208 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 460 Now let us of his mother fayle, And turne us to another tale.

3. 'To fall off in respect of vigour or activity' (W.); to lose power or strength; to flag, wane; to break down; *fig.* of the heart. Of the eyes, light, etc.: To grow dim.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 None deofles puffe ne þurue ȝe dreden, but ȝif þet lim ualse [*v.r.* faille]. *c* 1275 LAY. 2938 Þo holdede þe king [Leir] and failede his mihte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1. 727 At even late he..fayles..and dwynes to noght. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 7 Eche herte of a man shal wane, or faylen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. viii. (1495) 54 The soule vegetable fayleth and at the laste whan the body deyth, it deyth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3549 His sight failet. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 88 His heart fayled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 9, I perceave Thy mortal sight to faile. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 136 Let slip thine Anchor, the Wind fails. 1743 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 20 Oct., My voice suddenly fail'd. 1820 SHELLEY *Julian* 597 The poor sufferer's health began to fail. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* IV. 67 The wind ..failed. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 78 Her heart within her did not fail. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* 1st Ser. (ed. 7) 107 In Scotland it used to be quite common to say of a person whose health and strength had declined, that he had failed. 1881 S. COLVIN *Landor* 136 That kind..old lady had been failing since the spring of 1829 and had died in October.

b. with *dat.* of the person (approaching sense 5).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24001 (Cott.) Gang, and steyuen, and tung, and sight, All failled me þat tide. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 20 Þe strengþe him failede of is lymes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1443 All failis þam þe force. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 47 My senses did faile me. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 26 Mens hearts failing them for feare. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 61 If my memory fail me not. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 136 His eyesight fails him now. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 116 The heart of Eustace failed him.

c. *dial.* To fall ill (*of*).

1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., As though he was going to fall with the measles. 1876 *Surrey Provinc., Fail of*, to fall ill of, to sicken with.

† d. To die. *Obs.* [So Sp. *fallecer.*]

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 184 Had the King in his last Sicknesse faild. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Fail*, to die.

4. To prove deficient upon trial. † Of fighting men: To give way (before an enemy). Of a material thing: To break down under strain or pressure (*arch.*). Of a rule, anticipation, sign: To prove misleading.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 393 For thar small folk begouth to failȝe, And fled all skalyt her and thar. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 56 In general this rewle may not fayle. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1372 With þat scho [a tower] flisch noþer fayle fyue score aunkirs. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 133 Or ellis þou schalt knowe bi þis signe þat nevere failiþ. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Thyng counterfeet wol faylen [*printed* fayler] at assay. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxxii. 76 Creatures .. bred in .. fresh Rivers die presently, if they come into Salt water..This fayleth in some Fishes. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 18 The second Pier of the Foot-way, failed and carried off by the Floods. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 95 Loop and button failing both At last it [the cloak] flew away. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* 155 The abundance of berries in the hedges is said to presage a hard winter, but this often fails. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xi. 2 O let the solid ground Not fail beneath my feet.

5. Not to render the due or expected service or aid; to be wanting at need. Chiefly with *dat.* of the person, rarely with *to*. quasi-*trans.*: To disappoint, give no help to; to withhold help from.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 424 Ihc schal þe failli neure mo. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 638 Mi swerd me nolde faille. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 592 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 86 Foreward he huld þis monekes: & ne faillede hem noȝt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Sir Lowys failed nouht, his help was him redie. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlvi, Frettut with fyne gold, that failis in the fiste. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 37 Serue the kynge..nor faylle hym not for noo thyng. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 74 The inglis men dreymis that ȝe haue failȝet to them. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 b, Al their other weapons in fight have failed them. 1771 MRS. E. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 44 If it [the shattered boat] should fail me .. said I to myself. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscript (1848) 375 The language..fails him..in his endeavour to find words to express the greatness of the gift. *a* 1845 LYTE *Hymn, 'Abide with me,'* When other helpers fail and comforts flee. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 222 Here again chronology fails us. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., In the afternoon the wind failed us.

† b. *trans.* with double *obj.* or const. *of*: To disappoint of (something due or expected). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 188, I wil nought faile yow my thankes. 1647 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 7 Two posts having falled me of intelligence.

II. To have a deficiency or want; to lack.

6. *intr.* To be wanting or deficient *in* (an essential quality or part).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 22 Men þat failen in charite. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 8 Though somme vers fayle in A sillable. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 Bot ȝit þai faile in sum articles of oure beleue. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K v, Beter to faille a litell in the justice, than to be superflue in crualte. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 80 You might have fail'd in the knowledge of those particulars. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114 The Dialogue fails in unity.

b. *To fail of*: = 7.

1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, x. (in Warton (1840) I. 94) Of gode knyhtes darh him nout fail. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 248 Of siluer in thy purs shaltow nat faille. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 1 The King .. not willing his..subgettis to faill of remedy. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 If I faile not of memory therein, we [etc.]. 1651 MARIUS *Adv. Conc. Bills of Exchange* 24 The drawer of the Bill was failed of his credit. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 20 When the Atmosphere begins to thicken..wee seldom fail of a Wind. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 P 17 A dancing-master of the lowest rank seldom fails of the scarlet stocking and the red heel. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 150 Whenever the continent shall come to fail of timber. 1867 LONGF. *Giotto's Tower* 6 How many lives..Fail of the nimbus which the artists paint Around the shining forehead of the saint. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/4 Failing of any other remedy, they grumble.

7. *trans.* To be or become deficient in; to lack, want, be without. Now *rare.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1535 A fust faylaynde þe wryst. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 269 Thai of the host that falit met. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2290 He saugh the ladies so white of ler, Faile brede on here table. 1466 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* 560 II. 291 Send me word..whether ye have your last dedes that ye fayled. 1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 22 Whan Jacob fayled corne he must nedes sende for more. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. xi. 44 The Primate prayed that their chosen King might never fail the throne. 1883 JEFFERIES *Stor. Heart* vii. 115, I fail words to express my utter contempt.

† 8. *To fail little, not much*: to have a narrow escape (of some misadventure). Const. *to* with *inf.* and *of* with gerund. Also, *To fail of*: to keep clear of, escape, miss. *Obs.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. (1629) 13 We fayled not much to have been cast away. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 130 The Romans Rams..failed little to be all set on fire. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. ii. (1699) 16 Croesus .. failed but little of being burnt alive. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iv, That pernicious Counsel of sending base money hither very narrowly failed of losing the Kingdom. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 216 A weak prince..seldom fails of having his authority despised.

III. To fall short in performance or attainment.

9. *intr.* To make default; to be a defaulter; to come short of performing one's duty or functions.

1340 *Ayenb.* 173 Yef he faileþ at his rekeninge: god nele naȝt faly at his. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 And qwo falye, schal payen thre pound of wax. 1471 EARL WARWICK in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. I, 4, I pray you ffayle not now. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 394 Desyrand ..To mak redres als far as tha had faillit. 1551 *Act Mary* (1814) 488 Gif ony Lord .. failȝeis and brekis the said act. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxi. 10 Their bull gendereth, and faileth not. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 534 Nature fail'd in mee. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 324 No one will be less likely ..to fail in his religious duties.

† b. *trans.* To make default in; to break. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 12 Fals kinge, thou hast faylled thy couenaunt. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iii. 5 It is a great crime to fail trust. 1784 COWPER *Tirocin.* 293 These menageries all fail their trust.

† c. To disappoint (expectation). *Obs.* Cf. 5.

1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 178 Your Vncle..Hath failed your expectation. 1651 GATAKER in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Whitaker* 403 Neither did he therein either faile their estimation, or [etc.]. 1699 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 105 Not altogether to fail the Readers expectation, I shall give a brief account.

10. *trans.* To leave undone, omit to perform,

miss (some customary or expected action). *Obs.* exc. with *inf.* as object.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 352 To mordre who that woll assente He may nought faile to repente. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 29 He faylled not to doo gretely hys deuoyr in sacrifyses & oblacions. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxliii. 362 We commaunde you..that this be nat fayled, in as hasty wyse as ye can. 1529 WOLSEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 102 II. 2 Fayle not therfor to be here thys nygth. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* ii. 16 Let them not faile to burne the fat presently. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. v. (1840) 87 My morning Walk with my Gun, which I seldom failed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, Burst be the ear that fails to heed. 1885 C. J. MATHEW in *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 779/1 He failed to keep his word.

† b. with gerund as object. Also, *To fail of.*

1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 105 Such corrupt Habits as could not fail producing an Aversion to him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. ii, Thomas..whom he had hitherto seldom failed of visiting at least once a Day.

†11. *intr.* To be at fault; to miss the mark, go astray, err. Const. *of, from.* *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 95/103 Þou faillest of þin art. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 1 Vnnethes ere any funden þat failes noght fra halynes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 31 And *spiritus prudencie* in menye poynt shal fayle Of þat he wene þ wolde falle. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 210 In 3oure faith fayland. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 119 The ordur of our law also in the punnyschment of theft..fayluth much from gud cyvylyte. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 17 b, If..Mosquettiers in taking their sights, doo faile but the lengthe of a wheate corne in the height of their point.

† b. *trans.* To miss (a mark, one's footing, etc.). Also. *To fail of.* *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 123 He lansyt furth delyuerly, Swa that the tothir failȝeit fete. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1220 He faylyd of hym, hys hors he hytt. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. XXXV, The hors fayled footynge, and felle in the Ryuer. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. clxiii. 201 He fayled nat the Englysshe Knyght, for he strake hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 338 He had thought to have lept agayne to his horse, but he fayled of the Styrop.

† c. *trans.* To come short of; to miss, not to obtain. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 25 Þe freke þat folwed my wille failled neuere blisse. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 159 Gyue gold al a-boute..to notaries þat non of hem faille.

12. *intr.* To be unsuccessful in an attempt or enterprise. Const. *to* with *inf.*; also *in.* Said of persons; occas. of the means.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1463 Now we fande our force, now we fail. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1646 *Hipsiph. & M.*, He shal nat fayle The fles to wynne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxiii. 201 And thenglyshe knight thought to haue striken hym with his speare in the targe, but he fayled. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 116 Albeit he faillie in probation of the remanent exceptions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 139 Our envious Foe hath fail'd. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* viii. (ed. 2) 112 Poor Tradesmen that had fail'd in their business. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 47 Conciliation failing, no further hope of reconciliation is left. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 254 They scarcely ever fail to bring out fish. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 31 You scarce can fail to match his masterpiece. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 60 Some occupations..can be taken up by men who fail in other work.

b. Of an action, design, etc.: To miscarry, not to succeed.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 98 My purpos is i-failed. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be a nun* 151 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142 My techyng may not fayle. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 12 My project failes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. 148 A revolt which failed ..through the desertion of their head. 1883 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 355 His action..would fail, and he would have to pay the costs.

c. Of crops, seeds, etc.: To be abortive or unproductive.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 414 Frute faylede all þulke 3er, & heruest late also. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 34 So semly a sede mo3t fayly not. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras*, Their seedes shall faile, through the blasting, and haile. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 48 Chuse not those [Grafts] that are very small, they commonly fayle. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. ii. 9 He thinks that very few [Grains] failed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* 124 The year in which our olives fail'd.

d. *To fail of*: to come short of obtaining or meeting with (an object desired), or of accomplishing or attaining (a purpose, etc.). Now *rare* exc. with gerund or *vbl. sb.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Ase þauh a mon þet heuede longe i-swunken and failede..a last, of his hure. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 3 Yf thou nelt nau3t climme thos, Of hevene thou hest y-fayled. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iii. (1495) 412 Yf she fayleth..of the pray that she resyth to. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. x, He fayled of his stroke, and smote the hors neck. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 145 Some failed of the purposed end. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 39 Fayling of his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 17 ₱7 His man never failed of bringing in his prey. 1737 JOHNSON *Let.* 12 July in *Boswell*, Could not fail of a favourable reception. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 165 She never can fail of bewitching the reader. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 83 To fail of part of the admiration due to other endowments. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 249 Mere perception does not reach being, and therefore fails of truth.

13. To become insolvent or bankrupt. Said of individuals and of mercantile houses, banks, etc.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 127 If that Endorser fail and be insolvent. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 291 Mills, with his auctioneering, atlasses, and projects, failed. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 25 June 2/3 Twelve capital houses have failed in different parts of Italy. 1868 BENTLEY *Wealth & Politics* II. 81 Thirty-one banks failed in little more than three months.

14. a. *intr.* To be unsuccessful in an examination, to be 'plucked'. b. *trans.* (*colloq.*) Of an examiner: To report (a candidate) as having failed; to 'pluck'.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 11 He 'fails' them all, turns to mistress, 'Your children are perfect idiots'.

IV. †15. *trans. nonce-use.* To deceive, cheat (L. *fallĕre*).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 46 So lively and so like that living sence it fayld.

† **Fai·lable,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. FAIL *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to fail or give way; unreliable.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. ¶ iij b, Such signes are fayleable. 1576 *Tyde Tarryeth no Man* in J. P. Collier *Illustr. Eng. Pop. Lit.* xvi. 70 It is a thing but fayleable and vayne. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 129 This [plan] was yet never failable to me since I found it.

† **Fai·lance.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE. Cf. OF. *faillance.*] The quality or fact of failing; failure, neglect, falling off; an instance of the same. *In failance of*: for lack of.

1612 HAYWARD *Ann. Eliz.* (Camden) 9 The fayleance wherof would eyther change or abate theyr loves. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xx. (1634) 240 Such pawse..as may afforde you meanes to discerne any failance. 1657 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. 195 Disquisitions about our failances and aberrations. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvii. 125 They use the root of a kind of moss..or in the failance of that, the stalke of Angelica. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 60 What else..should make the Success equiponderate with the Failance?

Failed (fēld), *ppl. a.* Also 5 *Sc.* failȝeit, 6 *Sc.* faillit. [f. FAIL *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Decayed, worn out. Chiefly, of a person: Impaired in health or vigour; infirm.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* IV. 19 A persone..nyghe alle faylled and deed. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer* (1877) I. 324 Ane ald failȝeit preist. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 683 Malcome..The kirk of Durhame foundit of stone and lyme, That faillit wes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXV, After striking a few strokes, he..said to his companion, 'I'm auld and failed now, and canna keep at it'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Failed*..in impaired health.

2. Unsuccessful. Also, Bankrupt, insolvent.

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 344 The late failed designe. 1869 *Daily News* 4 Jan., Similar proceedings were stopped in another failed company. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vii. 17 If we ever..chance to catch hold of any failed bankers. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 6/2 Failed books..were sent off to the colonies.

Failer (fē·lər). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who fails, in senses of the vb.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 99 Fals is a faytur, a faylere or werkes. *c* 1690 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 181 Cabbidge..of which you are no failer. 1728 in *Memorabilia Domestica* (1889) 12 To be paid by the party failler to the party performer. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 159 'Tis easy! and..Wou'd give the honest failer halcyon days. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (ed. 3) 143 On his sole head, failer or succeeder, Lay the blame or lit the praise.

Failer, obs. f. of FAILURE.

Failȝe, obs. Sc. form of FAIL.

Failing (fē·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FAIL, in various senses; an instance of this, a failure. † *For, without* (*any*) *failing* = for, without fail (see FAIL *sb.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 27 Ther is not failing ne trauailyng in hym. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXV. (1495) 241 Rotyd moysture comyth vp of the stomak..and therof comyth..fayllynge of teeth. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 375 He thowght with hym to speke Wythout any faylynge. 1523 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 This..meltyng of the soule the prophet Dauid calleth a faylynge of the spiryte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 b, [Of bees] There are sundry kinges bredde for failing. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXVIII. 65 The Lord shall giue thee..failing of eyes, & sorrow of minde. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 127 The waight in the head and sterne by fayling of the water, began to open her plankes in the middest. 1671 J. COSIN *Corr.* 23 May, Your apprehension of my failing before the Great Chapter-day. 1727 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bankruptcy*, A failing, breaking or stopping of payment, diminishes the merchant's credit..When a merchant, etc., fails to appear at the exchange, etc., without apparent reason, it is called a failing of presence.

2. A defect, fault, shortcoming, weakness.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 b, All which unreadynesses, and failings. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 179 My selfe to supplie their wants and faylings. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 94 Not aggravating failings, but hoping all things. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 164 E'en his failings lean'd to Virtue's side. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 459 His bigotry, the failing of the age. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. II. iv. 257 Want of firmness has been repeatedly mentioned as his [Cicero's] principal failing.

Failing (fē·liŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **failand, faylande,** *Sc.* falȝeand. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That fails, in the senses of the vb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28844 (Cott.) Failand frute comis o þat tan. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 961 Fore þis joy falȝeand þu Ay-lestand joy has chosine nov. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* (E.E.T.S.) 9 Þingis transitory & faylynge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 404 O..much failing, hapless Eve. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 293 My never-failing old pilot..had a pistol. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 204 Axes..of soft iron, fair to the eye and failing to the stroke. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 648/2 Plowright was..in failing health.

† 2. *Astron.* Of a planet: Remote *from* some fixed point. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 If [a planet] passe the bondes of thise forseide spaces, a-boue or by-nethe..they sein þat the planete is failling fro the assendent.

Hence **Fai·lingly** *adv.*, **Fai·lingness.**

1631 *Celestina* IV. 49 That failingnesse of force and of strength. 1847 CRAIG, *Failingly*, by failing. 1880 M. CROMMELIN *Black Abbey* I. xii. 163 The poor Tom-boy..struggled, failingly, to join in Hector's ever-manlier pursuits.

Failing (fē·liŋ), *prep.* [The pr. pple. of FAIL *v.*, used either with intrans. sense in concord with the following sb. or pron. (*failing this* = 'if this fail'), or in trans. sense with the sb. etc. as object (*failing this* = 'if one fail this')] In default of.

1810 H. T. COLEBROOKE 2 *Treat. Hindu Law Inher.* 225 In default of these, the heritage goes to the son of the.. aunt. Or, failing him, it passes, etc. 1818 WORDSWORTH in *Wks.* 1876 I. 241 Many must have opportunities of knowing him; or failing that intimate knowledge, we require, etc. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Present* 92 Failing all else, what gossip about one another. 1859 DASENT *Pop. Tales Norse* Introd. p. xlv, By clinging..to some king or hero. or, failing that, to some squire's family.

Faille (fāy, fēl). Also 6 **faile** or **fayle.** [a. F. *faille* in same senses.]

† 1. A kind of head-dress. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fayle, an upparmost garment of a woman. 1694 EARL PERTH *Lett.* (Camden) 30 A faille..is a great scarf of tafita for the best, and of worsted for others.

2. A light kind of ribbed silk fabric.

Faille française has a larger rib than faille proper, being thus intermediate between this and 'ottoman'. Recently the term *wool faille* has been applied to a kind of 'terry'.

1869 *Le Follet*, Feb., *Faille* is very fashionable for long dress. 1878 9 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 396 The most important of these manufactures comprise..'Failles', black. 1887 *Yng. Ladies Jrnl.* XXX. 122 The bonnet is of cream faille. 1888 *Bow Bells Weekly* 13 Jan., The train is in full folds of yellow tulle over yellow faille. 1889 *Daily News* 24 July 5/5 The finest and softest corded silk, of the sort known technically as faille française.

Faille(n, failly, faillie, obs. ff. of FAIL.

Failure (fē·liŭr). Also 7 **failer, fayler, failour, faileur, failler, faiȝour, faylor.** [First in 17th c. in form *failer*, a. AF. *failer*, for F. *faillir* to FAIL; see quot. 1641, and cf. law terms like *cesser, trover.* Subsequently the ending was variously confused with the suffixes -OR, -OUR, -URE, but the original form did not become obsolete until the end of the century.] The fact of failing.

1. A failing to occur, be performed, or be produced; an omitting to perform something due or required; default.

[1641 *Termes de la Ley* 154 *Failer de Record* est quant un Action est port envers un, & le defendant plede [etc.] ..Donques il est dit pur failer de son Record.] 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 33 There would necessarily follow..a fayler of Justice in the highest Court of Justice. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 307 Consecrated here in London by the Reverend Fathers of this Church, through failer of a Bishop surviving in that. 1648 FAIRFAX *Remonstrance* 31 How easie it is to finde, or pretend a failer of full performance. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.*.. On the failer [*ed.* 1682 faileur] of his Line. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 65 Haveinge all Titular Arch Bps..comd by Procla n to depart this Kingdom, & on their Faylor to be proceeded against. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 237 On failure of the descendants of John Stiles himself, the issue of Geoffrey and Lucy Stiles, his parents, is called in. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 80 To preserve to.. Ferdinand VII, all his dominions, and, in his failure, to his legitimate successors. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 67 On the failure of issue..an adopted son succeeds. 1885 *Act* 48-9 *Vict.* c. 72 § 5 A failure of justice will take place if the leave [to appeal] is not granted.

† b. A lapse, a slight fault; a failing, infirmity. *Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* v. (1658) 73 Thorough failler of memory, or false copying. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 270 In regard of the ordinary failures of the Press..the Reader is desired to correct these faults before hee begin. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 262 An unwilling faylor and error in their proceedings. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 323 This [envy] is the basest and most ungenerous of all our natural failures. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. viii. 209 He owed his death to..a little inadvertency and failure of memory.

2. The fact of becoming exhausted or running short, giving way under trial, breaking down in health, declining in strength or activity, etc.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist.* iii. § 1. 152 There then must needs have been an universal failure and want of Springs and Rivers all the Summer-Season. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 259 We concluded the failure had been in the Forelock of the bolt. 1841 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. viii. 126 The mind gone..utter failure of intellect. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 28 Mar. 67/2 The house had become uninhabitable through the failure of the water-supply.

3. The fact of failing to effect one's purpose; want of success; an instance of this.

1643 NETHERSOLE *Proj. for Peace* (1648) 19 The failer of the timely discovery..happened..through your..default. 1667 LD. DIGBY *Elvira* v. 82, I..th'other day, could scarce o'ercome The sense of a slight failour. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 509 All the Exceptions and Failers will lye, upon the account of ℣. 1800 MALONE *Dryden* I. II. 505 By his failure in that work he might lose the reputation which he had gained. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. 219 The failure of his foreign hopes threw Edward on the resources of England. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 327 We see efforts ending in feebleness and failure.

b. *concr.* A thing or person that proves unsuccessful.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, This attack was a failure also. 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, If you elect me and I should turn out a failure. 1883 *Ch. Times* 9 Nov. 813/2 Lutheranism has been from the very first a conspicuous religious failure. 1889 *Academy* 1 June 369/1 The general result of efforts directed to this end is the production of.. educated failures.

4. The fact of failing in business; bankruptcy, insolvency.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 Divers Failures have.. happened among the Traders in this City. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 P 5 The Bankers of Geneva were utterly ruined by the Failure of Mr. Bernard. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 25 June 2/3 Two of these failures have occurred at Milan. 1861 PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 A few years later.. came the failure of the great Italian bankers.

† **Fai·lyie.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **failȝe**, (7 *printed* **failzie**). [a. OF. *faille*: see FAIL *sb.*] a. Failure, non-performance; also, an instance of this. b. Consequent liability to a penalty.

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 488 He sall content and pay for euerie failȝie [of ane act] ane hundreth markis. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5760 The fraudfull failȝeis Off Schireffis, Prouestis, and of Bailȝeis. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 40 Ane thousand merks, to be peyit to the Committie.. in case of failzie. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 225 It was a snare devised to draw gentlemen under failzies.

Fain (fēⁱn), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 fæȝen, fæȝn, 3 fæin, fein, vein, vayn, 3–6 fayn(e, (5 faynne), 4 (fyne), 4–5 feyn(e, 4–7 faine, 5 fyene, 5–6 fane, 6 faint, (fayen, feene), (7–9 feign), 3– fain. Also compar. 3 fenre. *β.* 3–4 faȝe(n, 3 vawe, 4–5 fawe(n, (5 faue). [OE. *fægen*, *fægn* = OS. *fagan*, *fagin*, ON. *feginn*; allied to OE. *gefȝon* (pa. t. *feah*), OHG. (*gi-*)*fehan* (pa. t. *fah*) to rejoice.]

A. *adj.*

1. Glad, rejoiced, well-pleased. Often in phrases, *full fain, glad and fain.* Const. *of*; also followed by *inf.* or *subord. cl.* Now chiefly *dial.* or *poet.*

a. .. *Beowulf* 1633 Ferdon forð þonon feȝelastum ferhþum fægne. *c* 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 5 Ic bio swiþe fægn gif ðu me lædest þider ic ðe hidde. *c* 1205 LAY. 4891 Þe duc þer fore fain wes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20452 (Cott.), I am ful fain yee ar me mid. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4552 Of þair dede þai sal be fayn. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 974 Bot þen was þis wrechede mon full fayne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 84 Now in hart fulle fane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 389 He..of thair cuming wes so glaid and fane. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* i. (1580) 7 He is very faine of the findyng of suche a fielde. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 114 Are glad and faine by flight to saue themselues. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 56 Then full faine wilt thou be to have Christ Jesus receive thy soule. 1664 *Floddan F.* vii. 65 And of his welfare all were fain. 1787 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 137 My heart has been sae fain to see them. 1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Night.* xxvi, I should be wondrous fain That shamefully they one and all were slain. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* I. 105 My master is quite fain of his company. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 176 And fain and full was my heart.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 218 So þat hii mette hem þer, boþe hii were wel vawe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3800 War-for y am wel fawe.

b. *Proverb.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 157 Fayre promys makyth folys fayne. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 69 There may you see.. the faire wordes that make fooles faine. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iv, Fine words to make foolish maidens fain.

2. Const. *to* with *inf.* Glad under the circumstances; glad or content to take a certain course in default of opportunity for anything better, or as the lesser of two evils.

a. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 28 Þei were fayn to ask pes. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 He was faine him self to save. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 26 They were faine to patche uppe the matter with a little piece of paper clapped over the foresaid wordes. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. i. 153, I must be faine to pawne..my Plate. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* ii. § 26. 170 Men were faine to eate horse-flesh. 1693 LOCKE *Education* § 89. 105 Castalio was fain to make Trenchers at Basle to keep himself from starving. 1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* XVI. (Chandos) 60 Pleas'd with the prospect he was feign To yawn, and go to sleep again. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 52 He was fain to take shelter in a canal. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vi. 115 Christabel was fain to make the best of her life at Mount Royal.

β. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 208 To fle sone he was wel fawe.

b. This passes gradually into the sense: Necessitated, obliged.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 785 Pinkye.. so loste his voyce, that he was fayne to leave off. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 75 Lodowyke..was feene with teares to acknowledge his cowardize. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 103 In this condition, he is fain to bear his burdeusom Cross towards the place of his Execution. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 7 Many plants are mentioned in Scripture under such names as they are fain to be rendred by analogy. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 315 A Cannon of so vast a bigness, that it was fain to be drawn by seventy yoke of Oxen. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 23, I have been fain to trust the oversight.. of my work to others. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 360 Ascham, indeed, was fain to apologise for having written in English. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 93 He was fain to acknowledge that she was right.

3. Disposed, inclined or willing, eager. Const. † *of*, † *for*, *to* with *inf.* *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1205 LAY. 6994 For elchen vuele he wes fein. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 237 So it farus bi folk þat fain is to teche. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur passis Nurriture* 34 To fang his friendship they war fane. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 32 The.. sleet and snaw are nought at aw, If yen were fain to gang! 1851 GALLENGA *Mariotti's Italy* 75 The gentle and respectful behaviour of the soldiery in what they were fain to look upon as a land of conquest. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 83 Vain for a man to think that he Can hide what a woman is fain to know!

† b. Apt, wont. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 37 Whose steadie hand was faine his steed to guyde. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1. 7 To a busie man temptation is fain to climbe up together with his businesses.

† 4. Well-disposed, favourable. Const. *of* or *dat.* Also in phr. *fair and fain. Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 12719 Lauer king Aldroein Ofte þe wurðe godd fæin [*c* 1275 fain]. *c* 1305 11,000 *Virgins* 134 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 69 Ourse of britaigne þo hi fonde such a creatoure, so fair & so fayne. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 679 Fader, and Sone, and Holy Gost, Of owre sowles be fayne. [*a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 77, I.. saw Love coming towards me, fair and fain.]

B. *adv.* Gladly, willingly, with pleasure. Frequent in *I, he,* etc. *would* († *had*) *fain*; otherwise *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fein pinian and sitten on forste and on snawe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 Vor uein wolde þe hexte cwemen ou. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 272/53, I chulle þe telle fayn. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 121 And if þou wolde neuere so fayne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 4°o/3 The soppes of which he fayne ete. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iv. 64 To bring agane Eneas full fane thai wald. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CXXV. 151 The kyng.. demaunded of them whyther they wolde faynest go. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 10 A mirrhour.. Wherein her face she often vewed fayne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 72, I would faine dye a dry death. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 86, I would fain know wherein consists that sharpness. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* X. iv, He full fain would sleep. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 32 My spirit seeks thee fain. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 85 Those who would fain divide the community into two great castes. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 173 She..kisseth her sweet and fain. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. vii, She had fainer not.

β. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 1058 Ageyn the soudan he gan hyghe, And wolde hym sle ful fawe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 308 Þanne wolde þay wel faȝe, ȝif þei miȝt helpe to þat sir Olyuer hadde be slaȝe.

† **Fain,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] Gladness, joy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3852 (Laud MS.) Laban then he did to calle for fayne of hym his frendis alle. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 2086 Alsone als he saw him stand For fayn he liked fote and hand. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 844 Syr Garcy went crowlande for fayne.

† **Fain,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 fæȝenian, fæȝnian, fahnian, 2 faȝenien, 3 faȝnien, fainen, (fawe), 3–6 fayne, (4 feyn), 3–7 faine. See also FAWN *v.* [OE. *fægnian*, *fægenian* (f. *fægen*, FAIN) = ON. *fagna*, OS. *faganôn*, *faginôn*, OHG. *faginôn*, *fegginôn*, Goth. *faginôn*.]

1. *intr.* To be delighted or glad, rejoice. Const. *of* (earlier *genitive*), *on*, *in*; with *to* and *inf.* also, to desire, wish.

c 888 ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 Ne sceal he..to unȝemetlice faȝnian ðæs folces worda. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 66 Fæȝnodon ealle. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 11 Þa hi þis gehyrdon hi fahnodon [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* fageneden]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Fele shule faȝenien on his burde. *c* 1205 LAY. 21843 Þa fainede swiðe folc an hirede Of Arðures cume. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 ȝif þu wult hit iðauien iwis he wule ðurchut fawe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 12 And fayne sal alle þat hope in þe. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXI. 14 Ffaynes in lord & glades rightwis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 246 Clerkis shulde.. feyn to be discharged of erþeli goodis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1745 Feyne all with fairnes & fayne at þou may. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 417 And thogh some tyme he gude the werld make man to fayne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 36 [She] faynes to weave false tales.

b. To pretend kindness. Cf. FAWN *v.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Hwonne ou ne wonteð nowiht, þeonne ueineð he mid ou.

2. *trans.* To make glad. Hence to welcome (a person); also, to congratulate (const. *of*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1441 Eliezer.. broȝt him a wif.. He faȝnede hire wiþ milde mod. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii[i]. 4 God þat faines mi youthede al. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 243 Þei..faynede me wiþ wordes, Bote þei hateden me. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2 Fayn wold þai here Sum farand þing efter fode to fayn þere her[t]. 1480 *Robt. Dewyll* 10 Of hys companye no man us fayne.

3. To rejoice in, enjoy; also, to take to gladly, show preference for. *rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E viij, I wyl not that ye..suppose that ..synnars faynen [L. *lucrari*] theyr synnes wythout to haue ..punycyon..in thys world or in the other. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ci. (1612) 399 The sprewsest Citie-Lads for her would faine the Countrie-aire.

Hence † **Fai·ning** *ppl. a.*, gladsome, affectionate; also, longing, wistful.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12732 Clunestra..Resayuit hym..With a faynond fare. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn., Lon. Love* 216 His heavens queene..in his fayning eye Whose sole aspect he counts felicitye.

Fain(e, obs. ff. of FEIGN.

Faineance (fēⁱ·nēˌăns). *rare*⁻¹. [f. FAINEANT: see -ANCE; F. *fainéance* occurs in Montaigne.] = next.

1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxvii. 342 The mask of sneering faineance was gone.

Faineancy (fēⁱ·nēˌănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The quality or condition of being a faineant.

1854 THOREAU in Salt *Life* (1890) 156 They may be single, or have families in their faineancy. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 316 The reduction of the House of Lords to faineancy.

‖ **Fainéant** (fēⁱnēˌăn). *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **fainiant, faitneant, faytneant.** [F. *fainéant* (16thc. also *fait-néant*) 'do-nothing', f. *fait*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *faire* to do + *néant* nothing; really an etymologizing perversion of OF. *faignant* sluggard (still current as a vulgarism), pr. pple. of *faindre* to skulk: see FAINT.]

A. *sb.* One who does nothing; an idler. Often with allusion to the *rois fainéants*, 'sluggard kings', a designation of the later Merovingians.

1619 SIR D. CARLETON in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 93 The two last Emperors..were both faineants. 1621 [see FACTOTUM 1]. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 13 There are yet to spare..Casherers and Fait-neants, 220,000. 1855 H. G. LIDDELL *Hist. Rome* v. xlvi, The faincants who had disappointed them could hardly appear in public.

B. *adj.* That does nothing; indolent, idle.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. i. 14 The faincant Merovingians. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 163 The faineant aristocrat and apathetic dullard.

‖ **Faineantise** (fēⁱ·eˌănt*ī*z). Also 7 **faitneantise.** [Fr. *fainéantise*, f. *fainéant*: see prec.] 'Do-nothing-ness'; indisposition to do anything; indifference, inactivity.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Let.* in *Leisure Hour* Dec. (1874) 805 Nor would any fatigue..have degusted me so much as our ten years fai(n)tneantise has done. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 99 If the King had, by any Faineantise or Remissness, let their Line run into Opportunities. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* ix, He had..sent all King Henry's saints about their business, or rather about their no-business, their fainéantise.

Fainer, obs. f. FEIGNER.

† **Fai·nhead.** *Obs.* In 4–5 **faynhed.** [f. FAIN *a.* + -HEAD.] Gladness, joy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3851 (Götting.) Laban for faynhed he did to call..his freindes all. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2446 Hit shall ..fille you with faynhed.

† **Fai·nlessly,** *adv.* [? f. *fain*, FEIGN *v.* + -LESS + -LY 2. Cf. FAINTLESS.] Without attempted evasion.

1632 GAULE *Magastrom.* 261 Women..have fainelesly and willingly left their bodies and imbraced their deaths.

Fainly (fēⁱ·nli), *adv. rare.* [f. FAIN *a.* + -LY.] Gladly, eagerly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 28 Lord Eolus richt fanelie did thame gyde. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 221 Grace.. Easily, Willingly, fainely beteemes another, any other, all others share with it in the common Saluation. ? *a* 1800 *Jolly Goshawk* ix. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* IV. 360 She's gone unto her west window And fainly aye it drew. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 268 Xerxes, stript of all his glory.. Fainly comes.. to the bridge that links the lands.

Fainness (fēⁱ·nˌnĕs). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. FAIN *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fain; eagerness, gladness.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3851 (Cott.) Laban for fainnes did him call..his frendes all. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 7 Þou has gifen faynes in my hert. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 80 Tha..left all waist for fanenes for to flie. 1571 G. BUCHANAN *Admon. Trew Lordis* Wks. (1892) 30 Castell ye..hamiltonis to fon for faynnes. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* v. viii. 228 The ..bailie rubbed his hands with fidgety fainness. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ix, Foulon (in his fainness)..also claps.

Faint (fēⁱnt), *sb.* [f. FAINT *a.* and *v.*]

† 1. Faintness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13477 Gött.) If þai turn ham þair wai, For þe faint sone faile sal þai. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 4195 Beues for ffeynt bere hym lowe. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8814 For pure feint right now she sauk. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXX. 430 Huon..was sore wery for faynt, for the blude that he had loste. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 149 My hope..stumbleth straight, for feeble faint. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xli. 165 Wearied with travaile, and faint of his woundes.

2. A swoon.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xvi, The Saint, Who propped the Virgin in her faint. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 280 In a dead faint. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 45 The night..found me still where he had laid me during my faint.

3. *Comb.* as † *faint-fit* = fainting-fit.

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 190 Without a scream, a faint-fit or a kick.

Faint (fēⁱnt), *a.* Forms: 4 (and 9 in sense 1 b) **feint,** 4–6 **fainte, faynt(e, feynt(e,** 6 *Sc.* **fant(e,** 4– **faint.** [a. OF. *faint, feint* feigned, sluggish, cowardly. pa. pple. of *faindre, feindre* (mod.F. *feindre*) to FEIGN, in early use also *refl.* to avoid one's duty by false pretences, to shirk, skulk.]

† 1. Feigned, pretended, simulated. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19535 (Cott.) þar-for tok he [Symon Magus] baptim faint. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xl. 6 Vayn thynge & faynt spak his hert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12591 Þo lyghers..forget a faint tale vnder fals colour. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 229 A faynte frend myght he þer fynde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 144 He that loueth the with feynt loue. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 93 And finished the sayde peace with an assured othe..but it semed a faynt peace, for [etc.].

b. Law. *Faint action, pleading*, etc.: = 'feigned action', etc.: see FEIGNED.

1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII* c. 24 The saide Manour .. to be recovered by fainte pleader, reddicion or other fraude or covyne. 1552 HULOET, Fayntе accion, *actio exermata*. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Faynt pleader*. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 154 Faint pleading is a covenous, false, and collusory manner of pleading to the deceit of a third party. 1672 in COWEL *Interpr., Faynt* alias *Feynt Action*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 517 A feint title.

II. Sluggish, timid, feeble.

†2. Avoiding exertion, shirking, lazy, sluggish.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2519 'Rowes on faste! who that is feynt, In evel water may he be dreynt!' 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 5 He..had his thoughtes feint Towardes loves and full of slouthe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Feynt, *segnis*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 33 The beis..fra thair hife..Expellis .. the faynt drone be. 1680 TEMPLE *Orig. & Nat. Gov.* Misc. 53 The spirits..are rendered faint and sluggish.

3. Wanting in courage, spiritless, cowardly. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *faint heart* (now associated with sense 4 b).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18081 (Cott.) A faint fighter me thinc er þou. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 7597 Haveth now non heorte feynte! *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1575 Ase he was mad & feint To Iesu Crist he made is pleint. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* cxvi (Percy Soc.) 44 Myn herte is fal-[e], feynt, and drye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 184 Thoughe ye shold abyde behynde as weke men and feynte. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177 Thou arte of a faynte corage. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 219 The faint spies that went to the land of Canaan. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. (1635) 103 To send thee civill wars Having so faint a chiefe. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i, His Party..soon grew faint. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 689 Faint heart never yet raised a trophy.

absol. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. x, The fierce that vanquish, and the faint that yield. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 120 He made the faint of spirit take their place.

b. *Proverb.* 1569 W. ELDERTON *Ballad, Brittains Ida* v. i, Faint heart ne'er won fair lady. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. iii, All hell's plagues light on the proverb That says 'Faint heart'—! But it is stale.

4. Wanting in strength or vigour. †a. Of persons or animals, their faculties or condition; also (rarely) of material agents: Weak, feeble; sickly, out of condition. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 785 Febul wax he & faynt. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 88 With many ffair ffowle, þous þey ffeynte were. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 288 In bigger bowes fele, and fainter fewe Brannches doo traile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. viii. 74 Thi vile unveildy age, Ourset with hasart hair and faynt dotage. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxliii[i]. 7 My sprete waxeth faynte. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 143 Barley strawe..is fownde..not altogeather soe faint as haver strawe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 204 If the Sire be faint, or out of Case. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 36 Where the scantiest or faintest Land-winds are found. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* IV. iv. 142 A very slow faint fire.

b. Of actions, wishes, purposes: Half-hearted, languid, feeble.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 24 Turning feare to faint deuotion. 1630 in Picton *L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I. 158 Many disorders growen..through..faint execucon of those lawes. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw. IV*, 183 The King..dismist the Embassadors with some faint comfort. 1728 VENEER *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 4 A faint..progress in..religion. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 581 A faint show of opposition from one or two peers. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 37 And found there had been some faint attempt at sweeping.

5. Producing a feeble impression on the senses or the mind; dim, indistinct, hardly perceptible: a. of light, sound, odour.

1650 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* 270 The sound grew fainter and fainter. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 84 By..Turpentine, &c. all those reflections are made more faint. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Vision, Faint Vision* is when a few Rays make up one Pencil, and tho' this may be distinct, yet it is obscure and dark. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 59 Diligent to catch the first faint gleam Of smiling day. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 1015 The summer wind faint odours brought From mountain flowers. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 96 Echo shrinks, as if afraid Of the faint murmur she has made. 1863 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. (1879) 10 A star of the sixth magnitude is..the faintest visible to the naked eye.

b. of a colour.

1552 HULOET, Fayntе and vnperfite coloure, *dilutus color*. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 All manner of Blues, from the faintest to the deepest. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5468/4 Stolen ..a Faint Bay Horse. 1730 THOMSON *Summer* 1317 (1746) From her naked limbs of glowing white, In folds loose-floating fell the fainter lawn. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 724 The faintest part of the picture. 1872 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 111 She saw a little creature..With..faint blue eyes.

c. Of markings, etc. Applied *spec.* to the lines of a pale blue or neutral tint ruled on paper as a guide for handwriting. Hence quasi-*adv.* in *ruled faint*.

d. of objects of mental perception, *e. g.* resemblance, probability, etc. Also of conceptions or representations: 'Pale' or feeble compared with the reality.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 166 Some faint hopes of relief. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. xvii. 333 The faint remembrance of the word of God. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 213 We form a faint idea of [it]. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* x. 338 Such is a faint picture of the state of things. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 June 5/3 There is not the faintest chance that [etc.].

absol. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 417 Some first fact I' the faint of time.

6. Feeble through inanition, fear, or exhaustion; inclined to 'faint' or swoon. Const. † *of, with*.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 509 Þey broȝt hym to pylate, he stode ful feynt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 332 He ys bope paal & feynt. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, Which of laboure were ful mate and feynt. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 249 Guychardе..was feynte and felle doun to the erthe. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 30 When a Man..rises first from his sick Bed..he quickly grows faint. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* II. (ed. 2 291 He was exceedingly .. faint with the bruises he had received. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880 II 272, I was taken so faint afterwards.

transf. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 230 b, Knowyng his treasorie ..to bee so voyde and faint.

III. 7. Producing faintness; sickly; † having a sickly smell. Of the atmosphere: Oppressive.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxvii. [clxxiii] 530 The wether was so faynt. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. i, The white Cony skin Though it be faint tis faire to the eye. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 46 Warm faint Air turns in a Night to a sharp Frost. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 182 The Weather was very wet, hot and faint. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., I wish La Villa Ricca de Vera Cruz had not quite so faint a smell. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 345 The atmosphere was a little faint and sickish.

IV. *Comb.* 8. a. with adjs. of colour, as *faint-blue, -green*, etc. b. parasynthetic, as *faint-breathed, -hued, -lipped, -voiced*, etc.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. Babylon 301 The faint-breath'd children Cry often Bek. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 9 Persons..but pale in goodness, and faint hued in integrity. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 79 Faint-lipped shells. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in S.* 5 A faint-blue ridge upon the right. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 138 Purple and faint-green relics of the day. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 284 Difficulties become faint-voiced.

9. quasi-*adv.* with ppl. adjs., as *faint-gleaming, -glimmering, -heard, -lit, -warbled*, etc.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 48 The meek-ey'd morn appears .. faint-gleaming in the dappled east. 1728-46 — *Spring* 585 The long-forgotten Strain, At first faint-warbled. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 12 The Stars .. faintglimm'ring with remains of day. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 260 Faint-heard refrains. 1867 R. LYTTON *Chron. & Char.*, The faint-lit cold-wall'd corridors.

Faint (fēⁱnt), *v.* Forms: 4-5 feinte, 4-6 faynt(e, (6 fayncte), feynt(e, 5- faint. [f. FAINT *a.*; cf. the rare OF. *feintir* = sense 1]

1. *intr.* To lose heart or courage, be afraid, become depressed, give way, flag. Now only *arch.* after Biblical uses.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3638 For here fon gun feynte & felde were maneye. *a* 1400 *Adam Davy's Dreams* 118 A voice me bede I ne shulde nouȝth feinte. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iv. 1 As mercy is come on us we fayncte not. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 53 b, The straunger so faced the Englishman, that he fayncted in hys sute. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 41 The soldiers blamed each other for fainting. 1701 STEELE *Chr. Hero* III. 62 His great heart, instead of fainting and subsiding, rose and bigger'd. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 187 He was despised by many; yet he fainted not. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 24th Sund. after Trin., Why should we faint and fear to live alone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 478 Answer and faint not.

2. To become faint, grow weak or feeble, decline. Const. *in, of. Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13918 All feblit þe freike, fainted of strenght. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 460 All her ymage paynte In the remembraunce till thow begynne to fayntе. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. xviii, The understandynge begynnyth to faynt. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. i. 31 in Hazl. *Dodsley* (1874) II. 190 Sometimes Esau's self will faint for drink and meat. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 45 If they perceiue, that you faint in courage. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* IX. 473 The Fires were fainting there. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. i. 56 Loading the morning winds until they faint With living fragrance. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Odalisque*, The day, through shadowy arches fainting.

†b. To fall short. *Obs. rare.*

1623 BINGHAM *Lefsius' Comparison* 3 It fainteth or straieth from the marke, if you aime further off.

3. To fall into a swoon. Also with *away*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3550 He..fainted for febull, and felle to þe ground In a swyme. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 95 Caste some watir vppon me, I fayntе! 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 149 And now he fainted, And cride in fainting vpon Rosalinde. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* IV. i, Oh, I shall faint! 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 107 Where Christ fainted thrice, under the weight of his Cross. 1742 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 18 Jan., As soon as she rose from prayer, she fainted away. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. lii. (1862) IV. 421 He fainted away and fell back. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 16 She could have fainted.

b. To droop, sink *into. lit.* and *fig. rare.*

1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 34 There Affectation .. Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 139 A flower That faints into itself at evening hour.

4. To lose colour or brightness; to fade, die away. Const. *into.* Now *rare.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, Coloures that may neuer fayntе. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 66 The Wines doe .. beginne to faile or faint. 1675 A. BROWNE *Ars Pictoria* 90 The next [grounds]..as they loose in their distance must..faint..in their colours. 1708 H. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 67 Unskill'd to tell Or where one colour rises or one faints. 1711 POPE *Let. H. Cromwell* 12 Nov., Those .. figures in the gilded clouds which while we gaze long upon..the whole faints before the eye, and decays into confusion. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* XV. 124 The draperies hang fainting and turning grey and brown. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Tragedy* III. xxxii. 193 The sky had fainted into a sickly hectic.

b. *nonce-use.* To grow dull or insensible *to.*

1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 93 We fainted to that pleasure and delight we once loved.

5. *trans.* To make faint or weak, depress, enfeeble, weaken. *Rare* in mod. use. Also impers. *It faints me.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 828 O luxurie .. thou feyntest mannes mynde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11162 Þurgh failyng of fode..fainttes þe pepull. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1090 Ffele I have seyn thair dammes feynt or quelle. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIX. xiii, Doth he not knowe how your hert is faynted? 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* IV. (1887) 22 Neither faint it [the body] with heat, nor freese it with cold. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 103 It faints me To thinke what follows. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* XXXV. 3 Deferred hope faints the heart. *a* 1657 LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1662) 195 It .. faints my industry. 1755 GUTHRIE *Christians Gt. Interest* (1667) 113 This seriousness breaketh the man's heart, and fainteth the stoutness of it. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* III. 175 Too much joy almost fainted the heart of the Mistress. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 216 Son, whom needs it faints me to launch full-tided on hazards.

†b. To make less, diminish. *Obs. rare.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 212 With incensing touch To faint his force.

Faint-draw (fēⁱntˌdrǭ), *v.* [f. FAINT *a.* + DRAW *v.*] *trans.* To draw or delineate lightly.

1728 SAVAGE *Bastard* 33 You had faint-drawn me with a form alone.

Fainted (fēⁱntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FAINT *v.* + -ED 1.] †a. Rendered cowardly or timid. †b. Become weak or exhausted. c. Fallen into a swoon (*rare*).

c 1500 *Melusine* 140 By one only Cowarde & feynted herte is sometyme lefte & loste al a hoole werke. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 A! false fayntеd hert. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 124 Why doth none of his gallant nobles revive the fayntеd courage of their Lorde with a new cuppe? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 296 So reviving to the fainted Common-wealth. 1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 32 There she lies, not fainted..but like a somnambule.

†**Fai·nten,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FAINT *a.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make faint, depress, dispirit.

1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* II. i, Thou wilt not be ..absent..so long as to fainten the heart.

Fainter (fēⁱntəɹ). [f. FAINT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who faints or gives way.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii, The soldiers chosen for this service should be..no fainters in spirit.

†**Fai·ntful,** *a. Obs.* [f. FAINT *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Ready to faint; causing or indicating faintness.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 18 Faintfull and like to die. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 98 Let them stream along my faintfull looks. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 195, I feel the faintful dews of death.

Faint-heart (fēⁱnthārt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. FAINT *a.* + HEART.] A. *sb.*

†1. The fact or condition of having a faint heart; want of spirit. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 760 They [men] .. through faint-heart, and lack of courage, do change their first mind.

2. One who has a faint heart; a coward.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov., 'You are all fainthearts, not Frenchmen.'

B. *adj.* Faint-hearted, timid, spiritless, cowardly.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, That coward faint-heart runaway. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 17 Cowards .. And faint-heart fooles. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 501 O faint-heart thief of love.

Faint-hearted (fēⁱnthā·rtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Having a faint heart; wanting energy, courage, or will to carry a thing through; timid, cowardly. Also *absol.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Feynt hertyd, *vecors*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiii. 7 All the people were fayntharted after him. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* V. xi. 421 A few white-liverd, faint-hearted souldiers. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 17, I find you are faint-hearted, and unfit for our trade. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 54 Young fellows like you, are sometimes faint-hearted. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 145 A fainthearted..faction soon began to show itself among those of higher degree.

absol. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 746 The punishment threatened..to the fearful and faint-hearted. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 305 The disadvantages of any epoch exist only to the faint-hearted.

Hence **Fai·nt-hea·rtedly** *adv.*, in a fainthearted manner. **Fai·nt-hea·rtedness,** the quality or state of being fainthearted; timidity, cowardice.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Laschement*..faint hartedly. *Ibid., Couardise*..fainthartednesse. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 76 To finde such fainthartednes in myselfe at the first conceit of death. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasmus Colloq.* 110 But how many Christians dye very faint-heartedly? 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 60 A Faint-heartedness..always accompanies Putrefaction and Insensibility. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II. xi. 26 Baffled..by the faintheartedness of his nominal friends. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Lights & Ins.* xi. 120 'It is such a responsibility to take'..I said, faint-heartedly.

Fainting (fēⁱntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FAINT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FAINT.

1. A growing feeble or faint-hearted; depression, discouragement.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13936 With fainttyng & feblenes he fell to þe ground. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Errr.* I. i. 46 Almost at fainting vnder The pleasing punishment that women beare. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Love Unknown* 2 In my faintings I presume your love Will more complie, then help.

2. Swooning.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v. 18 This root..[e.ecampane] thus confected is singular good for faintings. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1879) 176 Fetch something, and give it Mercy.. to stay her fainting. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* I. i. 40 Hence Faintings and Stupors. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIX. 344, I meant to stop your fainting.

b. *attrib.* in *fainting fit*, a swoon.

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 97 Fainting Fits, or a Syncope..will ensue. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Catharine.. was..recovered from her fainting fit. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 128 Often he fell into long fainting fits, which his attendants mistook for death.

Fainting (fē'·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That faints, in senses of the verb.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. 361 The feble mone doth giue sometime a fayntinge light. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 76 The Senate, whom I perceived in manner fainting and wearie. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 40 That I may kindly giue one fainting kisse. 1708 EDM. SMITH *To Mem. of J. Philips* in Anderson *B. P.* VI. 618 The fainting Dutch remotely fire. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 201 Yes, O Yes! she replied in an almost fainting tone. 1771 HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 162 We had such trembling and almost fainting doings. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* 10 July, Translating into my fainting and inefficient periods, the divine eloquence of Plato's Symposium. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 239 His eloquence roused the fainting courage of his brethren.

Faintingly (fē'·ntiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a fainting manner; †feebly, † faint-heartedly; like one who is fainting.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 41 This letter is not onely lamentably indited, but also faintingly invented. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 108 And albeit he was..likeliest of all other to attaine the victory, yet.. he faintingly withdrew. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ix. § 1 (1643) 470 His many knocks cause him faintingly to fall. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. vii. 135 Mademoiselle began to..incline her head faintingly towards his shoulder. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Dream in Gondola* 96 A deft canoe .. Faintingly rocked within a lonesome cove.

† **Fai·ntingness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = FAINTNESS.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 126 Save only a faintingness when I came on shore.

† **Fai·ntise.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 feint-, feynt-, -ise, -yce, -yse, (4 fentesye, 5 feyntyse), 4–5 faint-, fant-, faynt-, -es(e, -is(e, -ys(e, (4 *Sc.* fayntice, 5 fentyse). [a. OF. *faintise, feintise* (mod.F. *feintise*) = Pr. *fcintesa*, f. *faint, feint* feigned, sluggish, cowardly: see FAINT *a.*]

1. Deceit, dissimulation, hypocrisy, pretence.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Hit wes al fayntise and ypocrisie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 594 Ere he fayne any faintes. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 217 The kyng..dysposed hym to receyue baptym ..without fayntyse.

2. Feebleness, weakness (of body or mind); want of energy, cowardice. Cf. FAINTNESS. *Without faintise*: without flagging or flinching.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 39 Muche þing, þat ys eldore loren þorw feyntyse .. he wann seþþe a 3eyn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 176 Philip withouten fayntise did alle his trauaile. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 246 For feyntyce fel þat fayre fode, Nakyd he bar þat hard rode To-ward caluery. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXI. viii, Thei faught without feyntise.

Faintish (fē'·ntiʃ, *a.* [f. FAINT *a.* + -ISH.]

1. † a. Rather weak or feeble. *Obs.* b. Affected with a feeling somewhat like that of fainting. Also of the feeling itself.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 501 Neither does all that sweat make us faintish. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 82 Those Cattel that feed on Grass are weak and faintish in comparison of those..fed with Hay and Corn. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 224 He continued faintish for some days. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 267, I wax faintish at the big squat man. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. ii. (1853) 288 Charles had a faintish feeling come over him. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 128 A qualm of faintish sickness.

2. Rather indistinct, hardly perceptible.

1712 *Nereides* 35 The Water-Lillies are a faintish sweet. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* v. i, Upon her Cheek a faintish Flush was spread. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. i. 4 Then in a faintish, but angry voice, 'begone from my door'. 1767 EHRET in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 114 The young leaves..are of a faintish green. 1866 CARLYLE *E. Irving* in *Remin.* (1881) 268 To the Louvre..got rather faintish good of the pictures there.

Faintishness (fē'·ntiʃnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being or feeling faintish; a slight tendency to faint.

1733 ARBUTHNOT *On Air* III. § vii. 48 The sensation of faintishness and debility. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 11) 221 When..faintishness..render[s] cordials necessary, we would recommend good wine. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 575, I felt myself assailed by a kind of faintishness. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) 206 While faintishness encreased so that I could hardly speak.

Fai·ntive, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. FAINT *v.* + -IVE.] Ready to faint; languid.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Disconsolate Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 96 She poured out her mane, Sae faintive, sae plaintive.

Fai·ntless, *a.* [f. FAINT *sb.* + -LESS.] Exempt from fainting; unflagging.

1593–4 SYLVESTER *Profit of Imprisonment* 323 By faintless exercise faire Vertue to maintaine. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 96 Cramp be thou faintless.

† **Fai·ntling,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LING.] A. *sb.* One who is faint or faint-hearted. B. *adj.* Faint-hearted.

1614 C. B. *Ghost of Rich. III*, Such fayntlings never yet were prest with coyne. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1752) 82 Thou art such a faintling, silly creature.

† **Fai·ntly,** *a. Obs.* [f. FAINT *a.* + -LY¹.] = FAINT in various senses.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 267 It being but a faintly food. 1771 J. FOOT *Penseroso* II. 69 Hence the spring Emits a faintly blush.

Faintly (fē'·ntli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².]

† **1.** Feignedly, by way of feint or pretence, deceitfully. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 152 Gode acord to make, forso,e fulle fayntlie. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 16 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Fainteli for to speke..is falsid and blame. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxi. 287 Some men of armes passed after fayntly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 241 Countryes .. by hym stollen and faintly conquered. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 365 Gabinius..was forced to..fight for Pompey at first faintly [L. *simulate*] and unwillingly, but at last heartily.

† **2.** In a spiritless manner, like a coward; timidly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10596 Hii fou3te feinteliche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 491 What he bygynneþ frescheliche, he forsakeȝ hit feyntliche as a womman. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1419, I fro this grete Iournee Fayntly fledde a way. 1580 BARET *Alv.* W 341 Womanishlie, faintlie, fearefullie, *muliebriter*. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 285 He faintly now declines the fatal strife.

3. In a weak, feeble, or languid manner; feebly.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit* 572 Cryst goþ krokedly þys heuy cros vndyr, And feyntly hyt bereþ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 180 þus moun we se how feyntli we serve to Crist. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1617 Wel feyntlie she felt hir stere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 155 b, Perfeccyon, whiche they slowly & weykly or fayntly desyre. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 Faintly kissing him, she breathed out her life. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 76 The tide pressing against the stream, tho faintly. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 504 Their valiant promise was faintly supported in the hour of battle. 1861 *Athenæum* 29 June 854 Cavour faintly smiled.

† b. With hesitation, not actively or energetically, coldly, half-heartedly. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Feyntly, *segniter*. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 13 Though I wyll but fayntly..my wylle is to wylle perfyghtly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 177 They set forward the king, and..brought him to London..where he was fayntly receyved, and febly welcomed. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. (1635) 356 Brothers faintly would 'gainst brothers fight. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 468 ₱ 3 To praise faintly the good Qualities of those below them. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 180 Having but Mayow..faintly on my side.

4. In a faint or almost imperceptible degree; very slightly; in faint tones; without vividness or distinctness.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 24 An arrow..fayntly fluttering. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 227, I faintly broke with thee of Arthurs death. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 706 Some..faintly Blue. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. The cowslip posies, faintly sweet. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 149 The wide and stony beds, whose centre was faintly marked by the course of a shallow stream. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 420 This salt detonates faintly. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXXVII. 436 Faintly visible to the naked eye. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 459/1 The notice of objection is not signed by any elector, but is stamped faintly with a stamp signifying that 'Richard Mason' is the objector.

† b. Hardly, scarcely. *Obs.*

1529 *Supplic. to King* 50 Doo not these thinges fayntely agree with the sayenge of..Paule the Apostle. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. ii, We have but faintly yet begun our journey. 1636 — *Bashful Lover* III. iii, My enemy—I can faintly call him so.

Faintness (fē'·ntnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being faint.

1. The state or condition of being without strength or exhausted; exhaustion, feebleness.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 901 For feyntnes sche myght not speke a worde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVI. 201 He bled so sore that for fayntnes he fyll from his horse. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 60 b, This miserable famyne..encreasyng so..that the stout souldiour for faintnes could skase welde his weapon. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 72 There followeth a. faintnesse of their ioynts. 1672 SANDERSON in Walton *Life* M ij a, A great bodily weakness and faintness of spirits. *a* 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 63 'Tis this faintness of their Desire which is the Cause of it's being successless. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 14 The faintness or potency of the feeling.

† b. *transf.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 For fayntnes of the springes..the accustomed course of the waters..diminished. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 226 To them he explaned..the fayntnesse & lenenesse of hys treasure.

† c. Of flesh: Want of firmness or solidity.

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 56 Of this fertilitie proceeds the faintnesse of the flesh there.

2. The state of being faint in spirit; dejection, timorousness; inertness, slackness, sluggishness. *Obs.* exc. in *faintness of heart*, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. XXVII. (1495) 430 For his feyntnes and cowardnes the kite is ouercome of a birde that is lesse than he. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 280 In feyntnes I falter, for þis fray fell. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 107 The palenesse of this Flower, Bewray'd the faintnesse of my Masters heart. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd., They ..have neglected through faintnesse the onely remedy of their sufferings. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 301 Faintness of heart and infirmity of purpose must naturally..be found in so vast a mass.

3. The feeling of being faint or ready to swoon.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, He fell downe for feyntness and weyknes. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* XX, The faintness is already gone off. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXIV, The faintness which seemed to overpower him. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 29 Sudden faintnesses at the last moment.

4. The quality or fact of being faint or of feebly affecting the senses; dimness or feebleness (of light, colour, outline, etc.).

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. iv. 50 It [the emerald].. will, when worn by the neglected wife, Shew when her absent Lord disloyal proves, By faintness. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 8 Littleness or Faintness..seem to have no necessary connexion with greater Length of Distance. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 40 The faintness of the sound of this letter. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix. 169 The faintness of the gathering twilight.

Faints (fē'·nts), *sb. pl.* Also 9 feints. [pl. of FAINT *a.* (quasi-*sb.*).] The impure spirit which comes over first and last in the process of distillation. Also *attrib.*

1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 295 Is it not a great Fault among Distillers, to allow any of the Faints to run among their pure Goods? 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 580 The latter part of this running being weak, is called feints. 1883 J. GARDNER *Brewer, Distiller etc.* v. 146 The remaining weak spirit that distils over, called faints, is caught separately.

attrib. 1880 *Act* 43–4 *Vict.* c. 24 Sched. 1, A low wines and feints charger must be connected with the still. *Ibid.* 24 § 3 Spirits conveyed into a feints receiver.

Fainty (fē'·nti), *a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* and *dial.* [f. FAINT *a.* + -Y.]

1. Faint, sickly, languid. In later use chiefly: Inclined to swoon.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. II. 257 Faith waxed feeble and fainty. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* lxix. (1636) 78 If a man use much Saffron, it will make him very fainty. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvi. (1655) 109, I presently found my stomach fainty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 431 The fainty Root can take no steady hold. 1700 — *Fables, Flower & Leaf* 381 The fainty knights .. knew not where To run for shelter. 1796 COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) I 177 It..left me pale and fainty. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 295 All hands..their fainty frames have flung Upon the earth. 1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.* s.v. *Aitch*, Fainty aitches are fainting fits.

2. Causing or productive of faintness; sickly.

1590 T. WATSON *Eglogve Death Sir F. Walsingham* 107 Who shall recure their faintie maladies? 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 602 A faintie sultrie blowing. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 86 They are apt to sweat much, whence proceeds a fainty Indisposition.

Hence † **Fai·ntiness.**

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 31 Green Corn or Grass.. makes such Cattle .. apt to faintyness and Diseases. *Ibid.* 593 Causing a general Faintiness to attend the whole Body.

Faiple, Sc. var. of FIPPLE, underlip.

Fair (fēər), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–5 feire, feyre, 4–7 faire, fayre, 5–6 fayer (6 faier), 5–7 fare, 7– fair. [a. OF. *feire* (mod.F. *foire*) = Pr. *feira, fieira, fieyra*, Sp. *feria*, Pg. *feira*, It. *fiera*:—Lat. *fēria* holiday.]

1. A periodical gathering of buyers and sellers, in a place and at a time ordained by charter or statute or by ancient custom. (In many cases fairs are resorted to for pleasure-seeking as well as for business; and in England they sometimes survive merely as gatherings for pleasure.) Often modified by prefixing other words, indicating the things sold, the time of year, or some special object for which the fair is held; as *cattle-, cheese-, horse-, ram-, sheep-*, etc., *fair*; *Easter-, Michaelmas-, summer-fair.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xiv. § 3 Qe il facent crier la pes de eux en citez..et en feyres et en marchez.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 In feire and markette þei salle seke him oute. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 211 Ich wente to þe faire With many [maner] marchandises. 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 119 A blak horss boycht..in the fayre. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 122 b, The faier, on the day of Sainct Michaell the Archangell, kepte in .. the toune of Caen. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 12 To neglect a great faire, and to seeke to make markets aftewards. 1686 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 181 Y^e freemen..of New Castle..Requesting a Fare to be kept in y^t Towne twice a year. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, Has he not..made himself the fool of the fair. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 272 Where the King grants a fair or market, the grantee shall have..a court of record. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 327 Each has its market day, and its annual fairs and festivals. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 315 A mere cattle-fair; no booths with toys and sweeties. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 145 The summer fair had long gone by.

b. phr. *A day after the fair*: too late.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 218 b, A daie after the faire, as the common proverbe saieth. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. i, You came a day after the fair. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Mag.* (1883) 55 It..would be the day after the fair.

c. *transf.* Applied to a 'bazaar' or collection of goods to be sold to raise money for a charitable purpose. Chiefly in *fancy-fair* (see FANCY *a.* 1 d), *church-fair* (U.S.).

1876 W. A. BUTLER *Mrs. Limber's Raffle* i. 18 A church fair, or any fair, in fact, always seems to me like a contrivance to get a great deal of money for very little value.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fair-booth, -day, -ground, -place, -stead, -time, -town*; *fair-like* adj.; **fair-going** *a.*, going to a fair; **fair-keeper,** (*a*) one who has a stall, etc., at a fair; (*b*) an officer charged with the maintenance of order at a fair.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 385 On the village-green stand moss-grown *fair-booths. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 431 He..tooke the towne of Peples on their *fayre day. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 122 The Prince of Princes .. went through this Town..upon a Fair-day. 1771 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 18 June, It being the fair-day. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 6 Many a kind *Fair-going face. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 123 The world..has grown A Fair-going world. 1881 *Echo* 9 July 3/1 The Munster pig buyers have peremptorily refused to buy on the *fair-ground of Sir Henry Becher. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4398/3 The *Fair-keepers resorting to the Two Fairs held in .. Bristol. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 106 The guard, or 'fair-keepers'..were supplied with ale, etc., at the expense of the town. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 21/2 The..*fairlike markets..kept in Dublin. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 39 A battle was fought in the *fair-place. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 166 Merchandize .. is the Nations Head-servant .. sent out to all the earth, as to a generall Market, and *fairstead to buy her provisions. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 384 In the *feyre tyme ij d. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 122 a, Camelford, a market and *Fayre (but not faire) towne.

Fair (fēə), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: *a.* 1 fæger, (fæʒir), 2 *Orm.* faʒʒerr, (3 fæier, -iʒer, -ir, faʒer, faiʒer, feiʒer), 2–6 feir, -yr, feier, -yer, 5–7 faire, -yr(e, 5 feire, -yre, 3–6 faier, -yer, (5 fayir), 4–7 far(e, 2– fair. *β.* 2–3 veir, (3 væʒer, veʒer, veieʒer), 3–4 vair, -yr. [Com. Teutonic: OE. *fæger* = OS. *fagar*, OHG. *fagar*, ON. *fagr* (Sw., Da. *fager*), Goth. *fagrs*:—OTeut. **fagro-z.*]

A. *adj.* (In all the older senses formerly used antithetically with *foul*. This is now *obs.* or *arch.* exc. with the sbs. *weather*, *means*.)

I. Beautiful.

1. Beautiful to the eye; of pleasing form or appearance; good-looking. Phrases, *Fair to see* (arch.); *fair and free* (obs. or arch.).

No longer in colloquial use; in literature very common, but slightly *arch.* or *rhetorical*.

a. of persons; chiefly with reference to the face; in mod. use, almost exclusively of women. Also of the body or its parts.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Swa fæger swa swa Alcibiades..wæs. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 457 Ob-dæt he Adam gearone funde..and his wif somed, freo fægroste. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6392 Patt an wass swiþe faʒʒerr wif. *c* 1205 LAY. 3886 He wes wis he wes fæir. *Ibid.* 25305 Þa ueieʒereste wifmen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2659 So faiʒer he was on to sen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 66 Fairor womman nas þo non. *Ibid.* 556 Vairore fole ne miʒt be, þan wiþ him was þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4223 (Cott.) Ioseph..was fre and feir. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 538 Ne non, so faire limes hade! *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 613 *Cleopatras*, Sche was fayr as is the Rose in May. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 123 Yf the chynne be proporcyonate to the foreheed, it makyth it fare. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 6or Þe fax on his faire hede was ferly to schawe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 782 My dowghttyr gente That ys so feyer and fre. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 166 b, In this trobleous season .. was ye quene delivered at Westmynster of a fayre sonne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 40 A Gentlewoman .. faire of bodie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 47 That Faire and Warlike forme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 324 The fairest of her Daughters Eve. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 760 His Head, from his fair Shoulders torn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxv, Of stature fair. 1832 TENNYSON *Sisters*, The earl was fair to see. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 681 Fair as the Angel that said 'Hail!'

fig. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *Life T. Aquinas* II. 639 The noblest and fairest spirits of beautiful, wicked Athens.

b. Applied to women, as expressing the quality characteristic of their sex. So, *The fair sex* (= Fr. *le beau sexe*), *a fair one*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 259 If we bynde ou3te þat faire one in fere nowe. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 5 What from our faire neighbour? Yea Sir. Well..they are from a cleanly woman. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 92, I..can by no meanes approve the ambition of your fayre neighbour. [1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1675) 329 Persons of the fairer sex.] 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 331 The confessing lover..ascribes all to the bounty of the fair-one. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 48 A Note..which my fair Correspondent had taken Opportunity of leaving. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 24 The fair sex have now nothing to do but dress and paint. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* v. 155 My fair readers must excuse me. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 442 These melancholy cases..spread a general alarm over a considerable district among the fair sex. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *'Wet Sheet & Flowing Sea'* 10 O for a soft and gentle wind! I heard a fair one cry.

absol. with plural sense.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 624 What will not Beaux attempt to please the Fair? 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xviii, At church..the fair carry the appearance of saints.

c. of abstractions personified.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 24 There, stript, fair Rhet'ric languish'd on the ground. 1750 GRAY *Elegy, Epitaph* i, Fair science frown'd not on his humble birth. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 365 Fair Freedom, taught .. to feel The rabble's rage.

†**d.** used in courteous or respectful address.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4596 Faire fader, bi mi feiþ folili 3e wrou3ten. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 9 Ffeire suster ye ought not to come in this place. *Ibid.* 15 Feyre sone, for youre sake shall I suffir the deth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/3 Ha faire sires he was but late byheded. 1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fayresyr, *beau sire*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 205 Ye be welcome fayre sister, with my fayre Nephew your sonne. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 310 Faire sir, God saue you.

†**e.** of animals. Hence in Hunting use applied distinctively to a roebuck of the fifth year. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 734 Panter is an wilde der, Is non fairere on werlde her. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlvi. 20 The she calf fair and shapli Egipt. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* A vj b, This is a fayr hawke. 1535 COVERDALE *Judges* v. 10 Ye that ride upon fayre Asses. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 401 A sea Gull among a sort of faire swannes. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 In it [the flea] are two fair eyes. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 41 A partridge plump, full-fed and fair. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, The fairest herd in the Halidome.

f. of inanimate things.

Beowulf 773 On hrusan ne feol fæger foldbold. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He..bið al swa is an eppel iheoweð, he bið wið-uten feire and frakel wið-innen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 A faier bode inne to wunien. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/42 A fayr wode in deorsete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22511 (Cott.) Þe sun .. es þe fairest on to loke at middai-time. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 2468 (Trin.) A .. fair cuntre þe flom ran þourge feire to se. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1541 On hys heued a hoge fair myter. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 Preamb., Divers tenementes and feier places bilded ther. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 46 He brynge forth euery yere fayre floures. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 87 The fayre toune of Compaigne. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 46 Carrie him.. to my fairest Chamber. 1658 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 324 He hath already a fayre and large pew in the church. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 88 He presented his Majesty with a fair guilt Cup. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1858) 422 The same wicker work, but much fairer. 1799 WORDSW. *'She dwelt'* Wks. (1888) 115/1 A violet..Fair as a star, when only one Is shining in the sky. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. i, Tweed's fair river, broad, and deep. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 104 Awakening earthquake, o'er whose couch Even now a city stands, strong, fair and free. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ingol. Penance*, The Ingoldsby lands are broad and fair. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 20. 182 A fair building is..worth the ground it stands on.

g. of appearance, visible qualities, arrangement, etc.

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi alle wurðon awende of þan fæire hiwe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4225 (Trin.) Þi godenes & þi feire hew. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3613 As faire semblaunt thanne shewed he me..As aforn didde he. 1525 COVERDALE *Judith* xvi. 7 Iudith..with hir fayre bewtye hath discomfited him. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij b, Ye may finde a faire diminishing as I have said before. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Rupert Godwin* I. i. 1 The Captain and his wife were both in the fairest prime of middle age.

h. In various plant names, as **Fair Days, Grass,** the Goose-grass (*Potentilla anserina*); **Fair in sight,** the Blue-bell. See also FAIR MAID.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxiii. 175 These floures [Blue bells] be now called Fayre in sight. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 42/2 Fair Grass, or Fair Days, *Potentilla anserina*.

†**2.** Of sounds, odours, etc.: Agreeable, delightful. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 566 (Gr.) Seznas stodon on fægerne sweg. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 46 A fayr reflayr 3et fro hit flot.

†**3.** Desirable, reputable. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 144 Ffeyre hit is to haue a son. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 212 (Harl. MS.) He hadde i-made many a faire mariage. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 28–9 To be cald a knyght is fair .. To be cald a kyng is fairour. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 134 His two sons who slew him, got exile..too fair a reward for so foul a Patricide. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. ii, E'ne let him go, a fair riddance.

b. Of an amount, an estate, fortune, etc.: Considerable, 'handsome', liberal.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Þu schalt me a ueir dol of heoueriche blisse. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. xii. 172 The imagination..performeth a faire deale more in the Table, than the painter. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 88 A faire fortune is come to our countryman Sir Chi. Wrey. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 Scotland, since her sovereigns had succeeded to a fairer inheritance, had been independent only in name. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xviii. 289 Giles, to whom a fair heritage was no less agreeable than a fair wife.

†**4.** Of language, diction: Elegant. Hence *fair speaker*. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 141 If hise [antichrist's] clerkis cunne speke fayre latyne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxviii. (1495) 514 Men of Grecia were fayr and moost grete spekers. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. Prol. 10 To tret a matere in fare Dyte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 146 Fayre spekar, *orator*. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 145 It was .. translated into right good and fayr englissh.

5. Of external manifestations, words, promises: Attractive or pleasing at the first sight or hearing; specious, plausible, flattering.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 899 (Gr.) Me nædre beswac .. þurh fægir word. *a* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 11 Ic habbe beswiken min emcristen mid faire wordes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24824 (Cott.) Wit hightes fair he wan þair will. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 23 Faunel with feir speche hab brou3t hem to-gedere. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 173 He mote be war þat faire biheste ne veyn glorie ne coveitise ne bigile him not. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 7 By fayre speche..the Kynge scaped oute of the Bisshoppys handes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 191 By hys dyssymulatyon and Fare wordys [he] was interteynyd in a long sute. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 17 A fayre speaker, and a deepe dissembler. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* vi. 12 Many..desire to make a faire shew in the flesh. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 115 A fair Tale was made to the Pastor of the Parish. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* IV. xiii, After all your fair speeches .. and kissing, and hugging. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvi. 125 He has fallen away from all his fair promises. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 604 The Sophists have plenty of brave words and fair devices.

b. *Proverbs.*

1471 [see FAIN *a.* 1 b]. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* Wks. 154 Fayre wordes make fooles fayne. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* lix, 'Fair words make fools', replieth he again. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii, Fair words butter no cabbage.

II. 6. Of complexion and hair: Light as opposed to dark.

App. not of very early origin. In the context of our first quot. 'brown' and 'foul' are treated as equivalent.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, I shall marrie a faire woman..a browne woman. 1554 J. WALLIS in *Songs & Ball.* (Roxb. 1860) 146 [Women are] Fcarare than the flower delyce, Ruddye as the rose. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 291 Your Son-in-law is farre more Faire then Blacke. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 392 Negroes have their beauties as well as fair folk. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 58 Are Violets not sweet, because not fair? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 232 In all regions, the children are born fair, or at least red. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 547 Persons who have the fairest skin. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 193 His [face]..Sear'd by the close ecliptic, was not fair.

III. Free from blemish or disfigurement.

†**7.** Of fruit, flesh, etc.: Sound, free from disease or specks. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 Þe fleisch is maad fairer þan it was tofore. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 83 Take faire rawe parcelly. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 165 The fairest may be kept for Seed, as before of Carrots. 1671 *Eng. Rogue* IV. xi. 204 [Street cry] Fair Oranges,—Fair Lemons. *c* 1770 MRS. GLASSE *Compl. Confectioner* 6 Take the fairest and firmest pippins.

8. †**a.** Of things in general: Clean, unsoiled, unstained. Of paper: Not written upon, unused. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 39 Put hit in cofyns þat bene fayre. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 82 Put þe pork on a faire spitte. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, A fayre white lynnen clothe. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXVI. (1682) 142, I took a fair glass siphon. 1703 M. MARTIN *W. Islands Scot.* 278 They [the bones] were fair and dry. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 46 A paper book; all the leaves thereof were fair, except one. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 529 The vanes are covered with a piece of fair white paper.

b. Of water: Clean, pure. Now *rare*. † Of colour: Clear, not cloudy.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20212 (Fairf.) Ho .. wasshed hir bodi in faire water. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 fol. 10 Bray hem in a morter small with feyre water. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 121 Most Bullockes .. desire a faire cleere water. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. xi. 42 Fair water may suffice to wash the Feet. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 As red as the fairest Vermilion. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 65 Gun-powder of a faire Azure..colour is very good 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II XXXVI. 43 A Dish of Rice boiled in fair Water. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xvii, The colours of beautiful bodies must not be dusky or muddy, but clean and fair. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXVI, A glass of fair water. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 3 The rinsings..spoil a draught of fair water.

c. Of handwriting: Neat, clear, legible. *Fair copy*: a transcript free from corrections. Cf. CLEAN *a.* 3 c. See FAIR-COPY.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 355 This Letter was written in a very fair hand. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 228 A fair copy of the Statutes. 1828 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1873) I. 518 Let him appoint, as scribe, one .. whose hand-writing is fair, etc. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* I, A fair copy of his draft of the catalogue.

d. Phrase. Cf. CLEAN 3 d.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 Except hir maide shewe a fayre paire of heeles. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 83, I shewed them a faire paire of heeles.

e. Of a line, curve, or surface: Free from roughnesses or irregularities; smooth, even. Now chiefly *Naut.*

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* D ij b, Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a fayr playn. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 b, The floore must be fayre and smoothe made. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *Fair*, a term to denote the evenness or regularity of a curve or line. 1888 LONGF. in *Scribn. Mag.* III. 424 Fair surfaces have fallen into neglect nowadays, our present fancy being for..wrinkled or blotchy surfaces.

9. Of character, conduct, reputation: Free from moral stain, spotless, unblemished. Also in phrase *to stand fair*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Æuric mon þe ledeð feir lif and clene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Manie swo ledden here lif þat te biginninge was fair, and te middel fairere, and te ende alre fairest. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 14 Ailrik was..a duke of faire fame. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 47 A quiet, serene, and fair Conscience. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 6 The poor painful priest standing fair in the Opinion of the neighbourhood. 1734 EARL OXFORD in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV 64 This person .. had the fairest and most unexceptionable character. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 293 My fair fame. 1892 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LV. 411/2 To the detriment of his fair fame.

10. Of conduct, actions, arguments, methods: Free from bias, fraud, or injustice; equitable, legitimate. Hence of persons: Equitable; not taking undue advantage; disposed to concede every reasonable claim. Of objects: That may be legitimately aimed at; often in *fair game*, fig. See FAIR AND SQUARE, FAIR TRADE.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13837 (Trin.) Þo dedes to vs be not faire *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 786 Were that feyer, To make an erlles sone myn Eyer? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 95 The fat Calfe. Whereby, in a faire parabolicall interpretation, is meant..Christ himselfe. 1647 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 77 L. C. doubts not of Lo. Bruces faire dealing. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. i. 811 The fair Hunter's cheated of his Prey. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. (1695) 287 As fair a Man, as he..who sells several Things under the same Name. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 278 Words which have the fairest Right to each Class. 1790

PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 18 [It] is rendered a fair subject of presumption. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 296 In that character it becomes fair game for ridicule. 1839 T. ATTWOOD *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 14 June, They only ask for a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 567 The king .. would fall by fair fighting and not by murder. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 10 The fairest of all controversial antagonists. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 150 *note*, It is but fair .. to state. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 388/2 A fair account should be given. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 3/2 'Fair houses', i.e. firms where the rules of the Union are followed.

b. Of conditions, position, etc.: Affording an equal chance of success; not unduly favourable or adverse to either side. Phrase, *A fair field and no favour.*

1711 PUCKLE *Club* 22 *note*, Supposing both box and dice fair, gamesters have the peep, eclipse, thumbing. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 60, I was now on a fair footing with them. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* I. vii. 143 That would not matter if the ground were fair. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 202 He..asked only for a fair field and a clear course.

c. *Fair play*: upright conduct in a game; equity in the conditions or opportunities afforded to a player; *transf.* upright conduct, equitable conditions of action generally.

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 67 Shall we vpon the footing of our land, Send fayre-play-orders, and make comprimise. *Ibid.* v. ii. 118 According to the faire-play of the world, Let me haue audience. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A ij b, Some .. name him when they quote him; and thats faire play. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 287 To give the fairest play to him. 1744 BERKELEY *Let. Tar-water* § 21 Give this medicine fair play. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xx, Fair play's a jewel. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. v, To prevent his fine manners having their fair play. 1882a C. M. YONGE *Unknown to Hist.* xxxvi, Fear of the future shut his eyes to all sense of justice and fair play.

11. Expressing moderate commendation: Free from grave objection; of tolerable though not highly excellent quality; 'pretty good'. Of amount or degree: Adequate though not ample; 'respectable'.

[1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 317 The course taken by the enemy often becomes a fair rule of action.] 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 133 Fair glacier work was now before us. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 37 Very fair drawings of animals. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiii. 385 A pretty fair notion of what had happened. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. 304 Edward the Sixth, was a fair scholar in both the classical languages. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 388 A person in fair health. 18.. R. KIPLING *Railway Folk* 56 A fair number of old soldiers.

b. In school reports, marking a passable degree of excellence.

1861 V. LUSHINGTON in *Working Men's Coll. Mag.* 149 Power to refuse the required certificate of school-attendance, unless the school is 'fair' for the purpose intended.

IV. Favourable; benign; unobstructed.

12. Of the weather: Favourable, not wet or stormy. Also with some notion of sense 1: Fine, bright, sunny. Now sometimes contrasted with *fine*, as 'the weather was fair, but not fine'.

c 1205 LAY. 7594 Heo hæfden swiðe fair weder. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1077 His seruands on a day fayre Bare him with oute to take þe ayre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* iii. 15 Thy synnes also shall melt awaye like as the yse in yᵉ fayre warme wether. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 2 It will be faire weather: for the skie is red. *a* 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 122 At Surat, Malabar .. and that coast of India, is the fair season till March. 1713 BERKELEY *Ess. Guardian* v. Wks. III. 161 Fair weather is the joy of my soul. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 71 October .. mild and fair as May. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 6 The morning was fair and cloudless.

† **b.** *Fair day, daylight* = BROAD DAY, DAYLIGHT.

c 1450 *Merlin* 610 It was than feire day. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxv. 392 It was faire day or he coude get into the right waye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 308 It was yet scarce fair day, when .. the armies .. began again the battell. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vii. 52 Where am I? Faire day light?

c. *fig.*; esp. in phrases, † *To make fair weather to, with*: to curry favour with. † *To make it fair with*: to deal complaisantly with.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 365 Crist .. wolde not make it fair wiþ þes ordris. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. 139 Ixion makes faire weather vnto Iove. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 173 Frendship maketh indeed a faire Day in the Affections, from Storme and Tempests. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 5 The Roman Catholiques are making Fair Weather with the Dissenters. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 217 For fair weather the Act of 1844 works.

13. Of the wind: Favourable to a ship's course. † *To come fair*: to become favourable.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1967 Of faire wyndes and eke of tempestes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 123 The wind sits fair for news to go to Ireland. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 386 So soon as the wind came fair aboard away we went. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 374 To proceed .. with the first fair wind. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 1 A fair wind .. soon brought us close to our destination.

14. Giving promise of success; 'likely to succeed' (J.); likely, promising, advantageous, suitable. Of a star, omen: Propitious. Phrases, † *To be, seem, stand fair for*, or *to* with *inf.*; *To be in a fair way* † *of, to*: to have a good chance of (doing, obtaining, or reaching something).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 837 To se quhethir fayr war him till To ly about the toun all still. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1119 Now fraist we before how fairest wille be. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) 8 Ther is no better .. nor no fayrer cure. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 10 A stand where you may make the fairest shoote. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. i. 20 Your selfe .. stood as faire As any commer .. For my affection. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 113 They .. let slip that so faire an opportunitie. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Ess.* (1650) E v, The Caliphes..obteined..a mighty Empire, which was in faire way to have enlarged. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 11 Many more .. who might seeme faire for it [the grace of God]. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 197 Cardinal Francisco Barbarini is believed to stand fair to be elected pope. 1669 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* iv, How fair you are for everlasting salvation. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* v. ix. 386, I presently looked for the jugular veins.. opened the fairest, and took away..a dozen ounces of blood. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 29, I once was, as I thought, fair for the Cœlestial City. 1683 DRYDEN *Vind. Dk. of Guise*, The first play I undertook was the Duke of Guise, as the fairest way..of setting forth the rise of the late rebellion. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 563 The crown, to which he had such fair pretensions. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 101 Being at last in a fair way of succeeding. *c* 1820 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn to Castor* 20 Fair omen of the voyage. 1822 — *Trium. of Life* 256 The star that ruled his doom was far too fair. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 551 A fair prospect of reaching their destination.

† **b.** *A fair day*: success in battle. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 76 b, A famous victory and a faire daie. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 602 The Egiptians thought to haue had a faire day at them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxxii. 239 They [the Romans] .. were but only in some good hope of having a fair day of their enemies.

† **c.** *To have the fairer (of)*: to get the better or upper hand *of*. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 77 Thair ennymyes Had all the fayrer off the fycht. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6882 þe troiens .. þe fairer of þe fyght in þe feld had. *Ibid.* 7990 If it falle me by fortune the feirer to haue.

15. Of a means or procedure, and of language: Gentle, peaceable, not violent. † Of the countenance: Benignant, kindly. † Of death: Easy, 'natural'; without violence.

In *fair means* the adj. can also have the sense 10, and sometimes has a mixed sense.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 45 He wolde fare wiþ his folk in a faire wise To bi-holden here hom & non harm wirke. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 Determining either by force or fayre meanes, to bring their purpose to a conclusion. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1161 With a faire countenance, and a majestie full of mildnesse .. hee .. sought to appease them. *Ibid.* 1332 To seduce men either by force or faire persuasion. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 101 Ferdinand..thought it his duty to draw, either by fair meanes or foul, all his Subjects to the Roman Catholick Religion. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 688 Not only dost .. remit To life obscur'd, which were a fair dismission. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. (1716) I. 74 The Lord Treasurer Weston dyed of his fair death, flying beyond Sea. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 9 Try first by fair means. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 292, I have used both fair and foul words. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iii. 160 They .. endeavoured to obtain her by fair means.

16. Free from obstacles; unobstructed, open.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 19 The waye is lyke to be fayre and drye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 69 A faire breach for the Christians to enter. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 12 Left faire to interpretation eyther way. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Table of Contents, His horse stumbling in a very fair way. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) I. 79 Keep the South-shore in fair view. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* v, They made a fair retreat. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 49 Go out on the other side .. which I think is the fairest Outlet. 1768 J. BYRON *Narrative* 10 The sea making a fair breach over her. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. iv, Keep back .. so that each man may have A fair view of the pit. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 12 The fairest though farthest way about is the nearest way home.

17. Open to view, plainly to be seen, clear, distinct. Now chiefly *dial.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 157 b, The white .. are alwaies the fairest marke in a Hawke, or a Bussardes eie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v, Fair on the face [God] wrote the index of the mind. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xix. (1675) 282 The fairer and wider Marks that may be hit in many places. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 8 Although in all places of the Root they are visible, yet most fair and open about the filamentous Extremities of some Roots. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 305 All her thoughts ..fair within her eyes. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Lincoln Minster's fair to see fra Barton field.

18. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as, *fair-ankled, -born, -cheeked, -coloured, -complexioned, -conditioned, -eyed, -featured, -fortuned, -fronted, -horned, -maned, -minded* (hence *fair-mindedness*), *-natured, -outsided, -reputed, -sized, -skinned, -spaced, -speeched, -tongued, -tressed, -visaged, -weathered, -zoned.*

1875 LONGF. *Pandora* VI, Zeus..like a swan flies to *fair-ankled Leda! 1830 BREWSTER *Edin. Cycl.* VII. I. 49/2 The *fair born children of Negroes. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 9 Let the *fair-cheeked maid Embark, Chryseis. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 154 *Fair-colour'd threads. *a* 1773 LD. LYTTLETON *Wks.* 1776. I. 189 A very pretty, *fair-complexioned girl. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 139 She was of the fair-complexioned..and comely type. 1634 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 92 A very honest, *fair-conditioned man. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* xi, *Fair-ey'd pity in his heart did dwell. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elysium, Noah's Flood* 270 The bull.. to the ark brings on the fair-ey'd cow. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* v. 30, I thought This fair-eyed day would never see you from me! 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 30 O *fair-featured maids. 1847 JAMES *Convict* iv, I was once as prosperous and as *fair-fortuned as himself. 1830 TENNYSON *Clear-headed Friend* 12 *Fair-fronted Truth shall droop not now. 1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus' Suppliants* 324 Does Jove approach her in this *fair-horn'd state? 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, I..pick my choice Of all their *fair-maned mares. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 187 An honest and *fair-minded man's own instincts. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iv. 96 Discipline for temper and *fair-mindedness. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* v. ii, Young Buckingham is a *fair-natured prince. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 A blasted and sunburnt flower, even this plastered, *fair-outsided world. 1795 J. FAWCETT *Art of War* 4 In the number rank'd Of *fair-reputed callings. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 30 They were *fair-sized roomis .. furnished plainly but well. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 98 The *fair-skinned tribe of martial Germans. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 273 Now no azure vein Wander'd on *fair-spaced temples. 1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* II. i. G iv, This *fayre-speachde queare. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Mem. B. Perdue* I. 16 Fair-speeched gentlemen as they are. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 345 He is a *fair-tongued knight. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IX. 288 Angry with me for the sake Of a *fair-tressed wanton. 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* XV. (1664) 157 He was comely and *fair-visag'd. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 642 The Country [Brazil]..is..*faire weathered. 1768 *Life & Adv. Sir Barth. Sapskull* I. 50 Suppose they have fair-weather'd countenances. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 142 *Fair-zon'd damsels form the sprightly dance.

b. Special comb. † **fair-chance**, some kind of game or lottery; **fair-curve** (see quot.); **fair-fashioned** *a., Sc.* 'having great appearance of discretion without the reality; having great complaisance of manner' (Jam.); **fair-hair**, *Sc.* = PAX(Y-WAX(Y; **fair-handed** *a.*, (*a*) † of a horse (see quot. 1614); (*b*) having well-formed hands; **fair-walling** (see quot. 1886); **fair-world**, 'a good time, state of prosperity' (W.).

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. xi. 235 A Pharaoh Table Cards, and a *Fair Chance being ready. 1775 ASH, **Fair-curve* [printed *fair-carve*]. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., A Fair-Curve, in delineating ships, is a winding line whose shape is varied according to the part of the ship it is intended to describe. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, 'Hegh, sirs, sae *fair-fashioned as we are!' 1823 ELIZA LOGAN *St. Johnstoun* II. 195 'Ye are aye sae fair-fashioned..there's scarce ony saying again' ye.' 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* 6 Observe in any wise to have them [mares] *fayre-handed, that is, good head, necke, breast, and shoulders. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 528 Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Fair-walling*, the level, smoothly-built masonry or brickwork above the roughly-built foundations. *a* 1674 MILTON (W.), They think it was never *fair-world with them since.

B. *sb.*[2] [The adj. used *absol.* or *elliptically.*]

1. That which is fair (in senses of the adj.); the fair side or face; also in phrases, *By (soft and) fair*: by fair means. *For (foul nor) fair*: for fair words or treatment.

In the expressions *Fair befall* and the like the word admits of being taken either as sb. or adv. The advb. sense is prob. original (see FAIR *adv.* 6 b), but cf. quot. 1423 below.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 85 To turne þe fayre outwarde. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxc, Fair and lufe befall The nycht-ingale. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 151 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 175 [Be] soft and fayre men make tame Hert and buk. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* (1868) 6 A lorde wolde haue a gentille woman, bi faire or be force. 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 90 'Tis much pride For faire without, the faire within to hide. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 37 Can we not Partition make..Twixt faire, and foule? 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 429 Their blacke tongue can never spot the faire of virtue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. x, Nothing short of the fair and honourable, will satisfy the delicacy of their minds. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 529 After..frequent interchange of foul and fair.

b. colloq. *To see fair* = 'to see fair play'.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXV. (C. D. ed.) 218 If you will step in there..Mr. Weller will see fair. 1891 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/2 The police..came up to see fair between both sides.

2. One of the fair sex, a woman; *esp.* a beloved woman. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxvi, That faire vpward hir eye Wold cast. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 84 The fayer bᵉ proude pucell. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 182 O happie faire! Your eyes are loadstarres. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, The best, though call em .. Faires, fines, and honies, are but flesh and blood. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 146 Say, ling'ring fair! why comes the birth Of your brave soul so slowly forth? 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. (*Ld. Lovat's Execution*), No fair forgets the ruin he has done. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. x. 177 Pursuing his fair in a solitary street. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 169 Some prouder fair hath humbled Thy proud passion.

transf. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 202 Produce him to the Fair; And join in Wedlock to the longing Mare.

† **3.** A person with a fair complexion.

1771 T. HULL *Hist. W Harrington* (1797) III. 1 One is a fair, the other a brunet.

† **4.** Beauty, fairness, good looks. Also *pl.*: Points or traits of beauty. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Þæs lichoman fæcer and his streon..mazon bean afeorred. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 þe mone and þe sune wundriеð of faire. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 6 He sumchere iseh hire utnume feir. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Heo neuer ne beoð sead þi ueir to iseonne. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 98 My decayed faire, A sunnie looke of his, would soone repaire. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 207 The greene meades, whose natiue outward faire Breathes sweet perfumes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* ii, His weeping spouse Eliza..all her beauteous fairs with grief infecting.

† **b.** *Comb.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* Song XXVIII, 388 The fayre-enamoured Flood.

Fair (fēə1), *adv.* Forms: 1 fæ3re; 3–4 as those of the adj. with the addition of *-e*; 5– coincident with those of the adj. [OE. *fæ3re*, f. *fæ3er*, FAIR *a.*] In a fair manner or degree.

1. In a beautiful or comely manner; agreeably, beautifully, brightly, handsomely, nobly.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 210 (Gr.) Fæ3ere leohte þæt liðe land lago yrnende. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Fæ3ere he syngþ. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þa wes þes tyendes hapes alder swiþe feir isceapen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 71 Somme seiden he was godes sone þat so faire deyede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 108 Bowes blosmed feyre. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) The goode man .. faire endid his liffe. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 150 The Latin tong did faire blome. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbuch's Husb.* I. (1586) 5 So faire he bare his age, as I tooke him to be scarse fiftie. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 142 The Moone shines faire. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde are but blacke to Rosalinde. 1632 SIR R. LE GRYS tr. *Paterculus* 377 The excellent Generall..preferred things profitable before such as shewed faire. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* i. 3 Spread out his boughs and flourish fair.

2. Civilly, courteously, kindly. Now only in phr. *to speak (a person) fair.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2351 (Gr.) Him..fæ3ere..ece drihten andswarode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þis fa3e folc..speket..feire biforen heore euencristene. *c* 1205 LAY. 4842 Wha swa oðerne imette þer fæire hine igrætte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 90 Morice þider com, and faire was vnderfonge. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 347 Þemperour..comande þe couherde curteysli and fayre, to heue vp þat hende child. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5346 Þar come a monke and prayde him faire. *c* 1460 *How Goode Wif taught Doughter* 65 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 184 Alle ben nought trewe that faire spekyn. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 87 They that speak fair, fair shall hear again. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 186 So faire an offer'd Chaine. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. iii, I spoke you fair, d'ye see, and civil. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, The work-people..spoke him soft and fair. *a* 1866 NEALE *Hymn*, '*Christian, dost thou see them*', Christian, dost thou hear them, How they speak thee fair?

† **b.** (To keep, part) *fair*: i. e. on good terms *with. Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2750 He..twynnys with þaim faire. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 207 Tap for tap, and so part faire. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 25 His Majestie .. will certainly part fayre with this people. 1671–2 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 80 The Spaniard and wee shall still continue faire together. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* II. 164 Fair they parted till the Morrow's Dawn. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5332/1 To keep fair with the Persian Court. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxiii, We must keep fair with him.

3. In neat and legible handwriting; clearly, legibly, plainly.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 782 This Proclamacion .. was .. fayre written in Parchement. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 15 Up betimes to the office, to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 J. BLAIR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 151 A copy..which he promised as soon as it could be fair drawn out. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. xvi. 50, I desire that you would translate and copy it fair into a book. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. Girlh.* (1878) III. 187 After tea I..copied fair a speech I had been writing. 1838 CARD. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 250, I then write it out fair for the printer.

4. Equitably, honestly, impartially, justly; according to rule. Also in phr. FAIR AND SQUARE.

c 1300 *Havelok* 224 Al was youen, faire and wel. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 141 Heauen shield my Mother plaid my Father faire. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vii, I can never think you meant me fair. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Dial. betw. Author & Friend* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 14 Read their works, examine fair. 1885 *North Star* 1 July 3/2 Lord Randolph ..has ever hit fair.

† **5.** In a proper or suitable manner; becomingly, befittingly. Also, *fair* and *sweetly, fair* and *well.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 446 Kyng Henry..yburede ys þere [at Reading] vayre ynou. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10448 (Trin.) Leue þi bere, Cloþe þe feire. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 560 He hem leyde faire and wel adoun. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 608 Knele down fayre on bothe thy knen. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A j, Whiche fayre and swetely chastysed her doughters. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccix. 467 Fayre fared, quoth the constable, we are nat in mynde to do to our enemys so moche auantage. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* v. 11 We fare fayre [Luther *fahren wir schön*] with men. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 271 Bury them [images] fayre in the ground. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 44 To ride faire, is most cumelie for him selfe. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 118 You have crafted faire. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* v. ii, Stand fair, and let my Heart-blood on thee flow.

6. With good promise; promisingly, auspiciously; favourably, prosperously. *Obs.* exc. in *To bid, promise fair*: see the vbs.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1154 Nu is abbot & fair haued begunnon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 17 Faire mote he thee. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 123 The winde sits faire. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 43 Since this Businesse so faire is done.

† **b.** With impers. vbs. used optatively. *Fair be to you*: prosperity attend you. *Fair befall, cheve, fall*: see the verbs. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 46 Faire be to you my Lord. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Gladys* 306 O rare, The island! fair befall the island; let Me reach the island!

† **7.** Gently, quietly, without haste or violence. Chiefly in phrases, *Fair and easily, evenly, softly.*

a 1000 *Menol.* (Fox) 314 He fægere mid wætere oferwearp wuldres cynebearn. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 347 Þei take it wisely faire & softe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxxv. (1869) 71 If thei [the armour] ben heuy, go faire. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 The oste..rode fayre and easely all the daye. 1552 HULOET, Fayre and .. softlye, *suspenso gradu.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 210 The proverb is old and true, 'Fair and softly goeth far'. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 63 Sometimes he followes faire and a farre off, lingers aloofe and out of sight, etc. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He returned fair and softly. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 85 So fair and softly, John he cried. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Will* ix, Fair and softly goes far in a day.

† **b.** Moderately, not excessively. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 71 Leche it faire, but not to thyn. *Ibid.* 82 Roste hem faire.

8. Evenly, on a level. Chiefly *dial.*

1708 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 The nine Sail stood in fair with us. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'Th' table doesn't stand fair.' 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, The plate does not lie fair on the frames.

† **9.** Directly, straight, 'due (north, etc.)'. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 449 Reynawd..wente fayre vpon the folke of Charlemagne. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 35, I came fair on the south side of my island. 1720 — *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 185 They stood .. fair after us. *Ibid.* xv. (1840) 255 We stood away fair west.

b. With reference to a blow, etc.: 'Clean', 'full', plump, straight.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2229 Fayre on his fote he foundez on þe erþe. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiv, Striking his antagonist fair upon the breast. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 651/2 A living catapult, that if he took you fair, would knock the life out of you.

c. Completely, fully, quite. Cf. CLEAN *adv.* 5. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 *Amis. & Amil.* 2388 To-morn thei schull beryed ben, As thei faire ded were. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2230 Som..faire fest on a fyre att þe foure 3ates. 1457 AGNES PASTON in *Past. Lett.* (1787) I. xxxv. 144, I had leuer he wer fayr beryed than lost for defaute. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* 130 When he cometh to the church..take the image and chest downe, and beare him faire into the church. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s.v., 'It [a cat]'s fair wild.'

† **d.** Clearly, distinctly, plainly. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 2 Þe feld ful of folke ich shal 3ow fayre shewe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 82 Here fynde shall ye faire of þe felle peopull, What Kynges þere come of costes aboute. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 2 The pointe of the Lizard faire in sight. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 256 We were fair in sight of Cape Corrientes.

10. *Comb.* **a.** With *agent-nouns* and *vbl. sbs.* forming sbs., as *fair-dealer, -dealing, -doing, -seeming, -speaking.*

1746 LOCKMAN *To First Promoter Cambrick & Tea Bills* 25 A Craft, indeed, gives some *Fair-dealers pain. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 63 There is as much difference between one sort and another, as between *fair-dealing and hypocrisy. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 443 Let them not be weary in *fair-doing. 1724 SAVAGE *Sir T. Overbury* I. i. 6 The Statesman's Promise, or false Patriot's Zeal, Full of *fair Seeming, but Delusion all. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 25 b, If it wyll be wyth giflynge and *faire spekynge I shall nott be behynde.

b. With adjs., as *fair-fierce, -seemly, -sweet*, and with pres. ppples. forming adjs., as *fair-applauding, -blazing, -blooming, -boding, -dealing, -flowing, -glaring, -growing, -revolving, -seeming, -shining, -sounding, -speaking, -spreading, -winding.*

1777 R. POTTER *Æschylus' Supplicants* 1005 The voice Of *fair-applauding fame. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 312 The officious wife prepares The fire *fair-blazing. 1740 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 339 *Fair-blooming Health surveys her altars there. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 227 The .. *fairest boading Dreames, That euer entred in a drowsie head. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 14. 96 A *fair-dealing, honourable Merchant. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 224–5 She, *faire-fierce, to such a state me calls. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 85 The cypress-spires by the *fair-flowing stream. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 51 The *faire-Glareing Tulip. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxi. 291 A tall *fair-growing elm. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 523 *Fair-revolving years. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xviii. 303 Adulterate vertue, and *faire-seeming vice. 1776 'C. MELMOTH' *Pupil of Pleasure* I. vii. Plausible exterior, fair-seeming sentiments, etc. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 30 *Faire-seemely pleasaunce each to other makes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 40 Henceforward will I beare Vpon my Targuet three *faire shining Sunnes. 1798 *Invasion* I. 227 Unsuspicious of the treachery concealed beneath words so *fair-sounding. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* iii. 39 Fair-sounding terms. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 198 In a good wyfe byhoueth that she be *fayre spekynge. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 517 To grapple with our fair-speaking adversaries. 1746 THOMSON *Autumn* 246 His..once *fair-spreading Family dissolv'd. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxxii, Sweet-gard'n-nymph.. most *faire-sweet, do not.. banish mee. 1746 THOMSON *Summer* 1426 The matchless vale of Thames; *Fair-winding up to where the muses haunt.

c. With pa. ppples. forming adjs., as *fair-betrothed, -bound, -built, -compacted, -contrived, -divided, -exstructed, -feathered, -folded, -forged, -plastered, -sculptured, -set, -sunned, -told, -written.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 71 This prince, the *fair-betrothed of your daughter. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 129 Some goodly *faire bound Senecaes Tragedies. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. Eden 372 The *fair-built Bridge .. More like a tradefull City. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. (1858) 49 A *faire-compacted frame. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 55 Thy *faire-contriv'd designes. 1746 THOMSON *Autumn* 832 The *fair-divided earth. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. xxiii, Those *fair extructed loads Of carvèd stone. 1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* I. i, A speech *faire fetherd could not flie. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, To Landor* 144 He..fed his heart—as thou—On storied Fiesole's *fair-folded brow. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 2 That *faire-forged spright. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxii. 17 Lyke as a *fayre playstred wall in a winter house. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 117 Ships with..*fair-sculptured prows. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 121 A full spread, *faire-set Vine. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 300 Prayers—that upward mount Like to a *fair-sunned fount. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 153 Whiche *faire told tale, allured to hym muche people. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 27 Her *fair-written page.

Fair (fēə1), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 fæ3rian, 2 feiren, 4 faieren, 5 fayre, 7– fair; *β.* 4 vayren. Also, see Y-FAIR. [ME. *feiren*, OE. *fæ3rian*, f. *fæ3er*, FAIR. In later use directly f. FAIR *a.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To appear or become fair or clean.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 48 (Gr.) Bearwas blostmum nimað, byriz fæ3riað. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2903 Mury hit is in sonne-risyng I.. Weyes fairith. 1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Þis trau greneþ and uayreþ be his uirtue.

b. Of the weather: To clear. *rare* exc. *dial.*

1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 182 We are to go, if it fairs, to take tea at a show place. 1868 *Times* 16 Sept. 9 The weather faired by mid-day. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 148 When it rained he turned the furry side out..when it faired, he..reversed it.

† **2.** *trans.* To make fair; to make clean or good-looking; to beautify. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þus heo doð for to feiren heom seluen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 876 Þe rihtwys sone..faiređ hir more a þousend folde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 Þise zix leues.. uayreþ moche þe lylye of maydenhod. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 Faire doughtres..holde it in youre herte that ye putte no thinge to..fayre youre uisages. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxvii, Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face.

3. *Ship-building.* To make fair or level; to ascertain the correctness of curvature in the various parts of a ship. Also, to fit the beams, plates, etc., according to the curvature.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* viii. 154 The ship is faired by means of ribands and cross-spalls. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 208/1 The frames..then can be faired with ease.

Fair and square, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Honest, just, straightforward. **B.** *adv.* In a just or straightforward manner, honestly; with set purpose, determinedly. Also with ellipsis of 'acting' or the like = *fair dealing.*

1604 *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 443 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 284 Faire, and square..The gamester calls fooles holy-day. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* cxlvi. (Carlyle) There will clearly be no living for the Portugal unless he..do that which is fair and square. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* Epil., You are fair and square in all your dealings. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. ii. 7 We'll settle it between Ourselves: Fair and Square. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 252 We're lovers all fair and square and above board. 1890 F. R. STOCKTON in *Century Mag.* 543/1 When a man sits down, fair and square, to tell a story.

Hence *Fairly and squarely* adv.

1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 338, I think I can fight my own battles fairly and squarely.

Faira·tion. *dial.* [f. FAIR *a.* + -ATION.] Fair play.

1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 14 Give o'er! Let's ha' fairation.

Fair-copy, *sb. Law.* [See FAIR *a.* 8 c.] The condition of a document copied after final correction.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 158 Our depositions were now produced in fair copy.

Hence **Fair-copy** *v.*, to write out in fair-copy.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxiii, She could ingross fair-copy [etc.]. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 460/2 Notice of dissolution..was left at the offices..to be fair copied.

Faird, Sc. var. of FARD *v.*, to paint the face.

Faird, var. of FARD Sc. motion, impetus.

† **Fai·ress.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. FAIR-Y + -ESS.] ? A female fairy.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 163 A Fairess, or a white witch.

Fai·r-faced, *a.*

1. a. Having a fair or light-coloured complexion. **b.** Of beautiful countenance.

The two senses are in many early examples not easy to distinguish.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 68 (Qo.) Here is the babe as loathsome as a toade, Amongst the fairelast [ed. 1623 fairest] breeders of our clime. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 56 The beauteous fair-fac'd Bride. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2512/4 He is a low well set Man, fair faced. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 130 A fair-faced son of an Eastern Sultan. 1864 J. FORSTER *Life Sir J. Eliot* I. 28 The fair-faced fiend.. had received her sentence on the previous day.

2. Having a fair appearance (see FACE *sb.* 8), pretty; fair to the eye only, specious.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 417, I shall shew you peace, and faire-fac'd league. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. (1620) 9 The faire-faced shewes of the world. 1693 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* II. viii, 'Tis such a pleasure to angle for fair-faced fools!

Fair-farrand: see FARRAND.

Fairfieldite (fēə·rifildəit). *Min.* [Named in 1879 by Brush and Dana after *Fairfield*, the county (in Connecticut) where it was found: see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of calcium, manganese, and iron.

1879 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* 3rd Ser. XVII. 359 Fairfieldite occurs generally in massive crystalline aggregates.

Fair-ful (fēə·rful). [f. FAIR *sb.*² + -FUL.] A quantity sufficient to make or fill up a fair.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine* 164 Fix into one Elvire a Fair-ful of Fifines.

Fair-haired, *a.*
Having fair or light-coloured hair.
1626 Massinger *Rom. Actor* II. i, Fair-haired Calliope. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 145 The fair-hair'd Dryads of the shady wood. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xx, The flash of the gun cost me a fair-haired son. 1892 Gardiner *Student's Hist. Eng.* 6 The Celts were fair-haired.
†b. In the name of a plant (see quot.).
1597 Gerard *Herbal* (1598) 102 The faire haired Iacint.

†Fairhead. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3 faiȝered, 3–4 faired(e, fairehed(e, (3 -hid), 3–5 fair-, fayrhed(e, 4 fairheed, fayrhed, feir(e)-, 4–6 fayrehed, (5 farhed), 6 *Sc.* fairheid; *β.* 3–4 vair-, vayrhede. [f. Fair *a.* + -head.] Beauty.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2666 He was ȝuð, Wið faiȝered and strengthe kuð. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2515 þe king .. bihuld hire vairhede. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., In þaim is so mykill fayrhed of vnderstandynge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Liȝtbere, þe angel, vor his greate uayrhede an his greate wyt, wolde by aboue þe oþre angeles. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlvi, The fairhede [1533 fairnesse] of angels. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xxxvi, Her bewtie schane castand sa greit ane glance, All fairheid it opprest. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 105 Thair was the flour of fairheid.

†Fairhood. *Obs.* = prec.
a 1587 Foxe *A. & M.* (cited in Worcester 1846).

Fairing (fē·riŋ), *(vbl.) sb.* [f. Fair *sb.* + -ing 1.]
1. A present given at or brought from a fair.
1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 86 The Gentlewomen that did serue her [the Empresse] .. would vse their libertie in asking fayrings. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* Prol., The Maker .. hopes, to night To giue you for a Fayring, true delight. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 31 Aug., To Bartholomew Faire.. Mr. Pickering bought them some fairings. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 8 Nov., Presenting her one of my fairings. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 149 With kerchief full of fairings in her hand. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 655 The lasses get their 'fairing' from the lads in gingerbread and nuts from the stalls.
b. *transf.* A complimentary gift of any kind.
1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 2 We shall be rich ere we depart, If fairings come thus plentifully in. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 17 Sept., I..did give her five guineas as a fairing. 1727 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* I. 135 A jewel box which Mrs. Tillier desires you to accept as her fairing. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvii, Colin .. gives her a fairing to put in her hair. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* 2nd Ser. (1863) 439 To our little pet, Lizzy .. she predicted a fairing.
c. fig. *To get, give (any one) his fairing*: to get, give (him) his deserts.
1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxx, Next time we meet, I'll wad a groat, He's got his fairin'. 1818 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxvii 'Mackay will pit him [Claverhouse] down .. he'll gie him his fairing.' 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* I. II. iv. 262 'Ane o' them got his fairin.'
2. Cakes or sweets sold at fairs; *esp.* gingerbread nuts. Chiefly *colloq.*
a 1774 Fergusson *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 13 He'll .. creish her loof Wi what will buy her fairin To chow that day. 1888 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Do you like fairings or comforts best?
3. ? *nonce-use.* Buying, etc., at a fair.
1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 251 The fairing was done with shivers.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1593 *Pass. Morrice* I b, Honestie knowes what the fairing-monger will saye. 1790 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug., I placed one of my fairing work-baskets .. on a table.

Fairish (fē·riʃ), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Fair *a.* and *adv.* + -ish.] **A.** *adj.* Somewhat fair.
1. Moderately good, passable.
1611 Cotgr., *Bellastre*, fairish, reasonably faire, passable. 1660 in Howell *Lexicon.* 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142/1, I rowed in a fairish 'eight'. 1853 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 331 So ended a fairish day's sport. 1882 B. M. Croker *Proper Pride* I. xi. 226 Sometimes .. he is in fairish spirits.
b. *dial.* Tolerably well (in health); † also, merry with drink.
1756 W. Toldervy *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 3 Humphry ..was now quite fairish, as he called it, and attended to nothing but spouting speeches from Shakespear's Pistol. 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I be fairish.' 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Vaairish*, 'I be a veelin' varish now zur'.
2. Considerable in amount; fairly large. *colloq.*
1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, 'Theer's pritty feerish on 'em this turn.' 1883 D. C. Murray *Hearts* II. 136 Cost a fairish penny, didn't it? 1884 *Gd. Words* 229 Two fairish sized tubs.
B. *adv.* In a fair manner; to a fair degree. *collog.* or *dial.*
1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, I .. got laughed at pretty fairish. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Ah's gettin' on fairish wi job.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., 'Surs! it's feerish waarm.'

Fair-lead (fē·ulēd). a. (see quot. 1860). b. = Fair-leader.
a. *c* 1850 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 21 What do you mean by a fair lead? In reeving a rope, to be very careful to have it so led through the block or sheave aloft, that it does not cut or chafe any of the rigging, or cross any other ropes. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Fair-lead.*
b. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xv. 290 Of late..fair-leads or dead-eyes of malleable cast-iron have been employed.
Similarly **Fair-leader** (see quot. 1841). **Fair-leading** *vbl. sb., attrib.* in *fair-leading block*, a block that acts as a fair-leader.
1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 104 *Fair-leader* a strip of board or plank, with holes in it, for running rigging, to lead through. Also, a block or thimble used for the same purpose. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 59 The falls being led .. through fair-leaders in ship's side. *Ibid.* 55 A fair-leading block stropped to it.

†Fairlec. *Obs.* [f. Fair *a.*: see -lock.] Fairness, beauty.
a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Feirlec ant strencðe beoð his schrudes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 He ȝiueð feirlec to al þat is feir in heuene & in earðe. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 145 He ȝaf him .. Feirlek and freodam.

†Fair-like, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Fair *a.* + Like *a.*] In good condition; well-looking.
1662 Hickeringill *Apol. Distressed Innocence* Wks. (1716) I. 273 Naboth..was too Fat and Fair-like to avoid the Shambles of these bloody Butchers.

Fairly (fē·əli), *adv.* [f. Fair *a.* + -ly 2.]
†1. So as to make a fair appearance; beautifully, handsomely. Also in bad sense: Speciously. *Obs.*
c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxii. 242 Alle the hoost cometh fayrely aftre him. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5142 þai .. ferdon on fote fairly to-gedur. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 Fayrly, *ornate.* 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 84 Was euer booke .. So fairely bound? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 131 Saint Germaines .. was very fairely builded. 1819 Byron *Juan* III lxxvi, To make The skin..appear more fairly fair. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 47 Raiment .. Most fairly woven.
b. Of writing: Neatly, elegantly. *arch.*
1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vi. 2 The Indictment .. in a set Hand fairely is engross'd. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. IV. 514 The book is fairly writ on vellum.
†2. Courteously, respectfully. *Obs.*
1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 233 Fairely I bespoke the Officer To go in person with me. 1608 — *Per.* v. 1 10, I pray ye, greet them fairly.
3. With due regard to equity; candidly, impartially; without undue advantage on either side.
1676 Dryden *Aureng-zebe* III. i, I interpret fairly your design. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 272 ¶ 1 Circumstances fairly represented in the Spectator. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 25 1 The Durbar charges were not just and fairly charged. 1783 Hailes *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 72 The inferences that are fairly deducible from it. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 375 The counsel were by no means fairly matched. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* v. (1872) 47 In no corner of these islands were the Quakers treated fairly. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 260 Only in the light of that time can they be fairly considered.
4. Becomingly, fitly, properly, suitably; proportionably.
1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 128 My cheefe care Is to come fairely off from the great debts. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xx, The Bolt-heads, &c., being fairly parcelled. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* iv. ii. § 24. 98 The Serum of the Blood is fairly substituted in its place. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 462 His time will be fairly, and I doubt not successfully employed. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* v. 74 You may fairly marry as soon as you like. 1892 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 139/1 The facts..may be fairly described in that manner.
b. By proper or lawful means, legitimately; opposed to *foully*.
1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 145, I will kill thee fairly, as becomes a good Knight. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 3 [They] in decent Manner fought full fairly with their wrathful Hands. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xi. 236 We came honestly and fairly by the ship. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* iii. 23 She came fairly by her death.
†5. Gently, peaceably, quietly, softly. *Obs.*
c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 It standes still and rynnez no3t, or elles bot fairely. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 40 Guyon..with strong reason master'd passion fraile, And passed fayrely forth. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. v. 14 They parted very fairely in iest. 1634 Milton *Comus* 168, I fairly step aside, And hearken.
6. Clearly, distinctly, plainly.
a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 490 The door fairly set open for him by Divine Providence. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. iii. § 11 The Pores..by the help of good Glasses, are very fairly visible. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, [I] saw the bonny city lie stretched fairly before me. 1841 Miall *Nonconf.* I. 2 It becomes dissenters fairly to avow it.
7. Completely, fully, quite, 'clean'; actually, positively, really.
In written examples it is often difficult to know whether this or the very different sense 8 is intended; but in speech this confusion is prevented by the marked difference in intonation.
1596 Spenser *State Irel.* (1633) 9 All which they nevertheless fairely overcame. 1604 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 249 III. 216 He would wish him fairly buried before his eyes. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 73 They fairly tore out one anothers throats with their teeth. 1713 *Guardian* No. 42, I fairly nodded in the elbow-chair. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, I had some thoughts of fairly shipping back to England again. 1804–8 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 268, I never think of fairly sitting down for a conversation. 1823 Lamb *Elia, Poor Relation*, When he goeth away, you dismiss his chair into a corner .. and feel fairly rid of two nuisances. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 500 The star of Harold was fairly in the ascendant. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 306 Our system..has fairly run away with us. 1873 Tristram *Moab* iv. 64 We were fairly in the trap.
8. Moderately, passably, tolerably.
1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* I. 110, I am fairly safe to-night. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix. 63 The structure of the ice was fairly developed. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) I. xiv. 215 He .. rode fairly to hounds. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1880) 9 People with whom the world goes fairly well materially.
9. *Comb.*, as *fairly-balanced, -fitted.*
1848 Dickens *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) 8 They were..a..fairly-balanced, give-and-take couple. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. iv. 115 He drew The arrow from the fairly-fitted belt.

Fair-maid.
1. = Fumade.
1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 54 The Italians call them [salted pilchards] *fumados*..from a corruption of this word they are universally called, in Cornwall, 'fair-maids'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 128 Quarter Hogsheads of Fairmaids.
2. In various names of plants. **Fair maid(s of February,** the Snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*; **Fair maids of France, of Kent** [= Fr. *belle-pucelle*], a double-flowered variety of Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aconitiflorus.*
1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 331 Common Snowdrop. Fair Maids of February. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Fair*, Fair Maid of France, the *Ranunculus aconitifolius* of Linnæus, a perennial. 1863 Prior *Plant-n., Fair Maids of February*, white flowers that blossom about the 2nd of that month. *Ibid., Fair Maids of France.* 1878–86 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Fair Maids of Kent.

Fairness (fē·ənés). [f. Fair *a.* + -ness.]
1. The quality or condition of being fair; beauty:
a. in the abstract; also *concr.* something that is fair, a beautiful feature, an ornament.
c 1200 Ormin 12253 Off hæle, off faȝȝernesse, Off strennþe. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 39 Thare es souerayne fairenes, lyghtenes, strenghe [etc.]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (1495) 325 The mone is the fayrnes of the nyght. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 177 Beholdynge in hym all fayreness, all power, and all vertew. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. vii. 35 Persons of the greatest fancy, and such who are most pleased with outward fairnesses are most religious. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvi. § 14 For all fairness we have to seek to the flowers.
b. of women.
a 1000 *Liber Scint.* 168 Leas gyfu & ydel ys fæzernyss. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 35 For ir feirnesse, þau ho bee comen of þrelle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 47 Felyce hir fayrnesse fel hir al to sklaundre. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. vii. (1869) 4, I seygh a lady in my wey; of hire fairnesse she dide me ioye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 In the whiche synne they fall communly by the reason of theyr fayrnes. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* IV. 164 The higher powers have bestowed upon you fairenesse above man. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. iv, The print gives .. some of her Flemish fairness. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 54 And right royally she uses the prerogative of her fairness.
c. of men and children; *rarely* of animals. *Obs.* or *arch.*
a 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* xliv. 5 (Bosw.) Mid ðinum hiwe oððe wlite and fæzernysse ðinre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Sunne and mone þostreþ for his fairnesse. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1233 Wantede ðit child faiernesse and miȝt. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 285 A woman..wedded a bocher for his fairenesse. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 68 If Sathanas were transfigurid into his former fairnesse. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* liii. 2 When we loke vpon him, there shalbe no fayrnesse. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 48 The beautie and fairenesse of his eyes. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* III. 125 The immortal fairness of his limbs.
†d. of inanimate things. *Obs.*
1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7025 Myȝte no..tunge telle þe feyrnesse. *c* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 12 þe fairnes of þe felde is wyþ me. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 109 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, No3t for þe fairnes, bot for þi nedines, loue þou þe peny. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 All with feders bounden for there bewtynes and fayrenes. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 305, I am not of opinion that any place can be found like to this in fairenesse. 1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* lxxxvi, A Violet colour of notable fairness. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 9, I shew'd him the Money, and he soon knew the Piece..from the particular Fairness of it.
†e. of speech. *Obs.*
c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 146 (MS. K.) Fayirnesse of speche, *facundia.*
2. Of the complexion or skin: Lightness of colour.
1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 331 The whitenesse thereof [ivory] was .. thought to represent the natural fairenesse of man's skinne. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 550 Ambitious of intermarrying with Persians .. on account of the fairness of their complexion. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xv, The fairness of his skin, where it had not..been exposed.
3. Equitableness, fair dealing, honesty, impartiality, uprightness.
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 195 It is best that we trete hym with farenes. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 628, I hope fairness and truth were in mine eye. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvi. 245 No man.. will dispute the fairness of this construction. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 184 We do not doubt of the fairness of the statement. 1859 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 91 A show of fairness was..necessary to the prosperity of the Magazine. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. xcix. 387 The criticisms of an outspoken press rarely assail..their [English judges'] fairness.
†4. Of the weather: The state of being free from storms or rain; fineness. *Obs.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 146 Fayrnesse of wedur, *amenitas.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* F 37 Fairenesse of weather: quietnesse, *serénitas.* 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 23 The Moon, Tides, and Fairness of Weather were more favourable to us by Night than Day.
†5. Courtesy. *Obs.*
c 1205 Lay. 3272 Me vnder-feng þene king: mid mochele feirnusse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1745 Feyne all with fairnes & fayne at þou may.
†6. Gentleness; only in *By, with fairness*: by fair or gentle means. *Obs.*
c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 519 To drawen folk to heven, with fairnesse, By good ensample. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1396 Let assay efft ageyn, with ffeirnes hym to chast. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. lxxvii, Outher with fayrenes or foulnesse I shalle brynge hym to this courte. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 331 The king..will provyde some remedy for us, eyther by fayrenesse or otherwise.

Fairney-cloots. *Sc.*
'The small horny substances above the hoofs, where the pastern of a horse lies, but said to be found only in sheep or goats, *Ettr. For.*' (Jam.)
1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III. 33 'Here's a tyke wi' cloven cloots like a gait, fairney cloots and a' thegither.'

Fair-pleader, -ing. *Law.* = BEAU-PLEADER.
1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., Neither in the Circuit of Justices, nor in Counties .. any Fines shall be taken of any Man for Fair pleading, that is, for not pleading fairly or aptly to the purpose. 1700 [see BEAUPLEADER]. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Fair-sex, *v. nonce-wd.* In *To fair-sex it*: to discourse upon the fair sex.
1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Feb., I will not meddle with the Spectator, let him fair-sex it to the world's end. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXX. 346 He may fair-sex it (as Swift says) to the end.

† **Fairship.** *Obs.* [f. FAIR *a.* + -SHIP.] **a.** Fairness, beauty. **b.** The personality of a 'fair lady'. Cf. BEAUTYSHIP, *ladyship.*
c 1320 *Cast. Love* 688 Ther may no man here feyrship wyte. *a* 1400 *Vernon Poems* 444 The swete face of his Lorde there..In his feyreship he may him showen..Of hevyn he may i-se the wydnes, The feyreshepe and the heynes. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 11 How every wit Capers .. to fit Words to her faireships grief.

† **Fairsome,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. FAIR *a.* + -SOME.] Beautiful; in quot. *absol.*
a 1641 SIR J. SUCKLING in *N. & Q.* I. 72 Still I'll love the fairsome.

Fair-spoken, *a.* Also 7 **fairspoke.** **a.** Of persons: Gifted with fair speech; courteous, pleasant; smooth-tongued.
1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 81 He was .. fayre-spokyn, but he spak but seldam. 1530 PALSGR. 312/1 Fayre spoken ..*bien en langaige.* 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. (1617) 266 Arius..a subtlewitted and a marvellous fair-spoken man. 1647 HAMMOND *Serm., Christian's Oblig. Peace* (1649) 7 Fair-spoken sword-men..whose words are softer than butter. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* II. i, Kalib, ascend, my fair-spoke servant rise. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 473 He was..fairspoken both to high and low.
b. Of words: Bland, civil.
1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., These his faire spok'n words shall be heer fairely confronted..to his..deeds.

Fair-trade.
1. a. Trade carried on legally as opposed to dealing in contraband goods. **b.** In the 18th c. also applied (in popular language) in the precisely opposite sense; a euphemistic synonym for smuggling.
1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* (1775) 49 The contraband will always keep pace in some measure with the fair trade.
2. In recent use: The fiscal system advocated by those who consider that 'one-sided free trade' is injurious to the nation adopting such a policy, and that the principle of free trade should be applied only in dealing with nations that admit our products free.
1881 GLADSTONE in *Times* 8 Oct. 6/5 This he says he wants, not as protection, but in the name of fair trade. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Feb. 263/2 An excellent speech against 'Fair-trade'.
attrib. 1881 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 1558 The Fair trade question. 1882 T. H. FARRER *Free Trade v. Fair Trade* ii. 6 The programme of the Fair Trade League is not definite in its particulars. *Ibid.* ii. 8 That application is not contained in the Fair Trade programme.
Hence **Fair-trader,** (*a*) one who trades fairly or legally; (*b*) one who supports the Fair-trade programme. **Fair-tradism,** the doctrines of a FAIR-TRADER (sense b).
1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 56 Others who have found y^e^ encouragem^t^ from y^r^ farm^rs^ of Ireland to y^r^ ruin of y^r^ fair Trader here. 1746 LOCKMAN *To First Promoter Cambrick & Tea Bills* 27 Bid the Fair-trader .. bemoan His credit lost. 1881 W. F. ECROYD *Sp. at Oldham* 21 Fair Traders .. wanted .. an extension of real free exchange. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 674 1 The Fair-traders are at their wits' end for a compromise with Free-trade. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 12/1 Fair-tradism is apparently to be brought down from national to local application.

Fair-way. Also 9 **fare-way.** [See FAIR *a.* 16; the interpretation suggested by the spelling *fareway* (cf. FARE *v.*) appears to be erroneous.] A navigable channel in a river or between rocks, sandbanks, etc.; the usual course or passage of a vessel on the sea or in entering and leaving a harbour.
1584 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 62 That the fair Way be kept as deep and large as heretofore. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1006/4 The fair way going into Plymouth Sound. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Débacleur*, an officer whose duty it is..to keep the passage, or fair-way, open, 1858 *Adm. Reg.* in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 103 Sea-going vessels..at anchor in roadsteads or fairways. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 523 Clear water fareways, by which the fishermen wend a speedy course from point to point. 1893 *Daily Chron.* 4 Jan. 5/7 She was in the fairway of all steamers crossing to and from New York.
attrib. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 137 Fairway buoys are plainly marked.

Fair-weather, *a.*
1. Fit or suitable only for calm or fair weather.
1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 69 These fair-weather birds would never put to sea. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 650 The first gale would send the whole of this fairweather armament to the bottom of the Channel. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 They are all fair-weather craft.
2. *fig.*
1736 *Pope's Lett.* 1 Oct. 1730 My Fair-weather friends of the summer are going away for London. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iii, That there fair weather Jack (pointing to the young squire). 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 287 What a fair-weather service there is of God! 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 10 Am I to be only a fair-weather wife to you?

Fairy (fē'ri), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 **feir-, feyr-i(e, -ye,** (5 **fery, 6 feirie**), 4–5 **fai-, fayerie, -ye,** (4 **fayry3e**), 4–6 **fair-, fayr-é, -ey, -ie, -y(e,** (6 **fayere,** 6–7 **pharie,** 7 **farie, phair-, pherie**), 4– **fairy**; also FAERIE, -Y. [a. OF. *faerie, faierie* (mod.F. *féerie*), f. OF. *fae* (mod.F. *fée*) FAY *sb.*[2]]
A. *sb.*
† **1.** The land or home of the fays; fairy-land. *Obs.*: see FAERIE.
c 1320 *Orfeo* 273 The kyng of Fayré, with his route, Com to hunte all aboute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 88 Though he were comen ayeyn out of ffairye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 A sperhawke .. and a faire lady of Fairye sittand perby. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* iii. 15 [Collin] is to *fayrie* gone a Pilgrimage. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii, The Doctor Sweares that you are .. Allied to the Queene of Faerie.
† **2.** A collective term for the fays or inhabitants of fairyland; fairy-folk. *Obs.*
c 1320 *Orfeo* 189 Awey with the fayré sche was ynome. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 230 þemperour wend witerly for wonder of þat child, þat feipely it were of feyrye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 337 The horse..that cam of the fery. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxiv. [ccxx.] 700 Suche as knowe..affyrmeth that the fayry and the nympes be moche conuersaunt there. *c* 1540 *Pilgrim's Tale* 88 Where this man walked, there was no farey .. for his blessynges..did vanquyche them. 1603 *Philotus* cxxviii, Gang hence .. to the Farie, With me thow may na langer tarie.
† **3.** Enchantment, magic; a magic contrivance; an illusion, a dream. *Obs.*
c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6924 That thou herdest is fairye. *c* 1310 *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Hit nis but fantum and feiri. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 6 Me bi-fel a ferly A Feyrie me þouhte. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxxvi. (1869) 89, I wot not what this tokeneth, but if it be a fairye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 595 To y^e^ entente that the monke shuld not begyle hym, thus by the fayrey and enchauntement.
4. One of a class of supernatural beings of diminutive size, in popular belief supposed to possess magical powers and to have great influence for good or evil over the affairs of man. See ELF and FAY *sb.*[2]
1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 371 And as he were a fairie. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571 *Cavni*, fayryes. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 68 b, Those round circles .. that ignorant people affirme to be the rings of the Fairies dances. 1583 SEMPILL *Ballates* XXXV. 210 Ane carling of the Quene of Phareis. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* II. (1654) 270 Hags (or Fairies) that is, such as exercise familiarity with men. 1743 COLLINS *Ep. to Sir T. Hanmer* 98 Twilight fairies tread the circled Green. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 167, I am the Fairy Mab. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 128 She is small enough to be a fairy, and a fairy she may be for aught I can find out. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/1 The first appearance of the conventional Fairy..is made in Perrault's 'Contes' (1697).
b. *Fairy of the mine*: a goblin supposed to inhabit mines. (The designation is used by Milton; later writers use it as the equivalent of the German *kobold* or *gnome.*) † *Fairy of the sea*: a Nereid.
1555 EDEN *Decades* 12 The fayre nimphes or fayeres of the sea (cauled Nereiades). 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 261 The Virgin lived among the Pharies of the Sea. 1634 [see FAERIE 3]. 18.. *Scot. Encycl.* s.v., The Germans believed in two species of Fairies of the Mines.
5. *transf.* † **a.** One possessing more than human power; an enchantress. *Obs.*
1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 12 To this great faiery [Cleopatra], Ile commend thy acts.
b. A small graceful woman or child.
1838 LYTTON *Alice* 21 Miss Merton was..surprised by the beauty..of the young fairy before her.
B. *adj.*
1. Of or pertaining to fairies; of the nature of fairies; enchanted, illusory, fictitious.
c 1640 WALLER *To one who libelled C'tess Carlisle* iii, Hast thou not heard of fairy Arthur's shield. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 286 His two Fairy Poets wrote Tragedies against him. 1713 *Guardian* No. 141 The fairy images of glory and honour. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 193 The fairy isles of sunny lawn.
2. Resembling a fairy, fairy-like; delicate, finely formed or woven.
1788 W. GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes* II. 223 Little fairy scenes, where the parts, tho trifling, are happily disposed. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, Delicate and fairy cast of beauty. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 229 Many a fairy form I've met. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 91 [He] Show'd her .. The little dells of cowslip, fairy palms..fairy pines. 1883 ALDRICH *Ponkapog to Pesth* 243 Fairy textures from looms of Samarcand.
C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1. General relations: **a.** simple attrib., as *fairy-arrow, -book,* etc.; also in various local names for the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), *fairy-bell, -cap, -fingers, -glove, -thimble, -weed*; **b.** appositive, as *fairy-folk, -godmother*; **c.** instrumental and originative, as *fairy-born, -haunted, -pencilled* adjs.; **d.** parasynthetic and similative, as *fairy-featured, -formed, -like* adjs.
1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 94 What look'd a flight of *fairy arrows. 1870 *Science Gossip* 1 June 135 In Anglo-Irish we call it [the Foxglove] .. *fairy bell. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 213 A child .. sleeping with dropt head Upon the *fairy-book he lately read. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 11 All these things..So wrought on her, though *fairy born and wild. *c* 1620 *Convert Soule* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 89 And for thy food eat *fairy bread. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* 3rd Ser. (1863) 83 The prettier Irish name of that superb plant [the fox-glove], the *fairy-cap. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. 21 These *Fayery favours are lost when not concealed. 1778 LANGHORNE *Owen of Carron* lxvii, The *fairy-featured vale. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fairy fingers, *Digitalis purpurea* L. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 7 Nymphis and Favnis..Quhilk *fairfolkis ..clepyng we. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, Tales Of fairy folk and sleepless ghosts. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 90 The *fairy footings on the grass. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cii, Bees and birds, And *fairy-form'd and many-colour'd things. 1870 *Science Gossip* 1 June 135 Its [foxglove's] other name '*fairy glove'. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 43 A very *fairy godmother. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 3 To view the *fairy-haunts of long-lost hours. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 21 The poore Wench was so *Fayrie haunted, as she durst not goe .. to Ma. Dibdale hir chamber alone. 1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, Five *fairy lamps. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 57 Let them all encircle him about And *fairy-like to pinch the vncleane knight. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, So slight and fairy-like a creature. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 5 Hieroglyphical *fairy-lore. 1823 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 91 Those who had looked upon the sight .. Saw but the *fairy pageant. 1810 *Associate Minstrels* 105 The *fairy-penciled spray. 1884 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.*, *Fairies' Petticoats, the foxglove. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, Tell the Goddess of this *fairy scene. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 1 Come, now a Roundell, and a *Fairy song. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 89 He had .. told her *fairy-tales. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fairy Thimbles, *Digitalis purpurea* L. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 25 They have exposed their *fairy ware not to cheat but divert us. 1870 *Science Gossip* 1 June 135 In Anglo-Irish we call it [the Foxglove]..*fairy weed.
2. Special Comb.: **fairies-arrow,** = ELF-SHOT 2; **fairies' bath,** *Pezisa coccinea*; **fairy-beads** (see quot.); **fairy-bell** (see quot. 1861); **fairy-bird** (see quot.); **fairy (fairies') butter,** (*a*) (see quot. 1777), (*b*) *Tremella albida*; **fairy-cheeses,** *Malva rotundiflora*, from the shape of the seeds; **fairy-circle,** (*a*) = FAIRY-RING, (*b*) a fairy-dance, (*c*) a circle of fairies dancing; hence **fairy-circled** *a.*; **fairy-court,** the court of some fairy king or queen; **fairy-cucumber** (see quot.); **fairy-cups,** (*a*) *Primula veris*, (*b*) = *fairies' bath*; hence **fairy-cupped** *a.*; **fairy-dance,** (*a* = FAIRY-RING, (*b*) dance of the fairies, in quot. *fig.*; **fairy-dart,** = ELF-SHOT; **fairy-eggs** (see quot.); **fairy-fingermarks** (see quot.); **fairy-flax,** *Linum catharticum*; **fairy-grass** *Briza media*; **fairy-green,** = FAIRY-RING; **fairy-groat** (see quot.); **fairies'-hair,** *Cuscuta epithymum*; **fairy-hammer** (see quot.); **fairy-hillock** (see quot.); **fairies-horse,** *Senecio Jacobæa*; **fairy-lint,** = *fairy-flax*; **fairy-loaf** (see quot.); **fairy-martin,** Australian name for *Hirundo ariel*; **fairy-money,** money given by fairies, said to crumble away rapidly; **fairy-mushroom,** a toadstool; † **fairy-nips** (see quot.); **fairy-pavements,** cubes used in Roman pavements; **fairy-pipe,** an old kind of tobacco-pipe, frequently dug up in Great Britain; **fairy-purse** (see quot.); **fairy-queen,** the queen of the fairies; **fairy-rade,** *Sc.*, the expedition of the fairies to the place where they are to hold their annual banquet; **fairy-shrimp,** = *Chirocephalus diaphanus*, a British fresh-water crustacean; **fairy-sparks** (see quot. 1875); **fairy-stone,** (*a*) a fossil sea-urchin or echinite, (*b*) a flint arrow-head, = ELF-SHOT 2; **fairies'-table,** various fungi; **fairy (fairies')-treasure, -wealth,** = *fairy-money*; † **fairy-walk,** = FAIRY-RING.
1794 SUTHERLAND in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 15 The common people confidently assert that they [celts] are *fairies' arrows, which they shoot at cattle. 1878–85 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, **Fairies' Bath.* 1831 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 222 The crinoidea or enchrinal fossil, which in Cumberland is called *fairy beads. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 47 The tiny white flowers [of Wood Sorrel]..are called by the Welsh '*fairy bells'. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 204 Little Tern ..*Fairy bird (Galway). 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 339 There is a substance found..in crevices of lime-stone rocks .. near Holywell .. which is called Menyn Tylna Teg or *Fairies Butter. So also in Northumberland the common people call a certain fungous excrescence, sometimes found about the roots of old trees, *Fairy Butter. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fairy-Butter. *Ibid.*, **Fairy cheeses.* 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xi. § 1 Those dark Rings in the grass which they call *Fairy-Circles. 1711 *Acc. Distemper Tom Whigg* II. 44 Tom .. trod out Fairy Circles at the Head of each Tribe. 1854 in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* (1873) VII. 32 In the churchyard there is a large .. fairy circle. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 255 The flickering fairy-circle wheel'd and broke Flying. 1777 WARTON *Monody* Poems 7 Fancy's *fairy-circled shrine. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Wks.* (1711) 44 To .. know the sports Of foreign shepherds, fawns, and *fairy-courts. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Ecknite Spoke, or *Fairy Cucumber. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, **Fairy Cups.* 1863 BROWNING *Poems, By Fire-side* 59 The *fairy-cupped Elf-needled mat of moss. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 62 A florid green circle

or *Fairy-dance at the bottom. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 51 The twinkling fairy-dance of light and shade. 1877 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 284 **Fairy-darts*, flint arrowheads now called celts. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl.* I. Introd. 1 Fishermen..often find certain hard, light floating objects..which they call sea-nuts.. and *fairy-eggs. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, **Fairy finger-marks*, hollow marks in limestone as if fingers had been pressed upon the stones when soft. 1841 LONGF. *Wreck Hesp.* ii, Blue were her eyes as the *fairy-flax. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, **Fairy grass.* 1819 *Edin. Mag.* July 19 He wha tills the *fairy green, Nae luck again sall hae. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* II. II. xxiv. 218 Some peeces [of coine].. are dailie taken vp, which they call..*Feirie groats. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* 71 In their courses make that round, In meadows..found, By them so call'd the *Fairy-ground. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n*, **Fairies' hair.* 1815 *Clan-Albin* II. 240 *note*, *Fairy-hammers are pieces of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet. 1808–79 JAMIESON, **Fairy-hillocks*.. verdant knolls.. from the vulgar idea that these were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there. 1877 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 284 *Fairy-hillocks.* 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, **Fairies' Horse. Ibid.*, **Fairy lint.* 1877 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* 284 **Fairy loaves*.. fossil sea-urchins (echini), said to be made by the fairies. 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Australia* I. 113 The *Fairy Martin is dispersed over all the southern portions of Australia. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. (1695) 38 Such borrowed Wealth, like *Fairy-money..will be but Leaves and Dust when it comes to use. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XVII. vi, Half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like fairy-money. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 137 Toad-stool..*Fairy-Mushroom. Any of the poisonous Fungi. 1656 ADEY *Candle in Dark* 129 There be also found in Women with Childe..certain spots black and blew, as if they were pinched or beaten, which some common ignorant people call *Fairy-nips. 1787 *Archæol.* VIII. 364 Some small stone cubes..which the country people called *fairy pavements. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Tobacco-pipes*, From their smallness, some ancient tobacco-pipes are called *fairy pipes. 1877 E. PEACOCK *Manley & Corringham Gloss.*, **Fairy-purses*, a kind of fungus..something like a cup, or old-fashioned purse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 9, I serue the *Fairy Queene. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 59 The chariot of the Fairy Queen! 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1248 Look how she sleeps—the Fairy Queen so fair! 1810 CROMEK *Remains Nithsdale Song* 298 At the first approach of summer is held the *Fairy Rade. *c* 1820 HOGG *Woolgatherer* in *Tales & Sk.* (1837) I. 196 There have been fairy raids i' the Hope. 1857 A. WHITE *Brit. Crustacea* 263 The *Fairy Shrimp seems to live on dead animal or vegetable matter. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 65 *Fairy-sparks or Shel-fire: Kent: often seen on clothes in the night. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Fairy-sparks*, phosphoric light seen on various substances in the night-time. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II i. 53 That we call a *Fayrie stone, and is often found in gravell pits amongst us. 1791 FORD in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* I. 73 Arrow points of flint, commonly called elf or fairy stones are to be seen here [Lauder]. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Fairy stones*, fossil echini. 1878–85 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fairies Table or Tables, (1) *Agaricus campestris*..(2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* [1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, 'Tis *Fairies' Treasure.] 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 15 Every man keeps it [Religion] as a Fairy-Treasure. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 207 The circles in Grasse called commonly *Fairy Walkes. 1652 *Brief Char. Low Countries* 26 (Brand) She falls off like *Fairy Wealth disclosed.

Fairybabe, corrupt form of FEAR-BABE, -BABY.

Fairydom (fē·ridəm). [f. FAIRY + -DOM.] = FAIRYLAND.

1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 34 The cleverest fingers in fairydom. 1884 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* II. XXXIX. 336/1 An attempt to rescue a woman from fairydom.

Fairyhood (fē·rihud). [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] **a.** The condition of being under the influence of fairies; enchanted state. **b.** Fairy nature or characteristics. **c.** *concr.* Fairies collectively.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 475 Sipping his coffee in the blessed unconsciousness of the fairyhood of his situation. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 179 The 'Midsummer Night's Dream' displays more of the fairyhood of fairies, than the 'Paradise Lost' does of the angelhood of angels. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 85 The down-trodden fairyhood.

Fairyism (fē·riˌiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] **a.** The personal qualities of a fairy; fairy power. Hence *transf.* the power (of a poet) to cast a spell over a hearer or reader. **b.** The conditions of fairy existence; a resemblance to those conditions; fairyland. **c.** Belief in fairies, fairy-lore.

1715 tr. *D'Anois' Wks.* 373 The Gift of Faryism, which I receiv'd from my Birth. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. G. Montagu* 17 May, The air of enchantment and fairyism, which is the tone of the place. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 491 The miracles of fairyism. 1803 — in *Ann. Rev.* I. 265, I would have shown you the great power of my fairyism. 1835 SIR E. BRYDGES *Milton's Comus* 182 Thomson..has not the distinctness and fairyism of Milton. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 26 What Rousseau..terms 'a false air of magnificence, fairyism, and enchantment'. 1877 OUIDA *Puck* xxiii. 273 In all her..winged fairyism.

Fairyland (fē·rilænd). [f. as prec. + LAND.] The country or home of the fairies; an enchanted land existing only in fancy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 60 When thou wast stolne away from Fairy Land. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. i, Methinks we walk in Dreams on Fairy Land. 17.. GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 294 King Arthur was not dead, but translated to Fairy-Land. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 20 Looming like baseless fairyland. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 231 Euripides..entered the fairyland of dazzling fancy.

Fairy-ring (fē·riˌriŋ). [f. as prec. + RING.] A circular band of grass differing in colour from the grass around it, a phenomenon supposed in popular belief to be produced by fairies when dancing; really caused by the growth of certain fungi.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Epil., Let..turtle-footed peace dance fayrie rings About her court. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 222 We tread the same Fairy-ring. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 36 So from dark clouds the playful lightning springs, Rives the firm oak, or prints the Fairy-rings. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 328 The 'fairy rings'..are found..upon dry downs. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.*

b. *attrib.* in *fairy-ring-champignon*, etc.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Fairy-ring Champignon*, see Champignon. *Ibid.*, Mushroom, fairy-ring. *Marasmius oreades* and *M. urens.*

Fairyship (fē·riʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP; cf. *his lordship.*] The personality of a fairy.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 413 Her fairyship may fairly be considered to be already sufficiently rewarded.

Faisable, -ible, obs. ff. of FEASIBLE.

† Fait, *sb. Law. Obs.* [a. Fr. *fait* deed, act: see the variant FEAT.] **a.** A deed. **b.** In the translation of Perkins: Act of parties, as distinguished from operation of law.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 14 § 12 Convicted..in an Action of forger of false Faytes. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 191. 85 The difference betweene a license in fait and a license in Law. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 182 Amongst those Obligations in writing, which wee call Faits or Deeds.

Fait, obs. form of FEAT.

† Fait, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **fayte**(n. [? Back-formation from FAITOUR.]

1. *intr.* To act or speak falsely, use false pretences; to beg on false pretences.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3054 Falsly canestow fayt. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 208 Alle suche þei faiten. 1393 *Ibid.* C. I. 43 Faytynge for hure fode.

2. *trans.* To deceive, lead astray.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 76 My fleissche in ouerhope wolde me faite.

Hence **Fai·ting** *vbl. sb.*, deceit, pretence.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 38 But þo þat feynen hem folis, and with faityng libbeth.

† Fait, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. OF. *faitier*, f. *fait*, pa. pple. of *faire* to do.] *trans.* To arrange, construct, fit.

1635–6 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* I. 482 Hinging of the said bell and faiting all wark thairto.

† Faite, *v. Obs.* [aphet. f. of AFAITE.] = AFAITE 4, 5.

1362 LANGL *P. Pl.* A. v. 49 Heo wolde vn-souwen hire smok, and setten þer an here Forte fayten hire Flesch. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IX. 30 Faite þy faucones to culle wylde fuisles.

† Fai·terous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *faiter*, FAITOUR + -OUS.] Characterized by deceit; treacherous.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xviii. 100 Faiterous and secret mischeefe was underhand practised by the Tribunes. *Ibid.* 959 Peevish folly first and faiterous falshood afterwards.

† Fai·tery. *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **fai-, fayterie, -y**(e, (4 **faytrye**, 6 **faitry**). [f. as prec. + -Y.] Fraud, deception, hypocrisy.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 90 And wher-of serueth lawe..if no lyf vndertoke it, Falsenesse ne faytrye. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. liii. (1869) 96 Not that j sey thee thus for to putte thee in to faitourye [mistransl. Fr. *festardye* 'indolence']. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 147 Fayterye, *fictio.* 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 40/1, I let passe ouer the faitry and falshed that is therin vsed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xxiii. 867 He [Philip of Macedon] charged the Romanes with fraud and faiterie.

Faith (fēiþ), *sb.* Forms: 3 **feiθ**, 3–4 **feiþ**, (4 **feiȝþ**), 3–6 **feith**(e, 4–5 **feyth**(e, 4 **faiþ**(e, 4–6 **fayth**(e, (5 **fath, feth**), 5–6 **faithe**, 4– **faith.** See also FAY *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *feid, feit* (pronounced *feiθ*, ? *feiþ*: see Suchier in Gröber's *Grundriss Rom. Phil.* I. 586), = Pr. *fe* (nom. *fes*), Sp., Pg. *fé*, It. *fede*:—L. *fidem*, f. root of *fīd-ĕre* to trust. The later OF. form *fei* (whence mod.F. *foi*) was also adopted in ME., and survived in certain phrases down to 16th c.: see FAY *sb.*[1]

The L. *fides*, like its etymological cognate Gr. *πίστις*, which it renders in the N. T., had the following principal senses: 1. Belief, trust. 2. That which produces belief, evidence, token, pledge, engagement. 3. Trust in its objective aspect, troth; observance of trust, fidelity.]

I. Belief, trust, confidence.

1. Confidence, reliance, trust (in the ability, goodness, etc., of a person; in the efficacy or worth of a thing; or in the truth of a statement or doctrine). Const. *in*, † *of.* In early use, only with reference to religious objects; this is still the prevalent application, and often colours the wider use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3405 (Cott.) In drightin was his fayth ai fest. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 2286 (Trin.) In maumetrie furst feiþ he [nembrot] fond. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 Observauncez..& rytes of paiens, in which my spirit ne hath no feith. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XV. LXXXVII (1495) 522 The Germans tornyd the Liuones..to the worshyp and fayth of one god. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 151 Se that thy fayth be pitched On thy Lord God. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. vii, Attempt no farther to delude my Faith. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 235 Such an one has great faith in Ward's pills. 1821 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. i. 18 Faith in the constancy of this law. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. vi. 87 To have faith in God is to surrender oneself to God. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 168 Without faith in human virtue or in human attachment. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 442 There was the most intense faith in him..that Right was right.

b. Belief proceeding from reliance on testimony or authority.

1552 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60 b, An historicall faithe. As I doe beleve that Willyam Conquerour was kyng of Englande. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 15 Faith is..assenting to Truthes for the Authority of the Speaker. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 9 When we derive the Evidence of any Proposition from the Testimony of others, it is called the Evidence of Faith. *a* 1873 HUXLEY in Hamerton *Intell. Life* VIII. ii. (1873) 299 The absolute rejection of authority..the annihilation of the spirit of blind faith.

2. Phrases. *To give faith*: to yield belief *to*. *To pin one's faith to* or *upon*: to believe implicitly.

1430 *Paston Lett.* No. 14 I. 30, I prey yow to gyve feith and credence touchant this matier. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 27 Fayth to be geven to the Word of God. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I vij, One oughte to geve more feithe unto the secrete consentment of the soule, than [etc.]. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXV. 140 Opinions..unto which they give so much faith, that nothing can be able to remove them from it. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 69 If to the wretched any faith be giv'n. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar., Some pin..their Faith on..Hoadly. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, You believe..that I am willing to give faith to wonderful stories. 1812 SHELLEY *Propos. Association* Prose Wks. I. 270 Well-meaning people, who pin their faith upon their grandmother's apronstring. 1885 *London Society* Apr. 357 The..practitioner of the old school..pins his faith to time-honoured methods.

3. *Theol.* in various specific applications. **a.** Belief in the truths of religion; belief in the authenticity of divine revelation (whether viewed as contained in Holy Scripture or in the teaching of the Church), and acceptance of the revealed doctrines. **b.** That kind of faith (distinctively called *saving* or *justifying faith*) by which, in the teaching of the N.T., a sinner is justified in the sight of God. This is very variously defined by theologians (see quots.), but there is general agreement in regarding it as a conviction practically operative on the character and will, and thus opposed to the mere intellectual assent to religious truth (sometimes called *speculative faith*). **c.** The spiritual apprehension of divine truths, or of realities beyond the reach of sensible experience or logical proof. By Christian writers often identified with the preceding; but not exclusively confined to Christian use. Often viewed as the exercise of a special faculty in the soul of man, or as the result of supernatural illumination.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* ii. 17 Feith, if it haue not werkes, is deed in it silf. 1526 TINDALE *Prol. Moses* Wks. 7 Fayth, is the beleuyng of Gods promises, and a sure trust in the goodnes and truth of God, which fayth iustified Abrah. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Abraham the father of fayth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 375 Faith..maketh God & man friends. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 271 Faith is a gift of God, which Man can neither give, nor take away. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xviii, Faith..is the Assent to any Proposition..upon the Credit of the Proposer, as coming from God, in some extraordinary way of Communication. 1700 BURKITT *On N. T.* John i. 12 Faith is ..such an affiance in Christ..as is the parent and principle of obedience to him. 1744 SWIFT *Serm. Trinity* 52 Faith is an entire Dependence upon the Truth, the Power, the Justice, and the mercy of God. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 111 Faith, the root whence only can arise The graces of a life that wins the skies. 1830 WORDSW. *Russian Fugitive* II. xi, That monumental grace Of Faith. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 415 The faith of which he speaks, is a real true confiding faith. 1869 GOULBOURN *Purs. Holiness* iii. 21 Faith..the faculty by which we realize unseen things.

4. That which is or should be believed. **a.** A system of religious belief, e.g. *The Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan*, etc., *faith.* Also, *Confession, Rule of Faith*, for which see those words.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4062 He is at the Sarezynes faith. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 24 At haly kirkes fayth alle on were boþe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 258 In a faith lyueþ þat folke, and in a false mene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 18 Thei varien from oure Feithe. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* I The cristen feythe is affermed. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 179/1 The churche..muste..haue all one fayth. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 They haue no law written and are of no faith. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 75 He weares his faith but as the fashion of his hat. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* 3 Earnestly contend for the faith which was once deliuered vnto the Saints. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 21, I swear to thee by the faith of Pagan, that [etc.]. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 302 Are you willing to renounce the faith of your father? 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiii. 81 The child should be brought up in the religious faith of the father.

transf. 1878 MORLEY *Byron* Crit. Misc. 1st Ser. 224 It was perhaps the secret of the black transformation of the social faith of '89 into the worship of the Conqueror of '99.

b. *The faith*: the true religion; usually = the Christian faith. Also, without article in certain phrases, as *contrary to faith*, etc. *Of faith*: part and parcel of the faith.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21013 (Cott.) Iacob þe mar..þe land o spaigne in fait he fest. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 8990 (Fairf.) þat cayteſ kinde..made him [salamon] in þe faiþ ful fals. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 11 Joseph..hedde I-turned to þe feyþ, fifti with him-seluen. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 240 A very pynacle of the fayth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 50 *marg.*, The Indians subdued to the fayth. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 A manifest falling away from the Faith. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 108 The Gospel conteineth intirely

the faith. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1845) II. App. 401 Matters contrary to faith. 1867 BP. FORBES *Explan.* 39 *Art.* i. (1881) 5 The uncompounded nature of God is of faith.

c. What is believed, or required to be believed, on a particular subject. † Also *pl.* points of faith, tenets.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 378 Freris perverten þo right feithe of þo sacrament of þo auter. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1638 Prechynge..The faythes of holy chyrche. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 632/1 We assumed the common faith of our countrymen respecting the .. discipline of the Jew to be true. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 276 A repetition of the Hebrew poets' faith.

† 5. *Act of (the) faith* : = AUTO DA FÉ. *Obs.*

1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 400 The Act of the Faith, which is ordinarily done at Toledo, was done at Madrid, Anno 1632. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4565/1 On the thirtieth of the last Month an Act of Faith was held in this City [Lisbon] by the Inquisition.

II. Inducement to belief or trust.

† 6. Power to produce belief, credit, convincing authority. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Ep. to Estwick* Wks. IV. 836 S. Jerom is a man of no faith with me. 1808 W. MITFORD *Hist. Greece* IV. xxxi. (app.) 124 It may not be unnecessary..towards establishing the faith of the foregoing..narrative.

† 7. Attestation, confirmation, assurance. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 326 To yive a more feith .. In blacke clothes they hem cloth. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F vj, The manney folde paines .. makethe cleare faithe inoughe, that the greter follie is yowres. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xii. 27 An excellent MS. that makes faith in this particular. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 375 Relying on the Faith of Books.

† 8. Assurance given, formal declaration, pledge, promise. In phrases, *To do, make faith* (=L. *fidem facere*) : to affirm, promise, give surety. *To give (one's) faith* (= L. *fidem dare*) : to give assurance, pledge one's word. *On his faith* : on parole. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xi. 15 He shal be tormentid with euel that doth feith [Vulg. *fidem facit*] for a stranger. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 548 þat 3e me faith make, In dede for to do as I desyre wille. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9969 He toke feith of free and bond. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 223/1 Alle made fayth to other that [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxi. 254 The kyng of England .. trusted them on theyr faithes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 b, Emongest men of warre, faith or othe, syldome is perfourmed. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxviii. 178 Jane, here I geue to thee my fayth and truthe..I wyll marrye thee. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 807 Faith was made to them, that .. they should come safe. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 32/2 King William.. upon faith given returns to London. 1685 H. CONSETT *Prac. Spir. Courts* 265 If the Plaintiff doth personally make Faith, that [etc.].

b. *On the faith of* : in reliance on the security of.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 344 [They] traded there on the faith of treaties. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 204 On the faith of his oath they had placed themselves in his power. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 28 The bank-note is circulated entirely upon the faith of the issuing bank. 1890 SIR R. ROMER in *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 685/2 The plaintiff applied for shares .. on the faith of the prospectus.

III. The obligation imposed by a trust.

9. The duty of fulfilling one's trust ; allegiance owed to a superior, fealty ; the obligation of a promise or engagement.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2187 Bi ðe feið ic o3 to king pharaon. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 333 þe best were þan in his feith. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 The feyth þat þei owen to God. 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 63 He schall never clame no thyng..bott alonly hys faythe for hys .. lande. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxv. 538 Vpon the feyth that ye owe to me. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 78 Untill he were returned unto his fayth. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 15 The Lords .. took their oaths of faith and allegiance unto Don Philip. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 987 Who to save Her countrey from a fierce destroyer, chose Above the faith of wedlock-bands. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vii. 245 To give their faith and obedience to the French monarch.

b. In many phrases, in which the sense approaches that of 8 : *to engage, pledge, plight (one's) faith* ; † *to swear, perjure one's faith* ; *to keep* († *hold*), *break, violate (one's) faith* ; so *breach of faith*.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3274 For glotonye he brake his fayth. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 48 Everych of hem his feith to oother kepte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 138 Non of hem holdethe Feythe to another. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B j, A man ought..to kepe feyth unto his frendes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 283 Berowne hath plighted faith to me. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii. Faith is not to be held with heretics. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 339 No Faith is to be held with such as differ from them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 25, I my Nisa's perjur'd Faith deplore. 1700 — *Palamon & Arcite* 78 For you alone, I broke my Faith with injur'd Palamon. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 129 The two princes mutually engaged their faith never to [etc.]. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xv. 296 He led the way and kept faith.

10. The quality of fulfilling one's trust ; faithfulness, fidelity, loyalty. † *To bear faith* : to be loyal *to*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2678 Đat him sal feið wurðful ben boren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6980 (Cott.) Þair faith lasted littel space, þai..lefte þe lagh of hei drightin. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 2 Alle that him feyth bereth & obeieth. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 70 Thus he .. feigneth under guile feith. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 127 Bearing the badge of faith to proue them true. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 166 Oh where is Faith? Oh, where is Loyalty? 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 40 Persons of great faith to his Majesty's cause. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 492 Illustrious for victory and faith. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 137 Confidence..in our faith and probity. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 166 Indignant at his want of faith.

11. *Good faith, bad faith* : = L. *bona, mala fides*, in which the primary notion seems to have been the objective aspect of confidence well or ill bestowed. The Eng. uses closely follow those of L.

a. *Good faith* : fidelity, loyalty (= sense 10) ; *esp.* honesty of intention in entering into engagements, sincerity in professions, BONA FIDES.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6778 (Fairf.) To vse gode faiþ god vs bede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 230 By good feyth and trust. 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 June Wks. 1846 III. 464 They have been able to observe good faith with their creditors. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 37 Among what .. men .. are fellowship and good faith possible? 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 139 It is admitted that the magistrates .. acted in good faith.

b. *Bad faith* : faithlessness, treachery ; intent to deceive. *Punic* (rarely *Carthaginian*) *faith* (= L. *fides Punica*) : faithlessness.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* II. ii, The Punicque faith is branded by Our enemies. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlvi. 179 The bad faith of the Chineses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 174 ¶ 2 Carthaginian Faith was a proverbial Phrase to intimate Breach of Leagues. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 318 French faithe became the same among us, as Punic faith had been among the Romans.

12. In asseverative phrases. a. *In (good) faith* : in truth, really, 'sooth to say'.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 858 And fayn sche wold þan in feiþ haue fold him in hire armes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Chan. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 91 He is to wys in feith, as I bileeue. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25 In good feith to telle soth I trowe .. She wolde nought her eye swerve. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 735 þou failes not in faith of a fowle end. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 769 In good fayth..I would not be he that [etc.]. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 28 In faith this mule hath taken degree in Zalamanca. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) 107 In good faith, we have no poor kindred now.

b. *In faith, i' faith, faith, good faith* : used interjectionally.

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xii, Nedelonges most I sitte him by. Hi-fath, ther wille him non mon butte I. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* I. 781 In faith man .. I was never so sory. *c* 1530 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 11 Do ye fle, ifayth? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 48 Faith sir .. tis but as the wiser sort doe hold opinion. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. iv. 16 Good faith, good faith, the saying did not hold. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii, Y'faith, we're well. 1709 *Tatler* No. 110 ¶ 4 Faith Isaac .. thou art a very unaccountable old Fellow. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, Speak to me thus, and i'faith there's nothing I could refuse you. 1795 BURNS *For a' That* iv, Gude faith, he mauna fa' that. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* v, I'd rather be in old John's chimney-corner, faith. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v, Good faith, he has no choice. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.*, Cool i'faith ! We ought to have our Abbey back you see.

c. In quasi-oaths. *By* or *on my, thy*, etc., *faith, By the faith of (my body, love*, etc.). *My faith* (= Fr. *ma foi !*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 275 Now telle me, felawe, be þi feiþ .. sei þou euer þemperour? *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lxi, But, be my faythe, with-outun stryue. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 36 b, By your faith seme ye good that I ought to go after him. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 75 On my feyth ye be well the man. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 By my faith, by my faith .. this geare goeth hard with vs. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 450 By the faith of my loue, I will. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 84 Now by my faith and honour. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. iv, Strange, by my faith ! the Hermit said. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1421 Weapons outflourished in the wind, my faith !

¶ 13. An alleged designation for a company of merchants.

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* F vij a, A faith of Marchandis.

IV. 14. *Comb.* Chiefly objective, as *faith-breach, -breaker, -stretcher* ; *faith-definition, -reformation, -tradition, faith-breaking, -keeping* sb. and adj. ; *faith-confirming, -infringing*, †*-workful* adj. ; *faith-wise* adv. ; **faith-cure**, a cure wrought by means of 'the prayer of faith' (*Jas.* v. 15) ; whence **faith-curer, -curist**, one who believes in or practises faith-cure ; **faith-fire**, *fig.* the flame of faith ; **faith-healer** = *faith-curer* ; **faith-healing**, healing by faith-cure ; **faith-mark**, one of the leading tenets of religion ; **faith-press**, the Inquisition.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. ii. 18 Now minutely Reuolts vpbraid his *Faith-breach. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 *Feythe breke(r), *fidifragus*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 736 They are false Faith-breakers in their office. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II* Wks. (1711) 30 They declare the king, and those that abode with him, faith-breakers. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxi. 236 He was .. no faith-breaker. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. vii. 174 The very instant of her *faith-breaking. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 123 The .. covetous Faith-breaking Senate. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 56 *Faith-confirming Charity. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 274 A *faith-cure is a cure wrought by God in answer to prayer. 1888 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXXII. 507 The miracles claimed by the *faith-curers. 1888 *N. Y. Herald* 29 July 16/6 Great preparations are being made by the *Faith-Curists .. for their annual conference. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 209 But he will finde no such fopperies in *Faith-definitions made by the Catholick Church. 1890 McCAVE & BREEN *Alcester Lect.* 40 Neighbouring bishops were expected to keep the *faith-fire ablaze along their frontiers. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 276 We claim that all *faith-healers should report as do our hospitals. 1885 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 85 Persons who believe in *faith-healing. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Natures Embassie* (1877) 24 A *faith-infringing Polymnestor. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. 253 This was..giuen..in recomendation of loyaltie or *faith-keeping. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 30 For point of Faith-keeping..witnesse his Accords with the Scottish Nation. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 383 The faith-keeping Prince of the Scotts. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 8/2 When once the ancient *faith-marks of the Church are lost sight of. 1624 T. SCOTT *Lawfuln. Netherlandish War* 14 That most intolerable .. thraldome of the Inquisition, or *Faith-presse. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 233 The .. most refin'd quintessence of all *Faith-Reformation. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 126 Those *faith-stretchers .. that put mens consciences upon the torture. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing in Chr.* 43 A compleat and proper notion of *Faith-Tradition. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 72 Salvation came intellect-wise, and not *faith-wise. 1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. Haudl. Relig.* (1603) 93 Troupfull Gad was grauen in this *faithworkfull stone.

† **Faith,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To place or rest one's faith *on*. b. *trans.* To provide with a creed or standard of faith. c. To utter upon one's word of honour. d. To give credit to, believe, trust.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, By whose example women may well lere How they shuld faith or trusten on any man. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* v, These decrees that papistry of late days faithed the church withal. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 10 It is called faithfulnes because it is fulfilled which was faithed [*quia fiat quod dictum est*]. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 He shall [not] have cause .. to faith the other [opinion] unadvisedly. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 72 Would the reposal of my trust .. in thee Make thy words faith'd ?

† **Faithed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FAITH *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having faith : with defining words as *feeble-faithed, strong-faithed*, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1007 They are the folk that .. strengist feithid be. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/2 There wer no weake conscience of feble-faithed folk offended. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 90 He is weake faithed which loueth and enbraceth the trwe doctrine .. albeit he dare not defende it openly.

2. Of a promise : Given on one's faith or word of honour.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 159 Hast thou thy faithed promise broke.

Faithful (fē·þfůl), *a.* [f. FAITH *sb.* + -FUL.]

† 1. Of persons, their actions, etc. : Full of or characterized by FAITH (sense 3) ; believing. *Obs.* exc. *absol.* : see 7.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5348 (Cott.) Faithful abraham. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. 141 Inflame .. mens hearts with the love of faithful prayer. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 155 The poor faithful man is more sure of his living, than if he had the same in his chest. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, You are not faithfull, sir. This night, I'll change All, that is mettall, in thy house, to gold. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* iii. 9 Faithful Abraham. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 66 He saw no .. difficulty for a faithful mind to believe the trinity.

2. Firm in fidelity or allegiance to a person to whom one is bound by any tie ; constant, loyal, true. Const. *to*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19799 (Cott.) Þair he fand a faithful frend. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 307 So faithfulle þei bisemed Bope erles and barons. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 15 To be faith-ful to hym he 3aue 3ow fyue wittes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 221 Full faithfull schall 3e fynde me. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 162 The chiefest and faythfullest of your favourers. 1639 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 104 My cariage .. such as became your faithfullst servant. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Let. to King 4 No small part of his faithful subjects. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 80 [They] vowed themselves to be his faithful allies. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 112 His faithful dog shall bear him company. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii. 35 Be faithful to your master. 1856 GRINDON *Life* ii. (1875) 13 We must .. be faithful to His revealed law.

b. *transf.* of things.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 51 The Remedies faithfull to the Intentions. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 762 His faithful Bed is crown'd with chaste Delight. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 8 A greensward smooth And faithful to the foot. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, Whose hand was faithful to his sword.

3. True to one's word or professed belief ; abiding by a covenant or promise, steadfast. Const. *to*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 139 Ffor the sarazines ben gode and feybfulle, ffor thei kepen entierly the commaundement of the holy book Alkoran. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 187 God is so often..called faithfull..because Hee neuer falsifieth His faith. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 9 The faithfull God, which keepeth Couenant and Mercy with them that loue him. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* v. 114 Naturally good, And faithfull to his word. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 100 Are ye remaining faithful to your covenant ?

† b. Of a covenant, promise, etc. : Containing a pledge of fidelity, binding. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xii. 59 Bwndyn .. wyth faythful Band To succoure þe Fredwme of Scotland. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 162, I haue made a faythfull vow. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 117 The faithfull'st offrings .. That ere deuotion tender'd.

4. Of persons and their conduct : Conscientious, thorough in the fulfilment of duty.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 337 Be feiȝtful & fre & euer of faire speche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 253 þe freke þat fedeth hym-self With his feythful laboure. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 238/2 So faythfull a prince. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. ii. (1872) 180 Faithful assiduous studies. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 144/2 The faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties.

b. Often used (? after *Prov.* xxvi. 6) with reference to the duty of telling unwelcome truths or giving unwelcome counsel. Chiefly *colloq.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. II. v. 17 Think not those faithful who praise all thy .. actions, but those who reprove thy faults.

5. Of persons and their actions: That may be believed or relied upon; trustworthy, veracious. † Also, of things: Reliable.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 65, I haue founde ȝou folk faiþful of speche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 141 Suche a surgeyn setthen yseye was þer neuere, Ne non so faithful fysician. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 138 Thy testimonies..are..very faithfull. 1678 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 65 The faithfullest relators .. are the Grecians. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xvii, Unless I had much faithfuller interest, [he] advised me to give over my pretensions. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iii, Memoirs scarcely more faithful than romances. 1891 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* 280 Her husband .. did the cooking, and he was as faithful at it as a woman!

6. True to the fact or original, accurate.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 241/1 Any good verteous man hath hadde the mynde in faithful wise to translate it. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 211 This is the faithfullest Account that I can give. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 484 When the faithful pencil has design'd Some bright Idea of the master's mind. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. vi, Mrs. Deborah .. made a faithful report. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 161 In faithful memory she records the crimes. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 59 A faithful catalogue of its many miseries! 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 42. 159 The Latin, though .. more faithful than the Septuagint, is far from being perfect. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 153 We pronounce the map..a faithful copy.

7. *absol.* Chiefly *pl.* a. In sense 1 (but with some notion of 2, 3): 'True believers'; the believing members of the church; the orthodox of any religious community. Often as transl. Arab. *al-mūminūn* (genit. *-īn*), the designation given by Mohammedans to those of their own faith.

Father of the faithful (after *Rom.* iv. 11): Abraham. *Commander* or *Father of the Faithful*: titles applied by Mohammedans to the Caliph.

1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xv. 95 Hee was one of the number of the faithfull and familiars with Christ. 1563 MAN tr. *Musculus' Commonpl.* 275 The Sacraments .. be giuen unto the faithful only. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xliv. (1611) 275 The faithfull which departed this life before the comming of Christ. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hist. Table* II. 1073 Seths children and other faythful were called the sonnes of God. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 102 We beleeve the faithfull to eate Christs body. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 77 The Faithful, who retrieve baptismal Flame. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Faithful*, a designation the mahometans assume to themselves. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VI. 14 The faithful received the eucharist every Lord's day. 1840 *Comic Almanac* (Hotten) I. 248 The Sultan of Turkey .. the Father of the Faithful. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 Another custom required of the faithful on this festival is the giving of alms. 1846 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXIV. 68 The Commander of the Faithful repaired .. to the tomb of the Prophet. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 159 A communion service at which the faithful might sit. *Ibid.* 555 Sufficient evidence that he was not one of the faithful [the covenanters].

† b. *transf.* as a slang term for drunkards.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* B 3/2 One of the faithfull, as they prophanely terme him .. he will drinke many degrees beyond a Dutchman.

† **B.** *adv.* = FAITHFULLY. *Obs.* in educated use.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A vj, I love her .. faythfuller then you. 1645 MILTON *Tetrarch.* Wks. 1738 I. 233 To see Covenants of greatest moment faithfullest perform'd. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 216, I doe faithfull promise and ingage myselfe that [etc.].

C. as *sb.* A faithful person. a. A true believer, one of 'the faithful'. b. A trusty adherent.

a. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 54 What faithfull soever being penitent, shall bee buried there. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 15 No work of godlines suld be æstemit of ane trew faithful hard. 1849 CARD. WISEMAN *Miracles N. T.* Essays 1853 I. 188 Nor is there reason to suppose, that every simple faithful was a Thaumaturgus.

b. 1648 *British Bell-man* 2 Whilest the King and his Faithfuls retained their Places of Dominion. *Ibid.* 4 Your out-cries against those his [the king's] old faithfulls. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. p. xiii, The Faithfuls at Zanzibar.

† **Faithfullist.** *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. adj. + -IST.] A believer.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. Prol., You have..seen..and like upright Faithfullists, have firmly beleeved all to be true that is contained in them.

Faithfully (fē·þfůli), *adv.* [f. FAITHFUL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a faithful manner.

† **1.** With full faith, trust, or confidence; confidingly, confidently. *Obs.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 107, I afferme faithfully that that is Cristis body. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XXXVII. 395 Feythfully now trosteth to me. 1552 *Bury Wills* (1850) 141 Most faythfully beleving .. yᵗ my sowle .. shall rest wᵗʰ Abrahᵃm. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 46, If his occasion were not vertuous, I should not vrge it halfe so faithfully.

† b. Assuredly, in truth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1890 And þou faithfully a fole, & a freike mad, May be countid in this case.

2. a. With fidelity or firm allegiance; loyally, truly. *Yours faithfully*: one of the customary modes of subscribing a letter. b. With strict adherence to duty, conscientiously. c. Sincerely, truthfully.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 64, I schal fynden hem heore fode þat feiþfulliche lyuen. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 120 He beleueth not feithfully in God. *14.. Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 49 Euery wygth þat louyth feythefully. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 154 Daniel..serued his prince fayethfully. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 16 The Discipline which they receiued of Christe, they deliuered faythfully to the people. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1082 Beleeve us.. who love you not fainedly, but faithfully, and in deed. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 317 He..did..faithfullie exercise his ministery. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 254 They who do their own Endeavours faithfully shall be.. strengthened to do more. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 Those laws..he has sworn to administer faithfully. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 119 The fatal secret..was faithfully preserved. 1787 W. PITT in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 68 Most sincerely and faithfully yours, W. Pitt. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 222 Faithfully remembering not to terminate the beating, till [etc.]. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 61 We all went to him faithfully.

3. In strict accordance with the facts or original; accurately, correctly, exactly, truthfully.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1913, I wille..faythfully tellene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 654, I will you faithfully enforme how ye fare shall. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 524, I haue said ye veritie.. faithfullie. 1690 *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* Pref., Thus .. do [we] faithfully keep an exact register of their contentions. 1712 *Spect.* No. 527 ₱2 What I have faithfully related. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 13/1 The church is faithfully represented in the annexed drawing. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 79 So came I..to judge faithfully with my proper eyes.

4. † a. In a convincing or assuring manner (*obs.*). b. With binding assurances (still common *colloq.*). Cf. FAITHFUL 3 b and FAITH 7, 8.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 455 So feythfully to me spake he. 1525 ABP. WARHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. I. 370 To whome I have feighfully promised not to vtter the same. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 241 b, Promisyng faithfully shortly to sende for her. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 192 If that you were the good Sir Rowlands son, As you haue whisper'd faithfully you were. *Mod.* He promised faithfully to send the book the next day.

Faithfulness (fē·þfůlnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being faithful. a. Fidelity, loyalty (to a superior or friend); trustworthiness, conscientiousness. b. Strict adherence to one's pledged word; honesty, sincerity. c. Exact correspondence to an original or to fact.

1388 WYCLIF *Esther* vi. 3 What..meede gat Mardochee for this feithfulnesse? 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* A v a, Cherefull to faythfulnes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 253 Grete petye it shalbe yf ye sholde dye for your trouth and faythfulnes. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The beast of most..faithfulnes. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 12 The truth and faithfulness of God. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1704) I. xii. 517 The Band, that..supports all Compacts, is Truth and Faithfulness. 1700 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. x. 40–2 Our .. Saviour encourages his Apostles to Faithfulness in their Office. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 31 The faithfulness and loyalty of the Jews to the Roman government. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 191 The valour and faithfulness of the house of Geroy. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/2 Persons .. dependent upon each other's stability and faithfulness. *Mod.* I was exceedingly pleased with the faithfulness of the likeness.

Faithless (fē·þlės), *a.* [f. FAITH *sb.* + -LESS.] Without faith.

1. Without belief, confidence, or trust; unbelieving. Const. † *of*, *in*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6517 (Cott.) To þis fait-les lede Manna fel. 1611 BIBLE *John* XX. 27 And bee not faithlesse, but beleeuing. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 123 The more sober sort .. are not altogether faithlesse as to his innocency. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VI. 74 Men are not now more faithless of Armageddon, than [etc.]. 1842 LOWELL *Sonnets* xvi, An old man faithless in Humanity. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvi, The faithless coldness of the times.

b. Without religious faith; unbelieving. Of a heathen or a Jew: Without Christian faith. Also absol. *The faithless*: unbelievers. Now *rare*.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1320/1 That dede doone by yᵉ faythlesse is not meritorius at al. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. sig. †† i, Else shalt thou remaine euermore faithlesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 34 He..shall ..holy Church with faithlesse handes deface. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 252 As faithlesse as the Jewes, are we. *absol.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 138 b, A great number of others imagined by the faithlesse.

2. Destitute of good faith, unfaithful, insincere; false to vows, etc., perfidious, disloyal. Const. *to*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 135 Fals folk and Feibles, þeoues and lyȝers. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 377 The fforfune that ffallyn is to ffeitheles peple. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 123 A most vnnatural and faithlesse Seruice. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 81. 478/2 A man..of a.. faithless disposition. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 322 Domestic in his faithless roof I staid. *x*786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 214 The dangerous, faithless, and ill-concerted projects of the..council of Bombay. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 142 The faithless flatterer. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 65 She had never been faithless to the royal bed.

3. That cannot be trusted or relied on; unstable, treacherous, shifting, delusive.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 137 Oh faithlesse Coward, oh dishonest wretch. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 239 The midnight murd'rer bursts the faithless bar. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* 10 Yonder faithless phantom flies To lure thee to thy doom. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 466 Striving to tear us from this faithless anchorage.

Hence **Faithlessly** *adv.*, in a faithless manner.

1643 PRYNNE *Treachery & Disloyalty* App. 218 Had we.. not faithlessely betrayed, but sincerely discharged the severall trusts reposed in us.

Faithlessness (fē·þlėsnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being faithless. a. Want of fidelity, disloyalty, perfidy. b. Want of good faith, insincerity. c. Want of religious belief; infidelity.

1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 10 So great distrust is there in man..from his impotence or faithlesnes. 1726 POPE *Let. to Bethel* 9 Aug. *Lett.* (1737) 320, I..wish he had lived long enough to see so much of the faithlessness of the world, as to have been [etc.]. 1758 T. EDWARDS *Canons Crit.* (1765) 344 Sharp are the pangs that follow faithlessness. 1790 BLAIR *Serm.* III. xiii. 275 When the heart is sorely wounded by the ingratitude or faithlessness of those on whom it had leaned. *a* 1849 J. H. EVANS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxi. 17 The faithlessness of Abiathar, and the faithlessness of even his faithful Joab. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. VI. 96 Perdikkas whose character for faithlessness we shall have..to notice. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. xii. 347 Faithlessness .. characteristic of this present century.

† **Faithly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FAITH *sb.* + -LY 2.]

1. With fidelity, faithfully, loyally, steadfastly, truthfully.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 162 Feitheli scho hir candel held aye. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 316 Of þe treus to speke. And feyþly þerto bondon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 70 Faithly for to speke hus furst name was ihesus. *c* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 541 Y shalle faythly fyeght Both in wrong and in ryght.

2. As an asseveration: In deed or truth, certainly, surely, verily.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1636 Þis gomen is your awen.. faythely ȝe knowe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4032 We are faithely to fewe to feghte with them. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2279 Now faithly .. fall þe so thrise, þou sall be crouned.

Faithward, *adv. rare.* [See -WARD.] Towards (the Christian) faith.

1886 J. M. LUDLOW in *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 165 Almost resistless tendencies faithward..were born of his early Christian culture.

Faithworthy, *a.* [f. FAITH + WORTHY *a.*] Worthy of belief or trust, trustworthy. Hence **Faithworthiness,** the quality of being faithworthy (Worcester, 1846, citing *Quart. Rev.*).

a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* 433 Luther..neither is faith worthy.. nor he doth no miracles. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 56 Certain and faith-worthy Authors in the nearer Germany. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 217 It is affirmed by a ..faith-worthy author. 1861 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct., The lady is faithworthy in her evidence as to identity. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 98/2 So far as profound knowledge..can ensure faithworthy evidence.

Faitneant, -ise, obs. ff. of FAINEANT, -ISE.

Faitour (fē·tər). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4–7 **faytor, -tour(e, -towre,** 6 **fayter, feytour,** 4– **faitour.** [a. AF. *faitour*, OF. *faitor* doer, maker :—L. *factōr-em*: see FACTOR. The special sense of 'impostor' seems to be peculiarly AF. and Eng.; cf. OF. *faiture* sorcery, spell.]

1. An impostor, cheat; *esp.* a vagrant who shams illness or pretends to tell fortunes.

App. already obsolescent in 1568, as Grafton *Chron.* II. 598 glosses it 'as much to say as loyterer, vagabond, or begger'. Sir W. Scott often uses it *arch.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXX. 16 þai ere all faitors & ypocrites & iogulors þat desayues men. [1383 *Act 7 Rich. II*, c. 5 Governours des villes & lieux ou tielx faitours & vagerantz vendront.] *c* 1430 *Life of St. Kath.* (1884) 23 Put me in duresse as þou3 I were a faytour. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. XXX. 69 These faytours that ben called sothe sayers. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1209/2 Nor to beleue euery faytor..that will saye hymselfe that he is verye sycke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 39 Those faytours [*gloss.* vagabonds] little regarden their charge. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 104 As faitors use, you play fast and loose. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xi, Tyrant proud, or faitour strong. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* viii, Yonder stands the faitour, rejoicing at the mischief he has done.

b. *nonce-use.* The disease of being a 'faitour'.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 25 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 93 He was infecte..With the faitour, or the fever lordeyn.

† **2.** Comb. *Faitour's grass*: Spurge, the acrid juice of which was used in malingering.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 146 Faytowrys gresse, or tytymal. 1534 FITZHERBERT *Husbandry* (E.D.S.) lix, A Grasse that is called feitergrasse [ed. 1598 fettergrass].

Faix, var. of FEGS *int.*

Fake (fēk), *sb.*[1] *Naut.* Also 7, 9 **fack.** [Of obscure origin; cf. FAKE *v.*[1]

The MHG. *vach* had the sense 'fold' in addition to those of 'appointed place, portion of space or time, compartment'; if a similar sense belonged to the etymological equivalents OE. *fæc* (recorded in sense 'space of time'), MDu. *vak* (enclosure, partition), the word might come from either source. If it be identical with the Sc. FAIK *sb.* fold, a native origin seems probable.]

(See quot. 1867.)

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Lay it [Cable] up in a round Ring, or fake, one aboue another. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 163/2 How many Facks is in the Rope? 1730 Capt. W. Wriglesworth *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 14 Oct., Hauled up the Small Bower and Sheet Cables and Coiled them down again in shorter fakes. 1810 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 18) 274 *Fack* or *Fake.* 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Fake,* one of the circles or windings of a cable or hawser, as it lies disposed in a coil.

Fake (fēk), *sb.*[2] *slang.* [Belongs to Fake *v.*[2]]

1. An act of 'faking'; a contrivance, 'dodge', trick, invention; a 'faked' or 'cooked' report.

1827 Maginn in *Blackw. Mag.* (Farmer), The fogle-hunter's doing. Their morning fake in the prigging lay. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 223 After that we had a fine 'fake'—that was the fire of the Tower of London—it sold rattling. 1885 *Punch* 31 Jan. 60 If I worked the theatrical fake—which I don't. 1887 *Financ. News* 24 Mar. 1/4 D.. is generally regarded as the father of the testimonial fake. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/2 The abominable fakes..telegraphed to the papers by the agencies.

attrib. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Yrnl.* 9 June 10/2 *heading,* Another Fake Interview Denounced.

2. A composition used for 'faking' (see quots.).

1866 *Islington Guardian* 3 Apr. 3/3 [Condensed milk sold to dealers to be watered down and retailed as new milk] is known in the trade under the name of 'Fake'. 1880 Gee *Goldsmith's Handbk.* x. (ed. 2) 140 Soft-soldering Fluid bears various names in the different workshops, such as 'monkey', 'fake'.

Fake (fēk), *v.*[1] *Naut.* [app. f. Fake *sb.*[1], which, however, appears much later. Cf. Sc. Faik *v.*[1] to fold.] *trans.* To lay (a rope) in fakes or coils; to coil.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 742 Ffrekes one þe forestayne, fakene þeire coblez. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The chain cables and messengers are faked in the chain lockers. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 281 But for subsequent shots the line may be faked on the beach.

Fake (fēk), *v.*[2] *slang.* [Of obscure origin. There appears to be some ground for regarding it as a variant of the older Feak, Feague, which are prob. ad. Ger. *fegen* (or the equivalent Du. or LG.) to furbish up, clean, sweep.

In Rowland's *Martin Mark-all* 1610, *a feager of loges* is explained as meaning 'one who begs with false documents' (cf. *to fake a screeve*); and the modern *fake away* appears to correspond to the earlier *feague it away.* The colloquial and jocular uses of the Ger. *fegen* closely resemble the senses mentioned in quot. 1812: amongst those given by Grimm are 'to clear out, plunder' (a chest, purse: cf. *to fake a cly*), 'to torment, ill treat'.]

1. *trans.* In thieves' or vagrants' language: To perform any operation upon; to 'do', 'do for'; to plunder, wound, kill; to do up, put into shape; to tamper with, for the purpose of deception. In the last-mentioned application it has latterly come into wider colloquial use, *esp.* with reference to the 'cooking' or dressing-up of news, reports, etc., for the press. Also, *To fake up.*

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s.v., To *fake* any person or place, to rob them; to *fake* a person may also imply to shoot, wound, or cut; to *fake* a man *out and out,* is to kill him; a man who inflicts wounds upon, or otherwise disfigures, himself, for any sinister purpose, is said to have *faked himself*; if a man's shoe happens to pinch or gall his foot, he will complain that his shoe *fakes* his foot sadly..to *fake* your *slangs,* is to cut your irons in order to escape from custody; to *fake* your *pin,* is to create a sore leg, or to cut it, as if accidentally..in hopes..to get into the doctor's list, &c.; to *fake* a *screeve* is to write any letter or other paper; to *fake* a *screw,* is to shape out a skeleton or false key, for the purpose of *screwing* a particular place; to *fake* a *cly* is to pick a pocket. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* 352 The ring is made out of brass gilt buttons .. it's faked up to rights. 1874 *Punch* 7 Mar. 98/1 Pr'aps he'd a come to you with him [a horse] faked up for sale. 1885 *Sporting Times* 23 May 1/3 The chorister fair..Faked herself up. 1885 H. P. Grattan in *The Stage* 10 July, A pair of shoes to fake the patchey (*Anglice* play the harlequin). 1885 *Spectator* 24 Jan. 119/2 Nine pictures out of ten in modern galleries are simply studies—'faked up'. 1887 *Times* 30 July 5/5 He now knew that..these diamonds were 'faked'. 1888 *Phonetic Yrnl.* 7 Jan. 4/2 'Faking' in newzpaper fraze meanz..the supplying..ov unimportant detailz which may serv an exsellent purpos in the embellishment ov a despatch. 1888 'Boldrewood' *Robbery under Arms* I. xvii, The horse-brand .. had been 'faked' or cleverly altered.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To steal (? only a literary misapprehension); also in *fake away* (see quots.).

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Fake away, there's no down..*go on with your operations, there is no sign of any alarm or detection. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, 'Nix my dolly pals fake away.' 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* III. iv. 82 They molest not beggars, unless they fake to boot, and then they drown us out of hand.

Hence **Faked** *ppl. a.*; **Fa·king** *vbl. sb.*; **Fa·ker,** one who 'fakes' (cf. Cly-faker); **Fa·kery,** the practice of 'faking'.

a 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Lay St. Aloys.,* Nought is waking Save mischief and 'faking'. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* II. iii. 29 We never calls them thieves here, but prigs and fakers. 1872 *Morning Post* 7 Nov. 3/1 Since the 'faking' of the scales in Catch-'em-Alive's year. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug. 2 'I've turned faker of dolls and doll's furniture.' 1886 *Bicycling News* 11 June 536/2 What has been termed a 'faked' machine. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 70 The gold and vellum binding with the orange-tinted edges form a pretty piece of 'fakery'. 1892 A. C. Doyle *Advent. S. Holmes* xiii, in *Strand Mag.* IV. No. 24. 657/2, I found him [the horse] in the hands of a faker.

Fakement (fē·kmĕnt). *slang.* Also **fakeman-charley.** [f. as prec. + -ment; the origin of the longer form is unknown.] A piece of manipulation, contrivance, 'dodge'; vaguely, a thing, 'concern'; a trimming, decoration (on an article of clothing).

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Fakeman-charley,* Speaking of any stolen property which has a private mark, one will say, there is a *fakeman-charley* on it; a forgery which is well executed is said to be a *prime fakement*; in a word, anything is liable to be termed a *fakement,* or a *fakeman-charley,* provided the person you address knows to what you allude. 1823 Egan in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v. *Tell the macers to mind their fakements,* desire the swindlers to be careful not to forge another person's signature. 1838 Glascock *Land Sharks* II. 4, I see you're fly to every fakement. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 52 Pair of long sleeve Moleskin .. with a double fakement down the side. *Ibid.* I. 246 Ah! once I could screeve a fakement (write a petition). 1877 *Five Years Penal Servitude* iv. 254 You worked that little fakement in a blooming quiet way.

†Fa·ken, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 fácen, fácn, 2 facne, 3 *Orm.* fakenn. [OE. *fácen* = OS. *fôkn, fôcan,* OHG. *feichan* fraud, ON. *feikn* portent:—OTeut. **faikno-m.*] Fraud, guile; wickedness, crime.

c 924 *Laws of Æthelstan* i. § 17 He ladige þa hand mid þe man tyhð þæt he þæt facen mid worhte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 18 Ða se Hælend hyra facn [*c* 1160 *Hatton,* facne] gehyrde, þa cwæð he. *c* 1200 Ormin 12797 An soþ Issraelisshe mann þatt niss na fakenn inne.

†Fa·ken, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 fácne, fǽcne, 3 facen, faken, (4 foken). 5 *Sc.* faikyn. [OE. *fácne* (oftener with umlaut *fǽcne*) = OS. *fôkni* wicked, ON. *feikn* awful, monstrous:—OTeut. **faiknjo-,* f. **faikno-m*: see prec.] Deceitful, fraudulent.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cv[i]. 10 Swa hi alysde lifes ealdor of heora feonda fæcnum handum. *a* 1200 *De Animo & Corpore* (ed. Phillips 1838) 8 [*P*]i tunge is ascorted þeo þe facen was. *c* 1200 Ormin 12655 Þe frosst off fakenn trowwþe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 194 Saladyn was fulle foken [*printed* foen, *rime-word* token], on him may non affie. *c* 1450 Henryson *Fables, Paddok & Mous* 58 Fair thingis oftymis ar fundin faikyn.

Hence **†Fa·kenliche** *adv. Obs.*, craftily.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxvii. 35 Þin broðor com facenlice and nam þine bletsunga. *a* 1200 *De Animo & Corpore* (ed. Phillips 1838) 8 Heo ȝeoðde fakenliche & þen feonde icwemde.

‖ Faki. [Arab. فَقِيه *faqīh* one learned in the law.] A title given in Africa to schoolmasters.

1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* viii. 112 He chanced to combine in his own person the titles of both sheik and faky. 1884 A. Forbes *Chinese Gordon* vi. 151 ['The Mahdi'] became the disciple of a faki (head dervish) who lived near Khartoum. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 629 Tipping the faki or schoolmaster.

Fakir (fākī·ɪ, fə·kiəɪ). Forms: 7 fakier, (fuckeire, foker, -quere), 7–9 faquir, (8 fackire, fa(c)quier, foughar), 9 fakeer, faqueer, 8– fakir. [a. Arab. فَقِير *faqīr* lit. 'poor, poor man'; some of the early forms may be due to the pl. فُقَرَا *fuqarā.*]

1. 'Properly an indigent person, but specially applied to a Mahommedan religious mendicant, and then loosely, and inaccurately, to Hindu devotees and naked ascetics' (Yule).

1609 Ro. C. *Hist. Disc. Muley Hamet* vii. C iij/2 Fokers, are men of good life, which are onely given to peace. 1638 W. Bruton *Newes from E. Indies* 27 They are called Fuckeires. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 568/1 You shall take care to embark all the Facquiers. 1763 Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 27 Bestowing a part of their plunder on .. Faquirs. 1813 Byron *Giaour* xi, Nor there the Fakir's self will wait. 1861 Dickens *Tom Tiddler's Gr.* i, A Hindoo fakeer's ground. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 178 A fakir would hardly be an estimable figure in our society.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fakir-race*; *fakir-like* adj. and adv.

1849 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 390 Pilgrims..carrying bars of iron..fakir-like. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 146 The genuine successors..of a fakir race. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 6/2 The fakir-like devotion with which he has fixed his eyes upon..the House of Lords.

Hence **Fakirism,** the system, faith, and practice of the Fakirs.

1856 Kingsley *Hours w. Mystics* Misc. I. 349 Hindoo mysticism..has died down into brutal fakeerism. 1883 Goldw. Smith in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 806 Fakirism is devil-worship.

Fa·la. *rare*[−1]. [ad. Du. *falie.*] A sort of kerchief worn in Holland.

1721 Ramsay *Tartana* 340 May she be curst to starve in Frogland Fens, To wear a Fala ragg'd at both the Ends.

Fa-la (fālā). **a.** Used as a refrain. **b.** *Music.* A sort of madrigal or 'ballet' in vogue in the 16th and 17th c.

a. 1595 Morley 1*st Bk. Balletts* 1, Sit we heere our loues recounting Fa la la la. 1665 Earl Dorset *Poems* (1721) 58 To all you Ladies now at Land .. With a Fa, la, la, la, la. *a* 1800 Cowper *Poems, To Celia* i, No serenade to break her rest..With my fa, la, la.

attrib. 1838 J. Struthers *Poet. Tales* 78 Fifths or thirds And other Crankums set and shown Many Fa la words.

b. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 180 Another kind of Ballets, commonlie called fa las. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. 59 Your Madrigals or Fala's of five and six Parts. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* ii. 55 Ballets, or Fal-las, of the end of the sixteenth century.

Falaterie, obs. f. of Phylactery.

Falau, obs. f. of Fallow.

Falaver, -ing, obs. or dial. ff. of Palaver, etc.

‖ Falbala (fæ·lbălă). Also 8 falbeloe, fall-bullow. [*Falbala,* a word found in several Romance languages from the 17th c. downwards; origin unknown. Cf. Furbelow.] A trimming for women's petticoats, scarves, etc.; a flounce, furbelow. Also *attrib.*

1704 Cibber *Careless Husband* I, As many blue and green Ribbons..as would have made me a Falbala Apron. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 171 Freeing their fall-bullows.. from the annoyance both of hilt and point. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xxxii, The girls went off..to get their best..falbalas. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xx. v, I have got my face wrinkled like the falbalas of a petticoat.

†Falc. App. some plant.

c 1310 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 As falc i falow an felde.

Falcade (fălkā·d). *Horsemanship.* [a. Fr. *falcade,* ad. It. *falcata,* L. *falcāta,* fem. of *falcāt-us*: see Falcate.] (See quot.)

1730–6 Bailey, A falcade is the action of the haunches, and of the legs, which bend very low, as in corvets when a stop or half-stop is made. 1775 in Ash.

Falcate (fæ·lkē·t), *a. Anat., Bot.,* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *falcāt-us,* f. *falc-em falx* sickle.] Bent or curved like a sickle; hooked.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 166 The mandibulæ of Lampyris..are falcate. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 349 *Falcate.* 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 56 Pod..always falcate or spirally twisted. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 273 Capsule compressed, ovate, oblique or falcate. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 39/2 The four wings..are falcate at the tip. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Falcate cartilages,* the semi-lunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

Falcated (fæ·lkētĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] **a.** *Astron.* Having a sickle-shaped appearance; said of the moon or a planet when less than one half of its surface is illuminated.

1704 in Harris *Lex. Techn.* 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I. Introd. 18 Mercury, on his approach to [the Sun] is falcated like the new-moon. 1867–77 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* Vocab. 916 The Moon..is said to be 'falcated' when its illuminated portion is crescent-shaped.

†b. *Bot.* and *Zool.* = Falcate. *Obs.*

1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 224 These are tipped with large falcated Apices. 1815 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 642 In Attacus Atlas the primary wings are falcated or hooked at their apex.

†Falca·tion. *Obs.* [f. L. *falc-em* sickle: see -ation.]

1. The condition of being falcate; *concr.* a falcate outgrowth or appendage, hook.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 The Locusts have..a long falcation or forcipated tayle behinde. 1714 Derham *Astro-Theol.* v. i. (1715) 107 In whose [the Moon and Venus'] Falcations the dark part of their Globes may be perceived.

2. (See quot.).

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Falcation,* a mowing or cutting with Bill or Hook. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

Falchion (fǭ·lʃǫn), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 fach-, fauch-, fawch-, -on(e, -oun, (5 fauschune, fawchun, fouchon, fwalchon), 6–9 fauch-, faulch-, fawch-, -eon, -ion, (6 fachen, falcheon. 6–7 fau-, fawchin(e, 7 falchon, 8 faulchin), 7–falchion; also 5 fawken, 7 falcen, perh. by confusion with Falcon. [ME. *fauchoun,* a. OF. *fauchon* = It. *falcione*:—vulg. Lat. **falciōn-em,* f. L. *falci-, falx* sickle.]

1. A broad sword more or less curved with the edge on the convex side. In later use and in poetry: A sword of any kind.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8645 Hys [the priest's] tung shuld be hys fauchoun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2244 Lucafer.. drow out a schort fachoun. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 246 Y trowe youre fauchone hym flaies. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlii. 141 He..toke a grete fawchon in his handes. *a* 1628 Sir J. Beaumont *Bosworth F.* 501 He lifts his Fauchion with a threatening Grace. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 37 In the bright air the dreadful fauchion shone. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xxvi. Spears shook, and faulchions flashed amain. 1852 Kingsley *Poems, Andromeda* 237 Curved on his thigh lay a falchion.

†b. *Single, double falchion, case of falchions*: various species of sword-play. *Obs.*

1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. vii. (1743) 189 The nobility and gentry have..quarter-staff, single faulchion, double faulchion, etc. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 436 ₱ 2 The several Weapons following, viz..Single Falchion, Case of Falchions, Quarter Staff. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. v, He dreaded not old Lewis either at back-sword, single falchion, or cudgel-play.

attrib. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxvi. 138 Axes of werre facioned asswel after fawken wise as other. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 159 A falcen sword after the Turkish fashion. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 330 His Knife..was with a falchion blade.

†2. = Bill *sb.*[1] 4 or Bill-hook. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 343/3 Other plowemen..folowed the wulf and with their staues and fauchons delyuerd the child hoole. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 8 Let thy bright Fauchion lend Me Cypresse Boughes. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 333 The Huntsman .. with a wood-knife or faucheon at his side.

† **Fa·lchion,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cut with a falchion, use a falchion upon.
1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2216 Hold thy hande Or I shall fawchyn thy flesshe, and scrape the on the skyn.

Falcidian (fælsi·diăn), *a.* [f. *Falcidius* + -AN.] In *Falcidian law* (*Lex Falcidia*), a law carried by P. Falcidius, which ordained that no Roman citizen should bequeath more than three-fourths of his estate away from his legal heirs. Hence *Falcidian portion.* the fourth part thus reserved.
1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1756 G. HARRIS tr. *Justinian's Inst.* II. xxii. 105 The Falcidian law was at length enacted. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* IV. xliv. 391 His successor .. was empowered to retain the *Falcidian* portion.

Falci·ferous, *a. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *falc(i)-*, *falx* sickle + -FEROUS.] Carrying a sickle, scythe-bearing.
1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692-1732 in COLES.

Falciform (fæ·lsifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *falc-em* sickle + -(1)FORM.] Sickle-shaped, curved, hooked. Frequent in *Anat.*, as in *falciform cartilage, ligament, process*, etc.
1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 236 Immediately behind this fin was another, tall and falciform. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 410 The right lobe is the largest .. its falciform ligament broad. 1798 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Falciform process*, the falx, a process of the dura mater, that arises from the crista galli, separates the hemispheres of the brain and terminates in the tentorium. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 13 The fold which passes upwards towards the liver is falciform. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 650 What a falciform .. and warlike organ, leads the van of Wellington's warlike countenance!

Falcon (fɔ̄·lkŏn, fɔ̄·k'n), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 **faukun**, 4 **faucoun**, **-kon**, **-koun**, 4 **facoun**, 4-7 **faucon**(e, 5-6 **facon**, 5-7 **faw**(l)**con**, **-kon**, (5 **fawken**), 6-8 **faulcon**, (7 **-kon**), 5-**falcon**. [ME. *faucon* (*faukun*), a. OF. *faucon*, *falcun*, ad. late L. *falcōn-em*, *falco*, commonly believed to be f. *falc-*, *falx* sickle, the name being due to the resemblance of the hooked talons to a reaping-hook. Cf. It. *falcone*, Sp. *halcon*. In the 15th cent. the spelling was refashioned after Lat.]

1. *Ornith.* One of a family of the smaller diurnal birds of prey, characterized by a short hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; *esp.* one trained to the pursuit of other birds or game, usually the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). In *Falconry*, applied only to the female, the male, being smaller and less adapted for the chase, is called the *tercel* or *tiercel*.
a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 101 That other ȝer a faukun bredde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 34 Fecche þe hom Faucons þe Foules to quelle. 1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Sparrehowke, ffawken, and gentille gossehawke. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 12 A Faulcon towring in her pride of place. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. (1655) 11 It [Air] stops not the high soaring of my noble generous Falcon. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 94 As stoops the Falcon bold To pounce his Prey. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 213 He laid a bet upon his falcon's flight. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxix. 561 The Great Grey Shrike was formerly used as a falcon.

b. with epithet defining the species.
1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvi, By comparyson as fawcons pelegrines. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 79 It is said to be lesser than a Peregrine Falcon. 1781 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* I. 54 White-rumped Bay Falcon. 1785 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* II. 208 Plain Falcon. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 537 White Falcon, a name for the Jer Falcon. 1821 SELBY *Brit. Ornith.* I. 39 *Spotted Falcon*: a name for the Peregrine Falcon. 1875 W. MᶜILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire*, These cliffs are frequented by the Peregrine falcon.

2. A representation of a falcon.
1525 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's Bp. Stortford* (1882) 39 For the scoryng .. the facon and the branche before seynt mighill xiiijd. 1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1600) III. 736 A .. Gentleman, from whom our Generall tooke a Fawlcon of golde with a great Emeraud in the Breast thereof.

3. An ancient kind of light cannon.
[For the practice of naming species of fire-arms from birds of prey, cf. *musket*.]
1496 LD. BOTHWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 13. I. 31 Yᵉ provision of Ordinance .. is bot litill .. ij. great curtaldis .. x. falconis or litill serpentinis. 1577-87 HARRISON *England*, II. xvi. (1877) 281 Falcon hath eight hundred pounds, and two inches and a half within the mouth. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 103 Two demy Culverings..two Falcons. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xx, Falcon and culver on each tower. 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xv. 163 The royal stores furnished .. falcons, or light six-pound field-pieces.

4. *Comb.* chiefly *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *falcon-face, -fisher, -flight, -guise, -nest*; *falcon-eyed* adj.; *falcon-like* adj. and adv.; (sense 3) *falcon shot.*
1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 26 A quick brunette, well-moulded, *falcon-eyed. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xiii. 171 He had the genuine '*falcon-face' of the Huculs. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 649 The *falcon-fisher .. is a bird about the bigness of a goose. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Indian with dead Child*, The arrows of my father's bow Their *falcon-flight have sped. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 60 In the Norse mythology .. Freyja had a *falcon-guise. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Elegy G. Adolphus* Wks. (1711) 54 With full plum'd wing thou faulkon-like could fly. 1852 READE *Peg Woff.* (1853) 88 To see her falcon-like stoop upon the stage. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. viii, Canna's tower .. Like *falcon-nest o'erhung the bay. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134, 2 thousand *Falcon shot. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 714 It is within falcon-shot of the ships.

† **Fa·lcon,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] To hunt with falcons; to hawk.
1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 27 Aug., After dinner we went falconing.

Falconer[1] (fɔ̄·kŏnəɹ, fɔ̄·k'nəɹ). Forms: 4-6 **fauconer**, (4 **faucounner**, 4-5 **faukener**, **-oner**), 5 **falconar**(e, **fawconer**, **-kener**(e, 6 **faconer**, 6-8 **faulk**(e)**ner**, 7 **faulconer**, (**fal-**, **faukner**), 5- **falconer**. [a. OF. *fauʼl)connier* (mod.F. *fauconnier*), f. *fauʼl)con* FALCON *sb.*: see -ER 2.]

1. One who hunts with falcons, one who follows hawking as a sport.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 468 Thise ffauconers .. with hir haukes han the heron slayn. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 273 This youth was .. a fine faulkner. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1696) 93 Faulkners that can but seldom spring right Game, should [etc.]. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 109 A Falk'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv, The falconer tossed his hawk away. 1834 MᶜMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 121 The Common Sparrowhawk .. is employed .. by falconers. *fig.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 68 A malitious and hungry fawconer of titles & sillables.

2. A keeper and trainer of hawks. Also, as an official designation, *Grand or* † *Great Falconer.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152 Fawkenere [PYNSON fawconer], *falconarius*. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 563 in *Babees Bk* 317 The chaunceler answeres .. For ȝomen, faukeners, and hor horsyng. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Some of his graces fauconers. 1619 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 226, I sent .. a caste of marlyns..by his own ffawlconer. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4711/2 The great Faulkner prepared a curious Artificial Firework for their Entertainment. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 32 The Emperor of China in his sporting excursions .. is usually attended by his grand falconer. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, Behind him came his falconer and bard.

† **Fa·lconer**[2]. *Obs. rare.* In 6 **fawconere**, **faulkner**. [a. F. *fauconnière*, f. *faucon*: see FALCON *sb.*] A game-bag carried by falconers.
c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 47 It was a great bagge like a fawconere And hong upon his gyrdle by a ring. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 231 By his side, a great side pouch like a faulkner.

Falconet (fɔ̄·kŏnĕt). Also 7 **fau**(l)**conet**. [In sense 1 ad. It. *falconetto* in same sense (= Sp. *falconete*; cf. Fr. *fauconneau*), dim. of *falcone* FALCON; in sense 2 f. FALCON + -ET.]

1. A light piece of ordnance of various calibres, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
1559 *Naval Report* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 168 (Culverins) minions (and) falconets. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 343/2 A Faulconet. The Bore 2 inches. 1647 NYE *Gunnery* 78 *Fauconets.* The mouth of the peece is 2 inches and a quarter high .. the weight of the shot one pound 5 ounces. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortification* 54 A Falconet .. carries a 6 pound ball. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 108 Planting little Falconets on the top of our Walls in Swivels. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 142 With only a couple of falconets or two-pounders, as their whole artillery.

2. A species of Shrike (order *Passerinæ*).
1851 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 180 The Crested Falconet (*Laniusfrontatus*) .. inhabits New Holland. *Ibid.*, The falconets have a compressed beak almost as high as long.

Fa·lcon-ge·ntle. Also 5 **falcon gent.** [After F. *faucon gentil.*] The female of the peregrine falcon.
1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 147 As a gentil faucon soreth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 Gerfacouns, sparehaukes, faukons gentyls. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 479 Torent .. Get her a facon jent. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* D iij b, Ther is a Fawken gentill and a Tercell gentill. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 136 Nor her winged speed The falcon-gentle could for pace exceed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. iii. 314 The falcon gentle, with which, when properly trained, they go forth on horseback.

Falconine (fæ·lkŏnəin), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *falcōn-em* falcon + -INE.] Like a falcon or hawk, belonging to the *Falconidæ*. In mod. Dicts.

† **Fa·lconish,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FALCON *sb.* + -ISH.] Like a falcon; proper to or characteristic of a falcon.
1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 193/1 The legat Guallo..vpon a falkonish or wooluish appetite fleeced the church.

Falconry (fɔ̄·kənri). [a. F. *fauconnerie*: see FALCON and -RY.] **a.** The branch of knowledge concerned with the sport of hawking, and the breeding and training of hawks. **b.** Occasionally, the practice of hawking.
a. 1575 TURBERVILLE (*title*) The Booke of Falconrie. 1626 T. H. tr. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 62 You haue a certayne bird in the mistery of Faulconry, called the Hobby. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 117 The Greeks understood little or nothing of our falconry. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 1 The Art of Falconry is in danger of being entirely lost.
b. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. § 1 (ed. 2) III. 361 Falconry..became from the fourth century an equally delightful occupation. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* 206 Falconry afforded a..picturesque sport to the great.

Falculate (fæ·lkiŭlē·it), *a.* [f. L. *falcula*, dim. of *falc-*, *falx* sickle + -ATE.] Resembling a little sickle in form, small and curved.
1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 329/1 Others [of the Marsupials] are digitigrade with falculate claws.

Fald, obs. f. of FOLD.

Faldage (fæ·ldėdʒ). *Law.* [ad. law-L. *faldāgi-um*, f. OE. *fald*, FOLD *sb.*[1] In 16th c. anglicized as FOLDAGE.] An old privilege by which a lord of the manor could set up folds in any fields within the manor, in which his tenants were obliged to put their sheep, the object being to manure the land.
1692-1732 COLES, *Faldage*, the Lords liberty of folding his tenants' sheep. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 330 This Faldage in some places is termed Fold-course or Free-fold. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 373 His right of faldage, i. e. to have the tenant's sheep to manure his land.

‖ **Falde·lla.** *Obs.* [med.L., a. It. *faldella* in same sense, dim. of *falda* fold of cloth, skirt.] (See quot. 1753.)
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 317 Leie þerupon faldellas wiþ white of an ey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Faldella*, a word used by some of the writers in surgery for a sort of compress made of list contorted together in several doubles.

Falderal, folderol (fæ·ldərӕ·l, fɒ·ldərɒ·l). Also **fal de rol.**
1. As a meaningless refrain in songs.
1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 554/2 Wildair [sings] Fal, al, deral! [1864 BROWNING *Mr. Sludge* Fol-de-rol-de-rido liddle liddle-ol].

2. A gewgaw, trifle; a flimsy thing.
c 1820 HOGG *Basil Lee* in *Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 56 'He'll flee frae ae falderall til anither a' the days o' his life.' 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 154 That his darling might never want for fal-de-rals. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 118 The little piebald is far too 'cute to trust her legs on that English fal-deral [a rickety fancy bridge].
attrib. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* vi. 67 None of your fal-deral lavender boots. but rigid, unmistakeable shoes.
Hence **Fa·lderal** *v.*, in phr. *To falderal it*: to sing falderal, to sing unmeaning sounds.
1825 L. HUNT *Poems, Redi Bacchus* 426 Falderallalling it With quips and triple rhymes.

‖ **Faldetta** (faldė·tă). Also in quasi-Fr. form **faldette.** [It. *faldetta*, dim. of *falda*: see FALDELLA.] A combined hood and cape, worn by women in Malta.
1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 191 Women, semi-shrouded in their black silk faldettes. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cr. Nowell* xii (1881) 48 A maiden with the love dream nestling beneath the bridal faldetta. 1883 C. D. WARNER *Roundabout Journ.* xiii. 119 All the Maltese ladies .. wear the *faldetta* to church.

† **Fa·ldfee.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 3 (?) **faldfey.** [app. f. OE. *fald*, FOLD *sb.*[1] + *feoh* (see FEE).] Some kind of manorial dues.
The record quoted by Blount has not been identified; it is not the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*. Possibly there is some error.
? *a* 1300 *Liber Niger* Heref. fol. 158 (Blount) W. M. tenet novem acras terræ Custumariæ in Bosbury..et debet quasdam consuetudines, viz. Tak & Toll & Faldfey. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Ten.* 155 This Faldfey might signify a fee or rent paid by the Tenant to his Lord for leave to fold his Sheep on his own ground. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1809 in TOMLINS *Law Dict.* 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

† **Fa·lding.** *Obs.* A kind of coarse woollen cloth; frieze.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 391 In a gowne of faldyng to the kne. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 186 Irish wollen, lynyn cloth, faldynge..bene here marchaundyse. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 A pece..of faldynge, or suche a softe cloth.
attrib. 1392 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 174 Item lego patri meo..meam armilausam, videlicet faldyng-clok.

b. A covering or garment of the same.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 26 His presse i-covered with a faldyng reed. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 353 Blak faldynges instede of mantels and of clokes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 147 Faldynge, clothe..*amphibalus*. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 13, I gyff to Alice Legh..my best typett my faldyng and my bok in the church.

† **Faldi·story.** *Obs.* Also 8 **faldisdory.** [ad. med.L. *faldistori-um*, var. of *faldistolium*: see FALDSTOOL.] The seat or throne of a bishop within the chancel.
1675 PLUME *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 82 The Reverend Bishop came to the faldistory in the middle of the choir. 1722 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 273 A Faldistory is the Episcopal Seat or Throne within the Chancel. 1768 E. BUVS *Dict. Terms Art, Faldistory*, the Bishop's Seat, or Throne within the Chancel. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Faldore, var. of FALL-DOOR.

Faldstool (fɔ̄·ldstūl). See also FALDISTORY. [ad. med L. *faldistoli-um*, ad. OHG. *faldstuol* lit. 'a folding seat or campstool', f. *faldan* to fold + *stuol* seat, chair: see FOLD and STOOL. Cf. FAUTEUIL. The OE. *fyldestōl* appears to be from Lat. or Rom., as the vowel of the first syll. has umlaut due to the euphonic *i* prefixed in Romanic to a syllable beginning with *st-*.]
1. *Eccl.* An armless chair used by bishops and other prelates when they do not occupy the throne or when officiating in any but their own church.
c 1050 *Abbo Glosses* in *Ztsch. f. dtsches Alt.* XXXI. 10 Forbuh ðu twyhweolne sizе onfoh þu fyldestol [*c* 1100 fældestol]. [1340 *Ayenb.* 239 þer he yzeȝ ane gratne dyeuel þet zet ope ane uyealdinde stole and al his mayne aboute him.] 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 256 In later times .. the faldstool was 'a chair of woode covered with crymsen velvet'.
2. A movable folding-stool or desk at which worshippers kneel during certain acts of devotion; *esp.* one used by the sovereign at the ceremony of coronation.

1603 *Ceremon. at Coron. Jas. I* (1685) 3 A Fald-stool, with Cushions for the King to pray at. 1685 *St. George's Day* 6 The King kneeled at a fald-stool. *a* 1693 ASHMOLE *Antig. Berks.* (1719) I. 10 A Judge in his Robes, kneeling at a Faldstool. 1838 *Form Coronation* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 86 The Queen..kneeling at the Faldstool set for Her. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ii, She turned and prayed at her velvet faldstool. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* (1864) 66 When we fail to derive from Prayer comfort and satisfaction, we become cowards, and run away from the faldstool.

3. A small desk at which the Litany is appointed to be said or sung; a Litany-stool.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES in W. Nichols *Comm. Bk. Com. Prayer* Notes (1710) 23 The Priest..(at a low Desk before the Chancel-door, called the Fald-stool) kneels and says or sings the Litany. 1838 *Form Consecration* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1847) III. 90 Then followeth the Litany to be read by two Bishops..kneeling at a Faldstool. 1869 *Daily News* 22 Dec., The Litany was chanted by two of the minor canons at a faldstool. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Ch.* 45 The small desk for the Litany to be said from, generally miscalled the Faldstool.

† Fale, *sb. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; it has been conjectured to be a subst. use of OE. *fǽle* dear: see FELE *a.*²] App. = 'comrade, fellow'.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1845 Let anoþer ys message telle, & stond þou þer by þy fale.

† Fale, *a. Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 92 Þa3 þe fader þat hym formed were fale of his hele.

Fale, obs. f. of FALLOW.

Fale, var. of FELE *a*¹. *Obs.* many.

Falern(e (fălɜ̄·rn), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. (*vīnum*) *Falern-um.*] = next.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 420 He likewise gaue away a largesse of wine as well Chian as Falern. [1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 117 Their wines of Setia, Cales, and Falerne.] 1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 34 Wines, that well may vie With Massic, Setin, or renown'd Falern.

Falernian (fălɜ̄·rnĭăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the *ager Falernus* in Campania, which produced a celebrated wine. Also *absol.* Falernian wine.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* i. 2 Whose lady kiss'd Damon the butler behind a hogshead of falernian. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Dial.* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 6 Gen'rous liquor..Broach'd from the rich Falernian tun. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 29 Vineyards famous for the old Falernian. 1884 MRS. ROSS in *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 404 White Falernian [wine] is excellent.

Falewe, obs. f. of FALLOW.

Falk (fɔ̄k), *sb.* Also 9 **faik, fauk.** A name applied dial. to one of the three species of the Auk; the Razor-bill.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* 61 The Bird, by the inhabitants called the Falk, the Rasor-Bill in the West of England. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 148 Razor-bill. The Falk. 1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shetland* 197 Bawkie, Razor-bill, Alca Torda. In the Hebrides this bird is called Falk or faik.

Falk, obs. form of FAIK *v.*² *Sc.*

† Fa·lked, *a. Obs. rare.* = FALCATE.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. xxxiv. (1633) 299 Crooked or falked hawkeweed hath leaves..slightly indented.

Fall (fɔ̄l), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3 **fael,** 3 *south.* **væl, val,** 3–7 **fal,** 4–7 **falle,** 6 **faule, fawle, foll,** 8–9 *Sc.* **fa',** 7– **faw,** 3– **fall.** [f. FALL *v.*: cf. OFris. *fal, fel* masc., OS., OHG. *fal,* ON. *fall* neut. The synonymous OE. *fiell, fyll* (:—**fallí-z*), f. same root, did not survive into ME., unless it be represented by the forms *fæl, væl* in Layamon.] An act or instance of falling.

I. A falling from a height.

1. A dropping down from a high or relatively high position, by the force of gravity.

c 1200 *Ormin* 11862 Full heſiȝ fall to fallenn. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2322 Nis nawt grislich sihðe to seon fallen þæt þing þæt schal arisen, þurh þæt fal, a þusentfalt te fehere. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 15 Betwene two stooles is the fall. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 154 An other pitiyng his fall, asked him ..how got you into that pitte? 1563 FULKE *Meteors* 8 By the fall of them [the starres], both thunder and lightning are caused. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 136 A green plum that.. falls.. before the fall should be. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 76 The companions of his fall.. He soon discerns. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 151 One of them, by a Fall from the Parapet at the Top of the Factory, was killed. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xi. 14 These leaves that redden to the fall. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 25 *Fall,* a dropping down of the roof stone. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 84 Fixing my feet suddenly in the snow, [I] endeavoured to check his fall. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 207 That was all in his day's work like a fair fall with the hounds.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* a descent from high estate or from moral elevation.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Se herre degre se þe fal is wurse. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 53 Min hert so high set haue I, A fall I drede to haue therby! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b, Whom they moost auaunce..they..gyue them the greater fall. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1543 I. III. 326 Doctor London .. did now, upon Cromwell's fall, apply himself to Gardiner. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 454 The fall of these two empires. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 333 The fall of the Stuarts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 582 Puritanism..drew..a nobler life from its very fall.

c. *concr.* That which falls; also *pl.*

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 63 Nor shall the present year .. spread of feeble life a thinner fall. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 268 The short and broken [straw]..goes away in what is technically termed 'falls' or pulls. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 4/2 To clear away a 'fall', some of the blocks of coal in which were as large as trucks.

d. A descent of rain, hail, snow, meteors, etc.; the quantity that falls at one time or in a certain period. Cf. RAINFALL.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 551 Some gentle gust..Hindering their [vapours'] present fall by this dividing. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 128 Raine in .. violent irruptions: dangerous .. in the fall. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 20 A very great Fall of Hail, Snow, and Sleet. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 178 The flood was very rapid from the late falls of rain. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 151/1 Aërolites, when taken up soon after their fall, are extremely hot. 1858 LONGF. *Children* iii, The wind of Autumn, And the first fall of the snow. 1871 LOCKYER *Astron.* iii. § 316. 139 Among the largest aërolitic falls of modern times we may mention the following.

concr. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 63 A fall of snow thus acts like a mantle of fur thrown over the earth.

e. The coming down, approach, first part (of night, twilight, winter). *rare.* Cf NIGHTFALL.

1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 674 Fifteen thousand Horse and Foot were sent .. about fall of the Night. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 229 They are best..at the fall and dead of Winter. 1816 KEATS *Poems, To my Brothers,* The love so voluble and deep, That aye at fall of night our care condoles. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. lvi, Towards the twilight's fall.

† f. Shedding, effusion (of blood). *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. ii. 25 Neuer two such Kingdomes did contend, Without much fall of blood.

† g. The dropping out (of teeth). *Obs.*

1520 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 78 Hollowness of mouth, fall of teeth, faint of going.

† h. The downward stroke (of a sword. etc.).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* v. iii. 111 Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath, That they may crush down with a heavy fall The usurping helmets of our adversaries. 1604 — *Oth.* II. iii. 324, I heard the clink and fall of swords.

2. (In early use also more fully † *fall of the leaf.*) That part of the year when leaves fall from the trees; autumn. In U. S. the ordinary name for autumn; in England now rare in literary use, though found in some dialects; *spring and fall, the fall of the year,* are, however, in fairly common use.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1599 RALEIGH *Reply to Marlowe* Poems (Aldine ed.) 11 A honey tongue, a heart of gall Is fancies spring, but sorrows fall. *a* 1631 CAPT. SMITH *Eng. Improvement Revived* III. (1673) 59 The best time to .. remove younger trees is at .. the fall of the leaf. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 15 His..leaves .. becoming yellow at the fall, do commonly clothe it all the winter. 1714 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 726 In the spring and fall he was alwaies disturbed. 1752 J. EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. p. CXCV/1, I thank you for your letter .. which I received this fall. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* I. 10 She has been bled and purged, spring and fall. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 379 The winter pruning should be performed..at the fall of the leaf. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xi. (1872) 67 His first child .. was born there .. in the fall of that year 1831. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlvii. 38 It was in the fall of the year..that Agrippa sailed for the East. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 255 Frosts have been unusually backward this fall. *fig.* 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 82 In the fall of life how sweet's repose.

3. The manner in which anything falls. b. *Cards.* The manner in which the cards are dealt.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XVI. 33 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stondeth in the Lorde. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* IV. 60 The fall of the cards in the first suit may..lead him to do so.

4. Birth or production by dropping from the parent; the quantity born or produced.

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 14 May 1/4 The largest fall of lambs this year almost ever known. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 72 The principal fall of lambs takes place now. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 236 The greatest fall of spawn ever known in England occurred forty-six years ago.

II. A sinking to a lower level.

5. A sinking down, subsidence (*esp.* of waves and the like); the ebb (of the tide). Also, the setting (of the sun, stars, etc.), *arch.*; † the alighting (of a bird). † *To be at fall*: to be in a low condition

1572 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 128 The sunne..holdeth his course to his fall. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 24 What rising, and deepest falls of waves .. doth he there relate. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 396 In their falls [fowl] lay out such throats, that [etc.]. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 214 Now they are at fall, want Treature. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 264 The perpendicular rise and fall of the spring-tides. 1868–70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) I. 68/2 The wide sun reddened towards his fall.

fig. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 104 Modes of Government have all their Heights and their Falls.

b. *Astrol.* (See quot.)

1676 LILLY *Anima Astrologiæ* 10 When a Planet is joyned to another in his Declension or Fall; that is, in Opposition to its own House or Exaltation. 1819 in J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 99. 1835 in 'Zadkiel' *Lilly's Introd. Astrol.* 337.

c. *fig.* Decline, decay.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. XV. 23 Amsterdam .. rose upon the fall of this Town [Antwerp]. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* IV. i, Remember him that prop'd the fall of Venice. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Nov., A country that was in the utmost state of fall and degradation.

d. The decline or closing part (of a day, year, life). Also rarely, *Fall of day* = the west.

1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* 7 The declining or Fall of the year. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 98 Th' adventurous merchant thus pursues his way Or to the rise or to the fall of day. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Caroline* II. *To Evening Star* v, Sacred to the fall of day, Queen of propitious stars. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* i. (1883) 8 The older pictures were mostly the heads of men, taken in the fall of life.

6. The discharge or disemboguement of a river; † the place where this occurs, the mouth.

1577–87 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xii. in Holinshed 53 The greatest rivers, into whose mouthes or falles shippes might find safe entrance. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 113 The Po..before its Fall into the Gulf .. receives .. the most considerable Rivers of Piemont.

7. The falling of a stream of water down a declivity; hence, a cascade, cataract, waterfall. Frequent in *pl.*, as in *Falls of the Clyde, Niagara,* etc.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 36 His laye .. he made .. And tuned it vnto the Waters fall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 318 The fall and roaring of Nyle. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 185 The shallow waters that drill between the pebbles in the Falls of Guiny or Africa. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 265 The fall of waters, which one hears all around. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 9 Of the falls in the Rhine, near Schaffhausen. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 30 It is good angling .. at the falls of mills. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 92 The falls of Clyde principally interest the stranger. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 116 On that fall of the stream will be our mill. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 198 The roar of the falls is heard in the distance.

† b. That over which water falls. *Obs.*

1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 26 Some Pieces [of ice] stopped upon a Fall or Ridge of Stone.

† c. *Fall of a bridge*: cf. quot. 1880.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 115 Waters, when they..are strained (as in the falls of Bridges). [1880 WALMISLEY *Bridges over Thames* 6 The resistance caused to the free ebb and flow of a large body of water by the contraction of its channel produced a fall or rapid under the bridge.]

8. Downward direction or trend of a surface or outline; a deviation, sudden or gradual, in a downward direction from the general level; a slope or declivity.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abruptum* .. that hath such a fal or stipenesse downe, that a man cannot go but fall downe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 615 Neither doth this circle shine in the concauitie or in the fall of the gem. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 194 A small insensible Fall should be given these Channels. 1755 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 265 A natural terrass three mile long..with a gradual fall on both sides. 1832 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 465 Stocked with wild animals towards the fall of the hills. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* XXVII, The symmetrical fall of the shoulders. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 188 Most of the Weald lands have a good fall for draining. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* VII. 87 The girls .. saw a little fall in the ground.

b. The distance through which anything descends, whether suddenly or gradually; the difference in the levels (of ground, water, etc.).

1686 BURNET *Trav.* IV. 238 The Tarpeian Rock is now of so small a fall, that a Man would think it no great matter .. to leap over it. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 191 You..know exactly what Fall there is from the Top of the Hill..to the Bottom. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 11 The perpendicular Height of the Fall that might be expected under a Bridge. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 223 Its waters are..poured down, by a fall of an hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. 1881 SALTER *Guide Thames* 9 Hart's Weir..has a fall of 3 ft.

c. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1644 MANWARING *Seaman's Dict.* 38 When we mention the Falls of a ship it is meant by the raising or laying some part of the Deck higher, or lower then the other. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1526/4 The Adventure Pink, Dogger built, two Decks, with a Fall where the Windles stand. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *Fall,* the descent of a deck from a fair curve lengthwise..to give height to the commander's cabin, and sometimes forward at the hawseholes.

9. The sinking down of the fluid in a meteorological instrument. Said also of temperature, and loosely of the instrument itself.

1806 GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 204 The principal cause of the rise and fall of the mercury is from the variable winds. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phenom.* 228 The rise of the thermometer .. accompanies the fall of the barometer. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 30 The most remarkable fall of temperature I ever witnessed. 1864 *Nat. Hist. Trans. Northumb. & Durh.* I. 119 The violent falls in the barometer were not attended by corresponding disturbance of the air.

10. *Mus.* A sinking down or lowering of the note or voice; cadence.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 4 That straine agen, it had a dying fall. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 251 At every fall smoothing the raven down Of darkness. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* IX. 186 A fall in Musick, and then a rising again to the same sound. 1760 BEATTIE *Hermit* ii, Why .. Philomela, that languishing fall? 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 14 The echo of one of the falls of an old utterance. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 682 Mortal sorrows..Are dying falls to melody divine.

11. A sinking down or reduction in price, value, etc.; depreciation.

c 1555 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* (1884) 39 There was a Proclamation fighed [signed] for shortening of the fall of the Mony. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 127 Another..hanging himselfe for the fall of the market. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 99 The natural fall of Interest, is the effect of the increase of Mony. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. XIII. (1743) 126 By the great fall of Monies now, the Sheriffs

authority..is much diminished. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 5 The speculator .. anxiously looks for a fall. 1845 M^cCulloch *Taxation* II. xi. (1852) 380 The remarkable fall .. in the prices of corn. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 189 A sudden fall of rents took place.

III. A falling from the erect posture.

12. A falling to the ground: a. of persons.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 537 (Cott.) Hijs fete him bers up fra fall. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 147 Fal, *casus, lapsus.* 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 285 They cannot avoyd the fall whereof they be in danger. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 82 Onely apprehended by a fall in his flight. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 224 Risingh .. hastened to take advantage of the hero's fall. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III. ii, He felt the shock of his fall the more, after the few paces he had walked.

b. of a building, etc.; *fig.* of an institution, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28853 (Cott.) A wall bateild fast wit-vten fall. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* vii. 27 That housse..fell, and great was the fall of it. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 282 Some are slaine with the soudaine ruine and fall of a bancke. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Bacon.* 131 And the Elegies they commonly sing at their [stately Piles'] fall. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 447 He relates the fall of one of these wooden structures at Fidena. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 109 The other by a fall of a house.

13. *Wrestling.* The fact of being thrown on one's back by an opponent; hence, a bout at wrestling. Phrases, *To give, shake* (*Sc.*), *try, wrestle a fall. lit.* and *fig.* Cf. Foil.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 Not for one foyle or fal to be dismayd. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 216 You shall trie but one fall. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 76 a, Whosoever ouerthroweth his mate in such sort .. is accounted to giue the fall. 1645 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1775) II. 111 We must wrestle a fall with some kind of creatures. 1676 Cotton *Walton's Angler* II. vi. (1836) II. 371 Let him [a fish] come, I'll try a fall with him. 1686 Dryden *Duchess of York's Paper Defended* 125 As three Foils will go towards a Fall in Wrastling. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 141 Fu' o' good nature..And kibble grown at shaking of a fa'. 1803 Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 62 At rustlin, whilk o' them dare try him a faw? 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* II. iii. (1868) 216, I must wrestle a fall with him. 1868 *Times* 14 Apr. 6/5 France .. was not then ready to try a fall with Prussia. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 The final falls were wrestled between Moffatt and Kennedy.

14. A felling of trees; *concr.* the timber cut down at one season.

1572 *Nottingham Rec.* iv. (1889) 141/29 In wyne iij. quartes .. fetched .. when the falle was appoynted xij d. *a* 1613 Overbury *Newes, Newes fr. verie Countrie* Wks. (1856) 176 Justices of peace have the selling of underwoods, but the lords have the great fals. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 160 At every fall .. take a good .. Sampler growing of Ash or Willow. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4373/4 The Fall of above 130 Acres of Wood Land..are to be sold. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 314 Beech woods..are periodically thinned, and the fall used by wheelers and .. chair-makers. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., The young Squire..'e'll fall a sight of timber; an' a grand fall theer'll be.

† b. The roots and stumps of felled trees. *Obs.*

1785 Phillips *Treat. Inland Nav.* 40 Grubbing up the fall at fifty years, then planting again in the same place.

c. *Marl-digging*: (see quot.; cf. 19 d).

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 313 They..proceed to make what are termed 'falls'..this is done by..undermining at the bottom..clay wedges shod with iron..driven in at top..and..the clay splits down perpendicularly.

15. Of a city or fortress: The fact of coming into the power of an enemy by capture or surrender.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 35 Achilles and Hector, that made the fall of Troy so famous. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1887) IV. 499 The fall and sack of great cities. 1816 E. Baines *Hist. Wars Fr. Rev.* I. xxiv, Immediately on the fall of Mantua, Bonaparte published a proclamation to his army. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 183 It was universally supposed that the fall of Londonderry could not be long delayed.

16. *fig.* A succumbing to temptation; a lapse into sin or folly. In stronger sense: Moral ruin.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 þet fifte þing is muche scheome þet hit is, efter val, to liggen so longe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9770 (Cott.) Adam .. moght wit na chance Of his fall get gain couerance. *c* 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* I. xxv. 37 The religiose man .. is open to a greuous falle. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 Preamb., The Kinges Highnes .. beyng sory for eny suche untrougth and fall of eny of his subgiects. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Humber* xvi, Let my..fall..bee A glasse wherein to see if thou do swerue. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 415 He who before fel in over pleasing himself, begins to displease himself at his fall. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvii. 516 They see the falls of those that profess a real love for him. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey.* v. xiii, The moral fall of a fellow creature!

b. Theol. *The fall, the fall of man*: the sudden lapse into a sinful state produced by Adam's transgression.

a 1300 [see prec.]. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 42 The other Sacramentes .. were applied to mans nature after the fall. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 359 Mans will since the fall hath of it self no ability to any Spiritual Act. 1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 189 The Theorist..ridicul'd the Scriptural relation of the Fall. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* ix. 111 To return to the main point of the Fall of Adam. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* vi. 157 We are all conscious of the effect of the fall.

†**17.** *ellipt.* for: The cause of a fall. Cf. *to be the death of*, etc. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* ii. 3, I wil not dryue them out before you, that they maye be a fall vnto you. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. 56 The fall of Angels, therefore, was pride. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* v. 13 The tongue of man is his fall.

18. The fact of being struck down by calamity or disease, in battle, etc.; death, destruction, overthrow.

c 1205 Lay. 635 Þaet ne mihte þes kinges folc of heom fael makien. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7933 Þi falle I dessyre. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 141 But what shall I gaine by yong Arthurs fall? 1611 Bible *Judith* viii. 19 Our fathers..had a great fall before our enemies. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 322 Now happened the fall of one of the greatest men in Europe..Oliver Cromwell. 1842 Macaulay *Lays, Lake Regillus* xxix, And women rent their tresses For their great prince's fall.

IV. 19. As a measure.

† a. The distance over which a measuring-rod 'falls'; *esp.* in *fall of the perch* (= b). *Obs.*

The general sense in the first quot. may have been merely inferred by Folkingham from the specific use.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 *Lineal Fals.* Lineall dimensions are diuersified..as Inches, Palmes [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. vii. 59 Acres .. differ in Content according to the ..lineall Fall of the Pearch.

b. A lineal measure (orig. = *perch, pole, rod*), the 40th part of a furlong, varying in actual extent according to the value locally assigned to this.

App. peculiar to northern and north midland districts, where the furlong was larger than the present statute furlong.

1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particata*, Sa meikle lande as in measuring falles vnder the rod or raip, in length is called ane fall of measure, or ane lineall fall. 1662 Dugdale *Hist. Imbanking & Draining* 165 Another [Gote] to be set fourscore falls beneath the old Sea Gote. 1869 Peacock *Lonsdale Gloss., Fau'*, a rood of lineall land-measure of seven yards.

c. The square measure corresponding to the above; the 160th part of a customary acre. Now only in Scotland, where it = 36 square ells.

[1319 *Charter Conishead Priory, Lancs.* in Dugdale *Mon.* (1661) II. 425 Concessionem .. de duabus acris, & tribus rodis terræ, & triginta fallis.] 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Particata*, Ane superficiall fall of Lande..conteinis ane lineall fall of bredth and ane lineall fall of length. 1629 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1886) III. 152 Adam Smith hath purchased..ffoure ffalles of land. 1760 in *Scotsman* 20 Aug. (1885) 5/3 Fourteen acres, thirty-three falls, and six ells of ground. 1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 343 At the rate of 9d. or 10d. per Scotch Fall (which is about one fifth part larger than the English Pole or Rod). 1864 A. M^cKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 303 The Green then measured eighty-seven falls.

d. *Marl-digging.* A measure of 64 cubic yards. (Perh. not in any way connected with the preceding: see 14 c.)

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 27 The marl is calculated [in Lancashire] by the fall, which is 64 cubic yards.

V. A falling to one's share; a happening, occurrence.

†**20.** What befalls or happens to a person; one's fortune, 'case' or condition, lot, appointed duty, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8117 Thy fall and þi faith is foule loste. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 304 Fowle fall have I now yf I feyne me now. *c* 1489—*Blanchardyn* xx. 68 Held her hert..so ouer pressid wyth loue that she had to blanchardyn that she myght noo lenger hyde her falle. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) P, A sodayne falle of mischaunce. 1631 Heywood *Fair Maid of West* IV. Wks. 1874 II. 393 What must my next fall be? 1721 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 557 It is my fall to go to the next Assembly. 1785–6 Burns *Address to Deil* xvi, Black be your fa'! 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 121 Fair be thy fa'! my Phœbe Graeme.

†**21.** The date of occurrence (of days). *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 66 [The almanac may be useful] to distinguish winter from sommer, spring from haruest, the change of the moone, the fall of euerie day.

†**22.** The descent (of an estate, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* D iij, Noble men .. in their vsuall conveighances do marshall the fal of theyr inheritances by limitation vpon limitation.

VI. In various concrete applications.

23. An article of dress. a. A band or collar worn falling flat round the neck, in fashion during the seventeenth century.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. Wks. 1856 III. 223 Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set, Appeares a fall, a fallingband forsooth! 1608 Machin, etc. *Dumb Knt.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 122 The French fall, the loose-bodied gown, the pin in the hair. 1640 G. H. *Wit's Recreations* No. 250 A question tis why women weare a fall. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. viii, His lordship was represented in his scarlet uniform..with..a fall of Bruxelles lace. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Fall*, a border of lace to the neck-part or body of a lady's evening dress.

b. A kind of veil worn by women; *esp.* one hanging from the front of the bonnet.

1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* IV. i, There are those Falles and Tyres I tolde you of. 1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* xxiv, The Chantilly fall which embellished the front of her bonnet. 1865 *Ann. Reg.* 48 Miss Kent wore a thick fall, which almost screened her face from view.

c. In various applications: (see quots.)

1634 T. Carew *Cælum Britannicum* 2 Mercury descends ..upon his head a wreath with smal fals of white Feathers. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 258/1 Some..have..Falls or long Cufts to hang over the Hands. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 112 The Montera or Spanish cap, made with a fall to cover their neck and shoulders. 1869 Mrs. Palliser *Lace* iv. 49 The..ladies wore their sleeves covered up to the shoulders with falls of the finest Brussels lace.

24. *Bot.* in *pl.* Those parts or petals of a flower which bend downward.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 155 The three outermost of these parts .. are bent downwards, and are thence called falls. 1882 *Garden* 22 Apr. 284/2 The 'falls'..are pure ivory-white.

25. The moveable front of a piano, which comes down over the key-board.

26. *Mech.* The loose end of the tackle, to which the power is applied in hoisting.

1644 Manwaring *Seaman's Dict.* 38 The small roapes which we hale-by in all tackles, is called the fall of the tackle. 1752 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 495 The .. line, by which the draught is made..commonly called, the fall of the tackle. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 184, 7 .. assists .. in passing the fall round the windlass. 1848 Layard *Nineveh* II. xiii. 80 The ends, or falls of the tackle..being..held by the Arabs.

b. An apparatus for lowering bales, etc.; also *Naut.* in *pl.*

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* x, Overhaul the boat's falls. 1860 [see 29 *fall-way*]. 1881 W. C. Russell *Sailor's Sweetheart* I. viii. 289 The port boat's falls were..provided with patent hooks, which sprang open and released the boat the moment she touched the water.

†**27.** An alleged name for a covey or flight (of woodcocks). *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 30. Hence 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* F vj b.

VII. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

28. a. attributive (sense 2), as *fall-feed, -plowing*, etc. b. objective (sense 13), as *fall-giver, -taker.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* I. 76 The fall-giuer to be exempted from playing againe with the taker. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* II. 14 Offering..to pay forty Beaver Skins at the next Fall-Voyage. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 286 The orders..for insurance..for fall goods. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 3 Whole families were frequently swept off by the 'fall-fever'. 1848 Chandler in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 524 All the manure from the fall-feed is left where made. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 663 The improvement had been effected entirely by draining and fall-plowing.

29. Special comb.: **fall-board**, a shutter hinged at the bottom; †**fall-bridge**, a boarding-bridge attached to the side of a ship; **fall-cloud** (see quot.); **fall-(iron) door** (see quot.); **fall-fish** (see quot.); **fall-gate**, *dial.* (see quot.); **fall-pippin** *U. S.*, a certain variety of apple; **fall-trap** = Fall *sb.*[2]; **fall-way** (see quot.); **fall-wind**, a sudden gust; †**fall-window** = *fall-board*; †**fall-wood**, wood that has fallen or been blown down.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 281 A pair of *fall-boards belonging to a window. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 419 Thai the schip on na maner Micht ger cum till the vall so neir That thair *fall-brig mycht reik thar-till. 1823 T. Forster *Atmos. Phenom.* I. § 4 (ed. 3) 12 *heading*, Of the Stratus or *Fallcloud. 1837 C. V. Incledon *Taunus* 207 A *fall iron door, which answered the double purpose of door, and drawbridge. 1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 32 A delicious chub which we call a *fall-fish. 14.. *Brome Commpl. Bk.* (1886) 165 Ony man that hath no3te hangyd his *fal-3ates at resonable tymes. 1795 Marshall *E. Norf. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Fall-gate*, a gate across a public road. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Fall-gate*, a gate across the high road. 1817–8 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 16 The wind is knocking down the *fall-pipins for us. 1885 Roe *Driven back to Eden* 262 Fall pippins and greenings. *c* 1450 Henryson *Uplandis Mous & Burges Mous* 90 Poems (1865) 111 Of cat, nor *fall-trap, I haif na dreid. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. VII. I. 213 Deadly gins and falltraps. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, **Fall-way*, the opening or well through which goods are raised and lowered by a fall. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fall-wind.* 1422 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 16 The *falle wyndow to y^e streteward. *c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 126 Two lode of *fawle wode. 1528 *Papers Earls of Cumberland* in Whitaker's *Hist. Craven* (1812) 308 Item, 3 load of falwood and bavings, 3*s.* 4*d.*

30. With adverbs forming combs. (rarely occurring in literary use) expressing the action of the corresponding verbal combinations (Fall *v.* XI); as **fall-off, fall-out**, etc.

1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 145 A ferocious fall-out about an abominable little Skye terrier. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 2/1 A steady income from advertisements makes a slight fall off in the sale of less consequence.

Fall (fɔl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 fealle, 5 falle, felle, 9 *Sc.* fa, 8– fall. [OE. (*mús-*) *fealle* wk. fem. (= OHG. *falla*), f. *feallan* to Fall.] Something that falls; a trap-door, trap. Cf. Pitfall, Springfall.

[*a* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 477 *Pelx*, musfealle.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 147 Falle, or mowstrappe, *muscipula, decipula.* 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* 6 By a Fall is meant a wire door, hung at the top instead of the sides. 1802 Sibbald *Gloss., Fa*, trap for mice or rats. 1823 J. D. Hunter *Captivity N. Amer.* 114, I had constructed several falls.. in the vicinity of the beaver houses.

Fall (fɔl), *sb.*[3] [Perh. a local Sc. pronunciation of *whale*; in Aberdeenshire *wh* is pronounced (f).] *Whale-fishing.* a. The cry given when a whale is sighted, or seen to blow, or harpooned. b. The chase of a whale or school of whales. *Loose fall* (see quots. 1820 and 1867).

a. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 156 When they see Whales..they call into the Ship, Fall, fall. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fall! a Fall!* the cry to denote that the harpoon has been effectively delivered into the body of a whale.

b. 1820 W. Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 237 When the whole of the boats are sent out, the ship is said to have 'a

loose fall' *Ibid.* II. 534 Sometimes 10 or 12 fish are killed 'at a fall'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Loose fall*, the losing of a whale after an apparently good opportunity for striking it.

Fall (fǭl), *v.* Pa. t. **fell** (fel); pa. pple. **fallen** (fǭl'n). Forms: *Infin.* 1 feallan, 3–5 falle(n, *south.* valle(n, 3–6 fal, (5 fale, fulle, 6 faul(e, *Sc.* faa, fawe, 8–9 *Sc.* fa', 3– fall. *Pa. t.* 1–3 fēoll, 2, 3 feol, fol(l, 2–3 *south.* veol.l, 2–4 ful(l, 3 *south.* vul, 2–6 fel, 2 *south.* vel, 4–5 felle, (4 fele), 4 *south.* velle, 4–5 fil.l(e, fylle, 4 *south.* vil(l, 3– fell; *weak forms*: 4 felde, 6 falled. *Pa. pple.* 1 feallen, 4–5 fallin, -yn, (4 faleyn), 5–8 faln(e, (6 faulen), *Sc.* 6 fawin, 8 fawn, 9 fa'(e)n, 3– fallen; also 4 falle, 4–5 fal, (7 fell), 5–7 fall; also 6 *weak form* falled. [A Com. Teut. redupl. str. vb. (wanting in Gothic): OE. *feallan* = OFris. *falla*, OS. *fallan* (Du. *vallen*), OHG. *fallan* (MHG. *vallen*, mod.G. *fallen*), ON. *falla* (Sw. *falla*, Da. *falde*) :—OTeut. **fallan* (pa. t. **fefall-*), perh.:—pre-Teut. **phal-n-* cognate with L. *fallĕre* to deceive; more certainly cognate is Lith. *pùlti* to fall; the Gr. *σφάλλειν* (if f. root *sqhel*) is unconnected.

In the intransitive senses often conjugated with *be.*]

I. To descend freely (primarily by 'weight' or gravity): opposed to 'rise'.

1. *intr.* To drop from a high or relatively high position. Const. † *in, into, to, on, upon*; also, *to the earth, ground.*

c 890 K. ALFRED *Metra* v. 15 (Gr.) Him on innan felð muntes mægenstan. *a* 1000 *Crist* 1526 (Gr.) Hi sceolon rače feallan on grimne grund. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Þe angles of heouene uolle for heore prude in to helle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum of þe sed ful uppe þe ston. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 3if eni unwrie put were, & best feolle þer inne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24538 (Cott.) Þe tere fell o min ei. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 44 Vpon whom it [this stoon] shal falle it shal togidre poune hym. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 509 Þis egg, or þe kyng wyst, to þe erth fallis. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2866 Malachias was fal of the toure. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 [The ball] mysseth the hande & falleth to the grounde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 163 All amaz'd the Priest let fall the booke. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. iii. 217 His braines are forfeite to the next tile that falls. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 190 Two of our Asses fell ouer a banke. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 222 The water falls three hundred feet perpendicular. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett. Italy* 10 Nov., A plant more excellent than that from which they [seeds] fell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84 A stone .. fell on the deck at his feet.

b. Proverb. *Fall back, fall edge*: come what may; through thick and thin. Cf. BACK *sb.*1 4.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 9 Fall backe, fall Edge, goe which way you will to worke. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 13 May. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 21 Dec., Fall back, fall edge, nothing shall induce me to publish what [etc.].

c. *fig.* esp. with reference to descent from high estate, or from moral elevation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8992 (Cott.) He fell fra liue and saul hele. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 215/2 To exclude hem from the felicite that they fil fro. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. xi. 29 Falne from his first perfection. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 199 Pride..made them..fall from goodness and happiness. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 139 No foreign foe could quell Thy soul, till from itself it fell. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 469 A fruit fallen from what is the creditor's. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. from* 1689, 45 In 1719 Alberoni fell through a Court intrigue.

d. of what comes or seems to come from the atmosphere (*e. g.* hail, rain, lightning, etc.), and by extension of heaven, the stars, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ix. 19 Se haȝol him on utan fealð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxi[i]. 6 Se stranga ren fealleð on flys her. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1936 Of snowe was fallen aschour. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 102 Þenne falleþ þer fur on false menne houses. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 152 The dew of heuene ..falleð vpon the herbes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cvi. 128 Yᵉ stones..semed lyke thondre falled fro heuyn. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 499 What if heaven fall, say you? 1630 LORD *Persees* 44 Fire .. occasioned by lightning falling on some tree. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 236 Rain, falling .. by Bucket-fuls. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 262 Where falls not hail or rain or any snow. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 97 The thunder fell .. and killed a wife.

e. *fig.* of calamity, disease, fear, sleep, vengeance, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10270 (Cott.) For þis resun Es fallen on þe þis malicoun. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2951 Maugre on me falle 3if y þe wold slo! *c* 1346 *Prose Psalter* liv. [lv.] 4 Drede of deþ fel vp me. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266 Þe frenesie fil on hir. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* li 171 A grete mysfortune fell apon vs. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 16 Great moreyne fell upon brute beastes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 21 God caused a deepe sleepe to fall vpon Adam. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 20 Most fiercely fell their fury on the Dutch. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. x. 200 Calamities..fall upon the good and the bad. 1860 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace* 112 Wonder fell on all. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 48 A fiery persecution fell on the Lollards. 1886 A. SERGEANT *No Saint* II. vi. 132 A great stillness fell upon the place.

f. of darkness, night, etc.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Fair & happy milk-mayd*, When winter euenings fall early. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 86 Night began to fall. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. 24 The evening fell, 'Twas near the time of curfew bell. 1841 LONGF. *Excelsior* 1 The shades of night were falling fast. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 11 Soft shadows fell from shrub and rock. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 104 The night fell, mild and airless.

2. To become detached and drop off. **a.** Of feathers, the hair, leaves, etc.: To drop off or out. **b.** Of clothes: To slip off.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 313 He let hym myd hors to drawe.. þat þe peces ffelle of ys fless aboute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3569 (Cott.) Þe freli fax [biginnes] to fal of him. 1530 PALSGR. 544/1 Se howe his heares fall. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 165 b, His [peacock's] taile falling everie yeere. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 40 The man whose haire is fallen off his head. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ix, Her hair fell, and her face looked older. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 353 The foetal incisors and tushes .. rarely fall before this period, notwithstanding they be worn to the gums. *fig.* *a* 1400 in *Retr. Rev.* Aug. 1853. 419 Clerkyn lowe fal from me So doth ȝe lef on grofys tre. 1850 DICKENS *Child's Dream of Star* in *Househ. Words* I. 26 My age is falling from me like a garment. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* II. II. xiii. 196 Some of the quainter forms of his adopted speech were falling from him. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* May 84 My fevered mood fell from me.

3. Of objects moving vertically as on a hinge: To drop to a lower position. † *The orloge falles*: (the hammer of) the clock strikes.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1866) 57 Before þat þe orloge falles, or any belles rynges. 1621 FLETCHER *Thierry & Theodoret* III. ii, The vault is ready, and the door conveys to 't Falls just behind his chair. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. iv, Let the drawbridge fall. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 15 Such a hammer will, as it is technically termed, fall well. 1881 GREENER *Gun* (1888) 139 The block is..held in position by a spring stud until the hammer falls.

4. To drop, come or go down, in a given direction or to a required position; chiefly in *to let fall* (an anchor, curtain, sail, etc.). Also, *To let fall* (*a perpendicular*): to draw so as to meet a base line. Of a lash: To be brought down.

1593 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 100 Thy eyes windowes fall. 1594 — *Rich. III*, v. iii. 116, I let fall the windowes of mine eyes. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Let fall your fore sayle. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 161 Let a Perpendicular line fall upon the Base. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 98 Let fall a Ladder of Ropes. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 69 We .. let fall Anchor. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 18 The perpendicular is to be let fall .. from the star on the meridian. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 187 The cruel cat falling at every step upon their naked and bleeding shoulders. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* II. ix. 179 The curtain fell on the fourth act.

b. To hang down, extend downwards.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 His mane ..falling on the right side. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 365 A party-coloured Mantle which falls no deeper than the knees. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 337 From the Ridge of his [Zebra's] Back down to his Belly, fall several streaks of various Colours. 1890 PHILIPS & WILLS *Sybil Ross's Marriage* I. 5 Golden hair fell in great masses upon her shoulders. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289/2 Wild rose .. falling in close exquisite veils of pink and green.

5. Of the young of animals: To be 'dropped' or born.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2081 Mare fersere in feld fell neuire of modire. 1532–3 *Act* 34 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 7 Any maner yonge suckinge calfe .. which shall happen to fall or to be calued. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 90 Let wiues with childe Pray that their burthens may not fall this day. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 32 If a foale fall early in the yeare. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 P 1 A Lamb no sooner falls from its Mother, but immediately [etc.]. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 175 Calves that fall early enough to be fattened before grass time. 1864 *Ibid.* XXV. II. 296 The lambs should fall in May.

fig. 1892 *Standard* 12 Feb. 2/3 A plan which fell still-born.

6. Of speech, etc.: *To fall from* (*a person, his mouth*): to issue or proceed from.

1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 88 It was an excellent rule that fell from Epicure. 1770 W. HODSON *Ded. Temple of Solomon* 1 Wisdom falling from his Tongue. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 182 The wordis that fell fra her muthe War wordis of wonder. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 45/1 Every word that fell from her lips.

II. To sink to a lower level: opposed to 'rise'.

7. To descend, sink *into, to.* Now only of inanimate things.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 287 Whanne þe spiritis falliþ þan a mannes vertues failen. *Ibid.* 350 And þan do hem to seþing on þe fier til þe herbis falle to þe botme. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 172 Flies .. steady in one place of the air, without rising or falling. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* I. i, The obsequious billows fall And rise again. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Jrnl.* (1823) 31 Those immense bodies of ice the undulating swell .. caused to rise and fall. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Inchcape Rock* 7 So little they [waves] rose, so little they fell. 1891 J. WINSOR *Chr. Columbus* 238 There were signs of clearing in the west, and the waves began to fall.

b. To get into a low state, physically or morally; to decline. † *To fall in age*: to become advanced in years.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3563 (Cott.) Quen þat he bicomis alde, Til vnweild bigines to falle. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 212 If he be feble..& his pous falle. 1530 PALSGR. 543/2 You fall in age apace. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 213 Fall'n to bee levell with their fellowes; and from thence beneath them, to a mediocrity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 84 How fall'n! how chang'd From him who .. didst outshine Myriads. 1728 VENEER *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 6 How easy it may be .. to fall from one wickedness to another. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* xxxii, Sweet Isabel By gradual decay from beauty fell. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. viii. 280 We fall below our position. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 49 He was ever falling and falling, and no hand was held out to help him.

† **c.** Of a bird or rider: To alight. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13563 His broder..Fell vnto fote, & his fole esyt. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* i. 14 She fell from the Asse. *c* 1575 *Bk. Sparhawkes* (ed. Harding 1886) 16 That will make her fall at marke. 1619 BERT *Treat. Hawkes* 6 You may perhaps finde her folly giue her leaue to fall again vpon the ground within..twenty yards of you.

† **d.** To go down hill. *Obs. rare.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 123 For the Ships ease of falling into the Sea.

† **e.** Of the sun, etc.: To go down; to sink, set. *Obs.*

1633 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 19 To places parellel, the Sunne neither riseth, nor falleth. 1658 T. WILLSFORD *Nature's Secret's* 37 Those Asterismes..That in the night do either rise or fall. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 85 The Sun..is descending, or as we commonly say he is fallen.

8. Of land: To slope.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 100 Land falling..South or southwest, for profit by tillage is lightly the best. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 31 Parts [of the earth] falling into fruitfull dales. 1694 SMITH & WALFORD *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 62 Rounds up..in white Cliffs, and falls into shores. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 428 The high ground of the plateau falls towards this narrow strait.

9. Of a river or stream: To discharge itself, issue *into.*

c 1205 LAY. 1401 Þer Læire falleð i þa sæ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 442 The ryuer Downow.. fallith in to the See that hyghte Ponticum. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXXIII. 122 The ryuer of tonyre..falleth there in to the see. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* v. i. 381 The Riuer Ganges..falleth into the Gulfe of Bengala. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (1727) 251 The Loir, and the Rivers that fall into it. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 397 Rivers that fall into Lake Huron. 1865 F. HALL in *H. H. Wilson's Vishnu Purâna* II. 150 A river Vetii..falls into the Krishnâ.

† **b.** *transf.* of a road. *Obs.*

1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 389 Lay ott the king's road, where it may fall into the king's old road. 1706 *Ibid.* II. 276 A Road..falling into the Road leading to Philadelphia.

10. Of water, flames, etc.: To subside. Of the tide: To ebb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1876 (Cott) How sal we o þis waters weit Quedir þai be fulli fallen yeit? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1216 Þe se..Ebbes and flowes, and falles agayn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 451 Quhen that the flude war fawin. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 66 The Water riseth and falls perpendicular ten Feet. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, The tide was a little fallen. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 3. 185 The ocean falls and flows. 1886 SHORTHOUSE *Sir Percival* iii. 99 Flames that leaped up suddenly and fell again. 1887 *Earth and its Story* I. 331 The water suddenly rose an inch and fell again.

fig. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 117 Not..till it [Greece] fell to the lowest ebbe. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Ded. A 2 Their Hopes .. rose or fell with Your Lordship's Interest. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell the Third* IV. xxii, What though .. wit, like ocean, rose and fell? 1886 *Lesterre Durant* I. v. 66 The grand music rose and fell with a flood of sound.

b. Of the wind, weather, etc.: To decrease in violence; to abate, calm down. Also in phrases, as *it fell calm, a dead, flat calm.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24942 (Cott.) Þe storm it fell. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. 17 It fell calm this Afternoon. 1752 WASHINGTON *Barbadoes Jrnl.* (1892) 73 Y' Wind was fallen. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* X. 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 5 The storm fell before seven o'clock.

11. *fig.* Of the countenance: To lose animation; to assume an expression of dismay or disappointment. [Orig. a Hebraism.]

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 5 Caym was greetli wroth, and therwith felle his chere. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1882 Downward his chere lete he falle. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 5 Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* I. ii. 13 As soon as he heard the Sound of Drum or Trumpet, his Countenance did always fall. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, The countenance of the old man fell. 1888 Q. *Troy Town* viii. 81 Caleb's face fell a full inch.

12. To be lowered in direction, droop. Of the eyes: To be cast down.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 48 The Peacocke.. stooping doune to his feet, his feathers fall with the selfe-sight immediatly. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 118 The tender Sprouts of it, after the leaves are shut, fall and hang down. 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* II. xviii. 234 His eyes fell before her gaze.

† **13.** Of anything heated or swollen: To settle down. *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 92 The swelling falleth or asswageth. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, Fall and cool, my blood! Boil not in zeal. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 39 You shall find the parts of the upper Surface to subside and fall inwards. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 186 If blisters do not fall, lay cloths over them steeped in vinegar.

† **b.** To be worn down. *Obs. rare* —1.

1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4499/4 One..rough Stone weighing about 21 Carrats, a Point something fallen.

† **14.** To shrink; *esp.* of an animal or a limb, to become lean. Also *To fall in* or *out of flesh.*

1530 PALSGR. 544/2, I fall out of flesssche by reason of sycknesse. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 167 A good leg will fall. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 92 His body fell to the wonted scantling. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) III. 38 The cattle..will fall in their flesh, if removed to any other Pasture. 1686 J. SMITH *Natural Time* 33 A Pendulum .. not being so subject to rise and fall, as others are. 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* II. vii. 155/1 The tenth year the Temples [of a horse] fall. 17.. SWIFT *Direct. to Servants*, The cattle are weak, and fallen in their flesh with hard riding.

† **b.** Of the complexion: To grow pale. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 564 That maketh my hewe to fal and fade.

†15. Of a horse: *To fall at* or *on the crest*: to have the flesh or skin of the neck drooping or overhanging. Cf. CREST-FALLEN. *Obs.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3303/4 Lost..one white Nag..fallen at the Crest with the Harness. 1701 *Ibid.* 3715/4 Stolen..a Sorrel Gelding..falls on the Crest.

16. Of (the fluid in) a meteorological instrument: To sink to a lower point.

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 154 If the water [in a weather glass] falls a degree in 6 hours. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiii, They found the suspended mercury fall a little as they ascended the hill. 1798 tr. *Y. F. G. de la Perouse's Voy. round World* II. x. 188 The barometer fell considerably. 1825 A. CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* I. xi. 342 The thermometer in the winter seldom falls to freezing. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 338 The quicksilver ranges, or rises and falls, nearly three inches. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* ii. 22 As I left the house the old mercury barometer was falling.

b. Of temperature: To be reduced.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 11 When the amount of sensible heat in a body diminishes its temperature is said to fall. 1890 *Gd. Words* Aug. 553/2 The sun's temperature..may be rising instead of falling.

17. *Music.* To sound a lower note.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 If the base rise or fall, you must not rise and fall iust as manie notes as your base did. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 4 If your Bass should fall a seventh, it is but the same as if it did rise a second. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 177 Teaching them first to rise, or fall Six or Eight Notes.

18. Of a price, rate, rent, weight, etc.: To decrease, diminish, or become reduced.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 91 The price of victuall was not much fallen. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 20 b, When the price of corne falleth, men generally..breake no more ground, then will serue to supplie their owne turne. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Bargain* i, Let no man know The Price of Beauty faln so low! *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* Pref., The Rents of Land are generally fall'n. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 45 The price of bullion has fallen below the mint price. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 May 303/1 The number..has fallen from four thousand to one thousand.

b. Of articles for sale, investments, etc.: To be lowered or diminished in price or value.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 62 Wools are as yet at high rate, but I thinke shortly they will fall. 1608 BP. HALL *Vert. & Vices* II. 131 The Covetous..would despach himselfe when corne falles. 1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* v. ii, May all the bank-stocks fall when I have bought 'em. 1713 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 6 Feb., My livings are fallen much this year. 1801 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* I. 106 Wheat has fallen in our market from 92*s* to 30*s* the coomb. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 466 The exchange fell below par.

III. To lose the erect position (primarily with suddenness): opposed to 'stand'.

*To become suddenly prostrate.

19. *intr.* To be brought or come suddenly to the ground; also, *To fall prostrate, to the ground*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11760 (Cott.) Al þair idels..fel vnto þe grund. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 15 þe iwes wend þat he sould haf fallen in till dust of ded. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23695 (Trin.) Mony floures..þat neuermore shal falle ne dwyne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 113 He ful for sorwe Fro hus chaire. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 849 He stumbils..& fallis. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* E vij b, Downe in to the steppis ther fallyn of his fete. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) L, The extreme sorrowe..made her fall as almoste dede to the earthe. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 20, I..am enioyn'd ..to fall prostrate here, And beg your pardon. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 92 Where they fell, there they lay till the morne. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 153 Trees, and sturdy Oaks..fell in this Tempest. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 170 One may easily fall, as upon slippery Ice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 279 My horse fell. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Starting aside I slipped and fell.

b. *fig.*; esp. in *To fall to the ground*: to come to nothing; to be discredited or futile.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xi. 28 He that trusteth in his riches, shall fall. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 237 Suffering that name to fall to ground. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. (Rtldg.) 140 The natural power of kings falls to the ground. 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 126 The injurious epithets .. being proofless, fell to the ground. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 51 Falsehood is sure to fall to the ground ultimately. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 516 The proposition fell to the ground. *Ibid.* II. 161 Who..could hope to stand where the Hydes had fallen? 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. 346 His great hopes fell to the ground.

c. To come down *on* (the point of) a sword, etc. In the Bible translations, after Heb. use: To throw oneself *upon*.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 4 So Saul cauȝte his swerd and felle vpon it [1388 felde theronne]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 67 He [a child] fel on þat knyf in þe former partie of þe þrote. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 4 Therfore Saul tooke a sword, and fell upon it. 1884 [So in R.V.].

d. *Cricket.* Of the wicket: To be knocked down by the ball in bowling. (By extension, the *wicket* is now said to *fall* when the batsman is dismissed in any way.) Const. *to*.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 13. 306 It was painful to see the Colonel's expression as the sergeant's wicket fell. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Robinson's wicket falling to Palmer's bowling. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 5/2 The sixth wicket..fell for 91.

20. Used (after Heb. idiom preserved in the Vulgate) with reference to voluntary prostration: To prostrate oneself in reverence or supplication. Const. *before, to* (a person), in early use with *dat., at,* † *to* (his feet, † hand). Also, *To fall on one's face, knees.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 þas ealle ic þe sylle, gif þu feallest to me & me weorþast. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 16 þa cyrde he..& feoll to hys fotum. *c* 1205 LAY. 12716 þe ærchebiscop feol [*c* 1275 falle] to þes kinges fot. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16632 (Cott.) þai..on knes be-for him fell. *Ibid.* 25646 (Gött.) Thre kinges com of thrin land to fal þi suete sun til hand and gaf him gift. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1006 Whan sche saugh hir fader .. Sche .. falleth him to feete. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 815 Lordis & othire Come to þat conquerour & on knese fallis. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xix. 10, I fell at his feete to worship him. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1069 Their Governours fall on their faces to God. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iii. 6 We fell on our knees before her. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, 'I'm sure of it', said Tom, falling on his knees.

21. (*fig.* of 19). To succumb to attack or opposing force. a. Of a fortified place, *rarely*, of a ship: To be taken.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 11 So Illion fall thou. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 81 The forts left alone unsuccour'd, would afterwards fall of themselves. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 343 On the quarter-deck of a Spanish First-rate..did I receive the Swords of vanquished Spaniards..thus fell these Ships. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. lvi, When proud Granada fell. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, x, Stirling fell before he could advance to its relief.

b. Of an empire, government, institution, etc.: To be overthrown, come to ruin, perish.

1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 514 After a succession of centuries, the Roman empire fell. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 248 If it [the press] be to fall, it will fall only under the ruins of the British empire. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxlv, When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall; And when Rome falls—the World. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 20 The faith of Woden..was not to fall without a struggle. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen* I. i. 14 The Ministry was certain to fall in a short time.

22. In moral sense: To yield to temptation, to sin; *esp.* of a woman: To surrender her chastity.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 158 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 32 It is strong to stonde longe & liht it is to falle. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 25812 (Fairf.) Wip how litel speche he mo3t haue couered mercy quen he felle. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 9 An occasion to faul. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 88 It is their Husbands faults If wiues do fall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 129 The first sort by their own suggestion fell, Self-tempted. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 505 When he [David] fell so criminally and publickly with Bathsheba. 1869 *Daily News* 21 May, No girls .. of any age who are suspected of having fallen. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 12 The first Adam..by sinning fell and died.

23. To drop down wounded or dead; to die by violence; *rarely*, by disease. Also † *to fall dead.*

a 1300 *St. Andrew* 104 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 101 As he homward wende He ful ded. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 170 Sheo fallethe dede as any stoone. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. i. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* 1874 II. 382 He..fought and fell in open field. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 62 The life-wearie-taker may fall dead. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 115 A brave Prince..fell by the axe of treachery. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xliv. 106 If I had fallen in my Distemper. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 75, I had no desire of falling by the Hand of Captain C. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. 80 The greater part of the higher nobility had fallen in battle.

† b. To be taken ill *of* (a disease). *Obs.*

1538 HEN. VIII in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 146 Yrion of Brearton, John Cocke the pothecary, be fallen of the swett in this house. 1653 EVELYN *Mem.* 17 May, My servant..fell of a fit of apoplexy.

c. of animals. Also in *Sporting phraseol., To fall to* (*one's rifle*): to be brought down by.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 737 By the holy Butcher, if he [Ox] fell.. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 289 Another whale .. fell under our lances. 1892 H. CHICHESTER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 116/1 Seven lions fell to his rifle in one day.

† d. *fig.* To lapse, die out, expire. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxiv. 86 *heading*, The duke dyed without heyre, wherby the dyscencion [descent] fell. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 109 An additional excise, that had been formerly given, was now falling. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 187 A tack..granted to a single woman, falls by her marriage.

e. *Cards.* To be captured by (a higher card).

1712 POPE *Rape of the Lock* iii. 64 Ev'n mighty Pam..now destitute of aid Falls undistinguish'd by the victor spade. 1889 'B. W. D.' & 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* 2 A..leads knave of spades, to which nine, eight, and seven fall. *Ibid.* 58 The knave of diamonds must fall to the king.

24. Phrases (with sense varying betw. 21 and 23). *To fall a prey, sacrifice, victim to. lit.* and *fig.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 85 Thousands fall sacrifices to the severer Attribute. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 The ox..fa's a victim to the bluidy axe. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 523 He..fell a victim to his error. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 298 Brave men have at various times fallen a sacrifice to this kind of daring. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/6 The..books fell a prey to the flames.

25. To stumble † *on, into*; to be drawn or forced *into* (danger, fire, a pit, etc.); † to be caught *in* (a snare).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 15 Oft he fylþ on fyr, & gelomlice on wæter. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6650 If ye fillen in her laas. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 64 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 171 Comon women..Maks 3ongmen..fulle yn danger. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 152 A man entending to avoide the smoke, falleth into the fyre. 1564 *Complaint Sinner* in Sternhold, etc. *Psalms*, The righteous man falleth now.. or than In daunger of thy wrath. 1585 J. B. tr. *P. Viret's Sch. Beastes* C ij, To make them to fall into their nettes. 1611 BIBLE *Amos* iii. 5 Can a bird fall in a snare vpon the earth, where no ginne is for him? — *Acts* xxvii. 17 They ..fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strake saile. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiv. 477 He perceives not the dangers under his feet till he falls into them. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl.* 390 In readiness for bringing up, if we seemed to be falling into danger. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. vii. 62 They fell into the ambush and were all cut off.

b. fig. *To fall into* (error, sin, etc.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 God..3ife us swa his will to donne.. þat we ne fallen naut ine sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25400 (Cott.) Lat us in na fanding fall. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3438 In swa many veniel syns we falle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 199 So miȝti men..fillen into ydolatrie. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1322 Yow art fallyng in the storng vengans Of goddis wreth. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 10 Sayncte Augustyne ..fell into a chyldishe errour. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Tim.* iii. 6 Lest ..hee fall into the condemnation of the deuill. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. vii. 64 The necessity into which you are fallen. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P 4 Many new Vanities which the Women will fall into. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) III. i. 21 Many persons fall into mistakes in their notions of happiness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 202 An error into which we have fallen.

** With the additional notion of breaking up.

26. Of a building, etc.: To come down in fragments.

c 1275 LAY. 15949 þine walles fulle. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxi. 9 He answerde, and seide, Is falle, is falle Babilon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 37 The toure fallith. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 20 b, The people were faine to dwell abroad in the fields.. for feare their houses would fall on their heads. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 64 Though the wide world, being broke, should chance to fall, Her may the ruines hurt, but not appall. 1755 *Lett.* in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 562 At the time the city [of Lisbon] fell..on the opposite side of the river..many houses also fell. 1829 MILMAN *Hist. Jews* XVI. (1878) 392 One of them [towers] had fallen with its own weight.

b. Of a substance: To crumble.

1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 30 Clay, well limed, will fall in winter.

† c. Of a vessel (in the body): To break down. Of a stitch: To give way. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 83 How shal it passe that way after those passages and pores are falne. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 91 Let the Taylor..undertake to mend a stitch fallen in their Bodies.

27. *To fall in* or *to* † *mould, pieces, powder*: to break up into fragments, and drop. Similarly, *to fall in two, asunder.* In mod. use *to fall to pieces* is often *transf.* and *fig.*; cf. *go, come to pieces* (see PIECE).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22798 (Fairf.) Quen godd will sua .. þat mans flexs to mold se fall. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (1495) 438 By strengthe of grete driness therth shulde falle to powder. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 133 The casual slipping out of a Pin had made several parts of his Clock fall to pieces. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 215 His Ship..being old and rotten fell in pieces. 1799 E. KING *Munimenta Antiqua* I. 309 They fell to pieces on being touched. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 254 The whole mass falls asunder. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 214 The whole concern must collapse and fall to pieces. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 200 Would it have been better..for the old belief gradually..to fall to pieces. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 2/8 The crew rapidly fell to pieces.

† b. *To fall in two, to pieces*: (*Sc.*) to give birth to a child; cf. 40 c. *Obs.*

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 111 Mrs. Dunning..is just ready to fall to pieces. 1788 PICKEN *Poems, Edina* 43 She fell in twa wi' little din.

IV. 28. To move precipitately or with violence; to rush. *Obs.* exc. combined with preps., as in *To fall upon*, to assault (see branch X). † *To fall about* (*a person's*) *ears*: to assail suddenly with blows.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2867 Other folke vpon fer fell thedur thicke. *Ibid.* 13171 þai fell to me fuersly, & my folke slogh. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1133 With þat þe flammand flode fell in his e3en. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 163 Many Galleyes fall towards them so suddenly. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Mar., His master fell about his ears and beat him.

V. To be determined to a specified position or object; to have a certain incidence.

29. Of a missile or moving body, a movement; also, of light, the sight, etc.: To have or take its direction; to be determined or directed; to settle or impinge. Const. *on, upon.* So also of sound, *To fall upon the ear.*

1658 WILLSFORD *Nature's Secrets* 61 A Rain-bow..formed by the light rays of the Sun falling upon vapours..opposite unto him. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 The ting'd Rays..past through them, and fell on a sheet of white Paper. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 35 The rays falling on the pupil. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 229 She..fell upon the south reef near the highest part. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 290 A random spear..fell wide of him. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 236 The spawn falls at a considerable distance from the place where it has been emitted. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* II. xvi. 53 The sound of a closing door..fell on my ear. 1886 A. SERGEANT *No Saint* II. vi. 131 His eye fell..upon Cissy. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, The dreary forest, where full light never falls. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Apr. 474 The words fell solemnly on the stillness.

b. To have its eventual situation in a certain place, or on a certain object.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. vii. 17 The poynt D shall fall either within the triangle ABC or without. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 86 The Cesure fals iust in the middle. *Ibid.* II. (Arb.) 92 Your sharpe accent falles vpon the last sillable. 1705 CHEYNE *Phil. Princ.* § 42. 245 Birds..lay

their Heads under their Wings, that so the Center of the gravity..may fall upon the Foot they stand on. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 17 When the perpendicular .. falls within the triangle. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. 61 Causes the Semitones to fall between the 3rd and 4th.

30. Of a lot, a choice, or anything that is determined by fortune or choice: To 'light *upon*' a particular object. See also LOT.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 Þe lote felle on Reynere, and on his wif also. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1942 *Ariadne*, The lotte is fallen hym upon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xv[i]. 6 The lott is fallen vnto me in a fayre grounde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 417 After a long fight the victorie fell on the Englishe part. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 30 The Soueraignty will fall vpon Macbeth. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* i. 26 They gaue foorth their lots, and the lot fell vpon Matthias. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6008/1 The Election by Balloting fell upon M. d'Erlac. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 47 The suspicion of disaffection..fell on a man of eminent talents. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 248 The choice .. fell on Whig candidates. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 241 The people stood ..weeping, as the lot fell on this one and on that.

31. To come as a lot, portion, or possession; to be allotted or apportioned. Const. † with *dat.* or *to*, † *unto*; rarely *impers.* Also in phrases, *to fall to one's lot* or *share* (see LOT, SHARE).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4072 (Cott.) Þat blis sal Þe neuer fall. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 142 Him felle to be Þe toÞer *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7343 Sich armour as to hem felle. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 23 Youre next enheritaunce that fille to youre seide progenitoures. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 35 Although it [victorie] fall to the lot of the better, yet [etc.]. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 28 One onely poore Farme fell to my share. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learning* 12 After the Flood, Arts to Chaldæa fell. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 127 The Commanderies..fall to 'em by right of Seniority. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 ¶ 1 He had an Estate fallen to him. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xiv, The hogs fell chiefly to his care. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 320 Many [prisoners] fell to the share of Agrigentum. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xvi. 234 The whole fighting fell to Sir Horace. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix. 131 A greater treasure than falls to the lot of most men.

32. To come as a burden or duty. Const. *to*, *on*, *upon*; also *to* with *inf.*

1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 59 Doe you know when we watch? This night it fals to the companie. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 174 The Loss or Gain falls upon the Merchants. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 25 It falls rather to the Zoologist than to the Botanist to notice them. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. I. 2 A charge of two cents an acre..fell to be paid by the allottees. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 188/2 The expense ..must fall upon the purchaser.

b. Followed by *inf.* To be under the necessity, to 'have *to*' (be, do, etc.). *rare* in literary use; common in *north. dial.*

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 536 These countries would fall to be excluded.

† **33.** To appertain or belong; to be applicable, fitting, or proper. Const. *dat.* of indirect obj., or *for*, *to*, *till*. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 6 Þe bischopriche of Ely, Þat Þe yle of Ely ys, And of al Cambrugge schire, Þat Þerto falleÞ y wys. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1392 An engyne..And al the takyl that therto fel. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 6 Wondirful criynge Þat falles till contemplatif lyf. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 50 'Penne Reddite' quaþ God 'Þat to Cesar falleÞ.' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 51 Sojourned have these marchaunte in the toun A certeyn tyme, as fel to here plesaunce. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 15 'Seese 3owre callynge.' This worde falles till vs folke of religioune. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 Blood-letynge.. falliÞ for oure craft Þou3 we for pride take it to barbouris & to wommen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 338 White clothis we saie fallis for a fonned ladde. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 640 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 321 Speke I wylle of oÞer mystere Þat falles to court. 15.. *How Plowman lerned Pater Noster* 20 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 210 He coude..daube a wall; With all thynge that to husbondry dyde fall.

† b. *impers.*; also quasi-*impers.* with inf. phr. or subord. cl. as subject. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 446 Þe bones..yburede ys here vayre ynou, as vel to an kynge. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 9 (Ashm. MS.) It ne ualleÞ noȝt to me..to be ispoused to Þe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 11 It falles to a mihty king, That messager word of him bring. *c* 1375 *Cato Major* II. ix. in *Anglia* VII, Hit falleÞ mon to spende his good. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 186 'Hit falleÞ nat me to lye.' 1401 *Jack Upland, Pol. Poems* (1861) II. 20 Dede men should have but graves, as falleth it to dede men. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* 20 Als fallez a trew merchaunt to doo. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 103 She..supped well as falleth for her state.

VI. To come casually, or without design or effort, into a certain position.

34. Of things: To come by chance; esp. † *To fall in* or *into a person's heart, mind*, etc.: to occur to (him); also, *To fall in one's* † *road, way*, etc.; rarely of a person.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15483 (Fairf.) How must hit falle in þi hert to be-gyn suche a dede. 1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Soule* v. i. 71 It myghte not fall in no mans mynde fully to descryuen it. 1530 PALSGR. 544/1, I wyll nat do but as it falleth in my brayne. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 3 There is some thing fallen I know not what into mine eyes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 23 b, I will..answere as many of them [objections] as shall fall into my memorie. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 44 As for riches, if they fall in my way, I refuse them not. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iv, Nor can it fall in my imagination, What wrong you e'er have done me. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 43 A matter of the like nature cannot possibly fall before you. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 62 A..deliberate connexing of Consequents, which falls not in the common road of ordinary men. 1751 T. HOLLIS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 379 Acquainting you with any thing that fell in my way abroad. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 35 The earliest notice on the subject which has fallen in his way.

35. Of persons. a. To come by chance into a certain position. Now chiefly in phrase (of biblical origin), *to fall among* (thieves, etc.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon lihte from ierusalem in to ierico and fol imong þoues. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 30 Sum man cam doun fro Ierusalem in to Jerico, and felde among theues. [So 1535 in COVERDALE; 1611 in A. V.] 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 39, I sithence fell into company. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 76 Be sprightly, for you fall 'mongst Friends. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 84 [He] falls among five hundred light horse of Curroons and perishes. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* XXVI, I fell among thieves, and got cleaned out. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* XXX. 296 The mixed company he falls into.

b. To happen, or be thrown † *into*, *on*, or *upon* (a period of specified character).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 370 Ye are now fallen into a time wherein there is much opposition to Christ. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 2 (1806) I. 56 You are fallen on such incorrigible times. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. ii. 226 The degenerate days on which he had fallen. 1888 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. iii. 91 Gray, a born poet, fell upon an age of prose.

36. To come naturally, without forcing or effort. *lit.* and *fig.* † *To fall to oneself*: to regain self-control. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 316 In þis maner Þe boon schal falle into his joinct. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 22 We ..fell to an Ankyr in the Rode. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 35 He..something spoke in choller, ill, and hasty; But he fell to himselfe againe. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 287 The ship will fall into her station without any difficulty. *Mod.* When the main features of your plan are settled, the details will fall into their places easily.

37. To be naturally divisible *into*.

1641 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 66 The Text falls into these parts so naturally. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 388 The subject..falls into four divisions. 1876 F. G. FLEAY *Shaks. Manual* II. i. 128 The plays fall distinctly into four periods.

VII. To pass suddenly, accidentally, or in the course of events, into a certain condition.

38. Of persons: To pass (usually, with suddenness) † *in*, *into*, † *to* some specified condition, bodily or mental, or some external condition or relation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 He..feol so into unhope. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19084 (Cott.) For wonder sum Þai fell in suim. *Ibid.* 20496 (Cott.) All Þar fell to slepe onan. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 590 *Cleop.*, He was fallyn in prosperite. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. x. (1544) 21 a, The wretchednes that I am in fall. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 489 Yf thus he wylle doo I shall falle to peas. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* li. 172, I am fallen in to pouerte and mysery. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 The Abbot of Westminster..fell in a sodaine palsey. *Ibid.* 32 [He] fell in suche favour with the kyng. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 136 He fell to agreement with the French king. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 211 Shee fell into the travaile of childe birthe. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 298, I am fallen into an acquaintance with a most eminent Leueller. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 139 These two, being both Officers of the same Master, fell to difference. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 3 Some..fall into Laughter out of a certain Benevolence in their Temper. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 2, I fell into a profound Contemplation. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 54 He fell into an agony at the thoughts of it. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iv. 192 The religious servitude into which the Scotch fell. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 377 Fall to sleep In the deep bosom of the Unchangeable. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* XIX. 186 Henry fell into one of his fearful rages.

b. *To fall in love*: to become enamoured. Const. *with*. Also *transf.* to become very fond of, or devoted to. (Cf. 40 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 544/2, I shall fall in love with her. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 2 Would'st thou then counsaile me to fall in loue? 1659 J. MOXON *Tutor to Astron.* 18 To make Men fall in love with Astronomy. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 25 A young lady of fashion..has fallen in love with my cousin. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 14 We must not fall in love with each other. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 6, I would go and fall in love.. with the country round about.

39. Of things, whether material or immaterial: To pass, lapse (usually, unperceived or by neglect) † *in*, *into*, † *to* some specified condition, *esp.* arrears, confusion, decay, ruin, etc. Cf. 26, 27.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9204 (Trin.) Þat kyngdome fel in to wrake. 1530 PALSGR. 545/1 This castell falleth to ruynes euery day. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 35 It flowreth in June and July, and then falleth to seede. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 8 If in this desire he had beene satisfied, the peace of Italy had not perhaps falne into so sodaine alteration and trouble. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. iii. 23 My way of life Is falne into the Seare, the yellow Leafe. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. VII. 424 The Lex Licina fell at length into Contempt. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 167 He found everything fallen into such confusion. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1227 The form of declaring with a continuando has fallen into disuse. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* XXXI. 306 The tribute..had fallen into arrears. 1889 MRS. C. CARR *Marg. Maliphant* II. XX. 103 The wane of the day had fallen into dusk.

40. With compl. (adj., sb., or prepositional phrase): To become (whatever the complement signifies).

The compl. usually denotes either an unfavourable condition, or one that comes in the ordinary course of events.

a. with *adj.* as complement (*e.g.* ill, lame, sick, vacant, etc.). *To fall due*: see DUE.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVI. 13 The man fel ryche. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 856 Philip falne [was] sare seke. 1530 PALSGR. 545/1 My lorde entendeth to gyve him the nexte benyfyce that falleth voyde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxii. 629 *heading*, To fal aquaynted with the fayre damoysel. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 241 The King fell exceeding angry. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xi. 89 When a party is wounded in the Back..he fals lame. 1667 SIR C. LYTTLETON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 51 Falling very ill again..of feavor. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* vii, She fell sick of sorrow and mortification. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 414 His horse fell lame. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. iii. 147 The Teutsch Ritters were fallen moneyless. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 303 All the offices fell vacant together. 1889 A. SERGEANT *Luck of House* I. ix. 129 Her tongue would fall silent.

b. with *sb.* as compl. Now only in *to fall heir.*

1591-2 LD. BACON *Let.* in Spedding *Life & Lett.* (1861) I. 116 His eldest son is fallen ward. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 29 b, At last they fal friends out of a voluntarie consent. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 35 'Tis gain..that makes man fall a Traitor. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 100/2 The elder..eventually fell heir to a certain estate.

† c. with *prep. phr.* as complement. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1508 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* 14 They fall out of theyr mynde. 1530 PALSGR. 544/1 He is fallen all on a sweate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 b, Hey..yf it be carryed into the Lofte, rotteth, and the vapour being overheated, falleth on fyre and burneth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. XXVI. 352 Them that waxe mad or fall beside themselves. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 691 Leyland..fell besides his wits. 1813 PICKEN *Poems, Auld Joanna* 43 Blear-e'ed Kate had fa'n wi' bairn. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Fall wi' bairn*, to become pregnant.

d. *To fall to be*: to come to be.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 42 Our mynde ought not so to be delited in the contemplacion of hye thynges that we fall to be careles of our common stocke. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 44 The peeres of Brick or Stone between them [window-cases], will fall to be of a fit width. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 443 William fell to be in ill terms with his mother. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* iv. 6 The memory of his faults had already fallen to be one of those old aches.

41. a. Of a benefice or its revenues: To lapse, revert to the feudal superior. † b. Of an office, living, holding: To become vacant. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 544/1 So sone as thou cannest se any offyce fall, come aske it of the kynge. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 948 Reuersions of fermes are bought long ere they fall. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 76 To remayne..in the manor house of Thirlwall, untill Newbiggen fall. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 119 He..returned into England when His Place fell. 1686 R. PARR *Life Ussher*, He.. obtained a grant of a patent..of such impropriations belonging to the Crown, as were then Leased out, as soon as they should fall. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 286 The Mastership of the temple was like to fall. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) I. xvi. 68 When the living fell, it was given elsewhere, 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 48 The revenues should fall to the crown. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 58 The new Minster was held to fall by the treason of its Abbot.

† **42.** To change, turn *to*, *into* (something worse). *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 108 3oure fraunchise Þat freo was fallen is to þraldom. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 7 Love is falle into discorde. *Ibid.* III. 275 Which .. From aungels into fendes felle. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 12 Ale the wyt of this word fallus to foly. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. 18 Your writing..falleth otherwise to a manner of reproaching.

† **43.** Of the weather: To turn out, prove to be.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Complaining* ii, A silly flie, That live or die According as the weather falls.

VIII. To occur, come to pass, befall, result.

† **44.** To arrive in course of time. Cf. COME *v.* 19.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2616 In erthe sal duelle Þe bodis alle, Until Þat dredful day sal falle. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 323 We mowe tellen our time whan Þe time fallus. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 337 Two Honey Harvests fall in ev'ry Year.

45. Of a special day or season: To come or occur at a stated time, or within stated limits.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 277 A Seyn Austynes day yt was, as yt valÞ in May. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17283+77 (Cott.) Þat friday was our leuedy day..But now ful selden fallez it soo. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12 The xiij day of March fil vp-on a Saterday. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 20 The 11 Generation after Moses, which will fall about the time of Samuel. 1694 HOLDER *Time* viii. 101 The Vernal Equinox, which at the time of the Nicene Council fell upon the 21st of March, falls now above 10 days sooner. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* XX. 352 The date..falling between the years 610 and 600 before Christ. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. iv. 44 Easter fell early that year.

46. Of an event, etc.: To come to pass; to happen, to occur. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* a. simply; rarely with *adj.* as complement.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/512 Mani miracle Þar feol a-day. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12284 (Trin.) Wherfore haue ye leten þis falle. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XLVIII. 29 He shewide thingus to come..er that thei fellen. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 64 A famyne that schold fallen in gret Bretaygne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlvi. 174 Lykewise they woll deale with vs if the case fell lyke. *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 897 A sodein monstrous marvel fell. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 521 The death of this cruel Tyran..shall fall about two moneths after this later period. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 57 Oft a sigh prevails, and sorrows fall. 1823 LONGFELLOW *Life* (1891) I. iii. 33, I am rather sorry that the Exhibition falls so late in the year. 1878 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* V. i, If war should fall between yourself and France.

b. with *dat.* as indirect obj., or *to, unto*. Also with adj. as compl. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* App. ii. 706 Thei comen þepand þiderwarde, and þat hem fel swiþe harde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 45 Sa hard myscheiff hym fell. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2722 Þe mare vnfryndschip þarfore fall sall þe neuire. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 10 It..neuer fill to woman saf oonly to me. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* vii. 15 The peteous aduenture that fell ..to the two chyldren. 1583 SEMPILL *Bp. of St. Androis* in *Ballates* (1872) 218 A vengeance faa him. 18.. TENNYSON *Grasshopper* Poems (1830) 108 Shame fall 'em.

c. *impers*; also quasi-*impers.* with subject clause. Now *rare*. Const. *dat.*, rarely with adj. as compl. †*Him fell well*: he prospered. †*It falleth profit*: it proves profitable. †*May fall* (in ME. = mayhap, perhaps): see MAY.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1521 Niðede ðat folk him fel wel. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11929 (Fairf.) Hhyt fille vpon an holiday ..Ihesu and othir childryn in samyn went hem by the rever to gamyn. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 638 in *Anglia* I, By þe weye it fel hem hard: an addre to hem gan lepe. *c* 1375 *Cato Major* I. viii. in *Anglia* VII, Ofte falleþ þe wyf hit hateþ þat loueþ þe goode hosebande. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 It falleþ profyte to summe men to be bounde to a stake. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2600 Þof us fall now to flee we may na ferryre wend. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 So it fell that..kinge Charlemayn sent for hym. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 11 It fell on a day that hee came thither. 1868–70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 387/2 As it fell .. an elder gan to tell The story.

d. In phrases, *Fair fall. Foul fall*: may good *or* evil befall. Also, †*Fall what can, will, fall*: happen what may; through thick and thin.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1376 O, leue feren, feire is us i-fallen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 277 My lady sovereyne..ys so good .. I prey to God that ever falle hire faire. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 50 Faire falle þe my faire sone. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 Falle what wolle falle, y wol do more euelle. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 27 Fair fall that forster that so well can bate his hownde. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* II. i, I will not come behind, Fall what can fall! 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 100 Fair fall to the Antinomians. *a* 1775 *Hobie Noble* i. in Child *Ballads* (1890) VII. clxxxix. 2/1 Foul fa the breast first treason bred in! 1787 BURNS *To a Haggis* i, Fair fa' your honest, sonsie face. 1860 MARTIN *Horace* 218 Foul fall the day. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., 'Fair-faw Johnny; he's best lad o' th' two.'

47. To come in the course of events, or of orderly treatment. Const. with *dat. infin. To fall to be, to be* (*spoken of*, etc.).

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 34 The feaste of saynt Anyan fell to be the same tyme at Orleaunce. 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 317 The same gentleman that toke hym may convaye hym to the forsaide place wher he shall faule to be upon monday next. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 87 The Gardens fall in the next place, to bee spoken of. 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 872 With ease they are made, because with ease they are revoked..as it falls to be most commodious for their businesses. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. iii. 372 A Church falling to be given in that way, the electors had a mind to choose me. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 310 Had it fallen to be edited by a philosophical enquirer. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 62 The campaign of Sylla in the East does not fall to be described in this place. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/5 The advance would fall to be made in the driest time.

†**48.** To come as a consequence or result. Const. *by, from, of, out of. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4520 (Cott.) Was þar nan emang ham all Cuth sai quat þar-of suld fall. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iii. (1495) 223 Of that ytchynge fallyth many scalles. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 191 Icchinge & scabbe..fallip ofte of salt metis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cj, Yet shalle I saye..how it happed..and what fylle therof. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ii. 4 Wherby so many illes haue fallen. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 57 Other matters, which fall out of the former proofes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* 35 What can fall from defective causes but imperfect effects?

†b. To turn *to*, result *in*; to turn out, result.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15420 (Cott.) To þaim þat þe cheping did, it fel to mikel vnspede. *Ibid.* 29058 (Cott.) Þat þi fast to saul fode mai falle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* XII. 47 Felyce hir fayrnesse; fel hir al to sklaundre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxv. (1495) 727 Dronkenesse fallyth ofte in mannys slowthe and spouse brekynge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8934 All oure fare & oure fortune hath fallyn to þe best. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* iii. 18 Sit still..vntill thou know how the matter will fall. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 211 Let the dispute about Comedy and Susarion fall as it will.

†c. *Fall of* (after 'what'): To happen to, to become of. Cf. BECOME 4. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 130 And askede hym, in good feythe what falle of þe chyldren. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 45 What shal falle of you my lady. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxviii. [lxxiv.] 234 No man knewe what sholde fal of theyr bodyes.

IX. Transitive senses. **causative.*

†**49.** To let fall, drop; to shed (tears); to cast, shed (leaves); to bring down (a weapon, the hand, etc.). *Obs.* exc. in *Bellringing* (see quot. 1868).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 66 It wolde make an harde hert man to falle the teris of his yen. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 135 To morrow in the battell..fall thy edgelesse Sword. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. (1641) 120/2 A spark, that Shepheards Have faln .. Among dry leaves. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xii. (1622) 23 Arminius wife..not once falling a teare, nor crauing fauor. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 5 The common executioner..Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon. 1610— *Temp.* II. i. 296 Fall it [your hand] on Gonzalo. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems, Cælica* xxxvi, He had falne his Fathers Canne, All of Gold in the deepe. 1632 NABBES *Covent Garden* I. v, You've fallen my glove. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 2 We cast Anchor without falling our sails. 1665–76 RAY *Flora* 20 Shrubs which fall their leaves in the winter. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 201 They .. the sullen drawbridge fall. 1868 DENISON *Clocks & Watches* (ed. 5) 415 In some parts of England they never raise and 'fall' the bells in order.

†b. *fig.* To 'drop', not to insist on. *Obs.*

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I am willing to fall this argument.

†c. To drop, give birth to (lambs, etc.). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 89 The..Ewes..did in eaning time Fall party-colour'd lambs. 1667 COLEPRESSE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 480 A White Lamb faln on a Common.

†**50.** To let down, lower in position or direction. *To fall one's crest*: see CREST. *Obs.*

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxii. 135 Causing a Matross to raise or fall the Gun with an Hank-spike. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. V. 82 Half rearing the lids, to see who the next-comer was; and falling them again. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 8 Method employed ..to raise or fall vessels out of one Canal into another.

†b. To cause to settle or subside. *Obs.*

1789 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* II. 235 Throwing in a small quantity of oil to fall the froth.

†c. To lower (the voice), either in pitch or loudness. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 To raise or fall his Voice still by Half-Notes. 1748 DODSLEY *Preceptor* Introd. (1763) I. 44 *Emphasis* is raising the Voice, *Cadence* is falling it.

†d. To lower (a price, etc.); to bring down in value, depreciate; to depress (the market). Also, of land: To become worth less (rent). *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 149 The Lands fall Rents. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 8 You fall the Price of your Native Commodities. 1717 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 425 In raising and falling the money, their King's edicts have sometimes varied a little 1722 *Lett. from Mist's Wkly. Jrnl.* II. 41 The turning of Money in Stocks; and raising and falling the Market. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 282 He falls the value of his land and raises the value of assignats.

†**51.** To bring or throw to the ground; to overthrow. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7186 He hath take my castelis; He hath falle my torellis. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 43 Bere wel þin ernde..Concience to falle. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxxviii, God may bothe mon falle and rise. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 By desire men are enflamed, by anger kindled, fallen by errour. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 301 The serpent doth..bruise our heele and so fall vs.

b. Of a horse: To 'throw' (its rider). *U. S.*

The wk. conjugation indicates that this is taken as another word, f. FALL *sb.*

a 1851 W. COLTON *Ship & Shore* viii. 139 The servant-boy ..told how the animal had falled him three times.

c. To cut down (trees). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *U. S.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2930 The Leestes and the briddes alle ffledden for fere, whan the wode was falle. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 437 Nowe make is to falle in season best. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To fall the vnder wode. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 128 A Penalty to be laid upon such as Cutt or fall Marked..trees. 1805 H. REPTON *Landscape Gard.* 75 The most beautiful places may..be formed by falling..trees. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., These trees are getting too thick, I shall fall a few of them next year. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 201/1 We must fall a tree straight and true.

†**52.** To throw, direct, cause to impinge (*upon*).

a 1774 GOLDSMITH *Surv. Experim. Philos.* (1776) II. 235 A number of plain glasses, united to fall their rays upon the same spot, would actually burn.

**not causative.*

†**53.** = 'To fall from', 'to fall down'. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5993 How a ȝonge man felle a tre. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 201 If we miss One step, we headlong fall the precipice.

54. To have as one's share, come in for, obtain. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[Derived from 31, by transposition of subject and object.]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2406 A mede..That ye faithfully shall falle. *a* 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1820) 51 Feind a crum of the scho fawis. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 89 If a minister depart this life after Michaelmas, his executors shall fall that year's stipend. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 26 If they bee under five the procter falleth none..if there bee above five the procter falleth one. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 164 He heard that Dion had fallen a good estate. 1750 *Song, For a' that* in *Collect. Loyal Songs* 43 The Whigs think a' that weal is won, But Faith they ma' na fa' that. [Cf. 1795 BURNS *For a' that* iv, Guid faith he mauna fa' that.] 1889 *Manley & Corringham Gloss., Fall*, to get, to receive.

X. With prep. (and prepositional phrases).

Besides the prepositions *from, into, out of, to*, which naturally follow *fall*, it is construed with a variety of others, for which see above: in the following combinations the sense is more or less specialized.

55. Fall a ——. To set about, take to, begin (some action). Now only with vbl. sbs. in *-ing*.

Cf. *fall on* (64 a), and A *prep.*[1] 13 b.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 274 Democritus .. fell a laughing at what so ever he sawe done. 1635 SIBBES *Soul's Conf.* Pref. (1638) 11 Luther when he saw Melancthon..falls a chiding of him. *a* 1644 CHILLINGW. *Serm.* ii. (1664) 43 He is scarse a man..till he fall a work. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vi, Mr. Jones now fell a trembling as if he had been shaken with the fit of an ague. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. liii. 101 She reined in her horse and fell a-weeping.

56. Fall across ——. To come upon by chance, meet with.

1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* V, I happened to fall across Estmere..in the park.

57. Fall at ——. †a. To be drawn or pass suddenly into (debate, strife, etc.). *To fall at square*: see SQUARE. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XV. 69 Thurgh drunkenness þai fall at grete wordes. 1525 2 *Proph. St. Eng.* in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 306 Fflaunders and England shall fall at decensyoun. 1648 HERRICK *Bag of Bee* i, Two Cupids fell at odds.

†b. *Fall at hand.* To be near at hand, to be going to happen. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1139/1 Greate perilles appeare here to fall at hande.

58. Fall behind ——. To drop into the rear of, be outstripped or left behind by.

1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 443/1 A man who has fallen behind his age. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. from* 1689. 12 Dutch commerce was now falling behind that of England.

59. Fall down ——. a. See DOWN *prep.*

1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 27 Suppose a prince..to fall down a precipice.

b. To descend or drop down (a river, etc.).

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 103 We fell down from Hean to our Ships. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 296 The army quickly fell down the rivers and canals from Nimeguen. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 310 They fell down the river, till they came up to the 7 Dutch Ships.

60. Fall from ——. a. See simple senses. †b. To drop off in opinion from; to disagree with.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 We mai see..how þes popis fallen fro Petir, and myche more þei fallen fro Crist. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii 27 Galen .. in some things hath fallen from him [Hippocrates].

†c. To drop away from, forsake, revolt against; to renounce one's allegiance to, or connexion with.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* lii. 3 Sedechias fel from the kynge of Babilon. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 148 b, After this spousage, the Kynges frendes fell from hym. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 24 Suffre vs not..to fal from thee. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 320 England, I will fall from thee. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* i. 37 Achitophel, a man of great wisdome fals from David.

†d. To drop out of, give up (a practice or purpose); to depart from, break (a commandment).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 769 Theeves..never fall from their craft, after they once fall thereunto. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* ii. 19 They wolde not fall from their purposes. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 85, I exhorte yow..to..fall from your accustomed ydolatry. 1811 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life & Lett.* (1851) I. 243 In the..life of every individual ..this commandment is fallen from.

e. = *Fall off* (see 91 d) *from.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 290 The French admirall ..being ill intreated in this cruell fight, fell from the gallion Saint Mathew.

61. Fall in (= *into*) **——.** †a. To come upon by chance, light upon. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B IV. 156, 'I falle in floreines', quad þat freke.

b. = *Fall into* 62 d.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 236 They fille in speche. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 As thei felle in talkinge .. one of hem saide. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlix. 177 He fyll in seruyce with a man of armes. 1530 PALSGR. 544/2, I fall in aquoyntaunce with hym. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 81 She feared .. to .. fall in conference with him.

c. *To fall in hand to* or *with*: to set oneself to (an action), set upon (a person). See HAND.

62. Fall into ——. †a. To come into, by chance or otherwise; to drop into. *To fall again into*: to get back into, be restored to. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxix. 207 He fell agayne into the princes love. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 39 We durst not fall into the Bay till break of Day. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 P 1, I happened this Evening to fall into a Coffee-house near the 'Change. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 108 They fell into the Harbour unknown to themselves and by mere Chance, the 16th Day.

†b. To make a hostile descent or inroad upon. *Obs.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 244 Some Pioneers Inhabitants of Coon-sha .. fell into his naked quarter. 1684 *Scanderbeg Reaiv.* iv. 62 The Tartars of Dialogrod falling into the Ukrain. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 344 Ready either to invade them, or to fall into Flanders.

c. To take (one's place), take one's place in (the ranks, etc.). *lit.* and *fig.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 145 Two hundred of them falling into a close order, interposed themselves. 1888 W. J. KNOX LITTLE *Child of Stafferton* iv. 49 In a moment they all fell into their places. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 3/3 Negotiations were opened with the lightermen .. in the hope of getting them to 'fall into line' with those unions. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I. xiv. 174 The Christian fleet was slower in falling into line.

d. To engage in, enter upon (*esp.* talk); to begin the discussion of (a subject). Also, to become the subject of (discourse).

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 90 Into sic talk fell thay. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* *3 They fall into argument of some such matters. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Aug., We .. fell into dancing. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 109, I know not what it was that fell into Discourse t'other Day. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 P 2 We must immediately fall into our Subject. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* XXV. (1872) 225 The merchants and craftsmen had fallen into their callings. 1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ.* 163 One lady had fallen into conversation with them.

†e. To come within (the range of); to be taken in or grasped by. *Obs. rare.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 16 He fell into your notice. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 340 Those things you haue done..Fall into' th' compasse of a Premunire. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 10 The intire Concavity [of the dome] falls into your Eye at once.

†f. To come under, be included among. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. 90 They [letters] .. doe for the most part, fall into the.. Defensorie or Excusatorie kinde.

g. To comply or take up with, accommodate oneself to. Also, to have recourse to.

1714-5 Atterbury *Serm.* 13 Mar., We fall into all his Commands and Directions. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. lii. 404 The generality of nations have fallen into the method of stamping them. 1790 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* June, We fell immediately into our usual Windsor life. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. from* 1689, 128 The ignorant masses fell blindly into the plans of the United Irishmen.

h. To get or drop into a habit, etc.).

1886 A. Sergeant *No Saint* I. vii. 141 He had fallen into a trick of walking with bent head.

63. To fall off ——. a. Of an animal: To lose appetite for (food); to refuse. b. Of a vessel: To deviate from (her course). Cf. 91 c, g.

1745 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 553 As soon as a Cow falls off her Meat, give her another Dose. 1839 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 316 [He] called out.. for the helmsman to..allow the ship to fall off her course.

64. Fall on ——. †a. To pass suddenly or break out into, set about (an action or state). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14008 (Cott.) Sco fell on suilk a grete, þat al sco was vr lauerd fete. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* II. 763 Thus should all the realme fall on a roare. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 262 The fellow fell on trembling. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 52 We fall on fitting of our Rigging and getting the Ship fit. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antig.* VI. vi. § 3 If any one..fell on eating..he should be accursed.

b. *Mil.* To make a hostile descent or attack upon, join battle with; to rush upon, assault. (With *indirect passive.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10515 Ffallys on hym fuersly, frap hym to dethe. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 214 b, He feared lest the..commen people..would fall on hym, as one that fled away. 1667 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 26 The Dutch .. were fallen on our fleet at Chatham. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 533 No merchants' ships should be..fallen on, till six months after a declaration of war. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 61 Stewart..fell on the episcopal city of Elgin.

transf. and *fig.* 1662 J. Davies *Voy. Ambass.* 419 When the Ambassador .. was pleas'd to fall on any with his ordinary Language. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 179 The Parliament .. are likely to fall heavy on the business. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 You cannot fall on a better Subject. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 38 The house of Commons were resolved to fall on all the ministry. 1827 O. W. Roberts *Centr. Amer.* 126 A heavy sea falls on the coast. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog*, He .. fell tooth and nail on the soup and the bouilli. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 194 They fell on him [Clarendon] as furiously as their predecessors had fallen on Strafford.

c. To come across, light upon; † to hit upon (an expedient). (With *indirect passive.*)

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen IV*, v. iv. 34 Seeing thou fall'st on me so luckily. 1652 Sir C. Cotterell tr. *Cassandra* II. 107 At first he fell not on the thought of what it was. 1761-2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 199 A strange expedient was fallen on to supply this deficiency. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 96 They fell on means to heave her round. 1890 R. M. Kettle *Old Hall* I. vi. 51 They had fallen on a theme it would be unwise to pursue.

d. To have recourse to; to make use of.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 142 Presently they fall on that common place, how much mischiefe it [learning] may do without Grace. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 452 They fell on propositions of a strange nature to ruin them. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 175 Sir George .. fell on some expressions which I still remember.

e. To drop back to, resume (a position).

1809 Roland *Fencing* 140 After which fall on the position of the guard.

f. quasi-*impers.* with *it* introducing infinitive clause: To occur to, befall (a person). *rare.*

1842 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* VI. viii. 108 Some persons recollect a time .. when it fell on them to reflect what they were.

g. *To fall on board*: see simple senses and Board *sb.* 12 e. Cf. 72 a.

1805 *Log* in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. 207 *note*, The Royal Sovereign fell on board of our starboard beam.

h. *To fall on one's feet*: *fig.* to fare fortunately, be well provided for.

1886 Warner *Their Pilgrimage* (1888) 6 Mr. King .. was put in good humor by falling on his feet, as it were, in such agreeable company.

†i. *To fall on shore*: to run aground. *Obs.*

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, IV. vi, With sore tempests driven, To fall on shore.

† *To fall on sleep*: see Asleep.

65. Fall through ——. To make a 'mess' of. *Sc.*

1825 Jamieson s. v., By her foolish airs, she's fa'n through her marriage. 1826 Hogg *Meg o' Marley*, The minister's fa'en through the text An' Meg gets a' the blame o't.

66. Fall to ——. †a. To be drawn by feeling to; to attach oneself to, become a follower of; also, to make one's peace with. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15131 (Gött.) We se þe folk alle fall till him. 1557 *K. Arthur* I. xviii, To them fell kynge Ryence of North Wales. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xii. 19 There fell some of Manasseh to David, when he came .. against Saul to battle.

†b. To get upon (the scent); to get the scent of, track. *Obs. rare.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1425 Þe howndez..fellen..fast to þe fuyt. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* i, Thay hom dyȝt into the depe dellus, Fellun to tho femalus.

† c. To agree with, accede to (a proposal, etc.).

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxi. 195, I wold gladly fall to any reasonable way. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 214 b, The citiezens .. fell to this pact. 1683 Penn in R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* vii, He fell to the Bounds of the Land they had agreed to dispose of, and the Price.

d. To apply or betake oneself to; to have recourse to; to take to; to begin, proceed to. With *sb*, *inf.*, or *gerund*. Also in *Fall to it*: set to work, bestir yourself.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 647 Tel þou me..al þe soþe as þow art gent & free, & suþþe schalle we to-gadre boþe falle to fiȝte a-ȝe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4587 A wolfe .. Quen he has faute of his flesch he fallis to þe soile! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, Fall to prayer and make thy peticyon to God. *a* 1568 Ascham. *Scholem* I. (Arb.) 32 Then will he sonest faul to beate his scholers. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 14 Growing to more yeeres, they fell to distrust him. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 3 Speake to th'Mariners: fall too't, yarely, or we run our selues a ground. 1644 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 112 In Marston corn feilds [the Parliamentary army] falls to singing psalms. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4329/5 They fell to their Oars. 1727 Swift *Lett. Eng. Tongue* 18 That Licentiousness which .. fell to corrupt our Language. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IV. xi. 187 He fell to patting the mare with great unction. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* I. x. 236 He was healed instantly, and fell to religion.

e. † *To fall to* (food): to begin eating (it). *To fall to work*: to begin working.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1326 Thay felle to thaire fude. 1551 Crowley *Pleas. & Pain* 495 Fall nowe to worke for your lyueynge. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 52 When this is done they fall to their Meat. I saw one of these Grave-Feasts. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xiv. 243 He fell to work. 1817 Cobbett *Taking Leave* col. 25 The Grazier then fell to work with his stick in such a style as I never before witnessed. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. (1889) 22 The four fell to work upon the breakfast.

67. Fall under ——. †a. To throw oneself at the feet of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12475 (Gött.) Honurand him he fel him vnder.

b. To come or be classed under, be included in.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii, Riche furres, oþer than be wonned to fall vnder .. þe yerely charges off his warderobes. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 281 The present limitation..does not fall under either of these heads. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 5 Electrotyping and Gilding .. fall under this section. 1870 Max Müller *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 357 Being signs they fall under the category of language.

c. To be brought under the operation or scope of, be subjected to.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 307 Them, that..passe over what soever falleth under their fingers. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 1 To speak unto such as do fall under or near unto a popular observation. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 222 Their *modus operandi*..doth not fall under Demonstration. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 5 Absurdities .. as ridiculous as that which falls under our present Censure. 1824 Medwin *Convers. Byron* (1832) II. 109 His 'Revolt of Islam'.. fell under the lash of 'the Quarterly'. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* Introd. 35 These..states of matter will fall under our observation.

68. Fall unto ——. = *Fall to*, in various senses.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xii. 19 Of Manasses there fell certain vnto Dauid. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 134 The Lady, somewhat hungrie, fell unto the Cates. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* vii. 4 Let vs fall vnto the host of the Syrians.

69. Fall upon ——. †a. = *Fall on* 64 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15580 (Cott.) Alle þe apostels þan bi-gan to fal a-pon a gret.

b. = *Fall on* 64 b.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 231 Kyng edward..fyll vpon phelip of valoys. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 148 Sir Edward..fell sodeinly upon the hoste of..Sir Simond. 1671 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 132 The Commander..began to fear, lest they might be fallen upon. 1698 T. Froger *Voy.* 33 This Bird..pearches upon some Tree .. waiting till the Fish swim even with the Surface of the Water, to fall upon them. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. ii, He hath fallen upon me with that stick. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 106 Some of the principal Omras urged the Nizam to fall upon the Residency.

transf. and *fig.* 1709 Hearne *Collect.* 13 Apr., The Dr. has .. fallen upon Gronovius .. But he was provok'd to it by Gronovius's first falling upon him. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. iv, When I expected you would have commended me for all I have done, to be fallen upon in this manner. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* x, Kit .. falling upon a great piece of bread and meat. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* XV. 278 Manenko fell upon our friends..she is a most accomplished scold.

c. = *Fall on* 64 c.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 137 At last we fell vpon a Dalmatian widdow, whose pittifull lookes..stroke my soule. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 99 Some Method should be fall'n upon to prevent the Evils which threaten Us. 1777 Pringle *Telescopes* 9 By the force of his..genius he fell upon this new property of light. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 77 He..soon fell upon the track of Mr. Robert Campbell's party, which had preceded him by a day. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xiii. 189 Edward III fell upon an expedient which gave very great satisfaction to all. 1874 G. W. Dasent *Tales from Fjeld* 247 When he had walked a while, he fell upon an old wife.

†d. To begin upon, take up, set about. *Obs.*

1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 2 My Purpose is not here to fall vpon that Question. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* I. v. 43 Otherwise some Interloper may .. fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undoe the first editor. 1701 Swift *Contests Nobles & Com.* iii, These Persons .. fell violently upon advancing the Power of the People. 1741 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 304 They immediately fell upon their favourite Subject.

e. To come (casually) to, take up with, adopt, have recourse to.

1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 231 He that falls rashly upon his determinations..cannot but offend. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 130 His Majesty fell upon Davids design .. of numbering the People. 1858 Sears *Athan.* III. v. 297 The church..had fallen upon the belief that he [Christ] was soon to appear again.

f. *Geom.* Of a line, point, etc.: To have a place upon, cover, come exactly upon.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. viii. 18 The line FG may fall directly vpon the line DF. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 42 The vertex of the angle *c'* must fall upon the vertex of the angle *c*.

†g. To come upon, become legally chargeable to (the parish). *Obs.*

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 150 Consider that Bank-Granaries..will be the occasion of taking infinite poor people off the Parish, and prevent others falling upon the Parish.

†h. = *Fall back upon.*

1767 S. Paterson *Another Traveller!* I. 218 Failing of an inscription, [he] may fall upon a derivative.

† 70. Fall with ——. To come upon in due course; to meet with. Chiefly *Naut.* To make (land). *Obs.*

1556 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 112 The 12 of May we fell with the Isle of Lundy in the Channel of Bristoll. 1599 *Ibid.* II. i. 258 The land is very high that we fall withall. 1632 Le Grys tr. *Vell. Paterc.* 1 Teucer..falling with [*adpulsus*] Cyprus, did build .. Salamina. 1646 J. Brinsley *Araignm. Pres. Schism* 1 Opening his Bible, he fell with that of the Psalmist. 1670-1 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 124 Expecting to fall with Indians, for I saw many Fires up in the Land. *Ibid.* 125 This Morning..I fell with a fine Sandy Bay.

71. Fall within ——. To come within the influence, operation, or scope of; to be included in.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 228 Those things that .. fall within the view of the sight. 1688 *Lett. conc. Present St. Italy* 92 This was indeed a matter that could fall within the Popes understanding. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 240 There may be instances..which do not fall within my own exceptions. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 561 This..work would not have fallen within the notice of our department, had it not been [etc.]. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 A charge .. such .. as should fall within this penalty. 1884 G. Denman in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 466 Statements..made..so recklessly as to fall within the rule of fraud.

XI. With adverbs, forming the equivalent of compound vbs. in other langs.; e. g. *to fall out* = L. *excidĕre*, Ger. *ausfallen.*

(The phrases *fall foul*, *fall short*, are for convenience placed here, notwithstanding some uncertainty in the grammatical character of the adjuncts: see Foul, Short, *adjs.* and *advbs.*)

72. Fall aboard. a. See Aboard 2 d.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 294 Men þat now dremen an accident wiþouten suget mai falle aborde wiþ þese foolis. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* s. v. *Aboard*, To fall *Aboard* of, to strike or encounter another ship, when one or both are in motion. 1791 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 187 They fell aboard a Swedish line of battle ship.

†b. To make a beginning. *Obs.*

a 1680 Butler *Cat & Puss* Rem. (1759) I. 93 To lose no further Time, he fell aboard. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fall-a-bord*, fall on and Eat heartily.

73. Fall about. a. See simple senses and About *adv.*

1874 Mrs. L. B. Walford *Mr. Smith* vii. (1876) 74, I wish you would not go falling about that way.

†b. To search around, cast about. *Obs.*

1632 Rutherford *Lett.* xxi. (1862) I. 86 It is nigh time we were .. falling about to try what claim we haue to Christ.

74. Fall abreast of. See 36 and Abreast 4.

1886 Mrs. C. Praed *Miss Jacobsen* I. x. 205 The object of it..checked his horse and fell abreast of her.

† 75. Fall adown. See 1 and Adown A. 1.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 401 Þe on alf [of the body] vel adoun anon, þe oþer byleueþ stylle In þe sadel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 277 þe stoon fallip adoun of þe reynes toward þe bladdre bi þe weie of þe urine. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1302 His gloues..shortly to grounde falled adowne.

Fall afire. See 40 c and Afire.

† 76. Fall after. Of a dream: To come true.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 13 To wene that dremes after falle.

77. Fall asleep. See 38 and Asleep 2, 3.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 5 Ich fel eft-sones a slepe. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* II. 75/1 We .. fall a slepe, when we should moste harken. 1662 J. Davies *Voy. Ambass.* 82 She ..fell asleep. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 102 The fit wearing off, I fell asleep.

Fall aslope. See 39 and Aslope.

78. Fall astern. See 36 and Astern 3.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 160 If you sail against a Current .. Swifter than the Ship's way, you fall a Stern. 1776 in Falconer *Dict. Marine.* 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* I, The boat fell astern, leaving two Spaniards clinging to the side.

79. Fall away. a. See simple senses and Away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19691 (Cott.) Skales fell fra his eien a-wai. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 If þou wolt kepe heeris þat þei schulen not falle awei. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 39 Flowres ..which falling away, leaveth behinde them little round knoppes. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. 112 The top of it .. gradually falls away on each side with a gentle descent. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* ii. 14 Portions of snow had fallen away from the upper slope. 1889 A. C.

Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 24 The breeze has fallen away to nothing.

†b. To cease to speak of a subject. Const. *from.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1257 Lat us fal away fro this matere, For it suffiseth, this that seyde is here.

c. To withdraw one's support, draw off, desert, revolt. Const. *from, to.*

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* x. 19 Thus fell Israel awaie from the house of Dauid. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xxv. 11 The fugitiues that fell away to the king of Babylon. 1889 A. C. Doyle *Micah Clarke* xxxiii. 362, I am surprised..that you should have fallen away from that allegiance.

d. With respect to religious belief or practice: To become a backslider; to apostatize (*from*).

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. 84 Some fell..away..from soundnes of beliefe. 1611 Bible *Luke* viii. 13 These .. for a while beleeue, and in time of temptation fall away. 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) X. 285, I believe a saint may fall away. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* xxi, 'O Joshua .. wilt thou thus fall away from the truth?' 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iv. 210 Large numbers of the Normans..fell away from Christianity.

†e. To lose flesh or substance; to shrink. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 544/1, I fall awaye, I wax leane of flesshe.. *Je descharne.* *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 446 He delights, like a fat overgrown Man, to see himself fall away. 1770 Gray *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 354 Mrs. Jonathan..is much fallen away.

f. To decay, pine away, perish, vanish.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 223 All things..when they are at their ful ripenesse, then are they most fit to fall away and pearish. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 193 Till bones and flesh and sinewes fall away. 1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* iv. 32 Cause the boldness of their strength to fall away. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 111 ¶ 5 How can it enter into the Thoughts of Man, that the Soul..shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? 1827 Longf. *Life* (1891) I. viii. 106 The cottages [are] ruinous and falling away piecemeal. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* li. 6 Within me Every lost sense falleth away for anguish.

80. Fall back. a. See simple senses and Back.

1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* III. iv, Can mens prayers.. Fall back like lazy mists? 1676 *Walton's Angler* I. xix, The .. slime which that river leaves on the banks, when it falls back into its natural channel. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 176 A large piece of Felt..which falls back on their Shoulders. 1845 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) I. 144 The Church would soon have fallen back..into its ancient corruptions.

b. To step back, give way. Of troops: To retreat, retire.

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, Brother fall back And you shall learne some mischeife. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xii. 204 Falling backe where they Might field-room find. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* III. i, Fall back on The sudden..and break out Into a loud laughter. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/1 That regiment being ordered to fall back on their approach. 1823 *Douglas, or Field of Otterburn* III. iii. 36 His enemies .. fell back to avoid his..thrusts.

fig. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 3 Nothing but an invincible Resolution..could have prevented me from falling back to my Monosyllables. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlvi. 464 They fell back a little, too, to favouring the celibacy of the clergy.

c. Of a coast-line: To recede.

1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 224 The coast falls gradually back.

†d. To fall into arrear (in payments). *Obs.*

1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 88 The..nabob.. falling back in other payments in the same..proportion.

81. Fall back on, upon. a. *Mil.* To retire to. b. *fig.* To have recourse to (something) when other things fail.

1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* 287 The internal Evidence of Christianity..on which we must fall back. 1862 Trench *Mirac.* xxxiii. 456 A manual trade, on which to fall back in the time of need. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. xxii. 205 The rebel army fell back..upon Linlithgow. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* v. 254 Young men presumably with some private means to fall back upon.

82. Fall behind, behindhand. See simple senses and Behind, Behindhand.

1530 Palsgr. 543/2 He is fallen behynde the hande, within this thre yere. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 July 5/2 If the tenant falls behind with his instalments. 1887 Visct. Bury & Hillier *Cycling* i. 40 After about twenty miles the horse slowly but surely falls behind.

†**83. Fall by.** a. To miss receiving something. b. *Sc.* To be mislaid. c. *Sc.* To be affected with any ailment, *esp.* to be confined in childbed (Jam.).

1614 T. White *Martyrd. St. George* B ij b, His arme now thrusting forth..To latch the stripes for feare of falling by. 1640 Rutherford *Lett.* II. xxix. (1671) 491 Christ's papers of that kinde cannot be lost or fall by.

84. Fall down. a. See simple senses and Down.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Swa michte æac þe oðre þe þer fellon don. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2734 Þet sal ðin pride fallen dun. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 5 Cayn was wrooth greetli, and his cheer felde doun. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi, The estate off þe Romans..be ganne to fall doune. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. viii. 6 The ancyant worthy citie doun is fall. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 99 There fell downe a deadly storme, at the *Grecoe Leuante.* 1755 *Lett.* in *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 564 At Algazaist several walls fell down. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 474 When boiled..the black oxide of iron fell down in abundance. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 He is ready to fall down and worship them.

†b. To pass down, descend. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 294 Aduancing in our course, we fell downe from the hils in a long bottome.

c. Of a ship, etc.: To 'drop down' towards the sea. Also, †To sail *to. Obs.*

1598 W. Phillips *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 24 They fall down by means of the stream. 1685 R. Burton *Eng. Empire in Amer.* xix. 194 Before he fell down to the Havana, he should touch at St. Christophers. 1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 34 He ordered his ship to fall down to Gravesend. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Dec. 687/2 They..fell down to Ameralikfjord.

†d. To make a hostile descent, swoop down.

17.. *Remarks Reign Will. III* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 490 If the troops of his most Christian majesty had fell down into the Spanish Netherlands.

†e. To take to one's bed; to sicken. *Obs.*

1757 B. Franklin *Lett.* Wks. (1887) II. 522, I .. got fresh cold and fell down again. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) III. 800 Our crew..began to fall down in fevers.

85. Fall forth. = *To fall out.*

†a. To drop out (*obs.*) †b. To happen, occur (*obs.*). †c. To quarrel, fight (*obs.*).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 138 The .. teeth .. will shed and fall forth of the head. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* II. i. 52 Here it falleth foorth .. hee which is most studious, is best learned. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* 464 The males oftentimes fall forth, for sometimes eight .. males follow one lioness.

86. Fall foul. a. To come into collision. Chiefly of ships. Const. *of,* † *on, upon,* † *with.*

a 1613 Overbury *Newes, Newes from Sea* Wks. (1856) 181 A mans companions are (like ships) to be kept in distance, for falling foule one of another. 1678 Phillips *Tavernier's Trav.* II. i. 53 Both the Ships Company began to cry out, for fear of falling foul one upon another. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 284 The Prize .. fell foul with her Head on our Starboard Quarter.

b. *fig.* To clash, come into conflict (with); to get into disputes; to quarrel.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 183 Shall wee fall foule for Toyes? 1630 M. Godwyn tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1675) 37 Henry must of necessity fall foul with the Emperour. 1645 Cromwell *Let.* 14 Sept. (Carlyle), To avoid confusion and falling foul one upon another. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 156 We fell very foul. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (ed. 2) I. 80 So that we may not .. fall foul of the forces .. of that infinite world.

c. To make an attack. Const. *of, on, upon.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xliv. 876 Yet fell they [the Danes] so foule vpon Essex..that the King was enforced to compound a peace. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 427 John Bale..falleth foul on all friars. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 505, I have fallen foul on priesthood. 1726 Cavallier *Mem.* IV. 338, I fell foul upon them .. and put them to flight. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 116/2 You fall foul upon our miracles and our saints. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 The Duke then falls foul of Lord Rosebery for stating this fact.

87. Fall in. a. See simple senses and In.

1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 595 A fence..to prevent any person from falling in. 1887 Stevenson *Talk & Talkers* ii. in *Mem. & Portraits* 177 He was all fallen away and fallen in; crooked and shrunken. *Mod.* Her eyes have fallen in.

b. Of a building, etc.: To drop to pieces towards the interior or inwardly. *transf.* Of a cliff: To drop in fragments into the sea.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* v. (1840) I. 94 Thinking that the top of my Cave was falling in. 1766 Goldsm. *Vicar Wakef.* xxii, Part after part [of the roof] continuing to fall in. 1810 Shelley *Zastrozzi* i, Almost at the same instant the roof fell in. 1829 Milman *Hist. Jews* xvi. (1878) 402 During the night, the wall suddenly fell in with a terrific noise. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 68 The whole crater top fell in.

c. Of the mouth: To recede.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4031/4 His Mouth falls in.

†d. To make one's way in, accidentally or otherwise; to rush in with a hostile intention. *transf.* Of the sea. Also of a ship: To take a course (to land). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* xiii. 26 Forsothe seruauntes of the hous fellen yn by the posterne. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 10 Achis spake: Whither fell ye in to daye? 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. 247 They..fell in among a company of Spanish soldiers..who immediately fired at them. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5374/1 A large Boat..fell in amongst them, and took one Boat. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 137 This ship..had fallen in to the northward of the Island. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1268 These are covered by islands in the offing, so that no sea can fall in to hurt a ship.

†e. To strike in, interpose a plea. *Obs. rare.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 291 Nicolaus ..purposed to fall in for Herod in his plea against Syllæus.

f. To happen, occur, take place. Also to appear (in a narrative). Now *rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 99 Continue on till an other like distance fall in. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 75 What became of those Iesuites will fall in afterward. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 163 An accident fell in..which took off much from Oates's credit. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* IV. xvii. (1886) 139 The report fell in at the same instant.

g. *Mil.* To get into line, take one's place in the ranks.

1750 R. Paltock *Peter Wilkins* II. ix. 73 Nasgig.. gave Orders for the whole Body..to fall in behind me. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxv. 306 'Fall in, fall in there lads!' resounded along the line.

transf. 1815 Chalmers *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 21 The ministers..must fall in at every procession.

h. *trans.* To form (troops) in line; to parade.

1860 Russell *Diary India* (7th thous.) II. 311, I fell them [Sepoys] in against the wall. 1888 J. H. Parke in H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* (1890) I. xix. 464 Stanley fell in all the men. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/2 The marines were fallen in for rifle drill.

i. *dial.* To meet, become acquainted. Cf. 90 a.

1808 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* (1810) 163 Fifty shwort years hae flown owre us, Sin' furst we fell in at the fair.

j. To agree. Of things: To fit in. Of persons: To concur in an arrangement.

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* 130 So handsomely do all things fall in and agree together. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. from* 1689, 300 In 1871 British Columbia..also fell in on condition of a railway being built to join them with the eastern colonies.

†k. To make up a quarrel, become reconciled. *Obs.* Cf. *Fall out.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 112 *Pand.* Sheele none of him, they two are twaine. *Hel.* Falling in after falling out, may make them three. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, They fall in and out ten times a day.

†l. To give way, yield. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 27 Nov., The King is now fallen in, and become a slave to the Duke of Buckingham.

m. To come to an end, terminate. Of a debt: To become due. Of a fund: To become available. Of land, houses, etc.: To come again into the owner's disposition at the end of a lease. Of a lease: To run out.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 379, 600 millions of debt had fallen in. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 258 Colleges are..taking up their bad leases, and, when the lands fall in, will probably let them to respectable tenants. 1885 *Law Rep.* 30 Chanc. Div. 18 The claim..would bind those assets when they fell in. 1887 Besant *Katharine Regina* i, The inheritance fell in. 1891 *Pictorial World* 7 Mar. 295/2 The leases of a rookery in Bermondsey fell in.

88. To fall in for. To come in for, get, incur.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 465 Those pigs having flourished most which had fallen in for the lion's share. 1864 Trollope *Small House at Allington* xvi, 'I did not mean to fall in for this' said Crosbie to himself.

89. To fall in upon. To come *upon* unexpectedly; to drop in upon or visit by chance.

1793 Mrs. E. Parsons *Woman as she should be* III. 99 His creditors all fell in upon him. 1888 B. W. Richardson *Son of a Star* II. iii. 29 To fall in upon his generals and see the encampments suddenly and without notice..is the very thing that suits his versatile humour. 1890 *Century Mag.* 128/1, I am always glad when any one falls in on me like you have to-night.

90. To fall in with. a. To come upon by chance, light upon, meet with, get into company with. Also, † To arrive at (land).

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. v. 51 After he once fell in with Mistresse Shore. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. 472 We fell in with a small woody Island. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 71 We had great expectation of falling in with Pizarro's squadron. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 26 Possibly the time is not far distant when some of the Russian adventurers will fall in with that coast. 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 30 A Polish corps .. fell in with the main body of the Russians. 1833 Hr. Martineau *Cinnamon & P.* I. 5 They fell in with no other vessel till they came in sight of the shore.

b. To drop into the views of, agree with (a person); to make common cause or side with.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xiii. 409 He falls in with all his neighbours that fall out. 1708 Swift *Sacramental Test* in *Misc.* (1711) 333 The Number of Profest Dissenters ..was..something under a Dozen, and..Thirty others, who were expected to fall in with them. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 144/1 Those under its influence continually fell in with..the French party.

c. To accede to or comply with (a proposal), join in (a project).

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 4 Leontine..was..prevailed upon to fall in with the Project. 1816 Chalmers *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 31 Falling in with such arrangements .. as your natural superiors expect you to concur in. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Conscience* III. ix, Sir John did not fall in with this suggestion.

d. To harmonize with, suit, match. Of a point, period of time, etc.: To coincide with.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 3 The reign of Adrastus at Sicyon falls in with that of Atreus and Thyestes at Argi or Mycenæ. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 100 The Track..of the circular Segments, with which the Tracing-Point ought to fall in exactly. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* vi. 354 His 20th year fell in with the 4th year of 83d Olympiad. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 239 Nothing could fall in more perfectly with her views concerning Scottish affairs. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 677 It falls in exactly with his conduct directly after.

e. To agree, concur with (an opinion, the opinion of); to conform to; to humour. Also, To unite, join with.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 200 With this opinion all those fall in, who assert that Comedy is more recent than Tragedy. 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. IV. 459 Hobbs in some degree falls in with Locke. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 127 Those..generally fall in with the popular opinion. 1860 Trollope *Framley P.* i. 3 He fell in with the views of his patroness. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iv. 101 How pleasantly he falls in with their several natures and qualities.

91. Fall off. a. See simple senses and Off.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxxii. 121 The wax .. beganne to melte and the feders to falle of. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 51 Put thy sacchell over thy arme, that it fall not of. 1611 Bible *Acts* xii. 7 His chaines fell off from his hands. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 165 Who does not see that the Frauds .. would all fall off? 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 1 (1806) I. 16 The mask of universal philanthropy has fallen off. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 422/1 The drunkards fell off asleep.

b. To drop off in position; to step aside or back, withdraw. Also *fig.* †To recall an offer.

1613 Shaks *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 64 The..Lords, and Ladies, having brought the Queene To a prepar'd place..fell off A distance from her. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* II. ii,

Sweet youth, fall off. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* I. vi. 58 You have just reason .. to fall off from the bargaine. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 247 ¶ 5 When you had consented to his Offer, if he fell off, you would call him a Cheat. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* lii, They fell off, one by one .. the street was left to solitude.

c. *Naut.* Of a vessel: To fail to keep her head to the wind; to refuse to answer the helm. Rarely *trans.* To let (a vessel) veer from the wind.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 In keeping the Ship near the Wind, these terms are used..Fall not off, Veer no more, keep her to. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 22 She would fall off 2 or 3 Points from the Wind. 1750 in Blanckley *Naval Expositor* s. v. *Fall.* 1841 Dana *Seaman's Manual* xii. 74 Let her have a plenty of helm, to come to and fall off freely with the sea.

d. *Naut.* To separate, part company; to move away, deviate. Of a coast-line: To trend away.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 64 The Prince .. fell off with a contrary wind to Fermentera. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 Starboard give not fire until he fall off. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. i. 14 The shore falls off to the westward towards Cromer. 1795 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 13 As the Ship fell off, [I] gave her our whole broadside. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 555 The vessel fell off from her course.

e. Of lovers or friends: To part company, become estranged, draw off. Of subjects: To revolt, withdraw from allegiance.

1513 More *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* II. 787 Whose hart she perceyved more fervently set then to fall of for a worde. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 93 Revolted Mortimer? He neuer did fall off. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 1046 Like as those which purposed love, when they fall off, call for their tokens backe againe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 30 What cause Mov'd our Grand Parents..to fall off From their Creator. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 179 ¶ 1 Were I always Grave, one half of my Readers would fall off from me. 1721 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 131 The duke of Saxony fell off, and fought against them. 1888 B. W. Richardson *Son of a Star* III. xiv. 254 He sees the..people falling off from the king.

f. To decrease in amount, intensity, or number; to diminish.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 126 Loue cooles, friendship falls off, Brothers diuide. 1749 F. Smith *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 31 It was the Season of the Year for the Tides to fall off. 1827 O. W. Roberts *Centr. Amer.* 271 Towards evening .. the breeze began to fall off. 1833 Macaulay *Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 304 The publishers..tell him that the sale is falling off. 1842 L. Howard *Cycle of Seasons* 19 The rain now falls off again. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* July 241 The demand for porcelain had much fallen off.

g. To decline in health, vigour, interest, etc.; to degenerate. Said also of health, interest, etc.

1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 2 Many great Families are insensibly fallen off from the Athletick Constitutions of their Progenitors. 1802 T. Beddoes *Hygëia* vii. 38 The patient fell off in flesh. 1821 Shelley *Lett. fr. Italy* 22 Oct., The 'Jungfrau von Orleans' of Schiller,—a fine play, if the fifth act did not fall off. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxvii, 'We have fallen off deplorably', said Mr. Carker. 1890 G. Gissing *Emancipated* II. I. xiii. 100 Her..health began to fall off.

92. Fall on. †a. See 1 f and On.

1535 Coverdale *Matt.* xiv. 15 Y^e^ night falleth on.

b. To come with violence; to make an attack, join battle. (*absol.* of 64 b.)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 59 Whan þe Sabynes fil on. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2132 Pai fall on freschly þe folk of þe cite. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 57 They fell on, I made good my place. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5473/1 Flanginy fell on first with the St. Lawrence. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 425 The English were impatient to fall on.

c. To set to work, begin, make a start. Now *rare*; cf. 99 c.

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 66 We came to an agreement. Upon which I fell on, and made it..Navigable from Sturbridge to Kederminster. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) VIII. 3 All stood ready to fall on. 1733 Fielding *Quix. in Eng.* Ded., Wit, like hunger, will be with..difficulty restrained from falling on, where there is great plenty..of food. 1890 W. Morris in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 765 The squall falleth on when the sun hath arisen.

93. Fall out. a. *intr.* See simple senses and Out.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 The rootes standyng upwarde that the seede may fall out. 1658 Willsford *Natures Secrets* 172 There fell out of the Air such multitudes of strange..flies. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. 20 Tho' several of the Nails or Pegs of the Boat should by any shock fall out. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 145*l* The morning flood falling out too early.

b. *Mil.* To drop out of one's place in the ranks; to drop behind a marching body.

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 60 The Farriers and Band fall out. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 180 To bring up any Man who may have fallen out. 1890 *Standard* 7 Aug. 5/7 Some of the men were obliged to fall out from fatigue.

†c. *Mil.* To make a sally. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1637 Monro *Expedition* II. 25 Major John Sinclaire .. not having a hundred Musketiers within the Towne in all, neverthelesse fell out with fiftie..and skirmished bravely.

d. To disagree, quarrel.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 76 Whan theeues fall out, true men come to their goode. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 61 The Bp. of Derry and S^r^ Rich. Grenville are fallen extremely out. 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 2 Feb., Monarchs..fall out, and are reconciled just like the meanest of their subjects. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 159 The king and the archbishop soon fell out.

e. *Fall out with*: to quarrel *with*. Rarely in *indirect pass.*

1530 Palsgr. 545/1 Fall nat out with your frendes for a thing of naught. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 259 a, Pollio had aforetyme been angrye and foule out with Timagenes. *a* 1659 Osborn *Luther Vind.* (1673) 403 Falshood is fallen-out with for..Love of Truth. 1771 Fletcher *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 213 So preach that those who do not fall out with their sins may fall out with thee. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* iv, So this good woman fell out with her neighbours.

f. To come by chance into existence. *rare.*

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* v. Poems 1890 VI. 213 If the Iliad fell out..By mere fortuitous concourse of old songs, Conclude as much too for the Universe.

g. To happen, chance, occur, arise, come to pass. Now chiefly quasi-*impers.* with subject clause. Also, *To fall out to be.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 102 It must needes fall out, that he shall have the better. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. x. (1622) 170 Vologeses thinking there had fall out iust occasion of inuading Armenia..assembleth his power. 1627 Perrot *Tithes* 51 How often falls it out that a Parishioner ..detaines some part or the whole of his tithe. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* III. (1654) 13 If anything fell out amiss. 1688 *Lett. conc. Present St. Italy* 101 It fell out to be the year of Jubily, 1650. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 344/2 The death of this great mathematician fell out in the year of Rome 542. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vi, Thus it fell out that Biler .. sought unfrequented paths.

h. To prove to be, turn out. Formerly with *adj.* as compl., or *to be*; now only with adverb of manner.

1570 T. Wilson *Demosthenes* 4 *marg.*, As things fall out, the common sort judge. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 b, Such kinde of bargainyng..maketh his accomptes seeldome fall out just. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 71 God purposed it as it is fallen out. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 369 If there fall out to be any defect therein. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* 115 If the Division doth fall out even, without any over-plus. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 7 When Matters so fall out that we cannot attend to Mercy and Sacrifice both. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xiv. 130 The chronicler tells how things fell out.

†i. *To fall out in*: to burst out *in*, to begin.

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 97 Zachary .. fell out in praising of God.

†j. *To fall out upon*: to result from. *Obs.*

1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Prophecies* 88 Fatal events have fallen out upon vain prophecies.

94. Fall out of. a. See simple senses and Out.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12269 *heading* (Fairf.), Ihesus raisid a dede childe fallin out of a loft. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 þere schal falle out of him pecis gobetmele. 1563 Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 68 b, Quicksilver hath divers times fallen out of the clouds. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 He fel out of heauen into Lemnos. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 62 The people..were falling out of archery practice, exchanging it for similar amusements. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 Land has fallen out of cultivation.

†b. To make a raid from. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* v. 2 There had men of warre fallen out of Syria, and caried awaye a litle damsel.

c. *Mil.* (Cf. 93 b.)

1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* xv, Do you fall out of the line, and wait here with me. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xiv. 234 The men piled arms and fell out of the ranks.

d. *To fall out of lease*: to cease to be held on lease.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 154 Farms which fell out of lease.

95. Fall over. a. See simple senses and Over. b. *Sc.* To go to sleep. †c. To go over *to* (the enemy).

1595 Shaks. *John* III. i. 127 Dost thou now fall ouer to my foes? 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 32 The Waves .. fall over with dashing and foaming. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 466 The moment life is extinct, it [a whale] always falls over on its side. 1823 Lockhart *Reg. Dalton* II. v, Ellen Hesketh..wakened me—I had just fallen over.

96. Fall short. a. Of supplies: To give out, fail, become insufficient.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 106 Their [foxes'] Food falls but short there. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 137 Apprehensions of our provisions falling short.

b. Of a shot, etc.: Not to reach the mark aimed at.

1793 Hoste in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* I. 329 *note*, The Fort fired at us, but their balls fell short. 1848 J. Grant *Adv. of Aide-de-C.* xxxi, The bombs fell short.

†c. *ellipt.* for *Fall short of finding*: to miss.

1688 Bunyan *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 171 Be sure thou wilt fall short the way at last.

97. Fall short of. a. To fail to reach or obtain (an object, wages, etc.); to fail in performing (one's duty).

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 21 b, The matches .. fall..short of the pannes and powder. 1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 111 The souldiers falling short of their hopes were extremely offended. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 101 The workmen should on no occasion fall short of the common wages of the country. 1890 H. S. Merriman *Suspense* II. v. 114 He fell lamentably short of his duty.

b. To fail of attaining to (a certain amount, degree, level, or standard); not to reach the same amount, etc. as. Also † *To fall short to.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iii. 5 They fall too short of our fraile reckonings. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 88 They ..will fall short to our expectation. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 1 The other Prophets fell so much short of Moses. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1698) I. 202 They fell short of the number they told us of. 1721 Addison *Spect.* No. 611 ¶ 5 Though they excel later Writers in Greatness of Genius, they fall short of them in Accuracy. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 213 A felicity that never falls short of the very perfection of elegance. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* III. iii. (1852) 467 The income .. fell greatly short of the expenditure.

98. Fall through. To break down, come to nought, fail, miscarry. † Rarely of persons.

1781 G. R. Clark in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 324 Should we fall through in our present plans .. the Consequences will be fatal. 1879 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. IV. ix. 106 The charge seems to have fallen through. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 The proposed amalgamation .. fell through.

99. Fall to. †a. Analytical form of ME. *to-fallen* to happen, occur. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2719 No man .. ferd is of fortune till it falle to.

b. Of a gate, etc.: To shut automatically.

1889 Maartens *Sin of J. Avelingh* I. I. x. 130 The oaken door fell to behind them.

c. To set to work, make a beginning; *esp.* to begin eating; also, to come to blows. (Cf. 66 d, e.)

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 98 My Lord, wilt please you to fall too? 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 101 Let us fall too, and consider of some good things to advance the Woollen Manufactures. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* ii, We fall-to upon these dainties. 1865 Parkman *Champlain* iii. (1875) 223, I have seen our curé and the minister .. fall to with their fists on questions of faith. 1886 *Tip Cat* xv. 199 Dick, finding a spare rake, fell to and worked with a will.

†**100. Fall together.** a. Of the eyes: To close. b. To collapse, contract, shrink up. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+75 (Cott.) To-geder fell his eghen. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 75 He telleth him..that the Brain is fallen close together.

c. *Fall together by the ears*: see Ear 1 d.

☞ *Phrase-key.* (The prepositional combinations in X, and the adverbial combinations in XI, are not included.)

Fall *prvs. conj.* (fair, foul *f.*, *f.* what can, etc.) 46 d; fall a prey, sacrifice, victim 24; *f.* about a person's ears 28; *f.* among thieves 35 a; *f.* at the crest 15; *f.* calm 10 b; *f.* dead 23; *f.* due 40 a; *f.* from a person, his mouth 6; *f.* her 40 b; *f.* in age 7 b; *f.* in flesh 14; *f.* in (one's) heart 34; *f.* in love 38 b; *f.* in pieces 27; *f.* in two 27 b; *f.* into error, sin 25 b; *f.* into (a person's) heart, mind 34; *f.* on one's) face, knees 20; *f.* on a sword 19 c; *f.* out of flesh 14; *f.* profit 46 c; *f.* to be 40, 47; *f.* to earth, ground 1, 19; *f.* to (one's) lot, share 31; *f.* to mould, to pieces, powder 27; *f.* to (one's) rifle 23 c; *f.* to (one)self 36; *f.* to (one's) share 31; let fall 4.

† **Fa·llable,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 -ible. [f. Fall *v.* + -able.] Capable of falling, liable to fall.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 177 b, The feble foundation of this fallible buildyng. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 487 Unlesse God had made man fall-able, there had beene no praise of his workes or vertue. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 371 Man, as he was creable, fallable, saveable.

† **Falla·ce,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 fallas, 5 falace, 4–7 fallace. [a. F. *fallace*, ad. L. *fallācia*, f. *fallax*: see next.]

1. Deception, trickery, falsehood; deceitfulness; an instance of the same; = Fallacy 1, 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3664 (Cott.) If mi fader þat es now blind Mai mi fallace oght vnderfind. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xiii. 22 The fallace of ritchessis strangulith the word. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* H iv, The fallaces and vanytees of the world. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 73 Lyes and fallaces that they did write. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 235 Nay without fallace they have several Beds.

2. A sophistical argument; = Fallacy 3.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 637/2 A goodly false foolishe fallace. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 6 Socrates..hath exactly expressed all the fourmes of obiection, fallace and redargution.

† **Falla·ce,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *fallace*, ad. L. *fallax* (stem *fallāci-*), f. *fallĕre* to deceive.] = Fallacious.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 231 Freres..Meuen motifs meny tymes insolibles and fallaces.

† **Fallaci·loquence.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *fallāciloquentia*, f. *fallāci-* (see prec.) + *loquentia* talking: see -ence.] Deceitful speech.

1656–81 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–61 in Bailey.

† **Fallaci·loquent,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fallāci-* (see Fallace) + *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loquī* to speak.] Speaking deceitfully. 1730–6 in Bailey.

Fallacious (fălē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *fallāci-a* (see Fallacy) + -ous. Cf. F. *fallacieux.* In early use it appears with sense derived from that of the sb.; subsequently (in accordance with the usual tendency of adjs. in -acious) it came to be taken as the representative of L. *fallax.*]

1. Of an argument, syllogism, etc.: Containing a fallacy.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XI. xx, Seven sophyms full hard and fallacyous Thys ydre used in preposicion Unto the people. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 228, I undertake to prove every Argument of his .. to be vain and fallacious. 1788 Reid *Aristotle's Log.* v. § 3. 116 Such fallacious syllogisms are considered in this treatise. 1864 Bowen *Logic* IX. 294 Those fallacious reasonings which are correct in form.

2. †a. Of persons: Deceitful (*obs.*). b. Of things: Deceptive, misleading.

a. 1663 Cowley *The Complaint* viii, Teach me not then, O thou fallacious Muse, The Court..t'accuse. 1769 Burke *Late State Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 82 This author .. is only slovenly and inaccurate, and not fallacious.

b. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ¶ 305 A fallacious word, signifying contrary to what it pretends. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2024 A very fallacious method of judging. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 434 No evidence is more fallacious than that which rests upon isolated facts.

3. That causes disappointment; mocking expectation, delusive.

1657 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1046 That fallacious Fruit. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 385 False and fallacious hopes. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* i. 11 Nor is it a deceitful joy..a fallacious peace.

Fallaciously (fălē·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a fallacious manner.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* Pref., We..promise no disturbance or reoppose any pen that shall fallaciously refute us. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 5. 139 That our senses fallaciously represented them [heat, colour, etc.] as being in bodies. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep* 28 Chanc. Div. 15 It is often fallaciously assumed that [etc.].

Fallaciousness (fălē·ʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being fallacious.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 34 The..fallaciousness of the Greek Nation. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ₱ 2 Every one has..detected the fallaciousness of hope. 1847 HARE *Vict. Faith* 44 The groundlessness and fallaciousness of a proposition.

† **Falla·city.** *Obs.* [ad. L *fallācitāt-em*, n. of state f. *fallax*: see FALLACE *a.*] Fallaciousness.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 190 The old..Aphorism of.. Nature's obscurity..the Senses fallacity. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 49 However consistent this specious reasoning may be with..justice, its fallacity will not escape detection.

Fallacy (fæ·lăsi). Forms: 5–7 falacy(e, 6–7 fallacie, (7 fallecie), 7– fallacy. [ad. L. *fallācia*, n. of quality f. *fallax* deceptive: see FALLACE *a.* First in 15th c. replacing the older FALLACE *sb.*]

†1. Deception, guile, trickery; a deception, trick; a false statement, a lie. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 67 Ha reynart how wel can ye your falacye and salutacion doon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 159 Then make they a narrow bridge covered with earth..that the beasts may dread no fallacy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 155 Winning by Conquest what the first man lost By fallacy surprized. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. ix, Her utter detestation of all fallacy.

2. †a. Deceitfulness (*obs.*). b. Deceptiveness, aptness to mislead, unreliability.

1641 J. JOHNSON (*title*), The Academy of Love, describing the Folly of younge Men and the Fallacy of Women. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 220 Let us not affirm their existence, and ðrī on the Fallacies of Sense. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 381 The fallacy of human friendship. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXV. 264 A consciousness of the fallacy of our senses.

3. A deceptive or misleading argument, a sophism. In Logic *esp.* a flaw, material or formal, which vitiates a syllogism; any of the species or types to which such flaws are reducible. Also, sophistical reasoning, sophistry.

Not in Wilson's *Logic* (1552) which has 'deceipt', 'deceiptfulness', as the equivalent of *fallacia* in this sense.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 100 a, It is a false fallacie..to argue from a parte to the hole. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xvii. (1627) 208 To helpe to answer the subtilties or fallacies. *a* 1655 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 160, I shall ..proceed to shew the fallacies and other weaknesses of those pretences. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. I. 357 The fallacy which seems to have misled those gentlemen. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 284 The commonest fallacy is ambiguity of the middle term.

4. A delusive notion, an error, *esp.* one founded on false reasoning. Also, the condition of being deceived, error.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 188 Ile entertaine the free'd [*Globe ed.* offer'd] fallacie. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 75 We being then thus obnoxious to fallacy in our apprehensions and judgments. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 22 When They cannot impose a Fallacy, endeavour..to hinder Men from discerning a Truth. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 59/2 A vast number of absurd and mischievous fallacies. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 413 In adducing the authority of Hindu writers in favour of the doctrine, two sources of fallacy are discernible.

5. Sophistical nature, unsoundness (of arguments); erroneousness, delusiveness (of opinions, expectations, etc.).

1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* Pref. 30, I was enabled to see the fallacy of most of the arguments. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. 158 The returns under the population acts have shown the fallacy of these opinions. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 193 Expectations of wealth, of which almost every succeeding expedition had proved the fallacy.

† b. Proneness to err, fallibility. *Obs. rare.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 120 Finding the fallacy of the infallible Chair, he hearkens unto other Doctors. 1796 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 87 Experience has taught me a sincere faith in the fallacy of human opinions.

6. *Comb.*, as *fallacy-monger.*

1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 10 When the revolutions broke out, these fallacy-mongers exclaimed.

Fallage (fō·lėdʒ). [f. FALL *v.* + -AGE.] The action or process of falling or cutting down trees.

1882 MAYNE REID in *N. Y. Tribune* May, The fallage is not all done at the same time.

Fal-lal (fæ·lˌlæ·l, fælæ·l), *sb.* and *a.* Also fallol. [One of the many reduplicating formations expressing the notion of something trivial or gaudy; cf. *knick-knack, gew-gaw.* The suggestion may have been given by FALBALA.] **A.** *sb.*

1. A piece of finery or frippery, a showy adornment in dress. Chiefly *pl.*

a 1706 EVELYN (Fairholt), His dress has bows and fine fallalls. 1728 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* II, And thou do'st really think those Fallals becometh thee? 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 88 One of their painted Courtezans, adorned with fripperies and fallals. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mortal.* XXXIX, It was an idle fancy..to dress the honest auld man in thae expensive fal-lalls that he ne'er wore in his life. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* viii. 121 New bonnets .. and similar feminine fallals.

2. *dial.* Affectation in manner, fussy show of politeness.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I canna believe a word 'e says 'e's so much fallal about 'im.' 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, 'He's too much fallol about him to pleease me.'

3. = FA-LA.

1864 *Reader* 17 Sept. 364 The slow dance with its 'fal-lal' burthen.

† **B.** *adj.* Affected, finicking, foppish. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xlii. 291 Humouring his old fal-lal taste. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 17 July, I was so sick of the ceremony and fuss of these fall lall people! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXV, Your cockups and your fallal duds.

† b. absol. *To be a little upon the fal-lal*: to border on the affected.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xvi, The lady is a little upon the fallal.

Fallalery (fælˌlæ·lėri). [f. prec. sb. + -ERY.] Tawdry finery, gaudy ornament.

1833 HOOD *Public Dinner* ii, Dames in the gallery, All dressed in fallallery. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conquerors* I. iv. 65 Dancing and flirting and fal-lallery.

Fallalish (fælˌlæ·liʃ), *a. rare.* [f. FAL-LAL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat fal-lal. Hence **Falla·lishly** *adv.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xliii. 274 An old soul, whose whole life has been but one dream, a little fal-lal-ishly varied.

† **Falla·tion.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 fallacian, -ion, fallation. [Formation not quite clear; f. FALLACY or its source, the ending being confused with -ATION; or f. FALLACIOUS, on the analogy of *suspicious, suspicion.*] = FALLACY 3.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 132 Tomitanus .. hath expressed euerie fallacion in Aristotle, with diuerse examples out of Plato. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 26 b, Fallacians bee eyther in the woord or in the reason. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 309.

† **Fa·ll-away,** *sb. Obs.* [f. vbl. phrase *fall away*: see FALL *v.* 79.] One who falls away from religion; an apostate.

1682 BUNYAN *Barren Fig-tree* (1684) 104 It is impossible for those Fall-a-ways to be renewed again unto repentance.

† **Fa·llax,** *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *fallax*, neut. of *fallax* deceptive, f. *fallĕre* to deceive.] = FALLACY.

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fallaxe or desceyt, *falace.* 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 750, I answer to thargument, whych I do deny as a fallax. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* viii. (1652) 104 That ever-betraying Fallax of undervaluing our enemies. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* C ij b.

† **Falla·xity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *fallax*: see FALLACE *a.* and -ITY.] = FALLACY.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 226 Great deceit, fallaxity and crafty waies.

Fa·ll-back, *sb.* For the stress on this and similar words, cf. BREAK-DOWN. [f. vbl. phrase *fall back*: see FALL *v.* 80.]

a. Something upon which one may fall back; a reserve. b. A falling back, depression.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 402 It is..advisable..to provide a 'fall-back', or adjacent stubble field into which the flock may retire at pleasure. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 162 He would leave the Mary..to serve as a fall-back in case we should lose our vessels. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 2/1 You will have occasional months of fall-back, but that will in time be made up, and every quarter will show a steady increase.

† **Fa·ll-door.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FALL *sb.*[1] + DOOR, after Flemish *valdeure.*] A trap-door.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 27 And ther stode a faldore by, and we clymened ther up..and they that laye nexte the fyre cryden that the valdore was open.

Fa·ll-down, *a.* [f. vbl. phrase *fall down*: see FALL *v.* 84.] That falls down, turned over.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxiii, He appeared in a..fall-down collar. 1882 *Unif. Reg.* in *Navy List* July 493/2 *Coat.*—Blue cloth, double-breasted, fall-down collar.

Fallen (fō·lˈn), *ppl. a.* For forms see FALL *v.*

1. That has come down or dropped from a high position.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1214 White as snowe falle newe. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 154 Two distinct species grow ..on the fallen branches of trees. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 27 Fallen acorns constitute the food of the dormouse.

b. *Fallen-stars* Sc.: (see quot.).

1808 JAMIESON, *Fallen stars .. Tremella Nostoc*, Linn.; a gelatinous plant, found in pastures &c. after rain. *Ibid.* s.v., *Sea Fallen Stars* .. an animal thrown on the sea-shore in summer and autumn; *Medusa æquorea*, Linn.

2. Of the sun: Having set. *rare.*

1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* I. iii, The long bright day is done, And darkness rises from the fallen sun.

3. Of flesh, etc.: Shrunken, emaciated. *Fallen fleece*: see quot. 1892.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 281 Her fallen flesh plumped up. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. XXX. 98 The old lines appearing strong in the..fallen cheeks. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. No. 8 *Fallen Fleeces.* Fleece, wool, or mohair, taken from the dead carcases of sheep, &c., and, therefore, diseased.

4. That has been laid low, or brought to the ground. Also *absol.* of men. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE *Epigr.* (1652) 93 Falne Okes the Axe doth into Timber hew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 283 The branches of the fallen forest. 1819 MRS. HEMANS *Abencerrage* 56 There bleed the fallen, there contend the brave. *a* 1835 — *Marius* 82 Midst fallen palaces she sits alone. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 34 The estates of the fallen King [Harold]..were..forfeited. *Ibid.* 62 The fallen gonfanon of Harold. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* v. 21 His delight was, to lift up the fallen.

5. *fig.* a. In a moral sense: That has lost purity or innocence; ruined. *A fallen woman*: one who has surrendered her chastity. b. With reference to rank, fortune, or dignity: That has come down from high estate.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems, Hum. Learning* xix, Yea of our falne estate the fatall staine Is such, as [etc.]. 1645 MILTON *Tetrarch.* Wks. 1738 I. 230 God..would..not [have] sent word by Malachi in a sudden fal'n stile. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 It was contrived by some Discontented Antimonarchical Fallen-Angel. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 ₱ 1 Your Papers with regard to the fallen Part of the Fair Sex. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* 1771) I. ii. 21 The Messiah was to restore fallen man. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Faliero* II. i, The once fall'n woman must for ever fall. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 482 The fallen dynasty and the fallen hierarchy were restored. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 71 Philosophy, even in her fallen estate, has a dignity of her own.

6. *Fallen-off*: (see FALL *v.* 91).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vii. 6 The Legions now in Gallia, are Full weake to vndertake our Warres against The falne-off Britaines. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 188 He is..a fallen-off branch from the good old English tree.

† **Fa·llency.** *Civil Law. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *fallentia*, f. *fallĕre* to deceive: see -ENCY.] An instance of the failure of a rule; an exception.

1603 HAYWARD *Answ. to Doleman* iv. L ij, Alexander and Felinus doe assigne fiue fallencies vnto these rules. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. Pref. 9 Socinus sets down 802 fallencies, (that's the word of the law,) concerning the contestation of suits and actions at law.

Faller (fō·ləi). [f. FALL *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who falls, in various senses of the vb. †Also with *adv.*, as *faller off.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 147 Fallare, or he þat oftyn tyme fallythe, *cadax.* 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 824 He was accounted .. a faller off from ye true Church of God. *a* 1631 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 13 Nor are we fallers out of the Church, but they fallers off from verity. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules for buying Horses*, It's a true Mark of..a perpetual Faller. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 1/2 Six riders were brought to grief .. Being experienced fallers, however, nothing more serious than bruises resulted.

2. A feller of timber. Only *dial.*

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., The fallers bin on Esridge [Eastridge] coppy agen.

3. The Hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*).

1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 132.

†4. A part of a mill for scouring clothes, etc.: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 107 There are Six or Eight Fallers (or Feet) which are taken and lifted up by the Axle-tree..and so fall down-right into a Box, or Chest, wherein the Cloth lyeth.

5. The name of various appliances in spinning machines. Also *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORDON *Art Jrnl. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* p. vi**/2 As the carriage approaches the roller-beam, the spinner gradually raises the faller-wire. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/1 Along the top of the spindles stretch two wires called the 'fallers'.

† **Fallera.** *Falconry. Obs. rare*—[1]. Also 7–8 in Dicts. fal(l)orn, falera. (See quots.)

1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* C iij a, When ye se that yowre hawkes clees wax white: then she has the fallera. 1692–1732 COLES, *Falorn, fall-*, a disease in hawks known by their white talons. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Falera.*

Fallibility (fælibi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *faillibilité.*] The state or fact of being fallible; liability to err or to mislead (in mod. usage limited to the former); an instance of the same.

1634 'E. KNOTT' in *Chillingworth's Relig. Prot.* iv. § 14 Nothing of the Churches Visibility or Invisibility, Fallibility or Infallibility. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 131 Those Evidences of Fact..have or may have their several allays and fallibilities. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ix. 409 Tho' there be a great deal of Fallibility in the Testimony of Men. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 353 The fallibility which sometimes attends this method of distinguishing. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 216 The fallibility of judges and lawyers. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 18 The fallibility of what is called the moral sense.

Fallible (fæ·libˈl), *a.* Also 6–7 fallable. [ad. late L. *fallibilis*, f. *fallĕre* to deceive: see -BLE. Cf. F. *faillible.*

The L. word appears in Papias (11th c.) with the active sense 'deceitful'; in late med. L. it has the passive sense 'deceivable'.]

1. Of persons or their faculties: Liable to be deceived or mistaken; liable to err.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, I suppose her connyng was fallible. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 135 He is fallible, and often erring in judgment. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxiii. (1700) 364 An Authority to which no fallible Body of men can have a Right. 1763 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1831) I. 391 A fallible being will fail somewhere. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. ii. 206 The papal power..the representative of fallible man rather than of the infallible God. 1882 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. iii. 142 These rebuffs are wholesome reminders of his fallible human nature.

2. Of rules, opinions, arguments, etc.: Liable to be erroneous, unreliable.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2867 This worldes joye is transitorie, And the truste on it slipir and fallible. 1534 MORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 117 II. 52 The fallible opinion .. of lightsome chaungeable peple. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 164 This argument .. is but a fallable argument. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 170 Do not satisfie your resolution with hopes that are fallible. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. 23 The..fallible discourses of man upon the word of God. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 1 Uncertain and fallible Reports. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. 393 The rules .. of preserving health .. are not only fallible and precarious. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. 286 A slow and painful process if rightly gone into, and a very fallible one if only partially executed.

† b. Not determinable with certainty. *Obs. rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 166 This Angle of Variation being quite fallible, and alwayes variable.

† 3. Fallacious, delusive. *Obs. rare.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 176 Suche waters..make a fallible image of youth.

4. quasi-*sb.* One who is fallible. *rare.*

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* Wks. (1716) 79 She [Queen Elizabeth] over-liv'd this infallible fallible [Pope Pius V].
1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess. Popery* 164 All these fallibles are added up together in one sum which shall collectively constitute the Church.

Hence **Fa'llibleness** = FALLIBILITY.

1648 HAMMOND *To Ld. Fairfax* 19 The weaknesse and falliblenesse of these few principles. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Fallibly (fæ·libli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a fallible manner.

1552 HULOET, Fallably, *subdole.* 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 94. 87 Why does shee imploy particular Doctors to interpret Scriptures fallibly?

Falling (fɔ·lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FALL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FALL.

1. In intransitive senses.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1854 (Cott.) Abute fiue monetz was þat it stud Wit-outen falling þat fers fludd. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 411 *heading* (Fairf.) Þe fallinge of lucifer and his felawes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 11 She..in her fallyng cried helpe on our lady. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 13 From the tyme of the falling of theym [lambs] unto the feast of..Seynt John Baptyste. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 55 b, Sleet .. beginneth to melt in the falling. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Ravallement*..a falling in price, as the falling of the market. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 214 Vzza had better have ventured the falling, than the fingering of the ark. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 109 The falling of night would otherwise have forced us to lay aside our labour. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 378 The falling of the drops of alcohol from the beak of the receiver. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vii. (1865) 38 The silent falling of snow.

2. In various specific applications. a. *The falling of the leaf*: autumn. b. Setting (of the sun). c. *Pathol.* (see quot. 1884). d. In the barometer, etc. e. *Mus.* Cf. FALL *v.* 17.

a. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. 5 In Septembre in fallynge of the lefe.

b. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 Folowinge the fallinge of the sonne.

c. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 303 For fallinge of þe maris þat is cleped dislocacioun of the maris. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Falling of the womb*, a popular term for *Prolapsus uteri.*

d. 1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 154 The often rising and falling of the water [in a weather-glass] shews the outward Air very mutable..and the weather unconstant. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 65 Wet and Rainy Weather come presently upon the Mercury's Falling. 1814 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dew* 9 The falling of the mercury in the barometer. 1860 ADM. FITZ-ROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 340 Indications of approaching changes .. are shown .. by its [the barometer's] falling or rising.

e. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* I. vi. 17 The falling of a Song. 1674 SIMPSON in Campion *Art of Descant* 4 *foot-n.*, If the Bass do rise more than a fourth, it must be called falling. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 186 A falling .. at the Beginning of a Strain.

3. In transitive senses.

1580 *Lease* in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 237 At every falling he will leave for every acre fallen..twelve trees. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 483 A libell against the last parliament about their falling of guineas.

† 4. A depression in the soil; a hollow, declivity, slope. *Obs.*

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 61 b, High rockes and steepe fallings. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 250 Amphialus embushed his footemen in the falling of a hill. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 83 Observe..the Risings, Fallings, and Advantages of the Places where you Bowl. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Gardens..having no Risings, nor Fallings.

5. *concr.* Something which falls or has fallen. a. A fragment (of a building); a ruin. b. usually in *pl.* A dropping, a windfall. Also *fig.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxi. 4 And olde fallingus thei shul rere, and thei shul restore cities forsaken. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 214 A great part of it..is..almost couered with the aforesayd fallings.

b. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. i, Apples hanging longer..than when they are ripe, make so many fallings. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 180 Virro was capable of such caduca, such fallings .. such windfalls. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 103 Tis the beggar's gain To glean the fallings of the loaded wain. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Fallings*, dropped fruit. *South.*

6. With adverbs, expressing the action of the vbl. combinations under FALL *v.* XI.

1440 *Promp. Parv.*, Fallynge downe, *idem est quod Fallynge evylle.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Catarrhe* .. the Catarre or fallyng downe of humours. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 401 The falling from of his Friendes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* ii. 3 That day shall not come, except there come a falling away first. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 200 They ..observed the falling back of the French. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 315 Numbers..are lost by the falling in of the Earth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. v. 26 All her falling away, and her fainting fits. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 181 The falling away of the gums after extraction.

b. *Falling off*: the action of the vb. *Fall off* (FALL *v.* 91); decadence, defection, diminution.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 47 Oh Hamlet, what a falling off was there. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 111 ¶ 4 A Falling off from those Schemes of Thinking. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygëia* vii, Should it be accompanied by falling off in flesh. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* III. 60 A falling off of the milk is immediately noticed. 1837 WHITTIER *Barclay of Ury* xv, Hard to feel the stranger's scoff, Hard the old friend's falling off. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 155 The grey showed no falling off from his previous form.

c. *Falling out*: the action of the vb. *Fall out* (FALL *v.* 93), disagreement, quarrel; also † ending.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 97 This fallyng out of king John with..Geoffrey Archebishop of Yorke. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 The falling out of verses together in one like sounde, is commonly called .. Ryme. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 194, I have heard of a falling out between my Lord Arlington..and W. Coventry. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 337 We had a sad Falling-out t'other Day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 251 Blessings on the falling out That all the more endears.

Falling (fɔ·lin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That falls, in various senses of the vb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27581 (Cott.) Þe standand fall, þe falland rise. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxiv. 4 All their hoste shall fall downe..as a falling figge from the figge tree. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 333 Presse not a falling man too farre. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 170 The high Hils .. break of the storms and falling Snow. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* Prol., One falling Adam, and one tempted Eve. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 86 Dark Prophecies predict our falling State. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1763) II. xxix. 29 My Caftan .. is a robe ..with very long strait falling sleeves. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 490 The vessel parted on the falling tide. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 148 The weakness of the falling empire. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* vi. 99 Hein's frowning brow and falling countenance. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv. 28 The long throat and falling shoulders. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxiv. § 3 The speculative holders are unwilling to sell in a falling market. 1858 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 12 *Kate Hooper*..had strong..winds..with falling barometer. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 852/2 The Peabody gun..has a falling breech-block.

2. *Prosody.* Of a foot, rhythm, etc.: Decreasing in stress, having the ictus at the beginning.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 8 A rhythm which begins with the arsis, and descends to the thesis, is called falling or sinking.

3. Astrol. *Falling houses* (see CADENT *a.* 2).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 493 Those that go next before any of the foure principall Angles, are called falling houses.

4. *Falling-in*: that slopes inwards from below.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 2 July 11/2 Yachts with the falling-in topsides of a man of war.

5. Syntactical Combinations. a. *Falling-*†*disease*, †*-evil* (see EVIL 7 b), †*-ill*, *-sickness* (now rare) = EPILEPSY. Also humorously for 'a fall', and *fig.*

The Eng. expressions are after L. *morbus caducus*; cf. Ger. *fallende sucht.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Fallinde vuel ich cleopie licomes sicnesse. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C v, An ounce is good for them that haue the fallynge sekenesse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 171 The gall of a Ferret is commended against the Falling disease. 1652 *Woman's Universe* in Watson *Collect. Scots Poems* III. (1711) 101 Hippocrates..Could never cure her Falling-ill, Which takes her when she pleases. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Falling Evil*, a Disease which sometimes happens to Horses, being no other than the Falling-sickness. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Physic* (1871) I. 630 Its [epilepsy's] common designation is the *falling sickness*; or, more vaguely, fits.

b. in various other Combs., as **falling-band** = FALL *sb.*1 23 a; † **falling-door** = *folding-door*; † **falling-gate** = *falling-sluice*; † **falling-hinge**, one by which a door, etc. rises vertically when opened; **falling-mould**, *Arch.* (see quot.); **falling-sluice** (see quot.).

1598 *Falling-band [see FALL *sb.*1 23 a]. 1637 EARL of CORK *Diary* in Sir R. Boyle *Diary* Ser. I. (1886) V. 39 Sent me this daie..6 laced ffalling bands and vi pair of cuffes sutable. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. II. xxxiv. 231 The Divan, or open hall, is in the centre, and shuts in with *falling-doors. 1801 *Hull Navig. Act* 2559 Two clear openings..in which shall be placed *falling gates. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 320 A *falling hinge. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Falling Moulds*, the two moulds applied to the vertical sides of the railpiece, one to the convex, the other to the concave side, in order to form the back and under surface of the rail and finish the squaring. 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, **Falling-sluice*, a..flood-gate, in connection with mill-dams .. self-acting or contrived to fall down of itself in the event of a flood.

Falling-star (fɔ·liŋˌstār). [f. FALLING *ppl. a.* + STAR.] A meteor; a shooting star.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 8 b, Thus much for the shooting or falling starres. 1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 98 The last sign we shall take notice of is that of Falling Stars. 1759 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 258 This meteor..moved with less rapidity than falling-stars commonly do. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 127 He found falling stars more frequent in the equinoctial regions.

Fallocque, obs. f. of FELUCCA.

Fallopian (fălō·pĭăn), *a. Anat.* [f. *Fallopi-us* (latinized name of an Italian anatomist 1523–1562) + -AN.] Used in the names of certain anatomical structures reputed to have been discovered by Fallopius, as in *Fallopian aqueduct, arch, canal, ligament, tube*: see quots.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fallopian Tubes.* 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 113 The Fimbria of the Fallopian tube. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 55 There is a hole .. which terminates the Fallopian aqueduct, and transmits the facial nerve from the interior of the cranium. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Fallopian tubes*, two canals inclosed in the peritoneum ..communicating from the sides of the *Fundus Uteri* to the ovaries. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 88 The fallopian canal, appears at first as a simple broad groove in the tympanum. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fallopian arch*, a name for Poupart's ligament.

Fallow (fæ·lo), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **falwe**, 5 **falghe**, (**valwe**), 5–6 **falow**(e, 6–7 **fallowe**, 6– **fallow**. See also FAUCH *sb.* [The relation between this and the cognate FALLOW *a.* and *v.* is not quite clear. The OE. *fælging*, glossed *novalia* ('fallows') and *occas* ('harrows') in *Corpus Glossary*, seems to imply a vb. **fealgian* (= FALLOW *v.*), f. **fealh*, recorded in pl. *fealga* harrows, implements for breaking clods (*occas* Epinal Gl.). The sb. and adj., which have not been found in OE., were either f. *fealh* or f. the vb. Cf. OHG. *felga* harrow, mod.Ger. (Sanders) and East Fris. *falge* fallow (sb.), *falgen* to break up ground, plough. As FALLOW *a.*1 was used to denote the colour of exposed soil, it is probable that some confusion may have arisen at an early date between the two words.]

† 1. A piece of ploughed land; also *collect.* ploughed land in general, arable land. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2509 Thei .. drowen him unto the galwes, Nouth bi the gate, but ouer the falwes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 656 Who .. pricketh his blind hors over the falwes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Falow, lond eryd, *novale.* *c* 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 618 *Varratum, i. novale*, valwe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 121 Falghe (Falowe A.), *terra sacionalis.* *a* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 365 He must treade vppon the fallowes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 54 All our Vineyards, Fallowes, Meades, and Hedges .. grow to wildnesse. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* II. i, Around it Fallows, Meads, and Pastures fair.

2. Ground that is well ploughed and harrowed, but left uncropped for a whole year or more; called also *Summer fallow*, as that season is chosen for the sake of killing the weeds. *Green, cropped, or bastard fallow*: one from which a green crop is taken.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Euery good housbande hath his barleye falowe .. lyenge rygged all the .. wynter. 1552 HULOET, Fallowe or tylthe of land, called the somer fallowe or tylth, *veruactum.* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 628 So close to earth they plow The fallow with their horns. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* ii. 38 The best Ploughs to plow up Leys or Summer Fallows with. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 315, I saw far off the weedy fallows smile With verdure not unprofitable. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. x. 369 Green fallows or what are termed fallow crops such as beans, peas, cabbages [etc.]. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxi, The lark's shrill fife may come At the daybreak from the fallow. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 353 A summer fallow, or a clean fallow, may be sometimes necessary in lands overgrown with weeds. 1889 WRIGHTSON *Fallow & Fodder Crops* 5 The superiority of cropped over naked fallows.

3. The state of being fallow; an interval during which land is allowed to lie fallow.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 17 So shal he mucke all his landes ouer at euerye seconde falowe. *Ibid.* § 34 That is vsed, where they make falowe in a fyelde euery fourthe yere. 1797 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* 177 Ten or twelve successive crops of wheat, without an intervening fallow. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 211 To withhold the land from cultivation..with the view of making it, by a fallow, doubly profitable the next year. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 5 They resisted the rotation of crops and stood by their fallows.

fig. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 356 Your fallow adds to your fertility. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 140 Unless the fallow of a peace comes to recruit her [France's] fertility.

4. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a fallow; *esp.* grown on a fallow, as in *fallow-crop, -hay*; and in local names for the Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*), as *fallow-chat, -finch, -lunch, -smich, -smiter*, from its frequenting fallows. Also **fallow-break**: see BREAK *sb.* 12; **fallow-field**; see quot. 1851.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 233 The Fallow-Smich, in Sussex the Wheat-ear. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Oenanthe*, the Wheat-ear .. In Warwickshire it is call'd a Fallow-smiter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Fallow-finch.* 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 153 Beans are a good fallow crop. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 182 Nor wilt thou fallow-clods disdain. 1834 D. LOW *Pract. Agric.* v. 161 The culture of fallow-crops. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 254 The Wheatear or Fallowchat. 1851 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Fallow-field*, a common. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 338 A large portion of the fallow-break can thus be dressed with home-made manure. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* (E. D. S.) 9 Wheatear .. Fallow-finch; Fallow-smich; or Fallow-lunch.

Fallow (fæ·lo), *a.*1 Forms: 1 **falu**, **fealo**, **-u**, 3 **falau**, (3–4 *inflected* **falewe**), 4 **fale**, **-u**, **-we**, 4–6 **falow**(e, 6 **fallo**, 6– **fallow**. See also FAUCH *a.* [OE. *falu*, *fealo*, *fealu*, pl. *fealwe* = OS. *falu*, (MDu. *vale*, mod. *vaal*), OHG. *falo* (mod. Ger. *fahl*, *falb*), ON. *fǫlr*, pl. *fǫlvar*:—OTeut. **falwo-*, prob. cognate with Gr. πολιός grey, L. *pallēre* to be pale.]

1. Of a pale brownish or reddish yellow colour, as

withered grass or leaves. *Obs.* exc. of the coat of an animal; now chiefly in FALLOW-DEER.

.. *Beowulf* 865 (Gr.) Fealwe mearas. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xvi. 1 (Gr.) Hæs is min hwit and heafod fealo. *c* 1205 LAY. 18449 Pendragun and his cnihtes..slugen 3eond þan feldes falewe lockes. *Ibid.* 27468 Blod ut 3eoten, ueldes falewe wurðen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1263 (Cott.) Þe falau slogh sal be þi gate. *c* 1375 *Coer de L.* 461 On in atyr blak Com prickande ovyr the falewe feld. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 506 His hewe falow [*Corpus* falwe] and pale as Asshen colde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 667 Many a dere both rede and falowe to be slayne before them. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 25 An urine that is falowe lyke the heare of a falowe beast. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 91 How do's your fallow Greyhound, Sir. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 185/4 A Fallow Dog..lost about a Fortnight since. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, The Coats and Colours of this noble Beast..are usually of three several sorts, viz. Brown, Red, and Fallow. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 24 His belly was of a pale blue, and his back fallow. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1954. 484/1 The horn of a fallow-ox.

2. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*), as the name of a colour.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 289 Those that are of a lively red Fallow have a black List down..their Backs.

3. *Comb.*, as *fallow-coloured.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2347/4 Lost or stolen .. a fallow coloured Bitch. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 983 The fallow-coloured dog was taken away.

Fallow (fæ·lo), *a.*[2] Forms: 5–6 falow(e, 6 fallowe, 6– fallow. [See FALLOW *sb.*]

Of land: frequent in phrases, *To lie, to lay fallow.*

a. That is uncropped for the current year. **b.** Uncultivated. †**c.** Fit for tillage; ploughed ready for sowing (*obs.*). **d.** *transf.* and *fig.*

a. ?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 12 He fond a hare full fayr syttand Apon a falow lond. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 18 He that hath a falowe felde. 1611 COTGR., *Nouvellis*, fallowes; ground that lies fallow euerie other yeare. *a* 1689 NAVARETTE *China* in *Churchill's Coll. Voy* (1732) I. 52 The land in China never lies fallow. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 473 There appears to have been little or no fallow land. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlii. 457 We are .. compelled to let it lie fallow the next [year].

b. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 98 The tylthe of oure landes lyys falow as the floore. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 44 Her fallow Leas..The Darnell, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth root vpon. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iv. 3 Breake vp your fallow ground, and sow not among thornes. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 40 ¶ 4 The soil must lie fallow. 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Dec., He is like a fallow field..one that has been left quite to itself. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XVIII. 226 A broad fallow field Of soft rich mould.

c. 1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Faloweland, *terre labourable.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 103 The Fallowe field, or that is tilled redy to be sowen. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 32 The ridges of the fallow field lay traverse.

d. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 183 The head ..hath lain fallow all night. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 33, I suppose you do not intend to lay Fallow all Children that will not bring forth Fruit of themselves. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 11 Then I lay fallow—but the year after I had twins. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 459 Fields of thought seem to need lying fallow. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 77 The fallow leisure of my life. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvii, My heart lay fallow for every seed that fell.

†**Fa·llow,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 fealuwian, fealewian, fealwian, 3–4 falewe(n, 3 falewi, falwy, falowen, (*south. dial.* 3 valewen, valuwen, 4 valouwe), 4–5 falwe, 4–6 falow. [OE. *fealuwian, fealewian, fealwian,* f. *fealo, fealu* FALLOW *a.*[1] Cf. OHG. *falewên.*]

a. To become pale or yellow; hence, to fade, wither. **b.** Of the face, etc.: To blanch, grow pale.

a. *a* 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* 313 (Gr.) Lytle hwile leaf beoð grene, þonne hy eft fealewiað. *c* 1205 LAY. 16414 Fæzeden þa feldes & þat gras falewede. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 89 Falewen shule thy floures. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 132 Mi fruit..is fouled and falwed. 1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* II. xiv. (1598) 35 Here lies a bounch of haire deepe falowed.

fig. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Þe blisse of heouene þet neuer ne valeweð auh is euer grene. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 50 Y-cast in care, Y falewe as flour. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 175 Florysand a quhile ȝe be, þat ȝe ma eftirwart falow.

b. *c* 1205 LAY. 30987 Faleweden nebbes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Poems* (1862) 20 His[Christ's] fair lere falowib. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Þis uayrhede..fayleþ and ualouwe, ase þet flour of þe uelde. *a* 1400 *Death & its Precursors* 15 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 65 His hew shal falewen. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 62 Al falwyd hire faire chere.

Fallow (fæ·lo), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 falewe(n, 5 falwe, (valwe), 5–6 falowe(n, 6 fallo(we, 6– fallow. See FAUCH *v.* Also in *Comb.*, TWIFALLOW, TRIFALLOW, etc. [? OE. **fealgian*: see FALLOW *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To plough or break up (land); to prepare for sowing. Also rarely, *To fallow up.*

13.. *Chron. Eng.* 94 in Ritson *Met. Hom.* II. 274 Hy faleweden erthe, and feolden wode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Falwe londe (falowen P.), *novo.* *c* 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 618 *Varro*, valwe londe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 He setteth it in the vttermoste nycke, that is beste for falowynge. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. (1634) ¶ 5 To heare one of my ploughmen tell how an acre of wheat must be fallowed and twyfallowed. 1604 ANT. SCOLOKER *Daiphantus* (1880) 37 Ile fallow vp the wrinkles of the earth. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 263, I fallowed and ploughed two acres of light gravelly land. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) II. 239 Fifth year, tares, which should be fed on the ground, and immediately fallowed for backward turnips or rape.

2. To plough and break up (land) without sowing (it), for the purpose of destroying weeds, etc., and for mellowing the soil; to lay fallow. Also *absol.*

14.. in *Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 46 In aprell it is good seasone to falowe land. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to sowe otes vpon. 1616 SWIFT & MARKH. *Countrie Farme* 20 He shall breake vp or fallow that Earth which he intends to keepe tilth the yeare following. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 522 Fallow your Wheat Land, which will kill the Weeds, and mellow the Ground. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 172 Scarce any fallow, a few sow clover. 1886 HOLLAND *Chester Gloss.*

fig. *a* 1764 CHURCHILL *Journey* 27 Genius .. Must, to ensure his vigour, be laid down, And fallow'd well. 1855 DE MORGAN in Graves' *Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) II. 501 A teacher who does not either fallow or sow another crop is sure to get into mere routine.

Fallow, Sc. f. of FELLOW *sb.*, FOLLOW *v.*

Fallow, obs. f. FELLOE, FELLY.

Fallow-deer (fæ·lōu,dī·ər). [f. FALLOW *a.*[1] + DEER.] A species of deer (*Cervus dama* or *Dama vulgaris*) smaller than the stag or *red* deer. So called from its colour. Also *fallow-buck, -doe.*

15.. *Adam Bel* 469 We haue slaine your fat falow der. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict., Dama*, a valow deere. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 623 With Cries of Hounds, thou mayst..chase the fallow Deer. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 77 Made of the skin of sleekest fallow deer. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Refectory*, The cells hung all round with the fells of the fallow-deer.

Fallowed (fæ·lōud), *ppl. a.* [f. FALLOW *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] In the senses of the vb.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) D ij b, In the corne feldes and in fallowed landes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 62 Oxen..must also be accustomed to draw..a plough in fallowed ground. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 132 O'er the fallow'd Ground How leisurely they work. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. x. 368 Crops..produced on fallowed lands.

fig. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 84 In the meane time wee will lay in mortgage a peece of our fallowed invention.

Fallowing (fæ·lōuiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FALLOW *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action or operation of ploughing and breaking up land; an instance of this.

c 1450 *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 618 *Varracio*, valwynge. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 63 Falowynge and stirryng of the grounde, helpeth very moche to the sowynge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 40 At the first fallowing they marle the grounde. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 35 These several Ploughings or Fallowings are very advantageous to Ground in several respects. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 139 [The field] had received two fallowings.

2. The method or system by which land is ploughed, etc., and then allowed to lie uncropped for a time; an instance of this. Also *bare-, summer-fallowing.*

1669 J. WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 9 For the same reason are the Summer-Fallowings advantageous to the Husbandman, not only for the destroying of the weeds. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 2) 392 With the assistance of fallowing, [the land] carries very good crops. 1777 NIMMO *Stirlingshire* 434 The advantages which that ..soil must derive from summer fallowing. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 143 When fallowing, or a preparation for rotting the green sward, is intended. 1881 *Daily News* 4 June 5 5 A..quantity of land set apart for bare fallowing.

Fa·llowist. *nonce-wd.* [f. FALLOW *sb* or *v.* + -IST.] One who favours or follows the practice of fallowing land.

a 1832 SIR J. SINCLAIR (in Webster 1832), A controversy .. between..the fallowists and the anti-fallowists.

Fallowness (fæ·lōnės). [f. FALLOW *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being fallow; idleness.

a 1631 DONNE *To R. Woodward* Poems (1633) 74 So affects my muse now, a chast fallownesse. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 114 Regions rife In thorns by fallowness.

Fally (fō·li), *a. rare.* [f. FALL *sb.* + -Y.] Full of falls or shallow rapids.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 413 The rills [are] too fally to float a canoe.

†**Fa·lsage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. FALSE *v.* + -AGE.] Deceit, falsehood.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 39, I am..cursyd of God ffor my ffalsage.

†**Fa·lsart.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 3 *pl.* **falsarz.** [a. OF. *falsart, faussart, fauxart,* f. *faux*:—L. *falx, falc-em* sickle. Cf. mod.F. *faucard, fauchard.*] A bill-hook.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 966 Þay caste til hem gleyues & launce, falsarz & feþerd dart.

†**Fa·lsary.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **falsarie,** 6 **falsery,** *Sc.* **falsar,** 7– **falsary.** [ad. late L. *falsārius,* f. *falsus* FALSE.]

1. One who falsifies, or fraudulently alters (a document, etc.); a falsifier.

1435 in *Bp. Gray's Register, Lincoln* 173 Falsaries of þe popes lettres. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 176 The Bishop of Rome..was..found an open Falsarie, for..the Canons of his making disagreed from the very Originals. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* IV. 29 A falsarie is hee that in writing addeth, or detracteth, or altereth any thing fraudulently. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Pref. (1740) p. xiv, A Writer of his own Time cannot avoid being partial, that is, a wilful Falsary. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *Charles I* 213 Gauden..an habitual impostor and falsary.

b. One who forges a document; a forger.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 79 He that did forge this Epistle..was..an impudent falsarie. 1590 DAVIDSON *Repl. Bancroft* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 507 If this be not to play the falsarie forger..let the chaplain himself be judge. 1678 *Acts of Sederunt* 31 July They will proceed against and punish these persons as falsaries and forgers of writes. 1697 BENTLEY *Ep. Socrates* (1836) II. 189 The ground for our falsary to forge this Epistle.

2. A false or deceitful person.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 141 O that there were a wyndowe in to y breastes of such falsaryes. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 331 A falsary, and an intruder into his secrets.

False (fōls, fɒls), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1–7 **fals,** (3 *Orm.* **falls,** 4 **falsse,** 3–4 **vals(e),** 4–7 **falce,** (5 **fauce,** 6 **falls, faulse, fawse**), 8–9 *Sc.* **fause,** 7, 9 *dial.* **fause, -sse,** 3– **false.** [late OE. *fals* adj. and sb., ad. L. *fals-us* false (neut. *fals-um*, used subst. in sense fraud, falsehood), orig. pa. pple. of *fallĕre* to deceive; cf. ON. *fals* sb. The adj. is found in OE. only in one doubtful instance (see sense 13); its frequent use begins in the 12th c., and was prob. due to a fresh adoption through the OF. *fals, faus* (mod.F. *faux* = Pr. *fals*, Sp., Pg., It. *falso*). The continental Teut. langs. adopted the word in an altered form: MHG. *valsch*, mod.G. *falsch* (cf. OHG. *gifalscôn* to falsify), OFris. *falsch*, Du. *valsch*, late Icel. (15th c.) *falsker*, Da., Sw. *falsk.*

The etymological sense of L. *falsus* is 'deceived, mistaken' (of persons), 'erroneous' (of opinions, etc.). The transition to the active sense 'deceitful' is shown in phrases like *falsa fides* 'breach of trust, faithlessness', where the sb. has a subjective and an objective sense. In mod. Eng. the sense 'mendacious' is so prominent that the word must often be avoided as discourteous in contexts where the etymological equivalent in other Teut. langs. or in Romanic would be quite unobjectionable. Some of the uses are adopted from Fr., and represent senses that never became English.]

I. Erroneous, wrong.

1. Of opinions, propositions, doctrines, representations: Contrary to what is true, erroneous.

c 1200 ORMIN 10024 To trowwenn wrang o Godd þurrh þe33re fallse lare. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 65 Forlore beo þu reue wiþ false bileaue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 250 Falce undirstondinge of þe lawe of Crist. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 982 Were the tydynge sothe or fals. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 267 Summen seien þat a womman mai be cured for to kutte off al þe brest & þat is al fals. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E v b, Of whiche two sonnes cam first the paynyms and the fals lawe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 To knitte true argumentes, and unknitte false. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 81 Corrupt maners in liuinge, breede false iudgement in doctrine. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXII. lv. (1714) 125 How can that be false, which every Tongue..affirms for true? 1631-2 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 228 This man is to be for his false doctrines..sharply censured. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 107 [He] affirms that eating nuts causeth shortness of breath, than which nothing is falser. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 83 The Draughts are false.. for they do not make any mention of the several Islands. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. p. xxvi, The Persons, and Action of a Farce are all unnatural, and the Manners False. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 4. 66 When I see a strait staff appear crooked while it is half under the Water, I say, the Water gives me a false Idea of it. *a* 1797 MASON *Hymn* Wks. 1811 I. 467 Impious men, despise the sage decree, From vain deceit, and false philosophy. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 358 False systems of religion have .. been deduced from the sacred record. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 279 It may perhaps correct some false notions.

b. *Law.* of a judgement or verdict.

1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 293 In the courts of law..false verdicts, false judgments. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 34 A writ also of false judgment lies to the courts at Westminster to rehear and review the cause. *Ibid.* 402 A jury of twelve men gave a false verdict.

c. Arith. *False position*: the rule also called simply POSITION, q.v.

2. Not according to correct rule or principle; wrong. **a.** *Gram.* Now somewhat *arch.* exc. in *False concord*, a breach of any of the rules for the 'agreement' of words in a sentence; *False quantity*, an incorrect use of a long for a short vowel or syllable, or *vice versâ.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he y[t] speaketh false. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 110 False verses, *carmina vitiosa.* 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 38, I write false Englishe in this sentence. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 450 In the Peoples Construing Booke, the Acts of those above them have alwayes some false Latine in them. 1709-10 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 237 To .. correct the false spellings, &c. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 3 This Poet avoiding .. a false Quantity. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lx, A false quantity which his[Scott's]generosity may almost be said to have made classical. 1872 F. HALL (*title*) Recent Exemplifications of False Philology.

b. *Music.* Of a note: Not in tune, wrong in pitch. Also, *False cadence* (see quot. 1888). *False fourth, fifth,* etc.: a fourth, fifth, etc., when not perfect. *False intonation*: (*a*) the production of an unnatural or improper quality of tone; (*b*) singing or playing out of tune. *False relation*: the separation of a chromatic semitone between two parts. Also, see quot. 1869. *False string*: a badly woven string, which produces an uncertain and untrue tone.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXII. xvi. (1714) 115 If false Accords from her false Strings be sent. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 72 Shew me..which be the true notes, and which false. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 171 A Lute-String, if it be.. Unequall in his Parts..we call False. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill*

Mus. III. 35 The fifth yields a false fourth, and the sixth a false fifth. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxxii, Some false note's detected flaw. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 102 If ye sing not, if ye make false measure, We shall lose eternal pleasure. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* ii. 9 By a false relation is meant the simultaneous, or immediately successive, sounding of a note of the same name, but accidentally altered pitch. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 66 When the last chord of the phrase is other than the tonic chord and is preceded by that of the dominant, the cadence is said to be interrupted, false or deceptive. *Ibid.* 164 False or feigned music was that in which notes were altered by the use of accidentals.

c. *Drawing.*

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Painting* 134 If the Perspective is not just the Drawing of that Composition is false.

d. Law. *False imprisonment*: the trespass committed against a person by imprisoning him contrary to law.

1386 *Rolls Parlt.* III. 225/1 The forsaid Nichol'..destruyed the kynges trewe lyges..bifalse emprisonement. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 127. 1891 *Law Times' Rep.* LXIII. 690/2 An action to recover damages for false imprisonment.

e. *Her.* (See quots.).

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *False Arms* [in Heraldry] are those wherein the fundamental rules of the art are not observed. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xii. 81 An Orle is blazoned as a 'false escutcheon', by the early Heralds. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, An Annulet [is blazoned] as a False Roundel. A Cross voided, as a False Cross.

f. Of a horse: (see quot.). *False gallop*: see GALLOP.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 56 In cantering to the right, a horse leading with the two near legs is 'false'. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* vi. 27 If it [the horse] turn to the right when the left legs are taking the advanced steps, it is false in its gallop.

g. Of a card: (see quot.).

1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* 163 A card [played] contrary to rule in order to take in the adversary..is technically called a false card.

3. Of a balance, measure: Not truly adjusted, incorrect. Also, Of play: Unfair. Of dice: Loaded so as to fall unfairly. †*False point*: a stroke of deceit; a trick.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27274 (Fairf.) Fals wegt & mette againe þe lagh in lande is sette. *c* 1480 J. WATTON *Spec. Chr.* 30 b, Usyng of fals weghts or mesuring. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dyuers Balettys* Wks. 1843 I. 26 Ware yet..of Fortunes double cast, For one fals poynt she is wont to kepe in store. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 Those which plaie with false Dice, & would make other beleve yᵗ thei are true. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xx. 23 A false ballance is not good. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 62 Men ..Who know false play, rather then lose, deceive. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 293 False weights, false measures, false thumbs .. in the markets and shops. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 22 If it weigh the importance of a fly, The scales are false. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 91 Causing two grooms to lose 15*l.* by false play. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xciii, All things weigh'd in custom's falsest scale.

4. Of shame, pride: Arising from mistaken notions.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, A false pride had still operated against his interest. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 61 True and false shame.

5. *False position* (F. *fausse position*): a position which compels a person to act or appear in a manner inconsistent with his real character or aims.

1830 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 120 It [taking tithes in kind] places them [the clergy] in what the politicians call 'a false position', with respect to the community at large.

6. (*To make*) *a false step* (=Fr. *faux pas*): a misplaced step, a stumble; hence *fig.* an unwise or improper action; formerly *spec.* a woman's lapse from virtue. *False start*: a wrong start in a race; often *transf.* and *fig.*

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 207, I..unfortunately made a false step, and tumbled down again into the Boat. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 602 False steps but help them to renew the race. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 114 Such young women as have made a false step. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mont Blanc* 20 A false step might have swept us below into an immense crevasse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 231 If he has taken a false step he must be able to retrieve himself.

7. Defective, not firm or solid. a. Farriery. *False quarter* [=Fr. *faux quartier*]: (see quots.).

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 504 Some lokyd full smothely and had a fals quarter. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. lv. (1668) 64 Infirmities of hoofs, as false quarters, loose hoofs. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), False Quarter is a Rift..seeming like a piece put in, and not all entire. 1879 J. LAW *Farmer's Vet. Adviser* 379 False quarter..is similar to a sand-crack in appearance but caused by..destruction of the secreting structure at the top of the hoof.

b. *Arch.*

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 87 What a false Bearing, or rather what Bearing at all has it? 1876 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* s. v., *Bearing wall or Partition*..when [the partition is] built in a transverse direction, or unsupported throughout its whole length, it is said to have a false bearing, or as many false bearings as there are intervals below the wall or partition.

II. Mendacious, deceitful, treacherous.

In senses 8–10 the phr. *false as hell* was formerly common.

8. Of a statement: Purposely untrue; mendacious. Frequently in *To bear* (†*speak*) *false witness*: to testify falsely.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne spec þu aȝein þine nexta nane false witnesse. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 40/223 Betere is trewe dede þane fals word. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26234 (Cott.) Fals wijtnes and trouth breking. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4635 (Trin.) He was prisounde wiþ fals reede. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 593, I have..for trew or fals report..ilovede the al my lyve. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 80 To bakbite, and to bosten, and bere fals witnesse. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* v. i, See that no false surmises thou me tell. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 12 And they said, It is false. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Signs Time* Wks. (1673) II. vi. 380 False-witness-bearing, and Coveting their Neighbours Goods, are far more rife amongst us than they were. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. vi. (1647) 177 Afterwards this report was controlled to be false. 1678 EARL OF ARRAN in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. lxv. 100 He found all to be false as hell. 1813 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Ho. Lords* 22 Mar., The accusation is as false as hell in every part! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii, She came to bear false witness in her sister's cause. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* I. vii. 32 Neither of the gospels has made a false statement.

9. Of a person or his speech: Uttering or expressing what is untrue; mendacious. (In *false prophet* the sense varies between this and 13 b).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 þat þe witnesse ne preoue heom ualse. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 99 Thai..said that Crist was fals prophete. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3366 Sacrilege, and fals wittenessyng. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 284 Falce gloseris maken goddis lawe derk. 1382 — *Mark* xiii. 22 Fals Cristis and fals prophetis schulen ryse vp. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 32 Dauid .. abhorreth soche false accusers. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Mal.* iii. 5, I will be a swift witnes agaynst false swearers. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 32 Innocence shall make False Accusation blush. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 5 There may be false Prophets as well as true. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. iii, My face is a false witness, and deserves to be pilloried. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1890 III. 395 O just and righteous Opium! that to the chancery of dreams summonest, for the triumphs of despairing innocence, false witnesses.

10. Of persons, their attributes or actions: Deceitful, treacherous, faithless. Formerly often pleonastically, expressing detestation, with sbs. like *traitor*, *treason* (now only *arch.*). Const. †*of*, *to*, †*unto*.

c 1205 LAY. 31422 Þa rad forð a þan felde falsest alre kinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Ase vox is best falsest. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þah þi flesschliche wil fals beo. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 385 Þys false byssop Ode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11530 (Cott.) He was traitur, fals in fai. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 565 Now are deed the sones of foulques of moryllon by theyr false wyt. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 275 This Angelars was false and a traytoure. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xix, My dedes..Wer shortly after treasons false estemed. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. iii, Never was Plantagenet False of his word. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 141 Though his false finger haue prophan'd the Ring. 1663–72 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 471 False to his trust. 1676 SOUTH *Serm. Worldly Wisdom* (1737) I. ix. 349 False as hell, and cruel as the grave. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ¶3 She had been false to his Bed. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 93 They..false to Phœbus, bow the knee to Baal. 1794 *Song 'Stay, my Willie'* in *Burns' Wks.* (1857) IV. 117 When this heart proves fause to thee. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, 'Get up, ye fause loon.' 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 231 He might be false to his country, but not to his flag. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, I banish the false wretch.

†b. *transf.* Of ground, a foundation, etc.: Treacherous, insecure. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 54 An huge rocky clifft, Whose false foundacion waves have wash't away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 147 Graze not too near the Banks, my jolly Sheep, The Ground is false. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* liv. 55 The Heart of Man is like a Bog, it looks Fair to the Eye, but when we come to lay any Weight upon 't, the Ground is False under us.

†11. *False trust*: breach of trust [=L. *falsa fides*, where *falsa* is merely pple.]. *Obs. rare.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. vii. 71 The..goods miscarried, either by robbery or false trust.

12. Of things, indications, appearances: Fallacious, deceptive. Of a medium of vision: That distorts the object looked at; so in †*false glass*, *mirror*, *spectacles*. *False colour* (fig.): cf. COLOUR *sb.* 2 d, 12, 13.

1531 [see COLOUR *sb.* 2 d]. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 111 A false glasse, *speculum mendax*. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 79 When they wil needs have a sight of their own actions, it showes them a false glasse to looke in. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 146 The Devill makes us false spectacles. 1658 WOMOCK *Exam. Tilenus* A, You seem to magnifie the riches of the divine Grace: but when we come strictly to examine it, 'tis by a false glass. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 392 Wit's false mirror held up Nature's light; Shew'd erring Pride. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 391 The true import of the evidence is duly weighed, false colours are taken off. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 Looking on all that passed at home..through a false medium. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iii. § 7 So false is the appetite for sleep, that [etc.].

†b. *False door*, *postern* (=F. *fausse porte*): a secret door or postern. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 190 Yf ye doo assaille the castell, they shall yssue oute at the fauce posternes. 1552 HULOET, Ffalse posterne or backe dore. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Almansor* 44 King Almansor entered sometimes into this Hospitall by a false doore. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 237 They have a false door to the alcove.

III. Spurious, not genuine.

13. Counterfeit, simulated, sham. a. Of things, *esp.* of metal, money, jewels: Counterfeit, spurious. Of a document: Forged.

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 183 *Paracaraximus*, fals pening [Possibly a compound of the sb., like ON. *falspeningr*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 False gold vorwurðeð þerinne [fure]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28395 (Cott.) A-mang myn oþer wark vn-lele haf i oft forged fals sele. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Of guod metal hy makeþ uales moneye. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 293 þou schalt..do awei al medicyns þat ben false. 1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 121 The suspition which we gathered of their false charter parties. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 121 The wreits .. can not prove against him, because they are fals. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. vii. 64 Criples that pretend false soares. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *False Diamond*, one that is counterfeited with glass. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 12 *note*, An artificial rose is not a 'false' rose, it is not a rose at all. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 288 False Papers frequently carried by slavers and smugglers. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., *False decretals*, the collection ostensibly made by Isidorus Mercator, in the middle of the ninth century.

b. Prefixed to personal designations: Pretended, that is not really such; *esp.* in *false god*, *prophet*.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þurh false godes þe ælc þiode ham selfe macede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Þese ben false cristene. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* iii, He leveđe on þe false godes. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 58 It is beter a kyng for to be schewynge .. a profitable vesselle .. than fals goddis [1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *ibid.*, Then such false gods]. 1552 HULOET, Ffalse messenger..ffalse prophet. 1870 (*title*), False Heir and other Choice Stories for the Young.

c. with the name of an author: ='Pseudo-'.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. 629 The false Ingulf.

d. Of hair, teeth, etc.: Artificially made or adapted.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cabellêra*, a false heare, or peruke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 Hired women, who for five houres space .. howle bitterly, teare their false haire [etc.]. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxvi, One has false curls. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 3/2 The false teeth are nothing but animal teeth attached to the human teeth by means of small gold plates.

e. *False face*: a mask.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix, His fause-face slipped aside. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 248 A white false-face or mask of a most methodistical expression.

f. *False key*: a skeleton key, picklock.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/3 A false Key, and a Steel, were left by the said Murderers. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 267 False keys, and all other counterfeit means of opening locks.

g. Of attributes or actions: Feigned, counterfeited, spurious.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxii, Least your true loue may seeme falce. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 197 False tears true pity move. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 25 So by false learning is good sense debased.

h. Law. *False action* = 'feigned action': see FEIGNED. *False plea* = sham plea.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *False Action* = Faint Action. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 246/2 *False plea.*

14. *Nav.* and *Mil.* Counterfeited for the purpose of deception; feigned, pretended; as in *false attack*, *lights*, *ports*, *signal*. Also in phrases (often *fig.*), †*To show false colours*, *Under false colour(s* (see COLOUR *sb.* 6 b); *To hang out false colours* (see COLOUR *sb.* 7 d).

c 1400 Fals colour [see COLOUR *sb.* 6 b]. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1179/2 One towards Mount Azine, which some look upon to be only a false Attack. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 252 Had we enter'd the Port upon the false signal, we must have been taken or sunk. 1765–93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. (ed. 12) 294 Putting out false lights in order to bring any vessel into danger. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Faux sabords*, false ports, painted in a ship's side, to deceive an enemy. 1784 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 Dec., A letter .. which seems to shew her gay and happy. I hope it shows not false colours. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 102 Various small motions made without longing, are termed false attacks. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Dict.* 25/2 *False attack*, a feigned or secondary movement in the arrangements of an assault, intended to divert the attention of an enemy from the real or principal attack. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 288 To sail under false colours .. is an allowable stratagem of war. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 172 If men go through society before marriage under false colours.

b. *False fire*: †(*a*) a blank discharge of fire-arms (*obs.*); (*b*) a fire made to deceive an enemy, or as a night-signal.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 26 We shot and made false fires. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 86 Artillery men, though ..nimble with false fires, are not immediately compleated into true-Souldiers. 1721 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 289 Night coming on we lost sight of our consort, and made several false fires. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 140 We made false fire with any gun that was uncharged, and they would walk off as soon as they saw the flash. 1805 NELSON in Nicholas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 57 We have found the comfort of blue lights and false fires in the Mediterranean. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Dict.* 102/2 When an army is about to retire from a position during the night, false fires are lighted in different parts of the encampment to impose upon the enemy's vigilance.

15. Improperly so called. (Prefixed, like *quasi-* or *pseudo-*, to form names of things bearing a deceptive resemblance to those properly denoted by the sb.) a. in various sciences.

1594 False ribbes [see BASTARD *a.* 5 c]. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 222 The Five inferior of each Side are the *False* [Ribs]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 245 Immediately on quitting the real womb, they creep into the false one. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 14 It [Yellow Quartz] is called .. after its colour .. false topaz. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 248 When all the coats of an artery are wounded, ruptured, or perforated by ulceration, the tumour is called a false aneurism. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 175 This diagonal arrangement of the layers, sometimes called 'false stratification'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *False bark*, that layer on the outside of the stem of an Endogen, which consists of cellular tissue into which fibrous tissue passes obliquely. 1869 J. R. S. CLIFFORD

in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 3457 At the sixth [segment] we come to what have been called the 'false legs' [of caterpillars]. 1881 Mivart *Cat* viii. 229 The superior or false vocal cords. 1890 G. H. Williams *Crystallography* 212 False planes, apparent crystal faces, whose position is not that of true crystal planes, may be produced by oscillatory combination.

b. in popular or literary names of plants (sometimes rendering mod.L. names formed with *pseudo-*).

1578 False Rewbarbes [see Bastard *a.* 5 b]. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Index, False Mercurie. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 50 False Brome-grass. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Bottle-gourd*, The common bottle-gourd, or false calabash, is a native of India. *Ibid.* s. v. *Locust Tree*, The locust-tree of America is also called the false acacia, or thorn acacia. 1878–86 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, False Parsley.

† **c.** *False nail*: ? = Agnail 3. *Obs.*

1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 335 False nails .. arise from a want of due attention to the parts surrounding the nail.

d. Phys. *False conception*: a spurious conception, in which a shapeless mass is produced instead of a fœtus.

1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 87. 121 It .. brought from her an abortive or false conception. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 441 They shed A slimy Juice, by false Conception bred. 1889 Wagstaffe *Mayne's Med. Voc.* 94 *False Conception*, an imperfect impregnation or blighted ovum.

16. † **a.** *False colour*: in water-colour painting, a lighter tint of any of the recognized colours (*obs.*).

b. *False dyes, colours* (= Fr. *teint faux*): fugitive as opposed to permanent dyes.

1573 *Art of Limning* 4 Azure or Byze. His false coloure, Two parts azure and one of cereuse. *Ibid.* 11 Lay..First thy false colours and after thy sadd. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 Dyes of the second class, are called false or little dyes. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. iii. 80 Two branches, namely, that of permanent colours, and that of false or fugitive colours.

17. (Chiefly *Mech.*) Subsidiary, supplementary; substituted for or serving to supplement the thing properly or chiefly denoted by the name. **a.** *False bottom*: a horizontal partition in a vessel. Also in *Mining* and *Metallurgy* (see quot. 1881).

1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 117 You shall make a false bottom to that privy that you are annoyed with—either of lead or stone. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (1627) v. 127 Take a Vessel, and..make a false Bottom of course Canvasse. 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 5 A false bottom where the Quick-silver must lye. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 146 Each vat is to have a false bottom, made with cross bars, or stout wicker work. 1881 D. C. Davies *Metall. Min. & Mining* 413 False Bottom..a loose plate put into the stamp box; a floor of iron placed in a puddling machine; a bed of drift holding auriferous drift, and overlying the bed of the latter that usually lies on the bed rock.

b. *Shipbuilding.* Of things temporarily attached to the real or true part to assist or protect it, as in *false keel, keelson, post, rail, stay, stem, stern, stern-post.* Also in *False deck*, a grating or the like supported above the main deck by the 'close fights'.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 A grating, netting or false decke for your close fights. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 Another keele vnder the first..wee call a false Keele. *Ibid.*, Fix another stem before it [the stem], and that is called a false stem. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 Having our..Back-stays cut to pieces; as also our Main and False-stay. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) C iv b, The false post..serves to augment the breadth of the stern-post. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *False keel. Ibid.*, *False rail*, a rail fayed down upon the upper side of the main, or upper rail of the head. 1860 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *False kelson* or Kelson Rider.

c. *Gunmaking.*

1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. I. xi. § 2. 33 The false-breech is cut away more than I like it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 280/1 A pair of barrels..abutting against a false breech. 1881 Greener *Gun* 262 A false pin is screwed into the lever, which, when removed, will leave an aperture through which the breech-pin must be extracted.

d. *Civil Engineering.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 824/2 *False-works* .. construction works to enable the erection of the main works.

e. *Arch.* in *False pillar, roof* (see quots.).

1552 Huloet, Ffalse roufe of a chambre, house, seller, or vault. 1611 Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1619) 143 The other which was most outward, and lesse weightie might be vpholden by lesser proppes, which Artificers in that kind call by the name of false-pillars. 1849–50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *False roof*, the space between the ceiling and the roof above it. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 213 The main pipes should..be in the false roof.

B. *adv.*

† **1.** Untruly. With *to speak, swear. Obs.* or *arch.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 776 3yf þou euere swore.. Yn any tyme fals or wykkedly. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Whanne Petre .. swore fals for a wommans vois. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 298 þar haue þai fals spoken. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 136 Let him in naught be trusted, For speaking false in that. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 202 He vow'd, nothing should make him answere false.

2. Improperly, wrongly. Of an arrow's flight: In the wrong direction; erringly. Of music: Out of tune, incorrectly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 59 The Musitian..plaies false..So false that he grieues my very heart-strings. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 74 Thou judgest false. 1608 — *Per.* I. i. 124 If it be true that I interpret false. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 139 False flew the shaft, though pointed well.

3. Faithlessly, perfidiously. Chiefly in *To play* (*a person*) *false*: to cheat in play; *fig.* to betray.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 144 If..thou play false, I doe digest the poison of thy flesh. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 184 Beshrew the winners, for they play'd me false. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. ii. 48 His mother plaid false with a Smyth. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iv. 117 Mine eare Therein false strooke, can take no greater wound. 1825 A. W. Fonblanque in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 402 Sheridan played false to his political friends on this occasion. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* (1872) V. xxiv. 24 They had their fears that Lewis might be playing false.

C. *sb.*

† **1.** Fraud, falsehood, treachery. In early use *esp.* counterfeiting (of coin), forgery. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xliv. 7 Hwi tiht ure hlaford us swa micles falses? *a* 1016 *Laws of Æthelred* vi. § 32 Þæt an mynet gange ofer ealle þas þeode buton ælcon false. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 Hi hafden fordon eall þæt land mid here micele fals. *c* 1200 Ormin 7334 Crist forrwerrpebþ falls & flærd. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19254 (Edin.) Þu leies..and aȝte haue wand wiþ fals þe hali gaste to fand. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 208 Wiþ-outen faute oþer faus. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8109 Now art þou trewly hor traitour, & tainted for fals!

2. One who or that which is false. † **a.** *ellipt.* for 'false person'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4412 (Cott.) Ioseph ..þat suikeful fals, þat fole lichour. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 17473 (Trin.) Alle false shul fare on þat wise. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12355 Eneas..wold haue dungyn hym to deth, & deiret þe fals.

† **b.** What is false; falsehood. *Obs.* exc. as absol. use of the adj.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Men moten .. take ofte fals as bileve. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV* (1861) 213 Such reports more false than truth contain. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 170 My false, ore-weighs your true. *a* 1660 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 Science .. Conveys, and counterchanges true and false. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 13 Truths ..were blended with the false.

c. Something that is false; untruth; false appearance. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1584 T. Bastard *Chrestoleros*, He..hath put a false upon thy face. 1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 273 His Understanding is full of Falses. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* III. iii, Earth's falses are heaven's truths.

† **3.** *Fencing.* = Feint. *Obs.*

1637 Nabbes *Microcosm.* in Dodsley *O. Plays* IX. 122 Mar's fencing school, where I learn'd a mystery that consists in..thrusts, falses, doubles.

D. *Comb.*

1. Of the adj.: **a.** With agent-nouns forming sbs., as *false-buller, -coiner*; † **false writer,** (*a*) one who writes incorrectly; (*b*) a forger.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29306 (Cott.) Fals bullers [see False *v.* 1]. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 False wryter, *plastographus*. 1580 Baret *Alv.* F 109 A false writer..*mendosus scriptor*. *Ibid.*, A false coiner, *adulterator monetæ*.

b. With pa. ppples., forming adjs. chiefly parasynthetic, as *false-biased, -bottomed, -eyed, -faced, -faithed, -fingered, -fronted, -grounded, -hearted* (whence *false-heartedness*), *-necked, -principled, -visored.*

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 450 For our Equalls, what they say or do..what is good, we make Casuall, or *false Byassed. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 25 You have .. upon *false-bottomed suggestions endeavoured to distain his [the king's]..honour. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* 55 Then banish *fals-ey'd mirth. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ix. 44 Let Courts and Cities be Made all of *false-fac'd soothing. 1602 Chester *Love's Mart.* cv. (1878) 71 *False-faithed Scotland. 1648 Goodwin *Young. Eld.* Ess. 4 *Fals-fingered men. 1889 A. R. Hope in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 697/2 The *false-fronted frump. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 341 His confutation, of their *false-grounded opinion. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 21 Ye *falseharted folk bear in their mouth hony dipped in poison. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xii. 39 A false-hearted People that will not be convinced by Miracles. 1847 Emerson *Poems, To Rhea* Wks. (Bohn) I. 402 When love has once departed From the eyes of the false-hearted. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xli. 7 To utter the *falsehartednesse assoone as they come out of the doores. 1889 *The Voice* (N. Y.) 16 May, The..false heartedness of the temperance Republicans. 1892 *Academy* 24 Sept. 270 *False-necked vases are represented in the tomb of Ramessu III. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 94 The brand of contempt should be fixed upon any.. *false principled style of manners. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1355/2 The dark and *falseuisured kingdom of Antichrist.

2. Of the adv.: **a.** With pr. ppples., forming adjs., as *false-boding, -creeping, -glozing* (see Glozing), *-judging, -lying, -persuading, -speaking, -warbling*; with vbl. sbs., forming sbs, as *false-contracting, -dealing, -enditing, speaking, -promising, -writing.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 247 *False boding Woman, end thy frantick Curse. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 746 Theeving, *False-contracting, Churchchaffering [etc.]. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1517 Jealousy itself could not mistrust *False-creeping craft. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1852) 51 This *false-dealing proved a safe-dealing for the good people. *c* 1480 John Watton *Spec. Chr.* 30 b, *Fals Enditing. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Dotage* i, *False glozing pleasures. 1686 South *Serm.* (1737) II. ix. 347 A false glossing parasite would..call his fool-hardiness valour. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* viii. I. § 50 A very *false-judging pedantry. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 70 b, A *falslying good lesse man. 1682 Otway *Venice Preserved* IV. i. 56 Thanks to thy tears and *false perswading love. 1684 — *Atheist* I. i, There's .. *False-promising at Court. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxxviii, Simply I credit her *false-speaking tongue. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 286 False-speaking is wrong in itself. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 992 *False-warbling in his cheated ear.

b. With pa. ppples., forming adjs., as *false-derived, -fed, -found, -gotten, -imagined, -persuaded, -pretended, -purchased, -spoken, -sworn, -tinctured, -whited, -termed, -written.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 190 Euery .. *false-deriued Cause. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 69 They shall not be *false-fed..by deceitful Teachers. *a* 1558 Q. Mary in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 14 Seditions have been nourished .. by printing of *false found books. 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 260 *Fals goten good. *c* 1625 Milton *Death Fair Infant* 72 Her *false-imagined loss cease to lament! 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 254 (Qo.), I should be *false persuaded I had daughters. 1553 Bale *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* Pref. B v, *False pretended supremacie. 1530 *Form Greater Excommun.* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 299 All tho ben acursed .. that use wytingly suche *false purchased letters. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* (1858) 142 *False-spoken, unjust. 1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A *falsesworne Marchaunte. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 291 *False-term'd honour. 1706 Watts *Horæ Lyricæ* II. (1808) 169 The cruel shade apply'd .. a *false tinctur'd glass. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 173 A *false-whited, a lawnie resemblance of her. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 93 Names *false-written as Artherus for Arthurus.

c. With verbs, forming verbs, as *false-colour, -play, -point, -promise.*

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 170 Genius neither distorts nor *false-colours its objects. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 19 The Queene..has *false plaid my Glory Vnto an Enemies triumph. 1892 *Field* 7 May 695 1 They kept on *false pointing and backing..Ivybridge did little else but false point. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Cup of Consolation* 22 S.niling Hope..*False-promiseth long Peace and plenty too.

3. Special comb.: † **false-back** *a.*, ? treacherously retreating; **false-bedded** *a.*, **-bedding** *Geol.* (see quots. 1876, 1887); † **false-cup**, a kind of drinking cup; † **false-heart** *a.* = *false-hearted* (see *Comb.* 1); **false-muster**, an incorrect statement of the number of men in a regiment or a ship's company; **false-nerved** *a. Bot.*, having no vascular tissue; † **false-winged** *a. Arch.* = *pseudo-dipteral.*

1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XI. xlviii, The *false-back Tartars fear with cunning feign. 1876 Page *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* v. 91 Sandstones are said to be *false-bedded when their strata are crossed obliquely by numerous laminæ. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 32 The lower zone of false-bedded grits. 1876 Woodward *Geol.* (1887) 13 *False-bedding .. is a feature produced in shallow water by currents and tidal action, whereby beds are heaped up in irregular layers without any approach to horizontality or continuity. 1877 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* iv. § 1. 124 False-bedding e.g. Current-, Cross-, or Drift-Bedding. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxxiv. (1737) 152 *False-Cups, Tumblers. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 143, I am thy King, and thou a *false-heart Traitor. 1752 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* (1756) I. 116 No. 17 There are besides several Faggots, and *False-musters, which the General thinks proper to connive at. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **False-nerved*, when veins have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple elongated cellular tissue; as in mosses, seaweeds, etc. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 20 This Temple was..*false-wing'd.

† **False,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **falsie-n,** (**fausie-n**), 3–7 **false**(n, (5 **-yn**), 3–4 *south. dial.* **valse**(n, 4–5 **falshe,** 4–6 **fals,** 6 **falce.** [a. OF. *false-r* (mod.F. *fausser*) :—late L. *falsāre*, f. *fals-us*: see **False** *a.* Cf. ON. *falsa.*] To be or make false.

1. a. *intr.* Of a thing: To prove unreliable; to fail, give way.

c 1205 Lay. 23967 þe helman his hæuede and his hereburne gon to falsie [*c* 1275 fausiel. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Vor none deofles puffe ne þurue ȝe dreden, bute ȝif þet lim ualse. *Ibid.* 270 ȝif he mei undergiten þet ower bileaue falsie.

b. *trans.* To cause to fail or give way; to foil (a weapon).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Godes stronge passiun falsie þes deofles wepnen. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 Ne mei..ne na wone falsi min heorte. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 124 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Ne may no Mynur hire vnderwrote, ne neuer false þene grundwal. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2125 The fir..falsed the siment, and the ston.

2. *trans.* To counterfeit (money); to forge (a document).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29308 (Cotton Galba) Fals bulleres..þat falses þe papes sele. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5362 3yf þou dedyst euere þy myghte To false a chartre. *c* 1450 Myrc 709 All that falsen the popes lettres. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cl. 131 A clerk had falshed the kynges money. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 193, I denounce..all those that fals the kynges standarde. 1553 T. Becon *Reliq. Rome* (1563) 240 a, All thoe that false the Popes Bull.

3. To falsify, make untrue; to introduce falsehood into; to corrupt.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Men moten .. pacientliche dispose hem to deye for Crist, and fals not þe gospel for favor of men. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 66, I mote reherse Hir tales alle .. Or elles falsen som of my matere. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 54 They that clyppe away from the money of goddes seruice, eny wordes or letters or syllables, & so false yt from the trew sentence. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II *Babylon* 473 Those scattered Masons Had falsed it [Adam's language] in hundred thousand fashions.

4. To be or prove false to. **a.** To break, violate (one's faith, word, etc.). Const. *dat.* of person.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 11191 Men falsen here trouþes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 619 He..hath his trouthe falsed. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xxii. 20 These couenauntes sholde neuer be broke ne falsed. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxx. 429 Then shall I false her my promyse. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 57 When fyrst she falst her troth to me. 1624 Heywood *Captives* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, That false their faythes.

b. To play false to (a person); to betray, deceive. Also *absol.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1053 Ther made neuere womman more wo Than she, when that she falsed Troylus. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Temple of Glass* 63 Medee..was falsed of Iason.

c. *absol.* and *intr.* To defraud, deal falsely.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 To falsen and to ben unkinde. *c* 1450 MYRC 709 All that falsen or use false measures. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 163 Never yet..Intended I to false, or be untrue.

d. *?refl.* To betray one's trust. (Doubtful: the word may be adj.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 74 'Tis Gold..makes Diana's Rangers false themselues.

5. To maintain to be false, impugn. *To false (a doom)*: in Sc. Law 'to deny the equity of a sentence, and appeal to a superior court' (Jam.).

a 1225 *Juliana* 69 Ah false swa hare lahe. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 Thus xal I false the wordys that his pepyl doth testefy. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 60 In mennis lawe oft men falsen domis, & appelen þer fro. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxv. (1869) 49 Thine argumentes, that seist i have falsed and repreued thy gretteste principle. 1469 *Act Parl. Jas. III* (1814) 94 The dome gevin in the Justice are of Drumfress..& falsit and againe callit be maister Adam cokburn forspekar..was weile gevin & evil again callit. 1609, 1708 [see FALSING *vbl. sb.* below].

6. *To false a blow*: to make a feint.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 9 Sometimes he strook him strayt, And falsed oft his blowes t'illude him with such bayt. 1594 [see FALSING *vbl. sb.* below].

Hence **Falsed** *ppl. a.*, **Fa'lsing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, in senses of the verb. *Falsing of dooms*: (see FALSE *v.* 5).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Þurh swuch chastiement haueð sum ancre arered bitweonen hire & hire preost..a valsinde luue. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2378 Lo! þer þe falssyng, foule mot hit falle! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11330 Falsyng & flatery. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 30 Yet shall they shew your falsed faith. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 95 Not sure in a thing falsing. 1594 J. G. (*title*) tr. Grassi's True Arte of Defence, with a Treatise of Deceit or Falsinge. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xxi, The adulterate beauty of a falsed cheek. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 181 Hence, ye falsed, scoming Patriotes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 70 Falsing of Domes (reduction of decreiteis) sould be done incontinent be the partie agains quhom they are given. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 544 That falsed Homily. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. x. (1743) 432 Edinburgh..assisted the Chamberlain in the falsing of dooms.

False-bray: see FAUSSE-BRAY.

† Fa'lsedict. *Obs.* [A parallel formation to VERDICT, by the substitution of *false* for the first member.] An untrue deliverance or utterance.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 499 Wee will not take the verdicte or rather the falsedict at his mouth. 1616 B. PARSONS *Mag. Charter* 23 A verdict..is a falsedict, if [etc.].

† Fa'lsedom. *Obs.* [f. FALSE *a.* + -DOM.] Treachery, untruth; a falsehood.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 852* *note*, Þe vnkunde suikedom [*v. r.* falsedom]. *a* 1300 *Siriz* 65 in Wright *Anecd. Lit.* 4 Ne con ich saien non falsdom. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2748 3yf he swere fals, or falsdom bede.

Falsehood (fɔ̄·ls-, fɔ·lshud). Also † **false-head.** Forms: *a.* 3–6 **fals(e)-**, (4 **falce-**, **fauls-** *south. dial.* **vals-**), **hed(e, -ed**, (4 **-ede, -heed, -id**, 5 **-hedd**, 6 **-heade**), 6–7 **-head.** *β.* 4–6 **fals-** (6 **false-**) **hod(e**, (4 *Sc.* **-ade**), 6– **falsehood.** [f. FALSE *a.* + -HEAD, -HOOD.]

† 1. As an attribute of persons: Falseness, deceitfulness, mendacity, faithlessness. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 454 Of falshede, ne of trecherye, in þe worl hys per nys. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi. 2 Sothfastnes is lessed & falshede waxis. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1539 A sotilte To hide your falshede. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 253 Me thynke he is full of falshede for I se none other but he purchaseth for your deth.

2. Want of conformity to fact or truth; falsity. Now almost always implying intentional falsity.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22865 (Trin.) Mony wenen þat ben not wise þat þat flesshe shal not hool vprise. Þat to wene is but falshede. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5221 Ffalshede and trougth is euer atte debate. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. viii, Truthe and falshed be two contraryauntes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxi. 34 In your answeres there remaineth falshood. 1742 JOHNSON *L. P., Sydenham*, The falshood of this report. 1793 BEDDOES *Scurvy* 46 He has..shewn the falsehood of the conclusion. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 20 The shameless assertion, that truth and falsehood are indifferent in their own natures.

b. That which, or something that, is contrary to fact or truth; an untrue proposition, doctrine, belief, etc.; untrue propositions, etc. in general.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 136 Logique hath eke in his degree Betwene the trouthe and falshode The pleine wordes for to shode. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 373 Out of a treuthe folewith not a falshede. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 289 Such Minds, as shall have as clear Conceptions of Falshoods, as they have of Truths. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 278 Truth would be suppressed together with falsehood. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1854) I. 6 Each age has to fight with its own falsehoods. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 It would be easy..to exaggerate this truth ..into a falsehood.

† c. An error, mistake (in writing); a slip of the pen. *Obs. rare.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Falsheed yn boke, for yvel wrytynge, *menda.*

3. Deception, falsification, imposture; a forgery, counterfeit. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Notaryes þet makeþ þe ualse lettres, and ..to uele oþre ualshedes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 616 Þanne [he]..fyeþ on her falshedes þat þei bifore deden. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 122 Hee..Artificer of fraud..was the first That practisd falshood under saintly shew. *Ibid.* IV. 812 No falshood can endure Touch of Celestial temper.

4. The intentional making of false statements; lying. (Occasionally with wider sense adopted from ancient philosophy: see quot. 1810.)

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 10 Herodotus was ..suspected of falshood. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, Add not the audacity of falsehood to the headlong passions of youth. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 135 Your logical falsehood is—where, for example, you speak of a thing which is not true as if it were true, whether you think it true or not: your ethical falsehood is—where you speak of a thing as true, believing it not to be true, whether it be really true or not. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 394 Fraud in kings was held accurst, And falsehood sin was reckoned. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 24 Falsehood is permitted by their religion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 74 He who loves involuntary falsehood is a fool.

5. An uttered untruth; a lie. Also, false statements, uttered untruth, in general.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 42/288 Alas, alas, þe deolfole cas: to heore so muche falshede! *c* 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks. III. 140 He seies, as blaspheme falsehed þat he makes medeful to slee Cristen men. *c* 1450 *Gesta Rom.* xlix 223 (Harl. MS.) He with his sotil cautellis & falshedes blindithe & disseyuithe þe soule. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 39, I will turne thy falshood to thy hart, Where it was forged, with my Rapiers point. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, Why did you accuse me of having told a falsehood. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 15. 42 To cover brick with cement, and to divide this cement with joints that it may look like stone, is to tell a falsehood. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 314 A small element of truth may furnish a substructure for a considerable edifice of falsehood.

† 6. Arith. *Rule of Falsehood* = 'False Position': see POSITION. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 439 The rule of Falsehode, whiche beareth his name..for that by false numbers taken at all aduentures, it teacheth howe to finde those true numbers that you seeke for.

7. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.): in mod. law books for the older FALSET.

1699 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laws Cust. Scot.* xxvii 134 *Falsum*, Falshood..a fraudulent suppression, or imitation of Truth, in prejudice of another. 1773 in J. ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* IV. iv. § 66. 1861 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 378/2.

8. *Comb.*, as *falsehood-free, falsehood-monger.*

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 293 What will not those falsehood-mongers, the poets, have to answer for. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Exile's Return* iii, How change could touch the falsehood-free And changeless thee!

† Fa'lseleke. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. FALSE *a.*: see -LOCK.] Falsehood.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 32 To fet y falle hem feole, for falsleke fifti folde.

† Fa'lsely, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 **falsly.** [f. FALSE *a.* + LY^{1}.] False, deceptive.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 My fykel fleishe, mi falsly blod.

Falsely (fɔ̄·ls-, fɔ·lsli), *adv.* Forms: 3–5 **fals(e)-liche**, (4 **falslich, -lik, -lyche, valsliche**), 3–5 **falsli**, 3–8 **falsly**, 4– **falsely.** [f. FALSE *a.* + -LY^{2}.]

1. In violation of truth; untruthfully.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 726 Whan þou falsly by hym swerest. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3054 Falsly canestow fayt. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 146 A man is accused falsly of a fact. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. I. 66 When a man..has base ends, and speaks falsely.

2. Erroneously, incorrectly, wrongly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23131 (Cott.) Falsli es he cristen calld. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 134 Thei seyn that the cristene men..beleeven folyly and falsly that Iesu Crist was crucyfyed. 1563 WINZET *Vincent. Lirin.* xxvi. Wks. 1890 II. 54 Science falslie so callit. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 183 Such things as I haue either left out or falsely set downe. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Answ. Metrodorus* in *Poems* (1869) 240 All states are good, and they are falsly led, Who wish to be vnborne. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* I. x, How falsly is the spaniel drawn! 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 128, I have falsely represented his principles.

3. Wrongfully. **a.** Unjustly, for no sufficient cause, without justification. **b.** Dishonestly, fraudulently.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5347 3yf þou..falsly purchasede..þat ys grete synne. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 235 Gascoyne & Normandie, þat þe kyng of France chalanges falsly. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Enpresoned falslich by enme. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xiv. (1869) 80 Thou mesurest falsliche, and stelest folkes corn. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 98, I must die falsely. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 675 Success, which they did falsly boast. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ¶ 7 For such who are treated ill and upbraided falsely.

4. Deceitfully, treacherously.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Falsliche ȝigon to schrifte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 818 (Gött.) Þe feind..falsli bigiled adam. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 693 A fewe Folwen fully þat cloþ, but falsliche þat vseþ. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Falselier than the fende. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 341 Kyng yon, that so falsli hath betrayed vs. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 Preamb., Persones falsly and traiterously ymagynyng..the deth..of the Kinge. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 253 John..falsely and unnaturally revolted unto the French king. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 478 The third witness ..falsly promises an Eden here.

† 5. Improperly. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 270 Ful meny fayre flus falsliche wasshe! 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vij b, The daughters of Moab were falsly engendryd and goten. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 208/1 The churche fell sodeinly down..was falsely wrought. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 251 A base foule Stone, made precious by the soyle Of Englands Chaire, where he is falsely set.

Falsen (fɔ̄·ls'n, fɔ·ls'n), *v. rare.* [f. FALSE *a.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make false or unreal.

1888 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Apr. 482 The whole action of our minds is hampered and falsened.

Falseness (fɔ̄·ls-, fɔ·lsnés). Also 4–7 **falsnes(s**, e, 4–8 **false-** (*south. dial.* **vals-**) **nesse.** [f. FALSE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being false.

1. Contrariety to fact; want of reality or truth; falsehood, unreality. † Also quasi-*concr.* anything false.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1497 3yf he deme fals iuggement, þere falsnes ys, he shalle be shent. 1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Ualsnesse me ne ssel zigge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 52 Racio or reason demyth bitwene..sothe and falsnesse. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 105 His rudenesse..Did livery falseness in a pride of truth. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 170, I noe whit repent me of the Collogne newes I sent you, since I was..confident of the falsnes. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. vii. § 1 He ..did not know of the falseness of the affirmation at the time it was made. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 6 The falseness of its illusions.

2. Deceitfulness, duplicity, imposture. Also quasi-*concr.* a deceit, an imposture.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 265 He sent vnto þe pape, &..a new falsnes did schape. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 423 His infinite falsenesse Ther coude no man writen. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 7 Se ȝe that no man bigile ȝou bi..veyn falsnes. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 The said Deceits and Falseness. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 196 He was..arreigned and judged for his falsenesse. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* ii. 71 The falsenes..of our corrupt hearts. 1732 WATERLAND *Christ. Vind.* 38 They that reject Superstition in Theory, and yet retain it in Life..do but expose their own Folly and Falseness. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xx. (1862) 329 Another part of his falseness was, that [etc.].

3. Faithlessness, inconstancy, treachery. Also an instance of this.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 55 Falsnes brewes bale. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 173 Falsnesse ich [Iesus] fynde in þy [Iudas] faire speche. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 39 It was lost with tresoune and falsnes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxx. 171 a, He wolde make y traytours derely abye their falsnesse. 1698 *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 8. 40 Some inward guilt of falseness, for which that oath must be the cloak. 1709 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 203 Beeing for his falsenesse in the management of that tru t broken and discarded. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. x. 386 His predecessor..had recorded their falseness and cruelty.

† 4. The fact of failing or 'giving way'. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Falsenes of herte, *demissio.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 111 A falsenesse of heart, and feeble courage.

† Fa'lser. *Obs.* Also 6 **falsor.** [f. FALSE *v.* + -ER^{1}. Cf. F. *fausseur.*]

1. A falsifier, forger, counterfeiter.

1340 *Ayenb.* 62 Ha ssel by demd ase ualsere. 1388 WYCLIF *Jas.* Prol., The whiche [enuyous men] pronouncen me to be a falsere. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 53 Falsers of the kynges money are punysshed by deth.

2. One who acts falsely; a deceiver.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Epil., To teach the ruder shepheard how..from the falsers fraude his folded flocke to keepe. 1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moone* IV. i, Detested falsor! *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Hue & Cry after Cupid*, We hope ye'll not abide him, Since ye hear this falser's play.

† Fa'lsery. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **falsary.** [a. OF. *falserie*, f. *fals* FALSE *a.*] Deception, falsification, falsehood.

1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 397 The good emperor..came now to make him amends for his pretty falsery. 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 889 That Tribunal, to which that falsary [calumniation of an accused person] hath not born respect. *a* 1670 M. CASAUBON *Treat. Spirits* (1672) 214 This Gassendus thinks is enough to prove Plutarch's falsary.

† Fa'lseship. *Obs.* In 3 **falschipe**, 4 **felsship.** [f. FALSE *a.* + -SHIP.] The quality of being false. **a.** Untruthfulness. **b.** Dishonesty, deceit.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 26 Ah ichulle scheawen hit al wiþ falschipe ismeðet. 14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 222 Glosinge and felsship beon riue.

Fa'lsesome, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc. rare.* Also 9 *Sc.* **fause-.** [f. FALSE *a.* + -SOME.] Deceitful, untrue.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* I. Wks. 932/1 So many falsesome sayes in that sedicioose boke. 1883 *Edin. Even. Expr.* 2 May 2/3 Of fausesome ways thou'st taen a scunner.

† Fa'lset [1]. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **falsat**, 5 **falssett.** [app. a. OF. *falset* (Godef. s. v. *faussé*):—late L. *falsātum*, neut. pa. pple. of *falsāre*: see FALSE *v.*] Falsehood, treachery, fraud; an instance of this. In Scots Law = FALSEHOOD (see quot. 1609).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 122 Falsat euirmar Sall haue.. euill ending. 1482 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 40 To put down all falssett and untrewit. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 44 Mony falsettes daylie done within this realme be Notars. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 161 This then standeth in force..although there appeare erroure or falset. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 69 The generall crime of falset, conteines vnder it sundrie speciall crimes. As false Charters or Writtes, false money, false measures, false wechts. *Ibid.* 128 He quha is convict of falset in weghts.

† Falset [2], anglicized form of FALSETTO.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 59 A young Man singing..with such a Voice, as seem'd not to come from Heaven..it was a Falset. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. iv. 374 The other just come from Rome—sings in Falset. 1796 — *Memoirs Metastasio* II. 174 A great player on the violin in falset.

‖ **Falsetto** (fɒlse·to). Also 8 *erron.* falsetta. [It., dim. of *falso* FALSE. Cf. F. *fausset*.]

1. A forced voice of a range or register above the natural; the head voice.

1774 WALPOLE *Let. Earl Strafford* 11 Nov., There is a full melancholy melody in his [Leoni's] voice, though a falsetta. 1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 142 The same difference .. takes place between the natural voice and the common falsetto. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 419/1 The tenor basso falsetto has been proposed to designate this voice [a feigned lower voice], but the term lower falsetto is more accurate. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* lvii. 390 'To whom do I refer?' repeated her husband in the highest note of his shrill falsetto. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* 501/2 The male counter-tenor, or alto voice, is almost entirely falsetto.

fig. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. 1808 VIII. 103 The mock heroick falsetto of stupid tragedy. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 186 All is tuned to the same smooth falsetto of sentiment. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Studies* 249 Much of the poem is written throughout in falsetto.

2. One who sings with a falsetto voice.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 44 You are pleased..to compare the *falsetti* of former times with the *soprani*. 1884 NIECKS *Dict. Mus. Terms, Falsetto*, a singer who sings soprano or alto parts with such a voice.

3. *attrib.*

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 276 A sort of falsetto tone in her speech. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 286/2 The falsetto voice has more of a humming character. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* III. vii. (1879) 605 The vocal cords are seen to be wide apart when falsetto notes are uttered. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 623/2 The last sentence .. seems to us to go perilously near making a falsetto conscience out of the antipathies of strait-laced men.

Hence **False·ttist**, one who sings in falsetto.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 73 Soprano falsettists were once common enough in France. 1892 *Daily News* 28 July 6/2 The Italian tenor..is an 'incomparable falsettist'.

Falsidical (fɒlsi·dikăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [as if f. L. *falsidic-us* falsehood-telling (f. L. *falsum* falsehood + *dic-* weak stem of *dīcĕre* to speak) + -AL: on the analogy of VERIDICAL.] Suggesting as true what is really false; falsehood-telling.

1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* II. 284 Illusory (or falsidical) hallucinations.

Falsifiable (fɒ·lsifəiăb'l), *a.* [f. FALSIFY *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *falsifiable*.] That may be falsified.

1611 COTGR., *Falsifiable*, which may be falsified, adulterated, forged, sophisticated. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 412 The senses are the sovereign Lords of his knowledge, but they are uncertain and falsifiable in all circumstances. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 252 The Vedántins believe the world to be falsifiable.

† **Falsi·fic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *falsific-us*, f. *fals-us* false + *-ficus* making: see -FIC.] 'Making false, falsifying, dealing falsely' (Bailey 1736).

Falsification (fɒ·lsifikē·ɪ̯ən). [n. of action f. late L. *falsificāre* to FALSIFY: see -ATION.]

1. The action of rendering (something) false; fraudulent alteration (of documents, of weights or measures, etc.); misrepresentation, perversion (of facts); counterfeiting; an instance of the same.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* iv. § 15. 251 He..shoareth vp a ruinous mater with the falsification of his Doctours. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. § 5. 137 By falsification of the wordes, wittingly to endeuour that anything may seeme diuine which is not. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 38 Some adulterate Castoreum..this is a falsification discernible. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 36, I am accused for lies and falsifications. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 351 If there were.. ground of suspicion that the Figures were altered, its still the same; but..If the Falsification were so neat, that it could not so easily be discerned..then [etc.]. 1706 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 77 Affectation is the falsification of the whole Person. 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 176 Their..manifest falsifications both of manners and history. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 358 By a wise falsification, the great masters of painting got at their true conclusions. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxvi. 655 The falsification of date.

2. The showing (something) to be groundless.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/2 The complete falsification of these confident assurances.

b. *Equity.* 'The showing an item of charge in an account to be wrong' (Webster 1864, citing Story).

1845 J. W. SMITH *Man. Equity* 163 The proving an item to be wrongly inserted is a falsification.

Falsificator (fɒ·lsifikē·ɪ̯tər). [agent-n. f. late L. *falsificāre* to FALSIFY.] One who deals in falsification; a falsifier.

1609 T. MORTON *Answ. Higgons* To Rdr. 1 Lest thou shouldest stumble vpon me, as vpon a Falsificator. 1638 FEATLY *Transubst.* 203 You must say you tooke up your quotations upon trust, or els confesse you are a falsificator. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Nov., The audacious falsificators print with old-fashioned type upon hand-made paper.

Falsifier (fɒ·lsifəiəɹ, fɒ·lsifəiəɹ). [f. FALSIFY *v.* + -ER [1].] One who falsifies.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 670/2 Lyars and falsefiers of scripture. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 283 Dare you deny that these were my words? If you do you are a falsifier. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 54 Diogenes .. in his younger days was a falsifier of money. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 144 It is unjust to accuse the Evangelists and Apostles with being falsifyers. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 131 A wilful falsifier of history.

† **Fa·lsify**, *sb. Fencing. Obs.* [f. next vb. (sense 7).] The action of 'falsifying' a blow; a feint.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 116 Amphialus .. let flie A down-right blow; but with a falsifie Reverst the stroke. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* I. i, A falsify may spoil his cringe, Or making of a leg.

Falsify (fɒ·lsifəi, fɒ·lsifəi), *v.* Also 5–7 falsifie, 6 falcefy, falsefye, -ifye. [ad. Fr. *falsifier*, ad. late L. *falsificāre*, f. L. *falsific-us* making false, f. *falsus* FALSE: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make false or incorrect. a. To alter fraudulently; to introduce false matter into or give an incorrect version of (a document, etc.).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. viii. 188 To falsefye the lettres of the pope. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 Those they haue falsefied of late purposely. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 They did not therefore falsifie the Scriptures. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* v. 28 Funeral Orations had contributed very much to falsify History. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xx. 237 He ..falsified the document by the substitution of a paragraph. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rise & Fall Struensee* Wks. 1846 II. 396 Accused..of having falsified the public accounts.

b. To give a false account of; to misrepresent.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 118 Which falsifies the eternal truth. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 152 Aemylius Probus mistook, or falsifies Thucydides. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 ₱ 1 Good-breeding has made the Tongue falsify the Heart. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 379 He sat .. in his lonely island, coldly falsifying facts and dates.

absol. 1779 JOHNSON 10 Oct. in *Boswell*, Lord Bathurst did not intentionally falsify. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 510 Not that Johnson designedly falsified. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 217, I falsified and fabricated.

† c. To assert falsely. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Iustin* 24 b, How they might take away his life, either by treason to be falsified against him, or [etc.].

† d. To adulterate. Also of disease: To corrupt, vitiate. *Obs.*

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 1 Divers .. Persons .. diminish, impair and falsify the Monies and Coins current within this Realm. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 385 Those who ..falsifie Merchandizes. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 421 Verdigrease..all falsify'd with earth. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. vi. 233 By diseases the joint water or radical humor is falsified.

e. To make (a balance or standard) untrue.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* viii. 5 Falsifying the balances by deceit. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 404 We are not compelled to falsify our standards.

f. To alter or pervert from correct rule.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 94 There can not be..a fowler fault, then to falsifie his accent to serue his cadence. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 475 He [Spenser] falsified accentuation, to adapt it to his metre.

g. To make unsound.

1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 6 An unhappy spirit .. falsified the relation between the parties.

¶ h. Used by Dryden in avowed imitation of It. *falsare*: (see quot.).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* IX. 1093 His ample shield Is falsify'd, and round with jav'lins fill'd. *Ibid., note*, I use the word falsify in this place to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojans.

† 2. a. To produce a counterfeit of; to counterfeit. b. To get up in imitation of something else. *Obs.*

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 After that crystall was once found out, they deuised to sophisticat and falsifie other gems therewith. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 124 They stampt and falsified the best ancient Medals so well.

b. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 310 The Lapidarie [counterfeits] pearles and pretious stones by glasse and other substances falsified, and sophisticate by arte.

3. To declare or prove to be false.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 50 To falsifie this present xiij° conclusioun. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 221 He shall have cause neither to falsifie the one opinion lightly nor [etc.]. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 42 No man can falsify any material fact here stated. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 9 Relinquishing all claim to respect by falsifying their own affirmations. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. (1877) 23 The rights of conscience belong so much to the morality of society now, that they must falsify any moral creed opposed to them.

b. *esp.* in *Law* (see quots.). *To falsify a doom* (Sc.): = *to false a doom*; see FALSE *v.* 5.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 33 a, It shall not lye in the mouthe of the tenaunte to falsifye or defete the recoverie which was againste his Lord. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 104 b, To falsifie in legall understanding is to prove false, that is, to auoid or..to defeat. 1642 tr. *Perkins's Prof. Bk.* v. § 382. 165 His wife shall falsifie this recovery in a writ of dower. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 945 The sentence was conclusive evidence to falsify the warranty. 1854 J. W. SMITH *Man. Equity* 210 To give liberty to..falsify the account.

c. To fail in fulfilling, or prevent the fulfilment of (a prediction, expectation, etc.).

1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 235 By so much shall I falsifie mens hopes. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Evil. Christ.* viii. (1730) 66 Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours..to baffle and falsify the prediction. 1851 W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railw.* vii. (1852) 124 The prognostications of our Cornish friends were pleasantly falsified. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 10 July 5 To consider..whether we are contented to falsify his high regard for us.

† 4. *intr.* To make a false representation or statement; to deal in falsehoods. *Obs.*

1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 112 Iulian was contemned by the Souldiery, for falsifying with them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 His wisdome will hardly permit him to falsifie with the Almighty. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 338 The practice of falsifying with men will lead us on insensibly to a double-dealing with God himself. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxiii. 197 Would you either falsify or prevaricate? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, To propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to falsify from revenge.

† 5. *trans.* To prove false to, fail to keep; to break, violate (one's faith, word, etc.). *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 585/1, I shall .. finde Tindal himself so good a felow, as to falcefy his own wordes here & beare a poore man company. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 111 Æneas..falsified his faith to Dido. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. Wks. (1851) 204 Falsifying that Oath, by night with all the Horse they had .. stole to Exeter.

† 6. *intr.* To prove faint; to fail, give way. *Obs.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Aug., My heart beginning to falsify in this business.

† 7. *Fencing.* To feign (a blow); to make (a blow) under cover of a feint. Also *absol. Obs.*

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice, Rapier & Dagger* i, If you perceiue ..that he go about to falsifie vpon you..put your selfe in your ward. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xlii. 102 Now strikes he out, and now he falsifieth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* I. i, Tigranes falsified a blow at your Leg, which you .. avoided. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. x. 94 One of them making offer at his necke with a Halbert, and falsifying his blowe, hit him under the short ribbe. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 219 As th' are wont to falsify a Blow.

Hence **Fa·lsified** *ppl. a.*, **Fa·lsifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 978 They do defile and blemish the wordes of God which deck them with strange and falsified titles. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 Your falsified faith. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 2 With the falsifi'd name of Loyalty, to colour over base compliances. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 6/1 The falsified prediction is a good omen.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* II. 178 Lies, Corruptions, and Falsifieinges. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 78 Cloth, which by reason of exceeding falsifying and deerenesse of ours, groweth every day into more and more request. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 222 He shewed such excellent dexterity in warding the other's blows, slighting his falsifyings. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* Pref. 14 Purifying it .. from the falsifying alloy. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Feinting* or *Falsifying*.

† **Falsi·loquence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *falsiloqu-us* (f. *falsus* false + *loquī* to speak) + -ENCE.] False speaking; deceitful speech.

1710 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* XI. 121 Adorn'd instead of Sense With Trappings of Falsiloquence. 1736 in BAILEY.

† **Fa·lsimony.** *Obs.*—[o] [ad. L. *falsimōni-a*, f. *falsus* FALSE.] 'Falsity, falseness' (Bailey 1736).

Fa·lsish *a. rare.* [f. FALSE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat false.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1497 There exists A falsish false, for truth's inside the same, Truth that's only half true, falsish truth.

Falsism (fɒ·lsiz'm, fɒ·lsiz'm). [f. FALSE *a.* + -ISM.]

1. a. 'An assertion or statement, the falsity of which is plainly apparent' (W.). b. A platitude that has not even the merit of being true.

The word owes its meaning to the antithesis with *truism*; hence the two-fold application.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 209 Books like Mr. Colton's 'Lacon'—centos of trite truisms and trite falsisms pinched into epigrams. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 160 If so, it is a truism, if not, a falsism. 1855 — *Goethe* II. VI. vii. 313 The ideas are no longer novel; they appear truisms or perhaps falsisms.

2. *nonce-use.* Falsity of representation, conceived as erected into a systematic principle of art.

1883 M. BLIND *Life Geo. Eliot* 68 Realism is thus the basis of all Art, and its antithesis is not Idealism but Falsism.

Falsity (fɒ·lsĭti, fɒ·lsĭti). Forms: 4 falste, falsite, 5 -etee, 6-7 -itie, (7 fauxitie), 6– falsity. [a. OF. *falseté* (mod.F. *fausseté*), ad. L. *falsitās*, f. *falsus* FALSE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being false. a. Contrariety or want of conformity to truth or fact. Also an instance of this.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 577 Between veritie & falsitie there is no meane. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 27/2 He [Solon] absolutely forbad him to teach or act Tragedies considering their falsity unprofitable. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 89 His lordship had not said a word to prove the falsity of any one sentence. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* II. i. 3 He .. denounced the falsity of the doctrine which was inculcated there.

b. Untruthfulness, deceitfulness, insincerity.

1603 I. C. in *Shaks. C. Praise* 57 Cressids falsitie. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 943 Accusations of ingratitude and falsity. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 235 A Greece which had lost its genius and retained its falsity.

c. Spurious or counterfeit character.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 16. 146 Socrates was informed by it..of the Falsity of the Heathen's Gods.

2. Something that is false. a. An untrue proposition, doctrine, or statement; an error or falsehood. Also in generalized sense, that which is untrue; false opinion or statement, error, falsehood.

1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Epist.* *iv, In lyes and falsitie ther is no suche consent and concorde. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 57 God forbid, that this Authors fauxities should make us undervalue this worthy King. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 24 The most barefaced falsity ever imposed upon mankind. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 428 A preamble, composed of every falsity that could be devised.

b. A counterfeit, sham. *rare.*

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Jan., This, as Miss Waldron said of her hair, is all a falsity.

† 3. False or treacherous conduct; treachery, fraud. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 Dilexit Sir Adam gilerie & falste. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. CXXVI. (1869)

425 518759.

123 Flaterye j am cleped bi my name .. eldere douhter to falsetee. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 625 Unlawfull taking of money for doing his office, or of such other falsitie.

Falstaffian (fɒlstæ·fiăn), *a.* [See -IAN.] Characteristic of or resembling Falstaff, a fat, humorous, jovial knight in Shaks. *Hen. IV*, *Hen. V*, and *Merry Wives*. Also, resembling the 'ragged regiment' recruited by Falstaff (*Hen. IV*, III. ii).

1808 R. K. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. i. 12 Clothing is issued to them [the Danish soldiery] once in three years; and..you can easily imagine what a Falstaffian array they are in by the time their new wardrobe comes round. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 411 Wrapped up to a Falstaffian rotundity in flannels and furs. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 676 He unwillingly tramped into Santa Fe at the head of his Falstaffian band.

† Fa·lsy, *v. Obs.* = FALSE *v.* 4 a.

1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 20 To equiuocate and falsie their oaths and faiths.

Falt, obs. form of FAULT.

Falter, var. of FAULTER, *Obs.*, defaulter.

Falter (fɒ̄·ltəɹ, fɒ·ltəɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 **faltir,** 6 (in Fisher **flalter, floghter**), **folter,** 6–9 **faulter,** (7 **foulter**), 7 **felter,** 4– **falter.** [Of obscure etymology.

The current view, which connects the word with *fault*, is untenable, on the ground that *falter* has always been written with the *l*, and is so pronounced in the dialects in which it occurs, whereas in *fault* the *l* is an etymologizing insertion, which rarely occurs in spelling before 16th c., and was not pronounced, even by educated speakers, till much later. (But it is not unlikely that association with *fault* may have coloured the recent use of the word.) It seems possible that sense 1, 'to stumble', may have been developed from the sense 'to be entangled' (FALTER *v.*[2]). On the other hand it is noteworthy that ME. *falde-n*, FOLD *v.* is used of the limbs and the tongue in the sense 'to give way, fail, falter'; perh. *falter* may be a frequentative of *fald-en*, formed irregularly through the influence of approximately synonymous vbs. like *balter, totter, welter*.]

1. Of a person or his steps; also of a horse: To stumble, stagger; to walk with an unsteady gait.

c 1340 *Gawv. & Gr. Knt.* 430 Nawþer faltered ne fel þe freke .. Bot styþly he start forth vpon styf schonkes. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 280 In feyntnes I falter. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. vii. (1634) 159 Hee beginneth..to shake and folter. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 87 Which [mare] now suddenly faultring under him. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 30 If you doe perceive him to felter with any of his feet. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 537 Faltering, faint and slow. 1795 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 119, I have laid up my Rosinante in his stall, before his unfitness for the road shall expose him faultering to the world. 1821 BYRON *Sard.* v. i, The dispirited troops..had seen you fall, and falter'd back. 1878 *Masque Poets* 35 Thou guidest steps that falter on alone.

b. Of the limbs: To give way, totter.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 674 O messager, fulfild of dronkenesse, Strong is thy breth, thy lymes faltren ay. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 179 Hys leggys to faltryn gunne sodeynly. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii, Where the water hath come to his [the horse's] bely, his legges hath foltred. 1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* I. ix. 120 He felt his legs faulter. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 4 In descending the last steps..the foot of the elder lady faltered.

c. Of the tongue: To fail to articulate distinctly; to speak unsteadily (see 2).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlviii. (1539) 93 a, His tonge faultred, and his handes shoke. *a* 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 356 Thy tongue flaltereth in thy mouth. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 148 Wee find the tongue more apt to falter.

2. To stumble in one's speech; to speak hesitatingly or incoherently; to stammer. Of the voice, speech, etc.: To come forth incoherently.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Faltryn yn þe tunge, *cespito, vel lingua cespitare*. 1530 PALSGR. 544/1, I falter in my speakyng, as one dothe that is dronken. *Je baboye.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 63 She foltred in the mouth as often as she spake. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 124 Her speach falters. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 114 He .. faulters in this discourse. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 92 He did not faulter, nor could be detected in his tale? 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, The words of welcome faltered on his lips. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 687 His voice soon faltering stops. 1821 MRS. HEMANS *Dartmoor* 288 When holy strains..falter on its tongue. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 301 Even in the middle of his song He falter'd.

b. *trans.*; with quoted words as obj.

1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's D.* 230 She .. made me most happy, faltering, 'I am thine'. 1884 POE *Eustace* 69 'Why would you have Ralph discharged?' she faltered.

c. *To falter forth* or *out*: to utter hesitatingly or with difficulty; to stammer forth. Also (*poet.*), To breathe out (the soul) by gasps.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 73, I faultered out my acknowledgements. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. i, While gasp by gasp he falters forth his soul. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 She .. faltered out her commands that he would sit down. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 305 The Dean faltered out that he meant no harm.

3. To waver, lose steadfastness; to flinch, hesitate in action from lack of courage or resolution. Also of courage, hopes, resolve: To give way, flag.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) I. 313 That we floghter not in the catholike doctryne. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 128 The hier they flie, the sooner they falter and faill. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 11 All other principles .. will soon be shaken and faulter. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 2 If any Man faultred in the Journey over Land he must expect to be shot to death. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 452 It made them faulter and hesitate. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. xii, His hopes..began to falter. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 168 A part of the army faultered considerably. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1361 Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye Moisten, till she had lighted on his wound. *a* 1864 I. TAYLOR (W.), Here..the power of distinct conception of space and distance falters. 1872 MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* I. xvii. 291 The girl's spirits did not falter. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 77 The citizens ..faltered as William..gave Southwark to the flames.

† b. To fail in strength, collapse. *Obs.*

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 18 Until the patient in a close room faulters and sinks. [1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss., Faltery*, to show signs of old age; to break up in constitution.]

c. *transf.* Of inanimate things: To move as if irresolutely or hesitatingly; to tremble, quiver. Also of a breeze: To flag.

The later examples are all from U.S. writers; to an English reader the use in the quot. from Irving sounds incorrect, that in the two others justifiable though unusual.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 152 Trade Wind blows ..within 60 or 70 Leagues of the Mexican Shore, where they say it sometimes falters, but oftner reaches to within 30 Leagues. 1810 [see FALTERING *ppl. a.*]. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 240 He..began to nod, and his staff to falter in his hand. 1848 LOWELL *Indian Summer Reverie* i, When falling leaves falter through motionless air. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xvii. 227 The ancient Rhine as it falters languidly to the sea.

d. *dial.* Of a crop: To fail.

1863 *Dorset Gloss.* s.v., 'I be a-feärd the teäties will falter.'

Hence **Fa·ltered** *ppl. a.*, **Fa·ltering** *vbl. sb.*

1706 EARL BELHAVEN *Sp. in Sc. Parlt.* 5 Are our Eyes so Blinded? Are our Ears so Deafned? Are our Tongues so Faltered? *a* 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) III. 42 In a voice, faltered by surprize..he eagerly demanded their business. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 65 The signes are a foltering in his fore legges. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 172 Some thing made those faultrings in my talke. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 290 He .. hath long watched for my faultering. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. xi. (1865) 89 He has no falterings of self-suspicion. 1871 *Standard* 23 Jan., There were occasional natural falterings.

† Fa·lter, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [perh. var. of FELTER *v.*, to be felted, matted, f. OF. *feltre, faultre* felt. But cf. OIcel. *faltra-sk* 'to be cumbered, *faltra-sk við e-t.* to be puzzled about a thing' (Vigf.).] *intr.* To become entangled, catch.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6038 Þe whele faltird in his clathes þat ware lange and syde.

Falter (fɒ̄·ltəɹ), *v.*[3] Also 7 **faulter, foulter,** 9 *dial.* **faughter, fauther.** [? a. OF. **faltrer* (recorded form *fautrer*) to strike, beat.] *trans.* To thrash (corn) a second time in order to cleanse it and get rid of the awn or beard, etc.; hence, to cleanse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. x, They haue much ado .. to thresh it cleane and falter it from the huls and eiles. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 182 Then foulter and beat the husk again. 1681 HOUGHTON *Lett. Husbandry* 64 In choosing Barly..the Malster looks that it be .. clean faltered from haines. 1788 in MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* 1876 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

Hence **Fa·ltering** *vbl. sb.* (in *Comb.*)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Faltering-irons.* 1869 PEACOCK *Lonsdale Gloss., Faughtering-iron*, an iron used to knock off the beards of barley when thrashed.

Falter (fɒ̄·ltəɹ, fɒ·ltəɹ), *sb.* [f. FALTER *v.*[1]] A faltering or quavering, unsteadiness.

1834 C'TESS MORLEY *Dacre* I. xi. 233 With a slight falter in her voice. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 74 She fancied she heard a falter in Viola's tones.

b. A faltering or quavering sound.

c 1842 LOWELL *Rhœcus* Poems (1844) 121 Far away..The falter of an idle shepherd's pipe.

Falter, var. of FELTER.

Faltering (fɒ̄·ltəriŋ, fɒ·ltəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FALTER *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That falters; in senses of the vb: a. of a person, the limbs, etc.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Heb.* xii. 12 Your weake and foltryng knees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 846 Oft his [Adam's] heart..Misgave him; hee the faultring measure felt. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 210 With faultering feet. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxii, Her faltering hand upon the balustrade. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 178 The poor fellow then staggered on with faltering step.

b. of the voice, tongue, accent. Also of a person speaking, a breeze.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 12 Swelling throbs empeach His foltering tongue. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 253 Speaking deeds against faltering words. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iv. 318 In broken, faultering accents. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v, The faultering gentleman, with looks on the ground. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II xiv, My dull ears Catch no faltering breeze. 1878 *Masque Poets* 80 The small sweet voices of the night Begin in faltering music to awake.

2. quasi-*adv.* = FALTERINGLY.

a 1741 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1749) 191 He spoke very low and faultering.

Fa·lteringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a faltering manner, hesitatingly.

1611 COTGR., *Brutivement*, brutishly, rudely..also faulteringly. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 222 He had..faulteringly acquainted me, that the keys of his closet..were under his bed's-head. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXVI, 'May not a witness summon persons before the tribunal ..' continued Vivaldi, falteringly. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* IX. (1885) 87 She ran falteringly.

Faltour, var. of FAULTER, *Obs.*, defaulter.

Falu, obs. f. of FALLOW.

Falucca, Faluke, obs. ff. of FELUCCA.

‖ **Falun** (fălöñ). *Geol.* Usually in *pl.* [F.] (See quot. 1865.)

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 203 The *faluns* and associated strata are of slight thickness. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Faluns*, a French provincial term for the shelly Tertiary.. strata of Touraine and the Loire.

Falunian (fălū·niăn), *a. Geol.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] The distinctive epithet of the group of strata represented by the faluns; upper Miocene.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 321 The falunian, subapennine, and diluvial stages of both continents. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 430 The mollusca of the Falunian or Upper Miocene strata of Europe.

‖ **Falx** (fælks). *Anat.* Pl. **falces.** [L. *falx* scythe or sickle.] A process of the *dura mater*, sometimes called *falx cerebri*. *Falx cerebelli* (see quot. 1860).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Falx*..one of the Processes.. of the .. Dura Mater. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 83 In it a little Process of the *Falx* is lodged. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 435 There is a bony falx of some breadth. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteol.* (1878) 119 The 'crista galli', which gives attachment to the falx cerebri. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Falx Cerebelli* .. term for a triangular portion of the *dura mater*..separating the two lobes of the cerebellum. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 231 The falx is occasionally found cribrated.

Falx, var. of FAULX, *Obs.*

Falye, *Sc.* falze, obs. f. of FAIL.

Fam (fæm), *sb. slang.* [short for FAMBLE *sb.*] = FAMBLE in various senses. Also in *Comb.* as **fam-grasp** *v., intr.* and *trans.*, to shake hands, make up a difference (with); **fam-snatcher.**

1692–1732 COLES, *Fam grasp*, agree with. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Famgrasp*, to agree. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 180 *Fam*, a gold ring. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Fam*, the hand. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 28 Delicate fams which have merely Been handling the sceptre. 1828 P. EGAN *Finish to Life in London* xiv. (1871) 309 To Jerry Hawthorn, Esq., I resign my fam-snatchers—i. e. my gloves.

Fam (fæm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To feel or handle. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*

Faman, obs. f. of FOEMAN.

Famatinite (fămæ·tinəit). *Min.* [Named by Stelzner 1873 from the *Famatina* mountains in the Argentine Republic: see -ITE.] An antimonial variety of enargite.

1875 DANA *Min.* App. ii. 20 Famatinite, Stelzner. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 3rd Suppl. 1. 733.

† Fama·tion. *Obs.* [? Aphetic f. DEFAMATION, DIFFAMATION; but cf. FAME *v.*[1] 4.] Defamation.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 188 Fals famacions & fayned lawez. *c* 1325 *Rembrun* xxiii, Ich wile þat Y ben hanged & drawe Boute Y defende me wiþ þe lawe Of þis famaciοun.

Famble (fæ·mb'l), *sb. slang.* [perh. f. FAMBLE *v.* in its (probable) original sense 'to grope, fumble'.]

1. A hand.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 87 He tooke his Iockam in his famble. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Last we clap our fambles. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 19 White thy fambles. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVIII, If I had not helped you with these very fambles (holding up her hands).

† 2. A ring. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II, Look on my finger..here's a Famble. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2715/4 A small Famble, made up of two little Diamonds, and 4 or 5 Rubies.

† 3. = FAMBLER b. *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 The thirteenth a Famble, false Rings for to sell.

† Fa·mble, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **famelen.** [Of obscure origin; the word may originally have had the sense 'to grope, FUMBLE'; cf. Sw. *famla*, Da. *famle* to grope, metathetic form of ON. *falma* (Icel. *fálma*), cogn. with OE. *folm* hand.]

1. *intr.* To speak imperfectly; to stammer, stutter.

14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 224 His tonge shal stameren, oþer famelen. 1611 COTGR., *Beguayer*, to famble, fumble, maffle in the mouth. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Famble*, to Faulter or Stammer in Speech. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1886 *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, He fambles so in his talk.

2. (See quot.)

1877 PEACOCK *N.W. Linc. Gloss., Fambling*, eating without an appetite.

Hence **Fa·mbling** *vbl. sb.*, **Fa·mbling** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Begayement*, a fambling or maffling in the mouth. *Ibid., Begué*.. fambling, fumbling, maffling in the mouth. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxvi. 216.

† Fa·mble-cheat. *slang. Obs.* Also **fambling cheat.** (See quots.)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 82 A fambling chete, a rynge on thy hand. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E ij b, Fambling cheates, Rings. 1692–1732 COLES, *Famble Cheats*, rings or gloves. Cant. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Fa·mble-cro·p. *dial.* [Cf. FAMBLE *v.* 2.] *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Famble-crop*, the first stomach in ruminating animals.

† Fa·mbler. *Obs.* [f. FAMBLE *sb.* + -ER.] a. A glove. b. (see quot. 1725).

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E ij b, Famblers, a paire of Gloues. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Famblers* .. Villains that go up and down selling counterfeit Rings, &c.

Fame (fēⁱm), *sb.*[1] Also 3 fam, 6 fayme. [a. F. *fame*, ad. L. *fāma* report, fame, = Gr. *φήμη* (Dor. *φάμᾱ*) f. root *fā-*, *φᾱ-* (OAryan **bhā-*) in L. *fārī*, Gr. *φάναι* to speak.]

1. That which people say or tell; public report, common talk; a particular instance of this, a report, rumour. Now *rare*.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 8750 (Gött.) Of þis dome sua spredd þe fam, þat all spac of þis king salamon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Me schal trowe olde fame, þat is nou3t wipseide. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* ii. 24 It is not good fame which Y here. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 Not verely certifide of so soroful a fame and happe. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 758 As the fame runneth. *a* 1626 BACON *Ess., Fame* (Arb.) 580 Mucianus undid Vitellius by a Fame, that he scattered. 1679 *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 199, I heare this only from publicke fame. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., Common Fame's seldom to blame. 1747 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 20 The very fame of our strength .. would be a means of discouraging our enemies. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 38 *note*, The King, whose zeal for Mr. Hastings was the object of common fame. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 163 At the fame of his approach, the colonists..retreated northward.

b. (quasi-) personified.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 350 Fame with her swifte winges Aboute sligh and bare tidinges. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. (1557) Ej/2 A mischefe Fame..That mouing growes, and flitting gathers force. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 11 These monasticall persones .. toke on them to..regester in the boke of fame, noble actes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 137 On each side of the Eagle is describ'd a Fame likewise upon the Wing. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, I would thou couldst clear him of other charges, with which fame hath loaded him.

† c. *Without fame*: ? = 'without fable', certainly. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 116 Alle things sche trowith without fame That goddis lawe techith truthe to be. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 108 Segwarde was .. A trewe man, wythowten fame.

2. The character attributed to a person or thing by report or generally entertained; reputation. Usually in good sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 Heo schal..þenchen þe lesse of God and leosen hire fame. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 367 Þer nas prince in þe al worlde of so noble fame. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 574 A knycht..Curtass [and] fair and of gude fame. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 281 His virtues passed his fame. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 183 Allas! why dede wee these offence, Ffully to shende the olde Englisshe fames. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 169 This is the most spot that was.. ever moste to be caste in the Dukes fame. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 58 Such whose fames are yet entire. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iii. (1743) 366 They ought to .. enquire into her former and present fame. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Adelgitha* i, A valiant champion .. slew the slanderer of her fame. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Bacchanalia* Poems 1877 II. 136 Many spent fames and fallen nights.

b. *House of ill fame*: see HOUSE.

3. The condition of being much talked about. Chiefly in good sense: Reputation derived from great achievements; celebrity, honour, renown.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 27/26 On of heom: þat was of grete fame. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 1 Þe coy and þe fame of þi name ihesu. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 19 A man of mykil fame. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 The fame of Achilles. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* v. iv, Tho' the desire of fame be the last weakness Wise men put off. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 505 Fame... that second life in others' breath. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cxii, Fame is the thirst of youth. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 295 Bands which had long sustained..the fame of English valour.

† b. With adj. in pejorative sense. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2476 (Cott.) Þe land of sodome..was in an iuel fame. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 42 This Father himself..was also in a sinister fame.

† c. *concr.* One who constitutes the fame of a place; its 'glory'. *Obs. rare.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 122/2 The learned Faustus, fame of Wittenberg.

† 4. Evil repute, infamy. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 111 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 Thise gode men fallen oft in fame. *c* 1375 *Cato Major* II. xxiii. in *Anglia* VII, Þei ben two wikked vices And bringe men ofte in fame. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3413 The fame that on me hys broght. 1592 DANIELL *Compl. Rosamond* (1717) 37 Fame finds never Tomb t'inclose it in.

5. *Comb.*: a. objective, as *fame-catcher, -seeker, -spreader* sbs.; *fame-achieving, -giving, -thirsting, -thirsty, -worthy* adjs.; b. instrumental, as *fame-blazed, -crowned, -ennobled, -sung* adjs.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* CX. (1878) 71 *Fame-atchieving Arthur. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 57 Take thou my *fame-blaz'd arms. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conformist* Wks. (1716) II. 3 Let *Fame-catchers mind their stops. 1811 MARIANA STARKE *Beauties C. M. Maggi* 36 Dear, classic soil, whence *fame-crown'd Tasso sprang. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus' Furies* (1779) II. 294 To grace their *fame-ennobled arms with victory. 1756 CAMBRIDGE *Fakeer* 51 In retirement he sigh'd for the *fame-giving chair. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Social Problem* 20 Men, not self-seekers, nor *fame-seekers. 1552 HULOET, *Fame spreader, *famiger.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxlviii, Let not that Day, *fame-sung, fill up the mouth of Honour. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. Babylon 486 *Fame-thirsting wits that toyl..to trick their gracious stile. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 219 Portingales *fame-thirsty king. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 655 Athens..was more famous then *fame-worthy. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 146 Fame-worthy shepherd from Amphrysus.

† **Fame**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 6 fayme. [ad. F. *faim*:—L. *fam-em, fames* hunger.] Want of food, hunger.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlviii. 560, I haue bene in y^e^ presone to bere meet to y^e^ .. presoners, who cryeth out for fayme.

Fame (fēⁱm), *v.* Now *rare.* [a. OF. *fame-r*, f. *fame* FAME *sb.*[1]; cf. med.L. *fāmāre*.]

† 1. *trans.* To tell or spread abroad, report. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3654 3yf he þat cunseyl fyrþer fame. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 122 To Fame, *famare*. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XX, His prayse to fame. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Conq. China* i. 7 It is famed, that they were both Generals in the Emperour of China's Armies. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 575 It was famed and reported frequently to him.

2. To report (a person or thing) *as, for, to be* (so and so), also *to do* (so and so). Chiefly in *passive*, to be currently reported or reputed.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 275 He watz famed for fre þat fe3t loued best. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 690 Ye wolde, Ben famed good, and nothyng nolde Deserue why. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2387 Alexander is..famyd For ane of þe curtast kyng þat euir croune werid. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 68 b, Samuel shulde be famed abroad to haue bene promysed and borne by myracle. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 26 Your Grace hath still beene fam'd for vertuous. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 175 This is famed to be the houshold Monument of certaine of the Kings of Iuda. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* I. iii, One however maskt In colourable privacie, is fam'd The Lord Adurnse's pensioner, at least. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, III. 82 That Richard..should fame king Edward the fourth a bastard. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1094 Thou art famed To have wrought..wonders with an ass's jaw! 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* viii, The fancy cannot cheat so well As she is fam'd to do. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. xxiii. 141 She was..not so beautiful as she was famed.

3. To make famous: a. To spread abroad the fame of, render famous by talk; to talk of.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 31 But thei .. diffameden [*v.r.* famyden] hym thorou al that lond. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 42 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1669 þat þou be nane of þese þat men famis in fable. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 254 Be..thy parts of nature Thrice fam'd beyond, beyond all erudition. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. xliii, Her foes enough would fame thee in their hate. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 137 When we desire to fame some other maid. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. ii, His name on every shore Is famed and feared.

† b. To render famous by some quality, deed, etc. Said also of the quality or deed. *Obs.*

a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1725) I. II. 549 Syr Knight, ye be cum hither to fame your Helmet. 1592 GREENE *Poems* 31 The..cedars trees, Whose stately bulks do fame th' Arabian groues. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, Of holy Ursula (that fam'd her age). *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 3 In that magnanimity and virtue, which hath famed this island.

4. To spread an ill report of (a person); to defame. [Perh. short for DEFAME, DIFFAME: but cf. FAME *sb.*[1] 4.]

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 232 þow hast famede me foule by-fore þe kynge here. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 21 False and fekylle was that wyght, That lady for to fame. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 392 Yf it may be founde in thee, That thou them fame for enmyte.

† 5. nonce-use. *To fame it*: to become famous.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* II. ii, Do you call this fame? I have famed it; I have got immortal fame, but I'll no more on't.

† **Fame**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fam-es* hunger. Cf. OF. *afamer*.] *trans.* To famish, starve. Hence **Fa'myt** *ppl. a.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 Steuen wille vs traueile, & famen vs to dede. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 105 Thyn ffamyt folke with thi ffode to fede.

Fame, obs. f. of FOAM.

Famed (fēⁱmd), *ppl. a.* [f. FAME *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. That is much talked about, known by report; † alleged by report; rumoured.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xiii. (1553) B v/1 There haue been diuers sonnes of Rome .. famed throughout the worlde. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, The fam'd Vertue of our Ancestors. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VIII. 131 Complaining so heavily of .. the famed acts of his [Cicero's] Son in law.

2. Celebrated, renowned, famous. Now *arch.* exc. as predicate (const. *for*).

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 156 Were he as famous and as bold in Warre As he is fam'd for Mildnesse, Peace, and Prayer. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. i, This Scull was.. brought thither by a fam'd Antiquary. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 228 P 2 A Man so famed for Astrological Observations. 1748 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 18 Mar., We .. call'd to see y^e^ fam'd Warm Springs. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlvi, In famed Attica such lovely dales Are rarely seen. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* 8 July (1883) 52 A corpulent, jolly fellow, famed for humour. 1881 W. ALLINGHAM in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 228 He grew Famedest monk of all the monastery.

b. with prefixed adv.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 30 The ever-famed 'last week of October'. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* X, The descendant of the far-famed James of Douglas. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 89 He..Lies quiet and well famed.

Fameful (fēⁱmfůl). [f. FAME *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of fame, famous, renowned.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 377 Whose foaming stream strives proudly to compare..with Fame-full'st Floods that are. *a* 1606 J. DAVIES *Bien Venu* 140 Occasion such, As now rich Opportunity doth giue To make you Fame-full.

Famelen, var. of FAMBLE. *Obs.*

Fameless (fēⁱmlės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without fame or renown; undistinguished.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. Ded. to A. Bacon 6 My fame-lesse Name doom'd to oblivion. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 47 When I, vnto the fameles Devia, now Vtter my song. 1796 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* X. 304 Nor few, nor fameless, were the English Chiefs. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 105 Earth's unknown heroes..sink to a fameless grave.

Hence **Fa'melessly** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Fame'lic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *famēlic-us* hungry, f. *fames* hunger. Cf. F. *famélique*.] Pertaining to hunger; in quots.: Exciting hunger, appetizing.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. i, It were a sin of obstinacy..to..resist the good titillation of the famelic sense, which is the smell. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 112 The famelick smells of Meat.

† **Fame'lico'se**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *famēlicōs-us*, f. *fames*: see prec.]

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Famelicose*, often or very hungry. 1775 in ASH.

Famelist, var. of FAMILIST.

Famell, obs. f. FEMALE.

Famen, Sc. var. of FOEMEN.

† **Fa'mer**. *Obs.* [f. FAME *v.* + -ER.] One who brands with infamy.

1646 W. SHEPHEARD (*title*), The Famers Famd.

† **Fa'micide**. *Obs.*—° [f. L. *fām-a* FAME *sb.* + -CIDE.] A destroyer of one's reputation, slanderer.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† **Fami'gerate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. ppl. stem of L. *fāmiger-āre*, f. *fāma* FAME *sb.* + *ger-ĕre* to carry.] *trans.* To report abroad. Also † **Famigera'tion** *Obs.* **Fami'gerous** *a. Obs.*

1623-6 COCKERAM, *Famigerate.* 1692-1732 COLES, *Famigeration*, a divulging, reporting abroad. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Famigerous*, carrying news, tales, &c.

Fa'milary, *a.* = FAMILIAR.

c 1450 *Abce of Aristotill* 6 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 66 Be not to fers, to familary, but frendli of chere.

Familiar (fămi'liăr, -lyăr), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 famuler(e, (4 -iar, 5 -ier, -yer), famil-, famyler, -iar(e, -ier(e, -yar(e, -yer, 5-6 fameliar, -yar, 6-7 familar, 4- familiar. [a. OF. *familier, famelier, famulier* (mod.F. *familier*), ad. L. *familiār-is*, f. *familia*: see FAMILY.]

A. adj.

1. a. Of or pertaining to one's family or household. (Now *rare*, and with mixture of other senses.) † Of an enemy: That is 'of one's own household': *lit.* and *fig.* † Of habits: Pertaining to one's family life, private, domestic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 540 O famuler fo, that his service bedith! *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. 343/1 Nothyng is werse.. than..a famyliar enemye. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1294/1 The false treason of his familier enemy. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 205 Either the familier enemies abidyng at home, or the extravagant fooes, lyngeryng beyonde the sea. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 105 Commaunded..neyther..his awne familier houshold to doe him anye kinde of service. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 143 His private character and familiar practices. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ii. 35 Abram was dwelling..in the midst..of his familiar circle.

† b. Of titles, heraldic bearings, etc.: Belonging to a family. *Obs.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 45 Yet neither of these foure legitimate children..were permitted to the princely familiar Title of Lancaster. *Ibid.* 46 [The Heralds]..assign'd him.. a shield of familiar Ensignes, the armes of France border'd with an Orle of Normandy or Guyen.

2. Of persons and their relations: On a family footing; extremely friendly, intimately associated, intimate. Const. † *till*, † *to*, *with*.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose T.* (1866) 7 He apperyde till ane þat was famyliare till hym in hys lyfe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 215 Ful wel..familiar was he With frankeleins over al in his countree. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1508 Herefriðe..was familier to cuthbert neest. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lviii, She was moch famylyer wyth Seint Birgette in hyr lyfe. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 28 Priuate familiar felloshippe. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xix. 438 Every one was..pleased ..because he might be so familiar with the Prince. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 P 6 Time and intercourse have made us familiar. 1831 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. ii. 37 Be as familiar with them as you possibly can. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 9 A familiar and privileged guest.

† b. Of knowledge: Intimate. *Obs.*

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. XXXVI. 285 She had attained a familiar knowledge of the Roman and Greek languages.

c. In a bad sense. Unduly intimate. Const. † *to*, *with*. Now only with advbs. like *too*, *over*.

c 1450 tr. *Th. à Kempis' Imit.* I. viii, Be not familier to eny womman. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCX. 224 Emma.. was accused to be famulyer with the bysshop of Wynchester. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Aboute all London there was no propre prym But long tyme had ben famylyer with hym. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 279 A poore man found a Priest over familiar with his wife.

d. *Familiar angel*: a guardian angel. *Familiar* † *devil, spirit*: a demon supposed to be in association with or under the power of a man.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 146 Hir famylier aungel þet hadde hir in kepynge. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 25 That same familiar devel. 1565 STOW *Chron.* 107 b, A familiar spirit which hee had..in likenesse of a Catte. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. § 143 (1642) 473 People, who .. had familiar spirits attending on them.

a 1707 BEVERIDGE *Wks.* II. (R.), They..called over them that had familiar spirits, in the name of our Lord Jesus. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxvii, No familiar spirit could have suggested to him more effective words.

† **e.** *transf.* Of a plant: Adapted to relations *with*. *Obs. rare.*

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 38 Mistletoe .. can never be made familiar enough with the Earth to take Root, or grow in it.

3. Of animals: Accustomed to the company of men; domesticated, tame, on a domestic footing *with*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 263/2 He had one [hound] moche famylyer whiche boldly wold take brede for the borde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 21 It is a familiar beast to man. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 213 Serpents so familiar with men, that at dinner-time they wil come like dogs and cats. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 71 This year..several .. [snakes] have been familiar about the House. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 423 Till the pampered pest Is made familiar. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 56 The tapir is occasionally domesticated and becomes..familiar.

fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 313 Good wine, is a good familiar Creature, if it be well vs'd.

† **4.** Of food, etc.: Congenial, suitable. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 90 Womans milk is best, because it is most familiar unto mans bodie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 61 Poysons haue beene made by some, Familiar. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 106 Roe-buck. The flesh is..familiar to mans body.

5. Of persons: Well or habitually acquainted, having a close acquaintance or intimate knowledge. Of a person's manner: Resulting from close association. Const. *with*.

1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 278 Who that wyl not make his remembraunce famuler with them [the perylles of hell]. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, He was amazed, how so .. groveling an Insect as I..could entertain such inhuman Ideas, and in so familiar a manner. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 219 Familiar with her[vice's] face We first endure, then pity, then embrace. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 332 Men familiar with all ancient and modern learning. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 An assembly .. with whose incapacity we are familiar.

6. Of things: Known from constant association; pertaining to every-day knowledge, well-known. Const. *to*, † *with*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxix. 112 As we see by example famyler whan [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 105 Such pointes as to you are familiar. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* III. (1584) X ij, This place of Tertull..is a knowen and familiar place. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* ix. (1627) 145 Untill the Latine be as familiar to the Scholler as the English. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 22 It begins to know the Objects, which being most familiar with it, have made lasting Impressions. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 298 An experiment familiar to nurses. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 44 To simplify our laws, and render them more familiar with our comprehension. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, I will .. endeavour to tell you nothing that is familiar to you already. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 180 The contradictions..become by-and-by familiar, and no longer attract his attention.

b. Of every-day use, common, current, habitual, ordinary, usual. Const. *to*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 52 Familiar in his mouth as household words. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* V. vi. § 10 The familiar custome, among Princes..of violating Leagues. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 9 It is familiar among the Mingrelians..to bury their Children alive. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 10 All ridiculous Words make their first Entry into a Language by familiar Phrases. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 509 With such fine words familiar to his tongue. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 75 The practice of impeaching the wares of others .. is too familiar with mankind. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 618 Wine was an article of general and familiar supply.

† **c.** Homely, plain; hence, easily understood.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 156/1 The very straunge familiar fassyon thereof. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 9 *Brag.* How canst thou part sadnesse and melancholy ? *Boy.* By a familiar demonstration of the working. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 113, I doe not straine it at the position, It is familiar; but at the Authors drift. 1694 ADDISON *Eng. Poets* 139 He [Montague] unreins His verse, and writes in loose familiar strains.

† **7.** Of persons, their actions, etc.: Affable, courteous, friendly, sociable. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1602 Now was Jason..goodly of his speche, and famulere. *c* 1430 *ABC of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 F to fers, ne to famuler, but freendli of cheere. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 225/2 If they [men] be familier we call them light. If they be solitarye we call them fantastike. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 76 Christ..was a good familiar man..he came to men's tables when he was called. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 416 Here I found euery where kind and familiar people. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VII. (1658) 802 Whereupon one in a familiar banquet .. promised Caius, that [etc.]. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 497 Bland and familiar to the throne he came. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 89 ¶ 12 In his unbended and familiar intervals.

8. Free, as among persons intimately acquainted, unceremonious; occas. Too free, taking liberties *with*; also in *To make familiar with*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 31 In his hous as familiar was he, As it possible is any friend to be. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 88 That ye suffyr hym soo famylyer with you. 1645 HOWELL (*title*) Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ. Familiar Letters, domestic and foreign. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 79 There's no stopping your licentious tongue, otherwise you wou'd not make so familiar with the head of the Church. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 2 It does look a little familiar, but I must call you *Dear Dumb*.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. v, As if I had been familiar with your reputation. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1793) II. v. 110 He .. was indulged at all times, with familiar access to his person.

† **b.** *adv.* = FAMILIARLY.

1803 tr. *Le Brun's Monsieur Botte* III. 28 A person .. who continues to treat me so shockingly familiar.

9. *Comb.*, as *familiar-fond*, *-mannered* adjs.

1837 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. VI. iii. 264 The ladies she is familiar-fond with. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. xlviii, A coarse, familiar-mannered man.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of a person's family or household (*obs.* in general sense). In the Roman Catholic Church, a person who belongs to the household of the Pope or a bishop, and renders domestic but not menial services.

1460 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 9 June (1872) 137 The said Sir Thomas Kenedy was in the Kyngis respit at the byschof of Sanct Andoris has of the Kyngis as famelyar tyl hym. 1536 SIR R. MORYSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxii. 175 We princes wrot ourselves to be familiars to popes. 1541 BECON *News out of Heaven* Early Wks. (1843) 40 A mans own household and familiars shall be his most enemies. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 b, To him, and his servauntes and familiers a fre and a general Pardon. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 268 Their victuals are brought dayly to them by their familiars. 1885 *Catholic Dict.*, s.v. The nephews .. of a bishop..in order to be considered his familiars, must render him real service. *Ibid.*, The familiars of the Pope .. enjoy many privileges.

b. An officer of the Inquisition, chiefly employed in arresting and imprisoning the accused.

1560 FRAMPTON *Narr.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xx. 239 This done, we took our journey towards Sevil; the familiar ..and his man well armed. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 246 When the said Familiar goes to any house..all doors .. fly open to him. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 245 Many of the Castillans, who pillaged Rome, were familiars of the holy inquisition. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 441 If my familiars have done their duty, he is on his way to the scaffold. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. (1866) 165 It [the 'Holy Office']..having its familiars in every house.

transf. 1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 227, I do not like to embody myself as a political Familiar.

2. A person with whom one has constant intercourse, an intimate friend or associate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iv. 18 For whiche þing oon of þi familers not vnskilfully axed þus. 3if, etc. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cci. 208 Hugh Capet ..was his famulyer and chief counceler. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *T. a Kempis' Imit.* IV. xiii, Thou, my god, art closed & hyd in councell of thy famyliars. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 70 Thou whom I have chosen..one of my twelve familiars. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. x. 139 A co-partner and a deare fameliar of .. St. Peter and St. Paul. 1669 PENN *No Cross* ix. § 10 It weans thee off thy Familiars. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 14 Retaining her maiden appellation among her familiars.

b. One intimately acquainted with (a thing).

1875 LOWELL *Wordsw.* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 399 The life-long familiar of the mountains.

3. A familiar spirit, a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 65 A flie, otherwise called a divell or familiar. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. iv, You have..a familiar That posts i' th' air for your intelligence? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 249 She paid me a visit..to be introduced to my familiar. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 250 The old bel ef in familiars. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 152 Our familiar is .. a nimble and tricksy spirit, like Puck.

transf. and *fig.*

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xlix, Twelve days had Fear Been their familiar, and now Death was here. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. vii. (1849) 22 The garret was alive with musquitoes, domestic familiars. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 51 Vile familiars to the dormitory kept us from closing our weary eye-lids. 1867 LOWELL *Rousseau* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 250 He..keeps a pet sorrow, a blue-devil familiar, that goes with him everywhere. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 379 Style..is one of De Quincey's familiars.

Familiarism (fămĭ·lĭărĭz'm). [f. FAMILIAR *a.* + -ISM.] A mode of expression usual only in familiar language; a colloquialism.

1765 *Patriotism, a Mock-heroic* (ed. 2) Index, Familiarisms and vulgarisms. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. To Rdr. 9, I thought it prudent to do away some of the familiarisms of the original minutes. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 506 *Would-be.* This familiarism deserved record.

† **Familiarist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is an authority on familiar spirits.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) 246 That learned familiarist Mother Hazel.

Familiarity (fămĭ·lĭæ·rĭtĭ). Forms: 4 **famularite**, **-iarite**, **familarite**, 5–7 **familiarite**(**e**, **-ie**, **-iarte**, (5 **-yaryte**), **famyliarite**, (6 **-tie**, 7 **-ty**, 5 **-tye**, 6 **-yaryte**), 6– **familiarity**. [a. F. *familiarité*, ad. L. *familiāritāt-em*, f. *familiāris*: see FAMILIAR and -ITY.] The quality or state of being familiar.

† **1.** The quality proper to the head of a household, hospitality. *Obs. rare.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 18 Hardeknoute may be called a fader noreshoure of familiaritie

† **2.** The quality proper to a member of the family; hence, behaviour due from a retainer or a familiar friend, devotion, fidelity. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Secrees*, Largesse engendrys ffamiliarite, þat ys trew seruice. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, All this he dyd to gyue us an occasyon of reuerent familiarite. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 172 The duke of Yorke ledde the Quene with great familiaritie to all mens sightes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 116 A man ful of familiaritie and courteous acquaintance.

† **3.** Suitableness, fitness (of food, etc.). *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) M vj a, A certayne familiaritie that is betwene their natures. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 159 There is .. required in the aliment a familiarity of matter.

4. The state of being very friendly or intimate, friendly intercourse; intimacy *with* (a person).

c 1450 tr. *T. à Kempis' Imit.* III. xlii, Pese folke comeþ not .. to þe grace of my iocunde familiarite. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 87 Nocht alanerlie had he familiarite with the saidis princes of Latinis. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 27 The louing familiarity that shoulde be betwixt the minister and his people. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 174 The old familiarity and kindness betwixt the two Kings. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 111 When this familiarity is once obtained with the evil spirit. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 [He] resolved to introduce Wolsey to the young prince's familiarity. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 61 Pope was not disinclined to pride himself upon his familiarity with the great.

b. Undue intimacy.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 He [Edward] .. his owne moder for suspecte famuliarite and homlynes deprived al hire goodes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 206 If any of them offer to have familiaritie with their wiues, they punish him most seuerely.

† **c.** *concr.* A familiar person or persons. Also *collect.* A circle of intimate friends or connexions.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 A Lady of great honour, of the Kings familiarity. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 201 The leaving of Parents, or other familiarity whatsoever. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 125 Such frivolous Reasons..as unto all judicious Men, even those of his own Familiarity, are ridiculous.

5. Close or habitual acquaintance *with* (a thing); constant practical knowledge, habituation.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* V. ii. 3 When I haue held familiaritie with fresher cloathes. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), We contract at last such an intimacy and familiarity with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 305 The familiarity occasioned by the daily sight of its ceremonies. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvii. 256 Our daily familiarity with the ordinary phenomena of life.

6. Absence of ceremony, free or unrestrained intercourse, *esp.* with inferiors. Proverb, *Familiarity breeds*, † *brings*, † *creates contempt*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 44 Haue þei so muche famularite or homlynesse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 40 Hyt behoueth a kyng to .. be conuersant amongis them [his people] without ouermoche famylyarite. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 34 a, Familiaritie bringeth contempte. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* 65/2 Much familiaritie oftentimes breedes contempt. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 15/1 Olivarez had been heard to censure very severely the duke's familiarity .. towards the prince. 1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employment* in Misc. Wks. (1835) 535 Familiarity creates contempt. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, To allow him an unusual degree of familiarity in conversation. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 102 Jim greeted his stepmother with frank familiarity.

b. An instance of familiar behaviour in action, speech, or expression; something allowed or justified only on the ground of intimacy. Usually in *pl.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 180 Any other noble, and lawfull familiarities of intimacie, and deerenesse. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 33 If you Confound these two Relations [of Master and Servant] by lavish and indiscreet Familiarities, you destroy the Respect. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, Misbecoming familiarities inscribed upon your ordinary tombstones. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 10 Too great [awe] to allow of his being guilty of a familiarity.

7. *Astrol.* (see quot.)

1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 99 *Familiarities*, called also configurations or aspects.

Familiarization (fămĭ·lĭărəizē'ĭ·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of familiarizing in various senses; an instance of this.

1755 H. T. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* I. Pref. 6 By familiarization we reduce the force of formidable objects. 1765 MISS C. TALBOT in Miss Carter *Lett.* (1809) III. 126, I would..read to it with proper familiarisations the most striking parts. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. i, A constant familiarization with such scenes. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 45 The familiarization of foreign words.

Familiarize (fămĭ·lĭărəiz), *v.* [f. FAMILIAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make familiar.

1. *trans.* To make (a thing, *rarely* a person) familiar or well-known.

a 1639 WOTTON *Let., Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 478 Intending ..to familiarize it [final resignation of ourselves] between us as much as I can. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXI. (1840) II. 271 Wethamstede .. being desirous of familiarising the history of his patron saint to the monks of his convent. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* i. 2 Your drawing compasses may familiarize to your mind the idea of an angle. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 Horses and hounds recognized that shout, familiarized to them by many a good run.

† **b.** To render familiar or accustomed; to divest of strangeness.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 630 Long continuance and custome .. Familiarizing so the fit, that .. one may almost forget it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 3 The Genius smiled upon me with a Look of..Affability that familiarized him to my Imagination. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 Shakespeare .. familiarizes the wonderful. 1779 COWPER *Let.* Wks. 1837 XV. 45 Long habit and custom are able to familiarize to us things much more disagreeable than this.

2. a. To put (a person) on a footing of intimacy. (*rare.*) †b. To render (a person's manner) familiar or affable. (*obs.*) c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To adopt a familiar and courteous demeanour. Also in a bad sense: 'To make oneself cheap'. Now *rare.*

a. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xvii. 96, I should be glad..to be familiarized to the Ladies of your family. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Ancestral Footstep* (1883) 501 Middleton on his arrival..is familiarized at the Hospital.

b. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ₱ 9 For the Cure of this particular Sort of Madness [haughtiness] it will be necessary to..familiarize his Carriage by the Use of a good Cudgel. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 321 It was very difficult for him..to soften or familiarize it [his address].

c. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 163 He that familiarizes himself, presently loses the Superiority that his serious air gave him. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 22 She at length familiariz'd herself, and told me, 'Twas not through fear of anything else but of displeasing me. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 418 He..familiarized with his equals, and gave no offence to his inferiors. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 157 We had familiarized to each other long ago. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 377 Captain T. Cook..is another type of the reserved man who does not familiarize with the passengers.

3. To bring into familiar or common use; to popularize. Now *rare.*

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ₱ 11, I have familiarized the terms of philosophy by applying them to popular ideas. 1779-81 — *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 74 This mode of imitation, in which the ancients are familiarised, by adapting their sentiments to modern topicks. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 563 The discussion served to familiarize the words congress, general government [etc.]. 1834 BRAYLEY *Graph. & Hist. Illust.* Pref., It was my wish to familiarize Archæological inquiries.

b. To give a familiar form to (a name).

1804 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. vi. 94 An invincible propensity to familiarize the names of people.

4. To accustom (a person, one's mind, etc.) *to*, †*into*, or *to do* (something); to habituate. Now *rare.*

1646 Sir J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 7 They began to..suffer ..their English followers to familiarize themselves into their beastly manners and customes. 1734 *Mem. Geo. Psalmanazar* 214 To..exert my talents in..familiarising myself to this pretended Formosan language and character. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 22 By familiarising us..to walk uprightly. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 483 To familiarise the imagination of the reader to an Apostolical state of the Church. 1848 — *Loss & Gain* 239 Intending to familiarize my parishioners to it by little and little.

b. To make (a person or oneself) well acquainted, or to feel at ease, at home *with.*

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 17 He is familiarized with Hardships and Hazards. 1741 J. LAWRY & H. HEATON *Athenian Lett.* (1792) I. 147 Having familiariz'd myself much of late with the hieroglyphical imagery. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 10 To..familiarise myself with its various treasures. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 98 Wolsey..familiarized Henry with the sense that a reformation was inevitable. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 61 My object here is to familiarise your minds with the general conception of atomic motion.

absol. 1834 FONBLANQUE *Engl. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 23 The first effect may be to startle; but the second will be to familiarise.

†5. To domesticate, tame (an animal). Cf. FAMILIAR *a. Obs.*

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 205 Since we are forced to live among savage creatures, wee had neede ..to familiarise..them. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 35 Which is the method men take to tame and familiarize wild beasts.

Hence **Fami·liarized** *ppl. a.*, **Fami·liarizer**, one who familiarizes, **Fami·liarizing** *ppl. a.*, **Fami·liari·zingly** *adv.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 241 This familiarized Book [Bible]. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. vii, I soon grew so familiarized to the sight of spirits that..they gave me no emotion at all. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. v. 215 Their faces had become familiarized to us. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iii. 37 In the less dignified *rôle* of a familiariser he was not successful. 1876 BLACK *Mad-cap V.* viii. 73 She would have got familiarised with us, and stayed on indefinitely. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* x. 179 Jehovah, whom German and French Writers have taken of late, degradingly and I suppose familiarisingly, to call Jahve.

Familiarly (fămĭli·ălĭ), *adv.* [f. FAMILIAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a familiar manner.

†1. After the manner of a domesticated animal.

1550 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Domesticamente*, familiarely or homely. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 101 Ptolomeus Philadelphe..having a hinde-calf..brought it so familiarly tame, that [etc.]. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 59 If any shall happen to be made tame, and by custome goe familiarly in and out.

2. Like one who has an intimate acquaintance (with either persons or things); intimately.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 162 Familierly taghte of pe holy goste. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 66 The kyng of England..them honorably embraced and familierly kissed. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 231 Great Minos..used with great Chronides Familiarly of old to sit and chat. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 287 Two ill Men can scarce become known to each other familiarly. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 113 Lord Chancellor Bacon..was familiarly acquainted with all the secrets of personal influence. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 169/2 The..desirableness of doctors or lawyers being brought more familiarly together.

†b. In a bad sense: With undue freedom. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 68 Her whom his aged father..had too familiarly vsed.

3. As an every-day matter or matter of course; commonly, usually. *Obs.* exc. with words implying knowledge.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 226 Using themselves familiarly to such foule enormities. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. iii. 77 There be..too that familiarly drink Seawater. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 178 The familiarly visible stars. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 202 Scenes with which he was familiarly conversant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 207 The form of crane..most familiarly known is that which is called the jib-crane.

†b. In every-day language or manner, easily.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 69 These two places, which I haue..familiarly..expounded. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 266 More..perspicuously..and familiarly..expressed by them. *c* 1660 J. HARRINGTON *Valerius & Publ.* To Rdr. (1700) 475 There is nothing..I so much desire as to be familiarly understood.

4. Without ceremony, in a free and easy manner, unceremoniously.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. v. 42 He..wyth þame spak famylyarly. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 810 [The Duke] exhorted him familierly..to say whatsoever he thought. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i, We'll banish all Pomp and Ceremony, and live familiarly together. 1712 TICKELL *Spect.* No. 410 ₱ 2 She saluted him very familiarly by his Name. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Valentine's Day*, Our familiarly pious ancestors. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *U. S. Hist.* viii. 56 Called familiarly by the name of 'Pilgrims'.

Familiarness (fămĭ·liămes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. = FAMILIARITY 4-6. Now *rare.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 262 The familiarnes of the matter. *a* 1645 R. HEYWOOD *Observ. & Instr.* III. lxii. (1869) 55 Neuer was of familiarnes Contempt esteem'd the proper childe. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Familiarness.* 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., She does not choose such sort of familiarness. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. XII. (1879) 251 So near a touch Affirms no mean familiarness.

†2. Suitableness. *Obs. rare.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 182 The fitness of the rite to represent that to which it hath reference, and the familiarnesse of it for their vnderstanding.

†**Fami·liary,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. type **familiāri-us*, f. *familia*: see FAMILY and -ARY 2.] Pertaining to the control of a family; domestic.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xxi, It pleas'd God..to make him [Henry VIII] the beginner of a reformation..by first asserting into his familiary power the right of just divorce.

†**Fami·lic,** *a. Obs.* In 7 familique, -elique, -ellick. [f. FAMILY + -IC; prob. arising from a misunderstanding of FAMELIC; cf. med.L. *liber famelicus* account-book of domestic expenditure, *famelica cura* domestic management (Pertz *Scriptt.* XXV. 676).] Pertaining to a family; also, domestic, familiar.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 47 Their familique Banners. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II, A domestick animal ..a Mangy Spaniel; and a less famellick creature..a Sound Bull Dog. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, With as grave, a fatherly, famelique countenance as ever I saw.

†**Fami·lical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ICAL.] Of or belonging to a family; family.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 48 Arms in National Standards, and familical Ensigns or Banners.

Familism (fæ·milizm). Also 7 **familyism.** [f. L. *famil-ia* FAMILY + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine and practice of the Familists.

1642 CANNE in J. Ball *Answ.* I. 112 It is familisme for him to say..I will have in my selfe a secret meaning from the rest. 1648 *Protect of Ministers* in Miall *Congregationalism Yorks.* (1868) 49 We are resolved..never to consent to the toleration of..Familyism..or any other heresies. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 148 The Devil found it requisite..to set up his Standard in Familism or Enthusiasm. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay* I. 117 His principles were the very dregs of familism.

2. In Fourier's socialistic philosophy: The feeling existing between members of a family; fraternity.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 705 The propensity to group embraces love, friendship, ambition, and a fourth passion called familism.

Familist (fæ·milist). Also 7 **famel-, famul-, famylist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.]

†1. The head of a family, a family-man. *Obs.*

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* 7 Then hath he descended..from Families to euery particular Famulist. 1625 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 70 Mohammed was a good familist. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* 70 If you will needs be a Fam.list, and Marry.

†2. One of the same family or household. *Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Zealous Brother* 119 Controversies which he secretly commenceth amongst his owne familists. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* II. Wks. 1874 V. 304 If you come to live in our house, and be a Familist amongst us.

3. A member of the sect called the *Family of Love*; see FAMILY 7.

1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* B 3 Like the Anabaptists and adulterous Familists. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 132 The cursed Familists do hold that religion standeth not in outward things. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 151 See, with what Contempt the Father of the Familists, Henry Nicolas, casts off the Use and Authority of it [Scripture]. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 391 The familists did not escape the watchful vigilance of the privy council.

Familistery (fæmilistĕri). *rare.* [ad. F. *familistère*, f. *famille*, f. L. *familia* (see FAMILY), formed by substituting *famili-* for the first member of the word *phalanstère.*] The abode of a community living together as one family.

1865 *Reader* No. 145. 399/3 The 'Familistery', or Workman's Home. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 5/2 Familistères, reading rooms, museums..will ensue spontaneously.

†**Famili·stic,** *a. Obs.* [f. FAMILIST + -IC.] a. Of or pertaining to the Familists or Familism. b. Pertaining to a family or household.

a. 1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) 90 A fourth holds..Familisticke Tenets. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 566 This Man possessed with Familistic dotage.

b. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 42 The certain rise of familistique distinctions.

†**Famili·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL.] a. = FAMILISTIC a.; b. = FAMILISTIC b.

a. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 306 They labour..to turn the solidity of Truth..into nothing but Familisticall whimseys. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 124 The suppression of an antinomian and famalistical faction.

b. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 15 Theological virtues relate to the attaining of Eternal happiness: Moral, Humane, and Familistical, to the conservation of society and peace in their several places.

Hence †**Famili·stically** *adv.*

1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* 24 [We] put false interpretations on the plainest precepts of Christ..and Familistically turn them into Allegories.

Family (fæ·mĭli), *sb.* Forms: 5 famylye, (*Sc.* famyle), 5-6 famyll(e, 5-7 familie, 6 famelie, -ly, famuly, famylie, *Sc.* famell, 7 familly, 6- family. [ad. L. *familia* household, f. *famulus* servant.]

†1. The servants of a house or establishment; the household. *Obs.* exc. in *family of servants.*

?*a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 213 You are my disciples, and of my familie. 1641 *Disc. Pr. Henry* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 522 His family..consisted of few less than five-hundred. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 46 The proprietor keeps a large family for its defence. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 10, I was a single man..but I had a family of servants. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 39 Mr. Tyrrel..proposed..to take him into his family, and make him whipper-in to his hounds.

†b. The retinue of a nobleman or grandee. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 171 b, The Kyng, the Quene with all their familie, shortly folowed. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 45 Na Prelat, Erle, nor Barron..sal ryde with ane greater familie nor number of men and hors.

c. The staff of a high military officer or (in India) state official.

1808 ELPHINSTONE *Let.* 5 Sept. in Colebrooke's *Life* I. 185 Mr. Seton..waived his right to nominate my family. 1809 JAS. MOORE *Camp. Spain* 72 The Staff Officers of Sir John Moore's family. 1856 J. W. COLE *Mem. Brit. Gen. Penin. War* II. viii. 84 The officers of his family..fell in with the same humour.

d. *Rom. Ant.* A troop, school (of gladiators).

1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 62 You look as if you belonged to the family yourself.

2. The body of persons who live in one house or under one head, including parents, children, servants, etc.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. 48/1, I Nebucadnezar, happye and prosperouse in my familie. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 44 His family were himself and his wife and daughters, two mayds, and a man. *a* 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* (1730) II. iii. 51 Representing..all Orders of intelligent Beings, as the Family of God. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ii, I am going to prayers with my family. 1839 JEPHSON *Brittany* II. 10 The difference between people who live in Society and people who live in the family.

b. *Happy Family*: a collection of birds and animals of different natures and propensities living together in harmony in one cage.

1844 in P. T. Barnum *Sixty Years Recollections* (1889) 120 [At Coventry] we visited an exhibition called the 'Happy Family'. 1890 *Evening News* 4 Dec. 4/5 He was ..on his way home with his 'Happy Family'.

3. The group of persons consisting of the parents and their children, whether actually living together or not; in wider sense, the unity formed by those who are nearly connected by blood or affinity. *Holy Family*: see quot. 1875.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 216 As Father of his Familie he clad Thir nakedness. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 589 We pass..through the love of our family..to love Mankind. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xxii. 218 The group which consists of a Father, Mother and Children, is called a Family. 1875 TYRWHITT in *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 661 *Family*—The Holy. The subject which bears this title in modern art is generally a group consisting of the Virgin Mother, bearing the Sacred Infant, of St. Joseph, and frequently of the younger St. John Baptist and occasionally of St. Elizabeth.

b. A person's children regarded collectively.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 382 Seldom at Church..But duly sent his family and wife. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* xxx. 280 'I'm a man with a long family.' *Mod.* He has a large family.

4. Those descended or claiming descent from a common ancestor; a house, kindred, lineage.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. iv. 304 Amang his Kyn and his Famyle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. viii. 136 The famell and kynrent of Volsca. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 708 Plinie affirmeth also, that..ther was a Famuly that would go vpon a great fire, & not be touched therewith. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 65 Let vs assayle the Family of Yorke. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. ii. 129 Come they of Noble Family? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 168 By strong hand his [Maccabeus'] family obtain'd..the crown. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 213 Go! and pretend thy family is young. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 15/2 Every great merchant and money-dealer wishes to be the founder of what is called a family. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 268 The abbey of Coventry..still kept in the family.

fig. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iii, The beggars are a very ancient family in most kingdoms.

b. (Man, woman, etc.) *of family*: of noble or gentle descent.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess., External Figure* Wks. 1764 II. 60 If dress be only allowable to persons of family, it may [etc.]. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 32 He .. married a beautiful English-woman of family. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lx, Three troops.. each consisting of 200 men, who are all men of family. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 146 People of no 'family'.

c. In wider sense: A race; a people or group of peoples assumed to be descended from a common stock.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 25 You to me ful promist..That Roman famely should spring from the auncetrye Troian. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 468 The Tamanacs, who belong to the same family, live on the right bank of the Orinoco. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 5) I. i. 18 By the mixture of three branches of the great Teutonic family with each other.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* (with mixed notion of 3 and 4). A brotherhood or group of individuals or nations bound together by political or religious ties.

1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iii. 15 The Father of our Lord Iesus Christ, Of whom the whole family in heauen and earth is named. 1650–3 *Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 348 Of all the Familys and Societys of Christians, they are most hated. *a* 1865 E. EVERETT (W.), The States of Europe were by the prevailing maxims of its policy, closely united in one family. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 253 They [the apostles] subdued the..Greeks .. the .. Romans, and our..forefathers into one family.

6. A group or assemblage of objects, connected together and distinguished from others by the possession of some common features or properties.

a 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 There be two Great Families of Things;..Sulphureous and mercurial. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* IV. 96 With all the mournful family of Yews. 1741 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v. *Curves*, Family of Curves. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 353 *Family of curves* is an assemblage of several curves of different kinds, all defined by the same equation of an indeterminate degree. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 457 The classification of simple minerals into families. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 65 Persian, Damascus, Rhodian, and Lindus wares, composing a large family. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 228 We have called a certain body of languages a family, the Indo-European.

b. In modern scientific classification: A group of allied genera. (Usually, a 'family' is a subdivision of an 'order'; but in the 'natural system' of botanical classification the two words are, so far as cotyledonous plants are concerned, synonymous: English botanists chiefly using 'order', while in French Jussieu's term *famille* is retained.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The bream and the herring, though very different in genus, may yet be brought into the same Family. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 223 *Rest-harrow*, of the family *Leguminosæ*. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 19 Several genera may, in like manner, be united into a family. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 325 Family in botany is synonymous with order. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 The order *Lacertilia* is made up of a certain number of large groups, each of which is called a family, which family is again composed of genera.

7. *Family of love*: a sect which originated in Holland, and gained many adherents in England in the 16th and 17th c.; they held that religion consisted chiefly in the exercise of love, and that absolute obedience was due to all established governments, however tyrannical.

1579 J. KNEWSTUB (*title*), A Computation of monstrous and horrible heresies .. embraced of a number, who call themselves the Familie of Love. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 38 You are either of the familie of Love, or of no religion at all. 1645–62 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 105 This sect of the family of love..are so called because..their love is so great that they may join any congregation. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 568 Being lately informed by an Elder of the Family..that they of their Family that were regenerated .. became Christs.

8. *slang.* The thieving fraternity. See II *-man*.

1749 *Bamfylde Moore-Carew* (Farmer), No member of the Family. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., Thieves, sharpers, and all others who get their living upon the cross, are comprehended under the title of '*The Family*'. 1838 GLASCOCK *Land Sharks* II. 100 This house..was a favourite resort of the Family.

II. *attrib.* (*adj.*) and *Comb.*

9. Simple *attrib.*, passing into an *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the family or household; domestic.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 47 Such familie-seruantes or retinue as to be agreeable..to his dignitie. 1641 HINDE *S. Bruen* 66 This Gentleman knew right well, that family exercises were the very goads and spurs unto godlinesse. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 5 Publick Church Prayer, and Family-Prayer are as great duties as secret Prayer. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 438 These Family-devotions at the beginning and close of the day. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4522/2 That Coach was preceded by his Majesty's Family-Coaches. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 23 Such was the crook made in David's lot, through his family-disorders. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 178 If this sordid..family-spirit does not soon meet with an effectual check. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 157 It was a family affair. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 329 Tell us something about their family life.

b. In tradesmen's signs, advertisements, and the like; *Family butcher, grocer, druggist*, etc.: originally one who supplies commodities for household use, as opposed, *e.g.* to one who supplies them to ships or the army. *Family hotel*: one which claims to be especially for the reception of families.

c. Of or pertaining to a certain family, lineage, or kindred.

a 1715 WYCHERLEY *Ess. agst. Pride & Ambit.*, As if nobility consisted alone in being entitled to..have the family plate graved with a coat of arms. 1769 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 365 Ridale-hall, the family-seat of Sir Michael Fleming. 1773 MELMOTH *Cato* Remarks 171 Securing to the heir..a sufficient part of the family-estate to support his rank and station. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* x. 59 A family disposition to insanity. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 200 Sometimes accidental causes, produce what has been termed a family toe, partly in consequence of its being hereditary.

10. Phrases. a. *In a* (or †*the*) *family way*: in a domestic manner; with the freedom of members of the same family; without ceremony. Also † *In family* (= F. *en famille*).

1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 136 ¶ 1 His Wife is the Daughter of an honest House, ever bred in a Family-Way. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 87 Dining together, in family. 1784 *Lett. to Honoria & Marianne* II. 64 She would .. stay some time with them, quite in the family way. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 107 At the house of this Chief they were received quite in a family way. *a* 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master like Man* (1811) I. 193 You'll find all in the family way. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 214 We should have discussed our interests in a family way. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. x. 74 Why don't we ask him and his ladies to come over in a family way and dine with some other plain country gentlefolks?

b. (*To be*) *in the family way*: pregnant.

1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warn.* I. 90 The Countess was again in the family way. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xxvi, Esther is in the family-way. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 62 The wives .. will have a fine easy time when they are in the family way.

11. Special Comb.: **family Bible**, a large copy of the Bible for use at family prayers (its fly-leaves often contain a 'family register' or record of the birth of children, etc.); **family-boat** (see quot. 1883); **family circle**, the company of persons and their children, and other relatives and friends, who are inmates in the household; **family coach**, a large closed carriage capable of containing a whole family; also, a certain game of forfeits, in which a story of the adventures of a 'family coach' is related; **family-compact**, a treaty made in the eighteenth century between the Bourbon dynasties of France, Spain, and the Two Sicilies for common action, *esp.* against England and Austria; **family-council**, a meeting of the members of a family to decide questions relating to their common interest; *spec.* see *family-meeting*; **family-disease** (see quot.); **family-government**, (*a*) the government of a family; (*b*) the system in which each family stands alone as a political unit; **family-head** (see quot.); **family-likeness**, a resemblance such as may be looked for in members of the same family; also *fig.*; **family-living**, a benefice in the gift of the head of the family; † **family-lovist** [f. *family of love* (see 7) + -IST], = FAMILIST 3; **family-man**, a man with a family; also (*a*) one who leads a domestic or homely life; (*b*) *slang* a thief; also a 'fence' (cf. sense 8); **family-meeting**, in *Louisiana* and *Quebec*, a council of at least five relations which meets before a public notary to give advice concerning a minor or other person; **family-picture**, (*a*) a painting representing a family; (*b*) a picture handed down as an heirloom; **family-piece**, (*a*) a composition relating to the doings of a family; (*b*) = prec. (*a*); **family-tree**, a genealogical tree.

1781 JOHNSON *Lett. Dr. Patten* 25 Sept., This Lexicon ..might become a concomitant to the *Family Bible. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 73 The craft, called *family boats. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, Family boats, the name given to smacks worked by members of the same family. 1809 H. MORE *Cælebs* I. 347 Being agreeable .. in one's own *family circle. 1852 E. WARNER *Wide W. World* 82 They played the Old *Family Coach. 1761 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 52/2 The only reply was, that the King of Spain had thought proper to renew his *family compacts. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Family diseases*, diseases proceeding from heredity. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 106 We must set up a *family-government entirely new. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 1859 I. 29 2 In politics, they appear to have scarcely advanced beyond family-government. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Family-head*, when the stem was surmounted with several full-length figures. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 94 In his women..there is little *family-likeness. 1883 CLODD in *Knowl.* 24 Aug. 115/1 The family likeness of those Indian folk-tales to those [European ones] given above. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. vii. 144 It is a *family living. 1883 READE *Many a Slip* in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/2 Joe was ordained priest, took the family living. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* To Rdr. Wks. 1883 I. 165, I meddle not here with the Anabaptists, *Famely louists, Machiauellists, nor Atheists. 1788 G. A. STEVENS *Adv. Speculist* I. 221 Gamesters, Gamblers or *Family-men. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 44 These private reserved mute family-men. 1846 SNOWDEN *Mag. Assistant* 342 Thieves: Family-men. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 17 I'm a family man myself, with grown-up daughters of my own. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict. U.S.* (ed. 6), **Family-meeting.* 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 147 The *family-picture of the consul Mejer. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 8 One of the most agreeable *family-pieces of this kind I ever met with. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 192 Mr. Willett..has a small family-piece of Dr. Hibbard, physician, his wife and five children. 1826 SCOTT *Provinc. Antiq., Seton Chapel*, It is a family-piece, comprehending the Lord Seton, his lady, and four children, painted..by Sir A. More. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* i. (1869) 1, I once drew a fine *family tree of my ancestors.

Fa·milyish, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] In *nonce-uses*: a. Recalling family associations. b. Exhibiting the full force of family ties, 'clannish'.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 439 Snooksville had a very familyish sound. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 420/2 They're a very familyish sort of family.

Famine (fæ·min). Forms: 4–6 **famin, famyn(e**, 4- **famine**. [a. F. *famine* = Pr. *famina*, f. late L. type **famīna*, f. *fames* hunger.]

1. Extreme and general scarcity of food, in a town, country, etc.; an instance of this, a period of extreme and general dearth.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 309 Famyn schal a-Ryse þorw Flodes and foul weder. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi. 186 By reason wherof ensued a great famyne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 20 The violent famine dyd frustrate all these appoyntmentes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 157 If in a great famine he take the food by force. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 285 A long and general famine was a calamity of a more serious kind. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 315 Famine..war..and effete races, must be reckoned calculable parts of the system of the world.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 72 Should ye..bring a famin upon our minds.

b. personified.

1610 *Histrio-m.* VI. 16 Thin Famine needs must follow Poverty. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 185 He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend..taints the golden ear.

2. *transf.* An extreme dearth or scarcity of something specified, material or immaterial.

1611 BIBLE *Amos* viii. 11, I will send a famine in the land, not a famine of bread..but of hearing the words of the Lord. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 184 These negroes ..have no famine of Natures gifts and blessings. 1681 R. KNOX 19 *Years' Captivity* in Arb. *Garner* I. 400, I .. lamented under the famine of God's Word and Sacraments. 1888 *L'pool Daily Post* 26 June 4/8 The threatened water famine. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 3/3 The perennial talk of an ivory famine has as yet come to nothing.

3. Want of food, hunger; hence, starvation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 123 And schold hir children sterve for famyn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 224 The Citee .. was right stronge, that nothynge ne dowted, saf only for famyn. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 510 That ancient and usuall punishment of famine. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 40 If thou speak'st false, Vpon the next Tree shall thou hang aliue Till Famine cling thee. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 8 More really die of famine than those who are found. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 101 Their horses..had recovered from past famine and fatigue.

4. Violent appetite, as of a famished person; chiefly *fig.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 32 Of love the famine I fonde .. To fede. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 169 The famine of base gold Hath made your soules to murders hands be sold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 847 Death Grinnd horrible a gastly smile, to hear His famine should be fill'd. 1858 MIDDLETON *Shelley* I. xvii. 168 He..shall never cease thirsting, but, striving ever to quench his thirst ..shall only render it so much the more the famine of his nature.

5. *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *famine-blight, -prices, -wolf*; b. instrumental, as *famine-hollowed, -pinched*; **famine-bread**, a species of lichen (*Umbilicaria arctica*); **famine-fever**, (*a*) typhus; (*b*) relapsing fever.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 111 *Famine-blights that swept from east to west. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 409 The so-called '*famine-bread'..which has maintained the life of so many arctic travellers. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* iii. 45 Is it not a *famine fever which never comes near a well-laden table? 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 132 Relapsing fever prevails generally during periods of famine, and has hence been called famine-fever. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i. 119 This..*famine-hollow'd brow. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 206 These *famine-pinched wanderers of the ice. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 75 Bread rose to *famine-prices. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 7/1 Russia at present is..anxious to muzzle the *famine wolf.

† **Fa·mine**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To distress with famine; to kill or subdue with hunger; to starve.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VI. 69 b/2 He was put in the castell Aungell, and was famyned to dethe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 711 The flemynges thought by this siege to famyne them within.

2. *intr.* To suffer, or die of, hunger; to starve.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 For wante of vitayles and foode, they begonne to famyne. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 412 It grieueth him to behold others famine.

Hence † **Fa·mined** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.*

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 178 Rather .. than sacrifice the remainder of a famin'd body to an honourable death.

Famish (fæ·miʃ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **famyssh**, (5 **-ysch**, 6 **-esh, -eszsh, -ishe, -issh, -ysh**), 6– **famish**. [alteration of FAME *v.*[2], after vbs. in -ISH. Cf. AFFAMISH.]

1. *trans.* To reduce to the extremities of famine and hunger; to starve. Also, † *To famish away.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1496 Þare suld my folk for defaute be famyscht for euire. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iii. 96 The other cartagiens that kepte the said townes .. were famysshed. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 100 Tytus laye so sore to the cyte that he famysshed theym. 1535 COVERDALE *Joel* i. 20 The shepe are fameszshed awaye. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 175, I danc't attendance on his will Till Paris was besieg'd, famisht, and lost. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 91 Spinola before Breda..seeing no means to take it by force, resolved to famish it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 250 The regicides whom he [Henry IV] hanged after he had famished Paris into a surrender. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxi. 3 All .. that shall ever in after years be famish'd.

fig. 1546 *Supplic. of Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 64 They would famysh the soules of the residue. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 379 Some Females .. to feed their Pride .. will famish Affection. *c* 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 445 Whose quality it is to famish the present hours. 1817 SHELLEY *Pr. Athanase* I. 38 Those false opinions which the harsh rich use To blind the world they famish for their pride.

2. To kill with hunger, starve to death. Also, *To famish to death.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 875 So longe logyd the sege there, That they wythynne nere famysched were. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* l. 169 He was nere famyshyd for lake of sustenaunce. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 5 Robert..had famished to death the king's brother David, in the castle of Falkland. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vii. 130 We were in a most dreadful apprehension of being famished to death. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, Paulo bewailed the probability of their being famished.

† b. To deprive (a person) *of* anything necessary to life. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 78 Where thin Aire Above the Clouds will..famish him of Breath, if not of Bread.

3. *intr.* a. To suffer the extremity of want of food; to be intensely hungry. Const. *for.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* ix. 20 Yf a man do turne him to the right honde he shal famesh. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 5 You are all resolu'd rather to dy then to famish. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* lxxiii. 93 They..reproach them as covetous that will rather beg than sin or famish. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 104 Not one wretch Whose children famish..rears an arm. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, One of the most hungry mortals that ever yet famished.

fig. 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* I. Poems 1887 II. 183 Sir Chynet, You famish for promotion.

† b. To die of starvation, perish from want of food. Also, *To famish with hunger. To famish a dog's death. Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 545/1, I famysshe for honger, *je affame.* 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 260 If the pore famyshed for lacke of fode. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 91 Thou shalt famish a Dogges death. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. (1851) 217 A small Iland where many of them famish'd. 1683 DRYDEN *Art. Poetry* iv. 186 Now none famish who deserve to eat. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 118 They had all miserably famished with hunger.

Hence † **Fa·misher**, one who famishes (sense 1); **Fa·mishing** *vbl. sb.*, **Fa·mishing** *ppl. a.*

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* B j, This hathe ben a famysher of the Kinges souldiours. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 21 It was imprenable but only by famyshynge. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 126 Sundry documents concerning the famishing..of the women and children of the late sovereign. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 16 Their stomachs injured by occasional famishing. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 174 Darius .. shutteth vp Daniels enemies in the same denne, to bee torne in peeces by the famishing beastes. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 77 The poor famishing wanderers.

Famished (fæ·miʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb. Also in *comb.*, as *famished-looking* adj.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 28 The pore pepille .. lene and famisshed for hunger. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 7 The famisht English..Faintly besiege vs one houre in a moneth. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 59 Poor and half famished fellows despised him. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 167 The famished host of Radagaisus was in its turn besieged. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 467 A long, lean, famished-looking boy. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 138 Some rode on famished horses.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Longing* i, With sick & famisht eyes..To thee my sighs..ascend. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Third of November* 1861 vi, Howling, like a wolf, flies the famished northern blast.

Famishment (fæ·miʃmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The state, condition, or process of being famished or starved; an instance of this, hungry appetite. Also † a means of starving.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XLIV. iii, For drede of famyshement He treated with the duke Androgeus. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 66/2 Eugenia..was assailed with..famishment in prison. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. i. § 29 Hee caused the Earle by famishment to yeelde vp his Fort. 1667 *Answ. West to North* 13 The bane of Traffick, and the famishment of the poor Handicrafts-man. 1727–36 in BAILEY. 1847 A. H. CLOUGH *Poems & Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 279 The sky..in Ireland looks upon famishment and fever. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 107 He with mad famishment, Three gullets opening snaps up that was thrown.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1569 CROWLEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 206 Not to be pertaker of the mysticall supper at all, is a famishment and death. 1610–11 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgrimage* V ij b, Laugh and bee fatt, sith al you touch is gold, Though that foode your Soules famishment affordes.

† 2. = FAMINE 1. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 25 Greate fammisshment was throughoute all the londe. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* xiii. 8 Earthquakes..and famishementes and troubles.

Famon, obs. f. of FOEMAN.

† **Famo·se**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fāmōs-us*, f. *fāma* (see FAME).] = FAMOUS.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 181 In whom grete Constantine erecte ij. famose chirches. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. v. 27 Bicause such speche is famose in vce. *c* 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 46 Famose poetys of antiquite. 1562 *Register of St. Andrews Kirk Session* (1889) I. 182 Befoyr ane curat and famos wytnes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXVI. (1887) 103 The famosest knight, of the fellowship. *c* 1625 WHITELOCKE *Lib. Fam.* (Camden) 13 A reader .. that was reputed the famosest in that language about the towne. 1727–36 in BAILEY.

† **Famo·se**, *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6–7 **famoze**, 7 famoize. [f. prec. adj.] = FAMOUS *v.* 1.

1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.* (1844) 53 That merrye Roscius .. that famosed all comedies so with his pleasant and extemporall invention. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 687 The red crosse, by which Saint George the Tutelar Saint of all Englishmen is famozed. ? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 55 Our Prince, that is no lesse famosed then he. 1845 HALLIWELL *Fairy Mythology* p. viii, Robin Goodfellow was famosed in every old wives' chronicle for his mad merry pranks.

Hence † **Famo·sed** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 80 Possesseth Pyrrhus thee spouse of famosed Hector? 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* lxv, This noble conquest made him famoized. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. (1772) 27 The halcyon famosed For colours rare.

† **Famo·sity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *famosité*, ad. L. *fāmōsitāt-em* ill fame, f. *fāmōsus*, see FAMOSE *a.*] Celebrity, notoriety, renown.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 110 Ane Williame of greit famositie. 1727–36 in BAILEY

‖ **Famo·so.** *rare*—1. [It. *famoso*, ad. L. *fāmōsus* see FAMOSE *a.*] A notorious person.

1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 9 Fate .. had decreed..unhappy Birth of this Famoso.

Famous (fē·məs), *a.* Forms: 4–5 **famows**(e, 4–6 **famouse**, 5 **famus**, 4– **famous**; superl. 6 **famoust**, 6– **famousest**. See also FAMOSE. [a. AF. *famous*, OF. *fameus* (mod.F. *fameux*), ad. L. *fāmōs-us*, f. *fāma*: see FAME and -OUS.]

1. Celebrated in fame or public report; much talked about, renowned. Const. *for.* Also † *famous of renown.*

a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3304 Ffamows in ffferre londis, and floure of alle kynges. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6421 At mailros boisill', a famus man. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, 91 His moste noble fadre of famouse memorye. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 242 The famoust Queene that euer was. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 15 The ..Councel of Nicæa, the first and famousest of all the rest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 191 The..old Stallion .. Famous in his Youth for Force and Speed. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 387 The body of this famous cardinal lies at Rome. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 154 The famous Italian singer Farinelli. 1833 TENNYSON *Blackbird* 16 The melody That made thee famous once, when young.

b. of things.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1440 *Hipsiph. & Medea*, This famous tresore. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 103 To see this ster most famows of renown. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxii. 338 There also was her famousest Temple. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 255 Steeneberg, famous of old for a Harbour. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. iii. 83 The famous answer given by an excellent Philosopher. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 16 This Island of Madera..is famous..for its excellent wines. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 4 A train-band captain eke was he Of famous London town. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 117 The three famous laws of Kepler. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 35 The stream of which [the Tummel] is famous for salmon.

† 2. Of good repute, reputable. *Sc. Obs.*

1555 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 145 Twa or thré of his nichtbouris, famous and unsuspect men. 1683 *Act Justiciary* 8 Aug. in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1721) II. 309 For proving of this, adduced several famous witnesses.

† 3. In a bad or neutral sense: Notorious. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 16 He hadde tho a famous man boundun, that was seid Barrabas. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 48 Menacrates and Menas famous Pyrates. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 452 That famous infamous English Rebel Stuckley. 1691 TILLOTSON *Serm.* 1 *John* iv. 9 Sermons 1704 II. 460 The Death of the Cross..was the Death of famous [*later edd.* infamous] Malefactours. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 160 The Infamously famous Count Julian. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 367 A famous falsehood, which has appeared in the Morning Post. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. v. ii. 174 Make the name of Mountain famous infamous to all times and lands.

† b. Of utterances, etc.; after L. *famosus*: Libellous, slanderous. *Obs.*

1543 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 537 That na maner of man mak, write, or imprent ony..writingis..famous or sclanderous to ony persoun..under the pane of death. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Vntrue and famous libels.

† 4. That is matter of common talk; common, ordinary, usual. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iv, Coler vnnaturall..is called famous or notable: by reason hit is ofte engendred. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* ii. 9 Analogous .. words .. are to be taken in the most common or famous sense. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 43 Their mention is very frequent and famous during the race of the French Kings of the Caroline Line. 1727–44 LEWIS *Pecocke* 17 Taking the word *preach* in its most famous signification.

5. Used (chiefly *colloq.*) as an emphatic expression of approval: Excellent, grand, magnificent, splendid, 'capital'.

1798 SOUTHEY *Battle Blenheim* 36 'But every body said', quoth he, 'That 'twas a famous victory'. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 141 My Irish maid..soon roused up famous fires, and set the house in order. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 308/2 It is a famous place for a fair.

† **Famous** (fē·məs), *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* See also FAMOSE *v.* [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To make famous. † a. To render celebrated, earn celebrity for (*obs.*). b. Of a writer, etc.: To celebrate (*arch.*).

1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliwell *Shaks.* VI. 11 To famous that house..shewe thy resolution to be peremptorie. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* 74 The wooden dove of Archytas, so famoused .. by Agellius. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 508 This empire was famoused .. by an eminent King. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 465 Men .. worthily famoused on this side, and beyond the Sea. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 306 The heroic uncle, whose deeds..were properly famoused by the boy Homer.

† 2. To cause to be generally reputed *for. Obs.*

1614–15 W. BROWNE *Inner Temple Masque* 26 From whose continuall store such pooles are fed, As in the land for seas are famoused. 1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 75 Our eldest, whom we have famoused for our sole and entire heirs.

Hence **Fa·moused** *ppl. a.*; **Fa·mousing** *vbl. sb.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 15 That famoused trophy. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 5 We toyl so much in other Nations praise, That we neglect the famousing of our own. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 50 Men famoused for vertue.

Famously (fē·məsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In a famous or celebrated manner, renownedly. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 670 Rome doeth set foorth the merites of Peter and Paule the more famously and solemnly. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. iii. 19 This land was famously enrich'd With politike graue Counsell. 1684 WINSTANLEY in *Shaks. C. Praise* 400 He became so famously witty. 1727–36 BAILEY, *Famously*, renownedly.

† 2. In or by common talk; commonly, openly. Also, in bad sense: Notoriously. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 *Molucca* so famously spoken of for the great abundaunce of swete spices. 1592 NASHE *Intercepting of Cert. Lett.* G iij, [Stanyhurst] had neuer been praisd by Gabriel for his labour, if therein hee had not bin so famously absurd. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 277 Which story is famously knowne in Cambridge. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., It notoriously appeareth, and famously to their eternall infamy brands the Papists. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. ii. § 32 They looked on the Particulars, as Things famously spoken of. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiv. 18 The Town is famously infamous for a Seminary of female Lewdness.

† b. Publicly; so that the fact may be widely known. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) 709/1 The said John Hus shall be famously deposed and degraded from his priestly Orders.

3. *colloq.* Excellently, splendidly, capitally. Cf. FAMOUS *a.* 5.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 37, I say vnto you what he hath done Famouslie, he did it to that end. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 544/4 The *City of Argiers*..is famously carved and painted in her stern, being a new stout Ship. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 119, I had the terrible mortification of seeing a horse of Willy's famously beat. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, I've contrived it famously. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 119 We get on famously.

Famousness (fē·məsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being famous. † a. The fact or state of being well-known (*obs.*). b. Celebrity, renown.

a. 1605 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 13 The perpetuall visibility, and famousnesse in the world. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. I. I. vi. 16 The famousness and long continuance of the *Annus Æquabilis* in civil use among them.

b. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 27 Not by famousnesse of name, nor portlynesse of life. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 28 The future famousness of a Stage-Player. 1726–36 in BAILEY. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* vii, In point of famousness, I'd sport my 'Random' against all the books that ever were..written. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xvi. (1876) 212 She had taken in the housemaid and small-boy view of famousness.

Famp (fæmp). *Geol.* [Of unknown etymology; originally *dial.* (north of England).] 'An indurated wavy calcareous shale' (Phillips) found among limestone rocks. Also *attrib., famp-bed.*

1836 PHILLIPS *Geol. Yorksh.* II. 28 On which is a 'famp' bed. *Ibid.*, Black beds intermixed with 'famp' and nodules of chert. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 325 *Famp* is a siliceous bed, composed of very fine particles. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Famp*, Newc., soft, tough, thin shale beds.

† **Fa·mple**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. *trans.* Sense uncertain; in the context, To put (food) into a child's mouth.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Hu muchel ha schule at eanes in his muð famplen nowðer to muchel ne to lutel.

Famulary (fæ·miŭlări), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *famulāris*, f. *famulus* servant: see -ARY.] Of or belonging to servants.

1840 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 245 The famulary group was increased by sundry other servants.

†Fa·mulate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *famulāt-* ppl. stem of *famulārī*, to be a servant, f. *famulus* servant.] 'To serve' (Cockeram 1623–6).

†Fa·mulative, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Having the attribute of serving.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 45 By means whereof .. (as they pretend) the divine creative power is made too cheap ..as being famulative alwaies to brutish..lusts.

Famuler, obs. f. of FAMILIAR.

†Fa·mulist. *Obs.* [f. L. *famul-us* + -IST. The genuineness of this word is very doubtful. In the Latin registers of Oxford colleges, the designation *famulus* appended to a name meant sometimes one of the college servants (who used to be regularly matriculated) and sometimes a poor student who entered college as a servant to another undergraduate. Most probably *famulist* is merely a blunder for this word; but it may possibly have been jocularly current as an anglicized form of it.]

1818 TODD s.v. *Famulate*, The word *Famulist* is in use at Queen's College in Oxford for an inferior member of it. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in some later Dicts.

‖ Famulo·rum. [L. genitive pl. of *famulus* a servant.] The name given to a prayer in the Mass for the Commemoration of the living, beginning '*Memento, Domine, famulorum famularumque tuarum*'.

c 1380 ? WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 134 Here special preiere, as benefactorum. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 441 þai say furst..one Famulorum saide of a frere is better þen a Pater noster. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 104 Wel I wote that alle 3e gate never a peny, with the pater-noster, but with 3oure famulorum..3e gete many poundes.

‖ Famulus (fæ·miŭlŏs). Pl. **famuli.** [L. *famulus* servant.] An attendant; *esp.* on a scholar or a magician.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. iii. 112 The Magician's Famulus got hold of the forbidden Book, and summoned a goblin. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. v, Faithful little famuli see all and say nothing.

Famy, obs. Sc. f. FOAMY.

†Fa·mylous, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *fameilleux, famelleus*, f. L. *james* hunger.] Famished, hungry, starved.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6258 To socour nedy and tho famylous.

Fan (fæn), *sb.*¹ Forms: *α.* 1 fann, (fon, *Northumb.* fonnæ), 4–7 fann(e, 4– fan. *β.* 5–7 vanne, 7–van. [OE. *fann*, str. fem., ad. L. *vann-us*, fem., = sense 1 a. Cf. F. *van.*]

1. An instrument for winnowing grain.

a. A basket of special form (also, earlier, a sort of wooden shovel) used for separating the corn from the chaff by throwing it into the air. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss., Vanna*, fon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 His fonnæ *vel* windgefonnæ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., His fann ys on his handa. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Fanna, trogas, æscena. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 129 Strouted as a ffanne large and brode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 148 Fann to clense wythe corne, *vannus*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 35 Flaile, strawforke and rake, with a fan that is strong. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 88 The Corne scattered from the Fanne. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xiii. 8 Chaff will get to the top of the Fan; when good Corn..liethe at the bottom of the heap. 1718 POPE *Iliad* v. 612 As when, on Ceres' sacred floor, the swain Spreads the wide fan to clear the golden grain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 635 The grain shaken and winnowed by fans. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry* p. xlix, Winnowing-basket ..Fan or Vane.

β. c 1450 *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 570 *Capisterium*, a vanne [or a Seve]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 100 Rushes so big, that they will serue to make sieues, rangers, and vans. 1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 239 There was also the Vanne, which is otherwise called the creele. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 158 A shepherd.. the Oar surveys, And names a Van. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XI. 157 Who shall name The oar..a van.

b. Any kind of contrivance to blow away the chaff; a fanner; a fanning or winnowing-machine.

c 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 A Fan is an instrument that by its motion artificially causeth Wind: useful in the Winnowing of Corn. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 259 They..do it..with the fan at home, I mean the leaved fan; for the knee fan..[is] not in use amongst them..But the wheel fan saves a mans labor. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* viii. 117 For the cleansing of Corn..is commonly made use of.. a Fan with Sails. 1768 *Specif. of Meikle & Mackell's Patent* No. 896 A fan to blow out the gross chaff [in a grain dressing machine]. 1836 HEBERT *Engineer's Encycl.* I. 489 *Fan* .. a rotative blowing machine, consisting of vanes turning upon an axis, used for winnowing corn.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Sometimes with allusion to Matt. iii. 12.

1559 T. BRYCE in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 172 When William Nicoll..Was tryed with their fiery fan. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 70 The fire and fan of iudgment and discretion. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 27 Distinction with a lowd and powrefull fan, Puffing at all, winnowes the light away. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 He hath sought to purge his floore by sundry fannes of afflictions. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 269 He..with quick Fann Winnows the buxom Air.

†d. Applied to things resembling a winnowing fan (sense 1 a) in shape (see quots.). *Obs.*

In the Chaucer passage the word is commonly supposed to mean 'quintain'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 42 Now sweete sire, wol ye Iusten atte ffan. ?*a* 1500 tr. *Vegetius* in *Promp. Parv.* 148 Olde werriours were wont to iuste with fannes, and pley with the pil, or the pale. *Ibid.*, [Young soldiers ought to have] a shelde made of twigges sumwhat rounde, in maner of a gredryn, the whiche is cleped a fanne.

e. (See quot.; = FANFUL). *dial.*

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss., *Fan* (Camb.) of chaff, 3 heaped bushels.

†2. An instrument for blowing a fire; *lit.* and *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fanne to blowe with, *estovillon.* 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. 10 The contradiction of others is a fanne to inflame that love.

3. An instrument for agitating the air, to cool the face, etc. with an artificial breeze. **a.** A fan to be held in the hand.

A common kind, and the one always referred to in transferred senses relating to shape, is constructed so as to admit of being folded up in small compass, its form when unfolded being that of a sector of a circle.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 154 A fanne of golde and an Idole. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, For the least feather in her bounteous fan. 1642 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Answ.* § 2 (1653) 5 Their daughters walking in Cheapeside with their fannes and farthingales. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v. 139 The ladies gave me a gale with their fans. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 32 Fans..made of a very thin kind of palm in the form of a crescent, having a stick of the same wood in the middle. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The widow dropped her fan. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 307 The posterior pair [of wings] are folded up lengthways like a fan. 1850 LAYARD *Nineveh* xiii. 325 Two eunuchs holding fans over the head of the monarch.

†b. = PUNKAH. *Obs.*

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 133 Fans..hung at the Ceiling..There is also a small silken cord fasten'd to it, and drawn thro' a Hole into the Anti-Chamber, where a Servant is placed to keep the Machine playing. These Fans are usually hung over a Couch, or Bed.

4. *poet.* A wing. [? After It. *vanni* pl.]

a. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 238 The shame-faced birds..Did hold their other fan before their eye. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 770 Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 764 The fans Of careless butterflies.

β. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 927 His Sail-broad Vannes He spreads for flight. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 163 You [Sylphs] .. the airy surge, Mix with broad vans. 1816 WORDSW. *Poems Sentim. & Reflect.* XXV, Ravens spread their plumy vans. 1830 TENNYSON *Love & Death* 8 Love ..spread his sheeny vans for flight.

5. Anything spread out in the shape of a fan (sense 3 a); *e.g.* a leaf, the tail of a bird, the delta at the mouth of a river, fan-like tracery in a roof.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 3 Then fig-tree fannes uppon their shame they wore. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXXIV. 204 The Peacock spreads his Tail, and Challenges the Other, to shew him such a Fan of Feathers. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 142 On the upper story live peacocks are spreading their fans. 1815 RICKMAN in *Smith's Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 163 The squares were filled with fans, &c. of small tracery. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* I. 6 The large brown fan of a horse-chestnut leaf. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 211 A fan of beams, issuing from the hidden sun, was spread out. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 218 The interstices between the fans are filled up in various ways. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/1, I..detect a strain of the tendon in the fan of the off fore-heel. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure Hour* Aug. 492/1 A great mass of similar matter was projected from it in a fan or delta.

β. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Calum* xvi, As the deep vans [of the palm leaf] fall and rise.

b. = *Fan-light.*

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* XXVIII. (1886) 85 There was a light over the fan of the door.

c. *Organ-building* (see quot.).

1880 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 598 s.v. *Organ*, A long arm of iron, called a fan, extending horizontally in front of the vertical draw-rods.

6. A rotating apparatus (analogous to the later forms of winnowing fan: see 1 b) usually consisting of an axle or spindle, with arms bearing flat or curved blades: **a.** for producing a current of air as a means of ventilation, etc.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 380 The effect of one of Fairbairn and Lillie's four-guinea fans upon a large factory is truly admirable. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 314 A fan, by which heated and compressed air could be supplied to the ash-pit. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 132 A powerful fan is used to drive air into some of the wards. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Fan*, a revolving machine, to blow air into a mine (pressure-fan)..or to draw it out (suction-fan).

b. for regulating the throttle-valve of a steam-engine. Also called *fan-governor.*

1887 EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 509 The Allen governor..has a fan directly geared to the engine.

c. in a windmill (see quot.).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 776 *Fan*, small vanes or sails to receive the impulse of the wind, and..to keep the large sails of a smock wind-mill always in the direction of the wind. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. (see quot.); also *fan-fly.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 776 *Fan*..an instrument..to decrease speed by its action on the air.

e. *Soap-manuf.* (see quot.).

1885 CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* vi. 158 An important adjunct to a soap-copper..for preventing the contents from boiling over..is called a fan, and..it consists essentially of a rotating paddle, whose blades just touch the top of the boiling mass.

7. a. The flukes or lobes of the whale's tail. **b.** *Naut.* The screw used in propelling vessels; a single blade of the same. Also *attrib.* in *two-fan.* **c.** *Angling.* A similar apparatus on spinning-bait.

1785 *Specif. of Bramah's Patent* No. 1478 Fig. 25. A is a wheel..made with fans on its extremity like the water wheel of a mill..The fans will then act as oars and force the ship forward. 1859 J. S. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 15 Her engines .. worked a two-fan screw. *Ibid.* 17 The *Prince* was supplied with a three-bladed fan. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 120 The other end of the brass [of the spinning bait] has fixed on it a pair of wings or fans, on the Archimedean screw principle.

†8. Confused with FANE *sb.*¹, VANE. **a.** A pennon. **b.** A weathercock. *Obs.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 229 With fannys ande banneres wpone hight Aboue standande. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 805 *Hic cherucus*, a fanne [cf. *Promp. Parv.* 148 Fane of a stepylle, *cherucus*]. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 49 A red high-crown'd Cap on his head, with .. a Fan or weather-cock on the top of it.

†9. The motion of the air caused by or as by a fan. *Obs.* [Properly a distinct word: f. the vb.]

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 41 The captiue Grecian fals Euen in the fanne and winde of your faire Sword.

10. *attrib.* and *comb.* **a.** simple attributive (sense 3 a), as *fan-exercise, -form, -stick* (whence *fanstick-maker*), *-wind*; *fan-like, -wise* adj. and adv.; *fan-fashion* adv.; (sense 6) as *fan-blast, -blower, -house, -shaft, -ventilator, -wheel.* **b.** attributive in the sense of resembling a fan in shape, as *fan-coral, -crest, -hoop, -jet, -shell.* **c.** objective, as *fan-bearer, -maker, -painter, -painting, -tearer*; *fan-bearing* adj. **d.** parasynthetic and similative, as *fan-crested, -leaved, -nerved, -pleated, -shaped, -veined* adjs.

a. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 552 *Fan blast machines are frequently employed..to urge the fire of steam boilers. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fan-blower*, a blower in which a series of vanes fixed on a rotating shaft creates a blast of air. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 2 Practising the *Fan exercise. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXV. (1856) 319 This expanded, *fan-fashion, as it rose. 1871 *Figure Training* 110 The toes..spread widely, and in *fan form, out. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 7/1 The *fanhouse was partly destroyed. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgrimage* IV. 46 Where loftiest trees High o'er the grove their *fan-like foliage rear. 1836 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 688/1 The arms.. are separated one from the other, fan-like. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1069 The fan is driven by a small..engine K, connected to a crank on the end of the *fan-shaft B. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2149/4 Two *Fan-sticks, Carved curiously with hollow work. 1761 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXI. 498 The ladies began to count their fan sticks. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/9 Edward Bunn..*Fan-Stick-maker. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fan-ventilator.* 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* s. v. *Fan*, The force of the current created by the *fan wheel. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 94 A *fanwynde to the hart, to coole the same. 1882 T. FOSTER in Proctor *Nature Studies* 55 Feathers radiating *fanwise from each of the fore-limbs. *Ibid.* 56 The fan-wise and rounded arrangement of the wing-feathers.

b. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 178 Great quantities of sponge and *fan-coral are annually thrown ashore. 1881 *Rep. Geol. Expl. N. Zealand* 67 This fan-coral bed. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art*, **Fan-crest* Her., an early form of decoration for the knightly helm. 1756 COWPER *Connoisseur* CXXXIV, Mrs. Mayoress .. came sidling after him in an enormous *fan-hoop. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 326 **Fan-jet*, a form of nozzle for watering-pots and engines having a fan or spoon shaped lip.

c. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 205 The King, attended by his *fan-bearers, returns in state. 1596 DRAYTON *Mortimeriados* T j, No Apish *fan-bearing Hermophradite. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4781/3 Mr. Lewis Fortin, *Fanmaker. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fan-maker*, a manufacturer of ladies' fans. *Fan and Sky-light Maker*, a manufacturer of semi-circular windows and glazed roofs. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6128/10 John Gibbons..*Fan-Painter. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 28 Rosalba Carriera was.. a fan painter of celebrity in the 17th century. *Ibid.*, Cano de Arevalo..devoted himself to *fan painting. 1695 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* III, An eternal *Fan-tearer, and a constant Persecutor of Womankind.

d. 1799 BARTON, *Fragm. Nat. Hist. Pennsylv.* 2 *Mergus cucullatus* *Fan-crested-Duck. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* V. 85 The *fan-leaved palm. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fan-nerved*, having the nerves radiating like a fan from one point as in some leaves and insects' wings. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 1/3 *Fan-pleated bows of lace. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 337 Grows exactly like the Boletus versicolor..*Fan-shaped; scarcely ½ an inch diameter. 1807 BRITTON *Architect. Antiq.* I. (King's Coll. Chapel) 8 They appear in the fan-shaped tracery, or groining of the inner surface. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 134 The swamp palmetto..raises its fan-shaped leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v., **Fan-veined*, when the veins or ribs are disposed like those of a fan.

11. Special comb.: **fan-banner**, a fan-shaped banner; **fan-bonnet**, a bonnet so called from its shape; **fan-fly** = FAN *sb.* 6 d; **fan-forge** (see quot.); **fan-frame** (see quot.); **fan-governor** (see FAN *sb.* 6 b); **fan-groining**, *Arch.* = *fan-tracery*; **fan-mount** [= Fr. *monture d'éventail*], the frame upon which a fan is mounted; **fan-palm**, a name applied to palms having fan-shaped leaves; **fan-plant**, the palmetto; **fan-print**, a design printed upon a fan; **fan-shade**, a shade for a lamp, etc., in form like a circular fan; **fan-steam-engine** (see quot.); **fan-tracery**, *Arch.* (see quot. 1842); **fan-training**, *Horticulture*, a method of training fruit trees on a trellis or wall, in the form of a fan; so **fan-trained** *a.*; **fan-tree**, (*a*) = *fan-palm*; (*b*) a tree spread out in the form of a fan (in quot. *attrib.*); **fan-vaulting** = *fan-*

tracery; **fan-window** (see quot.); **fan-work** = *fan-tracery*. Also FAN-LIGHT, FAN-TAIL.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xviii. 128 The immense *fan-banners of peacocks' feathers. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 484 Black *Fan Bonnets. 1868 DENISON *Clocks & Watches* (ed. 5) 28 The simplest of all the methods of regulating the velocity of the train..is the *fan-fly. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 326 **Fan-forge* a transportable form of forge and fan. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVII. 834 The *fan-frame [of an organ] is a set of backfalls having one set of ends close together, usually corresponding to the keys; the other ends are spread widely apart. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 71 The communication..effected by.. the fan-frame movement. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 222 *Fan groining [is] itself a purely English invention. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 215/1 So inconsiderable an implement as a *fan-mount. 1865 BROWNING *Poems* I. 22 To carry pure death in..a fan-mount. 1820 T. GREEN *Universal Herbal* I. 284/2 *Chamærops Humilis*. Dwarf *Fan Palm. 1839 MARY HOWITT *Humming-bird* 12 They flit about..through the fan palm tree. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 345 *Corypha umbraculifera*.. Fan Palm..It resembles the common Fan Palm. or Palmyra, of the East Indies. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 177 It is sometimes called the fan-palm, because travellers use the leaves as fans. 1884 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 11 Frequent tufts of the *fan-plant; as it is here called. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 2) s. v. *Fan*, I have some *fan-prints of various similar subjects. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 160 One of the old-fashioned *fan-shades will be found useful. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fan-Steam-engine*. The action of this steam is the inverse of that of the fan. The outer annular casing..discharges [steam] from its inner surface in tangential jets upon the scoop-shaped blades which are attached to a rotating shaft. 1825 RICKMAN in *J. Smith's Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 164 We now come to a new and most delicate description of roof, that of **fan-tracery*. 1842 BLOXHAM *Gothic Architecture* 196 A very rich and peculiar description of vaulting is one composed of pendant semi-cones covered with foliated panel-work, called *fan-tracery*. 1871 ROBINSON *Loudon's Horticulturist* viii. 325 *Fan-training is chiefly adapted for trees trained against walls. 1880 S WOOD *Tree Pruner* 5 A well-developed *fan-trained Peach-tree. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 138 Light strippings from the *fan-trees. 1846 BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 379 The fruit-tree method [of pruning] in which the plant is spread out in the fan-tree manner. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Middle Ages* 83 This appears to be the first step towards *fan-vaulting. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fan-window* (*Arch.*), a semicircular window with radial sash. 1801 *Beauties Eng. & Wales* I. 48 The vast arched roof..with its voluminous stones displaying all the elegance of *fan-work. 1833 W. BARNES *Gent. Mag. Lib. Topog.* III. (1893) 314 Four fan-work groins.

† **Fan**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 7 **fann**, **phan**. A jocular abbreviation of FANATIC.

1682 *New News from Bedlam* 13 The Loyal Phans to abuse. *Ibid.* 40 To be here Nurs'd up, Loyal Fanns to defame, And damn all Dissenters on purpose for gain.

Fan (fæn), *v.* Forms: 1 **fannian**, 4–5 *south. dial.* **vannien**, **vanne**, 6 **fane**, 6–7 **fann**(e, (7 **phan**), 5– **fan**. [f. FAN *sb.*[1] Cf. F. *vanner*.]

1. *trans.* To winnow (corn, etc.). † Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Liber Scint.* lx. (1889) 186 Na fanna [L. *ventiles*] þu þe on ælcum winde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Oure ihord ssel uanni his corn ate daye of dome. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 149 Fanne corne, or ober lyke, *vanno*. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl.xxxi. 640 Their tenantes ought..to bring home theyr cornes, and some to threshe and to fanne. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* i. § 15. 21 Men when they fan their corne cannot do it so thorowly cleane. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 42 They take white oats..they are fanned, cleaned, and carried to a mill. 1884 C. H. FARNHAM in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 400/2 We..fan grain.

absol. 15.. *How Plowman lerned Paternoster* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 218 He coude eke sowe and holde a plowe.. Thresshe, fane, [etc.].

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 177 The loue I beare him, Made me to fan you thus. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 Let vs then..fanne ourselues. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xiii. 38 Satan will fan thee not to get out thy Chaff.

b. To winnow away (chaff); to drive away or scatter like chaff. Chiefly with *away*, *out*. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Þan fan owt þe holys. 1639 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* cvi. 27 To sell their seed among the heathens, and to fan them in the land. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 11 They may fan away the chaff from the wheat. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 67 Phanning out of our way such advantages as the Royalists may seem to lay hold of. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* i. 11 As chaff, which, fanned, The wind drives, so the wicked shall not stand In judgement. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 818 To fan And winnow from the coming step of time All chaff of custom.

c. To sweep away as by the wind from a fan.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, To fan the flies from my ladie's face while she sleeps. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 29 Fanning the sere leaf far upon the leas. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 397 You could have fanned her out of the way with a butterfly's wing.

2. *intr.* † To make a fan-like movement; to flap. † Of a bird: To flutter. Of the wind: To blow. Now *rare*.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 457 [Þe rauen] fongez to þe flyȝt, & fannez on þe wyndez. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þe fewle.. fannez with his wenges ay till þe forsaid thinges be sett on fire. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, With her wynges she fanneth..vnto she haue kyndled in them fyre. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 212 Fanning in his face with a Peacocks feather. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 99 They [winds] begin insensibly to fanne, and agitate the Air. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 27 These Sea-Breezes do commonly rise in the Morning..in half an Hour's time.. it fans pretty briskly. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* I. 67 To feel the cold uncanny night breezes fan through the place.

b. To be wafted gently along; to move as by a gentle beating of the wings. *rare.*

1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* (1633) 629 Such Downe As in time of Molting, fanns From the breasts of silver Swanns. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 66 We managed to fan along at a rate of two knots an hour. 1874 JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 52 The Barn Owl..fans its way onwards with its down-fringed wings.

3. *trans.* To move or drive (the air) with a fan. Const. *dat.*, also *in*, *upon*.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 408 (Add. MS.) [The ape] toke vp the clothes, and fanned hem wynde. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iv, Cupids hover in the Air, And fan it in Aeneas lovely face! 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 26 Breath, which nature fannes upon it for a while. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xv, The birds of heaven..fann'd around him The motionless air of noon.

b. To move like a fan; to wave. *arch.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 40 The willows..Shall now no more be seen, Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 374 The gourd and olive fan Their am'rous foliage.

4. To drive a current of air upon, with or as with a fan: **a.** with the object or effect of cooling. Also *To fan into* (*slumber*).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 50 The Norweyan Banners flowt the skie, And fanne our people cold. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* viii. 23 He made one of his followers to fan me with a ventilow for to refresh me. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 P 3 Fanned into Slumbers by successive Hands of them [Slaves]. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. III. 221 The air in Bermuda is perpetually fanned and kept cool by sea-breezes. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* XXVII, Where Arno's stream..still doth fan Itself with dancing bulrush. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleänore* 9 Thy bounteous forehead was not fann'd With breezes from our oaken glades. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Doctor's Fam.*, Mrs. Fred..took up her handkerchief and..began to fan her..cheeks.

b. with the object or result of kindling a flame; chiefly *fig.* Const. *into*, *to*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 127 Let..Your Enemies, with nodding of their Plumes Fan you into dispaire. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad. Sec. xi. 27 (Prayer) A coale from thy altar fann'd with the wings of the holy Dove. 1709 W. KING *Ovid's Art of Love* XIV. 67 By slow Degrees he fans the gentle Fire. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 60 Its unwearied wings could fan The quenchless ashes of Milan. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 146 He [Edward II] employed his ambassadors..to fan the dissensions between them. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 102 His almost imperceptible spark of life had been..fanned into a.. flickering flame. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* iv. 96 The little fire..was fanned by a passing breeze to a lively flame.

5. Of a breeze, etc.: To blow gently and refreshingly upon, as if driven by a fan; to cool; *rarely* of a person: To breathe upon.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 142 High Taurus snow, Fan'd with the Easterne winde. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 339 The coole winds have fand the burning Sunne. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 15 Only Zephirus was let loose to fanne the Pinke. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. i. 316 The heat of the parts is fanned, cooled and tempered. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 194 Pants on her neck, and fans her parting hair. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xii, It fanned my cheek Like a meadow-gale of spring. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 11 The sea, I ween, cannot be fann'd By evening freshness. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiv. 149 Terraces, fanned by cool breezes from the sea.

6. To spread out like a fan. **a.** *trans. Naut.* To widen. Also, *To fan out* (see quot. 1871). **b.** *intr.* for *refl. To fan out*: to expand in rays. *rare.* Also *fig.* (U.S.) To make a display.

a. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fanning*, the technical phrase for breadthening the after part of the tops. Also, widening in general. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing*, *Fanning Out*..spreading out the upper part of the paper somewhat in the resemblance of a fan.

b. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 11 A prodigious winged horse..his wings fanning out. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To Fan out*, to make a show at an examination. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 314 What Orient splendour of colour, fanning out far beyond towards Ithaca.

7. *slang.* **a.** *trans.* To beat; to rate soundly. **b.** To feel, handle.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., I fanned him sweetly, I beat him heartily. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (ed. 2) IV. 319 Joe..had fanned the gentleman's pocket, i.e. had felt the pocket and knew there was a handkerchief. 1887 TRISTRAM in *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 228 Fanning them, which in the tongue of coachmen, is whipping them.

Fan, irregular pa. t. of FINE, to end.

Fan, obs. and dial. var. of FAWN *v.*

† **Fa·nacle.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. meant for a dim. of L. *fānum* FANE.] A small temple, shrine.

1594 W. PERCY *Coelia* (1877) 17 One day I went to Venus Fanacle.

† **Fanal** (fē·năl). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6 **fanell**, 9 **phanal**. [a. Fr. *fanal*, It. *fanale*, med.L. *fanāle*, *fanālis*, f. Gr. *φανός* lantern, f. *φαν-* stem of *φαίνειν* to show.] **a.** A beacon, a lighthouse. **b.** A (ship's) lantern.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. (1652) 147 As shyneyng fanells. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 90 Seeing her with three fanals or lanthornes. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 133 On the right hand..there is an elegant fanal or light house. 1848 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 395 He flashes like a phanal,—all men catch The flame!

‖ **Fanam** (fənā·m). Also 6 **fanan**, **-on**, 9 **fanom**. [Corruption of Malayālam and Tamil *panam*, f. Skr. *paṇa* wealth.] A small coin, formerly the usual money of account in South India.

No longer used in British India; in some native states gold and silver fanams are still current; in Travancore the former is worth ½ and the latter ¼ of a rupee.

[1510 VARTHEMA *Itin.* in Ramusio *Navig.* (1588) I. 159 b, Batte anchora moneta d'argento chiamato fanon.] 1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 This Fanan, is also a kynde of money which is in value, one ryale of syluer. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 822/2 A Fanam is only 5*d*. tho they have Golden and Silver Fanams. 1792 GARROW in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 409 The stone is..paid for at the Pollam, in the gold fanam. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 452 Their pay shall be a gold fanam for every day they do not work, and two gold fanams for every day they do. 1883 S. MATEER *Gospel in S. India* 148 A woman has given 100 fanams to provide two good globe lamps.

Fanatic (fănæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 **fanatike**, 6–8 **-ick**(e, 7 **-ique**, 7– **fanatic**. *β.* 6 **phanatik**, 6–8 **-ic**(k, 7 **-ique**. [ad. L. *fānātic-us*, f. *fānum* temple: see -ATIC. Cf. Fr. *fanatique*.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** Of an action or speech: Such as might result from possession by a deity or demon; frantic, furious. Of a person: Frenzied, mad. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 356 This uncouth and terribil buschement..ruschit..with phanatik and wod cours on thare inemyis. *c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 71 Such fanatike and fond observations. 1626 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2), *Fanatick*, mad, franticke, also inspired with a prophetical furie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 221 Some think..the torryd Zone, the fierie sword; and such other fanatick fancies. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 148 A fanatick fellow..gave forth, that himselfe was the true Edward. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 494/2 Persons Divinely inspired, and Fanatick. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† **b.** *Comb.*

1603 CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garment* in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 202 They are..proud, fanatick-spirited counterfeits.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Characterized, influenced, or prompted by excessive and mistaken enthusiasm, *esp.* in religious matters.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 266 The Lord Mayor..Opposing all their Fanatick humours..grew to be reckon'd in the First Form of the Malignants. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 169 Papists, Atheists, and fanatic persons. 1659–60 MONK *Sp.* 6 Feb. in Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 303 Be careful neither the cavalier nor phanatique party have yet a share in your civil..power. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 215 All our lunatic fanatic Sects. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. 26 The two principal qualifications of a Phanatic Preacher are [etc.]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 58 The cloisters..fell victims to fanatic fury. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* x. (1853) 39 The Fanatic legions of the desert. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 5/5 Banded..in fanatic and violent opposition to the measure.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A mad person. In later use: A religious maniac. *Obs.*

c 1525 *Robin Hood* 160 Fool, fanatick, baboon. 1655 M. CASAUBON *Enthusiasme* 7 One Orpheus, a mere fanatick. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 213 Dr. G[all] gave..hints how to treat fanatics, by using topical remedies and poultices.

2. A fanatic person; a visionary; an unreasoning enthusiast. Applied in the latter half of the 17th c. to Nonconformists as a hostile epithet.

1644 ABP. MAXWELL *Sacrosancta Regum Majestas* 44 *Gratia gratum faciens*, Saving Grace, as some fanatickes and fantastickes fondly imagine. 1657 JOHN GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* 11 Enthusiasts, Anabaptists, Fanaticks, and Familists. 1660 FULLER *Mixt. Contempl.* (1841) 212 A new word coined, within few months, called fanatics..seemeth well.. proportioned to signify.. the sectaries of our age. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Apr., Since Lambert got out of the Tower, the Fanatiques had held up their heads high. 1709 EVANS in Hearne *Collect.* 10 Nov., D. Sacheverel.. thunderd.. against y[e] phanaticks. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* (1841) 430 Henry the Fourth of France..was unexpectedly murdered by a wretched fanatic. 1859 KINGSLEY *Sir W. Raleigh* I. 20 The man of one idea, who works at nothing but that.. sacrifices everything to that; the fanatic in short. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 269 The Jews..were troublesome fanatics whom it was equally difficult to govern or destroy.

b. A fanatical devotee *of*.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 66 Those exploded fanaticks of slavery.

c. *Comb.*

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ix, To show, tho' conquer'd, they abhor (Fanatick like) all sov'reign Pow'r. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 62 Robinson's mischievous intent to go a fanatick hunting.

Hence † **Fana·ticness** *Obs.*, fanaticalness.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Complexions* 17 Which is Phrenzie, Madnesse and Phanatiquenesse. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-Footing* 108 The denying Tradition is a proper..disposition to Fanaticknesse.

Fanatical (fănæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + AL.]

† **1.** Possessed by a deity or by a devil; frantic, mad, furious. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 538 A fanaticall Enchaunteresse [Joan of Arc]. 1582 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* (1612) 82 The Æduans..with some of Vitellius Cohortes, discomfited that fanaticall multitude. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 89 Those Phanaticall women of the Gentiles.

† **b.** Characteristic of a possessed person. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. 1031 The men shaking & wagging their bodies too and fro after a fanaticall fashion. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1345 Certaine fanaticall cries and voices.

2. = FANATIC *a.* 2.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 96 A Christen mannis obedyence standeth not in the fulfyllyng of fanaticall vowes. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 201 The Anabaptists, and some other phanaticall spirits. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 283 That phanatical opinion .. that no ecclesiastical person might lawfully exercise any secular power. 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 307 Fox, a teacher of some fanaticall people in Wiltshire, did conventicle there. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 25 As fanatical as any Quietist or Quaker. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 289 The present quarrel originated in a fanatical spirit, which had sprung up, many years before. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlvi. 308, I call a man fanatical when.. he..becomes unjust and unsympathetic to men who are out of his own track.

† b. In a weaker sense: Extravagant. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. i. 20, I abhor such phanaticall phantasims.

† 3. Of or pertaining to the 'fanatics' or Non-conformists. *Obs.*

1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 318. IV. 46 Many of the fanatical party..hope that the Commons ..will grow jealous of these military proceedings. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 245 Mr. John Fairclough..a non-conforming minister, was buried in the fanatical burial place, near the Artillery yard London. 1703 DE FOE *Shortest Way with Dissenters* Misc. 421 The phanatical Party of this Land.

Hence **Fana·tically** *adv.*, in a fanatical manner.

Fana·ticalness, the quality or state of being fanatical; fanaticism.

1672 CRESSY (*title*), Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the Catholick Church by Doctour Stillingfleet. 1792 BURKE *Petit. Unitarians* Wks. X. 57 Men..furiously and fanatically fond of an object. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* vii. (1848) 157 Those who maintain, profanely and fanatically, that the State.. ought not to be of any religion. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 422 The populace of France were fanatically catholic. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 290 To which the notion of fierceness or fanaticalness is opposed.

Fanaticism (fănæ·tisiz'm). Also 7–8 phanaticism. [f. FANATIC + -ISM.]

† 1. The condition of being, or supposing oneself to be, possessed. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1749) I. 36 Fanaticism, as it was used by the Antients in its original sense, for an 'Apparition' transporting the mind.

2. The tendency to indulge in wild and extravagant notions, *esp.* in religious matters; excessive enthusiasm, frenzy; an instance, a particular form, of this.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 133 Were not those the times to broach and vent their fanaticisms and impostures with more licentiousness and impunity? 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 *John* i. 6, 7, Is it not Phanaticism to talk of Fellowship with God? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. VI. 106 The large infusion of fanaticism mingled with its regulations should be imputed to Loyola its founder. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xxvii, Dark Fanaticism rent Altar, and screen, and ornament. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i, This battle of Mountain and Gironde..is the battle of Fanaticisms and Miracles. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. XX. 197 A sour fanaticism, which he mistook for piety.

b. In a weaker sense: Eagerness or enthusiasm in any pursuit.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. IV. § 21 The fanaticism that prompts to endless attempts was found in..Kepler.

Fanaticize (fănæ·tisoiz), *v.* Also **fanaticise**. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To infect with fanaticism; to render fanatical, make a fanatic of; to infuriate.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 148 The Duke ..accused the parliamentary zealots of having fanaticized the assassin. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 106 These, that fanaticized Europe. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 357/2 The object is..to fanaticize the mob against the day of trial.

2. *intr.* To act as a fanatic.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 269 Take heed least a worse Prophecy..overtake them..for fanaticizing and rejecting the express Words of Scripture. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ii, A man..fighting and fanaticising amid a Nation of his like. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 403 He loves humanity as a whole too truly to fanaticise for a class.

Hence **Fana·ticized** *ppl. a.*

1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 186 About two hundred, whom the French praised in reality...by calling them the most fanaticised, etc. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 912 A party of men honest but fanaticized.

† **Fa·natism.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *fanatisme.*] = FANATICISM.

1680 *Refl. late Libel on Curseye-Meros* 38 Whimsies, Fancies, Fopperies, and Phanatismes. 1686 *Popery Anatomis'd* 15 All mixture of Calvinism and Fanatism. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 78/2 That was the moment pitched upon to..reorganize the power of fanatism. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 321 The persecutions which fanatism and monarchy have excited against you.

† **Fanc.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *fanc* (mod.F. *fange*).] Mud.

1340 *Ayenb.* 251 Þe ilke welle ne ueliþ na3t þane fanc [*printed* fauc] ne þe erþe..of þise wordle.

Fancical (fæ·nsikăl), *a. rare* exc. *dial.* [f. FANCY *sb.* + -IC + -AL.] = FANCIFUL.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 244 Praying in words, specially extemporary and various, is .. fancical. 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Monument* xxiv. 128 After they have Compleated Their Tuning, They will..fall into some .. Fansical Play. 1864 J. BROWN *Jeemes* 12 'What kind of weaver are you?' 'I'm in the fancical line'.

Fancied (fæ·nsid), *ppl. a.* [f. FANCY *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Formed or portrayed by the fancy; existing only in the fancy; imaginary.

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 Thier fancied feares. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIV. 212 By Angel was understood a fancyed Voice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. XVI. 324 The fancied felicity which he enjoyed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* III. 271 With eye more dangerous Than fancied basilisk. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. XIII. 307 Supporting their native sovereign in the pursuit of his fancied rights.

† 2. a. Contrived to suit the fancy or whim; *esp.* of dress; = FANCY *a.* 1. b. Artistically designed. Cf. FANCY *v.* 3. *Obs.*

a. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Ex.* iii. 14 vi, Fancy'd Rules and Arbitrary Laws. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, Floating on the Thames in a fancied dress. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* VI. 42 The gracious earl .. Has plann'd .. A fancied ball, a private masquerade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 612 Striped and fancied silks. 1796 *Ned Evans* I. 92 A casimir waistcoat with a fancied pattern of silk embroidery round the button-holes.

b. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 142 ₱ 5 His Seals are curiously fancied, and exquisitely well cut. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. iv, The prettiest fancied [buckles] I ever saw.

3. That one has taken a liking or fancy for; favourite.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXIX. (1612) 144 A braue Esquire of Wailes, That tide her fancie to his forme, till fancied forme preuailes. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 185 What the Corinthians spake of their fancied preachers. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 245 Till beverage obtained the fancied smack. 1887 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 3/5 Molynoo..beat the more fancied Bloodstone.

4. Of an animal: see FANCY *v.* 9.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 249/2 The wide differences observable in 'fancied' animals.

Fancier (fæ·nsiəɹ). [f. FANCY *v.* + -ER 2.] One who fancies, in senses of the vb.

1. One who fancies or imagines.

1828 MACAULAY *Hallam, Ess.* (1889) 53 People who, in their speculations in politics, are not reasoners, but fanciers.

2. One who makes tasteful designs.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiv. § 11. 203 Their .. most brilliant fanciers were employed in .. embroidering the robe.

3. One who has a liking for, and a critical judgement in, some class of curiosities, plants, animals, etc. Chiefly with prefixed sb., as in *dog-*, *flower-*, *pigeon-fancier*.

1765 JOHNSON *Shaks.* I. 155 Some now call that which a man takes particular delight in his *Fancy*. *Flower fancier* for a florist, and *Bird fancier* for a lover and feeder of birds are colloquial words. 1769 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. I. 152 It is also true that Dutchmen, generally speaking, are fanciers. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 280 Some of the nightingale fanciers..prefer a Surry bird to those of Middlesex. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 247 We have oddity fanciers among our ladies of rank. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 167 Dog-fanciers .. in many cases might with as much propriety answer to the name of dog-stealers. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 34 The fourth year ..the fancier may look out for a prize or two. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* iii. 25 Numerous varieties of pigeons .. are known to naturalists and fanciers.

attrib. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 3 Oct. 12/2 A 'fancier Judge'.

Fanciful (fæ·nsifŭl), *a.* [f. FANCY *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. a. Characterized by the possession of fancy (*rare*). b. In disparaging sense: Disposed to indulge in fancies; whimsical.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 63 Some fanciful Men have expected nothing but Confusion and Ruin. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 7. 45 A fanciful Fellow.. amuses himself with the Woods and Mountains which he discovers in the Skies. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 83 A careful and fanciful pattern-drawer. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 43 Milton had a highly imaginative, Cowley a very fanciful mind. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 6 Fanciful people .. sometimes gave mystical interpretations to the arrangements.

absol. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* vi. § 6. 17 Not only the Melancholick and the Fanciful, but the Grave and the Sober.

2. a. Characterized by or displaying fancy in design; fantastic, odd in appearance; b. suggested by fancy; imaginary, unreal.

a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI.* 88 How foolish and fancifull were they [buildings]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 71 He affects not phancy-full singularity in his behaviour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 75 With all our fanciful Refinements. 1767 J. BYRON *Voy. round World* 186 The other circumstances they have mentioned..appear to be merely fanciful. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXIX, The fanciful and singular female..had one of those faces which are never seen without making an impression. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xi, She wears a petticoat..I would it were..of a less fanciful fashion. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* XV, A variety of fanciful diseases. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V. 193 The claims of Art..cannot be set aside as fanciful.

3. quasi-*adv.* = FANCIFULLY.

1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 23 June, I hope you .. were dressed fine and fanciful.

Fancifully (fæ·nsifŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fanciful manner.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* To Rdr., What conceited old man is this..that talks thus phancifully? 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. I. iv. § 4. 148 Hieroglyphic symbols fancifully adapted by Analogy. 1801 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* IV. 396 Carriages fancifully ornamented. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 2 Eliab..fancifully believed himself to be ill-treated. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 80/2 A word newly or fancifully applied.

Fancifulness (fæ·nsifŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fanciful.

1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. XXIV. (1713) 347 Some .. suspecting such Interpretations of overmuch Phancifulness. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. V. 168 Transported with too much fancifulness. 1818 *Bp. Horne's Wks.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. p. xi, Charges him [the bishop] with fancifulness and presumption. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* V. iii. (1861) 218 A..fancifulness in her execution of the music.

Fancify (fæ·nsifəi), *v.* [f. FANCY *sb.* + -FY.] *trans.* † a. To have a fancy for; to like (*obs.*). † b. To fancy, imagine (*obs.*). c. To imagine the existence of. d. To make fanciful.

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 441 The prime vertues that she most fancified in her Frenchmen. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 344 The good she ever delighted to do, and fancified she was born to do. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Mar. 291/1 Much study of the 'Ivory Gate' had .. 'fancified' his own views.

Hence **Fa·ncified** *ppl. a.*

1845 TRAIN *Hist. Isle of Man* II. 359 *note*, This fancified island has been bound to the bottom of the ocean.

Fanciless (fæ·nsilĕs), *a.* [f. FANCY *sb.* + -LESS.] Of persons, compositions, etc.: Destitute of fancy.

1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 185 A pert, or bluff important wight, Whose brain is fanciless. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 546 These [compositions]..are fanciless, and no more fit for one instrument than another. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Poems, View St. Leonard's* 53 Who can be So fanciless as to feel no gratitude. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 162 Fanciless men. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 144 In this book lay absolutely truth, Fanciless fact.

Fancy (fæ·nsi), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 5–6 fansey, 6–8 fansie, -ye, 6–7 fancie, -ye, 6– fancy. *β.* 6–8 phansy(e, -cie, -cy, 6–9 phansie. [A contraction of FANTASY; cf. the forms *fantsy, phant'sy* under that word.] **A.** *sb.*

† 1. In scholastic psychology: = FANTASY *sb.* 1.

[*c* 1400, 1509: see FANTASY *sb.* 1.] 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vi. (1632) 56 Beasts..in actions of sense and phancie go beyond them [men]. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* V. 101 We know matters of fact by the help of..impressions made upon phansy.

† 2. A spectral apparition; an illusion of the senses. Cf. FANTASY *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

[*c* 1360–1576: see FANTASY *sb.* 2.] 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. xi. 25 Dreadfull spectres and fansies skreaking hideously round about him. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 10 Forrests, where are sometimes heard great illusions, and phancies.

3. Delusive imagination; hallucination; an instance of this; = FANTASY 3.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. 732 The righteous. may have their phancies; they may..conceive worse of their own estate than reason giveth. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* XV. 157 Phancies of a deluded mind. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 107 The vision appeared to his fancy. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, That may be my fancy. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 156 Which ..claims to be founded not on fancy..but on Fact.

4. In early use synonymous with IMAGINATION (see FANTASY 4); the process, and the faculty, of forming mental representations of things not present to the senses; chiefly applied to the so-called creative or productive imagination, which frames images of objects, events, or conditions that have not occurred in actual experience. In later use the words *fancy* and *imagination* (esp. as denoting attributes manifested in poetical or literary composition) are commonly distinguished: *fancy* being used to express aptitude for the invention of illustrative or decorative imagery, while *imagination* is the power of giving to ideal creations the inner consistency of realities. Often *personified*.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 229 The flaming dartes, That Fancie quickly burne with quenchlesse fyre. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 133 Sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Pref. 5 What .. dangerous opinions soever their phancies might give birth to. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 5 In Fancy consisteth the Sublimity of a Poet. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 411 ₱ 2 The Pleasures of the Imagination or Fancy (which I shall use promiscuously). 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 217 Wand'ring Wishes, born on Phancy's Wings. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 374 Fancy may combine things that never were combined in reality. 1811 COLERIDGE *Lect.* (1856) 45 When the whole pleasure received is derived from an unexpected turn of expression, then I call it wit; but when the pleasure is produced..by an image which remains with us.. I call it fancy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. X. 221 Fancy colours the prospect of the future. 1845 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* 2 Poetry .. embodies and illustrates its impressions by imagination, or images of the objects of which it treats..It illustrates them by fancy, which is a lighter play of imagination, or the feeling of analogy coming short of seriousness. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 7 The fancy sees the outside..The imagination sees the heart and inner nature, and makes them felt. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 That ocean-horse in which the poetic fancy of the sea-roving Saxons saw an emblem of their high-prowed vessels.

b. A mental image.

1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 257 The very fancy of them [enjoyments] is delightful. 1798 COLERIDGE *Ode to France* i, Oft, pursuing fancies holy, My moonlight way o'er flowering weeds I wound.

5. Inventive design; an invention, original device or contrivance. Cf. FANTASY 4 d.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 223 Adorned with .. fancies of Arabic Characters. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 57 The model I imagine is to record our Ship..This Fancy we let alone untouched. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XII. ii. (1702) 322 The graving work..being the Phancy of a Foliage of the Vine. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 168 Severall good fancy's of

human and animals. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xii. (1880) 438 This fly [Salmon fly] is Mr. Blackwall's own fancy.

† b. *esp.* in *Music*, a composition in an impromptu style. *Obs.* Cf. FANTASIA, FANTASY 4 e.

1577 T. DAWSON (*title*), The Workes of a young Wyt, trust vp with a Fardell of Prettie Fancies. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 342 He..sung those tunes to the ouerscutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware—they were his fancies, or his good-nights. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 27 May, Mr. Gibbons being come in .. to musique, they played a good Fancy. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 848 He was..much admired for his composition of Fancies of various parts. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 408 John Jenkins a voluminous composer of Fancies for viols. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* I, *Fancies*, lively little airs.

† c. *pl.* 'The ornamental tags, etc., appended to the ribbons by which the hose were secured to the doublet' (Fairholt). *Obs.*

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* Prol., I've a new Suite, And Ribbons fashionable, yclipt Fancies.

6. A supposition resting on no solid grounds; an arbitrary notion.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 149 To know the truth, and fancies to eschew. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 18 Menne myght loke upon it, and talke theyr fansies of it. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 25 Rather upon fancie, than upon anie souldiour lyke reasons. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* Wks. II. 58 After this I had another phansie ..not altogether unreasonable. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* ii. 33 This fancy is very ancient, for Orosius hints at it. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 142 As wild a fancy as any of which we have treated.

7. Caprice, changeful mood; an instance of this, a caprice, a whim. Also *concr.* a whimsical thing.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 86 A foolish madd worlde, wherein all thinges ar overrulid by fansye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 Cardans Mausoleum for a flye, is a meere phancy. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 The addition of the French names would have been but a fancy. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 40 His wife's..expenses are no way limited but by her own fancy. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* i. 2 A fancy has taken me just now to trouble you with my reasons. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 46 The antipathy of the nation to their religion was not a fancy which would yield to the mandate of a prince. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 43 Such cravings are usually called the 'fancies' of patients. 1878 *Masque Poets* 80, I have a fancy we go out to-day.

† b. Fantasticalness. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 171 This childe of fancie that Armado hight. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 71 Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy; But not exprest in fancie; rich, not gawdie. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xvii, A real swell, Full flash, all fancy.

8. Capricious or arbitrary preference; individual taste; an inclination, liking, *esp.* in phrases *to have, take a fancy for, to*; † *to have no fancy with*; *to take, catch the fancy of.*

1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 530 II. 243, I have non fansey with some of the felechipp. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 21 In case it fortune..the king..should take a fancie to anie woman. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 200 Speake muche, according to the nature and phansie of the ignoraunt. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 114 b, Hee that hath a fansie to breed Horse. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 315 Each..would interpret the opinions of Mahomet according to their owne fancie. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 314 The Persians have a great fancy to Black hair. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 36 Phansie took us to see the Fortress. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 82 The Admiral had a mighty fancy to go over. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 433 The..tune caught the fancy of the nation. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxi. (1878) 533 What could have made Miss Crowther take such a fancy to the boy? 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 86 Have you no fancy To ride the white steeds?

† b. *spec.* Amorous inclination, love. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. of Clarence* xii, Knowing fansie was the forcing rother, Which stiereth youth to any kinde of strife, He offered me his daughter to my wife. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 81 Philautus was .. neuer loued for fancie sake. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 63 Tell me where is fancie bred. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, 'Fancy is free', quoth Peg.

9. Taste, critical judgement in matters of art or elegance.

c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 23 He was..genteel in his habit, and had a very good fancy in it. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 11 Palaces..built with an excellent Fancy. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, I'll undertake, my little Nancy In flounces hath a better fancy. 1748 C'TESS SHAFTESBURY in *Prvv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 72 A buff-coloured damask, trimmed with a good deal of fancy. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 42 They possess .. sense of colour, and fancy for form.

† **10.** 'Something that pleases or entertains' (J.).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 39 All such as are..not carried with toyes, fancies, and new fashions. 1712 MORTIMER *Husbandry* II. 204 London-Pride is a pretty Fancy for borders. 1721 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* IV, A particular nice Fancy, that I intend to appear in.

† **11.** An alleged name for the Pansy. *Obs.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 120 Fancy, in English, is a kind of Violet.

12. *The fancy*: collect. for those who 'fancy' a particular amusement or pursuit. **a.** *gen.*, as applied to bird-, book-fanciers, etc.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1863 VI. 57 *note*, A great book sale..had congregated all the *Fancy*. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 772/1 Pigeon-fanciers are called the Fancy.

b. *esp.* The prize-ring or those who frequent it.

1811 SOUTHEY *Let.* 11 Oct. (1856) II. 236 I have fibbed the 'Edinburgh' (as the 'fancy' say) most completely. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xiv. (1869) 64 Mr. William Ramm, known to the Fancy as the Tutbury Pet. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. (ed. 6) 187 Among leaders of 'the fancy', it is an unhesitating belief that pluck and endurance are the highest of attributes.

attrib. 1811 SOUTHEY *Let.* 6 Mar. (1856) II. 215, I am in high condition, to use a fancy phrase.

c. The art of boxing; pugilism. Also, sporting in general.

1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 12 Nov., One of Matthew's passions was 'the Fancy'. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Plato's Rep.* Wks IX. 236 When the 'fancy' was in favour. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 5 He .. is always .. at home .. to discuss the Fancy generally. 1889 *Standard* 28 Oct., Modern displays of 'the Fancy'.

13. The art or practice of breeding animals so as to develop points of conventional beauty or excellence; also one of these points. Sometimes with qualifying word prefixed, as *pigeon-fancy*.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 772/2 The peculiar fancy affecting him [the carrier] is to have wattles and excrescences round his eyes and beak. 1889 *Standard* 23 Oct., The layman uninitiated in the mysteries of 'fancy'.

attrib. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wkg. Men* 105 Birds which fly long distances..and are..used as carriers are not carriers in the fancy sense. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 249/2 The less important art of fancy breeding. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 772/2 A pouter graces the frontispiece, using the word 'grace' in the Fancy sense.

14. = various combs. of the adj.

1841 *Week in Wall Street* 82 A very large portion of the stocks termed 'fancies', are entirely worthless in themselves. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 140 Pelargoniums, both 'Fancies' and common kinds, were produced..Mr. Ambrose's Fancy..was ..distinguished. 1862 *Times* 17 Feb., Ordinary cloths and fancies moved off alike slowly.

b. = *fancy-roller*; see C 2 b.

1864 *Specif. Barraclough's Patent* No. 1581. 5 The rollers *c* are the 'fancies' before named. 1873 E. LEIGH *Cotton Spinning* I. 144 The surface of the 'fancy' runs in the same direction as the cylinder only a little faster. 1876 W. C. BRAMWELL *Wool-Carder* (ed. 2) viii.

B. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1. General relations: **a.** Simple attrib. (sense 4) as *fancy-fit, -freak, -woof*; (sense 12 b, c) as *fancy-lay* [see LAY *sb.*].

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., In a Balcony* 101 This wild girl (whom I recognise Scarce more than you do, in her *fancy-fit). 1884 — *Ferishtah* (1885) 4 A *fancy-freak by contrast born of thee. 1819 *Tom Crib's Memorial* App. 43 We, who're of the *fancy-lay. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolmaster* xvi, Weaves a *fancy-woof, Dreaming he sees his home.

b. objective, as *fancy-feeding, -lighting, -stirring, -weaving* ppl. adjs; *fancy-monger, -weaver.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 162 Their .. *fancy-feeding flatterers shall all shrinke from them. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 132 The *fancy-lighting damsels of Dryden. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 381 If I could meet that *Fancie-monger, I would giue him some good counsel. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlv. 58 The Egyptian bazaar has been my..*fancy-stirring lounge. *a* 1845 HOOD *Compass* xvii, To eye of *fancy-weaver Neptune..seem'd tossing in A raging scarlet fever! 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 725/2 A certain *fancy-weaving dervish.

c. instrumental, originative and adverbial, as *fancy-baffled, -blest, -born, -borne, -bred, -built, -caught, -driven, -fed, -formed, -framed, -grazing, -guided, -led, -raised, -struck, -stung, -woven, -wrought* ppl. adjs.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iv. 21 Thy false affections may rise up, and shake Thy *fancy-baffled Judgment. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learning* vii. Wks. 1881 II. 44 The *fancy-built fabric is styled for a short time very ingenious. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 174 The young Factor being *fancy-caught. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 131 They wandered, *fancy-driven. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiv. 24 So shall..pining life be *fancy-fed. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 *Fancie-formed pictures. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 53 He his own *fancy framed foe defies. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 79 The *fancy-grazing herds of freedom's pen. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* vii. 36 *Fancy-guided motion. 1777 J. MOUNTAIN *Poetical Reveries* (ed. 2) 20 *Fancy-led th' ideas ran. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Emma & Eginhard* 88 Love-letters thought the poet fancy-led. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 80 Now, reader, *fancy-rais'd, as swells thy mind. 1773 J. HOME *Alonzo* IV, If we stay here we shall be *fancy-struck. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii. (1869) 149 Our ears are *fancy stung. 1785 WARTON *Ode New Year* I. 9 Fable's *fancy-woven vest. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 147 A *fancy-wrought spectre.

2. Special comb.: **fancy-bloke**, *slang*, = FANCY MAN; **fancy-fit** *v. trans.*, to fit (with a garland) to one's fancy; **fancy-free** *a.*, free from the power of love; **fancy-loose** *a.*, ready to roam at will; **fancy-sick** *a.*, love-sick; **fancy-woman**, a kept mistress (cf. FANCY MAN).

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistrate's Assistant* 344 A *fancy bloak. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 220 Each, as he did please, Might *fancy-fit his brows. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 164 The Imperiall Votresse passed on, In maiden meditation *fancy free. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 98 They walk, fancy-free, in all sorts of maiden meditations. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 320 My thoughts..for earth too *fancy-loose. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 96 All *fancy sicke she is, and pale of cheere, With sighes of loue. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), When we come to the fancy-sick, there's no cure for it. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 219 To thee the lover, fancy-sick, will sigh. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 2/4 He brought home a female, whom he introduced as his 'fancy woman'.

C. *adj.* [Developed from the attrib. use of the sb.; scarcely occurring in predicative use.]

1. Of a design varied according to the fancy; 'fine, ornamental', in opposition to 'plain'; as in *fancy basket, bread, trimming*, etc. Also FANCY DRESS, FANCY WORK.

a 1761 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 118 They [wall papers] are all what they [the shops] call fancy. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) I. 116 The fancy farm-houses..I purposely pass over. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 211 He had for field duty two fancy uniforms. *a* 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. ix, A very tall man with fiery red hair and fancy whiskers. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* 102 Fish are we that love the mud, Rising to no fancy-flies. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* June. XLVII. 680/2 A large assortment of fancy breads. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* ix, To grow intimate over tableau plans and fancy stitches. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 78/1 'Fancy' flour differs from the ordinary superfine in that the middlings are ground through smooth rollers.

b. *Printing.* (see quots.)

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* s.v. *Job Letter*, Job Letter may be conveniently divided into Plain, Fancy, Text, and Script. 1888 C. T. JACOBI *Printers' Voc.* 42 *Fancy rules*, rules other than plain ones of various designs. *Fancy types*, founts of type of various kinds used for jobbing purposes.

c. Of flowers, grass, etc.: Particoloured, striped.

1793 G. WASHINGTON *Let.* Writings 1891 XII. 378 From the fancy grass..I have been urging for years .. the saving of seed. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 139 Mr. Ayres shewed his fancy Pelargonium. 1893 *Webbs' Spring Catal.* 65 Webbs' Fancy Pansy. *Ibid.* 80 Perpetual fancy Carnation.

d. *elliptic.* That deals in, or is concerned with the sale of, fancy goods. *Fancy fair*: see FAIR *sb.*[1] 1 c.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 4 Haberdashers and others in the fancy line. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, She buys a couple of begilt Bristol boards at the Fancy Stationer's. 1863 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 113 A chattel for which a fancy-upholsterer in London would ask a strangely large number of pounds. 1876 *World* V. 17 A fancy-fair is one of the diversions of a London Season. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 317/2 A good Fancy Trade.

e. *Fancy ball* = *Fancy dress ball* (see FANCY DRESS *sb.*).

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 24 A grand fancy ball was to take place at the Argyle Rooms. 1836 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 34 A Fancy Ball, in which the prominent American writers should appear, dressed in character.

2. Added for ornament or extraordinary use.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 *Fancy-line* is a rope used to overhaul the brails of some fore and aft sails. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 104 *Fancy-line*, a line rove through a block at the jaws of a gaff, used as a downhaul. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 77 To increase the list of fancy and solo stops [in an organ].

b. *Fancy roller* (in a Carding-engine): see quots.

1850 *Specif. E. Leigh's Patent* No. 13027. 2 Thirdly in the employment of a 'fancy roller' for partially stripping the main cylinder, such roller being only partially clothed with card. 1873 E. LEIGH *Cotton Spinning* I. 144 For heavy carding a fancy roller, which is a roller that overruns the periphery of the cylinder, is sometimes used with advantage ..[It] lifts the cotton that would otherwise get wedged in the wire of the cylinder, and thereby admits heavy carding.

3. Calling forth or resulting from the exercise of fancy or caprice. **a.** Of an action: Capricious, whimsical.

1646 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 3) 118 Their own fancy presumption they call..justifying faith. *a* 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Stratford-on-Avon* (1865) 330 The Avon..made a variety of the most fancy doublings. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 417 Many a fancy flam was proposed. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, As a display of fancy shooting, it was extremely varied and curious.

b. Of a price, rent, etc.: Estimated by caprice, rather than by actual value. So *fancy stocks* (cf. FANCY *sb.* 14).

a 1838 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 28 The fancy price which a peculiar turn of mind led me to put on my liberty. 1848 J. R. BARTLETT *Americanisms* 132 Fancy Stocks. A species of stocks which are bought and sold to a great extent in New York..Nearly all the fluctuations in their prices are artificial. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 312 They will give a fancy price for a work by a Leighton. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 197 To take a moor at a fancy rent. 1888 T. E. HOLLAND in *Times* 18 Aug. 8/4 The bombardment of an unfortified town..for the purpose of enforcing a fancy contribution or ransom.

c. Of an animal or bird: Of a kind bred for the development of particular 'points' or qualities. Also in *Fancy-farm*: an experimental farm.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 10 A great many sorts of fancy-pigeons. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, To engage him ..to superintend his fancy-farm in Dumbartonshire. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 54 A dog recommended by its beauty, or any peculiarity..is a 'fancy' animal. 1880 *Gainsburgh Times* 20 Feb. in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'What sort of a dog was it?'..'A fancy dog'. 1881 J. C. LYELL *Fancy Pigeons* Introd., Fancy pigeons from the lofts of well-known breeders.

d. *Fancy franchise*: one based on an arbitrarily determined qualification (see quot. 1868).

1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 695/2 The dual vote was early abandoned, and its abandonment involved that of the 'fancy' franchises..they proposed to give votes to all who paid £1 annually in direct taxes (not including licences), who belonged to certain of the better educated professions, or who had £50 in a savings-bank or in the funds. 1889 *Tablet* 21 Dec. 983 Fancy franchises were also abandoned.

4. Based upon or drawn from conceptions of the

fancy (*sb.* 3), as *fancy picture, piece, portrait, sketch.*

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. 2 This picture is not a fancy-piece. *c* 1811 FUSELI *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 437 The Phantasiæ of the ancients..modern art..in what is called Fancy-pictures, has..debased. 1844 WHITTIER *Two Processions* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 116 The caricature of our 'general sympathizers'..is by no means a fancy sketch. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 20 In sculpture, did ever anybody call the Apollo a fancy piece? 1873 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 36 We..look at this wonderful character as a fancy portrait.

Fancy (fæ·nsi), *v.* Also *α.* 6 fancie, 6–7 fansie, 8 fansy. *β.* 6–7 phancie, -cy, (6 phansie). [f. prec. sb. Cf. the older FANTASY *v.*]

I. With reference to mental conception.

1. *trans.* To frame in fancy; to portray in the mind; to picture to oneself; to conceive, imagine. Also (with notion of FANCY *sb.* 3), to suppose oneself to perceive.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 215 Severall nations and ages do fancy unto themselves different years of danger. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 110 It [Berkshire] may be fancied in a form like a lute. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, She fancies musick in his tongue. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 327 Fansying to ourselves a confused Heap of Things. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xx. 97 The author is..at liberty to fancy cases, and make..comparisons. 1860 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 31, I fancy a considerable shrewdness..in his ways.

absol. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 31 If all our Search has yet reach'd no farther than simile..we rather fancie than know.

b. with simple complement, or *to be*: To imagine (a person, oneself, a thing) to be (so and so).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 6 Some have fancyed the earth to bee as one great animal. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 61, I fansi'd my self restor'd from Death to Life. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. Wks. (1757) 109 What most we wish, with ease we fansy near. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 11 Learning to fancy himself better than he is. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 218, I could have fancied it a walrus. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 64 He fancies himself not in the senate, but on the bench.

† **c.** with *inf.* as *obj. Obs.*

1726 J. M. tr. *Tragic. Hist. Chev. de Vaudray* 157 He, at last, fancy'd to have found the Mystery of it. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Journal* (1756) II. 194 No. 83, I fancied to myself to see my amiable Country-women engaged in a deep Debate.

d. with *obj.* and *inf.* or object clause. Also, † To represent imaginatively.

1551 BP. GARDINER *Explic. true Cath. Fayth* 137 Fansinge that as one waue in the water thrusteth away an other, so doth one fourme an other. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 64 The figure of Europe is fancied to resemble a Queene. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 64 Imployments, in which I fancy in my minde, we may spend our time. 1654 tr. Scudery's *Curia Politiæ* 5 A device..which fansied me to passe beyond Hercules's Pillars. *a* 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 107 He is aptly phancied even still revengefully to pursue his hated Wife. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She almost fancied she heard voices swell in the storm. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 We read Bingham, and fancy we are studying ecclesiastical history.

e. In *colloq.* use often in the imperative as an exclamation of surprise. Also *absol.*

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 159 Fancy me boxed up in the narrow vehicle. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 13 Fancy we three meeting again in the Himalaya mountains! 1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On being found out* 126 Fancy all the boys in all the school being whipped. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* xvi. 388 Fancy, now! [in England] a very common expression of surprise.

† **f.** *To fancy out*: to represent by an image; to exemplify. *Obs. rare.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. 105 The two later Motions are fancied out unto us, by a Man turning a Crane-Wheel, or Grind-stone 365 times round, while a Worm.. creeps once round the contrary way.

2. To believe without being able to prove; to have an idea *that.* Frequently in *I fancy*: I rather think.

1672 Sir C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 99, I phancy the Dukes match wth y^ Archduchesse is a little dulld. 1790 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 162 This day, I fancy, will determine whether we are to be removed to Philadelphia or not. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 33 The estate is, I fancy, theirs yet. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xviii, We fancy she is engaged to a Mr. Atherton.

3. To liken (a thing) in fancy † *to*; to transform (it) *into. rare.*

1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* Ded., I fancy them to our shaddowes. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. ix, Hast thou never, in the twilight, fancied Familiar object into some strange shape? 1868 LOWELL *Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 356 The first child that ever bestrode his father's staff, and fancied it into a courser.

† **4.** To arrange in or according to fancy, or with artistic taste; to contrive, devise, design, plan.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. ii, Something I must fancy, to dissuade him From doing sudden violence on himself. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 136 They [painters] fashion diversly according to their skill in phancying the laying of their colours. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 145 The figure of a Horse preparing to defend himself against a Lion; but so rarely fancied as gains the Sculptor praise. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* (1763) I. vii. 32 Furniture..so well fancied and fitted up. *a* 1759 GOLDSM. *The Bee* No. 2 *On Dress*, Clothes..fancied by the artist who dresses the three battalions of Guards. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 298 The mourning Pallases at the Base of it [a martial Figure] are both well fansied and well adapted.

† **5.** To allot or ascribe in fancy. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. ii, I fancy'd you a beating. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 23 To fancy wings unto Dædalus. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 103 Fame hath fancied him that Title.

6. To have a good conceit of, plume oneself upon (oneself, one's own actions or qualities). *colloq.*

1866 *Daily Tel.* 20 Jan. 8/1 He ogles, he 'fancies himself'. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* viii, I was conceited and fancied my game at whist.

II. With reference to fondness or liking.

† **7. a.** To be to the fancy of; to please. **b.** To attach by 'fancy' or liking *to. Obs. rare.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) III. 431 The sauourous fruict..fansied the sensuall taste of Adams Wyfe. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 17 Fast fancied to the Keepers bonny Lasse.

8. To take a fancy to; to entertain a liking for; to be pleased with; to like. **a.** with *obj.* a person. (In early use often = to be or fall in love with.)

1545 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 54 The people of Israel..as a people more derely beloued and fansyed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 225 She went as simply as she might, to thentent that the king should not phansie her. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 12, I neuer yet beheld that speciall face, Which I could fancie, more then any other. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. § 8. 199 Ninus..fancied her so strongly, as, (neglecting all Princely respects) he took her from her husband. 1663–4 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* I. ii, I do not think she fancies much the man. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 95 Carlyle breakfasted with Moore..and fancied him. *absol.* 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 53 Sheepheards can fancie, but they cannot saye. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 29 Should shee fancie, it should bee one of my complection. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, Five thousand guineas in her purse! The doctor might have fancy'd worse.

b. with *obj.* a thing; also † with *inf.* as *obj.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, Not to spend Your coyne on euery bable, that you phansie. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 Burning..what they fansied not. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* App. (1675) 24 One phansies to draw Pictures by the Life. 1727 POPE, &c. *Art of Sinking* 119 Throw all the adventures you fancy into one tale. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XX, Miss Ophelia was uneasy that Eva should fancy Topsy's society so much. *Mod.* The patient may eat anything that he fancies.

III. 9. To breed (animals or birds); to grow (plants) so as to develop in them conventional 'points' of beauty. Also, *simply* to breed.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 15 Pigeons are 'fancied' to a large extent. 1876 [see FANCYING *vbl. sb.*].

Hence **Fa·ncying** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb in various senses; also *concr.* something that one fancies.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 6 Civil wars are..caused by peoples fansying that [etc.]. *a* 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. (1738) xl. 252 A childish..imagination, that God is pleas'd with their..fansying that they believe they know not what. 1758 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 III. 8 Another of my fancyings.. a pair of silk blankets. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 184 The fancyings of fancy costumes. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 249/2 'Fancying' is not governed by rules identical with those which regulate breeding for economic purposes. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Nov. 667/3 The excellent fancying of the little 'genteel' colony in Bankside.

Fancy dress, *sb.*

1. A costume arranged according to the wearer's fancy, usually representing some fictitious or historical character. Also *attrib.* in *fancy dress ball.*

1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 10 Jan., I was soon found out by Miss Lalause, who..had on a fancy dress.. much in the style of mine. *a* 1831 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 225 The fancy-dresses were worn almost exclusively by the young ladies.

2. A dress with ornamental trimming.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i, His curly locks, and his fancy dress.

Fancy dress, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. *trans.* To array or clothe in a fancy dress.

1878 *Masque Poets* 226 Nothing can exceed a woman's tact In fancy-dressing both herself and fact.

Hence **Fancy dressed** *ppl. a.*, **Fancy dressing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XV, Never was such ingenious posturing, as his fancy-dressed friends exhibited. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii, Pitt Crawley..reprobated in strong terms the habit of play acting and fancy dressing.

Fancye·tte. *nonce-wd.* A little fancy.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Marginalia* in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) Jan., 125 [Two Fancyettes, as Coleridge names them, at the end of a volume of Fichte].

Fancy man. **a.** A man who is fancied; a sweetheart. **b.** *pl.* = *The fancy* (see FANCY *sb.* 11 b). **c.** *slang.* A man who lives upon the earnings of a prostitute.

a. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xliii, One day the sergeant was the fancy man, and the next day it was Tom. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s. v. *Fancy*, A sweetheart is still called a fancy-man.

b. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 247, I should have succeeded in astonishing the 'fancy-men'. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 213 Fancy-men, patrons of the cock-pit and the ring.

c. 1821 P. EGAN *Tom & Jerry* 42 Although One of the Fancy, he was not a fancy-man. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 178 The women of the town buy of me..for themselves and their fancy men. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 825/2 They will bear from the 'fancy-man' any usage, however brutal.

Fa·ncy work. Ornamental, as opposed to plain, work, *esp.* in needlework, crochet, knitting, or the like; *rarely*, a piece of such work.

1842 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 91 Their domestic manufactures are chiefly..fancy works, executed with the split leaves of the fan-palm. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* XIV. (1867) 142 You don't do fancy-work!

b. *slang.* In phrase '*To take in fancy work*: to be addicted to secret prostitution' (Farmer).

† **Fand, fond,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.] **a.** The action of trying; trial, proof, experience. **b.** The state of being tried; a trial, a temptation.

a. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 336 Of ðis fruit wile ic hauen fond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4333 (Cott.) Sco broght him [Joseph] to þe fand. *Ibid.* 24364 Cott.) Hard faand i þar-of fand.

b. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25175 (Cott. þat thoru ouer cuming o þat faand He mai þe mede haf ai last[and]. 1451 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 230 Yef the commyns of Englonde Helpe the kynge in his fonde.

† **Fand, fond,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 fandian, -igan, 2–3 fandien, 2–4 fondien, 3–5 fond(e(n, *south. dial.* vonden, -ien, (3 feonden), 3–4 faand, (faunde), 4–5 fand(e, *Sc.* faynd, 4–5 found(e, (5 foond, fownd(e). *β.* 1 gefan-, gefondian, 3 i(y)vonden, ifonden. [OE. *fandian, gefandian* = OFris. *fandia*, OS. *fandôn* to tempt, visit (Du. *vanden* to visit a woman after her confinement), OHG. *fantôn* to visit (the mod.G. *fahnden*, to raise hue and cry, is commonly believed to be identical in spite of unsolved phonetic difficulties).

The pa. t. and pa. pple. occas. appear in contracted forms *fond* (16th c.), *fonte* (14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To put to the proof, try, test (a person or thing); to make trial of (one's strength, skill); to taste (food, etc.); in early use with *gen.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xii. § 4 Þæt þæm weorce nanum men ær ne gerise bet to fandianne þonne þæm wyrhtan þe hit worhte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark viii. 11 And þa ferdon ða pharisei..and his fandedon. *c* 1205 LAY. 25842 Þat he fehten mihte and fondien [*c* 1275 fondie] hine seolue. *Ibid.* 30092 Heore maines heo uondeden wel ueole siðen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 To fonde þe hweðer þu beo treowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2902 (Cott.) Mani man..þam-self can noþer faand [*Gött.* fonde] ne feil. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 107 Now fares Philip þe free too fonden his myght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 618, I will..se quhat fors that thai can faynd. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3372 Fonde of the fyneste, thow freliche byerne. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 681 Quod Alexander to his athill as he his arte fandis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 36 My servand I will found and frast.

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 542 þe erth [gis man] þe tast, to fele and faand.

b. With sentence as *obj.*: To prove, try to find out, see.

a 1000 *Runic Poem* 25 (Gr.) Garsecg fandað, hwæðer ac hæbbe æðele treowe. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2410 (Gr.) Ic wille fandigan nu..hwæt þa men don. *c* 1205 LAY. 2949 Ic wille fondien whulchere beo mi beste freond. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 5946 Ic sal fonden and sen Quat tiding so it cam on ðe niȝt. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 68 Forte..fonden how we pleyen here. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 264, I schall thynke on þam wele To fonde what is folowand.

c. To examine, scan.

13.. *Pearl* XV. (Gollancz) Her figure fyn quen I had fonte.

d. To 'tempt', 'prove' (God). In early use const. *gen.* after OE.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hwi iwearð hinc swa þet ȝit durSten fondian godes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cv[i]. 14 Þai fanded God in drines. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 364 Thai faynd god all too gretumly.

2. To endeavour to lead into evil; to tempt.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 He fondede god solf mid his wrenche. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5945 He þurrh þe laȝe gast Wass siþþenn fandedd þriȝȝess. *c* 1275 *Passion* 28 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 38 For to beon yuonded of sathanas þen olde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Zuo heþ þe dyeuel diuerse maneres..to uondi þe uolk. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andreas* 167 Scho me fandyt besily To syne with hyr in lichory. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XV. 120 In whiche flood þe feend fondeþ man.

b. In good or neutral sense: To try to induce (to do something).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 276 He hym fandyde.. of Scotland to tak þe crowne.

3. a. To have experience of, deal with (a person); to have (carnal) acquaintance with. **b.** To make experiment with (a thing); to prove, try. **c.** *absol.* To have experience (of something implied).

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 God þurh his mucele milce ne letes us nefer fandie. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Hadde he fonded sume stunde, he wolde seggen oðer. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 860 Þongling..Foles thou wendest to fand. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 470 So hard he was to fond. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 740 Hee..fonded hur fleshlych or hee fare wolde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1137 But malthes colde in other crafte thou founde. *Ibid.* III. 551 Cannetes nowe with craftes may be fande. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 741 Marie fande first the avowe of gloriouse maydenhede.

4. To enquire; to seek, look for; to enquire into (a matter); to search (a place), explore (a track). Also const. *of*, to enquire about, hence, to care for.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Of smelles..ne uond ich nout muche-leles. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6441 (Trin.) Þis ille folk was wantoun to fonde þat moyses hadde vndir honde. *Ibid.* 10840 (Trin.) Þis aungel sende þe trinite..Nazareth þe toun to fond. *a* 1400–1450 *Alexander* 4871 Þat þan fonde all þe flote fiftene dayis. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 640 Þey..vondeden

þ' place, and made hit ryde Tyll [etc.]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 369 Þai fayndyd of þis þe kyngis wille.

b. *absol.* To ask.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1054 Leeue fader..fonde I, mee tell The sterre þat yee staren on sticketh it in heuin.

5. To attempt, try. Const. *to* with *inf.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Þene acursede gast þæt feondeð to fordo me. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 455 Þe stallewardes knyȝtes, þat..þes kyng vondeþ bryng to noȝte. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21224 (Cott.) Mani oiþer men in strijf Fanded for to folu his lijf. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 42 The barnage..fayndyt fast To cheyss a king. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 7 Elsynus bisshop of Wynchestre..fondede to have þe see. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1750 Let vs fande som helpe to gett. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 304 He fondyd to put yᵉ prerogatyue..from y munkys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 26 For in the sea to drowne herselfe she fond, Rather then of the tyrant to be caught.

absol. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 565 What may mon do bot Fonde?

b. To busy oneself.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1682 In þe kechene..arn crafti men ..þat fast fonden alday to flen wilde bestes.

6. To attempt, undertake (a deed). Also with sentence as *obj.*: To take care, see (that).

Beowulf 2454 Þonne se an hafað þurh deaðes nyd dæda gefondad. *a* 1300 *Beket* 676 He wende him..into the see passage forto fonde. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* v, Thou hevedest sunne, That thou the counsail woldest fonde, To latte the wille of kyng Edward To wend to the holy londe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 656 Ffaunde my fforestez be ffrythede. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1401 Thou fayles of that thou fande. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 120 He was in the holy lond, Dede of armes for to ffond. *a* 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* xlvii, Ȝaipe, thocht he ȝong was, to faynd his offens.

7. To acquit oneself (well); also with refl. pron.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1273 Thai had..fayndyt thaim rycht weill. *Ibid.* X. 1026 A..knycht..fayndyt weill amang his enemys keyn.

8. To go, proceed; also with refl. pron. = FOUND *v.*[1]

a 1340 *Cursor M.* 12978 (Cott.) Apon þe heist fell he faand. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2671 Þan fandis he furth in-to þe fild. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 149 Fande þe furthe faste for to flee. *c* 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 517 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 160 A softly pace her palfray fand.

Fand, obs. pa. t. of FIND.

Fandang (fændæŋ) *dial.* [See next]. See quot.

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Fandangs*..the fanciful adornments in personal attire, trinkets.

Hence **Fanda·ngous** *a.* Pompous, showy.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 277 A parcel of nonsense about jukes and lords, and them sort of fandangus trumpery.

Fandangle (fændæ·ngˈl). *colloq.* [An arbitrary formation; perh. suggested by next.] Fantastic ornament; nonsense, tomfoolery.

1880 *World of Cant* xxiv. 196 A girl is sure to keep up some of the old fandangle of her mother. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* viii. 232 A solo with no end of shakes and trills and fandangles.

Fandango (fændæ·ngo). [a. Sp. *fandango*; alleged to be of negro origin.]

1. A lively dance in ¾ time, very popular in Spain and Spanish America.

17.. ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 138 You are twirled round in the *fandango* of the world. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 286 Upon my word, the fandango, like the allemande, requires sentiment, to dance it well. 1812 S. ROGERS *Voy. Columbus* v. 146 With gipsy maid Dancing Fandangos in the chestnut shade. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 56 Scores of Castillian girls I have seen doing the fandango.

b. *Mus.* A tune to which the fandango is danced.

1800 H. WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) I. 258 Spanish ladies, with guittars..who never had read of a fandango. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* lviii, The music commences. It is a merry air—a fandango. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* i. 10 Gluck adopted in his ballet 'Don Juan' a well-known Spanish fandango.

2. A social assembly for dancing, a ball.

In 18th c. common in English use; now only *U. S.*, or with reference to foreign countries.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 39 One of the most favourite amusements of the natives here, is a ball, or Fandango. 1766 C. ANSTEY *Bath Guide* xiii. 14 She loves an Assembly, Fandango, or Rout. 1785 COWPER *Faithful Bird* 33 Satisfied with noise, Fandango, ball, and rout! 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. xviii. 429 A perpetual fandango was thus kept up day and night.

3. = FANDANGLE. *rare.*

1856 MISS MULOCK *Halifax* x. (1859) 109 No fripperies or fandangos of any sort.

4. *attrib.*, as *fandango-bird.*

1871 J. F. HAMILTON in *Ibis* 305 The natives [of Brazil] call them Fandango birds, and say that they are in the habit of performing a dance.

Fanda·ngo, *v. nonce-wd* To dance a fandango.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 364 Thirteen or fourteen couples started..and fandangoed away.

† **Fa·nder, fo·nder.** *Obs.* [f. FAND *v.* + -ER [1].] A tempter.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 25369 (Cotton Galba) Fals fanders [we] here haue thrin. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Þe dyeuel is þe uondere.

† **Fa·nding, fo·nding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. FAND *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of trying. **a.** A testing or putting to the proof; a trial.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7231 (Gött.) Ofte in fanding men findes sua [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 147, I ne did it noght bro·er but for a fondyng. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 2493 And send him fandyngs many ma. 14.. *Jhesu* 20 in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 320 Brettyng of benes & fondyng of foles.

b. A trying to do or find out something; an attempt, experiment.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1452 (Gr.) He..of earce forlet.. haswe culufran on fandunga. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17756 (Cott.) All þair fanding was for noght. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 23776 (Fairf.) Wiþ-outen ani fonding of fliȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 691 Thai..maks fanding Off things to cum to haiff knawing.

2. Temptation.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Interr. Sigewulfi* (Mac Lean) lxix, He wyle þæt hi beon þe ȝeþungenran on þære fandunge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þet ure leue beo ure sceld aȝein þes fondes fondunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25111 (Cott.) Lede þou vs in na fanding. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 32 In þe i sall be outreft fra fandynge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 298 Þe fyfte is..a frende in alle fondynges. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 21 Fore one fonding of the fynd fulfyl your forward. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. iii. 374/1 The fende.. stange..Adam..with his wycked fondynge.

3. ? A tempting of Providence. Cf. FAND *v.* 1 d.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 289 For-owt fayntice or yheit faynding.

† **Fane,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 **fayne,** 5–6 **phane,** 7 **faine**; and see VANE. [Common Teut.: OE. *fana* wk. masc. = OFris. *fana*, OS. and OHG. *fano* (Ger. *fahne*), Goth. *fana*, ON. (*gunn-*) *fani* (Da. *fane*, Sw. *fana*; the mod.Icel. *fáni*, 'buoyant, high-flying person', is unconnected).]

1. A flag, banner, pennant.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metra* i. 10 Fana hwearfode scir on sceafte. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3893 They trumpyd and her baners displaye Off sylk, sendel, and many a fane. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* II. (Surtees) 227 A grete salte salar gilte with banars and fanes. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iii. 31 The towres..With fanes wauerynge in the wynde. 1671 R. BOHUN *Disc. Wind* 72 The Fanes of ships. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5051/3 Ensigns, Jacks, Pendants and Fanes. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 194 On the fane of her fore-mast, is the date.

2. A weathercock. See VANE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 940 O stormy poeple..ever untrewe..and chaungyng as a fane. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 122 A Fayne of a schipe..ubi a weder coke. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iv, Varying as fanes erect vnto the winde. ? 1635 GLAPTHORNE *Lady Mother* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 142 Light faines erected on the tops Of lofty structures. 1773 J. NOORTHOUCK *Hist. London* 611 The turret..from its top rises a ball that supports the fane.

Fane (fēin), *sb.*[2] *poet.* Also 7 **fawne,** 5–7 **phane.** [ad. L. *fān-um* temple.] A temple.

14.. LYDG. *Lyfe of our Ladye* (Caxton) H j, To haue answer..How long this fane ryal of asyse..sholde last. 1430 — *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, In this phane..they knele. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 107/1 The idolatrous temples and phanes. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. 62 The phane Where the two brothers deify'd remain. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 769 Where palaces, and fanes, and villas rise. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. x, To old Iona's holy fane. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lvi, Man, her last work..built him fanes of fruitless prayer.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Panaretus* 656 Long live the Story Of Valiant Princes in the Fane of Glory. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 54 The fane where Fashion dwells, 'Lyce's Academy for Belles'.

Hence † **Faned** *ppl. a.* [+-ED [2]], having a fane; enshrined.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. ii, Such..as might well become The shrine of some fan'd Venus.

Fane (fēin), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* (See quots.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 138 Drenc wiþ feondseocum men, of cirichellan to drincanne..fane, finul [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Supp. to Gen. Table, *Fane*, white Flower deluce. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fane*..some white-flowered Iris, but we cannot determine the species.

Fane (fēin), *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [Cf. Sw. *fan* the devil.] An elf, a fairy.

1806 TRAIN *Poet. Reveries, Witch Inverness* 100 Kate was haunted wi' a fane. *Ibid.* 27 Every fane..in thy breast.

Fane, Sc. f. of FAIN, FEIGN.

Fane, obs. f. of FAN *sb.*

Fane, Sc. pa. t. of FINE *v.* to finish.

Faneer, obs. f. of VENEER.

‖ **Fanega** (fanē·gă). Also 7 **hanega.** [Sp. *fanega*, also *hanega.*]

1. A Spanish measure of quantity, usually equal to a bushel or a bushel and a half.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 158 He promysed him of whete and barly xxv. fanegas. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 372 Everie Hanega of corne that is ground in Fez. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 285 The fanega costs here only ten or twelve rials, or two dollars. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* vii. (1862) 65 We purchased half a fanega—a little more than a bushel—of wheat, for $5.

2. A measure for land.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 478 In this country five thousand three hundred coffee-trees are generally planted in a fanega of ground.

Fan-fan (fæ·nfæn). [Formed by repeating the first syllable of Fanny.] A pet dog.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 169 The noble now upon his fan-fan spends Revenues large; her puppies are his friends.

Fanfarade (fænfarēi·d). *rare.* [f. next + -ADE.] = FANFARE.

1883 R. BROWN in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 386 Ushered into the world with a louder fanfarade of literary trumpeters. 1884 BLACKMORE *Hist. Sir F. Upmore* I. 319 The infectious fanfarade of the great Rogue's March.

‖ **Fanfare** (fænfē·r, fanfār). Also 6 **famphar,** 7 *erroneously* **farfara.** [Fr. *fanfare* perhaps an echoic word.] A flourish, call, or short tune, sounded by trumpets, bugles, or hunting-horns.

1769 GRASSINEAU *Mus. Dict.* App. 20 (T.) *Fanfare*, [is] a sort of military air or flourish..performed by trumpets, and imitated by other instruments. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi, Amid the fanfare of the trumpets. 1863 LONGF. *Falc. Federigo* 221 Fanfares by aërial trumpets blown. 1887 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV. 470 They [horns] were used..for playing merry fanfares..when the huntsmen..returned home.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Welcome Ld. Semple* 40 My trompet, to, sall sound The famphar of thy fame. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 159 The farfaras of Drummes and Trumpets. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to King* Wks. 1731 II. 425 After all his Fanfares about a separate Peace. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* II. xxiv. 130 The harsh fanfares of forced laughter.

Hence **Fa·nfare** *v. intr.*, to sound a fanfare.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 237 As we moved the Trumpets fanfared the Drums rattled.

‖ **Fanfaron** (fæ·nfărŏn), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 7 **fanfaroone, -rrone,** 8 **-ran,** 9 **-roon.** [F. *fanfaron*, f. *fanfare.*]

1. A blusterer, boaster, braggart.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 62 They should not play the Fanfarrones. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 137 There are fanfarons in the tryals of wit too, as well as in feats of Arms. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) III cclviii. 78 An excellent fanfaron, a Major Washington. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xix. 297, I..always set him down as a vapouring fanfaroon.

b. Const. *of.* One who makes a parade *of* something; a trumpeter *of.*

1857 FONBLANQUE *Life & Lab.* (1874) 273 He is a little fanfaron of his virtues. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* I. ii. 27 He became the fanfaron of vices which he never had.

c. *attrib.* or *adj.* Braggart, boastful.

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. Pref., He must not follow them in all their Phantastical and fanfaron clothings. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. upon Pallas Anglic.* 21 These Fanfaran or Thrasonick Romists. 1831 *Soc. Life Eng. & France* ii. 74 Blood..seems to have been a sort of fanfaron assassin.

¶ **2.** = FANFARE.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. IX. ii. 298 Amidst a loud fanfaron of fifes and trumpets.

Fanfaronade (fæ·nfărŏnēi·d, fanfarənād), *sb.* Also 9 **fanfaronnade, -arronade.** [ad. F. *fanfaronnade*, f. *fanfaron.* Cf. Sp. *fanfarronada.*]

1. Boisterous or arrogant language, boastful assertion, brag; ostentation; an instance of this.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 217 The Gasconads of France, Rodomontads of Spain, Fanfaronads of Italy. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Pref. Bp. Sarum's Intro.* Wks. 1841 I. 379 b, The bishop copied this proceeding from the fanfaronade of Monsieur Bouffleurs. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 259 He damned her ingratitude; She, his fanfarronade. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 24 [It] diverted me..by the fanfaronades that it contained. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 24 Aug., He seems to..act..like a chief, without the fanfaronade of the character. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii. (1866) 165 They outvied each other in impossible fanfarronades.

¶ **2.** = FANFARE.

1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 The fanfarronade..of the favourite Hussars. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* i, So much by way of a fanfaronade before the showman pulls the strings.

Hence **Fa·nfarona·de** *v. intr.*, to bluster, swagger. **Fa·nfarona·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. viii. 58 With ceremonial evolution and manœuvre, with fanfaronading..they made oath..to stand faithfully by one another. *Ibid.* II. VI. viii. 422 Fanfaronading emigrants. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* v. 157 His professed contempt for impossibility was useful only for fanfaronading purposes.

Fanfarra·do. *nonce-wd.* = FANFARE.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 230 My arrival was announced to the ducal court with a great fanfarrado.

† **Fa·nfreluche,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **fanferluche.** [ad. F. *fanfrelucher* in same sense.] *intr.* To trifle; to act wantonly. Also, *to fanfreluche it.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxiii, They..jumd and fanfreluched at every fields end. *a* 1693 *Ibid.* III. xxxi. 265 By dufling and fanferluching it..Thirty times a day.

Fanful (fæ·nfŭl). [f. FAN *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a fan [FAN *sb.* 1 a] will contain.

1806–7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 110, 3 corn fansful of chaff each horse per week, at 6*d.* per fanful.

Fang (fæŋ), *sb.* Also 7 **phang(e.** [OE. *fang*, cogn. with OFris. *fang* m., ON. *fang* n., MHG. *fang, vanc* m., repr. OTeut. **fango-*, f. root of **fanhan* (see FANG *v.*).]

I. The act or fact of catching or seizing.

† **1.** A capture, catch. Also a tight grasp, a grip. *In fang with*: in the embrace, under the protection of. (Cf. ON. *í fang*, in one's arms.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1725 In fang with my faire godis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1219 King Eduuard was rycht fayn off that fang. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 41 Whome he once gettethe with full fange into his gripinge clowches he howldeth faster then catt the mowce. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 6 The Icie phange And churlish chiding of the winters winde.

b. *Sc.* In phrase *To lose the fang*: 'to miss one's aim, to fail in an attempt' (Jam.). Also of a pump (see quot.).

1825 JAMIESON Suppl. I. s.v., A pump well is said to lose the fang when the water quits the pump.

2. *concr.* That which is caught or taken; captured game; booty, plunder, spoils (*obs.* exc. *Sc.*). Hence, in *Sc. Law* of a thief: *Caught, taken with the fang.*

1016 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), [Hi] fang woldon fon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3728 (Cott.) Was þou not at me right now, And fedd me wit þi fang i trau? *Ibid.* 15434 (Cott.) Quen..Iudas þus receiued had his fang. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4801 (Fairf.) Quen ȝe fondyn haue ȝour fange. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 71 Gif ane man apprehends in his house ane theif, with the fang of the thift. 1728 *Biggar Council Proceedings*, The fangs (plunder) being found in his house. 1790 Morrison *Poems* 110 Snap went the sheers, then in a wink, The fang was stow'd behind a bink.

II. An instrument for catching or holding.

†**3.** A noose, trap. In quots. *fig.* *Obs.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 470 The Britis fled, and wes fane of that fang To leif the Romanis in the thickest thrang. 1794 *Piper of Peebles* 277 The Laird was fairly in a fang, An' naething for him now but hang.

4. A canine tooth; a tusk. In *pl.* applied *gen.* to the teeth of dogs, wolves, or other animals remarkable for strength of jaw.

1555 Eden *Decades* 187 Theyr fanges or dogge teeth. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. 157 These phangs shall gnaw vpon your cruded bones. *a* 1700 Dryden *Ovid* VIII. 535 The fatal Fang drove deep within his Thigh. *a* 1771 Gray *Poems, Descent of Odin* 10 Eyes that glow, and fangs that grin. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 58 This is done by inserting his [a leech's] three fangs into the skin. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iii, The few discoloured fangs gave him the aspect of a panting dog. 1867 Emerson *May Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 439 Wolves shed their fangs.

fig. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 196 By the verie phangs of malice, I sweare I am not that I play. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 191 Fast in the Iron fangs of that Foxe Herod. 1794 Fox *Sp.* 21 Jan. Wks. 1815 V. 159 The relentless fangs of despotism. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 28 Sufficient to bring him within the fangs of the recent statute. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lii. 89 Having strong hopes..that Grace's father might escape the fangs of justice.

b. In various transferred uses: (see quots.).

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 123 The Phangs of a Tooth-drawer. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VII. 282 The anchor's moony fangs. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 193 The fangs on the fliers are alternately driven. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Fang*, a fin. From the fancied resemblance of their pointed ends to long teeth. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 The water-line was toothed with fangs of broken ice. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 14 Fangs of crystal set on edge in his demesne.

†**c.** *pl.* The mandibles of an insect. *Obs.*

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 102 The matter thereof [of wax] they gather from flowers with their Fangs. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 3 Her [a Bee's] Fangs, or Mouth, wherein are her Teeth.

d. The venom-tooth of a serpent; also the claws, provided with poison-ducts, which terminate the chelicerae of a spider.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 295 The punctures made by the poisonous fangs were evident. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 1 The fang of a viper..is a perforated tooth. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* II. 206 Where are your spider's fangs? 1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* v. 220 Each horn is tubular, like an adder's fang. 1875 Cambridge in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 294 The channel [of the poison] running completely through the fang [in a spider].

fig. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend*, The serpent fang of this error. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. xiii. 224 The fang of evil pierces the heel of the noblest as he treads it down.

†**5.** A claw or talon. *Obs.*

Although this sense would appear on etymological grounds likely to have existed, it seems to rest solely on the authority of the Dicts. Possibly it may have been wrongly inferred from figurative applications of sense 4, in which the pl. is often equivalent to 'clutches', 'grasp', with little or no conscious allusion to the literal use.

1731 J. K. *New Eng. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Fang*, a claw. 1749 B. Martin, *Fangs*, claws. 1755 Johnson, *Fang*, the nails, the talons.

†**b.** (See quot.)

1768 E. Buys *Dict. Terms Art, Fangs*, (in *Botany*) the shoots or tendrils by means of which one Plant takes hold of another.

6. The pointed tapering part of anything which is embedded in something else. **a.** A spike; the tang of a tool.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Dog*, a sort of iron hook, or bar, with a sharp fang at one end, so formed as to be easily driven into a plank. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 222 *Fang*, the narrow part of the iron of any instrument which passes into the stock. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Fang*, a prong, *e.g.* a yelve-fang.

b. The root of a tooth; one of the prongs into which this divides.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 381 That Tooth.. which had not a phang like other Cutters. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 365 If the fangs were capable of an increase by the ossific inflammation. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vi. 142 One or more fangs which are embedded in sockets.

†**c.** A prong of a divided root. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Take out your Indian Tuberoses, parting the Off-sets (but with care, lest you break their Fangs). 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, [Sifting earth upon the bed] till .. there remain only above ground the Fangs of these young Anemones.

III. Technical uses.

7. *Naut.* **a.** A rope leading from the peak of the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail to the rail on each side (used for steadying the gaff). Now usually Vang.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xiv. 8 Now the lie scheit, and now the luf, thai slak, Set in a fang, and threw the ra abak. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* G iv, The mizen-yard is furnished with *fangs*, or vangs in the room of braces.

b. *pl.* The valves of a pump-box. [Cf. I b.]

1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

8. *Mining.* (See quots.) [Derbyshire dialect: perh. a separate word. Also Windfang.]

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. 230 A Spindle, a Lampturne, a Fange. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* G iv b, *Fange* is a Place..which is left as we drive along the Drift, on purpose to carry Wind along with us. 1802 Mawe *Mineral. Derbysh.* Gloss., *Fang*, a case made of wood, &c., to carry wind into the mine. 1836 R. Furness *Medicus Magus* 51 [The devil] quite rusty with the smoke, Fled up the Fang. [Here app. used for 'chimney'.] *Ibid.* 69 (Glossary) *Fang*, a passage made for conducting air after the miner.

Fang (fæŋ), *v.*[1] Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: *a.* Inf. 1–2 fón, 3 fo-n; pa. t. 1–4 feng, (3 fang, *south.* veng, venk, 4 feyng), 3–5 fong(e, (5 fone), 8 *south.* vung; pa. pple. 1 fangen, 3 fon, 5 fonge. *β.* Inf. 3 *Orm.* fangenn, 3–6 fong(e\n, (3 foangen), 4–6 fange, (fannge, fonnge), 5 fangyn, (6 fangue), 7 phang, *south.* vang, 3– fang; pa. t. and pa. pple. 4–5 fonged, -ett, -id, -it, *Sc.* fangit, 4– fanged. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fón*, redupl. str. vb. corresp. to OFris. *fâ*, OS. *fâhan*, OHG. *fâhan* (MHG. *vâhen*, mod.Ger. (poet.) *fahen*), ON. *fá* (Da. *faae*, Sw. *få*), Goth. *fāhan*:—OTeut. **fanhan*, pret. *fefang-*, pa. pple. *fangano-*. About 1200 the stem *fang-* of the pa. pple. appears as a present-stem (inf. *fangen*), and gradually supersedes the older form; a similar change has taken place independently in the other Teut. langs.: cf. Du. *vangen*, mod.HG. *fangen*, late Icel. *fanga* (Da. *fange*, Sw. *fånga*). The weak pa. t. and pa. pple., which are peculiar to English, appear first in 14th c.; the original strong forms seldom occur after the 15th c.]

†**1.** *trans.* To lay hold of, grasp, hold, seize; to clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 3733 Mann mihhte himm fon & pinenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17723 (Cott.) Symeon .. iesus tuix his handes fang. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2971 Felly fangis it [a torche] in his fist. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 299, I wil him fang With mi fingers. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1796 In hys hand a swerd he fone. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 425 Sodanly in armys he coud him fang.

b. To catch (fish); to take in a snare. Also *fig.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. § 1 Her beoþ oft fangene seolas & hronas. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 As þe fuhel þe is fon i þe fuheleres grune. *a* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5480 Of þat fysche þat þai þus fang. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 69 Might wee that herring fang. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. viii. 36 He hath .. fanged himselfe faster in the snare. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 185 May Até Fang them in her hopeless snare! 1877 — *Wise Men* 206 A little child..Can fang a stickleback with pin for hook.

†**c.** To seize upon (booty); to catch, apprehend, get into one's power (a person); to capture (a city), to seize (lands, possessions). *Obs.*

1016 *O. E. Chron.*, Hi fang woldon fon. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 80 He might this ilk nonne fange To slake his lust. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 425 Ffaunge the fermes in fatthe of alle þa faire rewmes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 956 His goddis.. hym grace lent The flese for to fonge. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 128 May I þat faitour fange. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 56 The toure of Baris..was so verray stronge That all the werld fro two men with force moght noght it fonge. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5744 þat na thefe suld him [a horse] fang. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* CXXXIX. iv, To assayle the citee, and haue fongid With might of menne. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 1157 [He] wyll..streitly strangle us, And he may fange us. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 23 To Fangue, *comprehendere*. 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 III. 10 Hee's in the lawes clutches, you see hee's fanged. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 23 Destruction phang mankinde. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 327 Death fang'd the remnant of his lugs.

absol. 1638 Shirley *Mart. Soldier* in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 242 It has ever beene my profession to fang and clutch and to squeeze.

†**d.** To get, get at, obtain, procure. Also, to get together, collect. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 552 For ensample, bi my sawe soþ mow ȝe fonge Of iubiter. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2059 Amonta þe mistfull his men þan he fangis. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 984 Go fonnge the another fere. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 16 Ther fanged I my fame. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. ix. 138 Furth renting all, his fude to fang full fane. 15.. *Childe of Bristowe* 33 Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) 112 He rought not whom he begiled, worly good to fong. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 3 He him bethocht for to fang sum defence. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Natur Passis Nuriture* 34 To fang his friendship they war fane.

†**e.** *To fang up*: 'to pluck up' (the heart); to 'take up', interrupt sharply. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 988 Fange vp ȝour hertis. *Ibid.* 2107 þan fangis him vp þe fell kyng a fuyll feyned laȝtir.

2. To receive, accept. **a.** To receive as a gift, or as one's due; to earn as wages; also, to accept as one's lot. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Beowulf 2989 He þam frætwum feng. *c* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 686 (Gr.) Foh hider to me burh and breotone bold to gewealde rodora rices. *c* 1200 Ormin 5390 Seoffne ȝifess þatt man foþ Off Haliȝ Gastess hellpe. *c* 1205 Lay. 6240 Ah eower monradene ic wulle fon. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, Riȝt for to done and to foangen. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 540 Þe fowre frekez of þe folde fongez þe empyre. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 836 It mot ben a man of also mek an herte þat myȝte..þat Holly Gost fongen. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 2642 Wha juges men with wrang, The same jugement sal thai fang. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2423 When thes Barons thys answere had fong. 1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 313 Euery seruant that ffangyth wagys, schalle [etc.]. 1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 27 But ded'st fang any money? as a body may say.

†**b.** *To fang cristendom*: to receive baptism, become Christian. Also, of Christ, *To fang mennishe* or *mankind*: to assume human nature. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 133 God fundede from heuene to eorðe to fongen mennisshe. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 73 He willede anon in hys herte to fonge Cristendom. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 242 Howe mane-kynd þat he can fange. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 279 Sche wold reney hir lay, And cristendam of prestes handes fonge.

†**c.** To receive as a guest; to welcome. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1275 Lay. 13378 He..hehte þe beste cnihtes..þreo hundred him come to and he ȝam wolde wel fon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 366 He fongid þo freikes with a fine chere. *c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Fals beleve is fayn to fonge The lewde lust of lollardie. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 209 þe modir þat wolde deeþ fong. 1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) 130 Sa blyth as bird my God to fang.

3. = Take in various uses; *esp.* with obj. *arms, counsel, leave, a name, one's way*; to undertake (battle). Also const. *to, unto, to be*: To take (a person or thing) *for* (a purpose).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 287 (Gr.) Mid swilcum mæg man ræd ġefencean fon. *c* 1205 Lay. 22878 Elc þer feng water & clæd. 1290 *Beket* 7 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 Gilbert Bekat.. him bi-þouȝte þe Croiz for-to fo In-to þe holie land. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1122 Armes y fenge for loue of [þe]. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 970 Pray him..That he the batail for ous fong, Ogain the steward. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1556 Hir leue fayre con scho fonge. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 245 Straught unto Kaire his wey he fongeth. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 786 þei schulden..mene-mong corn bred to her mete fongen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 805* (Dublin MS.) Frist of my faire foles fang þe a hundreth. *Ibid.* 3186 þe name of an Emperoure ne wald he neuire fange. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3831 Yf that a man outrageousli hem [wynes] fonge, They birien witte. 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXI. 67 As they satte here mete to fonge. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1831 They went Florence to leman have fonge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 133 Let us fownde a slepe to fang. 1567 Sempill *Ballates* I. (1872) 2 Zit neuer did sho se his maik in France Off royall bluid to fang to be hir feir.

4. *intr.* To seize, lay hold, take hold *on*; to take *to*, betake oneself *to*, turn *to*, proceed *to* or *against*; to set upon, attack.

Beowulf 1542 Heo..him togeanes feng. 855 *O. E. Chron.*, And þa fengon his ii sunu to rice. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 10 Gr.) Þa he to wæpnum feng. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Þe honde foð to..alle þinge þe hire beð biheue. *c* 1205 Lay. 659 Þe mete forð iwat for þer fengen feole to. *Ibid.* 1707 [Heo] fusden to þa Freinscan & heo hem to ȝan fengen. *Ibid.* 5909 Þa odere..fengen heom to-ȝæinenes. *Ibid.* 27176 Þæt whenne Rom-leoden þer comen riden þat heo uengen heom on. *Ibid.* 31785 Þeos feng to his riche after his fader daiȝe. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 895 Wiþ-outen eny meþ on me heo fop. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 457 He [þe rauen] fongez to þe flyȝt. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3309 He fongede faste one þe feleyghes [of a wheel]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1990 Fyne, fole, of þi fare, & fange to þi kythis. *c* 1420 *Metr. St. Kath.* (Halliw.), Yonge to Cryste sche can to fonge. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., 'I don't fang to your notions.'

5. To engage *on*, set about, begin *on*; to begin, commence *to do* (something).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 4 Ic ġetiohhod hæfde on oðer weorc to fonne. *a* 1000 Ælfric *Interr. Sigewulfi* (Mac Lean) XXI, We foð nu on þa auunge þar we hi ær forleton. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 Þe feondes..fengen to ȝeien Margarete meiden..leowse ure bondes. *c* 1275 *Woman of Samaria* 4 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 84 He venk to prechie. *c* 1306 *Execution Fraser* 89 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Nou ichulle fonge ther ich er let Ant tellen ou of Frisel.

b. With *on* adv.: To begin. Cf. Onfang *v.* = Ger. *anfangen.* *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 31415 ȝet ich þe suggen wulle ane sunder rune hu þu mihte fon on þat hit ne buð nauere undon. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Þe edle meiden..feng on þeos bone. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 10 He feng on to tellen him hu his dohter droh him from deie to deie. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 179 And so we on mid riȝte dome.

†**6.** To promise, resolve, undertake. Const. with *inf.* (or its equivalent). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 God us ȝefe in horte to fon þet we ne þenchen ufel to don. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 243 To do penawns loke that ȝe ffonge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 599, I shall fonge you to forther, & my faith holde.

b. *To fang to*: to be sponsor for. *dial.*

[994 *O. E. Chron.*, Se cyning Æþelræd his onfeng æt bisceopes handa.] *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 558 Seynt Ede hurre self was redy tho þer, To fonge to þe child as he had y teyȝt. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 80 He vangd to me at the Vant. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 8 Whan tha vung'st to..Rabbin. 1888 Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.* 797 When the paa'sn come there wad-n nobody vor to vang to un.

†**7.** *intr.* To take one's way, go, proceed; also, to swerve *from*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Song Roland* 577 In Cristis name let us furthe fonge. *c* 1456 *Turnament of Tottenham* 193 in Percy *Reliq.*, He saw Tyrry away wyth Tyb fang. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 257 *Conscience*, Manhood, will ye by this word stand? *Manhood*, Yea, Conscience..I will never from it fong. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* I. Proheme (1821) 13 The fatall hors did throw thair wallis fang.

Fang (fæŋ), *v.*[2] [f. Fang *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To strike one's fang or fangs into. Of an anchor: To 'bite' with its fluke. *rare.*

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* VII. 216 And with thin moony anchors fang the coast. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1854) 531 What though sin, Serpent-like, fanged her.

2. *To fang a pump*, (loosely) *a well*: to give (it) a grip of the water; to prime. Cf. Fang *sb.* I b, 7 b. Also *fig.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 654 To fang a well signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 19 If the wall's fanged I'll bring up a gush with a single drive. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. C. Folk* 181 Little he read, and what he did Was mostly sermons to 'fang his pump'.

Fanged (fæŋd), *a.* [f. FANG *sb.* + -ED 2.] Furnished with fangs; in various senses of FANG *sb.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 203 My two school-fellows,— Whom I will trust as I will adders fang'd. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 44 Chariots phang'd at the Axle with Iron Sithes. *a* 1709 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II, *Victory of Poles* 65 A ridge of knotty oaks Deep fang'd. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* x. 424 As two fleet hounds sharp fang'd. 1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* xiii, The night was fanged with frost. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 34 They will make their fanged jaws meet at the very first stroke. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xvii, They be more fang'd than wolves and bears. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Herald.* Plate xlii, 52 Fanged tooth.

†**Fa·nger.** *Obs.* [f. FANG *v.* + -ER 1.] a. One who takes another under his protection, a guardian. b. One who catches or captures. c. That with which one catches hold (*e. g.* a tooth).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 4 Laverd, mi fanger [L. *susceptor*] art þou. *a* 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* xiv, The Scarth [was] a fische fangar. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 313 All the craft in that great head of yours cannot get it out of my fangers. 1763 DEL PINO *Sp. Dict., Dientes caninos*, the eye-teeth, or fangers.

Fanging (fæ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb FANG in various senses.

†a. The action of standing sponsor (*obs.*). b. The action of earning wages; in pl. *concr.* earnings. (*dial.*)

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 167 b, Thrughe fongynge of chyldren at the fonte. 1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 46 Why a spent all hes fangings laste Saturda nite.

2. *Mining.* (A main of) air-pipes used for ventilation in mines. Cf. FANG *sb.* 8.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* H, That expense may be spared, and Air enough taken along by Fanging. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Fang*, Sometimes the term *a fanging* is applied to a main of wood-pipes.

Fangish (fæ·ŋiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of the nature of a fang; piercing.

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Israelite amid Philistines* 102 A curse.. Fangish enough to reach the quick of earth!

Fangle (fæ·ŋg'l), *sb.*1 Also 6 **fangel**, 7 *south. dial.* **vangle.** [This and FANGLE *v.*2 app. arose from a mistaken analysis of NEWFANGLED, later form of *newfangle* 'eager for novelty'. As *newfangled* was said both of persons and of their actions or productions, it came to be diversely interpreted to mean either 'characterized by new fashions or crotchets' or 'newly fashioned or fabricated'.]

1. *New fangle*: a new fashion or crotchet; a novelty, new invention. (Always in contemptuous sense.) Now *rare.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* iv. 6 Full growen age, which is not wonte easily to swerue into newe fangles. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 A Pedlers packe of new fangles. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 122 That Physician.. departs from the primitive Practice, for a new fangle and fashion of Prescribing. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* lxxxix. (1878) 494 She would still scorn the new fangles of the world around her. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Words & Uses* (ed. 3) 334 New fashions and fangles of dress, of manners, and of speech.

†2. A fantastic, foppish, or silly contrivance; a piece of finery; foppery, fuss. *Obs.*

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* I. Wks. 1881 II. 19 There was no Feather, no fangle, Gem, nor Jewell.. left behinde. *c* 1600 *Time's Alteration* in Chambers *Pop. Lit.* I. 247 French fashions then were scorned, Fond fangles then none knew. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 315 If God loathe the best of an Idolaters prayer, much more the conceited fangle of his prayer. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 230 What fangle now, thy thronged guests to winne. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Fannatio*, Fangles or vangles properly the baubles or playthings of children that are proud to be new fangled.

†**Fa·ngle,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* [? cf. Ger. (dial.) *fankel* spark; also, a sort of demon.] ? A spark.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV*, clxii, [Glendower] fraught wth some Rudiments of Art And stroake with fangle of his Countriman, The boasted Merlin. *Ibid.* cclviii, There may we find wth out the fangle which Fires the dry touch of Constitution.

Fa·ngle, *sb.*3 *Anglo-Irish.* [? a. Ir. *fainneall* 'a handful of straw for thatching' (O'Reilly).] (See quot.)

1863 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Oct. 438 The parties returning home, probably by the light of fangles. *Ibid., note*, Fangles .. were long irregular cones of straw, tied at short intervals with twigs or slight straw bands. Being set on fire .. they burned slowly, and were very useful in dark nights.

†**Fa·ngle,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare*−1. In 5 **fangel.** [? cf. Ger. dial. *fankeln* to trifle.] *intr.* ? To trifle.

a 1400 *Tutivillus* 14 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 257 For his love that 3ou der bo3th Hold 3ou stil and fangel no3th.

Fa·ngle, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [See FANGLE *sb.*1] *trans.* Contemptuously used for: To fashion, fabricate; to trick out. Also, *To new fangle*: to dress up anew.

1615 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Siege Jerusalem* Wks. (1630) 10 2 Such gibrish, gibble-gabble, all did fangle [at Babel]. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 90 Not hereby to .. new fangle the Scripture. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 136 Such was their zeal for a new religion of their own fangling. 1762 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 If I give a charm 'Tis so metamorphos'd by your fiddling and fangling. 1881 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Er bonnit wuz fangled all o'er ooth ribbints.'

†**Fa·ngled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FANGLE *sb.*1 + -ED 2.] Characterized by crotchets or fopperies.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 48 Mens minds wer not so fangled then as now they doe appeare. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 134 Be not, as is our fangled world, a Garment, Nobler then that it couers. 1727 in BAILEY.

Fanglement (fæ·ŋg'lmĕnt). [f. FANGLE *v.*2 + -MENT.] The action of fangling or fashioning; hence, something fashioned or made, an invention, a contrivance.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. § 108 (1692) 97 He adventur'd to maintain Orthodox Religion against old Corruptions and new Fanglements. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xiii. (1881) 53 Round-about foreign fanglements. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 797 These here new-farshin vanglements 'bout farmerin' an' that.

Fangless (fæ·ŋlĕs), *a.* [f. FANG *sb.* + -LESS.] a. Without fangs, toothless. b. Of a tooth: Having no fang or root.

a. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 218 His power, like to a Fanglesse Lion, May offer, but not hold. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 81 A sort of fangless viper. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* IV. 302 A lion in fangless infancy.

fig. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesd.* (1794) 29 Rebellion fangless grinn'd on Brunswick's pride. 1795 *Jemima* II. 198, I should dread the consequence of his iniquity even in that almost fangless situation. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV. i. 105 So shall fear, mistrust, and jealous hate Lie foodless, if not fangless.

b. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The mouth .. furnished with .. fangless .. teeth.

Fanglet (fæ·ŋlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little fang or tooth.

1843 J. DAYMAN *Inferno of Dante* XXV. 159 Then either cheek with poisoned fanglets stung.

Fangot (fæ·ŋgŏt). [ad. It. *fangotto*, var. of *fagotto* bundle, FAGGOT.] A quantity of wares, *esp.* raw silk, from 1 to 3 cwt.

1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 841 4 Lost .. out of a Close Lighter at Brewers Key, one Fangot of White Cyprus Silk. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4472/4, 4 Fangotts of Italian Raw Silk. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1768 in E. BUYS *Dict. Terms Art.*

Fangy (fæ·ŋgi), *a.* [f. FANG *sb.* + -Y 1.] Having a number of fangs; divided into fangs; resembling fangs.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 292 It makes the roots fangy. 1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* x. 120 A fangy range of teeth.

†**Fa·nikin.** *Obs. rare*−1. [a. MDu. *vaneken* (Flem. *vaenken*, Kilian), dim. of *vane* (now *vaan*): see FANE *sb.*1 and -KIN.] A small flag or banner.

1539 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. *298 Fanikynnis, Ansenȝeis, stramaris, and banaris.

Fanion (fæ·nyŏn). [a. Fr. *fanion*, f. as *fanon* (see FANON).] See quots.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fanion*, a Banner carry'd by a Servant belonging to each Brigade of Horse and Foot at the Head of the Baggage. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fanions*, small flags used in surveying stations, named after the bannerets carried by horse brigades.

Fank (fæŋk), *sb.*1 *Sc.* [a. Gael. *fang, faing* = Ir. *fang* in same sense.] A sheep-cot or pen.

1812 P. GRAHAM *Agric. Stirling* xiv. 294 It is necessary to enclose the whole flock in the pen or fank. 1827 J. ANDERSON *Ess. State Soc. Highlands* 127 Bargains were concluded at the homes and fanks of the farmers. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. C. Folk* 219 When he came to byre or fank.

Fank, *sb.*2 *Sc.* [Cf. FANG *sb.* 7.] A coil of rope; a noose.

1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 255 He .. is a prince of Bores, but .. like the giant Pope .. he can only sit and grin at Pilgrims .. and is not able to cast a fank over them as formerly.

Fank (fæŋk), *v. Sc.* [f. FANK *sb.*1] *trans.* To put (sheep) in a fank; to pen up (Jam.). Hence **Fanked** *ppl. a.*, penned up; in quot. *transf.* of a sword: Set fast in the sheath.

? *a* 1600 *Death of Parcy Reed* xxviii. in Child *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* (1890) VII. cxciii. 27/6 Brave Parcy raised his fankit sword, And felld the foremost to the ground.

Fankle (fæŋk'l), *v. Sc.* [f. FANK *sb.*2 : see -LE.] *trans.* To tangle, entangle; to entrammel (a horse, etc.) with a rope; hence, *To get fankled*: *fig.* to lose the thread of a discourse (see Jamieson s.v.).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Lyon & Mous* xxxiv. in *Evergreen* I. 196 Our ryal Lord .. now is fast heir fanklet in a Cord. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1885 I. 103 My long spurs .. never got fankled.

Fan-light (fæ·nləit). A fan-shaped window over a door; sometimes applied loosely to any window over a door. Also *attrib.*

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 220 M'Namar, E., Metal Fan-light manuf. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, In shape resembling the fan-light of a street door. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. (ed. 2) 26 At the door of this [house] .. now plunged in darkness except for the fan-light. 1888 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* 766 Fanlight frames over doors.

Fannell (fæ·nĕl). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **phanelle.** [ad. med.L. *fanul-a* (Wr.-Wülck. 649) or *fanonellus* (Du Cange), dim. of *fano* (see FANON).] = FANON 1.

1530 PALSGR. 218/2 Fannell for a preestes arme, *fanon.* 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 29 Item vestmentes copes crosses aulbes phanelles. 1672 J. DAVIES *Rites Durham* 16 Stoles and Fannels. 1830 *Beauties of Isle of Thanet* I. 51 On his left side .. is seen the end of the fannel or maniple.

¶ App. taken as dim. of FAN or FANE: A small screen or fan.

1555 *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 167 For that thei sette muche by beautie, thei cary aboute with theim phanelles [Lat. text *umbrellas*] to defende them fro the sonne.

Fanner (fæ·nəɹ). [f. FAN *sb.* or *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who fans. †a. One who winnows grain with a fan. *Obs.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Repers, faners and horners. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xiii. 8. 600 Good corn .. falls low at the feet of the Fanner.

b. One who fans (himself or another person) with a fan.

1888 *Bow-Bells Weekly* 18 May, The present Emperor of China when he was a baby had .. twenty-five fanners. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/4 Which caused a draught almost sufficient to blow the fanner quite away.

2. = FAN *sb.*1 I b. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, in later use, an appliance forming part of this.

1788 *Specif. Meikle's Patent* No. 1645. 3 Below the harp a pair of fanners may be placed so as to separate the corn from the chaff. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 99 Fanners for cleaning grain have been long used by the most industrious of the farmers. 1800 *Farmers Mag.* (Edinb.) I. 159 James Meikle who went to Holland in 1710 .. brought over a winnowing machine or what is commonly called a pair of fanners. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 841/2 How from the fanners of his genius would the cock-chaffers of Cockneys fly like very chaff indeed! 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 291 The grain, after leaving the mill fanners, is put through hand-fanners preparatory to measuring.

b. *U. S.* (see quot.).

1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston, U. S.) II. 58 *Fanner*, an open basket dishing out from the bottom upwards .. Originally it was used to separate the chaff from the wheat.

3. (See quots.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Fanner*, a blower or ventilating fan. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fanner* .. a cooling apparatus.

4. A kind of hawk so called from the fanning motion of its wings. Also *vanner-hawk.*

1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Fanner*, a hawk. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 140 Kestrel .. Vanner hawk, Windfanner.

Fanning (fæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FAN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FAN.

1. The action of fanning or winnowing (corn).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 43 The .. fannyng and wynnowing in Sommer. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. II. 144 Others take this fanning (Luke iii. 16, 17) for that discovery which shall be made at the day of judgment. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II vii. I. 123 'All the fanning in the world will not make you [a cornfield] so remunerative as commerce', said Rabh.

b. *concr.* The siftings of tea.

1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov., Common fannings mixed with broken stalks.

2. The action of moving the air with or as with a fan; an instance of this.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* T iv, The fier, without fannynge of the aier, is schoked and quenched. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 133 Where a Man may lie and enjoy the Pleasure of Fanning as long as he pleases. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 41 Fanning .. makes that Air feel cold or cool, which is otherwise warm. 1852 D. MOIR *Hymn to Night Wind* Poet. Wks. II. 381 The delightful fannings of thy wing!

3. The action of blowing gently as with a fan; an instance of this; a breeze.

1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 1 The Fanning of the Wind rustling on the Leaves. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* 562 The first glad fannings of the breeze. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 664 Exhal'd asphodel, And rose, with spicy fannings interbreath'd, Came swelling forth.

4. = *Fan-tracery* (see FAN *sb.*1 11).

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxix. § 4, I would rather .. have a plain ridged Gothic vault .. than all the fanning .. and foliation that ever bewildered Tudor weight.

5. Also *Fanning-out*: the action of spreading out like a fan (cf. FAN *v.* 6); an instance of this.

1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang., Fanning*, widening the after-part of a ship's top. 1889 GEIKIE in *Nature* 19 Sept. 488/1 The fanning-out of the ice on its southward march.

6. *Comb.*, as *fanning-machine, -mill.* (= FAN *sb.*1 1 b.)

1747 *Gent. Mag.* XVII. 438 A Fanning Mill, used in Silesia, for cleaning of corn from tares, &c. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., Fanning-machine.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Fanning-mill.*

Fa·nning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fans, in senses of the verb. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 181 Fayre fannand fax vmbefoldes his schulderes. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 442 Fear not the fanning wind. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 104 The fanning wind upon her bosom blows. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 284 Inhaling freshness from the fanning breeze. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xliv, My bark did skim The bright blue waters with a fanning wind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fanning-breeze*, one so gentle that the sail alternately swells and collapses.

Fanny (fæ·ni). *dial.* (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. No. 3, *Fanny*, a local term, a corruption of fanner or fanblower; that is, a wheel with vanes fixed on to a rotating shaft enclosed in a case or chamber to create a blast of air. It is used in the scissor-grinding industry.

Fanon (fæ·nǫn). Forms: *a.* 5 fanen, -one, -oun, -un, *Sc.* fannowne, 6 fannom, (*Sc.*) -oun, fawnon, 6–8 fannon, 5– fanon. *β.* 6 phanon. [Fr. *fanon*, ad. med.L. *fanōn-em*, *fanō* banner, napkin, a. OHG. *fano*, Goth. *fana*: see FANE *sb.*[1]]

1. An embroidered band, corresponding with the stole, but shorter, originally a kind of napkin, attached to the left wrist of the officiating priest or celebrant, and of the deacon and subdeacon at mass; a maniple.

1418 *Burry Wills* (Camden) 3, j. fanon. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. viii. 331/2 The fanon betokneth bounds of his [Christ's] hondes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenyeit Freir* 55 On him come nowthir stole nor fannoun. 1536 in *Antiq. Scrisb.* (1772) 197 Two Tunicles and three Albes; with divers Stoles and Fannons. 1571 GRINDAL *Articles*, Whether all Vestments..Stoles, Phanons, Pixes [etc.]..be vtterly, defaced..and destroied. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice..fanon, etc.

2. (See quots.)

1844 PUGIN *Gloss. Eccl. Ornament* 120 Georgius says that the fanon or phanon worn by the Pope, is the same as the orale, and is a veil of four colours in stripes. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 466 The Roman pontiff..vested ..in what is called the fanon now but formerly the 'Orale'.

Fant, var. f. FAUNT *Obs.*, child.

Fant(e, obs. f. of FAINT *a.*, FONT.

Fantad (fæ·ntæd). Also fantod(d. [? An unmeaning formation suggested by FANTASTIC, FANTASY, etc.: cf. *fantigue*.] A crotchety way of acting; a fad.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fantods*, a name given to the fidgets of officers. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxii. 440 I'd do the trick, if I was she, 'fore I'd put up with such fantads from you. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Fantodds*, 'megrims', 'mulligrubs', a stomach-ache; a fit of the sulks or other slight indisposition, mental or bodily. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 63 *Fantod*, a fuss, fidget. 'She's always in a fantod about Meary'.

Hence **Fa·ntod** *a.*, Fidgetty, restless.

1887 in *Kent Gloss.* 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Fantod*, A fiddling officer who is always bothering over small things.

Fan-tail (fæ·ntēil), *sb.* [f. FAN *sb.*[1] + TAIL.]

1. A tail or lower end in the shape of a fan.

1728 SWIFT *Ladies at Sot's Hole*, We who wear our wigs With fan-tail and with snake. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 214 Turning the butt-end [of a sheaf] upwards, spreading out the ears, and making a sort of 'fantail'.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the form of its tail. Also *fantail-pigeon*.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 54 They [pigeons] are call'd by some Fan-Tails. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 148 The..fan-tails and the..powters are of my breed! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 2/1 Runts, fantails, tumblers, and pouters. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 16 The fantail has thirty or even forty tail feathers, instead of twelve or fourteen. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* i. 3 The grazing deer, and the proud fantail pigeons.

3. A genus (*Rhipidura*) of Birds found in Australia.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.*

4. *Mech.* A kind of joint. Cf. *dove-tail.*

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

5. (See quot. 1874.)

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fantail*, a joint; a gas burner. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fan-tail*..a form of gas-burner in which the burning jet has an arched form.

6. *attrib.*, as *fan-tail-hat*, also, simply, *fan-tail*, a coal-heaver's hat, a sou'wester; *fan-tail gentleman*, a wearer of such a hat, a coal-heaver.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 243 The two fan-tail Gentlemen soon gave in. 1850 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 47 Those heavers, too, of coals, with smutted face And fantail hats. 1877 J. GREENWOOD *Dick Temple* II. vii. 220, I fancy I see you..with knee-breeches and calves and a 'fantail', shouldering an inky sack.

Hence **Fan-tail** *v. intr.* Of a whale: To work its tail like a fan. **Fan-tailed** *a.*, having a fan-tail.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Arch. Atoms* 154 The dustman..doffs his fan-tail'd hat. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxvi. 179 Does he fan-tail a little curious before he goes down? 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xi. 211 A rather pretty bird the Fan-tailed Warbler.

Fan-tan (fæ·ntæn). [Chinese *fan.t'an* repeated divisions.] A Chinese gambling game, in which a number of small coins are placed under a bowl and the players then bet as to what will be the remainder when the pile has been divided by four. Also *attrib.*

1878 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xxiii. 401 A few natives playing at fan-tan. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 2/1 At their fan-tan tables lads of ten..years of age may be seen gambling away their pence. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 15/4 The home of fantan..is the Portuguese colony of Macao.

†**Fa·ntaser.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *fantase*, FANTASY *v.* + -ER [1].] A fancier; one who is in love with (some one).

a 1547 SURREY *Descr. Restless State* 145 A fantaser thou art of some, By whom thy wits are overcome.

Fantasia (fantazĭ·a, fæntā·ziă). [a. It. *fantasia* (see FANTASY), lit. 'fancy', hence 'an instrumental composition having the appearance of being extemporaneous' (Tommaseo).]

1. *Mus.* 'A composition in a style in which form is subservient to fancy' (Stainer and Barrett).

1724 *Explic. Foreign Words in Music* 30 Fantasia, is a Kind of Air, wherein the Composer..has all the Freedom and Liberty allowed him for his Fancy or Invention, that can reasonably be desir'd. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* IV. iv. 47 His [Hilton's] Compositions were for the most part Fantasias for the viols and organ. 1815 *European Mag.* July 46/1 The first movement, termed 'Fantasia'..is a most spirited..effort. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 503/1 Fantasia..was the immediate predecessor of the term Sonata.

‖ 2. The It. word is current in the Levant and North Africa, in the senses: a. Ostentation, pomp, self-importance; b. A kind of Arab dance; also, an exhibition of evolutions on horseback by a troop of Arabs.

1838 SPARKS *Biog.* IX. Eaton viii. 263 But they must have a consul with less fantasia. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* II. viii. 239 Our captain had arranged for us the surprise of a fantasia. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 28 A capital 'fantasia' or Arab dance..round our camp fire.

Fantasied, phantasied (fæ·ntăsid), *ppl. a. arch.* [f. FANTASY *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] a. Framed by the fancy; imaginary. b. Filled with (strange, new) fancies or imaginations (so OF. *fantasié*). c. Characterized by phantasy; dreamy, imaginative. d. Full of fancies or caprices; whimsical.

a. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1634) 230 A fantasied Ghost is thrust in place of the Manhood. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. 521 Phantasied dangers.

b. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, These our such new fantasied men of warre. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 144, I finde the people strangely fantasied.

c. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. ii. 54 The alluring world of phantasied melody which Vanneo had composed.

d. 1883 C. F. WOOLSON *For the Major* iv, Mr. Dupont was conducting himself after his usual fantasied fashion.

†**Fanta·sious,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 fantasyouse. [a. OF. *fantasieus*, f. *fantasie*: see FANTASY *sb.* and -OUS.] Full of fancies, capricious.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iii. 17 The dyuerse..conclusyons that his fantasyouse wylle dyde present by fore hym.

Fantasm(a, etc.: see PHANTASM(A, etc.

Fantasque (fæntæ·sk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 fantask. [a. Fr. *fantasque*:—L. *fantasticus*.]

A. *adj.* Fanciful, fantastic; curious. *rare.*

1701 C. BURNABY *Ladies Visiting Day* I. i, A clean Napkin and a plain Dish is my Feast; Garnish and Ornament are fantask. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Drama Exile* I. 52 Twelve shadowy signs of earth, In fantasque apposition. *Ibid.*, *Ho. Clouds* II. 226 The fantasque cloudlets.

†B. *sb.* Fancy, whim. *Obs.*

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. iii, *Lady Brute*..There is not upon earth so impertinent a thing as women's modesty. *Belinda*. Yes, Men's Fantasque, that obliges us to it. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* II. i, I have a Scribbling Army-Friend, that..will hit the Nymph's Fantasque to a Hair.

Fantassin (fæ·ntăsin). [a. Fr. *fantassin*, ad. It. *fantaccino*, dim. of *fante* foot-soldier.] (See quot. 1835.)

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. i, Two hundred fantassins, or foot-soldiers, of Tuscany. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 534 Fierce Isolani's fantassins. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 253 Quaint fantassins with matchlock, musket, tulwar, and bow.

Fantast, phantast (fæ·ntæst). [ad. med.L. *phantasta*, Gr. φανταστής, agent-n. f. φαντάζειν, φαντάζεσθαι. In Gr. the word meant (in accordance with the primary sense of the active verb) 'an ostentatious person, boaster': see next. Cf. Ger. *fantast, phantast*, which is the source of the modern use.]

1. A visionary, a dreamer; a flighty, impulsive person.

1588 J. H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probl.* 128 O vain Phantasts and fond Dotterels! 1804 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 413 A quiet and sublime enthusiast with a strong tinge of the fantast. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* (1864) 494 She is one of those phantasts to whom everything seems permitted.

2. A fantastic writer; one who aims at eccentricity of style.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 171 Fantasts and contortionists like Mr. Carlyle.

Fantastic (fæntæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 fantastik, 5–7 fantastike, -tyke, -tique, -tyque, 6–8 fantastick(e, 7– fantastic. *β.* 6–8 phantastick(e, 6 phantastike, 7 phantastique. 7– phantastic. [ad. med.L. *fantastic-us*, late L. *phantasticus*, a. Gr. φανταστικός, f. φαντάζειν to make visible (middle voice φαντάζεσθαι, in late Gr. to imagine, have visions): see FANTASY. Cf. Fr. *fantastique*.

The form *phantastic* is no longer generally current, but has been casually used by a few writers of the 19th c., to suggest associations connected with the Gr. etymology.]

A. *adj.*

1. †a. Existing only in imagination; proceeding merely from imagination; fabulous, imaginary, unreal (*obs.*). b. In mod. use, of alleged reasons, fears, etc.: Perversely or irrationally imagined.

a. a 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 279 What is i-seide.. of Merlyn his fantastik getynge. *Ibid.* VIII. 63 Kyng Arthures body [was founden] þat was i-counted as it were fantastik. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 338 A very fantastike fable. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 11 His fantastique Happiness. 1721 SWIFT *South Sea* viii, He longs to rove In that fantastick scene. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 299 A fourth sort..may be called fantastic, or imaginary; such as centaurs. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i, I could smile at such fantastic terrors. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 157 His hearers and reporters were sure to verse it on their own fantastic grounds also.

β. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 481 All those other phantastick Gods, were nothing but Several Personal Names. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 94 My soul phantastic measures trod O'er fairy fields.

†2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a phantasm. *Obs.*

a. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 19/2 He shewed that he was veryly rysen..by etyng openly, and by no art fantastyke. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlii. 68 a/1 [I am] noo thynge fantastyque, but a sparcle of fyre; Asshes, and flesshe. 1598 YONG *Diana* 127 A meere dreame, or some fantastick illusion. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* IV. iii, Is not this a fantastic house we are in, And all a dream we do? 1648 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 198 One will allow of his humanity..another will allow a divine soul with a fantastick body.

β. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 145 That He had a phantasticke Body, not made of his Mothers Flesh. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 377 Aery Banquets, Phantastick Food. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1741) VII. 16 An aerial phantastic body.

†3. Of or pertaining to phantasy, in its various psychological senses (see FANTASY *sb.* 1, 4) as denoting either the faculty (and act) of apprehending sensible objects, or that of imagination; imaginative.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F viij b, By cogytacyon or thynkyng fantastyke and by illusyon of the deuyll. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xx. ii. (1599) 47 [Phantasie] in her Ballance doth their values trie, Where some things good, and som things il do seeme..in her phantasticke eye. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. P 43 There is as much phantasticke pleasure in doing a spite, as in doing revenge. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 29 The different Phancies in us, caused by the respective Differences of them..Which Phancies or Phantastick Idea's are [etc.]. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* viii. 38 The irrational soul..is sensitive and phantastic life.

†b. Of poetry: Concerned with 'phantasy' (Gr. φαντασία) or illusory appearance. *Obs.*

[See Plato *Sophistes* xxiii, li. In quot. 1581 the word may be merely a transliteration of Gr. φανταστική.]

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 Mans wit may make Poesie, (which should be *Eikastike*, which some learned haue defined, figuring foorth good things,) to be *Phantastike*: which doth contrariwise, infect the fancie with vnworthy obiects. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 18 Phantastic Poesie is that, which altogether feigns things.

4. Of persons, their actions and attributes: †a. Having a lively imagination; imaginative (*obs.*). b. Fanciful, impulsive, capricious, arbitrary; also, foppish in attire. Now in stronger sense: Extravagantly fanciful, odd and irrational in behaviour.

a. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xix. 50 Whether he haue a sadde knowyng or felinge or elles a soden wytte or fantastyk. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* II. vii. 47 To be fantastique, may become a youth Of greater time then I shall shew to be. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1 Let no fantastique Reader now condemne Our homely Muse. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 577 The..fantastique Directions of ignorant Physitians. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Indep.* 100 And all her jingling bells fantastic Folly ring. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 312 The fantastick vagaries of these juvenile politicians. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 350 Great believers are always reckoned..impracticable, fantastic, atheistic.

β. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* A iij b, He that talking of a young gentleman, shoulde say, that he was phantasticke, cholericke, amorous..doth hym no wrong. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II, I have long..bore with your Phantastick Humour.

5. Arbitrarily devised. Now *rare.* Cf. FANCY *a.*

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* iii. 29 They say..the..Protestant Bishops..were consecrated..by a new phantastick forme. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* i. (1862) 115 Phantastic and capricious miracles. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 396 Occasionally fantastic variations of well-known inscriptions occur.

6. Having the appearance of being devised by extravagant fancy; eccentric, quaint, or grotesque in design, conception, construction, or adornment.

a. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1077 Drusus, that fashion-imitating ape, Delights to follow each fantastic shape. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. Wks. (1757) 107 The masquerade's fantastic scene! 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxvi, Yonder nodding beech, That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 221 Vaulted halls adorned with the usual fantastic arches. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 30 The Arab traditions..are too fantastic to be treated seriously. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 109 The witch with fantastic gestures draws a circle.

β. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Curo*, Each phantastique Garb our Gallants weare. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 242 Written in such an affected and phantastick stile.

b. Arbitrarily used by Milton for: Making 'fantastic' movements (in the dance); hence in later allusions to Milton's phrase. So in Comb. *fantastic-footed.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 33 Trip it as you go On the light fantastic toe. *a* 1790 WARTON *On Approach of Summer* 59 Haste thee, Nymph! and hand in hand..Bring fantastic-footed Joy. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xv, Mr. St. Ledger..prided himself..on his light fantastic toe.

B. *sb.*

1. One who has fanciful ideas or indulges in wild notions. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 148 Thou art Bedlam mad ..And glori'st to be counted a fantastick. 1621 QUARLES

Div. Poems, Esther (1717) III Power..to perverse fantasticks if conferr'd..spurs on wrong. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) I. vii, The Church men justly growl to see..that the Force of Toleration .. Should set each canting proud Fantastick Above their Courts Ecclesiastick. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. xv, A Fantastic, whose brain was turned with monkish fancies.

β. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 3, I would be glad to weane this Phantasticke from a veine of lightnesse. *fig.* 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man Without Passion* 132 Opinion is the Fountain, this Fantastick which seduceth our understanding, etc.

† **2.** One given to fine or showy dress; a fop. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, A Phantastique, An Improvident young Gallant. 1628 MILTON *Vacation Exerc.* 20 Trimming .. which takes our late fantastics with delight. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 131 A Fantastic is one that wears his Feather on the Inside of his Head.

† **3.** A fanciful composition. *Obs.*

1641 G. H. (*title*), Wits Recreations, Containing..Variety of Fancies and Fantasticks.

† **4.** Power of fancy or imagination. *Obs.*

1764 *Public Advertiser* 31 May in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 385 It [Mozart's playing] surmounts all Fantastic and Imagination.

Fantastical (fæntæ·stikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** = FANTASTIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

a. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1545 My wordes wer not fantasticall..I told youe no lesinge. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1182/2 With this fantastical fear of hers, I wold be loth to haue her in myne house. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 43 Than me thynkithe y see youre likenes: Hit is nat so, it is fantasticalle. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 61 Our Pains are real Things, and all Our Pleasures but fantastical.

β. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 160 A place that ..more properly confuteth this phantastical purgatory, than doth this same text. 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 100 When anything great is represented to us, it appears phantastical. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 99 *note*, Tertullian .. runs the phantastical Genealogy thus.

† **b.** Of opinions: Irrational, baseless. (Passing into sense 6.) *Obs.*

a. a 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 53 He..conceyueth a certayne fantasticall opinion therof [of fayth]. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. I. III. § 2. 52 Which only false Religion or fantastical Opinion..is able to effect.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Myss-shapened with phantastical opinions. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV.* 91 He said that the lawes of the realme were in his head..by reason of which phantasticall opinion, he destroyed noblemen.

† **2.** = FANTASTIC 2. Chiefly in *fantastical Body* in reference to the heresy of the Docetæ. *Obs.*

a. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 174 Fantastical apparitions. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 308 Ye make of it [the Sacrament] a thing so fantastical, that ye imagine a Body without Flesh. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 220 That the Body of Christ upon Earth was a fantastical one, as the Gnosticks held.

β. 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* 200 Marcion .. said that Christ had but a phantastical body. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 185 Hee did not take a phantasticall body in the Incarnation.

† **b.** Of colours: = EMPHATICAL 5. *Obs.*

1666 HOOKE *Microgr.* 168 These colours are onely fantastical ones. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Phantastical Colours*, such as are exhibited by the Rainbow, Triangular Glass Prism, the Surface of very thin Muscovy Glass, &c.

† **3.** = FANTASTIC *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 His lyghtes be euer eyther fantasticall or els corporall. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 35 Euen so is the phantasticall part of man..a representer of the best images..to the soule. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. II. II. XXXV, The Orb Phantastick must exert All life phantasticall.

† **b.** Pertaining to the passion of love. See FANCY 8 b. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 7 Sodenly infected with the contagion of a fantasticall fit.

4. = FANTASTIC 4.

a. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, They be nat in commune (as fantasticall foles wolde haue all thyngs). 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXXI. (1612) 157 Loue is Fantasticall in Women. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 671 The herne is.. very fantasticall, as not giuen to stay in any place, but such as pleaseth him verie well. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 311 The gratifying of a fantastical Appetite. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. VI. 307 The fantastical changes of the fashion. 1852 MRS. OLIPHANT *Last Mortimers* I. V. 27 A pretty fantastical young girl.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 314 Many iudged hym phantasticall. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. III. II. 319 An affected phantastical carriage. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 129 The .. vain and phantastical abuse of this Stinking Weed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 P 2 The Oxonians are phantastical now they are Lovers.

† **5.** = FANTASTIC 5. *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 24 The care and use of his fantasticall Law.

6. = FANTASTIC 6.

a. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 79 The first suite is hot and hasty like a Scotch jigge (and full as fantasticall). 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 111 Canons..in triangular and other fantastical forms. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. viii. 177 A portrait which, however fantastical, may still bear some remarkable resemblances.

β. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 166 Our new phantasticall building. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 P 5 An Occasion wherein Vice makes so phantastical a Figure.

† **B.** *sb.* One who has fanciful ideas or notions.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 34 Who so is studious in th' Arte [of Poesie] .. they call him in disdayne a phantasticall. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco tortured* 57 Alas poore Tobacco..thou that hast bene hitherto accompted .. the Fantasticals foretresse.

Fantasticality (fæntæ·stikæ·lĭti). Also 7 phan-. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Fantastical character or quality; eccentricity, grotesqueness, oddity.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii, An epitome of fantasticality. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i. in Bullen *O. P.* (1884) III. 43 Our Lords are as farr beyond them .. for person .. as they are beyond ours for phantasticality. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 154 A little fantasticality here and there, but upon the whole exquisite! 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 275 He is not quite sure..about the fantasticality of these etymologies.

b. *concr.* and quasi-*concr.* Something that is fantastical; a crotchet, whim.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XV. § 3. 263 The Fantasticalites of their bodyes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 329 The Song he [Burns] sings is not of fantasticalities. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. I. III. 23 Ceremonials, and troublesome fantasticalities. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* vii. 284 The graceful fantasticalities of Lyly.

Fantastically (fæntæ·stikăli), *adv.* Also 6–7 **phantastically.** [f. as prec. + -LY^2.]

† **1.** Through the exercise of the fancy or imagination. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 124 b, Somtyme as it were an aungell of lyght: somtyme visybly, somtyme fantastically. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 121 My Soul fantastically joins with it.

† **2.** In a phantasmal or unreal manner. *Obs.*

1543 BECON *New Year's Gift* Early Wks. (1843) 318 All this was not fantastically done, but truly and unfeignedly. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 64 Our Lord suffered in very deed, and not phantastically to the appearance onely.

† **3.** Fabulously, fictitiously. *Obs.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* B viij a, As Welshe and Scottishe Poetes, haue phantastically fayned. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 91/1 Arthur, of whom the trifling tales of the Britains..fantasticallie do..report woonders.

4. According to one's fancy; capriciously, arbitrarily.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 63 He cannot be a true seruer of God, which serueth Him..fantastically, and in hipocrisie. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. (1669) 59 Though it may seem to some fantastically, yet was it wisely done. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. iv, One cannot so much as fantastically choose, even or odd. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 79 The righteous God deals with mankind not fantastically. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 78/1 Any fantastically coined word.

5. In a fanciful or odd manner; grotesquely, oddly, strangely.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 334 A forked Radish, with a Head fantastically caru'd vpon it. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 129 Wooden hats, fantastically painted. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 747 Beads and feathers, fantastically arranged. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 302 The silver dew In whirls fantastically flew. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xlii. 365 Their dress was..fantastically gay.

Fantasticalness (fæntæ·stikălnĕs). Also 7 **phantasticalness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality, condition, or fact of being fantastical.

† **1.** The condition of being subject to phantasms.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* II. 27 Fantasticalnes, or collucion, or illusyons of the deuyll.

2. Addiction to strange fancies; eccentricity, oddity; an instance of this.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlv. (1887) 297 Is that point in suspition of any noueltie or fantasticallnes to haue wymen learned? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 266 Their ..phantasticalnesse in apparall. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 229 Six little Girls danced with six of the oldest men .. which seemed to us a very pretty fantasticalness. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 34 We are taught to cloath our minds..after the fashion in vogue, and it is accounted fantasticalness..not to do so. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 39 Their mother was plainly crazed with hypochondriacism and fantasticalness. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* (1879) 119 The fantasticalness of his present pursuit.

3. Absurd unreality.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. VIII. 55 Chloes and Corydons—names that proclaim the fantasticalness of the life with which they are..associated.

† **4.** Capriciousness, whimsicality; waywardness.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxiii. 139 The wicked Fantasticalnesse of men in worshipping the sunne. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* IV. i, The fantasticalness of your appetite.

Fantasticate (fæntæ·stikēt), *v.* [f. FANTASTIC + -ATE 3.] † **a.** *trans.* To conceive or represent in the fancy; to fancy (*obs.*). **b.** *intr.* To frame fantastic notions. *rare.* Hence **Fanta·sticating** *vbl. sb.*; **Fantastica·tion,** fantastic speculation.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 66 a, Wee call the thinges .. which are fantasticated and represented in the fantasie, Fancies. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xii. 53 Brunus.. fantasticates, that by the Maniple is inferred the Messalian Priests speciall care to driue away bad affections. 1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* x. 282 Instead of enjoying, we fantasticate in theory. *Ibid.* vii. 179 His subtle and fantasticating style of art. *Ibid.* i. 13 All the wonderful fantastications of art philosophers. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 3/1 This illimitable fantasticating in a vacuum.

Fantasticism (fæntæ·stisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

† **1.** The doctrine that there is no objective reality; subjectivism. *Obs.*

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Morality* IV. vi. (1731) 286 But I have not taken all this Pains only to Confute Scepticism or Phantasticism.

2. The following of arbitrary fancy in art or speculation.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. § 14 In all the trees of the merely historical painters, there is.. fantasticism and unnaturalness of arrangement. 1868 J. H. STIRLING in *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 382 Speculation .. without experiment, yields phantasticism.

† **Fanta·sticize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 fantastiquize. [f. FANTASTIC *a.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To throw oneself into fantastic or strange attitudes.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iii. (1632) 193 To rave and fantastiquize, as I doe, must necessarily be to doubt.

† **Fanta·sticly,** *adv. Obs.* = FANTASTICALLY.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, He is neither too fantastickly melancholy, or too rashly cholerick. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* Ded., A Libertine! fantasticly I sing!

Fanta·sticness. Now *rare.* [f. FANTASTIC *a.* + -NESS.] = FANTASTICALNESS.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16 Al sic termis procedis of fantastiknes ande glorius consaitis. 1661 PRYNNE *Exam. Exuberances Bk. Com. Prayer* 31 To adorn our Bodies in a modest .. manner; without .. fantastickness. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1860) 78 When looking at an Oak-tree, you dwell..on the Fantasticness of the Branches.

† **Fanta·stico.** *Obs.* [It.; corresp. to FANTASTIC.] An absurd and irrational person.

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 30 (Qo. 1) Limping antique affecting fantasticoes [*fol.* 1623 *ed.* phantacies] these new tuners of accents. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 117, I have..seene fantasticoes.

† **Fa·ntastry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **phantastry.** [f. FANTAST + -RY.] **a.** Fantastic display or show; ostentation, affectation. Also *concr.* Showy trappings. **b.** Visionary delusion. **c.** Illusory character, deceptiveness.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* § 47. 47 This strong spirit of Phantastrie .. breaths in Paracelsus his books. 1670 GLANVILL *Way Happiness* IV. § 3. 139 The indiscretions .. of some preachers, the phantastry and vain babble of others. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 429 There shall they stand bare and devested of all their phantastry. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 47 There is something in us superiour to Sense, which judges of it, detects its Phantastry, and condemns its Imposture. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 28 Fantastry and Levity..is so much seen to abound amongst us. *Ibid.* 51 Against Fantastry and Enthusiasm it self.

Fantasy, phantasy (fæ·ntăsi), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 **fantasi**(e, -ye, -azie, -aisie, -aysie, -esi(e, -esy(e, -essy, (5 fantsy, fayntasie, feintasy), 5–6 fantosy, 6–7 fantacie, -y, 4– fantasy. *β.* 6–8 **phantasie,** (6 -esie, 6–7 phant'sie, -'sy), 6– **phantasy.** [a. OF. *fantasie* (Fr. *fantaisie*), (= Pr. *fantazia*, Sp., Pg. *fantasía*, It. *fantasia*, ad. L. *phantasia*, a. Gr. *φαντασία* lit. 'a making visible', f. *φαντάζειν* to make visible, f. *φαίνειν* to show.

The senses of *φαντασία* from which the senses of the word in the mod. langs. are developed are: 1. appearance, in late Gr. esp. spectral apparition, phantom (so L. *phantasia* in Vulg.); 2. the mental process or faculty of sensuous perception; 3. the faculty of imagination. These senses passed through OF. into Eng., together with others (as delusive fancy, false or unfounded notion, caprice, etc.) which had been developed in late L., Romanic, or Fr. The shortened form FANCY, which apparently originated in the 15th c., had in the time of Shakspere become more or less differentiated in sense. After the revival of Greek learning, the longer form was often spelt *phantasy*, and its meaning was influenced by the Gr. etymon. In mod. use *fantasy* and *phantasy*, in spite of their identity in sound and in ultimate etymology, tend to be apprehended as separate words, the predominant sense of the former being 'caprice, whim, fanciful invention', while that of the latter is 'imagination, visionary notion'.]

1. In scholastic psychology: † **a.** Mental apprehension of an object of perception; the faculty by which this is performed. *Obs.*

[*a* 1382 ORESME in Meunier *Ess. sur Oresme* 179 Il entent par fantasie apprehension ou cognoissance sensitive des choses presentes.]

a. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 113 þat place [þe brayn] is propre instrument of ymagynacioun þe which resceyveþ þinges þat comprehendiþ of fantasie [*res a phantasia comprehensas*]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. ii, These are the v. wyttes remeuing inwardly .. common wytte..ymaginacyon, Fantasy, and estymacyon .. And memory. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 76 Sense perceiveth sweetness by tast or smell, light and pulchritude by sight and fantasie.

β. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 126 According to the diversity of the eye, which offereth it unto the phantasie. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 478/2 It is .. likely, that all living Creatures which have Eye-balls oblique and narrow..have a peculiar phantasie of Objects. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Picl.* (1675) 40 Light .. is the cause..whereby coloured things are seen, whose Shapes and Images pass to the phantasie.

† **b.** The image impressed on the mind by an object of sense. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 14 When the resone es cleryde fra all..fygours and fantasyes of creatures. 1596 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. 155 Memorie supplieth none other office..than..to preserue the figures and fantasies of things.

† **2.** A spectral apparition, phantom; an illusory appearance. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 30 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Þis worldly blis. Is but a fykel fantasy. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXV. (1495) 362 Moo fantasyes ben seen by nyghte than by daye. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 Somme fantasie of Fiton hath marrid thi mynde. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. XVIII. 31 Þe fantasy þus of hys Dreme Movyd hym mast to sla hys Eme. 1530 PALSGR. 172

Phantosme, a fantosy. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 64 All is but fantesey and enchauntementes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 365 Trowand that tyme it wes ane phantasie. *a* 1583 GRINDAL *Fruitful Dial.* Wks. (1843) 59 No bread..but certain fantasies of white and round.

3. Delusive imagination, hallucination; the fact or habit of deluding oneself by imaginary perceptions or reminiscences. ? *Obs.*

a. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 384 For fere, ne fantasie faile they nolde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1535 This fool of fantasie [*sc.* Cassandra]. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 60 Such as haue Mountaynes in fantasie and beggery in possession. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 54 You tremble and look pale: Is not this something more then Fantasie? 1658 S. SIMPSON *Unbelief* ix. 66 They thought it was but meer fantasie and imagination.

β. a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 83 Making .. the elders .. to wander in phantasies. 1654 *Case of Commonwealth* 50 If we falter, or be mis-led through phant'sie. 1675 BROOKS *Signal Presence of God* 20 Raising such a phantasy in the Lyons that they looked upon Daniel .. as on one that was a friend unto them. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) II. 11/1 He will..be sometimes misled by his own phantasy.

4. Imagination; the process or the faculty of forming mental representations of things not actually present. (Cf. FANCY *sb.* 4.) Also *personified*. Now usually with sense influenced by association with *fantastic* or *phantasm*: Extravagant or visionary fancy.

In early use not clearly distinguished from 3; an exercise of poetic imagination being conventionally regarded as accompanied by belief in the reality of what is imagined.

a. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 The Idea of her person represents it selfe an object to my fantasie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 35 The soules swift Pegasus, the fantasie. *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegie* Poems (1633) 153 When you are gone, and Reason gone with you, Then Fantasie is Queene. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 52 Ever in my distresses .. has Fantasy turned, full of longing to that unknown Father. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 176 Imagination, as it is too often misunderstood, is mere fantasy, the image-making power common to all who have the gift of dreams.

β. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 17 a, Nature is a righte that phantasie hath not framed. 1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 130 You have attracted by force of phantasy some extraordinary Spirit to your assistance. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* I. II. viii. 120 By the power of phantasy we see Colours in a Dream. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxvii, Volktman himself, in the fulness of his northern phantasy, [could not] have sculptured forth a better image. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* ii. (1870) III. 22 We may view it in phantasy as black or white. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. vii 258 *note*, Their union with the Deity was..through the phantasy.

b. A mental image.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace before meat*, To the temperate fantasies of the famished Son of God. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vi. 81 Our creative shaping intellect projected its own fantasies. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. xlviii, Fantasies moved within her like ghosts.

c. A product of imagination, fiction, figment.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 36 Iapers and Iangelers .. Founden hem fantasyes. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 371 If 3e ffynde ffables or ffoly ther amonge, or ony ffantasie yffeyned that no ffrute is in. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/1 Centaurs, Satyrs, Griffins, &c. [are] Forced Figures..Fiction or Fantacy..to express a Novelty.

d. An ingenious, tasteful, or fantastic invention or design.

a. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 123 (Harl. MS.) A silkyne gyrdil, sotilly i-made; for the damyselle comunely lovithe swiche fantasys. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1561) Y vj a, Some questions of thys rule maye be varied above 1000 waies; but I would have you forget suche fantasies, tyll a time of more leysure. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, There was a monstrous fantasy of rusty iron.

β. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Balades, plaies, rimes, songes, and other phantasies. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xlvii, A soiled glove, whereon Her silk had played in purple phantasies.

e. *esp.* in *Music*; a fantasia. (Cf. 6.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The..chiefest kind of musick which is made without a dittie is the fantasie, that is, when a musician taketh a point at his pleasure, and wresteth and turneth it as he list. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 34 This is called the Dupla or Semibreve Time ..its Mood..is usual in Anthems, Fantasies, &c.

5. A supposition resting on no solid grounds; a whimsical or visionary notion or speculation.

Now more emphatically contemptuous than FANCY *sb.*

a. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2669 His olde fader fantasi þai filet in hert. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4652 Leve all these fantesies..ye shall not fynde it thus. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, The mynde.. is moost apte to .. waueryng fantasyes aboute dyuerse thynges. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 953 The Minds of the common People would be divided, according as any one would teach his Fantasies. 1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xiv. 443 All that would be to them less than fancy—mere fantasy. 1878 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* Crit. Misc. 20 Many pernicious and destructive fantasies.

β. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. (1636) 306 Vaine .. is their phantasie that thinke it ungodly to flee from ..the plague. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus Man.* (1636) 30 Keepe thy minde firme against all such phantasies. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 6 Not a phantasy in religion..but might there soar or flutter.

† **b.** *In my fantasy*: = 'as I imagine'; modestly used for 'in my opinion'. *Obs.*

a. 1543 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1561) L j, And yet in my simple fantasy these thinges offer them-selves..to be studied for aboute progression. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 In mine own fantasie it wanteth not the feete of sound reason to stand upon.

β. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 237 There standeth a Towne yet called Sturmere, which (in my phantasie) sufficiently mainteineth the knowledge of this matter.

6. Caprice, changeful mood; an instance of this; a caprice, whim. † Often in *at, after, according to, upon one's own fantasy (obs.)*.

a. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 23 Alle good women..aught to leve all suche fantasyes. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 His wyf..he loued..of fyne loue wythout fayntasie. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 7 Every man after his fantasy Will write his conceit. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 146 Whosoeuer shall kill his souldier vpon his owne fantasie, without iust cause. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xi. (1851) 420 The Kingdom .. must depend in great exigencies upon the fantasie of a Kings reason. 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.*, It was..out of no light fantasy..that he thus refused it. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xvii, Fate plays her wonted fantasy..with thee and me. 1883 C. F. WOOLSON *For the Major* iv, Little ways..considered to belong to the 'fantasies of genius'.

β. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 137 b, The Dolphyn tooke upon hym, the rule..orderyng causes..after his awne..phantasie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 55 Our strength and labours were idely consumed to fulfill his phantasies.

† **7.** Inclination, liking, desire. *Obs.*

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 51 The lambyssh poeple ..Hadden no fantesye to debate. *c* 1386—*Miller's T.* 5 Al his fantasye Was torned for to lerne astrologye. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 213 Soche a fantasie fill in his herte that he cowde not it remeve. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 435 II. 83 If..ther be sent swhyche downe to tak a rewyll as the pepyll hathe a fantsy in. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 158 Throw fantasie of this Roxiana, Of hir sic plesour he had. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 4 He fell into a fantasie and desire to .. know how farre that land stretched. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 83 Every man prefers his fantasie in that appetite, before all other worldly desires.

β. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 65/1 Diuerse men [worship] diuerse gods; so as euerie one hath in himselfe a mind or phantasie to worship.

Fantasy (fæ·ntăsi), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5–7 fantasie, -ye, 5–6 fantesye, 6 fantase, -aise, 7 fant'sy, 5– fantasy. *β.* 6–7 phantasie, -y, (6 phantasey, 7 phantacy, -zy), 9 phantasy. [a. OF. *fantasie-r*, f. *fantasie* FANTASY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* = FANCY *v.* 1; rarely, *to fantasy with oneself.* Now *arch.* with the sense: To imagine in a visionary manner.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. 3 Men of craft may..Fantasien in their inward sight Devises newe. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 496 Dreames .. his awne feare fantesieth. 1547–8 *Ordre of Communion* 1 Euery manne phantasying and deuisyng a sondery waie by hymself. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 23/1 It was not the same very present Body of Christ, as the Priests did phantasie. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 5 As wise men have .. fantasied foure simple bodies which they call elements. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 182 The image of the yong gentleman was well phantazied in her brain. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* 509 A dream .. so phantasied. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. 17 He fantasied in his imagination a kind of religion, half Catholic, half Reformed.

b. with *obj.* and *inf.* or object clause.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, Day by day cast and fantesyeth How his venim may .. Upon this Jason be fully execute. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 51 a, Som dyd phantasey one thyng to be the cause and som an other. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 77 Fantasing with themselves that I doo it .. of hatred. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 51 The Syrian Leper..vainly fant'sied, that Gods appointment could not put a difference between things that knew no other.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. 13 He fantasieth thus; In case thei go to wracke, what than?

† **2.** *trans.* To wear the appearance (*φαντασία*) of. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 60 At every part the form did comprehend His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, every weed His person wore, it fantasied.

† **3.** To take a fancy or liking to; to be favourably inclined to; to fall in love with. Also with *inf.*, to 'take it into one's head' (to do something). Cf. FANCY *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 194 b, He .. favored her suyte, but muche more phantasied her person. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 4 b, As if one should phantasy to praise a Gose before any other beast. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1612) 168 Death, late feared, now she fantaseth. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 79 That he [the King] should neither phantacy nor regard the serious Petition of the importunate Commons.

absol. 1560 BECON *Treat. Fasting* xi. Wks. II. 89 b, Nether do they direct their fastes vnto any godly end, but as euery one fantasieth, so do they fast.

4. *intr.* To play fantasias; to extemporize. *rare* (but often in Carlyle).

1840 CARLYLE *Wks.* (1858) II. 323 He [Hoffmann] could fantasy to admiration on the harpsichord. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. vi. 650 Fantasying on the flute in an animated strain.

Hence **Fantasying** *vbl. sb.*

1543 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1561) Z v b, You should .. not have taken a question of your owne fantasying. 1555 L. SAUNDERS *Let.* in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 184 The fantasing of the flesh-pottes of Egypte. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichrist* II. ix. 135 We are charged with a Corinthian fantasying of mens persons.

Fantekyn, var. f. FAUNTEKIN *Obs.*

† **Fanterie.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *fanterie*, ad. It. *fanteria*. f. *fante* foot-soldier (literally boy, short for *infante* = INFANT: cf. FAUNT).] Infantry; *pl.* foot-soldiers.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruits War* clii. in *Wks.* (1587) 146 Fiue .. bands of English Fanteries. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 128 Trusting vpon their Cauallery and Fanterie, wherein they are strong.

Fantigue (fæ·ntī·g). *dial.* Also fanteag(ue, fanteeg, fantique. [Cf. FANTAD.] A state of anxiety or excitement; an instance of this, *esp.* a fit of ill-humour.

1825 *Univ. Songster* II. 142 Don't put yourselves in a fantique. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVIII, 'Inwolving our precious governor in all sorts o' fanteegs.' 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *Elster's Folly* I. v. 117 You need not have put yourself in a fantigue. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, The Missis is in a pretty fantaig. 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Gloss.*, 'E's allus on with some uv 'is fanteagues.'

‖ **Fantoccini** (fæntpʧī·ni). Also 8 fantocine, 9 *vulgar* fantosceny. [It. pl. of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio* puppet, f. *fante* boy, servant, etc.: see FANTERIE.]

1. *pl.* Puppets made to go through certain evolutions by means of concealed strings or wires.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I. 396 The exhibition of the Fantoccini in London. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 60/1 Are there no Punches, Fantoccini, Dancing dogs .. or even Barrel-organs? 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* XXX. (1884) 227 As awkward as a pair of fantoccini.

2. A dramatic representation in which these are the performers; a marionette show.

1771 MRS. J. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 212, I was much pleased with the 'Fantocine' I saw last night. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* (1832) 132 He had refused to go .. to the Fantoccini. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 60 'The Fantoccini', he said, is the proper title of the exhibition of dancing dolls. *attrib.* 1817 HAZLITT *Char. Shaks.* (1838) 220 The fantoccini exhibition. 1822 — *Table-t.* II. xii. 274 A little fantoccini figure..playing a number of fantastic tricks before the audience.

Fantom, obs. form of PHANTOM.

Faon, obs. form of FAWN.

† **Fap**, *a. Obs.* Drunk, intoxicated.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 183 The Gentleman had drunke himselfe out of his fiue sentences..And being fap, sir, was (as they say) casheerd. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 44 Getting daily fap with ale.

Fapes: see FEABERRY *dial.*, gooseberry.

Faquir, var. of FAKIR.

‖ **Far**, *sb. Obs.* [Latin.] A coarse kind of wheat; spelt.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 1 Novembre wol with whete & far besowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 As for the bearded wheat Far, there is a certaine worme breeding in it like to a moth. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* V. iii, Cockles from Chios, frank'd and fatted vp With *Far* and *Sapa*, Flower and cockted Wine.

Far (fāı), *adv.* Forms: 1–4 feor(r, (3 *south.* veor), 2–3 (9 *dial.*) fur, 3–6 for, (3 forre), 2–6 fer(r(e, 3–4 *south.* ver(re, (2 fir, 3 fear, fe3er, feir, 4 fere, 5 feer), 3–7 farr(e, (4–7 fare), 3– far. *Compar.* 1 fler(r, fyr(r, 2, 4 fir, 3–4 (9 *dial.*) fur, 4–5 furre, fyrre, 7 furr, 5 far, 2–6 ferrer, (4–6 ferrere), 2–3 ferror, 4–7 farrer, 5–6 farrar. *Superl.* 1 fyrrest, 3–5 ferrest, 3–6 farrest, (4 furrest, 7 farst). [OE. *feor(r* corresponds to OFris. *fir*, OS. *fer* (Du. *ver*), OHG. *fer*, ON. *fiarre*, Goth. *fairra*:—OTeut. **ferr-* (the OTeut. form of the suffix is not determinable with certainty; a distinct but synonymous type appears in OS. and OHG. *ferro*, MHG. *verre*), f. OTeut. root *fer-*:—OAryan *per-*, whence Gr. *πέρᾱν*, Skr. *paras*, beyond.

The forms with final *-e* in 13–14th c. belong etymologically to the derivative FERREN; subsequently the monosyllabic *ferre*, *farre*, is a mere variant spelling of *fer*, *far*. The OE. comparative *fierr*, *fyrr* (:—**ferriz*) began in 12th c. to give place to a new formation on the positive, *ferrer*, *-or*; this survived till the 17th c. in the form *farrer*; after that period the comparative and superlative remained only in dialects, being superseded in educated use by *farther*, *farthest*: see FARTHER.]

1. At a great distance, a long way off. Const. *from*, (colloq.) *off*. Also with advbs. *away*, *off*, *out*.

a. in space.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. § 3 We witan heonan noht feor ofer ealond. *c* 1025 *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet* I. 85 þa eallunga feor synd on geswince. *c* 1205 LAY. 543 Achalon heihte an flum þe nes noht feor from heom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4933 (Cott.) Theues .. of a cuntre þat hepen es far. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7650 Ilk planete es ferrer þan other fra us. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 184 Sum ferrer and sum nerrer. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xvi, A marchand of this citè Was fer oute in a-nothir cuntre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156 Fer, or fer a-way, *procul*. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 112, I was not farre hence. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* x. 40 Whiche caused grete fere and drede vnto the countreys nygh neyghbours and also ferre of. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 80 He vil see ane schip farrar on the seye. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 211 A Spittlehouse, no farre from where his dwelling was. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. iii, Things near seem further off; farst off, the nearst at hand. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 17 The painted Lizard, and the Birds of Prey..be far away. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 7 Not far from these was another Set of

merry People. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. i, Far upon Northumbrian seas. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 10 He is likely to be not far off himself. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild H.* (1884) 263 The Green Mountains.. seen careering along the horizon far to the south-west.

b. *Far and near* or *nigh*: in every part, everywhere. *Far or near*: anywhere. *Far nor near*: nowhere.

a 1000 *Crist* 390 (Gr.) Feor and neah. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 To..beon iwurðegede fir and neor. *a* 1250 *Owl & Nightl.* 921 East and west, feor and neor. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+213 (Cott.) Marie .. loked farre & neghe. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 107 Þere is no man feer ne neer. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 96 The brute was blowne abrode both farre and nye. [1629 (see 5b.)] 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 67. 305 Memorable matters, worthy to be knowne farre and neare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 295, I.. have sought thee farr and nigh. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), I have been hunting .. far and near .. to find out a remedy. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, But I could see nothing of them far or near.

c. in past time. Cf. FAR-OFF.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 226 In a freres frokke he was yfounde ones Ac it is ferre agoo in seynt Fraunceys tyme. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 442 Farre then Deucalion off.

d. *fig.* with reference to unlikeness, alienation of feeling, etc. Often elliptically in phrase (*So*) *far from —ing* (used when something is denied and something opposite asserted). Also interjectionally, *Far from it.*

1534 WHITINTON tr. *Tullyes Offices* I. C v, This maner is as ferre distaunt from offyce ..that [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxiii. 27 They that are farre from thee, shall perish. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xix. (1700) 116 Gods love is so far from resembling the usual sort of Friends. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 150 So far from imitating the industry of their Ancestors .. that [etc.]. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essenes* III. Wks. 1890 VII. 166 So far .. from shocking his [the Jew's] prejudices..the error of the early Christians would lie the other way. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. 221 It was in a far from unfriendly fashion. 1874 DASENT *Tales from Fjeld* 128 He was not far off losing both wit and sense. *Ibid.* 154 He was not far off being half-dead of thirst. 1882 WICKSTEED tr. *Kuenen's Hibbert Lect.* III. 127 The truly religious tone..not unmixed, indeed, far from it, but unmistakable.

e. Phrases. *Far be it from* (*me*, etc.): a form of deprecation = 'God forbid that (I, etc.).' *I'll be far* (*enough*) *if*, etc.: a strong negation or refusal (*vulgar*). *Far to* †*find, seek*: (*a*) hard to discover, out of the way; (*b*) of persons: at a loss.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xliv. 17 Josephe answerde, Fer be it fro me, that Y thus do. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 77 Beþ þre fayre vertues and beeþ nauht ferr to fynde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 163 Bee it farre from me to utter any such speache. 1667 EARL OF CARDIGAN in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 9 Farre be it from me.. to enter into dispute with your Lordship. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 4 Far be it that I should attempt to lessen the Acceptance which Men of this Character meet with in the World. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 23 I'll be fur enough if it en't a May-game. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 225 Far, infinitely far, be such imputation from our thoughts. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 667 If instances must be cited, they are not far to seek. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvi. 285 Many minds .. are far to seek for the grounds of social duty. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., 'I'll be far if I do' means 'I will not.'

2. To a great distance; to a remote place.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 22 Tohwon dryhten ȝewite ðu feor. *c* 1205 LAY. 1720 He ferde to feor ut from his iueren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2616 Wilt ðu, leuedi, ic go fear out. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2782 To fle .. fer away from þe see. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2184 Farrer fra men to be remoued. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Martyrs* D ij, I wisht the popes dominion Might stretch no furr than Callis Ocean. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 110 She..is so farre from Italy removed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 727 He ceas'd Contending, and remov'd his Tents farr off. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 329 A..habitation, from which it seldom ventures far.

b. To a great distance in various directions; over a large area; widely.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 45 Carite sprat his bowes on brædе and on lengðe swiðe ferr. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 216 Þi fame shall goo fer. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 80 So sall þe folke no farrar sprede. 1692 J. BARNES *Pref. Verses* in E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.*, An Heathen, far for vertue Fam'd.

†c. *To cast far*: to make far-reaching plans. (Cf. FAR-CASTER.) So *to bethink far. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8269 (Cott.) Ferr and depe he vmbithoght. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 485 Fer he [þe devell] casteþ toforn þe folke to destroye.

3. To or at an advanced point of progress. a. in space. (Down to the 15th c. the vb. *go* is often omitted after *will, shall, may, can*, etc.)

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 210 Whan the sonne hath thider i-drawe the mist thurf hire hete, Hit ne mai no fur for the colde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 392 (Cott.) Iesus made hom semblant as he wald ferrer goo. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 Ferrere mot he nouht, Scotlond forto se. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 89 Sayde this yiman, 'Wiltow fer to day?' *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 303 It is sett undir a mannes ers to drawe out þe emeroides þat sittiþ hed fer yn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6091 Ay þe ferrer þat he gase. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 276 No far thou shalle. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. 1 How farre purpose you to trauell this way. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 114 ¶ 1 We were now got pretty far into Westminster. *a* 1801 R. GALL *Tint Quey* Poems 173 Here, or we gae farer ben, Aiblins it's fitting to let ken To them wha reads, that [etc.]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III, We travell'd fast and far. 1845 tr. *Sue's Wandering Jew* xvii. 86 Long bamboos which are driven far into the ground.

b. *fig.* with reference to progressive action or condition: To a great length or degree. *Far gone*: in an advanced stage. *To go far to* (produce a certain effect): to tend greatly. † *To speak a person far*: to go to great lengths in his praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11011 (Gött.) Bot elizabeth was ferrer gane. 1360–80 WYCLIF *Tracts* xxii. (1879) 311 þei shewen ferrere how þei ben disciplis of fals pharisees. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 311, I kan sey no furre. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 8 This matter is so farre gone, that there is no remedy. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Q iij b, Least by presuming to farre, I should loose my selfe. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fortune* II. xc. 278 a, Who is so mad .. vnlesse he be to farre gone, that standeth not in feare of them? 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 382 Maister Heskins store is farre spent. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 24 You speake him farre. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 3 Where the subject of any Law is single .. prudence..may go far at one Essay to provide a fit law. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., When these two enter far into the composition of any work. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 4 There's no carrying a Metaphor too far, when a Lady's Charms are spoke of. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 377 To do all they could to hinder him to engage too far. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* iv. 19 Both .. very tipsy .. one .. so far gone, that she could not walk straight. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 233 This was going too far. 1845 M^CCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 361 This high duty..went far to enable the distillers to fix the price of spirits. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 191 The Corinthians had gone too far..to admit of listening to arbitration. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 You are already far gone in your love.

c. in time. † With genitive, *Far days, nights*: late in the day or night (cf. Gr. *πόρρω τῆς ἡμέρας, τῆς νυκτός*); in later use also *far-day, -night* (cf. 8 c).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3900 Be þai had fyneschid þis fist was ferre in with euyn. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 66 A man right ferre in age. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 45 She happed to abide so longe on a sonday that it was fer dayes. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 135 He wes waik, and fer run in yeris. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* K iij b, It was farre in nighte. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1148/2 It is far nights. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. (Arb.) 42 But the day is farre spent, M. Recorder. 1631 *Celestina* VIII. 98 O how farre daies is it? 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 278 It was far-night ere we got away. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 26 The day being now far spent. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 2 Far gone as the day was. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 A heavy downpour which continued far into the night.

4. By a great interval, widely. a. of separation in place; *fig.* of estrangement or alienation.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3483 His mercy was to ferre bihynde. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* I v a, The heaven sainctes who be farrer distanted..from us then..London..from Cambredge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 12 These two Sees were farre asonder, that is to say, Caunterbury and Yorke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 649 Following not far after himself. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 306 He .. leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1284 Far distant from their native soil. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xvii, Mortham's lord grew far estranged From the bold heart with whom he ranged.

b. qualifying adjs., advbs., or their equivalents, implying excess, defect, or variation from a standard. † In 16–17th c. often prefixed to adjs. or advbs. of negative import, as in *far unfit* = far from fit.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 552 Þei were weri of-fousten and feor ouer-charged. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 348 This man gothe fer wyde from the streyght waye. 1555 PHILPOT *Let.* in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 229 God knoweth it is written far vneasily. 1564 GRINDAL *Fun. Serm. Emp. Ferdinand* Rem. (1843) 29 Preparations afore death .. far out of square. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 390 Then my Lord, your father is far impatient. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 532 A match thought farre vnfit for such a man. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xli. 545 We were often far underfed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 They were not far wrong.

c. of inequality or unlikeness. Often with comparatives or superlatives; sometimes more emphatically *far* (*and*) *away*. Also with vbs., as *to differ, exceed, excel*, etc. *Far other*: widely different. † *To distinguish far*: to make a wide distinction.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. § 2 Feor on oþre wisan. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3922 A beste..Fere fersere þan an olifaunt. 1496 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 They be sold far under the Price that they be worth. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. 75 a, He passed farre his grandfather in synne. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 20 Ye be better fed then taught farre awaie. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D i a, Which differeth not farre from the declaration of Vitruuius. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 373 One that beheld a farre other beauty ..and tasted a farre other pleasure than of the worlde. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 81 Which far exceeds his barren skill to show. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 A farre most excellent weight of glory. 1646 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 124 No Englishman will..hold..that Scotland must be satisfied with it, farre leese that it be of the Scots framing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 862 To answer and resound farr other Song. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 26 In France .. the Hugonots are..far the greatest Traders. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 9 Of this various Matter.. the far greatest Part of the Terrestrial Globe consists. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 92 ¶ 1 With us it is far otherwise. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi. 156 You will allow it to consist with me, as a Roman, to distinguish far between a Protestant and a Pagan. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 53 Paul uses this argument to prove charity far preferable. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 187 The delight ..more far away than I have ever received. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 22 A slight surrender of principle was a far surer road to success. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* xxxiv, You are far and away the greatest scoundrel I ever saw. 1885 *Law Reports* 29 Ch. Div. 528 The testator's estates were..incumbered .. to an amount far beyond their value.

†5. From a remote source. *Obs.* exc. in Comb.: see FAR-FETCHED, etc.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 65 For this purpose all kinde of wilde beasts were brought farre and neere. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 34 Here's the Etymology of a Word drawn far enough.

6. Preceded by *as, how, so, thus*, the word (like many other quantitative advbs. and adjs.) often undergoes a change of meaning, the notion of definite quantity being substituted for the primary notion of great quantity. Hence the following modifications of the preceding senses:

a. To or at a definite distance.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1238 Bi al-so fer so a boȝe mai ten ðor sat his moder. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 506 (Cott.) How farr es in to hell pitte. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 4 When there is a Battle in the Hay-Market Theatre, one may hear it as far as Charing-Cross. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 215, I had not thought it possible to see so far through so dense a storm.

b. Up to or at a particular point of advance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2253 (Cott.) Now we haue vs sped sa ferr. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 60 Sith that it is soo ferre come that ye wyll not here vs, we shall kepe owr peas. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xvii[i]. 16 Who am I? and what is my house, y^t thou hast broughte me thus farre? 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* li. 64 Thus farre are the words of Ieremiah. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 If a Man would endeauour to raise or fall his Voice..as farre as an Eighth. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 172 The king was almost as far as Banbury. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* I. v. 29 Thus far Josephus. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 469 Menander..went on as far as the Isamus. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 221 She could make an ormolu bracelet go as far as another woman's emerald clasps. *Mod.* So far no great harm has been done.

c. To a certain extent or degree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16386 (Cott.) Sacles es he sa feir se sum i can. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2209 Hated bothe of olde and yong, As fer as Gaweyn the worthy, Was preised for his curtesie. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* (Caxton) 1 As fer as my wrecchednes wold suffyse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 116 The bay [horse] is most of price as farre as I see at this daye. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 For thou..wilt not permit any (as farre as in thee lyeth) to be well employed. 1601 J. MANNINGHAM in *Shaks. C. Praise* 45 A Citizen gaene soe farr in liking with him. 1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 18 How fare I shall be abill to prevall uith him I can not yett tell. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 35 He may be so farre a good man, as to be free from giving offence. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iii. 46 Such persons may so far conduce to the temporal prosperity of a nation. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 119 But this law so far as it prescribed a new bushel, had never been executed. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 423 To decide how far he deserved it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 427 Let us endeavour to ascertain how far we are consistent with ourselves.

7. quasi-*sb.* a. † *Of, on far*: see AFAR. † *Upon far*: at a distance. *From far*: at a distance (cf. FERREN). *By far*: by a great interval (= sense 4); see BY 18 b. *In so far*: to such an extent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6655 (Cott.) Þam thoght him hornd apon farr. *Ibid.* 13457 (Cott.) Fra ful ferr can þai til him seke. *Ibid.* 27643 (Cott.) Sin es fowler þan any deuil in hell by fer. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 17 Sum of hem comen fro ferre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 86 To þat ymage men commez fra ferre in pilgrimages. 1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 276 Thair wes the greiter slauchter be over far maid vpoun the Inglis. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Devot.* 43 Lo! from farre I you salute. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* I. xix. § 10 Thus far of his apology was made. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 28 That, like the circle bounding earth and skies, Allures from far. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 282 By far the largest class of readers. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. viii. 104 Eloquence.. imagination .. or extent of knowledge, are all in so far a gain to him that [etc.].

†b. *To have far to*: to have a long way to go to, be far from. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 477 Þe vyker had fer home & faire toke his leue. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XII. 196 Folwe forþ þat fortune wol; thou hast ful fer to elde.

8. Combinations.

a. When *far* (in senses 1–5) qualifies a ppl. adj. used attributively, it is usually hyphened, thus giving rise to an unlimited number of quasi-compounds, as *far-beaming, -branching, -embracing, -extending*, etc.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 Making one perfit person and one farpassing perfyt person of God and man together. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 2 The manner rather of desperate men fare driven. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 19 Far-shooting Phœbus. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Troy.* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I will .. live in some far-removed continent. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 These saphyre far-extending heights. 1688 *Addr. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 2536/1 Your far distanced New England Subjects. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 127 O Queen! whose far-resounding fame, Is bounded only by the starry frame. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 272 Their Arms Far-gleaming, dart the same united Blaze. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 404 Variegated by far-sought learning. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 184 Mighty winds That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xli, Leucadia's far-projecting rock of woe. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxix, Far-heard clarionet. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 69 Expressing profound and farstretching thoughts in the simplest words. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.*

Art 139 Consider what a far-branching, far-embracing good you have wrought. 1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 232 Far-spread popularity.

b. *rarely* in similar quasi-comb. with *vbl. sbs.*, as *far-flashing, -withdrawal.*

1822 Shelley *Hellas* 331 The far-flashing of their starry lances Reverberates the dying light of day. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xvii, Their..strange effect of far-withdrawal.

c. Special combinations: **far-back** *a.*, ancient; **far-being** *vbl. sb.*, the state of being at a distance; †**far-born** *a.*, born long ago; **far-darter**, one who sends darts to or from a great distance; †**far-day**, the latter part of the day [cf. 3 c]; **far-eastern** *a.*, belonging to the extreme east; **far-farer** (*rare*), = *far-goer*; **far-foamed** *a.*, fringed with foam for a great distance; **far-goer**, one who goes far, *lit.* and *fig.*; **far-gone** *a.*, advanced to a great extent; **far-northern** *a.*, lying in the extreme north; **far-point** (*Optics*), the extreme range; **far-seeing** *a.*, = Far-sighted 1; **far-seen** *a.*, seen at a distance; also *Sc.* = Far-sighted; **far-shot** *a.* = *far-shooting*; **far-southern** *a.*, at the extreme south; †**far-went** *a.*, that has wended or travelled far; **far-western**, belonging to the extreme west.

1890 Child *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* vii. ccix. 126/2 Some *far-back reciter of the Scottish ballad. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 124 The desolation of the *far-being from comfort. 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* iii. i, Nine-and-thirty years old, mistress? I'd have you to know I am no *far-born child. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* i. 91 This is cause why heaven's *Far-darter darts These plagues amongst us. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. ii. 500 Dimly he remembered ..the sight Of the Far-darter. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* i. 74 *Far-day sullies flowres. 1861 Dasent *Burnt Njal* II. 354 Thorwald Kodran's son, the *far-farer. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* ii. 172 Murmurs, which his first endeavouring tongue Caught infant-like from the *far-foamed sands. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 358 The party which the *far-goers at least of the deliberants, believe to be the least undeserving of the two. 1778 *Conquerors* 39 As drunken men who brave the dang'rous fight O'er sparkling glasses in the *far-gone night. 1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* xvi, Which the far-gone innamorato found irresistible. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 309 The temperature of these *far-northern regions. 1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* 72 The *far-point of the eye. 1848 Lytton *Harold* viii. ii, Though wise and *farseeing, Harold was not suspicious. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 790 From lofty Caucasus *far seen by those, Who in the Caspian .. toil. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* Monday bef. Easter, Two silent nights and days In calmness for His far-seen hour He stays. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* viii. 453 Useful Mercury And *far-shot Phœbus. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 228 Commodore Wilkes in his *far-southern discovery of an Antarctic continent. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 191 The Gibeonites came to Iosua like *far-went Trauellers. 1589 Puttenham *Arte Eng. Poesie* 121 [Northern English] is not so Courtly .. as our Southerne English is, no more is the *far Westerne mans speach. 1844 Bp. S. Wilberforce *Hist. Amer. Ch.* (1846) 341 The peculiar services of a far-western clergyman.

Far (fār), *a.* Forms: 1–4 feor(r, 2–6 fer, 3–7 farr, 5–7 farre, 3– far. *Compar.* 1 fyrra (fem. and neut. *-e*), 3–4 fyrre, furre, 3–6 ferre(r(e, 3 ferror(e, *south.* verrore, 4–7 farrer. *Superl.* 1 fyrrest, 3–5 ferrest, 3–6 farrest. [OE. *feorr* = OFris. *fer, fir*, OS. *fer*, OHG. *fer*:—WGer. type **ferro-*. As the adj. does not occur in Gothic or ON., it is prob. derived from the adv.]

1. Remote: a. in space; chiefly of countries or places; occas. of persons, etc. *The far east, north, west, south*: the extreme eastern, etc. parts of a region, or of the world. *The Far West*: now *esp.* the western parts of the U.S. or of North America. †*Far absence*: absence in a distant part.

a 1000 *Wife's Complaint* 47 (Gr.) Feorres folclondes. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1565 Into þe ferreste ende of Alixandre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4820 (Cott.) Wee are o farr cuntre, Of a land hait chanaan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 204 Huerof yealde filozofes hem uledden in-to uerre stedes in-to dezert. 1382 Wyclif *Joel* iii. 8 They shule selle hem to Sabeis, a fer folc. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2643 Thick ffolewastoure son..departid to ferre lande. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 585 Folke cam..from ferre ways for to seke hym. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 101 b, The Englishemen considerynge..the farre absence of their frendes. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 To returne home from these farre countreys. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* (1886) xxxii. 38 Far foullis hes ay fair fethers, sum will say. 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 131 To far Barbadoes on the western main. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* i. 45 A far dim watch-lamp's thrice reflected beam. 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 813 What hearest thou? *Mahmud.* A far whisper. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1854) 56 It is fear which beds the far to-come with fire. 1890 Howells in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 965 The great plains ..in the far West.

absol. c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 494 To visite The ferrest in his parish.

b. *fig.* of remoteness or difference in time, relationship, or nature.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* ii. vi. (1557) 100 A vice moste ugly, and farrest from humanitee. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 309 How farre this fielde is to that which bordereth upon it. 1630 Crashaw *Poems* 129 Pulling far history Nearer. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 709 Sir Torre..Past up the still rich city to his kin His own far blood. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xx. 200 So many far landmarks of time.

c. *The far end*, †*the far*: the very end, or extremity; the last stage (of life, strength, or resources). Now only *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 78 In this shall faithfully be founden to the fer ende, All þe dedis. *Ibid.* 8272 The next tym þou noyes me, þou neghis to þe fer. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* clxxxiii. (1862) I. 447 What standeth beyond the far-end of my sufferings .. He knoweth. 1790 W. Combe *Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng.* (1817) II. 58 Whose..love of pleasure will soon get to the far-end of a moderate fortune. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, He seems almost at the far end. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v. *Far end*, 'Ah'm ommast at t' far end.'

2. Extending to a distance, long. *Far traveller*: one who comes from or goes to a distance. †(*A person*) *of a far fetch*: far-reaching, far-sighted. †*Far way*: a long way, by far.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11385 (Laud.) For els might not tho thre haue rawght to ride so farre wai, And come to cryst thilk day. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C xvii. 51 Of wyt and wysedome þat fer way is bettere Than richesse. 1508 Fisher *Psalms* N vj b, Her grete & ferre Journey. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xxix, A merchant-man maketh far voyages and great journeys. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 314 Some men so euill and of so farre a fetch, that [etc.]. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 30 A verie farre way from Africa. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 204 Far travellers may lye by authority. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxix, You could not miss the road .. it was neither far way nor foul gate. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 287 It would not be a far stretch of intellect to infer.

†b. Of authority: Extensive.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 29 God gaue him no farrer power.

†c. Of a difference in kind or value: Great. *Obs.*

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 This shall be a farre dyfference. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 578 Valued, at a farre vnder rate, to bee worth.. ten pound.

†d. Of a person: Advanced (in age or knowledge). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15124 (Trin.) Þis ihesus..was so wis & so fer in lore. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 218 As one farre in elde.

3. The remoter of two; in early use also in the comparative. †*The far side* (of a horse, etc.): the off or right-hand side. *The fur ahin* (Sc.): the hind right-hand (horse) in a team of four.

Prob. *far* here represents the original compar. form *fyrre.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1227 With him Rowlande and Olyvere Appon the ferrere syde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9054 Priam the prise kyng .. was feghtyng in the feld on the fer syde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, Iff yowre hawke nym the fowle at the fer side of the Ryuer..Then she sleeth the fowle at the fer Jutty. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 The farre ende of high holborn. 1617 Markham *Caval.* ii. 4 The white fore-foote, on the right side, commonly cald the farre side. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 To give them [lambes] .. the botte on the farre buttocke. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6294/3 The Coronett of the far Hoof before. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* 95 She sat in a low chair on the far side of the shop. 1786 Burns *Inventory* 20 My fur ahin's a wordy beast. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* iii. xiv. 110 On the far side of the open stood one of the hills.

†**Far**, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 feorran, 3–5 fere, ferre, 4 *south. dial.* verri, *pa. pple.* yverred. [OE. *feorran, fyrran* = OHG. *firren*, ON. *firra*:—OTeut. type **firrjan*, f. **ferr-*, Far *a.*]

trans. To put far off, remove. In *mod. dial.* only in the expression of a wish (see quots.). Const. *from*; rarely with double *obj.*

Beowulf 156 Grendel..ne wolde wiþ manna hwone feorh-bealo feorran. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii. 19 Neghburgh and frend fered þou fra me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Þe stat of religion ssel by zuo yuerred uram þe wordle þet [etc.]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3625 Richard was noȝt so ferred ys fon, þat hy hym þo ne seȝe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. lxviii. (1869) 101 Thouh thou were forveyed other ferred from thi wey. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xvii, Pooh, wench! latter days be farred! 1863 — *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 189, I wish the man were farred who [etc.].

b. *refl.* and *intr.* for refl.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 He furseð (note ?firres [*printed* firnes]) him awei urommard ure stefne. *c* 1315 Shoreham 164 God wyste wel that man schold..uerry [*printed* nerry] Fram alle healthe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 178 Þe uoȝel him uerreþ ..uram þennes huer me breke his nest.

Far, obs. f. of Fair and *Sc.* f. Fare *sb.* and *v.*

Far, obs. var. of Farrow, young pig.

Far-about, *adv.* and *sb.*

A. *adv.* †a. To a great distance around, everywhere (*obs.*). †b. At a great distance (*obs.*). †c. Far astray, out of the way (*obs.*). d. By far, very much (*dial.*).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21821 (Cott.) Thoru him i regned ferr a-bute. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 241 Wherfore concord ys put feer abowte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128 Ferre a-boute, *multum distans a via regia.* 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestershire Words* 35 Oh! that's the nearest way, fur-about.

†B. *sb.* A digression, wandering. *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xxix. (1647) 280 But what need these farre-abouts?

Farad (færăd). *Electr.* [short f. *Faraday*, name of a great English electrician (died 1867): a term adopted at the Electrical Congress in Paris, 1881.]

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 246 The practical unit of capacity is called the Farad. 1892 *Gloss. Electrical Terms* in *Lightning* 3 Mar. Supp. 7 The *Farad* is the capacity of a conductor in which the electrical pressure is raised one volt by the addition of one coulomb.

Faradaic (færădē·ik), *a.* [f. *Faraday* (see prec.) + -ic.] Used as a distinctive epithet of inductive electricity and of the phenomena pertaining to it.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 37 When the faradaic current elicits a response it should always be employed. 1881 D. E. Hughes in *Nature* XXIII. 522 There is a Faradaic induction of 50° at both poles. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 568 Sensation and faradaic contractility were normal.

Faradaism (færădeiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] = Faradism.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 16/1 Induced Electricity, or Faradaism.

Faradic (fărædik), *a.* [ad. Fr. *faradique* (Duchenne 1851), f. *Faraday.*] = Faradaic.

1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 275 Duchenne reports two cures by the faradic current. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faradine, var. f. of Farandine.

Faradism (færădiz'm). [a. F. *faradisme*, f. *Faraday*: see -ism.] Inductive electricity; the application of this for therapeutic purposes.

1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* 97 Electricity, in the form of galvanism or faradism, should not be neglected as a local stimulant. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faradization (færădaizēi·shən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of faradizing; the application of induced currents of electricity to the body.

1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Tabes dorsalis*, For this disease Duchenne recommends Faradisation. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 292 Faradization of the diaphragm.

Faradize (færădaiz), *v.* [ad. F. *faradiser* (Duchenne), f. *Faraday*: see -ize.] *trans.* To stimulate by means of faradaic currents.

1864 S. W. Mitchell, etc. *Gunshot Wounds* 138 It is the muscle itself, and not the nerve, which we desire to faradize.

Hence **Far·adizer**, an instrument for faradizing.

Farage, var. of Farrage, *Obs.*

Faraginous: see Farr-.

Farand, etc.: see Farrand.

†**Fa·randine.** *Obs.* Also 7 fara-, faren-, farin-, farran-, ferrandine, farrender, far(r)endon, farwendine, 8 farandain. [a. F. *ferrandine*, said to be f. *Ferrand* name of the inventor *c* 1630 (Littré *Suppl.*).] a. A kind of cloth used in the seventeenth century, made partly of silk and partly of wool or hair. b. A dress made of this material. Also *attrib.*

1663 Pepys *Diary* 28 Jan., Her new ferrandin waiste-coate. 1666 Lady Hatton in *Hatton Corresp.* (1878) I. 50 Farrender for a gowne. 1668 Sedley *Mulberry Gardens* v. i, I must..wear black farandine the whole year about. 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* v, I know a great Lady that cannot follow her husband abroad..because her Farrandine is so ragged. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2078/4 Six Bredths of Peach-Colour Faradine. 1673 Fountainhall in *Suppl. Dec.* (1826) III. 2 Farandains..are part silk, part hair.

†**Farandi·nical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Farandine + -ical.] Of the nature of farandine; hence, second-rate, worthless. Cf. the use of *bombast, fustian, linsey-woolsey.*

1675 T. Duffett *Mock Tempest* i. i. 4 You louzy farandinical Sots, Reputation!

†**Fa·randman.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 7 fairand-man. [f. *farand*, obs. pr. pple. of Fare to travel + Man.] A stranger, a traveller.

The *Law of Farandman* provided that a pedlar, not residing within the shrievalty, should have the right of bringing to trial, 'within the third flowing and ebbing of the sea', any person who had committed theft or felony against him.

[*c* 1205 Lay. 4262 Alken farinde mon ȝef slaht oþer hæfde þeofðe idon.] 14.. *Fragmenta* in *Sc. Stat.* I. App. v. 726 Partis striffande be þe law of farandman or pipuderous. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign., Farandman*.. ane stranger or Pilgrimer. 1609 — *Reg. Mag.*, *Burrow Lawes* clx, The law of Fairandman, or Dustifut.

‖ **Farandole** (farandol). [Fr. *farandole*, ad. mod.Pr. *farandoula* in same sense. Cf. Sp. *farandula* troop of travelling comedians.] A Provençal dance in ⅝ time (see quots.).

1863 *Denise* II. 23 The fête began with a farandole, that singular southern dance of the whole unmarried population. 1881 *Leeds Mercury* 3 May, A farandole is a kind of jig in which all the dancers join hands, winding in an interminable string, and going from room to room, upstairs and down, to the tune of fast polka music.

Farant, var. Ferraunt *obs.*, iron-gray.

Farash, obs. form of Ferash.

Far-away (fār,ăwē·, fā·r,ăwē), *a.*, *adv.* and *sb.* [f. Far *adv.* + Away.]

A. *adj.*

1. Situated at a great distance; remote: a. in space; b. in time; c. in relationship.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxix, 'Relics..fetched frae far-awa' kirks.' 1818 — *Rob Roy* xiv, 'Pate's a far-awa' cousin o' mine.' 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxvi. 126 This far-away domestic memory of his young wife and child. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xli. 324 Far-away ancestors. 1883 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* iii. xiii. (1886) 107 They..gave a cheer that started the echo in a far-away hill. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 56, I am really most gravely interested in these far-away matters.

2. Of a look, eye: Directed to a distance, absent, dreamy.

1881 *Dr. Gheist* 204 That far-away look so characteristic of the human face when under the dominion of an all-

absorbing idea. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. ii, The girl kneeled with far-away eyes.

Hence **Far-awayness,** the state or fact of being far away, remoteness.

1888 *Univ. Rev.* II. 569 The far-awayness of Europe. 1888 *Athenæum* 13 Oct. 480/3 The presence is to be remarked of (as it were) 'far-awayness' of touch [in a picture].

B. *adv.* See FAR *adv.*

C. *sb.* What is far away; distant parts; the 'dim distance'.

1823 HOOD *Ode Autumn* v, In the hush'd mind's mysterious far away. 18.. LONGF. *To the Stork* i, O Stork! that dost wing thy flight from the far-away!

Far-betwee'n, *a.* Occurring at long intervals; infrequent. (Chiefly in predicative use, after Campbell's echo of Blair's phrase.)

1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 589 Its Visits Like those of Angels' short, and far between. 1797 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 372 Like angel-visits, few and far between. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Elect. Beadle* I. 37 Occasions for their coming into direct collision are neither few nor far between. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* I. 48 Travellers being so few and far between. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 312 These pines are few and far between; growing alone or in pairs they stand like monuments upon the hills.

† **Far-cast,** *v. Obs.* [f. FAR *adv.* + CAST *v.*] *trans.* To cast to a distance off; in derivatives *fig.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 5 Dost þe whilk wynd fercastis fra þe face of þe erth. *Ibid.* xxx. 28, I am ferkasten fra þe clere syght of þi fairhede.

† Hence **Far-cast** *sb.*, the action or quality of casting (one's thoughts) to a distance; forethought, shrewdness, cunning. Cf. CAST *sb.* VI and VII.

Far-ca'ster, one who exercises forethought. **Far-ca'sting** *vbl. sb.*, forethought, cunning. **Far-ca'sting** *ppl. a.*, scheming, shrewd.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1447 Lo, how fortune is felle & of fer caste. *Ibid.* x. 4351 The fynde, with his falshed & his fer cast..onswaret the pepull. *Ibid.* VIII. 3950 Wise of his dedis, In fele thinges forwise, & a fer-caster. *c* 1400 *Maundev.* (1839) xx. 219 Of malice and of fercastynge þei passen all men vnder heuene. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 23 Machometus was a wonderful man and fer castynge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxii. 146 He was a fell man and a subtil enuious and ferre castynge. 1567-83 *Leg. Bp. Sanctandrois* 43 in *Sempill Ball.* 201 Then finding out ane new far cast [*printed* fas cast].

† **Farce,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 fars, 7-8 farce. [a. OF. *farce*, f. *farcir*, *farsir*:—L. *farcīre* to stuff.] Force-meat, stuffing.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 75 Make a Coffyn an ynche depe & do þe fars þerin. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 45 Take of the fars, and lay on þe cake. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Calves Ears*, They must be..unsew'd when ready, but so as the Farce may not fall out. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 116 Make a farce with the livers minced small. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Farces*, meat chopped small, and well spiced.

Farce (fāɹs), *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 farse, 6 *Sc.* farsche. [a. (in 16th c.) F. *farce*, app. a metaphorical use of *farce* stuffing: see prec.

The history of the sense appears to be as follows: In the 13th c. the word (in latinized form *farsa*, *farsia*) was applied in France and England to the various phrases interpolated in litanies between the words *lyrie* and *eleison* (e. g. 'Kyrie, *genitor ingenite*, *vera essentia*, eleison'); to similar expansions of other liturgical formulæ; and to expository or hortatory passages in French (sometimes in rime) which were inserted between the Latin sentences in chanting the epistle. (The related vb. L. *farcire*, OF. *farcir* to stuff, hence to 'pad out', interlard, was used in the same connexion in the expressions *epistola farcita*, *un benedicamus farci*. See Du Cange s.vv. *Farsa*, *Farsia*, and Burney *Hist. Music* II. 256.) Subsequently the OF. *farce*, with similar notion, occurs as the name for the extemporaneous amplification or 'gag', or the interludes of impromptu buffoonery, which the actors in the religious dramas were accustomed to interpolate into their text. Hence the transition to the modern sense is easy. (The Eccl. Lat. *farsa*, *farcire*, referred to above, have been anglicized by mod. writers on liturgical antiquities as FARSE *sb.* and *v.*)]

1. A dramatic work (usually short) which has for its sole object to excite laughter.

[14.. *La Vie de St. Fiacre* in *Mystères inédits* 15me *Siècle* (1837) I. 332 Cy est interposé une farsse.] 1530 PALSGR. 17 Suche as writte farcis and contrefait the vulgare speche. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 41 In ballatts, farses, and in plesand playis. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 31 July, To the King's House, to see the first day of Lacy's 'Monsieur Ragou'.. a farce. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliv. 235 Excellent farces so frequently .. perform'd in her [Oxford's] convocation-house. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 274 A tragedy, pantomime, and farce, were all acted in the course of half an hour.

b. That species of the drama which is constituted by such works.

1676 DRYDEN *Epil. Etheredge's Man of Mode* 3 Those Nauseous Harlequins in Farce may pass. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Let.* 1 Jan., The scenes were pretty, but the comedy itself such intolerable low farce. 1756 HURD *Provinces of Drama* Introd. *Wks.* (1811) II. 30 By *Farce* I understand, that species of the drama 'whose sole aim and tendency is to excite Laughter'. 1877 A. W. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 438/1 English comedy seemed inclined to leave to farce the domain of healthy ridicule.

2. Something as ridiculous as a theatrical farce; a proceeding that is ludicrously futile or insincere; a hollow pretence, a mockery.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 296 The Farce is too gross and visible. 1704 PRIOR *Ladle* 139 A Ladle..is what I want..you have pray'd ill; what should be Great you turn to Farce. 1705 W. WOTTON *Defense* 57 'Tis all with him a Farce and all a Ladle, as a very facetious Poet says. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xv, Unless every one's Life and Opinions are to be looked upon as a farce. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 255 It is quite a farce to talk of his liberty. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 246 The buzz of notoriety and the farce of fashion. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxix. 204 These delegates .. duly went through the farce of selecting and voting for persons already determined on by the King.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *farce-scribbler*, *-tragedy*; *farce-like* adj.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Horace his Art Poet.* 362 in *Some New Pieces* (1684) 19 Satyrs..Whose Farce-like Gesture, Motion, Speech, and Meen Resemble those of modern Harlequin. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. p. xxvi, Farce-Scribblers make use of the same noble invention [laughter], to entertain Citizens. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvii, Those miserable, awful farce tragedies of April and June.

Farce (fāɹs), *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-9 farse, (5 faarce, 5-6 fars). [ad. OF. *farsir* (Fr. *farcir*) = Pr. *farsir*:—L. *farcīre* to stuff.] To stuff, to fill full of something. Const. *with*.

† 1. *trans.* In cookery: To stuff (an animal, a piece of meat) with force-meat, herbs, etc. *Obs.*

13.. *Medical Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 51 Farse the catte within als thu farses a gos. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 41 Broche þin Pygge; þen farce hym. 1530 PALSGR. 545/2 This conye is well farced. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix. 252 Pigge..farced with sage. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xviii. 173 If any farse a henne, the needle must be threeded the day before. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Breast of Veal*, Farce it between the Skin and small Ribs. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 235 To farce Cucumbers.

absol. 1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. li. 1231 Martiall was cuik till roist, seith, farce and fry.

† b. *To farce together*: to make into force-meat. *Obs.*

1653 B. *Discolliminium* 46 Polcatts Lites, and Hedgehoggs Livers .. farced together with the galls of Wizards.

† 2. In embalming (see quots.). *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 264 They bury dead bodies farced with spices. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 325 Some used to embalm .. the belly.. farced with cassia.

† 3. To cram (the stomach, etc., oneself) with food. Also, To fill out (what is lean or shrunken).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 398 With gud morsellis [thai] farsis thair panch. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 154 She was..farsed wiþ goostly fodes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 52 A gus .. To fars his wame full. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. v, If thou would'st farce thy leane ribbes with it too, they would not rub out so many doublets. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. ix. (1642) 20 Never ceasing to farse his greedy throat with continuall sustenance. 1669 *Address Young Gentry England* 39 They farse themselves with the most exquisite delicacies.

† 4. *gen.* To cram *full of*; to pack; also, to overlay thickly. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 233 His typet was ay farsud ful of knyfes. 1569 STOCKER *Diod. Sic.* III. xiii. 124 b, A couer .. made of cowe hides farsed with wolle. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Chron.* 60 The ayre seemed to be farsed or compound with dust. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 When they [bees]..cels ar farcing with dulce and delicat hoonnye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 137 His capcase farsed with things of great value. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 563 A Helmet of excellent proofe full farsed with Mayle. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. iii. (1678) 278 The wound must .. be inlarged .. that so there may be free passage .. for such things as are farced.. therein.

5. *fig.*; *esp.* To season, 'spice' (a composition, speech). Also with *up*. (Cf. FARSE *v.*)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 11 Þai held þaire pride farsid in felonyse. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1369 *Hipsiph. & Medea*, Wordes farsed with plesaunce. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 Stoffid and farsid wiþ gold. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 13 Farsid was I with hertes gladnesse. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 116 The book .. is farced with many untruths. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 84/1 With what stuffe our old historiographers haue farced vp their huge volumes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Induct., Stale apothegmes .. to farce their Scenes withall. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* III. ii, Farce thy lean ribs with hope. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 233 Such notable sayings are many of our late Criticks farced withal. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 243 Their invectives were well farced for the gross taste of the multitude. 1834 SOUTHEY *Let.* in H. Taylor *Autobiog.* (1885) I. xvi. 280 Farcing it [a book]..with quotations.

† 6. To stuff or force (something) *into* something else; also *To farce in*; in quots. *fig.* Also to force (something) *through* (a strainer). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Take mustarde..Stomper hit in a morter fyne, And fars hit þurghe a clothe of lyne. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 257 He farceth in another slaunder of vs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. iv. 361 Other prodigious miracles he farseth into his storie.

Hence **Farced** *ppl. a.* in senses of the vb.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Pygges farsyd. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 41 Capoun or gos farced. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* I ij a, Well farsed tables. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 280 The farsed Title running 'fore the King. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carp*, Farced Carps.

† **Farce,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Cf. prec. 4 and FARD.] *trans.* To paint (the face).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2285 Farce not thi visage. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv, To shere my berde, and farce my vysage With oyntments..To make it souple.

Farce, obs. f. FORCE *v.*[2] and 3.

Farcedom (fā·ɹsdǝm). *nonce-wd.* [f. FARCE *sb.*[2] + -DOM.] Farcical spirit or style.

1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 148 The broad farcedom of the earlier, however episcopal writers.

† **Farcement.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FARCE *v.*[1] + -MENT. Cf. OF. *farcement.*] Forcemeat, stuffing.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xciii. 145 They often spoil a good dish with..unsauoury farcements.

Farcer (fā·ɹsǝɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *farceur.*] One who writes or acts a farce.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 132 These were rather the low humour of the Mimes, than of the Atellan Farcers. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Remarks Excurs. Italy* 300 *note*, [Some] consider Punch as a lineal representation of the Atellan farcers. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 459 When a nation has once produced a great farcer.

Farcere, var. of FARSURE, *Obs.*, stuffing.

‖ **Farcetta** (farse·tā). *rare*[−1]. [as if ad. It. *farsetta*, dim. of *farsa* FARCE *sb.*[2]] A short farce.

1835 *Musical Library* II. Supp. 48 After this came an exceedingly laughable Farcetta.

† **Farcic,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FARCE *sb.*[2] + -IC.] = FARCICAL *a.*[1] 1.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 437 All the farcic droll'ry to suspend.

Farcical (fā·ɹsikăl), *a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to farce; of the nature of farce.

1716 GAY *What d'ye Call it* (ed. 3) Pref., They deny the characters to be farcical, because they are actually in nature. 1744 AKENSIDE *Let. to Dyson* Poems (1845) 276 A Dutch tragedy.. farcical beyond anything in Aristophanes. 1818 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 4 A farcical and operatic cast. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 65 The Comedy of Errors is Shakespere's one farcical play.

2. Resembling farce; extremely ludicrous; that is matter only for laughter; absurdly futile.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 63 Vice and farcical folly. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 I. I. ix. 83 Fine farcical shew and parade. 1821 EDGEWORTH *Mem.* I. 69 My farcical marriage and more farcical divorce. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. iii. 162 Nor is Death a farcical transaction.

Hence **Fa·rcically** *adv.*, in a farcical manner. **Fa·rcicalness,** farcical quality.

a 1779 LANGHORNE (T.), Images that are farcically low. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 54 That disposition to treat high and serious subjects farcically. 1864 WEBSTER, *Farcicalness.*

Farcical (fā·ɹsikal), *a.*[2] [f. FARCY + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining to the farcy.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i, I wish..that every imitator had the farcy..and that there was a farcical house, large enough to hold..them. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* XV. 317 A mare had been the subject of farcical enlargements.

Farcicality (fā·ɹsikæ·lĭti). [f. FARCICAL *a.*[1] + -ITY.] Farcical quality; an instance of this.

1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 3 Sept., [I] laughed..but it was at pure farcicality, not at wit. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The farcicalities of the actors were..tragically interrupted. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 3/1 An exercise the farcicality of which shocks even reverent sceptics. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 707 A mixture..of risky but pardonable farcicalities.

Farcied (fā·ɹsid), *ppl. a.* [f. FARCY + -ED[2].] Affected with farcy.

1830 A. W. FONBLANQUE *England Under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 50 Sir Robert, the best, but farcied and touched in the wind. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 6/2 To render the slaughter of farcied..horses compulsory. 1892 *Ibid.* 28 July 7/2 Eight horses, all glandered and some farcied..in a stable.

† **Fa·rciful,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FARCE *sb.*[2] on false analogy of *fanciful.*] Ludicrous, farcical.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 326 He had been several times diverted with her farciful extravagancies.

Farcify (fā·ɹsifəi), *v.* [f. FARCE *sb.*[2] + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To turn into a farce.

1834 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles fr. Brunnen* 86 They.. farcify below stairs the 'comedy of errors' which they catch an occasional glimpse of above. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 173 Covent-Garden has had the vigour to farcify it for the merriment of mankind.

† **Fa·rcilite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. FARCE *sb.*[1] + -(I)LITE.] Pudding-stone; conglomerate.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 133 The calcareous Farcilite.. is formed of rounded calcareous masses .. cemented by a calcareous cement. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 139 From their composition, they come under the denomination .. of farcilites.

Hence **Farcili·tic** *a.*, consisting of farcilite.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 256 Farcilitic mountains are .. common in the north of Scotland.

† **Fa·rciment.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **farcīmentum*, f. *farcīre* to stuff.] Stuffing; seasoning.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 160 Pastyes, Puddings, many farciments and biscake. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Farciments*, stuffings or fillings of anything.

† **Farci·minous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *farcīmin-um* farcy (f. *farcīre*: see FARCE *v.*[1]) + -OUS.] Of the nature of farcy.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 60 The humors which annoy the body of oxen are many..the fourth is farciminous, wherein this whole body breaketh forth into mattry bunches. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 9 There are seven species of this Maul. The moist..and the farciminous.

† Farcin. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (in form *fashion*). Forms: 5 farseyn, 6–7 farcion, -yon, fashion, 6 farcine, -yn, 7–8 farcin. Also in *pl.* 6 fassones, 6–8 fashions. [a. Fr. *farcin*:—L. *farcīminum*: see prec.] = FARCY 1.

a 1425 *Bk. Hunting* xiii. (MS. Bodl. 546 fol. 52 b), Fleyng manyew..comeþ moste comuneliche a boute þe houndes ers and yn hure legges þan yn any oþer places as þe farsyn. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 93 The farcyon is an yll soraunce. 1568 TURNER *Herball* III. 17 The farcye or fassones. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* Dram. Wks. (1831) I. 67 If a horse have outward diseases as the spavin..or fashion we let him blood. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. iii. 392 The farcy (of our ignorant Smiths called the Fashions). 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2158/4 A black brown Colt .. very full of Knots, like the Fashions. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The Farcin in Horses is the same as the Small-pox is in Men.

attrib. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 221/4 A fine light Bay Stone-horse..having some Fashion spots upon him.

b. A farcy-bud.

1453 *Paston Lett.* No. 188 I. 255 Hese hors hath j. farseyn and grete rennyng sorys. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 22 Foule Farcions and other cankerous sores.

† Farcinate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *farcināt-* ppl. stem of *farcināre* to stuff.] *trans.* To cram, fill, stuff: a. (a place) with something; b. (the stomach) with food.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 25 Their too much farcinating and late ore-charging their stomackes with fresh victuall. *Ibid.* (1638) 318 Each Varella farcinated with ugly ..Idolls. 1775 in ASH.

Farcing (fā·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FARCE *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FARCE, in various senses; an instance of this.

c 1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory* in Prance *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 Continual ingurgitations and farcyngs of our carayne Bodies. 1611 FLORIO, *Farsata*, a farcing or stuffing of meat. *fig.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 75 b, It ministered some stuffe to the farcing of that fable.

2. *concr.* Stuffing, forcemeat.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 614/2 Neuer was there puddyng stuffed so full of farsynge. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* IV. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 236 Good herbs..To make both broth and farcing. 1677 *Compleat Servant-Maid* 107 Take out the farsing and put it in a dish.

3. *attrib.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 68 A bunch of the best farcing herbs. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 235 He who lookes Shall find much farcing Buckram in our Books.

Farcinous (fā·siṇəs), *a.* [f. FARCIN + -OUS.] 'Relating to, or being affected by farcy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Far-come (fā·ɹkʌm), *a.* [f. FAR *adv.* + COME *ppl. a.*] That has come from a distance.

.... *Laws Inexx.* Feor cumen [*MS.* cuman; *v.r.* -cund]man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 32 His ship farre come. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XIV. 399 His far-come friend to entertain withal. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 7 (1822) I. 53 Gilbert Becket took to his arms..his far-come princess.

† Farcost. *Obs.* Also 3 ferr cost, fare-, *south.* varecoste, 4 fercest, 7 fercost. [ad. ON. *farkostr*, f. *far* journey, ship + *kostr* means, condition (Da. and Sw. *farkost*).]

1. A kind of boat or ship.

1284 in GILBERT *Hist. & Mun. Doc.* Ireland (Rolls) 190 De qualibet navi que vocatur Farecost 8d. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24885 (Cott.) Þaa þat in þat ferr cost fard. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 743 Wyghtly one þe wale thay wye up þaire ankers, In floynes and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes. 1455 *Will of Rawlyn* (Somerset Ho.), Dimidium vnius le Farecost vocat le Kateryn. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Fercosta*, Ane Fercost..is inferior in birth and quantity to ane schip. 1609 — *Reg. Maj., Stat. Alex. II.* 19 Anie schip or fercost, or other veschell.

2. Condition, welfare; *pl.* circumstances.

c 1205 LAY. 30735 Brien hine gon fræine of his fare-coste. *Ibid.* 32028 Vnder þissen uare-coste he sumnede ferde.

Farctate (fā·ɹkte·ɪt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *farct-us*, pa. pple. of *farcīre* to stuff + -ATE 2.] 'Stuffed, crammed or full; without vacuities' WEBSTER 1832 (citing Martyn, who app. has only the L. *farctus*).

Farcy (fā·ɹsi), *sb.* Also 5–6 farsy(e, 7 farsey, farcie, 8 fassee. [variant of FARCIN.]

1. A disease of animals, *esp.* of horses, closely allied to glanders.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 400 Medesyn for a horse that had the farsy xij. d. 1552 HULOET, *Farsye*.. a sore vpon a beast or horse. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xlix. (1668) 61 For the Farcy..with a knife slit all the knots..and then rub in the Medicine. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/8 Has had the Fassee. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. vi. 5 An Horse troubled with Farcy..cured himself of it in a short time by eating Hemlock. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* viii. 185 Farcy is intimately connected with glanders. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 115 Glanders and farcy are less frequently caught in knackeries than in stables.

b. = *farcy-bud.*

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1989/4 The Horse has a Sore or Farcy on the Off-side. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 135 Horses .. sent to the salt marshes .. Leave there their glanders and their farcies.

2. The same disease as communicated to men.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. i, I wish from my soul, that every imitator..had the farcy. 1865 *Morning Star* 4 Jan., A cabman died of 'acute farcy'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *farcy humour, sore, ulcer*; **farcy bud**, one of the small tumours which occur during the progress of farcy; **farcy button** = prec., *esp.* applied where there is little thickening of connective tissue; **farcy cords, farcy pipes**, the hardened lymphatic vessels found in most cases of farcy; **† farcy horse** = *farcied horse*: see FARCIED *ppl. a.*

1533 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 34 That no man put eny farcy horsses..of the commen. 1802 BLAINE *Outlines Veterinary Art* (1816) 411 Every diffused swelling..even ossifications and ligamentary enlargements are termed farcy humours. 1842 T. H. BURGESS *Man. Diseases Skin* 182 The matter..of a farcy-bud will produce glanders. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 76 Tumours or a knotty condition of the subcutaneous glands, called 'farcy buds'.

Farcy (fā·ɹsi), *v. nonce-wd.* [? ad. Fr. *farcir*: see FARCE *v.*] *trans.* To stuff.

1830 S. J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk. Own Times* (ed. 2) II. 186 Poetry, with which the publishers were crammed and the public farcied.

† Fard, faird, *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 farde, 7 ferd. [Prob. identical with ME. FERD:—OE. *fyrd, fierd*, etymologically a verbal abstract f. *faran* FARE *v.* to go, though recorded only in the sense expedition, army.] Motion, rush, impetus. Hence, Impetuosity, ardour; a violent onset.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xi. 12 He persavis..comand throw gresy sward His derrast son Ence with hasty fard. 1536 BELLENDEN *Chron. Scot.* x. viii. Ee ij a/1 King Feredech..ruschit with sic farde amang his ennymes, that he was excludit fra his awin folkis. 1563 WINZET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 33 *Margin. note*, At this place ..Iohne Knox maid a fel farde. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Let.* 28 Sept. *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1775) I. 170 Well understanding that the ferd of our hot spirits could not long abide in edge. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* 1. 85 None gained by those bloody fairds But two three Beggers who turn'd Lairds. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy J. Cowper* 45 E'en tho' there was a drunken laird To draw his sword and make a faird In their defence.

† Fard (fārd), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [a. Fr. *fard* (OF. *fart* masc., *farde* fem.); of obscure etymology; Diez refers it to OHG. *gi-farwit* coloured, painted (fem. *givarida*, glossed *fucata*), pa. pple. of *farwjan* to colour.] Paint (*esp.* white paint) for the face.

1540 PALSGR. tr. *Acolastus* I. i, A certain gay glosse or farde, such as women paynte them with. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* II. 959 Fard and foolish vaine fashions of apparell are but Bawds of allurement to vncleannesse. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 160 Rouge and fard are more peculiarly necessary in this Country. 1791 J. WHITAKER *Review of Gibbon* 4 The skeleton of history, not merely ..animated with life..but..rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French fard. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Strange Mask* II. x. 8 The enamels and fards employed to conceal the mark of Time's finger.

fig. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Locrinus* XXVII, Though yee coloure all with coate of ryght No fayned fard deceaues or dimmes his sight. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* viii. (1685) 75 The fard of Eloquence. 1839 THACKERAY *2nd Lect. Fine Arts*, Why will he not stick to copying her majestical countenance instead of daubing it with some .. fard of his own?

† Fard (fārd), *v. Obs.* Also 7 *Sc.* faird, feard. [ad. F. *fard-er*, f. *fard*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To paint (the face) with fard, to hide defects and improve the complexion.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 A lady..that folke said she popped and farded her. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 69, I farded have my face with fard most rare. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 56 That Beauty..so farded and sophisticated with some Court Drug.

absol. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* in *Sylvester's Du Bartas* 738 He frisles and he fards, He oynts, he bathes.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To embellish or gloss over (anything).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 16, I thocht it nocht necessair til hef fardit ande lardit this tracteit vitht exquiste termis. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1838) 11 Our funerals wherewith wi but feard death. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem* III. ii. 31 The..inveagling trinkets, wherewith the Romish Whoore doth faird..her self. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* A v, Euphonical Nonsence, farded with formality. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxi, Nor will my conscience permit me to fard or daub over the causes of divine wrath.

Hence **† Farded** *ppl. a.* **† Farding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. FARD, the effect produced by this. **† Farding** *ppl. a.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxii. (1862) I. 208 This farded and overgilded world. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 458 They..mask a feigned heart with the vail of fairded language. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* II. 140 The farded fop, and essenc'd beau. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 6 Vtterly abhorring and defying all farding, painting, and counterfeit cast colours. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 153 Like fairding on a face that's wrinkled. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iij, Her comely countenance is miscoloured with the farding lustre of the mother of Harlotes.

Fard, obs. f. FEARED, afraid.

† Fardage. *Obs.* [a. Fr. *fardage* (= Sp. *fardaje*, Pg. *fardagem*, It. *fardaggio*), f. *farde*: see FARDEL.]

1. The impedimenta of an army, baggage.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 116 Cortes departed with his army in good order, and in the midst of them went the fardage and artillerie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lxiv. 1153 Perseus..putting his fardage and carriage before.

† 2. = DUNNAGE.

(Used in charter parties about 1860; now *obs.* among English shippers.)

Fardel (fā·ɹdĕl), *sb.*1 *arch.* Forms: 4–6 fardele, 4–7 far-, ferdel(l(e, (6 ferdle), 5 fardille, 6–7 farthel(l(e, 6–9 fardle, (7 fardal), 3– fardel. [a. OF. *fardel* (later *fardeau*), dim. of *farde* burden, cognate with Sp., Pg. *fardo*.

It has been suggested that the source of the Rom. word is Arab. فَرْدَة *fardah*: see Devic s.v.]

1. A bundle, a little pack; a parcel. Also *collect.* Occas. in *pl.* Baggage (of a company of men).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5004 (Cott.) Þai..did þair fardels be vndon. *Ibid.* 24947 (Gött.) Wid all þair fardel and þair fere Þai com till land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 432 Sum..on his bak ber a fardele. 1388 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 9 Also if thou thirstist go to the fardels and drynke watris. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5136 Foure hundreth Olifaunts in fere þis fardille to bere. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 273 This ferdell of gere I ley vp my bakke. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 176 He promysed to serue me and to bere my fardel. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxi. 15 We trussed vp our fardeles and went vp to Ierusalem. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 783 There lyes such Secrets in this Farthell and Box, which none must know but the King. 1681 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 259 Tis not easy to imagine the infinite fardles of papers. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix, A little diminutive pony.. under such a fardel. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 228 You are to walk behind Lady Jane, and carry her fardel. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* (1856) 262 The tinker..resumed his fardel, and followed Leonard to the town.

2. *fig.* A collection, 'lot', parcel (of immaterial things).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Suche..sentences as we haue gathered of holy fathers..togyder, as in one fardell. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 459 What is their Alcoran, but a fardle of foolish impossibilities? 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xix. (1713) 219 This fictitious Fardel of Transubstantiation. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Rom.* xi. 2 Let them prove that their fardles of traditions were delivered to the church from the mouth of the apostles. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. 49 *note*, A fardel of myths.

b. *esp.* A burden or load of sin, sorrow, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 208 þe fardel of his wickidnesse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 119/3 Goo fro me thou fardel of synne. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 His fardle of troubles. 1644 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 124 None sees the fardel of his faults behind. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxvi, These fardels of the heart. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. viii, Who can..sit tamely down to groan under the fardel of the Present?

† 3. That in which something is wrapped; a wrapping, wrapper. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 24 In fardels of iacinct and of clothis of many colours. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 249 About their heads they lap such fardels of linnen, as they seeme comparable to the heads of Giants. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccxxix, In a Petty-Coat Wrapt, a night fardle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* v. 313 Jewels for to save, Trusst up in fardell wise. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/2 An emancipation of all down-trodden, fardel-bearing..slaves.

† Fardel, *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 7 *Sc.* ferdall, farthel. Also FARTHINGDEAL and *Sc.* FARL. [repr. OE. *fēorða dǽl* fourth part; see FOURTH *a.* and DEAL *sb.*] A fourth part of anything. *Fardel of land* (see quots. 1641, 1706). Also in *pl.* Quarters, pieces, fragments.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* 1019 The scheld in fardel'is can fle, in feild away fer. 1627 *Dumbarton Burgh Rec.* in J. Irving *Hist. Dumbartonshire* (1860) 483 It is..ordanit..that thair be onlie four kaiks in the pek, and thrie ferdalls in ilk kaik onlie. 1641 NOY *Compl. Lawyer* (1651) 57 Two Fardells of Land make a Nooke of Land, and two Nookes make halfe a Yard of Land. *c* 1666 W. SUTHERLAND in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. App. 101, I..bought a Farthel of Bread and a Mutckin of Ale. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fardel of Land*, the fourth part of a Yard-land. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Village Community* 57 There were also holders of fardels or quarter-virgates, and half-fardels or one-eighth-virgates.

† Fardel, *sb.*3 In 6 ferdele, fardell. Also FOREDEAL. [a. Du. *voordeel* advantage.] Profit.

1523 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. 45 Whereby..shall ensue grete advantage and ferdele to the common affairs of the Kings grace. 1569 SIR T. GRESHAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 183 II. 318 Her Highnes maie paie it bie the waie of exchaung..to her gret fardell and profit.

† Fardel, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 fardle, 7 fardell, 7–8 farthel(l. [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. OF. *fardeler*, and see FARL, FURDLE, FURL *vbs.*]

1. *trans.* To make into a bundle; *fig.* in quots. Also *to fardel up.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* i. (1596) 10, I haue alwaies held it an errour, to heare many lessons of diuers matters, and to carry them all home fardled vp together. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. 443 Prophesies, Psalms, Proverbs, Parables..found and fardelled together. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 33 So that all I can suppose, is, that it is Fardled up in the Four First Trumpets.

2. *Naut.* = FURL.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 72 b, The Captaine generall commanded..to fardle vp their sprits sailes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 21 This Ensigne .. if fardled vp, all they are to do in the like order. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elizium* VII. 98 A pretty handsome Packe, Which she had fardled neatly at her backe. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Farthell, Farthelling*; is the same with what the Seamen now call *Furl* or *Furling.*

† Fardellage. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *fardelage*, f. *fardeler* to pack up, f. *fardel* FARDEL *sb.*1] A package.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiii. 34 Baggage and fardellages must be taken.

Farden, obs. and dial. var. of FARTHING.

Farder, obs. var. of FARTHER *a.*, *adv.*, and *vb.*

Fardin(g, fardin(g-, see FARTHING, etc.

† Fardlet. *Obs.* Also 5 **fardelet.** [ad. OF. *fardelet*, dim. of *fardel*, FARDEL *sb.*[1]] A little bundle.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xliii. (1859) 49 Justyce..hadde me bitake my sorry fardelet. 1611 COTGR., *Fardelet*, a fardlet, a little fardle.

† Fardredeal. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. FARTHER + DEAL *sb.*; cf. FARDEL *sb.*[3]] ? Advantage.

1521 PACE in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 36 The Frenche Kynge..is at a greate fardredeal.

† Fardry. *Obs.* In 5 **fardrye.** [ad. OF. *farderie*, f. *farde* : see FARD and -RY.] The action of painting the face, the effect produced by this.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlviii. (1869) 161 This fauce visage is cleped Fardrye, with which whan j am eelded and bicome riueled..j make me shynynge in despite of nature.

Fare (fēəɪ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **fær, faru** (*inflected* **fare**), 3-4 **far,** 4-5, 8 **fair,** 4-6 **fayr(e,** 5-6 **faire,** (6 **faier,** 4, 8 **phare**), 2- **fare.** [Orig. two words, both f. root of FARE *v.* : OE. *fær* str. neut. = OHG. and ON. *far*:—OTeut. **faro(m,* and OE. *faru* str. fem. = OFris. *fare*, MHG. *var*, ON. *fǫr*:—OTeut. **farâ.*]

I. † **1.** A going, journeying; course, passage, way; voyage. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 44 Anes dæges fær. *c* 1005 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 305 Hyt byð ǯeradlic þæt we ascrutnion his fare. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 And on þam fare wurdon adrincene þæs cynges twegen sunan Willelm and Ricard. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 137 Ðare muchele burȝh ðe ȝelaste ðrie daiȝes fare. *c* 1205 LAY. 4092 Suðden he turnde his fare. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3179 Almost redi was here fare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4754 (Cott.) Þat flum þat rennes þar Til ioseph hus it has þe fare. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 98 Fyndez he a fayr schyp to þe fare redy. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 627 God furthir vs in-till our fair! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2250 A Jentill man.. Foloȝes þare fare ai on fote. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 133 The ioyfull fare, the end of strife. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 16 Nought the morrow next mote stay his fare. 1613-6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 70 Her Dolphins..plyde So busily their fares on every side. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Fare*, a voyage or passage.

† **b.** An expedition. *Herring-fare* : a voyage to catch herrings. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 554 (Gr.) Fullesta mæst, se ðas fare lædeþ. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1128 Se firste fare was on Urbanes dæi. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 141 After þis phare was pees in Scythia. 1530 PALSGR. 825/1 A heryng fare, *pescher des harencz.*

† **c.** Equipment for a journey; rigging out (of a ship); apparel, belongings. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 926 Fair was his schip fare. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 119 He in all his proude fare, Unto the forest gan to fare. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3694 Of fethirhame & alle fare, as feetely enjoyned. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 419 Sa saw he quhair the Coilȝear come with all his fair.

2. † **a.** A road, track (*obs.*). **b.** *spec.* The track of a hare or rabbit (*obs.* exc. *dial.*). † **c.** A ferry (*obs. rare*—[1]; perh. merely suggested by Ger. *fahr* in the original).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. xxi, Ye had forsaken The lowe vale, and up the craggy fayre..the hye waye had taken. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Sheph.* IV. i, Not a Hare Can be started from his fare. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvi. 269 Coming in her course to cross the common fare. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 548 A fare over the Mosel and Tarforst. 1879 *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Fare*, a track, as of a rabbit.—*Oswestry.*

† **3.** A number of persons prepared for a journey; a troop, multitude. Also, a swarm (of flies). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 3904 Swulc fare of fleoȝen her was. *Ibid.* 30666 Brien bonnede his fare. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 52 Þe emperour say, þat ys fare nas noȝt þere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12763 (Cott.) Þe Iues tiþand of him [John] hard, And of his far þat he wit fard. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11069 Þai folowest fast on þe fare, with hor fell dynttes Dang hom to dethe.

transf. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 324, I have observed among man onely a fare of flatteries, fooles and Cheaters.

4. † **a.** A passage or excursion for which a price is paid; hence **b.** Cost of conveyance (now only of persons; formerly also of goods); passage money.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 226 Þare suld nane pay mare þan foure pennys for þare fare. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 194 b, These articles to be kept upon payne to forfayt treble the fare. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* i. 3 He payde his fare, and wente aborde. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 438 Making the whole fare (or passage) worth foure shillings. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 8 Most willingly I'le pay thereof the fare. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 8 What's your fare? 1767 *Babler* II. No. 76. 57 That person..who cannot.. take an eighteen-penny fare in occasional sedan. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. XXVIII, Being asked by the coachman three or four times his fare. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 49 Boatman, come, thy fare receive.

5. The passenger, or (now *rarely*) company of passengers, that engages a vehicle plying for hire.

[Presumably transf. from 4 b; certainly so apprehended in present use.]

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 Thy fares ouer the water thou shouldst row. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fearful Summer* Wks. I. 60/2 Those.. water-men ..land their fares in Heaven or Hell. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3149/4 The Fare was taken up in Grivell-Street, and set down in Channel-Row. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 498 ¶ 2 A hackney-coachman..set down his fare, which..consisted of two or three very fine ladies. 1798 CANNING, etc. *Loves of Triangles* in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 124 'Shoot we the bridge!' the exulting fare reply. 1823 BYRON *Juan* X. lxxi, Germany, wherein they muddle Along the road, as if they went to bury Their fare. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 69 Elevating what serves for a whip if they think a fare is approaching. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xvii, For his fare two persons.

b. † The 'load' (of an animal). *Obs.* Also U. S. The cargo of a vessel; a load or 'catch' of fish.

1600 HEYWOOD I *Edw. IV*, 39 Drive Dun and her faire softly downe the hill. 1884 E. E. HALE *Fort. Rachel* ii. 15 Stopping to telegraph to his partner..of the fare taken.

II. † **6.** Mode of proceeding, bearing, demeanour; appearance, aspect. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2743 Þo he adde ysywed me longe in þisse fare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24375 (Cott.) Þair tender fare For child þat þai ha born. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 861 Your fare is to strange. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xli, He foundes into the freke with a fresche fare. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 225 On syde scho lukit with a fremit fare. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 84 She wold bee gladder of peax, then she maketh fayre of. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X vj, Let the wife..shew example of sober fare.

† **b.** A proceeding, action; 'doings'; hence, fighting. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1096 Þe sawe þat ȝe sente to segge of ȝoure fare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 130 Ich haue ferly of þis fare in faith. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7442 Furse was þe fare þo fyn men betwene. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 90 This fare wille I no lenger frayne. *c* 1450 MYRC 332 Songe and cry and suche fare, For to stynte þow schalt not spare. *a* 1548 *Thrie Priests Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* I. 38 Allace..this is ane haisty fair.

† **c.** Display, pomp; commotion, uproar, fuss.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13212 (Cott.) Þai ledd his licam vte o tun, Til sebastin wit mikel far. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16263 He made gret fare ffor þat Osewy was nought þare. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 126 Swa did he [Croune his ȝoung sone] With gret fair and solempnite. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 Wawes of þe see..brekeþ in þare Wiþ suche noyse and fare. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 199 Why makestow this fare? *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 698 Baucillas, lat be thy fare. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/1 Fare, or boost, *jactancia, arrogancia.* *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 149 The King..maid ane strange fair.

† **7.** Condition, state, welfare; state of things, prosperity, success. *What fare?* what is the state of things? (cf. *What cheer?*). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2771 For te loken hirdnesse fare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4238 (Cott.) Leue we now iacob in þis care To tell of ioseph and his fare. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 150 For miche wildnede þe weiȝt to witen of here fare. *c* 1375 *Cato Major* II. xvii. in *Anglia* VII, Of oþer mennes euel fare Envye makeþ him gleo. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2019 Fra þat I fraist haue þat fair of my faire lady. *Ibid.* 3257 Þi wale gode..fully feld alle þe fare þat falle suld on erthe. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 77 He askede hur of hur fare. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 118 He knoweth hys fare by thys—he is eyther in joye or in payne. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, II. i. 95 How now faire Lords? What faire? What newes abroad? *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 214 Add thy care, O Phœbus,. that this so sickly fare Of famous Hector be recur'd.

8. Food, regarded with reference to its quality; supply or provision of food, regarded as abundant or scanty. † *To make a fare* : ? to provide plentifully (cf. 6 c). *Bill of fare* : see BILL 10.

c 1205 LAY. 10236 Her wes unimete fare a þissere folc riche. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 537 He made a fare on þat fest, for þe frekez sake. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 46 He maid thame mekill fest and far. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 112 Heir is bot hamelie fair. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii, The excesse of fare is to be iustly reproued. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 44 Whose knees are weake, through fast and euill fare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1028 After such delicious Fare. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 191 Careless of to-morrow's fare. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 212 Their daily wretched fare, limpets and perriwinkles. 1816 SCOTT *Tales Landl.* Ser. I. Introd., Such fare as the mountains of your own country produce. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Guynne* I. ii. 62 Such homely dainties were not 'company fare'.

fig. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 168 What is the fare? Peace, joy, righteousness. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. I. 61 Truth we grudge her as a costly fare. *a* 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 132 This is no more than family fare, what thou promisest to do for all that love thee. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xiv. 389 So few there are, Who will conform to Philosophick fare. 1727 DE FOE *Prot. Monast.* iv, I shall have Neighbours Fare.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 4 b), as *fare-free* adj. Also **fare indicator,** an instrument for registering the fares paid in a public conveyance; † **fare-maker,** a boaster.

1893 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 3/3 All the world knows that he is travelling *fare free. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/3 A *fare-indicator for cabs. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150 Fare makere, or bostowre, *jactator.*

Fare (fēəɪ), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. FARE *v.*[2]; see FARROW *sb.*] A litter of pigs.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lv, The losse of one fare of thy sowe is greater, then losse of two calues of thy kowe. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 97 A Fare of Pigs is so many as a Sow bringeth forth at one time. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 341 When a sow has brought a fare of pigs. 1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

† **Fare,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 8 **phare.** [ad. It. *faro* in same senses, ad. L. *pharus*, Gr. *φάρος* PHAROS.] The name of a promontory (marked by a lighthouse) at the entrance of the Strait of Messina. Hence, the strait itself. More fully *The Fare of Messina.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 26 A shippe plying to gett into the fare of Messina. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5827/1 Before they could get out of the Phare. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Fare*, a watch-tower at sea, as the Fare of Messina. 1739 *Encour. Sea-f. People* 38 He stood in about the Point of the Fare towards Messina.

† **Fare,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Belongs to FARE *v.*[3]] A certain game at dice.

1530 [see FARE *v.*[3]]. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

Fare (fēəɪ), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **fared.** Forms: *Inf.* 1–2 **faran,** 2–5 **faren** (*Orm.* **farenn**), 4–5 **faryn,** 3–4 *south.* **vare, veare.** 4–5 **far,** 6 **farre,** 4–7 **fair, fayr(e,** (5–6 **faar(e,** 6 **faer**), 3– **fare.** *Pa. t.* (*str.*) 1 **fór,** 2–3 **for** (*south.* **vor**), 4–5 **fore,** (4 **fer, foure,** 4–5 **foore**), 4–7 **fur(e,** 6 *Sc.* **fuir(e,** 8 *Sc.* **foor.** *Pa. pple.* (*str.*) 1–4 **faren,** 3–5 **farin, -yn,** 4–6 **farn(e, fare,** (5 **fairen**). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* (*weak*) 5 **faryd,** 6 **fard(e,** (7 **feared**), 6– **fared.** [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *faran*, pa. t. *fór*, pa. pple. *faren*, corresponds to OFris. *fara, fôr, faren*, OS. *faran, fôr*, (*gi*)*faran* (Du. *varen, voor, gevarn*), OHG. *faran, fuor*, (*gi*)*faran* (MHG. *var(e)n, vuor, gevar(e)n*), ON. *fara, fór, farenn* (Da. *fare, foer, faret*, Sw. *fara, for, farit*), Goth. *faran, fôr, farans*:—OTeut. **faran, fôr, farano-,* f. pre-Teut. **por-, pōr-,* f. Aryan root **per, por, pr* to pass through, whence many derivatives in all the Aryan langs.: cf. Sk. *par, pṛ* to carry through or across, Gr. *πόρος* way, passage, ford, L. *portāre* to carry; also the words mentioned under FAR, FOR.

The change from the strong to the weak conjugation seems to have been due in part to the influence of the derivative vb. FERE, which in Eng. had the same sense, though in the other Teut. langs. its equivalent expressed the transitive sense 'to carry'. In the present stem this vb. became obsolete before 14th c.; but its pa. t. and pa. pple. *ferde* (in northern dialects also *farde*) continued in use, virtually serving as inflexions of *fare*. The irregular wk. vb. thus produced (*fare, ferd*) became regular (*fare, fared*) before the 16th c. The strong pa.t., already comparatively infrequent in ME., seldom appears after 15th c. exc. in Sc.; of the strong pa. pple. we have no examples after 16th c.]

I. To go, travel.

1. *intr.* To journey, travel, make one's way. Now *arch.* or *poet.* † In early use occas. with cognate obj. *To fare a voyage, a way* (cf. *wayfarer, -ing*).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 Nu we faraþ to Gerusalem. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 On þis ȝære for se King Henri ouer sæ. *c* 1205 LAY. 2412 Alch mon mihte faren ȝend hire lond þaih he bere ræd gold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3295 (Cott.), I am a man farand þe way. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1101 Nov is Gij to Warwike fare. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5079 He had ferrest to fare. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 530 To the castell thai thoucht to fair. *c* 1450 MYRC 265 Whenne they doth to chyrche fare. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 100 Quhare euer I fure, I bure hir [the bird] on my hande. 15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 64 Nor a Burgesse voy(a)ge we der not farre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 11 Resolving forward still to fare. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XV. lvi, Eneas, madly Faring Through flames. 1664 *Flodden F.* i. 5 And how he fared was into France. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 940 On he fares..hath gone, Half flying. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 683 Sadly they fared along the sea-beat shore. 1794 BURNS *There was a lass* ii, O'er the moor they lightly foor. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv, Abbé Sicard, with some thirty other Nonjurant Priests .. fare along the streets. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Resignation* 69 Through the deep noontide heats we fare.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, Altars..changing to the Gobel-and-Talleyrand sort, are faring by rapid transmutations to—shall we say, the right Proprietor of them?

2. In wider sense = Go. † **a.** of persons, *lit. To let fare* : = to let go. *Obs.*

a 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Þa heofod men heo betwenan foran. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3935 (Cott.) Þe angel badd [iacob] lete him far. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2209 *Ariadne*, She .. kyssed .. The steppes of hys fete, there he hath fare. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5549 Sum..farand as bestis. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 739 To morowe ye shall on hunting fare. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 15 One knocked at the dore, and in would fare.

† **b.** *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 He of wreððe for neh ut of his iwitte. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5325 First wyll I to the Scripture fare.

† **c.** To depart from life; to die. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal faran to þan eche liue for his treowscipe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 15 Ær ðane he of ðese liue fare. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 731 Hise loðe men sulen to helle faren. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1393 Hwi ne hihe we for to beon i-fulhtnet .. ear we faren henne? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23561 (Cott.) His fader was farn o liue. *Ibid.* 25441 (Cott.) Fast i fund to fare. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 70 Out of this warld y most fare. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 330 We..leue þat þe soule .. schal fare to blisse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 98 Whan he shal hennes fare.

† **d.** *To fare on* : to rush upon, assault. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 10 He..fuir on thame with sic a felloun force.

† **e.** Of a liquid, a stream: To flow, 'run'. Of immaterial things, *esp.* time: To go, pass, proceed. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2153 Ðe vii. fulsum ȝeres faren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1034 (Cott.) Flummes farand in fer landes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 149 A fame þat fer in fele kynges londes.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3901 Foure houres full farne & þe fiſte neghes. 15.. *Smyth & Dame* 327 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 213 That bloud out gan fare. 1827 Hood *Hero & L.* xciv, The crystal skin Reveals the ruby tide that fares within.

f. *To fare astray* (†*misliche, amiss*) : = to go astray. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 He scal misliche faran on monie gedwilþan. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2337 Why and whare-fore hyt hys, That 3oure syght fareth amys. *Ibid.* 2756 Thou levest wykked concel iwys, That makes the fare amys. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav. Love* xxviii. (1611), When we fared had amis. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 119 Is it earthly music faring astray.

†g. To 'go', range, have a place. *Obs. rare*—1.

1704 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 293 The fields and boats fare before schools or books.

†h. To 'go', pass, change into something else.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxv. (1495) 183 Whan the water heetyth, therof comyth whytnesse as it faryth in foom.

3. rarely *trans.* †a. To tread (under foot). b. Of a horse: To take (a person) along.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 120 Under my feete I shalle thaym fare, Those ladys that wille [not] lere my lare. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 139 Ourselves two alone in the world, the good [pony] 'Larry' faring us.

II. With reference to behaviour or condition.

†4. To 'go on', behave, conduct oneself, act.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11807 (Gött.) Þat wili wolf, þat for sua fals. *Ibid.* 16762+41 (Cott.) Mony grete clerkez..Seghen þe son fare soo. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 599 He..fares als an unresonabel beste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 654, I will you faithfully enforme how ye fare shall, Your worship to wyn. 1470 Malory *Arthur* xx. xii, Ye fare as a man that were aferd. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 65/1 He fared as one out of his wits. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Æneid* vii. 534 Thus fares the Queen, and thus her fury blows Amidst the crowd.

†b. To 'go on' impetuously, rage, rail (*against*). *Obs.* Cf. Fare *sb.*1 6 c.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 98 One who being bidden to reade .. a poore seely Epigram .. taketh on and fareth against the paper wherein it is written. 1609—*Amm. Marcell.* xvi. iv. 60 Constantius having intelligence hereof, fared and fumed. *Ibid.* xvi. xi. 73 They fared and raged above their wonted manner.

†c. With prep. *by, with* : To deal with, treat, *esp.* in *To fare fair* or *foul with*. Also in indirect passive. *To fare with oneself* : to behave. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 266 Wiþ him fare as a fol þat failede his wittus. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 825 So faren they by wommen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 It is gret drede to fare foule with hem in suche materes. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vii. xxiii, Dame Lyones .. soo faryd with her self as she wold haue dyed. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 9 b, He is a man..that few men can .. faare wyth all. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 34 b, Whan they se him [Christ] so foule faren with. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* v. 11 We fare fayre with men. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 3. 621 Demetrius..fared very angerly with his brother.

†d. *To fare with* (a thing) : to make use of, employ, possess ; to live upon (food). *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ci. 9 My fas..sware þat it is ypocrisy þat i fare with. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 202 Fode for to fare wiþ. *Ibid.* 242 To witen of þe wisdam þat 3e wiþ faren. *Ibid.* 618, & al þat weihes in þis word scholde wiþ fare. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2944 Quat faris þou with?

5. †a. Followed by *as though, as if*, that ; To act so as to cause an expectation or belief ; to pretend. Also *To let fare. Obs.*

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 17 b, If thou be wyse fare as thowe thou knowist nott. *a* 1535 More *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/2 It maketh the stomak wamble, and fare as it would vomit. 1548 Udall, etc. tr. *Erasm. Paraph. John* vii. 19, 20 They let fare as if they thought the multitude did not knowe their wickednes. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 He would..fare in shew as though he would have flowne in their faces. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 11 Thai fare that this singulariti in philosophi is like to grow to a shrode matter. 1633 D. Rogers *Treat. Sacraments* I. 121 Doe ye fare, as if the Lord bade yee come hither?

b. To seem likely, bid fair. *dial.* (With *inf.* it is often little more than a periphrasis for the finite vb.)

1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* xlvi, 'How do you fare to feel about it, Mas'r Davy?' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'She [a cow] fares a cauving.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, His ailment fares to go hard with him. 1883 *19th Cent.* Oct. 595 Fares as if they mos' of 'em goes up country. 1884 *Mehalah* i. 7 When she fares to say or do a thing, there is no staying tongue or hand. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* III. v. 77 The skilly..do fare to take the skin off your throat.

6. *impers.* To 'go'; to happen; to turn out. *Occas.* with *well, ill*, etc. Const. † *by, with.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Sekerliche swa hit fareð. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 795 So it fareþ by 3ou folk þat fillen 3ou siluen. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 89 He forgeteth that one wyth that other and so faryth by me. 1586 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 223 It fareth by them as it doth by a lampe. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 31/2 It fares alike with good and bad. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 443 So fares it when with truth falsehood contends. 1713 Swift *Frenzy of J. Denny*, Beware .. that it fare not with you as with your predecessor. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xliv, How fares it with the happy dead?

7. To 'get on' (well or ill) ; to experience good or bad fortune or treatment.

c 1000 Ælfric *On N. T.* (Gr.) 20 Hu mæg se man wel faran, þe [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11900 (Cott.) Send him quar he faris werr. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 548 The king then..speryt..How thai..had farne. 1382 Wyclif 3 *John* 2, I make preyer, thee for to entre, and fare welsumly. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 71 He farith well and is in hele. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 62 For we fare wars than ever we fowre. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 6 How he fuir that tyme..It war ouir lang..to tell. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 10 Remember how fonde Phæton farde. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 193 His children had their heads cut off, and all his race feared the worse for his sake. 1612 Rowlands *Knaue of Harts* 41 The world did wrangle for their wealth, And Lawyers far'd the better. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 520 So fares a sailor on the stormy main. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 Fearing that his Poultry might fare the worse for it. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. vii. 50 Colonel Tatton .. kindly asked me..how I fared of my Wound. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 341 Ill fares the traveller now. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 6 How fares your appetite? 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 161 Sculpture fared as ill as painting. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 77 We shall see hereafter how he fared on his errand.

Phrase. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoil. Treat.* 412 That ancient check of going far and faring worse. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* I. ii. 38 We may go much farther and fare much worse.

8. *spec.* To be (well or ill) entertained with food ; to feed (*well, ill, hardly, sumptuously*, etc.).

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 8 Whenne ich hadde myn hele ..and louede wel fare. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 651/2 Saynt John .. fasted and fore hard. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. vi. 37 Feast your eares with the Musicke awhile : If they will fare so harshly. 1611 Bible *Luke* xvi. 19 A certaine rich man..fared sumptuously euery day. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 215, I do not think they fared very hard. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 3, I fared very well at dinner. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 324 No animal fares more sumptuously. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 169 Our breakfast, for all fare alike, is hard tack.

9. Used in imperative with *well*, as an expression of good wishes to a parting friend, or as a mere formula in recognition of parting ; = Farewell *int. arch.* a. with the person as *subj.* (see sense 7). † Also *occas.* in infinitive.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 180 Frendes, fareth wel. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* Prol. 501 Let him farwel, God give his soule rest. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 204 Fares wele, 3e be bygilid. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1888) 109 Fair now veil. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 166, I byd you moste hartely well to fare. 1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* i. (Arb.) 37 Well fare the life..I ledde ere this. 1611 Bible *Acts* xv. 29 Fare ye well. 1826 Beddoes *Let. to B. Procter* Poems 171 Fare, as you deserve it, well. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 692 A diamond is a diamond. Fare you well. A thousand times!

b. *impers.* (see sense 6) with *dat.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 544 If they prefer gain before godliness, fare them well. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xx. 321 Fare him well. 1816 Byron *Fare thee well* i, For ever, fare thee well. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 247 Beloved, fare thee well! 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Fares-te-weel* : fare thee well.

†III. 10. To ache, throb. *dial.* ? *Obs.*

[Perh. etymologically 'to go on', rage: cf. 4 b.]

1781 in Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. 1847 in Halliwell.

IV. In phraseological combination with advbs.

†11. **Fare about.** To go about, set oneself. *Obs.*

1563 J. Pilkington *Burn. Paules Ch.* v. sig. Q ij, Theym that fare about to doe againste the ordinance of God.

12. **Fare forth** (analytical form of OE. *forð-faran*). See Fare *v.*1 and Forth.

a. To go forth, depart, start.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 To heueriche hie sulle fare forð mid ure drihte. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 345 All hyr cumpany, Lap on thar horss, and furth thai far. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 206 Rowlande .. Fares forthe with Baners brade. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I xxvi, Like Doves so forth they fore. 1727–38 Gay *Fables* I. I. xiv. 5 Forth he fares, all toil defies. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxi. 258 Before sunrise..Raphael was faring forth gallantly.

†b. To go on, advance, with respect either to space or time. In the latter sense also quasi-*impers.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 939 Whan he is fare so forþ fer in his age. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3260 It was forþ [to] niȝt faren bi þat time.

†c. To go by, pass away. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1629 Pinen, þe fare forð in an hondhwile.

†13. **Fare up.** To get up. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 545 Þan faris scho vp and farkis furth a fute or tway.

Fare, *v.*2 *Obs.* [var. of Farrow *v.*] *intr.* Of a sow : To litter. Hence **Faring** *ppl. a.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 74 Sow ready to fare. *Ibid.*, Good faring sow.

† **Fare,** *v.*3 *Obs.* To play at the game called 'fare' : see Fare *sb.*4 *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 545/2, I fare, I playe at a game so named (at the dyse). 15.. *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 115 A corner .. Where boys were at dice, faring at all; When Careaway with that good company met, He fell to faring withouten let.

Fare, obs. var. Fear *v.*

Fareden, var. of Foreden, ME., enmity.

† **Fare-fee.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Fare *v.* + Fee *sb.*2] A fee paid on quitting a tenancy.

1523 [see Farewell B 2].

† **Farelet.** *Obs. rare*—1. See quot. [Perh. a mistake for Forcelet.]

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 43 He that couenanteth to defend a castell or farelet is not bound, if warre bee raised through his fault, to whome hee made the couenant.

Farendine, var. of Farandine, *Obs.*

Farer (fē·rəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* **farar.** [f. Fare *v.* + -er 1.] A traveller. Chiefly with defining sb., as Seafarer, Wayfarer. etc.

[1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xiii. 30 The wind..followit fast the se fararis behynd.] 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 52 Open as the highway to all farers.

Fareway, var. f. of Fairway.

Farewell (fē·ɹ,wel). *int.* Also *sb.* (*a.*) and *adv.* Forms : 4–6 farwel(l(e, 4–8 farewel, (5 fayrwell, 6 fairewell, feare wele), 5- farewell. [The phrase *fare well*, see Fare *v.* 9) treated as one word.] **A.** *int.*

1. An expression of good wishes at the parting of friends, originally addressed to the one setting forth, but in later use a mere formula of civility at parting ; Goodbye! Adieu! Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, and chiefly implying regretful feeling.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 41 'Ȝee, farewel phippe!' quod fauntelte. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 458 Fayrwell! Godson, thowe grant vs thy blyssng. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. vii, Fare well, she sayde, for I must parte you fro. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 36, I am your accessary, and so farewell. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 718 And now farewel. 1821 Byron *Mar. Fal.* iv. i, Farewell! we meet no more in life!—farewell! 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xlvi. 9 Farewell company true, my lovely comrades.

2. *fig.* An expression of regret at leaving anything, or a mere exclamation = Goodbye to, no more of. Also *farewell to*, and *farewell it.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 39 Whan .. that the floures ginnen for to springe Farwel my book and my devocioun! *c* 1386 — *Knt's T.* 1902 Farewel physike; go bere the man to cherche. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 941 Farewell golde, pure and fyne; Farewell velvet, and satyne. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* III. ii. 33 All the vertue thereof is gone, and farewell it. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 139 And if she yeilded, farewel Bavaria. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VIII. 82 Farewell ye secret Woods, and shady Groves. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Ywng. Wom.* (1767) I. v. 193 Farewel to real friendship, farewel to convivial delight! 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 247 So farewel envy of the peasants' nest.

†b. Proverb, *Farewell fieldfare* ; said to one of whom the speaker wishes to see no more, with allusion to the fieldfare's departure northward at the end of winter. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 812 The harme is don, and farewel feldyfare. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5513.

c. In the name of a plant (see quot.).

1878 & 86 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Farewell Summer, *Saponaria officinalis* L...From its flowering in the months of August and September.

B. *sb.*

1. a. The *int.* used *subst.* as a name for itself, and hence for any equivalent, as in *To say farewell to.* With this has now coalesced the originally distinct use in *To bid farewell*, where *farewell* represents historically the *infinitive*, not as elsewhere the *imperative*, of the vbl. phrase. b. An utterance of the word 'farewell' ; any expression or act equivalent to this ; a parting salutation, formal leave-taking, adieu.

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 268 But farewell she was ago Unto Pallas. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xviii. 21 Bad them feare well. 1570 North *Doni's Mor. Philos.* (1888) IV. 229 For a farewell..he will yerke out behinde and put him in daunger of his life. 1587 Janes in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 113 But we, little regarding their curtesie, gaue them the gentle farewell, and so departed. 1633 Ford *Broken H.* iv. iv, She.. begg'd some gentle voice to tune farewel To life and griefs. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 12 So their Visitor bid them farewel. 1710 Addison *Whig Exam.* No. 1 ¶ 14, I take my farewel of this subject. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* xvi. 490 He was going to bid all things here an everlasting farewel. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 367 Fondly look'd their last, And took a long farewell. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 53 She had wept her last farewell on her mother's bosom. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxi'i, I cannot think the thing farewell. 1880 Ouida *Moths* I. 126, 'I came to bid you farewell', he said softly. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/2 The 'farewells'..of actors and singers are not always to be depended on.

†2. A payment on quitting a tenancy. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 25 b, The tenant..shall make a fyne with the lorde for his dep[ar]tyng..and it is called a farefee or a farewell.

†3. *transf.* An after-taste, twang. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 183 The Jacke .. leaves a clammy farewell in the mouth, but addes a double benefit to the stomacke. 1648 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 245 Temporal advantages of wealth [etc.]..have a very ill farewell with them at the last. 1759 Bover *Fr. & Eng. Dict.* s. v., This wine has a sad farewell with it.

4. *attrib.* passing into an adj. : Pertaining to a farewell, accompanying or signifying a farewell. (In this use the stress is variable : most commonly *farewell.*)

a 1721 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet Wks. 1721 I. 182 He num'rous Farewell-Blessings on them pour'd. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 2 Writers, who have taken their Leave of the Publick in farewel Papers. 1713 Tickell *Prospect of Peace* 41 The hardy Vet'ran .. Leans on his Spear to take his farewell View. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Coup de partance*, a farewell gun. 1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 108 A few final or farewell farewells. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 115, I accompanied them with my dogs as a farewell escort for some miles.

b. applied to the point where one 'bids farewell to' or parts from a person or thing.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* A ij, The Lizard being the farewel Cape to most Ships that sail out of the British Seas. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Farewell Rock.* The familiar term in the South Welsh coal-field for the Millstone Grit, because on striking it the miner bids farewell to all workable seams of coal.

†C. *adv.* (cf. Adieu *adv.* 1) *To go farewell* : to go away, be dismissed. *Obs.*

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 23 Let A & F [two stars] go farwel til agayns the dawenyng a gret while.

Farewell (fēəɪwe·l), *v.* Also 7 farwell. [f. prec.] a. *trans.* To take leave of, bid or say good-bye to. b. *intr.* To say good-bye.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 93 She brake from their armes .. And fare-welling the flocke, did homeward wend. 1606 tr. *Rollock's Lect. on* 1 & 2 *Thess.* I. xxvi. 325 After tryell if thou findst it [his doctrine] sound .. keep it; if not, farewell it. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 28 It put some doubts to flight that you had farwell'd Barningham. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xliii. 356 Pantagruel .. farewell'd .. the President. 1885 R. F. BURTON 1001 *Nights* I. 122 She farewelled me with her dying eyes.

‖ **Farfalla.** *Obs. rare.* [It. *farfalla* a candle-fly or moth.] (See quots.)

1607 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. (1641) 208/1 [New Farfalla] in her radiant shine, Too-bold, I burn these tender wings of mine. 1626 COCKERAM, *Farfalla*, a Candle-Fly.

Far-famed (fā·ɹfē·md), *a.* [f. FAR *adv.* + FAMED *ppl. a.*] That is famed to a great distance; well-known, widely celebrated.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl Love* II. iii, The far-famed English Bath. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 162 Stern Æœtes came The far-fam'd brother of th' enchantress dame. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 539 That far-famed sanctuary of the laws. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* v. (1868) 66 The far-famed slayer of the Gorgon. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 This was the far-famed valley of Eshcol.

† **Fa·r-fet,** *a. Obs.* [f. FAR *adv.* + *fet*, pa. pple. of FET *v. Obs.*]

1. = FAR-FETCHED 1.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 93 Farre fet and deere bought is good for Ladyes. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* (1622) 536 Those far-fet helpes. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* III. iii, Your far-fet viands please not My appetite. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 401 Others.. Whose pains have earn'd the far-fet spoil.

2. = FAR-FETCHED 2.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1123/2 In .. hys farre fet reason, neyther is hys maior true, nor hys argument toucheth not the matter. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 360 Therewith he told her a farre-fet tale. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 116 For Metaphors, he uses to chuse the..most far fet that he can light upon.

3. as *sb.* (See quot.) *rare*$^{-1}$.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 193 The figure *Metalepsis*, which I call the *farfet*, as when we had rather fetch a word a great way off then to vse one nerer hand to expresse the matter aswel and plainer.

† **Far-fetch,** *sb. Obs.* [Back-formation from FAR-FETCHED.]

1. A deeply-laid or cunning stratagem.

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* (1827) 129 Ye may see ..how she can compass a matter to work displeasure by a far fetch. 1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARSH *Jocasta* II. i, This minde of mine Doth fleete full farre from that farfetch of his. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1584 Jesuits have deeper Reaches In all their Politick Far-fetches.

2. Fondness for far-fetched ideas.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 64 Wieland had too fine a smell; his reader must be practised, to be aware of his far-fetch.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = FAR-FETCHED.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 365 Had he neuer printed it, this farre-fetch deriuation had neuer beene dearely bought.

† **Far-fetch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To derive in a far-fetched manner.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. ii. (1647) 168 It seemeth a forced and overstrained deduction, to farrefetch the name of Tartars from an Hebrew word. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 193 'I here is such a difference between far-reaching and far-fetching.

Far-fetched (fā·ɹfe·tʃt, fā·ɹfe·tʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. FAR *adv.* + FETCHED; cf. FAR-FET.]

1. Brought from far. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* † Of a pedigree: Traced from a remote origin.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 33 Farrefetched and deare boughte is good for Ladyes, they say. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* clxxxvii. (1639) 169 Indian pearles be greatest and more desired as being far fetched. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* Ded., The first fruites of my farre-fetcht experience. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 162 A far fetch'd Pedigree, through so many hundred years. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 20 Oysters..conveyed thence to Rome, among other farfetcht Dainties. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 254 According to the old Saying, Farfetch'd, and dear bought, is fittest for the Ladies. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 243 He .. brings his bev'rage home, Farfetch'd and little worth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 71 She reached her fine strong hand anear The far-fetched thing.

† b. Devious, circuitous. (Cf. *to fetch a compass.*)

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 48 Others by secret and far-fetch't passages escaped home.

2. Of an argument, notion, simile, etc.: Studiously sought out; not easily or naturally introduced; strained.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 99 Democritus and other .. give other reasons, but..they seem to be far fetched. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Wish* iv, Pride and Ambition here, Only in far-fetch'd metaphors appear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 1, I shall not trouble you with authorities, or far-fetched arguments. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 76 Some far-fetched conceit, or unpardonable extravagance. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* lxxxi. (1878) 450 Far-fetched ideas respecting English society.

Hence **Far-fe·tchedness,** the state or fact of being far-fetched.

a 1849 POE *Browning* Wks. 1864 III 415 A certain far-fetchedness of imagery. 1866 *Times* 6 Apr. 5 No excuse for extreme quaintness, oddity, and far-fetchedness.

Far-forth, *adv.*: see FAR and FORTH; also 5 ferthforthe. Now usually as two words.

† 1. To a great distance or extent; far, far on.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxii. (1812) 120 She ferforth with childe was then begonne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vij, And it was thenne ferforthe on the day. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix 106 These tydings were ferfourth brought in the land, that Vryan knew of it. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 53 The humid night was farforth spent. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 30 Farforth to range.

† b. quasi-*adj. Farforth day*: late in the day, 'high-day'. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxii, The soules that are in this state are not all lyke ferforth. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 282 It is so ferforth that it is to late for vs to repente. 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 312 In my bed, Until it were very far-forth day.

2. To a definite degree, or distance; in phrases, *how, so, or thus far-forth, as or so far-forth as, so far forth that.*

† a. in reference to distance or advanced position in space, time, or order. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22711 *heading* (Trin.), Now we be þus ferforþ come. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, So ferforthe as this my lyfe may endure. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 51 Soffre ye thus farre forthe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 117 He gave also..the royaltie of the water on each side, so farre foorth as .. a man might cast a short hatchet out of the vessell unto the banke.

b. in reference to degree or extent. Now only in phrase *So far forth*, with sense 'to the specified extent and no more'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9204 Alle þes were aȝen þe kinge, as verþuorþ as hii couþe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1585 (Trin.) þe fende wende .. þat al mankynde shulde han ben his So ferforþ þat god not myȝt [etc.] *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 792 As fer forthe as I han my arte. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxvii. (1859) 31 Crist..soo ferforth remitted his rigour. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 486 II. 152 As fertheforthe as I kan undyrstand yet, they shall have grase. 1533 HEYWOOD *Pard. & Friar* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 207 Many a man so far-forth lacketh grace. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Argt., Knowyng well how farfurth his disciples, had nede of lyght meate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 178 Know thus far forth, By accident most strange, bountifull Fortune ..hath mine enemies Brought to this shore. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 179 [They] are so farre forth orthodox that they retain a saving profession. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 2 Every Offence .. may..be also punished equally, and as far forth as it may in a Commonwealth. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* iv. i. § 1 Induction..so far forth as it is an argument, may, of course, be stated Syllogistically.

Hence, **Far fo·rthly** *adv. Obs.*, to a great or definite extent; also, entirely, excellently.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 158 Dowel on Domesday Is digneliche [*v. r.* ferforþliche] I-preiset. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 52 God wote for I have, As ferforthly as I have kunnyng, Bene youres. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 19 So ferforthly that alle creatures schal haue neede to hym. ? 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flamineus* F iv, That knyght whiche avaunced himself most ferforthly.. in the bataylle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxl. 127 The people ..was wonderfully mynysshed. so ferforthlye, that..the quicke bodyes suffysed not to bury the ded.

† **Fa·rger,** *sb. Obs.* ? A kind of false dice.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 38 Their Cheates, Bard-dice, Flattes, Fargers..and many others.

Fargite (fā·ɹgəit). *Min.* [f. (Glen) *Farg* in Fifeshire + -ITE.] (See quots.)

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 427 *Fargite* is a red natrolite from Glen Farg, containing..about 4 p. c of lime. 1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9 XVI. 423 Fargite, consisting of two equivalents of natrolite and one of scolecite.

† **Fa·rgood.** *New England. Obs.* ? An outrigger.

1726 PENHALLOW *Ind. Wars* (1859) 53 But having no fargood, and their boat a dull sailor, ours gained on them so much, that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 54 The enemy making too near the wind (for want of a fargood) came to stays several times.

Fa·r-hand, *sb. Sc.* [? f. FAR *a.* + HAND. But perhaps a corruption of *farand*, northern pr. pple. of FARE to travel; cf. FARANDMAN.]

The condition or standing of an artisan who seeks employment away from home. Only in phrase *at far-hand*, and *attrib.*

1820 CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 32 Fee for a Stranger, or what is called at far-hand. *Ibid.* 38 The Crown receives Three Pounds for the stamp on the Far-hand tickets. *Ibid.*, The Far-hand entrants are exempted from bucket-money.

Farina (fărəi·nă, fărī·nă). See also FERINE, FARINHA. [a. L. *farīna*, f. *far* corn. Cf. F. *farine.*]

1. The flour or meal of any species of corn, nut, or starchy root.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (1495) 643 Mele is properly called farina whan the corne is well grounde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 The Meale was called Farina.] 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 265 The farina of wheat does not give carbonate of lime by incineration. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 133 Two scruples of the farina of the Croton nut should be given in a little gruel. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 316 Starch is the farina of seeds and soft cellular roots and stems.

b. A powdery substance, dust.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 33 A white substance which we call Farina (Meal) to nourish the new-born Plant. 1764 J. GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 534 *note*, Small seeds, covered with a red farina. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 194 Some have the surface covered with a fine white powder, or farina. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 32 Rub off the farina, should any adhere.

c. A preparation of maize used for puddings.

2. In various scientific uses. a. *Bot.* = Pollen.

1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 27 The Farina of each..Plant. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 486 Impregnated by the farina of the male [plant]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 15 June 619 The bee and its congeners .. by carrying the fructifying farina from flower to flower, convert flowers into fruit.

b. *Chem.* A fine white powder obtained from cereals, the potato, etc.; starch.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 11 Farina or the pure matter of starch. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 345 This white matter will at length subside: it may be collected on a filter and dried: it is then starch or farina.

c. *Entom.* A mealy powder found on some insects.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 327 Body cylindrical, brown, covered with farina.

d. *Geol. Fossil farina* (see quot. 1859).

1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) I. 170 Fossil farina..appears in thin, white crusts..attached to the lateral or lower surfaces of beds of shell limestone, &c. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Fossil Farina*, a mealy-looking infusorial or microphytal earth—the Berg-mahl of the Swedes and Laplanders.

3. *Comb.* **farina-boiler,** *U.S.*, a utensil used for cooking farinaceous articles. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Farinaceous (færinē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *farīnāce-us*, f. *farīna* (see prec.) + -OUS. Cf. F. *farinacé.*]

1. Consisting or made of flour or meal.

1656 [see FARINOUS]. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 8 It cannot be absolutely affirmed to be nerely farinaceous, but it does not appear to be compounded of any animal substance. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 81 During the symptomatic fever, a mild, vegetable farinaceous diet is proper. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. xi. 278 Their farinaceous food creates a great craving for fish.

2. Containing or yielding flour or starch; starchy.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 485 A Farinaceous or Mealy Tree, serving to make bread of it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 322 Their Aliment ought to be light, of farinaceous vegetables. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 217 The greater fineness of the meal, and the less solubility of its farinaceous part. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 156 This large class of farinaceous seeds.

3. Of a mealy nature, resembling meal in texture or quality.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 10 One is a kind of Crystalline Stone, and almost all good Lead: the other not so rich and more farinaceous. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 13 The granulations of the crust much larger, but equally soft and farinaceous. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 81 The root becomes farinaceous, tasteless and inert. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 343 Cotyledons thick, fleshy or farinaceous.

4. Having a mealy appearance. a. Finely comminuted, powdery; now only *Path.*: see quot. 1884.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 47 This farinaceous Seed of Wort. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Farinaceous*, in Medicine, the term is applied to epidermal exfoliations which are pale and very minute, so as to resemble flour.

† b. Covered with farina or fine dust. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XV. 141 All farinaceous or mealy winged animals, as Butter-flies, and Moths. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 126 Crane Fly. Farinaceous wings; being covered with a mealy substance easily coming off upon a touch. 1829 LOUDON *Cyclop. Plants* 1016-7 Farinaceous outside, pink inside.

Farinaceously (færinē·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] a. In a farinaceous manner: see quot. 1840. b. In the direction of or with an inclination towards farinaceous food.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Farinaceously Tomentose*, covered with a mealy kind of down. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 680 So farinaceously disposed were the guests .. that the introduction of a cake .. would frequently spur a jaded appetite to new efforts.

Farinar, obs. form of FOREIGNER.

Farination (færinē·ʃən). *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. FARINA + -ATION.] The action of making into flour.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 401 It is hard, waxy, and unfit for farination.

Farine: see FARINHA.

† **Farined,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. F. *farine* (= FARINA) in spec. sense powder for the complexion + -ED^{2}.] Powdered.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 230 Our effeminate Farined Gallants.

Faring (fē·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FARE *v.* + -ING^{1}.]

1. The action of the vb. FARE; journeying, travelling; an instance of the same.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* i. (1596) 8 This faring, that a man takes from his owne Country. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xxi, Through this troubled faring..I guiltlesse past. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. vi, His deplorable farings and voyagings draw to a close.

2. Condition or state; *esp.* a passing condition of body. *dial.*

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 103 One woman asked another how her husband fared .. and was answered, that he had strange farings. 1857 WRIGHT *Dict. Obs. & Provinc. Eng., Fareings*, feelings, symptoms. *East.* 1882 WHITTIER *Poems, An Autograph* xiii. 54 Age brings me no despairing Of the world's future faring.

3. *concr.* Entertainment, fare; in *pl.* made dishes.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 328 Broths, Pottage, Farings, Sauces. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 125 Watered meal of oats .. we prefer .. To all the king of Babel's faring. 1803 C. CAUSTIC *Terrible Tractoration* III. (ed. 2) 122 Who cook up most delicious farings From cheese rinds.

b. *To get one's faring*: see FAIRING *sb.* 1 c.

1846 L. S. COSTELLO *Tour to & fr. Venice* 253, I am.. glad to see how the old demon gets his faring.

† **Fa·ring,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That has a specified condition or state; (well-, better-, best-) conditioned. (Cf. FARRAND.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 204 Oon of the beste faryngе man on lyue. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4119 He is..a wel faring king. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. x, She thought she sawe neuer..a better faryngе knyght. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) VI. i, He hadde neuer seen..so wel faryng a man.

Faringee, var. of FERINGHEE.

† **Fa·ringly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Like one in a specified condition; in a (well-, ill-, etc.) conditioned manner.

c 1440 *Partonope* 6735 The Sowdan..forth past Throw the Reynes wele faryngly. 1530 PALSGR. 830/1 All yll faryngly, *tout mausadement.*

‖ **Farinha** (farī·nyă). Also 8 **farina,** and in anglicized form **farine.** [Pg. *farinha*:—L. *farīna*; see FARINA.] = CASSAVA 2.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 52 Boiling the water and soaking a quantity of this Farina in it. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 28 Both are products of the same root, tapioca being the pure starch, and farinha the starch mixed with woody fibre. 1870 DASENT *Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) I. 44 Salt-fish, and farine, and ale-wives. 1893 *Act* 56–7 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. I, An extraordinary quantity of manioc, or cassada, commonly called farinha.

attrib. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 170 Two Bags of Farine Bread.

Farinose (fæ·rinōus), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *farīnōs-us*; see FARINOUS.]

A. *adj.* Yielding farina; also *Bot., Zool.,* and *Path.* (see quot. 1845).

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Farinose,* full of meal, mealy. 1845 S. PALMER *Pentaglot Dict., Farineux*..farinose: an epithet employed to designate..2. in Botany and Zoology the parts, or organs, of Plants and of Insects which..are sprinkled with a white powder, resembling farina: 3. in Pathology a species of herpetic eruption. 1856 LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 42 The soridia..give it [a thallus]..a farinose or mealy appearance.

B. *sb. Chem.*

1882 VINES *Sach's Bot.* 57 At every point of a starch grain both constituents occur together; if the granulose is extracted, the farinose remains behind as a skeleton.

Hence **Fa·rinose·ly** *adv.*

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict., Farinosely-tomentose,* covered with a mealy kind of down. 1847 in CRAIG.

Farinous (fæ·rinəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *farīnōs-us,* f. *farīna*; see FARINA and -OUS. Cf. F. *farineux.*] **a.** Containing farina. **b.** Covered with a white mealy substance.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Farinaceous* or *Farinous,* mealy or full of meal, bemealed, beflowred. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age,* If you are troubled with farinous or running Tetters. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 12 The farinous Part loses a great deal of its essential Salts.

Farinulent (fări·niŭlĕnt), *a. Entom.* [ad. L. *farīnulent-us.* f. *farīna*: see FARINA and -ULENT.] 'Covered with minute dots resembling white or yellow powder, or with a fixed whitish powder on a dark surface' (*Cent. Dict.*).

‖ **Fario** (fē·ri,o). [L. *fario* salmon-trout.] (See quot. 1753.)

[*a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Icthyogr.* 189 Ausonii ætate maximi & seniores Salmones dicebantur, mediæ magnitudinis & ætatis Sariones aut Fariones.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Fario* in Zoology, a term for a salmon when about half-grown. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 7 They are all poached farios.

Farish (fā·riʃ), *a. dial.* Also farrish. [f. FAR *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat far. Only in phr. *farish on.*

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.,* 'We re getting farish on in years.' 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Farrish on,* advanced in years; also nearly intoxicated. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Farish on.* 'He's farish on by this time; I should say he'll be i' Lunnun by three o'clock.'

Farl (fārl), *sb. Sc.* Also 8 **farle,** 9 **farrel.** [Contraction for FARDEL *sb.*2] Originally, the fourth part of a thin cake made either of flour or oatmeal; now applied to a cake of similar kind and size, whether quadrant-shaped or not.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 Sowens, and farles, and Baps. 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii, An farls bak'd wi' butter. 1830 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iii, I have tasted no food since daybreak but a farl of oat-cake.

† **Farl,** *v. Obs.* In 7 **farle.** [Contraction for FARDEL; cf. FURL.] = FARDEL *v.*

1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Sea Voyage* I. i, Farle up all her Linnery.

† **Fa·rland,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. FAR *a.* + LAND.] Coming from a distance; foreign.

a 1595 SIR J. MAITLAND *Admon. Mar* 36 in *Maitland Poems* (1830) App. 125 Farland fules come to haif fedderis fair. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 33 Marchants..whose vent was to furnish the far land Jewes.

Farland, obs. form of FORELAND.

Farleu (fā·rliu). *Law.* Also **farley, farlieu.** [Etymology unknown.] (See quot. 1670.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Farley* or *Farleu.* In the Mannor of West-slapton in Com. Devon, if any Tenant die possessed of a Cottage, by custome he must pay sixpence to the Lord for a farley which probably may be in liew of a Heriot; for in some Mannors Westward, they difference Farleu as the best good from Heriot the best Beast. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1851 *N. & Q.* 25 Oct. 317 Devonshire leases for lives often reserve a money payment on the death of each life as a 'heriot' or 'farlieu'.

Farley, -i(e, -ik, -y(e: see FERLY.

Farlot, var. of FIRLOT.

† **Fa·rly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FAR + -LY 2.] Far, to a great extent or distance.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 298 Farlee may we fownde and fare For myssyng of oure master Iesus. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cvi. God sware unto them all that he would..sparple them, as runnegates in countries farly wyde.

† **Farm,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 feorm (*Northumb.* fœrm), 2 ferm, 3 *south.* veorme, 4 form, 5 farme. [OE. *feorm* str. fem.:—prehistoric **fermā.*

Not found outside Eng., and no satisfactory Teut. etymology has been proposed. On the assumption that the primary sense was 'fixed portion of provisions, ration', it would be admissible to regard the word as a. late L. *firma,* and so ultimately identical with FARM *sb.*2 In Domesday Book *firma unius noctis* is equivalent to *anes nihtes feorme* of quot. *c* 1122 below; and mediæval Lat. writers in England used *firma* in the sense of 'banquet'. If the hypothesis of its Latin origin be correct, the word must have been adopted at a very early date: it occurs frequently in the oldest poetry. The derivative *feormian* to feed, is found in the *Corpus Glossary* a 800 ('*fovet,* feormat, broedeþ'; the corresponding OHG. gloss. '*formot,* tofet' in *St. Gall. MS.* 913 may be derived from an OE. source, the vb. being otherwise unknown in OHG.]

Food, provision; hence, a banquet, feast.

..*Beowulf* 451 No ðu yinb mines ne þearft lices feorme leng sorgian. *a* 900 *Charter* xli. in *O. E. Texts* (1885) 449 Hio forgifeð fiftene pund for ðy ðe mon ðas feorme ðy soel gelæste. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 4 Nu ic gegearwode mine feorme, mine fearras and mine fugelas synt ofslegne. *c* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* (Peterborough) an. 777 Cuðbriht geaf þone abbote .l. punde..& ilca gear anes nihtes feorme. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 At ferme and at feste. *c* 1205 LAY. 14426 Þæt þe king makede ueorme swiðe store. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 217 3if he wolde come to his form he schulde have salt mete i-now. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1752 This hasty farme had bene a feast.

Farm (fārm), *sb.*2 Forms: 3–7 **ferm(e,** (5 **feerme, fereme,** 6 **fearme),** 5–7 **farme,** (8–9 *Hist.* **ferm,** *pseudo-arch.* **feorm),** 6– **farm.** [a. F. *ferme*:—med.L. *firma* fixed payment, f. *firmāre* to fix, settle, confirm, f. *firmus* FIRM *a.* (The med.L. word, by a different application of the etymological sense, means also 'confirmation of a document, signature'; so Sp. and It. *firma*: see FIRM *sb.*)]

† **1.** A fixed yearly amount (whether in money or in kind) payable as rent, tax, or the like (as opposed to a rent, tax, etc., of variable amount, *e.g.* one calculated at a certain proportion of the produce). Also *Rent and farm. Obs.*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 Euerych gret hows in wham me worke þe qwyltes, shal to þe ferme v.s. by þe 3ere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156 Feerme, a rent, *firma.* *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 596 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 319 Of þe resayuer speke wylle I, þat fermys resayuys wytturly. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 19, I wyl eche of hem alle haue iiij*d.* to drynkke whanne they pay her ferme. 1463 M. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 975 III. 431 They..haskyd hem rent and ferme and they seydyn they had payed you. 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Lincolnshire* (Nichols 1797) 84 Robert Peby oweth for ferme of a salt-panne of 16 stone of lede 1*s.* *ad.* 1527 *Bury Wills* (1850) 118 The yearlie ffearme of iij acres londe. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 11 Takaris of ouir mekil mail or farme to the herschipe of the tenentis. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* xi. § 751. 329 If a man be bounden unto 1*s.* in 100*l.* to grant unto him the rent and farme of such a mill. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 814 All..Tythings shall stand at the old Farm, without any Increase. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 320 The most usual and customary feorm or rent..must be reserved yearly on such lease.

2. A fixed yearly sum accepted from a person as a composition for taxes or other moneys which he is empowered to collect; also, a fixed charge imposed on a town, county, etc., in respect of a tax or taxes to be collected within its limits. Cf. FARM *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 252 b (Hengwrt) He was the beste beggere of his hous: [And yaf a certeyn ferme for the graunt]. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 1 The said Aulneger..standeth charged with the Payment of a great annual Farm to the Queens Majesty for the said Aulnege. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 172 The King..raised the values of the Farm of Counties granted to the Sheriffs. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 184 He got undertakers to offer at a farm of the whole revenue. 1861 RILEY *Liber Albus* 39 One half of the ferm of the City due to the King. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 439 He [the Sheriff] paid into the Exchequer the fixed yearly sum which formed the farm of the shire.

b. The letting-out of public revenue to a 'farmer'; the privilege of farming a tax or taxes. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Aug., I find them mighty hot..against the present farm of the Customes. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) II. 198 [The French King] has the revenue of the farms. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 86 The oppressions of the tithes, the tailles, the corvees, the gabelles, the farms and the barriers. 1885 EDWARDS in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 580 The first farm of postal income was made in 1672.

c. The body of farmers of public revenues.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 547 A late contract by the Farm has [etc.]. *Ibid.* 568 They despair of a suppression of the Farm.

3. In certain phrases, senses 1 and 2 pass into the sense: The condition of being let at a fixed rent; now only with reference to revenue, the condition of being 'farmed out'. † *At, in farm*; *to have, hold, let, put, set, take,* etc., † *in, out* or † *forth to, to farm.* Cf. med.L. *ad firmam, accipere, recipere, committere, locare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7773 He sette is tounes & is londes to ferme wel vaste. *Ibid.* 8566 Hor londes & hor rentes þe king huld in is honde & oþer wile to ferme tok. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2409 3yf þou haue a þyng yn ferme. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 16 *Liberum arbitrium* hath þe londe to ferme. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 433 Venerable Anselme..deposed mony abbottes and putte þeire places to ferme. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 115 The wich I hold to ferme of the mayster and couent. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 157 Fermyn or take a þynge to ferme, *firmo, vel ad firmam accipio.* *c* 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 432 II. 79, I must selle or lete to ferme all that I have. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 So dothe y profyte ryse to the lordes, wheder they go by way of improuement or set to ferme. 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 20 In rents at ferme. 1557 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1599) I. 314 A Cursemay, which the Emperour sometime letteth out to farme. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 126 Quene Hithe taken of the king in farme. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 73 The Publicanes had Salt in farme. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 83 Letting the Realm to farm to mean persons. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* xiii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 41 The Excise we hear is to be lett to farme 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym Vade M.* II. (1732) 141 That no bishop, clergyman, or monk, do take to farm any estate or office. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 501 Taxes upon consumable commodities..may be let in farm for a rent certain. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 273 Districts which were in a condition to be let to farm. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 383 The lease of a district in farm. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 30 Government may let them in farm for a rent certain.

fig. 1554 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 274 Your learning is let out to farm.

b. in the operative words of a lease.

1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III,* c. 26 Preamb., His late Majesty..did..demise, lease, and to farm-lett..all those houses. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 68 The words demise, lease, and to farm let, are the proper ones to constitute a lease.

† **4.** A lease. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Fragmenta Collecta* c. 24 in *Sc. Stat.* I. 369 It is well lefful till him till giff or to sell his ferm to quham soeuer he likis. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 58 It is a great willfullnes in any such Land-lord to refuse to make any longer farmes unto their Tenants. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxi. (1739) 47 Hence the Leases so made were called Feormes or Farmes.

5. Originally, a tract of land held on lease for the purpose of cultivation; in mod. use often applied without respect to the nature of the tenure. Sometimes qualified by sb. prefixed, as *dairy-, grass-, poultry farm.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 123 Though a man..shall haue hys farme .xx. yeres. 1553 N. GRIMALD tr. *Cicero's Duties* 135 b, If they who offer to sell a good farme [L. *villa*], etc. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Termes Law* 91 *Fiarme* or ferme is the chiefe mesuage in a village or towne..vsed to be let for terme of lyfe, yeares, or at will. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxii. 5 But they..went their wayes, one to his farme, another to his merchandize. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 448 The pleasant Villages and Farmes. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 259 There mingled farms and pyramids appear. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 676 Proceeding by ejectment to turn him out of the farm. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. 693 The farms of Lothian have become models of agricultural skill.

6. A farm-house.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 35 As when two greedy Wolves doe breake by force Into an heard, farre from the husband farme. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 577 Farmes or granges which conteine chambers in them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xiii. 1401 *note,* Neere unto this causey Cæsar had a ferme or mannor house. *Mod.* Mr. Smith lives at the White Farm at the end of the village.

7. A place where children are 'farmed'.

1869 GREENWOOD *Curses Lond.* iii. 45 There can be no question that he has a better chance..than..at the 'farm.'

8. *slang.* The prison infirmary. *To fetch the farm* = to be ordered infirmary diet and treatment. Cf. *farmery,* FERMERY.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attributive (sense 5), as *farm-bailiff, -boy, -building,* † *-cattle, -gate, -holding, -labour, -labourer, -produce, -rent, -servant, -stock, -work,* etc.

1551 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 72 My..wyfe..shall have full enterest in all suche fermeholding as I have in ferme and occupation at this daye. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 349 The most revenue being farme rents. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 170 The low price of farm produce. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 7064 Farm-servants [in Angus] live chiefly on oatmeal. ? 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 26 The decided advantages of employing oxen in general farm work. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 77 The farm boy with his shining spade. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 44 The Farm-lands stretched down gently into a beautiful rich valley. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archaeol. Cantiana* III. 99 *note,* The farm-buildings near the church. 1875 W. M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 132 Some of the villagers are..farm labourers. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/5 The need for some farm-labour training on the part of the emigrants. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 86 The farm-carle had been gone a long time.

b. Special comb.: **farm-court** = FARM-YARD; **farm-crossing,** a railway-crossing from one part of a farm to another; † **farm-dish,** a fixed quantity of ore payable as rent for copper mines; cf. *toll-dish*; **farm-furrowed** *a., nonce-wd.,* cut up into farms; **farm-hand,** any person that works on a farm; **farm-instructor,** a teacher of agriculture; **farm-meal,** *Sc.,* meal given in payment of rent;

farm-office, usually *pl.*, the out-buildings on a farm; † farm-place = FARM *sb.* 6; farm-room, ? a rented room or a leasehold; farm-stock, the cattle, etc., implements, and produce of a farm; farm-stocking, the cattle on a farm; farm-store = *farm-produce*. Also FARM-HOLD, FARM-HOUSE, FARM-STEAD, FARM-STEADING, FARM-YARD.

1860 Miss YONGE *Stokesley Secret* xiv. (1881) 329 He could look down into the *farm-court. 1858 REDFIELD *Law of Railways* (1869) I. 488 Cattle-guards at *farm-crossings. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5141/4 To treat about further Setts of the same [Copper-Works] for Years at a Toll or *Farm-Dish. 1857 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* 332 This..*Farm-furrowed, town-incrusted sphere. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 9 *Farm-instructors are appointed to teach the Indian adults..to till their lands. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Aberdeenshire* vii. § 4. 244 Before 1782, the *farm meal was commonly paid of this inferior oats. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour in Ireland* 55 They have convenient *farm-offices for their cattle. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 7039 The farm-offices .. consisting of a barn, cow and ox sheds and hog-sties. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 5 They .. went their wayes: won to his *ferme place. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 6 He was persuaded to betake himself to a certain Farm place. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxvi. (1848) 54 An inheritance in this world (God forgive me, that I should honour it with the name of an inheritance, it is rather a *farm-room). 1860 A. MORRIS in Borthwick *Amer. Reader* 78 Exclusive of *farm-stock. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 230 The chamberlain should .. levy an annual tax upon the crops and *farm-stocking. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* ix. 93 Market-carts .. bringing in .. Flower, fruit, *farm-store.

Farm, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 feormian, 2 fermien, 5–7 ferm(e, (4 feerm), 7– farm. [OE. *feormian*, of unknown etymology; cf. OHG. *â-fermi* 'squalor' (*Ahd. Glossen* I. 177).] *trans.* To cleanse, empty, purge.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 He feormað his bernes flore. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* x. 2 Thow shalt fynde two men byside the sepulcre of Rachel .. feermynge greet dichis. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 44 Haue we not to..ferme the dikes. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 16 To clense and ferme the said privay. 1530 PALSGR. 548/1, I ferme a siege or privy, *Jescure*. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 30 The fellow sat a long houre farming his mouth. 1881 *Oxford Gloss.* Supp. s.v., 'Farm out th' 'en-us ööl ee?'

Farm (fāːm), *v.*[2] Forms: 5–7 ferme, 6–7 farme, 7– farm. [f. FARM *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To take or hold for a term at a fixed payment. † a. To rent (land, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 157 *Fermyn*, or take a þynge to ferme. 1530 PALSGR. 548 1, I haue fermed his house and al the lande he hath in this towne, *jay prins a ferme* [etc.]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 20 (Qo.) To gain a little patch of ground..To pay five ducats, five, I would not farm it. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 259 Abram .. farmed .. some ground of them. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 10 The Valley is farm'd of the Grand Signior at 1200 Dollars per Annum.

fig. absol. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 88 To betake them..to..that..overgrowne Covert of antiquity thinking to farme there at large roome.

b. To take the fees, proceeds, or profits of (an office, tax, etc.) on payment of a fixed sum.

1569 J. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, None of you shall ferme one cure .. within this Dioces. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 12 These Publicanes, so called for that they fermed their Cities revenewes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxvii. (1647) 276 The Guardian farmeth the Sepulchre of the Turk at a yearly rent. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 427 The two women that farm the well. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 58 Let such .. Collect a tax, or farm a lottery. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 The Tidemann farmed .. the tin-mines belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall.

transf. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 3/1 Colonel Mapleson .. as he could get no one to farm him .. had .. to farm others, and he became an impresario.

2. To let to another during a specified term on condition of receiving a specified payment. Also, *To farm out.*

a. To lease or let (land) to a tenant. Now *rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 45 We are inforc'd to farme our royall Realme. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Pref. 3 The Lands were farm'd out for near the full Rent in money. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. iii. 264 To raise money for the King, by farming out his lands. 1847 JAMES *Convict* vi, Is not the land you cultivate your own, as much or more than his that he farms to others?

b. To lease or let the proceeds or profits of (customs, taxes, tithes, an undertaking) for a fixed payment.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. (Arb.) 35 My promise for farming my tithes at such a rate. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 362 The customs .. yielded anno 1657, under 120000*l.* but was farmed anno 1658, for above thrice that sum. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 9 If I be minded to farm out my Tythes. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 274 The concern should be farmed to some responsible individual. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 31 Any attempt to farm taxes on income .. would excite the most violent clamour. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 249 Augustus had farmed the copper-mines to Herod the Great.

c. To let the labour of († cattle, persons) for hire.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Other buy Kie to farme them out to other. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 182 They farmed out the Indians. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 83 They have .. continued to farm their subjects..to that very nabob.

transf. 1790 BOSWELL in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* Oct., I would farm you out myself for double, treble the money!

3. To contract for the maintenance and care of (persons, an institution, etc.) at a stipulated price. Also *To farm out.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 100 A proposal made heretofore to farm the Navy. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 39 The patrons of the practice of farming workhouses. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* II. 82 Oh, but this contract-plan—it's like farming the poor. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 3/1 The parish authorities .. resolved, that Oliver should be 'farmed'. 1852 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* iii. (1864) 34 The support of these .. criminal slaves is farmed out .. to some responsible person at the lowest rate that is offered.

4. To cultivate, till.

1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 88 Many of the proprietors farm their own estates. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 179 He farmed a small spot of land belonging to a Bramin astrologer. 1846 M CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 557 The different degrees of skill and economy with which they are farmed.

5. *intr.* To follow the occupation of a farmer; to till the soil.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 6, I farmed upon my own land. 1807 CRABBE *Village* I. 40 Fields and flocks have charms For him that gazes, or for him that farms.

Hence **Farmed** *ppl. a.*

1888 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 4/6 A drop of 14 per cent. had occurred in labourers' wages over the farmed surface of England. 1889 *Ibid.* 25 Nov. 5/3 The survivor of the farmed children.

† **Farmable,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 farmeable. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be farmed or leased.

1611 COTGR., *Affermable*..farmeable, leasable, lettable. 1727–36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Farmacie, -y, obs. forms of PHARMACY.

† **Farmage.** *Obs.* Also 7 fermage. [a. F. *fermage*: see FARM *sb.* and -AGE.] a. The system of farming taxes, tithes, etc. b. Leasehold tenure. *To let in farmage*: to let on lease. c. see quot. 1611. d. Cost of cultivation.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 102 They do by farmage Brynge the londe into a rearage. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 12 Which to gentillmen they let in farmage. 1611 COTGR., *Fermage*, farmage: the profit made of, reuenue comming in by, a farme. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 123 It seems they were willing to deduct the charge of the Fermage before they marked the Tythes.

† **Farme,** *sb.* [prob. dial. var. of FORM.] A 'shape' for a pudding.

1623 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* II. i. ii. 68 Then put thereto at least eight yelks of Egges, a little Pepper, Cloves, Mace [etc.]..and then fill it vp in the Farmes according to the order of good housewiferie. *Ibid.* 69 When all is mixt well together..fill it into the farmes.

† **Farmer**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 5 fyrmar, 6 fermer, fermourer. [f. FARM *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who cleanses or purifies. In comb. *gong-farmer. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 203 Goonge fyrmar [*v.r.* gongefowar], *cloacarius*. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 3 Than came a gonge fermourer, Other wyse called a masser scourer. *Ibid.* 11 Stynkynge gonge fermers.

Farmer[2] (fāːrmə). Forms: 4–7 fermour(e, (5 fermowre), 5 farmor, 5–7 fermer, -or, 6 farmar, -our, fermar, 6– farmer. Also 6–7 *Sc.* FERMORER. [a. AF. *fermer* (Britton), F. *fermier* :—med.L. *firmārius*, f. *firma*: see FARM *sb.*[2] Now usually apprehended as agent-n. f. FARM *v.*[2] + -ER[1]; some mod. uses may be properly regarded as belonging to this formation and not to the older word.

In the early recorded forms the suffix *-er* has been replaced by *-our*, so that the word apparently corresponds to the synonymous med.L. *firmātor*, one who takes something on lease (Du Cange), agent-n. f. *firmāre* in sense to contract for, become responsible for.]

1. One who undertakes the collection of taxes, revenues, etc., paying a fixed sum for the proceeds.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 358 Hym oughte nat be ..crewel As is a fermour to don the harm he can. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 My goodez that is..in þe fermors handes off my rent. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 The Bailly fermour or receivour..for the tyme of the seid Kyng. 1569 J. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, No Parson Vicar, propriatorie or fermer of any benefice, doe [etc.]. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1539/1 Thomas Smith..farmer of hir majesties customs inwards. 1641 *Art. Impeachm. Bp. M. Wren* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 354 He .. sold .. the profits of his Primary Visitation..and for the better benefit of the Farmer, set forth a Book. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 5. 3 If a Monke bee farmour unto the Kings Majestie. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 205 Questioning the Farmers of the Custom-house, for levying Tunnage and Poundage. 1706 T. HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Feb., The Priests and Tyth Farmers. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 114 These Commodities being under Monopolies in France, the Farmers of them took [etc.]. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiii. 508 Taxes are raised..by means of farmers who advance the money as it is wanted. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlii. 57 He might go out as a farmer of the taxes to Sicily. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* I. v. 98 Contractors, speculators, farmers of revenues, and others.

b. *Mining.* The lessee of 'the lot and cope of the king' (see COPE *sb.*[3] 3).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 3 Then one half meer at either end is due And to the Lord or Farmers doth accrew. *Ibid.* 5 See that right be done..Both to the Lord, and Farmers, on the Mine.

c. The lessee of a government monopoly.

1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 194 The King of Persia farms out the fishing ..which brings him in .. many times more than the Farmers make thereof.

† 2. *gen.* One who rents or has a lease of anything; a lessee. *Obs.*

1523 *Act* 14–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Every owner, fermer, and occupier of the said weres.

3. *spec.* One who rents land for the purpose of cultivation; = *tenant farmer.* Now chiefly as a contextual application of 5.

1487 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 The Occupier and Fermer of them..to be discharged against his Lessor of the Rent. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 123 Though a man be but a farmer, and shall haue hys farme .xx. yeres. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 133 The yeomen are for the most part farmers to gentlemen.

† 4. One who cultivates land for the owner; a bailiff, steward. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 1 Ther was sum riche man, that hadde a fermour, ethir a baily. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 281 They shall haue y kyngdome of heuen, not as baylyes or fermers, but as possessyoners. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 Architas .. sent for his farmour, vnto whome hee sayde, if I [etc.]. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 146 Fermer, or gouernour of a ferme, *villicus*.

5. One who cultivates a farm, whether as tenant or owner; one who 'farms' land, or makes agriculture his occupation.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* Ded., Meaner Theams beseeme a Farmers quill. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 40/2 Many gentlemen and farmers, had..good farms ..of their own inheritance. 1666 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 86 Many fermers broke..corne being soe cheap. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 18 July, I eat like a farmer. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 15 The general experience of farmers had long before convinced the unprejudiced. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 2 We appear here as the farmers friends.

b. *dial.* The eldest son of the occupier of a farm.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., One labourer would ask another, 'Did my master set out that job?' And would be answered, 'No, my master didn't, but the farmer did'.

6. One who undertakes to perform (a specified work or service) at a fixed price.

1865 *Morn. Star* 26 June, It might be the interest of the farmer [of the permanent way] to starve the repairs .. as much as possible.

b. One who undertakes the charge of children for a fixed sum. Usually *baby-farmer.*

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 83/1 'It's very much blotted, sir', said the farmer of infants. 1869 GREENWOOD *Seven Cu ses Lond.* iii. 45 It is to the 'farmers'' interest ..to keep down their expenditure in the nursery. *Ibid.* iii. 57 Anyone however ignorant..may start as a baby farmer.

7. *slang.* a. An alderman.

1848 DUNCOMBE *Sinks of Lond.* Gloss. 1859 MATSELL *Vocabulum* s.v. (Farmer).

b. A hare (*Kent*).

8. *Comb.* a. Simple attributive, as *farmer-commonwealth, -proprietary.* b. Similative, as *farmer-like, farmer-looking* adjs.

1851 *Literary Gaz.* 27 Dec. 924/3 His burly form and uncouth, farmer-looking appearance. 1868 BRIGHT in *Star* 14 Mar., Would it not be possible..to establish to some extent..a farmer proprietary throughout the country? 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 3 Each little-farmer-commonwealth was girt in by its own border. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 A field whose profusion of weeds would have sorely exercised the farmer-like soul of Mr. Poyser.

Farmerage (fāːrmərédʒ). *nonce-wd.* [f. FARMER[2] + -AGE.] The body of farmers collectively.

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 493 The whole farmerage and shopkeepery of the place, with a goodly proportion of wives and daughters, came pouring in apace.

Farmeress (fāːrmərés). [f. FARMER[2] + -ESS.] a. A woman who farms land. b. A farmer's wife.

1672 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 80 A gallant widow brought up a farmeress. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 171 She was an excellent farmeress. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 265 The farmeresses and yeomen's wives of the Melford district.

Farmer-general. [tr. F. *fermier-général.*] One who, under the old French monarchy, 'farmed' the taxes of a particular district.

1711 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 126 The said Farmer-General, or his Clarks. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 159 *Paris*, The farmer-general was just as inquisitive about our taxes. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writings I. 90 A mitigation of the monopolies of our tobacco by the Farmers-general.

transf. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., I am no farmer-general. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 5/1 The right to sell programmes at 6d. is farmed out .. and the farmer is often a farmer-general whose privilege includes a whole batch of theatres.

Farmerhood (fāːrməˌhud). [See -HOOD.] The state of being a farmer.

1890 *Times* 19 June 9/3 A man..cannot glide into complete farmerhood by the easy and imperceptible gradations which the Committee seem to contemplate.

Farmering (fāːrmərin), *vbl. sb. dial.* [f. FARMER[2] + -ING[1].] The business of a farmer.

1888 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Farmering*, farming as a pursuit.

Farmering (fāːrmərin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] Engaged in the occupation of a farmer.

1883 C. READE in *Harper's Mag.* June 96/1 A farmering man wants to have four eyes.

Farmerish (fāːrmərij), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat resembling a farmer.

1882 J. S. LLOYD *We Costelions* II. ix. 49 There was one farmerish looking lad.

†Fa·rmerly, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Like a farmer.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1703) II. 513 Some Farmerly Men..which had good reputations of affection .. to the King's Service. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1793 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Let. John Bull, Esq.* 2 Thomas Bull is a plain farmerly man, given up to the business of his calling.

†Fa·rmership. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The state or occupation of being a farmer, or steward; stewardship.

1551 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii, The lucky first fruites that the Ghospel brought forth for his rent and fermership. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 85 Giue an account of thy Farmer-ship.

Farmery (fā·ɪməri), *sb.* [f. FARM *sb.* + -ERY.]

1. The buildings, yards, etc., belonging to a farm.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Don Zara* (1719) 8 The first thing therefore debated on by our Don was (as an Inquisitor) what food the Farmery afforded. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. 81 The farmeries of Norfolk are..large and convenient. 1851 J. J. MECHI *2nd Paper Brit. Agric.* 30 Our present ill-arranged farmeries. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 8/1 A farmery and three cottages.

2. = FARMING 2.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 579 A rustic and rusticating fashion for farmery.

Fa·rmery, *a.* [f. FARMER 2 + -Y 3.] Farmer-like.

1851 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 312 Makes his cheese with farmery care.

Farmery, var. of FERMERY, *Obs.*

Farmhold (fā·ɪmhōuld). [f. FARM *sb.* 2 + HOLD *sb.*] A quantity of land held and cultivated as a farm.

1449 *Plumpton Corr.* 68 He thinks to have the farmhould for 2vij*li*, viii*li*. in one yeare; but he shall not. 1504 *Plumpton Cor.* 184, I will not lett Tho. Croft wife..occupie her fermeald. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 275, I geue to my wyf Agness..the leas of my farmhold during hir lyf naturall. 1628 COKE *Littleton* 5a, A fearme is called in Lancashire a fermeholt. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 151 Grants, fermholds, annuities, corridies. 1882 G. ORNSBY *York* 27 Under a corrupted form it [the name Jacobi villa] probably still survives in the appellation of a farmhold.

Fa·rm-house. [f. FARM *sb.* 2 + HOUSE.] The chief dwelling house attached to a farm.

In this word and FARM-YARD the Dicts. mark the principal stress on the first syllable; but in England this pronunciation is unusual, exc. when the word is *attrib.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 91, I will bring thee where Mistris Anne Page is, at a Farm-house a Feasting. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. i, Tiberius sitting at his meat, In a farm-house they call Spelunca. 1711 T. HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 103 The great Farm-House call'd Chilswell Farm. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 46 Every antique farm-house .. is a picture. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 142 The farm-house garden.

Farming (fā·ɪmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FARM *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FARM.

1. The action or system of farming (out) or letting out to farm (the revenue, etc.).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Arrendamiento,* letting, ferming. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 360 This and other practices of farming..hath been a great trade in Ireland. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XII. 121 The farming out of the defence of a country..could have no real object but to enrich the contractor at the Company's expense. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 31 Bentham..has endeavoured to show that farming is in every case the preferable mode of collection. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 88 His farming of the realm.

2. The business of cultivating land, raising stock, etc.; agriculture, husbandry.

1733 W. ELLIS (*title*), Chiltern and Vale Farming explained. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 294 When I am told that farming answers to gentlemen .. I never believe it. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 464 Capital..expended on what is called high farming. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 90 As agriculture becomes more a science, farming will require greater skill.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Simple attributive (sense 1), as *farming-system*; (sense 2), as *farming-country, -interest, -land, -life, -operation, -plan, -regulation*; farming-office = *farm-office*; farming-stock, the live stock and produce of a farm.

a 1764 LLOYD *Spirit Contradiction* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 144 Friend Jerkin..rented, on the farming plan Grounds at much greater sums *per ann.* 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 152 The ordinary profits of farming-stock in the neighbourhood. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 131 A very .. commodious house, with farming-offices, on the most ample and solid scale. 1799 *Morning Post* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 10 Any bye-laws or farming-regulations. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 240 *note*, The farming operations of ploughing and harrowing. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 202 The farming interest was far more depressed after the peace. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 287 Large areas of farming and garden land.

Farming (fā·ɪmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That farms, in senses of the vb.

1551 EDW. VI. *Disc. Ref. Abuses* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 482 True gentlemen (I meane not theis ferming gentlemen, nor clarking knightes). 1885 EDWARDS in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 580 It put a board of postmasters in room of a farming postmaster-general.

Farmlet (fā·ɪmlĕt). *rare.* [f. FARM *sb.* 2 + -LET.] A little farm.

1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 490/2 They retire from business, buy a farmlet..and resolve to live happily ever after.

†Fa·rmost, *a. Obs.* [f. FAR + -MOST; irreg. superlative of FAR.] Farthest; most remote.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. v. 179 From off..the farmost watch-towre of the Northerne world. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigismonda & Guiscardo* 264 Within the farmost entrance of the Grot.

Farm-stead (fā·ɪm,stĕd). [f. FARM *sb.* 2 + STEAD.] A farm with the buildings upon it, a homestead. Also *attrib.*

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 401 *note*, A farmstead, named Camus-ton. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 203 Mr. Dunlop .. passed a farm-stead. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 88 The raven hanging o'er the farmstead gate.

Farm-steading (fā·ɪm,stē·diŋ). [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] = prec.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 507/1 It [a kind of rat] establishes colonies in farm-steadings. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* III. vi. (1881) 490 The present structure being merely part of a small farmsteading.

Farmy (fā·ɪmi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Marked by the presence of farms.

1818 L. HUNT *Sonnet, Hampstead,* A leafy rise, with farmy fields in front. 1857 MRS. GORE *Two Aristocracies* I. xv. 262 A fair landscape stretching far into the distance—farmy fields and stretching parks.

Farm-yard (with regard to the stress see FARM-HOUSE). The yard or inclosure attached to a farm-house or surrounded by farm-buildings. Also *attrib.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 258 In this very farmyard. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) I. 361 Farmyard Management. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 354 He soon came out, and crossing the farm yard, attacked a bullock. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 50 Guano.. 'a most powerful auxiliary to farm-yard manure'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 The English muse loves the farmyard.

Farness (fā·ɪnĕs). [f. FAR + -NESS.]

1. The state or fact of being far; remoteness. Also *occas.* of sight: Far-reachingness. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) 69 The sȳȝte demyth a grete sterre but smalle..for fernesse of place. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 650 Fearing the farness of the journey. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 29 Here is no neerenesse of affinitie at all, but as much farnesse as needeth to be. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 29 By reason of the farrnesse from the Court. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lx. 208 Farness of sight and fixedness of belief. 1883 S. A. BROOKE in *Homilet. Monthly* Dec. 152 In their farness from the strife and trouble of men.

†**b.** Amount of distance. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* IV. 1 Every bataile an arrowe shotte from the other, and all like fernes from the Englisshe armye. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 78 Having nearnesses or farnesses betwen each other.

2. *concr.* Distant parts. (*From, in*) *the farness*: 'the distance'. *arch.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxv. 6 Thou that art the hope ..of the farnesse of the sea. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 263 In the farness lay the moonlight on the Mountains of the Nile. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 94 From the farness, To the castle..rode a knight in flashing harness.

†Fa·rnet. *Obs.* Also fernet, farned. [? a. ON. *foru-neyte* company of travellers.] A band, company, train of attendants.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24947 (Cott.) Wit al þair farnet and þair fere þai com til land. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 6070 (Fairf.) Þe farned [C. fernet] þar-wiþ [þe lambe] salle be fedde.

Farn(t)ic(k)le, -ed, var. FERNTICLE, -ED, *dial.*

Faro 1 (fē·ro). Forms: 8–9 **pharaoh,** *erron.* **pharoah, pharo,** (8 **pharaon, farro**), 8– **faro.** [f. PHARAOH, after F. *pharaon,* It. *faraone.*

Why the name was given is not clear; some mod. Dicts. assert that one of the cards used in the game formerly bore the picture of Pharaoh.]

1. A gambling game at cards, in which the players bet on the order in which certain cards will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack.

1739 *Act* 12 *Geo. II,* c. 28 § 1 Games of the Ace of Hearts, Pharaoh, Basset and Hazard. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) II. cxc. 233 Silver-pharaoh and whist for the ladies that did not dance. 1797 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/2 Convicted in the penalty of £50 each for playing at the game of Faro. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Black Mosquetaire,* He Lost large sums at faro. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxvii, Preferring smoke and faro to fresh air.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *faro-player, -table, -winnings*; **faro bank,** (*a*) a gaming-house where faro is played; (*b*) the banker's deposit of money against which the other players put their stakes; **faro banker,** the proprietor of a faro bank.

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Harmony in Uproar* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 34 The Tricks of a Faro-Table or a Bowling-Green. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 187 Mr. Hay's profit is from the..farro bank. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Hair Powder* 236 Let .. stately Cumberland [pinch] her faro winnings. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 21 May 2/4 The threatening notice taken by the Lord Chief Justice of the Ladies' Faro Tables. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 7 The villany of a female Faro Banker. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* IV, Mrs. Luttridge..being a great faro-player. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 52 Kill time..at lansquenet and the faro bank.

‖ **Faro** 2 (fā·ro). [F. *faro.*] A kind of beer made chiefly at Brussels and in its neighbourhood.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., You stop on the road to drink faro. 1865 *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 7/3 Faro and brown beer flowed almost for the asking.

Faröelite (fā·rǫ|ēlăit). *Min.* [f. (by Heddle) *Faröe* where it was found + -LITE.] A variety of Thomsonite occurring 'in spherical concretions, consisting of lamellar radiated individuals, pearly in cleavage' (Dana).

1858 GREGG & LETTSOM *Min.* 157 Faröelite may rank as a distinct species.

Far-off (fā·ɹ|ǫ·f), *a.* [f. FAR *adv.* + OFF *adv.*, formerly written as two words.]

1. Far distant, remote. **a.** In space. **b.** In time. **c.** In relationship.

a. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 194 Like farre off mountaines turned into Clouds. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 74, I hear the far-off Curfeu sound, Over some wide-water'd shoare. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vii, The far-off low of cattle. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. 199 Our far-off friends. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. xiv, The far-off places in which he had been wandering. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. viii. 280 Their humble posture of far off adoration.

b. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* i, Who shall..stretch a hand thro' time to catch The far-off interest of tears? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 78 The far-off result of the working of many minds in many ages. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 18 Those far-off days of Cheops and Chephren.

c. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 90, I..am but a far-off kinswoman.

2. absol. *In the far off*: in the distance.

1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. XXV. (1887) 339 The eternal but subdued resonance of Niagara in the far-off.

Hence **Far-offness,** the state or fact of being far-off, distance.

1873 R. S. CANDLISH *Serm.* v. 93 My..helpless far-offness from God. 1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* IV. ii. II. 208 But ah! the weariness, the far-offness of it all.

‖ **Farouche** (farŭ∫). Also *Sc.* **farouchie.** [Fr. *farouche,* of unknown origin; the received connexion with L. *ferōcem* cruel is untenable.] Sullen, shy and repellent in manner.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann.* (1857) IV. 412 The King..has great sweetness in his countenance instead of that farouche look which they give. 1814 BYRON in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1832) III. 56 It is too farouche; but..my satires are not very playful. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xliv, She has been very farouche with me for a long time. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 298 She is a little farouche.

†Fa·rrage. *Obs.* Also 7 farage. [a. F. *farrage,* ad. L. *farrāgo*: see FARRAGO.]

1. Fodder for cattle. Also *attrib.*, as *farrage rye.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. ii. 220 In those countries such kinds of farage are mowed up. 1659 TORRIANO, *Farraggine,* dredge, bollimong, or farage rye.

2. = BULLIMONG 1.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. vii. 459 *Farrago* is none other thing but barley, otes, and suche lyke grayines mingled togither.] 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xvi. 573 That kind of dredge or farrage..ought to be sowne very thicke.

3. = FARRAGO b.

1698 F. B. *Modest Cens.* 29 A farrage of jejune Learning.

†Farra·ginary, *a. Obs. rare*—. [f. L. *farrāgin-,* FARRAGO + -ARY.] Confused, miscellaneous.

1538 LATIMER *Let.* 25 Aug. in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 401 This foolish farraginary scribbling.

Farraginous (fărā·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Miscellaneous, indiscriminate, 'hotchpotch'. Also of a person: That makes a hotch-potch.

1615 [see BULLIMONG 1 b]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 10 A farraginous concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sex, and ages. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 103 The stomach .. becomes tantaliz'd by the farraginous mixtures of concretes. 1765 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV iv. § 6 Notes (ed. 4) 131 The great farraginous body of Popish rites and ceremonies. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 226 In some [mountains] different species [of stone] are jumbled together, these I call faraginous. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXXII. (1862) 301 The Laureate has somewhere in his farraginous notes.. a story of certain Polish physicians who [etc.]. 1863 READE in *All Year Round* 3 Oct. 123/2 Bailey was one of the farraginous fools of the unscientific science.

Farrago (fărē·go). Also 8-9 **farago.** [a. L. *farrāgo* mixed fodder for cattle, hence *fig.* a medley, confused mixture, f. *farr-, far* spelt, corn.] A confused group; a medley, mixture, hotchpotch.

†**a.** of material things or of persons. *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. vii, Hee..holds..their causes, a farragoe, Or a made dish. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 149 The People were a Farrago, collected and gathered out of the neighbouring Nations. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxx. 245 Among this farrago also were to be seen some maggots.

b. of immaterial things.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 371 A strange miscellanie, farrago, and hotch-potch of Poperie, Arminianisme, and what not. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 7 Ancient surgery was..loaded with a farrago of external applications. *a* 1827 CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 41 No longer we want This farrago of cowardice, cunning, and cant. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 120 A farrago of the Lord's Prayer, the Litany of the Church of England, and the extemporaneous effusion of Dr. Cumming himself.

Fa·rrand, farrant, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 **farand**(e. [prob. an application of *farande,* northern pr. pple. of FARE *v.* 1; cf. the sense 'to suit, befit' of ON. *fara*; also quots. s.v. FARING *ppl. a.*]

†**1.** Of a person: Well-favoured, comely, handsome. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 607 If þay [wyȝes] wer farande

& fayre to beholde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 514 Othir ladyis fayr and farand.

2. Of things: Becoming, dignified, pleasant.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 864 Lest les þou leue my talle farande. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 101 Vch farand test. 1882 in *Lanc. Gloss.*

3. Having a specified appearance, disposition, or temperament. With qualifying word prefixed, as *auld-, evil-, fair-, fighting-, foul-, well-farrand.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 848 Siche ille farande fare. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 282 So goodly a man and wele farand. *a* 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* 153 Thai apperit to the Pape .. Fair farrand and fre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. viii. 147 Sum the maist semyly farrand personage Tystis to the feild. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 88 A sore matter for a sinner to be corrected and yet to go light-farrand under it. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* s. v. *Farand, Fighting-Farand,* in a fighting humor. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, 'Ochiltree, is very skeely and auld farrant about mony things.' 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. viii. (1849) 29 'Ye're an auld farrant chappy.'

Farrandly, farrantly (fæ·răndli, -tli), *adv. Sc.* and *north dial.* [f. FARRAND, -ANT + -LY 2.] Pleasantly, handsomely, splendidly.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 435 Farandely on a felde he fettelez hym to bide. 1613 T. POTTS *Disc. Witches* (Chetham Soc.) K b, What is yonder that casts a light so farrandly. *c* 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 49 Yo coom'n farrantly off. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 100 Hoo wouldno behave so farrantly, if hoo yerd what I're talkin' abeawt.

Farrantly (fæ·răntli), *a. north. dial.* Also 8–9 far-, farrently. [f. FARRANT *a.* + -LY 1.]

1. Of a person. **a.** Comely, handsome, good-looking. **b.** Genteel, respectable.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 17 *Farantly,* handsome. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 20 Whya hang thee, thau er farrantly enuff tae leak at. 1794 MRS. DARWALL *Poems* I. 95 Five farently youths for her wasted their prime. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 731 So took up wi' a farrantly whench.

2. Of a thing: Becoming, fit, proper.

c 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Wks.* 72 There's none sitch farrantly tawk abeawtr'. 1839 *Cumbrld. & Westm. Dial.* 13 Tae spin tow for bord claiths en sheets..wod hev been mitch mair farently then ritin books. 1855 E. WAUGH in *Harland's Lanc. Lyrics* 136 A farrantly bargain he'd be.

Farreate (fæ·rī,ēit), *a Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *farrĕāt-us* pa. pple. of *farreāre,* f. *farrcum* cake of spelt-bread, neut. of *farreus*: see FARREOUS.] **a.** Of persons: United in marriage by the offering of spelt-bread (see CONFARREATION). **b.** Of marriage: = CONFARREATE *a.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 112 No person is elected to the office .. unless born of farreate parents. *Ibid.* Digest 545 No one..who was not the issue of a farreate marriage.

Farreation (fæ·ri,ē·ĭ·ʃən). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. L. *farreātiōn-em* the use of spelt-bread in marrying, f. as prec.] = CONFARREATION.

1656 in BULLOKAR; 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Farrel, dial. form of FARL.

† **Farrement.** *Obs. rare.* Also farment. [a. OF. *ferrement*:—L. *ferrāment-um* implement of iron.] In *pl.* Iron fittings.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 15 The farrements of the chaumbur wyndos..wer .. strongli sowdid yn the stonys with moltyne lede. 1458 *Vatton Ch.-wardens' Accts.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 For .. farmentes, hokys, and other thynges to the chorche euce.

Farrender, -ine, -on, var. of FARANDINE, *Obs.*

Farreous (fæ·rĭəs), *a. Med.* [f. L. *farre-us* made of corn, f. *far* corn + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Farreous,* scurfy; applied to the urine when it deposits a branny sediment.

Farrier (fæ·riəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 ferrier, farriar, (7 farrior, -yer), 6– farrier. [a. OF. *ferrier*:—L. *ferrārius,* f. *ferr-um* iron, in med.L. (often *ferrus*) horseshoe.

The synonym FERROUR, current in Eng. in 14–16th c., is a different formation.]

1. One who shoes horses; a shoeing-smith; hence, also one who treats the diseases of horses.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 3 The..Crafts..of..Smiths, Farriers. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ii. § 6 An excellent Smith or Farryer who shall euer be furnished with Horse-shooes, nayles, and druggies, both for inward and outward applycations. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 80 Essential Oil is much in use amongst our Farriers. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xvii. 146 Blacksmith and ferrier. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x, The light stroke of a hammer as when a farrier is at work. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 178 Farriers or shoeing smiths appeared first in Germany.

2. An official who has care of the horses in a cavalry regiment Also *Farrier-major, Corporal-, serjeant farrier.*

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 60 The Farriers and Band fall out. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 373 The Troop Farrier is carefully to examine each foot of every Horse. 1868 *Ibid.* P 317 The Farrier Major is liable to be reduced for misconduct to the rank and pay of Farrier. 1883 *Ibid.* 279 Serjeant-farriers at home (including corporal-farriers of the Household Cavalry) are required to train men to become efficient as shoeing smiths. *Ibid.* 281 The services of the farrier quartermaster-serjeant are to be placed entirely at the disposal of the veterinary surgeon.

† **3.** With sb. prefixed, as *sergeant-, yeoman-farrier* = FERROUR 3. *Obs.*

1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 33 Three Yeomen ferriers. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4791/4 John Willis, late Sergeant-Farrier.

4. *Comb.*, as *farrier-like* adj.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 208 Relieving them [strictures] in some scientific way; not by the Farrier-like .. methods too commonly practiced.

Farrier (fæ·riəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To treat (an animal) as a farrier does.

1814 *Selby & M. Weighton Road Act* ii. 7 Beasts..returning from being shoed or farriered.

2. *intr.* To practise farriery.

Hence **Farriering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 154 The Art of Farriering and Cow-leeching. *a* 1873 LIVINGSTONE in *Boy's Own Paper* (1889) 7 Sept. 778/3 Carpentering, gun-mending, farriering.

Farriery (fæ·riəri). [f. as prec. + -Y 3.] The art of the farrier; now = veterinary surgery.

1737 BRACKEN (*title*), Farriery Improved. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxvi, Several of the great here .. understand as much of farriery as their grooms. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiii, His extraordinary practice in farriery. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxxix, They were acquainted with the elements of farriery.

Farro, obs. form of FARO.

Farrow (fæ·rou), *sb.* Also 1 faerh, fearh, 3 far, 8–9 *dial* farry. Cf. FARE *sb.*2 [OE. *fearh* str. masc. corresp. to OS. **farh* (whence diminutive MLG. *ferken,* Du. *varken*), OHG. *farh, farah* (MHG. *varch*; diminutive OHG. *farhelîn,* MHG. *verkel,* mod.G. *ferkel*):—OTeut. **farho-z* boar:—pre-Teut. **porkos* = Gr. πόρκος, L. *porcus*: see PORK.]

† **1.** A young pig. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 811 *Porcellus,* faerh. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 321 *Porcellus,* fearh. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2441 Heo..flodeden. so faren in feld.

transf. 1820 BYRON *Morg. Mag.* lxiii, Another, to revenge his fellow farrow, Against the giant rush'd.

2. An act or instance of farrowing. [Properly another word; f. the vb.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 229 One sow may bring at one farrow twenty pigges. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Dec., Mr. Lynn and his man..proved the dates of the farrows.

3. Hence *concr.* A litter of pigs; occas. in sing. (after Shakspere) with numeral to indicate the number of young.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 149 b, If you will have two farrowes in one yeere. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 65 Powre in Sowes blood, that hath eaten Her nine Farrow. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 519 The Lavinians were much troubled about the signification of such a monstrous farrow. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 236 In that time she had eight farrows..and had in all seventy-six pigs. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 313 A fine Chinese sow and nine farrow. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii, Two farrows of pigs ready for the chapman.

4. Of the sow: *In* or *with farrow*: with young.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 150 So shall the damme . bee sooner with farrowe againe. 1884 *Farm & Home* 25 Oct. 275/2 Boars do not usually pay much attention to sows in farrow.

5. *attrib.*, as *farrow-sow.*

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 182 She rides upon a farrow-sow.

Farrow (fæ·rou), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5 *Sc.* ferow, 6–8 *Sc.* furrow, 7– farrow. [Of unknown derivation; *farrow cow* corresponds formally to Flemish *verwekoe, varwekoe* (De Bo), in 16th c. '*verrekoe,* taura' (Kilian), which means a cow that has ceased to be capable of producing offspring.]

Of a cow: That is not with calf (see quots.). Also in *To be, go* or *run farrow. Farrow-farrow,* barren in two successive seasons.

1494 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 363 Twa ferow ky. 15.. *Depredations in Argyll* 51 (Jam.) Sex furrow cows. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/2 A Farrow Cow is a Cow that gives Milk in the second year after her Calving, having no Calf that year. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. iii, My faulds contain twice fifteen furrow nowt. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 193 Farrow, ill-haired, and lean. 1879 *Mem. Ochiltree* 52 If the same animal had no calf the following year, she was farrow-farrow.

fig. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 19 Whatever is big with or positive of eternity, cannot go farrow, or be privative of real entity.

Farrow (fæ·rou), *v.* Forms: 4–6 *Sc.* ferrie, (6 farowe), 7–9 *dial.* farry, 4– farrow. Also 3 iveruwe, 4 yvarȝe; and see FARE *v.*2 [f. FARROW *sb.*]

1. *trans.* Of a sow: To bring forth (young).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 þus beoð þeos pigges iueruwed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 72 A grete sow fereit of grysis thretty heid. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 126 Many Sowes..will deuoure their Pigges when they haue farro'd them. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lviii, A sow..farrowed fifteen pigs at a litter. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 The English sow had farrowed her pigs.

fig. 1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 60 If Evelyn could have seen him, he would never have farrowed two such prodigious volumes.

2. *intr.* To produce a litter.

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Þe zoȝe huanne hi heþ yuarȝed wel bleþeliche byt men ycloþed mid huyt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 701 On the wallis thai can cry, 'That thair sow ferryit wes thair!' 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 342 For that same sow I haif ordand sic draf .. Sall gar hir ferrie sone at the midsyde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. li. 229 Swine..farrow commonly twice a yeere. *a* 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* v. ii, To cast her Pigs a day before she would have farried. 1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon,* Thought whose sow had farrow'd last. 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. i. 2 She laid down and farrowed, and her litter was of thirty young ones.

† **b.** Of other animals. (See also FARROWING *ppl. a.*) *Obs. rare.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, La Muette*..the place where a Hare doth farrow.

Hence **Farrowed, Farrowing** *ppl. adjs.*, **Farrowing** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Her mylckwhit farroed hoglings. 1510–20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 8 A farrowynge bytche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX. lxiii. (1495) 899 A sowe is moost thicke in farowynge tyme. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 149 b, Her farrowing times are so divided for the nonce. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 518 Barly..at the farrowing causeth an easie and safe pigging.

† **Farry,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from FARRIER, taken as agent-n. in -ER 1.] = FARRIER *v.* 1. Hence **Farrying** *vbl sb.*, in quot. *farring.*

1807 *Beverley & Kexby Road Act* 6 Horses..going to be ..farried. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 17 Shoe, bleed, kill or farry any horse. 1678 E. R. (*title*), The Experienced Farrier; or Farring Completed, in two books Physical and Chyrurgical.

‖ **Farsang** (fā·rsæŋ). Also in Arab. form **farsakh.** [Pers. فرسنگ *farsang*: see PARASANG.] 'A Persian measure of distance—the *Parasang* of the ancients—about four miles' (H. H. Wilson *Gloss. Ind. Terms*).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 65 From hence they reckon their way by farsangs. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiii. 154 We travelled three farsangs over mountains. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* iii. 119 A reservoir .. 40 farsangs in circumference. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 8/1 A distance of 12 farsakhs, or 48 miles.

Farse (fāis, *sb. Eccl. Antiq.* [A mod. adaptation of med.L. *farsa* (see FARCE *sb.*)] An amplificatory phrase inserted into a liturgical formula; also, each of the hortatory or explanatory passages in the vernacular interpolated between the Latin sentences in chanting the lesson or epistle.

1842 HOOK *Church Dict.* 296 The subdeacon first repeated each verse of the epistle or *lectio,* in Latin, and two choristers sang the Farse, or explanation.

Farse (fāis), *v. Eccl. Antiq.* [ad. OF. *farsir,* in pa. pple. latinized as *farcitus*: see FARCE *sb.*] *trans.* To amplify (a liturgical formula) by the insertion of certain words; to provide (an epistle) with a 'farse' or interpolated vernacular comment. Also, to insert (a passage) by way of 'farse'.

1857 *Ecclesiologist* XVIII. 204 A very curious farced Epistle. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 320 The 'kyrie' was simple, not farsed .. Between each kyrie is farsed..one of the ten Commandments.

transf. 1875 H. T. KINGDON *Fasting Communion* 11 A wonderful instance of 'farsed' history.

Farse, obs. form of FARCE.

† **Farset.** *Obs. rare*—1. A casket, small case.

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* I. § 552 Store-houses to keep things in, are chests [hutches], coffers .. cases, caskets, farsets, little boxes. Hence 1671 in SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*

Far-sight. Ability to see far. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 2/2 A far-sight machine, by means of which he [Edison] hopes to be able to increase the range of vision by hundreds of miles.

Far-sighted (fā·ɹsəitĕd), *a.* [f. FAR *adv.* + SIGHT + -ED 2.] Furnished with a capacity for distant vision.

1. *fig.* Looking far before one; forecasting, shrewd, prudent.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 75 The fair and far-sighted eye of his natural discerning. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 262 To man she has given understanding, far-sighted faculty. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 116 This far-sighted commander had .. salted down ..many of these birds. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 303 A few far-sighted thinkers.

2. *lit.* Able to see objects at a distance more clearly than those near at hand.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 820/1 This kind of eye is called hypermetropic, or far-sighted.

Hence **Far-sightedly** *adv.*, in a far-sighted manner. **Far-sightedness,** the state of being far-sighted. *lit.* and *fig.*

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1861) 138 Any measure..truly, largely, and far sightedly conservative. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 June 5 The mother country must show herself farsightedly liberal. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 243 Verily our Prophet did well and with far-sightedness in forbidding the human form .. to be graven. 1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 48 This defect is often called ..far-sightedness.

† **Farsure.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 farcere, farsor. [ad. L. *farsūra,* f. *farcīre* to stuff.] = FARCE *sb.*1

1381 in S. Pegge *Form of Cury* (1780) 100 Make a Farsure and fil ful the skyn. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 Of alle þo thynges þou make farsure. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 116 Tak pork and hennes flesh and good pouders and make a farsor ther of.

Farsyn, var. of FARCIN, *Obs.* farcy.

Fart (fāɹt), *sb.* Not in decent use. Also 5 fert(e, fartt, 5–6 farte. [f. the vb.; cf. OHG. *firz, furz,* mod.G. *farz,* ON. *fretr.*] A breaking wind. Often in *let* († *let flee*) *a fart.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 620 This Nicholas anon let flee a fart. 14.. *Madman's Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 260 Onys I fley and let a fert. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.*

(1867) 21, I shall geat a fart of a dead man as soone As a farthyng of him. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 220 The Guineans are very careful not to let a fart. 1728 SWIFT *Dial. Mad. Mullinix & Timothy* In doleful scenes that break our heart Punch comes, like you, and lets a f—t. 1825 THURLOW *Ess. Wind* 6 There are five or six different species of farts.

† b. As a type of something worthless. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 16 Bi alle men set I not a farte. 1642 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 233 Hee..cared not a f—t for it. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* v, A fart for your family.

† 2. A ball of light pastry, a 'puff'. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *pet* 'beignet en boule.']

1552 HULOET, Fartes of Portingale, or other like swete conceites, *collybia.*

Fart (fāɹt), *v.* Not now in decent use. Also 3 verte-n, 4 farten, 5 farton, 6 farte. [Common Teut. and Indo-germanic: OE. **feortan* = OHG. *ferzan* (MHG. *verzen*, and with ablaut variants *vurzen, varzen*, mod.G. *farzen*), ON. *freta*:—OTeut. **fertan*:—OAryan **perd-* (Skr. *pard. prd*, Gr. *πέρδειν*, Lith. *pérdzu*, Russ. пердеть; the L. *pēdĕre* is unconnected).]

1. *intr.* To break wind (see BREAK *v.* 47).

c 1250 *Cuckoo Song*, Bulluc sterteþ, bucke uerteþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 152 He was somdel squaymous Of fartyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150 Farton, *pedo.* *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 941/1 To farte or to burste, *crepiter.* 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, I fart at thee. 1740 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 59 Now they are always in a sweat, and never speak, but they f—t.

fig. [after L. *oppedere.*]

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 149 To fart against one: and Metaphoricè, To denie with a lowd voice, *oppedere.* 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 503, I cannot sufficiently admire, that there are not some men who fart against those men.

2. *trans.* To send forth as wind from the anus.

1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. iv, Tho' the devil fart fire, have at him! 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/1 What is meant, when we say, a Man Farts Frankinsence.

Hence **Fa'rted** *ppl. a.* **Fa'rter**, one who breaks wind. **Fa'rting** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. used *attrib.* **Fa'rting** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150 Fartare. *Ibid.* Fartynge, *peditura, bombiacio.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Cest vn gros..vesseur*, a great farter. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 35 The same starching [brothell] houses (I had almost said farting houses) do serue the turn. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 216 The farting tanner. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* (1694) II. xxvii. 166 Are your Farts so fertil?.. here be brave farted Men. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetraglot.*, A Farter, *peteur.* *a* 1687 C. COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 9 He was..the loud'st of Farters.

Farth, alleged synonym of FARROW *sb.* 2.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 The young ones .. of a sow..are called a Farth, a Farrow of Pigs.

Farthendele, var. of FARTHINGDEAL. *Obs.*

Farther (fā·ɹðəɹ), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: 3–6 ferder, ferdre, 4 ferþer(e, 4 6 ferthere, 4–8 farder, 5– farther. [ME. *ferþer* (whence by normal phonetic development *farther*) is in origin a mere variant of FURTHER, due prob. to the analogy of the vb. *ferþren*:—OE. *fyrðrian* to FURTHER. The primary sense of *further, farther* is 'more forward, more onward'; but this sense is practically coincident with that of the comparative degree of *far*, where the latter word refers to real or attributed motion in some particular direction. Hence *further, farther* came to be used as the comparative of *far*; first in the special application just mentioned, and ultimately in all senses, displacing the regular comparative *farrer*. In standard Eng. the form *farther* is usually preferred where the word is intended to be the comparative of *far*, while *further* is used where the notion of *far* is altogether absent; there is a large intermediate class of instances in which the choice between the two forms is arbitrary.]

A. *adv.*

1. More forward; to or at a more advanced point.

a. in space, or in a course of procedure or development.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6831 (Gött.) Help him or þu ferþer wend. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1491 He no may ferþer far. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) 81 The kynde dryenesse of the erthe suffryth not the fletynge reeses of the see passe ferder. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11748 Thou art no farder..thy fame for to lose, þan I my lyffe were leuer leue in þe place. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 276 We may no farther walk. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 281 Or we procede ony ferder. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 161 b, The capitaines folowed no farther the chace. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 845 The foole Was never farther than the grammer schoole. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 5 Having little Prospect of.. carrying on these observations any farther. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 130, I shall run no farther into this Argument. 1883 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i 5 If you can bear your load no farther, say so. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 12, I wish..to carry the affirmative portion of my propositions greatly farther.

b. in time: Longer.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 26 As Ferdre in reigne grue their contynuance. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 42 Until the next Committie day, and farder during thair plessor. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 5 Some Creatures cast their Eggs as Chance directs them, and think of them no farther. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 45 Then we need argue no farther.

c. *Farther gone*: at a more advanced stage.

1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* Wks. 1824 VIII. 355 The Observator is..farther gone of late in lyes than his Presbyterian brother.

2. To a greater extent, more completely.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 774 Yet feare I no farther then the law feareth. 1585 JAMES I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 Not doubting..but you will accept my..trauellis in good parte, (sen I requyre no farder). 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 33 Sit downe For thou must now know farther. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 7 Punishment cannot act any farther than in as far as the idea of it..is present in the mind.

3. In addition, also, besides, moreover.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Se we ferþer hou þis stiward may erre in ordenaunce of the Chirche. 1423 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxviii. (1483) 75 He knoweth al thynge, therfore there is nought ferther to seken by discours. 1486 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 46 And ferder entenditte to examyne in that behalve. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 13 Farder, sen all man hes this word reformatioun in mothe..we [etc.] 1652 MILTON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 99 And have this farder, which I thought my parte to let you know of, that [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i. 2 Nay farther, the common Motive of foreign Adventures was taken away. 1794 *Fletcher's Wks.* VII. Pref. 6 The Reader is farther requested, to remember that [etc.].

4. To or at a greater distance; by a greater interval. *To wish (any one) farther.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II 107 Ech man shulde sue him or ferþere or nerþere. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 It is ferder from the lyght more than eny of the other colours be. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. iii. 76 The leaves be..standing farder asunder one from another. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 135 Flesh of a drie complexion is better neere calving time than farder from it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. Wakef* xiv. (1806) 71 He could hop on one leg farther than I. 1782 MAD D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug., Miss Plauta .. only wished the maid farther for never finding us out till we began to be comfortable without her. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* iii, He would catch Her beauty farther than the falcon spies. 1847 HALLIWELL s. v., I'll be farther if I do it, i. e. I won't do it. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. vii. 106 Can anything be farther from theology..than stone-cutting?

5. *Comb.*, as *farther-spreading* adj.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liii. 90 The expression of something..with..farther-spreading roots.

B. *adj.*

† 1. Prior, anterior; front; = FURTHER *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 Kynde settith in the eyen in the ferder and the ouer partie of the beest. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 16 Where as there be two maners of contencions..the ferther is appropried unto man, the seconde unto wylde beestes. *Ibid.* III. 117 Of the two farther maners Panecius did declare in thre bookes. Of the thyrde maner he wrote [etc.].

2. More extended, going beyond what already exists or has been dealt with, additional, more.

c 1520 SIR W. GODOLPHIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* III. II. 218, I coud not macke no fferder serche. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 117 b, Avoydyng farther effusion of christen bloud. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvi. 146 For the clearing of this point, and the farther satisfaction of such as delight therein. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol, There is one farther objection made by those who have answered this book. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, For fear he should ask farther questions. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 209 The king took no farther notice of what had happened. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xii, Down he sat without farther bidding.

3. More distant, remoter.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 332 The farther syde of London. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* 83 The Hierocæsarienses fetchte their matter from a farther beginning. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 To hinder them from a farther prospect. 1675 ASHMOLE *Diary* (1774) 348 Great pain in my farther tooth, on the left side of my upper jaw. 1743 POPE *Thebais* 420 Whose ghost..Expects its passage to the farther strand. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiv. 367 These Gifts were subservient to a farther end.

Farther (fā·ɹðəɹ), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 farder. [The regular phonetic descendant in standard Eng. of ME. *ferþre-n*: see FURTHER *v.*] *trans.* To help forward, promote, favour, assist (an action, movement, etc., rarely, † a person); = FURTHER *v.*

a 1000–1390 [For examples of the forms with *fer-* (OE. *fyr-*) see FURTHER *v.*]. 1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* (1888) III. 197 That I might..farther and aduance my poore familie. 1605 CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100, I praie that you wilbe pleased to farder the motion. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* I. § 2. 6 Though the benefits of this life may be much farthered by mutuall help. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* I. ii, I love mischief so well, I can refuse nothing that farthers that. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* II. III. I. XV. § 9 It has been said.. that the sense of beauty never farthered the performance of a single duty. *absol.* 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* v. 10 This .. is sufficient for Division, more woulde rather discourage than farther. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 9 The more the capacity is wanting, the more my Labour will farther, when need requireth.

† **Fartherance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ANCE.] = FURTHERANCE.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 329 Conduce to the fartherance of human salvation.

† **Fartherer.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] = FURTHERER.

1494 [see CONDUCTRICE]. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) vi. 289 Florence was not onely forward in his owne person but also a fartherer of others. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* § 13. 47 A great favourer and fartherer of the truth.

† **Farthermore,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: see FARTHER and -MORE. [var. FURTHERMORE, q.v.]

A. *adv.* = FURTHERMORE in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10238 (Gött.), I bidd þe cum na ferþermare. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 Fferþermor we shal suppose þat bodyliche abyte.. makiþ not men religiose. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3926, I shalle repente ferthermore, For the game goth alle amys. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Our Ladye* 199 Farthermore the prophetes were sory. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* ii. 7 Some causes of his wythdraweng I wyll shew now or I wryte ferder more of ony matere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 112 Now fardermoir in that mater till mute, Tha passit all onto the yle of Bute.

B. *adj.* More remote; = FARTHER *a.* 3.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 643 The hithermore is called Tullie..the farthermore is named Barry.

Farthermost (fā·ɹðəɹmoust), *a.* [var. of FURTHERMOST: cf. FARTHER.] Farthest, most remote or distant.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. v. 90 The Illyrians .. inhabit at the farthermost roots of the Alpes. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4145/4 She..is lame on the farthermost Shoulder. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 237 The farthermost expansion of Smith's Strait.

Farthest (fā·ɹðĕst), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4 ferþest, ferdest, 5–7 fardest. [var. of FURTHEST; used as superlative of FAR: see FARTHER.]

A. *adj.*

1. Most distant or remote. Also with *off.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 239 þe ferthest ende of norfolke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. (1495) 78 The fyre that is ferdest from the mydle of the erthe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 156 The fardest ligne of theschequer. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 121 He was a manne the fardest frome the feare of God that euer I knewe. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xli. (1611) 266 Which wee..imagine to be fardest off. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 222 The Prouerbe is true, That he who is farthest from his goods, is neerest to his losse. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 397 And that time for thee Were better farthest off. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 11 If it be most Direct and farthest off the Earth. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess.* 179 The farthest limits of the kingdom. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 31 With the edge at which those planes meet, the farthest from you.

2. Extending to the greatest distance, longest.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 109 In Navigation, the farthest way about. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.*, It was the farthest piece of travel accomplished.

3. absol. *At (the) farthest*: a. of space: At the greatest distance. b. of future time: At latest. c. of degree: At the outside.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 122 Let it be so hasted that supper be readie at the farthest by fiue of the clocke. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos.*, Within one, two or (at farthest) three miles of London. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 33 When I was at the farthest.. I could not see any sign of People. 1765 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cccli. (1774) IV. 221 You may depend upon what I promised you, before Midsummer next, at farthest.

B. *adv.* To or at the greatest distance. Also with *off.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 174 Sometimes striuing who could smite a stone fardest with them. 1607 TOURNEUR *Revenger's Trag.* IV. I iii, Here's the comfort my Lord ..When it seemes most it threatnes fardest off. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 247 Fardest from him is best Whom reason hath equald.

b. *Comb.* forming the superlatives of compounds of FAR *a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 282 In the farthest-fet construction. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 10 The wisest one, The farthest-seen in Scriptures.

Farthing (fā·ɹðiŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1 feorðung, 2 feorþing, 2–3 ferþing, -yng, 3–4 *south* verþ-, verthing, 3–6 ferthing, -yng(e, 4–6 ferdyng(e, 6 farthinge, -yng(e, 6–8 fardin(g, -yng, 9 *dial* farden, -in, 6– farthing. [OE. *fēorðing, fēorðung*, f. *fēorð-a* FOURTH; corresp. to ON. *fiórðungr*, of which it may possibly be an adoption.] A quarter of some particular denomination of money or measure.

1. The quarter of a penny; the coin representing this value. (Until 17th c. chiefly a silver coin; subsequently of copper alloys; now of bronze.) In translations of the N.T. used for the two Roman coins *as* and *quadrans*, respectively the tenth and the fourth part of a *denarius*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 42 Thuoge stycas þæt is feorðung penninges. — *Luke* xxi. 2 Gesæh ðonne an widua ðorfondlico sendende mæslenno feorðungas tuoeg. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129/800 To selden ech ferþing. 1335 *Act 9 Edw. III*, II. c. 3 Que nul esterling, maille ne ferthing soit fondu pour vessel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 193 þe poure wyfman þet ne hedde bote tuaye uerþinges þet hi offrede to þe temple. *c* 1430 *How Good Wijf taȝe Doȝtir* 184 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 46 Ne þerfore spende neuere þe more of a ferthing. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 136 Unto ye last ferdynge. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 91 b/1 The kynge ordeyned that the sterlyng halfpeny and ferthyng sholde go throughout al his lande. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 165 She thinkth hir farthing good syluer. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* X. 29 Are not two Sparrowes solde for a farthing? 1642 [see BRASS *sb.* 7]. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 11 A small piece of copper, called a Farthing. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2407/4 The new Tin Farthings..are to be delivered out at the Tinn Office in Bishopsgate-street. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xiii, Here, then..take every farthing I am worth. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 32 A miser .. hoards farthings. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii. (1878) 556 Nor can you touch one farthing of her money.

†b. *Under farthing*: marked with a farthing.
1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5365/4 Sheep .. gabel'd on the Left Ear, the Right Ear under Farthing.

2. *transf.* †a. A very small piece of anything. *Obs.* Hence b. *fig.* A very little, 'an atom', 'a bit', *esp.* in *Not to care* or *matter a farthing*.
a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 134 In hire cuppe was no ferthing sene Of grees.
b. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8884 Hit neuer fortherit me a ferthing to fylsy my goodes. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 828 Thou knowest not therbi to make the sicke man one farthinge better. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43 It matters not a farthing whether he be Presbyterian or Independent. *a* 1707 PRIOR *The Ladle* 18 Else all these Things we toil so hard in, Wou'd not avail one single Farthing. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 522 ¶ 6 The gentleman who has told her he does not care a farthing for her. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXV. 347 Declared that he did not care a brass farthing.

†**3.** *Farthing (of gold)*: a. A quarter noble; also *farthing-noble*. (The AF. statute of 1421 has *ferling*.) b. A quarter royal (see quot. 1494).
1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 15, I beqwethe to..Davn John Wulfpet..a ferthing of gold. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 655 This yere [1464–5] was a newe coyne ordeyned by the kynge ..namyd the royall .. in value of .x. shillynges, the halfe royall .v.s. and the ferthynge .ii. s. vi. d. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 220 [In 1351] the kynge stablysshed his coyne .. and ordayned that .. a noble of golde shulde go for halfe a marke and xx.d for a farthynge of gold, and xii of those farthynges of golde dyd way an ounce.

†**4.** The name of various measures of land: a. ? The quarter of a hide; = VIRGATE; cf. FARDEL *sb.*[2] b. ? The quarter of a virgate. c. ? The quarter of an acre, a rood (see quot. 1669 for *farthing-land* in 5 b). *Obs.*
a 1000 *Exon Domesday* fol. 356 Oltredus..reddidit gildum pro iii uirg. et iii ferdin' et dim. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 a, Commonly thirtie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish Acre, and four Cornish Acres, a Knight's fee. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 68 (1810) 65 Moyhun was seized of three rods and three farthings of land.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Costing or valued at a farthing, as *farthing-candle*, whence *farthing-candle-light*, *farthing-fee*, *-loaf*. Also *objective*, as *farthing-coiner*.
c 1300 *Havelok* 878 He .. bar þe mete to þe castel, And gat him þere a ferþing wastel. *c* 1350 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 3if þe ferþingloff is in defawte of wyȝte ouer twelf pans. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 28 As moche ferthyng white breed as comyth to iiij s. ij d. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 181 To every man and woman and childe of the contrie a farddyng loof. 1596 J. DEE in *Recorde's Gr. Artes* II. 324 Directly against it [the price of wheate] in the second columne you may find the waight of the farthing white loafe. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iv. 2 Strayning his tip-toes for a farthing fee. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 84 Then was..read the severall confessions of the 2 farthing coyners. 1673 E. PEARSE *Best Match* vii. § 5. 76 Not so much as the light of a Farthing-Candle is to the light of the Sun. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monkes* 247 Her sisters would never be at a Farthing charge to procure Prayers for her. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) IV. 180 A sun with us .. yields to every Farthing Candle. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliii, That sort of farthing candlelight which glimmers When reeking London's smoky caldron simmers. 1848 GARNETT *Ess.* 120 The farthing-candle style of the notes. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 66 The farthing, as first issued, was called a farthing token.

b. Special comb., as **farthing-boat**, a boat on which the fare is a farthing; **farthing-cut**, a mark with which horses were branded by the owner; **farthing-gleek**, see GLEEK; **farthing-land** (see quots.); †**farthing-man**, *Sc.*, some official of a guild; **farthing-noble**, the fourth part of a noble; **farthing-office**, the office from which farthings were issued; **farthing-shop**, one where articles priced at a farthing are sold; **farthing-trout**, a name of the Samlet or Parr.
1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 58 She took the *farthing boat. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2694/4 Stolen or strayed..one black Nag..with a *farthing cut in the near Ear. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4877/4 A farthing Cut on his Left Ear. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple well Matched* II. i, At Post and Pare, or *Farthing gleeke. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 a, Commonly thirtie acres make a *farthing land. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 A Farding Land, or Farundale of Land, is the fourth part of an Acre. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 193 Three kinds of land, Assart, Farthing-land and Cotman-land. 15.. *Stat. Gild* in Balfour *Practicks* 77 Quhen the Alderman, Thesurare, *Farthing-man or Dene .. convene the gild brether for the commoun affairis. 15.. *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 5 The nobylle, half nobylle, and *ferdyng-nobylle. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 714/4 The *Farthing-Office ..for the delivering out of Farthings will be open on Tuesdays only. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/1 The *farthing shop is in Dorset-street. 1865 COUCH *Fishes Brit. Isl.* IV. 245 Samlet..*Farthing trout.

Farthingale (fɑ·ɹðiŋgēil). Forms: 6 **farthyngall**, 6–8 **fardingal**(l, 7 *Sc.* **fartigal**, 7–8 **farthingal**, 7– **fard-**, **farthingale**. β. 6–8 **vardingal**(e, 6 **verdynggale**, 7 **verdingal**(e, (**vertingale**, **virdingal**). [ad. OF. *verdugale*, *vertugalle*, corruption of Sp. *verdugado* a farthingale, f. *verdugo* rod, stick. (So called because distended by cane hoops or rods inserted underneath.)]
A frame-work of hoops, usually of whalebone, worked into some kind of cloth, formerly used for extending the skirts of women's dresses; a hooped petticoat.
1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gospels* iii. 166, I warrant you they had bracelets and verdynggales and such fine gere. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 II. 282 To learne how to weare a Scotch Farthingale. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 499 The Women wear great Vardingales, standing .. far out at each side. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Boscq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 124, I cannot esteem those who part with regret from their high-heads and vardingales. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* II, Her majesty's old fardingale is not more out of fashion. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 47 The maids of honour had just stripped off their fardingales. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 280 Whatever he was saying or doing, he stopped short at the sight of a farthingale.
attrib. 1721 J. DISTAFF *Char. Don. Sacheverelli* 4 A large Fardingale Petticoat.
Hence **Farthingaled** *a.*, having a farthingale.
1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 19 Like the faithful, ruffed and farthingaled wife on a fifteenth century tomb.

Farthing-bag (fɑ·ɹðiŋˌbæg). *dial.* Also 8 **farding-bag**. See quots.
a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 248 They quite choaked up their first stomach called the farding bag. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Farthing-bag*, the second stomach of a cow. 'Ers bund i'the farthin' bag.

†**Farthingdeal.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **forthingdole**, 6–7 **farthendele**, 7–8 **fardingdeal**(e, **farthingdole**, **far(r)undell**. [repr. OE. *fiorðan dǽl*, accus. of *fiorða dǽl* fourth part: see FOURTH and DEAL *sb.* Cf. HALVENDEAL, THRIDDENDEAL. The first element was afterwards regarded as a form of FARTHING.]
1. *gen.* A fourth part.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3844 Als fast as þai þe forthingdole had of þe flode past.
2. *spec.* a. The fourth part of an acre; a rood.
1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 208 A Rod of lande, whiche some call a roode .. some a Farthendele. 1600 T. HYLLES *Arith.* 67 a, A farthendele or roode of lande. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, *Farding deale* alias Farundell of land signifieth the fourth part of an acre. 1692–1732 in COLES. 1721–1800 in BAILEY 1835 *Rep. Municipal Corporations Comm.* II. App. 1248 The remaining .. acres are divided into quarter acres, called 'farthingdoles'.
b. See quot.; = FARTHING 4 b.
c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 156 Quarter of a yard land called a farrundell.

Farthingless (fɑ·ɹðiŋlés), *a.* [f. FARTHING *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a farthing; destitute.
1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 695 You being farthingless.

Farthingsworth (fɑ·ɹðiŋzwɜɹþ). [f. as prec. + -WORTH.] As much as is bought or sold for a farthing, a very small amount. Also *fig.*
c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 100 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 A prest..That can nolit a ferthingworth of god. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 515 þe kyng may not take fro hem an halfpeny ne ferþingworþ. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 360 A ferthyng-worth of fynkelsede. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 519 A farthingworth of bruised Licoras. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. v. 108 Not one farthing's-worth of service.

†**Farture.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *fartūr-a*, f. *fart-*, ppl. stem of *farcīre* to stuff.] = FARSURE, stuffing.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 87 As Saliture and Farture rather seem to appertain to a cooks (shop).

Farundell: see FARTHINGDEAL.

Far-welted (fɑ·ɹˌweltėd), *a. dial.* Also **far-, fow-, welter'd.** [f. WELT *v.*, a. ON. *velta* to overturn; the first element is perh. ON. *fár* harm, mischief, as in *fár-veikr* very ill.] (See quots.)
1870 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, New Style* viii, An 'e ligs on 'is back..Woorse nor a far-welter'd [*footnote*, Or fow-welter'd] yowe. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Farwelted*, overthrown; said of sheep.

Farwendine, var. of FARANDINE *Obs.*

†**Fary.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **farie.** Cf. FEERY-FARY. [? Related to FARE *sb.* 6 c.] A state of tumult or consternation.
1500–20 DUNBAR *'Full oft I muss'* 39 Lat us .. evir be reddy and addrest, To pass out of this frawfull fary. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 107 Amyd the virgultis all in till a fary, As feminine so feblit fell I down. 1513 — *Æneis* x. xiv. 31 Me3entius..baith hys handis in that sammyn steyd Towart the hevin vphevis in a fary.

Fary (Levins 1570), var. of FARROW *v.*

†**Fas.** *Obs.* (Since OE. only *Sc.*) Also 6 **fasse**, **fæs.** [OE. *fæs*, *fas* str. neut., cogn. with OHG. *faso* m., *fasa* f. (MHG. *vase*), also MHG. *vaser*, mod. G. *faser*, of same meaning.]
1. A border, fringe.
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 Wif..ȝeneolecde..and ȝehran fas wedes his. 1474 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* (1877) I. 22 Item vj vnce of silk for fassis. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. XXXIV, Fas, nor uther frenzies, had it none. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 157 With fassis fyne nane fairer mycht be found.
2. As the type of something worthless.
1508 *Ballad in Golagr. & Gaw.* s'g. b v, Sik gouuernance I call noucht vvorth a fasse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 155 Scant worth a fas.

‖ **Fasces** (fæ·sīz), *sb. pl.* [L. *fascēs* (sing. *fascis* bundle) in same sense.]
1. A bundle of rods bound up with an axe in the middle and its blade projecting. These rods were carried by lictors before the superior magistrates at Rome as an emblem of their power.
1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iii. (1622) 5 The fasces or knitch of rods. 1713 SWIFT *The Faggot*, In history we never found The consuls' fasces were unbound. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiii. 401 The consular fasces, the emblem of the hated Roman authority.
b. *Her.* As a badge.
1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* s.v. *Fascis*, The Fasces are now frequently given to those who have held magisterial offices.
2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. The ensigns of authority or power, *esp.* in *To take, lay down, resign the fasces*; hence also, authority.
1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Valentinian* v. v, He must take the fasces. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 199 The Duke..shook aloft the Fasces of the Main. 1673–95 WOOD *Life* (1848) 184 The sen^r. proctor..laid down the fasces of his authority. 1797 BURKE *Let. Affairs Irel.* Wks. 1812 V. *321 You must submit your fasces to theirs. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 292 Diocletian's self-corrected mind The imperial fasces of a world resigned. 1827 MACAULAY *Machiav.* Ess. (1854) 49/2 He pines for..the fasces of Brutus.
†b. The punishments threatened by the fasces; flogging or beheading. *Obs.*
1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 109 That Tragedy, whose Epilogue was Flame and Fagot, or at least the *Fasces* to younger men.
c. *humorously.* The birch rod.
1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 197 The fescues and fasces..have been .. consigned to one, or more matron in every village.

Fascet (fæ·sėt). A tool used to introduce glass bottles into the annealing oven.
1662 MERRETT *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 *Fascets* are Irons thrust into the bottle to carry them to anneal. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1825 in W. HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms Art & Sc.*

Fascia (fæ·ʃiă). Pl. **fasciæ.** In architectural uses also **-as.** Forms: 7 **fasia, facea,** 8 **facio, -tio,** 9 **facia** (with English plural), 6– **fascia.** [a. L. *fascia* in senses 1 and 2.]
†**1.** in *Lat.* sense: A band, fillet. *Obs.*
1587 T. UNDERDOWN tr. *Heliodorus* 85 Cariclia tied a part of her fascia that was foule, about her head. 1594 DRAYTON *Ideas* Wks. (1748) 399 Poor rogue [Cupid] go pawn thy fascia and thy bow. 1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rtldg.) 554/2 A Veile..bound with a Fascia of severall coloured silkes.
2. *Archit.* Any long flat surface of wood, stone or marble, *esp.* in the Doric order. the band which divides the architrave, and in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, each of the three surfaces into which the architrave is divided. (Hence the use explained under FACIA.)
1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D ij a, The lowest Fascia..the second Fascia..the third Fascia. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 71 Beades in the Fasia, cut at round. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 13 A broad Plinth, or Fatio. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 81 The present edifice [is] built partly with brick, and stone faceas. 1769 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 169 This Work..is crowned with a Facia and Torus of wrought Stone. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* Introd. p. 46 One [Round Tower] at Ardmore has fasciæ at the several stories, which all the rest .. seem to want. 1881 F. YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1354 To the ends of the rafters a facia should be nailed.
†b. A ceiling coved on two opposite sides only.
1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 A Fascia is the same as a Conca, and terminates to the wall. 1715 *Ibid.* (1721) I. 83 The Hall is arch'd with a Fascia.
3. *Anat.* A thin sheath of fibrous tissue investing a muscle or some special tissue or organ; an aponeurosis.
1788 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 268 Tendinous expansions, or Fasciæ..support the muscles. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 30 A tumour formed apparently beneath the fascia of his thigh. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 413 The palmar fascia and the transverse ligament of the metacarpal bones. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The temporal fascia in the turtle. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 24 The superficial fascia of muscles.
b. The substance of which this is composed.
1881 MIVART *Cat* 133 This muscle is only covered by skin and fascia.
4. Any object, or collection of objects, that gives the appearance of a band or stripe. a. *Astron.* The belt of a planet. b. *Conchol.* A row of perforations. c. *Bot., Zool.*, and *Ornith.* A band of colour. d. *Her.* = FESSE.
a. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Fasciæ*, in the Planet Mars, are certain Rows of Spots, parallel to the Equator of that Planet, which looks like Swathes or Fillets wound round about his Body. 1825 W. HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms Art & Sc., Fasciæ*, the belts seen on the discs of the superior planets.
b. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 571 The ambulacra ..are not arranged in fasciæ.
c. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 152 There are three brown fasciæ running over it of considerable breadth. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 302 The secondary wings are black with an orange fascia near the posterior margin. 1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 80 An ill-defined ochraceous fascia across the vent.
d. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 694/2 The Fess, fesse, fascia, is a strip placed horizontally across the middle of the field.

Fascial (fæ·ʃiăl), *a.*[1] *rare*[−1]. [f. FASC-ES + -(I)AL.] Of or pertaining to the (Roman) fasces.
1832 in WEBSTER. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 148 Dost thou list..the fascial rods, Recovered, to behold?

Fascial (fæ·ʃiăl), *a.*[2] *Anat.* [ad. L. *fasciālis*; see FASCIA and -AL.] Of or pertaining to the fasciæ; aponeurotic.

Fasciate (fæ·ʃi₁ĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *fasciāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fasciāre* to swathe, f. *fascia*: see FASCIA.] *Bot.* = FASCIATED.

Fasciate (fæ·ʃi₁ĕt), *v.* [f. late L. *fasciāt-* ppl. stem of *fasciāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To bind with or as with a fascia. Also, *to fasciate together*.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii, The armes not lying fasciating or wrapt up, after the Grecian manner. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 543 The fatal prediction of..accidents fasciating the boughs and branches of trees. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 148 A broad flat stalk, as if there were several of them fasciated together.

Fasciated (fæ·ʃi₁ĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FASCIATE *v.* + -ED[1]. Cf. Fr. *fascié*.]

1. *Bot.* See quot. 1835.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 382 *Fasciated* [is] when several contiguous parts grow unnaturally together into one. 1858 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. x. 365 The flower-stem [of the Cockscomb] is wonderfully 'fasciated' or compressed.

b. *Crystallog.* Massed together.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 133 Very small crystals, elegantly fasciated in various directions.

†2. Of a roof: Coved on two opposite sides only: see FASCIA 2 b. *Obs.*

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. 79 The Arches of the..Rooms near the Galleries, are fasciated.

3. Marked with bands or stripes; striped.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 152 The bluish, fasciated Porcellana. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1777) IV. 119 Red fasciated with black or white, along the spires. 1798 — *Hindoostan* II. 204 The columns are ribbed and near their tops doubly fasciated. 1801 Latham *Hist. Birds* 2nd Supp. 312 Fasciated Sandpiper.

Fasciation (fæsi₁ē·ʃən). [a. F. *fasciation*: see FASCIA and -ATION.]

1. The binding up of a limb, etc., with bandages.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xix. 190 By their constant and foolish Fasciation the Bones..may be incurvated. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Fasciation* is a binding of Swathes about a Limb that is to be cured. 1889 Wagstaffe *Mayne's Med. Voc., Fasciation*, the binding up of a diseased or wounded part with bandages.

†b. *concr.* A bandage. *Obs.*

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 107 Even Diadems ..were but fasciations, and handsome ligatures, about the heads of Princes. 1658 — *Hydriot.* i. 5 The fasciations and bands of death.

2. The process of becoming fasciated; also, fasciated condition (see FASCIATED 1).

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 148 The fasciation..being as it were an attempt for two stalks. 1881 J. Gibbs in *Science Gossip* No. 203. 254 The growth of several buds from the same node..does not often give rise to fasciation of the branches.

Fascicle (fæ·sik'l). Also 7 fasickle. [ad. L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*: see FASCES.]

1. A bunch, bundle. Now only in scientific use. Formerly also *fig.*

1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* IV. v. 138 This Fasickle or bundle of vertues. 1792 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 46/2 The middle fascicle of hair..is wrapped in a large quill of silver. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 368 Lamellæ arranged in groups or fascicles. 1877 Coues *Fur. Anim.* vii. 198 The hairs of the tail..grow..in somewhat isolated fascicles.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* A cluster of leaves or flowers with very short stalks growing closely together at the base; a tuft. Also, a bunch of roots growing from one point.

a 1794 Sir W. Jones *Select Ind. Plants* Wks. 1807 V. 113 Each blossom, that opens in the fascicle. 1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 320 *Fascicle*, a term..synonymous with compound corymb. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 246 In Larch ..and Cedar..the acicular leaves are numerous, in dense fascicles. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* v. 147 An umbel..is sometimes called a Fascicle.

c. *Anat.* = FASCICULUS 1 c.

1738 Stuart *Muscular Motion* iii. 44 A fascicle or bundle of..small muscular fibres. 1839 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 600/1 The nerve-tubes separate from the primary trunk into smaller fascicles. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 71 The tendons are for the most part implanted by separate fascicles into distinct depressions in the bones.

2. A part, number, 'livraison' (of a work published by instalments); = FASCICULUS 2.

1647 Mayne *Serm. Vind.* 19 In the next fascicle, you say ..that I maintain some things. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. x. ii. 606 Suhm translates; sends it to him..fascicle by fascicle, with commentaries. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 521 The Sixth Fascicle completes this beautiful work.

Fascicled (fæ·sik'l'd), *ppl. a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = FASCICULATE a.

1792 Roxburgh *Asiatic Res.* III. 470 Flowers Papilionaceous..fascicled. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 247 Leaves..sometimes fascicled in consequence of the non-development of the branch. 1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict., Fascicled-whorled*, arranged in parcels but forming a whorl, or circle. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 1. 31 *note*, Fascicled Roots are those which form in clusters. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 379 Fascicled branches.

Fascicular (făsi·kiŭlăr), *a.* [f. FASCICUL-US + -AR.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656-81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Fascicular*, belonging to a bundle or fardel. 1721-1800 in Bailey.

¶ With allusion to FASCES.

1866 Sala *Barbary* 28 A fascicular bundle of canes of which a Roman lictor might have been proud.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fascicle.

a. *Bot.* Also, *Fascicular tissue*, 'a term which includes all the varieties of cellular tissue of plants which are collected into bundles or fascicles' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1884).

1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict., Fascicular*, arranged in bundles or parcels. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 400 Whether the accompanying fibrous strands belong to the 'fascicular tissue' or to the 'ground tissue'.

b. *Geol.* and *Min.*

1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 238 Fascicular..when the fibres diverge only on one side. 1816 P. Cleaveland *Min.* ii. 54 The fibres may be..fascicular, like a bundle of rods confined at one extremity. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xii. 237 Confused, fascicular, radiating aggregates.

c. *Anat.*

1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 70 Fascicular flattened bands, more or less expanded.

Hence **Fasci·cularly** *adv.*, in a fascicular manner.

17.. Kirwan (cited in Webster); 1847 in Craig.

Fasciculate (făsi·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2].] Arranged in a fascicle; fascicle-like; growing or occurring in a bunch, bundle, or tuft.

a. *Bot.* b. *Zool.* c. *Path.*

a. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 412 The roots are ..fasciculate. 1861 H. Macmillan *Footnotes fr. Nature* 46 Its branches are fasciculate and disposed around the stem in spirals. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 80 Leaves tufted in this way are said to be fasciculate [as in Pine].

b. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 83 When the branches are laterally in contact, as in the Columnariæ..fasciculate forms result. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 117 A fasciculate rather than an arborescent arrangement.

c. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119/2 The 'fasciculate' variety of cancer.

Hence **Fasci·culately** *adv.*

1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict., Fasciculately-tuberous*, roots composed of parcels of tubers. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 308 Corallum with unequal lamellæ, fasciculately interrupted.

†**Fasci·culate,** *v. Obs.*—[f. L. *fascicul-us* + -ATE[3].] *trans.* 'To tie up into a bundle or fascicle' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

1708-32 in Coles.

Fasciculated (făsi·kiŭlĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In various scientific uses = FASCICULATE.

1777 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 611 The fasciculated surfaces in the heart. 1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* v. § 366. 345 The Fibres..successively collect themselves into Nerves, and when they are fasciculated or become Nerves [etc.]. *a* 1798 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) IV. xxxiii. 185 Asterias, or sea star, with twelve broad rays..roughened with fasciculated long papillæ on the upper part. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 140/1 The muscular system consists of reddish and whitish fasciculated fibres. 1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 115 We found some [veins]..full of small fasciculated crystals of rutile titanite. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* I. (ed. 4) 29 The fasciculated or bundled [root]..we see in the bird's-nest orchis.

Fasciculation (făsi·kiŭlē·ʃən). [f. FASCICULATE *v.*: see -ATION.] a. The state of being fasciculate. b. That which is fasciculated.

Fasciculato-, combining form of FASCICULATE, occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a fasciculate form or arrangement.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 404 Fasciculato-glomerate: tubes of the coralla cylindrical. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Fasciculato-ramose*, when branches or roots are drawn closely together so as to be almost parallel.

Fascicule (fæ·sikiŭl). [a. F. *fascicule*, ad. L. *fasciculus*: see FASCICULUS.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* (1729) 152 *Fascicule*, a reasonable full Gripe, a Handful.

2. = FASCICLE 2, FASCICULUS 2.

1880 G. Allen in *Academy* 24 Jan. 58/2 Mr. Spencer will obtain more readers for separate fascicules..than he is likely to find for his thicker volumes. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 453 Three large octavo volumes in double column, which will appear by fascicules of 300 to 400 pages.

3. = FASCICULUS 1 c.

1745 Parsons *Muscular Motion* i. 22 Many Filaments, or tendinous Fibres, which are parallel to one another in every little Bundle or Fascicule.

Fasciculite (făsi·kiŭləit). *Min.* [f. FASCICULE + -ITE.] Tufted fibrous hornblende.

1823 Hitchcock in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* VI. 226 So..striking an instance do these exhibit of the fascicular structure of minerals that I..have denominated them Fasciculite. 1884 Dana *Min.* 240 The fasciculite of Hitchcock is merely this tufted hornblende.

‖ **Fasciculus** (făsi·kiŭlŭs). Pl. **fasciculi.** [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*: see FASCES.]

1. = FASCICLE 1; chiefly in scientific use.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 344 These pale-blue fasciculi Mr. Blackwell found to proceed from two additional spinners. 1823 Scoresby *Jrnl.* 77 Every spine consisted of a fasciculus of needles. 1836-7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xxxiv. (1859) II. 286 Our cognitions comprehend different fasciculi of notions. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 4/6 To see Lord Palmerston..fumble with a fasciculus of papers. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 20 A small conical fasciculus [of rays of light] traverses the aperture.

b. *Bot.* = FASCICLE 1 b.

1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 135 The fasciculus is a cymose collection of nearly sessile flowers. 1889 Wagstaffe *Mayne's Med. Voc., Fasciculus*, a handful, as of flowers, leaves, roots.

c. *Anat.* 'A bundle of fibres, chiefly applied to nerve structures' (Wagstaffe).

1713 Cheseldren *Anat.* Introd. (1726) 3 Nerves are Fasciculi of cylindrical fibres. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 21 The fasciculi of the muscular fibres. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 125 Each fasciculus being furnished by a membranous envelope.

2. = FASCICLE 2.

1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 281 He collected entire psalms..in eight separate fasciculi. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* vii. 161 An elegant folio fasciculus descriptive of the bell and shrine. 1880 *Athenæum* 29 May 699 We have received the first fasciculus of a new monthly periodical in Hebrew.

†**Fascina·de.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FASCINE + -ADE: cf. *stockade*, *palisade*.] (?) A defensive work composed of fascines.

1736 Lediard *Marlborough* III. 171 A Bridge of Hurdles and Planks..by which their Fascinades were join'd.

†**Fascinage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *fascinage*, f. *fascine*: see FASCINE *sb.*] = prec.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5347/1 A great part of the Fascinage had been torn away by the Rhine.

Fascinate (fæ·sinĕt). [f. L. *fascināt-* ppl. stem of *fascināre* to enchant, f. *fascinum* spell, witchcraft. Cf. F. *fasciner*.]

†1. *trans.* To affect by witchcraft or magic; to bewitch, enchant, lay under a spell. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ix, I was fascinated, by Jupiter: fascinated: but I will be unwitch'd, and reveng'd, by law. 1621-51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. ii. 96 Why do witches and old women, fascinate and bewitch children? 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 108 Such as.. promise to fascinate and cure stinking breaths.

2. †a. To cast a spell over (a person, animal, etc.) by a look; said *esp.* of serpents. b. In later use disconnected from the notion of witchcraft: To deprive of the power of escape or resistance, as serpents are said to do through the terror produced by their look or merely by their perceived presence.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 17 Man is a..Basilisk ..fascinating with an envious eye the prosperity of his neighbour. 1845 Todd & Bowman *Physiol. Anat.* I. xii. 390 The serpent fascinates its prey, apparently by the power of his eyes. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 582 James.. remained at Whitehall, fascinated..by the greatness and nearness of the danger, and unequal to the exertion of either struggling or flying. 1857 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xii. 124 The pet dove of the castle fascinated in the forest by a serpent.

3. *fig.* †a. To enslave (the faculties), the judgement of (a person) (*obs.*). b. To attract and retain the attention of (a person) by an irresistible influence. c. Now usually, To attract and 'hold spellbound' by delightful qualities; to charm, enchant.

a. 1651 *Relig. Wotton, Disp. Buckhm. & Essex* 54 A certain innate wisdom and vertue..with which he..fascinated all the faculties of his incomparable master. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 44 *note*, Aristotle, fascinated by the prejudice of the times, divides mankind into..freemen and ..slaves.

b. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 378 He delighted to fascinate Josephine..in a dim-lighted apartment by the terrors of a fiction. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 111 The eye of the Ancient Mariner fascinated the wedding guest.

c. 1815 Moore *Lalla R.* (1824) 30 Illum'd by a wit that would fascinate sages. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. v, The gay Ellinor was fascinated into admiration. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 23 They so fascinated the imagination.. that [etc.].

absol. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 189 This power [eloquence]..fascinates and astonishes.

Fascinated (fæ·sinĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Fascinated*, bewitched. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 56 (*Paris*) Tilting at it like fascinated knights. 1810 Southey *Kehama* v. xii, Her fascinated eyes. 1817 — *Life* (1850) IV. 233 Are they rendered absolutely helpless by fear, like a fascinated bird?

Fascinating (fæ·sinĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That fascinates, in senses of the vb. Now chiefly, Irresistibly attractive, charming.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 5. 353 Such temptations and fascinating vanities. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 9 Bewitching and fascinating flowers. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 111 M. Cousin's fascinating lectures on the history of philosophy.

Hence **Fa scinatingly** *adv.*

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 538 Our enamel smilingly and fascinatingly displayed. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIX. 191 Heroines..lovely..and fascinatingly attired.

Fascination (fæsinē·ʃən). [ad. L. *fascinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fascināre* to FASCINATE.]

1. The casting of a spell; sorcery, enchantment; an instance of this, a spell, incantation. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3. 46 Fascination is the power and act of Imagination intensiue vpon other bodies. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 60 We deny that fascination or bewitching is done onely by sight. 1626 Donne *Serm.* cxxxix. V. 488 When Elijah used that holy Fascination upon Elisha to spread his mantle over him. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. 1 The odd Phœnomena of Witchcraft and Fascination. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. iv. (1852) 66 They began to suspect that the Indian sorcerers had laid the place under some fascination. 1855 Smedley *Occult Sciences* 204 A belief in Fascination..appears to have been very generally prevalent in most ages and countries.

†b. The state of being under a spell. *Obs.*

1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 101 Fascination is a binding, which comes from the spirit of the Witch, through the eyes of him that is bewitched, entering to his heart. 1767 Fawkes *Theocritus* VI. *note*, The antients imagined that spitting in their bosoms three times..would prevent fascination.

2. The action and the faculty of fascinating their prey attributed to serpents, etc.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 They [Rattle Snakes] are supposed to have the power of fascination in an eminent degree. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, The fascination of the serpent on the bird held her mute and frozen.

b. The state of being so fascinated.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 43 Mrs. A. described herself as at the time sensible of a feeling like what we conceive of fascination.

3. Fascinating quality; irresistibly attractive influence; an instance or mode of this.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 301 Unaccountable Fascination, or other material Quality of Mastering Spirits. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 101 Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment hoodwinked. *a* 1806 K. WHITE *My own Charac.* 42 in *Rem.* (1816) I. 29, I..can't withstand you know whose fascination. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 209 A Frenchwoman..will ever be felt..to be a creature of fascination. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1820) I. 185 The career thus thrown open had all the fascinations of a desperate hazard. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 283 Like a master..drawing all men by fascination into tributaries. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* I. xix. 203 That perilous fascination which haunts the brow of precipices.

Fascinative (fæ·sinĕitiv), *a.* [f. FASCINATE *v.* + -IVE.] Disposed or tending to fascinate.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 96 Vipers..That fascinative seek the tender breasts Of wilful maids, and sing their souls to sleep. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* I. vii. 119, I acknowledged Lady Diana's marvellous fascinative force.

Fascinator (fæ·sinĕitəɹ). [a. L. *fascinātor*, agent-n. f. *fascināre* to FASCINATE. Cf. F. *fascinateur*.] One who fascinates. a. A magician. b. A charming or attractive person.

a. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 52 Nor does this happen merely from the sight, but from—the soul of the fascinator. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 147 The dread Fascinator from whom it had been taken.

b. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii, The demdest little fascinator in all the world. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Wom.* i, Sacha was considered an irresistible fascinator.

Fascinatress (fæ·sinĕitrès). [f. prec. + -ESS. Cf. F. *fascinatrice*.] A fascinating woman.

1878 H. JAMES *Daisy Miller* 42 'She's an enchantress.. a charmer', I said, 'a fascinatress'.

Fascine (fæsī·n), *sb.* Also 8 fachine, 9 facine. [a. F. *fascine*, ad. L. *fascīna*, f. *fascis* a bundle.]

1. *Mil.* A long cylindrical faggot of brush or other small wood, firmly bound together at short intervals, used in filling up ditches, the construction of batteries, etc. Usually in *pl.*

a 1688 Sir T. MORGAN *Relat. Progr. France* (1699) 14 The major-general.. ordered the two battalions.. each man to take up a long fascine upon their musquets and pikes. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2807/2 Orders are given to provide a great number of Fascines, in order to storm the Castle of Ebernburg. 1776 C. LEE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 158 They are employed in making fascines..for constructing three redoubts. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 361 They ought to be provided with facines to fill a part of the ditch. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 241 Of round-shot, of gabions and fascines.

b. *transf.* in various non-military uses, *esp.* in *Civil Engineering.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 412 He..made a Sort of floating Island of Fascines, Earth, and other Materials. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 351 A large Dike or Peer made of Fachines and Earth. 1852 BURNELL *Rudim. Hydraulic Engineering* II. 94 The lower part of the majority of wooden jetties is..covered either by a mass of concrete, of loose stones, or of fascines. 1866 LEE tr. *Keller's Lake Dwell. Switz.* 70 The upper beds of fascines..lock into one another at the ends and form one continuous mass.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 121 This fascine of citations..is in truth nothing to the purpose. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 The pine is a natural fascine or fortification against the ravages of the elements.

3. *attrib.* a. Suitable for fascines, as *fascine-stick.* b. Consisting or made of fascines, as *fascine-battery, -bridge, -platform*; **fascine-dwelling**, a lacustrine habitation supported on fascines; hence *fascine-dweller*; **fascine-horse** (see quot.).

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiii. (1804) 213 A body of sailors who made themselves masters of..the *fascine batteries. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xii. 150 When clearing away the jungle to construct the fascine battery. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. iv. 82 To throw a *fascine bridge over the marsh. 1882 R. MUNRO *Anc. Scot. Lake-dwellings* 12 The civilisation of the *fascine-dwellers. 1866 LEE tr. *Keller's Lake Dwell. Switz.* 69 The *fascine dwellings seem only to have been adopted in lakes of small depth and extent. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 254 A **fascine horse* is formed with two pickets..driven about 1 foot obliquely into the ground, so as to cross each other at right angles 2 feet above the surface of the earth; and they are fastened together at their point of meeting with cord. 1866 LEE tr. *Keller's Lake Dwell. Switz.* 72 This gentleman.. noticed..parts of a *fascine platform. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct., The country..affording withies for binding and *fascine sticks to any extent.

Hence **Fasci·ne** *v. trans.* to fill up with fascines.

1870 *Daily News* 29 Nov., The pioneers had.. fascined the track.

Fascinery (fæsī·nəri). [f. FASCINE *sb.* + -ERY.] (See quot.)

1856 BREES *Terms Archit. etc., Fascinery*, a description of cradling or hurdle-work, employed to retain earth.

† **Fa·scinous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fascin-um* witchcraft + -OUS.] 'Caused or acting by witchcraft or enchantment' (J.).

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xix. (1672) 38, I shall not here undertake the task of discussing the possibility of fascinous Diseases.

† **Fase.** *Obs.* [ad. L. (Vulg.) *phase*, a. Heb. פֶּסַח *pe·sah* passover.] The passover.

1388 WYCLIF *Ex.* xii. 21 Take a beeste by 3oure meynees and offre 3e fase [1382 paske]. *Ibid.* 43 This is the religioun of fase [1382 phask].

Fase, obs. form of *foes*, pl. of FOE.

† **Fa·sel,** *sb. Obs.* —[9]. In 5 fasylle. [f. next.] A ravelling, a shred.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/2 Fasylle of a clothe (or other lyke, P.), *fractillus.*

† **Fa·sel,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 fasyll, 7 fazle. [Cf. Ger. *faselen*, Du. *vezelen*, cogn. with OE. *fæs* FAS.] *intr.* To ravel. Also, *to fasel out.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/2 Facelyn as clothys (faselyn P.), *villo.* 1530 PALSGR. 546/1 My sleeve is fasylled. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 58 Which hath fazled and entangled this controversy.

† **Fasels,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Forms: 6 faselles, facilles, 7 phaselles, faceles, fasells, fesels, 7– fasels. [ad. L. *faseoli*, pl. of *faseolus* in same sense. Cf. OF. *faseles.*] a. Chick pease: see CHICK-PEA. b. Kidney-beans: see BEAN 3.

1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 71a, A kind of litle graine called in Latine *faseoli*, in Englishe *facilles* and cyche peason. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 a, Phasiolus may be called in Englishe *faselles* untill we can fynd a better name for it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 496 The Pulse named Dolychos, which is Fasels or Kidney beanes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 147 Fasels or long Pease. 1628 MAY *Virgil's Georg.* I. 247 Disdain not Fesels, or poor Vech to sow. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. viii. 68 Pease, Beans, Fasels [etc.].

Fash (fæʃ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. FASH *v.*[1]] Trouble, vexation; bother, inconvenience; also, something that gives trouble. *To take* (*the*) *fash*: to take (the) trouble, to be at the pains.

1794 BURNS *Addr. to Toothache* iv, Of a'..The tricks o' knaves, or fash o' fools, Thou bear'st the gree. 1808 ELIZ. HAMILTON *Cottagers of Glenburnie* (ed. 2) 150 We have never ta'en the fash to put it by. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, 'Clergy and captains can gie an unco deal o' fash in thae times.' 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 111 Weel kennin' it [cash] only wad breed me mair fash. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Fash*, trouble, inconvenience. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 175 When there's ony fash or trouble, The deevil a thing you'll do at a'. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 252, 'I didna think ye wad hae ta'en sae muckle fash.'

Fash (fæʃ), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [? var. of FAS, OE. *fæs.*] A fringe; anything resembling a fringe.

It is doubtful whether the first quot. belongs here: the word might be a. OF. *faisse*:—L. *fascia* band.

1558 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) XXVI. 128 A fashe of silke and sewed withe gold. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Fash*, the long hair of a horse's legs.

b. *dial.* The tops of carrots, turnips or mangolds.

c 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect* Gloss., *Fash*, the tops of turnips, etc. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

c. A rough edge or ridge left on nails, cast bullets, etc.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 215 The perfection of cut nails, consists principally in the shank being..free from fash. *Ibid.* 335 The teeth [of the saw] are severally filed to a sharp point, and the wiry edges, or fash..completely removed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fash*, the mark left by the moulds upon cast bullets. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Fash*, a burr or roughness on anything.

Hence **Fash** *a.*, hairy.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'His legs is varry fash.'

Fash (fæʃ), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6–7 fasch(e, fashe (?6 fach). [a. OFr. *fascher* (Fr. *fâcher*).]

1. *trans.* To afflict, annoy, trouble, vex. Also, to give trouble to, bother, weary. Also *refl.* and *To fash one's beard, head, thumb*: to take trouble.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 393 The Veanis war sa faschit be continuall ambicioun and desire of honouris. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 128 Behold..How thordinance lieth flies fer and ner to fach..how euerie peece..Hath a spider gonner with redy fired mach. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cxlv. (1862) I. 342 Fash Christ (if I may speak so) and importune Him. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 45 Be not fashed if you miss a letter. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. ii, Howe'er I get them, never fash your beard. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. ii. 21 Ne'er fash your head wi' your father's dodrums. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, 'Never fash yoursel' wi' me..but look to yoursel'.' 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 125 What gars your horse's tail wag that way? it's fashed wi a wakeness. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* ii, He..never fashed his thumb about his debt. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. (1875) 60 People fash themselves about..dim and distant dangers. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Deeant fash your beard anent it.'

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To weary, be annoyed; to bother or trouble oneself; to take trouble. Const. *of.*

1585 JAMES I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 74 Then woundred I..how they did them selfis so farr begyle, To fashe of tyme. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 597 Of our fellowschip 3ou fasche. *Ibid.* 1435 For feir folk maun not fash. 1721 J. KELLY *Collect. Scot. Proverbs* 390 You soon fash of a good office. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 70 Wha..wad fash to scribble, Expecting scorn for a' his trouble? 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish Dalmailing* 229 The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to fash. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 178 'They didnae stop to fash with me!'

Hence **Fashed,** *ppl. a.* Troubled, worried.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 296 The mair I wrestlit with the wynd, The faschter still myself I fynd.

Fash (fæʃ), *v.*[2] *dial.* [f. FASH *sb.*[2]] To cut off the tops (of turnips, etc.).

1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Fash*, to pare, to cut off. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, Fashing turnips is generally done by piecework.

Fashen. *Sc.* Also feshen, foshen. [pa. pple. of FETCH *v.*]

1768 Ross *Helenore* iii. 123 Just as their ain, she's fashen up, an' ta'en For Dick's ae dather, now by ilka ane.

Fashery (fæ·ʃĕri). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 fascherie, -ery, (faschrie, fashrie), 7–9 fasherie. [ad. OF. *fascherie* (Fr. *fâcherie*), f. *fascher* (*fâcher*) to FASH.] Annoyance, trouble, vexation, worry; also something that causes worry. *rare* in *pl.*

1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive*, We geve nocht occasioun of fascherie to the Redare. 16.. in *Poet. Misc.* (1845) 33 My muse began to tire, Through daily faschery of my owne affaires. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* v. 3 With frostis of fashrie frozen is that heet. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. vi. 167 Fence the mind from the fasheries and troubles that molest it. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 173 Nobody gives you so much fashery. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv, You kirkfolk make sic a fasherie. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fashery*, all kinds of 'botheration'. 1882 STEVENSON *Men & Bks.* 389 Not without some cross and fashery of mind and body.

Fashion (fæ·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 facioun, -un(e, 4–5 fasoun (4 -zoun), 4–6 *Sc.* fassoun, (-s)sowne), 5–6 facion(e, -cyon, -oun, (-ssion, -oun, -s)syon(e, 5 fasceon, -schyoun, 6 facon, -son, -sson(e, fastyon, fachion, -scyon, -shin, -sshon, -s)shyon, -szshion, fayssyon), 6– fashion. [a. OF. *façon, fazon*, ONF. *fachon* (mod.Fr. *façon*) = Pr. *faisso*, It. *fazione* (the Sp. *faccion* is of learned origin):—L. *factiōn-em*, n. of action f. *facĕre* to make: see FACTION *sb.*]

† **1.** The action or process of making. Hence, the 'making' or workmanship as an element in the value of plate or jewellery. *Obs.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 154 Ffor the fasyon of the same schene, v. marc. 1575–6 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 15 This they [Goldsmythes] take not above the rate of xij d. for the ounce of Golde (besides the fashion). 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 29 The..chargefull fashion..doth amount to three odde Duckets more. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 393 Of the fashion of a childe in the wombe, and how the members are framed. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 62 They judge the fashion to be worth above 5*s.* per oz. more. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. iii. 630, 14 or 15 thousand pounds weight [of silver plate], which, besides the fashion, would be [etc.].

2. Make, build, shape. Hence, in wider sense, visible characteristics, appearance. Said both of material and of immaterial things. *arch.* † *Out of fashion*: out of shape.

Some of the earlier instances may belong to 2 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22322 (Cott.) Fair in faciun for to sei. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 2155 Me wolde þenke be his fasoun, þat hit were Beues of Hamtoun. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 402 A dere damisele..of alle fasoun þe fairest. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2062 A crowne Off gold that was of semyly faschyown. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/2 Fassyone, or factyone, forme of makynge, *forma, formefactura, formefactio. c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35/1 There be dyuers people of fason in our lande..there be people that haue the body of a man and the hede lyke a dogge. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 56 Ye can skyll of the fassion of the erth, and of the skye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 31 Vnder the line equinoctiall..all thynges bee..out of fassyon, and comelinesse. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 85 a, Phalaris..hath a sede..whyte in fasshon. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxx. (1887) 111 If the infirmitie in fashion be casuall..exercise..will make that streight, which was croked. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 29 The fashion of his countenance was altered. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 20 He inquireth into the nature and fashion of euery Bone. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 261 This county, in fashion, is like a bended bow. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 21 A massy slab, in fashion square or round. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 591 The fashion of some constitution which suited with their fancies. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Before Parting* 21, I know..The fashion of fair temples tremulous With tender blood. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 221, I knew not The fashion of his nature.

† **b.** Spoken of as an attribute, that may be imparted and possessed; form as opposed to matter.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. v, The craftesman that bringeth it to fashion. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 b, The..common sort [of bees] when they begin to have fashion, are called Nimphes. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 304 The seede..receiueth not fashion presently vpon the conception, but remaineth for a time without any figure. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 897 When wee have matter, wee can give fashion: thou gavest a being to the matter, without forme.

† **c.** Face, features. *Obs.*

[A very common use in OF.; perh. associated with *face.*]

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21319 (Cott.) Matheu o man he has facium, Luce has of ox. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxviii. (1869) 155 She shadwde hire visage and hire facioun vnder hire hood.

3. A particular make, shape, style, or pattern. Somewhat *arch.*

c 1325 *Song Merci* 41 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119, I made þe Mon..Of feture liche myn owne fasoun. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2531 Galeis grete of fele fasowne. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A quarte wyne pott of the olde fasshon. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 299 Two standing cuppes of silver,

differing from the fashion of this time. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 9 The very Romane Seruice was of two fashions, the New fashion, and the Old. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 62 Besides, our fashions of Utensils differ mightily from theirs. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 32 The Author..puts in his Franco-Germanick, of the Latin fashion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 464 A limited monarchy after the modern fashion. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, Spreading out at the edges in the fashion of a basin.

b. *esp.* with reference to attire: a particular 'cut' or style. Cf. 8 c, 9.

1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 52 Somtyme cappe, somtyme hoode; nowe the Frenshe fasshyon, nowe the Spanyshe fasshyon. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 84, I do not like the fashion of your garments. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 81 To wear his Clothes of that fashion which he likes best. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 6 Her dress..of no very modern fashion.

†c. A device, material or immaterial. *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) b ij a, Against this fashion they haue used to make a fashion like unto a paire of sheres. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1363 Se first quhat fashion may be fund To pacifie his pains.

4. Kind, sort. Now *rare*. Also † *In fashion to*: of a kind to.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 73 b, Suche fasshon of figure is not in a Mirt-berry. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 61 Thou friend of an ill fashion. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. ii. 23 This reason is not in fashion to choose me a husband. 1608 — *Per.* IV. ii. 84 Gentlemen of all fashions. 1611 COTGR., *Panier*..a fashion of Trunke made of Wicker. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 87 Consider the difference between these two fashions of compromise.

5. Manner, mode, way, *esp.* in *After*, †*of*, *in*, †*on*, *this*, *such a*, *my*, *his*, etc. *fashion*. *rare* in *pl.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1100, & coronde wern alle of þe same fasoun. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 300 Palȝeonis Be stentit on syndry fassownys. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 351 To hevy a bourdon for to lede of this facyon. 1539 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 173 [They] passed through the Cytie in good ordre after A warlike facion. 1567-83 *Sempill Ball.* 98 Ay selling caill, The best fassoun I may. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 111 He hath importun'd me with loue, In honourable fashion. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 358 We doe, in all fashions of sorrow bemoane ourselves. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 7, I have governed my Subjects in such a fashion that [etc.]. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 109 After quite another fashion. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Corr.*, Subjects serious in themselves, but treated after my fashion, non-seriously. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 58 In zigzag fashion..I continued to ascend.

b. In depreciatory sense, *After*, *in*, *a* or *some fashion*: somehow or another, in a sort, tolerably, not too well.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 459 Whom yet Rome harbors, and, in a fashion, graces. 1860 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 5 Work..which I can do after some fashion. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xvi. (1878) 89 Providence..has made me a lady after a fashion.

†c. A method of doing anything. *Obs.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K viij, And this is the fachone be the whiche al the reames and dominions .. I presently do posseade, have beane gotten. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 b, To wynnowe it after the olde fashion with the winde. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 404 To say nothing of the fashion of their Cures. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 39 A good fashion of singing. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 134 He would I believe alter his Mind and Fashion.

6. Mode of action, bearing, behaviour, demeanour, 'air'. Now *rare*.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 29 Be what similat facyoun Meche peple to his favour he drew. *a* 1535 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 761/1 With som good grace and pleasant fashion. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 237 He..takes a whiffe with gracefull fashion. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 304 She keeps her cruel Fashion. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 81 With such a grace, with such a fashion.

b. *pl.* Actions, gestures, 'ways'. Now *rare*.

1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* 182 With spiteful wordes and wanton fashions. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 28 He ..gave himself in fashions to be somewhat like a Tyrant. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. 37 Whose eyes do dwell on the faces and fashions. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxvi, He shall beg my pardon, and promise better fashions.

†7. Outward action or ceremony; a mere form, pretence. *Obs.* exc. in Sc. phrase, *To make fashion*: to make a show, pretend.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xl. 7 Worshipping God slyghtly for fashyon sake. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 18 Thou but leadest this fashion of thy mallice To the last houre of act. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* No. 119 (1862) I. 296 The memory of his love maketh me think Christ's glooms are but for the fashion. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxii, Panurge made the fashion of driving them [i. e. dogs] away. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi, He..only just pits a bit on the plate to make fashion.

8. A prevailing custom, a current usage; *esp.* one characteristic of a particular place or period of time.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 544 A knighte..presented..a fayr knyff, after the facyon of the londe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* D vij, How vnseemelie..a fashion that is, let the wise iudge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 98 The fashion of the world is to auoid cost. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 870 Ingenuously, as his fashion is. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 279 The mind still turns where shifting fashion draws. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiv, Let every man Follow the fashion of his clan! 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 125 The old fashion of 140 gallons..to the butt..was then restored. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 366 New follies come, new faults, new fashions. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 7 As a fashion of thought the idea..has..passed away.

†b. In *pl.* often = 'Manners and customs' (of nations), 'ways' (of men); chiefly in phrases, *To know, learn, see* (*the*) *fashions*. *Obs.*

1555 WATERMAN (*title*) The fardle of facions. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 36, I will dye and live with thee Peter, for thou knowest fashions. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 164 Any that come among you to see fashions. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. v. 196 To see the country, and to learn fashions (as the word goes). 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. v. 287 The king had sent him [Barnaby Fitz-Patric] thither to remain in his [the French king's] court to learn fashions.

c. *spec.* with regard to apparel or personal adornment.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 159, I wyll not chaunge my olde fathers fashyon. 1576 PETTIE *Pal. Pleas.*, New fashions in cutting of beardes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 72 'Tis some od humor pricks him to this fashion, Yet oftentimes he goes but meane apparel'd. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 225 Fashions crosse the Seas as oft as the Packet Boat. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 P 4 An opportunity to introduce fashions amongst our young gentlemen. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 105 To dress themselves in Miss Black's fashions. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xv. 241 A tall stout man, dressed in country fashion. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* vi. (1875) 103 During the feudal ages, the fashions in France and England were always identical.

9. Conventional usage in dress, mode of life, etc., *esp.* as observed in the upper circles of society; conformity to this usage. Often personified, or quasi-personified.

(The first quot. may belong to 2 or 6.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 161 The glasse of Fashion, and the mould of Forme. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 205, I am.. become a courtly Tobacconist; more for fashion then for liking. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 288 The man of quality..must, for fashion-sake, appear in love. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 71 Taste and fashion with us have always had wings. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 38 As Int'rest biass'd knaves, or fashion fools. 1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 169 To break the spell of Fashion would be an atchievement. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 91 Fashion, that destroying angel. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. vii, Some better object to worship than the *capricieuse* of fashion. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 10/2 Fashion and *bon ton* are by no means the same thing. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/5 Fashion is the all-absorbing subject.

b. Fashionable people; the fashionable world.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 161 Days..When heart met heart in fashion's hall. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 125 Paris fashion's blame.

10. *The fashion*: a. The mode of dress, etiquette, furniture, style of speech, etc., adopted in society for the time being. *To lead, set the fashion*: to be an example in dress, etc., for others to follow. *To be in the fashion*: to adopt the accepted style.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 34 A scarlet Robe with a hoode (as the fashion then was). 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 276 Her loue is..as vnconstant as the fashion. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 105 It is come to be the fashion. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 13 Let vs haue standing Collers, in the fashion. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 P 1 Alexander the Great had a wry Neck, which made it the Fashion in his Court, to carry their Heads on one Side. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 10 Several persons qualified to lead the fashion both by birth and fortune. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 474 It is the fashion to say it would have been difficult to make a breach. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* Pref. 7 It was then very much the fashion..to publish results and conceal methods. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, The fashion being of course set by the upper class.

b. The person or thing that it is fashionable to admire or discuss.

1790-1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) II. 217, I should not be tempted to marry him, if he were not the fashion. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 55, I was the fashion when she first came out. 1837 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. v. 78 Another book..is much the fashion.

11. *In, out of* (*the*) *fashion*: in, out of, vogue or customary use, *esp.* in polite society; according or contrary to the customary rule or standard. Also *To bring, come, grow into, go out of fashion*.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. v. 5 Slaying is the word, It is a deed in fashion. 1602 — *All's Well* I. i. 170 Virginitie like an olde Courtier, weares her cap out of fashion. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 505 The Hungarians did very availefully bring them [war-coaches] into fashion. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 103 Sins, when they are grown into fashion, are swallowed up as no sins. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 684 Shall nothing but our soules be out of the fashion? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 55 Let him. take heed, that the apparell he weares, be in fashion in the place where he resideth. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 154 Would you be a man in Fashion? 1728 W. CLELAND *Let. Publisher Pope's Dunciad* 19 Out of power, or out of fashion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 157 Solitary pilgrimages were..much in fashion. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 179 The decorous gravity which had been thirty years before in fashion at Whitehall. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 532 1 Little dogs that had come into fashion. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vii, Aunt Dora's gowns.. were always in the fashion.

12. (*Man, woman*) *of fashion*: †a. (In early use often more fully *of high, great, good fashion*.) Of high quality or breeding, of eminent social standing or repute. [Cf. sense 4 and OF. *gens de* (*bonne*) *façon*.] This gradually merges into the current sense b. That moves in upper-class society, and conforms to its rules with regard to dress, expenditure, and habits.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 187 They..defended theym vygoryously, as men of highe facion. 1597 SIR R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 234 III. 43 A Gentleman of excellent fashion. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 7 It is strange that men of fashion and Gentlemen should so grosly bely their owne knowledge. *c* 1675 *Househ. Ord.* 354 Persons of good fashion..that have a desire to see us at dinner. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 37 Greeks of Fashion, who are not for herding with the Populace. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 204 Augustus was obliged..to force men of fashion into the married state. 1755 E. MOORE in *World* No. 151 (1772) III. 278 A woman cannot be a woman of fashion till she has lost her reputation. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, Intimacy with people of the best fashion. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 76 A person of her fashion and figure. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) II. 50, I.. was in favour with Brummell (and that was alone enough to make a man of fashion).

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* XI. 399 This practice of blushing for unmodish friends..belongs to the fashion-mania.

† b. Forming with preceding adj. a quasi-adj. or adjectival phrase. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 4 What fashion Cloaths the Roman officers .. used. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 85 The great Square..has old Fashion Houses on the East and South Sides.

c. Forming with a preceding sb. or adj. an adverbial phrase. Cf. -WISE.

[1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 313 He had deuysed newe engynes after towerre facion.] 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IV. xxxii, Made like an Ivie leaf, broad-angle-fashion. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 66 Flint stones, neatly made broad Arrow-fashion. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A Silver Hungary Water Bottle Flask fashion gilt. 1721 BAILEY, *Capon Fashion* [in Archery], the same as Bob-tail. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 295 Take the leg of a..small beef..and cut it ham-fashion. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* IX, Laying the outermost part of your feather this fashion next to your hook. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 624 The tardy bridal was done Christian fashion. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 216 Picked up the puppy, holding it baby fashion in his arms.

d. objective, as *fashion-following* sb., *fashion-fancying* adj.; instrumental, as *fashion-fettered*, *-led* adjs.

1621 S. WARD *Happin. Pract.* (1627) 43 Sabbath-breaking, and fashion-following. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 These fashion-fansying wits Are empty thinbrain'd shells. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 779 Whom do I advise? the fashion-led. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 11/2 Fashion-fettered fops.

14. Special comb.: **fashion-fly**, *fig.* one who sports in the beams of fashion; **fashion paper**, a journal of fashionable life; **fashion-picture**, a representation of fashionable costumes; **fashion piece**, *Naut.* (see quots.); **fashion plate**, 'a pictorial design showing the prevailing style or new style of dress' (W.); **fashion-timber**, = *fashion-piece*. Also FASHION-MONGER.

1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 63 Many a careless *fashion-fly. 1885 E. D. GERARD *Waters Hercules* XXX, She snatched up the *fashion-paper. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 780/1 The subject.. is a mere *fashion-picture. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 From it [the Sternpost] doth rise the two *fashion peeces, like a paire of great hornes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Fashion-pieces* are those two Timbers which describe the breadth of the Ship at the Stern. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlix, My..fashion pieces were framed out. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *Fashion-pieces*, the timbers..fashioning the after-part of the ship in the plane of projection, by terminating the breadth and forming the shape of the stern. 1864 WEBSTER, **Fashion plate*.

Fashion (fæ·ʃən), *v.* Forms: 5 facioun, 6 facion, -yon, fation, fasshion, 7 fashon, 6- fashion. [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *façonner*.]

1. *trans.* To give fashion or shape to; to form, mould, shape (either a material or immaterial object). Also, *To fashion out*.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXX. (1483) 78 That this statua be facioundy and fourmed as it sholde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 50 Tentes..so meruayllously facyoned. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 45 Leather when it is made or fashioned for the foote, is called a Shoe. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 66 b, To polish and fashion out his then roughhewen fortune. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXXI. 15 Did not one fashion vs in the wombe? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* II. ii. § 2 Every one..who shall go about to fashion in his Understanding any simple Idea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 41 A course Stone is presently fashion'd. 1713 GAY *Fan* I. 112 *Poems* (1720 I. 35 Here the loud hammer fashions female toys. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1813) 83 Our stage is so prettily fashion'd for viewing. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 28 Young people fashion and form each other. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 18 Fragments of rude pottery, fashioned by the hand. 1878 *Musque Poets* 76 The wish I might have fashioned died In dreams.

†b. Said of the constituent parts of anything. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. XX. 51 A Cavity fashioned by the *Os sacrum*, the Hip and Share-bones.

†c. To make good-looking; to beautify. *Obs.*

1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) Epist. **j, He was disfiguered to fashion vs, he dyed for our life.

2. a. To form, frame, make. *rare*.

c 1549 *Hist. Lucres* A ij b, Her browes bente, facioned with fewe heares. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 46 b, Favonnus..had reason..to fashion them this reply. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 304 Many have to perish, fashioning a path through the impassable. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 275 The instrument..was fashioned of maple and of pine. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 13 Bringing his saw and

jackplane again into play, he fashioned companies .. out of maple blocks.

†b. To contrive, manage. *Obs.*

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 79 in Thynne *Animadv.* App. i. 79 Then could he fation in the best wyce many a deynte dyche. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 194 They haue conioyned .. To fashion this false sport. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 297 You, and Dowglas .. As I will fashion it, shall happily meete. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. ii. 242 His going thence, which I will fashion to fall out betweene twelue and one.

3. To give a specified shape to; to model *according to, after*, or *like* (something); to form †*into* (the shape of something); to shape *into* or *to* (something). Also *refl.* and †*intr.* for *refl.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 29 Fasshioned unto the shape of his sonne. *a* 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 421 We are exhorted to fashion ourselves according to that similitude and likeness which is in him. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 142 Fashioning them [the Hotbloods] like Pharaoes souldiours. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Coines .. fashioned like point-aglets. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. II. § 31 The Mould; about which, the other more passive Principles gathering themselves, they all consort and fashion to it. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 467 This they fashioned to a conical figure. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 149 Some of them are fashioned into the figure of shells. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 242 Chairs fashioned according to the designs. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 508 A smith to fashion his steel into picks or awls. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 216 Communities which are fashioned after the structure of the elder world.

b. With complement or complementary obj.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 65 When Talbot hath ..fashion'd thee that Instrument of Ill. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 200 All with me's meete, that I can fashion fit.

†**4.** To change the fashion of; to modify, transform. With compl. *like*, or const. *to*. *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 97 b, When a man fealeth ..him selfe..altered and fascioned lyke vnto Christe. 1547 *Homilies* I *Falling from God* I. (1859) 84 Be fashioned to him in all goodness requisite to the children of God. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 382 Fashion yourselfe to sobernesse. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) 312 Fashion thyself to Paul. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 220 Send him but hither, and Ile fashion him. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 21 Who shall change our vile bodie, that it may bee fashioned like vnto his glorious body. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* Epil. Wks. 1799 I. 31 His roughness she'll soften, his figure she'll fashion.

†b. To counterfeit, pervert. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 31 It better fits my bloud to be disdain'd of all, then to fashion a carriage to rob loue from any. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. ii. 14 God forbid..That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading.

5. To give (a person or thing) a fashion or form suitable *to* or to do (something); to accommodate, adapt *to*. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Now *rare.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ix. 22 In all thynge I fasshioned my silfe to all men. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 135 How shall I fashion me to weare a cloake? 1599 — *Much Ado* v. iv. 88 A halting sonnet .. Fashioned to Beatrice. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 88 b, There are some that fashion themselves to nothing more, then how to become speculative into another. 1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* vi. 50 It was spoken corruptly, according as the peoples tongues would fashion to it. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 50 This Cardinall .. fashion'd to much Honor From his Cradle. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i, Lies .. fashion'd to so damnable a purpose. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 529 We fashion our selves to extoll the ages past. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 146 Doctrines fashioned to the varying hour. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. i. 3 These priests fashioned that which they did not understand to their respective wants and wishes.

†b. To present the form of; to represent. *Obs.*

1590-6 SPENSER (*title*), The Faerie Queene, Disposed into twelve books fashioning XII Morall vertues.

c. *intr.* To bring oneself, 'have the face' (to do something). *dial.* (Cf. quot. 1591 in 5.)

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1858) 11 Aw wonder how yah can faishion to stand theear i' idleness. *Ibid.* 29 She did fly up, asking how he could fashion to bring that gipsy brat into the house. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, 'Why don't you go and ask him for it?' 'I cannot fashion'.

6. *Naut.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Civ b, The knees .. fashion the transoms to the ship's side. [*Ibid. supra*: The knees which connect the beams to the sides.]

Fashion, var. of FARCIN *Obs.*, farcy.

Fashionability (fæ·ʃənăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see *-bility*, -ITY.] = FASHIONABLENESS.

1839 G. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 30 Fashionability is a kind of elevated vulgarity. 1881 BLACK *Beautiful Wretch* I. 28 There was far too much flimsiness and fashionability about their social circle.

Fashionable (fæ·ʃənăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. FASHION *v.* and *sb.* + -ABLE.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Capable of being fashioned, shaped, or moulded. Const. *to, unto*. Of a damaged article: Capable of being brought into shape. *Obs.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 238 Hee that..can endure the hewing, and groweth more and more fashionable vnto good things. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 835 Nine yeares olde, a most fashionable and waxen age for all impression. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. viii. Wks. II. 256 Peter's ..power by them [keys] .. to exclude all that were not fashionable to this rock and corner stone. 1623 ROWLANDSON *Goa's Bless.* 27 Could the iron be pliable and fashionable to the minde of the smith. 1656 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 152 Some cups are broken and not fashionable.

†b. Conformable *to*. *Obs.*

1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrology* 15 It is most fashionable to Reason, That Job, by Musick..understands [etc.].

†**2.** Pertaining to outward form or ceremony; merely formal. *Obs.* (Cf. FASHION *sb.* 7.)

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 612 A fashionable observation of the outwarde Letter. 1633 — *Hard Texts* 110 His fashionable disciples .. went away from him. *a* 1656 — *Soliloquies* 73 Not that we should..fall suddenly into a fashionable devotion. 1616 S. WARD *Coale from Altar* (1627) 47 No maruell if his seruice be formall and fashionable. *Ibid.* 82 To confess the truth of the fashionable Christian.

†**3.** Of a good fashion or appearance; good-looking, stylish. Also, *fashionable-like*. *Obs.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 135 We have fashionable attendance. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Diij a, Some of them Bear-like-whelps (by licking and smoothing) have gotten some fashionable like shape. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 244 A Cap..made of a Hare-skin, very convenient and fashionable enough. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5865/4 A light dapple grey Nag..fashionable and full aged.

4. a. Of persons: Observant of or following *the fashion*; dressing or behaving in conformity with the standard of elegance current in upper-class society.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 165 A fashionable Hoste ..slightly shakes his parting Guest by th' hand. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 42 A finicall fellow he is, and very fashionable. 1738 CHESTERF. *Common Sense* 11 Feb. No. 16 Taste is now the fashionable Word of the fashionable World. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 86 Nor do I believe a less fashionable man would have paid any attention. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 139 A numerous and fashionable company. 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 141/1 Reviewers are apt to be .. slavishly fashionable in adjectives.

absol. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 1 The polite and the fashionable.

b. Of things, *esp.* dress: Conformable to fashion; in accordance with prevailing usage; of the kind in vogue among persons of the upper class. Of immaterial things: Approved by custom, generally accepted, current (now in depreciatory sense).

1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 103 It .. was grown so fashionable, that it seemed to be no sin. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vi. (1840) 125 His .. attire more fashionable. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. viii. 177 Such chariots were .. fashionable in their fights. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceph. Sci.* Add. to R. Soc. 62 The eminence of your condition will..make philosophy fashionable. 1668 ROKEBY *Let.* 6 Oct. in *Mem.* (Surtees) 17 A riding cloake of y^r best worsted camlett of a fashionable sorte. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pygmalion* 45 Fashionable robes her person deck. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 229 The fashionable opinions of the court. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 157 A newer and more fashionable mansion. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 329 A fashionable dress. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 515 Artificial ringlets clustering in fashionable profusion round his shoulders. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 119 His illusions..were not of a fashionable sort.

5. a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of persons of fashion. b. Treating of the world of fashion. c. Frequented or patronized by people of fashion.

a. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ₱ 4 These rascals..carried it with a fashionable haughty air. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 221 That mode of life emphatically distinguished by the appellation of fashionable. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. Home* 75 A hollow and conventional 'fashionable life'.

b. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 169 Nor are Sacred Books wanting to the Sect [of the Dandies]; these they call Fashionable Novels. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journal.* xi. 78 The *Morning Post*..made a name for itself by its fresh and sparkling paragraphs of Court and fashionable gossip.

c. 1815 tr. *Duc de Levis's Engl. 19th Cent.* i. 170 Ranelagh pleases them much: it is even called *fashionable* [*orig.* il reçoit même l'épithète de *fashionable*]. 1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 In fashionable or political saloons. 1839 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 43 The Waal branch of the fashionable river. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, Burgess & Co.,—fashionable tailors (but very dear). 1877 JOHNSTON *Dict. Geog.* 1234/1 Scarborough..is now the most fashionable watering-place on the N.E. coast. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* I And drew up at a door in a fashionable quarter.

B. *sb.* A fashionable person. Chiefly in *pl.*

a 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) I. 178 All the fashionables in town. 1800 H. WELLS *Constantia Neville* I. 240 That he was merely a fashionable, she could not believe. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 265 Our fair fashionables. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 150 Fashionables of all countries. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix, A very pleasing and witty fashionable. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Girl of Period* II. 11 She will probably end her days as a frantic Fashionable.

Fashionabledom (fæ·ʃənăb'ldəm). *rare.* [f. prec. + -DOM.] The fashionable world.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 338 A grand entertainment..given in Fashionabledom.

Fa·shionableness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

†**1.** Superficiality, formality. Cf. FASHIONABLE 2.

1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. iii. 43 All which that Babylonish religion shifteth off with a carelesse fashionablenesse. 1612-5 — *Contempl.* N. T. *Bloody Issue* Wks. (1634) II. 139 Outward fashionablenesse comes into no account with God; that is onely done which the soule doth.

2. †a. Elegance, attractiveness (*obs.*). b. The quality or state of being in vogue or in conformity with fashion.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 128 (To give the world..her due) she hath for the time a kind of a pleasing fashionableness. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 187 A Fashionableness which within a short while will perhaps be Ridiculous. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 37 This outside fashionableness of the Taylor or Tire-woman's making. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 163 The fashionableness and scarcity of the wine. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. iv. 95 The ultra-fashionableness of a professed *elegante*.

Fashionably (fæ·ʃənăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a fashionable manner.

†**1.** With respect to the fashion or external form; outwardly, superficially, in appearance. (Cf. FASHIONABLE 2.) *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 85 How fewe are there, that doe otherwise than fashionably professe him [Christ]. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 336 A Pettifogging Atturny .. may take bribes from both parties, and please both fashionably. 1628 BP. HALL *Contempl.* IV. xii. 74 Neither doth Saul goe fashionably to worke, but does this service heartily. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 25 Those many arts .. of dressing and adorning, which..ingenuity .. had found out, and fashionably used.

2. Conformably to the prevailing fashion or usage, *esp.* that current in upper-class society.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Serving Man* (Arb.) 83 A Seruing man..is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloake are. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. II. ii. (1737) II. 148 However fashionably we may apply the Notion of good Living. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. vi. 215 He might so fashionably and genteelly..have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *Ibid.* VI. iii. 94 A rotten, fashionably-diseased body. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 92 A mind, not yet so blank, or fashionably blind. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 125 They were dressed fashionably, but simply.

†**Fa·shional,** *a. Obs.* Also fashionall. [f. FASHION *sb.* + -AL.] = FASHIONABLE 2 and 3.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxlvii. VI. 15 False and Fashional Christians. 1618 *Ibid.* cxxxiii. V. 389 The fashional man that will do as he sees great men do. *a* 1631 — *Lett.* (1633) 360, I think it now most seasonable and fashionall for mee to breake. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 98 The fine Flourishes of his Fashionall Rhetoricke.

†**Fa·shionary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FASHION *sb.* + -ARY.] Formal; = FASHIONABLE 2.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice of Faithfull* (1648) 176 Your formall repentance..your fashionary prayers.

†**Fa·shionate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FASHION *v.* + -ATE².] a. Fashioned or formed after an image or model. b. Well formed, perfect.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Madrigal xxii, That figure fashionate Which in the jetty mirror lurks. 1593 LODGE *Will. Longbeard* Addr. to Rdr., Men are in thraldome to their fashionate manners. 1609 DEKKER *Gvll's Horne-bk.* (1812) 94 Your mediterranean isle [middle aisle of St. Paul's] is then the only gallery wherein the pictures of all your true fashionate and complemental gulls are..hung up.

†**Fa·shionative,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 fascionative. [f. FASHION *sb.* and *v.* + -ATIVE.] a. ? Prone to fantastic behaviour, affected. b. Tending to fashion or form; formative *of*.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* 18 b, It is idlenesse that maketh amorous; it is idlenesse that maketh fascionative. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlii. 348 A Third Act, fashionative of another Member.

Fashioned (fæ·ʃənd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. FASHION *v.* + -ED¹.] Wrought into fashion or shape; formed with art or skill. *Rarely* of persons.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 16 Let them conuerte .. that .. saye to fashioned ymages: ye are oure godes. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 83 Fashion'd Plate sells for more than its Weight of the same Silver. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 9 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 305, I had expected to see a gentleman, but I never saw one less fashioned. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 86 A character is a completely fashioned will. 1881 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 299/2 It was necessary to seam them [stockings] up the selvages of web shaped on the frame (fashioned work).

b. preceded by adv. of manner.

1496 [see EVIL *adv.* 8 c]. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4691/4 Florence O'Donoughue .. a .. clean Limb'd and well-fashioned Man. 1769 *Dublin Merc.* 16-19 Sept. 9/1 Black-Nose..has given such proof of his getting the finest fashioned foals. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, Less warlike or worse fashioned weapons.

Fashioned (fæ·ʃənd), *ppl. a.*² Also Sc. **fawsont.** [f. FASHION *sb.* + -ED ².] Having or provided with a fashion (*i. e.* an appearance, manner, or shape) of a peculiar kind. Only in parasynthetic combinations as *honest-, long-, many-, what-a-fashioned*; also OLD-FASHIONED. *Extension-fashioned* (nonce-wd.): possessed of the property of extension.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 A newe and a strange fashioned Mill of your owne devise. 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 58 Many, and many-fashioned Gods. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiii. (1821) 631 Thus may your honour see what a fashioned warre, I doe conceiue to bee least in charge. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. vii. 14 The Peritonæum .. is like a Bladder, or a long-fashioned Egg. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 64 One figure being as much extension fashion'd as another. 1787 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 142 Decent, honest fawsont folk.

Fashioner (fæ·ʃənəɹ). [f. FASHION *v.* + -ER ¹.] One that fashions; one that gives fashion or shape to; a creator, maker.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* xi. 11 The man is principall doer and fashioner. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* Pref. Bj a, The Fashioner of this work. *a* 1673 J. CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxix 14 God is the..fashioner of us all. 1809 MRS. J. WEST *The Mother* (1810) 224 Fancy, fashioner of ills Most horrible. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, A fashioner of doublets. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 27 A new era of which he was..the fashioner.

b. One who makes articles of dress; a tailor costumier, modiste. *Obs.* or *arch.*

[Cf. F. *façonnier*, 'ouvrier qui travaille aux ouvrages façonnés' (Littré).]

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. i, Where is my Fashioner.. Linener, Perfumer, Barber? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fashioner*, as the Queen's Fashioner, or Taylor. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 254 Mr. Coshgrave, the fashioner in Shuffolk Street. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i. 52 Those humble fashioners..went to work by measuring the person of their customer. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fashioner* .. a tailor. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 323 Fashion and its fashioners.

Fashioning (fæ·ʃəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FASHION; an instance of this.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 161 A fashioning of a thing, *formatura*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 399 The conception and fashioning of man. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* (1617) 673 Earnest exhortations .. for my better fashioning unto good correspondence and agreement. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 337 It is the inward fashioning of every man's apprehension that makes him happy. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 35 Art and Nature had spent their excellencies in his fashioning. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 141 The occasional dressing of leather and fashioning of gloves. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 67 A mind that ruled the fingers' fashionings.

attrib. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 Wax their fashioning skill betrays.

b. *spec.* (See quot.) Also *attrib.*, as *fashioning-needle, -point.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Fashioning-needle*, one of the needles in a knitting-machine which lift loops from some of the bearded needles and transfer them to others, in order to widen or narrow the work. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Fashioning*, the process of shaping the stocking-leg and foot, also the shirt-sleeve and pant-leg, and back. This is done by hand by means of small points with which some of the loops are removed to narrow the stocking or pant at the ankle..In the steam-work these fashioning points are forced through the material by pressure.

2. Style in which a thing is fashioned. Also *concr.*

1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 Stones of Norman fashioning. 1885 S. O. JEWETT *March Island* xiv, A fair young girl of .. flower-like fashioning. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xl. 261 Beehives of a rude fashioning. 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Social Departure* 412 Rich fashionings in wood and precious metals.

†3. The action or habit of following fashions (of dress). *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 173 As much Pride might be in affected Gravity, as in changeable fashioning.

Fashioning (fæ·ʃəniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fashions.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 A fashioning or plastick spring of lifesomness.

Fashionist (fæ·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A follower of the fashions; one who conforms to the prevailing style of dress; a fashion-monger.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns* Epil., For ostentation humble truth still flies, And all confederate fashionists defies. 1750 E. SMITH *Compleat Housewife* Pref., The Israelites grew Fashionists, and would have a King. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 25 'There go two of our fashionists', pointing to two gaily-dressed ladies, in the latest Parisian costume.

2. One who prescribes or sets the fashions. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 27 Signior Dandalo, the court fashionist.

Fashionize (fæ·ʃənəiz), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (a garment) fashionable; to alter (clothes) according to the fashion.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 450 His taste compelled him to send this suit to his tailor every month to be fashionized.

Fashionless (fæ·ʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. FASHION *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fashion or shape.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 43 Misshapen and fashionles. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 48 Fashionlesse, illfauoured, vnhandsome lies the land With heaps of snow. 1833 WHITTIER *Proselytes* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 309 We grapple with the fashionless air. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. vi, The fashionless cloud of far time.

†**Fa·shionly,** *a. Obs rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] ? Subject to the sway of fashion.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ix. (1614) 784 Thou .. mightest see as Monster-like fashions at home, and more fashionly monster of thy selfe.

Fa·shion-monger. [f. FASHION *sb.* + MONGER.] One who studies and follows the fashion or fashions.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 166 Each quaint fashion-monger, whose sole repute Rests in his trim gay clothes. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VI. 298 Wild fashion-mongers, and fantasticke gallants. 1782 *European Mag.* I. 247 A knot of fashion-mongers assembled in the drawing room of a French dancer. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 425 A thrifty fashion-monger.

Hence †**Fashion-monging** *ppl. a.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 94 Fashion-monging boyes.

Fashious (fæ·ʃəs), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 fa, s)cheous, (7 fachius), 6–7 faschious, (8 fachious), 9 fash(e)ous, 7– fashious. [ad. OF. *fascheux* (Fr. *fâcheux*), f. *fascher* (*fâcher*) to FASH.] Causing or giving anxiety or trouble; tiresome, vexatious. *rarely* of a person.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlv, It were bot ane faschious and vane laboure. 1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 125 To free mens heads..from the fashious thoughts on their affaires. *a* 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1775) I. 221 The way of proceeding was fashious both to ours and the English commissioners. 1789 BURNS *Let. to Jas. Tennant* 56 For, faith, they'll aiblins fin' them fashious. 1811 SCOTT *Let.* 25 Aug. in *Lockhart*, Wearing on as easily as this fashious world will permit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, A fashous kind of a body.

Fasiane, obs. var. of PHEASANT.

Fasing, obs. form of FACING.

†**Faskidar.** *Sc. Obs.* A name applied to the Northern Gull.

1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. Western Isl.* 73 The Bird Faskidar [is] about the bigness of a Sea-maw of the middle size. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1770) IV. 25 The arctic gull is..the Faskidar of Martin.

Fason, -oun, -owne, obs. ff. FASHION.

Fassaite (fæ·sɛiəit). *Min.* Also **fassait.** [Named in 1796 by Dolomieu, and in 1817 by Werner, after *Fassa* (in the Tyrol) where it was found: see -ITE.] †a. Foliated zeolite (*obs.*). b. A variety of pyroxene, containing a little alumina in addition to the elements of sahlite.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 46 Foliated zeolite .. Fassait. *Ibid.* 5 Fassaite of Werner is a variety of augite.

Fasse: see FAS.

†**Fasse-phierre.** *Herb. Obs.* = SAMPHIRE.

1710 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* (1719) 316 He should likewise plant in Borders of the same Walls, his Fassephierre, or Samphire.

Fassee, obs. form of FARCY.

Fasset, obs. form of FACET, FAUCET.

Fasshin, -sshon, s)shyon, obs. ff. FASHION.

†**Fa·ssion.** *Obs.* In 5 facyon, fassyone. [ad. med.L. *fassiōn-em* (Papias), f. L. *fatērī* to confess.]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 150/2 Fassyone, or knowlechynge [facyon, P.], *fassio, confessio.*

Fassion, -oun, -(s)syon(e, Sc. **fassoun,** (-s)sowne, obs. ff. FASHION.

Fassone, var. of FARCIN *Obs.*, farcy.

Fast (fast), *sb.*[1] Also 3–6 faste, *Orm.* fasste. [Early ME. *faste*, prob. a. ON. *fasta* (Da. *faste*, Sw. *fasta*), = OS. *fasta*, OHG. *fasta* (MHG. *vaste*), f. OTeut. *fastēan* to FAST. The OE. synonym was *fæsten*: see FASTEN *sb.*]

1. An act or instance of fasting: a. as a religious observance, or as an expression of grief.

c 1200 ORMIN 11329 All wiþutenn mete & drinnch Heold Crist hiss fasste þære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6523 (Cott.) But sum o þaim þis fast forsoke, And þai þis riche manna toke. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 134 The seke men be not constreyned to þat fast. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VI. iii. 116 a, He kepeth not the true fast whyche forbeareth flesh, or forgoeth his supper. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* XXVII. 9 Because also the tyme of the Fast was now passed. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* I. iii, I have .. even starv'd My veins with daily fasts. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 350 We kept a Fast in our Ship, to beg God's assistance. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xiv. 133 The day appointed for a general fast. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 515 The reformed clergy..appointed a public fast.

fig. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29031 (Cott.) Þe thrid es better þan þe twa wit gastli fast all giltes for-ga. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 57 The Scripture teacheth what true fast is..that is to say; To lett them out of bondage which be in danger .. to deale thy bread to the hungry, &c. [See *Isa.* lviii. 6.]

b. in general. *To break (one's) fast*: see BREAK *v.* 9 c.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/1 Faste of abstynence, *jejunium.* 1669 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* II. i, She's .. refus'd to cast One glance to feed me for so long a fast. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 247 That fast To virtue I impute not. 1843 HOOD *Song of Shirt* v, I hardly fear his terrible shape .. It seems so like my own, Because of the fasts I keep.

†c. The action of fasting; abstinence from food. Also *personified. Obs. rare.*

[*a* 1300, 1545: see 1 *fig.*] 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 130 Surfet is the father of much fast. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 46 Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet. 1795 *Montford Castle* I. 13 Ate with a voracity obviously the result of pining fast.

2. A day or season appointed for fasting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6570 (Cott.) Qua held þe fast mang o'er men? 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* v. 125 b, That whiche bred in the Church a miserable schisme..the Easter fast. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iii. 5 The people of Nineueh .. proclaimed a fast. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* I. (ed. 2) 13 All the Feasts and Fasts of the Church. 1847 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 75 In March 1552, the people of Zurich broke the fast and ate eggs and meat. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi. (1883) 177 Except on..the Fourth of July, the autumnal cattle-show, Thanksgiving, or the annual Fast.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fast-book, -sermon*; †**fast-lost** *a.*, lost through a fast; **fast-mass,** Shrovetide; †**fast-spittle** = *fasting-spittle*; **fast-week,** Sc. the week preceding the celebration of the Sacrament, and including the fast-day. Also FAST-DAY, FAST-GONG.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 180 Feast won, fast lost. 1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 14 June 20 The Prayer for seasonable weather was purged out of this last Fast-booke. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* (1689) 52 The stinging of Hornets is cured by..applying outwardly Cow-dung and Fast-spittle. 1681 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 514 Mr. Birch .. preached the fast sermon at St. Marie's. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Shrovetide*, These days were sometimes called ..Fast-mass. 1891 J. M. BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) iii. 21 A garret in which the minister could sleep if he had guests, as during the Fast week.

Fast (fast), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* Also 5 fest. [ME. *fest*, a. ON. *fest-r*, f. *festa* to fasten, f. *fast-r* FAST *a.* In mod.Eng. assimilated to the adj.] A rope, etc. by which a ship or boat is fastened to a wharf.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158/1 Fest or teyynge of a schyppe, or bootys, *scalamus.* 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, Fast.. rope to fasten a boat or ship, *prymnesium.* 1763 S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 222 The Captain..employed ..His Majesty's Officer .. to cast off his Fasts, fastened on Shore. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 104 The topsails were at the mast-head, the fast just ready to be cast off. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 35 We succeeded in changing our fasts to another berg. 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 246 While their keel's at the fest.

†2. = ANCHOR-HOLD. *Obs.*

1638 T. JACKSON *Creed* IX. XV. Wks. 1673 II. 984 The cable [may be] very strong, when the fest or Anchor-hold is slippery. *Ibid.* IX. xix. II. 998.

Fast (fast), *sb.*[3] [The adj. used *absol.* or *ellipt.*] Something that is fast or fixed; *spec.* (see quots.).

1836 POLWHELE *Corn.-Eng. Voc.* 76 *Fast.* The fast is the understratum supposed never to have been moved or broken up since the creation. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 73 Forming an icy margin or beach known technically as the 'land ice', or 'the fast'. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-Mining Gloss., Fast*, the first hard bed of rock met with after sinking through running sand or quick ground.

†**Fast,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *faste*, ad. L. *fastus.*] Arrogance, pompousness

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6027 He examines..the Fast and Gravity of the Spanish language. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* i. Wks. 1798 III. 27 Perhaps the generous sentiment implied in his motto .. contained more true glory than all the Fast couched under Louis's [XIV] emblem of the sun.

Fast (fast), *a.* Forms: 1–2 fæst, 2 fest, 3 *Orm.* fasst, 4 *south. dial.* vest, 4–6 faste, 3– fast. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fæst* corresponds to OFris. *fest*, OS. *fast* (Du *vast*), OHG. *festi* (MHG. *veste*, mod.HG. *fest*), ON. *fastr*; prob. repr. OTeut. **fastu-* (the word having, like other adj. *u* stems, passed into the *o* and *i* declensions), cogn. with Goth. *fastan* to keep, guard, observe.]

I. Firm.

1. Firmly fixed in its place; not easily moved or shaken; settled, stable. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as said predicatively of something fixed as in a socket (*e. g.* a nail, a post), where the sense approaches 4.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xii, Se þe wille fæst hus timbrian ne sceall he hit no settan upon þone hehstan cnol. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 268 Ealle mæst hi [steorran] synd fæste on þam firmamentum. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 313 Als fast As in a tempest is a roten mast. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 321 It is necessarie þat þe patient ligge also stille as he mai wiþouten remevyng til þe boon be fast. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xvii. [xvi.] 30 He hath made the compase of the world so fast, that it can not be moued. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 179 If you lay not such a fast foundation. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 291 Pain of the Colick is moveable; of the stone, fast. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 A great heap of fast and loose bodies hudled up together. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* v. (ed. 2) 159 In lands .. where the fast stones have been carefully digged out. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 264 It was ready to drop out. Some..expressed a wish that the harpoon were better fast. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 36 Structures hollowed in the fast mountain. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* iv. (1886) 161 Something .. which sets a fast gulf between them and those who are .. irredeemably saturated with corruption.

b. In immaterial sense; *esp.* Of a person, his attributes, feelings, etc.: Not easily turned aside, constant, firm, steadfast. Now only in *fast foe* (arch.), *fast friend*; in the latter the adj. is commonly apprehended in sense 4.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii. § 4 Þonne eode he to cirican .. & on sealmsonge fæste moode awunade. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Þe holi gost..alihte hem of brihtere and of festere bileue þe hie hedden er. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 He is man þt is fast & stabile ageyns ese. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Vayre zuete uader make oure herten ueste an stedeuest. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4616 We þat fourmed is & fast. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 69 He had alle waye faste byleue in our Lord. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 271 A fast hope and confydence that he had in prayer. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 778 Catesby .. founde him [Hastings] so fast .. that [etc.]. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 102 If he should still malignantly remaine Fast Foe to th' Plebij. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. § 23. 716 He had beene fast vpon the part of King Henry, while that part was in wealth. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 158 The Indian neighbourhood .. were our fast friends, and ready to receive and assist us. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 621 England must be the fast friend, or the determined enemy, of France. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 91 We shall..be fast friends. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 68 There's the nice distinction 'twixt fast foes and faulty friends.

†c. Pleonastically. *Fast and sure*: well assured, certain. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 504, I make the faste and sure. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 20, I wyll not breke yt, ye may be fast and suer.

d. †Of sleep: Deep, sound, unbroken. Of persons: = *Fast asleep. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 1 Fast I warrant her. 1605 — *Macb.* v. i. 9 All this while in a most fast sleepe. 1743 FIELDING *Journey* I. i, She was in a fast sleep. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 211 Smoke the justice, he

is as fast as a church. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xli, 'They waked we sharp enough; but as for she! she's fast.'

e. *Fast aground, ashore*: (of a vessel) fixed on the ground, the shore. *Fast asleep*: fixed in sleep, sound asleep, in a deep sleep.

In these phrases *fast* seems to have been originally the grammatical predicate; now it is usually apprehended as an adv. qualifying *aground, ashore, asleep*.

1555 T. HAUKES in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 260 The old Bishop .. was fast asleepe. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 12, I see a man .. Hard fast asleepe. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 331 Running fast aground. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* ii, We were fast ashore before you knew anything of the matter. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* (1846) 329 In half an hour I was fast asleep in bed. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* viii, The fat boy, for once, had not been fast asleep. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fast aground*, immoveable or high and dry.

f. Of a colour: That will not quickly fade or wash out; permanent.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 80 Fast and firm colours, as Umber, Oke. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 92 Its texture is strong and neat; its colours are fast. 1884 I. LEVINSTEIN in *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/5 The fastest red dye known on cotton.

g. *Fast line* (Surveying): see quot. *Hard and fast line*: see HARD *a.*

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 73 When a line is measured whose position is determined..it is called a *fast line*.

†2. Firmly or closely knit together, compact, dense, solid, hard. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 114 Đeos wyrt .. bið cenned .. on fæstum stowum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1602 Wiþþ fasst & findiȝ laf & harrd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 598 Trees that ben moost sad and faste. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1038 Then is hayle ingendered, because yᵉ thing is become more fast. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xl, The Cherrie tree wood is firme and fast. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) C j, The stuffe [new Fustian] is so fast that it holdeth the sting. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 16 Tin is a fast metal, and not apt to dissolve. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 316 The half of the earth, *ef*, with the fast land below, is thrown into the furrow E F. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xvii, In close array and fast. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, This 'ere bread cuts so fasst.

†b. Of style: Compact, terse. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 113 If Osorius would.. translate Demosthenes, with so straite, fast, and temperate a style in latine, as he is in Greeke.

†3. Of a fortress: Strong. Of a place or district: Secure against attack or access. *Obs.* Cf. FASTNESS.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. xvi, Seo burȝ wæs to þon fæst þæt [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 9775 Sone he gon faren..in to Ex-chæstre, þa burh wes þa fæstre. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 113 They found the country fast with woods, bogges, and paces trenched. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 100 Robbers and Outlawes .. lurking in Woods and fast places. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* vii. (1821) 86 A strong and fast Countrey.

4. Firmly attached to something else; that cannot easily escape or be extricated; fixed to the spot; *lit.* and *fig.* Said both of persons and things.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 352 Presse hem þat þei bicome fast togidere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 747* (Dublin MS.) In rapes fast for ryfyng of bernes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/2 Fast, or festyd be clevynge to, or naylynge, *fixus, confixus*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 8, I am so fast in preson, that I can not gett forth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 685 Being .. almost fast in the deep mud. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 86 France..by keeping herself fast with them.. hath drawn no small advantages from them [Swiss]. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v, I am now fast in your Country. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 41 The Hook struck into his Throat, and had him fast. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2236 Captain King .. remained fast till the return of the boat. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., If you and your mind and your nerves are such fast cronies. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 13 Mr. Scrope, who is fast with the gout. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 120 We must bind And keep you fast, my Rosalind. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems fr. Sp. & Germ.* 16 Prisoner fast was Virgil taken.

b. Of a knot, band, etc.: Firmly tied, not easily loosed. Also *fig.* of an alliance, etc.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 40 For that faste kinred and aliaunce, which is betwixt us. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 21 Tye the latcheth of a loose knot, and not of a fast one. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 63 Our Prelates ..have enter'd into fast League with the principal Enemy against whom they were sent. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 232 To lie still as if their Chains were fast.

c. *To make fast*: to bind, connect, or fix firmly. In nautical use also *absol.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16684 (Trin.) Abouen his heed .. a bord was made fast. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 174 þer ben maad fast wiþ þe ballokis .ij. vessels. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvi. 24 Which iayler .. made their fete fast in the stockes. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 In stead of tying, sea men alwayes say, make fast. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 17 [He] took the end of a Line, and made it fast about his Neck. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 45 Captain More .made fast to another Piece [of ice]. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* vii, Make the boat fast, there's a good lad. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* i, The horses were made fast in one corner of the court.

fig. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 37 Betre is make forewardes faste, then afterward to mene ant mynne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 144 A Gentleman, being handfasted to a Gentlewoman..afterwardes lost her, being made faster to another manne, then ever she was to hym. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 469 3e man mak fast that salbe to 3ow laid.

d. *fig.* In a perplexity or difficulty; 'in a fix'. *To be fast for*: to be in want of. *dial.*

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, I sent to borrow your saddle, for I..was fast for one. 1877 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'I've getten fast amang it.' 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, 'Why don't you get on with your job?' 'Nay, Au'm fast.'

e. *Whale-fishing.* Of the whale: Having a harpoon sticking in it. Also of the boat, to which the harpoon is attached. Cf. *Fast-boat, -fish, -ship* (see 11).

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 320 Whether the fish, at the time of being harpooned by the second ship, was fast or loose? 1823 — *Jrnl.* 444 Amongst this run of fish, the king George was fast to three. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 181 The immense creature almost flew..throwing tons of spray high into the air, shewing that he was 'fast.'

f. Constipated; costive. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Gif mannes innoð to fæst sy. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fast*, costive.

5. Of a door, window, etc.: Close shut, bolted, or locked. Also, *To make* (a door, etc.) *fast*.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 416 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 82 Make faste þe dore after þe. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 876 Thorgh the fast ȝate he con in teo, At the owt-goyng he lette hit fast be. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* 1355 (P.) The wyf fonde the dore faste. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 160 He that cumth last make all fast. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. ii, I'll first make fast the door. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 290, I thought I heard her coming to open the door..but it was only to draw another bolt, to make it still the faster. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* i. 9 He..walked round the cottage to see that the windows were fast. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxviii. 359 The door..was fast. With a single blow he burst it open.

6. Gripping, tenacious. Const. *of*. *Obs.* exc. in *To take fast hold* (*of*).

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 5/2 A meruelouse fast memorie. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 76 He greets his friend ..with..so fast a closure, that [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iv. 13 Take fast hold of instruction. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb) 557 Roses Damask & Red are fast Flowers of their Smels. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 272 These Conductors .. laid..fast hold on their hands. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 62 Laying fast hold of the Skirt of my Waistcoat.

†b. Close-fisted, mean, niggardly. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þa feste Men þa þet mei lutel to wreche. *a* 1300 *Pop. Science* 275 A slouȝ wrecche and ferblet, fast and loth to ȝeve his god.

7. *Mining.* a. In *fast country, ground*, applied to that part of the bed of minerals which lies next the rock (cf. 4).

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2096 The (then real but now imaginary) surface of the Earth, which is termed by the Miners, the Shelf, Fast Countrey or Ground that was never moved in the Flood. *Ibid.* 2099 When we come to the Shelf or Fast Countrey. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Fast Ground or Fast Country.

b. *Fast end, wall* (see quots.). Cf. 1.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 25 *Fast Wall*, a sheth wall; the wall in which, at the top or bottom of a course, the bearing up or bearing down stopping is placed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Fast-end*.. a gangway with rock on both sides. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal min. Gloss., Fast End*, the limit of a stall in one direction.

II. Rapid.

[This sense was app. developed first in the adv., and thence transferred to the adj.: see FAST *adv.*]

8. Of action, motion, or progress: Quick, swift. Hence of an agent: (*a*) Moving quickly; (*b*) Imparting quick motion to something.

[In the first quot. the sense may be 'strong, vigorous' (cf. 1, 2 and the *adv.* 1 d.).]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7169 (Cott.) Sampson..gaue a braid sa fers and fast, þat all þe bandes of him brast. 1552 HULOET, Fast wryter, *impiger scriba*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 103 Idle Weeds are fast in growth. *c* 1610 SPEED in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 109 With a fast eye you had overune it. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. i, A fair, fast, legible hand. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 120 A hundred Boats, all which row for the fastest. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Dec., I am slower, but MD is faster. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 287 His ship..foul to a degree that must necessarily hinder her fast sailing. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, The vixenish mare with the fast pace. 1837 APPERLEY *The Road* (1851) 32 The average price of horses for fast coaches. 1886 *Manch. Exam* 7 Jan. 5/2 The want felt in Lancashire of a good fast bowler. 1886 T. HOPKINS *'Twixt Love & Duty* xli, The fast train was exchanged for a local one. 1888 STEEL *Cricket* iii. 164 It is strange that English first-class cricket is so devoid of really fast bowling.

b. Coming in quick succession. *freq.* in Shelley; otherwise *rare*.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 533 For as fast years flow away The smooth brow gathers. *a* 1822 — *Coliseum* Ess. & Lett. (Camelot) 59 Like the fast drops of a fountain.

c. Of a clock or watch: Indicating a time more advanced than the true time.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 405/1 In an observatory it is always desirable that a clock should..be slow rather than fast. *Mod.* My watch is fast. 'It is six by my watch.' 'I think you must be fast.'

9. Adapted to, or productive of, quick movement.

a. With reference to locomotion or transport.

b. *Cricket* and *Football*. Said of the ground when hard and dry.

c. *Billiards*. Said of a table of which the cushions are very elastic.

a. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* 245 As it was not a 'fast' station, we were subject to the possibility of waiting two or three hours for horses. *Mod.* A fast line (of railway).

b. 1888 STEEL *Cricket* iii. 150 Finishing his stroke as he would do on a fast wicket. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 345/3 The ground [at a football match] was very fast.

c. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 21 By a moderately fast table is meant one on which if a player strikes a ball as hard as he can, it will run five times the length of the table.

10. a. Of persons: Living too fast (see FAST *adv.* 7); extravagant in habits; devoted to pleasure, dissipated; usually implying a greater or less degree of immorality. Also in *fast life, living*, etc. b. Often applied to women in milder sense: Studiedly unrefined in habits and manners, disregardful of propriety or decorum. c. Of language, etc.: Characteristic of 'fast' people. d. Of a place: Inhabited or frequented by 'fast' people.

1745 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 273 In deep consultation..how to repair the defects of age and fast living. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 179 All the fast men were anxious to make their acquaintance. 1852 L. OLIPHANT *Journey to Katmandu* 191 Lucknow is a fast place. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 140 If a fast young lady be detestable anywhere, what must she be in a country parsonage? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 2 The college was decidedly fast. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 119 I never heard..all these fast terms. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxiii. 203 My lot was cast in a fast set.

III. 11. *Comb.* and locutions: **fast-boat**, a whaling-boat which has made itself fast to a whale, *i. e.* has harpooned it; †**fast-fingered** *a.* = CLOSE-FISTED; **fast fish**, a whale which has been harpooned and is therefore *fast* to the boat; **fast-freight**, *U. S.* (Railways), goods for rapid transportation, whence *fast-freight-line*; **fast-gated** *a.*, *dial.* going at a rapid rate; **fast-goer**, one who goes fast; †**fast-hand** *v.*, to grasp tightly; †**fast-handed** *a.* = CLOSE-FISTED; **fast-hold**, (*a*) a stronghold; *lit.* and *fig.*; (*b*) confinement, durance; **fast-pulley**, also in *fast and loose pulley* (see quots.); **fast ship**, a ship which has secured a particular whale, by means of its boats; **fast-shot** (see quot.). Also FAST AND LOOSE.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 480 It frequently drags the *fast-boat with such speed through the water, that it is..soon out of sight. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 165 Those in the 'fast' boat haul themselves gently towards the whale. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 339 How *fast fingered and close handed are they, when any thing should come from them to a good purpose? 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 244 The first effort of a '*fast-fish' or whale that has been struck, is to escape from the boat. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., The Commercial Express *Fast-Freight line. 1875 WAUGH *Old Cronies* iv. in *Tufts Heather* (1892) I. 221 A *fast-gated spendthrift. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. vii. 183 In a hunting country, the *fast-goers generally get together. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 104 She perceived it was a woman who *fast-handing a little plancke, floted on the sea. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* Proeme, Nature in those gifts hath beene both liberall..and prodigall, though Fortune as sparing and *fast handed against me. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 207 The King also beeing fast handed, and loth to part with a second Dowrie. 1802 *Hatred* III. 152 A banditti..secured themselves from punishment by retiring to this *fast hold. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 566 The wild cat, the fox, and the badger, are almost entirely exterminated from their fastholds. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6 When the last fast-hold of priestly influence is rapidly disappearing in the West. 1856 BREES *Terms Archit., etc.*, **Fast and loose pulleys*, a very simple..contrivance for disengaging and re-engaging machinery, consisting of two pulleys. One pulley is fixed on an axle, another, having a bush, is loose. The band conveying the motion may consequently be shifted from one pulley to the other at pleasure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Fast-pulley* (Machinery), one keyed to the shaft so as to revolve therewith. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 250 These signals serve to indicate..the exclusive title of the '*fast-ship' to the entangled whale. 1846 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Words* (ed. 3) 161 When a shot has discharged without disturbing the coal..it is said to be a **fast shot*.

Fast (fast). *adv.* Forms: 1 fæste, 3 fæste, feste, *south. dial.* væste, veste, 3–6 faste, 3 *Orm.* fasste, *south. dial.* vaste, 3– fast; *comp.* 1 fæstor, 3 fæstre, *south. dial.* vastre, 3– faster. [OE. *fæste* = OS. *fasto* (Du. *vast*), OHG. *fasto* (MHG. *vaste* firmly, fixedly, closely, quickly, mod.G. *fast* almost), ON. *fast*:—OTeut. **fastô*, f. *fastu-* FAST *a.*]

1. In a fast manner, so as not to be moved or shaken: *lit.* and *fig.*; firmly, fixedly. Often with *stand, sit, stick*, etc. † *To sit fast upon*: to insist upon.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* II. xiii, Þa sceat he mid þy spere, þæt hit sticode fæste on þæm herize. *c* 1205 LAY. 9562 Heore grið heo setten fæste. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1306 Whan ech man of the lond faste aȝen him is. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 188 It wole make hise heeris longe & make hem sitte faste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Persones that .. stycke fast in theyr owne blynde fantasy. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 9 For..loke what he commaundeth, it stondeth fast. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 112 Whose faith may be the faster fixed on Gods verity. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* I. 37 He sitteth so fast upon the bare wordes. 1611 BIBLE I *Cor.* xvi. 13 Stand fast in the faith. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 202 Their fire had little or no effect. All stood fast with us. 1777 H. GATES in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 548, I have seen the Mohawk River fast frozen on the 10th of November. 1789 COWPER *Ann. Mem.* 1789. 45 The symbol of a righteous reign Sat fast on George's brows again. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 124 Stand fast, 95th..we must not be beat. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia*, No cries were there, but teeth set fast. 1879 F.W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* I. i, Stick fast to the hand-rail.

b. *To sleep fast*: to sleep soundly.

(For *fast asleep* see FAST *a.* 1 e.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 Sume men slapeð faste and sume nappeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2780 In eiber [stone] a dragon þer inne slepe vaste. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules*

94 Tooke rest, that made me to slepe faste. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F viij, Whyle he fast slept she cutte awey the heerys of his heede. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) VI. i, So syr Launcelot slepte passyng fast. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 182 Him fast sleeping soon he found. 1758 JOHNSON *Let.* 9 Jan., I must have indeed slept very fast. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xcix, The day before fast sleeping on the water, They found a turtle. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets, Comfort*, He sleeps the faster that he wept before.

†c. Expressing fixity of attention, effort, or purpose: Earnestly, steadily, diligently, zealously. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9241 Menn himm sohhtenn fasste to, Forr himm to seon & herenn. *c* 1300 *Haveloh* 2148 Þanne bihelden he him faste. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 57 The clerkes of the cuntré wolen him faste wowe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 42 The barnage .. Assemblyt thaim, and fayndyt fast To cheyss a king thar land to ster. *Ibid.* IV. 616 Eftyr the fyr he lukyt fast. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2053 Tundale lystenyd fast and logh. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 65 Syr Marrok, hys steward, Was faste abowtewarde To do hys lady gyle. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 413 The army at Veos desirit fast to have thare money for thare wageis. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* X. 23 She loked fast vpon him, & fell downe vpon the earth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, V. ii. 21 Thou art so fast mine enemie. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Others as fast reading, trying all things.

†d. Expressing vigour in action: Stoutly, strongly, vigorously. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 399 Hii..bysegede þe cyte, & asaylede vaste. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2783 Tristrem as aman, Fast he gan to fiȝt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 129 Be thai [presit] ..A little fastar..thai discumfit soyn sall be. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlvii, Fast he foundes atte his face With a squrd kene. *c* 1450 MYRC 1627 Wepeth faste and ys sory. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 51 Albeit Chamæleon.. ragit neuir sa fast the contrait was concludit.

2. With firm grasp, attachment, or adhesion; so as not to permit of escape or detachment; tightly, securely. Often with *bind, hold*, etc. *lit.* and *fig.* See also HOLD *v.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 2 Swiþe fæste to somne ȝelimed. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Þe man þe halt faste his sinne .. he is demd fro heuene to helle. *c* 1205 LAY. 15337 Þa wes Uortigerne wæste ibunden. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 212 And feste ðe forðward fast at thin herte, ðat tu firmest higtes. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 93 With bole huden stronge y-nou y-nailed therto faste. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 684 This es the leef that hanges noght faste. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 315 Þan take faste þe boon & drawe it to his place aȝen. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLII. 283 Kyng Richard was deposed and was kept fast in hold. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes .. such as shal .. haue the heads soudered fast to the shanke. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 308 Something to hold fast, among many thinges that I have read. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 53 Fast binde, fast finde, A prouerbe neuer stale in thriftie minde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 543 Let each..gripe fast his orbed Shield. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2095/3 All the Ships in the Downs Ride fast. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 31 Clinging fast to the side of our vessel. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 290 Fear binds us fast to guilt. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 306 To exhort them to choose and hold fast the good. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. of Page*, And wedded fast were we.

†b. *fig.* Of a command or prohibition: Strictly. *c* 1310 *St. Swithin* 76 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 45 His men faste he bad þat hi ne scholde him burie noȝt in church. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1147 To defowle hit euer vpon folde fast he forbedes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXV. 14 The wordes..are fast and surely kepte.

†c. Of defence or concealment: Securely. *Obs.*

1481 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* XII. 13 A cite, which was very fast kepte with brydges.

d. With passive notion: So as to be unable to move. *To stick fast*: often *fig.* to be nonplussed, unable to get any further.

1526–34 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 41 The foore parte stucke fast and moved not. 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 174 When he saw the man and his horse stuck fast in the quagmire. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 15 Providentially we stuck fast between two great rocks. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* XXI, Many of them stuck fast ..and attempted to clear themselves in vain. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 68, I found my limbs completely set fast from the intensity of the cold.

†e. quasi-*int.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1720 STRYPE in *Stow's Surv. Lond.* I. XXIX. 250/1 [The charter of the Fraternity of St. George, 1537, ordained] that in Case any Person were shot..by any of these Archers, he was not to be..molested, if he had immediately before he shot, used that common Word, *Fast.*

3. In a close-fitting manner; so as to leave no opening or outlet. Often with additional notion of security.

c 1205 LAY. 15320 Þa ȝæten heo tunden uaste. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2788 (Trin.) Faste þe dores gon he bare. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 þe Iews..sett a coroun on his heued and thrast it þeron so fast þat þe blude ran doune. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Do it ouer þe fyre & hele it faste. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 167 Each one of these cels is shut fast with 2 little doore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 190 Some rich Burgher whose substantial dores, Cross-barrd and bolted fast, fear no assault. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 658 While Bigotry .. His eyes shut fast, his fingers in his ears. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XXXVII, Crossthwaite had kept his face fast buried in his hands. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* IV. (1862) 36 With their hats pulled fast over their brows. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* I. (1874) 2 Fast jammed in between a steep hill and the sea.

4. Of proximity; *lit.* and *fig.* Close, hard; very near. Now only in *fast beside, fast by* (arch. or poet.), and with vbs. expressing following, where the sense approaches 6.

c 1275 LAY. 9 Faste by Radistone. *c* 1325 *Song Yesterday* 68 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 To-ward vr ende we drawe ful fast. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15782 (Trin.) Wiþ þat word..þei bigon to awake And him faste aboute biset. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXI. 228 The See that touched & was fast to the mount. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 326 Ther were fyldes full faire fast þere besyde. *c* 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* VIII. 169 If Aust be fast nygh September. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* 3009 (P.) Faste by hym he hyr sete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) Whiche worlde ..decayuge draweth fast to an ende. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. XII. 25 Fast before the king he did alight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1117 A mill fast without the town. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 725 The Snakie Sorceress that sat Fast by Hell Gate. 1679–1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. II. 48 Lautrech with the French army lay still fast about Bononia. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 314 And, fast beside him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* V. 399 The Globe of Light Drops sudden; fast pursued by Shades of Night. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 394 Which brought the vessels in our rear fast up. 1801 WORDSW. *Cuckoo & Nightingale* XX, The next bush that was me fast beside. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 17 Fast by the springs..Were strewn rich gifts. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. XI. 72 Fast on its appearance had followed the troubles of the reign of .. Eadward.

b. *Fast upon* or *on*: near upon (a specified quantity). Cf. Ger. *fast* almost. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXX. 177 After he had gone about with them a fortie yeres or fast vpon it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX. 735 So there were..killed in the place ..fast upon a thousand. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'I gev fast on ten pounds for her.'

†5. Closely, at once, immediately. *As fast as*: as soon as (cf. 6). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 823 (Gött.) Als fast as þai had don þat sinne, Bigan all vr baret to biginne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 552 Whan he cometh, as fast schul ye see A wonder thing, which ye saugh never er this. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3944 þan come a flig̃tir in of fowls, as fast as it dawid. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 322 It is necessarie as fast þat a mannes rigboon is out of þe joynct þat it be brouȝt yn aȝen anoon. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 9 Was done afterwarde als her fast folowys. *c* 1440 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. C.) 56 Say a paternoster and an ave fast þereon. 1645 HAMMOND *Pract. Catechism* I. iii. 50 He..gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 231 My Opinion was to execute it as fast as ever we could. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 117 And still as fast as he drew near, 'Twas wonderful to view, How [etc.].

6. Quickly, rapidly, swiftly.

For the development of this sense from the primary sense 'firmly', cf. 1d, 4, 5, and expressions like 'to run hard'. It does not appear that this sense is recorded in OE., but it belongs to MHG. *vaste*, ON. *fast.*

c 1205 LAY. 7986 He warnede alle his cnihtes .. & fusden an veste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 401 þo þe Cristyne yt vnderȝete, aȝen hii wende vaste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3866 (Cott.) It was ferli .. How fast þai multiplid þar. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4003 Takens, war-thurgh he may understande, þat þe day of dome es fast comande. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7437, I prayde my felowes fast to ryde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 113 b, The Frenchemen .. fled into the toune so faste, that one letted the other to entre. 1585 J. B. tr. *P. Viret's Sch. Beastes* B viij b, Men doo not so fast breake them, as she repaireth and amendeth them. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 298 The Camell .. hath a most slow and lazy pace .. neither can he goe faster although he would. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 71 The Mercury then generally Rises very fast of a sudden. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. XV. 268, I found he .. would make it go almost as swift and fast again as I could. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. XI. (1869) I. 264 The rate of profit .. is..highest in the countries which are going fastest to ruin. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. XIII, Barendoun fled fast away. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. 2 His health was breaking fast. 1893 SIR L. W. CAVE in *Law Times* XCV. 26/1 The frequent applications to commit for contempt of court are fast bringing the law itself into contempt.

b. In quick succession; one close upon another.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. I. 82 The Bishop and the Duke of Glosters men .. Doe pelt so fast at one anothers Pate, That [etc.]. 1610 — *Temp.* I. II. 281 Where thou didst vent thy groanes As fast as Mill-wheeles strike. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 22/2 His honours had grown faster upon him than his fortunes. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 169 My tears fell faster than his. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Song for Tasso* 12 My thoughts come fast.

c. Readily, with alacrity. *Obs.* exc. in colloq. phrase *fast enough.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* XVIII, Thou dele fast of the gode, To tho that fales the fode. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 They ..attended frely and fast a fote. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 2 The one affirmyng for his parte, and the other deniyng as faste againe for his parte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. I. 69 Hee teaches him to hic and to hac; which they'll doe fast enough of themselues. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 314. I cannot but admire as fast what they think is become of judgement, and tast in other men. *Mod.* He would do it fast enough, if you paid him for it.

7. *To live fast*: a. to expend quickly one's vital energy; b. to live a dissipated life. Cf. FAST *a.* 10.

a. 1700 DRYDEN *Char. Good Parson* 9 Of sixty years he seemed; and well might last To sixty more, but that he lived too fast. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 126 As if they liv'd the fastest who took the greatest pains to enjoy least of life. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 78 Cold-blooded animals live much faster..at high temperatures, than at low; so that they die much sooner.

b. 1699 T. BROWN *Collog. Erasm.* IV. 26 Living very fast, as they say, [he] has brought his Noble to Ninepence. 1754 *World* 19 Sept. P 2 He has lived rather fast formerly. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., J. Bull* (1865) 389 They fear he has lived too fast.

8. Comb. with ppl. adjs. and (rarely) vbl. sbs.

a. (sense 1) as *fast-dyed, -grounded, -rooted* (whence *fast-rootedness*), *settled*, ppl. adjs.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ix, The only true, old, undoubted, and fast-grounded faith. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 1 In the world we see a stedie and fast-setled order. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 83 The flower ..Fast-rooted in the fruitful soil. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 31 The fast-rootedness of religious vitality. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 The fast-dyed black goods retain their popularity.

b. (sense 2) as *fast-anchored, -bound, -plighted* ppl. adjs.; †fast-fancied, attached firmly by fancy. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 181 Fast bound or tied, *religatus.* *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* V. 79 Thou com'st in post from merry Fressingfield Fast-fancied to the Keepers bonny lass. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincrt.* CCXXVIII. 2032 His fast plighted troth. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* V. V, Our fast-knit affections. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 151 Were they the wicked above all, And we the righteous, whose fast-anchored isle Moved not? 1814 BYRON *Hebr. Mel., Destr. Jerusalem* ii, The fast-fettered hands. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* III. iii. 56 The darbies are the fetlocks—the fast-keepers my boy—the bail for good behaviour. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* XXV. (1848) 382 There still remains with us a fast-cleaving and mysterious evil. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 193 Bring I thee Fast bound in welded fetters the knave.

c. (sense 3) as *fast-closed, -shut*, ppl. adjs.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. I. 447 Our fast closed gates. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1711) 18 A fast-shut prison.

d. (sense 6) as *fast-sailing*, vbl. sb.; *fast-falling, -going, -sailing*, etc., ppl. adjs.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. IV. 162 Euen my Foes will shed fast-falling Teares. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. IV. 34 Goe thou, and like an Executioner Cut off the heads of too fast growing sprayes. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXIII. 187 A good fast feeding grass, most strongly that doth breed. 1757 DYER *Fleece* IV. 603 Fast-gath'ring tempests. 1800 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* IV. 200 A fast-sailing Polacca of about 70 Tons. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 358 That valuable property of a ship, called fast-sailing. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 49 Fast-fading violets cover'd up in leaves. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Bigotry* I. 3 The fast-fleeting hind. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 1885 I. 96 The fast-sinking Old Times newspaper. *a* 1835 MRS HEMANS *Penitent's Offering* Poems (1875) 496 That fast-flowing rain of tears. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, The fast-darkening scene. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 5/1 The fast-going autumn.

†**Fast,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 fæstan, 3–5 fest(e(n, -yn, 3–4 fasten, 5–6 faste, 5– fast. *Pa. t.* 3–5 fest, 4 fast-, fested, -id, -yd, 5–7 fasted. *Pa. ppl.* 3–5 fest(e, 4 fast(e. [OE. *fæstan* (rare; also in compounds *ge-, oð-befæstan*), corresp. to OFris. *festia*, OS. *festian* (Du. *vesten*), OHG. *fasten, festan* (MHG. *festen*), ON. *festa* (Da. *faste*, Sw. *fästa*) :—OTeut. **fastjan*, f. **fast-u-* FAST *a.*

Before *st, ft*, the umlaut of *a* in OE. was *æ* (instead of *e*), and in ME. dialects this is divergently represented by *a* and *e*. The wide prevalence of the form *festien* in ME., however, is prob. in part due to Scandinavian influence.]

1. To make fast to something; to attach with bonds or nails; to bind together. Const. *on, till, to, unto.* a. with reference to material things. Also, *To fast up* (a wound): to bind up.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 462 Đe spinnere..festeð atte hus rof hire fodredes. *a* 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz 110 Þan sche hadde..in þe cradel fast him fest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 (Gött.) [Noe] himself festid [*Fairfax* feste] bath band and lace. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Fire þei fest on it alle, & brent it [þe rede haule] fat et felle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5275 þe neyles þat hym thurgh hand and fote Til þe hard rode tre fast fested. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* XXX. 21 Boundyn in clothis and fastid..with smale lynnen clothis. *c* 1440 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2717 On his legges thou doo fest Strong fetures. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XXV. (1539) 48 To faste the teme to the same. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 14 Jesus Christ was for your sakes faste vpon the crosse. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 4 Which cord was all fest together..over the cover. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. X. (1668) 29 Cover your wound, and fast it up. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Fast you[r] Anchor with your shanke painter. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 348 At the foot of that Cross three Nails, to signifie those which fasted our Saviour unto it.

b. with reference to immaterial things.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 553 Wo so festeð hope on him, he sal him folgen to helle dim. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XII. 1 A perfit man .. has .. fested þaim [desires] in ihesu crist. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 94 Firmely fast thy fayth on him, that's true continually.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* With *on, to*: To attach oneself to, take hold of, seize upon. Cf. *To fasten on.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3797 A fier maȝti ðat folc fest on. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26782 (Cott.) þai þaim to þair filthes fest. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6772 Nedders þat on þam sal fest. *c* 1420 *Avowr. Arth.* VII, Ther was non so hardy Durste on the fynde fast. 14.. *Kyng & Hermit* 475 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 32 Ther is no dere in this foreste And it [an arrow] wolde onne hym feste, Bot it schuld spyll his skale.

d. To make fast in wedlock; to betroth, wed. Const. *to, with.*

c 1300 *Sat. Kildare* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 He is sori of his lif þat is fast to such a wif. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. II. 123 þow hast fest hire to fals. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 643 They schulde faste hur with no fere.

2. To fix in something else; to fix firmly; to establish, settle, in material or immaterial sense; and with sentence as *obj.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke XXIII. 46 In hondum ðinum.. ic fæsto [*commendo*] gast minne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1524 Đor wurð wið him trewðe fest Abimalech. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 150 þat ich hym wolde myd trewþe siker faste on honde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21013 (Gött.) Iacob þe mare..þe

land of spaigne in faith he fest. 1382 Wyclif *Ex.* xv. 17 Lord, thi seyntuarye, that thin hondes fastiden. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1989 His shelde bifor his face he fest. *c* 1440 *Secrees, Prose Version* (E.E.T.S.) A kyng, þat yn vnite and obedience haþ confermed and fastyd þe louable poeple of Inde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 91 Then wold I we fest This mete who shalle into panyere kest. 1664 *Floddan Field* ix. 81 His folks could hardly fest their feet.

b. To plant, bring or drive home (a blow). Of the sun: To send forth (a ray).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23385 (Cott.) Als suith als sunn mai fest fra est his lem vnto þe west, als suith mai þou cum þider. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 190 A stroke on him he fest. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5986 So strong was Caulang verrament That King Arthour myht fest no dint.

c. *refl. To fast oneself of*: to confirm oneself in.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 182 Feste ðe of stedefastnesse and ful of ðewes.

3. To confirm (a covenant); to pledge (faith, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5725 (Cott.) For forward þat he wit þam fest His ei of reuth he on þam kest. 1306 *Sir Simon Fraser* 41 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 To the kyng Edward hii fasten huere fay. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2691 (Trin.) þis couenaunt was faste wiþ þis. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3324 Yiff we may not oure forwardys faste. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 540 Passand thai war..Till Inglismen thair fewte for to fest.

Hence **Fa·sted** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/1 Fast, or bowndyn, or festyd, *vinctus*. *Ibid.* 158/1 Festyd, or teyyd fast to a thynge, *fixus*.

Fast (fast), *v.*[2] Forms: 1–2 fæstan, 2 fæsten, 2–3 festen, 3–4 *south. dial.* vesten, 3–4 fasten. *Orm.* fasstenn, 4–5 fastyn, faste, *south. dial.* vaste, 4– fast. *Pa. t.* 1 fæstte, 2–3 feste, 4 faste, 7 fast, 3 fastede, 4–5 fastid, *Sc.* fastit, 4– fasted. *Pa. pple.* 3 ifaste, *south. dial.* i-, y-vast, 4 fast, fasten, 4–5 fastid, *Sc.* fastyt, 4– fasted. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fæstan* = OFris. *festia*, MDu., mod.D. *vasten*, OHG. *fastên* (MHG. *vasten*, mod.G. *fasten*), ON. *fasta* (Da. *faste*, Sw. *fasta*), Goth. *fastan* :—OTeut. **fastîjan*. The Goth. word has also the sense 'to keep, to observe', of which the sense 'to fast' was originally a specific application; cf. med.L. *observare* 'to fast'. In accordance with this presumed derivation, the ecclesiastical use of the word is here placed first, though the wider sense 2 appears in OE. and in all the modern Teut. langs.]

1. *intr.* To abstain from food, or to restrict oneself to a meagre diet, either as a religious observance or as a ceremonial expression of grief.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Þæt ure Drihten æfter þæm fulwihte fæstte. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 311 Þon sceal man fæstan on þam ærran sæternes dæge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ic wulle gan to scrifte and forleten and festen þer fore. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Hwon ȝe vesteð ine winter. 1340 *Ayenb.* 50 God him hat ueste. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 10 þai fast noȝt þe Seterday na tyme of þe ȝere. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* A vj, Yf ye may not faste the thre dayes. 1542 Becon *Potation for Lent* Early Wks. (1843) 107 He also teaches us the true..manner of fasting. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 58 But Mistris..downe on your knees And thanke heauen, fasting, for a good mans loue. *a* 1711 Ken *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 163 When he fasted, his diet was afflicting, such as became a mourner. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 129 Some persons fasted before Easter. 1842 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* VI. i. 1 We fast by way of penitence.

fig. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27916 (Cotton Galba) To fast fro all syn. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 259 Prosper's saying, That to fast from sinne, is the best fast.

b. with mention of the kind of spare diet permitted. Const. *on*; † formerly also *in, to, with*, and quasi-*trans.* in phrase *to fast bread and water*.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 24 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 71 Ofte heo ȝaf hem mede For to faste þane fridai to watere & to brede. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 383 Thai fastit bred and vattir ilkone. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 12 [She] fasted.. two tymes in brede and water. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100 Thou rather wouldest..fast bread and water. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* i. i. 303 You shall fast a Weeke with Branne and water. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 120 He fasted on bread, herbs, salt, and water.

2. *gen.* To go without food. † Also (contextually) to go without drink. Const. *from*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 200 Genim ðysse sylfan wyrte leaf, syle etan fæstendum. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 126 [De neddre] fasteð til his fel him slakeð. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 865 Two days þer fastinde he yede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 17345 (Trin.) Fro mete & drinke for to fast. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 58 He [a camel] may well faste fro drynk 2 dayes or three. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 108, I had rather fast from all, foure dayes then drinke so much in one. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 780 She must either quench her thirst with that, or fast. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* ii. 220 If he should fast all day from eating and drinking. 1671 Milton *P. R.* ii. 284 Fasting he went to sleep, and fasting wak'd. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xv. 265 Drink half a pint in the morning fasting. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vi. 90 The monk..was enjoined to fast rather than partake of food abroad.

transf. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxcvii.] 615 The doughter of Fraunce..this fyue or syxe yere..shall nat be able to kepe hym company..he hath answered..that..thoughe he fast a season, he shall take it well a worth. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 612 Not a counterfeit Stone, not a Ribbon..to keepe my Pack from fasting.

b. Irish Antiq. *To fast against, upon* (a person): said with reference to the custom of sitting without food or drink at the door of a debtor, or any person who refused to satisfy some lawful demand.

1865 Hancock tr. *Senchus Mor.* I. 115, I deem it right that they be fasted upon before distress shall be taken from them. 1873 W. K. Sullivan *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Introd. 283 Where the defendant was a *Rig*, the plaintiff was obliged to 'fast' upon him..before he made his distress. 1887 W. Stokes tr. *Tripartite Life St. Patrick* I. 219 Patrick..went to the king..And fasted against him.

c. quasi-*trans.* in various nonce-uses.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 109 Their loue is not so great.. but we may blow our nails together, And fast it fairely out. 1668 Etheredge *She would if she could* iv. ii, Thou shoud'st fast thyself up to a Stomach now and then.

† 3. *trans.* To pass (time) fasting; to keep or observe (a day, etc.) as a time of abstinence. Also, *To fast out. Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 30 in *O. E. Misc.* 38 Þo he hedde heom [fourty dawes] yuast þo luste hym ete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6558 (Cott.) Haf yee þe dais al fasten vte þat i bad ar i me went? *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 12921 (Fairf.) Til he haue fasted his lentyn-tide. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 168 Telesphorus..appoynted firste of all, Lente to be fasted. *a* 1681 Wharton, *Fasts & Fest.* Wks. (1683) 30 The Ember Weeks..are four..and anciently Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, in each Fasted.

Fast and († or) loose.

a. An old cheating game (see quot. 1847).

1578 Whetstone *Promos & Cass.* I. ii. v. At fast or loose, with my Giptian, I meane to haue a cast. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metamorph.* Song i, Leave pig by and goose, And play fast and loose. 1678 Butler *Hud.* iii. ii. 392 Had forc'd his Neck into a Nooze, To shew his play at Fast and Loose. 1847 Halliwell, *Fast-and-loose*, a cheating game played with a stick and a belt or string, so arranged that a spectator would think he could make the latter fast by placing a stick through its intricate folds, whereas the operator could detach it at once.

b. *fig. To play* (*at*) *fast and loose*: to ignore at one moment obligations which one acknowledges at another; to be 'slippery' or inconstant.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 157 [Title of Epigram] Of a new maried studient that plaied fast or loose. 1595 Shaks. *John* iii. i. 242 Play fast and loose with faith. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 369 The French playing fast and loose with their Salick Law. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No 320 ₱ 1 A little..playing fast and loose, between Love and Indifference. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 185 Doctrines.. which play at fast and loose with truth and falsehood. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel the Wid.* vi. (1869) 252 She had played fast and loose with me.

c. Hence, shiftiness, inconstancy.

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 319 The fast and loose of our prevaricating Divines. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 217 An eternal vicissitude of fast and loose.

attrib. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* vi. iii. (1866) 821 The English Queen..had..almost distracted the provinces by her fast-and-loose policy.

Fast-day. [f. Fast *sb.*[1] + Day; cf. *fasten-day* s.v. Fasten *sb.*] A day to be observed as a fast.

In some New England States *spec.* the day appointed every spring by the governor for fasting. *Sacramental fast-day* (Scotland): a fast observed on one day in the week preceding the yearly or half-yearly Communion Sunday; until about 1886 business was generally suspended on these days as on Sundays.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27210 (Fairf.) In halitide or fast-day. 1643 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1704) II. 289 Stir them up, the next Fast-day to the chearful taking of it. 1724 R. Falconer *Voy.* (1769) 232 It was some Fast-day with them. 1841 Trench *Parables* xxix. (1864) 479 Moses appointed but one fast-day in the year.

attrib. 1866 Lowell *Commencement Dinner* Poems 1890 IV. 256 A Fast Day discourse.

Fasted (fa·stèd), *ppl. a.* [f. Fast *v.*[2] + -ed 1.] That has gone without food: said of animals. Only in *Fasted weight*: the weight of an animal in a fasting condition.

1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 192 The fasted live weight. 1855 *Ibid.* XVI. i. 64 The proportion of dead or carcass weight, calculated both to the un-fasted and the fasted live-weight, are given.

† Fa·sten, *sb. Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* Fasten's-een, Fasten Tuesday, *dial.* Forms: 1–2 fæsten fæstan, (*Northumb.* fæstern), 1–3 festen, vesten, 3 fasten, fastin, (fastim), 4– (see Fasten's een). [OE. *fæsten* str. neut.:—OTeut. type **fastunjo-ni*, f. **fast-êjan* to Fast. Similar but not exactly equivalent derivatives are OS *fastunnia* str. fem., Goth. *fastubni* str. neut. The ONorthumb. form *fæstern* (cf. *éfern, wéstern* = WS. *éfen, wésten*) is the source of the Sc. *fastryn, fastern*, etc.: see Fasten's-een.]

1. Fasting; an act of fasting; = Fast *sb.*[1] 1.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 24 Cneow min ȝeuntrumad sind fore festenne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Halgiaþ eower fæsten & medeme lac bringaþ Drihtne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 21 Soþlice þis cynn ne byþ ut-adryfen buton þurh ȝebed and fæsten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne lipnie ȝe no al to eower festene ȝif ȝe maȝen eni oðer god don. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Vesten, wecchen & oðre swuche..beoð mine sacrefises. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28627 (Cotton Galba) Ogains pride praier may rise, fastin for flesli couatyse.

2. = Fast *sb.*[1] 2.

a 725 *Laws Wihtræd* § 14 Gif mon his heowum in fæsten flæsc ȝefe. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 311 Þæt ymbren fæstan byð on þissum monðe. *c* 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 83 Þa bec synd to syllanne on anginne fæsten[es].

3. *Comb.*, as *fasten-day, -tide, -time*.

a 900 *Charter* xxxvii. in *O.E. Texts* (1885) 444 Gif hit þonne festendæȝ sie. *a* 1035 *Sec. Laws of Cnut* § 47 Yfel bið þæt man riht fæsten-tide ær mæle ete. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich hit dude inne leinten, ine uestendawes, holidawes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27210 (Cott.) Halitide or fastim dai. *Ibid.* 28464 (Cott.) Bath lenten tide and fasten day oft haue i broken gain my lay. *Ibid.* 29071 (Cott.) Yee hele yur aun fastintide. *Ibid.* 29083 (Cott.) Þai held noght fastin time.

Fasten (fa·s'n), *v.* Forms: fæstnian, festnian, 3 *south.* væstn(i)en, *Orm.* fesstnenn, 3–4 festnen, fastnen, festni, *south.* vestni, 3–6 festne, festen, festin, 5 festyn, feston, 4–8 fastne, 6 *Sc.* fessin, -ynn, fassinn, 4– fasten. Also with prefix 1–2 ȝe-, 2–4 *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* i-, y-. [OE. *fæstnian* = OFris. *festna*, OS. *fastnôn*, OHG. *fastinôn, festinôn* (MHG. *festenen*, mod.G. *festnen*), to make firm, bind fast (cf. also ON. *fastna* to pledge, betroth, Da. *fastne* to consolidate, Sw. *fastna* intr. to stick fast):—OTeut. **fastinôjan*, f. **fast-u-* Fast *a.* See -en 5.]

To make fast (cf. senses of the adj.).

† 1. *trans.* To make firm or stable; to establish, settle, confirm. *To fasten the feet*: to give or obtain sure foothold. *Obs.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þa ȝefestnede se ælmihti god þa nigen angle wærod. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Þe holie man is ned þat he [*? insert* bie] festned on his holinesse. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2011 To festnin ham in treowe bileaue. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii[i]. 1 He festned werld of erthe al. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 273 Þer he [Ionas] festnes þe fete. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27898 (Fairf.) Alle þat euer festenis witte drunkenis scailis hit. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 38 So in syon y was fastned. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* viii. 8 Yf she be a tower, we shal festen her with bordes of Cedre tre. — *Ecclus.* xl. 25 Golde and syluer fasten the fete [Vulg. *est constitutio pedum*]. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Comf. Afflict.* (1585) F iv, The faithful are fastened and confirmed therein most unfaignedly. 1643 *Plain English* 22 Men walking among Quagmires, know not where to fasten a foot.

† b. To make sure, confirm, ratify (an agreement). *Obs.*

a 900 *Charter* xli. in *O. E. Texts* 448 Ic abba ȝeroefa ðis write & festnie mid kristes rodetacne. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 35 (Gr.) We willað wið þam golde grið fæstnian. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þa þe hi alle hafeden þisne red betwuxe ham ȝefestnod. *c* 1205 Lay. 29061 ȝif hit þi wille weore.. þas spechen uæstnien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Ich habbe ivestned, seið Job, foreward mid min eien. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 327 Bot my forwarde with þe I festen on þis wyse. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxv. 16 Fastneden therfore the sonus of Jonadab [Vulg. *Firmauerunt igitur filii Ionadab*], sone of Recab, the heste of their fader. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vi. xii. 80 In-to þat place, Quhare festnyd all þare Cownandis was. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 41 Matrimonie, whiche the creatour of all thynges did..fasten and make holy.

† 2. To make firm or solid; to strengthen, harden. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 52 þis medicyn fastneþ þe place & defendiþ him fro putrefaccions. *c* 1440 *Giraldus' Hist. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 22 Lasers to clense, paralys to festnen, y-dropesie..to helen. *c* 1440 *Secrees, Prose Version* (E. E. T. S.) 149 Mete and drynke þat he was costomed to byfore norisshed by, & þat has festnyd his substance. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1856) 106 The force of the aire in Winter doth fasten and make sounde the Trees.

† b. *intr.* To become firm; to 'set'. *Obs.*

1660 *England's Monarchy Freest State in World* 7 How is it probable..that any Government..can ever subsist and fasten, without an exorbitant and all-devouring power..to uphold..it. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 36 b, Buildings ..are taken with the Frost..before ever they have fasten'd. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The rough part of them fastens very well with Mortar.

† c. *trans.* To fortify. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 109 Edward þe Eldere fastened a castel at the Mamcestre in Norþumberlond.

† 3. To make fast (in fetters); to set fast, render unable to move. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 49 (Gr.) Hie þam halȝan þær handa ȝebundon and fæstnodon. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 3 [lxix. 2], I am festened in slime depe. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 223 Such..deep carouses of wine that both hee and I were almost fastned in the last plunge of understanding.

b. *intr.* To become fast or unable to move.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* vi. 397 We leap at stars, and fasten in the mud. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 71 We fastened in the ice.

4. *trans.* To make fast to something else; to attach, more or less securely, by a tie or bond of any kind. Const. *to*, occas. *on, upon*; also with advbs. *on, together, up*. Formerly often, now rarely, with immaterial object.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid irenen neilen he wes on þere rode ifestned. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 95 To hire bieð ifastned alle ðe raftres of ðe hali mihtes. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Festne wið fulht mi sawle to þe seoluen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 221 Hy byeþ y-uestned to-gidere be spoushod. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iv. iii. (1495) 82 Moysture..fastnyth the partyes togider. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2849 Þai..festonit the flete. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3498 Hevenly thinges and erthly hym liked eft festyn to gidere. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 Preamb., Dyers..upon the Lists of the same Clothes festen and sowe great Risshes. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 77 Samekil is the lufe of God & our nychbour fessinit and linkit togiddir. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* i. i. 86 My wife and I, Fastned our selues at eyther end the mast. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 10 To fasten and cement them together. 1696 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 497 Men that are fastned to the Country by visible estates. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 74 When they saw it [my hair], really fastened to my head. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* (1885) II. v. 285 The chaise arrived, the trunks were fastened on. 1837 Dickens

Pickw. iv, Fastened up behind the barouche was a hamper. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* III. xv, He consented to be again fastened up, but he walked about as much as the limits of his chain would permit. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, The visitor proceeded to fasten his horse to a large iron hook. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 137 The canvas..had been fastened on a pole.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make one's boat fast. In whale-fishing: *To fasten to* (see quot. 1820); also in *indirect pass.*

1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 207 As soon as we could come to fasten by her [the Ship's] side. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 534 Each boat 'fastens to', or strikes a distinct fish. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 46 'Fastened to'..means, when a harpoon with a line attached is fixed in his body. *Ibid.* 165 The two boats that have not yet 'fastened'..give chase.

5. a. To bind (a servant, an apprentice) by a contract or agreement (*dial.*); cf. *fastening penny.*

† b. To join in a contract *with* (obs.).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 51 In Mariage..To beo fastnet with fals. 1425 *Sc. Acts, 1st Parl. Jas. I* c. 20 Þe schiref sall assigne xl dais to sic ydil men to get paim masteris, or to festyn þaim to leful craftes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 353, I fastned John Browne with him to accompany his returne. *Mod.* (Sheffield) He 's a sort of a prentice, but he 's not fastened.

6. To attach together the parts of (a fabric or structure). *Obs.* exc. *Naut.*

1562 TURNER *Baths* 16 a, They that are..not well fastened together, ought not to tarye so long in the bath. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Chalmerlan Air* c. 27 § 2 They festen and bindes them not with lether or glew. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 71 Their ships are fastened not with Iron but wood. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 284 A ship fastened with yellow metal.

7. To make fast, secure (a tie, band); to secure (an article of dress), *e.g.* with a clasp, pins, buttons, etc. Also, with pregnant sense, *to fasten* (a person) *in* a garment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 (Cott.) [Noe] he self festnid bath band and lace. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1720 Sche..festened hire in þat fel wiþ ful god þonges. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 24 The corners of which mantle are..fastened about their shoulders. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 130 Breeches fasten'd with Buttons. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 No chain can bind him, but the chains fastened on him by Heaven. 1767 J. BYRON *Voy. round World* 51 Skins..fastened about their necks by a thong.

b. *To fasten off* (a thread): to fix with a knot or extra stitches.

1893 *Mrs. Leach's Fancy-work Basket* May 146/2 Run ribbon through holes..and fasten it off at wrist with neat bow.

8. To make fast (a door, etc.) with a latch, bolt, etc., or (an envelope, etc.) with a seal. Hence, *to fasten* (a person or animal) *in* or *out.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. vi, I will fasten the door. 1764 LLOYD *Rhyme* 153 Colts..Clapt up and fasten'd in the pound. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, I have not caused this gate to be fastened. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxii, Her ears are closed with wax, And her prest finger fastens them. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXXVI, The door was fastened. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vi. 103 The lattice was not quite fastened. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 216 The rooms were swept..the shutters fastened. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., To fasten out,* to turn the Moor-sheep to the moor for the season, excluding them for good from the enclosed land.

† **9.** To close (the hands, teeth) with a grip. *To fasten hold*: to take hold firmly. *Obs.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 354 Fassinnyng 3our fingaris faste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* IV. XXX. 153 To the end their adversaries should fasten the lesse hold upon them. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iv. 15 This threasure..well I proue..To be this maides with whom I fastned hand. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 51 Two hands fastned together, alwaies hath beene a token of friendship. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 750 When it once biteth and fasteneth teeth, it never letteth go.

10. To fix or hold securely in position; to make fast (what is loose).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8223 (Cott.) Bot þat þa wandis þan had rote, þat festind ware in erde sua fast. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 86 Festining it wiþ irne þat it fal not. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 156 For to fastne þe schuldre þis boon rostral is putt in maner of a wegge. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 1 (Harl. MS.) Þis nigromancien..fastenyd it [ymage] in þe wall afore him. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. LXXXV. 264 Axen of Rosemarie burnte, doth fasten loose teeth. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 24 A great Cross, fasten'd in a great piece of timber. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 223 Pitch the other sides to be Turned flat carefully against the Hole..fastning them with Wax. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* Poems (1891) 586/2 Sit at the helm—fasten this sheet.

b. with immaterial object; also with *inf.* as *obj.*

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 219 He wollde fesstnenn swa Soþ trowwþe i þe33re brestess. *Ibid.* 2441 Icc hafe fesstnedd i min þohht To libbenn i clænnesse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 9 Freres wollen..fastne þe in here fraternite. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 26 Fastne þere in þee my þouȝt. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 45/1 Suche euyll oppinyon once fastened in mennes heartes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 15 He..Fasten'd, and fix'd the shame on't in himselfe. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 74 Time will..fasten things as they are and should be. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* 481 When once a trust is sufficiently created, it will fasten itself upon the estate.

c. *To fasten down*: to fix (a thing) so as to prevent its rising; *fig.* to fix definitely.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape of G. Hope* I. 68, I have..rescued the character of the Hottentots from the brutish stupidity to which it has been fastened down by all the authors. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 12 To fasten down its sense, the affix 'Evangelical' may suffice. *Mod.* The lid of the box is fastened down.

† d. *intr.* To take hold; to attach oneself; to make one's abode. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1429 Of a sparke unaspied..May feston vp fyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 26 The Damzell well did vew his Personage And liked well, ne further fastned not, But went her way. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt.-Walker* I. i, A very pretty girl she was..But he was too wise to fasten. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 258 We are here in London, where I think we shall fasten for most part of this ensuing Summer. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 531 We..Spring from our fetters; fasten in the skies.

† **11.** *trans.* To deliver effectively (a blow); to imprint (a kiss). Const. *on. Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 850 Strokis festnit in the shelde. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvi, Or he coulde fasten on the other any violent stroke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. vii. (1614) 370 A mutuall kisse..is fastened on the cheeke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 170 Wee could never come once to fasten a blow on him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiii. 243 I could never fasten a salley yet upon him, but with losse to myselfe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Ded. E j, Cou'd he fasten a blow..when not suffer'd to approach.

12. In various fig. applications of senses 4, 7, 10: To fix (something) *upon* (a person, etc.).

a. To direct (feelings, thoughts, attention, etc.) intently or keenly towards.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 53 Y schal fastne myn eyen op on þe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 793 Hire hert vpwards on heven was festined nyght & day. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* B vj, If she once fasten her eyes on a nother, he shall enjoy hir. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 203 Fasten your eare on my aduisings. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* iv. 20 The eyes of all..were fastened on him. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 320 To that man whose heart is fastned upon thee. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xli, The attention of the sly little fiend was fastened upon them. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1883) 50 My eyes fastened themselves upon the old scarlet letter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 572 A madman armed with a knife, upon whom a steady eye must be fastened.

b. To fix (a nickname, imputation, etc.) *on* a person; to impute or attach to.

1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 38 Thinke how little paines Doth fasten credit upon lucky straines. 1638 WILKINS *New World* ii. (1707) 20 Some of the Ancients have fasten'd strange Absurdities upon the Words of the Scripture. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. v. (1673) 12 To form and fasten this charge upon them. *Ibid.* III. v. (1673) 368 The story..fastened upon Philip the Emperor. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 304 He hath not been able..to fasten the least reproch upon them. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 18 To fasten doctrines upon them which they never approved. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 310 Those very Londoners..now fastened on the prince..the nickname of Butcher.

† c. To induce acceptance of (a gift, etc.); to propose (a health). *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 50 If I can fasten but one Cup vpon him. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 256 If you fasten a guift upon him, his thankes bee liberall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 431, I neuer saw one..to pledge or present his Maiesties health; but as many other healths as you list; they will both fasten, and receiue from you. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 435 We could scarce fasten any mony upon them. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 354, I did not know how to fasten a Present upon Mr. Ratcliff.

d. To impose (something unwelcome) on a person. Now chiefly in *To fasten a quarrel upon*: to drag into a quarrel against his inclination.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, He..could never fasten a quarrel upon you. 1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 8 Endeavouring..to fasten such a Sheriff upon them. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 41. 294 Divert her Malice by fastening a new Spark upon her. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 36 No practice..fastened upon us by decrees and penalties. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 325 The..Macdonalds..fastened a succession of quarrels on the people of Inverness. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 36 He..had fastened himself upon him.

13. intr. *To fasten on, upon*: † a. to obtain a firm hold upon, become fixed on (*obs.*); b. to seize on, lay hold of; to single out for attack or censure; to avail oneself eagerly of (a pretext, etc.).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1180 O godd..ne mei nan uuel festnin. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Þe fiends arrow..ne wundeð þe nawt bute hit festni o þe. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 783 No colour could fasten upon these matters. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 175, I will fasten on this sleeve of thine. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 48 Experience often hath..taught, that when advantage I do see, To fasten on occasion and begin. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 60 Yet could not that custom fasten upon the Saxons. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 57 They break down the houses adjoyning..that it [fire] may not fasten on other more solid structures. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 230 An English Mastiff..had the Impudence to fasten upon my Rival by the Arm. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 389 The senate..viewed Perseus as a prey, on which it resolved to fasten. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. ii. 25 One object on which our..imaginations may fasten. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Books* I. II. 20 He is fastened upon by the man with the bundle. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. vii. (1866) 282 The whole mob..fastened upon the company of marble martyrs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 285 Sickness..has fastened upon him.

Fastened (fɑ·s'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

† **1.** Settled, confirmed. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *Hymns, Heav. Beaut.* 289 They..in their fastened mynd All happie ioy and full contentment fynd. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 79 O strange and fastned Villaine.

† **2.** Rendered firm in consistency. *Obs.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 23 The which [excrement] being..somewhat fastened or stiffe.

3. Fixed or bolted together. In *comb.*, as *copper-, iron-fastened* (see the sbs.).

1803 R. PERING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 60 Iron-fastened ships. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 284 The copper-fastened vessel will obtain the best rate.

Fastener (fɑ·s nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].]

1. One who fastens or makes fast.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1838) II. vii. 142 The possibility of the door's having been at first unlocked, and she herself its fastener.

2. That which serves to fasten anything.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 151 Individuality of character, the only fastener of the affections. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 323 The modified Gallipoli oil acts..as fastener of the red lake. 1884 *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 3/7 The fastener [of a trap-door] was not properly adjusted. 1892 *Law Times' Ref.* LXVII. 163/1 Small hooks or fasteners on the metal busks of the corsets.

† **3.** One who fastens *on* something. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Plain country Fellow* (Arb.) 49 He is a terrible fastner on a piece of Beefe.

† **4.** *slang.* A warrant for arrest. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fastner,* c. a Warrant. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

Fastening (fɑ·s'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FASTEN in various senses.

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 8 Matrymoyne..es lawefull festynnynge be-twyx man and woman. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 192 Of all fastnings or closing up of glasses..the seale of Hermes is most noble. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 24 Firm and unwasted as at their first fastening. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 244 The fastening of the circle of stones..upon their respective cubes. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 33 There is no fastening of the shaft or stock into the socket.

b. *attrib. Fastening penny* (dial.): a small sum of money paid on hiring a servant, to secure the agreement. Cf. FASTEN *v.* 5.

1872 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 578 A bargain was struck, and considered thoroughly binding by the acceptance on the part of the servant of what was called 'the fastening penny'.

† **2.** The condition of being fastened; **a.** of being set on a firm basis. **b.** *In fastening* = in prison.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 502 Thorgh whaim opere ere broght til stabilnes & festyngynge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 309 He [Iohn of Lorn] wes lang tyme in festnyng.

3. *concr.* That which fastens or makes secure; that which connects one person or thing with another, or secures (a person or thing) in position; † that which confirms or establishes.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Þos ilke bode wisliche þing of oðre is ful festning. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XVII[I]. 1 Lord my festynynge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXLVII. 126 The chirch dores were shytte with keyes and with other fastnynge. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* ii. 11 The stone shall crie out of the wall, and the beame [*marg. note* fastening] out of the timber shall answere it. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 3/4 Brass Sash Fastenings. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 340 Pizarro, unable..to adjust the fastenings of his cuirass, threw it away. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* v, Crummie was not likely to break from her fastenings. 1885 *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 A bar..was kept in its position by means of a fastening.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Confession* iv, Smooth open hearts no fastning have.

Fa·stening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That fastens, in various senses of the vb.

1621 S. WARD *Happin. Practice* (1627) 1 The fastening Nayle of the chiefe Master of the Assemblies. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i, In his eye There is a fastening attraction. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 221 His tent..was of silk; the fastening chains were richly gilt. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 970, I shall have..no face of children born Or feeding lips upon me or fastening eyes For ever.

Fastenment (fɑ·s'nment). *dial.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] A fastening of any kind.

1877 *Auctioneer's Catal.* (Church Stretton) Door-fastenments. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'Put a fas'nment o' the brew-'us door.'

Fastens. Also 7 fastins. [short for next.]

1616 *Chron. Snathesne* in *Jrnl. Statist. Soc.* XXI. 413 To be paid betwixt Candlemas and Ffastins. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Fastens,* Shrovetide.

Fastens-een, -eve, -even. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 fast(e)ryn(gs-, 5–6 fasteringis-, 6 fasterns-, -trin-, -tron-, 8 fasten-, 8–9 fasting(s-, 9 fasterns-. [f. OE. *fæstenes,* gen. of *fæsten* FASTEN *sb.* + EVEN or EVE.] The eve of or day before the fast (of Lent); Shrove-Tuesday.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 372 On the fasteryn evyn rycht In the begynning of the nycht. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* (1877) I. 319 The vij day of Februare was Fasteringis evin. 1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 35 Fasten's eve or Shrovetide. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words,* Fastens-Een or Even. *c* 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect* Wks. (1862) 68 Feersuns een, on it matter't naw mitch. 1780 M. LONSDALE *Th' Upshot* ii. in *Jollie's Sketch of Cumberland Manners* (1811) 5 An upshot lang an' sair To keep up fassen's-even. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* 7 On fasten-een we had a rockin. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXVIII. (1857) 416 On Fasten's-eve,—the Schoolmaster..would call on the boys to divide, and choose for themselves 'Head-stocks'.

Fasten(s)-Tuesday. Also 9 *dial.* fassans, -ens. [see prec.] = prec.

1585 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 211 Betwene thys and Fastens Tuysdaye nexte cummyng. 1858 C. B. ROBINSON *Jrnl. Statist. Soc.* XXI. 413 Shrove Tuesday being called Fastins Tuesday. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Fassans-tuesda,* Shrove Tuesday.

Faster (fɑ·stər). Also 5 **fastare.** [f. FAST *v.* + -ER 1.] One who fasts or abstains from food.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27684 (Cott.) [Pis] man es gret faster. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/1 Fastare, *jejunator, jejunatrix.* *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 13 It is a blessed thinge to faste, for the more harme it doth the faster, the more is the merit. 1560 BECON *Treat. Fasting* 79 b, A certayne monke .. was counted the greatest and deuoutest faster in all those quaters. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 199 Such fasters I cannot better resemble, then to the ancient blood-thirsty Tyrants. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 16 Jan., This being fast day, Dr. Freind and I went into the city to dine late, like good fasters. 1807 MILNER *Martyrs* I. ii. 58 *note*, A man .. of a strict life and a great faster. 1880 *Daily News* 27 July 5/5 The faster's condition physically during the day was remarkably encouraging.

† **Fast-gong.** *Obs.* [f. FAST *sb.* + ME. *gong*, act of going, see GANG.] Shrove-Tuesday; = FASTINGONG. Also *attrib.* in **fastgong-tide** (spelt after Norfolk pronunciation *fasguntide*), Shrovetide.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/1 Fast gonge, or schroffetyde, or gowtyde, *carniprivium.* 1674–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fasguntide* or Fastingtide, Shrovetide, so called in Norfolk, being the time when the Fast of Lent begins.

‖ **Fasti** (fæ·stəi). [Lat. *fastī*, pl. of *fastus* (*dies*) a 'lawful' day, a day on which the courts sat: hence as under.]

a. *Rom. Ant.* A calendar or calendars, indicating the lawful days for legal business, and also the festivals, games, anniversaries of historical events, etc., connected with each day of the year. *Consular fasti* (L. *fasti consulares*): the register of the events occurring during the official year of a pair of consuls; the series of such registers. **b.** *transf.* A chronological register of events; annals, chronological tables or lists of office-holders.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* v. iv, Let it [this day] be added to our Fasti. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. § 26 (1693) 20 Like Consuls that acted nothing, and were useful for nothing but to have the Fasti known by their Names. 1691 WOOD (*title*), Athenæ Oxonienses .. To which are added the Fasti or Annals, of the said University. 1734 E. CORSINI (*title*), Fasti of the Archons of Athens. 1786 HAN. MORE *Florio* 967 Still, in Life's Fasti, you presume Eternal holidays will come. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 245 A country [the U. S.] .. whose fasti are consecrated to record our cruelties and defeats. 1880 C. T. NEWTON *Art & Archæol.* 15 Roman coins are not Fasti .. yet the labour of numismatists has made [them] almost the best authority for the chronology of the Roman empire.

† **Fasti·diate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fastīdium* (see next) + ATE.] *trans.* To feel a disgust for, loathe.

1618 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* I. (1845) vii. 106 Bury school .. I began to fastidiate, and be weary of the sweet and happy life I there led.

† **Fastidie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fastidie*, ad. L. *fastīdium* in same senses.] **a.** Pride, haughtiness. **b.** Scorn, disdain.

1536 E. HARVEL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 118 II. 77 My minde enclinith .. to .. give ope the worldly fastidie to them *qui ambiunt honores.* 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxiii. 218 Which when it [the general council] shal take effect .. must needs make him great dishonor, great fastidie.

† **Fastidiose,** *a. Obs.*—° = FASTIDIOUS.

1727–36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Fastidio·sity. *rare*—1. [f. L. *fastīdiōs-us* (see FASTIDIOUS) + -ITY.] Fastidiousness. (In quot. humorously pedantic.)

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v. (1750) 74 His epidemical Diseases being Fastidiosity, Amorphy and oscitation. 1775 in ASH.

Fastidious (fæsti·diəs), *a.* [ad. L. *fastīdiōs-us*, f. *fastīdium* loathing: see -OUS. Cf. Fr. *fastidieux.*]

† **1.** That creates disgust; disagreeable, distasteful, unpleasant, wearisome. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ix, That things for the whiche children be often tymes beaten is to them .. fastidious. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Philorav.* II. xxiii. 102 A fastidious Ulcer. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 193 A fastidious and irksome companion. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wisdom* in *Beauties of B.* (1846) 9 Folly is .. fastidious to society. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 399 His partner, whose usage was .. fastidious to him.

† **2.** a. That feels or is full of disgust; disgusted.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1312/1 Hee hadde of theym so muche, that he was full thereof, fastidious and wery. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 81 All desire of Change and Novelty, argues a Fastidious Satiety.

† **b.** Full of pride; disdainful; scornful. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Foundation Barts Hosp.* (E. E. T. S.) 15 A lamentable querell, expressynge .. whate fastidious owtbrekyngys hadde temptid hym. 1623–6 COCKERAM, *Fastidious*, disdainfull, proud. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 189 Regardlesse of the rodomantadoes of the fastidious Pagan. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inn*, *Ode* 7 Their fastidious vaine Commission of the braine. 1744 YOUNG *Night Thoughts* VI. 551 Proud youth! fastidious of the lower world. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) II. 277 (an. 1773) We see the Rambler with fastidious smile Mark the lone tree. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xxii. (1813) 447 Those who have much practical skill .. slight what is written upon subjects of their profession, which is a fastidious temper.

† **c.** *transf.* Of things: 'Proud', magnificent.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 62 One of them [Courts] fastidious in foure hundred porphirian pillars. *Ibid.* 102 Temples of Idolatry .. once lofty in fastidious Turrets.

3. Easily disgusted, squeamish, over-nice; difficult to please with regard to matters of taste or propriety.

1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. x, A fastidious choice of the best commodities. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 77, I hold him prudent, that in these fastidious times, will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments. 1691 RAY *Creation* Pref. (1704) 7 Fastidious Readers. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 513 The weary sight, Too well acquainted with their smiles, slides off Fastidious. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 266 People whom the habit of seeing magnificent buildings .. had made fastidious. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 3 A fastidious age .. and one of false refinement. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xvii. 342 Though being far from fastidious, refused to eat it. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. (1878) 338 The society .. was not at all fastidious in its language.

Fastidiously (fæsti·diəsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a fastidious manner; † disdainfully; squeamishly, with excessive scrupulousness of taste.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 42 Fastidiously and childishly .. full of Logicke rules. 1654 HAMMOND *Acc. Cawdrey's Triplex Diatribe* v. § 17 Discriminating themselves proudly and fastidiously from other men. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 33 The legislature .. fastidiously rejected the fair and abundant choice .. presented to them. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 Critics fastidiously rejecting what they deem the antiquated. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xxi. 193 A couple of grooms, who sat with .. unmoved countenances, fastidiously stolid amid all the fun.

Fastidiousness (fæsti·diəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fastidious.

† **1.** Loathing, disgust. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b, Sowthistle .. causeth fastidiousness or lothsomnesse of the stomake. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 267/2 Excepte it .. get a fastidiousnes therof [pappe]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 425 After I had .. escaped infinite dangers .. excessive fastidiousnesse, unspeakable adversities. 1807 COXE *Austria* I. 67 Rhodolph observing their fastidiousness, rose from table.

† **2.** Disdainfulness, haughtiness, pride. *Obs.*

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) *Fastidiousnesse*, disdainfulnesse. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. § 14. 52 He reproved the fastidiousnesse of the Pharisee.

3. Disposition to be easily disgusted; squeamishness; over-niceness in matters of taste or propriety.

1662 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 202 More Discerning Times .. will Repair the Omissions and Fastidiousnesse of the Present. 1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Art* vi. (1848) 207 Fastidiousness, and a useless and too critical nicety, may be expected to increase. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 745 The fastidiousness of criticism may object to the frequent repetition. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 98 Any nice inquiry .. would be a misplaced fastidiousness.

Fastidium (fæsti·diŭm). *rare.* [a. L. *fastīdium*; see FASTIDIE.] Disgust; 'ennui'.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 159 The fastidium, upon this occasion contracted .. diverted his mind from .. such projects. 1885 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* (1889) 277 How is *fastidium* to be avoided?

† **Fa·stigate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fastīgāt-* ppl. stem of L. *fastig-āre* to make pointed.] **a.** *trans.* To make pointed. **b.** *intr.* To become pointed.

1623–6 in COCKERAM; 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; 1732 in COLES.

Fastigiate (fæsti·dʒi,ėt), *a.* [f. L. *fastīgi-um* summit of a gable, top, vertex + -ATE 2. Cf. F. *fastigié.*]

1. Sloping up or tapering to a point like a cone or pyramid. † **a.** of a hill = FASTIGIATED. *Obs.*

1662 RAY *Three Itin.* ii. (Ray Soc.) 148 That noted hill .. the top whereof is fastigiate like a sugar loaf.

b. *Bot.* Having flowers or branches whose extremities form a tapering or cone-like outline.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 382. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 Fastigiate, when the branches of any plant are pressed close to the main stem, as in the Lombardy poplar. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 349 *Taxus fastigiata* .. (Irish or Florence-court yew) is a fastigiate variety.

c. *Entom.* Of the elytra: Tapering to a point.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* Gloss.

2. † **a.** *Bot.* Formerly applied (after F. *fastigié*) in the sense 'having a horizontal surface at the top', as in an umbel or corymb. *Obs.*

[The use app. originated in a misunderstanding, the L. *fastigium* being interpreted as 'roof'.]

1793 in MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s. v. 1794 — *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 445 The latter tree .. having a fastigiate, or flat top. 1860 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v.

b. Hence, of a zoophyte: = CORYMBED.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 175 *Mussa fastigiata.* Fastigiate: disks usually nearly circular.

Hence **Fasti·giately** *adv.*

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Fastigiately-branched*, the branches becoming gradually shorter from the base to the apex. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fastigiate (fæsti·dʒi,ėt), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make pointed at the top like a gable. **b.** *intr.* To taper to a point.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fastigiate*, to raise up, or grow up to a sharp top. 1732 in COLES.

Hence **Fasti·giated** *ppl. a.*, formed like a cone or ridge; 'roofed, narrowed up to the top' (Johnson 1773). † **Fastigia·tion,** 'a making or growing sharp at the top like a pyramid' (Phillips 1662).

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 381 Day will hang in the sky many thousand miles off from us, fastigiated into one conicall point. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 4. 146 Hawks .. noted for having a fastigiated or rising head. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1840 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*

† **Fasti·gious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fastīgi-um* + -OUS.] Like a fastigium; with gables. Also *fig.* Pretentious.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 94 They thought the Title too eminent and fastigious [orig. *sollevato*] for them. 1697 EVELYN *Acc. Architects* (1723) 50 The ancients dwelling-houses being generally flat at the top, Julius Cæsar being the first whom they Indulg'd to raise his Palace in this Fastigious manner.

‖ **Fastigium** (fæsti·dʒiŭm). [L.]

1. The apex or summit; *spec.* in *Arch.* the ridge of a house.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 125, I have now arrived to the very Fastigium, the very highest point of this Mountain. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fastigium*, the top or height of any Thing: In Architecture, the ridge of a House. 1825 W. HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms Arts & Sc.*, *Fastigium* .. the summit, apex or ridge of a house, or pediment.

2. The gable end (of a roof); a pediment.

1849 J. WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Fastigium*, the pediment of a portico. 1876 in GWILT *Archit.* Gloss.

3. a. *Pathol.* The acme or highest state of intensity (of a disease). **b.** *Anat.* (see quot. 1884).

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 619 The period of the fastigium, the complete development of the fever. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fastigium*, the upper and posterior angle of the fourth ventricle lying between the upper border of the posterior medullary velum and the posterior border of the anterior medullary velum.

† **Fa·sting,** *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. FAST *v.*1 + ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FAST 1; also *attrib.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXV. (Tollem. MS), Cipris is a medicinal tre of couenable and fastynge vertu. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158 Festynge to a thynge, *confixio.* 1660 HEXHAM *De anckers aen den timmer*, a fasting of ankers to the Timber.

b. *Fasting penny* (dial.): = 'fastening penny'; see FASTENING 1 b.

1691 RAY *N.-C. Words*, Festing-penny.

2. = FASTENING 3.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2590 It stonaid þam all For ferd þe festing suld faile.

Fasting (fɑ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. FAST *v.*2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FAST; abstinence from food; an instance of this.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe .. bi his eadi festunge ihe wildernesse. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 28 Si mirre signefiet uastinge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Be uestinges and be wakinges. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccix. 191 He was so feble for his moch fastyng that he was dede almost. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 530 Although fasting for merite bee iustly punishable by statute. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. viii. 388 Even fasting it self is meat and drink to him. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, Corporal punishment, fasting, and other tortures and terrors. 1873 W. K. SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anct. Irish* I. Introd. 283 A *Trosca* or fasting was made by the plaintiff going to the defendant's house, and remaining there for a certain time .. before making his distress.

† **2.** A season of abstinence from food, a fast.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XXVII. 9 And whanne now seylinge was not sykir, for that fasting passide, Poul coumfortide hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iii. (1495) 347 The fastynge of springynge tyme is the fyrst weke of Lente. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A vj b, The fastynges that she had kept. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 81 He bids the Jewes, even in their fastings, to use it.

3. *attrib.*, as *fasting-weeds*; **fasting-spittle,** the saliva that is in the mouth before one's fast is broken. Also FASTING-DAY.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 19 Mortifie it wiþ fastynge spotil. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 607 If the fasting spittle of a Man fall into the jaws of a Serpent, he certainly dyeth thereof. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper. Fairie Temple* 104 Their Holy Oyle, their Fasting-Spittle, Their sacred Salt. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* V. 1 She laid aside her fasting-weeds, and put on her best. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 146 Rubbing them with fasting spittle.

Fasting (fɑ·stiŋ). *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fasts, *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151 Fastynge, *jejunus*, *impransus.* *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 1034 For fastand folk to dyne gud tym war now. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxli. [ccxxxviii.] 745 Sir, are ye fastynge? *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 213 Yet doth the non-resident keep his benefice fasting. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 260 A fasting Tyger. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Initial Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 456 Inquisitive, and fierce, and fasting.

Hence † **Fa·stingly** *adv.*, in a fasting manner, abstemiously, sparingly. *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 667 Furst speke .. For frutes a-fore mete to ete þem fastyngely. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* vi. H viij b, My frende why lyke you still To lyve in countrye fastynglye uppon a craggie hill? 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* IV. v, You shall .. not dine neither, but fastingly.

Fa·sting-day. [f. FASTING *vbl. sb.* + DAY. Cf. *fasten-day.*] = FAST-DAY.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29056 (Cotton Galba) Þe thing þat þou þiself suld ett if it no fasting day þan ware. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iii. (1495) 347 In eche of thise foure tymes ben thre fastynge dayes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Do it in fastyng dayis & serue it forth. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Any holye dayes or fasting daies. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* VII. 5 Fasting-days are soul-fatting days. *a* 1711 KEN *Man. of Prayers* Wks. (1838) 424 All the fasting I advise you to, is only to some fasting-day. 1850 A. J. STEPHENS *Bk. Com. Prayer* II. 1150 Notice .. of the fasting days .. is commonly neglected.

†Fa·stingong. *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **fastyngong**(e, (5 **fastyngon**), 5 **fastyngange**. Also, corruptly, 6 **festigam**. [? f. *fastin* var. of FASTEN *sb.* + *gong*, GANG, going.] SHROVE TUESDAY. Also *Fastingong Eve, Fastin-gong Tuesday.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 69 Y^e sonneday next after Fastyngonge. *c* 1442 in Blomefield *Hist. Norfolk* II. 111 John Gladman..on Tuesday in the last ende of Cristemesse viz. Fastyngonge Tuesday made a Disport with hys Neyghbours.. coronned as Kyng of Crestemesse. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXXVII. ii, Southward came thei.. vpon the fastyngange eue. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 786 III. 174 Wretyn at London..the Fryday a for Fastyngong. 1530 PALSGR. 804/1 At Fastyngonge, *a Quaresme prennant.*

Hence **Fastingong Sunday** = Shrove Sunday.

1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 78 I. 110 All the tenawntes ben chargyd to pay al her rent..be Fastyngong Sonday. 1541 R. BARNES *Workes* (1573) 222/2 The Thurseday before Festigam Sonday.

Fastish (fɑ·stiʃ), *a.* [f. FAST *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat fast.

1854 S. PHILLIPS *Ess. fr. Times* Ser. II. 330 A short, stout, empty, good-natured, and over-dressed—in other words a 'fastish' young man. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* II. ii. 167 Fastish noblemen. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 115 A useful bowler, fastish as a rule.

Fa·stland. [f. as prec. + LAND; after Ger. *festland.*] The mainland, as distinguished from islands; the continent.

1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 524 The irregular banks of these islands shielded them from all outlook from the fastland.

†Fa·stlings, *adv. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. FAST *adv.* + -LING with advb. genitive -*s*.] ? Almost, nearly. (Cf. FAST *adv.* 4 b.)

a 1600 A. SCOTT *May* iv, Now all sic game is fastlings gone But gif it be amangs clovin Robbyns.

Fastly (fɑ·stli), *adv. arch.* [f. FAST *a.* + -LY[2]. Now replaced by FAST *adv.*]

†1. In a fixed or steady manner. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIX. § 7 Sio nafa .. færeþ micle fæstlicor..ðonne þa felgan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 þet tu þerefter þe wisluker wite him, hwon þu hauest ike ȝit him: & te uestluker holde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 166 Hit be-houeþ þet he hym hyealde vestliche ine his wylle. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* XXIV. 2 For he hath fastly founded it aboue the sea to stand.

†2. Firmly, unwaveringly, steadfastly; with confidence. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal..festliche winnan wiþ onsiȝendne here. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 Cumen festliche to ure saule leche and unhelen him ure saule wundes. *c* 1205 LAY. 13000 Imong þan eorlen he stod & fastliche hit wiþ-soc. *c* 1350 *Prose Psalter* 196 þe which bot if ich man haue bileued trewlich & fastelich. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. xiii, Put forth fastely all thy good dedes to hym in as moche as they be good. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 766 The Lord Hastinges..perswaded the lords to beleve that the Duke of Glocester was sure & fastly faithfull to his prince. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 306 Faith, that fastlie beleeveth sinnes to be forgiven freelie by Christ.

†b. Without intermission or cessation. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Gif þa lareowas þis nellaþ fæstlice Godes folce bebeodan. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* IV. 24 Hiz fæstlice weoxon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 237 Of þe folce we sigged þat hit cumþ fastlice.

†3. Closely, securely. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Lat. & A. S. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 354 *Artius*, fæstlicor. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 Cleue to his mercy & goodnes the more fastly. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. V. (1641) 42/2 A score of Anchors held her fastly bound. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. 174 At the first littering their eyes are fastly closed. 1800 *Epist. to Sir W. Farquhar* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 175 Men, who love their places..And fastly hold them with unblushing faces. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 305 Their desires might bind them fastly to the Imperial cause.

4. Quickly, rapidly, speedily; hence, readily. Now *rare.*

c 1205 LAY. 27774 Forð heo gunnen fusen .. & fastliche heom to buȝen. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 61 Towards this afflicted fancy fastly drew. *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 13 Seeing them come fastly to her house. *a* 1806 K. WHITE *Rem.* II. 84 The sand of life Ebbs fastly to its finish. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 207 The life of the child was fastly on the wane.

Fastness (fɑ·stnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

I. The quality or state of being fast.

1. The quality or state of being firmly fixed; fixedness, stability. †Also, firm attachment.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXII. § 2 Behealdaþ nu .. ða fæstnesse..þisses heofenes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 þet no þing þet moȝe beualle ne moȝe ous ondo of þe ilke uestnesse ne of þise grace. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 49 If þat ilke pece have no fastnes to þe hool boon do þat pece awey. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3259 (Dubl.) Suld not be funde in hym fastnes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 139 The wynde is lykely to blowe it besyde the heed, for it hath no fastnes in the wode. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. IX. (1632) 16 Falsehood, which therein can have no such footing or setled fastnesse. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 429 His words be so far from the fastness of nails that they shall be as wind. 1886 E. KNECHT tr. *Benedikt's Coal Tar Colours* III. 201 Shades..characterised by their extreme fastness.

†b. Fidelity, loyalty, firm adherence. Const. *to.*

c 1577 STANYHURST *Epitaph Baron of Louth* (Arb.) 151 Thee fastnesse of foster brotherhod. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 331 Your tender care, and constant fastness to our Soveraign.

†2. Close alliance. *Obs. rare.*

a 1631 SIR R. COTTON *Advice* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 471 Nothing can prevent the Spanish Monarchy, but a Fastness of those two Princes.

†3. The quality or state of being compact or close; density, solidity. Also of style: Conciseness, pithiness. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. ii. 30 This earth then brought by y^e heate of the sonne into a more fastenesse. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 114 To bring his style, from all lowse grosnesse, to soch firme fastnes in latin, as is in Demosthenes in Greeke. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xix. 11 Solid gold, called Paz, which hath the name of strength, fastnesse, or solidity. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 17 They think to hinder their quick descent by the fastness of the ground. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 103 The fastness and fulness of the flesh. 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Trunks* II. vii. § 4 Its Fastness [depending] on the closeness of the true Wood.

†4. Capacity for gripping tightly or retaining; tenacity, retentiveness. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Fastnes, *tenacia, tenacitas.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* V. (1887) 27 We finde also in them [children], as a quickenes to take, so a fastnesse to retaine.

†5. Security from invasion, difficulty of access; safety, strength. *Obs.* Cf. 9.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. X. 18 To those fennes for fastnesse she did fly. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 23 It is very hard to hurt him, by reason of the fastnes of his cuntry. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* IX. 940 The Foes had left the fastness of their Place.

6. Rapidity, swiftness.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 452/1 Our..Ships have..advantage..by reason of their Fastness by a Wind. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Fastness*, swiftness. 1871 SIR H. HOLLAND *Recoll.* (1872) 268 The increased fastness of living, incident to all classes and occupations of men.

7. Of persons: The quality of being 'fast' in manners, talk, or mode of living. Cf FAST *a.* 10.

1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 1 There is a growing taste for fastness. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 31 Jan. 126/1 Her fastness is more impulsive and less calculating, very much the result merely of animal spirits and impatience of restraint. 1881 C. NEW *Serm.* 101 Fastness is not manliness, but emptiness and weakness. 1889 H. JAMES *London Life* xi. 211 Putting an appearance of 'fastness' upon her.

II. Concrete senses.

†8. That which fastens or keeps fast. **a.** Support, help. **b.** A fastening. *Obs.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXIV. [XXV.] 14 Fastnesse is the Lord to men dredende hym. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 109 Oure lord is a fastnesse to hem that dredith hym.

b. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 117 Weights of..lead, with rings, cords or other fastnesses to them. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'That theer bull's bin 'ilin the dur o' 'is place, an' bruk the fas'ness.'

9. A place not easily forced; a stronghold, fortress.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* IX. § 12 (Z.) 41 *Munimen*..fæstnys. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 157 They ..ouertooke them at a fastenes fast by the woods side. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 30 July (Carlyle), They would rather tempt us to attempt them in their fastness. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 121 Separate herds .. which inhabit distinct fastnesses. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 341 A strong and almost inaccessible fastness at Bandi.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 200 In the impregnable fastness of his great rich nature he [the Roman] defies us.

†Fa·strede, *a. Obs. rare.* In 1 fæstréd, 3 fastrede. [OE. *fæstréd*, f. *fæst*, FAST *a.* + *réd* purpose.] Firm in purpose, inflexible, steadfast.

Beowulf 610 Gehyrde on Beowulfe folces hyrde fæstrædne ȝeþoht. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xix, Se wisa & fæstræda Cato. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 211 He is nu ripe and fastrede Ne lust him nu to none unrede.

†Fasts, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [Anglicized form of FASTI; cf. F. *fastes.*] Annals, records.

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2019 Two Ages after the same Fasts were compos'd by King Atlas.

†Fa·stship. *Obs. rare.* [f. FAST *a.* + -SHIP.] The quality of gripping tightly; parsimony.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 Simonie: Gauel: Oker: Uestschipe of ȝeoue, oðer of lone. *Ibid.* 276 Vestschipe salue [is] ureo heorte.

†Fa·stuose, *a. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *fastuōs-us*: see FASTUOUS.] = FASTUOUS.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Fastuo·sity. *Obs.* [f. L. *fastuōs-us* (see FASTUOUS) + -ITY.] The quality of being fastuous; haughtiness, ostentation, pomposity.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 45. 53 That new Modle of Ethicks, which hath been obtruded upon the World with so much Fastuosity. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 25 The excessive pride and fastuosity of the Idolatrous Hierarchy. 1685 — *Illustr. Dan.* xi. 45 Either a solid Greatness..or a tumid Fastuosity and affected Greatness. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Fastuous (fɑ·stiuəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *fastuōs-us*, f. *fastus* haughtiness, arrogance: see -OUS. Cf. F. *fastueux.*] Haughty, arrogant, pretentious, ostentatious.

a 1638 MEDE *Paraphr. 2 Pet.* iii. 3 Wks. 1672 III. 616 That supposed fastuous style of Sapores King of Persia to Constantius the Emperour, *Rex Regum*, etc. 1653 HAMMOND *On N. T.* Mark vii. 22 Fastuous and vain-glorious behaviour. 1707 COLLIER *Refl. Ridic.* 101 A pompous display of a fastuous Learning. 1786-8 J. WILLIAMS *Child. Thespis* 132 Too fastuous for exquisite passion's digression, Too fair for a hero. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN in *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 22 Let no man, With vain conceit and fastuous humour swelling, Sneer idly. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Oct. 418/1 The..fastuous *vates* of dysentery.

Hence **Fa·stuously** *adv.*, in a fastuous manner. **Fa·stuousness,** the quality of being fastuous.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* 2 *Tim.* iii. 2 Wks. 1686 III. 318 Demeaning our selves insolently and fastuously toward them. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 123 He behaved himself fast[u]ously; no person must whisper while he played. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Add. § 5. 58 Diogenes trampled upon Plato's pride with a greater fastuousnesse and humourous ostentation. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) I. iv. 66 Then there was no fastuousness in the Church. 1752 T. BIRCH *Life Tillotson* 430 He had nothing of pride or fastuousness.

Fastyon, obs. form of FASHION.

Fa·sure. *Obs.* Also **fasor, fassure.** [? a. AF. *faisure*; f. *faire* to make.] Fashion, form.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 431 That freles flese of hyr fasor. *Ibid.* 1083 So ferly þer-of watz þe fasure [*printed* falure]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3956 Polidamas .. [was a] fiaire man of fassure [*MS.* faſſure] & of fyn strenght. [But is *faſſure* a form of *favour*?]

Fasyll, var. of FASEL, *Obs.*

Fasyon(e, faszshion, obs. forms of FASHION.

†Fat (fæt), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 fæt(t, 2–4 fet, *south.* vet, (3 feat), 4–8 fatt(e, 5–7 fate, (5 faat), 4– fat. See also VAT. [OE. *fæt* str. neut., corresp. to MLG., Du. *vat*, OHG. *faz* (MHG. *vaz*, mod.G. *fass*), ON. *fat* (Da. *fad*, Sw. *fat*) :—OTeut. *fato-m* :—Teut. root **fat-* (:—pre-Teut. **pod-*, *pōd-*) to hold, contain; cf. OFris. *fatia*, MDu. *vatten*, OHG. *fazzôn* (MHG. *vazzen*, mod.G. *fassen*) to grasp; also, Lith. *pudas* (:—*pōdos*) vessel; OE. *fetel*, OHG. *fezzil* (MHG. *vezzel* sword belt, mod.G. *fessel*, fetter), ON. *fetell* band.]

1. a. In early use *gen.* A vessel.

Beowulf 2761 Geseah..he..fyrnmanna fatu. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 7 Gefylleð ȝie ða fatto of uætre. *a* 1000 *Elene* 1026 (Gr.) Heo þa rode heht .. in seolfren fat locum helucan. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 11 And ic nam þa wiinberian & wrang on þæt fæt and sealde Faraone. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 347 *Acerra*, fæte oððe gledfæte. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 þe reue..bed..bringen forð a uet ant fullen hit of wettre.

fig. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 þe uertu þat halt ure bruchele feat þat is ure feble flesch .. in hal halinesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 231 Hi bereþ a wel precious tresor ine a wel fyebble uet.

b. *spec.* A vessel of silver, or other metal, of a particular form; *esp.* one to contain holy-water

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1054 A fende .. pelt me in an holȝ fat. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 175 A gylted cop called a fate covered. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft Boston* (Nichols 1797) 79 For saudryng of the holy water fatte. 1536 in *Antiq. Surish.* (1771) 198 A Fat of Silver for holy water. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunct. Clergie & Laytie* B iv, The Churchwardens..shall see .. that all..Holy water stocks or Fattes..be utterly defaced.

2. A vessel of large size for liquids; a tub, a dyer's or brewer's vat, a wine cask. Cf. VAT.

In the A. V. *esp.* the vat in which grapes are trodden.

[*a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Saloman þe wise .. bitunde us in ane tunne, ant comen babilones men .. ant breken þæt feat. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 802, I schal fette yow a fatte your fette for to wasche.] *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 3152 Kinge Charles ..bade him ordeyne a grete fat To baptyse the Sowdone yne. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 The occupier .. shall haue his wetyng of his barly in the fate of the seid Denyse duryng maltyng tyme. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 100 3 [He] made hym to be caste in to a fatte or a tonne full of hote oylle. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 447 Whan ale is in the fatt. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 27 Harvest smeard with treading grapes late at the pressing fat. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 122 In thy Fattes our Cares be drown'd. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr., A great water-pot like a Diers fat, or chaldron. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* V. viii. 219 The golden Fat out of which they take the water. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wine*, The Liquor..should stand in the Fatt about fifteen days. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 521, 5 Fatts red Wine £166 : 16.

b. Proverb.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vi. (1637) 53 They would have every fatte..stand on his owne bottome. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 37 Every Fatt must stand on his own bottom.

3. A cask or barrel to contain dry things. Occas. more explicitly, *dry-fat.*

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For the freight of a drie fatte of the biggest sort .vi. s. viii. d. sterling. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 134 Our pipes and fatts of bread. *c* 1647 A. WHEELOCKE in *Lett. Abp. Ussher* (1686) 546 The Lambeth Books..as yet..remain in Fats, or great Chests. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 227 Wares, That come in dry Fats o'er from Francfort Fairs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 260/1 All Goods..in Barrels, Hogsheads, Fats, Chests or Packs. 1715 tr. *D'Anois' Wks.* 386 The Fairy.. return'd with a huge Fat full of Feathers. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* 37 Battery, in fats.

4. Used as a measure of capacity (see quots.).

1413 *Act* 1 *Hen. V*, c. 10 Un mesure use deins la dicte Citee appelle le Faat. 1433 *Act* 11 *Hen. VI*, c. 8 Une vessell appelle le Fat, que conteient viij busselx dez blees ou un autre bussell mys a ycell pur une quartier. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV*, I. III. i, I would give..a fat of leather, to match her to some justice. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.*, Fate or Fat: is a great wooden vessell..vsed..to measure mault by, containing a quarter. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Books*, The basket or maund, containing 8 bales or 2 fats. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fat* of Ising-glass, a Quantity from Three Hundred Weight and a quarter to Four Hundred Weight. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. x. 166 This measure [of 9 gallons] called a fatt was prohibited by statute.

5. *Comb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 123/2 A Fattmaker, *cuparius.*

Fat (fæt), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 fæt(t, 2–4 fet(t(e, *south.* vet(te, 3–7 fatt(e, 3 *south.* vat(te, (4 faat), 4– fat. [OE. *fætt*, corresp. to OFris. *fat*, MDu., Du., MLG. *vet* (mod.G. *fett* adopted from

LG.), OHG. *feizzit* (MHG. *veizet, veizt*, mod.G. *feist*):—OTeut. **faitido-*, pa. pple. of **faitjan* to fatten (OHG. *veizzen*, ON. *feita*), f. **faito-* adj. fat, represented by OS. *feit*, MHG. *veiz*, ON. *feitr* (Da. *fed*, Sw. *fet*); the existence of the primary adj. in OE. cannot be proved, as the form *fæt* in MSS. is prob. only a variant spelling of *fætt*.]

A. *adj.*

I. With respect to bulk or condition.

1. Of an animal used for food: Fed up for slaughter, ready to kill, fatted.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 27 Þin fæder of-sloh an fæt [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* fet] celf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3643 (Cott.) O kyddes fatt þou fett me tuin. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxv. 6 A feste of fatte bestes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 349 Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in mewe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 179 3if thei [the children] ben fatte, þei eten hem anon. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Sethe a mawdelarde þat fat is þenne And cut in peses. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/2 Fat fowle, or beste, mestyde to be slayne, *altile*. 1552 HULOET, Fatte by feading, as in a francke or penne, *altilis*. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 79 The party concluded it was to see whether he or she was fattest and fittest to kill first. 1849 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. x. 439 Fat beasts sold for the price they were bought lean. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 Animals which .. have won prizes as 'fat', that is to say, as ripe for the butcher.

2. Of animals or human beings, their limbs, etc.: In well-fed condition, plump; well supplied with fat (see B).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. xiii. § 5 Ge sindon nu utan fætte & innan hlæne. *a* 1000 *Deut.* xxxi. 20, & þonne hig etaþ & fulle beoþ & fætte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 [He] luueð his sunnen alse deð þet fette swin þet fule fen to liggen in. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Hit regibeð anon, ase uet kelf & idel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 429 Ballede he was, & þycke of breste, of body vat also. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4566 (Gött.) Þe seuen of þaim .. were selcuth fat and fair ky. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 208 Faitours in frere cloþynge han de fatte chekus. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 227 Her flessh whitter than snowe, and was not to fatte ne to sklender. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 14 A Windsor Stagge, and the fattest (I thinke) i'th Forrest. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 899 The Beare, the Hedge-hog..wax Fat when they Sleepe. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i, The chief reason why I am not fat is..because I am in love with three of our neighbours' maids. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. 190 You may see in an Army forty thousand Foot-Soldiers without a fat Man. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 45 Their bodies are fat and muscular. 1864 P'CESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 78 My fat Baby..is a great darling. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 108 The Mongols like to be careful of their camels, even when they are fat and strong.

absol. c 1205 LAY. 19445 Ne durste þær bilæuen na þæ natte no þe læne.

b. In unfavourable sense: Overcharged with fat, corpulent, obese.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 105 (Gr.) Mara ic eom and fættra, þonne amæsted swin. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3068, A necke..nawþer fulsom, ne fat, but fetis & round. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B) 5 Of seknesse of a wommans tetys to grete to fatte oþere to lene. 1494 [see CORPULENT 2]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 25 There was .. an old fat woman euen now with me. 1646, 1791 [see CORPULENCY 2]. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 294 So fat a man one rarely sees.

c. *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b, He is fatte of my benefytes and good dedes. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* i. A j b, By the Sacramente..wee are nourished to everlastyng life, and made fatte with God. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 48, I will feede fat the ancient grudge I beare him. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 180 Aduantage feedes him fat, while men delay. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xi. 25. 1620 MAY *Heir* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 515 'Twill feed me fat with sport, that it shall make.

d. *fig.* in vulgar phrase *To cut up fat*: see CUT *v.* 59 *k*.

3. *transf.* Of things: Thick, full-bodied, substantial; *spec.* of printing types. Also † *To beat fat* (Typog.): see quot. 1683. † Of the voice: Full.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2104, vii eares wexen fette of coren. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXXII. (1495) 942 The voyces ben fatte and thycke whanne moche spyryte comyth out as the voys of a man. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlii. 200 The white lillie his leaues be..somewhat thicke or fat. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 141 There are..Traders riding to London with fat Purses. 1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 5 The ..Draughts of the Letters will shew him what parts of a Letter must be fat or lean. *Ibid.* 7 The *Stem* or Broad stroke in a Letter is called the *Fat stroke*. 1683 MOXON *Dict. Printing, Beat Fat*, If a Press-man Takes too much Inck with his Balls, he Beats Fat. The Black English Faced Letter is generally Beaten Fat. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb* 247 The leaves of the seeds .. appeared twice as fat or thick. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing, Fat Face* or *Fat Letter* is a letter with a broad stem. 1867 G. P. MARSH in *Nation* 3 Jan., The substitution of full-faced—I have heard it called *fat* by printers..small letter for capitals.

b. *Naut.* (see quot. 1704).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 If it [the Tuck] lie too low it makes her haue a fat quarter. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., If the Trussing in, or Tuck of a Ships Quarter under Water, be deep: They say she hath a Fat Quarter. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v.

II. With respect to the component parts.

4. Containing much fat, oil, etc.; consisting of fat, greasy, oily, unctuous. *To cut it (too) fat*: lit. referring to a slice of meat, *fig.* (vulgar) to make a display. See CUT *v.* 8 *b*.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxx. 15 [lxxxi. 16] He hi fedde mid fætre lynde, hwæte and hunige. *c* 1200 ORMIN 995 Bræd..smeredd wel wiþ elesæw & makedd fatt & nesshe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 264 Þe larke..of flesch, by fele folde fatter and swetter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159/1 Fet, or fatte, as flesshe and oþer lyke, *pinguis*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 Fatt and newe Milke. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 143 If you be not too much cloid with Fat Meate. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 332 It shall be needful..to use some fat broth. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 7 Mixed with Tallow or any Fat Thing. 1662 J. DAVIES *Voy. Ambass.* 201 The Milk..is so fat, that it makes a Cream two fingers thick. 1701 ADDISON *Lett. Italy* 134 The fat Olive. 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Marten & Scholars* vii. 43 This nice fat cheese which brother gave me. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 205 Which he began to relish, pronouncing them 'fat and tender'. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* Scenes ix, Promenading about..with surprising dignity, or as the gentleman in the next box facetiously observes, 'cutting it uncommon fat'. 1842 *Comic Almanac* 49 A goose, even tailors have, who cut it fat.

† b. *transf.* Of figs: Full of juice, juicy. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xv. (1495) 121 Leues of trees in whyche is fatte humour fallith not. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 212 Medle þerwiþ fatte figis 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 292 Take fat Figs 12 oz.

† c. *fig.* ? Indecent, 'smutty'. *Obs.*

1758 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 157 He..sings as many fat songs as the best man in the Garden.

d. Of wood: Resinous (*U.S.*); also † of amber. Of coal: Bituminous.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 74 Fat Amber let the Tamarisk distill. 1831 MACCULLOCH *Syst. Geol.* II. xliv. 356 A resinous plant such as fir .. would produce a fatter coal than an oak, because the resin itself is converted into bitumen. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 234 The resinous substance called fat-pine being usually found in places where the living pine is least abundant. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 335 The room was filled with smoke of the fat light-wood. 1877 DONGE *Hunting Grounds Gt. West* xxxvi. 393 They [the Indians] procured some 'fat' pine knots. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining Terms, Fat Coals*, those which contain volatile, oily matters.

5. Of mould, clay, etc: Containing much soluble or plastic matter; having a 'greasy' feeling to the touch; sticky. Of limestone: Containing much lime, and few impurities; hence, Pure.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 168 Ye erthe muste..be neyther too fat ne to grauelly. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 335 The grounde of the countrey..is so fatte, that if it rayne there three dayes..the ordinaunce wolde sticke..in the myre. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 14 b, A Comet is an Exhalation..fat and clammie, hard compact like a great lumpe of pitch. 1611 BIBLE *Song* 3 *Child.* 22 *marg.*, Naphtha, which is a certaine kind of fat and chalkie clay. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 687 Fat Pitch, and black Bitumen, add to these. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 238 A fat Earth full of Allom. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 332 It appeared very fat between the fingers. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 116 The distinction of fat and meagre limestones. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 The fat clay..is mixed with a meagre or sandy clay.

† 6. Full of stimulating elements, rich. *Obs.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 268 Fat, warm and subtile Nourishments. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Livery of London* Wks. 1812 III. 441 Pine-apples ne'er grow on cold raw clay But fat manure.

7. Of fluids: Charged with solid or extraneous particles. † a. Of water: Thick, turbid.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 259 Fatte water. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 The fattest standing water is alwaies the best. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 744 This Serpent is bred in fat waters and soils. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 233 When the Water is fattest and fullest of Foam.

† b. Of wine or ale: Fruity, full-bodied, sugary.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xxvii. 18 The Damacene was thy merchant..in fatte wine. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 102 These Cloysters haue a brauer life for good cheare [and] fat Wines..than any..Friers can elsewhere find. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, A species of fat ale.

c. Of air, mist, etc.: Charged with moisture or odours; dense. *rare.* † Of a room: Full of dense air.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 1 Come out of that fat roome. 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 186 When a fat mist we view, we coughing run. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 91 Make fat with Frankincense the sacred Fires. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. II. 189 Public and private avarice make the air we breathe thick and fat.

† d. See quot. *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Dict. Printing, Fat Ashes*, Founders call their Ashes Fat, if they are considerably Heavy, because then they have much Mettle in them.

8. *Fat oil* or *oils*: in various senses (see quots.).

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 37 Take four ounces of fat oil, very clear, and made of good linseed oil. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 433 Fat oils become solid by long exposure. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 179 *Train-oil*, a name given to it on the spot to distinguish it from whale, or seal oil..called *fat-oil*. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 179 Fat or fixed oils..resemble one another in not being capable of distilling without decomposition.

III. With reference to the amount of produce or supply.

9. Yielding or capable of yielding excellent and abundant returns. a. Of land: Fertile, rich.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIII. 224 On fat londes and ful of donge foulest wedes groweth. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 72 To see thi lande..fatte and swete. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 112 b, The fat ground. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. i. (1673) 5 The blood of Christians making the Churches soil more fat and fertile. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 98 The roots..multiply amazingly with the heat of the climate in a fat soil. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, Turned fat lands To barrenness. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 103 The broad, fat fields of Kent lay smiling in the sun.

b. of a source of income (*e.g.* a benefice, office).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 519 3if þe benefice be faat. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 250 To leaue his old poore place for a fatter rowme. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 305, I would wish him the biggest and the fattest Bishoprick. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 228 P 1 A worthy Gentleman has lately offered me a fat Rectory. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. iii, 'Church! priesthood! fat living!' 1883 *American* VI. 38 Congress as the creator of fat jobs. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/3 His fat sheriffship.

c. of a dispute or suit at law.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 The promising and pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 26 A recreation which they have .. to recreate the spirit of the Judges and Advocates, which they call a Fat case. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xiii. 219 Never was such a Lawsuit—so fat an affair for the attorney species.

† d. Of a prisoner: That can pay a good ransom. *Obs. rare.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 123 b, So with greate riches, and fatte prisoners, he returned again to Paris.

e. *Typog. Fat take, fat work*, in type-setting, work or a piece of work especially profitable to the compositor who works by the piece. Hence, *Fat page*: one having many blank lines or spaces.

10. Well supplied with what is needful or desirable. † a. Of a person: Affluent, wealthy. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xcii. 14 They [the righteous] shalbe fat, & flourishing. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fat Cull*, a rich fellow. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) Persons grown fat and wealthy by a long and successful imposture. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Epistle fr. Hanbury's Ho.* 19 Mark the fat Cit, whose good round sum, Amounts at least to half a Plumb.

b. Of things: Abundant, plentiful; *esp.* of a feast, pasture, etc. Also, Well-stocked.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Gluttony & Drunkenness* (1859) 306 He that loveth wine and fat fare shall never be rich. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 185 The best and fattest pasturages. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. (1887) 267 Finalie he returnes with a fatt prai. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxiv. 14 In a fat pasture shall they feede. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 28 Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom..England is a fat Kingdom. *a* 1790 FRANKLIN *Way to Wealth*, A fat kitchen makes a lean will.

IV. 11. Displaying the characteristics of a fat animal; slow-witted, indolent, self-complacent.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 268 Wel-liking wits they haue, grosse, grosse, fat, fat. 1602 — *Ham.* I. v. 32 Duller should'st thou be then the fat weede That rots it selfe in ease .. Would'st thou not stirre in this. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 10 Make the heart of this people fat, and make their eares heauy, and shut their eyes. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* I. i, Grounding their fat faiths upon old country proverbs. 1790 BURKE *Wks.* (1871) II. 373 The fat stupidity and gross ignorance. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* IV. xxi, With loose fat smile, The willing wretch sat winking there. *a* 1854 J. WILSON (W.), How could it enter into his fat heart to conceive [etc.]. 1879 *Temple Bar Mag.* No. 227 A fat smile of complacent wisdom on his face.

V. 12. With the senses mixed.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 188 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 The frere wole to the diregе, if the cors is fat. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 559–60 *Sher.* A grosse fat man. *Car.* As fat as Butter. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 70 Their heart is as fat as grease. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 437 These countreys were fat enough to be stewed in their own liquour. *a* 1732 GAY *Songs & Ball., New Song on New Similies*, My cheeks as fat as butter grown.

VI. Combinations.

13. Parasynthetic (chiefly in sense 2), as *fat-backed, -barked, -beneficed* (sense 9), *-brained* (sense 2 or 11), *fat-cheeked, -eyebrowed, -fleshed, -hearted* (sense 2 or 11), *fat-kidneyed, -legged, -paunched* (sense 2 b), *-rumped, -tailed*, adjs. Also FAT-FACED, FAT-WITTED.

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* III. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 386 Your..*fat-backed..drones. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 297 'Armes, and the man I sing.' Perchance you'l dare To call this frothy, *fat-bark'd [L. *cortice pingui*]? 1634 'E. KNOTT' *Charity Maintained* I. vi. § 21 Such *fat-beneficed Bishops. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimeriados* 69 *Fat-braind Fleamings. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Jouffiu*, *fat cheeked. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Fat eie browed. 1863 MISS POWER *Arab. Days & N.* 109 Those '*fat-fleshed' fair ones. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 230 The *fat-hearted Israelites. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 5 Peace ye *fat-kidney'd Rascall. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 551 Glud [sic] Kate and *fat legged Lissey. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 72 Quaint houses, with fat-legged balustrades on the roofs. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1691/2 The *fat panched bishop. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 289 The hend is like that of the *fat-rumped [sheep]. *Ibid.* II. 320 The Doomba, or *fat-tailed sheep of Cabool.

14. Special comb., as **fat-bird**, a name (*a*) of the Guacharo *Steatornis caripensis*; (*b*) of the Pectoral Sandpiper *Actodromas maculata* (U.S.); **fat-face**, (*a*) a term of abuse; (*b*) *Typog.* **fat-face**, less commonly **fat letter** (see quot. 1841), and *attrib.*; **fat-fed** *a.*, fed up to fatness: of a man, full-fleshed; also *transf.*; **fat-guts**, one having a big belly, used as a term of abuse, also *attrib.*; **fat-headed**, (*a*) having a fat head; (*b*) dull, stupid; **fat-lute**; **fat-rascal** (see quots.); † **fat-sagg** *a.*, hanging down with fat; † **fat-ware**, cattle fatted for market. Also, FAT-HEAD.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 179 Answer me, *fat-face! 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing, Fat Face* or *Fat Letter* is a letter with a broad stem. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing, Fat-face Letter*, Letter with a broad face. 1607 TOPSELL

Four-f. Beasts 181 This kind of Dog .. is mighty, grosse, and *fat fed. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilgr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 329 Fat-fed friars. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 204 The fat-fed smoking temple. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 32 Peace ye *fat guttes, lye downe. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 278 Till fat-guts Everard open'd, and quite marr'd it. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 536 Pray sit down here, you fat guts. *c* 1510 *Gest Robyn Hode* II. 38 With that cam in a *fat-heded monke. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 99 The lazie Monkes, and fat-headed Friers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 188 This I leave to thy own fat-headed prudence. 1768 *Life & Adv. of Sir Barth. Lapskull* II. 66 The fat-headed majority, intoxicated by the fumes of excess. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Dinner* (1865) 276 A fat-headed old gentleman next him. 1883 W. BROMLEY DAVENPORT in *19th Cent.* Sept. 402 A few obese fat-headed carp. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Fat-lute*, a mixture of pipeclay and linseed oil for filling joints. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, **Fat-rascal*, a kind of rich tea-cake compounded with butter or cream..and with currants intermingled. 1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* Wks. 1886 VIII. 12 With her *fat-sagg chin hanging down like a cow's udder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxiv, These forsooth they feed in mue, and franke them up like *fat-ware, with good cornmeale.

B. *sb.*[2]

1. The adj. used *absol.* The fat part of anything. † Rarely in *pl.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 280 That cast for to kele a crokke and saue þe fatte aboue. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* XVII. 6 Burne the fat for a swete sauoure vnto the Lord. *c* 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 222 Take the fatte of capons or hennys. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 31 He shall make prouision of Fats, or of the marrowes of the bones of Mutton. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 439 Then sacrificing, laid The Inwards and thir Fat .. On the cleft Wood. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XIV. 238 Pour the fat out of the pan. 1890 MRS. BEETON *Cookery Bk.* 19/1 Droppings of fat and gravy..fall from the roast meat.

2. In various *technical* senses: † **a.** The soft part of a fruit or tree.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 278 Anoynting the ende of the borowed feather in the fatte of a figge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 The fat, the softest and the woorst part of the tree.

† **b.** *The fat of glass*: = Fr. *suin de verre*, SANDIVER, GLASS-GALL. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE tr. *Dodoens' Herbal* 116 That which .. swimmeth upon the stuffe whereof Glasses are made, is now called in Shoppes *Axungia vitri*: in English, the fatte or floure of Glasse.

c. The richest or most nourishing part of anything; the choicest produce (of the earth). Hence also, Plenty, superabundance. *Obs.* exc. in phrase (*To eat, live on*) *the fat of the land.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 223 This Realme ..wanted neither the favour of the Sunne, nor the fat of the Soile. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XLV. 18 Ye shall eat the fat of the land. — *Deut.* XXXII. 14 The fat of kidneis of wheat. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. ii, In this plenty, And fat of peace. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 188 The fat and moysture of the earth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Sulphurs, which are the fat of the earth. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* Pref. 9 We have the poetry..of the 'fat of the land' in Thomson. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* XIV, For thirteen years he has lived on the fat of the land.

3. a. The oily concrete substance of which the fat parts of animal bodies are chiefly composed; any particular variety of this substance. Often modified by a sb. prefixed, as *beef-*, *candle-*, *cow-*, *mutton-*, *ox-*, etc. *fat.* **b.** *Chem.* Any of a class of organic compounds of which animal fat is the type.

1539 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 285/4, 1593 Ludlow. Candle fat 12½ lb. @ 2½. 1552 HULOET, Fatte or grease, *sagina*. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* ii. 44 This Membrane separates an oily Liquor call'd Fat. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 4 The muscles of the body are very strong, and without fat. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 848 But, beneath the skin, fat has been accumulated in prodigious quantities. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 50 Butter is the lightest kind of animal fat. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Apr. 465/1 Fats were dear in the early time. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fat*, a greasy substance consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and a little oxygen..Fats are contained in both plants and animals and are compounds of glycerin with acids, chiefly palmitic, oleic, or stearic. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* Suppl. 78/1 Fats are digested with the expenditure of a small amount of energy.

c. Phrases: † *To lick the fat from the beard of*: to forestall the results of (a person's) enterprise or industry. † *The fat flits from* (*a man's*) *beard*: he lets go the advantage he has gained. (*All*) *the fat is in the fire*: in early use expressing that a design has irremediably failed; now used when some injudicious act has been committed that is sure to provoke a violent explosion of anger.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 169 b, Other..marchantes..sore abhorryng the Italian nacion, for lickyng the fat from their beardes, and taking from them their accustomed livyng. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 6 Than farewell riches, the fat is in the fire. *Ibid.* 7 Blame me not to haste, for feare..the fat cleane flit fro my berde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 123 But they that shooten neerest the pricke Sayne, other the fat from their beards doen lick. 1644 ORMONDE *Let.* in Carte *Life* (1735) III. 281, I hear nothing of the armes, ammunition or provisions, without all which all the fat is in the fire. 1797 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Livery of London* Wks. 1812 III. 449 Should we once complain The fat will all be in the fire. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 4 The fat in the fire will be a thing worth looking at.

4. The habit of body marked by the deposition of fat; corpulence, obesity.

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 45 The two first [women] were very handsom, a little inclining to Fat.

5. In the phraseology of various trades or occupations, applied to especially lucrative kinds of work. † **a.** (see quot. *a* 1700). **b.** *Printing* (see quot. 1841). **c.** *Newspaper* (see quot. 1890). **d.** *Theatrical*, a part with good lines and telling situations, which gives the player an opportunity of appearing to advantage.

a. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fat*, the last landed, inned or stow'd of any sort of Merchandize..so called by the several Gangs of Water-side-Porters. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

b. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Fat* amongst printers means void spaces. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, *Fat*, with compositors, short pages, blank pages, and light open matter: with pressmen, light forms, forms that require one pull at wooden presses.

c. 1890 *Answers* 6 Dec. 24 If he [the liner] has a piece of 'fat' (that is, a good piece of exclusive news).

d. 1883 *Referee* 18 Mar. 2/4 They have nothing to do, all the fat having been seized by Terry. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind the Footlights* 116 Lest any of his 'fat' should be lost through the self grimaces of his fellow comedian.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *fat-basis*, *-cell*, *-corpuscle*, *-deposit*, *-drop*, *-gland*, *-globule*, *-granule*, *-vesicle*; *fat-like* adj.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 129/1 Growths of *fat-basis. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 355 Some..presented a resemblance to conglomerate *fat-cells. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 96/2 Deposition of peculiar altered *fat-corpuscles. *Ibid.*, The relationship of *fat-deposit to the morbid changes in Bright's disease. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 44 Dark globules, resembling *fat-drops. 1866 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Skin*, The sebaceous or *fat glands. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 326 *Fat-globules were detected under the microscope. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 130/2 We have occasionally seen *fat granules in these tumours. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 95 A *fat-like Substance. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. iii. 82 The *fat vesicle of the human subject.

b. objective, as *fat-engendering*, *-reducing* adjs.

1883 *Knowl.* 20 July 34/2 *Fat-engendering repose. 1883 *Ibid.* 27 July 49/2 Dangerous *fat-reducing systems.

c. Special combs., as **fat-free** *a.*, free from fat; **fat-gude**, *Shetland dial.* (see quot.); **fat-trap**, a device for catching fat in drains, etc.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 160 The dog and the rat can live on *fat-free meat alone. 1860 BALFOUR *Odal Rights & Feudal Wrongs* 114 **Fatgude*, a term used in Zetland for the Butter or Oil paid to the Donatary. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/1 Gullies and *Fat-Traps.

Fat (fæt), *v.* Forms: 1 fǽttian, 3 *south.* vetten, 4 fatten, 4–6 fatte, (5 faat, 6 fate), 3, 6– fat. [OE. *fættian*, f. *fætt* FAT *a.*]

† **1.** *trans.* As lit. rendering of Heb. דשן *dishshēn*, Vulg. *impinguare*: To anoint, 'make fat' (the head); to load (an altar) with fat. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxii[i]. 5 Ðu fættades in ele heafud min. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxii[i]. 5 Þou fatted in oli mi heved ywhit. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXV. 8 The offring of the riȝtwis fatteth the auter. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 114 The Sacrifices with which they fatted their Altars.

† **b.** To bedaub with fat or grease; hence, *transf.* to cover thickly. *Obs. rare.*

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* iii. 42 Durt fats my thighs.

2. *intr.* To grow or become fat. Also *to fat up.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Nout ase swin ipund ine sti uorte uetten & forte greaten aȝein þe cul of þer eax. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. D. P. R.* v. xli. (1495) 158 Yf the mylte mynysshyth and fadyth, the body fattyth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 The harder they [fowl] lie, the sooner they fatte. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 466 If they fat of their own accord, it hath been found that the tail of one of these Sheep have weighed ten or twenty pound. 1794 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writings 1892 XIII. 24 The hogs which have been fatting. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 355 Proper time being allowed, [they] will commonly fat to six score per quarter. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 467 They were fatting on the grass. *fig.* *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxiv. 13 [lxv. 12] Faettiað endas woestennes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., Fat sal faire of wildernes. *c* 1300 *Song Husbandm.* 32 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 Falsshipe fatteth. 1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 139 The heaviness of sin, wherein they lie fatting in all delights. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XV. § 1. 251 Vanities, on which our Prodigall eates, but neyther feeds, fils, nor fats.

3. *trans.* To make fat, fatten; usually, to feed (animals) for use as food. Also *to fat up.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 56, & my fedde foulez [arn] fatted with sclaȝt. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 562 To faat hem is avayling and plesaunte. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* i. (1570) A vj/3 When they [our hogges] be fatted by costes and labour. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 137 b, A heard of swine: which they [Anabaptistes] fondly faine to haue ben fatted vp by the Lord. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 275 Churles..fat their rancke gutts whilest poor wretches pine. *a* 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xiii. § 5 (1670) 436 The..presence of the Master, saith the Proverb, fatteth the horse and the land. 1769 GRAY *Jrnl. in Lakes* Wks. 1884 I. 278 Numbers of black cattle are fatted here. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 172 The first who fatted up the peacock for the feasts of the luxurious. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 48 His ideal of beauty .. was woman fatted on milk till she could not walk.

absol. *c* 1440 *Secrees, Prose version* (E. E. T. S.), Þese fattys and moystes: Rest of body, gladnesse of wyl [etc.]. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* I. ii, [Apelles] proueth that muche easier it is to fatte by colours, and telles of birdes that haue beene fatted by paynted grapes.

fig. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 172 Who so wol preye, he moot..fatte his soule and make his body lene. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies, etc. Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 525 If they be watered, and fatted with the dew of Gods word. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Odour* ii, This broth of smells, that feeds and fats my minde.

b. *refl. lit.* and *fig.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* iii. C vj, A long deuoued cowe Which graseth here..And fattes her selfe for you. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 43 Fatting themselves with great and gainfull offices. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 179 She .. hath fatted herself with the Flesh of Saints.

c. Said of the food.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 61 Dieting þat fattiþ & makiþ him glad. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Q iij b, The substance or maseles of cheries..fattethe the bodye. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* Prol. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 451 Making your huge trunks To fat our crows. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1743) 24 Knot-grass ..its long knots will fat swine. 1829 *Bone Manure, Rep. Doncast. Com.* 25 This improved and fatted the sheep. *absol.* 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* G ij, Grene chese nourysheth and fattethe.

4. *To fat off*: to fatten for sale or slaughter.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 90 Bull steers..fed with hay during the labouring part of their lives..then fatted off. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 679 Decided to fat off the wethers as early as possible.

5. To enrich (the soil) with nutritious or stimulating elements; to fertilize.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52 b, Horned clauer..fatteth the grownde. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 564 The floud Nilus, which by his inundations doth yeerely..fatte the country of Egypt. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 30 If the sheepes dung did not fat the ground. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 135 Which with the ashes left after the burning fatteth the ground. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb* V. 660 Till Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lorded long before.

Fatal (fē·tăl), *a.* Also 4 fathel, 5–6 *Sc.* fatell, 6–7 fatall. [ad. L. *fātāl-is*, f. *fātum* FATE. Cf. Fr. *fatal.*]

† **1.** Allotted or decreed by fate or destiny; destined, fated. Const. *to*, *unto*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1 The fathel destyne, That Joves hath in disposicioune. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xiv. (1554) 114 a, Was neuer seine prince nor princesse That more proudly toke their fatal death. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 178 Prynce Enee, That, for his fatale cuntre, of behest Sa feill dangeris sustenit. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 67 It appeared to be fatal to him, to like better of flatterers .. than plain speakers. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 909 Obnoxious to .. very much rain, a thing fatall to Islands. 1663-78 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 530 It was Still fatal to stout Hudibras..when least He dreamt of it to prosper best. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 104 With perpetual inrodes to allarme, Though inaccessible, his fatal Throne. 1713 BENTLEY *Collins' Freethinking* I. XXVI. 142 It is fatal to our author ever to blunder when he talks of Egypt.

† **2.** Condemned by fate; doomed. Const. *to.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VII. ii, More lyker..Unto a place which is celestiall, Than to a certayne mancion fatall. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre at Paris* I. iv, Now have we got the fatal, straggling deer Within..a deadly toil. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. liv. (1612) 242 The Guizian Scot Fatall to Seaes of blood. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* IV. viii, A fatall oake, at which great Jove Levels his thunder. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i, She, whose fatal and unexperienc'd heart too soon believ'd thy many oaths.

3. Of the nature of fate; resembling fate in mode of action; proceeding by a fixed order or sequence; inevitable, necessary.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 33 As though..fatall necessitie concurred..with voluntary motion in giving the name. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* V. ix. (1620) 198 Euery cause is not fatall, because there are causes of chance, nature and will. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 134 Nature is a blind and fatal Agent. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. i. 14 We must not charge our transgressions upon a fatal necessity. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 114 What a hardy plant was Shakspeare's genius, how fatal its development. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 776 'Instinct' is 'fatal' but *blind.*

4. Concerned or dealing with destiny. Of agents; Controlling the destinies of men. (*The*) *fatal dames, ladies, sisters*: the Fates, or Parcæ. *The fatal thread*: that supposed to be spun by the Fates, determining the length of a man's life; so *fatal web, fatal shears.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8 Not to hastyly My fatal threed a sundyr smyte. 1552 HULOET, Fatal ladies, *parcæ*. *a* 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 9 b, Abiding the proofe of their paine and the cutting in Sunder of their fatall thread. 1622 FLETCHER *Spanish Curate* IV. v, Fatall Dames, that spin mens threds out. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 45 The Parcæ (or fatall Goddesses) are three. 1704 S. DALE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 210 Death cut the fatal thread of life. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 94 How wilt thou now the fatal sisters move? *a* 1721 M. PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 56 Nor Birds nor Goddesses can move The just Behests of Fatal Jove. 1880 BREWER *Reader's Hand-bk.* 323/2 The three Fatal Sisters were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

† **b.** Prophetic. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 129 Poetes that were fatall. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* VIII. iii, They [the poets].. Pronounced trouthe under cloudy figures, By the inventyon of theyr fatall scriptures. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 393 They..taking direction..from the fatall Bookes, burned alive two men. 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 917. As he [Balam] went his fatal Tongue to sell.

†c. Foreboding or indicating mischief; ominous.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, The black and fatal ravens. 1592 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 195 Now I feare that fatall Prophecie. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 35 Such fatall fowles As croking Ravens. 1658 WILLSFORD *Natures Secrets* 173 For seven nights after his death, there was heard hideous howling.., fatal Birds screaking in their Cities. *Ibid.* 188 These fatal Meteors are great motives to humble Man, to make him repent.

5. Fraught with destiny; fateful. Often with mixture of 6 or 7.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 163 The woful day fatal is come. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 13 Her father had fatal heere..the which did him assure Manly to fyght ayeinst his mortal foone. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 294 With out respyt cummyn was thair fatell houris. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 115 The fatall daie of her obstinacie was come. 1612 MONNIEPENNIE *Abr. Chron.* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 7 Who transported the marble fatall chayre to Westminster. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 725 The Snakie Sorceress..kept the fatal Key. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iii, What anxious moments pass between The birth of plots, and their last fatal periods. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, The fatal spot where the unlucky Bonnet-maker's body was lying. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xi. 179 In these same fatal days the Emperor Nicholas did much to bring his good faith into question.

6. Producing or resulting in death, destruction, or irreversible ruin, material or immaterial; deadly, destructive, ruinous. Const. *to*. Also in phrase *to prove fatal* (*to*).

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 10 That fatal fruyte which kyndled all theyr care. 1685–8 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 454 O that my sorrows were ended, by the most fatalest hand. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 24 Suspicions fatal to the merit of Strangers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* iv. 369 A Palsy..when it seizeth the Heart, or Organs of Breathing, [is] fatal. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 87 His death was fatal to the Catholic religion. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 144 A stroke as fatal as the scythe of Death. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, A removal in her present state must be fatal. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 315 Influenza..is by no means a fatal disease. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 80 The Spartan power had suffered a fatal blow. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. II. § 14 To carry away this conclusion..would be a fatal error. *Mod.* A fatal accident occurred on Monday.

b. Of a weapon, bait, etc.: Sure to kill, deadly.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 17 Your eyes which hitherto haue borne In them..The fatall Balls of murthering Basiliskes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 293 A crooked sting.. that fatal instrument which renders this insect so formidable. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 358 A gudgeon is a fatal bait. Nothing is so certain to take.

7. The hyperbolical use of the word in sense 6 gives rise to a weakened sense: Causing serious harm, disastrous, gravely mischievous.

Cf. F. *fatal*, which is often used in a trivial manner unknown in English.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 146 By their Monarch's fatal mercy grown, From Pardon'd Rebels, Kinsmen. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 513 Incredible, did not fatal experience too much shew it. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 181 Wars had also a fatal influence on population. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. Introd. 42 To develop itself in other still fataler ways. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 371 Never would such disasters have befallen the monarchy but for the fatal law which [etc.]. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Last Poems, Ld. Walter's Wife* x, Now, you no longer are fatal, but ugly and hateful.

8. *Comb.* with pr. and pa. ppples., as *fatal-looking*; also (quasi-*adv.*) in *fatal-boding*, *-plotted*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 47 Giue the King this fatall plotted Scrowle. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 149 The screech-owl chants her fatal-boding lays. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i, Brandishing pike and torch (one knows not in which case more fatal-looking).

†9. *sb.* in *pl.* Fatal persons or things. *The three Fatals*: the three Fates or Parcæ. *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 556 The thre fatales. *Ibid.* II. 985 Thir Fatallis thre..bad me pas, stand to my destinie. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 162 Providence is in the ordering of casuals as well as fatals.

Fatalism (fē'tăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. Fr. *fatalisme*, It. *fatalismo*.]

1. The belief in fatality; the doctrine that all things are determined by fate; a particular form of this doctrine.

In early use not distinguished from 'the doctrine of necessity', i. e. the doctrine that all events take place in accordance with unvarying laws of causation. In strict etymological propriety, and in the best modern usage, it is restricted to the view which regards events as predetermined by an arbitrary decree.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 6 We shall oppose those three Fatalisms..as so many false Hypotheses of the Mundane System. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 6 Pantheism, Materialism, Fatalism are nothing but Atheism a little disguised. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 20 Fatalism, in which the greatest Infidels unanimously shelter themselves. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v, You are ..a believer in the fatalism of Spinosa. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Thought 18th Cent.* (1881) I. 298 Fatalism assumes what necessity excludes, the existence of an arbitrary element in the universe.

2. Acquiescence in the decree of fate; submission to everything that happens as inevitable.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 61 *marg.*, A Turk convinced against fatalism. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 194 The fatalism of the Greeks was very remote..from the dogma. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. (1878) 188 This acquiescence which is really not so far removed from fatalism.

Fatalist (fē'tălist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. Fr. *fataliste*.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of fatalism; one who believes that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 38 The most notorious Fatalists. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 105 They [the ancients] were generally fatalists. 1887 T. FOWLER *Princ. Morals* II. ix, The Fatalist, as distinguished from the Determinist, imagines himself to be completely at the mercy of some external power.

2. One whose conduct is regulated by fatalism; one who accepts every event as an inevitable necessity.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 61 It is commonly known that the Turks are fatalists. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 115 Those who know what strong fatalists these eastern people are. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 185 The confidence which the heroic fatalist placed in his high destiny. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 202 'What a fatalist you are.'

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 407 Every Fatalist.. scheme destroys merit. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, He preached 'higher doctrine', i. e., more fatalist and antinomian than his gentler colleague. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 403 The fatalist resignation..now quieted him. 1874 LADY HERBERT *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. (1878) 523 The moral basis of society lies in a fatalist submission.

Fatalistic (fē'tăli'stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fatalism.

1832 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* (1835) II. 29 Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that fatalistic sense? 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 240 The fatalistic forces of nature. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 197 A fatalistic view of jug-breaking. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 12 The doctrine of innate tendencies they deride as..fatalistic.

Hence **Fatali'stically** *adv.*, in a fatalistic manner; according to the fatalistic doctrine; like a fatalist.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 267 Power..working fatalistically for given ends. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 53 The point at which life itself is despised as compared with what he..fatalistically calls his 'course'.

Fatality (fătæ'lĭti). [ad. F. *fatalité*, ad. late L. *fātālitātem*, f. *fātālis* FATAL: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being predetermined by or subject to fate or destiny; subjection to fate, as attributed to the universe generally; the agency of fate or necessity, conceived as determining the course of events.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 83 We banish from thence, all imaginary fatality. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* 29 To suppose every action of the Will to depend upon a previous Appetite or Passion is to destroy our Liberty, and to insert a Stoical Fatality. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 7 The Will of Man..may contract upon it self such Necessities and Fatalities, as it cannot upon a suddain rid it self of at pleasure. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 12 The blind impulses of Fatality and Fortune. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 276 Marriages are governed..by an over-ruling fatality. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 147 A Fatality supposed consistent with what we certainly experience does not destroy the proof of an intelligent author and Governor of nature. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 583 An irresistible force, a something we cannot explain nor account for its existence ..we call a fatality.

b. *fig.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 299 There was..a kind of Fatality in his Errors. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1869) 83 There is a fatality about our affairs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 61 The Viceroy..as fatality would have it, was struck.

c. A decree of fate.

1763 TUCKER *Freewill* § 42. 192 If he sows oats in his field, does he think anything of a fatality against his reaping wheat or barley?

d. That which a person or thing is fated to; a destined condition or position, a destiny.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 124, I took them both for a good boding, and very fatallitie to her Maiestie. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxix. (1632) 398 Our fatalitie which it lieth not in us to avoyde or advance. 1648 STERRY *Clouds* 35 He cannot discerne..the Fatality of Persons and Kingdomes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Old Man & Lion* 95 All the Father's Precaution could not Secure the Son from the Fatality of Dying by a Lyon. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* x. 52 A fatality that it was hopeless to avoid.

¶e. Used for: Belief in fatality; fatalism.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 14, I do not find him..charged with Fatality.

2. The condition of being doomed by fate; predestined liability to disaster.

1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 116 Ther is a strange fatality..attends all our intentiones and designes. 1769 *Junius Lett.* viii. 33 There [is] a fatality attending every measure you are concerned in. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* III. v, A sad fatality had attended her family. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 The fatality attending an accursed house.

3. The quality of causing death or disaster; fatalness; a fatal influence.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 21 Sathanas wyth all his cruelle fatallytees. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 208 7. times 9. or the yeare of sixty three..is conceived to carry with it, the most considerable fatality. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, Love and Death have their Fatalities. 1793 E. DARWIN in Beddoes *Lett. Darwin* 62 Young men and women..if they knew the general fatality of their disease ..would despond. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1848) 185 Thy beauty hath fatality. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 245 The insidious fatality of hot countries.

4. A disastrous event; a calamity, misfortune.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 19 This was the tragedy of Tuesday..Since this fatality, some talk of an inclination in Surrey to associate. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. I. 463 Their interviews are usually solemnized with some fatality and disaster. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 254 *note*, Fatalities to which the human race is liable. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. v. 83 A long series of fatalities ended in the wreck of two ships.

b. A disaster resulting in death; a fatal accident or occurrence.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Look at Clock*, The shocking fatality Ran over, like wild-fire, the whole Principality. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., The only fatalities were the five above mentioned, while a large number were more or less injured.

Fatalize (fē'tălaiz), *v.* [f. FATAL + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To incline to fatalism. b. *trans.* To render subject to fate or inevitable necessity. Hence **Fa'talized**, **Fa'talizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1834 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* (1836) p. lii, Melancthon .. expressly rejected the fatalising Scheme. *Ibid.* 155 The fatalising dogmatism. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 85 The Universe would be without a God a fatalised organism. 1888 — *Study of Religion* I. II. i. 243 Its ways seem fatalised.

Fatally (fē'tăli), *adv.* Also 7 **fatallie**. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a fatal manner.

1. As decreed by fate; in a predestined manner.

1574 *Petit. to Q. Eliz.* 22 Mar. in *Cal. State Papers, Colonial* 1574–1660. 1 Sundry rich and unknown lands fatally reserved for England. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 33 Fatally predestinate To consecrate it selfe vnto your loue. 1661 *Origen* in *Phenix* I. 54 The inferior Spirit of the World acts not by choice but fatally. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 82 He trod so fatally the paths of Fame. 1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* vii. 195 Inevitably, fatally.. the work .. must be the ideal of all purely devotional art.

2. In a deadly or disastrous manner: a. Destructively, with destructive results.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 54 When Cressy Battell fatally was strucke. 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 584 Backward the Winds his active Curses blew, And fatally round his own Head they flew. 1812 H. R. in *Examiner* 4 May 283/2 A few yards of rope, which, by an unlucky snap, might.. convince them too fatally of their mortality. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Principles* iii. 66 These wars operated fatally upon the noble order of knighthood.

b. Ruinously, by or with disastrous results.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 21 Which like an Anti-Comet here Did fatally to that appear. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ₱ 8 How fatally human sagacity was sometimes baffled. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 621 It is fatally known, that [etc.]. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 125, I must be fatally wrong. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, III. ii. 65 The possible dangers which afterwards were so fatally realized. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) II. xvii. 98 The Venetian fine lady.. fatally hides her ankles in pantalets.

c. With death as the result, *esp.* of disease, *to end, terminate fatally*.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 278 The attack .. terminated fatally. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 56 Those who fight the most frequently and fatally are the French creoles. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* L. 56 Many of the cases ..ended fatally.

Fatalness (fē'tălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fatal.

1. 'Invincible necessity' (J.).

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

2. a. Disastrous nature. b. Destructive or deadly quality.

1651 *Relig. Wotton.* B 8/2 Master Cuffe being then a man of no Common note .. for the fatalness of his end. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 76 Whether for their readiness cheapness, fatalness, I argue not..but with stones destroyed they this servant of..Jesus Christ.

‖ Fata Morgana (fā'tă mŏrgā'nă). [It. *fata* a fairy; *Morgana*, sister of the British legendary hero Arthur, app. located in Calabria by the Norman settlers.] A kind of mirage most frequently seen in the Strait of Messina, attributed in early times to fairy agency. Also *fig.*

1818 R. JAMIESON in *Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* II. xxiii. 111 In mountainous regions, deceptions of sight, fata morgana, &c. are more common. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. viii. 78 He [Coleridge] preferred to create logical fatamorganas for himself on this hither side. 1892 *Daily News* 17 May 5/4 A fata Morgana seen last autumn near..Karlova.

attrib. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 61 Cloud mountains, and fatamorgana cities.

†Fa'tary. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. FATE *sb.* + -ARY 1.] One who foretells fates.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 Why doe our fataries and fortunaries so confound them .. in their prognostications?

†Fata'tion. *Obs. rare.* [f. FATE *sb.* + -ATION.] The exercise of inevitable and irresistible influence.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xviii. § 6. 148 If there be necessitating and enforcing fatation upon things. *Ibid.* xviii. § 19. 154 What fatation, or fatall necessitation to man, among all these?

†Fatch, *sb. Obs.* [var. of VETCH.]

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) C viij, Let her chawe in her mouth very small a fewe fatches. 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 47 In bygnesse of a small fatche, and red coloured, which you mai cal therfore red fatches, bycause of their lykenesse. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 365 Berries as bygge as pease or fatche.

Fatch, obs. form of FETCH *sb.* and *v.*

Fate (fēt), *sb.* [ad. L. *fātum*, lit. 'that which has been spoken', neut. pa. pple. of *fārī* to speak. The primary sense of the L. word is a sentence or doom of the gods (= Gr. *θέσφατον*); but it was

subsequently used as the equivalent of the Gr. *μοῖρα*, which, originally meaning only a person's 'lot' or 'portion', had come to express the more abstract conception explained below (sense 1), and its personification as a mythological being.

Cf. OF. *fate*, Pr. *fat*, It. *fato*, Pg. *fado*, Sp. *hado*. (The pl. *fāta* gave rise in popular L. to the fem. sing. *fāta* fairy: for the Rom. forms of this see FAY *sb.*) The immediate source of the Eng. word is doubtful. Chaucer uses it in *Troylus* (where he translates from Boccaccio's Italian), but in rendering the Latin of Boethius he uses only *destiné*.]

1. The principle, power, or agency by which, according to certain philosophical and popular systems of belief, all events, or some events in particular, are unalterably predetermined from eternity. Often *personified*.

The OE. synonym was *wyrd*: see WEIRD.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1550 The fate wold his soule shold vnbodye. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 32 Stand fast good Fate to his hanging. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 101/1 Concerning Fate, Plato held thus: All things are in Fate, yet all things are not decreed by Fate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 232 When everlasting Fate shall yield To fickle Chance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 161 Fate, and the Laws or Commands of the Deity, concerning the Mundane Oeconomy..being really the same thing. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, Fate, Or somewhat like the force of Fate was in it. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 24 Jove, and all-compelling Fate. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* Pref. 25 Fate was something that even the gods often endeavoured..to resist. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 106 We .. Fate's fixed will from Nature's wanderings learn. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 345 The idea of fate sets us free from the sense of blame. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* i. 11 What is He but a vast formless Fate?

b. *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 68 So pertaunt like would I o'resway his state That he shold be my foole, and I his fate. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i, I am Fate in Persia And Life and Death depend upon my Pleasure.

2. *Mythol.* a. The goddess of fate or destiny; in Homer Μοῖρα. b. *pl.* In later Greek and Roman mythology, the three goddesses supposed to determine the course of human life (Gr. Μοῖραι, L. *Parcæ, Fatæ*).

In Gr. the three Fates are called Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; these names were adopted by Latin poets, but the mythologists give as native names Nona, Decuma, and Morta.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 199 *Pir.*..Like Limander am I trusty still. *This.* And [I] like Helen till the Fates me kill. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 193 Bless the kind fates, and think your fortune rare. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 338 Thread, which is spun by the fates in one part uniform and strong, in another weakened. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXX, Your slightest desires seem a law to the Fates. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 443 We three Sat muffled like the Fates.

3. That which is destined or fated to happen. a. *gen.* Also in *pl.* Predestined events.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 173 What I will is Fate. So spake th' Almightie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 738 Th' inspected Entrails cou'd no Fates foretel. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 73 Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, Tis the best way of meeting fate. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. i, There lay in the fates a Third Silesian War for him.

b. Of an individual, an empire, etc.: The predestined or appointed lot; what a person, etc. is fated to do or suffer.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 209 He curseth..His byrthe, hym self, his fate, and ek nature. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. of Clarence* lv, To flye theyr fate. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. ii, How blest a fate were it to us. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 57/2 By a very extraordinary fate [he had] got a very particular interest..in many worthy men. 1668 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 Mr. Ho..deserves a better fate. *a* 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 25 It has been commonly their Fate to fare hardlier. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 The general fate of sects is to obtain a high reputation for sanctity while they are oppressed. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv. (1879) 68 A noteworthy comment on the fate of human pride.

c. In etymological sense: An oracle or portent of doom.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 50 The solemn knell fell in with the tale of life and sin, Like a rhythmic fate sublime.

4. What will become of, or has become of (a person or thing); ultimate condition; destiny. Often in *to decide, fix, seal one's fate.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1852) I. 584 The lover waits for the decision of his mistress to fix his fate. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 322 Anxiety for the fate of the Edystone. 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, If she is now discovered her fate is certain. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, The base misers..deserve their fate. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 581 It only remained to the brothers to decide on the fate of its tenant. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 163 He was obliged to bear the..fate of a minister, who had thwarted the popular will. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xc. 246 More of it may share the same fate 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 142 Plumer's fate was sealed.

b. Death, destruction, ruin.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. XXVI. (1554) 97 b, Cirus was passed into fate 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* IV, Will you assist, and run a fate with us. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 114 In the Common Fate. The adjoyning Abby fell. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, Thousand vulgar fates Which their Drugs daily hasten. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xl. 345 Their fate has been well sung by Lord Houghton.

c. An instrument of death or destruction. *poet.*

1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 74 He..Feather'd Fates among the Mules and Sumpters sent. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 68 Hissing fly the feather'd fates.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fate-spell*, also *fate-like* adj.; b. objective, as *fate-denouncing, -foretelling, -scorning* ppl. adjs.; c. instrumental, as *fate-environed, -fenced* (implied in *fate-fencedness*), *-folden, -furrowed, -menaced, -stricken* adjs.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 48 The Bird of Night With *Fate-denouncing Outcries takes his Flight. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* II. i, Why should I waste these *fate-environ'd hours. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 80 His own *fate-fencedness, or, as he would call it, his luck. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 93 An enchanted sea From all the world *fate-folden. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 173 The *fate-foretelling seer, Amphiaraus. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 329 Relentless Justice! with *fate-furrow'd brow! 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* XV, The expression of the creatures [rattlesnakes] was..*fate-like. 1834 WRANGHAM *Homerics* 7 Knew'st thou what misfortunes lie, *Fate-menaced, on thine homeward way. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 282 Proud (Œdipus, *fate-scorning. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonnets* iv, Vnder that *Fate-spell onely are foreshowne Eternall praises. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads* (1868) 172 Our greatest from his throne *Fate-stricken, and rejected of his own.

Fate (fēⁱt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To ruin irrevocably. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5091 A fame [may] be defoulede, & fatid for euer.

2. To preordain as by the decree of fate. Const. *to* and *to* with *inf. Obs.* exc. in *pass.* in sense: To be appointed or destined by fate. Often quasi-*impers.* with subject clause.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 20 Heauen..hath fated her to be my..helper to a husband 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 129 A treacherous Armie leuied, one mid-night Fated to th' purpose. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 248 Fated to wander. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. i. 4 It was fated that England should be the theatre of the first of a series of Revolutions. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 310 Whatever is fated, that will take place. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v. 152 The breathing-time..was fated to be of short duration.

†b. *ellipt.* To destine to death. *Obs.*

1788 COWPER *Stanzas for* 1788. 18 Could I prophetic say Who next is fated.

Fate, obs. form of FAT *v.*, FEAT.

Fated (fēⁱ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FATE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Appointed, decreed or determined by fate.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 282 Thy injured honor has its fated hour. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* xvii, Each upon his fated day. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 239 God's judgments were not..a mere fated thing.

2. Doomed to destruction.

1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Lisc* I. (1852) 38 A blazing comet may cross this fated planet. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 14 Cavalry..were fast approaching the fated city.

3. 'Invested with the power of fatal determination' (J.).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 232 The fated skye Giues vs free scope.

4. Controlled, guided, or driven on by fate.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxii, The fated Fire moved on. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii, Fated in thy sufferings. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII. 448 The fated crew..warred Against the chosen saints. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 303 He purified His fated hands of that unlooked-for guilt.

¶ **5.** Of armour: Made proof by spells, charmed. *rare*⁻².

[Suggested by Ariosto's *armi fatate*; the It. *fatare* to render proof by spells, to charm, corresponds to OF. *faer* :—popular L. *fātāre*, f. *fāta* fairy (see FAY *sb.*); but the etymological notion as apprehended by Dryden was prob. 'protected as by a decree of Fate'.]

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* Ded., His fated Armour was only an Allegorical Defence. *Ibid.* VIII. 716 Bright Vulcanian Arms, Fated from force of Steel by Stygian charms.

6. Preceded by some qualifying adv.: Having a particular fate or destiny. *rare* exc. in ILL-FATED.

a 1721 PRIOR *Epil. to Phædra* 25 Her aukward Love indeed was oddly fated; She and her Poly were too near related.

Fateful (fēⁱ·tful), *a.* [f. FATE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Of a voice or utterance: Revealing the decrees of fate; prophetic of destiny.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 466 Then ceas'd for ever, by the Furies ty'd, His fate-full voice. 1794 COLERIDGE *Melancholy*, A mystic tumult and a fateful rhyme. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 28 That fateful Hebrew Prophecy. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. Prel. 105 The fateful cawings of the crow. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. v. 84 The fateful words, 'Rise Brother'.

2. Fraught with destiny, bearing with it or involving momentous consequences; decisive, important. Chiefly of a period of time.

1800 COLERIDGE *Death of Wallenstein* III. viii, A fateful evening doth descend upon us. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* ix. (1853) 35 The fateful banner of Khaled. 1851 *Romance of a Dull Life* xiii. 97 Each minute seemed fateful to her. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* xii. in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 907/1 A fateful conference..was taking place.

3. Marked by the influence of fate; controlled as if by irresistible destiny.

1876 S. A. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* 130 The Bride of Lammermoor, as great in fateful pathos as Romeo and Juliet. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 6/2 That fateful inability to review their position. 1891 *Times* 14 Feb. 7/5 Peasants..begin.. their..wanderings from place to place in an aimless, fateful sort of way. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 229 As fateful as a Greek tragedy.

4. Bringing fate or death; deadly; = FATAL 6.

1764 J. GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 174 Nor fateful only is the bursting flame. 1798 CANNING & HAMMOND *Progr Man* in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 16 Resounds the fateful dart 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 316 The soldier's fateful steel.

5. Having a remarkable fate; of eventful history.

1886 G. T. STOKES *Ireland & Celtic Church* (1888) 108 *note*, This fateful book is said to be still in existence.

Hence **Fa·tefully** *adv.*, in a fateful manner. **Fa·tefulness,** the quality of being fateful.

1863 S. HIBBERD in *Intell. Observer* III. 439 If she [the bee] is so fatefully mechanical as to build and furnish a cell without knowledge of what it is. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. iii, Those fatefully questionable months. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 3 Assigning much mock fatefulness to Sir Crimson Fluid. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 274 A whimsical air of fatefulness.

Fa·teless, *a. rare.* [f. FATE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fate; in which fate has no existence.

1881 J. THOMSON *Vane's Story, Weddah & O.* IV. XXXV, Fateless Heaven.

Fat-faced, *a.* [f. FAT *a.* + FACE + -ED ².] Having a fat face. a. Of persons. †Also *fig.* (nonce-use) of land, with allusion to the sense FAT *a.* 9 a, fertile. b. *Printing,* as *fat-faced Egyptian* (see FAT *a.* 3).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 231 The curling playnes of fat-fac'd Palestine. 1782 *George Bateman* II. 2 A short, thick-set, fat-faced man. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* IX, A fat-faced puss she is. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old House* (1883) 30 A..fat-faced individual came into my private room.

Fath, obs. and dial. form of FAITH.

†**Fathe.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. See quot.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* Introd. (1882) 3 De dolore pectoris qui anglice dicitur fathe.

†**Fathead.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FAT *a.* + -HEAD.] = FATNESS.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1547 Heuene dew, and erðes fetthed.

Fat-head. [f. FAT *a.* + HEAD.]

1. One having a fat head; a stupid dolt.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Nursery Reminisc.* 7 You little Fat-head, There's a top, because you're good. 1885 MRS. RIDDELL *Mitre Court* xix, He is a fathead—a great blundering John Bull.

2. a. A labroid fish *Semicossyphus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher.* b. A cyprinoid fish *Pimephales promelas*, the Blackhead or Blackheaded Minnow. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Fat-hen (fæ·t,hĕn). A name for certain plants of the Goosefoot tribe, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *Atriplex patula.* Also, in Australia, applied to various species of *Chenopodium* and *Atriplex* which are eaten as vegetables.

1795 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XIII. 204 Chickweed, fumitory, fat-hen, and persicaria. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* II. 40 The fat-hen..grew abundantly on the reedy flats. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 172 Atriplex patula, *Fat Hen.* 1863 in PRIOR *Pop. Names Brit. Plants* (1879) 75. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 182 Fathen [*pr.* falhen] (a kind of indigenous spinach). 1889 MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED *Romance of a Station* 46 To gather fat-hen, to do duty as cabbage.

Father (fā·ðəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 fæder (1 -yr), feder, (3 feader), 2–6 fader, (3 *Orm.* faderr), (*south. dial.* 3 væder, veder, 3–4 vader), 3–4 fadre, 4–5 fadir(e, -ur(e, -yr, 4 faþer, 6– father. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *fæder* corresponds to OFris. *feder, fader*, OS. *fadar, fader* (LG., Du. *vader, vaar*), OHG. *fater* (MHG. and mod.G. *vater*), ON. *faðer, -ir* (Sw., Da. *fader, far*), Goth. *fadar* (found only *Gal.* iv. 6, the ordinary word being *atta*) :—OTeut. *fauler*, ?*fadēr* :—OAryan *patēr* (*potēr-, potr-*). whence Skr. *pitṛ*, Gr. πατήρ, L. *pater*, OIr. *athir.*

The spelling in our quots. is uniformly with *d* until 16th c., exc. that *faþer* occurs sporadically in the Cotton and Göttingen MSS. of the *Cursor Mundi* (*a* 1300); but the pronunciation (ð) may have been widely current in the 15th c. or even earlier; in 14–15th c. the spelling with *-der* is very common in words like *brother, feather, leather*, though this spelling cannot in all cases be supposed to indicate that the writers pronounced the words with (d). The mod.Eng. *-ther* (ðəɹ) for OE. *-der, -dor* in *father* and *mother* is often wrongly said to be due to the analogy of *brother*, or to Scandinavian influence; it is really the result of a phonetic law common to the great majority of Eng. dialects; other examples in standard Eng. are *gather, hither, together, weather.* At present nearly all dialects pronounce *father* and *mother* with (ð) as in standard Eng.; in various parts of the north of England and the north Lowlands (d), alveolar or dental, is sometimes heard. The representation of OE. *æ, a* by (ā) in this word is anomalous; the only parallel case, setting aside the class of instances in which the symbol (d) is used in this Dict., is *rather.* Among the chief variant pronunciations in dialects are fa·ðər, fɛ·ðər (by writers of dialect books often spelt *faither, feyther*), fī·ðəɹ, *Sc.* fe·ðər, etc.

In OE. the genitive had the two forms *fæder* (cf. OS. *fader*, OHG. *fater*, ON. *fǫður*) and *fæderes.* The uninflected form survived in occasional use down to the 15th c.]

1. One by whom a child is or has been begotten, a male parent, the nearest male ancestor. Rarely applied to animals.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxvi[i].10 Forðon feder min & modur min forleorton mec. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxiv. 16 Ne slea man fæderas for suna gylton. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Ðe sune wussheð þe fader deað ar his dai cume. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 14/457 He liet .. maken him king of al is fader lond. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 241 A kowherde, sire..is my kynde fader. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4863 Whanne fader or moder arn in grave. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 10 Herry Percy, whos fadere was slayne at Yorke felde. 1571 LYNDESAY *MS. Collect.*, The litill birdis straikis thair fader in the face with thair wingis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Answ. Inglise Railar* 12 Brutus..Quha slew his fader howping to succeid. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 144 Ginetti..proved his Fathers own Son. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xiv. 62 For a son to call his father by that endearing name. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* v. ii, His father gave him to my care.

b. *fig.* (Quots. 1597[2] and 1802 have given rise to proverbial phrases.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. i. (1495) 591 Aristotle sayth that the erthe is moder and the sonne fader of trees. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 75 b, So shall the branch [when grafted] live, being both nourished by his olde Mother, and his newe Father. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 8 Eu'ry minute now Should be the Father of some Stratagem. *Ibid.* IV. v. 93 Thy wish was Father (Harry) to that thought. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 The foure Complexions, (whose fathers are the foure Elements). 1802 WORDSW. *Rainbow*, The child is father of the man. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 7 He..too often makes the wish father to the thought.

c. (More explicitly *spiritual father.*) The teacher to whom a person owes his religious life.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 15 If 3e han ten thousandis of litle maistris in Crist Jhesu, but not manye fadris. 1769 H. VENN in *Life* (1835) 152 A lady said to me, 'You, sir, are my spiritual father'. *a* 1858 BP. D. WILSON in Bateman *Life* (1860) II. 208 As our Father Scott used to say.

d. Proverbs.

1549 LATIMER 3*rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 97 Happye is the chylde, whose father goeth to the Deuyll. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 400 This is it which some vtter in a prouerbe, That he that will plant his father, must cut off his head. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 118 He will be a wise child that knows his right father.

e. Colloquially extended to include a father-in-law, stepfather, or one who adopts another as his child (more fully *adoptive father*).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 2 My Father Capulet will haue it so. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. i. 24 Stand thee by Frier, father..Will you with free and vnconstrained soule Giue me this maid your daughter. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. ii. 63 If you would not [weep for him] it were a good signe, that I should quickely haue a new Father. 1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) III. 147 Sons inferior to these ..claim the family of their adoptive father.

f. Applied *transf.* to the relative or friend who 'gives away' a bride.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 15 You must be father to your brothers daughter, And giue her to young Claudio. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vii. 174, I was father at the altar..and gave her away.

2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent, *esp.* the founder of a race or family, a forefather, progenitor. In *pl.* ancestors, forefathers. So in Scriptural phr. *To be gathered, † to be put to* or *sleep with one's fathers*: to be dead and buried. Also loosely for 'a man of old', 'a patriarch'.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 55 Suæ ȝesprecen wæs to fadores usra. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 9, & ne cweþað betwux eow we habbað abraham us to fæder. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 Vre foremes faderes gult we abugeð alle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 126 3owre fadre she felled þorw fals biheste. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* ii. 10 Al that generacioun is gedrid to her fadris. — 1 *Kings* i. 21 Whanne my lord kyng shal sleep with his faders. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 66 The Sarazines..han the place in gret reuerence for the holy fadres, the patriarkes þat lyȝn þere. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 34 He decessid, and was put to his fadres. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 19 Theyr cyuyle ordynance and statutys, deuyssyd by theyr old Fatherys in eury secte. 16[1]1 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 36. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 351 God who fed Our fathers here with manna. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 144 One man alone, the father of us all, Drew not his life from woman. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 20 Nor were the arts of peace neglected by our fathers during that stirring period.

3. One who institutes, originates, calls into being; a constructor, contriver, designer, framer, originator. Also one who gives the first conspicuous or influential example of (an immaterial thing). *The Fathers* (U.S.): the framers of the constitution.

Often in designations of Biblical origin. *The Father of Lights*, etc.: applied to God. *The father of faith, of the faithful*: Abraham. *The father of lies* (after John viii. 44): the Devil.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 14 He is Fader of Fei. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 17 The fadir of liȝtis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 Abraham the father of fayth. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 31 Iohn Cant. was the first father of this horrible error in our Church. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 114 In Germany no young Farmer is permitted to Marry..till he..hath planted, and is a father of such a stated number of Wallnut Trees. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 499 He [Chaucer] is the father of English poetry. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 275 Hannibal was called the father of warlike stratagems. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Nov. 3/3 Dr. Hooper the father of the canal. 1825 J. NEAL *Jonathan* II. 5 The Father of Lies himself 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 290 Words..sung by the Fathers of the Reformation. 1844 SIR D. GOOCH *Diaries* (1892) 54, I may..I think, claim to be the father of express trains. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Father*, the dockyard name given to the person who constructs a ship of the navy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. ix, To represent Plato as the father of Idealism. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xli. 105 In 'the days of the Fathers'.

b. pl. *The Fathers* (*of the Church*): the early Christian writers; usually applied to those of the first five centuries, but by some extended further. *Apostolical Fathers*: see APOSTOLICAL.

1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Ase zayþ þe boc of collacions of holy uaderes. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., If a manne woulde searche out by the auncient fathers. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 153 As a certaine Father saith. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. § 54 (1642) 200 To this discourse of Basil, other Fathers agree. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* 141 Irenaeus and Origen, and other Fathers. 1776-81 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. *note*, The Greek as well as the Latin fathers. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. vii, I gazed with rapture on the vast folios of the Christian Fathers. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* Prose Wks. 1890 VI. 14 A Father of the Church said that property was theft many centuries before Proudhon was born.

4. One who exercises protecting care like that of a father; one who shows paternal kindness; one to whom filial reverence and obedience are due. (In OE. applied to a feudal superior.)

.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 924 Hine ȝeces þa to fæder & to hlaforde Scotta cyning. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxix. 16 Fader I was of pore men. 1460 EARL OF MARCHE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 5 I. 9 Oure..ryght noble lorde and ffadur. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 98 A Father of the Common-weale. 1627 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* I. ii, For her love I will be a father to thee. 1787 H. KNOX *Lett.* 19 Mar. Washington's Writ. 1891 XI. 123 *note*, The glorious republican epithet, The Father of your Country. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iii. 143 It was meant to assert that Scots..owed no duty to Rome..but only to their Father and Lord at Winchester.

b. with reference to patronage of literature.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 85 Fader of bukis, protectour to science. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. v. 1. § 17. 339 Francis I. has obtained a glorious title, the Father of French literature.

c. Applied to a religious teacher or counsellor (cf. 6).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 120 3e sholde be here fadres, and techen hem betere. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 28 *Hen. VI* (Camden 1856) 64 There thay slow him horribly, thair fader and thair bisshoppe. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 13 He was commonly called Father Gilpin. 1757 in Sidney *Life of S. Walker* (1838) 281 Dr [*dear*] Father in the Lord. 1828 GRIMSHAWE *Mem. of L. Richmond* (1829) 132 He was regarded by them [the communicants] as a father. 1833 in Sidney *Life of R. Hill* (1834) 408 The minister who read the .. service, substituted the word father for that of brother.

5. a. Applied to God, expressing His relation to Jesus, to mankind in general (considered either as His offspring, as the objects of His loving care, or as owing Him obedience and reverence), or to Christians (as His children by regeneration or adoption). Also applied to heathen gods.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii[i] 27 He ȝeceð mec feder min ðu eard god min. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 9 An ys eower fædyr se þe on heofonum ys. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 25 And [he] steih in to heuene, and sitt on his fader swiðre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Þe is also federleas þet haueð þurh his sunne vorlore þene Veder of heouene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 57 He haþ agilte his fader celestial. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xv, Ioye and honour be to the fader of heuen! 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* To Rdr. (1888) 3 Grace marcie and pece of god our fader. 1562 WINJET *Last Blast* Wks. 1888 I. 41 The lauchfull vocatioun of His Heuinlie Fader. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 322 Through which relation they are called his offspring, and he their Father. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 354 Most unwillingly I come, by the great Father's will driven down To execute a doom of new revenge. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* lix, O Tiber! father Tiber, To whom the Romans pray. 1865 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 785 Uphold me, Father, in my loneliness A little longer! 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 Some..austere step-son of the Christian God, jealous of the divine benignity..of his father's house.

† b. Applied to Christ. *Obs. rare.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xiv, Fayr fader ihesu Cryste I thanke the. [Hence 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 558 Our fair father Christ.]

c. Theol. (*God*) *the Father*: the First Person of the Trinity.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiv. 26 Se halize frofre gast þe fæder sent on minum naman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þe feder and þe sune and þe halie gast iscilde us þer wið. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* i. Gloria, Blisse to þe Fadre and to þe Sone, And to þe Hali Gaste. *c* 1450 MYRC 459 Leue on fader and sone and holy gost. 1548 tr. *Luther's Chiefe Articles Chr. Faythe* A vj b, The Holy Goost from the Father and the Sonne procedynge. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 102 And God the Father turns a School-divine. 1851 NEALE *Mediæv. Hymns* 127 Honour, laud, and praise addressing To the Father and the Son.

6. Ecclesiastical uses.

a. The title given to a confessor or spiritual director. Also explicitly *spiritual* and (*arch.*) *ghostly father* (but the former, in Eng., has more usually the sense 1 c).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27857 (Cott.) O scrift þon do þi faders rede, sua þat þi saul mai ai be quite. *Ibid.* 28077 (Cott.) Til ouer lauerd crist and þe, mi gastli fader, yeild i me. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 104 Min holy fader, so I will. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 b, Takynge penaunce of our goostly father for our transgressyon & synne. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 43 The D[uchess] of Portsmouth..has promised it to her ghostly father. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. vi, Penance, father, will I none.

b. A priest belonging to a religious order or congregation. Also the title given to the superior of a monastic house in relation to those subject to his rule.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 48 He..became father of the Monkes of Saint Hilarie. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 11 'Blesse you good Father Frier. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 P 3 A Father of a Convent. 1739 GRAY *Jrnl. in France* Wks. 1884 I. 244 It [the Chartreuse] contains about 100 Fathers, and Freres together. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 278 S. Maria di Galiera is a beautiful church, and belongs to the fathers of the oratory. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 99 The skill and care with which those fathers [Jesuits] had..conducted the education of youth.

c. Applied to bishops. *Right Reverend, Most Reverend Father in God*: the formal designation respectively of a bishop and an archbishop.

1508 *Fisher's Seuen Penit. Ps.*, This treatyse..was..compyled by the ryght reuerende fader in god Iohan Fyssher..bysshop of Rochester. 1521 (*title*), The sermon of Iohan the bysshop of Rochester made..by the assignement of the moost reuerend father in god the lord Thomas Cardinall of Yorke. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 61 He is within; with two right reuerend Fathers Diuinely bent to Meditation. 1668. S. HOLLINGWORTH in *MS. Bodl. Rawl. Lett.* LIX. fol. 190 To the Right Reuerant father in God His Grac Willam Lord Arch Bishshop of Canterbery. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 354 He had yielded to the intreaties of the fathers of the Church. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 89 The Pope and the assembled Fathers. *Mod.* The most Reverend Father in God (William), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

d. *The Holy Father*: the Pope.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 314, I..schewed my lif to oure holy fadir the Pope. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Life Wolsey* App. (1827) 519 They..by force imprisoned our holy Father the Pope.

e. As a prefix to the name of a priest. Also abbreviated F., Fr.

Formerly, as still in Continental use, restricted to the regular clergy (see b). In the present century this has become the customary English mode of designating a Roman Catholic priest, even among those not of his own communion: but some secular priests still refuse the title as incorrect, preferring to be addressed as 'The Rev. A. B.' The abbreviated forms are seldom used exc. by Roman Catholics.

As the prefix 'Father' was in the 16th c. used only with the names of members of religious orders, its use was of course not continued in the reformed Church of England. Of late years the title has been applied, among a section of the High Church party, to Anglican priests, and some prominent members of that section are very commonly designated by it.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* Wks. 140 The good Scottish freer father Donold. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiii. 265 Father Simon was courteous. 1741 CHALLONER *Missionary Priests*, The same year were banished Father William Weston, S.J., Father John Roberts, O.S.B., Mr. Antony Wright and Mr. James West, priests. 1890 *Dublin Rev.* XXIV. 236 Our readers do not need to be told who Father Faber was.

7. At Cambridge; see quots.

1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. A. (1841) p. vi, The Father shall enter hys commendacions of hys chyldren. 1772 JEBB *Remarks* 20 The students enter..preceded by a Master of Arts..who on this occasion is called the Father of the College to which he belongs. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, Father*, one of the Fellows of a College..who..attends all the examinations for Bachelor's Degree, to see that..justice is done to the men of his own College. 1884 DICKENS *Dict. Cambridge* 34 Then the Senior Wrangler..is presented to the Vice-Chancellor by his Father (or Prælector) and receives his degree on his knees.

8. A respectful title given to an old and venerable man, and (with personification) to a river.

1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glasse* A iv b, How often doth father Moses in his .V. bookes, make mention of Babilon. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 3 He call'd me Father. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 197 In vain on father Thames she calls for aid. 1742 GRAY *Eton Coll.* 21 Say, Father Thames..Who foremost now delight to cleave With pliant arm thy glassy wave? 1815 SOUTHEY *Old Man's Comforts* 1 You are old, Father William, the young man cried.

9. The oldest member of a society, etc. (Chiefly, with reference to duration of membership; occas. with reference to age.) *Father of the City*, the senior alderman of the City of London.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Sept., Sr Robert Clayton..Alderman, the Father of yt City. 1837 APPERLEY *The Road* (1852) 61 Mr. Warde the father of the field, may..be called the father of the road also. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* vi, You'll be the Father of the Marshalsea. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 820/1 Sir Edward Sabine, now in his ninety-second year, is the father of the Society. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 8 July 7/3 The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., 'Father of the House of Commons', was robbed of his watch on Thursday.

b. *Father of the Chapel*: see CHAPEL 10.

1683 MOXON *Printing* XXV. 356 The Oldest Freeman is Father of the Chappel. 1888 in JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.*

c. Hence, The presiding member, or president; also, The leading individual of a number.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 13 They call Abagni the father of rivers. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 219 Thou too, great father of the British floods! 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* i. 1 The mighty emperour, in whose dominions the Father of Waters begins his course. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1846) 251, I will take your place..and think myself happy to be hailed 'Father of the Feast'.

10. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The leading men or elders of a city or an assembly.

1590 T. FENNE *Frutes* 57 A grave father of Carthage who boldlie stood foorth. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 9 From whence

the Race of Alban Fathers come. 1776–81 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. P 13 The fathers .. of the council were awed by this martial array. *Ibid.* II. 93 A council of senators, emphatically styled the Fathers of the City. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, They were..the fathers of the city. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1851) II. ii. 34 The Selectmen of Boston, plain, patriarchal fathers of the people.

b. *esp.* The senators of ancient Rome. Sometimes *Conscript Fathers*, see CONSCRIPT *a.* 1. Also used for: The Patricians.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 158 The samin yere deceissit Meninius Agrippa, quhilk wes lufit baith with the Faderis and small pepill. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. iii. 1. Heare me graue fathers. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 382 The authority of the Fathers, and the interests of the Republic. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays, Regillus* viii, The Fathers of the City Are met in high debate. — *Horatius* xxxiii, The Tribunes beard the high, And the Fathers grind the low.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive (sense 1), as *father-bird, -dog, -fool, -widower*; (sense 1 b) as *father-cause, -fount, -grape, -stock, -tree*; (sense 5) as *Father-God*; (sense 6) as *father-abbot, -confessor, -director, -jesuit, -preacher, -saint*; (sense 9) as *father-poet, -ruffian*; **b.** attrib., as *father-strength*; **c.** objective, as *father-slayer*; also *father-sick* adj.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, The ceremony began with the exhortation of the *Father-Abbot. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time* 56 Soon every *father bird and mother Grew quarrelsome. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 1 The first and *father cause of Common Error. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 295 The admonitions of his *father-confessor. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, He who appeared to be the *Father-director of the pilgrimage. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 459 The *father-dog was kept tame. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 390 One of these old *father-fools. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. Home* 46 The *Father-fount of nature. 1875 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 213 Christians have been made sons of such a *Father-God. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 7 Such [port] whose *father-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. 1630 WADSWORTH *Sp. Pilgr.* iii. 14 Obedience the Students are bound to bestow vpon *Father Iesuites. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 243 Before the age of Homer* or till such time as this *father-poet came into repute. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 277 The one half of the Alms..belongs to the *Father-Preacher. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxix, The *Father-ruffian of the band. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 108 Hear holy lessons from the *Father-Saints. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. lix. 281 So *father-sick! so family-fond! 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 A *Fader slaer, *patricida*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. Colonies 526 From fruitfull loyns of one old *Father-stock. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 206 The child in that bright season gaineth The *father-strength. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. Vocation 139 Fruits that .. have a vertue given .. to draw their *father-tree to heav'n. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Child Isl.* (1846) 132 The *Father-widower..Strokes down his youngest child's long silken hair.

12. Special combinations: **father-better** *a. Sc.*, better than one's father [cf. ON. *fǫður betringr* sb.]; **†father-breeder** = *father-forger*; **father-dust**, the fructifying powder in the anther of flowers; = POLLEN; **father-forger**, one who counterfeits writings of the Fathers; **father-general**, the head or chief of the Society of Jesus; **†father-queller**, a parricide; **father-waur** *a. Sc.*, 'worse than one's father' (Jam.). Cf. *father-better*, and ON. *fǫður verringr* sb. Also in syntactical combinations of the uninflected genitive, **father-brother, -sister**, *Sc.*, a paternal uncle, paternal aunt; FATHER-KIN.

1645 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1841) II. 295 Her glowming sonne, whom I pray God to bless, and make *father-better. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 103 Under his name our Popish *Father-breeders have of late set out a many of Sermons and Treatises. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 37 We stand content ..That ay remane the chaist Proserpyna Within hir *faderis broderis boundis and ring. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 33 The father brother of the fathers side. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 540 From family diffused To family, as flies the *father-dust, The varied colours run. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 64 Our Popish *Father-forgers have set out divers things. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1326/1 Their *father generall deliuering them what he hath in office. 1679 OATES *Myst. Iniq.* 16 All these .. do serve as Intelligencers to the Father General. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 *Fader Qwellare, *patricida*. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 22 b, A most arrant father queller. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. § 52 (1642) 280 They would never endure Father-quellers to rule over them. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Eneya*, The *father sister and her bairnes suld succeede.

Father (fā·ðəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To be or become the father of; to beget.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 120 To Fadyr, *genitare*. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. 285 By Mars fiery fathered twins. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 81 If the childe be right fathered. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. Vocation 997 Ismael..lives, to father mighty Progenies. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 26 Cowards father Cowards, & Base things Syre Bace. 1877 S. LANIER *Poems, Florida Sunday* 103, I am one with all the kinsmen things That e'er my Father fathered. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii. 132 Had I fathered him I had given him more of the rod than the sceptre.

b. *fig.* To originate, bring into existence; to be the author of (a doctrine, statement, etc.).

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* D iij/1 The true meanyng of them who fathered the Canon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 When some grave personage fathereth a lie. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 7 Shall Error in the round of time Still father Truth? 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* vii, As wild Icarias .. as ever were fathered by a red Republic.

2. To appear or pass as, or acknowledge oneself, the father of; †to adopt.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 On þis wise may þai fader anoþer mannez childe. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 148 Who so the Childe shall git..Vulcan..shall father it. 1678 DRYDEN *True Widow* Prol. 32 He's a sot, Who needs will father what the parish got. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 213, I would father no brats that were not of my own getting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 8 The charge of..fathering a supposititious child.

fig. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 170 Use will father what's begot by Sense.

b. To appear or acknowledge oneself as the author of; to adopt; to take the responsibility of. Also †To represent oneself as the owner of.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* App. (Hakluyt Soc.) 282 They shall not..father any other mens goods but their owne. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 242 The report goes that he was not the .. author of it, but another did it, and got him to father it. 1662–3 J. BIRKENHEAD *Assembly-Man* To Rdr., Unwilling to father other mens sins. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, Men of wit, Who often father'd what he writ. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 25 A singular letter from a lady, requesting I would father a novel of hers. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xx. 498 By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was fathered. Montague undertook to manage the House of Commons, Godfrey to manage the City. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xliv. *heading*, No other writer should be sought for to father any of the Psalms, when David will suffice.

3. To act as a father to, look after; †to carry out (a law).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 192 Suppose ..there were no magistrate to execute and as it were to father those lawes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 395, I good youth And rather Father thee, then Master thee. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 3/1 The way in which Khama fathers his people.

4. †**a.** To trace the father of. *Obs.* **b.** *To father oneself*: to indicate one's paternity. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 111 The Lady fathers her selfe: be happie Lady, for you are like an honorable father. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 14 A Child is fathered sometimes by its resemblance. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* s.v. *Fadder*, A child having features resembling those of its father 'fadders it sel'.

fig. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xviii, This spirited composition as we say in Scotland fathers itself in the manliness of its style.

5. To name or declare the father of (a child). With const. *on, upon*: To fix the paternity of (a child) *on* or *upon*; to affiliate to.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/1 To Father, *patrem nominare*. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* i. 2/1 Brute should have had more sons fathered on him. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxii. 141 Neptune, upon whom..our Ancestors have fathered all the men of extraordinary huge stature. 17.. *Young Tamlane* 67–8 Father my bairn on whom I will, I'll father nane on thee. 1885 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 7/3 He advised her to father her child. *Ibid.*, He had asked her to father it upon the gardener.

6. *fig.* of 5. To name the author of. *rare.* With const. †*of, on, upon*: To ascribe (some thing) to (a person) as his production or work; to attribute the authorship of (something) *to* (a person).

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. xxii. 11 This saiying..is fathered on Socrates. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* I viij, The canones whiche the catholiques father of yᵉ apostles. *c* 1590 CARTWRIGHT in *Presbyt. Rev.* Jan. 1888 120 Especially if these be ther workes which are fathered of them. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 37 It is a likely report that they father on him. 1764 FRANKLIN *Narrative* Wks. 1887 III. 269 To father the worst of crimes on the God of peace. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 398 And coolly fathered the traffic on the Missionaries.

b. *To father* (a thing) *upon* (something else): to trace to (something) as a source or origin; to lay to the account of.

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. iii, Fathering his riots on his youth. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* VI. 433 Such Phantastick and Un-intelligible Discourses.. father'd upon such excellent Experiments. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 270 We father upon love several dealings and intercourses in which it is not concerned. 1774 FLETCHER *Fict. & Gen. Creed* Pref. Wks. 1795 III. 313 The principle on which such a doctrine might be justly fathered.

c. *loosely*, const. *on, upon*: To put upon, impose upon, attach to.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xvii 47 This interpretation has been fathered upon them. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 147 *note*, Some attempt to father on the Christian Church the limitations and orders of the Jewish priesthood. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 190/2 The word 'land' is to bear the meaning which is fathered upon it by sub-sect. 10 (i.).

†7. With complement: To assert to be (something) in origin; to declare to have been originally.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxiii. (1612) 346 The Scots ..do father it The Stone that Iacob..Did sleepe vpon. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 Jeffrey Monmouth .. was the first..that father'd Stone-Heng their Monument.

†Father-a-ge. *Obs.* [f. FATHER *sb.* + AGE.] **a.** The time of life when one is a father; hence, a mature age. **b.** An age earlier than the present, a period gone by.

1596 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 350 Were it in the nonage of a prince, it might have some colour; but in a Father-age it seemeth strange. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. ix, Tell me, ye Muses, what our father-ages Have left succeeding times to play upon.

Fathered (fā·ðəɹd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED [2].] Provided with or having a father.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 297 Thinke you, I am no stronger than my Sex Being so Father'd, and so Husbanded? 1605 — *Lear* III. vi. 117 That which makes me bend makes the king bow, He childed as I father'd! 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 648 Not much worse off in being fatherless Than I was, fathered.

Fatherhood (fā·ðəɹˌhud); also **†fatherhead.** Forms: *a.* 4–5 fader-, -ir-, -ur-, -yr-, -hed(e, -heed, 5 fatherhed(e, 6 (fathered), *Sc.* fatherheid, 6–7 fatherhead. *β.* 5 fader-, -ir-, -hode, -hood, (fathyrod), 6 fatherhode, -hoode, 6– fatherhood. [f. FATHER *sb.* + -HOOD, -HEAD.]

1. The attribute of being a father; the relation of a father to a child; paternity. Also in spiritual sense.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 179 Frute of such fadurhede schal be joye of heven. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 21 Patres Conscripti, which is a name of Father-head. *a* 1647 FILMER *Patriarcha* i. § 9 (1884) 19 The right of fatherhood. 1759 JOHNSON *Let. to Simpson* in *Boswell*, In his refusal to assist you there is neither good nature, fatherhood, nor wisdom. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 119 I'll lay hold of them by their fatherhood.

transf. 1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 23 Mar. 400/1 The fatherhood of the game [stool-ball] to cricket is unmistakable.

b. applied to God in his relation to mankind.

1611 PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 368 He beares in his person the image of Gods paternitie, or father-hoode. *c* 1620 DONNE *Serm.* xxxviii. 380 Now we consider God in a two-fold Paternity a two-fold Fatherhood. 1830 E. IRVING in Mackintosh *Life* II. 477 We pray for those orphans who have been deprived of their parents and are now thrown on the fatherhood of God. 1876 A. SWANWICK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 116 This conception of the universal Fatherhood of God..has changed..the aspect of the world.

c. with especial reference to *Eph.* iii. 15 after the Vulgate rendering (*paternitas*).

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 15 Oure Lord Jhesu Crist, of whom ech fadirheed in heuenes and in erthe is named. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxvi. 214 We heare that all fatherhoode proceedeth of God. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech., Prayers* 36 To the Father..frome quhome al fatherheid in heauen and earth is named.

¶ **d.** *confused use.* The attribute of having a certain father.

1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc., Children Like Parents* 7 To descry The welcome notes of fatherhood, In form, and lip, and eye. 1878 GROSART *H. More's Poems* Mem. Introd. 41/1 His conception of our common Fatherhood and Brotherhood was Christ-like.

2. The relation of an author, originator, or perpetrator. *rare.*

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Our Living Poets* 462 Any more than Silisco and Ruggiero..lack..fatherhood to fine sayings. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Jan. 5/1 To adopt the fatherhood of such atrocities is an easy way of obtaining credit.

†3. Authority of or as of a father in various senses; paternal authority. headship. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 894 And in fatherhed that longyth to my dygnyte Vn to yowʳ grefe I wylle gyf credens. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 195/2 Yet had Becket no cause to claime fatherhood ouer the King. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 4 Others..content to allowe the Pope's Fatherhood in spirituall matters. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 165 Shall fatherhood, which is but man, for his own pleasure dissolve matrimony? 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ii. (1694) 5 We might have had an entire Notion of this Fatherhood, or Fatherly Authority.

†4. The personality of a father; in *Thy, your*, etc. *fatherhood(s*, a form of address, denomination, or title given: **a.** to ecclesiastics, *esp.* those of high rank. *His Holy Fatherhood*, the Pope. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 314 And [I] besoughte his holy fadirhode, þat my boke myghte be examyned. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 247/1 What thyng is in me yᵗ hath displesyd thy faderhede. 1534 *Hildebrand* (W. de W.) A vj, Althoughe he haue fulfylled the penaunce of thy fatherhode enjoyned. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 22 b, Gregory the vj..had nothynge left hym, to sustayne hys owne holy fathered..but the bare offerynges and a fewe rentes there besydes. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 870 Sixe whole books, should, by their father-hoods of Trent, be .. imperiously obtruded upon God, and his Church. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 113 Never to make an end, till both parties hath given some possessions to his Holy Father-head. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 147 He reproved Pope Sergius his fatherhood, for being a father indeed to a Base Child.

b. to God.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 904 That my prayour be resowndable to þi fathyrod In glory. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* 22 His fatherhed geueth pardon frely.

c. to a literal father; hence *gen.* to persons having a claim to respect.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 46 Not to displease your Fatherhood. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 410 II. 39, I submytt me lowlely to your good faderhood. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* I. iv, Now to the judges, 'May it please your reverend honourable fatherhoods.' 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 256 If what we have said shall not by thy Fatherhood be thought best.

†Fa·thering, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. FATHER *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. FATHER; an instance of this.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* i. 1 A fauourable and gentle fatherying. *Ibid.* 6 Ye Romaines are .. by adopcion & fatheryng, called all to the..Surname of Iesus Christe.

Father-in-law (fā·ðərinlɔ̄). Also 5 fadyr in, yn, lawe, faderlaw, 6 fatherlaw. [App. *in law* = in Canon law. Cf. BROTHER-IN-LAW.]

1. The father of one's husband or wife.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2272 *Philomene*, Un-to his fadyr in lawe gan he preye. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.*

172 John Hobes and is faderlaw. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxiv. 221 Gerard called to hym his father in law, his wyfes father. 1598 Chapman *Iliad* III. 187 The fairest of her sex replied: Most reverend father-in-law, Most loved, most fear'd. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Eng. Sat.* Wks. 1730 I. 25 This ungenerous father-in-law .. discreetly hanged himself. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 51 We are before the door of your intended father-in-law.

fig. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 15 Pretended Necessity [is] the Father-in-law of intended iniquity.

2. = Stepfather. Now commonly regarded as a misuse.

1552 Huloet, Father in lawe, *vitricus*. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 81 All comfort that the darke night can affoord, Be to thy Person, Noble Father in Law. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vi. (1622) 72 A..band of alliance betwixt the father in law, and his wiues children. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* IV. xxiii. 122 Nancy could not bear a father-in-law. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Cong.* I. ii. Father-in-law has been calling me a whelp and hound. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iv, I am not their father, I'm only their father-in-law. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lvi, I did not like my father-in-law to come home.

Hence **Father-in-law** *v. nonce-wd.*, to call (a man) father-in-law.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. v, I'll teach you to father-in-law me.

†**Fa'therkin.** *Obs.* [OE. *fæder cyn* (= ON. *fǫður kyn*), f. *fæder*, genit. of *fæder* Father + *cyn* Kin. OE. had also *fæd(e)ren cyn*, where the former word is an adj.] Descent by th· father's side.

O. E. Chron. an. 755 § 3 And hiera ryht fæder cyn gæþ to Cerdice. [*a* 1000 *Crist.* 248 (Gr.) Nu we areccan ne maȝon þæt fædrencynn.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Fadyrkyn, or modyrkyn, *parentela*. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxix. 71 From which grownd..by my fatherkin I will not starte.

Fatherland (fā·ðəɹlænd). [f. Father *sb.* + Land.]

1. The land of one's birth, one's country. †*In fatherland*, at home (opp. to *abroad*). Cf. Mother-country.

1623 Wodroephe *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 270, I thanke my lucke that hath caused me to find here my Countryman, and one of my Fatherland. 1635 T. Odell (*title*), A briefand short Treatise called the Christian's Fatherland. 1683 F. Ellis *Let.* in *Hedges' Diary* (1887) 120, I hope..to meet with much better [Justice] in Father-Land for y^e^ inexpressable damage done me. 1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 399 Through thee alone the father-land is dear. 1840 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) V. 130 Returning to their fatherland in peace. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 138 Stesichorus acknowledged an Ionian colony for his fatherland.

b. Used to translate the Dutch or German *vaderland*, *vaterland*. *The Fatherland*: now usually = Germany.

1672 Temple *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 100 The Dutch.. instead of our Country, say our Father-land. 1791-1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 31 The glorious history of its independence under the title of *Vaderlandsche Historie* —the history of Father-land. 1839 W. Chambers *Tour Holland* 9/1 The attachment which the Dutch show to their Vaderland, or Fatherland, as they commonly term it. 1864 *Macm. Mag* Oct. 433 Its [Tübingen's] famous University..more identified with the spiritual..development of Germany than any other single institution in the Fatherland. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 6 A German has his dream of a great fatherland.

2. The land of one's fathers; mother-country.

1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* I. 13 The ancient and genuine characteristics of my father land. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 528/2 They [the Americans] look to a dreadful breaking-up of those old establishments, under the shelter of which have grown..the liberties of their 'father-land' [Great Britain].

Hence **Fa'therlandish** *a.* [+-ish], of, or pertaining to, one's fatherland.

1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* III. x. 279 Two genuine Nürnberg housewives, dressed in their fatherlandish caps. *Ibid.* IV. ii. 117 The immoveable and unchangeable fatherlandish friend,—the majestic Mont Blanc.

Fa'ther-la'sher. The name of two species of sea-fish, *Cottus bubalis* and *scorpius*.

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Fishes* 104 *Father-lasher*, Cornubiensibus pueris dictus: Scorpæna Bellony. 1740 R. Brookes *Art of Angling* II. xx. 125 The Father-lasher.. when full-grown does not exceed nine Inches in length. 1863 Couch *Fishes Brit. Isl.* II. 9 The Father-lasher, or Sting-fish, will live long out of the water.

Fatherless (fā·ðəɹlės), *a.* [See -less.

In the OE. *feadur-léas* the first element is the normal form (not elsewhere occurring) corresponding to ON. *fǫður* genitive of *faðer*; the word is therefore not in origin a true compound, but a syntactic combination; cf. ON. *fǫðurlauss*.]

1. Having no father.

c 1205 Lay. 21897 Þu hauest..vre children imaken faderlese. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Helpen widewen & federlease children. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 42 Þe fadirles barn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* ii. 35 Sholde ye not haue sought the fadirles childe. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Litany, That it may please thee to ..provide for the fatherlesse children and widows. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III.* II. ii. 64 Our fatherlesse distresse was left vnmoan'd. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. 76 The commonwealth was half fatherlesse as it were, for the losse of a Consull. 1719 J. Richardson *Sc. Connoisseur* 127 We can be satisfied we are not .. exposed here in a Fatherless World. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. ii, The widow'd mother and the fatherless boy. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vii. 229 How shall I, Brotherless, friendless, fatherless, alone, Live on?

absol. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xciii. [xciv.] 6 Widwan & wrecan of-slogun & feadur-lease of-slogun. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 75 To þe faderles was he rath. 1382 Wyclif *Jas.* i. 27 Pupilles, that is, fadirles or modirles or bothe. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxviii. 5 A father of the fatherlesse. *c* 1737 Dodsley *Epit. Q. Caroline* Misc. (1777) 227 Ask the cries of the Fatherless, they shall tell thee. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* III. 28 Hearest thou not The curses of the fatherless?

2. Of a book, etc.: Without a known author; anonymous. *Obs.* exc. with intentional metaphor.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. ii, There's already a thousand fatherless tales amongst us. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. i. 67 A fatherlesse Treatise of Timothy's Martyrdome. 1732 *London Mag.* I. 78 To call that a fatherless Story. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 14 (1806) II. 261 She humanely adopted several fatherless essays .. that were wandering about the world.

Hence **Fa'therlessness**, fatherless condition.

1727-36 in Bailey. 1832 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Fatherlike (fā·ðəɹlɔik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + -like.] Like a father.

A. *adj.*

†**1.** Resembling one's father. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. vi. 135 Fadyre-lyk in all hys Dedis. 1614 R. Wilkinson *Paire Serm.* II It were well for the child, if it were not so fatherlike..as it is.

2. Having the aspect and bearing of a father.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 2/1 One of the most loveable and father-like men I have ever seen.

3. Such as is proper to a father; such as a father would do; fatherly.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 122 Fatherlike, *paternus*. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 138 This manner of breaking of bread was verie fatherlike and commendable among the elders of olde time. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. § 67 (1642) 296 He gave them father-like education. 1654 Fuller *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 127 Young men will herupon take occasion..to despise their..father-like authority. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1079 This is right father-like. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Faather-like*, fatherly.

B. *adv.* As a father, in a fatherly manner.

1604 Drayton *Owl* 539 How father-like he giues affliction bread. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 567 Observe how fatherlike he melts and mourns over them. 1834 H. F. Lyte *Hymn*, '*Praise my Soul*,' Father-like he tends and spares us. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 154 The feeble infant..Whom Enoch took..and fondled fatherlike.

Fatherliness (fā·ðəɹlinės). [f. Fatherly *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being fatherly; fatherly character, function, or feeling.

1551 Cheke *Matt.* Let. iv. (1843) 116 His fatherlines in life, his authoritee in knowlege. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 147 Although a fleshly Father doth give of his own, whence the name of Paternity or fatherliness is given unto him. 1727-36 in Bailey. 1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 16 (1822) I. 124 Ah, young gentleman, said he (for so he called me in the fatherliness of his age). 1856 *Lit. Churchman* II. 90/1 The fatherliness of God, as distinguished from His justice.

Fatherling (fā·ðəɹliŋ). (Only in nonce-uses.) [f. Father *sb.* + -ling.] A little father. Used **a.** as an affectionate mode of address; **b.** in contempt.

1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 282 These bastard fatherlings in their Nicene Creed, did not onely insert this clause.. but, etc. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 847 In what nation.. but the German, does a daughter address her father as her 'dear little fatherling'?

Father-long-legs. = Daddy-long-legs (the cranefly, and long-legged spider).

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 226 *Father Long Legs*, Phalangium. Several species. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXI. 169 A spider, or a father long legs. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* II. xxii. (1879) 600 Mary climbs like a cow, and Ethel like a father-long-legs.

Fatherly (fā·ðəɹli), *a.* [OE. *fæderlic*, f. *fæder*, Father + *-lic*: see -ly¹.]

†**1.** Of or pertaining to a (natural or spiritual) father; paternal. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 75 By that fatherly and kindly power, That you haue in her. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 33 Of his owne meere fatherly and Apostaticall motion. *a* 1633 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xlvii. § 3 (1670) 174 Now this fatherly power..is almost of it self lost and abolished.

†**b.** Of or pertaining to ancestors; ancestral. Hence also, Venerable. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 431 (Gr.) Þy læs..þa fæderlican lare [sien] forlæsten. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Poetrie is.. of most fatherly antiquitie. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 154 Ecclesiastical decrees, constitutions, provincial and synodal statutes, fatherly customs.

2. Resembling a father; †**a.** In age, hence, venerable (*obs.*). **b.** In character or demeanour.

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 19 That place is more fitte for such olde fatherly men as you are, than for such yong men as I am. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 71 The bishops are graue, ancient, and fatherlie men. 1777 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 277 How friendly, and fatherly, sweet soul! 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 89 A gentleman..who..having no children is so fatherly as to take care of the children of others. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guardian Angel* iv. (1891) 47 He had been fatherly with Susan Posey.

3. Of the feelings and conduct: Such as is proper in or from a father; natural to a father; paternal.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 232 (Harl. MS.) Crist..hathe to vs a fadirlye affeccion. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 28 Y..thankid him that he wolde white safe to chaste me..in a fadyrly chastment. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 198 The father of heuen shewed hymselfe in a fatherly voyce, sayenge. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (1888) 86 Lat vsz knaw thy faderlie lwiff. 1623 Jas. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 283. III. 141 With my fatherlie blessing. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* III. iv. 264 Humbly to submit yourselfe to his fatherly directions. 1776 Foote *Bankrupt* II. Wks. 1799 II. 122 Perhaps it was a fatherly weakness. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* X. xiii, 'Twas fear, Fatherly fear and love. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. ii. 16 The fatherly admonition was received in silence.

Fatherly (fā·ðəɹli), *adv.* [f. Father *sb.* + -ly 2.] In a fatherly manner, as a father; with a father's care and affection.

a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 364, I am so fadirly admonestid. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* D ij, Exhorting him fatherlie to giue ouer that course. *a* 1723 I. Mather *Vind. New Eng.* in *Andros Tracts* II. (1869) 27 God hath for a while Fatherly Chastised them by those Rods. *c* 1848 Lowell *Changeling*, I cannot lift it up fatherly, And bliss it upon my breast. 1853 Mrs. Browning *Poems, Runaway Slave*, The sky..That great smooth Hand of God stretched out On all his children fatherly.

Fathership (fā·ðəɹʃip). [f. Father *sb.* + -ship.] The position, state or relation of a father; paternity, fatherhood. † Also in *His Fathership*: the personality of an ecclesiastical father.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxxx. 489 Let vs beware of such maner of fathership. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 60 His Fathership. 1755 Johnson, *Paternity*, fathership; the relation of a father. 1809 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 168 After the fathership, and sonship, and all the other ships have been exhausted. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Apr. 457 There was not a throne which did not acknowledge in his [the Pope's] fathership the palladium of its liberty and strength. 1875 M. Collins *Blacksmith & Scholar, etc.* (1876) III. 107 The man whose fathership she disowned. 1890 T. W. Allies *Peter's Rock* 468 The civil bond sprung from a spiritual fathership.

†**Fa'tholt.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [? a. Du. *vathout*, f. *vat* cask + *hout* wood.] ? Staves for casks.

1543 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.), xij hundreth fatholt at fourty sh. the hundreth.

Fathom (fæ·ðəm), *sb.* Forms: 1 fæðm, fædm, 2-4 fedme, 4 feþme, fademe, 3 fadim, (fadum, fathum, *south.* veðme), 4-5 fadme, 4-6 fadom(e, 5-6 fadam(e, fathem, (*Sc.* fadowme, fawdom(e, 5 fadmen, fadym, *south.* vathym, veth(e)ym, 6 faddam, feddom, *Sc.* faldom, faudom, *south.* vadome), 6 fatham(e, 6-7 fathome, 7 faddom(e, 7- fathom. [OE. *fæðm* str. masc. (also fem.) corresponds to OFris *fethm* sing., OS. *fathmôs* pl., the two arms outstretched (Du. *vadem*, *vaam*, measure of 6 feet), OHG. *fadum* cubit (mod.G. *faden* measure of 6 feet), ON. *faþmr* (Icel. *faðmr*, Da. *favn*, Sw. *famn*) the outstretched arms, embrace, bosom, also measure of 6 feet:—OTeut. **faþmo-z*, cognate with Goth. *faþa*, MHG. *vade* enclosure, f. Teut. root *fep-*, *faþ-*:—pre-Teut. *pet-*, *pot-*, whence also Gr. *πέταλος* spreading, broad, *πεταννύναι* to spread out.

Formally identical with this word are the MDu. *vadem*, OHG. *fadum*, *fadam* (MHG. *vadem*, *vaden*, mod.G. *faden*), thread; cf. OWelsh *etem* in same sense. Possibly the two widely divergent senses of the type **faþmo-* may be explained as different applications of the etymological sense 'stretching out'.]

†**1.** In *pl.* The embracing arms; in *sing.* = Bosom 1 b. OE. only.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 25 (Gr.) Freonda þy ma þa..hi lufan fæðmum fæste clyppað. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 825 (Gr.) Ða.. het lifes brytta..englas sine, fæðmum ferigean..leofne.

†**b.** *fig.* Grasp, power. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1210 ȝehwearf þa in Francna fæðm feorh cyninges. *a* 1000 *Crist* 1486 (Gr.) Þe ic alysde me feondum of fæðme. 1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* Induct., I grasp best part of the autumnian blessing In my contentious fathom. 1622 Fletcher *Prophetess* II. i, He beleeves the earth is in his fadom.

†**c.** The object of embrace, the 'wife of thy bosom'. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1602 Dekker *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 209 Thy Bride ..She that is now thy fadom.

2. †**a.** A stretching of the arms in a straight line to their full extent. Also in *to make a fathom*.

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 29 The length..fro the both toppys of his myddell fyngers, whan he maketh a vadome. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 717 The first of these hornes..being of the length of my fadome. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 The extent of his fathome..is equall unto the space between the soale of the foot and the crowne. 1785 Burns *Halloween* xxiii. *note*, Take an opportunity of going ..to a bean-stack, and fathom it three times round. The last fathom of the last time you will catch in your arms the appearance of your future conjugal yoke-fellow.

b. *fig.* Breadth of comprehension, grasp of intellect; ability. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 153 Another of his Fadome, they haue none. 1827 T. Hamilton *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 89 This..is beyond my fathom to determine.

3. A measure of length.

†**a.** The length of the forearm; a Cubit. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158/10 *Cubitum*, Fædm betwux elboȝan and handwyrste. *c* 1000—*Gen.* vi. 15 Þreo hund faþma bið se arc on lenge. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 An arc þreo hund fedme lang. *c* 1205 Lay. 27686 Þat sper þurh ræhte fulle ane ueðme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21532 (Gött) He right depe had doluen dare, Ma þan tuenti fadim or mare. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Fadme, or fadyme, *ulna*.

b. The length covered by the outstretched arms, including the hands to the tip of the longest finger; hence, a definite measure of 6 feet (formerly for some purposes less: see quot. 1751), now chiefly used in taking soundings.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.*, *Passus*, faeðm, *uel* tuegen stridi.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 546 His taile was fyve fedme long. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1393 These trees were sette..One from another in assise Five fadme or sixe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 31 This tour is iij or iiij fadom of height. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 175 Arches of x vethym yn hyth. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acct. Scot.* (1877) I. 291, vj fawdome of smal pailzoune tow, ilk fawdome ij d. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 28 The shipmen..sounded and founde it .xx. feddoms. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 199 As big as four men could compasse with their armes, or foure fathom broade. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 396 Full fadom fiue thy Father lies. 1643 WINTHROP *Jrnl.* (1790) 325 They..presented the court with twenty-six fathom more of wampom. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 163/2 The deepness of Water is sounded by Faddoms. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 219 We could not find ground with sixty fathom of line. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., There are three kinds of fathoms.. The first, which is that of men of war, contains six feet; the middling, or that of merchant ships, five feet and a half; and the small fathom, used in fluyets, fly-boats, and other fishing-vessels, only five feet. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xx, 'Where lies your bark?' 'Ten fathom deep in ocean dark!' 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ix. 197 We..handed him two fathoms of cotton cloth. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 176 The Gulf Stream itself is not more than 100 fathoms deep.

† c. (See quots.; perh. some error.) *Obs.*

1692-1708 COLES, *Fa'hom*, three Feet in length. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Fathom is..used in several countries, particularly Italy, for the common yard or ell.

d. in *pl.* Depths. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *fig.* expressions *Fathoms deep, fathoms down*; cf. 6.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. i, Swallow up his father..Within the fathoms of his conscience. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv 502 All..the profound seas, hides In vnknowne fadomes. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xviii, You will sink fathoms deep in my respect.

4. *Mining* (see quot. 1881).

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Gloss. 320/1 Work in the Cornish Mines, is generally performed by the fathom. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 315 [Cost of] stoping $12 or $18 per fathom [of ore]. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, A fathom of mining ground is six feet square by the whole thickness of the vein.

5. A certain quantity of wood; now, a quantity 6 ft. square in section, whatever the length may be.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 340 Our tanners buie the barke..by the fadame. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 317 A Fathom of Wood is a parcel of Wood set out, six whereof make a Coal Fire. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, When a Ship is past service they saw the wood of it in length, and sell it by the fathom, which is six foot, two broad, and six high. 1835 *Tariff Tables* in M'Culloch *Dict. Commerce* 1133 Lathwood in pieces under 5 feet in length, per fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high [duty] £4 5*s.* *od.*; 12 feet long or upwards, per fathom, 6 feet wide and 6 feet high, £13 12*s.* *od.* 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber & Timber Trees* 252, 18000 fathoms of firewood were imported into London in 1874.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fathom lot*; **fathom-deep** *a.* = *fathoms deep* (see 3 d), excessively deep; **fathom health**, a health (drunk) fathoms deep (see prec.); **fathom line**, the line used in testing the depth of the sea in fathoms; also *fig.*; **fathom-proof** (*nonce-wd.*), unfathomable; **fathom-tale** (*Mining*), a fixed sum for every fathom excavated; **fathom-wood** [cf. Sw. *famnved*, Ger. *fadenholz*] (see quot. 1867).

1835 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 75 *Fathom-deep in murders and debaucheries. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* x. 18 If..the roaring wells Should gulf him fathom-deep in brine. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 71 Carowse mee *fadome healths to the honour of the shoomakers. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 204 The deepe, Where *Fadome-line could neuer touch the ground. 1816 BYRON *Pr. of Chillon* vi, The fathom-line was sent From Chillon's snow-white battlement. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 90 The brief fathom-line of thought or sense. 1792 *Elizabeth Percy* I. 91 As if he thought what passed, a smooth surface, but not *fathom-proof. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Fathom-tale*..probably arises from the payment for such work by the space excavated, and not by the ore produced. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fathom-wood*, slab and other offal of timber, sold at the yards, by fathom lots.

Fathom (fæ·ðəm), *v.* Forms: 1 fæðmian, 3 fadme, 4 faþme, 6–7 fadom(e, fathame, 7 fathome, 7– fathom. [OE. *fæðmian* = OHG. *fademôn*, ON. *faþma* (Icel. *faðma*, Da. *favne*, Sw. *famna*):—OTeut. **faþmôjan*, f. **faþmo-* FATHOM *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To encircle with extended arms.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1295 And mine armes weren so longe, That I fadmede, al at ones, Denemark, with mine longe bones. 1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 91 It contained too many Cubits for him to..fathome it round about. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 71 No man ought to graspe more then he can well fathome. 1775 in ASH. 1810 J. HODGSON *Let.* in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 65 Ten trunks each more than I can fathom. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 187 Trees..so thick that a man could not fathom them.

transf. and *fig.*

Beowulf 3133 Hie..leton..flod fæðmian frætwa hyrde. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1574 (Gr.) Wæter fæðmedon. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. i, Caesar..in his arms Fathoming the earth. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* Ded. (1658) 15 Flashy wits..cannot fadom the whole extent of a large discourse.

† b. To clasp or embrace (a person). *To fathom together*: to embrace mutually. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 399 Frendez fellen in fere faþmed to-geder. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Fadmyn (fadomyn, P.), *ulno.* 1629 T. ADAMS *Fatall Banket, Shot* Wks. 1861 I. 242 Lascivious Delilahs..fadomed him in the arms of lust.

2. Of two or more persons: To encircle by extending the arms in line, with the view of measuring the girth. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 68 Seuen men..with theyr armes streached furthe were scarsely able too fathame them [trees] aboute. 1652-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 148 Stocks of Vines..as big in bulk as two men can fathom. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 135 Mr. Musgrave and I could but just fathom it. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 261 We will fathom it [a tree] and then we shall soon see.

b. Of one person: To measure in fathoms by means of the two outstretched arms. *rare.*

1680 *Play-bill* in Rendle & Norman *Inns Old Southwk.*, He [the Gyant] now reaches ten foot and a half, fathoms near eight feet, spans fifteen inches. 1785 BURNS [see FATHOM *sb.* 2 a].

† **3.** intr. *To fathom about*: to try what the arms will take in; to grope *about*. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 273 Þer he festnes þe fete & fathmez aboute, & stod vp in his stomak.

4. *trans.* To measure with a fathom-line; to ascertain the depth of (water); to sound.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 5 Fathoming the depth of the water over against Brill, we found [etc.]. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 253 In other places .. [the Ocean] never hitherto has been fathomed. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiii. § 563 Attempts to fathom the ocean, both by sound and pressure.

fig. 1613 HIERON *Spirit. Sonne-ship* ii. *Serm.* 372 This loue, to bee Sonnes, who can fadome it? 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xvii. 314 O God, who can fadome thy eternity? 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 742 To sound the depths and fathom..The Peoples hearts. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 17 An abyss of wisdom which our line cannot fathom. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. i, 281 A.. French nobleman whose ignorance I have frequent opportunities of fathoming.

b. To get to the bottom of, dive into, penetrate, see through, thoroughly understand.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i, The..statesman..believes he fathoms The counsels of all Kingdoms on the earth. 1686 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 91 Causes .. very difficult for Human Wit to Fathom. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 400 There was some treachery designed him, which he could not yet fathom. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, [His] character I am at this moment unable to fathom. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 443 He could conceal his own designs and fathom those of others. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXXVII. (1876) 416, I saw something in that lad's eye I never quite fathomed.

5. *intr.* To take soundings. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, † *To fathom into*: to enquire into.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iii, And deeply fadom'd into all estates. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 84 When fathoming, I could find no bottom. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. VI. ii. 389 The philosopher .. went fathoming on..in the very abysses of human thought. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 72, I can fathom by no plummet-line sunk in life's apparent laws.

Fathomable (fæ·ðəmăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE] Capable of being fathomed or sounded.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 531 Southward of all the Soundings, or fathomable ground. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

b. *fig.* Comprehensible; intelligible.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 178 These [arguments] .. seeming more fadomable. 1647 BP. HALL *Satan's fiery darts quenched* III. vi. 303 Things .. not fadomeable by reason. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 June, Mr. Crutchley .. continues the least fathomable..of all men I have seen.

Fathomer (fæ·ðəmə1). Also 6–7 fadomer, 7 feathomer. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who fathoms: in the senses of the vb.

1598 FLORIO, *Scandagliatore*..a fadomer of the sea. 1616 LANE *Sgr.'s T.* IX. 25 Time, the feathomer of wittes and spoile. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.*, A Fadomer, *toiseur.* 1790 COWPER *Iliad* I. 726 Fathomer of my conceal'd designs.

2. An instrument for ascertaining the depth of the sea (see quot.).

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 4. 59 The object of the Fathomer is to obtain soundings without heaving-to.

Fa·thoming, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of encircling with the arms.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 145 Fademynge, *ulnacio.* 1630 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 736 A net is a large thing past thy Fadoming if thou cast it from thee, but if thou draw it to thee, it will lie upon thy arme.

2. The action or process of ascertaining the depth (of the sea, etc.).

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 181 The fadoming of so bottomelesse depth. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 79 Very expert in the Art of Fathoming.

b. *attrib.*, as *fathoming-line.*

a 1800 COWPER *Comm. Milton's P. L.* II. 934 A fathoming-line..for the purpose of sounding an abyss. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* VI. § 1. 364 The prophet here plunged his fathoming line into a deep ocean.

Fathomless (fæ·ðəmlés), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

† **1.** That cannot be clasped with the arms. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 30 Wil you..buckle in a waste most fathomlesse With spannes and inches?

2. That cannot be measured with a fathom line; of measureless depth. Often of a metaphorical 'abyss'.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Div. Poems* Ex. xv, God, in the fathomlesse Profound, Hath all his choice Commanders drown'd. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 126 Fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 6/2 That fathomless abyss of reason of state. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. vi, Adown..Plunge the whole waters; so precipitous, So fathomless a fall. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iii, The half-attain'd futurity, Tho' deep not fathomless. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* XV. 293 Passing up through fathomless azure.

3. *fig.* That cannot be penetrated or fully understood; incomprehensible. Cf. FATHOM *v.* 4 b.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 184 Heer lies the fadomles absurdity. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 229 Oh joys unmix'd, and fathomless delight! 1883 E. CLODD in *Knowl.* 15 June 352/2 The fathomless mystery of the universe. 1891 *Spectator* 14 Feb., His ignorance..is fathomless.

Hence **Fa·thomlessly** *adv.*

1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 506 His death was fathomlessly deep in blood. 1878 *Masque Poets* 29 The smile so fathomlessly bland.

† **Fa·ticane.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *fātīcan-us*, f. *fāti-* comb. form of *fātum* FATE + *canĕre* to sing.] A singer of fate; a prophet.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 162 What fatuous thing is fate, then, that is so obvious..as for the faticanes to foretell?

Fatidic (fəti·dik), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *fātidic-us*, f. *fāti-* comb. form of *fātum* FATE + *dic-* weak root of *dīc-ĕre* to speak.] Of or concerned with predicting fates; prophetic.

1671 J. DAVIES *Sibylls* I. xviii. 48 The Fatidick Books. 1692 J. EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 310 The earth become old, so that the fatidick virtue was worn out. 1721-36 in BAILEY. 1844 T. MITCHELL *Sophocles* I. 72 *note*, A verb applicable to fatidic purposes. 1861 in *Jrnl. Sacred Lit.* XIV. 175 When Moses, in the fatidic spirit, foretold the future prosperity of Israel.

Fatidical (fəti·dikăl). [f. L. *fātidic-us* (see prec.) + -AL.] a. = prec. b. Of persons, trees, etc.: Gifted with the power of prophecy.

a. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 685 This Beast is..indued..with a fatidical or prophetical geographical delineation. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 209 To understand what is spoken..in this fatidical passion. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xvi. (1715) 335 Urns, into which the Lots or Fatidical Verses were thrown. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 98 The fatidical fury spreads wider and wider. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 331 A tablet, on which certain fatidical verses were written.

b. 1641 BRIGHTMAN *Predict.* 2 Our ancient Prophets, Bards, and fatidicall Vaticinators. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 486 The Ancients write of some Trees, that they are Fatidical. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 255 Fatidical Mars. 1864 W. BELL in *N. & Q.* V. 442 One of those fatidical women, who..ruled the destinies of the nation.

Hence **Fati·dically** *adv.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. 210 As fatidically, as under the Emperor Valence.

Fatidicate (fəti·dikeit), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *intr.* To declare or predict fates. Hence **Fati·dicating** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. used *attrib.*

1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 229 Carmenta deified Fatidicating power.

† **Fati·dicency.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] A method of foretelling fate; divination.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 154 Let us make trial of this kind of Fatidicency.

Fatiferous (fəti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *fātifer* (f. *fāti-* comb. form of *fātum* FATE + *-fer* producing) + -OUS.] Fate-bringing; deadly, mortal, destructive.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON; whence in mod. Dicts.

Fa·tigable, Fati·guable, *a.* [a. OF. *fatigable*, ad. L. *fatīgābilis*, f. *fatīgāre* to FATIGUE.] a. Capable of being fatigued; easily tired. † b. Wearying, tiring. *Obs.*—°

a. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* III. ii, *Lip.* Indefatigable, boy, indefatigable. *Shr.* Fatigable, quoth you? 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iii. § 26. 127 An imperfect, childish, and fatigable nature.

b. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fatigable*, wearying or tyring. Hence **Fa·tigableness, Fati·guableness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. x. § 18 That other character of the imagination, fatiguableness.

† **Fa·tigate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *fatīgāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fatigāre* to FATIGUE.] Fatigued.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Admon. in Ashm. (1652) 191, I was fatygate. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 474 My wytt bene waik, my fyngaris faitegate. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii, Suffre nat the childe to be fatigate with continuall studie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 121 His doubled spirit Requickened what in flesh was fatigate.

† **Fa·tigate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *fatīgāt-* ppl. stem of *fatīgāre* to FATIGUE.] = FATIGUE *v.* I.

1535 BONNER *Let.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 177 The Party adverse, which..goeth about to fatigate and make weary the Consistory of the disputations. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 The lang conteneuation of studie..did fatigat my rason. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 309 The Romans were fatigated..with warres. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Observations* (1878) 127 With which extreame heate the bodie fatigated, greedily desireth refreshing. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. 249 This kind of divine inspiration..did..[not] fatigate and act upon the imagination. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. 197 She will soon be fatigated with the journey.

Hence **Fa·tigated** *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Fatigated, *defatigatus.* 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1837 These sweet seasoned Songs of Arcadian Shepherds..did recreate my fatigated corps. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 297 Fatigated travellers.

† **Fatiga·tion.** *Obs.* Also 6 -acion, -acyon. [a. OF. *fatigation*, ad. L. *fatīgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fatīgāre* to FATIGUE.]

1. The action of fatiguing; an instance of this.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* II. 393 Other like vexations; As with .. Fatigations .. And dissimulations, With like abbominations. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Without frustrate or wilful delay..or any other maner of fatigacion.

2. The state of being fatigued; weariness.

1504 W. ATKINSON tr. *à Kempis' Imit.* I. xviii, These sayntes..have served God..in great fatigacion. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 882/1 Cyprus and Albania, whiche he after long

fatigation of siege, at length ouercame. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. iv. (1821) 215 He speaks of those fatigations that Daniel complains of. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. I. xxiii. 144/2 Keeping watch.. as they had many times.. been compelled, to their great Fatigation and unquieting.

Fatiguable, var. of FATIGABLE.

Fatigue (fătī·g), *sb.* [a. Fr. *fatigue* fem., f. *fatiguer*: see next. Cf. Sp. *fatiga*, It. *fatica* fem.]

1. Lassitude or weariness resulting from either bodily or mental exertion.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 323 It having been a Day of great Fatigue to me. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2 Imminent danger of expiring from fatigue. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. iii. (1864) 434 Extremities of famine and fatigue. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 8 The mortal fatigue that seizes catholic societies after their fits of revolution.

b. *transf.* The condition of weakness in metals caused by repeated blows or long-continued strain.

1854 BRAITHWAITE in *Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* XIII. 463 Many..accidents on railways..are to be ascribed to that progressive action which may be termed the 'fatigue of metals'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 827/1 To fatigue is ascribed the breaking of car-axles. 1885 *Engineering* 10 July 31 The law of the fatigue and refreshment of metals.

2. That which causes weariness; † fatiguing labour, 'trouble' (*obs.*); a fatiguing duty or performance, labour, toil.

1669 TEMPLE *Let. to Pr. Tuscany* Wks. 1731 II. 196 The glorious Fatigues which have hitherto been the Diversion of your Highness. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 644 When the Treaty for the delivery of it [Oxon] up for the use of the Parliament was in agitation, he [Rushworth] was often posting to London upon intermessages and fatigues. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 37 A Question.. which hath.. given no small Fatigue to Learned Men. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 364 The Governour's Deputy.. had the Fatigue to get our Provisions together. 1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 381 The fatigues of the election are over. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 305 The men were much distressed by.. the fatigues of their previous march. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 12 Sight had become one of the day's fatigues.

3. The extra-professional duties of a soldier, sometimes allotted to him as punishment for misdemeanour; an instance of this.

1776 A. WARD in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 191, I..have ordered all the men, not on actual duty, to turn out upon fatigue every day. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 275 The levelling of ground in the vicinity of the Camp or Barracks, and making communications between different parts of them, are duties of fatigue. 1881 *Through the Ranks to a Commission* 57 For the two weeks that I was a private I took my turn at the daily fatigues.

b. Short for *fatigue party*, and in *pl.* for *fatigue-dress*.

1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 135/2 *Fatigue*.. a party of soldiers told off for any other duty than a dress parade necessitates. 1892 W. G. BROWNE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 850 Change into stable fatigues.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fatigue-blouse, -cap, -jacket, -uniform* = *fatigue-dress*; **fatigue-call,** the call to fatigue-duty; **fatigue-dress,** the dress worn by a soldier on fatigue-duty; also *transf.* **fatigue-duty** = FATIGUE *sb.* 3; **fatigue-party,** a party of soldiers on fatigue-duty; **fatigue-work** = FATIGUE *sb.* 3.

1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 617/2 A thin *fatigue blouse. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvi, A soldier in his *fatigue dress. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 387 He had put off a gay uniform for a fatigue dress. 1879 ESCOTT *England* II. 213 The black gown is the fatigue dress of judges. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 72 The soldier never slept till he had done his *fatigue-duty. 1852 LEVER *Daltons* II. iv. 35 A creature that..carries a bread bag over its shoulder through the streets in a *fatigue jacket. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Casuist. Rom. Meals* Wks. 1863 III. 271 A *fatigue party of dustmen sent upon secret service. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 2 A.. Fatigue-Party, is not entitled to exemption from a Tour of Duty. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. xvi. 304 The men of a fatigue party.. were emptying out shot. 1890 *Illust. Lond. News* Christmas No. 2/1 A grey *fatigue-uniform. 1889 WOLSELEY in *Times* 15 Feb. 12/3 *Fatigue work, such as carrying coals.

Fatigue (fătī·g), *v.* [ad. F. *fatiguer* (=Pr., Sp. *fatigar*, It. *faticare*), ad. L. *fatigāre*, f. stem **fati-* (in *ad-fatim* enough), prob. meaning 'yawning'; cf. FATISCENT.]

1. *trans.* 'To tire, weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour' (J.).

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2911/3 Many false Allarms to harrass and fatigue their Men. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 345 Five of them..extremely fatigued themselves in pursuing them [cattle]. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 706 Heroes and their feats Fatigued me. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. vii, Thou fatiguest thyself in vain. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 34 My morning's work had fatigued me.

2. To weaken by straining; to strain (a mast).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 273 Augmenting the number of sails..at the risque of fatiguing the masts. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* v. 83 To render the angle-iron frames less fatigued.

† 3. *intr.* To undertake fatigue.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 163 Age is not vigorous enough for Business and Fatiguing.

Fatigued (fătī·gd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] a. Wearied. b. Strained by over-pressure.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 947 His arm failed him fatigued. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXVII, The poppied warmth of sleep oppress'd Her soothed limbs, and soul fatigued away. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 12 Struck with her fatigued appearance, he made some inquiries. 1869 [see FATIGUE *v.* 2].

Fatigueless (fătī·glės), *a.* [f. FATIGUE *sb.* and *v.* + -LESS.] Without fatigue; unwearying; tireless.

1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 42 Endow'd them with fatigueless care. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 132 Riders upright and fatigueless. 1889 TALMAGE *Serm.* in *The Voice* 2 May, The angels are a fatigueless race.

Fatiguesome (fătī·gsŏm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Of a fatiguing nature; wearisome.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 16 (1740) 515 The Attorney General's Place is very nice and fatiguesome, and the other quiet. 1746 TURNBULL *Justin* XXVII. iii. 218 Antiochus was overcome the second time; and after a fatiguesome flight of several days, came at last to [etc.]. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 475 His 'Excursion' would hae been far less fatiguesome.

Fatiguing (fătī·gin), *ppl. a.* [f. FATIGUE *v.* + -ING 2.] That causes fatigue; wearisome.

1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 322 Vendosme.. by fatiguing marches gained the Dender on the 5th. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 189 It would be fatiguing.. to go through a particular description. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 64 A heavy [trouting] rod is.. fatiguing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 77 The most fatiguing position.

Hence **Fati·guingly** *adv.*, in a fatiguing manner.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 241 The most unpleasant part of this expedition, fatiguingly steep as it was. 1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 155 They dance quadrilles fatiguingly. 1871 LE FANU *Checkmate* II. ix. 93 [She] was.. most fatiguingly well up in archæology. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 149 One makes one's way fatiguingly along soft sea sand.

† **Fatiloquency.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as next: see -ENCY.]

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, By Gastromancy, which kind of ventral Fatiloquency was..used in *Ferrara*.

Fatiloquent (fătī·lŏkwĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *fāti-*, comb. form of *fātum* FATE + *loquent-em* speaking; after L. *fātiloquus*.] Declaring fate, prophetic.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxi. 182 Fatiloquent Southsayers. 1885 BETHAM-EDWARDS in *All Year Round* No. 854 N. S. 76 A voice fatiloquent.

† **Fatiloquist.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *fātiloquus* (see prec.) + -IST.] One who declares or foretells fates; a fortune-teller.

1652 GAULE *Magastromancer* 145 Fatiloquists.. taken from talking they know not what. 1727–36 in BAILEY.

† **Fatiloquy.** *Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *fātiloqui-um*. f. *fātum* FATE + *-loquium* speaking, f. *loquī* to speak.] Soothsaying. 1623–6 in COCKERAM.

Fatiscence (fătī·sĕns). *Geol.* [f. next: see -ENCE.] The condition of being open in chinks or clefts. *c* 1784 KIRWAN cited by Webster 1828.

Fatiscent (fătī·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *fatiscent-em*, pr. pple. of *fatiscĕre* to open in chinks or clefts, f. **fati-* yawning: see FATIGUE *v.*] Having chinks or clefts; cracked.

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 51 Fatiscent granite.

† **Fa·tist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *fāt-um* or Eng. FATE + -IST.] = FATALIST.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Worthy Poet* 154 Hee is an enemy to Atheists; for he is no Fatist.

Fatless (fæ·tlės), *a.* [f. FAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fat or greasy matter.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 155 A mere wafer of fatless ham..constituted a breakfast. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* VI. 137 Four pounds of fatless meat.

Fatling (fæ·tlin), *sb.* [f. FAT *v.* + -LING; cf. *nursling*.] A calf, lamb, or other young animal fatted for slaughter.

1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* XXII. 4 Beholde, I have prepared my dynner; myne oxen, and my fatlinges are kylled, and all things are redy. 1570 BRYON in FARR *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 335 My fatlings then I'll tender, And offrings to thee make. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XI. 6 The calfe and the yong lion, and the fatling [shall lie down] together. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 53 Twelve fatlings from the flock. 1877 BRYANT *Poems Sella* 303 The herd Had given its fatlings for the marriage feast.

attrib. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IX. 275 Chines of a sheep and of a fatling goat.

Fatling (fæ·tlin), *a. rare.* [dim. of FAT *a.* (see -LING), suggested by prec. sb.] Small and fat.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 122 The babe.. began.. to.. reach its fatling innocent arms And lazy, lingering fingers.

Fatly (fæ·tli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] † a. Grossly, greasily. † b. Plentifully. c. To a great extent, largely. d. Like a fat person, clumsily.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C v/1 Some beast agayne still leane and poore is seene, Though it fatly fare within a medowe greene. 1611 COTGR., *Graissement*, fatly, grossely, greasily. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 322 An old dowager lady, fatly invested in commerce and manufactures. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* XI. 160 Renaissance angels and cherubs in marble.. fatly tumbling about on the broken arches of the altars. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 132 Largely, fatly, staringly plain.

Fatner, obs. form of FATTENER.

Fatness (fæ·tnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being fat.

a. The condition of having the flesh interspersed with fat; plumpness, fullness of flesh, corpulence.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* XVII[i]. 9 Hi habbaþ ealle heora fætnesse..utan bewunden. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If þat þe bodi..ben mene bitwene fatnes & lenenes þat is neiþer to fatt ne to leene. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XVII. (1887) 76 Wrastling.. taketh awaie fatnesse, puffes, and swellinges. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 187 Eeles have all parts fit for generation.. but so smal as not to be easily discerned, by reason of their fatness. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 177 We can account for the extraordinary fatness of cooks, butchers, and other persons. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/1 Fatness alone prevented her from continuing to shine as a lyric star.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 153 In the fatnesse of this pursie times, Vertue it selfe, of Vice must pardon begge.

† b. *Typogr.* Breadth or thickness. *Obs.*

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 23 Measure the Fatness of the left hand Arch of e.

† c. Of a tree: Oiliness; juiciness. Of the soil: Unctuous nature; hence, fertility, luxuriance. *Obs.* exc. in Biblical phraseology.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 17 Fatnesse of the olyue tree. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 4 The greate moystenesse and fatnesse of the grounde. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXVII. 28 God giue thee of the dew of heauen, and the fatnesse of the earth. *a* 1725 ARBUTHNOT (J.) By reason of the fatness and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 162 Makynge it to encrease in a spirituall fatnes of deuocyon.

† 2. That which makes fertile; a fertilizing property or virtue; fertilizing matter. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 7 Valey ther hilles fattenesse hath rest. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 16 Comets..betoken ..barrenness..because the fatnesse of the earth is drawn up, whereof the Comet consisteth. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* LXV. 11 Thy paths drop fatnesse. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* 5 Dec. 29 Water ..to..feed the Plants of the Earth with..the fatness of Showrs. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Eternal Wisdom, Thee we praise* VII, They sink and drop Their Fatness on the ground.

† 3. *concr.* A greasy or oily substance, fat. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* XVI[i]. 11 Fætnysse heora hi beclysdon. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. lxiii. (1495) 181 In the beest is fatnes that is callyd Adeps, Aruina wythout. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 257 Summe seien þat þe fatnes of grene froggis..haþ vertu for to make men heere. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 39 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 29 In ale ne in wiyn with hond leue no fatnes. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) 113 The fatnesse of oyle may not burne, tyl a weyke or matche be put therto. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* III. (1651) 71 There will distill into the receiver a fatness. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 547 Whose offer'd Entrails shall..drip their Fatness from the Hazle Broach.

fig. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 90 As wiþ grece and fatnesse fyld be my soule. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 4 This is the iuste vengeance of God, to drawe a fatnesse ouer their hartes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* LXIII, My soule shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatnesse.

† b. In the soil, etc.: An unctuous substance; an unctuous layer or deposit. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 20 b, A kinde of pith and fatnesse of the earth..called *Marga. Ibid.* 43 b, The fatnesse that the water leaues behinde it. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 355 Earth and Water..mingled by the helpe of the Sunne, gather a nitrous Fatnesse. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. ii. 283 Chalky Earth..beaten and steeped in Water, affordeth a Cream or Fatness on the Top.

† 4. The richest or best part of anything. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* LXXX[i]. 17 Of fætnysse hwætes. *c* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXLVII. 14 And with fattnes of whete filled þe wele. 1644 G. PLATTES in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 176 Cities, which..devoured the fatness of the whole Kingdom. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* I. ii, Those ghostly kings would.. all the Fatness of my Land devour.

Fattable (fæ·tăb'l), *a. rare.* In 9 **fatable.** [f. FAT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being fatted.

1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 145 Pigs being as greedy and fatable under Free-trade..as they were under Protection.

Fatted (fæ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* Somewhat *arch.* [f. FAT *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.; now only, Fattened.

[*To kill the fatted calf*: proverbially used with reference to *Luke* XV.]

1552 HULOET, Fatted or dressed with fatte, *adipatus, a, um.* 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 215 A fatted hogge, *saginatus porcus.* 1611 BIBLE I *Kings* IV. 23 Beside..fallow Deere, and fatted foule. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, The Welcome* i, Go, let the fatted Calf be kill'd. 1660 HEXHAM, *Gemest landt*, Dunged or Fatted land. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 49 The fatted sheep. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 54 Agamemnon Offered a fatted ox of five years old. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Pictures of the lean dogs and the fatted sheep.

Fatten (fæ·t'n), *v.* [f. FAT *a.* + -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make fat or plump. Also to *fatten up.* Usually: To feed (animals) for market, make fit to kill. Const. *on.*

1552 HULOET, Fatten or make fatte, *crasso.* 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, You snatch the meat out of the prisoner's mouth, To fatten harlots. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 95 Wandring Laton..In spight of Juno, fatned with Joves balme. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VIII. i, Such fowls as are shut up in coops, and fattened. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 284 His legs..have been fattened up by the gout. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 3 His idea seems to be that men in time of peace were only being fattened up for a speedy slaughter. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 165 To fatten turkeys..give them mashed potatoes [etc.]. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* VIII. 148 Myriads of larks in combined flocks fattening themselves upon them.

absol. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 241 All Bodies may be made lean; but it is impossible to fatten, where, etc.

b. Said of the food.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* X. 59 Whose battling pastures fatten all my flockes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 209 Wine and Music fattens them [Persian women]. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 213 The forests of Lucania, whose acorns fattened large droves of wild hogs. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* III. xiii. 59 The same food is given..to fatten cows or oxen.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* *To fatten into*: to bring into a certain state by pampering (*rare*). *To fatten out*: to drive out by fattening.

1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* II. vi, I..praye him..to fatten all I haue, excepte my witte alone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 235 Choosing rather to fatten themselves by

a contented Notion, than by curious inquisition to perplex their other recreations. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 504 The excise is fattened with the rich result Of all this riot. 1840 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1881) II. ix. 163 It is then quite too late to try to fatten them [men] into obedience. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 36 John Bull has suffered the idea of the Invisible to be very much fattened out of him.

2. *intr.* To grow or become fat. Const. †*in, on.* † Of a letter type: To become thicker. *Obs.*

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 49 The Belly fattens downwards. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xiv. 210 The good Old man and Thrifty Husewife spent Their Days in Peace, and Fatten'd with Content. 1712 GRANVILLE *Poems* 100 Tygers and Woves shall in the Ocean breed, The Whale and Dolphin fatten on the Mead. 1745 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) III. 132 They .. rejoice and fatten in the blood of slaughtered millions. 1755 in *World* No. 113 ▶ 12, I therefore propose to you that..we severally endeavour..you to fatten, and I to waste. 1790–1811 COOMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) III. 271 After having, for some years, fattened in the ruin of others, he was at length ruined himself. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 273 The meanest worm That .. fattens on the dead. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 252 The ewes readily fatten.

b. *fig.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 13 Methinkes .. shee fattens and grows gracefull with these prayses you give her. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvii. 357 Such persons, who fatten on the calamities of their country. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 108 Those gilded flies That, basking in the sunshine of a court, Fatten on its corruption! 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 318 Foreigners who..were to fatten on English estates and honours.

3. *trans.* To enrich (the soil) with nutritious or stimulating elements; to fertilize.

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 50 The river Nilus, whose overflowings doe marveylously fatten the earth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 44 They are not ignorant also ..what kind of dung is best to fatten the same againe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 66 Just Heav'n thought good To fatten twice those Fields with Roman blood. 1709 SWIFT *Merlin's Prophecy*, One kind of stuff used to fatten land is called Marle. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 190 Genuine philanthropy, which, like the olive tree .. fattens not exhausts the soil from which it sprang.

transf. and *fig.* 1697 DRYDEN *Juvenal Sat.* III. 112 Obscene Orontes .. fattens Italy with foreign Whores. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 259 How efficacious Water is, when it has been fatten'd and heated by Dung. 1842 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 34 Wealth .. shall slowly melt In many streams to fatten lower lands.

Fattened (fæt'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] That has been made fat.

1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. 92 Full of well-fleec'd Flockes and fatned Droves. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 318 Where prolific Nile With various simples clothes the fattened soil. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 63 Fattened hogs of five years old are mentioned by Homer.

Fattener (fæt'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] **a.** One who or that which makes fat. **b.** One that grows fat. **c.** With adj.: An animal that fattens (early, late, slowly, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Graissier*..a Grasier, or fattener of cattell. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Mart. Scribl.* (1742) 14 The wind was at West; a wind on which that great Philosopher bestowed the Encomiums of Fatner of the earth [etc.]. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xl, Fatteners on public spoil. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. I. 193 Their character as rapid and early fatteners. 1884 W. WREN in *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 11/1 There is a difference between crammers and chicken fatteners.

Fattening (fæt'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The process of making fat or becoming fat. Also the action of thickening (a type).

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* VII. xxi. (1668) 124 Peacocks being..seldome..eaten, it mattereth not much for their fatning. 1623–6 COCKERAM II, A Fattening..*sagination*. 1676 MOXON *Print. Lett.* 32 The Fatning is made by setting off 5 on either side the Centre. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 114 Nothing contributes more to expedite the fattening of cattle, than moderate warmth.

Fattening (fæt'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That fattens. **a.** That makes fat. **b.** That grows fat.

a. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 119 Load with fat'ning Dung thy fallow Ground. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Mondamin* 255 Fed by fattening rains. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. v. (1879) 395 Sugar or starch..is always a large constituent of ordinary fattening foods.

b. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 6 Apollo..bade me feed My fatning Flocks. 1790–1811 COOMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 185 An occasional sermon for the service of fattening ignorance, or idle opulence. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 178 Cattle and sheep of a peculiar fattening kind.

Fatter (fæt'əɹ), *sb.* [f. FAT *v.* + -ER [1].] **a.** One who makes fat. † Said also of the food. † **b.** With adj. prefixed: An animal that grows fat (quickly, etc.). Also † *fatter up.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* G ij, Grene chese .. is a nourisher and a fatter. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 71 This Hen .. hath .. had a niggardly fatter of her up. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 83 Where food is plentiful the Java hog is the quickest fatter. 1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 271/2 Those who..buy up lean chickens for the fatter's coop.

Fattily (fæ'tili), *adv.* [f. FATTY *a.* + -LY [2].] As by a morbid deposition of fat. Only in *fattily-degenerated.*

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Heart, degeneration of, fatty*, The fattily-degenerated heart is often enlarged and dilated.

Fattiness (fæ'tinės). [f. FATTY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fatty.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 14 b, Some man will saye .. that fattines is not in all waters. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 26 Fattinesse in meate. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 659 Even salt it selfe hath a certeine fattinesse and unctuosity in it. 1638 tr. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* II. 40 We are to come next to the oleosity or fattiness of them. 1870 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. I. i. 29 Excessive fleshiness and fattiness of body were equally rare.

† **b.** *concr.* Grease. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 308 The sweat or fattinesse of vnwashed wooll.

Fatting (fæ'tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FAT *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action or process of making (an animal or person) fat.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 165 b, M. Aufidius Surco, who first beganne the fatting of this Foule. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 668 He is a mere glutton, born for the fatting of his belly. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) III. 45 [They] gained, the first three weeks of fatting, two pounds and a quarter each per diem.

† **2.** The process of growing or becoming fat.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 314 Clarence .. is well repayed: He is frank'd vp to fatting for his paines. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 242 Three causes .. which impede the fatting of Man. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 106/1 The fatting in the valuable parts of the body.

3. The process of enriching (land) or making (it) fertile or fruitful.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xv. 93 The dung put aside for the fatting of the medowes. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 464 Salt..is very good for the fatting of the earth.

4. *attrib.*, as *fatting-house*, a place in which to fat animals; *fatting-land*, land suitable for fatting animals; *fatting-stock*, stock for fatting.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 214 A fatting-house, *saginarium.* *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 251 It is best to have the sides of the fatting-house open. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* II. 490 The value of fatting land being different. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., The requisite fatting stock.

Fatting (fæ'tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] **a.** That makes fat. **b.** That is growing or being made fat.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 88 a, The diete of fattinge thinges dothe nourishe abundantly. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* IV. ii, I've fatting knavery in hand. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 86 Fed off..by some fatting sheep. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 458 A stout horse will eat much more than a fatting ox. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 2nd Ser. I. 255 We believe in it [the pulper] for the young fatting animal.

Fattish (fæ'tiʃ), *a.* [f. FAT *a.* + -ISH.] **a.** Somewhat fat; fairly supplied with fat. † **b.** Somewhat greasy or unctuous. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 954 She had..armes ever lith, Fattish, fleshy, nat great therewith. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. 161 For fatting, the best are those [poultry] that have the skinnes of theyr neckes thicke and fattysh. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 In the Lobe it is so mingled with Flesh, that it becomes..fattish, fleshy and spungy. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. iii. 65 Talleyrand..is fattish for a Frenchman. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. II. iii. 58 The jolly Ambassador..Camas, a fattish man.

b. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 51 Pitch of trees on Ida hill, and fattish wax with grease. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 32 Clay mixed with a viscous and fattish Earth. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 216 Thin plates of white silver in a fattish stone. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. III. 49 a, The fattish sort [of mortar] is more tenacious than the lean.

Hence **Fa·ttishness,** the quality of being fattish.

1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 28 The body of the water ..did shine with a visible Fattishnesse.

Fattrels (fæ'trĕlz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [ad. F. *fatraille* 'trash, trumpery, things of no value' (Cotgr.).] Ribbon-ends.

1786 BURNS *To a Louse* 20 Now haud you there, ye're out o' sight, Below the fatt'rils, snug and tight. 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* Gloss. 23 *Fattrels*, ribbon-ends, &c.

Fatty (fæ'ti), *a.* [f. FAT + -Y [1].]

1. Resembling fat, of the nature of fat, unctuous, oleaginous, greasy.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxiv. (1495) 577 Yf a stone is not fatty it woll all to fall by maystry of drynesse. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 64 b, These liquors concreat, that be moist and not fatty. 1616 SURFLET & MARKH. *Country Farme* 548 The bread vvhich is made thereof is ..fattie, slymie, heauie. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. 104 Spirit of Nitre will turn Oil of Olives into a sort of fatty Substance. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 160 The fatty matters must be received back into the blood. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 398 The fatty ink employed.

† **b.** Besmeared with fat; greasy. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins) s.v. *Fat*, The boye handled the pot with his fatty [*unctis*] fistes.

† **2.** Of animals, their limbs: Full of fat, plump, well-fed. Of a leaf: Full of sap; juicy. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Fatte or Fattye, *adeps.* 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* VI. 16 A shepheard it behooues To feed his fattie sheepe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 216 The leaues be whiter and fattier.

3. Full of fertilizing matter. Of soil: Fat, rich.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 21 As when old father Nilus gins to swell..His fattie waves doe fertile slime outwell. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 113 For fatty lands These fit, for lighter those.

4. Consisting of or containing fat; adipose.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* VI. v. 353 The fatty veine called *Adiposa.* 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 30, I have known several fatty tumours growing at the same time. 1861 HUME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 41 The Fatty or Adipose Tissue consists of vesicles .. filled with an oily fluid. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fatty ligament*, a synonym of the *Mucous* ligament of the knee-joint. *Fatty membrane*, the subcutaneous areolar tissue which contains the fat. A *fatty tumour* is a mass of soft yellow fat, generally enclosed in a .. thin fibrous capsule.

5. Marked by morbid deposition of fat, tending to the production of fat, *esp.* in *fatty degeneration* (see quot.). *Fatty heart* or *kidney* = fatty degeneration of the heart or kidney.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 55 In fatty infiltration of a cell, the protoplasm is displaced by the fat. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 51 Fatty Degeneration is sometimes a part of a general tendency to fatty changes. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fatty degeneration*, that condition in which a part or the whole of any tissue or organ is replaced by fat. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 14/1 He .. dies within a few years from inertia or fatty heart.

6. *Fatty oil*: = fixed oil. *Fatty acid; fatty acid series*: see quot.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 364 Catapucia Oil .. a fatty oil, extracted from the seeds of the *Euphorbia lathyris*, Lin. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 616 *Fatty acids* or *Soap acids.* 1868 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 9), *Fatty Acids*, a group of acids extracted from fats and fixed oils in the process of saponification. The *fatty acid series* is a term synonymous with the *acetic series of acids.* 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 119 Its fatty acids form insoluble salts with the lime.

†Fatuant, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *fatuant-em*, pr. pple. of *fatuārī*: see FATUATE *v.*] Behaving fatuously, foolish, silly.

1641 D. HOLLIS in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 316 A Sorrow not womanish and fatuant, but accompanied with Indignation, and vigorous magnanimous Resolution.

†Fa·tuate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fatuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fatuārī*: see next.] Used as equivalent to the later FATUATED.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, *Crisp.*—O—oblatrant—furibund—fatuate—strenuous. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. II. iii. 47 Their heads are fatuate and void of Humane Reason.

Fatuate (fæ'tiŭĕt), *v. arch.* [f. L. *fatuāt-* ppl. stem of *fatuārī* to talk foolishly, f. *fatuus* foolish.] *intr.* To become silly, to act foolishly.

Hence **Fa·tuated** *ppl. a.*, rendered fatuous.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fatuate*, to play the fool. 1692–1708 in COLES. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 464 Full-grown infant pumpkins, fatuated, empty of anything solid or digestible.

Fatuism (fæ'tiŭiz'm). [ad. F. *fatuisme*, f. L. *fatu-us*: see FATUOUS and -ISM.] = FATUITY 2.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fatuitous (fătiū'itəs), *a.* [f. L. *fatuit-ās* (see FATUITY) + -OUS.] Characterized by fatuity.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 129 The extremity of fatuitous madness. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxix. 427, I may be the most fatuitous .. of men. 1869 RUSKIN *Queen of Air* § 59 In proportion to the degree in which we become narrow in the..conception of our passions..their expression by musical sound becomes broken, fatuitous, and at last impossible.

Hence **Fatu·itousness.** 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fatuity (fătiū'iti). [ad. F. *fatuité* = Pr. *fatuitat*, ad. L. *fatuitātem*, f. *fatuus* foolish.]

1. Folly, silliness, stupidity. Now chiefly (? after 2) in stronger sense: Crass stupidity, 'idiotic' folly; mental blindness caused by 'infatuation'.

The F. word, being associated with its etymological cognate *fat* fop, has usually the sense of 'conceited folly, silly affectation'; this sense, if it occurs in Eng., is only a Gallicism.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* v. 28 It had argued .. extream fatuitie of minde in Mee, so far to binde My own hands at their request. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 53 They descend to the fatuity of bringing wild beasts into their Gods and Emperours places. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiii. (1824) 660 He confounded delicacy of feeling with fatuity of mind. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* x. (1873) 93 The applause of unintellectual fatuity. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxv, O strange fatuity of youth! 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 10 Attacked with a strange fatuity the very Church on whose teaching the monarchical enthusiasm mainly rested.

b. Something fatuous; that which is fatuous.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1386 In vayne worshyp they teachynge mennys fatuyte. 1887 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLIV. 141/2 Star-gazing .. and kindred futilities and fatuities.

2. Idiocy, mental imbecility, dementia. Now *rare.*

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. iii. 34 If..the animal spirits are..cold, [follows] fatuity and sottishness. *a* 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* (1736) I. iv. 29 Ideocy or *fatuity à nativitate.* 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 93 The Ancients imputed Fatuity to the Refrigeration of the Head. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 391 A species of Madness; as Fatuity or Idiotism is. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 6 Apr., Death is dreadful, and fatuity is more dreadful. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 434 He has met with this appearance in cases of fatuity. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Fatuo·sity. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [as if f. L. **fatuōs-us*, f. *fatuus* FATUOUS + -ITY.] = FATUITY.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. 90 Which opinion..is stiffly held..not without some Fatuosity and Superciliousness.

Fatuous (fæ'tiŭəs), *a.* [f. L. *fatu-us* foolish, silly, insipid + -OUS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, feelings, utterances, etc.: Foolish, vacantly silly, stupid, besotted.

1633 STRUTHER *True Happines* 20 Mathematicians are fatuous. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 162 What fatuous thing is Fate. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 73 We pity, or laugh at those fatuous extravagants. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* ix, A fatuous, stupid indifference to everything. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* I. iv, The veteran courtier, fatuous

as he was, was not duped by professions of regard. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 277 The fatuous commonplaces of a philosophic optimism. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 33 Roman Senate, in their fatuous disregard for intellect.

2. That is in a state of dementia or imbecility; idiotic. Now *rare* exc. in *Sc. Law.*

1773 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* I. vii. § 48. 139 Fatuous persons, called also idiots..who are entirely deprived of the faculty of reason and have an uniform stupidity and inattention in their manner and childishness in their speech. 1842 M'Glashan *Sheriff Courts Process* § 441 When a fatuous or furious person has been cognosced. 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 Such person shall be deemed insane if he be furious or fatuous.

3. *Fatuous fire*: = Ignis fatuus. So *fatuous light, vapour*, etc.

1661 A. Brome *Epist., New Year's Gift*, Those fatuous Vapors, whose false light Purblinds the World. *a* 1668 [see Fatuus]. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxxii. (1848) 354 The fatuous fire Of man's weak judgment. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* iv. 31 A fatuous light that shall lead him astray.

† **4.** In Lat. sense. Tasteless, insipid, vapid.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 8 b, Truth and Knowledge.. where-with whatsoever is not seasoned, is fatuous and unsavourie. 1624 Donne *Devotions* 25 Instantly the tast is insipid and fatuous.

Hence **Fa·tuously** *adv.*, in a fatuous manner; **Fa·tuousness**, the quality or fact of being fatuous; imbecility, stupidity.

1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* v. 154 The fair maid [Ophelia] who must be the tenant of this grave so fatuously dug. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mnt. Royal* i, Such wild youths, she told herself, fatuously, generally make the best men. 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 27 In both orders alike there is only too much of this kind of fatuousness. 1884 *Westmorland Gaz.* 1 Nov. 5/1 The..fatuousness of the policy ..pursued in South Africa.

Fa·tuus. *rare* $^{-1}$. Short for Ignis fatuus.

a 1668 Denham *Progr. Learning* 160 Thence Fatuus fires and Meteors take their birth. 1820 Cottle *Expost. Let. Ld. Byron* 165 To..turn aside Whoe'er may take thy fatuus for a guide.

Fat-witted, *a.* [f. Fat *a.* + Wit + -ed 2.] Of slow wit, dull, 'thick-headed'.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 2 Thou art so fat-witted..that thou hast forgotten to demand that truely, which thou wouldest truly know. 1797 J. Lawrence in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 225 Grave and pious, or fat-witted sophisters. 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 62/1 If they are endowed, professors become fat-witted. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 374 These..lawyers, slow-paced and fat-witted as they must needs be.

Faubourg (fōˑbuːr). Forms: 5 **faubourgh**, fabo(u)r, 6 **faubor**, (**foubour**), (**fourbourg**), 7–8 **fauxburgh**, 7–9 **fauxbourg**, 9 **fauberg**, 7– **faubourg**. [late ME. *faubourg, fabo(u)r*, a. F. *faubourg*. From the 15th c. to the beginning of the 17th c. the word was more or less naturalized, esp. in Scotland; it is now used only as foreign, with Fr. pronunciation or (more frequently) semi-anglicized as fōˑbūˑr, -būəˑig.

Littré considers *faubourg*, formerly also spelt *faux-bourg* (='false borough') to be a corruption of the earlier-recorded synonym *forsbourg* (f. *fors* outside + *bourg* borough), which is the source of some of the Eng. forms given above. The word *faubourg, faux-bourg*, seems not to be known in F. before 15th c., but its existence in 1380 is implied by L. *falsus burgus* in a charter cited by Du Cange. Its origin may possibly be found in the MHG. *phâlburgere* (also spelt *falborgere*), which according to German scholars originally meant 'burghers of the pale', i.e. 'persons living outside the city wall but within the palisade'; it afterwards denoted a special class of non-resident burghers, having only partial civic rights. The word occurs frequently in the imperial charters of 13–14th c., sometimes latinized as *phalburgenses*; and a charter of 1365, according to a French translation given by Laguille (1727) speaks of 'des faux bourgeois dits en allemand Pfalbourguers'. From these facts it seems not unlikely that *faubourg, faux-bourg*, may have been evolved from *phalburgensis* or its punning translation *falsus burgensis, faux bourgeois*.]

A portion of a town or city, lying outside the gates; a suburb. (In Paris the name is still retained by various parts of the city which were originally suburbs, but have long been included within the walls.)

1470, 1489 [see Fabor]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 308/4 The other kepe the cytees the townes the castellys and the faubourghs. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccIxv. 596 Theyr foreryders went to the faubories of Sence. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1825) 6 Neir the toun wall and fauxbourg thereof. 1608 Ld. Herbert *Trav. fr. Paris* in *Life* (1886) 90 *note*, You must conceive they're..come To Fourbourgs St. Germans. 1655 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 315 My lo. of Buckingham lyes here in these fauxbourgs. 1739 Gray *Jrnl. in France* Wks. 1884 I. 243 A charming view..just before you come to Lyons, of the Fauxbourgs of that City. 1830 R. Chambers *Life Jas. I*, I. 40 The Canongate, one of the fauxbourgs of Edinburgh. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxiii. 355 At the further end of this fauberg stood a fortified tower.

Faucal (fōˑkăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *fauc-ēs* (see next) + -al.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the fauces or throat. In phonology applied chiefly to certain deep guttural sounds, *esp.* in the Semitic languages.

1864 in Webster. 1876 T. Douse *Grimm's L.* App. A. 179 Its more usual affinity being for the faucal *ā*. 1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet* I. iii. § 3. 180 The 'faucal breaths' as well as the linguals, are characteristic of the Semitic languages. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Faucal*, relating to, or arising in connection with, the *Fauces*.

B. *sb.* A faucal sound.

1883 I. Taylor *Alphabet.* I. iii. § 3. 180 *'Ayin* is the most difficult of the faucals. *Ibid.* I. iii. § 3. 181 *Cheth*..a 'fricative faucal', was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate.

‖ **Fauces** (fōˑsīz), *sb. pl.* Also 6 **faulses**. [Latin.] See also Faux.

1. *Anat.* The cavity at the back of the mouth, from which the larynx and pharynx open out.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Demaunde. Whereof serueth the encla, and the amygdales and faulses and where are they sette? 1746 R. James *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 3 The alimentary Mass..is thrust towards the Fauces. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 114 Without producing much affection of his salivary glands and fauces. 1878 Habershon *Dis. Abdomen* (ed. 3) 33 The anterior fauces are greatly narrowed.

transf. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 17 E'er he pours into the distant deep, Through the wide fauces of yon hiant cliffs.

2. a. *Bot.* The throat of a calyx, corolla, etc. **b.** *Conch.* That portion of the first chamber of a shell which can be seen from the aperture.

1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict., Fauces*, the gaping part of monopetalous flowers.

Faucet (fōˑsĕt), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 5 **faucett, fawcet**(t, 5–6 **fawset**, 6 **faucete, -set**, (**fasset, faulsed, -set**), 7 **faucit, -sset**, 7–8 **fosset**, (**forset**), 4– **faucet**. [a. F. *fausset* (in sense 1); of unknown etymology.]

† **1.** A peg or spigot to stop the vent-hole in a cask or in a tap; a vent-peg. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Wyclif's Job.* xxxii. 19 (MS. V.) Lo! my wombe is as must with out faucet [1388 spigot] *ether a ventyng* that brekith newe vessels. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme*, To giue it [ayre] when the fosset is halfe out. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* II. i, With a faucet or peg. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. v. 266 Give it Vent..with a Hole made with a Gimblet; into which put a Peg or Faucet.

2. A tap for drawing liquor from a barrel, etc. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*

Formerly more fully *spigot and faucet*, denoting an old form of tap, still used in some parts of England, consisting of a straight wooden tube, one end of which is tapering to be driveninto a hole in the barrel, while the other end is closed by a peg or screw. The peg or screw when loosened allows the liquor to flow out through a hole in the under side of the tube. Properly, the *spigot* seems to have been the tube, and the *faucet* the peg or screw (as still in the Sheffield dialect); but in some examples the senses are reversed, and each of the words has been used for the entire apparatus. In the U.S. *faucet* is now the ordinary word for a tap of any kind.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 205 Vernage .. In faucetez of fyne golde. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 77 He asketh allowaunce for tubbys, treyes, and faucettes. 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 II. 268 For claretts and fawcetts vi d. 1530 Palsgr. 740/1 Our men be to thrustye to tarye tyll their drinke be drawen with a faulsed. 1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* G iv b, He founde a backe faulset set in his wyne vessell. 1630 Randolph *Aristippus* (1652) 16 Thi Nose like a Fausset with the Spicket out. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 285 In spite of his Spigot and Faucet, The Statesman must go to old Nick. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 190 A hole in the rock, which is shut with a spigot and faucet. 1881 Miss Laffan in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 379 This was furnished with a half-dozen faucets, which could be turned on at will. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Faucet*, a wooden tap-screw for a barrel. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 751 The dripping of the water from the faucet in the sink sounded sharp and distinct. *fig.* 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* A ij, *To Lady Talbot*, It is..more commendable to learne to suppresse thy tongue, then to seeke the fasset to set abroch the same. 1640 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* III. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 160 In every man there are all humours to him that can find their faussets.

† **b.** A contemptuous appellation for a tapster.

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. ii, My chayre, you falase faucet you. *Ibid.* II. iii, Speake in thy faith of a faucet.

3. Used as a synonym of Adjutage.

a 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Experim. Philos.* (1776) I. 407 The contrivance of the fosset or ajutage.

4. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Faucet*, the enlarged end of a pipe to receive the spigot end of the next section.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *faucet-hole, -seller*. Also U.S. **faucet-joint** (see quot.).

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 79 Hearing a cause betweene an Orendge wife and a Forset-seller. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 108/1 *Tap* is the Forset hole made in the head of the Barrel to draw the Liquor out. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Faucet-joint*, 1. An expansion-joint for uniting two parts of a straight metallic pipe, which is exposed to great variations of temperature. 2. One form of breech-loader in which the rear of the bore is exposed by the turning of a perforated plug.

† **Fau·cet, Fau·set,** *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* [Corruption of Facet.] = Facet. Also applied to a faceted stone. *Comb.* **faucet-cut**, cut like a facetted stone.

1684 R. Walker *Nat. Exper.* 131 The fausets (*i. e.*) those [diamonds] that are ground of their own Octoedral Figure, seldom or never failed. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/4 Lost.. a little Drap containing one large Stone..and three little Faucets weighing about two Grains and half each. 1712 *Ibid.* 5055/3 The 2 Side-drops faucet-cut.

Fauch, Faugh (fāχ), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 *north.* **fauf**, fawf. 'A single furrow, out of lea; also the land thus managed, Ang.' (Jam.); = Fallow *sb.* 2 and 3. Also attrib. *faugh sheep*, sheep fed on a fallow.

15.. *Scotish Field* in *Percy's* Folio MS. I. 228 On the broad hills we busked our standards, And on a faugh vs beside. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Well happed sheepe are the best for an hard faugh. *Ibid.* 27 Our faugh sheepe doe not afforde soe fine a wooll. 1736 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1807) 16 Farmers faugh gar lairds laugh. 1792 G. S. Keith in *Statist. Acc. Scott.* II. 535 Their outfields and fauchs are rated at from 3*s.* to 10*s.* 1794 R. Michie *ibid.* X. 239 The faughs are a part of the outfield never dunged. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fauf*, a fallow. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s.v. *Fauf*, A 'potato fauf' is when the land is ready for the sets, and also after the crop has been taken out.

† **Fauch,** *a.*^{1} *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **fawch**. [From the sense app. a variant of Fallow *a.*^{1}; the abnormal form may be due to association with Fallow *a.*^{2}, of which *fauch* (see next) is the normal representative in Sc.] = Fallow *a.*^{1} **1.**

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. i. 74 A linȝe wattry garmond dyd hym vaill, Off colour fauch [L. *glauco*]. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 108 Sum grece, sum gowlis..Blanchit or brovne, fawch ȝallow mony ane.

Fauch (fāχ), *a.*^{2} Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 8 **faugh**, 9 *north.* **fauf**, 6 **fauch**. [Northern var. of Fallow *a.*^{2} (:—OE. **fealh*-).] = Fallow *a.*^{2}

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. vi. 68 Amang the fauch rispis harsk and star. *c* 1565 Lindsay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 499 It was in ane fauch eard and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 73/1 Faugh ground, or ground lying Faugh .. the same to Fallow. 1721 Ramsay *Wks.* (1848) III. 56 He likes best To be of good faugh riggs possesst. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Fauf*, 'A fauf-field', a fallow-field. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Fauf*, To 'lie fauf' as when the soil is left to mellow.

Fauch, Faugh, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **faucht**, 9 *north.* **fauf**. [var. of Fallow.] *trans.* To fallow (ground).

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Sayand at [= that] hewald nocht eir nor faucht his land sa air in the yeir. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* 27 Apr. Yorksh. Wds. (E. D. S.), *Faugh.* 1799 A. Johnstone in *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XXI. 139 A part of folding ground, enriched by the dung of sheep and of cattle ..or fauched (a kind of bastard fallow) and manured by a little compost dung; bore three, four or five crops. 1810 Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* (1880) 69, I brawlie can faugh yere weel-ploughed lea. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Faugh*, to fallow. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* s.v., They say a man is faufing his land when he is cleaning it with no crop on it.

Faucheon, -ion, -on, var. ff. of Falchion.

Faucial (fōˑʃăl, -ʃāl), *a.* [as if f. L. *fauci-, fauces* (see Fauces) + -al. Cf. Faucal.] **a.** Of or pertaining to the fauces. Of a sound: Proceeding from the fauces. **b.** *Bot.* Pertaining to the fauces or 'throat' of a flower.

1807 *Ann. Reg.* 932 That hoarse faucial noise before mentioned. 1840 Poe *W. Wilson* Wks. (1864) I. 423 My rival had a weakness in the faucial or guttural organs. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 60 Stamens .. arising from the outside of an annular faucial disk.

Faucitis (fōˑsəiˑtis). *Path.* [f. Fauc-es + -itis.] Inflammation of the fauces.

1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 50 In faucitis, the strength of the solution [Nitrate of Silver] may vary from fifteen to thirty grains. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faucon(e, -oun, -onet, obs. ff. Falcon, -et.

Faucylle, obs. form of Focile.

Faud, dial. form of Fold.

Faudom, obs. Sc. form of Fathom.

Faue, obs. form of Fain *a.*

† **Fau·fel(l.** *Obs.* [a. Arab. ﻓﻮﻓﻞ *fawfel.*] = Areca.

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. vi. (ed. 7) 545 That Indian tree which is called Faufell. 1603 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Betel and Faufel (the first of the Pepper, the latter of the Palm kind). *Ibid.* 766 The Indians chew the Leaves instead of Betel with the Faufel or Arequa. 1755 Johnson, *Faufel*, the fruit of a species of the palm-tree. And in later Dicts.

Faugh (fō). *int.* Also 6 **fah**, 6–7 **foh**, 7 **fough**. An exclamation of abhorrence or disgust.

1542 Udall tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 320 b, All yᵉ coumpaignie ..crying foh at suche a shamefull lye. *c* 1597 Nashe *Let.* in Grosart *Wks.* I. Introd. 64 Had I beene of his [Sir J. Harrington's] consayle, he shold have sett for the mott, or word before it [H.'s *Ajax*], Fah! 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, Fough, he smells all lamp-oyle. *a* 1679 Ld. Orrery *Guzman* iv, Faugh, What an unsavory Smell assaults my Nose! *c* 1680 Hickeringill *Hist. Whiggism*, Wks. 1716 I. 108 Foh! no more of them. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* I. ii, Faugh, the nauseous fellow! he stinks of poverty already. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* I. 291 'A monkey! faugh!..I hate the nauseous animal'. 1854 Thackeray *D. Duval* vii, Faugh! the wicked little beast!

Faugh, var. of Fauch.

Fau3t, fauht(e, obs. ff. *fought*; see Fight *v.*

Faughter, dial. f. of Falter *v.*^{3}

Faughter, var. of Faulter *sb. Obs.*, a defaulter.

Faughty, obs. form of Faulty.

Fauhn, obs. form of Fawn *v.*

Faujasite (fōˑʒăsəit). *Min.* [Named after *Faujas de Saint-Fond*, French geologist: see -ite.]

1844 Dana *Min.* 524 Faujasite occurs in square octahedrons. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 617 *Faujasite*, a silicate occurring, together with black augite in the mandelstein of the Kaiserstuhl in Baden.

Fauld, Sc. and dial. form of Fold.

Fauld (fōld). *Min.* [Perh. = *fauld*, Sc. var. of Fold.] (See quot.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 827/2 *Fauld*, the tymp-arch or working arch of a furnace. 1882 in Raymond *Min. Gl.*

Faul(e, obs. form of Fall.

Fault (fɔlt, fɒlt), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 (8, 9 *dial.*) faut(e, (5 fauute, fauȝt), 4–6 fawt(e, 5–7 falt, faulte, 5– fault. [ME. *faut(e*, a. OF. *faute* fem. (also *faut* masc.) = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *falta*:— popular Lat. **fallita*, a failing, coming short, f. **fallitus*, popular Lat. pa. pple. of *fallĕre*: see FAIL *v.*

The earliest recorded spelling in Fr. is *faute*; the etymological *l* was inserted by some writers in 15–17th c., and this example was followed in Eng. (our first certain instance being in the MSS. of Barbour written in 1487–9); from 17th c. the standard spelling has been *fault*, but in Pope and Swift it rimes with *thought*, *wrought*, and Johnson 1755 says that in conversation the *l* is generally suppressed. In many dialects the pronunciation is still (fɒt).]

†**1.** Deficiency, lack, scarcity, want *of* (something specified). *rare* in *pl.* Also used *absol.* (like *want*) = want of food or necessaries. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4504 (Cott.) Man þat .. thoru his welth, na fautes felis. *Ibid.* 5385 (Cott.) Faut o bred was in þat tide. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 303, & whan we faren to fed we finde no faute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 318 [He] has the castell tan, Throu falt of vach. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 60 The Fowles faire for falt they fell off feete. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7628 He fande faute of honeste. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 95 The pore, for faute late þem not spylle! 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clix. 193 They had gret faut in their hoost of vitayle. 1591 CONINGSBY *Siege of Rouen* in *Camden Misc.* (1847) I. 30 You would have thoughte there had bene noe faulte of men.

†**b.** The amount deficient (in an account). *Obs.*

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Mar., He..is ready to lay down in ready money the fault of his account.

†**c.** *For* (*the*) *fault of*: in default of; in the absence of; through deficiency or want of. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 397/154 His fon hauęþ moch of his lond for þe faute of þe y-nome. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7834 Ded me weren leuer by Ihesus Than he starf for faut of ous. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 435 She swouned..for faute of blood. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 699 For faute of that gete other thinges goode. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 56 For the favte of sweche issue the remandyre therof to the next heyre. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N iij, Rome is fallen..not for faute of money and armes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 45 One it pleases me, for fault of a better, to call my friend. 1620 *Frier Rush* 30 His Masters shoone..for faut of greasing..were very hard. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 221 Seriousness is wanting, for fault of which great qualities have no lustre in them. 1794 BURNS *Gane is the day*, We'll ne'er stray for faute o' light.

†**2.** Default, failing, neglect. *Without* (*any*) *fault* (= Fr. *sans faute*): without fail; hence, for a certainty. Cf. FAIL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1214 Thou schalt .. have.. folk inowe with thee; In us schall no fawte bee. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 34 Who-so..be nouthe þere..he schal paie a pound of wax for is faute. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, If ye wole telle me your name with out any faute, I shal telle yow myn also. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 215 Now shall they be honged to morowe wythoute fawte. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 318 My swete loue..there shal be no fawte of it. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 92 For fawte of thithing and offryng nectlygently forgotyn iij s. iiij d. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 Your ennemies..be within iii. myle of you..ther shall ye fynde them without faulte. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 182 They are bred by euill meate, and fault of drinking good water.

3. A defect, imperfection, blameable quality or feature. **a.** in moral character. (Expressing a milder censure than *vice*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 209 Ne vnder-nym nouȝte foule for is none with-oute faute. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 100 We are not so sikir þat we be wiþ out faut, error, and vnkunning. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1226 In me ffor sothe no faut þer nys. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Porrex* vii, Can I excuse my selfe denoide of faut. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiv. 308 That godly King..had some defects, but few faults. 1784 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 113 A benevolent man should allow a few faults in himself. 1785 BURNS *Epist. to J. Lapraik* xvii, There's ae wee faut they whiles lay to me, I like the lasses. *a* 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 464 Great men too often have greater faults than little men can find room for. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* ii. 44 His independence and love of the English were his only faults.

b. in physical or intellectual constitution, appearance, structure, workmanship, etc.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 120 The fairest man .. Withouten faute fra heid to fote. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 26 The commyn fautys and mysordurys of the same. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 57 The women generally .. have three faults..litle eies, great mouthes, and not very smooth skin. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 86 Do not see..any fault, in the administration of their common businesse. 1675 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 74 Where can one [song] be seen without a fault? 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 603 She own'd the wandering of her thoughts, But he must answer for her faults. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 197 An essential fault of the Pythagorean theory.

c. In phrase *To a fault* (qualifying an adj.): to such an extent that it becomes a fault; excessively, extremely.

1752 *Scots Mag.* XV. 41/1 This was good-natur'd to a fault. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* Wks. 1881 IV. 89 She was.. generous to a fault. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 140 His dress is plain to a fault.

d. Comm. *With all faults* (now sometimes abbreviated 'A.F.' or 'Job A.F.'): with all defects, *i.e.* the seller will not be answerable for them.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5400/4 To be taken away with all Faults.

†**4.** An unsound or damaged place; a flaw, crack; *Mil.* a gap in the ranks. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Stoppe all the holes where thou can fautes se. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 33 Patches set vpon a little breach Discredite more in hiding of the fault. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iii. (1623) G iij, First, lift vp the stalls..then setting them downe againe..mend all brackes and faults about them. 1698 SIR T. MORGAN *Progr. in France* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 388 Major Morgan, observing the enemy mending faults, and opening the intervals of the foot, to bring horse in.

5. Something wrongly done. Phrase, *To commit* (rarely *do*, *make*) *a fault.* **a.** In moral sense: A dereliction of duty; a misdeed, transgression, offence. Also *occas.* Delinquency in general, 'something wrong'.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 177 For fele fautez may a freke forfete his blysse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 66 Forto clense her of sertaine fauutes that she had done. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 3 Faustus..To them imputynge grete fautes. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 753 Winke not at faltes. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 9, I doe remember my faults this day. 1748 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 310 Distresses..brought upon persons by their own faults. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 219 A restless, undefinable sense of fault. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 250 A fault which is most serious, I said; the fault of telling a lie.

b. A failure in what is attempted; a slip, error, mistake. Now somewhat *rare*; lady teachers often use it in marking school exercises (after F. *faute*). In early use *esp.* † a clerical error or misprint.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. Author's Pref., If any faute be in this my rude translacyon. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* A iij b, If faultes escape .. with penne spedely amende it. 1583 HOLIBAND *Campo di Fior* 359 Leave more space betwene both lines. That there maye be place to mende your faultes. 1633 *E. Campion's Hist. Irel.* (at end), Faults escaped. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Pref., The Book is Printed; and tho I see some Faults, 'tis too late to mend them. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii, There must be some fault in the deduction. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 35 The other army .. had made another fault, not less considerable. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 775/1 The .. faults of the Florentine MS. are corrected.

c. *spec.* in *Rackets* and *Tennis.* A faulty stroke; a stroke in which the server fails to make the ball fall within the prescribed limits.

1599 CHAPMAN *Humorous Day's Mirth* E ij, I gaue him fifteene and all his faults. 1611 COTGR., *Bisque*, a fault at Tennis. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I, We'll play with you at a bisk, and a fault, for twenty pound. 1886 H. F. WILKINSON *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 210/2 (*Rackets*), Two consecutive faults put a hand out. 1888 J. MARSHALL *ibid.* XXIII. 182/2 (*Tennis*), It is a fault if the service be delivered from the wrong court.

6. a. *To find* (*a*) *fault*: to discover or perceive a fault (senses 3–5) *in* a person or thing. **b.** Hence, idiomatically, *To find fault* (*with*, † *at*): to express dissatisfaction (with), criticize unfavourably, censure.

a. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 479 Faute þer-Inne 3if þat he fynde Mak no scornynge me be-hynde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3837 Grete faute in thee now have I founde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XX. 183 Fautez nowe are founden fele. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 9 Geif the regent find falt quhairof the nomenclator has nocht advertysit hym. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 3 The only Fault I find in our present Practice. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 63 If he find any fault in her within three days.

b. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4850 Rule vs by rightwisnes .. þat no fawte with vs founden be. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 6 Finding faut with him for one thing or another. 1593 *Tell-Trothes N. Y. Gift* 9 A man will finde fault without cause. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vii. 2 When they saw some of his disciples eate bread with defiled.. hands, they found fault. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 4 Eyes .. over-curious to find fault at Art. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (ed. 3) III. XI. 257 You find fault with me. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 230 If nothing is ever to be found fault with, nothing will ever be mended. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 161, I am not given to finding fault. 1892 T. W. ERLE in *Law Times* XCIII. 417/2 No fault was found with my suggestions.

7. a. With reference to persons: Culpability; the blame or responsibility of causing or permitting some untoward occurrence; the wrong-doing or negligence to which a specified evil is attributable. *To be in* († *one's*, † *the*) *fault*: to be to blame. † *To lay*, *put* (*a*) *fault* † *in*, *upon*: to impute blame to. † *To bear the fault*: to bear the blame. *It is my* (*his*, etc.) *fault*: I am (he is, etc.) the person to blame for what has happened.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 103 And leyden fautes vpon þe fader þat fourmed vs alle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 290 He will be found in his fault. that wantis. 1530 CROME in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. x. 20, I doo nott putt fawte in no man. 1530 PALSGR. 429/2, I am .. in the faute that a thyng is a mysse, *jay tort*. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Northumbld.* xix, This was my hap, my fortune, or my fawte. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 206 To lay the faulte upon Anthony. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1845) 235 Their Superiours are in the fault. 1700 S. L. tr. *C. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 349 The Master was in all the fault. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. v. (1841) I. 96 Lay the fault on me. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 675 Who are in the greatest faults. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 73 Let Blood and Body bear the fault. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 319 All is lost, but not through any fault of mine. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 22 When weak poets go astray, 'The stars are more in fault than they'. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii It will be our own faults if we lose sight of this one. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 1 It was not any fault of mine.

¶ Incorrectly in plural, by the attraction of poss. adj. referring to two or more persons.

1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 242 Where this happens, it is their own Faults. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 228 It is our own faults if we err greatly.

b. The defect, the 'something wrong' (in things, conditions, etc.) to which a specified evil is attributable. (Phrases as in a.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 298 Giff..he thar-off failȝe, The fawt may be in his trawailȝe. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 By the negligence of the Harquebuziers .. or by the fault of the touch-boxes. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 15 The fault lies in those false rules and customs. 1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygeia* XI. 15 Rich sauces eaten in profusion .. are very frequently in fault. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 244 The fault .. is not in the practitioner but in the patient. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 1115 Creatures voiceless thro' the fault of birth.

8. *Hunting.* A break in the line of scent; loss of scent; a check caused by failure of scent. † *Cold fault*: cold or lost scent. *To be*, † *fall at* (*a*) *fault*: to overrun the line of scent owing to its irregularity or failure; to lose or be off the scent or track. *To hit off a fault*: to recover a lost scent.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 694 The hot scent-snuffing hounds..have singled..the cold fault cleanly out. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 107 Suddenly the hounds fell at a fault. 1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleasure* II. ii, Give him leave To follow his own nose..while he hunts In view, —he'll soon be at a fault. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. i, Your blood-hound has made out the fault. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. vi, Bad hounds..never hit off a fault themselves. 1781 BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 163 If a long fault make his [the huntsman's] assistance necessary. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/5 They [bloodhounds] are at fault .. by overrunning the line. 1888 P. LINDLEY *ibid.* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound..took up the stale trail.. without a fault.

b. fig. *At fault*: puzzled, at a loss.

[1626 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (ed. 3) 550 We are..at a fault, in the Hunter's term.] 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 87 One's conscience being at fault, an appeal to the law must settle the matter. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* I. 1 My little knowledge of a vessel was all at fault. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Grange* II, There was sufficient diversity in the characters of the rejected to place conjecture at fault. 1886 SHORTHOUSE *Sir Percival* IV. 121 The walls and courts ..were so full of..relics of the past that the wisest antiquarians were at fault.

¶ **c.** The phrase *at fault* is sometimes incorrectly used in the sense 'not equal to the occasion', 'in the position of having failed'. With still greater impropriety, it is (according to Mr. Fitzedward Hall) frequently employed by American and occasionally by Eng. writers in the sense of 'in fault'.

1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Thought* I. vi. 324 The many difficulties in nature .. when made the groundwork of an argument..imply that the creator has been at fault.

9. *Geol.* and *Mining.* A dislocation or break in continuity of the strata or vein. Cf. F. *faille.*

1796 *Phil. Trans.* 351 They discovered..a fault..in the strata. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 263 Faults generally decline a little from a vertical position. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 43 The faults and dislocations of the strata. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* vi. 108 Every coal-field is..split asunder and broken into small fragments by.. 'faults'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XXVII. 302 The [ice] beds were bent, and their continuity often broken by faults. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* (ed. 3) 109 A valley..follows a line of fault in the chalk. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining* 103 There are several kinds of faults, e.g. Faults of Dislocation; of Denudation; Upheaval; Trough Fault; Reverse or Overlap Fault; Step Fault.

b. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, In coal-seams, sometimes applied to the coal rendered worthless by its condition in the seam (slate-fault, dirt-fault, etc.).

10. *Telegr.* An imperfect insulation; the condition of being in contact with anything which impairs or weakens the current; a leakage.

1863 CULLEY *Handbk. Pract. Telegr.* IV. 64 These faults are called 'earth' and 'contact'. *Ibid.* IV. 65 Suppose.. a fault to occur connecting the wire to the earth .. This leak will lessen the total resistance.

11. *Comb.* Chiefly objective, as *fault-finder* sb.; *fault-finding* sb. and adj.; *fault-hunting* adj.; attrib. (sense 9) *fault-line.* Also fault-reader, one who can trace the correspondence of strata interrupted by a fault; fault-rock, fault-stuff (see quots.); fault-slip, the smooth surface of the fractured rocks in some types of faults.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* Epist. C ij b, I confesse to my *faultfinders. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 Fault-finders ..wil correct the Verbe, before they vnderstande the Noune. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. XXXV. (1863) 273 Social faultfinders, who are ever on the watch for error. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* 20 He..liveth upon *fault-finding. 1865 MISS MULOCK *Chr. Mistake* 90 Small backbitings and fault-findings. 1622 DAVIES *Orchestra* lxv, Correspondence..That no *fault-finding eye did ever blame. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Godwyn's Ann. Eng.* 43 The most fault-finding could not complaine of any want in that kinde. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1720) VI. 210, I must..be sure to give no hold to these *fault-hunting enemies. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 197 On such a *fault-line atmospheric vicissitude has been effective. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 85 A good *'fault-reader'..must more than know geology. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ix. § 4. 365 Fragments of the adjoining rocks mashed and jumbled together, in some cases bound into a solid mass called fault-stuff or *fault-rock. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* IV. VI. 524 The line of fracture is marked by a belt or wall-like mass of fragmentary rock,

known as 'fault rock'. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining*, **Fault-slip*. 1811 J. FAREY *Agric. Derbysh.* I. i. § 3. 120 Extraneous matters filling the Fault ..I shall call them *Fault-stuff. 1877 [see *fault-rock* above].

Fault (fɔ̄lt, fɔlt), *v.* Forms: 4-6 faut(e(n, fawt(e, 6 faulte, 6–7 falt, 9 *Sc.* faut, 6- fault. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. *fauter*, which may be the source in the older senses.]

†**1.** *intr.* To be wanting or absent. Const. *dat.* *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 778 þat was to þat ilke end: Gyf ocht fawtyt, It til amend. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 66, I fynde þat holicherche Shulde fynden hem þat hem fauteth. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XIX. i. (1495) 860 Yt lyghte lackyth and fawtyth: the qualyte of colour is not seen. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 200 Today to cherche y wolde have gon, But me fawtede hosyn and schon. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. XXX. 87 Here fauteth company.

†**2.** To be deficient *in*, to be lacking *in*. *Obs.*

1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. XXXIX, Worldlye wyse men fawteth in thy wysdome, good lorde. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Epist., Minding to furnish our tongue in this kind, wherein it faulteth. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625 A iij, I will blush for mine errors, where I fault in ability I will shew you my will. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 11 Hee faulted in common civilitie.

†**3.** *trans.* To stand in need of, lack, want, be deficient in. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 66 Foles þat fauten Inwitte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2710 A thing .. þarnes þe wyngis, And fautis þe fethirhaines. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. i, I fawte I [knyghtes], for so many haue ben slayne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6379 She noght fauteth þat haue shold A lady.

absol. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 Be this way the ost may never faut.

† b. *impers.* = Fr. *il faut*. To be needful. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) v. iii. 377 It fauteth not for to ymagen that they ben lesse ferefull in hell.

†**4.** *intr.* To come short of a standard; to make default, fail. *Obs.*

14.. tr. *Leges Quatuor Burgorum* c. 19 in *Sc. Stat.* (1844) I. 336 Gif he faltis twyis he sall be chastyte twyis for his forfaute. Gif he faltis thryse [etc.]. 1486 *Stanley's Ord. Lichfield Gild* 12 If the seid..persons wyl absent them-self ..[they] shal pay ij pownd of wax; and as ofte as ony of them so fawteth after iij times monysshed, to be discharged. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 36 If shotinge faulte at any tyme, it hydes it not.. but openly accuseth and bewrayeth it selfe. *c* 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (1621) II. iv. IV. Decay 512 Let not our Fervour fault, Through length of Siege. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm.* Wks. (1871) II. 187 He hath exceedingly failed and faulted in his duty.

† b. quasi-*trans.* To fail or omit *to* (do something); to miss (one's aim). *Obs.*

1522 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 103 Wherin His Grace shall not faulte to indevour Hymself after his best power. 1527 KNIGHT in J. S. Brewer *Henry VIII*, XXVIII. (1884) II. 224 The contents whereof I shall not fault to follow according unto your Grace's pleasure. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 Ile mend the fault, or fault my aime.

5. *intr.* To commit a fault, to do or go wrong, hence sometimes, to sin. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* *rarely* quasi-*trans.* with neut. pron. as *obj.* Const. *against, to, toward.* Also *rarely, To fault it.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 66 He fautid be error & be vnkunning. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2659 'Quat has he fauted?' quod þe frek. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 74, I faulted neuer to you truelie. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* CXXX. 182 Men shalle saye that she fawted in dede. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* XV. 132 Whatsoeuer I haue faulted, I haue faulted against him alone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XIV. 122 I exort 30u..that gyf ony of 30u hes faltit contrar 30ur comont veil..that 3e correct 30ur selfis. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 211 They..die in lingring Torments, who Fault to their Inquisition. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 27 He that marrieth another, faulteth against the former wife. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* II. i, And where my dogs have faulted, Remove it with a broom. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. xxii. (1642) 86 The people of Cæsarea faulted greatly when..they called King Herod a god. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 88 Poore Coblers well may fault it now and then, They'r ever mending faults for other men. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XX, He hath foully faulted towards me, in failing to send the auxiliary aid he promised. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 96 Had I died for thee I had faulted more.

† b. of things. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lx. (1612) 265 Somewhat somewhere faulteth. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 101 Everie thing faulteth either in too much or too little.

†**6.** To make a mistake, be in error, blunder.

1530 PALSGR. 546/2 It is no marvayle thoughe I faulte yet, I am but a begynner. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* XVIII, Ye greak fauteth heer in ye nomber. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 95 Hee faults himselfe in the same kinde, that hee imputes to another. 1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 47 If they faulted in any thing about the Matter in controversie, it was in giving too much to Faith. 1765 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1890) 178 His tongue stammering and faulting.

7. *trans.* To find fault with, to blame or censure. Somewhat *rare.* Also † *To fault* (*a person*) *with* or *that*: to charge with, find fault with because. Now chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.*

1559 BALDWIN *Mirr. Magistr.* (1563) vi. b, Or shal I fault the fates that so ordayne? 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 53 If it fall upon his head, let him fault himself. 1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue death Sir F. Walsingham* 276 (Arb.) 169 My mind..gins fault hir giuing place to sorrows sourse. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 The lion was faulted by the lioness, that his breath stank. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. I. iii. 193 Josephus is to be faulted, for saying that it was in the 25th year. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 415 Fault the poor Flesh and quarrel with the Fish. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, What's that you're faulting now? is it my deal seats without cushions?

1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 161 Her manner.. could not, to use an American phrase, be 'faulted'. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., The Americanisms with which we are faulted.

b. To impugn or mark as faulty. *rare.*

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 233 Any deformity..in the body of a naked man.. is soon espied and faulted. 1635 SHELFORD *Learned Disc.* 54 God's house is abused by them which bring hither hawks and dogs, which is faulted in our Church-homilie. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 58 If Protestants faulted not the Rule. 1882–3 J. J. MOMBERT in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 736 Twenty-nine passages..faulted by Lawrence as incorrect.

8. *Hunting.* To put (a hound) at fault; to throw off the scent. *rare.*

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never again* xii. 164 A way! By which we'll fault their staunchest hound.

9. *Geol.* and *Mining. trans.* Chiefly *pass.* To cause a fault (see FAULT *sb.* 9) or break of continuity in; to dislocate. *To fault down* or *through*: to depress (part of a stratum), to drive (part of it) *through* (another) with the result of causing a fault.

1849 MURCHISON *Silveria* vii. 139 It is faulted on the north-west against Old Red Sandstone. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 111 If the stratum were inclined at 15° without faulting, it would stand as in fig. D. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks*, Black slates at Llandeilo are faulted through the Caradoc beds. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ii. 8 Portions of the already solidified crust were faulted down or depressed. 1883 *Science* I. 101 An undulation which has overturned the folds, and has faulted them in some places.

fig. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* ii. (1844) 39 Correct reasoning would suddenly be faulted, as it were, by a vein of wild credulity.

Faulted (fɔ̄·ltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FAULT *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having faults.

1. Having faults of character, faulty.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 157 A maid so faulted seldom proves good wife.

2. *Geol.* Cf. FAULT *sb.* 9.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 228 The contorted and faulted strata. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 727 The inequality of the faulted parts of the veins. 1881 E. HULL in *Nature* XXIII. 289 Durness limestone and its faulted position.

†**3.** Reproached as faulty, impugned. *Obs.*

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* xvi. § 2 (1633) 40 Our Saviour ..tells him..That these faulted Traditions were of old.

†**Fau·lter.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 faltar, -our, faughter, (faultor, 7 faultour, fawter), 6–9 *Sc.* fauter, -or, 6–8 faulter. [f. FAULT *v.* + -ER[1], and *-our*, -OR; OF. had *fautier* adj. guilty.] One who commits a fault; a culprit, delinquent, offender.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 544 Of sic faltouris thair haif tha brocht fyve hunder. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxiv. 10 The faughter..To saue his lyfe, apealth to be repride. 1602 *Henley in Arden Rolls*, A Presentment of all the ffaultes and fawters 13 Oct°. 1602. 1634 HEYWOOD *Mayden-head well Lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 120 Punish the faulter, and the innocent saue. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. IX. (1743) 81 To the Lord High Admiral belongs..the goods of Pirates, Felons, or Capital Faulters. *a* 1796 BURNS *Here's his health in Water* 2 Tho' he be the fautor..Yet here's his health in Water. 1840 *Whistlebinkie* (1890) I. 253 I'se no be sic a fauter.

Faulter, obs. form of FALTER *v.*[1], 3.

Faulter, -our, bad forms of FAUTOR.

Faultful (fɔ̄·ltful, fɔ·ltful), *a.* [f. FAULT *sb.* + -FUL.] Faulty, culpable.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 65 Such meteors were the Ensignes of his wrath, That hast'ned to destroy the faultfull towne. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 715 So faresit with this fault-full Lord of Rome. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 36 You are the children of men, and like them fault-full. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. ix. § 4 The limiting lines between virtuous contentment and faultful carelessness. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 313 Thy mercy much exceedeth, As our faultful nature needeth.

Hence **Fau·ltfully** *adv.*, in a faultful manner.

1869 RUSKIN *Arrows* I. 199, I have been myself faultfully answerable for this too eager hope in your mind.

Faultily (fɔ̄·ltĭli, fɔ·ltĭli), *adv.* [f. FAULTY + -LY[2].] In a faulty manner.

1. In a defective manner; defectively, imperfectly, incorrectly.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 42 Philosophie doth ..faultily teach many thinges touching God. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Incorrectement*, faultily. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 69 Many of those Priests ..does read those things..so faultily, that they doe not only hinder the deuotion of the faithfull, but also [etc.]. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 125 The Inscriptions are also most faultily taken. 1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 198 However faultily preached..these Indians had heard the one Gospel which must save the world.

b. = 'To a fault.' See FAULT *sb.* 3 c.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. 6 Faultily faultless.

2. In a blamable manner; blamably, culpably.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Criminalmente*, faultely. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 221 If they be not faultily indisposed to receive impressions from it. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 590 A man may be faultily scrupulous, as well as laudably conscientious. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 186 Depend upon it the corruption has..been faultily indulged.

Faultiness (fɔ̄·ltĭ-, fɔ·ltĭnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being faulty.

1. The quality or state of having blemishes or defects; defectiveness, imperfection. † *To faultiness*: = 'to a fault' (see FAULT *sb.* 3 c.).

1530 PALSGR. 219/1 Fautynesse, *fautusetê*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 263 Theyr good workes are but begonne and sauoring of the faultinesse of the flesh. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 33 *Cle.* Bear'st thou her face in mind? is't long or round? *Mess.* Round, euen to faultinesse. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1808) II. 331 The first atheistic instance of the faultiness of things. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 326 The faultiness of our ship. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. i. § II. 182 Pleased, or displeased, according to the degree of excellence or faultiness. *a* 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) I. 69 Adducing a few instances of faultiness in Byron.

2. The quality or state of having moral blemishes, of being in fault or to blame; depravity, viciousness, culpability, guilt.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXV. 21 As though David requyre to bee preserved cleere from all faultynesse. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 31 Such as I could not free him from much faultinesse. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* i. (1865) 63 My father would be unjust if he ascribed my neglect to vice, or faultiness on my part. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. (1889) II. 242, I bow my head..Break myself up in shame of faultiness.

Faulting (fɔ̄·lt-, fɔ·ltĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FAULT *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. FAULT in various senses; an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III lix, Nature compleineþ sone of fautyng & of greuaunce. 1622 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* 127 Some grosse outward faultings therein. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 155 His faulting of the translation..doth not at all commend his skill in the original. 1679 KING in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 50 So much silence and fauting even amongst Ministers.

2. *Geol.* The process of producing faults, dislocation of strata; an instance of this.

1849 DANA *Geol.* xiii. (1850) 574 In the faulting of a rock. 1863 LYELL *Antig. Man* 345 The most wonderful shiftings and faultings of the beds are observable.

Faulting (fɔ̄·lt-, fɔ·ltĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That faults. a. That commits faults. b. That is at fault. See FAULT *sb.* 8.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 8 Faulting fooles and youthly heades. 1837 BROWNING *Strafford* IV. ii, Pym's faulting bloodhounds scent the track again.

†**Fau·ltive,** *a. Obs.* In 5 faltive. [a. F. *fautif, -ive*; see FAULT *sb.* and -IVE.] Faulty.

1496 *Seal of Cause* in Pennecuik *Blue Blanket* (1722) 14 Quhair it beis fundyn faltive, to forbid the samyne.

Faultless (fɔ̄·lt-, fɔ·ltlĕs), *a.* [f. FAULT *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from fault.

1. Without defect, imperfection, or blemish; irreproachable. Said with reference to moral character, physical or intellectual qualities, workmanship, beauty, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 794 Of alle feturez ful fyn & fautlez bobe. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 640 Fyrst he watz funden fautlez in his fyue wyttes. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. (1843) 577/1 A very faultless young man. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 253 Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXIX. 203 A faultless, insipid equality. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 88 A singularly beautiful bird, faultless in its purity of white. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 506 The faultless model of a ruler. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XXXI. 358 Resplendent in yellow coats and faultless hats.

2. That has committed no fault; that is not to blame; guiltless, innocent. *Obs.* exc. with mixture of sense 1.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 758 Finally were he faultie or faultlesse, attainted was he by Parliament. *c* 1540 *Order in Battayll* C iij b, As well for the faultlesse, as the gyltie. 1624 FAIRFAX *Godfr. of Bouloigne* III. 39 For our sinnes he faultlesse suffered paine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 710 Take the Traytor's Head, E'er in the faultless Flock the dire Contagion spread. [1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 305 Rochester..expressed a wish to be informed of the grounds on which the Admiral had been declared faultless.]

† b. *occas. transf.* Not caused by any fault. Also in *faultless pardon*, a pardon for an alleged offence never committed. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* II. 151 To take all fautles falles, reioisinglie. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lx. (1611) 317 In whome there is no other defect beside his faultlesse lacke of baptisme. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 575 Obliging the most deserving of his subjects to ask a faultless pardon.

Faultlessly (fɔ̄·lt-, fɔ·ltlĕsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a faultless manner. † a. Blamelessly (*obs.*). b. Without flaw or blemish; irreproachably, perfectly.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 127 Give thus much leave to a poore woman, in tender affection, faultlessly to bewaile her spouse. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 245 The fidelity of the clansmen to their leaders was faultlessly beautiful. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 362 She is faultlessly made. 1893 C. H. HERFORD in *Bookman* June 83 2 No doubt the translation is faultlessly correct.

Faultlessness (fɔ̄·lt-, fɔ·ltlĕsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being faultless. † a. Freedom from blame; blamelessness (*obs.*). b. Freedom from defect or blemish.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 429 The wrong..you doe vnto me, to thinke me..so childish, as not to perceiue your faithfull faultlesnesse. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. iii. (ed. 4) 292 Our ideas of excusableness or faultlessness. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. 99 His excellence is by no means faultlessness. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 197 Perfection is more than faultlessness. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 4 Venus ..proud in the conviction of her faultlessness.

Faulˈtress. *rare.* [fem. of FAULTER: see -ESS.] A female offender.

1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 16 Faultress dire to laws above.

Faulˈtsome, *a. rare.* [f. FAULT *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of faults, faulty.

1891 R. KIPLING in *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 95, I like that fault. Be more faultsome.

Faulture (fɔ̄ˈlt-, fɔˈltiŭ). *rare*⁻¹. [f. FAULT *v.* + -URE.] A failing; in quot. *concr.* Decayed remnants.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* (First Version) I. 70 What I had seen..Seem'd but the faulture of decrepit things To that eternal domed monument.

†**Faulˈtworthy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. FAULT *v.* + WORTHY.] Deserving of blame, blameworthy, culpable.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple, Such things which .. he iudgeth faultworthy. *a*1656 BP. HALL *Revelation Unrevealed* § 11 In both which extremes these last times have been too faultworthy.

Faulty (fɔ̄ˈlt-, fɔˈlti), *a.* Forms: 4-5, 9 *dial.* fauty, 4-5 fawty(e, 5 fawte, 6 fawtie, fautye, 6-7 faultie, (6 faulte), 7 faultye, 7- faulty. [f. as prec. + -Y¹, perh. after F. *fautif.*]

1. Containing faults, blemishes or defects; defective, imperfect, unsound.

a. of material things.

1435 MISYN *Mending of Life* 108 So þow settis þi-self on a fawte grounde. *c*1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4082 Þe walles of cuthbert oratory he fande þaim mekil fawty. 1530 PALSGR. 312/1 Fautye as fruite is that is nat sownde. 1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 171 Many stretes is owte of order for mendyng vere faulte. 1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seal* 21 Some of the seales for ill clouthes, to have *faultie* engraven in them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 443 Here they made a new Boltsprit .. our old one being very faulty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil, Life* (1721) I. 29 He [the colt] came of a faulty Mare. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 115 To pluck up the faulty ears as fast as they appeared. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 187 If a barrel be faulty, or locks inferior. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 47 Faulty as these layers of stone in the earth's crust are, defective as they necessarily are as a record. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v. *Fauty*, 'These tatoes bin turnin up very fauty.' 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Vauty*, anything..with part decayed is so described.

b. of immaterial things.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 364 God takiþ his ordenance in his chirche as..in no wise fawtye. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 27 Whether my correccion..be a diligent correccion, and Tindales translacion fautye or no. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, It is a faultie argument. 1649 W. DUGDALE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 174 If Mr. Leicester do knowe it [my comparing of Domesday] to be faultye .. that I will not deny. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 68 The origin of the gout lies in a faulty digestion. 1789 BURNS *Let. to Miss Williams*, Where the expression seems to be perplexed or faulty. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 185 Those .. may consistently blame the faulty principle, and rejoice in its destruction.

2. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Having imperfections or failings; apt to do wrong or come short of duty.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 The cause why our affections are faultie, is for that they runne headlong, and haue no stay of themselues. 1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 5 Our best endeuour is ..faulty. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 ¶ 6 The ladies are generally most faulty in this particular. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 21 To forgive injuries..so peculiarly becomes an imperfect, faulty creature. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iii. 14 His reputed faulty morals. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 68 The nice distinction 'twixt fast foes and faulty friends.

3. †a. That has committed a fault, error, or offence; guilty of wrong-doing (*obs.*). b. That is in fault or to blame (for some undesirable results).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 741 Quat if faurty be fre and fauty þyse oþer Schalt þow schortly al schende & schape non oþer. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 364 Ellis men mosten say þat God is and was fawty in ordenance of boþe his lawis. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 72 Qwat man or woman be fawty, he schal paye .. *dt. li.* wax. *c*1440 *York Myst.* xl. 130 A! fooles þat are fauty and failes of youre feithe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 5 Reynard.. knewe hym self fawty and gylty in many thynges. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 54 Howebeit I knowe my wordes shall suche greue, As them selfe knoweth fawtie and culpable. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B vj, What soever person that were founde faultie of like errour. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, Thou art faulty; I sent for thee..Thou cam'st not. 1614 *Henley-in-Arden Rolls*, Wee Doe present william Kerbee shoomaker ffaulty. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 19 How often hath the City been more faulty to divers of our former Kings. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 196 Workshops for faulty apprentices. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 102 As it now stands, 'one fiddle' among many, the faulty individual will I hope escape detection.

absol. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 985/1 Yf he would compare the fauty wyth the fauty. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 759 It is an old policy of the faulty, to complaine first.

4. Of the nature of a fault; censurable, wrong.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* ii. 18 A faultie humbleness it is, through Angels to loke for that whiche shuld of Christ himselfe be asked. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxii. 247 No reserve is made in Scripture for this [*sc.* Idolatry] as being faulty only because it was applied wrong. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 66 Thus Rome grew now by means of whatever was faulty in the Church. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* Pref. 11 A faulty habit of mind.

B. quasi-*adv.* = FAULTILY *adv.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xix. 208 What an humbling thing is the consciousness of having lived faulty.

Faulty, var. of FOUGHTY *a.*, musty.

†**Faulx.** *Obs.* Also falx. [a. OF. *faulx*, Fr. *faux* in *faux du corps* small of the back.] A trick in wrestling; a grip round the 'small of the back'.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76 a, Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto ['wrastling']..such are the Trip, fore-Trip, Inturne, the Faulx, forward and backward. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 6 They practise..The forward, backward, falx.

Faun (fɒn). *Myth.* Also 6-7 fawn. [ad. L. *Faun-us*, proper name of a god or demigod worshipped by shepherds and farmers, and identified with the Gr. Pan; also in pl. *fauni* (cf. Gr. Πᾶνες), a class of similar deities. (Chaucer's *fauny* is the L. plural.]

One of a class of rural deities; at first represented like men with horns and the tail of a goat, afterwards with goats' legs like the Satyrs, to whom they were assimilated in lustful character.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1544 On satiry and fawny more and lesse, þat haluе goddes ben of wildernesse. *c*1386 —*Kn.'s T.* 2070 Nimphes, Faunes, and Amadriades. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 77 Here han the holy Faunes resourse. 1631 MASSINGER *Emp. East* III. iii, The poets' dreams of lustful fauns and satyrs. 1728 SWIFT *Let.* 14 Sept. in Wks. (1841) II. 105 The muses and the fawns .. will crown you with joy. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iv, These silvans, satyrs and fauns. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXVIII, Arise and fly The reeling Faun, the sensual feast.

Faun, obs. form of FAWN.

Fauna (fɔˈnă). Pl. **faunæ**; also **faunas.** [mod.L. *fauna*, an application of the pr. name of a rural goddess, the sister of Faunus (see FAUN); used by Linnæus in the title of his work *Fauna Suecica* (1746), a companion volume to his *Flora Suecica* (1745). Cf. FLORA.]

1. A collective term applied to the animals or animal life of any particular region or epoch.

1771 *Let.* in G. White *Selborne* (1876) 143 He should be able to account for the..manner of life of the animals of his own Fauna. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* Pref. 7 A few additions were afterwards made to this division of the British Fauna by Ray. 1844 *Vest. Creat.* (ed. 4) 99 Fossils do not form the sole memorials of the extraordinary fauna of this age. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 133 The fauna of tropical America. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 448 The crustacea were represented in the carboniferous fauna. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 323 A narrow isthmus now separates two marine faunas. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 155 There are .. geographical faunae and florae and geological faunae and florae.

2. A treatise upon the animals of any geographical area or geological period.

1885 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 16 A rapid survey of the ornithological works which come more or less under the designation of 'Faunæ'.

Fauˈnal, *a.*¹ *rare.* [f. FAUN + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a Faun, or to Fauns.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 97 b, Horned faunes .. solemnising their faunall feasts. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 705 A pastoral, or rather 'faunal', sketch.

Fauˈnal, *a.*² [f. FAUN-A + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the fauna of a country.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 161 The whole earth has been divided into six principal faunal regions. 1884 *Athenæum* 10 May 602/2 Their faunal distribution. 1889 APLIN *Birds Oxfordsh.* Pref., The series of county faunal works.

Faund(e, obs. form of *found*, pa. t. of FIND.

Fauness (fɔ̄ˈnės). *nonce-wd.* A female faun.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Oct. 437/1 The fauness or satyress .. grows a little monotonous.

†**Fauˈnic,** *a. Obs.*⁻° [as if ad. L. **faunic-us*, f. *Faunus*: see FAUN and -IC.] (See quot.)

1674-82 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Faunick* (*faunicus*), wild, woodish, rude. 1692-1732 in COLES.

Faunist (fɔ̄ˈnist). [f. FAUN-A + -IST.] One who studies or treats of the fauna of a country or district.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 173 The critical Faunist may possibly censure us. 1823 G. LOW *Fauna Orcad.* Pref. 10 To assist the young Orkney Faunist in classing. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 253 The male *mugil*..was caught as faunists are in the habit of catching male moths.

Faunistic (fɔ̄niˈstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a faunist; hence, relating to a fauna. *Faunistic position*: the place in a fauna assigned by a faunist to a certain animal.

1881 *Nature* 25 Aug. XXIV. 379 The definition of their faunistic position and geographical distribution. 1890 *Ibid.* 17 Apr. XLI. 556 A number of faunistic papers in the Journal of the Linnean Society.

Faunistical (fɔ̄niˈstikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Faunisˈtically** *adv.*, in a faunistical manner, as a faunist would.

1885 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 179/1 Specialists of different orders and families..treat the subject faunistically.

Faunological (fɔ̄nɔlɔˈdʒikăl), *a.* [f. next + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to faunology.

1884 *Nature* 31 July XXX. 326 Faunological and systematic zoological work.

Faunology (fɔ̄nɔˈlŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. FAUNA + *-ology*: see -LOGY.] That department of zoölogy which treats of the geographical distribution of animals.

†**Faunsere.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. a corruption of OF. *vaussure* (= mod.F. *voussure*).] A vaulted roof.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1817 The rof abone unlek, And the faunsere [*v.r.* fasoure, vasure] ek, As hyt wolde asonder.

Faunship (fɔ̄ˈnʃip). [f. FAUN + -SHIP.] The attribute of being a faun.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xii. (1883) 128 The fact of his faunship being otherwise so probable.

†**Faunt.** *Obs.* Also 4 fant, fawnt. [Aphetic form of OF. *enfaunt, enfant*: see INFANT. The shortened form has not been found in Fr., but It. has the corresponding *fante* boy, servant, foot-soldier, whence Ger. *fant.*] An infant, a child, a young person.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 161 At þe fote þer-of [i. e. of þe crystal clyffe] þer sete a faunt. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xii. 3 The eiȝt day the fawnt shal be circumcidid. *a*1400-50 *Alexander* 4629 For quilk a frek is bot a fant þan is he first simple.

†**Faunˈtekin.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 faun-, fawnt(e)kyn(e, 5 fantekyn. [dim. of FAUNT: see -KIN.] A little child, an infant.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 213, I shal dwelle as I do my deuore to shewen, And conformen fauntekynes. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XI. 182 Fauntekynes and fooles. ?*a*1400 *Morte Arth.* 845 He has fretyne..als fele fawntekyns of freeborne childyre! *c*1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 260 (Harl. MS.) Whanne I was a fantekyn, I was fonde in a toune, in a cradyl.

†**Faunˈtelet.** *Obs.* [Aphetic f. OF. *enfantelet*: see FAUNT and -LET.] A little child.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 310 '3e, farewel fyppe', quath fauntelet.

†**Faunˈtelte.** *Obs.* [A badly-formed abstract noun from prec.] Childishness.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 146 Withouten faunʻelte or foly.

†**Fauntempere.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A dish in old cookery.

*c*1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 19 Fauntempere—Take Almaunde mylke, & floure of rys, Sugre [etc.].

Faurd, Sc. pronunc. of *favoured*; only in compounds, as *ill-, well-faurd.*

Fause, Sc. and dial. form of FALSE *a.*

Fauˈse-house. *Sc.* [f. *fause*, Sc. f. of FALSE *a.* + HOUSE.] A hollow made in a corn-stack, with an opening on the side most exposed to the wind, for the purpose of drying the corn.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* x, Nell had the fause-house in her min', She pits herself and Rob in.

†**Fauˈsen,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **valson,** 7 **valsen,** 9 *dial.* **fazen.** A kind of eel. Applied variously to a fresh or salt-water eel, and to a small or large eel (see quots'). Also *fausen-eel.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxxvii. 35 b, Take the fatnes of a valson ele. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1733) 31 Of Eeles there are two sorts: the one Valsen, of best taste, comming from the fresh riuers..the other, bred in the salt water & called a Conger Eele. *c*1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 190 The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and other fish Did shoal. *c*1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 A fauson, or great fat eele. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 325/1 An Eel [is] first a Fausen, then a Grigg. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx, Fausens, and Griggs. 1887 *Kent Gloss., Fazen* adj. The *fazen* eel is a large brown eel, and is so called at Sandwich in contradiction to the silver eel.

†**Fauˈsen,** *a. Obs.*

1592 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 The Friars chest filld with a fausen Nunne. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 57 Fausen sluts, like Bartholomew Faire pig-dressers.

Fauserite (fɔ̄ˈsĕrəit). *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt (1865) from *Fauser* name of a gentleman at Pesth + -ITE.] (See quots.)

1868 DANA *Min.* 645 Fauserite..From Herrengrund in Hungary. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 611 *Fauserite*, a native magnesio-manganous sulphate.

Fauson, obs. form of FASHION.

†**Fauˈsonry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **fauxonry.** [ad OF. *faussonerie, fauxonerie*, f. *faussoner* to deceive, f. *faus* FALSE.] Fraud, in the legal sense; falsification of deeds or measures, coining false money, etc.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 121 Felonies, of Manslaughter..and Fausonry, are to be punished with loss of Member and Estate. *Ibid.* 122 Fauxonry is of several degrees or kinds..as *falsifying the King's Charter. falsifying of Money*..or *falsifying of Measures.*

Faussebraie, -braye (fɒsˌbrēˈ). *Fortif.* Forms: α. 5 fawse-, fawese-, (6 faws-) braye, 9 fausse-braie, 7- fausse-braye. β. 7-8 false-bray, (7 **falsbray**). [a. F. *fausse-braie*, f. *fausse*, fem. of *faux* false + *braie*: see BRAYE.] An artificial mound or wall thrown up in front of the main rampart. In early use, a covered way.

α. *c*1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 77 A fawcebraye vpon a roche, thrughe yᵉ whiche reynawde..wente oute vnder couerte. *Ibid.* vi. 149 Also he made yᵉ portcolisse, fawesebrayes, & barbacanes well defensable. 1523 *St. Papers Henry VIII*, IV. 38 Having noo bulwarkes nor fawsbrayes. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 57 The onely end of this Faussebray, is the defence of the Moat. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xi, All its trumpery of saps, mines ..fausse-brays, and cuvettes. 1828 NAPIER *Peninsular War* x. vii. (Rtldg.) II. 74 A second wall, about 12 feet high, called a *fausse braie*..surrounded the first. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 211 *note*, One of the pinnacled battlements of the fausse-braye.

β. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 34 Others .. were in the False Fray. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 212/2 Our men are now busily employed in placing new Palisados upon the Falsbray. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xi. 51 One may more properly call that of the outward Wall a False-bray, or Under-Bulwark.

attrib. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 551 Having escaladed the fausse braie wall.

† Fausse-brayed, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Provided with a fausse-braye.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 287 A hous ..wel bolwarked and fausbrayed.

Faussee, var. of FOSSEE, *Obs.*

Faus(s)et, obs. form of FAUCET.

Faust (fǫst), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *faust-us*, f. *favēre* to favour.] Happy, lucky.

1692–1732 in COLES. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise of Christendom* 73 The Emperor..ascending the Capitol amidst faust acclamations in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues.

Fausted, var. of FORSTID.

† Fau·stitude. *Obs.*—° [as if ad. L. **faustitūdo*, f. *faustus*: see FAUST.] 'Good luck'.

1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† Fau·stity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *faustitāt-em*, f. *faustus* (see FAUST).] 'Good luck, happiness'.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1729 M. RALPH *Misc. Poems* 243, I send you Health..And length and faustity of Days.

Faut,e, var. of FAULT.

Fauterer (fǫ·tərəɹ). [f. *fauter*, for FAUTOR + -ER.] = FAUTOR.

a 1662 in Heylyn *Laud* (1668) I. 98 Thou art the fauterer of all Wickedness. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* vi. (1832) 60 Father Jos was by no means..a friend or fauterer of sir Ulick.

‖ Fauteuil (fōtöy). [a. F. *fauteuil*, f. OF. *faudeteuil, faldestoel*:—med.L. *faldistolium* FALDSTOOL.] An arm-chair.

1744 GRAY in Gosse *Life* (1882) 74 Squatted me into a fauteuil. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Cntess. Ossory* (1857) V. 324 The mountain-gods.. pulling their fauteuils across a continent. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 Sofas, *fauteuils, console*-tables, girandoles. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxiv. (1874) 299 Her grandmamma's fauteuil.

† Fau·tive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **fautīvus*, f. *favēre* to favour.] Tending to favour, favourable. Const. *of, to.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 37 Such instances as were by wise men observed Fautive of its progress. *Ibid.* 110 No corner of the..Land to be fautive to it or polluted by it.

Fautor (fǫ·tŏɹ, -əɹ). Forms: 4–7 fautour(e, (6 fauctour), 5–6 fawter, -or, -our, 6–7 fauter, 4, 6- fautor. Also 6–7 *erron.* faulter, -or, -our. [ad. F. *fauteur*, ad. L. *fautor*, f. *favēre* to favour.] One who favours; a favourer.

1. An adherent, partisan, supporter, abettor.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 209 Him and his fautours he cursed euerilkon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 443 But Symon and Iohn, with here fautoures, stopped þe wayes al aboute. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8356 With þair fautours all in fere. 1527 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 141, I shall..never more..hide..such heresies..nor their auctors or fawtors. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* xx, For princes faultes his faultors all men teare. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 693 This matter was with great heat debated.. either part having great faultours. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. i. 312 Cartes..hath been thought by some to have been a Fautor of Atheism. 1786 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1798) I. 398 His lordship and his fautors will do well to contend stoutly..for their doctrine of language. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 289 [Hobbes] is not of the apologists and fautors of tyranny. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 472 Montalembert, the great fautor and defender of the monks.

† 2. A protector, patron. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 304 The archbishop..cursed him for contumacie, and great fautoure of heretikes. 1548 W. PATTEN *Expedition Scot.* Ded. in Arb. *Garner* III. 52 His most benign fautor and patron. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 346 Humphrey, Duke of Glocester, a noble fautor of good letters. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 441 O thou that all things seest, Fautor of Chrysce. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 321 He [a star] is the Fautor of Serenity. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I. 24 By the favour of his Patron, and fautor of his Studies..he was..made Scholar or Pastor.

Fautorship (fǫ·tərʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The fact or condition of being a fautor; partisanship.

1853 ALFORD *Grk. Test.* (ed. 5) I. Prolegomena 76 The comparative absence of blind fautorship of the received text. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 167 This final effort..was naturally construed as fautorship of heresy.

† Fau·tress. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female fautor: **a.** a patroness; **b.** an instigator.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 313 The only Fautresse of all Noble Arts. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 48 Mans Fautresse, Pallas..stood by. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* III. i. 1725 Pallas, the Fautress of my Master's Arms. 1717 GARTH *Ovid* Ded., He comes from Banishment to the Fautress of Liberty. 1732 in COLES.

† Fau·trix. *Obs.* [a. L. *fautrix*, fem. of *fautor* (see FAUTOR). Cf. F. *fautrice*.] = prec.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xcii, Melissa mother is, and fautrix to the Bee. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1669) 153 Him Pallas, fautrix of good wits, sustains. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* III. 325 The Queen..was so exact a fautrix of justice.

Fauvel, var. of FAVEL, *Obs.*

‖ Fauvette (fove·t). [F. *fauvette*, f. *fauve* fallow.] The name given by French writers to a family of Warblers, and adopted by Bewick.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 209 The Fauvette. Pettichaps (*Motacilla hippolais*, Lin., *La Fauvette*, Buff.). *Ibid.* 212 The lesser Fauvette. Passerine Warbler. *Ibid.* 213 The Winter Fauvette. Hedge Warbler. *Ibid.* 216 This disposition..is common to all the Fauvettes. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, Fauvette (*Sylvia hortensis*, Bechstein). 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 345 *Sylvia Hortensis*, the Garden Warbler..Fauvette..Garden Fauvet.

‖ Faux (fǫks). *rare.* [Assumed nom. sing. to L. *fauces*; the sing. has classical authority only in the ablative.] = FAUCES in various senses.

1828 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 293 The sweet fluid which many of them (plants belonging to Dionæa, Drosera, &c.) secrete near the faux. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Faux* (the gorge), the throat.

Fauxety, -ity, obs. forms of FALSITY.

Fauxonry, var. of FAUSONRY. *Obs.*, fraud.

‖ Faux pas (fǫ pā). [Fr. *faux* false + *pas* step.] A false step, *fig.*; a slip, a trip; an act which compromises one's reputation, *esp.* a woman's lapse from virtue. Cf. *False step* in FALSE *a.* 6.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, Before this faux pas, this trip of mine, the world could not talk of me. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 288 A firework..well designed? *Sir T.* Superb. *P. Wild.* And happily executed? *Sir T.* Not a single faux pas. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 350 Terræ Filius..taxes them with any faux-pas, or irregularities they may have committed. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lx, Foreigners don't know that a *faux pas* In England ranks quite on a different list. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Acc. New Play*, His Lordship..Conceiv'd that his daughter had made a *faux pas*.

‖ Faux-prude. *Obs.* [Fr.; *faux* FALSE and *prude* PRUDE.] A man who simulates prudishness.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i. Wks. (1888) 323 In Paris the mode is to flatter the prude, laugh at the faux-prude.

† Fava·ginous, *a. Obs.* Also 7 faviginous. [f. L. *favus* honeycomb; perh. on false analogy of *farraginous*, or of L. *fabaginus, oleaginus*.] Formed like or resembling a honeycomb in appearance; cellular.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. 515 A like ordination there is in the favaginous Sockets..of the noble flower of the sunne. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 201 A third [membrane]..faviginous like a hony-comb or tripe, without. 1692–1708 COLES, *Favaginous.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Fa·vel, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 fauvel, fawvelle, 5 favel(l)e, (favyll), 6 favell, 4–6 favel. [a. OF. *fauvel*, f. *fauve* fallow-coloured, a. Teut. **falwo-*: see FALLOW *a.*[1]

The OF. word had all the uses found in Eng., so that there is no ground for treating sense 3 of the sb. as a distinct word, though it is possible that it may have been associated by some ME. writers with OF. *favele* idle talk, cajolery:—L. *fābella*, dim. of *fābula* FABLE. The phrase 'to curry Favel', OF. *estriller, torcher Fauvel*, comes from the *Roman de Fauvel* (1310), the hero of which is a counterpart of Reynard the Fox (see P. Paris, *MSS. Bibl. du Roi* I. 306); it has been adopted in Ger. as *den fahlen hengst streichen*. It is not clear whether before the date of this poem a 'fallow' horse was proverbial as the symbol of dishonesty; the same notion is found in German, 'to ride the fallow horse' (*den fahlen hengst reiten*—recorded from 15th c.) having the sense 'to play an underhand game, act deceitfully'.]

A. *adj.* Of a horse: = FALLOW *a.*[1] (The exact colour denoted by the adj. in early use is uncertain.)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 33 There came rydynge a messager vpon a horse fauell.

B. *sb.*

1. As the proper name of a fallow-coloured horse.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2320 Two stedes found the kyng Richard, That one hight Favel, that other Lyarde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Siþen at Japhet was slayn fauuelle [*printed* fanuelle] his stede. *c* 1375 *Morte Arthur* 2766 One ffawuelle [*printed* ffawnelle] of ffryselande to fferaunt he rydys.

2. The fallow horse proverbial as the type of fraud, cunning, or duplicity. Only in phrase *To curry Favel*: see CURRY *v.* 5 a.

3. Hence used as a mere personification of cunning or duplicity.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 6 Boþe Fals and Fauuel and al his hole Menye! 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 223 O thow, fauele, of lesynges auctour. 14.. *Kyng & Hermit* 157 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 19 Were I oute of my hermyte wede, Off my favyll I wold not dred. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 92 Favell is false forsworne. 1576 R. EDWARDS *Parad. D. Devices* (1578) I iij, O favell false, thou traitor borne, what mischief more might thou devise!

‖ Favella (fāve·lă). *Bot.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L.; used by J. G. Agardh (*Kongl. Vetensk. Acad. Handl.* for 1836, p. 43); his description and drawing suggest that he intended *favellæ* to stand for 'small beans', in which case the word would be an incorrect dim. of L. *faba* bean, influenced by the F. form *fève*.] See quot. 1884.

1857 [see next]. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 274 When such a fruit is wholly external..it is called a favella. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Favella*, a form of the conceptacular fruit of floriderous Algæ in which the spores are collected into spherical masses which lie on the outer surface of the frond.

Favellidium (fævēli·diżm). *Bot.* [f. (by J. G. Agardh 1842) FAVELLA + Gr. dim. ending **-ιδιον** (improperly used, as no diminutive sense was intended.] See quots.

[1842 AGARDH *Algæ* 60 Sunt sporæ numerosæ in glomerulum arcte congestæ, pericarpio hyalino..circumdatæ; has *Favellidia* appellavi.] 1857 BERKELY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 144. 170 Thus by the evolution of one cell, a favella..is formed; by the evolution of several detached but adjacent mother-cells, a compound favella or favellidium results. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 273 Such a fruit is called a favellidium and occurs in Halymenia. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Favellidium* (dim. of *Favella*), a form of the conceptacular part of a floriderous Alga, in which the spores are collected into spherical masses, which lie entirely embedded in the substance of the frond, as in Halymenia; or project somewhat, as in Gigartina.

Faveolate (fāvī·ŏlēt), *a.* [f. mod.L. *faveolus*, dim. of *favus* honeycomb + -ATE³. Cf. F *faveolé*.] Honeycombed, cellular.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Faverel (fæ·vĕrĕl). [var. of next.] A name of various plants. **a.** An onion. **b.** *Draba verna*, whitlow-grass. **c.** See quot.

a. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Fauerell is *Cepea*. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Faverel*, an onion. *Linc.*

b. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 249 *Draba verna*, Whitlow Faverel. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Faverel..*Draba verna*.

c. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Faverell*, an old name for *Veronica Anagallis*.

† Fa·verole. *Obs.* [a. OF. *faverolle* (in Normandy the broad bean, *faba vulgaris*).] A name of various plants: see quots.

c 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555 *Fabaria*, fauerole. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Fauerole* is water Dragons. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Faverole ..*Calla palustris* L. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Faverole*, an old name for *Arum Dracunculus*.

† Favi·ficous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. **favific-us* (f. *fav-us* honeycomb + *-ficus* making: see -FIC) + -OUS.] That makes combs.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 126 Maggots or Worms that are Favificous; or making of Combs. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2066 They are probably the favificous and gregarious kind.

† Faviform (fē·vifǫm), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fav-us* a honeycomb + -FORM.] Formed or shaped like a honeycomb, honeycombed; *esp.* in *Surg.* (see quot. 1753).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Faviform*, in surgery, a term used to express certain ulcers, which when pressed upon with the finger emit a sanies thro' several small holes. 1775 in ASH. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Favillous (fāvi·lŏs), *a.* [f. L. *favill-a* hot ashes + -OUS. Cf. OF. *favilleux*.] Consisting of or resembling ashes.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 231 The avolation of the light and favillous particles. 1775 in ASH.

‖ Favi·ssa. Pl. **favissæ.** [L. *favissæ* pl. underground cellars near the temples, used as store-houses.] (See quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Favissa* [with Antiquaries], a hole, pit, or vault under ground, wherin some rarity of great value was kept. 1893 *Nation* 19 Jan. LVI. 53/2 The favissæ of temples, the vaults in which were buried..'ex-votos'.

Favonian (fāvō·uniăn), *a.* [ad. L. *favōniān-us*, f. *Favōnius* the west wind.] Of or pertaining to the west wind; hence, favourable, gentle, propitious.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 686 Soft Spring, with breath Favonian. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 267 The favonian breathings and sighs which attended his preaching and prayers. *a* 1821 KEATS in *Life & Lett.* (1848) II. 263 Softly tell her not to fear Such calm favonian burial! 1854 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* (1858) 78 Thou Shoulds't breathe upon that pallid brow Favonian airs of mirth and glee.

† Favo·nious, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *Favōni-us* the west wind + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the west wind. 1692–1732 in COLES.

Favonius (fāvō·uniŭs). *poet.* or *Myth.* [a. L. *Favōnius* the west wind, f. *favēre* to favour.] The west wind, Zephyr.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. (1872) 61 The feyrd cardinal vynd is callit fauonius or occidental. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb.) 37 If to the torrid Zone her way she bend Her the coole breathing of Favonius lend. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 242 Favonius, breathe still softer, or be chid.

Favose (fāvō·us), *a. Bot.* and *Path.* [as if ad. L. **favōs-us*, f. *favus* honeycomb.] (See quots.)

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Favose*, pitted, like the cells of a honeycomb. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Hence **Favo·sely** *adv.* (see quots.).

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Favosely-scrobiculate*, excavated in little pits or hollows. 1847 CRAIG, *Favosely*, in the manner of a honeycomb.

Favosites (fævŏsəi·tīz). *Geol.* Also anglicized as **fa·vosite.** [mod.L. (Lamarck) f. **favōsus*: see prec.] A genus of fossil zoophytes, resembling a honeycomb in appearance.

1832 in WEBSTER. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 566 *Favosites*, a genus of fossil Zoophyta, common in the Silurian strata of Norway and Wales. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 62 (1848) 65 The Pocilloporæ, Favosites, and many Cyathophyllidæ.

Favo:so-, combining form of FAVOSE, occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a favose form.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Favoso-areolate*, divided into spaces resembling the cavities of honeycomb. *Ibid.*, *Favoso-dehiscent*, appearing honeycombed after dehiscence.

Favour, favor (fē·vəɹ), *sb.* Also 4–6 favore, favoure, (5–6 fawoure, favowre, 6 favower, faveour), 5–6 favyr, faver, 6 favur, (5 fawer, fayver), 9 *dial.* favver. [ME. *favor, -our*, a. OF. *favor, -our* (mod.F. *faveur*) = Pr. and Sp. *favor*, It. *favore*:—L. *favōre-m*, f. *favēre* to regard

with goodwill, side with, show kindness to, protect. As in other words with the same ending, the spelling with *-our* is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U. S. *-or* is more common.]

1. Propitious or friendly regard, goodwill, *esp.* on the part of a superior or a multitude. *To find favour in the eyes of* (orig. a Hebraism): to gain the goodwill of. † Formerly also with *a* and *plural*: A liking, preference. † *To have a favour to*: to have a liking or regard for.

To curry favour: corruption of *to curry Favel*; see CURRY *v.* 5 b, and FAVEL *sb.* 2.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 3 þai doe wickidly, to get þaim þe fauour..of þis warld. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 434, & fals not þe gospel for favor of men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5419 The Mirmydouns his men, þat mekill ioy hade, And fayuer of þat fre, þen any folke ellis. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xvi. 23 The favoure of the lorde Jesus Christ be with you all. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xliii[iv]. 3 Thou haddest a fauoure vnto them. [So in 1611.] 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 56 An other woulde haue the fauoure of the Swychers wonne with money. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 94 To procure him the Kings Fauour. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iv. 7 Is he inconstant sir, in his fauours. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* v. 8, I haue found fauour in the sight of the king. 1641 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 106 Your Maty .. of whose .. favour I have had so manie..testimonyes. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Honoria* 19 He..found no favour in his lady's eyes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 247 Such assiduous zeal secured the favour of the saint.. 1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* 74 His favour was my bliss and pride. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x, His young Life-guardsman, for whom he seemed to have taken a special favour. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 309 The oration .. opens with a congratulation on the favour of heaven. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 271 To create a favour toward each other.

b. Approving disposition towards a thing; inclination to commend, sanction, or adopt.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IX. 521 The first and highest place In Fancy's favour. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 247 St. Brita's onion found..great favour in their sight. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 154 Those who looked with favour on his enterprise.

c. Objectively. (*To be, stand high*, etc.) *in a person's favour*: in his good graces. Also *In, out of favour, to bring into favour*, etc.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xliii, Thou mayst suspect and trowe Him more in favour and in conceipt then thou. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Familiar & great in fauour with prynces. 1548 [see FALL *v.* 38]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 293 The king of Navarre.. was out of the french kings favour. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 251 To bring one in fauour with a man, *insinuare aliquem alteri.* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep., App. v. 28 She is still highly in favour. 1688 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Bring*, I'll bring you again into his favour. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* I Fools out of Favour grudge at Knaves in Place. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 447 Rochester..stood high in the favour of the King. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* ii. 21 The various kinds of Provençal poetry were not in equal favour among the Castilians. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. I. iv. 276 As slaves, or as captives..they were taken into favour by the dominant nation.

† **d.** The object of favour; a favourite. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 413 Elfleda favour of citezeynes [L. *favor civium*] and drede of enemyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 664 Man, His chief delight and favour.

† **e.** The action of favouring; patronage *of* an object. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1692 TEMPLE *Ess. Anc. & Mod. Learn.* in *Misc.* II. (ed. 3) 65 The favour of learning was the humour..of the age.

2. Exceptional kindness; gracious or friendly action due to special goodwill, and in excess of what may be ordinarily looked for. † *For favour*: out of goodwill, freely.

The envelope of a letter sent by hand occasionally bears the words 'By favour of Mr. ——' (the friend who conveys the letter).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 967 Of þe lombe I haue þe aquylde For a syȝt þer of þurȝ gret fauor. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi, For the ffauour þat we do to the persones þat kepe ham, wich ffauoure þe Scottis do not. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 299 The good deserueth .. to haue fauoure shewed vnto them. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 251 For fauour, *gratiosè*. 1769 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 199 *note*, A crocodile, which I lately saw by the favour of Mr. John Hunter. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, I have a friend..who will..do me so much favour.

b. An instance of this; something conceded, conferred, or done out of special grace or goodwill; an act of exceptional kindness, as opposed to one of duty or justice.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 23 Doe me the fauour to dilate at full, What haue befalne of them. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 23 So shal I..accept of small favours with great thankfulnes. 1667 ANNE WYNDHAM *King's Concealm.* (1681) 56 A Gentleman..desired the favour of him, that he would please to step forth. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 39 He had extraordinary Favours shewn him from his Prince. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 268 Religion, richest favour of the skies. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 13 We were allowed to mix with the officers .. as a great favour. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 284, I came to ask a favour of you. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 309, I wish that you would do me the favour of considering temperance first.

c. A complimentary term for: Communication, letter. (Now, at least in England, almost confined to commercial correspondence.) Also explicitly in † *the favour of your letter.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iv. viii, Since I was beholden to you for your many Favours in Oxford I have not heard from you. 1679 PEPYS *Let. to Dk. York* 9 June, The .. excuse of my no earlier owning the favour of your Royal Highness's, by Captain Sanders. 1706 WALSH in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 56 At my return..I receiv'd the favour of your Letter. 1738 FRANKLIN *Let.* 13 Apr. Wks. 1887 I. 476, I have your favors of the 21st of March. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 374 Last post brought me the favour of yours of the 2d inst[o]. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 3 Your favor of June the 14th is come to hand. 1816 SCOTT *Let. to Terry* 12 Nov. in *Lockhart*, I have been shockingly negligent in acknowledging your repeated favours. 1855 MARSH in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) III. 56, I received your favor of April 8.

d. Euphemistically. Formerly also *The last favour* (= Fr. *les dernières faveurs*).

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. iii, She..granted you the last favour, (as they call it). 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. xiv, You think it more dangerous to be seen in Conversation with me, than to allow some other Men the last favour. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 87 One who had bestowed her favours on many.

3. Kind indulgence.

a. Leave, permission, pardon. Chiefly in phrases, *By, with* (your, etc) *favour; by the favour of.* Also, *Under favour*: with all submission, subject to correction. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 255 Sauing your displeasure..or, with your fauour. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 68 By thy fauour.. I must sigh in thy face. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 287 If the wife..depart from her husband, without his good fauour. 1611 B. JONSON *Cataline* I. i, With fauour, 'twere no losse, if't might be enquir'd What the Condition of these Armes would be. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 168 Pray giue me fauour Sir. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 21 Under the favor of these books. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 20 (ed. 3) 21 By the favour of so learned a man, it seems probable. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 135 Under favour, I say it's an *Anapæst*. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox*, With your Favour, I will treat it here. 1750 G. JEFFREYS in *Duncombe's Letters* (1773) II. 253 Under favour, poetical justice is so far from being 'a chimera', that [etc.]. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xv, Under favour, my Lord..the youth must find another guide.

† **b.** 'Lenity, mildness, mitigation of punishment' (J.); an instance of this, a lenient act. *Obs.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v, To shewrigoure þer as fauour awght to be shewid. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 902 Now faindis to haue fauour with thy fleichingis. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xi. 20 And no fauoure to be shewed vnto them. 1596 *Merch. V.* IV. i. 386 Prouided..that for this fauour He presently become a Christian. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 136 Prisoners .. put to ransom, by a singular favour of the Prince of Orange. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* vii, I could not discover the Lenity and Favour of this Sentence. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 267 Who .. would construe..doubtful appearances with the utmost favour.

† **c.** An indulgence, privilege. *Obs.*

1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 26 Hee should not have the favour to aunswere it in this Courte. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* A ij b, A favour reserved to few, to become witnesses of a vertue so extraordinary. 1646 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 67 She is proffered the favour..of continuinge a tennant. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 320 Those..had not the favour of a sepulchre. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. v. § 3 At length..they had the favour to be slain.

4. Partiality towards a litigant, competitor, etc.; personal sympathies as interfering with justice. *Challenge to the favour* (Law): see CHALLENGE *sb.* 3.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 The Sampnites to him brought A somme of gold and him besought To don hem favour in the lawe. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxxii. (1859) 36 Without fauour iuge the trouthe. 1482 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 318 Awe noe fawer more to one than to a nother. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii, Not swayed or by favour or affection. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 83 Favour .. to their own habitual depravations of nature. 1839 in Bouvier *Law Dict.* 447 Nor shall you [the Grand Jury] leave any one unpresented for fear, favour, affection.

5. Aid, support, furtherance, whether proceeding from persons or things. *Obs.* exc. in phrases (now somewhat rare) *by, under* (*the*) *favour of.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1746 We haue..ffele fryndes and fauer out of fer londys. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 128 Our gostely ee .. þat light in it-self as it is .. may not se, & ȝitt it felys it þat it is þere, qwhils it haldis with it favyr & heet of þatt light vnknawen. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 66 At winter he [the calfe] wyll be bygge ynoughe to saue hym selfe amonge other beastes, with a lyttell fauoure. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 249 He hopeth that by the fauour of some man, he may be holpen in this crime. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ix. (1821) 116 The Armie .. in attempting the Castle, without the favour of the Cannon, must have endured great losse. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 10 By the favor of daylight we perceived a great many sails. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 46 Under favour of this Supposition, the Privateers marched through the Streets. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 319 By the favour of thick weather, and a hard gale of wind, they got clear. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 626 By favour of six good rowers..we arrived at my country house. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxix. 537 He begged permission, under favor of the night, to surprise the Bellerophon.

6. In favour of (= Fr. *en faveur de*). Used as a prep. in various senses. **a.** In defence or support of; on behalf of; on the side of. *To be in favour of*: to be on the side of, to be disposed to support or advocate.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I, Hoo well haue you spoken in the favoure of the wemen. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlviii. 185 They..resolved to write a letter in favour of us to the old Queen. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 97 Thirty six of the bishops present were in favour of it. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 155 He attempted to interest in his favour those Roman Catholics.

b. To the advantage of. (Rarely, † *in favour to.*) Also *Comm.* with reference to a bill, etc.: So as to be payable to.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vij, Them that in their owne favour hathe approuued and made the lawes. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 86 Ane act, allegit purchasit in his favores be Mr. John Dikesone. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 13 When such an accident happeneth, it is usually in favour to those extraordinary persons in whom [etc.]. 1776 *Trial of Nuudocomar* 23/2 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares in favor of Lord Clive. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 58 Trusts, in favour of his wife and children. 1852 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 377 There remains a balance of strength in favour of the bridge.

† **c.** In consideration of, for the sake of. *Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 46 One Regilianus .. got the Empire there, onely in favour of his name.

d. Out of a preference for.

1893 *Law Times* XCV. 109/2 Builders..have refused land in Middlesex in favour of land in a non-register county.

7. (*concr.* of 1.) Something given as a mark of favour; *esp.* a gift such as a knot of ribbons, a glove, etc., given to a lover, or in mediæval chivalry by a lady to her knight, to be worn conspicuously as a token of affection.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 130 Hold, Rosaline, this favour thou shalt wear. 1592 GREENE *Groat'sw. Wit* (1617) 14 She..returned him a silke Riband for a fauour, tyed with a Truelouers knot. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 261/2 Favours of more sovereign worth Than Thetis hangs about Apollos neck. 1712 *Spectator* No. 436 ¶ 6 That custom of wearing a mistress's favour on such occasions [fencing contests] of old. 1842 BROWNING *My last Duchess*, My favour at her breast. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. II. iii. 508 A time when he should .. wear her favors in the tilting-field.

b. A ribbon, cockade, or the like, worn at a ceremony, e.g. *a bride's, coronation, wedding favour*, in evidence of goodwill; also, a similar decoration worn as a party-badge.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 160 Here Fluellen, weare thou this fauour for me, and sticke it in thy Cappe. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb., Observing Sir W. Pen's carrying a favour to Sir W. Coventry, (for his daughter's wedding. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxx, I will send you..the Bride's Favour. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 166 The motto of the coronation favours was, God has sent our hearts content. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. ix. 27 The city shops are full of favours. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 254 A bride's favour..he now wore in his cap. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 34 Choice of jackets, hats, and favors. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 183 He wears in his button-hole a favour of blue, green, and white ribbons.

8. That which conciliates affection or goodwill; attractiveness, comeliness, beauty; an attraction, charm. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2844 An harpour..made a lay of gret favour. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 428 Bot ho hir passed in sum favour. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 126 A woman .. With fauour in here face far passynge my reson. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vii. 25 Wyth quhais [Japis'] favour vmquhile strangly caucht, This God Appollo glaidly has hym taucht. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* I. 228 Not very fair, but richly deck'd with favour; A sweet face. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1861) 124 Now ope, ye folds, where queen of favour sits. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xl. 22 Thine eye desireth fauour and beautie. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 91 The general contentment, which our English women afford, without sophisticate and adulterate favours. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1854) I. 116 It takes away much of the favour of life.

9. Appearance, aspect, look. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 34 The fauour of thy face..is foule and disfigurate. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 9 The favyr of your face Is voyd of all grace. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 29 A man .. whome, by his fauoure and apparell .. I iudged to bee a mariner. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. iv. 50, I do loue the fauour..Of this most faire occasion. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. viii. 23 Palestine.. tricked and trimmed with many new Cities, had the favour thereof quite altered. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresk* I. A 8 a, It was your pleasure also to learn the favour of his Countenance from his Picture. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 197 He is the 'counterfeit presentment' of his sister in external favour.

b. The countenance, face. *arch.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxlvii. [ccxliii.] 759 He was lyke kynge Richarde in fauoure. 1582 C. T. in Farr. *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 396 My fauour is harde, My body croukte. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 861 Courrours were sent out..with certain notes also of the favour of the man. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1126/4 He is of low stature, and thin favor. 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1704) 439 By their virtuous behaviour compensate the hardness of their Favour. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, Love cured by kindness*, I..know Whence comes this noble favour. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. ii, What makes thy favour like the bloodless head Fall'n on the block?

† **c.** A feature. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 136, I will..staine my fauours in a bloody Maske. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iii. 23 In thy Face, one Favour from the rest I singled forth. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 343 The Gentleman..is void of any good favour, besides the blemish of the small pocks.

d. Family likeness. Cf. FAVOUR *v.* 8. *dial.*

Mod. dial. (Staffordshire), I knew her by favour, as soon as I saw her.

10. *Comb.* † **favour-currier** = CURRY-FAVOUR; **favour-currying** *ppl. a.*: see CURRY *v.*; † **favour-ribbon**, a ribbon worn as a love-token.

1831 T. L. Peacock in *Examiner* 14 Aug., Long floods of favour-currying gabble. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* (1889) 13/2 They train the lads up eaves-droppers and favour-curriers. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 291 Drinking, and dipping their favour-ribbands in the wine.

Favour, favor (fē'·vəɹ). *v.* Forms: 4 favore, favure, 4–6 faver, 4–7 favoure, (5 favoryn, favir, *Sc.* fawowr), 9 *dial.* favver, 5– favour, favor. [a. OF. *favorer*, med.L. *favōrāre*, f. *favōrem*: see Favour *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To regard with favour, look kindly upon; to be inclined to, have a liking or preference for; to approve.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 740 Whi fauure ȝe..falce godus? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13950 When Vlixes..persayuit, þat he to Circes was son..He fauort hym more faithly. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* xiv. 24 He loued Iudas euer with his hert, and fauoured him. 1580 Baret *Alv.* F 251 Not fauouring learning, not minding, *aversus a Musis.* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* v. § 495 Men fauour Wonders. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 4 Josephus seems to favour the division of the City into three parts. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 485 The doctrines they most favoured. 1793 Burke *Conduct of Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 620 That party which Mr. Fox inclined most to favour. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 113 God favour and preserve him. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. lx. 285 It was one of the difficulties in the case to find what religion he favoured.

2. To show favour to; to treat kindly; to countenance, encourage, patronize; † to indulge (oneself, a feeling).

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* III. 81 Rynges with Rubyes þe Regratour to fauere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 489 Faveriden hem in þese open errouris. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 903 Now haue I ferlie, gif I fauour the ocht. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K j b, Yf she be good, he ought to fauer her, that she may be the better. 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par. Rom.* vii. 7 This wyse therfore fauoryng my selfe, I was in manner ignoraunt. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 78 Man onely..ceaseth not to favour his sorowe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 22 William ..favoured them by giftes and easy lawes. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cii. 13 The time to fauour her..is come. 1655 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 193, I beseech you..fauor me soe much as to hint unto his Maᵗʸ my misfortune. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vi, If there be a strong bias within..to favour the deceit. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 112 If he will 'favor me', by perusing my last communication. 1857 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 210 The former [John the Grammarian] was favoured by Amrou, the conqueror of Egypt. 1870 Max Müller *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 38 No religion .. would have favoured the idea.

† **b.** To indulge with permission (to do something). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5101 A fole to be fauoret folili to speke. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 160 What her bashfulness Conceals from you, favour me to disclose.

c. To indulge or oblige (a person) *with* something. *I am favoured with*: often used as a courteous form of acknowledgement.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. i. 4 Fortune..fauored[e] me wiþ lyȝte goodes. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 14/2 The manner of his death gave Laertius occasion to favour him with this Epigram. 1717 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) II. 308, I am favoured with yours of the 10th August. 1793 T. Twining in *Country Clergym. 18th C.* (1882) 185 A lady..was asked to 'favour us with a song'. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. v, Fielding twice favoured me with visits. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* iv. 48 Agriculture has ..been favoured with many privileges. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) p. xxiv, Having .. been early favoured with a copy of the original work.

† **3.** *intr.* To show favour *to*, *unto*. *Obs.*

1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 77 She to nouther part favoureth. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 98 b, All those that have..favoured unto his said uncle of Winchester.

4. *trans.* To treat with partiality. Also, to side with, take the part of.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1171 Heiȝh king of heuene for þi holy name, ne fauore nouȝt so my [fo]. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxviii, He fawowryd þe Part, þat langyd Schyr Alysawndyr Mowbray. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b, I shall haue many wylle fauoure me in the same. 1580 Barret *Alv.* F 251 He fauoured Cateline. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* Introd., Margaret of Alencon..favoured the Protestan's Religion. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 23 Uncertain which o' th' two to favour. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 170 Antigonus suspecting .. that he favoured Cassander. *Mod.* The examiner was accused of having favoured his own pupils.

b. *Comm.* In market reports of a commodity: To be at prices favourable to (buyers, sellers).

1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/6 Oats favour buyers.

5. To aid, support; to show oneself propitious to.

1595 T. Maynarde *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 23 God favoringe me, they [the Spanish ships] would have bin mine. 1601 Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 258 Fortune fauours fooles. 1783 Watson *Philip III*, II. (1839) 65 They were secretly favoured by Henry IV. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 If Providence should..favour the allied arms. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/2 The willingness of the House..to favour its progress.

absol. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 213 Wel the more god favoureth, Whan he the comun right socoureth. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. ii, Criste favirand. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 99 Fortune fauoures not and al thynges backward go. 1697 Dryden *Eneid* I. 522 A Name, While Fortune favour'd, not unknown to Fame. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 27 Had but fortune favored.

b. Of a circumstance, fact, etc.: To lend confirmation or support to (a belief, doctrine, *rarely*, a person); to point in the direction of.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 The sentence also of the prophete Osee fauoureth moche (as me semeth) that it sholde be so. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 9 This relation is favoured by the name of Litchfield. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xxvii. 12 The sense favours them there. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 209 ᴘ 1 Every Circumstance ..favoured this Suspicion. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 337 His opinion .. appears to favour you. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 105 Seems to favour the opinion of Mr. Pott. 1884 Ld. Selborne in *Law Times' Rep.* 19 Apr. 229/2 Those cases which favour the doctrine. 1887 C. C. Abbott *Waste-Land Wand.* ii. 22 Every indication favored rain.

6. Of circumstances, weather, etc.: To prove advantageous to (a person); to be the means of promoting (an operation or process); to facilitate.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 12 That night not favouring us, we cast anchor. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 29 The Wind favours them. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 97 ᴘ 2 The Silence and Solitude of the Place very much favoured his Meditations. 1710 — *Whig Exam.* No. 4 No one Place about it weaker than another, to favour an Enemy in his Approaches. 1786 W. Thomson *Philip III*, v. (1793) II. 115 The darkness of the night favoured the enterprise. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 210 The argillaceous stratum ..by its yielding nature, favoured the waste and undermining of the..limestone. 1862 Ansted & Latham *Channel Isl.* III. xvi. (ed. 2) 379 They had been favoured by the wind. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* i. (ed. 5) 10 The unity of the Empire..had favoured the spread of Christianity.

absol. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 44 Marchauntys of flaundrys..faueryng the see, purposid to Lundone.

7. To deal gently with; to avoid overtasking (a limb); to ease, save, spare. Now *colloq.* (esp. in stable parlance) and *dial.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 263 Fauour thy body. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 A Preacher..must haue his reader at his elbow, to fauor his voice. 1617 Markham *Caval.* II. 42 When a horse doth stand but firme vpon.. three feete..fauoring the other. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 361 Walking in the dark, in the garden, to favour my eyes. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 150 ᴘ 12 A thread-bare loose Coat..which .. he wore to keep himself warm, and not to favour his under Suit. *a* 1745 Swift (Worc.), He [a painter] has favoured her squint admirably. 1792 Osbaldiston *Brit. Sportsman* 228/2 He will set his foot on the ground warily, and endeavour to favor it. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* i, This habit..favours my infirmity. 1837 C. M. Goodridge *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 55 This [oil-can] .. favoured our other cooking apparatus. 1884 *Upton Gloss.*, 'He seems to favour the off foreleg.'

8. To resemble in face or features; rarely, to resemble generally, have the look of. Now *colloq.*

1609 B. Jonson *Case is Altered* III. iii, This young lord Chamont Favours my mother. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 176 He favours you in the face. 1712 Steele *Spectator* No. 398 ᴘ 1 The Gentleman favoured his Master. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 431 'The manager, in countenance, favoured his friend'. It should have been, 'resembled his friend'. 1866 S. Laycock in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 191 Tha favvers thi dad! 1867 Waugh *Dulesgate* 19 'Conto make 'em eawt?' 'Nawe .. but they favour'n Todmorden chaps'.

Favourable, favorable (fē'·vŏrăb'l), *a.* [ad. F. *favorable*, ad. L. *favōrābilis*, f. *favor*: see Favour and -able.]

† **1.** Winning favour; hence, pleasing, agreeable, beautiful, comely. *Obs.*

In some examples the word may owe its shade of meaning to Favour *sb.* 8 'beauty', or 9 'appearance, countenance'; cf. *personable*.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lv. (1495) 896 Hony is full fauourable and lykynge to the taste and to ete. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 12 Hit maketh men.. fauorable in euery mannes sight. *a* 1529 Skelton *Anc. Acquaintance* 8 Of all your feturs fauorable to make tru discripcion. 1590 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 20 Of all the race .. Was none more favourable, nor more fair, Than Clarion.

† **b.** Admissible, allowable. *Obs.*

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 31 Bodies may be said, in a very favourable sense, to have those Qualities we call Sensible.

2. That regards with favour (a person, project, opinion, etc.); inclined to countenance or help; well-disposed, propitious. Const. *to*, *unto*, † *of*.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1344 Til þam þe world es favorabel. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 15 Be favorable eek, thou Polymia. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* p. lix, Such as were favorable of their said malicious purpose. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. xvii, Yᵉ goddes were to hym so fauourable, that he slewe moche of the people of his brother and compellyd hym to fle. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 34 b, Bee fauourable to thy people. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 40 Happier the man whom fauorable stars A lots thee for his louely bedfellow. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 204 They would surely have made them more favorable to their power. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 507 O favourable spirit.. Well hast thou taught the way that might direct Our knowledge. 1749 Berkeley *Word to Wise* Wks. III. 451 It is to be hoped this Address may find a favourable reception. 1827 O. W. Roberts *Centr. Amer.* 37 The Indians..are particularly favourable to the English. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 123 King Swegen was lending a favourable ear to their prayers.

† **b.** Gracious (said of a superior); kindly, obliging. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 159 Unto the most holyest and fauorablist Prince in erthe. 1530 Hen. VIII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 106. II. 17 To have the favorable and lovyng assistance ofthe noble men. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 2 Vnlesse some dull and fauourable hand Will whisper Musicke to my wearie Spirit. 1642 I. Basire in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 3 To give you thanks for your favourable communication. *a* 1822 Shelley *Homer's Hymn to Moon* 25 Hail Queen, great Moon..Fair-haired and favourable [Gr. πρόφρον.]

† **c.** Of a reader or hearer: Disposed to interpret generously. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 696 Polydor Virgil must haue a warie and fauourable Reader. 1655–60 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 65/2 Herein Damachus had need of favourable hearers.

† **3.** Showing undue favour, partial. Const. *to*. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 389 One said that Omer made lies..And was to the Greekes favourable. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 225 Thus was the steward favourable, That he the trouthe plein ne tolde. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv, And to make hem also fauorable and parcial.

4. Of an opinion, report, etc.: That is in favour of, approving, commendatory.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 23 The favourablest expression of him falls from the pen of Roger Hoveden. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 268 ᴘ 8 If you would be so far my Friend as to make a favourable Mention of me in one of your Papers. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 Giving a favourable account of the place. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 764 That great defect would cost him..Men's favourable judgment. 1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 247 To institute..favourable comparisons. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 335 Most favourable reports of the arm.

† **b.** Tending to palliate or extenuate. *Obs.*

1697 Dryden *Juvenal* viii. 350 Since none can have the favourable Thought That to Obey a Tyrant's Will they Fought. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 336 Favourable circumstances, alleged before the judge, may justify a doubt whether the prisoner be guilty or not.

5. Of an answer, etc.: That concedes what is desired. Of appearances: Boding well, hopeful, promising.

1734 M. Philips in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 73 [His answer] was as favourable as I could well wish for. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 61 The eunuch ..soon returned with a favourable oracle. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxi, I trust they have assumed a favourable aspect. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 77 How eagerly I hope for a favourable answer.

6. Attended with advantage or convenience; facilitating one's purpose or wishes; advantageous, helpful, suitable. Said *esp.* of the weather, etc.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii, Thai haue not so much ffredome in thair owne godis, nor be entreted by so ffauerable lawes as we be. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 175 b, The Wynd [was] so favorable to the Erles purpose. 1555 Eden *Decades* 245 The fauourable influence of the heauen and the planettes. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 38 This was the first battle of this age, which proved favourable to the Hollanders. 1659 *London Chanticleers* xii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 350 Or a favourable spider drop into the cream, and drown himself, that he may poison them. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* (1703) II. viii. 364 A place very favourable for the making Levies of Men. 1745 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 282 Incapacity and ignorance must be favourable to error and vice. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772, 325 Sail with a favourable breeze. 1850 M'Cosh *Div. Govt.* II. iii. (1874) 230 The cultivation of virtuous affections is favourable to the health. 1866 Crump *Banking* vii. 153 The term 'favourable'..state of the exchanges. 1877 Lady Brassey *Voy. Sunbeam* ix. (1878) 146 Make the passage under favourable circumstances.

Favourableness (fē'·vŏrăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being favourable. † **a.** Kindliness, leniency (*obs.*). **b.** Suitability. **c.** Eulogistic or approving character.

a. 1545 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi, He .. exhorted theim to a more larger fauourableneesse. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 5 The universall favorableneesse wherwith he embraceth all mankynd. 1625–8 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 441 Her favourableness in taking Contributions. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 199 To the favorableneesse of your Lᵃᵖ future censure..be pleased to add the favour of your pardon. 1727–31 in Bailey vol. II.

b. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 457 The favourableness of the soil. 1790 Price in Burke *Fr. Rev.* 79, I mean the consideration of the favourableness of the present times to all exertions in the cause of liberty. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 251 The speedy capture of a whale depends on..the favourableness of situation and weather.

c. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* iv. 51 The favourableness of their report.

Favourably, favorably (fē'·vŏrăblĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a favourable manner.

1. With favour or kindness; graciously, indulgently.

1388 Wyclif *Prol.* xi, We moun fauorably excuse hire [Judith] fro deedly synne in this doinge. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. viii. 25 He..tretyd þe Scottis favorably. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 314 He had fauourably harde his proctours. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 298 Why lokest thou fauourably vpon them that despyse the? 1611 Bible *Wisd.* vi. 16 She..sheweth herselfe fauourably vnto them in the wayes. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1845) 25 The Thoughts, which have been the favourabliest entertain'd by the Readers of my other Books. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 130 Men .. judge too favourably..where themselves and their own interest are concerned. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 98 Hippo had been less favourably treated than the other cities of the province. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revision* ii. 29 It has a claim to be fairly and even favourably considered.

† **b.** With undue favour or partiality. *Obs.*

1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Som men feyneþ and fauor, abliche seiþ þat Seynt Patryk clensed þat lond of .. venemous bestes. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robert III* 52 Inquisitions taken favorablie, and be ignorant persons.

2. In favourable terms, or with a favourable result; to the credit or advantage of a person or thing.

1655 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 239, I doe not wonder they write favourably of their Protectors

affaires. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 116 Epictetus had..spoken favourably of the Christians. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 17 Inyo was mentioned favorably in last year's report. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Sept. 5/2 Clemenceau's decision and vigour..contrast favourably with the timid and half-hearted utterances of M. Brisson.

3. *Comb.*

1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* II. 158 Creator of the Maruts, favourably-minded towards us, grant us those blessings which are most dear to thee.

Favoured (fē'·vəɪd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. FAVOUR *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb. Often used for: Favoured by Nature, fortune, or Providence; having unusual advantages or blessings.

Treaties often contain a clause providing that each of the contracting powers shall allow to the other all the advantage, with regard to customs duties, permission to trade, etc., that are granted to 'the most favoured nation'.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 273 Oft with some favour'd traveller they stray. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 245 The same privileges that France granted to the most favoured nation. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 112 One of those choice and favoured spots. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 29 The rude shepherd's favoured glance. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 416 There were more favoured districts. 1891 *Daily News* 6 May 4/8 The favoured explanation of this action was [etc.].

Favoured (fē'·vərd), *ppl. a.*[2] Also *Sc.* **fa'ard, fa'rd, faurd.** [f. FAVOUR *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Having an appearance or features, etc. (see FAVOUR *sb.* 9) of a specified kind. Only in parasynthetic combinations as *black-, crab-, evil-, hard-, ill-, well-favoured*, etc. : see these words.

2. Having or provided with favours or rosettes (see FAVOUR *sb.* 7 b). Only in *comb.*

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Conclusion 90 Those white-favour'd horses wait.

Favouredly (fē'·vəɪdli), *adv.* [f. FAVOURED *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In comb., as *evil-, ill-*, or *well-favouredly*: see these words.

Favouredness (fē'·vəɪdnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of having a specified appearance or look. Only in *evil-, ill-, well-favouredness*: see these words.

Favourer (fē'·vərəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* **favorar.** [f. FAVOUR *v.* + -ER [1].] One who favours.

1. One who countenances, encourages, or sides with another; a well-wisher, friend, or follower.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/1 A Fauerer, *favtor.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 Preamb., The same persones..were adherentis, assistencis, confederatis, favowrers. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vii. 7 Let him be punished with all his frendes and fauourers. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 84 He was a great favourer of the French Nation. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 318 Being supposed a favourer of King James. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 62 That modest Freedom.. which .. some of my Favourers attribute to me. 1876 LYTTON *Pausanias* 49 A favourer of the Persians.

† b. Const. *to, towards. Obs.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 56 They are not.. faithfull fathers, friends, and fauourers to their country. 1586 R. CARVYLE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* II. 225 III. 219 A favorer towards the mayntenaunce of peace and amitie.

† c. A patron; = FAUTOR 2.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xxi. 138 Go, Souldiers, with the gods your favourers, and subdue those men. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 18 A particular favorer, and Patron of Ariobarzanes.

2. One who supports or promotes a movement, opinion, project, etc.; a furtherer, promoter.

1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 91 Those whiche saye they be the favorers of the Gospell. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 (1873) 53 Learned, or singular favourers and advancers of learning. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 They were no enemies to the opinion of the Soul's Prae-existence, but rather favourers thereof. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* clxx. 394 Whether Matters will be refer'd to any favourer of Peace. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. VII. 304 The French Revolution, of which she is a favourer. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, They think me favourer of this marriage.

† **Fa'vouress.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FAVOUR-ER + -ESS.] A female favourer.

1616 HAKEWILL *Answ. Dr. Carier* 184 A principal favouresse of the Protestant religion. 1660 HEXHAM, *Een gunneresse*, a Favouresse.

Favouring (fē'·vəriŋ, -v'riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FAVOUR *v.* + -ING [2].] That favours, in senses of the vb.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 52 Your entirely favouring and carefull loving friends. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 23 Thy fauouring hand. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 6 With the first fauouring winde, we proceeded. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* Poems (1777) 137 As favouring lots ordain. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 104 Here the poet meets his favouring muse. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 262 To Bolton's sacred Pile On favouring nights, she loved to go. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 14 As fast as .. favoring circumstances enable him to do so.

Hence **Fa'vouringly** *adv.*, in a favouring manner.

1829 LYTTON *Disowned* II. ii. (ed. 3) 21 The ancient servant, on whom four years had passed lightly and favouringly.

† **Fa'vourish,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *favoriss-* lengthened stem of *favorir* to FAVOUR.] *trans.* a. = FAVOUR *v.* b. To bring into favour *with.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 45 The goddes in their destynacyes haue fauourisshed the well with Iuno.

Hence † **Fa'vourished** *ppl. a.*, favoured.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* F v, Youre colouers that you gaue to yowre favorishede [*printed* fauoirshede] knightes.

Favourite, favorite (fē'·vŏrit), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **favorit, 7 faforeit-e, favoret.** [a. OF. *favorit* (Cotgr.), var. of *favori*, pa. pple. of *favorir* to favour; = It., Sp., and Pg. *favorito.*]

A. *sb.*

1. A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, one preferred above others. Const. *of, with.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 This Iuno fearing, and old broyls bluddye recounting, Vsd by her Greeke fauorits. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 175 This new Favorite Of Heav'n, this Man of Clay. 1769 *Junius Lett.* viii. 38 There is another man, who is the favourite of his Country. 1781 T. GILBERT *Relief Poor* 9 Some of these Parish Officers are too apt to gratify themselves and their Favourites. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) II. ix. 205 Their cousin Jane.. was the general favourite. 1802 WORDSW. *To the Daisy* 80 Thou not in vain Art Nature's favorite 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i, The king smiled slightly at the ardour of the favourite of his army. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. vii, Of all operas, this was Flemming's favorite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 155 Some persons are..favourites of heaven.

b. *spec.* in *Racing*, etc. The competitor or competing animal generally favoured or 'fancied', as being most likely to win.

1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 240/1 By the 3d round, Carter became the favourite (as it is termed). 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy. Liv.* iv. 26 All the favourites were out of the race early. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* ii. 7 He was a student of mark —first favorite of his year, as they say of the Derby colts.

2. One who stands unduly high in the favour of a prince, etc.; one chosen as an intimate by a superior. Const. † *to.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 9 Like fauourites, Made proud by Princes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 237 A Favourite is a Court-diall, whereon all look whilest the King shines on him. 1660 T. FORD *Theatre of Wits* 36 The Duke of Suilli was a Favourite to Henry the 4th. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 95 Committing to a wicked Favourite All publick cares. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvii. 443 He bestowed on his favourites the palaces which he had built. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5 The favourite [Piers Gaveston] was a fine soldier.

3. A curl or lock of hair hanging loose upon the temple: worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. [Cf. F. *favoris* whiskers.]

1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 189 Frelange, Fontagne, favorite. 1720 GAY *Espousals* 74 in *Poems* II. 376 Sooner I would .. with immodest fav'rites shade my face. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 78 They [curls]..ill deserved the name of 'favourites'.

† 4. = FAVOURER 1. *Obs.* [perh. apprehended as if f. FAVOUR *sb.* + -ITE.]

1585–7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Pref. (1607) 12 They have prevailed but too much already with their too credulous favourites. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 12 Neither the breeders nor fauorites of discord. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 190 This factious bandying of their Fauourites.

B. *adj.* (Not regarded as an adj. by Johnson, who places quots. 1711 and 1725 under the sb.) Regarded with especial favour, liking, or preference; beloved, chosen, favoured above others. *Favorite son* : *U.S.* (see quot. 1888).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 262 P 9 Every particular Master in this Art [criticism] has his favourite Passages in an Author. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 402 So Fathers speak.. Their sage experience to the fav'rite child. 1747 GRAY (*title*), Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxxix, When Fortune fled her spoiled and favorite child. 1830 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let.* in *Record of a Girlhood* (1878) II. iii. 106 Portia is my favouritest of all Shakespeare's women. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* 52 Their favourite anecdotes had all been told. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxx. 552 A Favourite Son is a politician respected or admired in his own State, but little regarded beyond it.

Favouritism (fē'·vŏritiz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *favoritisme.*]

1. A disposition to show, or the practice of showing, favour or partiality to an individual or class, to the neglect of others having equal or superior claims; undue preference.

1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 82 The declared..enemies of ..favouritism. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 409 We conduct war upon the principles of favouritism. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 261 Truth will always prevail over literary favouritism. 1880 ADYE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 695 Young men were appointed by favouritism, or interest .. more than from any proved capacity or talent.

2. The state or condition of being a favourite; favour. Also, of a race-horse: Relative position in public favour.

1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIV. 691 Faction and favouritism are the high roads to power. 1823 BYRON *Juan* X. v, We left our hero, Juan, in the *bloom* Of favouritism. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 220 As the productiveness of one sort declines, a newer starts into favouritism. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* xvi. 158 She..would have had as good a right to favouritism for any race as Lady Elizabeth herself. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 5/2 Her [a mare's] favouritism went back to the 10 to 1 mark.

Fa'vouritize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise favouritism. Hence **Fa'vouritizing** *ppl. a.*

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 222 A job-loving, favouritizing senior.

† **Fa'vourize,** *v. Obs.* Also favo(u)rise. [ad. F. *favoriser*, f. *faveur*: see FAVOUR *sb.* and -IZE.] = FAVOUR *v.* Hence **Fa'vourizing** *vbl. sb.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* I. xvii. 19 b [They] aided and favorised all the enterprises of the Emperour. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 185/2 Without favorisinge the childe anye thinge therin. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 29 Factions..favourizing this or that colour of the Charioters. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 16 He would not fauorize them with one good word toward the Emperour.

† **Fa'vourless,** *a. Obs.* [f. FAVOUR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without favour. a. Not showing favour, unpropitious. b. That has no attractiveness or beauty.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 166 O cruell death, O fury fauourlesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 7 Such happinesse Heven doth to me envy, and fortune favourlesse. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. i, *Dido.* Is not Æneas fair and beautiful? *Anna.* Yes; and Iarbas foul and favourless. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 618 Whose fauourlesse phisnomie doth dewlie declare His vices.

† **Fa'vourous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS. Cf. OF. *favo(u)reus.*] a. Full of favour, obliging. b. Adapted to win favour. pleasing.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 673 To wype my fete þou wer nat so faworus. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 591 Lufe is facound: and lufe is fauorous. *Ibid.* IV. 110 With humbill hart..and fassounis fauorous. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (1879) 9/2 When women were wont to be kind-harted, conceits in men were verie fauourous. 1775 ASH (citing CHAUCER), *Favirous*, favourable.

† **Fa'voursome,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] That is an object of favour; acceptable.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. iii, Pray Phœbus, I proue favoursome in her fair Eyes.

Favous (fē'·vəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *fav-us* honeycomb + -OUS.] a. Resembling a honeycomb. b. Resembling the disease *favus.*

1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* I. § 10 (1682) 156 Its Surface favous, like that of Poppy. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Favower, -owre, obs. forms of FAVOUR.

‖ **Favus** (fē'·vŭs). *Path.* [L. *favus* honeycomb.] A contagious disease of the skin, characterized by pustules, so called from its resemblance to a honeycomb. Also *attrib.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. iii. (1495) 223 Constantine callyth suche a scabbe *fauum*, an hony combe, for suche whelkes haue smalle holes, out of whiche matter comyth as hony out of the hony combe.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Favus*..an Ulcer, mattery Sore or Scab. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 168 The favus, when it happens on the face, and the vesications behind the ears, often arise from the same cause. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Favus*, a contagious disease of the skin.

Favver, favyr, dial. and obs. ff. FAVOUR.

Faw (fǫ), *sb.* [Application of *Faa*, the surname of a tribe of Scotch gipsies; prob. a cognomen originally identical with next adj.] A gipsy. Also *attrib.*, as *faw-gang*, a gang of gipsies.

1756 *Jarrow Par. Reg.*, Francis Heron, king of y^e^ Faws, bur. 13 Jan. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) III. 100 Gipsies still continue to be called 'Faws' in the N. of England. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* 69 *Faw-gang*, a company of riffraff. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 767 *note*, Tinkers, cloggers..egglers, and others of that worthy race called Faws. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Faw-gang*..a gang of rogues and beggars.

† **Faw,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 faaȝ, fǽȝ, 2 foaȝ, fogh, 3 fah, foh, *south.* vaȝ, 4 fowe, 4– faw. [OE. *fág, fáh* = OHG. *fêh*, Goth. *faihs*:—OTeut. **faiho-z*:—pre-Teut. **poiko-s*, cognate with Gr. ποικίλος particoloured. (The mod.Eng form would normally be **fow* or **fough*; *faw* is from northern dialects.)]

1. Coloured, stained, streaked; particoloured, variegated. Also in *Comb.* as *gold-faw.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 61 *Arrius* [*varius*]: faaȝ. *Beowulf* 1631 Lagu drusade wæter under wolcnum wæl dreore faȝ. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Ram ȝeallan þone faȝan cnua on niwe ealo. *c* 1150 *Semi-Sax. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 542 *Fuluus, uel flauus*..fouh. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þas faȝe neddre bitacneð þis faȝe folc þe wuneð in þisse weorlde.. Witeð eow þet ȝe ne beo noht þe foaȝe neddre. *c* 1205 LAY. 24653 Sum hafde gode grene æc, and alches cunnes fah claþ. *Ibid.* 30084 Gold-uaȝe sceldes scanden bilifes. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Galaron* ii. 13 in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* (1792) III. 218 Ferly fayr wes the feild, flekerit and faw, With gold and goulis in greyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. x. (1839) 500 The God of bestis and of feildis faw.

b. In the plant-name **Fawthistle** (*lit.* coloured thistle), the card thistle or teasel. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/1 Fawthistelle, *labrum veneris.*

c. Of objects that reflect light: Bright, glancing, gleaming, twinkling.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxxviii[i]. 36 Fultum þu him afyrdest fazan sweordes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 747 The pryce schippez..fondez wyth fulle saile ower the fawe ythez.

2. quasi-*sb.* The adj. used *absol.* coupled with *gray.* A species of fur, *e.g.* ermine (see quot. *a* 1200). Cf. OF. *vair et gris.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 361 Ne scal þer beo fou ne grei ne cunig ne ermine. *c* 1275 *Doomsday* 28 in *O. E. Misc.* 164 Moni of thisse riche that wereden foh and grei. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4174 Gij him schred in fou & gray. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1220 Þai raft me fowe and griis, And þus wounded þai me.

Faw, dial. and Sc. form of FALL *v.*

Faw, obs. form of FAIN, FEW.

Fawcebraye, obs. form of FAUSSEBRAYE.

Fawcet(t, -set, obs. forms of FAUCET.

Fawching, -chyn, obs. forms of FALCHION.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 25 b, Their enimies .. were cutting of it [the gabell] with their wood-kniues or fawchings.

Fawcht, Sc. form of FOUGHT.

Fawconer(e, obs. forms of FALCONER [1] and 2.

Fawd. *dial.* Also faud. [Of obscure origin; cf. FAD *sb.*[1], FEALD; also *fawdom*, Sc. var. of FATHOM.] A bundle.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Wheare you see that the water gets yssue..yow may thrust in and ramme downe fawdes of strawe. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Faud*, a truss of straw; as much as the two arms will compass.

Fawd, Fawdom(e, obs. Sc. ff. FOLD, FATHOM.

Fawe(n, -er, obs. forms of FAIN, FAVOUR.

Fawesebraye, obs. f. of FAUSSEBRAIE, -BRAYE.

Fawf, var. of FAUCH *sb. Sc.*

Fawkener(e, obs. forms of FALCONER.

Fawkenet, obs. form of FALCONET.

15.. in *Beauties of Thanet* (1830) II. 34 After the dischardge of ii fawkenets..the forte was won.

Fawn (fɔ̄n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 foun(e, (5 fowen), 5 faon, 5–7 fawne, 6–7 faun(e, 5– fawn. [a. OF. *faon*, also *foun*, *feon*:—med.L. **fētōn-em*, f. *fetus* offspring.]

† 1. A young animal, cub. *Obs.*

[1274 *Grands Chron. S. Denis* (*Rer. Gall. & Franc. Script.* (1818) XVII. 354) Jones fauns de bestes sauvages.] 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi, This beest hath but ones yong fawnes. *a* 1603 JAS. I *Psalm* xxix. 6 Lyke to the faune of unicornis Will leape when he doth spe'k. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* I. xv. (1892) 127 The Fawne [of a seal] at the first is white.

2. A young fallow deer, a buck or doe of the first year. *In fawn* (said of the doe): pregnant.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 429 Of founes, soures, bukkes, does Was ful the wode. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 143 Dappeld and spotted, as it ware founez of daes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iva, And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is a fawne. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xiv. 5 The Hynde shal forsake the yonge fawne..because there shalbe no grasse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 404 As a Tiger, who by chance hath spi'd .. two gentle Fawnes at play. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 137 The fawns continue to follow the deer eight or nine months in all. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. ii, The doe awoke, and to the lawn..led her fawn. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 38 The does are now in fawn.

fig. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XV. xxxii, That her commensed spleene may be withdrawne From them, whose violence spar'd not her Fawne.

3. Short for *fawn-colour* (see 4).

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 1/2 A Russian costume in fawns made of fancy crépon. *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 1/3 Slight moustache and hair of a fawn that we associate rather with Caledonia than the Netherlands.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **fawn-colour**, a light yellowish brown (hence *fawn-coloured* adj.); *fawn-skin*; also *fawn-brown*, *-like* adjs.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 177 They acquire a strong *fawn-brown tint. 1865 GOSSE *Year at Shore* 79 Light olive, fawn-brown .. or pure white. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 284 Of a red, inclining to *fawn-colour. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 133 From the palest fawn-colour to the deepest amber. 1803 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 261 They gave dense *fawn-coloured precipitates. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 391 The little fawn-coloured bullocks. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, That elastic and *fawn-like grace. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* i. 152 Little cousin Annie, with her shy fawn-like glances. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 126 Sum wer cled in pilchis of *foune skynnis. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 10 Many allusions about a fawn, and fawn-skin, in the Dionusiaca. 1854 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1389 Their leaves that nod Round thy fawnskin.

† **Fawn,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. FAWN *v.*[1]]

1. An act of fawning; a servile cringe, a wheedling courtesy.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 48 Infida .. plied Francesco with her flattering fawnes. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Thy..wholesome sharpnesse..pleaseth Cæsar, more than servile fawnes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 78 Will rave and chide .. But soon to smiles and fawns turns all his heat. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 146 The fawnes of Fortune. 1744 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1746) I. 131 You may know him by..a servile fawn on all who can..contribute to exalting him.

2. = FAWNER. *rare*—[1].

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 80 Had he plaid buffoun, Fawn or knave.

Fawn (fɔ̄n), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 faghne, fayn, 4–7 fawne, 4, 6–8 faun(e, (4 fauhne), 5 fawnyn, 6 *Sc.*, 9 *dial.* fan, 5– fawn. See also FAIN *v.* [app. a variant, with specialized sense, of FAIN *v.* to rejoice. The OE. forms *fægnian* and *fahnian* (whence respectively *fain* and *fawn*) are derived from different forms of the adj., viz. OE. *fægen*, whence *fain* adj., and OE. *fagen*, whence ME. *fawe*.

Prof. Sievers suggests that the divergent forms are due to suffix-ablaut *-in*, *-an*, *-un*) in primitive OE.]

1. *intr.* Of an animal, *esp.* a dog: To show delight or fondness (by wagging the tail, whining, etc.) as a dog does.

a 1225 [see FAWNING *vbl. sb.* 1.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 295 Þere ne was lyoun ne leopart .. Þat ne fel to her feet, and fauned with þe tailles. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iv. (1495) 751 A lambe..fawnyth wyth hys tayll whan he hath founde his moder. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152/1 Fawnyn as howndys, *applaudo*. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 421 As the grim lion fawneth o'er his prey. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 215 He can both fawne like a Spaniell, and bite like a Mastiue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 526 Oft he bowd His turret Crest..Fawning. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 209 The old dog Argus .. fauned with his tail, but could not rise. 1791 COWPER *Odyssey* XVI. 11 Thy dogs bark not, but fawn on his approach. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Satia te Sanguine* 54 A tame beast..fawns to be fed.

b. *To fawn on, upon*: (of a dog, etc.) to show delight at the presence of; to lavish caresses on, to caress.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 41, I barke upon the fooles and fawne upon the wysemen. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 196 The Lion..fauned gently upon hym. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Descr. Vane Lovers* 42 A Dog..will..fan on him vha givis him fude. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 193, I wondered to see her [a Deere] so gently fawne upon me without any feare. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. ii, A puppy fawns upon its dam. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 49 The calf..came to me, and fawned upon me. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii. (1889) 28 Jack [the dog]..was fawning on him as if he understood every word.

fig. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* cxiv. (1878) 216 Though Fortune smiles, and fawnes vpon thy side. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xlii. (1609) 166 It was no long time that fortune fawned upon the Æquians. 1796 BURKE *Let. noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 271 In the same moment fawning on those who have the knife half out of the sheath.

† c. quasi-*trans.* To wag (the tail). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12354 (Cott.) Þas oþer leons .. honurd him faunand þair tail.

† 2. *trans.* = *To fawn on* (sense 1 b): To caress; to pat (the head of a dog). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12333 *heading* (Gott.), Þe leonis fauned iesus. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1919 Hor houndez þay þer rewarde, Her hedez þay fawne & frote. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eufemia* 183, & fraynand hir þare talis knet. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 294/4 They ranne to this hooly vyrgyne in fawnynge her.

3. *intr.* To affect a servile fondness; to court favour or notice by an abject demeanour. Const. *on*, *upon* (a person, his looks, etc.).

a 1310 [see FAWNING *vbl. sb.* 2.] *c* 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* Prol. 675 Smothe afore folk to fawnyn and to shyne. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 16/1 If the worlde fawne vpon the. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 171 Such as fawne on them with flatterie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 225 By fawning on his angrie lookes she turnes them into smiles. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 Nor further fawned [they] vpon God then to get out of his hands. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xxxi, Nor flatter, fawn, forswear, assent or lie. 1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 62 How the knave fawned when I was of service to him! 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 398 Even our greatest writers prostituted their abilities by fawning upon the prejudices of their patrons. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* x, They fawn on a damsel with soft words. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. xii. 118 He stooped to fawn where he was used to smite.

† b. *To fawn upon* (a thing, an object of desire): to aspire to. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* v. i, Could I be England's queen, —a glory, Jane, I never fawn'd on.

† 4. *trans.* To cringe to (a person). *Obs. rare.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 83 Though, for their priuate matters they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages.

Fawn (fɔ̄n), *v.*[2] [f. FAWN *sb.*[1]; cf. OF. *faoner*.]

1. *intr.* To bring forth young. Now only of deer.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi, They [lionesses] come to fede their fawnes the iii day after they haue fawned. 1530 PALSGR. 546/2 Haue your dere fawned yet? 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 91 Because the Deer did then fawn, or bring forth their young. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

2. *trans.* Of deer: To bring forth (a fawn).

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 141 The Bucke is fawned in the end of May. 1618 EARL OF CORK in *Sir R. Boyle's Diary* Ser. I. (1886) I. 192 The firste fawn that was fawned in my Park.

Hence **Fawning** *vbl. sb.*

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xi. § 2 (1615) 81 When that our Agistors doe meete together for the fawning of our wilde beasts. 1685 R. BRADY tr. *John's Charter of Forests* § 7 in *Hist. Eng.* App. 141 The third Swainmote shall be holden ..concerning the fawning of our Does.

Fawn, obs. form of FAUN.

Fawner (fɔ̄·nəɹ). [f. FAWN *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who fawns, cringes, or flatters; a toady.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 146/1 Faynare, or flaterere, *adulator*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 b, Flatterers, fawners, and southers of mennes saiynges. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 156 All the Fawners .. are so many Monsters of impertinence. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 68 His diary..represents him as an abject fawner on the Duke of Buckingham. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 322 Certainly he was no fawner. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* I. 289 He..began to p'ay the fawner once more.

† **Fa·wnery.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -Y.] The bearing or tricks of a fawner; flattery, sycophancy.

1662 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Temporizer* (1860) 51 This puppet of policy differs from the foregoing spanniel of fawnery only in time and degrees.

Fawney (fɔ̄·ni). *slang.* [a. Irish *fáin(n)e* ring.]

1. A finger-ring.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fawney*, a finger-ring. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Fogles and fawnies soon went their way. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 423 He wears a stunning fawny on his finger.

2. a. = *Fawny rig. To go on the fawney*: to practise the fawney-rig. b. One who practises the fawney-rig.

1781 G. PARKER *View Society* II. 167 There is a large shop in London where these kind of rings are sold, for the purpose of going on the Fawney. *Ibid.*, The Fawney says, 'I dare say some poor woman [etc.]'. 1789 — *Life's Painter* 174 *Fawny*, an old, stale trick, called ring-dropping.

3. *Comb.*, as *fawney-dropper*, *-dropping*; **fawney-bouncing,** selling rings for a pretended wager; **fawney-bouncer**; **fawney-rig** (see quot.).

1781 G. PARKER *View Society* II. 166 The Fawney rig. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Fawncy rig*, a common fraud thus practised:—a fellow drops a brass ring, double gilt, which he picks up before the party meant to be cheated, and to whom he disposes of it for less than its supposed, and ten times more than its real, value. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 351, I do a little in the Fawney dropping line. 1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulg. Tongue* 39 Fawney droppers gammon the flats and take the yokels in.

Hence **Fa·wneyed** [-ED ²], ringed.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fawnied* or *fawney-fam'd*, having one or more rings on the finger. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, My fawnied famms.

† **Fa·wnguest.** *Obs.* [? f. FAWN *v.* + GUEST. Possibly an etymologizing spelling of some dialect word. Nashe was an East Anglian; can the word be identical with *fangast*, given by Sir T. Browne without interpretation in his list of words peculiar to that region (*Misc. Tr.* viii. 146)? Hickes (*Ags. Gr.* 1689), however, says that in Norfolk *a fangast wench* meant 'virginem viro jam nunc maturam et virum quasi expetentem'.

a. A fawning parasite, a sycophant, toady. Also *attrib.* b. One who robs or swindles another under the guise of friendship.

1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* Wks. B iv/1 Nuntius, a Fawneguest Messenger twixt Maister Bird and Maister Demetrius. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* T iii/1 He may be a fawn-guest in his intent neuertheles. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (1880) 15 There be certaine mates called Fawneguests, who..will..say..a friend of yours..gaue me this bowed sixpence to drinke a quart of wine with you for his sake. *Ibid.*, Such Fawneguests were they, that [etc.].

Fawning (fɔ̄·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FAWN *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. FAWN.

1. Said of animals: see FAWN *v.*[1] 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Spit him amidde þe bearde .. þet .. fikeð mid dogge uawenunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12350 (Cott.) Abute his fete þe quilpes ran..And wit þair fauning mad him cher. 1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* xi. 9 With the faunyng of his tail he ioȝed. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2002 The lyoun wald noght fyght, Grete fawning made he to the Knyght. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 43 Low-crooked curtsies, and base Spaniell fawning. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 109 The lower and stiller [voice of a dog] is called 'whining', or 'fawning'. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vii. (1845) 159 With..how many Fawnings, does he [a dog] court me to fling it him? 1844 LOWELL *Columbus* Poems 1890 I. 153 O days whose memory tames to fawning down The surly fell of Ocean's bristled neck!

2. Cringing, servile flattery or homage; an instance of this.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 23 Fyth of other ne darth he fleo, that fleishsches faunyng furst for-eode. 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xiv. 13 Vagio..made fawnyng with his hondis. 1533 UDALL *Flowers Latine Speaking* (1560) 67 b, Nor suffre our selues to be wonne..with faunyng. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 Let no man..To highlie or her [Fortune's] lended faunings bost. 1765 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXXI, No fawning, sir ..cried the baronet. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. 3 A spirit of fawning and truckling towards those in authority.

Fawning (fɔ̄·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

1. That fawns or shows pleasure or fondness as a dog does; caressing, fondling. Said also of the arm, tail, or tongue.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 12354 (Trin.) Þese oþere leouns..honoured him wiþ faunnyng tail. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. xvi, When that these grayhoundes had me so espied, With faunyng chere of great humilitie In goodly haste they fast unto me hyed. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Godly Advise* (1580) 1 The subtile fanyng spaniell. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 13 She..Hung on his necke with fawning armes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 741 Fierce Tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Colemira* 7 The fawning cats compassionate his case And purr around. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. viii. 120 As a king giving names to fawning brutes.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. vi. (1718) 25 Let wit or fawning fortune vie their best.

b. quasi-*adv.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 Þe ny3tyngale..Twytereþ wel fawnyng Wiþ full swete song in þe dawenyng. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxiii. (1495) 428 The byrde Kaladrius settyth his syghte on hym and beholdyth hym as it were faunynge and playsynge.

2. Showing servile deference, cringing, flattering.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 137 Drunkenness is a fawning devil, a sweet poison. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 81 The fauning Parasite, and Saint-seeming devil. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3708/1 Edward Troupe..with a fawning Scotch-like Tone. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 164 A fawning treachery against which no prudence can guard. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, The voice..smoothed into fawning accents of base fear. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 652 A fawning and hypocritical race.

Fawningly (fɔ̄·niŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In a fawning manner: a. Caressingly, joyfully. b. Cringingly, flatteringly, servilely.

a. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (1807) 358 The sagacious animal..leapt fawningly against the breast of a man.

b. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* 332 *note*, Those Princes..that (as is said of them) 'Never see lookes, but fawninglie disguised'. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xii. 38 They [i. e. the Pharisees] had nothing to say for themselves, but fawningly to call him Master. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 178 Lucifer..Strove fawningly t' attract good Edmund's Ear. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 401 'It was set down in my instructions', answered Jeffreys, fawningly, 'that I was to show no mercy to men like you.'

Fawningness (fɔ̄·niŋnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS] A fawning disposition or demeanour; cringing behaviour, servility.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* ii. 20 It is much easier to bend a naturall mis-inclination to its neighbour virtue .. as .. fawningnes to complaisance. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder*

Wks. IV. 45 I'm for peace, and quietness, and fawningness, and what may be styled knocking-underness.

Fawnsome (fɔ̄·nsŭm), *a. dial.* [f. FAWN *v.* + -SOME.] Of an animal: Disposed to fawn; showing fondness.

1863 MRS TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, The calf .. is grown so fawnsome it will follow us like a dog. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Fansome* adj., winsome.

Fawntekyn, var. FAUNTEKIN *Obs.*, an infant.

Fawny (fɔ̄·ni), *a.* [f. FAWN *sb.* + -Y.] Of a colour: Inclining to fawn.

1849 *Beck's Florist* 260 Madame Angelina, that most unique Rose in its creamy fawny tints 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 223/1 The sepals are of a pale fawny yellow.

Fawoure, obs. form of FAVOUR.

Fawse, obs. and dial. form of FALSE *a.*

Fawsont, Sc. var. FASHIONED.

Fawt(e, obs. forms of FAULT.

† Fax, *sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 **fɛax**, *north.* fæx, 1–2 fex, 3–6 fax, (5 faxe, 6 facts, 7 1aix, ?6 *pl.* fassis). *β.* 3 **væx**, vax(e. [OE. *fɛax* = OFris. *fax*, OS. and OHG. *fahs* (MHG. *vahs*), ON. (and mod.Norw.) *fax*. The word occurs in the proper names *Fairfax*, *Halifax*.]

1. The hair of the head.

Beowulf 2967 Swat ædrum sprong forð under fexe. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* II. xvi, He .. hæfde blæc feax. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 110 Wiþ þæt ðæt mannes fex fealle. *c* 1205 LAY. 24843 [Heo] luken heom bi uaxe [*c* 1275 þan heere] and laiden heom to grunde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7244 (Cott.) Thoru his fax his force was tint. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Martha* 7 Scho was far of fax and face. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1545 Then they lowsyd hur feyre faxe, That was yelowe as the waxe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. 51 His fax and berd was fadit quhar he stuide. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 10 b, Y^ fassis of their head set ful of new devised facuns. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 915 With countinance and facts virginall. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 30 a, Whose lokes and faix were so slicke and glib with sweet oyles, that they shone againe. [1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 723 Fax in the old English tongue signifieth the haire of the head.]

2. *derisively.* The face.

[Perhaps a misunderstanding of the obsolete word as preserved in poetic phrases; some other Sc. examples in 16th c. would admit of a similar interpretation.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 32 The fillok hir deformit fax wald haue a fair face.

† Faxed, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[2]; cf. ON. *faxiðr*.] Having hair, hairy. *Faxed star*: a comet, from the resemblance of its tail to hair.

891 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.), Same men cwehþaþ on Englisc þæt hit [cometa] sie feaxede steorra. *a* 1259 MATTHEW PARIS *Chron. Maj.* an. 891 (Rolls) I. 428 Cometa apparuit quæ Anglice *Vexede sterre* nuncupatur. [1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 26 The old English .. could call a Comet a Fixed [*sic*] starre; which is all one with *Stella crinita*.] 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, Faxed Star.

Fay (fē[1]), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 fei, feye, fai, 4–6 fey, 4–7 fay, 5 fa, 4–6 faye, 6 foy. [ad. later OFr. *fei*:—earlier *feit*, *feid*: see FAITH. *Feith*, FAITH was the original, and became the ordinary, Eng. form: but *fey*, *fay* also passed into Eng. from contemporary Fr. *a* 1300, and was for a time almost as common as the earlier form, especially in certain senses, and in phrases such as *par fay*, *by my fay* = OFr. *par fei*, *par ma fei*.]

1. Religious belief; = FAITH *sb.* 1–4.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7562 (Cott.), I haue in drightin fest mi fai. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (1849) 139 Her-to accordeth oure fay. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 18 Þat ys preved by crystes feye. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 117 Þou schalt be founden, I þe fay Hoseled. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 253 Ellis failеþ al oure fay. ?14.. *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 116 Newe tonges shall have to preach the faye. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 332 Mannes resoun may not preve our fey. *c* 1450 MYRC 362 For who so beleueth in the fay. 1590 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 107 Both of their doctrine and of their faye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 19 That neither hath religion nor fay.

2. Credit, authority; = FAITH *sb.* 6.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. ii. 112 For as moche as þe fey of my sentence shal be þe more ferme and haboundaunt.

3. Promise, assurance; = FAITH *sb.* 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11530 (Cott.) He [heroude] was traitur, fals in fai. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2046 Þar-to sche sykerede þanne hure fay, to help hem be hure miȝte. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1847 *Lucrece*, They answerde alle unto hire fey.

4. Allegiance; = FAITH 9; also in *To hold, keep, owe, swear (one's) fay*; = FAITH *sb.* 9 b.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg., St. Dominic* 246 Bi þe fei, þat i schal to þe. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 318 Þe mariner swore his faye. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 545 [He] held him lelely his fay. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xli. 59 Þe Folk come to þe Fay. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 53 For to pray That .. Lords keepe their fay Vnto their Soueraigne King. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 41 Did foy and tribute raise.

b. *To be at, to take til* (= *to*) *any person's or persons' fay*: to be in, to take into allegiance or subjection to him or them.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12984 (Cott.) Þe kinges all ar at mi fai. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 404 Bothwell .. then at yngliss mennys fay Wes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xli. 85 He tuk þame til þe Scottis Fay: Til hym þare Athis of þat made þai.

5. Fidelity; = FAITH *sb.* 10. Also *To bear fay*.

c 1300 *Havelok* 255 Alle þe englis dede he sweren þat he shulden him ghod fey beren. 1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 215 So fikel in heare fay, That seiden iseiȝe is sone forȝete. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 437 In loyalte and foy Lyke to Ector of Troy.

6. In asseverative phrases: a. *In* (*good*) *fay*; = FAITH *sb.* 12 a.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6952 He .. thoughte in god fay. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13603 (Trin.) He is oure son þei seide in fay. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lix, Here is, in fay, the tyme. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 88 In gud fay, Schir, it is suith that ȝe say. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1046 In good fay I thanke our Lorde. *Mod. dial.* (Devon.) Iss fay!

b. In quasi-oaths. *By, upon my* (etc.) *fay*: = FAITH *sb.* 12 c. Also in Fr. form, (*Par*) (*ma*) *fay*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13593 (Göttt.) 'A prophete', said he, 'bi mi fay'. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 81 Par ma fey! ich holde myne Alle tho that bueth heryne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 201 If I say fals, sey nay, upon thy fey. — *Clerk's T.* Prol. 9 Tel us som mery tale, by your fay. — *Pars. T.* ¶ 793 Par fay the resoun of a man tellith him [etc.]. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 589 Betwyn Douyr & Calyce .. dwellith non so cunnyng be my fey. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 36 Ma fa! sone I hope he shalle. 1547 GARDINER in Strype *Cranmer* II. (1694) 76 To say [etc.]..by my faye is overfar out of the way. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxii, Nephew, quoth Heron, by my fay. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* x, By my fay, the place seems a fortress instead of an abbey.

Fay (fē[1]), *sb.*[2] Also 6 *in Fr. form* fée, 8 faye, *pl.* 7 faies. [ad. OF. *fae*, *faie* (Fr. *fée*) = Pr. and Pg. *fada*, Sp. *hada*, It. *fata*:—Com. Rom. *fāta* fem. sing., f. L. *fāta* the Fates, pl. of *fātum* FATE.] = FAIRY 4.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 193 My wife Constance is fay. [*a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxliv. 536 The noble quene Morgan le faye.] 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. (1880) 15 a, As pleaseth him that fightes with Fées. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* II. i, You'd have your daughters and maids Dance o'er the fields like faies to church. 1746 COLLINS *Dirge in Cymbeline* Poems (1771) 97 The female fays shall haunt the green. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 177 Be she a Fiend, or be she a Fay, She shall be Otto's bride to-day. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 113 Which needed but little imagination to transfer them into fays and water sprites.

Fay (fē[1]), *sb.*[3] Forms: 8-9 **feigh**, 9 **fay**, **feagh**, fee. [f. FAY *v.*[2]] The clearings from the surface; the surface soil, the dross of metals.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Mj, This [the Limp] the Washers use for to throw off the Feigh from the Ore out of the Sive. 1802 MAWE *Mineralogy* 204 *Feigh*, Newc. Refuse washed from the lead-ore. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. iii. 40 Fee, pronounced 'Fay', a red rubbly thin-bedded rock, with some marl. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fay*, *Fee*, the surface soil in contradistinction to the sub-soil. 1893 SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION *Professional Notes* V. 66 They commenced removing the surface soil, or 'fey'.

Fay (fē[1]), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **fēg-an**, 3–4 **feȝen**, 3 feien, (fien), *south.* veien, 4 fey, *south.* vie, 5 fye, 6 faie, 5– fay. [OE. *fēg-an* = OS. *fōgian* (Du. *voegen*), OHG. *fuogen* (MHG. *viiegen*, mod.G. *fügen*):—OTeut. **fōgjan* to fit, adapt, join (cf. OFris. *fōgia*, which differs in conjugation), f. **fōg-* (cf. OHG. *fuoga*, mod.G. *fuge* fitting together, joining), ablaut-form of Teut. root *fag-* in *fag-ro-* FAIR *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To fit, adapt, or join (whether in material or immaterial sense); to put together, add, compose; to fix or fasten in position. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* XXVI. 9 (Gr.) Heo .. feȝeð mec on fæsten. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 206 Herculem ȝesihð freo[n]dscipe feȝð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader shop us and feide þe lemes to ure licame. *Ibid.*, Forþi we clepeð him fader for þat he us feide here. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11501 Forr manness bodiȝ feȝedd iss Off fowwre kinne shaffte. *Ibid.* 11523 Siff þu feȝesst þreo wiþþ þreo þa findesst tu þær sexe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Vordi ueieð Isaie hope & silence boðe togederes. *Ibid.* 396 Ure Louerd .. to-tweamede his soule urom his bodie vorto ueien ure boðe togederes.

† b. ? To fit, furnish *with*. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 649 He lette makien enne dic .. & feiede heo mid þornen.

† c. *To fay upon long*: to fix at a distant point (in time); to postpone. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5616 The ferrer þat we fay our fare opon longe, The more we procure our payne.

† 2 *intr.* To suit; to match *with*. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Agst. Pride Ladies* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 The bout and the barbet wyth frountel shule feȝe.

b. *U.S.* Of a coat: To fit. *To fay in*: to fit into its place; also *trans.* to fill up (a gap).

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 374 Ther' 's gaps our lives can't never fay in. 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* xi. (1869) 128 One of the things that fayed right in. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, 'Your coat fays well.'

3. To suit, do, go on favourably, succeed. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1300 *Beket* 658 That ne vieth nothing. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* 2981 (P.) That may nouȝt fye And he se the with hys eye..He wyl knowe the anoon righte. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 336 b, This waye it will not frame ne faie, Therefore must we proue another waye. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, 'Things dont fay as I should wish em.' 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* XX, It came to pass that for 'fay' she said 'succeed'.

4. *Ship-building*, etc. [Special uses of 1, 2.] a. *trans.* To fit (a piece of timber) closely and accurately *to* (another). b. *intr.* Of the timber: To fit close, so as to leave no intervening space.

a. 1754 M. MURRAY *Shipbuilding* 188 *Fay* .. to fitt two pieces of wood so as to join close together. The plank is said to fay to the timbers when it bears, or lies close to all the timbers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Civ b, The wing-transom .. is fayed across the stern-post, and bolted to the head of it. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 5 Two-inch planks..were fayed and nailed to all the timber of the external frame. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 23 The mast where it fays is paid over with soft tar. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Nævig.* (Weale) 102 The butts are rabbeted, and must fay close. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, The plank is said to fay to the timbers, when it lies so close to them that there shall be no perceptible space between them.

Hence **Fayed** *ppl. a.*; **Fay·ing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. FAY[1]; also *attrib.*

1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 133 The House was..built of Logs of Wood laid one on the other, with two Sides plain or fayed, that they might be the closer. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Swo digeliche hit al dihte þat on elch feinge is hem on sene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Þis is nu þe reisun of þe veiunge. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Faying* in maritime phraseology, the union of two pieces so close that no intervening space occurs. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 193 The rivet-holes shall be punched from the faying surfaces. *Ibid.* xvii. 338 Care being taken to punch from the faying-side.

Fay, feigh (fē[1]), *v.*[2] Forms: 3 **fæȝen**, fæien, fegen, feȝen, 4–5 fyen, 6 fie, 7 fea, 7–8 fee, 4, 7–9 fey, 7–9 feigh, fay. [a. ON. *fægja* to cleanse, polish:—OTeut. type **fægjan*. ON. had also a synonymous parallel derivative from same root, *fāga* (= MDu. *vāgen*:—OTeut. type **fāgōjan*) whence the Eng. FOW *v.* The ON. words appear to be related by ablaut to Du. *vegen*, MHG. *vegen*, mod.G. *fegen*, to polish, clean, sweep.

In South Yorkshire it rimes with *weigh* (wē), not with *day*, *way*, *say* (dē, wē, sē); perh. the best spelling is *feigh*.]

trans. To clean, cleanse, polish; to clear away (filth, etc.). Now only *dial.* in specific applications: To clean out (a ditch, pond); to pare away (surface soil); to clean (seed); to winnow (corn).

c 1205 LAY. 7957 Heo .. fæȝeden heoren wepnen. *Ibid.* 8057 Þe king .. hehten [?hehte] heom alle .. fæien heore steden. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 210 Feȝ ðe ðus of ði brest filde. *c* 1350 in *Archæologia* XXX. 353 Þis drinke xal fyen fro þi herte Glet & rewme. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1114 He feyed his fysnamye with his foule hondez. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 54 At midnight trie foule priuies to fie. *Ibid.* 133 Choised seede to be picked and trimlie well fide. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. XXXVII. (1609) 414 Such a deale of snow there was to be digged, faied, and thrown out. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. IV. VI, To empty jakes, fay channels, carry out durt [etc.]. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 4 Oates threshed and feyed. *Ibid.* 52 Fey up dursed corne, and lye strawe on the floores. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Fee*, to winnow. *Fey*, *Feigh*, to do any thing notably. To fey meadows is to cleanse them: to fey a pond, to empty it. 1704 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 59 Hee has already fey'd and ring'd ye seller and enclosed a garden. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 91 *To fee*, or *to feigh*, as they speak in Derbyshire, is to cleanse; so *to fee out* is to cleanse out. 1823 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted & Hardwick* Gloss., To *fay* or *fey* a pond or ditch, to clean by throwing the mud out of it. 1864 F. GREVILLE in *Field* 29 Oct., The pond had not been cleaned out, (or as we say in Norfolk, fyed out) .. for fifty-five years. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh Gloss.*, 'Fey that hedge bottom out.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fay*, to fan, to winnow with the natural wind. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fee* to remove the surface soil, e. g. to obtain marl, sand, &c.

Hence **Fay·ing** *vbl. sb.*; used *attrib.* in **faying-cloth**, ? a winnowing cloth.

1641 BEST *Farm. & Acct. Bks.* (Surtees) § 2. 115 An old coverlette..and a feyinge cloth for to lye upon them.

† Fay, *v.*[3] *Obs.* In 3 feahen, feaȝen. [Only in southern ME.; a Scandinavian origin is therefore unlikely, so that the word can hardly be identified with prec.; the sense also differs. Perh. repr. OE. *fēgan* ('*fæhit* pingit' Epinal Gl.; cf. *afēgan* to depict), f. *fāh* coloured, FAW.] *trans.* ? To adorn.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Al ȝet þet falleð to hire [þet þe feaȝeð hire C.]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Feahe þi meidenhad wið alle gode þeawes.

Hence **Fay·ing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Nis ha nawt in cladες ne in feahunge utewið.

Fay, obs. form of FOE.

Fay, obs. var. of FEY *a.*, fated to die.

Fayalite (fē[1]·ăləit). *Min.* [Named by Gmelin in 1840 after *Fayal*, one of the Azores: see -ITE.] A silicate of iron and other bases, found in Fayal and elsewhere.

1844 DANA *Min.* 586 Fayalite of Gmelin, from the Azores. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 263 A mineral which, in chemical composition, is allied to the iron-olivine, fayalite.

Fayd, var. of FADE *v.*[2] to suit; in quot. *intr.*

14.. *Wedding of Sir Gawain* 214 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 109 'Thys may nott fayd', said Gawen.

Fayence, var. of FAIENCE.

† Fay·er. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also FOWAR. [f. FAY *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who cleanses.

1611 COTGR., *Escureur*..a scowrer, cleanser; feyer. *Ibid.* s.v. *Fi., Maistre fifi*..feyer of priuies.

Fayettism (fē[1]·etiz'm). [ad. F. *Fayettisme*, f. (*La*) *Fayette*: see -ISM.] The doctrine and practice of the followers of La Fayette.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 138 Fayetteism, Condorcetism, Monarchism, or Democratism. 1794 ABBE BARRUEL *Hist. Clergy during French Rev.* (1795) 227 All the known friends of Fayettism. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 313 Unhappy men immolated on pretence of Fayétism.

† Fay·ful, *a. Obs.*—° [f. FAY *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] = FAITHFUL. Hence † **Fay·fully** *adv.*, in a faithful manner. a. Loyally. b. Reliably.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1715 Thay hafe the furthe forsette alle of þe faire watyre, That fayfully of force feghte us byhowys. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 10 Fayfully wrytyn in hole wryt.

Fay-land (fēi·lænd). [f. FAY *sb.*[2] + LAND *sb.*] The land of the fays, fairy-land.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 622 For some green summer of the fay-land light Tripping she went.

Fayler, -or, obs. forms of FAILURE.

† Fayles. *Obs.* [The writer of *Ludus Anglicorum* (see quot. *c* 1330) connects the word with FAIL *v.*; the game being usually decided by the *failure* of one of the players to make a throw that would enable him to move. Godef. has two examples of the OF. phrase *jouer a la faille*, which, though figurative, may contain an allusion to this game.] An obsolete form of Back-gammon.

c 1330 *Ludus Anglicorum* in *Royal MS.* 13. A. xviii. 158 a, Est et alius ludus qui vocatur Faylys. [The game is described at length.] 1598 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, Hee'll play at Fayles, and Tick-tack.

† Fayllard, *a.* (quasi-*sb.*) *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? AF. f. Fr. *faillir*: see FAIL *v.* Cf. Fr. *babillard*, etc.] That fails or offends; offending, delinquent.

c 1310 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 145 No wily lufe na clerc fayllard.

Fayme, Fayn(e, obs. ff. FAME, FAIN, FEIGN.

Faynd, *v. Sc. Obs.*: see FAND.

Fayre, obs. f. FAIR, FARE.

Fayrey, -ie, -y(e, obs. ff. FAIRY.

Fayssyon, obs. form of FASHION.

Fayt, te, obs. form of FEAT.

Fayte(n, Fayth(e, Fayto(u)r: see FAIT-.

Fayver, obs. form of FAVOUR.

† Fa·zart, *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs. Sc.* Also 6 **faizard, fasert.** [Of unknown etymology; according to Jamieson *faiza'd* is used in some parts for a hermaphrodite fowl.]

1. A coward, dastard.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 377 To fazarts, hard hazarts Is deid or they cum thair. *Ibid.* 632 3on faizardis durst not..Clim vp the craig.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Cowardly, dastardly.

1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 517 Fowmart, fasert, fostirit in filth and fen.

Faze (fēz), *v. U.S. trans.* To discompose, disturb. Cf. FEEZE *v.*

1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston, U.S.A.) *Notes from Louisiana* II. 70 'You didn't faze him' = you did not disturb him. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 22 July, This blow, altho' a fearful one, did not 'faze' me.

Faze, obs. var. FEAZE *v.*

‖ **Fazenda** (fazē·ndă). Also **fazende.** [Pg. *fazenda* = Sp. *hacienda.*] An estate or large farm. Also the home-stead belonging thereto.

1825 A CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* II. xvii. 185 The few fazendas in the neighbourhood were..occupied in pressing the sugar cane. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1873) 24 On such fazendas as these the slaves pass happy lives. 1846 G. GARDNER *Trav. Brazil* 522 The Fazenda of Padre Correa is situated in a hollow surrounded by bare hills.

‖ **Fazendeiro** (fazendēi·ro). In quot. fazendero. [Pg.; f. *fazenda* (see prec.).] One who owns or occupies a fazenda.

1825 A. CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* II. xvii. 243 Few fazenderos used the same piece of land for more than two consecutive years.

Fazle, var. of FASEL *v. Obs.* to ravel.

Fazoun, obs. form of FASHION.

Fe, obs. form of FEE.

Feaberry (fī·bĕri, fē·bĕri). *dial.* Forms: *α.* 6 feaberrie, 7, 9 fe-, 9 fa-, fae-, fayberry, 7– feaberry. *β.* 7–9 *pl.* feab(e)s, 9 fabes, fapes, feaps. *γ. pl.* 7 thebes, thepes, 9 thapes. [Possibly corruption of **theve berry*, f. ME. THEVE :—OE. *þéfe* prickly shrub (in *þéfe-porn*) + BERRY; the shortened form *thebes* appears to preserve the original initial. Cf. DAYBERRY (perh. a variant).]

A gooseberry; in Norfolk applied only to the unripe fruit (? orby). Also *attrib.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1143 In English Gooseberrie, Gooseberrie bush, and Feaberrie Bush in Cheshire, my natiue countrie. 1611 COTGR., *Groiselles*, gooseberries; thornberries; fea·berries. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 76 The best sauce for green Geese is the juyce of Sorrel and Suger mixt together with a few scalded Feberries. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 65 Feabes or Feaberries: Gooseberries, Suff. Thebes in Norfolk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feabs* or *Fea-berries*, a Country-Word for Goose-berries. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Fapes* s. pl. gooseberries. Variously called also *feaps*, *feabs*, *fabes* and *thapes*; all abbreviations of feaberries..On that day [the Guild day] a fape-tart is an indispensable regale at every table. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 104 'Fayberry cake'..or such like homely buttery-stuff.

Feable, obs. f. FEEBLE; and var. of FIABLE, *Obs.*

Fead, Feadary, obs. Sc. ff. FEUD *sb.*[2], FEUDARY.

Feague (fēg), *sb.*[1] *dial.* Also 7 **feak.** [Cf. Du. *feeks* of same meaning, referred by native etymologists to the vb. *vegen* (see FEAGUE *v.*). Also cf. ME. VECKE.] (See quot. 1781.)

1664 BOLD *Poems* 134 Three female-idle feaks who long'd for pig's head. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Feague*, a dirty, sluttish, idle person. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

† Feague, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. FEAGUE *v.*] In phr. *by fits and feags* = 'by fits and starts'.

1600 ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 171 Neither that we apprehend grace, by fits or feags as we are urged by any present thing.

† Feague, *v. Obs.* Also 7 fegue, 8 feag. [Prob., as suggested in Bailey 1721, this and the earlier recorded variant FEAK *v.*[1] (and the later FAKE *v.*) are ad. Ger. *fegen* lit. to polish, furbish, sweep (for the jocular applications see Grimm s.v.), or the equivalent Du. *vegen*. But there may be mixture of a native word; cf. FEAK *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To beat, whip. Also *fig.*

[1589–1598: ? Implied in BUMFEAGE.] 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if she Could* IV. ii, Let us even go into an arbour, and then feague Mr. Rakehell. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* V. Curs, keep off from snapping at my heels, or I shall so feague ye. 1691 *Rabshakeh Vapulans* 5 Well—on my Faith, he feagues these Black-coat Sparks. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Feag*, to beat with Rods, to whip.

2. To 'do for', 'settle the business of'; = FAKE *v.*

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if she Could* III. iii, Oh my little rogue..how I will turn, and wind, and fegue thy body [in a dance]! *Ibid.*, 'Tis with a bottle we fegue her. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I, I hope the Cardinal will feage 'um all. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i, Sly intrigue, That must at length the jilting widow fegue. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk London* I. 6 Had not th' Times his honour fegu'd. *Ibid.* II. 84 When Catalina a league Had made, the Senators to fegue.

b. (See quot.) Cf. FAKE *v.*

1785 GROSE *Class. Dict* s.v., To feague a horse, to put ginger up a horse's fundament, to make him lively and carry his tail well.

3. *To feague away*: to set in motion briskly. Also *fig.* To agitate (a point) in one's thoughts. Also, *To feague it away*: to work at full stretch. (Cf. *To fake away.*)

1671 SHADWELL *Humourist* III, Come in..and fegue your violins away, fa, la, la, la, la. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (1714) 55 When a knotty point comes, I lay my head close to it..and then I fegue it away i' faith. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* III. iii, Come out.. I'll feague thee [partner in a dance] away. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 240 From that hour [three] till ten..I was feaguing it away.

† Fea·guer. *Obs.* [f. prec. in unrecorded sense = FAKE *v.*; cf. FAKER.] See quot.

1610 ROWLANDS *M. Mark-all* C iij, A Feager of Loges, one that beggeth with false passes or counterfeit writings.

Feak (fīk), *sb.* [Perh. related to FEAK *v.*[3]; possibly a sing. inferred from *fcax*, FAX, mistaken for a pl.] A dangling curl of hair.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Ciocca*, a feake, or quantitie of heare. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. i. 138 He that..Can dally with his Mistres dangling feake, And wish that he were it. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 593 It doth not become thee to go with such feakes and lockes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 72 If anything be lopped off their feaks or foretops.

† Feak, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [var. of FEAGUE *v.*] *trans.* To beat, to thrash.

1652 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 117 The foole was feakt for this.

Hence **Fea·king** *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*

1602 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xxiv, Being without his feaking sticke, he is without himselfe.

Feak (fīk), *v.*[2] *Falconry.* Cf. FEAT *v.* 2. [ad. Ger. *fegen* to cleanse, sweep.] **a.** *intr.* Of a hawk: To wipe the beak after feeding. **b.** *trans.* To wipe (the beak); also, to wipe the beak of.

c 1575 *Perfect Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (ed. Harting 1886) 19 They must..haue tyme to feake. 1618 LATHAM *and Bk. Falconry* 146 When she hath fed, feaked, and reioyced. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 48 When she [your Hawk] hath Fed, say she Feaketh her Beak and not wipeth it. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iii. 28, I..gently pulled her off the pelf, feaked and hooded her.

Feak (fīk), *v.*[3] *dial.* Also 9 **feek.** [Cf. FIKE *v.* and ON. *fíka* to drift, fly away, and its causative *feyka* to blow, drive away, to rush.]

1. *trans.* To twitch, jerk, pull smartly.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Dichiomare*..to feake the heare awaie. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I know w'en our Maister's in a bad 'umour, fur e' al'ays feaks 'is wescut down.'

2. *intr.* (See quots.)

1775 ASH, *Feake* (v. int. in the Scotch dialect), to flutter, to be officiously busy, to be idle. 1811 *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Feak*, to fidget, to be restless or busied about trifles. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Feek*, to be uneasy or anxious.

† Fe·al, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **feeall, feall,** 7 **fiell.** [In sense 1 perh. originally a subst. use of next adj., with the sense 'one who owes fealty'; but it appears to have been interpreted as if f. FEE *sb.*[2] or *v.* + -AL, and this derivation prob. gave rise to the other senses. Cf. OF. *feal* pertaining to a fief (f. *fié* = *fief*), and med.L. *fealiter* (Du Cange) = *feodaliter* 'by feudal law'.]

1. a. A feudal tenant, vassal, liegeman. b. A servant 'feed' or hired for a term.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 123 The Cardinallis baner was that day displayed, and all his feeallis war charged to be under it. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 127 All tenentis..haldand landis of ane Baron, sould swear..that thay sall be leill fealis to him. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II 280 Commanding all prenteissis, seruandis, fiellis, not to change their maisteris.

2. The condition of being held in fee.

1478 *Acts Lords of Council* (1839) 10 þe persones that has the landis in the Levenax in feale of þe lord Glammys. 1630–56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherld.* (1813) 253 John Gray of Skibo had the lands of Ardinch in fiall from John..Earle of Sowtherland.

3. A payment due to the lord of the fee; also *gen.* a periodical payment, stipend, pension.

1543 *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1814) 439/1 To gidder with þe fealis of þe chantorie and denrie of Glasgw..pertenying to þe said lord for his fee. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 245 Exceptand..the gift and feall grantit by ws till..Gilbert Prymrois..for all the dayis of his lyf. 1607 Jas. VI *MS. Let. to Ld. Scone* (Jam.), There being a particular yeirlye feall appointed to him for the discharge of the said office.

attrib. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 236 The saidis abbot and convent ar nocht able to pay the feall thride of the said abbay according to the first assumptioun.

Feal (fīl), *a. arch.* [a. OF. *feal*, altered form (by substitution of suffix: see -AL) of *feeil*:—L. *fidēlem* faithful, f. *fidēs* faith.] Faithful, firm in allegiance, constant.

1568 A. SCOTT in *Bannatyne Poems* 251 Prent the wordis..Quhilkis ar nocht skar, to bar on far frae bowrdis, Bot leale, bot feale, may haell, avaell thy grace. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 243 Ane tenent..sould..say.. Hear ye, my Lord, I sall be leill and feal to zou. 1603 J. SAVILE *Salut. Poem Jas. I* in Arb. *Garner* V. 636 France, and froward Ireland..Are feal subjects to your royal hand. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feal*, the Tenants by Knights-Service us'd to swear to their Lord to be Feal and Leal, i. e. Faithful and Loyal. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xix, His right feal, trusty, and well-beloved cousin. 1827 — *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 15 My old and feal friend James.

Feal (fīl), *v. north. dial.* Also 4–5 fele. [A northern and north midland word, a. ON. *fela* to hide, also to commit, commend = Goth. *filhan* to hide, bury:—OTeut. **felhan*, str. vb. (pret. *falh-*, pa. pple. **folgano-*). In ME. and mod. dialects always conjugated weak.

App. equivalent in form, though the relation in sense is obscure, are OE. *féolan* (*fealh, folgen*) to stick fast, to reach, attain, OHG. *felahan* to put together. The compound vb. OE. *bi-féolan* to entrust, commit, command, corresponds in form and sense to OFris. *bifella*, OS. *bifelhan* (Du. *bevelen*), OHG. *bifelahan* (MHG. *bevelhen*, mod.G. *befehlen*.)]

trans. To hide, conceal.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 3 In al thing es he nouht lele That Godes gift fra man will fele [printed *sele*]. *Ibid.* 12 For his [Christ's] Godhed in fleis was felid Als hok in bait. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3237 Thurghe that foreste I flede..ffor to fele me for ferde of tha foule thyngez. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 67 My counsellars so..No wyt from me ye fele. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 207/30 To Feale, *velare, abscondere*. 1664 *Flodden F.* VII. 1899 The smothering smoak the light so feald, That neither Army other saw. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* (1691) 17 He that feals can find. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1873 in *Swaledale Gloss.*

Feal, var. of FAIL *sb.*[1], q.v. Chiefly in the law-phrase *Feal and Divot*: see DIVOT.

Feald. *dial.* [? var. of FOLD; cf. FAD, FAWD.] A bundle of straw.

? 14.. *Carle of Carlile* 239 in *Sir Gawayne* (1839) 264 Had itt not beene for a feald of straw Kayes backe had gone in 2.

Feale, obs. form of FEEL.

Fealty (fī·ălti). Forms: 4–6 **feaute,** (5 **feauty,** 6 **feautie**), 4–5 **feute(e,** 4–6 **fewt(e(e,** (5 **fewthe, fewtye**), 4–7 **fealtie, -ye,** (5 **fealtee, feaulte,** 6 **-ie**), 6– **fealty.** [ad. OF. *feaute, feaulte, fealte* = Pr. *fealtad, fedeltat*:—L. *fidēlitāt-em,* f. *fidēlis* faithful, f. *fidēs* FAITH.]

1. The obligation of fidelity on the part of a feudal tenant or vassal to his lord.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 427 Schir hyschop..Gyff thow wald kep thi fewte Thou maid nane sic speking to me. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1204 þey haue knowleche of homages, seruice, and fewte. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1362/1 From all debt or dutie of fealtie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 45, I am..pledge for his..fealtie to the new-made King. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 367 This obligation on the part of the vasal was called his *fidelitas* or fealty. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. viii, Each bent the knee To Bruce in sign of fealty. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 75 Not rendering true answer, as beseem'd Thy fealty.

2. The recognition of this obligation (see quot. 1635). Also *pl.* Frequent in phrases *to do, make, receive, swear,* etc *fealty.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2911 Alle heo duden him feuté. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 3 Ine toke his feaute of alle þat lond helde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 95 To whom [Swane] þe men..þat dwelled at þe norþ side of Watlyng strete gefen ostage and sworen feutee. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3762 Sho sal hald hir land of the, And to the tharfor mak fewte. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 38 Prince Edwarde..received theire homages and feutees..in the name of King Edwarde iij[i]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 571 They of the londe receyved him to be their lorde & made to him fewt & homage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 These tenaunte̊s maye holde their landes by..fealtie. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 5 Making..othe & feautie only to the kinges maiestie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 416 Solomon..received fealtie of all the Princes and People of the Land. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 32 Fealty is to take an oath upon a book, that hee will bee a faithfull Tenant to the King. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 249 The Bishops were also obliged to swear fealty to the Prince. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. ii. 58 Where there was no fealty there could be no

treason. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 146 The vassal swore to his baron fealty absolutely.

attrib. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 359 Henceforward, though *Lotharius Imperator* might appear in Charter or Diploma and the fealty-form be preserved to him, his sovereignty in Italy was gone.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 173 We all to him [God] owe fealty and service. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melibœa* ibid. I. 54 The more to God ought I to do fealty. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 91 Be-like that now she hath enfranchis'd them Vpon some other pawne for fealty. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 204 Man disobeying Disloyal breaks his fealtie. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 276 The Church..makes a visible Profession of Fealty to him. 1717 E. FENTON *Homer Odyss.* XI. in *Poems* 94 Studious to win your Consort, and seduce Her from chaste Fealty to Joys impure. 1865 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. v. 82 The most advanced minds acknowledged their fealty to the old master [Homer].

Feam, Sc. var. of FOAM.

Feamality: see FEM-.

Feance, obs. form of FIANTS.

Feane, obs. var. of FEIGN.

Fear (fīəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 fǽr, fér, 3-6 fere, 3 fer, 4-5 feer(e, 6 *Sc.* feir, 5-7 feare, 7- fear. Also 2, 5 fore. [OE. *fǽr* (the rare southern ME. *fore* may represent a variant **fár*; cf. *swár* = *swǽr*) str. masc., sudden calamity, danger, corresponds to OS. *fâr* ambush (MDu. *vaer*), and except for the difference of declension to MDu. *vâre* fem. fear (cf. mod.Du. *gevaar* neut. danger), OHG. *fâra* fem. ambush, stratagem, danger (MHG. *vâre*; cf. MHG. *gevâre* fem. and neut., mod.G. *gefahr* fem.), ON. *fár* neut. misfortune, plague; the sb. (:—OTeut. **fǽro-z*, *fǽro(m*, *fǽrâ*) is not recorded in Goth., which however has the derivative *fǽrja* lier in wait.

The base *fǽr-* (:— pre-Teut. *pēr-*) is prob. one of the ablaut forms of the Aryan root *per* to go through (see FARE *v.*[1]), but the genesis of the sense is not clear; the current comparison with Gr. πεῖρα, L. *perīculum* trial, attempt, risk, seems to be misleading.]

†**1.** In OE.: A sudden and terrible event; peril.

Beowulf 1068 Hie se fær begeat. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 452 (Gr.) Wæron Egypte eſt oncyrde, fluzon enfrihtzende, fær ongeton.

2. The emotion of pain or uneasiness caused by the sense of impending danger, or by the prospect of some poss'ble evil.

Now the general term for all degrees of the emotion; in early use applied to its more violent extremes, now denoted by *alarm, terror, fright, dread.* In 14th c. sometimes pleonastically *dread and fear.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hi..wiđ-utan fore godes blisse bodedan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 82/15 He ne bi-lefte for no fere. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2914 (Trin.) Into þe felde he drouȝe for feer. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. XXXIV. (1495) 434 The ostryche maye not see the horse wythout fere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXXI. 140 Fals hert myght noȝt bere þe grete drede and fere þat þai had. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XV. 61 O Jupyter, hast thou..determyned..to gyue vs tremoure and feere. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 9 Feare may force a man to cast beyonde the moone. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 17 He..may..without al feir say [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XV. 16 Feare and dread shall fall vpon them. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 206 Where no hope is left, is left no fear. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. VI. § 12 We are in Danger of it [Passion], it raises our fear. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 303 Fear has been the original parent of superstition. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 107 A contract..might be entered into through fear. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 265 Fear without fortitude degenerates into timidity.

b. *personified.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 12 Next him was Feare, all arm'd from top to toe. *a* 1650 MAY *Old Couple* II. (1658) 13 Then fear steps in, and tells me [etc.]. 1747 COLLINS *Ode Passions* 17 First Fear his hand..Amid the chords bewilder'd laid. 1817 COLERIDGE *Poems* 69 Pale Fear Haunted by ghastlier shapings.

c. An instance of the emotion; a particular apprehension of some future evil.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* II. v, Tender, and full of fears, our blushing sex is. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 2 With needless Fears the..Nation fill. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 36 The old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* ix, You need have no such fear.

d. A state of alarm or dread. Chiefly in phrase *in fear*; also, † *To put in (a) fear, to fall into fear.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 402 Þo þe Saracens yt yseye, hii were somdel in fere. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* xiv. 19 Delyuer me out of my feare. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 159 b, They..make it a sport to put their children in feare. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 13 They, and Menon himselfe, were put in a feare. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 17 The Barbarians..fell into feare and disorder. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 390 She continued..in deadly fears. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii, This state of fear being itself often a very considerable punishment. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITHS tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 200, I set out forthwith..in fear and trembling.

3. This emotion viewed with regard to an object; the state of fearing (something). a. Apprehension or dread of something that will or may happen in the future. Const. *of, to* with *inf.*; also with clause introduced by *that* or *lest.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 172 in *Map's Poems* [MS. Laud 108, fol. 200] Ne thorte us have fri3t ne fer that God ne wolde his blisse us sent. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 43 He..for Fere of daungerys runnyth into a relygyous house. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 They are ever in feare to lose that they have. 1647 CHAS. I *Let.* in *Antiquary* I. 97 The feare of your being brought within the power of the army. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 459 The..king might..without any fear of opposition from England, proceed to annex Brabant. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 The fears of a general crisis are passing away.

b. *esp.* in phrase *For fear*, where in mod. use the sense of the sb. is often weakened; thus *for fear of* = 'in order to avoid or prevent'; *for fear that* or *lest* (also *colloq.* with ellipsis of the conj.) = 'lest'.

When *fear* in these locutions is intended to have its full sense, *through* or *from* is now usually substituted for *for.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1908 (Trin.) But 3itt bode he seuen dayes in rest For fere lest any damnyng brest. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXII. 482 Wene ye that I shall do that ye saye for fere of deth? 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 95 To depart..In the time of plague..for feare of infection. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 360, I was affrayd to mount sa hich, For feir to get ane fall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIX. Epit. (1609) 1238 To depart out of those quarters..for feare to bee murdered. 1678 *Trial of Ireland, Pickering, & Grove* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 95 Grove would have had the bullets to be champt, for fear that [etc.]. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* X. 534 Must we not Wish, for fear of wishing Ill? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xi, It is good to be charitable to those sort of people, for fear what may happen. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 104, I, for fear of the worst, took to my heels.

c. Apprehensive feeling towards anything regarded as a source of danger, or towards a person regarded as able to inflict injury or punishment.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 346 We ne haue fere of no fon þat faren wiþ-oute. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ix. 2 And 3oure feer..be vpon alle the beestis of erthe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3295 For þe grete fore [*rime-word* euermore] þe whyche he had þo þere of þis virgyn Seynt Ede. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 80 But he could do none otherwyse, for feere of Charlemayn. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 9 He stood in feare of the people of Tunis. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 92, I have an enemy of whom I am in fear.

d. A mingled feeling of dread and reverence towards God (formerly also, towards any rightful authority).

Wyclif has always *drede* in this sense. The distinction between *servile* and *filial fear* (see quot. 1860), in Lat. *timor servilis, filialis*, is stated (as already generally current) by Thomas Aquinas, *Summa* II. II. xix.

c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 42 Wite þi douttren with eye wel, þat þai haue of þe fere. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* ii. 6 Holde fast his feare, and growe therin. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 75 A perpetuall feare..of thy holy name. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 200 He..vndertakes them with a most Christian-like feare. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 130 There is a..slauish feare, and a sonlike feare. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CXI. 10 The feare of the Lord is the beginning of wisedome. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 82 He is..under no other force..than the fear of God. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. XIV. § 27 That sacred dread of all offence to him, which is called the Fear of God. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 598 Fear is twofold; servile, whereby punishment, not fault, is dreaded; filial, by which fault is feared. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* XI. 295 Holy fear is the beginning of the obedience of the Children of God.

4. Solicitude, anxiety for the safety of a person or thing. Also in phrase (*for, in*) *fear of one's life.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XLIX. 142 He lept in to one of the shippes..for grete feer of his lyffe. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 68 Then care, not feare, or feare, not for themselues, altered..the countenances of the..Louers. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* XV. 18 The..principal feare, was for the holy Temple. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 569/2 At a later period, when wandering, in fear of his life, over Italy [etc.].

5. In various objective senses.

a. Ground or reason for alarm. Chiefly in phrase (*there is*) *no fear*; now often used as an exclamation.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lii[i]. 5 They are affrayed, where no feare is. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i, Give him but sage and butter..And there's no fear. 1699 W. HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* IV. 7 No fear but they might get 2 or 3 thousand Dollards per man. 1861 *Times* 25 May, 'Is there any fear, Captain?' 1887 MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 338 He will never go hence..no fear.

†b. Intimidation. *Obs.*

1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 8 Witht oute distresse or fere done to him.

†c. Capability of inspiring fear, formidableness.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 190 There is no feare in him; let him not dye. 1654 GODDARD in *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 46 Our wars will have much more reputation and fear, when..a whole nation will not consent to a war lightly.

† d. An object of fear; something that is, or is to be, feared. In the Bible occas. by a Hebraism, the object of (a person's) religious reverence, the God of (his) worship.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* X. 29 The waye of the Lorde..is a feare for wicked doers. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 204 Therfore let God be our feare. 1607 HEYWOOD *Woman killed* Wks. 1874 II. 100 The rumor of this feare stretcht to my eares. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXI. 53 Iacob sware by the feare of his father Isaac. — *Prov.* I. 26, I wil mocke when your feare commeth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 285 His [Satan's] fraud is then thy fear.

6. *Comb.* a. objective with adj. as *fear-free*; with pr. pple., as *fear-inspiring*; b. instrumental with pa. pples., as *fear-broken, -created, -depressed,* † *-fled, -froze, -palsied, -pursued, -shaken, -shook, -smitten, -spurred, -surprised, -tangled, -taught*; **fear-blast** *v.*, to blast (a person) with fear; **fear-struck, -strucken,** struck with or overwhelmed by fear; **fear-worship,** worship resulting from fear.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 74, I *fearblaste thee.. with the winde of my weapon. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 106 Soldiers' hearts might be *fear-broken by the score of their sins who were no soldiers. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* 190, *Seven agst. Th.*, Is this a tale of *fear-created woe? 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. x, *Fear-depressed envie. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 901 Each man hies Vnto the tents of *fear-fled Enemies. *a* 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* 11 Cannot you give me another [charm] to make me *Fear-free? 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 123 The demon.. Springs o'er the *fear-froze crew with Harpy-claws. 1812 CRABBE *Dumb Orators* Tales I, An awe-compelling frown, and *fear-inspiring size. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 252 *Fear-palsied, and his mind scarce half awake. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 53 Nor ceas'd the wight to scamper, *fear-pursu'd. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. XVI. 381 Then came Selenissas death.. into his *feare-shaken mind. *a* 1756 COLLINS *Ode on Highlands* 119 His *fear-shook limbs have lost their youthful force. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XVII. 190 Idomeneus, *fear-smitten, lashed The long-maned steeds. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. v. in Bullen *Old Pl.* II. 42 Some of the *feare-spurrd villaines Were overturnd by slaughter in their flight. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II. v, Let not.. these thick woods give sanctuary to the *fear-struck hares. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 53 The Moors start, fear-struck, at the horrid sound. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XXI. 282 Fear-struck, yet hoping to avoid the doom. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 124 Why shouldst thou be *fear-strucken..for thy parting from..thy body. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 203 He walkt, By their opprest and *feare-surprized eyes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 149 His hope *fear-tangled..bound his eyes full fast. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CCXL The *feare-taught Politicks Evade the Force, by yeilding to the Power. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* VI. 85 Somnambulism..has had no *fear-worship. 1865 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 145 To learn the language of Fear-worship we must go back to the very beginning.

Fear (fīəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 fǽran, 3 færen, *Orm.* færenn, 3-6 fere, (4 fyre, 5 ferin, -yn, feyre), 3, 6 (*Sc.*) feir, 4-5 feer(e, 4-6 feare, (6 feair), 7 fare, 6- fear. [OE. *fǽran* (:—**fǽrjan*) wk. vb. to terrify, f. *fǽr* (see prec.); parallel derivatives in other Teut. langs., with senses varying according to those of the primary sb., are OS. *fârôn* to lie in wait; MDu. *vaeren* to fear; OHG. *fârên*, to plot against, to lie in wait, to endeavour after (MHG. *vâren* in same senses, also, rarely, to fear); ON. *færa* to taunt, slight.]

I. 1. *trans.* To inspire with fear; to frighten. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *vulgar.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* i. 18 Þa bodan us færdon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 675 He wile himm færenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 Auh heo neuede þo none leaue, bute one uort to offeren [*v. r.* fearen] him. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6429 For þe mynde of þam myght men feer. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 59 Here Bugles boldely for to blowe, To fere the beestis. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 20, I sawe a vysyon whiche moche fered me. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 166 Women in Fraunce to feare their yong children, would crye, the Talbot commeth. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 2 Warwicke was a Bugge that fear'd vs all. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 16 An old-wifes tale, fit for nothing but to fear fools. *c* 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 524 Our King must have Seamen..most stout His enemies' hearts for to fear. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1844) 46 If thy slumber's sweet..no dangers can fear me. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* viii, I would not..fear Thine eyes by gazing. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xviii, Devil fear her!

†b. *It fears me*: = I am afraid. *Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* Prol. 2 It fereth me sore for to endyte. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 287 It feareth me besides, that God is punishing our present Sins. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 67 It fearis me muckil ye haif seen Quhat good man never knew.

2. With pregnant sense.

† a. To drive away by fear, frighten away, scare (*esp.* birds or animals). Chiefly with *away. Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 147 Eddres to sleyn & foules oute to fere is. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. XXVII, Fere away the euyll bestes. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1579) 45 b, If there were nothing else to feare them away from this play. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 2 A scar-crow.. to feare the Birds of prey. 1613 DENNYS *Secrets of Angling* II. in Arb. *Garner* I. 174 There some great fish doth fear the rest away. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. IV. ii. § 7. 152 A Swallow flew about his head..and could not be feared from him. *a* 1631 DONNE *The Storm* 52 Wks. 1873 II. 5 Some..would seeme there, With hydeous gazinge, to feare away Feare.

† b. To deter from a course of conduct, etc. Const. *from*; also occas. followed by *that . . . not.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 109 *title*) *Speculum de Antichristo*, Hou anticrist & his clerkis feren trewe prestis fro prechynge of cristis gospel. 1393 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 285 Eueriche busshope..sholde. Feden hem [hus peple]..and fere hem fro synne. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* Prol. Wks. I. 399 The ensamples..are written to fear the flesh, that we sin not. 1531 FRITH *Judgm. Tracy* 251 He doth..fear us from putting any confidence in our own works. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 3 To feare hym that he..shulde not prouoke S. Hierom. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1588) 135 Shall it not feare vs from so foule a custome? *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. v. (1642) 184 Their example feared not the Cornishmen from rebelling.

† c. To drive by fear *to, into. Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 788 a, It should somwhat touche them to be sene by werynes of pryson to feare him to it. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 68 Nor will I..Lillies feare Into a landise.

II. To feel fear; to regard with fear.

3. *refl.* (cf. 1 b) To be afraid. † Formerly const. *of*. Now only *arch.* in phrase *I fear me.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 294 (Fairfax MS.) So lowde his belle is runge .. That of þe noise .. Men feeren hem .. Welmore þan þei don of ponder. 1530 PALSGR. 547/2, I feared me alwayes that it wolde be so. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. iv, I fear me he is slain. 1608 S. WARD in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 26, I fear me, he will hardly get Copies. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 167, I fear me that .. some .. earthly love mingles with his friendship. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 966 A flash, I fear me, that will strike my blossoin dead.

4. *intr.* in same sense.

† a. *To fear of* (rarely *at*): = sense 5.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1929 We fors not his frendship, ne fere of his hate. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) I. 173 He or she that mariage doth breke May fere of deth eternall whan they dye. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXV, Fearing of love's tyranny. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 97 a, The men..which feared not at the command of King Phillip.

b. with dependent clause: To feel alarmed or uneasy *lest* (something should happen).

(Closely approaching the trans. use with clause; cf. 7 b.)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 455 He feered sore leste Reynawde sholde make to deye rychard of normandy. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 38, I ever feare lest th' Earth..should fall to the other part of the Heavens. 1691 tr. *Emiliannе's Obs. Journ. Naples* 135 Fearing lest some Insurrection might be caus'd. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Asc. Mt. Blanc* 20, I..feared lest I should drop down.

c. *simply.* (Blends with the absol. use of senses 5 and 7.) Phrase (colloq.), *Never fear*: = 'there's no danger of that'.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 108 If she fear..By this [pale white cheekes] you shall not know. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 100/1 'Tis but a surfeit; never fear, man. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* I. 19 And Ioseph saide vnto them, Feare not. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* i. § 2. 7 To .. take heed, provide so that they may not fear. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* IV. ii, Fear not thou wedding guest! 1800 COGAN *Philos. Treat. Passions* I. ii. (1802) 102 As soon as we cease to fear, we begin to hope. 1838 LYTTON *Lady of Lyons* II. i, I'll find the occasion, never fear! 1888 MRS. PARR *Runaways* in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 640 I'm not going to blab on myself—never fear! 1893 MORLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3/2 Those only see aright into the future of civilised communities who hope—not those who fear.

5. *trans.* To regard with fear, be afraid of (a person or thing as a source of danger, an anticipated event or state of things as painful or evil).

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x, Ther shulde non off hem growe to be like vnto hym; wich thynge is most to be fered of all þe worlde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 97 Thoo that sawe not yesterday Alexander ferede him gretely, and now thoo that see him fereth him not. 1530 PALSGR. 547/2 He feareth me above all the men lyvynge. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 30 b, They feared not the enemy, but the narrownes of the wais. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* xii. 13 It shall be feared aboue all the kingdomes that were before it. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 116 To fear the losse of the bell, more than the losse of the steeple. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 282 His violence thou fearst not. 1697 DRYDEN *Æn.* X. 1261 Nor Fate I fear, but all the Gods defy. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 92 Every..person whom thou fearest. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. iii. 135 What man cannot understand he fears.

transf. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 149 It [y^e castell] fered no sawtyng on no side of it.

b. with *inf.* (*vbl. sb.*, etc.) as object: To hesitate (*to* do something) through fear of the consequences; † *to fear offence* = to fear to offend.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 563 As if he feared to attediate .. us. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 114 He .. would have spoke, but .. found his want of Words, and fear'd Offence. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, Dorothee..feared to obey. 1799 tr. *Diderot's Natural Sin* ii. 26 You feared disturbing our tranquillity.

6. To regard with reverence and awe; to revere. Now only with *God* as obj.; formerly in wider sense.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 101 Gretly is thi word fyred. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 33 Lett the wyfe see that she feare her husbande. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 52 This..Wombe of Royall Kings, Fear'd by their breed. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* ciii. 13 The Lord pitieth them that feare him. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 10 If you fear God .. as your father. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IV. 135 Who..feared nought but God.

7. To have an uneasy sense of the probability of (some unwelcome occurrence in the future); to apprehend. Opposed to *hope for.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 87 He that but feares the thing, he would not know Hath .. knowledge from others eyes, That what he feard, is chanc'd. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXVIII, If they have less to fear, they have less also to hope. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 London had ceased to fear a foreign foe.

b. with *subord. clause.* To be afraid *that* (something will be or is the case). In negative sentences the clause may be introduced by *but* or *but that* = that .. not. Also with direct obj. and *to be* or simple complement; *rarely*, with *inf.* as *obj.* Also *parenthetically.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 b, I feare sore that many chrysten people .. do as the chyldren of Israel dyd. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 212 Fere not but ye shalbe well payed. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. vi. 12 The Theefe doth feare each bush an Officer. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 25 Never feare that I will impaire his ill nights. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 47, I fear they are troubled with King's evil. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 628 What power of mind..could have fear'd, How such united force of Gods .. could ever know repulse. 1692 tr. *Zingis* 11 He feared with reason to be unable to do any thing for Zingis. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 47, I fear'd it would be..two hundred Pounds. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 255, I fear much that of the sixteen persons..three only of us have survived. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 He might do so without fearing that the Five Mile Act would be enforced. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* v, I fear we are all in your black books. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 16 The account..will hardly, I fear, render my letters very interesting.

8. a. † *trans.* (Perh. originally const. *dat.*: cf. L. *timere alicui*). To be apprehensive about, to fear something happening to (*obs.*). b. In same sense *intr.*; const. *for*, † *of.*

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 11, I feare off you, lest I have bestowed on you laboure in vayne. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 213 Arthur fered his horse, lest that the lyon sholde haue slayne hym. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 137 His Physitians feare him mightily. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i, If any roote of life remaines within 'em .. feare 'em not. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 6 The people .. feared their own Free-holds. 1686 DRYDEN *Horace* I. xxix. 10 Let the greedy merchant fear For his ill-gotten gain. 1695 PRIOR *Ode death Q. Mary* 47 So much she fears for William's life. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 11, I fear for thee that the same will befal thee. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 284 *note*, We feared for his recovery.

† c. In 18th c., when the vb. was conjugated negatively, a following negative was often illogically omitted, so that the vb. seems to mean: To apprehend the non-occurrence of (some event).

a 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* Wks. 1710 I. 619 We need not fear a gracious answer. 1747 S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* I. ii. 63, I liked him, and was so accustomed to the Addresses of every Man by whom I was seen, that I did not at all fear his immediately becoming one of my Train. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 211 If I apply for it, I don't fear its being granted.

† 9. To regard with distrust; to doubt. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 16 The governour feared the wisedome and courage of his kinsman. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 681 If a bird it tast .. It dies assured death, none need it fear. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Fear*..to doubt or question.

Fearable (fī·răb'l), *a. rare.* [f. FEAR *sb.* + -ABLE.] Giving cause for fear; to be feared.

1886 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Asclepiad* III. 187 Is virus from a poisoned animal less fearable?

† **Fear-babe.** *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* **fairybabe.** [f. FEAR *v.* + BABE.] A thing fit only to frighten a baby. Cf. SCAREBABE.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 299 As for their shewes & words, they are but feare babes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. ii, All the bugbeares of the night, and terrors and fairybabes of tombes..are before their eyes.

Feard, Feare, obs. Sc. ff. of FARD *v.*, FARE.

Fear(e, var. of FERE, *Obs.*, and of FEIR, *Obs. Sc.*

Feared (fī·ərd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 3–6 fer(e)d, (3 ferid, 5 fard, feerd, 6 *Sc.* feired, ferit), 4–6 ferde, 5–7 feard, (4, 6 *comp.* and *superl.* fearder, -est), 8– *dial.* feart, 6– feared. [f. FEAR *v.* + -ED 1.]

† 1. Affected with fear, frightened, afraid; timid. Const. *of*, *for*, indicating either the cause of fear, or less frequently (= about) the object of concern; with *inf.* = afraid *to* (do something). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 (Gött.) [Þai] war nohut fered of his manace. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1998 Of þeym boþe was he nought ferd. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2423 (Fairf.) Þe kinge was ferde for goddis grame. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 394 Puple wolde be ferde to dwelle in his servise. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 566 The veray hogges So fered were for berking of the dogges. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2566 Whoso es ferd i rede he fle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13842 The ..kyng [was] of his lyf feerd. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 550 So ..Ferd forto trespace. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lv. 450 The sword, Of whiche many men was aftyr ferd. 14.. *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 91 Fearder I never was. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1322/1 That passyon..of which he was so ferd. 1578 *Ps.* CXXVIII. in *Gude & G. Ball.* 113 Of thy hand labour thow sall eit, be not feird. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 788 Feard flyar .. I sall dunt whill I slay thee. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. xiii. (1662) 506 Conscience grows feared. 1698 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 247 They..would have cropen away in a feared manner. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 67 A few such feared fools, as I am reckoned hereabout. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ix. (1873) 84 What are they fear'd on? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, 'I'm maist fear'd to speak to him.' 1828 HOOD *Lamia* iii. 40 Jove! I was feared. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* iii, You'll no be feart to sail on a Friday.' 1891 E. ARNOLD *Lt. of World* 82 Thyself More feared of Cæsar than of wrongfulness.

† 2. Apprehensive, having an uneasy foreboding. Chiefly with clause introduced by *lest* or *that*; rarely const. *to* with *inf.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1440 *Plumpton Corr.* 155 He is feard lest they wyll not appeare without a suppena. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 27 He was ferde to lese his londe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 116, I am fulle fard that we tary to lang. *a* 1535 MORE *Sargeant & Frere* 233 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 127 Yet was this man well fearder than, lest he the frier had slaine. 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words* Nov. 767/1 'Wives are feared a man gets another sweetheart in six months' time away fra' hame.'

3. In senses of FEAR *v.* 5 and 7: Regarded with fear; anticipated or suspected with uneasiness; † apprehensively supposed to be such.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 74 Their professed and feared Enemies. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* Ep. Ded. (1628) 2 The fear'd continuance of the like abuse. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 83 Addresses to divert a feared .. displeasure of the Deity. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 451 The feared stand the success of the gospel is at. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 380 Pondering in their minds each fear'd event. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6/7 Feared loss of a Liverpool ship.

Hence † **Fearedly** *adv.*, fearfully, timidly.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 255 Ferdly scho ast, 'Allace! quhar is Wallace?'

† **Fearedness.** *Obs.* Also 3–5 ferd(e)nes(s(e, (3 feredнes, 4 ferdnis, 6 *Sc.* feirdnes). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being frightened or afraid; terror, fear. Also, *rarely*, a cause of fright.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3996 (Gött.) Man þat þu wil helpe in nede, Ne thar him neuer na feredнes drede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2231 Hym in-to wanhope for to bring .. thurgh þe ferdnes þat he sal tak. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 We ware mare deuote .. for ferdeness of deuils þat appered till vs. *c* 1450 tr. *Girald. Hist. Ireland* 10 The slaght of þese fewe be ferdnesse to many. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 83 Hee for fearednesse hes fyled vp the way. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 18 Horryble sightes and dredefull ferdnes of wycked spirytes come to some.

Fearely, var. of FERLY *a. Obs.* strange.

Fearer (fī·rəɹ). [f. FEAR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who fears.

1535 COVERDALE *John* ix. 31 Yf eny man be a fearer of God ..him heareth he. *a* 1601 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxix. H, With thy fearers all I hold, Such as hold thy biddings best. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* A iij, The Italians .. are fearers of the Spanish greatnesse. 1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 350 Calvert was a great fearer .. all through the contest. 1844 WARDLAW *Lect. on Prov.* (1869) I. 25 The true fearers of God are sadly in the minority.

Fearful (fī·ərful), *a.* Forms: 4–5 ferful(l, (4 fervol), 4–6 fereful(l, feerful(l, 4–7 fearefull, 6–7 fearfull(e, 6– fearful. [f. as prec. + -FUL.]

I. *objectively.*

1. Causing fear; inspiring terror, reverence, or awe; dreadful, terrible, awful.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 291 Þei lete flie to þe flocke ferefull sondes. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxviii. 17 And [Iacob] dredynge seide, Howe feerful is this place! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7731 This feerfull freike frusshet into batell. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 400 II. 25 She shuld be..put in ferfull place, in shortyng of hyr lyve dayes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 140 When he was in dyspleasure, he had a fearfull chere. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 10 b, A flying Dragon..very fearefull to looke upon. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 58 Feare this glorious and fearefull Name, the Lord Thy God. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), That fearful Punishment..shall be inflicted on them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 98 My fearfullest danger! 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 43 At midnight's fearful hour. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 90 M. de Choulot..made him take a..fearful oath.

† b. Const. *to*, *unto.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 166 As his person was fearfull .. to his adversaries present: so his name. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1475 They [Apes] are fearefull..to Birds that make their nests in Trees. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 418 A Glorious King, fearful to your Enemies.

c. *Comb.*; adverbially as in *fearful-sounding.*

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 1065 If thou their metall by that touch-stone try Which fearfull-sounding from thy mouth doth fly.

2. Applied to bad or annoying things in intensive sense. Cf. *awful*, *terrible*, *dreadful*, etc.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 39 The .. fearefull stench of the unburied bodies. 1811 LAMB *Guy Faux*, They make a fearful outcry against the violation of every principle of morality. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 He complained of fearful thirst. 1884 *Christian Commw.* 21 Feb. 440/1 Their fearful departures from Apostolic practice.

b. *dial.* Enormous in quantity.

1877 *N. W. Lincolnsh. Gloss.*, 'There's a fearful lot o' apples t' year.'

c. *adv.* = FEARFULLY. *Obs.* in educated use; in some dialects merely intensive = AWFUL.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 In Angola the people are fearfull blacke. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 66 He leakt es if he wor fearful weel pleast. 1862 HAMERTON *Painter's Camp* I. 42 'You see theyve heard tell ..'at there's a feefil 'ansome young chap.'

II. *subjectively.*

3. Frightened, timorous, timid, apprehensive.

a. *simply.* Now somewhat *rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 450 Criseyde..was þe ferfulleste wyght That myght be. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. vi. (1495) 752 The female lambes ben..more ferefull than the male. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xv. 361 'Ha, thef..how ferfull thou art now.' 1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, With their fearful tongues they shall confess. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth F.* 783 Gain thou some Hours to draw thy fearful Breath. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 52 Chubs..be a very fearful fish. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. I. ii, But now my fearful people mutiny. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* x. (1727) 45 Th' impatient Greyhound ..Bounds..to catch the fearful Hare. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 111 Women are more fearful than men. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Year*, 3*rd Sunday in Lent*, It was a fearful joy..To trace the Heathen's toil. 1831 MRS. SHELLEY *Swiss Peasant* in '*Keepsake*' 125 His fearful family would count in agony the hours of his absence.

absol. *c* 1400 *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Seynte marie..helpe feerful, and refresche þe soreuful.

b. Const. *of* (also *to* with inf.), or with clause introduced by *lest* or *that.*

c 1360 *Vern. MS. Min. Poems* 524 Þe lattor þou art of good worching þe more feruol þou schalt be of bi-ginnyng. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2971 Beryn and his company wer .. ferefull howe to spede. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 225, I..now grow fearefull..That you protect this course. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* 270 The Irish are more fearefull to offend the Law. 1630 *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 101 Somewhat fearfull of our desperate wanderers. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 207 As a man blindfolded would do his hands when he is fearfull of running against a wall. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 173 Fearful to

offend..At awful distance he accosts the maid.. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, Adeline was fearful of observation. 1798 WEBBE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 5, I am fearful that..an attack upon him now is more likely to end in discomfiture. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 204 This great minister's knowledge of the queen's temper.. made him sometimes fearful to act. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i, She would have led me in a string..so fearful was she lest I should be polluted. 1879 Low *Afghan War* iii. 279 The Afghan chief, fearful of trying an assault, determined to invest the place.

†c. Anxious, concerned; with *about, of* indicating the object of anxiety or concern.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* iv. 13 His herte was fearfull aboute yᵉ Arke of God. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, Thou art fearful of thy army's strength. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vi. 87 Edward shall be feareful of his life.

4. Of looks, words, etc.: Indicating or giving signs of fear or terror.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* iii. 3, I beganne to speake fearfull wordes to the most hyest. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 181 Cold fearefull drops stand on my trembling flesh. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 7. 35 A wavering and fearful assent. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Adeline.. threw a fearful glance around. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIII. 119 Hasty, yet faltering in his fearful speech.

†**5.** Cautious, wary. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 56 Fearefull in prosperytees and pacyent in aduersytees. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* ix, It is fit that .. considering the deceitfulnesse of things..we should bring a fearful judgement. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 58 The march of the reinforcement was tardy and fearful. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 98 Our courts cannot be more fearful..than prudent.

6. Full of awe or reverence.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. (1611) 359 A kinde of feerefull admiration at the heauen. 1602 F. DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 323 That I to thy name may beare Fearfull loue. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 332 Paul saw in him the spirit of loving and fearful duty.

Fearfully (fī·ɹfuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

I. *objectively*: With communication of fear.

1. So as to cause fear; dreadfully; terribly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 b, The..impenitent synners..be..drawen downe to hell moost terribly or feerfully. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxli. (1636) 272 That hee bee not waked sodainely and fearefully. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 77 There is a Cliffe, whose..bending head Lookes fearfully in the confined Deepe. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvi. 148 This wicked fellow..within three dayes died most fearefully. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lv, I am borne darkly, fearfully, afar. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, I was yesterday fearfully undeceived.

2. To a fearful extent or degree. Often hyperbolically as a mere intensive: cf. FEARFUL 2.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, Smoking fearfully. 1852 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 95 The evils arising from the use of alcohol have been fearfully aggravated by the invention of distillation. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* vii. 76 It was fearfully warm. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* I. 25 Dinner? that's right, I am fearfully hungry.

II. *subjectively*: With a feeling of fear.

3. In a manner indicating fear; timidly, in fear.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 7 They demaunde of him fearfully what he thinketh best for them to do. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, I might observe The graver statesmen whispering fearefully. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 501 The Abbot..fearfully summons in his Friends to guard him. 1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 8 Walk as prudently as you can, though not fearfully. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xix, A black head was seen to rise.. fearfully out of the fore-scuttle.

†**4.** a. In a state of apprehension or uneasiness; anxiously. b. Cautiously, with hesitation. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 28 This pure living (once in manner lost, afterwards recovered and yet still feare-fully kept). 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 147 Whosoeuer shall..march slow or fearefully. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 18 The Spaniards..compelled our foot to retire fearfully. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hunt*, His old Hounds..will hunt leisurely and fearfully.

Fearfulness (fī·ɹfulnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of inspiring fear; dreadfulness.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xv. 23 Sende now also thy good angell before vs (o Lorde) in the fearfulnesse..of thy mightie arme. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* II. xv. 50 A great Earthquake..with horrible fearfulnesse and damage. 1831 POTE *Assassins of Paradise* 18 Its very fearfulness the sound endeared. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 410 He beheld death in all its fearfulness.

2. The quality or state of being affected with fear; timidity, timorousness. Const. *of*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxi. 180 The lordes..went vnto the kynge..and blamed as they durste his forefulnesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxx. 13 A fearfulnesse will I sende in to the Egipcians londe. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 8 These bathes..are good for fearfulnes of the hart. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 47 Is it credible that..our professed fearefulness to ask anything ..should be noted for a popish error. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. i. 232 With a Lover's fearfulness he spake. 1666 SOUTH *Serm.* 25 Nov., A third thing..is fearfulness of.. bold, popular offenders. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 125, I was frequently rallied..on account of my fearfulness. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 46. 411 We cannot but be protected from all fearfulness of spiritual despotism.

Fearing (fī·ɹriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FEAR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FEAR. a. The being in fear or dread, † an instance of this. † *To have in fearing*: to be in dread of. b. The action of distrusting or doubting; † an instance of this.

In the Lancashire dialect used *collect.* for ghosts, fairies, goblins, etc. By dialect writers spelt *fe(e)rin*.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 44 Decaie of cleane sweepyng folke had in fearyng. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. x. 109 Sending often back his doubtfull eye By fearing taught unthought of treacherie. *a* 1652 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) I. 113 Long he had not been in Spain, when there were many fearings of him in the Court of England. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 126 Poor Hobhowchin puts you in this fearing.

Fearing (fī·ɹriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fears; often in comb. with prefixed object, as in *ghost-, God-fearing*: see the sbs.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 14 The aristocratic is..the fearing, while the democratic is the hoping, party.

Hence **Fea·ringly** *adv.*, † a. in a terrifying manner (*obs.*); b. with fear, timidly.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii, Which shall make thant ieperd much by affection..to comfort spiders spightfully Rather then discomfort them thus fearingly. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 247 Not with cold wonder fearingly But Orpheus-like. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 198 The Conformist..fearingly doubted its consequences.

† **Fea·rlac.** *Obs.* Also 3 far-, ferlac, 4 ferlak. [f. FEAR *sb.* (? or *v.*): see -LOCK.] Fear, terror.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Kume uorð þer efter ferlac. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 39 Þurh fearlac of eisfule þreates. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 672 Ne haþ he ferlak for no fo.

Fearless (fī·ɹlĕs), *a.* [f. FEAR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fear.

1. Unaffected by fear; bold, intrepid. Const. *of*; *rarely*, with *inf.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4993 Þone is a fereles foule. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 303 Feareles..To tumble. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 151 A man..feareleese of what's past, present, or to come. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. xxi. (1640) 249 He..hath a bold audatious fearlesse heart. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 2 The Hero stood as fearless as if invulnerable. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 15 The hardy chief..Fearless of wrong, repos'd his weary strength. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXXIX, Arise! my love and fearless be. 1870–4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xiii. 218 The fearless missionary spent ten days with these 'deceitful and bloody' men.

†**b.** Without doubt about; confident *of*. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 He was fearelesse of his establishment in his Fathers Royalties.

c. Of the bearing, demeanour, etc.: Showing no sign of fear.

1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 242, I have said, a fearless defence. 1815 — *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 27 Apr. ibid. 317 The uncourtly and fearless turbulence of this House. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 116 The Hebrew historian moves over it with a fearless step. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 430 His mien and his language were..noble and fearless.

†**2.** a. Not regarded with fear. b. Giving no cause for fear, free from danger. *Obs.*

1599 SYLVESTER *Miracle Peace* XXIX, Scap't from ship-wrack ..and..shiuering on the feareless bank. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. XXXVIII. (1609) 578 Men are least..secured against that which fortune saith is feareleese. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 988 He [God] can..make him [Satan] if not usefull, yet feareleese. 1745 WARBURTON *Serm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 17 p. 8 So ..will an honourless King promote the Worship of a fearless God.

Fearlessly (fī·ɹlĕsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fearless manner; boldly, intrepidly.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 441 Happy is he who can fearlessly stand before the Son of God. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 27 What I speak to you alone..that publish fearlesly to all the World. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 327 In the eagerness of the chace will fearlessly spring over. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, Mrs. Squeers waged war..openly and fearlessly. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 399 The Esquimaux dog..encounters the wolf fearlessly.

Fearlessness (fī·ɹlĕsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being without fear; boldness, intrepidity. Const. *of*.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 110 Their fearelessenesse of earthquakes and deaths argued the truth of their religion. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 672 Faith hath pow'r to teach men fearlesnesse. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 23 The devil..filling them with..fearlessness of God. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii, There is..a certain fearlessness, with regard to what may be hereafter. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 194 ¶ 9 They proceed not from confidence of right, but fearlessness of wrong. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xxv, All within Was magic ease, and fearlessness secure. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 14/1 That..fearlessness of consequences..leads to positive crime. 1893 C. H. PEARSON *Nat. Life & Char.* 278 The old trick of thought that regards fearlessness in word and act as the true virtue of the man.

Fea·rling. *nonce-wd.* A creature that fears.

1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* I. 216, I am a Libyan bird, the Fearling called.

Fearn(e, obs. and dial. form of FERN.

† **Fea·rnothing.** *Obs. rare.* = FEARNOUGHT 1.

1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/13 Charles Banton..Spinner and Carder for Fearnothing.

Fearnought (fī·ɹnôt). [f. phrase: FEAR *v.* (in imperative) + NOUGHT.]

1. A stout kind of woollen cloth, used chiefly on board ship in the form of outside clothing in the most inclement weather, also as a protective covering or lining for the outside door of a powder magazine, the portholes, etc. Cf. DREADNOUGHT.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 31 A Magellanic Jacket made of a thick woollen stuff called Fearnought. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 The wadding..is made of..fearnaught or shepherd's cloth. 1836 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* viii. 110 A skreen lined with fearnought. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 210 A wooden plug covered with fearnought.

attrib. 1772–5 COOK *Voy.* (1777) I. i. ii. 20, I..gave to each man the fearnought jacket and trowsers allowed them. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 77 A ragged fear-naught great-coat. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 96 It is passed through fearnought shoots.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1883 *Almondbury Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Fearnought*, a machine for mixing wool, shoddy, and mungo before putting upon the condenser.

3. A drink to keep up the spirits.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. x. 231 This is the fearnaught of the tentmen.

Fearsome (fī·ɹsŏm), *a.* [f. FEAR *v.* or *sb.* + -SOME.]

1. Fear-inspiring; frightful, dreadful.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 3722 The foremost looks a fearsome chiel. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxii, War's a fearsome thing. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Nell Cook*, The masons three.. saw a fearsome sight. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. viii. 236 Iron fencing..with fearsome spikes at the top.

Comb. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, 'A muckle stoor fearsome-looking wife she was as ever I set een on.'

¶ **2.** ? *erron.* Timid, apprehensive, frightened.

1863 A. FONBLANQUE *Tangled Skein* III. 205, I was..fearsome of this very danger. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. viii. 120 I'm but a silly, fearsome thing!

Hence **Fea·rsomely** *adv.*, in a fearsome manner. a. So as to excite fear. ¶ b. Timidly. **Fea·rsomeness**, the quality of being fearsome. a. Dreadfulness; terror. ¶ b. Timidity.

1876 B. L. FARJEON *Love's Victory* ii, He looked about him fearsomely. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 5/2 A prisoner.. as fearsomely exciting as the elegant baron of fiction. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. xii, The fact..lent Tess's supposed position, by its fearsomeness, a far higher fascination. 1893 *Black & White* 11 Mar. 286/2 The women..were hiding fearsomely in their innermost rooms. 1893 *Daily News* 6 June 3/4 There is even a fearsomeness in her expression, as if she dreaded to move.

† **Fea·sance.** *Obs.* Also 6 fesaunce. [ad. AF. *fesance, -aunce, faisaunce* (Fr. *faisance*), f. *faire* to do. Cf. MALFEASANCE, NONFEASANCE.] The doing or execution of a condition, obligation, feudal service, etc.

1538 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* v. 76 a, This is nat proued that the fesaunce of the condycion..oughte to be made vppon the lande. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 673. 292 For the scowring of a ditch or for the covering of a house..he shall not have an assise because they lie only in feasance. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. 3 Under this Term [Gavel] were comprehended all Socage Services whatsoever which lie in Render or Feasance.

Fea·ser. A provincial name for the Arctic Gull (Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* 1866).

† **Fea·setraw.** *Obs.* Also feas-, festraw(e. [A corruption of *festue*, FESCUE, influenced by STRAW.] = FESCUE (see quots.).

1595 G. MARKHAM *Trag. Sir R. Grinuile* xxiii, [She] with her eyes festrawe points a Storie. 1611 FLORIO, *Festuca*, a feskue or feasetraw that children vse to point their letters. 1638 FEATLEY *Struct. in Lyndomastigem* I. 198 To set up a man of straw, and push him downe with a festraw. 1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphrase upon Job* 408 Those Stones..make as little impression upon his body, as a feastraw would which the hand of a childe should push. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* III. iii. 98 A..Type, Figure, Festraw, or Finger, that points [etc.].

Feasibility (fī·zibi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being feasible.

1. Capability of being done; practicability.

1624 T. JAMES in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 308 If he did turn away his mind wholly from Chelsey, I durst presume of more fasibility [*sic*] and possibility here of doing good. *Ibid.* 331 To give proof of the faisibility [*sic*] of the Work to the common profit of the Church. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* App. 196 The Excellency and feasibility of his invention. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 162 The alike easiness and faisibility of all things unto him. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Stone*, According to the different circumstance of Difficulty or Feasibility of it. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 519 They changed their minds on the feasibility of their enterprise.

b. quasi-*concr.* Something feasible.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 Men often swallow ..fesibilities for possibilities [*read* possibilities for fesibilities], and things impossible for possibilities.

†**2.** Capability of being made. *Obs.*

1655 in *Ref. Commonw. Bees* 33 My confident Assertion of the fecibility of *Aqua vitæ* out of grain unmalted.

Feasible (fī·zib'l), *a.* Forms: 5 faysyble, fesable, 6 fays-, feac-(7 feice-)able, 6–7 faisable, fesible, 7 fac-, fæs-, fa(i)s-, fe(a)cible, feizable, -ible, foisible, 7–8 feas e)-, feazable, -ible, 7- feasible. [a. OF. *faisable, -ible*, f. *fais-* impf. stem of *faire* (:—L. *facĕre*) to do: see -BLE.]

1. Of a design, project, etc.: Capable of being done, accomplished or carried out; possible, practicable.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix, Such an enterprise is the more feseable. 1587 RALEIGH *Let. to Ld. Burghley* in *N. & Q.* (1864) V. 207 The matter and service will be very fesible. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 63 To an infinite power all things are equally faisable. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 114 It is..a very feasible matter for [England].. to gain the Universal Trade of the whole Commercial World. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec., This seemed a most feasible way of producing some variety in our intercourse. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv, (1869) 89 The mind..runs

back to what was so .. feasible at one time. 1875 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* I. vii. 200 We are so ready .. as a nation, to go to any feasible expense to obtain what we want. *absol.* 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 111 It is the natural product of the political spirit, which is incessantly thinking of .. the immediately feasible.

2. Of things in general, rarely of persons: Capable of being dealt with successfully in any way, either in a material or immaterial sense.

Cf. Sc. '*Feasible*, neat, tidy. Roxb.' (Jam.)

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. 122 Paris .. not being fesible, he retires into Britaine to refresh his Armie. 1614 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* To Rdr. 3 [I] am like enough to draw you my Parishioners with me, at least to make you more feasable, then otherwise you would be. 1624 — *Let.* 22 Nov., in *Bp. Cosin's Corresp.* (1869) I. 27 Yet is it [the living] feisable for a good exchaunge. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 48, I know all Lands are not so Fecible as others are. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Corn-Setting Engine*, a very easy and most feasible Instrument. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, II. 87 The whole place was so feasible. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 307, I should so like a Scotch-woman, if I could get any feasible Scotchwoman. 1866 MacGregor 1000 *Miles in Rob Roy Canoe* 5 The difficulty was to find .. what rivers were at once feasible to paddle on and pretty to see.

3. Of a proposition, theory, story, etc.: Likely, probable.

Hardly a justifiable sense etymologically, and (probably for that reason) recognized by no Dict., though supported by considerable literary authority.

1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 323 A proposition uttered, to the end to have it .. examined whether it be true or not true, faisable or not faisable. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 57 Now Mirza kept the Key of the Gate, so that my Story was feizable enough. 1767 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* xvii, 'As you say, James', cried Mr. Fenton, 'this account seems pretty feasible'. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 105 The only feasible theory .. that has yet been proposed. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 277 There might be some feasible doubts as to whether [etc.]. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* v. 129 It seems feasible that a legitimate .. trade might take the place of the present unlawful traffic.

†**4.** As *sb.* in *pl.* Things feasible. *Obs.*

1661 Glanvill *Sceps. Sci.* xii. 114 We conclude many things within the list of Impossibilities, which yet are easie Feasables.

Hence **Fea·sibly** *adv.*, in a feasible manner; **Fea·sibleness**, the quality or fact of being feasible, feasibility.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 86 Improve it by Floating, which may very Feazibly be done according to the direction of the fourth .. Chapter. 1722 Collier *Ess.* (1725) IV. 331 They have made the Project look feasibly, and contriv'd Ways and Means to prevent Discovery. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 107 The faiseablenesse of the Action intended. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 177 The feasableness of the offers which had been made of seizing Glocester. 1860 Holland *Miss Gilbert* i, A demonstration of the feasibleness of infant instruction.

Feasor: see Tort-feasor.

Feast (fēst), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **fest**(e, 4–6 **feaste, feest**(e, (6 *Sc.* **feist**), 9 *dial.* **veast**, 6– **feast**. [a. OF. *feste* (Fr. *fête*) = Pr., Pg., It. *festa*, Sp. *fiesta*:—Com. Rom. *festa* fem. sing., a. L. *festa* festal ceremonies, neut. pl. of *festus* adj. festal; but the Lat. word equivalent to *feast* was *festum*, the neut. sing. of this adj.

The L. *festus* is prob. a ppl. formation containing the same root as *fēria* (:— older **fesia*): see Fair *sb.*]

1. A religious anniversary appointed to be observed with rejoicing (hence opposed to a *fast*), in commemoration of some event or in honour of some personage. *The feast*, in the N.T. *esp.* the Passover.

Movable feasts: those (viz. Easter and the feasts depending on it) of which the date varies from year to year; opposed to *immovable feasts*, such as Christmas, the Saints' Days, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 3if hit beo holiniht vor þe feste of nie lescuns þet kumeð amorwen. *c* 1275 *Passion* 85 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 As hit neyhlechet to heore muchele feste. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 441 Hys Ester feste. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10428 (Trin.) Men shulde .. fair cloþing on hem .. take for her hege feestes sake. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 238 þei holden wel þis feeste. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The Saterday neghst after the fest of Seint Michael. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 352 He said, it was bot till a kyrkyn fest. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xxii. 1 The feaste of swete breed drue nye whiche is called ester. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vi, For honor of the feist. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 124 As the Romanes did their feast of Fugalia, or chasing out of the Kings. 1611 Bible *Ex.* xii. 14 You shall keepe it a feast by an ordinance for euer. 1740 Gray *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 85 Corpus Christi Day, the greatest feast in the year. 1796 H. Hunter *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 308 It is the feast of Jupiter. 1825 Fosbroke *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 651/2 A principal feast was made .. in commemoration of the return of warmth and the sun. 1885 *Catholic Dict., Feasts of the Church*, Days on which the Church joyfully commemorates particular mysteries of the Christian religion or the glory of her saints.

b. *Double feast* (L. *festum duplex*): the designation given to the most important class of feasts in the Roman Catholic church; for the (disputed) origin of the name see Cathol. Dict. s. v. *Feast.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Euerich urideie .. holdeð silence bute 3if hit beo duble feste. *c* 1500 Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 68 On sondayes and other solempne and double festys.

c. A village festival held annually, originally on the feast of the saint to whom the parish church is dedicated (cf. Fr. *fête de village*), but now usually on a particular Sunday of the year, and the one or two days following. In some places called *wakes* or *revels*.

In England the village 'feast,' where it continues to be observed, is the great annual occasion (second to or rivalling Christmas) for family gatherings and the entertainment of visitors from a distance.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* xvii, Whan I should have gone to Blockam feast. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 33 Statute and feast his village yearly knew. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. ii, The great times for back-swording came round .. at the feast. *Ibid.*, The Vale 'veasts' were not the common statute feasts. 1864 W. Barnes in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 476 At the feäst, at the cool evenentide, I walk'd on wi' you.

†**2.** A gathering for pleasure or sports; a fête.

1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 13 The kyng .. made his maundement that they al shold come wyth theyr armes and hors for to Iouste .. and they that shold do best in armes .. they shold haue the prys and the worshyp of the feste. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 175 They sholde kepe well the feest, that noo noyse nor noo stryffe were there made.

3. A sumptuous meal or entertainment, given to a number of guests; a banquet, *esp.* of a more or less public nature. Also a series of such entertainments. *To make a feast*: to give a banquet. † *To hold a feast*: to give or join in a banquet.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Untimeliche eten alehuse and at ferme and at feste. *c* 1275 Lay. 14425 þe king makede feste [1205 ueorme]. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 78 Anon me him tiþinge tolde þat þe admiral wolde feste h[olde]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5074 þe fest of þat mariage a moneþ fulle lasted. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 954 Ful besy was Grisilde in every thing, That to the feste was appertinent. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 þe brethren and sustren .. shul .. hold togeder .. a fest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 205 He cast hym full cointly be cause of this thyng, In a Cite be-syde to somyn a fest. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 480 þis dere kynge .. Had parreld him a proude feste of princes & dukis. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxxi. 103 The nexte day she made them a great feest at dyner. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. vi. 75 Make not a Citie Feast of it, to let the meat coole, ere we can agree vpon the first place. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 53 The Duke of Yorke comes to towne to the Artillery feast to-day. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (1785) 165 Mr. Carnal Security did again make a feast for the town of Mansoul. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 344 Savage .. was .. distinguished at their public feasts. 1814 Byron *Corsair* II. i, Seyd, the Pacha, makes a feast to-night.

† **b.** Hence *rarely*: The company at a feast.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 492 All þe fest was a-ferd & oþire folke bathe.

4. An unusually abundant and delicious meal; something delicious to feed upon; *fig.* an exquisite gratification, a rich treat. *To make a feast*: to enjoy a good meal, eat luxuriously (*of*, *upon*).

1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 30 Eke min ere hath over this A deinty feste. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 44 Say felowes, what! fynde yhe any feest Me falles for to haue parte, parde! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 b, They attayne to greater feestes, and more .. haboundaunt ioye of the spiryte. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 85 Folke saie, enough is as good as a feast. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* viii. 43 This makes thy morsell a perpetuall Feast. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 266 And make a feast upon me. 1739 Gray *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 48 Two eunuchs' voices, that were a perfect feast to ears that had heard nothing but French operas for a year. *a* 1744 Pope *Imit. Hor. Epist.* I. vii. 25 Pray take them, Sir—Enough's a Feast. 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 1025 The death-birds descend to their feast. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Corr.*, The moment you received the intelligence my full feast of fun would be over. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* xix. (1883) 338 He would make a feast of the portly grunter. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 247 How little of a feast for the senses. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, We had a feast.

† **5.** Rejoicing, festivity. *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 75 We seide hem that we hadde i-beo in alle joy and feste, Bifore the 3ates of Paradys. *c* 1315 Shoreham (Percy Soc.) 148 Ac nys no blysse ne no feste [*printed* seste] Aeyens the joye of conqueste Thet hys thorȝ god. 1644 Milton *Educ.*, Living out their days in feast and jollity. 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 167 Ministring Spirits, traind up in Feast and Song.

6. *To make feast* (= Fr. *faire fête*): **a.** To make merry, rejoice; in later use with narrower sense, to enjoy a delicious repast, to feast. *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 He .. bringeð hire on to .. a last makien feste. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 33 To gadere hi made gret feste. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 730 The scottis folk .. maid fest and far, And blew hornys and fyres maid. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 188/1 As sone as thy salutacyon entrid in to myn eerys the chylde .. made joye and feste. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* vii. 16 My hert is not very joyfull to synge nor to make fest. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par., Cupid & Psyche* (1890) 107/1 Come, sister, sit, and let us make good feast! 1881 Tennyson *Cup* ii. Poems (1889) 762/2, I would that every man made feast to-day Beneath the shadow of our pines!

† **b.** To show honour or respect *to*, make much of (a person). Cf. Fr. *faire fête à*. Also *absol.* To pay one's court. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 156 þe lhord .. him froteþ and makeþ him greate feste. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 638 With his hede he maketh feste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5064 She .. laugheth on hym, and makith hym feeste. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 88 He .. merveiled why the kynge made hym soche grete feeste. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvi. 189 His doughter came to hym to make him feest.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *feast-cake*, *-companion*, *-guest*, *-house*, *-night*, *-rite*, *-robe*; *feast-famous* adj. **b.** objective, as *feast-goer*; *feast-finding* adj.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. ii, Every household .. managed to raise a *'feast-cake'. *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 40 His *feast-companions. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 143 Dainty Salmons, Chevins thunder-scar'd, *Feast-famous Sturgeons. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 817 *Feast-finding minstrels. 1552 Huloet, *Feast-gestes which be inuited to the banquet or feast. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. ii, The frighted scurrying away of the female *feast-goers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 A *Fest house, *conuiuarium*. 1539 Cranmer in Strype *Life* II. (1694) 246 Every alehouse and tavern, every feasthouse. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xx, This *feast-night. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* x. 404 Shall I be led To share thy *feast-rites. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. (1617) 94 Keeping on his *feast-robe onely.

8. Special comb.: † **feast-bed**, a couch for reclining at meals, a triclinium; **feast-day**, a day on which a feast (senses 1–3) is held; **feast-maker**, the giver of a feast; **feast-master**, one who presides at a feast; **feast-won** *a.*, won by a feast.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 268 Lazing on their *feast-beds. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13131 (Cott.) Sant Ion al-wais in prisun lai, Til it com on a *fest dai. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* i. 41 The feestdays therof ben turned in to mournyng. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 30 þai drink na wyne comounly, bot on hegh feste days. 1611 Bible *Amos* v. 21, I despise your feast dayes. *a* 1746 Holdsworth *On Virgil* (1768) 138 On the feast-day of Castor and Pollux. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xiii, It would never do to spoil his feast-days. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* Epist. (Arb.) 26 Geuyng no thankes to the *feaste maker. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 50 It [the word *trecheiþna*] is sometimes taken for the feast-maker. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 521 Doth not the Bridegroome turne all the *feast-maisters .. out of his chamber. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 188 Then needs must the feast masters strive Too pensive thoughts away to drive. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 180 *Feast won, fast lost.

Feast (fēst), *v.* Forms: 3–5 **fest**(e(n, **-in, -yn**, 4 **feaste**, 5 **feest**, 6 **feasten**, 6– **feast**. [ME. *festen*, ad. OF. *fester* (Fr. *fêter*), f. *feste* Feast *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make or partake of a feast, fare sumptuously, regale oneself. Also with *on*, *upon*, and *to feast it*.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1578 Teller of jeste is ofte myslike Ribaud festeth also with tripe. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 2157 *Ariadne*, There festen they, there dauncen they and synge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 To Feste. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 65 Did this Companion .. Reuell and feast it at my house to-day [?] 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxviii. 48 When the Sun-bak'd Peasant goes to feast it with a Gentleman. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 71 They honour a Martyr by feasting on his Festival. 1819 Shelley *Cyclops* 365 The Cyclops .. Now feasts on the dead. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1136 Geraint .. bad the host Call in .. his friends And feast with these in honour of their Earl.

fig. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xlvii, With my loves' picture then my eye doth feast. 1768 *Verse of Oxford Newsman* in *Oxford Sausage* (1822) 177 At length we change our wonted note And feast, all winter, on a vote. 1825 Lytton *Falkland* 13, I have, as it were, feasted upon the passions. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* xxv. (1887) 226 The princess .. let her eyes feast incessantly on a laughing sea.

† **b.** To keep holiday, give oneself to pleasure; to enjoy oneself. *Obs.*

1608 Shaks. *Per.* I. iv. 107 Feast here awhile, Until our stars that frown lend us a smile.

c. *To feast away*, to drive away by feasting; to pass (time) in feasting.

1621 Bp. Hall *Heaven upon Earth* § 6 Feast away thy cares. 1733 Fielding *Don Quix. in Eng.* II. v, Then hungry homeward we return, To feast away the night.

2. *trans.* To provide a feast for, regale. Also *refl.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 978 Whan hee is fare fro fight his folke for too feaste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 335 Religious þat riche ben shulde rather feste beggeres þan burgeys. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. xxi, The kynge and all .. that were fested that day. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 256 The Lorde Bartholomew .. magnificently feasted there the Queene. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* V. v, Here lies a dish to feast thy fathers gorge. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* III. v. 80 Hope, the worlds .. standing Guest, Fed by the Rich, but feasted by the Poor. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 179 Our men might be said not to refresh but to feast themselves here with fresh provisions. 1849 James *Woodman* v, Arrangements made for feasting the number of forty in the stranger's hall. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xx, The guests were all feasted after this initial ceremony.

fig. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2938 Haulelok .. bigan .. His denshe men to feste wel With riche landes. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 318 *Fiat-voluntas-tua* festeþ hym eche day. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. vi. 36 Feast your eares with the Musicke awhile. 1653 Walton *Angler* 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* v. v, We'll charm our ears with Abel's voice; feast our eyes with one another. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. xiii, With the Gypsies he had feasted only his understanding. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* III. I. 163, I know not why My soul thus longs to feast itself on terror. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 256 To feast the Company with the most flattering accounts of the state of their affairs. 1857 Willmott *Poets. Lit.* xi. 45 Pope, at twelve feasted his eyes in the picture galleries of Spenser.

3. In a more general sense: To entertain hospitably and sumptuously.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiii. 48 She doeth make grete appareylles for to feeste Eneas ryghte highely. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 184 b, They were of Philippe, duke of Bourgoyne, wel receyved and fested. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 30 The Duke of Medina Sidonia feasted the King, with chasing of buls. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 2 How shall I feast him? What bestow of him?

Hence **Fea·sted** *ppl. a.* **Fea·sting** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158/1 Festyd, or fed wythe goode mete and drynke, *convivatus*. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* IV.

lii. 58 That I may enter with thy feasted friends. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innocence* 17 All these are ours, all nature's excellence Whose tast or smell can bless the feasted sence. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 86 Her beautie makes This Vault a feasting presence full of light.

Feasten (fī·sˈn), *a. rare.* [f. FEAST *sb.* + -EN 4.] Made for a feast.

1891 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 486/3 The admirable collection of feasten and ceremonial cakes.

Feaster (fī·stəɹ). [f. FEAST *v.* + -ER 1.]

†1. The giver of a feast, host, entertainer. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Festivals Church* 294 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 220 Neuer festour fedde better. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiv. 18 A feaster and a feader of the bodies. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 40 The feaster prayde eche one to take his place. 1611 COTGR., *Festivant*, a feaster or feast maker.

2. One who is in the habit of feasting; a luxurious liver.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 84 Thou shalt have more Ioy ..then the worldly Feasters have. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 50 Implying, that the Romans once plain and thrifty were now become feasters. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1847) 482/2 Lud was hardy, and bold in war; in peace, a jolly feaster. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 401 While lawless feasters in thy palace sway. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 231 The pampered feaster.

3. One who partakes of a feast; a guest.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xiv, Among the feasters waited near, Sorrow. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 187 What music on the feasters fell.

Feastful (fī·stful), *a. arch.* [f. as prec. + -FUL. The formation was prob. first suggested by the sound of FESTIVAL *a.*; cf. FESTYFUL.]

1. Occupied in or addicted to feasting; of the nature of feasting; festive. † *Feastful day*: originally = festival day, but in late examples the adj. has the general sense.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* II. i. 35 Whan the goldyne path of the son reducid to vs the desirid ioyes of festfull celebrite. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 49 Upon a festful day Clepyd of the temple the dedycacyoun. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 75* The feastful day of the Epiphanye. 1645 MILTON *Sonnet* ix. 12 The Bridegroom and his feastful friends Pass to bliss. 1671 — *Samson* 1741 The virgins also shall, on feastful days, Visit his tomb with flowers. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 117 His herds and flocks in feastful rites devour. *Ibid.* IV. 901 They rise, and to the feastful hall remove. 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 416 For this he bade to smile The feastful city with all joy's excesses. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 346 So fell the noisy day to feastful night.

2. Filled with feasting, full of food and wine.

1810 LAMB *Poems, Salome*, The feastful monarch's heart was fired.

Feasting (fī·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FEAST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FEAST in various senses; an instance of this.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1669 He spendith iustith and makith festynges. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 188 3owre frendes wil .. fonde 3ow to quite 3owre festynge and 3owre faire 3ifte. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 95 For ther was neuer so grete festyng and banketting. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 13 The Commons, whose whole study was Merchandizing and feasting. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4659/2 Publick Feastings have been made at Court twice every Week. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 133 They were giving themselves up to feasting and jollity. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lix. 339 Ptolemy celebrated his second deliverance..by sacrifices and feastings.

attrib. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Place & Time Prayer* II. (1859) 350 Come .. and cheerfully enter into Gods feastinghouse. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389 The Master of your Feast and feasting-House.

Feastings even, erron. form of FASTENS EEN.

Feastivity, obs. form of FESTIVITY.

†**Fea·stly,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. FEAST *sb.* + -LY 1.] Festive, fond of feasting, jolly.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 273 A .. feestlych man as fressh as May.

†**Fea·stly,** *adv. Obs.* In 3 festelike. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] As men do at a feast; merrily.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3407 Ietro..at wiðmoysen festelike.

Feastraw(e: see FEASETRAW.

Fea·stress. *rare.* A female feaster.

1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 9 *note*, The plays of the Feastresses and the Frogs.

Feat (fīt), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **fait(e,** -**yt(e,** 4–6 **fete,** (4 **fet**), 5 **faytte,** 5–6 **faicte, feacte, fett(e, feet(e, feit,** (6 **faytht**), 5–7 **feate,** 6, 9 *Sc.* **fate,** 6– **feat.** [a. OFr. *fait, fet* (later *faict*):—L. *factum*: see FACT.]

†1. In neutral sense: An action, deed, course of conduct; = FACT 1 a. Also *Feats and deeds. To do, perform* or *work the feat*: to 'do the deed'. *To work one's (full) feat*: to effect one's full purpose.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2464 To Wylton he bytte 3ow gon To parforme þe fette. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. ix. 13 b/2 Saynt Iherom .. prayed that he wold recounte to hem of his faytes & his dedes. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 Preamb., Dyvers feetis betwen theym conseyved and conspired. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 6 Of the which [treasoure]..he tooke a certein part..to a Feete at his own Pleasure. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (1843) 65 Thou..shalt be lawfully called to do thy feat and to play thy part. 1576 *Tyde Tarryeth no Man*, Thy money is English, which must worke the feate. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 310 To come to their succours in time. and yer the Englishmen had wrought their full feat. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 101 He that had resolvde .. to .. doe his feate, and home agayne. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 34 Where numbers .. and weapons have not .. prevailed, there hath money alone done the feat. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 7 The Tartars .. as soon as they have done their feat..betake themselves to their heels. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i 511 If you have perform'd the Feat The Blows are visible. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 15 If then plain bread and milk will do the feat, The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat.

† b. Action in general; overt action; deeds, as opposed to words. *By way of feat* (Law; = F. *par voie de fait*): by violence. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 160 James þe gentel bond hit in his Book, þat [Fey] withouten [fait] Is febelore þen nouȝt. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4366 All þare fete..in falshede it endis. 1426 *Oath of Lords* in Hall *Chron.* (1809) 135 Not suffer that any of the saied parties..procede or attempte by waye of feit against the kynges peace. *Ibid.*, Redressyng all such maner of procedyng by waie of feit or force. 1560 *Proude Wyves Pater Noster* 35 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 152, I can nought gete of him by fete nor wyle.

† c. A business transaction. *Obs.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F iv b, Put your feates downe ..aparte in a leafe..after your doing.

d. *By feat of*: by the agency of, by dint of. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 1 Executed by fayt of dyligence and witte. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xi, Men said, he changed his mortal frame By feat of magic mystery.

2. An exceptional or noteworthy act or achievement; *esp.* a deed of valour; a noble exploit. Often in *feat of arms*. Now somewhat *arch.*, and with some mixture of 3.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3105 All þe feete at oure fadirs in þe fold hade. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 9 Knyghtes redy to do fayte of armes. *c* 1507 *Justes Moneths May & June* 182 Hazl. in *E. P. P.* II. 127 Noble actes and faytes mercyall Shall be had in remembraunce immortall. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cvi. 305 Noble faytes in Egypt done. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 Martiall and knichtly faittis of armes. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* xi. 8 Thou onely art .. wonderfull in feates of warre. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience*, A peece of sanctified and blessed waxe, which shall ..make the Devill runne, and doe many such feates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 537 With feats of Arms From either end of Heav'n the welkin burns. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxvi, For feats of arms as far renown'd As warrior of the Table Round. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, Those personal feats .. dazzled the populace. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 161 Othniel performed the feat of arms that won him the daughter of Caleb.

† b. *Man* or *folk of feat*: man *or* folk of deeds or might. Cf. Fr. *gens de fait.*

c 1300 *Melusine* 119 They were folke of fayttе and of grete enterpryse. *Ibid.* 211 Prysouners .. al men of estate & fayttе.

3. An action displaying dexterity or strength; a surprising trick, a 'tour de force'.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ******, Among the Painims .. men are able to worke theyr feates. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 989 Hee had rather send for his magicians to worke feates. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 281 The jugling feat Is plainly seen. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 22 Sleights of art and feats of strength went round. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 22 Feats of balancing. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 What tricks did the imps perform? They werena tricks, they were fates. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 155 A wonderful feat of architectural skill.

†4. An evil deed; a crime. *Obs.* = FACT 1 c.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 224 This fals turk..had don this feet. 1490 — *Eneydos* iv. 20 The blody faytte vpon me doon by the false .. Plasmator. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xii, Towarde his feat to set me more on fire.

†5. A kind of action; one of the operations practised in any art or profession; also, in more comprehensive sense, a department of action, a pursuit, employment, art or profession. *The feat of merchandise*: mercantile business. (*The*) *feat of war*: warfare. *Feats of war*: military duties or exercises. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10039 Wise men in werr .. Of all fetis enfourmyt, þat to fight longit. *c* 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 80 Freemen ocupied a bowte the faite of marchandise in ferre contreis. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 To serve the Kyng..in feit of Warre. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. viii. (1537) 24 By the feate of portraiture..a capitayne maye dyscriue the countrey of his aduersary. 1539 CRANMER in Strype *Life* II. (1694) 243 The smith..will not sell..the tools of his occupation. For then how should hee work his feat? 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 3 Suche persones .. exercise barbari, as washynge, or shauyng, and other feates therynto belongyng. 1555 *Act* 2–3 *Ph. & M.* c. 11 § 4 No..Weaver ..shall .. exercise the Feat or Mystery of a Tucker. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 A good boke or Instrument for Perspective, Astronomy, or som feat of importance. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. i. 268/1 The feate of merchandising is no where condemned throughout the holye Scriptures. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. XXV. (1609) 407 A nation unskilfull altogether in the feat of assaulting townes. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 57 They .. practise feats in the Artillery-grounds. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 498 People .. using and exercising the craft and feat of Fishing.

†6. The art, knack, or trick of doing anything.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 373 Grisildis .. Coude all the fete of wifly homliness. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1529 Masons..þat mykull fete couthe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 27 None knewe better the feate howe to worke mischiefe. 1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgies, etc.* (1844) 496 More..than that I, by any feat of utterance, may easily express it. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 107 They want the right feat, how to salt and season them. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, I have got the feat on't. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 39 These Men having..the Feat..of Colouring, Painting and Fucussing.

†7. Fact, actuality. In phrases: *The feat of*: the facts that relate to. *In, of feat*: in fact. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1106 Hit ferde freloker in fete in his fayre honde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 30 Þai .. Of þe fold & of þe firmament wele þe fete cuthe. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 182 Than shulde worshyp unto oure noble be, In feet and forme to lorde and magesté. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 13 Alway in feet ye haue refused him. 1482 — *Myrr.* III. iv. I vij b, Will ye thenne after see the fait of the mone. 1490 — *Eneydos* iv. 18 To haue knowleche of this myracle and of alle the fayttе therof. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 184 Of fayttе theire was grete scarmysshing and grete losse.

† b. *Upon the feat of* (Fr. *sur le fait de*): on the subject of, concerning. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 Gyuyng counceyll to the sowles upon the fayte of theyr conscyence. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* (1868) 167 Ones it befell to Syre Foucques delaual, as he told me vpon the fayt of this Ensample. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 76 The proude pucelle .. spake .. vpon the fayttе of her werre.

8. *Comb.* objective, as *feat-worker*.

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xviii. § 5 (ed. 3) 504 Tumblers, and other feat-workers.

Feat (fīt), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 4–6 **fete,** 6 **feet(e,** (**fette, fait, feacte**), 6–7 **feate,** 5– **feat.** [a. OF. *fait* made:—L. *factus*, pa. pple. of *facĕre* to make.

In Fr. the word seems always to have retained its distinctly ppl. sense. But *fait pour* (lit. 'made for') is now used in much the same way as *feat for, to* (sense 1).]

A. *adj.*

1. Fitting, suitable, proper. Const. *for, to.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3024 Mete and drynk that is nought fete To hys body. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 A name very feete and agreable to many of them. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 73 Shewyng him selfe a new man, as was feet. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.*, At tymes fete, and in places convenient. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 14 This place .. of nature iz foormed so feet for the purpose.

2. Of speech or action (hence of speakers or agents): Apt, apropos; smart, adroit. Of movements: Dexterous, graceful.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* Q iij b, The feat conueyans of a speche that soundeth well to the eare. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 421 He commeth furth with his fete proper taunte. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 157 Who hath plaied a feater cast Since iuglyng first begoon? 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 46 Their wit..forgeth them some feat excuse to cloake their vanitie. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 273 This youth was a feate fellow and a fine faulkner. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 88 Neuer Master had A Page..So feate. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Night-walker* III. vi, She speaks feat English. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. Introd., His reasoning, and deducing from those principles such feat conclusions. *a* 1699 STILLINGFL. (J.), That feat man at controversy. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Monday 49 The featest maid That e'er at wake delightsome gambol play'd. 1719 CIBBER *Love in a Riddle* II. i, Shew your Skill, and who's the featest Fellow! 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* s.v., A feit fellow, a dexterous fellow. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 380 With featest strokes she drives forward her canoe.

3. Of dress, etc.: Becoming, well fitting, neat, elegant. Hence of the wearer: Neatly attired.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 37 Feat was hir array. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 1087 Patens faire and fete. 1560 *Proude Wyves Pater Noster* 47 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 153 Women .. Go feete and fresshe and trymme in theyr gere. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 273 Looke how well my Garments sit vpon me, Much feater than before. 1623 WITHER *Epithal.* Juvenil. (1633) 364 In your neat'st and feat'st adorning. 1880 in *Antrim & Down Gloss.*

4. Neat in form or appearance, pretty, 'nice', elegant.

a 1471 *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 48 (Halliw.) Ye fele ther fete, so fete ar thay. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* T v, She wereth corked slippers to make hir tal and feet. *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 62 Her mouth proper and feat. 1594 PLATT *Jewell-ho.* III. 7 Small and feate Leaden vveightes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 229 The Sarmatican kind of Horses is feat and well fashioned. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 60 A woman of the featest fashion. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 3/2 To what Use, can I put this feat Creature? 1785 BURNS *Halloween* iii, Lasses feat, an' cleanly neat.

5. Affected, finikin.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) K ij, She shal not .. use hir voyce to be feat and nice. *a* 1647 *Ess. on Death* in *Bacon's Wks.* (Spedding) VI. 603, I hold such to be but feat boldness, and them that dare commit it, to be vain. 1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* II, 'Tis the featest finical fellow, I ever saw! 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 44 Would Pinkethman..screw his Chaps into such feat Grimaces. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 11, I proposed to flux him; but Greenhat answer'd, That if he recovered, he'd be as prim and feat as ever he was.

6. *Comb.*, as *feat-bodied, -looking* adjs.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* III. iii, This is a feat-bodied thing I tell you. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'She's a feat-lookin' lass.'

B. *adv.* In a 'feat' manner.

a 1455 *Houlate* 518 To fecht for the faith fete. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 27 That can gambauld or daunce feat and gent. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 48 Letters..With sleided silk feat and affectedly Enswath'd.

†**Feat,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **fete, feete.** [f. the adj. Cf. OF. *faitier*, FAIT *v.*2]

1. *trans.* To equip, furnish, make fit.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4632 We ere fetid full faire, & hes oure fyue wittis. 1613 P. FORBES *Comm. Revelat.* xv. 151 The preachers are feated by swallowing of the little booke. *Ibid.* 152 These Ministers of the last wrath are feated and prepared to this great execution.

b. *To feat oneself forth*: to display oneself.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3989 He feetis him forth in his force & in his faire hi3te.

2. *Falconry.* = FEAK *v.*[2] (of which it may be a corruption).
1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 154 There she [the sparowe] wypeth and feteth her byl. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 120 You must..feate hir beake and cope hir reasonably.

3. ? To constrain to propriety.
1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 49 [He] Liu'd in Court..A sample to the yongest: to th' more Mature, A glasse that feated them.

Hence **Feated** *ppl. a.*, suited. **Feating** *vbl. sb.*
1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* vii, We mumchance and mourgean in such dilicate duilles, better feated for wowing nor woing. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. Argt., Yet for all's Feating, The proof of th' Pudding's seen i' th' eating.

Feateous, var. form of FEATOUS *a.*, *Obs.*

Feather (fe·ðəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1, 2 fe̊ðer, 3 *south.* veðer, 2–5 feþer(e, -ir, 4–6 feder, 5 fedder, 5 fedyr, 4–6 fether, 6– feather. *β.* 1 fi̊ðer(e, fyðer(e, 2 fi-, fyðer, 2, 4 fyþer. [Com. Teut. OE. *feðer* str. fem. = OS. *fethara* (Du. *veder, veer*), OHG. *fedara* (MHG. *veder(e*, mod.G. *feder*), ON. *fiaðr* (Icel. *fjöðr*, Da. *fjeder*, Sw. *fjäder*) :—OTeut. **fe̯þrâ* :—pre-Teut. **petrā* fem., corresponding (exc. as to declension) to Gr. *πτερόν* wing, f. root **pet-*, whence Skr. *pat*, Gr. *πέτεσθαι* to fly. With this word in ME. was to some extent confounded its derivative *fiðere* neut., wing (:—pre-Eng. type **fiþrjo-m*), the examples of which are therefore placed here.]

I. As an appendage.

1. One of the epidermal appendages of a bird, usually in the form of a central shaft or midrib, of a horny nature, in part tubular, for the rest square in section and solid, fringed on either side with a 'vane', *i.e* a row of thin narrow plates mutually adpressed (the 'barbs'), which form a rounded outline at the end. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *contour-, covert-, pin-, quill-* etc. *feather*. In *pl.* also Plumage.
a 1000 *Phœnix* 145 (Gr.) Þriwa ascæceð feðre flyhthwate. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Ase brid þet haueð lutel uleschs & monie ueðeren. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1688 Ne schal.. a wrecche feþer on ow bileve. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 173 Þe pokok and þe popeiay with here proude federes. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152/2 Fedyr, *penna, pluma.* 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 154 She proyneth & setteth her feders in ordre. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 171 The best part of a Duck are his Feathers. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 155 The whole Feathers (excepting the Pinion Feathers, and the large Feathers of the Tail) are double. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 309 A feather consists of three parts, the quill, the shaft, and the vane.

b. In various *fig.* expressions: † *Two feathers out of a goose*: a very small part of anything. † *To gain more feathers*: (of a rumour) to assume larger proportions. † *To pick feathers off* (*a person*): to plunder. † *To pull the feathers off* (*a person's fame*): to detract from. *To smooth one's rumpled feathers*: to recover one's equanimity. *To find a white feather in one's tail*; *to mount, show the white feather*: (in allusion to the fact, that a white feather in a game-bird's tail is a mark of inferior breeding) to perceive, show signs of cowardice. *To crop the feathers of*: to strip of bravery and pomp.
c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xii. (1544) 24 a, Of his good fame she gan the feders pull. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xxxviii. (1609) 342 The brute..got more feathers still as it flew. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 24 All that is desired is but two Feathers out of their Goose. *Ibid.* 25 The Lawyers Objections are only made..that they may pick some more Feathers off him. 1825 *On Bull-baiting* I. (*Houlston Tracts* I. xxvii. 4), I've long guess'd..that we should find a white feather in thy tail. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v. 1001 Vanity, With a good conscience pleased, her feathers cropped. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 15 April, No one will defend him who shows the white feather. 1849 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, '——' said Simon, as he smoothed his rumpled feathers. 1856 READE *Never too late* xvi, You..tempt a.. sick creature to mount the white feather.

c. *Proverb.*
1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 130 Fine feathers make fine birds.

d. *transf.*
1784 COWPER *Task* v. 26 The bents..fledged with icy feathers, nod superb. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 221 Its plumes are as feathers of sunny frost.

2. *collect.* Plumage; also *transf.* (of plants); and in *fig.* sense: Attire, 'get-up'. *All fowls in feather* = birds of all feather.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 343 All fowles in ffether fell þere vppon. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5604 Þar fand þai bridis..Of feþir fresch as any fame. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* II. iii, What's their Feather? 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 269 All grass of silky feather grow. 1842 G. DARLING in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 10 Which proved to be the male in tolerable feather and condition. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 34, I saw him in full clerical feather.

b. In *fig.* phrases. *In fine, good, high,* etc. *feather*: in good condition of health, spirits, etc. Of the weather: *High feather* = brilliant condition. † *A man of* (*the first*) *feather*: one of (very) showy parts. *To cut out of all feather*: to take all 'the shine' out of.
1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 78 You shall heare a Caualier of the first feather. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, A man of garniture and feather is above the dispensation of the sword. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (Househ. ed.) 416/2 Todgers's was in high feather. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiii. 65 Our friend..was now in good feather; he had got a large price for his good-for nothing horse. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* xxxii, I'm in wonderful feather. 1865 SCOTT in *Reader* No. 121. 452/3 She cut me out of all feather. 1873 EDWARDES & MERIVALE *Life Sir H. Lawrence* I. 389 Havelock in great feather showed us round the fields of battle. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* i. (1879) 10 In summer days of highest feather. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* xxiv, Never was Mr. Rigsby in finer feather than at Court Royal.

c. Description of plumage; species (of bird). Often *transf.* in phrases *of the same, that, every,* etc. *feather*: = of the same, etc. kind or character. Proverb, *Birds of a feather flock together.*
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 300 A Byrd of the same feather. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 83 Birdes of a feather will flocke togither. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 100, I am not of that Feather, to shake off My Friend when he must need me. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* IV. iii, A whole brood of signets, and all of a feather. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Alaine*, A bird of his owne feather. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 60 Fowls of a feather flock together. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 121 Many of the Covenanters were birds of the same feather. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 70 He knows good men are soonest decoyed by those which seem of a feather with themselves. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller!* II. 48 Four hundred and fifty of them..will be of the misjudging feather. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v. 328 Birds of social feather, helping each His fellow's flight. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 Literary quacks of every feather. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 4 Ferns of all feather.

† **3.** Used in *pl.* for: Wings. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *pennæ*; the pl. *federa* was so used in OE., but some of the examples in 12–14th c. prob. belong to OE. *fiðere* wing.]
c 850 *Martyrology Fragm.* in *O. E. Texts* (1885) 177 Þa hi bæron to heofonum mid hiora fiðra flyhte. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 2 Ic hæbbe swiþe swifte feþera. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Swa seo henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyþeru [*c* 1160 *Hatton* fiþera] ȝegaderað. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 101 Vnder ðare scadewe of ðine fiðeres. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 64/357 And feþerene to beren eow up-on heiȝ. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 12 He flow abouen i e feþirs of wyndes. *c* 1450 *De Imitatione* III. xxiii, ȝeue me feders of very liberte. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 11 He..appeared vpon the fethers of the wynde. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 174 Be Mercurie, set feathers to thy heeles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 146 Josephus gaue all Noah's children feathers, to carry them far away.
fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. i. 110, I shal ficche feþeres in þi þouȝt. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1216 Fleet-wing'd duty with thought's feathers flies. 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 4 Hee hath feathers to fly to the toppe of his high desires.

4. A feathered animal; a bird. Also *collect.* Feathered game.
1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III i. 71 Like the Haggard, checke at euery Feather. 1684 R. H *School Recreat.* 136 Your Setting-Dog must..love naturally to hunt Feathers. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. vii. § 7. 106 The true Sussex may easily be kept strictly to feather. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 13/2 He wandered..slaying whatever of fur and feather came in his way.

II. As a detached object.

5. Simply; also *pl.* as a commodity.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 234 Smyre mid nire [i.e. niwre] feþere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1026 For.. folde þer-on a lyȝt fyher & hit to founs synkkez. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 If men caste a fether þerin, it synkez to þe grund. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 469 And with a feder sprinke and spot the congour. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 84 Looke, as I blow this Feather from my Face. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 25 The Larke..while it playeth with the feather..is caught in the Fowlers-net. 1614 — *Recoll. Treat.* 423 That was but as the fowlers feather, to make mee stoope. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 266 The feathers also from the same country. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 422 Feathers..give nearly the same products as hair 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 99 Everything in nature, even motes and feathers, go by law.

b. *Proverb.*
1861 A. LEIGHTON *Curious Storied Traditions* Ser. II. 263 There's aye feathers where the doo [doves] roosts.

† **6.** A pen. *Obs.*
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 6 Nim þine feðere & site hraðe & writ fiftiȝ. *c* 1205 LAY. 49 Feþeren he [Lazamon] nom mid fingren.

7. A portion, or (*sing.* and *pl.*) portions, of a feather attached to the base of an arrow, to direct its flight. Also *collect.*
a 1631 DRAYTON *Robin Hood.* Their arrows finely paired, for timber and for feather. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 90 Those Historical Circumstances..are like the Feathers that wing our Arrows. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 406 The barbed dart..sticks not in their hearts ..up to the very feathers. 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. xiii. 689/1 They required nimble strong arrows, with a middling feather. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 134 The shafts of these arrows were provided, near their base, with feathers, or with strips of leather.

8. As a personal decoration; a plume, *esp.* in *ostrich-feather.* Also collect. *Prince of Wales' feathers,* also *The feather*: the plume of three ostrich feathers, first adopted as a crest by the Black Prince. *Flush feather*: see quot. 1823.
1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 14 He.. wered ane estryche feder. 1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 51 Hattes of blake velwett and whyte feethers. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iii. 24 They must..leaue those remnants Of Foole and Feather. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satir. Ess.* (ed. 2) 211 Hee stickes a feather in his Hat. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 429 Not in the feather, wave it e'er so high..Is glory lodg'd. 1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Gl. Cry Little Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 166 The tradesmen..proud of the feather. 1804 WINDHAM *Sp. Additional Force Bill* 5 June in *Sp.* 1812 II. 229 The volunteers have..feathers as high..as those of the regular troops. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Feather* (*Mil.*), an ornamental mark worn by officers and soldiers on their caps and hats..the *flush feather*, a straight smooth feather worn by officers on the staff. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 11/1 The Prince of Wales's feathers stand separate.

b. Phrases: *A feather in the cap, hat*: a decoration, mark of honour, *lit.* and *fig.*; also † the badge of a fool; hence † *Jack with the feather, a plume of feathers,* for a trifling person. † *To shake, wag the feather*: to make a display of one's honours.
1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* Pref. (1586) A vj b, Though a man shake the feather after the best fashion, and take upon him never so biglie, hee [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 96 What plume of feathers is hee that indited this Letter. *a* 1633 *Flodden F.* xii. in Child *Ballads* III. VI. CLXVIII. 353 Jack with a feather was lapt all in leather. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 17 He wore a feather in his cap, and wagg'd it too often. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s v., He has a Feather in his Cap, a Periphrasis for a Fool. 1734 DUCHESS OF PORTLAND *Let. to Miss Collingwood* in *Autob. Mrs. Delany* I. 511 My Lord..esteems it a feather in his hat, that [etc.]. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 370 A Feather in his Cap, was the least that was expected for him. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. CXCIX, Their favour in an author's cap's a feather. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* v. 70 It is always a feather in my cap when [etc.].

9. In *pl.* As material for filling bedding, etc.
1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CLXXVIII, Richard.. Sleeps on the feathers which himselfe had drest.

10. a. Referred to as an object almost without weight, and capable of being moved with the greatest ease.
1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 35 Than shall we see two men beare a fether. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 154, I am a Feather for each Wind that blows. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 44 A brain of feathers and a heart of lead. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 232 Folly's breath..would not stir a feather. 1843 HOOD *Forge* II. XVI, Fit for knocking down with a feather. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VII, She felt the weight of her boy as if it had been a feather. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXII. 307 Tita, who weighs about a feather and a half.

b. Hence: Anything of little strength or importance; a very small amount, a trifle. † (*To be pleased*) *to a feather*: to a nicety.
1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 232 You boggle shrewdly, euery feather starts you. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 376 They must be pleased to a feather. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXV. 390 A straw and a feather shall forfeit all the obligations in the world, in some tempers. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Titter,* to Laugh at a Feather. 1794 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 112 Rising at a feather against our friends.

c. = FEATHER-WEIGHT. *To ride a feather*: see quot. 1823.
1760 HEBER *Horse Matches* IX. 20 Mr. Turner's bay .. 5 years old, carrying a feather. 1822 *Examiner* 222/2 Dr. Ph-ll-m-re, very light, a feather, took the field on his new rat-tail mare. 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf, etc.*, Boys under six stone are said to 'ride a feather'.

III. Something resembling a feather.

11. a. On human beings: A tuft or ridge of hair standing more or less upright. **b.** On horses: (see quot. 1803).
a. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 301 Arthur and Bawdwin..shoke theyr eares to put awaye the fethers fro their heyre. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 320 *Feather*..the curled bush of frizled haire wherewith lustie gallants of late would seeme to counterfeit this iollie feather. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* II. v, What's a feather? . You see, sir, 'tis when a small lot of hair on a gent's head will stick up, do all we can to try and get it down. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* June 680 He wore his hair cropped close, except just in front, where it formed what the hair-dresser called a feather.
b. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Art of Riding* I. ii. 2 The Horse that hath an Ostrich feather..on his forhead..can neuer be euill Horse. 1598 FLORIO, *Circhiello*, that which is called a feather in a horse. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 6 Euery horse..hath a feather in his forehead. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1692/4 A light Grey Nag..a Feather in the..Neck. 1737 H. BRACKEN *Farriery* (1757) II. 7 Feathers, or different Turnings of the Hair, in several parts of a Horse's body. 1803 W. TAPLIN *Sport. Dict.* 248 Feather. The Centrical division, and different directions, of the surrounding hair in a horse's forehead is so called: they are also frequently seen upon the neck..the mane, and..the hind quarters, and are considered natural ornaments.

12. A blemish or flaw having a feather-like appearance: **a.** in the eye; **b.** in a precious stone.
1847 LEVER *Knt. of Gwynne* XXXIX. 335 He had only one [eye], there was a feather on the other. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 190 She had learned to discover a 'feather' in a fifty-guinea emerald ring. 1879 — *Vixen* III. 293, I don't think there is a feather in one of the stones.

13. *Confectionery.* One of the degrees in boiling sugar. Also *The great, little feather*: see quots. Cf. Fr. *à la* (*grande. petite plume.*
1827 JARRIN *Italian Confectioner* (ed. 3) 3 Confectioners

..have seven essential..bases of their art..4. La plume, the feather. *Ibid.* 4 The larger and greater quantity of bubbles, when blown through the skimmer, are the large feather. *Ibid.* 9 Boil to the feather some of the same clarified sugar. *Ibid.* 60 Clarify a pound of loaf sugar, boil it to the large feather. 1829 *Ibid.* 177 Take a pound of clarified sugar, boil to the little feather. 1883 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 152 For the 'feather,' dip the skimmer again into the sugar, and blow through the holes as before.

†**14.** *Swedish feather*: see quot. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 243 Staves with iron pikes at both ends, commonly called Swedish feathers.

15. In various phrases: (*To wear*) *the Bull's feather*: see BULL 11 b. *Naut. To cut a feather*: see CUT *v.* 37 b. In quot. *fig.* To move briskly.

1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 317 Men who..have not the skill to cut a feather, very often dance themselves into that noose. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv, He shambles about ..as well as ever he did—for Jack could never cut a feather.

16. In various technical uses.

a. A longitudinal rib added to a shaft, etc. to increase its strength.

1823 BUCHANAN *Millwork* 263 Apply the feathers merely to prevent bending in the middle. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 63, Z is a strengthening feather, under the crank frame. *Ibid.* 65 From the eye run six strong arched radii or feathers, terminating in a ledge. 1842–76 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 1629 d, Transverse ribs or feathers on cast iron beams are to be avoided.

b. *Mining* and *Quarrying.* (see quot.)

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 13 A hole is jumped in the block [of slate] near the edge; in this, two slightly curved pieces of iron are placed (the 'feathers'), having the concave surfaces toward each other, between them is inserted an iron punch; this is forcibly hammered in, and breaks the stone asunder. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal-Mining, Feathers.* [Describes a similar contrivance in coal mines.]

c. A projection on a board, implement, or piece of machinery; *esp.* one intended to fit into some other part. Cf. FIN.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 212 The firm earth ..is opened by the feather of the other sock. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 828/1 *Feather*, a slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting as a fin therefrom so as to fit a groove. *Ibid.*, *Feather*, a tongue on the edge of a board. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 237 There is a feather in the straight part of the mandrel hole.

d. *Salt-works.* (see quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Mid-Feather* in the English salt-works, the name given to a sort of partition placed in the middle of the furnace.. This partition divides the body of the furnace into two chambers.

e. *dial.* 'A linch-pin; a pin used to keep machinery tight' (*N.W. Linc. Gloss.* 1877).

IV. [Properly a distinct word: f. the vb.]

17. *Rowing.* The action of feathering. See FEATHER *v.* 11.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 Oxford and Cambridge styles used to be palpably different to the eye by the height of the feather. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Mar. 6/2 The feather was cleaner than that of Cambridge. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 28 Mar. 6/6 The feather is exquisitely even, and this is the best point in their rowing.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. General combinations: **a.** simple attrib., as *feather-bolster, -brush, -embroidery, -fan, -flower, -guise, -merchant, -pattern, -plume, -tract.* **b.** objective, as *feather-beater, -cleanser, -dresser, -drier, -finisher, -seller*; *feather-bearing* adj. **c.** instrumental, as *feather-cinctured, -clouded, -tasselled* adjs. **d.** parasynthetic and similative, as *feather-legged, -light, -like, -nerved, -tailed, -thick, -veined, -white* adjs.; *feather-wise* adv.

c 1050 *Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 465 *Penniger*, *fe'berberend. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 377 The feather-bearing side of the hand. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Feather-beater*, feather cleanser. 1553 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 573/4 *Feather bolster 5/-. 1856 W. COLLINS *After Dark* Yellow Mask III. v, He was dusting his favourite busts ..with a *feather-brush when she came in. 1757 GRAY *Progress of Poesy* II. ii, Their *feather-cinctur'd Chief, and dusky Loves. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Westm. Rev.* XI. 229 Some feather-cinctured sage. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. Captains 747 His *feather-clouded Crest. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 26 *Feather-dresser: Fee—13. 6. 8. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Feather-dresser. *Ibid.*, **Feather-drier.* 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 299 Beautiful mantles of the *plumaje*, or *feather embroidery. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 289 Cooling her false cheek with a *featherfan. 1886 BESANT *Children of Gibeon* II. vi, Sign-writers, *feather-finishers and the like. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Feather-flowers*, artificial flowers made of feathers..used by ladies for head ornaments and for fancy plumes. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Myth.* 60 In the Norse mythology several goddesses .. have .. *feather-guises. 1872–4 L. WRIGHT *Poultry* xi. 129 The chickens were *feather-legged. *c* 1837 HOOD *Ode to My Son* i, With spirits *feather-light. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* 680 Little *feather-like shoots rising single from the base of the leaves. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 270 Long, slender, flat, feather-like crystals. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Feather-merchant*, an importer or wholesale dealer in feathers. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, **Feather-nerved*, the nerves disposed like the feathers of a pen. 1883 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Philos. Ornament* iv. 85 Barbaric annulets, zigzags, *feather-patterns, are found upon early vases. 1885 A. M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 83 *Feather-plumes or *aigrettes*. 1755 JOHNSON, **Featherseller*, one who sells feathers for beds. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ii, Small head, small feet, and *feather-tailed. 1883 *Gd. Words* 113 Gorgeous articles of native dress *feather-tasseled, shell-fringed, coral-beaded. 1884 BROWNING *Fe-rishtah* (1885) 122 Snow, *feather-thick, is falling while I feast. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 419 The arrangement also of these first rudiments of the feathers in definite areas (*feather-tracts, pterylia). 1861 BENTLEY *Manual Bot.* 152 **Feather-veined*.. In these the midrib gives off lateral veins which proceed at once to the margins and are connected by numerous branching veinlets. 1876 H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IV. 110 Veins going directly to the margin and forming feather-veined leaves (Oak and Chestnut). 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Feather-white sea*, said of the sea when covered with foam. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxix. (1609) 373 b, Opposing their targuets before them, raunged and joined one over another *featherwise.

19. Special comb.: **feather-alum**, see ALUM 4; **feather-bird** *dial.*, the Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*); **feather-boarding**, a covering of boards which thin off towards the lower edge, and overlap like a bird's feathers; **feather-bog**, a quagmire, *dial.* (Halliwell 1847); **feather-brain**, a person with a light or weak brain, whence **feather-brained** *a.*, foolish, giddy; **feather-cling**, *Sc.*, a disease among cattle; **feather-cloth** (see quot.); †**feather-cock**, a coxcomb; †**feather-driver**, (*a*) = QUILL-DRIVER, (*b*) 'one who cleanses feathers by whisking them about' (J.); **feather-duster**, a brush made of feathers, used for dusting; **feather-eyed**, ? having a 'feather' (12 a) in one's eye; **feather-foot**, a foot as light as a feather, in quot. *fig.*; †**feather-glory** *nonce-wd.*, light and transitory glory; **feather-heeled** *a.* = FEATHER-FOOTED; **feather-joint** (see quot.); †**feather-lock**, *Sc.*, a spring-lock; **feather-mail**, the dress of feathers resembling a coat of mail worn by the Indians of Mexico, prior to the Spanish conquest; **feather-monger**, one who deals in feathers, also *transf.* of a bird; **feather-mosaic**, patterns worked in feathers; **feather-ore** *Min.* (see quot. 1863); **feather-painting**, the art of using feathers of various colours in place of pigments; **feather-pated** *a.* = FEATHER-HEADED; †**feather-peeper**, ? tips of feathers decorating a headdress; **feather-pie** (see quot.); **feather-poke**, (*a*) a bag of feathers, (*b*) applied to the Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*), the Long-tailed Titmouse (*Acredula rosea*), and the Wren (*Motacilla troglodytes*), perhaps from the appearance of their nests; **feather-process** (see quot.); **feather-pulp**, the pulp or matrix from which the feather is formed; **feather-shot copper** (see quot.); **feather-spray** (see quot.); **feather-spring**, the spring in a gun-lock which causes the *sear*, which holds the hammer at full or half cock, to catch in the notch of the tumbler; †**feather-staff**, a light kind of halbert; **feather-star**, a star-fish (*Comatula rosacea*); **feather-stick**, a stick covered with feathers; **feather-top**, nickname of a parrot (also *attrib.* = next); **feather-topped** *a.*, (of a wig) frizzed at the top (see FEATHER *sb.* 11); **feather-tuft**, an edible mushroom, *Clavaria cristata* (Hay *Brit. Fungi* (1887) 234); †**feather-wife**, a woman whose duty it was to prepare feathers for use; †**feather-worker**, one who prepares feathers. Also FEATHER-BED, FEATHER-EDGE, FEATHER-FOOTED *a*, etc.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 425 Do not here instance in competition with this Sacred Herb the *Feather Allum. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 617 *Feather-alum*, a name applied to native hydrated sulphate of aluminium..and to native iron-alum or halotrichite .. both of which occur in delicate fibrous crystals or masses. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 23 *Feather bird. 1846 WORCESTER (citing LOUDON), **Feather-boarding.* 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* X. 181 Poor palpitating *featherbrain. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Such a *feather-brained coxcomb as this. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 269 Your opposition is feather-brained and over-fine. 1799 *Highland Soc. Ess.* II. 218 **Feather Cling*.. is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers or in the hard frosts of winters. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Feather Cloth*, a mixture of cloth and feathers woven together. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* 19 Muskats, syrenists, *feather-cockes. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* K 1 b, The onely *feather-driuer of phrases and putter of a good word to it when thou hast once got it. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VI. vii. 152 note, A Feather-Driver who had these Bladders filled with the fine Dust or Down of Feathers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Feather-duster.* *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Beduall Gr.* II. ii, So *feather-ey'd ye cannot let us passe in the kings high way? 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 The breeze with *feather-feet, Crimping o'er the waters sweet. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 31 Glory, not like ours here *feather-glory. ? 16.. *Songs Lond. 'Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 66 The *feather-heel'd wenches that live by their owne. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 100 The wit of the Germans is not feather-heeled. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Feather-joint*, a mode of joining the edges of boards by a fin or feather let into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards. 1478 *Acl. Audit.* 82 That Schir Jhone..pay for .. a *fethir lok xviii d. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 363 The like colours on the *feather-mail of the Indians, showed that they were the warriors of Xicotencatl. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 51 Some fowler with his nets, as this host of *fether mungers were getting up to ride double, inuolued or intangled them. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Travellert* II. 147 The open-hearted feather-monger. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 153 The arts of working in metals, jewelry, and *feather-mosaic. 1767 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chem.* 41 *Feather ore consists of the smallest capillary-like feathers. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 617 *Feather ore*, this name is applied to the capillary form of native sulphantimonite of lead. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 123 Count Carli is in raptures with a specimen of *feather-painting which he saw in Strasbourg. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiv, The *feather-pated giddy madmen. 1757 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 467 Madame Godineau in a round card cap of black lace .. it was a pity '*feather-peepers' were not added to the cap. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Feather-pie*, a hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. An excellent device to scare birds. 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 170 Two *feder poks, two payre of harne sheits, two couerletts. 1837 BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 193 It's just loik thrustin yer hand up to't rist into a feather poke nest. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, When it snows we say 't'owd woman is shackin' her feather-poke'. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 26 Willow warbler .. Feather poke. *Ibid.* 32 British Long-tailed Titmouse..Feather poke. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Feather poke*, the wren. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 419 The first sign of the feather is the growth of the knobs into papilliform processes (*feather-processes). 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 480/1 On the surface of the *feather-pulp a series of ridges are developed. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 388/1 Bean..and *feather shot copper [is made] by pouring [melted copper] into cold water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Feather spray*, such as is observed at the cutwater of fast steamers, forming a pair of wing feathers. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 207 Mr. Meredith's pistol had no *feather spring. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 95 The Recruit .. is to take it .. near the lock, his little finger touching the feather-spring. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* IV. iv. 135 The only weapons for a Captaine, are a faire *Feather-staffe in the time of Peace. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 237 The *feather-star (*Comatula rosacea*), represents the crinoids. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 579 The *feather-stick often renders the natives important service. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 24 Oct. 4 The antique *feather-top screamed the same phrases twelve months ago at Mr. Colston. 1785 MRS. BENNET *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) I. 185 His nice *feather-top-wig. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 158 His wig .. white as a curd, *feather-topped, and the curls as close as a cauliflower. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. VII. i. 4 Divest them of their feather-topt wigs, their gowns and cassocks. 1867 LADY LLANOVER *Good Cookery* 53 As soon as the feathers were dry, they were taken away by the *featherwife. 1552 HULOET, *Fetherworcker, *plumarius.*

b. In various plant-names as **Feather-bow** = FEVERFEW; **Feather-Columbine** (see quot. 1878–86); **Feather-fern** (see quot. 1882); **Feather-foil**, the water violet (*Hottonia palustris*); **Feather-grass**, a perennial feathery grass (*Stipa pennata*); **Feather-moss**, the name of a genus (*Hypnum*) of British mosses; **Feather-top Wild Campion** (see quot. 1597); **Feather-top grass** (see quot. 1878–86).

1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*, **Feather bow*, fever few, *Matricaria parthenium.* 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Feather..Columbine..A frequent book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium* L. an old-fashioned garden plant. 1882 FRIEND *Devon. Plant-n.*, *Feather Fern, *Spiræa Japonica* L. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* 115 **Featherfoil.* 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 219 Common Water-Violet, or Featherfoil. 1875 *Anderida* I. viii. 155 His paddle .. hung in the stems of water-crowfoot and featherfoil. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* 44 **Feathergrass.* 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI. 66 Order Gramineæ..(Common Feather-grass). 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* 680 **Feathermoss*, Hypnum. 1854 STARK *Brit. Mosses* 228 *Hypnum Trichomanoides*..(Blunt Fern-like Feather Moss). *Ibid.* 229 *Hypnum Complanatum* .. (Flat Feather Moss). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. vi. § 2. 8 In English a Bent, or *Feather-top grasse. *Ibid.* II. cxxi. § 9. 385 *Lychnis Plumaria*, *Fethertop wilde Campion. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Primes*, Feather-top grass. *Gramen tomentosum arundinaceum.* 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Feathertop Grass, *Calamagrostis Epigejos.*

Feather (fe·ðəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–5 feder, -ir, -yr, 6 fedder, 4 feþer, 4–6 fether, 6– feather. Also with prefix 1 **geficðerian**; pa. pple. (senses 1, 2) 3 **iviðered**, 4 **yfeþered**, 5 **yfethred**. [OE. *geficðrian*, f. the sb., to which it has been assimilated in form from 14th c.]

I. To cover or furnish with feathers.

†**1.** *trans.* To give wings to; to 'wing' for flight. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 Ic sceal ærest bin mod gefiðerian. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 223, I not by what craft he fe þered his feet and his hondes, for he wolde flee in Dedalus his wise. 1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 160 Oh stable truthe: faythfulnesse fethered to flye to heuen. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 139 Horse slaughter'd horse, Need feather'd flight. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. i, The Cornish..flew Feather'd by rage. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1662) 204 The Polonian Story..perhaps may feather some tedious hours. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Poems*, *Second Brother* II. ii, Blessings of mine Feather your speed!

2. To fit (an arrow) with a feather.

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 60 Ase earewe þæt is iviðered. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2728 Dartes y-febered wiþ bras. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 942 Ten brode arrowes held he there..But they were.. feathered aright. 1530 PALSGR. 547/1, I feder a shafte, as a fletcher doth. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 185 Be his flights yfethred from the goose Or peacocks quils. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV*, 60 The King having feathered these arrowes against his owne brest, passed foorth [etc.]. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* I. ii, Cupid's arrow was well feathered. 1722 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v, An arrow feathered with his own wing. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* IV. i. 90 Shaft-heads feather'd from the eagle's wing.

fig. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 16 His aruys, that is his apostles..for thai ere feþerid wiþ vertus. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 118 Manye brode arwes, Were fetheredе with faire by-heste! 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* II. ii, All arrowes in thy quiver feathered with Sclanders. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 77 Language, feathered with soft and delicate phrases, and pointed with pathetical accents. 1721 RAMSAY *Cupid thrown into S. Sea* iv, With transfers a' his darts were feather'd. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* III. iii, Whose arrow was not feathered by sadness.

3. To clothe or provide with feathers; to furnish with plumage; to deck or adorn with, or as with, feathers; to form a feather-like covering or adornment for.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 To Fedyr, *pennare, plumare*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* III. xlii. 54/2 These gentell byrdes had pyte on hym and fethered hym agayne. 1618 N. FIELD *Amends for Ladies* v. ii, A branch of willow feathering his hat. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 111 The King cared not to plume his Nobilitie..to feather himselfe. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, A wildering forest feathered o'er His ruined sides. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 19 With more than her usual fancy did she feather with cocoa-nut leaves the poles of bamboo. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* iii. (1862) 14 A craggy hill, feathered with birch, sheltered it from the north. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 140 He sought to feather his hat with .. French plumage. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 134 The stalk.. retains some of its primitive character by being feathered.

†**b.** To decorate (a person) with the projecting feather of an arrow; hence to pierce, wound. Also, To bury (an arrow) up to the feather. *Obs.*

1415 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) III. 125 Thei felle to grownde, Here sydes federed. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 279 An other [arrow should haue beene] fethered in his bowels. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 38 A man of meane estate..being feathered with Cupidis bolt.

†**c.** *Pass.* To be covered with white waves.

1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* II. 251 The Sea was feathered with a strong Tide.

4. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Of a bird: To get its feathers, to become fledged. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 Thou seist hym [your young hawk] hym begyn to feder. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A ij a, When they bene vnclosed and beyng federed to feder any thyng of lengthe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 169 They that meane to fatte Pigions .. doo sever them when they be newly feathered. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* 118 The Vulture .. beholds her young to thrive and feather. 1790 A. WILSON *Discons. Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 98 A' safe and weel about our nest, An' them quiet feath'ring laid!

5. To cover with feathers, **a.** internally: To line with feathers, in phr. *To feather one's nest*: to avail oneself of opportunities for laying up wealth, to enrich oneself.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 By this meanes .. they feather their nests well inough. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Yet all this worke is neglected, that his owne neast may he well feathered. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* Wks. (1673) 514 He might have feathered his Family better than he did. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 41/2 His spouse .. was disposed to feather her own nest, at the expence of him and his heirs. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xii. 149 Maxfield has feathered his nest very considerably.

b. externally: To coat with feathers; more fully, *To tar and feather* (see TAR *v.*).

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 194 You wanted to send me to be feathered abroad. 1829 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories of Waterloo, F. Kennedy* 205 The population were amusing themselves..in..feathering tithe proctors.

†**6.** Of a cock: To cover with outspread feathers; to tread. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 357 He fetherid Pertelote twenty tyme, And trad as ofte. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 70 Ardent in love..He feather'd her a hundred times a day.

†**7.** ? To touch with or as with a feather; to touch lightly. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Þer ich feðri on, awurðeð tene oðer tweolue.

II. To present or give (to anything) the appearance of feathers.

8. *intr.* To move, wave or float like feathers; to grow, extend in a feathery form.

1770 T. WHATELY *Mod. Gardening* 197 A noble wood crowns the top, and feathers down to the bottom of a large, oval, swelling hill. 1797 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Maid of Moor* iii, The snow came feathering down. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ii, Little patches of wood and copse..feathering naturally up the beds of empty torrents. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xxiv. 356 The graceful palm, the plantain, and pandanus..feathering over the edge of a beetling cliff, as if they were ostrich-plumes. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 540 Her full-busted figure head Starred o'er the ripple feathering from her bows. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iv, Like the wave and dip of barley feathering to a gentle July breeze.

b. *U.S.* Of cream: To rise upon the surface of tea, etc. like small flakes or feathers.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, The cream feathers. 1889 in FARMER *Americanisms*. 1890 *Critic* 21 June 314/1 To keep cream from feathering in hot weather.

c. *trans.* To send *up* feather-wise. *rare.*

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 222 Where..Vesuvius feathers up its quiet plume of pure white smoke.

9. Of a flower (chiefly, a tulip), *To be feathered*: to be marked with feather-like lines.

1833 HOGG *Suppl. on Florists' Flowers* 31 When a Tulip is feathered with dark purple. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 748 The outer segments variously feathered with dark purple.

10. *trans.* To cut (wood, etc.) down gradually to a thin edge. Cf. FEATHER-EDGED *a.*

1782 EDGEWORTH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 138 An arm of deal, feather-edged, and supported by stays of the same material, feathered in the same manner. 1794 VINCE *ibid.* LXXXV. 44 Pieces of lead with the edges feathered off.

11. *To feather an oar*: to turn it as it leaves the water at the end of a stroke, so that it may pass through the air edgeways.

a 1749 [see FEATHERING *ppl. a.* b.] 1774 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1062 He feather'd his oars with .. skill. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* I. 248 We to-day shall feather an oar.

absol. 1825 L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tuscany* 857 Boaters, who know how to feather, Never get tired. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii. (1889) 121 This wind will make it very rough..Mind you feather high.

III. In various uses.

12. *Shooting.* To knock a few feathers from (a bird) without killing.

1890 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Let. Young Shooters* 137 You would have shot 'well behind', and not even feathered the tail of a cock-pheasant. 1892 *Field* 9 Apr. 524/1 Mr. Mervyn Watts..feathered a strong bird from No. 2 trap.

13. *Hunting.* **a.** Of a hound: To make a quivering movement with the tail and body, while searching for the trail. **b.** Of the huntsman (see quot. 1884).

1803 *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 111 The leading hound, beginning to feather. 1839 F. D. RADCLIFFE *Noble Science* ix. 163 See that old bitch how she feathers—how her stern vibrates with the quickened action of her pulses. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* 310 At last Druid began 'to feather' .. on the traces of a deer. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* vii. 118 The harbourer likes to 'feather' —to set the hounds direct on the trail. 1892 *Field* 7 May, In a lot of oats Saul feathered about, but could not find.

Feather-bed.

1. A bed stuffed with feathers.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 124 *Culcites*, feþerbed. *c* 1275 LAY. 17443 For nou ȝe mawe heom hebbe ase feþerbeddes. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 251 Of downe of pure dowves whyte I wil yive him a fether-bed. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 130 Beddes called federbeddes stuffed with downe with their bolsters v. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 445 All fedder beddis forbiddin wes also. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 37 The Duke..was smothered to death with a featherbed. 1749 WESLEY *Acc. School Kingswood* 6 All their Beds have Mattresses on them, not Feather-beds. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, Make interest with your feather-bed till day-break.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. 134 Such bolsters and huge featherbeds of Promotion. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 328 He has smothered the .. simplicity of Chaucer under feather-beds of verbiage.

2. The Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*); also of the Whitethroat (*Motacilla sylvia*).

1854 BAKER *Gloss. Northampton* I. 224 *Featherbed*, the White-throat. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 26 *Willow warbler*..Feather bed (Oxon).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *featherbed-campaigner, -captain, -soldier, -warrior*; **b.** objective, as *featherbed-maker*. Also **featherbed-lane,** *slang* (see quot.).

1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 8/3 We want no *featherbed campaigners. 1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* Wks. 1716 II. 529 Is it because some *Feather-bed Captains sell such Ware? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Featherbed-lane*, any bad Road. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Bed-makers, *federbed makers, and wyre drawers. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* i. (ed. 2) 20 Our position .. has certainly not been that of *feather-bed soldiers. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 325 Each *featherbed warrior who rides from Knightsbridge to Whitehall.

Feather-bone. [f. as prec. + BONE: after *whalebone.*] (See quot.)

1887 *Chicago Advance* 17 Feb. 112 *Feather-bone*.. prepared from the quills of geese and turkeys, is largely taking the place of whalebone in the manufacture of whips [etc.].

Featherdom (fe·ðəɹdəm). [f. as prec. + -DOM.] The realm of feathered creatures.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 80/1 May they not be gathering the latest news from all featherdom?

Feathered (fe·ðəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. FEATHER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of birds, animals, etc.: Provided with or having feathers. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *black-, hard-, pen-, well-feathered* adjs.

[*c* 1150 *Eadwine's Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) lxxvii. 27 Fuglæs ȝefeðerede.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 15991 Þe cok lepe vp ..federd fayrer þan be-forn. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5406 Hy weren blake fethered on the wombe. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* I. vi, The vision of the federyd beiste. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 163, I wil not refuse to shew you somwhat also of my feathered cattle. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 131 See that he [the cock] be sound, hard feather'd. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 263 My children then were just pen-feather'd. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 85 Thus have I remark'd what is most observable in the feathered Tribe. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumberland* I. ix. 311 The young being surprized ..when they are near full feathered. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 242 The legs are..feathered to the feet. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vii. (ed. 4) 105 A feathered wanderer flew by.

transf. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, One of the supporting cliffs..was in deep shade, but the other, feathered with foliage. 1851 H. MAYO *Truths in Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 25 An abrupt craggy ridge, feathered with underwood.

b. Pertaining to or consisting of animals with feathers.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Natur Passis Nurityre* 53 Fra sho with fedrit flesh was fed. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Matinée*, The Fox that sleepes a mornings meets with no feathered breakfasts. 1889 (*title of periodical*), The Feathered World.

2. That is, or seems to be, supplied with wings; winged, fleet.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 100 b, The God that feadreth [*sic*] is and blinde. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 106, I saw young Harry..Rise from the ground like feathered Mercury. 1608 — *Per.* V. ii. 15 In feather'd briefness sails are fill'd. 1636 R. DURHAM in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 56 Those Grey-hounds, which with feather'd feete, Fly ore your pleasant downes. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* 43 (L.) Nor think..our feathered minutes may Fall under measure. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 62 The feathered feet of Time. 1865 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 429 Yet sometimes feathered words are strong.

3. Of an arrow: Fitted with a feather. Of a wound: Inflicted by an arrow.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143 *Sagitta, uel spiculum*, ȝefyðerad flaa. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 82 Als swyft as ganze or fedyrit arrow fleis. 1579 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 403 Syxe sheffe of goode arrowes, well fethered hedds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1806) IV. 161 Across the shoulders came the feather'd wound; Transfix'd, he fell. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 68 He twang'd his deadly bow, And hissing fly the feather'd fates below. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 53 The arrows of satire feathered with wit.

4. Adorned with a feather or plume of feathers.

1624 *Trag. Nero* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 63 The feather'd man of Inde. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 170 Your feathered Gallant of the Court. 1752 A. MACDONALD in *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 338/1 Allan was .. dressed in a blue side-coat..and feathered hat. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxiii, Their feather'd crests alone Should this encounter rue.

5. Furnished or ornamented with something resembling a feather or feathers: **a.** of animals. Cf. FEATHER *sb.* II.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2105/4 A black Brown Gelding .. Feather'd of each side the Neck. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 137 Moths have their Antennæ short and feathered.

b. *Archit.* Cf. FEATHERING *vbl. sb.* 2 b.

1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 14 *note*, A very rich canopied monument, with .. double feathered arch. 1848 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 90 The arch..is richly feathered.

c. of a plough-share. Cf. FEATHER *sb.* 16 c.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 215 Giving it a .. feathered sock. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 95 In land, which is free of stones, the feathered share is preferred.

6. a. Of leaves or petals, timber, etc.: Having feather-like markings.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 7 High grounds produce wood of a more beautifull-feathered and better graine. 1833 HOGG *Suppl. Florists' Flowers* 31 [A tulip with certain markings is called] a feathered Bybloemen or feathered Rose.

b. Of plants, branches, etc.: Formed or arranged like feathers; having feather-like hairs or tufts; feather-like.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 155 A littell crownet, out of the whiche the small feathered leaues do grow. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 224 Summits .. reflected, feathered. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 359 Fir trees, whose close and feathered branches intwined with one another. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 9 The feathered grass.

7. In various names of **a.** flowers and **b.** moths.

a. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 156 Single Gillofers .. are called in Englishe by diuers names, as .. feathered Gillofers. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, The .. feathered Columbine, the *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Feathered Gillofers, *Dianthus plumarius*.

b. 1839 WOOD *Index Entomol.* 28 *Eulepia grammica*, feathered Footman. *Ibid.* 51 *Heliophobus Leucophæus*, feathered Ear. *Heliophobus popularis*, feathered Gothic. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 289 The Feathered Brindle (*Aporophyla australis*). *Ibid.* 399 The Feathered Ranunculus (*Epunda Lichenea*). 1870 WOOD *Common Moths Eng.* 50 The Feathered Thorn (*Himera pennaria*).

8. Of an oar: That is or has been turned so as to 'feather': see FEATHER *v.* 11.

1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 417 As if the lightly feather'd oar..could take them to the shore. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 The swish of feathered oars upon the water.

9. *Sugar-boiling.* Cf. FEATHER *sb.* 13.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feathered Boiling of Sugar*.. is when after several Boilings, the Artist blows thro' the Holes of the Skimmer .. till thick and large Bubbles flying up on high, the Sugar is become Feathered.

10. *Feathered-shot* (see quot.). Cf. *feather-shot copper*, FEATHER *sb.* 19.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Feathered-shot*, copper granulated by pouring into cold water.

Feather-edge, *sb.* [f. as prec. + EDGE.] The fine edge of a board, etc. that thins off to one side, so as to resemble a wedge in section.

1785 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 396 A line..being brought to coincide with the feather edge.

attrib. 1616 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For saing of fetheredg bourd. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 40 *Feather-edge*..a sort of Bricks..thinner at one edge, than they are at the other. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 *Feather-edge*, Boards, or Planks, that have one edge thinner than another are called *Feather-edge* stuff. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Feather-edge File*, a file with an acute edge. 1883 *Hendon Times* 5 May 5/2 Quantity of shop-shutters, feather-edge boards, cupboard fronts.

Feather-edge, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cut to a feather-edge, produce a thin edge upon. Also *transf.* to turn (oneself) sideways.

1799 JAS. WILSON *Mission. Voy. S. Seas* p. xlix, The planks being feather-edged, and lapped over. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 306 The slip of wood at their back .. was feather-edged towards the stove. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* i. 49 The boards were carefully feather-edged and lapped.

1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* II. xxiv. 249 Tell your mad relative to feather-edge himself. He is all front.

Fea·ther-e·dged, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Having one edge thinner than the other, so that the section is wedge-shaped. Also quasi-*adv.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 131 That thick feather-edg'd-board, generally nail'd round the Eaves of a House. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 115 Two Boards slit feather-edg'd will cover the House. 1785 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 396 Two feather-edged pieces of brass. 1806 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 198 Mr. Rogers' Norfolk ploughs lay their furrows quite flat; but the Essex ones feather-edged. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 282 The officers are to understand that the term feather-edged is applicable to such Slabs only as are rendered feather-edged by the natural convexity of the tree. 1861 J. H. Walsh *Horse* xxxii. 567 The disadvantages .. of the feather-edged shoe.

2. Of ribbons, etc.: Having a tufted edge.

Featheret (fe·ðərĕt). [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small feather.

1882 Jefferies *Bevis* I. xii. 212 Dowl is the fluff, the featherets no finger can remove.

Fea·therfew. Forms: 4 feþerfoy, 5 federfu, fedyrfoy, 6–8 fetherfew, 7- featherfew. [Corrupted var. of Feverfew.] The popular name of *Pyrethrum Parthenium.*

c 1325 *St. Patrick's Purg.* cxlvii, Mint, feþerfoy and eglentere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152 2 Fedyrfu, or fedyrfoy, herbe, *febrifuga.* 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 99 If beasts bee sicke yee shall giue them madder, long pepper, the barke of a walnut tree, with fetherfew. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 552 Herbs..of a strong bitter Quality, as Wormwood, Featherfew, Tansie, and the like. *c* 1759 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 57 Here's fetherfew, gilliflowers and rue. 1863 R. Prior *Plant-n., Featherfew*..the feverfew..from confusion of name with the feather foil. [An erroneous statement.]

Fea·ther-foo·ted, *a.* a. Having feet covered with feathers. b. *fig.* Moving silently and swiftly.

a. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Coulon,* or *pigeon Pattu,* fether-footed doues or pigeons. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. viii. 295 There is a feather-footed breed.

b. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* II. 31 He bad the fether-footed houres go harnesse in his horse. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* iii. Wks. 1874 VI. 137 Swift feather-footed Time. 1731 A. Hill *Adv. Poets* xxiii, Fancy's light Dwarfs! whose feather-footed Strains, Dance..through a Waste of Brains! 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 110 The feather-footed Rosa .. darted along the paddock. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1848) 231 Soft as a featherfooted cloud on Heaven.

† Fea·therham. *Obs.* Forms: 1 feðerhama, -homa, 2 feþerhome, 5 *Sc.* fetherham, fethrame, 6 *Sc.* fedderame, fed(d)rem, -rum, fethreme. [OE. *feðer-hama,* f. *feðer* Feather *sb.* + *hama* a covering.] A covering or appendage of feathers; plumage, wings.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1984 *Talaria* feðrhoman. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 670 (Gr.) Geseo ic him his englas ymbe hweorfan mid feðerhaman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her he uette feþer-home and wenge. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* xxv. iii, Afterward a Fetherham he dight, To flye with wynges as he could beest descerne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. v. 93 Slyd with thi feddrame, to 3one Troiane prence. 1570 *Sempill Ball.* xiii. (1872) 77 Tak tho feddrum of the Craw In syne of wo and dolour. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 23 It wold make our craw-down fedrum fal.

Fea·ther-head. a. An empty or light head. b. A silly, empty-headed person.

a. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1857) I. 88 To me, in my poor feather-head, [he] seemed a somewhat unhandy gentleman.

b. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 154 Show the haughtiest featherhead, that a soul higher than himself is actually here. 1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 19 Our periodical featherheads do not know that we dwell in the modern land of Canaan. 1878 Tennyson *Q. Mary* v. i, A fool and featherhead.

attrib. 1886 W. Graham *Social Problem* 190 Mere feather-head folly.

Fea·ther-hea·ded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.]

1. Empty-headed, hare-brained, silly.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 30 Many Gentlemens .. estates are deplumed by their feather-headed wifes. 1716 Cibber *Love Makes Man* II. ii, Ah! thou hast miss'd a Man..so far above this feather-headed Puppy. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 106 Some feather-headed lady or gentleman. 1881 Irving in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 305 It was little more than a conceited and feather-headed assumption.

2. Having a feathery top. *rare.*

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 173 Feather-headed grasses.

Featheriness (fe·ðərinés). [f. Feathery + -ness.] a. Feathery state or condition. b. Lightness, fickleness.

1689 W. Bates *Sure Trial Uprightness* 130 There is such a levity and featheriness in our Minds. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 612 Pulling off bright wings, and destroying the lustrous featheriness. 1892 L. F. Day *Nature in Ornament* iv. 53 The very featheriness of its flower-heads.

Feathering (fe·ðəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [+ -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Feather in various senses.

1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 8/1 That bird of whom Suidas speaks, which dies in the very act of his feathering. 1775 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 26 North Carolina is left out..because it furnishes tar for feathering. 1875 Sharpe in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 372 This king [Henry V of England] directed the sheriffs of counties to take six wing-feathers from every goose for the feathering of arrows. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* iv. (1887) 35 Rowing their short, deep stroke, without any feathering, but in perfect time.

b. *Arboriculture* (see quot.).

1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 237 What the workmen call 'the feathering', that is, the position of the capillary rootlets upon the primary rootlets or branches, which are always found pointing outwards from the body of the Tree.

2. In various concrete senses: The plumage of birds; the feather of an arrow; feather-like structure in the coat of an animal.

1530 Palsgr. 219/1 Fedderyng of a shafte. 1721 Bradley *Wks. Nature* 57 The Beauty of whose Shells..is as remarkable as the diversity of Feathering in Birds. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 268 The ptarmigan shows a singular backwardness in assuming the summer feathering. 1875 G. W. Dasent *Vikings* I. 46 An arrow on which a golden thread was twisted in the feathering. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 121 His [the Irish setter's] coat..where it extends into what is technically known as feathering, is like spun silk in quality. 1891 J. L. Kipling *Beast & Man in India* viii. 199 In Indian horse lore the set of these featherings ..ending sometimes in circles or whorls, are all mapped out like currents on a mariner's chart.

b. *Archit.* (see quot. 1842–76).

1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 132 The parts of tracery are ornamented with small arches and points, which is called feathering or foliation. 1842–76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Featherings,* the cusps, plain or decorated, at the ends of a foil in tracery. 1854 J. L. Petit *Archit. Studies France* 84 Some windows of a single light, with a free trefoil feathering in the head.

c. *Gardening.* A feather-like marking or pencilling in a flower.

1833 Hogg *Suppl. Florists' Flowers* 25 The feathering elegant and various, heavy and light, close in some [Tulips], and slightly broken in others. 1882 *The Garden* 28 Jan. 67/1 The outer surface..suffused with purple featherings.

3. *attrib.*

1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 165, I have established a pair of well-pronounced feathering-calluses on my thumbs. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 407 Whereby a 'feathering movement' is effected.

Feathering (fe·ðəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That feathers; in senses of the vb.

1789 W. Gilpin *Wye* 93 The ruins..with the feathering foliage. 1839 M. F. Ossoli in *Mem.* (1862) I. 260 His wit is so truly French in its..sparkling, feathering vivacity. 1848 Lytton *Arthur* III. xxvii, Where o'er the space the feathering branches bend.

b. Of an oar, paddle-wheel, float, etc.: see Feather *v.* II.

a 1740 Tickell (W.), The feathering oar returns the gleam. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk., Feathering-paddles.* 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xv. 278 Feathering paddle-wheel shafts are sometimes carried on brackets secured to the ship's side. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Feathering Paddle-wheel,* a wheel whose floats have a motion on an axis, so as to descend nearly vertically into the water and ascend the same way, avoiding beating on the water in the descent and lifting water in the ascent.

Featherless (fe·ðərlés), *a.* [f. Feather *sb.* + -less] Without feathers, in various senses.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1764 To shete a fethirles bolt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 Fedyrles or with owtyn feders, *inplumis.* *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F iv, Yonge fetherless foules streyght taken from the nest. 1590 W. Vallans *Tale two Swannes,* A haunted ducke..Was taken up all fetherlesse and bare. 1640 Howell *Dendrologia, Rhenusium* 74 That featherlesse bird, which went about to beage plumes of other birds to cover his nakednesse. 1658 Cleveland *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 407 Some with Bows and featherless Arrows. *a* 1845 Hood *To Hahnemann* iv, A featherless cocked-hat adorns his head. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 223 Plato's definition of a man, 'bipes implume', 'a featherless biped'.

Hence **Fea·therlessness,** the state of being without feathers. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Featherlet (fe·ðəlĕt). [f. as prec. + -let.] A small feather.

1834 Southey *Doctor* Pref. 41 The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many featherlets. 1866 *Morn. Star* 19 Dec., A fine bird, with..a tail of magnificent red, flecked by some snow-white featherlets.

Featherly: see *List of Spurious Words.*

† Fea·ther-maker. *Obs.* One who dresses feathers; one who deals in feathers or plumes.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Vn plumassier,* a fether maker. 1620 Rowlands *Pair Spy-knaves* (1872) 8 Point the Feather-maker not to faile To plume my head with his best Estridge tayle. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1655/4 His Majesties Feather-maker (who dwels in the Pall-Mall).

Fea·therman. [f. Feather *sb.* + Man.] One who deals in feathers or plumes.

1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 626/1 With Feathermen and Perfumers. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses Looking-glasse* I. ii, And you sweet Featherman, whose ware though light Oreweighs your Conscience. 1724 Swift *Reasons agst. Exam. Drugs,* The several trades..which depend on ours..such as that of hearses, coaches, coffins..feather-men and bell-ringers. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxi. 202 Mother was so busy with that featherman, that it was of no use to ask her to hear me.

Fea·ther-stitch. A kind of stitch in ornamental needlework, producing a decorated zigzag line. (See quot.)

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework, Feather Stitch.* The two varieties of this stitch are the Opus Plumarium of ancient writers, used..for filling in Embroideries worked in silk and crewels upon silk, cloth, and serge materials, and Feather and Double Feather Stitch used to make the ornamental lines that decorate underlinen [etc.].

attrib. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* viii. 81 This was aptly called 'feather-stitch' work.

Hence **Fea·ther-stitch** *v.*, **Feather-stitching** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *concr.*)

1884 *Draper's Price List,* Longcloth, scallop, feather stitched. 1891 Miss Dowie *Girl in Karp.* xii. 149 The..feather-stitching on my pink shirt.

Fea·ther-to·ngue, *v. trans.* To provide with a tongue or projection for fitting into a groove. Cf. Feather *sb.* 16 c.

1851 *Beck's Florist* 50 For the bottom, the boards are placed lengthways, ploughed and feather-tongued, and bolted together with ⅜ bolts and nuts. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 27 Three inch deal..feather-tongued.

Fea·ther-to·ngued, *a.* [f. Feather *sb.* + Tongue + -ED 2.] Of a person: Light-tongued; talkative.

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* 205 The light-foot, feather-tongued Dame Had far and wide spred..the fame Of Job's Misfortunes.

Fea·ther-weight.

1. That which has the weight of a feather; hence, a very small thing.

1838 Dickens *O. Twist* (1850) 283/1 He turned..to observe the effect of the slightest featherweight in his favour. 1885 A. M. Clerke *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 108 The feather-weight of his carelessness, however, kicked the beam

2. *Racing.* The lightest weight allowed by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap. Hence sometimes applied to the rider.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 136 The animals rode a feather weight. 1858 *Jockey Club Rules* in *Blaine's Rural Sports* (1870) 376 A feather weight shall be considered 4 st. 7 lb. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 132 [He] was going like a youth and a feather-weight.

fig. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* I. 313 Burghley and Walsingham..were no feather-weights, like the frivolous Henry III.

3. *Boxing.* Applied to a pugilist who is very light, as distinguished from a *heavy-, middle-,* or *light-weight.*

1889 E. B. Michell *Boxing* 147 The boundary between heavy and middle weight, down to feather-weight (9 stone).

So **Fea·ther-weighted** *ppl. a.,* trifling, unimportant.

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 274 Finding that he can make those feather-weighted accidents balance each other.

Fea·ther-work. [f. as prec. + Work.] a. The art of working in feathers; also *concr.* (see quot. 1882). b. = Feather-stitch.

a. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Their Curiosity in Feather-works was such, that it surpasseth all Credit and Belief. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* v. 113 The Natives..are very expert in Feather-work. 1784 Mrs. Montagu *Let.* 3 Feb. in *Lady of last Cent.* (Doran 1873) 326 My great piece of feather-work is not yet compleated. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 32 Cotton dresses, and mantles of featherwork, exquisitely made. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework, Feather Work*..consists of covering buckram or other stiff foundations with birds' feathers arranged in designs and sewn entirely over the foundation.

b. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 339 A certain kind of needlework is called in ancient inventories 'opus plumarium' or feather-work, from the way the stitches overlie each other like the feathers on a bird.

attrib. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., That wondrously variegated featherwork tapestry which the old Aztecs used to work such marvels in.

Feathery (fe·ðəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y.]

1. Of birds: Clothed with feathers; feathered.

1634 Milton *Comus* 346 Might we but hear..the..village cock Count the night-watches to his feathery dames. 1753 Dodsley *Agriculture* I. 241 His feathery subjects in obedience flock Around his feeding hand. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 125 Beneath my chair Sit budge, a feathery bunch. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 12/2 The..bird..joins once more in feathery society.

b. Of a dog: Curly-haired.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 6/1 Groups of feathery setters ..strain on their couplings.

2. Fringed, tipped, or flecked with something feather-like.

1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 220 The beacon's glimmering height That faintly tipt the feathery surge with light. 1826 Mrs. Hemans *Forest Sanctuary* I. iii, Sighing through the feathery canes. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 25 Silver arrows of pale summer moonlight pierced the feathery pine-branches. 1884 F. D. Millet in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 520/1 The sky..feathery and soft in texture.

b. Of the voice: Husky.

1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. iii. 42 Sir Piers, whose voice had become..somewhat 'feathery'.

3. Resembling feathers or plumes. a. in appearance: Feather-like, plume-like, *esp.* of snow.

1580 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cxlviii, Yon feathery snowes from wynters nests. 1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (ed. 2) 55 Which seems to be some feathery particle of snow. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XII. 336 As the feathery snows Fall frequent. 1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 300 The feathery appendages to the seeds of Dandelion. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 323 The prolongations..passed into detached feathery clouds. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 180 Valeriana..Calyx-limb..developing into a feathery deciduous pappus. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. i, Diamond stars trembling amongst her feathery golden hair.

b. in lightness. Hence of immaterial things: Light, fickle. Of material things: Light, flimsy.

1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 281 So turnes her feath'rie fancie to and fro. 1699 W. Bates *Spir. Perfect. Unfolded* xii. 420 Our Resolutions are Light and Feathery. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. vi, Blowing the feathery ash from his cigar. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 63 Holds not her yellow locks the tiara's feathery tissue.

c. *humorously.* Of a feather-dealer.

1813 Moore *Post-bag* (ed. 8) 54 Fine and feathery artizan ..Make for me a prince's plume.

Featish (fī·tiʃ), *a.* [Altered form of ME. *fetis* (see FEATOUS) with the ending assimilated to the suffix *-ish.*] †a. Elegant, neat (*obs.*—°: see FEATOUS and next word). b. *dial.* Pretty good, tolerable, considerable; fairly well in health.

1825 J. BRITTON *Beauties of Wiltsh.* III. 373 'How do you do?'..'Featish'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'There's a featish crop o' pears upo' that tree.' *Ibid.*, 'They be featish liars i' Swillin'ton.' 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Veatish*, 'Ther be a veatish lot on um.' *Ibid.*, 'I be got rid o' the doctor, an' be a-veelin' quite veatish like now.'

Hence †**Fea·tishness.** *Obs.* neatness.

1530 PALSGR. 219/1 Featysshnesse, propernesse, *feactise.*

†**Fea·tless,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. FEAT *sb.* + -LESS; cf. FECKLESS.] Inept, silly.

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον 162 A featless arrogant conceit of their greatness. 1721 J. KELLY *Scott. Proverbs* 104 Featless Folk is ay fain of other.

Featly (fī·tli), *adv.* and *a.* Somewhat *arch.* [f. FEAT *a.* + -LY 2.] A. *adv.*

1. Fitly, properly, suitably, aptly; neatly, elegantly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 585 He þat fetly in face fettled alle eres. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 135 Feetly with helpe sche can consent To set a cokewolde on the hye benche. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 142 Clense it feetly wel. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 55 Gellius applyeth this prouerbe very featlye to these grosse and rude men. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* 63 You will haue it [wine] smelling sweetelie, coloured featly. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* iii, The giuing vp of the godlies ghost may featlie be compared to three things. 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 62 We are bluntly told..not neatly and featly. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii. (1858) 33 Frills and fringes, with gay variety of colour, featly appended. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'It was all done varry feitly.'

† b. Exactly, precisely. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 8 Bynd hem to gydur fetely so þat þe cropp may justly entur alle in to þe seyd hole. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* iv. 29 In this also the allegorie featly agreeth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk. & Selv.* 74 A curious frame of well-ranged bulks so featly set together.

2. Cleverly, deftly, skilfully.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 Thynges wyth whiche they fetely blere oure eye. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 488/2 He..feately conuayed himself out of the frying panne, fayre into the fyre. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. (1623) O iij, Sweets, which the Bees featly draw from them. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Feitly*, dexterously. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Christiad* xvi, In homely guise I featly framed My lowly speech. 1888 G. H. RADFORD *Occasional Verses*, Let the gentle angler stand..And featly cast his specious fly.

b. With reference to movements, *esp.* dancing: With graceful agility, nimbly.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1758 Þe lady .. fetly hym kyssed. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 176 She dances featly. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. ix, How feately she holds up the neb to him! 1704 POPE *Jan. & May* 620 So featly tripp'd the light-foot ladies round. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 9 Featly athwart the ridge she runs. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxiii, Their chargers featly prance. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xxx. 215 His .. wife .. danced as featly as a fairy. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ingol. Penance* II, Featly he kisseth his Holiness' toe. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 181 The Sapphic..moves featly to our modern accentuation.

† 3. Oddly, strangely. (Cf. FEAT *a* 5.) *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 29 If my soul does not thus featly stick out of my body. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Featly*, oddly, after an unusual or uncouth manner.

B. *adj.* Graceful. Of a dress: Neat, well-fitting.

1801 MOORE *Ring* iii, Some the featly dance amused. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 269 Her dainty person clad in featly cloak.

Hence **Fea·tliness,** featly quality; gracefulness.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, The admirable 'featliness' of the Count de la Roche .. was rivalled only by the more majestic grace of Edward.

Featness (fī·tnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Elegance, shapeliness, spruceness, trimness.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 248 Featness with neatness hath neighbourhood enough. *c* 1615 *Lives Women Saints* 25 The featnesse..of the bodie..is the fouling..of the soule. 1652 WHARTON tr. *Rothman's Chiromancy* Wks. (1683) 532 The Lines and other Signatures, are ..by their Featness more perspicuous. 1699 BOYER *Fr. & Eng. Dict.* s.v., Featness..*propreté.*

† b. Nicety. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 12/2 The language carrieth such difficulty with it..for..the curious featnes of the pronunciation, that, etc.

†2. 'Oddness, uncouthness' (Bailey, folio, 1730–6).

†**Fea·tous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 fetis(e, -ys(e, 5 fetyce, 6 *Sc.* fettis; see also FEATISH. *β.* 5 fet(e)ous, 6 feytous, (feat-, fetus(se), feateous, 6–7 feat(u)ous, 7 fetuous. [ME. *fetys*, a. OFr. *fetis, feitis, faictis*, f. L. *factīcius*: see FACTITIOUS. In 15–17th c. the ending was confused variously with the suffixes *-ish, -ous, -eous, -uous*, and the word seems to have been apprehended as a derivative of FEAT *a.*, to which in later use it approximates in sense.]

1. Of persons and their limbs: Well-formed, well-proportioned, handsome.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 174 Fetyse of a fayr forme, to fote & to honde. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 188 Fetise nailes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 150 In comen tombesteres Fetis and smale. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 829 He was..So faire, so jolly, and so fetise. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159/2 Fetyce, or praty, *parvunculus.* 1477 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 809 III. 215 I ham waxse so fetys that I may not be gyrte in no barre of no gyrdyl that I have. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* 23865 This king..Thre sonis had baith fettis, fair and fyne.

b. Of things: Skilfully or artistically fashioned; hence, in wider sense, elegant, handsome, becoming. Often of dress.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 157 Full fetise was hire cloke. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 532 This dore .. was so fetys and so lite. *Ibid.* 1133 In clothyng was he ful fetys. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 66 Wyne canels..of box fetice & fyne. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* i. 83 Those that teache in schooles, With .. featusse knacks will lewre the little fooles. 1570 — *Serm., Easter Wk.* 220 b, Ye thinke it fine and featous to be called roses..and Lilies. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* I. 126 Upon this fetuous board doth stand Something for shew-bread.

2. 'Dexterous.' 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Fea·tously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With respect to attire, or ornamentation: Beautifully, handsomely, elegantly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1462 Þe coperounes of þe canacles þat on þe cuppe reres, Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 162 Fauel [sat] on a flat[er]ere fetislich atired. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 163 Fetisly stekit with prynnit goldin thredis. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 180 His bottis sat cleyn and claspyd feytuosly. 1605 DRAYTON *Eglogs* iv. 142 A hood..Ywrought full featuously.

2. With reference to actions: Cleverly, dexterously, nimbly, properly. Of speech: Elegantly, with correctness and propriety.

c 1350 *Will Palerne* 98 Þe herdes wif .. fetisliche it [þat child] baþede, & wrouȝt wiþ it as wel as ȝif it were hire owne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 124 Frenche she spake full fayre and fetisly. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 141 The ffrere feynyd fetously the spryngil for to hold. 1595 SPENSER *Prothal.* 27 They ..cropt full feateously The tender stalkes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* IV. v, While hobby-horse doth foot it featuously.

Featuous, var. form of FEATOUS *a. Obs.*

Featural (fī·tiŭrăl), *a.* [f. FEATURE *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the features.

1883 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. vi. 50 There was no featural resemblance between the two faces.

Hence **Fea·turally** *adv.*, with regard to features. 1804 *Monthly Mag.* XVIII. 4 Never were cases more featurally distinct.

Feature (fī·tiŭr), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 fetour(e, 4–6 feture, feyture, 5 fetur, (fay(c)ture, fetture, fe(i)ter, feetour, 6 feuter, fewter, 7 feauture), 6– feature. [a. OF. *feture, faiture* (= Pr. *faitura, factura*) :—L. *factūra*: see FACTURE.]

1. Make, form, fashion, shape; proportions, *esp.* of the body; a particular example of this. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 41 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119, I made þe Mon..Of feture liche myn owne fasoun. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 134 ibid. 141, I behelde welle her feture. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 11 He was a man of hight stature, And therto full fayr of feture. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 306 b, In all feyture of body..I was moost lyke vnto thy Grace. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 5 Horses of a fine feature. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. (1614) 558 Apes .. twice as bigge in feature of their limmes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 501 The king fell much enamoured of her feature. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 320 A woman appeared to him in his sleep, in a wonderful feature. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 328 Pleasantness..is very visible in the complexion and feature of true Religion. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 88 An image, huge of feature as a cloud. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. i, Courtenay..of splendid feature.

† b. Good form or shape; comeliness. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 19, I, that am .. cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature. 1594 PARSONS *Succession to Engl. Crown* Ep. Ded., His excellent partes of lerning, wit, feuter of body, curtesie [etc.].

† c. *concr.* Something formed or shaped; a form, shape, creation. *Obs.* Cf. CREATURE I.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 256/2 Alle fetures and creatures prayse the moder of lyghte. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, No doubt of that, sweet feature. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Arctophilos' Epist. to Arctoa* 84 Nature..Adorns her shop still with the matchlesse feature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 279 So sented the grim Feature, and upturn'd His Nostril wide into the murkie Air.

† d. As a term of contempt: = CREATURE. [So OF. *faiture*; in Eng. perh. confused with FAITOUR.]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 60 Fature, for thy sake, Thay shalbe pent to pyne. *Ibid.* 120 To felle those fatures I am bowne. 14.. *Chester Pl.* (1847) II. 162 Fye on thee, feature, fie on thee.

†2. a. In *pl.* The elements which constitute bodily form; the build or make of the various parts of the body. Hence in *sing.* with distributive adj. b. *concr.* A part of the body; a limb. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 794 Alle feturez ful syn & fautlez boþe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 46 Prout of my faire fetours. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 5 Hyr oo foot is Both flesh and boon..Men may behoden eche feture Ther of saf the greth too only. *c* 1460–70 *Compl. Criste* 200 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 172, I sende the bodyly helthe .. fayrenes and also feturs fele. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 240 How many lacke theyr armes .. and other fetures of theyr bodyes. 1599 WEEVER *Epigr.* IV. xxii. E vj, Their rosie-tainted features cloth'd in tissue. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vii. 103, I agreed in every Feature of my Body with other Yahoos, except, etc. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Shall I stab Her lovely image stampt on every feature?

3. In narrower sense. a. In *pl.* and distributively: The lineaments of the face, the form or mould of its various parts. Also *collect.* in *sing.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 857 Wanne..meliors miȝt se his face, sche þout..þat leuer hire were haue welt him at wille þan of þe world be quene, So faire of all fetures þe frek was. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 255 The fetures of her face In which nature had alle grace. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 112 They began to behold .. hys feyr face Consyduryng hys feturis..With grett insyght. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 12 Under such simple and homly feature, lay..a most subtil..wit. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 4 That rich treasure Of rare beauty and sweet feature. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (ed. 4) II. xiii. 225 Men of sensibility desire in every woman soft features. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 222 The features of the *Tschuk-tschi* .. pronounce them of American origin. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. XVI. 331 [He] equalled him in..refinement of feature.

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Sat. Hum. Learn.* II. Rem. 1759 I. 223 Words are but Pictures .. To draw the .. Features of the Mind. *a* 1788 MICKLE *Siege Marseilles* I. i, Oft .. have I beheld A little, wayward, giddy levity Show its capricious features. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* V. 738 Redeeming features in the face of Time. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 25 Tenderness for animals is no unusual feature in the portraits of holy men.

b. *concr.* Any of the parts of the face; the eye, nose, mouth, forehead, or chin.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, There was daring..in the dark eye, but the other features seemed to express a bashful timidity. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Visit* Wks. (Bohn) I. 404 Say, what other metre is it Than the meeting of the eyes? Nature poureth into nature Through the channels of that feature. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 23 Hitting the poor Venus another..blow on that unhappy feature.

4. *transf.* A distinctive or characteristic part of a thing; some part which arrests the attention by its conspicuousness or prominence.

a. of material things.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 164 Examine separately each feature of the Picture. 1792 BURKE *French Affairs* Wks. 1842 I. 570 The several kingdoms .. have .. some features which run through the whole. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 225 The grand feature of the country is the Indus. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 220 These Irish rings possessed..the features of a true coinage. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 362 Another feature of the locomotive is the blast-pipe. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 186 String courses or other architectural features.

b. of immaterial things.

a 1822 LD. CASTLEREAGH *Speech*, The feature on which this question chiefly hinges. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii, The principal feature in him was lightness of heart. 1875 A. R. HOPE *Schoolboy Friends* 163 A great feature of the day were the recitations.

c. *Comb.*

1792 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* 8 Nov., The emphasis, or what I would call the feature-notes of the tune. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 145 A feature-mark, a seminal speciality.

Feature (fī·tiŭr), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To resemble in features; to favour; *esp.* with reference to family likeness or resemblance. Now chiefly *dial.*

1755 JOHNSON, *To feature*, to resemble in countenance. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* V. XXXVIII, 'Ye feature him, on'y ye're darker.' 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Ben faichurs 'is faither, but all the rest favour the mother's side. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. XX, She featured her mother's family more than her father's.

2. a. To affect, or mould the features of. b. To stand as a feature or distinctive mark upon.

1810 CRABBE *Borough* IV, Fear, hope, dismay .. featured every face. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Charlemagne* Wks. XIII. 160 Differences by which they are severally marked and featured. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 85 Knolls and ridges which featured the landscape. 1878–9 S. LANIER *Remonstr.* 3 Forbear To feature me my Lord by rule and line.

3. To sketch the features of; to outline, picture, portray. Also, To impress the features of *upon* (something).

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 62 The characters cannot be very minutely featured. 1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Tragedy* II. iv, Something in the air .. Featured its ghastly self upon my soul. 1864 *Reader* 19 Mar. 351 Which some keen spirits are already featuring to themselves.

Hence **Fea·turing** *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *concr.*

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. vii. 202 Documents and more explicit featurings.

Featured (fī·tiŭrd), *ppl. a.* [f. FEATURE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Fashioned, formed, shaped. Usually preceded by adv. of manner, as *evil, fair, fine, ill, well featured*, for which see those words. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 111 They were passing well fetured. *c* 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 376 O prince of hell! Feutred in fashion abhominable. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 468 Richard duke of Gloucestre..was..euill feautered of lymmes. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 51 The rich ring..without the fayr feawtered fiynger, iz nothiñg. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. iii. § 3. 32 Horses better featured..then now. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 279 Thy nose..is..featured like some curious Turret.

† b. Well-formed; comely, beautiful. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 10, I at natures hand no featurde face could gaine. 1587 — *Trag. T.* (1837) 63 Their feitured limmes bedeckt. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lix. (1612) 257 Love-worth Maacha .. baire To Dauid featred Absalom. 1774 LANGHORNE *Country Justice* I. 123 In the free Eye, the featur'd Soul display'd, Honour's strong Beam.

2. a. Shaped into features. b. Expressed by features or external form.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 70 The well-stain'd canvas, or the featur'd stone. *a* 1779 LANGHORNE *Studley Park* Poems (Chalmers) 418 Let..From Jones's hand the featur'd marble glow. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 349 Each strange form in motley masquerade, Featur'd grimace, and impudence pourtray'd. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. ii. 50 Her

smile was a featured sunbeam. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xii. 231 Our earth, the featured Definite Has meanings all divine.

3. Furnished with or having features of a certain cast, usually preceded by some qualifying word.

1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 302 Angelic faces .. featured with impudence. *a* 1759 GOLDSM. *Voltaire* Wks. 1881 IV. 43 The Marquis d'Argent was graceful in person, regularly featured. 1850 EB. ELLIOTT *More Verse & Prose* I. 18 Who is that small Napoleon-featur'd pleader? 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 405 That hard-featured .. old forester.

Featureless (fī·tiŭrlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.]

1. Without good features; ugly. *rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi, Let those whom Nature hath not made for store, Harsh, featureless, and rude, barrenly perish. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 831/1 A guard of featureless barbarians.

2. Wanting facial features. Also, Having no marked or prominent feature.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 224 The other [face of Janus] .. maimed, featureless, and weather-bitten. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, Featureless spectres .. they seemed in their shroud-like robes. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 203 The statued form of Beauty .. Now prostrate, powerless, featureless and cold. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 66 Indiscriminate lovers .. turn blemishes into beauties .. the featureless are faultless.

3. *transf.* Without any prominent mark or point of interest; uninteresting.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 22 The low and featureless form of the ground. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr., The absolutely featureless country house of George III.'s reign. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 717 Not recognising a single landmark on the featureless shore. 1891 *Punch* Christmas No. 7/2 The month [of March] will be so featureless.

b. Of business, *esp.* on the stock market: Giving no occasion for remark; uneventful.

1879 *Standard* 21 May 2/1 Business in Discount to-day was absolutely featureless. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Apr. 4/1 Canadian Pacific shares were featureless.

Hence **Fea·turelessness.**

1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Penin.* ii. in *Leisure Hour* 21/1 Yet with all this .. featurelessness .. Malacca is very fascinating.

Featurely (fī·tiŭrli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Having strongly marked features; characteristic; typical.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 133 More intellectually vigorous and more featurely warriors of Christian chivalry. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iii. 59 Chaucer .. giving us the featurely expression of his own age.

Hence **Fea·tureliness.**

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 117 Don Quixote's leanness and featureliness.

Featy (fī·ti), *a.* [f. FEAT *a.* + -Y¹.] †**a.** Neat, pretty (*obs.*). **b.** Handy, clever, wide-awake (*rare*).

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. i. 73 The featie conceits this Epitaph sheweth to have. 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 101 A maiden of Alftrude's degree could not travel .. without a featy handmaiden attendant upon her.

Hence **Fea·tily** *adv.*, in quot. = FEATLY 2 b.

c 1630 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 239 They .. foot it on the grass as featily.

†**Feauges.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 180 Many that went abroad, through weaknesse were subiect to be suddenly surprized with a disease called the Feauges, whiche was neither paine nor sicknesse, but as it were the highest degree of weaknesse.

Feaver, -our, etc.: see FEVER.

Feawd, obs. form of FEUD *sb.*¹, enmity.

Feawterlocke, obs. form of FETTERLOCK.

Feaze (fīz), *v.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* Forms: 6 faze, 9 faize, 8– feaze. [In some way related to OE. *fæs* (see FAS) fringe; possibly as a naut. term f. MDu. *vese, veze* fringe, frayed edge, which is related by ablaut to the OE. word.]

1. a. *trans.* To unravel (a rope), etc. **b.** *intr.* Of a rope or thread: To unravel at the end. Also of a stick: To wear rough at the end.

1568 SIR T. SMITH *De recta Ling. Angl. Script.* 31 b, Făz, *in fila diducere* [Smith's 'făz' = *faze*; cf. 'găz' = gaze]. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 83, I find it [a bracelet] fazed almost quite in sunder. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* Pref. 28 The Schoolmen did feaze and draw it out, and then made it up into knots. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Feazing* [Sea Term] is the Ravelling out of a Cable, or any great Rope at the Ends. 1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., *Feaze*, to have the woof at the end of a piece of cloth or ribband rubbed out from the warp. 1825 JAMIESON, 'That thread 'll no go through the eye of the needle; its a' feazed at the point.' 'Get a verrule put to your staff, the end o't's a' faiz'd.' 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Feaze*, to untwist, to unlay ropes; to tease, to convert it into oakum.

2. *intr.* (see quot.)

1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss. 454 *Feaze*, to have the edge of a razor .. turned to a side, instead of being blunted by use.

Hence **Fea·zings** *vbl. sb. pl.*; *Sc.* **fais-, faizins.**

1825 JAMIESON, *Faizins, Faisins.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Feazings*, the fagging out or unravelling of an unwhipped rope.

†**Feaze,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (See quot.)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 97 Such olde sheepe and lambes as doe shoote are to be .. feased, i. e. to have all the woll under theire tayle .. clipped away.

Feaze, var. of FEEZE *sb.* and *v.*

Feble, obs. form of FEEBLE.

Febre, obs. form of FEVER.

Febricitant (fĕbri·sitănt), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *febrīcitant-em*, pr. pple. of *febrīcitāre* (see next). Cf. F. *fébricitant.*]

A. *adj.* Affected with fever; feverish.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* Contents III, All Agues, and all Febricitant diseases, as is, the Rose, the Plague. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2079 A Fœtus febricitant whilst in the womb. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Febricitant.*

†**B.** *sb.* One who is affected with fever. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 D iij b, Vj. C. tymes haue we wasshed many febricitans incontinent after ye fyrste actes [*read* acces]. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 245 The Amplifying force .. which formeth out in length the Bones of Febricitants, as wax.

†**Febri·citate,** *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. L. *febrīcitāt-* ppl. stem of *febrīcitāre* to have a fever, f. *febris* fever.] *intr.* To be ill of a fever.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

†**Febri·cita·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of state f. L. *febrīcitāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] The state of being in a fever, feverishness.

1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* XV. 11 Phisition Mirus talkes of saliuation Of Tophes and Pustules and Febricitation. 1663–76 BULLOKAR, *Febricitation.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Febricity (fĕbri·siti). [ad. L. *febrīcitāt-em*, n. of state f. *febrīcitāre*: see FEBRICITATE and -ITY.] The state of having a fever or being feverish.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 174 In those three months' febricity Which followed.

Febricose (fī·brikōus), *a.* [ad. L. *febricōs-us*, f. *febris* a fever.] 'Feverish' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Febricula (fĕbri·kiŭlă). *Med.* [a. L. *febrīcula*, dim. of *febris* a fever. Cf. F. *febricule.*] A slight fever, of short duration.

1746 SIR R. MANNINGHAM (*title*), The symptoms, nature, causes, and cure of the febricula .. commonly called the nervous or hysteric fever. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 528 Many find themselves affected by that febricula, which the English alone call a cold. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 204 This febricula .. is not usually followed by any mischief.

Febriculose (fĕbri·kiŭlōus), *a. Med. rare.* [ad. L. *febrīculōs-us*, f. *febrīcula*: see prec.]

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Febriculose*, having a slight fever, relating to a Febricula.

Hence **Febriculo·sity.** *rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Febriculosity*, the same as Febricitation. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Febriculosity*, feverishness.

†**Febri·culous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *febrīculōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] Slightly feverish.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Febriculous*, that hath or is subject to a Feaver. Whence 1692–1732 in COLES.

†**Fe·brient,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *febrient-em*, pr. pple. of *febrīre* to have a fever.] Feverish, sickening of a fever.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 248 An infant of a year old, who is dentient and febrient.

Febrifacient (fĕbrifē·ʃĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *febri-* (*febris*) fever + -FACIENT.]

A. *adj.* Fever-producing.

1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygëia* XI. 48 The fermentations from which the febri-facient effluvia spring. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* Something that produces fever.

1832 in WEBSTER (citing BEDDOES).

Febriferous (fĕbri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *febri-*, *febris* fever + -FEROUS.] Producing fever.

1874 DUNGLISON, *Febriferous*, fever-bearing, as *a febriferous locality.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Febrific (fĕbri·fik), *a.* [ad. F. *febrifique* (Cotgr.), f. L. *febri-*, *febris* fever + *-fic-us* making: see -FIC.] **a.** Producing fever. **b.** = FEVERISH.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 203 A Febrific Glyster. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. iii, The aliment .. will aggravate the febrific symptoms. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. 242 The febrific humour fell into my legs. 1832 in WEBSTER. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Febrifugal (fĕbri·fiŭgăl, febrifiū·găl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Adapted to mitigate or subdue fever; anti-febrile.

1663 BOYLE *Nat. Philos.* II. v. x. 212 Nor the mixture hath been .. noted for any Febrifugal Vertues. 1853 *Chamb Jrnl.* XX. 28 The remedies prescribed were depletory and febrifugal. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 483 The plants of this order have .. febrifugal properties.

Febrifuge (fe·brifiūdʒ), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *fébrifuge*, f. (on L. type **febrifugus*) L. *febri-*, *febris* fever + *fug-āre* to drive away.]

A. *adj.* = FEBRIFUGAL.

1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 235 Perriwinkle is vulnerary, astringent and febrifuge. 1725 N. ST ANDRÉ in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/3 Testaceous Powders and Febrifuge Juleps. 1803 DAVY in *Phil Trans.* XCIII. 268 Barks supposed to be possessed of febrifuge properties. 1860 PIESSE *Lab Chem. Wonders* 171 Nearly all the bitter plants are called febrifuge from their power to cure fever.

B. *sb.* A medicine adapted to drive away or to reduce fever; hence, a cooling drink.

1686 W HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym* (ed. 3) 487 Divers other ingredients, thought to be Febrifuges. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 7 It hath been found an admirable febrifuge. 1860 READE *Cloister & H* IV. 305 The grand febrifuge of anchorites—cold water. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* vi. 96 He had however some effervescing lemonade, so I contented myself with that febrifuge.

transf. and *fig.* 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, Chanting a rhyme which she believed sovereign as a febrifuge. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 364 Geometry seems to have acted as a febrifuge. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* I. iii. 34 The rough febrifuge which this awaking administered.

†**Febrifugous,** *a. Obs.* Also 8 **febrifugious.** [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = FEBRIFUGAL.

1683 W. HARRIS *Pharmacologia* xii. 177, I have generally thought it Necessary to give some such .. Febrifugous draught. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Quinquina*, The resinous febrifugious substance of this Barke.

Febrile (fī·bril, fe·bril), *a.* [a. F. *fébrile*, ad. L. *febrīlis*, f. *febris* fever.] †**a.** Of a person: Affected by, or suffering from, fever (*obs.*). **b.** Of or pertaining to fever; produced by or indicative of fever; feverish.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 194 Teach Physitians to fear how they expose their febrile patients. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ii. (1672) 6 The Febril heat continuing its aduction upon the dryer fleshy parts, changes into a Marcid Feaver. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. iii, The acidity occasioned by the febrile matter. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 137 Calculated .. to quiet the febrile heat. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 255 We were .. all in a febrile state. We could not eat. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* V. 69 The febrile irritation of the frame.

Hence **Febri·lity,** the state of being febrile, feverishness. †**Fe·brilous** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = FEBRILE b.

1873 R. BARNES *Dis. Women* 96 There is a state of febrility, .. of swimming of the eyes. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 54 In proportion as the local process is less acute .. there is less attendant febrility. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 194 Their febrilous essence of heat.

†**Fe·bris.** *Obs.* Also 5 **febrys,** 6 **febres.** [a. L. *febris* fever.] A fever.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 230/3 Al that yere she was seke and laboured in the febrys. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* II. A ij, It [Sorell water] is good for the hote ague or febres. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 219 Vter that tyme .. Into the Walis seik in the febris la.

Febronian (febrōu·niăn), *a.* [f. *Febrōnius* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to (Justinus) Febronius; a pseudonym under which J. N. von Hontheim of Treves wrote in the 18th century, maintaining the independence of national churches. Hence **Febro·nianism,** the doctrine thus maintained.

1856 *Literary Churchman* II. 66/1 The extract on the Erastianism, or 'Febronianism', of Austria is as follows. 1882 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 722 In harmony with the Febronian principles. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 244/2 *Febronianism* .. may be roughly described as an exaggeration of Gallicanism. *Ibid.* 346/1 The notorious Church reforms of Joseph II may be fairly called Febronian.

February (fe·brŭări). Forms: 3 feoverel, -rer, 3–5 fever(r)er, -yer(e, (3 -3eer), 4–5 feverȝere, (5 *Sc.* feveryher), 4–6 feverel(l(e, (4 -yl), 4–7 februar, (9 *Sc.* febewar), 4 februari, 6–7 februarie, (6 febrewary), 7–8 februeer, (7 -ere), 4– **February.** Also abbrev. *Feb.* [ME. *feverer*, ad. OF. *feverier*, = Pr. *febrier*, Cat. *febrer*, Sp. *febrero*, Pg. *fevereiro*, It. *febbraio*:—popular L. **febrārius*, L. *februārius*, f. *februa* pl. (*februum* sing. a word of Sabine origin signifying purification), the Roman festival of purification, held on the 15th of this month. The ME. form *feverel* appears to be of Eng. origin, the dissimilation being parallel to that in *laurel* from *laurer*. It is noteworthy that Welsh has the form *chwefrawl, -ol* (the L. type of which would be **februālis*), beside *chwefrawr, -or* repr. L. *februārius*. The later forms are taken directly from Lat. or refashioned after Lat.]

1. The second month of the year, containing twenty-eight days, except in bissextile or leap year, when it has twenty-nine.

[*a* 1000 *Menologium* (Gr.) 18 Swylce emb feower wucan bætte solmonað sigeð to tune, butan twam nihtum; swa hit getealdon geo, Februarius fær, frode gesiþas.] *a* 1225 *Juliana* 78 Oþe sixtenðe dei of feouereles moneð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8238 In þe monþe of feuerer. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. x. (1495) 354 Olde errour of nacyons .. halowed .. February to the nether goddes. *c* 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7099 Of feuerȝere þe fift kalend. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1 In Feuerȝher befell the sammyn cace, That Inglismen tůk trewis with Wallace. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H iij, S. Matthias day yᵉ 24 of februar. *a* 1660 WHARTON *Disc. Years, etc.* Wks. (1683) 83 February *à Februo*, that is to sacrifice, because then the Romans sacrificed to Pluto .. for the Souls of their Ancestors. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* 464 The xx of February Leo (the Lion) ceases to set. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Feberwar* Poet. Wks. (1846) 157 Thou cauld gloomy Feberwar, O gin thou wert awa'. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 135 A warm day in February is a dream of April.

b. *personified.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. x. (1495) 355 Februari is paynted as an olde man sittynge by the fyre. 1821 SHELLEY *Dirge for Year* Poems (1891) 568/2 February bears the bier. 1863 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* I. 202 February comes in like a sturdy maiden, with a tinge of the red hard winter apple on her hardy cheek.

2. Proverbs. *February fill-dike*: a popular appellation indicating the prevalence of either rain or snow in this month.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* cii, Fenerell fill dyke, doth good with his snowe. 1573 — *Husb.* xxxvii. (1878) 87 Feb, fill the dike With what thou dost like. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* I. i, Februere Doth cut and shear. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 40 All the moneths in the year curse a fair Februeer. *Ibid.*, February fill dike, Be it black or be it white, But if it be white, It's the better to like. 1787 BEST *Angling* 165 The Welchman had rather see his dam on the bier, Than see a fair Februeer. 1889 ALLAN *Weather Wisdom* 15 If in

February there be no rain, 'Tis neither good for hay nor grain.

3. *attrib.*; *February Red*, a kind of fly.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 41 What's the matter? That you haue such a Februarie face. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 200 The February red .. belongs to the Perlidæ. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 422/2 Late February days.

† **Fe·bruate,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *februāt-us* pa. pple. of *februāre*: see next.] Only in *A day februate*, one devoted to purification.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 675 Hee..calleth this feast day, a day februate, that is a day of purgation, etc.

† **Fe·bruate,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *februāt-* ppl. stem of *februāre* to purify, f. *februum* a means of purification.] 'To purge souls by sacrifice or prayer' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81).

Februa·tion. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *februātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *februāre*: see prec.] A ceremonial purification or cleansing.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 37 Those charms and februations anciently in use upon the appearing of an eclipse. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 172 To reconcile his peevish and touchy Greatness by some Februations. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1876 MARTIN tr. *Keil's Comm. Ezek.* I. 207 The passing of children through fire without either slaying or burning; a februation by fire.

† **Fec.** *Obs.* since 12th c. [OE. *fæc*, corresp. to OFris. *fek, fak*, OS. *fac* MLG., Du. *vak*), OHG. *fah* (MHG. *vach*, mod.G. *fach*); the continental sense is chiefly 'compartment', 'bounded space'. The normal mod.Eng. form would be *fack.*]

A definite interval in space or time; a limited distance, fixed period.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 13 On þæt castel þæt wæs on fæce [L. *in spatio*] syxtiġ furlanga fram hierusalem, *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Hi bi ene fēce to his curt come sceolde. *Ibid.* 235 Eft bine fece and þes lare and laȝe swiðe acolede þurh manifeald sénne.

Fecal, Feces, etc.: see FÆCAL, etc.

Fecche, var. of *fetch*, obs. and dial. f. of VETCH.

Fech e, obs. form of FETCH *v.*

Feche, obs. forms of FISH, FITCH.

Fecher, obs. form of FISHER.

Fechia (fe·tʃa). Also 8 in Ital. form **feccia.** [a. It. *feccia*:—vulgar Latin **fēcia*, altered form of L. *fæc em* (*fæx*): see FÆCES.] Dregs of wine.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/7 The..Goods left unsold..will be lowered to the following Prizes .. the good Sherries to 18*l.* per But; the Feccia to 24*s.* per C.

attrib. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 33 Fechia Ashes are the ashes of the grape-vine.

Fecht, Sc. var. of FIGHT.

Fecial, var. of FETIAL.

Fecifork (fī·sifōɹk). *Entom.* [f. L. *fæci-* (see FÆCES) + FORK.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entom.* IV. 353 *Fecifork* (*Fæcifurca*), the anal fork on which the larvæ of *Cassida*, etc., carry their fæces.

Feck[1] (fek). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5–6 **fek,** 6 **fecc, fect.** [app. aphetic f. EFFECT *sb.*]

† **1.** = EFFECT 2 b. The purport, drift, tenor, or substance (of a statement, intention, etc.). Sometimes coupled with *form.* ? *Obs.*

With first quot. cf. Chaucer *Merch. T.* 153 Theffecte of his entente.

c 1300 *Lancelot* 2938 This is the fek of our entent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 684 In forme and fect as it wes wont to be. *c* 1550 A. SCOTT in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* III. 148 Wald ye foirsé the forme, The fassoun, and the fek, Ye suld it fynd inorme, With bawdry yow to blek. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, iv. iv, So the feck .. of all your long purgation..is no more..but the King wants money.

2. [Cf. EFFECT 1 b.] Efficacy, efficiency, value; hence, vigour, energy.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 617 Quhilk semis weill to be Of lytill fecc or ȝit auctoritie. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 631 Thay ar maire faschious nor of feck. 1789 BURNS *Elegy on* 1788, 22 Eighty-eight .. gied you .. E'en monie a plack, and monie a peck, Ye ken yoursels, for little feck. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss., Feck*, might, activity, zeal, abundance. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* III. 169 Your laddie there's owre young to be o' ony fek in the way o' war.

3. Amount, quantity. *The (most) feck*: the bulk, greatest part, 'practically the whole'.

The corresponding sense of EFFECT *sb.* was not recognized in its proper place in this Dictionary, but an example of it prob. occurs in Chaucer *Fr. Tale* 153 'My purchas is theffect of al my rente', which may be rendered 'My gains are the *feck* of all my income'.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 700 Swa sall we fend the fek of this regioun. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II 526 The lordis..for the most fect, Amang thame self held Donewald suspect. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poet. Wks. (1845) 35 Great feck gae hirplin hame like fools, The cripple lead the blind. 1794 BURNS *Carle of Kellyburn Braes* 53, I hae been a devil the feck o' my life. 1822 W. J. NAPIER *Pract. Store-Farm.* 266 'I hope you have lost none.' 'No mony.' 'What feck, think ye?' 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xxiii, 'Naething will be said..for..the feck of three hours.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'He did t' feck o' t' wark.' *Ibid.*, 'There's a rare feck on't.' 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* 139 'He had a feck o' books wi' him—mair than had ever been seen before in a' that presbytery.

† **Feck**[2]. *Obs.* Also **fack.** [var. of FAIK *sb.*] One of the stomachs of ruminants; ? the omasum or manyplies.

1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. v. 29 Three Stomachs: the Panch, the Read and the Feck. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Fack* of a bullock; that stomach that receives the herbage first, and from whence it is resumed into the mouth to be chew'd. 1887 in *Kent Gloss.*

Fecket (fe·kėt). *Sc.* An under waistcoat.

1795 BURNS *To Mr. Mitchell* iv, [Death] gat me by the fecket, And sair me sheuk. 1810 AINSLIE *Tam o the Balloch* in *Pilgr. Land. Burns* 242 Wi a fecket sae fu', an' a stocking sae stent. 1851 *Glasgow Past & Present* I. 138 Flannels and feckets will festoon all the windows.

Feckful (fe·kful), *a.* Also 7 **fectful.** [f. FECK[1] + -FUL.] Efficient, vigorous, powerful.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 108 Gif he be feckful, and haue grace to correct maneris in wicked persones. 1606 tr. *Rollock's Lect. 2 Thess.* iv. ii. 49 Wher boldnes in preaching the Gospell is, there is effectualnes in it, & the man who hes this boldnes, is a fectfull man. 1678 R. MACWARD *Let.* in *Scots Worthies* (1826) 429 He was the most faithful, feckful compassionate and indefatigable elder. 1721 RAMSAY *To Will. Starrat* 27 Feckfu folks can front the bauldest wind. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Life Wallace* III 28 Great room he made..Till mony a feckful Chiel that Day was slain. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss., Feckful*, strong and brawny.

Hence **Fe·ckfully** *adv.*

1723 M'WARD *Contendings* 153 That great man of God, who hath so faithfully, so fectfully, and so zealously served his Generation.

Feckins: see FEGS.

Feckless (fe·klės), *a.* Also 7 **fectless.** Originally *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, but now not infrequent in literary use. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Of things: Ineffective, feeble, futile, valueless. Of persons, their actions and attributes: Destitute of vigour, energy, or capacity; weak, helpless.

1599 JAS. I *Βασιλ. Δωρον* (1682) 33 A fecklesse arrogant conceit of their greatnes and power. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xix. 4 Their feckles flyting is not worth a flie. 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 242 My Faith is both faint and fectlesse. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 91 Let others take their silly, feckless heaven in this life. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poet. Wks. (1845) 15 Wi' that he gat anither straik..That gart his feckless body ache. 1823 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* II. 252, I am so feckless at present that I have never yet had the heart to commence it. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxxvii, I'm a poor black feckless sheep—childer may clem for aught I can do. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* vii. (1878) 41 They're feckless, idle young ladies.

Hence **Fe·cklessly** *adv.*, in a feckless manner; **Fe·cklessness,** the state of being feckless; want of energy, feebleness.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. iv. 71 Lamely, fecklessly, incapably. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 362 Love overlooketh blackness and fecklessness. 1893 *Athenæum* 21 Jan. 82/3 Great general fecklessness and want of resource in not trying to save the ship after she took the ground.

Feckly (fe·kli), *a.*[1] *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

† **1.** Effectually, indeed. *Obs.*

c 1680 [F. SEMPILL] *Banishm. Poverty* in Watson *Collect.* I. 14 Her..kindness which I fectlie fand, Most ready still for my behoof.

2. For the most part, mostly; almost. Also *maist feckly.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poet. Wks.* (1845), Auld age maist feckly glowers right dour Upon the ailings o' the poor. 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 29 Wheel carriages I hae but few, Three carts, and twa are feckly new. 1846 *Ball. & Songs Ayrshire* Ser. I. 112 Tho' she's feckly twice my age I lo'e her best o' ony. 1891 H. HALLIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 90 Nae doot its feckly wrang to lee.

Feck(s: see FEGS.

Fecky, see FIKIE, *Sc.*

† **Fect,** *v. Obs. rare.* Aphet. var. of INFECT.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q ij b, Yf the father were fecte. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 43 a, A very good remedie..to drive it away after he is fected with it.

† **Fe·ctually,** *adv. Obs.* Aphetic variant of EFFECTUALLY.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 643, I telle þe fectually I have thynges to seyn to þe.

Feculence (fe·kiŭlĕns). Also 8 **feculance.** [a. F. *féculence*, ad. L. *fæculentia*, f. *fæculentus*: see FECULENT.]

1. The quality or state of being feculent; foulness. In quot. *fig.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 433/2 The fulness, as well as the feculence, of the mercantile body.

2. *concr.* Feculent matter; dregs, lees, dross, scum. Also (now chiefly) in stronger sense, filth. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1617) 97 It is not amiss that some feculence lie thick upon the Ale. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 24. 17 How forcibly Nature will throw out the feculence. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 60 Contriv'd To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist Its feculence. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 589 All feculence of falsehood long thrown down. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 365 Slaves of dulness and ignorance, who drudge in feculance. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 86 Calcareous constituents, which may be easily recognized in the feculence or foam of the sea. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 116 Eel..often taste of the weeds and feculence where they dwell. 1855 FARADAY iii B. Jones *Life* (1870) II. 363 Near the bridges the feculence rolled up in clouds.

b. = FÆCES 2.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 3 The Peristaltick Motion, so necessary..[to] the Expulsion of the Feculence.

† **Fe·culency.** *Obs.* Also 7 **feculancy, fœculency.** [ad. L. *fæculentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. = FECULENCE 1.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 85 Mortality, feculency, and turbulency. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 122 Nothing of impure sulphureous fœculency. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. v. (1713) 347 Spiritual Bodies .. raised and sublimed from this drossy feculency.

2. = FECULENCE 2; *lit.* and *fig.* In *pl.* Impurities.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 811, I cold never as yet finde ..drossy matter, or other feculency. 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 215 The feculency of urine, that sinks to the bottom of the glass. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* VI. 418 That crust or dry feculancy..called Tartar. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 The reciprocal attraction of the particles of isinglass and the feculencies of the beer. 1822 BURROWES *Cycl.* X. 287/1 The liquor sometimes thickens too fast to permit the feculencies to rise in the scum.

Feculent (fe·kiŭlĕnt), *a.* Also 6 **feaculent,** 7–9 **fæculent.** [a. Fr. *féculent*, ad. L. *fæculentus*, f. *fæc-, fæx*: see FÆCES and -ULENT.]

1. Containing or of the nature of fæces or dregs; abounding with sediment or impurities; thick, turbid. Now usually with stronger sense: Laden or polluted with filth; foul, fetid.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. in Ashm. (1652) 140 Feculent feces. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 81 The grosse and feaculent part of blood. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 71 Any feculent or dreggy refuse. 1636 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 445 A misty Air, Fog and Fæculent. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Rev. xxii. 1 A river, not of muddy or feculent water, but clear as crystal. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 8 Air which has performed its office in the lungs, is feculent and noxious. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 469 The evacuation of fæculent matter.

fig. 1653 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 300 Such feculent stuff. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 200 Heralds..distinguishable from the fæculent plebs .. by their gay Coats. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 93 (1740) 373 Every Word here is feculent and stinks. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 4 Aug. 130/2 The most feculent corruptions of modern civilization.

† **2.** Covered with fæces; filthy. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 61 Both his handes most filthy feculent.

Feculite (fe·kiŭlāit). *Chem.* [f. FÆCULA + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Feculite*, a term given to pulverulent vegetable substances .. which are soluble in hot water, and when treated with nitric acid yield oxalic and malic acids.

Fecund (fe·kənd, fī·kənd), *a.* Forms: 5–7 **fecond,** 5 **fecounde,** 7 **foecund,** 6– **fecund.** [a. F. *fecond*, ad. L. *fēcundus* fruitful. In the 16th c. the spelling was refashioned after Lat.]

1. Of animals, the earth, etc.: Capable of producing offspring or vegetable growth abundantly; prolific, fertile. In lit. sense somewhat *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 77 Make a dyche, and yf the moolde abounde And wol not in agayne, it is fecounde. *Ibid.* I. 985 That wol make all fecundare On every side. 1537 tr. *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Convocation* i. 42 He was so fecund a father, and had gotten so many children. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. App. (1682) 33 Thorns, from the outer and less fecund Part. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* II. 594 Animals fecond enough. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 489 The most Benign and Fecund Begetter of all things. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 30 The Nourishment and Growth of the Embrio Seed after its Germe is made fecund.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 294/2 Al your workes be cleped fecond. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Authentic Mem. Warren Hastings* 54 The most considerable..of Mr. Burke's political apophthegms seem to quit their fecund parent..when they are matured. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 4. 166 This is..fecund of other fault and misfortune. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 19 The printing presses of Paris..so prolific and fecund in all kind of fruit. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 784/2 The most brilliant and fecund era in the history of music.

2. Producing fertility, fertilizing. Cf. FECUNDITY 5.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. x. 289 We are troubled with Aquatique Signs, as if our Aspect was most Foecund. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xv. 28 Which yielded, in return for the fecund gift, a scanty growth of grass.

Hence **Fe·cundness,** the state of being fecund.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fecundate (fe·kŭndėt, fī·kŭndėt), *v.* [f. L. *fēcundāt-* ppl. stem of *fēcundāre*, f. *fēcundus* fruitful.] *trans.* To render fruitful or productive.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxi. 304 He..actuates and fecundates our Soules. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4 (1653) 77 These meditations..may..fecundate ev'n the best mould they fall upon. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 110 Paradise..is fœcundated With the waters irrigated From these rills. 1863 *Jrnl. Pract. Med. & Surg.* Oct., Fresh researches may possibly fecundate this ingenious application. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 203 Even the Trouvères..could fecundate a great poet like Chaucer.

absol. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 352 It may be thought that Mandrakes may fecundate since Poppy hath obtained the Epithite of fruitfull.

b. *esp.* To make the female (individual or organ) fruitful by the introduction of the male element; to impregnate.

1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 31 Guarded with Petals or other Membranes; and yet are fecundated by the Dust of Male Flowers. 1781–7 R. WATSON *Chem. Ess.* V. 144 The eastern practice of fœcundating the female palm tree. 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 503 The germen ..is probably fecundated through its receptaculum. 1876

DARWIN *Cross-fertil.* i. 7 Nature has something more in view than that its own proper males should fecundate each blossom.

Hence **Fe·cundated** *ppl. a.* **Fe·cundating** *vbl. sb.* **Fe·cundating** *ppl. a.*

1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 502 Which opens itself afterwards to let loose the fecundated seeds. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 259 The heart is the first visible object in the punctum saliens of the fecundated egg. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 12 The fecundated ovum increases in size while traversing the oviduct. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 300 The Fecundating Principle. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 101 It must necessarily happen that the fecundating Spirit is dissipated. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XC. 452 This fecundating force, this power of prompting efforts at reproduction is possessed by every writer. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 39 The fecundating material itself is a thickish fluid. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fecundating corpuscles*, the spermatozoa. *Fecundating dust*, the pollen of plants.

Fecundation (fe-, fīkŭndē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *fēcundāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] The process of fecundating; fertilization, impregnation.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Or that ye make fecundacyon. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 350 A common conceit, that Rachel requested these plants as a medicine of fecundation. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 31 This Fecundation is done by the help of the Wind, which conveys the prolifick Dust into the Tubes of the Pestils. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 486 Everything indicates that the contact of the Spermatozoon with the Ovulum is the one thing needful in the act of fecundation.

Fecundator (fe-, fīkŭnde·itəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *fēcundāre*: see FECUNDATE. Cf. F. *fécondateur*.] One who or that which fecundates.

1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* III. I. vii. 789 There may the filarial disease exist, with the mosquito as the fecundator and carrier.

Fecundatory (fīkʌ·ndătəri), *a.* [f. FECUNDATE- + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to fecundation.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 208 The heavens, light, and fire, or the fecundatory powers of nature.

† **Fecu·ndify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FECUND + -(I)FY.] = FECUNDATE.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 The eggs are deposited almost immediately after they are fecundified.

Fecundity (fīkʌ·ndĭti). [ad. L. *fēcunditāt-em* fruitfulness, f. *fēcundus*: see FECUND and -ITY. Cf. F. *fécondité*.]

1. Of female animals: The faculty of reproduction, the capacity for bringing forth young; productiveness.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 50 Whan thou..hast fecundyte Than schul they yiftes acceptable be. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 217 The fœcundity of the beast that beareth them. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee*, His Fecundity is such almost throughout the Year, that [etc.]. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 7 They multiply with the fecundity of their own rattlesnakes. 1856 GRINDON *Life* ix. (1875) 112 The most astonishing examples of fecundity occur among fishes and insects.

2. *Bot.* The faculty or power of germinating.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 300 Some seeds that retain their Fecundity forty Years. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fecundity*..in Botany, the capacity of a seed for germination.

3. Of the earth: The quality of producing abundantly; fertility.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 57 Ffecunditee thowe see thus in this lande. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 320 The..fecundite or plentuosenes of the soyle. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII an. 12. 41 a, The Cornyshe men inhabityng the least parte of the realme..and without all fecunditee, compleyned and grudged greatly. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 2 The Earth..prevented thy desires with overflowing fecunditie. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xx. § 7 It [the Earth] has never failed, nor entirely lost its Foecundity. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* IV. vii. (1864) 251 The marvellous fecundity of the soil.

4. Productiveness in general, the faculty or power of being fruitful, fertility: **a.** of material things.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 It norysseth the fecunditie of thynges generate. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 137 This fecundity lasts all night, till the returne of the Sunne makes both the flowers and leaves drop off. 1721 BRADLEY *Wks. Nature* 102 That Fecundity, which..antient Physicians..attributed to a Sympathy, or Love among Trees. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 573 It is not the heat of the Tropics which gives to this tree a fecundity so constant, and so varied. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 181 A few drops of a vegetable fluid impress us with an idea of the..fecundity of nature. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vi. 93 The monks seemed to multiply with greater fecundity than the population of the most flourishing cities.

b. of immaterial things.

1621 DONNE *Serm.* xliii. 427 The Fecundity of the words. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 78 A demonstrative Proof of the..fecundity of His Wisdom and Power. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xii. § 17 The mischief..is..in point of fecundity pregnant to a degree that baffles calculation. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 54 The extreme fecundity of the press. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 10 That fecundity of fancy, which can adorn whatever it touches.

5. The capacity for making fruitful or productive, fertilizing power.

1642 H. MORE *Immortal. of Souls* III. iii. 169 The fixed sunne..through his fecundity Peoples the world. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 443 The River Nilus is famous for its Greatness and Fœcundity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 144 The ancients thought that the waters of the Nile must have some power of fecundity. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xii. 120 The fecundity of 'the springs'.

Fecundize (fe-, fī·kŏndəiz), *v.* [f. FECUND + -IZE.] = FECUNDATE.

1828 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 652 It fecundizes the imagination with poetic forms.

† **Fecu·ndous**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 fecundious. [f. as prec. + -(I)OUS.] = FECUND.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 103 The..fecundious fat of the Goose's Axungia. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 408 The press from her fecundous womb Brought forth the arts of Greece and Rome.

Fed (fed), *sb. U.S.* [Short for *federalist.*] = FEDERALIST *sb.* 2.

1807 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xii. 187, I had three or four good Feds sprawling around me on the floor.

† **Fed, fede**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also fedd, feid, *pl.* fede, -es, -is. [app. repr. OE. **gefǽged* (weak decl. **gefǽgda, -e*), pa. pple. of *gefǽgan* (early ME. *ifæien, iveien* to set at variance: see I-FAY *v.*), f. *gefá*: see FOE.]

A. *adj.* At variance, hostile.

c 1250 *To Fortune* in *Old Eng. Misc.* 86 Wyþ freomen þu art ferly feid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8535 (Cott.) Cartage..to rome was euer fede.

B. *sb.* An enemy; *spec.* the fiend, devil.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7935 (Cott.) 'Þat man,' he said, 'es godds fed.' *Ibid.* 12948 (Gött.) Þan said þe lauerd to þe fede 'Man mai noght liue allane wid brede'. *Ibid.* 23746 (Cott.) Again vr fedes thrin to strijf, vr flexs, þis werld, and þe warlau.

Fed, obs. form of FEUD *sb.*[1], enmity.

Fed (fed), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of FEED *v.*] In various senses of the vb. **a.** Supplied with food; hence, nourished; *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly with adv. prefixed, as *highly, well fed*; also in comb. with prefixed sb., as in *bacon-, bounty-, grass-, rump-, stall-fed*, etc. (see the sbs.). † **b.** = FATTED (*obs.*).

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 Fedd, *pastus, cibatus.* 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 389 One of the feeid and fed seruants of y Pope. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 3, I will shew my selfe highly fed. *Ibid.* II. iv. 39 A good knaue iſaith, and well fed. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 378 His fed imagination..is so soone made to sterue againe. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 235 A clear dashing stream, not ice fed, but mere fountain and rainfall. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* ed. 2) 140 To the cod and the corpse-fed conger-eel.

b. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* XV. 27 Thy father hath slayne a fed calfe because he hath receaued him safe and sounde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The fox follouit the fed geise. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Worthy Rec. Lord's Supper* (1628) 61 The blood of bullocks, and fat of fed beasts.

Fedam, obs. form of FEYDOM.

† **Fe·darie.** *Obs.* Also fœdarie, federarie. [var. of *feodary* FEUDARY, q. v.; but used by Shaks. in sense due to erroneous association with L. *fœdus*: see FEDERAL.

The form *federarie*, which would be a correctly formed derivative of *fœdus*, but occurs only in a single passage of the First Folio, is perhaps a misprint or a scholarly correction, as the usual form *fedarie* suits the metre better. The Second Folio and most subsequent edd. read *feodarie, -y*, in all the passages.]

A confederate, accomplice.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 122 Else let my brother die, If not a fedarie but onely he Owe, and succeed thy weaknesse. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. ii. 21 Art thou a Foedarie for this Act? 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 90 Shee's a Traytor, and Camillo is A Federarie with her.

‖ **Feddan** (fedā·n). Also fedan. [Arab. فدان *faddān, faddān* a yoke of oxen; an acre.] An Egyptian measure of land, a little more than an English acre in extent.

a 1817 BURCKHARDT *Arabic Prov.* (1830) 134 A piece of ground comprising seventeen feddâns. 1877 M'COAN *Egypt as it is* ix. 183 The small proprietors who own from fifty to several hundred feddans. 1882 *Standard* 13 Oct. 5/4 Two hundred thousand fedans or acres of land.

† **Fe·ddle,** *sb. Obs.* In 5 fedill, 7 fedle. [perh. repr. (with some change of sense) OE. *fédels* fatted bird, f. *fédan* to FEED.] One who is made much of; a pet, favourite. Also *attrib.*

[*a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* A 467 *Altilia*, foedils. *c* 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 190 *Altilis*, fedels.] *a* 1400–50 Þar fand þai bridis..of feþir fresch as any fame, as ere þir fedill dowfis, þat [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Bedaud*, a fedle, minion, fauourite. *Ibid., Cochonner*..make a fedle of. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xviii. 146 It will be my dainty Fedledarling.

† **Fe·ddle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Cadeler*, to cocker, pamper, fedle, cherish, make much of. *Ibid., Mignoter*, to dandle, feddle.

Hence † **Fe·ddled** *ppl. a.* † **Fe·ddling** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Cadelé, -ée*, cockered, pampered, fedled, cherished. *Ibid., Mignotise*, a dandling, fedling, cockering.

Feddom, obs. form of FATHOM.

Fede, var. of FADE *a.*[1], and FEUD *sb.*[1], enmity.

Feder, obs. form of FATHER, FEATHER.

Federacy (fe·dĕrăsi). [f. late L. *fœderātus* FEDERATE *ppl. a.*, after CONFEDERACY; see -ACY.]

1. The state of being joined by a treaty; an instance of this, an alliance. *rare.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 32 Forreigne federacies. 1692–1732 in COLES. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 240 Dardania's chosen chiefs Have come entreating fed'racy of arms.

2. A body of federated states; = CONFEDERACY 3.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 354 To render Europe a united whole within itself..a great federacy. 1862 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iv. 58 The central government in a Federacy is of necessity feeble.

Federal (fe·dĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 fœderal. [a. F. *fédéral*, f. L. type **fœderāl-is*, f. *fœder-, fœdus* covenant (:—pre-Lat. **bhoidhes-*) cognate with *fidēs* FAITH.]

A. *adj.*

1. † **a.** *gen.* Of or pertaining to a covenant, compact, or treaty. *Obs.*

1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. iv. (1662) 91 The sprinkling of the blood which was the main thing intended here as a fœderal rite. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. iv. 113 The Romans compell'd them..contrary to all Fœderal Right and Justice..to part with Sardinia. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 336 Not so the sage: inspired with pious awe He hails the federal arch. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 15 Our connection had been federal only, and was now dissolved by the commencement of hostilities.

b. *spec.* (*Theol.*) Pertaining to or based upon the Covenant of Works, or Covenant of Grace. Also, Constituting or expressing a covenant entered into by an individual with God. See COVENANT *sb.* 8.

Federal theology: the system based on the doctrine of covenants made by God with Adam as representing mankind, and with Christ as representing the Church. *Federal head*: = covenant-head (COVENANT *sb.* 10 b), applied to Adam and Christ.

1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 418 There is a fœderall sanctity, or externall and visible holinesse at least in children of believing parents. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 71 Our restitution and accesse to the first fœderall condition. 1673 *True Worsh. God* 30 The Sacrament of Christs Body and Blood..being a Fœderal Banquet. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 424 The Service of the Holy Communion carries in it something of a federal Nature, is a kind of covenanting or stipulating Act *a* 1800 COWPER *On Milton's P. L.* Wks. 1837 XV. 339 Christ becomes the fœderal head of his church. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) VI. 91 As one of the leading exponents of 'federal' theology, he [Cocceius] spiritualized the Hebrew Scriptures to such an extent that [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, that form of government in which two or more states constitute a political unity while remaining more or less independent with regard to their internal affairs.

This sense arises from the contextual meaning of phrases like *federal union*, in which the adj. was originally used in sense 1 a.

[1707 SETON *Sp. in Sc. Parlt.* in *Parl. Hist.* VI. App. 142 Sweden and Denmark were united by a fœderal compact under one monarch.] 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 197 The celebrated league, that united the Five Nations in Canada into a federal republic. 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration* 4 July 8 The establishment of a permanent fœderal system. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* x. 88 A federal government is when an union is formed between several States. 1837 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 166 The party who believed that this was a Federal Republic. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. xii. 449 The scheme of constituting a federal union of the British North American provinces. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ii. 26 There was not..any federal bond among the several tribes.

b. Of or pertaining to the political unity so constituted, as distinguished from the separate states composing it.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 576 They have passed a bill rendering every person holding any federal office incapable of holding at the same time any State office. 1796 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writings 1892 XIII. 342 One or other of the proprietors in the Federal City. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 83 The federal sovereignty resided in the general assembly. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* xxi. 168 It was not until several years after the declaration of Independence (1776) that a Federal coinage was issued. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 Into both federal and cantonal legislation the Referendum has been introduced.

3. *U.S. Hist.* **a.** Favouring the establishment of a strong federal, i.e. central government.

1788 *Lond. Mag.* 21 [The people of Massachusetts] forward in promoting the fœderal interest. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 576 Everywhere the elections are federal. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 587 Marylanders..are in general very federal. 1839 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 391 He [Hamilton] is the..impersonation of the national or Federal School..as Jefferson is of the State Rights Republican School. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 332 The disappearance of the Federal party between 1815 and 1820 left the Republicans masters of the field.

b. In the American Civil War of 1861–65: Of or pertaining to the Northern or Union party, or its supporters, troops, etc.

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 2 A sad disaster to the Federal army. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 241 The stories of the barbarities and cruelties inflicted by the Confederates on Federal prisoners. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 258 A loud Federal cheer was heard, proving Jackson to be hard pressed.

4. United in a league, allied, confederated. *rare.*

1867 J. B. ROSR tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 105 No fleet of mine was federal 'gainst Troy.

B. *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* One on the side of the Union in the American Civil War of 1861–65; *esp.* a soldier in the Northern army.

1870 A. H. STEPHENS *Hist. War betw. States* II. xxiii. 582 Two grand campaigns were now again clearly developed by the Federals. 1871 SIR S. NORTHCOTE *Life, Lett. & Diaries* (1890) II. 38 Timidly putting in a plea for a few flowers to two or three graves of Federals also.

Federalism (fe·dĕrăliz'm). [ad. F. *fédéralisme*, f. *fédéral*: see FEDERAL and -ISM.] The federal principle or system of political organization (see FEDERAL *a.* 2 a); advocacy of this principle. In U.S. *Hist.* the principles of the Federal party: see FEDERAL 3 a.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 133 We see every man that the jacobins chuse to apprehend..conveyed to prison..whether he is suspected of royalism, or federalism, moderantism, democracy royal, or [etc.]. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 207 Federalism would have been too loose a tie. 1843 WHITTIER *Democr. & Slavery* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 112 State after state revolted from the ranks of federalism. 1844 SIR J. GRAHAM in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 20 In Ireland .. Federalism .. with growing discontent, is gaining ground. 1876 H. C. LODGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 116 The chapter on 'The Treasury and Federalism'.

Federalist (fe·dĕrălist), *sb.* [ad. F. *fédéraliste*: see FEDERAL and -IST.]

1. One who advocates or supports federalism or federal union.

1792 *Explan. New Terms* in *Ann. Reg.* p. xv, Federalists, or friends to a federal union; such as that .. among the United States of America. 1794 BURKE *Pref. Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 318 The Girondin faction on this account received also the name of federalists. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* II. xii. 436 The federalists in Switzerland have only yesterday baffled both those evil powers. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. x. (1876) 275 The federalists say that if all the productive societies are in direct connection with the Central Wholesale Society a [etc.].

2. *U.S. Hist.* A member or supporter of the Federal party. See FEDERAL *a.* 3.

1787 MADISON in *Federalist* No. 10 Cherishing the spirit and supporting the character of Federalists. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 30 The federalists are the great patrons of commerce. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 325 The advocates of a central national authority had begun to receive the name of Federalists.

3. *attrib.*

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 117 Federalist motions and intrigues. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 289 The federalist merchants and lawyers consider the clergy so little fit for common affairs as to call them a set of people between men and women. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 130 The Federalist party was a very remarkable political organization.

Hence **Federali·stic** *a.*, inclined to federalism.

1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 398 Before 1848, Italy was more 'federalistic' than unitarist.

Federalization (fe·dĕrălaizē¹·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of federalizing or the state of being federalized.

1864 in WORCESTER (citing STILES). 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12/2 This advantage they will gain by the federalization of the fleet. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., Obviously the people of San Salvador do not desire federalisation.

Federalize (fe·dĕrəlaiz), *v.* [f. FEDERAL *a.* + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To make federal, unite in federal union. **b.** To decentralize; to take from the central authority and hand over to federal bodies in the state, or to federal states in a union.

1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 116 *Fédéraliser*, to federalize; to form confederacies, or factions, as that of the Brissotines, or Girondistes. 1847 CRAIG, *Federalize*, to unite in compact, as different states; to confederate for political purposes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12/1 Advice which may be condensed into one short sentence—Federalize the fleet. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/2 We are asked to federalise our institutions. 1889 *Times* 30 Oct. 8 2 He was not likely to suppose that we could federalize a part of a realm.

Hence **Fe·deralized, Fe·deralizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 11/2 He established in Australia 300 federalized branches of the National League. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 627/2 The federalising revolution even Mr. Morley himself ridicules.

Federally (fe·dĕrăli), *adv.* [f. FEDERAL *a.* + -LY².] In a federal manner. **a.** *Theol.* On the basis or faith of a covenant. **b.** After the manner of a federation.

1644-5 in Scobell *Acts & Ord.* I. (1658) 83 They are Christians and fœderally holy before Baptism. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* viii. 94 A share in all which is there Federally offered to us. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Matt. xxii. 33 Their souls are yet alive, fœdrally alive unto God. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 142 A company of nations, federally bound of God.

†**Federalness** (fe·dĕrălnĕs). *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being federal; federal character. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Federarie: see FEDARIE, *Obs.*

Federate (fe·dĕrĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fœderāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fœderāre*: see next.]

A. *adj.* Federated, confederate, allied, in league.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. to Author* II. § 2. 83 Those compos'd of federate Tribes, or mix't Colonys. 1766 WARBURTON *Alliance betw. Church & State* II. iii. (ed. 4) 194 In a federate Alliance, the two Societies still subsist intire. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* i. 3 The possibility of the maritime superiority of France, and her federate powers. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 427 [Me,] who have followed Trojans' fed'rate arms. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 2/1 There may ..be the greatest inequality between the federate States.

B. *sb.* 1. One of the parties to a covenant.

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* iii. 6 Redemption..differs from the Covenant of Grace..in regard of the Federates.

2. *French Hist.* Used as a translation of Fr. *fédéré*. **a.** A member of one of the armed associations formed during the first French Revolution, or during the Hundred Days in 1815, or a member of the Commune in 1871. **b.** A deputy to the Fête of the Federation, July 14, 1790.

1792 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 49 They invited armed federates, as they were called, in July 1791, to Paris. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. xi, From all points of the compass, Federates are arriving. 1871 *Echo* 12 Apr. 3 It seems to me that the Government of Versailles has all along taken a wrong estimate of the federates of the Commune.

Federate (fe·dĕrē·t), *v.* [f. L. *fœderāt-* ppl. stem of *fœderāre*, f. *fœder-*, *fœdus*: see FEDERAL.] **a.** *intr.* To enter into a league for a common object. **b.** *trans.* To band together as a league; to organize on a federal basis.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. viii, Thus, at Lyons .. we behold as many as fifty, or..sixty thousand, met to federate. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 1/2 We shall be compelled to grant Home Rule, and Home Rule will drive us irresistibly to federate the empire. 1884 J. DOUGLAS in *19th Cent.* Dec. 854 A strong recommendation to federate, which came from a Royal Commission .. at Melbourne. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II. 162 Did the Chancellor himself, too, dream of federating the Continent against England?

Hence **Fe·derated** *ppl. a.*; **Fe·derating** *ppl. a.*

1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 43 To hold them as dependent or federated states rather than as colonies. 1883 W. WESTGARTH in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/1 Although annexation is refused to Queensland, to a federated Australasia it would be allowed. 1885 *Ibid.* 10 Jan. 1/2 The mutual consent of the federating communities.

Federation (fedĕrē¹·ʃən). [a. F. *fédération*, ad. L. *fœderātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fœderāre*: see FEDERATE *v.* and -ATION.]

1. The action of federating or uniting in a league or covenant. Now chiefly *spec.* the formation of a political unity out of a number of separate states, provinces, or colonies, so that each retains the management of its internal affairs; a similar process applied to a number of separate societies, etc.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Federation*, a Covenanting. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 98 There must have been, if not centralization, at any rate something like federation. 1888 SIR C. G. DUFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 27 If federation of the colonies be partly accomplished.

b. *Federation of the (British) Empire, Imperial Federation*: a proposed readjustment of the relations between the various parts of the empire, by which the colonies would share with the mother country the control and the cost of all measures taken for the safety and well-being of the empire as a whole.

1885 MRQ. LORNE (*title*), Imperial Federation. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 11/1 A paper was read by Sir George F. Bowen on 'The Federation of the British Empire'.. He adopted Mr. Forster's definition of..Imperial Federation—viz., such a union of the mother country with her colonies as would keep the British Empire one State in relation to other States, through the agency of an organisation for common defence, and a joint foreign policy.

2. A society or league formed for joint action or mutual support; now chiefly, a body formed by a number of separate states, societies, etc., each retaining control of its own internal affairs.

Now often in names of political societies and trade-unions, as, the Miners' Federation, the National Liberal Federation, the Social Democratic Federation, the Shipping Federation.

1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 126 Is he obliged .. to keep any terms with those clubs and federations? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. 325 The Batavian federation. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. Addr. to Rdr. 5 There would be a federation amongst the sensible..people. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 All this was in the century preceding the formation of the Hanseatic federation. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* lxii, The Australian Federation..need not despair of finding a casus belli among themselves. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 5/8 In Durham the Federation means the union of the Durham collieries.

3. *attrib.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. ix, Our sublime Federation Field is wetted..with French blood. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 5/2 At an evening meeting Shipping Federation cards and books..were burnt.

Hence **Federa·tionist**, an advocate of federation.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 5 The object of the Federationists. 1887 *Athenæum* 28 May 703/1 The federationist leaves this problem 'outside the discussion'.

Federatist (fe·dĕrătist). [f. FEDERATE *v.* + -IST.] = FEDERATIONIST.

1884 J. DOUGLAS in *19th Cent.* Dec. 853 The Imperial Federatists.

Federative (fe·dĕrĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *fœderāt-* (see FEDERATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. F. *fédératif, -ive.*]

†1. Of or pertaining to the formation of a covenant, league, or alliance. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. § 146 This [power] contains the Power of..Leagues and Alliances..and may be called Federative. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 227 The power to which our constitution has exclusively delegated the federative capacity of this kingdom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 9 (1876) 697 The Scotch proposals of a federative rather than a legislative union were set aside.

2. Of or pertaining to a federation; forming part of a federation; of the nature of a federation.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxx. (1828) VIII. 395 A vast.. idea of uniting Italy in a great fœderative republic. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 78 Our first essay, in America, to establish a federative government had fallen .. very short of its object. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. II. 430 Argos, with the federative cities attached to her. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 39 This federative work developes .. difficulties.

3. Inclined to form federations.

1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 506 The numberless corporations of the federative Saxon race. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXIX. 582 They acquire .. a sort of clannish and federative spirit.

Hence **Fe·deratively** *adv.*

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 51 All the inferior powers..had contracted..federatively and individually, an alliance with the Emperor Napoleon. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 89 The authorities and tribunals federatively combined in our political constitution. 1854 ST. ANDRÉ *Land of Refuge* 55 Any established body not federatively constituted.

†**Fe·deratory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = FEDERATIVE 1.

1692 *Covt. Grace Conditional* 56 When God for his part performs the federatory action.

†**Fe·dered,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *fœderātus*: see FEDERATE *a.* and -ED¹.] Allied or leagued together.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 9 Who with an other sermoun reherceth, seuereth the fedared.

Federo-, used by Jefferson as combining form of FEDERAL: see quots.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 12, I had applied that [appellation] of Federo Americans to our citizens. 1804 *Ibid.* (1830) IV. 16 A bastard system of federo-republicanism [i. e. a mixture of Federalist and Republican principles].

†**Fedifra·ction.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **fœdifractiōn-em*, f. *fœdus* compact + *-fractiōnem* a breaking. Cf. next.] Breach of covenant.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 45, I .. shall be allowed the full benefit of all the .. plenipotentialities and fedifractions that I..can devise.

†**Fedi·fragous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fœdifrag-us* (f. *fœdus* compact + root of *frangĕre* to break) + -OUS.] Compact-breaking, faithless, perfidious.

1600 ABP. ABBOTT *Exp. Jonah* 359 Perfidious, and fedifragous, and barbarous Princes. 1651 *C. Love's Case* 53 Such desultory and fedifragous practices.

absol. 1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil's Æneid* XII. 384 Jove..whose thunders great Do truces tie, fright the fedifragous.

Fedill, earlier form of FEDDLE *sb. Obs.*

†**Fe·ding.** *Obs. rare.*

1506 *Ord. Chr. Men* (W. de Worde) I. iii. 33, I the commande .. acursed spyryte fedynge [*spiritus immunde*] that thou go thy wayes. 1551 *Gray's N. Y. Gift* in Furnivall *Ball. fr. MSS.* I. 419 They clerelye deface vs with theire popishe fedynges [*rime-wd.* proceedynges].

†**Fe·dity.** *Obs.* Also 6 feditee, 7 fœdity. [ad. L. *fœditāt-em*, f. *fœdus* foul: see -ITY.]

1. Foulness, impurity, loathsomeness, whether moral or physical.

1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Xenocrates.. began sumwhat to declare of the feditee of riot and drunkeness. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 4 (1622) 116 All these delicacies..when they come into the belly, they are wrapt vp together, in one and the same fœdity. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. x. (1654) 375 The fœdity and unnaturalness of the match. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 342 Being conscious..of the feditie of his own desire. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 186 The..fedity of the skin. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. *pl.* Foul or disgusting practices.

1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 417 When comperites doth shew what fedities doth grow. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. ii. 9 All the superstitions and fœdities of the Romish Religion. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 23 Charging them..with the devouring of their own Children..and many other fedities. 1755 G. LAVINGTON *Moravians compared* 65 Some Fedities common amongst the Gnosticks, not fit to be named.

Fedme, feþme, obs. forms of FATHOM.

Fedylle, obs. form of FIDDLE.

†**Fee,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 fioh, féo, 1-3 feoh, 3-4 feo, 3 *south.* veo, 2-3 feh, 2 *Orm.* fehh, 2-6 fe, (3 fæi, feih), 5-7 fie, (6 *Sc.* fye), 3-7 fee. [Common Teut. and Aryan: OE. *feoh, fioh, féo*, str. neut., corresp. to OFris. *fia*, OS. *fehu* cattle, property (Du. *vee* cattle), OHG. *fihu, fehu* cattle, property, money (MHG. *vihe, vehe*, and mod.Ger. *vieh* has only the sense cattle), ON. *fé* cattle, property, money (Da. *fæ* cattle, beast, Sw. *fä* beast), Goth. *faihu* property, money:—OTeut. **fehu*:—OAryan **péku-*, whence also Skr. *paçu* masc., L. *pecū* neut. cattle (cf. L. *pecūnia* money).]

1. Live stock, cattle, whether large or small. *Wild fee*: deer.

c 900 K. ÆLFRED *Laws* xlii, Gif þe becume oðres monnes ȝiemeleas fioh on hand .. ȝecyðe hit him. *a* 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* 23 (Gr.) Feoh butan ȝewitte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 783 Đo sente he after abram..And gaf him lond, and aȝte, and fe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1059 (Cott.) Þis abel was a hird for fee. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 151 Ane That husband ves, and vith his fee Oftsis hay to the peill led he. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 80 The keiper of the fie For verie woe woxe wanner nor the weid. ?*a* 1500 *True Thomas* 67 in Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* II. 15, I ride after the wilde fee; My raches rennen at my devys. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 343 Distroyit war all bowis, flokis and fie.

2. Movable property in general; goods, possessions, wealth.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Þa ungesceadwisan neotena ne wilniaþ nanes oþres feos. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cviii. [cix.] 11 His feoh onfon fremde handa. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe feorðe unþeu is þet þe riche mon..bihude his feh. *c* 1205 LAY. 4429 Þe king him ȝette..feoh & færde. *c* 1275 *A Luue Ron* 70 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 95 Cesar riche of wordes feo. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 418 He..bad he schuld cum him to help And he schuld haue half his fe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 28 Do get in oure gere, oure catalle and fe, In to this vesselle here. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1993 Alasse, where is

nowe my golde and fe? 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 74 Whose labour'd Anvile only was His Fee.

3. Money.

Beowulf 1380 Ic þe þa fæhðe feo leanige. *c* 870 *Codex Aureus* 5 in *O. E. Texts* (1885) 175 Mid uncre claene feo. *c* 900 *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1891) 216 Forðon gif þu þisses monnes fea [*pecunia*] in his synnum deades ne onfenge, ne burne his wiite on þe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 9 Næbbe ge gold ne seolfer ne feoh on eowrum bigyrdlum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þa..salden heore ehte and þet feh bitahten þam apostles. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15068 He sellebþ Haliz Gast forr fe. *c* 1205 LAY. 9176 He miðte æt-halden heore feoh þe Julius her fatte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Vor sunne is þes deofles feih þet he giueð to gauel. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 25 Floriz ne let for ne feo To finden al þat neod beo. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 754 Corrupte ..wyth þe kyng of Inglandis Fe. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 30 in Hazl. *E. E. P.* II. 254 God give you good of your gold, she said, And ever God give you good of your fee.

4. *Comb.* fee-house, (*a*) in OE., a treasury, (*b*) a cattle-shed.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc. Sup.* in Wr.-Wülcker 184 *Ærarium*, feohhus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 125/1 A Feehouse, *bostar.*

Fee (fī), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 fe, feo, feȝ, 6 fie, 3– fee. *Pl.* 3 fez, 3–4 feez, 5 fese, 5–6 feeze, 6 feas, feis, 4– fees. See also FEU, FEUD *sb.*[2], FIEF *sb.* [a. AF. *fee*, *fie* = OF. *fé*, *fié*, **fiet* (app. implied in *fiez* pl.), *fief*, *fieu*, *fiu*, Pr. *feo*, *feu*, *fieu*, It. *fio* (prob. from Fr. or Pr.; the Langobardic Lat. *faderfium* is a compound of Teut. *fehu* FEE *sb.*[1]), med.L. *feodum*, *feudum* (first cited by Du Cange from a charter of Charles the Fat, A.D. 884), also *fevum*, *feum*, *fedium*, in Sicily *fegum*.

The mutual relation of the various Romanic and med.L. forms is somewhat obscure. According to some scholars, *fief* is a vbl. sb. f. *fiever* to grant in fee, f. *fieu*, which, as well as the other forms of the sb., descends from *feodum* or its Teut. source. The ultimate etymology is uncertain. A prevalent view is that the word is f. OHG. *fehu* cattle, property, money (= FEE *sb.*[1]), + *ôd* wealth, property. This must be rejected, because such an etymology could directly yield no other sense than that of 'movable property', which is very remote from the sense of *feodum* as used in early records, viz. usufruct granted in requital of service (often opposed to *alodis*, originally meaning 'inheritance'); cf. the synonyms, Ger. *lehen*, OE. *lén* (the same word as Eng. *loan*), and L. *beneficium*, i. e. something granted to a subject by the kindness of his lord. A more tenable theory is that the OF. *fiu* is an adoption of the Teut. *fehu* in the contextual sense of 'wages, payment for service'; the Rom. word certainly had this meaning (see branch II below), and it is conceivable that the feudal sense is a specific application of it. The *d* of the L. forms, *feudum*, *feodum*, however, is left unexplained by this hypothesis; some regard it as a euphonic insertion (comparing It. *chiodo* nail from vulgar L. **clo-um* from *clavum*); others think that it is due to the analogy of *allodium*; and others suppose *feudum* to be a vbl. sb. f. *feudare* = *feum dare*; but each of these views involves serious difficulties. It is not impossible that two originally distinct words may have been confused. A conjecture proposed by Prof. Kern, and approved by some German jurists, is that *feodum* represents an OHG. **fehôd*, related to the vb. *fehôn*, which is recorded only in the sense 'to eat, feed upon', but is supposed on etymological grounds to have had the wider meaning 'to take for one's enjoyment'. This would account fairly well for the sense, but involves too much hypothesis to be accepted with confidence. It is curious, if the word be of Teut. formation, that there is no direct proof of its having existed in any Teut. language, nor is it found even in the L. text of the Frankish laws.]

1. *Feudal Law.* An estate in land (in England always a heritable estate), held on condition of homage and service to a superior lord, by whom it is granted and in whom the ownership remains; a fief, feudal benefice. † *To take* (a person's) *fee*: to become his vassal. Now only *Hist.*

Ecclesiastical fee (L. *feodum ecclesiasticum*): one held by an ecclesiastical person or corporation, and not owing any but spiritual service. *Knight's fee*, *lay fee*: see KNIGHT *sb.*, LAY *a.*

[1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 1 Plusours maneres des feez sount et de tenures.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 63 Þerfor vnto þam tuo he gaf Griffyns feez. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1371 Allas..That ever I tuke thi fee! 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 23 A generalle resumpcion of alle lordschippes .. and feys grawntede be the Kynge. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 105 Feodum, or fee, is that which is held of some superior, on condition of rendering him service. 1836 BAINES *Hist. Lanc.* III. 204 The great fee or lordship of Pontefract was vested in them. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 43 The word *fee* anciently meant any estate feudally held of another person. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 583 [Of the Counties Palatine] there remain now only those of Lancaster and Durham..the latter formerly an ecclesiastical fee belonging to the Bishop of Durham.

b. Phrases, (*As*) *in* or *of fee* (= L. *in, de feudo, ut in feudo*): by a heritable right subject to feudal obligations. Now only *Hist.* Also *transf.* and *fig.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xxi. § 4 Autres qe il ne avoint en lour demeyne cum de fee.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 William þe Conqueror his ancestres & he Held with grete honour Normundie in fe Of alle kynges of France. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 977 Schyr Amer hecht he suld it haiff in hyr Till hald in fe and othir landis mo. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 12 § 5 That every recovery so had be as gode ..as if the King were seised of the premises in his demesne as of fee. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCXVII. 236 To..holde it [the lande] of hym as in fee. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XX. 305 Sith we hold all things of him [God] in fee, we owe him fealty and homage. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. v. 57 The sovereignty of the provinces he now held in fee were made over to him.

2. *Common Law.* An estate of inheritance in land. Also in phrases as in 1 b. (A fee is either a FEE-SIMPLE or a FEE-TAIL; but *in fee* is usually = 'in fee-simple'.)

In Eng. Law theoretically identical with sense 1, all landed property being understood to be held feudally of the Crown. In the U.S. the holder of the fee is in theory as well as in fact the absolute owner of the land.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 700 The baronie he gaif To Durhame kirk in heretage and fie. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* III. iv. § 293. 189 It is to be vnderstood that when it is said.. that a man is seised in fee..it shall be intended in fee simple. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 184 To purchase lands in fee. 1809 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 126 Peck..covenanted that Georgia..was legally the owner in fee of the land in question. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 160 If a woman, tenant in tail general, makes a feoffment in fee, and takes back an estate in fee. *Ibid.* VI. 265 Here the fee was expressly given to the trustees. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 149 An estate of which the devisor was mortgagee in fee. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1879) 43 A fee may now be said to mean an estate of inheritance. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 197 Seized in fee.

b. *fig.* esp. in phrase *To hold in fee*, to hold as one's absolute and rightful possession.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 52 One madde propretie these women haue in fey, When ye will, they will not. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiv. 64 My fiee [A.V. inheritance] Is sweeter then Virgin-Combes. *a* 1674 MILTON *Sonn.* xii, Which after held the sun and moon in fee. 1802 WORDSW. *On Extinction Venet. Rep.*, Once did she hold the gorgeous East in fee. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 38 Powers..such rather as were evidently his own in fee. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxix, I know thee of what force thou art To hold the costliest love in fee.

c. *Base fee*: see BASE *a.* II. Also (see quot.).

1883 F. POLLOCK *Land Laws* 108 The curious kind of estate created by the conveyance in fee-simple of a tenant in tail not in possession, without the concurrence of the owners of estates preceding his own, is called a *base fee*.

d. In s.w. dialect. (See quots.)

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 91 (1810) 87 This town consisteth of three parts, the fee, the manor, and the borough; the fee is of such freeholders and gentlemen as do dwell in Devonshire. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Fee*, freehold property. 'Our house is fee'.

e. *At a pin's fee*: at the value of a pin.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 65, I doe not set my life at a pin's fee. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. XVI. x. 260 The present Editor does not..value the rumour at a pin's fee.

3. A territory held in fee; a lordship.

[1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 1 Qe les seignurs des fez eyent les gardes de lour feez.] 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXVI. (1483) 72 Vnder thy lord god as chyef lord of the fee. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1056, Xij fosters..that were kepars of that fee. 15.. *Adam Bel* 56 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 162 Forty fosters of the fe These outlawes had y-slaw. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 49 The Tenements within the Fee were not departible. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 20 It [the castle] was the chief place of his honour or fee. 1869 LOWELL *Singing Leaves* 84 My lute and I are lords of more Than thrice this kingdom's fee.

transf. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 960 þat folk þat in þose fees [cities of the Plain] lenged. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 49 Sum hethyn man..Mycht usurpe Crystyn Feys.

† **4. a.** The heritable right to an office of profit, granted by a superior lord and held on condition of feudal homage. Only in phrases *in, of, to fee.*

b. The heritable right to a pension or revenue similarly granted. *Obs.*

a. [1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 9 Et defendoms a touz ceux qi clement aver garde des prisouns en fee.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 456 Schir robert of Keth..wes Marshall of all the host of fee. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1026 In heretage gaiff him office to fee Off all Straithern and schirreiff off the toun. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., The word Fee is sometimes used..for a perpetual *right incorporeal*; as to have the keeping of Prisons..in Fee. 1700 tr. *Charter of Edw. I*, in Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 820 No Forester..who is not a Forester in Fee..shall take Chiminage.

b. [1292 BRITTON II. x. § 2 Une autre manere de purchaz est que home fet de annuel fee de deners ou de autre chose en fee.] 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Fee*..a rent or annuity granted to one, and his heirs, which is a *fee personal.*

† **5.** Homage rendered, or fealty promised, by a vassal to a superior. Also, employment, service.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Þe moneth of Nouembre..com kyng William..& þer 3ald him his fee. 1486 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 49, I..accept hyme to be of my fee and counesell. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 21 Venus Damzels, all within her fee.

† **b.** *To be at a, in fee of, to, with*: to be in the pay or service of, under an obligation to; hence, to be in league with. Also, *to have* (*one*) *in fee*: to retain, hold in one's service. *Obs.*

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 8 Are not all the lerned men in your realme in fee with theim. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 34 Beeing then in yeerely fee to the King of Spaine. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. v. (1609) 1118 In fee as it were with him, in regard of many courtesies and gracious favours received at his hands. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 324 As if ye were at a fee with death and Hell. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 208 Some of those Bricklayers that are in Fee with 'em. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 33 He will endeavour to carry you to his own favourite house, which has him in fee.

II. Denoting a payment or gift.

[This branch is commonly referred to FEE *sb.*[1], but the AF. is *fee*, and the med.L. *feodum*, both in England and on the continent; cf. It. *fio*. The two sbs., however, being coincident in form, were certainly confused, and in many instances it makes no difference to the sense whether the word is taken as *sb.*[1] or as *sb.*[2] Senses 6–8 seem to have been influenced by branch I; sense 9 agrees with a continental use of *feodum*.]

† **6.** A tribute or offering to a superior. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 266 This ..god .. May winne of me mo fees thus Than ever he wan. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4466 Þan fall 3e flatt on þe fold, with fees þaim adoures. *Ibid.* 5139 Foure hundreth fellis 3it to fee. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 253 Knees Are made for kings, they are the subjects Fees.

7. The sum which a public officer (? originally, one who held his office 'in fee': see 4 a) is authorized to demand as payment for the execution of his official functions.

[1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 7 Ne ja par defaute de tiel fee ne soit nul prisoun plus detenu.] *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 598 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 319 Sex pons þer-fore to feys he takes. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 279 To the Chaumberlens for theire fese xxvjs. viijd. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 6 Any such Ordynary..shall nat in any wyse take for the same above the fees lymytted by this Acte. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 25 To the Auditor for his Fee xiiijs. iiijd. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. i. (1588) 333 Two Justices of Peace, may license such as be delivered out of Gaoles, to beg for their fees. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 217, I should rob the Deaths-man of his Fee. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 The fie of the seale, ten pounds. 1680 *Tryal & Sent. Eliz. Cellier* 18, I came to pay the Clerk of the Council his Fees.. I was obliged to pay the Fees my self at the Council. 1727 SWIFT *Descr. Morning*, The turnkey now his flock returning sees, Duly let out a-nights to steal for fees. 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 936 The captain had paid an extra fee in order to procure his clearances. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems, Earl Haldan's Dau.* 6 The locks of six princesses Must be my marriage fee. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 471 The greedy secular clergy refused the first sacrament except on payment of a fee.

b. Extended to denote the remuneration paid or due to a lawyer, a physician, or (in recent use) any professional man, a director of a public company, etc. for an occasional service.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 16 The lawiers I would wish to take lesse fees of their clients. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 Litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* Epigram, Who spend Their Life in Visits, and whose Labors end In taking Fees. 1727–38 GAY *Fables* II. ix. 21 The fee gives eloquence its spirit. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1784 (1847) 800/2 Physicians ..generously attended him without accepting any fees. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 34 What fee, doctor ..shall I give you for saving his life? 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 48 Few of them [Lawyers] are proof against a fee. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. Eng.* Wks. II. 11 The remuneration [for public lectures] was equivalent to the fees at that time paid in this country for the like services.

c. The sum paid for admission to an examination, a society, etc.; or for entrance to a public building. Also, *admission-, court, entrance-fee.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 88 He schal..payen his fees and sythyn for hys entres. 1891 *Cambridge Univ. Calendar* 22 A fee of £2 2*s.* is paid to the Common Chest by every student on each admission to a Special Examination. 1893 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 30 University Museum. Open .. to visitors (without fee) from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

d. Terminal payments for instruction at school.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1428 For duble fees A dunce may turne a Doctour. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 358 Private schools are taught, for small fees, by.. priests. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. 467 In 1746 the council [of Kirkcaldy] enact that the fees shall be paid quarterly.

† **8.** A perquisite allowed to an officer or servant (*esp.* a forester, a cook or scullion). *Fee of a bullock*: see quot. 1730. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 945 Thus hath here lord .. hem payed Here wages and here fees for here servise. 1474 *Househ. Ord.* 32 The larders hath to theire fees the neckes of mutton twoe fingers from the heade. [*a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 371 Et ipse emebat de cocis lez feez.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iv a, The Right shulder..Yeueth to the foster for that is his fee. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* H ij b, The Butler..You shall have no manner of Fees, but your ordinarie wages. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 831/2 The oiscouringes or fees of the kitchen. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 23, I, heere's a Deere, whose skins a Keepers Fee. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 833 Certain young men..snatcht it [food] hastily up as their fees, and like greedie Harpies rauened it downe in a moment. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *The Fee of a Bullock*, the bones of a bullocks thighs and shoulders, having the meat cut off (but not clean) for salting for victualling ships.

† **b.** A warrior's share of spoil; a dog's share of the game. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1622 He com gayn, His feez þer for to fonge. 14.. *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 The houndes shal be rewardid with the nekke and with the bewellis, with the fee. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 697 The hare being killed, it will be good to giue the dogs their fees, the better to incourage them.

transf. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 101 The Clergy hath ever served as Fee, or prey to the seditious.

† **c.** Any allotted portion. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 73 Giue sheepe to their fees the mistle of trees. *Ibid.* 78 In pruning and trimming all maner of trees, reserue to ech cattel their properly fees. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* v, Onely the present is thy part and fee. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xiii, There Psyche's feet impart a smaller fee Of gentle warmth.

9. A fixed salary or wage; the pay of a soldier. Also *pl.* Wages. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* 9 *Hist.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XV. 170 He that kepethe him [a sacred ox] hath every day grete fees. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 16 Thay that haldis thair seruandis feis fra thayme. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 133 Men of weir that wald tak meit and fie. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 149 Mr. Bruce..hes 40 crounes monethlie for his intertainment, and 500 crounes of fie. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 26 Ye shall nev'r crave twice of me The smallest Penny of your Fee. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 194 Her fee and

bowntith in her lap. 1773 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* III. vi. § 7. 507 Servants fees..being given that they may maintain themselves in a condition suitable to their service .. cannot be arrested. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 103 For I hae wair'd my winter's fee. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 10 Holding the post of King's standard-bearer, with the fee of six shillings and eight pence a day.

10. † **a.** A prize, a reward. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2400 The fairest of þo fele shull þat fe haue. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 460, 'I wald fayn spek with the'..'Thow may for litill fe.' *a* 1542 Wyatt in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 81 Chance hath .. to another geuen the fee Of all my losse to haue the gayn. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 3 Yet is the paine thereof much greater then the fee. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. II. *Fathers* 91 Thy God, thy King, thy Fee, thy Fence I am. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Businesse* viii, Two deaths had been thy fee.

b. An occasional gift, a gratuity, given in recognition of services rendered. Phrase, *without fee or reward.*

a 1592 Greene *Geo.-a-Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 267/1 Fetch me A stand of ale..this is for a fee to welcome Robin Hood. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* II. It is a part of the world where a fee is never refused. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 90 'God forbid', said he, 'that I should ask fee or reward for doing a common act of humanity'. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1884) 145 The attendants..expect fees on their own private account. 1873 Tristram *Moab* XV. 291 The not unacceptable fee of a kid-skin of fresh butter.

† **c.** In bad sense: A bribe. *Obs.*

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Pet.* ii. 15 Being corrupt with wicked fee. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 170 Drawes those heauen-mouing pearles from his poor eies Which heauen shall take in nature of a fee. *c* 1643 Milton *Sonn., To Lady Marg. Ley*, Unstain'd with gold or fee.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. General relations (in senses 7–10). **a.** attrib., as *fee-system, -table, -theatre.* **b.** objective, as *fee-seeker*; *fee-catching* vbl. sb.; *fee-checking, -gathering* (also *vbl. sb.*), *-paying, -yielding* adjs. **c.** instrumental, as *fee-fed* adj.

1810 Bentham *Packing* vii. (1821) 184 A mere pretence for *fee-catching. *Ibid.* 187 So *fee-checking an innovation. 1808 — *Sc. Reform* 71 *Fee-fed lawyers always excepted. *Ibid.* 9 The Technical or *Fee-gathering system. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 468 Fee-gathering is the real foundation on which the laws of England have been framed! 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxix. 703 The profession would not be merely venal and fee-gathering. 1893 *Daily News* 12 July 5/1 *Fee-paying schools. 1890 *Ibid.* 7 June 2/1 Lawyers and other *fee-seekers. 1891 *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 2/1 The *fee system seems to me one of the most outrageous and indefensible. 1812 J. Quincy in *Life* 244 If..we..mete out contributions for national safety by our *fee-tables. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 8 Sale of a *fee-yielding office.

12. Special comb. † **fee-buck**, ? a buck received as a perquisite; **fee-estate** (see quot.); **fee-expectant**: see Expectant *a.* 3; † **fee-Gloucester**, a Cornish tenure; **fee-fund** (see quot.); † **fee-grief**, a grief that has a particular owner; **fee-liege** (see Liege); † **fee-Morton**, a Cornish tenure (cf. *fee-Gloucester*); † **fee-penny**, an earnest of a bargain; † **fee-pie** (in humorous phrase *to eat fee pie*, ? to receive bribes); **fee-royal** (see Royal). Also Fee-farm, Fee-simple, Fee-tail.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Siege* IV. ii, You .. Put of your Mercer with your *Fee-buck for That season. 1775 Ash, **Fee-estate*, lands or tenements for which some service .. is paid to the chief lord. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Jurisdictions* (ed. 2) 301 If it [land in frank-marriage] were given to them in taile to have to them and their heirs, they have taile and *fee expectant. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*, **Fee-fund* ..the dues of Court payable on the tabling of summonses.. etc., out of which the..officers of the Court are paid. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 38 b, They pay in most places onely fee-Morton releefes which is after fiue markes the whole Knights fee..whereas that of *fee-Gloucester is fiue pound. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 196 Is it a *Fee-grieſe Due to some single brest? 1695 G. Ridpath (*title*) Sir T. Craig's Scotland's Soveraignty Asserted .. against those who maintain that Scotland is a Feu, or *Fee-Liege of England. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 38 b, *Fee-Morton..so called of John Earle first of Morton. 1552 T. Gresham in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 147 When the Kings Majesties father did first begin .. to take up mony upon interest .. he took his *feepeny in merchandize. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 Saieing he was a wise Justice to eate *fee-pie with his clarke. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 145/2 He gaf to them..the *fee ryall of that buscage.

† **Fee,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 5 **fey.** [a. OF. *fee, feie* (F. *foie*).] The liver.

14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 96 Tak and dight the pouche and the fee of a pik. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* (1888) 101 Kepe the fey or the lyuer, and kutte awey the gall.

Fee (fī), *v.*[1] Also *Sc.* 4–6 **fey, 5–6 fei, 6 fie.** [f. Fee *sb.*[2]]

† **I. 1.** *trans.* ? To invest with a fief; ? to grant as a fief. *Obs.*—[o]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 To Fee, *feoffare.*

II. (From senses 7–10 of the sb.)

2. *trans.* To give a fee to. *To fee away* (nonce-use): to induce by a fee to go away.

a 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hauke* 151 So the Scribe was feed. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 278 He that fees me best, speeds best. 1716 Swift *Phillis*, Suppose all parties now agreed, The writings drawn, the lawyer fee'd. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 62 The Governor and a few others..chose to fee us for attendance in their respective families. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. xxvii, You cannot drive or even fee them away as they are paid for torturing you by some barbarians at the next door. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 35. 203, I had .. feed the steward. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 14/2 You must fee the waiter when you give the order.

absol. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. xix, After having fee'd very high for places at Mrs. Siddon's benefit. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 14/2 At the hotel the guest who does not fee in advance soon finds the zeal of the waiters fall off.

3. To engage for a fee; *Sc.* to hire, employ (servants, etc.); † *transf.* to make use of (an occasion).

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 40 Semen he feyt and gaiff thaim gudlye wage. 1529 Lyndesay *Compl.* 39 The father of Fameill .. Quhilk .. Feit men to wyrk in his wyne 3aird. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* I. Wks. 1846 I. 39 Greadynes of preastis not onlie receave false miracles, bot also thei cherise and fies knaiffs for that purpoise. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 204, I haue .. fee'd euery slight occasion, that could but nigardly giue mee sight of her. 1701 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 78 A lawyer sends me word he is offered to be feed against me. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 12 That day ye feed the skelpor Highland callan. 1806 7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XXI. xvi, Learning to box too—i. e. feeing a great raw-boned fellow to thresh you as long as he can stand over you. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* viii. (ed. 4) 149 Young lads and lasses came in from the country to be feed, and farmers..came in to fee them.

† **b.** In a bad sense: To bribe. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* V. 485 *heading*, Heire the Inglis knycht feys a tratour. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 515 How Nathologus feyit ane Man to follow Dorus .. for to slay him. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2537 Fee but the Sumner, and he shall not cite thee. 1727 De Foe *Protest. Monast.* vii, Without Feeing the Journalists or Publishers. *c* 1800 K. White *Clift. Gr.* 318 Should honours tempt thee, and should riches fee.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To hire oneself.

a 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 17 Blythe was the time when he fee'd wi' my Father, O, Happy war' the days when we herded thegither, O. 1875 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* XVIII. 100 They would not fee to it [a situation] for any amount of wages.

Fee (fī), *v.*[2] *Mining.* See quot.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Fee*, to load up the coal, etc., in a heading into tubs.

Fee, var. of Fay *sb.*[3]

† **Fee·able,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **feable, feble.** [f. Fee *sb.*[2] + -able.] Subject to fees. In quots., That may be taken as a perquisite (see Fee *sb.*[2] 8).

1461 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 73 When thenges byn of wyne and vesseals feble or perused. 1469 *Ibid.* 95 The remanent to be feable. *Ibid.*, The panyers of sea-fisshe to be feeable; and their fees to be divided to the yoman groomes and pages. 1847–78 Halliwell (citing Hall), *Feable*, subject to fees.

† **Feebi·lity,** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **febylyte, febylte.** [f. Feeble *a.*; see *-bility*, -ity.] = Feebleness.

1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* II. liii. (1859) 54 By their owne flesshely febylyte. *c* 1450 Capgrave *St. Kath.* (E.E.T.S.) 180/166 þat god hymself no þing wrothe schuld be..wyth þi febylte.

Feebily, obs. form of Feebly *adv.*

Feeble (fī·b'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 2–6 **feble,** (4 **febele**), 3–5 **febul(l(e,** 3–6 **fieble,** (4 **fyble,** 6 **fybull**), 4–6 **feable, febil(l,** -**yl(e,** 7 **feoble,** 6– **feeble.** *Compar.* 3 **feblore**; *Superl.* 4 **fyebleste,** 6 **feobleste.** [a. OF. *feble, fieble, foible* (mod. *faible*), later forms of *fleible* weak:—L. *flēbilis* that is to be wept over (cf. Flebile *a.*), f. *flēre* to weep. Cf. Pr. *feble, fible, freble,* Sp. *feble,* Pg. *febre,* It. *fievole* of same origin and meaning.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons or animals, their limbs or organs: Lacking strength, weak, infirm. Now implying an extreme degree of weakness, and suggesting either pity or contempt. † Const. *of*, also *to* with *inf.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þa bi-com his licome swiðe feble. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Auh wostu hwat awileged monnes feble eien þet is heie iclumben? 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7665 Þe deneis no mete ne founde .. & so þe feblore were. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 216 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 Þu ert wel feble to fiȝte. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* 3450 (W.) He was lene and febil of myght. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* XXXVII. 15 As aran þan þe whilk na thynge is febiler. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 311 If the patient be maad feble wiþ medicyns laxativis. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3607 He was so febill he myght noȝt ga. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C viij b, And this lady felt herself al wery and feble of the aduysyons. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bouge of Court* Prol. 27 His heed maye be harde, but feble his brayne. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* liv. 182 Huon was mounted on his lene feble horse. 1611 Bible *Gen.* XXX. 42 The feebler were Labans. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* 45 Though grief my feeble hands up lock. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 147 The feeble heart. 1829 Hood *Eugene Aram* XIV, A feeble man and old. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 Bring them hand to hand, and they are feeble folk.

absol. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 Þus ure Louerd spareð a uormest þe ȝunge & þe feble. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xviii. 92 Rycht oft makis þe febil wycht. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 424 If acidity be troublesome, as often happens to the feeble and dyspeptic.

† **2.** Of things: Having little strength; weak, frail, fragile; slight, slender. Of a fortress, etc.: Having little power of resistance. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 227 Hit is grat wonder þet hi lokeþ zuich ane fieblene castel ase hare fyeble body. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 42 This were a feble fundament. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 235 Hem semede þat þe legges were to feble for to bere suche an ymage. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 322 The firste boon in a mannes necke is bounden with manye feble ligaturis. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) VII. 80 Before the Chirche of the Sepulcre, is the Cytee more feble than in ony other partie. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1010 Thus semblyt thai about that febill hauld. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Some houses be feble and very lyke to fall downe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 163 The Stem, too feeble for the freight. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 16 Bunches lateral .. stem feeble.

absol. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 24 The feble meind was with the strong So might it nought wel stonde long.

b. *spec.* with reference to a sword. [ad. F. *faible*: see B. 4.]

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 57 The feeble, weak or second Part is accounted from the Middle to the Point. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 35 The fort part of your blade against the feeble part of your adversary's.

3. Lacking intellectual or moral strength.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 191 He..al te secheð þat þone þe was er swo fieble. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 341 Wherfore folke is þe feblere and nouȝt ferme of bilieue. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1710 He þoȝt him sa feble, He dressis to him in dedeyne..a ball..he barne with to play. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 169 ȝe ffebill of faithe! folke affraied. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) G b, We sholde not be ignoraunt, feble & weyke in these .. thynges. 1639 Dk. Hamilton in *H. Papers* (Camden) 77, I shall neuer proue false or feeble. 1692 Bentley *Serm.* 3 Oct. 29 Though we be now miserable and feeble, yet we aspire after eternal happiness. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 105 He was feeble and without volition. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* (1860) II. 107 Rigid principles often do for feeble minds what stays do for feeble bodies.

† **4.** Wanting in resources; ill-supplied, poor. Const. *of. Obs.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) p. 448 (lxxxiv. 10) A feble lord þou seruest. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVI. 355 Tharfor he thoucht the cuntre was Febill of men. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxlviii. 791 The Duke of Aniowe began to wax feble, bothe of men and of money.

† **b.** Of a grant of money, a meal: Scanty. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 509 The sayd .iii. astatys ordeynyd a more feble money than they before hadde made. 1562 Turner *Baths* 12 a, Ye may go to a feable diner. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* IX. 246, I knew not of the friars feeble fare.

† **5.** Of inferior quality, poor, mean. Often said of clothing, food, dwelling, etc. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 41 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Bobe heo makeþ feble heore bred and heore ale. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 15/484 Vpon a seli asse he rod: in feble clobes also. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23100 (Trin.) For here is febul abidynge. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 343 Þe mebe of þat mone is good ac þe metal is fieble. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 292 And fewe or feble grapes in the same Have growe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 452 The man kest off his febill weid off gray.

† **b.** Of a period, event, etc.: Miserable, ill-starred, unhappy. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he liuede al is lif, & deyde in feble depe. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 224 In feable tyme Christe yode me froo. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1438 Ffele folke forfaren with a ffeble ende.

† **c.** In moral sense: Mean, base. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1072 Wicke and feble was here ðoȝt. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 60 (Add. MS.) To fulfille her wille in feble dede.

6. Wanting in energy, force, or effect.

a. of natural agents, powers, qualities, or operations.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 745 For-whi þe complection of ilk man Was sythen febler þan it was þan. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1996 (Trin.) Now is for synne & pride of man þe erþe feblere þen hit was þan. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 221 þan I tastide hir pous & it was wondir feble. *Ibid.* 353 In feble men..þou moste use feble medicyns. 1595 Shaks. *John* V. iv. 35 The old, feeble, and day-wearied Sunne. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 14 Air alone might seeme able to create but a very feoble and languid Wind. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Palamon & Arcite* I. 164 Some faint Signs of feeble Life appear. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* V. iii. 99 We may have some feeble Branches on them. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* IV, Her light was yet too feeble to assist them. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 438 A feebler action of the poison. 1847 James *Woodman* V, He has but feeble health.

b. of the mind, thoughts, etc.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* II. 183 þat feiþ with-oute fet ys febelere þan nouht. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) XX. 92 My feble witte. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* V. 14 My mynde was feble and carefull. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 35 My earthie grosse conceit: Smothred in errors, feeble, shallow, weake. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 214 My feeble Reason. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 278 The thought of danger would possess but feeble power to resist temptation.

c. of actions, feelings, utterances, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14849 (Fairf.) A feble counsail ȝe do to dragh. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 318 That was a feble dede of armes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3189 When the lede hade left of his speche, Fele of þe folke febull it thughten. 1580 Barret *Alv.* F 348 Feeble orations made to the people, without spirit or life. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 10 A true-deuoted Pilgrime is not weary To measure kingdomes with his feeble steps. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Æneid* VIII. 621 Feeble are the Succours I can send. 1738 Wesley *Psalms* ii. iv, Shall all their feeble Threats deride. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. xvii, Grief in Zeinab's soul All other feebler feelings overpower'd. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 266 The brilliancy of the exploit had no feeble attractions for the imagination of Clive. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 281 A feeble attempt was made by two generals. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xii. 164 The feeble conduct which lost Normandy. 1876 Trevelyan *Macaulay* II. iii. 66 He proceeded to reply with a feeble and partial argument.

7. Of an effect, phenomenon, etc.: Faintly perceptible, indistinct.

1866 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 30 The effect became more and more feeble, until..it almost wholly disappeared. 1876 Tait

Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc. ix. 215 The feeble bands which cross the comparatively dark space between the spectra.

8. quasi-*adv.* = FEEBLY.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 202 Every one's experience may convince him how feeble she [reason] acts unless [etc.].

9. *Comb.*, parasynthetic, as, *feeble-bodied, -eyed, -framed, -hearted, -minded* (whence *feeble-mindedness*), *-winged.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. viii. 180 The viper..is but a slow, *feeble-bodied animal. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 208 Those gigantic powers .. have been compelled To serve the will of feeble-bodied Man. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V. xii. 5 Weake Cupid was too *feeble eide To strike him sure. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIV. 193 The law gives him so much power over the poor *feeble-framed creature. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* I. ii. D iv b, If thou be *feble harted saye, lorde encrease my fayth. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 150 Ere it reach Heaven's gate, Blows frustrate o'er the earth thy feeble-hearted prayer. 1534 TINDALE 1 *Thess.* v. 14 Comforte the *feble mynded. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 3/3 The desirability of better provision being made for the care of 'feeble-minded' women. 1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 481 The Nature of *feeble-mindednesse. 1846 WORCESTER (citing E. IRVING), *Feeble-Mindedness.* 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* I. ii, Your goodness gives large warrants to..My *feeble-wing'd ambition.

B. *sb.*

†1. A feeble person. *Obs.*

(Quots. 1631 and 1826 refer to *K. Hen. IV*, III. ii. 179.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Þe guode man and þe wyse bereþ and uorbereþ alneway þe foles and þe fiebles. [1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (New Shaks. Soc.) 157 The Taylor, who..had thrust himselfe in amongst the Nobilitie .. and was so discovered, and handled .. from hand to foot, till the Gaurd delivered him at the great Chamber door, and cryed, 'farewell, good feeble!' 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, The most forcible of feebles.]

†2. Weakness, feebleness. *Obs.*

Only in phrase *for feeble*, which may be explained as ellipsis = 'For feeble that one is'; the substantival character of the sense is thus doubtful.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 778 That him ne thorst yt not wyte, For febyl his dynt to smyte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8704 Suche a sorow full sodenly sanke in his hert, þat he fainted for feble. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4280 Ne for na febill at we fele.

3. = FOIBLE 1.

1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir Patient Fancy* I. i, You shall find 'em sway'd by some who have the luck to find their feables. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxcvi. (ed. 6) 543 Every Man has his Feeble. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XV. xxii, Modesty 's my forte, And pride my feeble.

4. *Fencing.* The portion of a sword from the middle to the point; = FOIBLE 2.

1645 *City Alarum* 1 Ther's no good fencing without knowledge of the feeble of your Sword. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 54 Like taking a Sword in the feeble of the Point. 1877 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* III. 325/2 It should always be the care of the swordsman to receive the feeble of the enemy's weapon on the forte of his own.

Feeble (fī·b'l), *v.* Forms: 3 febli-en, (febly), fieble, 4–5 febil(l, (5 -yl), 4–6 feble, (5 febel, febl-yn), 6 feable(n, 6–7, 9 feeble. [f. the adj.; OF. had *foiblir* (*flebir*), and *foibloier* (*feibloier*).]

† 1. *intr.* To become or grow feeble. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Leste hore licome feblie to swuðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7785 King willam .. bigan to febli vaste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 384 On thaim! On thaim! thai feble fast! 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. viii. 39/1 In token that they ben endlesse & elden not, ne feble not.

†2. *trans.* To make feeble; to enfeeble, weaken. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 40 Þai ere noght febild my steppis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 408 Þei shulde not feble þes rewmes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 175 Thou infirmyst and feblist .. the euydencis. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 49 Woman what menest thou with thy great wepynge so to feble thy syght. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) S v a, When a child neseth out of measure .. the brayn and vertues animal be febled. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 23 And her [a castle's] foundation forst, and feebled quight. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xxxix. (1668) 83 A Shrew Mouse..if it only run over a Beast, it feebleth his hinder parts. 1646 E. F[ISHER] *Mod. Divinity* i. (1752) 27 His Understanding was both feebled and drowned in darkness. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 162/1 Every blow Is feebled with the touch of woe.

Hence **Fee·bled** *ppl. a.*; **Fee·bling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1566 GASCOIGNE & KINWELMARSH *Jocasta* v. ii, Then with hir feebled armes, she doth enfolde Their bodies both. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 226 My feiblit eyis grew dim. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* I. iii, 'Tis true, you're old and feebled. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happin.* 128 It is good that the body finde sometimes this feebling by the vigorous worke of the spirit. 1624 *Trag. Nero* III. vi. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 59 Peoples love Could not but by these feebling ills be mov'd. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 461 Least by an impatient Minde, and feebling Spirit, I become my owne Murtherer.

Feebleness (fī·b'lnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being feeble (in the various senses of the adj.); an instance of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28679 (Cott.) Þis man..for-sakes penance neuer þe lese, and legges febulnes of flexse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1514 Þe mare in malys and febelnes þe kynd of ayther trobled es. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 134 Wrath cometh of feblenesse of courage. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 39 Our Savior..for very febylnesse fell..to the grounde. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Pref. 7 b, The feblenesse of his answere shal appere. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 107 King Richarde walking unwisely aboute the Castell, to espie the feblenesse thereof. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 79 Women .. deal in Wool and Flax, which sute better with their feebleness. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 135 The feebleness of the weapons. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 190 It is feebleness only which cannot be generous without injustice. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxv. 80. Committing himself to the fashionable feeblenesses. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 22 Oct. 5/4 His grand defect lay in feebleness of will.

b. *concr.* (nonce-use).

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. 120 Ready to strike that daring feebleness from the stool.

†Fee·bler. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FEEBLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which makes feeble or weak.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxviii. 245 Excessive joy..a great feebler of melancholick persons.

Feebless. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 3–4 feblesce, 3–5 feblesse, 4 fie-, fyeblesse, 6 feeblesse, 9 feebless. [a. OF. *feblesce, foiblece*, mod.F. *faiblesse*, f. *feble, foible* FEEBLE *a.*] Feebleness, infirmity; infirm health.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 442 Þe kyng hyre fader was old man, & drou to feblesse. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 18 Ine tokne of febleste [*read* -esce] of hiis goste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Zuo þet he ualþ ine fyeblesse and ine zuiche ziknesse. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. ii. 112 Yif so be þat goode be stedfast þan shewe þ þe fieblesse of yuel al openly. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 81 For feblesse he fyl to the erthe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 37 Great feeblesse..did oft assay Faire Amoret that scarcely she could ride. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* VI. 932 The hours unreined old age and feebless bring.

Feeblish (fī·bliʃ), *a.* [f. FEEBLE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat feeble.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 68 They that are weakly, tender, and feeblish. 1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 865 Performers with feeblish faces that must frown. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, He..is feeblish..about the knees. 1882 CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 23 Rather a feeblish kind of County-Town.

†Fee·blish, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 febliss, 4–6 feblis(s)h, 6 feeblysh, 5–7 feeblish. [a. OF. **febliss-*, lengthened stem of **feblir* (recorded forms *foiblir, flebir*), f. *feble*: see FEEBLE *a.*] *trans.* To render feeble, weak, or infirm; to enfeeble; = FEEBLE *v.* 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 349 With hungyr he thoucht thame to Febliss. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Alle thinges be amunysshed & feblissh ed by Iniustice. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* C iij b, They assende and gether to gether feblysshynge the guttes. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 68 All Christendome was sore decayed and feeblished by occasion of the warres betweene England and France.

Hence **Fee·blishing** *vbl. sb.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 346 Feeblishing, *infirmatio.* 1634 H. R. *Salernes Regim.* 116 Except yee dread great feeblishing of Nature.

†Fee·blishment. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Enfeeblement.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 157 b, Whiche promise he caused to bee performed..to the..feblishement of the Duchy.

Feeblose, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. FEEBLE *a.* + -OSE.] Rather feeble; weakly.

1882 J. BROWN *John Leech, etc.* 267 Peter had a gentle, sweet, though feeblose..strain of poetic feeling.

Feebly (fī·bli), *adv.* Forms: 3 febleliche, -like, 3–4 febliche, (5 febiliche), 4 febilly, (5 -ylly), 4–6 febly, (4 febli, 5 feabli), 6 feablelye, feebily, 7 feably, 7– feebly. [f. FEEBLE + -LY 2.] In a feeble manner.

†1. In a sorry manner or plight; inefficiently, insufficiently, niggardly, poorly, scantily. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg., Edmund Conf.* 112 Ake febleliche hire spedde, For seint Eadmund hadde ane smate 3eorde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he liuede al is lif & deyde in feble dep e. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 418 Feblelike he gaf hem clo þes. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1178 Such a man..So febliche wende over lond. *a* 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* (1868) 30, Y holde hym that dothe it but febly conseled. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab., Upl. Mous* 37, Poems (1865) 109 Ane sober wane, Of fog and fairn full febillie wes maid.

2. In a weak, ineffective, or half-hearted manner, without strength, energy, or force; weakly. Of sight: Dimly.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3050 Febli þou canst hayte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlv. 1, I may noght stand now bot febilly. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 67 Þe pouse began to appere febiliche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 124/2 Febylly, *debeliter, imbecilliter.* 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* I. xiv. 104 b, He hath .. defended .. his boke .. wythe myche worke full febly. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 177 He was faintly receyved, and febly welcomed. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 221 Ye see huge flames..Efsoones consum'd to fall downe feebily. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 87 The deeds of Coriolanus Should not be vtter'd feebly. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 197 Thy gentle numbers feebly creep. 1757 FOOTE *Author* II, Which were as feebly resisted. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 232, I..see feebly in prospect my recovery. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 275 In dreaming we feebly recollect.

3. In a small degree, slightly, poorly.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 133 Others feebly represented in our own country. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 698 The acids act but feebly upon caoutchouc.

4. *Comb.*, as *feebly-toiling* adj.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child of Islands* (1846) 179 The feebly-toiling heart that shrinks appalled.

Feed (fīd), *sb.* Also 5–7 fe(e)de, [f. the vb.]

1. The action of feeding; eating, grazing; also, the giving of food; an instance of this.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 114 The feeding of an hart or such like..is called the feede. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1112 Long forbearance whereof [meates] causes a surfet, when wee come to full feede. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1635) 23 Pasture answerable to the feed of so many Deere as were upon the ground. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 3 Birds coming late from Feed. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii. 40 He should pay for the feed of his cow. 1873 W. B. TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk.* xxix. 370 Five or six [pellets] are given at one feed for each bird.

b. Phrases. *At feed*: in the act of eating or grazing. *Out at feed*: turned out to graze. *To be off one's feed* (of animals, and *colloq.* or *slang* of persons): to have no desire for food; to have lost one's appetite. (*To be*) *on the feed* (said of fish): (to be) on the look out for food; also, (to be) eating.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 275, I like a Deare at feede, start vp for feare. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* V. ix. 2231 All his little Flock's at feed before him. 1816 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 156 A horse that is off his feed. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 21 The cattle, and the birds, and the fishes, were at feed about us. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 166 Towards evening he set out on the feed. 1862 HORLOCK *Country Gentleman* 172 Jack..was quite off his feed. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 108 The fish are well on the feed. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1317 And pipe .. Pastoral marriage-poems to thy flocks At feed. 1879 MOSELEY *Notes on Challenger* ii. 30 A shoal of porpoises on the feed. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Vead*, A horse is said to be 'out at ve-ad' when turned into a meadow to graze.

2. †a. A grazing or causing (cattle) to graze; also, the privilege or right of grazing (*obs.*). †b. Feeding-ground; pasture land (*obs.*). c. Pasturage, pasture; green crops.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvi. (1878) 34 Pasture, and feede of his feeld. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* (Camden) 10 Ther is wtin the Nase .. Horsey Ilande, verie good for feede. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 83 His Coate, his Flockes, and bounds of feede Are now on sale. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 597 For such pleasure till that hour At Feed or Fountain never had I found. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 30 The .. Feed of the Church-yard is the Minister's. 1795 BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 254 The clover sown last year .. gave two good crops, or one crop and a plentiful feed. 1858 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 144 Tall feed, i.e. high grass. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Old Style) x, Theer warnt not feäd for a cow. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I hanna sid more feed o' the groun' fur many a 'ear.' 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Vead*, Green crops for sheep, as turnips, swedes, rape, etc., are called 've-ad'.

3. Food (for cattle); fodder, provender.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 93 (Qo.) As the one is wounded with the bait, the other [sheep] rotted with delicious feed [honey-stalks]. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Feed*, provender for cattle. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sc. Agric.* 243 There arose the necessity of providing them with feed. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 13 June, J. D. is prepared to grind all kinds of Feed.

b. An allowance or meal (of corn, oats, etc.) given to a horse, etc. Also *Milit.* in *short-feed, heavy-horse-feed, light-horse-feed* (see quot. 1823).

1735 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 117, I can give your horses .. a feed of oats now and then. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xiii, Prepare them [horses] for their journey by a feed of corn. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, A *short feed* is a portion less than the regulated quantity. *Heavy-horse-feed*, a larger proportion given to the heavy dragoons, in distinction from *Light-horse-feed*, which is given to the hussars and the light horse. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (ed. 9) 220 One feed of oats in the nose-bag. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. viii. 176 The mare 'll do it well..She has had her feed.

4. *colloq.* A meal; a sumptuous meal; a feast. Cf. FEAST, SPREAD. Also, a full meal.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 122 A feed now and then at the first tables. 1830 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIII. 14 It is the custom to entertain a distinguished visitor with what, in the South Seas, as in modern London, is called a feed. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary in Amer.* Ser. I. II. 228 'Will you have a feed or a check?' 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375 What a glorious feed for the scurvy-stricken ships! 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 193 Snug little feeds preparatory to the grand banquet. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 133. 66 Little boys .. having a feed of ice-cream.

5. The action or process of 'feeding' a machine, or supplying material to be operated upon.

1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 663 The Hoe automatic tension brake for graduating the feed of the paper to the exact speed of the machine.

b. The material supplied; also the amount supplied; the 'charge' of a gun.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 59 A cock by which the engineer can regulate the feed to the quantity required. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 389/1 By carrying less feed, less power may suffice. 1881 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 330/2 The actual feed to the boiler is regulated by a controlling cock. 1881 *Times* 24 Feb., The time was taken in which the guns could be cleaned and could fire three 'feeds'. 1883 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/5 The length of the feed is determined by the clutch.

c. Short for *feed gear, feed-pump*, etc.; a feeder.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 139 The water would fall lower and lower in the boiler, if not replaced by the feed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 340/2 The oil .. falls..on the wool as it passes along the 'feed' to the teasing cylinder.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, (sense 3 and 3 b) as *feed-bag, -crop, -mill* (U.S.), *-rack*; (sense 5) as *feed-cock, -hole, -pipe* (also *feed-pipe-cock, -strainer, -strum*), *-pump.* b. objective, (sense 3) as *feed-crusher, -cutter-*; (sense 5) as *feed-heating, -roller.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 828/2 **Feed-bag*, a nose-bag for a horse or mule, to contain his noonday feed or luncheon. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.* 49 **Feed-cock*, a cock near the bottom of a marine boiler for regulating the supply of water to the boiler. 1891 *Daily News* 14 May 5/1 '*Feed' crops. 1881 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 527/2 **Feed-crusher*, a mill for flattening grain to render it more easily masticated.

1874 *Ibid.* I. 829/1 **Feed-cutter.* 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 207/1 He grinds all day at the feed-cutter. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 284 Power developed without *feed-heating. 1892 *Cooley's Cycl. Pract. Receipts* I. 300/2 Another complete but empty hive with open *feed-hole, placed below an over-full one. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 13 June, A Steam *Feed-Mill .. to grind all kinds of Feed. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* (Useful Knowl. Soc.) *Hydraulics* ii. 13 The stop-valve, covering the top of the *feed-pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 59 At the end of each feed pipe is a cock. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 182/2 **Feed-pipe cocks*, those used to regulate the supply of water to the boiler of a locomotive engine. *Ibid.*, **Feed-pipe strainer*, or *strum*, a perforated, half-spherical piece of sheet iron..placed over the open end of the feed-pipe. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam. Eng.* 109 The engine supplies itself with water by a pump communicating with the hot well, called a *feed pump. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 273 A small working cylinder .. can be placed upon the top of the boiler to work the grate and the feed-pump. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 830/2 **Feed-rack*, a stock-feeding device with grain-trough and hay-rack under shelter, which sometimes is extended to the stock also. 1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 17 The willowed cotton..is carried forward..to the *feed-rollers [of the blowing machine].

7. Special combinations: **Feed-apron** = *feed-cloth*; **feed-bed**, (*a*) a feeding place (of rats); (*b*) the level surface along which the supply passes to the machine; **feed-cloth**, a revolving cloth which carries the cotton or other fibre into a spinning, carding or other machine; **feed-door**, the door through which the furnace is supplied with fuel; the furnace door; **feed-hand** (see quot.); **feed-head**, (*a*) a cistern of water for supplying the boiler from above; (*b*) *Founding* (see quot. 1874); **feed-motion**, a contrivance for giving a forward movement to material in a machine; **feed-rod** = *feeding-rod*; **feed-screw** (see quot.); **feed-tank, -trough**, a tank or trough containing a supply of water for a locomotive; a supply trough; **feed-wheel** (see quot.). Also FEED-WATER.

1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 16 The *feed-apron is about eight feet long. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 7 Dec. 278/3 We shortly espy a '*feed-bed' in the edge of the marsh. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 7/1 Each letter in its passage along the feed-bed of the machine strikes a lever. 1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* II. 16 The .. cotton is .. spread upon the *feed-cloth of the cards. 1881 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 327/2 **Feed-door.* 1874 *Ibid.* I. 829 2 **Feed-hand* .. a rod by which intermittent rotation is imparted to a ratchet-wheel. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 182/2 **Feed head*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 829/2 *Feed head* .. the metal above and exterior to the mold which flows into the latter as the casting contracts. *Ibid.* 830/1 **Feed-motion.* *Ibid.* 830/2 **Feed-screw* (*Lathe*), a long screw employed to impart a regular motion to a tool-rest or to the work. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 108 A tender picks up water from the *feed-trough while in motion. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 831/1 **Feed-wheel*, a continuously or intermittingly revolving wheel or disk which carries forward an object or material. 1881 *Ibid.* IV. 363/1 A plate on the feed wheel holds up the coal when the box is again brought forward.

Feed (fīd), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. fed. Forms: *Inf.* 1–2 fédan, (1 *Northumb.* foedan), 2 feden, 3 *south.* veden, 2, 5 feyde, 3–4 feode, 3–6 fede, *south.* vede, 4–7 feede, 6 feade, 6– feed. *Pa. t.* 1 fédde, *pa. pple.* féded, fédd; *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 3–5 fedde, (3 feedd, fad), 4 *south.* vedde, 4–5 feed, 9 *dial.* feeded, 4– fed. [OE. *fédan* = OFris. *féda*, OSax. *fôdean* (Du. *voeden*), OHG. *fuotan* (MHG. *vüeten*), ON. *fœða* (Da. *föde*, Sw. *föda*), Goth. *fôdjan* :—OTeut. **fôdjan*, f. **fôd-â-* : see FOOD.]

1. *trans.* To give food to; to supply with food; to provide food for. Often followed by † *of*, *on*, *with* (a specified food).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 26 Eower fæder se heofunlica foedeþ þa [heofun fuglas]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxx[i]. 1 b, He hi fedde mid fætre lynde hwæte. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He us is..feder for he us fett. *c* 1205 LAY. 8944 He hine lette ueden..ær he him bi-uoren come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 375 He .. made yt al forest & lese, þe bestes vorto fede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13372 (Trin.) Þe folke..was fed of breed & flesshe. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 Fede your hawke and sey not geve here mete. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xvi. i. (1714) 71 The Body's Life with Meats and Air is fed. 1648 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 115 Seeke for some allowance .. to feede us. 1714 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* § 76. 437 About sixty necessitous People .. were fed with Meat. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 205 Gregory.. was feeding twelve indigent men. 1798 WEBBE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 9, I doubt whether there are any well-grounded expectations that they could feed themselves. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 394 The Leeds people are better fed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 142 Dogs fed on oil or sugar..become diseased. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 314 It was not yet the practice to feed cattle in this manner.

b. To suckle (young); in OE. also *absol.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 19 Wæ uutedlice ðæm berendum & foedendum in ðæm dagum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5640 (Cott.) Þis womman..It [þe childe] fedd til it cuth spek and gang. 1530 PALSGR. 547/1 This bytche fedeth her whelpes. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 170 Pelias.. was fed by a mare. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Feed*, to suckle.

c. To put food into the mouth of (*e. g.* a child, a sick person, a fowl).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152/2 Feede chyldryn wythe pappe mete, *papo*. 1611 COTGR., *Appasteler*, to feed by hand, or with the hand; or, as a bird feeds her yong. 1638 MARKHAM *Farewell to Husbandry* 162 The Bitter is ever best to be fed by the hand, because when you have fed him, you may tie his Beake together. 1748 W. CADOGAN *Ess. Nursing* 19 A sucking Child should be fed..once with the Broth, and once with the Milk. 1872–4 L. WRIGHT *Poultry* 79 The fowl when fed is .. held with both hands under its breast. 1882 J. W. ANDERSON *Med. Nursing* iv. (1883) 73 A patient ..will not have the feeding cup, and yet must be fed in some such way. 1893 H. D. TRAILL *Social England* I. Introd. 54 His meal might be served up to him on costly dishes, but he fed himself with his fingers. *Mod.* He is so weak that he cannot feed himself.

d. To graze, pasture (cattle, sheep, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 13 Thi britheren feden [1388 kepen, 1611 feed] sheep in Sichemys. 1757 HOME *Douglas* II. i, My name is Norval; on the Grampian Hills My father feeds his flocks.

e. *Feed-the-dove.* A Christmas game mentioned in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 278.

2. *fig.* of 1. Const. as above.

a. simply; *esp.* in spiritual sense.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Seo saul, ȝif heo ne bið mid Godes worde feded. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Eche heȝe dai [þe hodede sholde] fede mid godes worde þe hungrie soule. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 500 þe soule is fedde wiþ charite. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 58 Chosyn sawlis..with heuenly likynge is feed. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 274 A spirituall meate, to feede vs into eternall life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 767 He grinds his Teeth In his own Flesh, and feeds approaching Death. 1882 E. P. HOOD in *Leisure Hour* Apr. 225 The logic of satire has often been fed on fear.

b. To gratify, minister to the demands of (a person's vanity, desire of vengeance, or other passion); to sustain or comfort (a person) with (usually, fallacious) hopes. Cf. FOOD *v.* † *To feed forth, up* (earlier *to food forth*): to beguile, keep (one) quiet, with flattery, etc.; = AMUSE *v.* 4, 6.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5428 She [Fortune] .. fedith hym with glorie veyne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 53 The said maister .. fedde hem forthe withe sportis and plaies tille [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 547/1 You haue fedde me forthe with fayre wordes longe ynoughe. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 141 [He] .. so continueth feeding himselfe with looking for the chaunge of the dice. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 65 To feed my humor, wish thy selfe no harme. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 76 This morne my vengeance shall be amply fed. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 656 Craftily feeding him with the hope of libertie. *Ibid.* (1621) 114 Feeding him up with faire words. 1666 TEMPLE *Let. to Bp. of Munster* Wks. 1731 II. 15 He seems to feed himself and his Friend with the Hopes of a speedy Peace. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 66 a, Others, feeding themselves with great hopes of times to come. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 All that can feed the senses and passions..is in the open market.

c. in phrases, *to feed one's eyes, to feed one's sight.* Also, of the tongue, *to feed the ear.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 4 In his lappe a masse of coyne he told, And turned upside downe, to feede his eye ..with his huge threasury. 1625 BACON *Ess., Masques*, The Alteration of Scenes .. feed and relieue the Eye. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 159, I found few [monuments] to feed my eyes upon. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 26 He fed his eyes by being a spectator of those wickednesses. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, '*Who's this, who like the Morning*' ii, His Tongue the Ear with Musick feeds. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xix, The knight With these high marvels fed his sight.

† d. *To feed with money*: to bribe. *Obs.*

1567 J. HAWKYNS *Let. Sir W. Cecil* in *State P.* Dom. Eliz. 44. 13 They were by the Merchaunts fedd soe plentefully with mony. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 190 Anytus was the first that fed the Judges with Money.

3. *intr.* (rarely † *refl.* in same sense). To take food; to eat. Of persons now only *colloq.* Const. as in 1.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 19 þe corn..þerof þe colver ofte schulde fede hym self. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij a, She fedith on all maner of flesh. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, The shale of the nut to be broken that he may fede of the cornell. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N, Of hir delicate fleshe they [the Lions] fedde them. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 130 He fed hard at supper on sallats. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 686 Devouring dogs .. Fed on his trembling limbs. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 173 It was a good while before they [kids] would feed. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. cccxxii. 96 Go pretty often and feed with him. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 145 The ostrich feeds on grass. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 252, I did wrong at that time not to 'feed better'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 8 No one feeds at the high table except the dons.

b. transf. *To feed on* (a person): to live at his expense.

1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 61 All feed on one vain patron.

c. *fig.*

1540 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 25 Many holy martyrs..did daily feed of the food of Christs body. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Whose milk .. enabled them to feed .. of tougher knowledges. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1380 The people's eyes have fed them with my sight. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 29 On others miseries and woes, I feede. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 10 The eye .. may be pleased .. by feeding on the parts separately. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777) 16 Grant me to feed on beauty's rifled charms. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IX, Disappointment fed on ruined Hope. 1883 *Standard* 20 July 5/1 Cholera feeds upon impurities of every sort.

4. *trans.* To yield or produce food for; to be, or serve as, food for. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* li. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 Þe siste of god him sal fede. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 26 Suche is the delicacie Of love, which min herte fedeth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 38 b, Fodder..very good to feede both cattel & Poultrye. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 28 One Acre of this Grass will feed you as many Cows as six Acres of other common Grass. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 812 The Water-Snake, whom Fish and Paddocks fed. 1891 FARMER *Slang* II, *To feed the fishes*, to be drowned.

absol. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 23 The air feeds not.

5. To supply with nourishment; to nourish, cause to grow, support, sustain.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 70 (Gr.) Se .. metod .. fet eall þætte groweð wæstmas on weorolde. *a* 1300 *Seven Sins* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Is fule bodi fede mid is siluir and is gold. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (1495) 93 By the benefyce of blode al the lymmes of the body preuayle and be fedde. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1077 A mountain-spring that feeds a dale. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 486 Be mindful..With Store of Earth around to feed the Root. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. xlviii, God .. feeds the strength of every Saint. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. i. (1762) 3 The trees had been fed by other roots. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 662 Some [flowers] clothe the soil that feeds them. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxii, The ebony..A leafless tree..With darkness feeds its boughs of raven grain. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. ii, A rich valley, its green meads fed by a clear and rapid stream.

fig. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 114 Musick feedeth that disposition of the Spirits which it findeth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 232 Poetry feeds and waters the passions.

† b. To nurture, bring up. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 287 Fiftene ȝere he gan him fede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 623 Your-selfe .. þe fresshist and fairest fed vpon erthe.

6. To fill with food, to pamper; to fatten, make fleshy; occas. of the food. *dial. To feed* (*full and*) *high, to feed up*: to supply with rich and abundant food.

1552 HULOET, Feade fatte in a francke or penne, *altilis*. Feade full, *saburratus*. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 79 This choice [the Steere] is altogether exempted from labour, and fed up for food. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 319 Feed him full and high. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., '*I mean to feed him*,' I intend to fat him. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 62 A small dog..not to be fed too high. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., He feeds five-an'-twenty steers every summer. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Milk will feed anything quicker than water.

fig. 1596–1620 [see FAT *a.* 2 c]. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. vii. 323 He remained in Paris,—feeding fat the grudge he bore to Barneveld.

b. *To feed off*: to fatten (an animal) for sale or slaughter.

1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. i. 224 The owner .. feeds off a large number of sheep .. annually. 1854 *Ibid.* XV. i. 112 The hoggets are..fed off before New Year.

c. *fig.* † With *on* adv.: To encourage the growth of (*obs.*). *To feed into*: to bring into by pampering. Also, (*Theat. slang*) *To feed a part*: to fill it out by the addition of details or incidents of minor importance.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 91 Publicola .. was very diligent..to feed on further and encrease the same [sedition]. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 95 Fed into gigantic bulk. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec. 2/3 After this, endless complications all centreing on Mr. Penley—feeding the part would be the stage term.

† d. To give 'body' to (a liquor). *Obs.*

1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. iii, Your vintners feed their hungry wines. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) Pref., Receipts for feeding, fining, and preserving Malt-Liquors.

e. *Tanning.* To give 'substance' to. Also, *intr.* of the leather: To gain substance; to thicken.

1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 389/2 The [kid] skins are..'fed' with yolk of eggs and salt. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 38 This rest allows the leather to 'feed'.

f. *intr.* To grow fat. *dial.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Feeding*..growing in Flesh by eating. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties* Gloss., *Feed*, to grow fat. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I nivver seed onybody feed like ——.

7. a. To keep (a reservoir, watercourse, etc.) supplied; to supply (a fire, etc.) with fuel.

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 426 Water cowrses..to feede youre pondes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 266, I haue ingag'd .. my friend to his meere enemie To feede my meanes. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 110 The smoakie light That's fed with stinking Tallow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 68 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 274 The warm Springs that feed the .. Baths. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 8 This manner of feeding the fire will be found a very great convenience. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi, The mob fed the fire with whatever they could find. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 319 Cisterns at the top of every barrack should feed the ablution rooms. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlix. 608 Islands .. large enough to feed small rivers. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 428 Cisterns .. were fed .. by the aqueduct of which they formed the termination.

b. To supply (a machine, a workman) continuously with material to work upon. Also *intr.* of the material: To pass in (to a mill).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 51 The Corn feeds not until you set the same [Engine] down again. *Ibid.* 52 In case you drive apace it feeds apace. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 277 The breadth of the bottom of which [hopper] must be .. near as long as the Rowlers, that it may not feed them too fast. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 503 She..fed The turning spindle with the twisting thread. 1891 FARMER *Slang* II, *To feed the Press*, to send up copy slip by slip.

absol. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 584 Two ordinary Labourers..(the one feeding, and the other grinding).

8. a. To cause to be eaten by cattle; to use (land) as pasture. Often with complementary adj. or adv. *to feed bare, close, down, off.*

a 1651 Sir Richard Weston in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 242 You may then feed the ground with Cattel all the Winter, as you do other ground. *Ibid.* 243 As it springs again, feed it with Cattel. 1652 Arnold Beati in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 139 It is very easie, by mowing or feeding it [corn] down with Cattel, to prevent it. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 23 As soon as you have fed it bare, then is it best to over-flow. *Ibid.* 28 The best Husbandry is to graze it, or feed it [grass] in Racks. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 29 Take care to feed it [the grass] close before the Winter. 1807 R. Parkinson *Experienced Farmer* I. 409 If he cannot feed it [Buck-wheat] off with some cattle. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 430 The crop being well grown, it only remains to feed it well off.

b. To deal out (food) *to* animals.

1883 P. E. Gibbons in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 652/1 Mangel-wurzel .. is fed to the cows in winter. 1893 K. D. Wiggin in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 184/1 He has been feeding bread and butter to the dog.

c. *transf.* (Cf. 7.) To supply continuously (material to be consumed or operated upon). Also, *To feed down*: to bring (a tool) down, gradually as required.

1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 82 Gold is fed into a vessel containing aqua regia. 1864 Webster s. v. *Drill-press*, The tool B rotates and is fed down by hand or automatically. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 574/1 The wood is fed to the saw by means of a .. roller. 1881 Knight *Dict. Mech.* IV. 744/2 The string .. is fed from a tin canister. 1883 H. Tuttle in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/2 The wet sand .. is fed into the opening. 1884 W. H. Rideing *ibid.* May 895/1 Long .. tubes .. fed them to exquisitely adjusted scales.

†d. *Stock-exchange.* To deal *out* (stock) in portions. *Obs.*

1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 28 Feeding out stock to less dealers.

9. Of cattle: To eat, eat off, feed upon. Also, *to feed down, off.*

1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 452 A tim'rous hind .. feeds the flow'ry lawns. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 206 The fifty-two cows had .. more than they could feed down. 1883 Jefferies *Nature near London* 237 The sheep have fed it too close for a grip of the hand. 1891 *West. Morn. News* 14 Sept., A crop of swedes .. is again fed off by sheep.

b. *To feed down*: to eat off the food of.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 13/2 'Bunny' .. feeds down the sheep.

Feed (fīd), *ppl. a.* [f. Fee *v.* + -ed 1.]

†1. Bound to feudal service. Only in *feed man*: see Feedman. *Obs.*

2. Paid by fees; hired; bribed; *Sc.* employed for wages.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 389 One of the feeid and fed seruants of y^e^ Pope. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 303, I am no feede poast, Lady; keepe your purse. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. Wks. 1856 I. 117 When will the Duke hold feed Intelligence? 1628 Venner *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 363 Such are his fee'd Agents. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4562/4 [He] is Brother-in-Law to John Herstone of the Feed Gunners belonging to the Office of Ordnance. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxviii, She's no a fee'd servant. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 11/4 One of the fee'd speakers.

Feed, obs. Sc. form of Feud *sb.*1, enmity.

Feedable (fī·dăb'l), *a.* [f. Feed *v.* + -able.] Capable of being fed. †a. That may be eaten off or grazed (*obs.*). b. That may be fed (with something).

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* iii. 12 Nor is [the land] grazable and feedable so soon. 1858 Miss Mulock *Th. ab. Wom.* 44 A kissable, scoldable, sugar-plum feedable plaything.

Feeder (fī·dəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who or that which feeds.

1. One who feeds or supplies food to (a person or animal); formerly often in contemptuous use, one who maintains (a parasite, a spy, etc.).

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. lxiv. 88 b, Often calling his Feeder by his name, and the better to perswade hym, flatteryng hym with [etc.]. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 130 The horsse remembers .. his feeder. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 387 Idleness, with fulnes of Bread, begat pride and perpetual contention with thir Feeders the despis'd Laity. 1683 *Loyal Observator* 11 His feeders .. have .. put him upon another jobb. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 462 Those who .. Blaspheme their feeder. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xv, Your Playing-up toady, who, unconscious to its feeder, is always playing up to its feeder's weaknesses. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. viii. 203 The feeder should be provided with an elastic ramrod. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* (1866) I. x. 229, I am Hereward, the land-thief—sea-thief—the feeder of wolf and raven. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 269 A handsome steed .. Neighs to new feeders.

b. *Sport.* A trainer (of cocks or horses). ? *Obs.*

1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 57, I have inquired of my feeder .. how he mixes up his meat. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 55 The long main between the gentlemen of Staffordshire, Gosling feeder, and the gentlemen of Lancashire, Gilliver feeder, was won by the former.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 66 The Tutor and the Feeder of my Riots. 1616 Hayward *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. ii. (1620) 30 The comforts thereof are .. feeders thereof with sweet poison. 1634 M. Sandys *Prudence* 176 Flattery .. is the poysoning of Mans vnderstanding, the Feeder of humors. 1824 Lamb *Elia* II. *Blakesmoor in H——shire*, The solitude of childhood .. is the feeder of love. 1849 *The Florist* 319 Numerous fibrous roots .. act as feeders. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 291 *Feeders*, in pilot slang, are the passing spurts of rain which feed a gale. 1887 Garnsey tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 358 The plant or animal on which a parasite lives is termed its host or feeder.

2. One who or that which eats or takes food; an eater; usually with adj. prefixed, as *large, quick*, etc. Also, *feeder upon* (a specified food).

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 Thone beyng an eater greedy and greate, Thother a weake feeder. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 392 He .. was a very large feeder. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 98 The missell thrush, or feeder upon misseltoe. 1655 Walton *Angler* (ed. 2) 277 He [the barbel] is a curious feeder. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* 302 The rav'nous Feeders riot at their ease. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 2 (1734) 186 No .. full Feeder was ever opened, but he was found with some gross Fault in his Liver. 1798 R. Parkinson *Experienced Farmer* I. 175 They [Downs Sheep] are .. quick feeders. 1847 F. Parkman *Oregon Trail* xxv. (1872) 352 The carcass was completely hollowed out by these voracious feeders. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* II. iv. 165 The New Zealanders .. were systematic feeders on human flesh.

b. One who eats at another's expense; a person dependent upon another for his food; a servant.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 99, I will your very faithfull Feeder be. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* III. i, Now servants he has kept, lusty tall feeders.

c. *transf.* Of a plant; also of a flame.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 133 The latter [potato] being a more tender feeder. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 1 Flame the stealthy feeder! 1882 *The Garden* 4 Feb. 87/3 The Fig .. is a gross feeder.

d. *pl.* Cattle for feeding off or fattening.

1796 W. Marshall *Midland Counties* Gloss., *Feeders* .. fatting cattle. 1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, Stockers and feeders were dull.

e. *dial.* One who grows abnormally fat.

1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, The whole family of them are feeders.

3. An instrument, organ, or appliance for feeding (senses 1 and 2): a. a spoon (*slang*); a child's feeding bottle; a bib; b. *Entom.* one of the organs composing the mouth-parts.

a. 1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum, Feeder*, a spoon. *To nab the feeder*; to steal a spoon. 1821 D. Haggart *Life* (ed. 2) 69, I do not remember what became of the feeders. *Ibid.* 73, I bought two wedge table-feeders. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Feeder*, a child's bib; also a feeding-bottle, or cup with a lip.

b. 1826 Kirby & Spence *Introd. Entom.* IV. 308 Feeders retracted (*Trophi retracti*) when in a perfect mouth the *Trophi* are not capable of being much pushed out or drawn in. Feeders retractile, when .. the Trophi can be considerably pushed forth or drawn in.

4. One who attends to the feeding of a flock; a herdsman, shepherd. ? *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Gen.* iv. 2 Abel was a keeper [*margin* feeder] of sheep. 1710 Philips *Pastorals* v. 9 When, with the Flocks, their Feeders sought the Shade. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 309 They had only advanced .. from being hunters, to being feeders of flocks.

b. *fig.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2961 Is þis noȝt Philip son þe firs þe fedare of grece? 1413 Lydg. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xxix. (1859) 62 O thou wretchyd herd and fals feder of the hows Israel. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 98 He ys my God my louer and my feder. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. (1611) 438 They are commanded to bee .. leaders, feeders, superuisors amongst their owne. 1659 Torriano, *Pastóre* .. a Pastor or a Preacher, as it were a Feeder of souls.

5. One who feeds up or fattens (an animal), *esp.* one whose business it is to feed cattle for slaughter.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. iv. (1869) 2 A foulere oþer a feedere of briddes. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 176 In fatting of Geese .. The Jews .. are esteem'd the skillfullest Feeders that be. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 5/8 The trade would become paralysed and both feeders and labourers suffer immensely.

†b. *humorously.* A crammer, tutor. *Obs.*

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* vii, Mr. Thornhill came with .. his chaplain and feeder. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. 869/2 A Feeder, by which is meant a person who .. crams into the head of a candidate for a degree certain ideas which [etc.]. [1848 Dickens *Dombey* Mr. Feeder, B.A.]

6. A stream which flows into another body of water; a tributary; also *attrib.*, as *feeder-stream.*

1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navigation* Addenda 94 To make navigable the cut or feeder from the town of Wendover, to join the canal at Bulbourne. *Ibid.* 97 No water to be taken from the feeders of the river Witham. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mowbray Fam.* IV. 249 An immense torrent .. becoming one of the feeders of the Lake. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 48 Just as I had cleared the feeder-stream .. up springs a reindeer. 1832 *Act* 2–3 *Will. IV*, c. 65 § 5 The point at which a burn or feeder joins a loch. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 37 The Kennet .. is one of the main feeders of the Thames.

transf. and *fig.*

1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 12 The downfall of great states has usually been produced by a disregard of the sources of alienation, and the feeders of discontent. 1861 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* ii. 49 Dialects have always been the feeders rather than the channels of a literary language. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 71 As a feeder to this great college, Wolsey founded another. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 8 Nov. 5/7 It is proposed to construct lines of a less substantial character, to act as feeders to the main lines. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 9/5 The Post office actually increases the business of the banks by acting as a feeder.

b. *spec.* 'A water course which supplies a canal or reservoir by gravitation or natural flow' (W.).

1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 11 Canal, aqueduct, feeder, pond. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 201 The feeder is constructed so as to promote a current in its waters to the head of the reservoir. 1866 *Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 367 Another sweet-water canal, which is to be an essential feeder of the principal channel.

c. In wider sense: A centre or source of supply. In quots. *fig.*

1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 377 Our religious opinions, out of which .. all our other opinions flow, as from their spring-head and perpetual feeder. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet. Breakf.-t.* iii. (1891) 80 The sources from which a man fills his mind,—his feeders, as you call them.

attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 5/1 Looking down .. from the edge of the great glacier-feeder basin.

7. *Mining.* a. A smaller lode falling into the main lode or vein.

1728 Nicholls in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 Small Branches opening into them in all Directions; which are by the Miners term'd, the Feeders of the Load. 1805 Mushet *ibid.* XCV. 165 Towards the feeder it seemed loose and crumbly. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Goldfields Victoria* 610 *Feeder*, a spur falling into a reef increasing .. its size and richness.

b. An underground spring or runner of water.

1702 Savery *Miner's Friend* 35 When once you know how large your feeder or spring is. 1789 Brand *Newcastle* II. 679 They know when any feeder of water is pricked. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 5/7 Abnormally heavy feeders of water.

c. A stream of gas escaping through a fissure in the ground; a blower.

1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1883 in Gresley *Coal-mining Terms* 104.

8. One who or that which supplies material for consumption or elaboration.

a. One who 'feeds' material to a machine.

1676 Beal in *Phil. Trans* XI. 584 By this .. may two workmen, and one feeder, grind 20 bushels of Apples in an hour. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 155 The person who attends this machine .. is called the feeder. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 June 5/1 On a raised platform stands the feeder, with his spade, and it is his duty to shovel the quartz into the hopper. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 43 *Feeder*, the lad who lays on the sheets in a printing machine.

b. The player who tosses the ball to the batsman (in 'Rounders' and similar games). Hence, the name of a particular game resembling rounders.

1844 *Boy's Treasury* 17 The players next toss up for the office of feeder. *Ibid.* 18 This game [Rounders] differs from feeder only in the following particulars. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* III. I. iv. § 1. 686 The feeder is allowed to feign a toss of the ball.

c. An apparatus or a portion of an apparatus, often in the form of a hopper, into which the material to be treated is placed in order to be supplied to the machine in regulated quantities.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 51 Observe whether it will hold out .. and accordingly proceed and rectifie the Feeder. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 79 The feeder, which coming from an air-tight vessel .. full of oil, it drops slowly into the centre of the iron vessel. 1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July 81 The new feeder is a single-acting plunger pump. 1892 P. Benjamin *Mod. Mech.* 859 Automatic .. feeder .. to feed the grain easily.

d. The lower chamber in an organ bellows which supplies the upper chamber or reservoir with wind.

1852 Seidel *Organ* 36 The lower one, called the feeder .. when pressed down, produces the wind. 1870 E. J. Hopkins *Organ* 14.

e. *Naut.* A reserved compartment between decks for filling up the vacancy in the hold caused by the settling down of grain, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/8 The cargo was secured in the usual way .. seven large feeders in the 'tween-decks.

9. *Metal-casting.* a. (See quot. 1858.) Also *attrib.*, as *feeder-head.* b. 'The opening made in a foundry mould for the introduction of the feed rod' (Lockwood).

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 149/2 *Feeder* .. a large head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mould in heavy castings. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms* 136 *Feeder head* .. a mass of metal which has been utilised for feeding a mould.

10. *Electrical Engineering.* a. A wire bearing a subsidiary current. b. A branch-wire to supply a house, etc.

1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/2 The Northampton Electric Light and Power Company have equal weights of distributing mains and feeders.

11. *Theatrical.* (See quot.)

1886 *Stage Gossip* 70 A part or character that is constantly giving cues for another character to 'score off' or 'cannon off' is known as a 'feeder'.

Feeding (fī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Feed, in its various senses.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* v. 42 Sio feding ðara sceapa. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 39 Þe fyrst ys a bodly fedyng. 14 .. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 120 Thys day is named Phagyphanye .. For thys word *phagy* .. Is seyd of fedyng. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 7 In youre fedynge luke goodly yee be sene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Pamperyng .. our bodyes by .. moche fedyng of delycate meates and drynkes. 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 122 Skill in the feeding .. of singing-birds. 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 285 According to its feeding on venemous or not venemous food, 'tis wholesome or poysonous. 1803 Davy in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 272 The feeding of leather in the slow method of tanning. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* viii, There was not a gleam of .. anything but feeding in his whole visage. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* i. 15 A feeding up into monstrosity.

2. *concr.* That which is eaten; food. Now *rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 736 Some beestys gadre store of mete and fedynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 152/2 Fedynge, or fode, *pastum.* 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Beoffe, mutton, porke, and veale .. is the

common feedyng of .. poore persons. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 Will ye let the fry encrease, where the feeding failes? 1653 WALTON *Angler* 148 His [the Pike's] feeding is usually fish or frogs. 1866 *Handy Horse Bk.* 20 So should the horses feeding be augmented by one-third ..more than usual.

† b. *To take feeding (of)*: to feed (upon). In quot. *fig.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 298 Her of whom myn eyen toke theire fedyng.

† c. Nourishment, sustenance. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Consider if .. the sickenes in the exterial partes have any fedynge from the interial partes.

3. Grazing-ground or pasture land; pasturage, feeding-ground. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cix. (1869) 116 He .. ouerthroweth here feedinges [*pasturaux*]. 1467 *Bury Wills* (1850) 47 Alle the landys, medewes, pasturys, and fedyngys callyd Southwode. 1554-5 *Act* 2-3 *Phil. & Mary* c. 3 Lands or feedings, apt for milch kine. 1627 SPEED *England* iii. § 4 Kent .. in some things hath the best esteeme: as in .. feedings for Cattell. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 The Spring and Autumn feeding, whereon six or eight Cattle usually grazed. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 40 Sheep .. have fine feeding. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'You turned your horse into my feeding.'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *feeding-barley*, *-cake*, *-cock*, *-ground*, *-house*, *-land*, *-linseed*, *-machine*, *-metal*, *-pipe*, *-place*, *-stuff*, *-vessel*, *-work*.

1884 *York Herald* 19 Aug. 7/2 *Feeding foreign barley. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 511/1 *Feeding cakes, pulse, and other .. feeding stuffs. 1827 FAREY *Steam Engine*, 369 Regulate the *feeding cocks .. so as to give the requisite supply. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiv, It is all good *feeding-ground. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1831) 87 A gentleman .. is judiciously distributing his *feeding-houses .. over all the highest parts of his farms. 1873 TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk.* xxix. 370 Supply a bed of clean straw in the feeding-house. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Feeding land*, grazing land. 1887 *Daily News* 28 June 2/5 Not much business passing in *feeding linseed. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 142 *Hand-feeding machines. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms* 136 The *feeding metal is .. supplied in small quantities. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 52 Just behind the Share and *Feeding-pipe. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* ii. 11 Where is .. the *feeding place of the yong Lions? 1883 *Feeding-stuffs [see *feeding-cake*]. 1859 LUARD in *Archæol. Cant.* II. 8 *Feeding-vessels for the chickens. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conformist* Wks. (1716) II. 144 This necessary *feeding-work of a good Shepherd.

b. Special comb., as **feeding-bottle**, a glass bottle for supplying artificial food to infants; also *attrib.* in figurative sense; **feeding-box**, (*a*) a compartment in which a horse is placed to be fed; (*b*) in *hot air feeding-box*, an appliance for 'feeding' hot air to a stove; **feeding-cloth** = *feed-cloth*; **feeding-cup** (see quot.); **feeding-drum**, a drum used for feeding certain kinds of furnaces; **feeding-engine**, **-head**, **-needle** (see quots.); **feeding-piece**, grazing ground; **feeding-rod**, a small metal rod used for keeping an open passage in a casting during the process of feeding; † **feeding-stead**, a pasture; **feeding-time**, (*a*) a time for taking food; meal-time; (*b*) *dial.* genial or growing weather (for crops); **feeding-trace**, a track showing where animals have obtained food; **feeding-tube** (see quot.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 149/2 *Feeding-bottle. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 2 Feb. 3/1 Napoleon foresaw the results of this feeding-bottle policy. 1887 *Hackney Gaz.* 9 Feb. 2/7 Fitting up infant's feeding-bottles. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 511/1 When the manure is made in *feeding-boxes. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 65/1 Grates .. with .. hot air feeding box. 1821 *Specif. of Barker & Harris's Patent* No. 4574. 4 The material [fur] to be cleared being taken off the feeding cloth or endless web. 1882 J. W. ANDERSON *Med. Nursing* iv. (1883) 73 See that the *feeding cup and all vessels used for food are kept clean. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Feeding-cup*, a vessel with a spout for the feeding of a sick person whilst lying down. Also, an oblong shallow vessel with a tubular end, to which a teat can be affixed for the artificial feeding of young children. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 151 As each scraper comes in turn under the *feeding-drum, the coal which has fallen between each of them will be carried forward. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 830/1 **Feeding engine*, a supplementary engine for feeding the boiler, when the main engine is stopped. *Ibid.*, **Feeding-head* (Founding), an opening in a mould .. which supplies metal as the casting contracts. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 289 A *feeding-needle [in the tambouring machine] which by a circular motion round the working-needle, lodged upon the stem of the latter the loop of the thread. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties* Gloss., **Feeding-piece*. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin. Terms* 136 **Feeding-rod*. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 600 *Pascua*, a *ffedyngstede. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, 'It's a rare *feedin' time for th' turmits.' 1888 *Illust. Lond. News* Christmas No. 11/1 A bell rang. There's feeding-time, we'd best go down. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 38 The numerous *feeding-traces [of rabbits] among the rocks. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Feeding tube*, an elastic tube .. which is passed into the stomach.

Feeding (fī·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That feeds.

† **1.** That nourishes; nutritious. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ix. (1495) 37 This one mete .. very fedynge is founden. 1652 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 101 It [Lucern] is much more feeding than any other Hay. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 136 A fat, rich, deep, moist, and feeding soil. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 422 The feedingest ground makes the toughest timber. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Whotmeeal's a varry feedin thing.'

2. That is taking food; of an animal: Grazing.

a 1861 CLOUGH *Poems, Ite Domum Saturæ* 22 Doth he sometimes in his slumbering see The feeding kine. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 275 A feeding flock. 1888 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/2 Feeding trout generally keep within casting distance from the shore.

b. *transf.* Of a gale or storm: That increases gradually in violence, or in its effects. Sometimes hyphened. Also *fig.*

1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1846) I. 352 This is a feeding storme. 1819 *Caled. Mercury* 30 Dec. (Jam.), We had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time everything seemed to portend what is called a feeding-storm. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 76 This seems to be a feeding storm, coming on little by little. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Feeding-storm*, a continuance or succession of snow, daily feeding or adding to what is already on the ground. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 291 *Feeding-gale.*

† **3.** That eats away; corrosive. *Obs. rare.*

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 221 It cures feeding and malignant Ulcers.

4. That keeps up the supply (of a river, machine, etc.).

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 106 The feeding snows are more abundantly dissolved. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 154 Cardings introduced in pairs at the feeding rollers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 291 Feeding-part of a tackle, that running through the sheaves, in opposition to the standing part.

† **Fee·dman.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 feod(e)man. [f. FEED *ppl. a.* + MAN.] a. One holding a FEE (*sb.*2); a vassal. b. A soldier serving for pay.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvii, He shall haue than a greter myght .. than he hath nowe off all his oper ffeed men. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 532 II. 248 Doo warne owr ffeede men and servaunts .. that they be ther thann in owr leverey. 1485 *Plumpton Corr.* p. xcvi, 38 Knyghts of his feedmen. 1555 BRADFORTH in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Lettres touching my Lord Pagette, that he shoulde be the Kinges feode man. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 476 The Emperour is a Vassall or a Feedman of the Church of Rome. 1722 BP. WILSON in Keble *Life* xv. (1863) 484 With .. intention of lessening the Governor's authority .. over the Feedmen in the Garrisons.

Fee·d-water. A supply of water for the boiler of an engine. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *feed-water-apparatus*, *-heater*, *-pump*, *-purifier*.

1862 *Reports of Juries, Exhibition* 1862 v. 5 A medal was awarded to Mr. Bateson for his feed-water heating apparatus. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 210 The feed water passes through a coiled pipe in a cistern. 1886 *Auckland Weekly News* 26 June 32/4 The boiler .. has a feed-water-heater. 1892 P. BENJAMIN *Mod. Mech.* 284 Feed-Water Evaporators.

Fee-farm (fī·fārm). *Law.* Also *Sc.* FEU-FARM. [a. AF. *fee-ferme*, OF. *feuferme*, *fiofferme*; Anglo-Lat. (12th c.) had *feudofirma*, *feudifirma*, and the phrase *firmam in feudo tenere*; in continental use occur *feudum firmum*, *feudalis firma*, *firma feudata*; see FEE *sb.*2 and FARM *sb.*2]

1. That kind of tenure by which land is held in fee-simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent, without any other services; the estate of the tenant in land so held; rarely, the land itself.

It is a debated question whether a fee-farm merely implies a perpetual rent of any kind, or whether it should be confined to a perpetual rent-service, or to a perpetual rent-charge equivalent to at least a fourth of the value of the land.

[1114 *Charter* in *Chr. Mon. Abingdon* (Rolls) II. 110 Quoddam pratum .. in firma perpetuo habendum pro xx solidis reddendis unoquoque. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 6 Si la fraunchise ne soit graunté en fee ferme .. par nous. *Ibid.* III. ii. § 8 Fee fermes sount terres tenuz en fee a rendre pur eux par an la verreye value, ou plus ou meyn.] *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x, In grete lordshippes, maneres, ffee ffermys, and such other demaynes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 438 He grauntyd to the cytezyns the fee ferme of Londoa for .ccc. li. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 249 Such as had the same in fee ferme. 1627 SPEED *England* xxviii. § 7 Hurstingston .. was the Fee-farme of Ramsey Abbey. 1643 in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 304 The king is forced to set many of his lands to fee-farm. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 60 Hee [Salisbury] would make them buy Books of Fee-farmes. 1652 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 289 What was in lease from the Crown .. he would secure to us in fee-farm.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 53 How now, a kisse in fee-farme? 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 326 Were not all the votes as it were in fee-farm, of those that were intrusted with the sale?

2. The rent paid for an estate so held.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 4 Alle his ffynys ffor ffautis ne his ffee ffermes. *c* 1520 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 26 Towchyng the mynyshyng of our Fee farme enenst the lorde of Ruteland. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxi. § 4 (1615) 201 Paying unto the King a certain fee ferme or rent for y° same. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 32 King John .. granted .. to the Citizens .. the Sheriffwick of London and Middlesex .. by the fee-farm of 300*l.* per Annum.

3. *attrib.* esp. in *fee-farm-rent.*

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 12 Their abilities will settle the Fee-farme rent. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/3 To be sold a Fee-Farm-Rent of 20*l.* per Annum. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vi. 287 The fee farm payment to Rome. 1881 *Act* 44-5 *Vict.* c. 49 § 34 The land commission shall .. dispose of all fee farm rents for the time being vested in them. 1882 EARL OF BELMORE in *19th Cent.* July 126 By way of fines and fee-farm grants.

Hence **Fee-farming** *vbl. sb.*, the action or practice of putting out to fee-farm.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 168 He hath inuented fee fermyng of benefices.

Fee-farmer (fī·fāməɹ). *Law.* Also *Sc.* FEU-FARMER. [a. AF. *feefermer*, OF. *feufermier*, med.L. *feudifirmārius*, f. *feudifirma*: see FEE-FARM.] One who holds a fee-farm.

1468 in Rolle *Abridgment* (1668) 150 Les Fee-farmers del Roy. 1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 Preamb., Fermours, Feefermours, Officers and Occupiers. 1591 in Hearne *R. Brunne* (1810) 418 Her majesties fee-farmer.

fig. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* cxxvii, As when bright Phebus .. And his Fee-farmer Luna, most are parted.

Fee-faw-fum (fī· fǫ· fʊm). Also 7 **fie foh fumme**, 8 **fe fi fo fum**, 7-9 **fee fa fum**.

1. The first line of doggerel spoken by the giant in the nursery tale of 'Jack the giant killer' upon discovering the presence of Jack.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 188 His word was still fie, foh, and fumme, I smell the blood of a British man. 1711 *Chap-bk.*, *Jack & the Giants* II, Fe, Fi, Fo, Fum I smell the Blood of an English Man.

2. a. An exclamation indicating a murderous intention. b. Nonsense, fitted only to terrify children. Also *attrib.*

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. i, The bloody villain is at his fee, fa, fum, already. 1821 *Lexicon Balatronicum*, I am not to be frightened by fee, faw, fum. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. 1854 I. 12 They have .. none of the fee-faw-fum of Tasso and Klopstock. 1830 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under* 7 *Administ.* (1837) II. 10 The fee-fa-fum style of rhetoric. *a* 1850 M. F. OSSOLI *At Home & Abroad* (1860) 400 It is they who invent all the 'fe, fo, fum' stories about Italy. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* I. *Lover's Quarrel* 16 The valiant Thumb Facing the castle glum And the giant's fee-faw-fum! 1890 *Review of Reviews* II. 538/2 This is all fee-faw-fum.

3. Used to express 'a blood-thirsty person'.

1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i, That Fe-fa-fum of a Keeper wou'd have smelt the Blood of a Cuckold-maker. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xiv, I feel so much of the fee, fa, fum about me, that I can scarcely ask you to trust yourself with me.

Hence **Fee-faw-fumish** *a.*

1846 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* in *Life* ii. 81 The note in this proof sounds just as fee-fo-fumish as the other.

Feel (fīl), *sb.* Also 3, 5 fele, 5-6 *Sc.* feill. [f. next vb.]

1. The action of feeling; an instance of this, in senses of the vb.; in quots. † a sounding of a person's intentions, etc. (*obs.*); the perceiving (something) by sensation. *rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 415 II. 50, I dede a gode fele to enquer .. whan the seid Yelverton shuld go to London. 1832 L. HUNT *Sonn.* Poems (1832) 208 Catching your heart up at the feel of June.

† b. A tentative suggestion, hint. *Obs.*

a 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 923 Off Gyane, thus, quhen Wallace hard a feill, 'No land', he said, 'likit him halff so weill.'

† **2.** *Sc.* and *north.* a. Consciousness, sensation. b. Apprehension, sense, understanding, knowledge.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 Þe muchele swetnesse of þe reaues me fele of pine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 547 (Cott.) Man has his fele, O thyng man liks, il or welle. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 850 Has þou na force in þi fete ne fele of þi-selfe? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 14 Thocht Inglis men thar of had litill feille. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2854 That .. was knycht that had most feill. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 467 Of that Text thow hes bot litill feill. 1603 *Philotus* CXXVII, Hes thow not tint thy feill.

3. The sense of touch. Now only in *to the feel.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17017 (Cott.) Hering, sight, smelling and fele, cheuing er wittes five. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 180 It is harsher to the feel. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 433 A rough texture to the feel. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 237 It [the bed-eel] .. is firm to the feel.

4. A feeling or sensation, mental or physical.

1737 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 16 With all sorts of queer feels about me. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* IV. IV. 194, I put aside the disagreeable feel of exciting that wonder. 1818 KEATS in *Life & Lett.* I. 120 Among multitudes of men I have no feel of stooping. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* VI. 117 To tell by the feel when the sun was going down. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 225 The feel of the fang furrowing my shoulder!

5. As a quality of a material object: The kind of (tactual or vague organic) sensation which it produces.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* XXVII. 135 We must judge then by the Feel of the Surface of the Bone. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 376 The general feel of the air is very mild. 1794 *G. Adams's Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 543 Fixed oils .. possess .. 2. An unctuous feel. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 40 That rough and harsh feel to the fingers and tongue, which characterises the insipid hard waters. 1864 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nature* Ser. IV. 155 Twinette was on the cold pavement. But she didn't like the feel of it at all. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* XX, It reminded him of the feel of little Dot's tiny fingers.

6. *Comb.* of the vb. stem, as *feel-horn* (rare⁻¹) = FEELER 3 [after Ger. *fühlhorn*].

1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* I. 134 Their antennæ or feel-horns were as long as their bodies.

Feel (fīl), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* felt (felt). Forms: *Infin.* 1 félan, 3-4 felen, (5 feelen), 3-5 fell, 3, 5-6 *Sc.* feil(l, (6 feild), 3-6 fele, 3-4 *south.* vele, 4-5 felyn, feyle, (5 feyll), 4-7 feele, (6 feale, 8 feell), 4, 6- feel. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 3 feild, fielde, 3-6 feld(e, 4-5 fe(e)lid, felyd(e, 4-6 feeled, 3-7 felte, 3- felt. Also with prefix (*esp.* in pa. t. and pa. pple.) 1-2 ze-, 2-3 i-, y-.

[Com. WestGer. ; OE. *félan* (also *gefélan*) corresponds to OFris. *fêla*, OS. *gifôlian* (Du. *voelen*), OHG. *fuolen* to handle, grope (MHG. *vüelen*, mod.G. *fühlen* to feel), Da. *føle* to feel (prob. adopted from some LG. source):—WGer. type **fôljan*, f. root *fôl* :—OAryan *pāl-*, *pl-*, occurring in OE., OS. *folm*, OHG. *folma* hand, Gr. παλάμη, L. *palma*, Skr. *pāṇi*, OIr. *lám* (:—**plāma*).]

I. To examine or explore by touch.

1. *trans.* To handle (an object) in order to experience a tactual sensation ; to examine by touching with the hand or finger.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. vii. (Sweet) 38 Þysþernes..swa ȝedrefedlic þæt hit man ȝefelan mihte [*tenebras crassitudine palpabiles*]. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxvii. 22 Whanne he hadde feelid hym, Isaac seide [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 208 If þou felist þe place wiþ þi fyngir. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 195 b, By king Edward, which loved well both to loke and to fele fayre dammosels. 1611 Bible *Judg.* xvi. 26 Suffer mee, that I may feele the pillars. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 15 You neede feele no other pulse than my heart. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 108 He was felt, and found to be Circumcis'd. *Ibid.* 409 The maids..were not shy of being seen, nor of having their hair felt. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 33/1, I felt his pulse. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Let me feel your pulse, dear Ramorny.'

b. In wider sense: to try by touching, *e. g.* with a stick or the foot; to move or lift gently and cautiously by way of trial.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* (1844) 48 By feeling the bit gently with the bridle-hand, the horse is to be made to step back. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vii. (1880) 279 Feeling the fish..consists in raising the point of the rod so as to tighten the line sufficiently to enable you to feel the 'tug, tug, tug', made by the fish in detaining the worm. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining, Feel* (S.S.), to examine the roof of a thick seam of coal with a long stick or rod by poking and knocking upon it. 1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* 161 Feeling first one line and then another for a bite.

c. *To feel* († *out*) *one's way* : to find one's way by groping; to proceed by cautious steps. *lit.* and *fig.*

1436 *Polit. Poems* (Rolls) II. 165 Kynge Edwarde .. felde the weyes to reule well the see. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 144. 108 While we have our eyes, we need not feele out our way. 1688 Miege *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Feel*, A blind Man that feels his Way with a Stick. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxxi, We but feel our way to err. 1862 G. Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* II. xxviii, An aging moon was feeling her path somewhere through the heavens. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiv. 217 Cæsar..feeling his way with his cavalry.

d. *To feel out* : to ascertain the configuration of (something) as if by touch.

1892 H. R. Mill *Realm of Nature* xi. 188 The form of the floor of the ocean has thus been gradually felt out point by point.

† **e.** To grope after. *fig.* (Merely a literalism of translation). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvii. 27 To seke God, if perauenture thei felen [L. *attrectent*] hym eyther fynden. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xvii. 27 That they shulde seke the Lorde, yf they mighte fele and fynde him.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* a. To use the hand or finger as an organ of touch. Const. *at*, *of* (now only *dial.* and U.S.), † *to*.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 26 Then I felt to his knees, and so..vpward, and all was..cold. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 352 The part [of Wood] that shineth, is .. somewhat soft, and moist to feel to. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* xlvii. (1883) 140/2 There were many large heaps of ore lying, which I felt of. 1780 Charlotte Burney in *F. Burney's Early Diary* (1889) II. 289 One Character came to feel of it [his mask]. 1864 E. Sargent *Peculiar* II. 262 Josephine ..felt of the bosom of Clara's dress till [etc.]. 1878 N. H. Bishop *Voy. Paper Canoe* 99 Crowds of people came to feel of the canoe.

b. To search for something with the hand (or other tactile organ) ; to put out the hands, etc. to discover one's position or find one's way ; to grope. Const. *after*, *for*. Also with *about*.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lix. 10 As withoute eȝen we han felid 1530 Palsgr. 547/2 Fele this way alonge by the wall, tyll you come to the wyndowe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 133 Take the Taile, and feele betwixt every joint. *Ibid.* III. 136 Let him .. feele for the blaines, or blisters. 1611 Bible *Acts* xvii. 27 If haply they might feele after him, and finde him. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 22 Putting my Hand in my Pocket to feel for something else. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 192, I searched all my pockets..opened all our parcels..and looked and felt in every fold of them. 1838 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 46 Moving the tail slowly from side to side.. as if feeling for the boat. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 774 Feeling all along the garden-wall, Lest he should..tumble. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 294 The king began to feel about for further augmentations of his revenue.

† **c.** *To feel of* : ? to handle, administer. *To feel together* : to come into contact. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 It is necesari to hem .. to fele of þe sacraments of God. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 38 As soone as these dragons felen to-geder thei will fighten strongely.

3. With *subord. clause* : To try to ascertain by handling or touch. † Formerly sometimes also with material obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3693 (Cott.) Latte me fele, If þou be he i luue sa wele. *Ibid.* 18695 (Cott.) Thomas þou fele and se Quer I me self or noght it be. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 270 þou miȝt fele in what place þei goon in. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxvii. 21 Come neere..that I may feele thee..whether thou bee my very sonne Esau, or not. 1648 J. Beaumont *Psyche* III. lix, Three times he..felt How to unbuckle his out-shined Belt. *Mod.* The surgeon felt if any bones were broken.

† **4.** *fig.* To test or discover by cautious trial ; to 'sound' (a person, his feelings or intentions). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2902 (Cott.) Mani man, for ouer-wele, þam-self can noþer faand ne feil. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 174 Bot yit some fawt must we feylle, Wherfor that he shuld dy. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 520 II. 221 Fele what he menyth. 1476 *Ibid.* No. 771 III. 154, I shall ffele hym. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 213 b, Thei had felte the myndes and ententes, of the rude people. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lxiii. (1591) 90 Adding..that to that purpose he had felt the cohort. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 94 He hath writ this to feele my affection to your Honor. 1664 Sir C. Lyttelton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 42 To feele the French how they will concerne themselves between us and y^e^ Dutch.

5. *Milit.* a. *trans.* To examine by cautious trial the nature of (the ground), the strength of (an enemy). b. intr. *To feel for* : To try to ascertain the position or presence of.

a. 1793 Bentinck in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 47, I mentioned my wish of feeling that ground to L^d^ Loughborough. 1839 Napier *Penins. War* VI. vii. (Rtldg.) I. 316 Loison felt the Portuguese at Pezo de Ragoa. 1848 J. Grant *Adv. Aide-de-camp* vii, Order Colonel Kempt to throw forward the whole of his light infantry..to 'feel' the enemy.

b. 1839 Napier *Penins. War* VII. ii. (Rtldg.) I. 334 Syveira ..had orders to feel..for the enemy. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 96 An advanced guard .. must proceed with .. precaution if feeling for an enemy.

II. To perceive, be conscious.

6. *trans.* To have the sensation of contact with ; to perceive by the sense of touch.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 145 Al þat þe fyngres and þe fust..felen and touchen. 15.. *Frere & Boye* 91 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 38 Whan he the bowe in honde felte. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 20 Thos thyngys wych we se, fele, or her. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 19 The lawyer can not vnderstond the matter tyl he fele his mony. 1580 J. Frampton *Monarde's Dial. of Yron* 155 b, Pouder..that being taken between the fingers is [not] felt between them. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 67, I am glad..that I can lay hold of something, I can feele. 1724 R. Falconer *Voy.* (1769) 52 It shaked its Tail to and fro..all the while it felt the water. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 86, I felt under my naked foot..some hard substance or other. 1869 Tennyson *Pelleas & E.* 428 Back as a hand that pushes thro' the leaf To find a nest and feels a snake, he drew.

b. In wider sense: To perceive, or be affected with sensation by (an object) through those senses which (like that of touch) are not referred to any special 'organ' ; to have a sensation of (*e. g.* heat or cold, a blow, the condition of any part of the body, etc.).

a 1000 *Riddles* xxvi. 9 (Gr.) Heo .. feleð sona mines ȝemotes. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 185 Þo kyng Arture yt [þe dunt] yuelde. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *That his hairt is woundit* 17, I the force thairof [a darte] did feild. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 82 We feele a wound, not knowing the hand which strikes us. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 63 We..felt not the cold. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 142 A Nettle is a Plant so well known .. that it needs no description; and there are very few that have not felt as well as seen it. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* (1721) 394 A stiff Gale, which prevents our feeling the Heat of the Sun. 1840 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* II. 265 The hand holding the inflated animal, feels a constant boring motion of the spines.

c. with clause, or obj. with inf. (not preceded by *to*) or complement : To know by sense of touch or organic sensation.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 362 The deth he feleth thurgh his herte smite. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. viii. (Tollem. MS.), Watres of depe pittes..beþ felid more hoot in wynter þan in somer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 119 Whan we may fele our pulses bete quikly. 1534 Tindale *Mark* v. 29 She felt in her body that she was healed of the plage. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 274 When the Genowayes felt the Arrowes pearcyng thorough their heades, armes and breastes. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 13 He felt the blood trickle about his Legs. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., In the manage, they say to *feel* a horse in the hand ; that is, to observe that the will of the horse is in the rider's hand. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 239 One of the men..cried out that he felt him still warm. 1839 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 65 A Sardinian captain bathing ..felt one of his feet in the grasp of one of these animals.

d. *To feel one's legs, wings* : *fig.* to be conscious of one's powers; to be at one's ease.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., So flew *Virgile*, as not yet well feeling his wings. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., It was not until the last act that he 'felt his legs'.

e. *absol.* and *intr.* To have or be capable of sensations of touch, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 Þet ech serui of his office ..Ase þe eȝen to ayenne ; þe yearen, to hyere..þe honden and al þet body to vele. 1601 Holland *Pliny* x. lxxi, Even oisters and the earth-wormes, if a man touch them, doe evidently feele. 1631 D. Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 49 About this time [at thirty dayes] the Childe beginneth .. to feele. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* iii. 8 The under skinne..hardly feeleth, though it bee pricked with a Lancet. 1800 Wordsw. *Hart-leap Well* II. xxi, The meanest thing that feels. 1887 W. James in *Mind* Apr. 184 If the skin felt everywhere exactly alike.

7. To perceive by smell or taste. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 510 Whan he it felen, he aren faȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3695 (Götf.) Quen he had felt his smell and clath. *Ibid.* 23456 (Cott.) In this lijf has man gret liking..suete spiceri to fell and smell. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 638 Haue ȝe .. feled þe sauor. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 281 He shall well felen ate laste, That it is sowre. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 43 Com nere son and kys me, That I may feyle the smelle of the. 1535 Coverdale *Dan.* iii. 27 There was no smell of fyre felt vpon them. 1575 J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii, To feele how the ale dost tast. 1604 Jas. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 112 By his own election he would rather feele the sauour of a Sinke. 1624 Capt. J. Smith *Virginia* I. 2 They felt a most dilicate sweete smell. 1706 W. Storr in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* VII. 51 It was a very lothsome smell to feell all over the lordship. 1782 Sir J. Sinclair *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 83 You complain much of that tannery, but I cannot say I feel it. 1846 J. Taylor *Upper Canada* 101 My conductor exclaiming, 'I feel the odour of the spring'. 1861 E. Waugh *Birtle Carter's Tale* 7 There's that bit o' pickle i' th cubbort .. Fotch it eawt, an' ler him feel at it. 1870 Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 18) 118, I feel a smell of tea. 1884 *Eastern Morn. News* 19 Apr., He felt a nasty smell.

† **8.** To perceive mentally, become aware of. *Obs.* [After L. *sentire*.] Const. as in 6 b, c.

a 1000 *Riddles* vii. 8 (Gr.) Hi þæs felað. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 29 And whan ich fele þat folke telleþ my furste name is sensus. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3257 Þi wale gode þat..fully feld all þe fare þat fall suld on erthe. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 467 II. 126 As I feele hym disposed I schall send your maystreship answer. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 435 With full glaid will to feill thai tithings true. *Ibid.* VI. 289 The queyne feld weill how that his purpos was. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 340/4 Whanne he [Bede] felt [*printed* fete] this He reuoked hit in his rectractions.

9. To be conscious of (a subjective fact) ; to be the subject of, experience (a sensation, emotion), entertain (a conviction).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 76/196 Grete feblesse he fielde. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 106 In myn herte I feele yet the fire, That made me to ryse er yt wer day. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 þanne þe sike man schal fele to greet heete & brennynge. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2537 Off care no thyng they ffeld. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* vi. 29 Yf eny man fele his plage and disease. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 311 [She]..scorns the heat he feels. 1634 W. Tirwhyt *Balzac's Lett.* 309, I have not at all felt the emotion I shewed. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 366 He best can paint 'em [woes] who shall feel 'em most. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* II. 25 Francis I. felt a curiosity to hear his book read. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxiii, Mankind have felt their strength. 1876 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* I. 1. i. 44 Timour ..felt some misgivings about his past course.

b. with clause, or obj. with infinitive or complement.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Gif he feleð þat he is wurðe þerto þenne understonde he þat husel. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Ne felestu þi flesch al toloken. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 He asked him hou he him felid. *c* 1325 *Song Know Thyself* 45 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 3if þou fele þe syker and sounde. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 243 Ech of these men feelid weel in himsilf that he hadde nede for to have help and reuling. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 37 Feelest thou thy selfe well? *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 99/1, I feel Thy words to comfort my distressed soul ! 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 42 Feeling himselfe die by degrees. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* I. 263 You..Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 49 We felt ourselves warm and comfortable. 1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 173 He would..feel himself running counter to that which [etc.]. 1881 C. Gibbon *Heart's Problem* iii. (1884) 33 Maurice felt his eyes dazzled by a blaze of light.

c. *intr.* (for earlier *refl.*) with *complement.* To have the sensation of being (what is predicated) ; to be consciously ; to regard oneself as. *To feel* (*quite*) *oneself* : to seem to oneself to have one's accustomed health or powers. *To feel up to* (one's work, etc.) : see Up.

1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i. 89 Now, that your soul feels strong, let us proceed. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, I feel indebted to you for the service you have rendered me. 1865 Mrs. H. Wood *Mildred Arkell* I. ix, I don't feel myself. 1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* xi. (1887) 295, I, for my part, felt small. 1884 *Graphic* 30 Aug. 231/1, I did not feel up to much fatigue.

d. *intr.* with *adv.* or *adj.* To entertain a certain sentiment, be in a particular frame of mind. Also with *as if* —— , *like.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxx. 3 *Si non humiliter senciebam* .. if i not mekly felyd : bot i heghid my soul. That is if i had not meke felyng. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 58 While we were asunder, we felt as if a limb was wanting. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. iv, She felt like one Half-waken'd from a midnight dream of blood. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. ii. 78 How feel you to this work? 1839 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 174 The captain felt certain that he was going to 'sound'.

e. In various expressions, *colloq.* or *vulgar.* *To feel like* (doing something) : to have an inclination for (? orig. *U.S.* ; now common). *To feel to* (do something) : (*a*) to feel or imagine that one does ; (*b*) *U.S.* to feel inclined to do.

1836 *Going to Service* xii. 141 People would take liberties with her, and I should feel to have to take care of her. 1864 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 144 To feel to do a thing. 1865 Grant in *Century Mag.* Nov. (1889) 142/2, I now feel like ending the matter..before we go back. 1891 A. Forbes in *19th Cent.* Dec. 1018 In reading which one feels to hear the turmoil of the battle.

10. To have passive experience of, undergo consciously. † Also *intr.* const. *of* (in OE., genitive case ; see quot. *a* 1000 in 6 b).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 3if eni ancre is þet ne veleð none uondunges. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19372 (Götf.) þat þai moght of na torfer fele. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2250 Lutel ese he miȝte vele. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 304 He wes worth na seyle, That mycht of nane anoyis feyle. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 32 So feleth he ful ofte guile [i. e. finds himself deceived], Whan

that he weneth siker to stonde. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 106 Let þi neighebor..of þi frendschupe fele. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 78 This is a ferly fare to feele. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 97 So fell ane wedder feld I neuer. 1563 J. PILKINGTON *Burn. Paules Ch.* A iij, They haue felde great calamities. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 398 Wee fell upon a Cappucine novise .. His head had now felt the razor, his backe the rodde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 93 [He] had his head cut off, and felt a terrible reward for his Apostasie. 1767 *Byron's Voy. r. World* 6 The inhabitants feel little inconvenience from heat and cold. 1818 SHELLEY *Revolt of Islam* VIII. vii. 8 The stings Of death will make the wise his vengeance feel. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 5 We felt the first influence of the N. E. trade-wind, in lat. 21° N.

absol. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 14 So the comon Proverbe was verified, as you have done, so shall you fele.

11. To be consciously affected in condition by (a fact or occurrence); to be sensibly injured or benefited by.

a. *simply.* †**b.** with obj. and complement.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 13 Thair fais feld thair cummyng weill. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 756, I wil doo my paste, ye shul it fele. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 53 Hym ȝe shall feill most prompte helper In this present perill. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 514 He is on lyff, that sall our natioune feill. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 18 Oct. 4/7 The storm of Tuesday appears to have been felt very severely on the Western coasts.

12. *transf.* and *fig.* Of inanimate objects: To be influenced or affected by; to behave as if conscious of. Of a ship: *To feel her helm* (see quot. 1867).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 11 Or descending to lowe, th' earth of heat shall fele the flame. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 The shippe could neither way nor feele the helme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 628 Orites..will abide the fire and feele no harme therby. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lviii. 9 Before your pots can feele the thornes, he shall take them away. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 12 The lesse of the winter the Cabbage..feels, the more subject 'tis to caterpillars. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 33 The Ships do not feel these smaller Waves but only the great ones. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 448 Earth feels the Motions of her angry God. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 167 That never air or ocean felt the wind. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* II. 12 The hoar pines already feel her breath. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Feel the helm,* To have good steerage way, carrying taut weather-helm, which gives command of steerage. Also said of a ship when she has gained headway after standing still and begins to obey the helm.

13. To be emotionally affected by (an event or state of things).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 271 They doe feele with greater griefe an other mans profite, then their owne losse. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* I, I was too young to feel my loss. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Epit. T. Parnell* 3 What heart but feels his sweetly moral lay. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 Rudolf..felt deeply the tragical loss of his favourite son. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 171 It was her candour which he felt most keenly.

14. *intr.* To have the sensibilities excited; *esp.* to have sympathy *with*, compassion *for* (a person, his sufferings, etc.).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 7 It resounds As if it felt with Scotland. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* IV. ii, How heavy guilt is, when men come to feel! 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* (ed. 3) 638 Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 525 No man can see his army perish by want without feeling for them. 1815 BYRON *Stanzas for Music,* '*There's not a joy*', Oh! could I feel as I have felt or be what I have been. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. vii. (ed. 5) 213 A moderate party..had always felt kindly towards the Protestant Dissenters. 1893 *Speaker* 20 May 557/2 The Archbishop..and his colleagues feel very strongly on the subject of the attack upon the Welsh Church.

15. Expressing a belief or judgement. Const. either with direct object, subord. clause, or obj. with complement or infinitive (preceded by *to*.)

†**a.** *generally.* To believe, think, hold as an opinion. After L. *sentire. Obs.*

1382 N. HEREFORD, etc. in Lewis *Life Wyclif* (1820) 257 We were required to seyne what we felyde of diverse conclusions. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 87 Iuel þei felid of God, tenting to idols. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 412 Thou3 y feele thus, that the clergie, etc. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 What schulde y thinke or fele of hym more worthior than not for to pray for him. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastell* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 260 That I should otherwyse fele and teach of the sacramentes. *Ibid.* 262 How fele ye thys artycle?

b. Now only with notions derived from other senses: To apprehend or recognize the truth of (something) on grounds not distinctly perceived; to have an emotional conviction of (a fact).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* IV. ii. 91 Garlands..which I feele I am not worthy yet to weare. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. I. 142 Phœbe..felt she gave delight. 1853 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* vi. 245 They felt that a religion..demanded a watchful control. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* XXXII, She felt that she might yet recover her lost ground. *Mod.* The proposed legislation was felt to be inexpedient.

III. 16. Used (like *taste, smell*) in quasi-passive sense with complement: To be felt as having a specified quality; to produce a certain impression on the senses (*esp.* that of touch) or the sensibilities; to seem.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 92 The hande..feeling to bee rough. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 139 The substance of it feels..exactly like a very fine piece..of Chamois leather. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 165 If it feels heavy..then we give him more Rope. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 263 The weather was extremely cold, and felt particularly so to us. 1825 A. CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* II. xvii. 185 The air felt chilly. 1844 LADY FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* ix, It felt to me as if the air had grown lighter. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Mother & Poet* vi, Then one weeps, then one kneels!..God, how the house feels! 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* iv. 66 Not then could she understand how it felt to lie wakeful at nights.

Feel, obs. form of VEAL.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 275 He mai ete fleisch of .iij. daies poudringe & he mai ete feel.

Feelable (fī·lăb'l), *a.* [f. FEEL *v.* + -ABLE.] That may or can be felt. †**a.** Sensible, perceptible, manifest (*obs.*). **b.** *nonce-use.* That is matter of emotion or sensibility.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. XXVIII, By dyuers syknes or by felable tourment of the fende. *a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 358 Vndir a felable ensaumple I schalle ȝeue the þe misterie of this doctrine. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* IV. xii, He uttereth his feelable blindness. 1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 114. 1883 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXVII. 397 All things *feelable,* all things which stir our emotions, come under the term of art.

Hence **Fee·lably** *adv.*, in a feelable manner; perceptibly, manifestly (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Thomas 392 By þre ensampile schawit he Felably quhow ma þis be. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. XX, Vntyll a soule can feleably noughte hymself.

Feeld(e, obs. form of FIELD.

Feele, var. of FELE *a. Obs.* many.

Feeler (fī·lər). [f. FEEL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which feels.

1. One who feels or perceives by the senses, *esp.* by the touch.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 258 The smellers or felers therof. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 101 This hand..whose touch would force the Feelers soule To'th'oath of loyalty. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 47 All hearers deaf, all feelers numb. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 706, I was one of the best feelers of a silk that ever entered Snuggs' shop.

2. a. One who is the subject of feeling or emotion. †**b.** One who knows (anything) by his own feelings (*obs.*). **c.** One who experiences or has to bear (something disastrous or painful).

1611 WOTTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 399 Of my longing to see you, I am a better feeler than a describer. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 Nov., If she be a feeler, I can bear a feeler as well as you. 1814 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* IV. 24 We are to be the main feelers of the consequences. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 207 He was not a strong thinker, but a sensitive feeler.

3. *Biol.* One of the organs with which certain animals are furnished, for trying by the touch objects with which they come in contact, or for searching for food; a palp.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 194 There are two other jointed and brisled horns, or feelers, in the forepart of the head. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 55 Those Antennæ, or Feelers, which we observe in Lobsters. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* XVIII. (1789) 52 The upper jaw [of the loach]..is surrounded with six feelers, three on each side. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 327 The ant-lion seizes it with its feelers, which are hollow 1843 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* XIII. 155 The mouth [of the Cirripedia] is provided with a broad upper lip, with two palps or feelers. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 617 Many of these are provided with enormously long and delicate feelers or hairs.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 235 Her ships were the feelers with which she touched on Greece and Italy. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 61 [Atheists] can..fasten their coarse feelers upon nothing but what they can finger.

c. *slang.* That with which one feels; the hand.

1877 *Five Years' Penal Serv.* 259 In a week or two a man can bring his hooks and feelers into full working trim again.

4. One sent out to 'feel' the enemy; a scout. Cf. FEEL *v.* 3 b.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 105 These patrols must be preceded by *feelers.* 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict., Feelers.*

b. *transf.* A proposal or hint put forth or thrown out in order to ascertain the opinions of others.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 288 The feeler which they have put out. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 273 Cromwell had thrown out feelers in the various European courts. 1886 'H. CONWAY' *Living or Dead* V, 'It will cost a great deal if I fit them up as I like,' I said as a feeler.

attrib. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 6/3 The project has gone no further than the feeler circular.

c. *Racing.* A trial race.

1883 *Standard* 21 May 2/1 Osborne, journeyed from Manchester..with the express purpose of having a 'feeler' on Mr. Adrian's colt.

Feeless (fī·lĕs), *a.* [f. FEE *sb.*2 + -LESS.] Without a fee or fees; not bringing, paying, or yielding fees; not receiving fees.

1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 260 In Shoals they come, Neglected feeless Clients. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. 145 He could not tell a story without disclosing his power [i. e. of mimicry], a feeless faculty. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, Feeless went he now from man to man. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 179 His practice..included the whole of our Courts, Civil, Criminal, and even ecclesiastical, the most fee-less of them all. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 2/1 There is any number of formalities to be gone through, the first of which consists in sending the fee-less child home. 1892 *Star* 3 Aug. 1/6 Praiseworthy zeal for a feeless theatre.

Feeling (fī·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FEEL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FEEL in various senses; an instance of the same. Chiefly *gerundial.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 140 In þis ben yvel signes..crampe to schite wiþoute felynge & unmovablete of alle þe membres. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iv. 19 Who being past feeling haue giuen themselues ouer vnto lasciuiousnesse. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1752, Love is not a subject of reasoning, but of feeling. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 14 From the first feeling of a febrile attack. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* (1844) 44 The horse must be kept attentive by a light feeling of the bridle.

attrib. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 66 These, in their Feeling-hours of Distress, are reported to have reproached themselves with their Folly.

†**b.** *In (the) feeling*: = 'to the feel' (see FEEL *sb.* 3). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 305 Whanne it is not hoot in felinge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 128 His hide not hard, or stubborne in feeling. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 155 It is of a reddish colour, as smooth, and slippery in the feeling as soap. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. xii. 65 The harder the Corns of Powder are in feeling, by so much the better it is.

c. *attrib.* (Cf. FEEL *v.* 5.)

a 1849 SIR R. WILSON *Life* (1862) I. ii. 67 So soon as the Austrian Hussars had fired with their skirmishers a few feeling shot.

2. The faculty or power by which one feels (in sense 6 of the vb.); the 'sense of touch' in the looser acceptation of the term, in which it includes all physical sensibility not referable to the special senses of sight, hearing, taste, and smell.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Hore blawing, hore smelling, heore feling wes al iattret. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Hire fif wittes, sihðe & heringe smecchunge & smealunge, & euch limes felunge. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 17018 (Fairf.) Heryng, speche, sight, smellyng & felyng are wyttes v. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. ix. (1495) 55 The spyryte of felynge is shedde in to all the body. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 31 There was nether voyce ner felynge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lxxi. 306 There is not a living creature..but hath the sence of feeling, although it have none else. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 65 Finally by the feeling, we touch cold and hot, moist and dry. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 411 P 1 The Sense of Feeling can indeed give us a Notion of..Shape. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 109 The Elephant would find out the Gold among the Lead, by the nice Feeling of his Proboscis. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 30 A hoof..blunts the feeling, and renders the foot incapable of seizing. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 189 Yet from grief-worn limbs shall feeling wholly depart not.

b. A physical sensation or perception through the sense of touch or the general sensibility of the body.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 10 Wiþ þis felyng of þis womman God 3af hir witt to prophecie þus. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. § 7. 45 The ayre is so thinne, that it is not sufficient to beare vp the body of a bird hauing therein no feeling of her wings. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 242 It is often difficult..to describe on paper every feeling and appearance we notice. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 572 A feeling of some of the corporeal changes taking place within themselves. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 524 That feeling which instructs us respecting the position, the movement, and the amount of exertion of our limbs.

†**3.** Passive experience; sensible proof; knowledge of an object through having felt its effects.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* V. 4 Pacience bryngeth felynge, felynge bryngeth hope. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 100 Spaine both knowes us, and hath of late had some feeling of us.

4. The condition of being emotionally affected; an instance of this; an emotion. Often specialized by *of* with *fear, hope,* etc.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1532) 327/1 Al my passyons and felynges weren loste. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 392 The which with great feeling, and contentment having understood..he instituted a Synod. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 He felt in his heart..a..conceit or feeling of feare. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 13 Separation is so often made without any feeling. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1685 Fear that keeps all Feeling out As lesser pains are by the Gout. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxi, Feelings more easily conceived than described. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 281 From that moment a feeling of hopelessness ran through us. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 463 All classes..were agreed in one common feeling of displeasure. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* I. 13 Religious feelings differ from other feelings by their nature and by their object.

b. *pl.* in collective sense. Emotions, susceptibilities, sympathies.

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 4 They need none of these heightenings to interest the feelings of my friend. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She tried to command her feelings so as to avoid disturbing the family. 1804 NELSON *Lett.* (1814) II. 57 Do not hurt my feelings by telling me that I neglect any opportunity. 1828 J. W. CROKER *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 404 All my time being employed in assuaging what gentlemen call their feelings. 1850 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Both saw the absolute necessity of putting a constraint on their feelings.

5. Capacity or readiness to feel; susceptibility to the higher and more refined emotions; *esp.* sensibility or tenderness for the sufferings of others. *Good feeling*: kindly and equitable spirit.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 80 We thankfull should be Which we of taste and feeling are, for those parts that doe fructifie in vs more then he. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 44 Who if he had any feeling of a man, should [etc.]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 33 Their king..out of a Princely feeling, was sparing, and compassionate towards his Subjects. 1731 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 10 Sept., She has..not one grain of Feeling. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 4 The delicacy of his feeling makes him sensibly touched. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* XV. (1852) 63 Is he not a man of honour and feeling? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvii. 142 He thinks I have no feeling. 1848

MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 89 The Church of England was saved from this outrage by the good sense and good feeling of the pope. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 19. 49 A woman of feeling would not wear false jewels.

6. Pleasurable or painful consciousness, emotional appreciation or sense (*of* one's own condition or some external fact).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6449 Who so hath in his felyng The consequence of such shryvyng. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 287, I..haue ingenious feeling Of my huge Sorrowes. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 69 The feeling I have of the courtesies received from him. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 56 You would easily be wrought into some feeling of your folly in this point. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 296 They have already sufficient feeling of their disease. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 379 He was .. too conscious of his superiority to betray a feeling of injury. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, To encourage with a feeling of safety those whom [etc.]. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 30 The feeling of perfect equality inside the church.

7. What one feels in regard to something; emotional attitude or opinion, sentiment. †In early use (cf. FEEL *v.* 15 a): Opinion.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 87 The disturblaunce and dyuerse feelingis had among 3ou silf now in Ynglond. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix, Wherfore truste not to muche in thin ovne felyng, but desire gladly to here obir mennys felinges. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxviii, If we survey a king not only opposing his own feelings, but reluctantly refusing those he regards. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 236, I communicated my thoughts and feelings to Mr. Wright. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 120 The feelings of the Romanists were sadly put to the test by a circumstance which now occurred. *Ibid.* II. xi. 287 The feelings of two ages attest the greatness of Hampden's name. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 186 You know my feelings about religious excitement-ecstatics. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 577 Cromwell bowed to the feeling of the nation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 They have the feelings of old men about youth.

b. *transf.* Of a language: Instinctive preferences of expression.

1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. p. xv, The feeling of the modern language is more opposed to tautology.

c. In commercial use, *Feeling* (*of the market*): the degree of readiness to buy prevailing amongst traders.

1888 *Daily News* 11 July 2/7 An improved feeling is also perceptible in ropes.

8. In objective sense: The quality or condition which is felt to belong to anything; the impression produced by it upon a person.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 301 The apprehension of the good, Giues but the greater feeling to the worse. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 45 He nigh lost his wits ere morning ..So weird-like was the feeling of the place.

9. *Psychol.* a. By some writers (*e.g.* Brown, J. Mill, J. S. Mill) used for 'a fact or state of consciousness'. b. By others as a generic term comprising sensation, desire, and emotion, but excluding perception and thought. c. After Kant's use of *gefühl*, restricted to the element of pleasure or pain in any mental state. d. An intuitive cognition or belief neither requiring nor admitting of proof.

1739 HUME *Treatise* I. IV. § 4 I. 513 Tho' bodies are felt by means of their solidity, yet the feeling is a quite different thing from the solidity. *c* 1810 BROWN *Lect. Philos.* xi. (1838) 71 Consciousness .. is only a general term for all our feelings, of whatever species these may be,—sensations, thoughts, desires;—in short, all those states or affections of mind in which the phenomena of mind consist. *Ibid.* xxvi. (1838) 166/2 The feelings of extension, resistance, joy, sorrow, fragrance, colour, hope, fear, heat, cold, admiration, resentment. 1836–7 HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1859) I. xi. 186 This division of the phænomena of mind into the three great classes of the Cognitive faculties,—the Feelings, or capacities of Pleasure and Pain,—and the Exertive or Conative Powers .. was first promulgated by Kant. *Ibid.* II. xii. 492 The first grand distribution of our feelings will, therefore, be into the Sensations,—that is the Sensitive or External Feelings; and into the Sentiments,—that is, the Mental or Internal Feelings. 1841–2 — in *Reid's Wks.* 760 Feeling is a term preferable to Consciousness..in so far as the latter does not mark so well the simplicity, ultimacy, and incomprehensibility of our original apprehensions. 1846 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 3. 66 Feeling, in the proper sense of the term, is a genus, of which Sensation, Emotion, and Thought, are subordinate species. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. i. § 3 The presence of Feeling is the foremost .. mark of mind. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xv. 375 Feeling appeared in the world before knowledge. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 14 Feeling is not opposed to knowledge, and in all consciousness there is an element of both. 1892 SULLY *The Human Mind* IV. I. 64 The term feeling..in a stricter sense is confined to those modes of consciousness which are in a peculiar sense affections of the subject, and which do not, in the same direct way as our thoughts and volitions, involve a clear reference to objects. *Ibid.* xiii. II. 1 We include under the head of feeling all psychical states or phenomena so far as they have the element or aspect of the agreeable and disagreeable. *Ibid.* 8 The proposition that feeling as such has no quality (apart from the feeling-quality itself, agreeableness, disagreeableness) is held by most psychologists.

10. In Fine Art; cf. senses 4–6. a. *Painting.* (see quot. 1854). b. *Archit.* The general tone of a building or style of architecture; the impression produced on a spectator.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, *Feeling*, that visible quality in a work of Art which forcibly depicts the mental emotion of the painter, or which exhibits his perfect mastery over the materials of Art. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 52 A favourable example of Renaissance, retaining as it does much Gothic feeling. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 10 If the whole feeling of a building leads up to one point.

c. Of a musical performer: Sympathetic appreciation of the emotional purport of a composition, manifested in the manner of rendering.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xli, The circle .. applauds .. the tones, the feeling, and the execution.

Feeling (fī·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That feels.

1. a. That is the subject of sensation; sentient. b. Capable of sensation; sensitive.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 174 In þe heed þerof is fleisch þat is felynge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 19 Wiþ beestis, feelinge lijf haue we. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* IV. (1888) 31 Seuen payre of sensatiue or feeling senews. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 6 a, Then passe on to those things, of growing, and feeling life, which upon her face doe relieue themselues. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Youth & Calm* Poems 1877 I. 24 For feeling nerves and living breath. *transf.* 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. vii, The feeling Ayr's at rest.

2. Affected by emotion; accessible to emotion; sympathetic, compassionate.

1618 E. ELTON *Rom.* vii. (1622) 494 Let them with feeling hearts magnifie the Name of the Lord. 1639 *Bury Wills* (1850) 179, I haue bene, am, and ever shalbee, a feeleing member. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 194/2 The whole demeanor..did honour to them as feeling men, and peaceable citizens. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xiv. 243 Bonaparte, apart from politics, was feeling, kind, and accessible to pity.

b. Of language, manner, etc.: Indicating emotion or sensibility.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 61 Thy wailing words do much my spirit moue, They uttered are in such a feeling fashion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 15 His feeling wordes her feeble sence much pleased. 1737 *Hist. Clarana* 77 This discourse was too feeling for Bellmont to bear much longer. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* IV. i, A feeling boldness in those eyes assures me that [etc.]. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* xiv. (1881) 135 He could not have used more feeling language.

3. In quasi-passive sense: That is deeply or sensibly felt or realized, heart-felt, acute, vivid.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 250/1 God hath..geuen them a feeling faith of the mercy that is in Christ Jesu. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liii. 31 It was to him, a feeling greefe of grudge. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 226. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Knowing now by a feeling experience, her fathers reasons to be true. 1706 CIBBER *Perolla* I, It is a feeling Pleasure With such Excesses to afflict thy Soul. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Oroon.* V. iv, I had a feeling [ed. 1696 living] sense Of all your royal favours.

Feelingless (fī·liŋlès), *a.* [f. FEELING *vbl. sb.* + -LESS.] Without feeling; devoid of feeling.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 622 Of savage Windram, feelingless and fierce. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. 303 For some time his [Turner's] work is, apparently, feelingless. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 479 Feelingless units and units which monopolize feeling.

Hence **Fee·linglessly** *adv.*

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xii. § 15 Such expressions are not ignorantly and feelinglessly caught up.

Feelingly (fī·liŋli), *adv.* [f. FEELING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.]

†1. Consciously. *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iii, All chosen Soules..hathe trouthe in cryste..openly and felyngly as .. wyse men haue, or elles generally as chyldren haue.

†2. With just perception, understandingly, sensibly; appropriately, to the purpose. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xiii. 27 He spac felendely [L. *sensate*] 'or wisely' weel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1345 Who most felyngly speketh of love. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 306 Sensibly to giue the meaninge of those infinite threasoures with suche wordes as falle moste felinglie for them. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 172 He shall finde himselfe most feelingly personated. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 628 The ancient exprobration of the Britons against the Romans .. cannot more feelingly be applied than unto these Indian Spaniards. 1646 S. PAGE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. li. 8 The pain of the affliction exprest so feelingly in the breaking of bones.

3. With emotion; in a manner manifesting emotion.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1492 Here feelingly she weeps Troys painted woes. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* III. vii. (1681) 108 By speaking Feelingly; that is, with such Passion as is fit for the matter he is in. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* I. No. 44 ¶ 5 The whole assembly seemed to condole with me very feelingly. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 381 The bard speaks feelingly of the wretchedness of his age. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 5 He feelingly deplores the miserable state of his country.

4. By or from actual personal feeling, knowledge, or experience.

a 1534 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 76/2 Which if we.. so feelyngly perceyued as we myght [etc.]. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Advice of Son* in *Rem.* (1661) 118 In your Soul shall you feelingly find these terrible fears. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xi. (1862) 30 No man knows the value of time more feelingly than I do. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* I. i. 23 He wrote feelingly, as he had the malady [toothache] at the time of writing.

†5. Sensitively. *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 319 A people feelingly alive to every thing that could affect the rights for which they had been contending. 1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 808, I would wish to see our government feelingly alive to points of honor. 1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 125 You seemed to me .. to shiver in the breeze too feelingly.

6. In such a manner as to be felt or to leave an impression behind.

1413 LYDG. *Pylgr. Sowle* IV. xxvi. (1483) 72 Also I may seye more felyngly to thyne experyence as seynt austyn techeth. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1313/1 Thoughe it bee .. ethe inoughe for any manne to saye the worde .. yet is it harde for many a man to let it fal felyngly, and sincke downe depe into his hert. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 11 These are counsellors That feelingly perswade me what I am. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 69 J. W.'s sicknesse .. does affect me as feelingly as can be requir'd from an unbiass'd friendship. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVIII. (1856) 231 But a breeze..never failed to persuade us, and that feelingly, that the mercury was honest.

Feelless (fī·l,lès), *a. Sc. rare.* [f. FEEL *sb.* + -LESS.] Without feel or feeling, insensible.

1820 *Marmaiden of Clyde* XXI. in *Edin. Mag.* May 423, I..feelless lay, while the laidlie droich Perform'd his lord's commands.

†Fee·lsome, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. FEEL + -SOME.] Attractive to the feeling or sense; in quot. Tasty.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 136 Haile! floure fresshe florisshed þi frewte is full felesome.

†Fee·man. *Obs.* Also **feman.** [f. FEE *sb.*2 + -MAN.] A vassal.

1517 *Will of Grigge* (Somerset Ho.), One of the Feemen wᵗ our soveraigne Lordᵉ the Kyng.

Hence **Fee·manly,** as befits a vassal. **Feemanship,** the state or condition of a vassal.

1509 in Walbran *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees Soc.) 233 And also he shall kepe upon the saide graunge, trewly and femanlye, lx kye..His office or service of husbandry and femanshipe.

Feem(e, var. of FEME, *Obs.*, woman.

Feen, Feend(e, obs. ff. FEN, FIEND.

Feeoffee: see FEOFFEE.

Feer (fīr) *sb.*1 Only *ME.* and *Sc.* Forms: 3 feor, 8– *Sc.* fiar, fier, feer. [ME. *feor* a. OF. *feor, feur, fuer* fixed price, standard: L. *forum* (in class. L. market).

†1. A price. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Sete feor o ðine luue. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 287 3if þat i mi luue bede for to selle and setle feor þer upon swa hehe swa ich eauer wile. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1091 3if þou wilt him bugge to his feore.

2. *Sc.* See quot. and FIARS.

18.. JAMIESON, *Fier, Feer*, a standard of any kind. Yarn is said to be spun *by*, i. e. beyond, *the fier*, when it is drawn smaller than the proper thickness.

†Fe·er, *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* See also FIAR. [f. FEE *v.* + -ER1.] One who fees or gives a fee to another.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 34 They are..in fee with the Drapers, that if a man come to them to desire them to helpe them to buy a piece of cloth .. they will straightway conduct them to their feer.

Feer (fī·ɔi), *sb.*3 *Mining.* [f. FEE *v.*2 + -ER 1.] One who fees or loads up the coal.

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Feer.*

† Feer, fere, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fer, fier* (mod.Fr. *fier.*) = Pr. *fer*, It. and Sp. *fiero*:—L. *fer-us*: see FIERCE.] Bold, fierce; proud.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eufemia* 141 þe Juge fel & fere. — *Tecla* 217 Syne come a lyone fel & fere. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 329 A kny3t ful feer. *Ibid.* 414 Roland ys.. so coraious & so fere. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1428 He was a bolde man and a fere.

Feer (fīr, fī·ɔi), *v.* Forms: 5 fere, 8–9 feer, 9 *Sc.* feir. [Perh. (as suggested by Jamieson) repr. OE. *fyrian* to make a furrow (:—**furhjan*), f. *furh* FURROW *sb.*; for the phonology cf. *beir, beere* as variants of BIRR.]

'To mark off the breadth of every ridge (of land) for ploughing, by drawing a furrow on each side of the space allotted for it' (Jam.).

c 1400 *York Manual* (Surtees) 224* Yee shale praye for all lande tilland and lee ferand. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* vi. 206 This operation—called in Scotland feiring the land—is usually entrusted to the most skilful ploughman on each farm. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., To feer land, is to set it out as it is intended to be ploughed.

Feer(e, obs. form of FEARE.

Feer(e, var. of FERE *sb.*, *Obs.* companion.

Fee·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. FEER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FEER; also *attrib.*

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 248 The feering of a gathered ridge. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* vi. 206 This feiring is only required when a process of fallowing .. has obliterated the former ridges. *Ibid.*, The ploughman .. erects his three or more feiring poles perfectly in line, at a distance from the fence equal to half the width of the ridges or spaces in which it is proposed to plough the field.

b. *concr.* One of the rectangular spaces of land between the furrows; a land.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 257 Spaces for ploughing, called feerings, of generally thirty yards in width are marked off. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 125 In Scotland the land is ploughed..in broad feirings of various dimensions. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Feerings*, spaces of ploughed land from eight to more yards in width.

†Fee·rness. *Obs. rare.* f. [FEER *a.* + -NESS.] Boldness, pride.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 20 For now it is tyme to clothe you.. with the cotes of armes of youre auncien feernesse.

†Fee·ror. *Obs.* In 8 fearer, -or. [aphet. f. of AFFEEROR.] = AFFEEROR.

1711 W. STORR in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* VII. 55 Fines are assessed by the steward .. assisted by two..'fearers' or 'fearors'.

Feers, obs. form of FIERCE *a.*

Feerth(e, obs. form of FOURTH.

†Fee·ry-fary. *Obs. Sc.* Forms: 6 fery fary, fe(i)rie farye, fiery fairy, 7 feery fary, 8 feariefairy. [reduplicated form of FARY.] 'Bustle, confusion' (Jam.).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 109 The ferie farye .. Wes maid that tyme at mariage of our king. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 252 Quha reft me, and left me In sik a feiriefarye. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Frnl. & Lett.* (1775) I. xxviii. 285 Chamber and table discourse, for argument, flum-flams, and fearie-fairies, could not be treasons. *a* 1724 *Battle of Hariaw* ii. in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 78 All Folks war in a fiery fairy.

Fee-simple. *Law.* [a. AF. *fee-simple* (Littleton); see FEE *sb.*[2] and SIMPLE; in Anglo-Lat. *feodum simplex* or *purum*, in AF. *fee pur.* The combination is not found in continental use; it seems to have been intended to denote a 'fee' in the unqualified sense of the word, as opposed to a FEE-TAIL.]

An estate in land, etc. belonging to the owner and his heirs for ever, without limitation to any particular class of heirs. *In fee-simple*: in absolute possession.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 31 The seid lond to remayne to me infysympill. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 b, Tenauntes in fee symple. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 115 It causeth manie of them .. to bring their fee simple into fee single. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 27 Heere's the Lord of the soile come to seize me for a stray, for entering his Fee-simple without leaue. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 260 Unless we could buy the fee-simple of it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 104 Tenant in fee-simple .. is he that hath lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to hold to him and his heirs for ever. 1849 BRIGHT *Sp. Burden on Land* 15 Mar., A rise in the value of the fee-simple of an acre.

transf. and *fig.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 311 He will sell the fee-simple of his saluation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 1. iii. (1651) 661 They are the true heirs, have the Feesimple of heaven by a peculiar donation. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 590 Is sparkling wit..The fixed fee-simple of the vain and light? 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* I. iv, Here were four women, of any one of whom he had the fee simple.

b. *attrib.* (*lit.* and *fig.*) as *fee-simple-blood, -estate, -ground, -land, -purchase, -wits.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 31 Fysympil growud. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 47 Their own feesimple wits. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Challenge Knts. Err.* Wks. (1711) 233 We of hereditary and fee-simple blood. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4723/3 A Fee Simple Estate..inclosed with Quick Fences. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 308 Fee-simple purchase of 140 acres.

Feet, pl. of FOOT.

Fee-tail. *Law.* [a. AF. *fee taillé* (the final *é* being dropped as in some other legal words) = Anglo-L. *feudum talliatum*; the second word is the pa. pple. of OF. *taillier* (mod.F. *tailler*) lit. 'to cut', whence, to fix precisely, limit.]

An estate of inheritance entailed or limited to some particular class of heirs of the person to whom it is granted; a limited fee. *Fee-tail expectant*: see EXPECTANT *a.* 3.

[1294 *Year-bk.* 21–2 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 365 Feodum talliatum. *Ibid.* 641 La ou home feffe un autre en fee pur e nent de fee tayle.] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 2 Londes..not being his owne enheritaunce..in fe taille. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Pernass.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 52 Nay thats plaine in Littleton, for if that fee-simple, and the fee taile be put together, it is called hotch-potch. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 78 In his demesn, as of fee-tail. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 27 b, Tenant in Fee Tayle. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 78 In Fee or Fee-Tail expectant on an Estate for Life or in Tail. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1115 Whether he had an estate in fee, fee-tail, or for life. 1831–2 *Act* 2–3 *Will. IV*, c. 80 § 3 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 161 Tenants in fee tail.

Feetless (fī'tlĕs), *a.* [f. *feet*, pl. of FOOT + -LESS.] Without feet. Cf. FOOTLESS.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1870) 231 Three feetless Birds. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xvi. 196 Mangled, headlesse, handlesse, feetlesse corpses. 1656 J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 97 Something like this is the creeping of feetlesse Creatures.

Feetly, obs. form of FEATLY.

Feeze (fīz), *sb.* Forms: 4 veze, 6 feas(e, 6–7 feese, 7 feaze, 7– feeze, 9 *U.S.* pheese, -ze. [f. FEEZE *v.*[1]]

1. A rush, impetus; hence, a violent impact. Also, a rub. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1127 And there out came a rage and such a veze, That it made al the gate for to rese. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 50 They light vpon him..and beare him downe with mightie feas. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 878 Both their [galleys] beakes were with the feaze broken off. 1847 MATHER in *Whistlebinkie* (1890) II. 165 Wi' a lick o' sweet oil an' a feeze o' her hand. 1865 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 349 Even the locust's cry is no longer a mere impertinent feeze of sound.

†b. *To fetch or take (one's) feeze*: to take a short run before leaping. *To take one's full feeze*: to start at full speed. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. ix. (1633) 120 Advising you though you have fetched your feaze, yet to look well ere you leape over. 1580 BARET *Alv.* R 41 To leape, taking his race, or fetching his feese, *ex procursu salire.* 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. lxv. (1609) 87 b, They [the Roman soldiers] tooke their full feese, and ran up the hill. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. Baxter* 19 If a man do but goe back a little to take his feeze, he may easily jump over it.

2. *U.S.* chiefly *colloq.* A state of alarm or perturbation.

1846 WORCESTER, *Pheese*, a fit of fretfulness. 1855 LOWELL *Let.* in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1892) 749/2 So I am in a feeze half the time. *a* 1865 HALIBURTON (Cent. Dict.), When a man's in a feese, there's no more sleep that hitch.

Feeze (fīz), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *fésian*, 3–6 fese(n, -yn, 3 *south.* vesen, 5, 7 feese, -ze, (6 pheeze, 7 feize, pheese), 7 *south.* veeze, veize, veze, 6, 9 fease, *south.* vease, 6–9 feaze. [OE. *fésian* (? also *fésan*), *fýsian* to drive, corresponds to ON. **feysa* (mod.Norwegian *föysa*, Sw. *fösa*), app. :—**fausjôjan, fausjan.* It is possible that this word and ON. *fúka, feyka*, of similar meaning, are from a Teut. root *feu, fau*, differentiated by *s* and *k* (pre-Teut. *g*) suffixes.

Totally unconnected with OE. *fýsan* (:—**funsjan*) to hurry, which survived into early M.E. as *fusen*(ũ): see FUSE *v.*[1]]

†1. *trans.* To drive; to drive off or away; to make (one) run, put to flight; to frighten away. Often with *away*. Also *to feeze about. Obs.*

c 890 *Laws Edward & Guthrum* xi, Donne fysie hi man of earde. 1014 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) xxxiii. 162 Dæt oft on ȝefeohte an feseþ tyne. *a* 1300 *Signa ante Judicium* 172 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 12 Al þe fentis sal..be ifesid in to helle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Powder of erþe of þat lond i-sowe in oþer londes vseþ [*v. r.* veseþ] awey wormes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* Prol. 351 Shal I com þen, Cristian, & fese a-wey þe Cat? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. 29 He should bee drieuen and feased of the deiuill into deserte places. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 10/2 They feazed awaie the Irish. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees .. Feaze away the droane bees with sting, from maunger, or hiuecot. 1689 C. MATHER *Mem. Providences* 62 A Devil would .. make her laugh to see how he feaz'd 'em about.

b. To impel.

1610 *Mirr. Mag., Sir N. Burdet* xvi. 480 Those eager impes whom food-want feaz'd to fight amaine.

2. To frighten, put into a state of alarm.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v 611 Bete hir weel, right for hir blaspheme, To fese hem alle that troste in hir doctryne. 1460 *Christ's Compl.* 471 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 198 Ful foule schulde þi foos be fesid If þou myȝte ouer hem as y ouer þee may. 1887 *Kent Gloss., Fease*, to fret, worry.

3. The threat 'I'll feeze you' seems to have given rise to the following senses: a. *vaguely*, To 'do for', 'settle the business of' (a person). b. To beat, flog.

a. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 1 Ile pheeze you infaith. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* I. vi, I'll feese you. 1620 FLETCHER *Chances* II. i, H'as giv'n me my *quietus est*: I felt him In my small guts: I'me sure h'as feez'd me.

b. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. v, Come, will you quarrel? I will feize you, sirrah. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* IV. ii, *Countryman.* Zookers! Had I one of you zingle, with this twig I would so veeze you! 1674 J. W[RIGHT] *Mock-Thyestes* 101 Your Toby I'le so feaze with this Rod..That [etc.].

Feeze (fīz), *v.*[2] *dial.*

1. *trans.* To twist or turn with a screw-like motion; to screw. Also with *off, on, up.*

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 43, I downa feeze my fiddle-string. 1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., *Feeze*, to turn a screw nail.

b. *fig.* To insinuate.

1813 W. LESLIE *View Nairn* Gloss., *Feeze*, to insinuate into unmerited confidence or favour. 1824 JAMIESON s. v., One feezes himself into the good graces of another.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To wind in and out; to hang off and on.

17.. in Ritson *Scot. Songs* (1794) I. 287 My ewie never play'd the like But fees'd [*printed* tees'd] about the barnyard wa'.

Feff, Feffment: see FEOFF.

Fegary (fī'gĕ·ri). *dial.* and *colloq.* Also 7 fagarie, -ary, 7–8 figary, (7 figuary), 8 fleegerie, 9 fee-, fleegary. [A corruption of VAGARY.]

1. A vagary, prank, freak; a whim, eccentricity.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 116 Your body is little mended by your fetching fegaries. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v, I have a great desire to be taught some of your figaries. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 289, I know all their fagaries to a hair. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 60 Caprichio's of Biennial Parliaments and the like Figaries. 1743 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 183 The world must stand still for their figaries.

2. Gewgaws, trifles; fineries in dress.

1724 RAMSAY *Love inviting Reason* iii, Dinna prefer your fleegeries to me. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* 56 iii. 2 Grave dames in a' their nice feegaries. 1823 TENNANT *Card. Beaton* I. iii, As braw a hizzie, wi' her fardingales and her fleegaries, as ony.

Hence **Fega'ry** (also *flagary*), *v. intr.*, to busy oneself about trifles in dress.

1821 H. DUNCAN *Young S. Country Weaver* (ed. 2) 45 Did I come hame..to stan' and look at your flagarying there?

Feg(e, fegg, Sc. and north. forms of FIG.

Fegs (fegz). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 6–7 feckins, 6–8 fackins, 7–8 faikine, 8 feggings, 9 faikins, 7 fac, feck, 7–9 facks, 8–9 fags, 9 faags, faiks, feck(s, faix, 8– fegs. [The forms here collected are distortions of FAY *sb.*[1], FAITH, perh. with suffix -KIN(S, frequent in such trivial quasi-oaths; cf. *bodykins, by'rlakin.*]

1. As an (unmeaning) sb. in exclamatory phrases expressing asseveration or astonishment. See also I'FEGS.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii, By my fackins. 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. I*, III. i, No, by my feckins! 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii, How! Sweare by your fac? *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Quiet Life* II. ii, By my facks, sir. 16.. *Robin Hood & Q. Kath.* 90 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 42 By faikine of my body. *a* 1654 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* IV. iii, By my feck. 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* III. i, No, by good feggings. 1768 BEATTIE *To Mr. A. Ross* v, O' my fegs. 1880 JAMIESON s.v., My faiks! 1884 *Chester Gloss., Good Fecks!*

2. As simple asseverative.

1638 BROME *Antipodes* v. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 322 Nay facks I am not jealous. 1790 A. WILSON *To W. Mitchell* Poet. Wks. (1846) 113 Fegs. 1804 ANDERSON *Cumbrid. Ball.* 104 Sae faikins we mun hev a sweat. 1863 *Tyneside Song* 86 Faix they've got a warnin'. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, Why! you are smart, fegs! 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* II. 191 Na, faags! it was waur than that.

Fegue, obs. form of FEAGUE.

Feid, obs. Sc. form of FEUD *sb.*[1], enmity.

Feie(n, Feier, obs. forms of FAY *v.*[1], FAIR.

Feigh (fē'x). *int. Sc.* An expression of disgust or abomination. Cf. FAUGH, FIE.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. vi, Ye stink o' leeks, O feigh!

Feigh, var. of FAY *v.*[2]

†Feign, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. next vb.] The action of feigning; pretence, deceit. In phrase, *without feign.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1482 Another that come fro hevyn, without feyn.

Feign (fē'n), *v.* Forms: 3–7 feigne, feine, -yne, 6 feygne, (3 feinyhe, 5 feyn-yn), 3–5 fene, (4 feny), 4–7 fain(e, -yn(e, (6 feane), 6–7 faigne (6 faynd), 6- feign. *Sc.* 4 fenyhe, 5 fenȝe, fenye, 6 fenȝie, feinȝie, feynȝe (*printed* feynze), 7 fane. Also 4 i-feyn. [ME. *feinen, feignen*, ad. OF. *feindre* (pr. pple. *feign-ant*) :—Lat. *fingĕre* to form, mould, feign, whence FICTION, FIGMENT. Cf. Pr. *fenher, finher*, Sp., Pg. *fingir*, It. *fingere.*]

I. 1. *trans.* In material sense: To fashion, form, shape. *Obs.* exc. as nonce-use after Lat.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xciii. [xciv.] 9 Þat feinyhes egh, noght sees with-al? 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 71 A dull fretful child Crushes its toys and knows not with what skill Those feeble forms are feigned.

II. To fashion fictitiously or deceptively.

2. To invent (a story, excuse, accusation); to forge (a document).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22007 (Cott.) Nathing sal I fene yow neu. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 175 Thou hast feigned This tale. 1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 373 Somme fables be feynede for cause of delectation. 1534 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 317 All that ever she said was fayned of her owne ymagynacion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 7 As I find little, so I will feign nothing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. II. vii. 265 There is nothing in the Characters, which would raise a Thought of their being feigned. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 19 Shall we say that the author .. feigned this anecdote of St. Paul? 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 128 Fables, feigned by the superstition..of the people.

†b. *To feign* (a slander, fault) *upon, against*: to allege falsely against, attribute falsely to. *Obs.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 1 Sclaunders fayned upon me. *c* 1615 *Lives Women Saints* 31 She fayned her owne falte on the chaste yong prince. 1654 tr. *Martinius' Conq. China* 205 Having feigned many crimes against the Priests.

†c. To invent, 'coin' (a word). *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 413 In Germany they call it 'Pile' and 'Zisel'; and of this German word was the Latine 'Citellus' feigned. *Ibid.* 101 [see FEIGNED *ppl. a.* 2].

†d. To contrive (a deception). *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 170 They fain a wile..among themselves.

3. To relate or represent in fiction; to fable. Const. with simple complement, with *obj.* and *inf.*, or with sentence as *obj.* Now *rare.*

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* v. viii. (1483) 99 Orpheus was so swete an harpoure as the clerkes feynen that [etc.]. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Godly Advise* (1580) 15 The Poets..fained there were iii She Goddesses in contention for their beautie. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 75 Harpyes .. whome the Poets feynzeis to represent theuis. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* II. (1603) 118 Diogenes is fained to see the rich King Crœsus among the dead. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. viii. 77 Well did the Poets feigne Pallas Patronesse of arts and armes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 34 They faind a Post to come puffing upon the stage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 627 Things..worse Than Fables yet have feign'd. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 41 Atlas..is feigned by the ancients to carry the world upon his shoulders. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 65/2 The poets feign of Hercules, that only with a club and lion's skin he travelled over the world. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 343 Drest is she all in white, as Poets feign The angel Innocence.

†b. *absol.* and *intr.* To make fictitious statements; to indulge in fiction. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 388 Oon seyde that Omere made lyes, Feyninge in his poetryes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 419 Ouyd..feynit in his fablis. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 15 Nor vnaduisedly we speake, nor rashly thereof fayne. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, He that should write But such a fellow, should be thought to faine Extremely. 1636 R. JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (1845) 4 If storyes do not faine.

4. (More fully, † *to feign to oneself.*) To conjure up (delusive representations); to picture to oneself, imagine (what is unreal). Now *rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 36 Somme .. Feynen hem fantasies. 1525 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 15 *marg.-note*, They

fain themself no pain. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.*, Cain.. feigned to himself so many enemies, as there were men in the world. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, Either there are bugs, or he faineth them. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 32 Some .. feigned unto themselves vain dreames. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 200 Men have but deceived themselves .. when they have feigned a Glory and a Beauty of the Church in other things. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* I. 499 A sane .. mind .. can feign voices where there is silence.

†b. To imagine, believe erroneously and arbitrarily. Const. with *obj.* and *inf.*, or object clause.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 227 The soules..Are not in such a place, As foolish folke do faine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 19 Art thou yet alive, whom dead I long did faine? 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. vi. 137 We faine, that some Angell and intellectuall Spirite dooth walk with the Comet. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 11 The Straights, where they fained Hercules his pillars to be. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 29 The ancients..feigned that this Island..had been as big as all Europe.

c. To assume fictitiously for purposes of calculation. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1688 M. PRIOR *Ode Ex. iii.* 14 vi, And he too .. Studies new Lines, and other Circles feigns. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* i. 3 The bounding line of the horizon is feigned to be a circle. *Ibid.* x. 77 It becomes necessary then, to feign an observer in the center of the earth.

5. *trans.* To assert or maintain fictitiously; to allege, make out, pretend. Const. †with simple *obj.* or complement (rare), with *obj.* and *inf.*, or with sentence as *obj.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xciii. [xciv.] 20 Whor sete of wicknes sal cleve to þe, þate feinyhes swinke in bode to be? *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 932 *Dido*, Feyning the hors y-offred to Minerve. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 61 þe kyng ..wolde..feyne trespas for to byneme hem [Englisshe] here money. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 189/1 To faine God to bee displeased with your king. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 232 b, Fayning that he was thycke of hearyng. 1554 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiv. 90 That which is fayned of many, I for my Parte, take it but for a Papistical Invention. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 61 The right valeant (whose soon thou art [*printed* thwart] feigned) Achilles. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, And feigning that his doing so was needful to the welfare of the cookery. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* i. 4 [Man] has been feigned .. to possess another immaterial principle.

†**6.** To put a false appearance upon; to disguise, dissemble, conceal. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 208 She hath her .. body feigned. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 34 Poyetis .. With ffablis and falshed fayned þere speche. *Ibid.* 253 The ffalshed he faynit vnder faire wordes. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2397 The lady fayndit..The lowe quhich long hath ben In to her thocht. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 20 Both doe strive their fearefulnesse to faine.

†**7.** *refl.* a. To disguise one's sentiments, practise dissimulation, dissemble. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 186, *Vincent* 49 Þov feinest þe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2376 Naþeles he fenede him, þat me vnder 3ete it no3t. 13.. *Leg. Rood* (1871) 85 All for noght þou feynes þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiii. 13 If he shul feyne [*si dissimulaverit*] he shal trespasen double. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 14 When she it sough, she fayned her. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. vii. 6 It was counsailed to the kyng .. hym selfe to fayne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mortimers* xix, Bid them beware their enmies when they faine.

†b. To assume a deceptive bearing. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 208 Quhen Wallace feld thar curage was so small, He fenȝeit him for to comfort thaim all. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 96 Fayne thy self to appere outwardly more perfyte..than thou art.

8. *trans.* To make a show of, put on an appearance of, put on, pretend, simulate, sham; †to pretend to utter (words).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 Ypocrittes..feyne gud dede with-owttene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 344 To fenyhe foly quhile is wyt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 85 Duke Edrik .. feynynge a vomet .. seide þat he was seek. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 181 She feigned wordes in his ere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3597 Fayne euer feire chere. 1598 R. T[OFTE] *Months Minde* G v, All was fained, 'twas not from the hart. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 134 Each man straines To faine a jocund eye. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 385 Escaped death, onely by feigning it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) IV. 437 The serenity that is not felt, it can be no virtue to feign. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 162 The agony Which others feel or feign. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 72 They are both feigning sickness this morning.

b. *absol.* To practise simulation.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 He seemeth to faine, by vttering things clean contrary to his mind. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 474 It may stand him more in stead to .. feign. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 99 Tho' she be fair I will not fenzie. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Madrigal* 3 Wks. (Globe) 691 Myra, too sincere for feigning. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xiii, She cannot feign; she scorns hypocrisy.

9. With *refl. pron.* as obj. followed by simple complement, †*as*, or *to be*: To make oneself appear, put on an appearance of being. †Formerly in wider use, with the refl. obj. followed by *inf.*, *that as that.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 336 He feynede hym somdel syk. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4233 He sal hym feyn first als haly. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 706 Sche feyned hir as that sche moste goon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 59 A wel false traytour..þat coube wel feyne hym self trewe frende. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 128 Tho .. feynede hem blynde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 A mysdoer .. þat ..thurgh his enchauntementz feyned him ane aungell. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 97/1 She fayned her alleway to be seke. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 204 The Queene .. did feyne her selfe that shee would go on pilgrimage. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiv. 2 Faine thy selfe to be a mourner. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 164 Satan made David feign himself mad. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. 53 To..reconcile myself to it..is more manly than to feign myself above it.

b. *intr.* To pretend, make oneself appear. Const. *to* with *inf.* †Formerly with the same constructions as the refl. use above.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 10 He made signe of etyng and feyned as he had etyn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6344 He feynd als he þe toumbe walde kys. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 79/1 He that hath no Faith, and yet faineth or pretendeth to haue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 9 Feigning .. in every limb to quake Through inward feare. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 Fayning to goe recreate himselfe .. gave order publikly. 1778 HAN. MORE *Florio* II. 185 Yet feigned to praise the gothic treat. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 47, I have sometimes feigned sick, when I had no other succedaneum for avoiding their parties. 1843 EMERSON *Carlyle* Wks. (Bohn) III. 312 Such an appeal to the conscience .. as cannot be .. feigned to be forgotten. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xvi, Tremlow feigns to compare the portrait.

10. To counterfeit, imitate deceptively (*esp.* a voice, handwriting).

1484 CAXTON *Æsop* II. ix, The wulf .. faynynge the gotes voyce sayd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 1 Truth, whose shape she [deceipt] well can faine. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iv, It was not difficult to disguise or to feign a voice. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 213 Feigning dwarfs, they crouch and creep.

†b. To adulterate. *Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. v. (1495) 606 The tree of aloes is feyned [*sophisticatum*] wyth a tree that is lyke therto in weyght & in knottes. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devills Banquet* 324 Sometimes they faine it [this Balme] with water.

†c. To pass off (a thing) *for* something else.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 17 Lo, how they feignen chalk for chese.

†**11.** To pretend to make (a pass) or to deal (a blow); also *absol.* to make a feint. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1757 He feyneth on his foot with a tronchoun. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xix, Some whyle they fayned, some whyle they strake as wyld men. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 3 Making with his point towards the others face, and fayning a passage..The Prince ..fained at him divers foynes.

†**12.** *Music.* a. To sing softly, hum an air. b. To sing with due regard to the 'accidentals', which the old notation did not indicate. [See *Musica ficta* in Grove *Dict. Mus.*; cf. also F. *par feinte* 'by the alteration of a semitone'.] *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153/1 Feynyn yn syngynge, or synge lowe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 b, Not..feynynge, but with a full brest & hole voyce. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Comely Coystrowne* 53 He techyth them .. to solf & to fayne. — *Bowge of Courte* 233 His throte was clere, and lustely coude fayne. 1530 PALSGR. 548/1 We maye nat synge out .. but lette us fayne this songe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 72 He feyneth to the lute marveilouse swetely.

†**III. 13.** [After OF. *feindre, se feindre.*] *intr.* and *refl.* To avoid one's duty by false pretences; to shirk, flinch, hang back. Also with *inf.*: To be reluctant or afraid *to* do something; to avoid, shirk (doing). *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5884 Perdicas feyned noughth, For als a wode lyoun he faughth. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 317 Noon of hem..feyned To singe. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1734 Feyne 3ow noghte feyntly..Bot luke 3e fyghte fayethefully. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1797 Never this archer wolde feyne To shete at me. *Ibid.* 2996 If I may helpe you in ought, I shall not faine. 14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 596 She me constreyned..To 3oure seruise, & neuer forto feyne. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 472/1 Ye se me feyne neuer a dele. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 172 On both parties thus I play, and fenys me to ordan The right. 1523–5 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiii. 194 b, There they made a great assaut. The Englysshmen fayned nat. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 566 Exhortand thame..for na fray to feinȝie nor to fle.

†b. *trans.* To shirk, avoid fulfilling (a command); to 'shuffle out of' (one's word). *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 42 Gilbert .. feignede his word her and ther: and ne grantede no3t. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 473 Lordes hestes mow not ben i-feynit.

Feigned (fēind), *ppl. a.* Also 5 feynit, *Sc.* 6 feinyeat, fenȝeid, -it, fei-, feynȝeit, feinȝed, feinyet. [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

†**1.** Fashioned, formed, shaped. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 His feynar haþ hopid in his feynid þingis.

2. Fictitiously invented or devised. Also, related in fiction, fabled. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars.* 173 This is no feyned mater that I telle. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 3 Feinzed Fables. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Feyned excuses. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Quhilk reportis ar all .. fenzeit, and untrew. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 101 A peculiar voyce which the French call by a feigned word, 'Reere'. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. P 4 The faigned games of Homer and Virgil. 1670 TENISON (*title*), Creed of Mr. Hobbes Examined, in a feigned conference between Him and a Student of Divinity. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. 6 The Priests .. had filled up the interval with feigned Kings. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 19 To be found in history, whether actual or feigned.

†b. Contrived for deception. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153/1 Feynyd sleythe of falshede.

†**3.** Fictitiously or arbitrarily supposed; imaginary. *Feigned price*: = 'fancy price'. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 Aboue the necessite of nature they wyll haue theyr feyned necessaryes. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Riches* (Arb.) 232 What fayned prices are sett vpponn litle stones. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astronomy* I. 319 As many Degrees of the feigned Equator.

4. Of attributes, actions, diseases, etc.: Simulated, counterfeited, pretended, sham.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXX. (1483) 80 Another thynge is a veray hede and another a feyned hede. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L v b, They gyue out of theyr brestes grete and fayned syghes. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 106 All her guiles she hid With fained teares. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robert I*, 33 Inquisition salbe taken, gif that be done be fenzeid furie, or not. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* III. v. 108 We must be..carefull that these Acts in their exercise, be true..not faigned and superficiall. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 P 6 Personating Feigned Sorrows. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 414 Their mutual fears produced .. a feigned reconciliation. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 72 Feigned and Concealed Diseases. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 163 Mortal enemies .. came every day to pay their feigned civilities.

†b. Prefixed to personal designations: That is such only in pretence; pretended. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 289 Youre trewe freendes and youre feyned counseillours. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 211 A fained, false and a coloured frende. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 175 Wee are but fayned Christians, we beare the name onely. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. 16 Fained Friends, becoming unfained Foes.

†c. Of things: Counterfeit, spurious, sham.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 223 Mosques .. are in their Cupolaes curiously ceruleated with a feigned Turquoise. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 74 Took down the feigned Body from the Cross.

d. Of a name, etc.: Assumed, fictitious. Of a voice, handwriting, etc.: Disguised.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* A vj b, I have reduced it into the forme of a Dialoge: the names of the personages indede fained [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 7 To hide her fained sex. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* ccxliii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 457, I cannot tell whether it be a true or a fained name. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. (1763) 141 The Poets .. represent real Characters under feigned names. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I copied them .. in a feigned hand. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 29 The feigned address he had previously assumed.

†**5.** *Mus.* a. (see FEIGN *v.* 12 b.) b. = FALSETTO 3. *Obs.*

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 24 The fained Scale exceedes the others both in height and depth. For it addeth a Ditone vnder *Vt* base, because it sings *fa* in *A*, and it riseth aboue *eela* by two degrees, for in it it sounds *fa*. *Ibid.*, Fained Musicke is..a Song made beyond the regular Compasse of the Scales. Or, it is a Song, which is full of Coniunctions [i.e. accidental flats]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 43 Increasing of the Voice in the Treble Part .. in Feigned Voices, doth oftentimes become harsh.

6. *Law.* (See quots.)

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 Feyned playntes. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The aforesaide false and fayned recouere. 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 5 G, The feined consent is by Lawe for some fact, when the consent of both parties appeareth not, and yet inasmuch as the fact is done, they are by Law both feined and deemed to consent. *a* 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 317 The feigned Action ..the Lord Chief Justice seems to justify. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. III. XXVII. 452 As no jury can be summoned to attend this court [Equity], the fact is..directed to be tried.. upon a feigned issue. For (in order to .. have the point in dispute .. put in issue) an action is feigned to be brought. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 519 Any such feigned recovery.

7. *Mil.* = FALSE *a.* 14.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 35 Fained skirmishes. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 69 A third detachment was sent to make a feigned attack in another quarter. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* 135/1 A feigned assault..for the purpose of diverting the enemy from the real point of attack.

†**8.** Of persons, their manner, faces, etc.: Made up to a certain appearance, got up for a purpose; hence, deceitful, insincere. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 97 He was fals, hit was but feyned chere. *c* 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 264 O feyned womman, alle that may confounde Vertu and innocence..Is bred in the. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 They..by fallas Of feigned wordis make him wene, That black is white. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 195 Hauyng sic traist in to thy [Fortune's] fenȝeit face. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi[i]. 1 My prayer, that goeth not out of a fayned mouth [1611 *Ibid.* Fained lips]. 1536 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p. xli, You schal neuer fynd me faynyd man. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Descr. Vane Lovers* 46 Vhar thou finds tham faynd refrane. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 124 Amurath.. in a fained manner..seemed inclinable to offer me the Crown.

Feignedly (fē'nėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a feigned manner.

1. Pretendedly, not really; deceitfully.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* xi. 34 Many shal cleue vnto them faynedly. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1612) 264 Yeat better plainely to reproue than fainedly to kisse. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 723 Others, tho' feignedly, adher'd to him. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1938 The conversion was not with the whole heart, but feignedly.

2. *Law.* By a fiction; fictitiously.

1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 11 C, Consent is sometimes used in deede and sometimes fainedly as in law.

Feignedness (fē'nėdnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being feigned; †deceitfulness; insincerity.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 58 With-oute cessyng to Ioy of godis sight, all fenydnes put bak. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* I. 30 Thy hert is full of faynednes and disceate. 1587 J. HARMAR *Beza's Serm.* iii. 39 The church is not the school of fainednesse. 1683 WILKINSON in *Mem. J. Story Revived* 7 He .. greatly abhorred Feignedness. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. iii. 162 A certain Subtlety and Feignedness of Carriage.

Feigner (fē·nəɹ). [f. FEIGN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which feigns, in various senses of the vb.; † a fashioner, constructor, inventor; the contriver of a fiction (*obs.*); a simulator, pretender, counterfeiter.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiii. 5 That prophete or feyner of swevenes shal be slayn. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 85 Wat profitiþ a grauen þing? for his feynar haþ hopid in his feynid þingis. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 28 In goddes sighte they ben very fyctifs feyners. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 276 Ane freir .. flatterar and feingear. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 715 The greene Parrat, fainer of our Words. 1598 *Ibid.* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 614 The fluent fainer of Orlandos error. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 761/2 A poet is .. a maker or a fainer: his art, an art of imitation, or faining. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 693 This Notion..was from the first Feigner or Inventor of it, propagated all along and conveyed down, by Oral Tradition. 1827 *Examiner* 50/2 Either Farmers are dreadful feigners, or their present endurance cannot last long. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh's Fort.* III. 104 She was a bad feigner.

Feigning (fē·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] **1.** The action of the vb. FEIGN in various senses; an instance of this. *Without* († *but*) *feigning*: unfeignedly, sincerely.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 74 He suld swer that, but feɲeyng, He suld that arbytre disclar. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 He was clepid þe pope..aftirward camen oþer names bi feynyng of ypocritis. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1556 *Hypsip. & Medea*, With feynynge, & with every subtyl dede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 209 Tryp on thi tose, without any fenyng. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 65 That yf it were aperceyued .. men shold wene that it were a manere of a feynynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 186 Craftie and imagined faynings. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 110 'Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 761/2 His [the Poet's] Art [is] an Art of imitation, or faining. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 91 The Lombards .. please you without feigning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 143 Poets are also the representatives of falsehood and feigning.

† **b.** *Feigning of person*: personification. *rare.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 283 S. John by a fayning of person sayth, from whose face fledde away both heauen and earth.

† **2.** quasi-*concr.* A creation or production (of the mind); an assumption, fiction, fable. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* l. 38 The lond .. hath glorie in false feynyngis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iv. (1544) 6 b, Of poetes the feigning to unfold. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 141/2 The like fainings and monstrous miracles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 350 All which fainings .. Josephus and Tertullian have sufficiently answered. 1627 SPEED *England* xxv. § 3 Poets in their faynings will haue the Nymphs residence in shady greene groues.

Feigning (fē·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That feigns.

† **1.** Given to inventing; imaginative. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 125/1 Feynynge, *ficticiosus.* 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 20 The truest poetrie is the most faining.

2. Dissembling, deceitful.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 966 He .. welcomed hom all With a faynyng fare vnder faire chere. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* i. (1580) 8 Those fainyng folke. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 31 Verses of faining loue. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. iii. 2002 Suspect this feigning Boy.

† **3.** Shirking, cowardly. *Obs.* Cf. FEIGN *v.* 13.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4576 þis fenyond fare is forthoryng to hom, To assemble..souldiors ynogh.

† **4.** Of the voice: see FEIGN *v.* 12. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 31 Thou hast by Moone-light at her window sung, With faining voice.

5. quasi-*adv.* Pretendedly, seemingly.

1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 11 How faining deafe is he?

Hence **Fei·gningly** *adv.*, in a feigning manner; artfully, dissemblingly.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 375 þe ordre of tellynge of þe þing..is feynyngliche i-tolde. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 359 Whethir he verraily or feynyngly Repente. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 28 All this said she feynyngly to thende that the other shuld nat perceyue to what thinge she tended. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* Zz iij b, To sett out her beawtye..as feiningly as she can. 1605 STOW *Ann. West Saxons* an. 1011 Peace..to the which they feininglie assented. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) 542 The King feignigly complained that since the death of Cromwel, England was much troubled with hereticall factions.

Feil, var. form of FELE *a.*, much.

Feild(e, obs. forms of FIELD.

Feil-beg: see FILABEG.

Feile, Fein, obs. forms of FAIL, FAIN, VEIN.

† **Feind, feint.** *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin; it can hardly be a var. of FIEND; a subst. use of FEIGNED, FEINT *adjs.*?] ? A phantom, goblin.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 64 Those feints, which come nearest the shape of man, are most ugly and dangerous. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 7 There are really no such standing Species of Animals, and Vegetables [as fauns, mermaids, etc.] in Nature, tho' the belief of such feinds hath been propagated by Orators.

Feind(e, obs. forms of FIEND.

Feindill, error for *seindill*, SENDLE.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 31 The last .. is callit Melancoly.. Heuie heidit, and feindill in game or glew.

Feint (fēint), *sb.* [a. Fr. *feinte* (= Pr. *fenha, fencha*, OSp. and It. *finta*), abstr. noun, f. *feindre* to FEIGN.]

1. A feigned or false attack. Also in phrases *in feint, to make a feint.*

a. *Fencing* and *Boxing.* A blow, cut, or thrust aimed at a part other than that which is the real object of attack.

[1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* I. iii. 67 A finta, or fained shew of a downe right blow.] 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 63 To take..a Feint on this Guard will signifie little or nothing. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXV, He exhausted every feint and stratagem proper to the science of defence. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iii. 251, I made a feint to cut them down. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 117 A feint at the head causes them to raise the shield. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 73 He aimed straight blows, and not in feint, at the enemy.

b. *Mil.* A movement made with the object of deceiving an enemy as to a general's real plans.

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 458 Friburg had been taken by a Feint of the Duke. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3713/1 Some troops were ordered to make a Feint. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) II. v. 108 By making a feint of storming which he hoped to save Vercelli. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 30 These movements are intended only as a feint. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 65 She .. may make an attack on India by way of feint.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* An assumed appearance; a pretence, stratagem.

1679 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 206 All this is but a feint. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 410 A Feint he made With well dissembled Guile. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. ix. 265 This Objection is not a mere Feint. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iv. 182 We imagine that it is only a feint of Mausolah to detain us. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 49 That protest..would have been merely a feint. 1852 DICKENS *Christmas Bks., Haunted Man.* (C. D. ed.) 206 Mr. Williams..made a feint of accidentally knocking the table with a decanter.

b. *Rhetoric.* (see quot.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Feint*, a figure whereby the orator touches on something, in making a show of passing it over in silence.

† **3.** *Music.* (see quot.) [So formerly Fr. *feinte.*]

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Feint*, sb. (in Musick) a semi-tone, the same that is called Diesis. 1823 in CRABB.

Feint (fēint), *a.* [a. Fr. *feint*, pa. pple. of *feindre* to FEIGN.] Feigned, false, or counterfeit; sham; = FAINT *a.* 1. Now *rare.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19535 (Trin.) Þerfore toke he bapteme feynt [*v.r.* faint]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 433 She gan..To make many a feynt praiere To God. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 33 Dressed up into any faint appearance of it. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/2 The Major .. made a feint Retreat. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 3986/2 Amusing the French with..feint Marches. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 90 We wear feint smiles over our tears and deceive our children.

Feint, *v.* Also 6 faint. [In sense 1 f. F. *feint*, pa. pple. of *feindre* to FEIGN; see the variant FAINT *v.* In sense 2 f. FEINT *sb.*]

† **1.** To deceive. *Obs.*

1320 [see FEINTING].

2. *Mil., Boxing* and *Fencing.* **a.** *intr.* To make a feint or sham attack. Const. *at, on, upon.* **b.** *trans.* To make a feint upon. *rare.* **c.** To pretend to make (a pass or cut).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 130 Feint cut 'Two'; and shift leg to 'First Position'. *Ibid.* I. 149 Feint 'Third Point' under, and deliver 'Second Point' over the arm. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 419 He watched them .. as they feinted, skirmished, or made onslaught. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Feint him—use your legs I draw him out. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 381 Ben-Hur feinted with his right hand. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 296/2 He feinted at his enemy's toes.

Hence **Fei·nting** *vbl. sb.*, in senses of the vb.; also *attrib.*, and *ppl. a.*

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 444 Erl Jonas..Loke wiþ him be no feynting. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 110 They flutter themselues with a fainting farewell, deferring euer vntil to morrow. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 71 Feinting or Falsifying. Of these there are several Kinds. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 68 Feinting, dodging, stopping, hitting, countering. 1871 *Daily News* 24 July, It was obvious that force had been thus disposed for feinting purposes.

Feintise, var. of FAINTISE.

Feints, var. of FAINTS.

Feinye, -yie, obs. Sc. forms of FEIGN.

† **Feir.** *Obs. Sc.* Also 4–6 fere, 5, 7 feare, 6 fier. [aphet. f. EFFEIR.] Appearance, demeanour, look, show; = *affere* (AFFAIR 6), EFFEIR *sb.* 2.

c 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* xiii, He wes ladlike of lait, and light of his fere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 101 Tell me his feyr, and how I sall him knaw. *c* 1500 *Felon Sowe Rokeby* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1805) 418 Scho rase up with a felon fere. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 447 Quha wald behauld his countynance and feir, Mycht call hym, weill, the god of men of weir.

b. *In feir of war*: in martial array.

1449 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 25 Gif onie man .. risis in feire of weir against him [the King]. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1231 Thrie scoir..Accowterit weill in feir of weir. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 215 The Queen made proclamation .. that all men should be at her in Fier of War.

c. *pl.* Gestures, ways, 'points' of a person's exterior.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 2501 He kend him be his feris. *Ibid.* II. 3003 With brokine speche and with waik feris. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 14 Bot he was Greik be all his vthir feris. *a* 1548 *Thrie Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* (1792) I. 19 He feinyeit him ane fule, fond in his feris.

Feir, var. FERE *v.* *Obs.* to appertain, be proper.

Feir, obs. and Sc. form of FEAR.

Feird, obs. Sc. var. of FOURTH.

† **Fei·rie,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 5, 6 fery, 7, 8 feerie. [? repr. OE. **férig*, f. *fór* action of going (see FOOR) + *-ig*, -Y 1: cf. the synonymous FERE *a.*] Fit to travel; hence nimble, vigorous. Const. *of.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. ix. 10 His eldare Swne Wes noucht fery. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 20 Als fery and als swipper as a page. *a* 1548 *Thrie Priests of Peblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems* (1792) I. 18 The king was .. Ane feirie man on fute. 17.. in Watson *Collect.* I. (1706) 59 Of foot he is not feerie. 1794 BURNS *Deuk's Dang O'er My Daddy*, O haud your tongue, my feirie auld wife.

b. quasi-*adv.* Cleverly, actively.

1810 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale & Annandale Song* (1880) 54 An feerie can cross it in two braid cockle shells.

Hence **Fei·rily** *adv.*, nimbly, actively.

1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 475 Quhen thay saw him sa feirelie Loup on his Hors. 1552 — *Dreme* 12 Sumtyme in dansing, feiralie I flang. 1763 W. THOM *Donaldsoniad*, Wks. (1799) 368 It wad be better if it was a' dun bi ane that cou'd gae throw it feerily and cannily.

Feirschipe, var. of FAIRSHIP.

Feit, obs. form of FEAT.

Feitergrasse, var. of *faitour's grass* obs.: see FAITOUR 2.

Feith, Feizable, obs. ff. FAITH, FEASIBLE.

Feitisso: see FETISH.

Fel, obs. var. of FELL.

Fela, obs. form of FELLOW.

Felanders, obs. form of FILANDERS.

Fela·pton. *Logic.* A mnemonic word representing the fourth mood in the third figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal negative, the minor premiss a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Hij a, *Fe.* No vertue should be eschued. *Lap.* All vertue hath her wo with her. *Ton.* Therfore some wo shoulde not be eschued. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Felapton.* 1827 WHATELY *Logic* ii. (ed. 2) 98 Felapton. 1871 tr. *Taine's Hist. Eng. Lit.* (1873) I. 135 They still set their Barbara and Felapton, but only in the way of routine.

Felau, Feld(e, obs. ff. FELLOW, FIELD.

Feldifair, -fare, obs. forms of FIELDFARE.

Feldspar, felspar (fe·ldspaɹ, fe·lspaɹ). *Min.* Forms: α. 8 feldspat(h, feltspat. β. 8 fieldspar, 8– feldspar. γ. 8–9 felspar. [The forms *feldspat(h, feltspat* are adoptions (the latter through Sw.) of Ger. *feldspat(h*, f. *feld* FIELD + *spat(h* spar. Almost contemporaneously appear the wholly or partially translated forms *fiela-, feldspar.* The corrupt spelling *felspar* was introduced by Kirwan on the ground of a supposed derivation from *fels*, and is still more common than the correct form.]

A name given to a group of minerals, usually white or flesh-red in colour, occurring in crystals or in crystalline masses. They consist of a silicate of alumina with soda, potash, lime, etc.

1757 E. M. COSTA *Nat. Hist. Fossils* 287 The opaque quartz or feldspath. 1772 tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* App. 8 If the characters of this field-spar are accurately examined. 1776 G. EDWARDS *Fossilology* 54 A black felt-spat .. found in Sweden. 1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 102 Sandstone mixed with mica and feltspar. 1785 J. HUTTON *Th. Earth* in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* I. 229 Strata consolidated by feldspar. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 30 D. Hoffman discovered that red blende and feldspat were luminous when pieces of either were rubbed together. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 317 *note*, This name seems to me derived from *fels*, a rock ..hence I write it thus, felspar. 1835 SIR J. C. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xxix. 406 Large crystals of felspar. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 494. 272 Granite is generally composed of feldspar, mica, and quartz.

attrib. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 501 The felspar glaze does not melt at the heat requisite for fusing the colours. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 263 Traversed in all directions by veins of felspar porphyry. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 85. 80 *Feldspar-Euphotide*..consisting of a minutely-granular feldspathic base with disseminated diallage or smaragdite. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iv. 113 Criccieth Castle stands on a felspar rock.

Hence **Fe·ldsparic** *a*, resembling feldspar; = FELDSPATHIC. **Fe·ldsparite** = FELDSPAR. **Fe·ldsparry** *a.*, containing feldspar.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 157 Hardness, of course felsparic. 1832 BOASE *Geol. Cornwall* 211 Felsparite or Felspar-Rock. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 98 The feldsparry lavas of the Peak.

Feldspathic, felspathic (feld-, felspæ·þik), *a.* [f. *fel.d, spath* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of the nature of or containing feldspar.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 295 The decomposition of felspathic lavas. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1873) 486 Feldspathic rocks have produced a clayey soil. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 56 Artificial porcelain may be made from .. felspathic clay.

Fe·l(d)spatho·se, *a.* [+ -OSE.] = prec.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 448 It contains many felspathose points. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 74 *Feldspathose.*

Feldyfar, dial. form of FIELDFARE.

† **Fele,** *adv.* (quasi-*sb.*) and *adj. Obs.* Forms: α. 1–2 fela, feola, *north.* feolu, feolo, 2–4 feole, (3 feola, fole), 3–4 fale, 3–6 feil(l(e, 4–5 feel(e, 4–6 fel(e, fell(e. β. (2 veale), 3 vale, (væle, veole), 3–4 vele. *Compar.* 4 feler, 5 felire. [OE. *feolo, feolu* (Mercian and Northumb.), *feola, fela* (WSax.) are respectively the accus. and the

oblique case neuter (used adverbially, and hence as quasi-sb.) of a Com. Teut. adj., of which the other Teut. langs. have in their early forms only the accus. neut. as adv. and quasi-sb.: OFris. *felo*, OS. *filo*, *filu* (Du. *veel*), OHG. *filu*, *filo* (MHG. *vil*, *vile*, mod.Ger. *viel*, the latter also inflected as adj.), ON. *fiǫl* (chiefly in comb.), Goth. *filu*:—OTeut. **felu*:—pre-Teut. **pélu* (with ablaut-var. **polú*) much; cf. Skr. *purú*, Gr. πολύς, OIr. *il*.]

A. *adv.*

1. To a great extent or degree, much. Also in *so, too fele*.

Beowulf 1379 Þær þu findan miht fela-synnigne secg. *c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 47 Forðon lufade feolo. *c*1000 *Wife's Compl.* 26 (Gr.) Sceal ic .. mines fela leofan fæðm dreogan. *a*1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 196 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 114 Ne ilef þu nouht to fele uppe þe see. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 8991 (Cott.) Thoru wimmen þat he luued sa fele. *c*1300 *Havelok* 2442 He bounden him so fele sore. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 1884 Syn þe fre is so faire, & so fele vertus. *c*1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 56 Fell awfull in effer. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 192 The Beere, That they drinken feele too good chepe.

2. quasi-*sb.* Much, a great number or quantity. Chiefly with partitive genitive. Often qualified by *how, like, so, too*.

After the OE. period this use is seldom distinguishable from the adj.; later instances are placed here only when their grammatical character is evidenced by inflexion of the following sb.

Beowulf 1060 Fela sceal ȝebidan leofes and laðes. *c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxv[i]. 16 Ic seg[c]o eow alle ða ondredað dryhten hu feolu dyde sawle minre. *a*900 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* (1885) 444, & swae feola sufla. *c*1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 19 Fela ic hæbbe ȝeþolod todæȝ þurh ȝesyhðe for hym. *c*1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 208 Ne forlæt þu þæs blodes to fela on æenne sið. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Monie and feole oðre godere werke. *a*1300 *Sinners Beware* 87 in *O. E. Misc.* 75 Sunnen seouene þat bringeþ vt of heouene Swiþe vele manne.

B. *adj.* (Indeclinable; but as the word after 11th c. was used all but exclusively of multitude, not of quantity, the final *e* was prob. felt in ME. as a pl. ending. A solitary instance of *felen* dat. pl. occurs in the Ayenbite.)

1. With *sb.* in *pl.* Many. Often preceded by *as, how, so*; also in *many and fele*.

O. E. Chron. an. 963 (Laud MS.) Se biscop .. bohte þa feola cotlif æt se king. *Ibid.* an. 1124 Fela soðfeste men sæidon [etc.]. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Fela stuntnesse beoð. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3067 Suche stones, so grete & so uale. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 18268 (Cott.) Hu fele pines ai sal þou fele. *c*1305 *Land Cokayne* 95 Þer beþ briddes mani and fale. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þou ne sselt habbe uele godes. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxiv. 22 As feel arm serclis. *c*1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 586 Sekemen come þedur mony and ffele. *c*1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1110 He..hadde..of the quene many gyftis fele. *c*1500 *Lancelot* 768 Galiot haith chargit hyme to tak Als fell folk. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. i. 83 Sa fele ȝeris. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 201 So fele shippes this yeere there ware, That moch losse for vnfreyght they bare.

b. With *sb.* in *sing.* Much.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 4050 (Cott.) Þat .. sufferd sa fele peril. *c*1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1392 That so fele folk led obowt. *c*1440 *Generydes* 6701 With kysseng fele. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 54 Feill folk als out of Germania.

2. In predicative use: Much, many, numerous. Also in compar.: More in number, more numerous.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 14079 (Cott.) Þe folk him foluand was ful fell. *c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1391, I wowche hit saf fynly, þa3 feler hit were. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 528 So fale folewen þe folk. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 4869 Þai are feler of folke. *a*1400–50 *Alexander* 2084 A pake out of nounbre, Felire þan his folke be full fyue thousand.

3. *absol.* in *pl.* Many persons.

*c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 He mei findan fele þe beoð bet iþo3en and isto3en þene he. *c*1200 Ormin 7640 Fele shulenn fallenn & fele shulenn risenn upp. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 8495 (Cott.) Þis writte wit fele was red and sene. 1340 *Ayenb.* 102 God, þet..yeſþ more bleþeliche..to uelen þanne to enen allone. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 641 In sum bargis sa feill can ga .. That thai ourtummyllit. *c*1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 522 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 316 Few ar trew, but fele ar fals.

b. quasi-*sb.* Many *of*. Cf. A. 2.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 7012 (Cott.) Fourti thusand of israel, O beniamin negh als fel. *c*1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 547 Fele of þise poyntes. *a*1455 Holland *Howlat* 522 Feile of the fals folk, that fled of befor.

4. In comb. with sb., forming an adj., as *fele-kyn*, of many kinds, various; or an adv., as *fele-sith, -syss, feltymes* many times, often. Also Felefold.

*c*1200 Ormin 3573 Hire sune wass himm lic O fele kinne wise. [*c*1205 Lay. 1717 On feole kunne wisen.] *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 28380 (Cott.) Oure fele-sith haf i ben to spend þe gode wit skil þat godd me send. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1483 Of mony kyndes, of fele-kyn hues. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 651 Felesyss, quhen thou art away. *Ibid.* xx. 225 That þe haf done till me feill siss. 1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xx. 18 Hou ofte sithes and hou fele shul thei scorne hym? *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 3014 Of hir fairehede feltymes hade þe freike herd.

† **Fele,** *a.*2 *Obs.* Also 3 felle, 4 fale, feele, fel, 5 fall. See also Fiel. [OE. *fǽle*, corresp. to OHG. *feili* purchasable (mod.G. *feil*).] a. In OE.: One's own; dear, faithful, good. b. In ME.: Proper, of the right sort, good.

*c*1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Gr.) lxxviii. [lxxix.] 1 Þin fæle hus. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 105 Þæt is fæle blæcern minum fotum. *a*1250 *Owl & Night.* 1376 Ah schaltu, wrecche, luve þele .. vich luve is fele, Bi-tweone wepmon and wimmane? 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 As þei God.. Made þat lond so feele To be celer of al heele. *a*1400 *Sir Perc.* 729 Thou art fele, That thou ne wille away stele.

Fele, obs. form of File *v.*2

† **Fe·lefold,** *a.* (*adv.*). *Obs.* [f. Fele *a.*1 + Fold.] = Manifold. Also *absol.* in *By felefold*: by a great deal, many times over.

*c*1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xxxv[i]. 6 Domas ðine neowelnys micellu oðde felefeald. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Alswa of ane sede cumeð fele folde weste. *c*1205 Lay. 4249 Beoð on beoken feole feld bisnen. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 180 Boðe [temptaciuns] beoð feoleuold. *c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1545 Hit were a fole fele-folde. *c*1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. i. 30, I vnderstonde þe felefolde colour & deceites of þilke merueillous monstre fortune. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 320 It was fouler bi felefold þan it firste semed.

b. As *adv.* In manifold ways.

1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Naȝt wordes afaited and y-sliked ueleuold.

Hence † **Fe·lefold** *v. Obs.*, to increase, multiply. a. *trans.* b. *intr.* for *refl.*

*a*1300 *E. E. Psalter* iii. 2 Hou fele-folded are þai, þat droves me to do me wa. *Ibid.* xi. 9 [xii. 8] Men sones felefaldes tou. *Ibid.* cxxxviii[–ix]. 18 Over se-sand fele-falde sal þai.

Felenous(e, obs. form of Felonous.

Felet, obs. form of Fillet.

Felewote, obs. form of Velvet.

Felf, obs. and dial. var. of Felloe, Felly.

Felfar, obs. form of Fieldfare.

Felghe, obs. form of Felloe, Felly.

Felicide (fī·lisəid). [f. L. *fēli-*, *fēles* cat + -cide 2.] The action of killing a cat, cat-slaying.

1832 Southey *Corresp. with C. Bowles* (1881) 259 Those repeated acts of felicide. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 568 He hurled it, with premeditated felicide, in the direction of his supreme abomination. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Jan., One poor woman..confessed to having committed an act of felicide.

Felicific (fīlisi·fik), *a. Ethics.* [ad. L. *fēlīcific-us*, f. *fēlīci-*, *fēlix* happy + *-ficus* making: see -fic.] Making or tending to make happy; productive of happiness.

1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideas* x. (1876) 205 Concentrate your felicific effort where..none of it will be lost. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* xiv. 373 Its felicific tendency is not at first apparent. 1877 J. Sully *Pessimism* 164 Knowledge of the real felicific value of life.

Felicificability (fīlisi·fikăbi·lĭti). [f. **felicificable* (f. prec. + -able): see *-bility*, -ity.]

1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideas* ii. 33 Felicificability or capacity for happiness.

Felicificative (fīlisi·fikătiv). [f. as if L. **fēlīcific-āre* (see next) + -ative.] Tending to make happy. Hence **Fel·icificativeness,** tendency to make happy or produce happiness.

1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 33 The original egence of God..is in another word felicificativeness.

† **Fel·icify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as if ad. L. **fēlīcificāre*, L. *fēlīci-*, *fēlix* + *-ficāre*: see -fy.] *trans.* To render happy; also *absol.*

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 92 Whom..the allwise..and most mercifull God mai..sanctifi, tranquillifi and felicifi. 1698 *Whole Art of Knowledge* I. § 31. 23 The temper of true government most felicifies and perpetuates it.

† **Feli·cious,** *a. Obs.* Also in 5 felecyows. [f. L. *fēlīci-*, *fēlix* + -ous.] a. Happy, joyous. b. Fortunate, prosperous.

*c*1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 947 Of felachyp most felecyows. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 110/1 His brethren .. have .. experimentede the same, with felicious event. *a*1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 16 In all which [warres] she was felicious [1735 felicitous] and victorious. 1654 Cokaine *Dianea* IV. 352 These words .. were attended by a felicious shout.

† **Feli·citate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *fēlīcitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fēlīcitāre*: see next.] Made happy.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 77, I am alone felicitate In your deere Highnesse loue.

Felicitate (fīli·sitēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *fēlīcitāre* to make happy, f. *fēlīci-*, *fēlix* happy.]

1. *trans.* To render or make happy; also *absol.* Now *rare*; see Felicitated *ppl. a.*

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* III. 261 Of themselves, nor paines, nor pleasures can Felicitate. 1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* v. i, Since I cannot make myself happy, I will have the glory to felicitate another. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xvii. 254 A glorious Entertainment .. would .. felicitate his Spirit, if [etc.]. 1792 A. Bell in Southey's *Life* (1844) I. 436 Your occupations..have a tendency to..felicitate our days. 1825 T. Barber *Serm. Import. Relig. Nat. Educ.* 40 It settles, composes, and felicitates the soul. 1856 J. Macnaught *Doctr. Inspiration* (1857) 193 It has felicitated the death of all who have learned in it to talk with God.

† b. To render prosperous. *Obs.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 92 A citty in Bengala and felicitated by Ganges. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 307 The Sunne's..influence is conceived..to felicitate India more then any after.

2. To reckon or pronounce happy or fortunate; to congratulate. Now only with obj. a person. Const. *on, upon*.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 182 A glorious miser fælicitating his death, so it be in contemplation of his rich idolatry. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 201 Speeches, felicitating the good, or deprecating the evil to follow. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 77 This comes to felicitate you upon your wife's safe delivery. 1812 D'Israeli *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 215 A great poet felicitated himself that poetry was not the business of his life. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 645 The enemies of France..eagerly felicitated one another. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vi. 175 The victor might be felicitated on his good fortune.

† 3. a. *trans.* To offer congratulations on (something). b. *intr.* To join in congratulations *with*.

1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 104 Of other Princes .. there were great numbers that came to felicitate his Majesties happy return. 1799 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 447, I felicitate with you on the happy success of the allied Arms.

Hence **Feli·citat-ed** *ppl. a.*, **Feli·citating** *ppl. a.*

1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. 280 It commands us to acquire a felicitating temper, and to communicate happiness adequate to our power. 1772 Johnson 27 Mar. in *Boswell*, The happiness of an unembodied spirit will consist..in the possession of felicitating ideas. 1806 A. Knox *Rem.* I. 21 This felicitating influence of our divine religion. 1890 tr. *Pfleiderer's Developm. Theology* II. ii. 118 A life of invigorated and felicitated God-consciousness.

Felicitation (fīli·sitē·ʃən). [noun of action f. prec.: see -ation. Cf. F. *félicitation*.] The action of congratulating; an instance of the same; a congratulatory speech or message. Also *attrib.*

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4571/2 The .. Empress came .. to make her the Compliments of Felicitation. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 103 A felicitation on the present new year. 1801 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) III. 464, I thank [you] for your kind felicitations on my election. 1817 Bp. R. Watson *Anecd.* I. 108, I did not..break in upon you, either with my acknowledgments or felicitations. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* II. vi. 211 Pray present my best respects and felicitations. 1882 *Times* 4 Mar. 5 A number of felicitation cards have been left.

Felicitator (fīli·sitē·təɹ). [agent-n. f. as prec.] One who offers congratulations.

1890 *Times* 2 Jan. 3/1 A compliment which his Majesty.. paid to none other of his felicitators.

Felicitous (fīli·sitəs), *a.* [f. Felicity + -ous.] Characterized by felicity.

1. a. Indicative of or marked by extreme happiness; blissful. *rare.*

1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 606, I am well aware of that felicitous palpitation of heart. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. i. 29 In the refinement of their highly educated .. benevolent, and felicitous lives.

† b. Fortunate, prosperous, successful. *Obs.*

1735 [see Felicious].

2. Of an action, expression, manner, etc.: Admirably suited to the occasion; strikingly apt or appropriate.

1789 P. Stuart *Let. to Burns* 5 Aug., His manner was so felicitous, that he enraptured every person around him. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1803) 519 A felicitous adaptation of the organ to the object. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* (1858) 3 A Reform Ministry has 'put down .. Chartism' in the most felicitous effectual manner. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xxvii. (1879) 528 We esteemed it a felicitous rounding off of our journey. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. x. 190 This striking essay..abounds in..felicitous comparisons. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* v. 120 A felicitous illustration.

b. Of persons: Happy or pleasantly apt in expression, manner, or style.

1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, Felicitous in jests upon his own figure. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 765 The witty, the felicitous, the inimitable Fontaine. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 389 He is..sometimes singularly felicitous, in striking out insulated views.

Hence **Feli·citousness,** the quality or state of being felicitous.

1727 in Bailey vol. II.; and in mod. Dicts.

Felicitously (fīli·sitəsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly2.] In a felicitous manner.

1. Happily, prosperously, successfully.

1539 Cromwell in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I. III. xvii. 196, I..shall pray .. that .. your most dear Son, may succeed you to Reign long, prosperously, and felicitously.

2. In an admirably fitting manner; with striking appropriateness or grace.

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 70 Never had painter more felicitously realized his conception. 1832 J. J. Park *Dogmas of Constit.* Pref. 17 Sciences .. felicitously denominated by the French authors, 'les sciences d'observation'. 1863 A. B. Grosart *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 77, I emphasise the word 'spoil' .. it is exquisitely and felicitously descriptive. 1893 *Publishers' Circular* 3 June 623/1 Cruikshank's..designs..felicitously render the grotesque .. character of the tales.

Felicity (fīli·sĭti). Forms: 4–6 feli-, felycite(e, -yte, 6–7 felicitie, -ye, (6 *Sc.* felyscitie, -syte), 5– felicity. [a. OF. *felicité* (Fr. *félicité*), ad. L. *fēlīcitātem*, f. *fēlix* happy.]

1. The state of being happy; happiness (in mod. use with stronger sense, intense happiness, bliss); a particular instance or kind of this.

*c*1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 53 We mighten live in more felicitee. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 206, I felle ffrom alle felycyté. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5093 Fairweill all vaine felyscitie! 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 358 Absent thee from felicitie awhile. 1651 Ld. Digby, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* i. 2, I aspire yet to a farr greater felicity. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 217 The injoyment of an humble .. expectation of felicity hereafter. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, Conjugal felicity and parental duties divided his attention. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 541 Sincerely wishing you every felicity. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1855) III. 118 Felicity..consists not in having prospered but in prospering. *Comb.* 1799 R. Warner *Walk* (1800) 83 Those felicity hunters, the teazing insects of fashion.

† b. Phrases: *To have, take felicity in* or *to* with *inf.*: to take delight or pleasure in or to.

To place, set one's felicity in: to find one's chief delight in.

1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Settying his moste delite and felicitee in the veray infamie of the same. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (1862) 517/1 The..Northern Nations .. tooke no felicity in that countrey. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 153 A man known to put his felicitie in that vice. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 7 The more polite .. sort of Men place their Felicity in Honours. 1758 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 175 He took a felicity to set out sundry Commentaries upon the Fathers works.

2. That which causes or promotes happiness; a source of happiness, a blessing.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2588 *Hypermnestra*, This thought her was felicité. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 105 O felycyte merueillouse wherof I shulde be well happy. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 His coine .. is his only hope and felicitie. 1634 W. TIRWHYT *Balzac's Lett.* 159 The happinesse of your Family..is a publick Felicity. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 211 God bestoweth personal felicities on some far above the proportion of others. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) Pref. 27 A woman who formed his felicity. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* viii. 221 He also had many felicities he was thankful for.

3. Prosperity; good fortune, success. Now *rare*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 He hath of proprete Good spede and great felicite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 550 It is not possyble for that Kyngedome to stande in felycite. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 171 The Faderis .. faucht with grete felicite aganis the Volschis. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 7/1 He was .. vanquished by the valour and felicity of L. Sylla. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 274 The old Clergy..were intoxicated with their new felicity. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 464 Athens..enjoyed more than all others the general felicity. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. xv. i. 271 This General's strategic felicity and his domestic were fatally cut-down.

†**b.** *pl.* Prosperous circumstances; successful enterprises; successes.

1625 BACON *Ess. Adversity* (Arb.) 505 Describing the Afflictions of Iob, then the Felicities of Salomon. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* i. 29 The Spaniards: Whose aims..were defeated by the Felicities of that Queen. *a* 1731 ATTERBURY (J.), The felicities of her wonderful reign may be complete.

c. A stroke of fortune; a fortunate trait (in an individual.

1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 326 The easy subduing of this insurrection..was a singular felicity to the protector. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 6 It was the felicity of Pope to rate himself at his real value. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 284 It was the felicity of Cromwell to detect this gift of government.

d. Singular fortunateness (of an occurrence). Cf. 4.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 157 By a rare felicity of accident.

4. A happy faculty in art or speech; admirable appropriateness or grace of invention or expression.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded. § 2 Your Maiesties manner of speech is indeed .. full of facilitie, and felicitie. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 82 Many painters .. have with felicity copied a small-pox. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* (1865) 411 We must pronounce [this pun] a monument of curious felicity. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 336 Moschus is remarkable for occasional felicities of language. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* I. II. xii. 295 A style, which adapts itself with singular felicity to every class of subjects.

b. A happy inspiration, an admirably well-chosen expression.

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 74 The extempore felicities of the Orators of those times. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Denham* Wks. II. 78 Those felicities which cannot be produced at will by wit and labour. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 176 It is from such felicities that the rhetoricians deduce .. their statutes.

†**5.** Of a planet: A favourable aspect. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 Thei haue a fortunat planete in hir assendent & 3it in his felicite. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 116 And upon such felicite Stant Jupiter in his degre.

Felid (fī·lid). [ad. mod.L. *fēlid-æ*, f. *fēles* cat.] One of the *Felidæ* or cat-tribe.

Feliform (fī·lifɒm). [f. L. *fēli-*, *fēles* cat + -FORM.] Having the form of a cat.

Feline (fī·lən, -lin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fēlīn-us*, f. *fēles* cat.]

A. *adj.* **a.** Of or pertaining to cats or their species, cat-like in form or structure. **b.** Resembling a cat in any respect, cat-like in character or quality.

a. 1681 GREW *Museum Reg. Soc.* 16 From which [the Bevir] he [the Otter] differs..in his Tail, which is feline, or a long Taper. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 149 The feline quadrupeds. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 335 The feline tribe and the foxes. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 159 Fanaticism has within it a more than feline tenacity of life.

b. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i, The feline care with which he stepped aside from any patches of mire. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xli. 204 Human madness is oftentimes a..most feline thing.

B. *sb.* An animal of the cat tribe.

1861 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 196 The large savage feline that ranges the waste lands. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 3/3 The eyes are .. as bright as a feline's in the dark.

Hence **Fe·linely** *adv.*, in a feline manner; **Fe·lineness**, the state of being feline.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. iv, The rings through which scratched so felinely the paw of .. Griffin. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. v. 202 Noailles has us in a perfect mouse-trap, *souricière* as he felinely calls it. 1893 *National Observer* 25 Mar. 467/2 His gait was felinely nimble.

Felinity (fĭlĭ·nĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being feline; a cat-like disposition; the typical qualities of the cat-tribe.

1855 'M. HARLAND' *Hidden Path* xxviii. 270 This idiosyncrasy of his felinity tormented Bella more than ever. 1882 F. W. HARPER in *Spectator* 30 Dec. 1682 Felinity, at least the highest part of it, is included in humanity.

Feliole, var. of FILIOLE *Obs.*

Felk, var. of FELLOE, FELLY.

Fell (fel), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 fel(l, 2–7 fel, 3–6 felle, 2– fell. Also 3–4 vel, velle. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fel*, *fell* str. neut., OFris. *fel*, OS. *fel* (Du. *vel*), OHG. *fel* (MHG. *vel*, mod.Ger. *fell*), ON. (*ber-*) *fiall*, Goth. (*þruts-*) *fill* n.:—OTeut. **fello*(*m*:—pre-Teut. **pello-*:—**pelno-*, cognate with Gr. πέλλα, Lat. *pellis* skin; a derivative from the same root is FILM.]

1. The skin or hide of an animal: **a.** with the hair, wool, etc.

Beowulf 2088 (Gr.) Sio wæs orþoncum eall ȝeȝyrwed .. dracan fellum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 334 Nim mereswines fel. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 God ham ȝeworhta þa reaf of fellan and hi were mid þan fellen ȝescridde. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 135 For his fel he [neddre] ðer leteð. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Zuych difference ase þer is be-tuene..þe uelle and þe beste. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 24 The herte .. ffedith him on þe venym, his ffelle to anewe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5083 Sum fellis of fischis. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 9 b, Of shepes fellis. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 98 They carie furth .. purple died felles. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. 104 Her Wooll whose Staple doth excell.. the golden Phrygian Fell. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 68 In loose locks of fells she most delights. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. viii. 37 The Horse I ride has his own whole fell. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 6 A lion's skin .. So wrought with gold that the fell showed but dim Betwixt the threads.

†**b.** as distinguished from the hair, etc. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Uelles wel i-tauwed. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 168 Of Scotlonde the commoditees Ar ffelles, hydes, and of wolle the ffleesse. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 51 Of our felles they make Spanish skins, Gloues, and Girdels. 1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 20 His fell good, his fleece good, his flesh good. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 294 Wool, New pull'd from tanned Fells.

c. *Proverbs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 106 The old Proverbe .. which saieth 'If Shepe ronne wilfully emongest Wolves they shall lese ether Life or Fell.' 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 The woolf iettes in weathers felles.

2. Said of the human skin, rarely of the skin covering an organ of the body. Often in phr. *Flesh and fell*: see FLESH. Now only as *transf.* from 1.

c 1000 *Juliana* 591 (Gr.) Næs..ne feax ne fel fyre ȝemæled. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8591, I fell & flæsh wiþ þuten dæþ. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* vi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Þi velle þat is wiþ-oute. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 247 An evel þat was bytwene vel and flesche. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6076 In synnes, in loyntes, in fell, and flessh. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 19 b, The celles or felles that enuiron the harte. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 239 That kind of dropsy wherein water runneth between the fell and the flesh. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 23 The rest of his body sheeted in its thick natural fell. 1890 H. M. STANLEY in *Times* 6 May, A light brown fell stood out very clearly.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Nis þer, þeonne, bute vorworpen sone þet ruwe vel abute þe heorte.

†**b.** 'The flesh immediately under the skin' (Burns *Gloss.*). *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Gloucester* xiii, She haply with her nayles may claw hym to the fell. 1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphes, etc.* 108 b, Augmenting still his secret sore by piercing fell and skin. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* xii. 5 See, how she peels the skin an' fell As ane were peelin onions!

3. A covering of hair, wool, etc., *esp.* when thick and matted; a fleece. Often in phr. *a fell of hair*, a head or shock of hair.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 55 We are still handling our Ewes and their Fels you know are greasie. 1605 — *Macb.* V. v. 11 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 162 A Sheepskyn accordinge to the growth of the fell. 1842 N. A. WOODS *Tour Canada* 14 Their flat Tartar features half hidden under a fell of coarse, unkempt hair. 1844 LOWELL *Columbus*, The surly fell of Ocean's bristled neck! 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 204 *note*, Reason (Virgil) first carries him down by clinging to the fell of Satan.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fell-rot* (Sc.), *-ware*, *-wound*. Also **fell-ill** *Sc.* (see quot.); **fell-poake** *Sc.*, waste clippings or parings resulting from the preparation of skins (used for manure); **fell-wool** (see quot. 1888), and FELL-MONGER.

1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Roxb.* 149 Aged cattle .. are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here..by the name of the *fell-ill*. *a* 1803 J. GRETTON in *A. Hunter's Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 139 Get your *fell-poake on your head-land by the latter end of October. 1799 *Ess. Highland Soc.* III. 465 Many different kinds of rot .. as the..*fell-rot, the bone-rot and other rots. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 150 Ffurris of ffoyne and oþer *ffelle-ware. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Mingling *Fell-wool and Lambs-wool..with Fleece-wool. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 278 This Fell wool they separate into five or six sorts. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Fell-wool*, the wool pulled from sheep-skins in distinction from the fleece wool shorn from the living animal. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 19 In the place of the bocche aperith a *fel wounde [Lat. *cicatrix*]. 1382 — *Jer.* XXX. 17 Y schal helen parfitly thi felle wounde to thee.

Fell (fel), *sb.*[2] Also 4–5 **felle**, 4–7 **fel**. [a. ON. *fiall* (Sw. *fjäll*, Da. *fjeld*) mountain, perh. :—OTeut. **felzo*(*m*, related by ablaut to **faliso-*, OHG. *felis*, mod.G. *fels* rock.]

1. A hill, mountain. Obs. exc. in proper names of hills in the north-west of England, as Bowfell, Scawfell, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6461 (Cott.) Moyses went vp-on þat fell, and iourti dais can þer-on duell. *Ibid.* 22534 (Cott.) þe dals up-rise, þe fells dun fall. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Thurgh þe straytes of mountaynes and felles. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CIII. vii, His graue is yet .. vpon the fell. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 435 With clarions..Quhomeof the sound did found attouir the fell. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 755 High topped hilles and huge fels standing thicke together.

2. A wild, elevated stretch of waste or pasture land; a moorland ridge, down. Now chiefly in the north of England and parts of Scotland. Formerly often in phr. *Frith* (*firth*) *and fell*: see FRITH.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7697 (Cott.) In frith and fell, Saul soght dauid for to quell. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv, Thay questun, thay quellun By frythun, by fellun. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j a, Wheresoeuer ye fare by fryth or by fell. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 The laif of ther fat flokkis followit on the fellis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 a, Feniculum..groweth in..wild mores, called felles. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvii, The Syluans that.. did dwell, Both in the tufty Frith, and in the mossy Fell. 1769 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1836 IV. 145 Greystock town and castle..lie only 3 miles (over the Fells) from Ulzwater. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Gladys* 169 With fell and precipice, It ran down steeply to the water's brink. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 121 The fell is ascended by the side of a ravine. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. i, Fells and becks, whose cool memory has often come back .. to her.

¶ **b.** In 16–17th c. understood to mean: A marsh, fen.

1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1538) 175 Lowe grounds for medowes, felles, fennes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Throgh fels and trenches thee chase thee coompanye tracked. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* Pref., Her Fels and Fens so replenished with wilde foule. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 42 Ye .. be grac't With floods or marshie fels.

c. *Sc.* 'A field pretty level on the side or top of a hill' (Burns *Glossary* in *Poems* 1787).

1794 BURNS *Now Westlin Winds* ii, The partridge loves the fruitful fells; The plover loves the mountains.

3. *attrib.*, as in *fell-berry*, *-foot*, *-gate*, *-head*, *-land* (hence *-lander*), *-mouse*, *-mutton*, *-range*, *-ridge*, *-sheep*, *-side*, *-top*; **fell-bloom**, the flower of Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (Jam.); **fell-thrush**, the missel-thrush.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 4/2 We make wonderfully good *fell-berry puddings. 1761 in *Wesley's Jrnl.* 18 Apr. (1827) III. 49 'Take the galloway, and guide them to the *Fell foot'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fell-head*, the top of a mountain not distinguished by a peak. 1890 *Westmoreland Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/3, 2,640 Acres of *Fell Land. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* p. xlv, The *fellanders of Furness. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 332 There was no end to the *fell-mouse's greediness. 1769 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1836 IV. 158 *Fell-mutton is now in season. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 55 The great dividing *fell-range between Norway and Sweden. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 5/2 The ptarmigan..soaring over the *fell-ridge with a low chuckle. *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 4/1 The *fell sheep suffered severely. 1862 T. SHORTER in *Weldon's Register* Aug. 24 His early *fell-side neighbours. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 322 A point on the fellside is reached where are two paths. 1879 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* Suppl., **Fell thrush.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 5/2 That *fell top appeared to be uninhabited by any more [ptarmigan].

†**Fell**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. L. *fell-*, *fel* gall.] Gall, bitterness; hence, animosity, rancour.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 2 Untroubled of vile feare or bitter fell.

Fell (fel), *sb.*[4] [f. FELL *v.*; in some senses perh. repr. OE. *fiell*: see FALL *sb.*]

1. The action of the vb. FELL in various senses.

a. A knockdown blow.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'If thoo disn't 'mind ah sal be givin tha a fell inoo.'

b. A cutting down of timber; *concr.* the timber cut down at one season; = FALL *sb.*[1] 14.

1651 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) I. 280 Ordinary fells. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Dec., When a fell is made, they leave here and there a grown tree. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Coppice*, Leave young Trees enough, you may take down the worst at the next Fell. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 156 A small fell will amount to..thirty pounds. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. x, The trees were gone..'Cut down this spring fell'.

c. The sewing down (a fold, etc.) level with the cloth (see FELL *v.* 6); *concr.* a 'felled' seam.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fell*..a form of hem in which one edge is folded over the other and sewed down; or in which one edge is left projecting and is sewed down over the previous seam. 1885 BRIETZCKE & ROOPER *Plain Needlewk.* 29 The fell..means, hemming neatly the turned down edge on to the material itself. 1885 MRS. CROLY *Man. Needlework* 9 Hem, fell, gather and buttonhole.

d. A 'fall' of lambs. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniversary*, So shall the first of all our fells be thine. 1823 in MOOR *Suffolk Words.*

2. 'The line of termination of a web in the process of weaving, formed by the last weft-thread driven up by the lay; the line to which the warp is at any instant wefted' (Ogilvie).

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. 1882 in CAULFEILD *Dict. Needlewk.* s.v. *Felling.*

3. *Comb.*, as *fell wood*, timber ready to be felled; fellable wood.

1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 21 The Londoners were distressed..for coals, which obliged them to have recourse to the ..cutting down all fell wood on the estates of Delinquents.

Fell (fel), *sb.*[5] *Mining.* a. Lead ore in its rough state. Cf. BOUSE *sb.*[2] b. Lead ore siftings.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 266 Fell, Bous and Knock-barke. 1851 [see BOUSE *sb.*[2]]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Fell* .. the finer portions of lead ore which fall through the meshes of the sieve when the ore is sorted by sifting.

Fell (fel), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3–5 fælle, 3–6 fel(e, 3– fell. [a. OF. *fel* = Pr. *fel*, It. *fello* fierce, cruel, savage :—popular Lat. *fellō*, nom. of *fellōn-em* sb.: see FELON.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of animals and men, their actions and attributes: Fierce, savage; cruel, ruthless; dreadful, terrible. Also in *cruel and fell, fierce and fell.* Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3974 (Cott.) Esau .. was fel and wald noght spare. *Ibid.* 20935 (Cott.) [P]Aul .. bicome .. schep o wolf, and mek of fell. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Þe felliste best þet me clepeþ hyane. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3614 Þo bi-gan þat batayle .. Feller saw neuer frek from Adam to þis time. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 Herode was a full wikkid man and a fell. *c* 1450 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 115 (Add. MS.) By a felle lyon thou shalt lose thi lyf. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 109 Quhen fechtyng was fellast. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* x. 14 Alle proude hertys that be felle. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* S vij, He beheld them with a fell countenaunce and rose up to have stricken at them. 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martir* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 10 My fell hate. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 257 Fell Charybdis murmured soft applause. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 78 Such fell and cruel people, as the Chineses were. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 184/2 The .. Ban-dog .. is fierce, is fell, is stout, is strong. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 238, 'I will risque all consequences' said the fell wretch. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xv, And earth from fellest foemen purge. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxvi, His fell design. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Dæmonic Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 465 Even the fell Furies are appeased. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 118 With all the fell ferocity of men falling on their bitterest feudal enemy. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxiii. (1879) 255 The soul .. drawn down to earth by a fell necessity.

2. Of things, *esp.* of natural agents, weapons, disease, suffering, etc.: Keen, piercing, intensely painful or destructive. Of poison: Deadly. Still *dial.* in colloquial use; in literature only *poet.* and *rhetorical*: Dire, appallingly cruel or destructive.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 421 [The Ark] Flote forthe with the flyt of þe felle wyndez. *Ibid.* B. 954 Felle flaunkes of fyr. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 59 Oliuer .. bar a spere kene & fel. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 31 Þe flesshe is a fel wynde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 72 Þe fellest freese þat euer I felyd. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1973 Hys sekeness was so felle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 74 The wedderis ar sa fell, that fallis on the feild. 1589 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 66 Like as the Zones .. the middest of them all men eschew, the burning is so fell. 1597 TURBERV. *Epitaphes, etc.* (1837) 386 Small arrowis, cruel heads, that fel and forked be. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 803 To guard its Leader from fell bane. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 139 With the fellest Venom swells his Veins. 1742 GRAY *To Adversity* v, Despair, and fell Disease, and ghastly Poverty. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* Epil., Such fell seas of trouble. 1787 BURNS *Winter Night* i, Biting Boreas, fell and doure. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 309 Common ashes are solemnly labelled as fell poison. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 194 Hunger fell is joined with frost.

b. of an incident, portion of time, etc.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 22428 (Fairf.) Þe cruel dais & felle be-for domis-dai þai salle be sene. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ii. 53 For drede of fellare chawns Sum of þaim þan fled in Frawns. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 110 Bot fell tithings was brocht Persie beforn. 1557 *Tottell's Misc., Golden Meane* (1870) 256 Of lofty ruing towers the fals the feller be. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* III. ii, The last and fellest peril of thy life. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Columb.* xlv, The injured Hero's fellest hour.

c. *Sc.* With reference to taste: Keen, pungent.

1786 BURNS *Cotter's Saturd. Nt.* 96 The dame brings forth .. her weel-hain'd kebbuck, fell.

†3. Hot, angry, enraged, virulent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiii. 22 A fel soule as fyr brennende shal not be quenchid. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 Amon was right fel and wrothe. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxix. 186 The manne ought not to be bitter and fell agaynste his wyfe in vsing brawlinges. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 20 Oberon is passing fell and wrath.

4. Full of spirit, sturdy, doughty. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 125 Þe burgeis were fulle felle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 129 A faire man of feturs, & fellist in armys. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 64 To make the Romains more egir and fellir in that bataile. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 252 So fell a fighter in a field was there never y-found. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* IV. 122 Fell was he and eager bent In Battaile. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, A fell chield at the vermin. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I wasn't I' fell order', not in able condition.

b. Const. *for, on,* †*to*: In earnest, eager; bent or intent *upon. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Jan., I am so fell to my business that I .. will not go. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Thoo's mair fell for thy dinner than rife for a race.' 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxviii, I am rarely fell on seeing them and having a holiday look round Lunnon.

†5. Shrewd; clever, cunning. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 5302 Mid hire felle [*c* 1205 præt] wrenches. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xii. 16 Who forsothe dissymulith wrongus is fel. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1853 Evandir was his name, that sottill was and fell. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1237 Till thay wer growyn ryght large, wyse, and fell. 1561 RANDOLPH *Let.* 7 Dec. in Keith *Hist. Ch. & St. Scot.* (1734) I. 205 Liddington hath a crafty Head and fell Tongue. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. ii, The fellest fortune-teller e'er was seen.

6. In weakened sense: Exceedingly great, huge, mighty. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1515 *Scot. Field* 44 There they fell, at the first shotte Many a fell fothir. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 22 This Harrat hath spent a fell time in bussing like a preacher. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xiv. 131 'It had a fell lot o' brass aboot it.'

†7. quasi-*sb.* The *adj.* used *absol. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1124 (Cott.), 'Caym ware es þi broiþer abell?' 'I wat neuer,' said he, þat fell. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1565 þer þe felle bydez.

8. *Comb.*, as *fell-like* adj. (*dial.*)

1854 *Phemie Millar* VII. 179 She did think it was a fell like thing that any one .. should be thinking of nonsense.

B. *adv.*

1. In a 'fell' manner; †cruelly, fiercely (*obs.*); eagerly, vigorously, excessively (*obs.* exc. *dial.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23997 (Cott.) Quen i sagh þaa juus snell, Rise again mi sun sua fell, ful wanles wex i þan. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 97 He .. Was wounded in þat fiȝt Ful felle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1040 þat fel fretes þe flesch & festred bones. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCVII. v, He chastised theim no feller as was sene. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxii. 10 'Fell peart,' quod Cupid, 'thou appeirs.' 1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 114 Our Sawnies and Maggies .. At e'en blythe will dance, yet work fell the neist morn. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), A plough goes too fell when going deeper than is wished. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, He eats his meat varry fell. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xvi. 148 She was 'complaining fell (considerably) about her back the day'.

2. *Comb.* with ppl. adjs.

1587 *Misfort. Arthur* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 268 Cast off this .. fell-disposed mind. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 146 These fell-lurking Curres. 1795 *Fate Sedley* II. 62 Goaded by the fell pointed spear. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *Fell-bred*, of a vicious kind.

Fell (fel), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* felled (feld). Forms: 1 fellan, fyllan, *Northumb.* fællan, 2–5 felle(n, (5 fellyn), 4–6 fel, 3– fell. [OE. *fellan, fiellan, fyllan* = OFris. *falla, fella*, OS. *fellian* (Du. *vellen*), OHG. *fellen* (MHG. *vellen*, mod.Ger. *fällen*), ON. *fella* (Da. *fælde*, Sw. *fälla*) :—OTeut. **falljan*, causative of **fall-an* FALL *v.*]

trans. To cause to fall.

1. To cut, knock, or strike down (a man or animal). †Also, to bring down (with a missile). Often with *down, to the ground*, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) cxxxviii. 16 [cxxxix. 19] ȝif þu syððan wylt þa firenfullan fyllan mid deaðe. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cv[i]. 26 He feld hem doun in wildernesse. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 60 Anwe of Nubie .. felde Oliuer to grounde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 524 Mon worthy men .. wes fellit in that ficht. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 65 Opyn in the fielde the fend he shal felle. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 288, I felde hym doun ded afore me to therthe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3299 Sum in the feld fellit is in swon. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. 490 Most of them were felled and strucken stark dead. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 168 A great White Bear .. which he shot at, and fell'd her down. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 41 On the top of a withered Stump sate perching a Chamelion .. I caused a Black .. to fell him with an Earthen Pellet. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 416, I, with one buffet fell'd him on the floor. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxix, Straight between the eyes the weapon struck me, and felled me to the ground. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Vall. of Indus* V. 60 If two [hawks] are flown they are certain to fell the game. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* li, With one blow of this [fist] I believe I could fell an ox.

absol. c 1400 *Melayne* 266 Thay felde faste of oure chevalrye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 332 Bot still thai stude durst nother fell nor fle. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 When he striketh, he felleth to the grounde.

†b. *To fell along*: to lay (a man) at full length.

1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* II. ii, I fell'd along a Man of bearded Face. 1668 — *Evening's Love* V. i, A huge giant seized my torch, and felled me along.

†c. To kill. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22903 (Cott.) An hungre leon .. þis wolf .. feld ant ete him al. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XII. 65, I shal felle þat freke in a fewe dayes! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3011 (Dublin MS.) Full fele fleys may nott felle bott a few wasspez. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 They felled all our hens and cocks.

d. Of a disease, hunger, etc.: To lay low, lay prostrate; †to kill. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xvii. [xiii.] (1891) 302 Heo mid arleasre cwale fylde wæron. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Þenne hit þat tuderinde wiðleoð and cumeð coðe oðer qualm and michel þerof felleð. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 305 The fersie, the falling-euill, that fels many freikes. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. iii. (1845) 106 Feavers burn us .. Epilepsies fell us, Colicks tear us. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Felled with his ailment', prostrate with sickness.

†e. *fig.* To cast down, defeat, ruin, humiliate. *Obs.* Also *dial.* of anything startling: To 'knock (one) down'.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) lxxiii. 22 [lxxiv. 23] Fyll þa ofer hydigan. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxii. 1 Ill luf fellis us doun in til the erth. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 33 He shal .. fel the hie mynded. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i, Starke feld with brusing stroke of chance. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* XXXVI, 'I'm welly felled wi' seeing him.'

2. To cut down (a tree). Also, † *To fell down.*

a 1000 *Riddles* ii. 9 (Gr.) Ic .. beamas fylle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12395 (Cott.) He him suld sli timber fell. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1247 He fellez forestez fele. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* II. 11 b/2 Brute caused to fell downe woddes. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiii. (1874) 58 Ye must fell down to the ground those rotten postys, the bisshops. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 105 b, The chesnut may bee felde every seventh yeere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 575 Oak or Firr With branches lopt in Wood or Mountain fell'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 340 They found three trees .. and they .. felled and shaped them. 1669 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 195 Gigantic forests were felled.

absol. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, They went out to fell at a cluster of small spruce fir about a mile off.

†3. To break down, overthrow, knock down (a building, construction, or erection of any kind).

a 1000 *Crist* 486 (Gr.) Hergas fyllað. *Ibid.* 709 (Gr.) Þa synsceaðan .. godes tempel .. fyldon. *a* 1000 *Cross* 73 (Gr.) Þa us man fyllan ongan ealle to eorðan. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 366/43 Þe prince for wrathþe of his [seint Iacob's] prechingue þe laddre a-doun gan felle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 526 A wynd .. So grete yt com, þat yt velde mony hous adoun. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4002 Amalek he smote on the crovn That twoo quarters he feld a-doun Of his helme. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 172 The walls of the salte howses .. schal be felled or it be long. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 785 The .. web .. if one throw or cast dust upon it .. will rather be distended and stretched, then either undone, broken, or felled down.

†b. To knock (fruit or leaves) off a tree. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 128 That elde felde efte þat frut. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 911 Nyghtyngales .. The leeves felden as they flyen.

†4. To cause to stumble; to trip up; in quot. *fig. Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 29 Gif þanne þin eȝe þæt swiþre fælle þec ahloca hit & awerp from ðe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 126 ȝowre fadre she felled þorw fals biheste.

†5. Without the notion of suddenness or violence: To bring or let down, lower, abate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1480 (Cott.) Þan sal þai fel þat fals strijf. *Ibid.* 3376 (Cott.) Þe mikel luue o rebecca þan feld þe soru o dame sarra. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 890 Y shal ȝow telle What shal best þys tempest felle. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 48 Þe burgeis of London .. said þei suld fond to felle Knoutes pride. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/1 My blisse and my mirth arn felde. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2712 His hote loue I shal fell. 14 .. *How Goode Wif Taught hir Daughter* 25 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* 49 Ne goe thou noght to tauerne thi wurchipe to felle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 177 To felle alle fowlle defame. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 22 The Circumflex accent both liftes and felles the syllab that it possesseth.

6. To stitch down (the wider of the two edges left projecting by a seam) so that it lies flat over the other edge and leaves a smooth surface on the under-side of the seam. Also, *to fell a seam.*

[Etymological identity with the other senses is not certain; but the general sense 'cause to fall' appears applicable.]

1758 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 III. 7 It is to be sewed together, the edges being first felled down. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Aunt Fanny*, Each .. began working .. 'Felling the Seams', and 'whipping the Frill'. 1887 *Spons' Househ. Managem., Workroom* 891 Fell down the turnings, or only overcast them. 1892 *Weldon's Ladies' Jrnl.* Oct. 73 This opening is turned in once on the wrong side, over which is felled a piece of binding.

absol. 1862 M. T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 41 I'm teaching little Mary to gather and to fell.

Hence **Fe'lling** *ppl. a.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxv, Now wardes a felling blow, now strikes again.

Fellable (fe'lăb'l), *a.* [f. FELL *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be felled; fit or ready to be cut down.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 5 Preamb., Fellable Woods serving for Fewel. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4837/3 A good Quantity of Timber, great part of it fellable. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Tiller*, A little Tree left to grow till it be fellable. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of F.* xii. (1884) 102 These woods cannot possibly be considered under the clause of *cædua sylva*, fellable wood.

Fellage (fe'lėdʒ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE.] The action or process of felling or cutting down.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 4/2 Why score the young green bole For fellage?

Fellah (fe'lă). *Pl.* **fellaheen, fellahs.** [a. Arab. فلاح *fellāḥ* husbandman, f. فلح *falaḥa* to till the soil.] A peasant in Arabic-speaking countries; in Eng. applied *esp.* to those of Egypt.

1743 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 177 The Mahometan inhabitants of Egypt are either original natives, in the villages call'd Filaws, or they are of the Arab race. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 742 The Fellahs .. are the farmers and husbandmen of the country. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 22 *note*, 'Fellah' and 'Fellahîn' the inhabitants of villages and cultivated ground. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 714 Farther on, the brown Fellaheen .. are cutting clover.

Felle, obs. form of FALL *sb.*[2], trap.

Felled (feld), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. FELL *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Of timber: That has been cut down.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 123 A thick abatis of felled trees and brushwood. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 546 The felled wood was gathered into heaps. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 369 On a felled oaken tree We sat.

2. Of a seam: Sewn down so as to be level with the material.

1885 BRIETZCKE & ROOPER *Plain Needlewk.* 29 A felled seam, when finished, must lie perfectly flat on both sides.

Felled (feld), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. FELL *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Having a fell. Only in comb., as *full-felled, white-felled* adjs.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 364 Full-fell'd sheep are shorn with festivals. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XVI. 384 Lands where dwells the sluggish white-felled bear.

†**Felleous** (fe'lĭəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *felle-us* (f. *fel* gall) + -OUS.] = BILIARY.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 232 When the felleous humour .. is voided upwards. *Ibid.* XIX. 689 The felleous Ferment. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Feller (fe·ləɹ). [f. FELL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which fells.

1. One who knocks down (a person). *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1400 *Covt. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 159 Heyl! ffellere of the fende! *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 475 Whose fall when Meges view'd, He let fly at his feller's life.

2. One who cuts down (timber); a wood-cutter.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 346 Item, to ij. fellers of tymbre..viij.d. 1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c. 7 § 1 The Penalty .. dependeth .. not upon the .. Feller of the same [Fuel]. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 80 The hatchet of one of the fellers chanc'd to strike out a chip. 17.. ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 410 The Hamadryads..will scream in the ears of the feller till he drops his axe. 1790 BURNS *Ep. to R. Graham* xiii. The rooted oaks would fly, Before th' approaching fellers. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX, Trees .. against which no feller has come up. [After *Isa.* xiv. 8.]

3. An attachment to a sewing machine for 'felling' (see FELL *v* 6).

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Fell-fare, var. of FIELDFARE.

† Fe·llhead. *Obs. rare.* In 4 **felhede.** [f. FELL *a.* + -HEAD] = FELLNESS.

1340 *Ayenb.* 29 Þe felhede of herte huerof comeþ vale boȝ·s. *Ibid.* 159 Loue: a-ye enuye. Mildnesse: a-ye felhede.

Fellic (fe·lik), *a.* [f. L. *fell-*, *fel* gall + -IC.] Only in *Fellic acid* (see quot. 1889).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fellic acid*, same as *Fellinic acid.* 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 537 *Fellic acid* $C_{23}H_{10}O_4$ [120°], an acid said to accompany cholic acid in human bile.

† Fe·llicate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. late L. *fellicāt-*, ppl. stem of *fellicāre*, f. L. *fellāre* to suck.] *trans.* To suck. 1623-6 in COCKERAM.

Felliducous (fe·lidiū·kəs), *a.* [f. late L. *fellidūc-us* (f. L. *fel* gall, bile + *dūc-ĕre* to lead) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Felliducous*, term applied to remedies inducing a flow of bile; cholagogue.

Fellifluous (feli·fluəs), *a.* [f. late L. *fellifluus* (f. *fel* gall + *fluĕre* to flow) + -OUS.] Flowing with gall.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Felling (fe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FELL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action or an act of cutting down (timber); *concr.* the quantity cut down. In quot. 1654 gerundially with omission of *in*.

1543 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 Such Standils..as have been left there standing at any the felling of the same Coppice Woods. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 194 The felling of marked trees appointed for bounds. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 47 They every felling cut down the standers, which they left the felling before. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 302 Saw my Lord Craven's house..now in ruins, his goodly woods felling by the rebels. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 109 No other cost but felling and lading. 1884 SIR E. FRY in *Law Reports* 28 Ch. Div. 231 They have treated the ..fellings of larch trees as income to be paid to the tenant.

† **b.** ? *concr.* A clearing. *Obs.* (If this be the sense, the word in quot. is due to misinterpretation of *fell* = mountain, in an earlier text.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2832 (Gött.) Make ȝe in þe plain na duelling, Til ȝe bi comen to ȝone felling.

† **2.** *Sc.* 'Lowering, down-bringing; abatement, deduction' (Jam. *Supp.*). *Obs.* Cf. FELL *v.* 5.

c 1300 *Stat. Gilde* XXVIII. in *Anc. Laws Burghs Scot.* 77 Pacabit mercatori a quo predicta emerat secundum forum prius factum sine felling uel herlebreking.

3. (See FELL *v.* 6.)

1875 *Plain Needlework* 11 Here are taught hemming .. felling, and fixing.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *felling-axe*, *-machine*, *-saw*, *-time*; **felling-bird,** the Wryneck (*Yunx torquilla*).

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 244 For a grete fellyng axe. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* ii. (1890) 350 Felling axes, *l*: hatchetes, *l. Ibid.* 349 Felling axes, iiij dousen. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 109 The best way is at felling-time to new cut them. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2675/3, 20 Men with Felling Axes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Felling-saw.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Felling axe*, an axe with a long and narrow head used for felling trees. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Felling-bird* .. its note being first heard about the time..when oaks are felled.

Fellinic (feli·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *fell-*, *fel* gall + -IN + -IC.] *Fellinic acid*: **a.** see quot. 1884; **b.** see quot. 1887.

1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 48 Cholinic and fellinic acids are associated in the alcoholic solution. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fellinic acid* $C_{50}H_{86}O_6 4HO$, an acid obtained, according to Berzelius, by treating bile with hydrochloric acid. 1887 *Lancet* 31 Dec. 1319/2 A new acid .. has been discovered by Schotten in human bile, and named fellinic acid.

† **Fe·llish,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. FELL *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Pertaining to or resembling a fell.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145 Fellish, *montanus.*

† **Fe·llish,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. FELL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat fell or fierce.

c 1650 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 121 Never was wild boare more fellish.

Fe·llmo:nger. [f. FELL *sb.*[1] + MONGER.] A dealer in skins or hides of animals, *esp.* sheep-skins.

1530 PALSGR. 219/2 Felmongar, *megissier.* 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, A frouzy Fellmonger. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. xlvii. 188 The wool being taken from the skin by the fellmonger. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 423 Fellmongers' poake..is the waste arising from the preparation of skins. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, Shopkeepers' sons, young grocers, fellmongers, &c.

Hence **Fe·llmo:ngery,** the craft or calling of a fellmonger; in quot. *attrib.*

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 393 Likewise a good Trade in the Felmongery Business.

Fellness (fe·lnės). [f. FELL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'fell': see senses of the adj.

1. Fierceness, harshness, cruelty; † sternness, severity. Now (exc. in north. dial.) only *poet.* and *rhetorical*: Appalling cruelty, malignity, or destructive effect.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 55 Oþir servantis..tellen to God þis felnes and preien him of venjance. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 151 [Gregory VI] a man of religioun and felnes [Lat. *severitatis*]. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 27 Þis worde Gaste sowunes sumwhate into fellenes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 417 (Add. MS.) In a grete felnesse and angre he sente messyngers for the foxe. 1587 *Misfortunes Arthur* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 323 No fear nor fellness fail'd on either side. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 297 There is a Ghastly kind of Felness in the Aspect of a Mad Dog. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* I. i, Such was the fellness of his boiling rage. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos ed.) 125 Look how that beast to felness hath relaps'd From having lost correction of the spur. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xv. xiii. 98 A fellness of humour against Friedrich.

b. Keenness, fierceness (of wind, etc.); angry painfulness. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. vi. 25 Þe felnesse of the wynde. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 466 If that [the felon upon the hand] were out the felnesse would cease.

† **2.** Shrewdness, wisdom. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* v. 13 That caccheth wise men in ther felnesse. 1382 — *Prov.* i. 4 That felnesse be ȝeue to litle childer.

Felloe (fe·lo͝u), **felly** (fe·li). Forms: *α.* 1 felȝ, (*pl.* felȝa), 4 feleyȝhe, 5 felghe. *β.* 5 felwe, felow(e, 6 fallow, 6–7 fellow, 6– felloe. *γ.* 3–5 fely, vely, (*pl.* 3 velien, -on), 6–8 *Sc.* filly, 7 fally, 7–8 fellee, 8 felley, 6– felly. *δ.* 7 fellff, felfe, 9 *dial.* felf, felve, felk, 7–8 fell. [OE. *felg* str. fem. corresponds to MDu., Du. *velge*, OHG. *felga* (mod.Ger. *felge*). Possibly cognate with OTeut. **felhan* (see FELE *v.*), in the sense 'to fit together' (recorded for the OHG. *felahan*). The diversity of forms is due to the varying pronunciation of the OE. ȝ, depending on the nature of the sound which followed it in the inflected cases. In the plural *felga* it was the voiced guttural spirant, which in late ME. developed into *w*, producing the *β* forms. In the dative *felge* it was the voiced palatal spirant, and this very early became vocalized as *i*, whence the *γ* forms. The *δ* forms are due to the normal unvoicing of the *g* where it was final, viz. in the nom. and accus. sing.; the resulting sound (χ) eventually developed into (f), as in *laugh*, *enough*, etc.; in some dialects, however, it became (k), and in others was dropped. (With the forms *felf*, *felk*, cf. the Derbyshire place-name now variously spelt *Belph*, *Belk*, but in 13th c. *Belgh*.) In England the forms *felloe*, *felly* seem to be equally in good use; in the U.S. *felly* appears to be preferred.]

The exterior rim, or a part of the rim, of a wheel, supported by the spokes. In *pl.* the curved pieces of wood which, joined together, form the circular rim of a wheel.

α. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 7 Ælces spacan biþ oþer ende fæst on þære nafe, oþer on ðære felge. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 106 *Cantus*, felga. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3309 He fongede faste one þe feleyghes. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 373 Decem gang de felghes.

β. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 727 *Hec cantus*, a felowe. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, xj. felowes, *vd.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Felwe of a qwele .. *cantus.* 1552 HULOET, Fallowes or straikes of a carte. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 349 Fellowes for wheles *vs.* 1611 COTGR., *Iantes*, the fellowes of a wheele. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 327/2, I find .. a Felloe, and two Spokes fixed to a peece of a Nave. 1731 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 5 Four Rings, or Sets of Felloes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. v. vi. 166 Never over nave or felloe did thy axe strike such a stroke. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 14 The very spokes and felloes of the wheels were carved in patterns.

γ. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Þurh spiten hit al spaken ant uelien. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 33 The spokys and the felijs and the naue. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 628 Vely, *canti.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 Nathes, spokes, fellyes, and dowles. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 517 Breake all the Spokes and Fallies from her wheele. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 24 On siluer Spokes the golden Fellies rol'd. 1745 *Beverley Beck Act* ii. 4 Wheels..shall be made to contain the full breadth of nine inches in the felley. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 383 The new art of making carriage wheels, the fellies of one piece. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 209 Bronze tires held the fellies, which were of shining ebony.

δ. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 525 The Fell'ffs or out-parts of a wheele. *Ibid.* v. 732 The Axle-tree was steele The Felffes incorruptible gold. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 To ..see that the axle-trees and felfes of the waines bee sownde and firme. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 600 The fells or streaks of a cart, *radii.* 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 27 The nave .. in which the joiners glue the spokes, according to the number of the fells. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Felfs.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Felk.*

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *felly-timber*. In names of machines or implements used in making fellies, as *felly-auger*, *-dresser*. Also **felly-coupling.**

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Felly-auger*, a hollow auger for fashioning the round tenon on the end of a spoke. *Ibid.*, **Felly-coupling*, a box for enclosing the adjacent ends of fellies in the rim of a wheel. *Ibid.*, **Felly-dresser*, a machine for dressing the edges of fellies. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 167 Good for *felly-timber also.

Fellon(e, obs. forms of FELON.

Fello-plastic, var. f. of PHELLOPLASTIC.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Memoir* I. 416.

Fellow (fe·lo͝u), *sb.* Forms: 1 féolaȝa, 3–4 felaȝe, felau, (3 felawȝe, fe-, feolah(e, feolawe, 4 felauh, *south.* velaȝe, 5 felay, -loy, -loȝe), 3–5 felagh(e, (3 *south.* velaghe), 3–5 fala, 4–5 fela, 3–6 felaw(e, 4–6 felow(e, (5–6 fel(l)o, 7 feloe), 6–7 fellowe, 6– fellow. Also *Sc.* 4–9 fallow, (5 fallowe, 6 falow); and in renderings of dialectal and vulgar speech, 9 fally, felly, fellaw, feller. [Late OE. *féolaga* wk. masc., a. ON. *félage*, f. *fé* = OE. *feoh* property, money (FEE *sb.*[1]) + *lag-* (in ON. *leggja*, OE. *lęcgan*:—OTeut. **lagjan*) to LAY. The primary sense is 'one who lays down money in a joint undertaking with others'; the related ON. *félag* str. neut. is 'a laying together of money', a business partnership, hence a partnership or society generally. Cf. Da. *fælle* comrade, also *fælles* (:—ON. *félags*, gen. of *félag*) common.]

I. As simple *sb.*

† **1.** One who shares with another in a possession, official dignity, or in the performance of any work; a partner, colleague, co-worker. Also, one united with another in a covenant for common ends; an ally. *Obs.*

1016 *O. E. Chron.* (Cott. Tib. B iv), Bezen þa cyningas [Eadmund and Cnut] .. wurdon feolaȝan & wedbroðra .. & feng þa Eadmund cyng to West Sexan & Cnut to þam norðdæle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1761 Min mog, min neue, and felaȝe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7648 (Cott.) Ionathas, To dauid tru felau..was. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Y alderman & his felas. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153/2 Fela, or felow yn offyce, *collega.* *c* 1466 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 566 II. 295, I wolde nat that myn oncle William scholde cawse hym to take on hym as hys felawe. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 65 Pericles..had a felowe in offyce in his Mayraltie. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 226 Item, to Peter the sawyer and his felowe, for sawyng the tables. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 177 Friends and fellowes of the Romans. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 294 Time and Heat are Fellows in many Effects.

† **b.** In a bad sense: An accomplice. *Obs.* exc. as contextual use of 2.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 18416 (Trin.) Iewes me honged þesu bi syde Me & my felowe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 23 Thi princes .. felawes of theues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/1 Felowys, y-knytte to-gedyr in wykydnesse, *complices.* *c* 1500 *Nut-Browne Maid* 134 It were a cursed dede; To be felow with an out-lawe. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgatorye* D iij, The bodye was felowe & pertener with the soule in commyttynge the cryme. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 911/1 We thinke we are quit and innocent, if wee bee able to say, wee are not the first, and wee haue a great sort of fellowes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, Rothsay and his fellows .. were in the street in mask. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 116 His fellows rescued him and beat the hangman.

† **c.** A partaker, sharer *of*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vi. 10 A frend, felawe of the bord [1388 felowe of table]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 895 *Thisbe*, I wol be felawe & cause eek of thy deeth. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 Þis is..to wylen to mak God felow of þis violence. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* (1546) 68 Felow of Thy Fathers light. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 39 Behold me, A Fellow of the Royall Bed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 606 The fellows of his crime.

2. In vaguer use: One that is associated with another in habitual or temporary companionship; a companion, associate, comrade. Now *rare* exc. in *pl.*, or with CONST. *in*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 139 He liđ fram alle hise felawȝes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4888 Þemperour & he .. felawes hade beene. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 397 Austyn com..wiþ fourty felawes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/1 Felow yn walkynge by þe way, *comes.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b, Pryuate prayer that they saye by themselfe, or with a felowe. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* i. 7 They said euery one to his fellow; Come, and let vs cast lots. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 32 Felicitas with her seven Sons, were..fellowes in martyrdome. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 Brave men, their fellows in arms. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 64 They, being separated from their fellows, were obliged to fly. 1797 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 75 A friend should never be reduced to beg an alms of his fellow. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1885) 111 The little circle of his fellows which constitutes the world of a man.

Proverb. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 82/1 Ask my fellow if I be a thief. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 40. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 201.

† **b.** Less frequently said of women. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 509 (1857) Clarice .. said to Blaunche-flour Felawe knouestou thou ought this flour. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8607 (Fairf.) To hir felaw ho putt þat barne þat hir-self had for-farne. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 194 She wente wiþ confessours hir felowes, þat were wymen. 1598 YONG *Diana* 301 The Nymphes our fellowes. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xi. 37 She said .. Let me alone two moneths, that I may goe vp and downe vpon the mountaines..I, and my fellowes [1885 (Revised) companions].

† **c.** *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29051 (Cott.) Fasting agh .. To haf foluand þir four felaus, Fredom, gladdeschipe, houe, and

time. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 508 Wysdam is not worth an hawe But Pes therwyth be felawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4842 Who so frend is & felow to þat foule vise. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 8 Good hope .. is the best felowe and companion. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 Order is a jolly felowe.

† d. of animals. *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 213 The fowel..to his felawes wende. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 1702 A kenet kryes þerof, þe hunt on hym calles, His felaȝes fallen hym to. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 Those .. eate up either their owne Egges or their fellowes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxx, A Certain Shepherd had One Favourite Dog.. and took more Care of him..then of any of his Fellows.

e. of things.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 553 In delues breef this cannes eyon doo, And iche half a foote his felawe froo. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Postcript, If the last Æneid shine amongst its fellows. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 383 Five tall barks the winds and waters tost Far from their fellows. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 201 A height of less elevation than some of its fellows.

3. a. *Good* or *jolly fellow*: an agreeable or pleasant companion; usually, one who is fond of feasting and good company, a convivialist; = 'boon companion'. In *pl.* a set of jolly or sociable companions. † *To be playing the good fellow*: to be enjoying oneself in gay company.

c 1305 *Pilate* 34 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 For þat on was god and þat oþer schrewe: gode felawes neuere hi nere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 395 He was a good felawe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 318 Thei wente to sitte doune alle v togeder as goode felowes and trewe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xiii. 6 He shal be a good felowe with thee. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 Ministeris gettis all and leavis na thing to gude fallowis. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* vii. G b, They fill themselves with strong drinke, and are good Fellows. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Oct., I suppose he is playing the good fellow in the town. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 98/2 A *Raic*.. we should interpret by the phrase Jolly Fellow. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 2 Good fellows, fond of dancing, port, and clubs. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 62 Sick of clubs and jolly fellows.

† b. *Good fellow*: a docile, manageable or tractable person or thing. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 102 When .. you perceyve she beginnes to bee muche better fellowe..and that shee seemeth to beginne to be reclaymed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 31 The Oate is not daungerous in the choyse of his grounde, but groweth lyke a good fellowe in euery place. *Ibid.* III. 128 Whiche wyll make him [a steere] in three dayes, as good a fellowe as you woulde wishe him to be. 1639 LADY DENTON in *Verney Papers* (1853) 274 The childe was feloe good a nofe in my house.

c. *Fellow well-met*: a boon companion. *To be (hail) fellow well met*: to be on terms of free and easy companionship *with* (a person).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 171 Being as you say haile fellow well met with his servant. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxxvi. 137 The High Church Tory..offers..to be fellow well met with any of them. 1885 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life of T. N. Burke* I. 308 The best fellow-well-met in the world.

4. The complementary individual of a pair; the mate, 'marrow'.

† a. Of a person: The consort, spouse, husband or wife. Also of animals. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9405 (Cott.) He wroght a felau of his ban Till adam. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 6 Eve, my felow, how thynk the this? 1538 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 251* His [the King's] derrest fallow the Quene. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1631) 16 It is good for man to haue a fellow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 224 When they be but heifers of one yeare..they are let go to the fellow and breed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 84, I am your wife, if you will marrie me .. to be your fellow, You may denie me; but I'll be your seruant.

b. That which makes a pair with something else; a counterpart, match.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. viii. 42 Giue me thy Gloue Souldier; Looke, heere is the fellow of it. 1623 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 85, I gaue Sir W^m^ parsons Lady a fair bay coach gelding and am to send her a fellow to him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 6 In .. such Cases the Soul and the Body do not seem to be Fellows. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 53 Two shoes that were not fellows. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 430, I ran..throwing off first one mitten and then its fellow to avoid pursuit. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 68 While one leg was convulsed, its fellow remained quiet.

c. That which matches or resembles another; the like.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 68 *Macb.* 'Twas a rough Night. *Len.* My young remembrance cannot paralell A fellow to it. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 310 So terrible an Uproar, and Disorder in Hell, that..the oldest Devil never knew the Fellow of it. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 46 Four other shifts, one the fellow to that I have on. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 240 His march must..have been the fellow of the great march which carried Harold from London to Stamfordbridge. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* IX. 101 The watch, whose fashion also is of my own invention, nor is there the fellow of it in Bassora.

d. quasi-*adj.* An equivalent *to*; a match with.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i, Had his estate beene fellow to his mind. ? 1674 LADY CHAWORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 27 A very old perspective almost fellow to that you have. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 33 They..have nothing fellow to God in their substance.

5. One who shares with another in any attribute; one belonging to the same class:

a. in position or rank: An equal, peer. Now chiefly *pl.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Engles hwas felahes ha beoð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22778 (Cott.) Þir men sal be þan his felaghes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 21 Proude men þat raises þaim up singulerly & suffers na felaghis. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 132 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 175 Thy wyfe..Thof sche be servant in degre, In som degre sche felaw ys. 1529 in Fiddes *Wolsey* II. (1726) 173 He us'd himself more like a Fellow to your Highness than like a subject. 1580 *Godly Admonition* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 573 Servants are become..fellows with masters. 1600 FAIRFAX tr. Tasso *Godfrey of Bulloigne* I. xii, His fellowes late, shall be his subjects now. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

b. in ability, qualities or value: A 'match'.

1428 *Sc. Act* 22 *Jas. I*, 1 Mar. (Record ed. II. 15/1), Of their rentis, ilk punde sal be vtheris fallowe to the contribution of þe said Costes. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 913 So fair is my fetherem I haf no falowe. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb. 128 In reasonynge, and debatyng of matters..he hadde few fellowes. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 53 Varro .. amongest the learned maisters of this schoole hath no fellows. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 St. Longinus and St. Amphibalus..have not their fellows in the almanack. 1738 SWIFT *Directions to Servants*, Feeling has no fellow. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1870) I. xii. 57 Mr. Jennings is gone, and Mr. Keypstick will never meet with his fellow. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 8 Dec. 435/1 The strange poetic nature..has had no fellow unless in Rembrandt.

c. in kind: One's fellow-man, 'neighbour'; also of things: Another of the sort.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Wyl noon of you do to your felowe otherwyse than ye wolde be don to. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xvii. 87 Irrational creatures .. as long as they be at ease .. are not offended with their fellowes. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 62 Some spot..Where my worn soul.. May gather bliss to see my fellows blest. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iii, Danger levels man and brute, And all are fellows in their need. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. viii. 241 There was no acknowledged legal right in churl..to make open war upon his fellow.

d. A contemporary. Chiefly *pl.*

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 425 Shakspere had now passed far beyond his fellows. 1886 SWINBURNE *Middleton* in *19th Cent.* Jan. 138 Fellows and followers of Shakespeare.

6. One of a company or party whose interests are common; a member.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 191 Men woln us foles calle, Bathe the wardeyn, and eek our felaws alle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 171 A felowe of the rounde table. *c* 1450 *Robin Hoode & Monk* lxxx. in Child *Ballads* (1888) v. cxix. 100/2, 'I make þe maister', seid Robyn Hode .. 'Nay..lat me be a felow', seid Litull John. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 22 He recorded their resons heeryng alle the felawys. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 120 One vicious fellow destroyeth a whole companie. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 27 B, The generall societie of goodes .. extendeth to all thinges of the partners or fellowes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxii. 32 Sisters, Hesper a fellow of our bright company.

7. In college and university use:

a. *orig.* The name (corresponding to the Latin *socius*) given to the incorporated members of a college or collegiate foundation (whether in a University or otherwise: see COLLEGE 4); one of the company or corporation who, with their head, constitute a 'college'; e. g. 'the Provost and Fellows of Chelsea College, of Eton College, or King's College, Cambridge'; 'the Warden and Fellows of All Souls, Oxford'.

In colleges chiefly devoted to the purposes of study and education, the Fellows were, in early usage, often included under the term *scholars*; the latter term is, in later use, mostly restricted to junior members of the foundation, who are still under tuition, the term *fellow* being applied to the Senior Scholars, who have graduated, or otherwise passed out of the stage of tutelage. In those colleges that have become educational institutions, undertaking the school or university teaching of youths not on the foundation, the Fellows consist of those graduate members who have been co-opted upon the foundation with emoluments from its corporate revenue, and who constitute with their Head (usually elected by themselves from their own number) the governing body of the institution. Most colleges of this class have now also *Honorary Fellows*, who receive no emoluments, and have no share in the government. When a distinguished man vacates his fellowship, he is often elected an honorary fellow.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xviii. 401 That the maister and the felawis kepe the statutis of the collegis. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 5 Any .. persone being fellowe or scoler of any of the said Colleges. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 41 In the Colledges, the Fellowes have an effectuall, and more then morall limiting Power. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 17 Thomas Lynacre .. was chosen Fellow of Allsouls Coll. in 1484. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk* in *Coll. of Poems* 124 Nothing is so Imperious, as a Fellow of a Colledge upon his own Dunghil. 1843 COLERIDGE in Stanley *Arnold's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Twenty fellows and twenty scholars, with four exhibitioners, form the foundation [of Corpus]. 1886 LAURIE *Lect. Rise Univ.* xiii. 247 It was thus a college composed solely of 'Fellows'.

b. On the analogy of the preceding use, the designation 'Fellows' is now applied, in some universities, to the holders of certain stipendiary positions (called 'Fellowships') tenable by elected graduates for a limited number of years, on condition of pursuing some specified branch of study.

The Radcliffe and the Craven Travelling Fellowships are the only examples in the ancient English Universities. Fellowships in this sense have been founded in the Scottish Universities, in the University of Durham and the Victoria University; and in some universities and colleges in the U.S.

1888 *Histor. Reg. Univ. Oxf.* 110 Every Fellow is required to spend at least eight months of each year of his tenure of the [Craven] Fellowship abroad. *Ibid.* 112 The first two Fellows were elected [to Radcliffe's Travelling Fellowships] in July 1715. 1892–3 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 537 Scholars, Bursars, or Fellows must apply to the Convener of the Science Degrees Committee.

c. In some of the younger British universities and colleges, and in some of those in the U.S., the 'Fellows' are the members of the governing or administrative body; in others the title is merely honorary, conferred as a special distinction on a limited number of graduates. Cf. sense 8.

1837 *Charter Univ. Lond.*, The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows..shall constitute the Senate of the said University.

8. The title given in various learned societies, either to all their members (as in the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries), or to a specially privileged class among them.

In the case of the Royal Society, the official Latin equivalent is *sodalis*.

1664 (*title*, A List of the Fellows of the Royal Society. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 2 A Fellow of the Royal Society, who had writ upon Cold Baths. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 314 A Fellow, that is, any Member who resides within seven miles of London. 1886 *Act* 49–50 *Vict.* c. 48 § 6 A fellow of a college of physicians.

† b. A bencher of an Inn of Court. *Obs.*

1536 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 57 An atturney of the lawe and felowe of Graies Inne.

† c. *Fellow of the (order of the) Garter* = Knight of the Order of the Garter. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 46 The full noble knight, a felow of the Garter, ser Johan Chaundos. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 397 Chosen to be Fellowe of the order of the Garter.

9. A familiar synonym for: Man, male person. (Cf. COMPANION 5, and F. *compagnon*.)

a. with qualifying adj., as *good, bad, brave, clever, foolish, old, young*, etc., and in phrases like *what a fellow*, etc. (Cf. 3, from which this use was app. a development). *Poor fellow*: often used exclamatorily as an expression of pity.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 31, I hope I haue her felaws fonde. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 Moyses was a wonderful felowe, and dyd his dutie being a maried man. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 280 This our good fellow was not so cunning (belike) as Dionysius was. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 105 Vitruuius an excellent fellowe in building. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 229 Thou hast fegin'd him a worthy Fellow. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 108 Precise preachers and zealous fellowes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 ¶ 4, I am an old Fellow, and extremely troubled with the Gout. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. vii, You don't know what a devil of a fellow he is. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 313 A good-natured, sensible fellow. 1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 40 A most pleasant fellow of a clergyman. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 330 He looked dreadfully weak still, poor fellow!

b. used in familiar address in phrases, *my dear fellow, my good fellow* (the latter now implying a tone of remonstrance or censure), *old fellow*.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxii, I'll tell you how it is, my dear fellow.

c. In some dialects, and in unceremonious colloquial speech (*esp.* among young men), used without adj. as the ordinary equivalent for 'man'. *A fellow*: often = 'one', 'anybody', vaguely indicating the speaker himself.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ix, They don't deny themselves the pleasure of looking at a fellow as if he were a Turk. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* xii, The names of the fellows who got bailed up by young Hillyar.

d. applied by schoolboys to themselves and each other.

(Possibly orig. a use of sense 6; not now so apprehended.) *c* 1838 in Stanley *Arnold* I. 157 'He calls us fellows', was the astonished expression of the boys when..they heard him speak of them by the familiar name in use among themselves. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xv, One of our 'old fellows', as we used to call those who had left school. *Mod.* After morning school some of our fellows went for a spin.

e. jocularly applied to an animal or a thing.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, The red cock's..been roasting, puir fallow, in this dark hole. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* ii, This fellow (laying his hand on his purse)..was scmewhat lank and low in condition.

10. † a. Used as the customary title of address to a servant or other person of humble station. *Obs.*

In 14th c. it implied polite condescension, = 'comrade', 'my friend' (cf. mod.F. *mon ami* similarly used). In Shakspere's time this notion had disappeared, but the word when addressed to a servant does not seem to have necessarily implied haughtiness or contempt, though its application to one not greatly inferior was a gross insult (cf. c).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 275 þemperour .. clepud to him þe couherde & curteysly seide; now telle me, felawe .. sei þou euer þemperour? *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 23 Vaissale or felawe [orig. *vassal*] thou hast done me now the most grettest dishonour. 15.. *King & Hermit* 328 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 25 Unto the knave seyd the frere Ffelow, go wyȝtly here. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 103 Thou fellow, a word. Who gaue thee this Letter? 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. ii. 108 Gramercie fellow: there, drinke that for me.

† b. One of the common people. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 99 Of lord ny felow, whether he be, Of hem thou take no maner of fe. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* L iv b, Of lordes and of felawes.

c. *contemptuously*. A person of no esteem or worth.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 3 Þis felowe..we with folye fande. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* ii. 12 A fleshly felowe and a preacher of lyes. *c* 1570 *Sempill Ballates* x. (1872) 54 This .. fallow of na kin .. Begouth to reule. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 325 A paltry Fellow, Long kept in Britaine at our

Mothers cost, A Milke-sop. *c* 1660 South *Serm. John* vii. 17 Serm. 1715 I. 229 Fellows that set up for Messias's. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 203 Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvii. ii, You .. have so disdainfully called him fellow. *a* 1776 *Lixie Wan* vii. in Child *Ballads* ii. ii. (1884) 448/2, I see by thy ill colour Some fallow's deed thou hast done. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. xiii, This is some vile conspiracy of your own, fellow. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xv, 'Sir', said Mr. Tupman, 'you're a fellow'. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 68 'The fellow's drunk', ejaculated Randolph.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

11. *appositively* (quasi-*adj.*). Prefixed to sbs., forming an unlimited number of quasi-compounds (in which the use of the hyphen is optional). Equivalent to the earlier Even- *Comb.* 2, and to Co-, Joint *a.*

No instances of this use are found in our material earlier than Tindale and Coverdale 1534–5; *felow-bacheler* is printed in Gower *Conf.* III. 292, but the best MSS. have *felon* or *feloun*; Palsgrave 1530 has *felow man, woman*, but here the second word is only added for distinction. Cf. quot. *c* 1400 in **a**.

a. Denoting a person or thing that agrees with another in belonging to the designated class, as in *fellow-angel, -apostle, -being, -bishop, -Christian, -fault, -man, -planet, -sinner, -worm*; Fellow-creature.

1625 Quarles *Fun. Eleg.* vii, It sigh'd..To be..enthron'd Among his *fellow Angells. 1647 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 218 He taught Judas to be so much wiser .. than his *fellow-apostles. 1810 J. Conder *Reverie* in *Associate Minstrels* 9* Can I trust a *fellow-being? 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 149 A fat philosopher .. totally innocent of the death of a fellow-being. [*c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 59 Bernard seiþ to pope Eugeni, þi *felawis bischops lere þei at þe to haue, etc.] 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 176 The true Councels, which we haue receiued from our holy fellow-bishop Cyrillus of Alexandria. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 82/2 To proclaim a croisade against his *fellow-christian. 1853 Landor *Last Fruit* 131 A fellow Christian..enjoying a secret pleasure in saying unpleasant things. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 373 Euerie one fault seeming monstrous til his *fellow-fault came to match it. 1756 Franklin *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 460 These kindnesses from men I can only..return on their *fellow-men. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 329 On desert sands 'twere joy to scan The rudest steps of fellow man. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 194 The earth with the rest of its *fellow-planets. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 16 Man.. is himself a *fellow-sinner with them. 1860 Hook *Lives Abps.* (1869) II. ii. 111 We have to labour among our fellow-sinners. 1689 C. Mather *Mem. Prov.* 24 The Devils are seldome able to hurt us..without a Commission from some of our *fellow-worms. 1719 Watts *Hymns* II. xlvi, Worms were never rais'd so high Above their meanest fellow-worm.

b. Denoting a person or (occasionally) a thing that is associated with another in companionship or co-operation in what the sb. implies, as *fellow-boarder, -captive, -cause, -clerk, -communicant, -emigrant, -guest, -labourer, -lodger, -passenger, -prisoner, -student, -sufferer, -traveller, -worker, -workman.* Also Fellow-soldier.

1871 Motley *Corr.* (1889) II. x. 325 He is a *fellow-boarder with your son. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Confl. Satan* (1578) 36 Hee is a *fellow-captive with Paul. 1749 Johnson *Irene* I. i, A galley lies Mann'd with the bravest of our fellow-captives. 1821 Byron *Juan* iv. lxxx, He saw some fellow captives. 1581 W. Clarke in *Confer.* iv. (1584) Ff iv b, It should bee a *fellowe cause in our iustification with Christes righteousnes. 1886 T. Hopkins *'Twixt Love & Duty* xii, He did not grudge a holiday to his *fellow-clerks. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 122 Interceding with him for..our *fellow-communicants. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 He..found among his *fellow emigrants men ready to listen to his evil counsels. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Comensal*, a *fellow guest. 1709 Shaftesb. *Moralists* II. § 2. 71, I.. being so violently decry'd by my two Fellow Guests. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 31 The word of God .. was both by themselves and others of their *fellow-labourers delivered by word of mouth. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Quakers Serm.* Wks. 1730 I. 105 Our dear brother and fellow-labourer hath gone a little astray. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 318 Men .. persuading their fellow-labourers to join them at every farm they visited. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* II. Wks. (1883) VI. 49 This is Mr. Woodall, your new *fellow-lodger. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) II. 193 His fellow-lodgers were persons of rank. 1879 Howells *L. Aroostook* I. vi, One never can know what one's *fellow-passengers are going to be. 1611 Bible *Rom.* xvi. 7 Andronicus and Iunia my kinsmen and my *fellow prisoners. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 61 He thought his two fellow-prisoners might be trusted. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* I. iv, The two were fellow-prisoners .. in yon accursed Tower. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 177, I pray thee, doe not mock me, *fellowstudent. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 3 Fellow-templars, fellow-students. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 186 A former fellow student. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* I. 563 Her friend and *fellow-suff'rer in the plot. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 182 He .. bequeathed most of what he had to his fellow-sufferers. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 125 Elpenor his *fellow-traveller being dead. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 12 The Impatience of my Friends and Fellow-Travellers. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* iv. viii, My veteran fellow-traveller took leave of me. 1611 Bible *Col.* iv. 11 These .. are my *fellowworkers vnto the kingdome of God. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 7 Fellow-workers with God in the laboratories of salvation. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* xix. 25 The *feloweworkmen of the same occupacion. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 24 Angells .. whom hee vouchsafeth to use as fellow-workemen with himselfe. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141 He and his fellow-workmen have taught them.

c. (with sb. of relative signification.) Denoting a person or thing that stands in the designated relation to the same object as another, as in *fellow-burgess, -burgher, -disciple, -member, -servant, -townsman, -tribesman*; †fellow-brother, a member of the same brotherhood; fellow-collegian, †-collegiate, a member of the same college; fellow-craftsman, one of the same craft; fellow-subject, a subject of the same sovereign. Also Fellow-citizen, -countryman, -heir.

a 1575 Abp. Parker *Corr.* 425 To..give some testimony of my *fellow-brothers. 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 115 We ought..so to behave our selves in the house of God..as becometh fellow-brethren. 1638 Drumm. of Hawth. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 To ..wander amongst .. his slaughter'd acquaintances and *fellow-burgesses. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xxxii, The atrocious murders of their *fellow-burghers. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1720, I do not find that he formed any close intimacies with his *fellow-collegians. 1667–9 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 318 He..talks of authors as familiarly as his *fellow-collegiates. 1836 H. Rogers *J. Howe* vi. (1863) 160 He had been an intimate friend and fellow-collegiate of Stowe's. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 65 The .. youth shrank from the .. riotous companionship of his *fellow-craftsmen. 1611 Bible *John* xi. 16 Then said Thomas..vnto his *fellowe disciples, Let us also go. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 17 [He] has almost battered out the brains of a fellow disciple. 1640 Sanderson *Serm.* 148 Though they be our *fellow-members, yet have we little fellow-feeling of their griefs. 1863 A. B. Grosart *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 48 A divided heart toward some fellow-member. 1534 Tindale *Col.* iv. 7 Tichicos..which is a .. *feloweservaunt in the Lorde. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 105. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 225 Nor less think wee in Heav'n of thee on Earth Than of our fellow servant. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 1. 9 He treats us Senators like his Fellow-Servants. 1648 Symmons *Vind. Chas. I* 40 His poor people..are most mercilesly butchered .. by their *fellow-subjects. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 125 ¶ 8 We should not .. regard our Fellow-Subjects as Whigs or Tories. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* III. xi. 451 That from Rhode Island .. claimed .. equal rights with their fellow-subjects in Great Britain. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* I. 237/1 Valour in a *fellow-townsman is the exciter of our praise. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 422 Call your *fellow-tribesmen to your aid. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guardian Angel* xiii. (1891) 158 His descriptions of the future which was in store for the great bulk of his..*fellow-worldsmen.

d. Sometimes prefixed pleonastically to sbs. which themselves imply companionship or participation. Now *rare.*

1552 Huloet, Fellow-companion, *comes.* 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 19, I would bee glad to receiue some instruction from my fellow partner. 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. III* Wks. (1711) 47 He had only for his fellow-companions astrologers and sooth-sayers. 1760 Sterne *Serm.* (1773) I. 127 She looked upon him as a fellow-partner. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1883) 63 Seeing in England more of my fellow-compatriots than ever before.

12. rarely *attrib.* with the sense: Equal, befitting an equal.

1638 Ford *Fancies* iv. ii, The great duke .. would lift up my head to fellow-pomp amongst his nobles.

13. *Comb.* with vbl. sbs., agent-nouns, and ppples., imitating L. words with *co(m-, con-.* Only in a few words originating in 16–17th c., as †fellow-bordering *ppl. a.* (=L. *confinis*), conterminous, neighbouring; fellow-helper (=L. *coadjutor*), one who helps in the way of co-operation; †fellow-inspired, endowed with a like gift of inspiration; †fellow-knower (=L. *conscius* sb.), one who is privy to (a secret); so †*fellow-knowing* ppl. a.; †fellow-yoked pple., mutually yoked. Also Fellow-feeling.

a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 28 [This Emperor]..got credit with his *fellow-bordering Princes. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Esdras* vii. 1 The other landlordes with their companyons ..were *felow helpers with the olde rulers of the Iewes. 1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* viii. 23 He is my partner and fellow helper. 1685 H. More *Illustr.* 342 This Angel and John.. were *fellow-inspired Souls .. both endued with the Spirit of Prophecy. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 103 Not that I am..a *fellow-knower of, or a searcher into divine Counsel. *Ibid.* 88 The same God might be a conscious or *fellow-knowing revenger..of our sin 1620 Middleton & Rowley *World Tost at Tennis* 571 Wks. 1886 VII. 177 I'll not be *fellow-yok'd with death.

Fellow (fe·lo), *v.* Forms: 4 felaghe, *south.* velaȝe, 4–6 felow, 5 felewe, 6 *Sc.* fallow, 6– fellow. [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To conjoin, associate (a person or thing) in partnership or companionship *with, to* (another). *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* v. 11 Wham swa þai may felaghe wiþ þaim. 1340 *Ayenb.* 101 Þou him uelaȝest mid þe huanne þou zayst: 'yef ous' and ne zayst naȝt 'yef me'. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* lvi. (Gibbs MS.) 110 He ioyneþ and feleweþ hym to hem homely. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 146 That..they may..deserue to be felowed to thy chosen. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* xi. (1589) 13 A man .. is .. desirous to fellow himselfe to another, and so to liue in couple. 1589 T. L. *Advt. Q. Eliz.* (1651) 47 Who being fellowed in glory with the highest. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 96 Blush of scorne fellowd with that of shame.

b. To put on a level *with*; to make, or represent as, an equal or match *to.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 251 O moder of lyfe, whiche by thyne obedience ys mekely felowed vnto vs. 1500–20 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* xx, Lat no nettill vyle..Hir fallow to the gudly flour-de-lyce. 1648 Bp. Hall *Select Thoughts* § 100 Who .. called every wolf his brother .. fellowing himself with every thing that had life. 1884 W. H. Ward in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 820 It is this quality..which fellows him..with Milton.

†**2. a.** To be a fellow to; to accompany, be associated with. **b.** To be a partner or sharer in.

1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* 119 So þat it be not greuus to an [vn]profetabyll seruand to felo his lorde. 1593 Q. Eliz. *Boethius* 6 Easing thy Labor with felowing of thi paine. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 142 Affection .. With what's vnreall thou coactiue art, And fellow'st nothing. 1614 Sylvester *Little Bartas* 454 All Delights of Earth have ever been Fellow'd or follow'd by some tragick Teen. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* i. (1647) 8 The conquer'd fellow for the most part the religion of the conquerors.

3. To produce a fellow to; to equal, match.

1656 Heylin *Surv. France* 74 It will be a palace..not fellowed in Europe. 1716 Cibber *Love makes Man* iii. iii, It's impossible to fellow it, but in Paris. 1862 Lady Morgan *Mem.* II. 469, I have at this moment, perfuming my rooms, twelve Hyacinths..fellow me that in your garden!

†**b.** To arrange in pairs; to pair. *Obs.*

1654 [see Fellowed *ppl. a.*]. 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* xlvi. (1883) 137/2, I here found .. so many shoes, as when I had fellowed them, served me as long as I stayed.

4. *nonce-use.* To address as 'fellow'.

1752 Fielding *Amelia* viii. vi, 'Don't fellow me'.

Hence †**Fe·llowed** *ppl. a.*, joined together in pairs.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 115 He can teach..whether the Kidneyes be fellowed or single, and how many Hearts most Men have. 1698 T. Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 216 Naturally fellow'd in Pairs. 1775 in Ash.

†**Fe·llowable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 5 feleable. [f. Fellow *v.* or *sb.* + -able.] Agreeable as a fellow or companion; sociable.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/1 Feleable, *socialis.*

Fe·llow-ci·tizen. [Fellow *sb.* 11 c.] A citizen of the same city or polity as another.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 448 The angels, and holy souls of men, are most blessed fellow-citizens. 1611 Bible *Eph.* ii. 19 Yee are .. fellow citizens with the Saints. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Pleas. Epist.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 This may serve, fellow-citizens, to give you some idea of the man. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 A single man can scarcely be industrious, where all his fellow-citizens are idle. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* vi. 387 He is partially coerced into .. co-operation with his fellow citizens.

Hence **Fe·llow-ci·tizenship.**

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 323 The city of Neuchatel has also a strict alliance of fellowcitizenship with Berne. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 321 The 'Fraternity'.. aims to neutralize by fellow-citizenship the diversities..of nature.

Fe·llow-co·mmoner. [In senses 1 and 3, see Fellow *sb.* 11 b; in sense 2, see Fellow *sb.* 7 a.]

†**1.** A joint-partaker of anything along with others; *esp.* one who eats at the same table or shares in a common meal: see Commoner *sb.* 5, 6.

1591 Florio *Sec. Fruites* 87 We haue been .. fellowe commoners at the vniuersitie. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., They were ordained .. to be Fellow-commoners with Man. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvii. 328 Their Generall was Fellow-commoner with them.

2. A privileged class of undergraduates in certain colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin. See Commoner 6.

So called from having the privilege of dining at the Fellows' table, being thus 'commoners with the Fellows'. At Oxford the existence of a higher grade of undergraduates (in some colleges called 'fellow-commoners', in the majority 'gentlemen commoners') is still recognized by the University Statutes, but the only house that has fellow-commoners on its books is Worcester College. At Cambridge, there were formerly fellow-commoners at most colleges, but the status is now nearly obsolete.

1637 Evelyn *Diary* 10 May, The Fellow Com'uners in Balliol were no more exempt from Exercise than the meanest scholars there. 1664 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 48 Sir John Skeffington, whom I knew at Magdalen College, a fellow-commoner. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 9 Did not fall asleep till ten, a young fellow-commoner being very noisy over my head. 1811 Byron *Th. Present State Greece* Wks. (1846) 766/2 He is..better educated than a fellow-commoner of most colleges. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xiii, The lads with gold and silver lace are sons of rich gentlemen, and called Fellow Commoners: they are privileged to feed better than the pensioners, and to have wine with their victuals. 1893 *Dublin Univ. Cal.* 15 Fellow-Commoners .. have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

b. *Camb. Univ. slang.* (See quots.) ? *Obs.*

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Fellow commoner, an empty bottle, so called at the University at Cambridge, where fellow commoners are not in general considered as over full of learning. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1084/2 A bottle decanted was .. denominated a fellow commoner.

3. One who has a right of common with others.

1690 Locke *Gov.* II. v. § 32 He cannot inclose, without the Consent of all his Fellow-Commoners, all Mankind.

Fe·llow-cou·ntryman. [Fellow *sb.* 11 c.] One belonging to the same country with another; a compatriot.

1583 Stocker *Hist. Civ. Warres Low C.* I. 111 They .. keepe their faith .. with their fellow countrie men. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* iv. xvi. 196 The .. corpses of their fellow-countreymen. 1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* (1794) III. 202 A fellow-countryman from Scotland. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxvi, When..fellow-countrymen [would] have stood aloof. 1877 Black *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 22 The cry of our fellow-countrymen in prison.

Fe·llow-crea·ture. [Fellow *sb.* 11 a, c.] A production of the same Creator; now applied only to human beings and (less frequently) animals.

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 57 All herbs and plants, being our fellow-creatures. 1682 Otway *Venice Preserved*

I. i, A..villain: To see the sufferings of my fellow-creatures, And own myself a man. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 51 A good man is friendly to his fellow-creatures, and a lover of mankind. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 61 Virtue would not be virtue, could it be given by one fellow-creature to another. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 48 Yon worm, man's fellow-creature.

† **Fe·llower.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. FELLOW *v.* + -ER [1].] That which accompanies.

1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* iv. (1653) 21 The Gentleman calls it and its fellowers *Reasons.*

† **Fe·llowess.** *Obs.* [f. FELLOW *sb.* + -ESS.] A female 'fellow'. Cf. FELLOW 9, 10.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xix. 117 Who can have patience with such fellows and fellowesses? 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* V. ix. iv, Your bachelor uncles, and maiden aunts, are the most tantalizing fellows and fellowesses in the creation.

† **Fe·llow-fee·l,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from FELLOW-FEELING.]

1. *intr.* To share the feelings of others; to feel in common, sympathize *with*.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 8 They partake and fellow-feele in the afflictions of the Gospel. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Teares* 5 It is the part of one member to fellow-feele with another.

2. *trans.* To share the feeling of; to sympathize with (another's suffering). *rare*; there are several examples in the author quoted.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 319 Not to leave them to themselves, but to fellow-feele their affliction.

Hence **Fe·llow-fee·ler,** a sympathizer; **Fe·llow-fee·ling** *a.*, sympathetic.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Kt. Burn. Pestle* III. v, Am I not your fellow-feeler..in all our miseries? 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith* (1627) 84 A..fellow-feeling elder brother. 1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 223 To bear one another's burdens..shews us to be fellow-feeling members of the same body. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 87. 1/2 A fellow-feeling Tenderness.

Fe·llow-fee·ling, *vbl. sb.* [See FELLOW *sb.* 13; a rendering of L. *compassio*, Gr. συμπάθεια SYMPATHY.]

1. Participation in the feelings of others; sympathy.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Compassion*, pittie, fellow-feeling. 1623 ROWLANDSON *God's Bless.* 62 Men of other callings should have a fellow-feeling of those miseries. 1690 EARL MELFORT in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. No. 384 IV. 190 There is not such a thing as fellow-feeling (the presbyterian word). *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 70 Mercy, properly speaking, is an Affection of the Mind..'tis a fellow-feeling of another's Sufferings. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* ii. (1870) 52 Inanimate objects..have a fellow-feeling in the interest of the story. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. i. (1861) 37, I have a fellow-feeling for others who are like me.

2. Sense of community of interest.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, Even your milk woman and your nursery maid have a fellow-feeling. 1755 JOHNSON, *Fellow-feeling*, combination, joint interest; commonly in an ill sense. [This is no longer correct.] 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* xiv, A fellow-feeling makes us wond'rous kind.

Fe·llow-hei·r. A partner in an inheritance; a joint heir.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 204 We are made..fellow-heirs with Christ of God's kingdom. 1611 BIBLE *Eph.* iii. 6 The Gentiles should be fellowheires. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 551 Suffering saints and you are fellow-heirs. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 68 Christians are fellow-heirs with Christ.

Hence **Fe·llow-hei·rship.**

1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* i. 5 The truth of the Gentiles' fellow-heirship.

Fellowless (fe·lǒulĕs), *a.* [f. FELLOW *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a fellow.

1. † Without a companion; alone, solitary (*obs.*). Of one of a pair: Without the fellow.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 8, I say; yf thow go felaweles, Alle solitarie. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Feb. 196 A fellowless glove.

2. *poet.* Without a peer or equal; matchless.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 417 The fellowlesse Philoclea. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 434 Hypothebs, whose well-built walls are rare and fellowless. *c* 1611 *Ibid.* XII. 108 Both these Were best of all men but himself, but he was fellowless. 1853 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 43 Thinking on..the archer hand Once fellowless in Hellas.

† **Fe·llowlike,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] **A.** *adj.* Like a fellow.

a. Like a companion or mate; on a level; on the same footing; similar. Const. *with*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, To..make hym equall or felowe lyke, with kynges. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 16 These two are such felowlike companions.

b. Companionable, sociable; sympathetic.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, A fellowelike man. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 79 Hee ioyned himselfe..in fellowship and fellowlike communion with him. *a* 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxii, We sigh..and with a fellow-like feeling pity their miseries.

B. *adv.* a. Like one's fellows, on the same footing or level; in like manner, similarly.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 113 He was named felawlyke to Bucyfal. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Conflict. Satan* (1578) 36 Hee is a felowe captive with Paul, and shall be felowelike ransomed with Paul.

b. Like a fellow, companion, or equal; sociably.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 399 He..fellow-like let his dominion slide. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xiii. 14 Stay not to speake felowlike with him. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 24 He so fellow-like encompassed with them. 1678 in LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*

c. ? Like a 'fellow' or person of little worth.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 611 Servants..that will work hard..so long as their master's eye is upon them, but when his back is turned can be content to goe on fayre and softly and fellow-like.

† **Fe·llowly,** *a.* & *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Like or pertaining to a fellow.

1. Pertaining to or befitting comrades or friendly associates; social.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Prudes salue is edmodnesse: ondes salue, feolauliche luue. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. iv. 77 þat of felaly song of charite my substans I myȝt ransake. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 329 Vertues & blyssed seraphyn synge togither with felowly ioy. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Pref. 5 To..the Maister, Wardens..and fellowly Fraternitie of Chirurgians.

2. Companionable, sociable, sympathetic.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 3 Thiswyse to kyng and grete men..famylier and felowly he was. *c* 1500 *Vng. Childr. Bk.* 94 in *Babees Bk.* 21 Ete & drinke, & be feleyly. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4 After dinner..I continuid as long as ani, and was as fellowli as the best. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 64 Mine eyes ev'n sociable to the shew of thine Fall fellowly drops. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinn. Saved* (1886) 112 Why not fellowly with our carnal neighbours? 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Fellowly*, familiar, free.

B. *adv.* In a manner like a fellow or equal; on equal terms; sociably; hence, familiarly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 Delen in his pinen veolauliche on eorðe. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 92 To-gidyr beand & acordand be kyndely stirryng felaly þa ar glad. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 305 Then seeing more felowlie the glorie of the Lord, we shall be transformed into the same image. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* ix. 92 To behave themselves fellowly and frowardly towards Great Persons.

† **Fe·llowred.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 felau-, feolau-, *south.* velau-, veolaured(d)en, 3–4 felau-, felared(e, 4 *south.* velaȝrede, 4–5 felawrede, -dyn, 5 felow(e)red(d)e. [f. FELLOW + OE. *-ræden* condition: see -RED.]

1. The condition or state of being fellows or companions; companionship, company, fellowship, society. *To bear* (*a person*) *fellowred*: to bear him company.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Uorto beren him ueolauredden [*v. r.* feorreden]. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc* (1872) 31 Se [lepre] liest þe felarede of oþer men. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Prede brek uerst uelaȝrede and ordre.

b. *For fellowred*: for comradeship's sake.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20380 (Cott.) Qui wepes tu sua..For felaured now sai þou me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þe þyeues be uelaȝrede byeþ þo þet parteþ of þe þyefþe oþer uor uelaȝrede oþer by yefþe oþer be begginge.

2. Intercourse, *esp.* spiritual; = COMMUNION 2 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27975 (Cott.) Þoru þis gift es þat felaureden spilt þat tuix crist and vs suld be. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe mennesse of halȝen' þet is to zigge þe uelaȝrede of alle þe halȝen. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 3 That es comonynge and felawrede of all cristene.

3. Sexual intercourse.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 31 Wyman deseiurd fram mannes felarede. 13.. *MS. Harl.* 1701. 11 (Halliw.) But thou dedyst no foly dede, That ys fleshly felaurede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Þou ne sselt naȝt wylni uelaȝrede ulesslich wyþ oþre manne wyf.

4. A company of fellows or comrades.

c 1326 *Coer de L.* 3137 Blythe was the Crystene felawrede, Off Kyng Richard. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 He vil uram heuene and becom dyeuel, and he and al his uelaȝrede. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3586 He had a grete felowrede. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 121 Seynt peter, noþer his felow-redde, Dar nott speke a word.

Fellowship (fe·lǒuʃip), *sb.* [f. FELLOW *sb.* + -SHIP.] Primarily, the condition or quality of being a FELLOW, in various senses.

1. † a. Partnership; membership of a society. Also, in political sense, alliance. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* viii. 17 He sente hem to Rome, for to ordeyne with hem frendship and felawship. 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 26 C, There may be partnership or fellowship amongst the persons contracting. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 289 Would not this Sir..get me a Fellowship in a crie of Players. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 87 They would enter into fellowship of warre with the Grecians.

b. Participation, sharing (in an action, condition, etc.); 'something in common', community of interest, sentiment, nature, etc.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ich nabbe no mong, ne felawscipe, ne priuete, wiþ þe world. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* vi. 14 What felowschip of liȝt to derkenessis? 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* I. 17 He..had opteyned the felashippe of this mynistracion. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 401, I feel by proof That fellowship in pain divides not smart. 1714 SWIFT *Epist. Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 529, I congratulate with England for joining with us here in the fellowship of slavery. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 244 Christians can have fellowship with Christ..as the rejected of earth.

2. Companionship, company, society; an instance of this. Also, *to bear* (*a person*) *fellowship*; *to have, hold,* † *fall in, fellowship with* (*a person*).

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 41 Þas ȝewerȝede gaste[s] felauscipe fram e[u]w3 driuen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Vor þi fleih sein Johan þe feolauschipe of fule men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12568 (Cott.) All þai felascip him bar. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 7, I dwelled langе in synn & in felaghschip of ill men. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 155 For hue ys fayne of þy felaushep. 1449 ? M. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* I. 83 Purry felle in felaschepe with Willyum Hasard at Querles. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 218 The felishiр of so worthi men is not to be refused. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* I. vi, The poure ought not to hold felaushiр with the myghty. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* viii. 16 Hir felashipe hath no tediousnesse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 175 He..kneeles, and holds vp hands for fellowship. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. i. § 1 A necessity to have fellowship with those of his own kind. 1814 CARY *Dante's Parad.* VIII. 121 Were it worse for man, If he lived not in fellowship on earth? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 404 The least respectable members of that party renounced fellowship with him.

transf. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 70 The fift veyne, being not depriued of the felowshyp of an Arterie.

† b. *collect.* Habitual companions; = COMPANY 4 b. *Obs.*

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 183 This his thi felyschyp thou caytyff That thou chase to the in thi lyffe. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 90 They shull pluck too their societee, Feloshippe that neuer will after goode bee.

† 3. Communication, dealing, intercourse. *Obs.*

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 202 As he iudgeth theim..by his eye..without further trade or felowshippe betwixte theim. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 121, I am old my Lords, And all the Fellowship I hold now with him Is onely my Obedience.

b. Mutual intercourse, *esp.* spiritual; intimate personal converse; = COMMUNION 2 a, b, c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10401 (Cott.) Þir hundreth scepe..Bitakens felascip, i-wiss, Of halus hei in heuen bliss. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 422 [Þei] were translate to felowschippe and dwellyng wiþ Gods. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 16 Than Cryst them ovyrtok..And walkyd in felachep fforth with hem too. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 144 But fallowschip of ony bot thame sell. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The end and reward of the studie [of Scripture being] fellowship with the Saints. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 12 Who admits us to a fellowship with himself. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* ii. 23 Since John had last held visible fellowship with his Redeemer.

† c. Sexual intercourse. More fully *fleshly fellowship*. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 271 Þe fende..fallen in felaȝschyp with hem on folken wyse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 77 When þai will hafe felischepe of men. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 7 We be made..to haue counfort and ioye of mannes felishep. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 191 He fledde the flesshely felyshyp of hys wyfe.

4. = COMMUNION 3. *To give the right hand of fellowship* (after Gal. ii. 9): to acknowledge a person as entitled to communion; also *transf.*

In several Protestant denominations, a literal giving 'the right hand of fellowship' by some representative person is part of the ceremony of admitting a person to church-membership, and of the ordination or induction of a minister.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* ii. 9 James and Cephas..and John..ȝauen to me and Barnabas the riȝt hondis of felowschip. 1539 CRANMER *ibid.*, Ryght handes of that felouschippe. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, Right handes of fellowship. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 215 The elder desired of the churches that..they would give them the right hand of fellowship. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 3 They haue separated themselues..from the fellowship of their own Sisters. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 57, I will honour and hold forth the right hand of fellowship to every individual who, etc. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 64 He shall receive the right hand of fellowship.

5. The spirit of comradeship; friendliness. *Good fellowship* (parasynthetically): the temper and disposition of a 'good fellow'. So, *bad fellowship*. † *Of fellowship*: out of friendly feeling.

c 1370 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 157 He..wher hym lyst, best felawship can To such as hym thinkith able to thrive. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 445 II. 95 Hertely thankyng you..of the felyshipp that my cosyn your sonne shewid unto me. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36 My beedys of jeet..for remembraunce of old good felashipp. 1570 NORTH *Doni's Mor. Philos.* II. (1888) 117 First of fellowship heare me but foure wordes. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 111 It is become..a point of good fellowship. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 67 Drink for necessity, not for bad fellowship. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 121 The birds..with fearless fellowship..round him wheel. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 86 The rival companies..prosecuted their journey in great good fellowship. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. 2 There must still be fellowship..for him among the inheritors of his birthplace.

† b. *collect. Good fellowship* = 'good fellows'.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 225 Wilmot..was..much belov'd by all the good fellowship of the Army.

6. A body of fellows or equals; a company. Now *rare* (*arch.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 27/23 A felauȝschipe of quoynte Men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14249 (Cott.) Jesus..was cummen..Wit his felauscip þat he ledd. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1317 But feiþli his felachipe forþ wiþ him he hadde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 32, I was of hir felawschipe anon. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 34 Iosue and Caleph and þaire felyschepe come first. 1471 SIR J. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 675 III. 15 Sir Thomas Fulforthe is goon owt off Sceyntewarye and a gret ffelaschyp ffettchyd hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xliv. 10 Beholde all the felashippe of them must be brought to confucion. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Te Deum*, The goodly felowship [L. *numerus*] of the Prophetes. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 27 With his sonne the young Prince of Wales, and a very noble fellowship. 1742 BAILEY, *Fellowship*, a Company. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 160 He went on his way and with him two and twenty of my fellowship.

transf. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 383, I am sorry when I think of the goodly fellowship of vessels which are now scattered on the ocean.

† b. A body of armed men. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5313 A..takeþ til hym scheld & sperre..Oþer felaschip ne takeþ he non. 1467 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 576 II. 308 He..sendyth dayly aspies to understand what felesshep kepe the place. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 97 Therfore toke he his feliship, &..went to releef his first company.

†c. The crew of a vessel. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 169 My lorde..3afe..to the felschepe of the Kervel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 158 Thi schippis and fallowschip on the samyn wise.

d. In the Eucharistic service, the words *cum omni militia cælestis exercitus* have from an early date been rendered 'with all the holy fellowship of heaven'; possibly with some allusion to 6 b.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 116 In hon' of ihesu crist..and al the holy felichipe of heuen. *c* 1450 *Bidding Prayer* iii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 71 All þe feir falychyp þat is in heuen. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 90 Al the heunly feloship from the earth such a monster abandon.

†e. An ordinary meal or entertainment for a company or household. *Obs.*

1494 *Househ. Ord.* 121 As for the Shrove Thursday at night there longeth none estate to be kepte, but onely a fellowshippe.

7. A guild, corporation, company. Now *rare*. *Fellowship of Porters*: see 11 b.

1515 SIR R. JERNEGAN in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. vii. 13 The same passport may be sent..to the Master of the fellowship. 1523 *Act* 14–15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 All wardens and maisters of felowshyppes of all and euery such handie crafte̊s. 1560 *Grant of City of Lond.* 1 Feb. in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 228 Being freemen of this city in the fellowship of the stationers. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 74 That .. fellowship of the Merchants Adventurers of England. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2799/4 Mr. Thomas Johnson Clerk to the Fellowship of Carmen. 1740 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. 1. ix. 43 Any subject .. hath a right to be made free of the said fellowship. 1819 E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* (1827) 706 *note*, Waits, or Musicians, were an ancient fellowship.

transf. a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1661) 700 A fellowship or Society, which is called the fellowship or corporation of the Gospell.

†b. *collect.* The members of a corporation or guild. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 35 (Add. MS.) His felishipp put out his eyen. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The Wardens and felisshippe of the crafte .. of Surgeons enfraunchesid in the Citie of London. 1571 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 335 The Master Wardens .. and Fellowship of the sayde occupation. 1649 *Lawfulnesse Present Govt.* 9 The Mayor of London and his Fellowship received him.

c. In wider sense: An association or union of any kind; also a brotherhood, fraternity.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 246/1 Wee beleeue .. that holy church is a communion or felowshyp of holy men. 1683 in *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 59 It was desired that every one of the fellowships that sends Commissioners..would be conscientious in choosing of them. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Islands* Wks. X. 424 Land is sometimes leased to a small fellowship. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* x. 191 The peaceful fellowships in villages .. had also the right. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 90 A person's fitness to exist as one of the fellowship of human beings. 1883 O. B. FROTHINGHAM in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2381 The public..gave to the little fellowship the name of the 'Transcendental Club'. 1889 *Lux Mundi* iv. (1890) 178 Building up a new cosmopolitan fellowship.

8. The position or dignity, or the emoluments, of a 'fellow' in a college, university, learned society, etc.

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 The said .. Chauntries, free Chapelle Felowshippes, Scolershippes. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 148 In some Colledges the Fellowship follows the Schollership. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. (1704) III. 56 They placed ..such other of the same leven in the Fellowships. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 271 He had it in contemplation..to offer himself a candidate for a fellowship in the London College of Physicians. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 57 The proposal to commute fellowships into scholarships.

†b. *collect.* The body of 'fellows' in a college or university; the society constituted by the 'fellows'. *Obs.*

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 58 The seid maist', presedent, or reuler, and phelaschep of the seid collage. 1567 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 278 The said Richard Barber..shall call the whole fellowship then present within the College together. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 53 Any one that ever entered that Fellowship. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 437 Adjudging and conferring degrees, which exclusively belongs to the fellowship as a learned faculty.

9. *Arith.* The process by which a partner's share of gain or loss is determined in proportion to his share of the capital.

1561 RECORDE *Cr. Artes* Yj, Thus you are .. sufficiently instructed in the rule of felowship. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xii. (ed. 7) 36 This is to be wrought according to the Rule of fellowship. 1661 HODDER *Arithmetick* 148 The Rule of Fellowship without time. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 66 This *Theo.* helps to demonstrate the Rule of Fellowship. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 120 Fellowship is either Single or Double. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 508 Fellowship or Partnership.

10. *pl.* Short for *Fellowship-porters*. (See 11 b.)

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, The Fellowships don't want you at all.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (sense 7) as *fellowship-merchant*; (sense 8) as *fellowship-examination, -honour*; also, **fellowship-meeting**, an association formed for the purpose of religious converse.

1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. 307, I shall be going up for my *fellowship examination. 1893 *Daily News* 7 July 11/3 The only American woman, holding the *fellowship honour of the Royal Geographical Society. 1679 J. FINLAY in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 185, I bear my testimony to the *fellowship meetings of the Lord's people. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* III. 176 All the fellowship-meetings of the parish of Cambuslang assembled. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 3 § 1 No proteccion be..allowed in the Courte before the ..*Felishipp merchauntes of the Staple at Calais.

b. **Fellowship porter**, a member of the 'fellowship' of the Porters of Billingsgate, a guild having certain monopolies in the City of London; see quots.

There was also a Guild of Fellowship Porters in Edinburgh, who joined the Trone-men in 1694 (Walford *Hist. Gilds* 87).

1620 *Draft Act Common Council* 5 Oct. in *Acts & Rep. Com. Council* (Guildhall Lib.) No. 4 That the Company and ffellowship of Porters of Billingsgate..shall..continue to be from henceforth one Company or Brotherhood. 1681 DELAUNE *State of London* 341 The Porters of London are of two sorts. 1. Ticket Porters .. 2. Fellowship Porters. To these belong the..landing, housing, carrying or recarrying all measurable Goods, as Corn, Salt, Coals, &c. 1854 *Rep. Parl. Comm. Corporation of London* 23 The Fellowship of Porters, which exists as a separate body, created by an Act of Common Council. No person can be admitted as a Fellow of this body who is not free of the City of London. 1890 *Daily News* 18 July 7/2 The complainant is a fellowship porter.

Fellowship (fe·lōuʃip), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To unite in fellowship; to connect or associate (a person or thing) *with* or *to* another; *refl.* to enter into companionship. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 53 Contrarious þinges ne ben not wont to ben yfelawshiped togidres. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvi. 7 She was to hym felowshipte thurȝ mariage. *c* 1440 *Secrees* 182 Twoo men þat felawschipped hem to gedre in a way. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlix. 98 a/1 They can not be compatyble ne felyshypped wyth the other. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* Yyiv b, To felowship him self..with men of the best sort.

†2. To accompany. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. iii. 121 Grete peyne felawshipeþ and folweþ hem. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 405/1, I shal yet felawship the unto the gate.

3. To admit to fellowship, enter into fellowship with. Now only in religious use.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 135 (Harl. MS.) Then pes seynge hir sistris alle in acorde..she turnid ayene..then pes was felashipid among hem. *a* 1860 *Eclectic Rev.* (Worcester), Whom he had openly fellowshipped. 1882 A. MAHAN *Autobiog.* xi. 242 A charity which fellowshipped anything.

4. *intr.* To join in fellowship; to associate *with*. Now only in religious use, and chiefly U.S.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* lvi. (Gibbs MS.) Oure lorde Jesu came..and felischippede with hem. 1472 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 26 Derrick his lepere, & his not abyll to felychep emange the pepell. 1561 T. HOBY *Castiglione's Courtyer* A iij b, Like maye fellowship..with his like. 1883–4 J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 109 He [Peter] fellowshipped freely with Gentile believers. 1885 *Chr. Life* 1 May, He never fellowshipped with any of our churches.

Hence **Fe·llowshipping** *vbl. sb.*, the action of forming a fellowship; in quot. *concr.* as the alleged proper term for a company of yeomen.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj a, A ffelishippyng of yomen.

Fe·llow-so·ldier. One who fights under the same standard as another; a companion-in-arms.

1526–34 TINDALE *Phil.* ii. 25 Epaphroditus .. my..felowe soudier. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 70 Come, fellow Souldior, make thou proclamation. 1777 W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 244 To avoid the imputation of cowardice from their fellow-soldiers. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 161 He met with his former fellow-soldier.

†**Fe·lly,** *a. Obs.* [f. FELL *a.* + -LY 1.] = FELL.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 The felliest folke that ever Antichrist found. 1749 *Exile's Lament.* in *Jacobite Songs & Ballads* (1887) 263 Driven by fortune's felly spite.

Felly (fe·li), *adv.* Forms: 3 fellik, 4 fellely, 4–5 fellich(e, (4 fell liche, fellyche), 4–6 felli(e, (6 fellye), 4– felly. *Compar.* 4 fellaker. [f. FELL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a fell manner.

1. Fiercely, cruelly, harshly; with deadly malignity or destructive effect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4143 (Cott.) Ful fellik þai a-gain answard, 'Quar-for suld we of oght be ferd?' *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 53 Temptaciown þat felly smytes þe hertes of foles. 1340 *Ayenb.* 174 Þe more he him smit þe more fellaker: huanne he him yziȝ onlosti and sleauuol. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* 576 The feght sa felly thai fang. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 89 The kyng hier saith so felly, that my fadre nor I dyde hym neuer good. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 179 The more thei haue, the fellier gnaweth their longing. 1566 DRANT *Horace' Sat.* II. iii, With feuer quartayne, felly toste. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxvii, The hearts do ne're agree But felly one another do upbray. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xliii, He sat him felly down and gnaw'd his bitter nail. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knt. & Friar* I. iii, In the Field, where late he fought so felly. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* li, Never hath the harp of minstrel rung Of faith so felly proved, so firmly true! 1866 READE *Griffith Gaunt* xxv, He tore the purse out of Leonard's hand: then seized him felly by the throat.

b. †Bitterly, keenly; terribly (*obs.*); hence *dial.* exceedingly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 479 He wes Woundit so felly in the face, That he wes dredand of his lif. *Ibid.* xvi. 217 Thai war so felly fleyit thar That [etc.]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3647 Oure mody kyng of Messedone..Seis þaim faile so ethfully and felly was greued. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 58 They clymb, in lefthand, with shields, tools fellye rebating. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 37 They ran .. Till a' war felly spent.

†2. Craftily, cunningly, artfully. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* ix. 4 Thei that dwelten in Gabaon .. fellich thenkynge, token to hem meetis [etc.]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 317 þerfore he byþouȝt hym felliche and gilefulliche to bere a doun þe children of Israel. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 311 With half a sclepy eye pourid fellich vndir hir hood. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 44 The more effectuall.. that prayer is .. the more felly .. laboureth the malycyous enemy to lette it.

Felly (fe·li), *v. dial.* [variant of FALLOW *v.*2]

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Felly*, to break up a fallow. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Felly*, to break up the fallow ground, to plough up the stubble before sowing the crop.

Felly, alternative form of FELLOE.

‖ **Felo-de-se** (fe·lo dĭ sĭ·) Pl. felones-, felos-de-se. [Anglo-Lat. *felō* FELON, *dē sē* of himself.]

1. One who 'deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful malicious act, the consequence of which is his own death' (Blackstone).

[*c* 1250 BRACTON III. II. xxxi, Eodem modo quo quis felo-niam facere possit interficiendo alium, ita feloniam facere possit interficiendo seipsum, quæ quidem felonia dicitur fieri de seipso.] 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 124 He that murders himself, is by us tearmed *Felo de se*. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Modest Inq.* iv. 30 How desperately they stabb themselves, and are *Felones de se*. 1814 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1875) 421 That 'felo de se' who .. Walk'd out of his depth and was lost in a calm sea. 1874 G. W. DASENT *Half a Life* I. 85 Dick .. pronounced him .. to be, in fact, felo de se.

b. *fig.*

1678 *Lively Orac.* iii. 40 Making their Natures a kind of *felo de se* to prompt the destroying itself. 1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hypocrite* 34 That Church is Moderate and Easy T' excess, which would be Felo de se. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv, That Protestants .. should be .. such Felos de se, I cannot believe it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 31 This *modus* is *felo de se* and destroys itself. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1862 X. 164 A man who [etc.] .. would be a madman and a felo-de-se, as respected his reliance upon that doctrine.

attrib. 1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 171 This felo de se system.

c. In etymological nonce-use (see quot.)

1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 198 He is literally *felo de se*, who deprives and robs himself of that which no body but himself can rob him of.

2. A case to which the verdict 'felo de se' is appropriate; self-murder, suicide.

1772 E. LONG *Trial of Dog 'Porter'* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 205 Your worships should incline to deem it a *felo de se*. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 202 Werther, who brought *felo-de-se* into vogue. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 45 The 'crowner's quest' had pronounced the wretched creature guilty of felo-de-se.

Felon (fe·lŏn), *a.* and *sb.*1 Forms: α. 3–5 feloun(e, -un(e, 4–6 felown(e, *Sc.* felloun(e, 5 felone, (feleyn), 6–8 fellon(e, 3– felon. β. (in adj. only) 4–5 felo(u·ns; cf. *felunsly* s v. FELONLY. [a. OF. *felon* adj. and sb. = Pr. *felon, felhon, fellon* adj., Sp. *fellon*, It. *fellone* adj. and sb. :—vulgar L. **fellōn-em*. From its formation, the word must have been originally a sb., *fel* (:—*fe·llo*), whence FELL *a.*, being the subj. case, and *felon* (:—*fellō·n-*) the obj. case; but so far as documentary evidence goes, both forms were indiscriminately used in OF. as adj., and the recorded subst. use of the latter is derivative. The curious Eng. form *felouns* adj. may perh. be due (like *fiers* FIERCE) to the *-s* of the nom. case in OF. (in this instance a product of analogy).

The ultimate etymology is uncertain. Of the many conjectures proposed the most probable is that *fellōn-m* is a derivative of L. *fell-, fel* gall, the original sense being 'one who, or something which, is full of bitterness' (or 'venom', the two notions, as many linguistic facts show, being closely associated in the popular mind). In support of this view it may be pointed out that the sb. has had the senses of 'an envenomed sore' and 'cholera' (see FELON *sb.*2); moreover, this etymology accounts perfectly for the strangely divergent senses which the adj. has in the Rom. langs.: 'wicked', 'angry', 'brave', 'melancholy, sad' (It. *fellone*), 'intensely painful'. Of the other suggestions that have been made the most plausible is perhaps that of Prof. R. Atkinson of Dublin, that *fello* was originally a term of obscene abuse, f. L. *fellāre* as used in a peculiar sense by Martial and Catullus. Some scholars think that *fello* is from OHG. **fillo*, an unrecorded derivative of *fillen* to scourge (cf. med.L. *fillo* rascal); others have sought to connect it with the obscure second element in the OE. words *wælfel* (from *wæl* carnage; occurring only once, as an epithet of the raven) and *ælfæle, ealfelo* (usually supposed to be from *eal* all; only twice, as an epithet of *dtior* poison). The mod.Da. *fæl* horrible, disgusting, has also been compared; the MDu. *fel* is adopted from Fr. The Celtic words often cited are out of the question; the OF. word cannot have come from Wales or Ireland, and Gaulish appears not to have possessed the sound *f*; the Welsh *ff* and the Irish *f* do not correspond etymologically.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons and animals, their actions, feelings, etc.: Cruel, fierce, terrible; wicked, base. Now *poet.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1160 (Cott.) Quen felauscipe .. Mought te drau fra felon dede. *Ibid.* 5896 (Cott.) It become a worme felon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 47 Enwy, that is sa feloune. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liii. 205 So bigan they to smyte amonge their felon enmyes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. i. 95 Hys felloun fa is kyllit thus. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Prol. 14 Fechtand be fellone forse. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 553 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 With that Symone a felloun flap lait fle. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 179 Perchance some felon spirit may haunt our house indeed. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1170 Courtesies .. No gratitude in felon minds beget. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 712 Vain shews of love to veil his felon hate. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 1189 The felon undermining Hand Of dark Corruption. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 677 The steel Which taught the felon heart to feel. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 33 Both gods and stars the mother felon calls.

β. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9973 (Trin.) Mary mayden .. stondeþ for shelde & targe aȝeines alle oure felouns foo. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 39 Tho felons folke [Jewes] Sir, first was fonn In kyng Pharo ȝoure fadyr dayse. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 14 Curtesye..aught to refraine felons proude herte of man and woman.

b. *transf.* Of things and places: Savage, wild; (of weapons) murderous.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1446 Wiþ a spere feloun He smot him in þe side. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 269 It semed by her armes that thei were come from felon place. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. x. 19 And felloun stormis of ire gan hir to schaik. 1566 Drant *Horace' Sat.* vii. D vj b, The fellone tongue of Rupilie. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 91 He asked..the felon winds, What hard mishap had doomed this gentle swain? 1781 Cowper *Truth* 445 Often unbelief.. Flies to the tempting pool, or felon knife. *c* 1800 K. White *Lett.* (1837) 204 To snatch the victim from thy felon wave. 1814 Scott *Massacre Glencoe* 26 The hand that mingled in the meal, At midnight drew the felon steel.

† c. Angry, sullen. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 199 With felon [It. *felloue*] look and face dispitouse. 1567 Drant *Horace' Epist.* II. 63 Like a woolfe..Incensd, with fellon fasting face.

† 2. Brave, courageous, sturdy. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 454 He wes bath ȝoung, stout, and felloun. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 131 Fergus .. is namet first King of Scottis .. for his felloune fortitude.

† 3. 'Terribly' great, 'tremendous', huge. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 74 The man..was in an felloun fray. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. iii. 30 The busteus barge, yclepit Chimera Gyas with felloun fard furth brocht alswa. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxvii, With ane fellon stoure. *c* 1570 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xx. 25 In felloun feir at me thay speir. *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 208 Fore store of lambes and lang-tailde wedders.. In felloun flockes.

† 4. With sense derived from the sb.: Feloniously acquired, stolen. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1631 Fuller *David's Hainous Sinne* xix. (D.), Whose greedy pawes with fellon goods were found.

B. *sb.*[1]

† 1. A vile or wicked person, a villain, wretch, monster. Sometimes applied to the Devil or an evil spirit. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11481 (Gött.) Herodes, þat fals feloune. *Ibid.* 12982 (Gött.) 'Ne seis þu noght', said þe felune. 1340 *Ayenb.* 29 þe uour werreres þet þe feloun heþ. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 943 He .. bad hym fynd a champioun To feyght with that foule feloun. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 100 The frensch men ben moche felons. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 27 This fellon then his made rage tempereth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Æneid* VI. 804 He, the King of Heav'n..Down to the deep Abyss the flaming Felon strook. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiv, Yet sunk the felon's moody ire Before Lord Ronald's glance of fire.

† 2. In good sense: A brave man, a warrior. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 819* Fers felons with hym fangez & florens enowe.

3. *Law.* One who has committed felony.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9668 Al þat þe felon hath, þe kinges it is. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 240 þauh þe fader be a frankelayne and for a felon be hanged. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 505 Hold prestly [?] on thys feleyn & faste bynd him to a poste. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Mansleers, ffelons, Outlawes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 They dyd leade the bounden as they do theues or felons. 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 158 Ralfe the felon that brake Maister Askewe house. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 69, I do .. apprehend thee for a Fellon here. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 72 It was proposed that no fellons be brought into this Contrey. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 281 With less reading than makes felons scape. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* Wks. 1842 II. 318 A gang of felons and murderers. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 267 Pursued with hue and cry as a felon. 1878 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Fort. Republic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 398 The felon is the logical extreme of the epicure and coxcomb.

transf. 1735 Somerville *Chase* III. 168 Each sounding Horn proclaims the Felon [a Fox] dead. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 26 All this we ascribe to Roger, for we say he brought down the felon [a hawk].

† b. *Felon-de-se, felon of oneself*: = Felo-de-se.

1648 Bp. Hall *Sel. Thoughts* § 34 Nothing is more odious amongst men than for a man to be a felon of himself. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 3 A stake is..the monument generally erected for Felons de Se. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 322 If a House [of Parliament] shall once be felon of itself and stop its own breath.

† 4. = Felony 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 22861 (Edin.) Þoru þair feloun and þair sine. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 13244 (Fairf.) To þe lewes fulle of feloun til ham he made his sarmoun.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *felon-bushranger, felon-worshipper*; **felon-setter** (*Anglo-Irish*), a thief-taker. Also **felon-setting** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 99 A country infested with *felon bushrangers of the most desperate character. 1864 *People* (Dublin) Feb., The Irish people believe that Mr. Sullivan has more than once acted the part of a *felon-setter. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/3 The *felon-setting policy in which they have been engaged for a long time past. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 272/1 There appear to be three great classes of *felon-worshippers.

Felon (fe·lŏn), *sb.*[2] Also fellon. [Perh. a. OF. **felon*; a 16th c. quot. in Godef. s.v. has *felons* app. corresponding to *ulceribus* in the L. original; but the translation is loose, and the word may mean 'cholera', as in Cotgr.; cf. quot. *c* 1116 below. The sense is consistent with derivation from L. *fell-, fel* gall; see prec.]

1. A small abscess or boil, an inflamed sore.

[? *c* 1116 Radulphus *Ep. ad Elyenses* in *Acta SS.* V. (1867) 468 Morbus, quem vulgo fellonem nuncupant, felle suo viroso me miserum graviter occupavit. (The disease, described in absurdly bombastic terms, seems to have been a scrofulous swelling of the neck.)] 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2995 Kylles and felouns and apostyms. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564 *Antrax*, the felon. 14.. *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 791 *Hec Antrax*, a felun, bleyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Felone, soore, *antrax*. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* xxiv. 15 b, In Englyshe it is named a Felon, and is lyke a Carbocle. 1689 Moyle *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xxv. 80 To ripen these Boyles and Felons apply this Cataplasme. 1740 Berkeley *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 263 What you call a felon is called in the books a phlegmon. 1826 J. Williams *Last Legacy* 11 Felons..or any such tumor on the hands or feet or elsewhere. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Fellon*, inflammation.

b. *esp.* A whitlow under or near the nail of a finger or toe.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxix. 747 The felons or noughtie sores which rise about the toppes of toes and fingers. 1667 Sir W. Willoughby in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. xx. 28, I am trubled .. w[th] an effeminate desease called a ffellon on my fore finger. 1746 Howell in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 228 The Fellon, or worst kind of Whitflow. 1874 Hardy *Madding Crowd* xxxii, He's had that felon upon his finger.

2. With reference to animals: a. in prec. sense, b. (see quot. 1855).

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 301 A wykked felone is swolle of such maner coverte that no man may it hele, that the hawke schal not dye. 1595 Markham *Bk. St. Albans* I. 23 If your hawke haue a felon swolne on her. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 62 He will have Fellons or small Biles in his Back. 1842 C. W. Johnson *Farmer's Encycl., Felon* .. In farriery, a term for a sort of inflammation in animals, similar to that of whitlow in the human subject. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Fellon*, the soreness of a cow's skin from cold or checked perspiration.

3. *attrib.* In various names of plants, herbs, etc., as **Felon-berry** (see quot. 1715); **Felon-grass** (*a*) *Imperatoria Ostruthium* (? miscalled 'angelica' in quot. 1824); (*b*) *Helleborus niger*; (*c*) *Geranium Robertianum*; **Felon-herb** (see quot. 1878); **Felon-weed,** *Senecio Jacobæa*; **Felon-wood,** (*a*) *Solanum Dulcamara*; (*b*) *Imperatoria Ostruthium*; **Felon-wort** (see quot. 1878).

a 1715 Buddle *MS.* in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, *Fellon-berry, *Bryonia dioica.* 1824–80 Jamieson, **Fellin-grass*, the plant called Angelica. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n., Fellon Grass. Ibid.*, **Fellon-herb*, (1) *Artemisia vulgaris* .. (2) *Hieracium Pilosella.* 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 577 It healeth felons .. It is called *fellon-weede. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n., Fellon-weed.* 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 70 (Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet) .. The plant is in some places called *Felon-wood. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n., Fellon-wood.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Felon-wort*, an Herb. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n., Fellon-wort*, (1) *Solanum Dulcamara* .. (2) *Chelidonium majus* .. (3) *Imperatoria Ostruthium* .. (4) *Geranium Robertianum.*

Feloness (fe·lŏnės). *rare.* [f. Felon *sb.*[1] + -ess.] A female felon.

1845 Browning *Flight Duchess*, His mother's yellowness.. When she heard what she called the flight of the feloness.

† **Fe·lonian,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Felon-y + -ian.] = Felon.

1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. XIV. 266 These are some felonians, that seeke to rob me.

† **Fe·lonish,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Felon + -ish.] = Felon *a.* 1.

1530 Palsgr. 312/2 Fell or felonysshe, *felonneux.*

Felonious (felōu·niəs), *a.* [f. Felony + -ous.]

1. Wicked, atrociously criminal. Cf. Felon *a.*, Felonous. Now chiefly *poet.*

1575 J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 219 Diccons devil .. Of Cat and Chat, and Doctor Rat, a felonious tale did tell. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 129 Vnlesse it were a bloody Murtherer, Or foule felonious Theefe. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 1206 How sayest thou to these fellonious murders, art thou guilty or not guilty? 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 12 The wicked rable..committed such fellonious outrages, as [etc.]. 1651 Sir H. Wotton in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 254 *note*, That felonious conception. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* vii. 63 Does not felonious Envy bar the road? 1827 Pollok *Course T.* IX. 204 With most felonious aim.

2. *Law.* Of or pertaining to felony; of the nature of felony. Hence, in popular lang. of an act or purpose: Thievish.

1634 Milton *Comus* 196 O thievish night! Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end, In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars? 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 188 Felonious homicide .. the killing of a human creature .. without justification or excuse. *Ibid.* IV. 227 Such breaking and entry must be with a felonious intent. *c* 1780 Erskine *Sp. Trial Lord G. Gordon* (1810) I. 82 A felonious r.ot. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 14 An act was passed..making them felonious. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 7 Condemning the appropriation of tenants' improvements as 'felonious'.

b. Of a person: That has committed felony.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 271/2 He sees no longer the respectable ..Mr. Redpath, but only the felonious clerk.

Hence **Felo·niousness,** the quality or state of being felonious.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 4/1 A young man .. does not forge a cheque for a paltry £20 in a mere access of playful feloniousness.

Feloniously (felōu·niəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a felonious manner.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 59 Preamb., Evyll disposed persones..intendyng .. feloniously to have broken the hous of your seid Subget. 1548 Hall *Chron.* Hen. VIII, an. 6 55 b, [They] of their set malice, then, & their, felonyously kylled & murthered the sayde Richard Hun. 1720 *Proc. in Old Bailey* 7 Dec., Feloniously stealing 27 pound weight of Sugar. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 1 No man, be he ever so feloniously disposed, can run away with an acre of land. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* II. xiv. 128 The Cloister Church had been..surreptitiously and feloniously seized.

† **Fe·lonly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Felon *a.* + -ly[2].] In a 'felon' manner, wickedly; fiercely, bitterly, cruelly, severely, also in weaker sense, grievously.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12286 (Cott.) Yur sun urs nu feld wit strijf And felunsli him broght o lijf. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1358 Who so demyþ felunsly .. He shal no mercy haue. *Ibid.* 1441 A man..þat felunlyche dyde euere wrong. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3028 þe felonloker þey hem abated. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 18 Sa feirslie fra the Firmament, sa fellounlie it fure. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. (1822) 473 The Gaulis als war fellony [*read* fellonly] invadit be pestilence. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 166 Ouerflowing number .. doth festure fellonly .. with most rebellious enterprises.

† **Fe·lonment,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *felonement*, f. *felon* Felon *a.* + *-ment* advb. suffix.] Fiercely, feloniously.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* CLII. ii, Surmittyng hym of robbery felonoment. *Ibid.* CCX. vi, Some gaue hym batayle full felonement.

† **Fe·lonous,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **felonnous,** (4 felen-, 5 fellenouse). [f. Felon + -ous.] Of the nature of a felon; like a felon.

1. Wicked, evil, mischievous.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. iv. 18 Swiche þinges as euery felonous man haþ conceyued in hys þouȝt aȝeins innocent. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) vi. 65 Thei ben right felonouse & foule. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 367/1 A ryght felonnous deuylle. 1533 4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Felony and felonous stealynge of the same goodes. 1591 Spenser *Virgil's Gnat* 295 He spide his foe with felonous intent. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 35 A murtherer or foule felonous theefe.

2. Fierce, cruel, violent. Also, bold, sturdy.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 364 Whan that meinie is felonous and damageous to the peple by hardinesse of high lordeship. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 291 He is a full felonous Best. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 23 A tyrant felonnous. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl.xxxiv. 648 He..answered them with a felonous regarde. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 33 He..bit his lip for felonous despight.

3. Thievish. *rare*—[0].

1570 Levins *Manip.* 225 Felonouse, *furax.*

Hence **Fe·lonously** *adv.*

1436 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 498 þe said William felonousely and flesshly knewe and ravysshed þe said Isabell. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xciii. [xc.] 281 They sayd it was falsely and felonously done. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 If any euyl disposed person..do attempt felonouslye to robbe..any person.

Felonry (fe·lŏnri). [f. Felon + -ry.] The whole body or class of felons. Originally applied to the convict population of Australia.

1837 J. Mudie *Felonry N. S. Wales* Introd. 6 The author has ventured to coin the word *felonry* as the appellative of an order or class of persons in New South Wales. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. 23 Interesting White Felonry who are not idle, but have enlisted into the Devil's regiments of the line. 1858 T. McCombie *Hist. Victoria* xv. 224 The inundation of the Australian colonies with British felonry.

Felony (fe·lŏni), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3 feluni(e, felonnie, (felun(n)e, -i, 4 felunnye), 3–5 felonny(e, 3–7 feloni(e, -ye, 4 felone, -ounie, -y, -owny, 6–7 fellony, 3– felony. [ad. Fr. *felonie* = Pr. *fellonia, felnia, feunia*, Sp. *felonia*, It. *fellonia*:—Com. Romanic **felloni·a*, f. *fellone* Felon; see -y.]

† 1. Villany, wickedness, baseness. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 31/75 Ake ȝut for al is felonie, ne bi-lefde ore louerd nouȝt þat [etc.]. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1003 With gret felonie and with wouhgh. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 317, I shall .tellen hem thy felonie. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 496 He hathe well shewed atte this tyme a grete parte of his grete felony.

† b. Anger, wrath. *Obs.* After OF. in which it is very common.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 62/299 For ore louerd euenede himsulf to a tomb .. And for it is with-oute felonie, and milde ase ihesu crist. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 440 Fra his presence went in hy, For he dred sayr his felouny. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* (1868) 38 Sodeynly the doulphyn was moeued in grete felonnye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. viii. 100 Turnus smyttin full of fellony. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 510 So moche rose the felony of the romayns yᵗ suche as were next to yᵗ conclaue..brake vp the dore of the conclaue.

† c. Daring, recklessness. *Obs.*

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 109 The admyrall bygan to lawhe for felonnye.

† 2. Guile, deceit, treachery, perfidy. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1446 He biþoȝte him of felonie. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 4047 The Sarezynes, for felounie, Soone senten out a spie, That hadde be Crystene in hys youthe. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1169 She hid so hir felony, & spak so in covert. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 78 He ansuerde to him with a mouthe ful of felonnye that [etc.]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* ii. 4 Whan by hys felony he slew Baudouyn.

† 3. A crime, misdeed, sin. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16852 (Gött.) Ioseph .. of arimathie, Ne grantted neuer wid will ne werk, to þaire gret felune. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 205 þe fyrste felonye þe falce fende wroȝt. *c* 1400 *Prymer* 63 Schewe to me my felonyes & trespassis I 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. vii. 5 She .. lamentably recounted to hym all the felonyes and iniuries done to her.

4. *Law.* **a.** (Feudal Law.) An act on the part of a vassal which involved the forfeiture of his fee.

[1292 Britton I. vi. § 3 Volums, que lour terres alienez puis lour felonies fetes soint eschetes as seignurages des feez.] *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 207 Somond haf þei Jon, to Philip courte him dede, To tak his Jugement of þat felonie [MS. *felonse*; rime-word *Bretaynie*]. 1480 Caxton *Cron. Eng.* cxciii. 169 Or els the man .. shold be falsely endyted of forest or of felonye. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 471 The term felony..seems..to have originally signified the act or offence by which an estate or fief was forfeited and escheated to the lord.

b. (Common and Statute Law.) The general name for a class of crimes which may loosely be said to be regarded by the law as of a graver character than those called misdemeanours.

The class comprises those offences the penalty of which formerly included forfeiture of lands and goods, and corruption of blood, together with others that have been added to the list by statute. (But see quot. 1883.) Properly including *treason*, but often used in opposition to it.

[1292 Britton I. ii. § 10 Si la felonie eyt esté fete hors de mesoun.] 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1310 Sle no man wyþ þyn honde Wyþ outyn iustyce, for felonye. 1472 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 Thomas Dransfeld is a theef and has knowelach felony. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. viii. (1638) 18 If a man steal goods to the value of twelve pence or above, it is felony. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 64 b, I have accused this man of felonie because he tooke my purse by the high waie side. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 113 Wemen convicted of small felonyes. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 191 His [St. John Baptist's] Imprisonment .. was neither for Felony, nor Treason, but for being witnesse to the Truth. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 84 He committed a felony even with his fetters on. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 94 Felony .. comprizes every species of crime, which occasioned at common law the forfeiture of lands or goods. 1773 Brydone *Sicily* vi. (1809) 67 Happy it is that poetical theft is no felony. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 118 It was made felony in the reign of Edward the Third to steal a hawk. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* i, All means short of felony. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 The rights of property nothing but felony and treason can override. 1883 J. F. Stephen *Hist. Criminal Law* II. 192 It is usually said that felony means a crime which involved the punishment of forfeiture, but this definition would be too large, for it would include misprision of treason, which is a misdemeanour.

transf. 1832 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 43 Such intellectual felony. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* x. (1860) 22 The acquisition of knowledge may protect a man against the meaner felonies of life.

c. *Felony-de-se*: an action or instance in which a person is 'felo-de-se'. Cf. Felo-de-se 2.

1822 Byron *Vis. Judg.* xciv, Quite a poetic felony 'de se.' 1835 Hood *Dead Robbery* i, Perhaps, of all the felonies de se..Two-thirds have been through want of *I. s. d.*!

†**Fe·lony**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *felonie* (16th c.), f. *felon* of same meaning (see Cotgr.).] Cholera.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxiv. 246 The cholerique passion otherwise called the felonie [Fr. *la colerique passion aultrement dicte felonie*], that is, when one doth vomit continually.

†**Fe·lony**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Felony *sb.*[1]] *trans.* ? To perpetrate feloniously.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 250 All domages and oppressyons the whiche by defaute of correccyon ben felonyed.

†**Feloure.** *Obs.* Also 4 **feylour, foler.** [a. OF. *fueilleure, -ure*, f. *fueil* leaf.] Foliage.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1410 Foles in foler flakerande bitwene. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4821 Cald was þe maste, Quare-of þe feloure & þe frute as fygis it sawourd. *Ibid.* 5004 Þe lind of þe liȝt son louely clethid, With feylour as of fine gold.

Felsen, var. of Filsen *v. Obs.*

Felsite (fe·lsəit). *Min.* [f. *fels* (in *felspar* Feldspar) + -ite.

The name was given by Kirwan himself (not by Widenmann as his language might seem to imply), and its form is due to his erroneous explanation of *feldspath* (see Feldspar).]

= Felstone.

1794 Kirwan *Min.* I. 326 Felsite, or compact Felspar of Widenmann. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 310 Kirwan..has called a substance in question Felsite, and not compact fieldstone. 1868 Dana *Min.* § 315 (1880) 352 Felsite .. constitutes the base of albite porphyry. 1882 W. J. Harrison in *Knowledge* 6 Oct. 305 A cream-coloured felsite.

attrib., as in *felsite porphyry* (see quot.).

1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 206 Felsite porphyry .. consists of a grayish or reddish feldspathic mass, containing large crystals of lighter colored and purer feldspar.

Hence **Felsi·tic** *a.*, consisting of or containing felsite or felstone.

1879 Prof. Hughes in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXV. 682 The Felsitic series, consisting chiefly of quartz felsites and probably also of volcanic origin. 1880 Rudler in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XI. 49 Crystals of orthoclase disseminated through a felsitic matrix. In these veins the granite is apt to..become either fine-grained or felsitic.

Felsobanyite. *Min.* [f. (by Haidinger 1852) *Felsobany-a* in Hungary, near which it is found + -ite.] An orthorhombic sulphate of aluminium found in white or yellowish concretions. Also called *Gibbsite.*

1856 C. U. Shepard *Min.* 399 *Felsobanyte*, In six-sided folia, with two angles of 112°. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 838 *Gibbsite* .. Native trihydrate of aluminium, called also *Felsobanyite.* 1868 Dana *Min.* § 695 (1880) 662.

Felspar, Felspath-: see Felds-.

Felstone (fe·lston). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *felsstein*, f. *fels* rock + *stein* stone. By early German mineralogists used vaguely for amorphous rocks; association with Felsite has given it a more restricted meaning.] (See quot. 1865.)

1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* xii. 240 Traps .. consisting .. of felspar, whence they are known as felstones. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Felstone*, the term now generally employed by geologists to designate compact felspar which occurs in amorphous rock-masses .. The term Felsite was at one time employed for the same purpose, but is now all but obsolete. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* xxvii. 440 The top of the hill is composed of a compact porphyritic felstone. *attrib.* 1882 J. Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 466 A very perfect felstone celt.

Felt (felt), *sb.*[1] Also 4 **feltte**, 5 **feelte**, 6 (**fealt,**) **felte, fylt.** [OE. *felt* = MDu. and Du. *vilt*, OHG. *filz* (MHG. *vilz*, mod.G. *filz*), Sw. and Da. *filt* :—OTeut. **felto-z-, filtiz-* :—pre-Teut. **peldos-, -es-*. Kluge compares OSlav. *plŭstĭ* of same meaning.

From the WGer. **filtir* :—OTeut. **filtiz* comes the med.L. *filtrum* Filter.]

1. A kind of cloth or stuff made of wool, or of wool and fur or hair, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lees or size. Also *pl.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 120 *Centrum, uel filtrum*, felt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Feelte or quylte, *filtrum*. *c* 1450 *Y. de Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* 124 Capellarii faciunt capella (hattys) de fultro (feltte). 1555 Eden *Decades* 281 Clokes made of whyte feltes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IV. xiii. (1614) 411 They have also Idolls of Felt. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* 66 Their Trade is in making Serges and Felts. 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 58 Mute Silence with her feet in felt, Did stalk from vale to vale. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xviii, After dark there come some visitors, with shoes of felt. 1892 *Daily News* 18 May 2/7 A fair trade is passing in..felts.

2. A piece of this material, something made of felt. †In early use: A filter made of felt or cloth.

1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j b, The first without coste is done thrughe a thre cornered fylt named per filtri distillacionem. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G vij a, Take a great sponge or els a felt of a hat, and stiepe it in wine. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) I j, A felte of heare or cloth. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 253 Filtrum, a felt. This filtring with a felt, is a kind of preparation of medicines liquid. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xxxi. (1737) 128 His Throat, like a Felt to distil Hippocras. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiv. 155 On the sides of the room are felts about a yard broad. 1853 M. Arnold *Sohrab & Rustum* 27 The old man sleeping on the bed Of rugs and felts.

b. *esp.* A felt hat.

c 1450 *Merlin* 279 And on his heede a felt. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, c. 24 § 2 They that shall so make or work any such Felts or Hats. 1587 Turberv. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 386 The Cassocke beares his fealt, to force away the raine. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 18 He wings his heeles, puts on his Felt, and takes His drowsie Rod. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 263 The hat is a felt from Leicester. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Theatre* (1852) 166 The youth with joy unfeign'd Regained the felt, and felt what he regained. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 1/2 There is no very striking novelty in felts.

†**c.** *transf.* A hat made of any other material.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. i, A felt of rugg. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1638) 338 Others weare high caps or felts made of fine twigs.

3. A thickly matted mass of hair or other fibrous substance; hence, a provincial name for the creeping wheat-grass or couch-grass (*Triticum repens*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1689 Faxe fyltered & felt flosed hym vmbe. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XI. 374 The creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of felt or pirl-grass. 1866 Gregor *Dial. Banff*, 'The lan's a' ae felt of weeds.' 'That steer hiz a richt felt o' hair.'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **a.** attrib. in sense 'concerned with felt', as *felt-branch*; 'suitable for felting', as *felt-wool*; 'made of felt', as *felt-cap, -cape, -carpet, -carpeting, -cloak, -cloth, -hat, -mantle*; also *felt-like* adj. **b.** objective, as *felt-maker, -making, -monger, -roller, -washer.* **c.** instrumental, as *felt-lined, -shod.*

1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/3 Quietness still prevails in the *felt branches. 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* 8 Little, conical-shaped, black *felt caps. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, They adopted plaid trousers and *felt capes. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Felt-carpet.* 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 798. 366 A piece of *felt carpeting. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 162 *Felt clokes. 1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale), **Felt-cloth.* 1457 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 555/3, 1 *felt hat, -/10. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 190, 2 pieces of an old Felt-hat. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xiii, He had a broad felt hat and long boots. 1611 Cotgr., *Feustre*..the thicke hairen and *felt-like stuffe vsed by Sadlers for stuffing. 1893 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 7/4 In *felt-lined cases. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 3 Hatmakers or *Feltmakers. 1641 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 64 Braziers, Feltmakers, doe climbe our .. Pulpits. 1879 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.* 70/3 *City Companies* .. Feltmakers. 1665–6 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 386 The trade of *felt-making. 1844 J. Rennie *Bird Archit.* 202 Felt-making Birds. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 381 Bring me my long *felt mantell. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Pastoral* Wks. III. 58/1 Felmongers, Leather-sellers, *Feltmongers, Taylors, and an infinite number of other Trades and Functions. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Felt* 2..appurtenances of the felt are known as *felt-washers, *felt-rollers, etc. 1844 I. Williams *Baptistery* xxiii. 240 Where silence .. With *felt-shod footsteps softly went. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 626 And the wooll thereof .. is called Feltriolana, *Felt-wooll. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4184/4, 302 Bags of Cloth wash'd and unwash'd Spanish Felt Wooll.

b. Special combs., as **felt-grain** (see quot. 1874); †**felt-lock**, ? a matted forelock; **felt-work**, a structure resembling felt.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 187 **Felt-grain* .. is that Grain which is seen to run round in Rings at the end of a Tree. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Felt-grain*..the grain of wood whose direction is from the pith to the bark; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber. 1632 Shirley *Mart. Souldier* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 236 Her haire .. curles like a witches *feltlocks. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 53 For which cause they [the Irish] nourish long Fealt-locks hanging down to their shoulders. 1844 J. Rennie *Bird Archit.* 209 Several species of birds which construct nests of *felt-work in Southern Africa.

†**Felt,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* = Calculus I. Also *attrib.* in *felt-gravel.*

c 1520 A. Myln *Vitæ Dunkeld. eccl. episcop.* (Bann. Clb.) 47 Calculo (quem lie felt vulgo dicebant) depressus. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 313 The frencie, the fluxes, the fyke, and the felt. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 101 He was tormented with the Felt gravel.

Felt (felt), *sb.*[3] *dial.* See quots.

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Felt*, the fieldfare. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 2 Missel Thrush .. Big Felt (Ireland).

Felt (felt), *sb.*[4] *dial.* [? a confusion of Fell *sb.*[1], Felt *sb.*[1], Pelt *sb.*] A skin or hide.

1708 Mortimer *Husb.* (ed. 2) 179 To know whether they [sheep] are sound or not, see that .. the Felt [be] loose. 1783 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Exuviæ* .. (3) The skin, felt, or hide, of a beast, taken from the flesh. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Felt* .. raw hide; dried untanned skin of any animal.

Felt (felt), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Feel *v.*] In various senses of the vb. Feel.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxx. (1887) 213 Where no sensible let is, no felt feeblenesse. 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* 23/1 Sorrow is for present and felt evils. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. i. 109 Armed with the felt authority of a master. 1850 M Cosh *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 41 Man is in felt contact nowhere with the Creator. 1885 Nicolson *Mem. Adam Black* Pref. 5 One of the 'felt wants' of our time.

Felt (felt), *v.* [f. Felt *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make into felt; to bring into a consistence like that of felt; to mat or press together. Also, *To felt together.*

1513 [see *ppl. a.*]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XI. xxiii, They fal to beat, to felt, and thicken it close with their feet. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. vii. 89 The sides thereof, hard baked or felted together. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 157 One Man [*printed* Men] felts it into a Hat. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 164 So little is known of the proceedings of nature in the operation of felting. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 153 Too great a velocity in these parts would be apt to knot and felt the wool. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 68 The hairs become felted together in balls. 1862 C. A. Johns *Brit. Birds* (1874) 73 A compact nest of moss, felted so as to be impervious to water. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 75 The fertile threads are either free or only slightly felted. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/1 The cloth is felted, that is, the fibres of the wool..interlock or hook into each other.

b. To make of felt.

1325, 1513, 1854 [see *ppl. a.*].

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To form into felt-like masses, to become matted together.

1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i. 129 The disposition to felting which the hair of animals generally possesses. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 135 The tendency of the coat to felt upon the back of the sheep is a very curious property of wool. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 68/2 Unwashed wool, being coated with the natural grease does not felt. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 23 True hair..has not the property of 'felting', because its surface is smooth.

3. *trans.* To cover with felt.

1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/2 The roof of one of the huts has just been newly felted. *Mod.* The cylinder of that steam-engine should be felted.

Hence **Fe·lted** *ppl. a.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 145 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 330 Hi weren sockes in here shon, and felted botes above. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. v. 11 Lyart feltat tatis. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor., Opin. of Phil.* XXV. 824 The Moone is a thicke, compact, and felted cloud. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 35 Thy impenetrable, felted or woven, case of wool. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* xiii. 319 A curly felted mane at the fore part of the body. 1854 Marion Harland *Alone* XXV, A pair of felted slippers. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 233 Muddy matter..helps to consolidate the felted mass.

Felt(e, obs. form of Field.

†**Fe·lter,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. Felter *v.*]

1. Felting or tangle; = Feltering *vbl. sb.*

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 125 If you find any hard knot or other felter in the Wooll.

2. A kind of worm or maggot found in the skins of cattle. More fully *felter-worm.* [Perh. a distinct word.]

1617 Markham *Caval.* VII. 85 To kill the Warble or Felter, bathe your horse .. with burnt Sacke and vinegar mixt together. 1639 T. de Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 38 This is most profitable for..the felter-worme.

Felter (fe·ltəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Felt *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who makes or works with felt.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas*, Colonies 677 (Grosart) I. 151 Brewers, Bakers, Cutlers, Felters. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xv. 326/1 Those Spanish wools for Felters were not Fleece wools.

2. A bird which makes a felt-like nest.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 496 The subjects of his treatment include..weavers, tailors, felters.

†**Felter** (fe·ltəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 fylter, 5 filter, 6 feltir, 8 falter; and see FEWTER. [ad. OF. *feltrer*, f. *feltre* felt = It. *feltro* :—med.L. *filtrum*: see FILTER *sb.* Cf. It. *feltrare*.]

1. *trans.* To tangle (hair, etc.); to mat together. Also, *to felter together.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1689 Faxe fyltered. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1078 His fax and foretoppe Was filterede to-geders. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 85 With a hede lyke a clowde felterd his here. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 68 Hyr hayr..vas feltrit & trachlit out of ordour. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 40 Phoebus no more doth combe his tresses faire, But careles lets them feltred hang in th' aire. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 123 So divide the wooll, as not any part thereof may be feltred or close together. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 57 They [pea-roots] pull the best when they are the most feltered togeather. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss., Felter*, to clot.

†b. *intr.* To make a felted or matted surface.

1621 MARKHAM *Prev. Hunger* (1655) 158 Bird-lyme..doth so stick and felter vpon the same [feathers], that it is almost in no wise to be taken away.

2. *trans.* To entangle or catch as in a net. Of a garment: To cling about, encumber. Cf. FALTER *v.*[2]

1567 *Sat. Poems Reform.* iv. 129 Quhair Venus anis gettis .. Sic sylit subiectis felterit in hir snair, Wisdome is exilit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 109 Quhen now in wardlie effairis thay war sa feltired. 1597 JAMES I *Demonol.* III. Wks. (1616) 129 That hee may thereby have them feltred the sikerer in his snares. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 57 An' Lindy's coat ay feltring her aboon. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Felter'd*, entangled; stunned or confused.

†3. *intr.* a. To be huddled together. b. To mingle in carnal intercourse. c. To join in strife; also, *to felter together.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 224 Fylter fenden folk forty dayez lenᵹe. *Ibid.* B. 696, & fylter folyly in fere, on femmalez wyse. *Ibid.* B. 1191 ᵽay feᵹt & ᵽay fende of, & fylter togeder. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 986, I schal fonde, bi my fayth, to fylter wyth ᵽe best.

†4. *trans.* = FILTER *v. Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 152 They may so drop continually water on them in the forme of feltring. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Let the water in Glasse E be feltred.

Hence **Fe·ltering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. FELTER. In quot. *concr.* a matted lock.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 123 She shall cut away all the course locks, pitch, brands, tard locks, and other felterings.

†**Fe·ltered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. In various senses of the vb.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2149 Ffacez fetteled unfaire in filterede lakes. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 16 b, Heavy helmet on thy head and feltred lockes to beare. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 211 [Her hair is] a feltryd borough for white footed beastes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. vii. 56 His feltred lockes. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Falter'd*, revelled, dishevelled.

2. Having matted hair or wool.

c 1460 *Emare* 540 A fowll feltred fende. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 219 Like a well-grown bell-wether, or feltred ram.

b. *Filthy-feltered*: matted or clogged with filth.

1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* I. iv, Griesly Plutos filthie feltred denne.

Felteric (fe·lt'rik). Also 7–9 **feltric(k**, *pl.* feltrics. A disorder of horses (see quot. 1876).

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compt. Horsem.* 38 Swelling under the belly, which is a disease called the feltrick. 1798 R. PARKINSON *Exper. Farmer* I. 279 Some get what is called the felteric. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Feltrics*, knotty enlargements beneath the hair and skin of horses.

Felting (fe·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FELT *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action or process of making felt.

1685 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 109 Beside Wool, for .. Felting. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 772 Felting is a much simpler process than weaving. 1844 J. RENNIE *Bird Archit.* 207 The goldfinch is more neat in the execution of its felting than the chaffinch. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 261 Felting is a process by which the different kinds of hair and wool are interlaced or intertwined.

2. *concr.* Felted cloth.

1849 *Florist* 32 A paper-manufacturer presented us with some felting. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 2/2 Protected from the intense cold..by double windows and felting.

3. *attrib.*

1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 34 Such a valuable property in wool as the felting quality. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 201 The felting quality of wool is owing to the rough nature of the surface of its filaments. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* 98 A felting comb with all the back teeth knocked out.

Feltness (fe·ltnės). [f. FELT *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being felt.

1891 E. BELFORT BAX *Outlooks from New Standp.* iii. 185 Its whatness, its quality, is but the 'feltness' of the second moment of the synthesis.

†**Feltrike.** *Obs.*—° [Of obscure formation; prob. a corruption of the L. name *fel terræ* 'gall of the earth', given to the plant on account of its bitterness and perhaps also its yellow colour.] = *Earth-gall*; prob. the Yellow Centaury (*Chlora perfoliata*).

The name *earth-gall* appears to have been sometimes applied also to the Lesser Centaury (*Erythræa Centaurium*), and perhaps to other gentianaceous plants.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 126 Wiþ aslexenum lice, brom; feltere; ᵹearwe; hofe.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Feltryke, herbe, *fistra, fel terre, centaurea.* 1530 PALSGR. 219/2 Feltryke an herbe.

Feltwort (fe·ltwɒɹt). *Bot.* [OE. *feltwyrt*, f. FELT *sb.* + *wyrt*, WORT.] A name given to the Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 174 Deos wyrt þe man uerbascum, & oðrum naman feltwyrt nemneð. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564 *Annodoma*, feltwort. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Feltwort.*

Felty (fe·lti), *a.* [f. FELT *sb.* + -Y [1].] Somewhat resembling felt, felt-like. Also in comb. *felty-looking* adj.

1846 C. SPENCE in *Harp of Perthshire* (1893) 130 High on thy crest The wagtail builds her felty nest. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 84/1 A felty-looking mass. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 94 Its perianth densely covered with a felty mass of white wool.

Feltyfare, -flier, dial. forms of FIELDFARE.

1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 105 *Turdus pilaris*, the chestnut-backed Thrush, or Fieldfare .. Feltyfare, Feldyfar, Feltyflier, Grey Thrush.

Felucca (felu·kă). Forms: 7 fal-, feluke, -uque, feleucca, filucca, 7–8 falucca, (7 falluca, -ocque), 7 phalucco, 8 felouca, 8–9 -uca, 9 felouk, -ucco, 7– felucca. [a. It. *felu(c)ca*, Fr. *felouque*, Sp. *faluca*, Pg. *falua*, mod.Arab. فلوكة *falūkah*, also فليكة *fulaikah.*

Devic considers it to be of Arabic formation, cognate with Arab. فلك *fulk* ship, f. root فلك *falaka* to be round.

A small vessel propelled by oars or lateen sails, or both, used, chiefly in the Mediterranean, for coasting voyages.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.*, I sent out my pinnace and a falluca. 1655 *Theophania* 2 The chief Lord of the place .. entred into a Fallocque that waited for him. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 38 Brancaccio..fled in a felucca [a boat about as big as a Gravesend barge, J. B.] towards Rome. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 279 The Felucca .. landed them privately at Cape Zafran. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv b, A felucca is a strong passage-boat used in the Mediterranean, with from ten to sixteen banks of oars. 1799 NELSON *Lett.* (1814) II. 194, I have been with Acton to get a felucca, to send Ball's dispatch to you. 1879 LADY BRASSEY *Sunsh. & Storm* (1880) 19 Some officers had started at night in a felucca.

Hence **Felu·cca** *v.*, to put on board a felucca.

1728 DE FOE *Mem. Capt. G. Carleton* (1841) 30 He again felucca'd himself, and they saw him no more till [etc.].

Felwet, obs. form of VELVET.

Felwort (fe·lwɒɹt). [OE. *feldwyrt*, f. *feld* field + *wyrt* root.] a. *Gentiana lutea*, and other species of gentian. b. *Swertia perennis.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 110 Deos wyrt þe man ᵹentianam & oðrum naman feld-wyrt nemneþ. 1516 *Grete Herball* LXXXVI. L v b, *De gentiane*, felwort or baldymony. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xii. 332 Gentian is called .. in English Felworte. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. (1651) 46 Take of .. the leaves of Fel-wort. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 820 Dwarf Autumnal Gentian, or Fellwort. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Felwort, Gentiana Amarella* .. and other species of gentian.

b. 1820 T. GREEN *Univ. Herb.* II. 640 *Swertia Perennis*, Marsh Swertia or Felwort.

Female (fī·mēl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 femelle, (4 femmale, -el), 5–6 femelle, (6 faemale), 5–7 femal(l(e, *Sc.* famell, (7 foemal), 4– female. [ME. *femelle* (14th c.), a. OF. *femelle* sb. fem. (= Pr. *femela*) :—L. *fēmella*, dim. of *fēmina* woman.

In class. L. *femella* occurs only with the sense 'little woman'; but in popular Lat. it appears to have been used, like the equivalent mod.Ger. *weibchen*, to denote the female of any of the lower animals, and hence as a designation of the sex in general; cf. *masculus*, lit. 'little man', but used already in class. Lat. both as sb. and adj. = 'male'. The Fr. word has always been chiefly a sb. (though a few instances occur of OF. and Pr. *femel*, med.L. *femellus* adj.); but from the earliest times it was often used in apposition with an epicene sb., thus becoming a quasi-adj., and in modern Fr. it is to some extent used as a genuine adj. (the form *femelle* serving for both grammatical genders). In Eng., on the other hand, the adjectival use is by far the more prominent: the feeling of the mod. lang. apprehends the sb. as an absolute use of the adj. In 14th c. the ending was confused with the adjectival suffix *-el*, *-al*: the present form *female* arises from association with *male*, with which it rimes in Barbour *c* 1375.]

A. *adj.*

I. Belonging to the sex which bears offspring.

1. a. of human beings. In *Law*: *Heir, line female.* Also predicatively.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 27 God made of nouȝt man to the ymage and his lickenes .. maal and femaal he made hem of nouȝt. 14.. *Black Bk. of Admiralty* II. 121 Heyres female. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xix. 34 He sulde be Kyng of all þe hale Þat cummyn was be Lyne female. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Femelle, *femininus.* 1594 BARNFIELD *Compl. Chastitie* iv, Euerie faemale creature. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 59 Lands halden be frie Soccage, quhen heires male and famell baith persews. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 Twelue female beauties. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 711 Who is this, what thing of Sea or Land? Femal of sex it seems. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 394 The word issue equally comprehends male and female children. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXX, His female vassals. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. *note*, White female slaves are kept by many men.

b. of animals; often = *she-*.

1388 WYCLIF *Hos.* xiii. 8 As a femal bere, whanne the whelps ben rauyschid. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 310 A female ape. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij a, Other while he is male .. And other while female and kyndelis by kynde. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 850 Twenty four chikkynis of thame scho hes, Twelf maill and twell famell be croniculis cleir. 1552 HULOET, Female dragon, *dracena.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 490 The Femal Bee, that feeds her Husband Drone. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 298 He enclosed a female scorpion .. in a glass vessel. 1870 PENNELL *Mod. Pract. Angler* 148 A female Salmon.

absol. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3716 Ye se..How a rauen sittes and cries allane .. It es the femal of the thre. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 45 She sigh the bestes in her kinde..The male go with the femele. 1861 CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* XX. (ed. 2) 355 In both male and female the hair is found worn off the back.

2. *transf.* of plants, trees: a. When the sex is attributed only from some accident of habit, colour, etc.; sometimes after L. *femina.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 12 The male [pympernel] hath a crimsin floure, and the female hath a blewe floure. 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) C iij b, Pympernell is of .ij. kyndes: it that hath the blewe floure, is called the female. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 102 b, The female Elmes .. have no seede. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lx. 400 Two kindes of Fernes..the male and female. *Ibid.* VI. li. 726 The wilde Cornell tree, is called .. in Latin, *Cornus fœmina*: in Englishe, the female Cornel tree. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 48 The female Iuy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 27 a, The female Larch Tree..is almost of the Colour of Honey. 1788 RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 275 The Female Bamboo..is distinguished by the largeness of its cavity from the male. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 105 The female myrtle. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 210/1 A male and female papaw, their stems some fifteen feet high. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 178 Female Hems. 'Wild hemp.' 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 78 Female-fern, of old writers, not the species now called Lady-fern, but the brake.

b. *esp.* in **Female hemp** = *fimble-hemp*: see FIMBLE *sb.*

1523, 1877 [see CARL HEMP 1]. 1577 [see CARL HEMP 2]

c. Of the parts of a plant: Fruit-bearing; resulting in a new individual.

1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 2/2 The ear..is the female part [of maize]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 118 The stamen .. is called .. the *male* part: the pistil, being the recipient, is called the *female.* 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 897 The female cell or oosphere.

d. Of a blossom or flower: Having a pistil and no stamens; pistillate; fruit-bearing.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 188 In the Ribes alpinum, the male and female flowers are sometimes found on different plants. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. 191 Flowers are .. Female, when the pistils are present and the stamens absent. 1882 *The Garden* 11 Mar. 169/3 Little red-tipped female blossoms give promise of a good crop.

II. Of or pertaining to those of this sex.

3. Composed or consisting of women, or of female animals or plants.

1552 HULOET, Female, of the feminine sorte. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 49 There be sexes of hearbes .. namely, the Male or Female. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxviii. 11 Annot. 333 All the femal quire .. solemnly came out. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 610 That fair femal Troop .. that seemd Of Goddesses. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 705 Heifars from his Female Store he took. 1710–11 *Swift's Lett.* (1767) III. 111 They keep as good female company as I do male. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 261 An use of the term *female sex*..not altogether justified by usage.

4. Of or pertaining to a woman or women.

1635 A. STAFFORD (*title*), The Femall Glory: or, the Life .. of our blessed Lady. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Metam.* xii. 809 By a Female Hand..He was to die. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 83 There she collects the force of female lungs. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 123 The whole detail of a female-day. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxviii, Nor shrinks the female eye. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent of Mont Blanc* 22 *note*, Female intrepidity may finally surmount danger. 1868 CRACROFT *Ess.* II. 277 All this comes of a female instead of a masculine education.

b. Engaged in or exercised by women.

a 1690 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 358 Serjeant Francis, and one Mr. Pulford were committed for encouraging this Female Riot. 1762 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* X. (1763) 180 Miriam..led the female Dance and Choir. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 153 A female reign would have appeared an inexpiable prodigy. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/1 Female suffrage was..contrary to the manifest order of nature.

5. Peculiar to or characteristic of womankind.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 83, I .. clothed him in a female habite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 999 Fondly overcome with Femal charm. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. xlvii. 39 A true female spirit of contradiction. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 258 Chesnuts are good in Female Weaknesses. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 210 'My-dearesting' each other with .. female fervour. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 385 These letters..Johnsonian in aim, and intensely female—we do not mean feminine—in style.

†6. Womanish; effeminate; weakly. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 114 Boyes..clap their female ioints In stiffe vnwieldie Armes. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii, I may not dure this female drudgery. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 65, I have heard them often demaund the English..what they did with such Leprous stuffe [Zante currents]..A question..worthy of such a female Traffike. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng-Zebe* IV. Wks. (1883) V. 263, I smile at what your female fear foresees. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 469 Your female discord end, Ye deedless boasters! 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 227 The king remained in his tent, awaiting the issue of the combat with female doubts and apprehensions.

III. Applied to various material and immaterial things, denoting simplicity, inferiority, weakness or the like.

†7. a. Simple; plain, undisguised. b. Inferior.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. i, To tell you the femall truth (which is the simple truth) ladies. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.*

Impr. (1653) 48 Where there can be a Male-Improvement offer not to the Common-Wealth a Female.

8. Said of the inner layer of horn on a horse's foot, or of bark on a tree.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 72 If the foot be bruised with the shoo, or that the femall horn be hurt. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 557 The..superficially-formed layer (called the male) is removed from the stem .. a new periderm appears .. This periderm grows quicker than the external male cork, and is used technically as 'female cork'.

9. Said of precious stones, on account of paleness or other accident of colour. Cf. 2 a.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 158 Thei [the dyamandes] growen to gedre, male and femele. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xvi. 587 That [loadstone] of Troas is blacke. and of the female sex, in which regard it is not of that vertue that others be. *Ibid.* XXXVII. vii. 617 The female Sandastres.. carrie not such an ardent shew of fire. 1865 EMANUEL *Diamonds* 112 The ancients called sapphires male and female .. the pale blue, approaching the white, [was] the female.

†**10.** *Female rime*:=*feminine rime*; see FEMININE.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Ryme..in the last silable, by the French named the Masculine ryme .. in the next to the last, which the French call the Female. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* To Sir R. Howard, The Female Rhymes .. are still in use amongst other nations. 1685 — *Albion & Albanus Pref.* Wks. (1883) VII. 234 Our scarcity of female rhymes.

IV. 11. A distinctive term for that part of an instrument or contrivance which is adapted to receive the corresponding or male part.

a 1856 H. MILLER *Paper* in *O. R. Sandst.* (1874) 342 The male half of the hinge belongs to the head, and the female half to the jaw. 1889 *Mayne's Med. Voc., Female* .. the part of a double-limbed instrument which receives the male or corresponding part.

b. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 433/1 There is no difference between the male and female Trepan, but for the Pin in the middle which the female wants.

c. '*Female gauge*, an internal or bored gauge' (Lockwood 1888); '*Female joint*, the socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint' (Ogilv.); *Female screw, socket*, a circular hole or socket having a spiral thread adapted to receive the thread of the male screw.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 11 A Female Screw, to receive the Male-screw of the Stop-cock. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 106 Two Male Screws fitted into two Female Screws. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 72 The female screw .. must be of such a size as to admit the projecting thread of the .. male screw. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 653/1 A screw working in a female socket.

B. *sb.*

1. A female animal: **a.** of lower animals. Often in *his female*: his mate.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 331 In euenynges also 3e[de] males fro femeles. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xiv. 97 Byrdes that ben femalles may not abyde there. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 The females [elephants] are of greater fiercenesse then the males. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* D iv, This bird [Halcion] loveth singularly his femal. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 416 The Wars the spotted Linx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumb.* I. xii. 410 A female, with a calf at her foot, is not to be approached without danger. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, The stag .. was .. acting as a sentinel for the females. 1881 LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees & Wasps* 8 The abdomen of the females sometimes increases in size.

b. generally, including the human species.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 122 To knowe a femel fro a male. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Femel, no male, *femella*. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. ii. v j b, As sone as the man lokedde upon the femalle of his kynde, he beganne to loue her aboue all thynges. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 24 Man .. Are masters to their females, and their Lords. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 272 The Female generateth in her selfe, the Male not in himselfe but in the Female. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 320 The female of every animal in a state of parturition is possessed of a placenta, or substance analogous thereto. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 503 Conception and Parturition, in the Human female.

2. A female person; a woman or girl.

a. In express or consciously implied antithesis with *male*; *esp.* one of the female individuals in any class or enumeration comprising persons of both sexes.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 44 Me schel the mannes lenden anelye, The navele of the femele. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 59 Ther mycht succed na female. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 139 Of king Williame the successioun did faill .. bayth of famell and maill. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Couns.* IV. v. 436 If the like exorbitancies of the other sexe were not meant to be comprehended, females should be lawlesse, and the law imperfect. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 243 Saturne did onely eate up his male children, not his females. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 355 The females..incapable of performing any military service. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 159 The Danish and Swedish laws, harsh..to all females.

b. As a mere synonym for 'woman'.

Now commonly avoided by good writers, exc. with contemptuous implication.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 408 Two femalis shulen be grynding at a queerne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 Of femellys a quantite here fynde I parte. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 441 Cupid is a knauish lad Thus to make poore females mad. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 478 Females have extreames, and two we see, Eyther too wicked, or too good they be. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 45 ¶ 1, I would strictly recommend to any young females not to dally with men [etc.]. 1773 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) IV. 141 Just putting on my hat, to attend the females to church. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. i. 263 Dancing..an essential part of a young female's education. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 112 The 'Totty' of the present day: and his female, (for the creature can scarcely be dignified by the name of woman). 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 193 This is performed by females, hundreds of whom annually find well-paid occupation at the gutting-troughs. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 7/2 They are no ladies. The only word good enough for them is the word of opprobrium—females.

3. *attrib.* in certain nonce-words, as *female-bar, -foe*; female-bane, transl. of Gr. *θηλυφόνον* aconite, lit. 'a thing deadly to females'.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 42 Pharamond The founder of this Law, and Female Barre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 271 Others, for the reason before shewed, call it [Aconite] Theliphonon [*marg.* Femalbane]. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 445 A thousand such instances are not able to make me a misogenes, a female foe.

Fe·malely, *adv. nonce-wd.* So as to suit a female.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Flower* xviii, Before the door .. stand many horses, malely and femalely saddled.

Fe·maleness. *nonce-wd.* The character or qualities of a female.

1892 W. W. PEYTON *Memor. Jesus* iv. 94 In maleness and femaleness there is a likeness to the divine nature.

†**Fe·malism.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. FEMALE + -ISM.] = prec. In quot., curiosity.

1779 *Sylph* I. 207 But femaleism prevailed, and I examined the contents.

†**Femalist.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. FEMALE + -IST.] One devoted to the female sex.

1613 MARSTON *Insatiate Countess* IV. iii. 54 Beauty can.. make him [War] smile upon delightful Peace, Courting her smoothly as a femalist.

Femality (fīmæ·lĭti). Somewhat *humorous*. [f. FEMALE *sb.* + -ITY. Cf. OF. *femelete*.]

1. Female nature or characteristics.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxii. 117, I was afraid of your *Femality*, when you came face to face. 1773 *Lady's Mag.* IV. 3 My femality, or in other words, my curiosity was greater. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 115 Feminine element spoken of as Femality.

b. *pl.* Samples of female character, females.

c 1801 T. SELWYN *Warning to Batchelors* ii. (MS.), Knights of the chace To be hunted yourselves were a pitiful case; Suspect these femalities.

2. Effeminacy, unmanliness.

?16.. *Songs Loud. Prentices* (Percy) 68 Disband feamality, let courage be your portion.

Femalize (fī·măləiz), *v.* [f. FEMALE *a.* + -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To become effeminate or unmanly. *Obs.*

1674 T. DUFFETT *Sp. Rogue* II, Men are so Femaliz'd, so idle grown, They court the Coy, and slight what may be won.

2. *trans.* To give a feminine designation or ending to. [See quots. for *ppl. a.*]

Hence **Fe·malized** *ppl. a.*

1709 SHAFTESB. *Freedom of Wit & Humour* (1711) I. III. § 1. 105 note, When they consider .. the very Formation of the word Κοινονομοσύνη upon the Model of the other femaliz'd Virtues, the Εὐγνωμοσύνη, Σωφροσύνη, Δικαιοσύνη, ect., they will no longer hesitate on this Interpretation. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 95 The following femalized Christian names: Alexandrina, Andrewina..and Williamina.

Femay, var. of FUMAY, *Obs.*

Femble, var. of FIMBLE.

Feme (fem). Also 6 **feeme,** 6–7 **fem,** 8–9 **femme.** [a. OF. *feme*, Fr. *femme* woman, wife.]

1. *Law.* (Chiefly conjoined with *baron*.) Wife. (The technical spelling is *feme*; but in non-professional use the mod.F. form has often been adopted. So also in *feme-covert*: see below.)

[1292], 1594, 1611 [see BARON *sb.* 5]. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. (1636) 2 The feme is entitled to dower. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 161 If a Feme Copyholder for Life takes Husband, who commits a Waste, this shall bind the Wife. [1813 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1847) 217 Divorce ruins the poor *femme*.] 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 334 The feme died leaving issue; then the baron died. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. IX. viii. 142 An ancient custom of the land described the man and wife as baron and feme.

†**2.** In 16th c. often used (in verse and somewhat playfully) for: Woman. *Obs.*

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 76 So bolde Away to have a Greekish feme purloynde. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* 58 Three ills that mischefe men..the Fem, the Flud, the Fire. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 15 Nature hath begot Of Fleeting Feemes, such fickle store. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* i. 6 The Fem was concerned as (in desire) one.

Feme covert (fe·m kʌ·vəɹt). *Law.* [a. AF. *feme covert* a woman 'covered' (= mod.F. *couverte*), i.e. under protection.] A woman under cover or protection of her husband; a married woman. (Cf. COVERT *a.* 4.)

[1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* (1532) 2 *marg.*, Graunt de feme couert est void.] 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 4 A feme couert cannot make a contract. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 70 My poor wife..being a Feme-Coverte, not an Officer durst come near her. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding-Day* IV. v, Do you know, sir, that this lady is a femme couverte? 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 111 On petition of ..femes covert. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* XXV. 189 An infant, lunatic, *feme covert*, or [etc.].

b. *humorously*: Wife.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 862 Those..femme couerts to all mankind.

Feme-sole (fe·m sōu l). *Law.* [a. AF. *feme soule* a woman alone.] **a.** A woman who has not the protection of a husband; an unmarried woman, a spinster; a widow. **b.** A married woman who with respect to property is as independent of her husband as if she were unmarried.

Also *attrib.*, as *feme-sole merchant, trader*, a married woman who uses a trade alone, or without her husband (Webster).

[1528 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* (1532) 2 Mes si feme soule soit executrix. *Ibid.* 2 b, Si feme soul..fist fait del graunt.] 1642 *Ibid.* (*transl. of prec.*) i. § 20 If..the wife as a feme sole ..grant a rent. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 90 If the Cattle of a Feme-sole be taken, and afterwards she marry. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I vii. 121 The Queen Consort .. being privileged as a feme sole. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xii. 73 She becomes, after the judicial separation..a *feme sole*, a single woman, with respect to property.

Femenine, obs. form of FEMININE.

Femerell (fe·mĕrĕl). Forms: 5 **fomerel(l, fumrell,** 5–6 **fymrel(le, fumerill,** 6 **fymerelle, fomeril, fum(m)erel(l,** 5– **femerell.** [ad. OF. *fumeraille* altered form of *fumerole* = It. *fumaruolo* :–L. *fūmāriolum*, dim. of *fūmārium*, f. *fūmus* smoke.]

'A lantern, louvre, or covering placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, etc. for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke' (Weale, 1849).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/2 Fomerel of an halle, *fumarium*. *Ibid.* 182/2 Fumrell of an hows, *fumarium*. 1446 *Churchw. Acc. Vatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 84 It. payd to Welyam Stonhowse for settyng in of to femerell in the stepyl, x^{d}. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* P viij, *Fumerale*, a fumerill. 1521 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 335 Y fymerelle of y chymney. 16.. *Jrnl. Bk. Expences* in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 204 Spent about the Femerell of the New Kitchin..xviiis. viiid. 1885 LAW *Hampton Court* I. xiii 174 The inside of the femerell was as richly decorated as the rest of the roof.

Femetorie, obs. form of FUMITORY.

Femicide [1] (fe·misəid). [f. FEME + -(I)CIDE: see -CIDE I.] One who kills a woman.

1828 R. MACNISH (*title*), Confessions of an unexecuted Femicide.

Femicide [2] (fe·misəid). [f. FEME + -(I)CIDE: see -CIDE 2.] The killing of a woman.

1801 *Satirical View Lond.* 60 This species of delinquency may be denominated *femicide*. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Femicide*, the killing of a woman.

Feminacy (fe·minăsi). [f. L. *fēmin-a* + -ACY, after EFFEMINACY.] Female nature, femininity.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 37 The face took from the figure the charm of feminacy.

†**Fe·minal,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **femynalle.** [a. OF. *feminal* = Pr. *feminal*, f. Lat. type **fēmināl-is*, f. *fēmina* woman.] Of or pertaining to a female or woman; female.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxli. (1495) 698 Rewe is yeuen ayenst femynalle fluxe. 17.. WEST *On Abuse Travelling* xlvi, in *Dodsl.* (1748) II. 82 For wealth, or fame, or honor feminal.

Feminality (feminæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of a female; female nature. Now *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 148 If in the minority of naturall vigor, the parts of feminality take place. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* IV. ii, Not half so much as devoting 'em [a beautiful face and person] to a pretty fellow. If our feminality had no business in this world, why was it sent hither? 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Social Ess.* II. 10 Thinking..womanhood a mistake in exact proportion to its feminality.

2. *pl.* only *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* **a.** The personality of a woman; a female person. **b.** A female trait or peculiarity. **c.** Something that women delight in; a knick-knack.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 262 Ladies are not permitted to advance their feminalities beyond so chaste a threshold. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 204 Certain feminalities ..peep through every page. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 199 All these pretty 'feminalities'.

†**Fe·minary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fēmin-a* + -ARY.] Womanish.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. iii. § 13. 277 A feminarie, sottish calmeness, and vitious facilitie.

†**Fe·minate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L *fēmināt-us*, f. *fēmina* woman.] **a.** Resembling a woman; effeminate. **b.** Female. feminine.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ll, With halfe a berde, as a feminate man. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall of Princes* 82 a/1 Money doth not only breake the feminate and tender hartes, but also the hard and craggy rockes. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. iii, A nation warlike ..cannot brook A feminate authority.

Hence † **Fe·minately** *adv. Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Inzazzeare*, to goe walking wantony, idly or feminatlie vp and downe the streetes.

†**Fe·mine,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **femyn(e.** [Contracted f. FEMININE.] = FEMININE *a.*

1530 PALSGR. 156 All the feestes of the yere be of the femyne gendre. 1564 GOLDING *Justine* 17 b, In Xerxes was to be sene a kind of femine fearfulnesse. 1610 *Mirr. Mag., Lady Ebbe* xv, To do the like against the Femine kind.

Femineity (feminī·iti). [f. L. *fēmine-us* womanish (f. *fēmina*) + -ITY.] The quality or

nature of the female sex; womanliness; womanishness.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., etc.* I. 72 The very essence of femineity seems to speak in the..true and touching words. *Ibid.* II. 228 Of all men I ever knew Wordsworth has the least femincity in his mind. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 188 It had so much *woman* in it,—*multiebrity*, as well as *femineity*.

Feminicide (fĭmi·nisəid). *rare.* [f. L. *fēmina* + -(I)CIDE 2.] = FEMICIDE 2.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 545 Our transcendent powers of cold-blooded feminicide.

Femini·city. [f. L. *fēmin-a*, after *rusticity*.] The quality or condition of a woman; womanliness.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 226 Beautiful are both these women in their graceful feminicity.

Feminie (fe·mini). *arch.* Also 5 femyne, femynye, 6 femynie. [a. OF. *feminie*, f. L. *fēmina* woman.] Womankind; a 'set' of women, *esp.* the Amazons; also the country of the Amazons.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 8 He conquered all the regne of Feminie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6669 The qwene of femyne þat freike so faithfully louyt. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcix. (1869) 111, I wot neuere whether i be in femynye, ther wommen hauen the lordship. 1561 *Schole-house of Women* 9 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 106 A foole of late contrived a boke, And all in praise of the femynie. 1692 COLES, *Feminie*, the women's country. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i, You bid me..look into The eyes of feminie. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 639 The dingy feminie who cry their brooms. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN *ibid.* XIV. 22 At the good deeds of feminie let no man..Sneer idly.

† **Fe·minile,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *fēmin-a* + -ILE; cf. It. *femminile*.] Peculiar to a woman; feminine.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* iii. 64 This forehead is also called a great forehead, if it be compared with a feminile forehead.

Femininity (femini·nĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The character or disposition peculiar to a woman; womanliness, womanishness. Also quasi-*concr.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 89 True feminility is oftener found contemplating the exquisite points of some soul-subduing picture. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 53 The corresponding character (feminility) is not found so often.

Feminine (fe·minin), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 femynyne, 5–6 femenine, -yn(e, 5 femynyng, 6 feminin, -yne, (*Sc.* famenene), 7–8 fœminine, 4– feminine. [a. OF. and Fr. *feminin, -ine*, ad. L. *fēmininus*, f. *fēmina* woman.]

1. Of persons or animals: Belonging to the female sex; female. Now *rare.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 275, I sawe perpetually ystalled A feminine creature. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 313 The preie, which is feminine. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* 279 Edmond..None issue had neither male ne feminine. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 369 And now for a serpent of femenyne nature ye shake for fere. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 434/2, I had as leue he bare them both a bare charitie, as with y° frayle feminyne sexe fall to farre in loue. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 83 But..a soule Feminine saluteth vs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1625) 319 Of which Manly fœminine people [Amazons] ancient authors disagree. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 423 Those Male, These Feminine.

b. *humorously.*

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 106 A side of feminine beef was..obtained.

2. In same sense, of objects to which sex is attributed, or which have feminine names, *esp.* one of the heavenly bodies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 44 They say that the Moone is a planet Fœminine. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 Under her conduct and standard marcheth the whole feminine army, envy, avarice, pride, &c. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 83 Five is acknowledged..to be Male and Female, consisting of Three and Two, the two first Masculine and Feminine numbers. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Hermaphr.* 6 Wks. 1687. 19 We chastise the God of Wine With Water that is Feminine. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. 1841. 130 The earth..is universally feminine. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 121 Ye juried stars..Henceforth ye shine in vain to man: Earthy, or moist, or feminine, or fixed.

3. Of or pertaining to a woman, or to women; consisting of women; carried on by women.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlix. 189 She lefte asyde her femenyne wyll. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 322 How be it dyuers haue sith sen her in femenyn figure. *Ibid.* 354 Which cryed with a femenyne voys. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Or wyl you soiourne in this my feminin empyre? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 31 Take notice of some principall of the orders she made in those feminine Academies. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* vii. (1851) 388 Govern'd and overswaid at home under a Feminine usurpation. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii, Feminine society. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* xxxviii, They were growing too serious for feminine discussion or friendly sympathy. 1876 — *H. Haggard's Dau.* I. 9 The feminine element in the business was supplied by his maiden sister.

4. Characteristic of, peculiar or proper to women; womanlike, womanly.

*14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 113 Sche answered most femynyne of chere Full prudently to euery questyon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 154/2 Femynyne, or woman lyke, *muliebris*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 340 Of complexion feminine and flegmatike in comparison to gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 219 To such as be of a fœminine and delicate bodie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 458 Her [Eve's] Heav'nly forme Angelic, but more soft, and Feminine. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 149 P 11 My sister..the young ladies are hourly tormenting by every art of feminine persecution. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, There was something almost feminine in the tender deference with which he appeared to listen. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 23 The most virile of poets cannot be adequately rendered in the most feminine of languages.

† b. Such as a woman is capable of. *Obs.*

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* xix, Some dreams I confess may admit of easie and feminine exposition.

5. Depreciatively: Womanish, effeminate. ? *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xiv. (1554) 53 b, Last of eche one was Sardanapall, Most feminine of condicion. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 18 Rebukyng their timerous heartes, and Feminine audacitie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. II. i. § 1. 217 Ninias being esteemed no man of warre at all, but altogether feminine. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1702) I. 41 He was of so unhappy a feminine temper, that he was always in a terrible fright. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 112 Not onely to women, but also to men of feminine courage.

6. *Gram.* Of the gender to which appellations of females belong. Of a termination: Proper to this gender. † Of a connected sentence: Consisting of words of this gender.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 282/2 So speak I in feminine gendre in general. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 472 Spewing forth also this Fœminine Latine: *Nam mansuetavit misericordiosa est Ecclesia, O Ecclesia Romana!* 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 41 Cora..was..a fœminine title of the Sun. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18) 55 Most feminine nouns end in ת or ה. 1845 STODDART *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 30/1 Every noun denoting a female animal is feminine.

b. Prosody. *Feminine rime*: in French versification, one ending in a 'mute *e*' (so called because the mute *e* is used as a feminine suffix); hence in wider sense, a rime of two syllables of which the second is unstressed. So *feminine ending, termination* (of a line of verse); *feminine cæsura*, one which does not immediately follow the ictus. *The e feminine*: the French '*e* mute', and the similar sound in ME. (dropped in the later language).

1775 TYRWHITT *Chaucer's Wks.* Pref. Ess. III. § 16 Nothing will be..of such..use for supplying the deficiencies of Chaucer's metre, as the pronunciation of the *e* feminine. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. I. § 34. 31 The Alexandrine..had generally a feminine termination. 1844 BICK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 27 The former close, because it terminates in a thesis, and is on that account, less forcible, is called feminine, the latter, masculine. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 247 Of feminine rhymes we find..*famè, justicè*. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 92 Verses with a double ending—which in English verse at least are not in themselves feminine.

B. *sb.*

1. The adj. used absolutely.

† a. *gen.* She that is, or they that are feminine; woman, women. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy) 65 Not only in Englond, but of every nacion, The femynyng wyl presume men forto gyd. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (S. T. S.) lii. 25 The facultie of famenene is so, Vnto thair freind to be his fo. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 893 Not fill the World at once With men as Angels without Feminine.

b. With defining word: The feminine element in human nature.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 3/1 The volumes..display the above-noted characteristics of the eternal feminine in its singing moods.

c. A person, rarely an animal, that is feminine; a female, a woman. Now only *humorously.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2021 Doctryne Fer aboue the age of so yonge a femynyne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 235 When..the Elephant is so entangled, they guide the feminines towards the Pallace. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* II. v, Sweete Femenine, clip off the taile of thy discourse with the sissars of attention. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xv. 87 While all things are judg'd according to their suitableness..to the fond Feminine. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 202 The Deity..was represented as a feminine. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 67/1 We are two lone feminines.

2. *Gram.* A word of the feminine gender.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 114 They call it Zebi, and the feminin herof Zebiah. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 105 These feminines want the singular number; *exuviæ, phaleræ*. 1612 — *Lud. Lit.* 128 In wordes of three terminations, the first is the Masculine, the second the Feminine, the third is the Neuter. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vii. 117 All Fœminines of the Singular Number, do end in ת. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 55 Eliza..It was made a feminine in aftertimes. 1885 MASON *Engl. Gram.* 25 Seamstress and songstress are double feminines.

† **Fe·minine,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To make feminine; to weaken, effeminate.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 170 Musicke..dooth rather femenine the minde.

Femininely (fe·mininli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a feminine manner, like a woman; womanishly. Also, in the feminine gender.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 365 Nor as any peculiar Dialect of this tongue, using this word sometimes femininely. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxvii, So femininely white [that hand] might bespeak Another sex. 1821 — *Juan* v. lxxx, Now being femininely all arrayed..He look'd in almost all respects a maid. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1124 Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.

Femininess (fe·mininnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being feminine; womanliness.

1859 *Times* 23 Nov. 8/4 Buoncompagni..is gentle even to femininess. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 258/2 Without derogating from her femininess.

Fe·mininism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The state of being feminine.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Phren. Jrnl.*), and in mod. Dicts.

2. A feminine or woman's word or expression.

1892 F. HALL in *Nation* 13 Oct. 282/3 The locution [*very pleased*] has been, all along, in the main a femininism.

Femini·nitude. *nonce-wd.* [f. FEMININ-E + -(I)TUDE.] The characteristic quality of feminine persons; womanishness.

1878 J. THOMSON *Plenipotent Key* 19 The spite is but his [Froude's] femininitude.

Femininity (femini·nĭti). [ME. *femininite*, f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *femininité*.]

1. Feminine quality; the characteristic quality or assemblage of qualities pertaining to the female sex, womanliness; in early use also, female nature.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 262 O serpent under femynynytee. 14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1045 Hir face, of femyny[ni]te: Thurw honest drede abaisshed so was she. *c* 1430 *Compleynt* 326 ibid. App. 63 In whame yche vertue is at rest..Prudence and femynynytee. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 230 She was all that my most romantic dreams had fancied of femininity. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 4/2 What she [the American woman] conspicuously lacks, on the other hand, is essential femininity.

concr. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Biog. Lect.* (1886) 194 A perfect femininity of architecture, the Venus of Gothic creation.

2. In depreciative sense: Womanishness.

1863 E. L. SWIFTE in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 264 A certain femininity, which our *patresfamilias* call changeableness. 1879 T. P. O'CONNOR *Beaconsfield* 136 Features delicate almost to femininity. 1855 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 3/1 The femininity of Fénelon's nature.

3. In applied senses: a. The fact of being a female. b. Feminine peculiarity (in shape).

1867 *Morn. Star* 26 Nov., There is no doubt of her femininity, though her counterfeit of a man is..perfect. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 A part for which the exuberant femininity of her physique obviously disqualifies her.

4. *concr.* Women in general; womankind.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr. 7 Crinoline..has..enlightened us respecting the not faultless ankles of femininity. 1878 MRS. RIDDELL *Mother's Darl.* II. xv. 134 She had changed..into a tenderer and softened specimen of femininity.

Fe·mininize, *v. rare*[−1]. [f. FEMININE + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (a word) feminine, to give a feminine form to.

1868 F. HALL *Benares* 8 The name of King Champa, feminized, became that of the metropolis of Anga, Champâ.

Feminism (fe·minizm). *rare.* [f. L. *fēmin-a* + -ISM.] The qualities of females.

1851 in OGILVIE.

Feminity (fĭmi·nĭti). [ME. *feminite*, a. OF. *feminité*, f. Lat. type **feminitas*, f. *fēmina* woman.]

1. = FEMININITY 1.

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 262 (Lansd. 360), O serpent vnder femenyte. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem xiv, The thyrde sonne..wedded dame Blaunch, ful of feminytee. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 71 Here is mary, ful fayr and ful of femynyte. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 43 Goodnes, the Rote of all vertve Which Rotide is in youre femynite. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 515 She is the..mirrhor of feminitie. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* iv, She laughed at the ludicrous repetition of feminity in the second line. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 299 Put forth each charm And proper floweret of feminity.

2. = FEMININITY 2.

1669 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* vi. 83 There being all these symptoms of Feminity in the Church of Rome. 1890 J. FORSTER in *Academy* 23 Aug. 149/2 There is..a decided note of feminity in his genius; a want of manly strength.

3. = FEMININITY 4; also a band of women. † *Queen of feminity*: queen of the Amazons.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 14 a, Theseus..Weddid Apolita..The hardy quene of femynitie. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1633 Nexte in ordre..Was our blessed lady, floure of femynyte. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 171, I haif watchit..Quhairevir blumis femenitye. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxii, I tell thee, Mary, Hector's understanding, and far more that of feminity, is inadequate to comprehend the extent of the loss. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxi, Provided..this feminity be followed By..Fifine!

Feminivorous (femini·vŏrəs), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *fēmin-a* woman + *-(i)vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] That eats the flesh of women.

1820 *Examiner* No. 644. 523/1 Our feminivorous bridegroom however is somewhat inconsistently represented.

Feminization (femĭnaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] a. The action of making feminine. b. The giving of a feminine inflexion to a word.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 510 There is a sweetness, a softness, and feminization of tone, in the lower passages. 1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* III. II. xxxiv. 52 'To save it [the sex] from what?' she asked. 'From the most damnable feminisation!' 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 115 Their [Poles'] careless and light-hearted feminisation of a verb.

Feminize (fe·minəiz), *v.* [f. L. *fēmin-a* + -IZE. Cf. Fr. *féminiser*.] a. *trans.* To make feminine or womanish; to give a feminine cast to (a description). b. *intr.* To become or grow feminine.

1652, 1653 [see FEMINIZED]. 1776 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' [S. T. Pratt] *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 98 It only served the more to feminize..and to recommend her to the spectator. 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 175 Let not an idea of her feminize a soul that should now burn but for glory and a crown. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 81 Feminize this description..and you see Harriette. 1866 *Ch. Times* 6 Jan. 2/3 Any more than a boy is feminized by learning music. 1892 *Nation* 21 July 45/2 May it not be said that he feminized him too much?

b. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 85 The women..would make those present look very small..but that they are feminising.

Hence **Fe·minized** *ppl. a.*, **Fe·minizing** *vbl. sb.*
1652 WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 113 Her vigorous exertion made them incline to the thought of her beeing a Male Feminiz'd. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 45 The Serpent said to the feminized Adam. 1867 *Ch. Times* 6 July 236/4 The feminizing of the clerical mind is one of..many.. evils. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 320/1 The husband, if he has become sufficiently .. feminized, may go to the House.

Femishing: see FUMISHING *Obs.*

‖ **Femme de chambre** (fam də ʃɑ̃br). [Fr.]
1. A lady's maid.
1762 STERNE *Let.* 12 Aug., I have got a..decent *femme de chambre*, and a good-looking *laquais*. 1824 MEDWIN *Convers. Byron* (1832) I. 48 Fletcher's .. wife .. was at that time *femme de chambre* to Lady Byron. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvii. (1885) 564 Martha .. as *femme de chambre*, accompanied her young mistress.
2. A chambermaid.
1890 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Christmas No. 272 The crisp and beaming *femmes de chambre* of our neighbours across the Channel.

Femoral (fe·mŏrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *femor-*, *femur* thigh + -AL.]
A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the femur or thigh. Chiefly *Anat.*, as *femoral artery*, *bone*, etc.
1782 S. SHARP *Surgery* Intr. (ed. 10) 50 The largest crooked needle..should be used..in taking up the..femoral..arteries in amputation. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 333 The phænomena which occurred in a case of deep-seated femoral hernia. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx, Flibbertigibbet .. thrust a pin into the rear of the short femoral garment. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Accident* xx, The femoral bone of her dexter leg. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 636 They may enter the femoral, umbilical, and ischiatic openings.
B. *sb.* = *femoral artery*.
1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 542/1 In the Sloth..the brachials and femorals are split up. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 213 The femoral gives off a large branch called the deep femoral.

† **Fe·morals**, *sb. pl. Obs.* In 7 **femoralles**. [a. OF. *femoralles* = late L. *femorālia*, f. *femor-*, *femur* thigh.] Clothing for the thighs; breeches.
1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* vi. 10 The priest shal be revested with the tunike and the linnen femoralles.

Femur (fī·mŏr). Pl. **femurs** (fī·mŏrz), **femora** (fe·mŏră). [a. L. *femur* thigh.]
1. *Anat.* The thigh bone in man and other vertebrata.
1799 in *Med. Jrnl.* II. 482 The femur..was found in blackish fragments. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* § 615 A case of false joint in consequence of the fracture of the neck of the femur. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* i. 12 The femur, or thigh, is much lengthened and slightly curved. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 314 The thigh-bone or femur, corresponding with the humerus in the fore-limb.
2. *Entom.* The corresponding part in an insect; the third articulation of the foot.
1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 327 The ambulatory organs of locomotion consist of .. a femur, etc. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 128 In some genera the femur of the hind legs is enormously swollen.
3. *Arch.* 'The space between the channels [of the Triglyph]' (Gwilt).
1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D j b, The pillor shalbe garnished with Canalicoli .. and the fifth parte is for Striæ, which are also called Femora.

Fen (fen), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 fen(n, 3–7 fenn(e, (4 feen, 6 finne, fene), 2– fen. *β.* 2 ven, 2–4 venn(e. [OE. *fen*, *fenn* neut., masc. = OFris. *fenne*, *fene* masc. (MDu., MLG. *venne*, Du. *ven* fem., Du. *veen* neut.) water-meadow, bog, OHG. *fenna* fem., *fenni* neut. (Ger. *fenne* neut., *fehn* fem.) marsh, ON. *fen* neut., quagmire, Goth. *fani* neut., mud :—OTeut. **fanjo(m* (*-jo-z*, *-jā*).]
1. Low land covered wholly or partially with shallow water, or subject to frequent inundations; a tract of such land, a marsh.
Beowulf 104 (Gr.) Se þe moras heold fen and fæsten. *c*888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 2, & eall þæt his fennas & moras ȝenumen habbað. *c*1205 LAY. 18113 He .. drof Irisce men ȝeond wateres and ȝeond fenes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 146 Grantebrigge & hontendone mest plente of dep ven. *c*1325 *King of Almaigne* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 He hath robbed Engelond, the mores ant th[e] fenne. *c*1440 *York Myst.* vii. 126 They will slee me, be ffenne or ffrith. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1321 In Lerna, the Grekis fen. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 584 Mexico, which is seated in a great fen. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1028 The joyless sun ..draws the copious steam from swampy fens. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 593 Win from the waters every stagnant fen. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. (1886) 111 The margin of the broad, reedy fen.
fig. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 36 He did .. cut Poe-dike to let in a Flood of all Heresies, upon the Fenns of Christianity. 1802 WORDSW. '*Milton! thou should'st be living*', England hath need of thee; she is a fen Of stagnant waters. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 129 The hot fen of emulation and vice.
b. esp. † *The fen* (obs.), *the fens*: certain low-lying districts in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and some adjoining counties.
905 *O. E. Chron.* an. 905 Eall oð ða fennas norð. *c*1540 *Pilgr. Tale* 1 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) App. I. 77 In lincolneshyr, fast by the fene, ther stant a hows. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 59 Divers lands and wast grounds called the Fennes. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 115 Two hundred thousand acres are drowned in the Fens here. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 92 A short visit to the Fens of Cambridgeshire. 1890 *Murray's Handbk. Lincolnshire* 4 Large flocks of geese are still kept in the Fens about Spalding.
† 2. Mud, clay, dirt, mire, filth. Also, excrement.
*c*897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 104 He underfehð ðæt fenn ðara ðweandra. *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 147 *Limus*, *lutum*, fenn. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Ieremie..stod in þe uenne up to his muðe. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 490 Or or fluin noe spredde his fen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 655 Of þe comes mykel foul thyng, Als fen, and uryn and spyttyng. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 62 To..baþe hem in lustis as swyn in feen. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1500 Bothe maydenes, and garssoun, Fowyll fen schull on the throwe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 17 The vile belleis of thai cursit schrewis Aboundis of fen maist abhominable. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 440 The loving in ane mannis mouth, Maid of him self, stinkis lyke ony fen Into the eiris of all vther men.
fig. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 17 Virgile sou3t gold of wit and wisdom in the fen of Ennii þe poete.
3. *slang.* (see quots.) ? *Obs.*
*a*1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fag the Fen*, drub the Whore. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Fen*, a Strumpet, or Bawd, a common Prostitute.
4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *fen bank*, *-boat*, *-loot*, *-country*, *-duck*, *-dyke*, *-earth*, *-fowl*, *-frog*, *-grass*, *-land* (whence *fen-lander*), *-river*, *-rush*, *-skate*, *-skater*, *-skating*, *-soil*. **b.** objective, as *fen-affecter*, *-dweller*, *-farmer*, *-farming*, *-paring*. **c.** originative, as *fen-born*, *-bred*, *-sucked* adjs.
1616 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 17 The farre-fam'de *Fen-affecter. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 73 The *Fenbanks in the Isle of Ely. 1890 *Daily News* 12 June 6/2 A fen-bank about six miles from Peterborough. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 272 One of the little *fen boats. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* V. 401 The hard seam of his *fen-boot. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. 63 That *fenborn serpent. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Eve of Revolution* 296 These fen-born fires. 1597 DRAYTON *Mortimeriados* 116 The *fen-bred vapours. 1830 T. ALLEN *Hist. Lincolnsh.* I. iii. 65 Other rivers of the *Fen Country. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 441 The great religious houses of the fen country. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 65 The *Fenducke, or Moore-hen. 1610 *Fen-dweller [see FEN-MAN]. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 84 Strange that those fen-dwellers should approach the fiery region. 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLEY *Fenland* xiii. 416 The spleen of fen-dwellers is often enlarged. *c*1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 127 Ye *ffendiks .. are deep ditches wth draines. *a*1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I. 205 The surface is of Black *Fen Earth. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *The Ouse* 196 The *fen-farmers still gather in its market-place on Thursdays. 1852 CLARKE *Fen Sketches* 262 The unexampled improvements which have taken place in *Fen-farming. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, Listen ye *fen-frogs all. 1844 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 108 A covering of *fen-grasses. *a*1000 *Guthlac* (1848) 50 He þurh þa *fenland reow. 1070 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Þet Englisce folc of eall þa feon landes comen to heom. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 30 In the moorlands and the fen-lands. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) II. 21 *Apud Girvios*; that is, amongst the *Fenlanders. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. of Suffolk* 161 A very complete and effective tool, called a *fen-paring plough, the furrow of which is burnt. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. vii. 45 a, A kind of *fen-rishes yt grew in the marish groundes of Egipt. 1892 *Badminton Libr., Skating* vii. 268 A standard type of *Fen skates. 1882 N. & A. GOODMAN (*title*), Handbook of *Fen skating. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 375 Light *fen soils. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 169 You *Fen-suck'd Fogges.
b. In various plant-names, etc.: as, **fen-berry**, the cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*); **fen-cress** = WATERCRESS (*Nasturtium officinale*); † **fen-down** = COTTON-GRASS; **fen grapes** = *fenberry*; **fen lentil**, water lentils (*Lemna minor*); **fen-rue** (see quot.); † **fen whort** = *fen-berry*.
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xi. 671 Those which the Germaynes doo call Veenbesien, that is to say Marsh or *Fen-berries. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., *Fen-berries*. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1879) 77 *Fen-berry*, from its growing in fens, the cranberry. *c*1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wiþ heafod wærce, ȝenim..*fencersan. 1818 TODD, *Fen-cress*. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 With no scalded fethers nor *fen downe nor none other unlawful and corrupt stuffes. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. 317/2 They .. bought Fen Down .. for an Half penny a Pound, and sold the same among Feathers for 6d. a Pound. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clxvi. 1367 Moszbeeren, Veenbesien; that is to saie *Fen grapes or Fen berries. 1878-85 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Fen Grapes, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus* L. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 378 After the manner of *Fen-lentils or Duckes meat. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1879) 77 **Fen-Rue*, from its divided rue-like leaves and place of growth. *Thalictrum flavum* L. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xi. 671 Marrishe or *Fen Whortes grow .. in low, moyst places.
5. Special comb. † **fen-canopy** (see quot.); **fen-cock** (see quot.); **fen-cricket**, the mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*); **fen-fever**, a malarious fever; **fen-fire** = IGNIS FATUUS, a will of the wisp; **fen-goose**, usually the Grey-Lag Goose (*Anser cinereus*); **fen-nightingale** (see quot.); **fen-oak** (see quot.); **fen-pole**, a jumping pole for crossing ditches, etc.; **fen-reeve**, an officer having charge of fen lands; **fen-runners**, a kind of skates suitable for fen-skating; **fen-shake**, the ague; **fen-slodger**, a name given to the Fen-men; **fen-thrush** (see quot.). Also FEN-HOOD, FEN-MAN.
1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 957 Our Countreymen that live about the Fens have invented a .. *Fen-canopy .. made of .. Cowes dung .. with the smell and juice whereof the Gnats being very much taken..let them sleep quietly in their beds. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, **Fencock*, the water-rail. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, A *Fen-cricket, *gryllotalpa*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Fen-cricket*, a name given by some people to the gryllotalpa. 1772 J. LIND (*title*), A Treatise on the Putrid and Remitting *Fen Fever. 1814-5 SHELLEY '*The cold earth*' iii, As a *fenfire's beam on a sluggish stream, Gleams dimly. 18.. SWINBURNE *Athens*, Mocked as whom the fen-fire leads. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 426 The wilde *Fen-goose. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776. 4°) II. 482 Grey Lag, the Fen-Goose of Lister. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 147 Fen, or Marsh, goose. *a*1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Fen-nightingale*, a frog. 1868 W. H. WHEELER *Fens S. Lincolnsh.* 69 Nor must the mention of the fen nightingales or frogs be omitted. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss*, **Fen-ouks*, willows. 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 10 It was a *fen-pole, such .. as our fenners yet use. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 172 The common lands are under the charge of '*fen-reeves'. 1873 KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* 76 How merrily their long *fen-runners whistled along the ice-lane. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 350 What they [imported Irish reapers] call the *fen-shake. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 644 The Fenmen .. were a century later known as Slodgers or *Fen-Slodgers. 1893 BARING GOULD *Cheap Jack Zita* I. 57 Sons or grandsons of half-wild fen-slodgers. 1854 BAKER *Gloss. Northampton* I. 226 **Fen-thrush*, the missel-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 2 Missel Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*).. Fen Thrush (Northants).

Fen (fen), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [OE. *fyne* mildew; the mod. form (with *e* for OE. *y*) is Kentish; cf. FENNY *a.*[2], VINEWED.] A mould or parasitical fungus that attacks the hop-plant.
1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 33 Hops were all infected with mold or fen. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 249 The mould or fen mostly occurs at a somewhat later period. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Fen*, the name of a distemper to which hops are subject. It consists of a quick-growing mould or moss.

‖ **Fen**, *sb.*[3] [*fen*, in L. version of Avicenna, ad. Arab. فَنّ *fann* species, class.] A section in Avicenna's Canon.
*c*1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 562, I suppose that Avycen Wrot never in canoun, ne in non fen Mo wonder sorwes. 1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iij, Sayth Auycen in his fyrste fen of the fyrste boke of his Canon.

† **Fen**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [? f. OF. *fien* dung (see FIENTS); but cf. FEN *sb.*[1] 2.
The word occurs several times on the page, always in the form *fenon* (inf. and 3 pers. pl.).]
intr. Of certain animals: To void dung.
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F ij a, All bestis that bere talow and stonde vpright Femayen when thay do so say as I the kenne And all oder fenon that rowken downe thenne.

Fen (fen), *v.*[2] Also fain. [Usually taken to be a corruption of FEND *v.*] *trans.* To forbid. Only in '*Fen* (*larks*, etc.)!', a prohibitory exclamation, used chiefly by boys at marbles, etc., in order to balk, bar, or prevent some action on the part of another.
1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 125 Fen slips over again. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xvi, 'I'm fly', says Jo. 'But fen larks, you know! Stow hooking it'. 1864 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, 'Fen play', I forbid you to play. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Ven*, If one player says 'ven knuckledown' this means that his opponent must shoot his marble without resting his hand on the ground.

† **Fe·nage.** *rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *fenage*, f. *fener* to make hay:—late L. *fænāre*, f. L. *fænum* hay.] Hay crop.
1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 25 The sowing of the seede of Trefoyle .. doth much inrich Meddowes .. both in Forrage and Fenage.

Fenaunce, obs. form of FINANCE.

† **Fe·nbrede.** *Obs. rare.* [perh. f. FEN *sb.*[1] + BRED, board.] = Mould-board.
1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The fenbrede is a thyn borde, pynned or nayled .. to the lyft syde of the shethe in the ferther ende, and to the ploughe tayle in the hynder ende.

Fence, *sb.* Also **4 fens, 6 fenst.** [aphet. f. of DEFENCE.]
† 1. The action of defending; = DEFENCE. Also, the attitude of self-defence; in *To stand at fence.*
*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8638 Þen Octa studied in his þought: To stonde to fens auailled nought. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 384 That for default of fenss so was To-fruschit in-to placis ser. *c*1430 *Syr Tryam.* 551 He stode at fence ageyne them. *a*1400–50 *Alexander* 4753 For nouthire fondis he to flee ne na fens made. *c*1500 *Felon Sowe Rokeby* in Whitaker *Craven* (1878) 569 Yet, for the fence that he colde make, Scho strake yᵗ fro his hande.
† b. *Cap of fence*: see CAP *sb.* 4. *Coat of fence*: see COAT *sb.* 5. So *Doublet of fence*: see DOUBLET. *House of fence*: a fortified house. *Man of fence*: a defender. *Obs.*
*c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxi. 12 Þe Hous of fens of Dalwolsy. 1463 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (1841) 158 Ffusten..ffor to make doblettys off ffence. *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 1095 No man of fens is left that house within. 1488 *Will of Sharnebourne* (Somerset Ho.), Doblette of fence. 1514 *Will of R. Peke of Whd.* 4 June, All my cottes of fense of manse body. 1555 *Reg. Gild Corp. Christi York* (Surtees) 202 My coote of fenst, and steele cappe. 1664 *Flodden F.* 1. 5 Each house of fence to fortify.
2. The action, practice, or art of fencing, or use of the sword. *To make fence*: to assume a fencing attitude. Also, *Master, teacher of fence.*
1533 UDALL *Flowres Latine Speaking* (1560) 233 *Disciplina gladiatoria*, is..the waie of trainyng men in..the schooles that maisters of fence keepe. 1535 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 131 Dennys, a poore scholler and a teacher of fence. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 75 Ile proue it on his body .. Despight his nice fence. 1652 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. v. 22 Trusting to the false rules of a master of Fence. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IV, A man must know his fence, or have

a short lease of his life. 1831 *Examiner* 17/2 He will point his sword at shadows, and make fence at your cat. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 459 A man of .. consummate skill in fence. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 87 Osric.. comes to announce..the wager at fence with Laertes.

b. *transf.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 790 Enjoy your .. gay rhetoric, That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xliv. 254 Fence of tongue was the weapon with which they were to maintain .. their honour. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 79 The Sophists were cunning masters of fence. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 871 That shrewd critic and experienced professor of Parliamentary fence.

†3. Means or method of defence; protection, security. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/1 Fence, defence fro enmyes, *proteccio, defensio.* 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 550 It is thought to be the surest fence, & strongest warde for that Religion, that they should be keapte stil in ignorance. 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 408 His choisest buildings were but fence for cold. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 39 To deliver up his Majesty's Ships to the ..Worm ..wholly unprovided of any Fence against them. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ix. 67 Employment is said to be the best fence against temptation. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. xii. ii. 261 The subject has no fence to secure his innocence.

Proverb. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 98, I dare be bold to say, 'Tis such a flail as there can ne're be fence for. 1730 SWIFT *Poems, On Stephen Duck* 115 The Proverb says; No Fence against a Flail.

4. *concr.* That which serves as a defence.

†a. Of persons: A bulwark, defence. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7363 He was fully the fens .. Of all the tulkes of Troy. 1552 *Godly Prayers* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 248 O Lord Jesus Christ, the only stay and fence of our mortal state.

b. Of things: A defence, bulwark. *arch.* (now with mixture of sense 5).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/1 Fence, or defence of closynge (clothynge, P.). 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* x. 4, I send you forth naked, wythout weapon or fense. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) I. ii. 17 The Skin is the Fence of the Cortical Body. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 483 A hilly Heap of Stones above to lay, And press the Plants with Sherds of Potters Clay. This Fence against immod'rate Rain they found. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 183 [The river] is a mighty Fence to the City Odia. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. iv. 278 My whole body wanted a fence against heat and cold. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xix, Deer-hides o'er them cast, Made a rude fence against the blast. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 278 They hastily formed a high fence out of the wrecks round the fleet.

fig. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II, Strangers would not believe there was a sufficient fence against crimes. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 311 They sin, who first remove the skin .. or outward tender fences of God's graces.

†c. *spec.* The tusk of an elephant (= Fr. *défense*). Also, the involucre of a flower. *Obs.*

1727 *Philip Quarll* 219 The Fences of an Elephant, and the Tusks of a wild Boar. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 171 Involucrum, or fence, 2 leafits .. to each floret.

5. An enclosure or barrier (*e.g.* a hedge, wall, railing, palisade, etc.) along the boundary of a field, park, yard or any place which it is desired to defend from intruders. *Sunk fence*: one placed along the bottom of a depression in the ground; sometimes applied to a ditch. Often preceded by a qualifying word, as: *gun-, pale-, quick-, ring-, snake-, wire-*, etc. *fence*, for which see those words.

1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 Owre fense be twixe our medo and Wilforth Pastur. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 63/16 A Fence, *vallum.* 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxii. 3 As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a tottering fence. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 457 The famished lion..O'erleaps the fences of the nightly fold. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 56 ¶ 3 This huge Thicket of Thorns and Brakes was designed as a kind of Fence or quick-set Hedge. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 62 They .. keep their fences in admirable repair. 1786 GILPIN *Obs. Pict. Beauty Cumbrid.* I. 136 The lake performing the office of a sunk fence. 1832 *Act* 2–3 *Will. IV*, c. 64 Sched. O. 1648 That point in a stone fence which is immediately opposite a..pool. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 2 A turf bank, was the best kind of fence used. 1891 EDGE in *Law Times* XC. 395/1 An ordinary fence, consisting of a ditch and a bank.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. iii. (1840) 4 When the fence of order was broken. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 105 Those who have broken through all the Fences of Law. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 119 Oft have we known that seven-fold fence [petticoats] to fail. 1762–3 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxx. 250 To throw down all fences of the constitution. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, Breaking down the strong fences of shame, and awkwardness.

c. Phrases: chiefly U.S. (*To stand* or *sit*) *on* or *upon the fence*: (to be) undecided in opinion, or neutral in action. (*To be*) *on a person's, the other side of the fence*: (to be) on his side, on the side opposed to him. *To descend on the right side of the fence*: to take the side of the winner. *To put one's horse at a fence*: to spur him on to leap it. *To make a Virginia fence*: 'to walk like a drunken man' (Lowell *Biglow Papers* Introd.).

1745 FRANKLIN *Drinker's Dict.* Wks. 1887 II. 26 He makes a Virginia Fence. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 82 A man represents Not the fellers that sent him, but them on the fence. 1862 *Ibid.* 287, I mean a kin' o' hangin' roun' an' settin' on the fence. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, It's allers best to stand missis's side the fence. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* v. 80 Any man who would stand upon the fence. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 350 Mr. Morgan..puts his hobby at its highest fence. 1891 SALISBURY in *Guardian* 28 Jan. 158/2 They gently descended on the right side of the fence.

6. Technical uses.

a. A guard, guide, or gauge designed to regulate the movements of a tool or machine.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 72 The Fence of the Plow [a grooving-plane] is set to that Distance off the Iron-Plate of the Plow, that you intend the Groove shall lie off the edge of the Board. *Ibid.* 79 The Handle should on either side become a Fence to the Tongue. *Ibid.* 90 These Nails are ..to serve for Fences to set, and fit each piece into its proper place. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222 Fence of a Plane.—A guard, which obliges it to work to a certain horizontal breadth from the arris. 1872 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking Machinery* 185 A long strip or fence passing behind as well as in front of the saw.

b. (See quots.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fence*, the arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 1835/2 *Fence* (locks), an arm or protection which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence.

c. A ferrule. *rare.*

1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* I. 231 A thin polished black stick..at the end was a brass fence.

7. A state of prohibition. *rare* exc. *attrib.*; cf. *fence-date, -month, -season, -time* in 11.

1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 537 [By the Great Charter] all rivers placed in fence [L. *in defenso*] are thrown open.

8. *Thieves' slang.* a. A receiver of stolen goods.

a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1708 J. HALL *Mem.*, The *fence* and he are like the devil and the doctor. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 Habberfield..was considered the safest fence about town. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiii, Ill-treating the boys, you..in-sa-ti-a-ble old fence.

b. A receiving house for stolen goods.

1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 22 May 232 The keeper of the 'fence' loves to set up in business there. 1848 *Punch* XIV. 149 Let M. Galignani rejoice; and let his Bibliothèque .. still remain the greatest literary 'fence' in Europe. 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Sign. Distress* iii. 26 The slums of London —the fences and padding-kens.

9. *Sc. Law.* [from the vb.] The action of fencing in various senses. Cf. FENCE *v.* 8.

1541 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 2 June (1834) 57 For þe losen of ane fens maid be þe said Allexr. apoun ane wob of Jonat Hunter. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* 273 The affirmatioun and fence of the court, that na man tak speach upon hand.. except the persewar and defender.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* General relations: a. appositive (sense 5), as *fence-wall.* b. attributive (sense 2), as *fence-school*; (sense 4 b), as †*fence-fabric*; (sense 5), as *fence-corner, -post.*

1876 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/1 He sallies from his siesta in a *fence corner. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. ix. 253 The *Fence-fabrickes and all devices else requisite for a siege, were in readinesse. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 A device..used for driving *fence-posts. 1885 H. C. M'COOK *Tenants of Old Farm* 196, I was standing by a fence-post. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warr's* I. i. 7 As one that vseth often the *Fence-schooles. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. x. 285 He was diligent in..beating down .. the Manicheans, in whose Fence-school he was formerly brought up. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 338 *Fence-Wall—A wall used to prevent the encroachment of men or animals.

11. Special comb.: **fence-guards** (see quot.); **fence-jack** (see quot.); **fence-lizard** (see quot.); †**fence-man**, a gladiator; **fence-month**, (*a*) originally the time of fawning for deer, a period of about 30 days at the end of June and beginning of July, during which hunting was forbidden; (*b*) more broadly: the close season for fishing, etc., during the time of breeding, not always being restricted to one month; **fence-play**, †(*a*) a gladiatorial combat; (*b*) *transf.* discussion; †**fence-roof**, a roof for defence = L. *testudo*; **fence-season, fence-time**, a close season or time for fish, swans, etc. (see *fence-month*); **fence-shop**, a shop at which stolen goods are sold; **fence-viewer**, (*U.S.*) an officer whose duty it is to see to the erection and maintenance of boundary and highway fences.

1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Fence-guards*, rails fixed round the mouth of a pit-shaft, to keep people and things from falling in. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 **Fence-jack*, a lever jack adapted for lifting the corner or lock of a worm-fence in order to lay in a new bottom-rail. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Fence-lizard*, the common small lizard or swift of the United States. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 98 With hired *fencemen he suppressed all Publius Clodius attempts. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Gladiateur* .. a maister of Fence, a fence man. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 197 *Fence-moneth is alwaies xv daies afore Midsomer and xv daies after. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 245 There is no law for preserving the fish in it during the fence months. 1855 DORAN *Queens Eng. Ho. Hanover* II. vii. 127 The bucks were denied, and he himself once shut out, on pretence it was fence month. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 434 Games .. Wrestlings, and *Fence-playes. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 25 Passing lightly in review..a certain fence-play-strife. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. xiv. 372 The Romans .. fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a *fence-roufe. 1880 *Times* 21 Dec. 6/4 To stop .. the alleged traffic of salmon during the 'close' or '*fence' season. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* XV. 153 In Field-lane, where the handkerchiefs are carried, there are a number of shops called *Fence-shops, where you may buy any number. 1546 *Plumpton Corr.* 251 Ye shall come no time wrong, *fence-time then other. 1584 in Binnell *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 Fence .. Times, in which these Fishes are not to be taken. 1886 *J. Hopkins' Univ. Stud.* IV. 20 In 1647, *fence viewers were appointed, by whom .. every new building had to be approved.

Fence (fens), *v.* Also 5–6 fens(e. [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* a. To practise the use of the foil or sword. b. To use the sword scientifically either for offence or defence.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 14 Alas sir, I cannot fence. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 57 Defending your self from the Thrusts or Blows of those you Fence with. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* III. Wks. 1882 X. 225, I do a warrior! I never learnt to fence. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. Wks. 1873 II. 181 Captain, thou hast fenced well! 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 147, I hope you both fence and shoot well.

c. *transf.* of animals.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 343 The bellowing Rivals.. fence, they push, and pushing loudly roar.

d. *fig.* Frequently of a witness: *To fence with* (rarely trans. *to fence*), to parry, try to evade (a question).

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi. (1845) 158 He rather fences with sin. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 9 The Friends .. fence to get all the Estate. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1864) I. 151 For several months .. diplomatists fenced among themselves. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xx. iii. 47 Seldom in the Arena of this Universe did a Son of Adam fence better for himself. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. v. 175 The gallant French .. could only fence with an evil so great. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* vi. 181 The question he seemed disposed to fence with. 1890 *Standard* 22 Feb. 5/2 The Chairman..ought..to be able to overcome the tendency to 'fence' awkward questions.

2. *trans.* (Const. *against, from.*) To screen, shield, protect: a. the body, or a part of it.

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* vi. 7 On euery syde surely fensed with the armoure of iustice. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 206 The arme in this [arm ball] is fensed with a wooden brace. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 139 His pined corps, whom furres must fence from the least blast of cold. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 7 The man .. must be fenced with yron. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. v. 11 All fishes in armour fenced with shels. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 378 The extremities of their Toes were fenc'd with Hoofs. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 249 Running down the street with an umbrella..to fence their lodger .. from the .. shower. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* v. (1877) 27 With one hand fencing her forehead.

b. a building, locality, *esp.* from weather or wind.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 b, I lay my corne upon a fayre floore, closely fenced and seeled against Mise. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 360 We rode at anker in a place well fenced from the wind. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 60 [Jordan] is fenced by its own breadth and depth against all Passengers. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 7 A spacious Harbour..Fenc'd to the West. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 5 This city is fenced from the violence of the waves by several small islands. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvi, Moss .. and leaves combined To fence each crevice from the wind. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, The kitchen was well fenced from the wind and rain.

c. *gen.* in material or immaterial sense.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/1 Fensyng my selfe with the crucifixe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 57 Every creature livyng should fense it self against outward violence. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 75 Where's Captaine Margaret, to fence you now? 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 16 By the continuall practise of nations .. the right of Primogeniture .. is fenced, supported and defended. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. iii. (1840) 119 Fencing his former villanies by committing new ones. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 378 Another of those Ministries .. is to fence .. its Peace. 1692 tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 460 We may fence ourselves against the latter [open enemies]. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 160 Fence every gate with valiant-hearted men. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 143 He fenced his royal promise with an *if.*

†3. *trans.* To equip for defence. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 131 A ship .. well fensed with munitions.

†4. *intr.* To set up a defence *against*; to provide protection *against. Obs.*

1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir E. Dearing* Wks. 1731 II. 357, I made use of this Circumstance to fence against this Resolution of the States. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 140 Feathers very thick set upon their Breasts .. to fence against the cold of the water. 1702 A. CHARLETT in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 246 The relapse of which I must fence against. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. (1778) II. 82 The common prudence of mankind .. is in no sort able to fence against them. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. Ded. Epist., I live in a constant endeavour to fence against the infirmities of ill health.

5. *trans.* To keep out, ward off, repel. Said both of persons and things. Also *to fence off, out.* Often with mixture of sense 6. *arch.*

a 1592 GREENE *Poems, Shepherd's Ode* 66 A cloak of grey fenc'd the rain. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. ix. 14 The Bosporus was too narrow a ditch..to fense the Pagans out of West Christendome. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* viii. (1652) 285 They fenced off thy word as with a shield. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 130 These high banks are made to ..ffence out y* water. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 327 They had..no bows to fence off the waves. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 65 A russet kirtle fenc'd the nipping air. 1785 PALEY *Moral Phil.* (1818) II. 342 Government is well warranted in fencing out the whole sect from situations of trust and power. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xix, A cup of sack shall fence the cold.

6. *trans.* To surround with or as with a fence (see FENCE *sb.* 4, 5); to enclose, fortify, protect.

1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 355 Thay to fens it [Est Croft] ham selfe at thayre awne coste. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 466 Y^e Englysshe hoste ..was myghtely fensyd with wood and tryes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* XXXVI. 35 The .. broken downe cities, are now stronge and fensed agayne. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 What forte were best to be fenced? 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* V. 2 Hee fenced it, and gathered

out the stones thereof. 1631 T. May tr. *Barclay's Mirrour of Mindes* ii. 39 The lands of priuate men .. were fenced with ditches. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* iii. ii. 317 The roofs were flat and fenced with battlements. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. x. 173 Well fenced either with hedge or pale. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IV. 4 Which are all fenced with a good stone wall. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. i. 3 The greater part of them fenced also from the unfrequented road a little spot.

absol. 1892 *Midland News* 4 Mar. 6 We must fence more, and we shall be..independent of herds.

fig. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 110 The Minds of the Utopians, when fenced with a Love for Learning. 1763–5 Churchill *Poems, Conference*, Thy writings so well fenc'd in Law. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iv. § 26. 306 The Jews were .. fenced against communion with them. 1843 H. Rogers *Ess.* (1860) III. 46 Vincentius .. takes care .. to fence his proposition with .. limitations. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 77 The men themselves were..fenced by etiquette.

b. with *about, in, round, up*. *To fence off*: to keep off by a fence. Also *absol.*

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xiv. 7 Let vs buylde vp these cities, and fense them rounde aboute with walles. 1611 Bible *Job* xix. 8 Hee hath fenced vp my way. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 100 Which makes the countrey people to fence in those places. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 697 On either side Acanthus..Fenc'd up the verdant wall. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. viii. 222 These leaves are fenced round with strong Prickles above an inch long. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 3. 15 His Property is fenced about with Laws and Privileges. 1822 'B. Cornwall' *Poems, Let. Boccaccio* v, Her dwelling was Fenced round by trees. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Goldfields of Victoria* 610 *Fencing in a Claim*, making a drive round the boundaries of an alluvial claim to secure the wash-dirt. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* viii. 349 It will be difficult to fence in securely on the side of Pantheism.

c. To part off by a fence or fences. In quot. *fig.*

1881 C. De Kay *Vision of Nimrod* ii. 9 Nation I fenced from nation.

† **d.** Of a thing: To serve as a fence for. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 125 Yf it [thy dyche] be .v. fote brode [t]han it wolde..fence it selfe & the lower hedge wyll serue.

7. *intr.* Of a horse: To leap a fence.

1884 A. Watson in *Longm. Mag.* III. 611 What he lacks in speed is .. compensated for by the cleverness with which he fences. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 338/1 Harlequin and Fast Day went to the front .. the way they fenced was a treat to see.

8. *trans.* (*Sc. Law.*) **a.** To open the proceedings of (the Parliament or a Court of Law) by the use of a form of words forbidding persons to interrupt or obstruct the proceedings unnecessarily.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 214 He post to William Pikis hous .. and thair fensit the Parliament. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 199 The Queen..stayed till the Parliament was fenced. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 158 The Court sould be fensed. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 198, I know not if this court kept within my soul be fenced in Christ's name. 1663 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 191 The parliament is fenced. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* xxi, 'They wunna fence the court.'

b. To prohibit by law, edict, or proclamation.

1596 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* 6 Aug. (1876) I. 180 Bot to fens the same fra doing thairof.

c. To poind or arrest for debt.

1570 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 20 Nov. (1834) 72 For this geyr ..quhilk was fencet in his hand be Jhone Ondirwood officer.

† **d.** Hence, *To fence a band*: to make a league (L. *ferire fœdus*). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 41 Commandis you me to fens ane band with the Fader-Patrate of Albane pepill?

9. In the Scottish Presbyterian Churches: *To fence the tables*: to deliver an exhortation calculated to deter unworthy persons from communicating.

1709 W. Stewart (of Pardovan) *Worship Ch. Scotl.* II. iv. 140 He fenceth and openeth the Tables. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 406 The objurgation, or fencing the tables, was concluded. 1879 Jamieson *Scot. Dict.* s. v. *Bicker-raid*, A clergyman in fencing the tables at a sacrament, debarred all who had been guilty of [etc.]. 1882 [see Debarration].

10. To close for hunting or fishing (a forest, river, etc.).

1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 39 The rivers that were fenced .. were directed to be laid open.

† **11.** To keep in position by a gauge or guide. Cf. Fence *sb.* 6 a. *Obs.*

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 90 Should you not thus Fence them..one piece being never so little out of its due Position, would drive the next piece more out.

12. *slang.* **a.** To purchase or sell with guilty knowledge (stolen goods). Also *absol.*

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* C ij/2 To fence property [*printed* properly], to sell anything that is stolne. 1789 G. Parker *Life's Painter* 153 Fenced is disposing of anything stolen for a quarter of the value. 1819 J. H. Vaux *Mem.* I. xii. 141 He knew where to fence the book. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xviii, Does old Nanny fence?

b. To spend or lay out (money).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fence*, to Spend or Lay out. *Fence his Hog*, to Spend his Shilling. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Fenced (fenst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] In various senses of the vb. **a.** Furnished with defences, fortified. Now only in Biblical phraseology. **b.** Provided with a hedge or rail, railed off, enclosed. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *fenced in.* **c.** *Sc. Law.* Poinded; see Fence *v.* 8 c.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/1 Fencyd, or defencyd, *defensus, munitus, defensatus.* 1535 Coverdale *Judith* iii. 6 Holofernes .. conquered all stronge fensed cities. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. lxxv, In fensed towres bestowed is their graine. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xvii. 9 They built them high places .. from the tower of the watchmen, to the fenced city. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 207 Fenced goods that ye cannot intromit with. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 203, I might have beheld our fenced cities encompassed with armies. 1853 Marsden *Early Purit.* 77 The fenced enclosures of a university. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* xii. 198 He speaks..of its villages and fenced cities.

Fenceful (fe·nsful), *a.* [f. Fence *sb.* + -ful.] Affording defence; protecting or shielding.

1616 Chapman *Batrachom.* (1858) 8 Their fenceful bucklers were The middle rounds of can' sticks. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 194 [He] firms the conquest with his fenceful mound. 1751 G. West *Education* xlviii, High o'er his Head he held his fenceful Shield.

Fenceless (fe·nslès), *a.* [f. as prec. + -less.]

1. a. Without an enclosure or hedge; unenclosed, open.

1587 Turberv. *Epit. & Sonnets* (1837) 397 As plant shall proove upon the fencelesse land. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 432 Utterly to lay this vineyard waste, fencelesse, fruitlesse. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 307 Those fenceless fields the sons of wealth divide. 1887 R. Meeker in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 725/2 The fenceless, treeless landscape of the steppe.

b. Without a fortification; unfortified.

1740 C. Pitt *Æneid* xii. 789 Before him .. the fenceless city lay. *a* 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* iv. vi. (1878) 509 The fenceless villages of Sparta.

2. Without means of defence; defenceless.

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 60 Fencelesse my brest, why stay you it to cleaue? 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 303 The Wall Immoveable of this now fenceless world. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Love & Hon.* Wks. (1764) I. 327 On my fenceless head it's phial'd wrath May fate exhaust. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* I. xvi, O'er my friend my cloak I threw, And fenceless faced the deadly dew. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 254 The Greeks Our fenceless chiefs..Mowed down.

absol. 1887 *Century Mag.* July 334 Look what arms the fenceless wield, Frailest things have frailty's shield!

Hence **Fe·ncelessness**, † lack of skill in fence (*obs.*); the condition of not being protected by a fence.

1656 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vii. 3 A general doctrine, not applied, is as a sword without an edge, not in itself, but to us, through our singular fencelessness. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xiv. § 34 The fencelessness .. of the free virtue lead[s] to the loving..order of eternal happiness.

Fencelet (fe·nslèt). *rare.* [f. Fence *sb.* + -let.] A small fence or hedge.

1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 396/1 A sort of second fencelet planted on the edge of the dyke.

Fencer (fe·nsəɹ). [f. Fence *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who fences. **a.** One who fights, or practises fencing with a foil or sword; a swordsman.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 37 b, A fencer, who making at his enimies head, striketh him on the legge. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. ii. 13 As blunt as the Fencers foiles. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* II. ii. 109 Whether of the two is the better Fencer. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 422 ₱ 6 They do not thrust with the Skill of Fencers. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 39 There has been, even by good Fencers, some controversy respecting this parade. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. iv, You are the best fencer in the school.

† **b.** One who fences in public shows; a hired or professional swordsman. *Obs.*

1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 5 All Fencers..Comon Players in Enterludes, & minstrels, not belonging to any Baron. 1583 Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. II. 292 One Dwelles, a fenser nere Cicell howse. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 307 He has bin Fencer to the Sophy. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 158 He .. appointed certaine Ruffians and Fencers to watch her house.

† **c.** A gladiator. Also *fencer at the sharp. Obs.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxiii. 349 They had not made their wonted shewes of Fensers. 1632 Le Grys tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 225 Most magnificent shewes of fencers at the sharpe. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 137 The clamour of gamesters, the slaughter of fensers. 1693 Congreve *Juvenal* xi. 15 A man .. Able for arms .. Mongst common Fencers, Practices the Trade, That End debasing, for which Arms were made.

d. *fig.*

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 206 A Quibbler .. is a Fencer of Language. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 254 Here were a couple of fencers engaged in disputes.

2. *Austr.* One employed in putting up fences.

1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* I. 241 'Where is father?' ..'In the office settling with the fencers.' 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 7 1 This shuts Kanakas out from the business of ..sawyers, splitters, fencers.

3. A horse that jumps fences. Chiefly with prefixed adj., as a *good, bold*, etc. *fencer.*

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xliv. 240 Don't know that I ever rode a better fencer. 1876 *World* No. 120. 12 Few areas..require a bigger or bolder fencer.

4. *slang.* (see quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Queere-cole-fencer*, a Receiver and putter off [of] false Money. *c* 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Fencer, receiver of stolen goods.

5. *Comb.*, as *fencer-like* adj.; † **fencer-month** = *fence-month.*

1660 Fisher *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 208 Ye glory in your Fencer-like Faculties of Disputing. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Season of Beasts*, a Hart or Buck begins at the end of Fencer-Month.

Hence **Fe·nceress** [+-ess], a female fencer.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 93 What young face Caught Hippia thus? for which she chose disgrace, To be instil'd the fenceress!

† **Fenche.** *Obs.* Some part of the carcase of a deer.

c 1560 J. Lacy *Wyl Bucke his Testament* a iij, The fenche rostid and y^e filet, and noumbels rosted.

Fencible (fe·nsib'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 fensable, 5–6 fensabil(e, 5–7 fensible, (6 -ibill), 7– fencible. [Short for *defensable*, Defensible.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a person: Capable of making defence; fit and liable to be called on for defensive military service. Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3296 For we have herinne Syxty thousand men fensable. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 329 One thousand..of fensabill men. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 475 All other men commandit for to tak..That fensabill war. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk.* (1842) 519 The toune of Aberdeen wes charged, that all fensible persons appeare in their arms. 1693 E. Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 601 The whole Force this City can raise of Fencible Men, as the Scotch call them, is about 9000. 1756 *Ibid.* XLIX. 880 There can be no increase at all of our fencible men. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxiv, Where is the roll of fencible men liable to do suit and service to the Halidome? 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. iv, Let fencible men..keep watch and ward.

2. Of arms and armour: Capable of being used for defence. *Sc.*

a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 87 The soldeouris caist from thame thaire pickis .. and utheris weaponis fensable. 15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 20 (Jam.) To consider .. euery nychtbour quhay hes fensabil geir & vappynnis.

3. Of a fortress, town, etc.: Capable of being defended; strong, well-fortified.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 10 No fort so fensible .. But that continuall battery will rive. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 132 A roade .. made very fensible with strong walls. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 299 Houses, being Walled and fensible against the Arabs. *a* 1682 Sir J. Turner *Mem., Battle of Preston*, Baillie had..lodged the foot..among very fencible enclosures. 1820 Scott *Monast.* ix, This old tower of thine is fencible enough.

b. *transf.* of a building: That is in good repair.

1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 13 þat the foresayd Thomas make hys pryve fensilble als it awe to be.

4. Such as will serve as a fence or enclosure.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 84 All fences .. must be left..in a fencible condition.

5. The sb. used *attrib.*: Belonging to the corps called *Fencibles.*

1795 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1796) 50/2 The expences accompanying the fencible cavalry. 1804 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 642 To station the fencible battalion at Surat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 4 Officers of Fencible and Militia Regiments rank together.

B. *sb.* A soldier liable only for defensive service at home. Also, *land-, river-, sea-fencible.*

1796 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 279 A military hero, whom the ..tactics of the day denominate a fencible. 1803 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 57 Captain Essington, commanding the Sea Fencibles at Dover. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Fun.* 12 The river fencibles were stationed close to the entrance. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xlv, 'A' the sea fencibles, and the land fencibles .. are on fit.' 1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) I. 305 Captain in the Perthshire Fencibles. 1839 J. Stevenson *Justiciary Garland* 75 A fencible I'll guard at home.

† **Fencibly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. adj. + -ly [2].] So as to be capable of being defended.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccix. 250 A square toure thick walled, and fensably furnisshed for the warre.

Fencing (fe·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Fence *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Fence.

1. The action or art of using the sword scientifically as a weapon of offence or defence; the practice of this art with a blunted sword, foil, or stick.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xviii. (1887) 79 Concerning fensing, or skill how to handle the weapon. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 185 Fencing is warre without anger. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot & Pope *Martin Scrib.* vii. in *Pope's Wks.* (1741) II. 26 These .. could no more be learned alone than Fencing or Cudgel-playing. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. iv, Fencing is an accomplishment in which Gerald is very nearly my equal.

fig. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* IV. vi. 62 'Pray you, without any more virginal fencing. 1687 Dryden *Hind. & P.* II. 33 After long fencing push'd against a wall, Your salvo comes, that he's not there at all. 1849 Helps *Friends in C.* (1854) II. 9 There is skilful fencing even in your talk. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 117 A piece of diplomatic fencing.

¶ In wider sense: (see quot.)

1692 O. Walker *Histor. Illustr.* 158 Fencing, Pugilatus, was fighting with Fists.

2. The action of protecting, or of setting up a defence *against* (evil). † Also quasi-*concr.* Means of defence (*obs.*).

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. x. 27 In sawtyng or fensyng of a forteresse a slynge is good. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. ii. 4 Providence having given men hands .. all clothing and fencing is..bestowed upon him. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* II. i. 88 The more noble parts require great fencing. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvii. 308 The fencing against the pains and infirmities under which he laboured occupied a great part of his time.

3. The action of putting up fences or enclosing with a fence or protection; also *fencing in.*

1628 Bp. Hall *Serm.* Wks. 1634 II. 321 All this provision of..Fencing, Stoning, Planting, were nothing without a continuall over-sight. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvi. 274, I went on with my..planting and fencing. 1817–8 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 107 Fencing .. presses itself upon the attention of the..Farmer. 1892 Lockwood *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Fencing In.—The enclosure of machinery..Fencing in is compulsory.

b. *concr.* An enclosure or railing; fences collectively; sometimes preceded by some qualifying word, as *rail-, stone-, wire-fencing.* Also the materials of fences for farms (U.S.).

c 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 44 Let [him] .. shewe .. an orcharde .. without .. some safe inclosing or fencing. 1857 Ruskin *Elem. Drawing* 326 A decayed fragment or two of fencing fill the gaps in the bank. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XII. 190/1 For .. Sussex, where .. the fencing for the most part [is] what is called cramped.

4. The action of leaping a fence.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 203 With our first fox we had some very severe fencing. 1861 Whyte-Melville *Mkt. Harborough* 275 When hounds run best pace, horses have not wind for extraordinary exertions in the matter of fencing.

5. *Sc.* The opening of a Parliament or Court of Justice with the prescribed formula denouncing penalties against disturbers. Cf. Fence *v.* 8.

1708 *Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4464/4 Our Proclamation to be .. read in Open Court immediately after Fencing thereof. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 232 That ye .. be present at the said Justice-court, before the down-sitting and fencing thereof.

6. *slang.* The action or habit of receiving or dealing in stolen goods.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 255 Their 'fencing' .. does not extend to any plate. 1880 *Standard* 12 Apr. 5/2 Receiving stolen property, or 'fencing' .. is largely practised in London.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (sense 1), as *fencing-foils, -grace, -hall, -master, -match, -school, -skill,* etc.; (sense 3), as *fencing-branch, -wire*; also, **fencing-cully**, a receiver and storer of stolen goods; **fencing-gauge** (see quot.); **fencing-ken or -repository**, a storing place for stolen goods; **fencing-machine**, a machine for shaping, fitting and finishing posts, rails, etc. for fences (*Cent. Dict.*); **fencing-nail** (see quot.).

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 101 The Black-Thorn [etc.] .. yield a very good *Fencing-branch. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Fencing Cully*, a Broker, or Receiver of Stolen goods. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. i, A table was covered with books, a couple of *fencing-foils .. and .. letters. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 **Fencing-gage*, an implement to space and hold boards against a post while nailing them. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 206 This is the right *Fencing* grace .. tap for tap, and so part faire. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 434 Our common *fencing-halls, and places of publick exercises. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Fencing-ken*, the Magazine .. where Stolen goods are secured. *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1870) 34 The good *fencing-masters .. present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* II. ii, As smart as hits in a *fencing-match. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 836/1 **Fencing-nail*, a heavy nail of its class adapted for fastening on fencing-boards. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 A convenient *fencing repository. 1637 Nabbes *Microcosm.* I, I was bred up in Mars his *Fencing-schoole. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 539 P 1 Like him who comes into a fencing-school to pick a quarrel.

Fend (fend), *sb.* *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. next vb.]

1. A shift or effort which one makes for oneself. *To make a fend*: to make a venture.

a 1724 *Borrowstoun Mous* in Ramsay *Evergreen* I. 144 Scho maid an easy Fen. 1794 Burns *Tam Glen* ii, I'm thinking, wi' sic a braw fallow, In poortith I might mak a fen'. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 25, I think, through life I'll make a canny fen', Wi' hurcheon Nancy. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xx, Out I wad be, and out John Bowler gat me, but wi' nae sma fight and fend. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, 'They make a good fend for a living.' 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'He disn't seem to mak a bit o' fend.'

2. Activity in making shifts for oneself, energy.

1788 Marshall *Yorksh. Gloss., Fend*, activity, management, assiduity, prowess. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*

3. Provisions, fare.

1804 Tarras *Poems* 54 Nae sumptuous fend, but hamely food.

†**4.** *Naut.* = Fender. *Obs.*

1658 Phillips, *Fends*, things hung over a Ships side to keep another Ship from rubbing against it.

5. *Comb.*, as **fend-bolt** (*Naut.*) = Fender 2 b; **fend-full** *a. Sc.*, full of shifts or expedients.

1678 Phillips, *Fenders*, pieces of old Cables [etc.] .. hung over a Ships side .. called also *Fend-bolts. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Fend* or *Fender Bolts*, made with long and thick heads, struck into the outermost bends or wales of a ship, to save her sides from hurts and bruises. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 321 Else yere grown less *fendfou than I ever saw ye.

Fend (fend), *v.* Also 4–6 fende, (4 fenden), 7–8 *Sc.*, 9 *dial.* fain, fen. [Shortened from Defend.]

1. *trans.* = Defend *v.* Now *arch.* or *poet.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28851 (Cott.) Almus .. fenddes his saul fra þe fend. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 195 He com right son, Normundie to fende. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 46 He .. fendede hem fro foule vueles. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 If þat we kunne fende him fro a fevere. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 615 Wallace in ire a burly brand can draw .. To fende his men with his deyr worthi hand. 1503 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 133 And said, 'In feild go furth and fend the laif'. 1568 Fulwell *Like Will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 322 Fend your heads, sirs, for I will to it more once. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. I. xxvii, O heavenly Salems sons! you fend the right. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 32 My trees .. Shall fend ye frae ilk blast o' wind. 1845 W. E. Frye tr. *Oehlenschl. Gods* 83, I only sought my realm to fend By wizard spell and mystic song. 1863 Emerson *Boston Hymn* 16 Freedom .. shall .. fend you with his wing.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 216 Þo þat þer purueiance of Oxenford not held, With scheld & with lance fend him in þe feld. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10142 The freike with a fauchon fendit hym well. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 196 How he suld fend from furie and thair fead. 1724 R. Falconer *Voy.* (1769) 101 What will come, will come, and there's no fending against it. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 17 To fend against the winter cauld The heather we will pu'. 1864 Sir J. K. James *Tasso* (1865) II. xiv. xxiv, An agent prompt to fend and to attack. 1865 S. Evans *Bro. Fabian* 49 Goodman true, wouldst fend thyself From witchcraft and midnight elf?

2. intr. *To fend and prove*: to argue, wrangle.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 17 Thus, with fending & prooving, with plucking & tugging. *c* 1698 Locke *Cond. Underst.* xxxi, Being able to fend and prove with them. 1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* I, Instead of fending and proving with his mistress, he should come to .. a .. parrying and thrusting with you. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 478 That delighted not in fending and proving. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Fending and Proving*, arguing and defending. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, After fendin' an' provin' about summats.

3. To ward or keep off, turn aside, keep out or at a distance. Also, *to fend back.*

c 1572 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* (1831) 217 So might we .. fend our foes with blowes of English blade. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 466 With Fern beneath, to fend the bitter Cold. 1712 Mrs. Centlivre *Perplexed Lovers* I. i, You shall not want a friend to fend that blow! 1787 Burns *Holy Fair* 73 Here stands a shed to fend the show'rs. 1804 Tarras *Poems* 22 To .. fend the heat o' simmer blinter. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, 'Fend the boat', prevent it striking against any thing. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 143 Warm water .. in contact with a cold non-conducting cushion of cold water to fend it from the bottom. 1876 Blackmore *Cripps* ii. (1877) 12 Fending the twigs from her eyes and bonnet. 1877 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. vi. 364 It enabled him to fend back the masses confronting him.

b. esp. with *off.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1031 Þar a cite he assailes .. Bot wees wiȝtly with-in þe wallis ascendid, Freschly fendid of & fersly with-stude. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 364 To fend and keep him off awhile, until his rage be out. 1669 Penn *No Cross* xx. § 23 Do you think that Words will fend off the Blows of Eternal Vengeance? 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxvii, 'Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to fend aff the weather.' 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii. (1889) 127 Catch hold of the long boat-hook, and fend her [the boat] off. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxiv. 481 A spoonful in hot water .. to fend off a chill and fever.

absol. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1191 Þay fe3t & þay fende of, & fylter togeder. 1864 E. Sargent *Peculiar* III. 125 The man of nerve looks boldly at the danger and fends off accordingly.

4. *intr.* To make an effort, strive or try to do something; to make a shift; to take precautions *against*. *Sc.* and *dial.*

15 .. in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* II. 46 Few for falsett now may fend. *c* 1680 [F. Sempill] *Banishm. Poverty* in Watson *Collect.* I. 13 Then I knew no way how to fen. 1712 Mrs. Centlivre *Perplexed Lovers* IV, We must fend against that. 1788 Marshall *Yorksh. Gloss., Fend*, to strive as for a livelihood. 1794 Burns *Gane is the day*, Semple-folk maun fecht and fen. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* (ed. 4) I. 45 I'd make a shift, and fend indoor and out, to give you more liberty. 1865 E. Waugh *Lanc. Songs*, God bless him that fends for his livin', An' houds up his yed through it o'!

b. *To fend for*: to make shift for, look after, provide for. So in *to fend for oneself.* Chiefly *dial.* or *colloq.*

1629 Jackson *Treat. Div. Essence* II. Wks. 1673 II. 139 They do not .. direct their brood in their motions, but leave them to fend for themselves. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 24 They are such as .. fend for themselves as well as they may. 1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* 468 When the awner will not fend for his sell. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, I ha twa bairns to fend for. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xx, 'Ane wad hae carried me through the warld, and friended me, and fended for me.' 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 94 'Lads as could fend for their sens.'

c. = Fare *v.*[1] 7. *dial.*

1781 Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *How fend you*, how fare you? 1790 Mrs. Wheeler *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 113 I'd kna haw they fend all. 1794 Burns *Carle of Kellyburn Braes* ii, He met wi' the devil; says, 'How do you fen?' 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* 23 'How fens tee, Jeck? gaily?'

5. *trans.* = *To fend for* (4 b). Hence, to provide sustenance for, support, maintain. Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 223 Fend thyself, I will hold my grips of thee no longer. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words*, To *Fend*; to shift for. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems, Rising of Session* 18 Hain'd mu'ter hauds the mill at ease And fends the Miller. 1787 Burns *Death of Mailie* 32 Gie them guid cow-milk their fill, Till they be fit to fend themsel. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* v, 'They are puirly armed, and warse fended wi' victual.'

†**6.** To forbid. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. Fen *v.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 9, I fend, Godes forbot, that ever thou thrife. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Ee fain un vrum gwain pun eez graewn.

Hence **Fe·nded** *ppl. a.*, **Fe·nding** *ppl. a.*

1867 Emerson *May-Day, etc.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 This Oreads' fended Paradise. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Fending* .. industrious.

Fend(e, obs. form of Fiend.

Fendable (fe·ndăb'l), *a. dial.* Also **fendible.** [f. Fend *v.* + -able.] Capable of fending or shifting for oneself.

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 18 *Fendable*, one that can shift for himself. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, 'A brave fendable body in a family', a famous household manager. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'She's a gay fendible body.'

Fender (fe·ndəɹ). [f. Fend *v.* + -er.]

1. = Defender. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1839 Þe fendere of grece. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155 Fendowre, or defendowre. 1678 *Four for a Penny* 3 He [a Pawnbroker] is .. the Common Fender of all Bulkers and Shoplifts in the Town. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fender*, a defender in all senses.

2. Something that serves to fend or keep off something else. **a.** in gen. sense.

1615 E. S. *Britains Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 627 Fenders or long poles. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 247* This bone constitutes a fin, or fender. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iv. 32 Protected with the shield or arrow fender. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 29 July, The coal bunkers .. in a state of repletion are the best kind of 'fenders' for the protection of the boilers from shot and shell. 1882 Buckland *Notes & Jottings* 159 The loose feathers of the neck forming a fender to the shoulder of the wing. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVIII. 468 The fenders .. the tiaras of the chaperones.

b. *Naut.* A piece of old cable, or other yielding material, hung over a vessel's side to preserve it from chafing or collision with a wharf or with other vessels. Also (see quot. 1850).

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 They serue for Iunkes, fendors and braded plackets for brests of defence. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Fenders are peeces of old Hawsers called Iunkes hung ouer the ship sides to keepe them from brusing. 1821 A. Fisher *Jrnl. Arctic Reg.* 34 We were obliged to put fenders of junk over the ship's side to prevent her from being damaged by the ice. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 *Fenders*, two pieces of oak plank fayed edgewise, perpendicularly, against the top-sides abreast the main hatchway, to prevent the sides of the ship from being rubbed by the hoisting of anything on board. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 212 A sailor slipped a cork fender over the side.

c. A large piece of timber placed as a guard in front of any structure, *esp.* a pier, dock-wall, etc. Also *fender-pile* (see 7).

1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 19 The Use of these Fenders .. was to secure the Works from the Approach of Barges. 1838 Simms *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* ii. 7 The wing walls .. of the lock are defended by detached guards or fenders of timber. 1856 in Brees *Terms Archit. etc.* 1892 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/6 The wheel of his van struck a fender immediately outside some hoarding.

d. In various other technical uses (see quots.).

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Fender*, an attachment to a cultivator-plow to keep clods from rolling on to the young corn. [Also,] A rub-plate on the bed of a wagon or carriage to take the rub of the wheel when the vehicle is turning short. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Fender*, a screen against a carriage or car-step to keep dirt or mud from being thrown upon it by the wheels. A fender board.

e. See quot. Cf. Fence 4 c.

1894 M. Grant in *Cent. Mag.* XLVII. 352/2 The double fenders or brow-antlers [of the moose] do the most damage.

3. A metal frame placed in front of a fire to keep falling coals from rolling out into the room.

1688 Miege *Fr. Dict., Fender.* 1710 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 24 Dec., Only a mouse within the fender to warm himself. 1765 Layard in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 17 An iron fender. 1834 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 11 She actually borrowed one of the brass fenders. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxx, Sitting with our feet on the fender.

b. A fire-guard. ? *U.S.*

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

c. *Building.* 'A dwarf wall in the basement of a house, built up to carry the front hearth of a fireplace' (Gwilt).

4. A sluice-gate. Sometimes applied to the whole sluice.

1847 C. G. Addison *Law of Contracts* II. i. § i. (1883) 248 A sliding fender used to prevent the escape of water from a mill-stream. 1868 *Law Reports* Q. Bench Div. III. 289 In that part of the dam .. is placed a fender or set of fenders. 1884 *Daily News* 23 July 5/2 The paddler of a canoe got sucked under a fender into a swift stream.

5. A device made of rushes, leaves, or plaited paper, with which seals were sometimes encircled to secure them from injury.

1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 399 'Fenders' of this kind have been found attached to seals as early as 1380. 1891 J. P. Earwaker in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 19 Feb. 255 The seal is .. protected by a twisted rush fender.

6. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 14 [Crude sea-salt is] carried in wicker Baskets or Fenders to Brine Wells.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fender-maker*; **fender-beam**, (*a*) (see quot. 1874); (*b*) = *fender-stop*; **fender-board** (see quot. 1884 in sense 2 d); **fender-bolt** *Naut.*, (*a*) (see quot. 1867), (*b*) a bolt by which a fender is attached to a ship, etc.; **fender-pile** = Fender *sb.* 2 c; **fender-post** (see quot.); **fender-stool**, a kind of long footstool usually placed close to the fender; **fender-stop** (see quot.).

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Fender-beam* 1. The horizontal beam into which the posts of a saw-mill gate are framed at top. 2. The inclined advance piece of an ice-breaker. 3. A beam suspended over a vessel's side to ward off ice and preserve the planking and sheathing of the vessel. 1678 A. Littleton *Lat. Dict.* s.v., **Fender-bolts.* 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) G b, Fender-bolts .. driven into the wales, stem, or sides of .. small vessels .. to defend their timber-work. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Fender Bolts.* 1891 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 2/5 The season has been a busy one for *fender and fire-iron makers. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 36 The *Fender-piles which guarded the North-point of this Pier. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 224 Fixing the Fender Piles on the east side of the rock. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Fender-piles.* 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Fender-post*, one of the guiding stanchions of a saw-gate. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 260 Let me put you down in the raffle for a *fender-stool. 1856 Brees *Terms Archit. etc.*, **Fender Stop*, the beams fixed at the

extremity of a line of rails..to stop the carriages and prevent their running off.

Fender (fe·ndəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] To provide with a fender or fenders.

Mod. (*techn.*). Specifications for fendering the river banks.

Fenderless (fe·ndəɹlès), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no fender.

1878 *Daily News* 2 Jan., The fenderless grate. 1880 *Ibid.* 15 Oct., House after house .. fenderless, without fire-irons.

Fendillate (fe·ndilḗit), *v. Min. rare.* [f. F. *fendill-er* (dim. of *fendre*:—L. *findĕre* to split) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To crack with many small fissures. Hence **Fe·ndillated** *ppl. a.*; **Fendilla·tion**, fendillated condition.

1853 TH. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 168 This rock is much fendillated. *Ibid.* III. xxxii. 401 Fendillated crystals of pyroxene and mesotype. *Ibid.* 402 These, by their fendillation and open crevices, seem to establish that permanent communication between the surface of the soil and the interior of the globe.

Fending (fe·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FEND *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FEND; an instance of this; *esp.* in *fending and proving* (cf. FEND *v.* 2).

1583 RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 31 After greate fendyng and prouyng had in the matter. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 9 Much fending, and proving there was betwixt them. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 ¶ 2 The whole discipline of fending and proving. 1771 *Contemplative Man* ii. 10 There's no fending against Wind and Water. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 407 With fendings and provings of personal slanders.

2. *Sc.* Provision.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, 'That hae stouth and routh, and fire and fending, and meat and claith.'

Fend-off (fe·ndɒf), *sb.* [f. FEND *v.* + OFF.] The action of fending off; hence *concr.* something that fends off. Also *attrib.*

1830 *Examiner* 177/2 A Committee .. is the fend-off to importunity, and the contrivance for obtaining time. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, *Fend off bob*, a beam hinged at one end and having a free reciprocating motion fixed at a bend in a shaft..to guide the pump rods passing round the bend. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Fend off post*, a post set in the ground to protect an object from injury by carts, etc., coming in contact with it.

Fe·ndy, *a. dial.* [f. FEND *v.* + -Y 1.] (See quots.)

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 101 *Fendy.* Dexterous at finding out expedients. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, Alice .. he said, was both canny and fendy. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Fendy*, thrifty, managing. 1863 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 90 A fendy wife. 1870 DR. BARBER *Forness Folk* 32 She's a gay fendy, lile body.

Fene, obs. form of FEIGN.

†**Fenerate**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fænerāt-* ppl. stem of *fæner-āre*, f. **fæner-* var. of *fænor-*, *fœnus* interest: see -ATE.] *trans.* To lend on interest.

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Fænerate*, to put money to vsurie.

†**Fenera·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *fænerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fænerāre*: see FENERATE *v.*] The action or practice of lending on interest; usury.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 549 True love .. hath respect only to his friends necessitie, without merchandize or feneration. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. iii, Giving to the poor is feneration to God: the greater bank, the more interest. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 120 What vices therein it [the hare] figured; that is..feneration or usury from its fecundity. 1721 in BAILEY. 1798 H. T. COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest of Hindu Law* (1801) I. 7 Feneration at the rate of an eightieth part by the month.

b. Interest on money lent. In some mod. Dicts.

Fenerati·tious, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fænerātīci-us* (f. *fænerāre*) + -OUS.] 'Taken or given to usury, or pertaining thereto' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81).

†**Fe·nerator.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. L. *fænerātor*, agent-n. f. *fænerāre*: see FENERATE and -OR.] A money-lender, usurer.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 158 Two detours quoth cryst to oon feneratour Were whylom Symund in a cuntre.

Feneratorial, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *fænerātōri-us* (f. *fænerātor*) + -AL.] Pertaining to usury.

1793 J. BERESFORD in *Looker-on* No. 79 The magic of the foeneratorial rod was not wanting for the purposes of converting his watches into wealth.

Fenestella (fenèste·lă). [a. L. *fenestella*, dim. of *fenestra* window.]

1. *Arch.* a. A small window-like niche in the wall on the south side of the altar, containing the piscina and often the credence.

1797 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVII. II. 649 A fenestella in the South wall of the chancel. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 226 The fenestella, or small niche, contained a vessel, bason, or piscina, for washing the hands. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 56 A Fenestella with Credence-shelf.

b. A small window.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Eccles.* 57 The dwarf-wall is pierced by a broad fenestella with a trefoliated head. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 183/1 *Fenestella*..a little window.

2. *Zool.* (See quots.)

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. (1867) 188 The species [of Lower Silurian Zoophytes] with a net-like form, Fenestella and Retepora. *Ibid.* x. (1867) 217 The beautiful little cup-shaped Fenestella of the Wenlock limestone. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Fenestella*, a polyzoon; known by many fossil remains in Devonian limestones and other rocks.

Fenestellid (fenèste·lid). *Palæont.* [f. L. *fenestell-a* + -ID.] One of the *Fenestellidæ*, a family of palæozoic polyzoans.

1882 *Athenæum* 24 June 798/3 A new Spiral Fenestellid from the Upper Silurian Beds of Ohio.

†**Fe·nester.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 fenestre, 6 fenester. [a. OF. *fenestre* (Fr. *fenêtre*):—L. *fenestra*: see next.] A window.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229/337 Þo cam þare-in a fuyri arewe at a fenestre a-non. *a* 1300 *Land Cokayne* 114 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 All þe fenestres þat beþ of glasse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 13 Then was faith in a fenestre and cryde. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 362 By leue of þe baylyues .. nyme þe dores & þe fenestres. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 370/4 Thyse thre fenestres or wyndowes betokene clerely the fader the sone and the holy ghoost. 1510–20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 7 Breke I dyd dores and fenesters. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 169 Cleir fenystaris of glas. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 605 In the Fenestres and wyndowes were images resemblynge men of warre.

‖ **Fenestra** (fīne·stră). Pl. **fenestræ.** [L. *fenestra* window, f. root of Gr. *φαίνειν* to show.] A small hole or transparent spot resembling a hole.

1. *Anat.* A small hole or opening in a bone, etc.; *esp.* applied to the two openings on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear, *fenestra ovalis*, *rotunda* (see quot. 1884).

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms* 121/1 *Fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda* .. the oval and round apertures of the internal ear. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 33 The alisphenoids, form the anterior half of the fenestra ovalis. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 7 An interorbital fenestra. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 400 An oval fenestra, covered only by a thin and transparent portion of the integument. 1884 BARR *Dis. Ear* III. i. 260 The fenestra ovalis or opening into the vestibule and the fenestra rotunda or opening into the cochlea. The fenestra ovalis is in the upper and back part of the inner wall..at the bottom of a recess..The fenestra rotunda ..is also situated at the bottom of a recess in the bone.

2. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1881 VINES in *Nature* No. 620. 463 Fenestræ .. openings [in the zoarium]..connected by the general substance of the zoarium.

3. *Bot.* See quot. Also 'an opening through a membrane' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 459 The part at which the seed has separated from the ovary is indicated by a small mark or scar, called *fenestra*.

†**Fene·strall**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **fenestralle**, 6 **fenestrall.** [a. OF. *fenestral*, f. *fenestre*: see FENESTER.] A window-frame or lattice, often fitted with cloth or paper as a substitute for crystal or glass; a window. Rarely of the filling in of the frame: A window-pane.

[1291 *Accts. Exors. Q. Eleanor* in *Househ. Exps.* (Roxb.) 135 Pro canabo ad fenestrallas .. iij d.] 1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 129 Et in j parva serura emp. pro j fenestrall infra capellam Beatæ Mariæ, 2*d*. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, All the windowes and eche fenestrall Wrought were of beryle & of cleare crystall. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 To telle what shuld hire baggys been, Whoos fenestralle were hard to glase. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with losyngz: make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1387 The fenestrall, Glittryng and glistryng and gloriously glasid. 1530 PALSGR. 219/2 Fenestrall, *chassis de toille, ou de paupier.* [1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. i. 13 The windows were usually fitted with .. lattices or fenestrals.]

transf. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xlii. (1869) 92 Thou shuldest not weene that the soule haue neede of these eyen ..For bifore and bihynde, with oute bodelych fenestralle, he seeth his gostlich good.

Fenestral (fīne·stral), *a.* [ad. L. *fenestrāl-is*, f. *fenestra*; see FENESTRA.]

1. Of or pertaining to a window.

1674–82 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 699 Collections of monumental and fenestral inscriptions. 1696–9 BP. W. NICOLSON *Eng. Hist. Libr.* II. 145 Anth. Wood Collected the .. Fenestral Inscriptions .. in the County of Oxford. 1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* I. iv, On almost every occasion of human life..Fenestral, Parietal, and what not.

2. *Anat.* and *Surg.* 'Having small openings like windows' (Wagstaffe). *Fenestral bandage*, 'a bandage, compress, or plaster with small perforations or openings to facilitate discharge' (Dunglison). Cf. FENESTRATE *v.*

3. *Biol.* a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a fenestra. b. Furnished with fenestræ.

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 156 Pseudopodia that project through the fenestral apertures.

Fenestrate (fīne·strḗt), *a.* [ad. L. *fenestrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fenestrāre*, f. FENESTRA.]

1. Having small perforations or openings like a window. Chiefly *Bot.* and *Zool.*

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 21 The .. phragma has a slit in its centre, and is said to be *fenestrate.* 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 514 Parietes fenestrate. 1860 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 555 The replum .. sometimes exhibits perforations, becoming fenestrate. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 132 The sporidia in Hysterium proper are .. sometimes fenestrate.

2. *Entom.* = FENESTRATED 3.

1842 in BRANDE.

Fenestrate (fīne·strḗt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *fenestrāt-* ppl. stem of *fenestrāre* (f. FENESTRA); see -ATE.] *trans.* To furnish (a bandage) with small holes or openings.

1887 *Lancet* 24 Sept. 604/1 Harelip strapping .. is fenestrated, and cut into strips.

Fenestrated (fīne·strḗtèd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *fenestrāt-us* (see prec.) + -ED 1.]

1. *Arch.* Furnished with windows.

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 183/2 Astylar and fenestrated ought..to be merely convertible terms; but as they are not [etc.]. In mod. Dicts.

2. In scientific use: Pierced with a hole or with holes; perforated. '*Fenestrated membrane* (Anat.): that form of the elastic tissue of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous membrane the meshes of which appear as simple perforations' (Hoblyn, 1868).

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1370/1 Fenestrated membrane. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 156 The shells [of Polycystina] are siliceous .. Their walls beautifully fenestrated with large angular or circular perforations. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 476 The coracoid..is not unfrequently fenestrated. 1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* II. 188 Fleshy, fenestrated leaves.

3. *Entom.* Having transparent spots.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxii. 301 The male Locustæ have a fenestrated ocellus.

Fenestration (fenèstrḗ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *fenestrāre*: see FENESTRATE *v.*]

1. The arrangement of windows in a building.

1846 *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* IX. 293 The fenestration of Soane's building was praiseworthy. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 159, I see no difference of principle in the fenestration of the Early French and the Early English Pointed styles.

2. *Anat.* The process of becoming perforated; the formation of small holes. b. The condition of being fenestrated or perforated.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 150 Reduced by extreme fenestration to mere series of filaments. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 329 Fenestration—denoting that a solid structure has dissolved itself at one spot or more, so as to give rise to an aperture perforating it.

†**Fenestre·lle.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fenestrelle*, dim. of *fenestre*: see FENESTER.] A small window.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 534 A toure with plaine and whited walles, And fenestrelles iiii. *Ibid.* 545 In every fenestrell [sic *MS.*; *printed* -tell].

Fenestriform (fīne·strifōɹm), *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *fenestra* window + -(I)FORM.] Window-shaped.

1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 359 The most westernly [bay] .. carries outside fenestriform panelling.

Fenestrule (fīne·strūl). *Zool.* [ad. L. *fenestrula*, dim. of FENESTRA.] (See quot. 1881.)

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 196 The branches of the cœnœcium unite with one another in such a manner as to form ovate interspaces or 'fenestrules'. 1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 463/1 Fenestrules.—The square, oblong, or partially rounded openings in the zoarium—connected by non-cellular dissepiments—of Fenestella, Polypora, and species allied to these.

†**Fenfield man.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 There are certain tenants dwelling in and about the moor, which are called *Fenfield Men*, in ancient times *Fengfield*, and these be the king's special tenants, pay him yearly rent .. They may winter in the .. forest so much cattle as they can keep, so that it be by day.

†**Feng**, *sb. Obs.* Also 3 *south. dial.* **veng.** [OE. *fęng* str. masc. = OFris. *feng* ON. *fengr*:—OTeut. **fangjo-z*, f. root of **fanhan*, OE. *fōn*: see FANG *v.*1] a. = FANG *sb.* 1. b. = FANG *sb.* 2.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Leteð eower stale and eower reaflac for nis þer nan feng on. *c* 1205 LAY. 1773 Swa heo ferden to heora scipa mid allen heora uenge. *Ibid.* 8610 We scullen ..ȝemen þes fehtes & nawiht þes fenges. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1285 At eche fenge Thu fallest mid thine ahene swenge.

Fengite: see PHENGITE. *Min.*

Fe·n-hood. *nonce-wd.* Fens collectively.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 324 A place ensconced in fenhood.

Fenian (fī·niăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. OIr. *féne* 'one of the names of the ancient population of Ireland' (Windisch), confused in modern times with *flann* fem. collect., the name of a body of warriors who are said to have been the defenders of Ireland in the time of Finn and other legendary Irish kings.]

A. *sb.*

1. (See quot. 1879.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXX, [A pretended translation from Ossian] Do you compare your psalms To the tales of the bare-armed Fenians? 1861 E. O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials Anc. Ir. Hist.* 302 Goll Mac Morna, the great chief of the Connacht Fenians. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 75/1 According to popular tradition the Fians, or Fenians were mercenary tribes acting as a permanent military force for the support of the Ard Rig, or king of Eire.

2. One of an organization or 'brotherhood' formed among the Irish in the United States of America for promoting and assisting revolutionary movements, and for the overthrow of the English government in Ireland.

1864 *Leeds Mercury* 11 Mar., The men known under the general name of Fenians..are regarded with no friendly eye by the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland and America. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Mar. 240 Rebels (of late called Fenians). 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liii. 139 Several Fenians were taken and shot.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the Fenians (**FENIAN** *sb.* 1).

1861 E. O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials Anc. Ir. Hist.* 299 The Fenian Poems, many of which are attributed to Oisin

and Fergus. 1862 W. F. Skene in *Bk. of Lismore* Introd. 80 Districts in which the Fenian names enter most largely into the topography of the Highlands.

2. Of or pertaining to the Fenians (*sb.* 2) or to Fenianism. *Fenian Brotherhood* (see quot. 1890.)

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 172 The new conspiracy commonly known by the name of 'Fenian'. *Ibid.* 175 A..secret society called the Fenian Brotherhood. 1890 C. L. Norton *Polit. Americanisms* 43 As generally understood in America, the 'Fenian Brotherhood' is a league pledged to the liberation of Ireland.

Fenianism (fī·niăniz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] The principles, purposes and methods of the Fenians.

1865 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1329 The revival of Fenianism is as formidable as its outbreak. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 131 The..invisible omnipresence of Fenianism. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* IV. liii. 147 Their deaths did not discourage the spirit of Fenianism.

† **Fenicula·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *fæniculum* fennel + -aceous.] Resembling fennel.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 240 Wilde Parsnip .. its stalk and muscary being feniculaceous.

Fenix, obs. form of Phœnix.

† **Fenk,** *v. Obs.* In 4 fenke, venke. [ad. OF. *vencre* (mod.F. *vaincre*) :—L. *vincĕre*.] *trans.* To vanquish; conquer. Also *absol.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2024 Ouercomen, venkud, and bitraid. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 323 Philip fenkes in fyght. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 339 Haddest þou fenked þe fon.. þat in þi flech dwellen.

Fenks (fenks), *pl.* Also **finks.** The fibrous parts of the blubber of a whale, which contain the oil; the refuse of the blubber when melted. Also in *Comb.*, as *fenk(s)-back*: see quot.

1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 399 A 'fenk-back' or depository for the refuse of the blubber. *Ibid.* II. 434 The fenks .. form an excellent manure. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 232 The men .. stir the blubber with poles .. to prevent the fenks from sticking to the sides. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Finks.*

† **Fen-lich,** *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *fenlic*, f. Fen *sb.*[1] + *-lic*, -ly [1]; the mod. form would be **fenly.*] Fenny, dirty, marshy, miry. Hence **Fe·nliche** *adv.*, filthily.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 45 *Paluster*, fenlic. *c* 1000 *St. Guthlac* (1848) 22 Betwyx þa fenlican ȝewrido þæs widgillan westenes, þæt he ana ongan eardian. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Hwo se nule iðe muchele fulðe uenliche uallen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 202 Ich ham wið hore horie fenliche ifuled.

Fe·n-like, *a.* Resembling a fen, marshy.

1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b, Altogether froggelyke and fenlyke. 1660 Howell *Lexicon*, Fennie, fen-like, *marescageux, palustre.*

Fe·n-man. An inhabitant of the fens.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 491 Girvij that is, as some interpret it, Fen-men or Fen-dwellers. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Boeuf*, As our fenne-men [say], rather catch a ducke than feed an Oxe. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 600 The Fen-men hold that the Sewers must be kept. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) I. 254 Stares .. do great damage to the fen men by roosting on the reeds. 1856 P. Thompson *Hist. Boston* 644 The fen-men..were, a century later, known as the Slodgers, or Fen-Slodgers. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel. 19 After the snow would come the fenman's yearly holiday.

† **Fe·nne.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? A dragon.

1567 Turbery. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* vi. 25 And that the waker Fenne the golden spoyle did keepe.

‖ **Fennec** (fe·nĕk). *Zool.* Also **fennic.** [Arab. فنك *fenek*, a name vaguely applied to various fur-bearing animals.] The name of an animal (*Canis zerda*) found in Africa, resembling a small fox, but having very long ears.

1790 Bruce *Trav.* V. 135 After leaving Algiers I met with another fennec at Tunis. 1848 Craig, *Fennic.* *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 264 Various species of foxes and fox-like animals, among which we may notice the fennec. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 412 The Fennec is a pretty little animal, ranging over a large part of Africa.

Fennel (fe·nĕl). Forms: 1 **finuȝl, finul(e, fenol, finol,** 3, 5 **fenyl(le,** (4 **fynel,** 5, 7 **fenil,** 6 **foenall**), 4–7 **fenel(l(e,** 6–7 **fennell,** 7– **fennel.** See also Finkle. [OE. *finuȝl, finule* wk. fem., *fenol, finul* masc., ad. popular L. *fēnuclum, fēnoclum* (substituted for class. L. *fæniculum*, dim. of *fænum* hay); from the same form come OF. *fenoil* (mod. F. *fenouil*), Pr. *fenolh*, It. *finocchio*, Sp. *hinojo.*]

1. A fragrant perennial umbellifer (*Fæniculum vulgare*) having yellow flowers, cultivated chiefly for its use in sauces eaten with salmon, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 451 *Finiculus*, finuȝl. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 322 *Feniculum*, fenol. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 44 The fenyl ant the fille. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 129 His herbe..The vertuous fenel. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, Wassh the flesh .. in yᵉ Juce of fenell. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 41 a, Wyne .. wherin the rootes of persely or fenel be stieped. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Foenell, *Feniculum.* 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 180 There's Fennell for you. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 581 A savorie odour ..more pleas'd my sense Than smell of sweetest Fenel. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 260 Fennel .. contains a subtil Spice. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 234 With aspen boughs, and flowers and fennel gay. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xviii. 291 Garnish with fennel and parsley. 1841–6 Longf. *Goblet of Life* v, The fennel with its yellow flowers. 1879 Browning *Pheidippides* 82 This herbage I bear—Fennel, whatever it bode.

b. With qualifying words indicating different species; *esp.* **Indian Fennel,** *Fæniculum Panmorium*, an annual variety of *F. vulgare* employed in India in curries and for medicinal purposes. **Sweet Fennel,** *Fæniculum dulce* or *officinale*, grown in kitchen-gardens for the sake of its leaves.

1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 267 Sweet fennel is an annual, cultivated for its seeds in medicine. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 34 The root of..the common fennel, and the seed of..the sweet fennel, are officinal.

2. Popularly applied to plants resembling the preceding, as **Dog** or **Dog's Fennel,** *Anthemis Cotula*; **Hog's Fennel,** *Peucedanum officinale*; **Horse Fennel,** *Seseli Hippomarathrum*; **Sea Fennel,** *Crithmum maritimum*; **Sow Fennel** = *Hog's F.*; **Water Fennel,** *Calliriche verna.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Doggefenell..in the commynge vp is lyke fenell, and beareth many white floures. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 73/1 The dog Fennel hath small deep dark leaves. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 7 Another kind of Fennel .. bears the Name of Sea-Fennel. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.* (1879) 77 Dog's Fennel.

b. Fennel-flower, a herb of the genus *Nigella.* Also with distinguishing epithets, as *Common, Spanish, Small, Wild Fennel-flower.*

1863 Prior *Plant-n.* (1879) 77 Fennel-Flower, from its fennel-like finely divided leaves. 1868 Hereman *Paxton's Bot. Dict.* 392/2 The species of Fennel-flower are curious and ornamental.

c. Fennel-giant (*Ferula communis*), a plant of the genus *Ferula*; also with distinguishing epithets, as *Broad-leaved, Furrowed, Knotted*, etc. = *Giant-fennel.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxxix. 269 The seconde kinde is called..wilde Fenell, and great Fenell: and of some Fenell Giant. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. (1641) 27/2 Th' Hearb Sagapen [*side note* Fenelgyant] serves the slowe Asse for meat. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 70 A Ferula, or Fennel-giant, as some term it. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 237 It [Ferula] is so lofty and large a plant as to have acquired the name of Fennel Giant. 1848 in Craig.

3. As an emblem of flattery.

1584 Lyly *Sappho* II. iv, Fancy is a worme, that feedeth first upon fenell. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 2 Womans weeds, fennel I mean for flatterers. 1634 *Phyala Lachrymarum* (Nares), Nor fennell-finkle bring for flattery.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fennel-plant, -root, -seed, -stalk; fennel-like, -rubbed* adjs.; also † **fennel apple,** the name of a variety of apple; **fennel oil,** 'the oil of common fennel containing anethol and a terpene' (Watts); **fennel water,** a spirituous liquor prepared from fennel seed, = Fenouillette.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 225 Apples ..*Fennel Apple. 1721 in Bailey. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 65 Blooming *fennel-plants And giant lilies tossing to and fro. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 288 To see clearer then any *fenell rub'd Serpent. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 28 *Finol sæd .. gnid to duste. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 156, I haue .. A Ferþing-worþ of Fenel-seed for þis Fastyng dayes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 528 Take Earth made with Marjoram..bruised, or stamped, and set in it Fennell-Seed. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. 75 You can by no Culture..extend a *Fennel Stalk to the stature and bigness of an Oak. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* II. v. (1760) 126 Simple Waters now commonly made are .. Cinamon-water, *Fennel-water, etc. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 761 The fruits..are used for the preparation of oil of fennel and fennel water.

Fenner (fe·nəɹ). *rare.* [f. Fen *sb.*[1] + -er[1] = Fen-man.

1844 [see Fen *sb.*[1] 5].

† **Fe·nnilich,** *a. Obs.* [f. Fenny + *-lich*, -ly [1].] Dirty, filthy, miry.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Fule ant fenniliche i fleschliche fulthen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Into fulðe fenniliche akasteð se monie.

† **Fe·nnin, fenny.** *Obs.* [Corruption of Ger. *pfenni(n)g.*] English names for the German coin *pfennig*, now worth about a tenth of a penny.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 465 Tinne money called fennies. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II. 61 In most of the king of Prussia's dominions, the moneys are expressed by crowns .. grosses, and fennins.

Fennish (fe·niʃ), *a.* [f. Fen *sb.*[1] + -ish.]

1. = Fenny *a.*[1] 1.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 24 The land it selfe is .. called .. fennishe, where the water still continues. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 54 To turne..fennish ground into firme ground. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 145 In Fennish and watery places. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

2. Belonging to or produced from a fen. Also of a bird: Inhabiting the fen.

1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* iii. § 30. 378 All the Fennishe waters in a whole Countrey. 1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 120 Where fennish fogges and vapours do abound. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 4 Titmouse, great fennish. 1851 *College Life time Jas. I*, 63 Symonds fell a victim to the fennish malaria.

3. Savouring of the fen; muddy.

1662 J. Childrey *Brit. Bacon* 88 The Stews..were made to feed Pikes and Tenches fat, and to scour them from their muddy Fennish taste.

Fenny (fe·ni), *a.*[1] [OE. *fennig*, f. *fenn* Fen.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, fen; boggy, swampy.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 147 *Uliginosus ager*, fennig æcer. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 22 The fenny feeld it is not forto plowe. *a* 1440 *Found. St. Bartholonew's* 12 Right vncleene it was and as a maryce dunge and fenny with water. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 They are .. engendered .. in fennie & marrishe groundes. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 162 Large Fenny vnwholsome Marshes. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 406 P 4 They journey through the fenny Moors. 1805 Luccock *Nat. Wool* 186 Almost the only animal of the kind known through the fenny district. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* vi. (1864) 192 Muddy rivers, with their fenny shores, tenanted by hideous alligators.

2. Inhabiting, growing, or produced in a fen. Now only of plants.

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ix. 42 He must abstaine also from maryshe fyshes and fennie, and drye .. oystres. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 128 A fennye goose. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 343 Fennie bote, broome, turffe, [etc.] .. will be good merchandize euen in the citie of London. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 12 Fillet of a Fenny Snake, In the Cauldron boyle and bake. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1608) 705 Dragons..fenny, and living in the marishes. *c* 1629 Layton *Synos Plea* Ep. Ded., Fenny-Bitters in their hollowe canne make a terrible noyse. 1660 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 181 They are a fenny fowl. *a* 1721 Prior *Solomon* I. 324 In the troubi'd Stream and fenny Brake. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 80 Winding through palmy fern, and rushes fenny. 1822 Hood *Lycus*, Like a long silver rivulet under The long fenny grass.

† **3.** Muddy, dirty. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xiii. 74 Gif sio [hond] .. bið..fennegu. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1113 Þas þou be man fenny, & al to-marred in myre .. þou may schyne þurȝ schryfte. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxvii. 50 Vayn ianglynge þat is in fenny wittes. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* II. xiv. (1718) 118 What fenny trash maintains the smoth'ring fires Of his desires!

4. *Comb.*, **fenny-seated** *a.*, situated in a fen; † **fenny-stones,** a kind of Orchis.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 58 That famous fenny-seated Monastery. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. cv. 174 Of Fennie stones. 1678 Phillips, *Fenny-stones*, a plant somewhat of the nature and kind of the Cynos Orchis or Dog-stones. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Fenny-stones.*

Fe·nny, *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 1 **fyniȝ,** 8 **vinny.** [OE. *fynig*, f. *fyne*, Fen *sb.*[2] mould. Cf. Finew.] Spoiled with damp, mouldy, musty.

c 1000 Ælfric *Josh.* ix. 5 Finie hlafas. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 83 More fennie the laier the better his lust, more apt to beare hops when it crumbles like dust. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 65 Fenny cheese, mouldy cheese, Kent. 1736 Lewis *Thanet Gloss., Fenny*, rotten, mouldy cheese 'vinny cheese'. *c* 1860 *Kentish dial.*, 'This bread is fenny ma'am, all through lying in that damp place.'

Fennyxe, obs. form of Phœnix.

Feno(e)chio, obs. f. Finochio, sweet fennel.

Fenoe, Fenoed, var. of Finew, Finewed, *Obs.*

† **Fe·nory.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *fænor-*, *fænus* interest + -y [3].] Interest of money.

1572 T. Wilson *Usurye* 85 b, Usurye or fenorye is a gayne demaunded aboue yᵉ principal.

† **Fenouil.** [in F. *fenouillet*, f. *fenouil* Fennel.] = *Fennel apple*; see Fennel 4.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Apples..John-Apples, Robillard, Red Fennouil.

† **Fenouille·tte.** Also 8 **fenouillet'e.** [a. F. *fenouillette*, f. *fenouil* Fennel.] Fennel water.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280/4 French Wines, most Clarets, Prunes, Brandy, and Fenouillete. 1715 *Dr. Swift's Real Diary* 5 (D.) He's a silly fellow. Went home to take some fenouillet I was so sick of him. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 282, I..found a scent of Fenouillette.

Fenow(e, -ed, var. of Finew, Finewed, *Obs.*

Fensabill, -bly, obs. ff. Fencible, Fencibly.

† **Fe·nsive,** *a. Obs.* [Shortened form of Defensive.] = Defensive.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 Fensiue seruice. 1595 Barnfield *Sonn.* i, Skin, the bodies fensiue wall. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* 15 The Troyans .. seeke to retire into their fensive towne. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 157 The Hills His fensive Bulwarks are.

† **Fe·nsure.** *Obs.* Also 6 **feanser.** [f. *fens*, obs. f. Fence *v.* + -ure.] A fence.

1552 Huloet, Fence or fensure, *vallum.* *a* 1700 *Lord of Lorn* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1874) II. 352 The Lady is a hunting gone over feanser that is so high.

Fent (fent), *sb.* Also 5 vent, 5–7 **fente,** 7 **fenth.** [ad. Fr. *fente*, f. *fendre* :—L. *findĕre* to split.]

1. A short slit or opening in a robe, *esp.* the opening at the throat, usually closed by a brooch, trimmed with fur, etc. Also a placket or placket-hole. Now chiefly *dial.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5941 The stroke vndre the fent, Queyntly al a-side it went. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156 Fente of a clothe, *fibula/orium.* *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 55 Flours fair furred on euerie fent. 1459 *Wardrobe Sir T. Fastolf* in *Archæologia* XXI. 253, i jakket of red felwet, the ventis bounde with red lether. *a* 1500 *Assembly of Ladies*, The coller and the vent..With greate perles.. were couched al after one worching. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 69 Item for a nayle of sarcenet for fentes for the same gowne iiijd. 1530 Palsgr. 219/2 Fent of a gowne, *fente.* 1611 Cotgr., *La fente d'une chemise*, the fent of a shirt. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 241 A cloth of gold petticoat, in the anterior fente whereof was an asteristick ouch. 1814 *Law Case* (Jam.), He put his hand..into the fent of her petticoat.

2. † **a.** A crack in the skin (*obs.*); **b.** (see quot. 1776); **c.** an opening or rift in the ground.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 188 Clifts or Fenths in the Eares or Nose. 1776 Da Costa *Conch.* 243 The fent (Rima) is the opening of the Shells on the Slopes. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. 244 A ravine, or rather a deep fent in the soil.

3. *dial.* The binding of any part of the dress.
1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Fent*, the binding of a woman's dress.

4. A remnant (of cloth).
1847 in HALLIWELL. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Fents* .. remnants of cloth in varieties. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico-Printing* 312 If a fent mordanted for black and purple be dipped in hot caustic soda, it will [etc.]. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 156 A couple of fents of his own weaving.

5. *attrib.*, (sense 4) as *fent-dealer, -merchant.*
1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/3 Mr. M... started in business as a fent and general merchant. 1892 SIMMONDS *Trade Dict.* Sup., *Fent-Dealer*, a piece broker, a retailer of remnants of cloth.

† **Fent,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* ? To make slits in.
1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 227 For fentinge tenne moryons ijs. iij*d.*

Fent, -ly, obs. and dial. ff. FAINT *sb.*, FAINTLY.

Fenugreek (fe·nĭugrīk). Forms: 1 fenogrecum, 4–5 fene-, feyngrek, (4 feiny greke), 6 fene-, feny-greke, fen(e)-, fenigreek(e, (6 fenecryck, 7 fœnegreeke), 6–7 feni-, feny-, fenugrec(k, (8 fenegry), 7 fenu-Greek, 9 fœnugreek, 7– fenugreek. [OE. *fenogrǽcum*, L. *fœnugrœcum* for *fœnum Grœcum* Greek hay, the name given by the Romans (see quot. 1861). The ME. and later forms are ad. Fr. *fenugrec* = Pr. *fenugrec, fengrec.*]

1. A leguminous plant (*Trigonella Fœnum Græcum*) cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 181 Wiþ sarum maȝan eft ȝedo on wearmne ele þa wyrt þe hatte fenogrecum. 13.. *Med. Receipt* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 51 Tak..feinygreke..and farse the catte. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 43 Ffeyngrek .. is to be sowe..in this Janes ende. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 5a, The flour or meale of Fenegreke. 1631 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. Table Hard Words, *Fenugreek* is an Herb which hath a long slender trailing stalk. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* ix, The herb *fenugreek*, with pickles, oil, and wine, was a Roman dainty. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 97 *Fenugreek* .. so called by the Romans from their having adopted .. the practice of cutting and drying it for fodder. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 15 The patient should be roused by the use of vinegar or fenugreek.

2. *attrib.*, as *fenugreek-flower, -seed.*
1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. v. (1668) 41 Take..of Fenugreek-seed one ounce. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 25 A Decoction of Fœnegreeke or Melelot flowers. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. III. ii. 136 One dram of fenugreek seed. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 144 Cook it in a saucepan with..fenugreek seed.

Fenum, obs. f. FŒNUM, dial. f. of VENOM.

Fenyce, obs. form of PHŒNIX.

† **Fe·nyent,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *feignant.*] = FAINEANT *attrib.*
1444 *Sc. Acts* 19 Jan. (*title*), Act for the way-putting of Fenyent Fules.

Fenyhe, -ye, -yie, obs. Sc. forms of FEIGN.

Feny(ne, obs. form of FEIGN.

Fenysh, obs. form of FINISH.

Feo, obs. form of FEE *sb.*[1] and 2.

Feoble, obs. form of FEEBLE.

Feodary, Feodatory: see FEU-.

Feod(e, obs. forms of FEUD *sb.*[1] and 2.

Feoff, var. form of FIEF *sb.*

Feoff (fef), *v.* Forms: 3 feoffen, 3–7 feff, 6–7 feoffe, (feofe, feoffee), 4–7 feoff, (9 *dial.* feft). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* feoffed; also 5–6 feft(e, 7 feoft. See also FIEF *v.* [Early ME. *feoffen*, ad. AF. *feoffer*, OF. *fieuffer, fieffer*, f. *fieu, fief*: see FEE *sb.*[2], FIEF *sb.*]

1. *Law. trans.* To put in legal possession (properly confined to freehold interests in corporeal hereditaments; formerly sometimes inaccurately used of leasehold); = ENFEOFF *v.* 1. ? *Obs.*
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 463/38 To feoffen heore children þare-wiz echon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7585 Men of religion of normandie..He feffede here mid londes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 þe abbey of Rumeye he feffed richely With rentes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Justina* 648 þe bischope gert þane a nunry make & feffit for Justinis sake. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 454 Every script and bond, By which that sche was feoffed in his lond. 1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 24 The londes rentes that ȝe bun feoffed In. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 347 He fefte þe kyrk..Wythe gret and fayre and fre Franchys. *c* 1430 *How Wise Mon taust Son* 96 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 51 For ritchesse take hir neuere þe more þou3 sche wolde þee beþe feffe & ceese. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. 49 b/2 Whan Arthur had thus his knyghtes feoffed. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* cxiii (1878) 213 Gentrie standes, not all by landes, Nor all so feft. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* II. § 8 Anastatius..feoffed in some Temporalties which hee would rather die than not leave to his issue.

b. *To feoff* (one person) *to the use of* (another): to invest with the legal estate, subject to an obligation to allow the use to (the other person).
Until 1535 this proceeding was very commonly resorted to to evade the burdens incident to ownership of land. The Statute of Uses passed in that year provided that in all cases of feoffment to uses the *cestui que use* should have the legal estate.
1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 7 Persones feoffed or seased to ouse of theym.

† c. *fig. Obs.*
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 Men gyf God þe lest, þe feffe him with a ferþing. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 193 Ti'l alle his felawes were ferst feffed to here paie. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 38 Þo feffedest þou fortune wiþ glosynge wordes. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 932 Nay God forbid to feffe you so with grace. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 115 Ye two are welle feft, sam in a stede. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 154 That we may be feoffed in that blessed inheritance.

d. † In wider sense: To present (a person) *with* anything (*obs.*). Also *dial.* (see quot. 1855).
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 146 And feffe false-witnes with floreines ynowe. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 374 The kynge hym feffed with his right glove. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Fefted*, legally secured with a maintenance. 'He fefted his wife on so much a year.'

† 2. To confer (a heritable possession) *upon.* Chiefly *fig. Obs.*
1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 7 God feoffeth abundance of all good thinges upon them. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxv. (1612) 169 Those Stiles .. were strange, but thay Did feofe them on the base-borne Muffe. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* x. vi, He makes his son his priest, and feoffees that sinne upon his sonne which he received from his mother. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* III. i. (1654) 169 Feoffing a supernaturall vertue upon drugges.

Feoffee (fefī'). *Law.* Forms: 5–6 feffee, 5 fefee, -i(e, 5–7 feoffe, 5–8 feofe(e, 7 feofy, 9 feeoffe(e, 6– feoffee. [ad. AF. *feoffé*, pa. pple. of *feoffer*: see prec.]

1. The person to whom a freehold estate in land is conveyed by a feoffment.
1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 17 The donees, feoffes, lessees, and deuisees therof. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 92 The Feoffee his title is only from the Feoffor. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 427 In this case..the feoffee hath an estate upon condition. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 49 The grantor is called the feoffor, the grantee the feoffee.

2. *spec.* a. (More fully *feoffee in* or *of trust.*) A trustee invested with a freehold estate in land. Now chiefly applied in *pl.* to certain boards of elected or nominated trustees holding land for charitable or other public purposes. Also in *Feoffee to Uses*: see FEOFF *v.* 1 b.
[1275 *Stat. Westm.* I. 3 *Edw. I*, c. 48 Et si lenfaunt seit aloingne ou destourbe par le gardein ou par le feoffe ou par autre par quei il ne puisse sasise suire.] 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 Tenementes .. stondynge in feffes handes. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 They and their feoffes to the use of every of theym. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex.* I. 22 The schole is in the disposition of sixe governors or feffees. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 19 Desmond .. conveyed secretly all his lands to Feoffees of trust. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom all Trades* 145 In the gift of the Executor, Heire, or Feofee of such Donor. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* ii. 21 As children who have lost a father, and whose fortunes by his care are left to Feoffees in trust. 1655 *Gouge's Comm. Heb., Life*, He was chosen a Trustee or Feofy. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) III. 26 A meeting of the feoffees of the poore of our parish. 1735 H. GRESWOLD *Let. to Walmesley* in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1736, It taking up some time to informe the feoffees [of the school] of the contents thereof. 1862 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xii. 417 The attempt which the Puritans were ..making to strengthen their party, by means of a Corporation of Feoffees to buy up impropriations.
fig. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xl. (1669) 392/1 Art thou not God's feoffee in trust to take care of their souls?

† b. (More fully *feoffee in mortgage.*) A mortgagee. *Obs.*
1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 93 In this case .. the feoffee cannot deuise the corne growing vpon the said lande. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 209 b, The Feoffee in morgage.

Hence **Fe·offeeship,** the office of a feoffee.
1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 239 Whether you shall waxe rich by..offices, places, executorship, feoffeeship, &c.

Feoffment (fe·fmĕnt). *Law.* Forms: 4–6, 9 *dial.* feff(e)ment, (5 feefe-, fef(e)ment), feoffament, 5, 9 *dial.* feftment, 6–7 feoffe-, feof(e)ment, 6– feoffment. [a. AF. *feoffement*; see FEOFF *v.* and -MENT.]

1. The action of investing a person with a fief or fee. In technical lang. applied *esp.* to the particular mode of conveyance (originally the only one used, but now almost obsolete) in which a person is invested with a freehold estate in lands by livery of seisin (at common law generally but not necessarily evidenced by a deed, which however is now required by statute).
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 Edward .. salle gyue Philip þe Kyng Alle holy Gascoyn..After þe forty dayes of þat feffement, Philip .. salle gyue [etc.]. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 118 By wey of graunt or feeffement. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Fefement, *feofamentum.* 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 475 Item, to go throw wyth the feffement of my lordes of Norffolke. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxi. (1638) 39 He that hath the estate, may lawfully..make a feoffement thereof. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 Feoffment..is the most ancient and necessary Conveyance which is used by the Common Law. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. II. xx. 311 By the mere words of the deed the feoffment is by no means perfected. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 172 The essence of a feoffment is livery of seisin.

b. *spec.* (more fully) *feoffment in, of, upon, trust; feoffment to uses*: see FEOFF *v.* 1 b.
1489 *Plumpton Corr.* 70 A feoffament of trust indented made by your mastership unto me. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 William Plompton .. shewed to me a copy of astate & feftment, mad by my master..to certaine feofes, to his beofe [= to his own use] of lands..for terme of his lyfe. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 14 To whom he left his Land in Feoment withowt Declaration of Wylle to any use. 1552 HULOET, Feofment of trust, *fidei commissum.* 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* § 23. 165 The iurisdiction as touching feofments upon trust. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 58 This feoffment was judicially suppressed..Feb. 13, 1633. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 344 The practice of feoffments to uses.

c. *dial.* An endowment.
1561 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 151, I will that all suche feoffaments and annuities as I have made unto Symonde .. Askwithe shall stand according to th' effecte of my graunte therof maide. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Feftments*, portions of property belonging to an endowment.

d. *Deed of feoffment*: The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.
1545–6 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 252 Hys dede of feoffement. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iii, He..ha's caused A deed of feoffment .. To be drawne yonder. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 79 By the custom of gavelkind, an infant of fifteen years may by one species of conveyance (called a deed of feoffment) convey away his lands in fee simple. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 111 The lower province was granted by two deeds of feoffment.

† 2. = 1 d. *Obs.*
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 72 Symonye and cyuile..vnfoldeth þe feffement. 14.. *Plumpton Corr.* 46 My nephew..shewed to me a wyll made upon a feftment. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 7 Forg'd Feofments.

3. The fief conferred.
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Fo [*v.r.* To] wild þe feffementes ald & þei granted þertille.

Feoffor, feoffer (fe·fər). *Law.* Forms: 5 feffer, (6 -or), -our(e, fefowre, 6 feofer, -ffour, 7 -ffeer, 5– feoffor, 6– feoffer. [ad. AF. *feoffour, f. feoffer* FEOFF *v.*]

1. One who makes a feoffment to another. Rarely *Hist.* in feudal sense: One who invests another with a fief.
1440 *Promp. Parv.* 153 Fefowre, *feofatus.* 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 1 The Sellers, Feoffors, Donors, or Granters. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol, Chancerie* § 37 The feoffor .. may reenter and have hys land again. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 133 A good Liuery of seisin if the other enter in the feoffors life time. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. II. xx. 311 Unless the feoffor..hath given it a longer continuance. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 6 The first feoffor or the lord of the most ancient fee has a better right. 1888 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* III. 41 Can a feoffer dispose of a fief without the written consent of his feodary?

¶ 2. Formerly often misused for FEOFFEE.
1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 71, I praye my feffours þat þay wolde enfeffe Philippe Dene on .vj. marces of rente. 1535 J. ATWELL in *Wells Wills* (1890) 82 My feoffers of all my lands in Bromfelde. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 91 Hee is a bayliffe, steward, and Feoffer in trust.

† **Feofydye.** *Obs.* = Feoffment in trust (Anglo-L. *feoffamentum fidei*; ? abbreviated *feoff. fidei*).
1544–5 J. MERE *Let.* in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 18, I would most heartily desire you..to know who receiveth the feofydye of West Walton in Marshlands.

Feoh, obs. form of FEE *sb.*[1]

Feole, variant form of FELE *a.* and *adv.*

Feon, Feond, obs. forms of PHEON, FIEND.

Feood, obs. form of FEUD *sb.*[1]

† **Fer,** *v.* App. meaningless: see context of quot. 1599, of which the phrase in 1611 is prob. an echo.
1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 29 *Boy.* He sayes his Name is M. Fer. *Pist.* M. Fer: Ile fer him, and firke him, and ferret him. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* II. i, I..could haue ferd and ferkt y'away a wench As soon as eare a man a liue.

Fer, obs. form of FAR; FEAR *sb.*; FIRE.

Fera: see FERRA.

Feracious (fĕrē'·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ferāci-, ferāx* (f. *fer-re* to bear) + -OUS.] Bearing abundantly; fruitful, prolific.
1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* 148 This feracious and pregnant Plebiscite. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 303 Which being very feracious would surrept all aliment from their wheat. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 363 Like an oak, Nurs'd on feracious Algidum. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 139 A world so feracious, teeming with endless results.

Feracity (fĕræ·sĭti). *rare.* [ad. L. *ferācitāt-em*, noun of quality f. *ferāx*: see prec. and -ACITY.] The quality of being feracious; fruitfulness, productiveness. † Of a person: The profit he makes.
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 68 [The olive] wagged with wynde of feracitee. 1448 *MS. Records Grocers Company, Facsimile Copy* 292 That eny seche brocour .. Shulde be contributory to the werkes of the place. Euery Brocour after his feraucite. 1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 134 The earth, cursed..into a..natural feracity of briars and thorns. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* IV. i. § 3. 517 Such writers, instead of brittle, would say fragile, instead of fruitfulness, feracity. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 290 The lack of feracity arising from the lower orders becoming desidiose.

Feral (fī·răl), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *fērāl-is* of or pertaining to funeral rites or to the dead.]

1. Of a deadly nature; deadly, fatal.
1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. xi. (1651) 30 Thence come ..vitious habits .. feral diseases. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 303 Cæsar himselfe had noted, that the Ides of March would be ferall to him. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 298 The feral tempter..Stalks noiseless round him.

b. *Astrol.* (See quots.)
The astrologers identified this with FERAL *a.*[2]
1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 89 Feral Signes are Ω [Leo] and last part of ♐ [Sagittarius]. *Ibid.* clvi. 648 ♂ in the seventh in ferall signes, argues death by Distraction. 1658–1706 PHILLIPS, *Feral Signs* are Leo and the last part

of Sagittarius, so call'd, not only upon Account of the representing the Figure of wild Beasts, but also [etc.]. 1819 J. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.*, The ♐ is also said to be feral, when she is void of course, having separated from a planet, and applying to no other.

2. Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal, gloomy.

1640 Gauden *Love Truth* (1641) 26 Those Owles, and Bats, and ferall Birds that love Darknesse. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 134 Such a degree of splendour, as those ferall birds shall be grieved to behold. 1678 H. Vaughan *Thalia Rediv.* (1858) 246 A night, where..feral fires appear instead of stars. 1705 Berkeley *Cave Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 504 Ravens, screech-owls, and such like feral birds. 1785 Headley *Ruins Broomholm Priory* 14 in *Fugitive Pieces* 4 Oft the Bird of Night Lengthens her feral note. 1881 Palgrave *Visions of Eng.* 302 In feral order slow, The slaughter-barges go.

Feral (fīᵉ·răl), *a.*[2] [f. L. *fer-a* wild beast + -AL.]

1. Of an animal: Wild, untamed. Of a plant, also (*rarely*), of ground: Uncultivated.

Now often applied to animals or plants that have lapsed into a wild from a domesticated condition.

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 213 It is impossible to reduce this feral creature. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 18 The dovecot pigeon..has become feral in several places. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxv. 281 Domesticated animals allowed to run wild or become 'feral'. 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rod.* 200 A corresponding variability is as normal to some purely feral animals as to the semi-domesticated species. 1882 W. T. T. Dyer in *Nature* XXV. 390 The Jardin des Plantes deals not merely with plants in their feral, but also in their cultivated state. 1882 Geikie *Geol. Sketches* 377 The feral ground, or territory left in a state of nature and given up to game, lies mostly upon rocks.

2. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a wild beast; brutal, savage.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. 268 Some..arrive at a certayne ferall or savage brutishnesse. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 299 That feral and savage kinde of people which are.. of a Cannibal..nature. *Ibid.* 368 Against the Spaniard, and the rest of our feral, and remote Antagonists. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 789 A..more potent charm .. which converts the *feral* into the *human* being. 1847 Gilfillan in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 622 It is not the feral or fiendish element in human nature.

3. Used as *sb.*: A wild-beast. *Obs. rare.*

1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xiii. 6 What [alliance] 'twixt those ferals of Societie, Hiena and the Dog?

Hence **Fera·lity**, the state of being feral.

1885 Stallybrass tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 21 There often sets in..a period of ferality, when the land presents the appearance..of being exhausted by culture. *Ibid.* 39 The freedom in which young horses were bred must have frequently led to complete ferality.

‖ **Ferash** (ferā·ʃ). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 7 **farras, frass.** [Urdū from Arab. فرّاش *farrāsh*, f. فرش *farasha* to spread.] 'A menial servant whose proper business is to spread carpets, pitch tents, etc., and do similar domestic work. In more common use in India two centuries ago than now' (Yule).

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 321 Other officers called Farrasin, that is..chamberlaines. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 67 Where live the Frasses, or Porters also. 1824 *Hajji Baba* I. 59, I am a ferash, (a carpet spreader) said he. 1876 A. Arnold in *Contemp. Rev.* June 31 The governor..kindly sent ten ferashes, or servants, to conduct us.

Ferberite (fē·rbĕrəit). *Min.* [f. *Ferber* name of two celebrated mineralogists + -ITE.]

†**1.** A proposed name (after J. J. Ferber) for a variety of gneiss. *Obs.*

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 216 The other may be called Ferberite, an honour due to Ferber.

2. A variety of wolfram from Southern Spain (named by Liebe after R. Ferber 1863).

1868 Dana *Min.* 604 Ferberite .. on charcoal fuses easily to a magnetic globule.

†**Ferblet,** *a. Obs.* [Perh. for **forblet*, pa. pple. of **forblete* to make soft, f. *blete* soft.] ? Effeminate.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 275 A slouz wrecche and ferblet, fast and loth to ȝeve his god. *Ibid.* 280 Debonere ferblet, and lute luste to swynke.

Fercest, -cost, var. forms of Farcost, *Obs.*

†**Fercule.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *fercul-um*, f. *ferre* to bear.] A frame, barrow, bier.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 131 He conveighed them within two Fercules (or frames)..into the Mausoleum.

†**Ferd,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 fyrd, 2–4 ferde, (3 verde, 2 ferede), 3–5 ferd, (3 fœrd, feord), 5 furde, furthe. See also Fard *sb.* [OE. *fęrd, fierd, fyrd* str. fem. = OFris. *ferd*, OS. *fard* (MDu. *vaert*, Du. *vaard, vaart*), OHG. *fart* (MHG. *vart*, Ger. *fahrt*), ON. *ferð* (Da. and Sw. *fard*):—OTeut. **farti-z* (:—pre-Teut. **porti-s*), f. root *far-* (Aryan *por-*) to go, Fare *v.*[1]]

1. A military expedition. OE. only.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 221 (Gr.) Þæt ic of þisse fyrde feran wille. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xliii. 11 [xliv. 9] Þeah þu.. mid us ne fare on fyrd.

b. *In ferd*: in warlike array.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 163 With þe wille I go als felawes in ferd.

2. An army, host.

823 *O. E. Chron.* an. 823 Þa sende he Æþelwulf his sunu of þære fierde. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 Te king ferde agenes him mid micel mare ferd. *c* 1205 Lay. 4152 He somenede fœrd swulc nes nœuere eær on erde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Ter men uihteð in þeos stronge uerdes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1668 Havestu..ibanned ferde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2384 Robert ..was of al þe ferd Mayster. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 116 He schal sende after þee Of heuene ferde moche plente. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 386 þemperour .. on his blonk rides .. til he fond al his fre ferd.

3. A band, company, troop; a great number.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7920 A uerde þer was binorþe þat robbede al so uaste. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5326 þe fairest ferde of folk þat euer bi-fore was seie. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5577 Ferly ferd of his folke was in þe fild strangild. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4094 With fyfty [shippes] in a furthe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv. (Bannatyne Club) 103 þere folowes me a ferde of fendis full fell.

4. *Comb.* in early law terms, **ferd-fare** (see quot. 1641); **ferd-wite** (see quots.).

c 1020 *Secular Laws Cnut* § 66 Gif hwa burh-bote oþþe bricȝbote oþþe fyrd-fare forsille. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Laws Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Ferdware, *quite de aler en ost.* 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 160 *Ferdfare* is to be quit from going to warre. *c* 1020 *Secular Laws Cnut* § 12 Fyrd-wite. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Laws Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Ferdwite, *quite de murance de ost.* 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 160 *Ferdwit.* 1684–1701 Cowell *Law Dict., Ferdwit*, quit of murder committed in the army; also a fine imposed on persons for not going forth in a military expedition.

†**Ferd,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 feerd, ferd(e. [subst. use of *ferd*, Feared *ppl. a.*] Fear, terror. Chiefly in phrase *for ferd.* Const. with *inf.* or with subord. clause introduced by *lest* or *that.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3651 (Cott.) For ferde atte he mistraw, þou salle say þou art esau. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 215 þenne such a ferde on hem fel. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 88 Malcolme..fled for ferd. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 442 He for ferde lost hys wyt. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 160 For ferde of sonne On hem let inne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 36 Loke that ye have ever a frende .. by you, for ferde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 40 It gars me quake for ferd to dee.

Ferd, var. form of Fard *sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs.*

Ferd, obs. form of Feared *ppl. a.*

Ferd, obs. form of Fourth.

†**Ferdegew.** ? A vulgarism for Farthingale.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 35 We shall go in our frenche hoodes euery day; In our silk cassocks..In our tricke ferdegews, and billiments of golde.

‖ **Fer-de-lance** (fɛr də lăns, fē·r də lans). [Fr. = head of a lance (*fer* lit. 'iron').]

1. *Her.* A lance-head used as a charge.

1892 Woodward & Burnett *Heraldry* II. 731 *Fer-de-lance*, sometimes pointed, sometimes blunt.

2. (See quots.)

1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 319 The Yellow Viper of Martinique (*Bothrops lanceolatus*) called Fer-de-Lance there. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* III. 396 The genus *Trigonocephalus* includes the most venomous animal of the western hemisphere, the celebrated fer-de-lance, *T. lanceolatus*, of Brazil.

‖ **Fer-de-moline** (fē·r də mo·lĭn). *Her.* [a. F. *fer de moulin* 'iron of a mill'.] (See quots.)

1741 Chambers *Cycl., Fer de Moulin*..is a bearing in heraldry; supposed to represent the iron-ink, or ink of a mill, which sustains the moving mill-stone. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 2. 270 The fer-de-moline or.

Ferder, obs. form of Further *v.*

†**Ferdful.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 ferdful(l, feerdful, (4 fertful), 5 ferdefull, ferdfulle. [f. Ferd *sb.*[2] + -FUL.]

1. *objectively.* Inspiring fear; awsome, dreadful; = Fearful 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 21 Who is þee liik in stalworþnes, Lord?..feerdful and preisable and doinge wondris? 1388 — *Dan.* ii. 31 Thi loking therof [the ymage] was ferdful. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 16 Lord !.. Thi ferdefull face whan I schal se. 1488 Caxton *Chast. Gordes Chyld.* 89 It was..ferdfull to Peter for to be wyth cryst in his cruel persecucyon.

2. *subjectively.* Full of fear; timorous. Also, Cautious through fear (of offending); wary. Cf. Fearful 3.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxviii. 14 Blisful the man that euermore is ferdful. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 151 The man is beraft boldenes and hardenes and is fertful. 14.. Hoccleve *Ad beatam Virginem* 47 Hir ferdful shame, hir shende wole. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 249 Now shew ye well that ye be ferdfull. *a* 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 264, I knowe myself so ferdful for defaute of comyng.

Hence **Ferdfulness** = Fearfulness.

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxii. 23 Alle .. fallynge doun bi swerd, whiche ȝauen sum tyme her ferdfulnesse in the lond of lyuinge men. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 296 The worlde is place .. of ferdfulnes and of shame. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 143 [The fiend] caste hir downe in to dispayre by ferdefulnesse.

†**Ferding.** *Obs.* Also 1 fyrdung, 4 fardung. [OE. *fyrdung*, f. *fyrdian* to go on an expedition, f. *fyrd*, Ferd *sb.*[1]] A military expedition; an army.

c 1000 *Laws Ethelred* V. 26 Beo man ȝeorne .. ymbe fyrdunga. *c* 1020 *Secular Laws Cnut* § 79 And se man þe on þam fyrdunge ætforan his hlaforde fealle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 Mannes liflode buuen eorðe is fardung. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 842 On-kumen was cadalamor, king of elam, wið ferding stor.

†**Ferdlac.** *Obs.* In 4 ferdlayk. [f. *ferd*, Feared *ppl. a.*: see -lock.] A state of fear, terror.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2915 Ne he for ferdelayk is witte shuld lese. *Ibid.* 6427 þe synful þar [in helle] sal fele, þai suld in grete ferdlayk be broght.

†**Ferdly,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Ferd *sb.*[2] + -ly [1].] Fearful, frightful.

1440 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 216 Nad I ben babtyzyd in water and salt, This ferdly fester wolde neuer me froo.

Ferdness, obs. form of Fearedness.

Ferdship. *Obs.* [f. *ferd*, Feared *ppl. a.* + -ship.] Terror.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 988 And letis all ferdschip at flee.

†**Ferdy,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Ferd *sb.*[2] + -y [1].] Fearful, timid.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17685 (Trin.) He seide Joseph be not ferdy.

Fere, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: α. 1 *Northumb.* fœra, 2–9 fere, 3 *south.* vere, 3–6 fer, 3, 6–8 *Sc.* feir, (5 feyr), 4–8 feare, 4–9 feer(e. β. 6–8 phear(e, pheer(e, 7 phere. [ME. *fere*, ONorthumb. *fœra*, aphetic f. OE. *gefœra* (Y-Fere) :—pre-Eng. **gifôrjon-*, f. *gi-* (Y-) together + **fôrð* going, way, f. ablaut-root of *faran.*]

1. A companion, comrade, mate, partner; whether male or female; †rarely in comb. with a sb., as *meat-, play-, school-, sucking-fere*: see those words.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 30 Ne wærun we foeran eora in blodgyte uitgana. *c* 1205 Lay. 26135 Howel .. nom al his feren and ferde to þan munte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Þu hauest monie ueren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8607 (Cott.) Fra hir fere sco stall hir barn. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 70 Till hunt hym owt off the land..as he war..a theyff, or theyffs fer. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 19 Peter..and hus fere Andreu. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, 'Is he comun' he sayd, 'my nowun true fere?' 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 600 Few feiris with him that tyme he hed. *a* 1572 Gascoigne *Arraignm. of Lover*, A quest, Of whom was falshoode formoste feere. 1575 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 113 My sovereign lord and friendly pheer. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* 100 Englands valiant Infantry his Pheres. *a* 1775 '*Hobie Noble*' vii. in Child *Ballads* clxxxix. (1890) 2/1 My feiries five! 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 40 The lamb .. raceth freely with his fere. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Story Doom* v. 58 [She] went forth With fair and flattering words, among her feres. 1880 Webb *Goethe's Faust* 24 Mine ancient fere, be merry!

b. in phrases: *to choose, have, love, take to* or *unto* (*one's*) *fere.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Elch man haueð to fere on engel of heuene. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 222 in *O. E. Misc.* 116 Ne may he for-vare þe hyne haueþ to vere. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4450 (Gott.) Bot þe mayster iaoler To ioseph taght þaim vnto fere. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 483 He ne louede [me] neuere to fere, þat Merci my suster nul not here. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 498 Whom shall y haue now to my ffer? *c* 1440 *Partonope* 129 Ye haue chose me to youre feere.

c. of inanimate things.

1593 Southwell *St. Peter's Compl.* To Rdr., Licence my single penne to seeke a pheere. 1595 — *Poems, David's Peccavi* i, Feares now are my pheares.

2. A consort; spouse; a husband or wife; †rarely *nuptial, wedded fere.* Also in phrases, *to give, have, marry, take, wed to one's fere.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Me buried heo [Sapphira] mid hire fere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26602 Adam..and eue his fere. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 481 Fortiger for loue fin Hir tok to fere and to wiue. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 208 With another then her feare We founde her doe amisse. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 105 Þou shalt not desire þi neiȝboris feere. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lv. 212 To ȝowre owne brothir .. My dowhter I schal ȝeven to his fere. *c* 1550 *Adam Bell* in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* (1791) 6 Two of them were single men, The third had a wedded fere. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xviii. 339 The nuptial fere Of famous Vulcan. 1612 *Two Noble Kinsmen* v. ii, This anatomy Had by this young fair pheer a boy. *a* 1765 *Sir Cawline* ii. in Child *Ballads* (1885) III. lxi. 58/1 Knights and lordes they wooed her both, Trusted to haue beene her feere. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* III, Are these two all .. That woman and her fleshless Pheere? 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. III. i. 187 Paris..Took thee, the widow, as his fere.

b. Of animals: Mate.

a 1547 Surrey in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 218 Eche beast can chose hys fere according to his minde. 1589 Greene *Poems, Melicertus' Madrigal* i, No turtle without fere. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. (1605) 152 If the Fisher haue surpriz'd her [the Mullet's] Pheere..She followeth. 1603 Drayton *Odes* iii. 33 Each little Bird .. Doth chuse her loved Pheere.

3. An equal. a. Of a person: Peer; also in phrase, *without* (*peer or*) *fere.* b. Of a thing: in phrase, *fere for fere* (Sc.), every way equal.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1149 Among her ferez þat watz so quyt! *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5144 (Trin.) Ar þei no knyȝtis ny knyȝtis fere. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 181 b, Thynkyng hymself a kyng, without either peere or fere. 15.. *Knt. of Curtesy* 460 A, noble Knight, withouten fere! 1636 James *Iter Lanc.* (1845) 4 Fairies..of their feres good housewife praises winne. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 11 For joining hands the just were feer for feer.

†**Fere,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: α. 3 fer, 3–7 fere, (4 *south.* vere), 5 *Sc.* feir, 4–7 feare. [aphetic f. OE. *gefir* neut. (:—**gifôrjo(m)*, f. as prec.]

1. Companionship; chiefly *concr.* a body of companions, company, party.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20419 (Cott.) Lokes..þat na man of our fer bi-fore his mak latli chere. *c* 1325 *Ibid.* 24947 (Edin.) Wit al þair farnet and þair fer þai com to land. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 23208 (Trin.) Crist let vs neuer be in þat fere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1132 With all the fere þat hym folowes.

2. In phrase **In fere, i fere** (often written as one word, and spelt *y-*): in company, together; in common. *Al in fere*: all together, altogether.

c 1205 Lay. 27435 Twein kinges þere æuere weoren ifere. *a* 1300 *Signa ante Jud.* 117 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 Al þe see sal draw ifere. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1217 She lykyd al infere, His persone, his aray, his loke, his chere. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 119 Shippes shene, vij hundred were gadered

al in fere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. 9 Gogmagog and corin undertake for to wrastlyn y fere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 15 All sammyn swam thai, hand in hand yfeir. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* lxxiv, Sighes and teares, sobs, shrykes, and all y fere. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1772 III. 11 All th'eritage which .. he me left, all in feere Leave I thee. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxv, Much they moraliz'd as thus yfere they yode.

¶ b. G. Douglas uses the pl. form in rime-words. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Pref. 251 All inferis. *Ibid.* II. viii. 90 All infeiris. *Ibid.* x. vii. 628 All yferis.

†Fere, *sb.*3 *Obs.* [a. ON. *fǽri*:—neut. of OTeut. **fōrjo-* FERE *a.*] Ability, power; health.

c 1200 ORMIN 1251 A33 affterr þine fere. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3829 (Fairf.) He was in gode fere, hale and sounde.

†Fere, *a. Obs.* (after 15th c. only *Sc.*) Forms: 2–9 fere, 3–5 fer, (3 feore, 4 feere). *Sc.* 4–6 feir, 8–9 fier, (9 fear). [a. ON. *fǽrr* (or possibly repr. OE. **fǽre*) = OFris. *fēre*:—OTeut. type **fōrjo-*, f. **fōrō* (OE. *fōr*, ME. FORE *sb.*) going, way, f. *faran* FARE *v.*1]

Able to go, in health; hence *gen.* able, strong; sound, 'whole'. Also in phrase *whole and fere.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Hal and fere and strong and stelewurðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 17618 3if ich mai beon feore, ich þe cumen after sone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3829 (Cott.) He es bath hail and fere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 315 Thai thar lord fand haill and feir. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4282 As fresche & as fere a[s] fisch quen he plays. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2006 The holy nonne..makyth the syke thus fere. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. li, Thay come haill and feir in thair bodyis to extreme age. 1784 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* ii, We're fit to win our daily bread, As lang's we're hale and fier. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 22 There's Jenny, comely, fier, an tight. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, 'I trust to find ye baith haill and fere.'

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20119 (Cott.) To fere and seke ai did scho bote.

†Fere, *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1–2 féran (1 *Northumb.* fœran), 2 feren, (fearen), 3 færen, *south.* væren. *Pa. t.* 1 fér(e)de, 2–5 ferd(e, 4 *south.* verde, (2 feorde, foerde, 3 færde), 3–5 farde, 3–4 furde. [OE. *féran* wk. vb., corresp. to OFris. *fêra*, OS. *fôrian* (Du. *voeren*) to carry, OHG. *fuoren* (MHG. *vüeren*, mod.G. *führen* to lead), ON. *fœra* (Sw. *föra*, Da. *føre*) to bring:—OTeut. **fōrjan*, f. **fōra* (OE. *fōr*, FORE *sb.* way), f. ablaut-root of *faran*, FARE *v.*1

The OE. verb, unlike all the equivalent forms in other Teut. langs., was intransitive, having the sense 'to take a journey, march, travel'. The difference in meaning between *faran* and *féran* even in OE. is hardly perceptible, and in ME. it wholly vanishes, *fare* being more and more restricted to the present-stem and *fere* to the pa. t. and pa. pple. See the remarks s. v. FARE *v.*1]

1. *intr.* To travel, journey, go; = FARE *v.*1 1, 2.

Beowulf 301 Gewiton him þa feran. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 3 Forleort iudeam & foerde eftersona in ðær mægð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Redliche heo eou leted fere þer-mid. *c* 1205 LAY. 4471 His cnihtes mid him seoluen to þare sæ færden. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 5 Ah Constentin ferde .. into Fronc londe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3958 (Cott.) Ful wrathli gains him he ferd. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 þer schip ferd on the flode. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5549 Sum ferd all on foure feete. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxvii, Thro the forest as he ferd.

2. To proceed, go on, behave; = FARE *v.*1 4; to deal *with.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1132 Þa wiste þe king ðat he feorde mid suicdom. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þenne mon..mid fikenunge fearð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5719 (Cott.) þat folk sua wit þam ferd. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2076 And furde as men that wode were. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 410 Riȝt so ferde resoun bi the. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4786 As a man beside hem self he farde. 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 93 I. 125 Oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde hym ley down hys hedde and he should be fair ferd wyth. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlix. 123 Thus with Iosephe ferden they there wel falsly. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* xix. 218 The fairer that she is ferde with, the more ferdfulle she shuld be to displese.

b. To take place, happen; = FARE *v.*1 6.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 538 So it ferde ouer al. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1143 As hit bi oure Louerd furde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1921 Cairende ouer cuntreis as here cas ferde. *c* 1440 *Boctus, Laud MS.* 559. 3 b, Hee was wrothe that hit soo ferde.

3. = FARE *v.*1 7, 8.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2850 (Cott.) Hir langed to see how þai fard. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 23162 (Trin.) For þou ferde I neuer þe bet. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1497 He went wiȝtli to william to wite how he ferde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 499, I my silf so mery ferde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 540 þat blessed virgyne hurre douȝter ryȝt well ferde. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 18 She ..demanded him how he..ferde.

4. Combined with advbs.: = FARE *v.*1 III.

Beowulf 1632 Ferdon forð þonon. *c* 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. viii. (1890) 42 Ferde he [Constantinus] forð on Breotone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11731 (Cott.) Forth þai ferd þair wai. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 30 It .. ferde fast aboute floures to gadere. 1352 MINOT *Poems* iv. 19 Furth he ferd into France. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 813 (Dublin MS.) Forth with eufestyus he ferd.

†Fere, *v.*2 *Obs.* Also 3 feir. [aphet. form of AFFEIR, EFFEIR.] *intr.* To fall by right, appertain, become, be proper or meet. Const. with *dat.*; also *for, till, to.* Chiefly *impers.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21444 (Cott.) þou sal haf broþer al þat þe fers. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv. 2 [lxv. 1] þe feres loft-sang, God, on-on, For to have in Syon. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 211 Richt wele it feris þe Seruand to kingis fore to be. *a* 1455 *Houlate* xxvii, The Papis armes at poynt to blason and beir As feris for a persewant. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 54 Honour .. quhilk feris me nocht to haue.

†Fere, *v.*3 *Obs.* Also 7 feare. [f. FERE *sb.*1] **a.** To be a companion to; accompany. **b.** To make companions of; unite. **c.** To provide with a consort; to mate.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5281 If bothe the hertis Love hath fered, Joy and woo they shulle departe. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2086 Allas that we came here, Thys false traytur for to fere. 1632 *Womens Rights* 328, I .. am like neuer to be feared, vnlesse some widdow be moued with compassion towards mee.

Fere: see FEER *a.*, fierce.

Fere, obs. form of FAR, FEAR, FEER, FERRY *v.*, FIRE.

Fere, var. of FEIR, *Obs. Sc.*, appearance.

Fered, obs. form of FEARED *ppl. a.*

†Ferelay. *Obs.* [? a. ON. *ferju-leiga*, f. *ferja* ferry + *leiga* toll.] ? Passage-money.

1547 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 90 Item the ferelaye ij d. 1578 *Ibid.* IV. 178 Payd for the sawgers ferelay viij d.

Feretory (fe·rĭtŏri). Forms: 4–5 fertre, (5 fiertre, feretre, fe(e)rtir, -yr, fertur(e, feratour), 5–6 fertour, feretorye, (6 fer(t)ter, fereture, -tery, fer(r)etorie, 8–9 fer(r)etry, 8– feretory. [The current form is a perversion (by assimilation to various names of objects used in ritual) of ME. *fertre*, a. OF. *fiertre*:—L. *feretrum*, ad. Gr. *φέρετρον*, f. *φέρειν* to bear.]

1. A portable or stationary shrine, often made of or adorned with costly materials, in which were deposited the remains or relics of saints; a tomb.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 He tok vp the bones, In a fertre tham laid. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 919 Quhene þe pupule come to se His fertyre & til hyme pray. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 156/4 His bones there leyde in a worshypful fiertre or shryne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 92 Of Sanct Thomas translatit wer the bonis Intill ane ferter .. fra his graif. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 58 A most sumptuous .. shrine above the High Alter, called the Fereture. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 261 Reliques belonging to St. Cuthbert's Feretory. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. i. 19 Porphyry stones for Edward the Confessor's feretory. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1845) II. ix. 80 The coffin was then brought from the feretory. 1863 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 130 The golden feretory..was placed above the marble and mosaic base.

2. In etymological sense: A bier.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 225 Thei setten hem upon a blak Fertre. 1458 *Will of Duchess Exeter* (Somerset Ho.), I..forbede..any..solempne Hers or Ferture. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 68 How mony fertyris .. Sall thow behald. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 259 A barrow, called there fertory. 1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Eccles.* 16 A relic of the patron saint was exposed on a feretry in the nave.

3. A small room or chapel attached to an abbey or a church, in which shrines were deposited.

1449 *Will Sir W. Bruges* in *Illust. Manu. & Exps.* (1797) 133 In the middle of the feretorye a gret round blak corver. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclxi, The feratour of the abbey of Westmestre. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 6 The shrine of the holy and blessed man Saint Cuthbert within the Feretory. 1727 DART *Canterb. Cathedr.* 33 The lesser Armary..contain'd nothing but the Body of St. Blaise, being rather a Feretry than Store-room. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vii. 382 He [Odo] was taken up in his leaden coffin, and placed in the feretry of S. Dunstan.

4. *attrib*, as *feretory-aisle.*

1489 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 3 Lady Jakes for her grave in the feretre isle 7*s.* 4*d.* 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 409 The feretory aisle.

†Fe·retrar. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 ffertrer. [ad. med.L. *feretrārī-us*, f. *feretrum*: see FERETORY and -ARY.] The custodian of the shrines.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 35 Wher..the ffertrerys .. fynde a place moost convenient. 1828 RAINE *St. Cuthbert* 113 The Latin name of this officer was Feretrarius, which I translate *Feretrar*, or *Shrine Keeper.*

‖ Fe·retrum. [L. *feretrum*: see FERETORY.] = FERETORY 1.

1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 192 A Feretrum, silver and gilt, with four pillars and one steeple. 1878 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilization Scot.* I. xi. 496 The feretrum, the shrine in which the..remains of the Saint were supposed to be kept.

Fe·r-flax. [f. F. *fer* iron + FLAX.] (See quot.)

1889 *Daily News* 10 May 2/7 A material known as fer-flax, composed of iron and vegetable fibre shreds.

Ferforth, obs. form of FAR-FORTH.

Fergusonite (fə·rgəsənəit). *Min.* [named after *Ferguson* (of Raith); see -ITE.] 'A metaniobate (and tantalate) of yttrium with erbium, cerium, uranium, iron, calcium, etc.' (Dana).

1827 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* X. II. 271 Fergusonite, a new mineral species. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* 376 It has since been found in fergusonite.

‖ Feria (fī·ria). *Eccl.* [L. *fēria* holiday (see FAIR *sb.*), in late L. used with prefixed ordinal for 'day of the week'; thus *secunda feria* = Monday; but Sunday (*Dominicus, Dominica*) and Saturday (*Sabbatum*) were usually spoken of by their names. In Portuguese *segunda, terça*, etc. *feira* are still the current names of the days of the week.]

A day of the week; a weekday, *esp.* an ordinary weekday as opposed to a festival. *Greater feria*: a particular day of a certain week, that has an office or commemoration proper to it, as Ash Wednesday, Monday in Rogation Week, etc.

1853 CDL. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 76 *note*, The Sundays and ferias of Lent and Advent. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 354 *Feria*, a week day on which no holiday falls. 1883 BLACK in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 510/2 It [the Roman missal] contains the proper introit, collect .. for the festivals and ferias connected with the ecclesiastical seasons.

Ferial (fī·əriăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *férial*, ad. med.L. *fēriālis*, f. *fēria*: see prec.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the days of the week, or to a week-day as distinguished from a festival.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 293 Alcuinus..ordeyned here orisouns and office of masse for ferial days [*per feriis*]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix. 23 Somme are more sauory in festiuale days, and somme in feriall. 1494 FABYAN v. lxxxiii. 60 The thirde Feryall daye in the weke they named Wodnesday. 1503 *Kalender Sheph.* (1506) A v, The letters feryals of this Kalender. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* vii. (1870) 243 Serve God the holy dayes .. more dylygentlier than to do theyr worke the feryall dayes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 326 The commemmoration of Thomas Becket .. shall be..omitted & instead thereof the ferial service used. 1858 FABER *Life Xavier* 65 In the afternoons of ferial days he visited the prisons. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1956 The distinction between the festival and the simpler ferial manner in the Gregorian style of church-music.

2. Pertaining to a holiday.

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord* vi. in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 372 In feriall tyme serve chese shraped with sugur. 1549 *Banff Council Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 25 Inhebitis all utheris to sell ony flysche upon feriall or holy day. 1860 MRS. BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* I. 75 Admiral Mackau .. ordered that all works in the navy should be suspended on ferial days.

3. *Sc. Law. Ferial day, time*: in which the law-courts were closed, and legal process was invalid.

1471 *Act Audit.* (1839) 16 The last court .. was within feryale tyme. 1478 *Act Dom. Conc.* (1839) 16/1 Thai gert it [a breif of inquest] be serwit in hervist, quhilk is feriale tyme & forbiddin of the law. 1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 396 Every day in the next weeke shalbe feriall, except Fryday and Saterday. 1637 *Let.* in *Biblioth. Regia* 140 Since..the rising of his Majesties Council in this ferial time.

¶ **4.** = FERAL *a.*1

1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* in Furniv. *Ball.* I. 359 Antropose commyth..þe to Areste with hys feryall Mase.

B. *sb.* A week day not a feast or festival.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 84 Sundays as well as Ferials differed in Order, Dignity, and Precedence.

Feriate (fī·riĕt), *a.* and *sb. Sc.* [ad. L. *fēriātus*, pa. pple. of *fēriārī* (see FERIE *v.*), f. *fēria.*]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a (legal) vacation.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 54 The tyme is feriate, Quhairfoir no Juge suld sit in Consistorie. 1637 *Acts Sed.* 29 July, Comprending herein all vacant and feriat tymes. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. 134 He groaned over the gradual disappearance of the *Feriat* days of periodical festivity.

B. *sb.* Vacation, holiday.

1727 *Banff Burgh Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1843) II. 182 The Council allow the Grammer schollars feriot and waccancie from the date hereof to the 20th Janry.

†Feria·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *fēriārī*: see prec.] Holiday keeping; cessation of work.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xi, Here was not a mere feriation but a feasting. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 222 As though there were any feriation in nature. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 291 [A pedantic speaker says:] No act of feriation marks the cheerful corn-field.

Ferid, -it, obs. forms of FEARED *ppl. a.*

‖ Feridgi (fēri·dʒi). Also 8 ferigee, ferijee. [Turk. ﻓﺮﺟﻰ, *fərəjé*, vulgarly *fərèjé*.] (See quots.)

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* 1 Apr. (1825) 153 Their shapes are also wholly concealed, by a thing they call a ferigee. 1743 R. POCOCKE *Descr. East.* I. IV. v. 189 The dress of ceremony of the Turks, call'd the Ferijee, made like a night-gown. 1883 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv* vi, A mantle of calico which shrouds her from head to heel, and is here styled the *feridgi.*

†Fe·rie, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *ferie*, ad. L. *fēria.*]

1. A festival, holiday. Also *attrib.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 415 Vch day is haliday with hym or an heigh ferye. 14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 85 Thys hee ferye That called is the circunsision. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 821 Sondayes & other feryes. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Feria*, the ferrie daies noted and obserued by the cleargie. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Ferie*, a holiday.

2. = FERIA.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 57 How þe Sabot shulde be turnide fro Satirdaie to þe first ferie. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 þe next fery after the feste of All Halwes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 151 þe secunde ffery þ^e^ þay be gon to wyrche. 1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 61 Because it was Sunday, nothing was doone. So the day after, which was the second fery, the archebishop [Becket] was cited to apere. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Euerie fourt ferie (called wenesday).

†Fe·rie, *v. Obs.* Also 6 fery. [ad. L. *fēriārī*, f. *fēria* holiday.] *intr.* To keep holiday.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. ii. 136/2 Euery daye we be bounde to ferie & to rest from synne. 1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* 115 To abuse the sabbothe .. is as mouche as to fery unto god, and work to the deuill.

†Fe·rient, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *ferient-em*, pr. pple. of *ferīre* to strike.] 'Striking, hitting, or knocking' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81).

Feriler, var. form of FERULAR.

†Ferine, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Fr. *farine* FARINA.] Meal.

1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Sewin bollis ferine.

Ferine (fī·rəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ferīn-us*, f. *fera* wild beast. Cf. Fr. *férin* (sense 3).]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a wild animal, or wild animals.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 865 Transmigration of Humane Souls there into Ferine Bodies. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 Some in ferine Venation take Delight. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. xi, That gentle daliance, which .. passes between lovers of the ferine kind. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 16 Dogs and cocks .. and other ferine combatants.

b. Wild, untamed.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 202 The only difficulty .. is touching those ferine .. and untamable Beasts. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. x. 178 Such as are of a Ferine, not a Domestick Nature. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 6 Instinct..like that of the ferine Animals.

2. Of human beings, their actions and attributes: Bestial, beast-like.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvi. 165 Brutish and unnaturall Desires, which the Philosopher calleth *ferine*. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 305 A man to .. suffer the ferine and brutish part to get the Ascendant over that which is Rational and Divine. 1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 588 A man..from his inherent ferine nature would plunder and massacre. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 294 It was necessary to become as ferine as themselves.

absol. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 218 There are certain colours also of the mind lively enough to excite choler at a distance in the silly and ferine.

3. Of a disease: Malignant. *rare.*

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* x. 103 Thus a ferin Catarrh happens, which through it's corrosive quality oft Ulcerates the Lungs. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* A wild beast. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Fe·rinely** *adv.*, **Fe·rineness.**

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 197 A conversation with those .. would easily assimilate .. the next Generation to Barbarism and Ferineness. 1847 CRAIG, *Ferinely.*

† **Fe·ring(e,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *fēringa, fērunga* (=OS. *fārungo*, OHG. *fāringa*), f. *fēr*: see FEAR *sb.*] Suddenly. After 12th c. only with genitival *s*, used quasi-*adj.* in *feringes dede*, sudden death.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 13 And þa wæs færinga [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke ii. 13 færinge] ȝeworden mid þam engle mycelnes heofonlices werydes. *c* 1180 *Rood-Tree* (1894) 26/12 Þa feringæ wearð heo bæften al on brune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7835 (Cott.) Qua lais hand in feloni O king .. O ferings ded .. He dei. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 185 Þis ȝere falle him þe ferynges dede.

Hence † **Fe·ringly** *adv.*, suddenly.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiii[i]. 4 Ferinkli schote him sal þai swa. *Ibid.* lxxii[i]. 19 Ferinkli .. Waned þai.

Feringhee (fĕri·ŋgi). Forms: 6 **firingi,** 7 **fringe, frangee,** 8 **fe-, firingy,** 9 **faringee, ferenghi, feringhee.** [An oriental adoption of FRANK, with Arab. ethnic suffix *-i*; in Arab. فرنجي *faranjī*, in Pers. فرنگي *farangī*.]

Formerly, the ordinary Indian term for a European; now applied chiefly to the Indian-born Portuguese, and contemptuously to other Europeans.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 171 A Christian. Frangee. 1638 W. BRUTON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1807) V. 52 The Portugals which they call by the name of Fringes. 1755 HOLWELL in J. Long *Select. Rec. Govt.* (1869) 59 (Yule) By Feringy I mean all the black mustee Portugese Christians residing in the settlement. 1774 BOGLE in Markham *Tibet* (1876) 176 Everybody was afraid of the Fringies. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Ayah & Lady* Gloss., *Feringhees*, Franks. A name given generally to Europeans in India, and to the descendants of the Portuguese, who first settled in India: these are called Black Feringhees, being remarkably dark. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* v. 60 The unhallowed feet of faringees or Christians. 1866 A. LYALL *Old Pindaree* iii, in *Verses written in India* (1889) 2 There goes my lord the Feringhee, who talks so civil and bland.

Ferio (fe·ri,o). *Logic.* A mnemonic word designating the fourth mood of the first figure of syllogisms (see quot. 1551).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* G vij b, In Ferio, the first must be a negatiue vniuersall, the second an affirmatiue particular, the third a negatiue particular. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 38 They bee all in celarent, and dare not shewe their heads, for wee will answere them in ferio and cut their combes. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* II. i. Wks. (1892) I. 351 Nursed up with Barbara, Celarunt, Darii, Ferio, Baralipton. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 199 These [Moods] are named Barbara, Celarent, Darii, and Ferio.

Ferison (ferəi·sŏn). *Logic.* Also 6 **pheryson.** A mnemonic word representing the sixth mood of the third figure of syllogisms (quantitatively similar to Ferio, but differing in the position of the middle term).

1509 BARCLAY *Shyppe of Folys* (1874) I. 144 Another comyth in with bocardo and pheryson. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Mood*, Ferison. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 200.

Ferity (fe·riti). Also (6 **feritee**), 7 **feritie.** [ad. L. *ferītāt-em*, f. *ferus* wild; see -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being wild or savage; brutishness, wildness; hence, ferocity.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 109 The rude raginge of the frenetick Scotts..encresed with more beastlie feritee. 1682 SPRAT *Serm. bef. Artillery Co.* 15 Is it not brutish Ferity rather than manly boldness. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 363 The lion ramped: the pard sported .. none of them betrayed any ferity. 1883 J. BURROUGHS in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 111 Even in rugged Scotland, nature is.. a good way short of the ferity of the moose.

b. Of a plant, etc.: Wildness, uncultivated condition.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 648 The Suckers..forgetting the Ferity of their Nature. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. vi. 55 So many Plants .. are very noxious; some by their Ferity, and others by their poisonous Nature.

2. Savage or barbarous condition; † a form or instance of this.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 384 Though the blindnesse of some feritie's have savaged on the dead .. yet had they therein no designe upon the soule. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 204 The Ferity and barbarous condition of the first Inhabitants. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 415 The ancient Rudeness and Ferity of our Country. 1848 HERBERT in *Todd's Nennius* p. xcix, A population of the extremest ferity.

† **3.** Barbarity, barbarous or savage cruelty or inhumanity. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 2. 584 The true nature of tyranny..is none other than Ferity. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 45 To burn the bones of the King of Edom for Lyme, seems no irrationall ferity. 1728 PRIDEAUX *Connection* II. i. 19 Fearing the brutal ferity of his Son.

Ferk, var. of FIRK *sb.* and *v.*

† **Fe·rlac.** *Obs.* Also 3 **farlac, fearlac.** [f. FEAR *sb.*: see -LOCK.] Fear, terror.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Kume uorð þer efter ferlac, þuruh þe demares heste. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Swuch farlac ich fele. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 672 In þe mere he stont bi-twene two, Ne haþ he ferlak for no fo.

Ferle, obs. var. of FERULE.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mortimer* ix, The one of knighthoode bare the ferle.

† **Fe·rliful,** *a. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* [f. FERLY *sb.* + -FUL.] Fearful, wonderful.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9314 (Cott.) Man sal him clep wit nams sere, 'Ferliful' and 'conseiler'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 453 The mast ferlifull sycht That euir I saw. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 2 Thair fell ane ferlyfull flan within thay fellis wide.

quasi-*adv.* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 26 Off ferliful fyne favour war thair faceis meik.

Hence **Fe·rlifully** *adv.*, fearfully, wonderfully.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXIV. 63 Swa deyd þat knycht ferlyfully.

† **Fe·rlily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] Wonderfully, extraordinarily.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11424 (Cott.) Þe stern went forth-wit þat þam ledd, And ferlilic þan war þai fedd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 962 For when þat þe helle herde þe houndez of heuen He watz ferlyly fayn.

† **Fe·rling.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *fēorðling*, f. *fēorð-a* FOURTH + -LING.] = FARTHING.

1. As a coin: The fourth part of a penny.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxi. 2 Þa ȝeseah he sume earme wydewan bringan tweȝen feorð-lingas. *a* 1300 *Agst. King of Almaigne* 10 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 Richard..spende al is tresour opon swyvyng; Haveth he nout of Walingford o ferlyng. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 125 Two Easterlings & one ferling. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* (1745) 40 Ferling..is a Farthing or the 4th Part of a Sterling.

2. (See quot.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 497 There were in this Borrough foure Ferlings, that is quarters or wards.

3. The fourth part **a.** of an acre; **b.** of a hide.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* Gloss. s. v. *Furendellus*, A fardingel, farundel or ferling of land, i. e. the fourth part of an acre. 1846 G. OLIVER *Monast. Exon.* 321 *note*, The ferling was, perhaps, thirty acres.

† **Ferlins.**

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 69 *Ferlins-Stuffs.*

Ferlot, var. of FIRLOT.

Ferly (fə·rli), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **fǽrlic,** 3 **fæ(i)rlich, feorlic(h,** 4 **-lych,** *south.* **veorlich,** 3–4 **ferlic(h, -lik(e, -lych,** 3–5 **ferli,** (4 **feerli, furley,** 6 **ferrely, 8 ferley**), 3 **farli(k,** 5–9 **farley, -ly,** 5–6 **fear(e)ly,** 3 **ferly.** [OE. *fǽrlic* sudden, f. *fǽr* (see FEAR) + *-līc*, -LY 1. Cf. MDu. *vêrlich* (Du. *gevaarlijk*), MHG. *vêrlich* (Ger. *gefährlich*), ON. *fárligr* (Dan., Sw. *farlig*) dangerous.]

† **A.** *adj. Obs.*

1. Sudden, unexpected.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. v. § 1, & him þær becom swa færlic yfel þæt [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 175 *Imber*, færlic ren. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Gif he þurh ferliche deð saule fro þe lichame deleð. *c* 1275 *Long Life* 15 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 157 Fox and ferlych is his [deþes] wrench. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3984 (Cott.) Þat ferli flode. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* i. 27 Whan shal falle feerli [*repentina*] wrecchidnesse.

2. Dreadful, frightful, terrible.

c 1205 LAY. 25553 Feorlic wes þat sweouen, þene king hit auerde. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 23 Ich iseh hwer ha faht wið þe feorliche feont. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 To se it was ferlike. 1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 252 Furres of ferly bestes. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 164 A fearly chaunce: whereon alone to thinke My hande now quakis.

3. Strange, wonderful, wondrous, marvellous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Þet nes non veorlich wunder. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10863 (Cott.) He sal be of ful farli fame. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 253 Wha herkned ever swilk a ferly thing? *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4274 Þus fell þis ferly thing. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Audi Israel*, Attend, my people, and give eare, Of fearely things I will thee tell. *a* 1650 *Eger & Grine* 974 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 384 His steed was of a furley kinde.

b. Wonderfully great.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12080 (Gött.) A maister was þar selcuth kene, At iesu was him ferli tene. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5577 Ferly ferd of his folke was in þe fild strangild.

B. *sb. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.*

1. Something wonderful, a marvel, wonder. *No ferly*: no wonder. *What ferly*: what wonder.

c 1205 LAY. 5381 Heom þuhte muchel ferlich. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11 (Gött.) Of ferlijs þat his knightes fell. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2955 If he þan haf drede, it es na ferly. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3280 Moche folk him folwed þat ferli to bi-hold. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1023 Here a ferly þat befell. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 271 As for farleis richt few thairin he saw. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devotional Poems* vi. 45 What ferly, freind, thoght thou be fleyd To go befor so grit a Iudge. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 57 To let the world know of some Death Or novel ffarley. *c* 1720 *Bewick & Graham* xxvi. in Child *Ballads* VII. CCXI. 147/1 To see what farleys he coud see. 1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. (1808) 117 The ferly is..They walk'd sae sicker! 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* 164 Nae ferly tho' ye do despise The hairum-scairum, ramstam boys. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 98 What saw yee else; onny new farly? 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 12 'I m no sic ferlie that onybody needs be frichtit at me.'

2. Wonder, astonishment.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 456 Þo nuste Floriz what to rede For þe ferlich þat he hadde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1085, I stod as stylle as dased quayle, For ferly of þat freuch [*printed* french] figure. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 228 Litel ferly ich haue. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 903 Now haue I ferlie, gif I fauour the ocht.

† **Fe·rly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 **fǽrlíce, ferlice,** 2–4 **fer-, færliche,** (3 **fær-, ferlike**), 3–4 *south.* **veor-, verliche, -lych,** 3–6 **far-, ferli(e, -ly,** 4 **feerlich, -li, -ly,** (5 **fairlie**), 3– **ferly.** [OE. *fǽrlíce*: see FERLY *a.* and -LY 2.]

1. Suddenly, unexpectedly.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 39, & he færlice hrymð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 On þisse deie..com ferliche muchel swei of heofne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 665 ȝiff þatt itt ohht færlike seþ þe wlite off enngklekinde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 299 Somme deyde verlych as hii vp ryȝt stode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 130 Ase uayr weder went in-to rene and uerliche makeþ his blench. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* x. 9 Josue felle on hem feerlich. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5815 Eche vppon other ferly on they sett. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 176 In feir fairlie he foundis .. Quhair the Coilȝear bad, sa braithlie he beird.

2. Dreadfully, frightfully, terribly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 960 Al bi-rolled wyth þe rayn, rostted & brenned, & ferly flayed þat folk þat in þose fees lenged. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 He felt him heuy & ferly seke.

3. Wonderfully, marvellously, extraordinarily.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 A ueorlich god word þet te holi Job seide. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2799 Ic sal werken ferlike strong. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4263 (Cott.) Ioseph was farli fair in face. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3238 þe horse .. gan fare wiþ his fet & ferliche neiȝede. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 52 Flowres ferly sweete. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 49, I wille you telle Tythynges farly goode. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 42 Thocht tha war ȝoung, ȝit tha wer farlie fair.

Ferly (fə·rli), *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4 **ferli,** 4–8 **ferlie,** (9 **ferley**), 4–6 **farley, -lie, -lye,** 5– **ferly.** [f. FERLY *a.*] **1.** *intr.* To wonder.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 323 Thai..Farlyit, and ȝarnyt hym to se. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4761 Quen he had ferlied his fill. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3117 That euery wight ferleit of his deid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 86 Frend ferly not. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 846 Nane ferlies mair than fulis. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iv, *Peggy.* They'll wonder what can make us stay. *Patie.* And let them ferly. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 122 They'll..tell what new taxation's comin, An' ferlie at the folk in Lon'on. *c* 1826 HOGG *Meg o' Marley* 20 Wks. 1840 V. 97 He..sits down but to ferly.

b. quasi-*trans.* with sentence as *obj.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 1474 Thay ferlyde why he fewterde his spere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Fenȝeit Freir* 63 All fowill ferleit quhat he sowld be. 1801 R. GILL *Tint Quey* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 178 Ilk ane ferlied nae a wee, What luckless gate the chiel could be.

2. *trans.* To amaze, astonish. Only *impers.* and in *passive.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17361 (Gött.) Ful ferlid all þan war þai. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 552 Me ferlys of thy fure. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4991 Þe wale kyng..Was in þe figure of hire fourme noȝt ferlied a littell. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2405 Na man be ferlyd, Bede biddes.

† **Ferm,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **ferme, -ye.** [a. OF. *ferme-r*:—L. *firmāre* to make fast, f. *firm-us* firm.]

1. *trans.* To establish, make firm.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15507 Wyues þey toke, þer loues to ferme Two sones had þey at o terme. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. X. 74 Þat folke is nouȝte fermed in þe feith. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2113 Þay .. cussede i-same an haste, To fermye loue by-twene hem. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 174 Or thai thar fute steppis ferm and tak array.

2. To shut up, blockade.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 181 He suld nocht from the sege vprais, Bot still remane to ferm and clos the toun. 1655 J. JENNINGS tr. *Elise* 2 As a Neptune ferming the winds of sedition in their gale.

3. = AFFIRM *v.*

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* xli, Thus in defence of the faith as fermes ynewe..The douchty Douglas is dede.

Fermacy, obs. form of PHARMACY.

Fermage, Ferm(e, etc., var. of FARMAGE, FARM, etc.

Fermail (fə·rmeil). *Antiq.* and *Her.* Also 5 **fermayll(e,** 6 **fermaulx,** 7 **fermaile, -ale, -ault.** [a. OF. *fermaille* a clasp:—med.L. *firmāculum*, f. *firmāre* to fix.] A buckle or clasp; a setting.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv, A fermayll of gemes plesaunt. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* M iij, To wynne suche ouches or fermaylles. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 38 b, One fermaulx lozengie. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xv.

1660) 344 He beareth .. on a chief .. as many fermailes or buckles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 304/2 Buckles are called Fermales or Fermaults. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1954. 494/2 A Charact Fermail of the fourteenth century. 1877 LL. JEWITT *Half-hrs. Eng. Antiq.* 126 A circular object.. intended for a mirror, or for a circular brooch or fermail.

Fermance, var. of FIRMANCE.

† **Ferme.** *Cant. Obs.* A hole.

1620 DEKKER *Villanies Discovered* xvii. P ij, A short staffe ..having in the Nab or head of it, a Ferme (that is to say a hole). 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* III. iii. 168 *Ferme,* Hole, Cave, or hiding place. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Ferment, var. of FERRAMENT, *Obs.*

Ferment (fə·rmĕnt), *sb.* Also 6 fermente, 7 firment. [a. Fr. *ferment,* ad. L. *fermentum,* f. root of *ferv-ēre* to boil.]

1. *orig.* Leaven or yeast. Hence *gen.* an agent which causes fermentation (see FERMENTATION 1).

Modern chemists recognize two classes of ferments: *organized ferments,* which are living vegetable organisms, as the yeast plant and other microscopic fungi; and *unorganized* or *chemical ferments,* which are certain compounds of organic origin, as *diastase, pepsin,* etc.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 524 Use this ferment For musty brede. 1583 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 138 The venom ..may chiefly consist in a subtle acid ferment. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 59 He taught the nations the use of ferment. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 198 Hence he concludes, that albumen .. is the true ferment. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 138 Pasteur..proved the real 'ferments'..to be organised beings.

fig. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 267 The .. ferment of all .. Religious actions, is Wisedome. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xix. (Rtldg.) 224 This hypothesis lays a ferment for frequent rebellion. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 173 Gentle ferments working in our breasts. 1877 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/5 A ferment long confined to individuals, but which may..become the leaven of the race.

† b. *spec.* in Alchemy (cf. FERMENTATION 1 b); sometimes applied to the 'philosopher's stone'. Also in cosmological speculations (see quot. 1677).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Ferment whych Leven we call. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii, The red ferment Has done his office. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 884 By *Ferments* he means the aforesaid Principles, (or Seminal sparks hidden in matter) actually put into motion, and by the variety of that motion producing the variety of bodies. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 193 Those Shells arise *de novo,* not barely from the Plastick power of the Earth.. but from certain Seminal Ferments brought thither.

2. = FERMENTATION 1.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 28 The more strong the wine shal be, the more sharpe the ferment of the vineger. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 75 He through the Mass a mighty Ferment spread. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 208 Abating the Ferment and Quantity of Humours. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Quinquina,* Stopping the Ferment of Intermitting Fevers. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 111 The first ferment of new wine.

3. *fig.* Agitation, excitement, tumult; = FERMENTATION 2.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 33 The Ecclesiastical Rigours here were in the highest ferment. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 140 Several Factions from this first Ferment, Work up to Foam, and threat the Government. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 88 The minister..attempted to allay the general ferment. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 240 A ferment of sinister feelings. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 20 The foreign embassies were all in a ferment.

Ferment (fəme·nt), *v.* [a. F. *fermenter,* ad. L. *fermentāre,* f. *fermentum* leaven: see prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* Of material substances (in early use primarily of dough or saccharine fluids): To undergo the action of a ferment; to suffer fermentation; to 'work'. (The precise meaning has varied with that of the sbs. FERMENT, FERMENTATION.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxviii. (1495) 644 Soure dough hyghte fermentum, for it makyth paast ferment and maketh it also aryse [*excrescere et fervere facit pastam*]. 1663 COWLEY *Verses, To Royal Society* iv, All their juyce did .. Ferment into a .. refreshing Wine. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 190 Flies swarming, about any piece of flesh that does begin a little to ferment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 436 The tainted Blood..Begins to boyl, and thro' the Bones ferment. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 66 These mineral Substances..ferment, rise up in Vapours and Steams. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 As it approaches more and more towards nature [malleable iron] it adheres less; and when the tools come clear up out of the mass, he judges it to be fermented enough [cf. FERMENTATION 1 d]. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 6 Dung which has fermented. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 370 The blue precipitate..is removed into a copper boiler till it assumes the appearance of effervescing, or till it ferments. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 290 We allow bread to ferment.

b. *fig.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 619 My griefs .. ferment and rage. 1771 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 July, These reflections fermented in my mind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxvii. 686 Fanaticism fermented in anarchy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1885) I. i. 65 The northern counties were fermenting in a half-suppressed rebellion. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* ii. 10 His mind was doubtless fermenting with projects.

2. *trans.* To subject to fermentation; to cause fermentation in.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. § 18 (1682) 83 The Sap .. is .. fermented therein. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 502 Liquors are fermented for the use of the table. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 373 The yest, made use of in the process of fermenting the dough. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 272 There was as much moisture as was necessary to ferment the straw.

fig. 1759 R. HURD *Dial.* i. *Sincerity in Commerce* 29 Fanaticism .. fermented with the leaven of earthly avarice. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 459/1 His vast .. curiosity fermenting his immense book-knowledge.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To work up into a ferment or agitation; to excite, stir up.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. § 5 When bitter zeal was once fermented. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 93 Ye vig'rous swains, while youth ferments your blood. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation,* Fierce winds ..with their furious breath ferment the deep. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, Ladies who are endeavouring to ferment themselves into hysterics. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 25 A mere contemplative enthusiasm .. fermented into life and form. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The Christianity which fermented Europe.

b. To exacerbate; to foment, inflame.

1660 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 306 Findinge.. the same disputes .. fermented .. against the merchants. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Satire* Wks. 1730 I. 28 He fermented the passions of the vicious. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 186 To..ferment a difference between husband and wife. 1868 *Times* 21 Jan., To shew him fermenting the Garibaldian movements.

Fermentable (fəme·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. FERMENT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being fermented.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Wine,* Fermentable Bodies. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 271 This fermentable sap portends the dry-rot. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 347 The cells which contain the saccharine and other fermentable matters. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 96 Organic fermentable liquids change very slowly.

fig. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 22 He proceeds to range fermentable Subjects into Classes. 1840 MILL *Ess.* (1859) II. 408 The .. fermentable elements of French society.

2. Capable of causing fermentation. *rare.*

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 133 The fermented liquor must be separated as much as possible from the yeast or fermentable matter.

Hence **Fe·rmentabi·lity,** the quality of being fermentable.

1788 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 85 Newman..was unwilling to admit of the fermentability of milk.

† **Fermentace·ous,** *a. Obs.* [f. FERMENT *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] Having the properties of a ferment.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 140 Fermentaceous Odour dwells every where. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 41 Hunger is caused from fermentaceous particles.

† **Ferme·ntal,** *a. Obs.* [f. FERMENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a ferment or fermentation.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. 783 Cucumbers .. may also debiliate the .. fermentall faculty of the stomack. 1676 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 389 The frame of nature may be nothing but ether condensed by a fermental principle. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 152 Intense cold..prevents their Fruit-bearing by suspending the fermental action of the Principles.

Fermentarian (fəːmĕntē·riăn). *Eccl. Hist.* [f. L. *fermentāri-us* (f. *fermentum*: see FERMENT *sb.*) + -AN.] A name applied in reproach by Latin Christians to those of the Greek church, as using fermented bread in the Eucharist. 1775 in ASH.

† **Fermenta·rious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fermentāri-us* (f. *fermentum*: see FERMENT *sb.*) + -OUS.] Made of leaven; belonging to fermentation.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

† **Fe·rmentate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *fermentāt-* ppl. stem of *fermentāre,* to ferment.] *trans.* To cause to ferment; to leaven.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 208/2, Rye meale to be fermentatede with sower leaven. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 218 A certaine paste should .. bee fermentated .. into the form of a man. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 105 The conditure is excellently fermentated.

fig. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 179 The largest part of the Lords were fermentated with an Anti-episcopal Sourness.

absol. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 394 Every confection ought to be so pure as not to admit of ..any thing that may fermentate.

Hence **Fe·rmentated** *ppl.a.*

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676-1717 in COLES. 1860 in WORCESTER (citing BACON).

Fermentation (fəːmĕntē·ʃən). [ad. L. *fermentātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ferment-āre* to FERMENT.] The action or process of fermenting.

1. A process of the nature of that resulting from the operation of leaven on dough or on saccharine liquids.

The features superficially recognizable in the process in these instances are an effervescence or internal commotion, with evolution of heat, in the substance operated on, and a resulting alteration of its properties. Before the rise of modern chemistry, the term was applied to all chemical changes exhibiting these characters; in Alchemy, it was the name of an internal change supposed to be produced in metals by a 'ferment', operating after the manner of leaven. In modern science the name is restricted to a definite class of chemical changes peculiar to organic compounds, and produced in them by the stimulus of a 'ferment' (see FERMENT *sb.* 1); the various kinds of fermentation are distinguished by qualifying adjs., as *acetous, alcoholic, butyric, lactic, putrefactive,* etc. (see those words). In popular language the term is no longer applied to other kinds of change than those which it denotes in scientific use, but it usually conveys the notion of a sensible effervescence or 'working', which is not involved in the chemical sense.

a. in applications covered by the modern scientific sense.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIII. vii. II. 170 Some used to put thereunto [the juice out of mulberries] myrrhe and cypresse, setting all to frie and take their fermentation in the sun. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 26 Made by hindring and keeping the must from fermentation or working. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 8 The second is the inflammable Spirit of Vegetable, and what is procured by the help of Fermentation. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiii. (1813) 179 The dung of animals .. is put together for fermentation. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 110 Others .. contended, that chymification results from simple fermentation of the alimentary mass. 1874 M. COOKE *Fungi* 3 These cells are capable of producing fermentation in certain liquids.

† b. in *Alchemy. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 264 Oure cementynge and fermentaciouu. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. in Ashm. (1652) 173 Trew Fermentacyon few Workers do understond. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 32 Fermentacione ys a peculier terme of Alchymye. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Because o' your fermentation, and cibation.

† c. in various other vague applications. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 91 Others impute the heat .. to the fermentation of several minerals. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 30 (1682) 6 The General Cause of the growth of a..Seed, is Fermentation. 1678 *State Trials, Earl of Pembroke* (1810) 1341 Claret, and .. small-beer .. set the blood upon a fermentation. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 67 An acid Salt mingles it self with an Alkali: from which Mixture results a Fermentation, and very sensible Heat. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 569 The torpid sap .. in fluent dance, And lively fermentation, mounting. 1794 SULIVAN *View Nat.* I. 69 As soon as our continents were thus delivered from the waters, the fermentations..ceased.

† d. *Iron-smelting*: see quot. *Obs.*

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 The hottest part of the mass begins to heave and swell .. The workman calls this appearance fermentation.

2. *fig.* The state of being excited by emotion or passion; agitation, excitement, working. Sometimes (with more complete metaphor): A state of agitation tending to bring about a purer, more wholesome, or more stable condition of things.

c 1660 J. GIBBON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* cxix. 9 A young man..in the highest fermentation of his youthful lusts. 1682 EARL ANGLESEY *State Govt.* in Somers *Tracts* II. 196 Predicting .. the happy, future State of our Country; and that the then Fermentation would be perfective to it. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 288 The minds of men being once .. put into a fermentation. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 161 Whether in such a state of fermentation, they would wait patiently. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 61 In the intellectual fermentation of Germany, etc.

Fermentatious (fəːmentē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. FERMENTATION: see -OUS.] Of a disease: That is produced by some morbific principle or organism acting on the system like a ferment.

1888 *Scott. Leader* 6 Dec. 5 The vast increase they show in deaths from other 'zymotic' (or 'fermentatious') diseases.

Fermentative (fəːme·ntătiv), *a.* [f. L. *fermentāt-* ppl. stem of *fermentāre* + -IVE. Cf. Fr. *fermentatif.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fermentation; developed by fermentation.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 122 Vegetation, which is set a moving by the putrifactive and fermentative heat. 1693 BLANCARD *Phys. Dict.* 205/2 Some filthy and fermentative Matter. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. ii. (1760) 10 The succeeding Separation or fermentative Motion, is a very different Thing. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 350 Watching it during the continuance of the fermentative process. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 5) 20 The organic matter may..commence to undergo fermentative changes.

2. Tending to cause or undergo fermentation.

1661 CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 43, I doubt whether either of them hath any thing of a fermentative power in them. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 31 (1682) 7 Beer, or any other Fermentative Liquor. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 46 The fermentative Disposition of the fresh Chyle. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 219 The fermentative activity of yeast.

Hence **Ferme·ntatively** *adv.*, and **Ferme·ntativeness.**

1684 TYSON *Hist. R. Soc.* iv. 172 (T.) The white of the egg he concluded, from its fermentativeness, to be impregnated with air. 1890 WEBSTER, *Fermentatively.*

Fermentatory (fəːme·ntătəri), *a.* [f. Lat. type **fermentātōrius,* f. *fermentāre* to ferment.] = FERMENTATIVE 1.

1765 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Liquors, which ..by their fermentatory motion, generate more air than they can imbibe. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 302 A fermentatory process is carried on in the stomach.

Fermented (fəːme·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FERMENT *v.* + -ED¹.] Of a liquor: That has been through the process of fermentation. Of bread: Leavened.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 258 Fermented breade dipte in a sponefull of wyne. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 From the distillation of fermented urine .. ariseth an Aqua vitæ. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 261 All fermented Spirits, the [stimulating] Effects of which are very sudden. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 136 The spirits distilled from different fermented liquors differ in their flavour.

Fermentescible (fəːmĕnte·sib'l), *a.* Also (*erron.*) -iscible. [f. as prec. + *-escible* (see -ESCE and -IBLE).] a. Having the power to cause fermentation. b. Capable of being fermented.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 730 Fermentiscible and often bilious Humours bred of..Meat corrupted. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XXII. 198 The albumen ..was so altered .. without having lost its fermentescible action. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 129 To excite fermentation in a fermentiscible fluid. 1865 *Reader* No. 117. 346/3 Fermentescible liquids.

Ferme·nting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FERMENT; also *attrib.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. in Ashm. (1652) 173 Fermentynge in dyvers maners is don. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 13 What a Fermenting-vat lies simmering and hid! 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 415 Twenty gallons in each fermenting tub. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 37 My..study-lamp is now fixed under a barrel to .. raise a fermenting temperature.

Fermenting (fəɹme·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That ferments; in senses of the verb.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 10 When with fermenting Juice the Vat o'erflows. 1705 ADDISON *Campaign* 108 Their Courage dwells not in a troubl'd Flood Of mounting Spirits, and fermenting Blood. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* Pref. (ed. 5) 4 The fermenting mischief burst forth. 1872 TAUNT *Map of Thames* 15 The bung flies upwards from the fermenting beer.

Fermentitious (fɜːmĕnti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. assumed L. **fermentīci-us* (f. *fermentum* FERMENT *sb.*) + -OUS.] Of a fermenting or effervescent nature.

1807 A. KNOX *Let. Butterworth* Rem. (1834) I. 67 It can deceive us by no fermentitious feeling. 1820 — *Let. H. More* Rem. (1837) III. 464 Mr. Southey .. seems to take .. pleasure in shewing off the annoying spectacles of fermentitious religion.

Fermentive (fəɹme·ntiv), *a.* [f. FERMENT *sb.* or *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to produce fermentation.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4030 Seeds, which by the vertue of their fermentive Odours perform these transmutations upon Matter. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 2 Were not Diseases themselves..in a manner poysonous and Fermentive. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 247/3 The fermentive organism is..absolutely essential to the setting up of destructive rotting.

fig. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 104 Which is as strong a leaven to puffe the mind, as any thing, and no lesse fermentive when naturall, than when artificiall.

† **Fe·rmerer**¹. *Obs.* [f. FERMERY + -ER¹.] The superintendent of a (monastic) infirmary. Cf. ENFERMERER.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 151 So did our sextein, and our fermerere, That han ben trewe feeres fifty yere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 127/2 A Fermerer, *infirmarius.*

† **Fe·rmerer**². *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 fermorar, 7 fermarer, -orer. [f. *fermer*, FARMER² + -ER¹.] = FARMER *sb.*² 2 and 3.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* IV. (1632) 298 Thair Factours and Fermorars. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. David II*, 43 Fermorers borne of husband men..may not ficht for the libertie of their predicessours. *Ibid.* Table 79 *Fermarer*, or tenent to any man.

Fe·rmery, fa·rmery. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: α. 4–6 fermerie, -y(e, 4–7 fermori(e, -y(e, 5 fermary(e, 7 *Hist.* fermarie, firmorie, firmary. β. 6 farmarie, -erye, -ory, 7 farmary, 6– farmery. [aphet. f. OF. *enfermerie*, ad. med L. *infirmāria*: see INFIRMARY.] = INFIRMARY; chiefly, the infirmary of a monastery.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 108 If ȝe fare so in ȝowre fermorie. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 212 Fermery and fraitur with fele mo houses. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lx. (1869) 205, I wole lede þee with me..in to þe fermerye to reste. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 82 Gett thee to the farmerye. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 44 A chamber called the Dead Mane's Chamber in the said Farmery. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 62 The rehearsall .. of his dying in the Firmary. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss., Firmarium al. Fermarium*, Angl. a fermarie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. 287 Infirmarium or the firmorie. 1891 W. H. ST. J. HOPE in Venables *Chron. de Parco Lude* Introd. 55 Of the farmery (*infirmitorium*)..very little has been made out.

attrib. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 83 The fermarye chyrch continet in longitudine 34 virgas.

Fermete, var. of FIRMITY, *Obs.*

† **Fe·rmillet.** *Obs.* Also 6 formelet. [a. OF. *fermillet, fermaillet*, dim. of *fermail* FERMAIL.] An ornamental clasp, buckle, or setting.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1082 A formelet, of gret ualure beyng, With presious stonis gernesshed that thyng. 1633 J. DONE tr. *Aristeas' Hist. Septuagint* 49 Those Stones were sustayned .. by Buckles and Fermillets of Gold for more firmnesse.

† **Fe·rmison.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 fermyson, -soun, 5 fermeson. [a. AF. *fermyson*, OF. *fermeyson, fermoyson*:—L. *firmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *firmāre*, in med.L. to close (F. *fermer*).]

1. A close-time for the male deer. *attrib.*

[1248 *Foot of Pleas* (Record Office), co. Stafford, Quod Hugo et heredes sui .. quolibet anno possint capere in predicto parco unam damam in fermisona inter festum Sancti Martini et Purificationem Beatæ Mariæ et unum damum in pinguedine inter festum Sanctæ Crucis in Mayo et festum Sanctæ Crucis in Septembri. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 174 Assez par my la mesoun De treste du fermeyson [*Eng. Gloss.* taken of gres tyme].] *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1156 Þe fre lorde hade de-fende in fermysoun tyme þat þer schulde no mon mene to þe male dere. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 180 Fflesch fluriste of fermysone.

2. A place where deer were kept.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Camden) i, By fermesones by frythys, and felles.

† **Fern,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 fyrn, 3 fer(r)en, (furne), 3 *Layamon* v(e)orne, 4–5 fern, (4 feorn, 6 farne). Also (as *adv.* and in *Comb.*) with prefix, 1 ȝefyrn, 2 ȝefern, 3 ifurn, ivurn, ifeorn, iv(e)orn, 4 yfern. [Perh. repr. two different but synonymous formations (from different ablaut-grades of the same root). The OE. *fyrn* with *y* from *u*, an *-i* stem that has passed into the *-o* declension, seems to be a peculiarly Eng. formation (perh. in origin a sb., as the form with prefixed *ge* may suggest), cognate with OS. *furn, forn* adv. formerly (also in comb. *an furndagon* = OE. *on fyrndagum*), OHG. *forn* (MHG. *vorn*) formerly, ON. *forn* adj. ancient (Sw. *forn*). The sense 'of last year', though not recorded before the ME. period, seems to point to an OE. **fierne*, which would correspond to OS. *fern* past (of years), OHG. *firni* old (MHG. *virne* old, *verne* adv. last year, mod.Ger. *firne* old, of last year), Goth. *fairneis* old:—OTeut. **fernjo-*, cognate with Lith. *pernai* adv., last year.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of time: Former, ancient, of old.

After 15th c. only in phrase *old fern days* or *years*; cf. 3 and FERNYEAR.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxi. 9 (Gr.) Fyrn forð-gesceaft. *c* 1275 LAY. 24795 Julius..þat in vorne daȝe bi-wan hit mid fihte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6356 Feorne men .. Clepeth heom Agofagy. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 477 Hyt ys well fern men seyden so. 1529, 1562 [see FERNYEAR A. 1]. 1571 BP. LESLEY *Title Success.* II. 6 b, I might here fetche foorth olde farne dayes.

2. *Fern year*: last year: see FERNYEAR.

3. *Comb.* fern-days, days of old.

a 1000 *Andreas* 753 (Gr.) Þis is se ilca ealwalda god þone on fyrndagum fæderas cuðon. *c* 1205 LAY. 27118 þat Merlin i furn daȝen seide.

B. *adv.* Long ago, of old, formerly, a long time.

α. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 841 (Gr.) Þone bitran drync þone Eve fyrn Adame geaf. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Feren it is þat we and ure heldrene habbæð ben turnd fro him. *Ibid.* 161 Hit is ferren atleien holie tilðe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 226 It is ferre [*v.r.* fern] agoo in seynt Fraunceys tyme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 248 For they han knowen it so fern. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 199 It is ago fern syn I spak yow to Of loue.

β. *c* 1000 *Wulfstan* (Napier) xviii. 104 Eala, ȝefyrn is, þæt ðurh deofol fela þinga misfor. *c* 1205 LAY. 24017 Þa iuurn here stoden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1306 Heo were isurn of prestes muþe Amansed. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 193 Ifurn ich habbe isuenhed mid worde and mid worde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3207 Wel y-fern þay holpe ous nou3t.

Fern (fɜn), *sb.* Forms: 1 fearn, 3 *south.* wærne, 4–7 ferne, 6–7 fearn(e, (6 *Sc.* farne, 7 fyrne, 9 *dial.* fearn), 7 ferron, 6– fern. [OE. *fearn* str. neut. = MDu. *væren* (Du. *varen*), OHG. *farn farm* (MHG. *varn, varm*, mod.Ger. *farn*) neut. and masc. (not recorded in ON., but cf. Sw. dial. *fänne* :—ON. **farne*):—OTeut. **farno-*:—OAryan **porno-*, whence Skr. *parṇa* neut., wing, feather, leaf. The primitive meaning of the word is doubtless 'feather'; for the transferred application cf. Gr. πτερόν feather, πτερίς fern.]

1. One of a large group of vascular cryptogamous plants constituting the N.O. *Filices*; a single plant or frond of the same; also *collect.* in *sing.*

Flowering or Royal Fern: *Osmunda regalis*; see OSMUND. **Hard fern** = *Blechnum.* **Lady-fern** = *Athyrium filix femina.* **Male fern** = *Lastrea filix-mas.* **Prickly fern** = *Polystichum aculeatum.*

For *bladder-, buckler-, hare-foot-, holly-, maidenhair-, tree-*, etc. *fern*, see those words.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss., Filix*, fearn. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii. § 1 Atio ærest of þa þornas & þa fyrsas & þæt fearn. *c* 1205 LAY. 12817, I wude i wilderne inne hæðe & inne uærne. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8875 No gaf he ther of nought a ferne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 247 Yit is glas nought like aisschen of ferne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 307 Tentes, made of black Ferne. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Of Ashes of Ferne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, Brome, gorse, fyrs, braken, ferne. 1621 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Pap.* (1886) II. 16 He is to vse ffyrnes and heath, but not wood to brew withal. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horseman* 319 Take the root of male brake or fearn. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 259 A brown desert .. that produces nothing but heath and fern. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xix, The tall fern obscured the lawn. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 201 Hidden deep in fern.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *fern-ashes, -bracken, -bush, -covert, -faggot, -frond, -harvest, -leaf, -plant, -root, -spore, -stalk, -stem, -tuft*; objective, as *fern-gatherer, -grower, -thief*; instrumental and parasynthetic, as *fern-clad, -crowned, -fringed, -leaved, -thatched* adjs.; similative, as *fern-like* adj.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 246 To maken of *fern asshen glas. 1745 *Beverley Beck Act* ii. 2 Every quarter of fern ashes. 1567 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* II. 255 In like order of reason he might haue saide it is not a *fearn bushe. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 319 It is a blynde Goose that knoweth not a Foxe from a Fearne-bush. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cviii, An apparently endless succession of *fern-clad hills. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, A pine overlooking the *fern-covert. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvii. 23 The *Fearne-crown'd Flood. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 47 Heath, Brake, or *Fern Faggots. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* 131 The *fern-fringed wall. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 101/1 Columna in 1648 compared the *fern frond to butcher's broom. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. xi, I'm a *fern-gatherer. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 15 The amateur *Ferngrower. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* ii, The *Fern-harvest was over. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. 60/2 He beareth Argent, a *Fern leaf, Vert. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 82 *Fern-leaved Mimosa. 1650 How *Phytologia Brit.* 77 *Muscus filicinus* Park. *Fernlike Mosse. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 179 In .. Fern-like plants tubes are found. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 225 Bulbils from which *Fern-plants are directly developed. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccli. 322 Poure peple made hem brede of *fern rotes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Fern-root* was frequently prescribed by the antients in diet-drinks, for removing obstructions. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 13, I thinke the mad slaue, hath tasted on a *ferne-stalke, that he walkes so invisible. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 289 A number of *Fern-stems with leaves in many rows. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 29 Their *Fern-thatcht Towns. 1888 *Athenæum* 21 July 105/2 Some *fern thieves were captured. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Hour of Romance*, Under the *fern-tufts.

b. Special comb.: **fern-allies,** plants of a nature allied to that of ferns; **fern-bracken** = BRACKEN (Britten & H.); **fern-brake,** (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) a thicket of fern; † **fern-bud,** a kind of fern-fly, used by anglers; **fern-chafer,** a beetle (*Scarabæus* or *Amphimalla solstitialis*); **fern-cup,** the cup-like form of the fern just after coming through the ground; **fern-fly,** a fly frequenting fern; **fern-gale,** the Sweet Fern (*Myrica Comptonia*); **fern-moss,** a genus of mosses, *Fissidens*; **fern-oil** (see quot.); † **fern-sitter,** a name given to the hare; **fern-tree** = *tree-fern*; **fern-web,** a beetle (*Scarabæus* or *Melorontha horticola*). Also FERN-OWL, -SEED.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 100/2 Groups .. often spoken of .. as *Fern-allies. 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 352 A bath of *fernebraks for your fustie bodie. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. i, Your breech is safe enough: the wolf's a fern-brake. 1760 *Walton & Cotton's Angler* App. (1760) 121 **Fern-Bud*, this fly is got on Fern. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* lx. 103 The appearance .. of the *fern-chafer. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1828) II. 5 Of this nature seems to be that of the cockchafer and fern-chafer. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 5/1 In their nightly gambols through my garden they too often destroy .. my choicest *fern-cups. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 330 The *Fern-fly .. is of the colour of Fern or Bracken. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 233 The Fern-Flyes..feed on the young corn and grass, and hinder their growth. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 230 The Fern Fly .. known to children .. as, 'Soldiers and Sailors'. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 398 Our common *Fern Moss. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 181 Marsh Fern Moss..Rock Fern Moss. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Fern-oil* in pottery, a name given .. to a sort of varnish, which the Chinese use in their porcelain manufactories. It is also called lime-oil. *a* 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The hare The li3tt-fot, the *fernsittere. 1827 HELLYER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1852) 166 *Fern trees twenty feet in height. 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* XX. 147 Picnics to fern-tree gullies..were successfully carried out. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Devon. Gloss.*, **Fern-web.* 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii. (ed. 12) 37 With a hook and a bit of worm on it, or a fern-web.

Hence **Ferned** *ppl. a.*, fern-grown; **Fe·rnist,** one who cultivates or takes an interest in ferns; **Fe·rnless** *a.*, devoid of ferns.

1845 HIRST *Poems* 155, I tread on ferned and laurelled hills. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1959. 648/3 The fernist of meanest capacity. 1888 — 21 July 105/2 Fairlight Glen, once the loveliest spot on the southern coast, now almost fernless. 1893 T. E. BROWN *Old John, etc.* 177 Rose plot, Fringed pool, Ferned grot.

† **Fern,** *sb.*² *Obs.* [perh. repr. OE. *firen*, ON. *firn* pl., orig. a crime, monstrous thing; for the sense cf. mod.Icel. *firnt* 'a great deal, a lot' (Vigf.).] A huge quantity or number.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3998 (Cott.) O þis gret aght þou has me lent I sal gret fern be-for me sent. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 126 A lazer..Com and asked Crist his hele, Bifor that fern of folc sa fele.

Fern, *sb.*³ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4, 6 verne, 7 fearne. [ME. *verne*, perh. f. VIRNE to go round, a. F. *vironner*, f. *viron* circuit.] A windlass.

[*a* 1327 *Acc. Works Westm. Palace* in *Promp. Parv.* 510 *note*, Gynes voc' fernes. 1328 *Ibid.*, Circa facturam cujusdam verne sive ingenii.] 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. vii. 47 b, Cranes or Vernes to winde up great Weightes. 1574 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 155 The vse of a ferne to lode the tymber wyth. 1611 COTGR., *Moulinet à brassières*, the barrell of a windlasse or fearne. *Ibid., Chevie*, the engine called by architects, etc. a fearne. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Fearn*, a windlass. *Linc.*

Fern (fɜn), *v.* [f. FERN *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To cover with fern.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 338 The mapul, ooke and assche endureth longe In floryng yf thou ferne it welle. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it [island] lichened and mossed, ferned and heathed?

2. *intr.* To feed upon fern. ? *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 153 When he feedeth on fearne or rootes, then it is called rowting or fearning. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 135/2 For the Feeding..if..Boar and Swine .. be in open Grounds, on Heaths .. they are Fearning.

† **Fernambuck.** *Obs.* Also 6 fernandobuck, 6–7 fernan(d)buck, 8 fernebourge. [Corruptly f. *Pernambuco*, the name of a sea-port in Brazil.] = BRAZIL *sb.* 1. Also *attrib.*

1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 In this place was great store of fruite and much fernandobuck. 1598 FLORIO, *Scotano*, a red wood called brasill or fernanbucke. 1617 FYNES MORYSON *Itin.* III. 534 Fernandbuck wood. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* 28 [To stain wood red] Take Fernebourge, half a Pound, and Rain Water. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 68 Most in Use is the Brazil-Wood, call'd Fernambuck. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Brazil or Fernambuck Wood.

Fernery (fə·mĕri). [f. FERN *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] A place or a glass-case where ferns are grown.

1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* Introd. (1844) 11 A fernery ..should possess .. a pure atmosphere. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 70 The whole forest glade formed a vast fernery.

Fernicle, var. of VERNICLE, *Obs.*

†**Fern-osmund.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. FERN *sb.*[1] + OSMUND.] The Royal Fern, *Osmunda regalis.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* Table of Hard Words, *Ferne Osmund* is an hearbe of some called *Water-Ferne*, hath a trianguler stalke .. and it growes in Boggs. *Ibid.* I. lxvi. 39. [Some later editions have the misprinted form *fernsmund*, which has been copied into mod. Dicts.]

Fern-owl. [f. FERN *sb.*[1] + OWL.] a. The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*; b. the Short-eared owl, *Asio brachyotus.*

a. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. iii. § 1. 107 The Fern-owl..or Goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus.* 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxx. 246 Not long after a fern owl was procured. 1832–5 E. JESSE *Glean. Nat. Hist.* (1843) 221 The fern-owl, or night-jar. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 44 'Midst bittern's boom and fern-owl's cry.

b. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 129 Short-eared owl..Fern-Owl (Ireland).

Fern-seed. The 'seed' of the fern. Before the mode of reproduction of ferns was understood, they were popularly supposed to produce an invisible seed, which was capable of communicating its invisibility to any person who possessed it.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 96 We haue the receit of Fern-seede, we walke inuisible. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 421/1, I had No med'cine, sir, to go invisible; No fern-seed in my pocket. 1756 SMART *Horat. Canons Friendsh.* 76 Ask thy heart, if Custom..Hath sown no undiscover'd fern-seed there. 1815 SCOTT *Guy Mann.* xlv, 'They say she has gathered the fern-seed and can gang ony gate she likes.' 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 266 We .. are in the receipt of fern-seed, and can walk invisible.

Fernshaw (fə·nʃɑ̧). [f. FERN + SHAW.] A brake or thicket of fern.

1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* xiii, Some story or other Of hill or dale, oakwood or fernshaw.

Fernticle (fə·ntik'l). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **farntikylle, ferntyklle,** 6 **fayrntikle,** 9 **fantic(k)le, farntic(k)le,** *Sc.* **fairnitickle.** 'A freckle on the skin, resembling the seed of fern' (W.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 123/1 A Farntikylle, *lenticula.* *Ibid.* 128/1 A Ferntykylle, *cesia.* 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) P iij a, Rocket ..taketh away frekles or fayrntikles with vinegre. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Farnticles*..the brown 'pin point pops' clustered in the complexion.

Hence **Fe·rnticled** *ppl. a.*, freckled.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 123/1 Farntykylde, *lentiginosus.* 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 351 Pluggy fac'd Wat .. And .. farnicled Huggy. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Farn-tickled.*

Ferny (fə·rni), *a.* [f. FERN *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Abounding in fern, overgrown with fern.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 50 That sycknes is moste commonly on..ferny grounde. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 525 The Surface thereof .. is Heathy, Ferny and Furzy. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 4 A red, sandy, ferny ground. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xv, The wild buck bells from ferny brake. 1860 DONALDSON *Bush Lays* 87 The flat ferny wastes all lie sleeping.

2. Of or pertaining to fern, consisting of fern.

1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* vi. 29 When Locusts in the Fearny Bushes cry. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Flies* 72 Your ferny shade forsakes the vale. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 67 Woodless its banks but green with ferny leaves. 1884 *Bazaar* 10 Dec. 621/3 A..gorsy, ferny growth.

3. Of a fern-like nature, resembling fern.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 76 Ferny foliage. 1870 J. RHOADES *Poems* 131 Every pane is hoar with ferny rime.

†**Fe·rnyear, fern year,** *sb.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 **fyrnzéar,** 4 **fernȝere, -yere,** (5 **ferner**), 5, 8, 9 **fernyear,** 9 *Sc.* **foirnyear.** *β.* 3 **ivurnȝer.** [OE. *fyrngéar*: see FERN *a.* and YEAR. From 14th c. often as two words, the adj. being inflected in ME.] **A.** *sb.*

1. A past year.

c 1000 *Gnomic Vers.* (Cott.) 12 (Gr.) Fyrngearum frod. *c* 1205 LAY. 25139, I þan iuurn ȝere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 5 How fele fernȝeres are faren and so fewe to come. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 32 Yf myn aunte .. bethought her wel of olde ferners she wolde not suffre that I shold haue ony harme. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 296/1 Old farne yeres. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 4 Ye regarde ..good prouerbes of olde ferne yeeres.

2. Last year, 'yester-year'. [Cf. mod.Ger. *fernewein* wine of last year.]

† Skinner took Chaucer's *ferne yere* to mean February! Hence in COLES 1692–1732.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1176 Farwel al the snowgh of ferne yere! 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 423, I dar nat speke a word of ferne yeer. 15.. *Sir Egeir* (1711) 19 He ..then told him a fern-years tale. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* xviii. 14 If I live anither year, I'll ca' this year fern-year.

B. *adv.* a. In past years. [Cf. OE. *fyrngéara*, where the second element = YORE *adv.*] b. In the course of last year.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Thorpe) xciv. 9 [xcv. 8] Swa on grimnesse, fyrn-geara dydan.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 440 The kyndenesse þat myne euene-cristene kidde me fernyere. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Poems Scot.* (1862) 62 They'll .. reckon up what time fernyear The kirn was held. 1806 J. NICOL *Poems* II. 3 (Jam.) He, fairnyear, 'gainst the en'mie's power, Wi a choice gang had wander'd.

†**Fe·roce,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1] [ad. L. *ferōce-m, ferox.*] = FEROCIOUS *a.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 70 Feroce and belluine men [shal cohabit] with the meek and placable.

†**Fero·cient,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ferōcient-em*, pr. pple. of *ferōcīre*, f. *ferox* fierce.] Raging ferociously.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 94 So ferocient it [fire] was, as the Ambassadour .. hardly .. escaped. 1655–62 H. MORE *Antid. Atheism* (1662) 182 [Apostate spirits] that are more ferocient. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 176 Vitriolate Acidity..able to..coagulate the ferocient Spirits.

Ferocify (fĕrō·sifəi), *v.* [f. L. *ferōci-* stem of *ferox* + -FY.] *trans.* To make ferocious or fierce.

1855 in OGILVIE Supp.

Ferocious (fĕrō·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ferōci-*, *ferox* fierce, ferocious + -OUS.]

1. Of animals or persons, their dispositions or actions: Fierce, savage; savagely cruel or destructive.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 144 The Lyon a.. ferocious animall hath young ones but seldome. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) III. 87 He was by no means of that ferocious..character. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 188 The most .. ferocious beasts are alarmed by it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, One whom they had been taught to consider as a ferocious .. libertine. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 76, I cannot see anything manly in that ferocious struggle. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* I And pits for ferocious animals.

Comb. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, Is he a ferocious-looking man?

2. Indicating or characterized by ferocity.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 328 Slow rose a form..shaking..And each ferocious feature grim with ooze. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 418 Their prominent or ferocious eyes.

Hence **Fero·ciously** *adv.* **Fero·ciousness.**

1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 223 Roughness, and even ferociousness, in a man, we often overlook. 1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 303 He [Dr. Johnson] feeds nastily and ferociously. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 52 The respect which was felt.. mitigated in all the rancour and ferociousness of hostility. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I xxix. 394 They [rats] gnawed her feet and nails so ferociously that we drew her up yelping. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* I. 10 They hate me so ferociously.

†**Fero·citate,** *v. Obs.* [f. FEROCITY + -ATE.] *trans.* To make ferocious; to taint with fierceness.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 49 The salin .. is apt to ferocitate and irritate the spirits.

Ferocity (fĕrɒ·sĭti). [ad. Fr. *ferocité*, ad. L. *ferōcitāt-em*, f. *ferox* FEROCIOUS.] The quality or state of being ferocious; habitual fierceness or savageness; an instance of the same.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxvi. (1612) 355 With such perseuerant hatred and ferocitie. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. iv, Grimalkin..degenerates not in ferosity from the elder branches of her house. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 594 Such their ferocity..that no engagement would hold with them for three months. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 213 These ferocities and Sibylline frenzies. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. xiv. § 28 It [fear] is always joined with ferocity.

Ferocize (fĕrɒ·səiz), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ferōc-em* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make ferocious.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXI. 537 That hatred of war which..ferocizes man.

†**Fe·rous,** *a. Obs. rare.*—[1] [f. L. *fer-us* wild + -OUS.] Wild, savage.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 75 To chace away those ferous, and indomitable Creatures.

-ferous, in actual use always **-iferous** (i·fĕrəs), an adjectival suffix f. L. *-fer* producing (f. *ferre* to bear) + -OUS. In Lat. the suffix *-fer* was always preceded by *i*, either belonging to the stem as in *pestifer*, substituted for the stem-vowel as in *sensifer*, or inserted as a connecting vowel as in *ærifer*; so that the suffix practically appears in Lat. as *-ifer*, and in Eng. as *-iferous*. In Eng. it appeared first in words taken from Lat., either directly or through Fr. adaptations in *-fère*, as in *auriferous, baccíferous, biferous, cruciferous, frugiferous, glandiferous, lactiferous, metalliferous, odoriferous, pomiferous, rosiferous, soporiferous, thuriferous, vociferous.* On the analogy thus established *-iferous* became a living English suffix, capable of combining with any Latin stem, and forms an unlimited number of derivatives, *esp.* in Natural History, as *acidiferous, argentiferous, carboniferous, cocciferous, fossiliferous, lucriferous, sanguiferous, umbelliferous.*

Ferow, obs. form of FARROW *a.*

Ferox (fe·rɒks). [a. L. (*salmo*) *ferox* lit. 'fierce salmon', the scientific name.] A fish (*Salmo ferox*), the great Lake Trout.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 403 Lough Melvin .. contains salmon grilse, charr, ferox. 1884 M. G. WATKINS in *Longm. Mag.* June 176 Every now and then we had a ferox for dinner.

Ferrade, var. of FERRED *Obs.*

Ferrage, obs. form of FERRIAGE.

Ferrall, obs. form of FERULE.

†**Fe·rrament.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **ferremen(t,** 5–7 **ferrament,** (**ferment**). [a. OF. *ferrement*, ad. L. *ferrāment-um* implement of iron, after which the word was refashioned. Cf. FARREMENT.] In *pl.* Articles of iron; iron instruments or tools; irons, shackles; iron fittings, ironwork.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 37 Hym-self so chargid with ferramentys and Iryns. 1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 84 It. payd for ferments to the stepyl wyndows .. viij$^{s.}$ x$^{d.}$ 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1860) G vj, The fferremens and Instrumentis that hangen on the gurdel. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. xxiii. 137 Cartes with ferrementes for to carie the roddes for the engins. *Ibid.* II. xxxv. 153 With grete mastes armed aboue wyth sharp ferrementes. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* I. ii. (1634) 9 How many kinds of ferraments ought the Chyrurgion .. to carry. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 66 The ferments of iron in the windows. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 34 Their Bergamasque .. a poor..Crab-louse .. cloyster'd up within these ferraments.. hath not room to breath.

Ferrandin, var. of FARANDINE, *Obs.*

†**Ferrane, Ferranea.** *Obs.* See quots.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 388 There are 2 compounds of iron and chlorine .. one .. formed by burning iron wire in the gas .. I have called it *Ferranea* .. The other .. is a dark gray opaque substance .. and .. may be named *ferrane.*

†**Ferra·ra.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A broadsword; more fully, an 'Andrea Ferrara'. Cf. ANDREW I.

1762 CHURCHILL *Poems, Proph. Famine*, There saw I .. the Ferrara .. Unwilling grace the aukward victor's side. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Ferrara*, An Andrea Ferrara has become the common name for the claymore, or highland broad-sword.

†**Fe·rrary.** *Obs.* [ad. L. (*ars*) *ferrāria*; but cf. FERRURIE.] The smith's art; iron-working.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIII. xxxvii, Vulcan works in heauenly Ferrarie. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 141 The God of ferrary.

Ferrate (fe·rēit). *Chem.* [f. L. *ferr-um* iron + -ATE[4].] A salt of ferric acid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 439 A solution of ferrate of potash is obtained. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 455 A class of salts called ferrates.

Ferrateen. *rare*—[1]. Cf. FERRETING *sb.*

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, Thou false man of frail cambric and ferrateen.

†**Ferraunt,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **farant, fera(w)nt, feraunte.** [a. OF. *ferrant*, f. *fer*:—L. *ferrum* iron.] Of a horse: Iron-grey. Also *absol.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3460 With him cam mony stede farant. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2140 Ffewters in freely one fferaunte stedes. *Ibid.* 2451 One ferawnt stedes. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 371 On a sted fferraunt.

Ferray, obs. form of FORAY.

†**Ferre.** *Falconry. Obs.*

[1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, Iff yowre hawke nym the fowle at the fer side of the Ryuer..from you Then she sleeth the fowle at the fer Jutty and if she slee it uppon that side that ye ben on..ye shall say she hath sleen the fowle at the Jutty ferry.] 1602 HEYWOOD *Woman Killed* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Your's [*i.e.* your hawk] missed her at the ferre.

Ferr(e, obs. form of FAR *sb., a.*, and *v.*

†**Fe·rreal.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *ferre-us* (f. *ferrum* iron) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to iron.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 379/2 [Recipe for] the ferreall poudre, called *Crocus Martis.*

Ferrean (fe·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = FERREOUS 2.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ferrean*, iron-like; hard-hearted, cruel. 1828 SOUTHEY *Gridiron* vi. in *Life* (1850) V. 364 From the air The ferrean atoms came. [In some mod. Dicts.]

†**Fe·rred, fe·rhede.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* (1 **ȝeférréden**), 3 **ferræden, færeden, fer(r)eden,** 3–4 **ferede, ferred(e,** (4 **ferrade**). *β.* 3 **fer-, verhede.** [aphetic f. OE. *geférræden*, f. *geféra* FERE *sb.*[1] + *ræden* condition: see -RED. As in other similar compounds of sbs. ending in *-r*, the suffix *-red* was in 13th c. replaced by *-hede* (see -HEAD).] Companionship, society, fellowship; a company.

a. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Ich ileue þat halgan..habben ferrede on alle holinesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 6020 Heo gunnen senden of Romanisce ende feower ferrædene. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 703 Tu schalt .. beon þenne underfon i þe feire ferreden & i þe murie of meidnes. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1354 Leuer ons were heron be ded, Than thou wer ded in our ferred. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2278 Him followed ful great ferrede. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölb.) 3528 With gret ferrade [*rime-wd.* made]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2060 Þou art now..among þes fair ferede.

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2917 He wende in þis verhede [*v. r.* ferhede] Toward bataile. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 3060 The riche king of Mede, Hadde never suche ferhede. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1920 Him followed ful great ferhede.

Ferrekyn, obs. Sc. form of FIRKIN.

Ferrel(l, obs. form of FERRULE *v.*

Fe·rrell. *dial.* See quot.

1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 248 There occur in spots blocks of concrete, cemented gravel, clay, and iron, *Hamptonice*, 'verrells' or 'ferrells'. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* 104 *Ferrol*, an indurated lump of gravel, sand, and iron. These ferrols frequently occur in the heath-lands of North Hampshire.

†**Fe·rren,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **feorran, feorran(n)e, feorrene,** 2–4 **ferren(e,** (3 **feren, verren,** 4 **ferynne, furrene**), 3 **feorre(n,** 3–5 **ferne,** 6 **farren.** Also (after preps. *of, on*) **ferrom(e, ferrum**; see AFERRUM. [OE. *feorran, feorrane, feorrene*, corresp. to OS. *ferrana, ferran*, OHG. *ferrana, -no*, f. OTeut. **ferr-* FAR *adv.* The

adj. appears first in 12th c.; its development from the adv. is paralleled in the mod.G. *fern.*] **A.** *adv.*

1. From far, from a distance.

Beowulf 839 (Gr.) Feorran and nean. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1836 (Gr.) Uncer twega feorren cumenra. *a* 1000 *Elene* 993 (Gr.) Feorran geferede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Þif eni god mon is feorrene ikumen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1320 Hwat canstu..of storre, Bute that thu bi-haitest hi feorre?

2. Afar, far away, at or to a distance.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 5 Ða ongon he sprecan swiðe feorran ymbuton. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 58 Petrus hym fylide feorrane. *c* 1205 Lay. 25733 Þa isezen heo nawiht feorren a muchel fur smokien. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 71 Þa..belial þat ha hefde ibeaten feorren to bihinden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2601 Maria dowter ful feren stod. *c* 1315 Shoreham 137 The sonne and monne and many sterren By easte arysethe swythe ferren.

3. Preceded by prep.; *of, on* (*o*), *from ferren* (*ferrom*): from or at a distance; see Aferrom.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 A sonde .. of feorren icumen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11744 (Göll.) Þai lokid þaim on ferrom fra. *Ibid.* 27372 (Cott.) O ferrum for to spi. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1864 Gleyues schoten him fro ferne. 1352 Minot *Poems* vii. 89 He saw þe toun o-ferrum bren. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvi. 72 Þe whilk men may see on ferrum. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5520 In hokis of iren Flesch on ferrom þaim fra. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* vi. iii. 5 Shyppes came.. Fro ferrome sene.

B. *adj.* Distant, far, remote.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xix. 12 Sum æthelboren man ferde on ferren [*c* 1000 *Corpus* fyrlen] land. *c* 1205 Lay. 3331 Ȝef ferrene kinges hiherde þa tidinde. *c* 1250 *O. Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 27 Þo þrie kinges of heþenesse þet comen fram verrene londes ure louerd to seche. *c* 1305 *S. Kather.* 20 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 So moche folc of furrene lond. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. vii. 60 Al þou3 [þat] renoune y-spradde passynge to ferne poeples goþ by dyuerse tonges. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 14 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages ..To ferne halwes. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 745 Þere come foure clerkes to Wyltone from ferne lond. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 126 In farren contreis.

Ferreous (fe·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *ferre-us* (f. *ferrum* iron) + -ous.]

1. Of or pertaining to iron; consisting of or containing iron.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 67 Veyned .. with a few magneticall and ferreous lines. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 69 It carried away all ferreous and earthy parts. 1842–3 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 129 A magnet being itself moved will move other ferreous bodies.

2. Hard as iron; iron-like. *rare.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 280 Nothing too tough and ferreous for their digestion.

3. *Entom.* 'Of a metallic-grey hue, like that of polished iron' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ferrer (fe·rəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ad. OF. *ferriere*: see Barrel-ferrer.] **a.** = Barrel-ferrer. **b.** (see quot. 1877.)

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 75 Ther sergeaunt [of the cellar] hathe in keepinge .. ferrers and portatives. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Ferrer,* a cask having iron hoops.

† Fe·rrer, fe·rrour. *Obs.* Forms: 4–8 ferrer, 4–5 ferour, 5–6 ferror, -our(e, 6 farrour, (5 ferere, -owre, ferrur, 6 farrer, ferrar). [a. OF. *ferreor, ferour* (Fr. *ferreur*) = Sp. *herrador*, It. *ferratore*:—med.L. *ferrātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *ferrāre* to shoe horses, f. *ferrum* iron, in med.L. horseshoe: see Farrier.]

1. A worker in iron; a smith.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 407 God is a ferour and he is Goddis instrument. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1593 Fferrers, flechours, fele men of crafte. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 686 *Hic farrator*, a ferrur. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 157/2 Ferrowre, smythe, *ferrarius.* 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxvii. 845 The Farrour or locksmith hath an anuel. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xiv. xi. 28 Andriscus .. she taught the Ferrars craft for to get his living.

2. = Farrier 1.

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 76, I make myn executours..Iohn Carpinter, comoun clerk, & Iohn Spore, ferroure. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Brydel bytters, blacke smythes, and ferrars. 1552 Huloet, Ferroure, horseleche, or smythe whyche cureth horses, *veterinarius medicus.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 480 Poppæa .. was knowne to cause her Ferrers ordinarily to shooe her coach-horses .. with cleane gold. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 21 Encouraged by the nobility .. as riding-masters or ferrers.

3. With sb. prefixed as *sergeant-, valet-, yeoman-ferrer*: An official who had care of the horses in a large household.

1455 *Househ. Ord.* 23 In th' office of the Stable—1 Sergeant Ferrour—1 Yoman Ferrour. *a* 1512 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 686 A tall yoman, somtyme sergeaunt ferrour to the kyng. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 16 The serieant or chief ferrour.. shall .. bringe with him the serynge yrons. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 56 (1876) 44 He shal haue a vallet ferrour under him to shue the horses.

Ferret (fe·rĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 fyrette, 5 for-, feret(te, 5–7 firret(te, 7 ferrit, 6– ferret. [a. OF. (? **firet*), *fuiret, furet* (mod.F. *furet*) = It. *furetto*, dim. of the Com. Rom. word which appears in OF. as *firon, fuiron* (:—L. type **furiōn-em*), *furon* = Pr. *furon*, Cat. *furó*, Sp. *huron* (earlier *furon*), Pg. *furão*:—late L. *fūrōn-em*, recorded in 7th c. by Isidore *Etym.* xii. ii. § 39; usually identified with late L. *fūrōn-em* robber (f. L. *fūr* thief; common in the Langobardic laws), whence It. *furone* robber.

The F. dim. was adopted as MDu. *foret, furet, fret*, mod. Du. *fret*, mod.G. *frett, frettchen*; the OF. *furon* appears in early mod.Du. *veure*, Westphal. *vürn*, denoting the same or a similar animal.]

1. A half-tamed variety of the common polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*), kept for the purpose of driving rabbits from their burrows, destroying rats, etc.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxv. (1495) 829 A fyrette hyghte Migale and is a lytyll beest as it were a wesel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 171/2 Forette, or ferette, lytyll beste. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 51 Heare are beares .. squirelles, and firrette. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 444 If any..Labourer have used firrets .. to take or destroy Deere. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 647 Good hunters will neuer put their ferret into any earth, whose mouth they see stopt. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* i. ii. lxxxv, Strait Graculo with eyes as fierce as Ferrit Reply'd. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 78 Warreners assert that the Polecat will mix with the ferret. 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 167/1 Ferrets should not be fed before they are taken to the warren. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 109/1 The ferret is peculiarly intolerant of cold.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 66 These Ferrets (or if you will Iesuites). 1641 Milton *Reform.* i. (1851) 31 Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies.. have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunts of an Index. 1886 Boker *Poems* (1857) II. 25 A cunning ferret after doubtful phrases. 1891 *Daily News* 19 June 7/3 He engaged him as a kind of ferret or detective.

2. *slang.* **a.** A dunning tradesman (see quot. 1700). ? *Obs.* **b.** (See quot. 1889.) †**c.** A pawnbroker (Bailey 1736). *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ferret,* a Tradesman that sells Goods to young Unthrifts, upon Trust at excessive Rates, and then continually duns them for the debt. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1889 Barrère & Leland *Slang Dict., Ferret,* a young thief who gets into a coal barge and throws coal over the side to his confederates.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *ferret-eye*; parasynthetic and similative, as *ferret-eyed, -faced, -like* adjs. Also †ferret-claw v., *fig.* to scratch, claw like a ferret; to strip bare; ferret-eye, 'the spur-winged goose, so called from the red circle around the eyes' (Webster 1890).

1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage*, So *ferret-claw him at cards that they leave him as bare of money, as an ape of a taile. *c* 1620 Fletcher *Wom. Pleased* iii. iv, H'as light legs else I had so ferret-claw'd him. *a* 1586 Sidney (J.), Having threatning .. in her *ferret eyes. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 186 Cicero Lookes with .. Ferret .. eyes. 1781 Bentham *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 104 A hook nose and ferret eyes. 1837 Marryat *Snarleyyow* (ed. 2) III. iii. 36 Vanslyperken, whose .. small ferret-eyes, and downcast look, were certainly not in his favour. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew,* **Ferret-eyed*: or Eyes as red as a Ferret. 1850 Eb. Elliott *More Verse & Prose* I. 18 Cried To prayerless Want, his plunderer ferret-eyed. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. v. 156 They are really ferret-eyed this morning. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, A little *ferret-faced woman. 1843 James *Forest Days* ii, A shrewd merry, *ferret-like face.

Ferret (fe·rĕt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6 foret, 7 ferrit, 7– ferret. See also Floret. [Usually believed to be ad. It. *fioretti* floss-silk (rendered 'ferret silk' by Florio: see quot. 1598), pl. of *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower; the corresponding F. *fleuret* has senses answering to both those explained below.]

†**1.** attrib. *Ferret-silk* = floss silk. *Obs.*

1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When perchmentiers [*i. e.* makers of trimmings, F. *passementiers*] put in no ferret Silke. 1598 Florio, *Fioretti* .. a kind of course silke called foret or ferret silke. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 326 Filosell or ferrett silk the pound viii li.

2. A stout tape most commonly made of cotton, but also of silk; then known as Italian ferret. *Green-ferret*, fig. of officialism (cf. *red-tape*). Also *attrib.*, as *ferret-ribbon, -ribboning.*

1649 *Gild Law* in Mackenzie *Newcastle* II. 666 *note*, They shall wear no show strings better than ferret..ribbin. 1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* iv. iii, There's your ferret-ribboning for garters. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3331/4 Leather Breeches, tied at the Knees with green Ferrit. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5327/2 The working of Galloons, Ribbons, Ferret, &c. by Mills. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 268 The inhabitants [of Amiens] carry on a manufacture of ferrets. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* (1839) 54 Red wax and green ferret Are fixed at the foot of the deeds. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. ii. (1863) 426 The bobbin, the ferret, shirt-buttons, shoe-strings? 1836 in Mrs. Papendiek *Crt. Q. Charlotte* (1887) II. 257 The venetian blinds I had new strung at home with silk ferret. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* x, Mr. Snagsby has dealt in .. red tape and green ferret.

†**Fe·rret,** *sb.*[3] *rare*[−1]. *Glass-making.* [a. Fr. *ferret, fret*, dim. of *fer* iron.] See quot.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 364 *Ferrets* are the Irons wherewith they try whether the Metall be fit to work, as also those Irons which make the Ring at the mouth of Glass Bottles. 1753 in Chambers *Suppl.* Hence in mod. Dicts. 1874 in Knight.

Ferret (fe·rĕt), *v.* [f. Ferret *sb.*[1]; cf. F. *fureter* (16th c. in Littré), which may be the source.]

1. *intr.* To hunt with ferrets.

c 1450 Lydg. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 26 With hem that fyrretyth robbe conyngherthys. 1576, 1673, 1879 [see Ferreting *vbl. sb.*[1]].

b. *trans.* To hunt over (ground) with a ferret; to clear out by means of a ferret.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 66 To geve any servaunts occasion to furett..any mannys warreynes. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. C.* 214 Even if the burrows be ferreted, in a few weeks this great hole shows signs of fresh inhabitants. *Ibid.* 248 In ferreting this place.

2. *trans.* To take (rabbits, etc.) with ferrets. Also, to drive forth by means of a ferret.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 893/2 Some fell to drinking, some to feretting of other mens conies. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 These prettie Rabbets very cunningly ferretted from their borrowes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ferreted,* hunted as Conies. 1724 Swift *Wood's Execution* Wks. 1738 IV. 234 *Rabbet-catcher*, I'll ferret him. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 6/2 The tenants .. have permission to ferret and dig rabbits.

3. Of actions resembling a ferret's.

a. To hunt after; to worry. Also with *about.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. iv. 30 He fer him, and firke him, and ferret him. 1605 *Old King Leir* in Nichols *Six Old Plays* (1779) 461 I 'll ferret you ere night for that word. 1663 Butler *Hud.* i. iii. 236 And ..vow'd He 'd ferret him, lurk where he wou'd. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 132 ¶ 4 She does so ferrit them about .. that they .. give her immediate warning. 1810 Lamb *Let. to Manning* (1888) I. 115 He ferrets me day and night to do something.

b. To drive *from, off, out of* (a place). Also, *to ferret about, away, forth, out.*

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 287 You are almost quite ferreted foorth from all your starting holes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 177 With Terriar Dogs they ferret him out of his den again. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* iv. (1669) 193/2 Speak .. did the Lord ever ferret thee out of this burrow? *a* 1679 Earl Orrery *Guzman* 111 I'll ferret him away. 1683 Wycherley *Country Wife* iv. iii, I'll ferret her out to you presently. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 124 Dr. Laud .. sifted and ferreted him about from one hole to another. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. viii. 86 They.. took Counsel to ferret them off their Island. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 241 Measures were accordingly taken .. to ferret this vermin brood out of the colonies.

c. *intr.* To rummage, search about; †to be restless, worry; also, *to ferret up and down.*

1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 963 Souldiers, who went ferriting up and down in his House. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* 52 Making him [a diuell] ferret vp and downe, from tongue to toe. 1693 Southerne *Maid's last Prayer* ii. ii, You must be .. ferreting in my Borough. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 201 Ferret among the booksellers and find more tracts .. upon agriculture than I expected. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. (1826) 276 How would these conjurors ferret and sweat, To see us pair off. 1891 E. Gosse *Gossip in Library* xii. 150 He has to ferret among the pawnbrokers for scraps of finery.

d. *trans.* To search (a place); also, to question (a person) searchingly. *rare.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Æneas .. vpgot, too ferret al vncooth Nouks of strang country. 1607 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. Magnificence 198 Ferret all Corners of this neather Ball. 1647 Wharton *Wks.* (1683) 277, I have proposed .. to ferret the poor Quack in point of Art.

e. To burrow (a passage). *rare.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 93 Alpheus..this passadge ferreted.

4. *To ferret out, up*: To search out, discover, bring to light.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 36/2 That he were able to ferret out such .. brats. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 122 b, Let us now fyrritte out the other, and see what vermine it is. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* v. iv, Let's in, and ferret out these cheating rake-hells. 1775 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 324 Rather ferret them out, and drag them into open day. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xxxix. (1879) 330 She had been out in the village, and ferretted up all the guides. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* ix, I have ferreted out evidence, got up cases.

5. *slang.* To cheat.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Ferreted,* cheated.

Ferreter (fe·rĕtəɹ). [f. prec. + -er[1].] **a.** One who searches for rabbits, etc. with a ferret. **b.** One who searches minutely; a rummager. Also with *out.*

a. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 58 (1876) 45 A ferretter, who shal have ij ferretes and a boy to help him. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* i. Wks. 1873 I. 288, I have heard my Mother say his Father was a Ferretter. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 33 Assistants, who act as beaters, ferreters, etc. 1887 W. Rye *Norfolk Broads* 13 The Poet found it [rabbit] in the ferreter's bag.

b. 1611 Cotgr., *Fureteur*, a ferreter, searcher. 1857 Planché *Fairy Tales* 261 Monkeys are always great ferreters by profession. 1863 *Scotsman* 7 May, Croker .. that indefatigable ferreter out of mistakes.

Ferreting (fe·rĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the verb in various senses.

a. The action of taking rabbits, etc. with a ferret.

b. The action or process of searching minutely.

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 180, I accoumpte ferrettyng one of the coldest..chases that can be followed. 1673 *News from Channel* in Ansted *Channel Isl.* i. iv. (1862) 89 Whither we commonly go a ferreting. 1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. ii. I. v. 201 Notwithstanding all the ferreting that has gone on, we know .. little of Shakespeare's life. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 136 The guns are laid aside, though some ferreting is still going on.

Ferreting (fe·rĕtiŋ), *sb.* [f. Ferret *sb.*[2] + -ing[1].] = Ferret *sb.*[2]

1670 *Overseer's Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.*, Tape and Fereting for Bullocks girle. *a* 1754 S. Gale in *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* III. 21 Waistcoats .. edged and trimmed with black ribbands or ferreting. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* iv. 27 A..straw hat, with a piece of black coarse ferretting dangling from it.

Ferretto (fere·to). Also **feretto.** [a. It. *ferretto* (*di Spagna*), dim. of *ferro* iron:—L. *ferrum.*] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to colour glass.

1662 Merrett tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 29 To make Ferretto is nothing but a simple Calcination of Copper. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Feretto*, a substance which serves to

colour glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 123 Feretto of Spain, is thus prepared.

Ferrety (fe·rĕti), *a.* [f. FERRET *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Resembling a ferret or a ferret's.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 15 Indicated by a flushed countenance, ferrety eye. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 54 There is nothing more feretty than your cynic. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xi, The man .. looked at Balfour with a pair of keen and ferrety eyes. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 528/1 Jacob translated for the ferrety old dame.

Ferri- (fe·ri), formerly **ferrid-**, used in Organic Chemistry in the names of certain compounds to indicate the presence of iron in the 'ferric' state (cf. FERRO-, the corresponding prefix used when the iron is in the 'ferrous' state). **Ferricyanhy·dric** or **Ferricya·nic acid**, an acid, H_4FeCy_6, procured from various ferricyanides, and crystallizing in lustrous brownish-green needles. **Ferricy·anide**, a salt of ferricyanhydric acid, e.g. *potassium ferricyanide*, red prussiate of potash; *ferrous ferricyanide*, Turnbull's blue. **Ferricya·nogen**, the hypothetical radical $FeCy_2$ supposed to exist in ferricyanhydric acid.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 16 Ferrocyanide and ferridcyanide of potassium. 1848 CRAIG, *Ferridcyanogen.* 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 443 A .. hydracid, *ferrosesquicyanic acid*, or *ferridcyanic acid.* 1859 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 377 Ferricyanic Acid. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 379 Potassic ferro- and ferri-cyanide.

Ferriage (fe·ri,ĕdʒ). Also 5 fery-, feriage, 6 ferrage, 9 ferryage. [f. FERRY *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action or business of ferrying a person or thing over a stream or other water; conveyance over a ferry.

c 1450 *Merlin* 606 We requere feriage for oure horse at this forde. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 241 To pay ffor my ladyis ffery age att the ffery. 1678–96 in PHILLIPS. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xcv, The right of the Ferriage over all Rivers between the first Bridges and the Sea is a Perquisite of Admiralty. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xii, This Indian mode of ferriage. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* II. 268 We were detained .. waiting ferriage.

2. The fare or price paid for the use of a ferry.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Feryage, *feriagium.* 1573 ABP. PARKER *Let.* in *Corr.* (1858) 455 Journeying, ferriage, carriage ..&c. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Fletadór*, one that payeth ferriage, or passage money. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 22 An Act for ascertaining the Rates of Ferriages to be taken at divers Ferries. 1761 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 III. 145 They were by law to receive no ferriage of him. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 58 Ferryage nine-pence. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 194 Settling ferriage with the .. Lord of the Ferry.

Ferriar, -er, obs. forms of FARRIER.

Ferric (fe·rik), *a.* [f. L. *ferr-um* iron + -IC. Cf. F. *ferrique.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or extracted from iron.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. to Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 184 The argentic and ferric phosoxyds. 1852 JOUBERT in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 26 Nov., A ferric solution should be employed. 1885 S. TROMHOLT *Aurora Borealis* I. 285 The Aurora Borealis should be produced by the earth's entering into clouds of ferric dust.

2. *Chem.* applied to compounds in which iron exists in its higher degree of valency, as *ferric acid*, a hypothetical acid H_2FeO, assumed to exist in the salts called ferrates; *ferric bromide* $FeBr_3$; *ferric chloride* $FeCl_3$; *ferric fluoride* FeF_3; *ferric oxide* Fe_2O_3; *ferric sulphide* Fe_2S_3. Also *ferric state*: see quot. 1881.

1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 214 Ferric Acid .. corresponding to manganic acid, is also unknown in the separate state. 1881 *Times* Jan. 3/6 The metal [iron] itself when in the ferric state, or state of highest combining power. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 174 Precipitates, consisting..partly of the hydrated ferric oxide.

†**Fe·rrical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as FERRIC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to iron.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* x. 72 The permanent..instruments, and meanes which make up the Ferricall Furnace. *Ibid.* xi. 78 Iron furnaces .. may be much reformed .. with small charges, hauing our Ferricall inuention suited to them.

†**Ferrica·lcite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. L. *ferri-*, comb. form of *ferrum* iron + *calc-* CALX + -ITE.] An older name for CERITE, formerly supposed erroneously to be a 'calx' or oxide of iron.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 110 Species mixed with a notable proportion of iron, *ferricalcites.*

Ferrie, obs. Sc. form of FARROW *v.*

Ferrier (fe·ri,ər). Also 5–7 *Sc.* feryare, ferrear, -iour, 8, 9 ferryer. [f. FERRY *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. = FERRYMAN.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Feryare, *portmeus.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 8 Thir riueris .. kepit war By ane Charon, a grislie ferriar. 1605 STOW *Ann.* 250 The ferrier and his wife deceasing, left the same ferrie to their daughter. 1752 J. B. MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 400/1 He met Archibald Macinish ferrier. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 55. 119 The ghosts..have..become.. ferriers. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* (1881) 45 The ferryer of the dead, Charon .. Calls me.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Ferrier*, salt-mining term; one who ferries or conveys the rock salt from the workings to the shaft.

Ferriferous (feri·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *ferr-um* + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing or yielding iron; *ferriferous rock*, a rock containing iron ore.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 486 This excellent mineralogist suspects [it] to be ferriferous carbonate of lime. 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 137 The fireclay under the ferriferous coal. 1883 *Anthropological Jrnl.* 322 Black heaps are more or less common in connection with certain ferriferous rocks.

†**Ferri·fic**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ferr-um* iron + *-fic-us* making: see -FIC.] Iron-making; iron-producing.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2235 The *Ferrifick* (if we may be allow'd to frame such a word) or the Iron-making Principle. Hence 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

†**Fe·rrilite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. L. *ferr-um* + -(I)LITE.] = ROWLEY RAG.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 200 Again 50 Silex 30 Argil 15 Calx 5 Iron should I imagine give wacken..and if the calx be eliminated, and in its place, iron substituted, ferrilite will result. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 281 *note*, Mr. Kirwan states the specific gravity of rowley rag, which he calls *ferrilite*, at 2.748.

Ferrite (fe·rəit). [f. L. *ferr-um* iron + -ITE.]

1. *Min.* a. 'A name proposed by Vogelsang for the amorphous hydroxide of iron, which in red or yellow particles plays an important part in many rocks, and whose composition is as yet undetermined' (Dana *Min.* 1875 App. II.).

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 167 Ferrite is amorphous red, brown, or yellow earthy matter.

b. 'An alteration product of chrysolite in the doleryte between Gleniffar and Boyleston near Glasgow, Scotland' (Dana *Min.* (1892) 455).

2. *Chem.* A combination of ferric oxide with a metallic oxide more basic than itself, as *barium ferrite*, $BaFe_2O_4$; *calcium ferrite*, $CaFe_2O_4$; *copper ferrite*, $CuFe_2O_4$, etc. (Muir in *Watts' Dict. Chem.* 1889 II. 547).

Ferrivorous (fĕri·vŏrəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ferr-um* iron + -(*i*)*vor-us* + -OUS.] Feeding on iron.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXXVIII, This poor creature was really ferrivorous.

Ferro- (fero).

1. Used as combining form of L. *ferrum* iron, chiefly *Min.* in the names of species containing iron, as **ferro-calcite**, a variety of calcite which contains carbonate of iron and turns brown on exposure (Dana 1868); **ferro-cobaltine, ferro-cobaltite**, compounds of iron and cobalt; †**ferro-columbite**, a synonym of tantalite, columbic and tantalic acid being mistaken for each other (Shepard 1844); **ferromagne·tic** *a.*, **ferromagnetism, ferromanganese**, see quots.; **ferrotellurite**, a tellurite of iron formed as microscopic yellow crystals on quartz; **ferro-tungsten**, iron containing a certain percentage of tungsten.

1868 DANA *Min.* 678 *Ferrocalcite. Ibid.* 72 *Ferrocobaltite.* 1844 SHEPARD *Min.* 154 *Ferrocolumbite.* 1872–5 CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) I. 241 Faraday gives reasons for believing that all bodies are either ferromagnetic or diamagnetic. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 46 When the magnetization is in the same direction as the magnetic force .. the substance is called Paramagnetic, Ferromagnetic, or more simply Magnetic. 1850 W. GREGORY *Lett. Anim. Magnet.* Pref. 15 Heat, light, electricity, and ferro-magnetism. *Ibid.* Pref. 16, I understand by Ferro-magnetism almost the same as Dr. Faraday does by Para-magnetism; and I use the term in contradistinction to Vital or Animal Magnetism. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 352/1 The richer manganeisens (containing 15 per cent. and upward of manganese)..the term 'ferro-manganese' being applied to these products. 1877 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XIV. 424 *Ferrotellurite*, a crystalline coating on quartz. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 352/1 Biermann of Hanover has prepared ferro-tungsten containing from 20 to 50 per cent. of tungsten and a few parts per cent. of manganese.

2. *Chem.* Originally used with the general sense 'containing iron'; but now applied to designate 'ferrous' as opposed to 'ferric' compounds of iron: cf. FERRI-. †**Ferrocy·anate** = *Ferrocyanide* (the distinction in quot. 1810–26 belongs to an obsolete theory of the structure of acids and salts). **Ferrocyanhy·dric** or **ferrocya·nic acid**, a tetrabasic acid, H_4FeCy_2, forming a white crystalline powder. **Ferrocy·anide**, a salt of ferrocyanhydric acid, as *potassium ferrocyanide*, popularly yellow prussiate of potash. **Ferrocya·nogen**, the hypothetical radical $FeCy_2$ supposed to exist in ferrocyanides. †**Ferropru·ssiate** = *Ferrocyanide.* †**Ferropru·ssic acid** = *Ferrocyanhydric acid.*

1810–26 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 462 The salt called triple prussiate (ferro-cyanate) of baryta. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 327 *Ferrocyanic Acid*: we are indebted to Mr. Porrett for the first correct ideas of this acid. 1810–26 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 463 The compound obtained is, therefore, no longer a prussiate or ferro-cyanate, but a *ferro-cyanide.* 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 51 This is washed with an acid, which then gives with ferro-cyanide of potassium, the prussian blue precipitate. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 377 By acting with potassium amalgam on an aqueous solution the ferricyanide is converted into ferro-cyanide. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 215 Cy 1 + iron 1 forms ferrocyanogen. 1876 MELDOLA in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 555/1 The group $FeCy_6$ is regarded as an acid radicle (ferrocyanogen), and a large number of its salts (ferro-cyanides) are known.

Ferroso- (ferō·sō), *Chem.*, combining form of mod.L. *ferrōsus* FERROUS. Only in *ferroso-ferric oxide* (see quots.).

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photography* 55 That peculiar intermediate oxide to which the name of *Ferroso-ferric* has been given by Berzelius. 1870 J. T. SPRAGUE in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 621/3 A natural substance, Ferrosoferric Oxide Fe_3O_4.. known as the loadstone.

Ferrotype (fe·rŏtəip). [f. FERRO- + TYPE.]

1. 'A term applied by Mr. Robert Hunt, the discoverer, to some photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents' (Ogilv.).

1844 R. HUNT in *14th Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1845) II. 36 On the Ferrotype, and the Property of Sulphate of Iron in developing Photographic Images. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 The Energiatype, or, as the discoverer now names the process, the Ferrotype.

2. A process by which positive photographs are taken on thin iron plates; a photograph so taken. Also *attrib.*, as *ferrotype plate, process.*

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 89 The ferrotype plate used by photographers. 1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 6/6 Ferrotypes .. so called from being done on thin iron instead of glass.

b. = *ferrotype plate.*

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 274 Two small blocks of wood..one perforated for the mouth-piece and holding a ferrotype.

Hence **Fe·rrotyper**, one who takes photographs by the ferrotype process.

Ferrour: see FERRER.

Ferrous (fe·rəs), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *ferr-um* iron + -OUS.] A term applied to compounds in which iron combines as a divalent, e.g. *ferrous oxide*, FeO, also called *iron protoxide.*

c 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 199/2 Ferrous sulphate (protosulphate of iron). 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 173 Ferrous and ferric sulphates .. correspond to ferrous and ferric oxides. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 204 Iron forms with chlorine..Ferrous chloride.

Ferruginate (fĕrū·dʒinĕt), *v.* [f. L. *ferrūgin-, ferrūgō* + -ATE[3].] To give to (anything) the colour or properties of the rust of iron. Hence **Ferru·ginated** *ppl. a.*, in mod. Dicts.

Ferrugineous (ferudʒi·nĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *ferrūgine-us* (f. *ferrūgin-em* iron rust) + -OUS.] = FERRUGINOUS in all senses.

1663 BULLOKAR, *Ferrugineous*, rusty, of an iron color. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XXVIII. 350 It [Loadstone] is a hard Stone, ferrugineous, or irony. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 87 Hence they [waters] are cold, hot .. ferrugineous, etc. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* II. 55 Stones .. containing, by their dusky ferrugineous Colour, probably much Iron. 1859 FARRAR *Y. Home* 108 Black as the ferrugineous ferry-boat of Charon. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 212/1 The leaves .. are very ferrugineous beneath.

Ferruginous (fĕrū·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. L. *ferrūgin-, ferrūgō* iron rust (f. *ferrum* iron) + -OUS. Cf. F. *ferrugineux.*

The use 1 b, which exists also in Fr., is due to the word being referred directly to the L. *ferrum*, as if its formation were analogous to that of *oleaginous*, etc.]

1. a. Originally: Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, iron rust; containing iron rust (said *esp.* of mineral springs, earths, etc.). b. Now commonly: Of the nature of iron as a chemical element; containing iron as a constituent.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bristol* III. 34 The Water thereof runneth through some Mineral of Iron, as appeareth by the rusty ferruginous taste. 1684 BOYLE *Mineral Waters* Wks. 1772 IV. 798 Mineral waters, especially ferruginous ones. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 290 Franche Compté abounds with red ferruginous loams. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 342 Ferruginous prussiate of potash. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 12 Concreted by a ferruginous cement. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXX. (1849) 352 A ferruginous body acquires polarity. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 122 The variations of the magnetic needle near ferruginous rocks. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., A very insignificant ferruginous spring was the only one they came across.

2. Resembling iron-rust in colour; reddish brown.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ferruginous*..of the colour of rusty iron. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 104 The whole upper part of the body is of a ferruginous color. 1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 93 The water .. tinges the sides of a ferruginous hue. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 462 Root-stock .. clothed with broad ferruginous scales.

b. In the names of animals, plants or minerals.

1847 CRAIG, *Ferruginous opal*, or Jasper opal. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 95 Ferruginous Sallow. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* XV. (ed. 4) 259 The Ferruginous .. and the Eider duck visit the lock occasionally.

Hence **Ferru·ginousness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Ferrular, -ule, var. ff. of FERULAR, -ULE.

Ferrule, ferrel (fe·rəl), *sb.* Forms: 5 vyrell, 7–8 verrel, -il(l, 7–9 ferrel, -il, (7 ferrell), 8–9 ferule, 8– ferrule. [transformed (as if dim. of L. *ferrum*) from the older *vyroll*, VERREL, VIRL, ad. OF. *virelle, virol* (Fr. *virole*), med.L. *virola* :—L. *viriola*, dim. of *viriæ*, pl. bracelets.]

1. A ring or cap of metal put round the end of a stick, tube, etc. to strengthen it, or prevent splitting and wearing.

1611 COTGR., *Cartibes d'vn moulinet*, the ferrels, or bands of yron whereby the ends of a windlesse are strengthened. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/4 A Joynt Cane, wrought with a Gold Head on it, and a Brass Ferril. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* v. (1719) 104, I took a fine Glass Tube .. The upper Orifice had a Ferrel .. cemented on it. 1715 KERSEY, *Verrel* or *Verril*, a little Brass or Iron ring, at the small end of a Cane, or Handle of a Tool, etc. 1794 W.

FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 222 The dragstaff .. is made of strong ash, with iron ferrules on the ends. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 33 (1822) I. 257 Instead of the brass ferrel poking in the mud. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXV, Producing a fat green cotton one [umbrella] with a battered ferrule. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 10 The Lance of the Standards and Guidons to be nine feet long (spear and ferrel included). [So in 1860; the word is not used in recent editions.]

attrib. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Journals* (1800) III. 209 Taking especial care that the ferule end .. be sufficiently dirty.

2. A ring or band, usually either giving additional strength or holding the parts of anything together.

1632 SHERWOOD, Verrill, or iron band for a woodden toole, *virole*. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 117. 4/2 Dropt .. a Cane .. with a Silver Ferril. 1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 79, I fix'd a Leaden Pipe .. of 2 Inches in the Bore, by means of 3 Ferrels, or short Communication-Pipes. 1730 SAVERY *ibid.* XXXVI. 298 The Glass Concave was fixed in the great End of a thin Brass Ferule. 1773 *Ibid.* LXIII. 418, I cover this part of the tube with a brass verrel. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* i. (ed. 3) 10 A glazier's apprentice, when using a diamond set in a conical ferrule. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 37 A broad and thick ferule of cartilage. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 296 Flat brushes, in German-silver ferules. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. i. 7 A handle of ebony.. is attached by a brass ferrule and two screws.

3. (*Steam-engine.*) 'A bushing for expanding the end of a flue' (Webster).

4. The frame of a slate. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL.

5. *Naut.*

1823 CRABB, *Ferrule*, a small iron hook fixed on the extremity of the yards, boom, etc.

Ferrule, ferrel (fe·rəl), *v.* Also 5 vyrell, 7– ferrel(l, 8 ferril. [f. prec.] *trans.* To fit or furnish with a ferrule.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 8 Thenne vyrell the staffe at bothe endes wyth longe hopis of yron. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 89 The Staves .. were headed and ferrelled with Silver. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 196 Wooden Pipes .. are ferruled and girdled with Iron. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 10 If you ferrel it [the rod], observe that they [pieces] fit. 1870 THORNBURY *Old Stories Re-told* 247 To ferrule the pikes.

Fe·rruled (fe·rəld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.] Provided with a ferrule.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 318 A spliced rod is very little heavier than a ferruled one two feet shorter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 2/2 The feruled ends of dripping umbrellas. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 8/3 Ferruled tubes having been put in, she [the *Vulcan* torpedo-depôt-ship] has now realised the original expectations.

Ferruminate (fĕrū·mineit), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *ferrūmināt-*, ppl. stem of *ferrūmināre* to cement, f. *ferrūmen* cement, f. *ferrum* iron.] *trans.* To cement, solder, unite.

1623 in COCKERAM. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 281 A course directly tending to break asunder that which he intended to ferruminate and to foment. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 23 The Terrestriall Atomes are fixed, coagmentated, and ferruminated into a solid Concretion. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 399* The flave [Boras] is best for ferruminating gold.

fig. 1819 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 275 Other passages ferruminated by Jonson from Seneca's tragedies.

Ferrumination (fĕrūmine·ʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *ferrūmināt-ion-em*, n. of action f. *ferrūmināre*; see prec.] The action of cementing together.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 *Ferrumination* is the joyning together of a fracture in one and the same Metal..by a Mineral flux. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 124 It helps the ferrumination of broken bones.

fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 10, I mention this by way of elucidating one of the most ordinary processes in the ferrumination of these centos.

Ferrup (fe·rʊp). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Used in exclamations, †*what a ferrup, what the ferrups* (='what the deuce'), *by the ferrups.*

1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii, Put up, and vanish; they are coming out: What a ferrup, will you play when the dance is done? *c* 1860 STATON *Rays fro' th' Loomenary* 38 Nay by the ferrups. 1865 MISS LAHEE *Betty o' Yeps Tale* (1870) 20 Whoy, what the ferrups don yo myen?

Ferrur, var. of FERRER *Obs.*

†**Fe·rrure.** *Obs.*—° [a. Fr. *ferrure*, f. *ferrer* to shoe (horses):—L. *ferrāre*, f. *ferrum* iron.] Horse-shoeing, farriery.

1692–1732 in COLES. 1775 in ASH.

†**Fe·rrurie.** *Obs. rare.* Also **ferrurye.** [f. *ferrour*, FERRER + -Y 3.] = FARRIERY.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 56 (1876) 42 A vallet carnauer that hath knoledge in marshausy & ferrurie.

Ferry (fe·ri), *sb.*1 Forms: 5 ferrye, 5–6 fery(e, 6 ferrie, 5– ferry. [f. the vb.; its late appearance seems to exclude the supposition that it is a. ON. *ferja* of equivalent formation. Cf. Du. *veer*, MHG. *vere, ver*, mod.G. *fähre* in same sense.]

†**1.** A passage or crossing. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 143 At þe Ferry of þe Hill þai mete.

2. *esp.* A passage or place where boats pass over a river, etc. to transport passengers and goods.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Fery over a watyr. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 285 Besyd Landoris the ferrye our thai past. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 28 They folowed him, & wanne y^e ferye of Iordane. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 31 There be 4..Placis namid as ferys apon the Water of Lindis. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 20 The ferry where we were transported into the Ile of France. 1775 WYNDHAM *Tour Wales* 42 Just above the ferry is the seat of Mr. Vernon. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 95 We blow..when we come nigh the taverns..or post offices, or ferries.

3. Provision for the conveyance of passengers, etc. by boat from one shore to the other.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* viii. 33 The knight of the Ferry attended to receiue him. 1700 *Mod. Law Reports* III. 294 The Defendant had petitioned the king to destroy the Ferry. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* X. 193 Not to interfere with the ferry of Poscharewaz. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 20 A ferry was established where London Bridge now stands.

fig. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. 32 We have all of us our ferries in this world.

†**b.** = FERRY-BOAT. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 19 She soon to hand Her ferry brought. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 53 Bring them I pray thee..to the common Ferrie Which trades to Venice. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3722/1 The French had sunk divers Ferries and other Boats in the River. 1798 R. P. *Tour in Wales* 24 (MS.) We here engaged a ferry over the Wye.

4. *Law.* The right of ferrying men and animals across a river, etc., and of levying toll for so doing.

1721 *Termes de la Ley* 344 *Ferry*, is a Liberty by Prescription, or the Kings Grant. 1708 SHOWER *Reports* 257 If a Ferry were granted at this Day, he that accepts such Grant, is bound to keep a Boat for the Publick Good. 1843 MEESON & WELSBY *Exchequer Reports* X. 161 The defendants..were possessed of a certain ferry across .. the River Mersey. 1862 *Law Reports* XXXI. Common Pl. 247 The plaintiffs are the lessees of an ancient ferry.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Chiefly attributive, as *ferry-boy, -craft, -place, -pole, -receipts, -service, -warden, -way.*

1812 *Examiner* 21 Dec. 816/2 James Dean, a *ferry-boy. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1306 For *fery craft na fraucht he thocht to crawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 *Fery place. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 193 Mr. Carteret and I to the ferry-place at Greenwich. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 273 The ferry-place at Portsea. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 23 There are..A *ferry-poal, and frogs in Stygian waves. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 186 The surplus *ferry receipts .. are .. given up by the State. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/3 It is proposed to build a pier here, and..to establish a *ferry service. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 10 The said *Ferry-warden. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 809/1 The town voted to discontinue the *ferryway and the ferry.

b. Special comb., as **ferry-bridge** (see quot.); **ferry-flat,** *U.S.* a flat boat used for crossing (and sometimes descending) rivers; **ferry-house,** the residence of a ferry-man, also *attrib.*; †**ferry-look** (see quot.); **ferry-louper,** one who has crossed from the mainland, *Orkn.*; **ferry-master,** *U.S.* a person in charge of a ferry; also, one who collects the tolls at a ferry (*Cent. Dict.*); **ferry-nab** (see quot.); **ferry-railway** (see quot.). Also FERRY-BOAT, FERRY-MAN.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ferry-bridge*, a form of ferry-boat in which the railway-train moves on to the elevated deck, is transported across the water and then lands upon the other side. 1828 FLINT *Mississippi Valley* I. 230 The *ferry flat is a scow-boat. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, There was a light in the *ferry-house window. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 329 A ferryhouse stretches out like a sickle in the blue sea. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 153 [The keeper of this ferry has the right] to dredge for Oysters within the compass of his *Ferry-look which extends .. 60 Fathoms, on each Side of the Castle. 1868 D. GORRIE *Summ. & Wint. Orkneys* iv. 143 This misguided man was a *ferry-louper. 1883 *All Year Round* 19 May 465 Shouts [came] for a boat, as if from the *ferry-nab, or point, on the other side. 1847 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ferry-railway*, one whose track is on the bottom of the watercourse and whose carriage has an elevated deck which supports the train.

†**Fe·rry,** *sb.*2 *Cookery. Obs.* [Etymology unknown; OF. had 'pain *feré*', explained by Godef. as 'bread *for a festival*'.] More fully, *Caudle ferry*: A kind of spiced drink made with wine and eggs. Also app. some kind of sauce.

?*c* 1390 *Form Cury* xli. 27 *Cawdel ferry.* Take floer of Payndemayn and gode wyne, etc. *c* 1475 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 32 *Cawdelle ferry.* Tak clene yolks of egge welle betene, etc. 1504 in Leland *Collect.* VI. 21 Carpe in ferry.

Ferry (fe·ri), *v.* Forms: 1 ferian, ferig(e)an, 2–3 ferien, 4–5 fery, fere, 6 ferrie, 6– ferry. Also 3–4 verie(n, (5 veryen). [OE. *ferian* = OHG. *feren*, ON. *ferja*, Goth. *farjan*:—OTeut. **farjan*, f. *far-o*^m: see FARE *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To carry, convey, transport, take from one place to another. *Obs.*

Beowulf 333 (Gr.) Hwanon ferigeað ge fætte scyldas? *a* 1000 *Elene* 108 (Gr.) Heht..wigend..þæt haligre treo him beforan ferian. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 ȝif he ȝeher-godne mon fereð to buriene. *c* 1205 LAY. 10559 He uerde forð in sæ uereden hine vðen. *a* 1300 *Seven Sins* 42 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 þe fend him deriiþ. and is soul to helle he feriiþ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1790 þe kyng .. watz kaȝt by þe heles, Feryed out bi þe fete. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 82 We..ferrie it to the deuil.

2. *esp.* To transport or convey over water (now only over a stream, canal, etc., formerly also over the sea) in a boat or ship, etc. Often *to ferry* (a person, etc.) *over* or *across.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 293 (Gr.) We þe .. willað ferigan freolice ofer fisces bæð. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xv. 7 (Gr.) Mec .. merehengest fereð ofer flodas. 1587 F. JAMES in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 199 For ferrienge oure horses .. from Lambeth .. 6*d.* 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 21 In this case without ferrying ouer the horse there was nothing due vnto the bargeman. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* V. xi. 6 Charon is tyr'd, with ferring soules to hell. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3722/2 Before night almost half of them were ferried over. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 38 They themselves once ferried o'er the wave .. are emancipate and loosed. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iii. 45 A girl who had ferried me over the Severn. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. i. 15 He was ferried to the French bank.

absol. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 365 Peid to Tomas Smyth, for fereyng v. days at y^e Bryges. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv, The owner of a ferry..ferries only when he chooses.

b. To work (a boat, etc.) *across* or *over.*

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 92 The rotten canoe, that he had however contrived to ferry over. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xv. 281 He promised a napoleon to every boat which was ferried across.

c. Of a vessel: To serve as a ferry-boat over.

1872 W. F. BUTLER *Great Lone Land* iv. (1875) 55 A steamer ferries the broad swift-running stream.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To convey oneself, go; now only, to pass over water in a boat or by a ferry. Of a boat: To pass to and fro.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 179 (Gr.) Þæt min sawul to þe siðian mote..mid friðe ferian. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 178 Crist seide to hem verie we over þe water. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I. 176 In to here schippe forto take him, forto veryen ouer that lake. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 30 She sayling to Styx, thow ferriest ouer to Phlegeton. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. i. (1609) 1383 *note*, They that would goe to it, used to ferry over in small punts or whirries. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 631 Upon these waters doe ferry fiftie thousand Boats..to serve the use of the Citie. 1787 BURNS *Verse*, When death's dark stream I ferry o'er. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 267 It irks me to think that..thou shouldst ferry over .. in crazy Stygian wherry. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 333, I intended to remain until the weather cleared before I ferried back. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 72, I ferried across it.

†**b.** *fig. To ferry over*: to pass over, pretermit.

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 787 III. 175, I may not wryght longe, wherffor I ffery over all thyngs tyll I may awayte on you my selff.

Ferryable (fe·ri,ăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Of a water: That may be crossed in a ferry-boat.

1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 242 A place .. on the Indus, where it is fordable or ferryable.

Fe·rry-boat. [f. FERRY *sb.* + BOAT.] A boat used for conveying passengers, etc. across a ferry.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Feryboot, *portemia.* 1458 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 220, vs. viij*d.* receptis de proficuis de ferybotes de tempore. 1580 BARET *Alv.* B. 895 A ferry boate to cary ouer horses. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 123 The Tiber..I crossed in a ferry-boate. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 322 One large float with sides to it, like a punt or ferry boat. 1821 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 418, I shall pay the proprietor of the ferry boats any reasonable sum for the time. 1858 W. ELLIS *Visits Madagascar* viii. 215 A windlass for the large ferry-boat.

Ferrying (fe·ri,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FERRY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FERRY; an instance of the same. Also *attrib.*, as *ferrying-fee, station.*

1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. II. ii. 311 The 'Parali' lived by .. ferrying .. and fishing. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 47 Methought I waited..For Charon's dismal ferrying. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 4/2 The..fisher-folk .. would practically be deprived of the ferrying-fees between the steamers and the grotto. 1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. II. i. 271 A mere ferrying station.

Ferrying (fe·ri,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That ferries.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 55 Ferrying Cowls Religious Pilgrims bore, O'er waves without the help of Sail, or Oar.

Fe·rryman. [f. FERRY *sb.* + MAN.] One who keeps or looks after a ferry.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 162 [I] payd to the ferrymanes wyffe..xij. *d.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xxxiv, As wise as Goose the fery man. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 134 Charon grim Ferri-man, these streames doth guard. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xii. 55 The ferry-man began to be insolent. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* I. I He was a pretty ferryman to let a passenger stand calling for his boat. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv. 35 The ancient ferryman of Hades.

attrib. 1801 M. G. LEWIS in *Tales of Wond.* I. No. 1. 7 The ferryman-fiend.

†**Fers.** *Chess. Obs.* Also 5 fiers, 6 ferse, 7 feers. [a. OF. *fierce, fierche, fierge* (in med.L. *fercia, farzia*), ad. (ultimately) Pers. فرزين *ferzēn*, Arab. فرزان *firzān*, also فرز *ferz.* The Pers. word means 'wise man', 'counsellor'.]

1. The piece now known as the queen.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 654 She stal on me and took my fers And whan I saw my fers aweye Alas! I couthe no lenger pleye. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 21 And when your ferse is had, And all your warre is done. 1663–76 BULLOKAR, *Fers*, the Queen at Chess-play.

2. A pawn which has passed to the eighth square (see quot.).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. vii. (1860) Liv, He may not goo on neyther side til he hath been in the fardest ligne of theschequer, & that he hath taken the nature of the draughtes of the quene; & than he is a fiers.

3. *The ferses twelve*: according to Prof. Skeat, all the men exc. the king (the bishops, knights, and rooks, being counted as one each).

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 723 Thogh ye had lost the ferses twelve. [1671 SKINNER, *Fers, Feers, Feerses*, men at Chess. 1692–1732 in COLES.]

Fers, obs. f. FARCE *v.*, FIERCE *a.*, FURZE, VERSE.

† Ferse, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 feorsian, fyrsian, 3 fersien, firsin, fursen, *Orm.* ferrsenn. [OE. *feorsian, fyrsian*, f. *feor*, FAR.] *trans.* To remove, put at a distance; hence, to forsake; with *refl. pron.* as *obj.* to withdraw, go away.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Lamb.) lxxiii[i]. 27 (Toller) Ða ðe fyrsiaþ hiz fram ðe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205. Fersien hit fro him swo þat he it nabbe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19663 Nohht ne birrþ þe ferrsenn þe Ne flen fra þe33m off tune. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 He furseð him awei urommard ure stefne. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 16 Ne schal me firsin him from nowðer deouel ne mon.

Fersie, obs. Sc. form of FARCY.

1598 D. FERGUSSON *Scot. Prov.* (1785) 12 Fire is good for the fersie. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 305 The fersie, the falling-euill, that fels manie freikes.

Ferte, var. of FART *sb.* 2.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Scriblita*, a delicate meate of paste stuffed and wounded like a rope: a ferte of Portugall.

† Fe·rtee. *Obs.*[−1] [a. OF. *fierté* = Pr. *fiertat, fertat*:—L. *feritāt-em*, f. *ferus* fierce.] Fierceness.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 664 Firumbras þe heþene kyng was a man of gret fertee.

Fe·rter, *v. Obs.* [f. ME. *fertre* shrine: see FERETORY.] *trans.* To put in a shrine, enshrine.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 143 He .. bar thir bannes menskelye And fertered thaim at a nunrye. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6995 And þare he fertird þaim [banes] in hy.

Ferth, obs. form of FOURTH.

Ferther, obs. form of FURTHER.

† Fe·rtilage. *Obs.* [f. FERTILE + -AGE.] The action or process of fertilizing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. viii. 15 Fertilage consists in the enriching of the Soyle. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333. 2 Fertilage is an enriching of Soil.

Fertile (fɔ̄·ɹtil, -tāil), *a.* Forms: 5–6 fertyl(e, -yll, 7–8 fertil(l, (6 fartyll, 6–7 firtile, -ill, 7 furtill, fertle), 5– fertile. [a. OF. *fertil* (Fr. *fertile* = Pr. *fertil*), ad. L. *fertilis*, f. *ferre* to bear.]

1. Bearing or producing in abundance; fruitful, prolific. Const. *of, in*, rarely † *to*. **a.** *lit.* of the soil, a district or region, rarely of animals.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii, Dwellyn thai in on the most fertile reaume of the worlde. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* v. viii, This yere shalle be the .. moost fertyle of alle maner of corne. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 The firtilest ground must bee manured. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 87 The ground was .. exceeding furtill. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. ix, A soil..not..fertile of any thing but weeds. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* i. 3 The plains .. are fertile in native plants. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xv, These September suns shone..on fertile plains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iv. 68 It [Probane, Ceylon] is moche plenteuous of gold and syluer and moche fertyle of other thynges. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* ii. 43 That Spray to fame so fertile, The Louer-crowning Mirtle. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 23 Augustus .. being of a fertile and jovial Disposition. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/2 The offspring of his fertile imagination. 1819 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 121 He was..fertile in resources. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 216 One family, singularly fertile of great men. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 335 England was..a land fertile in warriors.

2. Causing or tending to promote fertility.

1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. ii, The coole streame that tooke his endles name, From out the fertile hoofe of winged steed. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 248 The Brise .. most pleasant and fertile. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 71 Lay Pigeons dung..(or the like stuffe, that is very hot, and fertill) to the roots. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, Wks. (Bohn) I. 485 They thank the spring-flood for its fertile slime.

fig. 1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 131 With .. good store of Fertile Sherris.

† 3. Copiously produced, abundant. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 274 *Ol.* How does he loue me? *Vio.* With adorations, fertill teares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 801 Shall..the fertil burden ease Of thy full branches.

4. *Comb.* **fertile-fresh** *a.*, having luxuriant foliage; **fertile-headed** *a.*, (*a*) many headed; (*b*) rich in expedients.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 72 Greene let it be, More fertile-fresh then all the Field to see. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. i, Cerberus..loud and fertile-headed. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 230 The fertile-headed Woman..whipt a ten-peck Bag over her Gallant's Head.

Hence **† Fe·rtile** *v. Obs.*[−1] = FERTILIZE *v.*; **Fe·rtilely** *adv.*; **Fe·rtileness** *rare* = FERTILITY.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 155 Who .. could not but fertilly require his fathers fatherly education. 1581 — *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The fertilnes of the Italian wit. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husb.* II. I. v. (1635) 27 According to the fertilenesse of the soyle in which they grow. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxi. 252 He that hopes too much shall coozen himself at last; especially if his industry goes not along to fertile it. 1661–6 WOOD *City of Oxford* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 395 The meedes adjoyning are fertilly soyled.

† Fe·rtilent, *a. Sc. Obs.*[−1] [f. prec. after analogy of *opulent, pestilent.*] Abundant, plentiful.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 553 Palȝeonis .. Quhilk furneist war rycht riche and fertilent, With gold and siluer.

† Fertilitate, *v. Obs.* [f. next, after *debilitate.*] *trans.* To render fertile, fertilize.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 193 A sweet rivolet playes .. through the Towne, fertilitating the .. Gardens. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXVIII. (ed. 2) 151 A Cock will in one day fertilitate the whole..cluster of egges.

Hence **† Fertilitating** *ppl. a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. vii. 352 From whence .. wee cannot inferre a fertilitating [*printed* fertiliating; corrected in ed. 1658] condition or property of fecundation.

Fertility (fɔɹtilĭti). Forms: 5 fertylyte, 6–8 fertilitie, -illity(e, (fortylite), 6– fertility. [a. Fr. *fertilité*, ad. L. *fertilitāt-em*, f. *fertilis* FERTILE.] The quality of being fertile; fecundity, fruitfulness, productiveness. **a.** *lit.* of the soil, a region, etc.; also of plants and animals.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXV. 92 The troienne folke multyplied..in grete quantite..for the fertylyte of the grounde. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 12 Maruelous culture and Fortylite. *c* 1610–15 *Women Saints* (1886) 189 The first fruite of our mothers fertilitie. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. XXVI, Thy waste More rich than other climes' fertility. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 75 The fertility of this clover absolutely depends on bees visiting the flowers.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 103 Such iarres proceeded from their fertility of Gods, differing in each seuerall iurisdiction. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Let. to Sir R. Howard, The quickness of the Imagination is seen in the invention; the fertility in the Fancy. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 4, I found some .. fertility of fancy. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 495 All the fertility of his invention. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 637 Halifax .. in fertility of thought .. had no rival. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 136 Himilco..was a man..of fertility of resource.

c. *pl.* Productive powers.

1626–7 LD. FALKLAND in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 379 A general .. valluation of the different Fertilities. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test.* Wks. (1778) IV. 219 The fertilities of the soil. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 164 Ground-rent..is a payment made for a particular site because it has certain conveniences, productive powers, or .. fertilities, which another site..would not possess.

Fertilizable (fɔ̄·ɹtilə̆·zăb'l). *a.* Also -isable. [f. FERTILIZE + -ABLE. Cf. F. *fertilisable.*] **a.** Of land, etc.: Capable of being fertilized. **b.** Of the female, or an ovum: Susceptible of impregnation.

1832 R. MUDIE *Bot. Annual* 140 The ovary is the..important part of the fertilizable organ. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 446 The perfect fertilisable female. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xviii. 197 Unfertile but fertilisable clay.

Fertilization (fɔ̄·ɹtilə̆zē·ʃən). Also -isation. [n. of action f. as prec. + -ATION; cf. F. *fertilisation.*] The action or process of rendering fertile.

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xii. 11 The two sides of the Nile, its fertilization by a natural cause.

b. *spec. Biol.* Fecundation; see FERTILIZE 2.

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. 223 The fertilization of the date-palms. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 33 These species..require the aid of insects for their fertilization. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 525 The first manifest result of fertilisation in the oo-pore is the division of its nucleus.

Hence **Fe·rtiliza·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to fertilization.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 233, I venture to call this principle Fertilizational Segregation.

Fertilize (fɔ̄·ɹtilə̆iz), *v.* [f. FERTILE + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make fertile; to enrich (the soil).

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xi. § 1. 128 Our earth needs no rain to fall upon it..to fertilize it. 1760 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) I. 97 He..fertilised bogs, and cultivated barren sands. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 8 Three great rivers which had fertilized happier portions of Europe.

b. *gen.* To render productive. *lit.* and *fig.*

1828 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 2 May Wks. 1846 III. 487 The members of the Legislature .. attempted to exclude all the industry..of other countries from flowing in to enrich and fertilise their shores. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* V. (1875) 225 Intense religious conviction fertilizes intellect. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* ii. 11 Can nothing be done to fertilise the vast majority of our streams?

2. *Biol.* To make (an ovum, an oospore, a female individual or organ) fruitful by the introduction of the male element; to fecundate.

Chiefly *Bot.*; in Zoology common with reference to ova, but otherwise rare.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 79, I have not found a single terrestrial animal which can fertilize itself. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 145 If .. the Moss Rose .. is fertilized with Rosa Gallica, interesting hybrids are the result. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 8 It is a great advantage .. that the flower should be fertilised by pollen from a different stock.

Hence **Fe·rtilized** *ppl. a.* **Fe·rtilizing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* **Fe·rtilizing** *ppl. a.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 34 In other places they have a like fertilizing fatnesse. 1655 In *Hartlib's Legacy* 193 A rich earth for Compost worth twenty shillings a load at the least for the fertilizing of land. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 275 Fertilizing showers. 1849 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* vii. 118 Gypsum has a remarkably fertilising effect when applied to certain crops on certain soils. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* v. 54 A tiny fish creeps from each fertilised egg. 1884 *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 49/3 The author attributes the supply of fertilizing mud in Egypt to the White Nile.

Fertilizer (fɔ̄·ɹtilə̆izəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which fertilizes (land).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II. (1662) 57 Saint-foine, or Holy-hay .. being found to be a great Fertilizer of Barren-ground. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 377 The agency of snow as a fertilizer. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 500 The torrent, now the fertilizer, now the ravager of districts. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxv. 11 The march of Jehovah, the Fertiliser, may be traced by the abundance which he creates.

b. said *esp.* of manures.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 61 Nitrate of potash .. when employed as a fertilizer, is generally sown by hand.

attrib. 1893 *Act* 56 & 57 *Vict.* c. 56 (*title*) The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

2. An agent of fertilization in plants.

1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 30 Flies are good fertilizers. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 473 Suitable fertilisers and other favourable conditions.

Fertlet, obs. var. of FIRLOT.

Ferula (fe·ɹiŭlă). [a. L. *ferula* giant fennel, a rod.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants; the giant fennel.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxi. (1495) 645 Ferula is an herbe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 1 b, The nature of Ferula is the sorest enemie that can be to Lampreys. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 465 Vossius .. affirms them to be Arborescent Ferula's. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 175 This species of ferula is a native of..Persia. 1868 MRS. H. L. EVANS *Wint. in Algeria* 25 The beautiful feathery leaf of the ferula.

2. From the use of the fennel-stalk in Roman times: A cane, rod, or other instrument of punishment, *esp.* a flat piece of wood (see FERULE 2 quot. 1825); *fig.* school discipline.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 612 Many..do put forth their hands to be stricken..with the ferula. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xix. (1627) 215, I have laboured and striven by ferula, and all meanes of severity. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 123 We..had Ferula's made to punish Swearing. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 316 They had never known the infliction of chastisement from either cane or ferula. 1852 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iv. (1872) 27 His ever-changing course .. which was passed so nomadically under ferulas of various colour.

3. *Surg.* A long splint.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 444. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ferulaceous (ferĭŭlē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *ferulāce-us* (f. *ferul-a* giant fennel) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Resembling the ferula; having a stalk like a ferula.

1657 *Phys. Dict., Ferulaceous*, like the herb ferula. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 194 These [Fountain] Trees are of the Ferulaceous kind. 1755 PORTER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 253 The asa fœtida is drawn from a ferulaceous plant.

Ferula·ic, fe·rulic, *a. Chem.* [f. FERULA + -IC.] In *Ferul(a)ic acid*: see quot.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 598 The resin [Assafœtida]..contains ferulaic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$, which forms iridescent prisms. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl., *Ferulic acid.*

† Fe·rular. *Obs.* Also 7 ferrular, feriler, -uler. [ad. L. *ferulār-is* of or belonging to the giant fennel.] = FERULA 2.

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profitable Concernings* K iv a, A Feruler to admonish them with. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 364 The wicked are the worse when they are under the ferular. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 20 What advantage is it to be a man.. if we have only scapt the ferular, to come under the fescu of an Imprimatur? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 312/1 The Ferrular is an Instrument used by School-Masters to correct their Scholars. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1775 in ASH.

Ferule (fe·ɹiŭl), *sb.* Also 6 ferrall 6–7 ferul(l. [ad. L. *ferul-a*: see FERULA.]

1. = FERULA 1. Also a plant or stalk of it.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1049 Take ferules eke or saly twigges take. 1589 FLEMING *Bucol. Virg.* X. 30 Syluanus ..came..Shaking his flouring ferula. 1620 BRINSLEY *Virg. Eclog.* 95 The ferule is a..big herbe like vnto fennel giant.

2. = FERULA 2.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 169 My rimes relish of the ferule still. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 115 From the rodde, or ferule, I would have them free. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 304 Whilst he was under the ferule. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 967 The ferule .. was a sort of flat ruler, widened at the inflicting end into a shape resembling a pear .. with a .. hole in the middle, to raise blisters. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i. 23 He resumed the ferule. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. ii. 24 To learn at the point of the ferule—trash.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *ferule-rod*; † **ferule-fingered** *a.*, whose fingers are liable to the ferule.

1528 *Impeachm. Wolsey* 192 in Furnivall *Ball.* I. 358 Be ware of the Ferrall Rodde! 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* 127 Those ancient ferule-fingred Boy-Popes.

Ferule, var of FERRULE *sb.* and *v.*

Ferule (fe·ɹiŭl), *v.* Also 6 ferrule. [f. prec.] *trans.* To beat, strike, with a ferule.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24, I shoulde..bee Ferruled for my faulte. 1873 CHANNING in Salt *Thoreau* (1890) 26 So he did..by feruling six of his pupils. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* xiv. 121 To ferule..disorderly scholars.

Feruler, var. of FERULAR.

† Fe·rvefy, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *fervefacĕre*, f. *fervēre* to boil: see -FY.] *trans.* To make boiling hot. Hence **Fe·rvefied** *ppl. a.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 27/2 Cause then your Armes..with a fervefyede clothe to be..rubbed. *Ibid.* 65/2 Take a Horseshoe, and fervefye the same. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 159* To fervefy or decoct.

† Fe·rvence. *Obs.* Also 5 farvence, vervens. [a. OF. *fervence*, as if ad. L. **ferventia*, f. *fervent-em*: see FERVENT and -ENCE.]

1. Boiling or glowing heat. Also, Violent ebullition, fermentation.

14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 356 For þou3e I brenne with feruence and with hete, Wiþ-in myn hert I mot complein of cold. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 441 Of fynest must in oon metrete Or it be atte the state of his fervence. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 429 An holy welle, whiche is of so grete feruence that hit castethe owte thynges caste in to hit. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Honour* Plays 1873 III. 332 Rays lascivious .. ingender by too piercing fervence intemperate..heats.

2. *fig.* Warmth of the emotions, intensity of feeling or desire, fervency.

c 1430 LYDG. *Black Knt.* XXX, If that any now be in this place, That fele in love brenning of fervence .. Lat him of

routh lay to audience. *c*1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1093 Þey woll with veruens of love me seke. *a*1529 SKELTON *Pr. to H. Ghost* 1 O firy feruence, inflamed with all grace. *a*1538 HEN. VIII *Let. to A. Boleyn* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 147, I think .. my fervence of love causeth it. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 84 Zeale .. Spurs them on with feruence to this shrine.

Fervency (fə·ɪvĕnsi). Also 5 **farvence**, 6-7 **fervencie**. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The state or quality of being fervent; glowing or burning heat, intensity of heat. Now *rare*.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 185 Flames of deadly fervency flew from her breath and eyes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* i. 2 About his head a rocky canopie .. Rebutting Phœbus parching fervencie. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 214 It is the sole star which..preserves an indomitable fervency.

† **b.** Of cold: Intensity, severity. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIV. 693 The fervency Of that sharp night would kill me.

2. *fig.* 'Heat of mind', intensity of feeling or desire, warmth of devotion, zeal, ardour, eagerness; † an instance of the same.

1554 KNOX *Faythf. Admon.* D vj b, Peter in a feruencie first left his bote. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 6 They continued their new navigation, with greater fervencie. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 368 The Motives that ought to excite our Fervency. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 216 He drew some practical inferences .. with some degree of fervency. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 173 The prayer which was preferred with increased fervency at a martyr's grave. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv, She would never have known the fervency of your love.

Fervent (fə·ɪvĕnt), *a.* Forms: 4-6 **feruente**, **vervente**, (5 **ferfent**, **furvaunte**, 6 **farvente**, **fervant**), 4- **fervent**. [a. F. *fervent*, ad. L. *fervent-em*, *fervens*, pr. pple. of *fervēre* to boil, glow.]

1. Hot, burning, glowing, boiling.

*a*1400-50 *Alexander* 3871 Flawmes feruent as fyre. *c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 311 In þis caas we mowen use hoot fervent oile. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxix, The Sunne is not fervent. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 10 Actuall fyre, working upon the water itself cannot put into it a greater degree of heat, then the degree of fervent heate. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* iii. 10 The Elements shall melt with feruent heat. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohometans* 56, I have seen many..to work all day..in the most fervent Harvest time. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* XXVII. 300 The short but fervent summers at the polar regions. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* vii. 147 A fervent waste in which it is lost.

fig. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 119/2 Let them all..lerne that god deliteth to se the feruent hete of ye hartis deuocion boile out by ye body.

† **b.** In mediæval pharmacy, of drugs: = HOT.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxvii. (1495) 908 Some thynges that drawyth laxeth also and be feruent as Scamonea. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XXX. 187 The common Camomill..is not so fervent as the Romaine Camomill, but more pleasant.

† **c.** Of cold: Intense, severe. *Obs.*

1448 R. FOX *Chron.* (Camden) 116 Hit was a fervent coolde weder. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 3 Ther was one fervent froste thrugh Englande. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 337 The fervent frost so bitter wes. 1634 HARINGTON *Salernes Regim.* 182 A fervent cold Countrey.

2. Of persons, their passions, dispositions, or actions: Ardent, intensely earnest. From 17th c. almost exclusively with reference to love or hatred, zeal, devotion or aspiration.

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 2154 Than was Priam .. more feruent to fight. 14.. *Why I Can't be a Nun* 7 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 138 They were as ferfent as ony fyre To execute her lordys byddyng. 1534 TINDALE 1 *Pet.* iv. 8 Above all thinges haue fervent love amonge you. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 25 b, We of this Church who haue bene feruenter xxx. yeares ago than we be at this day. 1591 SPENSER *Gnat* 296 He spide his foe with .. feruent eyes to his destruction bent. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 1 P 23. 65 By the ferventest praiers implore .. God. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* xiii. 8 My Heart in fervent Wishes burns. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 215 It proves the glow of his kindness the ferventer. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 944 Many fervent souls strike rhyme on rhyme.

b. Of conflict, uproar, formerly also of pestilence, a wild beast, etc.: Hot, fierce, raging. Now *rare*.

1465 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 523 II. 226 The pestylens is so fervent in Norwych that [etc.]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxvii. 46 Whiche persecucion .. was so sharpe & feruent, that [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 139 When the battel is..most fierce and fervent. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 543 There appeared unto them a Boar .. having fire-burning eyes, a despiteful look .. and every way fervent. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe of Ryl.* I. 43 A moment ends the fervent din.

† **Fervent**, *v. Obs.*—° [f. prec.] *trans.* To utter fervently. Hence **Fervented** *ppl. a.*

*a*1626 W. SCLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 68 Their..fervented supplication to have life prorogued.

Fervently (fə·ɪvĕntli), *adv.* [f. FERVENT *a.* + -LY.] In a fervent manner.

† **1.** Burningly, intensely, severely. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIII. 293 He myght not wel endure no whyle so feruently he was take. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 a, He that hath the jaundis so fervently and sore. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* II. vii. § 1. 110 It continued so feruently hot.

2. With warmth of feeling; ardently, earnestly, hotly, passionately. Now *rare* exc. in expressions of love, desire, prayer, etc.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1356 The whiche frendes feruentliche hym preye To senden efter more. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. CXIII. 86 Chilperich heryng of the..takynge of his sone, was..more feruently amouyd. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 27 The king..pursued them more fervently then circumspectly. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* iv. 12 Alwaies labouring feruently for you in praiers. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. 94 Mrs. Fitzpatrick then renewed her proposal and very fervently recommended it. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 9 Most fervently do I love my God, my king. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 83, I had fervently pressed the Treasury board to replenish this particular deposit. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1873) 3, I wished fervently he might not discover my hiding-place. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xviii. 31 Henry..was fervently orthodox.

Ferventness (fə·ɪvĕntnés). Now *rare*. [f. FERVENT + -NESS.] The quality of being fervent.

1. Boiling, burning, or glowing heat; = FERVOUR 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. ix. (1495) 379 Smalle asshes .. slakyth .. the feruentnes of the cole. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 73 a, It [melancholy] may not be so littell, that the bloud and spirites in their ferventnes, be as it were unbridlyd. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* XXVII. 153 Although it [water] be hote, yet inferiour in degree to the heate of feruentnes. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 46 b, The great feruentnes of the hot starres.

2. Ardour, eagerness, vigour, zeal; also an instance of the same; = FERVOUR 2.

*c*1430 *Wyclif's Num.* XXV. 11 [MS. S], Y my silf schulde not do awai the sones of Israel in my greet hete [feruentnesse of veniaunce]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 133 Whyche wil not be wele .. stered for the feruentnesse of the same tempert. 1528 TINDALE *Parab. Mammon* Wks. I. 84 Christ here teacheth Simon by the ferventness of love. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 581 The Archbishops feruentness in using such eager perswasions. 1631 *Celestina* III. 40 His .. ferventnesse of affection is sufficient to marre him. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ferventness.*

Fervescent (fəɹve·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *fervēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *fervēscĕre*, inceptive verb f. *fervēre* to be hot.] Growing hot.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 162 Fixing the fervescent and corrosive Humors. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in Ash.

Fervid (fə·ɪvid), *a.* Also 7 **fervide**. [ad. L. *fervid-us* burning, vehement, f. *fervēre* to glow.]

1. Burning, glowing, hot. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 6/2 Let it stand a day or two in som fervide place. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 301 The mounted Sun Shot down direct his fervid Raies. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 939 Sol had driven His fervid orb through half the vault of heaven. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 55 The more fervid the lightning, the more animated they appear. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 62 His attention was soon recalled to the fervid land of the sun. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 59 To hang on in the dust behind the fervid wheels of the parliamentary chariot.

transf. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Hendecasyllables* 5 Flame as fierce as the fervid eyes of lions. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. iii. 61 The Christmas night had been fervid..There had been a dinner.

2. *fig.* Glowing, intensely impassioned.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fervid*, fierce, vehement. *a*1717 PARNELL *Happy Man* 16 The fervid wishes, holy fires, Which thus a melted heart refine. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 X. 122 He is warm rather than fervid. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 211 Of Burns's fervid affection .. we have spoken already. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXVII, It is your .. fervid imagination, which throws you into a glow of genius and excitement. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 335 The fervid loyalty with which Charles had been welcomed back to Dover. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 155 Without the call of fervid preacher.

Hence **Fervi·dity** [+ -ITY]: **a.** Intense heat. **b.** Passion, zeal (J.). **Fe·rvidly** *adv.*, in a fervid manner; earnestly. **Fe·rvidness**, the state or quality of being fervid.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* Serm. vi. 188 A kind of injury done to him by the fervidness of St. Peter. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fervidity.* 1775 ASH, *Fervidity*, heat. 1847 CRAIG, *Fervidly*, very hotly, with glowing warmth. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I, A young lady..knelt down..by the side of a sick labourer and prayed fervidly.

Fervol, obs. form of FEARFUL.

† **Fe·rvorous**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 **-erous**. [f. next + -OUS.] Full of fervour; ardent, warm.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 36 b, As..feruerous in the loue of God, as they are..fyry in sensual appetyt. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 203 Faithful and fervorous Professors. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. XV. 94 They had a mind to cool the fervorous employment of the Will.

Fervour, fervor (fə·ɪvəɹ). Also 6 **fervoure**, 7 **ferver**. [ME. *fervor*, *-our*, a. OF. *fervor*, *-our* (mod.F. *ferveur*) = Pr. and Sp. *fervor*, It. *fervore*, ad. L. *fervōre-m*, f. *fervēre* to be hot. For use of *fervour* or *fervor* see FAVOUR.]

1. Glowing condition, intense heat.

*c*1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. XXXIV, They ..panten soo strongly that they brast into bodily feruours. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 1164/2 These prayers .. of his holye Martirs, in the feruoure of theyr torment. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1317 A number of Lamps which .. yeelds vnto the roome an immoderate feruor. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 184 Some power divine .. Sent a tall stag .. To cool his fervour in the chrystal flood. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 207 Such effects follow naturally the fervour of an African climate. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 71 Those deserts..whose..fervors scarce allowed A bird to live. 1891 SIR R. BALL in *Melbourne Argus* 16 May, The moon was also doubtless in a condition of equal fervour.

† **b.** Of water: Boiling, seething *Obs.*

*a*1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 43 The swellynge [sea], yn his feruor .. leift vp hym-self. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 324 All fervour or seething is not caused by fire.

2. Warmth or glow of feeling, passion, vehemence, intense zeal; an instance of the same.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 250 Fervor of thoght. 1382 WYCLIF *John* II. 17 The feruour of loue of thin hous hath etun me. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363 b/1 She .. had more feruour of deuocion. 1532 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* II. liii. (1638) 160 A veniall sinne .. letteth the fervour thereof [charity]. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 30 Such fervour is as well beseeming fresh souldiers as young Fryers. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiv. (ed. 2) 240 And begin to know what Saints.. have meant by fervours of devotion. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I* III. ix. 196 The fervour of loyalty vied with the pride of magnificence. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 50 A fervour unique even in the history of American enthusiasms.

Fery, obs. form of FARROW *v.*

1337 in *Liber Pluscardensis* IX. XXXVI, Isal ger thi sow fery agayn hir wil.

Feryage, obs. form of FERRIAGE.

Fesande, obs. form of PHEASANT.

Fesapo. *Logic.* A mnemonic word representing the fourth mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal negative, the minor premiss a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative; the middle term being subject of the major and predicate of the minor premiss.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* ii. (ed. 2) 98 Fesapo. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 200.

Fesaun(t, -awnt, obs. forms of PHEASANT.

Fescennine (fe·sĕnəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Fescennīn-us* pertaining to *Fescennia* in Etruria, famous for a sort of jeering dialogues in verse.]

A. *adj.* esp. in *Fescennine verses.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Fescennia; usually in a bad sense, licentious, obscene, scurrilous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 443 Wanton Fescennine ceremonies. *a*1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1640) 243 We .. dare not aske our wish in Language fescennine. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* i. (ed. 3) 1 A merry oration in the fescennine manner. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVI, To repeat a certain number of Fescennine verses. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* VIII. 252 A rude Fescennine license.

† **B.** *sb.* A song or verses of a licentious or scurrilous character. *Obs.*

1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. 1. i. 409 Menander..did ..write Fescennines, Attellanes, and lascivious songs. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 5 § 1, I haue seene parts of Virgil changed into impure fescennines.

Fescue (fe·skiu), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **festu(e**, (6 **-ew**, **-ure**, **-we**, 7 **-er**), 6 **fe(e)skew**, 7 **fes(t)kue**, 8 **fescu**, 8-9 **fesque**, 9 *dial.* **vester**, 6- **fescue**. [a. OF. *festu* (Fr. *fétu*) a straw:—popular L. **festūcum* = class. L. *festūca*. Cf. Pr. *festuc* masc., *festuca*, *festuga* fem., It. *festuco* masc., *festuca* fem.]

† **1.** A straw, rush, twig; a small piece of straw, a mote in the eye (with ref. to Matt. vii. 3). Hence, a thing of little importance. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 278 Þe beem lithe in 3owre eyghen, And þe festu is fallen for 3oure defaute, In alle manere men. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 3 What seest thou a festu, or a litil mote, in the eiȝe of thi brother. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyschelle of fyschew, or festu, *festuca*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 400 b/1 He demaunded hym of the festue and of the beme. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 54 A pretty feate for amber, to iuggle chaffe, festues or the like weighty burdens. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 720 Thin strawes and fescues small.

2. A small stick, pin, etc. used for pointing out the letters to children learning to read; a pointer.

1513 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for iiij festewys iijd. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1102/1, I shall .. lay it afore him agayn, and sette him to it with a festue, that he shall not say but he saw it. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 7 Though their fescue euen then pointed at Capitall letters. 1612 *Two Noble K.* II. ii, Ay, do but put A feskve in her fist. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* I. i. 8, I .. Taught him his Catechism, the Fescue held. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 197 The fescues and fasces, which have been..consigned to one, or more matron in every village. 1825 J. JENNINGS *Dial. W. Eng.* Gloss. 81 *Vester* .. a fescue. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 19 Play schoolmaster, point as with fescue.

fig. 1644 [see FERULAR]. 1648 EARL WESTMRLD. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 53 As Appetite, Not Reasons Fescue shall direct.

† **3.** *transf.* (*nonce-uses.*) **a.** The shadow on a sundial. **b.** A plectrum for use with the harp or lyre.

1607 W[ENTWORTH] S[MITH] *Puritaine* IV. 47 The feskewe of the Diall is vpon the Chrisse-crosse of Noone. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Apollo* 288 And with thy golden fescue play'dst upon Thy hollow harp.

4. More fully *fescue-grass*: A genus (*Festuca*) of grasses. *Hard, Sheep's, Meadow Fescue*: translations of the botanical names of species, *F. duriuscula, ovina, pratensis.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XIII. 138 *Sheeps fescue* is a well known grass, always to be found in sheep commons. *Ibid.* 139 *Meadow Fescue*, one of the best grasses for cultivation, has a culm for two feet high. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 187 Fesque grass (Festuco) many species. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* VIII. (1814) 362 Tall fescue grass stands highest. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. XXIV. 176 Short sedges and fescue-grass. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* 863/2 s. v. *Festuca*, The hard fescue. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 530 Sweeping the frothfly from the fescue.

† **Fescue**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To direct or assist in reading with a fescue.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 201 Fescu'd to a formal injunction of his rote-lesson. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* II. (1733) 9 They..want more Fescuing and a broader Explanation. *a*1749 PHILIPS *Odes* (1807) 83 Fescu'd now perhaps in spelling.

Fese, Fesels, var. of FEEZE *v.* FASELS, *Obs.*

Fesician, Fesike, obs. ff. PHYSICIAN, PHYSIC.

Fesion, obs. form of PHEASANT.

† Fess. *Obs.*

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/4 A black Mare..With a Fess Tail, lately dock'd.

Fesse [1] (fes). *Her.* Also 6 fece. [a. OF. *fesse* :—L. *fascia* band; mod.F. has *fasce* ad. L.]

1. An ordinary formed by two horizontal lines drawn across the middle of the field, and usually containing between them one third of the escutcheon.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans Her.* b ij, All the bastardis of all cotarmuris shall bere a fesse. *c* 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 98 Pales, bendis, feces cheveronis. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 113 b, The fielde Argent, a Fesse, Azure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. iii. 34/1 Fesse, Gules. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 238 Argent, on a fess, azure, three lozenges, or. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 235 The Fesse, a horizontal bar across the middle of the shield, represents the knight's girdle.

b. *In fesse* (see quot. 1889). *Party per fesse*: (of the shield) divided by a horizontal line through the middle.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 54 He beareth d'Argente, fiue Fusilles in Fesse Gules. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec., A Book Expansed in Fesse. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald.* III. Gloss., *Fesseways* or *in fesse.* 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Herald.* 60 *In Fesse*, a term to express the position of charges when they occupy the position assigned to that ordinary.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fesse-line*; **fesse-point,** the exact centre of the escutcheon; **† fesse-target** (see quot. 1889). Also **fesse-ways, fesse-wise** *adv.* = *in fesse* (see FESSE 1 b).

1775 ASH, **Fesse line*, the line that constitutes the fesse. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 42 a, The *Fesse poynt. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* v. 23 The heraldic Cross..is produced by the meeting of two vertical with two horizontal lines, about the Fesse point. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 206 Adding to the same a *fesse Target, or scutcheon of pretence. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Herald.* 60 *Fesse-Target*, an old term for Escutcheon of Pretence. 1725 COATS *Dict. Herald.* (ed. 2) 144 **Fesse-ways* or in Fesse denotes things born after the Manner of a Fesse. 1830 [see 1 b]. 1775 ASH, **Fesse-wise.* 1854 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 11 (ed. 3) 369 Two buckles, their tongues fesse-wise.

Fesse [2]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A pale blue colour.

1577-87 HARRISON *England* III. viii, The floure [of the Saffron Crocus] beginneth to appeere of a whitish blew fesse, or skie colour. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Fess*.. a light blue colour. *Somerset.*

Fessel, obs. form of VESSEL.

† Fe·ssely, *a. Her. Obs.* [f. FESSE *sb.* + -LY [1].] = Party per fesse; see FESSE 1 b.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, *Fyesly* is called in armys iij manere weys, *fesy* bagy, *fesy* target, and *fesy* generall. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Herald.* 60 *Fessely*, party per fesse.

† Fessey, *a. Her.* Also 5 fesy. [f. FESSE + -Y.] Of a coat of arms: Containing a fesse.

1486 [see FESSELY]. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 180 This Scutcheon following is also a fessey Armes.

Fessin, Sc. form of FASTEN *v.*

1552 ABP. HAMILTOUN *Catech.* (1884) 77 Samekil is the lufe of God and our nychbour fessinit and linkit togiddir.

† Fe·ssitude. *Obs. rare*—[o]. [as if ad. L. **fessitūd-ō*, f. *fessus* wearied.] Weariness, fatigue.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

† Fe·ssive, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *fess-us* wearied + -IVE.] Wearied, fatigued.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Saturday's Exp.* 136 So we, with fessive joints and lingering pace, Moved slowly on.

Fessoun, obs. Sc. form of FASHION.

1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 189 He has a forme without force and fessoun.

Fest, fest-, obs. ff. FAST, FAST-, FEAST, FIST.

‖ Festa (fe·stä). [It. *festa* :—L. *festa* (see FEAST *sb.*).] A feast, festival, holy day; also *attrib.*

1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 242 The day on which I visited it, was festa. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VII. 966 Sure that to-morrow would be festa-day. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 391 The day it came home was a festa.

Festal (fe·stăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *festal, festel*, f. L. *fest-um* : see FEAST and -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a feast or festivity.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 414 The festall daie of Seynt Mighell Tharchangell. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. (1749) 139 Blind British Bards .. on festal Days Shall chant this mournful Tale. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 67 She presented herself in her festal dress. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* viii. (1853) 16 A place..radiant with festal pleasures.

b. Of a person: Keeping holiday. Of a place: Given up to feasting or festivity.

1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 15 At Bourdeaux' festal town. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxviii, From tents of revelry, From festal bowers, to solitude he ran. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 251 The aspect of Greenwich park, with all those festal people wandering through it.

2. Befitting a feast; hence, gay, joyous.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccxii. 311 No warmth of festal mirth. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 364 He touches nothing that does not borrow health and longevity from his festal style. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 200 The ball-room wore an elegant and festal air.

b. quasi-*adv.*

1747 COLLINS *Passions* 87 Amid the festal sounding shades.

B. *sb.* A feast, festivity, merry-making.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. lvi, Gore Or poison none this festal did pollute. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 140 Off to the cheerful festals of the Sea!

Hence **Fe·stally** *adv.*, in a festal manner.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wanderer in Syria* 279 The way could not have been more festally adorned. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 5 The chapel bell..sounded most festally that sunny Sunday.

† Fe·stel. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 festylle. [f. *fest*, var. of FAST *v.* + -EL.] Something that makes fast.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlix. 8. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 A Festylle, *firmatorium.*

Festement, obs. form of VESTMENT.

† Fe·stenance, festynens. *Obs. Sc.* [f. FASTEN *v.* + -ANCE.] Confinement, durance.

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 11/2 The schiref sal ger.. kep paim in festynance. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 225, I wil kepe him in festynens.

Fester (fe·stəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 festre, festure, (5 festyre), 4- fester. [a. OF. *festre* (for the change in termination from *-le* to *-re* cf. Fr. *chapitre, épître*: see CHAPITLE, EPISTLE) = Pr., Sp., It. *fistola* :—L. *fistula*: see FISTULA.]

1. In early use = FISTULA; subsequently, a rankling sore, an ulcer. In mod. use: 'A superficial suppuration resulting from irritation of the skin' (Quain *Dict. Med.* 1882).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11824 (Cott) Þe fester thrild his bodi thurgh. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 275 To the Canker and Festure [orig. *fistulam*]. *Ibid.* XVII. xiv, Festre. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 89 Festre..haþ wiþinne him a calose hardnesse al aboute as it were a goos penne or ellis a kane. *Ibid.* 292 Þis hole is clepid a festre of þe ers. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* XXV. 15 b, The pyles or Emerodes, Fystles, and Festures. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 501 Sheeps wool .. mingled with Hony is very medicinable for old sores or festers.

fig. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. ii, Thus, in the rankling festers of the mind, our art is..to divert..the pain.

† 2. A cicatrice, scar. *Obs.*

1400. *Nom.* in WR.-Wülcker 708 *Hec cicatrix*, a festyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 A Fester, *cicatrix*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 H j b, Yf ye wyl bryng y[e] vlcere to a festre.

3. [from the vb.] The action or process of causing a fester; = FESTERING *vbl. sb.*

1860 I. TAYLOR *Ultimate Civilization* 117 Used to the fester of the chain upon their necks.

Fester (fe·stəɹ), *v.* Forms: 5 fe(e)stryn, (feestern), (5 festur, feyster), 5-6 festyr, (6 feaster), 4- fester. [f. prec. sb.; OF. had *festrir* in similar senses.]

1. *intr.* Of a wound or sore: To become a fester, to gather or generate pus or matter, to ulcerate.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 92 So festred ben his woundis. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* XXXV. (Percy Soc.) 18 My woundes festryn and rotyn with inne. 1530 PALSGR. 548/2 Though this wounde be closed above, yet it feastreth byneth and is full of mater. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* XVI. 315 Draw a skinne onely over the spirituall wound whereby it festers and rankles underneath more dangerously. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 92 A Prick or cut that festers. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* V. xliii. 205 The wound festered in silence and concealment.

b. Of poison, an imbedded arrow, a disease: To envenom the surrounding parts progressively; to rankle. Hence *fig.* of resentment, grief, etc.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 18 His owne poison would haue festered in his owne flesh. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 112 There had been ancient quarrels..which might perhaps lye festering in his breast. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 489 Th' Almighty's Arrows Fester in their Heart. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xii. 132 A strong resentment..festered in the breasts of some individuals. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. v. 301 An appalling amount of moral evil is festering uncontrolled. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 119 The troubles of Saxony..if they had not yet broken forth, were already festering in silence. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 Fever or plague..festered in the wretched hovels.

c. *To fester into*: to become or pass into by festering, *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 49 But kytte not to nygh, lest thai..feestern into a wounde. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 141 Smitten pride smarting from its wounds, festers into new rancour. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 212, I must bear with infirmities until they fester into crimes.

2. To putrefy, rot; to become pestiferous or loathsome by corruption.

1540 TAVERNER *Epist. Ester daye, Postil*, The leven of malice roted & festred in us. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 28 These fields: where (wretches) their poore bodies Must lye and fester. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* XCIV, Lillies that fester smell far worse then weedes. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 70 Their sickly Soules fester, rot and pine away. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Lake of Geneva* 33 Ere long to die.. And fester with the vilest. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 218/1 The slimy old moat that once festered under the palisade wall.

3. *trans.* To cause festering in (*lit.* and *fig.*); to allow (malice) to rankle.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 47 All which humors are by so much the more easier to be purged, by how much the lesse they haue festred the sinewes. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i, I.. festred rankling malice in my breast. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* III. vi, Remorseless chains..festring thy limbs With rankling rust. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* V. i, Take heed, lest your ungentle Hand shou'd fester what you mean to heal. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* VI. (1865) 89 That will heal instead of festering, the wounds of our minds. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prom. Bound* Poems I. 148 A terror strikes through me, And festers my soul.

absol. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 26 Giuing them one day an incarnatiue to heale, and the next day, a contrary medicine to fester.

† 4. = CICATRIZE 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1945 The leche had helyd hyt ovyr tyte, And hyt was festurd wythowte delyte. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Fiv b, Lykewyse in the vlceres .. that y[t] is egal to be festred [Lat. Galen *Methodi Med.* IV. v, Quod æquabile est, cicatrice induci].

Festered (fe·stəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. FESTER *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.; *lit.* and *fig.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, Newe made festred sores. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, Vnto the openynge of the foresayd closed and festred woundes. *a* 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 220 My youth hath disclosed their festered ignorance. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 15 Else the secrete fault was some festered and inueterate disease. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 186 Apt words .. are as balm to fester'd wounds.

Festering (fe·stəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. FESTER; an instance of this. Also *concr.* a fester.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 158/2 Feestrynge of wowndys, *cicatricatio*. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 Fj, Vlceres that come nat to festring. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. § 4 What can ensue, but a festering of the part? 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 98 It appears more like a common festering produced by a thorn.

Festering (fe·stəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That festers, in senses of the vb.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vi. 5 Inward corruption and infected sin..And festering sore, did rankle yet within. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. wrkg. Provid.* iii. 5 Lest from their festering Teeth a Gangrin grow. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mule* IV. i, 1707 My festring sorrows smart. 1843 CARLYLE *Past. & Pr.* (1858 224 Draining off the sour festering water. 1884 BIBLE (R.V.) *Isa.* I. 6 Wounds, and bruises, and festering sores.

Festerment (fe·stəɹmĕnt). [f. FESTER *v.* + -MENT.] **a.** The process or state of festering. In quots. *fig.* **b.** *dial.* A rotting mass.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1834) II. vii. 5 The brooding fountain of so many..festerments. 1845 *North Brit. Rev.* II. 488 The population..have been thrown..into the festerment of an universal discontent. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* S.V., A festerment o' weeds.

Festerous (fe·stərəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] In a festering condition.

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* IX. 46 His branchless trunk Rose festerous through the morning.

† Fe·stial, *sb. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *festiālis* (perh. error for *festīvālis*), in many MSS. of the original work translated by Caxton.] = FESTIVAL *sb.* 2.

1483 CAXTON *Liber Fest.* Prol., I will and pray that it be called a Festial [ed. 1491 festiuall]. 1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne* Pref. § xvii, An excellent MS. of the Book called Festival or Festial.

† Fe·stial, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *festum* (see FEAST *sb.*) + -(I)AL.] Pertaining to a feast.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 461 The Feast and the Covenant were..one federal feasting, or festial covenanting.

† Festier. *Obs. rare.* Also festerie. [a. F. *festiere* (Cotgr.), *festier* (15th c.) ridge-tile, f. OF. *fest* (mod.F. *faîte*) ridge of a roof.] = FASTIGIUM 2.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 552 The images wherwith the festeries & lovers of the said church stood adorned. *Ibid.* 553 The festiers and lanterns of temples.

Festike, var. of FISTIC, pistachio nut.

Festilogy (festi·lŏdʒi). *Eccl. Antiq.* Also **festology.** [ad med.L. *festilogium*, f. L. *festum* feast, after *martilogium* corrupt form of *martyrologium*; the word was a translation of Middle Irish *félire.*] A treatise on ecclesiastical festivals.

1845 PETRIE *Round Towers* 355 In the Festilogy of Ængus this Constantine is set down as *Rex Ratheniæ*. 1864 BP. FORBES in *Liber Eccl. Terrenarii de Arbuthnott* Pref. 73 Some allusions in the Irish Festologies. 1867 tr. *De Montalembert's Monks of West* III. 293 Under the name of *sanctilogy* or *festilogy*.. this circle of biographies was the spiritual reading of the monks. 1882 R. C. MACLAGAN *Scot. Myths* 148 The Festology of Angus.

Festin, obs. form of FESTOON.

† Fe·stinance. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [a. OF. *festinance*, ad. L. *festīnantia*, n. of state f. *festīnant-em*, pr. pple. of *festīnāre* to hasten.] Haste, speed.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

† Fe·stinancy. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *festīnantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] Haste, hurry.

1660 BURNEY Κέρδ. Δώρον Ep. Ded., Sermons .. which .. come without festinancie to the Presse.

† Fe·stinate, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *festīnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *festīnāre*: see next.] Hasty, hurried.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 10 Aduice the Duke where you are going, to a most festinate [*pr.* festiuate] preparation. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* III. 292 [A pedantic speaker says:] Let me not be too festinate in hoping [etc.].

Hence **Fe·stinately** *adv.*, hastily, speedily.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 6 Bring him festinatly hither.

Festinate (fe·stinĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *festīnāre* to hasten.] **† a.** *intr.* To hasten, make haste (*obs. rare*—[1]). **b.** *trans.* To hasten, accelerate.

a. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 128 This fair Princess festinated rather to see her servant, than those.

b. 1812 SHELLEY *Let. to Ld. Ellenborough* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 383, I warn you against festinating that period. 1812 — *Let.* in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. iii. 100 It is possible to festinate, or retard, the progress of human perfectibility.

Festination (festinē·ʃən). [ad. L. *festīnātiōn-em*, f. *festīnāre*: see FESTINATE *v.*] The action of the vb. FESTINATE; haste, speed. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1556) 86 To come..to Rome at his leisure, without festinacion or travayle. 1613-18 DANIEL

Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 173 The solemnity with much festination, and little reuerence is performed. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Colledge Butler* (1860) 71 He's a .. Cervus in his speed and festination. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* VIII. 177 The temerity of a blind festination.

b. *spec.* (*Path.*) Involuntary hurrying in walking, as observed in some nervous diseases.

1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 407 Any attempt at locomotion is attended by what has been called 'festination'.

† Festi·n(e. *Obs.* [variously ad. Sp. or Fr. *festin* and It. *festino*: see next.] = next.

1520 SIR R. WINGFIELD in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 55 By reason of the festyne kept the Sondaye at nyght. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 137, I saw divers palaces of Noblemen upon occasion of their Festine. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* I. iv. 526 As the Festine would not allow to see him that Day, he sent him Word, that he was welcome to his Court. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 85 Not to mention the splendid festins of our noblesse.

† Festino (festī·no). *Obs.* [a. It. *festino*, dim. of *festa* FEAST *sb.* Hence Fr. and Sp. *festin*: see prec.] An entertainment or feast.

1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. iii. 9 How excessively obliging to go to Madame Grifoni's festino. 1766 STERNE *Let.* 5 Feb. Wks. (1872) 419/1 Nothing but operas..festinoes and masquerades. 1865 LESLIE & TAYLOR *Sir J. Reynolds* II. vi. 100 The balls and festinos.

attrib. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii, With festino tents and opera pavilions.

Festino (festəi·no). *Logic.* A mnemonic word, representing the third mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal negative, the minor premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative; the middle term being the predicate of both premisses.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* H j b, *Fes.* No true diuine contemneth philosophie. *Ti* Some Englishe preachers contemne philosophie. *No.* Ergo some Englishe preachers are no true diuines. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxii. I. 437 Festino, in the second figure, is thus only Ferio in the first, with its sumption converted. 1893 W. MINTO *Logic* 178 Thus Festino is reduced to Ferio.

† Fe·stiso. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [var. of *fetisso*: see FETISH.] A fetish.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 487 Keeping their Festisoes day or Sabbath on the Thursday.

Festival (fe·stivăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 festivale, 5–7 festi-, festyval(l(e, (7 feastival, festifal), 4, 6– festival. [a. OF. *festival, -vel*, ad. med.Lat. *festīvālis*, f. L. *festīvus* (see FESTIVE).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a feast, befitting a feast-day. Now apprehended as the sb. used *attrib.*; hence no longer in predicative use.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 136 Ne no festiual frok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 Festivalle, *celeber.* 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 108/2 How many festiuall hygh dayes to worship saints haue thei made themselues. *c* 1568 FULKE *Answ. Chr. Prot.* (1577) 23 Such dayes are festiuall to those Saincts, that [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 76 This blessed day, Euer in France shall be kept festiuall. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxiii. 5 Thou entertainest me with wine and oyle in the most festival manner. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iii. 112 Sung to the harp by the poets of Provence at festival solemnities. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 276 Knowing no other festival recreation. 1884 BIBLE (R. V.) *Isa.* iii. 22 The festival robes and the mantles.

† 2. Glad, joyful, merry. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 97 The aierie Teda beloved of the mountains, Celebrated and preserved for the festivall Oreades. 1652 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 220 Our most festival and freeer joys. *c* 1686 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 138 My Festival Fellows was Roisterous Boys.

B. *sb.*

1. A time of festive celebration, a festal day. Also occasionally, a festive celebration, merry-making. Also, *to hold, keep, make, proclaim festival. Harvest festival*: see HARVEST.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 152 There was I, unseene of them, the Festifal to see. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. vi. 26 Her Ashes..shall be at high Festiuals Before the Kings and Queenes of France. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 22 Those storms .. which happened about that feastival. 1672 MILTON *Samson* 1598 The morning trumpets festival proclam'd Through each high street. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 472 These Holidays or Saints-Days .. were in the ancient Church called *Festivals*. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxxviii, Here to repair, and hold high festival. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 30 Of all the old festivals, that of Christmas awakens the..most heartfelt associations. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 89 St. George .. his festival was celebrated as early as the time of Constantine. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 109 Children always ready to make a festival.

b. A musical performance, or series of performances, at recurring periods, mostly of three years e.g. the *Handel Festival*, the *Birmingham and Norwich Festivals* (see GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Festivals*).

† 2. The name given to a book in use before the Reformation, containing an exhortation for every festival-day, and frequently illustrative narratives.

1491 [see FESTIAL *sb.*] 1508 (*title*), The Festyuall, or Sermons on Sundays and Holidaies. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 77 Or, if .. you dare not read the scriptures, read your legends and festivals.

Festival-day. [f. FESTIVAL *a.* or *sb.* + DAY.] The day on which a festival is held or kept.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 45 On candelle..brennend euery festiuale dai thorow-out þe yere. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xiv. 270 The festyual dayes be ordeyned for to serue god onely. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vii. 2 The festival day of the Iewes, Scenopégia, was at hand. 1623 COCKERAM, *Vigill*, the eue or day before a festiuall day. 1844 DICKENS *Chuzzlewit* xxxiv. (1890) 431 'If the biler of this vessel was toe bust, sir .. this would be a festival day in the calendar of despotism.'

† Fe·stivally, *adv. Obs.* [f. FESTIVAL *a.* + -LY ².] a. Joyously, gaily. b. In a festival or holiday manner, like a festival.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vii. 59 How a man scorned festiualy and myrily swiche vanite. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 3818 Til his hovse he broght it with alle his myght festivaly. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 128/2 Festyually, *festiue, solenniter*. 1612 BRERETWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 156 They [Grecians] solemnize Saturday..festivally. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 155 With thee Peace festivally clad is come. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 37 We [Christians] as festivally remembered Jesus Christ our true Passeover.

Festive (fe·stiv), *a.* [ad. L. *festīv-us*, f. *festum*: see FEAST and -IVE. Cf. F. *festif.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a feast; such as befits a feast.

1651 SHERBURNE tr. *Martial's Epigr.* II. xli, All festive jollities forbear. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 400 The glad Circle ..yield their Souls To festive Mirth. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Affairs* Wks. 1842 I. 578 The appointment of festive anniversaries. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 56 The ancinted ones were in purple and festive pomp. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 108 Around the festive board. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 36 The Grecian festive games. 1888 MISS A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv, A festive scene burst upon them.

b. Mirthful, joyous, glad, cheerful.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. II. 4/1 His vein was chiefly festive and satirical. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xi, Her air was not festive, she seemed abstracted and disturbed. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 104 The festive character which ran through the whole transaction.

2. Of persons: Employed in, or fond of feasting; convivial, jovial. Of a place or season: Appropriated or devoted to feasting.

The festive season: spec. = 'Christmas-tide'.

1735 NIXON *To W. Somerville* in Somervile *Chase*, The festive Night awakes th' harmonious Lay. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 226 The parlour splendours of that festive place. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI, On silken carpets sate the festive train. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 The new magistrates ..belonged to a more festive party. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* XXI. 130 A short review of his friend's festive evenings.

Hence **Fe·stively** *adv.*, in a festive manner.

1806 WORDSW. '*Where lies the Land*', Festively she [a ship] puts forth in trim array. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 5/1 After studying his pages one may..keep festively the birthdays of Fräulein Goethe's acquaintances.

Festivity (festi·vĭti). Forms: 4–6 festivite, (5 festyvyte, 6 feastivitie), 7 festivitie, 7– festivity. [a. OF. *festivité*, ad. L. *festīvitāt-em*, f. *festīvus* festive.]

1. † a. Festive quality, condition, or nature; fitness for occasions of rejoicing; mirthfulness, cheerful urbanity; also (of writing, etc.), agreeable elegance.

1623 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Festiuitie*, mirth, pleasantnesse. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 108 Soules..adorned with white Robes, that is .. glorified with perfect righteousnesse, puritie .. and festiuitie. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* II. 274 Your..Urbanity and pleasant jesting has not bin by me answered and recompensed with like festivity. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 517 The festivity of his poems. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* 286 The contrivance of the Prophetick Parable is of admirable elegancy and festivity.

b. Rejoicing, mirth, gaiety, such as befits a feast.

1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 139 The vintage is a time of general festivity. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xxiv, The music of festivity. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* 240 The old man..was honoured with a sort of triumph, succeeded by general festivity. 1884 RITA *Vivienne* v. iii, There were laughter and mirth and festivity in the air.

2. A festive celebration, an occasion of feasting or rejoicing. In *pl.* Festive proceedings.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 219 It byfel in a festivite þat..o knyght offred noust. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 At his grete festivite Kynges and yerles .. were there presente. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 798 That our feastiuitie may bee made in remembraunce of the reste. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 94 In his Easter-day Sermon turning his Speech to the Festivity itselfe. 1678 SOUTH *Serm.* II. x. 356 There happening a great and solemn festivity ..he [David] condescends,..to beg of a rich .. man some small repast. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. 244 The King .. ordered .. the office for his [Becket's] festivity to be dasht out of all Breviaries. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Tupman again expressed an earnest wish to be present at the festivity. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. i, Several persons bustling into London to share in the festivities of the day. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The Great Hall, serving..as a banqueting-room for the oft-recurring festivities.

Festivous (fe·stivəs), *a.* [f. L. *festīv-us*, f. *festum* a feast + -OUS.] = FESTIVE in all senses.

The older pronunc. was (festəi·vəs).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes*, page-heading, Festivous Notes Vpon Don Quixot. 1654 J. SPEED *Verses, ibid.* ** 1 b, A magick circle of Festivous wit. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres.* 685 Superabundant and festivous Gratulations. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 67 The Georgians .. on festivious occasions indulge in the most unbounded excess. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* XXX, Some pretty pageant or festivous mummery. 1865 *Spectator* 21 Jan. 70 Thanksgiving Day..is not regarded as a festival, and not very festivous.

Festology: see FESTILOGY.

Festoon (festū·n), *sb.* Also 7 festin, 8 feston. [ad. Fr. *feston* (= Sp. *feston*, Pg. *festão*), ad. It. *festone*; believed to be f. *festa* FEAST *sb.*; the etymological sense would thus be 'decoration for a feast'.]

1. A chain or garland of flowers, leaves, etc., suspended in a curved form between two points.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illust.* Expl. of Terms, *Festoon*, is an Ornament of Flowers, employed in Borders and Decorations. *a* 1732 GAY *Story of Arachne* 209 Festoons of flow'rs inwove with ivy shine. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* 6 July, I have not yet got shells large enough for the festoons. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 22 Here.. see..vines, trained in festoons, from tree to tree. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 368 Strings of dried apples and peaches hang in gay festoons along the walls. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Batte Summer* 204 A rich festoon of nine banners. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 106 Steaks of salt junk..are..soaked in festoons under the ice.

b. *transf.* Something hanging in this shape.

1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 102 Thunderclouds are Jove's festoons. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 8 Large festoons of blue and white ribbon. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 398 The curved rock from which the waterfall leaps into its calm festoons.

2. *Archit.* A carved or moulded ornament representing this. *Festoon and tassel border*, in *pottery*: a band representing alternately festoons and a hanging or drooping ornament.

1676 COLES, *Festoon.* 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* V. 394 We saw .. an Altar or Pedestal for a Statue, with Festins carv'd about it. 1692 SETTLE *Triumphs Lond.*, An Arch, on which is erected the King's-Arms in a most noble Shield, with Festoons of Silver on each side. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 291 It represents Flora.. and boys in alto-relievo supporting festoons. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* x. 88 On which are represented..festoons of fruit. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 10 The puteal which this coin presents has on each side a lyre suspended by a festoon.

3. *Ornith.* A lobe on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak.

1855 DALLAS *Nat. Hist.* II. 360 The True or Noble Falcons, which are distinguished .. by.. a slight festoon or sinuosity on the lateral margins of the upper mandible.

4. Collector's name of a moth.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 432 *Apoda Testudo*, the Festoon.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *festoon-curtain, -vineyard, -work.* Also *festoon-like*, adj.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 17 To a set of *festoon Curtains for a Coach. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 32 In several *festoon-like coils. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 9 June, *Festoon vineyards right and left. 1893 HUXLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 4/3, I was not overburdened with love for such dialectic *festoon-work.

Festoon (festū·n), *v.* [f. prec.; Fr. has *festonner.*]

† 1. *intr.* To hang in festoons. *Obs.*

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 236 With vines richly festooning up and down them.

2. *trans.* To adorn with or as with festoons.

1800 MOORE *Anacreon* xlvi. 18 Clusters ripe festoon the vine. 1841 EMERSON *Nat., Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 224 Vegetable life, which .. festoons the globe with a garland of grasses and vines. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lxvi. 349 The arcades were festooned.

3. To form into festoons; to hang up in or like festoons. Also with *up.*

1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* I. 267 The curtains..were festooned up with gold and silver cord. 1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 350 We should gladly have festooned for you the last garlands of our hospitality. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 19 Curtains, which were tastefully festooned in graceful folds. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev* xiv. 286 Vigilance Committees..quickly began to festoon their..fellow-men from tree to tree.

4. To connect by festoons.

1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 70 Growths of jasmine turn Their humid arms festooning tree to tree.

Hence **Festoo·ned** *ppl. a.*; **Festoo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 84 Their undulating and festooned form. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 205 A festooned curtain formed entirely of minute ice crystals. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Festooned-rings*, the tendinous rings of the auriculo-ventricular and arterial openings in the heart.

Festoonery (festū·nĕri). [f. as prec. + -ERY.] *collect.* A group of objects arranged in festoons; a festoon-like arrangement.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 352 Everything in them so bent..as if conscious of .. their festoonery of silver. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* viii. (1891) 91 The singular aspect of the room .. the spider festoonery, and other strange accompaniments. 1881 MAYNE REID *Free Lances* I. v. 57 The drooping festoonery of the trees.

Festoony (festū·ni), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y¹.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a festoon; in quot. of a person: Making festoon-like movements.

1864 WEBSTER quoting Sir J. Herschel. 1884 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxi. 287 The close [of her round] saw her thick of speech, leery of eye, festoony of walk.

Festraw, var. form of FEASETRAW, fescue.

† Fe·stry, *a. Obs.* [f. FESTER *sb.* + -Y¹.] Full of festers, festering.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 341 A good oynement for to make clene ulcera þat ben hori & festri & polipum. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 547 Somewhat to salue a festry matter, ye tel vs a long tedious tale.

† Fe·stual, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *festum* FEAST + -UAL, after *spiritual*, etc.] Festival, festal.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 83 To keipe the festuall and the fasting day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. viii. 107 With ..festuall burgeonis arrayit. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. iv. 42 a, Their festuall dayes. 1616 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Poem* in *Drummond's Wks.* (1711) 150 Happy Day, to which .. (the consecrated) Festual Pomp is due. 1637

Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 22 It is not necessary to keep any festuall day.

† **Festuca·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *festūc-a* stalk + -ACEOUS.] Stalk-like.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 361 It emitts from one root many..festucaceous surcles.

† **Festu·ceous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -EOUS.] Like a straw.

1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* II. 123 Electrick bodies, drawing up festuceous fragments.

Festucine (fe·stiz̃səin), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] a. Straw-coloured. b. (See quot. 1823.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. iii. 237 Herein may be discovered a little insect of a festucine or pale green, resembling in all parts a Locust, or what we call a Grashopper. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Festucine* (Min.), an epithet for a shivery or splintery fracture. 1874 M. Collins *Transmigr.* III. i. 3 Her turquoise eyes suited her festucine hair.

† **Fe·stucous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] a. Straw-like. b. (See quot. 1656; ? a mistake.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II iv. 81 If we speake of strawes or festucous divisions lightly drawen over with oyle. 1656–81 Blount *Glossogr., Festucous*, belonging to a young tender sprig or stalk of a tree or herb from the root upward.

† **Fe·sty,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *festi-er, festeier*:—vulgar L. **festicare*, f. *festum* Feast *sb.*] = Feast *v.* in various senses.

1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* viii. 9, I purposide this to bringe to me, to festeye with me. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 337 This Cambuscan his lordes festeying, Til that wel nigh the day began to spring. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E b, [They] festyed and chyered their fader. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 63 Mercuryus drewe thyderwarde for to festye the sayd athlas. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 49 They all shalbe .. wel festyed bothe of delycyous meetes and drynkes.

† **Fe·styfull,** *a. Obs.* [Altered form of Festival; cf. Feastful.] = Festival. *a.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xix. 208 To theise ydoles þei 3euen to ete at grete festyfull dayes. 1586 Sir E. Hoby *Pol. Disc. Truth* xi. 41 The festifull dayes, which many dedicate to Bacchus and Venus.

† **Fet,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 fetian, fetiz(e)an, 3–6 fett(e, fete, 3 *south.* vette, 3–5 fott(e, fot(e. 4–5 fatte, (4 fat, 5 faut, feytte), 3–7 fet, 9 *dial.* fot. *Pa. t.* 1 fetode, 1–6 fette, 2 fætte, fatte, featte, *south.* vatte, vætte, vette, 3–4 fotte, 4–7 fet. *Pa. pple.* 1 fetod, feotod, 4–6 fett(e, 3–5 fott, 4–5 fotte, 4 fate, 6 fatt, 4–7, 9 *dial.* fet. [OE. *fetian* (also *gefetian*), a verb app. of the Teut. *-ôjan* class. Its affinities are obscure; possibly it is related by ablaut to OE. *fæt* step, *fæt* vessel, OHG. *fazzôn* (MHG. *fazzen*, mod.G. *fassen*) to grasp, seize. See Fetch *v.*

After the OE. period chiefly used in the pa.t. and pa. pple.; hence the normal form *fete* of the present-stem was from an early date commonly replaced by *fet, fett(e*, by assimilation to the more frequent forms.]

A synonym of Fetch in various senses.

1. = Fetch *v.* 1.

a. with obj. a person; = Fetch *v.* 1 a.

Beowulf 2625 Wæs to bure Beowulf fetod. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2666 (Gr.) He..heht him fetiȝean to sprecan sine. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Ure louerd ihesu criste fette adam ut of helle. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9218 Þe bissop vette Alisandre of lincolne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14965 (Gött.) Gas fet hir me. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4872 Fete hir to me. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 105 The kyng .. bad That his doughter were forth fette. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Somp. T.* 451 Forth he goth .. And fat his felaw. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1931 Hurre soule was fate to heuene wt angels fre. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 226 Go furthe and fette youre sone. 1519 *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 43, I will go fet hither a company. 1548 Hall *Chron.* (1809) 665 A farre frend is not sone fet. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 194 The sayd Piers was fet home againe. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xi. 27 Dauid sent, and fet her to his house. 1613 Wither *Abuses Stript* II. i. Juven. (1633) 127 Till death doth fet yee.

b. with a thing as obj.; = Fetch *v.* 1 b.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2744 He comen water to feten. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3073 Geans wule vette þulke stones vor medicine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12310 (Gött.) Water fra þe welle to fott. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 852. The wyn men forth hym fette. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iv. 32 Men comen fro fer..for to fetten of that gravelle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 282 (Harl. MS.) He went home, and fette a long rope. 1521 *Bury Wills* (1850) 124 For fettyng hom of lede ..from Berwill xvjd. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* IV. viii. (Arb.) 76 Shall I go fet our goose? 1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 304 Jehu .. caused .. all the images to be fet out of the temple of Baal. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 287 Let a little water be fett. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* I. 349 Nought But what was fet farre off. 1865 Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 76 He said he'd fot it every neet. 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* s.v. *Fet*, I ha' bin an' fot a bit a coal.

2. = Fetch *v.* 2.

a 1000 *Prov.* (Kemble) 61 (Bosw.) Ælc ydel fet unhælo. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 173 þei .. fette to hem grete strengþe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 192 Therof [water] uppe wol be fette By rootes. 1559 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 94 For my charges goinge to Herforde fatt be a sitacion. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 230 This Spanish Inquisition is a Trappe, so slylie set, as into it Wise, Godly, Rich, by Blanchers bace are fet.

3. = Fetch *v.* 5.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 He uatte þet he nes and nawiht ne lefde of þet he wes. *c* 1205 Lay. 29673 Moni mon þer uætte hele. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2499, I þe munt of Synai þer Moyses fatte þe lahe at ure lauerd. *c* 1275 Lay. 6460 Þe king..toward þan deore þare he deaþ featte. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 451 To þe grene chapel þou chose, I charge þe to fotte, Such a dunt as þou hatz dalt. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2346 Crokette & maymotte fatton þere hurre hele. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* Rolls) I. 319 þere [Colchos] Iason fette þe golden flees. *a* 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 447 At qwat place the bretheren..shul fetten her wax. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 17 Thus am I comen bofettes to fott.

4. = Fetch *v.* 6, 6 b, c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 36 (Cott.) He fettes fro þe rote his kynd. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 44 Wherof the worlde ensample fette May after this. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 20 To se their kyng..From two trewes trewly fet the lyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 b, Thou shalt..fette..thy confort of his blessed deth and passion. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* 212 To fet our examples not out of straunge countreys. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 4 b, An argument is either inhærent or fet elsewhere.

5. = Fetch *v.* 7.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xiii. 1 The flie..fet such a persing sigh. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. lxvii, These two old ones their last gasp had fet.

6. = Fetch *v.* 9.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 437, & verrore her wey uette To þe kynges owe ost of France. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (Percy Soc.) 957 The bore .. bygan tothes to wette, And to the tre byre he fette. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. ii, He..fette his cours ..hurlynge vpon sir palomydes. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xi. 61 After the people had fet a windlasse and trayled about the mountaine Seir. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Tailor* 177 He leap't, and fet a frisk, or two.

7. = Fetch *v.* 10 a.

a 1547 Surrey *Aeneid* II. 35 They .. with that winde had fet the land of Grece. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxxi, In a while we fet the shore.

8. Idiomatically combined with advbs.: see Fetch *v.* II. *To fet again*: to restore to consciousness. *To fet in*: to take in a supply of. *To fet off*: to 'pick off', kill.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 46, I will rubbe your temples, and fette you againe. 1602 Sir H. Dockwra *Let.* in Moryson *Itin.* II. III. i. 259, I..fet in turffe..for fewell. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 416 None..could stirre within shot, but he was forthwith fet off. *Ibid.* 582 In danger to be fet off with shot. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. xxviii. 285 Cuba .. where they fet in fresh.. water.

Fet, obs. form of Fat.

Fetch (fetʃ), *sb.*1 [f. Fetch *v.*]

1. The action of fetching, bringing from a distance, or reaching after; *lit.* and *fig.*; a long stretch, a far-reaching effort. Also *to take a fetch.*

1549 Chaloner *Erasmus on Folly* N iij a, To the ende he myght shew his learnyng to the people..he toke a new fetche in his mattier. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 88 With all their fine long fetches and .. arguments. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. I. viii. 52 Nor did he hold the Fetch of Adventures to be a Labour. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* viii. (1682) 61 There being vast fetches in the divine wisdom which we comprehend not. 1681 — *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 450 Certainly Wit is not .. a Wild fetch. 1692 Br. Patrick *Answ. to Touchstone* 74 From that which follows, there is a wonderful fetch. 1831 E. Irving *Expos. Rev.* I. 354 Deep fetches from the secrets of God. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 14 We can..leap from one passage to another, by the remotest fetches. 1881 Shairp *Asp. Poetry* ii. 59 What but a great fetch of imaginative power?

† **b.** A 'sweep', sweeping movement. *Obs.*

1617 Hall *Quo Vadis* Wks. § 16. 59 So haue we seene an Hauke..after many carelesse..fetches, to towre vp vnto the prey intended. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* IV. i, Gave his cuffe With such a fetch and reach of gentrie. *a* 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 90 Some mathematicians .. could with one fetch of their Pen make an exact Circle.

2. A contrivance, dodge, stratagem, trick; also, *a fetch of law, policy, state*, and *to cast a fetch.*

c 1530 Redforde *Play Wit & Sc.* (1848) 8 Beware the fechys Of Tediousnes. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xli. 7 And cast their fetches how to trap me with some mortall harme. 1575 Grindal *Let. to Burleigh* Wks. (1843) 352 By lease or any other fetch of law. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 355 The crafty fetches of the wilie Prince of Orange. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. ix. 135 No struglings of might, no fetches of policy. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 49. 355, I know the Sex too well, not to understand .. their Termegant Fetches. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 267 This might be another of their politick Fetches. 1762 Foote *Liar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 300 A mere fetch to favour his retreat. 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (1879) 135 A fetch, I must say, most transparent and flat. 1858 Bushnell *Nat. & Supernat.* xi. (1864) 365 It is no ingenious fetches of argument that we want.

3. *Naut.* a. An act of tacking. b. (See quots.)

a. 1555 Eden *Decades* 231 They remayned .. abowte that cape with many fetches compassyng the wynd. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 51 After several Fetches to and again, at last they were within Call of us.

b. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Fetch* of a bay or gulf, the whole stretch from head to head or point to point. 1880 T. Stevenson in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 456/2 The line of greatest fetch or reach of open sea. 1882 *Ibid.* XIV. 615/1 What is wanted is to ascertain in such shorter seas the height of waves in relation to the length of 'fetch' in which they are generated.

4. *dial.* a. An indrawn breath, a sigh. b. A difficulty in breathing.

1832 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Local Poems* 18 Peggy said, and gave a fetch, 'Then I'll go and attend him'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I have a fetch and a catch', a stitch in the side. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Fetch*, an indrawn breath.

5. *nonce-use.* A decoy-bird.

1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* IV. iii, This fellow .. looks as if he were her call, her fetch.

† **6.** with adv. *Fetch-about*: a roundabout phrase, a circumlocution. Cf. Fetch *v.* 11. *Obs.*

1540 Coverdale *Fruitf. Less.* Pref. Wks. 1844 I. 207 Though the grace of the Holy Ghost use not long fetches about. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. 82 After many florishes and fetches about.

Fetch (fetʃ), *sb.*2 [Of obscure origin.

Although Grose in our first quot. assigns the word to the north of England, there seems to be no other evidence that the simple sb. was ever in popular use elsewhere than in Ireland. The supposition that it is shortened from Fetch-life, or some equivalent compound of the vb.-stem, would plausibly account for the sense. On the other hand, it may be noted that the Corpus Glossary *a* 800 has '*Faecce* maere'. As *fæcce* seems to admit of no explanation as a Lat. word, it may be conjectured to be OE., and the source of the present sb.; in the archetype followed *fæcce* and *mære* (nightmare) may have been given as alternative English glosses on some Lat. word, and the compiler may have mistaken the former for a Lat. lemma.]

1. The apparition, double, or wraith of a living person; see quot. 1825.

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Fetch*, the apparition of a person living. N[orth Country]. 1825 J. Banim *Tales O'Hara Fam., The Fetches*, In Ireland, 'a fetch' is the supernatural fac-simile of some individual, which comes to ensure to its original a happy longevity, or immediate dissolution; if seen in the morning, the one event is predicted; if in the evening, the other. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* vi. 177 His..fetch or wraith, or double-ganger. 1862 Mary Leadbeater *Ann. Ballitore* I. vi. 188 She believed she had seen his fetch as a forerunner of his death. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 408 The Earl of Cornwall met the fetch of his friend William Rufus.

fig. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 342 Presentiment is the Fetch of danger.

2. ? *Comb.* fetch-like = sense 1.

1841 S. C. Hall *Irel.* I. 13 Seeing his fetch-like before me.

† **Fetch,** *sb.*3 *Naut. Obs.* var. or perversion of Fish *sb.*2

1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 113, I was much afraid that I should lose my Main-mast, it fetched such Way, and broke the Spikes that fastned the Fetches with working.

Fetch, obs. form of Vetch.

Fetch (fetʃ), *v.* Forms: 1 feccan, fæccan, 2 feccean, 2–4 fec(c)hen, 3 *Orm.* fecchenn, 3–5 fechchen, *south.* vechchen, (3 fæchen, fechin, 4 fec(c)hyn, 5 fetchyn), 4–6 fec(c)he, *south.* vecche, 4–5 fech, foc(c)he, 5–6 fac(c)h(e, *south.* vacche, (4 fochche), 3–6 fetche(n, fatche, (5 fotche), 9 *dial.* fatch, vetch, *Sc.* fesh, 6– fetch. *Pa. t.* 3 fæhte, 5 feight(e, 8 fought, *Sc.* fush, 6– fetched. [OE. *fecc(e)an*; according to Platt (*Anglia* VI.) and Sievers an altered form of *fetian* (see Fet *v.*), the originally syllabic *i* having, it is supposed, become consonantal, and the resulting combination (ty) having developed into the closely resembling sound expressed by *cc*, i.e. either the geminated palatal stop, or something between this and its mod. representative (tʃ). Cf. OE. *orceard* orchard from *ort-geard.*

Although no other instance is known in which the change of *ti* into *cc* (= tʃ) has occurred, the correctness of the explanation is strongly supported by the fact that in OE. the forms with *cc* are confined to those parts of the vb. in which the regular conjugation of *fetian* has an *i*. Thus *fetian, fetie, fetiað* gave place to *feccan, fecce, feccað*, but *feta, fetast, fetað* remained unchanged.]

I. 1. *trans.* To go in quest of, and convey or conduct back. The first part of the notion is often additionally expressed by *go* or *come.*

a. with obj. a person or animal.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xliii. 34 Þæt ȝe þisne eowerne broþur feccon. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1121 He his dohter let feccean. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 Wanne þu lest wenst deað cumeð to fecchende þe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 He wule ..uechchen hire allunge to him to glorie buten ende. ? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 199 Goe fourthe, Joseph .. And fatche our sonne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 732 þey wolden þt theffe ou3t fache. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xvii. 31 Saul .. caused him [Dauid] be fetched. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 53 Ile goe fetch thy sonnes To backe thy quarrell. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 1, I wil fetch vp your Goates. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 104 The Frigat ..went to fetch her aboord. 1747 Hoadley *Susp. Husb.* I. i, The Devil fetch me, Child, you look'd so prettily, that [etc.]. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 30 There were some small boats and we called to them to fetch us. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 17 We are everywhere fetched .. in the carriages of the nobility. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 83 His hearers..went armed to fetch him.

b. with obj. a thing.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 17 Ne ga he nyðyr þat he æniȝ þing on his huse fecce. *c* 1200 Ormin 8633 He badd tatt ȝho sholide himm þa an litell water fecchenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 17305 Brutes..comen..to fæchen þa stanes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2889 Hem-seluen he fetchden ðe chaf. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8716 (Fairf.) He bad ga focche his brande. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1347 *Dido*, And bad hire norice .. gon To fechyn fyr. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4099 Poterhas & Protesselon .. fecchid out of Philace .. fyfte shippes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 199 A stoylle Go fotche us. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 They can goen vnder the water & feche so the fysshes out of the water. 1546 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 26 A horse to fache the rope. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 213, I will fetch off my bottle. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 477 Goe fetch me Wine. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. xv. 412 Our Guide made..signs for us to fetch..some of our meat. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 46 Step and fetch my flute. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. xlvii. 150 He had then gone home..to fetch a knife. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, The first cab had been fetched from the public-house.

† c. To steal. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 51 Bothe my gees & my grys his gadelynges feccheth. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* V. i,

What's the action we are for now? ha?.. The fetching of a back of clothes or so.

d. *To fetch and carry*: *lit.* chiefly of dogs (cf. CARRY 2); *fig.* to run backwards and forwards with news, tales, etc. Hence (nonce-wd.) *fetch-and-carry* adj., tale-bearing.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 274 Her Masters-maid..hath more qualities then a Water-Spaniell .. Imprimis, Shee can fetch and carry. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 A brown Gelding .. will fetch and carry like a Dog. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 Miss is so fond of fetching and carrying. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 226 A raven .. may be taught to fetch and carry like a spaniel. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlix, That fetch-and-carry tell-tale. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xii. 145 As if nobody had nothing to fetch and carry, But spying all the doings of one's neighbor.

2. To cause to come, as by a summons or constraining force; to succeed in bringing; to draw forth, elicit (*e.g.* blood, tears, etc.). Now *rare*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 341 To your routh, and to your trouth I crye, But well away, to ferre been they to fetch. 1552 HULOET, Fetche by callinge, *accerso*. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 348 They can fatch their frendes sowles from flaminge purgatory. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1590) 427 Shee .. with a pitiful cry fetched his eyes unto her. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 48 Thy hounds shall..fetch shrill ecchoes from the hollow earth. 1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 4 An vnwonted extremitie of the blow shall fetch blood of the soule. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 119 A new Star .. fetcht the Sages of the East to..worship him. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 228 The infant after divers times drawing fetch'd some milk. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 442 The way of fetching Fire out of Wood. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 222 Fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 25 Sympathy would fetch the tear From each young list'ner. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii, The great bell fetches us into a parlor.

b. To make (the butter) 'come' by churning.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. I. 74 The old barrel-churn ..will fetch it [butter] in cold weather in a quarter of an hour. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life, Dorset Dial., A Witch* 21 Tha cooden vetch the butter in the churn.

c. *To fetch the water*, and (hence) *to fetch the pump*: to obtain a flow of water by 'priming'.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Charger la pompe*, to fetch the pump. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 170 Water is commonly poured thereon down the pipe, vulgarly called fetching the water. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fetching the pump.*

†d. To restore to consciousness; = 12 b. *Obs.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 493 She..then fainted againe, and againe they fetched her. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii, Give her another Glass .. This, you see, fetches her. 1744 *Much Ado* in *S. Fielding's Lett. D. Simple* (1752) II. 185 She is coming, Madam, to herself—I believe we have fetched her.

3. Of a commodity: To 'bring in', realize, sell for (a certain price). † Also *rarely* of money: To purchase, procure (commodities).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 48 b, As money will fetch all other commodities, so this knowledge is that which should purchase all the rest. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value of Money* (ed. 2) 103 During such a state, Silver in the Coin will never fetch as much as the Silver in Bullion. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. 3 The Guido, what did that fetch? 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* IV. 57 His land..fetched 15*l.* an acre. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 358 Wretched creatures..exposed for what little they could fetch in the Roman Forum.

4. To move to interest, admiration, or goodwill by some happy contrivance or telling feature; to attract irresistibly. Also *absol.* to 'take', attract, be telling or effective. Not in dignified use.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. ii, I apprehend What thoughts he has..That this would fetch you. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe I* II. ii, *Earl.* Ha! *Bird.* O, I thought I should fetch you. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. i. Wks. 1872 II. 64 If thou'rt in Love with two hundred, Gold will fetch 'em. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 2 (1822) I. 10 A venerable piece of earthenware .. will fetch his imagination more than ever it fetched potter. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* XXX, You shall.. come on dressed in a pink costoom, which generally fetches at an entertainment. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 109 To say that the child has got its father's nose.. fetches the parents.

†5. To go and receive; to obtain, get (an object of pursuit); to 'come by' (one's death). *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 222 Ich elches worldes wele þer me mahte feche. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Manie mannisshe folgeden ure drihte .. sume to fechen at him here hele. *c* 1205 LAY. 6460 þiderward wende þe king .. to-ward þon deore þer he dæð fæhte [*c* 1275 featte]. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 396 Þou schal seche me þi-self .. & foch þe such wages As þou deles me to day. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 169 If þe deuel help To folwen after þe [Dunmow] flicche, fecche þei it neuere. 1489–90 *Plumpton Corr.* (1839) 91 Fech your pardon and my ladyes. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 179 Christ sent this man unto the priest to fetch there his absolution. 1656 WALLER *Panegyric to Cromwell* iv, The seat of empire, where the Irish come .. to fetch their doom.

b. *colloq.* To obtain, 'take out' (a court summons, etc.) against a person. Also *To fetch law of*: to bring an action against.

1832 *Examiner* 412/2 They were better pleased at what they had done than if they had 'fetched law' of him.

6. To draw, derive, 'borrow' from a source, *esp.* from one more or less remote. Const. *from* or *out of*. Now *rare*.

1552 HULOET, Fetche out of boke, *depromere*. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 72 Italie now, is not .. so fitte a place .. for yong men..to fetch either wisedome or honestie from thence. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 8 The right [river] Ocka .. fetcheth his head from the borders of the Chrim. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 21, I fetch my life and being, From Men of Royall Seige. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 277 A ..fashion..fetched from the French. 1652 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 11, I desire not to fetch Causes afar off, and to tell you of the sad Conjunctions of Mars and Saturn. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* XIII. i. 363 The Cure of this Disease..you must fetch..from the Chapter treating thereof. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ¶ 13 He fetched this beautiful Circumstance from the Iliad. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. Concl., To fetch a parallel case out of Roman history. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I 37 A so-called 'equivalent' for concrete fact.. has..been fetched out of actual existence.

†b. To derive as from a cause or origin; to infer (an argument, conclusion). *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 The thirde difference is fetched from their tast or sauor. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 2 Nor to fetch any Argument from that Tenet to proue the point in hand. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 3 That they were the more Eastern Chaldæans..Scaliger..fetcheth from the signification of the word. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 20 From the indignation [of the Pylorus] he fetches the cause of the Palsie. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 251 Some fetch an Argument of Providence from the variety of Lineaments in the Faces of Men.

†c. To deduce (the origin of); to derive (a pedigree, etc.). *To fetch far* or *higher*: to find a distant or higher origin for. Also *absol. Obs.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 355 To fatch this thinge from the first foundacion. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 4 b, As farre as I can fetche my petigree, all my Auncestours were occupiers of husbandry. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 99 b, By the example of Lysimachus..Yea, and without fetching so farre, wee see [etc.]. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 113 Touching this Rebellion (to fetch the matter a little higher). 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 11 Many great Families .. fetched their pedegree from the Gods.

†d. To derive (a word) etymologically. *Obs.*

1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100 Some [words] are directlie fetched from the latine. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 75, I rather would fetch *Hoel* from *Hælius*. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 43 The more Iudicious fetch their Name from the Bay..called by Mela, Sinus Codanus.

7. To draw, get, take (breath, †a breathing); now *rare*. Hence by extension, To heave (a sigh); to utter (a groan, scream); to drain (a draught).

1552 HULOET, Fetche breath or winde, *prospiro*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Asthma*, a disease, when .. a man can hardely fetch his breathe. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 276 Damœtas .. had fetched many a sower breathed sigh. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 293 The Horse will .. fetch his breath short. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 106 The sicke woman..(fetching a deepe sigh) return'd her this answer. 1691 G. EMILIANNE *Observations* 248 They drink in good earnest, and fetch the greatest Draughts they can. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 53 Fetching such dreadful Groans. 1735 LD. G. LYTTLETON *Lett. fr. a Persian* (1744) 132 She fetched a Scream. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 24 You are not to fetch your Breath.. till you come to the Period. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygëia* vii. 62 The child .. was still fetching deep sobs. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXII, 'Very good', said Mr. Tappertit, fetching a long breath. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 145 The young girl..fetched a long sigh.

b. *absol.* (See quot.)

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Fetch*, painfully to draw in the breath.

8. To deal, strike (a blow); to make (a stroke). Now chiefly *colloq.* † *To fetch a fetch*: to try a stratagem.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1157 No-þyng myȝt me dere To fech me bur & take me halte. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jas. I Scotl.* iii, He false traytour .. To get the crowne, began to fetch a fetch. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XIX. 5 His hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 68 To fetch a stroake with the Oares. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 72 Apollyon was fetching of his last blow. 1855 *Punch* XLIX. 228 Fetch 'im [a donkey] a good whack 'ith your rumbereller! 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., I'll fetch thee a nope [knock].

†b. Hence, To 'have at', reach, strike (a person).

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. Bbj b, Vew yonder copweb castell .. Behold .. How thordinance lieth: flies fer and nere to fach. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 17 I'll fetch thee with a wannion. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Vicissitude* (Arb.) 575 The Conditions of Weapons, and their Improuement are; First, the Fetching a farre of.

9. To make or perform (a movement); to take (a walk, run, leap, etc.). Of a river: To make (a turn, winding, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 548/2, I fetche a gambolde or a fryske in daunsyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 73 Colts, Fetching mad bounds. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 108 The riuer..fetcheth such windings to and fro. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* III. i, She..did fetch so still a sleep. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 205, I would often fetch a walke, to stretch my legs. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* IV. ii, Some faint Pilgrim .. resolv'd to fetch his leap .. Runs to the Bank. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. iv, If so be that I might not be troublesome, I would have fought a walk with you. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 508 According to the country phrase, yesterday Sally and I 'fetched a charming walk'. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 213 The River fetches a large Winding. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxix, Suddenly..he fetched a gambol upon one foot. 1795 *Jemima* I. 105 They are all..gone to fetch an airing. 1829 SOUTHEY *Corr. with C. Bowles* (1881) 181, I shall..in vulgar English, fetch a walk. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) I. 364 Mr. Warrington..was gone to fetch a walk in the moonlight.

b. Phrases. † *To fetch one's birr, course, feeze* (see BIRR 2, COURSE *sb.* 11, FEEZE *sb.* 1 b); *to fetch a circuit*: see CIRCUIT 3 d; *to fetch a compass*: see COMPASS *sb.* 11 d.

1535 [see COMPASS *sb.* 11 d]. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 213 As one that intendeth to make a greate lepe, I muste .. ronne back to fetche my course. 1547, 1551 [see CIRCUIT 3 d]. 1552 HULOET, Fetche a compasse in speakinge, *ambagio*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III, A long-winged hawk .. mounts aloft and..fetcheth many a circuit in the air. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 384 Train'd up .. by the Scripture .. without fetching the compass of other Arts and Sciences. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 147 Leaving Stepney, they fetched a long Compass. *Ibid.* 16 My Brother ..fetch'd a Round farther into Buckinghamshire. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxii, He fetched a large circuit..avoiding the hamlet. 1837, *a* 1847 [see COMPASS *sb.* 11 d]. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. iv. 350 It is .. necessary to fetch a circuit of many miles. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 907/1 He had fetched a compass of the whole [isle].

10. *Naut.* (see also branch II). a. To arrive at, come to, reach; to come up with (a vessel).

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 It was the 14 day of October before we could fetch Dartmouth. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/3 After the Enemy had fetched them [ships]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 129 The Gloucester..spent a month in her endeavours to fetch the bay. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 13 We could have fetched the Sans Culotte. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii, You'll not fetch the bridges this tide. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* v. 69 A poor nigger-black, who never fetched the shore alive.

transf. and *fig.* 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 212, I know that..ye intend to fetch heaven..and to take it with the wind on your face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 137 If Earth industrious of her self fetch Day Travelling East.

b. To get into (the wake of a vessel); to get into the course or current of (the wind). ? *Obs.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 239 Outward they touch to take in fresh water, and fetch the wind. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 The Chase is about, come fetch her wack. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 90 They should make a circuit without the Tropicks, to fetch their Western Winds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 377 Little more than a league distant from the galeon, and could fetch her wake.

c. *To fetch headway* or *sternway*: 'said of a vessel gathering motion ahead or astern' (Adm. Smyth).

d. *To fetch way*: to move or shift (from the proper place); to break loose. Cf. 13.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 113 My Main-mast .. fetched such Way. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), The mast fetches way. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 55 A shot has fetched way in the gun. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, The upper part of the cargo fetched way a little, for it was loosely stowed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To fetch way*: said of a gun or anything which escapes from its place by the vessel's motion at sea.

e. *intr.* To take a course; to reach a specified position, bring one's vessel up.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. 256 The Persian fleet and men of war..Have fetched about the Indian continent. 1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 8 Two points of land by which a man may fetch into any part of the Bay. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1811 We stood over to Cape Elizabeth, under which we fetched at about five in the afternoon. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, He .. tacked in shore, and fetched well to windward of the low point. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xix, The *Dort*..tacked, and fetched alongside of the frigate. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 447/2 A boat..with ability to fetch to windward.

†f. *To fetch of, upon*: to gain upon. *Obs.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 312 Our ships .. fetching abundantly of them. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2888/2 The Admiral ..of the Blue..fetching very fast upon us.

II. Idiomatically combined with advs. (For non-specialized comb., see the simple senses and the advs.)

†11. **Fetch about.** a. *trans.* In sense 9, 9 b, *To fetch about a compass, to fetch a way about.* Hence with ellipsis of object: To take a roundabout course or method. † Also *refl.* in same sense.

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 72 Which fetcheth about a circuite or compasse of v. c. miles. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 6 What neede hee haue fetched about and made suche adoo. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 24 Like a shifted winde vnto a saile, It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* IV. i, You fetch about well, but lets talke in present. 1625 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 441 It is strange, how .. farre about they will fetch. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 551 Tacking and fetching yourselves about as the wind serves. 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Young Forester* in *Houlston Tracts* I. II. 5 Fetching a way about, in order that his brothers might not trace his steps.

b. To swing round (the arm, a weapon) so as to gather impetus for a stroke. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xvii. 49 Fetching it [the sling] about [he] stroke the Philistian in the forehead. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 122 To gather strength enough (as the arm does by fetching about).

†c. To contrive, devise, plan. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiv. 20 To fetch about this forme of speech. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxvii. (1713) 56 This is cunningly fetch'd about.

12. **Fetch again.** †a. *trans.* To take or get back; to recoup, make good. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* viii. 3 He wente to fetch his power agayne. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 917 When God had fetcht againe all the life which he had given. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 251 To fetch againe those losses which he hath receyued.

†b. To revive, restore to consciousness. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 49 To fetch her againe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 694 (1627) 174 For smells, wee

see their great and sudden Effect in fetching Men again, when they swoune. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 252 Revivings, that, (like Aquavitæ) do fetch again, and chear up the soul.

13. Fetch away. *intr.* To move or shift from its proper place; to get loose. Cf. 10 d.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Chock*, a .. wedge used to confine a cask .. to prevent it from fetching away when the ship is in motion. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 123 We fetch away, and are tossed to the farthest side of the cabin. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 152 Even anchors and quarter-boats, have 'fetched away'. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 182 Every .. article on the breakfast table fetching away with a hideous crash.

14. Fetch down. *trans.* = *bring down* (BRING *v.* 18), but more colloquial and expressive of vigorous action. **a.** To bring to the ground by a shot or a blow. **b.** To force down (prices, etc.).

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 298 This vast Number of Shot ..were not sufficient to fetch him [Elephant] down. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 155, I levell'd all at Hamet, and..had the good Fortune to fetch him down. 1801 WINDHAM *Sp.* (1812) II. 30 There were but few whom they were able to fetch down at a blow. 1841 R. B. PEAKE *Court & City* I. iii, The late war has fetched down the price of women. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 7 Fetching down the young rooks from the tree tops.

15. Fetch in. †**a.** *trans.* To gain for an adherent. *Obs.*

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 248 All the powers and craft of hell cannot fetch him in for a customer to evill. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 13 Like artifices were used to fetch in the rest.

†**b.** To close in upon, surround; to enclose, take in. Also to include (in one's voyage).

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 68 They fetched in on euery syde and slew those that stoode in good hope..of wynning theyr Campe. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 565 He .. turning to the South, did fetch in all the Sea-Coasts untill he came to Capo Razo. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 65 A cage of Iron .. so high that it fetcheth in a world of Laurel.

†**c.** To 'take in'; cheat. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 242 They were all fethered of one winge to fetch in young gentlemen. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet?* 33 Who will be drawne at Dice and Cards to play..And be fetch'd in for all that's in his purse?

16. Fetch off. †**a.** To bring out of a difficulty; to deliver, rescue. Cf. *bring off*. *Obs.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 16 This heretical and rediculous soul fetcheth off himself thus. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* III. 62 The whole Market-place.. strove to fetch off the prisoners.

†**b.** To 'do' or 'do for'; to get the better of; to make an end of. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 324 As I returne, I will fetch off these Iustices. 1613 *Notorious Cousnages of J. & A. West* vi, She hath fetcht off Usurers and Misers, as finely as they fetch off young heires. 1618 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 423 My Lord of Essex was fetcht off by a trick. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* lxxvii. 190 What fine devises .. to fetch off lives. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xi. (1712) 122 We may add a third [Question], which may haply fetch off the other two.

†**c.** To drain, drink off (a draught). Cf. 7. *Obs.*

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* II. 99 He fetcht off the Lusty Bowle of wine. *Ibid.* II. 137 Novellius Torquatus..is reported to have fetcht off at one draught.. three Congii or Roman Gallons of wine.

17. Fetch out. To draw forth; to bring into clearness; to develop and display.

1644 MILTON *Educ.*, These ways..if there were any Secret excellence among them would fetch it out. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 1 Marble .. shews none of its inherent Beauties, till the Skill of the Polisher fetches out the Colours. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 134 It fetches out .. the most beautiful strength of the human heart.

18. Fetch over. †**a.** *trans.* To succeed in delivering (a blow). *Obs.*

a 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Can* I. (1642) 119 He might fetch over a sure blow upon us.

†**b.** To get the better of. *Obs.*

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 35 'Tis he that I fetch'd over for the sattin suite and left him in pawn for the reckoning. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* 199 They have fetch'd me over many and many a time.

†**c.** To go over; to repeat. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 606 What might be the cause why Isaac fetcht over the blessing the second time.

19. Fetch up. †**a.** *trans.* To bring to a higher level or position; to elevate, raise. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 35 The strong wing'd Mercury should fetch thee vp, And set thee by Ioves side. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 216 Hee fetched one of his browes vp to his forehead. 1708 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Any of those arts..may be fetched up to its perfection in ten .. years. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 3 They have .. fetched themselves up to the Fashion of the polite World.

b. To vomit. Also of a medicine, etc.: To promote expectoration of. Cf. *bring up*.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* N iij b, Butter .. fetcheth up fleame cloddered about the breast and lungs. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* v. i, Fetch up What thou hast swallowed.

c. To recall (to the mind); to bring to light.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 454 To fetch up olde wordes from forgetfulnesse. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 93 The knowledge .. he cannot fetch up himself from the obscurity of this wondrous..scene.

†**d.** To rouse or stir up (a horse). *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Equus*, To fetch vp with the spurre. 1573 in BARET *Alv.* F 401.

†**e.** To overthrow, 'trip up'. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Nauig.* 43 The strongest Sampson has been fetched up by this wrastler.

f. To make up (lee way, lost ground, time, etc.).

1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 227, I shall have the custody of the parish stock. If that will serve you, command it; we shall be able, I hope, to fetch it up again before my time be out. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 122 Penitents..will..fetch up the Time they have lost. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 122 Mrs. Jewkes lies snoring in bed, fetching up her last night's disturbance. 1794 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 112 The time is coming when we shall fetch up the lee-way of our vessel. 1825 *Thomas Brown* in *Houlston Tracts* I. xvi. 3 Thomas did not mind playing a day or two in the week, for .. he knew he could easily fetch it up again. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 636 [They] have much lee way to fetch up.

†**g.** To come up with, overtake. *Obs.*

a 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 179 Being out of hope to fetch up this shippe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 14 The Moon must go longer 2 days .. before she can fetch up the Sun, to come into Conjunction with her. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxxiii, Says he [the Hare], I can fetch up the Tortoise when I please. 1751 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* I. v. 45 We fetched her up, and..fired a shot.

h. *Naut.* To come or get to (a place); to reach; to come in sight of; (also *To fetch up the sight of*) to sail along. ? *Obs.*

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 108 It is hard to fetch upp a towne here if a shippe ouer shoote it. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 96 As we fetched up the sight of Nicasia. *Ibid.* v. 181 We fetched up the coast of Cylicia. *Ibid.* IX. 398 We fetched up the little Ile of Strombolo.

i. *intr. refl.* To come to a stand; to 'pull up'; to stop.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* V. 705 When in quest of any particular point, are likely enough to fetch up at some other.

Fetch-, the vb.-stem in *comb.* with adv., as **fetch-after,** see quot. 1888; with *sb.* as *obj.* †**fetch-fire** *attrib.*; **fetch-water,** a water-carrier.

1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 495 But spin the Greek wives' webs of task, and their fetch-water be. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 10 In a country-town a much less change would have been a sufficient topic for a fetch-fire gossip, or a bake-house conversation. 1888 *Lancet* 30 June 1308 The forms of caterpillar known .. popularly .. as 'fetch-afters', from their mode of progression.

Fetch-candle. = FETCH-LIGHT.

1852 H. WEDGWOOD in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VI. 17 The superstition..in Pembrokeshire appears in the shape of the fetch-candle. (In mod. Dicts.)

Fetched (fetʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. FETCH *v.* + -ED 1.] Only in combs., as DEEP-FETCHED, FAR-FETCHED.

Fetcher (fe·tʃəɹ). [f. FETCH *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which fetches, in various senses of the verb. Also in phrase *fetcher and carrier*, and in comb., as *water-fetcher*, etc.

1552 HULOET, Fetcher of water. *Aquarius.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Faiseur de soubresaults*, a fetcher of gamboldes, a tumbler. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B vij, The fetcher of Euridice from hell. 1751 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) II. 161 You will take me for a mere poet and a fetcher and carrier of sing-song. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, The poor fellow has been employed..in the same office of fetcher and carrier. 1877 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 97 The wood and the water fetchers went out.

†**b.** *spec.* (see quot. 1890). *Obs.*

1890 P. H. BROWN *George Buchanan* ii. 27 Lads proceeding to Cambridge from the remoter districts went in a body under a 'fetcher'. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 24 The students .. were collected by 'fetchers' brought to Oxford, &c.

2. With advbs., as *fetcher in.*

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 167 Of fight (the fetcher in of this) My hands haue most share. 1660 HOWELL, Fetcher in, *ameneur.*

Fetching (fe·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FETCH *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FETCH in various senses.

† *Fetching of boards*: = tacking: see BOARD *sb.* 15.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 890 Swich wreche on hem, for fecchyng of Eleyne, Ther shal ben take. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 377 For fecchyng of money at Retforde by ij tymes. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 To procure easie fetching of ones breath, it is verie soueraine. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. III. v. 216 Let me liue..in a spacious Countrey..where there is few fetching of boords. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 76 Fuel costs nothing but fetching. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* v. iii. 89 To give them Job's goods merely for fetching. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 57, I hate such fetching and carrying. 1884 H. M. LEATHES *Notes Nat. Hist.* 110 Their [dogs'] natural propensities for hunting, watching, and fetching.

2. With *again, up*, etc.: see adv. combs. of verb.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 770 The fetching forth of this noble man to his honour and welth. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 252 The reuiuing and fetching againe of a decayed Christian! 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 205 The fetching up my soul from this vale of misery and tears. 1673 PENN *Chr. a Quaker* xxii. 588 It is not Fetching in this Thought .. that gives Right Peace.

Fetching (fe·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FETCH *v.* + -ING 2.]

†**1.** That contrives, plans, schemes; crafty, designing. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 b, Such fetching heads .. consume themselves in a manner awaie, in devising new kindes of extortion. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 575/1 What cannot the fetchyng practise of the Romish Prelates bring about?

2. Alluring, fascinating, pleasing, 'taking'.

1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 284 There is nothing.. so fetching as a beautiful voice. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xxvii. 297 'What a fetching get-up,' said Edgar. 1891 *Athenæum* 21 Nov. 685/2 The imitation from Wordsworth is particularly 'fetching'.

Hence **Fe·tchingly** *adv.*

1889 *Cath. News* 3 Aug. 5/1 She was fetchingly attired.

†**Fetch-life.** *Obs. rare*—1. In quot. -liefe. [? f. FETCH *vb.* + LIFE.] ? A messenger sent to 'fetch' the soul of a dying person.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. 486 (Arb.) 111 On thee turrets the skrich howle, lyke fetchliefe ysetled, Her burial roundel doth ruck.

Fetch-light. [Of uncertain formation; perh. f. FETCH *sb.*2, if that be an old word. But it may be f. FETCH *v.*, as the 'corpse-candle' is supposed to be a light sent to 'fetch' the doomed person.]

A name given (app. in South Wales) to the 'corpse-candle' (Welsh *canwyll corff*), a spectral light supposed to be seen before a person's death travelling from his house to his grave.

1692 *Athenian Mercury* VI. vi. 1/1 Before the Death of any person in the Family, there is an Appearance vulgarly called a Fetch-light.

Fetchling, var. of VETCHLING.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1755) 1 Saint Foine, called by Parkinson..Medick Fetchling.

Fête (fēt, fāit), *sb.* [a. F. *fête*: see FEAST *sb.*]

1. A festival, an entertainment on a large scale.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 308 The great fête at St. Cloud. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. Wks. 1873 II. 184, I suppose Thames .. to compliment Britannia with a fête in honour of the victory. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv, He gave prodigious fêtes. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 212 Titled dames gave fêtes upon the water. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* i, The guests at my Lord So-and-so's fête.

2. The festival of the saint after whom a person is named; in Roman Catholic countries observed as the birthday is in England.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 143 It is the fête of little Jacob yonder, whose brothers and sisters have all come from their schools to dance at his birthday. 1877 [see 3].

3. *attrib.*, as *fête-day*; also **fête-contractor,** one who contracts to provide a fête or entertainment.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 270 The towns of France have all their particular fête days. 1877 J. T. FIELDS *Underbrush* (1881) 224 A Councillor of the Parliament, sent her on her fête-day, a bouquet. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* viii, Life was like one long fête day. 1886 *York Herald* 7 Aug. 2/5 Public caterer, decorator, and fete contractor.

Hence **Fê·teless** *a.*, having no fête.

1861 CUNNINGHAM *Wheat & Tares* 50 The poor fêteless children haunted him.

Fête (fēit), *v.* [ad. F. *fêter*, f. *fête*: see prec.] *trans.* To entertain (a person) at a fête; to feast; also, to give a fête in honour of, commemorate (some event, etc.) by a fête.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 221 He was in general too fond of flattering and 'feteing' his master. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Hermann*, The murder thus out, Hermann's fêted and thanked. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvi, The..two footmen .. intoxicated the page at a wine-shop, to fête Laura's recovery. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* 36 Great nobles fêted him. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Sept. 239/2 The Government .. judging..that the anniversary of the invasion of the Tuileries by the people..ought not to be fêted.

Hence **Fê·ted** *ppl. a.*

1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xxxiii, Fair and fêted guest as she was!

Fete, obs. form of FEAT.

‖ **Fête-champêtre.** [Fr.; f. *fête* (see FÊTE *sb.*) + *champêtre* rural:—L. *campestrem*, f. *campus* a field.] An outdoor entertainment, a rural festival.

1774 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1857) VI. 88 He gives her a most splendid entertainment .. and calls it a fête champêtre. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xi, He began to talk of the last fête champêtre at Frogmore. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* III. 281 The battue system developed into the sort of fête champêtre, with hot lunch, champagne, and liveried attendants.

Feteesh, obs. form of FETISH.

Fetel(es, var. FETLES, ME., vessel.

Fetessor, obs. form of FETISHER.

Fetfa, var. of FETWA.

Fether(e, obs. form of FEATHER.

†**Fe·therfooted.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. OE. **fiðer*-comb. form of *fēower*, FOUR. Cf. OE. *fiðerfōt*, *-fēte* in same sense.] Fourfooted.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Innan þan ilke sea weren unaneomned deor summe feðer fotetd, summe al bute fet.

†**Fe·thok.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [A variant form of FITCHEW.] A polecat.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6 And for x fulmartis skynnis, called fethokis, viij*d.*

†**Fe·thre,** *v. Obs.* In 3 *south.* veð(ð)re. [repr. OE. **fēðran*, f. *fōðer* a load: see FOTHER.] *trans.* To load.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Louerd .. þu hauest imaked uoðer to heui uorte ueðren mide þe soule. *Ibid.* 204 Uor hit is iueððred þet is, icharged.

Fetial, fecial (fī·ʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fētiālis* (erroneously *fec-*): of unknown origin.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *fetiales* (see B.); hence, heraldic, ambassadorial. *Fetial law*: the Roman law relating to declarations of war and treaties of peace.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 16 The feciall lawe of the people of Rome. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts*

lxxxi. 279 Every Servile and Mechanick-fellow, fecial Messengers, and Caduceators. 1826 KENT *Comm.* 6 The fecial law relating to declarations of war. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* IV. vi. (1875) 196 The Romans, whose fecial college, etc. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 631 The members of the Fetial profession.

B. *sb.* One of the *fetiales*, a Roman college of priests, who fulfilled the function of heralds, and performed the rites connected with the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 41 'Deliver to me,' said the Feciall, 'the herbe.' 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. iii. 4 It was not lawful for .. any Souldier to take Armes, untill the Fæcials had so commanded or allowed. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 173 It does not appear that they were employed, like the Italian Fetials, to make formal declarations of war. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xiii. (1877) 76 Striking the fecial a blow.

Feticide: see FŒ-.

Fetid, fœtid (fe·tid, fī·tid), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 foetide, (7 fetode, 8 fœtid), 7– fetid. fœtid. [ad. L. *fētid-us* (often incorrectly written *fœtidus*), f. *fētēre* to have an offensive smell.]

A *adj.* Having an offensive smell; stinking.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 159/2 It maketh to blister both handes, & feet, out of which issueth foetide, and stinckinge water. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 157 Heron, the flesh is better..though some count it fœtid. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 362 Animal Humours, by Heat, stink and grow foetid. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 209 A kind of wild sheep..which are of so faetid a smell. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* v. 41 They [buzzard vultures] tore out the eyes of the quarry with their fetid beaks. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xxi. 107 Sent up their fetid odours, rank with fever.

fig. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. vii. 109 The foetid heroes of the Dunciad. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 205 Any such fœtid mass of dead letter, as the labyrinth composed of the books of practice. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xviii. 77 The fetid atmosphere of a court.

b. *Fetid gum* (see quot.); *fetid pill*, a pill containing Asafœtida.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 299 The patient may .. take .. fœtid pills every six hours. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 593 Fœtid gums are of the nature of Gum-resins .. and are distinguished by their powerfully disagreeable odour. Those most in use are Assafœtida and Galbanum.

† **B.** *sb. pl.* Fetid drugs. *Obs.*

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 333 Drawer of Fætids. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 394, I know that Fætids will repress Vapours in Women. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 183 The Smell of those Fetids which revive.

Hence **Feti·dity** [+-ITY], the quality or state of being fetid; a fetid nature or condition; foulness, ill savour, offensiveness. **Fe·tidly** *adv.*, in a fetid condition or manner; offensively. **Fe·tidness** = FETIDITY. Also *concr.* something fetid.

1704 R. BROWN tr. *Plutarch's Morals* III. 465 Salts with the Se a-water..colliquating whatever is foreign and superfluous, suffer no fetidness or putrefaction to breed. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 283 Of a penetrating smell, and remarkable for its fetidity. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 124 What an image .. of the fetidness of sin. 1869 *Daily News* 5 Jan., Often foully dirty and so fœtidly uncomfortable..the Marylebone cells call strongly for reformation.

† **Fetida.** *Obs. rare.* [short for ASAFŒTIDA.]

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 218 There goeth out of Chaul .. great store of Fetida. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 250 Let the person..take cocea pills or foetida.

Fetiferous: see FŒ-.

Fetir, obs. form of FEATURE.

Fetis(e, var. of FEATOUS *a. Obs.*

Fetish, fetich(e (fe·tiʃ, fī·tiʃ), *sb.* Forms: 7–8 fetisso, (8 feitisso), (7 fateish, 9 feteesh, -tisch, -tishe, -tiss), 8– fetich(e, fetish. [a. F. *fétiche*, ad. Pg. *feitiço* sb. charm, sorcery (from which the earliest Eng. forms are directly adopted) = Sp. *hechizo* in same sense; a subst. use of *feitiço* adj. 'made by art, artificial, skilfully contrived' = Sp. *hechizo*, It. *fattizio*, OF. *faitis* (see FEATOUS) :—L. *factīcius* FACTITIOUS.]

1. a. Originally, any of the objects used by the negroes of the Guinea coast and the neighbouring regions as amulets or means of enchantment, or regarded by them with superstitious dread. b. By writers on anthropology (following C. de Brosses, *Le Culte des Dieux Fétiches*, 1760) used in wider sense: An inanimate object worshipped by savages on account of its supposed inherent magical powers, or as being animated by a spirit.

A *fetish* (in sense 1 b) differs from an *idol* in that it is worshipped in its own character, not as the image, symbol, or occasional residence of a deity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 651 Hereon were set many strawen Rings called *Fatissos* or *Gods*. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Suratt* 67 They [these Africans] travel nowhere without their Fateish about them. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 102 There is also at Cabo Corso, a publick Fetish, the Guardian of them all; and that is the Rock Tabra. 1746 J. BARBOT *Descr. Guinea* 230 The .. gold is .. cast into sundry shapes and sizes, which some there call Fetissos, signifying in Portuguese charms. 1762 *Brit. Mag.* II. 294 The chief fetiche is the snake. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. vii. 123 The gree-gree, or fetish, hung round their neck. *Ibid.* I. xiv. 228 Idols. These are called Fe-teesh. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 84 As well might the poor African prepare for himself a fetisch by plucking out the eyes of the eagle. 1851–9 PRICHARD in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 265 Others ..worship fetiches or visible objects in which they suppose some magical or supernatural power to be concealed. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXV. 523 A greegree or fetish is thrown away as useless when the consecrating nostrum is discovered to be inoperative. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 118 If the wishes of the worshipper be not granted .. the fetich .. is kicked, stamped on, dragged through the mud.

c. *fig.* Something irrationally reverenced.

1837 EMERSON *Addr. Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 183 Some fetish of a government..is cried up by half mankind. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 192 He was a worshipper of Constitutional Monarchy. It was his fetish. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 140 Public opinion, the fetish even of the nineteenth century.

† **2.** In representations of negro language: Incantation, worship; a magical or religious rite or observance; an oath. *Obs.*

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* x. (1721) 123 They cry out, Let us make Fetiche; by which they express as much, as let us perform our Religious Worship. *Ibid.*, If they are injured by another, they make Fetiche to destroy him. 1727 W. SNELGRAVE *Acc. Guinea* (1734) 22 The Lord of the Place had taken his Fetiche or Oath. *Ibid.* 59 They have all their particular Fetiches..Some are to eat no Sheep, others no Goats. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Grateful Negro* (1832) 245 *note*, An old Koromantyn negro .. administered the fetish, or solemn oath. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xix. 404 To take a fetiche is to take an oath, and to make a fetiche is to render worship.

† **3.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* vi. (1721) 65 Gold .. mixed with Fetiche's, which are a sort of artificial Gold composed of several Ingredients.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fetish-ceremony, -day, -gold, -house, -priest, -worship.* b. objective, as *fetish-monger, -worshipper, -worshipping*; also **fetish-man, -woman**, (*a*) one who claims to have communion with and power over fetishes, a fetish-priest; (*b*) a fetish-worshipper.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 649 Causing her to eat salt with divers *Fetisso ceremonies hereafter mentioned. 1819 BOWDICH *Miss. to Ashantee* II. iv. 266 In Ashantee there is not a common *fetish day. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 183 The *Fetish-Gold is that which the Negroes cast into various Shapes and wear as Ornaments. 1819 BOWDICH *Miss. to Ashantee* II. iii. 254 The gold..deposited with their bones in the *fetish house.. is sacred. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 101 The Cunning of the *Fetish-Man (or Priest). 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* 9 He .. went away in wrath to the fetishman, and..asked for a fetish against his rival. 1889 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 134 A rude tribe of fetishmen and idol-worshippers. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 9 Oct. 4 The innate separatism of the Unionist *fetishmonger stands confessed. 1877 tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 10 The power possessed by the..*fetish priests is by no means small. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 104 At Accra they have *Fetish-Women .. who pretend Divination. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. (1875) 22 The Fetish women in Dahomey. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 539 The Veneration for the Lares was originally a *Fetiche-worship. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* i. 16 Traces of fetish worship in Algiers. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 345/2 Miserable *fetish-worshippers. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 54 One must go among *fetish-worshipping savages.

† **Fe·tish,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] a. *trans.* To provide or adorn with a fetish: see FETISH *sb.* 1. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To adorn oneself, dress up.

1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 61 The Women are fondest of what they call Fetishing, setting themselves out to attract the good Graces of the Men. *Ibid.* 73 The Natives are..better fetished than their Neighbours. *Ibid.* 88 The Women fetish with a coarse Paint of Earth on their Faces. *Ibid.* 95 She .. being always barefoot and fetished with Chains and Gobbets of Gold, at her Ancles.

Fetisheer, fetisher (fetiʃī·ɪ, fe·tiʃəɹ). Forms: 7 fetissero, (7 fetessor, 9 fetisser), 8 feticheer, -er, (9 fetisheer), 7– fetisher. [ad. Pg. *feiticeiro*, f. *feitiço*: see FETISH *sb.*; influenced in the later forms by Fr. *fétiche* or Eng. *fetish.*]

1. A charmer, sorcerer, 'medicine-man'; a priest.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 653 A certaine water offered them to drinke by the Fetissero. 1687 J. HILLIER in *Phil. Trans.* (1697) XIX. 687 The Fetishers had done all they could to save his [the King of Feton's] Life. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 676 Each feticheer or priest, has a fetiche of his own. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II. ix. 237 The Fetisser or priest now muttered over the board certain incantations. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 458/1 The priests or fetisheers are all-powerful in Dahome.

2. = FETISH *sb.* 1.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 9 Mokisses, fetessors, deformed Idols being indeared amongst them. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. iv. 105 The Natives call him .. and say he [Hippopotamus] is Fetissero, which is a kind of God.

Hence **Fetisheeress**, a female fetisheer.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 155 A quarter of the female population in Dahome may be fetisheeresses.

Fetishic (fe·tiʃik), *a.* [f. FETISH *sb.* + -IC.] Characterized by adoration of a fetish.

1883 *Academy* No. 562. 100 Snake-worship was .. one of the commonest forms of fetishic religion.

Fetishism, fetichism (fe·tiʃiz'm). [f. FETISH + -ISM. Cf. Fr. *fétichisme.*] The worship of fetishes; an instance of this; the superstition of which this is the characteristic feature.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 646 He detects everywhere fetishism or the worship of tools. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 462 An original fetichism in which particular objects had themselves been supposed to be endued with life. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxx. 382 Dabbling in magic, astrology, and barbarian fetichisms.

Fetishist, fetichist (fe·tiʃist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. Fr. *fétichiste.*]

1. One who worships a fetish.

1845 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 384 As well might we charge the people of Massachusetts with being fetichists. 1865 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* XXVIII. 35 The Fetishist thinks.. that his Fetish is alive. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. 4 These races were Fetichists before they became Buddist.

2. quasi-*adj.* = FETISHISTIC.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 339 The faith of ancient Egypt ..was essentially fetissist. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Docir. Progress* 6 The negro and fetichist populations of Africa.

Fetishistic, fetichistic (fetiʃi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or resembling fetishism.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* I. p. xlii, Suppose one of the travellers to be .. still in the fetichistic stage. 1868 FISKE in *Fortn. Rev.* IV. 295 It is the primitive fetichistic habit of thought. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 5 Some germs of fetishistic religion.

Fetishry (fe·tiʃri). [f. FETISH *sb.* + -RY.] *collect.* Objects regarded as fetishes; an example or specimen of these.

1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* I. II. vi. 76 The black man passes the bit of rag or broken stick or other fetishry.

Fetisly, -liche, var. ff. of FEATOUSLY.

† **Fetissan,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *fetiss*, FETISH + -AN.] Of the nature of a fetish; fetish-like.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xv. (1614) 652 If this Fetissan portion did not pacifie their angrie moode, by daily presents of meat and drinke.

Fetisso, Fetissero, obs. ff. FETISH, FETISHER.

† **Fe·tles.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 fǽtels, fétels, *Orm.* fetless, *south.* vetles, 3 fet(e)les. *β. north. dial.* 3–4 fetel, -il. [OE. *fætels* str. masc., perh. related by ablaut to *fæt*, FAT *sb.*, VAT. In northern ME. the final *s* disappeared, as in mod. *burial* from *buriels.*] A vessel or receptacle; a bag, cask, sack. In religious lang. used *fig.* = 'vessel'.

α. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 21 Twegen fætels full ealað oðde wæteres. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 16 Do .. on swylc fætels swylc ðu wille. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14450 Þe firrste fetless wass Brerdfull off waterr filledd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Þis bruchele uetles, þet is wummone vleschs. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 18 Ower mix mawmex þat beoð þes feondes fetles. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 561 Ðat arche was a feteles good. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 207 He..in a strong vetles ous broȝte: & in a put ous caste.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20932 (Cott.) Of chesing fetil wroght he was. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 140 Len me sum fetel tharto, Quarin I mai thin almous do. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 21623 (Edin.) A fetil that it war noȝte tinte [was] set vndir that licur for to hinte.

Fetlock (fe·tlǫk), *sb.* Forms: 4 feetlakk, 4–5 fet(e)lak, 5 fytlo(e)k, (7 fitlock), 6, 8, 9 foot(e)-lock, (6 fotelocke), 6 fete-, 7 feetlock, 6– fet-lock. [ME. *fetlak, fytlok*, corresponding to MHG. *fiȝlach, visalach* (mod.Ger. *fisslock*); the formation is obscure; connexion with Ger. *fessel* pastern has been suggested. The word was early interpreted as f. FOOT *sb.* + LOCK (of hair), and this notion has influenced the spelling of some of the forms. Sense 2 is due to confusion with FETTERLOCK.]

1. That part of a horse's leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern-joint; the tuft itself.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5816 Up to the feetlakkes in blood. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 5892 To þe fitlokes in þe blod. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2049 þat foles ferd in þe flosches to þe fetelakis. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii, Her horses went in blood up to the fytlokys. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 295 Fetlocks shag, and long. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 21 Falling to the ground they laie so thick, that they couered the horse footelockes. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 82 Where Titan's panting steeds .. bathe their fierie feet-locks in the Deepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 739 White were the fetlocks of his feet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 397 This wilderness, where the horse sinks to his fetlocks at every step. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 47 The horses were often to the fetlock. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Mulêykeh* 36 Her fetlock is foam-splashed too.

b. *transf.* of a human being.

1645 Z. BOYD *Holy Songs* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 12/2 These..dance and leap..With nimble fet-locks.

2. An apparatus fixed on the leg of a horse to prevent running away; = FETTERLOCK.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 171 Each Horse..is only fasten'd to a Stake and Fetlocks. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Fetlock* or *Fetterlock*, a horse fetlock. 1856 [see 3]. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fetlock-chain, -hair, -joint*; **fetlock-boot** (see quot.); **fetlock-deep** *a.* (*adv.*), so as to cover the fetlocks.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fetlock-boot*..a protection for the fetlock and pastern of a horse. 1856 WHITTIER *Old Burying Ground* 19 The farm-horse drags his *fetlock chain. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 82 Wounded steeds Fret *fetlocke deepe in gore. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, He reined up his horse, fetlock deep in water. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 94 Whereon the *Footlock hair does grow. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *Parts Horse's Body*, The Pastern or *Footlock Joint. 1843 YOUATT *Horse* xvi. 349 A serious affection of the fetlock-joint.

Fetlocked (fe·tlǫkt), *a.* [f. FETLOCK *sb.* + -ED 2.] a. Having a fetlock. b. Hobbled or fastened by the fetlock; hence, hampered, shackled.

1725 PATTISON in *Prior's Poems* (1733) III. xli, The Careless Husband and the Peevish wife; The Troubles of the Fetlock'd-Couple shew. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 157 A language..not yet fetlocked by dictionary and grammar mongers.

Fetor, fœtor (fī·tɒɹ). Forms: (5 fetoure), 7-9 fœtor, 6– fetor, fœtor. [a. L. *fētor* (incorrectly, f. *fētēre*: see FETID.] An offensive smell; a stench.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 416 Filles a man at eende with rotynnesse and fetoure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 313 His dolour did incres, With foull fetor that wes intollerabill. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 201 The Fætor whereof may discover it self by sweat and urine. 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 275 The fetor of these waters is not owing to mere stagnation. 1851 H. D. WOLFF *Pictures Spanish Life* (1853) 179 The fœtor of coke and oil will drown the perfume of the lily and the rose. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 235 This flesh..of the female seal..has not the fetor of her mate's.

‖ **Fettbol, -bole** (fe·tbɒul). *Min.* [Ger. *fettbol* (Freiesleben 1831), f. *fett* FAT *sb.*[1] + *bol* BOLE.] A variety of CHLOROPAL.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II. 207 Fettbole. Massive; composition impalpable. 1868 DANA *Min.* 462 *Fettbol* has a liver-brown color, a slightly greasy lustre.

Fett(e, obs. form of FAT, FEAT.

Fetter (fe·tɒɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 feotor, feter, fetor, 3–7 feter, 4 fet(t)re, *south.* vetre, (5 feder, fettir, -our, -yr, fetur, -yr, 6 fetrer, fettar), 6– fetter. [OE. *feter* fem., cogn. with OS. *feteros* pl. m. (Du. *veter* m. lace), OHG. *fezzera*, MHG. *fezzer* (early mod.Ger. *fesser*) fem., ON. *fiǫturr* m. (Sw. *fjättrar* pl.):—OTeut. **feterō, -ro-z*, f. *fet-* (:—OAryan *pēd-*) ablaut-form of *fōt* FOOT. Cf. L. *pedica*, Gr. *πέδη* of identical meaning and root.]

1. A chain or shackle for the feet of a human being or animal; hence *gen.* a bond, shackle. (rare in *sing.*)

c 800 *Corpus Gl., Pedo, vel paturum*, feotor. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Forðon oftust mið feotrum..gebunden wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxviii. 11 On feterum fæste. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107/20 Ake euere he hadde ane peire feteres. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1255 Festned fettres to her fete under fole wombes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1313 Of al hure chaynes he haþ him raft; & ek hure vetres oundo. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2741 A pare of fetures on him fest. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 370 His feters that were on his fete. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 82 Clinkyng of fetrers would such Musick craue. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 216 Ryngyng of Feteris maketh no mere sown. 1794 BURKE *Sp. W. Hastings*, They..loaded their limbs with fetters. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* ix. 107 Antony presented Artavasdes..to Cleopatra in golden fetters.

b. *pl.* = Captivity.

1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign*, Those who 'scape the fetters and the sword. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 210, I..thought that freedom was as sweet as fetters.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that confines, impedes, or restrains; a check, restraint.

c 1000 *Wanderer* 21 (Gr.) Ic modsefan minne sceolde..feterum sælan. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 866 Deliuering it..To the beirar agane..But falt or fetter. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 25 We will Fetters put vpon this feare. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Prol. 9 Passion's too fierce to be in Fetters bound. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 449 The sacred book..Bound in the fetters of an unknown tongue. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 530 The Court of Chancery will not loose the fetters he has put upon himself. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. xviii. (1866) 305 He who puts fetters on the mind. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 66 Fortresses, which became in truth the fetters of England.

Fetter (fe·tɒɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 feter(e, fet(t)re, (5 fedre, -dyr, fether, fet(t)yr, fetur), 6– fetter. [f. prec. sb.; cf. OFris. *fiterа*, OHG. (*ka-*)*fezarōn*, ON. *fiǫtra*.]

1. *trans.* To bind with or as with fetters; to chain, fasten, shackle.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2758 He..dide him binde and fetere wel With gode feteres al of stel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 371 Elles had I dweld..I-fetered in his prisoun for evere moo. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 942 He hadde y ffedryde to gedur his leygus two. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 369 He made to be broughte a grete payre of yrens, and fetred hym wyth theym. 1535 STEWART *Cron.*, The king..in presoun strang, Fetrit richt fast. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 54 Is *Majestas Imperii* growne so kickish, that it cannot stand quiet..unlesse it be fettered? 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xii, See that he is strongly fettered. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 276, I now fettered my horse to prevent his straying. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xxxi. 145 The actual chains in which the prisoners had been fettered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To impose restraint upon; to confine, impede, restrain. Also with *down*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 172 Synne, in the whiche we be wrapped and fettered. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcad.* II. xxii. 200 Nether her woorthinesse..nor his owne suffering for her ..could fetter his ficklenes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 79 Fond man, that thinks such fire and aire to fetter. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 359, I never could..endure to be fetter'd in Business. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 P 4 The generality of the World are fettered by Rules. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 142 All the other mills..have their wheels fettered with icy chains. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxv. 521 The best faculties..may be sunk and fettered by superstition. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxv. 420 Can any..human doctrine fetter down our hearts? 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. v. 207 The surest way to fetter our own progress.

†2. To bind (a wheel) with a tire. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The wheles..muste be well fettred with wood or yren.

†**Fe·tter,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [? f. **fetter*, corruption of FAITOUR.] *trans.* See quot.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1653) 25 Also there be many men that fetter them, which is, to cut the dew-lap before on the brisket.

Fetter, obs. form of FEATURE.

Fettered (fe·tɒɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. FETTER *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Bound with fetters or chains.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* ci[i]. 21 He herd þe waie-mentynges of þe fettered. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. B j b, The fettred flie. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 107 May I be fetter'd slave to coward Chaunce. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3214/4 Two black Geldings, the one..side fettered. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. ix, He, fast as fetter'd limbs allow, pursued. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vi, His fettered wrists hanging in front of him.

b. *fig.* Hampered by disadvantageous conditions.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 140 It is the old, fettered, barbarian labor-system.

2. (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fettered*, in *Biol.*, applied to the limbs of animals when, by their retention within the integuments, or by their backward stretched position, they are unfit for walking.

Hence **Fe·tteredness,** the state of being fettered.

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 112 Gracefulness is ..averse to this slavery and fetteredness.

Fetterer (fe·tɒɹɒɹ). [f. FETTER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who fastens fetters on (a person). *lit.* and *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Entraveur*, a fetterer, a shackler. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 75 Which was the fetterer?

Fetterfoe, obs. var. FEATHERFEW, feverfew.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 120 Here be more erbes..Fynter fanter and ffetter foe.

Fettering (fe·tɒɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FETTER *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of binding with fetters.

a 1623 GOSSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlix. 8 If he once fall to fettering of princes..no flesh shall be able to knock off their bolts again. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lix. 332 The Perth citizen's familiar way of treating the fettering of a Highlander. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 98 That sign shall be..the fettering of such unwilling tongue.

attrib. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 621/2 The old man was..pushed forward to the fettering block.

Fetterless (fe·tɒɹlĕs), *a.* [f. FETTER *sb.* and *v.* + -LESS.] Without fetters; unfettered; that cannot be fettered. *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* I. iii, A tongue As fetterlesse as is an emperours. 1804 MOORE *To Boston Frigate* 9 Though man have the wings of the fetterless wind. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 202, I would rather see them as wild, lawless and fetterless as the bold Arab. 1892 M. FIELD *Sight & Song* 40 Fetterless her ample form.

Fetterlock (fe·tɒɹlǫk). Also 5 fɔter-, -ir-, -yr-, 6 fether-, 7 feawter-, fewter-. [f. FETTER *sb.* + LOCK; in sense 1 a corruption of FETLOCK.]

1. = FETLOCK 1. Also used *attrib.*

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 135 They clippe away all the hayre sauing the fetherlocke. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 9 His ioyntes beneath his knees great, with long feawter lockes. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1338/4 A grey Mare..charm'd upon the 4 fetter-lock joints. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/1 The Fewter-lock. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5470/4 The Fetter-Locks behind bigger than the other. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 85 Our horses' feet were sinking at every step above their fetterlocks.

b. *transf.* of a human being.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 91 To set at large his Fetter-locks.

2. An apparatus fixed to the foot of a horse, to prevent his running away.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159/1 Fetyrlokke, *sera compeditalis*. 1530 PALSGR. 220/1 Fetterlocke, *serrure a goujons*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 510 The forme of the Keepe..built like a fetter-lock.

fig. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxi, Despotic suspicion had not invented the fetter-lock of passports.

b. The same represented on a badge, shield, etc. Also a jewel of the same form.

It is figured as a cylinder to which a chain or steel band is attached in the form of a D, one end being permanently fixed and the other secured by a lock.

1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 37 A litil fetirlok of gold with a lace of perle and smal bedys therto of blak. *c* 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 2 An F. for þe feterlock þat is of grete substance. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 346 King Edward..bare his white Rose, the fetterlocke before specified. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, IV. 115 The device was, A Faulcon encompassed with a Fetter-lock. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, A fetter-lock, and a shackle-bolt on a field-sable.

†**Fe·ttery,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. FETTER *sb.* + -Y[1].] Of the nature of fetters; binding, constraining.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 123 The fettery Hand-Cuffs of Gines Passamont.

Fettle (fe·t'l), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* [OE. *fetel* = OHG. *fezzil* (MHG. *vezzil*, Ger. *fessel*) chain, band, ON. *fetill* bandage, strap:—OTeut. **fatilo-z*, f. root *fat-* to hold.] **a.** In OE. A girdle, belt. **b.** A bandage. **c.** A handle in the side of a large basket, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *fettle strap*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 1 Mid fetlum & mid xyldenum hylt sweordum. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxv. 19 Sweordum & fetelum. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 306/2 We must rowle the same [a wound] with narrowe rowles, or with Fetles, accordinge to the constitution of the disease. 1812 J. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Caithn.* 69 Each cassie has a fettle or handle in each side. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Fettel*, a cord used to a pannier. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fettle-strap*, the strap which sustains a pannier.

Fettle (fe·t'l), *sb.*[2] [f. next vb.]

1. Condition, state, trim; in phr. (*to be*) *in* (*good, high*, etc.) *fettle*. Also in *pl.* the points, 'ins and outs' (of anything); but this may belong to FETTLE *sb.*[1]

c 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect.* Gloss., *Fettle*, dress, case, condition. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 23 Her tongue for fear tint fettle in her cheek. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 90 We were young, and beath i' fettle. 1829 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 365 A critic, who knows what the north-countryman calls the fettles of the business, may suspect an equivocation. 1850 *Tales Kirkb.* Ser. II. 270 I'm in terrible poor fettle with the toothache. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life*, A Shetland pony in good fettle. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* xii. (1891) 313 The young man John is..'in fustrate fettle'. 1890 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON in *Fortn. Rev.* May 729 It would..be surprising were they not in fine fettle.

2. The material used for 'fettling' a furnace.

1894 *Harper's Mag* Feb. 420/2 The molten metal is thoroughly stirred or 'rabbled' to make it uniform and secure the incorporation of the 'fettle'.

Fettle (fe·t'l), *v.* Forms: 4–6 fettel, 4–7 fetle, (5 fettil, fetyl), 5–6 fetel(e, 9 *dial.* fottle, 4– fettle. [Possibly f. OE. *fetel*, FETTLE *sb.*[1]; the primary sense would then be 'to gird up'.]

1. *trans.* To make ready, put in order, arrange. Now only *dial.* to put to rights, 'tidy up', scour; also, to groom (a horse), attend to (cattle).

13.. *E. E. Allit P.* B. 585 He þat fetly in face fettled alle eres. *Ibid.* C. 38 In þe tyxte þere þyse two arn on teme layde, Hit arn fettled in on forme. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 656 Now alle þese fyue syþez, forsoþe, were fetled on þis knyȝt. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 626 And faste by his enfourme was fettild his place. 1561 *Schole-house of Women* 571 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 127 Our fily is fetled unto the saddle. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *To fettle th' tits*, to dress the horses. 1849 A. BRONTE *Agnes Grey* (1858) 360, I..fettled up th' fireplace a bit. 1864 T. CLARKE in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan., Woif hed fottled him a noice loil poi i' thoon. 1880 *Dorothy* 46, I can..Fettle both horses and cows.

b. *techn.* To line (a puddling furnace, etc.); to scour (rough castings).

1881 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIII. 324/1 In fettling the furnace either oxide of iron bricks moulded to fit the furnace are built in, or, etc. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6716/2 A castings-cleaner, capable of holding a ton of rough castings and fettling them in an hour.

c. To 'do for' (a person); to beat.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 322 Tom offered to..fettle him over the head with a brick. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., A mother will threaten her child 'I'll fettle thee'.

d. To mull (ale or porter); see FETTLED below.

†2. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To get (oneself) ready; to prepare; to address oneself to battle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see quot. 1855).

13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 435 On a felde he fettelez hym to bide. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xvi. 197 The Scottis ..Tuk the feld, and manlykly Fetlyt wyth thare fais in fycht. 1515 *Scot. Field* 304 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 227 He fettlen them to sowpe..on a banke. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. vi. 43 He..sels his teeme and fetleth to the warre. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xvi. (1609) 402 They rather trembled..than fetled themselves to consultation. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Fettle*, to set or go about any thing. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'We are just fettling for off.'

b. To busy oneself; to fuss.

1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* iii, Pretend to fettle about the Room. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. vii. 325 He is getting his saddle altered: fettling about this and that.

Hence **Fe·ttled** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the vb.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 309 Ylle fetyld. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 420 A pint of fettled porter. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. 95 A mug of fettled beer. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fettled Ale*, ale mulled with ginger and sugar.

Fettler (fe·tlɒɹ). *dial.* and *techn.* [f. FETTLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who 'fettles'; *spec.* in various trades.

1871 *Daily News* 18 Aug., The cloth finishers, dressers, fettlers, and willeyers, are taking steps to obtain a general advance. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Fettler*, one who cleans up; especially one whose business it is to clean machinery, engines, &c. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fettler*, one who sharpens the knives of the fustian cutters. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss, *Fettler*, the person who cleans out the fudd and dirt that accumulates in the cards of the scribbler and condenser.

Fettling (fe·tliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FETTLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb FETTLE in various senses; an instance of this.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. ii. 18 Friedrich calculated there would be very considerable fettling and haggling. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'I gev him a good fettling.'

b. *spec.* The action of lining a puddling furnace; hence, the materials used for this. Also *attrib.*

1864 PERCY *Iron & Steel* 669 Iron puddled with limestone fettling is always rotten. 1872 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6 His judgment..was against Sunday fettling. 1890 *Iron & Steel Trades Jrnl.* 4 Jan. 20/2 Sales of cokes and fettling minerals are recorded in large quantities.

‖ **Fettstein** (fe·tstəin). *Min.* [Ger. *fettstein* (Werner 1808), f. *fett* fat + *stein* stone.] = ELÆOLITE.

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. Geol.* (1818) 32 The fettstein consists of 44 silex, 34 alumine, 4 oxide of iron, a small portion of lime, and 16 parts of soda and potash. 1859 PAGE *Geol. Terms* s. v.

Feture, Fetus: see FŒTURE, FŒTUS.

‖ **Fetwa** (fe·twă). Forms: 7–9 fetfa, 8 fetva, 9 fethwa, fetwa. [Arab. فتوى *fetwa* (pronounced by the Turks *fetfa*), f. فتا *fatā*, in 4th conj. to in-

struct by a legal decision (pr. pple. مفتي MUFTI).]

A decision given (usually in writing) by a Mufti or other Moslem juridical authority.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1608 Fetfa's that is, Declarations, or Iudgements of the Muftee. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* v. i. 2000 In less than half an hour, The black deposing Fetfa will be sign'd. 1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxviii. 334 A fetfa or diploma of the Grand Signior. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* I. 134 The Náib .. desires the plaintiff to procure a fet'wa (or judicial decision) from the Moof'tee. 1882 *Times* 5 Apr. 9/4 The fetwa from the great Mahomedan Academy will be awaited with curiosity.

Feu (fiū), *sb. Sc. Law.* Forms: 5–8 few, 6– feu. [a. OF. *feu, fieu, fiu*; see the variant FEE *sb.*²]

1. = FEE *sb.*² 1; also, a tract of land held in fee. (Used by modern Scottish jurists indiscriminately with *fee* as a rendering of med.L. *feudum*.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table, s. v., Gif the vassall committis ane trespas aganis his overlord: he tines his few halden of him. *lib.* 2. *c.* 63, 4. [The word is not in the text, which renders *feudum* by 'lands'.] 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 136 Allodial goods are opposed to feus. *a* 1768 — *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 209 When mention is made of a feu or subfeu, we are not necessarily to understand a grant of lands holden in feu-farm, but a feudal grant in general .. unless where the subject treated of naturally confines it to a feu-holding.

2. A feudal tenure of land in which the vassal, in place of military service, makes a return of grain or money (opposed to WARD or military holding and BLANCH or holding at a nominal rent); a grant of lands on these conditions; in mod. use, a perpetual lease for a fixed rent (= FEU-FARM). Phrases: *In, upon feu*: subject to such payments or performance of duties; also *to hold feu. set into feu.*

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 315, I resauit fra the Lard of Teling..of the releif of few and blanchferme of the entre of Johne Lord Glammys, thretj thre lib. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2685 Set into few 3our temporall lands. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 30 Thocht thair was sum that tuik thy rowmis in few. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5866/3 A small Part holding Few of the Earl of Strathmore. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) II. iii. 74 By granting feus, and perpetual leases of lands 1826 SCOTT *Provinc. Antiq.* II. 110 A grant for disposing of it, in feu. 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/4 To hold land upon feu from the landlord.

b. A piece of land held 'in feu'; a holding.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 375 A small piece, or feu of ground in Fifeshire. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i. The vassals of the church .. were permitted in comparative quiet to possess their farms and feus. 1854 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 313 On the other side some feus were unoccupied.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; simple attrib., as *feu-grant, -parchment, -rent, -system*; special comb., as **feu-annual** (see quot. 1710), hence *-annualer*; **feu-charter** = next; **feu-contract**, the contract regulating the giving out of land in feu, between the superior and vassal; **feu-duty**, the annual rent paid by a vassal to his superior for tenure of lands; **feu-holding**, a tenure of lands in feu; **feu-right**, the right of holding land, etc.) in feu.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Annuell*, In the Actes of Parliament maid be Queene Marie 4 Parlia. 29. Maij c. 10 mention is maid of ground annuell, *few annuell and top annuell, quhairof I .. am incertaine quhat they do signifie. 1710 J. DUNDAS *View Feud. Law* Gloss. 127 *Feu-annuals*, that which is due by the *Reddendo* of the Property of the Ground, before the House was built within Burgh. 1551 *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1597) § 10. 134 b, The *few annuellaris. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Sc. Law* 1773) I. 207 The word *feu-charter is never made use of but to denote the special tenure by feu-farm. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lii. 879 The *feu-contract is in the nature of a perpetual lease and is in Scotland the usual mode of letting land for building purposes. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, § 246 Incase it sal happen .. ony vassall or fewar..to failzie in making of payment of his *few dewtie. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 356 Paying a large arrear of feu-duty. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 222 The vassal's loss of his *feu-grant. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 39 Converted into Blanch and *Feu holdings. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lxiv. 444 Some of the beneficial interests thus conveyed were mere leases, others were feu-holdings. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 12 Oct. (1894) II. 353 A grim old Antiquary..all *feu-parchment, snuff, and..whisky toddy. 1856 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* xv. 267 Houses..the *feu-rents of which made the estate.. more valuable every year. 1774 *Petit.* in M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. iii. 305 The reddendo of this *feu-right is £7 Scots yearly. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., The *feu system is a custom (in use in Scotland) under which a piece of land is purchased by a perpetual yearly payment.

Feu (fiū), *v.* [f. FEU *sb.*] *trans.* To grant (land) upon feu. Also to *feu off, out.*

1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* II. 23 Temporalities feu'd to themselves. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 59 He had recourse to wadsetts; or feued off a part of his property at a quit-rent. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiv. (1857) 301 A little bit of ground, which he had failed in getting feued out for buildings. 1856 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* vii. 109 To find out the exact extent and divisions of his property, and to whom it was feued.

†Feu·age. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *feuage, fouage*, f. *feu* fire.] (See quots.)

1618 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 214 The Prince of Wales .. imposing a new taxation upon the Gascoignes, of Feuage or Chymney mony .. discontented the people. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fuage* or *Focage*, Hearth-money, an Imposition of Twelve-pence for every Fire-hearth.

Feuar (fiū·ăr). *Sc.* Forms: 6 fear, fewar, 7 fier, 8 feuer, 9 feur, 7– fewar. See FIAR. [f. FEU *sb.* + -AR.] One who holds land upon feu.

1513–75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 237 Alexander Stewart fear of Garuleis. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, § 246 Ony vassal or fewar, haldand landes in few-ferme. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 105 The fier of Fintray. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 86/2 Except of feuer of 32*l.* Scots of valued rent. 1843 SCOTT *Monast.* i. *note*, Descendants of such feuars..are still to be found in possession of their family inheritances. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. ii. 109 Neighbouring feuars and proprietors.

Feud[1] (fiūd). Forms: *α.* (after the early 14th c. almost exclusively *Sc.*) 3–6 fede, 4 fed, (6 fade), 6–7 fead, feed(e, 4–8 feid(e. *β.* 6 food(e, feood, fude, 6–7 fuid(e, 6–8 fewd(e, 7 feaud, feode, feude, 7– feud. [The northern ME. *fede* is a. OF. *fede, feide, faide* (the phrase *fede mortel* = 'deadly feud' is recorded from 13th c.), ad. OHG. *fêhida* (whence MHG. *vêhede, vêde*, mod.G. *fehde*) = OE. *fǽhþu* enmity:—OTeut. **faihiþâ* str. fem., noun of quality or state f. **faihoadj.*: see FOE. In 14–15th c. the word occurs only in Sc. writers, the form being always *fede, feide*, or something phonetically equivalent. In the 16th c. it was adopted in England (being often expressly spoken of as a northern word), with an unexplained change of form, as *food(e, feood, fuid, fewd*, whence in 17th c. the form now current. The ordinary statement that the change of form was due to the influence of FEUD *sb.*² is obviously incorrect; FEUD *sb.*² is not recorded in our material until half a century after the appearance of the forms *foode, fewd*, and would not account for them even if it were proved to have existed earlier; moreover, even in the 17th c. it was merely a rare technical word used by writers on the 'feudal system', and its sense is too remote from that of the northern *feide* for the assumed influence to have operated.

A plausible supposition is that there was an OE. **fēod* str. fem. (f. *fēoȝan* to hate) corresponding to Goth. *fijaþwa* as *fráod* friendship to Goth. *frijaþwa*. This would in ME. normally become *fede*, coalescing with the Rom. word of similar sound and meaning; but there may have been a northern Eng. dialect in which the word was pronounced with a 'rising' diphthong cf. mod.Eng. *four* from OE. *fēower*), and from which the *β* forms were adopted. In 17th c. the word was occasionally altered into FOEHOOD.]

†1. Active hatred or enmity, hostility, ill-will.

α. [*Beowulf* 109 Ne ȝefeah he þære fǽhðe.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27455 (Cott.) He haldes wreth in hert and fede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margarete* 476 For þare vertu fed hat I. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 354 A mar quiet sted, Quhar Wilyham mycht be bettir fra thair fede. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 969 His wyfe wuld he nocht forȝet, for dout of Goddis feid 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 11 Nother to spair, for lufe nor fede, To do dew Iustice to the dede. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 205/34 *Feade*, odium. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 92 The fade and inimitie borne towards thair parents. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* x, Till coward death behind him jumpit, Wi deadly feide.

β. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 1 Two..cities..bare eche other..deadlye foode. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 26 Deadly feood. 1598 FLORIO, *Aizza*, anger, fude, moode. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 3. 187 This immortall fewde against worshippers of the true God. 1705 *Dyet of Poland* 4 A Vice which rankles up to Fewd.

b. *Sc.* Used in contradistinction to *favour.*

a. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 622 The veritie..thay sulde declare, Without regarde to fauour or to fede. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (1837) 1 Thay tuke na cure of na manis fauour nor feid. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 137 For feed or favour of anie man. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 446 Thus have I .. spoken nothing .. but the trueth, and that impartiallie, without fead or favour to any.

β. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 145 Decided without feud or favour.

2. A state of bitter and lasting mutual hostility. (From 16th c. often with allusion to 3.) Phrases: *to be at (deadly) feud*, † *to have (a person) at feud.*

a. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 529 In þare ire Of awld Fede, and gret dyscord. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 201 Syne sueir on bell and buik, That euerie on to vther sould be trew In tyme to cum for ald feid or for new. *a* 1775 *Hobie Noble* ix. in Child *Ballads* (1890) VII. clxxxix. 2/2 The landsergeant has me at feid.

β. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iv. 21 Hee will alwayis bee at deadly foode with mee. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lxxiv. 308 Crowes and Owles are at mortall feaud one with another. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 His Queene and his .. heire were at deadly fuide with him. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 603 Of which sort there are divers at this day .. at deadly feode with the other Jewes. *c* 1661 *Argyle's Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/2 He [Argyle] was at Feud with all his Superiors in Scotland. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 6 Seeds of lasting feuds and animosities. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 189 Their ancient feud against Korkyra. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 77 A partizan of Tostig would naturally be at feud with Oswulf.

3. A state of perpetual hostility between two families, tribes, or individuals, marked by murderous assaults in revenge for some previous insult or injury. More fully *deadly feud*. Cf. VENDETTA. Phrases as in 2.

α. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 225 That nathing done ..be comptit as deadlie fead in judgement. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Doron* (1603) 47 Rest not, until yee roote out these barbarous feides. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 46 For the maintening of weir (or deadlie fead) quhilk he hes with ane other. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824–5) II. 68 His Maiesties sentence and decreitt being read concerning all feeds and matters of blood betuix the Hayes and Gordons.

β. 1568 LAMBARDE *Αρχαιονομία* B iij, Capitales inimicitiæ, Saxonicè fœþh [*sic*], nomen..a borealibus Anglis hac nostra memoria vsurpatum. Illi vero dictione non ita multum a priori dissidente, *fewd*, et *Deadly fewd* appellant. 1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 13 Whoesoever shall .. take any of her Majestie's Subjects .. or make a praye or spoile of his Persone or Goodes, upon deadlie feude or otherwise. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xi. 525 Mutuall feuds and battels betwixt their seuerall Tribes and kindreds. 1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Deadly feud* is a profession of an irreconcileable hatred, till a person is revenged even by the death of his enemy. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. iv, Until these feuds so fierce and fell The Abbot reconciles. 1845 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. I. vi. 317 A tribe which was at deadly feud with the Joasmis. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 108 Carrying out an ancestral deadly feud.

†4. A murderous conspiracy. *Obs. rare*[−1].

So OF. *feide*. This is our only southern instance of the word before 16th c.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 96 Kyng Phelippe, of gret thede, Maister was of that feide.

5. A quarrel, contention, bickering.

α. c 1365 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 6 If it shall chance us to continue any further in this fead it shall redound to his advantage.

β. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 We see how small a matter will beget a feud between learned men. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 17 The perpetual feuds between the patricians and plebeians. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. iv. 23 We were in the midst of a feud when you arrived. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 279 The domestic feuds which agitated the family of Temenus. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 53 The hero had come not to seek feud, nor to provoke insult.

6. *attrib.*, as *feud-foe.* Also, **feud-bote**, *Hist.* [ad. OE. *fǽhþ-bót*], a recompense for engaging in a feud, a compensation for homicide.

[*c* 1000 *Laws Ethelred* ix. § 25 And ne þearf ænig mynstermunuc ahwar mid rihte fæhð-bote biddan ne fæhð-bote betan.] 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Feud-boote.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feud-bote.* 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1640 *King & North. Man* 343 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 306 If that I doe ever meete with your fewd foes, Ise sweare by this staffe that their hide I won bang.

Feud[2], **feod** (fiūd). [ad. med.L. *feudum, feodum*: see FEE *sb.*²]

1. = FEE *sb.*² 1.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 61, I might with casting about, frame the nature of Feuds, or Patronage. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 336 Feod is a right which the Vassal hath in Land. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 151 The Conqueror conferred the estates..on his principal followers as strict feuds. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 256 The Benefice began to be converted into the hereditary Feud.

2. = FEE *sb.*² 3.

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 117 His Majesty conferred on him the title of Duke of Bronte, annexing to it the feud of that name. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 18·9 I. 91 Residing constantly on their patrimonial feuds. 1365 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 271 The old papal feud of Beneventum.

Feudal (fiū dăl), *a.*[1] and *sb.* Forms: 7 feudall, 7–9 feodal, (8 *Sc.* fewdal), 7– feudal. [ad. med.L. *feudālis, feodālis*, f. *feud-um, feod-um*, FEUD. Cf. F. *féodal.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a feud or fief; of the nature of a feud or fief.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 188 Neither did the Prouinces make them otherwise then Personal. For they were not annext to them as Feudall. *a* 1677 HALE *Com. Law Eng.* ix. 183 Wales, that was not always the Feudal Territory of ..England. 1710 J. DUNDAS *View Feudal Law* xii. 47 The Money got for a Few is moveable..not Fewdal, for it does not succeed in place of the Few. 1861 KEMP *Comm.* (1873) III. liii. 497 The conversion of allodial into feudal estates.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry, Arms of Succession*, otherwise called *feudal arms*, are those borne by the possessors of certain lordships or estates.

2. Of or pertaining to the holding of land in feud.

1639 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* xxiii. 38 There was no .. intervenient Lord to claim them by any feodal Tenure. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 39 In all countries where the feodal polity has prevailed. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 48 The first rudiments of the feudal tenures. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 103 The feudal arrangement of attachment to the soil.

b. *Feudal system*: the system of polity which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages, and which was based on the relation of superior and vassal arising out of the holding of lands in feud.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. I. xi. 251 Poland, where the feudal system still continues to take place. 1875 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, The feudal system never took root in their soil.

3. Of or pertaining to the feudal system; existing or such as existed under that system. *Feudal lawyer*: one learned in feudal law. *Feudal writers*: those who treat of the feudal system.

1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 32 By the Feodall (*printed* Feodau) Law that King, their Lord, had forfeited his Right to his Fee. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 241 According to the known distribution of the feodal writers. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 206 Like them, in feudal days their valiant lords. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, Those feudal institutions which united the vassal to the liege lord, and both to the Crown. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. in Brittany* II. 106 The ruins of two ancient feodal castles. 1886 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* 64 It is time .. that we had a feudal map of England.

b. *Feudal vassal, lord,* etc.: one holding that position in the sense implied in the feudal system.
1639 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* ii. 4 Their Feudal Vassals .. enjoyed their Feuds .. from year to year at the pleasure of their Lords. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 65/1 Otho, the feudal proprietor of this stronghold. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 18 That loyalty with which the people followed the standard .. of their feudal superiors.

c. Occasionally of persons or their opinions: Adhering to the principles of the feudal system.
1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 463 Lawyers..would naturally look at everything with feudal eyes. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 89 We are very feudal still.

† B. *sb. pl.* Feudal privileges. *Obs. rare.*
1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II. iv. § 5 All sorts..shall enioy their Feodalls and Rights, to which they are truely borne.

Hence **Feu·dally** *adv.*, in a feudal manner or spirit; under feudal conditions.
1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. II. § 44 The Pope .. cannot depose these princes .. unless they are feudally his vassals. 1850 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 158 Abjectly .. trembling before the people when it arose..yet feudally insolent when the lion was quieted again. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 184 A very aged, ignorant, and feudally loyal couple.

Feudal (fiū·dăl), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. FEUD [1] + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a (deadly) feud.
1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. viii, The havoc of the feudal war. *Ibid.* III. iv, The foemen's feudal hate.

Feudalism (fiū·dăliz'm). [f. FEUDAL *a.*[1] + -ISM.] The feudal system, or its principles.
1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 82 The peculiar usages of feudalism. 1851 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xiv. 39 Feudalism had originated in France. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 91 There was no systematic feudalism, but the elements of feudalism were there. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 154 Feudalism had grown up from two great sources, the Benefice and the practice of Commendation.

Feudalist (fiū·dălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]
1. a. A representative of the feudal system.
1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 268 The Castle [of Edinburgh], the architectural chieftain of those grey and rugged feudalists below. 1831 *Crayons from Commons* 28 To make each Border feudalist rejoice.
b. An adherent or supporter of the feudal system.
1870 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 4 Those wretched feudalists [the Prussians]. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* v. 149 That kind of civilization which I said the feudalists could not give. 1888 *Truth* 19 July 98/1 The Emperor is far more of a feudalist than the Prince [Bismarck].
2. One learned in feudal law; = FEUDIST.

Feudalistic (fiūdăli·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of feudalism; inclined to feudalism.
1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1719 The new mediæval forms, hierarchical and feudalistic. 1886 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July VII. 152 The main tenor of his life was feudalistic.

Feudality (fiu·dæ·lĭti). [ad. F. *feudalité* (Cotgr.), *feodalité*, f. *feudal* (Cotgr.), *feodal*: see FEUDAL *a.*[1] and -ITY.]
1. The quality or state of being feudal; the principles and practice of the feudal system.
1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 395 The leaders teach the people to abhor and reject all feodality as the barbarism of tyranny. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 7 [The holding of Assizes] had a powerful tendency..to check the influence of feudality and clanship. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 265 The very essence of feudality was .. the fusion of property and sovereignty. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. ii. 111 There followed that struggle between feudality and the church. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. iii. 36 The many means of raising money that feudality afforded.
b. *pl.* Feudal principles.
1814 *Witness* I. iii, It was a breach in your feudalities To change the place.
2. A feudal regime or system; a feudal-like power; a feudal holding, a fief.
1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. viii, All the great Bohemian feodalities. 1821 *Examiner* 237/2 Capital in Great Britain has become a feudality. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 366 He..strove to connect himself with..the old false Feudalities which he once saw clearly to be false. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 203 A principle recognised throughout the feudality of India.
† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*—[0]
1701 KENNET *Cowel's Law Dict., Feodalitas*, Feodality or Fidelity paid to the Lord by his feodal tenant. Hence 1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Feodality*, fealty. 1847 in CRAIG.

Feudalization (fiū·dăləizē[1]·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the vb. FEUDALIZE; the reduction (of a country) under the feudal system.
1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 147 William had .. completed the feudalization of the whole Kingdom. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. xi. 360 The tendency towards feudalisation of the governmental machinery. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 460 The feudalization of Europe.

Feudalize (fiū·dăləiz), *v.* [f. FEUDAL *a.*[1] + -IZE.] *trans.* To make feudal, bring under the feudal system, impart a feudal character to; to convert (lands) into feudal holdings. Also, to reduce (persons) to the condition of feudal dependants.
1828 *Examiner* 147/1 Could human beings be stultified and feudalized, like the peasantry in days of yore, into something a very little beyond the clods they trod upon. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. 42 Allodial property was daily diminished in amount by proprietors feudalizing it. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ii. 15 The Norman Conquest feudalised the Church..of England.
Hence **Feu·dalized** *ppl. a.*; **Feu·dalizing** *vbl. sb.*
1851 OGILVIE, *Feudalizing*, reducing to a feudal form. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 365 Its strongly feudalised condition. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 252 The feudalizing process went on vigorously. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iii. 91 This is no doubt true of feudalised countries.

Feu·dary, feo·dary, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4–9 feodary, 5–7 -ie, (5 feudory, 6 feodarry), 6–7 feudary, (7 -ie), (7 feodar, feadary, fæd-, foedery). [ad. med.L. *feodāri-us*, f. *feodum*, *feudum*: see FEUD *sb.*[2] and -ARY.]
A. *sb.*
1. One who holds lands of an overlord on condition of homage and service; a feudal tenant, a vassal.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 191 So þat after þat tyme he [John] and his heires schulde be feodaries to þe chirche of Rome. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 319 To holde it euer after..as feodaries of y[e] pope. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 222 The King of Scottes bound himselfe and them to be Feodaries to the Crowne of England. 1613–28 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 134 He seemed absolutely the Popes Feudary. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* II. ii, Our confœderates and freindes Founde it as firme as fate, and seaventeene Kinges, Our fædaries. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 5 Accepted of the Jewish King to be honourary feodaries unto him. 1836 M. J. CHAPMAN in *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 26 Earth..shall to the despot homage yield, All power and all dominion shall be his By thee, his feodary.
b. A subject, dependant, retainer, servant.
1620 FORD *Line of Life* Ded., The sacrifice is a thriftie loue..and the Presentor a feodarie to such as are maisters.. of their .. owne affections. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 459 The Senate was ready to do him all friendly offices, provided, that he became their feadary. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 68 O am I to live the god's slave? feodary be to Cybele?
† 2. An officer of the ancient Court of Wards (see quot. 1641). *Obs.*
1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 32 Preamb., The Office of Feodarie in the Countie of Essex. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 46 Al surveiors and feodaries, that shalbe appoyncted by .. the said court. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 77 It became Mr. Eveleigh's Feodary of his County. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 160 Feodary is an Office in the Court of Wards, appointed to .. receive all the rents of the Wards lands within his circuit, etc. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II 249 The inquisitions post mortem taken by escheators and feodaries.
¶ 3. A confederate. (See FEDARIE.)
B. *adj.* Feudally subject. Const *to*.
1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1166/1 His kingdome made feodarie to Rome. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 351 A whole Feudary Kingdom. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 74 A Subiect .. himself is either mediately or immediately Feodary to the King. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 16 Iohn .. being .. not free, but feodary.

† **Feu·datary,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: (6 feudotarie, 7 feodatary, -otary, feudataire, -arie, foeditary, -otarie), 7–9 feudatary. [ad. med.L. *feudātāri-us*, f. *feudāt-* ppl. stem of *feudāre* to enfeoff, f. *feudum*: see FEUD *sb.*[2] and -ARY. Cf. Fr. *feudataire.*]
A. *adj.* = FEUDATORY A. 1.
1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 211 Such as are mongst vs feudatarie marquesses. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 65 Prusland .. whose Duke is Feodotary to the Duke of Poland. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 19 Soveraign Princes are not here meant, but onely Feudatary.
B. *sb.*
1. = FEUDATORY B. 1.
1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 141 There is also a King, and he a homager, or feudotarie to the estate and Maiestie of another King, as to his superior lord. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 29 Now it acknowledges no superior. But so many as .. do, as feudataries to other Princes, are excluded. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* VII. 489 The Unfaithful are the Devils Feudataries. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1743) 164 All the Lords of England..are feudataries to the King. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 31 The perfect integrity of Louis..accustomed even the most jealous feudataries to look upon him as their judge.
2. = FEUDARY B. 2.
1607 in COWELL *Interpr.*,

Feudato·rial, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] = FEUDAL.
1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 126 A settled system of feudatorial life.

Feudatory (fiū·dătəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 feodatory. [ad. L. type **feudātōri-us*, f. med. L. *feudāre* to enfeoff, f. *feudum*: see FEUD [2] and -ORY.]
A. *adj.*
1. a. Of a person: Owing feudal allegiance to another; subject. b. Of a kingdom, etc.: Under the overlordship of an outside sovereign. Const. *to*.
a. 1592 BACON *Observ. Libel* Wks. 1753 I. 519 Any beneficiary or feodatory king. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 217 He is Feudatory to the Pope. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 219 Low or feudatory nobility. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 9 The petty chiefs .. had for a long period been feudatory to the Norwegian crown.
b. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1802) I. i. 207 If the one crown had been considered..as feudatory to the other. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/1 The armies kept up by the feudatory states. 1890 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5/6 Feudatory India.
2. Of or pertaining to vassals or retainers.
1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 23 From .. all the feudatory festivals, Men miss'd Tannhäuser.
B. *sb.*
1. One who holds his lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal.
1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. II. iv. 45 The feudatory could not aliene or dispose of his feud. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 49 The barons or great feudatories of the crown. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* IV. v. (1864) 236 The Indian Monarch had declared himself the feudatory of the Spanish.
transf. 1825 BENTHAM *Indicat. Ld. Eldon* 10 Court, sitting as yet in public, cannot convert itself into a sinecurist: this accommodation it cannot afford to any but its feudatories.
2. A feud, fief, or fee; a dependent lordship.
1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Nov., The kingdomes of Naples and Sicily, pretended feudatorys to the Pope. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 110 Lorrain .. the Duke whereof is a Prince of the Empire, and the Country was reckoned a Feodatory thereof. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 424 A feudatory of Thibet. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 104 If he made the gift, the pope should hold it as a feudatory of the Empire.

Feudee (fiudē·). *rare*—[1]. [f. FEUD [1] + -EE.] One to whom a feud has been granted; a tenant.
1875 J. FISHER *Landholding in England* IV. 38 The feudee only became tenant for life.

‖ **Feu de joie** (fō̃ də ʒwa). Also pl. **feux de joie.** [Fr.; *lit.* 'fire of joy'.]
† 1. A bonfire; also *fig. Obs.*
1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 11 The Iesuites ..would .. haue been pleasant Spectators thereof, as at a Feu-de-ioy. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* i. 10 Unexpected calamities will quench the feudejoy of a long fore-set gratulation. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 159 To illuminate our feux de joye. [1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* vii, The news that the Home Farm was on fire, which he announced as though it were a feu de joie.]
2. (See quot. 1867.)
1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 146 They had fired a feu-de-joye opposite their Major's house. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Feu-de-joie*, a salute fired by musketry on occasions of public rejoicing, so that it should pass from man to man rapidly and steadily down one rank and up the other, giving one long continuous sound.

† **Feudigrapher.** *Obs.* [f. med.L. *feudum* (see FEUD *sb.*[2]) + -GRAPH + -ER [1].] (See quot. 1688.)
1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3 It behoues an honest and faithfull Feudigrapher .. to approue himselfe an intelligent and diligent Improuer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 138/2 Feudigrapher is a Surveyor of Farmes and Freehold Lands.

Feudist (fiū·dist). Also 7 **feodist, pheudist.** [f. FEUD [2] + -IST. Cf. F. *feudiste.*]
1. A writer or authority on feuds, one versed in feudal law. Also *attrib.*
1607 COWELL *Interpr., Fealtie*, This oath..is vsed among the feudists. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. ii. 67 Many Feudists doe holde that Feudatarius hath not an entire property in his Fee. 1639 SPELMAN *Feuds & Tenures* XXIII. 37 The Feodists therefore call them *Caduca*. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii. (1684) 150 The Feudist term *Ligeus a Ligando*. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 50 The oath of fealty, which made in the sense of the feudists every man that took it a tenant or vassal. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* I. 285 *Allodium*, the name by which the feudists abroad distinguished such estates of the subject as were not holden of any superior.
† 2. a. The holder of a feud or estate. b. One living under the feudal system. *Obs.*
1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. i. 80 All .. Rents, Seruices, Issues, and profits accrewing and renewing to the Feudist or Possident. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 215 The Greeks, the Romans .. and even originally the feudists, divided the lands equally.

† **Feudi·stical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC + -AL.] = FEUDAL.
a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 72 The civil, or feudistical laws.

Feu-farm (fiū·fārm). *Sc. Law.* [ad. OF. *feuferme*: see FEE-FARM.]
1. That kind of tenure by which land is held of a superior on payment of a certain yearly rent. Also, *to hold, let, set in feu-farm.* Cf. FEE-FARM 1.
14.. *Burgh Laws* XCV. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Of landys lattin till feuferme in burgh. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1597) § 72 Vpon setting of few-ferme of his awin land. 1473–4 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 3 Componit for the fewferme of Johne of Sollaris for the grene 3ardis besyde Striueline, composicio XXli. 1564 *Sc. Acts Q. Mary* (1597) § 88 Confirmation to be obteined vpon infeftmentes of few-ferme of the Kirk-landes. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 246 Ony vassall or fewar, haldand landes in few-ferme. *a* 1768 ERSKINE *Instit. Sc. Law* (1773) I. 209 A grant of lands holden in feu-farm. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 138 It was not allowable .. for the tenants in 'Ward and Blench' to sublet their lands in feu-farm.
2. The annual duty or rent paid to a superior by his vassal for tenure of lands.
1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 224 The rentis, few fermes, and mealls of the lands of Pendreith.

Feu·-farmer. *Sc. Law.* [ad. OF. *feufermier*: see FEE-FARMER.] = FEE-FARMER.
1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 32 The fewfermer thereafter constrained by necessitie, is compelled to sell the lands.

Feuge, obs. form of FUGUE. *Mus.*

‖ **Feuillage.** *Obs. rare.* [F. *feuillage*, f. *feuille*: see FEUILLE.] Foliage.
1714 JERVAS *Let. to Pope* 20 Aug. in *Pope's Lett.* (1737) 107, I .. inclose the out-line .. that you may determine whether you would have it .. reduced to make room for feuillage or laurel round the oval. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feuillage* (French), foliage; a row of leaves, branched-work.

‖ **Feuillantine.** *Obs.* [F.; prob. from the *Feuillantines*, a congregation of nuns.] (See quot.)
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Feuillantins* .. small Tarts .. filled with Sweat-meats. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v.

Tarts, It may be garnish'd with Fevillantines or small Fleurons of all sorts of Fruits.

Feuille (föy). [a. F. *feuille* leaf.] †**a.** A thin plate; a leaf (*obs.*). b. The name of a colour: see quot.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 35 If bullion be .. beaten into feuilles. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 755/2 A very light green, known as Feuille.

‖ **Feuillemorte** (föymort), *a.* More commonly in anglicized and corrupted forms: see FILEMOT. [Fr.; *lit.* 'dead leaf'.] Of the colour of a dead or faded leaf, brown or yellowish brown.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. (ed. 3) 294 To make a Country-man understand what Feuillemorte Colour signifies. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* ii. 22 She had feuille morte velvet slashed with the palest of ambers.

b. *Comb.*, as *feuillemorte-coloured* adj.

1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* ix, An ample feuille-morte coloured cloak.

†**Feuillet**[1]. *Obs.* Also 8 **feuillette**. [a. F. *feuillette*:—med.L. *folietta* a measure of wine.] A half-hogshead.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4989/3, 44 Feuillettes, or half-hogsheads of Burgundy. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 243 Four feuillets of the best Burgundy.

‖ **Feuillet**[2] (föy|ye). *Diamond-cutting.* [F. *feuillet*, dim. of *feuille* (see FEUILLE).] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Feuillets*..the projecting points of the triangular facets in a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid.

Feuilleton (föy|yətŏn). [a. F. *feuilleton*, f. *feuillet*, dim. of *feuille* leaf.] In French newspapers (or others in which the French custom is followed), a portion of one or more pages (at the bottom) marked off from the rest of the page by a rule, and appropriated to light literature, criticism, etc.; an article or work printed in the feuilleton.

1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 42 The tendency of the newspaper feuilleton, in France, to absorb the entire literature of the day. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Dec. 621 The *Causeries de Quinzaine* have the usual merits of French feuilletons. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 394 Most of the journals [Russian] are furnished with a *feuilleton* in the shape of a romance. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 2/2 The *Siècle* published feuilletons daily on literature, history, fine art, science, and fiction. 1892 *Nation* 16 June 452/3 He writes a feuilleton on current musical topics for the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse.*

Hence **Feuilletonism**, aptitude for writing feuilletons; **Feuilletonist**, a writer of feuilletons; **Feuilletonistic** *a.*, characteristic of or suitable for a feuilletonist.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 524 The number of young *feuilletonists* .. is now very considerable in France. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 674 The *feuilletonists*, or short story-tellers. 1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* II. x. 42 The Count..worried his Chief with what the latter called 'feuilletonistic' remarks about the difficulties of his social..position in Paris. 1888 TYRRELL in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 59 If men refrained from dignifying .. feuilletonism .. with the name of scholarship.

†**Feute, fewte.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 feute, (foute, fuyt), 5 feaute, fewte, (fute). [ad. OF. *fuite* 'voies du cerf qui fuit' (Littré), f. *fuir*:—L. *fugĕre* to flee. Cf. FEWE, FUSE.] The traces or track (of an animal).

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1425 Þe howndez .. fellen as fast to þe fuyt. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 33 Þe..hound..Feld foute of þe child. *Ibid.* 2189 Whan þe houndes hadde feute of þe hende best. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159 Fewte, *vestigium.* 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xiv, He saw a black brachet sekyng..as it had ben in the feaute of an hurt dere.

Feuter, Feutered, obs. forms of FEATURE, -ED.

Feuter, Feuterer: see FEWT-.

Fever (fī·vəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 féfer, -or, 2 feofer, (3 fefre), 3–5 fevere, (4 feavor), 4–5 fevre, fyver(e, 5 febre, (fevire, -oure, fewer), 6–8 feaver, 7 feavour, (feevor, 7–8 fevour), 3– fever. [OE. *féfor* str. masc., ad. L. *febris* fem., whence OF. *fievre* (mod.F. *fièvre*), Pr., Pg. *febre*, Sp. *fiebre*, It. *febbre*; adopted independently in the Teut. langs.; OHG. *fiebar* (MHG. *vieber*, mod.G. *fieber*) neut., Sw. *feber*, Da. *fever* (not in Du.).

The etymology of *febris* is obscure. Brugmann (*Grundriss* II. 92) regards it as a reduplicate formation (:—pre-Latin **bhe-bhr-*) on the root which appears in Skr. *bhur-* to be restless.]

1. *Pathol.* **a.** A morbid condition of the system, characterized by undue elevation of the temperature, and excessive change and destruction of the tissues; an instance of this. b. The generic name of a group of diseases agreeing in the above general characteristics, each of which is specially designated by some distinctive appellation, as *intermittent, puerperal, scarlet, typhoid, yellow*, etc. *fever*, for which see under the defining word.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 148 Gif him fefer derige. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 15, & he æthran hyre hand, & se fefor [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* feofer] hig forlet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Þet was oðe fefre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20963 (Cott.) Man þat in feuer was vnfer. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 Men of þat lond haueþ no feuere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2546 Þat he was fallen in a feuire. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxv. 160 The Emperoure Charlys remouyd to the Cytie of Mantue, where he was grudgyd with a fenoure. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxxxv. (1557) 49 b, A Feuer is an vnnaturall heate grounded in the hearte and lyuer. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, I will once more striue..to..shake the feaver off. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. viii. (1668) 48 Feavers of all sorts as the Quotidian [etc.]. 1678 *Hanton Corr.* (1878) 169 Have a care of coming neare those that have the feavour. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 134 *foot-n.*, She .. died of a fever on the road. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* v, The fever has left him. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 57 His [an Englishman's] hilarity is like an attack of fever.

†**c.** *Fever ague* [ad. OF. *fievre ague*, lit. 'acute fever']: = AGUE. *Fever lent* [ad. OF. *fievre lente*]: a slow fever. *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 15729 Þe ffeuere agu ful sore hym hatte. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXVI. (1495) 692 Oleum rosaceum helpyth ayenst..fyre agu. *c* 1400 in *Kel. Ant.* I. 54 For the fever lente: quha that has the fever agu, that men calles lente evell, if the sekeman heved werkes that he may noght slepp, tak [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163 *Fyuere agu*, querquera.

†**2.** In *pl.* with singular sense. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iv. 38 Ða wæs simones sweger ġeswenced on mycelum feferum [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* feofren]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 14 He say his wyues moder liggynge and shakun with feueris. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5583 Þar was a clerk..þat þe feuers had. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 60 a/1 She hadde the febres or asces. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 314 The feavers, the fearcie, with the speinzie flees.

3. A state of intense nervous excitement, agitation, heat; an instance of this.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 666 There are..two causes intermingled, which breede this fianticke feaver of our France. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 133 An enuious Feauer Of pale and bloodlesse Emulation. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Ser. xii. 57 The spirits leap out from their cells of austerity and sobriety, and are warmed into feavers and wildnesses. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i 58 This Fever of the soul. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Feb., Both she and Miss S. S. were in fevers..from apprehension. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 353 The fever excited by the news from France has not yet been allayed. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. vii. 120 A mode of life free from .. fever of mind. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* v. 75 A fever of anticipation..seemed to stir in his blood. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 424 A fine fox set the field in a fever.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *fever-bale, -dream, -fit, -glow, -hospital, -life, -nest, -patient, -spasm, -thirst, -vomit, -ward*; *fever-like* adj. and adv. b. objective, as *fever-cooling, destroying* adjs. c. instrumental, as *fever-cracking, -haunted, -maddened, -shaken, -sick, -smitten, -stricken, -troubled, -weakened* adjs.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Bertha* ix, I lose that *fever-bale And my thoughts grow calm again. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 668 The spreading tamarind .. shakes .. its *fever-cooling fruit. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* IV. 331 Nor fresh cooling drinks To woo the *fever-cracking lip. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fever-destroying tree*, the *Eucalyptus globulus*. 1834 MRS. HEMANS *Eng. Martyrs* I. 2 The cavern of the prisoner's *fever-dream. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 343 Being free of any Return of his *Fever Fits. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 39 A sudden and temporary fever-fit. 1842 EMERSON *Lect., Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 289, I wish to exchange .. this *fever-glow for a benign climate. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* I. (1875) 13 Nothing was left save *fever-haunted plains. 1877 GEN. GORDON in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. (1884) 11/1 It is a *fever life I lead. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 5 And *feverlike I feede my fancie still With such repast as most empaires my health. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vii. Argt., When the Higre takes her, How fever-like the sickness shakes her. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fever-nests*, localities where .. fever is generated. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 562 The reception of *fever patients. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 26 Like a distempered Body *Fever-shaken. 1599 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* Wks. (Rtldg.) 466/1 Lie down upon thy bed Feigning thee *fever-sick and ill-at-ease. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Feversick.* 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 4 Vera Cruz, that..*fever-smitten port. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 152 Of which revolution is the *fever-spasm. 1818 SHELLEY *Marenghi* viii, The *fever-stricken serf. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Ancestral Song* 77 All the *fever-thirst is still'd. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 87 That *fever-troubled state. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxii. 713 If there be *Feaver vomit. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 562 By converting these *fever-wards..to the purpose of a general house of recovery for all infectious fever which might occur in the town. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 140 The Wretch, whose *Feauer-weakned ioynts, Like strengthlesse Hindges, buckle vnder life.

5. Special comb.: **fever-bark**, bark useful in cases of fever; **fever-blister** (see quot.); **fever-bush** (see quot. 1884); **fever-fly**, the *Dilophus vulgaris*; **fever-heat**, the high temperature of the body in fever (on some thermometers marked at 112° F.), also *fig.*; †**fever-hectic**, = *hectic fever* (see HECTIC); **fever-nut**, the seeds of *Cæsalpina Bonducella*; **fever-powder**, a remedy for fever; **fever-root** (see quot. 1884), also *fever and ague root*; **fever-sore** (see quot.); **fever-trap**, a place where one is liable to be caught by fever; **fever-tree, -twig** (see quots.); **fever-weed**, a plant of the genus *Eryngium*; **fever-wood** (see quot.); **fever-wort**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) a plant of the genus *Eupatorium* (Worc.). Also FEVER-LURDEN.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 A kind of *fever bark is obtained .. from Rondeletia febrifuga. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fever blister*, the herpes of the lips which occurs frequently in feverish or catarrhal disturbances of the body. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 97 The Spice-wood (*Laurus benzoin*) or .. *Feverbush, is .. common in New-Hampshire. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Feverbush*, the *Benzoin odoriferum* and also the *Prinos verticillatus*. 1889 MISS E. A. ORMEROD *Injurious Insects* (1890) 129 *Fever Fly. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vi. (1849) II. 367 Ximenes whose zeal had mounted up to *fever heat..was not to be cooled by any opposition. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vii. 309 The feeling of the country was approaching fever heat. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 725 For *Fever-hecticks they prepare them thus. 1795 R. ANDERSON *Life Johnson* 14 He had for his school-fellows Dr. James, inventor of the *fever-powder, Mr. Lowe, [etc.]. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* (ed. 9), **Fever-root*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fever-root*, the *Pterospora andromedea*: also the *Triosteum perfoliatum*. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 630 The English call it the *Fever and Ague-root. 1860 WORCESTER, **Fever-sore*, the common name of a species of caries or necrosis. 1892 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 589 More recent visitors .. have remarked upon their towns and villages as *fever-traps. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/3 The large tribe of the Eucalyptus (honey or *fever trees). 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fever tree*, the *Pinckneya pubens*. *Ibid.*, **Fever twig*, the *Celastrus scandens*. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fever-weed*, an *eryngium*. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fever wood*, the *Benzoin odoriferum*. 16xx COTGR., *Sacotin*, *feauerwort. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 170 *Triosteum*, feverwort.

†**Fe·ver,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[−1] [ad. OF. *fevere, fevre, febvre, fabre* = Pr. *fabre*, It. *fabbro*, OSp. *fabro*:—L. *fabr-um, faber*.] A smith.

1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 22 Feuers, Couureours [etc.].

Fever (fī·vəɹ), *v.* [f. FEVER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put or throw into a fever; *lit.* and *fig.* Also, † *to fever* (one) *into.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 138 The white hand of a Lady Feauer thee. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 430 His words .. feavered her all over. 1689 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 189 His passion feavered him into a desperate sickness. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 265 To his licentious wish each must be blest, With joy be fevered. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* vi, The ruddy tide..Fever'd his high conceit of such a bride. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 262 A heart which sin has fevered. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. xvi, Tending..to wear out and fever her body.

2. *intr.* To become feverish, to be seized with a fever. Also (*nonce-use*) of the eyes, *To fever out*: to start out with fever or excitement.

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 380 She fevered and died. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scotl.* 171 He never fevered with the fracture, and very soon recovered. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 138 This passion..made..His eyes to fever out, his voice to cease. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Jan., I waked .. for five or six hours I think, then fevered a little.

fig. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxvi, A hectic tint of secret care That for a burning moment fever'd there. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxii, Of its own beauty is the mind diseased, And fevers into false creation. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* III. vii, That eager blood That in old days..So oft hath fevered o'er victorious dreams.

Hence **Fe·vering** *ppl. a.*

1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Ep.* 70 That high day of fevering youth. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autob.* I. ix. 98 At this moment of fevering unrest.

†**Fe·verable,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. FEVER *sb.* or *v.* + -ABLE.] Affecting with fever; fever-like.

1568 G. SKEYNE *Descr. Pest* A iij, Ane feuerable infectioun, maist cruelle.

Fevered (fī·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] **a.** Of the body: Affected with fever, extremely heated. **b.** Of the mind: Excited, over-wrought.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxiv. 241 A feavered Body; a boyling Stomacke. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* ii. 45 For Feavered Minds, who..find noe Ease. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* IV, Her blood all fever'd. 1802 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. i, He lifted his fever'd face to heaven. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 148 A gale from heaven fanned his fevered brow. 1850 MRS JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 228 Her attempt to guide or crush the .. fevered spirits of the time. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 283 It is such a pity to arrive at home entirely fevered.

Feverel, var. of FEBRUARY.

†**Fe·veress.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. FEVER *sb.* + -ESS [2].] Feverishness; fever.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXVI. (1495) 680 In them is moche superfluyte of watry moysture..that is matere of longe durynge feueresse.

Feveret (fī·vəɹ·ĕt). Also 8 feverette. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A slight fever.

1712 THORESBY *Diary* II. 149 This new distemper .. by physicians called a Feveret. 1769 *St. James' Chron.* 3–5 Aug. 4/2 You will certainly throw yourself into a violent Fever, or at least a Feveret. 1796 C. BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 129 Your most welcome letter found me struggling with a catarrh and feverette. 1863 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 59 Throughout the whole course of this feveret, the patients expectorate largely.

fig. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 211 They kept me in a perpetual feveret.

Feverfew (fī·vəɹfiū, fe·v-). Forms: 1 féferfuge, -fuzie, 5 fevyrfue, 6 -fewe, fewerfew, 7 feverfue, feaverfew, *Sc.* feverfoylie, 5– feverfew. See also FEATHERFEW, FETTERFOE. [OE. *féferfuge, -fuzie*, ad. late L. *febrifuga*, L. *febrifugia*, f. L. *febri-* (*febris*) fever + *fug-āre* to drive away.

The mod. form cannot directly descend from the OE.; its source is the AF. **fevrefue* (*feverfue c* 1265 in Wr.-Wülck. 556), which normally represents the Lat. Under FEATHERFEW (a corruption suggested by the 'feather-like' appearance of the leaves) will be found forms in *-foy* (:–OE. *-fuzie*), which in some dialects has been corrupted into *-foil*. The name *feather-foil* has by botanical writers been applied to another 'feather-leaved' plant: see FEATHER *sb.* 19.]

a. The plant *Pyrethrum Parthenium.* **b.** *dial.* The *Erythræa Centaurium.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134 *Febrefugia* .. feferfuge. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 134 Curmelle feferfuge.

c 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Hec febrifuga*, fevyrfew. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 79 b, The new writers hold ..that feuerfew is better for weomen. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 234 Feuerfue comforteth the stomacke, and is good for the feuer quotidian. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 18 (Jam.) *Matricaria*, feverfoylie. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. iv. 258 Feverfew, Catmint, Pennyroyal, each 3 Handfuls. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 314 Common Fever-few.

Feverish (fī·vərĭʃ), *a.* [f. FEVER *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. **a.** Having the symptoms constituting fever (see FEVER *sb.* 1 a). †**b.** Ill of a fever (*obs.*).

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Cure* ii, Drink which feaverish men desire. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 70 A Feaverish Man cannot judge of Tasts. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 47, [I] have had a restless, feverish night. 1779 JOHNSON *Life Ascham* Wks. IV. 635 He was for some years hectically feverish. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 228 Though heavy and feverish..a good night's rest was to cure her.

2. *fig.* Excited, fitful, restless, now hot now cold.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 8 Men..Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 174 To turn the native heat of Religion into a feavourish outside zeal about words. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 165 This feverish uncertainty..in Human conduct seems unavoidable. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 228 A few hours of feverish joy were followed by weeks of misery.

3. †**a.** Pertaining to fever. *Feverish matter*: the impurity in the blood supposed to give rise to fever (*obs.*). **b.** Of the nature of fever; resembling fever or its symptoms.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xliii. (1495) 256 Rysynge and stondynge of heere..comith in the bodi of feueryssche matere. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 230 The feavorish matter doth not swim in the bloud. 1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 497 This month .. is an odde feaverish sickness dominant. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 575 Her Feaverish Thirst drinks down a Sea of Blood. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 324 The Regimen .. in the Article of Feverish Rigors. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 428 Its effects in abating the feverish exacerbations are so considerable. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, In feverish flood, One instant rushed the throbbing blood.

4. Of climate, food, etc.: Apt to cause fever. Of a country: Infested by fever.

1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 14 A Fish larger than a Bonetto, but..feaverish Diet. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 315 The feverish shore of St. Domingo. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 253 Tracts which are exceedingly feverish in summer. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 34 The climate of Soopah was occasionally very feverish for Hindoos.

Feverishly (fī·vərĭʃlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a feverish manner: †**a.** *lit.* With the symptoms of fever (*obs.*). **b.** *fig.* As if under the influence of fever; excitedly, fitfully, nervously, restlessly.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 227 If they .. find .. Gallita feaverishly inclin'd, They post up prayers. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 575 The Blood fermenting Feverishly through excess of Sulphur. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 396 Feverishly looking for this night's repetition of the folly. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXI, He watched Eva feverishly day by day. 1893 *Daily News* 29 June 6/4 In spite of a slight rally the closing was feverishly weak.

Feverishness (fī·vərĭʃnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being feverish; an instance of the same. *lit.* and *fig.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 76. 97 It is to their great benefit, in taking off from them .. feverishness. 1709 LD. SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1711) II. 129 Satiety..and Feverishness of Desire, attend those who passionately study Pleasure. 1764 ELIZ. CARTER *Let.* Jan. (1809) III. 237 Lord Lyttelton has a slight feverishness. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 55 Feverishness is generally supposed to be a symptom of fever—in nine cases out of ten it is a symptom of bedding.

Fe·verite. *nonce-wd.* One who is ill of a fever.

1800 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 143, I have..obtained two young hands to supply the loss of the feverites.

Feverless (fī·vərlĕs). [f. FEVER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fever, devoid of heat.

1819 KEATS in W. M. Rossetti *Life* 161 Claret..fills one's mouth with a gushing freshness—then goes down cool and feverless.

†**Fe·ver-lurden.** [f. FEVER *sb.* + LURDEN (imitating medical names of fevers). Said to survive *dial.* as *fever-lurgan, -lurgy, -largie.*] The disease of laziness.

c 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 75 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 93, I trow he was infecte certeyn With the faitour, or the fever lordeyn. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cli. (1557) 55, I had almoste forgotten the feuer lurden, with the whiche manye .. yonge persons bee sore infected nowe a dayes. 1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* II. 149 They have a feaver-lurdane, and they cannot stirre. 1808 JAMIESON *Fever-largie*, expl. 'Two stomachs to eat, and none to work'; county unknown.

†**Fe·verly,** *a. Obs.*[–1] [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] = FEVERISH 3.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Feaverly heate maketh no digestion. 1847 CRAIG *Feverly*, like a fever.

Feverous (fī·vərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

†**1.** Ill of fever; affected by fever; = FEVERISH 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcix. (1495) 665 Swete pomegarnades easith .. feuerous men. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 222 It wole make a man yvel disposed & feverous. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 24 They are lesse hurtfull, for such as are feuorous, then other wines are. 1796 COLERIDGE *Dest. Nations* Poems I. 206 Cool drops on a feverous cheek.

transf. and *fig.* 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 101 The fev'rous kettle with internal evil..totters on the bars. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* x, A hundred swords Will storm his heart, Love's fev'rous citadel.

2. *fig.* = FEVERISH 2.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 75, I do feare thee Claudio..Least thou a feauorous life shouldst entertaine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* XV. (1851) 450 The feverous rage of Tyrannizing. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. i, Whose fev'rous life..feels the incessant throb Of ghastly paine! 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 139 His intellectual powers were never stimulated into fev'rous energy. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* p. xv, Feverous haste..has become the law of their being.

3. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fever; = FEVERISH 3.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 147 This feverous malady. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 237 Exylynge the feuerous frosty coldnes. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 4 a, The..feverous burning of the Heart. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 53 They finde themselves overtaken vvith feverous distempers. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 30 A dreamy pang in morning's feverous doze. 1820 KEATS *Isabel* xliv, What feverous hectic flame Burns in thee, child? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 230 A night of feverous wakefulness.

4. Apt to cause fever.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 786 Southern-Winds ..without Rain, do cause a Fevorous disposition of the Year. 1827 H. COLERIDGE *On Infancy* in *Lit. World* 21 Mar. (1890) The feverous summer's beam alike she dreads. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xli, Hark! from..Feverous alley..Swells the wail of Englishmen. 1890 *Longman's Mag.* July 284 He was glad .. to retire from the feverous autumn.

Hence **Fe·verously** *adv.*

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 77 A malady Desperately hot, or changing feverously. 1829 *Anniversary, The Poet* 249 He, who .. feverously grasps at a splendid loss. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. i. 4 Either she would talk feverously, or sit in the gloomiest silence.

†**Fe·very,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Affected by fever; feverish.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. ii, And all thy body feuery. ?1612 CHAPMAN *To Live with Little Wks.* 1875. 158 A fevery man's thirst.

Few (fiū), *a.* Forms: 1 féawe, féawa, féa, 2 fæu, 2–3 feawe, *Orm.* fæwe, 4 *south.* veawe, (3 feaue), 3–6 fewe, 3–4 *south.* vewe, 3–5 feu(e, (3 feuwe, fawe, *south.* vawe, fowe, 6 feowe), 3 fa, 3–5 fo(e, fon(e, (3 foun, fune, 5 fewne, foyn(e), 4– few. *compar.* 4 fewre, *Sc.* fewar, foner, 6– fewer. *superl.* 5 fewis(t, 6– fewest. [Common Teut.: OE. *féawe* pl. (usually *féawa* on the analogy of the adverbial *féla*, FELE many), contracted *féa*, corresp. to OFris. *fâ* (very rare), OS. *fâh*, OHG. *fao, fô*, pl. *fôhe*, ON. *fár* (Sw. *få*, Da. *faa*), Goth. *fawai* pl.; repr. OTeut. **fawo-*, cognate with L. *pau-cus*, Gr. παῦ-ρος of same meaning, L. *paullus* little (:—**pau-r-los*), *pau-per* poor, and perh. with Gr. παύειν to stop.

The equivalent words in OHG. and ON., and the synonymous cognates in Gr. and Lat., were occasionally used in sing. with the senses 'rare', 'not numerous', 'small in quantity'. In OE. the sing. is not recorded, unless *féa* with partitive genitive (as in *féa worda* may sometimes be neut. absol.; cf. similar use of ON. *fátt*, Fr. *un peu de*. The use of *féa* as adv. 'little, not much' is another survival of the prehistoric use of the sing. The word is not found in the extant remains of ONorthumbrian. The ME. forms *fa* (northern), *fo* (northern and north midland) have the appearance of being from ON.; the forms *fon(e, foun, fewne*, etc. seem to have arisen from the addition of *n* as a plural suffix, but the *n* remains in the comparative *foner*.]

1. Not many; amounting to a small number. Often preceded by *but*, †*full*, *so*, *too*, *very*, †*well*.

Without prefixed word, *few* usually implies antithesis with 'many', while in *a few, some few* the antithesis is with 'none at all'. Cf. 'few, or perhaps none', 'a few, or perhaps many'.

a. qualifying a plural sb. expressed or to be supplied from context.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxix.] (1890) 88 Þætte her wære micel rip onweard & fea worhton. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1138 Mid fæu men. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 25 Ðis understandeþ auer to feawe saules. *c* 1275 LAY. 26669 [Hii] leope to þan Bruttus and feue hii þar nemen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27864 (Cott.) Þar es sinnes foun..wers for to mend. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 764 Fone men may now fourty yhere pas, And foner fifty. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 In Egipte er bot fewe castelles. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxx, Ther is ladis now in lond fulle foe That wold haue seruut hor lord soe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 72 With wordes fewne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The gyfte of prerogatyue called discrecyon..is but in fewe persones. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 111 That euer this Fellow should haue fewer words then a Parret. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 7 How many Gentlemen haue you lost? But few. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xiv. 1 Man that is borne of a woman, is of few dayes. 1734 BERKELEY *Hylas & P.* (ed. 3) II. Wks. 1871 I. 306 Few men think, yet all have opinions. 1751 ORRERY *Remarks on Swift*, Guilty in so few sentences of so many solecisms. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 47 No fewer than twenty-eight views. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 280 Among the numbers of bodies that I examined..very few..had gall-stones. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 189 A man of few words.

b. *absol.* = *few persons.*

Beowulf 1412 (Gr.) He feara sum beforan gengde. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 16 Monige forþon sindun ȝecæȝed & feawe soðlice ȝecorene. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., And feawa ȝecorene. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 950 For nis him no derure for to adweschen feole þen fewe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8496 (Cott.) Fa it wist quat it wald mene. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 19495 (Trin.) Of fewere þen of þre may no bisshop sacred be. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 540 Fewe for hym wepyth. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 1 Many one ben frendes of wordes only, but fewe ben in fayth or dede. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 161 Many sought for him, but few espied hym. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 8 The Enemy ..entring the Town by few at a time. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 47 That curiosity very few have an opportunity of gratifying. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 184 Few dare, and few who dare Win the desired communion.

c. followed by partitive genitive, and later by *of*.

Beowulf 2662 (Gr.) Fea worda cwæð. 918 *O. E. Chron.* an. 918 Hira feawa on weȝ comon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 37 Witodlice micel rip ys, and feawa wyrhtyna. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 402 Þere of scapede vewe alyue. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 242 He went to play a wile with fo of his banere. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Fewe of them..miscaryed. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* vii. 7 Ye were the fewest of all people. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 445 Few of the members of the late cabinet had any reason to expect his favour. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Aids Contentment* 11 How few of your fellow-creatures can have the opportunity.

d. predicatively.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvii. 39 Fea ȝewordne sindun. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cviii[i]. 8 Sien dæȝas his fea. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cv[i]. 39 Þai ere fone made. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8599 (Cott.) Þair clathes was sa gnede and fa. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 129/2 To be Fewe, *rarere*. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1676) 71 It behoveth our words to be wary and few. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 P 1 We are always complaining our Days are few. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 212 If few their wants, their pleasures are but few. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 441 The gunmakers of Utrecht were found too few to execute the orders. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 4 They may be fewer in number than was supposed. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 163 The weed becomes very troublesome, and the fish consequently few and far between.

e. *Some few*: an inconsiderable number of. Also *ellipt., absol.*, and followed by *of*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 4 The king .. lately landed With some few priuate friends. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 526 Vnlesse 'some few' and 'many' in your language be all one. 1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* v. 111 Dram. Wks. (1875) 294 *Jud.* He is the first subject that ever made himself a Knight. *Her.* Not by some few, my lord. 1747 S. FIELDING *Lett. David Simple* (1752) II. 158 Some few women. *Mod.* Some few of the survivors are still living.

f. *The few*: a specified company small in number; often with qualifying adj. Now often = 'the minority'; opposed to *the many*.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor.* vi. 17 They are but fewe, but onles ye auoyde the same fewes companie. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 28 A Few of the Few .. have been carrying on a constant Conspiracy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* IX. 244 The wakeful few, the fuming Flaggon ply. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 10 The favour of the few may silence the clamour of the many. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 183 A life not for the many, but for the few.

†**g.** ellipt. *In few* = in few words; in short. Also, *To speak few* (= L. *pauca loqui*). *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 b, Be euer doynge well, & speke but fewe. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 116 To say al in few, they refused the name. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 112 In few; his death..tooke fire and heate away. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. ii, I'll..end in few. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 157 He thus to Eve in few: Say Woman, what is this which thou hast done? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 476 The firm resolve I here in few disclose. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 533 In few, to close the whole, The moral muse has shadow'd out a sketch. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 71 Who shall tell in few the many fresh pains and travails that I saw?

h. *At* (*the*) *fewest*: at the lowest estimate of number.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3599 Of sithid chariotis him sued .. At þe fe·vist, as I find a fouretene thousand. *Ibid.* 3738 Of females at þe fewis foure & xx[ti] Mille.

2. Like the cardinal numerals, *few* may be used to form with a plural sb. a virtual collective noun, preceded by *a, every*, or (rarely) *that*, but construed with plural verb. (Cf. ME. *an five mile, an fourti ȝer*; and see EVERY 1 e.)

a. *A few*: a small number of. *Not a few*: many.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 18 Þe kyng with a fewe men hymself flew at þe laste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 641 A fewe termes coude he. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5988 He shall in a fewe stoundes Lese all his markes. 1550 SIR R. MORYSINE *Let.* 17 Dec. in Tytler *Edw. VI*, I. 345 I pray you let me now and then have a few lines from you. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 283 Heere's a few Flowres. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 82 The ..constant use of tar-water for a few weeks. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 474, I will deliver my thoughts .. in a few words. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 220 One rock a few feet square.

b. with ellipsis of sb. Often followed by *of*. Also *absol.* a few persons; occas. with an adj., as *a faithful, select*, etc. *few*, in which it approaches the nature of a sb. † *A fewer*: a smaller number *of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19782 (Cott.) He badd þa men be all vte-don, þat in þat hus left bot a fon. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 953 Al þe feldes þo were y-fuld of dede men on þe grounde, Saue an vewe þat leye & ȝulde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2061 Fra his faes with a fewe þe filde to de-voide. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 105, I shall say thertylle of good wordes a foyne. 1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 Of which sort we have a fewer amongst us than I would. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 73 Loue all, trust a few, Doe wrong to none. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1882) 540 Thieves, of which, it seems there were not a few. 1723 POPE *Let. to Swift* 12 Jan., To pass my days with you, and a few such as you. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks* 1778 VI. 358 Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a few. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xiii, A faithful few Prest through the throng to join him. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 A level which had..been reached only by a few. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 175 A select few of tried old friends.

c. *That few*: rarely used for *those few*.

1854 TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* 5 That honest few Who give the Fiend himself his due. 1861 PRESIDENT

LINCOLN *Message to Congress* 3 Dec., A few men own capital, and that few avoid labour themselves.

d. *A good few*: a fair number (*of*); (*dial.* and *colloq.*). *Quite a few* (U.S.): a considerable number.

1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, There were a good few apples on it. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 122 Of cannon a good few. 1865 *Ibid.* V. XIX. v. 499 A good few sorrows. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 85 As soon as they are able to eat—which is not for a good few days. 1883 P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/1 There's quite a few about among the rocks.

e. *Every few* (*hours, miles,* etc.): every series or group of a few; chiefly in advb. phrases.

† 3. Of a company or number: Small. So of a leader, *to be few in number. Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 357 I. 526 The Duc of Excestre and other, with a few mayne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse*, He saw so few a companie of the Romains. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, A few nombre of houndes. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 120 The earl of Angus was come .. and but a few number with him. *c* 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 13 He .. did ride to the Parties himself with a few company. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxiv. 30, I being few in number. 1711 SWIFT *Let.* 19 July, There was a drawing-room to-day .. but so few company, that [etc.]. 1828 C. WORDSWORTH *Charles I, Author of Icon Basilikè* 133 Their number assuredly has not been few.

4. Of quantity: Not much. *A few*: a little.

a. qualifying a sb. in sing. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* in *a few broth, gruel, porridge.*

[Possibly a survival of the use of the sing. of the adj. as in ON.; but the sbs. to which it is now prefixed are treated in dialects as plural, and referred to with pl. pronoun.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 269 A fewe Cruddes and Craym. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 122 Hauyng a fewe porage made of the brothe of the same byefe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 199 Broath .. to sup now and then a few. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 68 A pecke .. of malte and some few honey. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* xvi. (1844) 181 'Stay a few while,' a Londoner says. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* 73 A 'little few broth'. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, 'Av' a few moor broth .. thee 're very good to-dee!'

b. absol. *A few.* Used *colloq.* or *slang* in ironical sense, = 'a good bit'; also *adverbially.* Also, *Not a few*: considerably.

[Perh. orig. a comic Gallicism, after Fr. *un peu.*]

1761 A. MURPHY *Citizen* II. i, I..throw my eyes about a few. 1778 SUSAN BURNEY *Let.* in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* July, Your letter which diverted him not a few. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 199 He was determined to astonish the natives a few! 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 177 You must lie a few to put 'em off well. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* v. 26 'Can you sit a leap?' 'I believe you, rayther, just a very few.' 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. vii, If one man in a town has pluck and money, he may do it. It'll cost him a few. 1865 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 347, I am .. a little few (*un petit peu*) vexed.

5. *Comb.*, parasynthetic, as *few-acred, -celled, -flowered, -layered, -seeded, -whorled.*

1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 9 *Few-acred farmers. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 139 *Few-celled germs. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 138 *Few-flowered. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 25 Few-flowered Sedge. Spikelet of from four to six flowers, the two upper barren. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 518 Narrow one- or *few-layered bands. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 175 *Few-seeded fruit. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 83 Shell involute..*few-whirled.

Fewd(e, obs. form of FEUD *sb.*[1]

† Fewe. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? a. OF. *fuie*:—L. *fuga* flight; cf. FEUTE. The synonym FUSE seems to have arisen from the plural of this word; otherwise a misprint for *fewte* might be suspected.] = FEUTE *sb.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvii. 32 b, He was ryght desyrous to folowe his pray, and folowed the fewe of the hart.

Fewel, obs. form of FUEL.

Fewer, Fewle, obs. forms of FEVER, FOWL.

† Fewmand, *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [Belongs to the imaginary Sherwood dialect of the piece; cf. FUMISH.] *trans.* To foul, to soil.

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, They [a young badger and a ferret] fewmand all the claithes.

Fewmets, Fewmishing: see FU-.

Fewness (fiū·nės). [f. FEW + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being few.

1. Scantiness in number; paucity, small number.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. xv. [xxi.] (1891) 222 Seo feanis nedde þara sacerda þætte aan biscop sceolde beon ofer tuu folc. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* ci[i]. 24 Feanisse dega minra segе me. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter, ibid.*, Feunesse of mi daies. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Fewenesse of my dayis. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 The fewnes of spyrytuall men. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 387 For feuenes thai did fle. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. XXXVI. (1632) 385 Seeing the fewnes of their pursuers. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 282 Spoke in vain because of the fewness of Auditors. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 9, I congratulated myself .. on the fewness of the things which I possessed.

† b. *Fewness and truth*: in few words and truly. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 39 Fewnes, and truth; tis thus, Your brother, and his louer haue embrac'd.

2. Scantiness in amount; small quantity. *rare.*

1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 265 The pollen, so important from its fewness. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* III. iii, Doth not the fewness of anything make the fulness of it in estimation?

Fewsty, obs. form of FUSTY.

Fewt(e(e, fewthe, -tye, obs. ff. of FEALTY.

Fewte, var. form of FEUTE, *Obs.*

† Few·ter, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 feuter, (fewtyre), 5 fewter, -tir(e, -tre. [a. OF. *feutre, fautre* (:—late L. *filtrum*: see FELT, FILTER), lit. 'felt', hence a felt-lined socket for a spear.]

The rest or support for a lance or spear attached to the saddle of a knight or man-at-arms.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3437 Wiþ spere festened in feuter. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1366 A faire floreschte spere in fewtyre he castes. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 127 Gripynge his spere in the fewtre. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 168 Thair cheyff chyftan .. In fewtir kest a fellone aspre sper. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. ii, Syre Ector .. in fewter cast his spere and smote the other knyghte a grete buffet.

† Few·ter, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put (a spear) into the 'fewter' or rest.

c 1400 *Melayne* 1474 Thay ferlyde why he fewterde his spere. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. vi, And theme they fewtryd their sperys. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) v. ix, Whan syr Gawayn espyed this gaye knyght he fewtred hys spere and rode strayght unto hym. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 10 He his threatfull speare Gan fewter.

† Few·ter, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also FELTER. [ad. OF. *feutrer* to make into felt.] **a.** *trans.* To pack or set (men) close together. **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To close in battle, come to close quarters.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1711 Ffifty thosandez of folke .. are fewteride on frounte undyr 3one fre-bowes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vi. 166 Thai fewtyr fut to fut and man to man.

† Few·terer. *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 vewter. *β.* 6–8 feuterer, futerer, pheu-, phewterer, 6– fewterer. [ME. *vewter* and early mod.E. *fewterer* appear to be corrupted adoptions of AF. *veutrier* (= Anglo-Lat. *veltrarius*) in same sense, f. OF. *veutre, vautre, veltre* (later F. *vautre*) = Pr. *veltre*, It. *veltro*:—popular L. **veltrum*, corruption of L. *vertragum* (nom. *-us*) greyhound, a Gaulish word, f. Celtic *ver-* intensive prefix + root *trag-* to run.]

A keeper of greyhounds. Also in a wider sense, an attendant. Also with defining word prefixed; as *fox-, yeoman-fewterer.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1146 To trystors vewters 30d. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 631 in *Babees Bk.* (1868 320 Þo vewter, two cast of brede he tase, Two lesshe of grehoundes yf þat he hase. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. E v b, These pharisaicall foxe fewterers. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, And perhaps stumble upon a yeoman pheuterer, as I doe now. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II, ii, A dry nurse to his coughs, a fewterer To such a nasty fellow. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Vautrier*, Hence our corrupted word Feuterer, for a Dog-keeper. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 312 He that is chosen Fewterer, or that lets loose the Greyhounds. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 Feuterer, a dog-keeper.

Fewterlock, dial. form of FETTERLOCK.

Fewtir(e, var. of FEWTER, *Obs.*

† Few·trer. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *feutrier*, f. *feutre* felt.] A felt-maker, a worker in felt.

14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582 *Fedorarius* [? read *foderarius*], a fewtrer.

Fewtrils (fiū·trilz), *sb. pl. dial.* Little things, trifles. Cf. FATTRELS.

c 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Gloss., *Fewtrils*, little things. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. xi, 'I ha' gotten decent fewtrils about me agen.' 1857 J. SCHOLES *Jaunt to see Queen* 28 (Lanc. Gloss.) Peg had hur hoppet ov hur arm wi her odd fewtrils.

† Few·ty. *Obs. Sc.* In 6 **fewtie.** [f. FEW + -TY.] The condition of being few; scarcity.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 59 The raritie and fewtie or scant of sum of thame.

† Fex. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *fæx.* Cf. FÆCES.] Sediment, waste, excrement.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 73 b, A watery substance, thicke like bryne, or other fex mixed with water.

Fex, var. of FAX, *Obs.*, hair.

Fey (fēⁱ), *a.* chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 fæge, 3 fæiȝe, 4 veiȝe, vaiȝe, fæie, *south.* væie, faie, 3–4 feie, *south.* veie, feye, 4 feiȝe, *south.* veiȝe, fei, 4–5 fay, (8 fie), 4– fey. [Common Teut.; OE. *fæge* = OS. *fēgi* (MDu. *vēge*, Du. *veeg*), OHG. *feigi* (MHG. *veige* in same sense, also timid, cowardly, mod.G. *feige* cowardly), ON. *feigr*:—OTeut. **faigjo-*; the ulterior etymology is uncertain: see Kluge and Franck.]

1. Fated to die, doomed to death; also, at the point of death; dying. In literary use now *arch.* Still in popular use in Scotland: see quot. 1861.

Beowulf 1568 (Gr.) Bil eal þurhwod fægne flæschoman. *Ibid.* 2141 Næs ic fæge þa gyt. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 119 (Gr.) Æt fotum feoll fæge cempa. *c* 1205 LAY. 517 Heo weren summe faie [*c* 1275 veie]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 2 As a frek þat feye were forth gan ich walke. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 58 Death on the fayest fall. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 92 Fey on the feld he has him left for deid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 378 Throw misgyding, or than the man wes fey. 17.. *Jock o' the Side* XXX. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 103 There'l nae man die but him that's fie. 1790 BURNS *Sheriffmuir* ii, Thro' they dash'd, and hew'd, and smash'd, Till fey men died awa, man. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XVI, Man! art thou fey! 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 75 When a person does anything that is contrary to his habits or dispositions it is common..to say, 'I wish the bodie be na fey'; that is, that this unwonted act may not be a prelude to his death. 1882 A. LANG *Helen of Troy* VI. XVI, O'er strange meat they revell'd like folk fey.

absol. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1532 (Gr.) Fæge swulton .. on ȝeofene. *c* 1205 LAY. 31227 Feollen þa uaiȝe. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 170 in *O. E. Misc.* 112 For nys no wrt .. þat euer mvwe þas feye furþ vp-holde. 1799 A. JOHNSTON in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XXI. 148 The Fye gave due warning by certain signs of approaching mortality. *Ibid.* 149 [Superstition having diminished,] the Fye has withdrawn his warning, and the elf his arrows. [In Hone's *Every-day Bk.* II. 1019, followed by many later writers, *fye* in quots. 1799 is taken as a synonym of FETCH. This seems to be a mistake.]

† 2. Leading to or presaging death; deadly, fatal. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1342 Full fey was maid that rout. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 124 Bittyr was that frute for his ofspring and fey. 1799 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XXI 150 What Fye token do ye see about me?

† 3. Accursed, unfortunate, unlucky. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Crist* 1534 (Gr.) On þæt deope dæl .. ȝefeallaþ .. synfulra here .. fæge gæstas. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 397 For ðis feye folk ðer so fouli was harmed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 48 And of the company of fey Vlixes.

† 4. Feeble, timid; sickly, weak. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 281 (Gr.) Nis min breostsefa forht ne fæge. *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 376 Parwynke..beryth blo flour, His stalkys arn..feynt & feye. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* iv, Feye folke will he fere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 41 That now, thus sleuthfully, sa tant and fey Huvis still on thir feldis.

Hence **Fey·dom,** the state of being 'fey'.

1823 GALT *Entail* I. 156 'I would hae thought the half o't an unco almous frae you. I hope it's no a fedam afore death.'

Fey, var. of FAY *sb.*[1] *Obs.* faith.

Fey, obs. form of FAY *v.*[2], FEE *sb.*[2], FOE.

Feyde, Feyer, obs. forms of FEED, FAR.

Feyffe, obs. form of FIVE.

Feygne, feynze, feynyn, obs. ff. FEIGN *v.*

Feylour, var. of FELOURE, *Obs.*

Feyn(e(n, obs. forms of FAIN, FEIGN.

Feynd, feynt, obs. and Sc. forms of FIEND.

Feynt(e, Feyre, obs. forms of FAINT, FEAR *v.*

Feysaunte, obs. form of PHEASANT.

Feyt, obs. form of FIGHT.

Feythhed. *Obs.* [f. OE. *fæhþ* enmity + *-hed*, -HEAD.] Hostility.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. G 59 Cloten .. his foredene [*v. r.* feythhed] for howede.

Feytous, var. of FEATOUS *a. Obs.*

Fez (fez). [a. (? through F. *fez*) Turk. فس *fes*, فاس *fês*; the name of the town *Fez* (in Morocco) is spelt in the same way, and it is alleged that the *fez* is so called from the town, where formerly it was chiefly manufactured.]

A skull-cap formerly of wool, now of felt, of a dull crimson colour, in the form of a truncated cone, ornamented with a long black tassel; the national head-dress of the Turks.

1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 347 The clergy and the aged wear under it [a high cap] the Fez, or a red, woven calotte. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* viii. 196 Round his fez .. endless folds of white linen. 1863 SPEKE *Disc. Nile* 261, I gave each of my men a fez cap. 1884 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 426/2 The island sailors with their blue baggy trousers, red fezes, and bare legs.

Hence **Fezzed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or wearing a fez. Also **Fe·zzy** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, in same sense.

1891 *New Review* Dec. 517 Fezzed officials. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. iv. 63 The fezzy defenders of the border fortress.

Fezen, fezzan, dial. forms of PHEASANT.

† Fi·able, fe·able, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *fiable, feable*, faithful, confident, f. *fier* to trust.] Faithful; in quot. quasi-*sb.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 Fader wylte thou receyue thys hoostye..for al the fyables of god that are or lyue.

Hence **Fe·ably** *adv.*, confidently.

c 1490 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* (E.E.T.S.) 128 Seeng þat feabli he myght speke without doubte or fear.

‖ **Fiacre** (fiakr). [F. *fiacre*; it is said that the vehicles first so called belonged to an innkeeper (in 1648) who lived at the sign of St. *Fiacre* (De Broc *Anc. Régime* II. 188).] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire, a hackney-coach, a French cab.

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* xii, They are most, even Fiacres or Hackneys, hung with Double Springs. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* I. 5 This miserable Vehicle, which the French call a Fiacre (i.e. a Hackney-Coach). 1826 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. vii. 81 Cabriolets, fiacres, and carriages of all kinds. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* XXVII, Hailing a fiacre, he jumped in.

Fialle, obs. form of PHIAL.

† Fiançailles, *sb. pl. Obs.* In 5 **fyansialles, 7 fiancialles, fiansals.** [a. F. *fiançailles* sb. pl., a betrothal, f. *fiancer* to betroth.] A betrothal.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 127 During the fyansialles and trouthplightyng of Iason and Creusa. 1625 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 6 May in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 18 The fiancialles were performed on Thursday. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 183 Might she with a good Conscience substitute a Papist for her sons Proctor for the Fiansals.

† Fi·ance, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 fiaunce, 5–6 fyaunce, (5 fyence), 6 fiance. [a. OF. *fiance* f. *fier* to trust.]

1. Confidence, trust.

1340 *Ayenb.* 164 Þe uerste poynte of prowesse hi clepiеþ magnanimitie. Þe oþer fiaunce. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5484 In whom no man shulde affye, Nor in hir yeftis have fiaunce.

c 1440 *Generyaes* 5610 In whom suerly is all her fyence. *a* 1555 PHILPOT tr. *Curio's Def.* in *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 348 They admonish me that I neither give any fiance to thee.

2. A promise, word of honour.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii, Syre Ector..made fyaunce to the kyng for to nourisshe the child lyke as the Kynge desyred. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 70 From his gag'd fiaunce cleere I set him free.

† **Fi·ance,** *v. Obs.* [f. F. *fiancer*, f. *fiance* a promise; see prec.]

1. *trans.* **a.** = AFFIANCE *v.* 2. **b.** To give one's troth to; to take as one's betrothed.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxxvii. 99 He wold graunte and fyaunce her to a man whiche was a paynym. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 433 a, The Duke of Florence had fiaunced his daughter to Ascanio the Byshop of Romes nephewe. 1613–8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 29 Harold was fyanced to..the Duke's daughter.

b. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 119 b/2 Another louer..hath fyanced me by his fayth. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xviii. 50 To fyaunce and to kys thre tymes the fayre Esclaramonde. 1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* i. 9 He hath .. fianced & betrothed to himself his church.

2. To make to promise, put upon one's parole.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 74 Rich prisoners were woon and fienced Vpon their faiths.

‖ **Fiancé** *masc.*, **Fiancée** *fem.* (fĭ·ãnse). [F. *fiancé, fiancée*, pa. pple. f. *fiancer* to betroth.] A betrothed person.

1853 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 490 Nobody much here except Clough and his *fiancée*, a clever-looking girl. 1864 *London Society* VI. 58 The bride elect, the *fiancé*, the trousseau .. she took under her most special charge. 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 10/2 The *fiancé*, Prince Henry. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* ii. 26 He would not trust himself to see his *fiancée*, Elinor Thanet.

Fiansals, obs. form of FIANÇAILLES.

Fiant (fəi·ănt). Also 6 **fiaunt, fyaunte.** [L. *fiant* (3rd pers. pl. pres. subj. of *fierī*: see FIAT), in the formula *fiant literæ patentes*, 'let letters patent be made out', with which these documents formerly commenced.]

A warrant addressed to the Irish Chancery for a grant under the Great Seal. By Spenser used *transf.*

1534 SKEFFYNGTON in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 193 There be serteyne fyauntes made, to be put up to the Kynges Highnes, for officis in Ireland. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1144 Through his hand alone must passe the Fiaunt. 1614 in *Cal. State Papers, Ireland* 7 Dec. 530 Warrant to draw forth a fiant of pardon unto Connor Roe Magwire, Esq. 1875 *Seventh Rep. Deputy Keeper Records Irel.* 27 The 'Fiants'..extend from the 12th year of Henry VIII to the present time.

† **Fi·ants,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6–7 feance(s, fya(u)nts, 7–8 fiant(e)s, 8 fuants. [a. OF. *fient* masc., *fiente* fem. dung (repr. popular L. types **femitum, -a*, f. **femus*, L. *fimus* dung), also *fiens*, pl. of *fien*, repr. L. *fimum*. The specialization of sense seems to be Eng.] The dung of certain animals, e. g. the badger, fox, etc. (see quots.).

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 184 The Badgerd pigges at comming out of the earth do commonly .. cast their fyaunts. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 93/1 A Deeres Fewmets, a Bore or a Beares Leasses, a Hare or Conneys Crottoyes, a Fox or a Badgers Feance. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger*, One of them casts his Fiants long, like a Fox. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 297 The Hog-Badgers .. use to cast their Fiants or Dung in a small Hole.

Hence † **Fi·ant** *v.*, of an animal: to cast its excrements; to dung. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 184 They fyaunt within it [a hole] and hide it.

Fiar (fī·ăr), *sb. Sc.* Also 6, 8 **fear** and see FEUAR. [? f. FEE *sb.*2 + -AR, -ER.] The owner of the fee-simple of a property, as opposed to the life-renter. *Conjunct fiar* (see quot. 1597).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Feodum*, In this case the husband is proprietar and the wife is conjunct fear or li'erentar. 1646 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 204 If the partie Delinquent be .. a Fiar, or hes any estate contracted to him. 1734 R. KEITH *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 50 *note*, The Persons contained in the Summons were these viz. Norman Leslie, Fear of Rothes, &c. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvii, The old lady was certainly absolute fiar. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. l. 858 The fiar (i. e. dominus or reversioner) may enter and work them. 1883 LD. R. CLARK in *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 315/1 The trust purposes fail, so that the truster is the fiar of the trust estate.

Fiars (fī·ərz), *pl. Sc.* [Pl. of *fier*, FEER a standard.] The prices, annually fixed, of the different kinds of grain. Also more fully *fiar(s prices*, and *sheriff-fiars. Fiars-court*, the court at which the prices are fixed.

1723 *Acts Sederunt* 21 Dec. (1790) 278 Act declaring and appointing the Manner of striking the Sherifi-fiars. *Ibid.*, That there is a general complaint, That the said fiars are struck..without due care. *Ibid.* 279 Determining and fixing the fiar-prices. 1825 *Act* 5–6 *Will. IV*, c. 63 § 16 The Fiar Prices of all Grain in every County shall be struck by the Imperial Quarter. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., The prices fixed by the opinion of the jury and sanctioned by the judge are termed the fiars of that year. 1887 *Scotsman* 8 Mar., At a Fiars Court for the county of Renfrew held..in Paisley, the prices of the season's crops were struck.

Fiasco (fiæ·skō). [a. (in sense 2 through F.) It. *fiasco* (see FLASK) lit. 'a flask, bottle'.

The fig. use of the phrase *far fiasco* (lit. 'to make a bottle') in the sense 'to break down or fail in a performance is of obscure origin; Italian etymologists have proposed various guesses, and alleged incidents in Italian theatrical history are related to account for it.]

‖ **1.** A bottle, flask.

1887 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 635/3 A fiasco of good Chianti could be had for a paul.

2. A failure or break-down in a dramatic or musical performance. Also in a general sense: An ignominious failure, a 'mull'.

1855 LD. LONSDALE in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 325 Derby has made what the theatrical people call a *fiasco*. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* vii. 329 We have lately had some rude reminders .. in the fiasco of our railway system, &c. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 347 They would take care that he should cause no second fiasco by turning their theologic jealousies against each other.

Fiat (fəi·ăt). [a. L. *fiat* 'let it be done', 'let there be made', 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *fierī*, used as passive of *facĕre* to do, make.]

1. *orig.* The word 'fiat' itself, or a formula containing it, by which a competent authority gave his sanction to a proposed arrangement, to the performance of a request, etc. Hence, an authoritative sanction, an authorization. † *Fiat in bankruptcy*: see quot. 1848.

[Compare the following examples in med.L.: Ita fiat ut ego Chlodoveus volui (*Grant by Clovis* in Mabillon *De Re Diplomatica* VI. li. (1681) 463). Signaturæ autem Papales expediuntur ab ipsa sanctitate per Fiat simplex, vel per Fiat geminatum, vel per Fiat proprio motu, vel per Fiat, ut petitur (*Compend. Benefic. Expos.* in Du Cange s. v.).]

1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 60 Unless the Lord be pleased to set His fiat unto it, and to confirm it with His royal assent. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. Concl. (1739) 201 Nothing can be concluded without the King's Fiat. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. § 101. 90 That all the Lecturers .. be Licenced ..with a Fiat from the Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. 1768 *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 157 Mr. Wilkes not being in custody, the Attorney-General has refused his fiat to the writ of error which he wishes to sue out. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. ix, I tell thee I have the fiat of the prætor. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Fiat in Bankruptcy*, the authority of the Lord Chancellor to a commissioner of bankrupts, authorising him to proceed in the bankruptcy of a trader mentioned therein. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. i. 132 The decisive fiat was given: 'Yes; start on it, in God's name!'

b. *gen.* An authoritative pronouncement, decree, command, order.

a 1750 A. HILL *Wedding Day* Wks. 1753 III. 173 Our hands, at length, the unchanging fiat bound. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xvii, Still Zastrozzi stood unmoved, and fearlessly awaited the fiat of his destiny. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 570 To determine by the fiat of the king alone the course of national policy. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 44 Whose fiat in matters of fashion was law.

2. With reference to '*Fiat lux*' (let there be light) Gen. i. 3 in the Vulgate: A command having for its object the creation, formation, or construction of something.

a 1631 DONNE *Storm* 70 So that we (except God say Another 'Fiat') shall haue noe more day. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 60 If it be a Spirit that immediately produces every effect by a *fiat* or act of his will. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 215 Put into movement..by the fiat of a comprehensive mind. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 6 Was space furnished at once, by the fiat of Omnipotence, with these burning orbs? 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 358 St. Petersburg .. sprang into existence by the fiat of royal will.

3. *attrib.*, as *fiat-power*; **fiat-money**, *U.S.* money (such as an inconvertible paper currency) which is made legal tender by a 'fiat' of the government, without having an intrinsic or promissory value equal to its nominal value.

1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 30 We shall still hear echoes of the old conflict, such as..the virtues of 'fiat-money'. 1887 A. JOHNSTON in *New Princeton Rev.* IV. 176 The verdict of approval, however, has usually taken a form which implies a certain fiat power in the Convention. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lvi. 369 *note*, Greenbacks, or so-called 'fiat money'.

Fiat (fəi·ĕt), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To attach a 'fiat' to; to sanction.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 246 Their adjudication is all but fiated when they go out of office. 1863 LE FANU *House by Churchyard* (ed. 2) I. 7 My uncle fiated the sexton's presentment, and the work commenced forthwith. 1871 *Times* 25 Feb., Mr. Justice Fitzgerald to-day fiated a presentment for 500*l.* to the family of M'Mahon.

Fiaunt, obs. var. of FIANT.

Fib (fib), *sb.*1 *colloq.* Also 8 **phibb.** [Of obscure origin; possibly shortened from FIBBLE-FABLE.]

1. A venial or trivial falsehood; often used as a jocular euphemism for 'a lie'.

1611 COTGR., *Bourde*, a ieast, fib, tale of a tub. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. iv. (1840) 221, I think it is a fib. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III, Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no fibs. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, A fib never failed a fanatic. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Prof.* i, He must not..tell fibs about himself or them. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* ii. 48 No one..was used to offering hollow welcomes or telling polite fibs.

2. One who tells 'fibs'; a fibber, a liar.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 254 What sayest thou, thou fib? 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. ix. 140 'Oh! you dreadful fib', said Flora.

Fib (fib), *sb.*2 [f. FIB *v.*2] A blow.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 111 A fib..which he gave the Black under the left ribs.

Fib (fib), *v.*1 Also 7 **fibb,** 8 **phib.** [f. FIB *sb.*] *intr.* To tell a fib; to lie.

1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* IV. i, I do not say he lyes neither: no, I am too well bred for that: but his Lordship fibbs most abominably. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. iv, Any particular mark..whereby one may know when you fib. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 8 Both were very apt to fib! 1863 A. SMITH *Dreamthorp* 11 Could I have fibbed ..Could I have betrayed a comrade?

¶ Webster 1864 cites De Quincey for a transitive use, 'To tell a fib to'; see quot. 1830 s. v. FIB *v.*2

Hence **Fi·bbing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., an instance of this; **Fi·bbing** *ppl. a.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xii, At the expence of a little fibbing. 1820 LAMB *Final Mem.* iii. To Miss Hutchinson 255, I shall certainly go to the naughty man some day for my fibbings. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxviii, No one could doubt his talent for elegant fibbing.

Fib (fib), *v.*2 *slang. trans.* To strike or beat, to deliver blows in quick succession upon, as in pugilism. *To fib about*: to knock about. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* IV. 32 *Fib*, to beat. 1692 COLES, *Fib*, to beat. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Fib*, Fib the cove's quarron in the rumpad for the lour in his bung, beat the fellow in the highway for the money in his purse. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 77 Gully..fibbed him and kept him from falling. 1812 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 19 Crib..fibbed until Molineux fell. 1831 *Mirror* XVII. 247/1 If two men choose to stand up and fib each other about..why let them do it. 1865 G. F. BERKELEY *My Life* I. 311, I fibbed at half-a-dozen waistcoats and faces with all my might and main.

fig. 1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 236 As you will see in the 'Quarterly', where I have fibbed the 'Edinburgh' (as the 'fancy' say) most completely. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VII. 90 Here, again, Bentley got Bishop Greene under his arm, and 'fibbed' him cruelly.

Hence **Fi·bbing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fibbing-gloak*, a pugilist; *fibbing-match*, a boxing-match. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 72 Oliver got at the fibbing system. 1816 *Times* 25 Jan., Explain the terms..fibbing—cross buttock..bang up—and—prime. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog*, Muses More skill'd than my meek one in fibbings and bruises.

Fibber (fi·bəɹ). [f. FIB *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who fibs or tells fibs; a petty liar.

1723 DYCHE *Dict., Fibber.* 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 381 Molly.. was received as a great Fibber. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 533 At length then, you fibber, you are return'd. 1882 PAYN *For Cash only* xxvi, For one's lover to be a fibber is bad enough.

Fibbery (fi·bəɹi). [f. prec. + -Y.] The practice of a fibber; falsehood, lying.

1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulg. Tongue* 42 'The Leary Man' 6 And if you come to fibbery, You must mug one or two. 1870 *Standard* 12 Dec., An official report, full of delicate fibbery, was placarded to reassure the public.

† **Fi·berkie.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. *fiber*, FIBRE + *-kie*, Sc. dim. suffix.] A small fibre; a fibril.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 91 The Pericardium. is firmly fastned..by little smal Fiberkies.

† **Fibicches,** *pl. Obs. rare.* In 4 **febicchis, fybicches.** ? Contrivances, cheating tricks.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 156 3et arn þere febicchis of Forellis of mony mennes wittes. 1377 *Ibid.* B. X. 211 3et ar þere fybicches in forceres of fele mennes makynge.

Fi·ble-fa·ble. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **fybble-fable.** [reduplication of FABLE.] Nonsense.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 The most fybble-fable y^t ever could be imagined. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fible-fable*, nonsense.

† **Fi·bling,** *ppl. a.* ? *nonce-wd.* [as if pr. pple. of **fibble* v., f. FIB *sb.*1 or *v.*1] Addicted to telling little fibs.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 36 A fibling, quibbling, fribling, fumbling Arch-Deacon.

‖ **Fibra.** *Obs.* Pl. **fibræ, fibra·s.** [L. *fibra* FIBRE.] A fibre, filament.

1642 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 29 There are besides divers fibræ or hairy substances. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Practice of Faith* 15 The youngest plants thrust their fibra's into the earth. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. 330 The many fibræ appendant to the root thereof. 1775 ASH, *Fibra.*

† **Fi·brate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fibr-a* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To supply (something) with fibres or filaments. Hence **Fi·brated** *ppl. a.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Fibrated, that has small and hairy strings.

Fibre (fəi·bəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **fybre,** 7 **fiuer, fiver,** 7, 9 **fiber,** 9 **fifer** (*dial.*), 7– **fibre.** [a. F. *fibre* (= Sp., Pg., It. *fibra*), ad. L. *fibra*, of uncertain origin; variously referred by etymologists to L. roots *fid-* (as in *findĕre* to split) and *fis-* or *fī-* (as in *filum* thread). The spelling *fiber* is common in the U S., but is now rare in England.]

† **1.** After Latin usage: **a.** A lobe or portion of the liver. **b.** *pl.* The entrails. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxix. (1495) 153 The endes of the lyuer hyght fybre for they..beclepyth the stomake. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIV. x, They.. aske counsell of their gods by the aspect of mans intrales and fibres. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 342 The lobes or fibres in the smal Liuers of certaine Mice.

2. *Phys.* One of a number of thread-like bodies or filaments, that enter into the composition of animal (muscular, nervous, etc.) and vegetable tissue. **a.** in animals. *Fibres of Corti*: see CORTIAN *a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 99 His blood..hath no Fibres or small veins in it. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 113 The threds Of life, his fiuers, wrathfull Deliusshreds. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XV. 142 Wormes..whose bodies consist of round and annulary fibers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 Her wings look like a Sea-fan with black thick ribs or fibers, dispers'd..through them. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 33 The Fibre it self strengthens by Use. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* XX. 98 In cold countries the fibres of the tongue must be less flexible. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* I. 7 The natives eat the myrtle berries as an astringent; their fibres being rendered extremely lax by the climate. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. II. § 4 The optic nerve .. might contain as many as a million of fibres. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. II. I. 305 Its two thousand fibres of Corti stretched.

fig. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN (W.), Yet had no fibres in him, nor no force. 1638 W. GRANT in *G. Sandys' Paraphr. Div. Poems* Pref. Verse, Truth .. so sweetely strikes Upon the Cords, and Fivers of the Heart. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 1059 The tender tyes, Close-twisted with the fibres of the heart! 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 329 Every fibre of him is Philistine. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 And of the fibre ..Whose throbs are love. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Addr.* ii. (1858) 55 They are bound up in every fibre of my being.

b. in plants.

1663 COWLEY *Ode Dr. Harvey* i, No smallest Fibres of a Plant .. His passage after her withstood. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 254 A Worm..gnaws asunder the Roots and Fibres of it. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 16 The thirsty plants .. feed their fibres with reviving dew. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. iii. 52 The vascular fibres of the bark. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* II. V. 984 There is .. an attraction between vegetable fibres and watery liquids. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 462 They also used the fibres of the cocoa nut for making threads.

3. One of the thread-like filaments of organic structure which form a textile or other material substance; also *transf.* of inorganic substances.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 49 A silk fibre. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 32 Twisting the fibres of wool by the fingers would be a most tedious operation. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 282 Delicate..fibres of glass joined with the greatest nicety. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 103 A very liquid lava may be caught by the wind, and drawn out into delicate fibres.

4. *collect.* A substance consisting of fibres, whether animal or vegetable. Also, Fibrous structure.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II. 273 The woody fibre.. does not undergo any change. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 7 *Nervous fibre*: this is the peculiar substance of which the brain and nerves are composed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 349 He has contrived to get so much bone and fibre as he wants. 1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 183 *note*, Pieces of coal which exhibit the ligneous fibre. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 42 Even these primary tissues may be regarded as consisting of other parts still more simple,—namely, membrane and fibre.

b. *fig.*

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 17 A man of the political fibre. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 47 There is an improvement in our fibre—moral, if not physical. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 398/1 This love of fierce and cruel sport was in the fiber.

5. *esp.* A fibrous substance fit for use in textile fabrics.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 70 Vegetable fibres find Ind.a their most prolific home. 1875 D. KAY in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 565/1 The most important fibre is the crin vegetal..produced from the dwarf palm. 1879 J. PATON *Ibid.* IX. 131/2 *Textile Fibres* .. include all substances capable of being spun, woven, or felted. 1892 K. TYNAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 290/1 [The roses] were swathed in cocoanut fibre and sacking.

6. A subdivision of a root, a small root or rootlet; occas. of a twig.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fibers*, the smal threads, or hair-like strings of roots. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 56 The Root consists of many small Fibers. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 153 Their numerous fibres or lateral roots will extend themselves horizontally. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 105 After they [plants] have begun to throw out new fibres, it is more or less dangerous..to remove them. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. XXV, Where weeping birch and willow round With their long fibres swept the ground. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 154 To the last fibre of the loftiest tree. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia, Fifers*..fibrous roots.

fig. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1697) IV. II. 65 To apply Christ, is..to strike forth a Sprig or Fibre from every Faculty into him. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 55 Whatever fibres there are in our nature by which we cling and cleave to those around us. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 177 A man who had tried..to extirpate the very fibres of the church.

† **7.** In Kepler's system of celestial physics: see quot. *Obs.*

[1618 KEPLER *Epit. Astron. Copernic.* V. (1635) 643 Posuimus, in cuiuslibet planetæ corpore duplices inesse fibras .. fibræ latitudinis fere quidem in parallelo situ manent toto circuitu.] 1715 tr. *Greevey's Astron.* I. I. lxviii. 139 [The Planet] will come nearer to the Sun, till the Right lines drawn according to the direction of this part (that is, the Fibres along which this attractive Virtue is propagated from the Sun)..are no more inclined to the Sun. *Ibid.* lxix. 143 In each Planet there are Fibres (which he calls from their Office, the Fibres of Latitude).

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fibre-cultivation, -machine*; also **fibre-basket** (see quot.); **fibre-cell** (see quot. 1884); **fibre-gun** (see quot.).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Fibre-basket*, Schultze's term for the sustentacular tissue of the retina. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 31 The..contractile *fibre-cells constitute the first form. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fibre-cell*, Kölliker's term for the fusiform, nucleated, cellular structures which form the involuntary muscles. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 7/1 The progress made in *fibre cultivation in the colony. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fiber-gun*, a device for disintegrating vegetable fiber. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 12/1 A few leaves ..were recently passed through Death's *fibre machine.

Fibre (fəi·bəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* Of plants: To form or throw out fibres.

1869 *Daily News* 6 Feb., The plant is sufficiently strong, with ample room to fibre as prodigally as it likes.

Fibred (fəi·bəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. FIBRE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Furnished with fibres; chiefly in comb., as *finely-fibred, three-fibred*, etc. Also *fig.*

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 14 Serpyllifolia .. leaves .. 3-fibred. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxiv, The wild hop fibred closely.

fig. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* viii. 177 They have a nature fibred and feathered for the highest inspirations. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 67 Some of the kindliest and most finely-fibred affections.

Fibreless (fəi·bəɹlés), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -LESS.] Without fibres or fibre; without strength, nerveless.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May, More nerveless and fibreless than a screeching sopranello in the Papal choir. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/3 The fibreless Liberals who went into alliance with them.

Fibrement (fəi·bəɹmĕnt). *rare.* [f. FIBRE + -MENT.] The process of making fibre or flesh.

1876 LANIER *Poems, Clover* 118 The pasture is God's pasture; systems strange Of food and fiberment he hath.

Fibriform (fəi·brifōɹm), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a fibre or fibres; fibre-like.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 700 Coralla calcareous, consisting of fibriform tubes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 497 They then always belong to the 'fibriform' category, resembling woody fibres in shape.

Fibril (fəi·bril). [ad. mod. L. *fibrilla*: see next. Cf. Fr. *fibrille.*] A small fibre.

1. *Phys.* The subdivision of a fibre (see FIBRE 2 a) in a nerve, muscle, etc.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Fibrils*, little small strings of fibres, or of the nerves or veins. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. XV. (1726) 247 The nervous fibrils probably do not communicate. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 286 The corresponding fibrils of the two retinas. 1805 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 8 Three large superficial nerves..give off fibrils at right angles. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. iii. 53 An extremely delicate fibril less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in length.

2. *Bot.* The ultimate subdivision of a root.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 51 Theophrastus gives us great caution..to preserve the roots and especially the earth adhering to the smallest Fibrils. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 237 The minute subdivisions [of the root] have been .. called radicles .. others name them fibrils. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 11 A Root..gives off fibrils irregularly.

3. Something resembling a small fibre.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. XX, Her dark hair curling in fresh fibrils as it gradually dried.

Fibrilla (fəibri·lă). Pl. **fibrillæ** (fəibri·lī). [mod. L. *fibrilla*, dim. of L. *fibra* FIBRE.] = prec.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 317 A Nerve, or a Fibrilla related to it is touch'd. *a* 1754 MEAD *Wks.* (1762) II. 535 Rays of light, falling on the small arteries, instead of the nervous fibrillæ. 1757 WATSON *Chem. Ess.* V. 120 Fibrillæ of feathers. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 112 The most delicate of the elementary tissues of animals, such as..the ultimate fibrillæ of muscles. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 222 If the fibrillæ of the optic nerve are capable of being affected by light.

Fibrillar (fəi·brilăɹ), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of a fibrilla or fibrillæ.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119/2 Fibrillar substance occurs in Growths in many varieties of form. 1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 33 The coagulum or clot being distinguished from that of albumen .. by the fibrillar arrangement of its particles.

Fibrillary (fəi·brilări). [f. FIBRILLA + -ARY.] = FIBRILLAR.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* § 365 The..fibrillary Substance begins and proceeds thence every where. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 312 When the poison is applied .. fibrillary contractions .. are induced in the muscles.

Fibrillate (fəi·brilĕt), *a.* [f. FIBRILLA + -ATE 2.] = FIBRILLATED.

1884 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* I. ii. § 13. 57 In large compound sporophores the surface of sections or broken pieces may often appear fibrillate even to the naked eye.

Fibrillate (fəi·brilĕt), *v.* [f. FIBRILLA + -ATE 3.] *intr.* Of the blood: To turn into fibrillæ; to form fibrils or fibres.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 746/2 Place a drop of the colourless liquor sanguinis, before it fibrillates, on each of the large slips. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 29 It appears as an homogeneo-granular blastema..with more or less marked tendency to fibrillate or form actual fibres.

Hence **Fi·brillating** *ppl. a.*

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 30 A thin layer of .. fibrillating material..unites and holds together the divided surfaces. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* p. xxii, Its circumference is dark and fibrillating.

Fibrillated (fəi·brilĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Arranged in fibrils; having a fibrillar structure.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 138/2 Simple condensation of the original fibrillated fibrin. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 319 The fibrillated network forming the buffy coat undergoes the slow contraction. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 104 A..cortical layer, fibrillated in a direction perpendicular to the surface.

Fibrillation (fəibrilē·ʃən). [f. as prec.; see -ATION.] The process of becoming fibrillated; the state or condition of being fibrillated; an arrangement into fibrils; also *concr.* a fibrillated mass.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 743/2 But in the ordinary fibrin of the blood, the fibrillation is less distinct. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 227 A nerve .. presents itself as a pale cord with a longitudinal fibrillation. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 22 The coagulation or fibrillation of the fibrine. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* p. xxii, From this fibrillation the posterior set of fibres pass.

b. A quivering movement in the fibrils of a muscle or nerve.

1882 QUAIN *Med. Dict.*, *Fibrillation, muscular*, a localised quivering or flickering of muscular fibres.

Fibrilliferous (fəibrili·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. as next + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or provided with fibrils. In some mod. Dicts.

Fibrilliform (fəibri·lifōɹm), *a.* [f. FIBRILLA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a fibril or fibrils.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 398/1 The fibrilliform fronds of the fresh-water algæ. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 37 Inextricably interwoven..so as to form a loose fibrilliform tissue.

Fibrillose (fəi·brilōs), *a.* Also **fibrilose**. [f. as prec. + -OSE.] **a.** Covered or supplied with fibrils; composed of fibrils. **b.** Marked with fine lines as if composed of fine fibrils; finely striate.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1099 *Fibrillose*, covered with little strings or fibres. 1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 175 The..stalk..is pale, a very little fibrilose. 1866 BERKELEY in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 95 Pileus silky or fibrillose.

Fibrillo-so-, comb. form of prec.; only in **Fibrillo-so-striate** *a.* [+ -STRIATE], = FIBRILLOSE b.

1846 BERKELEY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 190 Cup .. minutely fibrilloso-striate.

† **Fi·brillous**, *a. Obs.* [f. FIBRILLA + -OUS.] **a.** Full of fibrils; composed of fibrils. **b.** Of or pertaining to a fibril.

1737 D. BAYNE *Nerves* 14 Hence arise those uneasy Sensations, Pains, fibrillous Spasms, &c. 1746 ARDERON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 427 Its little fibrillous Fins are always in Motion. 1748 *Ibid.* XLV. 322 The Distemper still gained Ground; and..a fine fibrillous Substance grew out from it. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi, The brain being tender and fibrillous.

Fibrin (fəi·brin). Formerly also fibrine, and in L. form **fibrina**. [f. FIBRE + -IN.] An albuminoid or protein compound substance found in animal matter; coagulable lymph.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 375 The substance called fibrin by the chemists. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 297 A disposition to the formation of Fibrina. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* vi. (1814) 275 Fibrine constitutes the basis of the muscular fibre of animals. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digest.* (ed. 4) 292 Fibrin is that whitish and tenacious mass which constitutes the solid part of coagulated blood. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 434 The fibrin of flesh appears to differ from that of blood.

b. A similar substance in vegetable matter.

1819 J. E. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 293 Vegetable fibrin was obtained by Vauquelin from the juice of the papaw tree. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 2 We give him beans, which abound in fibrine. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 32 Gluten, fibrin, albumen, caseine, etc., form the basis of all vegetable..tissues.

2. *Comb.*, as **fibrin-peptone** (see quot.).

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fibrin-peptone*, the peptone resulting from the digestion in gastric juice of fibrine.

Fibrination (fəibrinē·ʃən). [f. FIBRIN + -ATION.] The action or process of adding fibrin to the blood. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fibrine (fəi·brən), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -INE 1.] Having the appearance of fibres; fibre-like.

1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* II. 248 Fires .. shot out..in fibrine forms like the wreathing of innumerable tendrils of plants.

Fibrino- (fəi·brino), used as a comb. form of FIBRIN, chiefly *Phys.*, as **Fi·brino-albuminous** *a.*, consisting of fibrin and albumen. **Fi·brinogen** [+ -GEN], a proteid substance, entering into the composition of fibrin. **Fi·brinogenetic, Fi·brino-genic** [see -GENIC], **Fibrino-genous** [+ -GEN + -OUS] *adjs.*, producing fibrin. **Fi·brino-plastic** *a.*, concerned in the formation of fibrin. **Fi·brino-plastin** = GLOBULIN. **Fi·brino-purulent** *a.*, containing a mixture of fibrin and pus.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 49/1 *Fibrino-albuminous matter. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 69 *Fibrinogen..is exceedingly like globulin. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 155 Fibrinogens are not only those coagulating spontaneously, but almost all serous fluids. *Ibid.* 155 The humors of the eye.. have no *fibrinogenetic property. *Ibid.*, A *fibrinogenic substance peculiar to the intercellular fluids. *Ibid.* 228 Its quantity stands..in almost direct ratio with its contained *fibrinogenous substance. *Ibid.* 155 A *fibrinoplastic substance belonging to the contents of cells. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iii. 70 The interaction of two substances..globulin or *fibrino-plastin, and fibrinogen. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 259 Abundant admixture of these constitutes the *fibrino-purulent exudation.

Fibrinous (fəi·brinəs), *a.* [f. FIBRIN + -OUS.] **a.** Full of or composed of fibrin. **b.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fibrin.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 305 The muscular flesh is less red, and more gelatinous and fibrinous. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* 563 The fibrinous concretions were softer. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 512 About the very existence of the fibrinous polypus there is some doubt.

Hence **Fibrino·sity**, the quality of being fibrinous.

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 228 Schmidt has examined .. 93 transudates with respect to their fibrinosity.

Fibro- (fəi·bro), used as a comb. form of FIBRE, employed chiefly in *Phys.* terms, to indicate a fibrous condition. **Fi·bro-adipo·se** *a.*, consisting of fibrous and adipose tissue. **Fi·bro-are·olar** *a.*, consisting of fibrous and areolar or connective tissue. **Fi·bro-bla·st** [+-BLAST], one of the cells in which fibrous tissue is immediately formed. **Fi·bro-bronchi·tis** (see quot.). **Fi·bro-calca·reous** *a.*, consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies. **Fi·bro-ca·rtilage**, a firm elastic material partaking of the structure and character of fibrous tissue and cartilage; hence **Fi·bro-cartila·ginous** *a.*, of the nature of fibro-cartilage. **Fi·bro-ce·llular** *a.*, composed of fibrous and cellular tissue. **Fi·bro-chondri·tis**, 'inflammation of a fibro-cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fi·bro-cy·stic** *a.*, consisting of fibrous tissue and cysts. **Fi·bro-cysto·ma**, a tumour containing fibrous tissue and cysts. **Fi·bro-fa·tty** *a.*, 'relating to fibrous tissue and to fat' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fi·bro-fe·rrite** (*Min.*), ferric sulphate occurring in fibrous silky tufts and masses of a yellow colour. **Fi·bro-inte·stinal** *a.*, in *'fibro-intestinal layer*, the innermost of the two layers into which the mesoderm of some Invertebrata divides' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fi·bro-ligame·ntous** *a.*, consisting of fibrous tissue and ligaments. **Fi·bro-me·mbrane** (*Bot.*) = *fibro-membranous tissue*. **Fi·bro-me·mbranous** *a.*, (*a*) 'possessing the nature of fibrous and of mucous membranes' (Ogilv. citing *Dunglison*); (*b*) *Bot.*, consisting of fibrous and membranous tissue. **Fi·bro-mu·cous** *a.*, consisting of fibrous and mucous tissue. **Fi·bro-mu·scular** *a.*, 'pertaining to or consisting of fibrous and muscular tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fi·bro-myo·ma**, 'a myoma in which the tumour contains a large proportion of fibrous connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); whence **Fi·bro-myo·matous** *a.* **Fi·bro-neuro·ma**, 'the form of neuroma which consists chiefly of fibrous connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884). **Fi·bro-nu·cleated** *a.*, composed of fibrous tissue mixed with elongated nuclei. **Fi·bro-pla·stic** *a.*, fibre-forming; said *esp.* of a tissue organized from the lymph exuded on wounds. **Fi·bro-sarco·ma**, a tumour intermediate in character between a fibroma and a sarcoma. **Fi·bro-se·rous** *a.*, possessing the nature of both fibrous and serous membranes. **Fi·bro-va·scular** *a. Bot.* (see quot. 1845).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 148/2 The dense *fibro-adipose cushion .. found in the sole of the foot. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 43 The superimposed *fibro-areolar tissue. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 373 Cells in this metamorphosis are called *fibroblasts. 1875 R. FOWLER *Med. Voc.* (ed. 2), **Fibro-bronchitis*, bronchitis accompanied with the formation and expectoration of solid fibrinous, or tubular membranous, casts of the bronchial tubes. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 111 With calcareous matter *'fibro-calcareous'. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 250/1 *Fibro-cartilages are useful .. as elastic cushions placed between the bones. *Ibid.* 249/2 The triangular cartilage of the wrist joint..does not appear to me to be *fibro-cartilaginous in its structure. 1839 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1933) 137, I .. saw some strange things .. *fibrocellular tissue, the most beautiful thing you can imagine. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 239 Fibro-cellular tumours..cause much local distress. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* iv. 159 Cyst-like cavities, filled with clear fluid are .. found in fibrous tumours, constituting thus a *fibro-cystic variety. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 26 *Fibro-cystoma. 1844 DANA *Min.* 226 The *Fibro-ferrite of Prideaux. 1884 *Ibid.* 656 *Fibro-ferrite*, delicately fibrous. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* ix. 218 An interposed *fibro-ligamentous substance. 1882 *The Garden* 28 Jan. 69/1 The corm tunic consists of soft *fibro-membrane. *Ibid.*, The tunic consists of soft, *fibro-membranous tissue. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 3 The entire lining of the bone has been sometimes called a *fibro-mucous membrane. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 117 *Fibro-nucleated and recurrent tumours. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 66 In the oviduct nothing but cellular tissue and *fibro-plastic elements are to be met with. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 137 The spindle-celled kinds..are most common in *fibro-sarcoma. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 842 The heart, contained in a *fibro-serous envelope. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1854) 159 Vascular tissue .. usually occurs mixed with fibrous tissue, and hence the mixture of the two is called **fibro-vascular*. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 420, I was unable to satisfy myself as to the true form of the fibro-vascular system.

Fibroid (fəi·broid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. FIBRE + -OID.]

A *adj.* Resembling fibre or fibrous tissue; *fibroid change, degeneration*, a morbid change into fibre or fibrous tissue.

1852 PAGET *Surg. Pathol.* ii. 155, I have proposed the name of Recurrent Fibroid tumour. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* iii. 30 Masses of fibrine .. become fibroid tissues. 1874 *Ibid.* iv. 124 Fibroid degeneration is somewhat allied to induration. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 30 The simple growths include what are known as..fibroid tumour.

B. *sb. Pathol.* A fibroid tumour.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 20 Scanzoni considered it an ovarian fibroid. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 385 Tumor ..So-called fibroma or fibroid.

Fibroin (fəi·browin). [f. FIBRO- + -IN.] A chemical substance which is the principal constituent of silk, cobwebs, and the horny skeleton of sponges.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 90 Sponge is composed of an animal matter which has been compared to albumen and to mucus (Fibroine, Mulder). 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 367 In a study of fibroin from silk, Schutzenberger concludes that it differs from ordinary albumin. 1887 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXII. 61/1 Silk fibre consists essentially of a centre or core of fibroin..Fibroin.. has a composition represented by the formula $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_6$.

Fibrolite (fəi·brŏlɔit). [f. FIBRO- + Gr. λίθος stone; see also -ITE.] A fibrous mineral consisting chiefly of aluminium silicate.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 289 Fibrolite .. always .. either of a white colour, or of a dirty gray. 1803 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* IV. 14 Fibrolite accompanying the matrix of corundum. 1884 DANA *Min.* 375 Fibrolite was much used for stone implements..in the 'Stone age'.

Hence **Fibroli·tic** *a.*, containing fibrolite.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 72.

Fibroma (fəibrō·mă). *Path.* Pl. **fibromata** (fəibrō·mătă). [mod.L., f. L. *fibra* FIBRE + *-oma*; cf. CARCINOMA, CYSTOMA.] A fibrous tumour.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 130/2 The nature of fibroma leads it simply to enlarge, without change in, or around, itself. 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 385 Fibromata are for the most part sharply circumscribed.

Fibrome (fəi·brōm). [a. Fr. *fibrome*.] = prec.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 206 The structure..was altogether similar to that of these fibromes.

Fibrose, *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *fibrōsus*: see FIBRE and -OSE.] = FIBROUS.

1697 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 681 The Roots fibrose and whitish. 1752 *Ibid.* XLVII. 511 Their external appearance will show them fibrose. 1775 in ASH.

Fibroso- (fəibrō·sō), comb. f. of prec. or next, as in **fibroso-calca·reous** adj. = *fibro-calcareous*; **fibroso-cartila·ginous** adj. = *fibro-cartilaginous*.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 83 Gorgonia, the crust polypiferous, fibroso-calcareous, persistent. *Ibid.* II. 69 *Chimæroïdei*, cranium fibroso-cartilaginous.

Fibrous (fəi·brəs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *fibrōsus*: see FIBRE and -OUS. Cf. FIBROSE and Fr. *fibreux*.]

1. Full of fibres; formed of fibres:

a. in animals. *Fibrous tissue*: the ordinary connective tissue in the body. *Fibrous tumour* = FIBROID.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* iii. 7 Their [Bees'] back and breast is a kind of reddish fibrous flesh. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their lungs are single, fibrous ..and fungous. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 350 Blood.. separates into two portions, the coagulum or fibrous part, and the serum. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ii. 23 Outside the muscular coat is a sheath of fibrous or connective tissue. 1885 CREIGHTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVIII. 369/1 The fibrous tumors may become cystic in their interior.

b. in plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 There are of Roots, Bulbous Roots, Fibrous Roots, and Hursute Roots. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 144 Which large Violet from a fibrous root sendeth forth many leaves. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 232 Branches..Of fibrous cordage and impending shrouds. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 279 From its fibrous bark we procure the comfort of linen. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 300 *Cyclamen hederæfolium*..tuber fibrous all over.

c. in minerals and metals.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 452 Fibrous asbestos, alumen plumosum, is mild magnesia, combined with silex, calcareous earth, and a small proportion of argill, and iron. 1805-16 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 232 In the fibrous fracture we have to attend to the thickness .. and the position of the fibres. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 217 Thin strata of beautiful white fibrous gypsum occur in marle. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 88 The metal has been changed from the molecular to the fibrous.

2. Resembling fibre or fibres; fibre-like.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 81 There are fibrous Tubes in Trees, for the Sap to mount. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 94 Yon fibrous cloud. Were scarce so thin, so slight.

3. *Comb.*, as *fibrous-rooted* adj.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XX. (1813) 399 Divide fibrous rooted perennial flowers. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 134 Generally *bulbous*, sometimes *fibrous*-rooted.

Hence **Fi·brously** *adv.*, in a fibrous manner; like fibres; and **Fi·brousness,** the state or quality of being fibrous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fibrousness*, fulness of fibres. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 174 Fibrousness is its essential character. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 342 The fibrousness produced by this operation is again removed. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* ii. 33 They never show any organized arrangement beyond a low grade of fibrousness. 1881 J. S. in *Art Jrnl.* 102/1 The two faded leaves drawn so very fibrously. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/1 Low-hanging firs..all fibrously a-glitter.

Fibry (fəi·b'ri), *a.* [f. FIBRE + -Y[1].] a. Resembling a fibre. b. Abounding in fibres.

1802 W. FORSYTH *Cult. Fruit Trees* xiv. (1824) 264 Cut off all the small fibry roots with a knife. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 417. 814 Hundreds..of fibry roots. 1882 *The Garden* 14 Jan. 31/1 Insert them..in small pots filled with fibry turf.

Fibster (fi·bstəɹ). [f. FIB *v.*[1] + -STER.] One who fibs; a fibber, petty liar.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, You silly little fibster. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. xx. You wicked old fibster!

Fibula (fi·biŭlă). Pl. **fibulæ, -as.** [a. L. *fibula*, f. *fīgĕre* to fix, or the synonymous *fīvĕre* (Festus).

‖ 1. *Antiq.* A clasp, buckle, or brooch.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 346 Rings, Fibulæ and abundance of other implements. 1736 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 30 Dec. 1710, His robe might be subnected with a Fibula. 1832 WORDSW. *Highland Broach*, The Fibula, whose shape.. Still in the Highland Broach is seen. 1851 D. WILSON *Prek. Ann.* (1863) I. vii. 226 A small fibula of bone. 1869 T. NICHOLS *Handy Bk. Brit. Mus.* 349 There is also a large collection of fibulas or garment-fastenings.

2. *Anat.* The long or splint bone on the outer side of the leg (app. from its resemblance to the tongue of a clasp, of which the tibia forms the other part).

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 287 The sharpest Angle of the Fibula is anterior. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 377 It arises .. from the fore part of the inner surface of the fibula. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 183 The femur does not articulate with the fibula.

Fibular (fi·biŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. FIBULA + -AR. Cf. F. *fibulaire*.] † a. Resembling the fibula: see FIBULA 2 (*obs.*—[1]). b. Of or pertaining to the fibula.

1729 SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 98 The Bark .. is not so easily roll'd up into a fibular Form. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 731 Anterior Fibular Artery. It .. perforates the inferior extremity of the interosseous ligament. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 64 A fibular ridge projects slightly from the..tibia.

Fibulate (fi·biŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *fībulāt-*, ppl. stem of *fībulāre* to clasp, f. *fībula*: see FIBULA.] † a. *intr.* (*nonce-use*) To perform the action of buttoning and unbuttoning; to fiddle with one's buttons (*obs.*—[1]). † b. *trans.* (see quot. 1656-81). c. To put a button on (a foil). Hence **Fi·bulated** *ppl. a.* **Fibula·tion** (see quot.).

1640 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii, Your fingers fibulating on your breast. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fibulate*, to joyn, or fasten together. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Fibulation*, a buttoning, or joyning together. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 138 Perhaps buttoned, fibulated as in the case of our own foils.

† **Fibulous** (fi·biŭləs), *a.* In 7 **fibulus.** [f. FIBULA + -OUS.] Resembling a fibula.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 129 A toung .. with a small fibulus button at the end of it.

-fic, *suffix*, repr. L. *-ficus* '-making, -doing' (f. weakened root of *facĕre* to make, do), forming adjs. (1) from sbs., with the sense 'making, causing, producing', as in *honorificus*, *pācificus*, or 'performing', as *sacrificus*; (2) from adjs., with the sense 'performing actions of a certain kind', as *magnificus*, also (in late and med.L.) with the sense 'bringing into a specified state', as *beātificus*; (3) from vbs., with the sense 'causing to', as *horrificus*, *terrificus*; (4) from advbs., only in *beneficus*, *maleficus*, adjs. of agency to the phrases *bene, male facere* to do good, do ill (to). Except in the two last-mentioned words, and in *venēficus* (contr. for **venēnificus*), the suffix *-ficus* is always preceded by *-i-*, which is either the stem-vowel or a substitute for it, or a connecting-vowel appended to a consonant-stem. Most of the L. adjs. in *-(i)ficus* appear in Fr., the termination being adapted as *-(i)fique*; also in It., Sp., Pg., the form being *-fico*. In Eng. the suffix prob. first occurred in adoptions from Fr., like *magnific*, and was often spelt *-(i)fique* down to the 17th c. In mediæval and mod.L. new formations with *-(i)ficus* were very common, and many of them have passed, in adapted forms, into the Rom. langs. and Eng., as *prolific, scientific*. In scientific nomenclature new words are still sometimes formed by the addition of the representative of *-(i)ficus* to L. stems; such words, if accepted at all, are usually of international currency, and it is often uncertain in which lang. they were first used; Eng. examples are *acidific, chylific, felicific, morbific*.

Several L. adjs. in *-ficus* form their comparatives and superlatives, and their nouns of quality, from a stem in *-fici-*. In Eng. (but not in Romanic) the adapted forms of these words end in *-ficent*, as *beneficent, magnificent, maleficent, munificent*.

Ficary (fi·kări). *rare.* [ad. mod.L. *fīcāria* in *Ranunculus Ficaria* the lesser Celandine.]

1840 MARY HOWITT in Tyas *Field Flowers* I. 26 Our garden fence..With ficaries like a golden rain Shower'd on the earth below.

-fication (fikē·ʃən), *suffix*, repr. L. *-ficātiōn-em*, the regular formative of nouns of action (see -ATION) from vbs. in *-ficāre*: see -FY. Many words of this formation (chiefly post-classical) were adopted in Fr. with their related vbs., the sbs. in learned form with the suffix *-fication*, and the vbs. in semi-popular form with the suffix *-fier*; on the analogy of these many new formations with these suffixes arose in Fr. From the 14th c. F. vbs. in *-fier*

with their corresponding agent-nouns in *-fication* have been freely introduced into Eng., as *purify, purification, sanctify, sanctification*; and hence the suffix *-fication* has become the recognized means of forming nouns of action corresponding to vbs. in *-fy*, except such as represent L. vbs. in *-facĕre* (see -FACTION). In general, however, such nouns of action are (unless as mere nonce-wds.) formed only on assumable mod.L. types; but *beautification* has been in use since 17th c., and words like *Frenchification, transmogrification, uglification* may occasionally be met with. In scientific language the suffix forms many sbs. (some of which have no corresponding vb.); examples are *acetification, acidification, chylification, dentification, ossification*. etc.

1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 85 Excuse the damned city-country-fication of that word [cottage].

† Ficche, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 fitch(en, (fic-hyn, fichch, fichene, fycche), ficche, fich, (5 fychch), 4–6 fych(e. [a. OF. *fichier* (mod.F. *ficher*) = Pr. *ficar*, Sp. *hincar, fincar, ficar*, Pg. *fincar, ficar*, It. *ficcare*: referred by Diez to a popular L. **figicare*, extension of L. *figĕre* to FIX.]

1. *trans.* To fix, fasten, make firm, establish; both in a material and an immaterial sense.

c 1340 *Gawv. & Gr. Knt.* 658 Alle þese fyue syþez..were.. fyched upon fyue poyntes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 45 Haue mynde certeynly to ficchyn þi house of a myrie site in a lowe stoone. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* iv. 3 In the place of tentis, where ȝe this nyȝt fitchen tentis. 1412–13 HOCCLEVE *Counsel to Hen. V*, 9 God dreede and ficche in him your trust. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, To fyche fynally the date. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 94 Whan she hadde put al these thinges in a balance and fiched in her engyn she began to recomforte medea. [1530 PALSGR. 549/1, I Fyche (Lydgat), I stedye or make ferme or stedfaste, *Je fiche*. This terme is nat yet [*i.e.* no longer] admytted.]

b. To stud, furnish *with* something infixed.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Catharina* 852 Foure quhelis .. Of þe quhilkis þe felyis all With scharpe houkis fichit be sall. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* III. iv. (1483) 52 The compas of this whele was fitched ful of hokes.

2. To pierce, penetrate; *lit.* and *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. 16 Thei ben scaterid and not ficchid with sorewe. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2098 Thay flitt fulle frescly þer frekez, ffichene with fetheris thurghe þe fyne maylez. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 462 Quarels, arwes, þey fly smerte; þe fyched Men þru3 heed & herte.

Hence **Fi·ching** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *concr.* the place where anything is fixed, the 'print'.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xx. 25, I schal se in his hondis the ficching of naylis.

Ficelle (fĭsĕ·l). [a. F. *ficelle* pack-thread.] Only in comb., as *ficelle colour*, the colour of pack-thread; *ficelle-lace*, string-coloured lace.

1882 *Queen* 22 July 94/1 No dress looked prettier than a thin canvas of dark ficelle colour. 1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 A white muslin trimmed with wide flouncings of ficelle lace.

Ficesyn, obs. form of PHYSICIAN.

Fich, obs. form of VETCH.

Fich, Fich-: see FITCH, FITCH-.

Fichant (fī·jănt). [a. F. *fichant*, pr. pple. of *ficher* to fix: see FICCHE *v.*] (See quots.)

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 30 The Fichant or fixed line must not exceed a Musquet-shot. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Line of Defence Fichant or Fixed. Ibid., Flank Fichant* is that from whence a Piece of Ordinance playing, fixes its Bullets in a direct Line in the Face of the opposite Bastion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fichant*, in fortification, said of flanking fire which impinges on the face it defends.

Fiche, obs. form of FISH, FITCH.

Fichtelite (fi·χtĕləit). *Min.* [Named by Bromeis in 1841 after the *Fichtel* Mts., Bavaria, where it is found: see -ITE.] A mineral resin occurring in white crystalline scales on fossil pine wood.

1844 DANA *Min.* 514 The Fichtelite of Bromeis .. is a similar substance.

Fichu (fĭ·ʃū, fi·ʃiu). [a. F. *fichu*, app. a subst. use of *fichu* adj. in the sense 'carelessly thrown on'.] A triangular piece of some light fabric, worn by ladies, now as a covering for the neck, throat, and shoulders, formerly also for the head.

1803 *Morning Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 17 Must there be a particular act, regulating every piece of dress?..we should read..of the Fichu Bill being committed, the Landau Bill being reported [etc.]. 1824 *Ladies Monthly Museum* July XX. 54 Bonnets of white sarsnet are tied down with a *fichu*. 1825 *Ibid.* June XXI. 347 The mantelet cap..is of white gauze, the front ornamented with *fichu* points. 1826 *Ibid.* Mar. XXIII. 171 A small *fichu* is thrown carelessly over the neck. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann. Amer.* xvii. (1834) 146 A scarlet *fichu* relieved the sombre colour of her dress. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii, She wore a *fichu* of fine lace.

Ficiform (fi·sifōm), *a.* [f. L. *fīci-*, combining form of *ficus* fig + -FORM.] Fig-shaped.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Ficinite (fi·sinəit). *Min.* [Named by Bernhardi in 1827 after Prof. *Ficinus*: see -ITE.] A hydrous sulpho-phosphate of iron and manganese.

1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 404 *Ficinite*, Bernhardi. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 585 Ficinite.

† Ficker, jocular perversion of VICAR.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Title-p., Compiled for the behoofe and overthrow of the vnpreaching Parsons, Fyckers, and Currats. *Ibid.* (1843) 53 Fickers, parsens and currats.

Fickle (fi·k'l), *a.* Forms: 1 ficol, 3–4 fik-, 4 fick-, 4–6 fyck-, 5–6 fek-, fykel(e, -ell(e, -il(l, -kil(l, -le, -ul, -yl(l, 3 *south.* vikel, 7 ficle, 6– fickle. [OE. *ficol*, f. **fic-ian* to deceive (cf. *befician* in same sense), cognate with *gefic* deceit, *fācne* deceitful: see FAKEN *a.*]

† 1. False, deceitful, treacherous. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Gloss. on Prov.* xiv. 25 (Cott. Vesp. D. 6) *Versipellis*, ficol *vel* pretti. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Fikele & swikele reades. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Cunfert on eorþe þet is fikel and fals. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2799 We hauen misdo mikel, þat we ayen you haue be fikel. *c* 1325 *Song Yesterday* 30 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Þis eorþeli ioie, þis worldly blis Is but a fykel fantasy. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 147 'A! ffals man' quod the kinge 'Fekill is thy thought.' *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* 985 (P.) With fykyl wordis and with false. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvi. 40 Kyng Crwdelx was so fekel and felle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) X viij, Otherwyse theyr conuersacion shulde be fekyl to the people.

absol. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2184 Thes four fekyll That harmed feyre Florence.

b. Of places: Treacherous, dangerous. Now *Sc.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxix. (1495) 938 Actus is a place there beestys ben ofte dryuen and is slypper and fyckyl. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* II. xvi. 41 It's a fickle corner in the dark .. A wrong step .. and there would be no help.

2. Changeable, changeful, inconstant, uncertain, unreliable:

a. of persons, their attributes, feelings, etc; also often. with personification, of Fortune, Chance, etc.

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 355 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 125 For moni mon hauit fikil mod. 1550 BALE *Apol.* Pref. 12 b, I maruile What hath moued the fyckle heades of our doctours. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 60 O Fortune, Fortune, all men call thee fickle. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminian.* 114 It makes the fickle wauering, vnconstant will of man, the very basis. 1663 COWLEY *Agric.* Wks. 1710 II. 708 An impudent, fickle, and painted Harlot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 233 When everlasting Fate shall yeild To fickle Chance. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) II. VI. 164 Though sovereign princes .. be naturally capricious and fickle in their attachments. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. vi, Versed in the fickle heart of man. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* III. 44 Friends may prove false, and fortune fickle. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 85 The younger men are of a fickle mood.

b. of things, natural agents, etc.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Compl. Cresside* 550, I .. clame upon the fickill quheill sa hie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 106 Persave of weir the fykkill ward onstabill! 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs, etc.* (Arb.) 84 The surest Staffe, in fyckle Dayes. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXVI, O Thou my louely Boy who in thy power, Doest hould times fickle glasse. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1747) 15 The popes donation and the Irish submissions were but weak and fickle assurances. 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. lv, Fancy now no more Wantons on fickle pinion through the skies. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, He who embarks on that fickle sea, requires to possess the skill of the pilot. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 398 The fickle health of childhood. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 234 Through shine and shower My fickle shallop dances. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* i. 12 The weather being very fickle.

3. As *adv*; only in combination with ppl. adjs.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. Decay 1199 Our glory stands so fickle-founded thus. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 54 Fortvne .. stoode not on her fickle-rowling wheele.

4. *Comb.*, as *fickle-fancied, -headed, -minded* (whence *fickle-mindedly* adv.) adjs.; *ficklewise* adv.; also **fickle-tongue** *a.*, given to falsehood; **† fickle-hammed** *a.*, ? weak in the hams.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 41 Those *fickle-fancy'd men. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 993/4 A Red Roan Nag about six, and *fickle hammed. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 168 The *fickle headed tailors. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 97 Those fickle-headed Soldiers. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. (1617) 280 Speaking of *fickle-minded men. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* iii. 68 I've behaved rather *fickle-mindedly. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 6 Boþe fals and fauel and *fykel-tonge lyere. 1877 LANIER *Poems, Bee* 9 And flew Most *ficklewise about.

† Fi·ckle, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3 fikele, 4 fyckel, fykel, 6 fykkle; also 3 vikel i. [frequentative of FIKE *v.*; cf. Ger. dial. *ficheln* (Grimm) in same sense.] *intr.* To flatter. Also *to fickle with.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Þe vikelare..put him preon in eien, þæt he mid vikeleð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 845 Þis was þo þe gode doȝter þat nolde vikeli noȝt, Ofte þing þat is vikeled to worse ende is broȝt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxvii. (1495) 787 A hounde ofte fyckelyth and fawnyth wyth his taylle on men. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 480 They goo aboute to fykkle with Iryshe men.

Hence **Fi·ckling** *vbl. sb.*, flattery; **Fi·ckling** *ppl. a.* Also **Fi·ckler,** a flatterer.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Uikelares beoð þreo kunnes. *Ibid.* 82 Attri speche is .. bacbitunge, & fikelunge. *Ibid.* 224 To wenen þet hit were uikelunge ȝif heo speke ueire. *Ibid.* 257 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikiinde [*v.r.* fikelinde] cosses. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 Of þeos fikelinde world. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 30 Heo no kouþe of no fikelyng, and ne onswerede not so.

Fickle (fi·k'l), *v.*[2] *dial.* [Cf. FICKLE *a.* 1 b.] *trans.* **a.** To puzzle. **b.** (see quot.) 1736.

1567 [implied in FICKLE-FORCE]. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Fickle*, to fickle a person in the head with this or that, to put it into his head; in a baddish sense. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, 'She may come to fickle us a'.' 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 49 Then other questions were put to 'fickle' him.

† Fi·ckledom. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FICKLE *a.* + -DOM.] The realm of fickleness.

a 1754 RICHARDSON *Corresp.* (1804) III. 315 Who would wish for so transient a dominion in the land of fickledom!

† Fi·ckle-force. *nonce-wd.* [f. FICKLE *v.*[2] (sense 1) + FORCE.] (See quot.)

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 1 Adamant .. yeeldeth or giueth place to nothing, wherefore the Greekes call it Fickle-force.

Fickleness (fi·k'lnės). [f. FICKLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fickle.

† 1. Falseness, deceit, treachery. *Obs. rare.*

c 1397 CHAUCER *Lack Stedf.* 20 From Right to wronge from trowght to fekylnesse.

2. Changeableness, inconstancy, variableness.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 43 This iourneiyng from place to place was not the disease of ficlenesse or of vnstablenesse. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 291 The Mutability and Fickleness of Prosperity. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 25 P 1 There are some who ascribe this to the fickleness of our climate. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXV, It could not be levity or fickleness of character which induced his daughter to act with so much apparent inconsistency. 1875 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 2 All things savour of the changes of the moon and the fickleness of the sea.

Ficklety (fi·k'lti). *rare*[−1]. = prec. 2.

1888 G. ALLEN *Devil's Die* II. XXV. 122 They hate the imputation of ficklety or falseness.

Fickly (fi·kli), *adv.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **ficklely.** [f. as prec. + -(L)Y[2].] In a fickle manner, variably, inconstantly, † deceitfully.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* V. 11 With þar tunges fikeli þai dide. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXIII. 134 Bot Fortowne, þowcht scho fald fekilly Will noucht at anis Mysscheffis fall. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Ficklely, *inconstamment*. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Mar., Having given her mistress warning fickly. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Spartan Dame* I. i, A present pow'r, that's fickly held By the frail tenure of the people's will.

‖ Fico (fī·kō). [It. *fico*:—L. *fīcus* FIG *sb.*[1]. For sense 3 see under FIG *sb.*]

† 1. = FIG *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbes* Wks. (1587) 153 To suppe sometimes with a Magnifico, And have a Fico foysted in thy dish. 1630 *Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 30 To reward most of his great Captaines..with a Spanish fico. *Ibid.* 57 A poisonsome tricke of an Italian fico.

2. = FIG *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 68 Ile .. cry, a Fico for the Criticke spleene. 1606 MARSTON *Fawn* I. ii. B iv b, For wealth he is of my addiction and bid's a fico for't. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXVIII, But proclaim I—a fico for the phrase. [After SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 33.] 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxix. 343, I wouldn't give a fico for all you ever recover from her.

† 3. = FIG *sb.*[2] *To give the fico. Obs.*

1596 LODGE *Wits Misery* 23 Giuing me the Fico with his thombe in his mouth. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. 22 b, Hauing once recouered his fortresse, he then giues the Fico, to all that his adversaries can..attempt against him.

Ficoid (fəi·koid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *fīcoīdēs*, f. L. *fīc-us* fig; see -OID.]

A. *adj.* **a.** = FICOIDAL *a.* 1. **b.** Resembling a fig; fig-like.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ficoid*, belonging to, resembling, or having an arrangement of parts as in the Genus *Ficus*. Also, resembling a fig; fig-like.

B. *sb.* A plant of the N. O. *Mesembriaceæ.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 362 In a warm Day give a little Water to your most succulent Ficoids. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 525 The seed-vessels of the Ficoids exhibit remarkable phenomena.

Ficoidal (fikoi·dăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Related to or resembling the genus *Ficus.*

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Natural Order *Ficoideæ* or *Mesembriaceæ. Ficoidal alliance*, a name given by Lindley to a group containing the Mesembriaceæ and three other orders.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 523 The Ficoidal Alliance. *Ibid.* 525 Ficoidal Exogens.

B. *sb.* A plant belonging to the *Ficoidal Alliance.*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 525 They are to Ficoidals..the princes of their race.

‖ Ficoides (fikoi·dīz). [mod.L. *fīcoīdēs*: see FICOID.] A botanical name applied to various plants; in quots. the Ice-plant (*Mesembrianthemum crystallinum*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ficoides.* 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 579 The spangled beau, Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long. 1811 MRS. M. STARKE *Beauties of C. M. Maggi* 48 Nymph on whose breast the gem'd Ficoides beams.

Ficous (fəi·kəs), *a.* [f. L. *fīc-us* fig + -OUS.]

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ficous*, like a fig or like the disease Ficus.

† Fict, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *fict-us*, pa. pple. of *fingĕre* to fashion, FEIGN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. = FEIGNED 2. In quot. *absol.* or quasi-*adv.*

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *J. Owen's Epigr.* I. xxxi, Poets of things past write false and fict.

2. *Mus.* = FEIGNED 5 a. Only in *Fict voice* (L. *vox ficta*), a note altered by an accidental flat according to the rules of *Musica ficta*, i.e. music in which the accidentals were supplied, instead of being left to the singer's discretion. See Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 413/1.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 87 The placing of Rests in a Counterpoint is..tollerated..To auoide Fict Voices, and the forbidden Interuals.

B. *sb.* A note occurring in certain Hexachords when altered as above. Also *Scale of ficts.*

1509 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 25 The Scale of ficts or Synemenon and how the Mutations are made.

†**Fict,** *v. Mus. Obs.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To undergo the alterations required by the rules of *Musica ficta*: see prec.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 25 Musicke may Fict in any Voyce and Key, for Consonance sake.

†**Fictation.** *Obs.* [f. L. *fict-* (*rare*), ppl. stem of *fingĕre* to fix + -ATION. Cf. med.L. *fictātiōn-em.*] = FIXATION (of a volatile substance).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271.

†**Fictilage.** *Obs.* [f. next + -AGE.] (See quots.)

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Fictilage is the forming and transforming of y^e^ Matter in form or substance: as in making of Tile .. Brick, Pots .. Glasse, etc. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/2 Fictilage is an ordering of Clayie Ground for what use we would have it.

Fictile (fi·ktil), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fictil-em*, f. *fingĕre* to fashion: see -ILE.] A. *adj.*

1. Capable of being moulded, suitable for making pottery. Now *rare.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 8 The several Fictile clays.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. I. ii. 6 Ours is a most fictile world; and man is the most fingent plastic of creatures.

2. Moulded into form by art; made of earth, clay, etc. by a potter.

1626 BACON *Sylvæ* § 841 Fictile Earth is more fragile than crude Earth and dry wood than green. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. 92, I was but fool'd To worship in his room a fictile deity. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* i. 5 And why may not the *Tori*, Brawn, or Collops of fat be express'd by these raised Figures, and they *Torosæ* plump, and..*en bon point*, as well as Fusil and Fictile ones? 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) I. 96 The Etruscans, who were famous potters, used to make fictile coffins. 1855 MUSGRAVE *Ramble Normandy* 281 Curiosities..fictile and fossil.

3. Of or pertaining to the manufacture of earthenware, etc.; having to do with pottery. Also (*rarely*) Skilled in or devoted to fictile art.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* (1863) 281, I was pleased to find that so fictile an art was ever practised in my neighbourhood. 1864 C. P. SMYTH *Inher. in Gt. Pyramid* I. i. (1880) 5 That too graphic religion which the fictile nation on the Nile ever delighted in. 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 46 And Fictile Craft grew with his [man's] knowledge.

B. *sb.* A fictile vessel.

1850 in WEALE *Dict. Terms.* 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 45 These Fictiles tell the story of his first Art-instincts.

Hence **Fi·ctileness,** the quality or fact of being fictile. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fictility (fikti·liti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being fictile. In quot. *concr.* An article of fictile ware.

1892 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 271/2 The array of ancient 'fictilities' was unhappily diminished by an accident.

Fiction (fi·kʃən). Forms: 4 ficcion, (5–6 fyccion, -cyon, -tion(e), 7 fixion, 5– fiction. [a. Fr. *fiction* (= Pr. *fiction, ficxio*, Sp. *ficcion*), ad. L. *fictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fingĕre* to fashion or form: see FEIGN.]

†1. The action of fashioning or imitating. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 415 In some parts of Germany .. it [the shrew] is called .. Zissmuss, from the fiction of his voice. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* VI. v. (1737) III. 381 The .. Art of Painting .. surpassing by so many Degrees..all other Human Fiction, or imitative Art.

†b. Arbitrary invention. *Obs.*

a 1629 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* Wks. (1629) 422 The King hauing made positiue lawes .. disdaines that a Groome should .. annull those, to..aduance other of his own fiction. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 277 We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right..to force a currency of their own fiction in the place of that which is real.

†c. *concr.* That which is fashioned or framed; a device, a fabric. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 The other syttes drawing Mathematicall fictions. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. (1660) 123 Thunder and Lightning..they haue in..their imaginary fiction conjoyned. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 416 Renounce the odours of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom.

†2. Feigning, counterfeiting; deceit, dissimulation, pretence. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iv b, He that sheweth him a frende by fyction and faynyng for to dysceyue him. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 38 Without hauynge fyccyon in his worde. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1021, I say without fiction. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 7 (1873) 56 A man of the purest goodness, without all fiction or affectation. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* vii. 13 Which I lerned without fiction.

3. The action of 'feigning' or inventing imaginary incidents, existences, states of things, etc., whether for the purpose of deception or otherwise.

(The reproachful sense ['fabrication'] is merely contextual.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 8. 21 Hee that will easily beleeue .. will as easily augment rumors .. so great an affinitie hath fiction and beleefe. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 151 To be pleased in the fiction of that, which would please a man if it were reall, is a Passion..adhærent to the Nature .. of man. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. (1737) I. 4 Truth is the most powerful thing in the World, since even fiction it-self must be governed by it. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 39 The extreme Mischiefs which Fiction and Fraud occasion in the World. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 99 The scene may appear to us so memorable, as to have afforded temptation for fiction.

b. That which, or something that, is imaginatively invented; feigned existence, event, or state of things; invention as opposed to fact.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 They wysely..vse poetes in their ficcions. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* Proem v, Whose [i.e. Lydgate's] fatall fictions are yet permanent, Grounded on reason. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Add. (1612) 332 The waues sollicited (a Poeticall fiction) by the wife of Iupiter. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 141 If this were plaid vpon a stage now, I could condemne it as an improbable fiction. 1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Dict.* 375 The popish Priest-hood is an immaginary and blasphemous fixion. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 251 Fiction is always more feeble than truth. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 362 Few real men have left such distinct characters as these fictions. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VIII. iii. 536 Until fact .. has become clearly distinguished from fiction. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 34 The fictions of the Virgilian age establish no presumption adverse to it.

c. A statement or narrative proceeding from mere invention; such statements collectively.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 What a fiction or fable was deuised. 1655–60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 601/1 Let us cast away all fiction. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 317 Though this was all a Fiction of his own, yet it had its desir'd Effect. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxvi. 326 Such an anecdote may be rejected as an improbable fiction. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 581 The messengers .. might .. have related mere fictions without incurring the penalties of perjury. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* i. 17 He had been playing off a fiction upon me.

4. The species of literature which is concerned with the narration of imaginary events and the portraiture of imaginary characters; fictitious composition. Now usually, prose novels and stories collectively; the composition of works of this class.

1599 R. LINCHE (*title*), The Fountaine of Ancient Fiction 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 428 Dramatic fiction copies real life. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. vi, Old people like history better than fiction. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 65 The Arabs .. enjoy a remarkable advantage over us in the composition of works of fiction. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 10 The existing school of French fiction.

b. A work of fiction; a novel or tale. Now chiefly in depreciatory use; cf. 3 b.

1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 258 They read nothing but fictions and levities.

5. A supposition known to be at variance with fact, but conventionally accepted for some reason of practical convenience, conformity with traditional usage, decorum, or the like.

a. in *Law.*

Chiefly applied to those feigned statements of fact which the practice of the courts authorized to be alleged by a plaintiff in order to bring his case within the scope of the law or the jurisdiction of the court, and which the defendant was not allowed to disprove. Fictions of this kind are now almost obsolete in England, the objects which they were designed to serve having been for the most part attained by the amendment of the law.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 165 It were against all right ..that he should be iudged the father of that childe, by fiction of lawe. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 223 That ancestor, from whom it .. is supposed by fiction of law to have originally descended. 1775 LD. MANSFIELD in *Mostyn v. Fabrigas, Smith's Leading Cases* (ed 9) I. 652 It is a certain rule, that a fiction of law shall never be contradicted so as to defeat the end for which it was invented, but for every other purpose it may be contradicted. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 26 It became a fundamental maxim, or rather fiction of our law that all real property was originally granted by the king. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ii. (1876) 26, I employ the expression 'Legal Fiction' to signify any assumption which conceals, or affects to conceal, the fact that a rule of law has undergone alteration. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 17 The same spirit of legal fiction.. shows itself..in the way in which the facts of the great confiscation are dealt with.

b. *gen.* (chiefly *transf.*)

1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* 11 To reduce debt by borrowing .. is a manifest fiction in finance. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii, By a like pleasant fiction his single chamber was always mentioned in the plural number. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* I. 2 The elements of algebra .. are as full of fictions as English law.

6. *Comb.*, as *fiction-mint, -monger, -writer.*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) viii. 84 *note*, Those fiction-mints. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 43/1 The rest are the regular property of the fiction-writer. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* vi. 112 The credulous fiction-mongers who hang about the skirts of the historic field. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 3/1 He is no mere fiction-monger.

Hence **Fi·ction** *v. trans.* To feign. *rare* — °. **Fi·ctioned** *ppl. a.*

1820 PRAED *Surly Hall* 238 His fictioned flame.

Fictional (fi·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fiction.

1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden Berkingholt* 97 Poisoning the springs of fictional literature. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 754 There is a fearful dearth of invention just now, especially in the fictional department. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 227/1 He is .. the outcome of these fine fictional theories. 1869 ARBER *Introd. Monk of Evesham* 8 The confusion in construction .. tends to prove the fictional character of the work.

Hence **Fi·ctionally** *adv.*, in a fictional manner; by means of a work of fiction.

1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 34 A somewhat similar old house, in like manner made fictionally historic.

Fictionary (fi·kʃənări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Existing only in fiction; imaginary, pretended.

1882 D. C. MURRAY *Valentine Strange* xxxi, Then out came from his fictionary uncle's care Gerard's half sovereign.

Fictionist (fi·kʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A narrator of or writer of fiction; a story-teller, novelist.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* XI. 490 He stands among the foremost of the prose fictionists of the hour. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 402 The stories of the popular and oral fictionist in the bazaars of the Mussulman. 1875 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 309 Some of our fictionists have left this traditional groove.

Fictionize (fi·kʃənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* a. To turn into fiction. b. To give a fictitious form to.

1831 S. R. MAITLAND *Eruvin* vi. 125 One of the writers who has thought fit to fictionize the truths of revelation. 1864 *N. & Q.* V. 13 The unicorn, as fictionized in heraldry, is a white horse.

†**Fi·ctious,** *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. **fictiōsus*, f. *fictiōnem*: see FICTION.]

1. = FICTITIOUS.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* i, My report ..Was counted fictious. 1688 PRIOR *Exod.* iii. 14. vi, And study'd Lines and fictious Circles draws. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/2 Thy *Fictious* Performance would ne're be so dull. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 315 His R—— H—— had assumed the fictious name of Morgan. 1804 J. LACKINGTON *Confessions* Pref. 7, I have called my old acquaintances by fictious names. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 122 The poet's fictious tales. *Ibid.* II. 361 A mighty army fills the plain with fictious war.

2. Addicted to or characterized by fiction.

1641 T. HAYNE *Luther* 113 Go, fictious Greece, go tell Alcides, then, His club is nothing to great Luthers pen. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 26 As long as thy Fancy ..adhers to thy Fictious Books. 1813 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Vagaries Vind.* xxxiv, From fictious verse could stubborn facts ensue.

Fictitious (fikti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *fictīci-us* (f. *fingĕre* to fashion, FEIGN) + -OUS: see -ITIOUS.]

1. †a. Artificial as opposed to natural (*obs.*). b. Counterfeit, 'imitation', sham; not genuine.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 84 Able to distinguish betweene natural and fictitious precious Stones. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 29 Chymists distinguish Vitriol into Natural and Fictitious, or made by Art. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 356 Three vases heap'd with copious fires display O'er all the palace a fictitious day. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII XIX. 295 By shedding fictitious tears. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, I. (1839) 19 The fictitious attack on the fort. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, The fictitious old woman ushered in Catharine. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* 45 Two treaties were drawn up, one on white paper, the other on red, the former real, the latter fictitious.

2. Arbitrarily devised; not founded on rational grounds.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. 76 Those things which by abuse..are passed into a fictitious and usurped authority. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 4 The..unpractised (and in many parts false, and fictitious) Doctrine. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 96 The notion .. of a moral scheme of government is not fictitious but natural. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 5 Nations, who have no money.. have been constrained to invent a fictitious measure in order to express values.

3. Of a name: Feigned, assumed or invented, not real. Of a character, etc.: Feigned, deceptively assumed, simulated.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 92 Philip Melancthon thinks, they [Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar] were not true, but fictitious Names. 1735 POPE *Lett.* 7 Mar. 1731, I may.. make use of Real Names and not of Fictitious Ones. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I. IV. 406 Men who act a fictitious part. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiii, Her haughtiness..was..a fictitious character, induced over that which was natural to her. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, A fictitious name must be bestowed upon the old Cathedral town.

4. Feigned to exist; existing only in imagination; imaginary, unreal.

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. 644 St. Christopher, and a company of fictitious Saints. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.), Nobler comfort..then vice Ere found in her fictitious Paradise. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii, He laughs At the fictitious Justice of the Gods. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 273 The facts in Poetry, being avowedly fictitious, are not false. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 148 The Portuguese would, by fictitious claims, reap all the benefit. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Secur.* 64 Such fictitious securities..as the loans of Honduras.

5. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fiction.

1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 144 Those fictitious stories that so enchant the mind. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 358 Marvels which would be intolerable in a fictitious narrative. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1853) 107 Out of the fictitious book I get the expression of the life of the time.

6. Constituted or regarded as such by a (legal or conventional) fiction.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 261 Being under a sense of transgression for a wholly fictitious offence. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* iv. 100 The growing popularity of Adoption, as a method of obtaining a fictitious son.

Fictitiously (fikti·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fictitious, imaginary, pretended or counterfeit manner; falsely; by way of pretence or sham.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. XX. 263 These pieces fictitiously set downe, and having no copy in Nature. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 185 Not fictitiously..but from a real tenderness of shedding his brother's blood. 1879 *Cassell's*

Teckn. Educ. I. 58 If the ceiling is flat all ornament upon it..must not fictitiously represent relief.

Fictitiousness (fikti·ʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being fictitious.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* (1682) II. 108 To free it [Truth] from all suspicion of Fictitiousness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 125 ¶ 3 Its [comedy's] essence consists..in the fictitiousness of the transaction. 1852 *N. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 42 Notwithstanding the fictitiousness of the point of view.

Fictive (fi·ktiv), *a.* [a. F. *fictif, -ive*, f. L. type **fictīv-us*, f. *fingĕre* to fashion, FEIGN.]

1. In active sense. †a. Given to feigning. *Obs.*

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 28 In goddes sighte they ben very fyctifs feyners.

b. Adapted to or concerned with the creation of fiction; imaginatively creative.

1865 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 156 The personages whom by his fictive art he had called into being. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 122 Having a..great fictive faculty.

c. Adapted to fashion or form; moulding. *rare.*

1875 L. MORRIS *Food of Song* v, Too formless to inspire The fictive hand.

2. In passive sense. a. Originating in fiction, created by the imagination, fictitious. Of a name: Assumed.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 93 Time .. to those things whose grounds were verie true, Though naked yet and bare .. gave fictive ornament. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 636 It must be some list of a party.. or else the names are fictive. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. i. 60 What was there in such fictive woes To thrill a whole theatre?

b. Of a counterfeit or fictitious character, not real, feigned, sham.

1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 93 Dabbling in the fount of fictive tears. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 117 The fictive advice of Agamemnon to return home is taken in good earnest.

†Fi·ctly, *adv. Obs.* [f. FICT *a.* + -LY 2.] Feignedly, insincerely.

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *J. Owen's Epigr.* I. 77 When in the Temple..you pray, You two, not fictly, Abba, Father, say.

†Fictor (fi·ktəɪ, -oɪ). *Obs.* [a. L. *fictor*, agent-n. f. *fingĕre* to fashion.] One who frames or fashions; *esp.* an artist or modeller in clay, etc.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 Not such Beasts as are in Nature, but rather as issue from the Poets or Fictors brains. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 420 The whole of the New Creature .. is to be ascribed to Christ .. as the Creator, Fictor and Effector thereof. [1824 ELMES *Dict. Fine Arts, Fictor*, in ancient art an artist who models or forms statues and reliefs in clay. (Hence in mod. Dicts.).]

†Ficto·se, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fictus*, pa. pple. of *fingĕre* to FEIGN + -OSE.] Feigned, counterfeit.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Fi·cture. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *fictūra*, f. *fingĕre* to FEIGN.] A feigning.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Ficu·lnean, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *ficulnea-us.*] Of fig-tree wood, i.e. worthless (see Horace *Sat.* I. viii. 1).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 278 So also are the few Ficulnean Arguments and Infrunite Pamphlets of the Nestorian Arianism..wholly outshun and outdone.

Ficus (fəi·kŭs). *Path.* [a. L. *ficus* fig, fig-tree.] See quots.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 287 Ficus is a maner wexynge þat arisiþ upon a mannes 3erde tofore. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* clxxi. 165 At Goddes ordynaunce he had that euyll called fycus. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Ficus, Pathol. Surg.*, name given to a fleshy substance or kind of Condyloma resembling a fig.

Fid (fid), *sb. Chiefly Naut.* Also 8–9 fidd. [Of unknown origin; it is doubtful whether all the senses belong to the same word.]

1. A conical pin of hard wood, from 9 to 30 in. long, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 629 Fids or Hammers. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 342/1 Fids and Marling Spikes. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Epissoir* .. a .. splicing fid. 1779–80 COOK *Voy.* II. 39 Shaped somewhat like a large fid or sugar-loaf.

2. A square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the weight of the top-mast and also the topgallant mast.

1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* s. v., The pin in the heele of the top-mast which beares it upon the ches-trees, is a fidd. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 29 Fids are made square. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 271* An improved fidd for the upper masts of ships. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. A plug of oakum for the vent of a gun.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 31 Their fids and leads to keepe dry the touch hole. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

4. ? *transf.* A plug or quid of tobacco.

1793 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Fid of Tobacco.* 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

5. *dial.* A small but thick piece of anything.

1838 in HOLLOWAY *Provincialisms.* 1851 NEWLAND *The Erne* 72 It [a trout] was already cut into fids of five or six inches in length. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Fid*, sb. a piece. Ex. "A fid of cheese".

6. *dial.* See quot. [Perh. a different word; cf. FAD, FAWD, FEALD in same sense.]

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Fid* (Kent), a thatcher's handful of straw.

7. 'A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support or steady anything' (Webster).

1851 J. S. SPRINGER in *Harper's Mag.* III. 519 After having knocked out the 'fid', which united the chain that bound the load, the log rolled suddenly upon him. 1857 COLQUHOUN *Oarsman's Guide* 31 A *fid* is a wedge passed through a hole to secure anything.

8. *attrib.*, as *fid-hammer, -hole.*

1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict., Fidd-hammer* is a Fidd made sharpe at one end, to splise a roape, and a Hammer at the other end. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Fidd-hammer.* 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 217 A top-mast inverted: the fid-hole to ship the tiller in. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xvi. 315 Thus steel yards have snapped in the truss, topmasts in the fid-hole.

Fid (fid), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To fix (a top-mast, etc.) with a fid.

1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 31 Sept., Rigg'd the maintopmast and fidded it. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 18 Top tackle pendants, and falls ..are used for Fidding or housing the mast.

‖ Fidalgo (fidæ·lgo). Also 8 **phidalgo.** [Pg. *fidalgo* nobleman, contraction for *filho de algo* (*obs.*) son of something. Cf. HIDALGO.] A Portuguese noble. Also (see quot. 1705).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 117 Whether the behaviour of the Fidalgo displeased our Sea men, or that they understood them not..I know not. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* XIX. 361 The Vice-roys, here called Phidalgoes or Governadors, which compose the first State of the Kingdom. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 236 Our young fidalgos resemble this Cavaliero as little as they do the Circassian gentry.

†Fi·dder, *sb. Obs.* = FID *sb.* 1.

1644 MANWAYRING *Seaman's Dict.* s. v. *Fidd*, But when we splise cabells we use fidders of wood. 1678 in PHILLIPS s.v. *Fid.*

†Fi·dder, *v. Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Frenouiller*, to fidder, to rake, to pudder in.

Fidder, obs. Sc. var. of FOTHER *sb.*

Fiddle (fi·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 fiþ-, fip-, fithel(e, (4 fithul, *south.* vipele), 4–5 fythel(e, (5 fythal, -il, -ylle), 4–6 fidel(e, (5 fed-, fidylle, 6 fiddel), 5–6 fydel, (5 -ill, -yll, 6 -delle, -dylle), 6– fiddle. [ME. *fipele*, OE. **fiðele* wk. fem. (implied in deriv. *fiðelere*) = MDu. *vedel(e* (Du. *vedel, veel*), OHG. *fidula* (MHG. *videle*, Ger. *fiedel*), ON. *fiðla* (Da. *fiddel*).

The ultimate origin is obscure. The Teut. word bears a singular resemblance in sound to its med.L. synonym *vitula, vidula*, whence OF. *viole*, Pr. *viula*, and (by adoption from these langs.) It., Sp., Pg. *viola*: see VIOL. The supposition that the early Rom. *vidula* was adopted independently in more than one Teut. lang. would account adequately for all the Teut. forms; on the other hand, **fiþulôn-* may be an OTeut. word of native etymology, though no satisfactory Teut. derivation has been found.]

1. A stringed instrument of music; usually, the violin, but also (with defining word as in *bass fiddle*) applied to other instruments of the viol kind. Now only in familiar or contemptuous use.

c 1205 LAY. 7002 Of harpe & of salterium of fiðele & of coriun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 102 Wolde neuere þe faithful fader his fithel were ontempred. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 761 The lilt pype, and the lute, the fydill in fist. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 6 With tymbrels, with myrth, and with fyddels. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E iij b, I must tune my fiddle, and fetch some more rozen. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 158 Till all you built appear'd Like that, Amphion with his Fiddle rear'd. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* I. 323 Shrill Fiddles squeak Hoarse Bag-pipes roar. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 22 Engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* I, The dear old country fiddles are playing ..dance-music.

b. In colloquial phrases: *As fit as a fiddle*: in good 'form' or condition. *To hang up one's fiddle*: to retire from business, give up an undertaking. *To hang up one's fiddle when one comes home*: said of persons who are entertaining abroad but not in their family circle. *To play first* (or *second*) *fiddle*: to take a leading (or subordinate) position. *To have one's face made of a fiddle*: to be irresistibly charming. *To have a face as long as a fiddle*: to look dismal.

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* (1780) I. viii. 84 Your honour's face is made of a fiddle; every one that looks on you loves you. 1778 *Learning at Loss* II. 79 Our Friends ..returned, with Jack Solecism the first Fiddle as usual. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, How could I help it? His face was made of a fiddle. 1822 O'MEARA *Napoleon in Exile* I. 227 He was of opinion that Prussia should never play the first fiddle in the affairs of the Continent. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. ix. 140 It was evident that ..he had been playing..second fiddle. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. xi. 253 'Is Salathiel pretty fresh?' asked the Baron. 'Fit as a fiddle'. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* ix, He did not entirely hang his fiddle up when he came home. 1889 H. O'REILLY 50 *Years on Trail* 11, I arrived at my destination feeling as fit as a fiddle.

2. Applied to the player.

a. = FIDDLER. *The fiddles*: the band of fiddlers.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 72 Envy began to dance among the Bishops first, the good Constantine brought them the Fiddles. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* i. (1809) 7 Barbella, the sweetest fiddle in Italy, leads our little band.

b. *transf.* One to whose music others dance; hence, a mirth-maker, jester.

1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Madcappe* 64 Wks. (Grosart) 9 He may be but a foole, and she a fiddle. 1693 LOCKE *Thoughts conc. Educ.* § 165. 208 You would not have your Son the Fiddle to every jovial Company. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 224 At once the Bear and Fiddle of the town. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 13 His easy humour, whenever he is called to it [company], can still make himself the fiddle of it. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* v, He was..the fiddle of the ship's company.

3. Something resembling a fiddle in shape or appearance: a. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867); b. *Agric.* (See quot. 1874); c. *Gunmaking.* (See quot. 1881).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 5/2 A heavy sea, which .. caused the production of 'fiddles' on the saloon tables at lunch time. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fiddle*, a contrivance to prevent things from rolling off the table in bad weather. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Fiddle*..a wooden bar about 11 feet long, attached by ropes at its ends to the traces of a horse, and used to drag loose straw or hay on the ground, [etc.]. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 248 The value of a stock is greatly enhanced by a species of cross pattern, or 'fiddle'.

4. In various slang uses: a. (See quot. 1700). b. A watchman's rattle. c. *Scotch* (†*Welsh*) *fiddle*, the itch. d. *Stock-exchange*: the sixteenth part of a pound. e. A sixpence (Farmer).

a. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fiddle*, a Writ to Arrest. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

b. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* II. ii, *Log.* There's the Charlies' fiddles going. *Jerry.* Charlies' fiddles?—I'm not fly, Doctor. *Log.* Rattles, Jerry, rattles!

c. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Welsh-fiddle*, the Itch. 1826 J. RANDOLPH *Let.* 20 Feb. in *Life J. Quincy* 421, I have not catched the literary 'Scotch fiddle'.

d. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 138 To do business with me at a fiddle. 1887 ATKIN *House Scraps* 15 Done at a fiddle.

5. Used interjectionally = FIDDLESTICK.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. vi, *Fore.* Hussy, you shall have a Rod. *Miss.* A Fiddle of a Rod, I'll have a Husband.

6. The action of fiddling, or *fig.* of fussy trifling.

1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 The eternal whirl and fiddle of life, so characteristic of our..neighbours across the Channel.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fiddle-lore, -make.* b. objective, as *fiddle-fabricant, -fancier, -holder, -lover, -maker*; *fiddle-making* vbl. sb.; *fiddle-scraping* adj.

1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 271 The noted Tyrolese *fiddle-fabricants. *Ibid.* ix. 269 An ingenious *fiddle-fancier. 1848 J. BISHOP tr. *Otto's Violin* App. v. (1875) 85 L. Spohr invented what he called a *fiddle-holder. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 1/2 Now is the time for all *fiddle lovers to go and rub up their *fiddle lore. 1864 SANDYS & FOSTER *Hist. Violin* ix. 125 A large instrument of the *fiddle make. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 181 A good *Fiddle-Maker. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 2/1 The great emperor of all fiddle-makers, Antonius Stradivarius. 1884 E. HERON-ALLEN *Violin-making* II. vi. 129 The wood used in *fiddle-making should be thoroughly dry. 1879 BESANT & RICE *'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay* ii. (1892) 21 She came to comparing her son —the *fiddle-scraping son—with his late father.

8. Special comb.: **fiddle-back,** a back (of a chair) shaped like a fiddle, also *attrib.* in *fiddle-back wood*, a name given to various ornamental woods used for the covers of books; **fiddle-block** *Naut.* (see quot. 1858); **†fiddle-brained** *a.*, foolish, frivolous; **fiddle-dock** (see quot. 1823); **fiddle-faced** *a.*, pulling a long face, unhappy looking; **fiddle-fish,** (*a*) a name given to the Angel-fish or Monk-fish; (*b*) (see quot. 1867); **fiddle-flanked** *a.*, having hollow flanks like a fiddle; **fiddle-grass** (see quot.); **fiddle-lipped** *a.*, of a flower, having a lip shaped like a fiddle; **fiddle-pattern,** the pattern of 'fiddle-headed' spoons and forks; **fiddle-patterned** *a.* = FIDDLE-HEADED b.; **fiddle-shaped** *a. Bot.* (see quot. 1866; rendering mod.L. *panduriformis*); **fiddlewood,** (*a*) the *Citharexylon*; (*b*) (see quot. 1878–86).

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 312 A tall, old Chippendale arm-chair, with a quaintly-carved *'fiddle'-back. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, *Fiddle-block*, a block with two sheaves, one over the other; the lower one smaller than the other. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 44 The lower end [is] spliced round the fiddle block. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., *Fiddle-dock* (Bot.), the *Rumex pulcher* of Linnæus. *c* 1785 *John Thompson's Man* (1829) 17 *Fiddle faced, wagtailed fellows. 1885 W. WESTALL *Larry Lohengrin* I. v, White-chokered, strait-laced and fiddle-faced. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 266 The Torpedo, or numbing fish, which is in shape very like the *fiddle-fish. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 19. 451 The fiddle-fish (shaped like the butt of a fiddle). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fiddle-fish*, a name of the king-crab (*Limulus polyphemus*). *c* 1785 *John Thompson's Man* 15 Foul-breeked, rep-shanked, *fiddle-flanked. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fiddle Grass, *Epilobium hirsutum* L. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 4, *Zingiber panduratum*, *fiddle lipped. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. Margate*, I could not see my table-spoons..The little *fiddle-pattern'd ones I use. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XIV. s. v., **Fiddle-shaped* leaf ..is oblong, broad at the two extremities and contracted in the middle, like a fiddle or some sort of guitar. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Fiddle-shaped*, obovate, with one or two recesses or indentations on each side. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 216 Barbadoes *Fiddle-wood, *Citharexylum Americanum.* 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 265 Black-heart Fiddlewood. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Fiddle-wood, *Scrophularia aquatica.*

Fiddle (fi·d'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To play the fiddle or violin; now only in familiar or contemptuous use. Also *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 231 For I can noither tabre ne trompe .. ne fythelen at festes, ne harpen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159/2 Fydelin, or fyielyn, *vitulor.* 1530 PALSGR. 549/1 Can you fyddell and playe upon a tabouret to? 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* v. i, What dost think I am, that thou shouldst fiddle So much upon my patience? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 120 This man [John Smith] could not fidle, could not Tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 598 Others..Teach Kings to fiddle, and make Senates dance. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 216 They feast, they fiddle, they drink, they sing.

b. quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj. In quot. *fig.*
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 447 A lered man, to lere þe what oure lorde suffred..And fithel þe without flaterynge of gode friday þe storye. 1870 *The Universe* 21 May, We had used to say they were ignorant, but now when we see a.. monk-taught boy we fiddle another tune.

c. *trans.* with adverbs (nonce uses).
1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 739/2 All maner of people be he pope or pedeler..monke or myller, frere or fideler, or anye of the remenaunt that thys fonde frere fiddeleth forth here by letters. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 39 b, Blowne vp honour, honour by antick fawning fidled vp. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 163 Let Nero fiddle out Rome's Obsequies. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 403 That impulsive band which proposed to fiddle down the walls of our Social Jericho.

2. *techn.* (See quot.)
1883 GILL in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 244 s. v. *Micrometer*, Each movable web must pass the other without coming in contact with it or the fixed wire and without rubbing on any part of the brass-work. Should either fault occur (technically called 'fiddling') it is fatal to accurate measurement.

3. To make aimless or frivolous movements; *esp.* to play, toy *about, at, on, over, with* (a thing, *rarely*, a person); to act idly or frivolously. Also *to fiddle about.*
1530 PALSGR. 549/1 Loke you fydell nat with your handes whan your maister speketh to you. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 3. 133 Some men you haue alwaies fidling about their garments. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 July, The ladies.. talking, and fiddling with their hats and feathers. 1705 W. KING *Art of Love* xii. 13 Her fingers or her tongue would fiddle. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* ii, He took a pipe in his hand, and fiddled with it till he broke it. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 64 Some are perpetually fidling about their Cloaths. 1761 MRS. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* (1767) IV. 134, I had pretended to be fiddling at it all the time we were at tea. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi* 13 You'll take Your hand away that's fiddling on my throat. 1883 H. SMART *Hard Lines* I iii, They've had him fiddling about so long in the school, he's most likely forgot how to gallop. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 40/1 A Ministry fiddling with Franchise Bills.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)
1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 199/1 A lad that had been lucky fiddling (holding horses or picking up money anyhow).

c. trans. *To fiddle away*: to fritter away.
1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 132 [They] fiddle away their time as idlely as those that pill Straws. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 221 The commonplace way of treating it is that of simply fiddling it away.

4. a. *trans.* To cheat, swindle. Now only *slang.* Also with *into, out of.* b. *intr.* (see quot. 1850).
1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 170 There was one more that fiddled my fine Pedlers. 1703 DE FOE *Villainy of Stockjobbers* Misc. 268 There People can .. Fiddle them out of their Money. 1738 CHESTERF. *Common Sense* 14 Oct., Somebody else would have been fiddled into it again. 1850 *Lloyd's Weekly* 3 Feb. (Farmer), I understand fiddling—that means, buying a thing for a mere trifle and selling it for double or for more. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424 The way the globe man does is to go among the old women and fiddle (humbug) them. 1861 *Ibid.* III. 130 We are generally fiddled most tremendous.

5. *slang.* To take liberties with (a woman).
1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* II. iii, Fiddling ladies, you molecatcher!

Fi·ddle-bow. The stringed bow with which a fiddle is played; = FIDDLESTICK.
1827 W. HERSEE in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 484 Thine elbow instinctively moving to the fiddle-bow even after sleep had settled upon thy weary eyelids. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 180 Drawing a rosined fiddle-bow across it. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 40 The fiddle bow was playing.

Fi·ddle-case.
1. The case in which a fiddle is kept. Also *attrib.*, *fiddle-case boots*: boots as big as a fiddle-case.
1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 To spend their lives in making fidle-cases for futulous womens phansies. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xli, Heads..as empty as a fiddle-case. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VIII. 71 Half a dozen tall footmen each bearing a fiddle case. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. 536 Tweed trousers thrust into fiddle-case boots.

2. *pl.* (See quot.).
1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Fiddle-cases, *Rhinanthus crista-galli.*

† **Fi·ddlecome,** *a. Obs.* [short for next, used *attrib.*] Nonsensical, silly, trumpery.
1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. i. 103 A fiddlecome tale of a draggle-tailed girl. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* IV. i, Do you think such a fine proper gentleman .. cares for a fiddle-come tale of a child?

† **Fiddle-come-faddle.** *Obs. rare.* [Altered form of FIDDLE-FADDLE, with *come* for CUM.
1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* III. viii, They have their Simpathies and Fiddle-come-faddles in their Brain.

Fiddledédee (fi·d'ldidī·). *int.* and *sb.* [f. FIDDLE *sb.* or *v.*, used in a contemptuous sense with a nonsensical appendage.]
A. *int.* Nonsense!
a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell's Life* (1848) Appdx. 837/1 All he [Johnson] said was, 'Fiddle-de-dee, my dear'. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 182 Fiddle-de-dee then; I'll venter it I 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxix. 352 'He is a man very estimable'..'Fiddle-de-dee. He is an ape,—a monkey.'
B. *sb.* Nonsense, absurdity.
Mod. That is all fiddle-de-dee.

Fiddle-faddle (fi·d'l,fæ·d'l), *sb.*, *a.* and *int.* [This and the vb. are reduplications of FIDDLE or FADDLE; cf. Ger. *fickfack*, and contemptuous formations like *flim-flam, skimble-skamble*, etc.]
A. *sb.*
1. Trifling talk or action; in *pl.* trivial matters, trifling occupations or objects of attention.
1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 103 This more then neding fiddle faddle smacks somwhat of ambition. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. 1884 II. 98 Away with these paultringe fidle-fadles. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* XXX. 86 The Fiddle-faddles and Trifles of Mathematicians. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 141 (1740) 403 Come leave your Fiddlefaddles of Presumptions. *c* 1760 in Macaulay *Ess. Pitt* (1854) 308/2 No more they make a fiddle-faddle About a Hessian horse or saddle. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 July, The fiddle-faddle of arranging all the things was troublesome. 1849 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 377 Describing species of birds and shells, &c., is all fiddle-faddle. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* 103 Where you just look on fiddlefaddles while your dinner is behind a screen. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* iv. 134 Collecting cards..and all the petty fiddlefaddle that is growing so stale.
2. An idler, trifler; a gossip, chatterbox.
1602 BRETON *Merry Wonders*, Maid Marian in a Morrice-daunce, would put her down for a Fiddle-faddle. 1756 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes*, Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Gosling, and two or three fiddle faddles. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 337 Your true fiddle-faddle Somebody, who would be in high repute among his fellows. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., A 'viddle vaddle or viddle vaddler'.
B. *adj.* Trifling, petty, fussy: said of persons as well as of things.
1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 208 A great deale more of such fiddle-faddle stuffe. 1727 DE FOE *Protest. Monast.* 16 In any other fiddle faddle part of Life. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* in Arb. *Garner* (1883) VI. 603 They [liverymen] said, 'She was a troublesome fiddle faddle old woman!' 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 164 So fiddle-faddle and so coquettish. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 69 The fiddle-faddle etiquette of the Court.
C. *int.* Nonsense! Bosh!
1671 SHADWELL *Humorists* V, Fiddle faddle on your Travelling and University. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, Fiddle, faddle; han't I wit enough already? 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* II Jan., *Dr. Johnson*: Pho! fiddle-faddle; do you suppose your book is so much talked of and not yourself? 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xv. 191 Oh, fiddle-faddle, my lord!

Fiddle-faddle (fi·d'l,fæ·d'l), *v.* [See the sb.] *intr.* To be busy about petty trifles; to fuss, 'mess about'.
1633 FORD *Broken H.* I. iii, Ye may as easily Outrun a cloud driven by the northern blast As fiddle faddle so. 1776 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202 Had you been bred up only to fiddle faddle, you would have fiddle faddled all your life. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 226 She has.. fiddle-faddled about the garden, picking off half-a-dozen dead roses.
Hence **Fiddle-faddling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fiddle-faddler.**
1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler Wales* I. Pref. ix, But lest I should chance to be considered here one of the tribe of that fiddle-fadling, dull old prosing pedant. 1846 WORCESTER (citing *Qu. Rev.*), *Fiddle-faddler*, a foolish trifler. 1850 CLOUGH *Poems and Pr. Rem.* (1869) I. 168 Whatsoever your hand findeth to do, do it without fiddle-faddling. 1851 MISS BRADDON *Lady Lisle* (1885) 36, I don't want him to be a fiddle-faddling girl. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 11/2 The mistaken notion..that detail is a substitute for spirit and fiddle-faddling for acting.

Fi·ddle-head. [f. FIDDLE *sb.* + HEAD.]
1. *Naut.* The ornamental carving at the bows of a vessel, the termination of which is a scroll turning aft or inward like the head of a violin.
1799 *Naval Chron.* I. App. State of Navy, *Neptune*, The fiddle-head..had..a bad effect. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, I hope Captain O'Brien will take off her fiddle-head, and get one carved.
2. A local name for a young fern frond.
1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 563 Young fern fronds—'fiddle-heads', as they are named—are greedily devoured as substitutes for green vegetables.
3. A head as empty as a fiddle.
1887 W. F. ANSTEY in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 262/2 He hasn't two ideas in his great fiddle-head.

Fi·ddle-hea·ded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] a. *Naut.* Having a fiddle-head. b. Of a fork, spoon: Having the handle made after the pattern of a fiddle. c. Empty-headed. d. (see quot. 1883).
1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, First Step* iii, In short a kind Of fork that is fiddle-headed. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* viii. 43 A projecting piece of scroll work fashioned after a ship's fiddle-headed beak. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* v. (1855) 104 'You've broke it, you fiddle-headed brute!' 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Fiddle-headed*, a long, gaunt, wolfish head, like what one sees in some Mastiffs.

Fi·ddlement. *nonce-wd.* [f. FIDDLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of fiddling, an instance of this.
1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 157 An egregious fiddler ..used to attract large crowds in the street beneath listening to his complicated fiddlements.

Fiddler (fi·dlə, fid'l,ə). [OE. *fiðelere*, f. **fiðelian* to fiddle, f. **fiðele* FIDDLE *sb.* Cf. ON. *fiðlari*.] One who fiddles.
1. One who plays on the fiddle; *esp.* one who does so for hire. *Fiddler's fare, money, pay, wages*: see quots. 1597, 1608, *a* 1700, 1785.
a 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 321 *Fidicen*, fiðelere. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6568 Ther were trumpes and fithelers, 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 230 Govyn to a fedelere, the sayd day at nyte, iiij.d. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 733/1 He ..fareth as he wer from a frere waxen a fideler. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 380 He..gave me fidler's wages, and dismiste mee. 1608 MARKHAM *Dumb Knight* III, Let the world know you haue had more than fidlers fare, for you haue meat, money, and cloth. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 The gammuth of every municipal fidler. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fidlers-pay*, Thanks and Wine. 1721 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 20 As fiddlers flourish carelessly, before they play a fine air. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Fidler's money*, all sixpences. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 350 The fiddler puts the whole assembly in motion. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, The fiddler's function was at an end for the present.
b. *Fiddler's Green* (*Naut.*): 'a sailor's elysium, in which wine, women, and song figure prominently' (Farmer).
1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 404 My grannan..used to tell me that animals, when they departed this life, were destined to be fixed in *Fidler's Green*. 1836 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* I. xv. *note*, It is..believed that tailors and musicians after death are cantoned in a place called 'Fiddler's Green'. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* ix, We shape a course for Fiddler's Green. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 441/2 The pilotless narrows which lead to Fiddler's Green, where all good sailors go.
† **2.** A trifler. *Obs.*
1591 R. CECIL in *Unton's Corr.* (Roxb.) 197 This discorse growes by many fidlers in your cause. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Fidler*..a trifling, foolish, or impertinent Person.
3. *slang.* A sixpence.
1885 *Household Words* 20 June 155/2 A more easily explained name [for a sixpence] is a Fiddler..probably from the old custom of each couple at a dance paying the fiddler sixpence.
4. a. See quots. 1750 and 1887. b. A local name for the Sandpiper (*Tringoides hypoleucus*).
1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 82 Fiddlers. This fly .. much resembles a cockroach. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 196 Fiddler (Hebrides). 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Fiddler*, the angel or shark-ray.
c. A small crab of the genus *Gelasimus*. Also *fiddler-crab.*
1714 J. LAWSON *Carolina* 162, Fidlars are a sort of small Crabs, that lie in Holes in the Marshes. 1867 W. B. LORD *Crab, Shrimp, & Lobster Lore* 29 A 'Fidler-Crab' (as it is sometimes called from the rapidity with which it works its elbows). 1883 S. L. CLEMENS ['Mark Twain'] *Life on Mississippi* xlviii. 429 The drainage-ditches were everywhere alive with little crabs—'fiddlers'.
5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fiddler lad*; *fiddler-like* adj. and adv.
1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, 'Deil's in the fiddler lad' was muttered from more quarters than one. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 359 It is Fidler-like. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 128 He was dismissed Fidler-like, with meat, drink, and money.

† **Fi·ddlery.** *Obs.* In 6 **fidlery.** [f. prec. + -Y 3.] The art or craft of a fiddler.
1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 36 As though Humfrey Crowther were a whole integrall thing made and consisting of these two partes, goodnesse and fidlery.

Fiddlestick (fi·d'lstik), *sb.* [f. FIDDLE *sb.* + STICK *sb.*]
1. The bow strung with horsehair with which the fiddle is played. *The devil rides on a fiddle-stick*: = here's a fine commotion.
14.. *Nom. MS. Reg.* 17 in Wr.-Wülcker 693 *Hic arcubus*, fydylstyk. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 535 The Deuill rides vpon a Fiddle-sticke. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 206, I lent you indeed my Fiddle, but not my Fiddlestick. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 15 Apr., Give him a fiddle and a fiddle-stick, and he can do nothing. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 220, I might as well inquire whether the fiddle or the fiddle-stick makes the tune.
2. *humorously.* Something insignificant or absurd, a mere nothing. Often substituted for another word in derisively repeating a remark. Also, *fiddlestick's end. Not to care a fiddlestick*: to care not at all.
1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. iv, Shot with a fiddlestick: who's here to shoot ye? 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. ii, Golden pleasures! golden fiddlesticks! 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Fiddlestick's End*, Nothing. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 140 We do not care a fiddle-stick..for either public opinion or private ill-will. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* viii, 'We purify the boys' bloods now and then.' 'Purify fiddlesticks' ends,' said his lady. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* x, She..proposed to die of a broken heart..A broken fiddlestick! 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXVII. (1878) 214 'Beware the awful fiddlesticks!' she flippantly answered.
3. Hence as *int.* An exclamation equivalent to Nonsense! fiddle-de-dee! Often in *pl.* Also, *fiddlestick's end!*
1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 130 A fiddlesticke! ne're tell me I am full of words. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* vii, Do you suppose men so easily change their natures? Fiddlestick! 1854 H. AINSWORTH *Flitch of Bacon* II. 17 'And she refused you.' 'Fortunately she did, my dear.' 'Fiddlestick's end! I dare say you preferred her.' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* IX. (1872) 186 Fiddlesticks! it's nothing but the skin broken. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. ii. (1886) 16 'Wounded? A fiddle-stick's end!' said the doctor. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* VII. 219 Once a labourer always a labourer? Fiddlesticks!

Fi·ddle-string. [f. as prec. + STRING.] One of the strings on a fiddle, which by their vibration produce the sound. Also *fig.*
1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. (1757) 108 Fix'd is the fate of

whores, and fiddle-strings! 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* iii. § 20 A Fiddle-string, moisten'd with Water will sink a Note in a little time. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 43, I do but .. fret myself to fiddlestrings. 1884 E. HERON-ALLEN *Violin-making* II. xii. 210 The manufacture of fiddle strings.

Fiddley (fi·dli), *Naut.* The iron framework round the deck opening that leads to the stoke-hole of a steamer; usually covered by a grating of iron bars; the space below this.

1881 *Standard* 17 Nov. 2/3 The coverings of the fiddleys or openings to the stoke hole. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* I A few men were crouching in the fiddley. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/2 They have had to sleep amidst the 'fiddlies' around the engine boilers.

Fiddling (fi·dliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FIDDLE in various senses.

1. Playing the fiddle.

c 1460 *Emare* 390 Bothe harpe and fydyllyng. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 7 Th' Arcadians .. Whom nothing in the World could bring To civil Life, but fiddling. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. Wks. 1721 I. 530 We see Nero's fidling and Commodus's skill in fencing on several of their Medals. 1879 BESANT & RICE *Trafalg. Bay* ii. (1891) 22 There could be no fiddling that evening.

2. Fussy trifling; petty adjustment or alteration.

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* IV. i, Hell on your fiddling! 1705 W. KING *Art of Love* xii. 68 Some times your hair you upwards furl..All must through twenty fiddlings pass. 1762 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 'Tis so metamorphos'd by your fiddling and fangling, That I scarce know my own. 1878 in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 249, I am sick of this fiddling about.

Fiddling (fi·dliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That plays the fiddle.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 217, I curse the fidling finders out of music. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 111 A cassocked huntsman and a fiddling priest. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 290 He lighted by chance on a fiddling fellow.

2. a. Of persons: Busy about trifles; addicted to futile and petty activity. b. Of things: Petty, trifling, unimportant; contemptible, futile.

a. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 374 The Fruit of their fidling Minds. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentleman Dancing-Master* II. ii, You grow so fiddling and so troublesome there is no enduring you. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 5 A sort of fiddling, busy, yet .. unbusy man.

b. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 301 Putting himself into every fidling business. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 70 For feare of making their meetings to be vaine and fidling. 1705 W. KING *Art of Love* 62 The most fidling work of knitting. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direc. to Servants* ii, *Wks.* (1778) II. 358 Good cooks cannot abide what they ..call fiddling work, where abundance of time is spent, and little done. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. of a Bk. Worm* v. 169 The quantity of fiddling, complaining criticism with which many of our..critical journals abound.

Fide (fəid), *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *fid-ĕre* to CONFIDE.] *trans.* To confide or entrust *to*.

1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* iv. 66 The..request that her infant daughter might be fided to the care of her friend.

Fi·deal, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *fide-* (*fidēs*) + -AL.] Pertaining to or based upon faith.

1854 *Notes Biogr. W. Law* p. xxv, His far seeing fideal realizations.

† Fi·deding, *a. Obs. Sc. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *fidē dignus* worthy of credit.] Trustworthy. In quot. *ellipt.* a trustworthy person.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 432 Schawin him be ane richt fideding, Ane man of gude.

† Fide·icide. *Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *fidei*, gen. of *fidēs* faith + -CIDE¹.] 'A faith-destroyer; a breaker of word or trust' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81).

1676–1727 in COLES.

Fi·deist. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fide-* (*fides*) + -IST.] (See quot.)

1881 *Dublin Rev.* Ser. III. V. 250 Writers who have exaggerated the influence of faith..he [Ollé-Laprune] would call..fideists.

Fidei-commissum (fəi·di,əi,kɒmi·sŏm). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *fidei-commissum*, neut. pa. pple. of *fidei-committĕre*, f. *fidei*, dat. of *fidēs* faith + *committĕre* to entrust, COMMIT.] A bequest which a person made by begging his heir or legatee to transfer something to a third person.

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. II. xx. 327 The fidei-commissum..was the disposal of an inheritance to one, in confidence that he should convey it or dispose of the profits at the will of another.

So **Fi·dei-commi·ssary** [ad. L. *fidei commissārius*: see -ARY], of, belonging to, or of the nature of a fidei-commissum. **Fidei-commi·ssarily** *adv.* [+-LY²], in a fidei-commissary or precatory manner; through a fidei-commissum. **Fi·dei-commi·ssion,** the action involved in a fidei-commissum; an instance of this. **Fi·dei-commi·ssioner** [+-ER¹], one who receives a fidei-commissum. **Fi·dei-commi·ssor,** 'he that commits a thing to be disposed of by another' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656–81).

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Fidei-Commissum*, A prætor was erected, whose business was restrained to the single matter of fidei-commissions. *Ibid.*, The fidei-commissioner refused to accept the trust. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XXV. § 3 A fideicommissary gift may be left even by a mere nod. 1880 — *Gaius* II. § 247 Fideicommissary inheritances. *Ibid.* § 260 Competent for a testator to bequeath single things by fideicommissary gift. *Ibid.* § 289 He cannot be appointed fideicommissarily. 1880 — *Ulpian* II. § 3 He to whom freedom is given fideicommissarily is a freedman not of the testator's but of the manumitter's.

Fidejussion (fəidi,dʒv·ʃən). [ad. L. *fidejussiōnem*, n. of action f. *fide-jubēre*: see next.] A giving or being surety or bail; suretyship.

1657 FARINGDON 30 *Serm.* i. 15 If he will be a surety, such is the nature of fidejussion and suretiship, he must.

Hence **Fideju·ssionary** *a.*

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 137 [He] gave his fidejussionary undertaking for Lucius Titius for something indefinite.

Fidejussor (fəidi,dʒv·səɹ, -oɹ). *Civil Law.* [a. L. *fidejussor*, agent-n. f. *fide-jubēre*, f. *fidē*, abl. of *fides* faith + *jubēre* to order.] One who authorizes the bail of or goes bail for another; a surety.

1539 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 354 Certane vtheris his collegis caucioneris & fide Jussoris. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xviii. 239 If he would have appointed Godfathers .. to be fidejussors for them [Children]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 108 They..take recognizances..of certain fidejussors in the nature of bail. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 115.

Fidejussory (fəidi,dʒv·səri), *a.* [ad. L. *fidejussōri-us*, f. *fidejussor*: see prec.] Of or pertaining to surety or bail.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 325 Relief against the debtor is implied in fidejussory obligations. 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 18 Any one that offered the Fidejussory Caution.

Fidel, obs form of FIDDLE.

† Fide·le, *a. Obs.* Also 6 fydell, 7 fidell. [a. F. *fidèle*, ad. L. *fidēl-is*, f. *fidēs* faith.] Faithful, sincere, true.

1539 HEN. VIII *To Sir T. Wyatt* 10 Mar. (R.), They were true and fidele unto us. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* R iv, He is one of the moost fydell & faithfullest Apothecaries in London. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 133 Our Lord.. hath in his fidell discharge .. fully defined the former. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. Pref., An humble fidele mind.

† Fide·lious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fidēli-s* + -OUS.] Faithful.

1650 S. SHEPPARD *Candido* 14, I..have found thee cordially fidelious. 1655 *Marrow of Complements* 114 Your fidelious servitour. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 16 The Champion and his fidelious Land-loper Soto.

Fidelity (fide·liti), *a.* Forms: 5–6 fydelite, -itie, -ityе, -yte, -ytie, 6–7 fidelitie, (6 fidelite), 6– fidelity. [a. F. *fidélité*, ad. L. *fidēlitāt-em*, f. *fidēlis* faithful, f. *fidēs* faith.]

1. The quality of being faithful; faithfulness, loyalty, unswerving allegiance to a person, party, bond, etc. Const. *to, towards.*

1508 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 92 Amonge these wasters is no fydelyte. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 25/1 They kepte fydelyte to the Romayns. 1553 Q. JANE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. ii. 4 Our special trust is in your .. fidelities in this matter. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 520 Gods mercies..and fidelities to his people. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 163 They serve those that hire them ..with..great Fidelity. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Wks. 1843 IV. 225 Fidelity to engagements is a virtue. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 279 The conduct of Arsames raised Alexander's suspicions of his fidelity. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 90 A strict, stanch fidelity to the expedition.

† b. *To make fidelity*: to take an oath of fealty.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXVIII. 277 That .. Kynges of Scotlonde, shuld make theyr homage and fydelyte vnto the Kynges of Englonde. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* (1774) 79 Ane other fidelitie..sall be..made be the woman, and her heires, in the samine forme and words as homage should be made. *Ibid.* Table 80 He quha maries ane widow, sould make fidelity to the heire of hir first husband.

c. Conjugal faithfulness.

1694 *Acct. Sweden* 70 Some of them are accounted more eminent for Chastity before Marriage, than Fidelity after. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 227 If we are not barren, our fidelity is proved.

† d. Word of honour, oath, pledge; also *to give, break one's fidelity. By my fidelity*: upon my word. *Obs.*

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 105 The benche dyd examen the foresayd [persons] uppon theyre fydelities. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* iii. Wks. 1851 I. 306 None is admitted to any degree..but the same is first presented..to the university, by some one..who giveth his fidelity for them. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 165 Pharao..was punished for breaking his fidelitie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 160 By my fidelity this is not well.

2. Strict conformity to truth or fact.

† a. Of persons: Honesty, truthfulness, trustworthiness, veracity (*obs.*). b. Of a description, translation, etc.: Correspondence with the original; exactness.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1344/2 Ought we to doubte of his fidelitie and testimony? 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 19. 29 The principall thing required in a witnesse is fidelitie. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 1 How then can the fidelity of a Prophet be discovered by the event? 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 252 He trusting to their Fidelities, set them down as he received them. 1735 POPE *Lett.* 22 Jan. 1709 Be very free of your Remarks .. in regard..to the Fidelity of the Translation. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 359 The only critics who have expressed our convictions with any adequate fidelity. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Introd. 26 By this means [photography on wood] almost complete fidelity is ensured.

Fidepromissor (fəi·di,promi·sɔɹ). *Rom. Law.* [a. L. *fidepromissor*, agent-n. f. *fide-promittĕre*, f. *fides* faith + *promittĕre* to promise.] One who promises or pledges himself as security for another; a bail, surety.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 403 The sponsor and fidepromissor have vanished from the legislation of Justinian. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 604 Fidepromissors could become accessory only to verbal obligations.

Fidfad (fi·dfæd), *sb.* and *a.* [Short for FIDDLE-FADDLE.]

A. *sb.* a. One who gives fussy attention to trifles. b. A petty matter of detail, a crotchet.

1754 *World* No. 95 The youngest . is, in everything she does, an absolute fidfad. 1875 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Patricia Kemball* II. 31 The fidfads, called improvements, which were not wanted. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gd. Words* XXII. 52 He built himself a house, and fitted it with every fidfad that could be suggested.

B. *adj.* Frivolous, fussy, petty.

1830 R. HILL in E. Sidney *Life* (1834) 351 With the tinkling cymbal fid-fad musicians may try to tickle the fancy of such half-witted admirers. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 199 From exuberant 4to, down to the fid-fad concentration of 12mo.

Fidge (fidʒ), *sb. dial.* or *colloq.* [f. next vb.]

1. The action or habit of fidgeting: the state of being fidgety: in phr. *to be in a fidge*; also, a commotion, stir, fuss.

1731 SWIFT *Tim & Fables* Wks. 1778 IX. 158 The twist, the squeeze, the rump, the fidge and all. 1790 J. MACAULAY *Poems* 129 No ane gi'es e'er a fidge or fyke, Or yet a moan. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 56 He's in a fidge To get to Beamish forge. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 189 'There'll be such a fidge about you, when you're gone.'

2. A restless person.

1884 in *Cheshire Gloss.*

Fidge (fidʒ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* See also FIG *v.*³ [Of obscure origin; the sense closely resembles that of FIKE, but etymological connexion is hardly possible, unless the form has undergone onomatopœic modification. Cf. Ger. *ficken* to move about briskly.]

1. *intr.* To move about restlessly or uneasily; also, *to fidge about, abroad, to and fro.* Of a limb: To twitch.

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* I. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 184 Where ha' you been fidging abroad, since you your nee'le lost? 1577 BRETON *Wks. Young Wit* (T.), Some [dame] would fidge, as though she had the itch. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* III. i, What is it, that makes you fidge up and down so? 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* V. 77 The good Judge .. fidges off and on his Cushion. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & Timothy*, You wriggle, fidge, and make a rout. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* i, Kilmarnock wabsters fidge and claw. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. iii. (1886) 20 'Look..how my fingers fidges.'

b. To be eager and restless. *To fidge fu' fain*: (*Sc.*) to express pleasurable eagerness by restless movements.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* vi, Auld Coila, now, may fidge fu' fain, She's gotten Poets o' her ain. 1790 — *Tam O'Shanter* 185 Even Satan glowr'd and fidg'd fu' fain. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 57 The barn and the byre..Will just seem like cronies yen's fidgin to see.

2. *trans.* To twitch, shrug. *rare.*

1786 BURNS *Prayer to Sc. Representatives* vi, Ne'er claw your lug, an' fidge your back, And hum an' haw.

Hence **Fi·dging** *vbl. sb.*

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* Middleton's Wks. V. 525 The fidging of gallants to Norfolk and up and down countries. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 124 (1740) 392 It was by their perpetual fidging about from Place to Place.

Fidget (fi·dʒĕt), *sb.* [f. FIDGE *v.*, perh. in imitation of *rickets.*]

1. A condition of vague physical uneasiness, seeking relief in irregular bodily movements. App. first used in *the fidget(s* (now always pl.) as if the name of a malady or pathological symptom (sometimes in definite pathological sense: see quot. 1876). Hence *transf.* a condition or mood of impatient uneasiness or restlessness.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 134 'Tis a .. thing that has got the fidget. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* XXXIV, Jesu Maria! Madam Bridget..(Cried the Square-hoods in woeful fidget). 1753 *World* No. 7. 39 Fits of the fidgets. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., I was really in the fidgets from thinking what my reception might be. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 208 Weavers of long tales Give me the fidgets. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 45 Their arrival, owing to the fidget and hurry of Mrs. Mourtray, was somewhat premature. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* VI. viii. (1862) 484 The landlady and her daughter are on the fidgets. 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 52, I have got the fidgets in my right arm. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* (1865) 41 Palmer .. still .. felt .. some fidget and nervousness. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 403 Wakefulness from..unrest of the peripheral nerves (fidgets), and similar causes, will generally be relieved by the bromides. 1893 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* (ed. 21), *Fidgets.*

2. [From the vb.] One who fidgets or worries unnecessarily, or who causes the fidgets in others.

1837 F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* I. 208 He..betrayed himself immediately to be a fidget. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 159 Lord St. Aubyn is a terrible fidget. 1882 *Three in Norway* II. 10 Dispense with that creaking-booted fidget, the waiter.

3. [From the vb.] The action or habit of fidgeting, bustling about or worrying; also the rustling of a dress, etc.

1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 36 The fidget of silk and of crinoline. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov., The policy of legislative fidget carried to the most mischievous excess.

Fidget (fi·dʒĕt), *v.* Ppples. **fidgeted, -eting** (often incorrectly with double *t*). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make movements indicative of im-

patience, restlessness, or uneasiness; to move restlessly to and fro. Also, *to fidget about.*

1754 [see FIDGETING *ppl. a.*]. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. iv. (1849) 217 The governor snapping his fingers and fidgeting with delight. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* iii. 18 Davison fidgeted about in his chair. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Joe .. had been fidgeting in his chair with divers uneasy gestures. 1858 R. S SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxiii. 138 The Major..has been fidgetting about pairing parties off. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B.* xviii, The chairman fidgetted uneasily in his seat.

b. To be uneasy; to worry.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Nov. 5/1 They can but fidget and fume. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 58 Mother fidgetted because I looked ill.

2. *trans.* To cause (a person) to fidget; to make uncomfortable, trouble or worry; *refl.* to take trouble. *To fidget into*: to force into a specified condition by fidgeting; hyperbolically, *to fidget to death.*

1785 [see FIDGETING *ppl. a.*]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. ix. 197 She says I fidget her to death. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 85 The fever into which I had fidgetted myself. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 55 Spaniards never fidget themselves to get quickly to places where nobody is expecting them. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxv. (1879) 229 The heat fidgetted them all by day.

3. To move *about* restlessly and uneasily. *rare.*

1819 *Metropolis* I. 86 Fan-flirting, and fidgetting the body about.

Hence **Fi·dgeted** *ppl. a.*, **Fi·dgeting** *vbl. sb.*

1765 C. SMART *Fable* iv. in *Poems* (1791) II. 11 Susan..all the rites of rage perform'd, As scolding .. fidgetting, and fretting. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 17 'How can you say so, Sir?' cried Bell .. colouring, and much fidgetted. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 66 Nothing is gained by fidgeting and over-doing.

†Fidgeta·tion. *Obs.*[−1] [f. FIDGET *v.* + -ATION.] The action of fidgeting; a fidgety movement.

1742 LADY M.W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. 248 Your Grace asks me if I have left off footing, and tumbling down stairs; as to the first, my fidgetations are much spoiled.

Fidgetiness (fi·dʒĕtinĕs). [f. FIDGETY + -NESS.] The state or quality of being fidgety; nervous restlessness, uneasiness.

1772 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 529 This fidgetiness (to use a vulgar expression for want of a better) is occasioned wholly by an uneasiness in the skin. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 55 A nurse will be careful to fidgetiness about airing the clean sheets. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxviii. (1889) 269 That's some of uncle's fidgetiness.

Fidgeting (fi·dʒĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FIDGET *v.* + -ING 2.] In senses of the vb.

1672 WYCHERLY *Love in a Wood* II. i, He is a fidgetting, censorious, gossiping, quibbling wretch. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. li. 319 My fidgetting Lord thrust in.. his sharp face. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Nov., This was rather fidgetting intelligence. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 5 He had warred for quiet through the fidgeting reign of William. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Apr. 1 Some fidgeting little matter of exchange.

Hence **Fi·dgetingly** *adv.*, in a fidgeting manner.

1832 'BASIL' *Love the Debt* II. xxviii. 270 A small parcel which Mabel had seen her take up..furtively and fidgetingly half a dozen times. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 570 Pamela is fidgetingly handling the little objects.

Fidgety (fi·dʒĕti), *a.* [f. FIDGET + -Y 1.]

1. Inclined or disposed to fidget; uneasy, restless.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. iv. 187 He declared if I was fidgety he should have no comfort. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 Aug., This is a morning of fidgety, nervous confusion. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xviii, He held the somewhat fidgety horse.

2. Producing fidgetiness, disquieting. *rare*[−1].

1835 *Truth* 11 June 927/1 Dining-rooms..fidgety with glitter.

Hence **Fi·dgetily** *adv.*, in a fidgety manner.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. iii, Gillian fidgetily watches her.

Fidging (fi·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. FIDGE *v.* + -ING 2.] That 'fidges', restless, fidgety.

1637 ABP. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* 60 As..manly as he is fidging. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 8 A fidging Mare should be well girded. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 619 The fidging Prentices, their elbows claw. 1862 HISLOP in *Scot. Prov.* 5.

b. In phr. *fidging fain*, eager to restlessness or discomfort. Const. *to* with *inf.*

?*a* 1700 *Maggie Lauder* in *Songs of Scot.* (1851) II. 111 Maggie..I'm fidgin' fain to see thee. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* v. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 322 The people in the pit, a fidgin fain to see her. 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

‖ Fi·dibus. [Ger.; of uncertain etymology; for conjectures see Grimm.] A paper match for lighting pipes. Also *attrib.*

1829 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 172, I was just lighting my pipe.. the 'fidibus' fell from my hand. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 6/1 Sleeping in mosquito curtains and with 'fidibus' pastilles.

†Fidi·cinal, *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *fidicin-, fidicen* lute-player + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a player on stringed instruments.

1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Music* I. III. i. 255 Pulsatile instruments .. in contradistinction to those of the fidicinal or stringed kind.

Fi·dimpli·citary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Eccl. L. *fid-es implicita* implicit faith + -ARY.] That puts 'implicit faith' in another's dictum.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 198 Fidimplicitary gown-men .. satisfied with their predecessors' contrivances. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 Fidimplicitary coxcombs.

†Fi·dious, *a. Obs.*[−1] Short for PERFIDIOUS.

1640 SHIRLEY *Arcadia* II. i, Oh! fidious rascal! I thought there was some roguery.

†Fi·diped, *a. Obs.*[−1] [badly f. L. *fid-* stem of *findĕre* to split + *ped-, pes.*] = FISSIPED.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 4 Sea gull, white, cinerous, piscatorie, black, sterna, fidiped.

†Fidu·ce. *Obs.* [ad. L. *fīdūcia.*] Confidence.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Tim.* vi. 20 *note*, Their [the Protestants'] sole faith, their fiduce, their apprehension of Christs iustice. 1615 BYFIELD *Exp. Coloss.* i. 4 (1869) 35/1 Faith.. stands in three things:—desires; fiduce, or confidence; persuasion.

Fiducial (fəidiū·ʃăl, fidiū·ʃăl), *a.* [ad. L. *fīdūciāl-is*, f. *fīdūcia* trust, confidence: see -AL.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, trust or reliance.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 164 Such a..Faith, as is both an intellectuall and fiduciall assent to diuine Promises. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 43 Every thing has..a fiduciall Knowledge of God in it. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* John xv. 5 Abide in me..by a real and fiducial adherence. *a* 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 312 Teach us to live..with a fiducial dependence on thy fatherly goodness. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxi. 3 II. 63 The words .. appear to .. fasten upon the Lord with a fiducial grip.

2. *humorous nonce-use.* Willing to trust.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 169 Taverns.. not hospitable—not fiducial—don't trust.

†3. Trusted, trusty. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. I. iv. iii, Prop fiduciall Of all those lives and beings cleped Naturall. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

4. In *Surveying, Astronomy*, etc. Of a line, point, etc.: Assumed as a fixed basis of comparison.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* (1591) 30 Note the degrees cut by the line fiduciall. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 44 The Line Fiduciall, because from this line proceeds the beginning of the degrees in the Circle. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 55 These sights and one edge of the index are in the same plane, and that is called the fiducial edge of the index. 1873 MAXWELL in *Life* xiv. (1882) 435 We need some fiducial point or standard of reference.

5. = FIDUCIARY.

1832 in WEBSTER quoting Spelman.

Hence **Fidu·cially** *adv.*, in a fiducial manner.

1647 T. HILL *Best & Worst of Paul* (1648) 22 God hath given thee a sweet perswasion of soul to rest fiducially. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 204 Fiducially trusting upon Christ. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* Wks. 1737 VI. 472 It is the Spirit of God alone, that .. enables the soul fiducially to .. rest upon that object. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fiducially*, honestly, trustily. 1847 in CRAIG.

†Fiducia·lity. *Obs.*[−0] [f. prec. + -ITY.] **a.** Trustiness. **b.** A firm reliance; religious confidence.

1727–36 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH.

Fiduciary (fəidiū·ʃiări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fīdūciāri-us*, f. *fīdūcia*: see FIDUCIAL and -ARY. Cf. F. *fiduciaire.*

In Rom. Law *fiducia* denoted the transfer of a right to a person subject to the obligation to transfer it again at some future time or on some condition being fulfilled.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Of a person: In trust of a person or thing; holding something in trust. *Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Law.*

1647 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 197, I doe acknowledge my selfe to be but a fiduciarie possessor of them vnder God. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 254 Guthrunus King of the Danes, was .. setled in Northumberland as a Fiduciarie Client..to Alfred. 1788 LD. BULKELEY in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. & Cabinets Geo. III* (1853) I. 445 The Prince .. in his quality of Fiduciary Regent. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xi. § 5 He who has manumitted a free person .. becomes that person's tutor..and is called a fiduciary tutor.

b. Of or pertaining to a trustee; pertaining to or of the nature of a trusteeship.

Fiduciary coemption (Rom. Law): the formal purchase of a married woman, the purchaser being bound by a 'fiducia' to remancipate her to some one of her choice.

1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 17 The Receivers possession is fiduciary. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 159 The fiduciary system of the Roman Law, adopted by the clerical chancellors. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. viii. 495 *note*, It is not every fiduciary possession of property which constitutes a trust. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. § 166 Fiduciary guardianship arises when a free person .. is manumitted by the alienee. 1879 CASTLE *Law of Rating* 72 The persons in actual valuable occupation of property are rateable, though they occupy in a merely fiduciary character. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 115 *a*, Fiduciary coemption was also had recourse to of old to enable a woman to make a will.

2. Of a thing: In trust of a person; held or given in trust.

a 1641 SPELMAN *Admiral-Jurisd.* (1723) 224 The High Admiral himself cannot grant it for longer than his own time, being but a Trust and fiduciary Power. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* 41 Scotland was once acknowledged a fiduciary Kingdom to the Crown of England. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 51 Uses of land..were considered as fiduciary deposits and binding in conscience by the clergy. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 344 Such fiduciary estates were well known to the Roman jurists. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 264 Christianity .. regarded authority as limited and fiduciary.

b. Of or pertaining to something held in trust.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 333 The incidents, that formerly attended it [the land] in its fiduciary state.

†3. Of the nature of, proceeding from, or implying trust or reliance. *Obs.*

1640 GAUDEN *Love of Truth* (1641) 32 Fiduciary assurance and the like. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 19 Elaiana which can relye no where upon meere love and fiduciary obedience. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 80 That fiduciary and fervent application of their spirits wherein consists the very life and soul of Prayer. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 242 The Christian, when he .. hath greatest victory over it [sin], even then must he renounce all fiduciary glorying in this. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 245 It was this .. edged the fiduciary importunity of the souls under the altar.

4. Of a paper currency: Depending for its value on the confidence of the public or on securities.

The Bank of England issue of £16,000,000 on securities is called a 'fiduciary issue'.

1878 H. H. GIBBS *Corres. in B. Price's Pol. Econ.* 562 It is wholly impossible that a convertible Circulation of fiduciary (or security) notes should ever fall to that point [15 millions]. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 25 Oct., The system of a fiduciary paper money began in Russia during the Crimean war. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 7/1 The fiduciary issue would then stand at 25½ millions. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 2/3 The fiduciary currency of the United States.

5. Of or pertaining to a person that is trusted; confidential. *rare.*

1882 F. ANSTEY *Vice Versâ* xii. 216 Every right-minded boy ought to feel himself in such a fiduciary position towards his master.

B. *sb.*

1. One who holds anything in trust; a trustee.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 11 You know they are faithfull fiduciaries in the election. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, Persuade the good Sir Hugh to make me his .. fiduciary in this matter.

†2. One who identifies justifying faith with assurance of one's own salvation. *Obs.*

1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* xiii. 120 The second obstructive ..is that of the Fiduciarie..having resolved Faith to be the only instrument of his justification. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decr.* 359 Some bold Fiduciaries..confidently pretend that their names are certainly written in the Book of Life.

†3. Something that secures confidence; credentials. *Obs.*

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* III. xiii. 106 Let euerie of them deliuer the instructions from their Churches .. together with the Fiduciary or Letters of credence.

Hence **Fidu·ciarily** *adv.* † (*a*) trustfully, confidingly (*obs.*); (*b*) under the conditions of a trust.

1653 W. SCLATER *Fun. Sermon* (1654) 31 He really and fiduciarily intended it. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. viii. 497 Equity ..has annexed to the fiduciary possession of property a multitude of rules in favour of the persons fiduciarily interested.

†Fi·duciate, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *fīdūciāt-* ppl. stem of *fīdūciāre*, f. *fīdūcia* trust.] *trans.*

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fiduciate*, to commit to trust, or make condition of trust.

Fie (fəi), *int.* Forms: 3 **fi**, 3–8 **fy**, (4 **fy3**), 5–9 **fye**, 6–7 **phy**, 5– **fie.** [ME. *fi, fy*, app. a. OF. *fi, fy* (mod.F. *fi*):—L. *fī*, an imitation of the sound instinctively made on perceiving a disagreeable smell. Cf. ON. *fý* (Da. *fy*, also *fy skam dig*, fie shame to you! Sw. *fy*), of similar origin.

The ON. may possibly be a joint source of the Eng. word, but the early instances either occur in translations from Fr. or imitate the Fr. construction *fi de.*]

1. An exclamation expressing, in early use, disgust or indignant reproach. No longer current in dignified language; said to children to excite shame for some unbecoming action, and hence often used to express the humorous pretence of feeling 'shocked'. Sometimes more fully *Fie, for shame!* Const. † *of* (= on), *on, upon.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 'Fy a debles', quaþ þe kyng. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 612 Fy on ow everichon! *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1578 'Fy', quaþ Moradas, 'wat ert þow; þat telest of me so lyte?' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 80 Of all swiche cursed stories I say fy. — *Nun's Pr. T.* 71 Ye ben a very sleper, fy for shame. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xlvi, Chastitee..whan she seeth me seith fy. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 103 Fye on hym, dastard! 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. XXXV, Fy upon slouth, the nourysher of vyce. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 52 What weepe? Fye for shame! And blubber? 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 91 Fie of that affection, that damneth our soules! 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 611 Fie, fie, he saies, you crush me, let me go. 1606 *Sir. G. Goosecappe* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 53 Fie for shame; I never heard of such an antedame. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 113 Phy! how depraved is mans nature altogether! 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ix, Fy upon it, Mr. Partridge..are you afraid of facing a little cold? 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. i, Fye Mr. Bruin, how can you be such a bear to your wife. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ii, Fie, neighbour, fie, what's the good of profaneness. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 111 'Fie!' said Beppina in a state of great delight.

2. quasi-*sb.* † **a.** qualified by an adj.: as *Double, much fie* (*obs.*). **b.** as *obj.* in *To cry* († *bid*, † *spit*) *fie upon.*

c 1550 R. WEAVER *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 87 Now much fie upon you! how bawdy you are! *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 173 Fie and double fie upon the impudency of this .. shameless divine. 1599 BRETON *Author's Dreame*, Follie, he badde Fie upon Wisdome. 1652 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Def. agst. Richter* 13 The Libeller spits Fy, and filth, against the Repentance. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, 'My relations won't cry fie upon me', Becky said.

3. as *sb.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* in Wks. 1870 II. 245 These phyes, and many moe, Pore Philomene may meane. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XII. 298 What angry pishes, and what fies..The list'ning taper heard there sworn. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* I. ii. 105 The child reddened .. while the mother, with many a fye and nay pshaw [etc.].

† **Fie**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 4 fye, 5 phy. [ad. Fr. *fier*, Pr. and Sp. *fiar*, It. *fidare*:—popular L. **fīdāre*, f. L. *fīdus* faithful.] *trans.* To trust; also *refl.* = Fr. *se fier*. Const. *in*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 136 He him fyeth more in obres uirtue þanne ine his. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1068, I his lover and cavse wyll phy.

† **Fie**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. FIE *int.*] *intr.* To say Fie! *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 616 [He] fyeþ on her falshedes þat þei bifore deden.

Fieble, obs. form of FEEBLE.

Fief (fīf), *sb.* Forms: 7 feif, 7–9 feof(f, 7– fief. [First in 17th c.; a F. *fief*: see FEE *sb.*[2]]

1. = FEE *sb.*[2] 1. *Male fief, fief masculine*: one that could be held by males only.

1611 COTGR., *Fief*, a Fief; a (Knights) fee; a Mannor, or inheritance held by homage. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Observ. France* Wks. (1856) 238 They pawned all their Feifs to the church. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 419 An Estate in Tayl or Fief Masculine. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 27 'Tis he only that can give away the great fiefs of the empire. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv, A male fief. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 267 Proprietors who received their land as an hereditary fief. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 43 The cession of the kingdom as a fief of the Holy See.

transf. and *fig.*

1686 DRYDEN *Ode to Mrs. Killigrew* 98 To the next Realm she stretcht her Sway .. And the whole Fief, in right of Poetry, she claim'd. 18.. W. SAWYER *New Year Numbers* xii, Not of thy strength nor cunning didst thou come, Into the fief and heritage of life. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 27 The cities of Greece became the fiefs of foreign despots.

b. *In fief* = *in fee*: see FEE *sb.*[2] 1 b.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 313 The knights hold the said Islands in Feof from the king of Sicily. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i, In fief perpetual to myself and heirs. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. Pref. 10 Faust receives the seashore in feoff for ever.

2. *Comb.*, as *fief-holder*, one who holds a fief from a superior.

1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 419 The fief holders of France .. were still more assiduous in the cultivation of martial exercises. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 484 The power of the feudal lords or fief-holders increased.

† **Fief**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. FEOFF *v.*] *trans.* To grant as a fief. Also *to fief out*.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 327 The seigneurs, who possess the same rights, sell and fief them at a still cheaper rate. *Ibid.* 394 Seigneurs, who will not sell, but only fief out these wastes.

Fie·fdom. [f. as prec. + -DOM.] = FIEF *sb.* 1.

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 130 To forfeit one of our fiefdoms, is not enough.

† **Fie·ffal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a fief.

1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* i. 3 The Fieffal is the feudal Jurisdiction, by the Reason of the Fieffs, that is, where the feudal Lord had power to do Right to his Tenants upon any Complaints.

Fie-fie (fēifēi), *a.* Also fi-fi. [f. FIE by doubling.] Jocularly used for: Improper, of improper character.

1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* vii, What would [if we were sinless] become of all the fie-fie ladies? 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xiv, There is such a long fie-fie story about that. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* vi, One or two fie-fie little anecdotes about a married lady. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* Jan. 9 She was rather fifi.

Hence **Fie-fie** *sb.*, a woman of tarnished reputation. **Fie-fie** *v.* a. *intr.* To say Fie! b. *trans.* To say Fie! to.

1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 25 Aug. (1894) I. 164 A mixture of .. Dowager Lansdowne, fye-fyes, and venerable peers. 1836 *Libr. Fiction* I. 371 In 'fie, fieing' the excesses of divers gentlemen. 1892 *Punch* 13 Aug. 72/2 Purists may fie-fie, or sneer.

† **Fiel**, *a. Obs.* [perh. a survival of ME. FELE *a.*[2]] Comfortable.

1792 BURNS *Bessy & Spinnin Wheel* 4 Frae tap to tae that cleeds me bien And haps me fiel and warm at e'en! 1808 A. SCOTT *Poems* (ed. 2) 193 Her blankets air'd a' feil an' dry.

Field (fīld), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 feld, 3–6 feild(e, feld(e, 3 fæld, *south.* vælde, vald(e, (5 falde, feald), 3–4 *south.* veld(e, 3–5 felt(e, fild(e, (5 fyld(e), 4–6 feeld(e, 6–7 fielde, 6– field. [Com. WGer.; OE. *feld* str. masc. corresponds to OFris. and OS. *feld* masc. (MDu. *velt*, Du. *veld* neut.), OHG. *feld* (MHG. *velt*, mod.Ger. *feld*) neut.:—OTeut. **felþu-z* masc., **felþu* neut. Not found outside WGer., the Sw. *fält*, Da. *felt* being from Ger.; but the Finnish *pelto* field is believed to have been adopted from prehistoric Teut. or pre-Teut.

Prob. related by ablaut and Verner's law to OE. *folde* earth (see FOLD *sb.*[1]); it is uncertain whether the Teut. **felþu-*, **foldōn-* are formed with *t* suffix from a pre-Teut. root *pel-*, represented in OSl. *polje* plain, field, or belong to the Aryan root *pelth* or *pelt*, whence Skr. *pṛthivī* earth, Gr. πλατύς broad.]

I. Ground; a piece of ground.

† **1.** Open land as opposed to woodland; a stretch of open land; a plain. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 299 On þære stowe se æðela feld us gearcode swete hunig. *a* 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 Swiðe wistfull on wudan and on feldan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14568 Wude, & feld, & dale, & dun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 565 To wodes & to feldes [hii] hulde hom day & niȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3608 (Cott.) Bath in feild and in forest. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 664 That feld hath eyen, and the woode hath eeres. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 472 Þe feltes falle of men yscleyn. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 52 Wyld Feldys and wodys. 1593 MARLOWE in *Pass. Pilgr.* xix, Hilles and vallies, dales and fields. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 759 They..strew'd his mangled Limbs about the Field.

† b. with reference to that which grows upon the surface. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vi, Weaxað hraðe feldes blostman. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9225 Itt wass hunig off þe feld. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii[i]. 15 Als blome of felde sal he [man] welyen awa. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6080 (Cott.) Letus wild, þe quilk þat groues on þe feild. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 28 The hey which to day is in the feeld. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vi. 28 The feld is the fundament of the flouris. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 5 Euery plant of the field.

† **2.** The country as opposed to a town or village. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6237 Fulle many a seynt in feeld & toune. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 672 He moste nedes walke in felde þat may not walke in towne. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xv. 21 They compelled..Simon of Cerene (which cam out of the felde)..to bear hys crosse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 238 In the Towne, and Field You doe me mischiefe. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* III. 160, I don't think your honour is a Durham man either of town or field.

b. That part of the open country which is hunted over (perh. originally *transf.* from sense 8). Cf. *hunting field.*

1732 LAW *Serious C.* xii. (ed. 2) 190 The next attempt after happiness carry'd him into the field..nothing was so happy as hunting. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 6 King John was particularly attached to the sports of the field. 1864 *Field* 2 July 9/3 His [the huntsman's] character in the field ..has given the highest satisfaction.

† **3.** The territory belonging to a city. Cf. L. *ager*.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) 140 b, In the felde of Elinos, vnder a marble, is the pouders of Sysifo Seteno. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 11 b, The hot wellse, in the fielde of Padua.

4. Land or a piece of land appropriated to pasture or tillage, usually parted off by hedges, fences, boundary stones, etc. Often with defining word prefixed, as *clover-, corn-, hay-, turnip-, wheat-field.*

c 1025 *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet* (1888) 73 Geswinc felda gif hi nabbaþ munecas. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 401 [De fox] goð o felde to a furg. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7798 Feldes were vol of corne echon. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 2 Y shall goo in to the feeld and gedre eeris. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 275 Feeldis ..in which..thei hem silf tilien. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lvi. 516 That with the pale .. flowers groweth in drie medowes, and in the feeldes also. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 56 The Flanders Cherries bear well in Orchards and Feilds. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 94 There is scarcely a field, in which we will not observe weeds of the two first kinds. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, Fields..through which the New River took its winding course.

b. pl. *The fields*, used in collective sense. Formerly sometimes = 2 (cf. F. *les champs*) or 2 b.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 276 He was in the feldes a hawkynge. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* v. ii, Children..play in the streetes and fieldes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* II. ii, How fine the fields be, what sweet living 'tis in the Country! 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiv. § 51 The fields!..All spring and summer is in them.

c. *Common, open field*; see those words.

d. A piece of ground put to a particular use, as *bleach, camping, print-field*: see BLEACH, etc.

5. An extent or tract of ground covered with or containing some special natural formation or production. Chiefly with defining word, as *coal, diamond, gold, oil fields*: see those words.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 55 Bowls filled with the precious metal, and..labelled with the name of the field from which it was taken. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 39 You've tried the best Victorian fields.

6. The ground on which a battle is fought: a battle-field. More explicitly *field of battle, conflict,* † *fight*; *field of honour.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6432 (Cott.) Wit israel was left þe feild. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 450 þan foundis Philip to þe fyȝt & be fild entres. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix, The Erlis of Lecestir and Glocestre .. toke hym and his sonne prisoners in the fielde. 1592 R. D. *Hypmerotomachia* 22 Instruments of war..for the field. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 85 They haue vs'd Their deerest action, in the Tented Field. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display. 1718 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4739/3 The Quarter-Masters of the Army are gone to mark a Field of Battel. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 102 The victor is obliged to fight several of those battles before it remains undisputed master of the field. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 52 My forefathers have been dragoons, and died on the field of honour. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 658 These three chiefs..fled together from the field of Sedgemoor. 1851 E. S. CREASY 15 *Decisive Battles* (1864) 22 The Greeks could not stand before the Persians in a field of battle. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xi. 182 The English Ambassador remained upon the field of the conflict.

b. *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 131 A ueld of niȝt huerinne him behoueþ eure to..wyȝte mid dyeulen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, Well exercysed in the feelde of vertues and holy workes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 56 Before we leaue the field, it shall not be amisse to disparkle all the forces of our aduersaries. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1761 III. 75 He is so far master of the field, that no London printer dare publish any paper written in favour of Ireland. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv, If I could hamper him with this girl, I should have the field to myself. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 322 To drive the sophists from the field. 1886 B. L. FARJEON *Three Times* *T.* I, I bade her good-day, and left Captain Bellwood in possession of the field.

c. Phrases: *To keep, maintain the field*: to continue the fight, *lit.* and *fig.* Also (chiefly *fig.*) *To conquer the field*: to gain one's point. *To hold the field*: to hold its ground; not to be superseded or displaced. *To leave* (*another*) *the field*: to give up the argument or contest. *To leave the field open*: to abstain from interference.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 Ye wylle speke riotesly..therfor y wille leve you the felde. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, This tongue..may keep the field against a whole army of lawyers. *c* 1686 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 125 He conquer'd the field: Then they both were united. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* iii, His Majesty, pursuant to the law, hath left the field open between Wood and the Kingdom of Ireland. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. ii, Four knights were prepared to maintain the field against all comers. 1870 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 161 All day long Sir Pelleas kept the field With honour. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 66 The last edition will..long hold the field.

7. In wider sense: The country which is to be, or has become, the scene of a campaign; the scene of military operations. *In the field*: engaged in military operations. *To keep the field*: to remain in the 'field'; to keep the campaign open. *To take the field*: to commence military operations; to open the campaign.

a 1612 SIR R. CECIL *Let.* in Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 61 They will..learn the strength of the Rebels, before they dare take the field. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 174 The forces of the Commonwealth keeping the field no longer. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Pr. of Orange* Wks. 1731 II. 410, I did not believe Your Highness would do any thing in those kind of Affairs till Your Return from the Field. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1830) 10 All the military part of the court was in the field. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. 13 A sincere ..attachment to his King and Country..first impelled him to the field. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 85 Their [the Greek people's] eye was directed..to the senate or the field. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. i, Esmond .. took the field .. under Webb's orders. 1863 H. COX *Institit.* III. viii. 713 An army in the field abroad.

transf. and *fig.* 1614 SAUL *Chesse-play* xi. (*heading*), All the men being in the field. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 3 The greatest mathematicians of the age took the field.

8. A battle; now *rare* exc. in such phrases as *A hard-fought, hard-won field. A single field*: a single combat. Also *to fight,* † *give, lose,* † *make, win* (*a, the*) *field.* Hence, † Victory, *esp.* in *to get, have the field.*

? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 480 The falde was hys & Arthourez. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 213–5 Of the fynd the maystry to haue, Of hym to wyn the fyld..Of hyme he wane the fyld þat day. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 6 The Walschmenne loste the felde. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. iv, The egle..gat the feld and vaynquysshed..the bestes. 1487 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A feild that they made againste the Kinge. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) p. xxxiv, A felde..bytwene the Kynge and y^e Duke of Yorke. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* x. 50 A mightie sore felde..continuynge till the Sonne wente downe. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 43 *Ennimes* .. of sic strenth and multitud that he micht not weil geif thaim feild. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 The commons..made a felde agaynst the kynge and lost it. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. (1589) 89 The Danes..got the feeld. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. i. 26 This Symitare..won three fields of Sultan Solyman. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 128 Battailes or Foughten Fields. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 105 What though the field be lost? 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlix, In their..single fields, What deeds of prowess unrecorded died! 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 293 Many a bloody field was to be fought.

transf. 1862 J. PYCROFT *Cricket Tutor* 77 Every old player will..recall many a hard-fought field.

† b. Order of battle, disposition of men in the field. Phrases, *To pitch, set a field*, to choose one's battle-ground, to dispose one's men for fighting; *to gather a field*, to collect an armed force.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* p. xxxiv, Y^e Duke of Yorke set his felde at Brent Heth. *c* 1540 *Order in Battayle* A vij, Let him study to breake hys [foe's] felde. 1548 HALL *Chron. K. Hen. VI*, An. 4. 96 b, That my saied lorde of Winchester, intended to gather any feld or assemble people, in troublyng of the kynges lande, and against the kinges peace. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 274 Who pitched a feld roy all ayenst theme. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xv. 226 Either part beholding their captaine, as it were in a pight field. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 32. 470/1 Nicephorus .. was slain in a pitch'd Field against the Bulgarians.

† c. *Officer of the field* = FIELD-OFFICER. *General of the field*: the general commanding in a battle or campaign. *Obs.*

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D iij, Equal in respect of theyr fight in .. battailes, as the Generall of the fielde and the common Souldiours are. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 269 There were..above twenty Officers of the Field..slain upon the place.

9. With mixture of sense 4: An enclosed piece of ground in which some outdoor games are played, as *cricket, football field*: see CRICKET, etc.; also *ellipt.* with sb. to be supplied from the context.

a 1788 CANNING in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 36 The poet will be equally circumstanced in the field. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* ibid. 57 No substitute in the field shall be allowed to bowl. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, Neither Spofforth nor Boyle were in the field.

b. *Baseball.* The ground in which the fielders stand, divided into INFIELD and OUTFIELD.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 406/2 The theory of the game [Base ball] is that one side takes the field, and the other goes in. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* vi. 45 The pitcher is the only player whose position on the field is prescribed by the rules.

10. *collect.* Those who take part in any outdoor contest or sport.

a. *Sporting.* Also, in restricted sense: All the competitors in a race except the favourite. *To bet, back, lay against the field*: to back one (often one's own) dog, horse, etc. against all other competitors.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 149 Camillus against the field, for a hundred guineas. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxx, Bet on the field—never back the favourite. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 853/2 The Great Northern Handicap..brought out a better field than usual. 1888 *Daily News* 29 June, Pillarist was backed against the field.

transf. and *fig.* 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxiii. 101 To speak up for 'Victor Emmanuel against the field'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 139 An historical prize will bring together a much larger 'field'.

b. *Hunting.* Those who take part in the sport. *To lead the field*: to be first in the chase.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. iv, In hunting..while you are leading the field. 1830 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1874) II. xiii. 77 The field which had been out with the King's hounds. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 15 The hounds and huntsman, with the field at their heels. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 Fields of hunting and riding men are very large.

c. *Cricket.* The 'side' who are 'out' in the 'field': see 9; also the players on both sides.

1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 51 The disposition of the field depends entirely upon circumstances. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, The ball..sticks .. in the fingers of his left hand, to the utter astonishment of himself and the whole field. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 Our field worked like tigers. 1862 *Sporting Life* 14 June, On the reappearance of the 'field', H. H. Stephenson took the wicket. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, The first over was sent down..by Palmer..his field being arranged thus.

11. *Cricket* and *Baseball.* One who stands on the field; one of the side that is 'out'; a fieldsman; also in names descriptive of his position in the field, *e.g.* in Cricket, † *Long field to the hip* (see quot.). *Long field* († *straight*) *off, on* (see quots.; now usually *long off, on*). *In the long field*: at the position of long field off or on. In Baseball: *In-, out-, right-, centre-, left- field.*

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 174 That exceedingly bad field .. caught him out. 1833 J. NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1833) 47 *Long field, straight on*, should stand at some distance out from the bowler's wicket, to save two runs. *Ibid., Long field to the hip.* The fieldsman must stand out to save two runs opposite to the popping-crease. *Ibid., Long field, straight off*, should be an active man..His station is on the off-side between the bowler and the middle wicket. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man.* 48 Long Field Off, On. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 Southey ..a good bowler and 'field'. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 24 The out-going batsman..ought to have been caught in the long field. *Ibid.*, A good long field.

II. An extended surface.

12. A large stretch; an expanse:

a. of sea, sky, etc.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 37 Without covering, save yon field of stars. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 103 The nimble Horsemen scour the Fields of Air. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 41 Yonder argent fields above. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IV. 20 The orb of day..o'er ocean's waveless field Sinks sweetly smiling. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. iv. 140 *note*, Detached bars, darker or lighter than the field [of cloud] above.

b. of ice or snow.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 55 Vast masses of rock ..are sometimes enveloped in fields of ice. 1818 SIR J. LESLIE in *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 16 *North West Passage*, A very wide expanse of it [salt-water ice] they call a field. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 178 The snows round .. are the least trodden of all the Mont Blanc fields.

c. of immaterial things; cf. 15.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 7 What divinitie there is in it, and what a feeld of the acknowledged benefits of God, you have heard. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 60 Loue had .. wrapt him in a field of woes. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI (1818) 203 Who can this Field of Miracles survey. 1847 L. HUNT *Men Women & B.* II. xi. 265 He discloses to us the whole field of his ignorance. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 190 The whole field of English history.

13. The surface on which something is portrayed.

a. *Her.* The surface of an escutcheon or shield on which the 'charge' is displayed. Also the surface of one of the divisions in the shield.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6290 Hys feld was of fyn gold, freche to behold, With bre lyons launchond. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1120 Sir Torrent ordemyth hym a sheld, It was ryche in every field. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 The field is parted per fesse embattyled. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. ii. (1660) 52 The Field is the whole Surface..of the Shield overspread with some Metall, Colour, or Furre, and comprehendeth in it the Charge. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec., The Arms..are A field Jupiter. 1802 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Bar*, When the field is divided into four..or more equal parts, it is then blazoned, barry. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 661 Sir Lancelot's azure lions..Ramp in the field.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 72 This silent warre of Lillies and of Roses..In her faire faces field. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 414 A field of sincerity, charged with deedes of piety.

b. The groundwork of a picture, etc.

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* IV. 162 How to make white letters in a blacke Feild. Take [etc.]. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* xlv. 51 Let the Field, or Ground of the Picture, be clean. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 14. 175 Shadow is frequently employed as a dark field on which the forms are drawn.

c. *Numism.* (See quot. 1876.)

1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* viii. 82 The field..is the plain part of the coin not occupied by the principal figure or type. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 The setting sun is illumining with his rays the whole field of the medal.

d. Of a flag: The ground of each division.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 301 The flags of the British navy were severally on a red, white, or blue field.

† **14.** *Green field*: the green cloth of a counting house. *Obs.* (Can this be the sense in quot. 1599?)

1470 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 51 And suche dayes as the Kings chappell removeth, every of these children then present receveth iiiid. at the grene feald [*MSS. in Brit. Mus.* read *seald, fald*] of the countyng-house for horse hyre dayly, as longe as they be journeying. [1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. iii. 17 His Nose was as sharpe as a Pen, and [? *read* on] a Table of greene fields.]

III. Area of operation or observation.

15. An area or sphere of action, operation, or investigation; a (wider or narrower) range of opportunities, or of objects, for labour, study, or contemplation; a department or subject of activity or speculation.

1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Huanne oure lhord wolde by uonded of be dyeule: he yede in-to desert. uor þe desert of religion: is ueld of uondinge. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 19 A very good Ora or might have a fair field to use elequence in, if [etc.]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 228 As for the increase of Vertue generally..it is a large Field, and to be handled by it self. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 82 A large and plain Field doth here open it self unto us. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ₱ 4 This..Failure .. opens a large Field of Raillery. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 2 The wide field for trade that now lies before us. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 143 A very interesting field of investigation. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 350 The philosopher and the practical man..each is in his own field, supreme.

b. (without *a* or *the*.) Scope, opportunity, extent of material for action or operation. ? *Obs.*

1664 DRYDEN *Rival-Ladies* III. i, Thou hast not field enough in thy young breast, To entertain such storms to struggle in. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 343, I thought I had Field enough left for doing them good Offices to the Duke. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*, The matter..will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on.

16. The space or range within which objects are visible through an optical instrument in any one position.

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 32 Kill her, and..place her Body on the Field of a Microscope. 1765 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 305 It filled the field of the telescope. 1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 474 The visible field is..twenty degrees in diameter. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 307 Organisms..shooting rapidly across the microscopic field. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 102 A very superior achromatic glass..giving a..flat field.

b. *Field of observation, view* or *vision*: the space to which observation, etc. is limited.

1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 718 The whole field of view through the foot-wide arch. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 53 That circle by which the field of observation is enclosed. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 3 The eye can take in a wide field at once. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 They are not seen in the picture, being much to the left of our field of view. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 300 The field of vision is overclouded.

fig. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 83 No scintillation of its existence twinkles within the field of our knowledge.

17. *Physics.* The area or space under the influence of, or within the range of, some agent. *To be in, out of the field*: see quot. 1884. *Magnetic field*: any space possessing magnetic properties, either on account of magnets in its vicinity, or on account of currents of electricity passing through or round it.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 35 (1870) 37 The exact equivalent of the power employed to move the medal in the excited magnetic field. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 45 The electric field is the portion of space in the neighbourhood of electrified bodies, considered with reference to electric phenomena. 1884 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 48 In physics a body which is within the range of the action of another body is said to be *in the field* of that other body, and when it is so distant from that other body as to be sensibly out of the range of its action it is said to be *out of the field*.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. General relations: **a.** simple attrib. (sense 1), as *field-dew, -flower*; (sense 2), as *field-craft, -dweller, -honour, -mate, -pastime, -properties* (of a greyhound), *-smell, -tent.* (senses 2 and 4) *field-trial*; (sense 4), as *field-crop, -gate, -hedge, -husbandry, -path, -rent, -road, -seed, -stones*; (sense 7), as *field-battalion, -cap, -duties, -equipment, -evolutions, -exercise, -insignia, -movements, -service, -troops, -watch.* **b.** objective (sense 4), as *field-purging* ppl. adj. **c.** locative (sense 4), as *field-faring* ppl. adj.

1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 596/1 An infantry regiment [in the Prussian army] has three *field battalions. 1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Fyederick the Noble* viii. 140 He wore the ample blue cloak of the Prussian Cavalry, with fur cape and *field cap. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 5/2 No one..expects to fill his bag save by *field-craft. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* (1866) 105 The injuries done..in our *field-crops. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 7 1 Indian agricultural field crop seeds. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 422 With this *field dew consecrate. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 127 Subordinate Officers understand their *Field Duties. 1575 in *Russia at close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 9 The .. Tartars are barbarowse and *fyilde dwellers. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 29 A *field equipment with a proportion of horses. 1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 579/2 The war establishment of a field equipment troop is 6 officers and 233 men. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, A regiment is .. instructed in the *field exercise and evolutions. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 2/1 A sketch of *fieldfaring women. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 214 *Field-flowers..perfum'd the air. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 59, I see him..gathering the field-flowers. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 33, I was..glad to see the horse turning towards a *field-gate. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 399 A *field-hedge and bank. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1738) 5 *Field-honours..Atchiev'd by leaping hedge and ditch. 1760 J. ELIOT (*title*), Essays upon *Field-Husbandry in New England. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 34 This stick, or baton..became the *field insignia of a general. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 36 The feather'd *field-mates, bound by Nature's tie. 1798 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 12 Wellesley ..practising them in combined *field movements. 18.. WORDSW. *Sonnets* (1838) 151 To chase mankind, with men in armies packed For his *field-pastime. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 66 It was agreed to spread from the *field-path to the road way. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 294 Through old field-paths we'll wander. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 305 The..*field properties of a greyhound. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E vj b, *Feeld-purging Februarius. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Champart*, *fielde rent. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 418 While along the *field-roads..the movement is the slowest. 1888 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 2/5 A fair amount of business is now being transacted in *field seeds. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 57 The Youth for *field-service..armed and under continual Discipline. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 118 On field service..the same duties are enjoined. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 1110 *Field smells known in infancy. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth*, *Field stones..were gathered off the land, where it seemed to be fit for tillage. 1892 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* No. 194. 155 Small field-stones concreted with sticky gravel. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 274 Among these trees we have pitched some *field-tents. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 60 Such *field-trials as appear to me likely to throw light upon it. 1875 G. P. COLLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 595/2 *Field troops [in the Prussian army] in peace time form the standing army. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., The last intermittent French *fieldwatch is definitely ascertained to have quitted Bondy. 1883 SEEBOHM *Eng. Village Comm.* i. (1884) 4 A common *fieldway gives access to the strips.

19. Prefixed to the names of many animals, birds, and insects, often in the sense of 'wild', to indicate a species found in the open country as opposed to *house* or *town*, as *field-ass, -cricket, -mouse, -rat, -slug, -spider*; **field-duck**, the little bustard (*Otis tetrax*) found chiefly in France; **field-finch** (see quot.); **field-lark** (*Alauda arvensis*); **field-martin** (*Tyrannus carolinensis*); **field-plover** (*U.S.*), a name for two species of plover, and for a sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*); **field-sparrow** (U.S.) (*Spizella pusilla* or *S. agrestis*); **field-titling, †-tortoise** (*jocular*), **-vole** (see quots.).

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* ii. 24 A *feld asse vsid in wildernesse. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* A iv, Those *field-Crickets..play the parrats so notably. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. 161 The black-bodied Field Cricket (*Acheta campestris*). 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 185 The *field-finch, *Sycalis luteola*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* M 531 A *field mouse with a long snoute. 1861 MRS. NORTON *Lady La G.* III. 69 The small field-mouse, with wide transparent ears, Comes softly forth. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 60 b, The roote of Myrrhis dronken in wyne helpeth the bytynges of *feldespyders. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. vi, Unlesse that wiser men make't the field-spiders loom. 1864 J. C. ATKINSON *Provincial names of Birds*, **Field Titling*, sb., Prov. name for the Tree Pipit, *Anthus arboreus*. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii, A *Field-Tortoise, *alias*, eclip'd a Mole. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxxi. 598 The Short-tailed Field Mouse otherwise termed Campagnol or *Field Vole (*Arvicola arvensis*).

20. In many names of plants growing in the fields, as *field-bindweed, -forget-me-not, -mushroom, -rhubarb*, etc.; **field-ash** (*Pyrus aucuparia*); **field-basil**: see BASIL[1] 2; **field-brome-grass** (*Bromus arvensis*); **field-cypress**: see CYPRESS[1] 2 b; **field-kale** (*Sinapis arvensis*); **field-madder**, † (*a*) rosemary, (*b*) a common modern book-name for *Sherardia arvensis*; **field-nigella** or **nigel-weed** (*Lychnis Githago*); **field-southernwood** (*Artemisia campestris*); **field-weed** (*Anthemis Cotula*, also *Erigeron philadelphicum*) (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); **†field-wood**, ? gentian (? = OE. *feldwyrt*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxx. 748 *Feelde Ashe. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 118 *Field balm, *Calamintha Nepeta*. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 4962. 798 The *field-beet, commonly called the mangold-würzel. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 27 *Field Bindweed..this plant is one of the most troublesome weeds. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 369 The..*field-brome grass..is found in some of the best pastures. *Ibid.* I. 151 The..large red *Field Carrot, was the only variety employed for agricultural purposes in England. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 Called..in English..Ground Pyne..and *field Cypres. 1867 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* VII. 105 *Field Forget-me-not. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 6 *Field Gentian..contains in every part of it some of the tonic bitter principle common to the tribe. c1000 *Durham Gloss.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 305/1 *Rosmarinum*, sun deav & bothen & *feld medere. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 144 Field Madder, Corolla funnel-shaped. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 331 The *Field Mushroom..is the only species..cultivated in this country. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xi. 160 Cockle or *fielde Nigelweede, hath straight..stemmes. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Leche de gallina*, white *field onion. 1868 HEREMAN *Paxton's Bot. Dict.*, *Field Rhubarb. 1838 CLARKE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 163

The bank was..enamelled with..the barren Strawberry and the *Field-Rush. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 48 *Field Scorpion-grass .. the whole plant is rough with spreading bristles. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ix. § 3. 190 Common Mustarde, or *fielde Senuie. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 709 *Field Southernwood. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 262 Field Southernwood .. is a very rare plant .. The involucre is of a purplish brown colour. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 411 The *field-star of Bethlehem,—a sort of large hyacinth of the hue of the misletoe. 1393 Gower *Conf.* II. 262 The *feldwode and verveine, Of herbes ben nought better tweine. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 159 *Field Woodruff..the flowers are bright blue. *Ibid.* V. 300 *Field Wood Rush .. a common plant..has a straight unbranched stem.

21. Special comb.: **field-abbot** (see quot.); **field-allowance**, an allowance to an officer, and sometimes to a private, on active service, to meet the increased expenses attendant thereupon; **field-artillery**, light ordnance fitted for travel and for active operations in a campaign; †**field-bar**, the border or limit of the field in a telescope (see 16); **field-battery**, a battery of field-guns; †**field-battle**, a sham-fight; †**field-beast**, an animal used for draught or for ploughing, in *pl.* cattle; †**field-bishop**, transl. Fr. *évêque des champs*, one who is hanged in chains; †**field-breadth, -brode**, a short distance; **field-cannon** = *field piece*; **field-carriage**, the carriage for a field-gun, its ammunition, etc.; **field-club**, an association for the study of Natural History by outdoor observation; **field-colours** (*Mil.*), small flags for marking out the ground for the squadrons and battalions; also the colours used by an army when in the field (cf. *camp colours*); **field-cornet**, 'the magistrate of a township in the Cape colony' (Simmonds, 1858); whence **field-cornetcy**, the territory under the jurisdiction of a field-cornet; **field-culverin**, a culverin for use in the field of battle (cf. *field-piece*); †**field-deputy**, a representative attached to an army in the field; **field-derrick** (see quot.); †**field-devil**, used by Coverdale, after Ger. *feldteufel* (Luther), as transl. of Heb. שְׂעִירִים *sə'īrīm* (A.V. 'satyrs'); **field-dressing**, appliances for dressing a wound in the field; **field-driver** (see quots.); †**field-fight**, a fight in the open, a pitched battle; **field-fleck**, ? *nonce-wd.*, a 'spot' of land; †**field-foot**, ? the right foot (of a hawk); **field-fort** (see quot.); **field-fortification**, the constructing of field-works; also *concr.* a fieldwork; **field-geologist**, a geologist who studies by observation in the field; **field-gun** = *field-piece*; whence **field-gunner**; **field-hand**, (*a*) a slave who works on a plantation; (*b*) a farm-labourer; **field-hospital**, (*a*) a moving hospital; an ambulance; (*b*) a temporary hospital erected near a field of battle; **field-ice**, ice that floats in large tracts; †**field-keeper**, a scarer of birds from cornfields; **field-kirk** (*Antiq.*, repr. O.E. *feldcirice*) a chapel or oratory in the fields; **field-lens** = Field-glass 3; **field-lore**, knowledge gained from the fields; **field-magnet** (see quot.); †**field-man**, one who lives or works in the fields, (*a*) a field labourer, a peasant, also *attrib.*; (*b*) a lover of field sports; †**field-mark**, a badge or mark for identification in the field; **field-master** (*Hunting*), master of the hounds; **field-naturalist**, a naturalist who studies by outdoor observation; **field-net** *v., trans.* to catch (ground game) with nets in the fields; **field-notes**, notes made in the field, *e.g.* by a surveyor, naturalist, etc.; **field-park**, 'the spare carriages, reserved supplies of ammunition, tools, etc. for the service of an army in the field' (Wilhelm *Mil. Dict.*); **field-piece**, a light cannon for use on a field of battle; †**field-place**, a level place, a plain; cf. Fieldy *a.*; **field-plot**, (*a*) a plan of a field or piece of land drawn to a scale; (*b*) a plot of land; †**field-pondage** (see quot.); **field-practice**, 'military practice in the open field' (Ogilv.); **field-ranger** (see quot.); whence, **field-ranging** *vbl. sb., attrib.* (see quot.); **field-reeve** (see quots.); **field-roller**, a roller drawn over a ploughed field to crush the clods and level the ground; †**field-room, -roomth**, open or unobstructed space; also *fig.*; †**field-sconce**, a detached earthwork; †**field-separation**, *collect.* in *Sc. Hist.* separatists who attend field-conventicles; **field-show** = *field-trial*; **field-sketching**, 'the art or act of sketching in plan rapidly, while in the field, the natural features of a country' (Cass.); **field-sports**, outdoor sports, *esp.* hunting; †**field-staff** (see quots.); †**field-teacher**, an instructor in military exercises; **field-telegraph**, one used in military operations; **field train** (see quots.); **field-trial**, a trial in the open field, *esp.* of hunting-dogs, †**field-ware**, produce of the fields; the crops; **field-whore**, a 'very common whore' (Halliwell); **field-wife**, (*a*) *nonce-wd.* (see quot. and Gen. xxxiv. 1, 2); (*b*) = next; **field-woman**, a woman who works in the fields; cf. *field-man*; †**field-word**, a battle-cry, a watch-word. Also, Field-conventicle, Field-day, Field-marshal, etc.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 13/1 *Field-Abbots .. were secular persons, upon whom the sovereign had bestowed certain abbeys, for which they were obliged to render military service. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.*, Certain extra allowances are granted to them [officers], according to their several ranks, and these are denominated *field allowances. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 123 Two pieces of *field-artillery upon carriages. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 308 The broad distinction between the field-artillery and the garrison-artillery. 1771 Maskelyne in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 538 Let ENWS..represent the *field-bar of the telescope. 1875 tr. *Comte de Paris' Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 450 Several *field-batteries erected in the vicinity of the arsenal. 1697 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 255 On Wensday next will be..a *feild battle. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxxii. 26 Oure .. *feeldbeestis, and howsbeestis we shulen leeue. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 185 A freeman who hath Field-beasts valued at thirty pence, shall pay a Peter-peny. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais, Pantag. Prognost.* v, One of those Worthy Persons will go nigh to be made a *Field-Bishop, and, mounted on a Horse that was foal'd of an Acorn, give the Passengers a Blessing with his Legs. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* v. 19 He was gone from him a *felde bredth in the londe. — *Gen.* xxxv. 16 Whan he was yet a *felde brode from Ephrath. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. xix. v. 505 With only *field-cannon. 1871 (*title*), Transactions of the Newbury District *Field Club. 1875 G. C. Davies (*title*), Rambles and Adventures of our School Field-Club. 1721 Bailey, **Field colours.* 1812 A. Plumtre *Lichtenstein's Trav.* I. 67 *Field-cornet .. a magistrate who decides in the first instance little disputes that arise among the colonists. 1863 W. C. Baldwin *Afr. Hunting* 231, I was asked by a field-cornet what I had in my wagon. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan. 2/1 Her [the Dutch housewife's] brandy liqueur is the praise of the county—or rather the '*field-cornetcy. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 109 Long *Field-Culverin. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4280 Messieurs Van Collen and Cuper, two of their High Mightinesses *Field-Deputies. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 838/2 **Field-derrick*, one used for stacking hay in the field. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xi. 15 He founded prestes to y^e hye places, & to *feldedeuels. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Field-dressing.* 1826 Cushing *Newburyport* 119 *Field Drivers, Moses Somerby, Charles Toppan. 1835 *Municip. Corp. 1st Rep.* App. IV. 2109 The Field Drivers [of Bedford] perform the duties of a hayward. 1860 Bartlett *Americanisms*, **Field-driver*, a civil officer, whose duty it is to take up and impound swine, cattle, sheep, horses, etc. going at large in the public highways [etc.]. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlvii. 229 Hog reeves (now usually called field drivers). 1600 Holland *Livy* 129 Rather a competent guard for defence of the campe, then a sufficient power to maintain a *field-fight. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. xii. (1712) 124 Field-fights and sea-fights seen in the Air. 1892 Miss J. Barlow *Irish Idylls* iii. 32 A meagre *field-fleck and a ramshackle shanty on the hill's wan grey slope. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1610/4 Lost..a Tarsell Gentle with .. the hind Pounce of the *Field-Foot lost. 1775 Ash, **Field-fort*, a fort towards the field; a fort thrown up in a field. 1851 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortification* 6 Those .. only wanted for periods not exceeding one or two campaigns ..are termed **Field Fortifications.* 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 46 Able-bodied *field-hands were hired out .. at the rate of one hundred dollars a year. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 91 These slaves were not ignorant field hands. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3713/3 Their *Field-Hospital is arrived here. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 635 Movable field hospitals .. to be made of tents. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 13 The *field-ice is of two or three fathoms thickness. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 118 The limits of field-ice in March extend from Newfoundland to the Southward as far as 42° N. latitude. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 93 If your *Field-keeper .. doe vse to shoot off a Musket, or Harquebush, the report thereof will appeare more terrible to these enemies of corne. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin Killer* 19 Field-keepers are necessary just before the corn is ripe. *a* 1035 *Laws Cnut, Eccl.* IX. iii. (Thorpe), *Feld-cirice, bær lezer-stow ne siz, mid þrittixum scillingum. 1857 Mrs. Gaskell *C. Bronte* (1860) 4 It is probable that there existed on this ground a field-kirk .. in the earliest times. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 207 The said slider-holder, with its *field-lens. 1891 S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-El. Mach.* (ed. 4) 2 Every dynamo..consists of two essential parts, a **field-magnet*, usually a massive stationary structure of iron surrounded by coils of insulated copper wire, and an *armature*.. The function of the field-magnet is to provide a *magnetic field* of great extent and intensity. *c* 1440 *Secrees* 154 Wylde letus þat *feldmen clepyn skarioles. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 692 *Hec rustica*, a feldman wyfe. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* (1868) 7 Kutte nouhte youre mete eke as it were Felde men. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 536 Feild-men quha has mair nor four ky. 1811 Sir P. Warwick in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 146 He was..a laborious hunter, or field-man. 1689–90 *Proc. agst. French* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 478 A detachment..landed .. the *field-mark being matches about their left arms. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1525/4 A brown bay Gelding..a Field mark of Tar on the Hip. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 14 Nov. 5/5 Lord Robert Manners..was acting as *field-master. 1789 Montagu *Let.* in G. White *Selborne* (1877) II. 236 You are a *field-naturalist. 1890 J. Watson *Confess. Poacher* v. 62 In *field-netting rabbits, lurchers are equally quick. 1860 Bartlett *Americanisms*, **Field-notes.* 1875 G. P. Colley in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 579/2 All tools and implements for a company of engineers, and a '*field-park'. 1590 J. Smythe *Concern. Weapons* 35 And the next day he entered the towne and brought in foure and twentie *field peeces. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 276 A couple of field-pieces stood pointed towards the barricade. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vi. 17 Jhesu..stood in a *feeld place. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 470 All original maps, *field-plots, and field books. 1884 *Mag. Art* Mar. 215/2 The velvety green of spring-watered field-plots. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 96 *Field-pondage, is a kind of Pipeage, which..conueigheth..water into seuerall pastures .. and fields, and .. leaueth a pond of water for cattle and beasts to drink in. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 6/1 '*Field Rangers' is a term applied to 'speculative builders' of the lowest class. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Field-ranging Houses*, hastily and badly built structures erected on the outskirts of all large towns and cities by 'jerry-builders'. 1617 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 354 Ouerseers of the feild or *Field Reeues. 1881 *2nd Suppl. Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Field Reeve*, a person having charge of a stinted pasture belonging to different owners. 1607 Rowlands *Famous Hist.* 48 We will not make our prison in this place, As long as there is *field-room to be got. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xii. 204 Falling backe where they Might field-roomth find at large, their ensignes to display. 1672 Dryden *Conq. Granada* IV. i, Which Hearts, for want of Field-room, cannot bear. 1673 — *Marr. a-la-mode* II. i, It is tolerable when a man has field-room to run from it. 1688 Capt. J. S. *Fortification* 123 *Field-Skonces, and others Forts with Ramparts. 1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 1 Scottish-Nonconformists, especially those of the *Field-Separation. 1851 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* 245 It is presumed that the beginner in *field-sketching has already learned to copy plans. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 210 *Field sports, of wch I have ever bin a Lover. 1814 Scott *Wav.* iv, Field-sports..the chief pleasure of his own youthful days. 1721 Bailey, **Field staff*, a Staff carried by Gunners, in which they skrew lighted Matches. 1847 Craig, *Field-staff*, a weapon carried by gunners, about the length of a halberd, with a spear at the end, having on each side ears screwed on, like the cock of a matchlock, where lighted matches are contained when the gunners are on command. 1623 Bingham *Compar. Rom. & Mod. Warres* X ij b, Where are our *Field-teachers? Where is our daily meditation of Armes? 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 839/1 The *field-telegraph of the German army consists of [etc.]. 1875 G. P. Colley in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 597/2 The field telegraph detachments .. are trained in peace time to everything connected with telegraphy. 1816 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Train*, **Field-train*, a body of men consisting chiefly of commissaries and conductors of stores, which belong to the Royal Artillery. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 136 A field-train of unusual strength for those times. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 75 *Feelde ware might sinke or swym. 1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* II. ii. 136 The farmer's corn, and other of his field ware. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 794 *Hec rustica*, a *fyld-wyfe. 1591 H. Smith *Prep. Marriage* 35 Not a street-wife, like Thamar, nor a field-wife, like Dinah; but a house-wife. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* I. 171 A field-man is a personality afield; a *field-woman is a portion of the field. 1645 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1701) IV. I. 42 The *Field-word for the King was *Queen Mary*: For the Parliament *God our Strength.* *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. x. 83 *Apollo* was the Field-word in the..Day of that Fight.

Field (fīld), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To go into the field (see Field *sb.* 2); of a pigeon: To obtain its food from the field.

1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* II. 32 Highly improved breeds of the pigeon will not 'field' or search for their own food.

2. *trans.* a. To leave (corn) in the field to harden. b. *transf.* To expose (malt-wash or gyle in casks) to the action of the air and sun to promote oxidation.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 267 [The oats] after being well fielded, were thrashed immediately.

†**3.** a. *intr.* To 'take the field' (see Field *sb.* 7); to fight. b. *trans.* To fight with. *Obs.*

1529 Lyndesay *Compl.* 355 And feildit vther, in land and burgh. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 598 How King Malcolme and the Danis feildit agane. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 135 It was defendit .. to feild the Romanis with plane battall. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Who, soone prepard to field, his sword forth drew.

4. *intr.* To bet on the field (see Field *sb.* 10 a) against the favourite.

1886 *Daily News* 4 June 3/3 A marked disposition to 'field' on the Grand Prize of Paris. 1890 *Ibid.* 19 June 6/1 The professionals fielded staunchly.

5. a. *intr.* To act as fielder in base-ball, cricket, etc. b. *trans.* To stop and return (the ball).

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 41 Batting, bowling, and fielding, as if for life. 1880 S. Lakeman *What I saw in Kaffir-Land* 57 They fielded for the cannon-shot.. as though they were cricket-balls. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug., The ball being sharply fielded at cover-point. *Mod.* Well fielded, Sir!

Fieldage (fī·ldédʒ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -age.] (See quot.)

1880 *Jersey Weekly Press* 23 Oct. 21/6 The fieldage or twelfth sheaf .. upon a portion of land situate on the said fief.

Fie·ld-bed.

1. A portable or folding bed chiefly for use in the field; a camp or trestle bedstead.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Lict de camp*, a fielde bed. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* v. 10 A fair field-bed with a canopy. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lv. 604 The Spanyard .. made his brags, that he had turned the English ensigns into Spanish field-beds. 1728 De Foe *Capt. Carleton* (1841) 33 He ordered his field-bed to be put up near the powder.

2. A bed in the open field or upon the ground.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 40 Ile to my truckle bed, This Field bed is to cold for me to sleepe. 1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 42 The night is fled, and Daye's best Chorister Kickes his field-Bed with Scorne. 1754 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 100 He was making his Brags that he had been in a Field-bed with a young Lady, whose Brother was present.

attrib. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, A 'strumpet' and a 'whore'..And such fine field-bed words.

Fie·ld-book.

1. A book for use in the field.

a. The book in which a land-surveyor notes down the measurements as taken in the field.

1616 A. RATHBORNE *Surveyor* 136 The order of making of a necessary and fitting Field-booke. 1685 PETTY *Will* p. vii, Maps and field-books, the copies of the Downe-survey. 1777 *Barmby Inclos. Act* 9 A proper field book of the said township. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 64 Enter the measures in a field-book.

b. A botanist's or naturalist's book for preserving collected specimens while in the field.

1848 W. GARDINER *Flora of Forfarshire* 56 To preserve good specimens, the collector would require to be provided with a field-book. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1229 (1855) 659.

2. (See quot.)

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxix, My great-grandfather kept a Field-Book, in which were entered.. the names of all the farmers, and the quantity of land they held.

Fie·ld-conve·nticle. An open-air religious meeting. See CONVENTICLE 4 c.

1678 MARVELL *Corr.* ccclxi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 631 They [the Scots] still continue their .. field conventicles. *a* 1715 [see CONVENTICLE *sb.* 4 c]. *a* 1806 C. J. Fox *Hist.* 229 The punishment of death .. had formerly attached upon the preachers at field conventicles only.

transf. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 21 If we had .. grave officers and judges, erected to restrain poetical licence ..we shou'd have field-conventicles of lovers and poets.

Hence **Fie·ld-conve·nticle** *v.*, *intr.*, to frequent or hold field-conventicles. **Fie·ld-conve·nticler,** one who attends or frequents field-conventicles.

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 3 They [the Scotch] began to Field-Conventicle. *Ibid.* 67 *Jus populi vindicatum*, and *Naphthali* are the Pocket-books of the Field-Conventiclers. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/1 Those Enemies of Christianity as well as Government and Humane Society, The Field-Conventiclers.

Fie·ld-day.

1. *Mil.* A day on which troops are drawn up for exercise in field evolutions; a military review.

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 32 These periodical Intervals of eating and drinking .. are to the Citizens as it were Field Days, for improving..their Valour. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 62 Almost every movement at a Field Day should be followed by an Advance in Line. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 624 Our present field-days represent the very acme and culminating point of war.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A day occupied with brilliant or exciting events.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xx, The mean pomp and ostentation which distinguish our banquets on grand field-days. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, This terrible field-day passed over without any severe visitations in the shape of punishments. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 209 Thursday..is to be a great field-day in the Commons.

2. A day spent in the field.

a. *Hunting.* A day on which the hunt meets.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. cviii, Sometimes a dance (though rarely on field days, For then the gentlemen were rather tired).

b. 'A day when explorations, scientific investigations, etc., as of a society, are carried on in the field' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fielded (fī·ldėd), *ppl. a.* [f. FIELD *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Engaged in a field of battle; fighting in the open field, as opposed to 'protected by a fort'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 12 We with smoaking swords may march from hence To helpe our fielded Friends. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 760 Untrench'd..they dare oppose Their fielded cohorts to the forted foes.

2. *Cricket.* Of a ball: Stopped and returned from the field. Also *transf.*

1884 ANSTEY *Giant's Robe* XXXVIII, 'I can hold on till the night itself, Bertie, my boy!' with a cleverly fielded yawn. *Mod.* That was a well fielded ball!

†**Fie·lden,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **fieldon**(e. [f. FIELD *sb.* + -EN [4].] **A.** *adj.*

1. Level and open.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 110 Footemen are not onely of importance in fielden countries, but are necessrarie also in mountenous or woodie places. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 15 Wheat in the Fielden Country is subject to Mildews.

2. Consisting of fields.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* III. ii. 336 The whole Uniuersitie being then a fielden and woodie Wildernesse.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the field (see FIELD *sb.* 2); rural, rustic.

1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* 161 Of a fielden clownish lout he would needs now become a judge of beauty. 1620 BRINSLEY *Virgil* 58/2 Now will I meditate a fielden Muse (viz. a pastorall song) with my slender reed. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* VII. xiii. 271 With Fagot-sticks they erected a poore Fielden Lodging.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* Field land.

1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 261 Our Townes are generally bigger in the woodland than the fieldone. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 15 Those that use to fetch their seed out of Chilterne into other parts or Countries of the Fieldon. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* 7 Tillage-land, or Fielden.

Fielder (fī·ldəɹ). [f. FIELD *sb.* and *v.* + -ER [1].]

†1. One who works in the field (see FIELD *sb.* 4). *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 103 Folke bope sowers [*v. r.* felders] and shupmen.

2. *Sporting.* One who backs the field against the favourite.

1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. vi, I accommodate a vociferous fielder with six to four in hundreds.

3. *Cricket* and *Baseball.* = FIELDSMAN.

Fieldfare (fī·ldfēəɹ). Forms: 1 **feldeware**, 4–7 **feld(e)fare**, (4 **feldyfare**, **feldifer**, 5–7 **fel(e)fare**, 6 **feldifair**, 7 **felfar**, **feldefer**, **veldefare**, 8 **feldifire**, 9 **fell-fare**, *dial.* **felverd**), 7– **fieldfare**. [ME. *feldefare* (4 syll. in Chaucer):—? OE. **feldefare* (miswritten *feldewar*, only once occurring). Of obscure formation; app. it means 'field-goer', f. *feld* FIELD + *far-* (see FARE *v.*); but the presence of the middle syllable is not accounted for, and this, with the divergent spelling in the OE. gloss, suggests possibility of corruption from popular etymology.

Not related to OE. *fealu-*, *fealusfor*, of unknown origin, in glosses rendering *onocrotalus* (pelican), *porphyrio* (some water-bird), and *torax* (of unknown meaning). This must have been the name of some *large* bird.]

A species of Thrush (*Turdus pilaris*), well known as a regular and common autumnal visitor throughout the British Islands.

a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 287 *Scorelhus*, clodhamer and feldeware. *c* 1325 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 78 The feldefare, *la greue*. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 183 Fesaunts & feldfares. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 364 The frosty feldefare. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 228 The Feldifer in the forest. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 a, At the tyme of yeare the feldefares fede only of Iuniper berries the people Eate the feldefares undrawen. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXV. xxii. (1678) 621 It feeds on pepper, as the..Felfars with us do upon Ivy-berries. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 82 Such long wing'd hawks were not to be cast of to fly after fieldfares. 1694 *Acct. Sweden* 7 Small Birds..of the bigness of Veldefares. 1785 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 20 Berries..With which the field-fare, wintry guest, is fed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v, The fieldfare framed her lowly nest. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems*, *Tristram & Iseult*, Hollies..With scarlet berries gemm'd, the fell-fare's food.

attrib. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* XXXV. § 3 (1689) 227 The Feather of a Felfare quill.

b. *Proverb.* (See FAREWELL *int.* 2 b.)

c 1374, *c* 1400 [see FAREWELL]. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 718 Gude nicht now feldifair, Fair on fond fuill.

Fieldful (fī·ldful). [f. FIELD *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as will grow in a field.

1889 *Cornh. Mag.* July 51 A single frost will turn a whole fieldful black.

Fie·ld-glass. [f. FIELD *sb.* + GLASS.]

1. A binocular telescope for use in the field.

1836 WELLINGTON *Let.* 8 Oct. in Stanhope *Conversations*, I send you one of my field-glasses. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 20 A prolonged gaze through a friend's field-glass.

2. 'A small achromatic telescope, usually from 20 to 24 inches long, and having from three to six joints' (Ogilv.).

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope, which is the nearer to the object glass.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli. 340 A larger lens than any of the other two, called the field-glass. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 40 An amplifying lens by which the field of view is enlarged..is..called a field-glass.

Fielding, *sb. dial.* [f. FIELD *sb.* + ? -ING [1]; but cf. FIELDEN.] (See quot.)

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 265 The north-west sandy districts or fieldings.

Fielding (fī·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FIELD *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FIELD.

a. The action or process of exposing corn, malt, etc. to the action of the air. Also *attrib.*

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 501 The wheat is harvested much greener..Six or seven days is as much fielding as is usually given. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 1076 When fielding is resorted to [in making vinegar], it must be commenced in the spring months..The fielding method requires a much larger extent of space .. than the stoving process.

†b. The action of taking the field or fighting.

1526 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 237* Ffor..Insurrectioune and Feilding aganis Johne Duke of Albany.

c. *Cricket* and *Baseball.* The action of stopping or recovering and returning the ball.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 Their fielding was first-rate. 1862 J. PYCROFT *Cricket Tutor* 81 Long-stopping requires clean fielding. 1884 H. C. BUNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/1 Somebody will do a little neat fielding [in baseball].

2. *Comb.*, †**fielding-piece** = *field-piece*; **fielding-plane**, 'a plane used in sinking the margin round a panel' (Jam.).

1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 132 They .. came .. in sicht of thair enemie, with twa feilding peeces of guns. 1646 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. I. 400 The Army followed up after the Fielding Pieces.

†**Fie·ldish,** *a. Obs.* [f. FIELD *sb.* + -ISH.] **a.** Inhabiting the fields. b. Level and open.

a 1541 WYATT *'My Mothers maides'* 2 They sing a song made of the feldishe mouse. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 31 If there be any wyght that mindes to trye By course of charets on the fieldish playne.

Fieldite (fī·ldəit). *Min.* [f. *Field*, name of the geologist who first examined it + -ITE.] A variety of tetrahedrite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 104 Kenngott has named it *Fieldite*.

†**Fie·ld-la·nd.** *Obs.* a. A level plain. OE. only. b. Level and unenclosed land.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* i. 7 Farab to Amorrea dune & to obrum feld landum. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 35 Champain or Field-land. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 234 Field Lands are not exempted from Milldews. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4674/7, 65 Acres of .. Pasture inclosed, and 80 Acres of Field Land.

Fie·ld-ma·rshal. [After G. *feld-marschall.*] The title of a military officer of high rank.

1. In continental armies (= Ger. *feldmarschall*, F. *maréchal de camp*). In 16th c. and early 17th c., an officer subordinate only to the 'captain-general' or 'general', and charged with the control of the encampment and sustenance of the army. As in the case of other designations of military rank, the application greatly changed in the 17th and following centuries. At present, in German-speaking countries and in others (e. g. Russia) which have adopted the term, it is the highest military title, superior to that of general.

[1579 DIGGES *Stratioticos* 126 As shall be ordayned by the Marshals of the fielde. *a* 1587 GARRARD *Art War* (1591) 234 The high Marshall of the fielde, or maister of the Campe.] 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 325 The Tribuni Militum as it were, Field Marshalls. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3692/2 Count Muttoni..is entred into the Emperor's Service, who has made him Lieutenant Field-Marshal-General. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4201/2 Field-Marshal-General Herbeville continued there. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 66 He was made Prince of the Empire in 1706 .. and Felt Marshal in 1709. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 475 The Russian army .. had passed under the command of Field-marshal Paskewitch.

2. In the British army, a general officer of the highest rank.

The title was first conferred in 1736 (see quot.); since then the army has always had a few field-marshals, either members of the royal family or generals who have rendered distinguished services. The Army List for 1894 gives the names of six officers of this rank.

1736 *Gent. Mag.* VI. 56 D. of Argyle, and E. of Orkney, Field-Marshals of Great Britain. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 29 A Field-Marshal is to be saluted with the Standards and Colours of all the Forces, except the Horse and Foot Guards.

Hence **Fie·ld-Ma·rshalship.**

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1864 in WORCESTER (citing *Q. Rev.*).

Fie·ld-mee·ting. [f. FIELD *sb.* + MEETING.]

†1. A hostile meeting in the open air; a duel.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 14 Whose hot bloud..cannot be cooled without reuenge and field-meetings.

2. A religious meeting in the open air. *Hist.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* lvii, The first S^te^.. Had such feild-meetings. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv, He.. had been present at a field-meeting at Crochmade. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 72 The bishops sought .. to deter the people from frequenting the field-meetings.

Hence **Field-mee·ter,** one who attends or frequents field-meetings (sense 2).

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 29 No Thanks .. to the Conventiclers and Field-meeters, they show'd their good Will.

Fie·ld-night. A night marked by some important gathering, discussion, etc. Cf. FIELD-DAY.

1861 *Falkirk Herald* 2 Mar., Yesterday night was a field night..the beauty of Falkirk was in the Corn Exchange. 1880 TREVELYAN *Early Hist. Fox* v. 196 The debate was remembered as the greatest field night .. for a generation.

Field officer. 'An officer above the rank of captain, and under that of general' (Stocqueler).

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 127 A..field-officer shall be elected .. by the Scruteny of the Council of War. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6310/2 All the Field Officers having the Honour of being admitted to his Table. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 549 A field officer shall not hold an office upon the staff. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 138 One peak stood like a field-officer with his cap raised above his head.

Hence **Field-o·fficerism.**

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) II. III. v. vi. 310 Spanish Field-officerism struck mute at such cat-o'-mountain spirit.

Fieldon, var. FIELDEN *sb. Obs.*

Fie·ld-pre·acher. [f. FIELD *sb.* + PREACHER.] One who preaches in the open air.

1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 148 Balfour .. is a Scotch field-preacher. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 The spirited harangues of our .. field-preachers. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 209 He [Wesley] commenced field preacher; and itinerancy followed as a natural consequence.

Fie·ld-prea·ching. [f. FIELD *sb.* + PREACHING.] The practice of preaching in the open air; an instance of this.

1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 185 Our Lord's Sermon on the Mount (one pretty remarkable precedent of field-preaching). 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXV, Have you .. left a great part of your command at a field-preaching? 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 72 At first, these field-preachings were peaceable.

Fieldsman (fī·ldzmĕn). [f. FIELD *sb.* + MAN.] a. *Cricket.* One of the side which is in the field; a fielder. b. (See quot. 1823.)

1823 'ION BEE' *Slang* 206 *Fieldsmen* (turf) –those who make it a rule to give odds against the favorite, or any particular horse; they are considered very knowing. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 176 An uncertain hitter, but a good fieldsman. 1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 40 The positions of the Fieldsmen are arranged according to efficiency. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 A possible catch to a more plucky fieldsman.

Fieldspar, obs. form of FELDSPAR.

Fieldward, -wards (fī·ldwŭɹd, -z), *adv.* [f. FIELD *sb.* + -WARD(S.)] Towards the fields, in the direction of the fields.

1820 KEATS *Isabella* XXXIX, Glossy bees at noon do fieldward pass. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 82 Fieldward winds the lowing herd. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 277 My commonest walk was fieldwards.

Fie·ld-wo·rk. [f. FIELD *sb.* + WORK.]

1. Work done in the field or in the fields.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 277 In Peru .. negroes .. are employed in field-work. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19*th C.* (1862) 35 Those who think it impossible for negresses to endure field-work. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 245 The beginner in field-sketching .. should commence his field-work in a road. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 109 Mr. Kennedy .. used October and November for Arctic field-work. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* vi. 43 There is no department of the game so full of life .. as field work.

2. *Mil.* A temporary work or fortification thrown up by troops operating in the field.

1819 REES *Cycl., Field-works* are .. for the most part, formed by the excavation of the soil. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 169 The manner of attacking field-works is very different from that employed in the attack of fortresses.

† Fie·ldy, *a. Obs.* [f. FIELD *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Level, open; exposed.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 214 [Crist] stood in a fieldi place. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 280 In the feeldi placis of Moab. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 238 In fieldy lands rather than in bushy and woody places. 1598 FLORIO, *Piaggioso* .. fieldie.

2. That grows in or inhabits the fields.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xix. 18 Feeldi wilde thingus in to watri ben turned. 1598 FLORIO, *Camporeccio*, fieldie, that growes in the fields.

3. Forming a field or fields. Cf. FIELD *sb.* 12 a.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-Crafts* 451 In fieldy clouds he vanisheth it away.

Fiend (fīnd). Forms: 1–2 féond, *north.* fiond (*pl.* fíend, fýnd, féond. fond, *north.* fiond, fiondas; *dat. sing.* fiend. fýnd, féonde), 3–4 feond (*pl.* feond, fiend, feondes), (3 feont, fond, *south.* veond), 2–7 fend, e, (3 fent), 3–6 find(e, 3–7 feind(e, (4 *south.* vyend), 4–6 feynd, fynd(e, (5 fynt), 4–7 feend(e, (4 fende, 7 feigne), 8 *Sc.* fient, fint, 4– fiend. [Com. Teut.: OE. *féond* = OFris. *fiand*, OS. *fiond*, *fiund* (MDu. *viant*, Du. *vijand*), OHG. *fiant* (MHG. *vient*, *vint*, mod.G. *feind*), ON. *fjánde* (Sw. *fiende*, Da. *fjende*), Goth. *fijands*; originally the pr. pple. of OTeut. **fijʹjan* (OE. *fíogean*, OHG. *fîên*, ON. *fjá*, Goth. *fijan*) to hate. The formation is parallel with that of FRIEND.]

† 1. An enemy; foe. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2289 Stonc þa æfter stane, stearcheort onfand feondes fotlast. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 43 Hate þine fiond [*c* 1000 and *c* 1160 feond]. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 323 Geflitgeorne & godes fynd. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Bi tweone frend and fend. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Ueond þet þuncheð freond is swike ouer alle swike. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1124 And þe fende bonde to make to þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 He ys wel renay þet þet land þet he halt of his lhorde deþ into þe hond of his uyende.

2. *spec.* The arch-enemy of mankind; the devil. More fully: *fiend of hell, foul fiend, old fiend.* † *Fiend's limb* = limb of Satan (see LIMB).

a 1000 *Hymns* viii. 25 (Gr.) Ðu fiond ġefælmedest. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 294 Hit eac deah wiþ feondes costungum ȝflum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ure fond nefre ne linnen [cease] for to fonden us mid sunnen. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Ouercomen ant akasten .. þe feont. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1056 (Cott.) Caim was þe findes fode. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14880 (Trin.) Leuer had þei se þe fend of helle þen him amonges hem to dwelle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 357 It fallip oste .. þat a tyraunt and a fendis lyme is put bifore a lyme of Crist. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 18 Feoche þat þe feond cleymeþ. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 953, I shalle yow blysse to saue yow alle from the fendis blame. 1515 *Scot. Field* 598 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, What it is to be false, and the finde serve! 1526 TINDALE *Luke* viii. 29 And was caryed of the fende into wildernes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 9 Beware the foule Fiend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 233 The Gates .. belching outrageous flame .. since the Fiend pass'd through. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 99. 3/2 Drugs of more Force .. Than e'er was conceiv'd, by the subtil Old Fiend. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 The fiend is the worst part of the picture.

b. In forms of asseveration or execration: † *The fiend on thee! The foul fiend!* Also Sc. *Fient a* (*crum*, etc.), *fient ane, haet* = 'Devil, never a one, crumb, whit', etc.

a 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1820) 51 Feind a crum of the scho fawis. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, O, the feind, and thee! Gar, take them hence. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Rising of Session* Poems (1845) 29 The fient ane there but pays his score. 1787 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 16 The fient a pride, nae pride had he. *Ibid.* 180 Fient haet o' them 's ill-hearted fellows. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* vi, What the foul fiend can detain the Master so long?

3. An evil spirit generally; a demon, devil, or diabolical being; more fully *fiend of hell.*

a 1000 *Guthlac* 392 (Gr.) No þær þa feondas ȝefeon þorfton. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ah a þer is waning and graming .. and feonda bitinga. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2961 It was on fendes wise wrogt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. Prol.* 10 Ffreres and feendes been but lyte a-sonder. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2520 But suerly they be fendez. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 24 To redeme you from the fendes of hell. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 7 They yellen as fends do in hell. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* iv. 152 Revenge .. makes a man a fiend incarnate. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* lvii. 4 Inflam'd with Rage like Fiends in Hell.' 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI, A frightful fiend Doth close behind him tread. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. (1854) 545/1 In the language of Goethe's scoffing fiend.

4. *transf.* **a.** A person of superhuman wickedness. (Now only with reference to cruelty or malignity.)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 450 For wo so .. ðenkeð inel on his mod fox he is and fend iwis. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2229 He with his hend Ne drop him nouth, that sor fend. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 58 Freres folweden þat feonde [Antichrist] *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 892 Fy on that foull Feind [*sc.* Mahoun]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 50 That cursed man, that cruel feend of hell. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 327 Where human fiends on midnight errands walk. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 45 He is at times a perfect fiend.

b. † A grisly monster (e. g. a dragon) (*obs.*). Also applied to baleful or destructive influences or agencies personified.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 597 It is playnly your purpos .. With suche fyndes to fight. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 22 Whose corage when the feend [the monster Errour] perceivd to shrinke. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 185 He calls for famine, and the meagre fiend Blows mildew from between his shrivel'd lips.

c. Applied with jocular hyperbole to a person or agency causing mischief or annoyance.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. ii. iv. (1845) 545 If you do but stir abroad, these fiends [*sc.* women; transl. *umbræ* in Petronius] are ready to meet you at every turn. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 305 It is that fiend Politics, Asem —that baneful fiend, which bewildereth every brain. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind, Swinburne's Trag.* (1871) 162 This sorcery which the fiend of technical imitation weaves about his victims. *Mod.* The autograph-fiend; the cyclist-fiend; the interviewer-fiend; the newsboy-fiend; the organ-fiend.

d. A kind of firework.

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 75 How to make fiends, or fearefull apparitions.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as *fiend-breed, -face.* **b.** objective, as *fiend-compelling, -fraying* adjs. **c.** instrumental, as *fiend-begotten, -drawn, -tenanted, -tied* adjs. **d.** originative, as *fiend-born* adj. **e.** parasynthetic, as *fiend-hearted* adj.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. v, Aught that .. Yon *fiend-begotten monk can tell. 1802 SCOTT *Thomas the Rhymer* III. 18 in *Minstr. Scot. Border* II. 289 Brangwain was there .. And *fiend-born Merlin's gramarye. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xiii. (1597) 62 Brute .. suppressed so the state Of all the *Fiend-breed Albinests. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 108 Solomon achieved his *fiend-compelling wonders by its aid. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 126 As one checks a *fiend-drawn charioteer. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 56 Horrified, hideous, frank *fiend-faces! 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 69 The *Fiend-fraying Holy-water. 1847 CRAIG, **Fiendhearted*, having a very wicked or depraved heart. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/5 Who was grasping his *fiend-tenanted fiddle so firmly by the throat. 1754 ARMSTRONG *Forced Marriage* IV. I Misc. (1770) II. 80 My quick revenge Shall burst this *fiend-tied most unnatural knot.

† Fie·nden, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -EN 4.] = FIENDISH.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 85 I-schelde ous .. Fram alle fendene jewyse. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 224 Fylter fenden folk forty dayez lenche.

† Fie·ndful, *a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Proceeding from fiendish agency.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Final Chorus, Faustus is gone, regard his hellish fall Whose fiendful fortune may exhort the wise. 1832 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Fie·ndfully** *adv.* 1847 in CRAIG.

Fie·ndhead. [-HEAD.] = FIENDSHIP b.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 356 He will find a more flattering treatment of his fiend-head.

Fiendish (fīndiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH] Resembling, or characteristic of, a fiend; superhumanly cruel and malignant.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1187/1 This woman was so fendish. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. 6 It hath a fiendish look. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. x, Through the vampire corpse He thrust his lance .. And .. Its fiendish tenant fled. 1823 PRAED *Troubadour* II. 563 And Satan will grin with a fiendish glee. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. 74 The fiendish brutalities practised by him.

transf. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* I. 35 The wavy lightning glared over the sea with fiendish light.

Hence **Fie·ndishly** *adv.*; **Fie·ndishness.**

1613 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyricke* 39 Those Dames which vnder a cloke of modestie .. hide nothing but pride, and fiendishnesse. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xvii, A smile That kindled to more fiendishness Her hideous features. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* viii, A calm and dignified silence is the best answer to the fiendishness of thirteen.

Fiendism (fīndiz'm). *rare* −1. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Fiendish spirit or manner.

1852 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1888) 380 The wretch maintained his domestic fiendism to the last.

† Fie·ndkin. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -KIN, dim. suffix.] A little fiend or evil spirit.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 371 Fendes and fendekynes bifor me shulle stande.

Fie·ndlike, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] **a.** Resembling a fiend. **b.** Characteristic of a fiend.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. viii. 69 His Fiend-like Queene; Who .. by selfe and violent hands, Tooke off her life. 1716 ROWE *Ode New Year* 19 Ev'ry Fiend and Fiend-like Form. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 160 The last circumstance recalls a fiend-like appearance drawn by Shakspeare. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 591 Their little oues, Tremble beneath the white man's fiend-like frown! 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. viii. 150 With fiendlike ferocity they hurled themselves upon each other.

Fiendly (fīndli), *a.* [OE. *féondlic*, f. *féond*, FIEND + *-lic*, -LY 1.]

† 1. Hostile, unfriendly. *Obs.*

After the OE. period perh. always with mixture of sense 2.

c 1050 *Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 168 *Hosticus, uel hostilis*, feondlic. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 [W]e magen þurh godes fulste þa fondliche sunnan mid icompe ouercuman. *c* 1205 LAY. 8660 He fusde heom to mid feondliche strengðe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 750 He semed frendly .. But he was fendly, both in werk and thought. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. xvi, He ranne vpon his broder as a fendly man. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 346 To feyne yourselves frindley And be nothinge but fyndly.

2. Resembling or befitting a fiend; fiendlike, devilish, diabolical.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 605 This feendly wrecche .. Out of his bosom took a bechen cole. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 784 It manly is to synne, But feendly is longe lye ther-ynne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. i, An horryble & a fyendly dragon. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G v, This is their chiefe study and findly pollicy. 1562 PHAER *Æneid.* VIII. Y j b, Cacus fiendly sprite. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxvii, 'Curse thee!' cried the fiendly woman. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. xxi, Yes it is Hate, that shapeless fiendly thing. 1831 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 554 You talk as if you suspected the Peers of having profited by the Fiendly Advice.

Hence **Fie·ndliness,** the state of being fiendly.

1860 *Lit. Churchm.* VI. 264/1 The ferocious fiendliness to which the whole .. population had been brought.

† Fie·ndly, *adv.* Forms: 1 féondlice, 3 -liche. [OE. *féondlice*, f. *féond*, FIEND + *-lice*, -LY 2.] In a fiendly manner. **a.** Like an enemy, angrily. **b.** Like a fiend, terribly.

a 1000 *Juliana* 118 Gr.) Hyre þa þurh yrre ageaf andsware fæder feondlice. *c* 1205 LAY. 85 Vt of þan fehte þe was feondliche stor, Eneas the duc mid ermde at-wond.

† Fiend-rese. *Obs.* [OE. *féondrǽs*, f. *féond*, FIEND + *rǽs*, RESE.] Fierce or hostile onset.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 900 (Gr.) Ic fracoðlice feondræs ȝefremede. *c* 1205 LAY. 23960 Frolle him to fusden mid his feond ræse.

† Fie·nd-scathe. [OE. *féondscaða*, *-sceaða*, f. *féond*, FIEND + *scaða*, *sceaða* enemy.] A monster.

Beowulf 554 Me to grunde teah fah feondscaða. *c* 1205 LAY. 26039 Aris feond-scaðe to þine sæie-siðe.

Fiendship (fīndʃip). [OE. *féondscipe*, f. *féond*, FIEND + *-scipe*, -SHIP.] **† a.** Enmity (*obs.*). **b.** [A new formation.] The personality of a fiend.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. (1890) 208 He .. Rædwaldes feondscipe fleah. *c* 1205 LAY. 22966 3if on uolke feond-scipe arered an ælur æi time bitweone twon monnen. 1874 M. & F. COLLINS *Frances* I. 104 If we may believe his Fiendship.

† Fie·nd-slaught. *Obs.* In 3 feond-slæht. [ME. *feond-slæht*, f. *feond*, FIEND + *slæht* = OE. *sleaht* slaughter] Slaughter of foes.

c 1205 LAY. 16456 Fare we heom to-ȝænes & makien feond slæhtes.

† Fie·nd-thews, *sb. pl. Obs.* [ME. *feon-ðewæs*, f. *feond*, FIEND + *ðeawes*, pl. of *ðeaw*, OE. *ðéaw* manner.] Evil-conduct.

c 1205 LAY. 579 Monie þar feollen þurh heora feon-ðewæs.

Fier, var. of FEER *sb.*1 2, FEIR, FERE *a. Obs.*

† Fierce, *sb. Her. Obs.* (See quot.)

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 144 This [the Pale] in ancient time was called a *fierce*, and you should then have blazed it thus, hee beares a fierce Sables, between two fierces, or.

Fierce (fīəs), *a.* Forms: 3–6 fers(e, (4 firs), 4–6 fiers(e, fyers(e, 6 fearce, -se, (5 feres, -ys, fuerse, furse, 5–6 feers(e, 6 fayrse, ferse), 3– fierce. See also FEER *a.* [a. OF. *fers*, *fiers* in same senses, nom. form of *fer*, *fier* (mod.F. *fier* proud) = Prov. *fer*, It. and Sp. *fiero*:—L. *ferus* wild (of an animal), untamed, fierce.]

1. Of formidably violent and intractable temper, like a wild beast; vehement and merciless in anger or hostility.

Less emphatic, and less associated with the notion of wanton cruelty, than FEROCIOUS, which was never used, like this word, in a good sense (see 2).

a. of persons, their dispositions or attributes.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2197 Nembrot .. was fers, prud, and fell. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 1 Yow fiers god of armes Mars the rede. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 Hys syght and regarde fyers & malycyous. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 10 With countenaunce fierce and grim. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 57 A Souldier .. not fierce and terrible Onely in strokes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 44 Moloc .. the fiercest Spirit That fought in Heav'n; now fiercer by despair. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 7 Tyrants fierce that unrepenting die. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXVIII, Montoni turned upon him with a fierce and haughty look. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 578 Fierce savage men Glare on them. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxii. 277 Hugh Lupus, the fierce old Earl of Chester, was likewise a Lord Marcher.

absol. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 251 Thus wording timidly among the fierce.

b. of animals.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 300 God sent hem fode bi foules and by no fierse bestes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3922 A beste .. Fere fersere þan an olifaunt. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlvii. 281 Swine .. bee not so fearce as to fall to rending downe of the tree. 1611 BIBLE *Job* X. 16 Thou huntest me as a fierce Lion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 741 Fierce Tigers couch'd around. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 254 Poetry disarms The fiercest animals with magic charms. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* V. 84 It is amazing how fierce some of the small snakes are.

absol. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 888 So þe fuerse by-flamede all with fyre hote.

† 2. High-spirited, brave, valiant. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3910 Al so þe dosse pers Of france were þer echon þat so noble were & fers. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 101 Be þay fers, be þay feble for-lotez none. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 2 Next after came the feers manly Danysh nacion. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 74 Oliuer was so fyers of fayt. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 Our man is fyers and of gret

hardynes. — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, A lusty horse fyerse and flingyng.

†3. Proud, haughty. *Obs.* Cf. F. *fier.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 272/34 With grete nobleye; swyþe fierce and proute. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xlix. (1869) 30 But of yow j haue no neede; haue your herte neuere þe more feers. *c* 1430 *A B C of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 11 [Not] to fers, ne to famuler, but freendli of cheere. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 45 He is fierce and cannot brooke hard Language.

4. Of natural forces, e. g. fire, wind, etc.; also of passion, disease, conflict, persecution, etc.: Angry, violent, vehemently raging.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23239 (Gött.) Þa dintes er ful fers and fell. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 1854 (Trin.) Aboute fyue moneþes hit stode Wiþouten falling þat fers flode. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 436 Saue a fers feintise folwes me oft. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 569 Flamys of fyre han so furse hete. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4579 Persecucioun fers and fell. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lxii. 162 The bataylle was fyerse. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 279 The assautes of deth was fyers and sharpe. 1508 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) p. xliii, The Duke of Burgon ..was dryuen in to Englond with a ferse streynable wynde. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxv. 37 The fierce anger of the Lord. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 14 The..Locusts..fry'd with Heat, and I with fierce Desire. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 118 Music the fiercest grief can charm. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 If the rocket burst as soon as it is lighted the charge is too fierce. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 A mind heated by a fierce conflict. 1863 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Snow* 289 Cruel we, Who suffered her to wander forth alone In this fierce cold! 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 419 Two centuries and a half of fierce discussion.

5. Ardent, eager; full of violent desire; furiously zealous or active. †Const. *for, to, upon,* and *to* with *inf.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 67 To affaiten hire flesshe þat fierce was to synne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7260 For to gyue she was full fers. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 102 He on cace was fleand fers as flynt. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* (1602) v. iii, And, Lupus, for your fierce Credulity, One fit him with a paire of larger Eares. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 239 One of the Fiercest men of the Party. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 149 He is .. fierce for the Duke of Gloucesters returne. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 314 It is not good to be over fierce upon anything. *a* 1744 POPE *Odyssey* VIII, Vengeful slaughter, fierce for human blood. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1821 The feast was fierce But brief. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 115 The .. fiercest hunt after the grosser prizes.

b. *dial.* Brisk, lively, vigorous.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'If thoo's so fierce ower thee work i' th' mornin' thoo'll be dauled oot afore neet.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, 'Ah'm glad to see ye luke so feece to-dee.' 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'Oh, they were fierce; they were as merry as crickets.'

†6. Of a number: Great, immense. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1617 Fuerse was þe nowmber Of lordes of þe lond. *Ibid.* 2271 So fele fightyng folke be a fuerse nowmber.

7. quasi-*adv.* = Fiercely.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1765 (Cott.) Þe rain it fell sua fers and fast. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 14 Mid-day Sunne, fierce bent against their faces. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 164 The war .. continued to rage as fierce as ever. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 102 The war, which was now all but extinguished, might blaze forth fiercer than ever.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. parasynthetic, as *fierce-eyed, -faced, -fanged, -minded, -natured.* b. adverbial, as *fierce-descending, -flaming, -looking, -menacing, -rushing, -trotted.*

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* V. 45 By .. No *fierce-descending wolf .. Disturb'd. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 227 They will slay me, those..*Fierce-eyed..dread goddesses. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 110 A fierce-eyed temptation. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/1 These .. *fierce-faced beasts, with their noiseless footfall. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xlii. 209 The *fierce-fanged tiger in his heraldic coat. 1740 C. PITT *Æneid* XII. 1337 His Eyes, *fierce-flaming, o'er the Trophy roll. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 23 Accosted by *fierce-looking captains. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 302 Another pard .. Grins .. *fierce-menacing. 1785 CRUTTWELL *Bible*, 3 *Macc.* vi. 18 Forgetfulness seized his *fierce-minded confidence. 1625-8 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 246 This Parsons was .. a violent *fierce-natured man. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 75 A Boar *fierce-rushing in the sylvan war.

Hence †**Fie·rcehead.** [+-HEAD] = Fierceness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 156/2 Fercehede, *ferocitas, severitas.*

†**Fierce,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make fierce; to inflame.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 63 And for to fierce hir ire, Another thing .. there commeth in the nicke.

†**Fie·rceful,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Full of fierceness; ferocious, savage.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 412 If it had as much strength, as..courage, it would be as fierceful as any Bear.

Fierceish (fiə·ɹsiʃ), *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat fierce; inclined to fierceness.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 82 He strode with..head erect, and rather fierceish glance.

Fiercely (fiə·ɹsli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.2] In a fierce manner; furiously, impetuously, violently; †sternly, haughtily.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16795 (Gött.) Sua fersli þe erd quock, þe grauis it vndid. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 337 Thenne oure fader to þe fysch ferslych biddez. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1766 Fersely on here foure fet as fel for swiche bestes. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. in Ashm. (1652) 142 Fersely brennyng as Fyre of Hell. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi, The gayler answered fyersly with grete pryde. 1611 BIBLE *Esther* xv. 7 He looked very fiercely upon her. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 6. 195 The more fiercely Christians are assaulted, the more closely they will cling together. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 703 Fiercely rushing on the daring foe. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, Sending his soul out to me, in a look So fiercely kind, I trembled, and retired. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. xxix, Up she raised her bright blue eyes, And fiercely she smiled on him. 1829 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 42 Read mathematics very fiercely being afraid of the paper tomorrow. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 202 The noon-day sun flamed fiercely down upon us. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 496 The Parliament was wrangling even more fiercely. *Comb.* 1809 WORDSW. *Feelings of the Tyrolese* iii, The gales Of fiercely-breathing war.

Fiercen (fiə·ɹsn), *v. rare.* [f. FIERCE *a.* + -EN 5.] a. *trans.* To make fierce. *To fiercen up*: to brush up, enliven. *dial.* b. *intr.* To become or grow fierce. Hence **Fie·rcening** *ppl. a.*

1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* ii. 150 The Naiad in the fiercening foam her prow Buries. 1881 MYERS *Wordsworth* 73 A metal which can grow for ever brighter in the fiercening flame. *Mod. Staffordsh.*, 'I think it has fiercened her up a bit.'

Fierceness (fiə·ɹsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fierce.

1. a. Formidable violence; intractable savageness of temper; vehement and merciless fury.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iv. 8 Dreede ȝe not inwardli the feersnesse of hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 123 Yf [the] chynne [of beestes] be broke all theyr cruelnes and fyersnes fayle. 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 268 God smote the said Henry for his gret fersnesse. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 31 Bitternes, fearsnes [θυμός], and wrath. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 The females are of greater fiercenesse then the males. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 74 *note*, The Fierceness of the People being not wholly subdued. 1712 SWIFT *Proposal Corr. Eng. Tongue* 27 The same Defect of Heat which gives a Fierceness to our Natures, may contribute to that Roughness of our Language. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, The priest looked at him with something of honest fierceness in his eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 288 He is like a wild beast, all violence and fierceness.

†b. Sternness, severity. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 22 Therfore se .. the feersnesse of God; sothli feersnesse into hem that felden doun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 17 þe fersnes be noþer to mikil ne to litil. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., To .. pacify the fiercenes of this gentle Ordinance.

†c. Bravery, high-spirit, mettle. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4825 The fame of our fuersnes fares abrode. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iii. 18 The fyersnes of the sayd courser. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xxxi, Who..admires the..manly Fierceness that adorns his Face.

d. Eagerness. †Const. *to* with *inf.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 73 That uthir limmare..for fersnes to fle, left the ax stikkand in the kingis hede.

2. Of natural agents, disease; also of passions, conflict, etc.: Intense vehemence, furious activity.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. xxvii. 58 Grete ferisnes of turmentis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 C ij, Lay vpon the sayd vlceres a playster..vntyll that the yre and fyersnesse be abated. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 355 It proved very dangerous by the fierceness of the Frost and cold. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* VII. 1040 They.. curse the cruel Gods, in fierceness of Despair. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The present fierceness of trade competition throughout the world. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 271 The fierceness of the storm was over.

†**Fie·rcety.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6fe-, fi-, fyerste(e. [f. as prec. + -TY.] = FIERCENESS.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* iii. 11 And ȝit ner the latere these thingus doende thei myȝten not swagen the feerste of his brest. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4233 The fierstee of this streit dome is noted be virgines ten. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 394 The northyn wynde blewe with suche fyerste. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 119 He considered..the fyerste of hys vysage.

†**Fie·rdhalf.** *Obs.* [f. *fierd,* FOURTH + HALF.] A fourth part, a quarter.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 21 Such a kind of somewhatkin, as truckles beneath the very tinyness of an half nothing, and is forsooth a fierdhalf nothing.

Fie·rding. *pseudo-arch.* [a. Sw. *fjerding*:—ON. *fjórðungr*: see FARTHING.

Introduced from a Swedish writer by Blackstone in his disquisitions on Teutonic legal antiquities, and by some later writers mistaken for a term of early Eng. law.]

An alleged name for a quarter of a hundred or of a shire. Also *attrib.* in *fierding-court.*

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 34 The antient Gothic courts in their lowest instance, or fierding-courts. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 120 *note*, The district between the Hundred and the greater Shire—the Fierding or Quarter. 1889 *Century Dict., Fierding-court*, one of an early class of English courts, so called because [etc.].

‖**Fieri** (fəi·ërəi). [L. *fierī*, inf. to be made, come into being. Cf. *in esse, in posse*.] Used in med.L. phrase *in fieri*: in process of being made or coming into being. †Formerly sometimes treated as an Eng. phrase, as *in the fieri, in our very fieri.*

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. ii. 8 The Roman Church, then in the fieri of reforming. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 117 Many of these formed stones seem now to be in fieri. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 5 There is a certain magical influence of nature .. that tempers us all diversly in our very fieri. 1726 A. HORNECK in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* 363 The things then being in fieri, when it [the book] was printed. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* II. (1885) 910 The contract is still *in fieri* as between obligor and obligee.

‖**Fieri-facias** (fəi·ërəi,fē·ʃiæs). *Law.* [L. *fierī-facias* cause to be made, f. *fierī* (see prec.) + *facias* cause, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *facĕre* to do, make.] 'A writ wherein the sheriff is commanded that he cause to be made out of the goods and chattels of the defendant, the sum for which judgement was given' (Blackstone); the common process for executing a judgement. Often quoted as *Fi. fa* (fəi·fē·).

1463 *Paston Lett.* II. No. 474. 135 A *fieri facias* is come out of the Exchequir for Hue Fen. 1544 tr. *Nat. Brev.* 177 He shal haue execucyon against them by the statute of acton Burnel by a fieri facias. 1685 KEBLE *King's Bench Rep.* I. 947 Recovery of Debt on Fi. fa, directed to the Sheriff into London. 1728 CARTHEW *King's Bench Rep.* (1741) 419 There were two distinct Writs of Fi. fa. brought to the Sheriff. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 174 Nor were lands originally liable to a private person's debts, nor any execution but by *fieri* or *levari facias.* 1829 MAULE & SELWYN *King's Bench Rep.* VI. 110 The plaintiff claimed as a purchaser of a term, seized and sold by the sheriff under a writ of fi. fa.

†b. *punningly.* (Cf. FIERY *a.* 4 b.) *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. V. 44 Purseuants with red noses .. a purseuant .. with the verie reflexe of his firie facias. 1608 *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 74 They that drink too much Spanish sack shall .. be served with a fiery-faces. 1611 [see FACIES 1]. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. ii, I use to tell him of his Title, Fiery facias.

Fierily (fəi·ɹrili), *adv.* [f. FIERY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a fiery manner.

1. With the appearance or colour of fire.

1824 tr. *Hoffmann's Devil's Elixir* I. 75 The rising sun, which now ascended fieryly. 1859 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* 69 The sun ere he fierily sinks. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. xv. 304 Her musings on him..fierily brushed her cheeks.

2. With ardour; ardently, eagerly, passionately.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 37 The Prophet so firily is set, and so hotely enflamed to run from his dutie. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 448 Long, and eagerly, and fierily I gazed. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* viii. (1892) 112 He lived with the pulses of the minutes, much as she did, only more fierily.

Fieriness (fəi·ɹrinės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fiery.

†1. The attribute of containing the element fire; igneous nature. *Obs.*

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 74 As if a burning Mountain had been cast into the Sea, the earthiness and fieriness thereof being so contrary..to Water.

2. The condition of being hot as fire, or of glowing like fire.

1611 COTGR., *Ignition*..firinesse; the being red-hot. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & Persia* 104 Water is sprinkled, to mitigate the Fieriness of the Sun.

† b. Inflammation; *fieriness of the face* = ERYSIPELAS. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 206 It quencheth the firinesse of the face. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxiii. 139 All the fieriness and burning is gone [from a wound].

c. Of a liquid or viand: see FIERY 4 c.

1698 J. FRYER *E. India & Persia* 157 Their Relishing Bits have not the Fieriness of ours. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 393 Flavour, mellowness and a due strength without fieriness, comprised all that need be desired to produce a British Brandy.

3. Ardour of temper; tendency to 'fire up'.

1625-8 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 568 The Fieriness and Heat of his Youth. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 37 Natural Fieriness of Temper. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 76 Katey (from a lurking propensity to fiery-ness) [is named] Lucifer Box.

†**Fi·erize,** *v. Obs.*—1 [f. *fier,* FIRE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To become fire, assume the properties of fire.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 11/2 But Aire turne Water, Earth may Fierize.

Fierk, obs. f. of FIRK.

Fiersday, Sc. form of THURSDAY.

Fiers(e, obs. forms of FIERCE.

‖ **Fierté** (fyerte). [F. *fierté*, f. *fier*: see FEER *a.*] Haughtiness, pride; high spirit.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, I assume something of fierté into my countenance. 1784 HAN. MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1835) I. 353 This preposterous pride Mrs. Palmer seemed to think a noble fierté. 1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. 171 A certain fierté..of aspect.

Fiery (fəi·ɹri), *a.* Forms: 3 **furie, -y, fuyre, -i, -y,** 4–6 **fyre, -ie, -y,** 4–7 **firie, -y**(e, (5 **fery**), 6–7 **fierie,** (6 **fyeri**), 6–9 **fir**(e)**y,** 6– **fiery.** [f. FIRE *sb.* + -Y 1. Cf. OFris. *fiurech*, Du. *vurig*, Da. *fyrig*, MHG. *viurec, viuric* (Ger. *feurig*).]

1. Consisting of or containing fire; flaming with fire. *Fiery-drake, -dragon* = FIRE-DRAKE.

c 1275 *Passion* 660 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 þe holy gost heom com vp-on in fury tunge. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/175 A fiery Drake þar-opon: a-ȝein heom cominde huy seize. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 183 For to wissen hem by night A firy piller hem alight. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, The holy goost appered on ȝe apostles in fyry tonges. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iii. 23 These three men..fell downe bound into the midst of the burning fierie furnace. *a* 1800 COWPER *Heroism* 85 Where no volcano pours his fiery flood. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Satire upon Sat.* 34 And rains on him like flakes of fiery snow. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 113 One vast flood of burning matter..rolling to and fro its 'fiery surge'.

fig. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Palm & Pine,* Passion's fiery flood.

b. Fire-bearing; *esp.* of an arrow, dart, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 332 Tho ther com in a furi arewe at a fenestre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 706 Loue hath his firy dart so brenningly Ystiked thurgh my .. hert. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1227 Loues fyre dart..smat one to the hart. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 447 He deals his fiery Bolts about. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 86 The

Father of Day, with his fiery shafts. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *To Italy* 3 As the earthquake's fiery flight.

c. In biblical allusions: Attended with or performed by a display of fire.

1847 EMERSON *Poems, Problem* Wks. (Bohn) I. 401 Ever the fiery Pentecost Girds with one flame the countless host. 1850 HARE *Mission Comf.* 9 The firy baptism of the day of Pentecost. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 233 The awful fiery Law [see *Deut.* xxxiii. 2]..delivered by God Himself.

2. Depending on or performed by the agency of fire; in *fiery trial* with reference to the testing of metals; also, † of a metal, tested by fire. † *Fiery weapons* = FIRE-ARMS. *Fiery wound*: a wound inflicted by fire-arms.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. XXV. (1535) 127/1 He [Mars] dysposethe and makethe able to fyrye werkes and crafte. 1555 PHILPOT in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlviii. 156, I cownsel ye therfor to the fyeri Gold of the Deity of owre Christ. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 2 The wars are much altered since the fierie weapons first came vp. *Ibid.* 3 Well wishing in my hart .. that this infernall fierie engine had never bin found out. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* iv. 12 Thinke it not strange concerning the fiery triall which is to trie you. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 113 The whirring pheasant feels the fiery wound. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 395 The fiery trial which England went through.

3. Having the appearance of fire; brightly glowing or flaming, of a blazing red.

14.. *MS. Herald's Office* in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 484 *note*, In whiche enetid appered in the West ii. sterres of fuyry colour. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXII. 252 Many sterres ..fyl doun to the erth leuyng behynde hem fery bemes. 1561 *Burn. Paules Ch.* A ij, On Wednesday..was seene a marueilous great fyrie lightning. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. lxxv. 7 Flyeth frie light. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 208 Your nose is firie enough. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 6 The head, and back parts to the tail, are of a fiery colour. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 102 These fiery appearances are nothing but certain collections of matter exhaled by the influence of the sun from the earth. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi, The sun threw a fiery gleam athwart the woods. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Carlyle* 163 Veiled by purple or fiery clouds of anger.

b. *absol.* or quasi-*sb. rare.*

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xiv. 239 Hair amounting to a positive fiery.

c. Of eyes (with mixture of sense 5): Flashing, glowing, ardent.

1568 R. GRAFTON *Chron.* (1812) II. 192 The king..having black eyes, which when he waxed angry, would seeme to be fyrie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 186 Cicero Lookes with such Ferret and such fiery eyes. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 463 So will I, in the Cyclops fiery eye. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 32 The dark fiery eye and marked features of the Neapolitan fisherman.

4. Hot as fire; blazing, burning, red hot. † *Fiery-triplicity*: see quot. 1730.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 105/146 Nomen huy pich and brumston..And ope hire nakede tendre bodi al-fuyri it casten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6866 Þat heo wolde þoru fury yre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 461 Ony spark out of ane fyrie brand. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. § 54. 115 The sword which is made fierie doth not only cut..but also burne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 157 The fiery Suns too fiercely Play. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. Pref. 5 That the Sun and Stars were fiery or red-hot Stones. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), Fiery triplicity, are those signs of the zodiack which surpass the rest in fiery qualities, as Leo, Aries, and Sagittarius. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 186 The throne of God appeared like a fiery flame. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XX. 291 The sky became clearer..and the atmosphere more fiery.

fig. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII. 140 Þe worde þat is fyry thorgh þe haly gast. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 87 Hath thy fierie heart so parcht thy entrayles?

b. Of a tumour, etc.: Burning, inflamed. *Fiery face*: one affected by erysipelas.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xliv. 291 Of these two ointments, the first is better for .. skurfs, and firy faces. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg. Dict.* (1771) B bb, *Antrax*, a red fiery Tumour. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 183 Bids a plague Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin.

c. Acting like fire; productive of a burning sensation or inflammation.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 29 The frute shalbe a fyrie worme. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 5 This is that fyrie serpent, that as many as looke vpon him should liue. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 6 Fierie serpents. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 553 Like a fiery plague breaks out anew. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 15 The fiery taste of alcoholic liquors.

5. Of persons, their actions and attributes:

a. Ardent, eager, fierce, spirited.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2292 *Philomene*, He caste his fery herte up-on hyre. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 Sardanapallus..Was..Fall into thilke firy rage Of love. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1219/1 Ye firye affeccion that we beare to our owne filthy fleshe. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 54 Then fierie expedition be my wing. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 24 Very fiery and zealous for the maintenance of Episcopacy. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 156 A fiery Soul, which working out its way, Fretted the Pigmy-Body to decay. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II. 459 Adventures irresistibly attractive to his fiery nature. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 290 Such fiery zeal implies the firmest belief.

b. Fiercely irritable; easily moved to violent anger.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 53 Alas how fiery, and how sharpe he lookes. 1640 in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) App. 259 His speeches did so fascinate the old fiery little man. 1710 *Tatler* No. 231 ¶ 2 A terrible Apprehension of his fiery Spirit. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, Rome calls me fiery: Let her find me so! 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 273 The signor and this fiery Montagu exchanged some fierce looks. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xv. 163 Charles, in his fiery petulance, declared that he would.go.

c. Of a horse: Mettlesome, spirited.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. ii. 8 The Duke .. Mounted vpon a hot and fierie Steed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 130 The fiery Courser..Pricks up his Ears. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* x, My horse was..the most fiery..in Paris.

6. Of a vapour, *esp.* gas in a mine: Liable to take fire, highly inflammable. Hence of a mine, etc.: Containing inflammable gas, liable to explosions from firedamp.

1751 BP. R. POCOCKE *Trav. Eng.* (1888) I. 206 They are much troubled with what they call fiery air..When it is very bad, they let down a candle by a rope, to set fire to the fiery damp, as they call it. *Ibid.* 207 Nothing but the vapours or fiery damp that come out of the spring. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 27 A furnace of the width of 10 feet..will..be sufficient for any mine, however fiery. 1888 *Daily News* 30 Nov., The seam of coal was known to be .. a fiery one. 1887 *Ibid.* 30 May 5/3 Both pits are situated in what the miners..call a 'fiery' district.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. adverbial, as *fiery-bright, -fierce, -flaming, -hot, -kindled, -liquid, -rash, -seeming, -shining, -red, -short, -sparkling, -twinkling.* b. parasynthetic, as *fiery-faced, -footed, -helmed, -hoofed, -mouthed, -pointed, -spangled, -spirited, -sworded, -tressed, -visaged, -wheeled, -winged.* Also, fiery-new, † (*a*) = BRAND-NEW *obs.* (cf. *fire-new*); (*b*) of wine, not yet mellowed; **fiery-puissant**, transl. of L. *ignipotens*, working powerfully with fire.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi, The eien *firye bright. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xvi, Legions of loves..Darting their deadly arrowes, fyry bright. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., A raging and *fireyfaced Aristotelean. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 486 The Cyclops' eye so *fiery fierce. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Columnes* 469 David .. Holds a fierce Lyon's *fiery flaming Crest. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 2 Scarcely had Phœbus..harnessed his *fyrie-footed team. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 1 Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xxxii, A fiery-footed boy, Benempt Dispatch. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XX. 52 In aid of Troy..came, Mars *fiery-helm'd. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 3 Where Titan still vnyokes his *fiery-hoofed Teame. 1598 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xiii. (1495) 398 Whan *firy hote yren is quenchyd in water. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Compl. Virgin* 221 Now thow art frosty cold now *fyry hoot. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiv, Some wild Pallas..fiery-hot to burst Al barriers. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 358 Backe to the stained field You equall Potents, *fierie kindled spirits. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Midnight* (1858) 54 Thy heav'ns ..Are a *firie-liquid light. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. viii. 40 The *firie-mouthed steedes. 1644 *Feast of Feasts* 2 Take a taste of their new, *fiery-new Divinity. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Water.* 98 The vintage, yet unkept, Had relish, fiery-new. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 372 The fair and *fiery-pointed sun. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. E ej, Take that shield which.. The *fyrypuissant god unvict gaue thee. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 212 Which *fierie-rash temper of his. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 58 Here come the Lords..*fierie red with haste. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 228 The urine was usually of a fiery-r d colour. 1628 F. FLETCHER *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 149 An infinite swarme of *fierie-seeming wormes flying in the aire. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. XIV. 288 Mars .. Mounted vpon his *firie-shining waine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 297 *Fiery-short was Cyril's counter-scoff. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, Even from the *fiery-spangled bed of heaven. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 63 The *fierie-sparkling precious Chrysolite. 1632 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 266 The *fiery-spirited Beast..carried Liante towards the besieger's Trenches. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i, Guarded by *fiery-sworded cherubim. 1745-6 COLLINS *Ode to Liberty* 97 The *fiery-tressed Dane .. o'erturn'd the fane. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 'Mong .. *fiery twinkling gleams Of warm vermilion swords. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 87 The *fiery-visaged firmament expressed Abhorrence. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 51 The *fiery-wheeled throne. 1757 DYER *Fleece* IV. 211 *Fiery-winged winds..rous'd by sudden storms.

c. In the names of birds and animals: **fiery-brandtail**, the redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*); **fiery-flare, -flaw** = *fire-flaire*, the sting-ray; **fiery-tangs**, *dial.* (see quot.); **fiery-topaz**, a species of humming bird.

1813 J. HEADRICK *Agric. Surv. Forfars.* App. 55 Both these species [crab and lobster] are called in Angusshire.. *Firy-tangs.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fiery-flaw* or *fire-flaire*, a northern designation of the sting-ray (*Raia pastinaca*). 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXIX. 554 The oddly shaped nest .. is made by the Fiery Topaz (*Topaza pyra*). 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Fiery-brand-tail*, the Redstart.

Fiery-cross: see FIRE-CROSS.

Fife (fəif), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **fiphe, fyfe**, 6–**fife**. *β.* 6–7 **phi-, phyfe, -phe.** [First appears in 15th c.: it is uncertain whether it is directly a. HGer. *pfeife* (see PIPE *sb.*), or a corruption of F. *fifre* fife, fifer (15th c. in Littré), a. OHG. *pfîfâri* (mod.G. *pfeifer*) piper, fifer, f. *pfîfan* to PIPE.]

1. *Mus.* A small shrill-toned instrument of the flute kind, used chiefly to accompany the drum in military music.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 248 Thei [Turkes] vse a dromme and a fiphe, to assemble their Bandes. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 329 Out of little and smal phyfes, come a voice cleare and shrill. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 5 When he hears the sound of the Trumpet, the Fife and Drum. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* v. 52 In thee The rudeness of my rural fife I see. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. viii. (1862) II. 212 Their step was regulated by the fife.

b. (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Fife*, an organ stop. A piccolo, generally of two feet in length.

2. The sound of this instrument; in quots. *transf.*

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* II. iv, And blasts with whistling fifes new rage inspire. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxi, The lark's shrill fife may come..from the fallow.

3. One who plays the fife; a fifer.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 166 For one monthes wages .. for iiij drummes and two fyfes, every at xl*s*. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 18 Instructing the Drummes and Phifes their seuerall soundes. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 15 The Phiphes (if there be more then one) the eldest shall march with the eldest Drumme. 1649 *Ann. Barber-Surgeons Lond.* (1890) 406 Paid to the Drumme & Phiffe—12*s*. *Mod.* They sent the drums and fifes to drown his voice.

4. *attrib.*, as *fife-bird.* Also, **fife-major** (*Mil.*), a non-commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a regiment.

1854 WHITTIER *Lit. Rec. & Misc.* 241 I heard a mellow gush of music from the brown-breasted fife-bird. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Fife-major.*

Fife (fəif), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To play on a fife. b. *trans.* To play (a tune) upon or as upon the fife.

1837 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 322 All blowing and drumming and fifing away like mad. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* 17 Winds that in darkness fifed a tune.

Hence **Fi·fing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

c 1817 BYRON *To T. Moore* ii, Fifing and drumming..Oh Thomas Moore! 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § xx, The fluting and fifeing expire, the drumming remains.

Fifer (fəi·fəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who plays the fife.

1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xii. 242 Item, for Iohn Pretre, fyfer, wagis .. xxs. viij*d*. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Syne Phifers, Drummes, and Trumpets cleir do craue The pelmell chok with larum loude alwhair. 1659 TORRIANO, *Fifaro*, a piper, a fifer, a fluter. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 247 This is some fifer who has obtained this leave. 1840 *Act* 3-4 *Vict.* c. 96 § 53 Drummer, trumpeter, fifer. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. (1870) 147 The fifer [must] stop His dancing notes the pensive drone that chid.

Fife-rail (fəifɹēⁱl). *Naut.* [Said by sailors to be so called because the fifer sat on this rail while the anchor was being got in.] † a. 'Rails forming the upper fence of the bulwarks on each side of the quarter-deck and poop in men-of-war' (Adm. Smyth, 1867) (*obs.*). b. The rail round the main-mast, encircling both it and the pumps and furnished with belaying pins for the running rigging.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Fife Rails.* 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 19 Drift-rails, fife-rails, sheer-rails, waist-rails, etc. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. iv. 168 [It] whitened the rigging and the fife-rails.

Fiff (fif), *v. nonce-wd.* [Echoic.] To play on the Pandean pipes. (In quot. quasi-*trans.*)

1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 65 The man with..the Pandean pipes..trying to fiff himself into a Consumption.

Fifish (fəi·fiʃ), *a. Sc.* [said to be f. *Fife* the name of a Scotch county + -ISH; applied originally as a term of opprobrium to people from that county.] Somewhat deranged.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ix, Very, very Fifish, as the east-country fisher-folks say. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* vii, 'Just Fifish, wowf —a wee bit by the East-Nook or sae.'

Fift, obs. form of FIFTH.

Fifteen (fiftī·n, fi·ftīn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **fiff-, fýfténe, -týne**, 3–6 **fif-, fyften**(e, 3 *south.* **vyftene**, (3 **fythtene**), 3, 5 **fiveten**(e, 7–8 **-een**, 5–7 **fyvetene**, 6–7 **fifteene**, 9 *Sc.* **feifteen**, 6– **fifteen.** [OE. *fifténe, -týne* corresponds to OFris. *fiftîne*, OS. *fiftein* (LG. *föftein*, Du. *vijftien*), OHG. *fimf-zehen, finfzehan* (MHG. *viinf-, fünfzehen*, mod.G. *fünfzehn*), ON. *fimtán* (Sw. *femton*, Da. *femten*), Goth. *fimftaihun*: f. OTeut. **fimfi* FIVE + **tehun* TEN: see -TEEN.]

The cardinal number composed of ten and five, represented by the symbols 15 or XV.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with sb. expressed.

Beowulf 1582 (Gr.) He..sloh. fyftyne men. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 908 (Gr.) He on westenne wiceard ȝeceas fiftynu ȝear. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xi. 18 Ofer fyftena furlenga. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 415 For fiftene ȝer hadde adam; ðan caim of eue cam. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 416 A .. comete .. hym ssewede vyftene nyȝt ywys. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27737 (Cott.) Þir ar þe springes o wreth fythtene. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4564 Aftir þair dede .. Anticrist sal regne, yhit fiften days. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 59 Heere bygynneth the fyftene psalmes. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 472 The beste ffyuetene shealinges not surmountinge. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. 272 Saint Nicholas Bay..fifteene hundred Miles from Mosco is away. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 92 An agitation .. to bring down jubilees to fifteen, twelve, or ten years. 1765 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 235 Taken in clap-nets of fiveteen yards length. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* vii. 23 For fifteen months. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. i, Fifteen men on the dead man's chest.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context. *The Fifteen*: the Court of Session (formerly) consisting of fifteen Judges. Also, the first Jacobite rising (in the year 1715).

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 303 Gif þær synt fiftene to lafe todælað þa eall swa þa oðre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8863 (Cott.) Þis temple .. of heght it had fiften

[eln]. 1660 Sir B. Ruddier *Poems* 83 Give me a Virgin of Fifteen. 1712 4 Pope *Rape Lock* iv. 58 Hail, wayward Queen! Who rule the sex to fifty from fifteen. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 A Black Gelding .. about fifteen high. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 266 A man engaged in the former rebellion or as the Scotch call it in the Fifteen. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxiv, 'Ye were just as ill aff in the feifteen.' 1815 — *Guy M.* xxxviii, 'A man's aye the better thought o' in our country for having been afore the feifteen.' 1842 Orderson *Creol.* viii. 75 From adolescent fifteen .. to mature twenty-five.

† **3.** = Fifteenth *a. Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 17 On the fyften day. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 251 The fyftene artycul maketh an ende, For to the mayster he ys a frende. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxxv. [cxxi.] 356 To be at Hamton the fyftene day of May. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. vi. (1622) 130 The fifteene Kalends of Nouember. 1623 *Bill of Compl.* in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 498 In the fiiteene yeare of his Ma^tie^s raigne.

B. as *sb.*

1. *Eng. Hist.* = Fifteenth *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 480 In this yere also the Kynge helde his parlyament..in the whiche was graunted vnto hym thre fyftenys. 1540 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 379 To Master Meyre in money to make owte the Fyften v.*li.* 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 23. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 23 Both the Houses gave halfe a tenth and halfe a fifteene, to be disposed of as the Lords thought fit, for the defence of the Realme.

2. A set of fifteen persons or things: **a.** A set of fifteen players forming a 'side' at Rugby football.

1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 The two Universities .. always place strong fifteens in the field. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 2/5 The visitors brought a powerful fifteen, and secured the victory after a splendid game.

† **b.** (see quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 231/2 A pair of Beads called Fifteens, containing fifteen Pater Nosters and 150 Aves.

c. *Cribbage.* An exact sum of fifteen pips counted on two or more cards, a court card reckoning as 10.

1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* ix. 108 That makes you six Games, because there is two fifteens and a pair. 1830 *Hoyle made familiar* 58 They neither form a pair, a fifteen, a sequence nor a flush.

3. A game at cards: see quot.

1884 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/6 During a game of fifteen, a species of poker, several cards were marked.

C. *Comb.*, as *fifteen-spined* adj.; **fifteen-pounder**, a gun throwing a shot that weighs fifteen pounds; **fifteen-shilling** *a.*, worth fifteen shillings.

1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 109 *Fifteen pounders. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 698 The ministers .. resolved to issue..*fifteenshilling bills, for the payment of the troops. 1832 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 7 The *fifteen-spined stickleback.

Fifteener (fiftī·nəɹ). [f. prec. + -er[1].] A book printed in the fifteenth century.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 306 An ardent devotee of Fifteeners. 1876 Cutter *Rules Dict. Catal.* 68 Such .. books are fifteeners or the rarest Americana.

Fifteenth (fiftī·nþ, fi·ftīnþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 fiftēoþe, -éoða, -é(o)ðða, 3 fiftéoða, *south.* viftethe, vyfteope, 3–4 fiftend(e, 4 *south.* vyfteope, 6 *Kent* vifftend, 4–7 fifteenth(e, (4 fiftenþe). 5–6 fyfte(n)th(e, (6 -teenth), 6–7 fivete(e)nth, 6– fifteenth. [OE. *fiftéoða* (fem. and neut. *-e*), f. *fifténe* Fifteen on the analogy of *téoða* Tenth. From the 14th c. the forms descending from the OE. become rare, being superseded by a new formation on Fifteen + -th, which still remains. A third form of the ordinal, *fiftend(e*, appears in the Ormulum, Hampole and the Cursor Mundi, and appears to be due to Scandinavian influence; cf. ON. *fimtánde* (Sw. *femtonde*, Da. *femtende*). The other Teut. langs. agree with the ON. in having the ordinal suffix as *-d-* instead of *-þ-*; OFris. *fiftínde*, OS. **fifteindo* (Du. *vijftiende*), OHG. *funfzéndo* (MHG. *viunfzehende*, mod.Ger. *fünfzehnte*), Goth. *fimfta-taihunda* (= fifth + tenth).] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal fifteen.

A. *adj.*

1. In concord with *sb.* expressed.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvii. [xxvi.] (1891) 358 Þy fiftegðan geare. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 190 Mone se fifteoða. *c* 1200 Ormin 9170 Onn hiss fiftende winnterr. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 522 The viftethe peni of hor god. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxviii. 17 In the fiftenthe day. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1869 One the fyftethe day. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* xiv. 23 In the fyftenth yeare of Amasias. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xv. xii, And here we put an end to the fifteenth book. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 30 Dull inventions of the fifteenth century.

2. With ellipsis of sb.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. 25 A councell, from which by any thing that can be learnt from the fifteenth of the Acts, no faithful Christian was debarr'd. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 125 She having had a very bad Night from the Fourteenth to the Fifteenth.

3. *Fifteenth part*: one of fifteen equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 798 A Fifteenth Part of Siluer. 1662 Graunt *Bills of Mortality* vii. 42 London .. bear[s] the fifteenth part of the charge of the whole Nation in all Publick Taxes.

B. *sb.*

1. A fifteenth part; *esp.* in *Eng. Hist.* A tax of one-fifteenth formerly imposed on personal property.

c 1380 Wyclif *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 66 Men supposen alle þes passen þre fiftenþes. 1496–7 *Act Hen. VII*, c. 12 (*title*) An Acte for Fyftenthes and Tenthes. 1518 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for ij wrytys for alowans off þe vifftend. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 133 He took a fifteenth which was granted to his Father. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. I viii. 298 Tenths and fifteenths were temporary aids .. granted to the king by parliament. 1879 Castle *Law of Rating* 21 The collectors of the tenths and fifteenths granted to the King in the City of London.

2. *Mus.* **a.** (see quot. 1876.) **b.** (see quot. 1880.)

a. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 71 An eight, a twelfth, a fifteenth..and so forth .. be perfect cordes. 1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 79 Others are tripled, to wit, a fifteenth, which is equall to the sound of an Vnison, and an Eight. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Fifteenth*, the interval of a double octave.

b. 1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, In the choir organ .. 1 smal principal or fiftenth of mettal. 1776 Sir J. Hawkins *Hist. Music* IV. I. x. 149 Of the stops of an organ, the most usual are the Diapasons .. Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth [etc.]. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus., Fifteenth* is a stop or set of pipes in an organ sounding 2 octaves or 15 notes above the Open diapason.

Hence **Fifteenthly** *adv.*, in the fifteenth place.

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 322/1 Fifteenthly, they ought to take Account. 1691–8 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 170 When he shall yet further consider Fifteenthly.

Fifth (fiþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 fifta, (fem. & neut. fifte), 2–7 fift(e, (3 fi3ft, 4 fyfft), 3–4 *south.* vifte, 3–6 fyfte, -the, (3 fivet, 5 fyvet), 4–5 fyve-(þe, -th(e, (4–5 fifþe, -the), 5–7 fith(e, 6– fifth. [OE. *fifta* = OFris. *fifta*, OS. *fifto* (Du. *vijfde*), OHG. *fimfto*, *finfto* (MHG. *vunfte*, *viunfte*, mod. Ger. *fünfte*), ON. *fimte* (Sw. and Da. *femte*), Goth. **fimfta*:—OTeut. **fimfton-*, f. pre-Teut. **pengto-* (Gr. πεμπτός, Lat. *quin(c tus*), f. **penge* Five. The normal form *fift* still survives in dialects; the standard form, which first appears in the 14th c., is due to the analogy of *fourth*.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal five.

A. *adj.* **1.** In concord with *sb.* expressed.

c 1000 Ælfric *Lev.* xix. 25 Ær þam fiftan ȝeare. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298 Fifte mægen is. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þeo fifte sunne is Tristicia. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þe vifte hweolp hette Inobedience. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9232 (Cott.) To recken forth þat leuedi kin, þe fift eild wil we be-gin. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Þe vifte article zuo is þet [etc.]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 444 Þe fyfft heresie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7553 *heading*, Of the Fyuet Batell in the Felde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j b, The fithe yere a grete stagge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 307 b, By the vertue of the fyfth worde that thou spake for great mystery. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 447 The fift position. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 168 With smiling aspect you serenely move In your fifth orb, and rule the realm of love. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 414 Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. viii, The fifth form would fag us, and I and some more struck and we beat 'em. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fifth ventricle* [of the brain], the cavity which lies between the two layers of the septum lucidum.

b. *To smite*, † *stab in*, *under the fifth rib*: to strike to the heart. *lit.* and *fig.*

The Revised Version (agreeing with the older Eng. versions) has 'in the belly'; the translators of 1611 regarded חמש *ḥomesh* as the same word as *ḥōmesh* fifth part; the two are from different roots, as the other Semitic langs. show.

1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* ii. 23 Wherefore Abner with the hinder ende of the speare smote him vnder the fift ribbe. 1641 W. Hooke *New Eng. Teares* 11 Death .. stabs them in the fift rib. 1822 Shelley *Chas. I*, I. 104 Smiting each Bishop under the fifth rib.

c. *The fifth wheel of a coach*, *waggon*, etc.: proverbially used for something superfluous.

1891 *Law Times* XCI. 205/2 The functions of the grand juror are too often those of the fifth wheel in the coach.

2. With ellipsis of sb.

O. E. Chron. an. 827 Fifta was Eadwine Norþan hymbra cyning. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Fifte is þet þu scalt forȝeuen þon monne þe wið þe agultet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23235 (Göt.) Of helle pines .. þe fiȝft es vndemes of dint, þat þa wreches þar sal hint. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchr.* I. viii. 13 Statutes made in the fift of Elizabeth. 1678 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 8 That cursed, unfortunate Fifth of November. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 395 The lots were cast on four; Myself the fifth. 1818 Shelley *Rev Islam* x. ix. 5 Each fifth shall give The expiation for his brethren here.

3. *Fifth part*: one of five equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV 230 The kyng axed the fifthe part of all the meoble goodes of englond. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Cochlearium* .. two fift partes. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 The same Lands will produce a fifth part more of Food.

4. quasi-*adv.* In the fifth place, Fifthly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 292 Fyfth, they be mortifyed from the inordynate affeccyon of parentes.

B. *sb.* **1.** = *Fifth part.* See A. 3. Also, a fifth part of moveable goods granted to the king.

1557 Recorde *Whetst.* B ij b, *Sesquiquinta*, 6 to 5: 12 to 10..(1½) a fifte more. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 6 The kings fiftes and revenues. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 209 To set down 3 Fourths and 4 Fifths. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* V. (1725) 147 When the Publick shall have lost..Four Fifths of its Annual Income for ever. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 370 The spoil .. after setting apart the king's fifth, was divided among 480 persons.

2. *Mus.* **a.** A note five diatonic degrees above or below a given note; the interval of three tones and a semitone, embracing five diatonic degrees of the scale.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 70 A third, a Fift, a Sixt. 1652 *Newes fr. Lowe-Countr.* 8 He..Knows Thirds, Fifths, Eights, Rests, Moods, and Time. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* V. 80 *La Quinte*. a Fifth, or the Proportion of Five in Musick. 1825 Danneley *Encycl. Music*, *Fifth*, a note in music, of which there are three species, viz. the perfect fifth, called also dominant, the diminished and augmented. 1864 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nature* Ser. IV. 131 All the fifths were either too flat or too sharp.

b. The concord of two tones separated by this interval.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* IV. xxix. 372 The Organ [of hearing] will .. make that Concord which is called a Fifth. 1674 [see Concord *sb.* 5].

3. *pl.* Articles of the fifth degree in quality; fifth-rate material.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/4 Butter..thirds, 106*s.*; fourths, 99*s.*; fifths, 78*s.* 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 6/3 Formerly only as low a quality as good fifths were imported.

C. *Comb.* **fifth-chain** (see quot.); **fifth-essence** = Quintessence; **fifth-penny**, = fifth part; **fifth-wheel** (see quot.).

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 839/2 **Fifth-chain*, the chain by which the single lead horse in a team of five is hitched to the end of the tongue. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 35 Poure out, my frends, there your *fift-essence fyne. 1732 Swift *Prop. Pay Nat. Debt*, Wks. (1841) II. 123 The lands of the primacy..are let so low that they hardly pay a *fifth penny of the real value. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk.* 416 Torksey and Hardwick paid the fifth-penny of the tax of the city of Lincoln. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 839/2 **Fifth wheel*, a wheel or segment above the fore-axle of a carriage and beneath the bed..the fifth wheel forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage bed.

b. When prefixed to certain sbs., as *form*, *rate*, etc., *fifth* forms a combination, which is used attributively, passing occas. into an *adj.*, and through the absolute use into a *sb.*

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 38/4 A Fifth Rate Fregat, called the Sweepstakes. 1672 Lacy *Dumb Lady*, Prol., My less than fifth rate wit. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2451/4 Admiral Herbert had with him..10 fourth Rates, 1 fifth Rate, and 2 Tenders. 1747 J. Lind *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 22 Captains of a fifth rate. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. ix, For most of the sixth spent their evenings in the fifth-form room.

Hence **Fi·fthly** *adv.*, in the fifth place.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Fyfthly, they must despyse y^e deuyll with all his pompes. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* App. iii. 297 Fifthly, If it be demanded why, etc. 168*x*–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 252 Fifthly and lastly, That Christ also was that Jehovah and divine Lord and King..is evident. 1800 Young in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 82 Fifthly by immerging the eye in water.

† **Fifth monarch.** *Obs.* Christ as the head of the 'fifth monarchy'; see next.

1658 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* Epil. *Wks.* 1710 II. 893 So great and gay a one [Congregation] I ne'er did meet At the Fifth Monarch's Court in Coleman-street. 1660 *Biblioth. Fanat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 70/2 He had resolved to keep it till the Coming of the fifth Monarch.

Fifth monarchy. The last of the five great empires referred to in the prophecy of Daniel (Dan. ii. 44), in the 17th c. identified with the millennial reign of Christ predicted in the apocalypse. Also *attrib.*, *esp.* in **Fifth-monarchy man**, one of those in 17th c. who believed that the second coming of Christ was immediately at hand, and that it was the duty of Christians to be prepared to assist in establishing his reign by force, and in the meantime to repudiate all allegiance to any other government.

1657 Evelyn *Diary* 10 Aug., Desperate zealots, call'd the Fifth-Monarchy-Men. 1677 Dk. Lauderdale in *L. Papers* (1885) III. lvii. 89 How soone they [the disaffected in W. Scotland] may take armes no man can tell; for..they are perfitely fifth monarchye men. 1702 Sewall *Diary* 31 Jan. (1879) II. 52 William Parsons of 88 years, is buried. Was in the fifth-monarchy fray in London: but slipt away in the Crowd. 1731 E. Calamy *Life* (1830) I. i. 76 He [Calamy's schoolmaster] was a sort of Fifth Monarchy man.

Hence **Fifth-mona·rchical**, *a.*, of or pertaining to the Fifth-monarchy; **Fifth-mo·narchism** *nonce-wd.*, the principles of the *Fifth-monarchy-men*; **Fifth-mo·narchist** = *Fifth-monarchy-man.*

1679 Oates *Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. A ij b, An Anti-christian pretence of a Fifth Monarchical Soveraignty over all the Kings and Princes of Christendom. 1705 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* II. ix., Fifth-Monarchical Fanaticks. 1736 *Plea Sacram. Test* 110 Venner, and the other Fifth-Monarchists in England. 1832–4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 9 The fanatics of 1650 who proclaimed Jesus for their king..were usually styled Fifth-Monarchists. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 235 The turbid zeal of Fifth-Monarchism.

Fiftieth (fi·ftiėþ), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1–2 fiftigoða, -geða, fifteogoða, -gaðe, 2–3 fiftuða, -ðe, 3 fiftugeðe, 4–6 fif-, fyftith(e, -tyth(e, 6– fiftieth. [OE. *fiftigoða*:—earlier **fiftigunþa*, corresponding to ON. *fimmtugánde* (Sw., Norw. *femtiande*, Da. *femtiende*), f. Fifty on the analogy of Tenth.

In the other Teut. langs. the ordinal suffix is different: OFris. *fftichsta* (Du. *vijftigste*), OHG. *fimfzugósto* (MHG. *vünfzegeste*, mod.Ger. *fünfzigste*.]

The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal fifty. *Fiftieth part*: one of fifty equal parts into which a quantity may be divided.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z.) 283 *Quinquagesimus* se fifteogoða. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Þe fiftuða dei fram þan

estertid. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þe fiftugeðe dai after estrene dai. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* viii. 25 Whanne the fyftithe 3eer of age thei han fulfillid. 1530 PALSGR. 372 *Cinquantiesme*..fyftyth. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 495 The fiftieth Chapter sheweth the understanding of the same text by Effrem. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XXV. 11 A Iubile shall that fiftieth yeere be vnto you. 1721 NEWTON *Opticks* III. xxi. (ed. 3) 325 The fiftieth part of an Inch. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 310 The fiftieth part of a second of arc. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 48 Their difference was exactly one-fifth of an inch. To this we must add a fiftieth.

Fifty (fi·fti), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 fiftiz, 2–4 fifti, 3 *Orm.* fifftiȝ, *south.* vifti, 3–5 fi-, fyfte, 3–6 fyfty, 4–6 fiftie, -tye, (6 fyvetie). 7 fivety, 4,7- fifty. [OE. *fiftig* = OFris. *fiftich*, *fiftech*, OS. *ftfitich* (Du. *vijftig*), OHG. *fimfzug* (MHG. *fümfzec*, *fünfzec*, mod.Ger. *fünfzig*), ON. *fimm tigir* (Sw. *femtio*, Norw. and obs. Da. *femti*), Goth. *fimf tigjus*, OTeut. **fimfi* FIVE + **tigiwiz*, pl. of **teguz* decade: see -TY.]

A. *adj.* The cardinal number equal to five tens, represented by 50 or l. Also with omission of sb., and in comb. with numbers below ten (ordinal and cardinal), as *fifty-one*, *fifty-first*, etc.

Beowulf 2733 (Gr.) Fiftiȝ wintra. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxii. 29 Fiftiȝ yntsena seolfres. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Fifti fedme wid. *c* 1205 LAY. 1285 Fifti scipen fulle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 518 Arst he adde ileye an erthe vnssrined vifti 3er. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 18 A man haht him fifty penis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 192 Fourty or fyfty in a queer. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4064 In hor company come clene shippes fyfté. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/2 Fifte sithe, *quinquagesies*. *a* 1561 G. CAVENDISH *Metr. Vis.* in *Life Wolsey* (1825) II. 31 This fyvetie or threscore yere. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 242 A withered Hermite, fiue score winters worne, Might shake off fiftye looking in her eye. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 28 And Noah liued after the flood, three hundred and fifty yeeres. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 57 To secure the Paeyment of fivety pounds of like money. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 377 Near the fifty-third degree of latitude. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 305 Some fifty on a side. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 199 The disruption of the French monarchy fifty years afterwards.

b. Used indefinitely as a large number.

1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cviii, When people say, 'I've told you fifty times', They mean to scold. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 204/1 A merchant..who had fifty things to tell us of his own special business.

†c. = FIFTIETH. *Obs.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 58 Expoundynge the gospel of John in the fyfty treaty. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Treatise* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 123 The Apostolis ressavit the gift of the Haly Gaist the fyftiday, callit in our language Wytsounday. 1578 TIMME *Catuine on Gen.* 156 As we may read in the fiftie Psalme.

B. *sb.*

1. A set of fifty persons or things.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 40 Hi þa sæton hundredon & fiftiȝon. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 14 Make hem to sitte to mete by feestis, fyftyes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* i. 13 Hee sent againe a captaine of the third fiftie, with his fiftie. — 1 *Macc.* iii. 55 Iudas ordained .. captains .. ouer fifties, and ouer tennes. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 64 Every deacon read..two fifties [fifty psalms]. 1894 *Times* 23 Feb. 8/4 The price rose by fifties to £3,450.

2. a. The age of fifty years. **b.** *The fifties*: the years between fifty and sixty in a particular century or in one's life.

c 1714 POPE *Imit. Hor., Epist.* I. vii. 73 Near fifty and without a Wife. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. vi. 31 Ah, what shall I be at fifty Should Nature keep me alive? 1880 Miss BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. III. iv. 157, I know that I am somewhere in the fifties, and that I was born on a Monday. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 9 A series of works published in the fifties and sixties.

†**3.** A fifty-gun ship. *Obs.*

1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 249 Two ships of the line, two fifties, and about four lesser frigates. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 292 Ships of the line 188, Fifties 27.

C. *Comb.*, as in *fifty-fold* adj. and adv.; *fifty-gun-ship*; **fifty-per-cent** *a.*, usurious; **fifty-weight**, half a hundredweight.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 285 *Quinquagenarius*, *fiftiȝfeald. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 70 Till the worst of all follow him laughing to his graue, fifty-fold a Cuckold. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xi. 156 Exceeding fiftyfold the volume of the Sun. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 58 Ten sail of the line, and a *fifty-gun-ship. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xiii, A fifty-gun ship, frigate, and two corvettes, made their appearance. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* III. 496/1 No tradesman of a *fifty per cent. conscience. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 105 Nine hundred and *fifty weight of Lead taken up in Ledges and Gutters. 1840 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* 140 Packing on my back about fifty weight of iron bolts.

Fiftyless (fi·ftilés), *a.* [f. prec. + -LESS.] Without fifty; in quot. = not fifty years old.

1767 G. CANNING *Poems* 87 Let not your fiftyless lover despair.

Fig (fig), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 fige, 4–6 fyg(g(e, (4 fjg), 5–8 figg(e, 6–9 *Sc.* and 9 *dial.* feg, 9 *dial.* vig, 5– fig. [a. OF. *fige*, *figue*, ad. Prov. *figa*, *figua* = Sp. *higa* (obs. rare), It. *fica* (rare):—popular Lat. **fica* fig, f. L. *ficus* (*u*-stem) fig-tree, fig. The L. *ficus* was taken into OE. as *fic* (see FIKE *sb.*[1]) and was represented directly in OF. by *fi* (= It. *fico*, Sp. *higo*, Pg. *figo*), and **fica* by *fie*.]

1. The fruit of the fig-tree or *Ficus*, esp. the fruit of the *Ficus carica*. † *Figs of Pharaoh*: the fruit of the Sycamore Fig (*Ficus Sycomorus*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Swete frut, þet me cleped figes. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1549 Fyggys, raysyns, in frayel. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 29 Ne on croked kene þorne kynde fygys wexe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 50 Fyge trees þat beren no leves but fyges vpon the smale braunches, & men clepen hem Figes of Pharoon. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 An sethe fygys in Wyne & grynde hem. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 573 The milky Fig, the Damson black and white. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxii. 713 Apply a Cataplasm of Figgs and Raisons stoned. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 679 Beneath his ample leaf the luscious fig. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxxiii, Before their guest They laid .. the luscious fig. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 552 In the orchard hangs aloft The purple fig.

b. = FIG-TREE. Any tree of the genus *Ficus*, esp. *Ficus carica*. *Indian Fig*: the Banyan (*F. indica*), or the Pipal (*F. religiosa*).

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xx. 5 The whiche ne fige getith, ne vynes, ne powmgarnettis. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1364 Fyges, & many a date tree There wexen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159 Fygge or fyge tre, *ficus*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 Figs and Mulberries will be propagated by their Suckers. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* I, The Fig, which .. gave our first Parents Cloaths. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 150 The Fig —*Ficus carica*.

c. In the East and West Indies popularly applied (like the corresponding words in Fr., Sp., and Pg.), to the Banana, also to the Cochineal Cactus.

1582 N. LITCHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Discov. E. Ind.* ix. 22 Fruites: that is to saye, Pomegranets, Figges of the Indias, Orenges. 1700 S. L. tr. C. Fryke's *Two Voy. into E. I.* 31 Pisang Figgs, which are a long kind of Figg. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 17 The Indian Fig..call'd Jamacan..is the same Plant that .. bears the Cochineal. 1794 [see COCHINEAL 2].

†**2.** A poisoned fig used as a secret way of destroying an obnoxious person. Often *Fig of Spain*, *Spanish*, *Italian fig*. *Obs.*

c 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 21 Haue you giuen him an Italian figge? 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 1151 This boy ..long he shall not soe, if figs of Spain..their force retaine. 16.. NORTH *Theret's Lives* (1657) 45 Tamberlaine .. did cause a Fig to be given him, and after his death married his widow. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 233 Some report he was poyson'd with an Italian Fig. 1692 BETHEL *Provid. God* 33 He..durst not have disobeyed for fear of a Dose, or a Fig.

3. As the name of a disease, from the resemblance in shape. †**a.** In human beings: The disease *Ficus*, or the piles. Also *pl. Obs.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 707 *Hic ficus*, the fyge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/1 Þe Figes, *quidam morbus*, *ficus*. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) M ij, It is good if the fygge blede.

b. *Farriery.* An excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot, somewhat resembling a fig.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 414 Of the Figge. A Horse having receiued any hurt..in the sole of his foot..there will grow in that place a certain superfluous piece of flesh, like a Figge. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 142 You must pare the hoofe .. betwixt the sole of the foot and the figge. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Fig* in the manege, is a sort of wart on the frush and sometimes all over the body of a horse. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

4. As a type of anything small, valueless, or contemptible; also, † *a dried fig*; *a fig's end*. In phrases: † *Never a fig* = not at all; (*to* † *bid*, *care*, *give*) *a fig*, *or fig's end for*; *to mind*, *value* (*a person or thing*), *be worth a fig or fig's end*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12206 He fortherit neuer a fyge with his fight yet. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* xcviii, A Figge for all her chastite! 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 115 If hee threaten as an enemie, a figge for his Monarchie. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 173 A feg for the fead, and a buttoun for the braggyne of all the heretikis .. in Scotland. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* i. 7 All Beere in Europe is not worth a figge. 1632 SHERWOOD s.v. *Figge*, Not to care a figge for one, *faire la figue à*. 1634 WITHALS *Dict.* 557 *Fumi umbra non emerim*, I will not give a fig's end for it. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 3/1 No Man Does care a Fig for such a Woman. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 49 Pshah! a Fig for his Mony! 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, We have it from nature, and so a fig for Miss Edgeworth. 1852 — *Esmond* III. ii, Nor .. is the young fellow worth a fig that would. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A feg's end for it. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 185 Charlie does not care a fig about it.

† **b.** Used contemptuously; so *Fig's end* used as a substitute for some other word. Also as an exclamation. Cf. *Fiddlestick('s)!* *Fiddlestick's end!* *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 322 Vertue? A figge, 'tis in our selues that we are thus, or thus. *Ibid.* II. i. 256 *Rodo.* She's full of most blessd condition. *Iago.* Blessd figges-end. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 23 This is Mynheer Baron de ——. *Lady.* Mynheer Figs-end.

5. *dial.* A raisin.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Figs*, raisins, W. 1880 in *W. Cornw. Gloss.* 1882 *Hampsh. Gloss.*

6. *slang.*

1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* I. 315 Coiners give..names to .. the various kinds of false money which they circulate; such as *flats*, or *figs*, or *figthings*.

7. *Soap-making.* (See quots.)

1885 CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* i. 12 The appearances known as 'grain' or 'strike' in a hard soap and 'fig' in a soft soap, are due to the crystalline character of soap. *Ibid.* vi. 161 To produce a grained soft-soap (or 'fig').

8. *Fig* (*of tobacco*): a small piece. Cf. FID.

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 187 How are you off for tobacco? said Mr. Slick. Grand, said he, got half a fig left yet. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 103 Running round to the store for a fig of tobacco.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *fig-box*, *-drum*, *-juice*, *-plaster*, *-skin*, *-tart*, *-wasp*, *-wood*, *-yard*; *fig-like* adj. **b.** objective, as *fig-gatherer*, *-lover*, *-seller*.

1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 126 The one man of the company set his foot upon the old *fig-box. 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. (1894) 324, I saw a great many barrels and *fig-drums. 1552 HULOET, *Figge gatherer, *ficetor*. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 637 Pound together garlic with *fig-juice. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 28 b, The roots have long *fig-like fibres. 1552 HULOET, *Figge louer, *ficetor*. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (1885) 56 Try a *fig-plaster: may it ease thy pangs! 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 129/2 A *Fige celler, *ficarius*. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 85, I starved..On *fig-skins. 1552 HULOET, *Figge tartes, *collybia*. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowl.* 3 Aug. 66/1 The *fig-wasps lay their eggs in the fruit of the caprifico. 1875 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furn.* 33 *Figwood, willow, plane, elm, ash [etc.]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 210/29 The *Fygyeard, *ficetum*. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 55 Winding thro' the rich figyards and olive groves.

10. Special comb., as **fig-apple**, a kind of apple (see quot.); **fig-banana**, a small variety of the banana common in the West Indies (*Cent. Dict.*); **fig-bean**, a name for several species of *Lupinus*; **fig-bird**, (*a*) = BECCAFICO; (*b*) see quot. 1854; **fig-blue**, soluble blue (*Cent. Dict.*); **fig-cake** (see quot. 1858); **fig-dust**, finely ground oatmeal, used as food for caged birds (*Cent. Dict.*); **fig-eater**, (*a*) one who eats figs; (*b*) = BECCAFICO; **fig-fauns** = L. *fauni ficarii* (see Forcellini s. v. *ficarius*); **fig-finch** = BECCAFICO; **fig-flower**, a fig of the first crop; **fig-frail**, a frail or basket of figs (see FRAIL *sb.*); **fig-gnat**, a gnat, *Culex ficarius*, injurious to the fig; **fig-marigold**, a name given to several species of the genus *Mesembrianthemum*; **fig-pecker** = BECCAFICO; **fig-peepul**, the Indian Fig (see above, sense 1 b); **fig-shell**, a shell somewhat resembling a fig; **fig-sue** *dial.*, a posset of bread, figs, and ale; **fig-Sunday** *dial.*, Palm Sunday; **fig-water**, a decoction of figs. Also FIG-LEAF, -TREE, -WORT.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 542 The *Fig-apple is also newly propagated, the Tree yielding no Blossoms .. nor hath the Fruit in it any Core. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccxii. 333 They are usually called Lupines .. yet some call them *Fig-beanes after the Dutch name. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fig-Bean*. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 105 *Figge-birds. 1854 J. W. WARTER *Last of Old Squires* xiii. 138 The chiff-chaffs; one of which Sussex people call the fig-bird. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 29 She once supplied us with *fig-cakes and figs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fig-cake*, a preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste, and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses. 1552 HULOET, *Figge eater, *ficarius*. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 216 The Beccafigo or Fig-eater. 1750 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* l. 39 Therefore shall dragons dwell there with the *fig-fauns. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* xviii. 162 The *Fig-finch, the Thrush and the Oisters. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* v. 94 Figs bear twice a year, viz. first in July and August, and are usually call'd *Fig-Flowers. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* IV. v, Upon paths made of *fig-frails. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 954 *Culex ficarius*, i. e. *Fig Gnat. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 255 African *Fig-Marygold with a long triangular leaf and a flesh coloured flower. 1881 E. HOLUB *Seven Yrs. in S. Africa* I. i. 16 Fig-marigolds of various kinds are especially prominent. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 267 The ficedula or *figpecker, called by the Italian 'beccafico', because it feeds most on figtrees. 1864 A. V. KIRWAN *Host & Guest* i. 2 Several species of dates, fig-peckers, roebuck, and wild boar. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 303 The tamarind, the *fig-peepul, the pomegranate, and others of the plains. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 151 The *Fig-shell, with the depressed clavicle. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* I. 352 The species of *Ficula* are known from their shape as fig or pear shells. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, **Fig-Sue*, bread and figs boiled in ale. 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 68/2 *Fig Sunday. 1747 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 480 *Fig-water has cured him.

† **Fig** (fig), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. F. *figue* (in phrase *faire la figue* to make the gesture described), ad. It. *fica*; cf. Sp. *higa* in *dar la higa* to 'give the fig'.

By some identified with FIG *sb.*[1] (for a story purporting to account for the use, see Littré s.v.). According to others, It. *fica* had an indecent sense: see Tommaseo's Dict.]

A contemptuous gesture which consisted in thrusting the thumb between two of the closed fingers or into the mouth. Also, *fig of Spain*, and *To give* (*a person*) *the fig*.

1579 ULP. FULWELL *Art of Flattery* ii. Civ/1 For a token I thee sende A dotinge Figge of Spayne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 62 The Figge of Spaine. 1600 *Shepherd's Slumber* 90 in *England's Helicon* I iv, With scowling browes their follies check and so giue them the Fig. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* XXV. 133 The thief raised his hands with both the figs, crying, 'Take that God!'

Fig (fig), *sb.*[3] [f. FIG *v.*[4] 2.

It has been asserted that in fashion prints 'Full fig.' (abbreviation for *figure*) and 'Demi-fig.' were formerly used for front and back or side views of the figure; but we have failed to find confirmation of the statement.]

1. Dress, equipment, only in phr. *in full fig.*

1841 T. HOOK *Fathers & Sons* xxi, In full fig for the ceremony. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry Rom. Meals* Wks. III. 269 All belted and plumed, and in full military fig. 1866 MOTLEY *Corr.* 14 Aug. II. 247 We all turned out in full fig the other day.

2. Condition, form.

1883 SHERER *At Home in India* 203 Lord Alaric was in great fig. *Mod.* The horse was in good fig for the race.

† **Fig,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. FIG *sb.*[1]] *trans.* only in † *To fig away* (a person): to get rid of by means of a poisoned fig. *Obs.* Cf. FIG *sb.*[1] 2.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 23 Cardinals Allen and Tollet; yea Pope Sixtus quintus himselfe, all figg'd away in a trice. *Ibid.* 109 What an excellent veine both Popes haue in Figging each other away.

† **Fig,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. FIG *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To insult (a person) by giving him the fig: see FIG *sb.*[2]

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 123 When Pistoll lyes, do this, and figge me, like The bragging Spaniard.

† **Fig,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Also 7 **figge.** [var. of FIKE *v.*[1]; cf. also FIDGE *v.*] *intr.* To move briskly and restlessly; to jog to and fro. Also, *to fig about.*

1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 148, I trotted from my trotter stall, And figd about from neates feete neatly drest. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handie-Crafts* 505 Like as a hound that .. upon the sent doth ply, Figs to and fro, and fals in cheerfull cry. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1651) 73 They that .. run to sermons, figge to lectures, pray thrice a day [etc.]. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 125 (1740) 204 Multitudes of factious People incessantly figed about.

Hence **Fi·gging** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 6 Not medling with figging, chopping, & changing, nor seeking their living by handycrafts. 1602 DRACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 190 Your violent fiskings and figgings about those your idle vagaries. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. ii, Their short figging little shittle-cock heels! *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 334 Their daily figging up and down the streets..unattended. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxxii, Their..figging Itch, wrigling Mordicancy. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 99 His figging about at the first entrance.

Fig (fig), *v.*[4] [var. of FEAGUE.]

1. *trans.* = FEAGUE *v.* 2 b. *To fig out* (*a horse*): to trot out in lively condition. Also *to fig up*, to make lively or spirited.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 182 He said the horse..was figged with ginger. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 24 In vain did they try to fig up the old lad. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 177 Fig out two lively ones [horses].

2. *To fig out*: to dress, 'get up'. Also *to fig up*: to furbish up, make 'smart'.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xx, Landsmen are figged out as fine as Lord Harry. 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Fun. Nap.* i, Cowards fig themselves out..as 'salvage men'. 1872 *Punch* 9 Nov. 196/1 It [a house] wants a little figging up. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL in *Longm. Mag.* III. 123 The waiter's costume, as he styled the dress I had figged myself out in.

† **3.** ? To stuff. *Obs. rare*[−1].

Johnson explains this: 'To put something useless into a person's head. Low Cant.'

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccciii. 378 Away to the Sow she goes, and Figs her in the Crown with another Story.

† **Fig,** *v.*[5] *slang. Obs.* [Of doubtful origin; perh. (like FEAGUE, FIG *v.*[4], FAKE) repr. Ger. *fegen*: see FAKE *v.* The spelling *fegge* (see FIGBOY) seems to support this.] *intr.* To pick pockets. Hence **Fi·gger** (see quot.). **Fi·gging** *vbl. sb.* only in figging-law (see quot. 1785).

c 1550 *Dice-Play* B v a, Hyghe law robbery; Figginge law, picke purse crafte. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 220 All his traine study the figging law. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tong.*, *Figger*, a little boy put in a window to hand out goods to the diver. *Ibid.*, *Figging law*, the art of picking pockets.

† **Figarde.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [corruptly ad. L. *pygarg-us.*] = PYGARG.

1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xiv. 5 A figarde.

Figary, var. form of FEGARY, vagary.

Figate, ? obs. form of FAGGOT.

1645 N. DRAKE *Siege Pontefr.* (Surtees) 69 They made figates, of which they made a barricado. This eevning the enemy was seene to bring..figates.

† **Fi·g-boy.** *Obs. slang.* [f. stem of FIG *v.*[5] + BOY.] A pickpocket.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* D v b, Where by fyne fingered Fegge boye..picked shalbe his purse. 1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* 61 Practicall science inuented by fig-boyes, and men of the Bernard high lawe.

† **Fi·g-dote.** *Obs.* Also 5 **-dode,** 7 **-date.** [Conjectured to be ad. Pg. *figo doudo*, wild (lit. 'mad') fig, = Fr. *figue folle.* Cf. Du. *vijghe dote, dodesche vijgh* (Kilian) in same sense. In the S.W. counties *dough-fig* is used for a dried fig, the word *fig* alone meaning a raisin.] An inferior kind of fig.

1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 351 Item, for a topet of fygge dodes ij.s. 1552 HULOET, Figge dote, *busicon.* 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* xxii. 204 Let Dioscorides commend his..yellow figs..and Pratensis his Mariscas or Fig-dates.

† **Figee.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **fygey(e,** 5 **figee, figge.** [Perh. originally a. OF. *figé* a dish of curds, subst. use of pa. pple of *figer* to curdle; in later use associated with FIG *sb.*[1]] A dish in old cookery: a. of fish (see quot. 1381); b. of figs, etc.

1381 in S. Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 114 For to make Fygey. Nym Lucys or tenchis and hak hem in morsells [etc.]. 14 . *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 119 A figge. To mak a figge tak figges and boile them in wyne, then [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 94 Ffygey. Take figges and caste hem in a potte And [etc.].

† **Fi·gent,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **figgent, 7 figient,** FITCHANT [? f. FIDGE *v.* + -ENT.] Fidgety, restless.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 51 He..Is an odd figgent iack called Iealousie. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii. D iv b, *Quick.* What kind of figent memory haue you? *Pet.* Nay then, what kind of figent wit hast thou? 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. iii, He was somewhat figent with me. *a* 1616 — *Fr. Lawyer* III. i, I have known such a wrangling advocate. Such a little figent thing. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. iii, I never could stand long in one place yet; I learnt it of my father, ever figient.

† **Fi·ger.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *figier* (mod.F. *figuier*), f. *figue* FIG *sb.*[1]] A fig-tree. Also *figer-tree.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 (Cott.) Þai cled þam þan in þat mister Wit leues brad bath o figer. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 5784 Appel trowes and fygeres. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3082 Ful ner þe gat þai abade Vnder a figer tre. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 86 On Firres and fygers þei fongen heore seetes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 112 The curse that Crist 3af to Phariseis, figured in the figre tree.

† **Fi·getive,** *a. Her. Obs.* Also 5 **figityve,** 7 **figitive.** [ad. heraldic Lat. *figitīv-us* irregularly f. L. *figĕre* to fix: see -TIVE.] = FITCHED.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vj b, Thys cros is founde other while pycche or figityue in armys. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 69 Crosses that haue the whole fourth part figitive. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Figetive*, fitched.

Figged (figd), *ppl. a.* [f. FIG *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] = FIGGY 2 and 3.

1720 *Humourist* 157 Then they..eat figged pudding. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, etc.* s.v. *Soap*, Interspersed with the figged granulations of stearate of potash.

Fi·ggery, *sb. rare.* [f. FIG *sb.*[3] or *v.*[4] + -ERY.] Dressy ornament.

1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Fun. Nap.* i, Coquettes..cover their persons with figgery, fantastically arranged.

Fi·ggery-four, vulgar U.S. pronunc. of *figure-(of-) four* (trap): see FIGURE *sb.* 19 c.

Figging (fi·gin), *sb.* [f. FIG *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] The granulation produced in soft soap by the addition of tallow in the manufacture.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts, etc.* s. v. *Soap.*

† **Fi·ggins.** *Obs.* [A variant form of FEGS.]

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v, By my figgins, godmother, I cannot as yet enter in the humour of being merry. *a* 1693 *Ibid.* III. lii, By my Figgins, I believe it.

† **Fi·ggle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. FIG *v.*[3] and DAGGLE, DRAGGLE, etc.] *intr.* To fidget about.

a 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* v. ii, Our fleecy sheep, Who shake their heads, figgle, and writh their tayls.

† **Figgum.** *Obs.* ? Juggler's tricks.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. viii, *Tay.* See, he spits fire. *Pov.* O no, he plaies at Figgum, The Diuell is the Author of wicked Figgum.

Figgy (fi·gi), *a.* [f. FIG *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Resembling figs, sweet as figs; in quot. *fig.*

1548 HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* iv. 39 A gentle, swete, and fyggie god that..will not see thabhomination.

2. Made with figs, i. e. raisins; see FIG *sb.*[1] 5.

1846 *Spec. Cornish Dial.* 53 A thoomping figgy pudden. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Figgie-doudie*, a west-country pudding, made with raisins, and much in vogue at sea among the Cornish and Devon men.

3. In *Soap-making*: Containing white granulations, like the seeds of figs, of stearate of potash.

1862 O'NEILL *Dyeing & Calico Print.* 185/1 The quality of soft soap is thought to depend in some measure upon the existence of white particles diffused through the mass, producing the appearance called 'figgy'.

Fight (fəit), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 **feoht(e,** 2–3 **flht(e,** 3 **fæht(e, fahte, feht(e,** *south.* **veht, feiht,** (**feoht, fith, fipt, fy3te**), 3–5 **fi3t(e,** *south.* 3 **vihte,** 4 **vi(y)3t,** (4 **fe3t, ficht, fyhte,** *south.* **vyhte, fyth**), 4–5 **fyght,** (5 **feght, feyghte, fighte**), 5–6, 9 *Sc.* **fecht,** 8 *Sc.* (**faught**), 9 *dial.* **feight,** 3, 5– **fight.** *β.* 1 **3efeoht,** 2–3 **iflht.** [f. next vb.; OE. had three words, *feohte* wk. fem., *feoht* and *gefeoht* str. neut. Cf. OFris. *fiuchte* wk. fem., OS. and OHG. *fehta* str. fem. (MHG. *vehte* fem.); also Du. *gevecht*, OHG. *gifeht* (MHG. *geveht*, mod.Ger. *gefecht*) str. neut.]

1. The action of fighting. Now only *arch.* in phrase (*valiant*, etc.) *in fight.* † *In fight*: engaged in battle.

Beowulf 959 (Gr.) We þæt ellenweorc..feohtan fremedon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxliii[i]. 1 God..tæceþ handa mine to feohte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Beoð stronge on fihte. *c* 1205 LAY. 23208 To-gædre heo fusden and veht heo bigunnen. 13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 275 He watz famed for fre þat fe3t loued best. 1340 *Ayenb.* 219 Moyses ouercom amalec .. na3t be uiȝt: ac be his holy biddinges. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxii, For Fraunse haue ȝe frely with ȝaure fiȝte wonne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vi. 76 Thar syre that..compaṇȝeon was in fecht To Hercules. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 296 The Erle of Warwick after long fight, wisely did perceiue his men to be ouerpressed. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 114 The god of fight. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 5 The Duke of Albemarle was still in fight. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 88 No River..affordeth more .. sufficiency for Fight. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 223 So that I be not fall'n in fight.

b. In obvious phrases: *To* † *fang,* † *take* (*the*) *fight, to give fight,* to *make* (*a*) *fight.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5515 (Cott.) If þai tak agains vs fight. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 762 Of thair strife sa strang, The feght so fellely thai fang. 1831 *Examiner* 89/1 Suppose they..should make fight upon the occasion. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, They .. had resolved to 'give fight'. 1847 — *Childr. N. Forest* xx, We will make a fight for it. 1884 *Times* 5 Mar. 5/2 Apparently..he made a great fight.

† c. Method of fighting. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 After the maner of the fight of that time. 1613 HAYWARD *William I* 77 Afterward the English, being trained to that fight [i. e. the practice of archery] did thereby chiefly maintaine themselues with honourable aduantage against all nations.

2. A combat, battle.

a. A hostile encounter or engagement between opposing forces; = BATTLE 1. Now *arch.* or *rhetorical.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ix. § 1 Þæt .. ȝefeoht betuh Cretense & Atheniense þam folcum. *c* 1205 LAY. 18693 Alle þa seouen nihte ilaste þat selliche feoht. *c* 1320 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 Sire Jakes ascapede..Out of the fyhte..in wel muchele drede. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 58 Thou hast talk'd..Of..all the current of a headdy fight. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. 327 The conflicts and fights at sea, in the first Punick warre. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 68 This was the issue of Hornsby Fight. 1789 COWPER *Ann. Mem.* 1789, 23 Siege after siege, fight after fight. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 474 The sea-convulsing fight. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Dk. Wellington* 96 He that gain'd a hundred fights.

b. A combat between two or more persons or animals. Not now usually applied (exc. rhetorically) to a formal duel, but suggesting primarily either the notion of a brawl or unpremeditated encounter, or that of a pugilistic combat.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2668 So was bi-twenen hem a fiht Fro þe morwen ner to þe niht. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1093 The Sarsyns cryde..To hare God Mahone To help her geaunt in that fyght. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 90 As you and Lord Æneas Consent vpon the order of their fight. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 84 The ancient Errant Knights Won all their Ladies' Hearts in Fights. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 77 Nor fear'd the Chief th' unequal fight to try, Who sought no more than on his foe to die. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. viii. 4 An Eagle and a Serpent wreathed in fight. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 You hear .. faint far-aff echoes o' fechts wi' watchmen. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4077 (1852) 1229 New rules of the ring .. adopted after a fatal fight between [etc.].

c. With various qualifying attributes. *Running fight*: a fight kept up while one party flees and the other pursues. *Sham fight*: a mimic battle (intended to exercise or test the troops engaged, or simply for display) † *Single fight*: a duel. *Stand-up fight*: one in which the combatants 'stand up' manfully to each other.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 100, I .. will .. Try fortune with him, in a Single Fight. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 751 Herilus in single Fight I slew. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. s.v. *Fights*, Running Fights [at Sea]. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 411 The running fight between the two fleets lasted throughout the week. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 1/1 We can all understand a stand-up fight on a clear issue. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 362/2 The sham fight near Grosswardein in Hungary.

3. *fig.* Strife, conflict, struggle for victory; = BATTLE 7.

c 1000 *Bi Manna Mode* 66 (Gr.) Wearð seo feohte to grim. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 Ure Louerd sulf stont þer bi þe uihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20114 (Gött.) Loued scho nouþer fith na striue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 A ueld of uiȝt huerinne him behoueþ eure to libbe. 1526–34 TINDALE *1 Tim.* vi. 12 Fyght the good fyght of fayth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 30 Well hast thou fought The better fight. 1794 BURNS *Contented wi' little* 6 Man is a sodger, and life is a faught. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* V. ii. 7 What secret fight Evil and good..Waged thro' that silent throng.

4. Power, strength or inclination for fighting; pugnacity. Also in *to show fight.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 Which ultimately took the fight out of him. 1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. xv. 188 Until—something or another happens to make little Eleanor show fight. 1886 M'CARTHY & PRAED *Right Hon.* I. vii. 120 Their country had fight enough in her yet. 1892 G. HAKE *Mem. 80 Years* lxiv. 272 Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, a man of fight.

† **5.** A kind of screen used during a naval engagement to conceal and protect the crew of the vessel. Usually in *pl. Obs.* See also CLOSE-FIGHT.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 142 Clap on more sailes, pursue: vp with your fights Giue fire. 1631 HEYWOOD *Fair Maid of West* IV. Wks. 1874 II. 316 Then now up with your fights. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* III. iii. *Song*, Up with your Fights and your Nettings prepare. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Fightis* in Navigation, are the Waste-[*printed* Mast-] clothes which hang round about the Ship, to hinder men from being seen in fight, or any place wherein men may cover themselves and yet use their Arms. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

† b. *Foremost fight* (nonce-use): a breastwork on a rampart; = *forefight*, L. *propugnaculum.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 272 They fiercely set vpon .. The Parrapets..ras't euerie formost fight..The Greeks yet stood, and still repaird the forefights of their wall.

† **6.** A division of an army in battle array. Cf. BATTLE *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 221 The King into three fights his forces doth divide.

7. *Comb.*, as in † *fight-field, -time.* Also † **fight-rac't** (? = *-racked*) *a.*, overthrown in battle; † **fight-wite,** a fine for taking part in a disturbance.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 931 Till one winding Cave Become the *Fight-Field of two Armies brave. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 490 His fall was like a *fight-rac't towre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6267 Þat our fos with no faulshed in þe *fyght tyme, Sese not our Cité. *c* 900 *Laws Edw. & Guth.* XIII, Þæt *fyht-wite. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Ficthwite, *quite de medlée de lamerci.*

Fight (fəit), *v. Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **fought** (fɔt). Forms: 1 **feohtan, fehtan,** *north.* **fehta,** 3 **fehten,** *south.* **vehten,** (3 **feahten, fahten,**

fuhten), 3–5 feȝt(e, (4 fett), 3–6 feghte, 4–8 *Sc.* fecht; 2–3 feihten, (4 feyȝte), 5–6 feyght(yn, (5 fayȝte, 6 *Sc.* fsicht), 6, 9 *dial.* feight; 2–3 fihten, *Orm.* fihhtenn, 3–5 fiȝte(n, fite(n, 4 *south.* viȝte, (4 fiȝhte, fyþt), 4–5 fighte(n, 4–6 fyghte, 9 *dial.* foight, fught, 3- fight. *Pa. t.* 1 fsaht, fæht, *pl.* fuhton, (2 feight, 3 faht, fæht, feaht, feht, feoht, feuht, fuht), 3–5 faȝt(e, -ght,e, 3 *south.* vagt, (3 fachte, fagt, faþt), 3–5 foȝte, (5 foghte, fughte), (3 fougte, 4 fouhte, 6 fouȝte, foughted, fowght, 9 fout), 3–5 fauȝte, -ghte, (4 fauht, -th, fawght, 5 faughth, fawte, 6 faucht), (5 fɔt, 8–9 *dial.* or *vulgar* fit), 6- fought. *Pa. pple.* 1 fohten, 3 6 foghten, (3 fughten), 4 fouȝten, (foo3te, fouȝte), 5–9 *arch.* foughten, (4 -yn, 6 fochin, 6 fowth, 6- fought), 7–9 *dial.* or *vulgar* fit, fitten. [A Com. WGer. strong vb.: OE. *feohtan* = OFris. *fiuchta*, OS. **fehtan* (not recorded, but cf. the sb. *fehta*; Du. *vechten*), OHG. *fehtan* (MHG. *vehten*, mod.Ger. *fechten*):—OTeut. type **fehtan* (*faht, fuhtum, fohtono-*).

The conjugation of this vb. is peculiar, because in all the other vbs. that have the *u*- and *o*- grades these are caused by the presence of a liquid or nasal; possibly the forms have been influenced by the analogy of *flehtan* to plait. Outside Teutonic the formal equivalent is L. *pectĕre* to comb, though the difference in sense causes some difficulty; see Brugmann *Grundriss* II § 680.]

1. *intr.* To contend in battle or single combat.

c 900 *Pol. Laws Alfred* vii, Be ðon ðe mon on cynges healle feohte. *a* 1000 *Riddles* vii. 5 (Gr.) Mec min frea feohtan hateð. *c* 1205 LAY. 3939 Heo bi-gunnen to fuhten. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3227 He ne mo3en fi3ten a-gen, for [he] wiðvten wopen ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5666 (Cott.) Feghtand fand he Iuus tua. 1352 MINOT *Poems* v. 78 Sir Edward, oure gude king .. Faght wele on þat flude. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xxix. (1554) 194 b, Howe King Arthur..Fet with his knightes, and liueth in Fayrie. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 291 Yf we fyghte strongly, he is deed wythout remedy 15.. *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 73 Feight till ye heare my whistill blowe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv 151 We rose both at an instant and fought a long houre by Shrewsburie clocke. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. iii. (1632) 7 Captaine Bayart .. having stoutly foughten so long as he could stand. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. x, I thought once they wou'd have fit. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 263, I..resolved to die fighting to the last gasp. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, Not that I was afraid of fighting..I had..foughten all that time.

b. Const. *against*, †*on* or †*upon*, *with* (a person); hence, *to fight together.*

O E Chron. an. 514 Stuf & Wihtgar fuhtun wiþ Brettas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 31 Oððe ȝyf hwylc cyninc wyle faran & feohtan aȝen oðerne cyning. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Þe King constantinus ouer com al þet folc þe feiht to ȝeines him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1842 He shollde fihhtenn Onnȝænn an drake. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6405 (Cott.) A lauerding hight amalec, þat on þam faght, and þai on him. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 7462 (Trin.) Ouþer sende he to me hider A mon þat we may fiȝte to gider. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* xii. (*Sc. Stat.* I), He may nocht fecht apon þe burges. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 6 Ther thei faughthe strongly togedere. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* xii. 13 The kynges aboute vs haue foughten agaynst vs 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 10 Giue me a man, that we may fight together. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. v. 48 Some of [the King of France'] ships have fought with some Dutch ones. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* (1841) I. iv. 86 It may be your mother may fight with you. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbrld. Ball.* 83 What..a lickin Tou gat when tou fit wi' Tom Wheyte.

c. Const. *for* = on behalf of (a person, etc.); on account of (a thing); hence in indirect passive.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15735 (Cott.) Al redi for to fight, On him he su'd ha foghten fore. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1034 He fauȝt for ingland. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlix. 220 (Harl. MS.), I wolle Fite for hir. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 19 Angels, whome wee know to feyght in battellray for us. 1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* Wks. II. 212, I think the cause was too good to have been fought for. 1782 WOLCOT in J. J. Rogers *Opie* (1878) 22 He .. is ready to fight up to his knees in blood for her Majesty. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* xx. 364 The principle of emancipating the Christian population, for which the Servians fought.

d. *Proverb.*

?*a* 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 Wel fyþt þat wel flyþ quoþ Hendyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvii. 420 (Add. MS.) It is an olde sawe, He feghtith wele that fleith faste.

e. To bring or get (oneself) *into, out of, to* (a certain condition, etc.) by fighting.

1640 *Lawfulness Expedit. Eng.* 3 We must doe as a man that fighteth himselfe out of prison. 1643 S. MARSHALL *Let.* 26 So many unworthy Gentlemen .. fight themselves and posterity into slavery. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 630/2 His sentence is to fight himself to death with trained gladiators in the amphitheatre.

f. Phrases. *To fight with one's own shadow*: to struggle vainly; to talk at random. Cf. Gr. σκιαμαχεῖν. For *to fight at sharp, to fight (for) one's own hand(s), to fight one's heart out, to fight the tiger, to fight tooth and nail*: see HAND, HEART, SHARP, TIGER, TOOTH. For *That cock wen't fight*: see COCK *sb.*[1] 2 c.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 377 In which argument he fighteth with his owne shadowe.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To contend, strive for victory, struggle, engage in conflict. Const. as in 1.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 499 (Gr.) Þonne feohteð se feond. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Fihteð wið þe alde neddre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Þe flesliche lustes þe fihteð togenes þe soule. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 5 His body in þe whilke he faght wiþ þe fend. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXII. 65 To fighten and fenden ous fro fallyng in-to synne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D iij, Alwey fyghtynge ageynst the fire of lecherye. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 17 Against whome for my sake thou foughtedst so sore on the crosse. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* ix. 26 So fight I, not as one that beateth the ayre. 1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 9 Men that fight against a Reformation. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 305 For Modes of Faith let graceless zealots fight. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. vi. 57 It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 163 These larger fish fight well, sometimes requiring five or six minutes to kill them.

b. *To fight up against*: to struggle against (something of overwhelming power).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 54 (*Sword*) The Marquis .. had fought up against his condition with great firmness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 142 I soon felt that human nature itself fought up against this wilful resignation of intellect. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VII. v, Lumley fought up against his own sensations.

c. To clash or jar *with*. *rare.*

a 1624 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 8 This distinction fighteth with the former definition of Spousals. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 81 It cannot be meant of Christ personally, for so it should fight with the scope of Paul. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* XV. 116 One of those tints that 'fight' with the fewest colours.

†d. To operate as an argument, 'militate.'

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 213 All the reasons which thou alledgest against the immortalitie of the soule, doe feight directly to the proofe of it.

3. quasi-*trans.* with cognate object. Also †*to fight it.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17090 (Cott.) Hu he again ur wyþerwin, ur bateil tok to fight. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. XXXI. 45 There was a sore batayle, and well foughten hande to hande. 1526–34 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* vi. 12 Fyght the good fyght of fayth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 220, I shall neuer be able to fight a blow. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin* 68 a, Their was a field fought betweene the fugetiue senators and himselfe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 766 His wanton Kids .. Fight harmless Battels in his homely Yard. 1769 GOLDSMITH *Roman History* (1786) II. 498 The senate dispatched their ambassadors to Alaric, desiring him .. to give them leave to fight it with him in the open field. 1776 HURST in *Trial of Nundocomar* 64/1 The battle of Buzar was fought the 23d of October. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* VI. ix. 5 I've half a mind to fight a duel. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* XXVII, A severe action was fought in the streets.

b. To maintain (a cause, quarrel) by fighting. Often *transf., to fight an action* (at law), *a case*, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 49, I haue had foure quarrels and like to haue fought one. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, He fights the cause Of honor, virtue, liberty, and Rome. 1784 BAGE *Barham D.* I. 239 We fought this business four whole days. 1858 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. v, Gilbert Lloyd saw that there was no use fighting the question any longer. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 559 1 If I had had my way, I would have fought every one of these actions.

c. To win or make (one's way) by fighting.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 870, I will not fight my way with gilded arms. All shall be iron. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 36 No one knew whether a boy .. would have to fight his own way in the world.

4. *trans.* To combat; to engage or oppose in battle; to war against.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 655 To fight the Phrygian and Ausonian hosts. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Ecl.* ii, 'Tis a fine thing to fight the French for fame! 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 221 Then will I fight him and will break his pride.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 560 The shifts Which he that fights a season so severe Devises. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXIV. 10 She cannot fight the fear of death. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristr. & Iseult* xiv, Some ship that fights the gale.

c. To beat, flog. Chiefly *absol.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 169 A wand in thy hand, though ye fight not at all, makes youth to their businesse better to fall. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, 'I wants more learning and less fighting.' 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'I sha'n't let our Bob go to school no more, master feights bairns.'

5. To contend in single combat for (a prize).

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv, I .. have fought prizes. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. 119 While we fight the prize, Troop you in safety to the snug back-seats.

6. To cause to fight; to set on to fight.

c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 528 The Prince of Poets..never fights his Champion Achilles, till he has first buckled on him his Armour of Proof. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, The nobles and gentry had fought cocks. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, Rubbish was shot, dogs were fought.

7. To command, manage, or manœuvre (troops, a ship, gun, etc.) in battle.

1779 BURGOYNE *Let. to Constituents* (ed. 3) 15 My intention of fighting my own regiment as colonel. 1812 J. B. SKERRETT in *Examiner* 28 Sept. 615/1 Gallantly fighting his gun. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 216 He fights his vessel well. 1862 GEN. LEE in *Century Mag.* May (1887) 150/1 General A. P. Hill..fights his troops well.

8. With adverbs. *To fight back*: to resist. *To fight down*: to overcome. *To fight off*: (*a*) *trans.* to deliver oneself with effort from; to repel, *lit.* and *fig.*; (*b*) *intr.* to try to back out of anything. †*To fight over*: to fight one after another. *To fight out*: to settle (a dispute) by fighting, to fight to the end; often *to fight it out.*

1548 W. PATTEN in Arber's *Garner* III. 109 If they had meant to fight it out. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 102 That true hand that fought Romes quarrell out. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 103 But one feend at a time Ile fight their Legions ore. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 99 It is better to yield to providence, than to fight it out. 1787 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 49 You perceive the manner in which Anderson fights off. 1800 DUNDAS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 556, I must therefore fight it down. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 51 After fighting off till judgment. 1831 *Examiner* 193/2 Stand to, and fight it out without fear. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* (1842) 242 Fight off the wedding, if you please: be ill—make any excuse. 1886 *Law Times' Rep.* LV. 283/1 The issues which are not fought out. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 229/2 These people were fighting back the diseases manfully.

9. *To fight shy*: perh. orig. to lose confidence in battle; recorded only in the sense: To keep aloof, avoid intercourse with a person, evade an undertaking, etc. Const. *of*. Similarly in 15th c. *To fight sore at heart.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 125 He knewe well he sayd trouth and beganne to fyghte sore atte his herte. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., I fight very shy with Mr. Seward, and..he takes the hint. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 98 P 2, I fought a little shy, as the saying is. 1821 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 44, I have .. had to fight shy of invitations that would exhaust time and spirits. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 138 The better sort of people fight shy of him.

Fightable (fəi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Ready for fight, in fighting trim.

1823 C. WESTMACOTT *Points of Misery* 32 Drover very abusive, coachee very fightable. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 422 If the chap's fightable, I'm his man. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Nov., The Sanspareil .. came out of action a fightable ship.

Fighter (fəi·tər). [? OE. *feohtere* (Lye) = OHG. *fehtâri* (MHG. *vehtære*, mod. Ger. *fechter*): see FIGHT *v.* and -ER [1].]

1. One who fights; *occas.* a fighting man, a warrior.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 5703 Alle his gode fighitteres. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 102 He had of fechtaris with hym thar Ane hundreth thousand men and ma. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 66/1 This geaunt hath ben a fightar fro his chyldehod. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 16 Sheep and Doves are no good fighters against Wolves and Hawks. 1763 CHURCHILL *Ghost* I. 173 Whether repletion is not bad, And fighters with full stomachs mad. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. XX, I've seen them [writers] balance even the scale with fighters. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. ii. (1886) 11 He did not look much like a fighter.

fig. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18081 (Cott.) A faint fighter me thinc er þou. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 64 My lord ihesu criste whyche is þe hope and croune of alle his fyghters. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 181 Lest you seem to .. be found fighters against the Lord of hosts. 1861 TRENCH *Epistles & Churches* 86 These daring fighters against God.

†b. One employed to fight; a champion, bully.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, Y'are grown a glorious Whore, where be your Fighters? *c* 1683 *Roxb. Ball.* V. 215 Keep Frank still for your writer, And Poulteney for your fighter.

†**2.** A pugnacious person; a brawler. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1751 The fortune of feghters may be fell chaunse. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. XXXV. (1483) 83 Robbours .. fyghters and debatours. 1552 *Act* 5–6 *Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 3 Fray-makers and Fighters. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *Tim.* iii. 3 No fighter, not couetous.

Fighteress (fəi·tərés). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female fighter or soldier, an Amazon.

1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 69 *foot-n.*, The king .. keeps the fighteresses for himself.

Fighting (fəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FIGHT *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FIGHT in various senses; an instance of the same.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Þe ueorðe uroure is, sikernesse of Godes helpe iðe vihtunge aȝein. 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 He liedde arered and ymad manye werren and manye viȝtinges. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop*, etc. (1889) II. 310 The fyghtynge of the wymmen. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* iv. 6 The other yͤ medle not with warres and fightinge. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 58, I have had fighting enough..upon these points of honour. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 172 It was impossible to come to close fighting. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 231 While they were..receiving the rewards of their fightings.

†**2.** An alleged designation for a company of beggars. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Fightyng of beggers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fighting-day, -face, -gear, -ground, -line, -order, -ship, -song, -strength, -trim.*

1778 *Biog. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 240 *note*, He was a coward who had his *fighting days. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 58 With an outburst blackening still the old bad *fighting-face. 1816 SCOTT *Pibroch of Donuil Dhu*, Come with your *fighting gear, Broadswords and targes. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* vii, We might contrive to get into better *fighting ground. 1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/4 Detachments..all in full *fighting order. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 185 No *fighting ship is worth anything now-a-days without coal and speed. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXVIII. 379 Now this is a *fighting song. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. 11 My *fighting strength, by thy strength, strengthned was. 1885 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 387/1 The urgent necessity of keeping the ship at all times in perfect *fighting trim.

b. Special comb.: **fighting-cock**, see COCK *sb.*[1] 2 b.; **fighting-field** = BATTLE-FIELD; **fighting-lanterns**, lanterns used during night actions; **fighting-sails** (see quot. 1867); †**fighting-school**, a gymnasium; † **fighting-stead** *Sc.*, battle-field; **fighting-stopper** *Naut.* (see quot.); † **fighting-wise**, battle array.

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i. 935 In *Fighting Fields, where our Acquaintance grew. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-*

bk., **Fighting-lanterns.* 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 If you see your chase strip himselfe into *fighting sailes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fighting-sails*, those to which a ship is reduced when going into action; formerly implying the courses and topsails only. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 12 He durst make a *fightinge scole vnder y^e castell. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 378 [He] wes ded richt in that ilk *fechting-sted. 1881 *Hamersly's Naval Encycl.*, **Fighting-stopper*, an arrangement of two dead-eyes, connected by rope laniards, and furnished each with a tail of rope. When a shroud is parted in action, the tails embrace the severed parts, and then they are hauled together by the laniard. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 267 Had I founded in fere, in *fe3tyng wyse, I haue a hauberghe at home and a helme bo3e.

Fighting (fəi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That fights, able and ready to fight, bearing arms, militant, warlike.

a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 1 Tabernakill propirly is þe mansyon of feghtand men. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Þis fi3ting kirke. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 318 Þowsandez ten Of hardy & welle fyghtyng Men. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 128, xx^ti thousand fyghtyng men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 113 O step betweene her, and her fighting Soule. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 59 No more .. then Souldiers fight without a fighting Captain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 233 The fighting men of the garrison.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 345 To note the fighting conflict of her hew, How white and red, ech other did destroy.

b. of natural or mechanical agents.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 404 On folde no flesch styryed þat þe flod nade al freten with fe3tande wa3ez. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. iv. (1648) 173 These fighting images. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1015 The shock Of fighting Elements.

2. *Comb.*: fighting crab (see quot. 1868); fighting fish, a Siamese fish (*Betta pugnax*); fighting sandpiper, the ruff (*Machetes pugnax*).

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* iv. 90 The Fighting Crab (*Gelasimus bellator*).

Hence **Fi·ghtingly** *adv.*, pugnaciously.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. iii, She frown'd .. and look'd fightingly. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 60 Why should they be so fightingly inclined?

Fi·ghtist. *slang* or *jocular.* = FIGHTER.

1877 *Daily News* 8 Oct., Turkey had just acquired reputation enough as a 'fightist' to daunt half a dozen second-rate powers.

†**Fight-lac.** *Obs.* [OE. *feoht-lāc* : see FIGHT *sb.* and -LOCK.] Fighting, battle.

c 1000 *Laws Ethelred* IX. iv, Si hit þurh feoht-lac si hit þurh reaf-lac. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1697 3et ich ow alle wolde rede .. þat [3e] ower fiht-lac leteth beo.

†**Fi·ghtless,** *a. Obs.* [f. FIGHT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fight or fighting.

1595 G. MARKHAM *Trag. Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 69 Yet should we fightlesse let our shyps force flie. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 782 Fight-lesse to fight, and without force to force.

†**Fi·ghty,** *a. Obs.*^-1 [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Warlike.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 546 Of hem woren ðe 3etenes boren, Miȝti men, and fiȝti.

Fi·g-leaf. [f. FIG *sb.*^1 + LEAF.]

1. The leaf of a fig-tree; chiefly in reference to Gen. iii. 7.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 7 They .. sowed fygge leaues together. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II. (1688) 19, I wou'd as soon look upon a Picture of Adam and Eve, without fig leaves, as any of you. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 116 The evening is so hot that Adam would have been glad to leave off his fig-leaves.

b. *transf. slang.* (See quot.)

1891 FARMER *Slang*, *Fig-leaf*, an apron. In fencing, the padded shield worn over the lower abdomen and right thigh.

2. *fig.* A device for concealing something shameful or indecorous; a flimsy disguise. *rare* in *sing.*

1553 LATIMER *Fruitf. Serm.* (1584) 296 b, It is all but figgeleaues what man can do. 1621 BACON *Submission to Ho. Lords* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 29 Without Fig-leaves I do ingeniously confess and acknowledge, that [etc.]. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) II. 291 Fig-leaves are as necessary for our minds as our bodies. 1843 LOWELL *Glance bef. Curtain*, For men in earnest have no time to waste In patching fig-leaves for the naked truth. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XX, They tore off .. even the fig-leaves of decent reticence.

3. *attrib.*, as *fig-leaf covering, defence.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 37 The novice hath .. driven you to .. a meere Figg-leafe defence. 1698 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* ii. § 21 (1704) 139 These are imperfect Figleave coverings of Nakedness. 1850 WHITTIER *Old Portraits* 2 The tearing off of the fig-leaf covering of its sin.

Hence **Fi·gleaf** *v. trans.*, to cover with a fig-leaf, or fig-leaves. **Fi·g-leaved** *ppl. a.*, a. made of fig-leaves; b. (see quot. 1820).

1880 S. L. CLEMENS ['Mark Twain'] *Tramp Abroad* I. (1881) 515 Yet these ridiculous creatures have been thoughtfully and conscientiously figleaved by this fastidious generation. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. 2/1 Adam made himself a pair of Fig-leav'd Breeches. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 309 A husband is a charming cloak, a fig-leaved apron for a wife. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herb.* I. 289 *Chenopodium Serotinum*, fig-leaved Goosefoot.

Fi·gless, *a.* [f. FIG *sb.*^1 + -LESS.] Without figs.

1623 T. ADAMS *Barren Tree* Wks. (1629) 968 The Figlesse Fig-tree, the gracelesse Christian, is good for nothing.

†**Fi·gling.** *Obs.* A little fig.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. 175, I finde in my selfe daily a great desire to these figges, or fat figlins.

Figmalirie, var. of WHIGMALEERIE *Sc.*

Figment (fi·gmĕnt). [ad. L. *figment-um*, f. *fig-* short stem of *fingĕre* to feign, fashion.]

†1. Something moulded or fashioned, *e.g.* an image, a figure, a model. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 34 b, The excellencie, dilicatnes and perfection of this figment and woorkmanshippe cannot be suffi[ci]entlie expressed. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 Some are of opinion, that this Achaian Hart was but an invention or figment made in bread. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* viii. 24 This Statue is become the .. eternal God of Heaven and Earth .. though it be really a mere figment.

2. A product of fictitious invention.

a. An invented statement, story, doctrine, etc. †In early use also: A fraudulent device.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 177 [The Greeks] reteyne to them the figmentes of Sinonis, the fallace of Vlixes. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.*, The fond figments of heretic all persons. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. iv, *Deliro.* I heard he was to meet your worship here. *Punt.* You heard no figment, sir; I do expect him. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 9 It is a sin to lie, even for Gods cause, and to defend even his justice with false tales and figments. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 340 From this abuse of terms the silly figment took its rise. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *On half a loaf* 235 Have we .. invented a monstrous figment about going to shoot pheasants with Mac in the morning? 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 516 Royal prerogative was not .. a figment of theorists.

b. Something which exists only as an arbitrarily framed notion of the mind.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 33 We have .. great reason to reject it, as a figment of mans braine. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* 71 Therefore [space] has a kind of being that is no arbitrary figment. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 335 Beauty, virtue, and such like are not figments of the mind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 201 We must not conceive that this logical figment had ever a real existence. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xii. 484 A self-conscious being .. existing alone in an unconscious world, is a figment of abstraction.

Figmental (figme·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of a figment; fictitious, imaginary, not real.

1655 H. MORE *Antid.* (1662) 170 These figmental impressions. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 74 From this original by figmental additions came the Ganiahen. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II.

Figmentary (fi·gmĕntări), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1887 T. GIFT *Victims* I. x. 276 The same girl who had been wont to start from shadows the most figmentary.

†**Figmentitious,** *a. Obs.*^-1 [f. as prec. + -ITIOUS.] Addicted to the framing of figments.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 323 Whence came this Whiffle and Whimzy within the circumference of thy Figmentitious Fancy?

Figmentor. *Obs.*^-1 [f. FIGMENT + -OR.] One who makes up figments, or fictitious tales.

1638 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 307 Frier Oderic of Friuli .. a contemporary and fellow Traveller and Figmentor with our Sir John [Mandeville].

†**Fignade.** *Obs. rare.* ? = FIGEE.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 For stondand fygnade Fyrst play þy water with hony and salt, Grynde blanchyd almondes [etc.]. *Ibid.* 54 For the secunde course .. Take ryse and fletande fignade.

†**Fi·go.** *Obs.* [a. OSp. and Pg. *figo* = FICO.] = FICO in various senses.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 60 The Figo for thee then. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 740 A fruite which they [natives of the Moluccas] call Figo. *Ibid.* 741 Lemmons, cucumbers, cocos, figu, sagu. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Privilege* v, You do not mean to make a gul of me, a figo for a thousand.

†**Figonale.** *Obs.* ? Some kind of basket.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 833 Syne for ane figonale of frut thai straif in the steid.

Fi·g-tree. [f. FIG *sb.*^1 + TREE.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, esp. the *Ficus carica.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 31 He smate þaire vyn3erdis & þaire fige trese. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 1 He myght not forsaken his fattenesse Ne the fyge tree nis amerous swetenesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1101 The Figtree—not that kind for fruit renowned, But such as, at this day .. In Malabar or Decan spreads her Armes. 1762 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. ii. 28 The milk that flows from the leaf of a young fig-tree. 1862 KENDALL *Poems* 119 How lone we sit beneath this old Fig-tree.

attrib. 1552 HULOET, Figge tree staffe or stalcke. *Ibid.*, Figge tree droue, or groue. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 3/2 The seventh and ninth columns from the fig-tree corner [of the Ducal Palace].

†**Fi·gulate,** *a. Obs.*^-°. [ad. L. *figulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *figulāre* to fashion as a potter does, f. *figulus* potter, f. *fig-* : see FIGMENT.] (See quot.)

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio), *Figulate*, made of earth or potter's clay.

†**Fi·gulated,** *a. Obs.*^-°. [f. L. *figulāt-us* (see prec.) + -ED 1.] = prec.

1670 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3). 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Figuline (fi·giŭlin, -əin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *figulīnus*, f. *figulus* potter.]

A. *adj.* a. Such as is produced by the potter; made of earthenware. b. Of earth: Suitable for the potter, fictile.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 Turpentine may not onely be well reserved in an iron or glass vessel, but in a figuline also. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 124 The Smectic and figuline Earths. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 280 Improving .. Figuline Ware by Palissy's White Glaze. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 171 Wedgewood .. making it the repository of his figuline ware.

B. *sb.*

1. An earthen vessel; in *pl.* pottery.

1878 LONGF. *Kéramos* 106 This Potter .. whose figulines and rustic wares scarce find him bread.

2. Potter's clay.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 383 The figuline, a greyish-brown clay, is procured from river-beds.

Figurability (fi·giŭrăbi·lĭti). [f. next; see *-bility*, -ITY.] The quality of being figurable.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Figurability* of Body or Matter, is that universal Disposition thereof, whereby it is under a Necessity, of appearing or putting on some Sort of Figure. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. App. 492 What are .. properties of matter? 1. Extension or magnitude, and consequently figurability. 1848 in CRAIG.

Figurable (fi·giŭrăb'l), *a.* [f. FIGURE *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of receiving a definite figure or form.

1605 Z. JONES tr. *De Loyer's Specters* 45 Much lesse can they take a body of the Ayre for that is not figurable. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. (1645) 177 Wax remaineth figurable, whether it be melted or congealed. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water. In mod. Dicts.

2. Capable of being represented figuratively.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xvi. (1892) 228 He waited, figureable by nothing so much as a wild horse in captivity.

Fi·gural, *a.* Also 6 **figurall(e.** [a. OF. *figural*, ad. late L. **figūrālis* (implied in *figūrālitās*), f. *figūra* FIGURE. *sb.*]

†1. = FIGURATIVE 1, 4. *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 22 Ouerhailled with types figurall. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 142 Scripture is to be expounded .. by the allegoricall or figurall .. and by the tropologicall sense. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 82 Their caeremonies .. were shadowy and figurall.

†2. *Arith.* Of numbers: Representing some geometrical figure, such as a square, cube, etc.; consisting of factors. Cf. FIGURATE *a.* 3 a. *Obs.*

Figural arithmetic: in quot., the arithmetic of 'figural' numbers.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. A iij b, Defin., Formes [*sc.* produced by arrangements of points in rows] .. whiche I omitte .. considering that their knowledg appertaineth more to Arithmetike figurall, than to Geometrie. 1557 — *Whetst.* A ij b, Many nombers are referred to some figure .. So if I saie that .16. is a square nomber, bicause it is made of .4. multiplied by .4. then is .16. here to be called a figuralle nomber. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 173. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*

quasi-*sb.* 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3183/4 Treatise of Arithmetick in all its Parts, viz. Integers, Fractions .. Figurals, etc.

3. †a. Pertaining to figure or shape (*obs.*). b. Of or pertaining to figures. *rare.*

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) VI. xiv. 287 Yet equall incongruities have been commonly committed by Geographers and Historians, in the figurall resemblances of severall regions on earth. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 175 Keeping is a bad word, though a painter's term for figural perspective. 1884 SCHLIEMANN in *North Amer. Rev.* CXXXIX. 526 We also see in the wall-paintings figural representations.

4. *Mus.* = FIGURATE *a.* 4.

In mod. Dicts.

†**Fi·gurally,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By way of a figure, figuratively.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 6 [Joon] is Hely figurali. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 77 This fortakened a virginis ymage with hir childe figurelly. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* vi, He came and performed all things in deed that they had figurally in their sacrifices. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* iii. (1842) 23 Who doth not see that these things are to be taken figurally of God?

2. See FIGURAL 2. *To multiply figurally*: to multiply into itself, so as to raise to a higher power.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 206 When a Fraction is given to be multiplyed Figurally, multiply the Numerator by himself .. and the Denominator likewise.

†**Fi·gurance.** *Obs.*^-°. [f. FIGURE *v.* + -ANCE.] The action of figuring or expressing some form or shape.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

‖ **Figurant** (fi·giŭrăn) *masc.*, **Figurante** (fi·giŭrănt) *fem.* [Fr. *figurant*, *figurante*, pr. pple. of *figurer* to FIGURE.

The pl. masc. was formerly sometimes written *figurans*. It is often impossible to determine whether *figurante* is intended for the F. or the It. word: see next.]

1. A ballet-dancer.

1790 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) I. 126 The lascivious agility of his figurantes. 1807 T. HORNE tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 264 The theatre at Paris .. its statists and figurants. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* ii. (ed. 2) 42 A sort of ballet the figurans and figurantes in which were inmates of a mad-house. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 52 The poor figurante must devote years of incessant toil to her profitless task.

2. A supernumerary character on the stage who takes no prominent part, and has little or nothing to say.

1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 195 Plays, in which comedians, singers, dancers, figurantes, might all walk at a coronation. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 342 The women can be little more than the figurantes, receiving a mock reverence merely to carry on the drama. 1886 *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 15/1 [In the play] Shakspeare is a mere *figurant.*

transf. 1893 *Nation* 21 Sept. 211/2 They were but figurants in the great drama.

‖ **Figurante** (figura·nte). Pl. **-ti**, *occas.* **-tes.** [It. *figurante*, pr. pple. of *figurare* to FIGURE.] = prec. 1.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1809) I. viii. 81 The figuranti will divert you beyond measure. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxv, As for the figuranti, they are like The rest of all that tribe. 1826 HEBER *Journ. India* (1828) II. xxviii. 283 The bundles of red cloth which swaddle the figuranté of Hindostan.

transf. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 20 The green figurantés.. came capering and frisking ..with great glee. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 269 The spangles of conversational gymnasts and *figurantes*.

Figurate (fi·giŭrĕit). *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *figūrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *figūrāre* to form, fashion, f. *figūra* FIGURE.]

A. *ppl. a.*

†**1.** Framed according to, or exemplifying, 'figures' of grammar or rhetoric. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 394 *Auoyr courᵉse* .. for *anoyr courouse*, and many suche be figurate by syncopa. 1669 MILTON *Accedence Grammar* Wks. 1738 I. 607 Of figurate Construction, what is useful, is digested into several Rules. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* Ded. A v, Figurate and measured periods.

†**b.** = FIGURATIVE 4. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 34 In these woordes..there laie priuely hidden some figurate & mistical manier of speaking. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 363 Some do scarce admit those figurate senses. 1728 in Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 47 The Diction of holy Scripture is figurate.

†**c.** As *pa. pple.*: Figured, prefigured. *Obs.*

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 85 The sacramentis of the Euangell exhibitis in deid and veritie thai graces figurat only and hoipit for in the Auld Testament.

d. Expressed by figures as opposed to letters.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 229 That system [of numerical signs] is neither literal, like the Grecian .. nor altogether figurate, like the Arabic.

2. a. Having definite form or shape.

Now only in medical use, as *figurate fæces* (opposed to *diffluent*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 602 Plants are all Figurate and Determinate, which Inanimate Bodies are not. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 801 Tertullian .. drives the business so far, as to make the Soul it self..Figurate. 1755 JOHNSON, *Figurate*, resembling anything of a determinate form, as figurate stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

b. Formed into figures or patterns.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 133 The symmetrical and figurate depositions of siliceous crystals.

3. *Math.* †**a.** = FIGURAL 2. *Obs.*

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 1 A rationall figurate number is a number that is made by the multiplication of numbers betweene them-selues. 1636 *Recorde's Gr. Artes* 559 A Figurate Number is a number made by the multiplication of one number or more by another. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 179 Figurate Fractions are deferred to the Fourth Chapter.

b. *Figurate numbers*: numbers, or series of numbers, formed from any arithmetical progression in which the first term is a unit, and the difference a whole number, by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, etc., terms as the successive terms of a new series, from which another may be formed in the same manner, and so on. So *Figurate arithmetic*, the science of such numbers.

Thus from the arithmetical series 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., a second series 1, 3, 6, 10, etc. ('triangular' numbers) is formed as above described; and from this again a third series, 1, 4, 10, 20 ('pyramidal' numbers).

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 163 The Sums of Numbers in a Continued Arithmetic Proportion from Unity are call'd Figurate..Numbers. 1785 HUTTON *Math. Tables* 7 The several orders of figurate numbers, which he [Vieta] calls triangular, pyramidal, etc. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 528 Ex. 2 The sum of the x first terms of any progression of figurate numbers being required.

1666 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 122 As to Figurate Arithmetic, it is largely handled in Maurolycus.

4. *Music.* = FLORID. Cf. FIGURED 7 a.

1708 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Descant*, *Figurate* or *Florid Descant*, is that wherein Discords are concerned, as well (though not so much) as concords. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* 28 *Figurate*..we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple Melody. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 199 Haydn's masses are more figurate than those of his predecessors.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** Something possessing form or shape. *rare.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ix. 62 The Content Solid is of Timber, Stone, and other Bodies or Figurates.

2. A figurate number: †**a.** a number consisting of factors; *esp.* an integral power of any number. *Equilater figurate*: a square number. Cf. A. 3 a. *Obs.*

1614 T. BEDWELL *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 4 The figurate 4 is made by one multiplication of one number by it selfe. *Ibid.*, An equilater figurate is made of equall numbers, or of one number multiplied by it selfe.

b. (See A. 3 b.)

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 469 Malcolm's Arithmetic, p. 396, where the subject of Figurates is treated in a very.. perspicuous manner.

†**Fi·gurate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *figūrāt-* ppl. stem of *figūrāre* to FIGURE.]

1. *trans.* To give figure or shape to; to shape.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 265 The harder and more solide parts are figurated together, but not together perfected. For of the bones some are sooner perfected, some later. *Ibid.* 307 Sixe dayes it is in Milke .. Twelue figurate the flesh. 1623 in COCKERAM.

2. To present in figure, outline, or visible shape.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 38 So do Chronologgical Tables figurate to us the Series and Concatenation of Times.

3. a. To represent by a figure or emblem; to typify. **b.** To speak of in a figure, or figuratively. **c.** To treat as figurative. **d.** To liken or compare *to*.

a. 1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* 451 They did in their gesture and rite figurate a certain image of a sacrifice. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 62 The glowe worme figurates my valour. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xiv. Comm., Melchisedec .. knew how to figurate his eternal priesthood. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 274 The Fathers .. call the figure, by the name of the thing figurated.

b. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* v. 22 It is well figurated in Scripture by sleepe.

c. *a* 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 408 Those..who have improved upon St. Austin's hint of figurating this passage.

d. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 22 This feinzit Foxe may well bee figurate To flatterers.

4. To furnish with figures of speech.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 There is neither definition, distribution..or any scheme figurating a speech.

5. *Math*: cf. FIGURATE *a.* 3 a and FIGURAL 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 289 To Figurate any Cossick is Cossically to multiply the same..by it self.

Hence **Fi·gurated** *ppl. a.*; in quots. = FIGURATE.

1642 F. POTTER *Interpr. of No.* 666, 195 The number 30 is a figurated number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 202 After the dissolution of Figurated matter. 1848 CRAIG, *Figurated*, having a determinate form.

†**Fi·gurately,** *adv. Obs.* [See **-LY** 2.]

1. = FIGURATIVELY 1 and 2.

1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* II. G iij/1 He dare not vnderstonde this thynge as figuratelye spoken. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (L.), Doing it then mediately and figurately by his prophets.

2. According to a grammatical figure.

1530 PALSGR. 402 They use *voult* fygurally by Syncopa for *voulut*.

3. (*To multiply*) *figurately* = FIGURALLY 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 249 Let then 100 be multiplyed Figurately to the 10ᵗʰ Power.

Figuration (figiŭrē·ʃən). Also 5 **figuracion.** [a. F. *figuration*, ad. L. *figūrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *figūrāre* to fashion, FIGURE.]

1. The action or process of forming into figure; determination to a certain form.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xiv. (1634) 230 Finally the figuration of Christ, hath with them the place of begetting. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 4 The inward figuration of our brain or spirits into this or that representation. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* vi. § 2 The Vessels serve for the Figuration of the Fruit. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 230 A mysticism like that of Tauler strives to escape all image and 'figuration'.

b. quasi-*concr.* The resulting form or shape; contour, outline.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 199 The chiefe cite..is callede Brundusium .. in that hit holdethe in the figuracion of hit the similitude of the hede of an herte. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 77/1 Constantine caused a Crosse after the same figuration to be made of gold and precious stones. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 53 Quincuncial forms ..are also observable in animall figurations. 1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 249 The different shapes and figurations of letters in several ages of the world. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 8 The figuration and the motion of bodies strike our senses more immediately than most of their other properties. 1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 13 Their very figurations now appeared to reflect and repeat each other. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* iv. 71 Finite things were the figurations, the lineamentations of extension.

2. The action of representing figuratively; an allegorical or figurative representation.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 12 It [this Apocalips] sheweth vs also sondry descriptions and figurations of matters most weightie. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 266 The sacrament is not a bare figuration of the flesh of Christ. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 213 In Prophetick Figurations one individual Beast signifies a Multitude of men. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (1739) 28 The .. dark Intimations of the legal Types or Figurations. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xxvi, The .. faun has been made the figuration of the most implacable of fiends. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xix. 256 The island-home..may have possibly added power and reality to the figuration.

3. The action of framing figures or shapes: **a.** in dreams; in quot. quasi-*concr.* **b.** Ornamentation by means of figures or designs. *rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 176 There is neither vertue nor efficacy in such fabrications, or figurations, from God, Angels, nature. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Figuration*, a chimerical vision. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xxvi. 36–7 The figuration is wrought not by the loom, but by the needle.

†**4.** *Math.* **a.** The making of arithmetical figures. **b.** The multiplying of a number into itself (see FIGURATE *v.* 5); involution. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 2 Ffigure is clepede for protraccione of figuracione. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 373 Figuration of the Sinister part of the Divisor.

5. *Music.* Employment of figurate or florid counterpoint; alteration of a theme or counterpoint by the introduction of passing-notes, rapid figures, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 90 *Phi.* What is Figuration? *Ma.* When you sing one note of the plain-song long, and another short, etc. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Nicene Creed* Wks. (1649) 53 The Singing of the Nicene creed .. with all the Ornaments and figurations of Harmonie. 1883 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 759 The process is rather that of free figuration of two or three parts, giving in general a contrapuntal effect to the whole. 1889 *Ibid.* IV. 761 The mixed style, in which the figuration introduced consists chiefly of suspended concords [etc.].

Figurative (fi·giŭrătiv), *a.* Also 4–5 **figuratif,** 4–6 **fygurative, -tyf, -tyve.** [a. Fr. *figuratif, -ive*, ad. late L. *figūrātīvus*, f. *figūrāre* to FIGURE.]

1. Representing by a figure or emblem; emblematical, typical.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxvii. (1495) 217 Dremes ben somtyme wrappyd in fyguratyf mystyk. 1504 tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xi, This royall souper, in the which thou hast nat purposed to be eten the fyguratyue lambe. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xv. (1611) 208 This they will say was figuratiue, and serued but for a time. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 174 The Nails were made .. for a figurative token. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 22 They were a part of the divinely appointed constitution of the Jewish church, and had passed away with the rest of its figurative and mystic ceremonial.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pictorial or plastic representation.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 156 Serpents..in whose heads are many pretious stones, with such naturall seals or figurative impressions as if they were framed by the hand of man. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 77 This is the *representative* or *figurative* writing, which forms the lowest stage of hieroglyphics. 1889 J. HIRST in *Archæol. Inst. Jrnl.* No. 181. 34 Transmission of both geometric as well as animal and figurative decorated forms from East to West.

†**3.** Pertaining to the use of graphic symbols. *Figurative arithmetic*: algebra. Also, Of the nature of a symbolic diagram. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 335 Division is done in Figurative Arithmetick..by applying some Line of Separation between the Dividend and the Divisor. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 13 Let us still exhibit a figurative table.

4. Of speech: Based on, or involving the use of, figures or metaphors; metaphorical, not literal.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 134 Legeauns & figuratif spekynges. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* xxvii, By a figurative and borrowed speech he declareth the horror ..of the damned. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 24 The vtterance in prose .. is also not so voluble .. nor in fine allowed that figuratiue conueyance..as meeter is. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 653 A witty check, or a figurative flout. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 217 Customary or Figurative Syntax is that which is used in the Forms of Speech .. wherein Words are put together according to a Metaphorical or borrowed Sense. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 15 There is a figurative sense in which things are said to be in the mind. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 891/1 Will it be contended that this was not figurative language? 1859 *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 26 The mistake of confounding a figurative expression with a literal one.

b. Metaphorically so called.

14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 118 The figuratif body of Chryste þat is holy chirche. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 5 Also Princes, whom the prophets .. have .. made figurative Christs. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* v. 44 Confound real with figurative Sovereignty. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii, He saw a real instead of a figurative blister.

5. Abounding in or addicted to figures of speech.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 Which thing made the graue iudges Areopagites .. to forbid all manner of figuratiue speaches ..in their consistorie of Iustice. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Pref., Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and with the most figurative expressions. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 88 Tho' they are..easy Authors, yet they are more Figurative than Cæsar. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* I. xiv. 274 They will pour forth a torrent of Figurative Language. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ii. 25 Shakespeare..is the most figurative writer ..in our language. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 113 La Roque..broke bounds Of figurative passion.

†**6.** *Mus.* = FIGURATE *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1744 *Suppl. Harris's Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Counterpoint*, Counterpoint is divided into simple and figurative..Figurative Counterpoint is of two Kinds, in one, Discords are introduced occasionally, as passing Notes..in the other, the Discord bears a chief Part of the Harmony.

Figuratively (fi·giŭrătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.] In a figurative manner.

1. In or by means of a figure or emblem.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 294 And þow fynde hym bote figuratifliche a ferly me þynkeþ. *c* 1430 *Speculum* (1888) 33 In Gedeones flece was this shewed figuratively. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* ooiij, There be thre partes of penaunce whiche this holy prophete sheweth derkely and fyguratyuely by the symylitude of thre dyuers byrdes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 The sense is still the same; for therein are figuratively intended Vzziah and Ezechias. 1780 G. HORNE *Disc.* (1794) III. xvii. 379 Figuratively and sacramentally presented in the temple on earth.

2. By or as a figure of speech; metaphorically.

1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 151 He dare not understand this thing as figuratively spoken. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 220 Figuratively, those men also are called Holy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. ii, To express myself less figuratively, he determined to go to sea. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not wisely* II. 282 It is very, very difficult figuratively to get inside another person.

Fi·gurativeness. [f. as prec. + **-NESS.**]

The quality of being figurative.

a 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* II. cxxii. 45 From the figurativeness..of these expressions. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 227 Dispense with the figurativeness of Bacon's style! 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 8 The precepts..of Revelation, notwithstanding their brevity and figurativeness. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 328/2 The figurativeness of another kind of which..Rossetti's sonnets are so full.

† **Fi·gurature.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **figūrātūra*, f. *figūrāre* to FIGURE: see -URE.] Form, make, shape.

1642 BP. T. MORTON *Presentm. Schismatic* 2 One may see the face of another, and yet not discern the liuaments and figurature.

Figure (fi·gəɪ, -iŭr), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 vig(o)ur, (3 wygur), 4–5 fig(o)ur, (5 fegure), 4–6 fygure, 3– figur̃e. [a. Fr. *figure* (= Pr., Sp., It. *figura*), ad. L. *figūra*, f. **fig-* short stem of *fingĕre*: see FEIGN.

The L. word was the ordinary rendering of Gr. σχῆμα (see SCHEME) in its many technical uses; several of the senses below are traceable, wholly or in part, to Greek philosophy.]

I. Form, shape.

1. The form of anything as determined by the outline; external form; shape generally.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 52 But yet it [a statue] was as in figure Most lich to mannes creature. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 141 A man that is in a derke kaue may not se his propre figure. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* x. 22 The figure of their faces was, euen as I had sene them. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 221 The Figure of a Bell partaketh of the Pyramis. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 537 Their Faces are of a flat oval Figure. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 289 The Theorist .. had deduced its [the Earth's] true Figure from its true causes. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 164 The figure of the city is an oblong square. 1830 KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* i. 5 Bodies having very different volumes may have the same figure. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 318 In addition to this change of size .. the figure of the ship suffers a change.

b. In generalized sense, as an attribute of body.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Both fygure and ponderosyte. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. § 2 Solidity and Extension, and the Termination of it, Figure. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 29 Such things .. as are peculiarly characterized by figure and colour. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvii. § 90. 147 Crystals whose .. simplest form had only one axis of figure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 275 Figure is the only thing that always follows colour.

† c. Appearance, aspect; also, attitude, posture.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 13 The seis figur wes abhominable. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 58 Some Christians .. decline the figure of rest, and make choice of an erect posture. 1684 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 577 To have devout figures of the face, and uncomely postures of the soul.

d. *transf.* The 'shape', state (of a matter). *rare.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. iii. 150 As to Friedrich's Pomeranian quarrel, this is the figure of it.

2. *Geom.* A definite form constituted by a given line or continuous series of lines so arranged as to enclose a superficial space, or by a given surface or series of surfaces enclosing a space of three dimensions; any of the classes or species of such forms, as the triangle, circle, cube, sphere, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Ine þe rounde figure: þe ende went ayen to his ginninge. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Figures .. be made of prickes, lines or platte formes. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xv. 3 Of all figures a circle is the most perfect. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 814 A Figure is the superficies, circumscription, and accomplished lineament of a bodie. 1714 STEELE *Englishman* No. 46 That beautiful Figure in Architecture called a Pyramid. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 97 A circle is .. a figure constituted by the circumvolution of a straight line with its one end fixed. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 137 The new figures would be octahedrons. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 134 A figure may be constructed similar to a given figure.

† **3.** The proper or distinctive shape or appearance (of a person or thing). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22148 (Cott.) O thinges sere þair naturs [anticrist sal do] turnd to be in sere figurs. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2320 A devel in his fygur right. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 232 Than .. God .. him [Nebuchadnezzar] restored to his regne and his figure. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 13 Scho bad hem þat he schuld .. hafe na drede of hir, what figure so euer he sawe hir. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 360 þe figour of a freke he sall take eftire. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 21 Wonderfulle entreprises .. that Hercules did, whiche is writen in figure of a poesy. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 15 Doing in the figure of a Lambe, the feats of a Lion. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xliv. 13 The carpenter .. maketh it after the figure of a man.

4. Of a living being: Bodily shape, occas. including appearance and bearing. Now chiefly of persons.

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 746 Quo formed þe by fayre fygure? 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 283 b/1 A monk of a ryght honourable fygure and parure. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* IV. iv, To the [the pecok] they [the goddes] haue gyuen fayr fygure. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 140 Yf I shold dyscryue his foule fygure at length. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* II. C ij, When other creatures .. Look downwards on't, [thcu] hast an erected figure. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lxii. 174 [Poets] represent as persons, the passions .. and many other things that have no figures nor persons belonging to them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 106 There is little known exactly with regard to the proportion of the human figure. *Ibid.* IV. 24 Few readers .. are not as well acquainted with the figure of a Squirrel. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 42 The figures of some of the women are handsome. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. 109 This hauberk was adjusted to the figure by a belt. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 140 His dignified aspect and commanding figure.

b. The bodily frame, considered with regard to its appearance.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* IX. 71 Wise Nestor then his reverend figure rear'd. 1728 — *Dunc.* II. 62 So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head, Wide as a windmill all his figure spread.

5. An embodied (human) form; a person considered with regard to visible form or appearance.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1006 In ðe dale of mambre, sað abraham figures ðre. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xi, Ho was a figure of flesche, fayrest of alle. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 303 The fegure þat there-owt gan gon. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 109 This portentous figure Comes armed through our watch. 1673 DRYDEN *Mar. à la Mode* III. i, What a figure of a man is there! 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 50 Two Figures .. in the Action of going into the Amphitheatre. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxi. 153 She is a very fine figure of a woman. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1782) II. 81 A tall figure, of a philosophic, serious, adust look. 1877 RITA *Vivienne* I. iv, He saw a figure leaning against the embrasure of one of the windows.

b. *colloq.* A person of grotesque or untidy appearance. *Figure of fun*: a ludicrous personage, an oddity.

1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 322, I .. obtained leave to come down, though .. quite a figure. 1811 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess. de Genlis* (K. O.), Figure of fun. 1813 LADY BURGHERSH in *Lett.* (1893) 61 Words can't describe the figures the women dress here of a morning. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* vii, What .. can have induced you to make such a figure of yourself? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii. (1889) 173 The figure of fun was a middle-aged man of small stature. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 82 Each of them is a figure o' fun after his own fashion.

6. *transf.* A person as an object of mental contemplation; a personage.

1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 216 She had rather bear an inconvenience herself, than give an uneasiness even to the meaner figures of mankind. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 389 And he flung into literature, in his Mephistopheles, the first organic figure that has been added for some ages. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 335 This utter absence of all passion .. makes the figure of [Thomas] Cromwell the most terrible in our history. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 327 The disappearance of this brilliant figure [Hamilton].

7. Conspicuous appearance. In phrase *To make* (familiarly *to cut*) *a figure*:

a. in neutral sense, with qualifying adj.: To present a (good, bad, splendid, ridiculous, etc.) appearance; to produce an impression of specified character on the beholder.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 361 Any Metaphor at all makes but a very bad Figure. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ₱ 1 To understand among what Sort of Men we make the best Figure. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 134 The City makes a good figure from the Sea. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, When Moses has trimmed them a little, they will cut a very tolerable figure. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* v. (1809) 87 London R'ders, .. who cut .. so smart a figure in a country town. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* I. 456 Witnesses of this kind cut but an awkward figure in the hands of a skilful counsel. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 240 He made but a poor figure in the House.

b. To appear in a ridiculous aspect.

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 212 It was as much as I could do to keep my Countenance at the Figure he made. 1854 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xlvi. (1865) 343 There is nothing more comical than the figure an English scholar cuts when he first comes to Athens.

c. To occupy a conspicuous or distinguished position; to play a prominent or important part; to attract admiration or respect. Cf. F. *faire figure.*

1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 368 And what figure do you make in this house? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 116 While his arms .. rul'd the Counsels of the Court, I made some figure there. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 ₱ 8 Gentlemen that make a Figure at Will's. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii, Revolutions, which make a figure even in the history of the world. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. 233, I am very willing that you should make, but very unwilling that you should cut, a figure .. ; the cutting a figure being the very lowest vulgarism in the English language. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 223 The first painter who seems to have made any figure in this reign. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 171/2 Boys, who make a considerable figure at school .. often make no figure in the world. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 187 If they did not make much figure in talking, they did in eating. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 206 Kirkaldy of Grange .. cut some figure in politics.

8. Importance, distinction, 'mark'. Now only with reference to persons, in phrases (somewhat *arch.*) *man, woman of figure*, a person of rank and station.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremond's Ess.* 192 Persons of the greatest Figure make every thing valued according to their Fancy. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 44 Another River, of no inconsiderable figure. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ₱ 7 The speech .. was .. designed .. to give him a Figure in my Eye. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 63 Wallingford .. a Place of great Figure. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 379, I met him .. in company with persons of apparent figure. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. i. (1872) 89 Mr. Sterling, a private gentleman of some figure.

b. Style of living, ostentation, display. *arch.*

1602 *Ld. Cromwell* III. iii. 2 Our County now exceeds the figure Of common entertainments. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* XX. (1840) 342 He obliged her not to increase her figure, but live private. 1807 *Fielding's Tom Jones* I. Life 11 Fond of figure and magnificence, he incumbered himself with a large retinue. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. ix. (1872) 55 Lieutenant-General Barton of the Life-guards .. lived in a certain figure here in town.

II. Represented form; image, likeness.

9. The image, likeness, or representation *of* something material or immaterial.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 4 Ill men .. beris þe figure of ded. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Euermare in þe middes of þam es funden þe figure of þe crosse. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iii. 9 He fourmed hym [man] to his figure and semblaunce. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, There is nat a more playne figure of idlenesse, than playinge at dise. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. iii. 92 In Helicanus may you well descry A figure of truth, of faith, of loyalty. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 40 The mystical Figures of Peacocks, Doves and Cocks. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 30 He is their standard figure of perfection. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* Argt. 10 She is no figure of the Faith of her day.

† b. An imaginary form, a phantasm. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 48 Or if the soule .. warnith al and some .. Be avisions or be figures. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 231 To scrape the figures out of your husbands braines.

10. *esp.* An artificial representation of the human form.

a. In sculpture: A statue, an image, an effigy.

† *To work by the figure* (quot 1538): perh. to operate on a wax effigy of a person, for the purpose of enchantment (Schmidt); some have referred it to sense 14.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2290 (Cott.) Lik til his fader þat was ded A wygur was mad. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvi[i]. 7 Alle schente be .. þat mirthen in þar vigours [*in simulacris*] als. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4349 The Figur of his fader was falsly honouryt. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iij b, To adoure the ymages and other fygures humayn. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4087 *Stage Direct.*, Heir sal Dissait be drawin up, cr ellis his figure. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 185 A witch .. She workes by Charmes, by Spels, by th' Figure. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 29 Carued figures of Cherubims. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 646 The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. xlvi. 35 All the figures have their heads on. 1807–8 SCOTT *Wav.* App. ii, I tried .. to frighten her .. by introducing a figure through a trap-door. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 158 The use of figures in Churches.

b. In painting, drawing, etc.: A representation of human form (as opposed to landscape, still life, etc.). Now restricted to representation of the whole or greater part of the body.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 A boist of grene iasper with foure figures and viii. names of oure Lord þerin. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159/2 Fygure, or lykenesse. 1676 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives 75 His Cabinet, furnished with many Pourtraitures and Figures of those who had been Travellers. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* Pref. 37 In the principal Figures of a Picture .. consists the principal beauty of his [the Painter's] Work. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 Tapestry, in which are wrought the Figures of .. great Persons. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 428 If your subject be of figures. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 14 On the front are the figures of his wife and child.

c. *Her.* (Cf. F. *figure* the face.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Figure*, in heraldry, a bearing in a shield, representing or resembling a human face; as a sun, a wind, an angel, etc.

† **11.** Represented character; part enacted; hence, position, capacity. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 83 Bravely the figure of this Harpie, hast thou Perform'd. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, Since he is King, methinks he has assumed another Figure. 1675 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 344 His Majesty would upon no Occasion quit the Figure of Mediator. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ₱ 6 Those who appear in the higher Figures of Life. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 113 Your majesty .. shall be served by me in any figure you please.

† b. One acting a part. *Obs. rare.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXVIII. 258 She was there as a fygure, a woman werynge that habyte without professyon of ordre.

† c. A person dressed in character. *Obs.*

1767 J. PENN *Sleepy Serm.* v, Horse-jockeys, Italian figures, rope-dancers, and ballad-singers.

12. An emblem, type. † *In figure*: in emblematical representation. † *To be in figure*: to be typical. † *In figure to*: emblematic *of*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 8 He hilys halywrit wiþ figurs forto stire men to seke. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 169 Ysaak was figure of his [Christ's] deth certeyn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees 697 þe ship þat beres vs in þe se, Of haly kyrke þe figure be. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A ij, This mount is in figure and sygnefyeth relygyon. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 385/1 Al thing vnto them came in figures. 1607–12 BACON *Ess. Counsel* (Arb.) 312 The auncient tymes doe sett fourth in Figure .. the incorporacion .. of Councell with Kinges. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* I. C, Oh gentle power .. Figure of peace. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkles Glory* (1847) 149 A rest or peace in figure to that glory and fulness to be revealed in us. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 122 The Rock .. was a Type and a Figure of Christ. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 453 It has long been usual to represent the imagination under the figure of a wing.

III. Delineated or devised form; a design or pattern.

13. A delineation illustrating the text of a book; a diagram, an illustration. When used as a reference usually abbreviated to *fig.*

The L. *figura* = Gr. σχῆμα as applied to mathematical diagrams; but the mod. use is influenced by sense 9.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 3 For the more declaracioun, lo here the figure. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) B ij, Not onely in wordes, but also in lively and expresse fygures. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., The charges in cuttyng of the figures. *a* 1660 W. OUGHTRED (*title*), Mathematicall Recreations, or a Collection of sundry Problemes .. illustrated with divers Brasse Figures. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 173 As you see in the Figure at *b*. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 113 Two figures of skulls (Fig. 71 and 72). 1861 P. L. SIMMONDS (*title*), Ure's Cotton Manufacture .. in two volumes with one hundred and

fifty original figures. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 81 Let in the first figure a transversal *m* be drawn to cut *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* in *A*, *B*, *C*, *D* respectively.

14. *Astrol.* A diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses; a horoscope. *A figure of heaven* or *the heavens*: a scheme or table showing the disposition of the heavens at a given time. *To cast, erect, set a figure*: see the vbs.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 79 He .. Through his carectes and figures The maistry and the power hadde. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iv, By erection of her figure, I gest it. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 1 The Figures of Heaven, under which they were born. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 455 He set a Figure to discover If you were fled to Rye or Dover. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* II. i, They are casting a figure. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. ii. 21 He bought a book on Judicial Astrology..and in..perusing it he came to a figure of the Heavens.

15. An arrangement of lines or other markings forming an ornamental device; one of the devices combined into a decorative pattern; also applied to similar markings produced by natural agency. Also *collect.* † *In figure*: so as to form a pattern.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 17 Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne .. Laundering the silken figures in the brine. 1625 BACON *Ess. Friendship* (Arb.) 175 It was well said..That speech was like Cloth of Arras, opened, and put abroad; Whereby the Imagery doth appeare in Figure; whereas in Thoughts, they lie but as in Packs. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 105 His bonnet sedge, Inwrought with figures dim. 1665 G. HAVERS *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 447 This Seal..the Great Mogul, either in a large, or lesser figure causeth to be put into all Firmanes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. vi. 118 A beautiful figure that velvet has, to be sure. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 103 Sketching with her slender pointed foot Some figure..On garden gravel. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 232 The luminous figure reflected from such a surface is exceedingly beautiful. *transf.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 426 Part more wise In common, rang'd in figure, wedge thir way. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* 10 Apr. (1861) I. 358 He..begins a sort of solemn dance. They all stand about him in a regular figure.

16. *Dancing.* One of the evolutions or movements of a dance or dancer; also, a set of evolutions; one of the divisions into which a set dance is divided.

1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* IV. i, Keep your figure fair, And follow but the sample I shall set you. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xvii, Blundering in the figure all the way down a country dance. 1825 *Anal. Lond. Ball-room* 62 The figure and tune being selected, the M. C. should be informed of it. 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* I 84 Such was the commencement of the figure.

17. *Skating.* 'A movement, or series of movements, beginning and ending at the centre' (*Badm. Libr., Skating* 145).

1859 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Syst. Figure-skating* IX. 164 To commence a figure the skaters stand opposite each other, as on the sides of a square.

IV. A written character. Cf. 15.

†**18.** *gen.* Applied, e.g., to a letter of the alphabet, the symbol of a musical note, a mathematical symbol, etc. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Figures in time shorter than minimes cannot be tied or enter in ligature. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. i. 157 Shall..write in thee the figures of their love Ever to read them thine. *Ibid.* V. iii. 7 The Characters He take with wax, Our Captaine hath in euery Figure skill. 1609 J. DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 39 A Breefe is a Figure, which hath a body foure-square, and wants a tayle ▭. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* II. i. Schol., Seeing by reason of the figure —, that A is not [etc.].

19. A numerical symbol. Originally, and still chiefly, applied to the ten symbols of the so-called Arabic notation. *Two* (or *double*), *three, four*, etc. *figures*; a number amounting to ten or more, a hundred or more, a thousand or more, etc.; a sum of money indicated by such a number. *Man of figures*: one versed in arithmetic or statistics.

In Cricket, *To get into* or *reach double* or *three figures* = to make ten or a hundred runs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiscare..makeð þerinne figures of augrim. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 223 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 Arsmetrike radde in cours..& his figours droun aldai. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 447 And recken with his figures ten. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* 1 In þis craft ben vsid teen figurys. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 42 There are but ten Figures, that are vsed in Arithmetike. 1600 T. HILL *Arith.* 5 b, The Cipher (for so the figure o is peculiarly named, although it be generally called and accompted as a figure). 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 36 The Figures usually placed over Notes in the Thorough-Bass of Songs. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 72 Arithmeticians have figures, to compute all the progressions of time. 1817 TIERNEY in *Parl. Deb.* 1357 The noble lord..could not disprove figures. 1884 *Punch* 5 Apr. 161/1 Mr. B., A. R. A., sends a 'single figure',—for which he asks three figures. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 64 Lancashire could not reach three figures either time.

b. *Figure of eight*: see EIGHT 3. Also *attrib.*, as in *figure of eight bandage, suture. Figure of eight moth*: (see quot.).

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. ii, [The brawl] Why, 'tis but singles on the left, two on the right..a figure of eight. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 196 The figure-of-eight-moth (*Bombyx cæruleocephala*, F.). 1871 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 508 The figure of eight bandage is formed of a single continuous roller.

c. *Figure (of) four*: a trap for catching animals, the trigger of which is set in the shape of the figure 4.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 10 Rabbits are entrapped in 'figgery fours'. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Figure Four*, a hunter's trap for large game. Also called a *dead-fall*.

20. Hence, An amount, number, sum of money expressed in figures.

1842 *Punch* II. 118/2 He may put a better dessert upon his table at a lighter figure than now. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x, Accommodating a youngster .. with a glandered charger at an uncommonly stiff figure. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 127 The index of refraction .. reached .. so high a figure as 2.4.

V. In various uses, representing the technical applications of Gr. σχῆμα.

21. *Rhet.* Any of the various 'forms' of expression, deviating from the normal arrangement or use of words, which are adopted in order to give beauty, variety, or force to a composition; e.g. Aposiopesis, Hyperbole, Metaphor, etc. Also, *figure of speech.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 16 Your termes, your coloures, and your figures, Kepe hem in store, til [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 Figures be the instruments of ornament in euery language. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 11 And minding to speak it shorter, by the figure of abbreviation. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* cxiii. Comm., By the figure Apostrophe he speaketh to the sea, river, and hilles. *c* 1633 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 519 A figure is garnishing of speech in words, or in a sentence. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* Pref. (1848) 22 That noble Figure of Rhetorick call'd Hyperbole. 1756 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 188 The Egotism is the usuall and favourite figure of most people's Rhetorick. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 486 Figures of Speech imply some departure from simplicity of expression. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 161 The proverb 'as many slaves, so many enemies' was, in their case, no figure of rhetoric but the stern and simple truth.

b. In a more restricted sense (with mixture of senses 9 and 12): A metaphor or metaphorical mode of expression; an image, similitude.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 3 Þe flaume, whilk vndyr fygure I cald fyer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Declareth it by the similitude and fygure of the passage of the chyldren of Israel from Egypte. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* IV. 6 These things ..I haue in a figure transferred to my selfe. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 77 That..destroyer of fine figures, which is known by the name of common sense. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 156 [These] expressions have much the air of figure and allusion. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 44 Simile and figure may be regarded as a natural short hand. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 96 The old Pythagorean ethical symbols still exist as figures of speech among ourselves.

22. *Grammar.* Any of the permitted deviations from the normal forms of words (e.g. Aphæresis, Syncope, Elision), or from the ordinary rules of construction (e.g. Ellipsis). † Formerly also *figure of speech.*

1669 MILTON *Accedence Gram.* Wks. 1851 VI. 467 Words are sometimes encreast or diminisht by a Letter or Syllable ..which are call'd Figures of Speech. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

23. *Logic.* (See quot. 1837–8.)

1551 WILSON *Logike* (1567) 286 Examples of the firste figure and the modes thereof. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B b, 'Tis neither in moode nor figure. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 258 Aristotle delivers the forme of Syllogismes..and divides them into three figures. 1663 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 142 A Reverend Father .. has put Mr. Cressy's rhapsody into mode and figure. 1708 SWIFT *Sacramental Test*, As to that argument..I wonder by what figure those gentlemen speak. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XX. (1866) I. 400 The forms determined by the different position of the middle term .. in the premises of a syllogism, are called figures,—a name given to them by Aristotle.

24. *Mus.* 'Any short succession of notes, either as melody or a group of chords, which produces a single, complete, and distinct impression' (Grove).

1884 R. PRENTICE *Musician* III. 29 The first Invention is founded entirely on the opening eight-note figure.

VI. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

25. a. simple attrib. (sense 10), as *figure-action, -incident, -painting, -picture, -piece, -sculpture, -study, -subject*; **b.** objective (sense 4), as *figure-training*; (senses 10, 15) as *figure-carver, carving, -stamper, -weaving.*

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. i. 198 Heroic [landscape] ..is frequently without architecture; never without *figure-action, or emotion..Contemplative [landscape]. requires.. *figure incident. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 511 The *figure-stampers and *figure-carvers of the Early and still more of the Later Iron Age. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 345 To cut up a fowl in the air..This sort of *figure-carving implies abominable cookery. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. 239 The wife is with you always..the world, to you, is a *figure-picture in which there is one figure, the rest is merely background. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 250 He excelled .. in .. landscapes, and *figure-pieces. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* III Whether or not *figure-sculpture ought to be employed in ecclesiastical architecture. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 11/1 The vast irruption of sensual *figure-study. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 374 An ivory patch-box, with *figure-subject carved in relief. 1871 (*title*), *Figure Training. 1831 G. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 234 *Figure-weaving is the art of producing various patterns in the cloth.

26. Special comb.: **figure-maker**, (*a*) one who casts or moulds figures; (*b*) a maker of wooden anatomical models for artists; **figure-servant**, *nonce-wd.*, a commercial clerk; **figure-six** *a.* (see quot. 1851); **figure-skater**, one who practises figure-skating; **figure-skating**, the art or practice of skating in figures (see FIGURE *sb.* 17); **figure-stone** (*Min.*) = AGALMATOLITE. Also FIGURE-CASTER, FIGURE-DANCE, FIGURE-FLINGER, etc.

1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 205 Operatives, journeymen, *figure-servants and labourers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 36/2 The hair, they [coster-lads] say ought to be..done in *figure-six curls. 1892 T. M. WITHAM *Figure-skating* in *Skating* (Badm. Libr.) III. 45 Dry cracks .. are very dangerous to the *figure-skater. 1852 H. SPENCER *Gracefulness* Ess. 1891 II. 384 Early attempts .. in *figure-skating, are..fatiguing. 1892 T. M. WITHAM *Figure-skating* in *Skating* (Badm. Libr.) III. 57 A figure-skating club .. the members of which are mostly English. 1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 604 It is brought from China, and has received the name *Figure-stone. 1852 L. OLIPHANT *Journey to Katmandu* 174 Amongst other minerals are corundum, figure-stone, and talc.

Figure (fi·gəɹ, -ĭuɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. OF. (and mod.Fr.) *figurer* (= Pr. and Sp. *figurar*, It. *figurare*, ad. L. *figūrāre*, f. *figūra* FIGURE *sb.*), which is probably the source of some of the senses.]

†**1.** *trans.* To give figure to; to form, shape; to bring into shape. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2151 The faireste fygured folde that fygurede was ever. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 261 The damme .. by lyttle and lyttle figuredhe the informe byrthe. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 186 Piedestals exquisitely cast and figur'd. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 155 The bed of hones should be .. very little larger than the metal intended to be figured upon it.

†**b.** With complement: To shape into; also to shape *into* (a specified form). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxii. (1869) 42 Flesh and blood it is in sooth, but bred it and wyn it is figured. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 Some [shining wood] was found to be Firm and hard; so as it might be figured into a Cross.

2. To represent in a diagram or picture.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 456 þo holy Trinity in no manere schulde be fygurid .. in þat fourme by whiche comynly hit is peyntid. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 9 Next this folwyth the cercle of the dayes that ben figured in maner of degrees. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. ii. (1869) 175 Ordeyned j haue that peynted it [the beste] be heere and figured. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 364 Ryche pictures where as were fygured many a noble hystory. 1591 SPENSER *Muiop.* 277 Arachne figur'd how Iove did abuse Europa like a bull. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 111 *Fucus fastigiatus* of Wulfen, figured in Jacq. coll. iii. 14. 2, is perhaps the plant of Linnæus. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe of Ryl.* II. 20 The sacred Cross; and figured there The five dear wounds our Lord did bear. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 531 The Perch, whose Encephalon is here figured. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 17 Some such curve as that figured.

b. To trace, mark (a design, letter, etc.).

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iii. 7 The ministracion of deeth thorowe the letters figured in stones. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. xii, Whose windows lay in light, And of their former shape .. Rude outline on the earth Figured.

3. To picture in the mind; to imagine. Const. with simple *compl.* and object clause.

(Sometimes *to figure to oneself*: cf. F. *se figurer.*)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 53 Thou art alwayes figuring diseases in me; but..I am sound. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* III, I am transform'd into a happiness Cannot be figured. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1861) I. 367 He .. had .. already figured his bride to himself with all the deformities in nature. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccxlvii. 332 You cannot figure a duller season. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. 2 In all speculations they have tacitly figured Man as a Clothed Animal. 1851 — *Sterling* I. IV. (1872) 27, I figure him a brilliant .. creature. 1868 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* III. 123 There is no difficulty at all in figuring to ourselves .. that [etc.]. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* XLII, All the pains and griefs his imagination had ever figured.

4. To portray or represent by speech or action.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 21 Aventurous dedis that Hercules, as it is figured..in..the .v. booke of Boecius, toke uppon him. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 194 *Anne.* I would I knew thy heart. *Glo.* 'Tis figur'd in my tongue. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* I. i, Thy heart Is figur'd on thy tongue. *a* 1668 ?DAVENANT in Dryden *Prose Wks.* 1800 I. II. 214 An heroic poem should be .. like a glass of nature, figuring a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. 1894 R. H. SHERARD in *Westm. G.* 13 June 2/1 The *aficionados* do all in their power to figure a Spanish audience..but these simulated enthusiasms have but a hollow ring.

†**5.** 'To prefigure, foreshow' (J.). *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 32 Three glorious Sunnes, each one a perfect Sunne..In this, the Heauen figures some euent.

6. To be an image, symbol, or type of; to represent typically.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 Two perfit lyves, that actif and contemplatif comounli ben callid, ffulli figurid by Marie and Martha. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 10 These sexe vertuhs be fyguryd mystyly In the sexe wengys .. Of the cherubyns. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 250 The body of her blyssed sonne..was fygured by the sayde arke. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 280 A Personage, figuring, The Counsell of the City. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXII. 129 This boy leaned on his elbow upon the Chaems chair and figured mercy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 593 Soft Peace they [olives] figure, and sweet Plenty bring.

†**7.** To display the form of; to exhibit a resemblance to. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 Birdes tongue is an Herbe..It figureth the tong of a Birde, whereof it hath his name. In his top it figureth a taile to looke to. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 54 A high island .. which remarkably figures a cock's comb.

†**8.** To represent as resembling; to liken (a person or thing) *to* (another). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 118 Taurus .. figured is Unto a bulle. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 24 b/1 This man was

cursed every ynche, and therfore he was fygured to Antecryst. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxcix. 691 Sermons made..figuryng̃e them to the people of Israell, whome kynge Pharaon kepte long in seruytude.

9. †a. To predicate in a metaphorical sense (*obs.*). b. To express by a metaphor or image.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 922 (Ellesmere) Mariage is figured betwixe Crist and holy chirche. 1836 Emerson *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 171 The difference .. is happily figured by the schoolmen, in saying that the knowledge of man is an evening knowledge .. but that of God is a morning knowledge. 1857 Buckle *Civilis.* I. vii. 225 That image of desolation under which the noble old man figured his immeasurable grief.

†10. To frame (a discourse) according to rhetorical figures; to adorn with figures of speech. *Obs.*

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Ironical..cromatick, or any other way of figuring a speech by opposition, being formules of oratory. 1727 Bailey vol. II. s. v. *Figures* (*Theatrical*), Orators..figure their Discourses.

11. To adorn or mark with figures; to embellish or ornament with a design or pattern.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Blue velvet figured with tawny. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. ii. 52 Had I seene the vaultie top of heauen Figur'd quite ore with burning Meteors. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* xl. 19 Hath the goldsmith figured it with gold? 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 808 A goblet of capacious mold, Figur'd with art to dignify the gold. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 769/2 Crimson satin, figured with velvet flowers.

12. a. *trans.* To mark with (numerical) figures; to express or indicate by figures. Also, † *To figure* (a sum of money) *on* (a person); (*slang*) to total up against.

1683 Dryden & Lee *Duke of Guise* v. 11 So what was figured twelve, to thy dull sight Appeared full twenty-one. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 654 His antagonist .. figured on him as his phrase is) at the game of two-handed whist, about £200. 1781 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 3 Oct., Your draft is worded for twenty pounds, and figured for twenty-one.

b. *intr.* To use figures in arithmetic. Also trans. *To figure up*: to reckon up with figures. *To figure out*: see 15 c.

1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1858) 52 He wrote and figured well. 1884 *Bread Winners* 245 I'll figure it all up and take my pay.

c. trans. *Mus.* To write figures over or under (the bass) in order to indicate the intended harmony Cf. Figured *ppl. a.* 7.

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 5 You find here only mentioned and figured a third, fifth, and eighth. 1881 G. A. Macfarren *Counterpoint* v. 20 It is recommended to figure the bass throughout these exercises.

13. intr. *Dancing.* To perform a figure or set of evolutions (see Figure *sb.* 16). Also, *to figure away, out* (see 15 d).

1744 *Coll. Country Dances* 2 Foot it again and half figure. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 366 We .. Teach him to fence and figure twice a week. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve* (1865) 251 The squire himself figured down several couple with a partner. 1828 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 139 One passing regret that he cannot .. figure away in the dance with the best of them.

14. *intr.* a. To make an appearance, to appear; often with *as*: To appear in the character of, stand for; also, to look like. † *To figure for*: (*a*) to pose as a claimant for, pretend to; (*b*) to stand for, represent. *To figure in*: to come upon the scene. Cf. Figure *sb.* 6.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 253 The Duke of Guize, who earst had figur'd for the Crowne. 1634 D'Avenant *Temple of Love* Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 287 On the other side an Asiatique in the habit of an Indian borderer..figured for the Asian monarchy. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 50 When he first figured at Bath, there were few laws against this destructive amusement. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* xvii. (1873) 162 Like great Jove, the leader figuring in, Attunes to order the chaotic din. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 106 *note*, This gentleman .. formerly figured as shopman at an oil warehouse. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. xiii, On the door of one of the shabbiest houses in Jermyn Street the name of Mr. Stapylton Toad for a long time figured. 1837—*Venetia* I. viii, The intervening woods figured as the forests of Thessaly. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 11 One of those robust and incisive constitutions, to which doubt figures as a sickness. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 454/1 Propositions of this kind will not figure upon the Statute-book yet awhile.

b. To make a distinguished appearance; to be conspicuous or notable. Also, *To figure away, off*: to 'show off'. Cf. Figure *sb.* 7.

1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) iii. 233 Persons who figured afterwards in the rebellion. 1762 Churchill *Ghost* IV, Whilst my Lord figur'd at a race. 1771 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 8 May (1889) I. 112 Dr. King .. came in and figured away to his own satisfaction before Mr. Garrick. 1803 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) III. 501 We shall get entangled in European politics, and figuring more, be much less happy. 1812 Foster *Let.* 7 Feb., in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxv. 426 Without obtaining, against the monopolists of the bar, even the opportunity of fairly figuring off in this jabber. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* v. 147 Such a testimony would have figured away in all our elementary treatises. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 236/1 Yorkshire then begins to figure as a cloth-making county.

15. **Figure out.**

†a. *trans.* To display or exhibit in visionary forms or shapes. Also, To exhibit obscurely, shadow forth. *Obs.*

1602 Daniel *Hymen's Tri.* III. ii, No Time .. for me to .. leave for Sleep to figure out the rest. 1721 R. Keith tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* xiii. 207 If .. thou dost figure out by such a Document..somewhat..both just and reasonable.

†b. To portray, represent.

1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 59 He never .. refused to suffer himself to be painted or figured out in a Statue. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 490 The Emperor..holds a Globe in his hand, to figure out the Earth.

c. To work out (a sum) by means of figures.

1884 *Punch* 15 Mar. 125/1 Whitewash .. on which you could..figure out a sum.

d. *intr.* To step out and perform a figure in dancing.

1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 36 When 'twas her turn to figure out, souse she flapp'd on her back.

Fi·gure-ca·ster.

†1. One who practises the casting of figures (see Cast *v.* 39 and Figure *sb.* 14); 'a pretender to astrology' (J.). *Obs.*

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XI. xxi. 169 The vaine and trifling tricks of figure-casters. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 306, I, by this figure-caster must be imagin'd in .. distresse.

2. One who casts up figures (see Figure *sb.* 19).

1821 Scott *Ct. Robt.* vii, Movable troops for which this figure-caster [the Logothete] makes no allowance. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 10 A whole tribe of finger-counters and figure-casters.

Fi·gure-ca·sting, *vbl. sb.* The action or practice of casting a figure (see Cast *v.* 39).

1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 287 Figure-casting .. to judge of nativities..is a lying vanity. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 123 Figure-casting, with a world of other forbidden trash. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 299 Foolish fears .. from the .. opposition of planets, and from figure-casting.

Figured (fi·gə*i*'d, -iŭɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Figure *v.* and *sb.* + -ed [1] and [2].]

1. In various senses of the vb.: Shaped into a figure or figures; represented by figures, etc.

1552 Huloet, Figured like an Image, *imaginatus.* 1599 Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* 52 He refus'd to take her figur'd proffer. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* v. 704 This Goblet, rough with figur'd Gold. 1710 Pope *Windsor For.* 335 The figur'd Streams in Waves of Silver roll'd.

2. Having a particular figure or shape. In comb. with advbs., as *fair, foul, ill figured.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2151 The faireste fygured folde that fygurede was ever. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* IV. ii. (1869) 175 Thilke beste was .. so foule figured that [etc.]. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clv. 593 Thoughe they were ones fayre now they be fowle and yll fygured. 1821 T. Dwight *Travels* II. 141 Its summits are finely figured, and richly diversified.

†3. Having definite shape; also, formed into figures or patterns. Cf. Figurate A. 2. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 588 Trees and Herbs, in the growing forth of their Boughs and Branches are not figured and keep no order. 1786 R. Willan in *Med. Commun.* II. 118 He had a figured natural stool, and .. two or three loose motions. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) II. xli. 272 Geese and cranes..move in figured flights.

4. Adorned or ornamented with patterns or designs. *Figured card* = Court card.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* ii. 15 Riche tapysserye of the destruction of Troye, Well and alonge fygured. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 150 Ile giue .. My figur'd Goblets, for a Dish of Wood. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* 36 Fugerd sattin and velvet. 1611 Cotgr., *Velours a fond de satin..* Figured Satin. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. i, A pretty figured linen gown. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i, The figured curtain of sleep. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* II. 87 She wore..a figured shawl.

5. Adorned with rhetorical figures; figurative.

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvi. 10 Figurit speiche, with faceis tua. *c* 1698 Locke *Cond. Underst.* § 32 (1762) 127 Figured and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 108 Style is divided by the rhetoricians into the proper and the figured. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 170 The figured language of which he is a master.

6. Of a dance: Consisting of figures.

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* III. 91 Enthusiasm, which is .. wrought upon by Chalices, Candles, Robes, and figur'd Dances. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 95 Nor any missing of their figured dance.

7. *Mus.* a. = Florid. b. *Figured bass* = thorough bass: see Bass *sb.*[5]

1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* s. v., Figured Counterpoint is where several notes of various lengths, with syncopations and other ornamental devices, are set against the single notes of the Canto fermo; and Figured melody, or *Canto figurato*, was the breaking up of the long notes of the church melodies into larger or more rapid figures or passages.

8. *Her.* (See quot. and cf. Figure *sb.* 10 c.)

1830 in Robson *Brit. Her.* III. Gloss. 1889 Elvin *Dict. Her.* s. v., Charges on which human faces are depicted, are blazoned Figured, as the Sun, Crescents, etc.

Hence **Fi·guredly** *adv.*

1636 Abp. Williams *Holy Table* i. 11 Not so figuredly and distinctly in the later.

Fi·gure-dance. A dance, or exhibition of dancing, consisting of several distinct figures or divisions (see quot. 1801).

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. v. 175 The grand figure-dances..are..pantomimical representations of historical and poetical subjects, expressed by fantastic gestures.

fig. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 327 The giddy figure-dance of political changes.

Fi·gure-da·ncer.

1. A performer in a figure-dance.

1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 25 They all had the Honour of Kissing a Figure Dancer. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i, French spies .. disguised like fiddlers and figure dancers. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 202 The figure-dancers, flower-girls, characters [etc.].

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Figure Dancer*, one who alters figures on bank notes, converting tens to hundreds.

Fi·gure-fli·nger. A contemptuous synonym of Figure-caster 1.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1271 Simon Penbrooke .. a figureflinger, and vehementlie suspected to be a coniurer. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1674) 113/1 Every Astrologaster or Figure-flinger was called a chaldean. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 407 Mr. Gadbury the Figure Flinger mentions the Custom in one of his Almanacks.

So **Fi·gure-fli·nging** *vbl. sb.* = Figure-casting.

a 1625 Bovs *Wks.* (1629) 734 Not by starre-gazing, or figure-flinging, or conjuring, or any curious act. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 60 A fantasticall figure-flinging. 1723 Hearne in *Rem.* 1 July (ed. 2) II. 165 Being much addicted to astrology, he gave over his trade and set up the trade of figure flinging and publishing of almanacks.

Fi·gure-hea·d.

1. A piece of ornamental carving, usually a bust or full-length figure, placed over the cut-water of a ship.

1765 *Ann. Reg.* 185 His Majesty's ship .. will soon have a new figure-head. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 113 If her figure-head .. be finished off by the same builder, she's perfect. 1887 Besant *The World went* XXVII. 207 The beautiful carved group..once served for a figure-head.

b. humorously for: Face (of a person).

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* v, [It] had..knocked his figure-head all to smash. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 91 If you don't want your figure-head spoiled.

2. Said depreciatingly of one who holds the position of head of a body of persons, a community, society, etc., but possesses neither authority nor influence. Also *attrib.*

1883 *Congregationalist* Dec. 1019 Mere diocesan figure-heads with no opinions at all. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 610/2 A mere figure-head president. 1891 *Specta.or* 12 Dec. 832 A mere figure-head to the Government.

3. *Arch.* A grotesque head, animal, etc., carved in stone on the corbel of a building; a corbel-head.

1874 *Archæol. Assoc. Jrnl.* Dec. 416 The row of figure-heads is continued inside that portion of the church.

Hence **Figure-hea·dless** *a.*, without a figure-head.

Figure-hea·dship, the position of figure-head.

1878 Besant & Rice *Celia's Arb.* I. xv. 219 The figure-headless ironclads of the present degenerate days. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 May 3/1 The figure-headship of the Opposition.

Figureless (fi·gəɹlĕs, -iŭɹlĕs), *a.* [f. Figure *sb.* + -less.] Without figure or a figure.

1. Without shape, shapeless.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. (1641) 108/2 If heer.. I write .. These Figures figure-less. 1892 W. S. Lilly *Gt. Enigma* 287 They are figureless and formless.

2. Not bearing a figure.

1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 262 The plain, figureless, wooden cross, borne in procession during Passion-tide.

3. *Mus.* Devoid of figure (see Figure *sb.* 24).

1887 E. Gurney *Tertium Quid* II. 30 Figureless counterpointless see-sawings.

Figurement (fi·gəɹmĕnt, -iŭɹmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Figure *v.* + -ment.] a. Presentation of figures to the mind. b. Introduction as a figure or ornament.

1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 237 But yesternight, with figurement most clear, I dreamt. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. xiv. 255 An embellishment..such truly as should one day gain for them an inweaving and figurement—in the place of bees, ermine tufts [etc.]..upon the august great robes.

Fi·gurer. [f. as prec. + -er [1].] One who figures. †a One who serves as a figure or type *of.* †b. One who makes use of a figure or type. †c. One who figures or counterfeits; an imitator. †d. = Figure-dancer. e. = *Figure-skater.*

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 104 Aaron..was a fygurer of Christ. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 331 And whatsoeuer they were that vsed this word, Figura, in this matter of the Sacrament, D. Steuen Gardiner scornfully calleth them Figuratores, Figurers. 1665 Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 383 Parrat..painful figurer of humane voice. 1782 T. Vaughan *Fashionable Follies* I. 204 The prettiest figurer at the opera. 1882 N. & A. Goodman *Fen skating* 10 The contempt felt by figurers for fen skaters.

Figuresome (fi·gəɹsŏm, -iŭɹsŏm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -some.] Bent upon making a (prominent) figure.

1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* I. xv. 234 A figuresome member of the Opposition..had given notice of a question.

Figurette (fi·giŭɹe·t). *rare*—[1]. [f. Figure *sb.* + -ette.] = Figurine.

1850 Leitch tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 307. 349 The silver inlaid work on bronze figurettes in the museum at Naples.

†**Figure·tto.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? error for It. *figurato* figured (stuff).] (See quot. 1678.)

1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 473 Figurettoes with silk or copper. 1678 Phillips, *Figuretto*, a kind of stuff so called from the flowres or other figures which are wrought upon it. 1721 in Bailey. 1775 in Ash.

Figurial (figiŭ·riăl), *a.* 'Represented by figure or delineation' (Craig 1847).

Whence in mod. Dicts.

Figurine (figiŭrī·n). [a. F. *figurine*, ad. It. *figurina*, dim. of *figura*: see Figure and -ine.] A small carved or sculptured figure.

1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 333 Copper frames ornamented with wooden figurines representing personages from history. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 2/2 A Roman girl..selling figurines at the doors of a temple.

Figuring (fi·gəriŋ, -iŭriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FIGURE *v.* + -ING ¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FIGURE. Also with *out*.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1335/1 Hys blessed bodye and bloude in the sacrament, thoughe they seme dead, for the more ful representacyon and fygurynge of the same bodye and bloude remaynynge deade on the crosse. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xiii. § 6. 168 Chaines which vain Lovers forge for the figuring out the powerfulnesse of beauty. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 5 'There's the sperrit o' God in all things..i' the figuring and the mechanics.' 1881 KRAUS in *Metal Workd* No. 24. 371 The apprentice should acquire a knowledge of..practical figuring.

attrib. 1752 N. DUKES (*title*) A concise and easy Method of learning the Figuring part of Country Dances.

† 2. a. ? Configuration, form: (or perh. emblematic significance). b. An impressed shape. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 298 This flour..bereth our alder pris in figurynge. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xxii. 221 Let us consider..the divers figurings of the brain.

3. = *Figure-skating*.

1869 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-skating* i. 24 From these two figures [3 and 8]..we get the terms 'figure-skating', or 'figuring'.

† **Fi·gurist.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who maintains the figurative nature of something (e.g. of the presence of Christ in the Eucharist).

1585–7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 289 The Symbolists, Figurists, and Significatists..are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *Appeale to Cæsar* 297. The Figurists, Significatists, Symbolists, taught you this Doctrine. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 453 Dr. Cudworth's notion is in no way favourable to the Figurists, or Memorialists.

† **Figuristian.** *Obs.* (Meaning not clear).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 45 The infimous Class of Mechanick Figuristians.

† **Fi·gurize,** *v. Obs.*—¹ [f. FIGURE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To indulge in figures of speech.

1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Consid.* 11 Will the way to helpe our selves be to fall a Figurizing and Allægorizing?

Fi·gury, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [a. OF. *figuré* figured.] = FIGURED (of satin, velvet, tinsel, etc.).

1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 262 Duas manicas de saten figur'. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* I. 73 A govne..of blac satyne figory. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 126 Velvet russet figury. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 69 A gowne of sattyn fygure. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Whs.* (1587) 302 Cloth of gold or tinsel figurie.

Figury (fi·gəri, -iŭri), *a.*² [f. FIGURE *sb.* + -Y ¹.] Having plenty of 'figure' or pattern.

1893 *Times* 12 June 13/5 Small plain logs are difficult to sell, but large and figury logs are scarce and wanted.

Fi·g-wort. [See FIG *sb.*¹ 3 a.] The name of certain plants reputed to cure the 'fig'. a. The pilewort (*Ranunculus Ficaria*). b. The genus *Scrophularia*, esp. *S. aquatica* and *S. nodosa*.

a. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 42 The second kynde called in latine *Chelidonium minus* is called in englishe Fygwurt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 31 The lesser [celandyne] is called..in English Pyleworte or Figworte.

b. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxxiv. 579 There is another Figwoort called *Scrophularia Indica*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 5. 105 Figwort, an Herb [*Scrophularia*]. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* III. 507 Matfellon and figwort flourish here remarkably. 1855 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The figwort with its brown bead-like blossoms.

† **Fike,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 fíc, 3, 5 fike(s, 5 fyke. [OE. *fíc*, ad. L. *fic-us*.] a. A fig; also *attrib.*, as *fike-tree*. b. A fig-tree.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 19 And forwisnade sonæ se fic. — *John* i. 48 Mǽðy ðu were under ðæm fictree ic gisæh. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 (Göt.) Þai clad þaim .. wid lenis of a fike tre. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 713 *Hec ficus*, a fyke or a fikes.

Fike (fəik), *sb.*² *Sc.* Also 7–9 fyke. [f. FIKE *v.*]

† 1. Something that causes one to fidget; *esp.* the itch. Also, *the fikes* = the fidgets. *Obs.*

In first quot. possibly a different word; ? the piles. Cf. FICUS.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 313 The frencie, the fluxes, the fyke and the felt. 1736 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1750) xliii. 87 Ye have gotten the fikes in your arse or a waft clew. *a* 1758 RAMSAY *Address of Thanks* xxii, A Briton .. as his fancy takes the fykes, May preach or print his notions. 17.. LADY DALRYMPLE in *Lives of Lindsays* (1849) II. 322 Your mother's cold was another of my fykes.

b. A restless movement.

1790 MACAULAY *To Cheerfulness* Poems 129 No ane gies e'er a fidge or fyke Or yet a moan.

2. Anxiety about what is trifling, fuss, trouble.

1719 HAMILTON *2nd Epist. to Ramsay* i, O sic a fike and sic a fistle I had about it! 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 193 As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke. 1808 E. HAMILTON *Cottagers of Glenburnie* 169, I dinna fash wi' sae mony fykes. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* ii, Have I been taking a' this fyke about a few.

3. Dalliance, flirtation.

1808–80 JAMIESON, 'He held a great fike wi' her.' 1810 J. COCK *Simple Strains* 144 (Jam.) They had a fyk thegither.

Fike (fəik), *v.*¹ Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4, 5, 7–9 fyke, (6 fyk), 3, 7– fike. [? a. ON. *fíkja* (rare in Icel.) = MSw. *fíkja* to move briskly, be restless or eager. Cf. ON. *fíkenn* eager. See FIG *v.*³, FITCH *v.*, FIDGE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To move restlessly, bustle, fidget; *fig.* to be fussy or restless, vex oneself. Also, to flinch, shrink. *To fike and fling*: to caper about; also *fig.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 656 Fikeð and fondeð al his miȝt ne mai he it forðen no wiȝt. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 4749 The Sarazynes fledde, away gunne fyke. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2274 Nawþer fyked I, ne flaȝe, freke, quen þou myntest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/1 Fykin a-bowte. 1595 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Collect.* II. 26 The Bee..From hole to hole did fyke. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 105 We forsooth must fyke and fling, And make our Pulpits sound and ring With bulkie words, against the Test. 1786 BURNS *On a Sc. Bard* 21 Wha can do nought but fyke an' fumble. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 88 Nae langer grane nor fyke, nor daidle, But brandish ye thir lang-shanked ladle. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, To fyke and fling at piper's wind and fiddler's squealing. 1825 BROCKETT *N.-C. Words, Fike*, to fidget, to be restless. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Wizard's Son* vii, Old Blairallan comes fyking.

b. To dally, flirt.

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 58 No to fike wi' yon wild hizzie Janet's dochter i' the glen.

2. *trans.* To vex, trouble. *To fike one's noddle*: to trouble one's head. Also, to shrug (the shoulders).

1572 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 124 Blind Jamie tauld me ells That quyetly yai newis did fyk yame. 1808–80 JAMIESON, 'This will fike him.' 1809 *Christmas Ba'ing* in J. Skinner *Misc. Poetry* 123 Some baith thair shou'ders up did fyke. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 263 It snoozes on thro' rain and snaw, Nor fykes its noddle.

† **Fike,** *v.*² *Obs.* [? repr. OE. **fician* (? *fíc-*); cf. OE. *befician* (? *befícian*) to deceive, *gefic* deceit; prob. cognate with FAKEN.] *intr.* To flatter, fawn, act or speak deceitfully.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 13 Thu fikest quoth ha ful thing. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Þe scorpiun .. fikeð mid te heaued & stingeð mid te teile. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* xiii, Meidan Maregrete nulle we nout mitte fike. *c* 1325 *Advice to Women* in Wright *Spec. Lyr. Poetry* 46 Wymmon, war the with the swyke, That feir ant freoly ys to fyke.

Hence † **Fi·king** *ppl. a.*, fawning.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikiinde cosses.

Fikel(e, obs. form of FICKLE.

† **Fi·kenung.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. **fiken(en)* vb., extension of FIKE *v.*²] Deceit.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Idelȝelp .. þenne mon .. mid fikenunge fearð and deð for ȝelpe mare þenne for godes luue.

Fikery (fəi kəri). *Sc.* [f. FIKE *v.* + -ERY.] Fidgetiness, fussiness; fuss.

1823 GALT *Entail* I. 306, 'I canna understand..what for a' this fykerie's about a lump o' yird.' 1823 *Petticoat Tales* I. 330 'I couldna be fashed wi' sic fikery.' 1850 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in London* xviii. (1884) II. 52 His fussiness and fikery has brought angry growlings.

Fikie, fiky (fəi·ki), *a. Sc.* [f. FIKE *sb.* + -Y.¹] Fidgety, restless. Also, That costs much trouble, minutely elaborate.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 28 Your fiky dress. 1823 GALT *Ringan Gilhaize* I. xiv. 154 My Lord there is hyte and fykie. 1825 BROCKETT *N.-C. Words, Fikey*. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. v. (1849) 55 Sooth to say, I was disturbed and fykie.

† **Filace.** *Law. Obs.* Also 5 filas, 6 fylas, 8 filaze. [a. AF. *filaz*, ad. med.L. *filacium*, either f. L. *filum* thread, FILE *sb.*², or perh. shortened from late L. *chartophylacium* (ad. late Gr. χαρτοφυλάκιον) place for keeping papers.] = FILE *sb.*² 3 b.

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 12 Et si le bref soit perdu ou remué maliciousement de filaz, adoune cesse le poer la Justice.] 1434 *Proc. & Ordin. Priv. Council Eng.* (1835) IV. 269 A cedule annexed to þe articles þat remayne in þe filas in þoffice of þe prive seal. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 33 Other lettres and remembraunces be kept upon a filace. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Yf the clerke of the petie bagge .. wyll not receyve the same office .. and putt yt on the fylas to remayne of recorde. 1537 in *State Pap.* (1834) II. 502 The fylaceis and recordes of the Chauncery.

Hence † **Filace** *v. trans.*, to place on a file, to file.

1537 in *State Papers* (1834) II. 499 Before a bille of compleinte be exibytid and filaceid with the Master of the Rolles clerke.

† **Fila·ceous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *filum* thread + -ACEOUS.] Consisting of thread-like parts.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 614 It is the Stalk that maketh the Filaceous matter. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 194 Of the filacious matter of the Bark .. Cables .. are made.

Filacer, filazer (fi·läsəi, -zər). Forms: *a.* 6 felyssour, filliser, 7–8 filizer, filizar, 9 fyliser, 7– filacer, -azer. *β.* 7–8 philaser, -azer, -iser, -izer. [f. FILACE + -ER.²] A former officer of the superior courts at Westminster, who filed original writs, etc. and issued processes thereon. Also a corresponding officer of the Irish superior courts.

[1432 *Act* 10 *Hen. VI*, c. 4 Que null Filicer, Exigenter, ne autre officer desore enavaunt fera tiel entree en ascun seute.] 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 1 The Felyssour or exigenter in whose offyce suche sute is taken. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 2 § 5 All Attornies, Protonotaries and Philizers. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 23 The profits of the office of a Filizer, &c. cannot be put in execution. 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 105 John Hickmote of Windsore in Berks, esq. a philiser. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. (1743) 266 A List of the Philazers of the Court of Common Pleas, with the counties belonging to each respective Philazer. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 88 A petition .. to .. forbid filazers .. from practising. 1827 BINGHAM *Reports* IV. 63 A præcipe into Cambridgeshire had been filed with the filacer of the County of Cambridge. 1837 *Act* 7 *Will. IV. & 1 Vict.* c. 30, Sched. A, Offices abolished by this Act..On the Plea Side of the Court of Queen's Bench: The Office of..Filacer..In the Court of Common Pleas: The Office of..Filacers for the several Counties, Cities, and Towns in England and Wales. 1883 *General Advertiser* 2 June, William Woodlock, Esq. ..Solicitor, formerly Filazer of the Court of Equity.

† **Filacery.** *Obs.* In 7 filizarie. [f. prec. + Y 3.] The office of a filacer.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 358 In an assize of an office as of a filizarie.

Filagree: see FILIGREE.

Filament (fi·läment). [ad. mod.L. *fīlāmentum*. f. late L. *fīlāre* to spin, f. *fīlum* thread. Cf. F. *filament*.]

1. A tenuous thread-like body, resembling a fibre of tow; a minute fibre. Often in scientific use, as applied to animal or vegetable structure.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 31 The..filaments ..are litle long threeds, slender & white, solide & strong. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 66 Those long filaments of which the substance of Brain..consists. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. vi. § 9 (1682) 43 Every one having a Seed appendent to it, whose Coats it entreth by a double Filament. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 364 The rivers conveyed down their streams fine filaments of brass. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i. 123 Differences in wool consist in the length and fineness of its filaments. 1841 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* i. 12 The stone..was of..filamentary texture, the filaments radiating in straight lines from the centre to the circumference. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 6 The suspending filament should be .. unspun silk. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 14 The part where the filaments of the nerve are distributed. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 1 The filaments drawn out of the leaves of plants.

fig. = 'Scrap', 'shred'.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 356 Is there the least filament of truth in it? 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 From the slenderest filament of fact a good fable is constructed.

b. *spec.* The infusible conductor (usually some form of carbon) placed in the glass bulb of an incandescent electric lamp and raised to incandescence by the passage of the current.

1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr.* § 374 In these lamps the carbon filament is mounted upon conducting wires .. which pass into a glass bulb, into which they are sealed, the bulbs being afterwards exhausted of air.

2. *transf.*, e. g. in *filament of air, light*, etc.; also in *Hydromechanics* (see quot. 1850).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 80 Effluvium passing out in a smaller thred and more enlengthened filament..stirreth not the bodies interposed. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (1718) 51 The ever-rolling Orb's impulsive Ray On the next Threads and Filaments does bear. 1810 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. 229 Part of that exceedingly fine filament of light was intercepted. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 73 Slender as a filament of air. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 200 The lateral pressure of a filament of fluid is equal to its vertical pressure. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 154 A Filament is an imaginary portion of a stream, of very small breadth, consisting of a row of corpuscles, or of an indefinite number of particles, following each other in the same direction. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 146 The fog was drawn away in long filaments by the wind. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 128 The action of the helix..upon filings, consists in grouping them under the forms of filaments parallel to the axis.

3. *Bot.* That part of the stamen which supports the anther; also (see quot. 1884).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 123 Vegetables that have three distinct Filaments or male generative parts in every flower. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET *Misc. Tracts Nat. Hist.* Introd. (1762) 30 Six long thready substances called the filaments each terminated by an oblong body .. called the anthera. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 22, 10 Stamens in each, and the Filaments not united. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 9 The filaments of the Berberry stamen. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Sexual Filament*, the one-celled stalk of the oogonium of some Algæ when it also bears an antheridium.

4. *nonce-uses.* a. A thread-like band. b. (with etymological reference) A spun thread.

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. ii. 157 The Pagan Priests had a Cap upon their Heads, which..they bound.. with a woollen Filament. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 345 Hung them numerous from the roof diffused Like spider's filaments.

Filame·ntar [f. prec. + -AR ¹.] = next.

18.. *Trnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 425 (Cent. Dict.) Even such slips of mesentery .. often exhibit a filamentar (crasepeda!) thickening.

Filamentary (filäme·ntări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a filament or filaments.

1841 [see FILAMENT 1]. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquarian Nat.* 277 Its head..is provided with numerous filamentary tentacula. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxx. 407 They should change the expressions which refer .. the structure to the sliding of 'filaments' past each other .. Such filamentary sliding may take place in a truly viscous body. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 197 A series of small filamentary appendages, serving as fins. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 322 In the higher organized Entozoa a filamentary nervous system has been recognised.

Filamented (fi·lämẽntẽd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED ².] Provided with filaments.

1889 BUCK *Handbk. Med. Sc.* IV. 626 The cells were larger and were not filamented.

Filamentiferous (fi·läməntifẽrəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] 'Bearing a filament or filaments; filiferous' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Filamento-, comb. form of FILAMENT. In *filamento-cribrate*, having sieve-like openings fringed with filaments.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 513 Parietes filamento-cribrate.

Filamentoid (filăme·ntoid), *a.* [f. FILAMENT + -OID.] Having the appearance of a filament; like a filament. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Filamentose (fi·lămĕntō·s), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] = FILAMENTOUS.

1848 in CRAIG. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 194 Gills filamentose..along the sides of the back. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 15 The anatomical filamentose elements of lichens.

Filamentous (filăme·ntəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

1. a. Composed of or containing filaments or thread-like parts. **b.** Resembling a filament or thread; thread-like.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 8 (1682) 12 The filamentous Extremities of some Roots. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Alum*, Stone alum; it is nothing but a filamentous Talk soft to the touch. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 355 A saturated solution of the .. salt .. shoots into long filamentous chrystals. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 101 A small platina wire or other piece of filamentous matter. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 609 A layer of dense and close filamentous cellular tissue unites the muscular to the mucous membrane. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 165 Ranging among the filamentous leaves of the Myriophyllum. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 74 The backs of the feathers ..are filamentous or plumose.

2. Of a plant: Bearing filaments or thread-like parts.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 125 Some of the filamentous tribes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 295 Many of these filamentous species [of Algæ] .. multiply themselves by the contents of the cells which form their filaments.

3. Of or pertaining to a filament or filaments.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxiii. 421 The seams .. were developed..where..filamentous sliding was entirely out of the question.

Filame·ntule. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ULE.] A small filament; *spec.* (see quot.).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. Introd. 78 These filamentules have the same relation to the filament, their shaft, that the barbules of the feathers have to their barb.

Filamo(r)t: see FILEMOT.

Filander (filæ·ndəɹ). Chiefly *pl.* Forms: 5 fylaundris, 7 felanders, fillanders, -enders, fylanders, 6– filander(s. [a. OF. *filandre*:—popular L. **filandula*, dim. f. (*lāna*) *filanda* wool to be spun.

The word is used in mod.F. for a gossamer thread, also for various fibres in animal and vegetable organisms.]

In *plural*, Thread-like intestinal worms causing a disease in hawks; the disease so caused.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b, A medecyne for wormys in an hawke wiche sekenesse is called the Fylaundris. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 252 These filanders .. are smal as threedes. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* 7 These occasions of extraordinary and vntimely heate, may.. ingender the fillanders. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Hawks* Misc. (1684) 115 This ..may probably destroy that obstinate Disease of the Filander or back-worm. 1891 HARTING *Gloss.* in *Bibl. Accipitraria* 222 *Filanders*, intestinal worms.

† **Fila·nder**^{2}. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *phellandrion*, Gr. φελλάνδριον.] The plant Stavesacre (*Delphinium Staphisagria*).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 286 To scowre by medicine. Take..graines of filander otherwise called Staueskaer.

Filander^{3} (filæ·ndəɹ). A name given to a species of *Macropus* (*M. Brunii*). Also, *Filander Kangaroo.*

1737 tr. *C. De Bruyn's Trav. Mosc. & Persia* II. 101 When I was at our general's country seat [in Java] I saw a certain animal called Filander. 1841 WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 225 Filander Kangaroo, *Macropus Brunii.*

Filander, *v.*: see PHILANDER.

Filar (fəi·lăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *fil-um* thread + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a thread; *esp.* in *filar micrometer, microscope*, one having threads or wires across its field of view.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Filar-micrometer.* 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 90 By the filar micrometer we can determine the distance apart in seconds of arc of any two stars A and B. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV, *Filar suspension* (Electricity), said of a magnetic needle, which is suspended by a filament of silk.

Filarial (filē·riăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *filāri-a*, f. *fil-um* thread + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Filaria* of parasitic worms. *Filarial periodicity* (see quot.).

1881 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 203/3 A paper by Dr. Manson, 'On the Periodicity of Filarial Migration to and from the Circulation,' was communicated by Dr. Cobbold. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Prev. Med.* vii. 788 In the filarial disease the filarial embryos are found in the blood of the person affected by them. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *F. periodicity*, Cobbold's term for the phenomena of the periodical daily appearance, in the blood, of the embryos of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis* during the night or the hours of sleep, and their absence during the daytime or the hours of waking.

Filarian (filē·riăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec. In some mod. Dicts.

Fila·riate, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE^{3}.] *trans.* To infect with *Filaria.* Hence **Fila·riated** *ppl. a.*

1884 MANSON in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* Ser. II. Zool. II. 368 We may settle the relationship of the mosquito to the Filaria .. By filariating a man .. by means of Filariæ metamorphosed in passing through the mosquito. *Ibid.* 369 The blood of a filariated man.

Filariform (filæ·rifōɹm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Of the form of *Filaria.*

Filarious (filē·rĭəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Infected with *Filaria.*

1883 MANSON *Filaria Sang. Hom.* 48 Hooihoah, a highly filarious district. 1884 — in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* Ser. II. Zool. II. 370 My..filarious patients.

Filate (fəi·lĕt), *a. Entom.* [f. L. *fil-um* thread + -ATE^{2}.] (See quots.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 294 Margin..*Filate*..when the edge is separated by a channel, often producing a very slender threadlike margin. *Ibid.* IV. 324 *Filate*..when inversatile antennæ have neither a terminal nor a lateral bristle.

Filaterie, obs. form of PHYLACTERY.

Filatory (fi·lătəri). [ad. med.L. *filātōri-um*, f. *filāre* to spin, f. L. *fīlum* thread.] A machine for forming or spinning threads.

?18.. TOOKE (Webster 1832), This manufactory has three filatories, each of 640 reels.

Filature (fi·lătiŭɹ). [a. F. *filature* (as if ad. L. **filātūra*; cf. It. *filatura*), f. late L. *filāre* to spin, f. *filum* thread.]

1. The action of forming or spinning into threads; the reeling of silk from cocoons.

1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 27 Buying up the cocoons for the Italian filature. 1860 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 277 *Floss-silk* is the name given to the portions of ravelled silk broken off in the filature of the cocoons.

b. *attrib.* in *filature-silk* = floss-silk.

1804 COLEBROOKE *Husb. Bengal* (1806) 153 The prime-cost of fileture-silk [*sic*].

2. An establishment for reeling silk.

1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 165/1 The public filature at Savannah. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 477 *note*, Fifty-four pounds [of silk] had been reeled at the filature of private persons. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* 11**/1 The process of Reeling the Silk from the Cocoons is carried on .. in establishments called filatures. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 270 In the rear of the filature is a large fireproof building.

Filaw, obs. form of FELLAH.

Filaze, Filazer: see FILACE, FILACER.

Filbert (fi·lbəɹt). Forms: *a.* 4 **philliberd,** 6–7 **philbert,** (7 **-ibert**), (8 **philberd, -bud**). *B.* 5 fel-, 5–6 **fyl-**, 6–9 **filberd**(e, (7 **-burd, fillberd**), 6–9 *dial.* **filbeard**(e, (6 **fyl-**), 6 **filberte**, (**fylbert**), 6–7 **filbird**(e, (6 **fylbyrd**). 4– **filbert.** [prob. short for *filbert* (i.e. *Philibert*)*-nut*, dial. Fr. *noix de filbert* (Moisy *Dict. Patois Normand*) from being ripe near St. Philibert's day, Aug. 22 (O.S.). Cf. Ger. *Lamberts-nuss.*]

1. The fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

[1292 BRITTON II. xxiv. § 1 Et as foiles, et as flours (*v.r.* e a philbers!.] *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 92 Þe fyge and þe filbert were fode med so fayre *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160 Fylberde, notte, *fillum.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 b, Fylberdes and hasyll nuttes..are more stronge in substance than wall nuttes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 127 Filberds are wholsomer then the common Hasell-Nuts. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 70 Something bigger, and more oval than a Filbeard. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 29 The acorn, the philberd, the chesnut, and the wilding. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 264, I grew two hundred weight of filberts..upon fifty-seven trees.

2. The tree bearing the nut; = *filbert-tree.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 30 And after Phillis philliberd This tre was cleped in the yerd. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Compl. Loveres Life* 68 The filbert eke, that lowe doth encline Her bowes grene. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 37 The fylbyrdes hangyng to the ground. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 140 Fylberdes and walnuttes may be set on the nuttes in a gardeyn. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 341 Filberts..doe grow of smal shoots. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* vi. (1813) 80 Filberds are raised from nuts or suckers. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Everyday Bk.* 21 Filberts must be planted by the same rules.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *filbert-grove, -hedge, -nut, -tree, -walk.* **b.** similative, as *filbert nails; filbert-formed, -shaped* adjs. Also, † **filbert-mouse,** the common dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), so called from its fondness for filberts.

'Filbert nails' are often referred to as a beauty, but sometimes regarded as a symptom of consumptive tendencies.

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lady Rohesia*, A pretty little hand with ..*filbert-formed nails. 1552 HULOET, *Filberde groue, *coryletum.* 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. iv, A short Walk, shaded on each side by a *Filbert Hedge. *a* 1821 KEATS *Poems*, '*I stood tiptoe*' 35 A filbert hedge with wild briar overtwined. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 545 Of the Nut-mouse, Hasell-mouse, or *Filburd-mouse. 1861 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* I. i. 9 Clear white hands, *filbert nails. 1552 HULOET, *Filberd nutte, *abellina.* 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 715 *Hec morus*, a *fylberdtre. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) M iij a, The gardyne nutt tree [is] called the fylberde tree. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 176 The fruit of the nut and filberd-tree will be most numerous. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I never sid the filbyard-trees covered ooth lamb-tails [catkins] as they bin this ear' [1879].

Filch (filʃ, filtʃ), *sb.* [Belongs to next vb. It is uncertain whether the sb. in sense 1 was the source of the vb., or derived from it; in the other senses it is f. the vb.]

† **1.** A staff with a hook at one end, used to steal articles from hedges, open windows, etc. *Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Thus we throw up our Nab-cheats..And then our filches. 1632-48 DEKKER *Eng. Villanies* M iij/2 [He] carries a short staffe..which is called a Filch. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A good Filch*, a Staff, of Ash or Hazel, with a Hole through, and a Spike at the bottom, to pluck Cloathes from a Hedge or any thing out of a Casement. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. That which is filched or stolen; also, 'a good taking'.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers besides Women* IV. ii, Save ev'ry hour a filch or two, Be it money, cloth or pullen. 1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 424 He put a fine parcel of money into the pockets of the proprietors: quite a Filch.

† **3.** One who filches or steals; a filcher. *Obs.*

1775 in ASH. 1810 POOLE *Hamlet Travestie* II. iii, A very Filch, that more deserves to hang, Than any one.

4. The action of filching or stealing.

1877 *Five Years' Penal Servit.* iii. 246 She were an out and outer in going into shops on the filch.

Filch (filʃ, filtʃ), *v.* Also 6 **filche, filtch, fylche.** [Of unknown origin; see prec. sb.

Originally slang, and, like many other slang words, first recorded in 16th c. The following passage is often quoted as an earlier instance, but the various reading *filched* ('flinched', 'given way') seems preferable, and in any case the present vb. yields no good sense:—

?*c* 1300 *Song* in Langtoft *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 264 In toune herd I telle, Thair baghel and thair belle Ben filched and fledde.]

1. *trans.* To steal, *esp.* things of small value; to pilfer. Occas. in weaker sense: To take away surreptitiously.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 3 Or els filtch Poultry, carying them to the Alehouse. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 65 Let such as haue filtched Church-liuings, marke this. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. (Arb.) 9 Those eggs which haue ben filcht from the nest of Crowes and Kestrells. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 155 From him they filcht that proud..uncivil humour. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 58 The wily Fox..Who lately filch'd the Turkey's callow Care. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 94 If he filched a book out of a Library. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 138 A mere contrivance to filch wealth and power to themselves. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 671 I did not filch,—I found the child. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 212 He would filch me hence.

absol. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 32 They be .. skilfull in.. filching. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 26 For when Servants are pincht, they will be filching. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 56 If I don't lie and filch somebody else will.

b. with *away, off.*

1577 *Test.* 12 *Patr.archs* (1604) 52 Ye shall purloin the Lord's offering, and filch away pieces of it. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1176 What made thee..filch the Ladie's Heart away? 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 4 The rascals would not filch off the corner of your garment. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* V. ii. (1864) 283 He .. succeeded in filching away much of the territory of his royal kinsman.

† **c.** To introduce stealthily *into. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 3 Thou shouldst filche thyselfe..into our gouernement.

2. To rob *of* something). *rare.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 29 If they meete with a woman.. such they filche and spoyle. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. iii. 243 No man is in danger of..being filched of his purse.

† **3.** To beat, strike. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 *To fylche*, to beate, to stryke. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* (1874) 38 *Filch*, to beate.

Hence **Filched** *ppl. a.*

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* xiii. E iv, Drunken Pyrrhe beares her wool her flycesie filched gaine. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* I. ix, I foster up your filch'd Iniquities! 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 74 The filched lead the church's roof affords. 1856 BOKER *Poems, Anne Boleyn* I. i, This same haughty moon That floods our prospect with her filched beams.

Filcher (fi·lʃəɹ, fi·ltʃəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER^{1}.] One who filches; a petty thief, pilferer.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 25 Purloiners and filchers, that loueth to lurke. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. xii. 39 Begins to fall upon these filchers. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* XXXVIII. 152 The Arabians are the greatest Filchers in the World. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* XXXVIII. 376 A filcher of caps and napkins from a washerwoman's basket.

Hence **Fi·lchery,** the art or practice of a filcher.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* XV. 82 Feates of filchery and cunning conueyance.

Fi·lching, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.]

1. The action of the verb FILCH.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* E viij b, Thy facte not lesse in this thy filchinge meanes. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 35 Avoyde filchinge and robbinge.

2. *concr.* That which is filched or stolen.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. ii, By what reserved filchings from marketing..hast thou been enabled to make them serve thee? 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xlvi, To pay some call where she distributed her small filchings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filching-sack, -trade.*

a 1592 GREENE *James IV* (1861) 192 The filching trade when time serves. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, I'll flay you for a filching-sack.

Fi·lching, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That filches; pilfering.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 54 To looke that no disorder be, nor any filching hande. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 151 Ah filching death, thou felonous bloodie thiefe. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1663) 110 This filtching Devil, that thus steals from men their precious hours. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Filching-cove*, a Man-thief.

† **Fi·lchingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a filching manner; stealthily, surreptitiously.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clviii. 978 They will not go filchingly to cut downe a patche of medowe. 1598 FLORIO, *Arüba*, by stealth, filchingly. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xviii. 149 Cull'd by fervent Lovers filchingly.

† **Fi·lchman.** *Obs.* [f. FILCH *v.* (? or *sb.*) + *-man* as in many other slang words; cf. *darkmans, fakeman*, etc.] = FILCH *sb.* 1.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 4 An Upright Man is one that goeth wyth the trunchion of a staffe, which staffe they cal a Filtchman. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 60 A short Truncheon..which he calls his Filch-man.

Fild(e, obs. form of FIELD.

† **Fildor.** *Obs.* In 4 **fildore, fyldor.** [a. Fr. *fil d'or* thread of gold.] Gold thread. Also *attrib.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* ix. 33 A fyldor [*printed* fyld or] fax to folde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 106 As fyldor fyn her b[o]nkes brent. *c* 1340 *Gawv. & Gr. Kn.t.* 189 Folden in wyth fildore aboute þe fayre grene.

File (fəil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **fīl, fēol,** 3 *south.* vile, (5 vyle), 4–7 fyle, 4– file. [OE. *fīol* (Anglian *fīl*) = MDu., MLG. *vīle* (Du. *vijl*, LG. *file*), OHG. *fīla, fīgila, fīhala* (MHG. *vile, vīgel*, mod.Ger. *feile*); ON. with anomalous initial consonant *þíl* (mod.Icel *þjöl*, MSw. *fīl*, MDa. *fel*; the mod. Sw. and Da. *fil* are prob. adoptions from LG. or HG.).

The OTeut. **fīhlā* is commonly referred to the Aryan *pink*, nasalized form of the root *peik*, to which the primary sense 'to scratch, mark' is assigned; cf. OSl. *pisati* to write, L. *pingĕre* to point. The OSl. (also Russian, Bohemian, etc.) *pila* file, saw, Lith. *pela, pėlvezià* file, have a remarkable similarity of sound to the Teut. word, but etymological affinity cannot be affirmed.]

1. A metal (usually steel) instrument, having one or more of its surfaces covered with numerous small raised cutting edges or teeth, for abrading, reducing, or smoothing surfaces. *To bite, gnaw a file*: *fig.* to make an attempt that can result only in vexatious failure (in allusion to the fable); similarly *to lick a file* (see quot. 1647).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* (Sweet) 1234 *Lima*, fiil. *c* 1000 *Riddles* lxx. 4 (Gr.) Ic..eom..laf fyres and feole. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 12 The yren smyth with the file wrogte. 1432 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 91 A vyle, and a forser with loke and kye. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xii, She [the serpent] fond a fyle whiche she beganne to gnawe with her teethe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 28 Ane file is ane instrument to file doune yrn. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cxii, Like the mistaken Cat that lick'd the file. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 26 As soone as they have done licking of this file. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 214 The File..which they use for the smoothing of the edges. 1786 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xiv, So gnaw'd the viper the corroding file. 1824 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* 90 These bars yielded freely to the file. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 105 He bit at the file of English obstinacy, and broke his teeth.

b. *fig. esp.* with reference to the polish imparted by a file. (Cf. the use of L. *lima*.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 He is þi uile þet misseiõ þe oõer misdeõ þe. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 628/1 From a tongue without a file Heaps of phrases and no style. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 341 If it shall pass the file of your Judgment. 1749 AKENSIDE *Odes* II. i, The nice touches of the critic's file.

† **2.** = *file-shell. Obs.*[—1]

1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1955 The fine blush Jamaica File.

3. *slang.* An artful, cunning, or shrewd person. Also, a man, 'fellow', 'cove'.

[Cf. Fr. slang *lime sourde*, lit. 'a silent file', in similar sense.]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *File*, a person who has had a long course of experience in the arts of fraud..is termed *an old file upon the town*;..a man who is extremely cunning..is a *deep file*. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 61 You're an old file. I know you well; you're as deep as Garrick. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* (1850) 233 The Dodger..desired the jailer to communicate 'the names of them two files as was on the bench'. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, All the old files of the Ring were in it. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv. (1871) 84 Old Blow-hard was a dry old file. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, 'A deep awd file.'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *file-chisel, -cut, -dust, -handle, -smith, -stroke, -trade.* b. objective, as *file-cleaner, -cutter, -grinder, -maker*; *file-cutting, -finishing, -grinding, -nibbling, -tempering* vbl. sbs.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-chisel.* *Ibid.*, **File-cleaner.* 1888 HASLUCK *Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 86 This method of crossing the *file cuts..is recommended. 1677–83 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 58 *File-cutters also use it to make their Chissels. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 4/2 The knife-grinders and file-cutters in Sheffield. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *File*, The most likely machine for file-cutting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 519 The *file dust which commeth of lead. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* ed. 3) s.v. *File*, Little shavings or shreds..called file dust. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/8 The *file-grinders still stand out. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-grinding Machine*, a machine for surfacing forged or rolled file-blanks to bring them to form previous to cutting. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Eng.*, **File Handle.* 1842 *Bk. Trades* 230 Some *File-makers are in the habit of using the coal of burnt leather. 1859 *Times* 1 Jan. 4 Mighty little will be done by such *file-nibbling or tinkering over law of entail. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4 A meeting of the *File-smiths' Union. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 15 The Smooth file is to take out those cuts, or *file-stroaks, that the fine file made. 1888 HASLUCK *Mechanic's Workshop Handybk.* 84 Without stopping the file-strokes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-tempering.* 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/6 In the *file trade there is apparently a slight change.

5. Special comb., as **file-blank,** a piece of soft steel, shaped and ground ready for cutting, to form a file; also *attrib.*; **file-card,** a card used for cleaning files; **file-carrier** (see quot.); † **file-fast** *adv.*, ? securely; **file-shell,** a species of *Pholas*, so called from the roughness of its shell; **file-stripper** (see quot.). Also FILE-FISH.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-blank.* 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *File-blank Forger*, a workman who prepares the crude material for the file-cutter. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV, **File Card.* 1888 HASLUCK *Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 86 These file cards are used in the same way as the scratch brushes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-carrier*, a tool-holder like the stock of a frame-saw. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 þe ueond..wearð ibunden *uileueste mid te holie monnes beoden. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 177 The West Indian *File-shell. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **File-stripper*, a machine in which a worn-out file after being softened by heat, and slow cooling, is smoothed to prepare it for being re-cut.

File (fəil), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **fyle.** [Properly two different words, ultimately of identical etymology: (1) a. Fr. *fil* = Pr. *fil*, It. *filo*, Sp. *hilo* :—L. *filum* thread; (2) a. Fr. *file* = Pr., and It. *fila*, Sp. *hila* :—Com. Romanic **fila*, fem. sing.; according to some scholars a vbl. sb. f. *filare*, to spin, draw out threads, f. L. *filum*.]

I. Senses chiefly repr. F. *fil.*

† **1.** A thread. a. *fig.* The thread of life. b. *transf.* Of the nerves: A nerve-cord. *Obs.*

1606 N. BAXTER *Sidney's Ouranía* Nijb, The fatall Sisters would not cut her file. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 A dubble file or threed to the top of the tail.

† **2.** The thread, course, or tenor (of a story, argument, etc.). *Obs.*

1560–1 *Schort Somme 1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* § 14 Following the file and dependance of the text. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 37 Ill fitting for this file To sing of hills and woods 'mongst wars and knights. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. x. I. 209 You must promise me that you will not interrupt the File of my doleful Narration. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 223 Let me resume the File of my Relation. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* I. xlv. (1739) 73 If the file of his purposes be rightly considered.

3. A string or wire, on which papers and documents are strung for preservation and reference. In recent use extended to various other appliances for holding papers so that they can be easily referred to.

1525 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 214 Thapothecaries shall kepe the billis that they serue, vpon a fyle. 1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 233 Their examinations remaining still upon fyle in Manchester. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Dec., Burning all the unnecessary letters which I have had upon my file for four or five years backward. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 175 Keep the tradesmen's notes upon a file. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* II. Wks. 1799 II. 259 There are some of their names, I am sure, that I never desire to see on my file. 1856 W. COLLINS *Armadale* II. IV. iii. 277 Some place in the City where all the papers are kept, as he calls it, in file. 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* vi. A printed slip which the latter pulled off a file.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 275 We hang uppe this accusation also upon the file of your other slanderous lyes. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 200 This commination standeth upon the file in holy Scripture.

b. *esp.* one in a court of law to hold proceedings or documents in a cause, etc.; the list of documents, etc., in a cause.

In the Court of Chancery the pleadings themselves were filed; in the Common Law Courts the pleadings and judgements were *enrolled*, and only affidavits and collateral documents were filed.

1607 in COWEL *Interpr.* 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 42 The sentence of the court was..that the bill should be taken off the fyle, that [etc.]. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 722 Causes unjudg'd disgrace the loaded file. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 285 They will not, however, order the fine to be taken off the file. 1833 MYLNE & KEEN *Reports* II. 247 This was the only bill upon the file relative to the testator's estate. 1885 *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 681/2 A motion was made to take the affidavits off the file.

† c. A catalogue, list, roll. *Obs.*

1566 PARTRIDGE *Hist. Plasidas* D iij, Thus ended they their mortall race, their file was at an ende. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 10 Our present Musters grow vpon the File To fiue and twenty thousand men of choice. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* 10 With Pens of Steele, Eternall Files to keepe Of euery Nation, since the Earth began. 1697 DRYDEN *Disc. Epic Poetry* Prose Wks. 1800 III. 441 The file of heroick poets is very short. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) I. 544 It would not be improper under this file to lodge the singular and surprising successes of his prayers. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 335 Catalogued files of murders.

4. A collection of papers placed on a file, or merely arranged in order of date or subject for ready reference.

a 1626 BACON *Adv. Villiers* Wks. 1740 III. 566 After you have ranked them into several files, according to the subject matter. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 32 Then from the Compter he takes down the File And with Prescriptions lights the solemn Pile. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 113 Files of newspapers. 1806 WILBERFORCE in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 212 Having just this moment got a file of letters. 1847 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. ix. 401 You can get at..the newsroom a file of the *Times*. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xii. 122 A man who has a file of receipts to show for everything. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *C. Brontë* 301 She sent to Leeds for a file of the 'Mercuries' of 1812, '13 and '14.

5. *Her.* = LABEL (but sometimes distinguished: cf. quot. 1727). [So in Fr.]

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 107 He beareth Argent a fyle with iij Lambeaux Azure, for a difference. Some will call them a Labell of three pointes. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 120 The Cheveron..distinguished by a file with five labels to shew that he was a fifth brother. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 May, A Shield with a Cross Saltire and a File of 3 Points. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *File*, Some distinguish File and Label, calling the File the upper horizontal Line, and the Label the Point that issues from it. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Herald.*, *File* or Label.

6. A disease, ? from its producing an appearance of lines or threads: † a. in trees = Fr. *fil* (*obs.*); b. in cattle. *dial.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xlvii. 520 The file is a disease in trees that fretteth their barkes. 1688 in R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1. 1892 *Northumberland Gloss.* s.v. *File*, 'File in the foot' is a disease peculiar to cattle and sheep.

II. Senses repr. Fr. *file.*

7. *Mil.* The number of men constituting the depth from front to rear of a formation in line, etc. *In file*: one behind the other. For *Indian, Single file* see those adjs. *Rank and file*: see RANK.

The front of a file is one man (the *file-leader*), the depth may be any number; but in the modern English formation of infantry it is only two, consisting of the front and the rear rank men.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 37 By file, I vnderstand all the line..of all the souldiers standing consequently one after another, from front to the traine. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldier's Accid.* 6 A File..ought neuer to be aboue ten persons deepe. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. (1821) 524 It was impossible for men to march but in file. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 339 His Chariot..stood retir'd From off the files of warr. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 9 Each squadron had..8 in depth, for that was the usual depth of the files. 1790 BURNS *Sher.ffmuir* 15 Great Argyle led on his files. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 The others..will first cover in file with precision. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 208 The 16th are very strong; when I saw them the other day they were 59 file a squadron. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxiii, Even as they fell, in files they lay. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. x. 406 Riding along their broken files. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 243 The brave Fernando, Searching through the files of war.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 109 Hunger and cold ranke in the same file with him. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* (1650) 15 That we be not in the first file of enhancers. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 44 He was by the Emperour valued in the first file of Nobility. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 37 In all his actions it [valour] ever marched in the same file with wisdom. 1700 BLACKMORE *Song of Moses*, The foaming files o'ertook them in the chase. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 142 The radiant files of angels. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 178, I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time.

b. Phrases: † *To accept the files*, to open one's own ranks for a charging enemy to enter. *To double the files*: to put two files in one and so make the ranks smaller; also *fig.* *To close their files*, see CLOSE *v.* 10 b. *To take the right-hand file*, to take precedence.

1616 BINGHAM *Ælian's Tactics* xxix. 137 *notes*, Double your files to the right or left hand. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* III. v, There are Many..who may take..the right-hand file of you. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. i. 3 In her husbands absence she is wife and deputy-husband, which makes her double the files of her diligence. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *File*, To Double the Files. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* IV. v. 163 It used to be said of the foreigners that they 'accepted the files'.

c. A small body of men, formerly varying in number from two to twelve or more, but now usually two. Also, when 'marching in files' (see *file-marching* in 11), the two soldiers walking abreast.

1616 BINGHAM *Ælian's Tactics* xxix. 136 *notes*, When 16 men (that is a file) are so extended, that they possesse as much length as 32 should doe (that is, as 2 files). 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 239 They met with a file of Saluages that let fly their Arrowes. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. iv. (1854) 105 Twelve files of men with firearms and pikes. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* V. 70 A file of Men, Bumpkin, is six Men. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxi. 142 The general was escorted by a file of musqueteers. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 45 *A File*, two Soldiers placed one behind the other when formed in ranks, but abreast when marching in file. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* viii, I shall send a sergeant and a file of marines to fetch you. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 262 A Non-commissioned Officer, with a file of men.

8. A row of persons, animals, or things placed one behind the other. *The common file* = 'the common herd' (*obs.* or *arch.*) *In file*: one after another, in succession.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 144 The greater file of the subiect held the Duke to be wise. 1607 — *Cor.* I. vi. 43 The common file..did budge From Rascals worse then they. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 364 This Hoarse Sound..seemeth to be nothing but the dividing of the air into innumerable and very small Files. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 137 Here files of pins extend their shining rows. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 134 He furnished..one state-apartment of divers rooms in file. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 230 Before him march in Files The rural Minstralsy. 1794 WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* iv, Long files of corn-stacks. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii, I push my way into court through files of attorneys. *Ibid.* VI. i, A double file of wine-glasses and goblets. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xviii. (1857) 264 An endless file of bare gloomy cliffs. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 432 Whose military prowess had raised him from the common file. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 35 When the ants came to the road they changed their course, and in narrow files reascended the wall. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 192 The men were standing in silent file on each side of it. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 121 A file of camels.

9. *Chess.* One of the eight lines of squares extending across the board from player to player. *An open file*: one on which no piece or pawn of either colour is standing. *To seize the open file*: to place a rook or the queen on the first square.

1614 SAUL *Chesse-play* i. 3 Imagine that the blacke King for his first draught playeth his owne Pawne into the third

house in his owne file. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* iv. (ed. 2) 39 The Rook goes backward and forward in any file. 1860 PARDON *Handbk. Chess* 15 The horizontal rows of squares are termed *ranks* and the vertical squares *files*.

10. The run or track of a hare; also, *To run her file* (see quot. 1838).

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 109 It is strictly necessary to look into the hares' files for wires. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Provincialisms*, When sportsmen say the hare runs her File, that is runs round the same track continually to foil or deceive the dogs.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *file-closer, -leader* (†*-lead*), *-mark*. Also, **file-fire, -firing**, firing by files, now called independent firing (opposed to volley-firing); **file-marching**, marching in files, by turning from a formation in line to the right or left, so that the line becomes a series of files facing to the right or left flank; †**file-wort**, Gerarde's rendering of botanical L. *filāgo*, the name of a genus of plants.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 788/1 The .. officers hidden as *file-closers behind their companies. 1857 *New Boy at Styles's* in *Househ. Words* 9 May 436 The usual *file-fire of glances was exchanged. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. iii. 324 His Jurymen are charged to make feu de file, *file-firing till the ground be clear. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 Independent or file firing may commence. 1775 ASH, **File-lead* .. the foremost man in the file. 1616 BINGHAM *Ælian's Tactics* v. 42 Hee that leadeth the file, who is also called the *file-leader. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 18 The file leaders preserve such distances as they ought from which ever hand they are to dress to. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 135 Most people require a..file-leader. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 49 *File marching may be adopted. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Filewort is *Filago minor*.

† **File,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. OF. *file* (Fr. *fille*) girl:—L. *filia* daughter.] A girl, woman; also in a bad sense, a concubine, a whore.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4540 To rage wyþ ylka fyle [*gl.* maydgerle]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 135 Dame purnele a prestes file, prioresse worth hue neuere.

† **File,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [a. ON. *fýla* foulness, fig. foul person, f. *fúll* FOUL *a.*] A worthless person (male or female); a rascal.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 715 (Cott.) Sorful bicom þat fals file. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2499 Men mithe thethen a mile Here him rore, that fule file. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Þat did Roberd trauaile for nouht, he was a file. *c* 1450 *Douce MS.* 559 (Bodleian) Quest. 240 My brotheres wyfe may be a fyle.

† **File** (fōil), *sb.*[5] *slang. Obs.* Also 7 **foyl, 8 foile.** [First appears in the longer form *foyl-cloy* (later *file-cloy*); possibly this is not a comb. of *file* sb., but the original from which the latter is shortened; but the etymology is unknown. Cf. *to file a cly* (FILE *v.*[4]).] A pick-pocket. Also, *file-cloy, -lifter*.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 19 The sixth is a Foyl-cloy. 1676 *Warning for Housekprs.* Title-p., Budg and Snudg, File-lifter, Tongue-padder, the private Theif. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Putta*, A file, or pick-pocket whore. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 228 Pickpockets, Divers, Buttocking-Foiles. 1721 BAILEY, Bulk and File, is when one jostles you while another picks your pocket. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., File-Cloy*, a Pickpocket, Thief or Rogue. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* IV. xiii, A Pick-pocket, or, in truer Language, a File.

† **File,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* Apparently = *Fylde*, proper name of a district in Lancashire.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 416 The .. files of Lancashire.

File (fōil), *sb.*[7] *U.S. local.* [app. a. Du. *feil*, given in Bomhoff's Dict. as variant or synonym of *dweil* floor-cloth, corresp. to ON. *þvegill* towel :—OTeut. **þvagilo-z* f. **þwahan* (OE. *þwéan*) to wash.] A cloth used for wiping a floor or a table after scrubbing, a house-flannel.

1851 ELIZ. WARNER *Wide W. World* II. xxii. (1852) 368 'A file!' said Ellen .. 'O I remember now .. I didn't know what you meant. Margery calls it a dish-cloth, or a floor-cloth, or something else'. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1889 in FARMER *Americanisms*.

File (fōil), *v.*[1] Forms: 3 *south.* **vile,** 4–7 **fyle,** (5 **fylin**), 6 **fill,** 5– **file.** [f. FILE *sb.*[1]; cf. OHG. *fīlōn* (MHG. *vīlen*, mod.G. *feilen*), Du. *vijlen*.]

1. *trans.* To rub smooth, reduce the surface of, with a file. *To file* (*one's*) *teeth*: (*fig.*) to render harmless. *To file in* (or † *a*) *two*: to cut in two by filing.

In the contextual use 'to sharpen' (weapons) sometimes associated with AFFILE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 And nis þet iren acursed þet iwurðeð þe swarture & þe ruhure so hit is ofture & more iviled? *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2225 A denez ax .. Fyled in a fylor. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 354 And a file to file þis nayle a two. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes .. shal .. haue .. the point well and rounde, filled, canted and sharped. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 He fyleth and whetteth his horne on a stone. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 It is .. time enough to file your teeth, or muzzle you. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 65 Some persons are committed for fyling the edges of new shillings. 1787 HOLCROFT tr. *Life Baron Trenck* (1886) II. 33, I filed the iron which passed through it on the outside. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *File*, Leaving the surface that has been filed more or less smooth.

absol. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* i. (ed. 2) 10 Others have made them [false dice] by filing and rounding. 1888 HASLUCK *Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 85 Take an old file and file away steadily.

b. *fig.* To remove the roughness of; to smooth, polish, elaborate to perfection. Also, to wear *down*; to bring *into* (a certain condition) as if by filing.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3812 His tunge was fyled sharpe & square. 1552 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* title-p., All fresshe fine wittes by me are filed. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 101 Nor he that files his smoothed speeche. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxv, Precious phrase by all the Muses fil'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 494 Dante had begun to file their language, at least in verse. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 192 The Treatise..which he has had leisure for many years to revise, file, correct, and strengthen against all objections. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ii, And file your tongue to a little more courtesy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, His bones [were] sharp and thin .. the iron teeth of confinement and privation had been slowly filing them down for twenty years. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 406 Lads who would be filed into business shape.

2. To remove (roughnesses, part of a surface, etc.) by filing. Now only with *away, off*. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He is þi uile & uileð awei al þi rust. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvii. (1611) 241 They that would file away most from the largenesse of that offer. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Advice of Son* (1651) 7 Death hath already filed from you the better part of your natural forces. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, That..Files off all rudeness and uncivil 'haviour. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 216 He will never file away the stain. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 154 It [Humility]..files off the roughnesses of our passions. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 291 They adjusted the balance by filing away some of the thickness of the longest part of the beam. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 204 What was required was to file away asperities [in language]. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 621 So grated down and filed away with thought.

File (fōil), *v.*[2] Forms: 1–3 **fulen,** 3 **filen(n,** 3–6 **fele,** 4–8 **fyle,** (6 **fyll,** 7 **feel**), 3– **file.** [OE. **fýlan** (in combs. *a-, be-, gefýlan*) = MDu. *vuilen*, OHG. *fúlen*:—OTeut. **fūljan*, f. **fūlo-* FOUL *a.*

In early southern ME. the spelling *fule-n* represents both this vb. (the *u* being sounded *ū*) and the originally intransitive vb. FOUL:—OE. *fúlian*.]

1. *trans.* To render (materially) foul, filthy or dirty; to pollute, dirty; to destroy the cleanness or purity of; = DEFILE *v.*[1] 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 136 No festiual frok but fyled with werkkez. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2348 A thyng es fouler þat may file þan þe thyng þat it fyles. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 446 Oft fylit my feit in mony foull fen. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXCVII. 202 He felyd the holy lyker with the fruyte of his wombe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 41 If any shepe .. be fyled with dounge about the tayle. 1611 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marr.* v. in *Old Plays* (1825) V. 86 As not to file my hands in villain's blood. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 384 You need not file the House for want of Legs to carry you to the Midding. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 84 A piece which is laid by foul, will..file one's finger. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv, Her face wad fyle the Logan Water. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* III. 44 No art of barbarous ornament had..filed her face. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., File*, to defile.

fig. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. Wks. 1878 II. 64 A word that I abhorre to file my lips with. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 78 He will not vouchsafe himselfe to file his hands vpon so base..a person.

b. *Proverbs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 100 Dahet habbe that ilke beste, That fuleth his owe nest. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 216 Claw a churl by the tail and he will file your hand. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xx. 190 It's a foul bird that files its ain nest.

† **c.** *intr.* for *refl.* To become soiled. *Obs.*

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Cross* (1846) 132 His garments never filed; nor his shoes..waxed old.

† **d.** *absol.* Also *intr.*, to void excrement. *Obs.*

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1844) 62 If doves, or any other fowls or beasts file upon their [i. e. the images] heads, they perceive it not. 1611 G. WILKINS *Miseries Inforced Marr.* III. in *Old Plays* (1825) V. 40 Oaths are..like smoak from a chimney that files all the way it goes.

† **2.** *trans.* To taint with disease, infect. *Obs.*

1456 *Sc. Acts James II* (1814) § 6 And not lat þame pas away fra þe place..to fyle þe cuntre about thame.

3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of; to corrupt, taint, sully; = DEFILE *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

[*c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich habbe .. mid flesches fulðe ifuled me.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 1959 Þatt nan ne shollde filedd ben Wiþþ hæþenndom þurrh macche. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 287/314 Alle þo .. þat his ordre fuylden ou3t with .. worldes feo. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., To confourme men þat are filyd in adam til crist in newnes of lyf. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 129 No man filys hym-self with wardly bisynes after þat he truly has ioyd in lufe euerlastyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 104 Is that trew luif, guid faith and fame to fyle? 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* III. i. 65 For Banquo's Issue haue I fil'd my Minde. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cxiii, Had I not filed my mind, which thus itself subdued. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xxxiii 539 Why had he thus filed his mind?

† **4.** To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debauch. *Obs.* = DEFILE *v.*[1] 4.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 978 He has forsede hir and fylede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 75 For me was she never fylyd. 15.. *Peebles to Play* xviii, 'Ye fyl'd me; fy, for shame!' quoth she.

† **5.** To sully the honour of, dishonour. *Obs.* = DEFILE *v.*[1] 6.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3498 Tac ðu noȝt in idel min name[n] Ne swer it les to fele in gamen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8120 Euery lede will þe lacke and þi lose file. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 62 (Harl. MS.) He made the new lawe, & fylid not þat othir. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXVIII. v, They the trewce had broken and did fyle. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* 10 A good name that none dooth fyle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 251 If he hath broken and fyled the preuyleges of the chyrche. 1594 JAS. VI in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 217 That so wise and provident a prince [Elizabeth] .. should be so fyled and contemned by a great number of her own subjects. *a* 1668 D'AVENANT *Siege* III. (1673) 75 The bold warrier, that hath deserv'd Fame .. once feel'd [*mod. ed.* fil'd] his victories Are quite forgot.

† **6.** To charge with a crime, accuse. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 273 To thare prynces thay can hym fyle. *c* 1560 *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 64 Mr. Ratlyf was in great greif that Doon shuld fyll his man Dixon for certain shepe. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 376 You are busy to clear your self when no Body files you. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 14 They .. were ready to file, by their delation, sundry gentlewomen.

† **b.** To find guilty, condemn. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 173 Þe courte opon him sat, þe quest filed him & schent. 1525 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. *131 Quhil þai had .. fylit þame of þe said slauchtir. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* IV. i. § 5 Gif anie man is fyled or condemned of that crime. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 387 He was noted as if he had fylled him.

Hence † **Filed** *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 Filed, *deturpatus*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 62 She lightly lept out of her filed bedd, And to her weapon ran. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 95 His fyled conscience.

File (fōil), *v.*[3] Also 5–7 **fyle,** (**fill, fyll**). [f. FILE *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* † To string upon a thread (*obs.*); to place (documents) on a file; to place (papers) in consecutive order for preservation and reference. Also, † *to file together, up* (obs.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 Their maner is to bore holes through them, and then to file them vp into chains and collars. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, They .. sort and file And read the news and issue them. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXXVI. 142 At her arm-pits hung a many of little idols..filed together. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref. 3 A Letter .. now filed amongst others in the Custody of the Royal Society. 1770 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 364 No care is taken to file the newspapers. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, Miss Abbey filed her receipts.

transf. and *fig.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 292 Let not this accusation of Osorius be filed uppe amongst the other hys false reproches and lyes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ii. 32 Dan Chaucer..On fames eternall beadroll worthie to be fyled. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* IV. iii, I am no churchman: Such a one must file it on record. 1647 FANSHAWE *Pastor Fido* 187 Thou dost file One Lye upon another well. 1753 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 14 F. Frisi..files it up, as the sixth of the errors, which he says have been discovered in the Principia. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 201 Lest I should be filed upon that chain.

b. *spec.* To place (a document) in a due manner among the records of a court or public office; esp. *to file a bill* (*in Chancery*), *an information*. Also, † *to file up* (*obs.*).

1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 3 The same accomptes .. to be taken and filed up in the Pipe. *Ibid.* § 5 The Kinges said lettres missives annexed and fyled to the same Accomptes. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 213/1 He..therwith brought in those letters and filed them among the recordes of the court. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1211/4 If they do not forthwith File and Enter all such their Proceedings. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 305 When an information is filed. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 80/1 An office copy of the executors' accounts .. filed the first of October, 1774. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 20 Leaving two daughters, who..afterwards filed a bill in Chancery against the trustees. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 387 The king .. cancelled the judgments filed against him. 1886 WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XX. 342/1 The difference between filing and registration is that the documents filed are filed without alteration, while only an epitome is usually registered.

fig. 1619 MIDDLETON *Inner-Temple Masques* Cib, Thy faire desires in Vertue's Court are fil'de. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 502 Let conscience file the sentence in her court.

† **2.** To arrange in consecutive order. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 435 in *Babees Bk.* 313 Gromes palettes shyn fyle and make litere. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* VII. i, In balade thus it shall be made and fyled. 1607 FLETCHER *Woman-hater* I. ii, I would have my several courses and my dishes well filed. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* i. § 4 (1682) 164 Not being filed one just over another but alternately.

† **3.** To arrange (men, soldiers) in a file, or files.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 44 The other halfe is to be brought vnto the traine of the pikes, and there filed in like maner. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 87 They stood a hundred deepe..filing themselues one opposite to the other. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xviii. 200 The King of Sweden never filed his men above six deep in one company. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 1 One man is ranked with another, another filed before him, according to the quality of his desert.

4. *intr.* To march or move in file. Also with *away*, etc. *To file off*, 'to wheel off by files from moving in a spacious front, and march in length' (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*).

1616 BINGHAM *Ælian's Tactics* xix. 109 *notes*, The first [kind of Rhombe] both filed and ranked, this neither fileth, nor ranketh. 1703 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3914/5 Some of their Battalions filed up several steep and narrow Passages. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4054/1 At night they filed and stood to the Northward. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4475/3 The Enemy filed off..towards the Thickets. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. iii, This fair creature entering the field of battle, immediately filed to that wing where [etc.]. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 89 The whole divisions then file from their reverse flanks. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxxi, Till, filing from the gate, he past That noble train. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 101 *note*, The French troops shall file out tomorrow

morning. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 70 A party of Americans filed into his studio. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. iv. 48 The players file off in the wake of the host. 1883 E. E. HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 145/2 They filed away for the south.

†b. To march in line, keep pace *with*; in quot. *fig.* *Obs.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 171 My endeauors Haue euer come too short of my Desires Yet filld [*mod. edd.* filed] with my Abilities. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* I. ii, Too light..To fyle with her affections.

c. U.S. *To file upon*: to march upon, occupy (vacant land).

1879 H. KING in *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 132/1 Intervals not yet 'filed upon' or 'opened up'.

5. *trans.* To cause or order (soldiers) to file *off*.

1831 *Examiner* 338/1 When the soldiers had returned .. they were filed off in four divisions to receive billets for the night.

Hence **Filing** *ppl. a.*

1616 BINGHAM *Ælian's Tactics* xix. 110 *notes*, The filing Rhombe began at the front point & reare-point & proceeded to the flanks.

†**File**, *v.*[4] *slang. Obs.* [Cf. FILE *sb.*[5]] To pick pockets. Also, *To file a cly.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Tout, Do you Bulk and I'll File*, if you'll jostle him, I will Pick his Pocket. *Ibid.* s.v. *Cly, Filed a Cly*, Pickt a Pocket.

Hence **File**r, a pick-pocket. **Filing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. FILE, in comb. *filing-lay*, pocket-picking.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* i. (1680) 5 Filers, Budgies, Droppers .. &c. .. may all pass under the general .. appellation of Rooks. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 100 A filer my Sister, a Filcher my Brother. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* IV. ii, I am committed for the Filing-Lay.

File, obs. var. of VILE, FOIL *sb.*

Filed (fəild), *ppl. a.* [f. FILE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.: chiefly *fig.* of speech, etc.: Polished, smooth, neatly finished off or elaborated; fine (now *rare*). Also with defining word prefixed as *fair-filed*, *true-filed* adjs.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 477 Thy tong is fayre fyled. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* Pref. Verse, That fyled phrase. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II 22 b, Their eloquence, and filed tongue. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 379/2 Take filed Iron. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 328 Wee goe not about with filed speech and rich rewards to circumvent thee. 1623 B. JONSON *Pref. Verses* in *1st Fo. Shaks.*, In his well torned, and true-filed lines. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxx, Thou hast a better filed tongue than either Crèvecœur or I. 1888 HASLUCK *Mech. Workshop Handybk.* 87 With regard to finishing filed work. 1892 *Nation* 4 Aug. 88/3 Mr. Aldrich's filed lines..show his even power.

File-fish. [f. FILE *sb.*[1] + FISH *sb.*] †a. = *file-shell* (FILE *sb.*[1] 5). *Obs.* b. A fish of the genus *Balistes*, having its skin granulated like a file.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. iv. 61 The latter [kind] are called Pholades or File Fish. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 977/2 The incisors of the File-fish.

Filemot (fi·lĭmɒt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 7–8 feuill(e)mort, (7 fueillemort), f(i)eulamo(r)t, fil(l)-amo(r)t, -imot, (8 foliomort), 8–9 fillemot, 8– filemot. β. 7 philia-, phylia-, phyllamort, 7–8 philemort, 7–9 philamot, (8 -mort), -omot, 9 phil(l)imot. [A corruption of FEUILLEMORTE.]

A. *adj.* = FEUILLEMORTE *a.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 98 Her fienlamort old gownes he begs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 247/1 The Wings of a Feuill-mort colour. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 334 They are of a Tawny or Phyllamort Colour. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3835/4 A Feulamort Persian Silk. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 5 One of them was blue, another yellow, and another Philomot. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 239 The leaves fade first to purple, and then to feuillemort colour. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 313 Let Vidal change..His murrey-coloured robe for philamot, And crop his hair. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 177 Each compartment crowded with labelled folios all filemot with age and use.

b. Comb. *filemot-coloured* adj.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. § 8 (1689) 188 Philomot coloured Mohairs. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xxvii, A fillemot-coloured cloak lined with light blue.

B. *sb.* The name of a colour, viz. that of a dead or faded leaf; (may have a plural).

1655 W. ROKEBY in *Surtees Misc.* (1858) 16, I would have it trimmed with a .. philamot or some pretty colour. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 Instead of the fresh and lively greens..these [islands] were apparrel'd with Russets, or at best Phyllamorts. 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 160 Lucasta ..stills new life in fields of fueillemort. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. W. Isl.* (1716) 135 It's of a dark colour, and only dyes a Philamot. 1721 CIBBER *Double Gallant* I, A motly crowd of Blacks, Tawny, Olives, Feulamots, and pale Blues. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, The colours you ought to wish for are blue, or filemot, turned up with red. 1841 *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* II. 173 The Egyptians [use] yellow, or fillemot. 1844 JAMES *Agincourt* I. 37 His tight-fitting hose were of a light philimot, or brownish yellow.

Filer[1] (fəi·lər). [f. FILE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who files or works with a file; *spec.* †one who files down gold and silver coin.

1598 FLORIO, *Limaro*, a filer or maker of files. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon.* A Filer, *limeur*. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 554 Severall clippers, coinners, and filers taken up in the Mint on Sunday last, and sent to Newgate. 1882 *Birm. Weekly Post* 24 June 5/5 Gun-action Filers wanted. 1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Spur Filer and Finisher wanted.

Filer[2] (fəi·lər). [f. FILE *v.*[3] + -ER [1].] a. One who places something upon a file. b. An apparatus for filing or holding papers.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 377 Notice is given to the filer of the *caveat*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Filer*, an office device for holding bills and loose papers.

Filer[3]: see FILE *v.*[4]

Filet(e, obs. form of FILLET.

Filial (fi·lĭăl), *a.* Also 6 feliall, fyliall, 6–7 filiall. [ad. late L. *fīlĭāl-is*, f. *fīli-us* son. Cf. F. *filial*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a son or daughter.

a. Of sentiments, duty, etc.: Due from a child to a parent. *Filial fear*: see FEAR *sb.* 3 d.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IX. 216 Ys no final [*v. r.* filial] loue with his folke. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/1 Christen people receiue the spirit of feliall loue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 306 Disciplin'd..from servil fear To filial. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. VII. 494 James had hitherto treated his mother with filial respect. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* xii, Now her filial cares were ended. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xi. 67 The filial piety of her children for poor auld Scotland.

†b. That is the due of a son or daughter. *Obs.*

1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 175, I giue to my said Sonne Rob't in full contentacion & payment of his fyliall porcion..of all my goodes. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xv. (1718) 122 At length corrected by the filial rod Of his offended, but his gracious God. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 6 The sum of the plaintiff Mary's filial portion.

c. Of a relation, designation, etc.: Characteristic of a son or daughter.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 150 The primitive Christians did..include this filial title of our Saviour together with his names into the compass of one word.

transf. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. iii. 52 The foundation of new villages .. standing in a filial relation to the original settlement.

2. 'Bearing the character or relation of a son or daughter' (J.). Now only *transf.* and *fig.* of a thing: That is the offspring of something else.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 722 Thus the filial Godhead answering spake. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Wks. 1721 IV. 185 Paternal God gave filial God to die. 1718 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 102 Where the old Myrtle her good Influence sheds; Sprigs of like Leaf erect their Filial Heads. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 213 A collegiate-church, to which .. belong four other filial churches. 1889 *Times* 13 Aug. 3/1 The size of the parent seed was reproduced in the filial seed.

†b. Entertaining the sentiments of a son or daughter. *Obs. rare.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. ii. 20 Your ever affectionate and filial friend.

†c. *absol.* (quasi-sb.) An off-shoot. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) VII. 48 The Body of the Cathedral Chyrch [in Carlisle] is of an older Building then the Quyer. And yt ys as a Filial deriveid from S. Oswalds fast by Pontfreyt. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 214 This church is a filial of the parish of St. Veit.

Filiality (fili,æ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *filialité*.] a. The relation of a son or daughter to a parent. b. The quality of being filial.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 70 There are that chalenge a filialitie—as the Jewes—'we have one Father even God'. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 4. 75 Infinite good things we partake, if we be sonnes; but all lies in the assurance of this filialitie. 1775 in ASH. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 53 Paternity connotes filiality. 18.. R. THOMAS in *Chr. World Pulpit* No. 432. 87 Irreligion is as unnatural as want of filiality in a child.

Filially (fi·lĭăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a filial manner; with filial feeling or affection.

1613 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyrick* 25 There is no seruant of God, but feares filially. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. XXX. (1852) 520 His prayers were observable for the..filially familiar strains of them. 1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. i. 37 Dutiful affection filially accorded to their own [Church].

Filialness (fi·lĭălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being filial; filial affection or conduct.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH. 1874 BP. MAGEE in *Hansard* CCXIX. 27 There is something very one-sided in this cry for fatherliness from the Bishops when they meet with no filialness.

Filiate (fi·lĭ,eĭt), *v.* [f. med.L. *filiāt-* ppl. stem of *fīliāre* to have a child, f. *fili-us* son; see -ATE 3.] *trans.* = AFFILIATE *v.* *To filiate itself*: (*fig.*) to declare its author.

1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* II. 191 The language, in several passages, filiates itself. 1824 *Examiner* 11/2 A young girl .. brought .. before a Magistrate, in order to filiate her expected offspring. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CCXXXI. (1848) 624/1 Many parts..bearing so strong a likeness that no one can hesitate at filiating them upon the *ipsissimus* Luther.

Hence **Fi·liated** *ppl. a.*

1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 139 On these the filiated societies model their opinions. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 217 The great paternal..fire..wherein All filiated nature ceaseth work.

Filiation (fili,ēi·ʃən). Also 6 filiacion. [a. F. *filiation*, ad. med.L. *filiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fīliāre*, recorded in sense 'to give birth to', f. L. *fili-us* son.]

1. *Theol.* The process of becoming, or the condition of being, a son.

Many Dicts. have a sense 'adoption as a son', illustrated by the first of our quots. from Donne. The sense is etymologically justifiable, and may probably exist; but quot. 1628- seems to show that it was not intended by Donne.

a 1529 SKELTON *Prayers, To the Father* 18 The only Sonne of God by filiacion. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* vi. (1640) 56 God hath forgot all these paternities, all these filiations..all these inviscerations of Israel into his owne bosome. *Ibid.* 57 God shall forget his former Paternities and our former Filiations. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 155 Those Expressions of Image, or Form of God, relate to Christ's Sonship or Filiation. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* 491 Continuous incarnation is progressive filiation.

2. The designating (of a person) as a son; ascription of sonship.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 105 After our Saviour's nomination immediately followeth his filiation.

3. The fact of being the child of a specified parent. Also, a person's parentage; 'whose son one is'.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. § 4 Yee be borne within this Land .. and all the three Estates of the Land haue .. knowledge of your birth and filiation aforesaid. 1799 MALONE in *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1744, Mr. Cust's reasoning, with respect to the filiation of Richard Savage. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VIII. v. 569 Where the monogamous relation makes filiation clear.

4. The fact of being descended or derived, or of originating *from*; descent, transmission *from*.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 323 The resemblance .. by no means evinces the filiation of the latter from the former. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. Pref. 13 The..institutions of modern Europe are derived by more direct filiation from those of Rome. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vii. 109 The filiation of Aristophanes' comedies from these choruses.

5. The relation of one thing to another from which it may be said to be descended or derived; position in a genealogical classification.

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. p. xv, The intricate filiation and connection of these productions. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 371 And would give the filiation and origin of each tongue. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 131 This he asserts to be the true filiation of the sciences.

6. Formation of branches or offshoots; chiefly *concr.*, a branch or offshoot of a society or language.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* 110 The order of Alcantara was instituted a filiation of Calatrava. 1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* v. (1846) 231 The northern dialects .. were filiations from one Common Stock. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 65 The democratical party, with their numerous filiations, in the towns. 1890 J. T. FOWLER *Cistercian Statutes* 5 That great system of filiation and visitation which went so far to make up what has been called the 'Cistercian idea'.

7. = AFFILIATION 3. *lit.* and *fig.*

1562 in *Child-Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 86 Margaret Wilkinson came to the Vicar of Budworth with a filiacion. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III* (ed. 2) 60 A mandamus to the Justices to make an order of filiation upon a foreign ambassador's secretary.

fig. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1761, The filiation of a literary performance is difficult of proof. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* xii. (1890) 448 The direct filiation of euphuism on Spanish originals is no doubt erroneous.

Filibeg (fi·libeg). *Sc.* Also 8 philebeg, 8–9 philabeg, -ibeg, fillibeg, feilbeg, 9 philiberg, phillibeg. [ad. Gael. *feileadh-beag* the kilt of modern shape, f. *feileadh* a fold, plait + *beag* little, as distinguished from *feileadh-mor* the large kilt of primitive form.] A kilt.

1746 *Act* 19 *Geo. II*, c. 39 § 17 The..philebeg, or little kilt. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* I. (1790) 211 The feil beg, i. e. little plaid, also called kelt .. is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 24 Sept., Old Malcolm in his filibeg. 1794 BURNS *Jolly Beggars, John Highlandman*, His philabeg and tartan plaid. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 203 Persian robes and Scotch phillibegs.

Filibuster (fi·libʌstəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 6 flibutor, 8–9 flibustier, 9 filibustier, fillibuster, flibuster. [The ultimate source is certainly the Du. *vrijbuiter*, in Kilian *vrij-bueter* (see FREEBOOTER). It is not clear whether the 16th c. Eng. form *flibutor*, of which we have only one example, was taken from Du. directly or through some foreign lang. Late in the 18th c. the F. form *flibustier* was adopted into Eng., and continued to be used, with occasional variations of spelling, until after the middle of the present century. About 1850–54, the form *filibuster*, ad. Sp. *filibustero*, began to be employed as the designation of certain adventurers who at that time were active in the W. Indies and Central America; and this has now superseded the earlier *flibustier* even with reference to the history of the 17th c.

The mutual relation of the forms is involved in obscurity. It is possible that the corruption of *fri-* into *fli-* may be due to the influence of the word FLYBOAT (Du. *vlieboot*, whence F. *flibot*, Sp. *flibote*); but against this it may be urged that in our first quot. the word seems to be applied to marauders on land. In Fr. the form *fribustier* (which may be a corruption of Eng. *freebooter*) occurs in Du Tertre *Hist. des Ant-Isles* (1667) III. 151; but *flibustier* is app. first recorded in A. O. Oexmelin (Esquemeling) *Hist. des Avanturiers* (1686); this writer says that it comes from the Eng. *flibuster* 'corsair'; in the earlier ed. of the work in Dutch (1678) the word does not occur. It is possible on the one hand that the corrupt form of the Du. word may be of Eng. origin, and may have been taken into F. from its use in the Eng. colonies in the W. Indies; or, on the other hand, that the F. form arose in the European wars of the 16th c., and is the immediate source of Garrard's *flibutor*. In any case the insertion of

the *s* probably originated in Fr. as a mere sign of vowel-length, though from the *Dictionnaire de Trévoux* we learn that the *s* was already pronounced in 1704. In the *Dict. étymologique* of Ménage (who died in 1692), s.v. *flibot*, the form *flibutier* occurs, with the explanation (doubtless erroneous) 'celui qui gouverne un *flibot*'. The Sp. *filibustero* is presumably ad. F. *flibustier*.]

† 1. *gen.* = FREEBOOTER. *Obs. rare* −1.

a 1587 GARRARD *Arte Warre* (1591) 236 Such .. as bring wares to the campe, he [the High Marshall of the Field] must take order that they be courteously..vsed..procuring them a conuoy..to the intent they may..remaine..satisfied, without suspect of being robbed .. of theeues and flibutors. *Ibid.* 154 Clearing .. the hye wayes .. from fleebooters.

2. *spec.* a. One of a class of piratical adventurers who pillaged the Spanish colonies in the West Indies during the 17th c.

1792 BURKE *Heads for Consid.* Wks. VII. 93 The Flibustiers..about a century back..brought..calamities upon the Spanish colonies. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 6 This .. man is a buccaneer, a pirate, a flibustier.

b. A member of any of those bands of adventurers who between 1850 and 1860 organized expeditions from the United States, in violation of international law, for the purpose of revolutionizing certain states in Central America and the Spanish West Indies.

1854 LOWELL *Camb.* 30 *V. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 85 He who was ordained to-day might .. accept a colonelcy of filibusters to-morrow. 1855 THOREAU *Let.* in *Atlantic Mo.* (1893) LXXII. 744/1 The gold-diggers and the Mormons, the slaves and the slaveholders and the filibustiers. 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama, Haschish* ix, A raving Cuban filibuster!

attrib. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. ii. 6 To avoid a collision with the filibuster power [i. e. the U.S.A.].

c. In wider sense: One who resembles a 'filibuster' (sense a or b) in his actions; now *esp.* one who engages in unauthorized and irregular warfare against foreign states.

1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 31 The contrast which these filibusters [Garibaldians] presented to the royal troops was exceedingly striking. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* iv. (1865) 95 The Greek colonists were filibusters; they seized by force the women wherever they settled.

d. *nonce-use.* A vessel employed in filibustering; a pirate craft.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 455 The coast of ..Dunkirk swarmed with their..craft, from the flybooter or filibuster of the rivers to the larger armed vessels.

3. *U.S.* One who practises obstruction in a legislative assembly: see FILIBUSTER *v.* 2.

1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 14 Jan. 2/2 A humiliating 'treaty' with a single determined filibuster.

Filibuster (fi·libʌstər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as a filibuster.

1853 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 247 Youths..rather inclined to filibustering in Cuba. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 135 He prayed with fervour as he went fillibustering.

b. quasi-*trans.* Also *trans.* To subject to the methods of a filibuster.

1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. ii. 67 When the inmates [of a prison] have enjoyed a satisfactory period of rest and seclusion, they join in companies, and fillibuster their way out. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 122, I was..endeavouring to filibuster a constituency.

2. *U.S.* To obstruct progress in a legislative assembly; to practise obstruction.

1882 SIR M. H. BEACH in *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/2 The objectionable practices of 'filibustering' and 'stone-walling'. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Feb. 2/3 Ex-Confederates Filibuster to Prevent a Vote on the Bill.

Hence **Filibu·stering** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Filibu·sterer**, one who filibusters.

1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 433 They are willing to find a safety valve for a portion of their filibusterers and loafers. 1856 *Gentl. Mag.* New Ser. I. 111/1 The President has recognised Walker, the filibustering chief of Nicaragua. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxiv. 89 America has long been engaged in two courses of avowed and notable injustice, 'filibustering' and slave-dealing. *Ibid.*, Nobody would look..for economy..to a filibustering nation. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 14 Palmy days of..filibustering prosperity. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Jan. 1/2 A filibustering expedition to Cuba is being prepared. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. x. 137 Systematic obstruction, or, as it is called in America, 'filibustering'. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Dec., He found that the men .. were high-minded, law-abiding citizens instead of filibusterers.

Filibusterism (filibʌstəriz'm). [f. FILIBUSTER *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice of filibustering; inclination to, or tendency to support, filibustering.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 74 Filibusterism is another branch of the same tree [as Repudiation]. 1880 *American* XII. 361 Filibusterism had excited the troubles.

Filibusterous (filibʌstərəs). [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Resembling the conduct of a filibuster.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3 It would be hard to say why that was a design less filibusterous than the occupation of New Guinea. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 64/2 In a manner gallant but slightly filibusterous—the word deserves coining—he broke down the resistance of the Mexicans.

Filical (fi·likăl). *a.* [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* fern + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ferns.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 93 The Filical alliance, consisting of vascular Acrogens.

Filicauline (filikɔ̄·lăin), *a.* [f. L. *fili-*, *filum* thread + *caul-em* stalk + -INE.] Having a thread-like stem. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Filicide[1] (fi·lisəid). [f. L. *fili-us*, *filia* son, daughter + -CIDE: see -CIDE 1.] One who kills a son or daughter; a slayer of his own child.

1823 *Douglas* III. xx. 267 Fearful of being discovered by the intended filicide. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. (Moxon) 365, I told how it [the aloe] .. discharging its pistil .. shot The botanical filicide dead on the spot.

Filicide[2] (fi·lisəid). [f. as prec.: see -CIDE 2.] The action of killing a son or daughter.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 217 Homicide, Filicide, Fratricide. 1839 F. BARHAM *Adamus Exul.* 47 Let not the race Of mortal men..Utterly perish, thro' our filicide. 1879 A. E. SPROUL in *Boston Herald* 3 May, Additional details of the Pocasset filicide are given below.

Hence **Filici·dal** *a.* concerned with the slaughter of sons and daughters.

1852 J. B. OWEN in *Ld. Ingestre's Meliora* I. 133 His ruin realized the filicidal fable of Saturn.

Filiciform (filisifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *filic-*, *filix* fern + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a fern; fern-shaped.

1846 in SMART *Suppl.*, and in mod. Dicts.

Filicoid (fi·likoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling a fern.

1847 in CRAIG. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 268 The same gigantic coniferous and filicoid plants are found.

B. *sb.* A plant having the appearance of a fern.

1847 in CRAIG.

Filicology (filikɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. L. *filic-* *filix* fern + Gr. -λογία discoursing: see -(O)LOGY.] The science or study of ferns. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Filiety (filoi·əti). *rare.* [ad. late L. *filietāt-em* sonship, f. *fīlius* son.] = FILIATION 2.

1851 MILL *Logic* (ed. 3) I. I. ii. § 7. 45 The concretes, father and son, have, or might have, the abstracts, paternity, and filiety, or filiation.

Filife: see FIVE-LEAF.

Filiferous (fəili·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *fil-um* thread + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or provided with thread-like parts.

1841 71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 61 The presence of a prehensile apparatus of filiferous capsules. 1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 513 Cells..filiferous within.

Filiform (fəi·lifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM, cf. F. *filiforme*.] Having the form of a thread; thread-like.

1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 66 The style is filiform. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 310 The amorphous lava .. sprinkled with filiform crystals of felspar. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 152 This [inlet] was crossed..by the delicatest of filiform suspension bridges.

Hence **Fi·liformed** *ppl. a.* in same sense.

1851 DARWIN *Cirripedia* I. 9, I distinctly saw a long filiformed organ, bearing excessively fine hairs in lines.

Filigrane (fi·ligrēin), *sb.* Forms: α. 7–9 **filigrain**(e, **fillagreen**, (7 **filagram, fil'gran, filegreen, filograin**, 8 **filagrain, -green**), 8 **filigreen, filligrane, -grean, -green**, 8– **filigrane.** β. 7 **philigrin**, 7–8 **philagrain, -green, -grin.** [a. Fr. *filigrane* (in 17th c. often *-gramme*), ad. It. *filigrana*, f. L. *filum* thread and *grānum* grain.]

1. = FILIGREE *sb.* 1.

1668 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 A cabinet of cristall and philigrin. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 183 As if it had been wrought in Filograin. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1721/1 Coco-nut Cups set in Fillagreen. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 226 Their Embroiderers work in Filigreen very curiously. 1794 W. COMBE *Boydell's Thames* I. 90 Taste has run into the contrary extreme of frippery and filigrane. 1850 LONGF. *Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillé* iii. 68 The crown of filigrane suspended from the low-arched portal.

b. *transf. esp.* of architectural ornament.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Caramel*, The Sugar thickens and..a kind of curious Filigreen or Net-work, will be form'd. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 194 For airy towers of almost filigraine we have none to be compared with those of Rheims. 1775 — *Let. to Sir H. Mann* 22 Apr., Adam, our most admired, is all gingerbread, filigraine, and fan-painting.

2. *attrib.* = FILIGREE 2. Also **filigrane-work** = FILIGREE-WORK.

1680 ASHMOLE *Diary* 358 A gold chain .. composed .. of philagreen links in great knobs. 1687 E. BROWNE *Trav.* (ed. 2) 147 A curious Filegrane Handkerchief, and two fair Filegrane Plates. *a* 1689 A. BEHN *Novels* (1722) II. 194 This case shall be .. like those delicate ones of Filigrin Work, which do not hinder the sight. 1690 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 194 In filgran casset. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* x. 122 A golden Sun of Filagram-Work. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 A small Cabinet..in which were..several Filagrain Curiosities. 1715 tr. *Mad. D'Anois' Wks.* 416 All in large Flaskets of Filagreen Gold. 1742 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) II. 169 A fine present in a large filligrane silver box. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 96 The great number of its filligreen ornaments. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1823) 67 Drawing from a fillagreen urn, a parchment. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 144 Their edges appear like golden filigrane-work.

† **Fi·ligrane**, *v. Obs.* = FILIGREE *v.* Hence † **Fi·ligraned** *ppl. a.*

1690 EVELYN *Fop's Dict.*, *Fil-grain'd*, Dressing-boxes .., or whatever else is made of silver wire-work.

Filigree, filagree (fi·ligri, -ăgri), *sb.* Forms: α. 7–9 **fillagree**, 8–9 **filligree**, 7– **filagree**, 9 **filigree.** β. 8 **phillagree, phil(l)igree, -grew.** [Abbreviated from *filigreen*: see FILIGRANE.]

1. 'Jewel work of a delicate kind made with threads and beads, usually of gold and silver' (*Encycl. Brit.*).

1693 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, A cabinet of silver fillagree. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6014/3 Fine chac'd Philigrew and Houshold-Plate. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 118 Ear-rings of silver fillagree finely worked. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxiii, Gold cups of filigree. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, A beautiful Venetian mirror, in a frame of silver filigree.

transf. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 69 Palace-panes Pinholed athwart their windowed filagree By twinklings sobered from the sun outside.

b. The art of making this work.

1800 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 366 Having her daughters taught French and filagree.

2. *attrib.* (= made of, or worked in, filigree); also **filigree glass** (see quot.), FILIGREE-WORK.

1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 8 June, It is set in enamelled meadows, with phillagree hedges. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 299 Goldsmiths, who make filligree buttons. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, Enclosed within a filigree screen of gold, lay the image of the saint. 1803 *Gent. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 44 Fillagree tea-caddies. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, A collar or necklace of uncut jewels set in filagree gold. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 264 Filigree glass .. consisted of spirally-twisted white and coloured enamel glasses, cased in transparent glass. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 4 Gold filigree baskets containing flowers.

Filigree (fi·ligri), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To ornament with filigree work, to work in filigree. Hence **Fi·ligreed** *ppl. a.*

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* lvi, A little filagreed basket of fruit. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 383 Vestiges of pre-Adamite existence found filagreed into fossils, or intaglioed on stones. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xiv. 95 A domed and filagreed white temple..burst upon us.

Fi·ligree-wo·rk. [f. FILIGREE *sb.* + WORK.]

1. Work in filigree.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 433 A thick board cut through like filligree-work. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, An uncut jewel, set in Byzantine filagree work.

fig. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. 96 The Rape of the Lock ..the most exquisite specimen of filigree work ever invented.

2. *transf.* Stone-work resembling filigree.

1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 94 Quatre-foils of philligree-work. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 38 Columns of an elder Alhambra, roughened with..exquisite filagree work.

Fi·liism. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fīli-us* + -ISM: after NEPOTISM.] Undue partiality for one's own son.

1823 in *Examiner* 681/2 The *filiism* and *secretaryism* of the Earl of Eldon here are as great evils as nepotism ever was in Rome.

Filing (fəi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. FILE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of FILE *v.*[1] *lit.* and *fig.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlv. (1495) 568 The powdre that fallyth fro the yren wyth fylynge. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij b, The filyng, sharpenyng, and quickenyng of the witte. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 53 An Instrument of great use for flat Filing. 1694–5 PEYS *Let.* 10 Jan. in *Academy* (1890) 9 Aug. 111/1 Our Friend's Learning..wants a little fileing.

attrib. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 147 The clipping and filing affair compels him to keep a little private.

2. *concr.* usually *pl.* One of the particles rubbed off by the action of the file.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. iv. (Tollem. MS.), The vilynge of golde take in mete. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Limaduras*, the filings. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 For medicall uses, wee take downe the filings of Iron or steele. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 The filings of the foremost hoofes given with water help the frettings in Horses. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) IV. 489 A mixture of iron filings and brimstone. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 259 Filings of copper are usually employed. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 154 The minutest filings from the chains of St. Peter.

3. *Comb.*, as **filing-block**, a block of wood grooved to hold small rods or bars while being filed; **filing-machine** (see quot.); **filing-pin**, a piece of hard wood used in silver manufacture to file against.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 843/1 **Filing-block*. **Filing-machine*, I. A machine used in the mint to reduce the weight of coin planchets, when above the standard..2. A machine in which a file is mounted as a jig-saw; or to reciprocate in a manner similar to that of a file in the hands of a workman.

Fi·ling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. FILE *v.*] The action of the vb. FILE; † *concr.* excrement.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2345 Now er þai made foule and ugly Thurgh fylyng of þair syn anly. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 52 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 14 Kepe þy hondys fayre & welle Fro fylynge of the towelle. 16.. *Childe Waters* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) II. xxxv. 213 And take her up in thine armes twaine, For filing of her feete. *a* 1622 R. HAWKINS in *Hawkins's Voy.* (1878) 196 Nor in any of their nestes, was to be found ..the filing of any fowle.

Filing (fəi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. FILE *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of FILE *v.*[3]; an instance of this. a. The action of putting a document on a file. b. *Mil.* The action of forming a file or files.

a. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xi, Fees..for enrollings, exemplifications .. filings of words. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 The filing by a debtor of his own petition.

b. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 8 Filings, formings, and in general the movements of manœuvre. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 9 Filing is an operation of the squadron.

† **Fi·liole**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: α. 4 **fylyole**, 5 **felyole.** β. 6 **fyall.** -**ell**, **phiol**. [a. OF. *filloele*, *-elle*, *fillole*, also *fiale*, *-le*, *fyole*, app. a column, turret.] ? A column, turret, or pinnacle.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1462 Þe coperonnes of þe canacles ..Wer fetysely formed out in fylyoles longe. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr.*

Iowe Degre 835 Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde, Your felyoles all of Golde. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xvii, Pinnakillis, Fyellis, Turnpekkis . . Gilt birneist torris. 1513 — *Æneis* XII. Prol. 71 Euery fyall, fane, and stage.

†**Fi·liole**, *Obs.*— In 6 filliole. [a. OF. (and mod. dial. Fr.) *filliole* (Fr. *filleule*):—L. *filiola*, dim. of *filia* daughter.] A god-daughter.

15.. *Wyse Chylde & Emp. Adrian* (W. de W., repr. 1860) 14 It were synne to take his cosynne vnto wyfe . . or his filliole, or ony of his lygnage.

Filionymic (fiːliɒniːmik). *rare.* [f. L. *fīli-us* son; after PATRONYMIC.] A name derived from that of a son.

1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ix. 316 The Rejangs among whom the filionymic is not so common.

‖ **Filioque** (filiːɒ·kwi). [L.] The word (= 'and from the Son') inserted in the Western version of the Nicene creed to assert the doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, which is not admitted by the Eastern Church. Also *attrib.*, as *filioque clause, question.*

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 90 With reference to the 'Filioque' clause, 'One branch of the Church Catholic affirms on this point, whilst the other declines to affirm'. *Ibid.* 239 The 'Filioque' question.

Filip, obs. form of FILLIP.

‖ **Filipendula** (filipe·ndiz̤lă). *Obs.* exc. as botanical Latin. Also 6 philypendula. [mod. L. fem. of *filipendulus* hanging by a thread, f. *filum* thread + *pendulus* hanging, f. *pendēre* to hang. Cf. Fr. *filipendule.*] The drop-wort (*Spiræa Filipendula*).

? 1540 tr. *Vigo's Lyttel Practyce* A iij/2 Rotes of Philypendula. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs*, Oenanthe is called boeth of the Herbaries and of al our countrey men Filipendula. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 364 What Shepherd is ignorant that his Flock feedeth upon Filipendula, Daisies [etc.]? 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Filipendulous (filipe·ndiz̤ləs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *filipendul-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Hanging or having the appearance of hanging by a thread.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in WAGSTAFFE *Mayne's Med. Dict.*

Filizar, -er, obs. ff. of FILACER, -ZER.

Fill (fil), *sb.*[1] For forms see the vb. Also 4 folle, *south.* volle. [OE. *fyllo*, *fyllu* fem. = OHG. *fulli* fem. (MHG. *vülle*, Ger. *fülle* fem.), ON. *fyllr* (*fylli* fem. (Da. *fylde* masc. and fem., Sw. *fylle* neut.), Goth. (*ufar*)*fullei*:—OTeut. **fullīn-*, n. of state f. **fullo-* FULL *a.* But in Eng. the word has, from similarity of sound, always been associated with the vb. FILL. Senses 2–4 strictly belong to a distinct word, f. the vb.]

1. A full supply of drink or food; enough to satisfy want or desire. Since OE. only in *to drink, eat, have, take*, etc. *one's fill.* Const. *of*; also in apposition to *obj.*

Beowulf 562 (Gr.) Næs hie ðære fylle ġefean hæfdon. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 8 Drinc nu ðine fylle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 To eten hire fulle. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 485 Fret hire fille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3536 (Cott.) Lang es siþen I ete my fill. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 2473 Of that water he dranke his fyl. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 234 He coude not haue his fyll of pesen and oke cornes. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* civ. 259 Beastes of the mountaynes thereof drinke their fils 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 24 Thou mayest eate grapes thy fill. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 114 Away, my goats, away: for you have browz'd your fill. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. i. The stag at eve had drunk his fill. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt of Islam* VII. xix, She sucked her fill even at this breast.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hie hadden þe fulle of wurldes richeise. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23547 (Trin.) Vche mon shal haue þe folle of al þat he aftir wilne wolle. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 615 Of blysse or of payne they shall haue theyr fyll. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* vii. 18 Let vs take our fill of loue vntill the morning. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 6 Having had their fill of mourning. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* (1788) I. CXX. 259 The hay..to-day has its fill of sunshine. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* vii, He takes his fill Of deep and liquid rest. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* Introd. (1889) 1 He was having his fill of hunting.

b. Hence used with intransitive vbs. as an adverbial phrase: 'to (his) heart's content'.

c 1300 *Havelok* 954 þe children..with him leykeden here fille. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10475 (Trin.) Þere she myȝte sorwe hir fille. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 213 They had foughten thaire fill. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xix. 113 That ye may looke your fyl upon hym. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xliii, They danc'd their fills. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 107 Talk your fill to me and spare not. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, Let my boy-bishop fret his fill. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xi. (1867) 119 She burst into a passion of tears, and cried her fill.

2. A quantity sufficient to fill a receptacle or empty space; a filling, charge. *lit.* and *fig.*

1555 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 62 Paid for a fylle of tymber..x. d. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiv. (1862) VI. 473 It imparted to her a second fill of strength. 1881 STEVENSON *Virgin. Puerisq.* 102 If there is a fill of tobacco among the crew..pass it round. 1884 EISSLER *Mod. High Explosives* 265 The earth and clay for the fill were obtained from Fruitvale.

b. An embankment to fill up a gully or hollow.

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 18 July, The fill will be 150 feet long. 1887 M. ROBERTS *Western Avernus* 71 They made a 'fill' or embankment eighty feet high.

3. The action of filling (*esp.* a cup or glass). *lit.* and *fig.* *rare.*

a 1732 T. BOSTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxi. p. 10 A fill proposed and offered to empty sinners. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 68 I'll treat you wi' a Highland gill, Though it should be my hindmaist fill.

4. †Of a river: The point at which its stream is filled, the head-waters; in quot. opposed to *fall.* Hence *transf.* in proverbial use, *Neither fill nor fall*: neither head nor tail, not a trace (*dial.*).

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. (1748) 333 A stream, that from the fill to fall, Wants nothing that a flood should be adorn'd withal. 1887 *Kent Gloss.* s.v., 'My old dog went off last Monday, and I can't hear neither fill-nor-fall of him.'

†**Fill** (fil), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 phil, 7 fil. [var. of THILL.]

1. *pl.* The thills or shafts of a cart. *sing.* The pair of shafts, 'the space between the shafts' (J.).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 48 And you draw backward weele put you i'th fils. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never V.* iii, I will Give you the fore Horse place, and I wilbe in the Fill's. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 164 This Mule being put in the Fill of a Cart . . ran away. 1755 in JOHNSON.

2. *Comb.*, as **fill-horse** = shaft-horse.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 100 Thou hast got more haire on thy chin, then Dobbin my philhorse has on his taile. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 38 Some cross the fill-horse. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s. v. *Pullanus*, The horse which goes in the rods is commo[n]ly called the fillar, and the fill-horse. *a* 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.*

Fill (fil), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **filled** (fild). Forms: 1 **fyllan**, 2 **fellen**, 3–5 **full(e(n, fille(n**, (3 **felen**, 4 *south.* **velle**), 4–6 **fyll(e**, 3– **fill**. [ME. *fullen(ii)*:—OE. *fyllan* = OFris. *fullia*, *fella*, OS. *fullian* (Du. *vullen*), OHG. *fullen* (MHG. *viullen*, Ger. *füllen*), ON. *fylla* (Sw. *fylla*, Da. *fylde*), Goth. *fulljan*:—OTeut. **fulljan*, f. **fullo-* FULL *a.*]

I. To make full.

1. To supply with as much as can be held or contained; to put or pour something into (a receptacle) till no more can be received. Also, *to fill full.* Const. †*mid*, †*of* (= OE. *genitive*), *with.*

a. in material sense.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxx[ii]. 10 Ontyn þinne muð and ic hine tealа fylle! *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Luke xv. 16 Ða ȝe-wilnede he his wambe fellen of þam bean-coddan þe þa swin æten. *c* 1205 LAY. 20507 Me feolden heom [scipene] mid folke. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1225 A fetles wið water fild. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 731 A welle þat..fulleþ þe diches a-boute þe wal. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 204 That o kist Of fine golde.. anone he filde full. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1962 Of laumpes hangynge..fillt with þat oyle. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 205 That they their paunch may fill with Irus blood. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 11 Jesus Christ..was full of grace a vessel filled to the lip. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 283 Who fill'd the Pail with Beestings of the Cow. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 249 At the tale of pity my eyes are filled with tears. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* vi, The broken .. gentleman ..filling his pockets with fairy bank-notes.

b. in immaterial sense.

a 1000 *Andreas* 523 (Gr.) He..wuldres fylde beorhtne boldwelan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Þe holi gost com uppen þe apostles and filde ful þat hus þere hie inne seten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 852 (Cott.) God..fild þis werld al wit his grace. 13.. *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 71 Ffullyng hem of þi fatnesse Of inward saunctite. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 27 Of grace my þouȝt þou fille. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 158 Theyr howsys wyth stench they fyll. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. i. (1571) A iv/1 His enuious hart .. Filled with disdaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 495 Ely's Sons, who fill'd With lust and violence the house of God. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 522 Linnets fill the Woods with tuneful Sound. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ¶ 1 Having received many Letters filled with Compliments. 1744 BP. WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 244 *note*, The public therefore cannot be as impatient for their conviction as this decipherer is for filling his subscription. 1812 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) III. 338 Surely such a subscription might soon be filled. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 29 Three more years filled with injuries.

c. Phrases: † *To fill the hands of* (a Hebraism): to invest with an office. *To fill one's hand* (at Poker) (see quot. 1885). *To fill one's pipe*: to attain to easy circumstances or wealth (*slang*).

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xvii. 5 Micha..fylled y' handes of one of his sonnes. 1821 P. EGAN *Tom & Jerry* vi. 84 Such persons..have lived just long enough, according to a vulgar phrase, to fill their pipe, and leave others to enjoy it. 1885 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XIX. 283/1 The dealer then asks each in rotation who have chipped whether they will fill their hands (i.e. whether they will exchange any cards for an equivalent number from the top of the pack) or play the hand dealt.

d. *To fill a ship's bottom* (see quot. 1867). *To fill the ice* (see quot. 1892).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Filling a ship's bottom*, implies covering the bottom of a ship with broad-headed nails, so as to give her a sheathing of iron. 1892 J. KERR *Gloss. Curling Terms*, *Curling* 380 *Fill the ice*, place stones on the way to the tee.

e. *Sc.* In hand-loom weaving, *absol.* = to fill the 'pirns' or bobbins with yarn, thus making them ready to be placed in the shuttle.

1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xii. 108 Nanny went to the loom in his place, filling as well as weaving.

†**2.** To impregnate. Cf. FULL *a* *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 48 They desire the Cow at eight months old, but they are not able to fill her till they be two years old. 1645 MILTON *L'Allegro* 23.

3. *intr.* To become full, either in a material or immaterial sense. Of the bosom: = *fill out* (16 b).

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 244 The one is filling still, neuer compleat. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 211 A soul stretches and dilates itself proportionably as it fills. 1713 *Guardian* No. 171 In a few weeks, when the town fills. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. ix. 93 Upon launching my boat I perceived she was very leaky, so I let her fill. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. Amer.* 57 A bosom just beginning to fill. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xix, Twice a day the Severn fills.

†**b.** Of a list, etc.: To be filled up. *Obs.*

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4661/3 The Lottery for two Millions of Florins fills with great Success.

4. *Naut.* **a.** *trans.* Of the wind: To cause (the sails) to swell; to distend.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 12 Gentle breath of yours my Sailes Must fill. 1735 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 536 The Sailor concerns himself no farther with the Wind, than as it fills his Sails. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 268 South winds filling the sails.

b. *intr.* Of a sail: To become full of wind.

1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* I, The jib filled as the frigate rounded to.

c. trans. *To fill the sails*: 'to brace the yards so that the wind strikes the after side of the sails, and advances the ship in her course' (Smyth).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 312 Fill the sails. 1847 SIR J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. Seas* II. 168 By backing and filling the sails we endeavoured to avoid collision. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* x. (ed. 2) 354 Fill the head sails.

d. *absol.*; also *to fill away.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/1 In the mean time, the Admiral who had been beaten off, filled and laid them Aboard the second time. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xli, The commodore made the signal to fill. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 133 Each vessel filled away, and kept on her course. 1860 G. BALMANNO in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 369 Thinking there must be room ahead I filled again.

5. To stock or store abundantly.

c 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 196 (Gr.) Tudre fyllað eorðan ælgrene. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 22 Wexe ȝe, and be ȝe multiplied, and fille ȝe the watris of the see. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 397 Be fruitful, multiply, and in the Seas And Lakes and running Streams the waters fill. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 480 The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 203 This parliament was filled with Dermots and Geohegans [etc.]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 The rivers..are artificially filled with the eggs of salmon.

6. To charge or make up with some foreign material; hence, to adulterate.

1887–1890 [see FILLED *ppl. a.* 1 b.].

II. To occupy completely.

7. To occupy the whole capacity or extent of; also, to spread over or throughout, pervade.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 28 Þe suotnesse þat þer-of com velde al þat lond. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3065 His folke fellis all þe flode a forelange o brede. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 34 The heart of man is..so infinite in desire, that the round globe of the world cannot fill the three corners of it. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 130 Water which fills the sea. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. iv. § 2 The Idea [which] belongs to Body, whereby we conceive it to fill space. 1768 JOHNSON *Let. to F. A. Barnard* 28 May, The maps..fill two Atlantic folios. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 397 The fame of her great writers filled Europe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 17 Glaciers which once filled the valley. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 444 The discussion which fills the XIIth book of Aristotle's Metaphysics. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 2/7 Wherever there is sufficient business between the two [towns] to 'fill' a wire.

b. In immaterial sense: To be all that is contained in.

1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Authority Relig.* Pref. 6 The mere resort to testimony for information beyond our province does not fill the meaning of 'authority'.

c. slang. *To fill the bill*: (*a*) *Theatrical*: see quot. 1891. (*b*) *U.S.* 'To do all that is desired, expected, or required; to suit the requirements of the case' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1882 *Chicago Tribune*, 'Affable Imbecile' would about fill the bill for you. 1891 FARMER *Slang Dict.*, *Fill the bill*, to excel in conspicuousness: as a star actor whose name is 'billed' to the exclusion of the rest of the company.

8. To hold or occupy (a position); to discharge the duties of (an office, place, post, etc.). In *to fill a chair, place, seat*, etc. with mixture of sense 7. So † *To fill the time*: to do what is wanted at the time.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 1 þe pope..fillip not in dede, ne in word, þe office of Petir in ȝerþ. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 69, I fill a place, I know't. *Ibid.* III. vii. 33 In fine, deliuers me to fill the time, Her selfe most chastly absent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 294 Thus make they Kings to fill the Regal Seat. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 He fills the Chair at a Quarter-Session. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 105 His assiduity in filling the duties of each [employment]. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xv, They were not made in the real world to fill A busy character in the dull scene. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 608 Perth .. filling the great place of Chancellor. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 216 Stamford, like Lincoln..fills a prominent place in the wars of Edward. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 49 Who fills the Chair of Chemistry at Athens. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 170/2 The post which is now filled by Mr. Ilbert.

9. **a.** To occupy or furnish the means of occupying (what is vacant). † *To fill the room of*: to take the place of.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 67 a, The asshes may fill the rome of spodium. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 235 Amusements which fill a vacant hour.

b. To put a person or thing into (a vacant place). 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 16 No Harry..'tis no Land for thine, Thy place is fill'd. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 588 The people at large claimed a voice in filling the episcopal chair.

III. To satisfy; to fulfil, complete.

10. To produce a sense of fullness in; to satiate, satisfy, glut; in both material and immaterial sense. Chiefly of a personal agent; occas. of a thing. Const. *with*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6842 (Cott.) Þe pour men hunger for to fill. *Ibid.* 17227 (Cott.) Mi flexsli lust to fill. 1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Hi onderstondeþ þet al þe worlde ne is naȝt a guod snode: uor mannes herte to uelle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/1 Fyll wythe mete, *sacio*. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 31 Coude not be contente ne fylled to beholde hyr fayre loue. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xvii, How fast she fylde me both with prayes and prayse. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 271 To see meate fill Knaues, and Wine heat fooles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 A Lion..when he is satisfied and filled he layeth aside that savage quality. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 23 July, I sat before Mrs. Palmer..and filled my eyes with her. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. ii. 70 Nothing..but the absolute and increated Infinite, can adequatly fill and super-abundantly satisfy it [the desire]. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* ii, Her full shape would all his seeing fill.

† b. *intr.* To become satisfied or satiated. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2392 Sone afterward þey fillede of Leyre. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 548 Glutton-like she feeds, yet never filleth.

† **11.** To make satisfaction for, atone for (a fault).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24700 (Gött.) Suilk fautis mai men fill.

12. † a. To carry out in or to its fullness, execute, perform (a command, duty, promise, etc.); to fulfil (a prophecy, etc.). Also *to fill forth*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Azarias* 42 (Gr.) Fyl nu þa frumspræce. *c* 1200 ORMIN 917 He ne namm nan gom To fillenn all hiss wikenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Luue fulleð þe lawe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1463 Þat he sulde fillen ðat quede ðat he abraham quilum dede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14531 (Cott.) He com for..þe prophecis to fill. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1405 To fylle þe same forwardez þat þay by-fore maden. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 324 Goddis wille is fillid asideli. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 602 But this forward to fille, first ye me sweire. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3353 Thai..All redy war to fillyng his command. 1578 *Scot. Poems* 16*th C.* II. 131 To fulfill his Fathers will, Till fill furth that he said.

† b. To make perfect, accomplish, complete, finish (a work, period of time, 'one's days'). Also with *inf.* as *obj*. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þet seofeðe is cherite, heo fulleð alle þa oðre þing and endeð. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 354 Deth him tok þan he best wolde Liuen, but hyse dayes were fulde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 Auht 3ere was he kyng, his daies alle filled. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* XXXVI. 8 Alle the wise men in herte maden to fille the werk of the tabernacle. 1388 — *Jer.* li. 63 Whanne thou hast fillid to rede this book. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1109 To fillyn our fare & our fos harme. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxv. 20 An olde man, that hath not filled his dayes.

c. *Comm.* To execute (a trade order). Also (*U.S.*), To make up (a prescription).

1866 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 369, I sat down and did what I could to answer ('fill', I think, is the proper word) your order. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 7/2 In order to fill this one order by a single firm. 1891 H. TUCKLEY *Under the Queen* 25 The individual who fills their prescriptions.

IV. With the introduced contents as *obj*.

† **13.** To put (wine, etc.) into a vessel with the view of filling it; hence, To pour out. Also, *To fill about, out* (see 16 c). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (Cf. Ger. *füllen*.)

c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 314 Fylle the wyne, wyghtly he badd. 1530 PALSGR. 549/2, I fyll drinke.. *Je verse a boyre*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 12 Having filled it [Milk] into a clean vessel. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* III. xiv. 134 Fill sweet nectar freely about. 1705 W. BOSMAN *Guinea* 230 Brandy in the Morning and Palm-Wine in the Afternoon are very briskly filled about. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 P 4, I..desire the young lady may fill tea one week longer. [1840 FONBLANQUE *Life & Lab.* (1874) 318 Let there be well-paid publicans to fill gills of whiskey.]

absol. *c* 1510 *Robin Hood* 1, 'Fyll of the best wyne' sayd Robyn. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, I fill'd into your cups. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xviii. 6 In the cup which she hath filled fill to her double. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxi. He hath no pleasure save to fill, to swill, and to call for more.

14. To fill a receptacle with (any material); to put or take a load of (corn, water, etc.) on board a ship. *To fill powder* (see quot. 1867).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 13 He lette sende hys messageres in to al Grece..And lette fulle corn, and oyl, & wyn, by iche syde. 1496 [See FILLER 1.] 1557 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy* (1589) 114 Here we filled water, and after set saile. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xv. 404 Having fill'd our Water, cut our Wood, and got our Ship in a sailing posture. 1725 DE FOE *New Voy.* (1840) 35 Having the long-boat and the shallop, with about six-and-thirty men with them, away they went to fill water. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 224 Eighteen rounds of powder filled. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Filling powder*, taking gunpowder from the casks to fill cartridges.

V. Idiomatically combined with adverbs. (For non-specialized combinations, see the simple senses and the advbs.)

15. Fill in.

a. *trans.* To complete (an outline). b. To put in, *esp.* by speech or in writing, what will occupy a vacancy or vacant place. c. *Naut.* (see quot.).

1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 178 A chamber filled in with harmonious, exquisite pictures. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Filling-in*, the replacing a ship's vacant planks opened for ventilation, when preparing her, from ordinary, for sea. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 269 The outline is commanding..and there is no detail with which our materials enable us to fill it in at all, which is not in perfect harmony with the whole. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Sept. 302 The aposiopesis is seldom filled in. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times' Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 He had left the date blank for the plaintiff to fill in.

16. Fill out.

a. *trans.* To enlarge or extend to the desired limit. Cf. 4.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Whom pomp and greatness sits so loose about, That he wants majesty to fill them out. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 278 They may not..so fill out the sails of our reputation in this world.

b. *intr.* To become distended, or rounded in outline.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 360 As each set of muscles is relaxed, the veins..fill out again. 1888 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News*, 21 Jan. 511/1 Merry Hampton [horse] is thickening and filling out.

c. *trans.* To pour out (wine, etc.). Cf. 13.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 Fill out Greeke wines. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. v, Filling out a glass of wine. 1864 G. DYCE *Bella Donna* II. 145 The tea was filled out and getting cold.

d. = *Fill up* (see 17 g). 1880 [see FILLED *ppl. a.* 2].

17. Fill up.

'*Up* is often used without much addition to the force of the verb' (J.).

a. *trans.* To fill to repletion. b. To complete the process of filling; to fill the vacant parts or places in (anything); to supply the deficiencies in.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 62 Your Wiues, your Daughters ..could not fill up The Cesterne of my Lust. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 P 11 When you want a Trifle to fill up a Paper. 1780 A. MCDOUGALL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 136 They have passed very decisive laws for filling up their regiments for the war. 1803 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee*, Come fill up my cup, come fill up my can. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 209 He has left us a design to fill up. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 72 These people could fill up their time at agriculture.

c. To supply (a deficiency, a vacancy); to provide an occupant for (a vacant post).

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 35 Such haue I to fill vp the roomes of them that haue bought out their seruices. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* i. 24 Who..fill vp that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ in my flesh. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* v. 281 A numerous progeny to..fill up the vacancies left by the fall of the rebel angels. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 He has had to fill up two High Court judgeships.

† d. To come up to the measure of; to equal.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 193 How many inches doth fill vp one mile?

† e. To complete the measure of. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* ii. 16 Forbidding us to speak to the Gentiles, that they might be saued, to fill up their sins alway. 1642 CHAUNCY in Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 396 God sometimes hids a sinner until his wickednes is filled up.

† f. To fulfil, satisfy. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 160 Comes..to fill vp your Graces request in my sted.

g. To write what is requisite in the blank space or spaces of a cheque, form, etc. Cf. 15 b.

1802 LD. ELDON in *Vesey's Reports* VII. 78 A blank, left for the name of the person..was not filled up. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. II. Forms, Part ii. Form (A), You are hereby required to fill up accurately the under-written form. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 4/7 One of them [cheques] he filled up for £1,000.

h. To stop up; to do away with (a hole) by filling.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 116 To fill the mouth of deepe Defiance vp. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 101 Ile fill your Graue vp. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 96 A commoner cannot fill up rabbit burrows made by the lord. *Mod.* There was a pond here, but it has been filled up.

i. *intr.* 'To grow full' (J.) Of (the bed of) a sea: To silt up.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1702) 49 Neither the Palus Mœotis..nor any other Seas, fill up, or by degrees grow shallower.

VI. 18. *Comb.* The vb.-stem is prefixed to various sbs., forming sbs. with the sense 'he who or that which fills something', as **fill-basket**, a name applied by gardeners to certain large or prolific kinds of peas, potatoes, etc.; **fill-belly**, a glutton; **fill-(the)-dike, -ditch** *a.*, epithets of the month February; † **fill-knag**, ? a drunkard; **fill-paunch** (see quot.); **fill-pot**, ? a tippler; **fill-sack, fill-space** (see quots.); † **fill-square** (*Geom.*), one of the complements of a square.

1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., **Fill basket*, a large kind of pea. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 49* They are *fylbellyes and Epicures. 1611 COTGR., Wee call it [February], *Fill-dike. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 314 In February—"*fill-ditch', as the old folk call it. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 790 Buttrie bag, *fill knag! 1659 TORRIANO, *Tira-pancia*, a stretch-gut, a gulch-bellie, a *fill-paunch. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 315 *Host.* There, my fine *fil-pots; give the word as you passe. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 The people then called him, *Fill-sack, by reason of his great wealth. 1827 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 194 The artist (who had clapt in Miss merely as a *fill-space). 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xvi, When there are more then one [square] made about one bias line, the *filsquares of euery of them muste needes be equall.

Fill(e, obs. pa. t. of FALL *v.*

Fi·llable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being filled.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 Fyllabylle, *saciabilis*. 1870 *Graphic* 14 May 563/2 When the white hands of April are fillable With blossoms.

† **Fi·llady, filliday.** *Obs.* Some bird in Newfoundland.

1622 N. H. *Let.* 18 Aug. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland*, The Fowles and Birds of the Land are Partriges, Curlues, Fillidayes..and such like. 1623 *Ibid.* 7 Filladies, Nightin gales, and such like small birds. 1674 J. JOSSELYN *Two Voy. to N.-E.* 100 Filladies are small singing Birds.

Fillamo(r)t, -ander, obs. ff. FILEMOT, FILANDER [1].

† **Fi·llatrice.** *rare*—[1]. [a. F. *filatrice*, woman who spins; also (17th c.) a stuff with a woof of floss-silk, f. *filer* to spin.] *attrib.* in *Fillatrice-stuff*, a sort of stuff ? made of floss-silk.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 41 Fillatrice-Stuff, as mercery, per 100 Weight.

† **Fille** [1]. *Obs.* [OE. *fille*, app. shortened from *cerfille*, CHERVIL.] ? = CHERVIL.

In Wr.-Wülcker 323 (*c* 1050) it glosses *serpillum*, which properly means thyme. Halliwell's Dict. has '*Fill*, the plant Restharrow', but gives no authority.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 34 Fille and finule. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii, The fenyl ant the fille.

† **Fille** [2]. *Obs.* [a. F. *feuille*.]

1. A leaf.

c 1450 *Med. Rec.* in *Thornton Rom.* p. xxxvi, Take vervayne or vetoyne, or filles of wormod, and make lee therof.

2. As the type of something worthless. [Perh. another word.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 297 Al nas worþ afylle. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 87 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 113 Pilatus..ne 3af noȝt worþ afille.

Filled (fild), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1].]

1. In various senses of the vb.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 494 Filled, satisfied, *saturatus*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Y y iij, The filled cartridges. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 9/1 A Chinese..offered me a filled tobacco pipe. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 12 July 8/2 Barges laden with filled shell are arriving. 1892 LOCKWOOD *Mech. Engin. Dict., Filled Rail*, a point rail, or a stock rail, which has one or both sides filled up flush.

b. Made up by the addition of foreign materials; adulterated. Of cotton fabrics: Faced or sized with certain preparations serving to give the appearance of greater substance.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 12/1 A word in defence of the much abused 'filled' cottons. 1888 *Nature* 26 July 294/1 The methods of production of 'filled' (*i. e.* adulterated and watered) soaps. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 5/3 A mysterious product analogous to margarine, known to the trade as 'filled cheese'.

2. With adverbs: see FILL *v.* 15–17.

1849 *Florist* 264 The variety caused by numerous petals and a filled-up outline. 1865 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 179, I will..take them before and after my filled-up hours. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 248 A filled-up canal. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 2/3 The booking clerk gives him a filled-out memorandum.

Fillemot, -ender, obs. ff. FILEMOT, FILANDER.

Filler [1] (fi·lə1). [f. FILL *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which fills: in various senses of the verb.

1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 291 To þe fillers þat filled grauell at Trent side. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The fyller and nouryssher of the other. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 59 Hee that forketh the waine is to stande on the stacke [? waine] and forke to the stacke and fillers. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* Wks. 1762 IV. 197 Centre of all good! Filler of immensity! 1816 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 5 Jan., The fifteen hundred fillers of hot rooms, called the fashionable world. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 14/1 The peaches come in large pans, and each 'filler' selects with a fork only the perfect halves.

b. *Sc.* A funnel.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 118 *A filler*, a funnel. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. Something used to fill a cavity, stop a gap, complete a load or charge, make bulk, etc.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 22 Laying in the mouth of the sack certaine choise coles, which they call fillers, to make the sack shew faire. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (1709) 297 It [an epithet] is a mere filler, to stop a vacancy in the Hexameter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Filler*, a filling piece on a made mast. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 4 A cigar consists of three parts, the wrapper, the bunch, and the filler. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 608/2 It consists of..marble blocks inclosing a 'filler' of cemented granite stones.

3. With advbs, as *filler-in, filler-up*.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44 b, Those parts which..lie between these principal parts, are very properly call'd fillers up. 1735 POPE *Let. to Cromwell* 17 Dec. 1710, A Mixture..of forc'd and inextricable Conceits, and of needless fillers-up. 1776 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' *Pupil Pleas.* I. 217 Detraction is a necessary filler-up of the vacuum. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Fillers in*, small stones in the inside of a rubble-wall.

4. *Comb.*: **filler-box**, a receptacle for prepared clay in a brick machine.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* v. 177 It is impossible to fill the charge-boxes, or as they are also termed, the 'filler-boxes', with any degree of regularity in dry-clay machines.

Filler [2] (fi·lə1). Also 7 **fillar**, 9 **viller**. [f. FILL *sb.*[2] + -ER [1].] A thill- or shaft-horse. Also *attrib*, as **filler-horse**.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Pullanus*, The horse which goes in the rods is commo[n]ly called the fillar. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 3 Just as the filler-horse was con-

gratulating himself that it was all plain sailing now. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Viller.*

Filleroy, obs. form of PHILLYREA.

Fillet (fi·lĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4 filete, philett, 4–5 felet(t, 5 filett, 5–6 fi-, fylette, *south.* vylette, 6 fyllet(t, (6 fylet, fillott, 7 filot, 7–8 fillit(t), 6–7 phillet, 4–7 filet, 6– fillet. [a. Fr. *filet* = Pr. *filet*, Sp. *filete*, It. *filetto*, a Com. Romanic diminutive of L. *filum* thread.]

1. A head-band. a. A ribbon, string, or narrow band of any material used for binding the hair, or worn round the head to keep the headdress in position, or simply for ornament.

Also *fig.*, esp. with reference to the *vitta* with which in classical antiquity the heads of sacrificial victims were adorned, or to the 'snood' formerly worn as a badge of maidenhood.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 Habbe he a fauce filet, he halt hire hed hezе. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4338 Oure paramours vs to plese ne pride þaim bewenes, Nouthire ffurrers, filetts, ne frengs. *c* 1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 568 II. 298 She wuld fayne have a new felet. 1530 PALSGR. 220/1 Fyllet for a maydens heed, *frontean.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 All .. of the kinges bande, haue a silken fyllet of scarlet colour tied about their heades. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 93 Euen those, which haue yet the fillet of shamefastnesse vpon theyr browes, suffer themselues..to runne, after the torrent of Examples. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 675 Ye sacred Muses .. Whose Priest I am, whose holy Fillets wear. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 178 A belt her waist, a fillet binds her hair. 1795 BURKE *Let. to Elliot* Wks. 1842 II. 241 The e priests..begin by crowning me with their flowers and their fillets. 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Lady of Castle*, Those long fair tresses .. Bursting their fillet. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* vi. 91 Their hair is kept from falling over their faces by a fillet tied round the head.

attrib. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Mithridates* Wks. I. 140 Ivy for my fillet band; Blinding dog-wood in my hand.

† b. (See quot.) ? *nonce use* (transl. Gr. διαδημα).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 3/1 Of a Crown, the Diadem, or Royal Fillet, is that part which compasseth the head.

c. In the harness of a horse (see quot.).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. ii. 12 Cauezan, or any other binding fillet ouer the nose of the horse.

2. A strip of any material suitable for binding; a band or bandage; † the edging or list of cloth.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 259 The brims & borders of the sea, called for the resemblance of fillets or lists in a cloth, Taeniæ. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. xxxvii. 144 Her daintie breasts, like to an Aprill rose From green silk fillets yet not all unbound. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. i. 226 The body was swathed in lawn fillets. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 301 When it is almost cold bind it up with a fresh fillet. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii, She will bind the door-posts of her husband with golden fillets. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 114 Fillets of the inner bark of a tree wound spirally round each curl.

transf. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 7 Yellow *anthers* of flowers, suspended by fillets of white.

b. A surgical bandage.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1805) 122 The fillet is almost always strapped across [a fracture] for the sake of giving firmness and strength to the bandage. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 409 A band, or fillet, which goes round the head.

c. *Obstetr.* (See quot. 1884.)

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 35 In this Case a Fillet is necessary. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fillet* .. a loop or noose used from very ancient times for the extraction of the head of the child.

3. A thin narrow strip of any material. In many mechanical applications, e. g. in *Coining*, the ribbon of metal out of which the blanks or planchets are punched; in the *Carding-engine*, a strip of card-clothing; 'a perforated curb to confine the curds in making cheese' (Knight); etc.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 A fillet of Lead. 1724 SWIFT *Prometheus*, The Mixture [i. e. the metal for Wood's half-pence]..In Fillets roll'd, or cut in Pieces, Appear'd like one continu'd Spec'es. 1779 BAILEY *Adv. Arts* II. 14 An iron Fillet [of a plough] six inches and a quarter long; its extreme breadth is two inches and a half, and three sixteenths of an inch thick. 1859 *All Year Round* 2 July 239/1 Fillets, or ribands of gold [for coining]. 1893 *Daily News* 9 June 5/4 Some of them [coins] perhaps have been cut from the .. cracked parts of the fillets.

† 4. In etymol. sense (after Fr. *filet*): A thread or string: a. *fig. pl.* The 'threads' of life. b. In plants: A fibre of the root; a rib or vein of a leaf; the pistil or stamen of a flower. c. The 'string' of the tongue. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 19 Seek not..To..slice the slender fillets of my life. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 557 All other corne .. haue many small fillets or strings appendant to the roots. 1660 HEXHAM, *Ribbekens die door de bladers loopen*, Fillets or Sprouts which run through the leaves of Trees or Hearbes. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 287 To have the Fillet of her Tongue untied. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Filet* is used to signify those threads that are usually found in the middle of flowers, as the Lily, Tulip, etc. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON, *Fillet* .. in Anatomy, 'tis the Extremity of the Ligament under the Tongue, called the *Frenum*.

5. A band of fibre, whether muscle or nerve; a flap of flesh: † a. A muscle. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 85 b, Excessive multitude of humors .. do extende the muscules or fyllettes. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. i. 1 b, A muscle is a membre compounde of synnowes, ligamentes, and fleshie fyllettes, or as it were, threads fylled wᵗ fleshe.

b. (See quots.)

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 27 A band of fibres is continued from its nucleus to the fibres of the lateral part of the medulla on which it lies; this band is the *fillet* of Riel. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fillet*, a tract of obliquely-curved white nerve-fibres seen on the surface of the pons Varolii, and occupying a triangular area at the side of the tegmentum.

† c. A lobe of the liver. Cf. FIBRE 1 a. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 The..fillets of the liver of a mouse. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 279 The liver of it had no filets. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* III. ix. (1733) 70 The Fillets of the Liver.

d. pl. *The fillets*: the loins (of an animal, *rarely* of a man).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1158 His [Arthur's] flawnke and his feletez, and his faire sydez. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130 A Felett of þe bakke, *pala.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 76 The .ix. propertyes of an hare .. the .ix. to haue two good fylettes. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* (1649) 6 His [the hound's] fillets would be thick and great. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* ii. 65 The Loynes..the fleshy parts on either side are called in Greeke ψόαι, *Pulpa à palpando*, in imitation whereof wee call it the Fillet, as it were Feele it. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 27 The Reins of a Horse, or what we commonly stile the Fillets. 1790 BURNS *Let. to Nicol* 9 Feb., She had been quite strained in the fillets beyond cure. 1892 *Northumberl. Gloss.*, *Fillets*, the hollow between a horse's ribs and haunch bones.

† e. (See quot.; app. a misunderstanding.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/1 The Fillets, are the fore-parts of the shoulders next the Breast. Whence 1721 in BAILEY.

6. *Cookery.* a. A fleshy portion of meat near the loins or ribs of an animal, easily detachable; the 'undercut' of a sirloin or rump of beef; a similar fleshy part in the body of a fowl. b. One of the thick slices into which a fish is easily divided; also, a thick slice of meat, tongue, etc.

The fillet of beef is sometimes cooked like the fillet of veal (sense c): see quot. 1747. In the above senses sometimes with Fr. spelling *filet*.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 31 Take filetes of porke and half hom rost. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Take lardes of Venysoun .. or of a Bere, & kerue hem þinne as Fylettes of Porke. 1658 T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xiii. 7 The Phillets..of Beef. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pike*, A Pike Filets fry'd. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 174 Cut a Fillet of Veal into 3 or 4 Fillets. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* 21 A Fillet of Beef..is the Inside of the Surloin: You must carefully cut it all out from the Bone .. roll it up tight; tye it with a Packthread. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxvi, Young partridge fillets. 1841 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 385 The beef-steak cut from the filet, as is usual in France. 1846 SOYER *Gastron. Regen.* 166 A small fillet of tongue. *Ibid.* 266 Take out the fillet from beneath a rump of beef. *Ibid.* 329 Carefully skin and bone the breast [of a turkey] without separating the fillets. *Ibid.* 360 Pass a knife down the back bone [of a hare]..keeping it close to the ribs till you have extracted the fillet. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1854) 130 The filet of a large Ivory one [sea-gull] is a morceau between a spring chicken and our own unsurpassed canvas back.

c. A 'joint' consisting of the middle part of a leg of veal, boned, rolled and tied with a string or 'fillet'; a piece of beef, fish, etc. prepared in a similar manner.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* 213 The rest They cut in Legs and Fillets for the Feast. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iii, A fillet of veal roasted. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* 93 To Roast a Fillet or Collar of Sturgeon. Take a Piece of fresh Sturgeon .. take out the Bones, and cut in Lengths .. then begin to roll it up as close as possible .. and bind it round with a narrow Fillet. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 100 Take a fillet of a cow calf, stuff it well. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* III. i, We dine at half-past three—fillet of veal and bacon—don't be too late for dinner.

attrib. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 125 Firmly united by a fillet-of-veal skewer.

7. Any object having the appearance of a fillet or band.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* I. xvi. 31/1 From a split cloue .. a white blewish Flowre shortly springeth from whence Fillets of Saffron are gathered before the Sunne, and dried. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 35 The two Filots, which cross the greater Circle..were of a pale colour. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 247 Above the moon was a huge volume of deep black cloud, while a very thin fillet crossed the middle of the orb. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 43 We once halted beside a fillet of clear spring water to have a draught. 1863 — *Heat* v. § 192 (1870) 153 Every fillet of mercury freezes the water with which it comes into contact.

8. *Arch.* a. A narrow flat band used for the separation of one moulding from another; a fascia. b. A small band between the flutes of a column.

[1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Item fac. filetes et alia necessaria pro clo—— totam sept. 3s.] 1473 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mich. Cornhill*, For soncheons and a felet for the same pewes. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D j b, At the toppe of the pillor lieth Astragalus and his fillet being half so high as the Astragalus. 1639 *Contract* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 8 June (1893) 374 The fillitts of the Moulds .. fairly guilt. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 108 Reason would place the small fillet of the architrave upon the greater. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 107 A fillet, formed by stones projecting a very little from the wall. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 248 The heaviness of large roll mouldings was often relieved by fillets

9. *Her.* a. A horizontal division of a shield, one-fourth of the depth of a CHIEF. † b. A band running round near the edge of a shield, one-third or one-fourth of the breadth of a BORDURE or an ORLE (*obs.*). † c. A band usually drawn from the sinister chief across the shield; usually called *fillet of bastardy* (*obs.*).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II b, A Fillet .. conteyneth the fower parte of the cheefe. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentleman's Exerc.* III. 151 A Fillet the fourth of an Orle. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Fillet* is also used for an ordinary, drawn like the bar, from the sinister point of the cheif across the shield; in manner of a scarf: though it is sometimes also seen in the situation of a bend, fesse, cross, etc. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 185 Two coats of Arms; one, three wheels and a sword; in the other two fillets and six balls. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 53 The Chief is an Ordinary .. Its Diminutive is a fillet, the content of which is not to exceed one fourth of the Chief. 1882 CUSSANS *Heraldry* iv. 57, I cannot recall to my memory any instance of a Fillet being employed in English Armory.

10. *Ent.* and *Ornith.* a. A coloured band or stripe. b. In a spider: The space between the eyes and the base of the mandibles or chelicerae.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 153 Grey plover .. which hath a black fillet about the eyes. 1841 E. NEWMAN *Hist. Brit. Ins.* ii. 175 A fillet is a longitudinal stripe, and a band or fascia is a transverse one.

11. In various technical uses:

a. A raised rim or ridge on any surface, *esp.* 'a ring on the muzzle and cascabel of a gun' (Adm. Smyth); also, the thread of a screw.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 90 These Stones are let into each other with a fillet fram'd round about the cavity. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. 78 The [sockets] of these javelin heads are .. finished with a circular raised fillet. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fillet*, the rounded corner of a groove in a roll.

b. *Carpentry.* A narrow strip of wood fastened upon any surface to serve as a support, etc. or to strengthen an angle formed by two surfaces.

1779 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 101/1 These fillets will..form, as it were, a sort of small ledge on each side of all the joists. 1856 S. C. BREES *Terms, Fillets* are also used as stops to room and closet doors. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1281 Nail or screw a fillet 1 in. square down the centre of the three rafters.

c. *Bookbinding.* A plain line impressed upon the cover of a book. Also, a rolling tool used for impressing the line.

1641 *Camilton's Disc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 111 Curiously bound up in leather or parchment, with fillets of silver or gold. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 13 The black outer level is surrounded in turn by a gilt fillet or line. 1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* XXIII. (ed. 2) 118 Tools and Materials required for Finishing.—Rolls, fillets, pallets.

d. *Printing.* 'A rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border' (Knight).

e. *Gilding* and *Painting.* (See quots.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Fillets*, a little rule or riglet of leaf-gold, drawn over certain mouldings, or on the edge of frames, pannels, &c. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. Gloss., *Fillet*, a narrow painted border, not exceeding one inch broad.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **fillet gutter**, 'a sloping gutter, with a learboard and fillet thereon, to divert the water' (Gwilt); **fillet-plane**, a moulding-plane for dressing a fillet or square bead (Knight, 1874); **fillet-swift** (see quot.).

1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 16 The anxious screech of the fillet swift (*Cypselus vittatus*).

† **Fi·llet**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xv. (1877) I. 272 Which bill [of dishes] some doo call a memoriall, other a billet, but some a fillet, bicause such are commonlie hanged on the file.

Fillet (fi·lĕt), *v.* [f. FILLET *sb.*[1]] Pples. **filleted, filleting.**

1. *trans.* To bind with or as with a fillet.

a. To bind or tie up (the hair) with or as with a fillet (see FILLET *sb.* 1); also with *up*.

1604, 1638 [see *ppl. a.*[1]] 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* V. x. (1733) 127 That Experiment .. of filleting and twisting up his Locks. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 513 For whom do you comb, brush, and fillet your tresses? 1852 MOIR *Poems, Remembered Beauty*, Her golden tresses .. Were filleted up with roses.

b. † To bind or tie up, to confine or swathe with a bandage (*obs.*). Also *Surg.* To bandage (a limb).

1633 FORD *Broken H.* v. ii, Quick fillet both his arms. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 288 Stop the Blood, by..filletting the Arm. 1764 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 8 The feet were filleted..being first bound separately, and then wrapped together.

c. *gen.* To encircle or gird with an ornamental band: also with *about*.

1611 BIBLE *Ex.* XXXVIII. 28 He made hookes for the pillars, and ouerlaide their chapiters, and filleted them. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 402 A stump .. filletted about with hoops of brass. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 459 Amber mouth-pieces filleted with 'sparklers', as the English cracksman calls diamonds.

transf. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 342 The great round roofe .. being all enameled and fillited, with the pictures of Saintes.

2. *Cookery.* To divide (a fish) into fillets. Also, to cut the fillets out of (a fowl, etc.).

1846 SOYER *Gastron. Regen.* 105 Fillet a brill by passing a good knife from the head to the tail of the fish close to the middle bone [etc.]..Proceed in like manner until you have got off all the meat from the bones. *Ibid.* 332 Fillet a poularde by splitting the skin up the breast, and passing your knife down the bone, keeping close to the ribs until you have scooped them [i. e. the fillets] out.

3. *Building* and *Carpentry.* To close or cover the interstices between boards, slates, etc. with fillets. Cf. FILLET *sb.* 11 b.

1843 HILL in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 358 In filleting, the under edge of each floor-board is cut away, and a fillet, one

inch wide, and three-fourths of an inch thick, is introduced.

4. To mark or ornament with fillets; now chiefly in *Bookbinding*.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 88 Armors of Steel, fair filletted with Gold. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 227 The second edition of the Temple by Zorobabel, as it was new forrelled and filleted with gold by Herod, was a statelier volume then that first of Solomon. 1665 T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 250 His *Argyraspides* who had their Armour damasked and filletted with Silver. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* 1 Sept. Wks. 1887 II. 91 A book whose covering is filleted with gold.

Hence **Fi·lleter,** one who fillets: sense 4.

1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Japanners—Wanted, a good Cash-box Filleter.

Filleted (fi·lĕtĕd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Bound with or as with a fillet or fillets. Also, *filleted about*. Of a victim: Having the head bound with a fillet.

1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 318 Her haire—filletted about with snakes. 1638 T. HERBERT *Trav.* 338 They weare their heare very long, and filleted. 1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 221 We .. had a sight of the filleted subject [a mummy]. 1768 FOOTE *Devil* I. Wks. 1799 II. 255 The purple pinions, and filletted forehead. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 47 The filleted victim.

2. *Cookery.* Cut into fillets.

1871 *Daily News* 29 May, Dinner, which consisted of filleted soles, boiled chicken, and cold beef.

3. Marked or decorated with a fillet: see FILLET *sb.* senses 7, 9, 10 c.

1611 COTGR., *Vetade*, the filletted Cockle. 1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 149 These kinds of piers have their shafts sometimes filleted. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXX. 20 The binding will be artistic..filletted in gold, and lettered.

† **Fi·lleted,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED [2].] Having fillets (see FILLET *sb.* 5 d); only in comb., as *broad-, full-, narrow-filleted*.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 3 Your running Horse..somwhat long filletted between the huckle bones, and the short ribbes. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 81 The men .. are .. well filletted. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 27 The strait or narrow filletted Horse. *Ibid.* 124 The muscular flesh full upon the Loins or Fillets, which is what we call Broad-filletted.

Filleting (fi·lĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FILLET in various senses.

1598 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 274 To the mason for the filleting of the church, ijs. iiijd. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 400 Filleting..consists in covering the meeting-joints with fillets of slates.

attrib. 1643 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 192 Six dayes and a halfe worke in fillitting and playstering worke.

2. *concr.* a. A woven material for binding; tape; a piece of the same; a band or bandage.

1639 DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 79 Take a peece of Filliting and bind it above the Pastern-joynt. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxviii. 197, I tied .. on the roulers two fillettins. 1764 HADLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 6 The filleting .. went round the upper part of the body. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Manchester*, Tapes, filleting, and linen cloth. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk., Filletings*, an unbleached and very heavy description of Holland Tape.

b. A head-band; = FILLET 1.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 218 Put on thy holy fillitings.

c. Fillets or ornamental lines, e.g. of gilding on the covers of a book.

1747 FRANKLIN *Let.* 1 Sept. Wks. 1887 II. 91 The whole filleting round the cover [of the book].

Filli-, see also FILI-.

Filling (fi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FILL *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses. Also with advbs., as *filling in, out, up*: cf. FILL *v.* V. Only gerundial.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/2 Fyllynge, *implecio.* 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 253 Fullyng vp of þe dyke. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Remplissement*, a filling. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 147 They..imagine the filling of that [the belly] the full fruite of all their expected good. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 209 This Wall being made all round, you begin the Filling in of the Bottom. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 38 b, One thing is proper..for the outward Face of the Wall, another for the cramming and filling up the middle Parts. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 114 The interior filling of the walls was with rough Rubble. 1816 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 31 Such a filling up of the time as will keep you away from the evil communications. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 190 He..does his filling-in rather shabbily. 1884 *Birm. Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Wanted, several Boys, used to Filling-in and Finishing. 1888 *Lockwood's Mech. Engin. Dict., Box Filling*, the filling up of a moulding box with its body of sand enclosing a pattern.

2. *concr.* Also *pl.* That which fills or is used to fill a cavity or vacant space, to stop a hole, to make up a bank or road, the interior of a wall, etc. Also, † a full supply or 'fill' (of food, etc.).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4265 þat is þe filling of fode þat ilk flesch askis. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xix. (1869) 185 We hadden many goode vesselles in whiche we hadden put fillinge [*emplage*] of the grete tresores of Paradys. 1596–7 S. FINCHE in *Hist. Croydon* App. (1783) 153 Great flinte and chalke for the buildinge, and small for fillinge. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxviii. 17 Thou shalt set in it settings [*marg.* fill in it fillings] of stones. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 174 Binding them [the stones] with fillings and cement. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 59 The foreman to lye the courses [of hay]; another to lye the fillinge and to fill after him. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 119 The Bank of any common filling. 1830 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 174 A few feet of the fillings of its foundation walls. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xviii. § 1 The fillings of the aperture are unimportant. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 74 The enamel at the margin of the filling is fractured. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 3/3 The excavated material will form good 'filling'.

b. Something of inferior quality put in to occupy space.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 176 [Heraldic coats] of a later edition..are so full of filling that they are empty of honour. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry*, The prefaces of Dryden .. meerly writ at first for filling To raise the volume's price a shilling. 1737 BENTLEY *Remarks Disc. Free-thinking* III. 6 § 54 Why that spiteful Character given to all Crowds? meer Fillings of his own, without warrant from his Original. 1860 WORNUM *Anal. Ornament* 19 All such superficial decoration is .. mere filling. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 12/1 The practice of putting into higher class goods .. even the smallest quantity of filling.

3. Similarly in various technical uses (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fillings*, prepared wort, added in small quantities to casks of ale to cleanse it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 844/1 *Filling*, an embankment of stone, gravel, earth, etc., to make a raised bed for a road, railroad track, or canal. An artificial, elevated way. *Ibid.* I. 844/2 *Filling (Weaving)*, the weft-thread which fills up the warp. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receip's* Ser. II. 439 For this coat, which is called filling, use one half ground lead and any good mineral.

b. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 24 *Fillings* are p'eces fayed to the side of the mast, edges of the front-fish, and cheeks. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 The oar or scull is 'filled' with harder wood between the shank and loom, called the upper and under fillings. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 67 What is termed the 'filling'? .. the intervals between the frame timbers are filled up solid .. so that if the outside planks be injured a watertight surface would remain.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filling-earth, -machine, -room, -stones*. Also **filling-nail** (see quot. 1850 and quot. 1867 s.v. FILL *v.* 1 d); **filling-thread,** one of the threads for the woof or tram; **filling-timber** (see quot); **filling-transom** (see quot.).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1165 Their fellowes .. put them, yet alive, in the mines, which served them for so much *filling earth. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 110/2 Meat Cutting and Sausage-Making Machines..*Filling Machines. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1945 Some expert swimmers were one day detected under the ships, drawing out the *filling nails from the sheathing. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 134 *Filling nails* are generally of cast iron, and driven very thick in the bottom planks instead of copper sheathing. 1799 CAPT. WATKINS in *Naval Chron.* I. 206 It was impossible to fill cartridges as fast as they wanted them, though the *filling rooms were crouded. 1585 HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 202 The *filling-stones, rubbish conveyed betweene the two outsides of a wall. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xiii. (1647) 20 Hungary might bring filling-stones to this building. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 Their walls though high, must needs be hollow, wanting filling-stones. 1886 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXVIII. 483 To make one yard of cloth, a shuttle carrying the *filling-thread is thrown across the web perhaps 1,500 times. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 **Filling-timbers*, the intermediate timbers between the frames that are got up into their places singly after the frames are ribanded and shored. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Filling-transom*, is just above the deck transoms, securing the ends of the gun-deck plank and lower-transoms.

Filling (fi·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That fills or is adapted to fill.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 300 Things that are Sweet and Fat, are more Filling. 1674 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 267 The world to come, not this, is the filling world. 1692–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 179 Can a Man Sin with this great and filling Thought before him? 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliv, 'Crumpets is not wholesome'..'But they're so cheap..and so wery fillin' at the price.' 1872 *Daily News* 5 Nov., The most convenient, not to say filling, luncheon.

Hence **Fi·llingly** *adv.*, in a filling manner.

1611 COTGR., *Fillingly*, compleatly, perfectly.

Fillip (fi·lip), *sb.* Forms: α. 6 **fillippe, -op(pe, fyl(l)ippe, -yp(pe, -op,** 6–9 **filip,** (6 **-op**), (8 **fillup**), 6– **fillip.** β. 6–7 **phillip,** (6 **phil(l)ippe, phylyp,** 7 **philip, -lop**). [app. onomatopœic; cf. FLIP, FLIRT, used in similar sense. The sb. and vb. appear nearly contemporaneously in 16th c.; it is uncertain which is the source of the other.]

1. A movement made by bending the last joint of a finger against the thumb and suddenly releasing it (so as to propel some small object, or merely as a gesture); a smart stroke or tap given by this means.

1530 PALSGR. 220/1 Fyllippe with ones fyngar, *chiquenode.* 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* 20 Their Bookes be Glasse, giue them but a filip, they run to powder. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 44 Gestures..or actions, as..a crosse made on the forehead for a C, a phillip for D. 1619 RICH *Irish Hubbub* (1623) 24 Hee ..gives the cup a phillip to make it cry Twango. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Fillip*, a throw of a Piece of Money with one's Finger or Nail. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 10 Apr. an. 1772, The Prince..by a fillip, made some of it [wine] fly in Oglethorpe's face. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvi. 234 He could .. draw blood from a slave's head with a fillip.

b. Something of small importance; a trifle. Also, a short space of time, a moment.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xvii. 386 The rest is not worth a fillip with the finger. 1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacraments* I. 171 If the Lord then crosse thee so, not in some petty filip of a finger, but in a tedious sort. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii, Eat, drink, and love; the rest's not worth a fillip. 1880 GRIFFIS *Jap. Fairy World* xvii. (1887) 150 The tortoise .. in a fillip of the finger was down in the gardens of Riu Gu.

2. In a wider sense: A smart blow (with the fist, etc.). Now *rare*.

1543 BECON *Invect. agst. Swearing* 28 a, Suche a fylyppe, as shal fylyppe them downe into the botome of hell fyre. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 238 There was a knave not far, Who caught one good filip on the brow with a door-bar. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* III. iv, One, if foule play Should fall upon us..Will not flie back for phillips. 1772 tr. *Galland's Arab. Nts.* IV. 151 One give poor Bakbarah a filip on the nose with all her strength. *fig.* 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 250 The Marquis de la Fayette, with several others, have lately received a fillip for having assembled to sign a memorial to the King.

3. Something that serves to rouse, excite, or animate; a stimulus.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Give Nature a Fillip*, to Debauch a little now and then with Women, or Wine. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 80, I willingly allow, that fermented .. Liquors, are excellent Remedies, temporary Filips, Whips or Spurs. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 238 This *bon mot* gave a fillip to my spirits. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 273 A remission of two-thirds the duty on flint-glass..has given the trade a fillip. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 144 Without the filip of a little scandal.

Fillip (fi·lip), *v.* [See the sb.]

1. *trans.* To put into motion by a fillip; to toss (a coin) with a fillip. Also with *away, down, forth, off*.

1543 [see FILLIP *sb.* 2.] 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. XXX. 338 When he hath filipped the monie .. he must saie; What is it? 1622 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 157 Not be able to nip or fillip away one of his own wormes. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 70 That can .. fillip nature with his finger into that nothing whence he drew it. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Dec., I was forced to begin filliping off the crumbs .. from my muff. 1831 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 155 Had our aforesaid merchant filliped a nut sharply against his bullying giant. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 61 The use of an elastic switch to fillip small missiles with.

transf. and *fig.* 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 17 These playn testimonyes .. wolde take no place with Tindal for .. he .. agenst me fylipt them forth betwene his fynger and his thombe. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* iii. 42, I like not that the ancient Fathers should so be philipped off, and sent away. 1689 *Answ. Lords' & Commoners' Sp.* 21 Those Tests [etc.]..which .. were so easily filliped down by his Vigorous Successor.

b. To stimulate, urge. Also with *forward*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* C viij a, They will..with good indeuoure, filip nature forward. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 145 Pour: that the draught may fillip my remembrance.

2. To strike with a fillip; to tap smartly with the nail-joint of the finger. Also with *out*.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 505 To fillip one, *talitrum impingere, incutere, infringere alicui.* 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 86/1 There is not a meane subject that dare extend his hand to fillip a peere of the realme. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 725 If you fillip a Lute-string, it sheweth double, or Treble. 1681 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 249 My Lorde .. did arise from his seate and phillipped him over the nose. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 49 Others poised themselves over a fire, and without mercy filliped their noses. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVIII. 288 Like earthen vessels; that properly filliped .. should perforce reveal a .. fracture. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 35 A good example of it may be obtained by filiping the inflated cheeks.

transf. and *fig.* 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iii. 59 Then let the Pibbles on the hungry beach Fillop the starres. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* II. ii. 66 How the hard Pellets fell away as dead, By our inchanted Timber fillipped. 1857 READE *Course of True Love* ii. (1868) 42 Patrick..could not bear to be filliped. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand of Ethelberta* I. 148 To escape the risk of having his eyes filliped out by the twigs that impeded his progress.

3. *gen.* To strike smartly.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) IV. 220 There was one [stone] that lent him a blow on the shoulder, an other of them philipped him on the fingers. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 255 If I do, fillop me with a three-man-Beetle.

4. *intr.* To make a fillip with the fingers. Also, *to fillip with (one's) fingers*, and *to fillip it*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. 110 b, If you do but fillip with your finger upon the other end. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 300 When he scarce can trim His gouty fingers, thus he'll phillip it. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 183 If you .. fillip upon the Brim, or outside. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 407 Of such a rare timber, that one filipping upon one end of them, you heare it easily at the other end. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 25 He laugh'd..Then fillip'd at the diamond in her ear. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 40 Just see me fillip with my fingers.

b. quasi-*trans.* To give a fillip with (the fingers).

1712 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 371 Then filip your Finger and Thomb.

Hence **Fi·lliped** *ppl. a.*, **Fi·lliping** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Chiquenaudé*, fillipped. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* v. i, Tush, all these tortures are but fillipings, Fleabitings. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xx. 169 Interlarded with a double row of bobs and finger filipings. 1856 DOBELL *Eng. in Time of War, Shower in War Time*, The drip Did whip the filliped pool.

Fillipeen, var. of PHILIPPINE, a game of forfeits.

Filliser, obs. form of FILACER.

Fillister (fi·listəɹ). [Of unknown origin.]

a. A rabbeting plane used in making window-sashes, etc. b. (See quot. 1874.)

1819 *Rees' Cycl.* XXVII. s.v. *Plane*, There is also a third sort [of rebating planes], called *fillisters*, used for sinking, or cutting away the edge of the piece of wood to form the rebate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 844/2 *Fillister*, the

rabbet on the outer edge of a sash-bar, to hold the glass and the putty.

† Fi·llock. *Obs.* Forms: 5, 6 fillok, (6 fyllok), 6, 8 fillock. [Of obscure formation; the original sense is perh. 'filly' (cf. Welsh *ffilawg* filly, wanton girl, in Salesbury 1547 *filoc*, which may be an early adoption from Eng.). The word may be f. FILL-Y + -OCK, or represent (with Northern pronunciation) an OE. **fylece* wk. fem., corresponding to OHG. *fulihha*:—O'l'eut. **fulikôn-*, f. **ful-*, *fol-*: see FOAL.]

A wanton young girl. Also *attrib.*

?c 1450 *Hoccleve's Let. Cupide* 262 [MS. Arch. Seld. B 24] Swyche fillokes [*other texts* filthes] as weren vertulesse. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 74 So mony fillok with fuck sailis Within this land was nevir hard or sene. 15.. *Hye way to Spyttel Hous* 142 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 29 Mychers, hedge-creepers, fylloks, and lushes. 1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchyarde* (1579) G j b, Yong fillock Jylles, and bawdie Jacks.

Fillop, Fillott, obs. forms of FILLIP, FILLET.

Fillowite (fi·lōwəit). *Min.* [Named by Brush and Dana 1879 after *A. N. Fillow*: see -ITE.] A phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium and sodium, found in transparent yellow or brown crystals.

1879 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XVII. 363 Fillowite occurs in granular crystalline masses.

Fill-up, *sb.* [f. verbal phr. *to fill up*: see FILL *v.* For the stress see BREAK-DOWN.] That which serves to fill up a hollow or stop a gap.

1872 *Daily News* 2 Sept., They are falling by spadefuls into the cart, and have now to do service .. as a fill-up for some pestilential ditch. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 4/2 The incident of the 'Sempiternal Club'.. looks .. a little like a 'fill-up'.

Filly (fi·li), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 (in *Comb.*), 6 fely, (6 felee, felly), 5–8 fillie, (6 file, fille, fyllye, 8 filley), 6– filly. *β.* 7 philly. [? a. ON. *fylja* wk. fem.:—**fuljôn-*, f. *ful-*, *fol-*: see FOAL.]

1. A young mare, a female foal.

?a 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 51 Atter and foxe, fillie, mare alsoe. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 206 To Thomas Milner, hir sone, a file with a white foite. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Answ. to Let.* Wks. (1696) 99/2 An unback'd Filly may by chance give thee a fall. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4591/4 Stoln or stray'd..a black Fillie, two years old. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. iii. 93 What's good for the filly, is good for the mare, say I.

b. *To slip her filly*: *transf.* of a woman, to miscarry.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Mar., My Lady Castlemaine is sick again—people think, slipping her filly.

2. *transf.* Applied to a young lively girl.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* III. i, A skittish filly will be your fortune, Welford. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulb. Gard.* I. i, I believe nobody will be very fond of a Hide-Park Filly for a Wife. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 211 ₱ 9, I am joined in Wedlock for my Sins to one of those Fillies who are described in the old Poet. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* I. (1875) 390 Katharine's a young filly that will neither be led nor driven. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 41 You are but a filly yet.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filly-foal*; **† filly-stag,** a filly foal.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 It is a horse foole, bycause a horse gate it, though it be a *felly fole. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept. Advt., Brown draught brood mare, with filly foal. 1378 *Will of J. Delmarshe* in *Test. Karl.* (1893) 125 Item, Johanni, filio Thomæ Sympson, unum *felystag.

Hence **† Fi·lly** *v.*, to give birth to a filly. **Fi·lly-ing,** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Partorire* .. to calue .. to fillie. *Parto* .. a caluing,..a fill[y]ing, etc.

Filly, obs. form of (FELLOE), FELLY.

Filly-folly (fi·li,fɒ·li). [One of the onomatopœic reduplications expressing the notion of something trivial; cf. FAL-LAL.] A foolish or ridiculous notion; a foolish hobby.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 511 Ye doe but trifle with your Filly Follies. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxi, 'Tis the sporting little filly-folly which carries you out for the present hour,—a maggot, a butterfly..a fiddle-stick.

Film (film), *sb.* Forms: 1 fil-, fylmen, 5 vilm, 5–6 fylme, (6 philome), 6–7 filme, 7– film. [OE. *filmen* str. neut., membrane, caul, prepuce, cognate with OFris. *filmene* skin; the WGer. **filmin(n)i* is an extension (with suffix repr. OTeut. *-jo-*) of **felmen-*, *-on-* (OE. *ǽg-felma* skin of an egg), f. the same root as FELL *sb.*[1]]

† 1. A membrane, animal or vegetable. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 204 Her sint tacn aheardodre lifre, ge on þam læppan, & healocum & filmenum. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 241 Rethina þat is þe þinne skyn.. þat is clepid þe vilm of þe ize. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/2 Fylme, of a notte, or oþer lyke, *folliculus*. 1530 PALSGR. 220/1 Fylme that covereth the brayne, *taye*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 31 b, Rounde cornes diuided one from an other by filmes y^t^ rynne betwene. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. ix. (1639) 13 The filmes and tunicles of the stomack. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 47 In a Wallnut .. one part goes to make a Green, Tough, and Bitter Bark, another part the Shell lin'd with Films. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 193 Twelve Eggs, their Shells being only bruised, but the Films not broken. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* I. vii. 313 The papyrus, a sort of bulrush .. whose stalk was covered with several films, or inner skins, on which they wrote.

† b. Applied to the tongue. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* 9 June Rem. Wks. (1660) 101 This loose and busie filme, which we carry in our mouths.

2. An extremely thin pellicle or lamina of any material.

1653 QUARLES *Embl.* II. x. (1718) 102 The painted film but of a stronger bubble. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 54 These wings are composed of exceeding fine and thin Films. *a* 1799 BLACK *Lect. Chem.* (1803) II. 677 An ingot .. appears fine, even when cut through with a chizel, because this carries a film along with it from the surface, which covers the rest. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xvi. 138 Even silver and gold, when beaten into thin films, are transparent. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* vi. § 29 (1873) 245 As if the two media were separated by an exceedingly thin film of air. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 318 A tube made of a film of glass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 44 The small bubbles of air ruptured the film of water.

b. Often applied to the emanations from the surface of bodies ('Simulacra .. Quae quasi *membranæ* summo de corpore rerum Direptæ volitant', Lucr. IV. 35), which in the philosophy of Epicurus were supposed to be the objects of perception.

1682 CREECH tr. *Lucretius* IV. 38 Images of Things Which like thin films from bodies rise in streams. 1692 BENTLEY *Folly of Ath.* (ed. 4) 8 Those fleeting superficial films of bodies. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. XX, The films of Epicurus ..are the productions of human fancy.

3. *esp.* A thin pellicle forming a coating or overlying layer.

1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) IV. 184 The Hony.. is covered with a thinne rine, or filme. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 34 A slimy film floated on the top of the water. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 18 Cover'd with an oily Film of several Colours. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 724 An icy gale ..o'er the pool Breathes a blue film. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 292 The sooty films that play upon the bars. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 148 A semi-transparent white film, which proved to be new cuticle. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 294 A reddish film which burns like phosphorus is deposited. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. XX. 218 The pearly film of the Nautilus shell. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 34 The film of matter which is thrown down annually upon the plain during the season of inundation.

b. *Photography.* A thin pellicle or coating of collodion, gelatin, etc. spread on photographic paper or plates, or used by itself instead of a plate.

1845 THORNTHWAITE *Guide Photogr.* 52 The film of isinglass..peels off and will be found to bear a minute copy of the original. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. 9) 175 If..the sensitive film of Iodide be allowed to lie loosely upon the surface of the Collodion, the picture will be very feeble. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr., Film Negative Process*, or film photography, is a term applied to processes in which flexible films are used instead of glass plates.

4. A morbid growth upon the eye. Also said of the growing dimness in the eyes of a dying person; sometimes *film of death.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 367 The webs, filmes, and cataracts which trouble the eyesight. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 39 He from thick films shall purge the visual ray. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. x, The film forsook his eyes for a moment. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. vii. 147 An odd fancy, like a film before the eye. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 104 O'er his glaring eyes the films of death Crept.

fig. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 60 The euill spirit, instantly spreadeth a filme ouer theyr eyes. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 253 From sensual Films when free'd, she saw strange sights. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. (1862) I. 370 They looked at the past with a film of faith over their eyes.

5. *transf.* A slight veil or covering of haze, mist, or the like. *lit.* and *fig.*

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 31 The interminable vineyards of the Loire, already covered with the film of early twilight. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 265/1 A slight film thrown over convenient injustice. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 244 An incipient frost, in the form of a thin film of blue vapour. 1883 *Times* 10 Aug. 2/3 The brown..walls show through a film of peach and almond blossoms.

6. A fine thread or filament, as of gossamer, silk, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 63 Her Whip of Crickets bone, the Lash of Philome. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 73 When..floating films envelope every thorn. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Unf. Drama* 230 Floating on the line Which, like a film in purest space, divided The heaven beneath the water from the heaven Above the clouds. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 161 They were..in undulations like films of silk blown by the wind. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 10. 102 A riband..spoils all that is near its wretched film of an existence. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 203 We must not trust ourselves to any such films of correspondence.

7. *Comb.*, as *film-like*, *-winged* adjs.; also **† film-broke,** ruptured; **† film-bursting,** hernia; **film-fern,** a fern with filmy fronds, *esp.* one of the genus *Hymenophyllum*; **film-free** *a.*, free from film, not obscured, clear.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 281 Men þat weren *filme broke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lvi. 83 The leaues pound and layde too healeth *filme [*printed* filine] burstings [FR. *hergnes*]. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 352 Out of the crevices many species of *Film-ferns..project their tufts of pellucid fronds. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls, Pan & Luna* 19 From each web of mist Utterly *film-free—entered on her race The naked Moon. 1855 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 9 Dreams .. are *film-like images which fly off from the surfaces of real objects. 1875 LANIER *Poems, Symphony* 139 All shynesses of *film-winged things.

Film (film), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a film. Also, *to film over*, **† *up.***

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 147 It will but skin and filme the Vlcerous place. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 251 Grosse infidelity that hath filmed up thine eyes. 1700 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Grants* Introd. 7 They do but film over a sore which breaks out afterwards with greater rancour. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* Wks. (1829) I. 90 And curse your spells, that film the eye of Faith. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxix. 290 Would you linger by the stagnant pool because its surface is filmed with the iridescence of decay?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To become covered with a film (as the eyes); to grow dim or obscure as though covered with a film; hence (*poet. rare*) of distant objects, to become hazy, fade away. Also, *to film over.*

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan*, Straight her eyeballs filmed with horror. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 53 Eyes are filming o'er in death. 1877 LANIER *Poems, Florida Ghost* 5 Past far-off palms that filmed to nought.

Filmed, *ppl. a.* [f. FILM *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] **a.** Covered with a film. **b.** Having films.

1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* IV. E iij, Colours do not take My filmed eyes. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* cxci, Soe the Autumnall Gossamere..knitts the Sun, (within his narrow film'd Cordage) to all his wealth. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* IV. iii, Wash thine filmed eyes And look around thee.

Filmart, -mert, obs. and dial. ff. FOUMART.

Filmiform (fi·lmifōəm), *a.* [f. FILM *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] In the form of a film, film-like.

1831 [POTE] *Assassins of the Paradise* 43 The loaded air.. Floats filmiform.

Fi·lmograph. [f. as prec. + -(O)GRAPH.] A name given by Pumphrey to a camera adapted for the use of films (1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr.*).

Filmot, var. of FILEMOT.

Filmy (fi·lmi), *a.* [f. FILM *sb.* + -Y[1].]

† 1. Of membranous structure. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 37 The ventricle ..is filmy, and therefore cold, hard, dry, and glutinous. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Feb., Its lower beak..being filmy, stretches to a prodigious wideness when it devours a great fish.

2. Forming a thin pellicle or coating.

1628 WOTTON *Let.* 14 Dec. in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 442 A little Excrescence..upon the uttermost ball of his Eyes, a filmy matter, like the rudiment of a Pin and Web. 1735 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 94 As these filmy Membranes came away, the Weasand or Throat became freer. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 219 The water..had deposited a filmy kind of matter. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXVII 1856) 344 The area of filmy ice. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* iii, Encrusting its black sides with a species of filmy salt.

3. Resembling a film, of extremely delicate texture, gauze-like; consisting of slender filaments, as of gossamer.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 764 The Spiders..in his traine their filmie netting cast. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* I. 30 Another pair of filmy Tiffany long wings. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 190 The luxurious Wasp His filmy Pennons struggling flaps in vain. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xi, It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 21 The filmy shroud Of many a mild transparent cloud. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxix. 3 Some robe most filmy.

fig. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lines on Friend who died of Fever*, Vanity her filmy net-work spread. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 75 A veil of words and filmy abstractions. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. IX. i. 120 The filmiest evanescence of the feeling has to be..anatomized.

b. *Filmy-fern, Filmy-leaf*, names of a genus of ferns, *Hymenophyllum*. (Cf. *film-fern*, FILM *sb.* 7.)

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 886 Hymenophyllum, Filmy-Leaf. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 154 Order Filices.. (Filmy Fern). 1882 *The Garden* 5 Aug. 111/3 The Filmy Fern House in the Pine-apple Nursery.

4. Covered with or as with a film; beclouded, dim, hazy.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 345 With eyes no longer white or filmy. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* I. 3 The filmy orb of the moon. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 132 Gradually the filmy trees defined themselves.

5. *Comb.*

1821 SHELLEY *To Night* iv, Thy sweet child Sleep, the filmy-eyed.

Hence **Fi·lmily** *adv.*; **Fi·lminess.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Filminess.* 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 483 The haze and filminess dropped from our 'optic nerve'. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiii. 262 The milk-white filminess of the onyx. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 803/2 Something that filmily wavers before their senses.

‖ Filon (filoń). *Mining.* [a. F. *filon* vein, lode, f. *fil* thread (see FILE *sb.*[2]).] A mineral or metallic vein, a lode.

1845 GIBSON in *Cambrian Jrnl.* (1863) 149 The collaterals cross the main filon in angles of incidence.

Filoplumaceous (fəi·lɒplumē·ʃəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *filoplūma* (see next) + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a filoplume.

1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. § 3. 128 Types of Feathery Structure .. 3. The hairy, bristly, or filoplumaceous.

Filoplume (fəi·lɒplūm). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *filoplūma*, badly f. L. *fīlum* thread + *plūma* feather. (The correct L. form would be **fīliplūma*.)] (See quot. 1890.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Filoplume.* 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. § 3. 128 Different kinds of Feathers. 4. *Filoplumes*, *filoplumæ*, or thread-feathers, have an extremely slender, almost invisible stem..and usually no vane, unless a terminal tuft of barbs may be held for such..These are the nearest approach to hairs that birds have.

Filose (fəilōu·s). *Bot.* and *Zool.* [as if ad. L. **filōs-us*, f. *filum* thread.] Having a thread-like termination.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Filose*, ending in a thread-like process; an epithet applied to insects and plants. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Filose*, in Botany.

†**Filose'lla.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 7 file-, filozella, 8 filosella. Also 7 philizella, philosella. [Corruptly ad. It. *filosello*, according to Mussafia a perversion (after *filo* thread) of **folisello*:—popular L. **follicellus* cocoon (whence OF. *foucel*), dim. of L. *follis* bag.] A kind of stuff; = FILOSELLE b.

1611 COTGR., *Filoselle*..the stuff Filozella. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 269 The new deuised names of Stuffes and Colours..Veletato, Philizello, Paragon. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 169 Silk say calimancoes and phillosellas, broad, the dozen yards *os.* 4*d.* 1678–96 PHILLIPS, *Filozella*, a kind of Stuff.

Filoselle (fi·lōsel). Forms: 7 fil(l)-, fyllozel, 7–9 filosel(l, (7 filiosell), 9 filoselle. Also 7 philiselle. [a. F. *filoselle*, fem., OF. *filloisel* masc., ad. It. *filosello*; see prec.] a. 'Ferret or floss silk; grogram-yarn' (Simmonds).

1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 326 Filosell or ferrett silk the pound viii*li.* 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 464 Fyllozell or Paris silk. 1876 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* iv, It was a wonderful piece of work of woven gold and silver and filosel.

attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 1/2 It is a wide ribbon, which has the appearance of plaited filoselle silk.

†b. A kind of stuff (? a mixture of silk and wool).

a 1605 in Beck *Draper's Dict.* 16 *note*, The paragon, peropus, and philiselles may be affirmed to be double chamblets. *Ibid.*, To make this a philiselle, a peropus, a paragon, or a buffyn is but to alter the breadth.

†**Filose'tta.** *Obs.* Also fillizetta. [App. altered from It. *filosello* by substitution of the It. suffix *-etta* for *-ello*. But cf. Sp. *filoseda* mixture of silk and wool.] ? = prec.

1598 FLORIO, *Filisello*, a kinde of course silke which we call, filosetta or flouret silke. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* 4 Shag, Fillizetta, Damaske and Mockado.

Filosofe, -phie, obs. forms of PHILOSOPHE, -Y.

Filot, obs. form of FILLET.

†**Fi·lour,** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 fylor, -oure, -owre, 5 fi·lour. [Shortened ad. OF. *affiloir*:—med.L. *affilātōrium*, f. *affilāre*: see AFFILE *v.*] A tool for sharpening steel, a hone or whetstone.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 2225 With a borelych bytte..Fyled in a fylor, fowre fote large. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 160/2 Fylowre, of barbowrs crafte *acutecula, filarium.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 130/2 A Filoure, *affilatorium.*

Hence †**Fi·lour,** *v. Obs.*—° *trans.* To whet, sharpen. 1483 in *Cath. Angl.* 130/2.

Filour, var. of FELOURE *Obs.* foliage.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3690 Gilden platis, Flamband all in filour & fewlis en-blanchid.

[**Filour,** explained in some Dicts. as 'a curtain-rod,' is from *Bk. of Curtasye* 447, where *fylour* is prob. a bad reading for *sylour*, CELURE.]

Filozofe, -fie, obs. forms of PHILOSOPHE, -Y.

†**Fi·lsen,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 filstnen, 4 fulsun, fylsen, 5 felsen, -yn, filsom, fylsy(n. [ME. *fils(t)ne-n*, f. FILST *sb.*; cf. -EN 5.] *trans.* To minister to, aid, support; to further, promote.

c 1200 ORMIN 6170 Himm birrþ þe fillstnenn wiþþ þin fe. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 44 His fader him filstnede swo ðat he ros fro dede. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1644 Þe souerayn of heuen Fylsened euer þy fader. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4871 Yche freike is þere frynd to filsom þere spede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4669 3e..fage ay þe flesche & felsen it wele.

†**Fi·lsne,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ON. *fylgsni* (sb pl.) hiding-place (cf. Goth. *fulhsni* sing. in same sense), f. OTeut. **fulg-* ablaut-var. of **felh-* to hide: see FEAL *v.*] *intr.* To lurk.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 881 Sire, see 3e 3one farlande, with 3one two fyrez, þar filsnez þat fende.

†**Filst,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 fullést, fullést, fylst, 2–3 fulst. [OE. *fullést, fullést, fylst* = OFris. *folliste, folste, fulliste*, OS. *fullésti*, OHG. *folleist, follist*; connected with next verb.] Assistance, support, furtherance.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiii. 14 Mid Godes fylste. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 554 (Gr.) Is.. mægenwisa trum, fullesta mæst. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 He ne mei habben nane mihte..butan godes fulste. *c* 1205 LAY. 1747 Þa Corine of wode com.. Brutun to fulste. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Hire forme fulst is sihðe.

†**Filst,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 fullǽstan, fullésten, fylstan, 2 felsten, 3 fulsten, *south.* vulsten, filsten. [OE. *fullǽstan, fullestan, fylstan* = OS. *fullēstian*, OHG. *folleisten.*

The word is a compound of the OTeut. vb. **laistjan* to follow, attend upon; with regard to the prefixed element see FOLLOW *v.*]

trans. To aid, help.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. xi. § 10 Pirrus him..fylste. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke v. 7 Hiȝ bicnodon hyra ȝeferan.. þæt hi comun ant him fylston [*c* 1160 *Hatton* felsten]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þese two þe ben leihter and lust uulsred þe þridde bat is þe flesliche lust. *a* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 135 Þe bet sal he þe felsten to don al þine wille.

b. *refl.* To give one's aid *to.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 He deleð him fro gode and fulsteð him to ðe deuel.

Filth obs. f. FILCH.

Filter (fi·ltəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5–9 filtre, (6 fylter, -ture), 6– filter. Also 7 philter. [ME. *filtre*, a. OF. *filtre*, ad. med.L. *filtrum*: see FELT.]

†**1.** = FELT *sb.* Also a piece of felt. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 125 Þan es he sette apon a blak filtre, with þe whilk þai lift him vppe and settez him in his trone. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 152 Þai dwell all in tentez made of blakk filtre.

2. A piece of felt, woollen cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquids are passed to free them from matter held in suspension.

Now only with reference to chemical manipulation, where the filter is usually of unsized paper.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 76 b, Distill them by a fylture or thorowe a lyttle bagge, or by a peece of clothe. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 214 Dissolve the Vitriol and purify it through a Filtre. 1769 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 220 The clear liquor being decanted, the remainder was passed through a filter. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 285 The whole is then to be poured upon a filtre of cloth. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 53 Collected on a filter, washed and dried.

b. 'A twist of thread' (or a strip of cloth) 'of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it' (J.). *Obs.* exc. in *capillary filter.*

1559 MORWYNG *Euonym.* 75 Distillacion by a filter, or a list of wollen cloth. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxv. 263 We resolved, instead of a List of Cotton, or the like Filtre, to make use of a Siphon of Glass. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 455/2 *Capillary-filter*, a simple mode of freeing water of its larger impurities by means of a cord of loose fiber.

c. In wider sense: Any contrivance for freeing liquids from suspended impurities; *esp.* an apparatus consisting of a vessel in which the liquid is made to pass through a stratum of sand, charcoal, or some porous substance.

1792 J. PEACOCK *Patent* No. 1844 The filters will be cleansed by drawing out the head or body of water or fluid. 1834 S. BAGSHAW *Patent* No. 6708 An improved filter for water or other liquids. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 339 Nevertheless the natives had scraped small holes in the sand, as filters. 1879 A. B. MACDOWALL in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 167/2 The filter was occasionally cleaned with an exhausting and condensing pump.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 The common salt.. passing thro' the philter of the earth. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1803) 241 This natural filter [the bills of a duck]. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VIII. l. § 39. 159 The whole information..was strained through the imperial filters. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xii. 228 A heavy conversation of ponderous compliments passed through the dragoman filter.

3. A contrivance for arresting dust, smoke, disease-germs, etc. in the air which is breathed.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.vv. *Filter, Air-filter.*

4. A material for filtering. *rare.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 26 The burning it over and over again..produces a better filtre than at first. 1870 TYNDALL in *Nature* 27 Jan. 341 This [cotton-wool] was the filter used by Schroeder in his experiments on spontaneous generation.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filter-shop*; also **filter-bed,** a pond or tank with a false bottom covered with sand or gravel, serving as a large filter; also *fig.*; **filter-faucet** (see quot.); **filter-paper,** porous paper to be used for filtering; **filter-press,** (*a*) a filter in which the liquid is forced through by pressure; (*b*) a machine for extracting oil from fish.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 **Filter-bed*, a settling pond whose bottom is a filter. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 7 Feb. 24/2 The water..was filtered through filterbeds on their premises. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 May 2/1 All that is known here of the Transvaal..comes through the political filter-beds of Cape Town. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 **Filter-faucet*, one having a chamber containing sand, sponge, or other material to arrest impurities. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 7/1 The sludge is next forced into a **filter press.* 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* II. iv. 112, I have seen water like it at the **Filter shops.*

Filter (fi·ltəɹ), *v.* Forms: 7 fylter, 7–9 filtre, 6– filter. Also 6 philter. [ad. med.L. *filtrāre*, f. *filtrum* FILTER *sb.* Cf. F. *filtrer.*]

1. *trans.* To pass (a liquid) through a filter, or some porous medium, for the purpose of removing solid particles or impurities. Also with *off.* Also *absol.*

1576 G. BAKER *Jewell of Health* I. i. 2 The dropping caused by a Lyste, or piece of Woollen cloth..which maner of dooing the Chymistes name Fyltring. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., Chim. Concl.* 23 Some use to filter this Lee divers times. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ix. 36 They dissolue many times, they fylter, and coagulate. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 31 The Sap..not being filtred through so fine a Cotton. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 Filtre the Tincture thro' Paper. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 507 Sages strove In vain to filter off a crystal draught Pure from the lees. 1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 355 Putrid and stinking water may be rendered sweet by filtering it through charcoal-powder. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 200 We then filter, washing the blue-coloured sulphate of lime remaining on the filter till it becomes red. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 27 The liquid was several times filtered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 291 The Chamber of Deputies, though filtered through every process which policy could invent. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 5 The passage would no doubt strike you more in the quotation than in the original, for I have filtered it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Jan. 5/3 At present his instructions to counsel are filtered through a solicitor. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 1/3 Each of these images is 'filtered' through a colour screen.

c. Said of the filtering material.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 37 The sea-weed filters the salt-water. 1882 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 648 Paper which filters slowly may be improved in quality by this treatment.

2. To cause (a liquid) to pass drop by drop, or slowly, through a porous medium (now only in *passive*); also, † to give forth through the pores, exude. *rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 The tre..of swart blud filtred abundance. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* I. xx. 183 That streame [of atoms]..clymbing and filtring it selfe along the stones streame. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 466 Rivers..some of which are filtered through soils..which yield one kind of salts.

3. *intr.* To pass as through a filter; to percolate. Also with *away, down.*

Cf. F. *filtrer*, used *refl.* and *intr.* in this sense.

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 100 The water..will filter through the sand. 1864 MARSH *Man & Nature* 438 A stratum of snow..causes almost all the water that composes it to filter down into the earth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 687 Water will filter through the cell-walls into the cavities of the wood.

transf. and *fig.* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 207 The sunbeams, filtering small, Freckling through the branches fall. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iii, A perpetual stream of..people..would filter..through her..drawing-rooms.

4. To obtain by filtering. Also *transf. rare.*

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 387 The liquid filtered from these solutions had a sweetish and bitterish taste. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 5 Fine dust, which appeared to have been filtered from the wind by the gauze of the vane at the mast-head.

Hence **Fi·ltered, Fi·ltering** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Fi·lterer,** that which filters or serves as a filter.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Filtered*, strained through a Paper, Cloth, etc. 1794 SCHMEISSER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 421 The remaining filtered liquor was saturated with purified pot-ash. 1809 J. F. ARCHBOLD *Patent* No. 3225 It [sea water] is passed through a filterer. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 162, I love to watch thy [an hour-glass's] filtering burthen pass. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iv, The filtered tribute of the rough woodland. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 412 Eight barrels of filtered water. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 38 The stretcher might have been directly under this water filterer.

Filter, var. form of FELTER *v.*, PHILTRE.

Filtering (fi·ltəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FILTER *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb FILTER.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 191 The filtering of this rain through the ground. 1845 J. WILKINSON *Patent* No. 10,984 The whole process of filtering is effected by pressure. *fig.* 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlii. 235 There's been a good filtering of our blood into high families.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filtering-apparatus, -bag, -box, -funnel, -material, -medium, -paper, -stand, -vessel*; also **filtering-basin** (see quot. 1874); **filtering-cup,** a cup of porous wood used to illustrate the pressure of the atmosphere; **filtering-press** = *filter-press*; **filtering-stone,** any porous stone through which water is filtered; **filtering-tank** = *filtering-basin* (Knight).

1845 J. WILKINSON *Patent* No. 10,984 Which [a cistern] must be considerably above the level of the *filtering apparatus. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 **Filtering-basin*, the chamber in which the water from the reservoir of waterworks is received and filtered previous to entering the mains. 1792 G. COWEN *Patent* No. 1920 A quantity of sand, or any other *filtering material. 1791 J. PEACOCK *Patent* No. 1844 The ascent of the fluid through the *filtering medium. 1757 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 163 The colourless sorts of *filtering-paper are preferable for this use to the coloured. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 311 Filtering Paper is an almost pure form of cellulin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 **Filtering-press*, a press in which the passage of a liquid through a body of filtering material is expedited by pressure applied thereto; a pressure-filter. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* i. 17 The *filtering stands are of this kind. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 234 *Filtering Stones,—Duty—for every £100 value. 1811 J. ASHLEY *Patent* No. 3472 An improved *filtering vessel for purifying..water.

Filth (filþ), *sb.* Forms: 1 fýlþ, 2–4 felðe, 4 *south.* veolthe, 5 felthe, 3–4 fulðe, 3–6 fylth(e, (3 fuylþe, 6 faylt, fylt), 3–5 filthe, 3– filth. [OE. *fýlð* str. fem. = OS. *fūlitha* (Du. *vuilte*), OHG. *fūlida*:—OTeut. **fūliþō*, n. of quality f. **fūlo-* FOUL *a.*]

†**1.** The quality or state of being foul; a filthy state or condition; filthiness; in *pl.* foul treatment, indignities. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6370 Veolthe loveth al heore lynage. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 304 What fylthes the turkes made them to suffre. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 38 The Lacedemonians were wont to shewe their children dronken men.. that by seing their filth, they might shunne the lyke fault.

2. *concr.* Foul matter.

†**a.** Putrid matter, corruption, rottenness; in later use, purulent matter, pus. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 27 And hiȝ synt innan fulle

deadra bana, and ealre fylðe [1160 *Hatton* felðe]. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* viii. (1889) 38 Pænne fylð [*putredo*] seo þe innan wealð byþ utaworpen to hæle sar byð geopenud. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 49 þe temporal kyng .. whiche ys now proude in hys power and to-morwe schal be fylthe and wormes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 240 b, He scraped ye stynkyng fylth & corrupcyon of her deed body. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 11 To draw the fylt out of the head. 1696 PECHY tr. *Sydenham's Wks.* III. ii. 116 The Inflammation which the Small-Pox has impressed upon the Blood .. no less indicates Blood-letting than the filth [L. *colluvies*] which has been gathered together does Purging.

b. Uncleanly matter, dirt. Now only in stronger sense, expressing violent disgust : Loathsome dirt. Rarely in *pl.* filth of various kinds, filthy matters.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 191/52 Þare feol out of eiþer eize Fuylþe ase þei it were slym. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22397 (Cott.) All þe filthes of his maugh sal brist vte. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 468 (Trin.) In þat court þat is so clene No fulþe may dwelle ne be sene. *c* 1430 LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Voydynge fylthes lowe into the grounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/1 Fylthe of mannys nose, snotte, *polipus*. 1555 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 109 He..swffares mwke and fylthe to be powered yn yᵉ hy strett. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 397 Waters ..found in Rising Grounds of great Cities..must needs take in a great deale of Filth. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxii. 180 The Chamber..on one side of which was the Sink and Filth of all the House. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 173 The sordor and filths of nature, the sun shall dry up. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 30 A palace with superb staircases reeking in filth.

c. Vermin († formerly *pl.*). In mod. use (? *dial.*) restricted to insect parasites.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 61 In that Abbeye ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne Ewtes..For there were wont to ben many suche manere of Filthes. *Mod.* (Yorks.) A dirty brute, with his head swarming with filth. The currant bushes are covered with filth.

3. *fig.* **a.** Moral defilement, vileness; corruption, pollution; obscenity.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) xxxiii. 161 *note*, To maneze ..ane cwenan gemænum ceape bicgað..and wið þa ane fylþe adreogaþ an æfter anum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 þe bacbitare ..openeð so þet fulðe þ hit stinkeð wide. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 165 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 63 And liuie in fulthe and in sunne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 299 þei ben blaunchid wiþ-oute as sepulcris, and wiþ-inne ful of fylþe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 77 The prince..suffered suche felthe to be done. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 209 The filth of sin is purged by the Laver of tears. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Wallowing in all the filth of boundless luxury. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 159 Every slave now dragging through the filth Of some corrupted city his sad life. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. v. 226 Forbidding ..all the filth of the wicked.

† **b.** *pl.* Moral impurities, corrupt or impure actions, transgressions. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 131 Holi maiden of þanke, and clane of alle felðes. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 3 Biwite thou mi bodi the is al bitahte from fleshliche fulthen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10105 (Trin.) To make me falle in fulþes fele. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 180 All filthes of flesshely synne. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. Pref. 60 Compared to swyne returning to the myre, In thair awin filthes to get thair fames defyled.

c. Foul or obscene language; vile or loathsome imputations.

1730 SWIFT *Traulus* I. 25 Among the rout He wildly flings his filth about. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 237 Instead of scolding and flinging impotent filth.

4. Said of a person: A vile creature; a scoundrel; a slut, drab, whore. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2542 Lest þat foule felþe schuld have hem founde þere. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 262 These ladyes .. were noon of thoo .. but swyche filthes as weren vertulesse. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 27 Ioan of Kent, that filth..was she a sister of yours? 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. i. 6. 1608 — *Lear* (Qo. 1) IV. ii. 39 Filths sauor but themselues. 1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 65 Their filthes lie by their sides to satisfie their abhominable pleasures. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 13 Nea yan can bide wie him, an arrant filth! 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Filth*, a disreputable woman, a scoundrel. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xlii. 13 O ugly filth, detested Trull.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *filth-disease, -ferment*; *filth-created, -fed, -sodden* adjs.

1852 DR. GUY in Ld. Ingestre *Meliora* I. 96 *Filth-created fever and disease. 1885 *Science* VI. 101/1 Typhoid-fever and other preventable *filth-diseases. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/5 How..is the *filth-fed oyster to be distinguished? 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 589 Spots of soil..so situated in cups of the hills as to retain and multiply the *filth-ferment. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 264 A *filth-sodden porous earth.

Hence **Fi·lthless** *a.* [-LESS], without filth; undefiled. **Fi·lthous** *a.* [-OUS] = FILTHY.

14.. *Balade in Commend. our Lady* 51 (Chaucer's Wks. 1561) Fountain al filthlesse, as birell current clere. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 9 b, And so sent hym forth abrode .. to maynteyne all kyndes of ydolatry and fleshly fylthouse lyvynge.

† **Filth,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make foul, defile.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 21 Alle blak becomen they .. and i-fylthed. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 31 Filthing chaste eares with theyr pens Gonorrhey.

† **Fi·lthery.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] = FILTHINESS.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 370 Wallowing in all filthery of gluttony and luxury.

† **Fi·lthhead, -hood.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 3 fulþhéde, 4–5 filth-, filt-, fylthede, -heed, (5 filthet). β. 6 filthood. [f. FILTH *sb.* + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Filthiness, uncleanness. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *concr.* filth. *To do one's filthhood*: to void excrement.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 290 þe chyld..dude hys kunde fulþhede. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xviii. 7 The filth-heed [Vulg. *turpitudinem*] of thi fader, and the filth-heed of thi moder thow shalt not discover. Ibid. *Rom.* i. 27 Mawlis in to mawlis worchinge filthhede. *c* 1440 tr. *Girald. Hist. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 31 The fylthede of the lond folk yn whych thay ladde har lyf. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52 With dust al powdred, with filthood dustye bedagled.

Filthify (fi·lþifəi), *v.* [f. FILTHY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make filthy; *lit.* and *fig.*

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 13 Filthified they flounder to Remorse. 1821 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 524 He was..covering my clean napkin with his 'flag of abomination' filthified. 1828 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Account of Writings*, etc. (1876) II. 94 Mathematics with which Mr. Thompson has filthified his subject.

Filthily (fi·lþili), *adv.* [f. FILTHY *a.* + -LY ².] In a filthy manner.

1552 HULOET, Filthilye, *fœde.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 144 In the ix ȝeir of his regne, quhilke sa filthilie he had ruled. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* I. vi. iii. 366 For the liberty of doing filthily and obscenely, is next to the liberty of speaking filthily and obscenely. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ᴘ 1 The ancient Romans would scold, and call Names filthily. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xvii, For hut and palace show like filthily.

Filthiness (fi·lþinés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being filthy.

1. In physical sense: Foulness, uncleanliness.

? *a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 15 The puttynge awaye of fylthenes of the fleshe. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xiii. 78 The prieste washeth his handes, that no outward filthynes should seclude hym from the communion. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ix. 9 The filthinesse of his smell was noysome to all his army.

† **b.** *concr.* Filth; *spec.* matter, pus. *Obs.*

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 8 Yᵉ water once in the yeare casteth al fylthynesse unto the sydes of it. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 511 The matter, or filthinesse that commeth out of a bile. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxviii. 8 All tables are full of vomite and filthinesse. 1649 DRYDEN *Upon Death of L.d. Hastings* 54 Was there no milder way but the Small Pox, The very Filth'ness of Pandora's Box?

2. Moral corruption or pollution; obscenity; vileness, wickedness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 b, Than the deformite & fylthynes of synne is taken away. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* II. x. (1699) 246 This deformity and filthiness of sin. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 138 A Woman that seems to delight in Filthiness. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. vi, Men reeking with all the filthiness of vice.

† **Fi·lthish,** *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. FILTH *sb.* + -ISH.] Filthy.

1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Fylthysshe as ones eyes be that haue whyte slyme in them, *chassieux. Ibid.*, Fylthysshe as mysse women of yll lyuyng, *putairie.*

Filthy (fi·lþi), *a.* [f. FILTH *sb.* + -Y ¹.]

1. Full of filth; besmeared or defiled with filth; dirty, foul, nasty, unclean. † *The filthy parts*: the private parts.

In early use often hardly more emphatic than the mod. *dirty*; it is now a violent expression of disgust, seldom employed in polite colloquial speech. Cf. the similar development in FILTH *sb.* 2 b; also in FOUL *a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* iii. 3 Jhesus was clothid with filthi clothis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XCV. (1495) 842 A serpent..louyth fylthi places. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 The inhabitantes..haue almost no apparel, couering onely theyr fylthy partes. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 132 To go home thorough stinking streates, and filthy lanes. 1682 OTWAY *Epil.* 21 *Apr.*, From the filthy dunghill-faction bred, New-form'd rebellion durst rear up its head. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ᴘ 3 The benches around are so filthy, that no one can sit down. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 201 In filthy sloughs they roll. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiv, He was filthy and ragged.

† **b.** Of air or clouds: Murky, thick. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 31 The coole and temperate Wind of Grace O're-blowes the filthy and contagious Clouds. 1605 — *Macb.* I. i. 12 Houer through the fogge and filthie ayre.

2. Fond of filth, delighting in filth.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 The fylthy and stynkynge lust of the body. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* Pref. (1643) 1 Like a filthie flie she seeks all over the body for a soare. 1778 BP. LOUTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 156 The filthy animals that frequent such places.

3. Morally foul or polluted; obscene.

1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* iii. 1 Wo to the abhominable, fylthie and cruel cite. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 49 Ballads .. sung to filthy tunes. 1611 BIBLE *Col.* iii. 8 You also put off all these, anger .. filthy communication out of your mouth. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 264 Being filthy, arch, and slie they quickly corrupted the families. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 ᴘ 4 The Matron .. commended the Discretion of the Writer, for having thrown his filthy Thoughts into Greek. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 213 From this heaven the filthy one .. descends to the earth to tempt and excite to evil. *Mod.* He could not stand their filthy talk.

† **4.** Disgraceful, contemptible, low, mean, scurvy, disgusting. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10362 Neuer so filthy a fare hade fallyn in his hond. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 65 Antychryst had fownd out that fylthy auricular confessyon. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 419 This murther .. was one of the most filthiest acts that ever was done. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 79 Doulas, filthy Doulas. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 166 Taking other errours from other filthie heretiques. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 42 The filthy love of gaine. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. ii. 97 What's his filthy Name? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, Thou filthy weaver of rotten worsted.

b. *Filthy lucre*: dishonourable gain = Gr. αἰσχρὸν κέρδος (Tit. i. 11). Sometimes jocularly used for: Money; also *absol.* 'The filthy'.

1526–34 TINDALE *Titus* i. 11 Teachinge thinges which they ought not, because of filthy lucre. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Merox* 30. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ᴘ 7, I did not make that Judgment for the Sake of filthy Lucre. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1887) 225, I can catch my own without any appeal to 'the Filthy'.

5. quasi-*sb.* A filthy person.

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. i, Damn'd Whores, hout ye filthies.

6. quasi-*adv.* = FILTHILY.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 93 b, Modesty shutteth a young mans lippes .. so that he will not talke filthy. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 180 Which makes them shew filthy fine.

7. *Comb.*

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 318 Filthy-looking people. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Agamem. Æsch.* 70 Where filthy-handed Mammon dwells.

Filtrate (fi·ltrḗt), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *filtrātum*, f. *filtrāre*: cf. FILTER *v.* and -ATE ¹.] The liquor which has been passed through a filter.

1845–6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 125 The lead contained in solution in the filtrate was separated. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 89 The filtrate contained as much of the fibrin as had been digested.

Filtrate (fi·ltrḗt), *v.* Also 7 **filterate.** [ad. mod.L. *filtrāt-* ppl. stem of *filtrāre* to FILTER.]

1. *trans.* = FILTER *v.* 1.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 245 Calcine them, and after inbibe and filtrate them, etc. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XXVII. iv. 192 They filtrate it [the wine of Schiras] through a cloth, and then it is very clear. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 439 Leaves of the plantain..used to filtrate the liquids. *c* 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. Introd. Disc. 23 The process of vegetation filtrates or distils the liquid, so as to produce from the worst, the purest water. *fig.* 1776 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* II. 408 He never clarified his notions, by filtrating them through other minds. 1885 H. N. OXENHAM *Short Studies* 331 A Christianity filtrated of all its sectarian dogmas.

2. To cause to percolate; = FILTER *v.* 2.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. Index, A vessel by which Air may be filtrated thorough water. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 68 The waters, filtrated through these bodies.

3. *intr.* = FILTER *v.* 3.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, A white Liquor which filtrates thro' the Glands of Women's Breasts. 1780 SCHOTTE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 480 Digging a pit into the sand .. into which the water filtrates from all sides. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 210 Through which the stream..filtrates silently and unperceived.

fig. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 43 The corruptions of the higher stratum of society had been slowly filtrating to the lower.

Hence **Fi·ltrated** *ppl. a.*, **Fi·ltrating** *vbl. sb.* in quots. *attrib.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 128 The filterated Oyl. 1730 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 356 A small Quantity of filtrated Bile. 1772 MONRO *ibid.* LXII. 30 The water being taken up by the spungy filtrating paper. 1811 J. ASHLEY *Patent* No. 3472 The water..ascends through the filtrating medium. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 350 The filtrated water losing itself in the crevices.

Filtration (filtrḗ·ʃən). Also 7 **filteration.** [a. Fr. *filtration*, f. *filtrer* to FILTER.]

1. The action or process of filtering.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 115 Chymical workings, as distillations..filtrations. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* Introd. 60 Filtration is generally practised, by means either of flannel cloth, or paper. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 7 Filtration is a finer species of sifting. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 100 Vessels of stone, used..for the filtration of the delicious water from the sediment of the river-bed.

fig. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. vi. (1864) 55 It is not easy to render his version into .. English rhyme, without the perfume of the original escaping in this double filtration.

2. A gradual movement like that of water passing through a filter; percolation.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 70 For Motion the Spirits move impetuously down the Nervous filaments..but for Sensation they onely creep by a filtration down their Coats. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 69 If we pursue this Sap in its incomprehensible Filtration through the Pores of Plants. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 414 [The pervasiveness of light and heat] has been overlooked as an accidental filtration.

† **Fi·ltrature.** *Obs.*⁻¹. [f. FILTRATE *v.* + -URE.] = FILTRATION 2.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 145 The sabulous matter.. by its various filtratures and percolations.

Filtz, var. form of FITZ.

Fimashing: see FUMISHING.

Fimble (fi·mb'l), *sb.*¹ Also 5–6 femble, 6 fembull, femle, fiemble, (fyrble). [a. Du. *femel*, LG. *fimel*, a. F. (*chanvre*) *femelle*, lit. 'female hemp', this name being popularly applied to what modern botanists call the male plant.]

1. The male plant of hemp, producing a weaker and shorter fibre than the CARL HEMP or female plant. Formerly also the fibre of this as prepared for use. Also more fully, *fimble hemp.*

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Boston* (Nichols 1797) 78 Paide for femble, and for makyng thar of in bell-ropes, *is. 5d.* 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 415 Tenn dosen femle hempe vijl. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 39 b, The Female or fyrble Hempe. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 277 Gather the Fimble, or earliest Hemp and Flax. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 118 The light Summer-hemp, that bears no Seed, is called Fimble hemp. 1731–59 MILLER

Gard. Dict. (ed. 7) s.v. *Cannabis*, The Fimble Hemp .. is the male Plants. 1877 *N.-W. Linc. Gloss.*, The fimble, or female hemp, was applied to..domestic purposes. 1877 [see CARL HEMP 1].

2. *attrib.*

a 1519 *Invent.* in *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. (1864) 501 Ij payr of ffembull Shetts, ij^{s} viij^{li}. 1548–9 *Will of A Peyrson* (Somerset Ho.), A payre of shettes a lynnyne & a Femble. 1622–3 *Invent.* in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 *note*, Three [pound] of femble harne, 4*s*.

† **Fi·mble,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? var. of THIMBLE.] App. a ring for fastening a gate.

1597 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. p. xxxviii, For a hoke and fimble for Great Norrells gate.

† **Fi·mble,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. an onomatopœic variant of FAMBLE or FUMBLE, altered to express a more delicate movement.] **a.** *intr.* To move the fingers lightly and frequently over anything. **b.** *trans.* To touch lightly and frequently with the ends of the fingers. See also quot. *a* 1825.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 6 She is much fimbling about the Stone on her breast. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxxiii, When he the black silk rope soft fimbling felt. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Fimble*, to pass through without cutting. Ex. 'My scythe fimble the grass.'

‖ **Fimbria** (fi·mbriă). [L. *fimbria* thread, fibre, fringe.] A fringe: *spec.* **a.** *Anat.* the fringed end of the Fallopian tube; **b.** *Bot.* (see quot. 1847).

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 304 There runs all round the sides of the fish a kind of fimbria. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. ii. § 2. 97 The cavity of each [of the Fallopian tubes] ends in an open mouth .. from the brim of which is expanded the Fimbria. 1847 CRAIG, *Fimbria*, in Botany, the dentated or fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses, by the elastic power of which the operculum is displaced. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 625 The Fallopian tube of each side is connected with the ovary by one fimbria.

Fimbrial (fi·mbriăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL[1].] Of or pertaining to a fimbria.

In some mod. Dicts.

Fimbriate (fi·mbri,ēit), *a.* [ad. L. *fimbriāt-us* fringed: see -ATE 2.] **a.** *Her.* = FIMBRIATED. **b.** *Bot.* and *Zool.* Fringed; bordered with hairs or filiform processes.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 33 *Eleusine*..Scales truncate, fimbriate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 666 Tentacles long fimbriate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 50 *Dianthus plumarius* ..petals fimbriate. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 59 The fimbriate .. portion of the mantle.

Fimbriate (fi·mbri,ēit), *v.* [f. L. *fimbria* fringe + -ATE 3. Cf. L. *fimbriātus* fringed.] *trans.* To finish or decorate with a border of any kind.

1485 [see FIMBRIATED]. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxiv. 271 Besides the divers tricking or dressing [heraldick crosses]; as piercing, voiding, fimbriating.

Fimbriated (fi·mbri,ēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] **a.** *Her.* Of a bearing: Bordered with a narrow band or edge. **b.** *gen.* Having a fringe; fringed. Chiefly in scientific applications, as *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Zool.*

a. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Dja, Thys cros fimbriatit or borderit. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 174 He beareth B on a crosse Gewles fimbriated or bordured Argent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 73 In the crosse fimbriated the edges thereof doe occupie the least portion therof. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 1 (ed. 3) 356 A pall of the last, fimbriated and fringed gold.

b. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 A Calyx whose Divisions are fimbriated. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 153 The small, flatted, and, as it were, fimbriated Porcellana. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 401 The fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tubes. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 283 The labellum is covered with longitudinal and fimbriated ridges. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 154 Tentacles, which may be slender and conical, or short, broad and fimbriated.

Fimbriation (fimbri,ēi·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The condition or fact of being fimbriated; in quots. *concr.* a fringe or border.

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 475 A red fimbriation to represent the red field of the National Flag itself. 1881 *N. Y. Nation* XXXII. 376 The error consists in the width of the white border or fimbriation of the St. George's cross.

Fimbriato- (fimbri,ēi·to), used as combining form of FIMBRIATE *a.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fimbriato-laciniate*, having the edge cut up into divisions which are fimbriated.

Fimbricate (fi·mbrikēit), *a.* [Erroneous var. of FIMBRIATE *a.*, perh. due to association with *imbricate.*] = FIMBRIATE *a.*

1846 WORCESTER (citing *P. Cyc.*), *Fimbricate* (*Bot.*), fringed; jagged. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fimbricate.*

Hence **Fi·mbricated** *a.*

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 The ciliary organs or fimbricated margin of its [the oyster's] beard.

‖ **Fimbrilla** (fimbri·lă). *Bot.* and *Phys.* [mod. L. dim. of FIMBRIA: see -IL.] A minute fringe.

1884 [see next].

Fimbrilliferous (fimbrili·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing small fringes.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fimbrilliferous*, bearing many little fringes, as the receptacle of some composites. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fimbrilliferous*, having small fringes or a fimbrilla.

Fimbrillose (fimbrilōus), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] Bearing a fimbrilla.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Fi·mbrious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fimbri-a* + -OUS.] = FIMBRIATE *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 295 With broad, mucronated, fimbrious, crisped leaves. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 246 The tongue is cloathed with a fimbrious or seamy coat.

† **Fime.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *fimus* dung.] Dung.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 Renewe þe fyme oonys in þe wike. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 319/1 Take nue Horse fime. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 203 The fime or dung of such Females as live in the Mountains. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 73 Inward parts..Lie close upwrapt in that dull sluggish fime.

Fimetarious (fimĭtē·riəs), *a.* [f. L. *fimēt-um* dunghill + -ARIOUS.] Growing on or amidst dung.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Fimetic (fimetik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or concerned with dung.

1880 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* VII. 944 The necessary obscurities of fimetic Providence.

Fimicolous (fimi·kŏləs), *a.* [f. L. *fim-us* dung + *col-ĕre* to inhabit + -OUS.] Inhabiting dung.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 245 Only seven or eight..do not occur on dung, whilst fifty-six are fimicolous.

Fin (fin), *sb.* Forms: 1 finn, 3–7 finne, (7 finn), 4–5 fyn(ne, (*south.* vyn(ne), 7– fin. Also 7 phin. [OE. *finn* str. masc., cognate with the synonymous MDu. *vinne* (mod.Du. *vin*) fem., MLG. *finne* fem.; the mod.Ger. *finne* is prob. adopted from LG. The L. *pinna* fin is prob. the same word.]

1. An organ attached to various parts of the body in fishes and cetaceans, which serves for propelling and steering in the water. With prefixed adj., as *anal*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, *pectoral*, *ventral*, etc., indicating the part to which the organ is attached. Applied also to similar organs in other animals, as the flipper of a seal, the modified wing of a penguin, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xi. 9 Ne ete ge nanne fisc buton þa þe habbaþ finnas & scilla. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Þe fisches þat i þe flodes fleoteð wið finnes. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6591 They liveth, so theo heryng .. Feet and hond buth heore vynnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7008 Swimme..Bet than a fish doth with his finne. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 104 Take a Sturgeon, and kut of the vyn fro the tayle to þe hede, on þe bakke. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 107 The .. fish had on euery side a wing, and toward the taile two other lesser as it were finnes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 345 All fish .. of shell or fin. 1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* II. 62 Penguins..have..only two Fins or Flaps, wherewith they are helped to swim. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. 1803) 253 If you cut off the pectoral fins, i. e. the pair which lies close behind the gills, the head falls prone to the bottom. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 395/1 *Balænoptera* [has] a small falcate dorsal fin.

b. (*Fish*) *of every fin*: = of every species. Cf. FEATHER.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 134 Fish of every fin thy seas afford.

c. A fenned animal; a fish.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 178 Wee .. haue not caught one fynne. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, Theer 'asn't a fin i' the stank. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/3 It is to be hoped that Mr. Watson will add fins to fur and feathers.

† **d.** Phrase, *to put out one's fins*: *fig.*? to bestir oneself eagerly.

1461 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 369 I. 544 And now he and alle his olde felaweship put owt their fynnes, and arn ryght flygge and mery.

2. Something resembling a fish's fin.

a. *jocularly.* The arm and hand (of a man), or simply the hand.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Fin*, an arm. 1801 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 140, I am Lord Nelson; see, here's my fin'..shewing the stump of his right arm. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* ii. 12 Lend us a fin, old man, for I feels precious staggery like. *Mod.* (*slang*). Tip us your fin (= shake hands).

† **b.** The lid (of the eye). *Obs.*

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* I. iii, Here's a knight..shall.. ride at the ring Till the fin of his eyes look as blue as the welkin. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfy* II. i, The fins of her eye-lids look most teeming blue.

c. The baleen of a whale (? *obs.*). Hence, a blade or thin strip of whalebone.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXV. XXI. 1013 The finnes that stand forth of their [whales'] mouths, which are commonly called Whale-bones, being dryed and polished, serve to make buskes for women. 1706 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4238/4 Cut-Whalebone .. in Fins. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fin*, a blade of whalebone.

3. A projecting part.

† **a.** A lobe of the liver or lungs. *Obs. rare.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 131 In bruite beasts it [the Liuer] is diuided into foure, fiue, or six Lobes or Finnes. *Ibid.* 385 Each Lung is diuided into two Lobes or Finnes.

b. A sharp lateral projection on the share or the coulter of a plough.

1653 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 197 Be carefull in keeping your .. Share phin as sharp as may be. 1677 [see CHEF]. 1727 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Plough*, Some set on the right side of the Coulter a small Wing or Fin, which cuts in two the bottom of the Roots. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 44 A hollow plow-share..has a fin both ways; which fins must also begin at the point. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 115 When the land is designed to be ploughed clean..a long pointed share, with a small fin or wing, is used.

c. *Mech.* (see quots.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 846/2 *Fin*, a slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip thereon, but not rotate. *Ibid.* I. 847/1 *Fin*, a tongue on the edge of a board. 1876 AITKEN *Guns* (*Brit. Manuf. Industr.*) 21 Presses fitted up with cutting-out tools, punch out, trim, and relieve the stampings from the superfluous metal, or 'fins' left after stamping.

4. *dial.* The herb restharrow. Also *fin-weed.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xviii. (1653) 120 They bear plenty of..Phins, Moss, and Shargrase. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Count.* Gloss., *Fin, ononis arvensis*, rest-harrow. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 204 Where the blushing fin weed's flower Closes up at evening hour.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *fin-apparatus*, *-membrane*; **b.** objective, as *fin-cutting* vbl. sb.; **c.** parasynthetic and similative, as *fin-shaped*, *-tailed*, *-winged*; *fin-like* adjs.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 173/2 The connexion which exists between the *fin-apparatus and the body of Clio. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/2 Discovering that the pike gorged our perch ravenously with and without their fins .. we gave up the *fin-cutting. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 157 Ere .. *fin-like oars did spread from either side. 1889 T. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idylls* 43 He stood in his boat rubbing his fin-like hands. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 569 The *fin-membranes are brown. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 651/2 *Fin-shaped caudal processes. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Prol. 319 Tritons stall Their *fin-tail'd steeds in azure caverns. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision of Sea* 150 A blue shark.. The *fin-winged tomb of the victor.

6. Special comb.: **fin-back** = FINNER; also *attrib.*, as *finback calf*, *whale*; also *fin-backed whale*; **fin-fish** = FINNER; **fin-foot,** (*a*) a swimming-foot; a pleiopod; (*b*) a name for birds of the genera *Heliornis* or *Podica*; **fin-footed** *a.*, *Ornith.* (*a*) web-footed; (*b*) having the toes furnished with flaps or lobes, lobate-footed; (*c*) 'in Mollusca, pteropod' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fin-keel,** a keel shaped like a dorsal fin inverted; **fin-leg,** the leg of an aquatic insect, used as a fin; **fin-ray,** one of the hard spiny or soft jointed processes which support the skin of the fins; † **finscale,** another name for the RUDD; **fin-spine,** a spine or spiny ray of a fish's fin; **fin-spined** *a.*, having spiny fins, acanthopterygious; **fin-toed** *a.* = *fin-footed* (*b*); **fin-weed** (see sense 4); **fin-whale** = FINNER.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 The *Finback Whale is distinguished from the right Whale, by having a great Fin on his Back. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxi. 151 The Fin-back is not gregarious. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 33 *Fin-backed whale (*Balænoptera boops*). 1694 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 3 A *Fin-fish swam by our Ship. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 375 When they [whales] are of a certain size, they are brought to us as Porpoises; when larger, they are called Grampus, or Finfish. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 34 It [a whale] is well known among fishermen .. by the names of finner, fin-back, fin-fish. 1849 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 423 Which appendages .. are used in swimming, or are *fin-feet. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 223/2 The .. group formed by the .. Heliornis, and the .. Podica..to which the name 'Finfoots' has been applied. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 It [the Pelecan] is ..*fin-footed like Swannes. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 153 Linnæus..describes it as a genus distinct from ..waders in general, on account of its being fin-footed. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 11/2 Boats .. exhibiting all the most recent devices in bulb and *fin keels. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 57 The *fin-legs could not be well made out. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 162 The same, both in shape, colour, number of scales, and *finrays. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 184 A Fish of the squammous kind, which they call a *Finscale, somwhat like a Roach. 1771 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 378 *note*, The fish .. is supposed to be the same with the rud or finscale. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 228 Detached *fin-spines known to the palæontologist as ichthyodorulites. 1674 RAY *Collect. Eng. Words* 91 Such whose toes are divided, which I may call *Fin-toed. 1847 HILL in Gosse *Birds of Jamaica* 439 A bird with fin-toed feet. 1885 S. TROMHOLT *Aurora Borealis* II. 283 The family of whales which have been named *'fin' whales, from a fin on the back.

Fin (fin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To cut off the fins from (a fish). **b.** To cut up (a chub).

1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 265 Fynne that cheuen. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 10 Fin a chub, cut him up. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 694 When he puts the slice into a fish, he truncheons eel, fins chub, [etc.].

2. *nonce-use.* To keep supplied with fish. Cf. FIN *sb.* 1 c.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 484 Swarms .. Repeople still the shoals and fin the fruitful tide.

3. *U.S.* Of a fish: To wound with its fins. Also *intr.* of a whale, *To fin* (*out*); to lash the water with its fins when dying.

1889 *Columbus* (*Ohio*) *Dispatch* 15 Feb., He had never been bitten by a dog, but..had been finned by fish.

Hence **Fi·nning** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.* (sense 1 a).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Finning and flitching knives.

Fin, obs. f. FINE.

Finable, fineable (fai·năb'l), *a.*[1] [f. FINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable or subject to a fine.

1. Of a person, also of an offence: Liable to be punished by a fine.

1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII.* c. 7 The said Offences of Huntings ..[shall] be..but Trespass finable. 1592 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 276 All suche aliantes and straungers beinge founde withe a faulte..shall be fyneable. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 180 Before this Law, this crime was but finable. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i.

100 If any of them..give him assistance they are finable to the king. 1860 WYNTER *Curios. Civilis.* 503 The Legislature should make it a fineable offence to work a dry stone without a fan.

2. Of a tenure: Subject to the payment of a fine on renewal. Of a tenant: Liable to pay such a fine. Also of a writ: On which a fine or fee has to be paid.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 25 Their tenure is ad voluntatem Domini, and at euery taking finable at the Lordes pleasure and heriotable. 1611 COTGR., *Questable*, finable, taxable, as some tenants are at the pleasure of their Lords. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 84 b, Some Copyhold is fineable..that which is fineable, the Lord rateth at what fine he pleaseth. 1646 *Grant* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lxvii. 308 A grant was made..of all such part of fineable writs..as former Lord Keepers have had.

Hence **Fi·nableness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Finableness*, liableness to be fined, or to pay a Fine or Amercement.

Finable (fəi·năb'l), *a.*[2] [f. FINE *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Capable of being clarified, refined, or purified.

In mod. Dicts.

†**Fi·nably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. OF. *finable* final + -LY[2]. Cf. O.F. *finablement.*] = FINALLY.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 361/1 In such wise..finably she myghte come to heuen. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* D iv, Fynably of the Elebore what it is.

Final (fəi·năl), *a.* and *sb.* Also (4 fenal), 4-6 fynal(l, 4-7 finall(e. [a. F. *final*, ad. L. *fīnāl-is* of or pertaining to an end, f. *fīnis* end.]

A. *adj.*

1. Coming at the end (of a word, a series).

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 28 Every feminyn plurell endeth in S, added to the E fynall of his singular. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* note, The final Chorus is indistinct and obscure. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 202 A colon placed after the final letter. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* xiii. 340 In this final chapter let me present the reader with a brief summary. 1881 *Football Annual* 91 In the final tie they were beaten by the Walsall Swifts.

† b. *Her.* in *quadrate final*, according to Ferne a field bearing a 'token of arms' other than a representation of a living creature. *Obs.*

[1486 see FINIAL *a.*] 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 206 The armes called Quadrates were nine in number, and they were either finall, or Royall.

c. Law. *Final process* (see quot.). *Final proof*: (U.S.) the process observed in paying for pre-empted land after six months' occupancy.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix. 279 Mesne process is.. sometimes put in contradistinction to final process, or process of execution. 1884 *Mitnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 5 Sept., He.. makes final proofs and attends to all business of that kind.

2. Marking the last stage of a process; leaving nothing to be looked for or expected; ultimate.

c 1365 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2101 *Ariadne*, This is the fynal ende of al this thyng. *c* 1440 *Gest. Lordschipes* (E. E. T. S.) 48 He made many morales epistels to Aristotel of greet delyt to haue his secree fynal. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv, Dyrecte it by thy grace contynually in this lyfe vnto the fynall countrey of euerlastyng peace. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 578/1 By his word electes, he meneth the finall and eternall electes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* Pref., A Person..who hath..payd his finall debt both to Nature and his Faults. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 38 Delay of punishment is no sort nor degree of presumption of final impunity. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 37 The final basis of all character. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Philosophic candour and intelligence are supposed to have hit their final climax.

3. Putting an end to something (rarely const. *of, to*); putting an end to strife or uncertainty; not to be undone, altered, or revoked; conclusive.

Formerly often in phr. *final peace* or *concord* = med. L. *finalis pax, concordia.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 338 Þe parties wold mak a finalle pes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 259 Taak this for fynal answere as of me. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* x. 40 His resolucion fynall was. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xi, But syth we could no fynall peace induce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 51 At last, resolv'd to work his finall smart, He lifted up his hand. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 489 Examples, where Sea-Fights have beene Finall to the warre. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 95 Treason does ever produce fatal and final destruction to the offender. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 255 You would long since have received your final dismission and reward. 1797 G. WASHINGTON in Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 26 Nothing final in Congress has been decided respecting the institution of a National Board of Agriculture. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xxxiv, Time shall be final of all things. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89 We made a series of final measurements.

4. Having regard to end or purpose; chiefly in *Final Cause* (see CAUSE *sb.* 4 b); *final clause* (Gram.), a clause expressing purpose or intention.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 281 b/2 Aristotle supposeth that the actes of every thing been in a manner his finall cause. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 42 The very causes final of these Rebellions..have been to depose her Majesty from her Crown. 1606 *Sir G Goosecappe* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 53 Wer't not for women, who of all mens pompes Are the true final causes. 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* Crit. Misc. 76 All predispositions are destined to develope themselves according to their final purpose. [See also CAUSE *sb.* 4 b.]

B. *sb.*

1. The adj. used *absol.* † a. *For final* = finally, conclusively. *In final* = in conclusion (*obs.*). b. That which comes last; completion, end, finish. Now *rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 145 Thembassadours ben answered for fynal. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 And now to speke as in finall Touchend that I undertoke. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 20 b, Those two Pilots had..trauailed to bring to finall and execution their diuellish intent. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 427 The heele is the finall, the bottome of Gods workemanship. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XXV. 186 Finish each stern power To such an exquisite final that it ends A plumèd feeling.

2. In various applications due to elliptical uses of the adj.: e. g. a. The final letter of a word. † b. *Music.* (see quot. 1885). c. *Athletics.* The deciding game, heat, or trial. d. The last of a series of examinations; also *pl.* (Oxford *collog.*).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 15 Euery Song ending in the Finals, is regular and not transposed. *Ibid.* 41 Euery crooked Finall, whether it ascend or descend, is a Breefe. 1627 ABP. USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 383 Without any difference of Initials and Finals. 1880 A. GIBSON (*title*), Aids to the Final [Law examination]. 1880 *Amateur Athletic Assoc. Laws for Meetings* 21 The best three competitors of the first trial shall be allowed three more tries each for the final. 1885 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 769/1 The intervals of each 'mode' [of plain chant] are derived from a fundamental sound, called its 'final.' (*Note.* Analogous to the tonic or key-note of the modern scale.) 1894 GRANT ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 2/1 Taking a pass degree in Finals. *Mod.* The initials and finals of these words form a double acrostic.

Hence **Fi·nalism,** the belief that the end or limit has been reached. **Fi·nalist,** one who believes that the end or limit has been reached.

1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 18 The infallibility of this finalism was most obnoxious to a mind so strong-minded. 1883 — *Apost. Life* II. 265 They were not finalists; they felt that something more might be possible.

‖ **Finale** (finā·le). [It. *finale* adj. (used subst.) :—L. *fīnālem*: see prec.]

1. *Music.* a. 'The last movement of a symphony, sonata, concerto, or other instrumental composition.' b. 'The piece of music with which any of the acts of an opera are brought to a close' (Grove).

[1724 *Explic. Foreign Words in Music* 31 *Fin, Finis*, or *Finale*, is the End or last Note of a Piece of Musick.] 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *D ary* 1 Jan., The conclusion [of the opera] is a long historical finale. 1784 *New Spect.* No. 21. 3/2 Several of them [the new airs] were encored, as was the finale. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 147 He has treated me with the overture of the piece..we shall have a grand *finale* at home. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The finale concluded, the dancers promenaded the room. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* i. 10 Weber..has introduced in the Finale of the first act, an Arabian melody. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* x. 51 A fugue on the original theme will often make a good finale to a set of variations.

fig. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 57 This, the finale of his praises, sounded in his ears..by his sergeant trumpeter [etc.].

2. The last scene or closing part of a drama or any other public entertainment.

1824 BYRON *Let.* 14 Feb. in Moore *Life*, It doubtless gratifies me much that our *finale* has pleased, and that the curtain drops gracefully. 1851 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 209 Scherb has promised to read his lecture on Faust by way of finale.

3. The conclusion, end; the final catastrophe.

1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscr.* (1786) II. 114 Her finale of the matter was, that [etc.]. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 60 In the real battle..we are most pleased with the *finale*. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 340/1 It seems to us no bad *finale* of the pious labours of those who [etc.]. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 166 The natives remembered the crucifixion of 3000 of their countrymen, the finale of their..attempt at revolt.

Fina·le, *v. intr. nonce-wd.* [f. prec.] To conclude, wind up.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 199 Mrs. Brown..generally finaled with, 'God knew, hundreds soon went'.

Finality (fəinæ·lĭti). [ad. Fr. *finalité*, ad. late L. *fīnālitātem*, f. *fīnālis*: see FINAL and -ITY.]

† **1.** An end in view; a guiding object. *Obs.*—[1]

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 D iv b, Thou shalt prepose two fynalytees of curacyon.

2. The relation of being an end or final cause; the principle of final cause viewed as operative in the universe.

1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 247 On the contrary he [Naudin] brings in his principle of finality. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xii. 486 A relation between the parts of a living being, which can only be expressed by the category of finality.

3. The quality, condition, or fact of being final; the condition of being at the limit; also the belief that something is final. (First used in this sense with regard to the Reform Bill of 1832.)

1833 CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) II. 200 Althorp's explanations as to the finality..of the Bill. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 160 Instead of approaching finality, the more we discover the more infinite appears the range of the undiscovered. 1846 S. B. WILLIAMS *Princ. Railw. Managem.* 26 Let us not devise our future works and arrangements with the idea of 'finality' to cramp our exertions. 1873 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 167 They claim finality for the revelation of Emmanuel Swedenborg. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* i. 21 Calvin..fell into the error of finality.

b. *concr.* Something that is final, a final action, state, or utterance.

1833 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life* I. 352 I have just taken my last peep into that..heart-stirring House of Commons.. There is something sad in these finalities. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls* II. 293 I cannot bear to say that word as a finality. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* 225 Each propagandist ready with his bundle of finalities.

4. *attrib.*

1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 630 John Russell..To Reform he has been detrimental..He is our own Finality John. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. iii, Odious distinctions were not drawn between Finality men and progressive Reformers. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 The perceptive class and the practical finality class are ever in counterpoise.

Hence **Fina·lityship,** *nonce wd.* (cf. quot. 1839 in 4).

1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 631 The vehement patriotic desire, entertained by his Finalityship [Lord J. Russell], to keep out the Radicals and the Tories.

Finally (fəi·năli), *adv.* Also 4 fynaly, 5-6 -ally, 5 fynallich. [f. FINAL *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In the end, lastly, at last, ultimately.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1006 For þer-with mene I fynaly þe peyne..Fully to slen. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1521 Fynallich, to the end of hir accordement. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 What was the entent Of the auctour fynally. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 206 Fynally the forse of the paynyms was so gret that at length they coude not abyde it. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 134 And finally, confirmeth the body in perfect soundnesse. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 36 Evil prevailing finally over good. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 8 Finally, after having beaten him at everything else, he beat him at his own..game. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 64 We finally swerved to the right.

b. Indicating the last point or conclusion of a discourse, treatise, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Fynally, I beseche all ..to pray for me wretche. 1611 BIBLE 2 Cor. xiii. 11 Finally, brethren, farewell. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 206 Finally, let us all fear God.

quasi-*sb.* 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* x. (1885) 164 The poor old parson's interminable ninthlies and finallies.

2. So as to make a complete end; in a manner not to be reversed or altered; once for all, decisively, conclusively.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10802 Lest his folke in the feld were fynally distroyet. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII* c. 18 § 14 All manner of Officers..[shall] be utterlye acquyted & fynallye discharged for ever. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ix. 430 Devils he cast out of men so finally, that they entred no more into them. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. 229 Many men are finally lost. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 130 Finally settle the great account. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/4 The arrangement..would..deal finally and effectually with a national question.

Finance (fi-, fəinæ·ns), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 fenaunce, 5-6 fin-, fynaunce, (5 fynance), 5- finance. [a. OF. *finance*, n. of action f. *finer* to end, to settle a dispute or a debt, pay ransom, to bargain for, to furnish, procure, f. *fin*: see FINE *sb.* The senses now current are adopted from mod.Fr.

Johnson 1755 and some mod. Dicts. mark the stress on the first syllable, though all editions of Bailey 1721-90 have the stress on the second syllable, which is now usual.]

† **1.** Ending, an end. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 223 God, that alle thynge dede make of nowth..puttyst each creature to his fenaunce. 1616 in BULLOKAR.

† **2.** a. Settlement with a creditor; payment of a debt; compensation or composition paid or exacted. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2534 To make for yeur wrongis to 3ew right hise fenaunce. 14.. *Lament. Mary Magd.* (*Chaucer's Wks.* 1561), There is no more, but dethe is my fynaunce. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 926 Thar finance maid, delyuerit gold full sone.

† b. *esp.* A payment for release from captivity or punishment; a ransom. Phrase, *to put to* (*one's*) *finance* = Fr. *mettre à finance. Obs.*

1439 *Rolls Parl.* V. 22/1 Where as the seid Countesse .. hath made a Lone of a MCC*li.* to the seid Erle of Somerset, for the payment of his fenaunce. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 14 The said King Johan was put to finaunce and raunsom of thre millions of scutis of gold. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxi. 193 Y' other knyghtes..were put to their fynaunce. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 120 The sayde Foulkes after he had lyen a certaine of tyme in prison, was for his finance delivered. 1597 *Guistard & Sismond* B ij, I for your finaunce give that ye love best.

† **3.** Supply (of goods); stock of money; treasure, substance. *To make finance* [= OF. *faire finance*]: to furnish supplies *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 9 Thoroughe lak of provision of men of armes, tresour, and finaunce of suffisaunt nombre of goodes. 1489 *Act Dom. Conc.* 129 That nain of thaim..supple the said James in making of fynance or vtherwais. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 225 Yf the procurer or tuter of ony faderlesse chyldren gyueth theyr fynaunce unto usurye. 1692-1732 in COLES.

† **4.** Borrowing of money at interest. *Obs.*

1552 CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 8 Jan. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xli. 349 The Emperor..sought..to have what he could by finance and other means. 1721 STRYPE *Ibid.* II. xiii. 350 There was no money to be had at finance in Antwerp under 16 in the hundred for one year.

† **5.** A tax; taxation; the revenues of a sovereign or state (in *pl.* passing into 6). *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xiv. 200 A prynce..ought before hande to..see where and how hys fynaunce shal be made and taken. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 161 In like robes folowed the Lordes..of the finaunce. *c* 1598 LAMBARDE *Office of Alienations* in Bacon's Wks. 1778 II. 401 All the finances or revenues of the imperial crown..be either extraordinary or ordinary. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 306 Bulion..Sur-Intendant of the Finances.

6. *pl.* The pecuniary resources, a. *primarily*, of a sovereign or state; b. *transf.* of a company or an individual.

a. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 33 To their wisdom was committed the supreme administration of justice and of the finances. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 444 The management of the finances of a great nation.

b. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 169 The finances of the other house held it not above one season more. 1766 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 13 My finances will never be able to satisfy these craving necessities. 1783 FOX *Sp. E. India Bill* 1 Dec. in *Sp.* (1815) II. 247 The finances of the East India company. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert* 16 These, and a few less defensible fancies Brought the Knight to the end of his slender finances.

¶ c. Expenditure. ? *nonce-use.*

1730 GAY *Let. to Swift* 6 Dec. (1766) II. 118 The duchess is a more severe check upon my finances than ever you were.

7. The management of money, *esp.* public money; the science which concerns itself with the levying and application of revenue in a state, corporation, etc. † *Man of finance* = FINANCIER.

1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 201 His first enterprise in finance. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 119 The law on finance yesterday passed the House of Peers. 1816 BENTHAM *Law Taxes* Wks. 1843 II. 581 It is too much to expect of a man of finance, that [etc.]. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 417 No scheme of finance can be bottomed on sound principles which disguises these necessary consequences of war.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *finance-chamber, committee, -minister* (sense 7); † *finance-making* vbl. sb. (sense 2 b).

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 251 The emperor had .. been required to restore to the empire its *finance chambers (Kammern). 1807 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spir. Publ. Jrnls.* (1808) XI. 112 That *Finance Committee. *a* 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* 152 Withowte anny of *fynaunce makynge or ramsom. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 405 The plain obvious duty of a common *finance minister. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* III. iii. (1852) 468 Our finance ministers can claim no credit for peculiar .. ability in this respect.

† **Finance,** *sb.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fynance. [? a. AF. **finance*, f. *finer* to refine, f. *fin* FINE *a.*] Fineness (of precious metals).

1473 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 105/1 Þe new pennyis .. haue þe course .. vnto þe tyme þat þe fynance of lame be knawne. 1478 *Ibid.* (1814) II. 118/2 His hienes .. sall .. mak a sett & Reuyle [rule] of his moneye baith gold & siluer of þe wecht & finance þat It sall halde. 1555 *Sc. Act. Mary* (1814) II. 499/1 That na goldsmyth mak .. siluer vnder the iust fynance of elleuin penny fyne vnder the pane of deid.

Finance (fi-, fəinæ·ns), *v.* [f. FINANCE *sb.*[1]]

† 1. a. *trans.* To put to ransom. b. *intr.* To pay ransom. *Obs.*

1478 *Plumpton Corr.* p. lxii, Some of them labored and treated by them to make them fynance, as they had bene the Kings enemies. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 362 [They] caryed away with theym many of the cytezeyns, beynge ryche, and fynauncyd theym at great summes of money.

2. *trans.* To furnish with finances or money; to find capital for.

1866 *Times* 2 Feb. 7/5 To finance a business .. a new verb .. is to supply it with capital to make a daring speculation. 1883 F. P. HENRY in *Law Times* 28 July 247/2 It was alleged that Manning .. had financed or backed Hannam, a cattle dealer, lending him money to trade with.

3. *intr.* To conduct or engage in financial operations, to manage monetary affairs; to provide oneself with capital.

1827 [see next]. 1885 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/7 He financed, in the most successful manner, with paper money.

Hence **Fina·ncing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 They [our ancestors] had no counting-houses, no ledgers, no commerce, no .. financing. 1866 *Morn. Star* 17 Mar., The old board allowed this man to do what was sometimes called financing. 1881 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* II. xxiv. 481 Those millions you have heaped together with your financing work.

Financeer, var. of FINANCIER *v.*

† **Fina·ncer.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] = FINANCIER 1.

a. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 166 His Financers and Officers used for the collection. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Financer*, an Exchequer-man, Receiver, Under-Treasurer or Teller in the Exchequer. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 37/2 The Financers and Partisans were here [Paris] for some time in a little ease. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* I. 421 The financers or farmers of the public revenue.

Financial (finæ·nʃăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)AL.]

1. Of, pertaining, or relating to finance or money matters. *Financial year*: the annual period for which accounts are made up.

1769 BURKE *State of Nation* Wks. 1808 II. 112, I shall make no objections whatsoever, logical or financial, to this reasoning. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 102 A financial operation was performed .. which gradually relieved the embarrassments of the State. 1861 LINCOLN in Raymond *Life* 168 The financial year ending on the 30th of June 1861. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. i. 16 She had hardly ever given a thought to her financial position.

2. Of a member in a society: That pays (his subscription), 'paying' as opposed to 'honorary'. Also, that is not in arrear with his payments.

1892 *Daily News* 29 Feb. 5/5 The Miners' Federation .. contains in round numbers 180,000 paying or 'financial' members, as they are called, among the 'bottom workers'.

Hence **Fina·ncially** *adv.*, in relation to financial matters, from a financial point of view.

1795 BURKE *Thoughts on Scarcity* Wks. 1808 VII. 414, I consider .. the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, financially, commercially .. as a measure rather well meant than well considered. 1864 BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* 5 Financially, the diminution of grants received .. has not been .. great. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 439 Progress in this respect must be attempted only when financially safe.

Financialist (finæ nʃălist). [f. FINANCIAL + -IST.] = FINANCIER 2.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Apr., The astute financialist who created this great agency [the Crédit Mobilier]. 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 374/2 Certain great cosmopolitan financialists who hold large amounts of Unified Bonds.

Financian (finæ·nʃăn). *rare*—°. [f. FINANCE *sb.* + -(I)AN.] = FINANCIER.

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Month. Rev.*).

† **Fina·ncical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL.] = FINANCIAL.

1800 *Ann. Reg.* 230 The financical difficulties of France .. formed the proximate cause. [And elsewhere in same vol.]

Financier (finæ·nsiəɹ). [a. F. *financier*, f. *finance*: see FINANCE *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *Fr. Hist.* An administrator, collector, or farmer of taxes before the Revolution. *Obs.*

1678 in PHILLIPS App. 1741 HUME *Ess.* XV. 185 The only Gainers by it [the oppressive fiscal system in France] are the *Financiers*, a Race of Men .. hated by .. the whole Kingdom. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Financier* [in italics as a foreign word], one who collects and farms the public revenue.

2. One who is concerned with finance; one who is skilled in levying and managing public money.

1618 BACON *Let. to Jas. I*, 2 Jan. Wks. (Spedding) XIII. 453, I .. whom only love and duty to your majesty .. hath made a financier. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 136 So we may prove Financiers thieves. 1770 LD. MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* (1844) I. 52 His [Charles III of Spain] own subjects are starving, and his financiers are at their wits' ends. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 330 The objects of a financier are .. to secure an ample revenue; to impose it with judgment .. to employ it œconomically [etc.]. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xcviii, Most orators, but very few financiers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 710 Walpole .. was the first English Minister who was a great financier.

3. A capitalist concerned in financial operations.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 7 A financial combination of London financiers and financial houses. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxxviii, Forty years ago the great financiers had not that .. position in society which they possess at present.

Hence **Fina·nciery,** the practice or occupation of a financier.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 176 Speculative customers who had an instinctive *flaire* for accommodating financiery, began to find him out.

Financier (finæ·nsĭəɹ). *v.* Also **financeer.** [f. prec. sb.; first in vbl. sb. and ppl. adj. *financiering*, after *engineering*, etc.] a. *intr.* To play the part of a financier; to conduct financial operations. Chiefly in contemptuous use; now often (*esp.* in *U.S.*), to swindle, cheat. Also quasi-trans. *to financier away, out of.* b. *trans.* = FINANCE *v.* 2. Hence **Financie·ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1800 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 163 Your financiering genius. 1822 *Examiner* 290/1 The unspeakable financiering of the 'heaven-born'. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 245 The financiering economist of 'cheese parings and candle ends'. 1854 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xvi. vii. 339 Expenditures and financierings. 1865 *Ibid.* VI. xx. vi. 147 Endless sore business he doubtless has, of recruiting, financiering, watching and providing. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., At least one-fifth of the five millions of dollars .. has been 'financiered' away to private uses. 1865—*Diary in Amer.* I. 129 He tried hard .. to financeer us out of an additional forty cents. 1834 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 4/3 Railroad construction and financiering. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 429/2 This region .. does its financiering in Chicago. 1894 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 6/5 Intent upon persuading her husband to financeer the Onofalga Company.

Financist (finæ·nsist). [f. FINANCE *sb.*[1] + -IST.] = FINANCIER *sb.* 2 and 3.

1881 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 5/4 Financists hastened a little what must have happened soon or late. 1887 *Ibid.* 30 May 5/4 The financists .. wanted to keep their concession. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 218 Mexico was looked upon as an El Dorado by the financists of the St. Simonian school.

† **Financy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *finance*: see FINANCE *sb.*[1] and -ANCY.] = FINANCE *sb.*[1] 3, 6.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [citing BACON]. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Anct. Coins, Diss. Navig.* 227 When he was straitned in his Financies at the Siege of Byzantium.

Finary, obs. f. FINERY[2] a puddling furnace.

Finch (finʃ). Forms: 1 finc, 5–6 fynche, 4– finch. [OE. *finc* str. masc. = MDu. *vinke* (Du. *vink*), OHG. *fincho* wk. masc. (MHG. *vinke*, Ger. *fink*); not recorded in ΘN. (Sw. *fink*, Da. *finke*).

The OTeut. **finkiz, finkjon-*, would correspond to a pre-Teut. **pingˉ-*, which Fick finds in Gr. πίγγα young bird (Hesych.), and in various Indo-European words denoting colour: OSl. *pęgŭ* particoloured, Skr. *pinga* brown, reddish, also young animal, *piṅjára* gold-coloured, *pingalá* brown, brown animal (cf. Gr. πίγγαλος lizard). Cf. also SPINK, the chaffinch = Gr. σπίγγος and σπίζα (:—**spingja*). Of similar sound and meaning, but not demonstrably connected, are F. *pinson*, Sp. *pinchon, pinzon*, Catal. *pinsá*, It. *pincione* :—med. Lat. *pinciōn-em*; also Welsh *pinc*, Eng. dial. *pink*, Breton *pint, tint*, the chaffinch; and Russian ПЕ́ВКА willow-wren (and cognates in other mod. Slav. langs.) It seems possible that some at least of these words are of echoic origin; the call-note of the male chaffinch is, in England, often represented as 'spink' or 'pink'.]

1. A name given to many small birds of the order *Passeres*, esp. to those of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidæ*. † *To pull a finch*: to swindle an ignorant or unsuspecting person (cf. to *pluck a pigeon*).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 423 *Fringella*, finc. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 286 *Fringilla*, finc. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 654 Ful prively a finch eke coude he pull. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 658 In many places were nyghtyngales, Alpes, fynches, and wodewales. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 912 The fynche, *le pinchon*. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 133. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 188 Finches for the most part live upon Seeds. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 176 And pecking finches scoop the golden rind. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 31 The linnet and finch sang still from the neighbouring copses. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 71 Brisk as any finch He twittered.

b. With defining words, forming popular names of species of *Fringillidæ* and of other birds of similar appearance, as **fallow finch**, the wheatear; **mountain finch**, the brambling; **purple finch** (U.S.), (see quot. 1884); **storm finch**, the stormy petrel; **thistle finch** (= F. *chardonneret*), **yellow finch**, rare names for the goldfinch. Also BULLFINCH, CHAFFINCH, GOLDFINCH, GREENFINCH.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 255 The great pied Mountain-Finch .. is of the bigness of a yellow Finch. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lix. (1737) 244 Snytes .. Thistle-Finches. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 434 Like the storm-finch, they are dispersed over the whole Atlantic ocean. *a* 1826 LONGF. *Autumn* 23 The purple finch. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 245 The Mountain Finch. 1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 346 *Carpodacus purpureus*, Purple Finch (better Crimson Finch). *Ibid.* 347 *C. Cassini*. . Cassin's Purple Finch.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *finch-bird, -tribe.* Also † **finch-egg**, a contemptuous epithet.

1552 HULOET, Finche byrde, *achantis*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 41 *Patr.* Out, gall! *Ther.* Finch Egge! 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 168 Of the Finch tribe in general.

Finch, obs. form of FINISH *v.*

Fi·nch-backed, *a.* ? *Obs.* = next.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Midland Counties* Gloss., *Finch-backed*, white on the back; as cattle.

Finched (finʃt), *ppl. a.* [? f. FINCH + -ED[2]; but the meaning is not accounted for.] (See quots.)

1786 CULLEY *Live Stock* 56 They [Long-horned Cattle] .. have (in general) a white streak or lace along their back, which the breeders term finched. 1794 WEDGE *Agric. Surv. Chester* 31 Their [cows'] prevailing colours are red, brindled and pied; with almost universally 'finched', or white backs. 1825 in LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 6108. 954 (quoting CULLEY).

Finchery (fi·nʃĕri). [f. FINCH + -ERY.] A place for finches, a decoy.

1887 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Sept. 779, 4,425 finches were caught in this finchery alone.

† **Fi·nction.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *finction, fincion*, ad. vulgar L. **finctiōn-em* (class. L. *fictiōnem*): see FICTION.] A fiction, invention.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* II. 283 That frames his finctions Into distinctions.

† **Fi·ncture.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *finctura* (mod. *fintura*), a. vulgar L. **finctūra*, f. *fingĕre* to FEIGN. Cf. OF. *finture.*] = FEINT *sb.* I a.

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* H iv a, If he use any fincture or false thrust, answer him not. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 Of counter times, finctures, sly passataes.

Find (fəind), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. An act or instance of finding; in hunting language, the finding of a fox, etc.; in wider use, a discovery, e.g. of minerals, treasure, archæological remains, etc. Somewhat *colloq.*

1825 SOUTHEY *Let.* 30 Aug. (1856) III. 498, I only hope 'twill fit the man that finds it. And a good find he had; for it [a hat] was a new one. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. 157 The public, as fox-hunters say, shall have the benefit of the 'find'. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 195 We need not despair of fresh finds. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 299 They realised the find of a fox. 1884 *The American* VII. 220 The Paris *Figaro* announces a 'find' of letters by Beaumarchais. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. Victoria* 159 The Frying-pan gold-field, where some good finds were made.

2. *concr.* That which is found.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1858 MCCOMBIE *Hist. Victoria* xv. 218 The great 'finds' of gold were .. first discovered on the old Golden Point on Forest Creek. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* i. (1869) 12 Bronze weapons are entirely absent from the great finds of the Iron Age.

3. *A sure find*: a. *Sporting*, a place where a 'find' is sure to be made; b. *colloq.* one who or something which is sure to be found.

1838 THACKERAY *Yellowplush Papers* vii, His son was a sure find (as they say) during his illness. 1866 H. W. WHEELWRIGHT *Sporting Sketches* 335 There are certain .. coverts which are sure finds.

4. *Comb.*, as **find-spot**, the place of finding.

1876 J. FERGUSSON *Indian Archit.* I. vii. 170 *note*, He could only ascertain the 'find spot' of five or six [specimens].

Find (fəind), *v. Pa. t.* and *pple.* **found** (fəund). Forms: *a.* 1 find-an, 2–4 find-en, 3–7 finde, fynd(e(n, 2–4 *south.* vinde, vynde, (2 fundan, 3 findin, feind, 5 fende, fyne, 9 *dial.* fine, *Sc.* and *north.* 3–9 fin, 4–5 fon(d), 3– find. *β.* 1 ȝefindan, 2–3 ifinden, *south.* ivinden, 4 ifind, yfynde. *Pa. t. sing. a.* 1 fand, also wk. form funde, 4 *south.* vand, 3–4 faand, 1–5 fond, (3–5 fonde, 3 *south.* vond, 4–5 foond, 3–5 fande, funde, 5 faunde, 6 fund), 3–6 founde, 5– found, (4 fon, funn, 5 fune, 5–8 *Sc.* fand, 9 *dial.* fan),

β. 2–3 ȝe-, ifund(e, *south.* ivunde, 3 ifond, -nt. *south.* ivond, 5 yfonde, 3–5 i-, yfound(e. *pl.* 1 fundon, (2 fyndon), 2-4 -en, 3–7 founden, (4 found-, fundyn, 6 *Sc.* fundin), 4–5 fonden, 3–5 founde, 5– found, *Sc.* 4– fand, (9 *dial.* fant). β. 2–3 ifunden. *Pa. pple. a.* 1–5 funden, (3 fundun), 4–6 founde, (4 fownde, 4–5 founden, fond(en, -in, -yn), 5– found; (also 4 fonte, 5 fon, 8 *dial.* fawnd, *Sc.* 4–6 fundin, -yn, 6 -ing, 4–9 fun, 9 fan, fund). β. 1 ȝefunden, 3 ifonden, ifunde(n, 4 yfounde(n, *south.* yvonde. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *findan* (pa. t. *fand, fond,* pl. *fundon,* pa. pple. *funden*) = OFris. *finda,* OS. *findan, fithan* (MDu., Du. *vinden*), OHG. *findan* (MHG. *vinden,* mod.G. *finden*), ON. *finna* (Sw. *finna,* Da. *finde*), Goth. *finþan,* f. Teut. root **finþ-*:—pre-Teut. **pent-* whence OIrish *étaim* I find.

Some regard this *pent-* as a nasalized form (with an *n* originally belonging to the present stem only) of the root *pet-* of L. *petĕre* to seek, aim at. Others would identify it with the widely represented Indo-European root *pent-* (: *pont-, pnt-*) to go, journey, whence OTeut. **fanþjon* (OHG. *fendo,* OE. *fiða*) footsoldier, pedestrian; on this supposition the development of sense is similar to that of L. *inventre* to come upon, to find.

The OTeut. conjugation, *finþan, fanþ-, fundum, fundono-* (Goth. *funþum, finþans* are due to the analogy of the forms with β), should by phonetic law have yielded OE. **fiðan, *fōð, fundon, funden*; as this would have been an apparently unique ablaut-series the vb. was naturally affected by the analogy of vbs. like *bindan, grindan, windan.* For the short forms *fin, fan, fun* (chiefly *Sc.*) and for the survival of *fand* as pa. t. cf. remarks on BIND.]

I. To come upon by chance or in the course of events.

1. *trans.* To come across, fall in with, meet with, light upon. Primarily of persons, and implying perception of the object encountered; hence of things viewed as agents.

Beowulf 2136 (Gr.) Ic .. grundhyrde fond. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 38 Seo leo .. Nimð eall ðæt hio fint. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne eh'url .. and ho nimeð al swuch hou alse ho þer on vint. *Ibid.* 107 He mei findan fele þe beoð bet iþoȝen and istoȝen þene he. *c* 1205 LAY. 12303 Heo .. iunden þene king þær he wes an slæting. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1183 (Cott.) Quen adam abel bodi fand For soru on fote moght he noght stand. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 631 Whoso for-gabbed a frere y-founden at þe stues. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 In þat ryuer er oft tymes funden many precious stanes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 526 Men shold fynde in the worlde but fewe suche knyghtes as he is one. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ii. *heading,* The sow with grisis .. Eneas fand. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXXV. (1682) 138 Which impels the water it findes in its way. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Many new Subjects that a Traveller may find to employ himself upon. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 912/2 They might find traces of European sojourn on the island.

absol. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Yef þe vinst and naȝt ne yelst: þou hit stelst. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 6 Cast the net on the right side of the ship, and yee shall find.

b. with † *obj.* and *inf.*; or with *obj.* and *compl.*

a 1000 *Juliana* 364 (Gr.) Ic hine finde ferð staðelian. *c* 1275 *Pass. Our Lord* 325 in *O. E. Misc.* 46 Þesne mon we funde vorbeoden vre lawe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6827 (Trin.) Þin enemyes beest þou fyndes o stray. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1798 *Lucrelia,* Ryghte as a wolfe that fynt a lamb allone. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 4 He was founden dede. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5517 Geue thare sall ony man, or wyue, That day be funding upon lyue. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21, I .could not find her at hom. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 179 He has..been fun' lying in the middle of the road.

c. To meet with in records. † Also *absol.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 We uindeð in halie boc þet ieremie þe prophete stod .. in þe uenne up to his mude. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 356 (Cott.) Þis elementz þat al thinges bindes Four er þai, als clerkes findes. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7176 Als in som boke wryten es fonden. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13494 Fro the towne of Thessaile .. Eght furlong, I fynd. 1678 ABP. SANCROFT in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 406 There we find the holy man in a great strait of affliction. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ¶ 3 We find Semiramis leading her three Millions to the Field.. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 34 In 1276, we find the Emperor and the King of England in constant communication.

d. To come upon, begin acquaintance with or operation upon (any object), when it is in a specified condition; often contrasted with *leave.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 59 In the state thou it fand Thou shal it turne. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 133 He found that Colledge spending scarse two hundred markes by [the] yeare: he left it spending a thousand markes and more. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 179 Affliction never leaves us as it findes us. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 386 The morning finds the self-sequester'd man Fresh for his task. 1827 *Examiner* 481/1 They can only administer the law as they find the law. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/6 That is the state of things we found established.

2. To discover the whereabouts of (something hidden or not previously observed); sometimes with implied notion of picking up or carrying off. Cf. 9.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1878 Salamon findin is sal, And his temple sriðen wið-al. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 360 The multitude had fundin, bureid in the Kirk, a great number of idollis. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Gold* 11 A curse on him who found the Oare! *Mod.* I found a shilling on the floor.

3. To meet with, come to have, obtain, receive, get (chiefly, something desirable or needful). *To find favour, grace, mercy*: see the sbs. *To find one's account in* (something): to receive advantage from (a course of action), to experience to be profitable (= Fr. *trouver son compte*).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1456 (Gr.) Heo .. no .. reste fand. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Swuch swetnesse þu schalt ifinden in his luue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 106 Hir fredome fonde Arcyte. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 294 The worthie harberie that I haue fundin heir. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 380 b, What heresy [was ever] so absurde, that found not creditte .. somewhere? 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. (1887) 169 Finding occasioune to win honour .. blythlie he apprehendes it. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 But yet [it] findeth but cold intertainment in the world. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II 231, I have always found my Account in such Method. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 369 Upon a petition preferred to the lord in his court baron the party grieved shall find remedy. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 557 No works shall find acceptance in that day. 1813 MACAULAY *Epitaph on Martyn,* The Christian hero finds a Pagan tomb. 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* Pref. 5, I .. despair of finding readers among those who seek solely for amusement. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Such commodities .. found little market.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxiv. 11 He [shall] .. cause euery man to finde according to his wayes.

† b. with *inf.* as *obj. Obs. rare.*

1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 851 in *Anglia* I, Þat y may fynden glad to be in al my lyf tyme ones.

4. To gain or recover the use of (one's limbs, powers, etc.). *To find one's feet*: lit. of a child: To be able to stand; *fig.* to become conscious of or develop one's powers. Cf. FEEL *v.* 6 d.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 1254 The bitch had founde the foote agayn: and on she came. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 147 We must haue you finde your Legges. Sirrha Beadle, whippe him till he leape ouer that same Stoole. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 438 They thought it high time for the Cow to find her horns. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 97 His [the Sun's] beams, unactive else, thir vigor find. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 26 Children .. when they find their own feet, will not abide the tedium of a School. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 23 Trin. xi, The groveling worm Shall find his wings. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* II. 8 Olive was just beginning to find her feet.

5. To discover or perceive on inspection or consideration; to perceive or recognize the presence of. Sometimes approximating to the sense of Fr. *trouver*: To consider (a quality, circumstance) to be present. *To find fault*: see FAULT *sb.* 6.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 4, I fynde no thing of cause in this man. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Euermare in þe middes of þam es funden þe figure of þe crosse. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* E j b, Ther in fyndyn wee suche dyuersite. 1553 WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) Prol. A iv b, Malitious folke, that love to finde faults in other mennes matters. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Freethinking in Math.* § 30, I find no sense or reason in what you say. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 354 Nor did the world find anything ludicrous in the pomp which .. surrounded him.

b. with complement or infinitive.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 And cumeð þerto [the huse] and fint hit emti. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 870 On alle her forhedez wryten I fande, þe lombez none. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 522 Or we departye henne; al hool þou schalt me vynde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1256 For he esteemt his faes defate, Quhen anes he fand them fald. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 34 When we fand our purses toom. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 292, I..find no scheme Content them both.

c. *refl.* To perceive oneself to be in a specified place or position, or condition of body or mind. Also in weaker sense: To come to be (in the course of events). *How do you find yourself?* how are you? Cf. Fr. *se trouver,* Ger. *sich befinden.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 385 Who so fyndeth hym out of swich fame. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 26 Than fynt he hymself .. More strong to performyn his journe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* ii. 14 Blanchardyn fonde hym self in aduyses wyth his mayster, walkynge wythin the paleys. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. lii. 277 On the mountaines top themselues they fand. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 212 Do not ye find yourselves perplexed herein? 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xcv. 89 Pray, Sir, How d'ye Find your self? 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xii, Tell me how you find yourself. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* 43 He was quite sure of finding himself comfortable. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 21 We found ourselves opposed by a parapet of congealed snow. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xii. 183 Lavender found himself .. entering a drawing-room.

6. To discover, come to the knowledge of (a fact or state of things) by experience or trial. Const. with simple obj. (*obs. rare*), obj. and inf. or complement, or clause as obj. Also, in a more subjective sense (cf. Fr. *trouver*): To feel to be (agreeable, disagreeable, etc.), to consider or regard as (ridiculous, excellent, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25180 (Cott.) Bot þat es man-hed mast o mede, be funden treu in ilk nede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2707 They thee fande Curteis and wys. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 20 He has fun þam worþi to haue hym-self. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 240 Ye shall fynde the mater other wyse then Gerarde his brother hath sayd. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 49 He fand to be trew in deid all yat he suspectit afoir. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 596 Cadmus, not finding their return, went likewise to the same fountain. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 27 Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 22 We finde that Violets .. yeeld a pleasing Sent. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 2 He finds Rest more agreeable than Motion. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 83 (*Character*) How do you find the French? 1831 KEBLE *Serm.* v. (1848) 126 When his severe trials came..he was found wanting in some qualities. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/2 Deer forests have been found to pay better than sheep grazing.

b. Often in phrases, *To find (it)* † *fit, impossible, necessary,* etc. *to (do so and so).*

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 5 They found fit to build there the fourth chiefe Towne. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/2 Whatever contingent expenses you may find it necessary to disburse in Calcutta. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* II Hildebrand finds it impossible to decline the defiance.

7. In certain senses of FEEL: † a. To suffer, undergo (punishment, pain) (*obs.*). b. To suffer from, feel unpleasantly (cold, etc.); now *colloq.* or *dial.*; also, *to find of.* c. To perceive (a smell, taste) (*Sc.*). Cf. also 16.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6295 (Götf.) Oft þai fand his wrake. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 17 At the Cop of the Hille..Men may fynde no Wynde. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 369 Before she findes the throwes of her travell. 1723 *Present State Russia* II. 24 We did not find the Cold..very sensibly. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 298 Henry found little uneasiness at Perkin's irruption. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 274 Do you fin' the smell o' burnin, sir. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* xiii. 154 Even those who are hardened to it find of the cold.

† **8.** = *Find out* (20 c). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Forleteð ȝure synne þat ȝe ne be ifunden on sunne. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 547 War þe now..In þe fylþe of þe flesch þat þou be founden neuer. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 229 Sche was founde with the dede. 1530 PALSGR. 550/1 Howe canste thou denye it, wast thou nat founde with the maner? 1611 HEYWOOD *Golden Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 19 This imposture neuer shall be found. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 124 The first time he is found in a Lye, it should rather be wondered at as a monstrous Thinge in him. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 83 O, I find you, I find you! I know where you are. Is not your name Wesley? *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 42 Had some laird his lady fand In sic unseemly courses.

II. To discover or attain by search or effort.

9. To discover or obtain by searching.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 60 All ðiu somnung ȝesohton leas witnessa wið ðonehælend..& ne fundon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvi. 16 [lxxvii. 19] (Gr.) Ne bið þær eðe þin spor on to findanne. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 243 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 227 Hie secheð reste þar non nis ac hie hies ne muȝen ifinden. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 60 Thar mycht succed na female, Quhill foundyn mycht be ony male. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 462 Herbes shal I ryght ynowe yfynde To hele with your hurtes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 10 To write .. For husbondry how water shal be fonde. 1553 WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 98 Is his Lease long inough .. Then .. I will finde a hole in it I warrant thee. 1656 COWLEY *Friendsh. in Absence* ix, A Bird .. Finding at last no passage out, It sits and sings. 1785 BURNS *To W. Sampson* xv, The Muse, nae Poet ever fand her, Till by himsel he learn'd to wander. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 The exiles..tried to find another leader. 1870 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 133/2 The slope [is] so rapid that you can scarcely find footing.

absol. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3190 He .. hauen soȝt, And funden, and hauen up-broȝt ðe bones. 1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Clier wyt wel uor to understonde, and sotil wyt wel uor to vynde. 1392 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 7 Seke ȝe, and ȝe shulen fynde.

b. To discover (game) in hunting. Also *absol.*

c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxi, The bore brittunt thay founde Was colurt of the kingus hunde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, When she shall with houndes be foundyn and soght. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus,* Good hounds .. open not but where they finde. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 196 The dogs .. found. 1883 SHERAR *At Home & in India* 207 Lady Montego .. heard the view hallo .. They had found.

c. To come again into view of, to recover (something lost).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 48 Louerd .. min heorte is icumen aȝein eft: ich hire habbe ifunden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4108 (Cott.) He went him forth and forþer soght Til he þam faand he finid noght. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 327 Now haf I fonte þat I for-lete. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 5 Whanne he hath founden it, he ioyinge puttith on his shuldris. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 53 He wyste not them [his knyghtes] to fynde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 143 By aduenturing both [shafts] I oft found both. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 479 She disappeerd..I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106, I..soon found the hounds again.

d. *fig.* in phrase, *To know where to find him, you,* etc. So, † *Where may we find you?*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 153 Set downe your mynde whereunto you will stand, that we may know once where we may finde you. 1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 147 Whereby father Parsons and his adherents did so square their actions, as neuer any man liuing can tell where to find them. *a* 1626 SCLATER *On Rom.* iv. (1650) 25 *Versipelles!* Where may we finde you? 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 61 He did not understand his nephew, or (to use a common phrase) know where to find him.

e. *refl.* To discover and attain one's special place, power, or vocation.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 294 [The soul] infinitely has fun Herself, her deep'st desire unspeakably hath wonne. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 839 Browning may be said almost to have found himself in the delight he had in reading other persons' souls. 1893 *Academy* 11 Mar. 222/1 It was as assistant to Bain that Minto found himself.

10. To succeed in obtaining (something needed or desired); to procure (money, bail, sureties, etc.). Cf. 18.

1552 HULOET, Finde suerties, *vadio.* 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 110 Gif sic borgh may not be founden, he sall pas to the knawledge of ane assise. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 81 They find suretie to uthers, as accords of the law. 1821 *Examiner* 350/1 You shall find security for your good behaviour. 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* c. 54 § 5 It shall not be necessary .. to find Security for Expenses.

b. To get or obtain (opportunity, time, etc.) by arrangement or management.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Him nis no þing leouere þen þet he muwe ivinden ancheisun uorto giiuene. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 4 Ye youre selues can fynde tyme to dwell in syled houses. 1656 COWLEY *Imit. Martial's Epigr.* 21 If we for Happiness could leisure finde. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 76 ¶ 3 He would find an Opportunity to take some favourable Notice of him. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccIviii. 376, I just found a moment to write you a line. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 466 The volume had not been long in print before the king found time to read it.

c. To summon up (courage, resolution, etc. to do something). *To find in one's heart*: to be inclined or desirous; to prevail upon oneself (to do something); in present use chiefly, to be hard-hearted enough. † *To find one's countenance*: to assume a certain demeanour.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 979 He..took a light, and fond his contenaunce As for to loke upon an old romaunce. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 324 (Harl. MS.) He slepte .. so savourly, þat þe preste ne non othir myȝt fynde in hire herte to wake him. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 26 Thiey can not fynde in their hertes to loue the author therof. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* vii. 27 Therfore hath thy seruant found in his heart to pray this prayer vnto thee. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 1 They .. cannot find in their Hearts to relinquish it. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xiv. 255 Not as I could find i' my heart to let him stay i' the coal-hole more nor a minute. *Mod.* At last he has found courage to speak.

11. Of things: a. To obtain as if by effort. So *to find expression, ingress, outlet, place*, etc. Also occasionally, to have in a specified place.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. ix, The billow..That far to seaward finds his source. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in London* 90 Clouds..Which quickly find vent in a deluge of tears. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 99 The only ill which can find place Upon the giddy, sharp and narrow hour Tottering beneath us. 1860 W. F. COLLIER *Gt. Events Hist.* v. (1871) 173 The devotion of the people found vent chiefly in pilgrimages. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 An opening sufficient to enable the largest vessels to find ingress.

b. To reach, arrive at as a destination.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 8 Þi righthand fynd [L. *inveniat*] all þat has þe hated. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 The iron being..guided toward the stone, untill it find the newtrall point wherein its gravity just equalls the magneticall quality. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. xx, Yet may a dagger find him.

c. To come home to, take hold of, reach the understanding or conscience of.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Conf. Inquiring Spirit* i. (1840) 10 Whatever *finds* me, bears witness for itself that it has proceeded from a Holy Spirit. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 37 As long as his new casting so fails more fully to commend itself, more fully (to use Coleridge's happy phrase about the Bible) to *find* us. 1891 DRUMMOND in *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 7/2 The books of which I have been speaking found me and taught me.

12. To ascertain or attain by mental effort; to discover by study or attention.

a 1000 *Cynewulf's Christ* 183 (Gollancz) Hu mæg ic .. andsware ænige findan Wrabum to-wibere. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Eaðe mei þe mon fundan hu he hine seolf amerre. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 705 Þe nigtingale..hadde andsuere gode ifunde. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2371 Ac thai ne couthe nowt i-find, Whi th' emperour was blinde. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* CXXXVII. 204 The duc..bad hym saye that he hath founden. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 68 We may peraventure fynd some mean to restore our cuntrey. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 3 Teach me to..finde What winde Serves to advance an honest minde. 1678 PHILLIPS, *To Find the Ships Trim*, a term in navigation to find how she will sail best. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 701 This Remedy the Scythian Shepherds found. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 481 We must rest contented with viewing the true figure of an object, without expecting to find its natural colour.

13. To ascertain by calculation; to get at or obtain (the solution of a problem).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. 1 Conclusiouns that han ben fownde. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 497 We have fundyné so. 1714 WHISTON *Euclid* (ed. 3) III. i, To find [BILLINGSLEY 1570 *has* To finde out] the Center of a given Circle. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 141 We find the point *B* on the second parallel from *OY* at a certain distance above the fifth parallel from *OX*.

14. *To find one's way*: *primarily*, to make out one's way by observation or inquiry; to contrive to reach one's destination. Hence in weaker sense, said of persons and things: To go or be brought to a place in spite of difficulties, or not quite as a matter of course.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R* 66 þe ueond..ivond wei touward hire of hire uorlorenesse. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3246, xii. weiȝes ðer-in.. ðat euerilc kinde of israel Mai ðor his weiȝe finden wel. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 265 If thou wolt finde a siker weie To love, put envie awaye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 889 Who would not, finding way, break loose from Hell?] 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 71 That fatal javelin .. finds its way to the hearts of all the sons of Adam. 1803 J. BRISTED *Pedestrian Tour* II. 655 Her cousins..had been bankrupted..and had found their way up to London. 1827 *Examiner* 792/2 English corn is finding its way into Holland. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 11 A weak and sluggish river, which .. scarcely finds its way to the sea. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Could you find your way home? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 340 Notions which have found their way into the drama.

†15. To contrive, devise, invent; to discover (a scientific fact, etc.). Also with *forth*, *up*. *Obs.*

O. E. Chron. an. 918 Se cyng hæfde funden, ðæt [etc.]. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Þet þu bringe þene Munuch to þire gledenesse þet funde ðesne song bi ðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1469 (Cott.) Enoch..was þe first þat letters fand. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 279 Tradicions founden vp of synful wrecchis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 161 The first in thilke londe .. whiche the melodie fonde Of reedes. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, Famous Argus .. fyrst that art yfonde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 534 For this eende religiouns weren founde and foundid. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 77 At the last hee findis fourth a wyle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 145 Many .. have found suggestions .. to bring this your realme into subversion. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 106 About this time .. Anaximander found the obliquity of the Zodiack.

16. *dial.* To feel (a pulse); also *intr.* to feel, grope.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 164 You wad hae fan' a pulse with Æsculapian solemnity. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, It's that dark, aa'll he' to fin' for the sneck.

17. *Law.* † a. *intr.* To determine. (Only in OE.)

a 1000 *Laws Alfred* § 18 in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) I. 72 Swa we ær be læwdum men fundon.

b. † To determine and declare (an offence) to have been committed (*obs.*); to determine and declare (*an issue*) to be (so and so).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 3 Pream., The seid offences .. myght not .. be punysshed except it were first founde and presented by the verdite of xij men. 1515 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 9 They saide he hanged himselfe, but it was fownde contrarie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 5 The Crowner hath sate on her, and finds it Christian buriall. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 168 If it were found for the supposed Offender, he was bailed till the next coming of the Justices. 1675 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 121 Ye crowner's inquest have found it only manslaughter. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1223 Judgment shall be given for defendant, although the issue be found against him.

c. To determine and declare (a person) *guilty* or *innocent*.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 45 þe Holi Goost, wan He comiþ, schal find þis world of dome. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 290 He will be found in his fault, that wantis foroutin weir. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Anie personne..founde gyltie of any abbettement. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 7 Is he found guilty? 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 12 He finds his fellow guilty of a skin Not colour'd like his own. 1821 *Examiner* 544/1 The Jury found the defendants guilty.

d. To agree upon and deliver, 'bring in' (a verdict). Also with obj. sentence introduced by *that*.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 100 a, The Graund Assise ought by the law to finde that [etc.]. *a* 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 58 The said courte..fand that the said edicte did no wayes extend towardes the subiectes of the kingdome of Scotland. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 37 The jury .. found a verdict of guilty. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 The jury at the trial found that the managing director..had ratified the contract.

absol. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 210 They would .. inforce them to finde as they would direct. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 The jury .. found for the plaintiff.

e. To ascertain the validity of (an indictment, etc.). *To find a* (*true*) *bill*: see BILL *sb.*[3] 4.

1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Any office or offices found before Eschetour or Eschetours. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 An .iditement of .xii. men lawfully founden. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1703) II. 99 This Indictment and Information was found by the Grand Jury. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 301 To find a bill, there must at least twelve of the [grand] jury agree. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* II. 484 An indictment for treason .. must be found within three years after the commission of the act of treason.

III. 18. To procure (something) for the use of (somebody): with direct (or direct and indirect) obj.; to supply, provide, furnish. *All found* (in regard to servants): with all customary articles of food, etc., provided.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Wi sholdest þu þis finden þe noht ne fost þerof. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Hwa so..makeð chapele oðer chirche oðer ifindeð in ham liht oðer lampe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 297 Þat euere eyȝte hyde lond an man hym ssolde fynde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13277 (Cott.) Wit þair scipp þai fand þam fode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kut.'s T.* 1555 And euer more..Eterne fyr I wol bifore the fynde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xix. (1869) 82 He wolde that..here herkeners .. founden hem here vitailes. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 § 3 Boroughes..not findinge burgesses for the parliament. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* 167 My thre natural sonns .. shalbe fownden meate and drynke. 1603 JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* 152 No more then every horseman [is accounted] a rider, or able to finde himselfe armour. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 192 For every Plough, every man should find two compleat Horses. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 253 The subscription was but ten shillings a year: Britton found the instruments. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 122 The hotels do not find breakfast. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 662 The government required each county to find its quota of ships. 1884 *Punch* 8 Mar. 118/2 Wages £18, all found but beer.

b. with immaterial object.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 386 Honour is like that glassy Bubble That finds Philosophers such trouble. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 The perpetration .. of new crimes will find employment for us both. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 574 The forms of constitutional government they could bestow, but they could not find the traditions and the habits by which the forms were worked.

19. To support, maintain, provide for (a person, *rarely* an institution). *To find in*: to supply with. † *To find to school*: to maintain at school.

[App. from 18 by conversion of indirect into direct obj.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 322 Nane ..Wald do sa mekill for him, that he Mycht sufficiantly fundyn be. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 36 My frendes founden me to scole. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 59, I wole þee fynde til þou be oolde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 147 Exhibicyon Therewith to be founde At the universite. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 73 Condemned persons..are found by the king as long as they do liue. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 58 ¶ 3 The king of Sweden finds me in clean linen. 1795 BURKE *Thoughts Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 249 Unless the labourer is well fed, and otherwise found with such necessaries of animal life. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 212 Decline finding paupers in venison. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 183 Boatmen's wages are from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-quarter dollars per month, when *found*.

b. So *To find oneself*: to provide for one's own living or needs. † Also said *transf.* of a war.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 9 Sche fond hirself. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 346 Item, to ij. fellers of tymbre, and to fynde them selffes, viij.*d.* 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 24 b, Such poore as haue not wherof to fynde themselues. 1585 WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay *Voy. Turkie* III. iv. 76 b, They have .. 4 Aspres of pension by the day, but upon that they must fynde themselves. 1624 BACON *War with Spain* (1629) 45 The war in continuance will finde it selfe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxiii. 133 A certain pay to find himself withal, and to live upon. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. to Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 99 It was expected the passengers should find themselves in several things. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi, They .. found themselves, as fowls can always do when they have a great range of ground to go over.

† c. To serve to maintain. *Obs.*

1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 59 Of y wheet was so grete plente yt it founde all ye people..for thre yere. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 b, It is to be enquered..what maner of beestes or catell it [the medowe] is most necessary vnto, and howe many it wyll fynde. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 429 He gave to every citizen as much wheate as would finde him three moneths.

IV. With adverbs.

20. **Find out.**

a. To discover by attention, scrutiny, study, etc.; to devise, invent; to unriddle, solve.

1552 HULOET, Finde out by studye, *excudo*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 637 Johannes Fauscius .. first found out the noble science of Imprintyng. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* ii. 14 A man of Tyre, skilfull to..find out euery deuice which shall be put to him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 406 Who shall .. through the palpable obscure find out His uncouth way. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 542 ¶ 1 Since the circulation of the blood has been found out. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* II. (1765) 363 *note*, They found out Laws. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 38 It aims .. at finding out how they may be really united.

b. To come upon by searching or inquiry; to discover (what is hidden). Cf. 9.

1551 WILSON *Logike* (1580) 36 b, Thei..doe searche narrowlie..and..at lengthe finde out the Mine. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xi. 7 Canst thou by searching finde out God? 1625 BACON *Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 499 The..Labour, which Men take in finding out of Truth. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 217 A .. proofe that Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd first found out that Continent now call'd America. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 5, I was very much surprized .. that any one should find out my Lodging. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vii, As she is a woman of very great note, I shall easily find her out. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, 'Whenever Misticot's grave was found out, the estate..should be lost.'

c. To detect in an offence; to detect, discover (a fraud, etc.); to penetrate the disguise of, discover the identity or true character of. Cf. 8.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 7 If at the Catastrophe he were found out for a Traitor. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 65 Pray don't reveal yourself till he finds you out. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON, *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 108 When once a man has found himself out he cannot be deceived again. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The worthlessness of ..clayed cottons is now being found out by the consumer.

†d. To provide, supply. *Obs.*—[1].

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 528 It was not possible for them to find out funds for so great an expense.

21. Find up. To discover by search.

Said to be 'a Norfolkism' (W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 135). 'Still common in Suffolk' (F. Hall).

[Cf. 1380 in 15 and 1430 in FINDER 1 c.] 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 260 You have a mind .. to find up 'More Reliques of Rowley'. 1817 — *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 314 Jerom .. found-up a Hebrew original of the first book of Maccabees. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* vii. 96, I am going into the depths of the city to find up a money lender.

Findable (fəi·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] That may be found: see senses of FIND *v.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 41 Many mo of hem ben fyndeable and knoweable by mannis resoun. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 75 I return such persons to have nothing more to be said of them, findable by all my endevours. 1791 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 152 The series findable as above mentioned. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 232 I felt about for pillows, none were findable. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. vii. 151 There exists—still findable I suppose..a large lithographed portrait of her.

†**Fi·ndal.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 fyndele, 3 find-, fundles, 6-7 *pl.* findelles, findal(l)s, fyndalls. [OE. *fyndele* str. masc., f. *fund-* ablaut-stem of *find-an* to FIND; quot. *a* 1225 points to a form **fyndels*, f. the pres.-stem (cf. Da. *findelse*).] a. Invention. b. That which is found; treasure-trove.

a 1000 *Scintilla* 108 *Ad inventionem*, to fyndele. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 þe vttre riwle .. is monnes findles. *Ibid.* 8 Monnes fundles. 1525 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 775 Findalls to be ordered by the mayor, bailiffs, and jurats, where they happen [etc.] 1570 *Ibid.*, Wrecks and fyndalls floating, and the half of all wrecks and fyndalls jottsome. *a* 1598 tr. *Charter Edw. I to Cinque Ports* in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 117 And that they [Barons] shall haue their findelles in the sea and in the land. 1629 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 775 Wrecks and findals.

Finder (fəi·ndəɹ). [f. FIND *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which finds, in various senses of the vb.; one who comes upon or discovers by chance or search; †one who contrives or invents, an inventor, deviser; †one who discovers (a country, a scientific truth, etc.).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 4794 Beheldeth me therof no fynder; Her bokes ben my shewer. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1168 Pictagoras .. the firste fynder was Of the art. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 179 The first fynder of our faire langage..maister Chaucer. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 46 Þe fynder of all euels þe fende. 1487 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 1 The Kyng therof to have the on half, and the fynder the other halfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 b, The fynder of the ryght waye to heuen. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 77 Christophorus Colonus the fyrst fynder of those landes. *Ibid.* 134 The Chaldeans beynge the fyrst fynders of letters. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 184 The first finders, founders, and forgers of false reports. 1721 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* v, By Marplot's direction [I found you]; you know he's a very good finder. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 349 Concerning treasure trove, he is..to enquire who were the finders. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* xii. 269 Time..is the finder, the unwearable explorer.

b. One whose occupation it is to find; spec. *slang*, One who picks up the refuse of the meat-markets.

P In *Termes de la Ley* 1641, and hence in certain Dicts., erroneously said to be an early synonym for SEARCHER (as the designation of a Custom-house official); in 14 Ric. II. cap. 10, and other statutes, the AF. *tronour* (trone-keeper) was misread as *trovour* (finder), whence the mistake.

1752 *Low Life* (1764) 16 The whole Company of Finders ..are marching towards all the markets. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 129 Finders, who would search all over the country for..every appearance on the surface of a good vein of metal. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 255 Leadenhall-market .. was infested .. with 'finders'. They carry bags round their necks, and pick up bones or offal.

c. In comb. with advbs., as *finder-out*, †*-up*.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii (1544) 5 b, He [Nimrod]..was fynder up of false religion. 1553 UDALL *Flowers Latin Speaking* (1560) 103/2 The deuiser and fynder out .. of all my pleasures. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 131 Had I beene the finder-out of this Secret. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 1 The..first finders out of the Science.

2. *Sporting.* †A dog trained to find and bring game that has been shot; a 'water-spaniel', retriever (*obs.*). Also, one used to discover the track of, or 'put up', game for the sportsman.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 266 The Water Spaniel..is..called a Finder because..he findeth such things as be lost. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 214 This Couple or pair usually Hunt together..as..a Grey-Hound and a Finder. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 54. 1803 *Ann. Reg.* 800 One or two small dogs called finders, whose scent is very keen, and always sure of hitting off a track. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 95 Dash .. is a capital finder, and will beat a cover with any spaniel in England.

3. A contrivance or instrument for finding.

†**a.** An index. *Obs.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Brief Instr.* Civ b, Vnto which Leager it shalbe necessary to ordein or make a calender, otherwise called a Repertory or a finder.

b. A small telescope attached to the large one for the purpose of finding an object more readily.

1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 41 The finder of my reflector. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* liii. 244 Janssen left the spectroscope to look for a moment through the finder, or small telescope.

c. A microscopic slide divided by crossed lines, so that any point in the field can be identified readily.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 187 A finder, as applied to the microscope, is the means of registering the position of any particular object in a slide.

d. *Photogr.* A supplementary lens attached to a camera, to locate the object in the field of view.

[1889 P. H. EMERSON *Naturalistic Photogr.* I. i. (1890) 133 The handiest view finder for quick exposure work is to fit a double convex lens .. to the front of the camera.] 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 83 Cameras..in which the finders were..carelessly fixed.

‖ **Fin de siècle** (fæñ də syĕkl'). [Fr.] A phrase used as an adj. in sense: Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the end of the (nineteenth) century; characteristically advanced, modern, or decadent.

1890 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 2/2 The finance of the year has been special—*fin de siècle*. 1891 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 377/1 The *fin de siècle* ballet.

Fi·nd-fault. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. FIND *v.* + FAULT *sb.*] One who finds fault (see FAULT *sb.* 6); a fault-finder, censorious person.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 17 Frantike findefaults, dispraysing and condemning euery good endeauour. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 4 Hypocritical find-faults, that can say such things to others, when themselves are most obnoxious. 1863 G. MELLY *Sp. Soirée L'pool Co-op. Assoc.* 17 Feb., We have a good old Lancashire saying, that one mend-fault is better than nine find-faults.

attrib. 1598 FLORIO, *Cacafiori*, a vaine, self-conceited, others-scorning, find-fault foole.

†**Find-faulting,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*−1. [f. phr. *find fault* (treated as if one word) + -ING 1.] The action of finding fault. In quot. *attrib.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 347 She doth not set Businesse back by unquiet branglings, and findefaulting Quarrells.

Findhorn: see FINNAN.

†**Fi·ndible,** *a. Obs.*−° [ad. L. **findibilis*, f. *find-ĕre* to split.] That may be split or cleft. Hence **Fi·ndibleness,** capability of being split.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Findible. 1721–90 in BAILEY. 1730–36 BAILEY (folio), Findibleness.

Finding (fəi·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FIND *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FIND in its ordinary senses; an instance of the same. Also with *out*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5365 (Trin.) Joseph .. I haue founden here. Of his fyndynge þonke I god so. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 70 Into whos fynding and grounding doom of mannys resoun may suffice. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xiii. 26 The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the minde. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* ii, 'You speak as though my misfortunes had been of my own seeking'..'They have been of your own finding'.

b. That which is found or discovered; also, a find, a discovery.

1598 FLORIO *Trouadelli*, findlings, children found, findings. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 36 When a man hath bin labouring .. in the deep mines of knowledge, hath furnisht out his findings. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 339 The findings at Pompeii, preserved in the Museum of Portici. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (ed. 2) 322 To Joule we owe the first precise findings on the subject.

2. The action of inventing or devising; a device, invention. Now only with *out*; formerly also with *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27661 (Cott.) O nith cums..finding of il. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1557 Þai styrd God tyll wreth, In þair new fyndynges of vanité. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 Here owene fyndynge vp, þat crist & apostlis spoken not of. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4296, I will tell here a tale..Of þe fyndyng of false goddes. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 151 The finding out of Harps and such like Musical Instruments. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 182 Beseech the Lord not to leaue thee to thine owne findings.

3. The action of providing or supplying.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 358 He 3af a certein of possessioun for fynding of li3tis. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 556 A finding .. of things that one lacketh.

4. The action of maintaining or supporting (a person or an institution). †*At a person's finding's*: at his own cost or expense. Cf. FIND *v.* 19.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3223 A sergaunt..þat had ben ay at his finding, Euer siþen þat he was child 3eing. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxiii. 86 He gaue possessions for the fyndyng of hir. 1535 GARDINER *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxx. 213 The finding of young children to school. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 369 We will be at our owne findings. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxvi. 309 An annuity..for the finding of a school in Guilford. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii, She will be very glad to..pay for the finding of him.

†**b.** Keep, maintenance, provision, support. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 293 [To] haue my fode and my fyndynge of false menne wynnynges. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 305 He myȝte haue askid his lijflode and fynding of hem to whom he prechid. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. i, That he hadde al maner of fyndynge as though he were a lordes sone. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Annona*, finding in meate, drinke or apparell.

c. in *pl.* (See quots.) Also *attrib.* in *finding-store* (U.S.).

1846 WORCESTER (citing CHUTE), *Findings pl.*, the tools and materials used by shoemakers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Findings*, the wax, thread and tools which a journeyman shoemaker has to supply himself with for his work. *Ibid., Finding-stores*, an American name for what are termed in England grindery-warehouses; shops where shoemakers' tools, etc. are vended.

5. The result of a judicial examination or inquiry; the verdict of a jury, the decision of a judge or arbitrator.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 364 The court-martial still adheres to its finding of murder. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 11 Fitly says Sir Joseph Arnould, in his eloquent finding. 1884 G. HASTINGS in *Law Times Rep.* 5 Apr. 175/1 The findings of an official referee have always been considered as equivalent to the findings of a jury.

Findling, obs. var. of FOUNDLING.

Findon, findram: see FINNAN.

†**Fi·ndy,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **findiȝ, findige, fundie.** [ME. *findiȝ, fundi*(ü); cf. OE. *gefyndig* capable, Da. *fyndig* powerful, solid, f. *fynd* strength, substance.] Firm, solid, weighty. Of a harvest: Plentiful.

c 1200 ORMIN 4149 Crist iss strang & stedefasst & findiȝ & unnfakenn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Þus hie segen þe holi gost on tungene euene, and þerefore weren fundie on speche. *Ibid.* Bidde we nu þe holigost þat he..giue us..findige speche. *a* 1677 *Proverb* in Junius *Etymologicum* (ed. Lye 1743) s. v. *Fyndie*, A May cold and windy maketh the barn full and fyndie.

Fine (fəin), *sb.*1 Forms: 3 **fin,** 3–6 **fyn**(e, 3– **fine.** [ME. *fin*, a. OF. *fin* = Pr. *fin-s, fi-s*, Sp. *fin*, Pg. *fim*, It. *fine*:—L. *finem, finis* end.

In med. L. and OF. the word has the senses 'ending of a dispute, settlement, payment by way of composition'; hence the various applications in branch II.]

I. End. (Obs. exc. in phr. *in fine.*)

†**1.** Cessation, end, termination, conclusion, finish. Phr. *to bring to fine, set the fine of. Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Pine wiðute fin. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8547 Þis stalwarde cristine volc þis worre broȝte to fine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 634 Why schulde he not..pay hym at þe fyrst fyne? *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 73 When þat pyte..hath sett the fyne of al myn heuynesse. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1388 Deth that neuer shal haf fyne. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 724 And sa to bring my argument to fine I can not find [etc.]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 35 Still the fine's the Crowne. 1664 *Flodden F.* i. 2 A lucky fine and end to make. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXX. (1848) 348 Open thine arms O death! thou fine of woe.

b. Phrase, *In* (†*the*) *fine*; also rarely †*a, †at, †of fine*): †(*a*) in the end, at last; (*b*) to conclude or sum up, finally; also, in short.

(*a*) 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 91 Þe noble Constantyn, (þat was kyng here of þis lond, & emperour atte fyn). *c* 1450 *Merlin* 286 But in the fyn he mote yeve grounde a litill. *c* 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 In fyne he was perceyved to affixe one of the papers upon the dore. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 246 My cockis, I thank Christ, safe and well a-fine. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 41 In fine after a Months obstinate defence .. the Turks took the Fort by assault.

(*b*) 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 91 I can telle wel a fyn what heresie amounteth. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 917 Ye must saye as they saye, be it wrounge or ryght. In fine, ye must prayse them. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 408 In fine, he accuses Piety with the want of Loyalty. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 In fine, the Government may do its will. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vii. § 8. 195 We have, in fine, attained the power of going fast.

†**c.** The latter part (of time), close. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 306 The daie passed to the fyne. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 200 About the fine of September. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 101 Vntill the fine of December.

†**2.** End of life, decease, death. *To do, take* (one's) *fine*: to die. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3852 Alle [ðe] olde deden ðor fin. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 441 Hi beden God 3iue him uuel fin þat so manie flures dude þerin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3905 (Cott.) He was þe chesun of hir fine. *Ibid.* 21102 (Cott.) Þer tok he fine. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 Or I 3it do my fyn. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (Add. MS.) 777 He wolde haue ben at hure fyne 3if he myȝt haue come bi tyme. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxi. 24, I haue here shewed vnto you, the fyne or ende of Brennius. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 b, Choked and brought to his fatall fine. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 209 Geue ȝe Indure vnto ȝour fyne.

†**3.** The extreme part or limit of anything; a boundary. Also *fig.* extreme case, extremity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23200 (Gött.) Þe pitt of hell pine It es suo depe, widuten fine, þat end ne bes þar neuer apon. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1558 Of the welle, this is the fyn. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 135/2 Vpon the fines and marches in Ulster. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 114 Our King nevir to that fine, at ony tyme to haue beine brocht, that [etc.]. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 139 The 'settled fine' to which each aspires to rise.

†**4.** End in view, aim, purpose, object; *esp.* in phr. *to what fine.* Hence, the purpose for which a thing exists. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 745 To what fine is soche loue, I can not seen. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 862 Sche knew eek the fyn of his entent. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* IV. xx. (1483) 65 To what ende or fyn Engendred ye me? 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 38 To schaw to quhat fine thay war cummin. 1562 WINZET *Cert. Tract.* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 31 For thair abusing of the samyn to ane vther fine than He [God] institute tham. 1603 DEKKER, etc. *Patient Grissell* (1841) 42 Our fine be now to apparel all these former in some light sarcenet robe of truth.

†**5.** Final issue, consequence, result. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 130 3it luffis ony to that fyne, quharby Thi self or thaim thow frawart God removis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 84 Pirrus..past to the oracle of appollo til inquyre of the fyne of the veyris that vas betuix hym and the romanis. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. ii, There's the fine.

II. 6. *Law.* A 'final agreement'; 'an amicable composition or agreement of a suit, either actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices' (Blackstone).

[1299 *Act* 27 *Edw. I*, c. 1 Quia Fines in Curia nostra levati finem litibus debent imponere et imponunt, & ideo fines vocantur, maxime cum post duellum & magnam assisam in suo casu ultimum locum & finalem teneant & perpetuum.]

b. *spec.* The compromise of a fictitious or collusive suit for the possession of lands: formerly in use as a mode of conveyance in cases where the ordinary modes were not available or equally efficacious.

The procedure was as follows. The person to whom the land was to be conveyed sued the holder for wrongfully keeping him out of possession; the defendant (hence called the cognizor) acknowledged the right of the plaintiff (or cognizee); the compromise was entered on the records of the court; and the particulars of it were set forth in a document called the *foot of the fine* (see FOOT). This method of conveyance was resorted to by married women (who could not alienate land by any other process), and as a means of barring an entail. The cognizor was said to *acknowledge* or *levy a fine*; sometimes the vb. *to levy* was used intrans. with *fine* as the subject. Also *to sue a fine.*

[1285 BRACTON *De Legibus Angliæ* V. IV. viii. § 3 VI. 70 Item sufficit finis factus in curia domini regis [etc.]. 1292 BRITTON II. iii. § 14 Par acord del purchaceour et del donour covendra lever fin en nostre court.] 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 7 § 1 Notes and fynes to be levied in the Kinges Court..shold be openly and solempnly radd. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Preamb., Your said Oratour .. levyed severall Fynes of all the foresaid Manours. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 114 His Statutes, his Recognizances, his Fines, his double Vouchers, his Recoueries. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 51 A Fine is a reall agreement, beginning thus, 'Hæc est finalis concordia, etc.' 1751 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* (1775) 281 A lawyer..to see me execute a fine, in consequence of my parting with my house in London. 1773 E. BONHOTE *Rambles Mr. Frankly* (1797) I. 81 He forbade me his house, sued a fine, and cut me off with a shilling. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 138 A fine was levied accordingly.

†**c.** Hence used *gen.* for: A contract, agreement.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 106 Sir Henry mad þe fyne, and mad þe mariage. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 51

Meede In Mariage was [I-feffed] To beo fastnet with fals þe fyn was arered.

III. A composition paid.

7. a. *Feudal Law.* A fee (as distinguished from the rent) paid by the tenant or vassal to the landlord on some alteration of the tenancy, as on the transfer or alienation of the tenant-right, etc. **b.** *Mod. Law.* A sum of money paid by a tenant on the commencement of his tenancy in order that his rent may be small or nominal.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1086 Omage thou shalte none nor ffyne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., To cause them to pay more rent or a gretter fyne than they haue ben acustomed to do in tyme past. 1625 *Act* 1 *Chas. I*, c. 2 § 1 His Majestie having received divers Fines and sommes of Mony, according to the said Contracts. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 82 Reckoning in their Fines as well as their Rents. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 351 Where a fine is certain, the tenant is bound to pay it immediately upon his admittance. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 138 The fines paid by his vassals on succession to or alienation of their fees. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 18 § 4 On every such lease shall be reserved the best rent .. that can be reasonably obtained .. without taking any fine or other benefit in the nature of a fine.

8. †**a.** In phr. *To make* (*a*) *fine*: to make one's peace, settle a matter, obtain exemption from punishment or release from captivity, *esp.* by means of a money payment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 511 Some hii lete honge Bi hor membres an hey..Vort hii adde fin imad. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 3350 Charges mules .. Off brende gold .. For our heyres to make fyn. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 46 To mak the fin For sin. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15966 When Penda hadde to Cadwalyn Obliged hym, & mad his fyn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 184 It is liȝttere to make a fyn for moche money þan to purge hym. 1422 J. YONGE *Privytye* 204 And there this M[e]Mahons, with dyuers othyr enemys, fynes with hym makid, pees forto haue. 1574 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* 351 Richard Lloyde..shall make fyne for his contemptuous..wordes. 1891 *Northumb. Assize Rolls* (Surtees) Pref. 25 The matter .. settled by the Swethops making a fine with Dionisia for 20 marks.

†**b.** A sum of money offered or paid for exemption from punishment or by way of compensation for injury. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 7 Sur peyne de raunceun et de fin.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6753 (Trin.) If þef haue no fyn ny ȝift .. he shal be solde. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meere Gull Citizen* (Arb.) 94 A harsh scholemaster, to whom he .. payes a fine extraordinary for his mercy.

c. A certain sum of money imposed as the penalty for an offence. † *To put to* (*one's*) *fine*: to fine.

1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 296/2 The v. C. poundes whych he payed for a fyne by the premunire. 1542–3 *Act* 34–5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 27 § 84 No persone .. for murther or felonie shall be put to his fine, but suffer accordinge to the lawes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 10/1 He was .. condemned in a great fine. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 302 Which cannot fail of bringing many more to the Church, than is possible by Fines and Imprisonments. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 327 Fines to the amount of £85,000..were imposed on the Covenanters. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A blow .. subjected the offender to a fine.

d. *transf.* A penalty of any kind. *arch.* † *To pass a fine*: *fig.* to pronounce sentence.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 59 Deth is fyne of euery synne. 1580 LUPTON *Siwqila* 14 To pay the fine of damnation for euer. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 141 Two Self-admirers..may pass a Fine Upon all Judgment. 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* XI. 1222 Too dear a Fine, ah much lamented Maid, For warring with the Trojan hast thou paid. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 501 Fines .. set upon Plays, Games, Balls and Feastings. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 195 We stood for our faith, when our life was the fine.

†**9.** A fee or charge paid for any privilege. Also, probate duty on a will. *Obs.*

[1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 51 & soluerunt pro fine iiij^{or} nobilia.] 1434 EARL OF OXFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 110 That the said Shipp, without any fyn or fee .. may have licence..to make the furst viage unto St. James. 1521 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 120 Item to Mr. Miles, for the aquitans at thys cownt makyng in Fornham and for y^{r} fyne of y^{e} testament..v s. viij d. *c* 1744 *Parl. Bill* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi, 323 All persons .. should be admitted into the freedom of the said company, upon paying a fine of fifty pounds.

IV. 10. *Comb.*, **fine-rolls** (= *rotuli oblatorum* or *finium*; see quot. 1891); **fine-setting** *vbl. sb.*, fining, mulcting.

1800 *1st Rept. Public Records* 54 The Fine Rolls. 1853 THOMAS *Handbk. Publ. Rec.* 39 The Fine Rolls of King John. 1891 SCARGILL-BIRD *Guide to Public Records* 35 The Rolls upon which were entered the sums of money (or other property..) offered to the king by way of oblation or fine for the passing or renewal of charters or grants, and for the enjoyment of lands, offices, wardships, exemptions .. and other marks of royal favour, were called Oblata or Fine Rolls. The first of these appellations fell into disuse after the reign of John, the latter only being thenceforward retained. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 17 This fine-setting is no breach of privilege.

‖**Fine** (fīn), *sb.*[2] *Irish Hist.* [Irish.] An Old Irish family or sept.

1873 SULLIVAN *Introd. O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 79 The clan..comprised several Fines. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 105 My own .. opinion is that the 'Fine'..is neither the Tribe..nor..the modern Family..but the Sept.

Fine (fəin), *a.* Forms: 3–5 fin, fyn, 4–6 fyne, (4 fyin), 4– fine. [a. F. *fin* = Pr. *fin-s*, Sp., Pg., It. *fino* (also It. *fine*):—Com. Rom. *fino* (med.L. *finus*), prob. a back-formation from *finire* (pa. pple. *finito*) to FINISH. On the analogy of the many Rom. vbs. in *-ire* derived from adjs. (e.g. *grossire* to make thick, f. *grosso* thick) the vb. *finire* seems to have been felt to presuppose an adj. *fino*. Similar back-formations (from adjs. of ppl. form) are Sp. *cuerdo* intelligent from L. *cordātus*, It. *manso* gentle from L. *mansuētus*. The Rom. word has passed into all the Teut. langs.; cf. OHG., MHG. *fīn* (mod.G. *fein*), MDu., Du. *fijn*, Icel. (15th c.) *finn*, Sw. *fin*, Da. *fin*.

In Fr. the word now chiefly expresses delicate and subtle perfection, as opposed to all that is gross or clumsy. In Eng. the senses derived from this notion are still current, but the word came to be used as a general expression of admiring approbation, equivalent to the Fr. *beau*, which it renders in many adopted locutions.]

I. Finished, consummate in quality.

1. Of superior quality, choice of its kind.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2870 (Gött.) Men findis lompis on þe sand Of ter, nan finer in þat land. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 9 With pelure þe finest vpon erthe. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 673 *Cleopatras*, She..made..a shryne Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne In al Egypte that she coude espye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/1 Fyne wyne, *falernum*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 130 Certain fields .. make the Sheep that graze upon them .. bear finer Wool. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 31 Elba remarkable to this day for the fine iron it produces. *absol.* ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3372 Ffonde of þe fyneste,..And reche to the ripeste.

2. Free from foreign or extraneous matter, having no dross or other impurity; clear, pure, refined.

a. Of metals: Free from dross or alloy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16453 (Cott.) Quen þai þe fine gold for-soke. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 258 Of gold As fyne as ducat in venyse. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1148 This reuerent Throne was made .. of finest gold. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* i. 15 And his fete lyke vnto fyne brasse. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* viii. 27 Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold. 1757 Jos. HARRIS *Coins* 31 Coins..should contain certain assigned quantities of pure or fine silver. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXXVIII. 105 'Fine' gold being purer than 'standard'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fine metal*, the iron or plate-metal produced in the refinery.

fig. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Currl*, Mixing a greater quantity of the fine metal of other authors with the alloy of this society.

b. Of gold or silver: Containing a given proportion of pure metal, specified respectively in 'carats' (see CARAT) or 'ounces' (*sc.* per lb. troy).

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 85 The golde being 24 Carots high, & the siluer 12 ounces fine. 1666 *Act* 18 *Chas. II*, c. 5 § 1 For every pound troy of gold or silver..that shall be finer upon assay than crown gold or standard silver. 1820 G. G. CAREY *Funds* 95 Gold of twenty two carats fine signifies that twenty two parts of the whole mass is pure gold and two parts of some other metal. 1862 E.W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* I. i. 3 The purest gold, 24 carats fine.

fig. 1581 [See CARAT 3].

c. Of liquids; Free from turbidity or impurity, clear. Also occas. of air: Pure.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. i. 6 The good wyn that is aboue abideth alway clere and fyn. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Dam. & Pith.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 35 Methinks this is a pleasant city.. The air subtle and fine. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 27 Ane .. spring, of fyne, freshe and fair water. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Rules Tavern* v, Let our wines without mixture or stum be all fine. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. (1682) 15 Which transient Sap .. thus becomes fine. 1723 SWIFT *Stella at Woodpark*, She view'd the wine To see that ev'ry glass was fine. 1745 R. POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. 5 They..brought fine oil of olives. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 47 Here the air is calm and fine.

†**3.** Pure, sheer, absolute; perfect. In phrases adopted from OF., esp. (*of, with, by*) *fine force*, (by) absolute necessity, also (by) main force; *fine love, fine heart*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1405 Ther was never fadur to his child Of fyne love so meke and myld. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 Kymak .. com for fyne awe. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1139 Me be-houez of fyne.force, Your seruaunt be. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 156 By fyn strengthe. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3831 Whom I so loued with hert Fyn. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 61 Cesar .. of fine force caused the Romaynes to create hym consull. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 45 To effect that by fine Force, he could not obtain by the more moderate ways of Addresses, and Treaty. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fine Force* (Fr. Law Term) an absolute unavoidable Necessity or Constraint. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

4. Of persons: †**a.** Consummate in virtue or excellence. Chiefly as rime-word. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1203 A god, a lorde, a frend ful fyin. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 257 A baron bold & fyn. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 14 Sir Cherlles gud & fyne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 190 Twa halymen and fyne, Saint benet and bischop Marcellyne.

†**b.** Used with reproachful designations: Consummate, 'egregious'. *Obs.* Cf. 12 c.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. vi. 18 A schrewe fyne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. i. 19 That same knaue (Ford hir husband) hath the finest mad diuell of iealousie in him..that euer gouern'd Frensie. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 155, I was a fine Foole to take it.

5. Of persons or actions: Consummately skilful, highly accomplished. Now only as a contextual use of 12: Admirably skilful.

c 1320 *Orfeo* 265 To her harpyng that was fyne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7716 A fyn archer. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 436 To seik him leichis that wer fyne and gude, To heill his woundis. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 10 In respect of a fine Workman, I am but .. a Cobler. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iii, A fine musician. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* V. 133 Pope was a really fine judge of literature.

II. Delicate, subtle.

6. a. Exquisitely fashioned; delicately beautiful.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 170 Her fygure fyn. *c* 1450 *Why I can't be a nun* 113 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 141, I fylle Among the herbes fresche and fyne. 1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Fyne as any worke that is small and subtylly wrought, *soubtil.* 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 27 They..with fine fingers cropt .. The tender stalks. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 317 Fine apparision: my queint Ariel Hearke in thine eare. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. i. 133 Warp those fine limbs To loathéd lameness. 1867 TENNYSON *Window* 88 Fine little hands, fine little feet.

b. Of immaterial things, e.g. emotion or feeling: Delicate, elevated, refined. Cf. 10.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 24 Some ioy too fine..For the capacitie of my ruder powers. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXXIII. (1824) 713 A moment of finer joy. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 46 What is fine within thee growing coarse to sympathise with clay.

7. Delicate in structure or texture, delicately wrought; consisting of minute particles or slender threads or filaments. Opposed to COARSE.

Often contextually coincident with sense 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 453 Hire coverchiefs weren ful fine of ground. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 453 He fande a lofe of brede fyne. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 151, I fyne hone. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4, Sched. s.v. *Brushes*, Fine, or head brushes. 1721 BERKELEY *Prevent. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 199 More fine linen is wore in Great Britain than in any other country. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 118 Any Thing that is termed fine Work. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 192 The wool is fit for clothing purposes or for making fine flannels. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* VI. 287 They were written on fine vellum.

b. In minute particles, comminuted.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* ii. 1 A meatofferynge..of fyne floure. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* D ij b, They haue..got themselues the fine meale. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 116 Full of fine Dirt. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* xliv. 6 Interwoven with fine feathery snow. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The air is in fact quite misty with the fine impalpable dust which it contains.

c. Attenuated, of small density, subtle, rare.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 761 When the Eye standeth in the Finer Medium. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 61 Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight, Their fluid bodies half dissolved in light. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 219 The exudation of a fine fluid. 1860 MISS MULOCK *Parables* 30 in *Poems* 273 Air so rare and fine.

d. Very small in bulk or thickness; extremely thin or slender.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 17 Upon the Body lay a fyn plate of Gold. 1552 HULOET Fine threde, *arachnion*. 1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. 68 Make..a fine hole.. in the stocke. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 21 Like a crane his neck was long and fyne. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 223 The fine membranes between a frog's toes. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 116 Thine eyes..underneath Their long fine lashes.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 19 He draweth out the thred of his verbositie finer then the staple of his argument. 1845 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. viii. 360, I think my own finer [lines of judgment] just as distinct. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 5/1 Margins of profit are so fine. 1891 FARMER *Slang, Cut fine*, to narrow down to a minimum.

e. *Athletics.* Reduced in fat to the proper degree by training.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 44 The gentleman who brought him [Oliver] so fine into the ring in his combat with Painter. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Pastoral* in *Longm. Mag.* IX. 598 With a certain strain in the expression, like that of a man trained too fine and harassed with perpetual vigilance.

8. Of a tool, weapon, etc.: Sharp-pointed, keen-edged; sharp.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5824 He..frusshit at Philmene with a fyn launse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 78 What fine Chizzell Could euer yet cut breath? 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 342 Those exquisitely fine blades which are required for operations on the human frame. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 A fine sword, very fatal to those, who [etc.].

fig. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lii. 4 For blunting the fine point of seldom pleasure. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 51 The finer edges or points of wit.

†**9.** Of bodily constitution: Delicate, sensitive, tender. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 583 Some fine or delicate person which cannot endure so gross a medicine. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., [Meats] fit for fine complexions, idle and tender persons.

10. a. Of distinctions, reasoning, objects of perception, etc.: Subtle, delicate, refined. **b.** Of senses, organs, instruments: Capable of delicate perception or discrimination; sensitive to delicate or subtle impressions.

1567 R. EDWARDS *Dam. & Pith.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 17 Now mens ears are finer. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 544 A subtile and fine distinction, *distinctio tenuis & acuta*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 338 For here the Trojans taste our dear'st repute With their finest palate. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. 41 The .. most delicate touches of Satire consist in fine Raillery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 1 Gratian very often recommends the fine Taste, as the utmost Perfection of an accomplished Man. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 562 Grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xi, The subtile sounds, Too fine for mortal sense. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 8 The part endowed with the finer tactile power feels the other. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 431 A fine balance should turn with about a 500,000th of the greatest load which can safely be placed in either pan. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 172/2 The distinction between motive and intention is perhaps a little fine.

† **11.** Intellectually subtle, clever, ingenious. In bad sense, Cunning, artful. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 247 Had neuere freke fyne wytte þe feyth to dispute. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7870 In all doyng di-crete and tyne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Fall R. Tresilian* xii, To crepe into whose fauour we were full fyne and slye. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 159 Soon after he understood they were counterfeit Letters, made by Hannibals fine device to have drawn him out. 1607-12 BACON *Ess. Empire* (Arb.) 298 The wisedome of all theis latter tymes, in Princes' affaires, is rather fine Deliveryes, and shiftinges of daungers and mischeifes .. than solid and grounded courses to keepe them aloofe. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 6 Some of the finer Iesuits .. are growen more cunning in the manner of deliuering it. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 942 One fine project of the Statesman's Brain. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* viii. (1807) 57 Men of fine heads, and nice calculations.

III. Senses developed in Eng. (chiefly = Fr. *beau*).

12. Used as a general expression of admiration: Excellent; admirable in quality; of rare or striking merit.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/1 Fyne, or ryght goode. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 116 To my conceite the fine cleanenesse of bearing it was exceeding delightfull. 1672 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Two very fine new plays. 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. i. 5 As fine Rivers, and as clear from..encumbrance to hinder an Angler, as any you ever saw. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* i. (1815) 9 You see them .. pleased with fine preachers. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* ii. 7 They [Homer and Virgil] contain the finest lessons for your age to imbibe. 1756-7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 451 Part of the fine paintings..have already been brought from Dusseldorp. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Ecl.* II "Tis a fine thing to fight the French for fame! 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, Candour no longer seemed to me the finest of virtues. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 9 Shake hands, my fine fellow. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 314 He accordingly fitted out a fine ship of four hundred and ninety tons. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* (1878) 5 He thought of the fine times coming when he would be a man.

b. Of thoughts, sayings, etc.: Admirably conceived or expressed.

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 10 Two or three fine sayings are not enough to make a Wit. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Prose Wks. 1800 III. 348 The word *æs*, or brass, was taken for a trumpet, because the instrument was made of that metal,—which of itself was fine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ¶1 Saying as many fine Things as their Stock of Wit will allow. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 569 According to his own fine expression, 'the thought of God made God'.

c. Often used *ironically*.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 36 How say you fine man? 1613 SHAKS. etc. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 74 Y' haue made a fine hand, fellowes. 1679 LD. CHANCELLOR in R. Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* 40 You are a fine Fellow; first to come to His Majesty .. then to the Lord Powis. 1683 in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 70 That 'to execute penal lawes upon dissenters was' —speaking ironically—'a fine way to unite us'. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, Fine plots they would lay. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 201 A fine way to paint soul, by painting body So ill. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. iv. 74 It is all very fine, but one must live. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 323 Telling your mates of your fine goings-on.

13. Remarkably good-looking, handsome. Said both of persons and things.

In the 18th c. the expression 'a fine woman' (= *une belle femme*) was very often used where we should now rather say 'beautiful' or 'pretty'.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 591 But hit [a tomb] fair be & fin, folie ȝe holden. 1598 YONG *Diana* 36 A Shepherdesse so fine perdie, So liuely yoong and passing faire. 1726 FRANKLIN *Jrnl.* Wks. 1887 I. 106 From the battlements of this upper castle .. you have a fine prospect. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, [She] is still a very fine woman. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She is a fine girl. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXX, To make yourself acceptable to a fine woman. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iv. 43 As fine a set of lads and lasses as could be seen. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* XXX. (1878) 334 A monstrous fine woman. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. (1879) 34 The finest ring-nebula is the 57th in Messier's catalogue.

b. Of the features, etc., in a more elevated sense: 'Beautiful with dignity' (J.).

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. ii, Her fine face raised to Heaven. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* ii, He seems unconscious that his features are fine. 1878 HUTTON *Scott* i. 4 His father was a man of fine presence.

14. Of handsome size or growth.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 3 The finest buds are soonest nipt with frosts. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 40 Orange Trees .. all of so fine a growth .. that one cannot imagine anything more perfect in this kind. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 279 Some sorts [of fruit trees] grow finest in..a warm soil. 1870 MRS. H. WOOD *G. Canterbury* II. i. 9 A fine child you call him..He is not a fine child, for he is remarkably small; but he is a very pretty one.

b. Colloquially often with derisive notion: Very large; also followed by *large*, *big*, etc.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley* I. iii. 53 You had a fine slice of bread and honey just before Miss Berkeley came in.

15. Of the weather, a day, etc.: In which the sky is bright, or comparatively free from cloud. Often merely in the sense: Free from rain. Also *Naut.* of the wind (see quot. 1867).

[= F. *beau*; F. has also *un temps fin* bright and cloudless weather, but this seems not to have influenced the Eng. use.]

1704 CUNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1688 Fair and pleasant weather, with fine gales at S.E. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 1 The weather was so fine they had a mind to spend the day abroad. 1836 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* I. ii. 39 A fine breeze, that..was nearly a fair wind up the river. 1867 TENNYSON *Window* 153 'Cuck-oo! Cuck-oo!' was ever a May so fine? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fine breezes*, said of the wind when the flying-kites may be carried but requiring a sharp look-out. 1872 WOOD *Insects at Home* iii. 337 On a fine day, it is very interesting to watch the ants [etc.].

b. *One of these fine days*, etc. (= F. *un de ces beaux jours*): often used playfully or derisively with reference to the occurrence of some unlooked for event.

1853 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* I. iii. 65 Miss Bowen set off one fine morning, hoping [etc.]. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. xi. 89 You'll get yourself into a real muddle, one of these fine mornings.

16. Of dress: Highly ornate, showy, smart. Hence of persons: Smartly dressed. Chiefly in disparaging use. Prov. *Fine feathers make fine birds.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 84 With fayre and fyne clothes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 319, I will be sure my Katherine shall be fine. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* v. v. (1845) 313 A Colour'd suit, that but last Week, would have been thought a fine one. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 109 Fine Feathers make fine Birds. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne*, Fine as a col'nel of the guards. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 214 A dress which was pretty and fine. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. ii. 7 She had a harmless delight in being fine.

17. Characterized by or affecting refinement or elegance; polished, dainty, refined, fastidious, etc.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) I j b, Lyke one of fond fancy so fyne and so neate, That would haue better bread than is made of wheate. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 109 Those fine damsels thought it scorn to do any such thing unto Mary. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 73 Soft Adonis, so perfum'd and fine. 1774 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 279 She is too fine to come to town till the day before the birthday. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* XV, His English style, an' gesture fine Are a' clean out o' season. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 55 Since she had been admitted into the society of her fine neighbours. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI, Yet farther recommended by the charm Of fine demeanor. 1885 BESANT *Children of Gibeon* II. xxxii, He's only a working-man, you see. He hasn't got your fine ways.

18. Of speech, writing, etc.: Affectedly ornate or elegant.

1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 113 Idle gallantry and unmeaning fine speeches. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 334 Never make use of fine or vulgar words. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 3) I. xiii. 202 A price for the indulgence of fine speaking. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 610 By way of fine writing.

b. Flattering, complimentary.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 168 When this haggling was very obstinate and very skilful it was called by some fine name. 1865 MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, I hope you don't suppose that I think all the fine things true about me which have been said [etc.]. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 169 Hardly .. more than a fine name for self-indulgence.

B. *sb.* (The adj. used absol.) † **a.** A fine woman. † **b.** Fine quality. **c.** The fine part of anything. **d.** Fine weather.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. v, Me thinkes she makes almost as faire a fine. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, Fairs, fines, and honies, are but flesh and blood. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 15 What it wants in the fine, you have compleated in the strength. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. To H. C. Robinson 264 You go about, in rain or fine, at all hours. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xviii, The fine of the day will all be gone by that time.

C. *adv.* = Finely: **a.** In a fine manner, elegantly, etc.; as, to talk fine. **b.** Well, very well; completely, fully; also in † *Full fine*; † *Well and fine*: to one's satisfaction, thoroughly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* **c.** Delicately, mincingly, subtly, with nicety.

a. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 31 Annamalit fine with flouris Off alkin hewis under hewin. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4496/4 A strong Bay Horse that .. goes fine. 1730 SWIFT *Paneg. on the Dean*, The neighbours who come here to dine, Admire to hear me speak so fine. 1751 *Female Foundl.* II. 46 Nothing could be imagined finer turned than the Praises which he gave me. 1773 *Hist. Ld. Ainsworth* I. 9 Servants who drest finer than their mistresses. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 384 All the personages talk fine. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 785/2 They spoke finest.

b. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1715 *Lucrece*, The husbonde knew the estris wel and fyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7168 Iche freike was fyn hole of þere fell hurttes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* c. v, Rulyng that lande in peace and lawe full fine. *c* 1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 12 Your brother and you together Fettered fine fast! 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 168, I believe fine ye mean what ye say. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 327, I could see all fine from behind the curtains.

c. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 22 Such rackers of ortagriphie, as to speake dout fine, when he should say doubt. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. i. 84 Dissembling curtesie! How fine this Tyrant Can tickle where she wounds! 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. v. 35 To fish fine, and far off is the .. principal Rule for Trout Angling. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i. 1191 Thy Plot was wrought Too fine for my dull Sight.

D. *Comb.*

1. Of the adj. **a.** With pr. pples. forming adjs., as *fine-appearing* (U.S. dial.), *-looking*.

1879 HOWELL *L. Aroostook* (1883) II. 59 'She is very *fine-appearing,' said Lydia. Staniford smiled at the countrified phrase.

b. In parasynthetic derivatives, as *fine-baited*, *-eyed*, *-feathered*, *-featured*, *-fleeced*, *-furred*, *-grained*, *-haired*, *-jointed*, *-mouthed*, *-nosed*, *-paced*, *-skinned*, *-spirited*, *-threaded*, *-timbered*, *-toned*, *-tongued*, *-tubed*, *-witted*, *-woolled*.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 99 Lead him on with a *fine baited delay. 1815 KEATS *Epistle to G. F. Mathew* 35 The *fine-eyed maid. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. ii. 18 A very *fine-feathered creature. 1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* III. i, *Fine-featur'd Mars. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 131 The high prices at which the *fine-fleeced animals were sold. 1630 DRAYTON *Noahs Floud* 97 The *fine-furd Ermin. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1744) VII. 81 Very fayre and *fyne greynyd Okes. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 92 Fine grained, or musket powder 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4890/4 Very Fat and *fine hair'd 1849 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. i. (1874) 16 *Fine-jointed masonry. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Fine-mouth'd*, nice dainty. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 111 Should the executioner be too fine-mouthed. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. § 1 The Monks themselves were too *fine-nosed to dabble in Tan-fatts. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, A *fine-paced gentleman. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3748/4 A black Gelding..*fine Skin'd. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 315 Many *fine-spirited creatures. 1890 CHILD *Ballads* VII. CCXI. 145/2 It is a fine-spirited ballad as it stands. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 84 A *fine-threaded screw. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. iii, This day the market's kept for slaves; go you, And buy you a *fine-timber'd one to assist me. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 120 A *fine-toned organ 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 238 My *fine-witted wench Artesia. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii. 99 *Fine-woolled sheep.

2. Of the adv. **a.** With pr. pples., forming adjs., as *fine-dividing*, *-feeling*, *-sounding*, *-tapering*.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 610 Brains and *fine-dividing tongue. 1795 *Jemima* I. 4 This..is your amiable .. your *fine-feeling Miss Jemima. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 35 The names of the animals are always *fine-sounding. 1728 46 THOMSON *Spring* 384 The rod *fine-tapering with elastic spring.

b. With pa. ppples., forming adjs., as *fine-bred*, *-dressed*, *-set*, *-sifted*, *-spoken*, *-tricked*, *-wrought*.

1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. ii, A *fine-bred woman. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 111 Many a fine-bred gentleman has been ruin'd by a title. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, A dainty *fine-drest coxcomb. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 111 **Fine-set*, the Irons of Planes..are set Fine, when .. in working they take off a fine-shaving. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 223 *Fine-set*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 197 The *fine-sifted mould of the shrubberies. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Apr., I find him a very *fine-spoken gentleman. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* v. 105 The talk and airs of fine-spoken reputable people. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 235 These mincing maides and *fine trict truls, ride post To Plutoes pallace. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 239 As the laborious Spider weaves her *fine-wrought Web. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 198 Fine-wrought China silks. 1816 SHELLEY *There is no work* 21 The fine-wrought eye and the wondrous ear.

c. With verbs, forming verbs, as *fine burnish*.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 40 Women, who carefully *fine-burnish the bows with a polished steel instrument.

3. Special comb.: **fine-arch** (see quot.); **fine-boring** *vbl. sb.*, the process of giving a fine bore to a gun; **fine-cut** *a.*, (*a*) finely cut, delicately chiselled; (*b*) cut so as to be fine; *fig.* cut down to narrow limits; **fine-edge** *v.* to put a fine edge upon, sharpen; **fine-fingered** *a.*, (*a*) delicate, fastidious; (*b*) light-fingered; **fine-headed** *a.*, (*a*) given to making fine distinctions; (*b*) clear-headed, clever; † **fine-palated** *a.*, pleasing to the palate; **fine-sight** (see quot.); **fine stuff** (see quots.); **fine-toothed** *a.*, (*a*) of a file: having fine teeth; (*b*) of persons: delicate or epicurean in matters of taste or palate; **fine world** = BEAU-MONDE. Also FINE-ART, FINE GENTLEMAN, FINE LADY, FINE-SPUN, FINE-WEATHER, etc.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 847/1 **Fine-arch*, the smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 7/2 The process called '*fine-boring'. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 5/2 These days of *fine-cut profit on safe monetary business. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 46. 280 Easy mode of *fine-edging a Razor. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* 13 To professe Christ, is not an ydle nor a delycate *fine fyngred matter. *c* 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xiv. 189 These finefingered rufflers with their sables about their necks. 1603 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) II/1 Taking me for a fine fingreed companion 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1007/2 Some *fine headed and learned fellowe. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* li. 307 Some .. which are so fine headded that they will make God a lyer. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xvii. (1632) 366 The finer-headed, and more subtle-brained a man is. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 37 The desired End of enjoying *fine-palated wholesome Drink. 1859 *Musketry Instruct.* 34 **Fine-sight* is when the line of sight is taken along the bottom of the notch of the back-sight, the fine point of the fore-sight being only seen in the alignment. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 611 *Fine stuff .. is merely pure lime, slaked first with a small quantity of water, and afterwards [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fine-stuff*, the second coat of plaster for the walls of a room, composed of finely sifted lime and sand mixed with hair. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 430 As they say that be *fine-toothed, and have a delicate tast. 1842 *Bk. Trades* 231 The fine-toothed files. 1801 HAN. MORE *Wks.* VIII. 181 Persons who are pleased exclusively to call themselves..the *fine world.

† **Fine**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 **fine**, (3 **fin**, 4 **fyn**), **fyn(e**(**n**. Often with strong pa. t.: 3-4 **fan(e**, (3 **fayne**), 4 **fon**, 5 **fyne**. [ad. OF. *finer* = Cat., Sp., Pg. *finar*, It. *finare*, com. Rom. *finare*, f. L. *fin-is* end.]

1. *intr.* Of persons and other agents: To cease, stop, give over, desist. Const. *inf.* with *to*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 140 Heo ne fynede neuer mo ar þo

oþer ware at gronde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3309 (Cott.) Bot ai þe quils he ne fan To be-hald þat leue maidan. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 338 For-þi þe lele mene, ore þa fane, Thinkand na ewil vent to þe hill. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, He wolde not fyne Playnely to worke to his conclusyon.

2. To come to an end, fail, pass away, end. Also, to come to the end of one's life, to die.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22268 (Cott.) Sua sal cristen kingrik fine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 328 Schal I efte forgo hit er euer I fyne? 14.. LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 372 In short tyme hir turment shulde fyne. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2081 This Is his mycht that neuer more shall fyne. 15.. *Bk. Fair Gentlewom.* in *Lanehaml's Let.* (1871) Introd. 96 Here Fineth Lady Fortune.

3. *trans.* To bring to an end, complete, conclude, finish.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. Proeme 26 Father of Qwyrine! This ferthe book me helpith for to fyne. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 134 Alle oure trouble to enden and to fyne. *a* 1512 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 682 An ende of thys boke..Here is now fyned, whereof the sence precedyth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 936 Time's office is to fine the hate of foes.

b. To finish off (a part of a building).

1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 369 Euery boterace fined with finialx. *Ibid.*, Smale tourettis .. fined with pynacles.

Hence **Fined** *ppl. a.*, **Fi'ning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 8015 God geve alle good fynyng! *c* 1448 *Anyse of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 367 Fro the Crest unto the fynyng of the pynnacles. 1571 T. FORTESCUE *Forest of Hist.* 64 b, Considering what we reade of their fined labours. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends, Robert* CXV, In fined things such merualis infinite.

Fine (fəin), *v.*[2] Also 3–7 **fyne.** [f. FINE *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** *trans.* To pay as a fine or composition. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 463 Me..bounde men & enprisonede, vorte hii fynede raunson. *Ibid.* 528 So þat vor þe manslaȝt ..þe clerkes finede wiþ him gret raunson inou. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 72 Know'st thou not That I have fined these bones of mine for ransom?

† **2.** To impose (a tax) *upon. Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 307/1 Shortlie after a tax was fined upon the countrie of Norfolke.

† **3.** *intr.* To pay a penalty, ransom, or composition. Const. *with* (a person). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 511, & wo so nolde aȝen hom at hor wille fine, Hii barnde hous & other god. 1526 *Customs of Pale* (Dillon 1892) 85 Unto that theie have ffined with him for theire trespas. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 9 He made them fine of newe. 1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* (1565) 155 b, He was deteyned in prison..vntyll he had fyned with the kyng for 8000 poundes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 761 Except you fine with me, I will put a Collar about your Neck.

transf. and *fig.* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* lv. 18 He ransom'd me, he for my safetie fin'd In fight. 1634 SHIRLEY *Examples* IV. i, A challenge! Some young gentlemen that have Strong purses and faint souls do use to fine for 't.

b. *esp.* to do this in order to escape the duties of an office. Const. *for*, esp. in *to fine for* (*the office of*) *alderman, sheriff*, etc. Also, † *to fine off.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* B vj, Except he be such a one as have borne th' Office of an Alderman, or hath fined for the same. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Dec., Mr. Crow..hath fined for Alderman. 1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 41 Charlton .. chose rather to Fine than to run the risk of being confirmed by the Commons to hold. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* v. i, You .. are able to Fine for Sheriff upon occasion. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 P 3 Some have fined for Sheriffs. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 179 Box apprehensive of the consequences which might attend so dubious an election, fined off.

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 82 So sadly dull And stupid, as to fine for Gull.

† **4.** Of a magistrate: *To fine with* (a person). To accept a money payment as the price of connivance. *Sc.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 135 Gif any Lord of Regalitie sells any theif: or fines with him for theift done.

5. † **a.** To pay a fine on the renewal of tenure. (Cf. FINE *sb.*[1] 7.) *Obs.* **b.** *trans. To fine down* or *off*: to arrange for a reduction of (rent) upon payment of a fine. So, *to fine down a lease.*

1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 50 Our Tenant .. offered to fine at so low a rate as held not proportion with his advantages. 1705 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4183/3 The Tenant fining down a Part. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4540/5 Fining off part of the Rent after the rate of ten Years Purchase. 1880 [see FINING below].

6. *To fine and recover* : see RECOVER.

1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 401, I believe I have fined and recovered, and so may be thankful.

7. To pay a consideration for a specified privilege, or for appointment to an office.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 13 Beeyng a benefice sette to sale it [the high-priesthood] was fined for euery yere to the princes. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 130 Such adulterine guilds .. were..obliged to fine annually to the king for permission to exercise their usurped privileges. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. XXX, Nobles and knights .. Must fine for freedom and estate. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* II. viii. II. 117 In England, women, and even men, simply as tenants in chief, and not as wards, fined to the crown for leave to marry whom they would. 1876 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* I. iv. 33 In the fifth year of King Stephen, the Londoners fined in C marks of silver, that they might have sheriffs of their own choosing.

8. *trans.* To punish by a fine; to mulct. Hence simply, to punish (*obs.*). With the penalty or amount expressed as a second object, or introduced by *in.*

1559 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) 615 Of the whiche prysoners some were after fyned, and some punysshed by longe imprysonment. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 115 If it were damnable, he being so wise, Why would he for the momentarie tricke Be perdurablie fin'de? 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 11 He was .. fined five talents. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. II. 166 He was .. fined in 400 Pound. 1692 LOCKE *Consid. Money* 12 To Fine Men one Third of their Estates..seems very hard. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 153 They were fined for not taking off their hats. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 294 Others have been fined in large sums. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 9 It was against law to fine a jury for giving a verdict contrary to the court's direction. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 198 The King was strong enough to fine and imprison the Earls. *Mod.* The magistrate fined him forty shillings.

Hence **Fined** *ppl. a.*, in *fined-down* (sense 5); **Fi'ning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb, an instance of this; also *fining-down*, in quot. *attrib.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, Your smiles deserve a fining. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 125 Fineing, banishing .. and such like. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 31 Dec. 3/5 Many of the tenants have paid large sums for fined-down leases. *Ibid.*, The fining-down system, by which reductions of rent were bought out by lump sums.

Fine (fəin), *v.*[3] Also 4–6 **fyne**(n. [f. FINE *a.*] To make or become fine.

1. *trans.* To make fine or pure; to purify from extraneous or impure matter; to clarify, refine. Also *to fine down. Obs.* exc. with reference to beer. † *To fine chaff*: to drive it off in the process of cleansing the wheat.

1340 *Ayenb.* 106 Ase deþ þet uer [þet] clenzeþ and fineþ þet gold. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. XXIX, Also sone as the wyne is fyned & clered thenne it stondeth styll. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 2 Preamb., To fine and part all Gold and Silver. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 15 This rynlet of malvesy is not fyned. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 125 As the chaffe should in the fan be fynd. 1613 J. ROVENZON *Treat. Metallica* D iij, The Sowe-Iron may be fined at one time. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 338 They have a knack of fineing it [ale] in three days time to that degree, that [etc.]. 1761 FRANKLIN in J. Adams *Wks.* (1850) II. 82 *note*, The porter .. is .. fined down with ising-glass. 1797 DOWNING *Dis. Horned Cattle* 22 That will help to fine and thin the blood. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 103 To 'fine down' Spirits. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* vi. 71 Has it been adulterated, 'fined', doctored.

fig. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2634 For in heven may na saul be sene, Unto it be fyned and clensed clene. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 97 a, The Law of England..hath beene fined and refined by an infinite number of graue and learned men. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 49 The Lord is pleased by trials to fine the faith of his servants. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1324 Fined and thrice refined I' the crucible of life.

2. *intr.* To grow or become fine or clear; to clarify. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, *to fine down.*

1552 HULOET, Fine, reste, or settle, as wine dothe or other licoure, *sido.* 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 89 It will work so long, that when it fines, the Cider will be hard. 1719 *Free-thinker* No. 134 P 6 The perpetual violent Motions..hinder his Mind from fining. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 46 Water .. which .. appears muddy and foul, will fine .. upon standing. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 159 The liquor is now suffered to stand for some time to fine (or become transparent). 1859 HUGHES *Scouring of White Horse* IV. 62 [The ale] hadn't had quite time to fine down.

† **3.** *trans.* To make beautiful, handsome, or elegant. Also, *To fine up*: to furbish up, smarten. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1696 For it so wel was enlumyned With colour reed, as wel fyned, As nature couthe it make faire. 1567 *Trial Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 263 Though the style be barbarous, not fined with eloquence. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXVIII. 48 He does fine up his homely house. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xii. (1669) 47 To bestow a great deal of cost in fining up an old Suit. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* II. iv, He does not fine up himself, as he was wont.

† **4.** To improve in quality. *Obs.*

1683 PENN in R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* vii. (1685) 111 Whether it be best to fall to Fining the Fruits of the Country ..or send for foreign Stems or Sets already good. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. v. 23 It fines the Grass, but makes it short, tho' thick.

5. To make small, thin, or slender.

a. To break into fine or small particles. *Obs.* exc. *techn.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 9 b, They fyne and beate to powder .. not receiptes of theyr owne, but of Christes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Ploughing of Land*, If the Land mounts full of Clots..you must fine it by harrowing it when Rain comes. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* i. 9 The large pieces must first be .. fined by the small tods used for road metal.

b. To make keen or subtle.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1848) 337 Senses fined And pointed brilliantwise.

c. *To fine away, down*: to make gradually finer; to thin off, whittle away or down (either a material or an immaterial thing).

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. § 33. 39 The author.. endeavours to fine away the objections of its opponents. 1826 *Granby* II. iii. 34 You fine down her good qualities so dexterously. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Child Asleep* viii, To fine down this childish beauty To the thing it must be made. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. v. 34 So imperceptibly are they [the changes] fined away into each other. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvi. (1876) 449 Fining down his original statement. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* iii, The human beauty..Tricot fines down if fat. 1887 FENN *Off to Wilds* xxix, The sharp stake formed by fining down a good-sized tree.

6. *intr.* **a.** To become comminuted. *dial.*

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Fine*, to become fine and powdery, in consequence of having been slaked.

b. To become attenuated or delicate.

1889 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Dec. 255 The wind fined into light, delicate curls of shadow upon the sea.

c. *To fine away, down, off*: to become gradually fine, thin, or less coarse; to dwindle away to the vanishing-point.

1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 416 The low superstitions, the coarse and sensual habit . have gradually fined away. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 124 Fining imperceptibly away till lost in the convexity of the waters. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 2/2 Fining away with delicate keenness at the forefoot. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 May 6/1 Beauchamp.. had fined down very much since the Two Thousand.

7. Of the weather: To clear. *rare.*

1888 *Scott. Leader* 12 July 7 [*Sailor says*] The weather fined a bit.

8. *trans.* To bring into good condition.

1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* ii. 27 'He was brought out half an hour before, Sir, with legs like millstones ..They trotted him up and down .. just to *fine his legs.*'

Hence **Fined** *ppl. a.*; **Fi'ning** *ppl. a.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 131/1 Fynde, *defecatus, meratus.* 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 123 Not with pure and most fined gold. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* To Rdr. 1 Euerye fined and perpolite witte. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque Inns of Court* Wks. III. 113 O blow away, Al vapours from the fined ayre. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 245 Fined Silver in Wedges. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 469 How mind will act with..senses fined .. we know not. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 3/1 A gradually fining river.

Fine, dial. form of FIND.

Fineable, var. form of FINABLE.

Fine art. [*Orig.* in *pl.* as transl. of F. *beaux-arts*; cf. FINE *a.* III.]

1. In *plural*, the arts which are concerned with 'the beautiful', or which appeal to the faculty of taste; in the widest use including poetry, eloquence, music, etc., but often applied in a more restricted sense to the arts of design, as painting, sculpture, and architecture. Hence in *sing.* one of these arts; also *transf.* an art or employment requiring refined and subtle skill comparable to that required in the practice of 'the fine arts'.

1767 [see ART *sb.* 11]. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 4 Our advancement in the fine arts. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1864) IV. 1 (*title*) On Murder, considered as one of the Fine Arts. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 85 Often they have been the friends and patrons .. of the fine arts. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 28 Apr., At that period the art of obstruction was not so much of a fine art as it is now. 1890 WATSON *Conf. Poacher* v. 58 Poaching is one of the fine arts .. and the man who would succeed must be a specialist.

2. *collect. sing.* In generalized sense: The fine arts as constituting a department of practice or study. Also *attrib.* (often hyphened *fine-art*).

Mod. I have no pretension to any knowledge of fine art. The column headed 'Fine-Art Gossip' in the *Athenæum.* The fine-art galleries of the museum are not yet opened.

Fine-draw, *v.* [f. FINE *a.* and *adv.* + DRAW *v.* The stress is equal or variable.]

1. *trans.* To draw or sew together (two edges of a rent, two pieces of tapestry, etc.) so finely that the join is not noticed; to mend (a garment) neatly.

[1713 (Implied in *fine-drawer*: see below).] 1755 in JOHNSON. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade* s.v., It is now prohibited to fine-draw pieces of foreign manufacture upon those made in Great Britain. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 83 Had not a bungling taylor advised him to get his hat fine-drawn. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (L.), It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but, thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them finedrawn. 1852 JAMES *Pequinillo* III. 196 Did you ever buy a coat without looking through it to see that it wasn't fine-drawn?

2. To draw out to minute fineness, tenuity, or subtlety. *lit.* and *fig.* Somewhat *rare.*

1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 57 Let wits, like spiders, from the tortured brain Fine-draw the critic-web. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* iv. 35 The rude but genuine hospitality was being fine-drawn in every direction.

b. *intr.* (*nonce-use.*) To execute elaborate variations.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* II. iv. 44 To gentlemen and ladies he fine-draws upon the viol, ravishingly.

Hence **Fine-drawing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., also *concr.* (see quot. 1888). Also **Fine-drawer,** one who fine-draws.

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 225 If you tare a piece of Muslin into two Pieces, and give it to one of their Fine-Drawers to set it together again. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Fine Drawing*, a..Way of mending Rents in Cloaths, a particular Part of the Taylor's Art, and commonly a distinct Employment. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* lv. (1889) 524 Toss common-sense overboard, there's no end to your fine-drawings. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Finedrawer.* 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Fine-drawing*, the name of one of the sorts of long or combing wool, sorted out of the fleece.

Fine-drawn, *ppl. a.* [f. FINE *a.* and *adv.* + *drawn*, pa. pple. of DRAW.

When used *attrib.* it may have chief stress on first syll.]

Drawn fine; drawn out to extreme thinness, tenuity or subtlety. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *Racing* and *Athletics*: Reduced in weight or fat by exercise and 'training'.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* IV. vi. § 1699. 484 He may go through a very long and severe run, and yet return comparatively but little finer drawn than when he went out. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 387 Many men are 'overtrained', i.e., too fine-drawn from absorption of fat. 1876 T. S. EGAN tr. *Heine's Atta Troll, etc.* 249 The fine-drawn aristocrats. 1884 R. MARRYAT in *19th Cent.* May 840

Struggling against that fine-drawn network of circumstance. 1887 H. Smart *Cleverly Won* ii. 14 She was in training, and rather fine drawn to boot. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 23 Fine-drawn analyses of the Rights of Man. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, That story is too fine-drawn—*i. e.* grossly exaggerated.

† **Fineer,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 8 **finnier.** [early form of Veneer.] = Veneer. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Fineered** *ppl. a.*; **Fineering** *vbl. sb.*

1708 *New View of London* I. 98/2 The Communion Table is neatly Finnierd. 1716 *Prot. Mercury* 18 May 6 Chests of Drawers .. of the Newest Fashion and best Fineer'd Work in Walnut-Tree. 1778 R. Tickell *Wreath of Fashion* 98 See Palmerston fineer his *Bout's Rhimeds*. 1780 *Descr. Tunbridge Wells* 11 The yew especially is of late become very fashionable, and the goods fineered with it are certainly excessively pretty. 1781 Hayley *Tri. Temper* II. 144 Our young lord..Fineer'd the mean interior of his mind. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* II. 74 This sort of fineering with rare marbles.

† **Fineer,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. ad. Du. *finieren, fijneren* to collect money or riches (Oudem.), ad. OF. *finer*; cf. Fine *v.*] (See quot.)

1758–65 Goldsm. *Ess., Biog. Mem.*, The second method of running into debt is called *fineering*; which is getting goods made up in such a fashion as to be unfit for every other purchaser; and if the tradesman refuses to give them upon credit, then threaten to leave them upon his hands. *Ibid.*, The young man..could face, fineer and bring custom to a shop with any man in England.

Fine gentleman. a. A gentleman of polished manners and refined tastes. b. A gentleman of fashion, one who is distinguished for elegance and correct style in dress and habits of life; now usually in sarcastic use.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 11 Men of pleasure, men of fashion, and fine gentlemen. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 368 The fine gentleman's ornaments, his embroidered coat, his fringed gloves. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 90 Fine gentlemen could once more lounge in their clubs.

Hence **Fine-gentlemanish** *a.*, foppish.

1865 *Spectator* 29 Apr. 471/1 Some highly affected and fine-gentlemanish verbosity which we have not met before.

Fineish (fəi·niʃ), *a.* Also 6–9 **finish**, 7 **fynish.** [f. Fine *a.* + -ish.] † a. Affecting refinement, fastidious (*obs.*). b. Somewhat fine, in various senses of that word.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis, etc.* (Arb) 145 Tyndarus .. Would needs bee finish, with bitter frumperye taunting. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* II. xxx. (1640) 103 An idle, coy, finish maide is so much the more disdained of wise persons. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 86, I have here and there taken a few finish stitches. 1650 B. *Discolliniium* 48 My habit is somwhat fynish as other Gentlemen are. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 344 A fineish girl. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 165 He was the leanest of mankind..face and head fineish..and of a Jew type rather.

Fine lady. A lady of quality or refinement; a lady of fashion. Often applied sarcastically to a woman who dresses showily, imitates the manners of a class above her own, or is devoted to display and disdains useful work. Also attrib. (hyphened *fine-lady*).

1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1832) II. xxi. 82 The poor gardener, who had been cheated by some fine ladies out of his aloe. 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 145, I had got a little girl .. in place of my fine-lady housemaid. 1893 Miss K. Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* 115 Romany lasses could not expect to lead fine-lady lives.

Hence **Fine-ladically** *adv.*, after the manner of a 'fine lady'; **Fine-ladyish** *a.*, like or proper to a 'fine lady', finical; **Fine-ladyism,** the disposition and behaviour of a 'fine lady', also *concr.* a fad or crotchet of a 'fine lady'; **Fine-lady-like** *a.* = *Fine-ladyish.*

1777 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 189 Rather than appear finical and fine-ladyish, I got out. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 40 Assuming a certain degree of fine-lady-like effrontery. 1811 Byron *Let. to Hodgson* 13 Oct. Wks. (1846) 549/1, I am growing..fine-ladically *nervous*. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 596/1 The upstart affectation of her fine-ladyism was fulsome. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 64 'One sort of fine-ladyism is as good as another', said Felix. 1867 H. Kingsley *Silcote of Silcotes* xlviii, A little too fine-ladyish.

Fineless (fəi·nlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. Fine *sb.*[1] + -less.] Boundless, infinite, unlimited.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 173 But Riches finelesse is as poore as Winter, To him that euer feares he shall be poore. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 214 All fineless as the future. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 45 That which dropped the dew its fineless food.

Finely (fəi·nli), *adv.* Forms: 4 **fin(e)-, fynliche**, 5–6 **fyn(e)ly(e**, 4, 6– **finely.** [f. Fine *a.* + -ly[2].] In a fine manner (see senses of the adj.).

† 1. In a consummate degree; perfectly, completely. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1132 Hou fynliche in herte God loueb þe. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1201 Fende mee finliche well to fonde my strength. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* VII. i. 152 The Tumor vanished, and she was finely cured.

2. With consummate skill, with beautiful workmanship or admirable finish. In mod. use merged in 6.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6563 (Fairf.) Hit ys of gold finely dizt. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1656 Of red gold fynly ennamelyd. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 169 And finely finisht up the ship.

3. In a state of fine division; to a fine point or edge; so as to be subtle or delicate in structure; delicately, minutely.

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) T viij, Make them into pouder fynelye. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. i. 4 The leaves are much more jagged .. finelier cut. 1606 Peacham *Drawing* iv. 10 Get you black lead, sharpened finelie. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. Ctess. Mar.* 4 Jan., Napkins .. as finely wrought as the finest handkerchiefs. 1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* III. 16 The other finelier spun. 1847 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 222 The skin is very finely striolate. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 46 Finely laminated sand. *fig.* 1693 Dryden *Orig. of Sat.* Prose Wks. 1800 III. 212 Here is the Majesty of the heroick finely mixed with the venom of the other. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 240/2 The distinction in these mixed races seems very finely drawn.

4. With respect to action, speech, etc.: With delicacy and nicety; delicately, subtly, nicely.

1548 Hall *Chron.* 18 He would that poinct should be .. more fynely and closely handled. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ii, Chide me? Do't finely then. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* II. 369 In y^e^ City of Rome they spoke more finely .. than in Provinces. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 345 P 21 The new Passion that was awakened in him [Adam] at the sight of her [Eve] is touch'd very finely. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Windows* 2 Who touched the heart of us So finely that the pity scarcely pained. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iii. (1880) 79 The angler is compelled to fish as finely as possible. 1883 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 23 Nov. 5/1 An elevating or finely humanising tendency.

† 5. Cleverly, cunningly, shrewdly. *Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* II. (1877) 326 The argument of his frendes he did moste finely wrest to the contrarie of their menyng. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 154 Whereas he himself by Hannibal was first finely handled and deceived. *a* 1639 Wotton *Essex & Dk. Buckhm.*, Wee rate this one secret as it was finely carried at 4000*l.* in present money.

6. In a manner fitted to call forth admiration; admirably, beautifully, excellently, splendidly.

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 330 Thou hast plaid thy part finely. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 128 The crop came up finely. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 135 Lockhart-hall..is finely situated on the right bank of the Clyde. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* 81 Greenish tints, finely contrasting with its [the moon's] own soft white.

b. *ironically.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 222 He scofeth finely at our spirituall sifting of the sacrament so fine. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. iii. 22 Wee 'll betray him finely. 1691 South *Serm. Nat. & Meas. of Conscience* ii, I doubt not but you will find that kingdom .. finely governed in a short time. 1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Sept, When we are away, I suppose she pays us off finely. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* I. iv, My heart was beating finely when we two set forth.

c. *dial.* Used predicatively as quasi-*adj.*: Very well in health.

1818 Todd *Johnson* s. v. *Finely* 7 In Cumberland a man in good health being asked how he is, answers 'he is finely'. 1840 Spurdens *E. Anglian Wds.*, 'How is your wife, John, after her groaning?' 'Finely, sir, thank'ee.' 1878 in *Cumberld. Gloss.*

7. With respect to dress: Showily, handsomely. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 354 Many of them as finely and as richly dress'd, as if [etc.].

8. *Comb.* With ppples. forming adjs., as *finely-arched, -bred, -chequered, -pinnated, -situated, -tempered, -timed, -varied, -veined, -wrought.*

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxxv. 35 Each *finely-arched chapel. 18.. Tristram in *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 54 A swift or *finely-bred camel. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 776 The *finely-checkered duck. 1870 Kingsley in *Gd. Words* 239 *Finely-pinnated mimosa leaves. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 94 The..*finely-situated .. Endcliffe House. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* vii. 120 Their *finely-tempered blades. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 558 His was a *finely-timed speech. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. li. 23 Her voice..in its *finely-varied tones. 1763 Collinson in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 65 Four *finely-veined transparent wings. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. iii. (1876) 91 The *finely-wrought texture of the verse.

Fineness (fəi·nnĕs). [f. Fine *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being fine.

1. Choice or superior quality.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1560) 291/1 Margarite .. sheweth in it selfe by fineness of colour, whether [etc.]. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 3 The fynenesse of the grasse. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xii. 515 For finenesse of her turfe surpassing. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* II. 133 Some men's [heads] were small; not they the least of men; For often fineness compensated size.

† b. *concr.* Articles of good quality. *Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 40 Such other like costly furniture and fineness.

2. Freedom from foreign admixture, purity.

a. in metals: usually in the sense of comparative freedom from alloy.

1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 2 Pream., It causeth Money .. to be made worse in Fineness than it should be. 1555 Eden *Decades* 38 Of lyke finenes to that wherof the florenes are coyned. 1638 Penkethman *Artach.* K iv, The finenesse of their Coine, which did farre exceed ours. 1704 *Royal Procl.* 18 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4029/2 The Currency of all Pieces .. shall .. stand Regulated, according to their Weight and Fineness. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 640 The money of the kingdom should be recoined according to the old standard..of fineness.

b. Of a liquid: Clearness.

1657 Howell *Londinop.* 13 The finenesse of the River. 1664 Evelyn *Pomona* Gen. Advt. (1729) 87 Broach the Vessel .. and see what Fineness it is of.

3. Fine or striking appearance, handsomeness. Of dress: Showiness, splendour.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The chiefe cytie .. is in situacion and fynenes much lyke vnto the cytie of Milayne. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 87 The fineness of Cloaths destroys the ease. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 84 The fineness of his address. 1739 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* p. xxv, In the beauty and fineness of the Trees. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. v, He greatly admired the fineness of the dresses. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* II. (1864) 76 He wrote to the Prince of Orange upon the fineness of his troops.

4. Slenderness, tenuity, thinness. Of a point or edge: Keenness, sharpness.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. (1540) 17/1 By fourme is vnderstand grossenesse, fynenesse, thicknesse or thynnesse. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 69 *Litotes*, λιτότης..smalness or finenesse, derived from λιτός (*litos* .. small or fine). 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 193 A Screw, whose Thread shall be of the same fineness that the Screw and the Shank is of. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 352 The wire is .. then in the proper state for being reduced to the utmost degree of fineness it is capable of sustaining. 1837 Landor *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 312 As little as a silkworm knows about the fineness of her thread.

5. The quality of being composed of fine particles, filaments, threads, or material in general: the opposite of *coarseness.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 182 Taffataes of transparent finenesse. 1770 Chesterf. *Misc. Wks.* II. lxix. 538 Irish linen .. much about the same fineness and price of the last. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 505 Without injuring the fineness of the fleece. 1850 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. vii. 268 Fineness of structure in the body .. renders it capable of the most delicate sensation. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 158 The degree of fineness to which this grinding is carried varies.

6. Of immaterial things, e. g. of thought and speech: Subtly-refined quality, delicacy, subtlety.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 209 Those that with the finenesse of their soules, By Reason guide his execution. 1607 R. C. *World of Wonders* To the Reader A iv, The finenesse, fitnesse, and featnesse of the phrase. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 205 It were a finenesse of Spirit to be able to believe the two parts of a contradiction. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 167 That Language [the French] has much more Fineness and Smoothness at this Time. 1718 Prior *Wks.* Pref., The Softness of Her Sex, and the Fineness of Her Genius, conspire to give Her a very distinguishing Character. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Apr., He ..played with a fineness that resembled the man we looked at at Piozzi's benefit. 1856 Masson *Ess.* x. 452 Those peculiar finenesses and flights of intellectual activity which are native to verse. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 98 The delicate fineness and fragrance of her flattery.

b. A nice or subtle point or matter; a subtlety.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. ii. 17 Thinking that .. there was no need of these finenesses and niceties betweene them. *a* 1716 South *Serm. Extemp. Prayers* (1737) II. iv. 130 In matters of wit, and finenesses of imagination.

7. Subtlety, astuteness, cunning; a stratagem, artifice. Cf. Finesse 3, 4. Now *rare.*

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 374 He said that the fynenesse of the Frenchemen was suche, that they wold gyve a thowsande to wynne a myllion. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 233 Your curious hed may finenesse frame. 1658 Cleveland *Rustick Rampant* (1687) 469 By this Fineness they are gained to quit the Gates. 1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (1672) 55 For his party had tryed all ways to over-reach the Presbyterean with fineness and Artifice. 1685 H. More *Cursory Refl.* A 1 a, Against all the Finenesses of Rome. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette*, And so fill up the gap where force might fail With skill and fineness.

Finer[1] (fəi·nəɹ). [f. Fine *v.*[3] + -er[1].] One who or that which fines or refines, a refiner.

1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 2 Pream., Fynours and parters of golde and silver by fire and water. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. 110 The finers rather desier the coles that are made of the pine tree. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 23 Chiefe Finer [in the Mint]: Fee, 10*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* 1815 *Specif. of Hushet's Patent* No. 3944 Finers' iron, or metal of a quality fit for the purposes of the puddling furnace. 1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 280 Is it a finer's fire?

Finer[2] (fəi·nəɹ). *dial.* [f. Fine *v.*[2] + -er[1].]

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Finer*, the one who fines; a name given to the inspector by Lancashire factory hands.

Finery[1] (fəi·nĕri). [f. Fine *a.* + -ery; perh. on the analogy of Bravery.]

1. † a. 'Fine' appearance; beauty or elegance viewed disparagingly (*obs.*). b. Smartness, stylishness, affected or ostentatious elegance or splendour (now *rare*).

1729 Law *Serious C.* iv. 57 They want .. to maintain their families in some such figure and degree of finery as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xv. § 4. 214 Don't chuse your constant Place of Study by the Finery of the Prospects. 1741 Middleton *Let. fr. Rome* Postscr. 244 To gaze at the finery of these paintings. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *More Money* Wks. 1812 II. 496 Never wish to keep a thing for finery. 1847 James *Convict* iii, There was a looking for comfort rather than finery. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 250 They represent..a certain fantastic finery of manners.

2. *concr.* Gaudy or showy decoration; showy dress. Also in *pl.*

1680 Miss A. Montague in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 240, I doe not heare of much finnery, and what I shall have will not deserve that name. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* v. 25 Sciences and arts have declin'd in Oxford, in proportion as their fineries have increased. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 170 P 4 My sisters envied my new finery. 1805 N. Nicholls *Let. in Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 53 When Mr. Walpole added the gallery, with its gilding and glass, he said, 'he had degenerated into finery'. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* i § 7. 16, I would not have that useless expense in unnoticed

fineries or formalities. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 192 Children rendered stiff .. by the finery which they wear.

†3. *pl.* Instances of fine or delicate workmanship. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* VIII. iv. 407 The minute Curiosities and inimitable Fineries, observable in those lesser Animals.

Finery[2] (fəi·nĕri). Also 7–8 **finary**. [a. Fr. *finerie*, f. *finer* to refine, FINE *v.*[2]; see -ERY.]

1. A hearth where cast iron is made malleable, or in which steel is made from pig-iron.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Blomary*, One of the forges belonging to an iron mill .. called a Finary. 1613 J. ROVENZON *Treatise of Metallica* C 4 The furnaces may be made with conuenient places therein for the Finery and Chaffery. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 255 Any Iron-Mill Furnace, Finary or Blomary for the making of iron or metal. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 80 One man and a boy at the finery should make two tons of iron in a week. 1864 PERCY *Iron & Steel* 579 Before the introduction of [puddling] the conversion was always effected in a finery.

2 The action of refining iron. *rare.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 699 The finery .. is executed in peculiar furnaces called running-out fires.

3. *Comb.*, as **finery-cinder** (see quot. 1826); **finery-furnace** (see quot. 1874); **finery-hearth** = *finery-furnace*.

1788 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 154 Also when the scale of iron, or *finery cinder, is heated. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 21 Iron thus treated [with water when red-hot]..may be crumbled down into a black powder, to which the name of *finery cinder* was given by Dr. Priestley. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 173 The reverberatory has been substituted in the place of the *finery furnace. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 847/2 *Finery-furnace*, a species of forge-hearth in which gray cast-iron is smelted by fuel and blast, and from which it is run into iron troughs for sudden congelation. 1693 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 866 Bars .. taken up out of the *Finnery Harth, or second Forage, are much better Iron than those which are made in the Bloomary.

Fi·ne-spu·n, *a.* [f. FINE *adv.* + SPUN *ppl. a.*]

1. Spun or drawn out to extreme tenuity; delicate in texture, flimsy.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., When men had wrought up all the Woman within them that was feeble and glowing, into a fine-spun thread. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 20 The Solids are so fine-spun. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 152 Fine-spun as if aërial spiders wove a web to deck, not hide the form of love. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 33 The fine-spun, gay-coloured ribbons of allegory.

2. *fig.* Elaborated to flimsiness, excessively subtle or refined.

1647 SIR R. FANSHAW tr. *Guarino's Pastor Fido* II. vi. 13 That Mistresse in the art of making The fine-spun lyes, that sels so deer False words, false hopes and a false leer. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 161, I am an Enemy to the fine-spun Notions, some Men do .. advance concerning them. 1842 EMERSON *Nat., Transcendentalist* Wks. (Bohn) II. 280 The materialist .. mocks at fine-spun theories.

Finesse (fine·s), *sb.* Forms: 6 **fynes(se**, 7–8 **fines**(s, 6– **finesse**. [a. F. *finesse* = Pr. and Sp. *fineza*, Cat. *finesa*, It. *finezza* :—Com. Rom. **finitia*, f. *fino* FINE *a.* (Many of the early examples may belong to FINENESS; cf. the spellings *playnes*, *prophaness* for *plainness*, *profaneness*.)]

†1. = FINENESS in various senses; purity, degree of purity (of precious metals); clearness (of a liquid); slenderness, delicacy of structure or texture.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H b, Wyne made hotte, by reason of the clerenes and fynes, ouer cometh a mans brayne the soner. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 35 The fynes of the Silver I can not se. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 59 b, Tamarisk hath much finesse in the partes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* I. iv. § 5. 20 Copwebs of learning, admirable for the finesse of thread and worke. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. David II*, 44 That it be equivalent, & conforme to the current money of England in wecht & fines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 66 Sand and Powders of several finesses. 1700–1 *Act* 12–13 *Will. III*, c. 4 § 3 Silver Vessell Plate .. less in finess then according to the Standard of this Kingdom.

† b. Ostentatious elegance or splendour. *Obs.*

1549 OLDE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. ij, Therefore where vnnecessary fynesse wanteth, accept true meanyng playnesse. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 273 Too much finesse and curiositie is not commendable in an Embassadour ..I haue knowen..such of them, as studied more vpon what apparell they should weare..then they did vpon th' effect of their errant.

2. Delicacy or subtlety of manipulation or discrimination; refinement, refined grace.

Now *rare*, and only as a foreign word.

1554 A. B. tr. *Jewel's Apol.* L v, The old fynesse and eloquence that Cicero and Cesar vsed .. in the Latin tonge. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Vron & Steele* 148 b, I doe not speake of the finesse and delicatenesse that there is in sodering of it. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., The Perfection of an Operation shall depend upon a certain Finesse. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Finesse*..among us, it is chiefly used to denote that peculiar delicacy or subtlety perceived in works of the mind .. This man understands all the *Finesses* of his art. The substance and necessary part of a language is learnt at a little expence: It is the *Finesses* and delicacies that cost the most. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. ccxxiv. 15 To understand all the force and finesse of those three languages. 1782 COWPER *Table-t.* 652 His musical finesse was such. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., Her smile, which was rare, had a finesse very engaging. 1821 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iv. 90 *Tact, finesse*, is nothing but the being completely aware of the feeling belonging to certain situations, passions, etc. 1878 *Masque Poets* 31 Where the gold festal goblets stand Carved by Lysippus' rare finesse.

3. Artfulness, cunning, subtle strategy.

1530 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 298, I knaw ellis the fynes of the man and nayn mayr dowbyll in our realm. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 12 Nor could Austin with his miracles or finesse settle one footstep of his Church-policy amongst them. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 174 ₱4 Nor shall I speak dishonourably of some little artifice and finesse used upon these occasions. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. v. 21 She was not experienced in the finesse of love. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 202 He was a master of finesse.

4. An artifice, stratagem, trick.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 4 When the Turcke dyd understande this fynesse of Scanderbeg. 1625 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* (1717) 111 Full of their Finesses, Serve their own Turns in others Businesses. 1756 *Monitor* No. 27 ₱ 12 The project .. is .. as delicate a Finesse in politicks as has been played for many a year. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 281 By way of finesse, she saluted the Admiral. 1839 *Times* 6 Apr. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 196 Though cordially sensible to the merits of a bold finesse.

b. In whist: (see quot.).

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1870) 28 A finesse is an endeavour, by the second or third player, to obtain or keep the command of a suit by heading a trick with an inferior card, though holding a higher one of the suit not in sequence.

Finesse (fine·s), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To use finesse, artifice, or stratagem.

1778 *Conquerors* 61 The flights finesse. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 103 But our author can hector as well as finesse. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* I. 15 She diplomatized and finessed with them as if she had been canvassing the county.

b. *trans.* To conduct by artifice; to bring or modify by finesse or delicate handling *into* (a specified state). Also with *away*.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* Concl. (1879) 290 Till such time as Reginald de Courcy could be talked, flattered and finessed into an affection. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xiv. § 16 A battlement .. may be decorated .. or finessed away into traceries. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *B. Philpot* II. iii. 75 The Bill had been finessed through the first stage.

2. a. *Whist. intr.* To attempt to take a trick by finesse; also *trans.* To play (a particular card) for the purpose of finessing.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 4 He finesses upon your Partner. *Ibid.* 40 Your Adversary finesses the Knave. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 7 ₱ 4, I can now return my Partner's Suit, lead through the Honour, Finesse [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXV, Mr. Pickwick had not .. finessed the heart. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* vii. 86 You may finesse more deeply in trumps than in plain suits.

b. *Croquet. intr.* To play one's ball out of the adversary's way.

1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 65 Blue's best game would be to finesse to the corner near him.

Hence **Fine·ssed** *ppl. a.*; **Fine·ssing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fine·sser**, a schemer, strategist.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 68 *Finessing*, means the endeavouring to gain an Advantage by Art and Skill. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 106 If they were not his own by finessing and trick. 1835 MISS SEDGWICK *Linwoods* (1873) I. 212 Contriving..like an expert finesser. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § 11 Educated imbecility and finessed foolishness. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 134 Finessing is scarcely ever admissible in quadrille, the number of cards being too limited.

Fine-still, *sb.* [f. FINE *a.* + STILL *sb.*] A vessel used in distilling spirit from treacle.

1731–3 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* xii. (1755) 247 Coarse-Stills and Fine-Stills.

Hence **Fine-still** *v.*, to distil spirit from treacle or the like; **Fine-stiller**, one who fine-stills; **Fine-stilling** *vbl. sb.*

1731–3 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* xii. (1755) 248 There needs no particular Experiment to shew the business of the Fine-Stiller; this being no more than working .. from a Wash made by fermenting Treacle with Yeast. 1847 CRAIG, *Fine-stiller. Fine-stilling*.. is employed in distilling spirit from treacle, or other preparations .. of sugar.

†**Fi·new**, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **fenowe**, 7–8 **finnow**, **finew**, 8 **vinew**, **vinnow**, 9 *dial.* **vinny**. [f. FINEW *v.*] Mouldiness, mould.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* N ij a/1 Fenow or horenesse in bread, *mucor*, *-coris*. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 230 Endamaging the beans by a musty finnow, which bespots them. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1868) 68 The fruits were covered with a kind of mucor or Finew. *a* 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) Gloss., *Vinnow*, mouldiness.

†**Fi·new**, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6–7 **fenow**, **finnew**, **vinew**, 8 **finnow**, 9 *dial.* **vinny**. [OE. *fynegian*, f. *fynig* mouldy (see FINNY *a.*[2]), f. *fyne*: see FEN *sb.*[2]] a. *intr.* To become mouldy or musty. b. *trans.* To cause to become mouldy. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Canons Ælfric* § 36 Þæt þæt halize husel sceole fynegian. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 30 Secretes which he suffered to mould and vinew within it. *a* 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxi. § 1 (1670) 88 With time it [sadness] rusteth and fenoweth the soul. *a* 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 206 Whereby the undermost corn .. finnows [*marg. gloss* molds].

Hence **Fi·newing** *vbl. sb.*

1552 HULOET, Vinewing, or molinge of breade or wyne for stalenes, *mucor*. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 174 It [syrup of violets] may be kept a year without finnewing or corruption.

Fine-weather, *a.* Fit or suitable only for fine weather.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, A .. frigate ran on board of us .. and left her fine-weather-jib hanging on our fore-yard.

†**Fi·newed**, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 6–7 **fenoed**, **fen(n)owed**, **finnowed**, 7 **finewed**. β. 6–9 **vin(n)ewed**, (6 **ven-**, **vinued**, 7 **whinid**, **vinnowed**), 9 **vinned**, **-ied**. [f. FINEW *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Mouldy.

α. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 94 Bread long kept groweth finnowed. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 42 The paste was finewed or mouldy.

β. 1552 HULOET, Vynued, *mucidus*. Vynewed wyne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 15 Speake then you whinid'st leauen speake. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s. v., Blue-ripe cheese is called vinnied cheese.

b. *fig.*

α. 1571 *Mirr. Mag., Ld. Hastings* XXVIII, A Souldiers hands must oft be dyed with goare, Least, starke with rest, they finewd wax and hoare. 1619 FAVOUR *Antig. Triumphing* xiii. § 10. 334 The foisty and fenowed Festival. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 117 Who instead of the two Breasts of the Church, the Law and the Gospel, are fed with mouldy and finnowed Traditions.

β. 1602 F. BEAUMONT in Speght *Chaucer*, That many of his words are become (as it were) vinewed & hoarie with ouerlong lying.

Hence † **Fi·newedness.**

1580 BARET *Alv.* H 460 Hoarnesse, or vinewednesse.

†**Fi·newy**, *a. Obs.* Also **finnowy**, **vinnowy**. [f. FINEW *sb.* + -Y[1].] Mouldy. Hence **Fi·newiness.**

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 54 The moldiness and finnowyness of the grass. *Ibid.* 82 The seed-beans were finnowy. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Finnowy*, *vinnowy*, *vinnewed*, *vinney*, mouldy.

‖ **Fing·an, finjan** (fingă·n, -dʒă·n). Also 7 **fin-ion**, 9 **fingian**. [Arab. فِنْجَان *finjān*, in Egypt *fingān*.] A small porcelain coffee-cup, used in the Levant.

1609 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav. Englishmen* 66 A Fin-ion or Scudella of Coffa. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egyptians* I. 168 The coffee-cup (which is called *finga'n*) is small..and, being without a handle, is placed within another cup, of silver or brass. 1842 LADY H. STANHOPE *Mem.* (1845) I. iii. 81 The pipe, coffee and a finjan of orange-flower water.

Fingent (fi·ndʒĕnt), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *fingent-em*, pr. pple. of *fingĕre* to fashion, form.] Given to fashioning or moulding.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. I. ii. 7 Man is the most fingent, plastic of creatures.

Finger (fi·ŋgəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **finger**, 3 **fenger**, **fingre**, **finker**, 3–4 *south.* **ving(e)re**, 3–7 **finguer**, 4–5 **fyngir**, **-yr**, **fin-**, **fyngur**, **fingere**, **fyngre**, 4–6 **fynger**, 6 **fin-**, **fyngar**, 3– **finger**. [Com. Teutonic. OE. and OFris. *finger*, OS. *fingar* (Du. *vinger*), OHG. *fingar* (MHG. *vinger*, Ger. *finger*), ON. *fingr* (Sw., Da. *finger*), Goth. *figgrs* :—OTeut. **fingro-z*.

The pre-Teut. antecedent is uncertain; of various forms that are phonologically possible the most likely, on the ground of meaning, is **penqrós*, related to **penge* FIVE.]

I. 1. One of the five terminal members of the hand; in a restricted sense, one of the four excluding the thumb. In this latter sense, the fingers are commonly numbered first to fourth, starting from that next the thumb. Also, *fore-finger*, *index-finger*, the first; *middle finger* († *fool's finger*), the second; *ring-finger* (*annular*, † *leech-*, † *medical*, † *physic-finger*), the third; *little finger* (*ear-finger*), the fourth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Mið fynger..hiora nallas ða [byrðenna hefiza] ymbcerræ. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 326 Þæt þu cume to þæs læstan fingres nægle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Þas .x. bebode þe godalmihti seolf idihte and awrat mid is aȝene fingres. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 309/320 Þeos fif fingres þe deuel hath. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 11 Hir Fyue Fyngres weore frettet with Rynges. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Bitwene þe litil fyngir and þe leche fyngir. 14.. *Camb. MS.* Ff. v. 48 lf. 82 (Cath. Angl. 131/2) The fifte fynger is the thowmbe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 153(1) 34 b, Caused..a meruaylous swete sauour to respyre and smell aboute his fyngers. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, To put it vpon the fowerth finger of the womans left hande. 1611 COTGR., *Le doigt sale*, the middle finger, which we (after the Latines) call the fooles finger. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 321 His fourth finger called the Ring-finger or Physicke-finger. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. viii, Upon the medical finger of the same hand, he had a ring. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 229 They lay their four Fingers along the Artery. 1794 COWPER *Let.* 5 Jan., My pen slips out of my fingers. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 24 Contractions..so small as only to admit the passage of the little finger. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 83 Those pallid hands whose fingers twine With one another. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. ii. 4 The fingers are 5 in number in each hand: they are named thumb, index, middle, ring, and little finger.

b. *Little finger*: used to signify the smallest member of the body.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* x. 10 My litle [1382 WYCLIF, lest] finger shall be thicker then my father's loynes. 1670 RAY *Eng. Prov.* 175 He hath more in's little finger, then thou in thy whole body. 1736 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* xiv. 34 He has mair wit in his little finger than ye have in a' your bouk.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 458 An ancient Clearke ..is an excellent finger of a Court, and doth many times point the way to the Iudge himselfe. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 216 The least finger thereof [body of lies] finding credit could prove heavy enough to crush any innocence with posterity. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII. 327 Touched by the mortal finger of decay. 1874 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vi. 19 Spires whose solemn finger points to Heaven. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl.* III. 112 The fingers of the rain In light staccatos

on the window played. 1891 B. HARTE *First Family of Tasajara* II. i. 27 On whose mute brown lips Nature seemed to have laid the finger of silence.

b. Viewed as 'the instrument of work' (J.); *esp.* (after Heb. use) as attributed to God.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 4 Ic gesie heofenas werc fingra ðinra. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 4, I sall see þi heuens werkes of þi fyngirs. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 5 b, All things handled with honest and vertuous fyngers prosper the better. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 288 He cast out devils by the finger of God. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* viii. 19 The Magicians said vnto Pharaoh; This is the finger of God. 1645 WALLER *Epist. Vandike* 28 Foole, that forget'st her stubborne looke This softnesse from thy finger tooke. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 77 What they did by their sorcery..was not done by the finger of God.

3. Phrases: a. † *To bring up on the finger*: = 'to bring up (young animals) by hand'; see HAND. † *To have most fingers*: to be in the greatest need. *To lay* or *put a finger upon* (*a person*): to 'touch', meddle with however slightly. *To lay* or *put one's finger upon*: to indicate with precision. *To look through the* or *one's fingers* (*at, upon*): to take no heed, pretend not to see; also, to see indistinctly. *To put* († *set*) *one's finger in one's eye*: see EYE *sb.* 2 c. *With one's finger in one's mouth*: (*a*) helplessly inactive; (*b*) with nothing accomplished, 'looking foolish'. † *To speak at one's fingers of*: to speak off-hand about. *To stir a finger*: to make the least effort. *To turn* or *twist* (*a person*) *round one's* (*little*) *finger*: to make subservient to one's will or caprice.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 105 If the kynge..shoulde loke through his fingers, and wynke at it. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xx. 193 As thoughe God must..loke thorowe the fingers vpon the wicked world. *a* 1568 — *Bk. Death* III. v. (1579) 263 Many..which..haue set finger in the eye, knocked vpon there breastes [etc.]. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 To shew you that..which I see in a cloude, loking through my fingers. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* Pref., He was an unskilful Divine..which could not at his fingers speak of these things. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 109 Those that neuer suck their dams, but..are..brought vp vpon the finger. 1649 CROMWELL *Lett.* 14 Nov., To stand with our fingers in our mouths. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 171 It is we poor Men that have most Fingers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 338, I..would not stir a finger in assertion of..alleged rights. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 698 Margaret..had already turned that functionary round her finger. 1865 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 41 He wished he'd..never laid a finger on him to save his life. 1874 in *Spectator* (1891) 28 Mar. 443 He returned to Ireland with his finger in his mouth. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. 236 Any definite complaint on which a physician could have put his finger. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 120 You lay your finger upon the one point which we [etc.].

b. with reference to the capacity or condition of the fingers. † *To have a fine finger*: to be apt at 'fingering' bribes. † *To have fingers made of lime-twigs*: to be thievish. *My fingers itch*: I am eager or impatient. † *Each finger is a thumb*; *his fingers are all thumbs*: he is extremely clumsy. *With a wet finger*: with the utmost ease.

1542 UDALL *Apophth.* To Rdr., Whereby..to any good matter in the booke conteined, readie waie and recourse maie with a weate finger easily be found out. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) G iij b, Whan he should get ought, eche fynger is a thumbe. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 Brybes wyl make you peruert iustice. Why you wil say. We touche none. No mary. But my Mystres your wyfe hath a fyne fynger she toucheth it for you. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10 Ani quæstion which I culd not shew with a wet finger out of sum excellent..writer. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 65 A certain gentleman that had his fingers made of lime-twigs, stole a pice of plate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xli. (1609) 1009 They had lesse store of pillage and bootie with them to set their..fingers on itching. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 69 If Dame Winifred were here she'd make them all out with a wet finger. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 280, I thought it most proper not to take him (although my fingers itched for it). 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii, It makes one's fingers itch to think of it.

c. with reference to 'taking part in', 'interference' or 'meddling'. *To burn one's fingers*: see BURN *v.* 14, 14 b; so *to put one's finger in the fire*, † *in a hole*. *To put* or *dip one's finger* (*s in*: to meddle in (a matter). *To have a finger in*: to have something to do with; to take some part in (a business); so *to have a finger in the pie*.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) F iv, It were a foly for mee..to put my finger to far in the fyre, Betweene you. *Ibid.* H ij b, To make me put my fynger in a hole. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 83 Whatsoever other Commissioners..will dip their owne fingers in the Suits. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 416 The High Priest had a finger both in the Trumpet and the Fast. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 75 Lusatia..must needs, forsooth, have her Finger in the Pye. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 10 None..durst begin, for fear they should burn their Fingers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, You will needs put your fingers in the fire. 1861 W. S. PERRY *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. vi. 258 The King..had a finger..in all the disputes in Europe. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xii, Susie..liked to have a finger in every pie.

d. with reference to grasping or holding. *In one's fingers*: in one's grasp or power. *To let* (*a thing or person*) *slip through one's fingers*: to let go one's hold of (*lit.* and *fig.*). † *Out of* (*a person's*) *fingers*: out of his clutches. † *To hang long betwixt the fingers*: to be long in hand.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 139 Let vs be gone out of their fingers. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. v. 216, I am one of them, who value not a curtesie that hangs long betwixt the fingers.

e. (For phrases referring to the 'fingers' ends', see FINGER-END.) *At one's finger*(*s'*) *tips* = 'at one's finger-ends'.

1870 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 864/1 The best learning that the world affords, my Bert has at his fingers' tips.

4. †a. One of the divisions of the foot in reptiles.

b. One of the articulations of a bat's wing.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 738 The fingers of their [Lizards'] feet were very small, being five in number. *Ibid.* (1608) 794 They [Tortoises] have four legs..every foot having five fingers or divisions. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 360 On each Foot he [the Chameleon] hath five Fingers. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowl.* 22 June 368/1 Between these fingers, and from them to the hind legs, stretches the membrane by means of which the bat flies.

c. 'One of the two parts forming a chelate or forceps-joint, especially the smaller part, which hinges on the other' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. As a measure. a. The breadth of a finger. Also as a definite measure = $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 97 Nere a fote lang and v. fyngers on brede. 1562 EDEN *Arte Navig.* I. xviii. 19 Foure graines of barlye make a fynger: foure fingers a hande: foure handes a foote. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 19 Their tayle is about three fingers long. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 167 You must lay a Finger thick of Moss upon those Shelves. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 236 The lady..had on a rose-coloured girdle at least four fingers in width. 18.. HALL *Mexican Law* 79 (Cent. Dict.) A finger, in Mexican law, is the sixteenth part of a foot.

†b. *Astron.* = DIGIT. *Obs.*

1562 EDEN *Arte Navig.* II. viii. 35 The Astronomers deuide into .xii. equall partes, as well the Diameter of the Sunne as of the Moone. And these partes they call fyngers, punctes or prickes.

c. *U.S. slang.* A 'nip' of liquor. [So F. *doigt.*]

1888 *Newport Jrnl.* 25 Feb. (Farmer), 'Which is correct, spoonfuls or spoons-ful?'..'In Denver..we say fingers.'

d. In *U.S.*, the length of a finger (about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

6. That part of a glove which is made to receive a finger.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Digitalia*, thinges couering the fingars..fingers of gloues. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 89 White Silk knotted in the fingers of a Pair of white Gloves. 1884 *Chester Gloss., Finger-stall*, a covering..made by cutting off the finger of an old glove.

b. *dial.* in *pl.* The foxglove.

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Fingers*, Foxglove.

7. Skill in fingering (a musical instrument); touch.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 499 Miss L——.. has an admirable finger upon the harpsichord. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xxiv. 245 Softness and easiness of finger. 1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 78 Her brilliant finger on the piano-forte.

II. Something which resembles a finger.

8. A finger-like projection; *esp.* such a part either of the fruit, foliage, or root of a plant.

1702 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1264 Having its Spikes or Fingers shorter. 1864 BROWNING *Jas. Lee's Wife* III. ii, Our fig tree..has furled Her five fingers. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XXIX. 662/2 Some of these [varieties of Turmeric] consist..of the somewhat cylindrical lateral tubers, which are distinguished in trade as 'fingers'. 1894 J. E. HUMPHREY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 497 A hand may contain from a dozen to twenty fruits or 'fingers'.

b. 'A cartilaginous slender appendage sometimes observable in fishes between the pectoral and ventral fins' (Crabb 1823).

9. a. A short and narrow piece of any material.

b. Short for *finger-biscuit* (see 14 b).

1846 FRANCATELLI *Mod. Cook* 397 Fingers, or Naples biscuits. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1989. 803/2 Elderberry wine and fingers of toast.

10. Something which performs the office of a finger: the 'hand' of a clock (now *dial.*); in *Mech.*, any small projecting rod, wire, or piece which is brought into contact with an object in order to initiate, direct, or arrest motion, or to separate or divide materials.

1496 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 292 Item..for lokkis, fyngeris, and boltis to the bombartis. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 118 Fancy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit. 1855 MRS. MARSH *Heiress of Haughton* II. iv, One cannot discern the finger moving on the dial plate. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 214 In Webster's loom a temporary race is formed by means of 'fingers', inserted and withdrawn at proper times, and two shuttles may be thrown separately or simultaneously. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (1892) 204 A small gold finger, projecting far enough to reach the edge of the smaller roller.

11. *Printing.* a. One of the grippers which hold the paper in a printing-machine. b. (See quot.)

1869 S. T. DAVENPORT in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 Filling in the separate colours [in coloured printing]..by small inking-rubbers, known as thumbs and fingers.

12. In a reaping machine: (see quots.).

1860 *Gard. Chron.* 14 July 658/3 The fingers [of the reaping machine]..having sharp points, flat vertical sides. 1873 *Daily News* 13 Aug., By the addition of what are called 'fingers', the 'reaper' will cut corn, however much it may be laid. 1878 URE *Dict. Arts* IV. 18 The knife..consisted of a serrated blade, at first straight, but afterwards waved, and passing through pointed sheaths now called 'fingers'.

13. With various defining words prefixed, *esp.* in popular names of plants, as *bloody* (*man's*) *finger*, *dead man's* (*men's*) *finger*(*s, devil's, dog-, fairy-, fox-, king's, lady's, lords' and ladies', purple fingers*: see the different words.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

14. General relations. a. simple attrib., as *finger-fillip, -game, -joint, -ring, -tip, -work*; b. similative, chiefly in the sense of resembling a finger in shape, as *finger-biscuit, -muffin, prayer-book, -shell*; *finger-like, -shaped* adjs.; c. objective, as *finger-licking, -pointing*; *finger-squeezing* adj.

1846 FRANCATELLI *Mod. Cook* 397 The *finger biscuits must be immediately placed on a baking sheet, and put in the oven. 1884 YATES *Recoll.* II. vi, On the other side of the newspaper came a *finger-fillip. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 68 The ancient Egyptians..used to play at some kind of *finger-game. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Cracked his *finger-joints as if he were snapping all the bones in his hands. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 139 There is no patting..on his part, or cringing and *finger-licking on that of colly. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 735 Outer scales of the calyx with *finger-like divisions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 The lower glacier, cleft..into finger-like ridges. 1842 CHARLES WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) II. ix. 294 There was my devilish mother in a side-box, gay and giggling, *finger-pointing [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* 44 Their instincts are a finger-pointing of Providence. 1889 (*title*), The *Finger Prayer Book. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* viii. 2 The kynge put of his *fynger rynge..& gaue it vnto Mardocheus. 1879 MACLEAR *Celts* ii. 13 Costly finger-rings. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Sea-shore* vi. 116 *Alcyonium digitatum*, or the *Finger-shaped Alcyonium. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* II. 92 For one cold, bleak, *finger-squeezing night. 1842 TENNYSON *Launcelot & Q. Guin.*, As she sway'd The rein with dainty *finger-tips. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 314 There was a bite at one's fingertips. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 354 A..rich pall of silk..the *finger-work of some queen.

15. Special comb.: as **finger-alphabet**, an alphabet consisting of certain dispositions of the fingers as a means of communication between the deaf and dumb; a deaf and dumb alphabet; **finger-bar**, the bar which carries the fingers of a reaping machine (sense 12); **finger-board**, (*a*) 'the flat or slightly rounded piece of wood attached to the neck of instruments of the violin and guitar class, on to which the strings are pressed when stopped by the fingers' (Stainer & Barrett); (*b*) a key-board, manual; **finger-bowl** = *finger-glass*; **finger-breadth** (also *finger's-breadth*) the width of a finger used as a measure; **finger-brush** (see quot.); **finger-cold** *a. dial.*, cold enough to benumb the fingers; **finger-coral**, a millepore (*Millepora alcicornis*); **finger-counting**, calculation by means of the fingers; **finger-cymbals** (see quot.); **finger-director**, 'a metallic cylinder tapering towards the extremity, and open in front; used in the rectangular operation of lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); **finger-fed** *a. Sc.*, 'delicately brought up, pampered' (Jam.); **finger-fern**, the name of a kind of Spleenwort (*Asplenium Ceterach*); **finger-fish**, the star-fish; cf. *five fingers*; **finger-flower**, the fox-glove (*Digitalis purpurea*); **finger-glass**, a glass vessel to hold water, for rinsing the fingers after dessert; **finger-grass**, grass of the genus *Digitaria* (N.O. *Gramineæ*); *Red finger-grass, Digitaria sanguinalis*; **finger-grip** (see quot.); **finger-guard**, the quillons of a sword, recurved towards the pommel as a protection to the fingers; **finger-hole**, one of a series of holes in a wind-instrument, which are opened and closed by the fingers in playing; **finger-language**, language expressed upon the fingers by means of the finger-alphabet; **finger-length**, the length of a finger used as a measure; † **finger-loping** (see quot.); **finger-mark**, the mark left upon a surface where the finger has touched it; **finger-mark** *v., trans.* to mark with a (dirty) finger (also in quasi-passive sense); hence *finger-marked* ppl. adj.; **finger-mirror**, a dentist's mouth-mirror fitted with a clasp or attachment to the finger; **finger-nut** (cf. *finger-screw*); **finger-orchis** (see quot.); **finger-parted** *a. Bot.*, divided into lobes more or less resembling the fingers of the hand; **finger-passage** *Mus.*, a passage suited to the study and practice of fingering; **finger-piece**, a piece actuated by the finger; **finger-plate**, a plate of metal or porcelain fixed on either side of a door above and below the handle to prevent finger-marks; † **finger-plum**, a kind of plum; **finger-print** = *finger-mark*, also *fig.*; **finger-puff** (*Hair-dressing*), 'a long and slender puff, often made by rolling the hair over a finger' (*Cent. Dict.*); **finger-reading**, a method of reading, practised by the blind, by passing the fingers over raised letters; **finger-root** = *finger-flower*; **fingers-and-thumbs**, a popular name for *Lotus corniculatus*; **fingers-and-toes** (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) = ANBURY 2 (also *finger-and-toe*); **finger-screw**, one made with wings so that it may be turned by the

fingers; a thumb-screw; † **finger-shade**, the action of concealing the mouth with the fingers; **finger-shield** (see quot.); **finger-smith** *slang*, (*a*) a midwife; (*b*) a pickpocket; **finger-snap**, a snap of the fingers; whence **finger-snapping**; **finger-speech** = *finger-language*; **finger-sponge**, a sponge with finger-shaped lobes or branches; **finger-steel** (see quot.): **finger-stocks** (see quot.); **finger-talk** = *finger-language*; so **finger-talking**; **finger-tray**, † **finger-watch** (see quots.). Also FINGER-END, -POST, -STALL, -STONE.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 285 She asked, by the help of the *finger-alphabet. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 17 To spell out sentences with the finger-alphabet. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 710 The *finger-bar was necessarily carried higher. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 257 The *finger-board of the violin. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 15 In the guitar the finger-board forms a back or strip of wood behind the strings for their whole length. 1864 WORCESTER, **Finger-bowl.* 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 309/1 Guests .. unused to finger-bowls. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. ii. vi. (ed. 7) 382 Foure barley kernels couched close together side by side .. are said to make a *finger breadth. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 179 Spain was indeed within her fingers breadth of destruction. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Fingers-breadth*, a Measure of two Barley Corn's Length, or 4 laid side to side. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 205 It does not desire a single finger-breadth more than what is necessary. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* x. 87 The *'finger-brush'.. is .. about the size of a shaving-brush, of stiff hairs cut square at the ends. The brush, being dipped in the colour, is drawn across the fingers, so as to jerk the colour off in spots. 1862 THOREAU *Excursions* (1863) 302 It is *finger-cold. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, 'Twas downright finger-cold first thing this marning.' 1884 GOW *Grk. Math.* § 8 That .. more complicated system of *fingercounting. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 126 Small cymbals are sometimes attached to the fingers and are hence called *finger-cymbals. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxvii. 408 This herbe [Ceterach] is called in English .. *Finger ferne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (1624) 300 For the spleene, maiden-haire, fingerfearne. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 228 Star Fish or *Finger Fish. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* xcvii. 383 Some ..doe call them [foxgloves] *Finger-flowers, because they are like vnto the fingers of a gloue, the ends cut off. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 71 Blue glass, like that generally used for *finger glasses. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/1 **Finger-grip*, a tool for recovering rods or tools dropped into a bored shaft. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Finger Grip*, a tool used in boring for gripping the upper ends of the rods. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 96 Four of its tubes have small lateral *finger-holes. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 52 The *finger-language of the deaf and dumb. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 329 The baby is about three *finger-lengths long. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 110 The wagging and impertinent extension of the Fingers in speaking..Cresollius condemnes this *Finger-loping gesture as very uncomely. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Dirty *finger-marks upon his face. 1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 7/9 Brilliant, lasting polish. Will not finger mark. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 334/2 **Finger-mirror.* 1598 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ciii. § 2. 170 Roiall Satyrion or *finger Orchis, is called of the Latines *Palma Christi*. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 17 Lower leaves [of *Veronica triphyllos*] entire: middle *finger-parted. *Ibid.* 1099/1 *Finger-parted*, divided into lobes having a fanciful resemblance to the five fingers of a human hand. 1883 PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* III. 584 The familiar outlines..of the principal harmonies afford the most favourable opportunities for..*finger-passages. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 201 This gun is loaded by turning the *finger-piece, which lies in the fore-part of the stock, round to the top of the barrel. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 19. 91 Brass Sashes are not to be allowed; nor *Finger Plates, except for one or two rooms in a House. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 298/2 Finger plates for doors. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 96 The *fynger Plomes..being of the length of a mans fynger. 1884 J. PARKER in *Chr. World* 15 May 360/4 The word 'dogma'.. seems to me to bear the *finger-prints of the pedant or the priest. 1891 GALTON in *19th Cent.* XXX. 304 My..collection of analysed finger-prints. 1882 FRIEND *Devonsh. Plant-n.*, *Fingers and Thumbs, *Lotus corniculatus* L., or *Cypripedium Calceolus* L. 1750 *Fingers-and-toes [see ANBURY 2]. 1812 W. SPENCE (*title*), Observations on the Disease in Turnips, termed in Holderness 'Fingers and Toes'. 1875 W. T. THORNTON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) I. 367 The roots present a thickened, palmated appearance, giving rise to the popular name for the disease, 'fingers and toes'. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/5 Stunted growth..and finger-and-toe. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 320 Unturning the *finger-screw. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 28 Brethren in iniquity [gamesters] using *Finger-shade, Mouth-spirt, or Shoulder-dash. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Finger-shield*, a silver appliance made to fit the first finger of the left hand..It is employed to protect the finger from the needle. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, **Finger-smith*, a midwife. 1884 *Gd. Words* June 401/1 A couple of 'finger-smiths'—pickpockets. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 71 Coats of finest nap, For which I ne'er receiv'd a *finger-snap. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 2/2, I do not value Government Reports .. at a finger-snap. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 12/1 The cousin's song..with a *finger-snapping accompaniment, goes very well. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 37 The *finger-speech of ceremony. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 334/2 **Finger-steel*, a steel instrument like a skewer or awl, used for restoring the edge of the currier's knife while in use. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 390 *Finger-Stocks; into which the Lord of misrule, used formerly to put the fingers of all such persons as committed misdemeanours. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dactylogie*, *finger-talk, speech made with the fingers. 1843 J. T. HEWLETT *College Life* II. xxix, Having had the difficulties .. explained to him in dumb-show and finger-talk. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.* s. v. *Finger*, *Finger-talking. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 334/2 **Finger-tray*, a small pan, attached by a clasp to the finger, used by dentists for carrying amalgam or plastic filling. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 393 He [an Hypocrite] is the Devil's *Finger-Watch, that never goes true, but too fast, or too slow, as he sets him. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 842 A Finger Watch, to be set forwards or backwards, as he pleases that has it in keeping.

Finger (fiŋgəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. Ger. *fingern.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To point at with the finger. *Obs.*

c 1450 [see FINGERING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 131/2 To Finger, *digitare*.

2. To hold or turn about in one's fingers; to put one's fingers upon, touch with the fingers; also, to do this repeatedly or restlessly.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 6 To finger the fine needle and nyce thread. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* III. ii, You would fain be fingering your rents beforehand. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cii, In China, our women..are never permitted to finger a dice-box. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vii. 92 Philammon, fingering curiously the first coins which he ever had handled. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii, The..crew fingered their oars. 1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 46 To finger the squares of the [chess-]board whilst planning your move is strictly legal but a most villanous habit. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxx. 244 She was never weary of fingering her silks and satins. *fig.* 1883 T. H. GREEN *Prolog. Ethics* § 297 To be always fingering one's motives is a sign .. of an unwholesome preoccupation with self.

b. To touch or handle (money) with unworthy motives. † Also *absol.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. 159 They [the Romains] fell to fingering [context speaks of 'receiuing giftes and rewarde']. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxi. 264 It is a huge dishonour..to be too busie in fingring money in the matters of religion. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii. 56 The cardinals have finger'd Henry's gold.

† **c.** To lay hands upon, apprehend (a person). Also to handle roughly, 'claw'. *Obs.*

1624 SIR R. ALDWORTH *Let.* 27 Dec. in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 136 The two Releeuers feighin [Fagan] and lyney [Leyne] I knowe and Dout not but to finger on Thursday next. 1670 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 200 How would I finger him! *Quibus illum lacerarem modis!*

3. *intr.* To make restless or trifling movements with the fingers (const. *at*); also, to play or toy *with*. † *To finger for*: (*fig.*) to grope for, hanker after.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xi. (1669) 130/1 Thy heart is fingering for more of these than God allows thee. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* II. 119 They stood with their old foreheads bare, And the winds fingered with their reverend hair. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Sappho* 22 She flung her on her face..And fingered at the grass. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 433 Pelleas..Fingering at his sword-handle.

4. *trans.* To lay the fingers upon or touch with a view to plunder; to pilfer, filch. Also const. *from*: To take or remove fraudulently *from*.

1530 PALSGR. 550/2 Beware of hym, for all that he can fyngar gothe with hym. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1136/1 So likewise did the Spanish soldiors .. that could come to finger anie thing of value. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 44 But whiles he thought to steale the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 6 His Predecessors .. grasp it fast in their fist, in defiance of such Popes as would finger it from them. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 17 The Troops .. took away all they could finger without paying for it.

† **b.** To cheat (a person) *out of* (a thing).

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 2/2 Three Thornbacks .. artfully finger'd me out of five Guineas.

5. To play upon (an instrument) with the fingers.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iij/2 Yet could he pipe and finger well a drone. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* 1. 61 To seeke, Of Pindar that Great Greeke, To Finger it [the harp or lyre] aright. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 27 He had fingered an organ. 1873 C. KEENE *Let.* in G. S. Layard *Life* vii. (1892) 152 A dummy bagpipe chanter..I carried in my pocket, and fingered on every possible occasion.

b. To play (a passage of music) with the fingers used in a given way (where there is a choice of methods of execution).

c. To mark (a piece of music) with figures indicating the fingers with which the notes are to be played.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* June 539/2 All the lessons are sufficiently fingered. 1891 *Times* 22 Oct. 14/2 The latest issues .. of Bach's organ works..are carefully edited and fingered.

6. To manipulate with the fingers, 'to perform any work exquisitely with the fingers' (J.); *fig.* to elaborate, bestow minute labour on. Also with *up*. *rare*.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 185 If they can finger up, or arrange words into..soft, smooth, pretty, insignificant composition. *Ibid.* 236 Addison's composition..is..carelessly irregular..but nevertheless much-laboured and fingered.

† **7.** *Finger out*: a. To read carefully or with effort, passing the finger along the lines. b. To point out as with the finger. *Obs.*

1680 JENKINS in Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* 101 He received all the Tryals that were printed, and had fingerd them out. 1767 W. HANBURY *Charities Ch.-Langton* 134 Amity of dunce with dunce, Fingers out genius all at once.

8. *Finger up* (nonce-use): *intr.* to run up in finger-like extensions.

1834 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xi. 264 Peninsulas, between which the misty ocean seemed to finger up like the fiords of Norway.

Hence **Fi'ngerable** *a. rare*, that can be fingered. **Fi'ngerative** *a.*, apt to 'finger', thievish. **Fi'ngerer**, one who fingers; *esp.* a pilferer, thief.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 8 A Fyngerer, an olde beaten childe, not onely in such deceites but, etc. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 98 The Indians are very fingurative or thievish. 1891 G. DU MAURIER in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/1 Four strings; but not the fingerable strings of Stradivarius. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* May 614/2 Dencombe was..a fingerer of style.

Fingered (fiŋgəɹd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. FINGER *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb. In *Music*: Marked with figures showing what finger is to be used for producing each note.

1775 ASH, *Fingered*..touched, stolen. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Fingered*, a term applied to piano-forte exercises.

Fingered (fiŋgəɹd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. FINGER *sb.* + -ED [2].] Having or provided with fingers.

1. a. Of a person; chiefly in parasynthetic derivatives, as *light-, rosy-, three-fingered*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 41 How she is gumbed, Fyngered and thumbed, Gently ioynted. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, The great looking-glass .. reflects .. Mrs. Veneering; fair, aquiline-nosed and fingered.

b. Of a glove, etc.; also in parasynthetic derivatives, as *cut-fingered*: see CUT *ppl. a.* 12.

1591 [see CUT *ppl. a.* 12]. 1739 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 35 Six pair of cut fingered gloves. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 584 The stalks of the leaves furnished stockings, and ladies fingered gloves.

2. *Bot.* a. Of a leaf or plant: Digitate. b. Of the fruit or root: Shaped like a finger.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 98 A fingered leaf, being from one foot-stalk divided into many segments. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* I. 590 *Spongia Americana capitata et digitata*; The fingered sponge of Plumier. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 40 Fingered Sedge. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Nov. 511 The carpels fail to unite, and we get what are called 'fingered citrons'.

Finger-end, finger's end. Pl. **finger-ends, fingers'-ends.** The end or tip of the finger.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 8795 Folowand the fell to be fyngur endys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 28 Þe skyn of the fyngris endis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 88 With Triall-fire touch me his finger end. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 321, I will never desert whilst I can wagg nose, toes, or finguers end. 1712 tr. *Ponet's Hist. Drugs* I. 135 Fruit, about the size of ones Finger End. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., His finger-ends can describe .. what he cannot bring out clearly..in words.

b. Phrases: † *To arrive at one's fingers' ends*: to come to gnawing one's fingers' ends; to reach the extremity of poverty. *At one's finger's ends*: ready at hand. *To have* (or † *know*), *at* (or † *on*) *one's finger(s' ends or tips*: to have thorough familiarity with (a subject, branch of knowledge, etc.). (*To live*) *by one's fingers' ends*: by industry or manual labour. † *To suck* (*anything*) *out of one's own fingers' ends*: to arrive at by one's own ingenuity. *To one's finger-ends*: completely, entirely, quite. † *To get upon the finger-ends* (= Fr. *avoir sur les doigts*): *fig.* to incur a sharp reprimand, to 'catch it.'

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) E ij, I suck not this out of my owne fingers ends. 1553 LATIMER *Serm.* (1575) III. 181 He forgetteth them not, but hath them at hys finger's-ende (as they say). 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. C b, You haue at your fingers endes that belongeth thereto. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* xl. (1570) 194 He maie be the better aquainted with them, and have them on his fingers endes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 581, I..knowe at my fingers ends, what kind of men.. are in this citie. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 36 If any parte of Musick haue .. ariued by fortune at their fingers endes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 32/2 Thousands .. live singular well by their fingers' ends. 1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 14 Their Service books .. they have at their fingers' end. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 37, I am afraid I may get upon the Finger-ends, because I did not name my Witnesses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 156 ₱ 5 Names which a Man of his Learning has at his Fingers-Ends. 1816 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* (1840) 143, I already have all these authors completely at my fingers' ends. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. IX. ii. 82 All manner of Military Histories, we perceive, are at his finger-ends. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 322/2, I would be Duchess to my finger-ends.

Fingering (fiŋgəriŋ), *sb.* Also 7–8 *Sc.* **fingram**, 8 *Sc.* **fingrim, fingrine, fingrum, -om**, 9 **fingerin.** [The oldest forms *fingram* etc., combined with the difficulty of connecting the sense with that of *finger*, suggest that the word may be an early corruption of F. *fin grain*, lit. 'fine grain' (cf. *grogram* from *gros grain*).]

1. A kind of wool or yarn used chiefly in knitting stockings; 'worsted spun of combed wool, on the small wheel' (Jam.). Also *attrib.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 107 There fingram stockings spun on rocks lyes. 1808 JAMIESON, *Fingerin*. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 10 Fingering Yarn. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 332/1 Stocking .. knitted with German fingering wool. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 3/3 Stockings made from the best 'fingerings'.

† **2.** A kind of woollen cloth. *Sc. Obs.*

1707 G. MIEGE *Pres. State Gt. Brit.* II. 24 Large Flocks of Sheep they have in Scotland produce abundance of Wool, from whence come .. Fingrines, Serges [etc.]. 1719 *Act* 6 *Geo. I*, c. 13 An Act for .. preventing Frauds .. in manufacturing Serges..and Fingrums. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 105 At Aberdeen, and Countries adjacent, large Quantities of our own coarse tarred Wooll are manufactured into coarse Serges, called Fingrams.

Fingering (fiŋgəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FINGER *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FINGER in various senses.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 249 in *Babees Bk.* 306 Bekenyng, fynguryng, non þou use. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 144

As when one hath .. got his livyng with light fingeryng. 1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* B j, Measure the lawe of sounde by fingering, or by eare. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 214 Uzza had better have ventured the falling, than the fingering of the ark, though it tottered. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 251 He shall not have the fingering of her any more than myself. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1840) I. I. iii. 80 The Directors..had expected the fingering of the money. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 28 Covers browned ..with..the fingering of..book-misers.

† b. Work done with the fingers. Cf. FINGER *v.* 6.

1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 366 Nor anie skil'd in loupes of fingring fine.

2. *Mus.* **a.** The action of using the fingers in playing upon an instrument; the proper method of doing this.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 91 As an harpe obeieth to the honde, And maketh it soune after his fingering. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 Instrumentes .. whyche standeth by fine and quicke fingeringe. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* 78 Shee tooke her lute, singing to her fingering this sonnet. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 103 The Rule of true Fingering. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I, I learnt much music.. fine sleights of hand And unimagined fingering.

b. The indication, by figures set against the notes of a piece of music, of the way in which the fingers are to be used in its performance.

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 527/2 The earliest German fingering .. was the same as the present English system.

3. *attrib.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252, I am better acquainted with the fingring Musicke and manuall practise than otherwise. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 255 A cheat, That lets his false Dice freely run .. But never lets a true one stir Without some fingering Trick or Slur. 1883 BLACKIE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 814 Not from any fingering induction of external details.

Fingering (fi·ngərin), *ppl. a.* [f. FINGER *v.* + -ING 2.] That fingers (an instrument ; also, addicted to 'fingering' or petty manipulation.

1712 *Spectator* No. 338 P 2 Those fingering Gentlemen should be informed that they ought to suit their Airs to the Place. 1799 WORDSW. *Poet's Epitaph* v, Philosopher! a fingering slave. 1816 [see FINICALNESS].

Fingerish (fi·ngərij), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FINGER *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1892 M. NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* I. vii. 259 Fingers were their only tools and..by the end of the day the saucers must have had a strong fingerish flavour.

Fingerless (fi·ngəlés), *a.* [See -LESS.] Without fingers.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxi, After putting on his fingerless gloves with great precision.

Fingerlet (fi·ngəlĭt). *nonce-wd.* [See -LET.] A small or delicate finger.

1854 W. JOHNSON *Ionica* (1858) 77 Those straying fingerlets that clutched At good and bad.

Fingerling (fi·ngərliŋ). Also 8 **fingerin.** [f. FINGER *sb.* + -LING. Cf. Ger. *fingerling* glove-finger, thimble (MHG. *fingerlinc* ring).]

† **1.** One of the fingers of a glove ; a finger-stall.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyngyrlynge of a glove, *digitabulum.* 1530 PALSGR. 220/1 Fingerlyng of lether, *delot.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn doigtier*, a thimble, a fingerling.

2. A very diminutive being; used to translate Ger. *Däumerling* (Goethe *Faust*).

1835 ANSTER *Faustus* II. II. (1887) 128 Pigmies, emmets, fingerlings, And other active little things. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 50 Thumblings and Fingerlings whom the Pygmies have enslaved.

3. A name for the parr (*Salmo salmulus*). Cf. BRANDLING 2.

a 1705 RAY *Synop. Method. Piscium* (1713) 63 Salmulus, *The Samlet* Herefordiensibus, *Branlin & Fingerin* Eboracensibus. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 43 The transverse dusky bars from which this fish has obtained the name of Brandling and Fingerling.

attrib. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 6/1 A couple of wretched fingerling smolts.

† **Fi·ngerly,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. FINGER *sb.* + -LY 1.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* 81 They poynted him out, as by a fingerly demonstration.

Fi·nger-nail. One of the nails of the fingers. *To one's finger-nails* : completely, thoroughly.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Þat te blod wrang ut at tine finger neiles. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 22 He seem'd All-perfect, finish'd to the finger nail. 1884 — *Becket* III. i, He's as like the King as fingernail to fingernail. 1888 *Graphic* Summer No. 21/1, I was a theosophist to my finger-nails.

Fi·nger-post. A post set up at the parting of roads, with one or more arms, often terminating in the shape of a finger, to indicate the directions of the several roads; a guide-post.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 291 The words *Route de Belgrade* upon a finger-post. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 357 The Highway Surveyors ought to put up finger posts.. where they are likely to help travellers.

transf. and *fig.* 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 158 It had pleased him to christen the pronouns, the finger-posts of language. 1857 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* i. 31 So many finger-posts, pointing your thoughts, along various roads, to times and countries far away.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Finger post*, a parson, so called, because like the finger post, he points out a way he..probably will never go, i. e. the way to heaven.

Hence **Fi·nger-posted** *ppl. a.*, having a finger-post ; in quot. *fig.* **Fi·nger-postless** *a.*, without a finger-post.

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 88 Flowers.. with .. a beautifully painted and finger-posted labellum. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 147 A labyrinth of cross-roads, fingerpostless, guideless.

Fi·nger-stall. A cover or protection for the finger, usually of leather, e.g. the finger of a glove, used in some handicrafts, in dissection, or when the finger is injured or diseased.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 131/2 A Fyngyr stalle, *digitale.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxiv. 175 Foxe glove hath. fayre, long, round, hollow floures fashioned like fingar stalles. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 The fore finger of his right hand hee perceived .. to be so weake, that .. he could hardly set it to any writing, with the helpe of an hoope and finger-stall of horne. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 64 Finger-stalls made of Leather. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* I. (ed. 3) 14 The child puts on the forefinger of its right hand a small cloth cap or finger-stall. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 148, I cut my finger, but I clapt a finger-stall on.

Fi·nger-stone.

† **1.** A stone sufficiently small to be cast by the hand. Also *attrib. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 46 A lytil beine, as it ware a fynger stane cast, es anoþer chapell. 1688 I. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 984 They are so nigh the Shoar, that a Man may almost fling a Finger-stone on Board.

2. A cylindrical stone, convexly tapering to a point; a belemnite.

1773 JOHNSON ed. 4), *Finger-stone*, a fossil resembling an arrow. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 229 A whimsical mixture of broken belemnites, or finger-stones.

Fingery (fi·ngəri), *a.* [f. FINGER *sb.* + -Y 1.] Branching into fingers or finger-like divisions.

1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 527 The broad fern with its fingery leaf. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. IV. 403 Turnips. grow fingery and of little value.

Fingian : see FINGAN.

† **Fingle-fangle.** *Obs.* [reduplication of FANGLE. Cf. FIDDLE-FADDLE.] A trifle ; something whimsical or fantastic. Also *attrib.*

a 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* I. 13 This comes of your new fingle-fangle fashion. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 221 To wrangle, About the slightest fingle fangle. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 61. 3/1 A Woman..I Love; A kind of Female Fingle, Fangle.

Hence **Fi·ngle-fangled** *ppl. a.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 11 The upstart fingle-fangl'd Paracelsian.

Fingram, obs. variant of FINGERING *sb.*

Fingrigo (fi·ngrigo). The name in Jamaica for a prickly climbing shrub, *Pisonia aculeata.*

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. liv, They grind the roots of Fingrigo and Limetree between two stones. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 252 Fingrigo or Thorny Mimosa. This prickly shrub is frequent in most of our sugar colonies.

† **Fi·ngure.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [irreg. f. L *fing-ĕre* to frame + -URE.] A fabrication, coinage.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* E iij b, Doctor Watson, retorting verie merilie his owne licentious fingures upon him.

Finial (fi·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms : 4-6 **fynial**(l, **-yal**(l, 5-7 **finiall**, 6- **finial.** [A variant of FINAL, app. of Eng. origin, as no similar form has been found in OE. or med.Lat.]

A. *adj.*

† **1.** = FINAL. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 157 Rittes ceremoniall, ..Shall utterlye cease, and take ther ende fyniall. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 50 There was faythfolé made a feneal code. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 116 Graunt them to dyen in fynial grace. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 105 Fynyal blyse. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's, Her.* B iij a, Ther be ix. quadrattis for to consider. v. quadrate finiall and iiij royall.

2. [Suggested by the sb.] Forming the crown or completion ; crowning. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* 182 Until..life erects its finial part, The formulation of the heart.

B. *sb. Arch.* An ornament placed upon the apex of a roof, pediment, or gable, or upon each of the corners of a tower, etc.; a similar ornament serving as a termination to a canopy or the like, or to the end of an open seat in a church.

1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 369 Euery boterace fined with finialx. 1572 *Indenture* 4 Jan. in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. App., All the seid fynyshing and performyng of the seid towre with fynyalls. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 223 From this faire Palace then he takes his Front, From that his Finials. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. x. (1609) 894 Gilded shields .. were set up on the finiall or lanterne of Jupiters temple. 1601 — *Pliny* XXXV. xii. 552 To set up Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gavill end, as a finiall to the crest tiles. 1821 J. MILNER *Eccl. Archit.* vii. 105 Pinnacles .. surmounted with an elegant flower, called a finial. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. vi. 255 The finish of the northern gable with its beautiful finial. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 31 The low open seats are ornamented with finials.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 985 As the Phœnix on my Front doth glister, Thou shalt the Finials of my Frame illustre. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrup* 206 The absolute perfection and finiall of many noble and excellent Actions. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 96 Monotheism, the finial of the spiritual edifice. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Auerley* III. iii. 33 An ivied bush, which served as the finial of the garden-hedge.

Hence **Fi·nialled** *ppl. a.*, having, or decorated with, finials.

1850 T. INKERSLEY *Romanesque Archit. France* 323 An external Pointed arch, surmounted by a triangle crocketed and finialled.

† **Fi·nially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FINIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] = FINALLY.

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 110 b, Finially all affects that are called Rumatick.

Finical (fi·nikăl), *a.* [Connected with FINICK *v.*, FINICKING ; as *finical* is the earliest recorded, it may be the source of the other words; in any case ultimate derivation from FINE *a.* seems probable.] Of persons, their actions and attributes: Over-nice or particular, affectedly fastidious, excessively punctilious or precise, in speech, dress, manners, methods of work, etc. Also of things: Over-scrupulously finished; excessively or affectedly fine or delicate in workmanship.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 10 b, She is so finicall in her speach. 1607 R. C. *World of Wonders* 50 Women gorgeously apparelled, finicall and fine as fippence. 1650 HOWELL *Ep. Ho-El.* I. I. i, Expressions made up of a bombast of words and finical affected complements. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 11 More trim and elegant fancies, who are so nice and finical that they would not come near a sore. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 § 6 Your open Sleeves .. made a much better Show than the finnikal Dress I am in. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 111 The Finical Style .. consists of the most curious, affected, mincing metaphors. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. ii. 11 Lord G. seems a little too finical in his dress. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. v. 119 Such a pretty, little, delicate, ladylike, finical gentleman! 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 167 It might be painted with a good deal less finical trifling with the pencil. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* v. (1890) 189 The finical scholarship of the present day.

absol. *a* 1845 HOOD *Compass* xxii, Fear quitted the most finical.

Hence † **Fi·nical** *v.*, *nonce-wd. trans.* to dress or 'get (oneself) *up*'. **Fi·nically** *adv.*, in a finical manner, affectedly, fastidiously. **Fi·nicalness,** (*a*) the quality of being finical ; (*b*) a finical thing, a refinement. **Finica·lity,** (*a*) finical quality ; (*b*) something finical.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 15, I was ordained Gods scourge from aboue for their daintie finicalitie. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stringáto*..finicaly drest up. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (1893) 261 We had no such finicalnesse as knives or forkes, onely..our hands and teeth. 1682 MRS. BEHN *False Count* I. ii. 20 You think yourself a very fine fellow now, and finical yourself up to be thought so. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 206 His works have no more merit than finicalness..can give them. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. IV. 372 Finically attentive to dress. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 217 [He] would arrest the press to alter a comma; yet with all this fingering finicalness, has not left a single well-constructed paragraph in his whole writings! 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 60 After sipping with all the finicallity of spinsterian consequence her sixth cup of the enlivening liquid. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 655 To cut joints .. neither in slices too thick, nor in such as are finically thin. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recoll.* 256 He .. sometimes exhibited a whimsical finicality.

Finicism (fi·nisiz'm). [f. next + -ISM.] Finical affectation.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 65 Notwithstanding .. of this theatrical finicism, he was always himself again before an audience. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 132 There was no finicism in the Author of Waverley.

Finick (fi·nik), *sb.* [? Back-formation from FINICAL ; in sense 2 more prob. f. next vb.]

† **1.** A finical person. *Obs.*

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 103 Does he think to be courted for acting the finick and conceited? *Ibid.* 119 She's an affected Finick.

2. *dial.* 'Mincing, affected manners' (*S. Chesh. Gloss.* 1887).

Finick (fi·nik), *v.* Chiefly *dial.* Also **finnick** ; in glossaries spelt **finnack, -ock,** etc. [See FINICAL, FINICKING.] *intr.* 'To execute work in a fastidious manner, wasting time over unnecessary details' (*Holderness Gloss.*) ; 'to mince, affect airs' (*S. Chesh. Gloss.*). Hence **Fi·nicking** *vbl. sb.*

1869 E. WADHAM *Eng. Versificat.* 147 The verse laughs at such finnicking, and asserts its true division.

Finicking, finikin (fi·nikiŋ, -in), (*ppl.*) *a.* and *sb.* Also **finnicking, finnikin,** (9 **finican**). [Of somewhat doubtful etymology ; most likely f. FINICK *v.* + -ING 2 ; the chief difficulty is that the adj. is recorded from the middle of 17th c., while the vb. is known only from a very recent period.

It has been suggested that *finikin* is the original form, and is of Du. origin; cf. MDu. *fijnkens* adv. accurately neatly, prettily (Kilian). On this hypothesis the words *finical* and *finick* sb. and vb. must in some way have been evolved from *finikin.* The conjecture however is unsupported by evidence, and *finical* appears 70 years earlier than the earliest known instance of *finikin.*]

A. *adj.* Affecting extreme refinement ; dainty, fastidious, mincing ; excessively precise in trifles. Also of things : Over-delicately wrought or finished ; also, insignificant, paltry, trifling.

1661 A. BROME *Leveller* i. Poems 72 Your Madams and Lords, And such finikin words. *c* 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 467 He's a finikin' vapouring Taylor. 1741 E. POSTON *Pratler* (1747) I. 230 Thou finicking Stuff, Put thy Hands

in a Muff. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 444 To apply their finican hands and utensils to the laborious task. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 745 Quiet and finikin as his [Horace's] satire is. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, With all the finicking coxcombry of youth. 1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* x, Out .. came the old, broad, bent figure, with little finicking steps. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* xii, Such finnikin details.

† b. In eulogistic sense: Dainty, pretty. *Obs.*

c 1749 *Robin Hood & Allen a Dale* xviii. in Child *Ballads* v. CXXXVIII. 174/1 A finikin lass, Did shine like glistering gold.

B. *sb.* (in form *finikin, finnikin*).

† 1. A finicking person. *Obs.*

1744 MRS. E. HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 82 Every public place so abounded with coxcombs and finikins.

† 2. A variety of pigeon. *Obs.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*, Many sorts of pigeons, such as Carriers .. Finikins. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 136 The Finnikin. These Pigeons are possessed of certain whimsical gestures when salacious. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* 175 The Finnikin.

Hence **Fi·nickingly** *adv.*

1880 VERN. LEE *Italy* IV. ii. 153 Finickingly finished like a fan-painting.

Finicky (fi·niki), *a. dial.* and *U. S.* [f. FINICK *v.* + -Y¹.] = FINICKING *a.*

1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Country Words, Finniky*, trifling, scrupulously particular. 1887 *Critic* (N. Y.) 9 Apr., A great number of the rules .. seem equally what New England matrons call 'finicky'. 1892 B. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Briticisms* 24 Professor Freeman..frequently finicky in his choice of words.

† **Fi·nifest.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fīni-s* end + *festum* FEAST.] (See quot.)

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 153 The whyche woordes may be interpreted primifeste and finifest, or els in our speache, first feaste and last feast.

Finific (fəini·fik), *a.* [f. L. *fīni-s* + -FIC.] Putting a limit to; limiting; in quot. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 2 The eternally self-affirmant self-affirmed..whose definition is the essential finific in the form of the infinite.

Finifugal (fəini·fiŭgăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fīni-s* end + *fug-a* flight + -AL.] Of or pertaining to shunning the end (of anything).

1883 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 307 In modern as well as in ancient times, the finifugal tendency.. is apparent.

† **Fi·nify,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **finefy, finifie.** [f. FINE *a.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make fine; to adorn, deck, 'trick up'. *To finify it*: see quot. 1611.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x, Her rotten trunk and rustie face she finified than. 1611 COTGR. *Pimper*, to sprucifie, or finifie it; curiously to pranke, trimme, or tricke vp himselfe. 1678 MRS. BEHN *Sir P. Fancy* IV. iii, Get you gone, and finefy your knacks. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. x. (1737) 41 Some .. dress'd the Pages in Womens Cloths, and finified them like any Babies.

Hence **Fi·nified** *ppl. a.*; **Fi·nifying** *vbl. sb.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 2067 Some .. parted from Our City walls..so finifi'd, As if their meaning was, to shew their pride In Country Churches. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* viii. (1669) 267/2 Now while thou art in a natural estate (though never so finified) Old Adam is thy father. 1674 DRYDEN *Mall* II. iii, Such licking, patching, and finifying.

† **Finigra·phical,** *a. humorous. nonce-wd.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 37 In their sincere and finigraphicall cleane shirts and cuffes. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. *heading*, To .. the sincere & finigraphicall rarifier of prolixious rough barbarisme [i. e. a barber].

Finikin, var. form of FINICKING.

Fining (fəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FINE *v.*³ + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. FINE.

1. The operation or process of refining (metals); *esp.* that of converting cast iron into wrought iron by heating it in contact with charcoal and so removing the carbon.

1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 38 Certain personnes .. that wrought in fynyng of iron. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 366 The fining of gold in the furnace. 1864 PERCY *Iron & Steel* 579 It seems somewhat absurd to designate the process of incomplete decarburization as refining, and that of..complete decarburization as only fining. *Ibid.*, I .. apply the word fining to the operation of converting cast into malleable iron .. in a hearth or open fire urged by a blast of air with charcoal as the fuel.

2. The operation or process of clarifying (a liquid; *esp.* beer, wine, etc.). Also the process by which a liquid becomes fine or clear.

1607 DEKKER *Wh. Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 215 No Vines could please our taste, But of her fining. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1862/8 New Experiments, for Fyning and Improving of Syder. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xvi. 339 It [Beech] is good also for Fuel .. not to omit the Shavings of it for the fining of Wine. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 137 The operation of fining will be unnecessary to such beer. 1864 *Reader* 9 Jan. 53 To investigate the cause of this fining of the blood.

b. *concr.* Anything used for this purpose. Usu. *pl.*

1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 5 One ounce and a half of good isinglass .. was converted into good fining. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 160 A preparation of isinglass and sour beer, called finings, is put into it. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 184 The coffee is made of a dark colour by means of what are called 'finings' which consist of burnt sugar. 1885 *Act* 48–9 *Vict.* c. 50 § 8 Finings for the purpose of clarification [of beer].

3. *Comb.*: **fining-forge** (see quot.); **fining-pot,** a crucible in which metals are refined; **fining-roller** (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/2 **Fining-forge*..an open hearth with a blast by which iron is freed of impurities or foreign matters. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 3 The *fining pot is for siluer, and the furnace for gold. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 234 Let us throw them boldly into the fining-pot. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/2 **Fining-roller** (*Paper-making*), a cylindrical wire-cloth sieve in the paper-making machine, which allows the finely ground stuff to pass, but restrains the coarse fibers and knots.

Finion, var. form of FINGAN.

Finis (fəi·nis). [a. L. *finis* end.]

1. The Latin word for 'end', formerly, and still occasionally, placed at the end of a book.

Almost universally used in the earlier half of this century; in recent books 'End' or 'The End' is substituted.

[? *a* 1400 *Chester Pl.* xii. *Temptation*, Finis paginæ duodecimæ.] *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.*, Finis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.*, Finis. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.*, Finis. 1697 EVELYN *Medals* vii. 255 And now I have but a Word to add before I come to *Finis*. 1839 BAILEY *Festus*, Finis.

2. Hence, the conclusion, end, finish; end of life, death.

1682 D['URFEY] *Butler's Ghost* I. 47 To deck the *Finis* of his Face. 1719 — *Pills* (1872) IV. 328 Under this Stone lies one who writ his Finis. 1855 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. XX. x. 169 Next Year .. must be the finis of this long agonistic tragedy. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 200 Fast falling into imbecility and finis, poor man. 1874 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 223 Though that may be the proper finis of the book.

3. End in view, ultimate destination. *rare.*

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 162 Which is itself a *finis* or kind of goal.

Finish (fi·niʃ), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. The conclusion, last stage, termination; also (*colloq.* or *vulgar*) the 'end' of a man.

1790 A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* III. 140 To look upon death .. as the finish of your sorrows! 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 361 The fit and worthy finish of such a life. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 318 And here .. is the finish of all I have to recount. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 321 You would like to hear what was the finish of the noted Will Barrow. 1827 *Ibid.* XXI. 78 The finish of the hunting season I unfortunately lost.

b. *elliptically* in *Sporting*: The end of a hunt, race, etc.; the death of a fox; also in phrase, *to be in at the finish.* Also *fig.*

1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 13 The old squire was determined to be in at the finish. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 133 Think for a moment of a finish as it is in reality. 1891 H. LE CARON 25 *Years in Secret Serv.* (1893) 188 It was..in the speeches from start to finish.

2. That which finishes, or serves to give completeness or perfection to anything.

1793 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 13, The choir received it's embellishments and finish from Henry the Eighth. 1823 GR. KENNEDY *Father Clem.* i. 20 To obtain that finish to his education which it was .. thought could only be acquired by travelling [etc.]. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 515 Two smaller towers were designed as the finish of the building. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 362/1 To have an American finish put to her education and manners.

b. *Building.* The last coat of paint or plaster laid upon a surface.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 417 Over this a coat of oil-colour..called the finish, is laid

3. The condition or quality of being finished or perfected.

c 1805 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Wks.* (Rtldg.) I. 354 There was a want of *finish*, as the workmen call it, in my manufacture. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vi. 229 They could not, compatibly with such nicety of finish, be laid over each other. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin-Coll. Man.* XXVI. 397 High finish could not be obtained in the mode by which this massive money was produced. 1885 NEWHALL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/2 They [gloves] are tanned with sumac and gambier .. as these produce softer finishes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/3 Mr. Reeves sang with perfect finish.

4. *slang.* A house of entertainment, where the night is finished.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 17 The innumerable finishes and saloons. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* (1869) 204 A weakly little man .. whose pallid countenance told of Finishes and Casinos.

5. (See quot.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 58 Methylated spirit can be procured also in small quantities .. containing in solution 1 oz. to the gallon of shellac, under the name of 'finish'. 1888 *Dumfries Standard* 22 Feb. 3 The traffic in methylated spirit or 'finish' as it is popularly called.

Finish (fi·niʃ), *v.* Forms: 4 **finch,** 4–6 **fenys, fen-, fynissh, -ysch, -ysh, -ysshe, -esch,** 4 **finisch,** 6– **finish.** [ME. *fenys, finisch,* a. OF. *feniss-* (Fr. *finiss-*) lengthened stem of *fenir* (*finir*) = Pr. *fenir,* Cat. *finir,* It. *finire*:—L. *finīre,* f. *finis* end.]

1. *trans.* To bring to an end; to come to the end of, go through the last period or stage of. Often with gerund (formerly with inf.) as object: To 'make an end of', cease (doing something). † Also, *rarely,* To put an end to, cause to cease.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3934 Then was þat ferli fiȝt finched þat time. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4255 Qwene they had ffenyste his feghte. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xx. 60 The sonne the whiche .. neuer shal fynysshe to goo with the heuen. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 Who so euer dyd fyght agaynst him were lyke myserably to fynysshe his days. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. 87 In Death what can be .. That I should fear a Couenant to make With it, which welcom'd, finisheth my Woe? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 674 His Griefs with Day begun, Nor were they finish'd with the setting Sun. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 567 That calm ambition of gold, in which all the ambitious finish their course. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* viii, Edward .. had just finished a hearty meal. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 256 As he finished speaking.

b. *To finish off*: to provide with an ending (of a certain kind).

1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (ed 2) 51 Plutarch finishes off the story in his usual manner.

2. To bring to completion; to make or perform completely; to complete. Also with *off,* † *up.* † *To finish to* (do): to succeed completely in (doing).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2144 For quen I done haue with Dary & my dede fenyschid. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xi. 41 Hys enterpryse that ful sore he desyred to fynysshe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 217 Whan the sacrement of baptysme was fynyshyd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 84 In August [1553] was the aulter in Powles set up agayne, and fenysyd in September. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 28 How many Dayes will finish vp the Yeare. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 269 When Nature hath finished to forme a man in all perfection. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* I. xviii. § 3. 336 They expose themselves to the reproach of having begun what they were unable to finish. 1659 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 185 Yet have I not finished to attain the right Method, or way of ordering them. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlvii. 694 The marriage of the princess Elizabeth with Frederic.. was finished some time after the death of that prince. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 686 Finish sowing greenhouse plants. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, He cuts all his gloves out for the right hand, and never could finish a pair in his life. 1848 C. K. SHARPE *Lett.* 7 Feb. (1888) II. 590 That bloody-minded person who finished off the work.

absol. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 24 Ioab..began to number, but he finished not. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. ix. § 5 God alone can finish.

3. To deal with or dispose of the whole or the remainder of (an object); to complete the consumption of (food, one's stock of anything), the reading of (a book, etc.).

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 23 Ye shal nott fynysshe all the cites of israhel tyll the sonne of man be come. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 434 He and Brooks will doubtless finish the two [potatoes]. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 72 Would you mind finishing the canto?

b. To complete the destruction of; to dispatch, kill. Also in weaker sense: To complete the discomfiture or defeat of; to reduce to complete exhaustion or helplessness. Now chiefly *colloq.*

1611 BIBLE *Dan.* v. 26 God hath numbred thy kingdome, and finished it. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 187 Five Germans, who were resolved to finish me. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 181 Lancaster .. was completely finished. 1840 GOODRICH *P. Parley's Ann.* 188 They were for finishing him [a wounded man] outright with their bayonets. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 308 If he still obstinates himself, he is finished by [etc.]. 1884 E. P. ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ix, The moist sultriness .. finished the ox-heart cherries.

4. To perfect finally or in detail; to put the final and completing touches to (a thing). Also with *off, up.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 39 b, Those [the hands, arms and feet] bee..the partes whiche finishe the whole and make it perfecte. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 80 To perfect and finish our answer. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* viii. 6 Wee desired Titus, that as he had begun, so hee would also finish in you the same grace also. 1683 SOAMES tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* ii. 20 A faultless Sonnet, finish'd thus, would be Worth tedious Volumes of loose Poetry. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 They finish the plastering.. by Trowelling and brishing it over with fair Water .. and also brish over their new Plastering when they set, or finish it. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 7. 45 To a good natural Discernment Art must therefore be joined to finish a Critick. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 713 He was compelled by his father to finish up his pottery minutely. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 17 The hole may be finished with a file. 1842 [see FINGER-NAIL].

absol. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 187 The plasterers were..finishing off, and clearing away their scaffoldings.

b. To complete or perfect the education of (a person).

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) IX. v. 169 She sent her most illustrious citizens to be finished and refined in Greece. 1796 DR. BURNEY *Metastasio* I. 214 Most of the great singers .. had been formed or finished by him. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* vii. (1879) 215 The accomplishments which are now necessary to finish a pretty woman. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 158 Where were you finished?

c. To complete or perfect the fatting of (cattle).

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 226 The cattle..by means of the turnip are 'finished out' and in a proper state for the butcher in the spring. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. II. 334 Many flockmasters 'finish' their sheep before selling. 1865 *Ibid.* Ser. II. I. II. 259 If the lambs are well summered it will answer to finish them off in the house or yards.

† d. With complement or *into*: To make *into* by a final operation. *Obs.*

1704 SWIFT *Battle of Bks.* Wks. 1778 I. 427 Polite conversation has finished thee a pedant. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 410 This earth is to be finished up into one vast terrestrial paradise.

5. *intr.* To come to an end, reach the end; to cease, leave off. Also with *off.* Also, to end *in* (something), to end *by* (doing something).

c 1450 *Merlin* iii. 54 They sey thei shull neuer fenisshe till thei haue auenged the deth of Aungis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 248 And beganne to make so grete a sorowe as thoughe all the worlde had fynysshed a fore his eyen. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xi. 212 Infernall

payne that shall not fynysshe. 1527 R. THORNE *His Booke* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 Which maine land .. finisheth in the land which we found. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D ja, Wherwith finisheth the first. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 201 Exeter doth wish His dayes may finish, ere the haplesse time. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 143 Partnerships often finish in quarrels. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 205/2 If we begin to reinstate old words, we shall finish by admitting new ones. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 10 Finishing off somewhere between 12 and 4. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 25 June 818/1 Kermesse..finished a couple of lengths in front of Kingdom.

b. *To finish with*: (*a*) To cease to deal with, have done with (*obs.*); (*b*) to complete one's work at or upon.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1809) IV. 62 He approved..of her finishing wholly with the old Don. 1823 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) V. 139 To-night I shall finish with Queen Mary's reign.

†c. To die. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 4 Considering that all flesh must finish, I seek for no quiet rest in this transitorie life. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 36 Who with wet cheekes Were present when she finish'd.

†6. *trans.* (After L. *finire.*) To assign a limit or boundary to; to limit. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 47 So as he finish or bound himselfe.

Finishable (fi·niʃăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. FINISH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being finished.

1831 CARLYLE *Let.* 26 Feb. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. vii. 141, I purpose seriously inclining heart and hand to the finishing of 'Teufelsdröckh'—if indeed it is finishable.

Finished (fi·niʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED^{1}.]

1. In senses of the vb.: a. Brought to a conclusion, ended. b. Completed. c. That has passed through the last process or stage of manufacture or elaboration.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 93 At leingth kept he silence, with finnished historye resting. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 62 End their almost finisht race, and die. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VII. XXX, From the finish'd banquet now The wedding guests are gone. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. vii. 185 It is not an uncommon thing..to purchase a finished stove, take it to pieces, and use the .. pieces as models. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 338 They most likely will not live to see the finished book. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7 Rather the materials for a work..than a finished composition. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 Bleached and finished linens are in good request.

2. Consummate, perfect, accomplished.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 126 P 1 Lydia is a finished Coquet. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 42 If not by finished Atheists, yet at least by unsettled and wavering Minds. 1831 HENSLOW *Let. Darwin* in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 167 Not in the supposition of your being a finished naturalist, but as amply qualified for collecting. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii, The finished gentleman. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 236 He possessed a countenance of the most finished beauty.

Finisher (fi·niʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER^{1}.]

1. One who or that which finishes (in the different senses of the vb.).

1526 TINDALE *Heb* xii. 2 Jesus the auctor and fynnyssher of oure fayth. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded., God the verie founder, furtherer and finisher of trueth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. 85 The other a finisher of all his troubles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 375 O Prophet of glad tidings, finisher Of utmost hope! 1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 69 A portrait by Denner, or any other high finisher. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 267 By way of a finisher, washing..the flax in the rivers kills hundreds of fish. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. (1890) IV. 297 *note*, With all his abundance, he was evidently a laborious finisher.

2. *spec.* a. In various trades: The workman, or machine, that performs the final operation in manufacture.

1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* III. i, I am poor Courtant your Taylor's finisher. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 169 This finisher carding-engine is furnished with finer teeth than the scribbler. 1869 T. LEICESTER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/1 It is then passed on to the finisher or workman. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 425 The 'forwarder' then passes the book on to the 'finisher', whose duty it is to add the required lettering and ornament. 1884 *Standard* 14 Apr. 3/7 A strike .. has commenced among the 'lasters and finishers' of the boot trade.

b. *Finisher of the law*: jocularly, the hangman, executioner.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) 57 The Finisher of the Law. 1734 *Grub St. Jrnl.* 2 May 1/1, I imagine..that in point of order .. the finisher of the law ought to draw up the conclusion. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 30 Thistlewood was suspended by the finisher of the law. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 168 It [the Newspaper Press] is the grand inquisitor—the expositor—the flagellator—the finisher!

c. *colloq.* Something that finishes, discomfits, or 'does for' any one; 'a settler'. In *Pugilism*, one who gives a blow that ends a fight; the blow so given.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* L. 54 As a finisher, there is a great analogy between Randall and the late Dutch Sam. 1827 *Ibid.* XX. 60 He gave him .. four or five such finishers, as [etc.]. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xliv, This *conversazione* was a finisher to Dr. Feasible. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III. 106 When I saw her marriage .. I thought it was a finisher.

Finishing (fi·niʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{1}.]

1. The action of the vb. FINISH.

a 1535 FISHER *Prayer* E iij/1 The Smyth .. vseth the hammer .. towardes the finishyng of his worke. 1614 T. JACKSON *Comm. Apostles Creede* II. 216 The accomplishment or finishing of his glory. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24, I haesten on Mr. Cooper all I can to the finishing of my Lady Exesters picture. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 135 A sketch can never convey him. His peculiarities require infinite labour and high finishing. 1886 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 832/1 The cuts are .. as good as photography, delicate finishing, and choice modern cutting can make them.

2. *concr.* That which completes or gives a finished appearance to any kind of work. In *Building* and *Carpentry*, decoration, ornamental work. In *Bookbinding*, the lettering and ornamental work on the covers.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 If the Builder .. will have the Building to have no other finishing. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 P 3 Give the last Finishing to every Circumstance in so long a Work. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 287 The wainscot and finishing very neat. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 25 To have a lawn terminated by water..is a finishing, of all others the most desirable. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Finishings*, the carved ornaments of the quarter-galleries. 1884 H. P. SPOFFORD in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/1 The house is..of a pale cream-color, with white finishings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *finishing governess, machine, master, mortar, wood.* Also **finishing-card** (see quot.); **finishing cloth**, calico prepared for 'finishing'; so *finishing goods, linens*; **finishing-coat**, in *Building*, the last coating of plaster; **finishing-hammer**, the last hammer used by the gold-beater; **finishing-press** (*Bookbinding*), a small press used in the process of 'finishing'; **finishing-rolls**, a second set of rolls in a rolling-mill; **finishing-school**, a school where a pupil's (usually a young lady's) education is 'finished'.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 848/2 **Finishing-card*, a machine in which the process of carding is repeated. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 5/5 Printers' and *finishing cloths slow. 1892 *Ibid.* 6 Aug. 6/4 Printing and *finishing goods slow. 1862 *Times* 2 Jan., A *finishing daily governess wishes to devote three or four hours every afternoon to the instruction of pupils. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 2/7 Cross Channel demand for..*finishing linens. 1869 *Ibid.* 10 Dec., Double-blast thrashing and *finishing machines. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 79 All .. have the honour to co-operate with a *finishing master. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 19 Bricks to be daubed over with *finishing Morter. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 250 The finishing Morter to represent Stone, should be made of the strongest Lime. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Finishing-rolls.* 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 204/2 I'll bring in a bill for the abolition of *finishing-schools. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* iii, He sent his daughters to the most expensive finishing-school in Paris. 1887 *West Shore* 427 The white..cedar, a splendid *finishing wood.

Finishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^{2}.] That finishes; *esp.* in (*to put, give, receive*) *the finishing* († *hand,*) *stroke* or *touch.*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 296 The finishing, or the First, act of Repentance. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 330 A Mind well turn'd, receives the finishing stroke and polishing from Science. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 71 P 4 In each Species of Writing I have given the finishing Hand to some Pieces. 1771 WALPOLE *Anecd. Painting* IV. 145 (*On Gardening*), We tire of all the painter's art when it wants these finishing touches. 1831 KEBLE *Serm.* v. (1848) 106 With the finishing touch .. he completes his picture of that intense depravity. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxxxi. 354 To enable them to put the finishing stroke to their respective arrangements.

†**Fi·nishment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] End, finishing, completion; death.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 499 Þe forme to be fynisment foldez ful selden. 1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 353 After the finisshement of the edifications of oon of the same Colleges. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 23 Merlyn began to telle of the fynyshment of Ioseph. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 105 To the finishment and stay of that offendicle. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* I. xviii. § 3. 336 None must undertake this edifice, but after computation of the pertinences requisite for the finishment.

Finite (fəi·nəit), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–6 fynyte. [ad. L. *finīt-us*, pa. pple. of *finīre* to put an end to, bound, limit, f. *finis* end, limit.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Fixed, determined, definite. *Obs.*

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 79 There was made a fynyte loveday betwene the kyng & Thomas. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1191 Giving us assurance of that which is finite and determinate. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 334 A finite vast number is here put for an indefinite numerous multitude.

2. Having bounds, ends, or limits; bounded, limited; opposed to *infinite.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 42 For if any of them [perfections] be finite, then he is not infinite. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 11 Whatsoever we imagine, is Finite. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm. Folly of Atheism* vi. 21 That supposed Infinite Duration will..be limited at two Extremes..and consequently must needs be Finite. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* iii. (ed. 4) 11 The surface of the earth is finite in every direction.

b. Having an existence subject to limitations and conditions.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Artillerie* iv, I am but finite, yet thine infinitely. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 421 P 7 The whole Heaven or Hell of any finite Being. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 67 Of eternity and self-existence what other likeness is possible in a finite being, but immortality and moral self-determination? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 416 Of the absolute goodness of any finite nature we can form no conception.

3. *Math.* Of a line: Terminated. Of a quantity, number, distance: Limited, neither infinite nor infinitesimal. Of a group: Containing a limited number of substitutions. Of a solution: Resulting in a finite quantity. *Finite points*: such as are not at an infinite distance apart. *Finite series* (see quot. *c* 1865).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Post. ii 6 To produce a right line finite, straight forth continually. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. i, Upon a finite right line .. to describe an equilateral triangle. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 276 The distance V F, remains finite. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I. 573/1 A series is called a finite series when it has an assignable last term. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 139 Two other finite points on the curve. *Ibid.* 265 The finite segment *Ff'* is cut or not by the tangents according as the conic is a hyperbola or an ellipse. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 38 It may be proved that $\frac{d^k P_i}{d\iota^k}$ is the only finite integral solution in μ of the equation. 1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Th. Functions* 587 These finite discontinuous groups are of importance on the theory of polyhedral functions.

4. *Gram.* Of a verb: Limited by number and person; not in the infinitive mood.

1795 L. MURRAY *Gram.* Syntax 86 A simple sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb. 1798 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) III. 113 *note*, Finite verbs are those to which number and person appertain.

5. *Music.* (See quot.)

1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* XV. 105 If the canon is concluded by a coda, it is called Finite.

¶ App. misused for *infinite.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 That it may plese his fynyte deyte Knowleche in this to sendyn us.

B. quasi-*sb.*

1. The adj. used absolutely.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 105 But how can finite grasp Infinity? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. XV. § 12 Finite of any Magnitude, holds not any proportion to infinite. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1836) 155 Reasoning from finite to finite, on a basis of truth .. will always lead to truth. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 492 My servant Death, with solving rite, Pours finite into infinite.

b. *The finite*: that which is finite.

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 575/1 The finite and the infinite are both alike thoughts of our own. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 9 To us, the notion of infinity is subsequent rather than prior to the finite.

2. A finite thing; a finite being: see A. 2.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 309 All termes, and all indeterminations, all finites and all infinites. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* XXVI. (1700) 154 It being impossible for an Aggregate of Finites to comprehend .. one Infinite. 1846 [see FINITED *ppl. a.*].

Finite (fəi·nəit), *v.* [f. prec.; or f. ppl. stem of L. *finīre.*] *trans.* To make finite; to subject to limitations.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 47 The matter doth finite, and contract the amplitude of the forme. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. v. (1861) 318 The Lord to be is there, there to personate and finite himself. 1867 *Eng. Leader* 20 Apr. 224 There are two sides—a divine side and a human side .. the latter being finited, attempered, and dimmed.

Hence **Fi·nited** *ppl. a.*

1846 CLISSOLD tr. *Swedenborg's Principia* I. iii. 81 In relation to things much finited and compounded, this finite is as it were nothing;..nevertheless it is a something and a finited ens. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 617 To find God finited in Nature. 1884 *Gosp. Divine Humanity* iii. 60 Man in his finited state is dust of the ground.

[**Finiteless**: a spurious word in the Dictionaries. Cited by Johnson from Sir T. Browne (*Pseud. Ep.* I. ii, where the real reading is 'fruitlesse').]

Finitely (fəi·nəitli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY^{2}.] In a finite manner or degree.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Presence* xi. 216 Christ moved finitely by dimensions, and change of places. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 114 Within such a compass as is finitely distant from this hour. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* v. 130 Such creatures would be made upright or finitely perfect. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 185 The Balance will ultimately be in favour of each Individual finitely.

Finiteness (fəi·nəitnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being finite; the condition of being limited in space, time, capacity, etc.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 89 It ariseth .. from the finitenesse, and dimensiuenesse of the angelicall nature. 1708 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 490 Finiteness of our minds no excuse for the geometers. 1886 PROCTOR *Fam. Sc. Stud.* 5 No theory of the finiteness of space can possibly be more utterly inconceivable than the idea of infinite space itself.

Finitesimal (fəinite·simăl), *a. Math.* [f. FINITE *a.*, after *millesimal*, etc.] Denoted by the ordinal of a finite number.

1861 H. J. S. SMITH *Th. Numbers* III. in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 326 Any term which occupies a finitesimal place in any one arrangement should occupy a finitesimal place in every other arrangement.

¶ ? Erroneously used for *infinitesimal*, in the sense 'exceedingly minute'.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXXVII, A spasmodic contraction of the finitesimal nerves.

†**Fini·timate,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *finītim-us* bordering upon + -ATE^{2}.] Bordering, neighbouring, close by. Const. *to.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 21 We finde the seuenth [vertebra]..finitimate, and next adioyning to the Vertebres of the brest. *Ibid.* II. 9 This middle Cartilage is to the bony..diuision of the nose aunswerable, and very finitimate.

†Fi·nitive, *a. Obs.* Also 6 finative, finityve. [ad. L. *finītīv-us* defining.]

1. a. Definitive, final. b. Defining.

1593 RICH *Greenes Newes* F b, Richard had no sooner thus added his finative concluison, but [etc]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Finitive*, which defines or determines. 1730–6 BAILEY folio, *Finitive*, defining.

¶ 2. Erroneous uses: a. Put for L. *finitimus*: Of or belonging to the frontier. b. ? = FINICAL.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 166 The fyrst sort of battellis and veyris that broucht the romans to ruuyne, vas callit battellis finityuis, A finibus. 1640 R. BRATHWAIT ('Phil. Panedonius') *Boulster Lect.* 67 The Tale of that Finitive Girle [app. = affecting fine language].

†Finitor. *Obs. Astron.* [a. L. *fīnītor*, agent-n. f. *fīnīre* to bound; a literal transl. of Gr. *ὁρίζων* HORIZON.] The horizon.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. Introd. (ed. 7) 604 The other Crosse Diameter..signifieth the Horizon, which for distinctions sake is otherwise called the Finitor. 1671 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 124 Not thinking but that the appearance..would be invisible as celebrated under our finitor. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/1 In Terms of Art used by Limners..Finitor [is the] Horizon. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Finitor*, the same with Horizon.

Finitude (fi·nitiūd). [f. FINITE + -TUDE.] The condition or state of being finite; the condition of being subject to limitations; = FINITENESS.

1644 R. HARWOOD *David's Sanct.* 13 The finitude of the King's presence. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 514 Void of al finitude and limitation. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. viii. § 4 (1734) 73 It seems Precision is a Contradiction to Finitude. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 128 Those catastrophes which serve to remind man of the finitude of his wisdom. 1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 66 The values of *x* which satisfy such a condition are separated by intervals of finitude. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* IV. iii. 505 This idea of the finitude of space.

Finity (fi·nĭti). [ad. OF. *finité*, f. *fini* (pa. pple. of *finir* to bound) FINITE *a.*] = prec.

1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* Ep. Ded. A iij b, The Finity of Sin, that in its own Nature cannot Merit an Infinite Punishment. 1813 BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 1081 The laws of nature Finity oppose. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 17 Creatures .. exposed by the finity of their natures to continual temptations.

Finjan: see FINGAN.

Finkle (fi·ŋk'l). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 fenecel, 4 fenkil, 5 fenkylle, 4–6, 9 fenkel, 5–6 fenkell(e, 6 fyncle, 6, 9 finckle, 6 finkil, 7–9 finkel, finkle. See also FENNEL. [ME. *fenecel*, ad. L. *fæniculum*: see FENNEL. The immediate source may be continental Teut.; cf. Du. *venkel*, OHG. *fenachal, finachal*, mod. Ger. *fenchel*.] = FENNEL I.

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 556 *Feniculum*, fenecel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 155/2 Fenkylle, *feniculum*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 42 Fenkell is an Herbe of the Gardaine and fielde common to them both. 1659 ROWBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xii. § 132 These are spices; Pepper..fenil or finkel, thyme. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Finkel*, fennel.

attrib. *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 351 Take yᵉ jus of fenkel rote And droppyn in yᵉ eyne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 156 A Ferþing-worþ of Fenel-seed [*v.r.* fenkil seed].

Finks: see FENKS.

Finless (fi·nlĕs), *a.* [f. FIN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a fin or fins.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 151 A finne-lesse Fish. 1775 in ASH. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 159 A thin cylindrical fish..with a blunt head and finless tail.

Finlet (fi·nlĕt). [dim. of FIN.] A small fin.

1874 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 579 Delicate filamentary finlets..decorate the tail in some species.

Finn, Fin (fin). [OE. *Finnas* pl., corresponding to ON. *Finnr*, Sw., Da., Ger. *Finne*.

In the first and second centuries the name is recorded as L. *Fenni* (Tac.), Gr. *Φίννοι* (Ptol.). Presumably of Teut. origin; some have conjectured that it is related by ablaut to FEN *sb.*]

The name used by the Teut. nations for an individual of a people in North-Eastern Europe and Scandinavia, calling themselves *Suomi* or *Suomelaisset*, and speaking a language of the Ural-Altaic class. Often applied more widely to include other peoples closely allied ethnically and linguistically to the Finns proper or Suomi.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. (Sweet) 17 Þa Finnas .. & Þa Beormas sprǽcon neah an gehéode. 1599 tr. *K. Ælfred's Oros.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. He iudged, that the Fynnes and Biarmes speake but one language. 1854 LATHAM in *Smith's Dict. Cl. Geog.* I. 894 Finn is not the name by which either the Finlanders or the Laplanders know themselves. It is the term by which they are known to the Northmen.

Finn: see FINNIP.

Finnac(k: see FINNOC.

Finnan (fi·năn). Also **findhorn, findram, fintrum, findon, finnon.** [A place-name used *attrib.* app. orig. the name of the river *Findhorn*, or of a place so called on its banks; but confused with *Findon*, the name of a village in Kincardineshire.] A haddock cured with the smoke of green wood, turf, or peat earth. More fully *finnan-haddock (-haddie), -spelding.*

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 33 The Buchan bodies .. Their bunch o' findrams cry. 1811 W. THOM *Hist. Aberdeen* II. 170 Findon haddocks are .. esteemed a great delicacy. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, The elder girl .. was preparing a pile of Findhorn haddocks (that is, haddocks smoked with green wood). 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 121 'Findon,' or 'Finnan haddies,' are split, smoked, and partially dried haddocks. 1873 J. G. BERTRAM *Harriest of Sea* 205 Genuine Finnans, smoked in the original way by means of peat-reek. 1893 *Times* 13 Dec. 3/6 Central Fish Market..Aberdeen finnons sold well.

Finned (find). [f. FIN *sb.* + -ED².] Having a fin or fins (see senses of FIN *sb.*). Also in parasynthetic derivatives, as *prickly-, red-finned.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 298 Of þe finnede fihes our fode to lacche. 1611 COTGR., *Perche de mer*, a wholesome, rough-finned .. rocke-fish. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 61 They..plough up the Turf with a broad finned Plough. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 303 The fish that have bony prickly fins, are called Prickly Finned Fish. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Fin*, A one finned fellow, a man who has lost an arm. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 11. (ed. 3) 369 Dolphins .. finned and ducally crowned or. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 313 Seeing The red-finned fishes o'er the gravel play.

Finner (fi·nəɹ). [f. FIN *sb.* + -ER ¹.]

1. A name given to whales of the genus *Balænoptera*, esp. the Rorqual, from the fact of their having a dorsal fin. Also *finner-whale.*

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 190 These [whales] commonly measure from 60 to 90 feet in length and are denominated finners. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, The Berserkars used to .. snap them [swords and spears] all up into pieces, as a finner would go through a herring net. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* v. 152 The mighty finners (*Balænoptera*), whose prodigious fleetness makes them too dangerous to encounter. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1987. 732/3 Skeleton of a finner whale. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 6/7 The great northern Rorqual Razorback, or 'Finner'.

2. = FINNOC.

1803 J. MACKENZIE *Prize Ess. Highl Soc.* II. 377 Finners or finnocs, which usually abound in every salmon river, have fins of a yellow colour.

Finnic (fi·nik), *a.* Also 7 **Finnonick.** [f. FINN + -IC. The form *Finnonick* is ad. mod.L. *Finnonicus*, f. *Finno* FINN; cf. *Lapponic.*] a. Pertaining to the Finns, Finnish. b. Now usually, Pertaining to the group of peoples ethnically allied to the Finns, or to that division of the Ural-Altaic languages to which Finnish belongs.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § iii. 4 The Finnic [language] used in Finland and Lapland. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 76 The Finnonick Language. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 368 The Lesghian and other tongues of the Caucasus, by some pretended to be of Finnic origin.

Hence **Fi·nnicize** *v. nonce-wd.*, to give a Finnish form to.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 320 The foreign names..have been gradually finnicized, and *Biblia* is now written Piplia.

Finnicking, finnikin: see FINICKING.

Finnier, var. of FINEER *v.*, *Obs.*

†Finnimbrun. *Obs. rare*—¹. [Of arbitrary formation: cf. *conimbrum*, var. of CONUNDRUM.] A trifle, a gimcrack.

1653 WALTON *Angler* (1676) 263 He saw Ribbins and Looking-glasses .. and all the other finnimbruns that make a compleat Country Fair

Fi·nnip. *slang.* Also finn, finny. [Said to be a Yiddish pronunc. of Ger. *fünf* five.] A five-pound note.

1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* 346, I .. got six Finnips and a Cooter for the Yacks. 1865 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 396 The notes were all finnies (£5 notes), and a good imitation. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 505/1 Fifty quid in double finns.

Finnish (fi·niʃ), *a.* [f. FINN + -ISH; cf. ON. *Finnskr*, Sw., Da. *Finske*, Ger. *Finnisch.*] Pertaining to the Finns; rarely in wider sense = FINNIC b. Also *absol.* quasi-*sb.*, the Finnish language.

1789–96 MORSE *Am. Un. Geog.* XI. 84 The Ostiaks, who are likewise a Finnish race. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sir Y. Bowring* 24 Although you should begin in Dutch, and end (like me) in FINNISH. 1856 *Gazetteer of the World* III. 359 The Finnish peasantry.

Finnoc (fi·nŏk). Also 8 **finnac(k, -eck, -ock,** 8–9 **phin(n)ock.** [a. Gael. *fionnag*, f. *fionn* white.] 'A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario*' (Jam.).

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1794) 230 Phinocs are taken here in great numbers. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* III. 360 A trout called a finneck..appears in..July and August. 1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 This fish I consider to be the Salmo albus of Fleming..the Phinnock of the north and west of Scotland. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 38 The river abounds with trout, finnock, eels.

Finny (fi·ni), *a.*¹ [f. FIN *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Provided with or having fins; finned.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 29 Proteus..Along the fomy waves driving his finny drove. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 52 The Finny or the Feather'd Kind. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 142 With finny monsters teems the sea.

b. *nonce-use.* Of a person: With arms like fins.

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii, Miss Skeat .. looked tall and finny.

2. Of the nature of a fin; like a fin.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 338 Never againe shall I with finnie-ore Put from or draw unto the faithfull shore. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 133 Finny substances, standing out from each side like wings.

3. a. Of or pertaining to fish. b. Teeming with fish. Cf. FIN *sb.* 1 c.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 187 He..With patient angle, trolls the finny deep. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 965 Instinctive all with finny life. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 99 The headlong osprey..skims the finny flood.

†Fi·nny, vi·nny, *a.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *fynig*, f. *fyne* mould. Cf. FENNY.] Mouldy.

a 1722 Vinney [see FINEWY]. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. p. xxix, 'I can't eat un [a loaf], zur: it be soa vinny.' I discovered that he meant 'mouldy'. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 97 Blue vinny, or vinnied, cheese.

Finny: see FINNIP.

‖ Finochio (finō·kio). Also 8 **fenochia, -io, -occhio, finocha, finochi,** 8–9 **fin(n)ochia.** [It. *finocchio*:—popular L. *fēnoclum*: see FENNEL.] The sweet fennel (*Fœniculum dulce*); also called the dwarf or French fennel.

1723 R. DIGBY *Let. to Pope* 14 Aug. How spring the Brocoli and the Fenochio. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gardener* (1803) 658/1 *Finochio*, or French fennel; for soups, sallads, etc. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvi. (1813) 267 Finochio is a sort of dwarf fennel. 1847 CRAIG, *Finnochia*, a variety of fennel.

†Fi·nter-fa·nter. *Obs.* [A jingling reduplication of unmeaning sounds. Cf. FIDDLE-FADDLE.] The name of a herb.

? *a* 1400 [see FETTERFOE].

‖ Fio·cco. *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* **flocchio.** [It. *fiocco* (pl. *fiocchi*): see FLOCK *sb.*] A tassel.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 2 Fiocchio's or Cardinals Horse-top-knots. 1714 *Hist. Mitre & Purse* 30 A Cardinals Horse with his Fiocco upon him.

†Fi·ole. *Obs.* Also 4–5 **fyole, viol(e, fiolle,** 6 **fyoyle.** [a. OF. *fiole, phiole* = Pr. *fiola*, med.L. *fiola* (class. L. *phiala*, Gr. *φιάλη*): see PHIAL, VIAL.] A bowl, cup, or phial.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1476 Fyoles fretted with flores & fleez of golde. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 290 Sencers .. and a viole of sence. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* vii. 13 A siluern fiole [1388 viol], hauynge seuenti sicles aftir the peyse of the seyntuarye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43, xii fiolles of gold. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 583 *Fiola*, a fyyole or a cruet. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 The fyole fulle of the holi libacion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, A glasse full, or the mountenaunce of a fyoyle.

Fion. A piece cut from a fish and used for bait.

1875 WILCOCKS *Sea-Fisherm.* 137 This [mackerel] bait is termed a last, lask, float, or fion.

Fiond, obs. form of FIEND.

Fiord, fjord (fyōəɹd). Also 8 **fuir,** 9 **fyord.** [a. Norw. *fiord*:—ON. *fjǫrðr*:—prehistoric **ferþu-z.*] A long, narrow arm of the sea, running up between high banks or cliffs, as on the coast of Norway.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 147 Till it comes to Titus-fiord. 1742 MIDDLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 167 These Shores have many Inlets or Fuirs. 1818 E. HENDERSON *Iceland* I. p. vi, The Faxe Fiord abounds with lava. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 447 Those great indentations known as the Fiords. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 81 In the sheltered and shallow fjords of Denmark, the sea is generally calm.

b. *attrib.*, as *fiord-mouth*; *fiord-like* adj.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 4/2 Coal Harbour is situated on the same fiordlike Burrard Inlet. 1887 *Ibid.* 23 Aug. 6/1 Islands .. lying in the fjord-mouths.

Fiorin (fəi·ŏrin). [App. a corruption of Ir. *fiorthán* long coarse grass.] A species of grass (*Agrostis stolonifera* or *alba*). Also *fiorin-grass.*

1809 W. RICHARDSON in *Farmers' Mag.* X. 503 The variety of Irish grass called Fiorin. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 The wheat has been fairly eaten out by the couch and *fiorin* grass. 1856 W. ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 26 July 931 The clover and the fiorin deep. 1866 *Evening Star* 24 Mar., The fiorin grass, which some farmers anathematise as a weed.

Fiorite (fiō·rəit). *Min.* [Named by Thomson 1796 from *Santa Fior-a*, its locality: see -ITE.] An incrustation formed from the decomposition of the siliceous minerals of volcanic rocks about fumaroles, or from the siliceous waters of hot springs.

1808 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 52 Müller's glass, or Lava glass..Fiorite. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 214 A siliceous incrustation, first noticed by Dr. Thompson under the name of fiorite. 1884 DANA *Min.* 199 The original fiorite..occurs in tufa.

‖ Fioritura (fiōritū·ră). Pl. **fioriture.** [It. *fioritura*, f. *fiorire* to flower.] A florid ornament or embellishment in music. Usually *pl.*

1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. 220 The only defect I can discover in her singing is an excess of *fioriturі*. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. XIV. 155 These *impromptu* torrents of music create rapturous *fioriture*.

transf. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 323 The modern poet [endeavours]..to embroider their materials with the dazzling *fioriture* of his invention.

Fip (fip). *U.S.* [short for *fippenny bit.*] (See quot. 1860.)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Fippenny Bit*, or contracted, *Fip*, fivepence. In Pennsylvania, and several of the Southern States, the vulgar name for the Spanish half-real. 1876 T. HILL *True Order Studies* (1878) 49 The..fips and elevenpenny bits of fifty years ago.

Hence **Fi·psworth,** as much as may be bought or sold for a 'fip'.

1844 MAURY *Let. to A. Maury* 23 June, in Corbin *Life* (1888) 48 If nonsense will sell at all, I am sure you have here three fipsworth of it.

Fipenny (fi·pĕni). *slang.* Also **fi'penny, fippen(n)y.** [Corruption of FIVE-PENNY.] (See quots.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Fi'penny*, a clasp-knife.

1889 Barrère & Leland *Slang, Fifpenny* (thieves'), a clasp knife. The term is in common use in Australia, where it was introduced by the convicts.

Fi'ppence. *Colloq.* [Corruption of *five pence.*] = Five pence.

1607 R. C. *World of Wonders* 50 Women gorgeously apparelled, finicall and fine as fippence. 1721 J. Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 18 As fine as Fippence, you'll give a Groat raking. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fippence to the drawer.

Fipple (fi·p'l), *sb.* Also *Sc.* faiple. [Cf. Icel. *flipi* lip of a horse.]

†**1.** The plug at the mouth of a wind-instrument, by which its volume was contracted. *Obs. rare*—1.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 161 Let there be a Recorder made with two Fipples, at each end one.

2. *north. dial.* 'The underlip in men and animals, when it hangs down large and loose' (Jam.). *To hang a (the, one's) fipple* : to look disappointed, discontented, or sulky; also, to weep.

1805 A. Scott *Poems* 23 (Jam.) Condemned to hang a faiple. 1825 Brockett *N. Country Gloss.*, 'See how he hangs his fipple.' 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v. 'What a fipple!'—what a face you're making.

3. *dial.* (See quot.)

1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, After stooks of corn remain standing for a time, the bottoms of the sheaves become naturally longer on the outside than the inside, which is called their 'fipple'.

†**Fi'pple,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fepple. [Cf. Sw. *flipa* to weep with distortion of the mouth.] *intr.* ? To whimper, whine; ? to slaver, dribble.

14.. *Peebles to Play* xxv, He fippilit like ane faderles fole. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Maritt Wemen* 114 He feppillis like a farcy aver, that flyrit on a gillot.

Fir (fəɹ). Forms: 3–8 firr, 4 fer, *south.* ve(e)r, 4–5 fyr(re, *south.* vyrre, 4–7 firre, (6 fire, 7 fyre), 7 fur, 4– fir. [ME. *firr, firre,* perh. repr. OE. **fyre* or ON. *fyri-* (in combs. *fyriskógr* fir-wood, etc.; cf. Da. *fyr*):—OTeut. **furhjôn-* f. **furhâ, forhâ,* whence OE. *furh(wudu),* OHG. *forha* (MHG. *vorhe,* Ger. *föhre*), ON., Norw., Sw. *fura.* For the formation cf. Beech, OE. *bêce*:—**bôkjôn* f. *bôkâ* (Ger. *buche*).

A form differing in ablaut-grade is OHG. *vereh-eih* (rare early mod.Ger. *ferch*), Lombard *fereha,* all denoting a kind of oak (L. *aesculus*). The L. *quercus* oak is doubtless cognate.]

1. The name given to a number of coniferous trees, of different genera. **Scotch Fir** (*Pinus sylvestris*), a native of Arctic Europe and Asia; perhaps indigenous in a few spots of northern Britain; called also *Scotch Pine.* **Silver Fir** (*Abies pectinata*), a native of the mountainous parts of middle and southern Europe; so called from its whiteness under the leaves. *Silver Fir of Canada* (*Abies balsamea*), a small tree which furnishes 'Canada balsam.' **Spruce Fir** (*Picea excelsa*), a native of northern and mountainous central Europe; called also *Norway Spruce.*

(The first quot. is doubtful: the word may be Far.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11501 (Götting.) [Rekels] .. es a gum þat cummes of firr. *c* 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 179 The sayling firr. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. iv. (Tollem. MS.), Veer [1535 Fer] is a tre þat streccheþ in lengþe upwarde. *a* 1490 Botoner *Itin.* (1778) 175 Arbores et mastys de vyrre cum anchoris jacent. 1530 Palsgr. 220/2 Fyrre a tree, *sappin.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The firre that weepeth still. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 19 The rocky clifts .. overgrown with Firre. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 188 The silver Firr dotes on the stately Pine. 1777 Hunter in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 47 Spruce fir, Scotch fir, Silver fir, Weymouth fir. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 446 Silver Fir is so named from the whiteness of the leaves underneath. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* I. 267 'As a nurse'..'no other tree equals the Scotch fir.' 1877 Bryant *Odyss.* v. 290 Firs that reach the clouds.

2. The wood of any of these trees. *Fir-in-bond,* 'a name given to lintels, bond-timbers, wall-plates, and indeed all timbers built in walls' (1846 Buchanan *Technol. Dict.*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxi. (1495) 684 The ver rotyth anone vnder erthe. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 15 Hee .. couered the floore of the house with plankes of firre. 1677 Yarranton *Engl. Improv.* 69 Many Cities are built of Fir. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 261 The fir which is mostly used in carpentry is distinguished by the name of Memel Fir.

b. *Sc.* = *candle-fir*: see Candle *sb.* 7.

1813 W. Beattie *Entertain. & Instruct. Tales* I. 31 Pate .. but-a-house dare hardly look, But had, and snuff the fir.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib.: (sense 1), as *fir-bark, -clump, -cone* (hence *fir-coning,* nonce-wd.), *-green, -plantation, -seed, -top, -wood*; (sense 2), as *fir-lathing, -plank, -pole, -timber*; b. instrumental or parasynthetic, as *fir-bordered, -built, -scented, -topped* adjs.

1840 Mrs. Norton *Dream* 2 The changeful beams still play'd On the *fir-bark. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/1 Along the *fir-bordered road. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fir-built,* constructed of fir. 1842 Faber *Styrian Lake* 36 Groupes of birch .. Rise up .. Among the *fir-clumps dark. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 256 Oak-apples, and *fir-cones brown. 1819 Miss Mitford in *Life* (1870) II. 56, I like it [reading] .. better than *fir-coning—better than violeting. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 29 Nov. 136/1 The newest greens are called cresson and '*fir-green'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 84/1 Webbing made of reed and used in substitution of *fir-lathing. 1855 H. Clarke *Dict.* s. v. *Fir,* *Fir-plank. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 61 The dark verdure of the *fir-plantations. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 177 The Pole is commonly made of a *Fir-pole. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 223 Fir-poles, small trunks of fir-trees. 1880 Ouida *Moths* II. 384 He was thinking of green, cool, dusky, *fir-scented Ischl. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 *Fir-seeds. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 62 Memel and all other *fir timbers. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* II. 212 Upon the *fir-tops hung the bones of murdered men. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 3/2 The *fir-topped hill that shuts out the view of the lake. *c* 1540 Leland *Itin.* VII. (1744) 22 Ther be founde in Morisch and Mossy Grounde .. *Fyr-woodde Rootes. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* vi. 5 Instruments made of Firre-wood. 1877 Black *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 12 That distant line of firwood on the horizon.

4. Special comb.: as **fir-apple, -ball,** the fruit of the fir-tree; a fir-cone; †**fir-beech,** the lime or linden tree (L. *tilia*); **fir-bob** = *fir-apple*; **fir-brush** (see quot.); **fir-candle** = Fir 2 b; **fir-cedar** (see quot.); **fir club-moss** = *fir-moss*; **fir-deal,** a deal or plank of fir; also, fir-wood cut in planks; **fir-marigold** (see quot.); **fir-moss** (see quot.); **fir-needle** (see quot.); **fir-pine** = 1; **fir-rape,** a parasitic plant on roots of fir and beech (*Hypopithys multiflora*); **fir-spell** *dial.* = Fir 2 b (in quot. referring to fir-roots so used). Also Fir-tree.

1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 147 The Fir-Tree .. bears a scaly Fruit of a piramidal Figure, call'd the *Fir-Apple. 1878 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 184 Fir Apple .. *Fir Balls..*Fir-bob. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 b, The Fyrre, the Oke, the Chestnutte, the *Fyrrelbeeche. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, **Fir-brushes,* the needle-foliage of fir trees. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 179 The great Cedar, called by the Greeks Cedrelate, as one would say, the *Fir-Cedre, yeeldeth a certain pitch or parrosin named Cedria. 1855 Miss Pratt *Ferns* 138 Order Lycopodiaceæ, *L. Selago* (*Fir Club-moss, Upright Fir-moss). 1450, 1558, 1604, 1618 *Fir-deal [see Deal *sb.* 1, 2 b]. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* ix. 308 The *fir-marigold [mesembryanthemum] was expanding its radiated crowns over thousands of acres. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.* 80 **Fir-moss,* a mossy looking plant like a little fir-tree, *Lycopodium Selago.* 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, **Fir-needles,* the leaves of the Scotch Fir. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xxxv. 290 The *fir-pines .. told us that we had reached the highest point of the hills. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 384 Order Monotropeæ .. (Yellow Bird's-nest)..called also *Fir-rape. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* Feb. 60 The Fir-Rape .. grows at the foot of beech and fir trees. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 382 Examine the *Fir-spells, as they call them, who are brought up the River Ouse by the Turff-men and sold at York.

Fir, var. form of Fur.

†**Fi'rdon,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **firdoun, frid(d)oun.** [ad. F. *fredonn-er.*] *intr.* To warble, to quaver in singing. Hence **Fi'rdoning** *vbl. sb.*

1599 A. Hume *Hymnes, Day Estivall* 18 Their firdoning the bony birds In banks they do begin. 16.. Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* vii. (in *Ever Green* 1724) Compleitly mair sweitly Scho fridound flat and schairp.

Fire (fəiəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **fȳr,** 2–4 **fur(e,** 3–5 **fuyr(e,** 4 **fuir(e,** 5 **feure,** 2–5 **fer(e,** 3 *south.* **ver(e,** (5 **feer**), 2–7 **fier(e,** (3 **feir**), 4–6 **fyr(e,** (5 **fyyr,** 5–7 **fyer(e,** (5 **feyer,** 6 **fyar, fieare**), 2–5 **fir,** 3– **fire.** [Com. WGer.: OE. *fȳr* str. neut. = OFris. *fiur, fior,* OS. *fiur* (Du. *vuur,* Flem. *vier*), OHG. *fiur, fûir* (MHG. *viur, fiwer,* Ger. *feuer*); the Icel. *fúr-r* str. masc., *fyre* str. neut., fire, and Sw., Da. *fyr,* lighthouse, beacon, may be of German or Eng. origin. The OTeut. **fûir-* (cons. stem) corresponds to Gr. *πύ-ρ, πῦρ,* Umbrian *pir,* Arm. *hūr,* of same meaning; cf. Skr. *pū, pāvaka* fire.]

In poetry sometimes as two syllables (fəi·əɹ).

A. As simple *sb.*

1. The natural agency or active principle operative in combustion; popularly conceived as a substance visible in the form of flame or of ruddy glow or incandescence.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 9 [xviii. 8] Astag rec in eorre his & fyr from onsiene his born. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 93 (Gr.) Him beforan foran fyr and wolcen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 On þisse deie com þe halie gast on fures heowe to godes hirede. *c* 1200 Ormin 17414 He swallt þurrh firess wunde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1140 Þo meidenes herden quilum seien, Ðat fier sulde al ðis werld forsweðen. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 151, Y formed as a dragon, as red as þe fuyr. 1340 *Ayenb.* 265 Þer me ȝo uram chele in to greate hete of uere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 102 Þanne maist þou wiþ tendre gete fuyre of þat stone. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 21 The feer wych owt dede renne From his [the dragon's] mouth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Whiche from ye gyrdell downwarde was all lyke fyre. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 364 Fier is known to be fier by the heat, though for the time it haue no flame. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 49 With a face as red as fire. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. lxxi. 802 Fire is the most powerful agent of life and death. 1837 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. i. 9 Fire does not inflame iron, but it inflames straw.

b. as one of the four 'elements'.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 121 Next the mone the fur is hext. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 170 a, Mans blood .. out of which draw, according to Art, the fowre Elements .. The water of it auayleth in all sicknesses .. The Ayre also distylled of it much auayleth vnto [etc.].. But the fyre purchased of it is more precious .. This fyre is named the Elixir vitæ. 1700 Dryden *Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 517 The force of fire ascended first..Then air succeeds.

c. with reference to hell or purgatory; sometimes in *pl.* Also in Alchemy, † *Fire of Hell* = Alkahest.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark ix. 44 Þer..þ fyr ne bið ȝidrysnad. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 22 Se ðe seȝð, þu stunta, se byð sceldiȝ helle fyres. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þat ece fer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29165 (Cott.) Þe fier of purgatori. 1577 Fulke *Confut. Purg.* 102 But what doctrine is tryed..by the fire of purgatory? 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 241 The sweet oyl .. by cohobation with the fire of Hell (that is, the Alchahest) becomes volatile. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 48 In Adamantine Chains and penal Fire. 1829 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) I. 273 [A child-witness] 'knows that people who swear falsely in a Court of Justice go to brimstone and fire'.

fig. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* V. 444 The fires of Hell Mix with his hearth.

d. Volcanic heat, flame, or glowing lava; † a volcanic eruption.

c 1582 Skory in *Nature* XXVII. 316 The fyers doe ofte breake forth from out the hole in the topp of this hill. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 391 This last and least fire [of Etna] runne downe in a combustible flood. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 124 Shall burning Ætna .. Forget to thunder and recall her fires? 1811 W. J. Hooker *Iceland* (1813) II. 106 Hecla, from the frequency of its fires .. has been .. the most celebrated. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* I. 1 The volcanic fires of a past age..have..rendered the soil unfit for vegetation.

†e. *Farriery.* = Cautery. Cf. *to give the fire* in 1 f. *Obs.*

1635 Markham *Faithf. Farrier* (1638) 103 The Actuall fire stoppeth corruption of members, and stancheth blood..The Potentiall fires are Medecins Corosive, Putrefactive, or Caustick. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1740) II. 199 As Horses must submit to Fire. *Ibid.* 218 Is not this Oil, in a great measure, what we call potential Fire?

f. Phrases. † *To give fire* (to): (*a*) to apply a match *to.* set light *to*; to kindle, *lit.* and *fig.*; also *absol.*; (*b*) in *Farriery* (also, *to give the fire*), to cauterize; in quots. *absol. To set* († *a*) *fire to* († *of,* † *in,* † *on,* † *upon*): to apply fire to, kindle, ignite. *To strike* (or † *smite*) *fire*: see the verbs.

c 1430 Lydg. *Minor P., Agst. Idlen.* xx, Peryodes .. From flyntes smote fuyre, darying in the roote. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 107 b, Thei set fire in their lodgynges, and departed in good ordre of battail. 1580 Baret *Alv.* F 450 To strike fire with a flint, *excutere silicis scintillam.* 1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* IV. clxxxv. (*heading*), Of Cauterization, or giuing the fire. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 21 The Harquebuziers giving fire with their matches .. to the touchpowder. 1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 45 A firie Bullet .. set fire of a barrell of Poulder. 1607 A. Brewer *Lingua* IV. i, He .. gives fire to the touch-hole. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 50 All arose and .. set fire on the Carts, and Tents. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 549 Who shall invade their country and set a fire on their chief city. 1635 Markham *Faithf. Farrier* (1638) 103 There are two waies to give fire. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* V. 85 These Fuses are very certain to give Fire. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIII. (1704) III. 354 The Lady .. having given fire her self to the Cannon. 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 786 They set Fire on the Suburbs. 1725 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6447/4 One of the said Persons did strike Fire. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 217 The absurdity of giving the Fire for the Cure of Bog-spavins. 1761 Gray *Let. to Brown* 24 Sept. Fire was given to all the lustres at once by trains of prepared flax.

g. In exclamatory phrases (cf. 1 c).

[1601, 1604: see Brimstone 1 b.] 1825 J. Neal *Bro Jonathan* II. 91 Fire an' brimstone! lay hold o' the trumpet, I say. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* I, Fire and fury, master!..What have we done, that you should talk to us like this!

h. Proverbs. † *Do not put fire to flax* or *tow.* † *There is no fire without smoke* : i. e. everything has some disadvantages. *There is no smoke without fire* (see quot. 1670).

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 25 It wille make her do and thenke the worse, as it were to putte fere in flexe. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 57 Put not fyer to fyer..This prouerbe is touched in Englyshe where it is sayde, that we ought not to put fyre to towe. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1562) Hj, There is no fyre without some smoke. 1670 Ray *Prov.* 143 No smoke without some fire, *i. e.* There is no strong rumour without some ground for it. 1888 F. Hume *Mad. Midas* II. xii, 'There is no smoke without fire', replied Rollestcn, eagerly.

2. State of ignition or combustion. In phrases: *On fire* (also † *of a fire,* † *in* (*a*) *fire*): ignited, burning; *fig.* inflamed with passion, anger, zeal, etc. *To set* (or † *put*) *on fire* (also † *in* (*a*) *fire,* † *on a fire*): to ignite, set burning; also *fig.* to inflame, excite intensely. *To set the Thames on fire*: to make a brilliant reputation. See also Afire.

Not found in OE., nor is there anything analogous in German; F. has *en feu.* The phrases in lit. sense chiefly refer to destructive burning: cf. 5.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 For þoo þre chimneis ich low of þe fendis blowing is sett in fire. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2470 Fest I all on [*v.r.* in] a fire þe foly is ȝoure awen. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 742 Goo in-to þis howsse, & loke ye set yt on a feyer. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 17, I shall sett all his londes in fyre. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 228 He .. sware his goddes that he shuld putte al on fyre. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 107 b, The fortresse .. thei toke and set it on fire. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 136 No mans nature is so apt, straight to be heated, except the Oratour hymself be on fire. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xvii. 6 Set much part on fire. 1641 Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 148 Certainly, if God's mercy be in a fire, our thankfulness must not be in a frost. *a* 1680 Charnock *Wks.* (1864) I. 195 Water poured on lime sets it on fire by an antiperistasis. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. xv. 414 The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 142 They were all on fire to fall on. 1818

Shelley *Rev. Islam* vi. iv, For to the North I saw the town on fire. 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* vii, When Sir Gregory .. declared that Mr. Fidus Neverbend would never set the Thames on fire, he meant to express his opinion that that gentleman was a fool. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 80 Enough was carried beyond the sea to set on fire the minds of all.

b. *To catch, take fire,* († *set on fire*): to become ignited (see Catch *v.* 44, Take *v.*). Also (*colloq.* or *vulgar*), *to catch on fire.*

1644 Digby *Two Treat.* I. 183 The Indian canes..if they be first very dry, will of themselves set on fire. 1886 Conway *Living or Dead* x, Now, don't catch on fire like that, Philip.

3. Fuel in a state of combustion; a mass of burning material, e. g. on a hearth or altar, in a burning furnace, etc. † *To keep one's fire*: to stay at home. *Coals of fire*: see Coal 1 b.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 322 (Gr.) Laȝon þa oðre fyndon þam fyre. *c* 1205 Lay. 1196 He halde þa milc in þat fur. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 12/373 Ouer a gret fuyr and strong. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 907 Sum-time it hentis me wiþ hete as hot as ani fure, but quicliche so kene a cold comes þer-after. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42 Do hem on a potte ouer þe fyre. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 682 To make an ovyn as redd hott as euer yt can be made wt fere. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 264 To long he had kept his fyre. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* (1883) 31 As the gold is prouine in the fyr. ?*c* 1558 Cavendish *Wolsey* (1825) I. 204 Go down again, and make a great fire in your lodge, against I come to dry them. 1634 Prynne *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 24 He condempnes the booke to the fyer. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* II. 398 The Wreaths and Relicks of th' Immortal Fire. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 564 Cold weather; forced to have a fire. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* II. 112 No kitchens emulate the vestal fire 1823 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, A good fire, with the assistance of a blazing lamp, spread light and cheerfulness through the apartment. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* v. (1857 95 The second apartment .. had .. its fire full in the middle of the floor, without back or sides.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; also in phr. *near the fire.*

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 408 The other Princes and states, especially suche as are nere the fire. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814 116 You may make a great fire of your gains and be never the warmer. 1611 Bible *Jas.* iii. 6 The tongue is a fire, a world of iniquitie. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. iii, So shall my flagging Muse to heav'n aspire..And warm her pineons at that heav'nly fire. 1639 Laud in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. 899 Let him make a happy use of coming so near the Fire, and yet escape. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 210 The excellent contrivance of Nature, in placing in Animals .. a fire .. nourished .. by the materials conveyd into the stomach. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 195 Some spark of your celestial fire.

† c. *Fire of joy*: a bonfire; = Feu de joie 1.

a 1674 Clarendon *Relig. & Policy* (1711) I. vi. 314 Preparations .. by the magistrates for making fires of joy.

d. The same serving as a beacon. [Cf. Da. *fyr* lighthouse.]

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/3 The Fire [in a lighthouse] will be lighted..from the First Day of September.

e. Proverbs. *A burnt child dreads the fire*: see Burnt 3 b. † *A soft fire makes sweet malt*: said as a recommendation of gentleness or deliberation. *The fat is in the fire*: see Fat *sb.*[2] 3 c.

?*a* 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 276 Brend child fur dredeþ, quoth Hendyng. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 Þe yberude uer dret. *c* 1530 R. Hilles *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 A softe ffyre makyth swete malte. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xiii. (1588) 141 A Burnt hande dreadeth the fire. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 1251 Soft fire, They say, does make sweet Malt, Good Squire.

† f. *transf.* in enumerations: A household. *Obs.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 214 Parishes; in some of which..a thousand housholders or fires doe inhabit. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xviii. 63 A town of fifteen hundred fires.

† 4. a. The means of lighting a fire or setting something alight; a live coal. b. Firing, fuel.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3163 (Gött.) Suord ne fir forgat he noght, And yong ysaac a fagett broght. 1540 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 With quarelles gunpouder, fyre, and touche. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxii. 7 Behold the fire and wood; but where is the lambe for a burnt offring?

b. 1547 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 91 In exspenses for fyar and candelle. 1635 W. Brereton *Trav.* (1844) 96 There is a mighty want of fire in these moors. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 274 Little extra expence .. except a little more Lead, and a little more Fire.

5. Destructive burning, *esp.* of any large extent or mass of combustible material, e.g. a building, forest, etc.; a conflagration. Also in phr. *fire and sword.* († *iron and fire*); also *attrib.* *At fire's-length* (rare): at a safe distance in the event of fire. For (*to set*) *on fire*, etc. see 2.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Wic dredneſſe wurð þer þan þat fer to for him abernð þat middernad. *c* 1205 Lay. 2159 He fuhten wiþ his leoden mid fure & mid here. *c* 1325 *Know Thyself* 30 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Hit fareþ as fuir of heth. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 96 Fur on here houses. 1504 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 5 A great fier at the ende of London Bridge. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 314 Spoylyng the Countrie with yron and fyre as he went. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 b, These offices (for feare of fyre) you see, are all severed from the house. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. 269 In euerie place nothing but fire and sword. 1667 Waterhouse (*title*), A short narrative of the late dreadful fire in London. 1724 T. Richers *Hist. R. Geneal. Spain* 53 They ..put all to Fire and Sword. 1738 Johnson *London* 14 Now a rabble rages, now a fire. 1780 in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 465 This night we are quiet, and I hear no attempts at fire have been made. 1781 Cowper *Conv.* 756 Till the last fire burn all between the poles. 1820 Shelley *Ode to Naples* 148 The fields they tread look black and hoary With fire. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 313 'The dissolution of social order,' which our fire-and-sword logicians so long and confidently preached. 1855 Trollope *Warden* xix, That would be saving something out of the fire. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 428 Wooden houses, wisely placed at fire's-length from each other.

fig. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 99 b, The greate fire of this discencion, betwene these twoo noble personages, was..utterly quenched out. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 3 To see this fire extinguished, before the flame grew higher.

b. Sc. Law. *Letters of fire and sword*: before the Union, an order authorizing the sheriff to dispossess an obstinate tenant or proceed against a delinquent by any means in his power.

1681 Viscr. Stair *Instit. Law Scot.* IV. xxxviii. § 27 (1693) 662 Letters of Fire and Sword are given out against them. *a* 1768 Erskine *Instit.* IV. iii. § 17 (1773) 691 If a party was so obstinate as to .. continue his possession in despite of the law, the Scots privy council .. granted letters of fire and sword, authorising the sheriff to .. dispossess him by all the methods of force. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v.

c. An exclamation used as a call for aid at a conflagration.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 201 One cryes, Fire! Fire! Fire! the Church doth burn. 1819 T. Moore *Tom Crib's Mem.* 21 As a man would cry 'fire!'

d. *To go through fire*: to submit to the severest ordeal or proof; *to go through fire and water*: to encounter or face the greatest dangers or hardest chances.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxv[i]. 12 We leordun ðorh fyr & weter. 1534 Hervet tr. *Xenophon's Householde* 61 b They wolde gladly folowe theym through fyre and water, and throughe all maner of daunger. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 103 And run through fire I will for thy sweet sake. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. iv. 107 A woman would run through fire & water for such a kinde heart. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communicant* ii. § 1. 119 We also are to examine .. how we have passed through the fire? 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 521 [They] Would hunt a Saracen through fire and blood. *a* 1796 Burns *Ronalds of Bennals* 19 The Laird o' Blackbyre wad gang through the fire If that wad entice her awa, man.

6. Torture or death by burning. Also, *Fire and faggot*: see Faggot 2. Hence † (*To persuade*) *by fire*: by extreme inducements.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 And are not sometime perswaded by fire beyond their literalities. 1718 Prior *Charity* 8 Did Shadrach's Zeal my glowing Breast inspire, To weary Tortures, and rejoice in Fire.

7. Lightning; a flash of lightning; a thunderbolt. More fully, † *levenes fire, fyre of heaven.* † *Electrical fire*: the electric fluid, electricity.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122 Com se fir on ufenweard þone stepel. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3046 Ðhunder, and hail, and leuenes fir. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19613 (Cott.) Þe fire of heuen þar has him stunt. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 102 Þenne falleth þer fur on false menne houses. 1747 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 186 He imagined that the electrical fire came down the wire from the ceiling to the gun-barrel. 1748 *Ibid.* 215 Vapors, which have both common and electrical fire in them. 1820 Shelley *Ode W. Wind* ii. 14 From whose solid atmosphere Black rain, and fire, and hail will burst.

8. a. An inflammable composition for producing a conflagration or for use in fireworks; a firework. More fully *artificial fire* = Fr. *feu d'artifice. Obs.* exc. in *false fire*: see False *a.* 14 b.

1602 Dekker *Satiro-Mastix* E iij, We must have false fiers. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 71 Nine hundred pots of artificial fire. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 51 The Artificial Fires, which are made use of to frighten these Creatures. 1700 J. Jackson in Pepys *Diary* VI. 232 The rockets, and other smaller fires, were in abundance. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. Round World* II. 92 We let off some false fires at the mast-head.

b. *Greek fire*: a combustible composition for setting fire to an enemy's ships, works, etc.; so called from being first used by the Greeks of Constantinople. Also *wild fire*: see Wildfire.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Þis Grickische fur is the luue of ure Lourde. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 101 b, Sparkklyng and brennyng as fyre grekyssh. 1855 Hewitt *Anc. Armour* I. 90 The receipt for the composition of the Greek Fire may be found in the Treatise of Marcus Grecus.

9. *Coal Mining.* = Firedamp.

1883 in Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining.*

10. Luminosity or glowing appearance resembling that of fire.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 12 His sparkling Eyes, repleat with wrathfull fire. 1605 — *Mach.* I. iv. 51 Starres, hide your fires, Let not Light see my black and deepe desires! 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 5 Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 762 Their soft smiles light the air like a star's fire. 1865 J. C. Wilcocks *Sea Fisherm.* (1875) 271 Should the 'brime' or 'fire' show itself, the fish will not be likely to strike the nets. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* x. 164 A great fire of sunset spread over the west.

b. *Fires of heaven, heavenly fires*: (*poet.*) the stars. *Fires of St. Elmo*: see Corposant. † *Fatuous, foolish fire* (obs.) = Ignis fatuus.

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 11 b, *Ignis fatuus*, foolish fire. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. iv. 39 Or by the fires of heauen, Ile leaue the Foe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 256 Before him burn Seaven Lamps as in a Zodiac representing The Heav'nly fires. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 134 Floating bodies of fire .. the fires of St. Helmo, or the mariner's light. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* IV. 255 Like the mystic fire on a mast-head.

11. Heating quality (in liquors, etc.); *concr.* in jocular use, 'something to warm one', ardent spirit. Also (see quot. 1819).

1737 Fielding *Hist. Reg.* II. Wks. 1882 X. 223 We'll go take a little fire, for 'tis confounded cold upon the stage.

1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Fire*, Also the heat of fermenting substances..has often been called their fire. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* ii, [He] was of a cold nature, and needed perhaps the fire of wine to warm his blood. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 37 One corner of land after another is tried with one kind of grape after another .. Those lodes and pockets of earth .. that yield inimitable fragrance and soft fire..still lie undiscovered.

12. Burning heat produced by disease; fever, inflammation. Also disease viewed as a consuming agency. *St. Anthony's fire*: erysipelas; also, † *wild fire*, Wildfire. † *St. Francis' fire* (Spenser): ? = St. Anthony's fire.

c 1386 Chaucer *Parson's T.* P 427 By the fyr of seint antony or by cancre. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 223 Panaricium is an enpostym..aboute þe nail and is swiþe hoot and..ful of fier. 1580 Baret *Alv.* F 447 S. Antonies fire, *ignis sacer.* 1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* IV. clxv. 69 You must get it [the pellet] out with an instrument .. Then to kill the fire. Take [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 35 The shaking palsey, and Saint Fraunces fire. 1686 Lady Russell *Lett.* I. xxxvi. 94 Ill of St. Anthony's fire. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 727 When the thirsty Fire had drunk Their vital Blood. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 301 The Inflammation, which they term Fire. 1843 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Physic* II. lxxxix. 767 Erysipelas .. called .. St. Anthony's fire. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 460 The unseen fire of disease.

13. In certain figurative applications of sense 1.

a. A burning passion or feeling, *esp.* of love or rage.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., Þai .. kyndils þaire willis wiþ þe fyre of luf. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 1 Hampole hys boke has named *Incendium Amoris*, þat is to say 'þe fyer of lufe'. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 68 The wicked fire of lust. 1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* xii. 408 Rage, and fury, and impatience .. are frequently attended with the epithet of fire. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 606 The victim of his own lascivious fires. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x. xl, With an inward fire possesst, They raged like homeless beasts. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 955 He fain had .. loosed in words of sudden fire the wrath..that burnt him all within.

b. Ardour of temperament; ardent courage or zeal; fervour, enthusiasm, spirit.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 177, I am glad that my weake words Haue strucke but thus much shew of fire from Brutus. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 61 ¶ 1 Among many Phrases which have crept into Conversation .. [is] that of a Fellow of a great deal of Fire. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 92 Both were full of fire and courage. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xx, Hereward was haranguing them in words of fire.

c. Liveliness and warmth of imagination, brightness of fancy; power of genius, vivacity; poetic inspiration.

1656 Cowley *Pindar. Odes, To Mr. Hobs* vi, Nor can the Snow which now cold age does shed Upon thy reverend Head, Quench or allay the noble Fires within. 1680–90 Temple *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 237 The Poetical Fire was more raging in one, but clearer in the other. 1737 Pope *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 274 Corneille's noble fire. 1847 *Illust. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 As an actress, she has fire and intelligence. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 228 For the poet there is a season of inward fire. 1877 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* i. 26 They have neither the fire of a human genius nor the fire of a Divine zeal.

14. The action of firing guns, etc.; discharge of fire-arms; also in phrases, † *to give, make* (*a*) *fire. To open fire*: to begin firing. *Between two fires*: lit. and fig. *Under fire*: within the range of an enemy's guns. † *Weapon of fire* = Fire-arm.

[The similar use of F. *feu* shows that this is not (as is often said) a separate word f. Fire *v.*, but a transferred use of the sb. as it occurs in the phrase *to give fire* (see 1 f) = F. *faire feu.*]

1590 J. Smythe *Concern. Weapons* 27 Liking the aforesaid weapons of fire, because [etc.]. 1600 *Sir John Oldcastle* v. ix, Unconstant fate, That hast reserved him from the bullet's fire. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 8 Some of the Soldiers of the Castle gave fire upon them. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4243/1 We made .. great fire all Night with our Cannon. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 80 ¶ 9 The Charge began with the Fire of Bombs and Grenades. 1815 Scott *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 112 One fire .. struck down seven men of the square. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 237 A learned Barrister was practising a fire at a mark. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* IV, You shall have the first fire. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 280 Most of Mackay's men had never before been under fire. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 248 *A direct fire* from a battery is when the line of fire is perpendicular to the parapet. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 5/6 He was about to find himself placed between two fires—viz. the Mahdi and the reinforced garrison of Metammeh.

fig. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 17 If they have received the fire of the grand juries with a good countenance. 1848 Thackeray *Gl. Hoggarty Diam.* ix, Miss Belinda opening the fire, by saying she understood Mrs. Hoggarty had been calumniating her.

b. *False fire*: see False *a.* 14 b. *Reverse, running fire*: see the adjs. Also transf. *Kentish fire*, a mode of applauding by 'volleys' of hand-clapping, etc.: see Kentish.

c. *To hang, miss fire*: see the vbs.

B. Fire- in *Comb.*

I. General relations.

1. attributive. a. *gen.* (sense 1), as *fire-chariot, -colour, -crag, -flame, -flash, -flood, -glance, -heat,* † *-leme, -ordeal, -storm, -stream*; (sense 3), as *fire-beacon, -blaze, -coal, -link, -shine, -signal*; (sense 14), as *fire-shock.*

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 430 The Amonian *firebeacons. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 80 A torch, or as they terme it a *fire-blase. 1849 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* II. 391

Elijah dropping his cloak as the *fire-chariot carries him away. 1640 *Witt's Recreations, Epit., On a Candle*, And with it a *fire-coale. *a* 1672 P. S[TERRY] *Wks.* (1720) II. 283 The Fire-Coals, which our Saviour taught his Disciples to cast on their Enemies. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* v. 17 *P.* How hot! *N.* She has been like a fire-coal these two hours. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 96 One pretty large, of the scarce *fire-colour with the purple tinge. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 333 My cloven *fire-crags. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1828) II. 304 The shadows .. By the still dancing *fire-flames made. 1586 FETHERSTONE (*title*), Brutish Thunderbolt, or rather Feeble-*Fier-Flash of Pope Sixtus the Fift, against Henrie .. of Navarre. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 35 Earthquakes, thunder, and fire-flashes. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Smuggler's Leap*, The fire-flash shines from Reculver cliff. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* XXVI, To see the *fire-flood in their rear. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, League of Alps* iv, Where the sun's red *fire-glance earliest fell. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 65 *Fire-heat at 212° of Fahrenheit produced detonation. *a* 1000 *Satan* 128 (Gr.) *Fyrleoma stod geond þæt atole sceaf. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIV. 250 Many .. vncouthe syghtes were this yere seen in Englonde, as hostis of men fyghtyng in the skye, & fyre lemys. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 884 Tying Torches of *Fire-links unto their horns. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 41 That new kind of *fire-ordeal. 1787 ROSSETTI *Poems, My sister's sleep* v, By vents the *fireshine drove And reddened. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 31 *note*, This description of the *fire-signals is very finely imagined. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 478 Helias .. was taken vp into Heauen in a *fire storme. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 142 The *fire-stream over-ran the southern district.

b. Of or pertaining to the worship of fire, as *fire-deity, -god, -spirit, -temple.* Also FIRE-WORSHIP, -WORSHIPPER.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. xvi. 252 A distinct *fire-deity. *Ibid.* 253 The *Fire-spirit. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1817) 260 By the *Fire-God's shrine. 1741 D. WRAY in *Athen. Lett.* (1792) II. 470 He will .. lay the foundation of a *fire-temple.

c. In the names of various receptacles for burning fuel, as *fire-bag, -basket, -cage, -chauffer.*

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 682 On the outside [of the kiln] .. a niche is formed to receive the fuel, and is called a *fire-bag. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fire-basket*, portable grate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 862/2 **Fire-cage*, a skeleton box or basket of iron for holding lighted fuel. 1558 *Inv. R. Hyndmer* in *Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 162, Ij *fyer chavffers.

d. Pertaining to the fire of a hearth or furnace, as *fire-bellows, -block, -blower, -brush, -cheek,* †*-cricket, -door, -grate, -nook, -rake, -set,* †*-stock, -stove.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 779 *Hoc repositilium*, a *fyirbelowys. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* ii. (1859) 247, I .. made the kindling *fireblocks shine. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 65/1 Patent *Fire Blower, for .. regulating the draught in ordinary grates. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Footman*, Clean away the Ashes from betwixt the Bars with the *Fire-Brush. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 82/1 *Fire Cheeks and Hearths of Marble Mosaic. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Fyre crycket, *cricquet.* 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 304 The *fire-door, which closes the mouth-piece or doorway. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Let .. the *Fire-grate stand about three Feet higher than the Floor. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlix, I .. went to the fire-grate. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ii. (ed. 2) 21 Their huts are seen and their *fire-nooks exposed. 1660 HEXHAM, *Een kam-stock*, a *Fire-rake which Brewers and Bakers use. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fire-set*, fire-irons. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 *Fyyr stok. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orph.* III. 205 He came with .. his head into the *fire stove.

e. In the names of implements or instruments bearing, containing, or sending forth fire, as *fire-arrow, -cane, -gun, -shaft, -spear, -weapon.*

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 291 They would .. shoot *fire-arrows at you. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 374 We should indulge them .. with a few shot and shell, not forgetting Congreve's fire arrows. 1887 *Graphic* 17 Dec. 662/1 He .. had produced a *'fire-cane', which warmed its owner's hand, and supplied him with lighting for his cigar. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 88 They let off their *Fireguns and Pistols. 1628 (*title*), A new invention of Shooting *Fire-Shafts in Long-Bowes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak reddy 3our .. *fyir speyris, hail schot, lancis, pikkis. 1616 BINGHAM *Tactics Ælian* ii. 25 *note*, The *fire-weapons haue theire advantages. 1860 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* Supp. 489 The analogous fire-weapons.

f. In the names of various kinds of fireworks, as *fire-cracker,* †*-lance,* †*-sword,* †*-target.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Fire-cracker.* 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 89 The description and making of three sorts of *Fire-lances. *Ibid.* II. 88 How to make a *fire sword. *Ibid.* II. 94 How to make a *Fire-target.

g. Pertaining to a conflagration (sense 5), (*a*) *gen.* as *fire-bell, -drum, -gown, -ladder, -loss, -shell, -telegraph, -watch*; (*b*) used in kindling a conflagration, as *fire-bavin, -fagot, -mixture*; (*c*) concerned with the extinction of a conflagration, as *fire-barrow, -boat, -bucket, -float, -main, -marshal* (U.S.), *-pipe, -pump.*

1890 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 2/5 *Fire barrows and hose were quickly on the spot. 1832 WEBSTER, **Firebavin*, a bundle of brush-wood, used in fireships. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Changeling* v, Buckets! ladders! .. The *fire-bell rings. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 22 Dec. (1880) II. 320, I have heard the fire bells dolefully clanging all over the city. 1876 *N. Y. Nautical Gaz.* in *Pract. Mag.* VI. 73 An iron *fire-boat. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 279 *Incendiarij siphones* .. *Fire buckets. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXVII, Rows of fire-buckets for dashing out a conflagration in its first spark. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXXIV, A kind of rub-a-dub-dub like that with which the *fire-drum alarms the slumbering artizans. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 137 Piles of *fire-fagots, mixed with bundles of pitch and flax .. were in readiness. 1887 *Daily News* 18 June 3/5 Five *fire-floats were quickly sent from ships in the harbour. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* xii. 249 Mrs. Hobart has a *'fire-gown' .. she made it for a fire, or for illness, or any night-alarm. 1832 *Examiner* 700/1 It was 20 minutes .. before the *fire-ladders were brought. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/4 A professional *fire-loss assessor. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fire-main*, water-pipe for occasions of conflagration. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 295 *Fire-Marshal Swenie has remained in command of the firemen for many years. 1855 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 90 These early *fire-mixtures. *c* 1855 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. Introd. 6 Water .. forced out of a pump, or from a *fire-pipe. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Feb. 2/1 The *fire-pump .. has a throwing power of sixty feet above the highest pinnacle of the hotel. *a* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 70 A *fire-shell is blown, and all the negroes .. hasten to give their assistance. 1694 *Acc. Sweden* 27 There is also a *Fire-Watch by Night. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* A iij b, The next year 1666 being the *Fire year.

2. objective (sense 1), as *fire-bringer, -spewer, -striker, -user*; *fire-bearing, -belching, -breathing, -darting, -foaming, -resisting, -spitting, -using* adjs.; (sense 3), as *fire-holder, -keeper, -kindler, -trimmer*; *fire-making* vbl. sb.; *fire-kindling* vbl. sb. and adj.; (sense 5), as *fire-annihilator, -extinguisher, -extinguishing, -quencher, -quenching.*

1849 *Mech. Mag.* LI. 424 The so-called *Fire Annihilator of Mr. Phillips. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 153 They set fire to the city .. with *fire-bearing arrows. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 22 Their *Fire-breathing Horses. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. i. 267 On a sudden .. rises Sansculottism, many-headed, fire-breathing. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Exhal'd with thy *fire-darting beames. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 199 The fire-darting eyes of the Romans. 1849 *Mech. Mag.* LI. 381 The patentee next describes a portable *fire-extinguisher. 1876 *N. Y. Nautical Gaz.* in *Pract. Mag.* VI. 73 This boat and her *fire-extinguishing apparatus deserve detailed description. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 31 His *fier-foming steedes .. They take from manger trimly dight. 1872 H. W. TAUNT *Map Thames* 49/1 A frying-pan, pot, and kettle, all to fit a *fireholder. 1881 GREENER *Gun* (ed. 2) 45 These fire-holders were usually attached to the girdle. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* V. iv. 278 When my sword is at the throats of the *fire-keepers [of an Aztec temple]. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 21 To darken and smother the *fire-kindlers. 1849 E. C. OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 508 *note*, The 'fire-kindler', Prometheus. *Ibid.*, The *fire-kindling Titan on the Caucasus. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 107 Brown begged I would drink to the *'fire-kindling'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 369 Som sayd it was long on the *fuyr-makyng. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The art of fire-making. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 178 The business of a *Fire-quencher, who .. may .. rescue the pile of building from the devouring Flames. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii. § 25 The Pumps in a *Fire-quenching Engine. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 116 Maintained with such *fier-resisting meanes that it cannot possibly melte or burne down. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 24 Safes which were sold as fire-resisting. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 A *Fire spewer, *igniuomus*. 1631 T. FULLER *David's Heinous Sin* xxxix, *Fire-spitting cannons. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 A *Fire stryker, *fugillator*. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/5 Prisoner and Jensen joined the ship .. as *fire-trimmers. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 235 Any known race of *fire-users. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* V. (1865) 82 Man is peculiarly *fire-using.

3. instrumental, locative, and originative, as *fire-baptism: fire-armed, -baptized, -bellied, -born, -burning, -burnt, -clad,* †*-coached, -cracked, -crowned, -footed, -gilt,* †*-given, -hardened, -hoofed, -lighted, -lipped, -lit, -marked, -mouthed, -pitted, -robed, -scarred, -scathed, -seamed, -warmed, -wheeled, -winged* adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 249 A *fire-arm'd Dragon. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. of Guise* III. i, I'll meet him now, though fire-armed cherubins Should cross my way. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, My Spiritual New-birth, or Baphometic *Fire-baptism. *Ibid.* II. viii, The *fire-baptized soul .. here feels its own Freedom. 1892 *Daily News* 5 May 5/4 The little '*fire-bellied toad', of .. poisonous properties. 1846 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges Creat.* vi. (ed. 5) 95 The numerous upbursts and intrusions of *fire-born rock. *c* 1275 *Death* 216 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 180 Swo he me wule for-swolehen þe *fur-berninde drake. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 290/86 *Fur-barnd he was þoru luggemont. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. Kk iij, Poales of length firebrent at end. 1615 SYLVESTER *Hymne Almes* 55 The *Fire-Coacht Prophet. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* IV. ii. It rings With a harsh jar, like *fire-cracked things. 1870 TENNYSON *Window* 151 The *fire-crown'd king of the wrens. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 39 My *firefooted horse. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 148 Hee draue as if a fierce and *fire-giuen Canon Had spit his iron vomit out amongst them. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 536 (1635) E iij b, Stakes, and *fire harden'd oaks. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. 393 Those *fire-hooft steeds. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* V. 80 A .. *fire-lighted room. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 33 Mountain, and wood, and wild, and *fire-lipped hill. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* (1875) 109 The pleasant *fire-lit room. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4114/4 A brown Mare .. *fire-marked I. I. in the near Buttock. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 52 That *fire-mouth'd Dragon. 1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 290 The sheets .. [were] scorched and *fire-pitted in like manner. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 29 The *Fire-roab'd-God Golden Apollo. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiii. 147 A doleful *fire-scarred tower. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 64 Swarthy red, as if *fire-scathed. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 79 Thy .. *fire-seamed visage. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 173 Our only *fire-warmed apartment. 1822 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 121 His *fire-wheel'd throne. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 656 Then like a Squib it falls, Or *fire-wing'd shaft. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* (1827) 41 The fire-wing'd ministers of Heaven's just wrath.

b. In names of occupations, processes, etc., carried on by the aid of fire, as *fire-hunt,* †*-trade*; *fire-fishing, -gilding, -hunting, -offering, -polishing, -silvering* vbl. sbs. Also forming verbs, as *fire-hollow, -hunt.*

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 295 Persons employed in *fire-gilding. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 570 Enoch's comrade .. *Fire-hollowing this in Indian fashion, fell Sunstricken. 1852 HALIBURTON *Traits Amer. Humor* III. 171 The *fire-hunt was Sam's hobby. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 62 The method of approaching .. the red deer .. by means of *fire-hunting them. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* V. 158 Fire-hunting is never tried in the cattle country. *c* 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* I. 9 A *fire-offering; a firing, or offering made by fire. 1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass Making* 31 By rewarming, technically called *fire polishing, the glass preserves its refractive brilliancy. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1657) 63 *Fire-trades, as Smiths, Forge-men [etc.].

4. parasynthetic and similative, as *fire-angry, -burning, -flowing, -like, -opalescent, -souled, -spirited, -swift* adjs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 476, I am well sure that Charlemagne shall wexe *fyre angry for it. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (Parker Soc.) 66 But your scalding hot and *fireburning charity may be more justly charged with the continuance thereof. 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 19 Like whirlpools of *fire-flowing iron. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 The Peare tree .. is called Pyrus, for that it is in his fashion and kinde of growth, Piramidall or *firelike. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, I'll have it burnish'd firelike. 1882 MYERS *Renewal of Youth, etc.* 94 *Fire-opalescent wilderness! 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 47 Wrath of a *fire-souled king. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvii. (1848) 159 Things hidden, seen alone by eyes *Fire-spirited. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 16 *Fire-swift wheels That whirl the four-yoked chariot.

II. Special comb.

5. fire-action, the action of firing, *esp.* skirmishing in line; **fire-adjuster** (see quot.); **fire-alarm,** an automatic arrangement by which notice of fire is given, also *attrib.*; †**fire-amel,** enamel produced by fire; **fire-ant** (see quots.); **fire-back,** (*a*) the back wall of a furnace or fire-place; (*b*) a pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus* (*E. ignitus*), hence *fire-backed* adj. (*Cent. Dict.*); **fire-balloon,** a balloon whose buoyancy is derived from the heat of a flaming combustible suspended at its mouth; **fire-bank** (see quot.); **fire-barrel,** a cylinder filled with combustibles, used in fire-ships; **fire-bar,** one of the iron bars of a grate or of a boiler furnace; **fire-beater** (for *-beeter*: see BEET *v.* II) *dial.*, a stoker; **fire-bill** (see quot.); **fire-blast,** a disease of certain plants, giving them a scorched appearance; **fire-blight,** a disease of hops; **fire-board,** (*a*) a board used to close up a fireplace in summer, a chimney board; (*b*) (see quot. 1883); **fire-boat** = FIRE-SHIP 1; **fire-bolt,** a thunderbolt; hence *fire-bolted* adj., struck with lightning; †**fire-bome** (? *bome* = BOMB *sb.* 1), a beacon; **fire-boom** *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); **fire-boss** (*U.S.*) *Mining* (see quot.; cf. FIREMAN 5); **fire-bottle,** an early application of phosphorus for the purpose of fire-lighting; **fire-break** (*U.S.*), a cleared space round a homestead, a village, etc. to guard against prairie fires; **fire-brick,** a brick capable of withstanding intense heat without fusion, also *attrib.*; **fire-bridge** (see quot. 1874); †**fire-brief,** a circular letter asking assistance for sufferers by fire; **fire-brigade,** an organized body of firemen; †**fire-broil,** the heat of a conflagration; **fire-bug** (*U.S.*), an incendiary; †**fire-cane** (see quot. 1644); **fire-cask,** a cask of water, provided as a resource against fire on board ship; **fire-chamber** (see quot.); †**fire-chemise** (see quot.); **fire-churn** = *fire-drill*; **fire-clay,** a clay capable of resisting great heat, used for fire-bricks, etc.; **fire-club,** † (*a*) a kind of firework; (*b*) *U.S.* a club of firemen (?); **fire-cock,** a cock or spout to give water to extinguish a fire; †**fire-coffer,** a kind of fireship; **fire-company,** (*a*) a fire-brigade; (*b*) a fire insurance company; **fire-crook** = FIRE-HOOK; **fire-department,** (*a*) the department in an insurance office which deals with insurances against fire; (*b*) *U.S.* a body of firemen; **fire-dog** = ANDIRON; †**fire-dragon** = FIRE-DRAKE; **fire-drill,** the name given by Tylor to a primitive contrivance, consisting of an obtuse-pointed stick which is twirled between the hands with the point in a hole in a flat piece of soft wood till fire is produced; hence *fire-drilling* vbl. sb.; **fire-edge,** *lit.* the edge of a weapon hardened in the fire; hence *fig.* (now only *dial.*) fire, spirit, 'freshness'; **fire-escape,** an apparatus for facilitating the escape of persons from a building on fire; **fire-fan,** (*a*) a small hand fire-screen (*obs.*); (*b*) (see quot. 1874); **fire-fiend,** (*a*) fire personified as an evil spirit of destruction; (*b*) a fire-god; (*c*) an incendiary (*colloq.*); †**fire-fit** *a.*, fit for burning; **fire-flag,** (*a*) a meteoric flame; (*b*) a flag of distress, when a ship is on fire; **fire-**

flair, the sting-ray, *Trygon Pastinaca* or *Raia Pastinaca*; †**fire-flyer**, a kind of firework; **fire-free** *a.*, safe from fire, fire-proof; **fire-grappling**, a grappling iron with which to capture fireships; **fire-guard**, a wire frame or semicircular railing put in front of a fireplace, to keep children or others from accidental injury; also a grating placed before the bars of a fire to prevent the coals from falling out; **fire-hole**, (*a*) a furnace; (*b*) (see quot. 1835); †**fire-hoop**, a hoop made of brushwood steeped in tar, etc., set on fire and thrown into an enemy's ship; **fire-hose**, a hose-pipe for conveying water to a fire; **fire-insurance**, insurance against losses by fire; also *attrib.*; **fire-isle**, a volcanic island; **fire-junk**, a kind of fireship; **fire-king**, (*a*) fire personified as a monarch; (*b*) a champion fire-eater; **fire-lamp**, *Mining*, a basket of burning coals used (*a*) to give light to banksmen where gas is not used, (*b*) to create a draught; **fire-lighter**, (*a*) one who kindles a fire; (*b*) material for lighting fires; **fire-lute**, a composition or lute capable of resisting great heat; **fire-maker**, one who lights or makes fire or a fire; **fire-marble**, *Min.* = LUMACHEL; **fire-mark**, the mark left by a branding-iron; **fire-measure** = PYROMETER; **fire-money**, a payment for firing at school; †**fire-night**, a night round the fire-side; **fire-opal**, a variety of opal showing flame-coloured internal reflections; **fire-piece**, (*a*) = FIRE-ARM; (*b*) a picture having as its subject a fire; **fire-pile**, a pile of wood on which a person is burnt to death, or a corpse is cremated; **fire-plug**, a contrivance for connecting a hose, or the supply-pipe of a fire-engine, with a water-main in case of fire; **fire-policy**, the official certificate received from an insurance office, guaranteeing the payment of a certain sum in the case of loss of property by fire; **fire-porr, fire-prong** *dial.*, a poker; **fire-raft**, a raft for setting an enemy's shipping on fire; **fire-roll** (*Naut.*), a peculiar beat of the drum on an alarm of fire; **fire-room**, a room containing a fire-place; †**fire-salt** *a.*, pungently salt; **fire-setting**, the softening or cracking of the working-face of a lode, to facilitate excavation, by exposing it to a wood fire built close against it (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*); †**fire-snort** *a.*, sending forth fire through the nose; **fire-spout**, a jet of volcanic fire (cf. *waterspout*); **fire-sprit** (*dial.*) = FIRE-BRAND; †**fire-spy**, one who is on the look out for a fire; **fire-steel** (see quot.): **fire-stick**, (*a*) a burning brand; (*b*) = *fire-drill*; **fire-stink**, *Mining* (see quot. 1881); **fire-swab** (*Naut.*), the wet bunch of rope-yarn used to cool a gun in action and swab up any grains of powder; **fire-swart** *a.*, † (*a*) blackening with fire; (*b*) blackened by fire; **fire-syringe**, a piston and cylinder employed to produce combustion by means of the heat resulting from the compression of air; **fire-teazer**, a stoker; **fire-tile**, a tile capable of resisting great heat; **fire-tower**, (*a*) a tower with a beacon on its top, serving the purpose of a light-house; (*b*) a watch-tower to guard against fires in towns; **fire-trap**, a place with insufficient means of egress in case of fire; **fire-tree**, (*a*) a kind of firework; (*b*) = *flame-tree*; (*c*) in New Zealand the *Metrosideros tomentosa* (*Cent. Dict.*); †**fire-trunk**, (*a*) a kind of projectile or 'fire-work'; (*b*) *Naut.* (see quots.); **fire-tube**, a pipe-flue; **fire-vessel**, (*a*) a receptacle for fire, a fire-pan; (*b*) = FIRE-SHIP; **fire-ward, -warden**, *U.S.* the chief officer of a fire-brigade; †**fire-water-work**, the name given by the Marquess of Worcester to a rude steam-engine which he invented; **fire-well** (see quot.); †**fire-wheel**, a kind of fire-work, a catherine-wheel; **fire-worm**, (*a*) = FIRE-FLY; (*b*) a glow-worm; **fire-wreath** = *fire-hoop*.

1875 CLERY *Min. Tact.* ix. 100 *Fire-action was the actual means of victory. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 227 *note*, A '*Fire Adjuster' is a gentleman..who is continually.. 'adjusting' claims for losses by fire. 1849 *Mech. Mag.* LI. 425 A difficulty which has proved fatal to all our *fire alarms. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 849/2 *Fire-alarm Telegraph.* 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlviii, Hir nek, quhite as the *fyre amaille. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 91 Small emmets, called here *fire-ants, from their painful biting. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 241 Fire-ants (*formiga de fogo*) under the floors. 1862 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.*, Birds 613 The very handsome *Fireback is an Asiatic bird, inhabiting Sumatra. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 862/1 *Fire-back.* 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 170 *Fire-balloons, or those raised by heated air. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 74 A fire-balloon Rose gem-like. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* ix. A fire-balloon which he had sent up on a Guy Fawkes' Day. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Fire-bank*, a spoil-bank which takes fire spontaneously. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 13 A course sort of Iron..fit for *Fire-bars. 1844 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* III. 312 The fuel is spread over a large surface of fire-bar [in a furnace]. 1881 F. CAMPIN *Mech. Engineering* xii. 168 At *a* are fire-bars forming the grate. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 Throwing down *Fire-Barrels. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 17 Oct. 5/2 A determined attempt was made by a *firebeater..to murder his wife. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fire-bill*, the distribution of the officers and crew in the case of the alarm of fire. 1727 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 269 *Fire-Blasts..may be occasion'd by Solar Rays reflected from, or condens'd by Clouds. 1824 FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* xxvii. 373 This is what is called a fire-blast. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. I. vi. 74 They [hops] are subject to the..*Fire-blight, and the Mould or Dwindle. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fire-board*, chimney-board. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Fire-board*, a piece of board with the word *fire* painted upon it..to caution men and lads not to take a naked light beyond it. 1885 A. T. SLOSSON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 804/1 There was a..fire-place, but it was closed by a fire-board. 1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last man* II. ii. 51 *Fire-boats were launched from the various ports. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis, etc.* (Arb.) 137 A clapping *fyerbolt (such as oft, with rownce robel hobble, Ioue toe the ground clattreth). 1832 BRYANT *Hurricane* 37 As the fire-bolts leap to the world below. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 16/2 The root of oak *firebolted. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 29 Beekne or *fyrebome, *far* (*pharus* P.). 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), In which sense it [*boute dehors*] is usually called *fire-boom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fire-booms*, long spars swung out from a ship's side to prevent the approach of fire-ships..or vessels accidentally on fire. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Fire-bosses* (U.S.A.), underground officials who examine the mine for gas, and inspect every safety-lamp taken into the colliery. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 122 A most useful application of phosphorus..is the art of making the *fire bottle, that affords immediate light. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 Sept. 4/1 Fears are entertained for the safety of the town, and teams are out plowing *fire-breaks around it. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IV. 123 Let the whole of the cylinder..be lined with *fire bricks. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 5/1 The fire-brick footway. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 263 Admitting a current of air behind, or through the *fire-bridge. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 862/2 *Fire-bridge*, a plate or wall at the back of the furnace to..prevent the fuel being carried over. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *On the Great Frost* 51 We laugh at *fire-Briefs now, although they be Commended to us by his Majesty. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 279 Within a few years the firemen belonging to the different insurance companies in London have been formed into a body—the *Fire Brigade. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 75 Then my holye domesticall housgods, In last nights *fyrebroyls, that from Troy skorched I saulued. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 7 Political *firebugs we call 'em. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 12/1 It is believed there exists an organized band of 'firebugs'. 1644 DIGBY 2 *Treat.* I. xvii. 147 Indian canes..called *firecanes), being rubbed with some other sticke of the same nature,..will of themselues sett on fire. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. Pref., They bring home nothing but firecanes, parots, and Monkies. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* III. 101 The only article we now wanted was water. I recollected the *fire-cask in the mizen-chains. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 303 In the External Furnace Boiler, the furnace or *fire-chamber is wholly outside of..the water vessel or boiler. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 863/1 *Fire-chamber* (*Puddling*), the chamber at the end of the puddling-furnace. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chemise*, **Fire-Chemise* is a piece of linen cloth, steeped in a composition of..combustible matters; used at sea, to set fire to the enemy's vessel. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 253 Churning fiercely at the *fire-churn. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., A very excellent *fire-clay. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 309 The radiating power of the small barrack grate is aided..by a fireclay back. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 92 The description and making of two sorts of *Fire-clubs. 1826 CUSHING *Newburyport Pref.*, The fire-clubs and engine societies [of the town]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Cockayne* Wks. (Bohn) II. 67 To carry the boisterous dulness of a fire-club into a polite circle. 1707 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 58 § 1 To the Intent such Plugs or *Fire Cocks may always upon Occasion of any Fire be opened. 1844 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* III. 318 In enclosed premises..firecocks are much to be preferred [to plugs]. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 331 Four *Fire-coffers filled with combustibles. 1832 WEBSTER, **Fire-company*, a company of men for managing an engine to extinguish fire. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* (1673) 20 The *Fire-crooks are too short! 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fire department*, body of firemen. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, The *fire-dogs in the common room. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 In the ayre was sene *fyere draggons and sprettes flyenge. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The use of the *fire-drill. *Ibid.* 237 It comes much nearer than '*fire-drilling' to the yet simpler process of striking fire with two pieces of split bamboo. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 29 [To put a horse to, these lessons] after his *fireedge is taken away, will but bring him to a loathing of his instruction. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* (ed. Valpy) 388 Blunt that fire-edge upon your own hard..hearts. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, 'He gallop't his lad nag till t' fire edge was off.' 1783 *Specif. Dufour's Patent* No. 1652. 1 A Machine called a *Fire escape. 1832 *Examiner* 678/1 They..rush to the fire-escapes. *a* 1706 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Fire-fanns*, little Hand-Skreens for the Fire. 1706 COLLIER *Resf. Ridic.* 43 They praise..the Fire-Fan that is offer'd them. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 867/2 *Fire-fan*, a small blast apparatus adapted to a portable forge. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1817) 251 'Tis he..The fellest of the *Fire-fiends' brood. 1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* C j b, That lye like *fire-fit blocks. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. vi, A hundred *fire-flags sheen. 1879 *Ann. Reg.* 22 The red ensign reversed (fire-flag) was run up. *a* 1705 RAY *Syn. Method. Piscium* (1713) 24 *Pastinaca marina*..the *Fire-Flaire. 1861 J. COUCH *Brit. Fishes* (1862) I. 74 The Torpedo and Fire flair have soft and sweet flesh. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 30 Charges for *fire-flyers and wheels. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 122 So *firefree they could not be burned. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 111 Light boats were constantly kept in readiness, with *fire-grapplings, to meet and anchor anything that might be drifted down the stream. 1852 BURN *Nav. & Mil. Tech. Fr. Dict.* II. 96 **Fire-guard*. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 362 The *fire-hole, or furnace. 1835 SIR J. C. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* Explan. Terms p. xvi, *Fire-hole*, a hole in the ice, kept open in order to obtain water to extinguish fire. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ix. 217 The crew..had been employed in..keeping the fire-hole open. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 279 *Malleoli*..*fire hoopes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fire-hoops.* 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 33 The stream might have played, like a *fire-hose, on the Toll House roof. 1822 *Lond. Directory* 6 Norwich Union *fire-insurance Society. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* vii. 45 A word of advice about your Fire Insurance. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. viii. 8 From the *fire-isles came he. 1884 *Chr. World* 28 Aug. 641/3 The burning gunboats and *fire-junks. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 101 The Birmingham *Fire-king has visited the fabulous East. 1861 *Leisure H.* 17 Oct. 661 Thus aided [by the wind], the fire-king marched victoriously from east to west. 1876 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 11 Nov. 733 The fire-king devoured flaming brimstone by way of dessert. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Fire-lamp.* 1779 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1780) 127/1 Will..the Clerks, or even the *fire-lighter come to prove it? 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* Introd. 51 The *fire-lute. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 61 Even from the *fire-makers and necessary-women, to the groom of the stole. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The wide-spread legends of first fire-makers. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (1818) 97 It has obtained the name of *Fire marble. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 253 What learns his Son, who does..*Fire-marks, and Country-jails with joy admire? 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2571/4 Lost..a brown Gelding..a Flower-de-luce Fire-mark on the near Hip. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 115 The apparatus has been called Wedgewood's Pyrometer, or *fire-measure. 1721 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 74 All gratuities..such as entrance money, cockpenny, *fire money, and quarteridge. 1653 *Noctes Hibernæ* i. 3 Some have learned more of their Teacher..on a *fire-night, than sitting at the desk all the day. 1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* I. 238 Third Sub-species, *Fire Opal. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 358 Twenty-seven Foresters, with *Fire-Pieces in their Arms. 1775 J. WRIGHT *Let.* in *Athenæum* 10 July (1886) 56/3 A report that I paint fire-pieces admirably. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 167 Multitudes..martyred..either at one common *fire-pyle, or else in barns and dwelling-houses. 1863 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 292 Hercules..who has ascended from the fire-pile to the Nectar Hall of Olympus. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5116/11 Scarcity of Water, occasion'd by the want of *Fire-Plugs in the Street. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xx, The pony looked with great attention into a fire-plug which was near him. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Fire-policy.* 1558 *Inv. R. Hyndmer* in *Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 162 A *fyer porre, a payre of tonges [etc.]. 1855 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fire-porr.* 1568 *Inventory W. Strickland* in *Richmond Wills & Inv.* (Surtees) 222 A *fyer pronge. 1776 T. JEFFERSON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 II. 83 One of the two *fire-rafts..grappled the Phoenix ten minutes. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 52 To..destroy any armed boats or fire-rafts they might meet with. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* lii, He desired the *'fire-roll' to be beat by the drummer. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 123 One wing of a new castle..in which there are between fifty and sixty *fire-rooms. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 246 Partly because the water hereof was salt with a witness, *fire-salt, as I may say. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 629 The *fire-snort Palfreys. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 184 Three *fire-spouts broke out. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 128 Several fire-spouts were distinctly seen. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* (1857) 267, I have seen what a *fire-sprit you can be when you are indignant. 1676 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 141 One of my Ld Craven's *fire-spryes. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 244 *Igniarium*..a *fire-steele wherewith to strike fire out of a flint. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 966 Was it nouth worth a *fir sticke. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 158 The babe, who thinkes his Nurce does him wrong..when sometimes shee plucks a firestick from him. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 30 If a fire-stick be whirled round in the dark. 1833 STUART *Exped. S. Australia* I. iii. 105 Several carried fire-sticks. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 238 For many years, flint and steel could not drive it [the fire-drill] out of use among the natives, who went on carrying every man his fire-sticks. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Fire-stink*, the stench from decomposing iron pyrites, caused by the formation of sulphuretted hydrogen. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Fire-swab.* *a* 1000 *Crist* 984 (Gr.) Færeð æfter foldan *fyrswearta leg. *a* 1849 W. TAYLOR in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 93 Thy shatter'd fire-swart hall. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 13 The *fire syringe. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 279 The..*fire-teazer who holds the soul of the steam-boat..in his hands. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. I. iv. § 1. 105 The fire-teazer of a modern steam-engine. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 318 The under-surface of the cylinder being protected by *fire tiles from the direct and too powerful action of the fire. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* Pref. 46 They have of late obtained the names in general of *fire towers. 1887 *Spectator* 28 May 722/2 The building appears to have been a regular *fire-trap. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 332 Exhibitions..consisting chiefly in *fire-trees, jerbs, and rockets. 1639 J. C[RUSO] *Art of Warre* 154 To make a *fire-trunk. Take a piece of light wood..bore it through..with a hole of an inch in diameter;..place at the one end an half pike..To charge the trunk, put a charge of beaten powder in the bottome [etc.]. 1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 26 Stones, Granadoes, Arrows, Bullets, and Fire-Trunks. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Saussisson*, the trough..which communicates the flame from the train to the fire-trunks or powder-barrels in a fire-ship. 1830 *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Fire-trunks* are wooden funnels fixed in fire-ships under the shrouds, to convey the flames to the masts, rigging, and sails. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fire-tube.* 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvii. 3 Toonges, and hokes, and *fyer vessels. 1827 *Examiner* 723/2 The *Dartmouth* sending a boat to one of the fire-vessels. 1763 J. ADAMS *Diary* Feb. Wks. 1850 II. 144 Collectors, wardens, *fire-wards, and representatives, are regularly chosen. 1832 WEBSTER, *Fire-ward, Firewarden.* 1663 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index, A *Fire Water-work 68. 1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) X. 250/1 Emanations of carburetted hydrogen, which, when they take fire, are known as *Fire-wells. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 77 How to make Gironells or *fire wheeles. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 27 The fire wheels that are used on land, turn upon an iron pin or bolt, drawn or screwed into a post. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 111 Another which is called the *fier, Worme, & semeth as it were to be a kinde of Spider. 1821 BYRON,

Cain II. i, I have seen the fire-flies and fire-worms. 1639 J. C[RUSO] *Art of Warre* 93 Fire-balls, granadoes, *fire-wreathes, and fire-trunks. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 346 *note*, Fire-arrows shot from the bows, as well as fire-wreaths cast into the vessels of the enemy.

b. In various plant-names, as **fire-bush** (see quot.); **fire-grass** *dial.*, parsley piert (*Alchemilla arvensis*), so called because used as a remedy for erysipelas (J. Smith, *Dom. Bot.* 1871); **fire-leaves**, (*a*) *Plantago media*; (*b*) *Scabiosa succisa*; **fire-pink** (see quot.); **fire-weed**, applied to various plants (see quots.) that spring up on burnt land.

1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/2 The *Fire Bush (*Embothrium coccineum*) .. which thrives so well in .. Devonshire. 1860 *Gard. Chron.* 11 Aug. 738 **Fire-leaves.* In Gloucestershire the name is given to the leaves of Plantains; and we have heard it in Herefordshire used for the *Scabiosa succisa* (Devil's bit). 1882 *Garden* 6 May 307/2 The *Fire Pink (*Silene virginica*).—The flowers of this Catchfly are unsurpassed as regards brilliancy by those of any other plant. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 133 No other culture being necessary .. but the cutting of the *fire-weed. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 706 *Senecio hieracifolius*..in North America, as *S. vulgaris* in Europe .. is known by the name of the Fire-weed. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 350 There were great fields of fire-weed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) on all sides. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 104 In Virginia, the Thorn-Apple is called Fireweed. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Fireweed*, an American name for *Erechthites hieracifolia*. 1892 R. KIPLING in *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 Nov. 13/3 The fire-weed glows in the centre of the driveways.

c. In provincial or local names of birds and insects, as **fire-crest**, the golden-crested wren (*Regulus ignicapillus*); also *fire-crested wren*; **fire-flirt**, the redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*); **fire-hang-bird**, the Baltimore oriole (see FIRE-BIRD); **fire-tail**, (*a*) the redstart; (*b*) a small finch-like bird of Tasmania; also, *fire-tailed finch*; (*c*) (see quot. 1868).

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 229 *Fire crest. *Ibid.* 13 Redstart .. *Fire flirt. 1855 LOWELL *Let. to Stillman* 21 May, The linnets, catbirds, *fire hang-birds, and robins. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 412 *Fire-tail .. the Redstart. 1865 GOULD *Hdbk. Birds Australia* I. 406 *Zonæginthus bellus*, Fire-tailed Finch .. Fire-tail. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 593 'There's a firetail', said the boy. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXV. 487 Those splendid insects which are popularly called Ruby-tailed Flies or Fire-tails and scientifically are termed *Chrysididæ*.

Fire (fəi·ər), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 fýrian, 3 furen(*ii*), 4–7 fyre, (4 fijre, 5 firin), 6–7 fier, 4– **fire**. [f. FIRE *sb.*; OE. had *fýrian* (once, in sense 1); cf. OHG. *fiurên* to be on fire, *fiuren* to set on fire (MHG. *viuren*, mod.G. *feuern*).]

†**1.** *trans.* To supply with firing. (Only OE.)

c 970 *Canons of Edgar, Penitents* § 14 Fede þearfan and scryde and husige and fyrige, baðige and beddige.

2. *trans.* To set on fire, so as to damage or destroy; sometimes, to consume or destroy by fire.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2217 A full thousand he fangid to fire þe foure 3atis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 Fyrin, or sette on a fyre, or brinnyn. *c* 1490 *Adam Bel* 117 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 9 They fyred the house in many a place. 1592 LYLY *Midas* I. i, Least desiring things above my reach, I be fiered with Phaeton. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 77 Cylon fired the Pythagorean College. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 180 He fired his camp. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. When all your stacks were fired, she lent you gold.

b. To light, kindle, ignite (anything intended for the purpose; now only a beacon, or something explosive).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 81 Sinon .. Withinne Troie .. a tokne hath fired. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 399 He toke a torche and fyred it. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A iij b, He hath .. sundrie times by the Sunne beames fired Powder. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 428 They fire an innumerable company of lamps. 1795 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 461 Twenty..white lights, which were fired at Beachy Head. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 242 Gunpowder could easily be fired by the heat of the sun's rays converged.

†c. *To fire about*: to surround with fires. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 709 The Grekys had fyred hym abowte, That he myght on no syde owte.

†d. Used in the imperative as an imprecation.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 23 Fire me, my Lord, there may be more in this than we can guess. 1760 — *Minor* I. Ibid. I. 241 Fire him, a snub-nos'd son of a bitch.

3. *fig.* To set (a person) on fire; to inspire *with* passion or strong feeling or desire; to inflame, heat, animate. Also, to kindle or inflame (a passion, etc.).

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 Wið þe halwunde fur of þe hali gast moncunne froure fure min heorte. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1013 *Dido*, That al the world her beute hadde fyred. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3835 They kyndlen ire, and firen lecherie. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, What danke marrish spirit, But would be fyred with impatience? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 99 Verse fires the frozen Veins. 1728 YOUNG *Odes to King* Wks. 1757 I. 176 What hero's praise Can fire my lays, Like His? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. iv, Perceiving she had fired the young Lord's pride. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 22 The nations of Europe were fired with boundless expectation. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xii, Fired was each eye, and flushed each brow. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 13 Venice, that land so calculated to fire the imagination of a poet. 1881 MALLOCK *Romance Nineteenth Cent.* II. 62 These imaginations fired him with a new longing for her.

†b. = FEAGUE *v.* 2 b.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (ed. 2) II. 61 You may chance to get a View of the Horses without the Dealer's having first put them upon their Mettle, or fired them, as it is called; for the last of these they will do, if possible, unless the Horse happens to set his Tail naturally.

4. *intr.* To catch fire, to be kindled or ignited; †also, to be consumed by fire. Of a coal mine: (see quot. 1892). *To fire up*: (of a volcano) to burst into flame.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 29 For I will fire with the Gallioones if it come to extreamity. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/2 In this Fight, the Frigat fired twice. 1731 S. HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 270 As in the case where houses are first beginning to fire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 39 Gunpowder will readily fire with a spark. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 59 On the 20th of April rain came with the Sirocco, and the mountain, as usual, fired up. 1892 *Northumberld. Gloss.* s. v.. A pit is said to have fired when an explosion of gas has taken place.

b. *transf.* Of flax: To become covered with black spots as if burnt.

1814 W. S. MASON *Surv. Ireland* I. XIII. ix. 265 They find from experience that the latter [American flax-seed] fired much more than the former [Dutch flax-seed].

5. *fig.* To become inflamed, heated, or excited. *To fire up*: to show sudden heat or anger.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 38, I rage and rewe, I fire and freese. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* v. ii, Women are flax, and will fire in a moment. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. x, The parson .. fired at this information. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. vi. 25 If I were to hear any one speak slightingly of you, I should fire up in a moment. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 261 She fired up at the arrogance of the squire. 1832 *Examiner* 388 1 His heart swells, and his imagination fires. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, I should have fired and fumed!

6. *transf.* a. *trans.* To redden or cause to glow as if on fire; to suffuse with a fiery hue.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 42 When .. He [the sun] fires the prowd tops of the Easterne Pines. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ii. 10 The flaming bloud, Which fir'd her scarlet cheek with rosie dies. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 2 The sun .. Ascending, fires th' horizon. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 59 As a strong sunset fires the unwilling East.

b. *intr.* To glow as if on fire; to grow as red as fire.

1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherm.* (1875) 118 When the water fires, or, as the fishermen term it, 'brimes'. 1886 A. LANG *Lett. to Dead Authors* xvii. 177 Watching..the dawn as it fired.

7. a. *trans.* To affect (the body) with a burning sensation. ? *Obs.* b. *intr.* To become heated or inflamed. ? *U.S.*

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 459 Olives .. are of a horrid .. taste, firing the throat and palate. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v., His feet fire easily in walking. (Colloq.)

8. *trans.* To drive (any one) away from a place by fire; with *out*, *out of*, *from*, or equivalent const. Also *fig.* *Obs.* or *rare*.

1530 PALSGR. 551/1 Come out, or I shall fyre the out. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. ii, March to fire them from the r starting-holes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 23 He .. shall bring a Brand from Heauen, And fire vs hence, like Foxes. 1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Col.* iii. 5 Lust will not usually out of the soul .. till it be fired out with confession. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 128 The rest of the Enemy being first fired out of their strong hold, were taken. 1728 SWIFT *Let. Dubl. Wkly. Jrnl.* 21 Sept., The law is like the wooden houses of our ancestors .. where you .. are very often fired out of all you have.

†b. To force (a way) by fire. *Obs.*

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* II. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 53 Ha! the gates fastened!..Fetch me a torch, I'll fire my way to 'um.

9. *trans.* To subject to the action of fire; to prepare by heat; e.g. to bake (pottery, bricks, etc.); to dry or cure (tea or tobacco) by artificial heat.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* lxxxix. 159 The gentlier thou dost fire, the better wil thy Work be. 1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 307 The kiln in which our glazed ware is fired furnishes three measures. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 28 (Jam.) The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, which, when fired, are handed round the company. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 18 Hoop, fire, cleanse, wash or scald any cask. 1875 *Sat. Rev.* XL. 553/1 For green tea the leaf is 'fired' within two hours of picking. 1883 *U. S. 10th Census Report Agric.* Tobacco 92 If a damp spell occurs after the barn is filled with tobacco it is sometimes fired with wood to save it. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 The work is fired, again painted with enamels, again fired, and so on.

10. *Farriery.* To burn; cauterize.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 299 Then to give him the fire, which Absyrtus doth not allow, saving the Spleen lyeth so, as it cannot easily be fired, to do him any good. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1201/4 A..Hunting Gelding..fired for the Spaven on the near leg behind. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 320, I see no Harm in Firing or Cauterizing young Colts. 1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 27 They'll be most of them 'blistered' or 'fired', and turned out!

11. To supply (a furnace, etc.) with fuel; to attend to the fire of (an engine).

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xciii. P 3 [He] might as well send his manuscript to fire the baker's oven. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 25 George firing the engine at the wage of a shilling a day. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/7 The Edinburgh Works have as much coal as will fire the retorts for at least eight or ten days. 1894 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 June 414/1 The boilers were fired by oil.

b. *absol.* Also with *up*: To make up a fire; to light up the fire of a furnace; hence *colloq.* to light one's pipe.

1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 368 In the depth of winter .. it is quite enough to fire up twice in the twenty-four hours. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving Life* 17 He allows the fireman to find out how to fire, when to fire, and where to fire. 1890 *Century Mag.* 127/2 When we had fired up he grew more and more in cordial mood. 1893 *Catholic News* 21 Oct. 6/5, I had been firing on the line for five years back.

c. *To fire off* (a kiln): to cause it to cease burning.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, etc.* 283 When the first kiln has been fired off.

12. To apply fire to (a charge of gunpowder) in order to cause its explosion; to discharge or let off (a gun, firework, etc.), explode (a mine, etc.). Also, *to fire off*.

To fire a salute, to fire a certain number of guns as a salute; *to fire a broadside*, to fire all the guns on one side of a ship. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 550/1 Fyer this pece .. *affustez ceste piece.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 281 Let all the Battlements their Ordinance fire. 1699 W. HACKE *Coll. Voy.* IV. 37 They load them with loose Powder .. and they fire them with Stone-shot. 1705 BERKELEY *Cave Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 506, I desired one of our company to fire off his gun. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 17 These sorts of rockets are fired on a board or stand. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXVII. 91 At sundown, another salute of the same number of guns was fired. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* XV, Edward fired his gun into the body of the man. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Among Mongols* XXVI. 315 A grey-headed old man comes out and fires off crackers. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* XI, Only when Mary fired a broadside into her character .. did Mrs. Richard give tongue in her behalf.

b. *causal.* To cause to discharge a fire-arm.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 42 The instructor will fire each recruit *singly*.

13. *intr.* or *absol.* To discharge a gun or other fire-arm; to shoot. Const. *at*, *upon*, *into*, etc.

Fire! as a word of command, is now apprehended as the vb. in the imperative; originally it was prob. the sb. (= Fr. *feu*).

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 47 Stradling .. threatened to fire upon them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 93 He fired, and hit two. 1721 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 227 We had orders not to fire upon the burghers. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Ecl.* II, I fired, they fell. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 250 Devonshire .. had been fired at from Colepepper's windows. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. viii. 231 He has fired into the wrong flock this time. 1885 *Law Times* 9 May 29/2 The plaintiff..fired at him, but did not hit him.

b. *transf.* (*Bell-ringing.*) To ring all the bells in a peal at once.

1788–1880 [cf. FIRING 6 b].

c. fig. *To fire away*: to start off and proceed (in a speech or action) with energy and rapidity; to 'go ahead'. *colloq.*

1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 4 Mar., Mr. Burney fired away in a voluntary. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xvii, Now then, Billy, fire away. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 67 Then Edgeworth fires away about the Odes of Pindar. 1880 PAYN *Confid. Agents* III. 156 You tell it to me, and I will tell it to him. Fire away.

14. *intr.* Of a gun, etc.: To go off.

1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 260/4 The Gun fired, killing two men. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 440 A quantity of six-inch Live shells fired. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 194 The keepers..heard a gun fire.

b. *fig.* To go *off* in an explosion of passion.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Madame de Belladonna ..fired off in one of her furies.

15. *trans.* To eject or propel (a missile) from a gun or other fire-arm. *To fire away*: to consume (ammunition) by firing.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 63 Is that Lead slow which is fir'd from a Gunne? 1854 MACDOUGALL *Modern War* vii. 176 He paralysed one-half of his army by shutting it in behind the ravine, where it did not fire a shot. *Ibid.* xiii. 428 There is a tendency in the soldiers .. to fire away their ammunition in a reckless and aimless manner. 1885 *Times* 23 Jan. 9/2 A man who had never commanded a regiment or fired a shot in anger.

b. *transf.* To propel or discharge (a missile) as from a gun. Also *absol.* (cf. 13.)

1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 143 The Persian archers firing on them all the while. 1849 *Fitzman's Ghost* in *Bards of the Tyne* 409 (Northumb Gloss.) They fired styens at him. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* x. 270 A boy having fired a brick at her. 1885 *Times* 4 Feb. 4/4 If you want something to eat, fire a stone through a window.

c. *fig.*: also, *to fire off*.

1850 J. W CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvii. 214 He had a most effective style of firing off his joke. 1859 READE *Love me Little* I. i. 29 Her ardent aunt..fired many glowing phrases in at the [carriage] window. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, He .. would not notice the looks of recognition which Tom kept firing at him. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 443 'Miss Timmens is not worth her salt', fired Tod. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cxi. 600 The great set speeches being fired off..with a view to their circulation in the country.

16. *U.S. slang.* To turn (any one) out of a place; to eject or expel forcibly; to dismiss or discharge peremptorily; to reject (a picture sent in for exhibition). Frequently with *out*.

It has been suggested that this sense is derived from 8, but this seems unlikely.

1885 *Milner* (Dakota) *Free Press* 25 Apr. 5/2 If..the practice is persisted in, then they [pupils] should be fired out. 1887 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 11 Feb. 4 Postmaster Breed says the next time such a thing occurs he will fire the offender bodily. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Apr. 2/1 A Commissioner who should be discovered to have reported a subordinate unjustly would be fired from his high post. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 447/2 Artists of genuine ability have found their canvases fired.

Fire, *v.*[2] Obs. variant of VEER.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* IV. xiv, Thay fyrit thair takillis, and sank down in ye middis of ye see.

†**Fireable,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. FIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being fired or set on fire.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 137 If Iron be not throughout its whole Body fireable, but a Coal altogether fireable.

Fire-arm. Usually *pl.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + ARM *sb.*[2]] A weapon from which missiles are propelled by the combustion of gunpowder or other explosive. (The sing. is late and rare in use.)

1646 EVELYN *Diary, Brescia,* Here I purchas'd .. my fine carabine..this citty being famous for these fire-armes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1702) I. 92 Nor had they Ammunition to supply their few Fire-Arms. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xvii. 331 I left them my fire-arms; viz. five muskets. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 197 He heard the report of a fire-arm. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 267 Battles are more and more fought out with fire-arms.

Hence **Fire-armed** *ppl. a.*, provided with fire-arms.

1869 PETHERICK *Trav.* I. 139 The negroes .. having only clubs and lances, they were soon overpowered by the fire-armed Arabs.

Fire-ball. [f. FIRE *sb.* + BALL *sb.*[1]]

1. A ball of fire or flame; applied *esp.* to certain large luminous meteors, and to lightning in a globular form.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 217 The fyer baule or starre commonly cauled saynt Helen. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit* 616/2 There was such a Tempest & thunder with great firebals of lightning. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. *'I go to prove'*, Unless God send His hail Or blinding fireballs. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 8 Sometimes the lightning seems to burst, like a fireball. 1883 H. A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 108/1 Another class of luminous meteors known as shooting or falling stars, fire balls [etc.]. 1888 P. G. TAIT *ibid.* XXIII. 330/1 The most mysterious phenomenon is what goes by the name of 'globe-lightning' or 'fire-ball'.

2. *Mil.* A ball filled with combustible or explosive materials, used as a projectile, either to damage the enemy by explosion or to set fire to their works.

1595 BARNFIELD *Cassandra* xli, Vulcan darted Against their Tower his burning fier-bals. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. iv. 249 Tumbling downe huge stones, with firebrands, and fireballs [*malleolis*]. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 120 They shot above 2000 Cannon Bullets into the Town, and 500 Fireballs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Fire balls* are bags of canvas filled with gunpowder, sulphur, saltpetre, pitch, &c. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 505 A fire-ball struck the rája's elephant.

b. *fig.*

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXV. 390 Virulent speeches are a fire-ball tossed to and fro, of them that love death. 1718 HICKES *J. Kettlewell* II. xxix. 131 At this Time there were Fire-Balls of Dissention flung..all over the Kingdom.

c. *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 ROBSON *Brit. Her.* III. Gloss. s. v. *Ball, Fire Ball,* or *Ball fired proper,* is always represented with the fire issuing from the top. When otherwise, it should be so expressed in the blazon; as, *a ball fired* in four places.

3. a. A ball of coal-dust and clay or other material, used for kindling fires. b. A ball of fire-brick, put into a fire to save fuel.

Fire-bird. Also 6 fieres-bird.

1. †a. A bird which stays by or hovers round the fire (quot. 1593). b. (See quot. 1865.)

1593 *Tell-troth's New Y. Gift* 12 This weather-beaten fieres-bird. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 252 The story of the fire-bird..a bird which pecked at it [a tree] and made fire come forth.

2. a. *U.S.* A popular name of the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula.* b. A kind of bee-eater.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 436 The fire-bird streamed by them with his deep-red plumage. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Indian Story* viii, The hollow woods..Ring shrill with the fire-bird's lay. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 3/1 You may watch the red fire-bird (a kind of bee-eater) as it sweeps ..round the bush-grown moat of the fortress.

Fire-blende. *Min.* [translation of Ger. *feuerblende* (Breithaupt in 1832), f. *feuer* FIRE + *blende*: see BLENDE.] = PYROSTILPNITE.

1850 DANA *Min.* 543. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 393.

Fire-boot, †**-bote.** *Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + BOOT *sb.*[1] Cf. OE. *fýr-bóta* one who 'beets' or mends a fire.] The repair or mending of a fire; wood used for this purpose, fuel (granted by the landlord to the tenant); the right of a tenant to take fire-wood from off the landlord's estate.

1484 *Lease of Manor of Scotter* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), 12 carect subbosci pro le heybote et octo focal pro fyrbot. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxv, A blocke at the harthe .. Shall helpe to saue fier bote. 1559 *Will of E. Boraston* (Somerset Ho.), My saide wyf shall .. have certayne underwoodes appoynted to her by my executours towardes her fyreboote. 1657 SIR H. GRIMSTONE in *Croke's Reports* I. 477 Those trees were long since..fit only for fire-boot. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 506 If a Man cuts Trees for .. Cartboot, Ploughboot, and Fireboot. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* II. 214 Gathering for fire-boot and house-boot .. branches of oak trees. 1888 *Athenæum* 12 May 596/3 The privilege of firebote in the lord's wood, that is gathering sticks for fuel.

Fire-box. [Box *sb.*[2]]

†1. A box with materials for procuring fire, a tinder-box. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 291 Euery man caryeth with hym .. a fyre boxe. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans No. 43 Comforts of a fire-box. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvii, He carried in his pocket, too, a fire-box.

†2. A kind of firework. *Obs.*

1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* II. 75 How to make fire Boxes .. In these boxes you may put golden rayne, starres, serpents petrars [etc.].

3. The chamber of a steam-boiler in which the fuel is burnt.

1830 STEPHENSON & LOCKE *Locomotive & Fixed Engines* 65 Those [wheels] on which the 'fire-box' rests. 1887 J. A. EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 516/1 The boiler .. is fitted with a cast-iron internal fire-box.

Fire-brand. [f. FIRE *sb.* + BRAND *sb.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled at the fire.

c 1205 LAY. 25608 Sloȝen [sloȝen?] of heore hæȝene swulc fur-burondes. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6848 Theo kyng sygh a lem, so a fuyrbrond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 A wikked man..kest a brynnand fyrebrand at oure Lord. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 343 Tisiphone .. doth shake .. Her flaming fire brond. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 296 As the Proverb is, he could have bit a Fire-brand, had it stood in his way. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 6 Eyes which glowed like firebrands. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Fire-brand inflamed ppr.*, fire brands, borne in coat-armour, are generally represented raguly. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 525 We.. Pray thee the firebrand fell from the Trojan vessels to keep.

†b. *transf.* One who is doomed or deserves to burn in hell; usually *firebrand of hell. Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7421 Or he us made for noght els to dwelle In erth, bot to be fyre brandes in helle. 1552 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 270 Eternall fyre is redy for eche hell fyrebrande. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 204, I was by nature..a very firebrand of hell.

2. *fig.* One who, or a thing which, kindles strife or mischief, inflames the passions, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* vii. 4 Thin herte be not ferd of the two tailes of these smokende fyr brondis. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lxxxvi. (1591) 104 This man..became a principall firebrande of the warre. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 16 Dr. Sanders the Popes firebrand in Ireland. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1702) I. 293 And so this firebrand of Priviledge inflamed the City at that time. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 67 Meer Firebrands in Society, that kindle and lay waste where-ever they come. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 278 These fierce republicans, even the very firebrands of the Jacobins. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. iv. 132 Not peace, but a firebrand .. had the King held forth to his subjects.

†3. = BRAND-MARK. *Obs.*

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049/4 A speckled Mare .. marked with a Fire-brand on the near shoulder. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4037/8 A .. Cart Gelding .. a Firebrand on the near Shoulder.

4. A local name for the redstart.

1890 in *Gloucest. Gloss.*

5. *attrib. Firebrand-new* (dial.) = BRAND-NEW.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 328 Umbidelve The rootes, and dryve ynne a firbronde pynne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 110 Our fire-brand Brother Paris burns vs all. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss., Fire-brand-new*..quite new.

Hence **Fire-branded** *ppl. a.*, (*a*) = BRAND-MARKED (*obs.*); (*b*) furnished with fire-brands. **Fire-brandism** (*nonce-wd.*), the disposition or behaviour of a (social) fire-brand.

1673 *Lond. Gaz* No. 764/4 The Gelding is brown .. the Letter R firebranded on the farther buttock. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 7 Who .. will see unpack'd Fire-branded foxes to sear up and singe Our gold and ripe-ear'd hopes. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 643 Firebrandism of this kind is .. an act either of unpardonable folly or..wickedness.

†**Fire-crancel.** *Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *feuerkranz* in same sense; also *kränzel*, dim. of *kranz* wreath.] = *fire-hoop, -wreath*: see FIRE *sb.* 11. 5.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 444 Cannons, Muskets .. Granadoes, Fire-Crancels, pitched Hoops.

Fire-cross, fiery-cross. [See CROSS 13.] A signal used anciently in Scotland, and more recently in the Highlands, to summon the men to a rendezvous on the sudden outbreak of war.

It was called in Gaelic *cros-táraidh* or *crann-táraidh* = cross or beam of gathering, and consisted of a cross or piece of wood burnt at one end and dipped in blood at the other – symbolical of fire and sword—which was handed from clansman to clansman, each man immediately on receiving it running with it to his nearest neighbour, so as to spread the alarm over a district in a short time. (Poetical references to it are often mere guesses founded on the name.)

1547 in *Reg. Privy Seal* XXI. 45 (Jam.) The fire Croce being borne throw the hale Realme. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 63. 1615 SIR D. CAMPBELL *Let.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* III 23 Sir James the traitour hes latlie directit out ane fyrie croce from the head of Lockerrane to the Tarbart. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 51 To .. proclaime a fire-crosse to a .. perpetuall civill warre. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xviii, He vanish'd, and o'er moor and moss Sped forward with the Fiery Cross. 1826 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) VII. 16 Arran had dispatched the fire-cross from clan to clan.

Fired (fəiəd), *ppl. a.* [f. FIRE *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Set on fire or alight, kindled.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 929 The fyred nuttes smolder. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 130 Euerie peece..Hath a spider gonner; with redy fired mach. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 957 The Holland ships also attempted to succour their fired Vessels. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 197 To quench a fir'd House. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 2/1 The gases from the fired gunpowder.

†2. As transl. of L. *ignitus*: a. Tried in the fire.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 18, I counseile thee, for to bye of me gold fyrid.

†b. Full of fire, fiery. (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 140 Fired þi speche es swithe wele. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *ibid.*, Fyrid gretly þi worde ..þat is, þi worde þat is fyry thorgh þe halygast. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xxi. 6 The Lord sente firid serpentis in to the puple.

3. Of flax: (see quots. and FIRE *v.*[1] 4 b).

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 204 Except fired or mildewed flax, both of which .. being improper for linen cloth. 1814 MASON *Surv. Ireland* I. XIII. ix. 264 The leaves ..are, by the wet, laid flat upon the stem, the flax instantly appears fired (which is a number of black specks appearing upon the stem).

4. *Her.* Of a fire-ball: Represented with fire issuing from the surface. See FIRE-BALL 2 c.

5. *Fired off*: said of a kiln when the fire has ceased to burn, but before the heat is exhausted.

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, etc.* 284 If it is desired to admit hot air to the upper part of any kiln, this may be done by opening the dampers..at the top of a fired-off kiln.

Fire-damp. [See DAMP *sb.*] A miner's term for carburetted hydrogen or marsh-gas, which is given off by coal and is explosive when mixed in certain proportions with atmospheric air.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 895 The Fire-damp did by little and little begin..to appear in crevisses and slits of the Cole. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 3. 2/2 What Miners relate concerning Fire-damps. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 49 The..colliers dare not venture with a candle in spots where fire-damps are supposed to lurk. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 143 Two different gases, known by the miners as fire-damp and choke-damp.

attrib. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 200 The ingenious 'fire-damp indicator' of Mr. Ansell. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 863/1 *Fire-damp-alarm*, one which indicates the presence of dangereus quantities of gas or fire-damp in coal workings.

Fire-drake. [OE. *fýr-draca*, f. *fýr*, FIRE *sb.* + *draca* dragon.]

1. A 'fiery dragon'; a mythical creature belonging to Germanic superstition.

Beowulf 5371 þa wæs..frecne fyr-draca, fæhða ȝemyndiȝ. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 95 Sometime the fire-drake it semeth. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 978 That he wolde than make The devyls to quake Lyke a fyerdrake. 1683 CROWNE *City Politiques* II. i, Were not your writings like so many Fire-drakes? .. no person [would] come near 'em. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, He expected the enchanter to enter on a fire drake. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 517 Woodcuts, representing..fire-drakes, and other fearful wild-fowl.

†2. a. A fiery meteor. b. A will-o'-the-wisp.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 10 Flying Dragons, or as Englishmen call them, fire Drakes, be caused in this maner. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marr.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 572 Who should be lamps to comfort out our way, And not like firedrakes to lead men astray. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Wks. 1873 III. 159 So have I seen a firedrake glide at midnight Before a dying man to point his grave. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 127 He deals in signs, portents, fire-drakes..armies fighting in clouds.

†3. A kind of firework. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* III. ii. 82 But, like fire-drakes, Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell. 1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art* 80 How to make fire Drakes. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

†4. *transf.* a. An alchemist's assistant. b. A man with a fiery nose. c. One who is fond of fighting; = FIRE-EATER 2. d. A fire-man. e. = FIRESHIP 2.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffes his coales. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 45 Twenty of the Dog-dayes now reigne in's Nose .. that Fire-drake did I hit three times on the head. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 14 Our shipps Carrying such firedrakes in them that [etc.]. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 146 It is not strange that such fire-drakes as he writes of could not forbear to threaten the nation. 1631 DEKKER *Match mee* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 140 Another Fire-drake! More Salamanders! *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fire-drakes*, Men with a Phenix for their Badge, in Livery, and Pay from the Insurance-Office, to extinguish Fires. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. Q. No. 3. 7/1 A Fire-drake of Spain [might]..put you in the same Plight.

Fire-eater.

1. A juggler who eats or pretends to eat fire.

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct., Richardson the famous Fire-eater..before us devour'd brimston on glowing coales, chewing and swallowing them. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxv, Stage-players, fire-eaters .. and wire-walkers .. ought not entirely to be despised. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 221 Like the celebrated fire-eater in London.

2. One fond of fighting, a duellist; one who seeks occasion to quarrel or fight.

1804 *Morning Herald* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1805) VIII. 249 The Sieur W-d-m, fire-eater in ordinary to the troop. 1827 BARRINGTON *Personal Sk.* II. 8 About the year 1777, the 'Fire-eaters' were in great repute. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 25 He killed a celebrated French fire-eater. 1864 *Spectator* No. 187. 627 Sober-minded men..not fire-eaters wishing to fight for pure fighting's sake.

b. (*U.S.*) Before the Civil War: A violent Southern partisan.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 55 The newcomer proved to be .. as he pleasantly acknowledged, a Southern Fire-Eater. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* vii. 30 An original Secesh, a regular fire-eater.

3. *Trade slang.* A quick worker.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing, Fire-eater*, Compositors who are expeditious workmen are styled Fire Eaters. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Fire-eater* (Tailors), one who does a great amount of work in a very short time.

So **Fire-eating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1819 *Metropolis* II. 207, I would as soon sit down in company with my butcher as with these fire-eating fellows.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xvii, A fire-eating and jealous warrior. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 55 My fire-eating friend has had ample opportunities to banquet on his favorite diet. 1882 W. HASLAM *Yet not I* (1883) 8 He did not like that fire-eating kind of preaching. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan., The absence of fire-eating among the leading statesmen of Europe.

Fi're-engine. [f. FIRE *sb.* + ENGINE.]

1. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fires.

c 1680 *Sir S. Morland's Pumps* Broadside, Brit. Mus. 816 m. 10. 90 For a Fire Engin with one Pair of Handles.. Twenty three pound. 1725 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* (1744) II. 505-519 *heading*, Mr. Newsham's Fire-Engine. 1755 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 405 A stream [of water] from a fire-engine will force through the strongest panes of a window. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 175 Fire engine [is] the name now commonly given to a machine by which water is thrown upon fires to extinguish them. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* i, The services of that particularly useful machine, a parish fire-engine, are required.

2. A steam-engine. *Obs.* exc. *local.*

1722 BARNES in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 685 *note*, The charge of water was calculated as if to be drawn by horses, whereas it may be done much cheaper by help of a fire engine. 1750 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) II. 164 They waited for a fire-engine from England to drain their pits. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 353 This [i.e. the steam engine] has often been called the Fire-engine, because of the fire used in boiling the liquid. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 6 Newcomen appears .. to have first tried his 'fire-engine' on the large scale at a colliery near Wolverhampton. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Fire-engine*, a steam-engine.

†3. A heating apparatus. *Obs. rare.*

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. iii. (1743) 9 One fire-engine conveys warm air to every individual Part of the Machine [Lombe's machine for thrown silk].

Fi're-eyed, *a.* Having eyes glowing as with fire.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 114 To the fire-ey'd Maid of smoakie Warre..will wee offer them. 1601 *Downfall Earl of Huntington* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 178 Anon comes forth the fire-eyed dreadful beast. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, Grim fier-eyed rage Possess us wholly. 1823 MOORE *Fables* 137 Like certain fire-eyed minstrel maids. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 64 Only at rare intervals did the young soul burst forth into fire-eyed rage.

Fi're-fang, *sb.* [f. next vb.] The state of being fire-fanged or overheated.

1813 W. LESLIE *Surv. Nairn* 454. 1855 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 328 Suppose the oxygen had been supplied to the decaying mass..would there have been any firefang?

Fi're-fang, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + FANG *v.*] *trans.* To lay hold of with fire; to singe, scorch; in quot. *absol.* Also jocosely of the burning of heretics. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1562 SCOTT *N. Y. Gift to Quene* x. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 245 And quha eit flesch on Fridayis was fyre-fangit. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 37 A hasty fire does not only firefange..but also taketh away the true rellish.

Hence **Fi're-fanged** *ppl. a.*, † (*a*) *gen.* caught by the fire, singed, scorched (*obs.*); (*b*) *spec.* of barley, oatmeal, etc., of manure and straw; also of cheese: Having a scorched or singed appearance, smell, or taste, as if overheated. **Fi're-fanging** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 202 This Chorineus..Ruschit on his fa, thus fyrefangit and onsaucht. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 166 Too..hasty a fire scorcheth and burneth it [i.e. the Malt], which is called among Maltsters Fire-fang'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, With a moderate Fire, for fear of Fire-fanging. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Fire-fanged*, fire-bitten. Spoken of oatmeal &c. that is overdried. North. 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.*, Cheese is said to be *firefangit*, when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to much heat before it has been dried. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Fire-fanged*, of oats or barley too hastily dried in the kiln.

Fi're-flaught. Orig. *Sc.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + FLAUGHT. Cf. FIRESLAUGHT.]

1. Lightning; a flash of lightning; a storm of thunder and lightning.

c 1375 ? BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 468 Ande fyre-flauthtis our þe feldes flee Ine syk fladdanis & flambys briht. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. v. 33 A gret fyre flawcht .. Dan hapnyd in Rome. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5556 Than sall ye sone of god discend: As fyreflaucht haistely glansyng. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 149 Reasons work not in a moment, as fire flaughts in the air. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, He passed by me like a fire-flaught. 1876 MISS YONGE *Three Brides* (ed. 3) I. xi. 167 She passes like—like a fire-flaught, whatever that is—just bows.

b. The northern lights; *aurora borealis.*

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Fire-flaught*..the northern lights.

2. *transf.* a. A sudden burst or rush.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. civ. 265 A fire-flaught of challenges will come in at mid-summer and question me. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 173 Even Goneril has her one splendid hour, her fireflaught of hellish glory.

b. A fiery glance.

1802 JAMIESON *Water Kelpie* viii. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 538 From ilka ee the fire-flauchts flee And flash alangis the flude. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 136 Every coorser flingin' fire-flaughts frae his een.

Fi're-fly. [f. FIRE *sb.*]

1. A lampyrid or elaterid insect which has the property of emitting phosphorescent light.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1019 Of the Fire-fly. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 432 The larger Fire Fly. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXVI. 31 Fire-flies innumerous spangling o'er the vale. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 262 Where the fire-flies flash amongst the lemon blossoms and the myrtle.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1806 MOORE *Lake Dismal Swamp* ii, Her fire-fly lamp I soon shall see. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 189 A mere fire-fly spark in comparison. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vii. 183 Such as echo through the firefly-lighted corn.

Fi're-fork. [f. as prec.] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A fork-shaped instrument used for stirring up the fire, putting on fuel, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyyr forke, *ticionarium.* 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 12, Fireforkes. 1547 *Lanc. Wills* I. 108 Ij yrnes for the oven mouthe and a fire-fork. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 179 The women eager as their husbands were With Spits and Fireforkes. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. App.* ix. (1735) 169 A fourth came out, not with a Sword, but a Fire-Fork. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.* 1887 in *Kent Gloss.*

fig. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III. Wks. 1874 III. 301 *Bell.* Who brought this picture? *Hot.* The common fire-fork of rebellion.

Fi're-hearth. [f. as prec.]

1. The pavement of brick or stone on which a fire is made; the hearth in front of a fireplace.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyyr herthe, *focarium.* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 45 The Testicles are .. the Feu-place or Fire-hearth, where the Lares or houshold-Gods of the body, do solace and disport themselues. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 43 Bricks are frequently used in Paving of ..Sinks, and Fire-hearths. 1769 R. PRICE *Observ. Revers. Payments* (1792) II. 276 *note*, There was a tax of two shillings on every fire-hearth.

2. A kind of cooking range or stove for ships.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 The..Invention of Iron Fire-Hearths for Ships. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Fire-hearth*, the fire-place and conveniences in the galley for cooking the provisions for the people.

Fi're-hook. [f. as prec.] a. A large hook used in pulling down burning buildings. b. (See quot. 1874).

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 That ther be v. fuyre hokes. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 279 *Hama*..a fire hooke. 1620 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 371 We present the townes fyer hookes to be decayd for want of steales [handles]. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autob.* Wks. 1887 I. 205 Fines..apply'd to the purchase of fire-engines, ladders, fire-hooks. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury Lane* 89 The engines thunder'd through the street, Fire-hook, pipe, bucket, all complete. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 867/2 *Fire-hook* (Steam-engineering), a kind of hook for raking and stirring the furnace fire.

†**Fi're-hot,** *a.* [f. as prec.] a. Of material things: Hot as fire; red-hot. b. *fig.* Inflamed with zeal, passion, or lust. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 937 (Gr.) Fyrhat lufu. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* x. iv. (Tollem. MS.), As it farep in fyre hoot yren and in brennynge cole. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 979 Whan it was fyre hote. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* 17, I dare saie..(with that firehot Preacher) that [etc.]. 1595 J. WEEVER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 16 Faire fire-hot Venus. 1605 T. HUTTON *Reas. Refusal* 37 In the daies of firehot persecution. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. II. III. v. 224 That the Plates may be kept fire-hot.

Fi're-house. [f. as prec. Cf. ON. *eldhús.*] A house with a fireplace in it, as distinguished from the out-buildings. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Sometimes, † the particular room in which the family fire was.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 184/26 *Caminatum*, fyrhus. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 292 Every fyer howse wt in the parishing of Acclome. 1632 in S. O. Addy *Hall of Waltheof* (1893) 182 *note*, The Hall or Fierhouse of the now mansion house of the said John Parker. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 237 Ive (or Iue)..granted to the pope, that every Fire-house within his Kingdome should yearly pay him a peny. 1680 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. (1866) IX. 452/1 All that ancient Messuage or Firehouse wherein one C. M. now dwelleth. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Fire-house*, the dwelling—in contradistinction to the outbuildings.

Fi're-iron. [Cf. MHG. *viurisern.*]

†1. An iron (or a steel) for striking a light. *Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 639 He browȝte a fur-ire and a ston Forto smyte fur therwith. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyyre yryn, to smyte wythe fyre, *fugillus. c* 1500 *Melusine* 23 Raymondin .. hadd kyndled the fyre with hys fyre-yron. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyre yron to stryke fyre with, *fusil.*

2. *pl.* Implements for tending a domestic fire, usually shovel, tongs and poker.

1812 *Specif. G. Babb's Patent* No. 3526, A new Method of producing .. fire irons. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxi, The grate and fire-irons were burnished bright. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 36 Hammering, shouting and rattling the fire-irons.

†**Fi're-isle.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FIRE *sb.* + OE. *ysla, ysela* hot ashes] In *pl.* Ashes, embers.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1130 Oc quane here apples ripe ben, fier-isles man mai ðor-inne sen.

Fireless (fəi·əlés), *a.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of fire, without a fire.

†1. Unlit, not flaming. *Obs.*

1649 STANLEY *Europa* etc. 29 With hizzing firelesse Torches.

2. a. Having no fire, without a fire.

1661 BROME *Epist. to Mr. J. B.* 6 My fireless chymnies catch the cold. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 117 This cold season, when there is no writing in a fireless room. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk*, When..fireless are the valleys far and wide. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. v. 81, I went shivering to my fireless chamber.

b. Of a tribe: Having no knowledge of or means of procuring fire.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 228 The mention of a fireless race. *ibid.* 229 A fireless people.

3. *fig.* Without energy, life, or animation.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. (1641) 86/1 The Beast is lust-less, sex-less, fire-less, mute. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iii. 11 The Latines call a dull dronish man, a fireless man.

Fi're-light. a. The light given by a fire or fires. † b. Lightning (*obs.*). c. (quot. 1845) = AURORA 5.

Beowulf 3037 He .. Fyr-leoht ȝeseah. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22680 (Trin.) As þondir doþ wiþ fire liȝt. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 210 It takes its Name from Flam, a British Word for a Fire-light. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 480 Their disposition to transmit candle-light or fire-light. 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth* 21 Flashed, like the fire-lights of the North, When Winter rules the frozen earth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 41 The ruddy fire-light gleaming over the walls.

†**Fi'reling.** *Obs.*—1 [see -LING.] A little fire.

15.. *Image Ipocr.* 108 in Skelton *Wks.* (ed. Dyce) II. 415 For many a hyerlinge With a wilde fyerlinge..Shall pryck owt as a post.

Fi'relock. [See LOCK *sb.*]

1. A gun-lock in which sparks were produced (either by friction or percussion) to ignite the priming.

The name was at first given to the WHEEL-LOCK; in the 17th cent. it became transferred to the FLINT-LOCK.

1547 *Inventory* in Meyrick *Antient Armour* III. 15 One chamber pece blacke..with a fier locke. 1625 G. M[ARKHAM] *Souldiers Accid.* 53 Pistolls, Petronells, or Dra ons .. all these are with fire-lockes, and those fire-lockes (for the most part) Snap-hances. 1639 R. WARD *Animadv. Warre* I. 293 The Firelocke is surest to give fire, and not so apt to be out of kilter; besides they will indure Spand 24 houres together without hurting them. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* No. 44 A perfect Pistol .. with Prime, Powder and Fire-lock. 1677 LD. ORRERY *Art of War* 31 In the Fire-lock the motion is so sudden, that what makes the Cock fall on the Hammer, strikes the Fire, and opens the Pan at once.

2. A musket furnished with such a lock.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 47 Whereby they [the stones] should faile to strike iust vpon the wheeles being fire-lockes, or vpon the hammers or steeles, if they be Snaphances. 1625 G. M[ARKHAM] *Souldiers Accid.* 41 They [cuirassiers] shall haue a case of long Pistolls, fierlockes (if it may be) but Snaphaunces, where they are wanting. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 382 Part..carried Fire-lockes of two foot, and the residue Pikes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo *Trav. E. Ind.* 51 They have no fire Armes with wheeles, nor yet Fire-locks. 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 305 An agent .. is arrived here, to buy 30,000 fire-locks. 1811 GEN. DOYLE in Napier *Penins. War* (Rtldg.) II. App. 427 Six months have passed without a fire-lock being made! 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 324 The English army have extemporised tents..by suspending blankets over their firelocks.

3. A soldier armed with such a weapon.

1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ War* (Camden) 181/2 Colonel John Russell, with .. the Prince's fferelockes, assaulted. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 728 2 Where they posted 12 Firelocks. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 285 The other corps .. will amount to about 2000 firelocks. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 342 The detachment..scarcely mustered nine hundred and fifty firelocks.

4. *attrib.*, as *firelock musket, firelock piece.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Gr. Knt.* Weedes (1587) 183 My chaunce was late to haue a peereles firelock peece. 1631 *Schedule of Prices* in Meyrick *Ant. Arm.* III. 101 For a pair of firelock pistols. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 24 Capt. Bunce returned safe..with..six fire-lock musquets.

†**Fi'rely,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Ardent, furious.

B. *adv.* Ardently, with fierce eagerness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Þe þridde boȝ of þise zenne is to uerliche yerne to þe mete. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. iv. 75 Þe qwhilk fyrely & opynly is byrnyd with fyre of lufe.

Hence †**Fi'relihead,** ardour, eagerness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 55 Þe more þet is þe ilke uerlichhede [*ardeur*] þe more is þe zenne.

Fireman (fəi·əɹmăn).

†1. One who uses fire-arms; a gunner. *Obs.*

1626 *Rawleigh's Ghost* 4 The best experienced souldiers or firemen. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1770) 51 Notwithstanding all that our Firemen speak against it [archery]. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 181 The cannoneers and firemen were killed. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 263 The fire Men place themselves at convenient Distances along the skirts of an Hill.

2. One who attends to a furnace or the fire of a steam-engine.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 53 One or two of these were Firemen that made the fires in the furnaces. 1784 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 367 The fire about the oven was .. kept as even and steady as possible, by an experienced fireman, under my own inspection. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 The fireman jumped off..but the driver ..and a brakesman..were killed.

†3. *fig.* A 'fellow of fire'; see FIRE *sb.* 13 b.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 61 P 1, I had last Night the Fate to drink a Bottle with Two of these Fire-men.

4. One who is employed to extinguish fires.

1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 362 The Fire-man sweats beneath his crooked Arms. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 262 This office keeps in its service 30 fire-men. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 140, I asked the firemen why they made Such noise about the town.

5. *Mining.* One whose duty it is to examine the workings of a mine to see that no fire-damp is present, to attend to the blasting, etc.

1866 J. HOGG in *Intellect. Observer* IX. 2 As there was no great quantity [of inflammable air] detected, the 'fireman' thought it sufficient precaution to put up a 'danger-signal'. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 119/2 The fireman should not allow any shot to be fired without seeing the charge put in, and without first carefully examining the place.

6. *Comb.*, as *fireman-waterman.*

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* vii, 'Did you want to be put on board a steamer, sir?' inquired an old fireman-waterman.

Hence **Fire·manship** (*nonce-wd.*), the craft or function of a fireman.

1874 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 5 The amateur firemanship of a nobleman. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-driving Life* 66 Now is the time for the display of good enginemanship,—ah! and good firemanship.

Fire-master.

†1. An officer of artillery who superintended the manufacture of explosives or fireworks. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Dec. Warre* III. ii. 87 The Fier-master being he that hath the art how to make and compound all manner of Fire-workes. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortif.* 132 By this, a Fire-Master may lay his Granado .. at any place. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xiv. 110 Discovered by Mr. Valentine Pyne, late Fire-Master of England. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. (1743) 108 Mr. Watson, Firemaster to the Grenadiers. 1824 BYRON *To Hancock* 7 Feb., A firemaster (who is to burn a whole fleet).

b. (See quot.)

1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* s. v., The designation of fire-master is still known in the ordnance branch of the service; he is an officer of the royal artillery, and is entrusted with the inspection of ordnance stores at foreign stations.

2. A local title given to the chief officer of a fire-brigade.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The fire-master [in Edinburgh] and others had reason to be grateful for their deliverance.

†**Firen,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 fȳren, 2–3 furen, (3 fern), 3–5 firen, fyren (-in, -un). [OE. *fyren*, OHG. *fiurîn* (MHG. *viuren*) :—OTeut. **fûirino-*, f. **fûir*, OE. *fȳr*, FIRE *sb.*] Consisting of or containing fire; flaming with fire.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Þonne bið he geteald to bære fyrenan ea. ?*c* 1000 *Martyrologium* 4 (1894) Ond Romanen gesawon fyren cleowen gefeallan of heofonum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Wes iseȝen biforan heore elche swilc hit were furene tungen. *c* 1205 LAY. 18863 Of his eȝene scullen fleon furene gleden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22680 (Cott.) All þe stanes .. aboue þe erth and beneþen..sal smitt togedir wit sli maght, als thoner dos wit firen slaght. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ii. 11 Loo! the fiiren chaare and the fiiren hors deuyden euer either. *c* 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 98 Taking þe scheld of þe feiþ, in þe wilk we may sleckun all the firun dartis of the enemy. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 157 Þat prynce of deuelys ..ȝaf hym drynken of a fyren cuppe brynnyng dryuk wyth brymston.

Fire-new, *a. arch.* [Cf. Ger. *feuerneu*; also BRAND-NEW.] †Fresh from the fire or furnace (*obs.*); hence, perfectly new, brand-new.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iii. 256 Your fire-new stampe of Honor is scarce currant. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyet's drie Dinner* N v b, Curdes .. fire-newe: for these be most digestible. 1615 SYLVESTER *Hymn Alms* 195 Fire-new Fashion in a Sleeve. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 113 ¶2 Another suit fire-new, with silver buttons to it. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. vii, Duke Friedland is as others A fire-new noble. 1842 BROWNING *Solil. Sp. Cloister* iii, A fire-new spoon.

Fire-office. An office for issuing policies for insurance against fire; a fire-insurance company.

1684 H. S. (*title*) An answer to a letter..giving an account of the two insurance-offices. The Fire-Office and Friendly Society. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5483/8 Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.*, All the fire-offices were required to have a particular eye upon the bank of England. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 324/1 Leave me to escape in the best way I can, as the fire-offices very kindly permit me to do. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxi, Insured in some extraordinary Fire Office.

Fire-pan. [OE. *fȳrpanne*, f. *fȳr*, FIRE + *panne*, PAN.]

1. A pan or receptacle for holding or carrying fire, e.g. a brazier, a chafing dish, a portable grate.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 124 *Arula, uel batilla* fyrpanne. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxviii. 3 Fleshhokes, hokes, and fier pannes. 1432 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 91 A vergyous barell, and a fyerpanne. 1567 *Inv. Sir G. Conyers in Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 267 A poer, a fier pann and a pair of tonngs xx*d*. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. xiii. (1655) 306 That .. the watch-tower called Repentance, be repaired, a great bell and firepan put into it. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 58/1 The Romans .. had fire-pans, or chafing dishes, placed in their baskets. 1767–9 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller!* II. 141 He next takes the pipe in one hand and the fire-pan in the other. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 158 The portable brazier, or fire-pan, which might be used in any apartment requiring to be warmed.

†2. A pan for heating anything over a fire. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 285 Hold it in a fire-pan over the fire untill it be baked so hard as it may be made in powder. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 44 To poure them upon a Fire-pan somewhat heated.

†3. The pan which held the priming of a flint-lock gun. *Obs.*

1613 T. JACKSON *Comm. Apost. Creede* I. 192 This was but as a little flash in the fire-panne.

†4. A kind of firework. *Obs.*

c 1793 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 91 They ran about .. letting off fire-pans of all sizes; firing crackers [etc.].

5. *Mining.* 'A kind of fire-lamp' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining* 1883).

†**Fire-pike** *Obs.*

1. An instrument for stirring or making up a fire.

1413 LYDG. *Pilg. Sowle* III. vii. (1483) 55 With fyre pykes they cast them in the forneis. 1532 *Inv.* in Noake *Worcester Monast.* (1866) 157 Two awndyerns, a fyer pycke. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 65/1 When this triumphant martyr had beene pressed downe with firepikes.

2. A fire-bearing pike or lance used in sea-fights. Also used as a signal of distress.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (Spenser Soc.) 528 The Frigots..threw fire pots in at the Ports and stucke fire pikes in her sides. 1635 LD. LINDSEY in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 335/1 If your Ship should happen to run aground .. in the night, You shall burn a Fire-Pike. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* App. 10 They made their often attempts with Scaling Ladders, Fire-pickes, Granadoes.

Fire-place. A place for a fire, *esp.* the partially enclosed space at the base of the chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

1702 T. SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 34 An Engine of a three Inch-bore..requires a Fire-place of not above twenty Inches deep. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 39, I have no fire-place in my bed-chamber. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 28 They sat round the great fire-place. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 117 A temporary fire-place constructed with loose stone.

Fire-pot. †a. An earthen pot containing combustibles or explosives used as a missile. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* b. The receptacle for the fire in a furnace or heating-stove. c. A crucible (Knight *Mech. Dict.* 1874).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 You must be carefull to cleare the decks with..fire-pots. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 86 Fire-Pots .. may be made of Potters-Clay, with Ears baked, and to it hang lighted Matches. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Fire-pots.*

b. 1871 NICHOLS *Fireside Science* 229 Around the ash-chamber and fire-pot [of furnace]. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict., Base-burning Stove*, one having a magazine to hold a supply of fuel, which falls out at the bottom as that in the fire-pot becomes consumed.

Fire-pote. *dial.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + POTE *v. dial.* to push.] A poker, an iron bar for stirring the fire.

1651 *Depos. Cast. York.* (Surtees) 51 Mending the fire with the fire-poite. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.. Fire-poat*, the poker. 1865 WAUGH *Goblin's Grave* 15 Iv aw'd had a red-whot fire-pote or two.

Fire-proof, *a.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + PROOF *a.*] Proof against fire; incombustible.

a 1638 MEDE *Paraphr.* 2 *Pet.* iii. App. Wks. (1672) III. 618 That such as had departed out of this life not fully purged ..should not be found fire-proof at that day. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. iv. 159 The one of brick fire-proof. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 184 To render Wood Fire-proof..or..incombustible. 18.. MOORE *Case of Libel* x, A grim old dandy, seen about With a fire-proof wig. *fig.* 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 152 Perennial, fire-proof Joys, named Employments.

Hence **Fire-proof** *v. trans.*, to render proof against fire. **Fire-proofing** *vbl. sb.*, a. the action or process of rendering fire-proof or incombustible; b. material for use in making anything fire-proof: c. *attrib.*

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vi. 167 The 'fire-proofing' ordered by Government. 1883 *Pall Mall. G.* 13 Dec. 3/2 He carefully examined my fire-proofing work on the dome [of St. Paul's Cathedral]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 831 Models showing application of 'Silicate Cotton' for fire-proofing. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 5/1 With the aid of electric light and all the fire-proofing appliances of to-day.

Firer (fəi·rəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or something which fires, in senses of the vb.

1. One who sets anything on fire; also, one who superintends the 'firing' of glass.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 2/1 On the hills the 'firers' are at work, burning off the scrub. 1890 *Ibid.* 9 Feb 6/1 One is the chemist, another the decorator, a third the 'firer'. *fig.* 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xiv. 401 Silvia, the forest's honor, the soul's firer.

b. An incendiary. *Obs.* exc. const. *of.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* II. 156/2 Others..burned..Mousehole, the rest marched as a gard for defence of these firers. 1716 *Glossogr. Angl. Nova*, *Boutefeu*, a wilful Firer of Houses. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 136 A bully, and a firer of ricks.

2. One who discharges a fire-arm. Also applied to the fire-arm itself, usu. in *comb*, as *single-firer*, a gun that can be fired only once without reloading.

1868 *Daily News* 6 Oct., One can never be sure that the firer has exercised sufficient caution in regard to the exclusion of bullets. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Oct. 5/5 The rifles can then be discharged..at the option of the firer. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* (N. Y.) 21 May 320/2 Theoretically it [magazine gun] has a great advantage over the single firer.

b. A contrivance for firing a gun. Only in *comb.*, as *quick-firer.*

1887 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/5 The rifle and its quick-firer should be ordinarily used in this way.

Fire-raising, *vbl. sb.* Orig. a technical term in Sc. law. [f. FIRE *sb.* + RAISING *vbl. sb*, f. RAISE.] The action or crime of kindling an incendiary fire; arson, incendiarism.

1685 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/3 We hereby fully Pardon and Indemnifie them for ever, of all Slaughter, Blood, Mutilation, Fire-raising, burning of Ships. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 31 Rape, murder, and wilful fire-raising. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, Doest thou menace the holy Church's patrimony with waste and fire-raising? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 113 Outrages, robberies, fireraisings, assassinations.

So **Fire-raiser,** an incendiary.

1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/3 The exemplary sentences passed..at the Central Criminal Court on two fire-raisers.

†**Fire-red,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + RED *a.* Cf. MHG. *viurrot.*] Red like fire.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiv. 49 He shal take... fier reed silk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 624 A Sompnour..That hadde a fire-red cherubinnes face. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 154 People borne with eies like owles, whereof the sight is fire red. 1626 SANDYS tr. *Ovid's Met.* XIV. 779 Iron, boyld In fire-red furnaces.

Fire-screen.

1. A movable screen, whether hanging, standing, or for use with the hand, to intercept the heat of the fire.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 We have twice as many fire-screens as chimneys. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxii, A couple of her ladyship's drawings, made up into fire-screens. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* II. 44 In our drawing-rooms it is common to have plate-glass fire-screens, which, while they allow the light to pass, defend the face from the heat.

2. A wire frame placed in front of a fire to keep back sparks, falling cinders, etc.; a fire-guard.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 871/1 *Fire-screen.*

3. *Naut.* (see quot.)

1815 *Falconer's Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney) 436 s. v. *Screen*, Fire-screens are pieces of fearnought .. hooked round the magazine passages, and also round the hatchways, where it is necessary to pass the powder. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Fire-ship.

1. A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives, and sent adrift among ships, etc. to destroy them.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 170 Captayne of the fire shippes of Chincheo. 1628 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 270, I cannot hear of above some two or three of our fireships lost. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 16 Sir Edward Whitaker, with five Men of War, four Transports, and two Fireships, was arrived at that Port. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 20 Montague bitterly described him as a fireship, dangerous at best, but on the whole most dangerous as a consort.

2. *slang.* One suffering from venereal disease; a prostitute.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II, Are you not a Fire-ship, a Punk, Madam? 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 18 Thy Sweep-stakes still shall bare the Bell, No Fire-ship yet aboard it fell. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* ii. Wks. 1883 IX. 447 No; damn your fire-ships, I have a wife of my own. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* I. xxiii, 'A fire-ship!.. more like a poor galley in distress that has been boarded by such a fire-ship as you.'

Fire-shovel. [OE. *fȳr-scoft*, f. *fȳr*, FIRE + *scoft*, SHOVEL.] A shovel for placing coals on a fire or for removing coal or ashes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 358 *Batilla*, fyrscoft. 1543 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 572/1 Fireshovel 1/8. 1567 *Inv. E. Hutton* in *Wills & Invs.* (Surtees) 250 A paire of tonges, a porr & a fyer shule. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 304 Fire shooles the dozen. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (1883) 227, I took a Fire Shovel and Tongs. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ix, The Jew, tapping the fire-shovel on the hearth.

Fireside (fəi·ɹsəid, *attrib.* fəi·ɹsəid). [f. FIRE *sb.* + SIDE.]

1. The side of a fire-place; *originally*, the place occupied by the two seats right and left of the fire under the chimney; hence, the space about the fire; the hearth.

1563 O. FOXE in *Child Marr.* 58 This contract was made toward eveninge nere the fireside. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Poems, S'ring* 20 Love no more is made By the fire side. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. i. 12 The news .. coming to the Pope, as he was saying his Beads by the Fire-side. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 74 The warm house, and the comfortable fireside, would lose half of their interest. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 3 My brothers had made my place ready for me by their fireside.

2. *transf.*

a. As a symbol of home and home-life.

1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 149 They would fight manfully for their shops and firesides. 1894 *Daily News* 6 June 6/4 The English are regarded as the nation most appreciatory of the home, the fireside.

†b. *collect.* Those who sit round one's fire or hearth; one's household. *Obs.*

1720 *Lett. from Lond. Jrnl.* 13 He has a numerous Fireside of squabbling Brats. 1722 POPE *Lett.* (1735) I. 276 Enjoy your own Fire-side..that is, all those of your Family who make it pleasing to sit and spend whole Wintry Months together. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 3 Jan., A very happy new year to you and your fireside.

3. *altrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1740 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 137, I own such a downright fire-side epistle from her disappointed me. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 622 The fire-side chair, still set, but vacant still. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, The fire-side group. 1871 LOWELL *My Study W., A. Lincoln*, The simple confidence, the fireside plainness, with which Mr. Lincoln always addresses himself to the reason of the American people.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Firesi·der,** one who sits by the fireside. **Firesi·deship,** the personality of one who sits by the fireside.

1817 HAZLITT *Round Table* in *Q. Rev.* XVII. 157 Fire-sider [cited by the reviewer as coined by Hazlitt.] *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Fancy Concert*, What concert 'twould please his Firesideship to have.

†**Fire-slaught.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. FIRE *sb.* + ME. *slaht*, OE. *sleaht* stroke, blow: see SLAUGHT.] A flash of fire or lightning; lightning.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1769 (Cott.) Fire slaght fell wit thoner and rain. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 16 Alsa it has vertu .. Fore to resyst agane fyre-slacht. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The fyir slaucht vil consume the vyne. 1872 TENNANT *Papistry storm'd* 24 As thunder on the fire-slacht's back.

Fire-stone. [OE. *fýrstán* (= Ger. *feuerstein*), f. *fýr*, FIRE + *stán*, STONE.]

†1. A stone capable of being used in striking fire: a. A popular name for iron pyrites. b. A flint, *esp.* the flint of a fire-lock. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 148 *Pirites, uel focaris lapis*, fyrstan. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161/2 Fyyr-stone, for to smyte wythe fyre, *focaris*. 1579 LILY *Euphues* (Arb.) 121 Yᵉ fire-stone in Liguria, though it be quenched with milke, yet againe it is kindled with water. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* 114 Marchasites or Fire Stones. 1728 J. WOODWARD *Catal. Fossils* (1729) I. 176 In Yorkshire, where these [Pyritæ] are called Fire-Stones. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 246 Iron pyrites .. shared with flint, the name of Fire-stone.

b. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyre stone, *pierre a fev.* 1586 WITHALS *Dict.* H vij/2 A fire-stone to strike fire with, *silex*. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 283 The Prince's Heart should resemble the Fire-stone or Flint. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. v. 87 Afterwards a firestone was screwed into the cock .. This 'firestone' was not at first of a vitreous nature .. but a compact pyrites or marcasite.

2. a. A stone that resists the action of fire; one used for lining furnaces, ovens, etc. b. A local name for certain calcareous sandstones found in the carboniferous and cretaceous strata. c. A local name for granite, tufa, etc.

a. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 805 *Hic abbestus* a fyirstone. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 75 Sandy stones commonly called fire-stones, because they will endure strong fires. 1674 I. STURDIE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 696 A Wall of the best Fire-stone to keep off the force of the Fire from the Walls of the Furnace. 1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 26 The Furnace being made of .. Fire-stone. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 384 Employed, under the name of Bakofenstein, as a fire-stone for the lining of ovens.

b. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* vi. 95 Any soft Stone as Fire-stone, Limestone, etc., if broke small, and laid on cold Lands, must be of advantage. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 286 An inferior deposit called, provincially, 'Firestone,' and by English geologists the 'Upper green-sand.' 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 452 A subordinate band of reddish sandstone, the *firestone* of the country people. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *Firestone*, a local name in Surrey for the soft calcareous sandstone..sold..under the name of hearthstone.

c. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 56 The Carriage-way..was to be paved with Fire-stone. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 143 The walling generally is built of a volcanic stone called [in the West Indies] firestone.

3. A hearth-stone.

1613 ROVENZON *Treat. Metal.* D iij, The furnace may bee pulled downe, & a new fire-stone or hearth put in. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 6 The stones .. have been removed by the peasantry to make 'Fire-stones.'

Fire-tongs. *pl.* [OE. *fýrtang*, f. *fýr*, FIRE + *tang*, TONG.] Tongs used for handling ignited combustibles.

a 1100 *Gereſa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 263 Fyrtange, wæi-pundern; and fela towtola. 1463 *Rolls Parl.* V. 507/1 Eny of theese Wares .. That is to sey, eny .. Fyretonges. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvii. 250 Of which [Brass] is made fire-tongs. 1853 J. D. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 199 Two thuribles, with the boats and fire-tongs.

Fire-water.

1. 'A name given to alkahest' (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753).

2. Any strong liquor or ardent spirits.

Originally used by (or attributed to) the North American Indians: chiefly current with reference to the pernicious effects of alcoholic liquors on barbarous races, or in vituperative or jocular use.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xi, His [Magua's] Canada fathers..taught him to drink the fire-water, and he became a rascal. 1849 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 32 Never taste of the strong fire-water, but drink only of the springs. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, His father .. had a horror .. of the fire-water which is generally sold to the undergraduate.

Fire-wood, firewood. Wood for burning; fuel. Also *attrib.*

1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 290 For brekyng of fire wodde in the owte wodes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 This tree serueth them for firewood. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 52 And the termor hath house-wood .. and fire-woode belonging to his tearme of common right. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 143 I..placed my fire-wood all round it. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 175 During the day, they issue forth in swarms to search for forage and fire-wood. 1889 *Evening News* 3 Dec. 4/5 Firewood Cutters.

Fire-work, firework.

†1. Work done by, in, or with fire.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 467 But for that the .. smoke .. may stifle and choke them .. they are forced to giue ouer such fire-work. 1607 BRETON *Murmurer* D iiij, His heart the Anuile wheron the deuill frames his fireworke. 1609 ROWLANDS *Crew Kind Gossips* 15 Ile vndertake, The credit of this fire-worke [tobacco-smoking] quite to shake. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* ix. § 20. 336 To the fire-works succeed the Arts relating to water.

†2. An apparatus for working with fire, a furnace; also, a place where the material for fire is obtained. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER *Knt's. Conjur.* (1842) 21 The map of a country that lyes lower .. than the cole-pits of Newe castle, is farre more darke..then the colliers of those fire-workes are. 1613 ROVENZON *Treat. Metal.* C iv, The furnaces or fire-workes may be made rounde. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 36, I know that in Fire-works great Fires are more profitable than small; as in Brewers Coppers.

3. † A combustible or explosive composition for use in war (*obs.*); a projectile or other machine charged with such composition.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* title-p., And moreover how to make Saltpetre, Gunpowder, and divers sorts of Fireworks or Wild Fire. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 189 Granadoes and other fire-works .. do more harm to them that cast them than to the enemie. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1119/3 The Enemy set fire to a Firework they had prepared in the Court of Guard of the said Bastion. *c* 1710 in *Torrington Mem.* (1889) 140 Some boats mann'd, arm'd, and with fireworks..to burn a French privateer. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 142 The construction of all fireworks is understood at the ordnance-office. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 181 In the attack of fortified houses, the fire of the loop-holes may be stopped by the introduction of small rockets, or any other artificial firework, that will create..smoke.

fig. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Starre* iii, First with thy fire-work burn to dust Folly. 1679 *Establ. Test.* 3 These Men of Tempestuous Principles are continually making their Fireworks in our very Intrals.

4. Any contrivance for the use of fire to produce a pleasing or scenic effect. † a. A 'set piece'; an arrangement of pyrotechnic contrivances to form a pictorial or ornamental design. Also *piece of fire-work.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, At which time there wer fire-works shewed upon the water; the which were both strange and wel executed. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 29, I my selfe was there constrained to make a cunning peece of fire work framed in form like to ye Arke of Noy. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 137 The night ended with fire-works .. The first appeared to be a mighty rock. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1027/4 A rare Fire-work was erected on the little Isle .. representing the Alliance of the Confederates. 1795 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 314 The shrubs of the island were rooted out to make a place for a fire-work.

b. A single piece of pyrotechnic apparatus, e. g. a rocket, squib, etc.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. 1, A justice .. used that rogue like a firework, to run upon a line betwixt him and me. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* II. ix. (1699) 232 A Wheel of Squibs and Fire-Works. 1731 SWIFT *Answ. to Simile*, Like fire-works she can burn in water. 1849 F. B. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* x. (1851) 93 Sparks created by the sudden ignition of a sackful of fire-works.

c. *pl.* (formerly also *sing.*) A pyrotechnic display.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 119 The King would haue mee present the princesse .. with some delightfull ostentation .. or fire-worke. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xxiv. 228 In expectation of fire-workes, which hee had promised not far from the shore. 1761 FOOTE *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 287 After supper a ball; and to conclude the night, a firework. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 476 The banquet [was followed] by brilliant fireworks, and the fireworks by much bad poetry. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xx. 206 The omission of the bonfires and the fireworks did pain me.

transf. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 222 The remarkable display of subjective fireworks which follows a heavy blow upon the eyes

d. *fig.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 31 He has neither squibs nor fireworks .. the curs'd carrier lost his best book of phrases. 1682 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 450 In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite; Those are the only serpents he can write. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix, Barker turned on the fireworks of his conversation for the amusement of Claudius. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict., Fireworks* (*tailors*), a great disturbance, a state of intense excitement.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *firework-factory, -maker.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 4/1 Norwood, where Mr. Brock has his thirty acres of *firework factories. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Nov. 5/2 We are busy manufacturing the smaller *fire-work goods all the year round. 1803 tr. *Lebrun's Monsieur Botte* II. 230 The *fire-work maker loaded ten porters with grenades. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 4/1 None more healthy than the firework maker.

Hence **Fire-workless** *a.*, devoid of fireworks. **Fire-worky** *a.*, like a firework, abrupt, jerky.

1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 437 Whom I found with some fireworkless little boys in a desolate condition. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 66/2 The Major departed in his usual fireworky way. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 6/2 He disported himself..in his kaleidoscopic and fireworky fantasia.

Fire-worker. [f. FIRE *sb.* + WORKER, after FIREWORK.]

†1. One who has to do with fireworks or explosives in war; *spec.* an artillery officer, under the fire-master. *Obs.*

1626 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 4) 527 They tooke some of these Fire-workers, & one of which being examined, confessed after M. Prings Relation thus. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/2 They will be 8000 fighting Men, besides .. Gunners and Fire-workers. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3913/2 A Lieutenant, with 5 Fireworkers, killed. 1800 DUNDAS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 564 Each company to have an additional Lieut.-Fireworker.

2. One who makes fireworks; a pyrotechnist.

1772 in J. T. Smith *Bk. Rainy Day* (1861) 52 Torre the fireworker divided the receipts at the door with the proprietor. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 176 All the fire-workers of Lahore seemed to be exerting their talents in pyrotechny.

So † **Fire-working** *vbl. sb.*, the management of fireworks or explosives (*obs.*); **Fire-working** *ppl. a.*, working with fire.

1758 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* 60 He..understands navagation, shipbuilding, fortification, and fire-working. 1850 W. MAGINN *Homeric Ball.* 169 A vessel wrought By the fire-working god.

Fire-worship. [f. as prec. + WORSHIP *sb.*] The worship or adoration of fire.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 210 Here was the source of fire-worship. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 254 The fire-worship of Assyria, Chaldea, Phœnicia.

So **Fire-worshipper**, one who worships fire, a follower of Zoroaster.

1806 T. MAURICE *Fall Mogul* Introd. 19 Persees, who, though in these pages denominated fire-worshippers, are [etc.]. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 13 The Fire-worshippers of ancient Persia.

Firing (fəi·rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FIRE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. a. The action of setting on fire or alight.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 18 b, Perceyving by the firyng of the beacons that the people began to assemble. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 16 The ruine of some thousand Families since the firing of London. 1827 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 150 Those meetings led..to the firing and pulling down of houses.

b. The action of catching fire or becoming ignited. *Obs.* or *rare.*

1588 G. FLETCHER in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 480 The greatest inconuenience of their wodden building is the aptnesse for firing, which happeneth very oft. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 61 Then doe wee drawe up a leape aboute the middle of each roomstead..whearby the dainger of firing is prevented. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 95 By the eruption of..Sulphureous Vapours, and the firing thereof, these protuberances of Mountains and Hills may be made. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. 87 *Firing*, the spontaneous combustion of hay when stacked damp.

2. The action of subjecting to the operation of fire; preparation, baking, or curing by heat.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 307 Their use is confined to a particular structure of furnaces, and mode of firing. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 228 This window has had four firings at a very high temperature. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 679 1 The glazing and firing of pottery has been a fine art. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Nov. 9/4 The process called 'firing' [of tea]..is a kind of roasting.

3. *Farriery.* Cauterizing. (See FIRE *v.* 10.)

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 65 Who should not use cauteries or firing till the utmost extremity. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 282 In 1385..firing was used to cure horses of spavin. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/4 Firing, for curb especially, need not be a severe operation.

4. Applied to a disease in tobacco and in flax: see quots. and cf. FIRE *v.* 4 b.

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 947 What they call Firing is this: When..there has been a very wet and cold Season, and very hot Weather suddenly ensues, the Leaves [of tobacco] turn brown, and dry to dust. 1812 DUBOURDIEU *Agric. Surv. Antrim* 197 Flax is subject to a disease called firing, which often attacks it when near ripe. 1888 PATON & DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 424/2 Tobacco plants .. have been subject to .. a disease called 'firing,' caused by the long continuance of very wet or very dry weather.

5. The action of supplying with fire; the feeding and tending of a fire or furnace.

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Firing*, attending to the fires and keeping them up to the required heat for carbonising coal.

6. The discharging a fire-arm, a mine, etc.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 69 All things being now in readinesse for the firing of the mine. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 143 The fierce Firings of the said Battalions. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 157 Night coming on, the firing on both sides ceased. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Oct. 4/7 The train drew up..amid..the firing of guns.

b. *transf.* in *Bell-ringing.* The ringing of all the bells in a peal at once.

1788 W. JONES, etc. *Clavis Campanalogia* 4 Those *clamberings* and *firings* (as it is called) that destroy all music. 1880 in GROVE *Dict. Mus.*

7. *concr.* Material for a fire. fuel.

a 1555 RIDLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* (1878) XXXI. 771 To give him both meat, drink, clothing, and firing. 1592 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 23 Fewel or fiering, being a thing necessary. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Aug., The bells rung; but no bonfires..any where,—partly from the dearness of firing. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 212 Want of firing is the greatest inconveniency that both islands labour under. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 18 Their mother explained that the boys cut firing on the common.

†b. A quantity of burning fuel. *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 433 Here shall entere a-nother devyll..with a fyeryng.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *firing-chamber*; (sense 3) *firing-iron*; (sense 5) *firing-door, -hole, -machine, -tool*, etc.; (sense 6) *firing line, party, -pin*, etc.; **firing-place**, a fire-place (*obs.*); also, the place from which a gun is fired; **firing-point**, the temperature at which an inflammable oil is liable to spontaneous combustion.

1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Firing Chamber* or *Lighting Chamber*, the small cavity or chamber through which the charge of a gas engine is ignited. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Dec. 6/2 A small but well-preserved hypocaust, with its *firing-door. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Firing Hole*, the door in the side of a reverberatory furnace through which the fuel is introduced to the grate area. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, s. v., When the farrier has made his *firing-iron red hot in his forge, he applies the thinnest part to the horses skin. 1881 LD. HARTINGTON in *Daily Tel.* 6 May 2, General Stewart was obliged to put every reserve man into the *firing line. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 48 The *Firing party move to the grave. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Firing-party*, a detachment of soldiers, marines, or small-arm men selected to fire over the grave of an individual buried with military honours. 1890 J. G. SMITH in *Upland Shooting* 138 Carry an extra *firing-pin, as you may break one. 1715 LEON *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 99 Hearths and *Firing-places,

1879 BROWNING *M. Relph* 78 The turf marked out for the party's firing-place. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 570 Mineral oil, one or two degrees above the standard *firing-point, may, if stored in a populous locality, cause sad disaster.

† Fi·rish, *a. Obs.*—° [f. FIRE *sb.* + -ISH.] Savouring of fire. Hence † **Fi·rishness.**

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 65 There is a firishnes in it.

† Firk, ferk, *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.]

1. A smart sudden blow or stroke, as with a whip; a flick, flip; a cut or thrust (with a sword).

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-glasse* I. iv, My Apish imitation .. Does as good service .. As your proud whip, with all his ferkes, and jerkes. *a* 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* (1693) 40 Both of them had a Fierk at each of my Haunches.

2. A trick, dodge, subterfuge. Also, a freak, prank, caprice.

1621 BARREY *Ram-Alley* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 329 Leave this firk of law. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* in Dodsley *Old Plays* (1780) VIII. 498 This was such a firk of piety I ne'er heard of. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 211 A pretty juvenile Ferk of Wit.

3. ? A dance; ? a partner for a dance.

1632 SHIRLEY *Hyde Park* II. ii, Come, choose your firk, for dance you shall.

Firk, ferk (fɜ·k), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 **fœrcian, fercian,** 4 **ferkien,** 4–6 **ferke,** (5 **fark**), 7– **ferk.** *β.* 6–7 **firke,** (7 **firck**), 9 *dial.* **virk,** 6– **firk.** [OE. *fercian, fœrcian*, prob. f. *fær* (see FARE *sb.*1).

In OE. known only in one example in the sense 'to bring, conduct'; but the vb. *fercian* to support, feed, may perh. be the same word, as this sense may have developed from that of supplying with provisions for a journey (cf. FARE *sb.*1 8.)

† **1.** *trans.* To bring, carry, conduct; to help *forward* on one's way. *Obs.*

O. E. Chron. an 1009 þet folc .. fœrcodon [v. r. fercodon] ða scipo eft to Lundene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3630 þei .. bisiliche fondede fast to ferke him forþward. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 This lord .. The which upon the see she [Fortune] ferketh. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 614 The flese for to fecche, and ferke it away. *Ibid.* 3840 So bolnet was his body, þat burthen hade ynoghe The fete of þat freke to ferke hym aboute. *Ibid.* 6032 All necessaries..[þai] ffechit fro the flete, & ferkit to bonke.

2. † **a.** To urge, press hard; to drive, drive away. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 66 By force of hur fight ðei firked hym ðennes. *Ibid.* 85 [Þei] Felled þe falsse folke, ferked hem hard. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* I. i, The red fac'd Sunne hath firkt the flundering shades. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. ii, This shall serve To firke your adversary from court to court. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 There is somewhat in it, that firks us more at such a nick of time to wake.

b. With advbs.: To drive, force, or move sharply and suddenly *off, out, up*; † to cut *off* (some one's head). Also *dial.* to drive or 'ferret' *out* (vermin), to clear *out* (a burrow, etc.). *To firk up* (*fig.*): to stir up, rouse. † *To firk to death,* (*out*) *of life*: to put to death.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 145 He caste in his thoghte The freike vpon faire wise ferke out of lyue. *Ibid.* 5260 With a fouchon felle to ferke of his hede. *Ibid.* 12191 Þe fell kyng of Frigie I ferkid of lyue. *Ibid.* 12362 With hor fos to be felly ferkit to dethe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, He..puffes his coales, Till he firke nature vp, in her owne center. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii, As Tumblers doe; when betwixt every feat They gather wind, by firking up their breeches. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treatises* (1645) I. 377 He [the badger] will pisse upon his taile, and by firking that up and downe, will endeavour .. to make their eyes smart. 1827–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 249 These vermin our friend *firks out* (as the Hampshire people call it). 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 496 If I do not ferk you out of all likelihood of ringing the beauty, why mandamus me! 1878 P. ROBINSON *Indian Garden* 106 Not all the marigolds of Cathay will firk up Christmas spirits. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Ferk*, to clear out .. 'Come, lass, let's ferk all them nooks out!'

† **c.** To contrive to get or 'raise' (a living); to get (money) *from* a person. Also, to cheat, rob (any one). *To firk up*: to hatch or vamp up (a business). *Obs.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* in Dodsley *Old Plays* (1780) III. 344 As from poor clients lawyers firk money. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* III. ii, A fine lawyer, sir, And would have firk'd you up a business, And out of this court into that. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars' Bush* III. i, Were ever fools so ferk'd? 1624 — *Rule a Wife* III. iv, These five years she has firkt a pretty Living. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 65. 3/2 She Firkt a Living upon Earth.

† **3.** *refl.* and *intr.* To urge oneself forward; to move quickly, hasten. † *To firk* (*oneself*) *up*: to start up, set oneself in motion. *To firk out with* (*a sword*) · to draw hastily. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 897 Fast þe freke ferkez vp ful ferd at his hert. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 173 Þe fole þat he ferkkes on. *Ibid.* 2013 þat oþer ferkez hym vp & fechez hym his wedez. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 300 Ne foure-fotede best [we] ferke to kill. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 484 He ferkes owte with a fawchon And hittis the Sawdane one the crownn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6585 The freke þen in fuerse hast ferkid on horse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 766 He .. Farkis to see Philip & fangis his leue. *Ibid.* 926 Philip..Ferkis furth with a fewe folk. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 244 The bonnie Northren cobbles .. with their Indian canaos .. firking as flight swift thorow the glassy fieldes of Thetis, as if it were the land of yce.

† **b.** *intr.* To move about briskly; to dance, jig; to flaunt or frisk about; to be lively, frisky, or 'jiggish'. Also *to firk it. Obs.*

1596 NASHE *Have with you* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) III. 17 Neuer surcease flaunting and firking it in fustian. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 32 Your dauncers legges bow for-sooth, and Caper, and jerke and Firke. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, They have got a stick of Fiddles and they firke it In wondrous waies. *c* 1630 B. JONSON *Expost. Inigo Jones*, How would he firk, like Adam Overdo, Up and about. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* (Arb.) 115 We'l frisk in our shell, We'l firk in our shell. *a* 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* IV. (end), Well since I am restrain'd a while from doing, I'll ferk it with thinking.

4. *trans.* To beat, whip, lash, trounce, drub. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 164 O, I had firk'd him trimly, thou villain, if thou hadst given me my sword. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 29 M. Fer: Ile fer him, and firke him, and ferret him. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* III. iv, I have paid her, I have so ferk'd her face. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. ii, He has firk'd And mumbled the rogue Turks. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 9. 3/1 Who .. Bound up a tingling Rod, and firk'd his Tail. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* IV. 128 At this the Judge said, 'Take him away, Prevaricator! I'll ferk him'. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I, To firk, *flagello*. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. iv. 97, I would sooner see a poor rogue soundly firked at the post.

† **b.** To play (a fiddle). *Obs.*

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. ii, Firk your fiddles!

Hence **Fi·rking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fi·rker,** one who firks. **Fi·rkery** (see quot. 1611).

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 70 Why should I goe gadding..after firking flantado Amphibologies? 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 34 He would proove a rare firking Satyrist. 1611 COTGR., *Bichecoterie* ..firkerie, an odde pranke, or ierke, in whoorisme. 1611 BARREY *Ram-Alley* IV. i. F iv, She shall haue bayle .. And a firking writte Of false imprisonment. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* V. iv, No firking out at fingers ends. 1632 ROWLEY *Woman never Vext* IV. i. 51 These briske factors are notable firkers. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* (1673) 197 Sir, these are the firkers of the City Fiddles. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 Your soberest Jades are firkers in Corners. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 448 Give thy outward-fellow a ferking. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 That I had the firking of thy bumb with holly. 1719 D'URFEY *Fills* (1872) IV. 263 In Paul's Churchyard .. dwells a noble Firker. Take heed .. Lest you taste of his Lash.

† **Fi·rkett.** *Obs.* = next.

1523 *Nottingham. Rec.* No. 1396, 6 Unum cadum, Anglice a firkett, nigri sopi.

Firkin (fɜ·kin), *sb.* Forms: 5 **ferdekyn, ferken,** 6 **fi-, fyrken, fyrkin,** *Sc.* **farrekyn,** (7 **firking,** 8 **ferkin**), 9 *Sc.* **firikin,** 6– **firkin.** [In 15th c. *ferdekyn*, app. a. MDu. **vierdekijn*, dim. of *vierde* fourth, fourth part: see -KIN.]

1. A small cask for liquids, fish, butter, etc., originally containing a quarter of a 'barrel' or half a 'kilderkin'.

1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI*, c. 14 Ferdekyns de Harank. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 85 To enacte that euery..barell, kilderkyn and firken of ale and bere kepe ther full mesur. 15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Ane ferrekyn of saip. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 223 Put them..into some tub or firkin. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxvi. 258 Butter, in firkins. 1827 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1177 He carried the firkins as far as Bowes. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 10 As the dairy-maid packs butter into a firkin. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/1 The farm labourer carries his day's allowance to the field in a sort of miniature cask, known to him as a 'firkin', which may hold from a quart to a gallon.

b. humorously applied to a person.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 78/2 Most of them are transformed to Barrels, Firkings, and Kinderkins, alwayes fraight with Hamburge beere. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Firkin of foul Stuff*, a..Coarse Corpulent Woman. 1830 GALT *Lawrie Todd* II. vi. viii. 315 Rather than see our school defiled with yon firikin of foul stuff.

2. Used as a measure of capacity: Half a kilderkin. (The 'barrel', 'kilderkin', and 'firkin' varied in capacity according to the commodity.)

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 299 Paid for a fferken ale, x.d. 1545 TINDALE *John* ii. 6 Pottes of stone .. contayn-ynge two or thre fyrkyns a pece. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 204 Of Ale the Fyrken conteineth 8 gallons. 1600 T. HYLL *Arith.* I. xiii. 66 b, 8 gallons in measure make 1 firkin of ale, sope, herring; 9 gallons..1 firkin of beere; 10½ gallons, 1 firkin of salmon or Eeles. 1668 DENHAM *Second West. Wonder* 4 in Poems 107 Another..was done with a Firkin of powder. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 32 Honey, that will make us a Ferkin of good Mead. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., Two Firkins make a Kilderkin. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, 'They made me drink a firkin of Malvoisie.'

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **firkin-man, -trade** (see quot. 1706); **ale-firkin** : see ALE.

1670 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Revis'd* 164, 4 wooden Vessels of Firkin size. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Firkin-man*, one that trades with a Brewer for small Beer, to furnish his own Customers. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 158 The honest Brewer or Firkin-man. *Ibid.*, This Monster in Iniquity sold his Firkin-Trade.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Fi·rkin** *v.*, *trans.* to store *up* in firkins. **Firkineer** [see -EER], one who sells by the firkin.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 732, I cannot firken up my butter..and let the poor want. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 468 The orders—the princely prices, came from kingdoms that were magnificent—not from costermongering republics..not from illiberal guilds of salt-butter firkineers.

Firlot (fɜ·lɔt). *Sc.* Forms: 5 **ferlot,** 6 **feirt-, fert-, ferthelett, fertleitt, furlet, fyrlot,** 7–8 **furlot,** 8 **farlet,** 6– **firlot.** [First in L. *ferthelota*, app. repr. ON. *fiórþe hlotr* fourth part: see LOT.

The OE. *hlot* does not appear to have been used in the sense of '(fractional) part'.]

1. A measure of capacity for corn, etc, the fourth part of a boll.

[1264 *Comput. Vicecom. de Forfar* (Jam.), In servicio regis iij celd. ij boll. et j ferthelota.] 1426 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 70 They ordained..foure firlottes to conteine a boll. 1484 *Act Audit.* 36/2, iii ferlotis of mele. *c* 1540 in W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxviii. (1855) 229 Oats, 47 chalders 1 boll 2 firlots. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. ii. 510 The Firlot of Linlithgow..contains Thirty-one Pints Sterling Jugg, for the Measuring of Wheat, Rye, Meal, etc. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 46. 279 You can determine the weight of a firlot of grain in the short space of half a minute. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. 458 *note*, Another [gives] a firlot, and another two firlots of meal.

b. A certain measure used for other commodities; also, a great quantity.

1549 *Inv. of Brine* (Somerset Ho.), xij ferthelettes of grece butter. 1585 *Inv. of Postilthwaite* (Somerset Ho.), Itm v. feirtletts couerlete 3arne. *a* 1832 *Fire of Frendraught* iii. in Child *Ballads* VII. cxcvi (1890) 46/1 Ye's hae a firlot o the gude red gowd. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 353 Poachers .. who in a night secure a 'firlot' of partridges.

2. A vessel used to measure a firlot of corn, etc.

1573 TYRIE *Refut. Answ. Knox* 40 b, Na man doth licht ane lanterne, putting it vnder ane firlot. 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 437 To take sa mony firlotts as micht stand side by side. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 287 Mony words fills not the furlot. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, The old castle, where the family lived, in their decadence, as a mouse lives under a firlot.

Firm (fɜm), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **firme.** [ad. It., Sp. and Pg. *firma*, a Com. Rom. n. of action f. L. *firmāre* to confirm, in late L. to ratify by one's signature, f. *firm-us* FIRM *a.* Cf. FARM *sb.*², which is another form of the same word. The word first occurs in translations from Sp. writers; in sense 2 it was prob. taken, like other commercial words, from Italian.]

† **1.** Signature, sign-manual. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 62 The firme of my hand I cannot denie. *Ibid.* 257 This letter..is..without date or firme. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 81 He .. doth firme the petition with his own firme with red inke. [1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 50 The Articles ..were confirmed by the King's Firma.] 1688 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2354/2 He..puts the Grand Signior's Firm or Name to all Imperial Commands. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 143 We order these Presents to be passed with our Royal Firm. 1755 tr. *Italian certificate* in Magens *Insurances* I. 304 The frequent knowledge we have of his Firm and Signature.

2. a. The 'style' or name under which the business of a commercial house is transacted. **b.** A partnership of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house.

1744 in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxvi. 301 We are come to the unanimous resolution of fixing one house, under the firm of Messieurs Hanway and Mierop. 1785 MRS. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscret.* (1786) II. 135 He could not oppose the wishes of the respectable partners without altering the firm of the house. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 163 All we want to know, is the number of your note, and the firm of the house. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 1065 An action brought by the other parties in the firm, for goods sold and delivered. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 387/1 A proper or personal firm is a firm designated by the names of one or more of the partners.. A descriptive firm has reference to some such circumstance as the place where the company is established, or the transactions in which it is engaged. 1864 MRS. RIDDELL *George Geith* I. ii. 9 Trading under the firm of 'Grant & Co.' 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, My small patrimony was left a part of the capital of the Firm I am with. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* viii. 81 A respectable firm of solicitors.

c. *transf.* Applied (chiefly in sarcastic use) to a number of persons regarded as associated for the promotion of their common interest.

a 1797 BURKE (T.), The bill was carried by a very small majority, consisting of partners in the firm. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 209 He won a little money in Bennet Street, (where, to be sure, it seldom happens that any one, not of the firm, does win). 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 291 The plebeian emperor, the head of the Flavian firm.

d. *Long firm.* (See quot. 1882.)

1859 *Orchestra* 2 Jan. 235/1 The doings of 'the Long Firm', a body of phantom capitalists who issue large orders to supply an infinite variety of goods. 1882 OGILVIE s. v. *Firm, Long Firm*, a term given to that class of swindlers who obtain goods by pretending to be in business in a certain place, and ordering goods to be sent to them, generally from persons at a distance, without any intention of payment. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xv, John would give James briefs, and James's reflected glory would shine back on John. In short, they were anxious to establish a legal long firm of the most approved pattern.

Firm, *sb.*² *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *firma*: see FARM *sb.*²] Occasionally used instead of FARM *sb.*² in translations of med.L. documents.

1859 A. JEFFREY *Roxburghsh.* III. iv. 111 He granted to Sir Robert Erskine £100 out of his firms in Aberdeen. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 54 James III granted to his Queen the whole Lordship of Galloway, with the customs and firms of the burghs of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown, as well as the Castle of Thrieve.

Firm (fəm), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 4–6 ferm(e, 6 fyrme, 6–7 firme, 6– firm. [ME. *ferme*, a. OF. (and Fr.) *ferme*:—L. *firmus*.]

A *adj.*

1. Having a close consistence, of solid or compact structure or texture; not readily yielding to pressure or impact.

1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 24 His heart is as firme as a stone. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. § 5 To dry up the abundant slime and mudde of the Earth, and make the Land more firme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 350 Down they light On the firm brimstone. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 28 To case it all over with firm thick plank. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 187 Upon the firm earth. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 5 Cast steel takes a fine firm edge. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20 The surface of the snow was of so firm a consistence that [etc.]. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 170 The flesh is rather too firm when fresh.

2. Securely or steadily fixed, not easily moved or shaken, stable.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 204 Yet, though thou stand'st more sure, than I could do, Thou art not firme enough. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. ii. 49 It is as possitiue, as the earth is firme. 1694 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 46 They lie in Veins in the Earth, and in the firm Rocks. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 156 So stood the brittle prodigy, though smooth And slipp'ry the materials, yet frost-bound Firm as a rock. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The glass was yet firm in the windows. *Mod.* Try whether the post is firm in the ground.

3. That does not shake, quiver, or waver; steady in motion or action; having control of the muscular forces of the body, not relaxed or nerveless.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 190 King Henry throwes away his Crutch, Before his Legges be firme to beare his Body. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 102 This firme and beautifull light [the Sun]. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 504 The Lion's royal whelp..leaves the rugged Bear for firmer claws. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 534 Him soon they met Under spred Ensignes moving nigh, in slow But firm Battalion. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 121 Upright he walks on Pasterns firm and straight. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 22 Extend the longe..provided you feel yourself firm and steady in that position. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 273, I never heard but one woman who had so firm a touch [on the piano]. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 176 A wise man's feet are always firm in the stirrup. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 120 O aged man, would that thy knees were firm As is thy purpose.

4. Healthy, robust; sound, undecayed. (Cf. *infirm.*) ? *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 124 b, If the Horse have an ache [*si febrit*], give it him with water, if he be ferme [*si non febrit*] with good strong Wine. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 348 Lamented youth! in life's firm bloom he fell. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 84 Those which were painted were all quite rotten, but those that were not painted continued firm. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 428 In the firmest stages of life.

5. Of non-material things: Fixed, settled, established. Of a decree, law, or sentence: Immutable.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. vi. 78. I ne trowe nat þat þe pris and grace of þe poeple..ne is ferm perdurably. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 Þou..sall hafe were withouten ferme pees all way. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 16 The law of nature ys..in al cuntreys fyrme and stabul. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 173 We..promise to obserue and holde his deede firme and stable. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 85 Firme and irreuocable is my doombe. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 64 If the Law bee..firme for Personal Tithes. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 430 The happiness of a Nation must needs be firmest and certainest in a full and free Council of thir own electing. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 229 This apotelesmatic or judicial astrology obtained firm possession of men's minds.

†**b.** Assured, secure (as a possession, etc.). Also of a person: Assured *of* a thing. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 755 The King..Send hym to be in ferm keping. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 285 b/1 They mette and were ferme of the lignage promysed. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 39 You shall have your firme rewarde. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 64 He who was Governour at the time..did not..deliver it up to the King of Portugal, but kept it firm to the King of Spain. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* VII. ix. § 6 The kingdom would be firm to him when David was dead.

†**c.** Well-ascertained, certain, sure. Of an argument: Well-founded, valid. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 283 Þorugh fuire is fullyng and þat is ferme bileue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 494 Alleadgyng no firme, or honest proofe of y^r crimes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 53 There is no firme reason to be rendred Why [etc.]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 27 If the drops of Water comming from the roofes of Houses doe fall one a good while after another, he shall hold it for firme, that cold is neere at hand. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 187 If the sole use of Words..were to inform the Person, whom we speak to, the Consequence would be firm and good.

6. Of a person, his attributes, etc.: Immovable or not easily moved; constant, steadfast; unflinching, unshaken, unwavering; resolute, determined.

1377 LANGL. *P.Pl.* B. XV. 341 Wherfore folke is þe feblere and nouȝt ferme of bileue. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5229 If he be so ferme & stable, That fortune chaunge hym not. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 43 Make thy selfe ferme wyth hope. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 4 Thairto gyf ferme credens. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 28 Her Mother, (euen strong against that match And firme for Doctor Caius). 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 24 in Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 20 The Court doth hereby declare their firme resolution. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 245 The people of Liedge are very firm Roman Catholicks. 1751 T. SHARP in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 375 A firm and lasting friendship. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ix, Lady Vargrave, though touched, was firm. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 225 Those classes which had been the firm allies of the monarchy. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 181 [They] were firm believers in the theory of insight. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* (1875) 4 It is my firm belief that [etc.].

b. Steadfast in attachment *to* (a person, cause, or the like).

1705 WALSH *Hor. Odes* III. iii. 2 The man that's resolute and just, Firm to his principles and trust. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 393 While the Parliament was so firm to the King. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 482 Phocion the Good .. To virtue still inexorably firm.

c. Indicating steadfastness or resolution.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 211 'I am the count', replied he, in a firm tone. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Persc* II. 253 The firm voice of the captain giving his orders. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iv. 81 Pity shines From those firm eyes.

7. *Comm.* **a.** Of prices: Maintaining their level; with no downward tendency. Of commodities: Not depressed in market value. Also *transf.* applied to the market, a season of trade, etc. **b.** *A firm offer*: one which the person making it is resolved not to increase.

1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/7 American prices were firm. 1887 *Ibid.* 7 June 2/6 English wheats in the country markets are somewhat irregular, though most generally firm. 1887 *Times* 25 Aug. 9/1 The Money Market has been a little less firm to-day. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 There is no probability of the market becoming weaker. Indeed, a continued firm winter and a good spring is looked forward to.

†**8. Firm land, firm-land**: dry land, solid earth; the mainland (as opposed to an island), a 'continent'. *Obs.* as a recognized phrase. [=med. L. *terra firma*, F. *terre ferme*.]

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 They see the continente or fyrme lande, extended euen to the North Pole. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 574 The South firme Land is called of some Magellanica. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. 93 Thus it is..in the firm land of Asia: but in the islands about Asia [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 589 A frozen continent..which on firm land Thaws not. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 22 It is joyned..to the Firmland by a Woodden one [bridge]. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxii. 5 No more to do But tread the firmland, tempt the uncertain sea no more.

†**9.** *ellipt.* quasi-*sb.* = prec. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 438 No such Islands may bee found in the Scithian sea toward the firme of Asia. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 407 Betwixt the fore-land and the firme, Shee [Wight] hath that narrow Sea, which we the Solent tearme. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 19 Ashore on the firme of Asia.

B. *adv.* and quasi-*adv.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 116 That she furste and formest ferme shulde bilieue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 127 He ..firm believes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 137 The shorter all the Bearings of Timbers are, the firmer they Bear. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 304 Charity..is built firmest upon faith and prudence. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. iv, Her rosy feet press firmer, as she leaps Upon the wing.

b. Chiefly in phr. *to stand firm* (lit. and fig.), and *to hold firm* (*to*).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 10 Þat þai be halden ferme. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. iv. 2 A right lyne is that which standeth firme betwene his extremes. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iv. 3 The place where the Priests feet stood firme. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 67 Heel'd make the Heauens hold firme The walls of thy deere Honour. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 Wee that hold firme to the Works of God. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 277 He, an old tried soldier, stood firm. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45, I find the Englishman to be him of all men who stands firmest in his shoes. 1857 SPURGEON *Serm. New Park St.* II. 132 Those who hold truth pretty firm and will not let it go.

C. *Comb.*

1. Of the adj.: **a.** with sb., as †*firm-wood* (used as adj.). Also **firm-land** (see A. 8).

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* III. xvii, Authors who denied that the upper firm-wood branch is fit for bearing fruit.

b. In parasynthetic adjs., as *firm-based, -footed, -framed, -nerved, -paced,* †*-proposed, -sinewed, -textured*; also **firm-hoofed**, having hoofs not cloven.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 138 My *firm-based footstool. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 20 He was a bony *firm-framed young man. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 297 Solipes, or *firme hoofed creatures, as Horses, Asses, Mules, &c. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* V. 286 Thy firm-hoofed [Gr. μώνυχας] coursers. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* XXXVII, The *firm-nerved youth's exerted force. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I, *Firm-paced and slow, a horrid front they form. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, V. ii. 462 The King hath graunted euery Article..According to their *firm proposed natures. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* viii, His *firm-sinewed figure. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 553, I.. found her sensible..and *firm-textured, rather than soft and sentimental.

2. Of the adv. with pa. ppples., forming adjs., as *firm-braced, -compacted, -planted, -rooted* (hence *firm-rootedness*), *-set, -written*.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 47 *Firm-braced I sought my ancient woods. 1779 POTTER *Æschylus* I. 142 (*Supplicants*) Their *firm-compacted ships. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. XII. 382 Oaks..*Firm-planted. 1808 MRS. E. H. ILIFF *Poems* (1818) 97 *Firm-rooted in the yellow sands. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 587 The allusion..is to its *firm-rootedness. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 56 Thou sure and *firme-set Earth Heare not my steps. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxiii. (1874) 85 O firm-set, ever-during scene! 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V* CCXV, *Firme-written destinie Reverts the Breath of Kings.

Firm (fəm), *v.* Now *rare* exc. in technical use. Forms: 4 ferme, 5–7 firme, 6 fyrme. [Partly ad. (either through F. *fermer* or directly) L. *firmāre*, f. *firmus* FIRM *a.*; partly a new formation on the adj.]

1. *trans.* To make firm or fast; to set or fix firmly or securely; also, to hold (a thing) fast.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. v. 14 (Camb. MS.) Fastne and ferme thise erthes stable with thilke bonde by whiche thow gouerneste the heuene. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1369 And þat [tower] he fiches & firmes sa fast to þe wall. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* vii. 16 *Annot.*, The dore..was to be firmed without..for better induring the forcible waters. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 246 He..to a stone Turn'd all her sylvan substance; all below Firm'd her with roots, and left her. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 46 The Reciever seemed to admit the external air..therefore I firmed the cover with Turpentine. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 77 The stones..were again by the masons art so levelled and firm'd, as they had been formerly. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 735 They firm the base Of Freedom's temple, while her arms they grace. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 70 With its griping fang The anchor firmed the ships. 1885 *Birm. Weekly Post* 7 Feb. 1/7 Keep spring flowers well firmed in the ground. 1890 HOSIE *West China* 166 Men..removing with their toes the weeds from the roots of the young shoots, and firming the latter in the ground.

†**b.** To fasten or fix (the eye) upon (something). *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 1 As pilot..Upon his card and compas firmes his eye.

†**c.** To steady, support. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xvi. 258 The staffe of his [Christ's] direction, whereon if he firmeth himselfe, he may be able to overcom the billows of resistance.

2. To make firm in consistence; to compact, solidify.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 85 The force of the water..did firm and harden it, and made it grow so to Land. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, The powder..clear'd her wrinkles, firm'd her gums, fill'd her skin, colour'd her hair. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Boggie and spungie grounds are..setled, fastened and firmed by frequent ouer-flowing them with Fords. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 137 Ever and anon, to firm the work, Against the web is driv'n the noisy frame. 1842 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 125 By every means firm the land after wheat-sowing. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 185/3 Plant carefully, well firming the soil about their roots with the hand. 1890 HOSIE *West China* 19 Drums for firming the paper as it comes from the pulp-troughs.

†**3** *trans.* To strengthen, make robust. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Palmer's Verses* viii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 303/2 When in the Virgin's lap earth's comfort sleeps..Both corn and plants are firmed.

†**4.** To establish, settle, confirm (a person, etc.); to strengthen (in resolution), encourage. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9889 God ȝiue vs grace.. Yn þe beleue to ferme vs ry3t. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxii. 52 The heart Which firmed is by what the Wise impart, Fear cannot daunt. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 545 Solid knowledge will..Firm the Mind in Truth. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 171 Thy Valour firm'd the wavering Troops that day.

†**5.** To make (an agreement, etc.) firm; to establish firmly, settle, strengthen. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. i. 40 Twa Erlys..Come chargyd in Scotland..To tret, and ferme a Marriage. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1184/1 It was further concluded also, that a peace should be firmed..betwixt the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civil War* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 135 And we will firm our honours by our bloods. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 486 These testimonies firm the comparison betwixt such persons and Adam. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i, Hold back your Hand, from firming of your Faith. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 294 He won the Belgic Land..And firms the Conquest with his fenceful Mound. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 294 Ten wide provinces..Bless the same king, and daily firm the sway.

†**b.** To make (a possession, title, etc.) sure; to assure, secure; also, to attach (a person) securely. Const. *to, unto. Obs.*

1530 R. WHYTFORD *Werke for Househ.* E, The blessynge of the parentes dothe fyrme and make stable the possessyons and the kynred of the chylder. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 18 That [he] be especially carefull to firme and contract unto himselfe..the King of Poland. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Comnenius* v. iii, Since your joint unanimous concent Has firm'd that title. 1669 J. OWEN in T. Gale *Jansenisme* Pref., That ground shall be firmed to them speedily by new Briefs.

†**c.** *gen.* To ratify formally; to confirm. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 15 When hee [William I] firmed and rubrickt Kentishmen's gauill-kind of the sonne to inherite at fifteene. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 435 Solemn leagues..solemnly firmed by oaths. 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanius* I. 8 Jove has firm'd it with an Awfull Nod. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 591 Be present still, oh Goddess!..Proceed, and firm those omens thou hast made.

†**6.** To make (a document) valid by authoritative seal, indorsement, signature, stamp, or the like; to subscribe, sign. Also, *to firm with the hand.*

1510 *Will of J. Deram* (Somerset Ho.), Fyrmed..w^t my hand. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 62 To firme it with the hand, is meere follie. *Ibid.* 64 If..Catiline and other his fellowes had not firmed the letter of their coniuration. *Ibid.* 231, I caused your bill to be firmed by the Queene. 1588 *Ord. Sp. Fleet* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) I. 111 These my instructions are..firmed by my hand. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings, Will. I*, 98 Charters and deeds..were firmed by the parties speciall seale. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 156 b, Writings ..were wont to be firmed in England with Crosses of gold. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* V. 120 Your Father's hand, Firm'd with his Signet.

†b. To affix, 'sign' (one's name) to a document or writing. *Obs.*

1529 *Will of A. Chew* (Somerset Ho.), In witness whereof we..haue fyrmed our names. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 153 He..firmed therevnto his name. *absol.* 1529 *Will of A. Chew* (Somerset Ho.), Because here is noo space to fyrme on this side we haue fyrmed on the other side. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. ii. 10 Another shall firm for me.

7. *intr.* To become firm.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1883 (see *ppl. adj.* below). 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Firm*, to grow firm. A cheese-making term.

Hence **Firmed** *ppl. a.* (*spec.* in *Falconry*: see quot. 1706). **Firming** *ppl. a.* a. *trans.* That confirms or ratifies. b. *intr.* That is becoming firm: see FIRM *a.* 7.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 36 It [a letter] had not come firmed or with superscription. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* Ep. Ded., I did it with a firmed purpose to leave all private opinions. 1549 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxv, Belgia, only (in a firmed state Wrought out by others) has been fortunate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Firmed* or full Firmed (in Falconry), well fledged or well cover'd with Feathers. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 96 A noble word! exclaimed the Prince, and smote Preparingly on earth his firming foot. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 332 A vital wind invisible, Yet firmed and bounded in a beauteous form. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 10/1 Sold at firming prices.

†**Firmable,** *a. Obs.* [f. FIRM *v.* + -ABLE.] ? Worthy to be ratified.

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies of London* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 282 You will make an ill matter seem good and firmable.

Firmament (fɔ̄ːɹmămĕnt). Forms: 4-6 fer-, fyrmament(e, 3- firmament. [ad. L. *firmāmentum*, f. *firmā-re* to strengthen, f. *firmus* firm. Cf. OF. *firmament*.

In class. Lat. the word means 'something which strengthens or supports' (cf. 3). In the Vulgate it was adopted, in imitation of the στερέωμα of the LXX (properly 'firm or solid structure', f. στερεόειν to make firm or solid, f. στερεός firm, solid), as the rendering of Heb. רָקִיעַ *rāqīaʿ*, applied to the vault of the sky. The Heb. word prob. means 'expanse', from the root רָקַע *rāqaʿ* which in the Bible has the senses 'to tread', 'to beat out (metals)', 'to spread out'; but in Syriac the vb. means 'to condense, make firm or solid', whence the Gr. and Lat. renderings of the sb.]

1. The arch or vault of heaven overhead, in which the clouds and the stars appear; the sky or heavens. In mod. use only *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

[*c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 309 On þam oðrum dæge he geworhte firmamentum hæt ys þeos heofon.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 95 Đo god bad ben ðe firmament. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226/248 Þat huy ne yseizen no-þing bote þe se ant þe firmament. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 975 Bright was the day, and bliew the firmament. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 35 That lyttle sleepe that they had was ..abrode vnder the firmamente. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 604 Now glow'd the Firmament With living Saphirs. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 192 This morning a rainbow seen in the firmament. 1846 tr. *Schlegel's Phil. Hist.* 80 The northern firmament possesses by far the largest and most brilliant constellations. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Receive thy Sight* ii, The pleasant rays That lit the glorious firmament.

b. Heaven, as the place where God dwells. *Obs.* exc. in Biblical and liturgical phrases.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 221 Thikke þowsandez.. Fellen fro the fyrmament, fendez ful blake. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cl. 1 Herie ȝe þe lord in hise seyntis! herie ȝe him in þe firmament of his vertu! 1535 COVERDALE *Song* 3 *Childr.* 33 Blessed be thou in yᵉ firmament of heauen. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cl. 1 Praise him in the firmament of his power.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 104 Pite, whiche may wele be called the firmament of perfeccyon, for it is the stablysshment of all holy conuersacyon, whereby man .. discerneth waters from waters. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xxii. (1851) 127 That it may be suffer'd to stand in the place where God set it amidst the firmament of his holy Laws. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 175 What if .. this Firmament Of Hell should spout her Cataracts of Fire? 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* vi. 97 A whole firmament of twinkling philosophers and philosophies.

†2. In old Astronomy: The sphere containing the fixed stars; the eighth heaven of the Ptolemaic system.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Þe xii. signez of þe firmament. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 93 A nother heuen ys called the fyrmamente, where are the sterres. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 7 Aboue these seuen planetes, is there an other heauen or skie, whiche commonly is named the Firmament, and hath in it an infinite numbre of starres. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 79 The distance of the Firmament, wherein are placed the fixt Starres is not measurable by mans industrie. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 15 Those Stars that shine in the Firmament or highest visible Heaven.

†b. Hence, applied sometimes to the other celestial spheres. *First firmament*: the *Primum mobile.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 197 O firste moving cruel firmament, With thy diurnal swegh that croudest ay. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 He can .. yiven every Jugement, Which longeth to the firmament .. Both of the sterre and of the mone. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 11 This motion is..called of auncient writers the motion of the First firmament.

c. *transf.* in *Alchemy.* (Cf. HEAVEN.)

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* II. iii, Your sunne, your moone, your firmament, your adrop.

†3. In the literal etymological sense: Anything which strengthens or supports; a substratum, a firm support or foundation. *lit.* and *fig.*

1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* B viij, Here is the firmamente of my fyrst cause. *a* 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 382 Paul calleth the church the firmament and pillar of truth. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 17 [That] this same bone..might be vnto Larinx as a firmament, and foundation. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 388 It was not safe that his thinne coat should runne along without some Firmament. *a* 1626 BACON *Interpr. Nature* i. Wks. 1857 III. 218, I thought it good .. to make a strong .. bank .. to guide the course of the waters; by setting down this position or firmament, namely, That all knowledge is to be limited by religion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 121 This duty to parents is the very firmament and bond of commonwealths. 1701 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 June (1879) II. 38 The absence of him who was the Firmament and Ornament of the Province.

b. The process of strengthening or making firm.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 144 The tongue hath a ligament or bridle for two causes: First for the firmament of its Basis.

†4. (See quot.)

1690 EVELYN *Mund. Muliebris* 7 Pins tipt with Diamond Point, and head, By which the Curls are fastened, In radiant Firmament set out. — *Fop-Dict.* 18 *Firmament*, Diamonds, or other precious Stones heading the Pins which they stick in the Tour, and Hair, like Stars.

5. *Comb.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's Tears* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 70 Theyr Firmament-propping foundation, shal be adequated with the Valley of Iehosaphat.

Hence **Firmamentwards** *adv.*, towards the firmament; heavenwards.

1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 188 Then she flew firmamentwards to circle it.

Firmamental (fɔ̄ːmămĕntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the firmament.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 100 Looke on the heavens colour'd with golden starres, The firmamentall ground of it all blew. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. v, If there be infinite planetary and firmamental worlds. 1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* II. i, He was an intricate prognosticator of firmamental eclipses. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 240 To obtain the most perfect polarisation of the firmamental light. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. vii. 81 In the vast firmamental hollows overhead.

†b. *Alchemy. Firmamental water*: liquid as pure as the firmament; app. rectified *Aqua Vitæ.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 97 These..make disceitful image and likeliness of youth: the firmamentall water dothe it in dede. [1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 281 An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In firmamental waters dipt above.]

2. Of the nature of a supporting framework or permanent substratum: cf. FIRMAMENT 3.

1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 40 The Flesh is the Incremental or Changeable Part, and the Spirit the Firmamental or Immoveable Part. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 357 *note*, The firmamental law that sustains and disposes the apparent world.

†**Firmamentary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 7 Some by that firmamentary division of the waters, have dreamt of a watery heaven above the stars. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 69 And much more must they do so .. who believe .. there were .. Firmamentary comets.

Firman (fɔ̄ːmăn, ‖ fermāːn). Forms: *a.* (7 firma, 8 firhman), 8–9 fermaun, firmaun, 7- firman. *β.* 7 phirman, 7-9 phirmaund. [a. Pers فرمان *fermān*, OPers. **framāna* (so in Pehlvi) = Skr. *pramāṇa* command.] An edict or order issued by an Oriental sovereign, *esp.* the Sultan of Turkey; a grant, licence, passport, permit.

1616 SIR T. ROE in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1624) I. IV. xvi. 541 Then I moued him for his fauour for an English Factory to be resident in the Towne, which hee willingly granted, and gaue present order to the Buxy to draw a Firma .. for their residence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 50 But upon sight of his Phirman (or Letter of command) hee agreed willingly. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Church.) III. 571/2 Your Majesty's Firman, or Letters Patent. 1710 PITT *Let.* in *Edin. Rev.* (1893) 151, I had..a phirmaund under his great seal. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 325 A translation of the fermaun itself has since been forwarded by Dr. Hunt. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. xvii. 369 Having caused the Porte to issue firmans. *transf.* 1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* iv, He bows to the metrical firman, As dulcet as song of the South. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Odille* iii, A German .. Paid his court to her father, conceiving his firman Would soon make her bend.

†**Firmance.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fermans, firmans, 7 fermance. [ad. OF. *fermance* (1) an enclosure, (2) a guarantee, f. *fermer* to shut, confirm, secure:—L. *firmāre*: see FIRM *v.*]

1. The state or condition of being confined; confinement, imprisonment; chiefly in phrase: (*to keep, put*) *in firmance.* Also *concr.* An enclosure.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 176 Within fermans and parkis cloys of palys. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 63 Himself to be put in sicker Firmance. 1613 BP. FORBES *On Revel.* xx. 221 The surenesse is cleered in the person apprehender, and manner of fermance. 1679 in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 64 We .. do Command .. all Sheriffs .. to Search for .. the Persons aforenamed .. and put them in sure Ward and Firmance. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. II. xiii. 485 Three men in firmance for robbery. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 137 The Rebels .. put them in sure Ward, Firmance and Captivity.

2. Assurance, confidence; also, a source of confidence. *To make firmance to*: to give a pledge of faithfulness to.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* Proheme Cosmogr. vi, So lang I swomit in hir seis deip That sad auising with hir thochtfull lance Couth find na port to ankir hir firmance. *Ibid.* II. i. 10 b, For the fame of ane nobyll prince is ane grete firmance to his realme. *Ibid.* II. xvi. 21 b, Als sone as Gillus was maid kyng .. to stabil the realme to him with sickir firmance, he tuk þe aithis of his pepil.

b. Firmly established condition, stability.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 107 The Romanis..ar brocht to sic firmance, that they may .. sustene the plesand frute of libertie.

Firmary, var. of FERMERY, *Obs.*, infirmary.

†**Firmation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. **firmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *firmāre* to make firm, f. *firmus* FIRM.]

1. The action of making firm or fixing steadily.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 179 If we define sitting to be a firmation of the body upon the Ischias.

2. Ratification, confirmation.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 153 The incarnation, passion, and resurrection of our blessed Saviour .. being the firmation and seal of all.

Firme, *a. Her.* (See quot. 1889.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. v. § 32 A Cross Patee Entyre (or Fixed or Firme). 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* 61 *Firme*, a term used for a cross pattée, when it extends to each side of the shield: the same as a cross pattée throughout, or entire.

Firme, var. of FORME *Obs.*, first.

Firment, obs. form of FERMENT.

Firmer (fɔ̄ːmə(ɹ)). [ad. F. *fermoir* chisel for making mortices, altered form (as if f. *fermer* in obs. sense to fasten, secure) of *formoir*, which was earlier anglicized as FORMER.] Used only in comb., **firmer-chisel, -gouge, -tool** (see quots.).

[1688, 1727–51, 1764: see FORMER.] 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 239 The firmer chisel is a thin broad chisel, with the sides parallel to a certain length, and then tapering, so as to become much narrower towards the shoulder. It is used by being driven by the blows of a mallet on the handle. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. 1243 *Firmer Tool*, a chisel used by joiners with a mallet, by which the sides of mortises are formed. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Firmer Tools*, the ordinary short chisels and gouges of wood workers, so termed in order to distinguish them from paring tools.

Firmest, obs. form of FOREMOST.

†**Firmify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FIRM *a.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make firm. *intr.* To become firm.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 5 You shall not dread, to finde the examples of Syssarcosis very playne, in the fleshy firmifieng of the teeth in their Celles. *Ibid.* 17 Os Hyoides .. is so firmified in the middest, as to neither part it easely slippeth.

†**Firming chisel** = *firmer-chisel.*

1799 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVII. 337 Work off the remaining wood with a large firming chissel.

†**Firmitude.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *firmitūdō*, f. *firmus* FIRM *a.*] The quality or state of being firm, in the various senses of the adj.; firmness, solidity, stability, strength; stability of purpose, resolution.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeutyke* 2 E j, They do vse these names, Dyspathies, Metasyncrises, Imbecyllitees, fyrmytudes [Lat. *firmitudines*], and sondry other such names. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. cxiv. 308 a, Vnlesse the minde..had put on the same firmitude and constancie agaynst it [the payne]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1340 The stability and stedy firmitude of those broad flat faces which it [the cube] hath. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. § 4 (1713) 10 So great a firmitude is there in Life against all the subtle attaques of shifting Reason. 1701 W. NICHOLS *Consol. to Parents* 112 What great Firmitude of Mind they have to oppose against such a cutting misfortune.

†**Firmity**[1]. *Obs.* Also 5–6 fermete, -itie, 6–7 firmitie, -yte. [a. OF. *fermeté*, f. *ferme* FIRM *a.*; refashioned after FIRM and -ITY.]

1. Firmness, solidity, stability. Also, moral firmness, firm allegiance, constancy.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 83 [It] were to long to compte the tenthe party of her fermete, for they ouercome the deuelle and hys temptaciones. 1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 59 For the more fermete and stedfastenes therof, and that yt perpetually shulde indure. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 25 b, There was no firmity or strength in it [the ayre] to beare them [birds] up. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 113 The square .. for his owne stay and firmitie requireth none other base then himselfe. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Rel. Prot.* I. vi. § 7. 329 The strength and firmity of my assent. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 337 Pyrrhus, doubting the firmity of the Macedons unto him, yielded thereto. *c* 1729 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 51 His firmity and presence of mind.

2. A means of strengthening; an assurance.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 94 If mariage myght be goten on this side and that side, it woll be..good for bothe the realmes, and a firmyte of kindnes.

†**Firmity**[2]. *Obs.*—[1] Aphetic f. INFIRMITY.

†**Firmless** (fɔ̄ːmlĕs), *a. Obs.* [f. FIRM *a.* + -LESS.] Unsteady, shifting.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II iv. *Columnes* 667 In Egypt it [Astronomy] erects A famous School, yet firm-lesse in affects. 1605 *Ibid.* II. III. iii. *Lawe* 926 We float On firm-lesse sands of this vaste Desart. *a* 1744 POPE (Webster), Does passion still the firmless mind control?

Firmly (fɔ̄ːmli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a firm manner.

1. With little possibility of movement; so as not easily to be shaken or dislodged; fixedly, securely, strongly; steadily, immovably.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1439 (1488), I wist..That your humble seruant..Were in your harte yset so fermely As ye in mine. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 187 Euery man

praysed gretely Huon that he helde hym selfe so fermely. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 58 His breast-plate .. Before his noble hart he firmely bound. *c* 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. xi, Charity .. firmlier rooted .. in their hearts. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) III. i. 365 How such very hard Particles .. can stick together .. so firmly. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 334 The dangerous frontier of Rhætia he so firmly secured, that [etc.]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 127 To fix at each step my staff firmly in the consolidated snow. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 7 The atmospheric envelope clasps the planet firmly.

2. Without wavering, hesitation, or doubt; constantly, resolutely, steadfastly.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xv. 29 Þe lele Scottis men .. To-gyddyr stood sa fermly. 1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12, I am thus firmelie persuaded. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 14/2 He was .. firmly resolved never to trust him. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177. P 9 A copy .. which he firmly believed to be of the first edition. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 119 The Goth, on whose fidelity he firmly relied. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 110 The nation was firmly attached to hereditary monarchy. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 It was time to trust firmly to the free understanding of men for guidance. 1887 *Daily News* 7 June 2/6 Foreign wheats firmly held.

3. *Comb.*, as *firmly-braided, -closed, -rooted.*

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxi, The sunlight touched the *firmly-braided masses of hair. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. iii, With *firmly-closed lips. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 249 The *firmly-rooted Christian may say.

Firmness (fə·ɹmnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being firm.

1. Solidity, cohesion, resistance to pressure.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 53 Which encreasing by degrees, crumbled and brake the firmeness of the stones. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* III. xxxi. (1682) 82 In the short history we have published of Fluidity and Firmness. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 108 Firmness is that coherence which resists percussion, and its opposite is brittleness, or fragility. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 155 The requisite firmness and solidity are given to the animal fabric.

2. The quality of being to a large extent unmoved or immovable; fixedness, stability.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 48 Make the Continent (Wearie of solide firmenesse) melt it selfe Into the Sea. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 13 Both the easinesse and firmnes [of the union] might be coniectured. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 89 The whole work seems to be endued with such absolute firmness, as if it had been design'd for Eternity. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 3 (1819) 86 By firmness I mean not only strength but stability.

3. The state or quality of being firm in mind; resolution, steadiness steadfastness.

Hence, in *Phrenology*, the 'bump' or 'organ' supposed to indicate the possession of this quality.

1561 tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm.* ii. D ij b, That constauncye and firmnes of minde. *a* 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Wks.* (1753) 42 Nor can th' Ægyptian Patriarch blame my muse, Which for his firmness does his heat excuse. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 518 Cæsar is said to have born the news of her death with an uncommon firmness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 162 Terrible .. as were the sufferings of the English army, Edward's firmness remained unbroken.

†**b.** Steadfastness of attachment *to* a person or cause; faithfulness, fidelity. *Obs.*

a 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *To the Prince* 14 Your noble firmenesse to your friend. 1653 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 11 His Majesty's affection to religion and his firmness to his word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 279 But that thou shouldst my firmness therfore doubt To God or thee .. I expected not to hear.

4. *Comm.* Steadiness in price, or of prices.

1880 *Globe* 5 Mar. 5/4 The feature in Foreign Government Securities is the firmness of Peruvian Bonds. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Dec. 4/1 There being little inclination to take short bills, owing to a belief that the present firmness will not last. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/4 The outlays on behalf of this pair did not affect the firmness of Signorina and Nunthorpe, who maintained their Saturday rates.

Firmor, Firmorie, var. of FERMER, -Y.

a 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 83 A mere tenant at will, or firmor of the profits.

‖ **Firn** (firn). [Ger. *firn, firne*, lit. 'last year's' (snow), subst. use of *firne* adj. 'of last year': see FERN *a*.] A name given to snow above the glaciers which is partly consolidated by alternate thawing and freezing, but has not yet become glacier-ice.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 61 The 'firn', or consolidated snow of the Alpine glaciers. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* 33 Magnificent is the prospect which these firns sometimes present. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 155 The imperfectly consolidated substance, partly snow and partly ice, is known in Switzerland as *Névé* or *Firn*.

†**Firous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 fierous, fyrous. [f. FIRE + -OUS.] = FIERY 4.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 237 In to the sygne of the fierous lyon. *Ibid.* xiv. 296 He dyd vs lyght with his pure bemys Quenchynge of mars the fyrous lemys.

Firre, obs. form of FIR.

†**Firren,** *a. Obs.* In 4 firrene, 6 *Sc.* firrin, firron. [f. FIR + -EN.] Made of fir.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2078 A fayr firrene wowe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. 17 The firryne closouris opnys, but noyise or dyn, And Greikis, hid the hors coist within, Patent war maide. 1578 *Inventories* (1815) 255 Ane thik firrin plank.

Firret(te, obs. form of FERRET.

Firring: see FURRING.

Firry (fə·ɹi), *a.* [f. FIR + -Y 1.] **a.** Abounding in firs. **b.** Of or pertaining to the fir.

1833 LAMB *Elia, Blakesmoor*, Thy firry wilderness. 1843 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 6 Oft I heard the tender dove In firry woodlands making moan. 1842 HOOD *Elm Tree* III. xvi, With many a fallen acorn-cup, And mast, a firry cone.

Firs, obs. form of FIERCE *a*

First, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* in comb. Forms: 1 first, fyrst, 3 firste, *south.* virste. [OE. *fyrst* str. fem. = OHG. *first* (MHG. *vi·st*, Ger. *first*) :— **fersti-z*; cf. the ablaut-var. Du., LG. *vorst* :— **fursti-z*, of same meaning, which corresponds phonetically to Skr. *pṛshṭí* fem. rib; in sense it is nearer to the (prob. cognate) Skr. *pṛshṭá* back.]

The inward roof or ceiling of a chamber; also, a ridge-pole; = *first-piece*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 126 *Laquear*, fyrst. *c* 1275 *Death* 155 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 179 Þe rof and þe virste schal ligge on þine chynne. 1378 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 149 In manu Johannis fil. Gilberti x spars et j first, et in gardino præd. Thomæ sunt v ribs et firsts.

b. *Comb., first-piece* (*Chesh. Gloss.*), *-pole*, (*Shropsh. Wordbk.*), the ridge piece of roof-timbers.

First (fəɹst), *a* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 1 fyrst, fyrest, first, 2–6 fyrst, 3 *Orm.* firrst. *south.* vorst, 4 forst, 3–4 ferst, (3 feirst, ferest, -ist, *south.* verst), 3–5 firste, (3 fireste, -ist, *south.* virst), furst(e, 3–7 frist, (4 freste), 4–5 frust, (6 fruist), 3– first. [OE. *fyrst, fyrest*, OFris. *ferost, -est, -st*, OS. **furist*, used absol. as *furisto* wk. masc., prince (MDu. *vorste*, mod.Du. *vorst* prince), OHG. *furist* foremost, first, highest, absol. *furisto* prince (MHG. *vürste*, mod.G. *fürst* sb., prince), ON. *fyrstr* (Sw. *förste*, Da. *förste*; the sbs. Sw. *furste*, Da. *fyrste*, prince, are adapted from Ger.) :—Com. Teut. **furisto-*, a superlative formation on the stem **fur-*, *for-* (see FORE *adv.*, FOR *prep.*). The corresponding comparative occurs in OHG. *furiro*, ON. *fyrre*, earlier. From the same stem, with different superlative suffix, is formed OE *forma* first, whence the double superlative form *fyrmest*: see FORMER, FOREMOST.

The OTeut. *fur-, for-*, represents OAryan *pr-*, whence in most of the Aryan langs. words meaning 'first' are derived, chiefly with superlative suffixes. Cf Skr. *prathamá*, OSl. *prŭvŭ*, Gr. πρῶτος, πρώϊστος, L. *primus*.]

A. *adj.* That is before all others; earliest in time or serial order, foremost in position, rank, or importance. Hence often serving the function of a numeral adjective, the ordinal of ONE, in which use it may be written 1st.

In Eng., as in most other langs., the number *one* has no regularly formed ordinal, and in OE. the want was supplied by the use of various superlative adjs. meaning 'foremost' or 'earliest', viz. *fyrst, forma, fyrmest* (also *formest*, Northumbrian *fordinest*) and *ærest*. In middle English the other words became obsolete, or lost their ordinal sense, so that *first* became the sole representative of the ordinal of *one*. This is now its most prominent use, and colours all the applications of the etymological sense; but the word can still be applied like L. *primus*, F. *premier*, etc. in contexts where a true ordinal would be inadmissible, as in 'the first days of the year', 'one of the first men in the country', etc.

I. As simple adjective.

1. In regard to time: Prior to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.; happening, existing, or presenting itself before the others; earliest.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 399 (Gr.) Fyrst ferhðhana. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 675 Ðus fel adam .. vre firste fader. 1345 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 45 The freste Wardynes that euer were, of owre fraternyte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 Fyrste be-getynge, *primogenitura*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 Þe Firste martyr, *protho martir* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 5 Sen oure first father formed was of clay. *a* 1626 BACON *Mar. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 23 This manner of gaining lands was in the first dayes, and is not now of use in England. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 7 Cadmus Milesius, supposed to be the first writer of History. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. i, He is the first aggressor, not I. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 16 Another planted the first vines in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. (1879) 193 The first clock in England was made about 1288.

b. With the application defined by a relative clause, for which in mod.Eng. *to* with *infinitive* is often substituted.

c 1200 ORMIN 797 He wass þe firrste mann þat brohhte word onn eorþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1469 (Cott.) Enoch .. was þe first þat letters fand. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4330 The furst þat was founden of þes fals goddes. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* A vij, I will not be the first, that shall disobey. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II, We were the first that ever burst Into that silent sea. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 658 [Voltaire] was the first who popularized in France the philosophy of Newton. *Mod.* You were the first person to explain the matter. He is always the first to find fault. This part of the system was one of the first to be developed, and one of the first to disappear.

c. Said of anything which occurs or presents itself next after a given point of time expressed or implied in the sentence.

1607 MARSTON *What you Will* v, The first thing her bounty shall fetch is, my blush-colour satin suit from pawn. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 42 The first business was to get canoes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 6 Make an experiment on the first man you meet. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 138 The first thing to be done was to secure lodgings. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 138 One of his first acts, after he became King, was to recall Ormond from Ireland. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. viii. 240, I shall get back to London by the first train.

d. With emphatic force, where it is implied that the first event or occurrence is the only one to be regarded or waited for.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 56 Þey ffolwith þe vois at þe first note. 1506 *Pylgrym. Sir R. Guylforde* (Camden) 16 To euery pylgryme at the firste fote that he setteth on londe there is graunted plenary remyssion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. viii. 5 Let the first Budger dye the others Slaue. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 433 [*'Mock speech' of Charles II*], I have made Crew, Bishop of Durham, and, at the first word of my Lady Portsmouth, Prideaux, Bishop of Chichester. 1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* II. 39 Some Men of War lay ready to put out after us upon the first News of our being near. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Unfin. Drama* 153 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam erases half and half Leaves legible

e. In phr.: *At* (†*the*) *first sight* (or *view*), *at* (*the*) *first blush.* (Also. † *at first dash, push.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8629 (Cott) He kneu þam at þe first sight 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 52 Euphues at the first sight was so kindled with desire, that [etc.]. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ix. 51 True it is that we perceiue it not at the first push. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* I. 176 Who ever lov'd, that lov'd not at first sight? 1611 MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* IV. i, *Sir A.* You can play any lesson [music]? *Moll.* At first sight, sir. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 139 At first view I thought they had some resemblance with those four monsters. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 202 So brisk an Article as this at first dash, and before the King would proceed to any further Treaty .. would startle the Spanish Gravity. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. ii. (1853) I 54 They saw no Indians, but such as at the first sight always ran away. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 575 A fool may so far imitate the mien .. of a wise man, as at first blush to put a man at a stand what to make of him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 426 There is more of system in the Phaedo than appears at first sight.

f. (*The*) *first thing*: advb. phrase = as the first thing that is done.

[1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 205 Rob me the Exchequer the first thing thou do'st. 1720 *Humorous Lett. in Lond. Jrnl.* (1721) 50 My fancy .. carried me, the first thing it did .. to Rome.] 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 2 Go to this woman the first thing in the morning. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 74 I'll buy a cloak for her the first thing to-morrow morning. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 79, I was to .. hand it over to him the moment we pulled up .. so that he might give it to the little one first thing.

g. *elipt.* for 'the first of the season'.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G iij b, The first buds, or yong braunches shooting from the roote. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 8 The first cuckoo, the first swallow, sent a thrill through our hearts which is not repeated.

h. After the name of a day of the week: Next, following. *north. dial.*

1781 D. RITCHIE in *Southey's Life of A. Bell* 1844) I. 252, I .. must prepare a new sermon for Sabbath first. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Sat'rda' first'* for Saturday next. 1890 *Glasgow Herald* 24 Mar. 1/1 Tickets for the special service in the Cathedral, on Thursday first.

2. Preceding all others in a series, succession, order, set or enumeration.

O. E. Chron. an. 963 On þe fyrste sunnon dæg of Aduent. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7219 (Cott.) Sampson, þi first wijf lerd þe witte. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* Lamb. MS. j 171 The furst part [of the Hail Mary] contenys þe wordys of Gabriel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 11 We seie is hoot in þe firste degree þat is I-heet of kyndely heete. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. Proem, A fable whiche is the fyrst and formost of this second book. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* L v, He maketh Quaile the first dish of the first course. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 The second part .. is then the first time acted. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II, The first blow is half the battle. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 291 The testator had a first marriage in contemplation. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 124 The first thing that fixes our eye is the noble river covered with boats. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. 108 First love, first friendship, equal powers, That marry with the virgin heart. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 28 When a player is on the first base and one on the third. *Mod.* Take the first turning on the right.

b. in dates, with ellipsis of *day*. Also in sporting language. *The First*, spec. the first of September (when partridge-shooting begins).

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 71, I summon your Grace, to his Maiesties Parliament, Holden at Bury, the first of this next Moneth. 1673 *S' too Him Bayes* 20 Do'st thou take this to be the first of April? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 525 He encamped on the 1st of June within three miles of the place.

c. *In the first place*: an adverbial phrase = first, firstly: see PLACE.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 393, I shall therefore in the first place see what [etc.].

d. *U.S. The first* = even, or so much as, the first; even one, a single.

1849 *Let.* in *N. Y. Tribune* 23 May 2/2 On my knees, which I couldn't move the first inch. 1857 W. A. GILBERT *Sp.* in *Ho. Reps.* 27 Feb. (Bartlett), I am not aware of having committed the first act which would bring upon me the displeasure of the house.

e. With a cardinal numeral. In this combination three varieties of word-order have been used. (*a*) The earliest recorded form is *the two* (*three*, etc.) *first* (= Fr. *les deux premiers*, Ger. *die zwei ersten*). This still survives, though it is now rarely used where numbers above 3 or 4 are concerned. †(*b*) In 15–16th c. *two* (*three*, etc.) *the first*

occasionally occurs. (*c*) In 16th c. the growing tendency to regard *first* as an ordinal led to the introduction of the form *the first two* (*three*, etc.), corresponding to 'the second two (or three, etc.)'. This is now the universal form in the case of high numbers; but for numbers up to 3 or 4 many writers use it only when the number specified is viewed as a collective unity contrasted with the second or some succeeding 2, 3, or 4 in the series.

(*a*) 1340 *Ayenb.* 11 þe þri verste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Of the whiche thre bokes, the two first be but as prefaces. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 13 The two first dayes the King .. had the Victory. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 136 Each of the six first lines of the *Iliad* might lose two syllables. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 197 During the five first ages of the city.

(*b*) 1447 Shillingford *Lett.* (Camden) 28 As ye have .. allegged by two the furst divers articulis. 1532 Elyot *Gov.* I. xi, Two the fyrste bokes of the warke of Aristotell. 1540–1 — *Image Gov.* 79 In eight the first yeeres of his empire.

(*c*) 1593 Fale *Dialling* 35 Omitting likewise y^e^ first three, &c. 1661 Bramhall *First Vind.* i. 2 For the first six hundred years and upwards. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 134 He wrote the Life of Alexander in x Books, whereof the first two are lost. 1860 Ellicott *Life Our Lord* viii. (1865) 373 The first two Evangelists.

3. Foremost or most advanced in position (said of things either at rest or in motion). In OE. as an independent sense, = 'front'; subsequently as a special use of sense 2, *first* opposed to *second, third*, etc.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelbert* § 51 Æt ðam feower tolum fyrestum. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 218 The first-file of orators. 1704 Marlborough in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4045 2 With .. the Foot of the First Line, I passed the Lech. 1801 James *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Line*, In order that the first line .. may .. not endanger the disposition of the second line, by precipitately crowding upon it. *Mod.* He was sitting in the first row of seats. The first horse in the race.

b. In adverbial phrases (where *foremost* may be substituted), *head first, feet first*, etc., i. e. with the head, feet, etc., foremost.

1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 46 We used to dip our toes in the waves instead of taking a plunge head first.

4. Foremost, preceding all others, in dignity, rank, importance, or excellence.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* ix. 34 If any man wole be the firste among 3ou. 1548 Patten *Exped. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 118 It was counted for the first part of medicine to have it [i. e. the finger] cut quite away. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 37 The Apostles were all first, and all last, without any difference of priority. 1720 Ozell *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 346 Courage, a General's first Quality. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 639/1 Eumenes .. raised himself to the first military employments. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* xxxi. 182 The song of Rogero .. is admitted on all hands to be in the very first taste. 1821 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XCV. 538 Fruit and vegetables, articles of the first necessity at Naples. 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 30, I was told a great deal about 'the first people in Boston'. 1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 370 There were coffee houses where the first medical men might be consulted.

b. In official titles, etc., indicating that the person designated has precedence over colleagues, as *first minister* (more commonly 'prime minister'); *First Lord of the Admiralty, of the Treasury; first lieutenant*, etc.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. II. i. 70 The first minister .. is a kind of representative on behalf of the regal prerogative. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 255 Royal Oak—Mr. Gwatkin, first lieutenant, killed. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xvii. 174 Of whom as First Lord of the Treasury .. we could be so glad and proud. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, First mate*, the chief officer of a merchant vessel; the next in rank to the captain. 1886 H. Coppée *Grant & his Campaigns* 25 His first-lieutenancy dated from Sep. 16, 1847. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 5/2 The plaintiff .. was engaged as first tenor at the Comedy Theatre.

II. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

5. In certain absolute uses.

a. *The first*: the thing or person first mentioned. (Where only two are mentioned, *the former* is now commonly preferred.)

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (1607) B iv, I am neither so suspitious to mistrust your good will, nor so sottish to mislike your good counsaile, as I am therefore to thanke you for the first, so it stands me vpon to thinke better of the latter. 1774 Pennant *Tour in Scotl. in* 1772, 238 They yield bear and potatoes, much of the first is used in distil ation.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* *The first* = that tincture which is first mentioned in a blazon.

1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 28 b, I sayde, voyded of the first, because Argent was the first that was named. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 8 Dec., Sable, A Cross argent, charg'd with another of the first. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.* II, *Filshed* quarterly or. and az.; on the second and third quarters, an eagle, displayed, of the first.

c. *The first* = the first part, the beginning (*obs.* or *dial.* in ordinary phrases). Esp. in phrases *The first of the ebb, flood*, or *tide*.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. xxvii. (1590) 220 b, But now perceiuing the flood of their furie began to ebbe, he thought it policie to take the first of the tide. 1670 Narborough in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 44 At the first of the Flood we caught five hundred Fishes. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 446 The six prames .. dropt down upon the first of the ebb. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 67 It was boiling from the first of the morning, till they wanted their dinners. 1798 *Invasion* II. 14, I had .. from the first of his entrance, kept retreating to the other side of the room. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxii, We shall be able to stem the *first* of the flood.

d. *Printing.* (See quots.)

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 319 The one they distinguish by the name of First, the other his Second, these call one another Companions: The First is he that has wrought longest at that Press. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab., First*, the senior or leading partner of the two men who work at a hand-press.

e. *First and last*: all, 'one and all'.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 2 First and last, helpe, quench all.

6. In adverbial phrases with a preposition:

a. *From the first*: from the beginning, at the outset, to start with. *From first to last*: from beginning to end, throughout.

1611 Bible *Luke* i. 3 Hauing had perfect vnderstanding of things from the very first. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 18 Their Practice, from the first, is ill grounded. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 347 The mainstay of the Thirty from first to last. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 16 July 3/1 The disaffected section .. made a dead set against him from the first. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 473/1 Mr. Gladstone was .. in his place from first to last.

b. *At first* (also, *at the first*, now *rare*): † (*a*) first, for the first time: † (*b*) in the first place; † (*c*) at once, immediately; (*d*) at the beginning, at the first stage.

(*a*) *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12605 (Gött.) Wid þe grete maistris þus he badd Till mari had hir iornai made, þan at þe frist on him toght scho. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 1558 (Fairf.) And now at first wakkenes woghe. 1682 Creech *Lucretius* II. 576 In Phrygia Corn at first took birth.

(*b*) 1340 *Ayenb.* 46 Of hise 3enne uondeþ þe dyeuel in vif maneres .. Auerst ine fole zizþe efterwaid ine fole wordes [etc.]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 359 We graunten at þe firste, þat [etc.].

(*c*) 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 159 And hoped aftur hunger þo, þat herde him atte furste. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes 7 *Serm.* iv. (1627) 65 He bids them .. but whistle for an Angell, and they will come at first. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 132 How little coherence there is in this Argument, the silliest childe may at first discern.

(*d*) 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 Their broode lieth very small at the first. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* B iv, This fruite was at first white. 1611 Bible *John* xii. 16 These things vnderstood not his disciples at the first. 1671 Milton *Samson* 883 Why then Didst thou at first receive me for thy husband? 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 3, I am no more delighted with it than I was at the very first. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 He was at first very ill, then got better. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 The assurance he had at first displayed was now succeeded by an air of embarrassment. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* xi. 216 At the first they made petards with it.

† **c.** *With the first*: among the first (persons or things); hence, chiefly, especially (cf. L. *cum primis*).

1611 Abp. Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 15 Of which we will not fail to certifie you with the first. 1621 T. Bedford *Sinne unto Death* 34 This is *apprimè necessarium*, necessary with the first. 1660 F. Brooke *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 The servant .. coming in with the first.

7. Elliptical uses passing into quasi-*sb.* (admitting of plural).

a. Anything that is first (*nonce-uses*).

1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. 71 There are two Firsts: the one is Gods worde, and the other is God. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/3 The 1st June and December are the two quietest 'firsts' in the year.

b. Comm. *First of exchange*: the first of a set of bills of exchange of even tenor and date.

[The ellipsis of *bill* is common to all the European langs.; but the phrase is often written in full, both in Eng. and in the other langs.]

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 27 Three months after date, pay this my first of Exchange (second and third not paid) to the order of Mr. R. Rich. 1866 Crump *Banking* v. 137 In case of delay of the arrival of a first of exchange.

c. A place in the first class in an examination-list; the first place in an athletic contest. Also, a man who has taken a place in the first class.

1850 Clough *Dipsychus* IX. 110 Philip returned to his books .. Got a first, 'tis said. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1883) 32 He'll be a safe first, though I don't believe he reads more than you or I. 1885 M. Pattison *Mem.* 26 The men who got firsts would have done so equally at any college. 1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1089 1 He .. won four firsts and a second last week.

d. *Mus.* (See quot. 1823).

a 1774 Goldsm. *Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 119 The performers on glasses .. who play firsts, seconds, and sometimes a base altogether. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., First* (*Mus.*), the upper part of a duett, trio [etc.].

e. *Base-ball*: = first base.

f. *pl.* Used to denote the best quality of certain articles of commerce, e. g. butter.

1828 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 535 The finest marls, called firsts, are selected for the arches of doorways, &c. 1832 Porter *Porcelain & Glass* (Lardner) 186 Crown glass is sold, according to its quality, under four different denominations—firsts, seconds, thirds, and fourths. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug., Butter:—Firsts, 119*s.*; seconds, 113*s.*

B. *adv.* [OE. *fyrst*, the accus. neut. of the adj. Cf. ON. *fyrst*, OHG. *furist*.]

1. Before any other or anything else, in time, serial order, rank, etc.; before anything else is done or takes place. Also in strengthened phr. *first of all, first and foremost.*

O. E. Chron. an. 963 Se biscop com þa fyrst to Elig. *c* 1200 Ormin 6876 Forrþi comenn þe33 himm firrst To sekenn i þatt ende. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 383 To chyrche & to pouere men he 3ef vorst, as he ssolde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22879 (Trin.) Bi his wille doþ þat kyng out of þe harde tre to spryng forst þe leef & þenne þe flour and siþen fruyt. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 542 Julius Cesar .. Off Rome wes fryst maid Emperour. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 116 þat she furste & formest ferme shulde bilieue *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 732 þai straue wha first to-lande myght wynne. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 5 [He] must fasten his mynde firste of all, upon these five especiall pointes. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. xii. 110 She wished them, first and formost to get the Queene's assent. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 377 Who first, who last Rous'd from the slumber, on that fiery Couch. 1718 Prior *Alma* III. 397 Who first offend will first complain. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1 Having received that money, I will pay you first, and after that will pay others. 1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* I. Poems (1888) 422/1 Oh, Sir! the good die first. 1841 Keble *Serm.* xi. (1848) 275 The two who first saw our Lord. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. xii. 492 Consent of the historians .. makes him, first and foremost, a legislator. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 88 Your wet ropes .. give blisters first And then a horny hand.

b. proverb. *First come, first served.*

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* xvii. E iij, First come first serued, so one or ij shal be all payed, & y^e^ rest shal haue nothing. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. ii, And you know, First come first serv'd. 1850 *Macm. Mag.* June 113 The sailors .. rushed away to the boat. First come, first in. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 7/4 It was .. a case of first come, first served.

c. In a statement, discourse, or argument, where points or topics are enumerated: In the first place, as the first thing to be mentioned or considered, firstly.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 441 þai say furst, þat [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 275 Firste and forward ye han erred in thassemblynge of youre conseillours. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 15 For ich formest and ferst .. Haue ybe vnboxome. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* v. (1637) 41 First & formest .. let them [etc.]. 1644 H. Parker *Jus Pop.* 39, I make answer First..Secondly..Thirdly. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 4 First of all I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1847 [see Firstly 1].

† **d.** At first, originally. *Obs.*

c 1100 tr. *Bull of Pope Agatho* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 30 Ic Saxulf, ðe wæs first abbot and nu eam biscop. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5373 (Gött.) First was he here as vr thrall, Nou vnder me es he mast of all. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* II. xviii. (1622) 58 Plancina growing more insolent then first. *a* 1721 Prior (J.), Heav'n, sure, has kept this spot of earth uncurst, To shew how all things were created first.

e. *First and last*: taking one thing with another, at one time and another, reckoned altogether, in all. *First or last*: at one time or another, sooner or later.

1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 Lord Shrewsbery is like to marry Mr. Chiffens his daughter who will be first and last made worth 40,000*l.* to him. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 2 The Bay of Campeachy, where I lived first and last about 3 Years. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), All are fools and lovers first or last. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 65, I brought away all the sails first and last.

2. Before some other specified or implied thing, time, event, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1625 (Gött.) Bot firist a tre, ar i bigine, I sal here sett of noe kinne. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 189 Conarus was inclosit First being dewlie for his fault deposit. 1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 38 Although it be long tyrst..yet..they come. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xiii. 13 Thou shalt not see my face, except thou first bring Michal Sauls daughter. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 251 They wasted the puissance of Sertorius in battell, though it was long first. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 7 Ask'd ..when those of Holstein would be receiv'd; he told him.. it would be three weeks first. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 15 Mr. Pocock undertakes to deliver this; but fears it will be Saturday night first. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, I wounded one who first assaulted me. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* v, She had this bit of work to begin first .. that bit of work to finish first. 1884 A. R. Pennington *Wiclif* ix. 297 It is impossible for the priest to remit the sins of any unless they are first remitted by Christ.

b. In preference to something else; rather, sooner (than do something specified or implied, or allow it to be done).

1580 A. Melville in *Life* (1819) I. ii. 87 They shall have all the blood of my body first. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieutenant* II. iv, My noble childe, thou shalt not fall in virtue, I and my power will sink first. 1797 Frere & Canning in *Anti-Jacobin* ii. 11, I give thee sixpence? I will see thee d—d first! 1819 Shelley *Cenci* v. iii. 99 O weak, wicked tongue .. would that thou hadst been Cut out and thrown to dogs first! 1879 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. x. 311 Die? He'll bribe a gaoler or break prison first!

3. For the first time, then and not earlier (with reference to a specified time, place, etc.).

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 246 After than that seint Brendan furst this yle i-seȝ. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 648 þus was ferst here sad sorwe sesed þat time. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xi. 126 From þenne, Pylgrymes mowen fyrste se vn to Jerusalem. *a* 1461 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 249 Whan seyntes felle fryst from hevene. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* civ. 2 For as you were when first your eye I eyde, Such seemes your beautie still. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I, § 1, I knew him first at the Temple. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 25/1 When was it that you first heard mention of the bond? 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xl, A maiden in the day When first she wears her orange-flower!

C. *Comb.*

1. Chiefly of *adv.* with ppl. adjs., as *first-begot, -begotten* (whence *first-begottenship*), *-built, -conceived, -created, -done, -endeavouring, -famed, -formed, -found, -framed, -gendered, -gotten, -grown, -intended, -invented,* † *-kinned* (= First-born),

-made, -mentioned, -moving, -named, etc. Also with ordinary adj., as *first-ripe*. Also with vbl. nouns, as *first-beginner, -beginning, -comer, -mover, -running*. The combs. **first-movable, -moved, -mover, -moving** have all been used as equivalents for the *primum mobile* of the old astronomy.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 71 Hee calleth him the *Firstbeginner. 1860 MUNRO *Lucretius* (1864) I. 55, I..will open up the *first-beginnings of things. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 89 His *first-begot we know. 1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* xii. 10 In deth of the *first bygoten. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 Fyrste begoton, *primogenitus*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXCV. 1212 Hee was not of the common sort, but had as it were a *first-begottenship. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 17, I .. Found my *first-built walls in an evil hour on the shore. 1868 LOWELL *Shaks.* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 45 The privilege which only *first-comers enjoy. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 368 The foundling named by the first-comer. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 44 The *first-conceiued sound. 1552 HULOET, *First created, *protoplastes*. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 83 O first-created beam. 1552 HULOET, *First done or spedde, *præuersus*. 1627 MILTON *Vacat. Exerc.* 2 Hail Native Language, that by sinews weak Didst move my *first-endeavouring tongue to speak. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 321 The two *first-famed for courtesy. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, Our *fyrst fourmed faders. 1874 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 194, I have found first-formed theories erroneous. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 109 So shall you have the *first found number. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 12 Our *first-framed father Adam. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 36 He killide ech the *firste gendrid thing in the lond of hem. 1382 *Ibid.*, He smot alle the *firste goten in the lond of hem. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 47, 900*l.* less than the *first-intended expence. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 35 The *first invented letters. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 36 He smate al *first-kinned in land of þa. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 203 The earthly Heauen, where he had plac't That *first-made Man. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 390 The *first-mentioned formularies are the more ancient. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. iii. (ed. 7) 281 The tenth [sphere] is called the *first movable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 483 That Crystalline Sphear whose ballance weighs The Trepidation talkt, and that *first mov'd. *Ibid.* VII. 500 As the great *first-Movers hand First wheeld thir course. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 118 The opposition cursed him, as the indefatigable drud..e of a first-mover. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., First Mover* in the old Astronomy, is the *Primum Mobile*. *c* 1625 MILTON *On Death fair Inf.* 39 Whether above that high *first-moving sphere Or in the Elysian fields. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, The *first-named young gentleman. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C ij, In Latine Præcocia, or Præmatura. Id est. Soone ripe, or *first ripe. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xiii. 20 Now the time was the time of the first ripe grapes. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 341 When ..the sprightly *first-runnings of life are rack'd off, you offer the vapid dregs to your deity.

2. In syntactical combs. of a permanent nature or with a special meaning: for many of these, as *first cause, cousin, intention, magnitude, person, principle, water,* see the respective sbs. Many of them are used *attrib.* and as adjs., and are then regularly written with the hyphen: see esp. *first chop* (CHOP *sb.*[5] 4), FIRST-CLASS, FIRST-RATE. Also, **first aid** (*to the wounded*), assistance given on the spot in the case of street-accidents and the like, before proper medical treatment is procured; **first birth**, a first-born child; also *fig.*; hence † *first-birth-right*; **first coat**, the first layer of plaster or paint; hence **first-coated** *a.*; **first cost**, prime cost; also *attrib.*; **first-foot** (*north.*), the person who first enters a house after the beginning of the new year; hence *first-footing*; **first form**, (*a*) the lowest form in a school; (*b*) in *Printing* (see quots.); **first futtocks** (*Naut.*; see quot.); **first man** (*Mining*; see quot.); **first motion** (*Mech.*; see quot.); **first night**, the night on which a play, or a particular representation of a play, is first produced on the stage; also *attrib.*; hence **first-nighter** (one who assists at a 'first night'), **first-nighting**; † **first penny** (see PENNY); **first sight**, (*a*) see sense 1 above; (*b*) that which is seen for the first time (*nonce-use*); also *attrib.*; whence **first-sighted** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*); **first story** = FIRST FLOOR. Also FIRST DAY, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 366 The vertue of the angell that slewe the *fyrste byrthes were wythstonde therby. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1847) 55 Those twin firstbirths of Poetry. 1650 J. TRAPP *Clavis to the Bible* I. 299 Then came forth Perez .. who took the *first-birth-right and kingdom by force. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 **First Coat* of two-coat work, in plastering, is denominated *laying* when on lath, and *rendering* when on brick. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 385/1 The laths are 'primed' or *first-coated. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 547 Which, at the *first cost here, can scarce be reckoned at less than half a guinea a head per annum. 1778 T. JEFFERSON *Lett.* Wks. 1893 II. 156 The master had once sold the whole cargo .. for 5*s.* 3*p.* the livre, first cost. 1840 *L'pool. Jrnl.* 4 July 1/4 Quantity of soiled account books .. at first cost prices. 1805 NICOL *Poems* I. 33 (Jam.) Ere new years' morn begin to peep At doors, the lasses sentrie keep, To let the *first-fit in. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 4 How glad .. the dear soul was when she had a good *first-foot' on New Year's morning. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 112 Another custom .. was that of *first-footing on the morning of New-year's day. 1883 BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 63 At midnight *'first-footing' begins, and it is considered very lucky if your first visitor should be a dark-haired man. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 376 **First Form*, the Form the White Paper is Printed on, which generally by Rule ought to have the First Page of the Sheet in it. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *First Forme*, the inner or outer [forme] of a sheet—whichever is printed off first. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, **First Futtocks*, timbers in the frame of a ship which come down between the floor-timbers almost to the keel on each side. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **First man*, the head butty or coal getter in a stall, who..is responsible for the safety of the men working under him and for the proper working of the coal. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **First-motion*, a term of general application, as first motion shafts, first motion belts, first motion wheel, &c., meaning the one which first receives, and then communicates, power to its successors. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 2/3 A '*first-night' notice. 1886 *Boisgobey's Steel Necklace* V. 79 All the *first-nighters had turned out in force. 1887 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 The social philosophy of *first nighting. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 424 E of Pembroke marryed to Madame Qerronal's [*sic*] sister. The King gives 1000 *first peny. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III, Then your *first sight deceived you; for I think him one of the most brazen first sights that ever astonished my senses. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 27 Without any first-sight vows of eternal friendship. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 305 To compliment our own sagacity, in our *first-sighted impressions. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 137 The River which often overflowes drowns them sometimes to the *first story. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* (1835) 181 [The prisons] were sometimes placed in the first story of the donjon. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Story*, In the United States the floor next the ground is the first story. [Cf. FIRST-FLOOR 2.]

First (fəːst), *v.* [f. FIRST *a.*]

† **1.** *nonce uses.* **a.** *intr.* As rendering of Gr. πρωτεύειν: To have the first place, be first. **b.** *trans.* With allusion to the vb. *to second* (see context): To advance (a person) to the first place.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 49 That Hee may bee Ev πᾶσι πρωτεύων firsting, or having the first place or preheminence in all things. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 11 These also will befool you..to gain you to second the King, that so ye may second, and so first them.

† **2.** *trans.* To propose (a resolution), 'move' (as opposed to 'seconding'). *Obs.*

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 66 The question in the morning, which was firsted and seconded. 1658 *Ibid.* III. 193 The question which is firsted and seconded.

3. *dial.* To 'set out' with the hoe.

1860 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXI. II. 386 The swedes..were not 'firsted' until August 6th.

First: see FRIST *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

First-born, *a.* [f. FIRST *adv.* + BORN *a.*]

1. That is born first, eldest.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 7 Sche childide her firste born sone. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (CAXTON 1483) III. viii. 55 Cayn the fyrst borne child. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxi. 15 If the first borne sonne be hers that was hated. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 250 He often called him 'Son'; saying, 'Alexa, his first-born son. was not dearer to him'.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 701 The firstborn efforts of my youthful Muse. 1807 CRABBE *Newspaper* 449 Read your first-born work a thousand times.

b. *nonce use.* That is the right of the first-born.

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 256 Spontaneous joys .. The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway.

2. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxiv. 8 He smote þe first borne of egipt fro man til best. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 71 The Firstborne of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 489 Jehovah .. equal'd with one stroke Both her first born and all her bleating Gods. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 1 Camillus and his first-born dwell together. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* III. iv, Teresa was trying to teach her first-born to read.

transf. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode Mem.* 92 The love thou bearest The first-born of thy genius.

b. *rarely* as sb. with plural ending.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* ii. 21 All praise to Him .. By whom proud first-borns from their thrones are cast.

First chop, first-chop: see CHOP *sb.*[5]

First class, first-class.

A. (as two words).

The first of a series of classes in which things or persons are grouped. Usually implying priority in importance; *esp.* in fixed or technical applications, e.g. the highest grade of accommodation for travellers by railway or steamboat, the highest division in an examination-list.

1807 [see CLASS *sb.* 4]. 1846 *Commercial Mag.* Oct. 135 There is a first-class for those who are willing to pay for the superior comfort.

b. *ellipt.* A place in the first class of an examination list (cf. CLASS *sb.* 4.); one who has obtained such a place.

1838 *British Mag.* VI. 100 There was no double First-Class [Referring to Oxford]. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 186 My getting a first class in the May examination. 1885 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 40 Candidates must have obtained .. a First Class in Litt. Gr. et Lat. at the First Public Examination.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* (written with the hyphen).

(In attributive use sometimes with stress on the first syll.; in predicative use the stress is equal or on the last.)

1. Of or belonging to the first class in a recognized series of grades: as, a first-class (railway) carriage, a first-class man (in an examination: also written *first-classman*).

1846 *Commercial Mag.* Oct. 133 His Lordship .. refused to travel in the first-class carriages, and went as a second-class passenger. 1852 *Ann. Reg.* 207 A 'composite' carriage, the centre being a first-class compartment. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 560 An Oxford first-class man. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 14 The first-class star Capella. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 33 A first-classman at Oxford. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 860/1 A Balliol Scholar, a first-classman.

b. In *U.S.* sometimes used of the lowest or least important grade: as, a first-class clerk (= one who receives the lowest salary).

2. *gen.* Of the highest grade in importance, value, or excellence; of the first or best quality.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xlv. 199 First-class servants who had fallen into second-class circumstances. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 147 The first-class ores were shipped to Reno and San Francisco. 1879 M CARTHY *Own Times* II. xxviii. 351 Only one first class reputation of a military order had come out of the war. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4/4 Unless some foreign question of first-class importance should arise.

b. *colloq.* Extremely good, 'first-rate'.

1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 90 When he was on the road to Damascus to hunt the saints, he was on first-class terms with himself.

3. quasi-*adv.* **a.** By first-class conveyance, etc. **b.** *colloq.* Excellently, very well indeed (cf. *first-rate*).

1895 *Month* Feb. 197 She looks first-class and healthy. *Mod.* To travel first-class. How are you getting on? Oh, first-class.

First-day. The name given (chiefly by members of the Society of Friends) to Sunday, as being the first day of the week.

a 1690 G. Fox *Jrnl.* (1694) I. 168 Upon the first-day after, I was moved to go to Aldenham steeple-house. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 101 One First day in four there was a more general Meeting. 1843 WHITTIER *First Day in Lowell* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 369 One must be here of a pleasant First day at the close of what is called the 'afternoon service'.

attrib. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. iv. 278 First-day Baptists, whose weekly holiday is the Sunday. 1872 WHITTIER *Penn. Pilgrim* 385 Fair First-Day mornings.

† **Firsten,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also **firstin.** [Lengthened form of FIRST *a.*, ultimately due to the analogy of EIGHTIN.] = FIRST *a.*

1594 *Battell of Balrinness* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 351 The firstin man in counsall spak Good Errol it was he. *Ibid.* II. 353 The firsten shot was to neir .. The nixtin shot thair foes hurt.

† **Firster,** *a. Obs.* [f. FIRST + -ER. Cf. G. *erstere*] Earlier, former.

1608 *Certif.* in Peel *Spen Valley* (1893) 125 Followynge the same brooke untyl yt come to the firster boundarye where yt begun. 1633 *Puritanisme the Mother* Ep. Ded., In those firster times of Protestancy, the name of Puritan was scarce heard of.

First-floor.

1. The floor or story of a building next above the ground floor.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, This is the gentleman who has taken your first-floor.

2. The floor or story which is built on or just above the ground; a ground floor. Now only *U.S.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 101 The first Floore of a building should not lye level with the ground. 1860 WORCESTER, *First-floor*, the basement of a building [U. S.].

3. *colloq.* The person who occupies the first floor.

1861 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 83 A piano hired in by 'the first floor' yesterday.

4. *attrib.*, as *first-floor-room, -window.*

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, An oval board over the front first-floor window. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 19 In the first-floor room of a small house in Piccadilly.

First-fruit. Chiefly *pl.* [Orig. as two words; used as transl. of L. *primitiæ*.]

1. The fruits first gathered in a season; the earliest products of the soil; *esp.* with reference to the custom of making offerings of these to God or the gods.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xviii. 12 What euer thing thei shulen offre of first fruytis to the Lord. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/1 Firste Frute, *primicie*. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* ii. 14 Yf thou wilt offre a meatofferynge of the first frutes vnto yᵉ Lorde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 435 Thither anon A sweatie Reaper from his Tillage brought First Fruits. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 497 The first-fruits to the gods he gave. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IX. 292 The first-fruits of his fertile field.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The earliest products, results, or issues of anything; the first products of a man's work or endeavour.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lvi. (1611) 309 The first fruites of Christs Spirit. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 56 It is a good beginning of your art to offer your first-fruits to the poor. 1677 WALLER *Loss Dk. Camb.*, As a First-fruit, Heaven claim'd that Lovely Boy; The next shall live, and be the nation's joy. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Postscript to Pref., The blooming Hopes .. [of] my then very Young Patron have been confirmed by most Noble First-Fruits. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iii. 25 That calm and joy uprising in thy soul Is first-fruit to thee of thy recompense. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 72 One of the first-fruits of the great national reaction.

3. *Eccl.* and *Feudal Law.* A payment, usually representing the amount of the first year's income, formerly paid by each new holder of a feudal or ecclesiastical benefice, or any office of profit, to some superior.

The first-fruits of the English bishoprics and other benefices were paid before the Reformation to the Pope, afterwards to the Crown: see ANNATES.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 66 It is symonye to..3eue hym [the Pope] .. þe frystefruytes for 3ifte of a chirche. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 729 þey [freres] freten vp þe fu[r]ste-froyt.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 2 b, Of first frutes, both of benefices and of lordes landes. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 24 Our first fruits, which is one whole yeares commoditie of our living. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 16 The King did vse to rayse them [Bishops] by steps; that hee might not loose the profit of the First-fruits. 1710 SWIFT *Let. to Harley* 7 Dec. Wks. 1841 II. 455 The first-fruits paid by all incumbents upon their promotion amount to £450 per annum. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 67 The king used to take .. the first fruits, that is to say, one year's profits of the land.

4. *attrib.*, as *first-fruit offering*; **first-fruits-book**, a record of first-fruits.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. x. vii. § 2 That there were in England foure thousand five hundred Benefices with Cure, not above ten, and most of them under eight pounds in the first fruits-book. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* Prol. 25 We .. bring this day The first fruit offering of a virgin play.

Hence **First-fruit** *v. trans.*, to offer or pay as first-fruits; **First-fruitable** *a.* (*nonce-wds.*).

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 465 It was giuen them in charge, to first-fruit their Tenths .. of whatsoeuer the ground brought forth. *Ibid.* 302 Euery herbe was Titheable .. and if so, then shew reason why not first-fruitable also.

First hand.

A. adv. phr. *At first hand* (also *at first-hand*): From the first source or origin, without intermediate agency or the intervention of a medium; direct from the maker, producer, or original vendor. Also with *at* omitted.

1732 FIELDING *Miser* I. vii, All bought at the first hand too. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 76 Gave ninety guineas for that, which he might have purchased at first hand for five-and-forty. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 219 Such a man is what we call an original man; he comes to us at first-hand. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxiv, Asking Phil Squod .. what it [the rifle] might be worth, first-hand. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 337 Matters we cannot well know at first-hand.

B. *adj.* (*first-hand*). Of or belonging to the first source, original; coming direct from the first source and not through an intermediate channel or agency; obtained direct from the producer or original vendor.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 338 Second-hand messengers, and first-hand insults. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 Dr. Pauli's study of first-hand sources gives .. a correctness to his language, which [etc.]. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* 1877) I. 83 What knowledge you have of such beings is not direct, not first-hand at all. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 765/1 The author has had access to some first-hand information.

† **First-head, -hood.** *Obs.* [f. FIRST *a.* + -HEAD, -HOOD.] The position of one who is first; primacy.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiv. 10 [6] In alle folc of kinde the firsthede I hadde. 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* I. (1622) 66 Diotrephes .. desired to be reputed the onely man (which is the louing of first-hood, as the Apostle calls it). *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Exp. Eph.* vi. Wks. 1681 I. 83 In Election Christ held the Primacy, the First-hood.

† **First-ing.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. FIRST *a.* + -ING 3 as in *sweeting*, etc.; or misprint for *firstling*.] = FIRSTLING.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 233 Their firstinges, or those which are first of all engendered.

Firstling (fə·rstliŋ). [f. FIRST *a.* + -LING.] The first of its kind to be produced, come into being, or appear; the first product or result of anything. Usually in collect. pl., like *first-fruits*.

In its earliest recorded use, perh. after G. *erstling*.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 9 Honoure the Lorde .. with ye firstlinges of all thine encrease. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 9 Christ is therefore called the .. firstlings of them that ryse againe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 147 The very firstlings of my heart shall be The firstlings of my hand. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd., Perhaps .. they will imbrace Thee, as they did my firstling. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 110 Lord Chancellor Bacon .. procured the firstlings of the species [the Plane] from Sicily. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* viii. 120 She had sacrificed her youth, the firstlings of her beauty.

b. *esp.* The first offspring of an animal, the first-born of the season.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* III. 130 Beta shall have the firstling of the Fold. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 9 The tender Firstlings of my Woolly breed. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 841 The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to dye. 1839 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Forest Sanctuary*, No fair young firstling. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 141 Each kind was penned by itself, the firstlings apart.

c. *attrib.*

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xv. 19 All the firstling males that come of thy heard. 1814 CARY *Dante's Paradise* xxiv. 142 From this germ, this firstling spark, The lively flame dilates. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Mar. 349 On our soil her foot is set With the firstling violet. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IV. 109 A hecatomb Of firstling lambs.

Firstlin(g)s, *adv. Sc.* [see -LINGS] = FIRST *adv.* I.

1827 TENNANT *Papistry Stormed* 23 Firstlins ae cork, than the tither, Hetly they chasit ane anither.

Firstly (fə·rstli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the first place, before anything else, first.

Used only in enumerating heads, topics, etc. in discourse; and many writers prefer *first*, even though closely followed by *secondly, thirdly*, etc.

The word is not in Johnson's Dict. Smart (1846) s.v. *First* has the note: 'Some late authors use *Firstly* for the sake of its more accordant sound with secondly, thirdly, etc.'

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 928 Fyrstly, *premierement*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 Walke thou fyrstly, walke thou lastly: Walke in the walke that standeth fastly. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 393 The Adverb, Firstly, secondly, thirdly. 1723 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) I. 466 A most delightful [ballad] .. which has been laid firstly to Pope, and secondly to me. 1726 *Ibid.* I. 495 Firstly, she was pleased to attack me in very Billingsgate at a masquerade. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, The consequence thereof .. will be, firstly, that I will tweak thy proboscis or nose. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* § 5 First (for I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*). 1857 GLADSTONE *Oxf. Ess.* I These objects are twofold: firstly, to promote [etc.].

† 2. In the beginning, originally. *Obs.*—[1]

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. (1621) 108 To save-vs And salue the wounds th' old Serpent firstly gave-vs.

3. quasi-*sb.* The word *firstly* used in making subdivisions of a subject.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. ii, They hate to hear a fellow in church preach methodical nonsense, with a firstly, secondly, and thirdly. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learning, Lit. Decay*, The most diminutive son of fame .. has his *we* and his *us*, his *firstlies* and his *secondlies*. 1846 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 113 In the next place (turn back a page or two and you will find that I have laid down a 'firstly').

† **Firstmost,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. as prec. + -MOST.] First, foremost.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 9 Þe science of elementis, whiche þat ben firstmoost force of natural pingis.

† **Firstness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being first.

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 106 This firstnes, or precedence of Apostasie, to the day of Christ. 1659 HAMMOND *Dispatcher Disp.* Pref. Wks. 1660 II. 163 When I give .. a firstness of Precedency and Presidency to the Pope. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 183 Oh! the firstness, the freeness .. the matchlessness of Christ's love to fallen man in becoming man!

First rate, first-rate, *phr., a.* (*adv.*), and *sb.*

A. As *phrase* and *adj.*

1. *First rate*: the highest of the 'rates' (see RATE *sb.*) by which vessels of war are distinguished according to size and equipment. In phrase *of (the) first rate*, also from an early date used *transf.* (now *rare*; superseded by the attributive use 2).

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 65/2 Twelve new Ships, all of the first Rate. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* I. iii, Now has he ruined his estate to buy a title, that he may be a fool of the first rate. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iii, His natural parts were not of the first rate. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 230 He having struggled hard with Crib and other boxers of first-rate. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, Ere Folly .. cut down her vessels of the first-rate.

2. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*) *First-rate*: of the first rate (said of vessels); hence *gen.* Of the highest class or degree of excellence.

1671 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 66 A few of his Majesty's first-rate frigates. *a* 1681 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* II. iv, There are your first, second, third, fourth, and fifth-rate wits too. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 149 A first-rate man of war. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11, I never saw a first-rate picture in my life. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, The question is one .. of first-rate importance. 1888 DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 5 As long as France remained a first-rate power.

3. Hence used as an emphatic expression of praise or approval: Extremely good, excellent.

1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 90 Worthington was a first-rate christian; but I think he was not a first-rate divine. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* II. ix, 'Miss Hilderbrandt is first-rate, and no mistake.'

4. quasi-*adv.* (*colloq.*) Excellently, very well. Also, in excellent health, quite well.

1844 W. T. THOMPSON *Major Jones' Courtship* 168 (Bartlett) Mary liked all the speakers first rate. 1857 BORTHWICK *Three Yrs. California* xii. 211 As if you really wanted to know the state of their health, they [Indians] invariably answer 'fuss-rate'. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* IV. 79, I want to go away to-morrow feeling first-rate. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 15 'Dod, sir, my claes fit ye first-rate.'

B. *sb.*

1. *Naut.* A war vessel of the first rate; used *esp.* of the old three-deckers carrying 74 to 120 guns.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxii. (1737) 254 The biggest First Rate. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 72 She was larger than any of our first rates. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 76 The command of a first-rate is accepted by those only who cannot obtain a frigate. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 154 Forced to put about the first-rate.

2. *transf.* A person or thing of the highest class or rank.

a 1683 OLDHAM *Art Poetry*, Poets have been held a sacred name, And plac'd with first Rates in the Lists of Fame. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. ii, She [a woman] is called the Melinda, a first-rate, I can assure you. 1781 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 22 July, Our great wheelbarrow, which may be called a first rate in its kind, conveyed all our stores. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xi. 274 In the House, these leaders of party were both firstrates.

Hence **First-rately** *adv.*; **First-rateness,** the state of being first-rate, first-rate quality; **First-rater,** one or something which is first-rate.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 243 Who may be deservedly titled first raters in their profession. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli, 'He must be a first-rater,' said Sam. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 713 Of all instruments the violin, first-rately played, is the most .. heavenly. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 5/1 The note of first-rateness, of permanence, is hardly here.

† **First-ship.** *Obs.* [f. FIRST *a.* + -SHIP.] The position of being first.

1632 LYNDE *Via Tuta* 39 Peter had a Primacy of order, that is, a First-ship among the Apostles. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) III. 67 Two Firstships met in this Man [Necton], for he Handselled the House-Convent .. Secondly, He was the first Carmelite, who [etc.].

Firth[1] (fə·ɪþ). Chiefly *northern. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4 firþe, fyrþe, 4–6 fyrth, 6– firth. [Metathesis of FRITH *sb.*[2]] A synonym of FRITH *sb.*[2] in some of its senses: A deer-forest, hunting ground; a piece of ground covered with brushwood with a few trees; a coppice, small wood. In poetry frequent in alliterative phrases, *firth and fell, firth and field, firth and fold*: see FRITH *sb.*[2]

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Blasius* 77 Þane send he ma knychtis .. To hwnt in [to] þat sammyne fyrth. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1708 We have foundene in 3one firthe .. fiifty thosandez of folke of ferse mene of armez. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 52 Ane Lande .. Of Fyrth, and Felde. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 682 Fyne foullis in Fyrth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 162 Quhen frostis days ourfret bayth fyrth and fauld. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 593 The fox that rynnis in the firth. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 192 The firths and the thickets he proued the first in his owne person. 1794 BURNS *A Vision* (1st version) 17 Looking over firth and fauld, Her horn the pale-fac'd Cynthia rear'd.

Firth[2] (fə·ɪþ). Also 5 fyrth. See also FRITH *sb.*3 [app. a. ON. *fiorðr*: see FIORD.

Firth or *frith* was originally a Sc. word, introduced into English literary use *c* 1600.]

An arm of the sea; an estuary of a river.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xx. 108 Þai .. of fors, as wynd þame movyd, Come in þe Fyrth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 123 The ile of Cecill devidit hes allhaile, Ane narrow fyrth flowis .. Betuix thai costis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 9 So hapnit tham .. to wend Out throw ane firth endlang ane cragie cost. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 43 In many firths and armes of the sea. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxxiv. 215 Glad may our souls be that are safe over the firth. 1774 NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 175 The Castle, from whose summit the Firth of Forth is seen for many miles. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 31/1 A neck of sea .. possessing all the appearance of a navigable firth. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* 125 The sea runs inland in long narrow firths.

Fir-tree. [f. FIR + TREE.] = FIR I.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 8 Fyrre trees also gladeden vp on thee. 1430–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 There be bryddes whiche thei calle bernacles .. whom nature produce the ageyne nature from firre trees. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 b, In the mountaines delighteth the Fyrre tree. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 A little after the Equinox, prune Pine and Fir-trees. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 148 They grow in Clusters upon a Kind of Turpentine or Fir-Tree. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* VII. 63 Give me of your balm, O Fir-Tree!

Firy, obs. form of FIERY.

Firze, obs. form of FURZE.

Fisc, fisk (fisk). Also 7 **fisque.** [a. Fr. *fisc*, or independently ad. L. *fiscus* rush-basket, purse, treasury. The current spelling in Sc. Law is *fisk*, in other uses *fisc*.]

1. *Antiq.* The public treasury of Rome; under the Empire, the imperial treasury or privy purse of the Emperor.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. xi. (1603) 49 Cæsar .. bestowed the goods of Aemilia Musa, a rich woman, fallen to the fisque; vpon Aemilius Lepidus. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 463 The Fisque or city chamber by that means was soone acquit of all debts. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 274 The endowments of the heathenish temples were .. adjudged to the fisc, or the Emperor's exchequer. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 55 The endowment of the professors .. seems to have been made from the fisc.

b. Any royal or state treasury; an exchequer. Now *rare* (*Hist.* or with allusion to 'confiscation'). Also *attrib.* in *fisc-lands* (*Hist.*) = *fiscal lands*.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iii. 11 As if your inuentions were al Treasure trouue, fiske royal. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 609 Peru .. By yeerly Fleets into his Fisk doth flow. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 233 The Fisque and publick Treasure. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlviii. 360 A fine must therefore be paid to the fisc. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 251 Public or fisc lands, which formed the revenue of the government. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. III. ii. 287 King Chlotaire demanded for the fisc the third part of the revenue of the churches. 1868 MILL in *Star* 13 Mar., How can that be confiscation by which the fisc is not to receive anything.

c. *jocosely.* A man's purse or 'exchequer'.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, The streams were perennial which fed his fisc.

2. *Scots Law.* The public treasury or 'Crown', to which estates lapse by escheat: in the phrase 'as to the fisc' (translating *quoad fiscum*), i. e. so far as the Crown rights of escheat are concerned. † Hence incorrectly used for: The right of the Crown to the estate of a rebel.

[1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 415 § 107 Provyding allwayes that .. the bandis or contractes heirby ordeened to perteene to þe neerest of kine .. shall not fall vnder þe compas of escheat nor ȝit any pairt therof perteene to þe relict jure relictæ Bot shall remaine in þe owne nature quoad fiscum et relictam as they wer befor þe making of this acte]. 1680 in *Fountainhall's Hist. Notices* (1848) I. 269 The King .. was sending .. a letter converting the sentence to banishment, and confiscating his ship and all his goods, but preferring his creditors theirin to his fisk. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* II. ii. § 11 Personal bonds are now moveable in respect of succession, but heritable as to the fisk, and husband and wife. 1773 — *Instit. Law Scot.* II. ii. § 10 *heading*, By the word *fisk* in this statute [see quot. 1641] is meant the crown's right to the moveable estate of persons denounced rebels.

3. = FISCAL *sb.* †a. *Sc. Law* (obs.). b. Used by Browning after It. *fisco*.

1732 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* iii. 19 Every Sheriff or Fisk of Court, to whom the Execution of the Warrand is committed, orders a Party..for the Prisoner's safe transportation..and gives Receipt to the Fisk of the County he receives him from. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 14 The Court Requires the allocution of the Fisc.

Fiscal (fi·skăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 fyscall, 6–7 fiscall, (7 phiscall). [a. Fr. *fiscal*, Sp. *fiscal*, It. *fiscale*, ad. late L. *fiscālis*, f. *fiscus* FISC.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the fisc or treasury of a state or prince; pertaining to the public revenue.

1563 FOXE *Martyrs* 333 (1632) I. 475/2 Which excludeth all right both fiscall and Ecclesiasticall. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Cab. Council* xix. (1658) 50 It behoveth the Prince to have a vigilant eye on..such fiscal Ministers. 1652 HOWELL *Revol. Naples* II. 49 That he should send a Trumpet for the Fiscal Proctor. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 281 We proceed now to examine the king's fiscal prerogatives, or such as regard his revenue. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvi. 113 Alonso de Quintanilla..a fiscal officer of the crown. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. iii. (1876) 549 The last remnant of Protection has been banished from our fiscal system.

b. *Fiscal lands* (transl. of L. *terræ fiscales*): in Frankish history, lands belonging to the king. In some mod. Dicts.

2. Of or pertaining to financial matters in general. *Fiscal year*: a financial year: see FINANCIAL *a.* 1. (Chiefly *U.S.*)

1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 44 The estimates for the fiscal year were only calculated to the tenth of June. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 99 The above figures represent the condition of the company at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 42 The work of the past fiscal year.

B. *sb.*

†1. = FISC 1 b.

1590 LAMBARDE *Compos. for Alienations* in *Bacon's Wks.* (1740) III. 549 War..as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary fiscal and receipt.

2. As the title of an official, in various connexions.

†a. A minister or official of the treasury; a treasurer. *Obs.*

1652 HOWELL *Revol. Naples* II. 50 The Captain propos'd to the Fiscal, That .. a Tax should be impos'd upon all the Nobles. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 60 To those onely his Fiscal or Treasurer yearly giving out above forty millions of Crowns. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 26 Inferiour Officers, such as are Fiscalls and Treasurers.

b. In Italy, Spain, Spanish colonies, etc., the title given to legal officials of various ranks, having the function of public prosecutors; under the Holy Roman Empire, the highest law officer of the crown.

1539 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 147 Myne acwzacyon presentyde by the fyscall. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 103 That suite, which in Spaine is prosecuted by the kings attturney, or fiscall. 1757 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1758) 15/1 The King of Prussia was condemned for contumacy and the Fiscal had orders to notify to him that he was put under the ban of the Empire. 1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlii. 379 Don Pedro Rodriguez Campomanés, fiscal of the council of Castille. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 199 The emperor caused the plenipotentiaries of the city to be cited before the fiscal of the empire. 1858 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 133 Exactly so have I..Your Fiscal, made me cognizant of facts.

c. In Holland and Dutch colonies: A magistrate whose duty it is to take cognizance of offences against the revenue.

1653 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 18 The children's late insurrection in this town for having their trumpet taken from them by the Fiscal. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 114, I never saw him more; without doubt he run away for fear the Fiscael should call him to an account for the death of my Companion. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1241 They waited on the governor, the lieutenant-governor or the fiscal. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 514 Peter Paulus, a man of forty years of age, originally Fiscal of the Admiralty. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* viii. 83 The Fiscal .. consigned him to the penal gang.

d. *Sc.* Short for PROCURATOR FISCAL.

1681 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/2 All Sheriffs..Officers of the Mint, Commissars and..their Clerks and Fiscals. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'Is it only you?'..answered the fiscal. 1885 C. GIBBON *Hard Knot* I. xvii. 237 The eyes of the Sheriff and the Fiscal were turned to Sarah.

3. The name given in Cape Colony to a shrike (*Lanius collaris*). Also, *fiscal-bird*.

1822 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* II. 23 The Canary-Biter, or Fiscal-bird .. the tail feathers in the cinereous species are twice as broad as in the Fiscal. 1884 SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Africa* 374 Fiskal Shrike.

Fiscality (fiskæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. Fr. *fiscalité*.] Exclusive regard to fiscal considerations.

1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 301 We shall have ceased to consider colonies with the greedy eyes of fiscality. 1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ix, The other classes of society, combined by gunpowder, steam, and fiscality. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Serv. of Man* 35 A grinding fiscality which, at last, exterminated wealth.

Fiscalize (fi·skălaiz), *v. rare*—°. [f. FISCAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To deal with fiscally; to cause to yield revenue. Hence **Fiscaliza·tion.**

1886 H. C. DENT *Year in Brazil* 315 Which, under careful fiscalization, would give an annual sum of over one million milreis to the Treasury.

Fiscally (fi·skăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a fiscal manner; from a fiscal point of view.

1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 197 Society, fiscally considered, is an insurance association. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., Raisins, molasses, and hewn timber also figure for lessened totals, but fiscally they are comparatively unimportant.

†**Fi·scelle.** *Obs.* Also 5 fyschelle. [a. F. *fiscelle*, ad. L. *fiscella*, dim. of *fiscus* basket.] A little basket.

The quot. from the *Promptorium* apparently shows misapprehension of the meaning of the word. Way's ed. reads 'fyschelle of fyschew or festu', and explains this as meaning 'basket of osier'; but this is obviously incorrect.

[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* (1499), Fysshell, fysshewe or festu, *festuca*.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 55/1 She sawe the lytyl crybbe or fiscelle. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvii. 43 b/1 He made fyscellis wouen wyth Rede and Ionkes.

Fischerite (fi·ʃərəit). *Min.* [Named in 1844 after *G. Fischer*: see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, found in green veins in sandstone.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. II. 415 Fischerite is a phosphate of alumina.

‖ **Fiscus** (fi·skŭs). [L.: see FISC.] = FISC 1, 1 b.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Serm.* 31 So have I seen a river.. paying to the *Fiscus*, the great Exchequer of the Sea.. a tribute large and full. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 195 Four years were sufficient [bar] against the imperial fiscus.

Fise. Also foise, fice. [Cf. Sw. *fis*, Da. *fiis*.] †1. = FIST *sb.*² 1.

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 679 *Hec lirida*, a fyse. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Fice* or *Foyse*, a small windy escape backwards.

2. *U.S. dial.* (See quot. Cf. FIST *sb.*² 3.)

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 470 *Fice* or *phyce* .. designates very generally in the South a small worthless cur.

†3. attrib. *fise-ball* = *fist-ball*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2879 (Cott.) Þar-bi groues sum apell tre, Wit appuls selcut fair to se, Quen þai ar in hand, als a fise bal, To poudir wit a stink þai fal.

Fisgig(g, var. of FIZGIG.

Fish (fiʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1–2 fisc, 3 *Orm.* fissk, 3–4 fis(s(e, fix, (4 fizs), *south.* viss, vyss, 3–5 fich, 5–6 fych(e, 3–5 fissh(e, (3 fishsh, fischsch), 4–6 fysch(e, -ssh(e, (6 fiszsh), 5–6 fysh(e, 4–6 fishe, 3– fish. [Com. Teut.; OE. *fisc* str. masc. = OFris. *fisk*, OS. *fisc* (Du. *visch*), OHG. *fisc* (MHG. *visch*, Ger. *fisch*), ON. *fiskr* (Sw. and Da. *fisk*), Goth. *fisks* :—OTeut. **fisko-z* :—pre-Teut. **pisko-s*, cogn. with L. *piscis* and OIr. *iasc* (:—**peiskos*).]

I. 1. In popular language, any animal living exclusively in the water; primarily denoting vertebrate animals provided with fins and destitute of limbs; but extended to include various cetaceans, crustaceans, molluscs, etc. In modern scientific language (to which popular usage now tends to approximate) restricted to a class of vertebrate animals, provided with gills throughout life, and cold-blooded; the limbs, if present, are modified into fins, and supplemented by unpaired median fins.

Except in the compound *shell-fish*, the word is no longer commonly applied in educated use to invertebrate animals.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 9 Fuglas heofenes & fiscas saes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Alle þe fiscas þe swummen in þere se. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Fishshes and fugeles. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 160 God made..ilc fuel and euerilc fis. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/302 A fair 3water with grete fischsches. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 180 A Monk, whan he is recchelees, Is likned til a fissh þat is waterlees. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 205 Fysshes alle blacke. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* iv. 33 He talked..of foules, of wormes, of fiszshes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 179 He [the Pearch] is one of the fishes of prey. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 153 Whales..and other great Fishes. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 334 Shells of Fishes, known by the Name of Cowries. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. iv. 37 The Fishes..skim beneath the main. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 3 The whale, the limpet, the tortoise and the oyster..as men have been willing to give them all the name of fishes, it is wisest for us to conform. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iii. (ed. 2) 68 Fishes seem to have been the master existences of five succeeding formations, ere the age of reptiles began.

b. *collect. sing.* used for *pl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9395 (Cott.), Foghul and fiche, grett thing and small. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 57 Criste.. filled paire nettes full of fisch. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A scoll of ffysh.. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 48 Herrynge and other fyche that was tane on the see. 1563 *Myrr. Mag., Somerset* xxiii, For the fyshe casting forth his net. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xi. 22 Shal all the fish of the sea bee gathered together for them? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 401 Fish..with thir Finns and shining Scales Glide under the green Wave. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 136 Let the Fish surround Thy bloated Corse. 1780 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. Newton* 2 June, When I write to you, you answer me in fish. I return you many thanks for the mackerel and lobster. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 132 Such port is frequented by fish of passage. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* v. 384 Herrings..mackerel, cod-fish, whitings, hadocks, and some others, may with propriety be called fish of passage.

c. phr. *A nice* or *pretty kettle of fish* (colloq.): an awkward state of things, a 'muddle'. *To be* or *feel like a fish out of water*: to be or feel out of one's element. *Drunk* (*dull, mute*) *as a fish*: very drunk (etc). *To drink like a fish*: to drink excessively. *To feed the fishes*: (*a*) to meet one's death by drowning; (*b*) to be sea-sick. *All is fish that comes to* or † *in* (*his*) *net*: i. e. nothing comes amiss to him, he turns everything to account.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 727 Suche as came after toke all..for all was fysshe that came to net. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. xii. 636 The Arabians out of the desarts are as Fishes out of the Water. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 48 All's fish that comes in net. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 7 He is as mute as a fish. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. ix, Thou art both as drunk and as mute as a fish. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Ggg ij, To cruise as a pirate; to make all fish that comes to the net. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xi, You're as mute as a fish. 1837 HOOD *Drinking Song* xi, He's the..drinker that verily 'drinks like a fish!' 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 228 Being a commission agent, it is all fish that comes to my net. 1870 H. MEADE *Ride N. Zealand* 313 His first act was to appease the fishes.. by feeding them most liberally. 1886 BARING GOULD *Court Royal* vi, The lawyer..was as a fish out of water here. 1889 BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* IV, And there you stand, As dull as a fish!

d. In other proverbial expressions.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) D ij b, Fishe is caste awaie that is cast in drie pooles. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mons. Thomas* I. iii, No swearing; He'll catch no fish else. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. I. 117/2 The Prouerbe sayes, If you sweare you shall catch no fish. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 29 3/2 'Tis good Fish, if it were but Caught. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xvi, There were still as good fish in the sea as had ever yet been caught out of it.

†e. in the quasi-oath *God's fish!* (more commonly ODDS-FISH).

c 1728 EARL AILESBURY *Mem.* 649 Gods fish! when two rogues fall out, their master then is like to know the truth.

2. In combination with various qualifying words, as *lantern-*, *lump-*, *monk-*, *pipe-*, *rock-*, *toad-*, *whistle-*, *wolf-*: see those words. **Blubber-fish**, fish yielding blubber, as the whale, porpoise, etc. **Royal-fish**, also *fish-royal* (see quots.). Also ANGEL-, FLAT-, FLYING-, GOLD-, JELLY-, SHELL-, SUN-, SWORD-FISH.

1756 R. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Comm., Royal fish*, are dolphins and sturgeans; as also in France, are salmon and trout; so called, because they belong to the King, when cast upon the sea-shore..*Blubber-fish* are whales, porpoises, tunnies, sea-calves, and other fat fish. 1776 *Customs Manor of Epworth* in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 When any *fish royal be taken in the river of Trent, within this Manor ..it belongs to the Lord of the Manor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Royal Fish*, whale and sturgeon.

3. a. Applied *fig.* to a person (also *collect.* to persons) whom it is desirable to 'catch' or 'hook'.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 116 The subtle devil..found us proper fish for her hook. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 42 The fish [a rich young booby] is hook'd. 1885 *Boy's Own Paper* 5 Sept. 771/1 People would think he was an easy fish to catch.

b. Used (with prefixed adj.) unceremoniously for 'person'.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. ix. (1785) 67/2 They.. smoaked him for a queer fish, as the phrase is. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 137 He was an odd fish. 1820 LAMB *Elia, South-Sea-House*, Humourists, for they were of all descriptions .. Odd fishes. 1831 *Examiner* 395/2 The lady, who was a 'loose fish,' became acquainted with him. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. (1882) 19/2 The queerest, coolest fish in Rugby.

4. The flesh of fish, *esp.* as used for food; opposed to *flesh*, i. e. the flesh of land-animals, and *fowl*, that of birds.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13502 (Gött.) Þis bred and fisse was delt abute. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 159 Hij eteþ more fisch þan flesh. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 461 Female fysshes ben more longe than male fysshes and haue more harde fysshe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Salt fisch. *c* 1460 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1653 In etyng of ffyssh make no contynuaunces. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 232 Ships..furnished with Bisket.. freshe Water, salt Fishe. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) III. XXV. 143 We mortifie ourselves with the diet of fish. 1756 R. ROLT *Dict. Trade & Comm., Green Fish* is that which is just salted, and yet moist. 1768 TRAVIS in Pennant *Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 The fish of a Lobster's claw is more tender, delicate, and easy of digestion than that of the tail. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 288 Fish forms a powerful manure.

b. Meat having the qualities of fish.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 444 The taile of a Beaver is fish, but the taile of an Otter is flesh.

c. phr. *Neither fish nor flesh* (*nor good red herring*), also *neither fish, flesh, nor fowl*: i. e. neither one thing nor another; without the particular qualities (or merits) of either. *To have other fish to fry*: to have other business to attend to. *To make fish of one and flesh* (or *fowl*) *of another*: to make an invidious distinction; to show partiality.

1528 *Rede me & be nott wrothe* I iij b, Wone that is nether flesshe nor fisshe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) C ij b, She is nother fyshe nor fleshe, nor good red hearyng. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 144. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xlv. (1609) 540 He had the party himselfe in jelousie and suspition, as one neither fish nor flesh, a man of no credit. 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 132, I fear he hath other fish to fry. 1682 DRYDEN *Duke of Guise* Epilogue 40 Damned neuters, in their middle way of steering, Are neither fish nor flesh nor good red-herring. 1721 J. KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 220, I will not make Fish of one, and Flesh of another. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/2 This is making fish of one and fowl of another with a vengeance. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gent.* xliv, 'I've got other things in hand .. I've got other fish to fry'.

5. *Astron.* a. *The Fish* or *Fishes* (L. *Pisces*), a zodiacal constellation, situated between Aquarius and Aries. b. *The Southern* (†*South*) *Fish* (L. *Piscis australis*, anciently *Piscis notius major*), a southern constellation, bounded on the north by Capricorn and Aquarius.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 265 Now dauncen lusty Venus children dere, For in the fyssh her lady sat ful hye. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 267 Laste of the 12 signes commeth the Fyshes. *Ibid.* 271 The Southe fyshe, containynge 12 starres.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. General relations: a. simple attrib. (sense 1), as *fish-bone, -egg, -guts, -haunt, -shell, -skin, -spawn*; (sense 4). as *fish-dinner, -meal.*

1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Fysshebonne, *areste.* *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 1 Fish-bones..in the dark make a bright lustre. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 228 The points of these lances are sometimes made of fish-bone. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Before the eating of a *fish-dinner, the body is not to be heated with exercise. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest Sea* (1873) 66 The collection and distribution of *fish-eggs. 1768 TRAVIS in Pennant *Zool.* (1777) IV. 12 The bait is commonly *fish-guts tied to the bottom and middle of the net. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 50 The angler..must find these *fish-haunts. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 99 Making many *Fish-meales, they fall into a kind of Male Greene-sicknesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 307 The said hairs burnt in some earthen pan or *fish-shell. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 366 They are impregnated in the manner of *fish-spawn.

b. connected with the catching or selling of fish, as *fish-bag, -basket,* †*-boat, -boy,* †*-craft, -creel, -market, -net,* †*-officer, -salesman,* †*-shambles,* †*-ship, -shop, -spear, -stall, -street, -trap, -van, -wagon, -woman.*

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 11 If my *fish-bag should fall in the way of such a man. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxi, Women with *fish-baskets on their heads. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 82 Eighteen gentlemen .. passing the water of Findhorn in a *fish-boat, were pitifully drowned. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* xiii. 217 The *fish-boys struck up a dismal chant of victory. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 12 Seuarn is swyft of streme, *fishecraft is therin. 1552 HULOET, *Fishe market and fishe streate. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* i, The slimy and slippery fish market. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 21 Hwy ge nu ne settan on sume dune *fisc net eowru. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Werpinde ut here fishnet in þe se. 1472 *Presentmts. of Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 þt þ[e] sell noy feche w[t] owt y[t] be abyld be *fyche offesers. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xv. 154 An eminent *fish-salesman. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 243 The Maquerels .. furnish the *fish shambles. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1144/1 Several English *Fish Ships are arrived. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 58 Pedestrians..turn in to sup at the *fish-shops. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 7 Canst thou fill..his head with *fish-speares? 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 100 Well pleas'd with the bargain, she left the *fish-stall. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 44 Trout and other fish, which they catch..in '*fish traps'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Fish-van*, a light spring-cart for transporting fish; a railway truck set apart for fish. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 11 The *fish waggon comes by. 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 141 You may hear them .. Abuse one another like *Fish-Women. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 170 In those private letters..the Princess expressed the sentiments of a fury in the style of a fish-woman.

c. in the names of dishes, etc., composed of fish, as *fish-ball,* †*-broo, -broth, -cake, -chowder,* †*-pickle, -pie, -pudding, -soup.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 316 *Fish Balls, with Brown Sauce. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 740 *Garus*, a *fyscbrowe. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetrag.*, *Fish-broth, or fish-pickle, *murette de poisson.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 316 *Fishcakes in Curry. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, **Fish Pie*, a Dish usually serv'd upon Days of Abstinence. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 316 *Fish Pudding, in tins. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 328/1 *Fish soup is made out of the 'trimmings' of fish.

d. objective, as *fish-breeder, -cadger, -catcher, -curer, -frier, -hawker, -seller*; *fish-breeding, -packing*, vbl. sbs.; *fish-eating, -selling*, ppl. adjs.

1883 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 214 So far as it affects the procedure of fish-catchers, *fish-breeders, or fish-culturists. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 189 Hendry had been to the *fish-cadger in the square. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 *Fysse catcher, *peschevr.* 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* x. (1857) 166, I have seen a *fish-curer's vat throwing down its salt when surcharged with the mineral. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 323/1 The *fish-eating Osprey. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* I. 660/1 Larger fish require a vessel called a *fish-fryer, which is fitted with a perforated or wire strainer. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 6/6 The wife of a fish-frier. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 616 *Fish-hawkers wrangle and organ-grinders count their ill-gotten coppers. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 *Fysch sellare, *piscarius.* 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 *Fish-selling rhetoricians.

e. similative, as †*fish-drunk, -shaped, -like*, adjs.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Embarbascar*, to make *fishe drunke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 27 A very ancient and *fish-like smell. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 93/2 The elongated fish-like form of those amphibia. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 3/2 Dull fish-like eyes. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The counters should be long or *fish-shaped.

f. instrumental and originative, as *fish-derived, -fed, -feeding*, adjs.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxvi, *Fish-derived products. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulian's Rescue* v. 297 *Fish-fed Carmanians. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 280/1 The *fish-feeding *Grallæ.*

g. appositive, as *fish-god, -goddess.*

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* v. (1856) 256 Dagon the *Fish-god. *Ibid.*, Derceto, the *Fish-goddess.

7. Special comb.: **fish-backed** *a.*, shaped like a fish's back, swelling upwards; †**fish-basil** (see quot.); **fish-bed**, a deposit containing the fossil remains of fishes; **fish-bellied** *a.*, shaped like a fish's belly, 'curved underneath, the depth of curve increasing towards the centre' (Lockwood); so also *fish-belly*, used *attrib.*; **fish-berry**, a name for *Cocculus indicus*, the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, used for stupefying fish; **fish-bone-thistle** = *fish-thistles*; **fish-bone-tree**, 'the *Panax crassifolium*, a small araliaceous tree of New Zealand' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fish-brine**, a fish-sauce; **fish-broth** (see 6 c), *humorously*, salt-water; **fish-car**, a box in which fish are carried alive in the water; **fish-carle** *Sc.*, a fisherman (Jam.); **fish-carrier**, (*a*) a vessel used to transport the 'catch' from the fishing-boats to the shore; (*b*) a contrivance for keeping fish alive whilst transporting them from place to place; **fish-carver**, a carving knife for fish; *pl.* a carving knife and fork for fish; †**fish-climber**, ? = *fish-berry*; **fish-coop**, (*a*) = *fish-pot*; (*b*) 'a box about three feet square used in fishing through ice' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fish-crow** (*U.S.*), a crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) that feeds mainly on fish; **fish-culture**, the artificial breeding of fish, pisciculture; hence **fish-cultural** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or concerned in fish-culture, piscicultural; **fish-culturist**, one engaged in fish-culture, a fish-breeder, a pisciculturist; **fish-eagle**, an eagle that preys upon fish; †**fish-ear** (see quot.); **fish-eater**, (*a*) one who lives chiefly upon fish; (*b*) chiefly *pl.* a knife and fork to eat fish with; **fish-eye-stone** *Min.*, obs. synonym of APOPHYLLITE; †**fish-face**, a term of abuse; **fish-fag**, a female hawker of fish, a fishwife; **fish-farm**, a place where fish-culture is carried on; hence **fish-farmer**, **fish-farming**; †**fish-fast**, the observance of fish-days (see FISH-DAY); **fish-flake** (*U. S.*), a frame upon which fish is laid to dry; **fish-flour**, (*a*) = *fish-meal*; (*b*) 'a dry inodorous substance made from fishes, used for manure' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fish-gaff**, a pole with an iron hook at the end by means of which heavy fish are secured when caught with a line; **fish-globe**, a spherical glass vessel in which fish are kept; **fish-glue**, glue obtained from the bladders and sounds of fish, isinglass; **fish-gorge**, a primitive implement for catching fish, consisting of something (e. g. a stone) fastened by a string for the fish to swallow; **fish-guano** = *fish-manure*; **fish-hack**, a name of the *Gobius niger* (Adm. Smyth); **fish-hawk**, the osprey, or bald-buzzard (*Pandion haliaëtus*); **fish-house**, †(*a*) a place where fish are kept; (*b*) a place where fish is sold; **fish-kettle**, a long oval vessel for boiling fish; **fish-knife**, a broad knife, usually of silver, for cutting and serving fish at table; also, a knife for eating fish with; **fish-ladder**, a series of steps to enable fish to ascend a fall or dam by a succession of leaps; †**fish-leep**, a fish-basket; **fish-liquor**, the liquid in which a fish has been boiled; **fish-liver-oil**, a term applied to the oil obtained from other fish than the cod (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); **fish-lock** = *fish-weir*; **fish-louse**, a general name for crustaceans parasitic on fishes; **fish-man**, †(*a*) one who makes a meal of fish; (*b*) a fish hawker; (*c*) a fisherman; (*d*) a student of ichthyology; **fish-manure**, a manure or fertilizer composed of fish; †**fish-mariner**, the sail-fish; **fish-maw**, the sound or air-bladder of a fish; **fish-meal**, dried fish ground to a meal; **fish-meter** (see quot.); †**fish-mint**, water-mint; **fish-oil**, oil obtained from fishes and marine animals, *spec.* cod-liver oil and whale oil; **fish-owl**, an eared fishing owl, of the genus *Ketupa*, with rough feet; **fish-pass** = *fish-way*; **fish-pearl**, an artificial pearl (see quot.); **fish-pomace**, the refuse of fish after the oil has been expressed, used as a fertilizer; **fish-pot**, a wicker basket for catching fish, *esp.* eels, also crabs, lobsters, etc.; **fish-potter**, one who uses or has charge of fish-pots; †**fish-range**, a place for catching and drying fish; **fish-room** (see quots.); **fish-sauce**, sauce made to be eaten with fish; **fish-scrap**, fish refuse, used as a fertilizer; **fish-slice**, a fish-carving knife; also, an implement used by cooks for turning fish in the pan; **fish-slide**, 'a fish-trap for shallow rivers and low waterfalls: used in the southern United States' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fish-sound**, the swimming bladder of a fish; †**fish-stew** = FISH-POND: see STEW; **fish-stick** (see quot.); †**fish-stone**, ? a stone table for the sale of fish; **fish-story**, an incredible tale or 'yarn'; †**fish-stove** = *fish-stew*; **fish-strainer**, (*a*) 'a metal cullender with handles for taking fish from a boiler; (*b*) an earthenware slab with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish' (Simmonds); **fish-thistles**, the *Chamæpeuce casabonæ* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); **fish-tiger**, a bird that preys upon fish; **fish-tongue**, 'an instrument sometimes used for the removal of the wisdom-teeth: so named from its shape' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); **fish-torpedo**, a torpedo resembling a fish in shape and with an automatic swimming action; **fish-trowel**, a fish-carver in the shape of a trowel; **fish-warden** (*U.S.*), 'an officer who has jurisdiction over the fisheries of any particular locality' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fish-way**, an arrangement for enabling fish to ascend a fall or dam; **fish-weir**, †(*a*) a draught of fishes; (*b*) = FISH-GARTH; **fish-wood**, (*a*) (see quot.); (*b*) 'the strawberry bush, *Euonymus americanus*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fish-worker**, 'a fish-culturist' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fish-working**, 'fish-culture' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fish-works**, (*a*) 'the appliances and contrivances used in fish-culture; (*b*) a place where the products of the fisheries are utilized; a fish-factory' (*Cent. Dict.*); †**fish-yard** = FISH-GARTH. Also FISH-DAY, -GIG, -HOOK, -MONGER, -POND, -POOL, -SKIN, -TAIL, -WHOLE, -WIFE.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 644 *Fish-backed rail. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxiii. 549 L'Obelius .. calleth it [another wilde Basill] *Corcoros*, which we have Englished *Fish Basill. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 118 *Fish-bellied instead of parallel rails. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 282 The line was..laid with fish-bellied rails. 1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal-trade terms* (ed. 3) 38 Malleable iron rails of the *fish-belly pattern. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 220/1 *Chamæpeuce* (*Fish-bone Thistle). *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 128 *Liquamen, uel garum*, *fiscbryne. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 553 From inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their lentil-soup. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 44 The churlish frampold waues gaue him his belly-full of *fish-broath. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 199 Model of *fish-car towed by the smack for keeping the catch alive. 1804 TARRAS *Elegy on Sautie* 11 Poems 143 Ye *fish-carles never lift an oar, In codlin greed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 4/1, I went out to the fleets on board a steam *fish-carrier. 1888 *Ibid.* 27 Dec. 2/2 Among Mr. Burgess's other notions, however, one took the form of a fish carrier. The carrier he has invented is made of zinc. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 1. 447 *Fish-Climer has a welted Stalk.. its Beans are red, with a black Kernel: these being bruised and cast into Rivers intoxicate the Fish. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 277 A *fish-coop .. for taking fish in the Humber, made of twigs, such as are called eel pots in the south. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 682/2 The *fish-crow fishes only when it has destroyed all the eggs and young birds it can find. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 61 The art of *fish-culture is almost as old as civilization itself. 1872 (*title*), Transactions of the American *Fish Cultural Association. 1874 *Amer. Cycl.* III. 219 This method has been extensively adopted by American *fish culturists. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. 59 A Fisherman of Strasburgh .. sets forth the Bald Buzzard under the title of *Fish-Eagle. 1890 H. M. STANLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 2/2 Fish eagles. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 233 The other [order of Fishes] is furnish'd with Organs analogous to Lungs, which we call *Fish-Ears, or Gills. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Ichthyophagi*, *Fish-eaters. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm-pl. Bk.* Ser. II, Babylonian Fish-eaters. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 78 Fish Eaters, Fish Carvers. 1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 601 Ichthyophthalmite or *Fish-eye-stone. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, Whether would you, *fish face? 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Piozzi* 21 With vulgar *fish-fags to be forc'd to chat. 1860 *Times* 8 Mar. 8/4 We rail away at one another .. with the impotence of fish-fags. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 238 *Fish-farms for the cultivation of the oyster alone. 1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 49 *Fish-fasts, vows, pilgrimages. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 195 A sort o' *fish flakes. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. 197 The houses here were surrounded by fish-flakes, close up to the sills. 1880 G. B. GOODE *Menhaden* 141 (Cent. Dict.) Biscuits made from *fish-flour .. were in good condition after having been kept for ten years in an unsealed jar. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 6/2 His two sisters..were cut and stabbed with a *fish-gaff. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 438 This *fish-glew [Ichthyocolla] is thought to be best, that is brought out of Pontus. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 151 Isinglass, or Fish-glew. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 181 Isinglass or Fish-glue is the prepared air-bladder or swimming-bladder of the sturgeon. 1883 B. PHILLIPS in *Century Mag.* Apr. 900/1 Starting with the crude *fish-gorge, I can show, step by step, the complete sequence of the fish-hook. 1884 C. W. SMILEY in *U. S. Commiss. of Fish & Fisheries, Report for* 1881 665 Six farmers used about five sacks each of *fish guano. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Osprey* Poet. Wks. (1846) 280 God bless the *fish-hawk and the fisher! 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 35 Fish-hawks were sailing overhead. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Gloss.* Supp. in Wr.-Wülcker 184 *Piscinale*, *fischus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/2 A Fische house, *piscarium.* 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3748/4 A sand..stretcheth from the South end of the Town to the most Southern Fish-houses. 1877 S. O. JEWETT *Deephaven* 224 Going to market was apt to use up a whole morning, especially if we went to the fish-houses. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. § 1. 2 A long Cauldron like a *Fish-kettle. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 16 Over the pan, or fish kettle, put a gridiron. 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. *fyschknyff, ij d. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Directory* 129 Have two soup-ladles and fish-knives. 1826 *The Ass* 1 Apr. 2 You there with the pinking eyes and the fish-knife nose. 1885 BOMPAS *Life F. Buckland* ix. 189 Many *fish-ladders had proved useless. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 *Fysch leep, *nassa.* 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 365 He's actually discussing the whole concern! fish, *fish-liquor, bread, and

butter, and parsley. 1661 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 43 The milner of Brignall presented for that he do usually keep in the back beck a *fish-lock. 1540 Sir R. Sadler *State Papers* I. 48, I eat eggs and white meats, because I am an evil *fishman. *a* 1584 *Hist. Tom Thumb* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 220 Tom..is caught by a Fishman. 1794-6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 145 A fishman asleep on his panniers. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 72 My fish-man of whom I constantly purchase. 1856 L. Agassiz in Bence Jones *Life Faraday* (1870) II. 378 The enthusiastic fish-man whom you met at Dr. Mantell's. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 381 Thou *Fish-Mariner [*side note* The Sayle-Fish], Thou Boat-Crab. 1840 Malcom *Trav.* 30/1 I tried sharks' fins, birds' nests, *fish-maws. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, Fish-maws .. are sent to China and used as glue, &c. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 23 They ate it [fish] raw, dried, or ground down in whalebone mortars into *fish-meal bread. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 2/5 The officers (*fishmeters as they are called) appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company seized..18 tons 7 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxiv. 245 The seconde wilde kynde .. is called .. in English *Fisshe Mynte, Brooke Mynte. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 188 Whale oil, known under the name of *Fish oil, is obtained from the Common Greenland Whale. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Nov. 2/2 The duty-free admission into the States of .. fish-oils. 1867 A. L. Adams *Naturalist in India* 114 We were startled one night by the unpleasant laugh of the *fish-owl (*Ketupa ceylonensis*). 1873 *Act* 36-7 *Vict.* c. 71 § 17 No person shall .. wilfully scare or hinder salmon from passing through any *fish pass. 1885 Bompas *Life F. Buckland* ix. 189 Varying weirs required different forms of fish-pass. 1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 361 In Saxony, a cheap but inferior quality [of pearls] is manufactured .. They are known by the name of German *fish pearls. *a* 1555 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 336, That *fish-pot or net in the which both good and naughty fishes be contained. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 28 They place Fish-pots between the Rocks. 1847 Gosse *Birds Jamaica* 430 It was brought to him alive, having been knocked off a fish-pot-buoy. 1820 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 183 The *fish-potters being unanimously of opinion that this is not the season. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 12 A little to the East of this River is a *Fish-Range..Here are Poles to hang their Nets on, and Barbecues to dry their Fish. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, **Fish-room*, that place between the after-hold and the spirit-room. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Fish-room*, a place parted off in the after-hold .. It was formerly used for stowing the salt-fish to be consumed on board. 1818 Byron *Beppo* vii, I would recommend The curious in *fish sauce..to bid their cook..buy..Ketchup. 1886 *Punch* 20 Nov. 252/2 The unavoidable absence of the *fish-slice. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 133/1 Gelatin-yielding substances .. comprising .. bladders and *fish sounds. 1552 Huloet, *Fishe .. stewe, *ichthyotrophia*. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 75 A proposal to revive the fish stews or ponds which in by-gone times were so plentiful in this country. 1875 J. C. Wilcocks *Sea Fisherm.* 57 A *fish-stick..consists generally of a young holly bush deprived of its bark, and the branches left about a foot in length at bottom, diminishing to six inches at the top, the fish being thrust on through a hole in the back. 1822 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 379 The erection of such a number of *Fish Stones in Derby Square .. as they may think proper for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. 1887 C. F. Holder *Living Lights* 97 Exaggerations are often termed '*fish-stories', for the reason perhaps that improbable tales are related concerning the denizens of the sea. 1615 Sandys *Journey* IV. 255 The *fish-stoues by him hewne out of the rocke, and built. 1879 E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* I. (1886) 20 The pied *fish-tiger hung above the pool. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 236 The Shah..sent a *fish-torpedo against the Huascar. 1855 H. Clarke *Dict.*, **Fish-trowel*. 1826 Cushing *Newburyport* 118 **Fishwardens*. Messrs. Offin Boardman, [etc.] 1870 *Law Rep.* V. 671 No mill is prejudiced by the making of a *fishway in the dam. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke v 4 Lætað eowre nett on þone *fisc-wer. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Fiscwer and mylne macian. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 Tweye grete fische werys. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 376/1 Fish-weirs along the rocks. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* II. 73 The celebrated *fish-wood (*Piscidia erythrina*) used for the purpose of intoxicating fish. 1685 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 287 Allowing Mr. Maior..all the fish taken in y· *fish yards in one tide. 1789 *Ibid.* II. 241 To destroy the Fish Yards now set upon the..river Mersey.

Fish (fiʃ), *sb.*[2] [Of doubtful etymology.

The comb. *fish-paunch*, synonymous with sense 1, suggests that the word was a transferred use of Fish *sb.*[1]; the appropriateness of the name on this supposition is not obvious, but the same may be said of many nautical terms of undisputed etymology. On the other hand, it is possible that the word is a. F. *fiche* (see next); it is not known that the F. word was ever used in sense 1, but its etymological sense is 'a means of fixing.']

1. *Naut.* 'A long piece of hard wood, convex on one side and concave on the other' (Adm. Smyth), used to strengthen a mast or yard; a fish-piece.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 59/3 We put hard hands on Jury Masts and Fishes. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 79 Lash the Fish on to the Mast. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 367 His fore-mast was broken asunder .. and was only kept together by the fishes which had been formerly clapt upon it. 1749 Chalmers *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 367 The Spikes, that nail the Fish of the Mainmast. 1854 G. B. Richardson *Univ. Code* v. 2143 Can you let me have a fish for my mast? *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 73 One fore and one aft fish dowelled and bolted to spindle and side trees.

transf. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 410 A black paw with fishes or splints whipped round it by a band of spunyarn.

2. A flat plate of iron, wood, etc. laid upon a beam, rail, etc., or across a joint, to protect or strengthen it; in railway construction = *fish-plate*.

1847 *Specif. Adams & Richardson's Patent* No. 11 715. 2 To connect the two iron rails together we use wood or iron fishes. 1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Haureé's Winding Mach.* 4 Rods .. tied together by oak fishes of the same scantling as the rods. 1875-6 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XLVI. 202 The original road had been laid with fishes 16 inches long.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **fish-bar**, **-beam**, **-bolt**, **-hoop**, (see quots.); **fish-joint**, a joint or splice made with fish-plates (also *fish-plate joint*); hence **fish-joint** *v.*, **-jointed**, **-jointing**; **fish-front**, **-paunch**, = sense 1; **fish-piece** = 1, 2 above; **fish-plate**, one of two plates bolted together through the ends of two rails on either side of their meeting-point to cover and strengthen the joint; hence **fish-plating**.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 872/1 **Fish-bar*, the splice bar which breaks the joint of two meeting objects, as of railroad rails or scarfed timber. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., A '*fish beam' is a composite beam, where an iron plate is sandwiched between two wood beams. 1875 J. W. Barry *Railw. Appliances* (1890) 61 The nuts of the *fish-bolts are apt to shake loose with the jar of passing trains. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fish-bolt*, a bolt employed for fastening fish plates and rails together. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), **Fish-front*, or Paunch is a long piece of oak or fir timber, convex on one side, and concave on the other, used to strengthen the lower masts or yards, when they are sprung. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 24 At the lower end of the fish is driven on a hoop, called a *fish-hoop, which is beat close to the sides of the mast. 1849 J. Samuel in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* VIII. 265 A number of these *fish joints had been laid down. 1868 *Daily News* 5 Nov., The almost universal adoption of the new 'fish-joint rail'. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* 286 A 'fish joint' is a joint made by bolting or riveting a plate on each side near the ends. 1855 Dempsey *Pract. Railw. Engineer* (ed. 4) 265 A portion only of the lines of this kingdom being as yet *fish-jointed .. It is obvious that with the same rail a fish-jointed road is much stronger. *Ibid.* 267 Mr. Ashcroft has accomplished the *fish-jointing of 150 miles of line without accident. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fish-piece*. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Ship-build.* vi. 102 The fish pieces or covering plates. 1855 Dempsey *Pract. Railw. Engineer* 268 The chairs are cast so that one side forms a *fish-plate. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 42 In 1847 Mr. Bridges Adams introduced the suspended joint with fish plates. 1889 *Life of Vignoles* xiii. 183 Vignoles always claimed to have been one of the earliest to introduce the fish-plate joint. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 437 An exemplification of this fish-joint or *fish-plating is to be seen on any railway.

Fish (fiʃ), *sb.*[3] [ad. F. *fiche* (of same meaning; also peg), f. *ficher* to fix: see Fiche *v.*]

A small flat piece of bone or ivory used instead of money or for keeping account in games of chance; sometimes made in the form of a fish.

Popularly confused with Fish *sb.*[1]; hence the collective *sing.* is used for *pl.*

1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, I am now going to a party at Quadrille .. to piddle with a little of it [money], at poor two guineas a fish. 1751 Eliza Heywood *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 230 She was just going to call for the cards and fishes. 1766 Anstey *Bath Guide* viii. 90 Industrious Creatures! that make it a Rule To secure half the Fish, while they manage the Pool. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 297 A notorious gamester..at a game of loo, accumulated a large quantity of fish. 1825 Hone *Everyday Bk.* I. 91 Mother-o'-pearl fish and counters. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 9 A penny a fish will be found sufficiently high play.

Fish (fiʃ), *sb.*[4] [f. Fish *v.*; the senses are unconnected.]

1. An act of fishing. *colloq.*

1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 542/2, I will go find Tim..and have a fish.

2. a. The purchase used in 'fishing' or raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale. **b.** (See quot. 1892.)

1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 51 The tricing Fish the careful Gunners hook, No time is lost, it firmly grasps the Fluke. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Fish*, a tool used for bringing up a bore rod or pump valve.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* The sb. in sense 2, or the vb.-stem, occurs in various technical terms (chiefly *Naut.*): **fish-back**, a rope attached to the hook of the fish-block, and used to assist in 'fishing' the anchor; **fish-block**, the block of a fish-tackle; **fish-davit**, a davit for fishing the anchor; **fish-fall**, the tackle depending from the fish-davit; **fish-head**, **-martingale**, **-pendant** (see quots.); †**fish-rope** = *fish-fall*: **fish-tackle**, that used for fishing the anchor. Also Fish-hook 2.

1852 Nares *Seamanship* 74 **Fish-back*, from the fore-castle, and secured to the back of the fish hook. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 The Dauid is a short peece of timber, at the end whereof..they hang a blocke in a strap called the *Fish-block, by which they hale up the flook of the Anchor to the Ships bow. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 120 The .. *fish-davit [was] rigged out. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 93 Iron .. fish davits are now fitted to nearly all ships. 1862 *Ibid.* 74 It [the fish martingale] keeps the davit from topping up as the *fish fall is hauled taut. 1842 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* II. 171 The *'fish-head' for drawing a 'drowned clack.' 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining* 109 *Fish-head*, an apparatus for withdrawing the clacks of pumps through the column. 1862 Nares *Seamanship* 74 **Fish martingale*, a large jigger, the double block secured to one of the bolts in the davit head, the single block hooked down to a bolt in the ship's side. 1750 T. R. Blanckley *Naval Expositor*, **Fish Pendant* hangs at the end of the Davit. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 234 The upper end [of the fish-davit] being properly secured by a tackle from the mast-head; to which end is hung a large block, and through it a strong rope is rove, called the fish-pendant. 1630 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Wks.* I. 81/1 Cables, hawsers, *Fish and Cattrope .. Halliers, Ropeyarns .. were all of rare stuffes of great price. 1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 105 **Fish-tackle*.

Fish (fiʃ), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **fished** (fiʃt). Forms: 1 fiscian, 3 fissen, *Orm.* fisskenn, 4-5 fysshe(n, fis(s)he(n, 4-6 fisch(e, fishe, (4 fihche, fyschyn), 6 fyshe, 6- fish. [OE. *fiscian* = OFris. *fiskia*, OS. *fiskôn* (Du. *visschen*), OHG. *fiskôn* (MHG. *vischen*, mod.Ger. *fischen*), ON. *fiska* (usually *fiskja* of differing conjugation; Sw. *fiska*, Da. *fiske*), Goth. *fiskôn*:—OTeut. **fiskôjan*, f. **fisko-z* Fish *sb.*[1]]

I. *intr.*

1. To catch or try to catch fish; to use nets or other apparatus for taking fish. Const. † *after*, *for*.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxii. § 3 Ðonne ze fiscian willaþ. *c* 1200 Ormin 13297 To fisskenn affterr fisskess. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1136 Ihc am a fissere, Wel feor icome bi este For fissen at þi feste. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 3 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 98 As hi fischede aday Bi þe se oure louerd com. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 7 Pipen he coude, and fisshe, and nettes bete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyschyn, *piscor*. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1562) D j b, He hath well fysht and caught a frog. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 107 Their way of fishing alters with the season. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. i. 181, I beheld some people fishing with long angling rods. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 283 They fish for them very much in the same manner.

b. *fig.* (with reference to Mark i. 17).

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 80 These tonges were taken them as for theyr pryncipal Instrument for to fysshen with. 1552 Latimer *Serm.* vii. (1562) 125 b, Their special callyng is to fishe, to preache the worde of God.

c. *To fish in troubled waters*: *fig.* to take advantage of disturbance or trouble to gain one's end.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 102 Their perswasions whiche alwayes desyre your unquietnesse, whereby they may the better fishe in the water when it is troubled. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar.* v. 43 They .. fare full and fatt by Fishing in troubled waters. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 276 You delight to fish in troubled waters. 1797 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) Though drunk as fish our rulers be, The thing sure little matters; Only it forces you and me To fish in troubled waters.

2. To search by dredging, diving, or other means *for* something that is in or under water, *e.g.* sunken treasure, pearls, coral, etc.

1655 F. W. in *W. Fulke's Meteors* 166 Gold .. found in Waters and Rivers is fished for, and is in form of little Grains. 1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 129 The .. grant for fishing for silver at a wreck in the West Indies. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. vi. 134 A very rich Ship .. lies to this day; none having attempted to fish for her.

3. To use artifice to obtain a thing, elicit an opinion, etc. Const. *after*, *for*.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 239 They both did come but to fish for some things which might make a shew that my L. Chancellor had justly kept him in prison. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 Crosse thee seas: fish for a Kingdoom. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 190 To fish..after secrets. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* VIII. x, The Half Guinea, for which he had been fishing. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxiii, At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing for aces. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* IV, The first woman who fishes for him, hooks him. 1886 Mallock *Old Order Changes* II. 217, I should have fished for you to ask me. *Mod.* To fish for a compliment.

b. *To fish for oneself*: to get all one can; to seek one's own profit exclusively; to rely on one's own efforts.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 8 This raised the price of the Clergy, and taught them the way to fish for themselves. 1653 Baxter *Chr. Concord* 117 Such men fish most for themselves. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* ii. 48 He leaves you to fish for yourself among his miscellaneous stores. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, 'Aa'll gan an fish for mesel.'

c. *Harvard College Slang* (see quot. 1851): *absol.* to curry favour, strive to ingratiate oneself with another.

1774 T. Hutchinson *Diary* 10 Oct. I. 261 He courts me a good deal, and fishes. I fish in return; and I think neither of us meets with much luck. 1851 B. H. Hall *College Words and Cust.*, *Fish*. At Harvard College, to seek or gain the good-will of an instructor by flattery, .. or officious civilities; to curry favor .. Students speak of fishing for parts, appointments, ranks, marks, &c.

II. *trans.*

4. To catch or try to catch (fish); to take as fish are taken; to collect (corals, pearls) from the bottom of the sea.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. vii. 118 b, The Misidan Sea..whereas are fished great quantitie of Pearles. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xvi. 16, I will send for many fishers .. and they shal fish them. 1667 Hy. Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 432 Red Coral..is fished from the beginning of April till the end of July. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth*, Thou hast fished salmon a thousand times. 1865 J. G. Bertram *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 233 There is a period every year during which the oyster is not fished.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 777 To fisshen hire, he layde out hook and lyne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7494 To fisshen sinful men we go.

5. *transf.* To draw or pull *out of* water, mud, etc.; to discover and bring *out of* a heap of lumber, a deep place, or the like. Also with *out*, *up*.

1632 J. Lee *Short Survey* 21 The inhabitants fish out of the bottomes of their lakes a certaine rude matter. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4304/1, 29 Brass Guns, lately fished up. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. l. 224 We .. fished up some small Fir-trees, which we had converted into Masts. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 343 My wife fished

out a large piece of blue apron upon the top of her fork. 1822 Byron *Werner* II. i. 29 He .. help'd to fish the baron from the Oder. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 219 He was fished by his disciples out of the mud. 1880 Lomas *Alkali Trade* 200 The crystals..are drawn out..or 'fished', and allowed to drain. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* 64 We had to..fish them out of the bag.

fig. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 10 Sometimes he fished wealth at Court, sometimes in his Government. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* CLXIII. 177 [A service] either fished up from some ancient 'use', or invented afresh, like some of the fancy litanies we have heard of. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 712/2 Out of the vast reservoir of facts..something might be fished up..of interest.

b. Naut. *To fish the anchor*: to draw up the flukes to the gunwale.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *To fish the Anchor*, to draw up the flukes upon the ship's side after it is catted. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 57 They .. were fishing the anchor forwards.

absol. 1893 R. Kipling *Many Invent.* 364 (*Envoy*), Stop, seize and fish, and easy on the davit-guy.

c. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1888 Greenwell *Gloss. Coal-trade Terms* (ed. 3) 38 *Fish*, to catch up a drowned clack by means of a fish-head.

6. To try to catch fish in (a pool, stream, etc.). (Cf. similar use of *shoot*, etc.) *To fish out*: to exhaust the fish from.

c 1440 Lydg. *Secrees* 579 Lyk hym that..fyssheth a bareyn pool. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 1 Vnreasonable persones .. haue .. fished the said pondes .. as well by night as by daie. 1676 Cotton *Angler* vi. 47 Do but Fish this stream like an Artist. 1772 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 224 She fish'd the brook. 1838 James *Robber* ii, You are quite welcome to fish the stream. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan. 5/1 Rye Bay..is more fished perhaps than any piece of sea bottom in the world. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 2/1 Whether the Thames is over-fished, or, as the very gloomy prophets say, fished out.

b. *transf.* To search through (a receptacle, region, etc.) *for* (something material or immaterial).

1727 Swift & Pope *Pref. to Miscel.*, Some have fished the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 80 Oft, as he fish'd her nether realms for wit, The goddess favour'd him. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 260 Nowhere else are the various sciences so fished for generalizations.

7. Chiefly with *out*: To get by artifice or patient effort; to ascertain, elicit (a fact or opinion). Const. *from*, *out of*. Cf. L. *expiscari*.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1113 (1162) He that nedis most a cause out fisch. 1531 *Instr* in Elyot *Gov.* (1883) Life 72 To fish out .. what opinion the Emperor is of us. 1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*. I. 663 We maye fyshe out of them, whither they were procured or sent hither by any maner of meanes. 1590 Greenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* B b, They ..haue..conmaunded certaine theire priests..to fish farther cause of accusation. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 7 Sept., I could not fish from him .. what was the matter. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxiii. 271 Hoping by this means to have fished out money either of the king or him. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 71 P 4 An admirable knack of fishing out the secrets of his customers. 1770 in Doran *Mann & Manners* (1876) II. ix. 211 To desire a Lady to fish out of me whether I actually intended to go or not. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxxii. (1874) 412 She was trying to fish out .. what real business he .. had at Hatherton.

III. 8. [A new formation on the sb.] *trans.* To dress (land) with fish-refuse as a fertilizer. *U.S.*

1651 R. Child in *Hartlib's Leg.* (1655) 36 In the North parts of New-England, where the fisher men live, they usually fish their Ground with Cods-heads. 1894 E. Eggleston in *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 851/2 In New England the peculiar mode of fertilizing learned from the Indians introduced a new verb; the first comers 'fished' their corn ground.

Fish (fiʃ), *v.*[2] [f. Fish *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To fasten a piece of wood, technically called a fish, upon (a beam, mast, yard, etc.) so as to strengthen it; to mend (a broken spar, etc.) with a fish or fishes. Also *To fish together*.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 Ready for .. fishing or spliceing the Masts or Yards. *Ibid.* 13 A Jury-mast .. is made with yards, rouftrees, or what they can .. fished together. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 295 We were obliged to fish our fore-mast. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 120 Sometimes the pieces that are applied on the sides are made of wood; in this case, it is called fishing the beam. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxv. 83 All hands were now employed .. fishing the spritsail yard. 1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Hawres' Winding Mach.* 5 Fishing the rods with the wooden fishes.

b. To fasten (a piece of wood) *on*.

1711 S. Sewall *Diary* 10 Sept. (1879) II. 322 Our Axel-tree..broke quite off..Fish'd on a piece in the morning.

2. To join (the rails) with a fish-joint.

1850 C. H. Gregory in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* IX. 405 'Fishing' the joints of the rails with two pieces of cast or wrought iron secured by bolts or rivets. 1866 W. H. Barlow *ibid.* XXV. 409 It would not do..to fish old rails.

Fishable (fi·ʃăb'l), *a.* [f. Fish *v.*[1] + -able.]

a. That may be, or admits of being, fished in. b. Of the weather: Suitable for fishing. *rare.*

1611 Cotgr., *Pescheable*, fishable, which may be fished in. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 591 The water .. was fishable. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ix. (1880) 315 A .. river, fishable from the shore. 1892 *Illust. Sporting News* 14 May 328/3 Warm, genial, and withal eminently fishable weather.

Fi·sh-day. [f. Fish *sb.*[1] + Day.] A day on which fish is eaten, usually in obedience to an ecclesiastical ordinance; a fast-day.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 On fyhshe day launprey ant lax. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 429 Take almondes and..tempur hom, on fyssheday wyth wyn, and on flesheday with broth of flesh. 1564 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 It shall not be lawfull..to eate any flesh vpon any dayes now vsually obserued as fish dayes, or vpon any Wednesday now newly limited to be obserued as fish day. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* § 2. 12 In the Calendar Fish dayes are now called Fasting days. 1699 T. Brown in R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 358 If it happened to be a fish-day, we had sometimes three whitings.

Fished (fiʃt), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Fish *v.*[1] + -ed [1].] Only in *Fished-up* fig. brought up.

1849 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 366, I feel sure that the newly fished-up names would not be adopted.

Fished (fiʃt), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Fish *v.*[2] + -ed [1].] Strengthened, or fastened together, with a fish or fishes. *Fished-beam* (see quot. 1846).

1846 Buchanan *Techn. Dict.*, *Fished-beam*, a beam bellying on the underside. 1875–6 Price Williams in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XLVI. 160 The relative strength of the fished ends of the rail as compared with that of the solid part. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6 235 Fished yards are heaviest on the damaged side. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* 141 *Fish joint*, or *Fished joint*.

Fished (fiʃt), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. Fish *sb.*[1] + -ed [2].] Supplied with fish.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* 365 Savoy. Many and large lakes it hath, and those very well fisht. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 641 Not one had a full cargo, only one or two being half fished. 1882 F. Day *Fishes of Gt. Brit.* II. 215 The trawl-net boats .. were very poorly fished.

Fisher (fi·ʃəɹ). Forms: 1 fiscere, 2 fixere, 3 fiscære, 3–4 fissar(e, -er, *south.* vyssare, vissere, 3–5 fisch-, fyschar e, -er(e, (5 fecher, fychere), 4–6 fissh-, fyssher(e, (5 fysshyer, 6 fiszher), 4– fisher. [OE. *fiscere*, OFris. *fisker*, OS. *fiskari* (Du. *visscher*) = OHG. *fiscâri* (MHG. *vischer*, Ger. *fischer*), ON. *fiskari* (Sw. *fiskare*, Da. *fisker*) :—OTeut. **fiskăr-jo-*, f. **fisko-z* Fish *sb.*[1] Like other OTeut. sbs. with this suffix it has become an agent-noun related to the vb.: see -er [1].]

1. One who is employed in catching fish. Now *arch.*; superseded in ordinary use by Fisherman.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* i. i. 17 [Dær] huntan ȝewicodon, oþþe fisceras, oþþe fuȝel[er]as. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Petrus wes fixere. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 265 Hys vyssares come to hym, & so gret won of fyss hym broȝte. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xix. 8 And mowrne shul the fissheres. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The inhabitantes are great fyshers on the sea. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 137 The patient fisher takes his silent stand, Intent, his angle trembling in his hand. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 Fishers distinguish their Herrings into six different sorts. 1851 Kingsley *Song*, Three fishers went sailing away to the West.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (esp. after Matt. iv. 19).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv 19 Cumeð æfter me, & ic do þæt ȝy beoð manna fisceras. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13325 (Cott.) Fra þis dai forth i sal þe ken for to be fissar god o men. 1663 Cowley *Ess.* etc. (1669) 133 They found them Hunters and Fishers of wild creatures, they have made them Hunters and Fishers of their Brethren. 1664 H. More *Apol.* iii. § 3 Who profess myself a Fisher for Philosophers, desirous to draw them to .. the Christian Faith.

2. An animal that catches fish for food.

1562 Bulleyn *Bk. Simples* (1579) 78 Herones, Bitternes, [etc.]. These fowles be Fishers. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 245 The Dog called the Fisher ..seeketh for fish by smelling among rock and stone. 1823 Byron *Island* IV ii, The feather'd fishers of the solitude.

b. *spec* The pekan or Pennant's marten (*Mustela pennanti*) of North America (also *fisher marten*, *fisher weasel*). Also, the fur of this animal.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 200 The fisher has a general resemblance to the martin, but is considerably larger. 1879 M. M. Backus in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 838/1 *Fisher*, size, 15 by 30 inches..glossy, dark and durable. 1882 Beck *Draper's Dict.*, *Fisher* (fur), these skins are larger than sables, and the fur is longer and fuller. 1883 W. H. Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 577/2 *Mustela pennanti*..the Pekan or Pennant's Marten. also called Fisher Marten.

†3. A fishmonger. *Obs.*

a 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 No ffysshyere ne no pulter ne shal bygge ffysche ne pultrye [etc.]. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 420 Any fisher that occupieth any standinge or shoppe.

†4. An implement used by tanners (see quot.).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 350/2 The Fisher..is an Iron with Nett-work, made from side to side of it with strong Iron Wyers, with this the Bark is taken out of the Water. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v.

5. A fishing-boat; a vessel employed in fishing.

1864 Thoreau *Cape Cod* ix. (1894) 211 We saw countless sails of mackerel fishers abroad on the deep.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *fisher-bark*, *-house*, *-keel*, *-net*, † *-pan*, *-ship*, *-stall*, *-town*. b. appositive (= that is a fisher, belonging to the class of fishers), as *fisher-boy*, *-carl*, *-child*, *-folk*, *-girl*, *-people*, *-swain*, *-train*, *-woman*. Also *fisher's coat*.

1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 341 The passage of small *fisher barks down to Carlskrona. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 308 From a Run-away and poore *Fisher-boy he made me a King. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fisher-boys*, the apprentices in fishing vessels. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 212 A few rough *fisher-carles there were. *Ibid.* 227 The *fisher children hand in hand. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1857) 481 Some of our Cromarty *fisher-folk. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 3/6 Here fisherboys and *fishergirls..crowd the stage. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xlvii. 162 Without the towne there were certayne *fissher houses. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 227 And *fisher-keel on fisher-keel The furrowed sand again did feel. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. xix. i. 4 Thread, passing good for to be twisted and knit into *fisher-nets. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/4 A black fisher-net dress trimmed .. with well-imitated mimosa. 1535 Coverdale *Amos* iv. 2 Youre posterite caried awaye in *fyssher pannes. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 *Fisherpeople hauling their boat through the surf. 1611 Bible *John* xxi. 7 He girt his *fishers coate vnto him. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 235 Busses, bonadventures, or *fisher-ships. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 145 A *fyssher stalle that Thomas Reve stans in. 1627 P. Fletcher *Apollyonists* III. xxi, Those *fisher-swaynes..by full Jordan's wave. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1744) VII. 55 A lytle prety *Fyssher Town cawled Wyrkinton. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 306 In Dorset-shire..little fisher Towns, Poole and Lyme. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXII. 425 When by hollow shores the *fisher-train Sweep with their arching nets the hoary main. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xxvi. *note*, The *fisherwomen .. put in their claim. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 258 The two dusky fisherwomen marched down to their canoe.

7. Special combs.: **fisher-fish** (see quot.); † **fisher's berry** = *fish-berry*; † **fisher's folly**, an angler's house in the country; **fisher's-knot**, a slip knot, the ends of which lie horizontally, and will not become untied (Davies); **fisher's ring** or **seal** = *fisherman's ring*. Also Fisher-boat, Fisherman.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fisher-fish*, a species of Remora, said to be trained by the Chinese to catch turtle. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 67 *Coculus indicus* .. called also *baccæ piscatoriæ*, *fisher's berries. 1638 Brathwait *Surv. Hist.* 183 As one who had taken a surfeit of the City, h'as built himselfe a new *Fishers folly in the Countrey. 1611 Markham *Countr Content.* I. x. (1668) 53 A *Fishers knot, which is your ordinary fast knots, foulded four times about, both under and above. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. 331 You may tie your Links together with the Fishers or Weavers Knot. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2486/1 He afterwards broke the *Fishers Ring, and caused the Lead of the Bulls to be likewise broke.

Fi·sher-boat. A boat used by fishermen.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/2 Fyscharys boote, *phaselus*. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The great diminucion of the Kinges nauie, fisherbotes and mariners. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 395 To send the Baggage by Sea, in six great Fisherboats. 1741–3 Wesley *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 110 It seem'd strange to me, to attempt going in a fisher-boat, fifteen leagues upon the main ocean. 1874 Farrar *Christ* 136 The rough fisher-boats of Bethsaida.

fig. 1663 Cowley *Pindar. Odes*, *To Mr. Hobs* iv, The Baltique..and the Caspian..Seem narrow Creeks to thee, and only fit For the poor wretched Fisher-boats of Wit.

Fi·sheress. *rare.* [See -ess.] A female fisher.

1611 Cotgr., *Pescheresse*, a fisheresse, a woman fisher. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* 210, I would sometymes call her the fisheress of her sex.

Fisherman (fi·ʃəɹmæn). [f. Fisher + Man.]

1. One whose occupation is to catch fish.

1526 Tindale *Luke* v. 2 The fisshermen..were wasshynge their nettes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 17 The Fishermen that walk'd vpon the beach Appeare like Mice. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 429 Massinello who in a few days, from a poor fisherman rose to sovereign authority. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. v. 293 St. Gall was a skilful fisherman and supplied the brethren with fresh fish from the lake.

transf. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 628 The natives are splendid fishermen of money.

2. An animal that catches fish. (Cf. also *fisherman-diver* in 4.)

1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* (1649) 51 Of the Fish called the Fisherman. This fish is called the Fisherman, because he hunts and takes other Fishes.

3. A fishing-boat; a vessel employed in the business of taking fish.

1604 E. Grimstone *Hist. Siege Ostend* 185 There entred six Fisher-men into the Towne whereof one was sunke. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 356 The 15th we met with an English Fisherman that was coming from Ysland; he was loaden with Salt-fish.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fisherman apostle*, *pilot*; also, **fisherman-diver**, the merganser; **fisherman's bend**, a kind of knot; **fisherman's nightingale**, a name for the sedge-warbler; **fisherman's ring** (see quots.); **fisherman's walk** (see quot.).

1653 Walton *Angler* i. 28 His four *Fishermen Apostles. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* vi, We call him a *fisherman-diver. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 8/2 The suggestion that a *fisherman pilot should be placed on board each of the four cruisers. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 2 A *fisherman's bend. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fisherman's Bend*, a knot, for simplicity called the king of all knots. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 299/1 My old angler friends call this bird [the sedge warbler] the *fisherman's nightingale. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Seal*, The pope has two kinds of seals: the first used in apostolical briefs, and private letters, &c., called the *fisherman's ring.—This is a very large ring, wherein is represented St. Peter, drawing his net full of fishes. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 198 The 'Fisher's Ring' is the Pope's ring of investiture. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fisherman's Walk*, an extremely confined space, 'three steps and overboard', is often said of what river yachtsmen term their quarter-decks.

Fishery (fi·ʃəri). [f. Fish *v.*[1] + -ery, or f. Fisher + -y [3].]

1. The business, occupation, or industry of catching fish, or of taking other products of the sea or rivers from the water.

In this and the following senses often preceded by some defining word, as *bank-*, *bay-*, *coast-*, *cod-*, *pearl-*, *river-*, *salmon-*, *sea-*, *whale-fishery*.

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 142 We have not one fourth part of Moneys sufficient to drive the Trade of England, and set up the neglected Fishery. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening*

Post 22 Sept. 295/2 The British fishery at Iceland has this year turned out but poorly. **1890** *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 The French fishery upon the coast of Newfoundland, once very large, has fallen away to a mere nothing.

2. A place or district where fish are caught; fishing-ground.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 124 It is a great Fishery, chiefly for Snooks, which they catch in the Lake. **1792** G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 245 The landing by Bishop's house, which used to be, and no doubt still is, good fishery. **1823** Byron *Juan* IX. xxxi, Where God takes sea and land, Fishery and farm, both into his own hand.

3. A fishing establishment; *collect.* those who are engaged in fishing in a particular place.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4713/3 Some English Gallies had destroyed the French Fishery there. **1788** T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 539 This produced an outcry of the Dunkirk fishery. **1885** E. R. Scidmore *Alaska* iv. 35 The Kasa-an fishery has distanced its rivals.

4. *Law.* The right of fishing in certain waters. *Free fishery*, an exclusive right of fishing in public water, derived from royal grant; *several fishery*, an exclusive right to fish derived from ownership of the soil; *common of fishery*, the right of fishing in another man's water; *common fishery*, the right of all to fish in public waters.

1748 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett.* (1893) II. 167 The fishery of this part of the river belongs to me. **1767** Blackstone *Comm.* II. 39 A free fishery, or exclusive right of fishing in a public river, is also a royal franchise .. He that has a several fishery must also be the owner of the soil. **1817** W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* II. 772 A plea, which prescribed for a several fishery in an arm of the sea. **1832** Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 462 Colonel Talbot .. possesses a right of fishery for some mile or two up the river.

5. *collect.* Fish of different kinds (*nonce-use*).

1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 491 Martha Glen having been long his constant customer, dealing with him in all sorts of fishery and fruitery.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fishery house, industry, law*, etc.; *fisheries act, exhibition*; **fishery-salt** (see quot. 1884).

1528 in *Archæologia* LIII. 380 The fyssherye house at Guisnes. **1864** *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept., I have been stationed here as fishery officer. **1865** Esquiros *Cornwall* 132 The fishery women pointed out to me the surface of the bay striped with red. **1868** Peard *Water-farm.* xiii. 128 There were no fishery laws in France. **1883** E. R. Lankester *Adv. Science* (1890) 215 More accurate knowledge of fishery-animals shall be provided. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 74 Fishery Salt. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss., Fishery Salt*, coarse salt made specially for curing fish. **1894** *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/3 As an outcome of the County Fisheries Exhibition held last year at Truro, the Technical Instruction Committee of the Cornwall County Council .. resolved to establish a fisheries school.

Fishet (fi·fĕt). *nonce-wd.* [see -ET.] A little fish.

1823 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) II. 84, I wash my hands in fishets that come through the pump thick as motelings.

Fishew, *Obs.*, var. of Fichu.

1755 Mrs. Delany *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* 364, I brought a little cold from Longleat, and lost my good fishew.

Fishful (fi·sful), *a.* [f. Fish *sb.*[1] + -ful.] Abounding in fish.

1550 Phaer *Æneid* IV. (1558) K j, Most lyke a byrd that .. his haunting kepes Among the fyshfull rocks. **1605** Camden *Remains* (1638) 1 Fishfull and navigable rivers. **1652–62** Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 147 Not far from a Fishful Lake. **1860** *All Year Round* 5 May 79/2 Rising from the fishful Thames. **1889** Hissey *Tour in Phaeton* 227 The fishful-looking river Bure.

Fishgarth (fi·sgāɹþ). [f. as prec. + Garth.] A garth or inclosure on a river or the seashore for preserving fishes or taking them easily.

1454 *Let.* in Burton & Raine *Hemingbrough* 393 Oon fysshgarth .. is at yis tyme void of take. **1532** *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Certaine engines for taking of fish in the said riuer .. commonly called fishgarthes. **1634** Ford *P. Warbeck* IV. i, The earl shall deliver from his ransom The town of Berwick to him, with the fishgarths. **1771** in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 240 The several fish garths erected within this Port. **1894** R. S. Ferguson *Hist. Westmorland* 199 There was a perpetual quarrel about a fishgarth in the Esk.

Fi·sh-gig. [var. of Fizgig, the first element being modified after Fish, from its use in catching fish.] (See quot. 1788.) = Fizgig 4.

a **1642** Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 532/2 These Fishes are taken with .. Fishgigs. **1788** Falconbridge *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 The fish-gig .. an instrument used for striking fish .. consists of several strong barbed points fixed on a pole, about six feet long, loaded at the end with lead. **1802** Barrington *Hist. N. South Wales* i. 16 The men fish with a fish-gig.

Fi·shhood. *rare.* [f. Fish *sb.*[1] + -hood.] The state or condition of a fish.

1866 F. Buckland *Cur. Nat. Hist.* Ser. 3 I. 125 Thousands .. of your babies have I reared up to fishhood. **1887** *Story of a Kiss* I. vi. 95 A shark in the bloom of early fishhood.

Fi·sh-hook. [f. Fish *sb.*[1] and *v.* + Hook.]

1. A barbed hook used for catching fish.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 [A] goldene fischhook. **1482** *York Myst.* Introd. 40 Those that makes pynnes .. or maketh ffisshe-hukes. **1555** Eden *Decades* 201 Crooked like a fysshehooke. **1611** Bible *Amos* iv. 2. *a* **1732** T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 12 Aptness to catch hold and entangle, like .. fish-hooks. **1872** Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The manufacture of English fish-hooks is computed at one-sixth that of needles.

2. *Naut.* An iron hook forming part of the tackle used to raise the anchor to the gunwale of a ship.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Hitch the fish-hooke to the Anchors flooke. **1805** A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* III. 206 In fishing the anchor, the fish-hook gave way. *c* **1860** H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 56 The fish tackle consists of two double blocks, and one single block; the lower one is fitted with a fishhook.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fish-hook maker*; **fish-hook wire,** a wire consisting of twisted strands, with a piece of wire resembling a fish-hook inserted at intervals; also *fish-hooked wire.*

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Tim. Kirby, the Son of Charles Kirby, Fish-hook Maker. **1892** *Star* 20 Sept. 4/3 All knowledge of the use of this fishhook wire was disclaimed by the defendants .. This fishhooked wire is manufactured, and .. finds a market.

Fishify (fi·sifəi), *v.* [f. Fish *sb.*[1] + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To turn (flesh) into fish.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 40 O flesh, flesh, how art thou fishified. **1768** *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 241 Ev'ry dish Seem'd transmuted .. There was fishified flesh, and fleshified fish. **1865** *Examiner* 11 Mar. 151/3 We have, in an English version .. the good flesh of Moliere's shrewd simple prose fishified by Mr. Kenney into .. verse.

Fishily (fi·sili), *adv.* [f. Fishy + -ly 2.] In a fishy manner.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 439 Naples .. is as fishily inclined as ever. **1879** F. W. Robinson *Coward Consc.* III. i, Marcus shook hands fishily all round.

Fishiness (fi·sinĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or fact of being fishy.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) II. 17 Its [the bittern's] flesh has .. nothing of the fishiness of that of the heron. **1834** Beckford *Italy* I. 31 I am not greatly surprised at the fishyness of their site. **1853** Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 214 The fishiness .. is no longer disagreeable.

Fishing (fi·siŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Fish *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Fish.

a. The action, art, or practice of catching fish.

c **1300** *Cursor M.* 13278 (Cott.) Petre and andreu .. wit þair fissing war þai fedd. **1464** *Nottingham Rec.* II. 374 For a lyne boght for the same fisshyng. **1570** *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 Such Cods and Lings as they shall happen to take .. by their own fishing. **1632** Lithgow *Trav.* III. 105 The best fishing that the whole Ocean yeeldeth, is upon the coasts of Orknay and Zetland. **1762** H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* II. i. 19 Representations in miniature of the .. huntings, fishings, and productions of the country. **1814** Scott *Wav.* iv, Of all diversions .. fishing is the worst qualified to amuse a man who is at once indolent and impatient.

b. *proverbs.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1562) D iv, It is .. yll fyshyng before the net. **1614** Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 695 There is no fishing so good as in troubled waters. *a* **1665** J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* xiii. (1670) 362 Those Proverbial Sayings; There is no fishing like to a fishing in the sea, no service like the Service of a King. **1671** F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 432 It grew into a Proverb amongst us not yet forgotten, No fishing to the Sea, no Service to the King.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Also with advbs., as *about, out, up* (see senses of the vb.).

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 19 The newe fyshyng, whiche serued .. wyth the nette of the Gospell to catche men. **1641** Hinde *S. Bruen* vii. 27 Witnesse hereof, in parents such fishing for heires. **1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5909/2 Forbidding .. either the fishing up, or receiving any of the .. Effects that might be driven on the Coast. **1741** Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 79 Why .. is all this fishing about for something when there is nothing? **1889** *Century Dict., Fishing out*, the removal of fish from a fish-pond, the 'drawing' of a pond.

2. *To go* (also ME. *wade*) *a-fishing*: **a.** *lit.* (OE. had *on fiscoð gán*).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2198 For ȝe beþ men bet iteiȝt to ssofie & to spade To .. cartstaf & to ploustaf & a wissinge [*v. rr.* a fischyng, in fuschinge, to fysschynge] to wade.

b. *transf.* (*nonce-use*) To rob on the highways.

1608 *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 78 Soldiers, that have no means to thrive by plain dealing .. go a-fishing on Salisbury Plain.

3. The privilege or right of catching fish in certain waters; *common* and *several fishing* = *common* and *several fishery*: see Fishery 4.

1495 *Act* 2 *Hen. VII.* c. 62 § 1 The Mede called the Kingis Mede and half the fysshing of the Watir called Temise. **1523** Fitzherb. *Surv.* 9 Also of mylnes seuerall fysshinges and commen fysshinges what they be worthe. **1607** Norden *Surv. Dial.* 110 Hath the Lord of the Mannor any peculiar fishing within any river. **1788** *Filey Inclos. Act* 24 Wrecks, fishings, and all other royalties.

4. A place or facilities for catching fish; fishing-ground, fishery.

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* (1633) 95 A good towne, having .. a plentifull fishing. **1641** in J. Knox *View Brit. Emp.* (1785) II. 397 The Imployment of the Fishermen .. till they come to their Fishings outwards bound. **1795** J. Richardson in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 377 Upon the Tumble .. there are scattered fishings belonging to different proprietors. **1815** Scott *Guy M.* vii, Ellangowan's hen-roosts were plundered .. and his fishings poached.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib. (sense 1) as *fishing-bark, -basket, -boat, -box, -craft, -gear, -ground, -hook, -house, -hutch, -line, -net, -pen, -season, -ship, -smack, -tackle, -town, -trade, -village, -weir.*

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 349 The list .. included *fishing-barks and small coasters. **1838** James *Robber* i, The *fishing-basket under the arm. **1732** Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 1 Several *fishing-boats and lighters, gliding up and down. **1836** Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xiii, They had received information from the men of a fishing-boat. **1870** *Law Rep.* Comm. Pleas V. 659 A *fishing-box .. so arranged that a fish going into it cannot get out. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 31 If they are not provided with Hooks, Lines or Harpoons or any other *Fishing-Craft. **1875** W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 91 Stranraer was the rendezvous of the .. fishing craft. **1863** Lyell *Antiq. Man* 19 The Swiss archæologist has found abundant evidence of *fishing-gear. **1641** in J. Knox *View Brit. Emp.* (1785) II. 397 They are to .. make them [nets] .. in a readinesse against they come to the *fishing grounds. **1725** De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 350 They had neither *fishing-hook or nets. **1799** G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 237 Your small fishing hooks. **1676** Cotton *Angler* i. 9, I have lately built a little *Fishing House upon it [the river], dedicated to Anglers. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Selsey*, This peninsula has several fishing-houses towards the shore. **1868** *Law Rep.* Queen's B. III. 289 The water .. is used to supply the mill .. and also a *fishing hutch or trap. **1466** *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 212 My mastyr paid hym for v. *fyshenge lynes. **1865** Lubbock *Preh. Times* 375 Their fishing-lines were made of the bark of the Erowa. **1530** in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 145 A vowlyng nett and a *ffyshing nett. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 105 He would soon destroy their Canvas and Fishing-Nets. **1864** Tennyson *En. Ard.* 17 Enoch Arden .. play'd Among .. swarthy fishing-nets .. and boats up-drawn. **1791** W. Jessop *Rep. Thames & Isis* 20 The Sills of the old Lock and *Fishing Pen may be raised 18 Inches. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 12 Where the Indian Fishers .. lye in the *Fishing-Seasons. **1785** J. Knox *View Brit. Emp.* I. 319 Several *fishing-ships from Kinsale take abundance of ling every year. *Ibid.* I. 302 *Fishing-smacks from Harwich. **1876** J. Saunders *Lion in Path* vii, The tiny fleet of fishing-smacks were all hauled up together on the shingle. **1703** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3935/4 A Vellum Pocket-Book, with some *Fishing-Tackle in it. **1813** *Examiner* 15 Feb. 102/1 B. George .. fishing-tackle-maker. **1699** in J. Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 325 It was formerly a small *fishing-town. **1662** J. Smith *England's Improv. Reviv'd* (1670) 258 The *Fishing-Trade, being in our own Seas, and on our own ground. **1699** Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 124 At this Opening is a small *Fishing Village. **1870** *Law Rep.* Comm. Pleas V. 659 A *fishing-weir .. of solid masonry.

b. Special comb., as **fishing-breeze,** one favourable for fishing; **fishing-crib** (see quot.); **fishing-flake** = *fish-flake*; **fishing-float** (see quots.); **fishing-room** (see quot.); **fishing-tube** (see quot.); **fishing-wand** (*Sc.*) = Fishing-rod.

1888 E. J. Mather *Nor'ard of Dogger* 279 There has been a 'smart *fishing-breeze' during the night, resulting in a heavy catch. **1886** C. Adams in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 652 Owing to the increase of fixed engines, called *fishing-cribs. **1861** L. L. Noble *After Icebergs* 20 We are glad to jump ashore at Mrs. Bridget Kennedy's *fishing-flake. **1727–41** Chambers *Cycl.*, **Fishing-floats*, are little appendages to the line, serving to keep the hook and bait suspended at the proper depth. **1893** *Standard Dict., Fishing-float*, [U. S.], a scow used in seine-fishing, from which an apron is let down to the bed of the river for the more convenient handling of the seine. **1879** E. W. H. Holdsworth in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 266 '*Fishing rooms' or portions of the shore set apart for the curing and storing of fish. **1874** Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 873/2 **Fishing-tube* (Microscopy), an open-ended glass tube for selecting a microscopic object in a fluid. **1889** Barrie *Window in Thrums* 96, I was in the garden putting some rings on a *fishing-wand.

Fi·shing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Fish *v.*[2] + -ing 1.] The action of strengthening or supporting with a fish; see Fish *sb.*[2] *Fishing-key*, a kind of fish-plate.

1798 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 132 The .. two masts, by good fishing will hold fast. **1837** Marryat *Dog-fiend* xii, I wish I had the fishing of your back that is so bent. **1852** *Specif. Bruff's Patent* No. 14096. 2 Into this metal clip, which I term a fishing key, the ends of each rail at its junction with the preceding or succeeding rail are received.

Fishing (fi·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That fishes.

1. Of an animal: That catches fish. (The names of such animals are sometimes hyphened.)

Fishing frog, a fish: = Angler[1] 2.

1688 Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The Fishing Hauk is an absolute Species of a Kings-fisher. **1766** Pennant *Zool.* (1769) III. 94 The fishing frog grows to a large size. **1883** *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 153 The Fishing cat .. is very common in Lower Bengal about Calcutta.

2. Of an accusation, inquiry, etc.: Preferred or put forward in order to elicit information which cannot be gained directly.

1831 Peacock *Crotchet Castle* xv, He again threw out two or three fishing questions. **1844** Ld. Brougham *A. Lunel* I. ii. 37 So she framed what our lawyers call her fishing question. **1863** H. G. Wilson *Sp. bef. Privy Council* 3 Merely colourable and fishing Articles of accusation.

Hence **Fi·shingly** *adv.*

1837 Lockhart *Scott* (1839) VIII. 23 One of the College librarians yesterday told Sir W., fishingly, 'I have been so busy that I have not yet read *your* Redgauntlet'. **1893** *Field* 27 May 771/1 The onlooker who is not fishingly inclined.

Fi·shing-rod. [f. Fishing *vbl. sb.*] A long slender tapering rod to which a line is attached for angling. Formerly called also Angle-rod.

1552 Huloet, Fishing rodde, *calamus.* **1591** Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Veleta*, the toppe of a fishing rodde, *tragula.* **1706** Farquhar *Recruiting Officer* IV. ii, You have something like a fishing-rod there. **1861** W. F. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 175 Izaak Walton, who wielded pen and fishing-rod with equal love and skill, was born at Stafford in 1593.

Fishless (fi·flĕs), *a.* [f. Fish *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without fish; devoid of fish.

1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 109 Where you shall have the aire birdles, the sea fishles. **1655** Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. 339 The rapid seas shall sooner fishless slide. **1879** Walford *Londoniana* II. 38 Fishless ponds and ragged turf.

Fishlet (fi·ʃlèt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LET.] A very small fish.

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* June 856 We might have filled a boat in an hour with..queer fishlets. 1890 *Q. Rev.* July 221 The fishlets are fed from time to time with yolk of egg.

Fishling (fi·ʃliŋ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -LING, dim. suffix.] A small or young fish.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Aug. 5/2 The curious fishling which wants to find out what is behind the door. 1893 *Field* 4 Feb. 152/2 The unhappy fishling.

†**Fi·shly,** *adv. Obs.* [i. as prec. + -LY 2.] Like fish, fishily.

1699 COWLEY *Voy.* in *Cook's Voy.* (1790) III. 846 Which fowles .. tasted somewhat fishly.

Fishmonger (fi·ʃmʌŋgəɹ). [f. as prec. + MONGER.] One who deals in fish.

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 243 The ferst day off Marche at the Fyshemongerys howse. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 9 This maketh the Fishmongers Wiues so wanton. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 309 It was at a time when 'tis the Fishmonger's Fair. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xvii, The fishmonger pulls off his hat with an air of reverence.

Hence **Fi·shmongering** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 160 Abraham Cabelian, known in the fishmongering world, from a cod which still bears his name.

Fishpond (fi·ʃpɒnd). [f. as prec. + POND.]

1. A pond in which fish are kept.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fisshe ponde, *vivarium.* 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 42 An herb Benione, which being hung in a linen cloth near a Fish Pond..makes him [an otter] avoid the place. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* liv, There is a terrass on the south side, with a fish-pond. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 723 A small country seat, surrounded by pleasant gardens and fishponds.

fig. 1659 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xix. 117 To make so filthy a Fish-pond, as I was, so pure.

b. Applied jocularly to the sea (cf. *herring-pond*).

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 9 I had not saild a league in that great fishpond but I cast up my very gall. 1661 OGILBY *His Majesty's Entert.* 18 The great Fish-pond Shall be thine. 1865 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. 3 Our queer German brothers over the Northern fish-pond.

2. A depression in a card-table to contain 'fish' (see FISH *sb.*2) or counters.

1785 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 19 Mar., When covered with a table-cloth, the fish-ponds are not easily discerned.

Fi·sh-pool. [f. FISH *sb.*1] A pool of water to contain fish; a fishpond.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John v. 7 In þæt fiscpol [L. *in piscinam*] *c* 1000 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178 *Viuarium,* fiscpol; *Euripus uel piscina,* fiscpol. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 883 To a fische-pole he come. 1529 *Supplic. to King* 48 Fyshe pooles well stored with dyuerse kyndes of fyshes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 77 The .. Fish-poole, which we haue appointed to be in the midst of our Court. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 638 To the large Fish-pools, or the glassy Floods.

b. (See quot.)

1718 STEELE & GILLMORE (*title*) An Account of the Fish-Pool: consisting of a Description of the Vessel so call'd, lately invented and built for the Importation of Fish alive.

Fi·sh-scale. [f. FISH *sb.*1] One of the scales of a fish's skin. Chiefly *attrib.* (in quot. 1834 referring to ichthyosis: cf. *fish-skin disease* below); **fish-scale tile,** a tile shaped like a fish scale.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 61 Was this a price for fish-scales? 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 465 One case is recorded, in which the face was the only part exempted from the fish-scale covering. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1260 Fish-scale tile slabs, £12 10*s.* per 100. *Ibid.* § 1261 The fish-scale slabs..are notched or rebated on the lower edge. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 207 *Fish Scale Embroidery* .. The principal parts of the design .. are covered over with brightly tinted Fish scales sewn to the foundation with coloured silks.

Fish-skin (fi·ʃskin). [f. FISH *sb.*1]

1. The skin of a fish.

1651 J. HALL *Grounds of Monarchy* II. 31 Hanging fish skins about the wals of the Chamber. 1759 COLEBROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 43 A piece of old wainscoat..was smoothed with a fish-skin. 1859 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Gloss., Fish-skin, used in New England to clarify coffee.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **fish-skin disease** (also shortened *fish-skin*), ichthyosis; **fish-skin grain,** grain (in leather) resembling the skin of a fish.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3896/4 He..had about him a Fish skin Plaister-Box with Silver Instruments. 1814 T. BATEMAN *Cutan. Dis.* (ed. 3) 49 The *Ichthyosis,* or fish-skin disease. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 463 *Lepidosis Ichthyiasis.* Fish-skin. 1879 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/2 Steel rollers, for making the 'fish skin' grain.

Fi·sh-tail. [f. FISH *sb.*1] The tail of a fish. Chiefly *attrib.* of things resembling a fish's tail in shape or action, e. g. a spreading flame from a kind of gas-burner, hence called *fish-tail burner, -jet* (also shortened *fish-tail*); **fish-tail wind** (see quot. 1875).

1840 *Mech. Mag.* XXXII. 343/2 The best small light is .. the fish-tail jet. 1852 J. BOURNE *Screw Propeller* 56 Fowles's Fish-tail Propeller. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* Oct., I turned on a fishtail burner. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 128/2 In the case of cannel coal, the holes are small; and for common London gas they are rather large. The former are known by the name of Lancashire or Scotch fish-tails. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* x. (1885) 247 We have no more reverence for the sun than we have for a fish-tail gas-burner. 1875 *Times* 16 July 5/5 A nasty shifting breeze blowing down the ranges all day, now on this side, now on that, – a 'fishtail' wind. 1882 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 6/1 The day was bright with a strong fish-tail wind. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 6/6, I spliced it to the bedstead, in what they call a fishtail knot.

b. Hence as predicative *adj. rare.*

1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 5/6 The wind was very fish-tail and tricky.

†**Fi·sh-whole,** *a. Obs.* [f. FISH *sb.*1] As sound as a fish; thoroughly sound or healthy.

a 1225 *Juliana* 59 Heo ase fischhal as þah ha nefde nowher hurtes ifelet. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 52 He was clensed of lepre and made fisch hale. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 353 P Fyve cheynes I haue & þey ben fysh hole. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M, As sound as a Trout. And another phrase, Fish-whole, I think is most ment of the Trout.

Fishwife (fi·ʃwəif). [f. as prec. + WIFE.] A woman who sells fish.

1523 J. ROPER *Will* in *Archæol. Cant.* (1859) II. 154, I bequethe to the making of an horse way, for the fisshe wyves. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 80 They ..abuse one another like Fish-wives. 1739 J. MILLER *Jests* cxv, She bid the Fish-Wife about half what she asked. 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Rob Roy* (1868) 72, I took the towline thrown down from the quay by some sturdy fishwives.

Fishy (fi·ʃi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.]

1. Abounding in fish. Now *poet.* or *humorous.*

1552 HULOET, Fishye, or full of fishe .. *piscosus, pisculentus.* 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 20 Hath many fishie rivers and lakes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 499 Bait the barb'd steel, and from the fishy flood Appease th' afflictive fierce desire of food. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 853 On the banks of that fishy loch we stood. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. IX. 265 As when two winds upturn the fishy deep.

2. Resembling a fish or something belonging to a fish; fish-like.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* v. 4 Only the stump [*marg.* fishy part] of Dagon was left. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xix. 260 The Mermaids..with womans head above, and fishy extremity below. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) Add. 2 Two Syrens, which twining their fishy Tails together, made a Seat. 1863 N. MACLEOD *Remin. Highland Par.* in *Gd. Words* 505 Lachlan had become so accustomed to this kind of fishy existence. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* iii. 47 I know nothing of these fishy, half-under-water people. *Comb.* 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* II. xxvi, Getting over the ground upon a pair of droll, fat, fishy looking legs.

b. Of the eye: Dull, vacant of expression. Also in comb. *fishy-eyed* adj.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 23 The door was opened by a tall, fishy-eyed maid. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xv. (1879) 136 The same vacant faces, looking with the same fishy stare into the lecturer's countenance. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I vi. 128 A pallid young man with a fishy eye. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 291 The Sheykh of the Cataract—a flat-faced, fishy-eyed old Nubian.

3. Of odour, taste, etc.: Characteristic of or proceeding from fish.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 383 It is enough for thee To suffer for my love the fishy savours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 168 Better pleas'd Then Asmodeus with the fishie fume. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IV. 546 Which the fishy scent subdued. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ.* II. 211 An example of a pure fishy taste without the slightest degree of rankness.

4. Having the savour, smell, or taint of fish.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 292 Clawe nat the skyn with fyshye fyngers. 1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II 501 A Bird..called a Pellican, but a kind of Cormorant, that is of taste Fishy. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Aug., The part by the sea..was so..fishy that I rejoiced when we left it. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 90 The very air was fishy.

5. Consisting of fish; produced from fish.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. ii. 28 Soy is made partly with a Fishy composition. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 64 Watery fowl, that seek their fishy food. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 279 In connexion with the fishy family. 1884 *Illust. Lond. News* 13 Dec. 571/3 The guests..washed down their fishy repast with Latour Blanche.

6. *colloq.* or *slang.* a. (? With the notion 'slippery as a fish', or perh. with allusion to meat with a 'fishy' taste.) Of dubious quality, unreliable, questionable, 'shady'. b. Having 'fishy' eyes (see 2 b); hence, languid or 'seedy', *esp.* as the result of a debauch.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix, I thought it was all up.. The most fishy thing I ever saw. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherm.* (1875) 117 There he lay .. certainly doosed fishy about the eyes. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* III. 151 Langton's French is very fishy. 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xi, I always heard he was fishy about money matters. 1882 *American* V. 83 Altogether, the story is too fishy.

Fisic, Fisician, obs. ff. PHYSIC, PHYSICIAN.

Fisk: see FISC.

†**Fisk,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–6 fysk(e, 6-8 fiske. [Possibly a frequentative (formed with *k* suffix as in *walk, talk, lurk*) of OE. *fȳsan* to hurry, or of *fésian, fysian* FEEZE *v.* Cf. the synonymous Sw. *fjäska,* a frequentative of *fjäsa* to bustle, make a fuss.] *intr.* To move briskly, scamper about, frisk, whisk; also with *about, abroad, in and out, to and fro.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1704 & he fyskez hem by-fore, þay founden hym sone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 153 What frek of bys folde fiskeþ þus a-boute? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/2 Fiskin a-bowte yn ydilnesse, *vagor.* 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 104 Than he is busi .. then he fyskes a brode. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii. in Dodsl. *O. Pl.* II. 10 Tome Tannkard's Cow .. fysking with her taile. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 114 Why feare yee so, thus fisking in and out? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gadding-Gossips,* way-going Women, Fidging and Fisking everywhere. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

quasi-*trans.* 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 242 If he scaped this, at all times to be ware, With faint fond flies, to fiske agayne a warfare.

Hence **Fi·sking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fi·sker,** one who frisks or scampers about.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/2 Fyscare a-bowte ydylly, *discursor, discursatrix, vagulus vel vagator.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 45 If a shepe haue mathes, ye shall perceyue it by her bytynge, or fyskynge. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 175 Not such an other mutterer .. or a fisking will. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 190 Being growne very wearie with your violent fiskings. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Trotiere,* A fisking huswife, a raunging damsell. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 91 Thoughts..Come buzzing so within my .. breast, With fisking traine. 1675 *Rules of Civility* v in *Antiquary* (1880) II. 58/2 Madam .. fisking and pratling are but ill ways to please.

Fisnamy, fisonomie, obs. ff. PHYSIOGNOMY.

†**Fiss-buttocked,** *a.* ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Fissebuttocked sowe, *tarda mulier, trossa.*

Fissenless, var. of FOISONLESS.

Fissi-, less correctly **fisso-,** used as combining form of L. *fissus,* pa. pple. of *findĕre* to split, employed in *Biol., Phys., Zool.,* in terms formed chiefly on the analogy of late L. *fissipēs* (see FISSIPED) to indicate the condition of being cleft. **Fi·ssicо·state** *a.* [L. *costa* rib: see COSTATE], having the nervures or ribs divided (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Fi·ssida·ctyl, -yle** *a.* [Gr. δάκτυλ-os finger], having the digits divided. **Fi·ssigemma·tion,** a mode of reproduction intermediate between fission and gemmation. **Fi·ssili·ngual** *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue + -AL], having the tongue cleft; said of a sub-order of saurian reptiles, hence called *Fissilinguia.* **Fi·ssipa·lmate** *a.* [see PALMATE], partially web-footed; semipalmate. Hence **Fi·ssipalma·tion,** partial palmation, or incomplete webbing of the toes. **Fi·ssiparturi·tion,** the action of giving birth to young by fission (in quot. *transf.*). **Fi·ssiro·stral** *a.* [L. *rostr-um* + -AL], having a deeply cleft beak; belonging to the order of birds thence called *Fissirostres.* **Fi·ssiro·strate** *a.* [as prec. + -ATE 2] = prec.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 268/1 Families of the Fissirostral tribe. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 377 Natatores.—Feet .. palmate or fisso-palmate. 1881 O. FISHER in *Nature* XXV. 243 The act of fissiparturition by which the moon was born must have been sudden.

Fissibility (fisibi·lĭti). [badly f. L. *fiss-* ppl. stem of *findĕre* to split, cleave + -(*i*)*bility* -ITY.] The quality of being easily cleft.

1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* I. 144 They [bamboo canes] are often made use of for frames of houses, for which their ready fissibility, and their lightness, peculiarly adapt them.

Fissile (fi·sil), *a.* Also 7 fissel, 8 fissil. [ad. L. *fissil-is,* f. *findĕre* to cleave: see -ILE. Cf. Fr. *fissile.*] Capable of being divided or split; cleavable; inclined or tending to split.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Some are Fissil, as the spectacle stone; others not, as mettals. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 128 It springs slowly through a soft, fissil rock. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xlviii. 572 Layers of drift peat, sand or fissile clay. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 427 They communicate often a fissile character to the stone in which they occur. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 180 Ash-hewn timbers and fissile oaks with the wedges are rent.

Hence **Fi·ssileness** = next.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fissileness,* aptness to be cleaved.

Fissility (fisi·lĭti). [f. FISSILE + -ITY.] The quality of being fissile or cleavable.

1670–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxii. 178 The knowledge of..the fissility of a stone. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Attributes God* III. xlv. 202 Had the fissility of slate not been known it would scarcely have been credited. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 121 This superinduced fissility or 'cleavage' has resulted from an internal rearrangement of the particles.

Fission (fi·ʃən). [ad. L. *fissiōn-em,* n. of action f. *findĕre* to split.]

1. The action of splitting or dividing into pieces.

1865 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* Jan. 177 Fission or the separation of cuttings is used to perpetuate the same variety.

2. *spec.* in *Biol.* The division of a cell or organism into new cells or organisms, as a mode of reproduction.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 49 In some elongated species the fission is effected in a longitudinal direction. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 38 A Medusa may actually be generated .. by fertile ova, by gemmation, and by spontaneous fission.

transf. 1883 ABBOTT *Alphabet,* Vau had the singular fate of generating four other letters by a sort of spontaneous fission.

Fissiparous (fisi·pərəs). [f. mod.L. type *fissipar-us* (f. FISSI- + L. *parĕre* to bring forth; incorrectly on analogy of *vīviparus*) + -OUS.] a. Of organisms: Producing new individuals by fission. b. Of or pertaining to the process of reproduction by fission. Hence **Fissi·parously** *adv.*

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 145/2 The first of these modes of reproduction is entitled fissiparous. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 94 The polypes produced fissiparously resemble one another in organization. 1887 W. HOOPER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 464 Organisms which are fissiparous, and when cut in two form two fresh independent organisms.

transf. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 70 All error is

that physiologists term fissiparous. 1890 *Times* 21 Nov. /2 Scotch Home Rule and, perhaps, half-a-dozen other ssiparous developments of 'national life'.

So **Fi·ssipara·tion**, the process of fissiparous eproduction. **Fissi·parism** = prec. **Fi·ssipa·rity**, he attribute of being fissiparous.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 216/1 Fissiparation and gemnation. 1868 E. P. Wright *Ocean World* iv. 77 This is hat Naturalists term generation by division—fissiparism r fission. 1872 Dana *Corals* i. 57 This dividing one's self 1 two, for the sake of an increase of population, is the rocess called spontaneous fission or fissiparity. 1891 *Ionist* I. 627 The change from fissiparity to sexuality.

Fissiped, fissipede (fi·siped, -pēd), *a.* and *b.* [ad. late L. *fissiped-em*, f. *fiss-us*, pa. pple. of *findĕre* to split + *ped-em*, *pēs* foot.]

A. *adj.* Having the toes separated.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Fissiped*, cloven-footed. 1847 Craig, *Fissiped*. 1882 W. A. Forbes in *Nature* No. 639. 87 The three great groups of fissiped Carnivora.

B. *sb.* An animal having its toes divided.

In the two first quots. the word may be Latin.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 It is discribed like issipedes, or birdes which have their feet or clawes divided. 688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 309 2 Fissipedes, or having pen Toes .. [are] Aquatick Birds living much in Water. 847 Craig, *Fissiped*. 1854 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 542 The econd subdivision, denominated Fissipedes, are destitute f pincers.

Hence **Fissi·pedal** *a.*, **Fissi·pedate** *a.* = Fissiped *a.*

1883 W. H. Fowler in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 434/1 The Fissipedal Carnivora were divided by Cuvier into two groups. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fissipedate*.

Fissive (fi·siv), *a.* [f. L. type **fissīvus*, f. *findĕre* (pa. pple. *fissus*) to split.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, fission.

1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* v. 29 The whole plant is built up by the fissive multiplication of the simple cell in which it takes its origin.

Fissle, fistle (fi·s'l), *sb. Sc.* [f. next vb.] 'Bustle, fuss' (Jam.).

1719 Hamilton *Ep. to Ramsay* 24 July, O sic a fike and sic a fistle I had about it. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 35 The oddest fike an' fisle that e'er was seen.

Fissle, fistle (fi·s'l), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* Also fisle, fissil. [echoic: cf. Fizzle.]

1. *intr.* To make a slight continued noise; to rustle; to move with such a noise.

1721 Ramsay *Wks.* I. Gloss. *Fistle* to stir. 1789 Davidson *Seasons, Winter* 232 Or icicle drop frae the bended twig, Wi' fissling din, amang the leafless bri'rs. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* ix, 'He heard the curtains o' his bed fissil'. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* III. 65 The wind again began to fisle, and the signs of a tempest were seen. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 26 *Fissle*, *Fistle*, to make a crepitant noise or faint crackling. 1856 T. Aird *Poet. Wks.* 132 The little mouse .. Creeps from her hole and fissles through the grass. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 34. 179 The dead leaves were fistling in troops down the lanes.

2. To move about restlessly or uneasily; to fidget.

1785 Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* xxii, Twa lines frae you wad gar me fissle. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fizzling*, fidgeting as a person in a state of bodily uneasiness. 1863 Robson *Bards of Tyne* 319 Whole patriot bands .. Do fyke and fistle sair about her.

Fissle, dial. form of Thistle.

Fissural (fi·sĭŭrăl), *a.* [f. Fissure *sb.* + -al.] Of or pertaining to a fissure, also, inclined to form or having fissures.

1881 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Techn.* 501 (Cent. Dict.), To confine the discussion of the fissural pattern to a brief statement of what appear to be the constant and inconstant fissural characters. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fissural angeioma*, angeioma of the natural fissures of the body.

Fissuration (fisiurē·ʃən). [a. F. *fissuration*, n. of action f. *fissurer*: see Fissure *v.* and -ation.]

1. The action of fissuring or splitting asunder; the state of being fissured or cleft.

1854 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 193 A slight fissuration of the caudal end. 1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Psych.* I. 342 Whether fissuration be due to mechanical causes or [etc.].

2. *Biol.* = Fission.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. ii. 403 The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or fissuration. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fissuration*.

Fissure (fi·sĭŭr, fi·sĭū), *sb.* [a. F. *fissure*, ad. L. *fissūra*, f. *findĕre* (pa. pple. *fissus*) to cleave.]

1. A cleft or opening (usually rather long and narrow) made by splitting, cleaving, or separation of parts; 'a narrow chasm where a breach has been made' (J.).

1606 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Fissure*, rift, cleft, or partition. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 235 Of but few gallons of water forced through a narrow Fissure, he could raise a mist in his Garden. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 6 Those Strata were divided by parallel Fissures. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 811, I see .. The gaping fissures to receive the rains. 1814 Cary *Dante, Inf.* xiv. 107 Each part, except the gold, is rent throughout; And from the fissure tears distil. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 112 The vast fissure of the Jordan valley.

b. *fig.* (of non-material cleavage).

1876 Douse *Grimm's L.* § 61. 150 A dialectic fissure, as it were, was originated. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July, They .. were .. divided by too deep a social fissure from the Indians whom they were expected to convert.

2. *spec.* a. *Path.* A narrow solution of continuity produced by injury or by ulceration; also, an incomplete fracture of a bone, without separation of parts. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 270 Whanne þe bowels fallip adoun þoruȝ a fissure .i. a brekynge. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxi. xx, [It cureth] the Fissures in the seat. 1676 Wiseman *Surg.* v. ix. 379 By a Fall or Blow the Scull may be fissured or fractured .. this Fracture or Fissure may be under the Contusion, or [etc.]. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Fissure* .. In Surgery a kind of Fracture, or breaking of a Bone, that happens in the length of it. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 249 The best Authors .. divide the injuries, of which the skull is susceptible, into five kinds, as a *fissure*, a *fracture*, [etc.]. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 49 Fissures are linear wounds having their seat in the epidermis or corium.

b. *Anat., Bot.* etc. A natural cleft or opening in an organ or part; e. g. one of the *sulci* or depressions which separate the convolutions of the brain.

1656–74 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Fissure*, a cleft, a division, a parted leaf. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* iv. ii. 101 In other Animals the Fissure of the Pupil is erect. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 184 The mouth of the earth worm consists of a small longitudinal fissure. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. i. 10 Bischoff .. admits that every chief fissure and fold in the brain of man has its analogy in that of the orang. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fissure* .. in Botany, the line of cleavage of seed vessels and anthers, and the clefts of a divided leaf.

c. *Her.* A diminutive of the bend sinister, being one fourth of its width. †Also, a riband, or eighth part of a bend (*obs.*).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E vij b, Thys fyssure is calde a staffe, and in french it is cald a baston. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* 110 b, A ribande..conteineth in bredeth, the eight parte of y' bende .. This ys also called a Fissure. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. v. (1611) 53 It is commonly called a Fissure..in that it cuts or rents the coat armour in twaine. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Fissure* is the fourth part of the bend sinister and by some called a *staff*.

3. The action of cleaving or splitting asunder; the state of being cleft; cleavage.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2nd Peter* i. 11. 226 The apertion of heaven..in these places signifies..a visible fissure of heaven. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 232 On striking the surface with a walking-pole .. lines of fissure radiated from the point of impact.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fissure theory*; **fissure claim, -needle, vein** (see quots.).

1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ix. 281, I had heard the Via Mala cited as a conspicuous illustration of the fissure theory. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Fissure-needle*, a spiral needle for catching together the gaping lips of wounds. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Fissure-vein*, a fissure in the earth's crust filled with mineral. 1886 *York Herald* 4 Aug. 1/4 As usual in such fissure veins..as the workings increase in depth the lode will considerably increase both in thickness and richness. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 6/1 The reef..is reported..to be a true fissure claim.

Fissure (fi·sĭŭr), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a fissure or fissures in; to cleave, split.

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physic* 173 When the inward place is Fissured, the outward remaining unhurt. 1676 [see Fissure *sb.* 2]. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xlvii, The French cannon had fissured the building from top to bottom. 1863 Lyell *Antig. Man* xi. (ed. 3) 202 By that convulsion the region around Natchez was..much fissured. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 237 The strata would be fissured and displaced.

2. *intr.* To break into, or open in, fissures; to become cleft or split.

Hence **Fi·ssuring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 419 The rending and fissuring of the ground. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 49/2 The process of fissuring or segmentation. 1862 G. P. Scrope *Volcanos* 47 The fissuring effect upon solid rocks.

Fissured (fi·sĭŭrd), *ppl. a.* [f. Fissure *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Having a fissure or fissures; broken up by fissures.

1788 T. Taylor *Comment. of Proclus* I. p. cxii, Quadrupeds having solid or many fissured hoofs. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 579 Ivy clasped The fissured stones with its entwining arms. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 352 Fluids that escape from the fissured ground. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. iii. 21 Which lobes, after the expansion of the flower, become fissured near their margins.

Fissureless (fi·sĭŭrlĕs), *a.* [f. Fissure *sb.* + -less.] Without a fissure or fissures.

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iii. 650 The fissureless pieces of ice.

Fissuriform (fi·sĭŭrifōrm), *a.* [f. Fissure *sb.* + -(i)form.] Resembling a fissure in form.

1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. xii. 388 The two lateral pits..are fissuriform.

Fissury (fi·sĭŭri), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -y[1].] Having, or full of, fissures.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 339 Should the rock .. happen to be loose or fissury.

Fist (fist), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 fȳst, (fæst), 2–6 fest(e, (3 *south.* veste), 3–5 fust(e, (3 *south.* vuste), 4–5 feest, 4–6 fyst(e, 4, 6–7 fiste, 5– fist. [OE. *fyst* str. fem. corresponds to OFris. *fȳst*, MLG. *fȳst* (Du. *vuist*), OHG. *fûst* (MHG. *vûst*, mod.Ger. *faust*) :—WGer. **fûsti*.

By some scholars this is referred to an OTeut. form **fûhsti-z*, **funhsti-z* :—pre-Teut. **pŋgstis* (whence OSl. *pęstĭ* of same meaning), f. ablaut-variant of **penqe* Five.

1. The hand clenched or closed tightly, with the fingers doubled into the palm:

a. *gen., esp.* for the purpose of striking.

a 900 *Lorica Gloss.* 49 in *O.E. Texts* (1885) 173 *Pugnas*, fyste. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxi. 18 Gif men cidaþ & hira oþer hys nextan mid .. fyste stiċþ. *c* 1050 *Monastic Sign-language* in *Techmer's Internat. Zeitschr. f. allg. Sprgsch.* II. 124 Rær up þine fæste. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark xiv. 65 Sume .. mid festen hine beaten. *c* 1205 Lay. 22785, & seodden þa uustes uusden to sweoren. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 He þolede .. þet te Giws dutten .. his deorewurde muð mid hore dreori fustes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 105 þe fyngris of his hand ben folden into his fist. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 107 Smytynge her brestes wyth her handes and fustes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 253 b, They layde on hym with theyr fystes and other wepens. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 4 You will shortly .. haue twenty fistes about your eares. 1626 J. Pory in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* I. 331 III. 239 The Queen..brake the glasse windowes with her fiste. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 175 He only fights with a closed fist. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* II. 294 His Iron Fist descending crush'd his Skull. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* v, Testifying .. a vehement desire to shake her matronly fist at her son-in-law. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* II. ii. 36 Which we inherited by right of fist.

b. for clasping or holding something within. Hence also, grasp, grip, clutches. Now chiefly *jocular*.

Cf. F. *poing*, still the ordinary word in this sense. In Eng. *hand* is now commonly used.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 345 Boþe hys honden he nom Vol of þe poudre & of þe erþe .. And closedes to gader & hys fustes boþe adrou. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 212 He þat þou seest yn þe prestes fest. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 18 He ..hooldith the worid in his feest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10995 Philmen the fre kyng, þat he in fyst hade. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E vij, She with her fyst tooke hym fast by the mantell. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxviii. 302 The geauut, that held his sybe in his fyst. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 2 He that a little before perswaded himselfe to have helde all England in his fist, now [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 34 More light then Culver i n the Faulcons fist. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 244 Lycon..broke his sword: one part staid in his fist; The other flew. 1727–38 Gay *Fables* II. ix. 10, I know, that in a modern fist, Bribes in full energy subsist. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 139/2 No eel in the well-sanded fist of a cook-maid .. ever twisted .. as [etc.]. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems (1850) I. 182 To shatter in Poseidon's fist The trident-spear. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* III. 19 The leash in his fist.

c. In various phrases: *To grease the fist* or (one) *in the fist*: to bribe, pay well; so, †*to mollify the fist*. *To make a* (*good, poor*, etc.) *fist*: colloq. to make a (good, etc.) attempt *at* something. Also, *Hand over fist, hand to fist*: see Hand.

1598 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. v. 2 That some fat bribe might grease him in the fist. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 98 Till a right understanding be created .. which commonly follows when the Fist is mollified. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 111, I had now and then greased the Chief Surgeons Fist. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* v. 87 Mrs. Burton is really making a very pretty fist at a salon.

d. in *Falconry*, with reference to carrying hawks.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* xxxiii. (Arb.) 75 Sothely he bare there on hys fyste a lytyll byrdde lyke a sparhauke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, When ye haue yowre hawke on yowre fyst. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 They [falcones] wyll check oft, but neuer come to the fist. 1828 J. S. Sebright *Observ. Hawking* 47 The goshawk is termed a hawk of the fist, because it is from thence, and not from the air, that he flies at his game. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xv, He will have his hawks to sit on his fist.

e. Used occasionally for: † (*a*) A blow with the fist (*obs.*); (*b*) the art of using the fists, boxing.

1767 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* I. iii. 74 Harry gave him such a sudden fist in the temple as drove him staggering backward. *Ibid.* I. vi. 206 [He] gave him such a sudden fist in the mouth. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 13 Skilful in fencing and in fist.

2. The hand, not necessarily clenched or closed. *Obs.* exc. in jocular use.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 322 Thelbowes to the schare, the fustes to the chynne. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4059 Mani he smot of fot & fest. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 124 The fader is þenne as þe fust with fynger and with paume. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4674 With ilka fingire on 3oure fist. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 This fist shal sacrifice great flocks on thy sacred altars. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 24/2 She .. did wring hir fists, and cried out with a lowd voice. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* II. i, Humbly on my knees I kiss your gracious hand. I have a fist for thee too, stripling. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* ii. 113 The people of Numidia eat out of their Fist. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. v. (1737) 20 Panurge and his Antagonist shak'd Fists. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 105 Each Lad took his Lass by the Fist. *Mod. colloq.* Give us your fist, old fellow: *i. e.* shake hands.

b. *Print. slang.* An index mark ☞.

1888 in Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.* s. v.

3. The 'hand' that one writes; handwriting. Now only *jocular*.

[1524 R. Dolphine *Let.* 19 Apr. in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. Ladies* (1846) II. 23 The letter is subscribed and signed 'By the rude fist of your servant .. Richard Dolphine'.] *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. v. Loke you on your owne fist, and I will looke on this. 1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep., Ulysses to Penelope* U j b, I knewe thy freendly fist at first. *c* 1690 in *Bagford Ballads* (1877) 757 Several Yards of Fist Were wanting to compleat the List. 1864 *Derby Day* i. 8 Your friend writes a tolerable fist.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fist-like* adj.; *fistwise* adv.; **fist-ball** (see quot.); **fist-fight**, a duel with fists; **fist-free** *a.*, unharmed by blows; **fist-law** (= Ger. *faustrecht*), the right of the strongest; **fist-mate**, an opponent in a boxing-match; † **fist-**

meat, in phr. *to eat fist-meat*, to receive a blow in the mouth from a fist; **fist-work**, fighting with the fists. Also CLOSE-FIST.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Nomenclator* 296 *Follis* .. a *fist ball or a wind ball beaten with the fists to and fro in play. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* v. iv. 773 At hurl-bats and *fist-fight. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* v. ix, Neuer a sute I wore today, but hath been soundly basted. Onely this faithfull Countrey-case 'scap't *fist-free. 1831 *Examiner* 436/1 It was probably acquired .. by *fist-law (the *jus gladii*, or *Faustrecht*, of the old Civilians). 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 35 A rough age of fist-law. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 214 Hie [His?] *fist-like dowcets. 1834 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 239/2 A third [fights] because the next parish is an eyesore to him, and his *fist-mate is from it. 1563 *Jack Juggler* (Grosart 1873) 47 Gentlemen are you disposed to eat any *fist-mete? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 150 As my hand and my fyngres, Vnfolde oþer yfolde, a *fust-wise oþer elles, Al is hit bote on hand. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 514 The same hand which being first stretched forth palm-wise, is after gathered fist-wise. 1819 T. MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 6 A Ring and fair *fist-work at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Fist (fɔist), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 fyyst, 5–7, 9 fiste, 6–7 fiest, fyest, fyst(e, 9 *Sc.* feist, 7, 9 fist. Also FOIST. [First appears in 15th c., though OE. has the vbl. sb. *fisting* (see under FIST *v.*[2]). The various WGer. langs. have synonymous words representing the three ablaut-types *faist-*, *fist-*, *fust-*: MDu. *veest*, mod.Du. *vijst*, MLG. *vîst*, mod.HG. *fist*. Cf. ON. *fisa* (Da. *fise*) to break wind, and see FISE *sb.*

A view widely held is that OTeut. **fisti-* is f. **fest-*:—OAryan **pezd-* whence L. *pēdere*, Gr. βδέω (from *bed-*), Lith. *beʒdyti*, and that the root *fɔs* was evolved from this; but the hypothesis does not clearly account for the facts.]

†**1.** A breaking wind, a foul smell, stink. *Obs.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyyst, stynk, *lirida*. 1511 *Demaundes joyous* in Kemble *Salomon* (1848) 288 It is fartes and fyestes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 343 Jone sayne she had eaten a fyest; By Christ, sayde she, thou lyest, I haue as swete a breth As thou. 1605 JONSON, etc. *Eastward Hoe* IV, F iv b, Marry, fyste o' your kindnesse. I thought as much. 1611 COTGR., *Secrette* .. a fiste. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. 44 With that he whistled out most mainly. You might have heard his Fist.. From one side of the skie to th' t' other.

†**2.** The fungus usually known as puff-ball (*Lycoperdon bovista*). Also called BULLFIST, PUCKFIST (see those words) and *Wolves' fist*. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clxii. 1386 Puffe Fistes are commonly called in Latine *Lupi crepitus* or Woolfes Fistes. 1611 COTGR., *Vesse de loup*, the dustie or smoakie Toad-stole called..Bull fyste, Puffyst, wolues fyste.

3. *U.S. dial.* A small dog. Cf. *fisting-hound*.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Fiste* (*i* as in *mice*).

4. Comb., **fist-ball** = FUZZ-BALL, PUFF-BALL.

1635 HERRICK *K. Oberon's Feast* Poems (1869) 471 A little fust-ball [1648 *Hesper.* 137 Fuz-ball] pudding standes By. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* XIV. lxiv. 1324 The Fusse balls or rather Foist or Fist balls.

Fist (fist), *v.*[1] [f. FIST *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *intr.* To fight with the fists. *Obs.*

? *a* 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 272 Þou most fist and fle ylome wiþ eye ant wiþ herte. 1705 [see FISTING *vbl. sb.*].

2. *trans.* To strike with the fist, beat, punch.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 23 If I but fist him once. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii, I saw him spurning and fisting her most unmercifully. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* I. i, The boy would fist me hard.

3. To grasp or seize with the fist; to handle. Now *esp. Naut.* † *To fist about*, to hand round.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 131 We haue beene downe together in my sleepe .. fisting each others Throat. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 621 Neither is it [the Bible] a book for every one to fist. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, I warrant they [salvers] were fisted about among his dirty levee of disbanded officers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* 124 We had to fist the sail with bare hands. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fist*, to handle a rope or sail promptly. 1870 MEADE *Ride N. Zealand* 356 To see me take off my coat and fist an oar.

†**4.** *To fist* (a person) *with*: to place in his hand, to make to accept. *Obs. rare.*

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* II. 85 For all theire importunate pressinge of him they could by no means fist him with one penny thereof.

Hence **Fi·sting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 177 To the choleric fisting of every rogue Thy ear is liable. 1705 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. i. 88 Each Zealot's Purity consisting In bitter Words, and sometimes fisting.

†**Fist,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 fyistyn, 6 fyest, (fiesten, fysthe), 6–7 fyst(e. [? OE. **fīstan* (? implied in *fīsting* vbl. sb.), f. **fīst* sb. (see prec.); cf. Du. *vijsten*, *veesten*, MHG. *visten*.]

intr. To break wind.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyistyn, *cacco*, *lirido*. 1530 PALSGR. 549/1 Beware nowe thou fysthe nat. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 92/25 To Fyest, *pedere*. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* IV. v. G ij, I must fiddle him till he fyst. 1611 COTGR., *Vessir*, to fyste, to let a fyste.

Hence **Fi·sting** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fi·ster,** one who fists.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 162/43 *Fesiculatio*, fisting. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyystynge, *liridacio*. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F ij, As with fystynge and shytyng. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Cest vn gros, vn grand vesseur*, a great farter or fyster. 1611 COTGR., *Venneur*, a fizzler or fyster.

Fisted (fi·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FIST *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having or possessed of fists, fighting with the fists.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 243 The fisted knights being well matched.

b. In combination with some defining prefix, as *close-*, *clumsy-*, *hard-fisted*: see those words.

Fi·ster. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] A blow with the fist.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 281 A partizan enjoying every hard thump and smashing fister he gives the adversary.

Fistful (fi·stful), *sb.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.] As much as a fist will hold, a handful.

1611 COTGR., *Poignée*, a handfull, fistfull. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. xxii, Felix .. brought forth a fistful of fruit. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready-Money M.* xviii, Sometimes with a fistful of money, sometimes without a dollar.

Fistiana (fisti,æ·nă, -ē·nă). *humorous.* [f. as prec. + -(I)ANA: cf. *boxiana*.] Matters relating to the fists and boxing.

1840 (*title*) Fistiana or the Oracle of the Ring. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 129 When you are driven against the ropes, 'hit out', is the old rule of Fistiana and common sense. 1881 R. BUCHANAN in *Illust. Lond. News* 3 Oct. 355/1 In matters of fistiana, science, combined with pluck, is everything.

†**Fi·stic,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 fistike, (festike, fystike), 6–7 fistick, 7, 9 fistic. [ad. (through med.L. *fisticum*) Arab. فستق *fistuq*, *fustuq*, *-aq*, a. Pers. پسته *pistah*, whence ultimately PISTACHIO.] = PISTACHIO. Also, *fistic nut*, *tree*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 63 Pistacia are called of the poticaries Fistica, they may be called in english Fistikes or Festike nuttes. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) C ij, Oyle of Fystikes healeth the hemicrane. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 91 b, The figure of ye fistic tre is almost rounde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lviii. 734 The tree which bringeth foorth Fistick Nuts. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* XVI. xx. 1416 The Fisticke Nut groweth to be a tree of a reasonable large sise. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 300 Fisticks .. are Nuts growing in the Knob of the Syrian or Egyptian Turpentine-tree. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 247 Pistachoes, or Fistick-Nuts.

Fistic (fi·stik), *a.* Not in dignified use. [f. FIST *sb.*[1] + -IC.] Pertaining to or concerned with the fists or their use in boxing; pugilistic.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 146 Having a little knowledge of the fistic science. 1812 S. JONES in D. E. Baker *Biog. Dram.* III. 451 The fistic hero in this afterpiece was several times interrupted by hisses. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, This was another common procedure of the ladies, when heated by verbal or fistic altercation.

Fistical (fi·stikăl). [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 33 Having instantaneous recurrence to fistical ratiocination. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 65 The man I sing, who .. in a fistical combat, beat .. the butcher of Bristol.

Fisticuff (fi·stikʊf), *sb.* Also **fisty-.** [f. FIST *sb.*[1] + CUFF *sb.*[2]; the form may be imitated from *handiwork*.]

1. In *pl.* Blows or fighting with the fists.

1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 23 The foole .. falls at fisty cuffes with him. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 92 In this kinde of fight succeeded fisticuffes. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Little French Lawyer* IV. iv, To revenge my wrongs at fisty-cuffs. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), My invention and judgment are perpetually at fisticuffs, till they have quite disabled each other. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 34 Fighting men and lovers of fisty-cuffs. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rev.* I. 23 The blows .. are not mere fisticuffs. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* V. 243 It now and then happened that the literary gladiators came to actual fisticuffs.

2. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. viii, It is lucky for the women, that the seat of fistycuff war is not the same with them as among men. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 369 The fistycuffs art. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* xxxiii, Many a fisticuff battle and bicker.

Fisticuff (fi·stikʊf), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *trans.* To strike or cuff with the fists. Also *fig.* b. *intr.* To fight or spar with the fists.

1650–3 HALES *Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 351 This Writing will be so fisty-cuff'd by many. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 488 A brace of judges fisticuffing on the bench. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 52 He would .. have fisticuffed me round the room for my pains.

Hence **Fi·sticuffing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fi·sticuffer,** a pugilist; **Fi·sticuffery,** fighting.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 527 On the moral propriety of conjugal fistycuffery I had prepared some copious remarks. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 173 The miscellaneous assaults and batteries, kickings, fisticuffings .. which the inferior officers continually perpetrate. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 196 The keeper himself is not altogether averse to a little fisticuffing. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 562/2 Every..fisticuffer..had heard of Bob's strength.

Fistify (fi·stifəi), *v. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. FIST *v.* + -(I)FY.] *intr.* To fight with the fists.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Late Gt. Victories* (1876) 38 There has been fistifying enough.

†**Fi·sting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FIST *v.*[2]] That fists: applied as a contemptuous epithet. *Fisting cur*, *dog*, *hound*: a small pet dog (cf. *foisting hound*).

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1262/2 A lyttle fysting curre. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2141 Quhat kynd of woman is thy wyfe? .. Ane fistand flag, a flagartie fuffe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 49 Where as your fisting Nonnes were of Antichrist and the deuill. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 This cur [the Spaniel gentle] which some frumpingly term Fisting Hounds serve in a manner to no good use. 1611 COTGR., *Vessaille*, a fysting; or a crue of fysting slouens or sluts. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 227/1 No Daintie Ladies fisting-hound. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/2 The Puppy, or Fisting-Dog, [is] such as Ladies delight in.

†**Fi·stinut.** *Obs.* Also 7 fistenut. [corrupted form of *fistic nut*: see FISTIC *sb.*]

1676–1732 COLES, *Fiste-nuts*. 1775 ASH, *Fistinut*.

Fistle, var. of FISSLE and dial. f. THISTLE.

Fistle: see FISTULA.

†**Fi·stmeal.** *Obs.* [f. FIST *sb.*[1]; cf. OE. *fōtmǣl* measure of a foot.] The breadth of the fist.

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 37 (an. 3 Edw. iv) Every English man .. shall have an English Bow of his own length and one fistmele at the least betwixt the neckes.

†**Fi·stock.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [dim. of FIST *sb.*[1]: see -OCK.] A fist.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 227 Scarce able for to stay His fistocke from his servants face.

†**Fi·stucate,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [f. L. *fistūcāt-* ppl. stem of *fistūcāre* to use a *fistūca* or rammer: see -ATE[3].] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II. E P v, To Ramme downe stones, *fistucate*.

‖ **Fistula** (fi·stiŭlă), *sb.* Forms: α. 5–6 fystel, (6 fistle, fystle, -yl), 6–7 fistule, (6 fystule). β. 6 fystela, fistulay, -ey, fistelow, -olo(e, phistilo, 6–7 fistulo(e, 7 fistila, 6– fistula. [a. L. *fistula* pipe, flute (also in pathological sense = I), of which the popular representative in OF. was *festre*, FESTER *sb.*

In Eng. the word appears first in adapted forms, perh. taken from OF. *fistle*, *fistule*.]

1. *Pathol.* A long, narrow, suppurating canal of morbid origin in some part of the body; a long, sinuous pipe-like ulcer with a narrow orifice.

α. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 82 Colyk, stranguyllyon, stone, fystel or kanker or ony other sekenes. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C iv, It is good for to wasshe the fystules with the same water twyse in a daye. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 236 A fystle. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Physick* 318/2 This cureth all wounds, and all fistles.

β. [1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VII. lix. (1495) 274 *Fistula*, the fester is a postume that..rootyth wythin.] 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 25 This vnguent .. doeth also profyte muche in Fistulays. *c* 1570 SIR H. GILBERT *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 5 Towching all kindes of Vlcers, Sores, Phistiloes, wowndes, &c. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 12 It is good for all wounds, fistilaes, and sores of the mouth. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 423 It cools Feavers and cures Ulcers, Fistulas, Cancers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 360 It happens sometimes to end in a Fistula. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xviii. 89 Henry, notwithstanding his fistula and his fever, was able to sit on horseback.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 389 b, Fosteryng continually this fretting Fistula within the Bowels of the Christian commonweale. 1622 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* II. 48 An heart diseased with that grievous fistula of hypocrisie. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 5 The mouth is but a running sore and hollow fistula of the minde.

b. in animals, birds, etc.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. xxvi. 45 *heading*, Of the Poll euill or Fistula in the Necke. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* VIII. xvi. (1668) 133 The Fistula in hawks is a cankerous, hollow Ulcer in any part of a hawks body. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1311/4 A sorrel Gelding .. having formerly had a Fistula. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* x. 162 Sylph [a mare] ..having been blistered too severely on the withers where a fistula had evidently been apprehended.

2. *Bot.* = *Cassia fistula*: see CASSIA 4.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 62 This is the purgative fruit or pods of the Cassia Fistula, black or purging Fistula.

3. A natural or normal pipe or spout in cetaceous animals, insects, etc. (see quots.).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xix. 154 Like cetaceous animals and Whales, the Lamprey hath a fistula spout or pipe at the back part of the head. 1658 *Ibid.* III. xxvi. 215 The Fistula or spout [of the Whale]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Mollusca .. have a fistule above the head. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* Gloss. App., *Fistula*, the intermediate subquadrangular pipe, in insects, formed by the union of the two branches of the *antlia* which conveys the nectar to the pharynx.

4. *Eccl.* A tube through which in early times communicants received the consecrated wine; now used by the Pope only.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 53 The fistula, or pipe of gold wherwith the Pope receiues the consecrated blood of our Saviour in the Chalice. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 99 He held the chalice with his right hand, and the fistula in the chalice with his left, while the brethren in order imbibed.

‖ **5.** *Mus.* A reed instrument or pipe of the ancient Romans.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1893) I. 301 A rural instrument, perfectly answering the description of the ancient fistula, being composed of unequal reeds. 1728 J. RICHARDSON *Statues Italy, etc.* 185 One sits upon a Rock playing on a Fistula. 1727 POPE *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. v. Wks. 1741 II. 19, I will have it [the Whistle] exactly to correspond with the ancient Fistula.

†**Fi·stula,** *v. Obs.* In 6 fystle. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To form or become a fistula.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* vi. 9 If this impediment do encrease, and a remedy by tyme not had, it wyll fester and fystle. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 39 Till at last it fistula or gangrene.

†Fi·stula'd, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 fystyled, ystuled, 7 fistuled. [f. FISTULA, *fistule* + -ED 2.] Formed into, or accompanied by, a fistula.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 Woundes that be festered and fystyled. *Ibid.* § 377 Some be playne woundes, & some ystuled, & some be festered. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 147 Wounds that are fistuled, and incurable cancars. *Ibid.* 155 Fistula'd. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 16. 10 Sundry stinking Fistula'd Ulcers running in it.

Fistular (fi·stiŭlăi), *a.* [ad. L. *fistulār-is*, f. *fistula*: see FISTULA *sb.* and -AR 1.]

1. *Bot.* Hollow and cylindrical like a pipe or reed, tube-like. Also, consisting of tube-like parts.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Flower*, Compounded Flowers, are either, Discous..Planifolious..Fistular, which is compounded of many long, hollow, little Flowers like Pipes. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 150 The fibres and fistular parts of a plant. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 150 Leaves fistular. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 149 Umbelliferæ. Herbs. Stems usually fistular, solid at the nodes.

2. *Path.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fistula.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fistular, Fistulary*, or *Fistulous*, belonging to a Fistula. 18.. tr. *Bichat's Physiol.* (L.), Such, too, is the character of the mucous membrane in fistular canals.

†Fi·stulary, *a. Obs.* [See -ARY 2.] =prec.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, Hermes* Wks. (1625) 83 Apollo .. Gaue him the farr-heard fistularie Reede. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Fistulary*, belonging to that disease [Fistula] or to a pipe.

†Fi·stulate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *fistulāt-* ppl. stem of *fistulāre*, f. *fistula*: see FISTULA *sb.* and -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* (in *Path.*) To form or grow to a fistula.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 That the upper part of the wound heal not faster then the bottom, for fear of Fistulating. 1663–76 BULLOKAR, *Fistulate*, to turn or grow to a Fistula.

2. *trans.* To make tubular.

1751 *Student* II. 378 It [*chalal*] signifies..to perforate or fistulate. *Ibid.* 379 Their tubes, pipes or ducts, fistulated, or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices.

Hence **Fi·stulated** *ppl. a.*; **Fi·stulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fistula·tion,** the formation of a fistula.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 79 Cure old and fistulated sores. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. 64 There many times followeth cankerous sores and fistulating. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxix. 213 Wounds tending to fistulation. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 312 Cankers and fistulated wounds must be cured by fire. 1659 BP. GAUDEN *Slight Healings* (1660) 2 The old sores and fistulating ulcers of this Church and State.

Fistule: anglicized form of FISTULA, q. v.

Fistulidan (fisti·ŭlidăn). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *fistulid-es* (see FISTULA and -ID) + -AN.] (See quot. 1842.)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 214 The third and last section of the Echinoderms .. are the Fistulidans. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. Lit. & Art, Fistulidans* .. a tribe of Echinodermatous animals, comprehending those which have an elongated cylindrical tube-like body.

Fistuliform (fi·stiŭlifōm), *a.* [f. FISTULA + -(I)FORM.] Of the form of a reed or tube.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) Introd. 88 Minerals occurring in round hollow columns are termed fistuliform.. Stalactites and iron pyrites occur fistuliform.

Fistulose (fistiulōus), *a.* [ad. L. *fistulōs-us*, f. *fistula*: see -OSE.] =next.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 375 For bylding better is the harder myne The fistulose and softer lete it goone To cover with. 1846 WORCESTER (citing HOOKER) *Fistulose*, formed like a fistula; fistular. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 426 A mass of fistulose coral.

Fistulous (fi·stiŭlŏs), *a.* [ad. L. *fistulōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.]

1. *Path.* Of or pertaining to a fistula; of the nature of a fistula; attacked by a fistula.

1611 COTGR., *Injection* .. a squirting, or conueying of a liquid medicine .. into a hollow and fistulous vlcer. 1721 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Mar. (1882) III. 284 His fistulous thigh. 1797 BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 337 A fistulous orifice is gradually formed. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 98 Fistulous sores are apt to be produced.

2. a. Resembling a pipe or tube in form, tubular. b. Having or containing a tube or tubes; honeycombed with small tubes. c. Of a flower: Having many long hollow florets.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 48 b, The flesh of it [the tongue] is rare, Fistulous, & soft. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. XI. i. 310 Hanging togither only by a little pipe and fistulous conveiance. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1009 As for the flesh of the Polype, it is to see to, fistulous, and spongeous, like unto hony-combs. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. (1682) 39 The Fistulous Pouches of Wake-Robin, or of Dragon. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 128 Vipers..have I believe their Poisonous Teeth Fistulous. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 185 The Flowers .. having their lower Part fistulous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 159 Stems fistulous rooting. 1858 *Times* 4 Nov. 7/3 The careworn soil .. pierced with fistulous passages of miles of hard piping.

Fisty (fi·sti), *a.* [f. FIST *sb.*1 + -Y 1.] Of or pertaining to fists, or their use in boxing.

1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1751) 34 A fisty strife Between a preacher and his wife. 1821 BYRON *Juan* XI. lv, Like to the champion in the fisty ring. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1867) 409 He engages in a fisty combat with a notorious boxer.

Fit, fytte (fit), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 fiet, 4–5 fyt(t, 4–6 fitt(e, 5–6, 9 fytte, 5–8 fit. [OE. *fitt* str. fem. = OS. **fittia*, preserved in latinized form in the preface to the *Hêliand*: 'Juxta morem vero illius poematis, omne opus per *vitteas* distinxit, quas nos lectiones vel sententias possumus appellare'.

Some regard the word as identical with OHG. *fizza* list of cloth, mod.Ger. *fitze* skein of yarn, also explained in the 17th c. as 'the thread with which weavers mark off a day's work'; the sense 'division or canto of a poem' might well be a transferred use of this. The Ger. word corresponds to ON. *fit* str. fem., hem, also 'web' of a bird's foot:—OTeut. **fitjâ*, of unknown origin: see remarks under next sb.]

1. A part or section of a poem or song; a canto.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 (Gr.) Se wisdom þa þas fitte asungen hæfde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 139 Cumse[þ] þer a Fitte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 177 Lo, lordes, heer is a fyt; If ye wil eny more of it, To telle it wol I fonde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5626 Now fynes here a fitt & folows a nothire. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 349 in *Babees Bk.* 309 Of curtasie here endis þe secunde fyt. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 65 This Epithalamie was deuided by breaches into three partes to serue for three seuerall fits or times to be song. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 20 Mar. in *Boswell*, Dr. Percy has written a long ballad in many fits. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xciii, Here is one fytte of Harold's pilgrimage. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 213 The first 'fytte' here is ended.

2. A strain of music, stave. Also, *to dance a fit.*

a 1500 *Iak & his step dame* in *Herrig's Archiv* XC. 78, I shall yow shewe of my gle: Ye shall haue a fytte. ?*a* 1548 *King Estmere* 243 in *Percy Relig.* (1765) I. 68 To playe my wiffe and me a fitt. *c* 1550 R. WEVER *Lusty Iuventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 48, I would fain go dance a fit. 1578 *Gude & G. Ball.* (1868) 182 Sa sall thay pype ane mirrie fit. 1673 *True Worship God* 65 An afternoon Sermon .. many times..serves only like a fit of Musick, to Lull them asleep after their Dinner. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 611 Come now, strike up and give us a fit.

Fit (fit), *sb.*2 Forms: 1 fitt, 4–7 fitt(e, 5–6 fytt(e, 4, 6– fit. [OE. *fitt*, str., of uncertain gender; recorded only once; the sense 'conflict' seems probable from the context.

The OTeut. type **fitjo-, -jâ* is not found in any other lang. with any of the senses explained below. It is possible, however, that the word may be cognate or even identical with prec., and that the primitive sense may have been 'juncture', 'meeting'; cf. the vbs. Icel. *fitja* to knit, early mod.Du. *vitten* 'to accomodate, to fitt, to serve' (Hexham); on this supposition FIT *sb.*3, *a.*, and *v.* would also be cognate.]

†1. Conflict. struggle. Only in OE. *rare*—1.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2072 (Gr.) [Ábraham] sloh and fylde feond on fitte.

†2. A position of hardship, danger, or intense excitement; a painful, terrible, or exciting experience. *Obs.*

In quot. 1550 there is an apparent re-development of the OE. sense.

c 1325 *Song Yesterday* 93 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 Þat ferful fit may no mon fle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 264 We han had an yvel fit today. *Ibid.* 310 So mery a fit ne had she nat ful yore. — *Wife's Prol.* 42 This noble king..The firste night had many a mery fitte With ech of hem. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5197, I mene not that [love], which .. bringith thee in many a fitte, And ravysshith fro thee all thi witte. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 254 An hardere fytt never ye had. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 205 And now that fitt may I not flee. *Ibid.* 390 Four wyndes they be ..Which shall blow.. before Christ..ther is none so fell their fitt may flee. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. Hvij b, The first fit of Anselme with kynge William Rufus. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 8 In this fearefull fit also of an eclipse.

†b. In 16th c. occas.: A mortal crisis; a bodily state (whether painful or not) that betokens death.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 181 The patient .. is ye neerest death when he thinketh himself past his disease, and the lesse griefe he feeleth ye greater fits he endureth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 66, The life did flit away out of her nest, And all his senses were with deadly fit opprest. 1591 — *Ruines Time* 598 Feeling the fit that him forewarnd to die.

3. a. A paroxysm, or one of the recurrent attacks, of a periodic or constitutional ailment. In later use also with wider sense: A sudden and somewhat severe but transitory attack (of illness, or of some specified ailment).

a 1547 SURREY *Faithf. Louer declareth, Songs & S.* (1585) 15 b, As sick men in their shaking fits procure them selues to sweat. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 120 He had a Feauer..And when the Fit was on him, I did marke How he did shake. 1667 D. ALLSOPP in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 Taken with a fit of the collicke. 1691 BLAIR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 6 The Bishop of London .. was .. taken ..with a fit of the stone. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 146 The Fits of Intermittent Fevers. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 3, I expect to be laid up with another fit of the gout. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. xvi, A violent fit of coughing. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 3 (1864) 123 A cut or a scald is different from a fit of rheumatism or gout.

fig. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Art Poet.* C j b, Sawes there be to cure thy greedie care: To master thyne assaltynge fyttes.

†b. *spec.* A paroxysm of lunacy (formerly viewed as a periodic disease). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 17 Vnlesse some fit or frenzie do possesse her. 1590 — *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 91 Belike his wife acquainted with his fits On purpose shut the doores against his way. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 565 In her frantick Fitts. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 201 Cruel tyrants..who (at least in their fits) divert themselves with the pangs and convulsions of their fellow-creatures.

c. A sudden seizure of any malady attended with loss of consciousness and power of motion, or with convulsions, as fainting, hysteria, apoplexy, paralysis, or epilepsy. In 18th c. often used *spec.* without defining word = 'fainting-fit' or 'fit of the mother' (i. e. of hysteria: see MOTHER); in recent use it suggests primarily the notion of an epileptic or convulsive fit.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. III. 689 A iealous woman that by this meanes had many fits of the Mother. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 Who .. fell straightway into a Convulsion and Epileptical fits. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, One Kiss of him were enough to cure Fits of the Mother. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1734) 20 Fits are a mighty help in the Government of a good-natured Man. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxi. § 15 Observe the art of the poet .. When the queen can say no more, she falls into a fit .. take my word for it, that fits are the true aposiopesis of modern tragedy. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 629 Convulsion fits often constitute the last scene of acute or chronic disorders. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 76 When the fainting fit came on in which she died. *Mod.* 'Has she fainted?' 'No, I fear it is a fit.'

d. Hence *colloq.* in various hyperbolical phrases, as *to scream oneself into fits, to throw (a person) into fits.* Also, *To beat (a person, a thing) into fits*: to defeat or excel thoroughly, 'beat hollow'; *to give (a person) fits*: to inflict humiliating defeat on; in *U.S.* to rate or scold vigorously.

1839 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xxix, It beats all others into fits. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XX, Till the little wretch screams herself into fits. 1859 FARRAR *Jul. Home* i, He beat you to fits in the Latin verse. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* II. 104 Such a proposal .. would have thrown him into fits. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* I. iv, If you could only give him his head, he would read the clergyman to fits. 1872 E. EGGLESTON *Hoosier Schoolm.* xii. 66, I rather guess as how the old man .. will give particular fits to our folks to-day. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh., Old Pirate* 87 We goes out and tackles a East Indiaman.. and he gives us fits.

4. In various uses originally *transf.* from 3.

a. A sudden and transitory state of activity or inaction, or of any specified kind of activity, feeling, inclination, or aptitude.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. ii. 20 His seruants fear his solemn fittes. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 186 The Sea hath fits, alternate course she keeps From Deep to Shore and from the Shore to Deeps. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 546 Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 143 We have our hot and cold fits by turns. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* XX. 8 Stedfastly resolve not in a Fit but constantly. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 213 Certain persons have fits of seeing in the dark. *a* 1764 LLOYD *A Tale* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 73 Who .. to Tottenham Court In furious fits of zeal resort. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1860) 391 This outrageous merriment .. threw the whole family into a violent fit of wondering. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. ii. 11 He had many fits of devotion. 1882 PICTON *Cromwell* ii. 25 The boy had fits of application alternating with fits of idleness.

b. *spec.* in *Optics.* (see quot. 1704).

1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. III. (1721) 256 The returns of the disposition of any Ray to be reflected I will call its Fits of easy Reflexion, and those of its disposition to be transmitted its Fits of easy Transmission, and the space it passes between every return and the next return, the Interval of its Fits. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 455 The law of the fits .. might be fancifully resolved into a still more general law. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xv. § 83. 126 In virtue of which they possess at different points of their path fits or dispositions to be reflected or transmitted by transparent bodies.

c. Often in phr. *By fits (and starts)*: by irregular impulses or periods of action, at varying intervals, fitfully, spasmodically. Also more rarely, †*at*, †*upon*, *fits, by fits and girds* (obs. exc. *dial.*), †*spasms*, or †*turns*; †*by halves and fits.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 He doth not thinges by fittes as Creatures doe but he continueth alwayes in one will. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 72 A lazy people, that worke but by fits. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 489 Vpon fits you shall haue them talke like angels, and yet .. are deuils indeede. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Pop.* i. (1681) 145 If thou hast these things only by fits and starts. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 363 The swallow .. sleepeth but by 'halves and fits' (as we say) which is no sound kind of rest. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 5 That froward people worshiped him by fits and girds. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 25 Without any saliency or leaping, without any fits or starts in its Progression. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 17. 303 To suppose that Orpheus had by Fits and turns been of different humours. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 19 Mar., Let me murmur as I will by fits, I would not, if I could, change your destination. 1785 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 426 No particular State, acting by fits and starts, can harass the trade of France, Holland, &c. 1791 BURKE *Th. French Affairs* Wks. VII. 49 The non-payment..is only by fits and spasms. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* x, As the flashes of the central fire At fits arose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiii, Breaking into song by fits. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xiv, Jane was..more hopeful by fits and starts than continuously so. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., 'The clock strikes by fits and gurds.'

d. †The time during which a 'fit' lasts, a 'spell', short period (*obs.*). Also, a spell of weather of a specified kind (*obs.* exc. *dial.*).

1583 FULKE *Defence* iii. 205 After you have railed a fit. 1615 DYKE *Myst. Self-Deceiving* 116 Which is not settled and rooted, but onely for a fitte. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* IV. iv, I will not leave ye for a fit. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 213 He may for a fit, put out his hand to wickedness. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess. Garden.* Wks. 1731 I. 188 Attended by some Fit of Hot and Dry Weather. 1685 DRYDEN *Horace, Ode* III. xxix. iv, Sometimes 'tis grate-

ful to the Rich, to try A short vicissitude, and fit of Poverty. 1721 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 556 A fit of good weather would tempt me a week longer. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* s.v., 'A strange dry fit we 've had for sesear.'

e. A capricious impulse, humour, mood.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 174 Invention .. Disdains t' obey the proudest Wit, Unless it chance to b' in the Fit. 1786 BURNS *To J. S.* iv, Just now I've taen the fit o' rhyme. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Mar., I assured him I was seized with a silent fit. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* iv. 30 When the fit was on him, he would shoe a horse better than any man in the county.

f. A violent access or outburst of laughter, tears, rage, etc.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 47 The Doctresse would have a shaking fit of Laughter at you presently. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 377 Achilles, when his fit of tears was laid .. came from his throne. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 12. 469/2 In one of his drunken fits he was buried alive. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., [She] took me into a back room, and burst into a hearty fit of laughter. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 171 Her breath Tumultuously accorded with those fits Of intermitted song. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vii. (1879) 325 A prolonged fit of grumbling. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 64 He would go off into fits of merriment over every word you uttered.

5. *Comb.*, as † **fit-meal** *adv.*, by fits and starts (cf. PIECE-MEAL); **fit-weed** (see quot.).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 34 a, Rather .. then day-diuersifying Agues .. should fit-meale feede on them. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 185 The stinking Eryngo or Fittweed .. All parts of this plant are reckoned very powerful antihisterics.

† **Fit,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 3 fitte (2 syll.). [ME. *fitte*, perh.:—OE. **fitta*, of obscure origin; possibly f. OE. *fitt*, FIT *sb.*[2]

It might be supposed to be a subst. use of FIT *a.*, but that word has not been found before the 15th c., and is perhaps a derivative of this.]

An adversary of equal power; one's 'match'.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 782 Thou deth mid strengthe and mid witte That other thing nis non his fitte.

Fit (fit), *sb.*[4] [f. FIT *v.*[1]]

1. The process of fitting or rendering fit. † a. In the phrase *out of fit*, app. meaning 'fitted out, settled in life' (*obs. rare*[−1]). b. A preparation or fitting *for* something (U.S.). Cf. *outfit.*

a 1688 BUNYAN *Heavy. Footman* (1698) 42 Till my children are out of Fit. 1883 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 133 [This Academy] has for many years given an excellent fit for college.

2. A fitting or adaptation of one thing to another, *esp.* the adjustment of dress to the body; the style or manner in which something is made to fit. *To a fit*: to a nicety.

1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* I. iv, A tight fit, not much hunting room. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iii, He noticed all these details down to the fit of her gloves. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 69 A man May be ashamed too of his rustic fit. 1890 C. M. WOODWARD *Manual Train.* xv. 247 How to saw to a fit on the right or left of a line.

b. *concr.* A garment that fits.

1831 *Examiner* 11/2 It's rather a tight fit. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvii, It [the gown] was an excellent fit.

3. *Soap-making.* The condition of the liquid soap in the operation of 'fitting'; see FIT *v.* 10.

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* vi. 173 Practice and observation alone enable the operator to obtain 'a good fit'. *Ibid.*, A fine fit gives a very large nigre.

4. *A fit-out*: a furnishing with all that is requisite, *esp.* in dress; an equipment.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xx, They condescended to have a regular fit-out—and it so happened that the fit-out was not far from a regular fit. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxiii, Who says we ain't got a first-rate fit-out?

5. *Comb.*, as **fit-rod** (see quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fit-rod*, a small iron rod with a hook at the end .. to ascertain the length of the bolts or treenails required to be driven in.

Fit (fit), *a.* Forms: 5 fyt, 6 fitte, 6–7 fytt(e, 6– fit. [First recorded *c* 1440; possibly f. FIT *sb.*[3], though as that word is known only from a solitary instance the derivation is very doubtful. The adj. is recorded a century earlier than the modern verb, and appears to be its source; the view that it is a pa. pple. of the vb. *fitte* to marshal troops (see FIT *v.*[1] 1) is tenable only on the assumption that the vb. had an unrecorded wider sense. To some extent the adj. appears to have been influenced in meaning by FEAT *a.*]

1. Well adapted or suited to the conditions or circumstances of the case, answering the purpose, proper or appropriate. Const. *for* (also, rarely, with ellipsis of *for*) or *to* with *inf.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyt, or mete, *congruus.* 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xxi. Hh v b, Nothinge faire apered this stones .. whan they were hewen, squared and made fitte foundacion. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 No tyme or fit occasion leave. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 17 Thou art fitter to be worne in my cap, then to wait at my heeles. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M v, Tench .. is fittest meate for labouring men. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 117 Prethee call Gardiner to me, my new Secretary. I find him a fit fellow. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* III. i, Steel us both with angers, and warlike executions fit thy viewing. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. XXXVI. (1678) 654 The time fittest for the use of Apophlegmatisms is the morning. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxix. (1647) 281 A Spaniard .. proposed the French Tongue as most fit. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 865 This is no fit Place Nor time, to argue out the Case. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 53 What is the fittest portion of our Substance to be set apart. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. ii. 14 Until he could find a fit opportunity of quitting Normandy. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 119 Forms of religion .. must be fit for those who live under them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 251 Those stories are not fit to be repeated.

b. *absol.*; esp. in *survival of the fittest.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii. 111 There is in every Nation and Community a fittest, a wisest, bravest, best. 1867 H. SPENCER *Biol.* § 193 II. 53 By the continual survival of the fittest, such structures must become established.

2. Befitting the person or the circumstances, agreeable to decorum, becoming, convenient, proper, right. Const. as above. Now only in predicative use, as *It is fit that*, etc., or *to* with *inf.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 65 Fetys and fayre and fygured full fytt. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball. Ph. & Mary* (1860) 4 In hyme voyd was nothyng that was nydfull and fytt. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 14 It were fit you knew him, least .. he might at some great and trustie businesse .. fayle you. 1607 — *Cor.* III. ii. 83 Say to them Thou .. Hast not the soft way, which thou do'st confesse Were fit for thee to vse. 1625 BACON *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 526 What is setled by Custome, though it be not good, yet at least it is fit. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 203 There are Theologicall verities fit for us to know and beleeve. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 102 While he was balancing in his mind what was fit for him to do. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* x. 94 It is one thing, to find reasons why it is fit a law should have been made: it is another to [etc.].

absol. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 765 If the Croud be Judge of fit and just, And Kings are onely Officers in trust, Then [etc.]. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. i. 215 The idle generalities we meet with .. about the ideas of the good, the fit, and the becoming.

b. In phrases, *to see, think fit.*

1611 BIBLE *2 Macc.* iv. 19 Which .. the bearers therof thought fit not to bestow vpon the sacrifice. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 95 All these things may be done, if it be so thought fit by the Sovereign Power. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 3 Where and in what manner we see fit. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 322 Cromwell thought fit to indulge a new fancy. 1815 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* 73 If God sees fit .. that I should marry, in his due time he will provide me with a worthy husband. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 477 The Athenians have thought fit to condemn me.

† c. Needing, requiring, or calling for (action of some kind). Const. *to* with *passive inf.* *Obs.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 54 Fytt to be so done, but the matter of Yelverton .. cannot be paste over. 1661–2 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxiii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 77 Wherein you shall find it [the Petition] fit to be alterd, be pleased to returne it corrected to us. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1842 I. 53 Good sense and experience .. find out what is fit to be done in every work of art.

† 3. Of a manufactured article: Of the right measure or size; made to fit, accurate in fit, well or close-fitting. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Fytte as a garment or other thynge. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 50 One a these Maides girdles for your waste should be fit. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 8 To which you must have a hollow key with a worm fit to that screw. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 6 The stopple .. ground very smooth and fit to the mouth of the Vessell. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 118 Her garments, that upon her sit .. close and fit. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 A square hole made fit to it in the hithermost Cheek.

4. Possessing the necessary qualifications, properly qualified, competent, deserving. Const. as above; also † *of.* For phr. *Fit to hold a candle to*: see CANDLE 5 c.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 44 Having now at the lenght so fit a barer as I have. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 45 'Tis an office of great worth, And you an officer fit for the place. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 476 They thought themselves fitter to govern than he. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Youth & Age* (Arb.) 258 Yonge Men are fitter to invent, then to iudge; fitter for execution, then for Councell. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 421 None .. how much soeuer condemn'd, but may liue to be fit of commiseration and respect. 1670 TEMPLE *Let. to Earl Northumberland* Wks. 1731 II. 220 Nothing makes Men fit to command, like having learn'd to obey. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 22, I think my father is the fittest to give him his answer. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 89 This is a business I am not fit for. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 107 Let's see what the urchin's fit for. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* (1875) 624 Every man .. being fitter to take care of himself than of another person.

5. In a suitable condition for doing or undergoing something; prepared, ready. Const. *for*, or *to* with *inf.*; otherwise *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

[*c* 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 102 Brittaine seemed .. feete for the invasion of hostilitie.] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 The sayde Lewes was in all pointes fit for their handes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 85 The man that hath no musicke in himselfe .. Is fit for treasons. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 266 The Maid will I .. make fit for his attempt. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 166 If I doe finde him fit, Ile moue your suite. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1847) 4 If I be not fit to go to Prison, I am not fit .. to go to Judgement. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 610 Is the money fit? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Having prepared the Work fit for the Lathe. 1784 COWPER *Let.* 10 Feb., When I am .. more fit for mental occupation than at any other time. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xix. 300 They will be fit to eat in two or three days. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Fit for service* (Mil.), an epithet for healthy men capable of undergoing the fatigues of service. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Come, stir, make yourself fit.' 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 345 Which makes the land perfectly clean and fit for the wheat crop.

b. Inclined, disposed. Now chiefly *colloq.* and *dial.* in stronger sense: Angry or troubled enough *to* (do something desperate or violent); exhausted enough, 'ready' *to* (sink to the ground, etc.).

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 603 Fitte .. inclined, disposed, *accomodatus.* 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 308 When men are heavy laden with grief and sorrow, then are they fittest to call for and to receive refreshing. 1728 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* (1840) 251, I am fit to hang myself because I can't find it out. 1787 BURNS *To W. Creech* 50 And Calvin's folk are fit to fell him. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 24 To look at things around he's fit to freeze. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 11 He .. keeps you standing till you are fit to sink. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, 'They war fit to feyt about her.'

quasi-*adv.* 1808 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1809) XII. 301 It made us laugh fit to kill ourselves.

c. of things: Likely, 'enough' (to). *colloq.*

1776 BENTHAM *Wks.* I. 276 We hear now and then of a sort of Government fit to break one's teeth, called an Ochlocracy.

6. In *Racing* or *Athletics*: In good 'form' or condition; hence *colloq.* in good health, perfectly well. *Fit as a fiddle*: see FIDDLE *sb.* 1 b.

1869 BRADWOOD *The O. V. H.* (1870) 28 Vale House was not as 'fit' inside as modern conveniences might have made it. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 124 To hear the crowd on a race-day call out .. 'My eye, ain't she fit!' just as if I were one of the mares. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/5 General Stewart with his men and camels, all apparently well and fit. 1891 DIXON *Dict. Idiom. Phr.* s.v. *Fit*, 'How are you?' —'Very fit, thank you; never felt better.'

7. quasi-*adv.* = FITLY.

c 1440 [See sense 2 above.] 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 200 This would have accorded farre fitter with your exposition. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 167, I was trim'd in Madam Iulias gowne Which serued me as fit .. As if the garment had bin made for me. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. Wks. 1772 II. 33 Limos .. fed well .. Which serv'd Marina fit. 1630 M. GODWYN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Engl.* 153 The mention of Poole falls fit with our time. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 75 One cup would go fit into the other.

8. *Comb.*, as † *fit-forked* adj.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handy-crafts* 214 Their fit-forkéd stems.

Fit (fit), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 fitte, 7 fitt, fyt(t, 6– fit. [Sense 1, found only in the *Morte Arthur* *c* 1400, is of uncertain etymology, but may possibly be f. FIT *sb.*[3] Apart from this use, the word first appears late in 16th c. when it was presumably a new formation on FIT *a.* The coincidence of form and meaning with the 16–17th c. Du. and Flemish *vitten* to suit, agree, adapt, is remarkable, but most probably the two words have developed their identical sense independently by different processes, though they may be from the same ultimate root.

In mod. editions of 15th c. works, the words *sit, besit* (= to be becoming), *sitting* (= becoming) are often misprinted *fit, befit, fitting*; the latter do not appear to be older than the Elizabethan period, but when once introduced they rapidly superseded the older synonyms; probably owing to their obvious connexion with FIT *a.*, they were felt to express the meaning more forcibly.]

† I. 1. *trans.* To array, marshal (soldiers). *Obs.*

Only in the Morte Arthur.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1755 Thus he fittez his folke. *Ibid.* 1989 The kynge .. fittes his fote-mene, alles hym faire thynkes. *Ibid.* 2455 Þe frekke men of Fraunce folowede thare aftyre, ffaire fittyde one frownte.

II. To be fit, becoming, or suitable (to).

† 2. *intr.* To be fit, seemly, proper, or suitable. Chiefly *impers.* or quasi-*impers.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

(The first examples given under the trans. sense 3 may belong here, as the obj.-pronoun is probably *dative.* Cf. similar use of *sit.*)

1574 H. G. tr. *Cataneo's Most briefe Tables* A iij a, Howe to determine vppon a sodayne fitteth well to euerye one that hath anye doinges. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 77 It fits when such a Villaine is a guest. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* liv. 5 Sometimes I joy when glad occasion fits. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 8 Whose Church-like humours fits not for a Crown. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 130 This fitteth not to be remembered to the Preachers of our time. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 5 Amittais Sonne fites for what I intend. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 78 If the air will not permit, Some still removed place will fit. 1671 — *Samson* 1318 To appear as fits before th' illustrious lords. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 99 None will deny but that Greatnesse and Conveniency being conjoynt fits best. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 83 The genial banquet o'er, It fits to ask ye, what your native shore, And whence your race?

† b. To agree or harmonize *with.* *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 266 Why dost thou laugh? it fits not with this houre. 1605 — *Lear* III. ii. 76 He .. Must make content with his Fortunes fit. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 119 A name, which might fit well with a furious Giant.

3. *trans.* Chiefly *impers.* or quasi-*impers.* To be suited or suitable to, be proper for; to be in harmony with, become, befit.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. x. 142 b, How euill fits it me to haue such a sonne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* III. ii, Things of more weight Than fits a prince so young as I to bear. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1613 Few words .. shall fit the trespasse best. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1236 This insolence other kind of answer fits. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* III. i. 1240 This Boldness does not fit a Stranger. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 57 Thee first it fits, oh stranger! to prepare The due libation. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* II. 239 What the contents of Middleton's letter were it fitted me not to inquire. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Dk. Wellington* iii, Lead out the pageant: sad and slow, As fits an universal woe. 1866 GEO.

ELIOT *F. Holt* I. i. 49 Her person..would have fitted an empress in her own right.

†**4.** To be well adapted or suitable for; to answer or satisfy the requirements of; to answer, suit. Also, †*To fit it*, †*To fit one's turn*: to serve one's turn. *Obs.*

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 179 Little Iohn came to Ireland..and found in the woods enough to fit his humours. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 166 Trust me, I thought on her; shee'll fit it. 1603 SIR G. FENTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 74 A coursse which may ease you, and yet will fytt my turne. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 126 A temptation which will fit one, will not fit another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 197 Of these Rowlers they have several..that upon all occasions they may chuse one to fit their purpose. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. iv, There is a piece of cold buttock and carrot, which will fit you.

5. To be of the right measure or proper shape and size for; to be correctly shaped or adjusted to. Said *esp.* of dress; also *fig.* Often *absol. The cap fits*: see CAP *sb.*[1] 9. *To fit to a T*: see T.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 51 b, To finde a fashion for a saddle to fit anie Horse. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 46 Euerie true mans apparrell fits your Theefe. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Firmness* Wks. 1744 I. 278 As much of the stone, as was contiguous to the marchasite..fitted the marchasite so close as if [etc.]. 1795 BURNS *Song, Last May, a braw wooer*, And how her new shoon fit her auld schachl't feet. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, [The] armour.. is light, and will fit thee well. 1842 TENNYSON *Walk to the M.* 57 Those manners next That fit us like a nature second-hand. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 207 A leaden ball to fit the bore. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* I. iii. 49 You cannot always cut out men to fit their profession. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *African Hunting* vi. 152 The only utensil..big enough to cook him in was a soap-boiler, which he just fitted. 1885 J. DE GRIEZ in *Law Times* LXXX. 138/2 A suit of clothes, which the latter..refused to accept, on the ground that the clothes did not fit him. *Mod.* Your description fits him to a T.

absol. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xlvii, My head is twice as big as yours, They therefore needs must fit. 1889 BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* III. 47 *Pam.* I like the hat. *Ph.* Is it comfortable? *Pam.* It fits like fun.

b. *intr.* To be of such size and shape as to fill exactly a given space, or conform properly to the contour of its receptacle or counterpart; to be adjusted or adjustable to a certain position. Often with *in* (adv. and prep.), *into*, *in with*.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 142 On the upper Lip is a cavity or hole which the lower [*printed* upper] Lip fits exactly into. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 283 Then your Wainscot will fit exactly between any two lines of the Arch. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 644 A statement which curiously fits in with our story. 1892 *Speaker* 11 July 37/1 The..complicated mechanism invented in the library would not fit into modern life. *Mod.* This peg fits into this hole.

III. *trans.* To make fit.

6. To make fit or suitable; to adapt to the object in view; to make ready, prepare; † *rarely* with *up*. Const. *for*, *to* with *sb.* or *inf.*: otherwise *dial.* only.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 200 A notable strong ship..in all thinges fitted for a man of warre. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 22 The vessels of wrath fitted to destruction. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 5 In like manner wee fitted our seleues for fight. 1634 EARL CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) IV. 43, I rodd with my daughter..to fyt the howse against her removall thither. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 28, I judged this a very fit Harbour to fit the Ship in. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 66 Skins, either plain or fitted up for use. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 53 There is much in preparing and fitting of the Flax. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 74 You must know how to grind, and whet them, for they are not so fitted when they are bought. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 186 They urge the Train, To fit the Ships. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 33 This..fits the Glands to perform their Office. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 374 Winds from all quarters.. fit the limpid element for use. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 1 The action of time may fit Rome..for becoming the capital of Italy. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., 'When shall I fit the dennar?'

b. To render (a person) competent or qualified. Const. as above.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. § 1 [If] that which fitteth them bee their vertues. 1647 TRAPP *Comment. on Epist.* 681 Such as fits a man for some particular calling. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 73 Who..Pretends to..fit them so Purified to receive him pure. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. IX. 48 To fit himself to shine in it more conspicuously. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 174 Accomplishments, fitting him to shine both in active and elegant life. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxx. 54 It..does not completely fit him to weigh the real merits of statesmen.

absol. (U.S. only.)

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 426/2 There are schools that fit for Harvard. There are those that fit for Yale.

7. To fashion, modify, or arrange so as to conform or correspond to something else. Const. *to*, formerly also †*into*, †*for*.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 473 For as thou framest thy manners, so wil thy wife fit hers. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 118 To fit your fancies to your Fathers will. 1615 R. BRUCH tr. *Gerhard's Soule's Watch* title-p., Heavenly Meditations..fitted to all the Dayes in the Weeke. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xiv. 19, I return here enclos'd the Sonnet ..rendered into Spanish, and fitted for the same Ayr it had in English. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1845) 36 Scarce any thought will puzzle him to fit words to it. 1728 (*title*) A Book of Psalms in Blank Verse fitted into the tunes commonly used. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. 6 Expert In fitting aptest words to things. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* I. (1878) 36 How exquisitely the individual man and the external world are fitted to each other. 1877 HUXLEY *Amer. Addr.* i. 29, I have no reason to suppose that she [Nature] is bound to fit herself to our notions.

8. To fix, apply, adjust, or insert (something) so that it fills exactly the required place, or conforms to the contour of its receptacle or counterpart. Const. *in*, *into*, *on*, *to*, *upon*; also with *in* adv.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 35 Gold, fitted vpon the carued worke. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 86 The Jonas (to whom wee continually fitted saile). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 543 Let each..Fit well his Helme. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 30 The rest of the seamen fitted Rigging. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 136 Having..fitted in the Bressummers, Girders, Joysts, etc. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 242 He had a Bow and Arrow, and was fitting it to shoot at me. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 31 The tyrant..who fitted the unhappy traveller to his bed of iron. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fit rigging*, to cut or fit the standing and running rigging to the masts, etc. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 78/1 The practice of fitting them [water-tight bulkheads] has since become common. 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 30/1 A dress-maker would fit the belt best. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 366/2 Hoods will also be fitted over the tops of the doors.

fig. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 14 The accuracy with which the question and answer are fitted into one another.

b. *To fit on*: to try on (a garment, etc.) with the view of ascertaining whether it fits the person. (Also *colloq.* with the person as *obj.*) *To fit the cap on*: to take some allusion as applying to oneself.

1842 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* 431 When the suits are commanded to be fitted on. 1842 TENNYSON *St. S. Stylites* 206 The crown! the crown! So now 'tis fitted on and grows to me. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xxiv, The truth is when a searching sermon is preached, each sinner takes it to himself..I am glad the prisoners fitted the cap on.

†**9.** To appoint, determine, or settle as may be fitting. *Obs.*

16.. BEAUM. & FL. *Laws Candy* I. i, My prisoner.. I surrender: Fit you his ransom. — *Mad Lover* III. i, If by my meanes Your busines may be fitted. 1621-31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 10 This time is in God to fit.

†**b.** *Sc.* To adjust or balance (an account); also, to examine, test, or audit (accounts). *Obs.*

1653 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) II. 269 To meit with Mr. George Young and to fitt and cleir ane compt with him.

10. *Soap-making.* To bring (a mass of fluid soap) into such a condition that it will separate into two strata, the upper purer than the lower.

1866 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 539 The soap is *fitted*, *i. e.* the contents of the copper are fused in a weak lye or in water. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap* vi. 173 The English practice is to fit rather 'fine.' 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 204/1 It is impossible to 'fit' or in any way purify soft soap.

IV. 11. To supply, furnish, or provide *with* what is fit, suitable, convenient, or necessary. ? *Obs.* when obj. is a person.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 42 Fit me with such weedes As may beseeme some well reputed Page. 1595 — *John* III. iii. 26, I had a thing to say, But I will fit it with some better tune. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxv. 44 Those [senses] which carry the most pleasing tasts, fit us with the largest reluctations. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 71, I wil fit him to morrow with a Trout for his breakfast. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* Proem 7 The last nam'd Person fitted me with a Pump. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 32 Having fitted yourself with a Hole in your Screw-plate. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 61 They will pretend..that they can fit you to a Title with such a Horse. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 251/1 A steamship of 1074 tons net, fitted with steam steering gear.

b. †refl. *To fit oneself*: to suit oneself, get suited. Also pass. *To be fitted*: to be suited. *dial.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Jan., He..promised she should stay till she had fitted herself. 1786 BURNS *To G. Hamilton* 14 If sae be ye may be Not fitted otherwhere. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, I'm just fitted where I am. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fitted*, suited, served.

c. *To fit out*: to supply with what is necessary; to equip, rig out. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* or *transf.* from that use.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 63 A Dutch Ship..may be built and fitted out to Sea for half the terms an English Ship can. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 All loaded with Baggage and fitted out for travelling. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 21 My poor honest Dress, with which you fitted me out. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 70/2, I saw Maha Rajah..order the house to be fitted out for him. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 106/2 If they had, they would fit out a cutter. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 183 The Athenians, in addition to the galleys which they had before, fitted out others. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 2 At a merchant's in the Luckenbooths I had myself fitted out.

d. *To fit up*: to supply with necessary fittings, furniture, or stores.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* II. 56 The Dutch..do fit up more Ships for Navigation, and cheaper than the English. 1728 POPE *Let. to Swift* 20 June, He has fitted up his farm. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 515, I have fitted up some chambers there. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xv. 243 The kitchen was fitted up with large boilers and ovens.

trans. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 156 Their neighbouring skies are fitted up with moons.

12. To visit (a person) with a fit penalty; to punish. *Obs.* exc. *Australian.* Also *dial.* with *out*.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* IV. i, If I do not fit ye let me frie for't. 1685-8 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 470 His Lass then presently devis'd to fit him for his whoring. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* (1809) II. 229 With a look that implied —I'll fit you for this! 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 3 A sergeant of police was shot in our last scrimmage, and they must fit some one over that. *Mod.* (Derbyshire) I'll fit you out for this.

†**Fit,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1] [f. FIT *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To force by fits or paroxysms *out of* (the usual place).

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxix, How haue mine eies out of their Spheares bene fitted In the distraction of this madding feuer?

Fit (fit), *v.*[3] [Sc. pronunciation of FOOT.] In the game of *Curling* (see quots.).

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 985 Fit fair and rink straight. 1892 J. KERR *Hist. Curling* 361 The crampit or the hack is immoveable, and no advantage must be taken by changing to a place from which the shot could be more easily taken. This is fit fair. *Ibid.*, He must first fit the tee, i.e. he must so place himself that his eye travels along the central line toward the farther tee, while his right foot rests in the hack or on the heel of the crampit.

Fit, Sc. and dial. var. of FOOT; also var. (dial. or vulgar) of *fought*: see FIGHT *v.*

Fitch (fitʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **ficche, fetch,** 5–6 **fiche,** 6 **feche, fytch, fitche,** 5– **fitch.** [var. of VETCH.]

1. = VETCH; the plant *Vicia sativa*, or its seed. Also *attrib.*, as *fitch-grass*.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Barly, and myle, and ficche [1388 fetchis] in ther coestes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 550 Fitches flynge afore hem [briddes] ofte. 1559 BP. AYLMER *Harborowe* H j, Satan..soweth tares and fytches of heresies and sectes continually. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Doth he not cast abroad the fitches? 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sand*, It was sowed with Oats and Fitches. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 57 Rib-grass, fitch-grass..and rye-grass. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fitches*.

†**b.** With reference to the size of a vetch-seed.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick.* I. xxxvii. 61 Put in a peece of a spunge as much as the fiche. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxii. 69 A little eare-waxe to the quantitie of a fitch.

†**2.** *transf.* Something resembling the seed of a vetch. *Obs.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 102 Red Vetches or Fitches in the residence..are recorded..to signifie..great inflammation of the Liuer.

Fitch (fitʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 6 **fyʒche, feche, fyche, fiche.** [a. (perh. through an unrecorded OF. form) MDu. *visse*, *fisse*, whence OF. *fissel* FITCHEW.]

1. = FITCHEW.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 213 (1877) 118 We have marterns..otters, fitches, squerelles, etc. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 172 They say 'they stink like an Iltis,' that is, a fitch, or poul-cat. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 49 Fitch..The part of use taken from them is the skinne. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fitch*, a Polecat.

2. The fur or hair of a polecat.

1502 *Will of Sowerby* (Somerset Ho.) [Furred with] fyʒches. 1663-73 BULLOKAR, Fitch, the furr of the Polecat. 1879 M. M. BACKUS in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 838/1 *Fitch* Size about that of the American mink. 1884 J. C. STAPLES in *Girl's Own Paper* 8 Mar. 354/3 Some [brushes] are made of sable, fitch, and other hairs.

3. A brush made of the hair of a fitchew or polecat; also, a small brush made of hog's hair.

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 106 The smallest hog-hair brushes are called fitches.

4. *attrib.*, as *fitch-brush, -hair*.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk., French Sch. Paint.* (end), Can you describe it? No, not if pens were fitch-brushes.

Fitch, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [app. an intermediate form between FIKE and FIDGE.]

1. *intr.* 'To move by slow succussations from one place to another' (Jam.). Cf. FIDGE *v.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. viii. 35 They are so nettled therewith, that they fitch hither and thither. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 63 A speakin' Pack's owre learnt for me, Or ane that steers an' fitches.

2. *trans.* 'To move any thing a little way from its former place' (Jam.).

1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Fitch* that flake—remove that hurdle.

b. 'To lift and lay down again, to touch a thing frequently' (Jam.); = FIDGE *v.*

[1692 J. CURATE *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* iii. 99 This John [Simple] was ordinarily called Fitch-cape and Claw-poll, because in the time of Preaching, or Praying he used to claw his Head, and rub his Callet.]

†**Fitchant,** *a. Obs.* [var. of FIGENT: cf. FITCH *v.*] Nimble, restless.

c 1600 BEAUMONT *Grammar Lecture* Sloane MS. 1709 f. 17 To visit often the pagan puppett playes, and to behold their fitchant anticks.

Fitché, -ée (fi·tʃe), *a. Her.* Also anglicized FITCHY. [ad. Fr. *fiché, fichée*, pa. pple. of *ficher* to fix.] Fixed: applied to a cross, the lower extremity of which is sharpened to a point.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 64 b, S. beareth Sable twoo Delphines d'Argent, addorsez hariant, betwene sixe Crosses Botony Fitche. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 141 A Cross Patee fitchee betwixt the Attire. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vi. 29 When the shaft of any Cross is pointed at the base, it is said to be Fitchée.

Fitched (fitʃt), *a. Her.* Also 7 **fitcheé.** [f. prec. + -ED[1].] = prec.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 57 a, The field Azure a crosse formye fitched Or. 1611 COTGR., *Croix fichée*, a crosse Fitchet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 145/1 Pencils of all sorts.. as Duck Quill pointed and Fitched. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Dec., A Fesse..between three Crosses fitched Gules. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, s.v. *Fitché*.

Fitcher (fi·tʃəɹ), *v. Mining. intr.* (See quot.)
1865 GARLAND *W. Cornw. Words* in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* Apr. 48 *Fitchered*, to be baulked, stopped short. The word is mostly used in mining, where some difficulty occurs in the boring of a hole for blasting.

Fitchet (fi·tʃĕt). Also 6 fechet, 7–8 fichat. [dim. of FITCH *sb.*²]
1. = FITCHEW 1, 2.
1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 29 My blew furryd gowne of fechets. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. i. 14 The Fichat .. and the like creatures. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 23 The Polecat, Fitchat, Fitchew, Formet. 1885 [see FITCHEW 1].
† 2. Incorrectly: The weasel. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1693 RAY *Synops. Animal.* 195. 1713 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 170 He [Ray] says that *Mustela vulgaris* is called here a Foumart or Fitchet. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Fitchet*..sometimes incorrectly applied to a weasel.

Fitchew (fi·tʃū). Forms: 5 fechu, fychewe, (*plural* fecheus, fychews, -eux), 6 fechowe, ficheuxe, fitchewe, 7 fitcholl, fitchaw, 8 fi(t)cher, fitchole, 4– fitchew. [a. OF. *fissel* (pl. *fissiaulx*), later *fissau* (Cotgr.), a diminutive formation on the word which appears in Du. of 16–17th c. as *fisse*, *visse*, *vitsche* (see Kilian and Hexham).]
1. A foumart, polecat.
1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 34 My furre of Fycheux. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b, That no fulmertis nor fecheus.. com nott in to hir. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. iv. (1878) II. 25, I might here intreat .. of .. the weasell .. fitchew, and such like. 1588 in A. L. Humphreys *Hist. Wellington* (1889) 125 Pd. for killing of a fitcholl and a hedgehogg 8*d*. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 547 They all call it..Mustela; we the Weasel, the Foumart, or the Fitcher. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Fitchole*, a polecat, fitchet or ficher. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 18 Your fowls have suffer'd by the fitchews. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 332/1 To this [its fetid smell] it is indebted for its..English names *fitchet*, *fitchew*.
b. Used as a term of contempt.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 150 'Tis such another Fitchew.
2. The fur of the polecat.
c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 295 A cote hab he furred wib foyns or wib fitchewes oþer fyn beuer. 1493 *Will of Squyer* (Somerset Ho.) Penulatam cum fychew pollys. 1502 *Will of Grene* (Somerset Ho.) (Gown furred with) Ficheuxe. 1534 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 98 My gowne furryd with ffechowe. 1721 BAILEY, Fitchow, a Pole-cat..also the skin of it.

† **Fi·tchew**, *v. Obs.*⁻¹
a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 85 Yet this is she..whom Pride did become as a full Oath doth a desperate Gallant: that fichew'd with a degenerate posture of the Chinne.

† **Fi·tchock**. *Obs.* Also fich-, fytchock, fitchuk. [f. FITCH *sb.*² + dim. suffix -OCK.] = FITCHEW; also as a term of contempt.
a 1615 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii, And make ye fight like fichocks. — *Scornful Lady* v. i, Farewell, fytchock! 1804 DUNCUMB *Herefordsh.* I. 213 A fitchock, a pole-cat. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fitchet*, a polecat, also called..fitchuk.

† **Fi·tchy**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. FITCH *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Resembling a fitch or vetch.
1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 612 There is..*lenticula* of *lens*, a little fitchie kind of pease.

Fitchy (fi·tʃi), *a.*² *Her.* [Anglicized form of FITCHÉ.] = FITCHÉ. Also *transf.*
1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iv. 68 Silver sockets..made fitchy, or picked, to be put into the earth. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 638 Three cross croslets, fitchy. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 215 Crusily fitchy or.

† **Fi·telfoot**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Cf. FITTLE *a.*] An alleged designation for the hare.
a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The sittere, the gras-hoppere, The fitelfot, the foldsittere.

Fitful (fi·tful), *a.* [f. FIT *sb.*² + -FUL. A word used once by Shakspere, and popularized by writers of the beginning of this century.]
1. Of a disease: Characterized by fits or paroxysms. *Obs.* exc. in Shaksperе's phrase.
1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 23 Lifes fitfull Feuer. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* I. 131 Quartana .. this fitful pest With feverish blasts subdues the sickening land.
2. Characterized by irregular fits of activity or strength; coming and going by fits and starts; full of irregular changes; spasmodic, shifting, changing, capricious.
1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. Prol., And down the fitful breeze thy numbers flung. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxi, So seen by the dying lamp's fitful light. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* ii. 18 His impulses were generous, but fitful. 1841 MIALL *Nonconf.* I. 1 The fitful and convulsive energy they have at times displayed. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 5 The first fitful years of peace.

Fitfully (fi·tfuli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a fitful manner; by fits and starts.
1792 WORDSW. *Descr. Sketches* Poems (1888) 17/2 Fitfully, and in flashes, through his soul, Like sun-lit tempests, troubled transports roll. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. (1849) 424 Here we have a star fitfully variable. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 181 The fireflies .. shone fitfully in the still undarkened air.

Fitfulness (fi·tfulnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Fitful condition or quality.
1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 12 Fitfulness of temper. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 264 A habit of fitfulness and ineffective working.

Fithel(e, -ul, obs. forms of FIDDLE.

Fi·tly, *a. rare.* [f. FIT *a.* + -LY¹.] = FIT *a.*
1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 183 Giue childe that is fitly.
1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 441 'Twere fitliest maintain the Guelfs in rule.

Fitly (fi·tli), *adv.* [f. FIT *a.* + -LY².]
1. In a way that is fit; properly, aptly, becomingly, suitably, appropriately.
c 1550 in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. No. 49. 138 Their heads [standith] most fyttely on London bridge. 15.. TURBERVILE *Compl. lost Dove*, *Epitaphes* etc. (1567 130 b, Eche part so fitly pight as none mought chaunge his place. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. ii. 34 Cats that can iudge as fitly of his worth, As I can of those Mysteries. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 394 So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 2 The mind of man may be fitly compared to a piece of land. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 193 Well, is the dinner fitly cooked and laid? 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 277 Seen fitlier by starlight than by sunlight.
† b. At the fitting time or season. *Obs.*
1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 184 From whence I will fitly bring you to heare my Lord speake. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XXV. 11 A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of siluer. 1623-6 COCKERAM II, *Fitly*, opportunely.
2. *Comb.*, as *fitly-contrived*, *fitly-fair*.
1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 375 Our Learned Elders..Heav'n's shining Signes imagin'd fitly-fair. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 182 A fitly-contrived subject.

Fitment (fi·tmĕnt). [f. FIT *v.* + -MENT.]
† 1. A making fit, preparation. *Obs.*
1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 409 'Twas a fitment for The purpose I then follow'd.
† 2. That which is fitting or proper; duty. *Obs.*
1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 6 When she should doe for clyents her fitment..shee [etc.].
3. A piece of furniture. Usually in *pl.* Fittings.
1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* § 4. 19 The expense of repairs of Fences, Fixtures, Fitments, &c. 1862 MRS. FRESHFIELD *Grisons & Bern.* xvii. 282 In keeping with the other fitments of the room. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Dec., Every variety of Fitment and Furniture. 1891 *Times* 22 Oct. 16/5 The library has an enamelled wood fitment.

Fitness (fi·tnĕs). [f. FIT *a.* + -NESS.]
1. The quality or state of being fit or suitable; the quality of being fitted, qualified, or competent.
1580 BARET *Alv.* F 604 Ablenesse, fitnesse, handsomnesse, *habilitas*. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. vi. (1611) 193 Competent to shew their conueniencie and fitnesse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 31 Haue you, I say, an answere of such fitnesse for all questions? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 158 The Harmonies, and mutual Fitnesses, of visible things. 1783 BURKE *Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 11 His fitness for the supreme council. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iii. 49 Every other man has .. fitnesses for one task rather than another. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 132 Their fitness as instruments of thought to express facts.
b. The state of being morally fit; worthiness.
1647 W. LYFORD *Transl. Sinner* (1648) 3 Not because of our works, or fitnesse, or betternesse of disposition in us. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 36 No Fitness is required at the Time of communicating. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 332 To insist..on a mere moral fitness.
2. The quality or condition of being fit and proper, conformity with what is demanded by the circumstances; propriety.
1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. § 7. 13 In things the fitnes whereof is not of it self apparent. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII* II. iv. 231 The Queene being absent, 'tis a needfull fitnesse That we adiourne this Court till further day. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 672 Make him hear Of rectitude and fitness. 1820 BYRON *Let.* Wks. 1846, 153/1 Their system has its rules, and its fitnesses, and its decorums.
b. *The (eternal) fitness of things*: a phrase extensively used in the 18th c. with reference to the ethical theory of Clarke, in which the quality of moral rightness is defined as consisting in a 'fitness' to the relations inherent in the nature of things. Hence popularly used (at first with playful allusion) for: What is fitting or appropriate.
Clarke's own usual phrase is 'the eternal *reason* of things'; but the words *fit* and *fitness* are constantly used by him as synonyms of 'reasonable' and 'reason'.
1705 CLARKE *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* (1706) 52 They [the Hobbists] have no way to show how Compacts themselves come to be obligatory, but by inconsistently owning an eternal Fitness in the thing itself. 1730 M. TINDAL *Christianity old as Creation* 357 His [God's] Commands are to be measured by the antecedent Fitness of Things. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. iv, The rule of right, and the eternal fitness of things. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 29 Nov. (1775) 148 My writing a Postcript after so long a letter is not according to the *fitness of things*... *Note.* Be it known, these words thus applied are fashionable. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Sept. 4/7 Mr. Slagg .. showed a characteristic sense of the fitness of things by confining his attention [etc.].
† 3. The quality of fitting exactly (cf. FIT *a.* 3); correspondence of size and shape. *Obs.*
1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. XXV. 150 Have a good Knife also about you, in case you have need to cut the splinters to a fitness. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xi. 188 If there was any similitude or fitness, that I might be assured it was my own foot. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 235 Where there was the least want of fitness..either the stone or the rock was cut, till each stone would come into its exact relative position.
† 4. Readiness, inclination. (Cf. FIT *a.* 5, 5 b.)
1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 209 (Qo 2) I am constant to my purposes, they followe the Kings pleasure: if his fitnes speakes, mine is ready.

Fitsides (fi·tsəidz), *adv. Sc.* ? *Obs.* [f. *fit*, Sc. form of FOOT + SIDE.] Only in phr. *To be fitside(s with* (a person): to be on the same footing *with*, to be 'upsides' with or quits *with*.
1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasg.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 304 And thou wart out of thy office, I sould be fit syde with the. 1752 A. B. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* July (1753) 338/2 He would be fitsides with Glenure, where-ever he met him.

Fitt (fit), *v. local.* [Of uncertain origin: identity with FIT *v.* 1 is possible.] To vend and load (coals); to load (a vessel) with coals for transport.
1600-1 *Order of Hostmen's Comp.* in Brand *Newcastle* II. 272 *note*, None shall fitt any keell .. without the consent of the owner thereof. 1625 *Ibid.* 28 Apr., To fitt and load coles abord of the keeles. 1825 in Brockett *N. C. Words.*
Hence **Fi·tting** *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*
1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay, etc.* 108 The Faithers o' the fittin' trade The Quayside a'ways pacin'.

Fittable (fi·tăb'l), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. FIT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be fitted.
1611 COTGR., *Accommodable*, fittable, aptable, appliable. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Fittable, *accommodable*.

Fittage (fi·tĕdʒ). *local.* [f. FITT *v.* + -AGE.] The commission allowed a fitter or coal shipper.
1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 49 Their pretence is to have and get no more than two Shillings and six Pence per Chaldron .. for Fittidge. 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*
attrib. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 73 Mr. A. Baker, staithman and fittage agent to the Beamish South-Moor Colliery.

Fitted (fi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FIT *v.* + -ED¹.] **a.** In various senses of the vb.; also *fitted-up*. **b.** Often used predicatively with the ppl. sense somewhat obscured: Adapted, 'calculated', likely. Const. *to* with *inf.*
1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. Wks. 1874 I. 101 Circumstances peculiarly fitted to be, to them, a state of discipline. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. II. 26 How much soever Philip's power and character were fitted to excite jealousy. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 156 Elegantly fitted-up pleasure boats. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 713 A white, uni-coloured or fitted soap would be the result. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fitted Furniture* .. articles of spare supply, sent from the dockyard. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/5 Advt., Fitted plate chests.
Hence **Fi·ttedness**, the state of being fitted.
1611 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* (1662) 77 The singing then used, and its fittedness to the duty of Christians in praising God. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 3 There is no fittednesse to receive. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 267 Fitness to survive is simply fittedness.

† **Fi·tten**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5 fyton, 6 fytten, fitton(e, 6–7 fitten. [Of unknown origin.
The suggestion that it is a corruption of *fiction* is inadmissible. The form coincides curiously with the corruption of L. *python* found in various Teut. langs.: ON. *fitðn*, MDu. *fytoen* necromancy, sorcery].
An untruth, a lie, an invention.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/1 Fyton, or lesynge, *mendacium*. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fytten, *mensonge*, *menterie*. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruites of Warre* 24 Wks. (1587) 118 Let not dame flattery in your bosome creepe, To tel a fittone in your Landlords eares. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv, He doth feed you with fittons, figments and leasins. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 69 Others of them may wel be deemed Fittons of his own framing, as [etc.]. 1825 J. BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. 373 *Fitten*, a feint, a pretence.

† **Fi·tten**, *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [as if a pa. pple. (strong formation) f. FIT *v.*]. Suitable, fit.
1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. XXX, Sensation The soul some fitten hint doth promptly lend To find out plantall life.

† **Fi·tten**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 fiton. [f. FITTEN *sb.*] *intr.* To utter falsehoods, fib, tell lies.
1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 15/2 Least the apostle should haue beene thought to haue fitoned. *c* 1580 LODGE *Answ. to Gosson* Wks. 1879 III. 30 Yf Boetyus fitten not. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* V. 104 How can I tell that they doe not fitten and deuise all that vpon their fingers ende?

Fitter (fi·təɹ), *sb.*¹ [f. FIT *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]
1. One who or that which fits (see the vb.). Also with adverbs, as *fitter-out*, *up*.
1660 HEXHAM, *Een geriever*, a Fitter, an Applier, or an Accommodatour. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* IX. 146 Sowing .. with French Furze seed, they reckon a great Improver of their Land, and a fitter of it for corn. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 224 Nothing more can be done for a palace than the fitters-up of a modern club have done for it.
2. *spec.* in various trades (see quots.). Also in *Comb.*, as *gas-fitter*, *hot-water-fitter*, etc.
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fitter*.. a weigher at the mint; a tailor, one who tries on and adjusts articles of dress. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 8/1 A cutter and fitter of wearing apparel. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fitter* or Engine Fitter—a working engineer whose duties consist in the fitting together of machine or engine parts. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Fitters*, term applied to those persons .. who paste together the portions cut out to form the boot-upper, to prepare them for sewing.

Fitter (fi·təɹ), *sb.*² *local.* [f. FIT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who vends and loads coals; a coal-broker.
1678 in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) II. 669 The customers, collectors, fitters, and other .. officers .. in the said port. 1739 *Enquiry Reasons Advance Price Coals* 31 The Hostmen or Fitters at Newcastle are an incorporated Company. 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay, etc.* 108 The 'Runnin' Fitters' stannin' still. *Ibid.* 117 Mourn, a' the fitters o' the Quay!

† **Fi·tter**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Perh. cognate with MHG. *vetze*, mod.G. *fetzen* rag, scrap, and ON. *fit* hem (see FIT *sb.*¹); the vb. (perh. first used in pa. pple.: see next) is formed with frequentative suffix -ER 5 common in vbs. expressive of the action of breaking into small pieces.] *intr.* To break into small fragments.

c 1380, *c* 1450 [? implied in next]. 1600 Abp. Abbot *Exp. Jonah* 319 When Sampson was disposed he brake the cordes and ropes wherewith he was tyed; they fittered and dissolved even as the flaxe which is burnt with the fire.

†**Fittered,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Ragged, wearing rags; also of clothes, slashed, cut into tags or streamers.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 60 Many raggid & fittrid squyeris. *c* 1450 Mvrc 1146 Hast þou ben prowde .. Of fytered clothes as foles done?

Fitters, *sb. pl. Obs.* exc. *dial.* See also Flitters. [f. Fitter *v.*] Fragments, pieces, atoms. In various obvious phrases, as *to tear to fitters, to break in(to fitters,* etc. *To be in fitters: fig.* to be broken up into small parties.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 374/2 Whiche the deuil hath by y blast of his mouth .. frushed al to fitters. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. 292 Which Image .. was with Fire from Heaven broken into fitters. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xxxii. 225 They were in fitters about prosecuting their titles to this city. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. i. 273 That Sarsaparilla is to be chosen which is .. hard to be broken but when it falls into Fitters. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Fitters,* very small pieces, fragments. 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Fitting (fi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Fit *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Fit in various senses. Also gerundially with omission of *in*. Also with *advs.*

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 301 There should be also .. a fitting of this generall truth touching Christ to his owne particular. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 154, I am fitting out for one of the most compleat Beaus in Christendom. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 73 They saw the fatal arrow fitting to the strings. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xxiii, The ship was fitting. 1852 Dana *Man. Geol.* 583 In the final fitting up of the earth with life there was still a reference to him [Man]. 1885 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 179 The perfect fitting of windows.

2. *concr.* Anything used in fitting. Usually in *pl.*: Fixtures, apparatus, furniture. Also *fitting-up.*

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 77 Bladders filled with a quantity of this gas..and the neck, or fitting-up of its end, made capable of being closed or opened. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* xxxi. (1883) 321 These fittings-up of polished marble. 1864 Bp. of Lincoln *Charge* 7, 42 grants for fittings and books. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 207 All the roofs, floors, and fittings were burned.

3. *Mech. Engin.* (see quot. 1888).

1878 W. Allan *Rose & Thistle* 131 What though your labour is merely stone-breaking, Turning or fitting, or wielding the spade. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Fitting,* that section of mechanical engineering devoted to the bringing together and adjusting of the different portions of engines, machines, &c.

4. *Soap-making.* See Fit *v.* 10.

1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 713. 1885 W. L. Carpenter *Manuf. Soap* vi. 172 The finishing operation for yellow soaps is termed 'fitting' in England.

5. *attrib.*, as *fitting(-out)-shop.*

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xii, I went to a fitting-out shop. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Fitting-Shop,* the shop in which the operations of fitting are carried on.

Fitting (fi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fits: **a.** Becoming, appropriate, proper, suitable. **b.** That conforms to the contour or size of something; now only with prefixed advbs. (often hyphened), as *close(-ly)-, well-, ill-fitting.*

Many examples in editions of 15th c. works are spurious, the reading of the MSS. being *sitting,* which was formerly used in the same sense. It is doubtful whether the reading of our first quot. is not similarly incorrect, as Fit *v.*1 has not otherwise been found so early.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 486 Thre men war clad in fitand [coit-]armour. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vi. 19 News fitting to the night, Blacke, fearefull, comfortlesse. 1617 E. Owens in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 113 Thus much I thought fytinge to acqueynt your Lordshipp. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 355 Use all fitting means of putting it to Shame. 1825 Southey *Paraguay* III. 44 Which seem'd to be for beasts a fitting lair. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 20 Counsel..such as is fitting a bishop should give. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 10 Her tight-fitting black dress was much worn. 1881 Rita *My Lady Coquette* xvii, It's the fittingest name.

Hence **Fittingly** *adv.*, in a fitting manner; **Fittingness,** the state of being fitting.

1641 Jos. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 106 Let us carry our selves fittingly. 1653 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. vi. II. § 28 (1667) 282 He .. need not question the fittingness of Godfathers promising in behalf of the Children for whom they answer. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* II. 95 The fireant, which might be fittingly termed the scourge of this fine river. 1865 Argyll *Reign Law* vii. (ed. 4) 377 Whose labours were to match with a curious fittingness into his.

Fitting, Sc. form of Footing.

Fittish, obs. form of Fetish *sb.*

1744 W. Smith *Voy. Guinea* 196 They are kept in Fittish-houses or Churches built for that Purpose in a Grove.

†**Fittle,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. See quot.

1552 Huloet, Fittle or runninge witted, *futilis.*

Fitty (fi·ti), *a.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? f. Fit *a.* or *v.* + -Y 1; but cf. Featous, Featish, and Featy of which it may be a corruption.] Fitting, becoming, proper, suitable; hence, nice, trim, neat.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb) 169 Others strained themselues to giue the Greeke wordes Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and fitty. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 73 Thy buzzom Chucks are pretty vittee. *Ibid.* 569 Tha stewarliest and vittiest Wanch that comath on tha Stones o' Moulton. *a* 1800 *Ballad* in *Edin. Mag.* Oct. (1818) 328 The fittie fairies liftit her. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, 'Your dress isn't looking fitty.'

Hence **Fittily** *adv.*; **Fittiness**; **Fittyways, -wise** *adv.*, properly.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 209 Tha hast..no Vittiness in enny keendest Theng. 1810 *Devon & Cornw. Voc.* in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 435 That coat is fittily made. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, 'Do behave fitty-ways.' 1893 Couch *Delectable Duchy* 50 We'm going to do the thing fittywise.

Fitty, *a.*2 [f. Fit *sb.* + -Y 1.] Subject to fits.

1811 E. Nares *Thinks I* II. 161 They .. turned out so sickly and fitty that there was no rearing them anyhow.

Fittyland (fi·tilænd). *Sc.* [*f. fit,* Sc. form of Foot *v.* + Land.] 'The near horse of the hinder pair in the plough, which "foots" the unploughed "land" while its neighbour walks in the furrow' (Reid *Burns Concord.* 1889).

1787 Burns *Auld Farmer's Mare* xi, Thou was a noble fittie-lan'.

‖**Fitz** (fits). Forms: 3-4 fiz, (3 fyz), (5 fice, fytz), 4- fitz. [AF. spelling of OF. *fiz* (pronounced *fits*) :—earlier *filz* :—Lat. *filius* son.

The form is due to the phonetic law in OF. that a palatalized *l* caused a succeeding *s* to become *ts* (written *z*).]

The Anglo-French word for 'son'; chiefly *Hist.* in patronymic designations, in which it was followed by the name of a parent in the uninflected genitive. Some of these survive as surnames, e.g. *Fitzherbert, Fitzwilliam,* etc.; in later times new surnames of the kind have been given to the illegitimate children of royal princes. †Also in 12–15th c. used occas. in adopted AF. phrases, *Beau fitz* = 'fair son'; *fiz a putain* = 'whoreson'.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 432 Syre Roberd le Fyz Haim my fader name was. *a* 1300 *Signa ante Judicium* 179 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 12 Merci ihsu fiz mari. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11879 (Gött.) 'Fiz a putaines', he said, 'quat er ȝe?' 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 311 'Beau fitz', quaþ þe fader, 'we shulleþ for defaute'. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2098 Antony fice Greffown. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 299 Leff the lady, traitour fitz aputain! *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxli. iii, Henry le Fytz Empryce. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. Ded. 49 You shall be even in the language of the Apostle himself, Fitz-Dieu, A Son Of God. 1814 Mrs. West *Alicia de Lacy* II. 92 The contentions of Henry Fitz-empress with Eleanora of Guienne.

b *nonce use.* One whose surname begins with Fitz; i.e. an Irishman of Anglo-Norman extraction.

1848 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1858) II. 130 The Fitzes sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the O's and Macs.

‖**Fiumara** (fiumā·ra). [It.] A flooded river, a mountain torrent: also the dry bed left by it.

1820 T. S. Hughes *Trav. Sicily* II. x. 244 The road was no more than a fiumara, over which at this time a torrent from the melted snow was flowing. 1833 Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 396 We passed various fiumaras .. dry, of course. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 104 The burns descending from the upper heights form fiumaras of considerable extent.

Five (faiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1–2 fif, 3–5 fif, (3 fifve, 4 fijf, fyf, 5 feyffe, fiffe), 3–4 *south.* vif, 2–3 *south.* vyve, 3–6 fyve, 7 *Sc.* fywe, 3– five. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *fíf,* inflected *fífe* (ME. *five, vyve*), *fífa, fífum* (ME. *fiven, viven*) = OFris. and OS. *fíf* (Du. *vijf*), OHG. *fimf, finf, funf* (MHG. *vünf,* mod.Ger. *fünf*), ON. *fimm* (Sw. and Da. *fem*), Goth. *fimf* :—OTeut. **fímf(i* :—pre-Teut. **pempe,* modified by assimilation of consonants from OAryan **penqe,* whence Skr. *pañca,* Lith. *penki,* Gr. *πέντε, πέμπε,* Lat. *quinque,* OIrish *cóic,* Gaulish *pempe,* OWelsh *pimp* (mod. Welsh *pump*).]

The cardinal number next after four, represented by the symbols 5 or V.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

The Five points, (*a*) the principal points of controversy between the Calvinists and Arminians, relating to predestination, satisfaction, regeneration, grace, and final perseverance; (*b*) the reforms demanded by the 'People's Charter' of 1838 (see Charter *sb.* 1 d). The *Five Ports*: the Cinque Ports. *The five senses, wits*: see the sbs.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 9 Ne ȝe ȝebenceaþ þæra fif hlafa and fif þusend manna. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 298 Nim þas an hund tida & þas fif & wyrc fif dagas. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 746 Fif burges wer ðor-inne bi tale, ðer-fore it hiȝte pentapolis. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7888 Ac þe vif pors of engelond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Vif þinges specialliche destorbeþ zoþe sseriffþe. 1422 J. Yonge *Priv. Priv.* in *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 180 If þou fynde noght ffyue vpberers þat be lykynge to þe. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 268 Lord Warden of the fiue ports. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 182 The national petition .. praying the House to take into consideration the five points in which the working classes deemed their best interests involved; to wit, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, salaried members, and the abolition of the property qualification.

b. Phrases. *To know how many* (*blue*) *beans make five* (see Bean 6 d); †*to come in with* (*one's*) *five eggs* (see Egg *sb.* 4).

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context. †*A* or *o five,* in five (parts): see A *prep.*1 6.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 2 Hyra fif wæron dysiȝe, and fif gleawe. *c* 1205 Lay. 25891 Þæs bures dure he warp adun: þat heo to-barst a uiuen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 71 Alle italde bitale seoue siðe tene & forðre ȝet fiue. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 28 in *Lamb. Hom.* 289 Betere his on almesse before þanne ben after vyue. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* in *Eng. Stud.* XI. 33 Him þouȝt his hert is brast o fiue. 1591 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 117 In this square they .. played, five to five, with the hand-ball. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxx. 17 At the rebuke of fiue, shall ye flee. 1823 Byron *Juan* x. xxxiii, Thermometers sunk down to ten, Or five, or one, or zero.

b. *esp.* of the hour of the day, as *five o'clock,* etc.

1552 Huloet, Fiue of the clocke, *hora quinta.* 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 127 Let me haue Claudios head sent me by fiue. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 162 A sober Englishman would knock His servants up, and rise by five o'clock. 1842 Tennyson *W. Waterproof* i, How goes the time? 'Tis five o'clock.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1131 (Gr.) Wintra hafde fif and hund-teontig. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2530, I Nouembris moneð þe fif & twentuðe dai. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 3 Fyue and þritti schiren heo maden in Engelonde. 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* xiv. 10 This daie am I fyue and foure score yeare olde. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 382 The fiue and twentieth Chapter proceedeth vpon the same text. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. ii. 16, I swam ere I could recouer the shore, fiue and thirtie Leagues off and on. 1786 Burns *Cry to Scotch Represent.* xxiv, Now, ye chosen Five-and-Forty, May still your mither's heart support ye.

4. = Fifth 1 and 2.

c 1550 R. Wever *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 94 Read the Five to the Galatians. 1660 Bloome *Archit.* B, The five part of one such part.

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number five.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxviii. (1495) 922 One done to foure makyth the seconde odde nombre, that is the nombre of fiue and hyghte Quinarius. 1876 Mason *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 62 *note,* We say 'twice five is ten'.

2. A set of five things. **a.** *Cards* and *Dominos.* A card or domino marked with five pips.

1674 Cotton *Gamester* vi. 80 The Deuces, Treys, Fours, and Fives. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod Hoyle* 81 Suppose your hand consists of a four, five, and six of spades. *Ibid.* 95 The next player then plays a to the single five.

b. *Cricket.* A hit for which five runs are scored.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The loose balls we hit for fours and fives.

3. *pl.* †**a.** = *five cards*; see C 2.

1674 Cotton *Gamester* 150 All-fours is play'd in Kent, and Fives in Ireland.

b. The five fingers; also, *bunch of fives*: the fist, the hand; *to use* (*one's*) *fives*: to fight with (one's) fists. *A fives* (slang): a street fight (Farmer).

1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 290 With their bunch of fives. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, Smart chap that cabman—handled his fives well. 1863 Reade *Hard Cash* xxxiv, Now look at that bunch of fives.

c. (See Fives 2.)

4. †**a.** *pl.* Five-penny nails. **b.** *pl* Gloves, shoes, etc., of the fifth size. **c.** Short for *five-pound note.* **d.** *pl.* Short for *five-per-cents.*

a. 1629 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, For one hundred of fiues and one hundred of sixes, xjd.

b. 16.. *Description of Love* (1629) *I loued a Lasse,* Her wast exceeding small, The fiues did fit her shooe. *Mod.* What size gloves does she take? Fives.

c. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, Want change for a five. 1860 F. W. Robinson *Grandmother's Money* II. iv. iii. 290 I'll bet ten to one in fives upon it.

d. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xx, Look .. what the French fives were when I bought for the account.

C. *Comb.*

1. a. Combined with sbs., forming adjs., as *five-act, -bar, -card, -day, -guinea, -minute, -pound, -storey, -wheel, -year-old.*

1882 L. Tennyson in *Daily News* 10 Oct. (1892) 2/2 The contrast of action that can be provided in a busy *five-act tragedy full of incident. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 37 P 2 [She] moves as if she were on her Nag, and going to take a *Five-Bar Gate. 1823 Byron *Juan* VIII. lv, So was his blood stirr'd .. As is the hunter's at the five-bar gate. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 81 No hand in *five-card cribbage can be made to count so many. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 256 God's *five-day work he would accept. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4208/3 A Purse, with 3 *Five-Guinea Pieces. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 224 *Five minute repeaters give after the hour the number of five minutes past it. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2626/4, 100*l.* in Old Gold and *Five Pound Pieces. 1806 T. S. Surr *Winter in Lond.* III. 255, I have inclosed you a five pound bank note. 1887 *Roy. Proclam.* in *Standard* 18 May 3/2 Every Five pound Piece should have .. our effigy. 1679 *Exec. Eury* 6 Four *Five-shilling pieces they will afford for Fifteen shillings good Money. 1870 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 202 He dropped .. a five-shilling-piece. 1769 *St. James' Chron.* 10–11 Aug. 3/4 *Five-year-olds 9 st. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 Taylor saw Robinson pick up a five-year-old girl.

b. In parasynthetic adjs. with suffix -ED 2, as *five-barred, -beaded, -cornered, -foiled, -lobed, -pointed, -rayed, -toed, -toothed.*

1733 Swift *On Poetry* 15 A founder'd horse will oft debate Before he tries a *five-barr'd gate. 1820 Clare *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 177 The five-barr'd gate with ease they leap. 1854 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 186 The tender pink *five-beaded baby-soles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 132/2 *Fyve cornerd, *pentagonum.* 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii, The circular branches of the Oak .. five-cornered in the tender annual sprouts. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. vii. § 13 The *five-foiled star. 1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict.*, *Five-lobed, *quinquelobatus.* 1777 Pennant *Zool* IV. 54 Asterias [Beaded] .. smooth above the aperture; below

*five-pointed. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 435 The..*five-rayed star-fish. 1854 Owen in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 82/1 The *five-toed or pentadactyle structure. 1877 84 F. E. Hulme *Wild Fl.* p. vii, Calyx tubulate, *five-toothed.

c. In parasynthetic sbs. with suffix -er [1] (chiefly *colloq.*), denoting individuals of a certain rank or size, as *five-boater*, *-master*, *-rater*.

1887 *Pall Mail G.* 25 July 2/1 The iron-sheathed five-masters the *Agincourt* and the *Minotaur*. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Five-boater*, a whaling-vessel carrying five boats; a large whaler. 1892 *Daily News* 24 May 2/6 The new Gosport five-rater.

d. Comb. in advbl. sense (= in five parts) with pa. pples., imitating scientific L. words with *quinque-* or *quinqui-*.

1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict.*, Five-cleft, *quinquefidus*. *Ibid.* Five-parted, *quinqueparitus*.

2. Special comb., as **five-acre**, a piece of land consisting of five acres; †**five-cards** (see quot.); **five-corner(s** (*Austral.*), the fruit of *Stylidium triflora*, or the plant itself; †**five-double** *a.*, (*a*) five-fold; (*b*) consisting of five twice over; also *adv.*; **five-finger exercise**, a piece of music written for the purpose of affording practice in the movement of the fingers in pianoforte playing; **five-finger-tied** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), ? tied with all the fingers of the hand; †**five-foot** = Five-finger 2; **five-lined** *a.*, consisting of or marked with five lines, *esp.* of a parliamentary 'whip' with five underlinings to denote urgency; **five-maled** *a.*, *nonce-wd.* having five male organs or stamens, pentandrous; **Five-mile Act**, an act passed in 1665 forbidding Non-conformist teachers who refused to take the non-resistance oath, to come within five miles of any town, etc.; **five-per-cents.**, stock or shares paying five per cent. interest on their nominal value; †**five-piece**, a five-pound piece; **five-score**, rarely used for 'a hundred' (Shaks.); **five-stroke** (*Billiards*), a stroke by which five points are scored; **five-yearly** *a.*, celebrated every five years, quinquennial. Also, **five-o'clock** (see A. 2 b), used *attrib.* in **five-o'clock tea** (colloq shortened *a five o'clock*).

1863 Tennyson *Grandfather* xx, Harry is in the *five-acre. 1674 Cotton *Gamester* 123 *Five Cards is an Irish game..There are but two can play at it, and there are dealt five cards apiece. 1888 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xxxiii, You won't turn a *five-corner into a quince..dig and water as you like. 1552 Huloet, *Ffyue double, *quincuplex*. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1103 O fair, five-double Round. 1594 *2nd Report Dr. Faustus* xxviii in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 103 Every archer being five double furnished. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 157 And with another knot *fiue finger-tied, The fractions of her faith..are bound to Diomed. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Five-foot [*printed* foor] or Star-fish. 1659 Torriano, *Stellione*, the star-fish, or *five-foot-fish. 1787 Sir J. Hawkins *Johnson* 478 Roubiliac called for paper, and scored thereon a few *five-lined staves. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/6 The following five-lined whip..has been issued to members. *a* 1794 Sir W. Jones *Tales* (1807) 171 This *five-mal'd single-femal'd flow'r. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. Wks. (Grosart) III. 224, I thought he deserved to be within the '*five-mile Act', and not to come within that distance of any corporation. 1689 *Apol. Failures Walker's Accus.* 24 Five-mile-Acts. 1872 Ld. Shaftesbury in Hodder *Life* (1886) III. 307 *Five o'clock tea, that pernicious, unprincipled and stomach-ruining habit. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 4 Five o'clock tea sets in fine porcelain. 1886 *Punch* 16 Jan. 36/2 Ladies invite their friends to 'a five-o'clock'. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 21 Sept., This day also came out first the new *five-pieces in gold, coined by the Guiny Company. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxii, 'How well he made that *five stroke, eh?' 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. vii. (1636) 114 This proclamation was made..at the Quinquennal, or *five-yeerely playes.

†**Five**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] **a.** In the game of Five-cards: *To five it* (see quot.). **b.** *trans.* (*nonce-use.*) To count by fives.

1674 Cotton *Gamester* xiii. 123 Before you play, ask whether he will five it, if he speaks affirmatively turn up the next Card of the Pack under that first turn'd up, and that must be trumps; if not play it out. 1769 R. Wood *Ess. Homer, Lang. & Learning*, When therefore I say that he *fived* them I take the liberty of coining a word..corresponding precisely with the old Greek term [πεμπάσσεται].

Fi·ve-fi·nger. [OE. *fíffingre* wk.fem. (sense 1), f. *fíf* Five + Finger.]

1. A name for various plants. **a.** The cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans* and other species). **b.** The oxlip (*Primula elatior*). **c.** *Lotus corniculatus*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 123 Ac ceowe hwytes cuduwys sæd & fiffingran ælce dæg ær he etan. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* 114 Five-fingers, oxlips, *primula elatior*. 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* III. (1851) II. 295 The leaves of the five-finger draw together to shelter the flower when it rains. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Five-fingers, *potentilla reptans* and *canadensis*.

2. A popular name for a species of star-fish.

1678 Phillips, *Five-finger*, a Fish resembling a Spur-rowel, which gets into Oysters, when they open and sucks them out. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* xv. (1883) 213 She..made prize of several five-fingers.

†**3.** *Card-playing.* The five of trumps. Also *five-fingers. Obs.*

1611 Chapman *May-Day* v. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 400, I..lost it [the set] hauing the varlet and the fiue finger to make two tricks. 1674 Cotton *Gamester* xiii. 123 The five fingers (*alias*, five of trumps) is the best Card in the pack.

4. *Comb.* **five-finger-grass** = 1 a.

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 398 In English Cinkefoile.. and five finger grasse, or five leafed grasse. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, Five-finger-grass or Five-leaf, a plant so called from its five leaflets, *potentilla reptans*.

Hence **Five-fingering** *vbl. sb.* (see quot.).

1889 A. T. Pask *Eyes Thames* 58 They go out 'five-fingering', *i. e.* catching star-fish for manure.

Fi·ve-fi·ngered, *a.* [f. Five + Finger + -ed [2].] Having five divisions more or less resembling the fingers of the hand. *Five-fingered grass* = Five-finger 1 a. *Five-fingered root* (see quot. 1746).

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 110 b, Cinkfoly or fyuefyngred grasse. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lvi. 83 Cinquefoyle is called ..in English..of some..Fiuefingred-grasse. 1746 Howell in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 228, I found it to be the *Oenanthe aquatica cicutæ facie* of Lobel which is called by the inhabitants [of Pembrokeshire] five-finger'd Root.

Fivefold (fəi·vfōuld), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1–3 fiffeald, (fifeald), 2–3 fiffald, -fold, 6 fivefolde, -fould, 7– fivefold. [OE. *fiffeald*, f. *fíf* Five + *-feald* -fold.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Consisting of five together, comprising five things or kinds.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z.) 284 *Quinarius*, fiffeald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Heore fif-falde mihte hom wes al binumen. *c* 1200 Ormin 7836 Himm birrþ off all hiss sinne beon þurrh fiffald pine clensedd. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 312 Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbes, actions, and spirit, Do giue thee fiue-fold blazon. 1624 Quarles *Job* (1717) 183 He hath torn me with the five-fold knot Of his sharp scourge. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 398 He pronounces a five-fold woe on the five great sins of the Chaldæans.

2. Five times as great or numerous; quintuple.

1557 Record *Whetst.* B ii, Quintupla. 5 to 1: 10 to 2.. Fiuefolde. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* III. v, All the brethren are intertained bountifully, but Benjamin hath a fiue-fold portion. 1830 Bentham in *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 431 As the quantity of business-time is five-fold, so is the quantity of delay-time five-fold.

B. *adv.* In five-fold proportion.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Hh, The diameter of this body is fiuefolde in power greater than the side of his inscribed Cube. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 July 6/1 London itself has increased fivefold since the century began.

Hence **Fi·vefold** *v. rare. trans.* To quintuple.

1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 165 The capacity of religion may be five-folded.

Fi·ve-leaf. Forms: 1 fífléafe, 3 fiflef, 4 fivelef, 5 fílife, 6 fyvelefe, 7 fiveleafe. [OE. *fífléafe* wk. fem., f. *fíf* Five + *léaf* Leaf.] The plant cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 72 Þa wyrt þe hatte fifleafe. *c* 1265 *Gloss. Names Plants* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 36/2 *Quinquefolium*..fiflef. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645 *Pentifolium*, fílife. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 110 b, Quinquefolium is named in..English..herbe fyuelefe. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health*, Fiueleafe. The root boyled in water..helpeth the raging ach of the teeth. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Five-leaf*, the *potentilla reptans*, from its five leaflets.

Fi·ve-leaved, *a.* [f. Five + Leaf + -ed [2].] Having five leaves.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 155 The five-leaved flowers of Henbane. 1698 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 316 Five leaved Mock-Mustard. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4068/4 Two five Leav'd Lacker'd Screens.

b. *Five-leaved grass* = Five-leaf.

1526 *Grete Herbal* cccxlvii, Peenthafilon is an herbe called fyue leued. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lvi. 83 Cinquefoyle is called..of some Fyueleaued Grasse. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Words, Quinque-folio..is that Herb which is called Five-leaved Grass. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Five-leaved grass*, or *Potentilla reptans*.

Fiveling (fəi·vliŋ). [f. as prec. + -ling, dim. suffix.] 'A twin crystal consisting of five individuals' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fivepence (fəi·vˌpĕns). Also *colloq.* Fippence. [f. Five + Pence.] **a.** A sum of money, equal in value to five pennies. Phrase. *As fine as fivepence*: see Fine *a.* 16. **b.** *U.S.* The value of 5 cents or 2½*d.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fivepenny (fəi·vpəni), *a.* [f. Five *a.* + Penny.] Valued at or amounting to fivepence. *A fivepenny rate, tax*: one at fivepence in the pound.

Fiver (fəi·vəɹ). *colloq.* [f. Five + -er [1].]

1. A five-pound note. In U.S. a five-dollar note.

1853 Whyte Melville *Digby Grand* i, Spooner..loses a five-pound note, or, as he calls it, a fiver. 1894 Doyle *S. Holmes* 62 I'll lay you a fiver..that..you will never ..hear from him again.

2. Anything that counts as five (as a hit for five at cricket).

3. *Thieves' slang.* A fifth (term of imprisonment).

1872 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3/4 They announced that they were in for a 'fiver' or a 'sixer', according to the number of their visits to a particular gaol.

†**Fives** [1]. *Obs.* = Avives.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 54 His horse..past cure of the Fiues. 1639 T. De Gray *Compl. Horsem.* 79 This terme Avives we have also gotten from the French..*secundum vulgus*, it is called the Fives or Vives.

Fives [2] (fəivz). [pl. of Five *sb.*, used as *sing.*

The reason for the name is obscure. The conjecture that the game may originally have been played by five persons on each side appears to be unsupported by evidence; the 16th. c. game of Bord and Cord (see quot. s. v.) is stated to have been on one occasion played 'five against five'; but the two games had apparently nothing in common except that they were games of ball played with the hands. The slang use of *fives* for the hand (see Five B 3 b) has not been found until long after the appearance of the name of the game; otherwise it would afford a plausible explanation: cf. Fr. *jeu de paume*, which originally denoted hand-tennis, though afterwards transferred to the later tennis played with rackets. The statement common in Dicts., that the name was given 'because three fives, or fifteen, are counted to the game', is unsatisfactory: the number of 'points' in the Eton game is 15, but they are not divided into groups of five, and in other varieties there are 11, 20, or 25 points.]

1. A game in which a ball is struck by the hand against the front wall of a three-sided court. A variety of the game, in which a wooden bat is used, is called *bat-fives*.

1636 *Div. Trag lately acted* 8 He had a purpose..to goe on the Lords day..to play at a sport, called fiues. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xxxiv. (1741) 179 The old ball-court, where I have had many a game at fives. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past* II. iii. 88 Hand-tennis..is now called fives. 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xxxv, The little man was playing at fives against the bare wall.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fives-ball*, *-bat*, *-player*; **fives-court**, a prepared court where the game of fives is played; also *collect.* for the persons who frequent a fives-court.

1825 in Hone *Every Day Bk.* I. 863 I made the first *fives-ball. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. ix. (1871) 184 A favourite old *fives-bat. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* I. ix. 205 Cavanagh was the admiration of all the *fives-courts. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 210 Cavanagh, the famous hand *fives-player.

Fivesome (fəi·vsŏm), *a.* and quasi-*sb. Sc.* Also 4 fiff-sum. [f. Five + -some.] Five in all, five together.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 149 Fiff-sum in the furd he slew. ?16.. *Ballad*, *Kinmont Willie* 11 They guarded him five-some on each side.

†**Fi·ve-square,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Five after the logically correct *four-square*; cf. *three-square*.]

A. *adj.* Having five (equal) sides; equilaterally pentagonal.

1552 Huloet, Ffiue square, *quinquangulus*. 1560 Bible (Genev.) 1 *Kings* vi. 31 The vpper poste & side postes were fiue square. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lxiii, The seed-vessel, when it is ripe is formed five square.

B. *sb.* A (regular) pentagon.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. 241 A fiuesquare conteineth both a Fowersquare, and a Triangle.

Hence **Fi·ve-squared** *ppl. a.* = Five-square A.

1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* vi. 31 He made two dores.. with fyue squared postes. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 7 The twygges [of Broome] are roughe and fiuesquared.

Fi·ve-twe·nty. *U.S.* Used *attrib.* in *Five-twenty bonds* (or shortly *five-twenties*), certain bonds issued by the U.S. government in 1862, 1864, and 1865; so called from being redeemable at any time after *five* years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of *twenty* years.

1886 in Webster *Suppl.*

Fivety, obs. form of Fifty.

Fix (fiks), *sb.* See also Fixes. [f. the vb.; the senses have no mutual connexion.]

1. (orig. *U.S.*) A position from which it is difficult to escape a 'tight place'; a difficulty, dilemma, predicament.

1839 Marryat *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 166 The Americans are never at a loss when they are in a *fix*. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., St. Medard*, A Stranger there, Who seem'd to have got himself into a fix. 1854 E. Forbes *Let.* in Wilson and Geikie *Life* xiv. 532 The Scottish authorities have run me into a fix. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* vii. 101 And is this the fix you wish me to help you out of?

2. The material used for lining a puddling-furnace; fettling.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 327 In puddling 30 per cent. less 'fix' was required. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 35 Fettle or line with a fix or fettling, consisting of ore scrap and cinder.

†**Fix,** *a.* (and *adv.*). *Obs.* [ad. L. *fix-us*, pa. pple. of *figĕre* to fix, fasten; the immediate source may have been OF. *fix* (13th c. in Hatzf.). Cf. mod. F. *fixe* (16th c. in Littré), Sp. *fijo* (earlier *fixo*), Pg. *fixo*, It. *fisso*.]

A. *adj.* = Fixed in various senses: **a.** As applied to the stars. **b.** Firmly placed or settled; not easily moved; not liable to fluctuation or change. **c.** Of a substance: Not volatile.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 298 His fixe and depe impression. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 3 *heading*, The sterres fixe. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 235 With eye fyx looke on his visage. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 393 Curatis..schulden haue a stable fix endewing of lyflode. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1054 All the starres fixe. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxes* I. x. 142 Take then the fix Element that remained after the separation of the Three Imperfect Elements. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5188 Those Salts being rendered so fix, that by a gentle fire they are not so much as at all moved.

B. *adv.* Fixedly, steadily.

1601 T. Wright *Passions* (1621) 305 Why cannot many abide that you looke fixe in their eies.

Fix (fiks), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **fixed** (fikst). [Ultimately f. L. *fix-us* (see Fix *a.*), pa. pple. of *figĕre* to fix, fasten. The proximate origin is uncertain; it may have been an Eng. formation on

Fix *a.*, or ad. med.L. *fixāre* or F. *fixer* (if the latter existed in 15th c.; Hatzf. quotes Montaigne *c* 1590 for the earliest known use). Cf. Sp. *fijar* (earlier *fixar*), Pg. *fixar*, It. *fissare*.

The earliest recorded use is 'to fix (one's eyes) upon an object'; this is the oldest and still the most prominent application of the corresponding verb in Italian, and it appears in Du Cange's only example of med.L. *fixare*. The use in alchemy is nearly as old in Eng.; it is found in the Romanic langs. and in the med.Lat. writers on alchemy (e.g. R. Lulli *Ep. ad Robertum*). While in Romanic the verb has only the senses derived from L. *fixus*, it was in Eng. taken as the representative of L. *figĕre*, superseding the earlier Ficche, and (in some applications) Fast and Fasten *vbs.*]

I. To make firm or stable.

1. *trans.* To fasten, make firm or stable in position; to place, attach, or insert and secure against displacement. Const. *in*, *on*, *to*, etc.

To fix bayonets (Mil.): to attach them to the mouth of the musket or rifle.

14.. *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy Soc.) vi. 6, I thoust in mynd I schuld ay fynd The wehle of fortunat fyxyd fast. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edin. MS.) x. 402 Thair ledderis ..maid ane clap, quhen the cruchet Wes fixit [*older text* festnyt] fast in the kyrnell. 1548 Hall *Chron.* 160 His head to be fixed on a poole. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 213 The Bats .. hang .. (by clawes fixed to their wings.) 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 39 The Forts .. could not .. hinder them from fixing their cluches in the flat country. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Pref. F'ij, Fixing both the Glass and Object to the Pedestal. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 171 I 5 We fixed our Ship with Ice-hooks to a large Ice-field. 1772 Franklin *Exper.* Wks. 1887 IV. 509 In Philadelphia I had such a rod fixed to the top of my chimney. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 126 Holding the bush, to fix it back, she stood. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 210 The last stake being fixed, the faces of the men were turned homeward. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 582/1 The posts of the gantry stand on planks, and are fixed thereto by iron dogs and dowels.

† **b.** *To fix the foot* or *footing*: to obtain or take a sure foothold. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.* (Cf. Fasten *v.* 1, and Lat. *figere gradum.*)

1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 89 He stutted, apaled; And fixt his footing. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. viii. 4 Fix thy foot. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 98 The more weary [the Oxe] is, the more strong doth he fixe his footings. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 52 The Tartars could never fix a foot in China. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Friar* I. i, I'll plant my colours down In the mid-breach, and by them fix my foot.

† **c.** To affix (a seal), attach (a codicil) *to*. *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 173 All the Nobilitie of Scotland ..entered into bond..whereunto were fixed their severall seales. *Ibid.* 434 To be fixed as a Scedule to his last will and testament. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 24/2, I have seen him..wet two..papers, and fix his seal to them.

d. In immaterial sense: To attach firmly; to implant securely (principles, etc.).

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxxviii. (1539) 70 As sone as the goddes haue gyuen theim a doughter, forthwith they ought to fyxe in theyr hartes a newe remembraunce. 1672 J. Lacy *Dumb Lady* To Rdr., You are fixed to the freehold never to be parted. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 319 ¶ 4, I resolved .. to fix his Face in my Memory. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 25 Early application ..often fixes in the mind an aversion to books. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 5 While the mind is elsewhere, there is no progress in fixing them [lessons].

e. To 'fasten' (an imputation, responsibility, etc.) *on* a person.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) Ded. A iij b, The worst Reproach, Malice .. can fix upon your Name. 1694 *Acc. Sweden* 90 The Odium..was easily fix'd upon the Ministers. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 353 It will not seem just to fix the imputation of Atheism upon those philosophers. 1809 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 10 Sept. (1894) I. 148 Ellis fixes on me an article about Miss Edgeworth's Tales.

f. *intr.* for *refl.* To become firmly attached or implanted; to adhere *to*. *lit.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* 159 For, salve the matter how you will, I fix to my Narration still. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 43 They pass over them, without fixing to them. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 299 Prejudices in disfavour of a person at his first appearance, fix deeper..than prejudices in favour.

2. To secure from change, vacillation or wandering; to give stability or constancy to (the mind, thoughts, affections, purposes).

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. i. 5 Thinke on that .. fixe most firme thy Resolution. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 Images are said by the Roman church to fix the cogitations ..of them that pray before them. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. S.* III. xxi. 212 A constant impression of Gods omnipresence is an excellent way to fix mens souls. 1793 *Object. to War Examined & Refuted* 37 What other system is likely to fix your fluctuating opinions? 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* xvii. (1872) 143 At length his mind began to fix itself. 1875 McLaren *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 120 Thy tremulous and vagrant soul shall be braced and fixed.

b. To make (a person) constant in attachment. Const. *to*, *in*. ? *Obs.*

1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* Reasons for Bill 7 They are seldom well fixed to Virtue and sober Behaviour. 1738 Johnson *London* 145 How .. Can surly virtue hope to fix a friend? 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 153 To improve this favourable opportunity for fixing these Indians in the English Interest. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. xii, Can the man who is in possession of these be inconstant? Impossible!..they would fix a Dorimant. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* vi, If a woman conceals her affection..from the object of it, she may lose the opportunity of fixing him.

c. To settle immovably the purpose or conviction of (a person). Const. *to* with inf.; also *on*, *for*, *against*. Now only in *passive*.

1671 Milton *Samson* 1481, I am fixed not to part hence without him. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 126 They challenge, and encounter Breast to Breast; So fix'd on Fame. 1700 — *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 48 If fate has fix'd thee obstinate to sail. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* iii. 50 Marcus was fixt upon taking him. 1766 Franklin *Let.* Wks. 1887 III. 456 The ministry are fixed for us. 1856 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 68, I am fixed against any periodical.

† **d.** With *complement*: To render unchangeably (so and so). *Obs.*

1726 W. R. Chetwood *Adv. Boyle & Castelman* 59 This Interview had fix'd my Heart intirely hers. 1744 S. Fielding *David Simple* (ed. 2) I. 44 The Girl was commanded..to receive him in such a manner, as to fix him hers. 1777 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* I. 238 That important one [*sc.* day] which fixed me wretched for ever.

3. To direct steadily and unwaveringly, fasten, set (one's eyes, attention, affections, etc.) *on*, *upon*, † *to* (an object).

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 35 Hyr eyen she fixethe on him. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxx. xix, Specially I gyve to you a charge To fyxe your love, for to be true and stable Upon your lady. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI* I. ii. 5 Why are thine eyes fixt to the sullen earth? 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 44 Could but these Idolaters fix their mind upon Heaven. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 83 The more we fix our sight on any one object. 1792 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 197 The enemy's attention would be less fixed to it. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. viii. 60 The hand, upon which every eye was fixed. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 173 We fix attention on a single fundamental problem.

b. *absol.* To concentrate one's attention or mind *on*. Also *intr.* for *refl.* (said of the eyes, attention, etc.).

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* E vij*a*, You..could not suffer your Eyes to fix on slight objects. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 28 In most other bodies, not propagated by Seed, 'tis the Colour we most fix on, and are most led by. 1760 Johnson *Idler* No. 97 ¶ 7 He will find nothing [in these books] on which attention can fix.

c. Of an object of vision or thought: To 'rivet', attract and hold fast (the eye, the attention, etc.).

1752 *Hist. Jack Connor* I. 231 The Major gave a loud Hem, and having fix'd Sangfroid's Eyes, call'd out, [etc.] 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xl. 437 Your admiration is fixed by the animated equestrian statue. 1792 C. Smith *Desmond* I. 53 There is not in the world another [subject] that really fixes my attention an instant. 1823 Byron *Island* IV. vii, A shrine would fix The eye upon its seeming crucifix. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xlvi. 206 That which chiefly fixes his attention is the influence of a State Victory on an approaching national contest.

d. To make (the eyes, features, etc.) motionless or rigid (as in death). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 600 Fix those tortured orbs in peace and death. 1842 *Punch* II. 20 Ere death her charms should fix. 1877 W. G. Wills *Love that Kills* xxi. Her heart stops, and her eyes fix.

e. To make (a person) motionless with astonishment or other feeling, to hold spellbound.

1664 J. Wilson *A. Commenius* I. i, She fixt me, Ducas. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 76 Paulinus was fixed in astonishment. 1802 *Helen of Glenross* IV. 18 At the first view of her I was fixed in admiration.

4. a. *trans.* To deprive of volatility or fluidity.

Orig. in *Alchemy*, to fasten a volatile spirit or essence by combination with a tangible solid or fluid; also, to render (mercury) solid by combination with some other substance.

1460–70 *Bk Quintessence* 15 Also it is needeful þat he vse ofte good wiyn at his mete and at þe soper, in þe which be fixid þe 5 essence of gold as I tauȝte ȝou to. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 115 Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme .. and Fyxe, With Aquavite. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 53 The Earth .. penetrating the rarified Cuticle, fixes the Humours by intercepting their free concourse. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 42 He will have a fancy to fix Mercury. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. vii. (1852) 145 The animal spirits are .. fixed with acid, bilious, venemous ferments in the blood. 1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* V. x, Women, like quicksilver, are never fixed till they are dead. 1805 Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 111 Mercury can be fixed..by platina. 1885 Hervey tr. *Behrens' Microsc. in Bot.* iii. § 4. 178 The cell wall .. becomes rigid, and the protoplasm with slight contraction is 'fixed'.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To lose volatility or fluidity; to become firm, rigid, or solidified; to congeal, set.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 847 The Quicke-Siluer will fix, and runne no more. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* V. 1114 When the fig's press'd juice, infused in cream, To curds coagulates the liquid stream, Sudden the fluids fix. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. IV. 328 The blood fixes and congeals in a moment.

5. *trans.* To make (a colour, a drawing, photographic image, etc.) fast or permanent.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 79 Colours..capable of being..fixt with several kinds of *Saline menstruums*. 1750 Franklin *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 170 This color, given by the flash from two jars only, will wipe off, but four jars fix it. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203 The first who succeeded in fixing the images taken by the camera. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 316 There is no satisfactory method of 'fixing' pastel paintings. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 6 No means were then known to make the pictures durable .. or as we now say, to fix them.

† **b.** To set down in writing (F. *fixer par écrit*).

1630 Capt. Smith *Trav.* Ded. Wks. (1884) 808 Sir Robert Cotton..requested me to fix the whole course of my passages in a booke. 1656 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 76 The Laws..(on Paper fixt).. pass the Seas.

c. To give permanent form to (evanescent images).

a 1834 Lamb *Acting of Munden* O for the power of the pencil to have fixed them when I awoke!

6. a. To force into or overtake in a position from which escape is difficult; to 'corner', 'nail'. *lit.* and *fig.*

1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* 4c6 It was his opinion.. that they should fix the Rebels at Preston. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1742) III. 371 As I entered one Room he went into another..At last I fixed him speaking to Rachel.

b. To hold (a person) engaged or occupied, so as to prevent his leaving the spot.

1668 Etheredge *She Would if She Could* I. ii, When Mr. Courtal has fixed 'em with a beer-glass or two, he intends to steal away. 1764 Foote *Patron* I. Wks. 1799 I. 334 Fix the old fellow so that she may not be miss'd.

c. *To fix* (*a person*) *with one's eyes*: to direct upon him a steady gaze from which he cannot escape.

Cf. F. *fixer avec l'œil*, condemned by Littré as incorrect.

1792 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 27 June, Mrs. Wells .. fixed her eyes on Mrs. Crewe..Mrs. Crewe fixed her in return.. with a firm, composed..look. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Consc.* III. xix, Ursula .. 'fixed' Mrs. Coombes with a steady, searching stare. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* I. 142 Marcella fixed him with her bright frank eyes.

d. Of the eyes: To arrest (an object of vision) with the gaze, i.e. to have a steady vision of it.

1791 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 4 Jun. (1842) V. 211 His eyes ..could not fix any object steadily.

† **7.** To transfix. [After L. *figere.*] *Obs. rare*—[1].

1638 G. Sandys *Job* xx. in *Divine P.* 27 While from the raging sword he vainely flyes, A Bow of Steele shall fixe his trembling thighes.

II. To place definitely.

8. To place in a definite and more or less permanent position; to set, station. *To fix up*: to set up.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 18 The Citizens .. fixed on his grave stone this Epitaph. 1633 Marmion *Fine Companion* III. ii, Were I a goddess .. I would .. fix you up A monument for your hypocrisy. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 8 The Pole-star..is .. fixt in the tip of the little Beares taile. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 7 Hee shall finde it fix'd before the Dialogues of Lucian. 1674 *Dryden's Mall* Ded. Wks. 1884 VIII. 508 The Glory I take in seeing your Name fixt in the Frontispiece. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvi, It [a picture] was so very large that we had no place in the house to fix it. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 199 The beds .. were fixed up .. near the fire. 1796 T. Twining *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 3 The dining-table was fixed in the middle of the room.

b. To place, install (a person, oneself) in a position, with preparations for a stay; in early military use, † to set (oneself) in a posture of defence. *To fix* (*a person*) *up* (colloq.): to 'put (him) up', provide with quarters.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 5 We .. fixt ourselves against our Enemies, if we should be attack'd. 1825 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 349 After he has had his umbrella and portmanteau accommodated, and himself comfortably fixed [in a coach]. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxxvi. 316 She fixed herself at her desk to write her letter. 1889 Mrs. C. Praed *Rom. of Station* 161 He'd..fix up Mr. Sabine comfortably for the night.

c. To establish (a person) in a place of residence, a position or office; to take up (one's quarters, abode); to locate, settle (an industry, etc.) in a certain place. In *passive*, to be (comfortably or otherwise) 'placed' or circumstanced.

1638 Sir H. Wotton in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 54 In any part where I shall understand you fixed. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) I. xv. 27 John Calvin..fixed his Chayre at Geneva. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 353 Noah .. fixed his Quarters somewhere in Mergiana. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 134 Here this Trade of making Mum may be fixt with very great advantage. 1694 Dryden *Love Triumphant* Ep. Ded., Our decay'd Gentry .. look about them for some illustrious Family, and there endeavour to fix their young Darling. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. (1853) II. 10 Conforming to the ceremonies of the church of England, he was fixed at Biddiford. 1715 *Hist. Young Lady of Distinction* II. 214 He is fixing himself, as if he was to live here for ever. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 145 They determined to fix their residence at Edinburgh. 1803 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 475 We are fixed here for some time. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 282, I am happy to see them all comfortably fixed. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 The Hanse..fixed their factories in Lisbon, Bergen, and Novogorod.

9. *intr.* for *refl.* To settle, take up a position; *esp.* to settle permanently, take up one's abode.

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 102 Bidding farewell to the world ..[he] fixes at Zirmol. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 263 ¶ 4 The Dinner has crept .. from Twelve o'clock to Three, and where it will fix no Body knows. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Antiq.* XVIII. vi. § 5 Those [Governors] are not to fix there, but to stay a short time. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* XXV. ¶ 7 Wherever luxury once fixes, no art can either lessen or remove it. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* (1885) I. vi. 21, I had once some thoughts of fixing in town. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* VI. xiii, The solitary Bee .. Seeking in vain one flower, whereon to fix. 1862 T. L. Peacock *Wks.* (1875) III. 300 Well, let us fix here.

10. To take up one's position mentally. ? *Obs.*

1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* II. i, Take heed That you fix here, and feed no hope beyond it. 1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angels* 170 Your hope fixeth upon seeing him in heaven. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 332 *Mais Dieu*

sur tout; and there I fix and pray. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. cccxxi. 94, I am lost in astonishment and conjectures, and do not know where to fix.

b. *To fix on* or *upon*: to settle one's choice *on* or *upon*; to decide upon, choose, select.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav*, lxxvi. 311, I was nominated unto him as the fittest he could fix upon. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 82 Of all these lovers..Fix on Vertumnus and reject the rest. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 229 Our choice would probably fix on that which was most predominant. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 74 The night which Lalouhière fixed upon for the carrying out of his plot.

c. To decide, determine *to* (do something); also const. *for* with gerund, or with subord. sentence.

1788 *Trifler* 206 He fix'd to come with some eclat to Town. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 35 They fixed for going to the parsonage early the next morning. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 132 It was immediately fixed that the brigadier should go. 1834 KEBLE in *Card. Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 23, I have fixed to go to London next week. 1866 *Times* 29 Dec. 10/3 The lady had entirely fixed to lead a life of celibacy.

11. To appoint or assign the precise position of; to refer (something) to a definite place, time, etc.; † to appoint or attribute exclusively *to* (some particular person, thing, etc.).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 1 [The ancients had various estimates of the length of the year;] what certainty can we possibly have which of them to fix their accounts to? 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 15 When Custom has fixed his Eating to certain stated Periods, his Stomach will expect Victuals at the usual Hour. 1737 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1791) I. 52 Here will I fix the limits of transgression. 1776 T. JEFFERSON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 II. 88 The commissions .. do not fix the officers to any particular battalion. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* ii. 11 We have these circumstances each .. fixed to a particular time. 1874 NEWMAN *Tracts Theol. & Eccl.* 340 The full moon is not fixed to any certain day in either month. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 Wherever we fix a limit, space is springing up beyond.

b. To allocate, determine the incidence of (a responsibility, liability, etc.). Also, *To fix* (a person) *with costs, liability*, etc.: to impose upon him the obligation of meeting or paying them.

1833 LD. BROUGHAM in Mylne & Keen *Rep.* II. 248 No degree of mistake .. would entitle the Court to fix a next friend with costs. 1850 *Florist* June 159 Take care to fix your judges with the full responsibility of their decisions. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Times' Rep.* LII. 568/2 The liability with which the plaintiffs seek to fix them. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvi. 151 The American plan of dividing powers..makes it hard to fix responsibility.

12. To settle definitely; to appoint or assign with precision; to specify or determine. Const. *at, for, to.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 134 After some reasonable time fixt. 1694 MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 223 The prices of all these Drugs are fixed. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 303 What definition or standard should be made for fixing the sense of so general a term. 1719 *Free-Thinker* No. 120 ₱ 6 The ordinary Meetings of the Senate..were fixed to the Day of the Calends. 1739 CHESTERF. *Wks.* (1892) V. 500 Chronology .. fixes the dates of facts. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 319 He afterwards fixed the price of corn to a moderate standard. 1772 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 431 The opening of the session..is fixed for next Tuesday. 1821 SOUTHEY *Life* (1849) I. 42 This recollection .. fixes the date to 1778, when I was four years old. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 13 May (1894) II. 265 Mr. Chantrey .. has been down here fixing the place for the King's statue. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 The War Office authorities have fixed the daily supply..at 8 gallons. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 9 An endeavour to fix the place of Homer in History.

absol. 1748 in Sir J. Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 167 To paint an Altar Piece in such scripture-historical manner as the said Committee shall fix.

13. To settle or determine the form of, give a permanent form to (language or literature).

1712 SWIFT *Proposal* 31 That some Method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our Language for ever. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 223 Eminent and refined geniuses .. fix the tongue by their writings. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. I. § 57. 241 The use of printing fixed the text of a whole edition. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* iii. 75 It [Wycliffe's Translation of the Bible] has fixed the language.

14. a. To adjust, make ready for use (arms, instruments, etc.); to arrange in proper order. † *To fix a shell*: to fit it with a fuse. Also with *up*.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 12 July, I found..the arms well fixed, charged, and primed. 1666 EARL ORRERY *State Papers* (1743) I. 241 We have in every garrison one gunsmith .. who buys arms for us, and fixes them up privately. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 45 We went back..to fix our Rigging, which was shattered in the Fight. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, Are all things set in order? the toilet fixed, the bottles and combs put in form? 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) Dd, No shells, fixed during the service, are to be kitted. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 287, I thought it a good opportunity to fix my german flute. 1797 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 417 To have the press fixed for copying.

b. In wider sense (chiefly U.S. *colloq.*): To arrange, get ready, put in order; to put to rights, make tidy, 'rig up'. Also with *up*. *To fix out*, 'to set out, display, adorn, supply, fit out' (*Cent.*)

[1769 BICKERSTAFF *Dr. Last* II. vii, We'd fix things directly; I'll settle whatever you please upon her.] 1832 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 272 As soon as I was fixed in my best and had breakfasted. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 228 'Shall I fix your coat or your breakfast first?' 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 101/2 You are advised to have recourse to Doctor so and so, who will 'fix you' in no time. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 77 Come here, girls, and fix yourselves in the glass. 1882 MRS. A. EDWARDS *Ballroom Repent.* I. 4 None of the physicians in Europe can fix her up. 1884 MISS WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* July 304/2 I'll hev to fix me up some thoroughwort tea. 1891 B. HARTE *First Family of Tasajara* ii, Mother'll fix you suthin' hot.

c. U.S. *To fix it*: to arrange matters. *Any way you can fix it*: whatever you do, contrive as you may. *To fix* (*another's*) *flint*: to settle or 'do for' him.

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xii, Their manners are rude .. They want their flints fixed for 'em. 1843 — *Sam Slick in Eng.* I. ii, A wet day is considerable tiresome..any way you can fix it. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. (1891) 15 If you can't fix it so as to be born here [Boston], you can come and live here.

d. *U.S.* 'To make favourable to one's purposes' (Bartlett), to 'square'.

1886 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 July, An organized attempt is being made to fix the jury. *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 4/3 Fixing Legislatures.

15. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Fix*, to *fettle* or line with a *fix* or *fettling*..the hearth of a puddling furnace.

Fixable (fi·ksăb'l), *a.* Also 5 **fixabull**, **-ibill**, 8–9 **fixible**. [f. FIX *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being fixed: in various senses of the vb.

In quot. 1486 = FITCHÉ (*Her.*)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C ij b, Hit is calde a cros patee fixible. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. ix. § 2 Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is fixable. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 370 The stock K is to slide in a rebated .. groove AD, and be fixable to any part thereof by the screw O. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 49 The highest extent .. was fixable by the magistrate. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 76 The chemical student is taught not to be startled at disquisitions on .. latent and fixible light. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. I. ii. 7 For ours is a most fictile world..A world not fixable.

b. Capable of being made non-volatile. † *Fixable air*: carbonic acid gas.

1766 LEE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 100 The quick-lime, attracting fixable air, was reduced. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 267 The air in animals is mostly inflammable, but that in vegetables fixible. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Jan. 65 Substances .. which have a .. fixable odour.

† **Fi·xal,** *a.* (and *sb.*) *Her. Obs.* Also 5 **fixiale.** [f. L. *fix-us* FIX *a.* + -AL 1.] (See quots.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B j b, Fixall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the right lyne from the right heyre by line male. *Ibid.* B ij, The bastarde of the fixiales. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* I. 255 The fourth coat-armor perfect.. is called Fixall [p. 250 *arma fixa*]. This did alwaies belong to that personne, which was the next of the third degree, to the right heyre male.

Fixate (fi·kse·it), *v.* [f. L. *fix-us* (see FIX *a.*) + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To fix: to render stable.

1885 *Mind* X. 560 The percipient..often judges on general grounds without laboriously fixating the sensation. 1887 *Science* 16 Dec. 293 To fixate and hold one sensation is an art that must be learned.

2. *intr.* To become fixed.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 506 Some subjects fixate first and then the eyes close, or are closed by the operator.

Fixation (fiksē·ı̆ ʃən). Also 5 **fixacioun.** [ad. med.L. *fixātiōn-em* (used in *Alchemy*), n. of action f. *fixāre* to FIX.]

1. The action of fixing, in various senses (see FIX *v.*).

1652–6 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 89 The fixation of the Popes in the Metropolis. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 67 After the fixation of the Common Pleas or Actions of the people to a certain place in the Kings Palace at Westminster. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2132 Some observations, touching Colours, in order to the Increase of Dyes, and the Fixation of Colours. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 360 If this legal rate should be fixed below the lowest market-rate, the effects of this fixation must be [etc.] 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 90 The fixation of the punishment not lying within the province of the jury. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lvi. 924 Procure the fixation of the stamp to the evidentiary instrument. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 84 Language .. has an important influence in the regulation and fixation of Thought. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 20. (1879) 21 The 'training' .. mainly consists in the fixation of the Attention on the audible result. 1886 BLACKIE *What does Hist. Teach?* 24 The fixation of the order of succession to the throne.

b. The fact or condition of being fixed.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 219 Three enemies to that fixation and entireness of the heart. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* xlix. (1841) 211 Which giveth the fixation to a colour and setteth it in the cloth. 1683 DR. FITZWILLIAM *Let.* in *Lady Russell's Lett.* (1773) 9 When your thoughts have been saddened .. by a long fixation on the doleful object. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 301 Yet it had attained no fixation or consistency. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 7/2 The first of a course of lectures on locomotion and fixation in plants and animals.

c. A fixed habitation or location (*obs.*); a fixed proportion or standard.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. 8 For to Light created in the first day, God gave no proper place or fixation. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies Suffolk* III. (1662) 68 He .. was buried at York, far..from Ipswich his first fixation. 1774 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 412 No everlasting, invariable fixation for coining can be made. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 63 The Prussian tariff pretends to proceed upon an *ad valorem* fixation.

2. *esp.* in scientific uses: The action of depriving of volatility or fluidity: see FIX *v.* 4. † In *Alchemy*: The process of reducing a volatile spirit or essence to a permanent bodily form; the conversion (of mercury) into a solid by amalgamation or combination. In mod. use: The process of rendering solid a liquid or semi-liquid substance; coagulation; also, the process of causing (a gas) to combine with a solid.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 Do that there be fixation With tempred hetes of the fire. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 58 Without him Generation shall be none; Neyther of our Tinctures fixation. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 166 b, This besides serveth to fixation in Alchemye matters. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 38 For the better fixation of the Mercurie. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, Two Of our inferior works are at fixation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 The determination of quick-silver is properly fixation. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* vii, Salt dissolved, upon fixation returns to its affected cubes. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Somerset* 85 A Fixation of cold phlegmatic Humours. 1805 R. CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 104 The fixation of mercury by platina is by many regarded as visionary. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 645 The stiffness of a frost-bitten part .. may be owing .. to the fixation by cold, of the oil contained in the cellular membrane. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 57 The fixation of oxygene by the combustible body in a solid form. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. ii. 18 This fixation of the carbon and liberation of the oxygen of carbonic acid has been termed vegetable respiration.

† b. The quality or condition of being non-volatile or able to resist the action of fire. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 Gold hath these Natures: Greatnesse of Weight; Closenesse of Parts; Fixation; [etc.]. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* IV. 307 Adding fixation to a body, that was before either volatile, or less fixed. 1721 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* II. Introd. 74 Fixation .. where the Surfaces of the Particles of Bodies are so small..that they cannot be raised by the Force of Fire.

† c. *concr.* A product of fixation. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 114 *Mercurius Precipitatus Diaphoreticus*, which is a fixation or Precipitate.

Fixative (fi·ksătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. FIX *v.* + -ATIVE. Cf. Fr. *fixatif.*]

A. *adj.* Tending to fix.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1647) 29 Opium is of a congealing and fixative nature. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) VIII. 30 But for these fixed and fixative signs, nothing that ever bore the name of art or science could ever have come into existence. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 576/1 One of the..uses of this fixative process is supposed to be the preserving of the..colour of..drawings from decay.

B. *sb.* That which serves to set or fix; *spec.* a preparation used to fix colours, or charcoal or crayon drawings.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 638/3 There are some papers which absorb the fixative with difficulty.

Fixator (fiksē·ı̆·tər). [agent-n. f. FIX *v.* after Latin analogies. Cf. Fr. *fixateur.*] That which fixes; a fastener, fixer.

1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 217 Rüdinger considers this thin muscle to be a fixator of the medium cartilaginous plate. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Fixatory,** *a. Obs.* In 7 **fixatorie.** [f. FIX *v.* after Lat. analogies: see -ORY.] Serving to fix; having the property of fixing.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 112 Salt peter..being now put into a fixatorie fire, you shal see that it conteineth within it all maner of colours.

Fixature (fi·ksătiuɹ). [f. as prec. after the analogy of CURVATURE, etc.] A gummy preparation for fixing the hair.

1860 THACKERAY *Lovel the Widower* ii, A barber, with his tongs and stick of fixature for the mustachios. 1883 E. LYNN LINTON *Ione* I. xi. 263 No brushing could make it smooth; no fixature keep it straight.

Fixed (fikst), *ppl. a.* [f. FIX *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Placed or attached firmly; fastened securely; made firm or stable in position.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 179 b, The fixed or standing Hives, bee discommodious. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 313 Bitter searching termes .. Deliuer'd strongly through my fixed teeth. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Inconstancy*, The most fixt Being still does move and fly. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 51 Where the firm or fixed Ice lies. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 273 By means of two fixed pieces of wood. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Fixed blocks*, those blocks that come through the sides and are bolted, as the sheet, tack, and brace blocks. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 71 When a body, *M*, rolls on a fixed surface, *AB*.

b. *Her.* Of a cross: Having its limbs attached to the edges of the escutcheon: = FIRMÉ.

1688 R. HOLME *Acad. Armory* I. v. § 31 A Cross Patee Entyre (or Fixed or Firme)..This term (Fixed, or Entyre) must be added, to shew that .. they are joyned to the sides of the Escochion. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I s. v., Crosses which are usually borne in the centre of the escocheon without extending to the sides, when attached thereto are termed fixed, as a cross pattée fixed.

2. In immaterial sense: Firmly attached or implanted; securely established; secured against alteration or dislodgement. In early use often (now rarely) of persons: Firmly resolved; constant, steadfast; bent, set, or intent upon anything. *Fixed idea*: an idea firmly rooted in the brain, with a tendency to become unduly dominant [F. *idée fixe*]. *Fixed fact*: a well-established fact (*U.S.*).

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 632 Mindes certeinly fixed, to trie the matter by dint of sword. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.*

III. (1688) 385 A Lady fixed and constant in her Religion. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. 71 How fixt he was to Jonathan! 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 348 This man is..a fast fixt Catholike. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Mar., A Man of no fixt Resolution. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 5 Not half so fix'd the Trojan could remain, While Anna begg'd. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 262, I defy thee with a calm fixed mind. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III iv. (1858) 139 A deadly fear of Population possesses the Hofrath; something like a fixed idea. 1847 *Boston Post* June (Bartlett), That he did dispose of a large quantity of oil, and afterwards desert from the vessel are fixed facts. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 165 For all persecution he felt a fixed aversion. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 4 Philip .. seemed to become .. more fixed in his determination. 1858 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 153 The fixed purpose of raising forces. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* ed. 2) V. 28 The lawgiver .. was a fixed idea in the mind of the Greek.

3. a. Of a person's eyes, thoughts, etc.: Steadily or intently directed towards or 'fastened' upon an object.

1552 HULOET, Fixed, *intentus*. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 358 A tower so high, As soon would lose on it the fixedst eye. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 112 But my fixt thoughts my wandring eye betrays. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 35 All, but Ulysses, heard with fix'd delight. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, He regarded her with a fixed attention. 1850 HARE *Mission Conf.* 124 Disease and death are glaring with fixt eyes upon them.

quasi-*adv.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, clxviii, Kites..cannot looke the Sun fixt in the face.

b. Of a person, his countenance, etc.: Made rigid or immobile (as by strong emotion or resolution, or in death).

1608 D. T[WIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 67 That Vertue is but weake..that cannot with a fixed countenance out-stare the threatening eye of Danger. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. iv, Looking up to her fix'd countenance. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II, *Blakesmoor in H—shire*, As fixed and motionless as the marble effigies that kneel .. around thee. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 109 The papers in his hand shook; but his countenance was fixed and his attitude firm. 1888 W. BLACK *Lochaber* III. viii, Her eyes .. were fixed and staring.

4. a. Deprived of volatility. †*Fixed air*: a name given by Black in 1754 to *carbonic dioxide* (*carbonic acid*); see AIR *sb.* 2.

1766 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 141 By fixed air, I mean that particular species of factitious air, which is separated from alkaline substances by solution in acids or by calcination. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 187 To this species of air he gave the name of fixed air, because it existed in these bodies in a fixed state.

b. Not easily volatilized; not losing weight under the influence of fire. *Fixed alkali*: see ALKALI 3, 6. †*Fixed nitre = potassium carbonate.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 171 Little fixed salt can be extracted from them, onely volatile. 1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* II. (1682) 135, I put *Aqua Fortis* with fixed Nitre into a Receiver. 1685 — *Salubr. Air* 111 The fixedest of Metals, Gold itself. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 944 The fixeder Saline Particles of the Marine Salt. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Of all metals, gold and silver alone are fixed; i.e. on remaining a long time exposed to the most intense flame, they alone lose nothing of their weight. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 8 Fixed salts are much the same in all bodies. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. i. (1760) 6 Only a fixed husky matter remains. 1830 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* XXXIV. 207 Mercury is volatile at temperatures above 30° but fixed at temperatures below 20°.

c. Of acids and oils: That cannot be distilled or evaporated without decomposition.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. xlix. 215 Fixed oils. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 324 The iron is held in union with a fixed acid. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 160 Oils .. are divided by Chemists into two kinds; fixed or fat oils, and volatile or essential oils. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 206 The Fixed Oils .. are so called because they do not almost entirely evaporate in drying.

5. Of a colour, photographic image, etc.: Fast, lasting, permanent. Said also of the photographic plate.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. Introd. 10 Mordants [serve] to render the colour more fixed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Colours which are dyed in this way become fixed. 1888 ABNEY *Instr. Photog.* xxii. 190 The plate is known to be fixed by looking at the back of it, which should appear black. *Ibid.* XXXV. 278 When the prints are fixed they will appear colourless in the whites.

6. Definitely and permanently placed; stationary or unchanging in relative position. *Fixed point*: a place where a policeman is permanently stationed.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 19 And is this Horizont a fixed Circle or not? It is fixed, and without motion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 221 Houses and fixed Inhabitants. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 669 In which of all these Orbes hath Man His fixed seat, or fixed seat hath none. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Fixed Line of Defence*, in Fortification is drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminates in the Courtine. 1848 J. CURWEN *Gram. Vocal Music* (1866) p. xxiv, Unlike the 'fixed Do' of the old notation, the 'movable Do'.. is no difficulty whatever. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 30 A Fixed Red Light will be shown at the head of the..Breakwater.

b. *Fixed star*: a star which appears always to occupy the same position in the heavens (and so distinguished from a *planet*).

Cf. FIX *a.*, earlier used in the same sense.

Almanack for Year 1386 (1812) 8 Al planetys and sternes fyxt. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 153 *Stelle eratice*, nat fixed. 1562 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref., The Sunne & Moone & the other Planetes & fixte Starres. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 209 Sailers .. found a Name For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wandring Star. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 51 The transits of fixed stars are used for regulating clocks.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 481 They pass the Planets seven, and pass the fixt.

c. *Fixed capital*: see CAPITAL *sb.* 3 c. *Fixed property*: that which consists in immovables, as land and houses.

1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. ii. (1852) 74 Land and other fixed property. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vi. § 1 Capital which exists in any of these durable shapes..is called Fixed Capital. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. (1876) 41 Fixed capital may continuously repeat the assistance which it lends to industry.

7. Definitely appointed or assigned; not fluctuating or varying; definite, permanent.

a 1698 SIR W. TEMPLE *Misc.* III. i, One loves fixed Laws, and the other arbitrary Power. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. VII. 201 He [Cicero] laid it down as the fixt rule of his administration. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 191 A fixt and uniform rent. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Every Hanse town was in its turn represented, according to a fixed cycle. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 434 The conceptions of good and bad, just and unjust, are fixed and unchanging.

8. Prepared, put in order. †Of a shell: Fitted with a fuse. '*Fixed ammunition*: a charge of powder and shot inclosed together in a wrapper or case ready for loading' (Knight).

1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 145 The Trent Fathers..plant their fixt Canon, to discharge Anathema's. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc iv b, The fixed shell is placed upon the wad.

Fixedly (fi·ksĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fixed manner; firmly, securely, steadfastly; attentively, earnestly; intently, steadily.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handy-crafts* 643 On Gods face his eyes he fixtly bears. 1654 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 217 He..would only look fix'dly upon her. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* XXIX. Wks. 1872–5 II. 72 His Majesty is most fixedly honorable. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. VI. § 22 If we pretend that the distinction of Species..is fixedly establish'd. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* (1853) II. 167 It was his manner..to meditate..fixedly upon some truth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 230 The old man looked fixedly at the King. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXVIII. 335 It was almost impossible for him to make up his mind fixedly to any purpose.

Fixedness (fi·ksĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being fixed in various senses. a. Of material things: Immobility, steadiness of position, stillness, permanence.

1641 BP. HALL *Serm.* in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 66 The Earth was made for fixednesse and stability. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. XXXIII, What eye could bear in contemplation So long a fix'dnesse? *a* 1721 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 170 The..Fix'dness of a Star. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 448 The beauty and fixedness of the colours. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Phil.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 590/1 The Eleatic 'fixedness', which was the formal opposite of the Heracleitan 'flux'. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* xii. 274 The fixedness of the smileless mouth.

b. Of immaterial things: Definiteness, invariability. Of persons and their attributes: Firmness, resoluteness, steadfastness (*in*); steadfast adherence *to* (a cause); intentness, attentiveness.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XX. X, The fixednesse of his terme, is no less mercie than the protraction. 1680 R. MANSEL *Narr. Popish Plot* 12 A person whose fixedness to the true Interest of his Majesty .. they well knew. 1784 J. BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* I. 110 That notwithstanding her fixedness in her own religion, she would compel none to it. 1823 *Examiner* 709/2 The fixedness of her despair. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. V, All hearts set, with a moody fixedness, on one object. 1863 G. ELIOT *Romola* I. XV, He was looking at her with mild fixedness while he spoke. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 122 The great defect of both his [Plato's] constitutions is the fixedness which he seeks to impress upon them.

†**2.** The quality of resisting the action of heat, or of being non-volatile. *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 28 The Proprieties of Gold (such as are the Malleableness .. Fixtness in the fire). 1764 HEBERDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 58 The natron .. resembles the vegetable alkali in taste and fixedness. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 365 The fixedness of platina admirably fits it for crucibles.

Fixen(e, obs. forms of VIXEN.

Fixer (fi·ksəɹ). [f. FIX *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who fixes.

1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 69 [Workmen employed in the] Dye-House: Fixer, Dunger, Washer. *Ibid.* 95 [Workmen in the Zinc Trade] Fixer. 1889 *Amer. Mission.* Dec. 363 Where the 'boss' and the fixer of elections are unknown. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 28 Apr. 8/1 Blind Fixers wanted.

2. Something used for fixing (a volatile substance, a drawing, a colour or dye.)

1849 JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 129 Experiments with gypsum as a fixer of ammonia. 1882 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* 123 The fixer [for charcoal drawing]..is simply a very weak solution of gum-lac in spirits of wine. 1885 *Westmld. Gaz.* 13 June 8/6 The albumen .. is used as the fixer of bright aniline dyes in calicoes.

†**Fixes,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [?f. FIX *v.*; or a corruption of **fæxes*, Eng. pl. of FÆX] (See quot.)

The discrepancy of the explanations in the two quots. is prob. due to some error.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 79 Aquafortis, whose faeces (fixes the Goldsmiths vnproperly tearme them) haue beene first stricken down with some fine siluer 1819 REES *Cycl.* XIV, *Fixes* is a name given by the workmen in gold and silver to a solution in [?read *of*] silver, from its use in carrying down and fixing the heterogeneous acids mingled with aqua-fortis.

Fix-fax[1] (fi·ksˌfæks). Also 9 *dial.* **fic-fac, fig-fag.** [See the variant PAX-WAX.]

The thick tendon in the neck of cattle or sheep.

[*c* 1280 W. DE BIBLESWORTH in *Promp. Parv.* 388 *Et si ad le wenne* (fex wex) *au col derere.*] *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 444 In þe nek þe fyxfax þat þow do away. [*c* 1500 *Fr.-Eng. Glossary* (Harl. MS. 219, f. 150) in *Promp. Parv.* 388 *Le vendon*, the fax wax.] 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 157 Which aponeurosis is taken notice of by the vulgar by the name of Fixfax—or Packwax. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 317 The Fix-fax of the Neck. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Fixfax.* 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss., Fic-fac, fig-fag.*

†**Fi·x-fax.**[2] *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Onomatopœic; the reduplication expresses hurried and repeated movements; cf. FIDFAD, Ger. *fickfack*, etc.] 'Hurry, the middle of any business' (Jam.).

1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 326 When the're just i' the fix fax o' their din.

Fixial(e: see FIXAL *Her.*

Fixidity (fiksi·dĭti). Now *rare.* [badly f. FIX *a.* or FIXED *ppl. a*, after *fluidity.*] = FIXITY.

R. cites an example from Boyle's *Works* (1772) III. 78, where the or.g. reading is *fixity*: see FIXITY 1 quot. 1666.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geol* I. 45 Copper retains its fixidity the longest in the fire next to Iron. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* I. iii. 51 Quicksilver .. has every property of Metal except fixidity. 1872 W. F. BUTLER *Great Lone Land* xiii. (1875) 198 Assuming greater fixidity of purpose.

†**Fi·xily,** *a. Her. Obs.* App. = FITCHÉ.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, Of theym [croslettis] ther be iiij dyuerse..Cros fixyly, Cros paty [etc.].

Fixing (fi·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb FIX in various senses. Also with advbs., as *fixing out, up*; and gerundially with omission of *in*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXII. § 14 The fixing of the good [hours of the mind] hath been practised by two means: vows .. and observances or exercises. 1666 EARL ORRERY *State Papers* (1743) I. 251, I find multitudes of arms are fixing amongst the Irish gunsmiths. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D d, The filling and fixing of the shells. 1792 in Picton *L'pool. Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 267 To superintend the fixing up of the said figure. 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 53 Another reason of my fixing is, that I am more in reach of the places around me. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 157 For the daughters .. table-linen and bedding were to be stored away for their fixing out.

b. *Photogr.* The process of rendering (a negative, etc.) permanent; *concr.* that which fixes.

1853 *Family Her.* 3 Dec. 510/2 In the next operation, the fixing, it will become much lighter. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 146/1 Hyposulphite of soda is largely prepared for photographic 'fixing'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 65 For the fixing of the image we should recommend the use of a dipping bath.

c. A method or means of fixing. *rare.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. I. 360 [The Jewish feasts] were .. only .. fixings of their thoughts, apt to wander to the Gentile Customes. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 121 To cut the rock .. so as to get a firm fixing for our work.

2. *concr.* a. In *pl.* (orig. *U.S.*) Apparatus, equipment; trimming of a dress; the adjuncts to any dish, garnishing. Also (*Australian slang*), strong liquor (Barrère and Leland 1889).

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 30 'Your fixen seem none of the best for such a calling.' 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 228 White wheat and chicken fixings. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 101/1 Said my opposite neighbour, handing me a dish of potatoes..'will you try some of these fixings?' 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii, Delicious frog 'fixings'. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 212 Neat ship-shape fixings and contrivances. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 230 We don't make no charge for the ride an' all the other fixins. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, He's..lost his rod and fixins.

b. = FIX *sb.* 2.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 874/2.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fixing process, solution* (Photogr.); **fixing-bath,** (*a*) *Photogr.*, the bath in which a developed negative or positive is plunged in order to fix it; (*b*) *Tanning* (see quot.).

1868 M. C. LEA *Photogr.* 35 The negative *fixing-bath consists of a strong solution of hyposulphite of soda. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* XXXIX. 602 [The tanner] prepares a new liquor termed the 'fixing-bath', consisting of water sufficient to cover the skins [etc.]. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 141/2 The *fixing process is intended to dissolve away that portion of the silver salt which has not been acted on by the light. 1872 W. F. STANLEY *Photogr.* 21 The quantity of *fixing solution required will be in proportion to the number of prints to be fixed.

Fi·xing, *ppl. a.* [+-ING 2.] That fixes.

(Often difficult to distinguish from the vbl. sb. used *attrib.*: see prec. 3.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 10 By the adding of some fixing thing to it [any volatile body]. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. X. 387 The gradual fixing power of habit.

†**Fi·xion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *fixiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *fīgĕre* to FIX. Cf. OF. *fixion.*] = FIXATION 3.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 340 This is a token of purenesse and fixion. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiv. 67 A propertie belonging to the most fixed salts, and a token of their assured and most constant fixion. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) lxiv. 648 There must be a Fixion, a settling thereof, so that it shall not evaporate into nothing.

Fixion(e, obs. forms of FICTION.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 32. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 152.

Fixity (fi·ksĭti). [ad. assumed L. **fixitātem*, f. *fixus*: see FIX *a.* and -ITY. Cf. Fr. *fixité*.] The quality or condition of being fixed.

1. Originally *spec.* in *Physics*: The property of enduring heat without volatilization or loss of weight.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes* 282 So much do the Fixity [*Wks.* 1772 III. 78 fixidity] and Volatility of Bodies depend upon Texture. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 129 This cremor was found to have a great degree of fixity. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 220 Tartarin, notwithstanding its fixity, is .. found in soot. 1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxii. 295 Retaining them in a state of perfect fixity.

2. *gen.* The condition of not being liable to displacement or change; stability or permanence in situation, condition, or form.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. ii. 40 The oxyd of tin..increases the brightness and fixity of several [colours]. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 575 The translation of the Bible..gave fixity to the tongue of the new religion. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 525 The unbending fixity of a law of nature. 1877 C. O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 579/1 The aniline purples .., are only fitted for use where great fixity is not demanded. 1885 CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 690/1 Irresolution and want of fixity of purpose.

b. *Fixity of tenure*: the condition of having a fixed, permanent tenure.

1844 Miss M. HENNELL *Social Syst.* 82 The expediency of giving fixity of tenure to the tillers of the soil in Ireland.

c. *concr.* Something fixed.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 296 Fancy, on the contrary, has no other counters to play with, but fixities and definites.

Fixive (fi·ksiv), *a. rare*⁻¹. [Lat. type **fixīvus* f. *figĕre* to FIX.] Adapted to fix, tending to fix. (Cf. FIXATIVE).

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) I. 322 App., When it acts as a Solid..it exerts the same fixive power.

† **Fi·xly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FIX *a.* + -LY².] = FIXEDLY.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 583, I know thy constant sight Can fixly gaze against Heav'ns greatest Light. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. ii. § 4. 132 To stare fixly vpon one ..commeth from blockishnesse, as in Rustickes.

† **Fixnet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? A swaggerer (other edd. published in the author's lifetime read *Thraso*).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* C iij, [Silks, velvets, etc.] may be worne .. of the nobylity .. but not of every proud fixnet indifferentlie.

Fixture (fi·kstiŭr). [Altered form of FIXURE, after the analogy of *mixture*.]

1. The action of fixing; the process of fixing or settling, or of becoming fixed or settled. ? *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 67 The firme fixture [*so F.* 1 *and Q.* 1630; *the later Ff. have* fixure] of thy foote, would giue an excellent motion to thy gate. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 277 Employed in fixing and completing the fixture of the iron-work. 1797 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 430 We must .. yield to the time she requires to prepare for her fixture here. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 202 The ultimate fixture of the sacred floating island appears in the greek legend of Delos.

b. The condition of being fixed; fixedness, fixity.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 235 It was the Roman instinct to appropriate by conquest and to give fixture by legislation. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xv. 167 They [Wordsworth's eyes] were like fires half burning, half smouldering, with a sort of acrid fixture of regard.

c. *concr.* A means of fixing or setting fast.

1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 223 Two Lewis holes upon the upper surface of each stone, those served as temporary fixtures for the work of the succeeding course.

2. Anything fixed or securely fastened in position; anything made firm, stable, or immobile.

1812 COLERIDGE in Southey *Omniana* II. 17 Features, which are looks become fixtures. 1831 DE QUINCEY *Dr. S. Parr* iii. Wks. 1862 V. 139 Even the most absolute fixtures (to use that term) in an English structure, must often be unsettled..in a thoroughly Latin composition. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 There are no fixtures in nature. The universe is fluid and volatile. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 125/1 The side cloths are in some Tulip-houses fixtures. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. civ. 5 The earth..remains as stable as if it were a fixture.

b. *U.S.* in *pl.* Appendages, apparatus, 'fixings'.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. ii. 12 The blacksmiths .. were employed in making many small fixtures to the wagons. 1874 COUES *Field Ornith.* I. vi. 41 When travelling your fixtures must ordinarily be limited to a collecting-chest.

3. *Law.* In *plural*, 'Things of an accessory character annexed to houses or lands, which become, immediately on annexation, part of the realty itself' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

1758 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 21 Feb., I am much puzzled about the bishop and his fixtures. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 179 Tenants, who have had warning to quit .. destroy the fixtures. 1861 KENT *Comm.* (1873) II. xxxv. 345 The right to what are ordinarily called fixtures or articles of a personal nature affixed to the freehold. 1882 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 274/2 In respect of fixtures..the tenant may sometimes remove them.

transf. 1786-89 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) II. 542 *Glebæ ascriptitii*, fixtures to the soil on which they are born.

4. A person or thing permanently confined to or established in a particular place or position.

1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Nov., Miss Goldsworthy was a fixture at her side. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. App. D j, All the Franks who are fixtures, and most of the English .. etc. of passage, came over .. to their opinion. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* v. (1870) 128 His sentiments have very much the air of fixtures. 1821 TICKNOR *Life, Lett. & Jrnl.* (1838) II. ix. 162 Mrs. Grant .. from age and its infirmities ..is a fixture. 1889 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) II. 376 We have ..an American circus that seems a fixture.

5. *Athletic* and *Sporting*, rarely *Commercial*. An appointment or date for a meet, race, etc.; hence, the meet, race, etc. itself. Also attrib. *fixture-card*.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 346 Appointments have been substantiated into fixtures. 1826 — XVIII. 111 Owthorpe —not the fixture of that name in Nottinghamshire. 1862 'SCRUTATOR' (Horlock) *Country Gentleman* 146 Our next fixture is made already for Frampton Wood. 1869 *Times* 26 Feb. 10/2 Fixtures of the principal .. yachting clubs. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., Bristol Wool Fair and the opening of the Colonial sales in London. These important 'fixtures' had been looked forward to. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* May 173/1 A neat fixture card from the Dublin..Club.

Fixure (fi·ksiŭr). *Obs.* or *arch.* See FIXTURE. [ad. late L. *fixūra*, f. *figĕre* to FIX].

Fixed condition, position, or attitude; fixedness, stability.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars.* I. xxxiii, This dreadfull Commet .. Whose glorious fixure in so faire a sky Strikes the beholder with a chilly feare. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr* I. iii. 101 Rend..The vnity..of States Quite from their fixure [*Ff.* 3 *and* 4 fixture]. 1611 — *Wint. T.* V. iii. 67 The fixure of her Eye ha's motion in't. 1648 W. MONTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 3. 62 The unfaithfulnesse of all materiall goods, in point of duration and fixure. 1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 7 Those Wandring Stars who have no Fixure from Heaven. 1753 *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* (1756) II. No. 53 The Fixure of her Eyes, and Feebleness of her whole Person. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* in *Ch. & St.* (1839) 404 The very habit and fixures ..that had been impressed on their frames by the former .. winters.

Fizenless, fizzenless, obs. ff. FOISONLESS.

Fizgig, fisgig (fi·zgig). Forms: 6 **fisegig, fysgygge,** 6-7 **fisgigg,** 7 **fisguigge,** 9 **fizzgig,** 6- **fisgig,** 7- **fizgig.** [A compound of GIG, which had the senses: 1. frivolous person (Chaucer); 2. whipping-top (Shaks.); the first element is obscure, but may perh. be identical with FISE. The Swiss-Ger. *fisigugg*, foolish busybody, can hardly be connected. Sense 3 seems to have been suggested by that of FIZZ without regard to the second element. Sense 4 was app. taken from Sp. *fisga* harpoon.]

1. A light, frivolous woman, fond of running or 'gadding' about; = GIG.

a 1529 SKELTON *Elinour Rumming* 538 Than sterte forth a fysgygge, And she broughte a bore pygge. 1596 GOSSON *Pleasant Quippes for Gentlewomen* 13 When you looke for praises sound, Then are you for light fisgiggs crownde. 1611 *Cotgr., Trotiere*, a raumpe, fisgig. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A Fis-gig, a flurt, a fickle .. foolish Female. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxxiii. 46 In short, prefers to me..this fizgig called Fifine! 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Fizgig*, an ugly woman; a woman dressed in a strange or unbecoming manner.

2. (See quots.)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Fizgig* [1681 *Fisgig*] is a kind of Top, which boyes play with. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Fiz-gig*, a whirligig; a round piece of iron or brass, serrated at the rim; through two holes near the centre, a piece of whipcord is passed. When set in motion by the twisting of the string, either in the air or in water, it makes a whizzing, hissing, or fizzing noise.

3. A kind of firework; a squib.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1647) 91 How to make Fisgigs, which some call by the name of Serpents. 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 87 The serpents or fisgigs are made about the bignesse of ones little finger, by rowling a paper upon a small rowler..and choaking the paper coffin an inch from the end, then fill it three inches with powder dust. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. vii. 306 Fiery fizgigs in the hands of a pair of gleeful boys.

4. A kind of harpoon.

Perverted into FISHGIG. The GIG which appears in this sense from 18th c. is perh. a shortened form.

1565 J. SPARKE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 520 Those bonitos ..being galled by a fisgig did follow our shippe..500 leagues. 1668 D. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 31 A Fisgig, a kind of barbed Iron, at the End of a Pole tyed fast to a Rope. 1798 *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 460 Spears, fizgigs, or other articles.

5. In various senses suggested by the grotesque sound of the word or by association with FIZZ: **a.** A piece of tawdry finery, a gim-crack. **b.** A silly notion, an absurd crotchet. **c.** *To make fizgigs*: app. some drawing-room pastime (perh. in sense 2).

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 26 Modes of devotion, with their outward and visible signs..the banderoles, and humgigs, and fizzgigs of superstition. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 287 You soon take a fine fizgig into your head. 1825 T. LISTER *Granby* viii. (1826) 104 The Miss Cliftons..were always *au courant du jour*.. were the first who made fizgigs, or acted charades.

Hence † **Fi·zgig** *v. intr.*, to run or gad about.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 32 Why should I goe gadding and fisgigging after firking flantado amphibologies?

Fizz, fiz (fiz), *sb. colloq.* Also 8 **phiz.** [f. next vb. Cf. the earlier FISE.]

1. A hissing sound.

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i, Every fizz it [the soda-water] made. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 177 No rubbing will kindle your Lucifer match If the fiz does not follow the primitive scratch. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxx. 268 A palpable devil..flew off in a fizz of fire.

2. a. A disturbance, fuss.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 83 (1740) 74 What a Phiz of a Scandal is here upon the King. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 107 'Douce wife', quoth I, 'what means the fizz?'

b. Animal spirits or 'go'.

1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. xvii. 235 Just enough fizz in her to keep one from flatting out. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 5 Mr Little has fizz and go enough to make excellent capital out of a broomstick.

3. *concr.* Something that fizzes; an effervescing drink, *esp.* champagne.

1864 *Punch* XLVII. 100 We..ordered some fizz. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* II. ix. 226 Let's have a bottle of fiz, old fellow.

Fizz, fiz (fiz), *v.* [Echoic; cf. FIZZLE *v.*] *intr.* To make a hissing or sputtering sound.

1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* III, I kiss'd all the wenches as I came along, and made their moyst lips fiz again. 1687 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* (ed. 2) 136 Thou oft hast made thy fiery Dart Fizz in the hollow of his heart. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* 57 O rare! to see thee fizz an' freath I' th' lugget caup. 1827 PRAED *Red Fisherm.* 213 And the water fizzed as it tumbled in! 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 286 Some black fellow..brings out the leather hose..and fizzes away with it till the stream has forced the dust into the gutter. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 38 His host put the kettle on the fire.. and then, as it spluttered and fizzed, filled up the two tumblers.

b. To move with a fizzing sound.

1864 *Reader* 3 Dec. 707/2 The bluebottle..fizzes fussily into some poor man's cottage. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *What I saw in Kaffir-Land* 48 Up and down the lines he used to fizz with his fat podgy legs.

c. *trans.* (*causal.*)

1665 COTTON *Scarron. Æn.* IV. 80 There will I stand with flaming taper, To Fizze thy tail instead of paper.

Hence **Fi·zzing** *vbl. sb.*

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. iv. 217 Such a roaring, and fizzing, and chuckling. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* IV. xxv. 15 The children heard the phizzing of a match.

Fizzen, var. of FOISON.

Fizzer (fi·zəɹ). [f. FIZZ *v.* or *sb.* + -ER ¹.]

1. *slang.* Anything excellent or first-rate.

1866 *Lond. Misc.* 19 May 235/2 If the mare was such a fizzer why did you sell her? 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 318 That was a regular fizzer of a spree.

2. = FIZZ *sb.* 3; *attrib.*, as *fizzer-man, -brigade*.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/2 I may explain that the 'fizzer-man' is a species of camp-follower who..takes every opportunity of disposing of his wares, consisting generally of sherbet-and-water. In hot weather Tommy Atkins patronises the fizzer brigade very largely.

Fizzing (fi·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FIZZ *v.* + -ING ².]

1. That fizzes.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 71 Endeavouring to divert the attention from the fizzing train. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 76 He always associated that fizzing..wine with Jacobinism. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-maid* viii, A shining salver bore a small fizzing urn.

2. *slang.* First-rate, excellent; chiefly quasi-*adv.*

1885 *Daily Tel.* 1 Aug. 2/2 'She'll do fizzing', remarked Mr. Menders, 'to stick up at the end of the barrer.'

Fizzle (fi·z'l), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. The action of breaking wind quietly.

1598 FLORIO, *Sloffa*, a fizzle, a fiste, a close farte. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fizzle*, a little or low-sounding Fart. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 208 Now let a Fizzle steal in Silence forth. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Knights* II. iv, And then in court they poisoned one another with their fizzles.

b. The action of hissing or sputtering.

1842 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg., Auto-da-Fé*, Whose beards .. Are smoking, and curling, and all in a fizzle. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 118 The chicken and ham had a cheerful and joyous fizzle in the pan.

2. A failure or fiasco; *U. S. college slang*, a failure in recitation or examination.

1846 *Yale Banger* 10 Nov. in Hall *Coll. Words & Cust.* (1851) 130 To get just one third of the meaning right constitutes a *perfect fizzle*. 1884 *L'pool Daily Post* 13 Sept. 5/7 The affair will be a simple fizzle.

Fizzle (fi·z'l), *v.* Also 6 **fysel(l,** 7 **fisle.** [f. FISE: see -LE. Cf. also FIZZ and FISSLE.]

† 1. *intr.* To break wind without noise. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 957 *Uener* to fysel. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 286 As for Onopordon, they say if Asses eat thereof, they will fall a fizling and farting. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 415 He gap'd and fizzl'd twice or thrice. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 268 To fart and fizzle in the Time of Need.

b. quasi-*trans.* (with cognate obj.)

1721 D'URFEY *Two Queens Brentford* Epil., I fizzle such small puffs of Wind.

2. *intr.* To make a hissing sound; to hiss or sputter (as a wet combustible, or a fire-work).

1859 *All Year Round* No. 36, 222 The black oil fizzles. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/1 Unambitious rockets which fizzle doggedly downwards.

3. *fig.* a. *intr.* (chiefly *U. S. colloq.*) To fail, make a fiasco, come to a lame conclusion; in *U.S. college slang*, to fail in a recitation or examination. Also, *to fizzle out.* b. *trans. U.S. college slang.* To cause (a person) to fail in examination, or the like.

1847 *Yale Banger* 22 Oct. in Hall *Coll. Words & Cust.* (1851) 130 My dignity is outraged at beholding those who fizzle and flunk in my presence tower above me. 1850 *Yale Lit. Mag.* XIII. 321 *Ibid.* 131 Fizzle him tenderly. Bore him with care. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Fizzle*, to work busily but ineffectively. 1884 *Melbourne Punch* 4 Sept. 98/2 Another of Mr. Mirams' pet fads has fizzled ignominiously out. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 538/2 A general recognition by the Chicagoans that their show had to some extent fizzled.

Hence **Fi·zzling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. iii, It is the easiest thing, Sir, to be done As plain as fizzling. 1638 BROME *Antipodes*

III. iv, Fah on your passages, Your windy workings, and your fislings at The barre. 1758 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 368 That old fizzling Duke is coming here again. 1815 tr. *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) II. 22 The fizzling of the bacon she was frying. 1893 A. WALTERS *Lotos Eater* vii. 157 The more complicated set pieces..lay in a fizzling, sputtering, snorting heap.

Fizzle, var. of FISSLE.

† Fi·zzler. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who fizzles or breaks wind without noise.

1582 *MS. Cott. App.* xlvii. (Fenton's Voyage) f. 36 A fyzeler. 1611 COTGR., *Venneur*, a fizzler, or fyster.

Fizzy (fi·zi) *a. rare*⁻¹ [f. FIZZ *v.* + -Y¹]. Given to fizz. In quot. *fig.*

1855 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 45/2 It is a very good article, this rollicking, noisy, fizzy letter.

‖ Fjeld (fyeld). [a. Norw. *fjeld*:—ON. *fiall*: see FELL *sb.*] An elevated rocky plateau, almost devoid of vegetation.

1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 51 The wildest and most barren of those snowy fjelds. 1882 *Three in Norway* vii. 53 We rambled on across the fjeld.

Fjord, var. of FIORD.

Fla, var. of FLO, *Obs.*, an arrow.

Fla, obs. form of FLAW *sb.*¹, FLAY, FLEA.

Flab (flæb), *sb. dial.* Also flap. [f. onomatopœic stem *flab*, expressing the notion of something thick and broad; cf. *flap*, *dab*, *slab*.] (See quot. 1825).

?18.. *Receipts in Cookery* 45 (Jam. Suppl. 1825) To make Catchup. Gather your large flabs, cut off the root ends, and take off the rough skins; knock them to pieces; and put them in an earthen jar [etc.] *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flaps* pl. large broad mushrooms.

† Flab, *v. Obs.* [Onomatopœic; cf. FLAP *v.*] *trans.* To flap (the wings).

1765 GIRTON *Compl. Pigeon-fancier* 107 The smiter..has a particular manner of falling and flabbing its wings.

† Fla·bberdega·sky, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [var. of FLABBERGAST *v.*]

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 37 I lay like a log, Quite flabber-de-gasky'd, as sick as a dog!

Fla·bbergast, *sb.* ? *Sc. rare.* [f. next; for the sense cf. '*flabrigast* to gasconade. Perthshire' (Jam.).] Bombast.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 161 The 'Asiatic style of oratory' with..its meretricious flabbergast,—its diluvial verbiage.

Flabbergast (flæ·bəgast), *v. colloq.* Also 8 flaba-, 9 flaber-. [First mentioned in 1772 as a new piece of fashionable slang; possibly of dialectal origin; Moor 1823 records it as a Suffolk word, and Jamieson, *Suppl.* 1825, has *flabrigast* to gasconade, *flabrigastit* worn out with exertion, as used in Perthshire. The formation is unknown; it is plausibly conjectured that the word is an arbitrary invention suggested by FLABBY or FLAP and AGHAST.]

trans. To put (a person) in such confusion that he does not for the moment know what to do or say; to astonish utterly, to confound.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* II. 191 *On New Words*, Now we are *flabbergasted* and *bored* from morning to night. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iv. (1832) 77 They quite flabbergasted me. 1840 DISRAELI 15 July in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 158 My facts flabbergasted him. 1878 MOZLEY *Ess. Hist. & Theol.* I. 89 It perfectly flabbergasted the Commons.

Hence **Fla·bbergasta·tion**, the action of flabbergasting; the state of being flabbergasted.

1856 *Punch* 13 Dec. XXXI. 240/1 We scarcely remember to have ever seen any respectable party in a greater state of flabbergastation.

Flabbiness (flæ·binės). [f. next + -NESS.] The state or condition of being flabby, flaccidity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flabbiness*, limberness with Moisture, Staleness, &c. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 197 The fat, and the flabbiness of that, seems to give an appearance of softness. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 140 A certain want of spirit and flabbiness of flesh. 1856 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* 370 The lion came trundling along in utter flabbiness, raising not his head.

b. In immaterial things: Want of vigour, feebleness, laxness, slackness.

1883 *Solicitor's Jrnl.* 24 Nov. 63/1 The practice of the courts..has..tended to establish a general vagueness and flabbiness. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman of Rue Cain* i, Weakness of character, or flabbiness of intellect.

Flabby (flæ·bi), *a.* [An onomatopœic modification of the earlier FLAPPY; the voiced ending in *flab-* as compared with *flap-* gives to the syllable a feebler effect suited to the meaning. Cf. Du. *flabberen* (of a breeze) to flutter; Sw. dial. *fläbb* the hanging underlip of an animal. With sense 2 cf. *slabby*.]

1. Hanging loose by its own weight, yielding to the touch and easily moved or shaken, flaccid, limp, soft; said chiefly of or with respect to flesh.

[1598, see FLAPPY.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 780 His flabby Flanks decrease. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 10 Loose and flabby, wrinkled skin. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 163 The town is empty, nothing in it but flabby mackerel. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 165 Ducks..very fat and flabby. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 545 Her tongue had become yellow, swollen, and flabby. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* vi. 58 Their muscles are flabby. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, This flabby lump of mortality.

2. Of language, character, etc.: Weak, wanting 'back-bone'; nerveless, feeble.

1791 BOSWELL *Life Johnson* (1831) IV. 356 *note*, Garrick, after listening to him for a while .. turned slily to a friend, and whispered him, 'What say you to this?—eh? Flabby, I think.' 1855 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 35/2 Flabby hebdomadal drivel. 1861 *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 596 The flabby talk of people who are expressly told to keep their minds clear of all knowledge of the principles which it involves. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. viii. 181 An indolent flabby kind of creature. 1880 *Standard* 22 Dec., Flabby logic like this.

3. Damp, clammy.

c 1780 M. MONSEY *Let. to Mrs. Montague* in J. C. Jeaffreson *Bk. about Doctors* II. 87 How do you stand this flabby weather? 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* (C. D. ed.) 157 There was a flabby perspiration on the walls.

Hence **Fla·bbily** *adv.*, in a flabby manner.

1846 WORCESTER *Flabbily*, in a flabby manner. 1856 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* 325 His tawny skin hung flabbily and his jaw drooped.

† Fla·bel, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 flable. [ad. L. *flābell-um* fan, dim. of **flābrum*, pl. *flābra* gusts of wind, f. *flāre* to blow.] a. A fan. b. *Entom.*, in grasshoppers (see quot. 1658).

1552 HULOET, Flable and fanne *idem*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56 A Flabel, *flabellum*. 1628 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 402 The lungs which are the flabel of the heart. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 992 They [Grashoppers] sing not with their mouth..but by the reverberation of a little membrane under the flabells; (so they call those two coverings behinde the hinder thighs cleaving to the belly). 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flabel*, a Fan.

† Flabel, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *flabeller*, ad. late L. *flābellāre*.] *trans.* To fan.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxix. 176 It is continually flabbell'd [=Fr. *éventé*], blown upon, and aired by the north winds.

Flabellate (flăbe·lĕt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. L. *flābell-um* (see FLABEL) + -ATE².] Like a fan in form, fan-shaped.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 197 *Rhipiphorus.. antennæ* pectinated or flabellate. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 214 The branchlets..of the Elms [are] alternate zigzag, and flabellate. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 235 Branchiæ two flabellate.

Flabellation (flæbĕlē·ʃən). *Surg.* [a. F. *flabellation*, n. of action f. L. *flābellāre* to fan, f. *flābellum* fan.] The action of fanning.

1658–78 PHILLIPS, *Flabellation* a fanning with a Flable or fan. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Flabellation* the act of fanning, employed to keep injured parts and the dressings covering them cool.

Flabe·lli-, combining form of L. *flābellum* fan, used to indicate a fan-like form or arrangement, as in *flabellifoliate*, *flabellinerved* adjs.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 92 Flabellinerved, where straight nerves and ribs radiate from the apex of the petiole, as in Fan-palms. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Flabellifoliate* having leaves which fold like a fan, as those of *Oxalis acetosella*.

Flabelliform (flăbe·lifōrm), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. L. *flābell-um* fan + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a fan, fan-like.

1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 179 A palm with flabelliform leaves. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 295 Antennæ flabelliform or pectinated. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 408 They have an anterior flabelliform filament. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 206 The branches are flat, or flabelliform.

‖ Flabellum (flăbe·lŏm). Pl. **flabella** (erroneously **-i**). [L. *flābellum* fan: see FLABEL *sb.*]

1. A fan; applied *esp.* to a fan carried in religious ceremonies.

1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 91 The bishop's pastoral staff, again, has not dropped out of use like..the flabellum. 1889 C. D. BELL *Winter on Nile* xvi. 154 Officers wave round the shrine flabella and fans.

2. *Science.* A fan-shaped part of anything.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 270 The frond consists of olive-coloured irregularly-divided flabelli.

† Fla·ber, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. FLAB *sb.*] ?= FLABERKIN.

1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* II. i, There's no other way of quenching the fire in her flaber chops.

† Fla·bergu·dgion, fla·bergu·llion. *Obs.* [The assonance of these forms with CLAPPERDUDGEON, SLUBBERDEGULLION (also *slabber-*), and the similarity of sense, suggest that they may either be variants of one word, or at least belong to the same group of experiments in the invention of grotesque words.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Baligaut*, an unweldie lubber .. mishapen lowt, ill fauoured flabergullion. *Ibid.*, *Trainquenailles*, scoundrells, ragamuffins, base rascalls, flabergudgions. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, Flabergullion or (rather) Slabergullion, *un sot. un impertinent.*

† Fla·berkin, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. FLABER (recorded later, but perh. in dial. use) + -KIN.] Puffed out, puffy.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 2 a, Nature hath left him a flaberkin face, like one of the foure winds.

† Fla·bile, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *flābil-is*, f. *flāre* to blow.] Of musical instruments: Played upon by blowing; wind-. Also *transf.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flabile*, easily blown. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 24 These [instruments] were either flabile or nervous; the former were either trumpets (*tuba*), tibia, or fistula, and the other divers sorts of harps. *Ibid.* 78 As for .. mercenary musick, it was cheifly flabile.

Flabotomye, obs. form of PHLEBOTOMY.

† Flacce·scency. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *flaccēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *flaccēscĕre* to wither, f. *flaccēre* to be flabby, f. *flaccus* flabby: see -ENCY.] The quality of becoming flaccid.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 117 The reason of its flaccescency, upon admission of external Ayr, is, because [etc.]. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Flaccid (flæ·ksid), *a.* Also 7 flaccide, (8 flacid). [a. F. *flaccide* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *flaccidus*, f. *flaccus* flabby.]

1. Wanting in stiffness, hanging or lying loose or in wrinkles; limber, limp; flabby. Chiefly of flesh and similar structures; rarely of a person.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 87 The one it maketh flaccide, and the other subiect to putrefaction. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* iv. 46 The sides of the Bladder grew flaccid. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 32 Yet are the Muscles not Flaccid, but Tense and Firm. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 ₱ 8 The flaccid sides of a football. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* Wks. IX. 385 His double chin over his flaccid whitey-brown shirt collar. 1848 — *Van. Fair* lxi, The flaccid children within. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 234 His hair moist, his eyes heavy, his cheeks flaccid.

b. Of vegetable organs and tissues: Bending without elasticity, also, relaxed from want of moisture; drooping.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 493 The part, against which the Sun beateth, waxeth more faint and flaccide in the Stalk, and thereby less able to support the Flower. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 233 Stem flaccid, rough with strong hairs. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* ix. 226 The leaf being flaccid and apparently dead. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 675 The current of water also ceases as soon as the tissues which have become somewhat flaccid are again turgescent.

2. Of immaterial things: Wanting vigour and nervous energy, limp, feeble.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xli, What's dull or flaccid, nought illustrative. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. 20 A scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* viii. 140 It is because his resolutions have been feeble, and his purposes flaccid.

Hence **Fla·ccidly** *adv.*, in a flaccid manner; **Fla·ccidness**, the state of being flaccid, flaccidity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flaccidness*. 1847 CRAIG, *Flaccidly*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 238 The flaccidness of the tissues. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. xii. 218 Belinda has thrown herself flaccidly into a chair.

Flaccidity (flæksi·dĭti). [f. FLACCID *a.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *flaccidité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being flaccid; want of stiffness or tension, limpness, looseness.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* VI. ii. 444 There is neither Fluxion nor Pain, but Flaccidity joyned with an Insensibility. 1725 CHEYNE *Ess. Health* vii. 173 The Viscidity of the Juices and the Flaccidity of the Fibres, would .. be removed. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 62 The flaccidity of the eye after death. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 689 So long as no actually perceptible amount of flaccidity, *i.e.* of withering ..takes place.

b. Of immaterial things: Want of firmness and vigour; limpness, flabbiness.

1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah, Dissert.* liii, The Prophet would express the drowsiness and flaccidity .. of his countrymen. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* II. xvi, The flaccidity of mind with which you [etc.]. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 124 A vagueness, a flaccidity, of conception betrays itself in their language.

2. Used to render It. *flaccidezza*, Fr. *flacherie*: A disease of silkworms.

18.. RILEY *Silk-Culture* 36 (Cent. Dict.) The worms are attacked by flaccidity.

Flacco(u)n, obs. Sc. form of FLAGON.

Flache, obs. form of FLASH.

‖ Flacherie (flaʃərī). [F. *flacherie* (Littré Supp.) a disease of silkworms.] = FLACCIDITY 2.

1885 LADY CLAUD HAMILTON tr. *Life Pasteur* 152 A characteristic specimen of the disease called mortsflats or flacherie. 1888 E. A. BUTLER *Silkworms* v. 71 It is possible for flacherie to become hereditary.

Flachet, var. of FLATCHET, *Obs.*

Flacian (flē·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb. Eccl. Hist.* Also 6 Flaccian. [f. *Flaci-us* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Flacius Illyricus, a Protestant divine of the 16th c., who opposed the adiaphorist views advocated by Melanchthon. B. *sb.* A follower of Flacius Illyricus; an anti-Adiaphorist. Hence **Fla·cianism**, the doctrine or principles of Flacius Illyricus and his followers; **Fla·cianist** = FLACIAN *sb.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 146 Thus write the Flaccians and zelous Lutherans. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VI. (1629) 527 Whole Parishes of Lutherans, Zuinglians, Flacians, Anabaptists. 1847 F. PRANDI tr. *Cantu's Ref. Europe* I. 98 Hence arose the heresy of the Flacians or substantialists. 1872 SHIPLEY, etc. *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Adiaphoristic Controversy*, His [Melanchthon's] supporters were called Philippists; his opponents, Flacianists. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1827 Pure Lutheranism, free from all Flacian extravagances.

Flack (flæk), *sb. dial.* [echoic; cf. F. *flac* in same sense.] A blow, slap, or stroke.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Flack*, a blow. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flack*, a blow, particularly with something loose and pliant.

Flack (flæk), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ME. *flacken*, of onomatopœic formation = MDu. *vlacken* (Kilian), Icel. *flaka* to flap, hang loose.]

1. *intr.* To flap, flutter; to flap the wings; to throb, palpitate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 315 Her herte..[began] to flacke and bete. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 71 The Crow..flieth and flacketh about his eies and face. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Flack*, to flicker as a bird; to throb as a wound. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Flack*, to pulsate heavily.

2. To hang loosely. *dial.*

a 1825 FORBY in *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1847 in HALLIWELL.

3. *trans.* To move or shake intermittently; to flap, flick; also, to flap or flick *with* (something). (Connoting a clumsier instrument and a 'flatter' blow than *flick.*)

1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xii. 137, I observed it..frequently flacking its short tail. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 58 He now flacked his boot with a silk handkerchief. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxxiii. 385 Flacking his horsewhip. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug. 3 Flacking his cloak in the eyes of a huge bull.

4. *Agric.* To beat with a flail; also to rake (hay).

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. iii. 71 They..flack the Heap of Corn not only once as it lies, but they turn it, and thrash it again and again. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.*, *Flack in*, to rake hay in a long row.

Hence **Fla·cking** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1844 *Zoologist* II. 500 The flight was quite distinct from the 'flacking along the water' of which Mr. Parsons speaks.

Flacker (flæ·kəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ME. *flakeren* (possibly repr. OE. **flacorian*; cf. *flacor* adj., flying, fluttering, and *flicorian* FLICKER *v.*), corresponding to MDu. *flackeren*, ON. *flǫkra* to flutter (Da. *flagre*), MHG. *vlackern* (mod.G. *flackern*) to flicker; a frequentative f. the onomatopœic stem *flak-*: see FLACK *v.*

The OHG. *flagarôn*, Flemish *vlaggheren* (Kilian) to flutter, may be compared as parallel onomatopœic formations.]

1. *intr.* To flap, flutter, throb; *esp.* of birds, to flap the wings, to fly flutteringly. In mod. dial. also *trans.* To flap (the wings) (*Whitby Gloss.*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1410 Foles in foler flakerande bitwene. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* vi. 2 From aboue flakred the Seraphins. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xviii. 321 As two Birds, that are flackering, and flying at the two ends of a threed. 1785 [HUTTON] *Bran New Wark* 75 (E.D.S.) How strangely the mind of man flackers and flounces? 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Ther was a lot o' bods altegither, an didn't they flacker, mun, when Ah let gun off amang em?'

† **2.** = FLATTER *v.* *Obs. rare* −1. (Perh. a corrupt reading; cf. however the similar sense of FLICKER *v.*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 Men .. þet flakered [*v. r.* faltreð, flattereð] hire of freolac.

Hence **Fla·ckering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 100 (Harl. MS.) Þe Faucon seynge this, makethe a flakeryng with his wynges. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 192 Within the compasse of this pond great store of osiers grew..and flackring flags. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A flackering at the heart.

Flacket (flæ·kĕt), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–5 **flacked**, 4–6 **flak(k)et(t(e, flag(g)et(te**, (5 **flagot**), 5–7 **flackett**, (4 **flackette**), 6 *Sc.* **flacat**, 6– **flacket**. [a. ONF. **flaquet*, *flasquet* (= Central OF. *flaschet*, *flachet*), dim. of *flasque* (*flache*, *flasche*): see FLASK *sb.* and -ET.]

A flask, bottle, or vessel; now applied in dial. use to a barrel-shaped vessel for holding liquor.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1298 Bred & flesc out of his male And of his flaketes win & ale. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1893 Þe flagetes he let falle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 171 A flakett ful of manis blood. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 400 My master payd fore a flaket of sylver, xx. s. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Sam.* xvi. 20 Isai toke an asse laden with breed, and a flacket of wyne. 1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 196 She gott a flackett of ale. 1753 MAITLAND *Hist. Edin.* I. iii. 37 Two Flackets of eight pounds weight.

† **Fla·cket,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? f. next vb.] A bunch (of hair). Cf. FLAGGAT.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 113 Sixe goodly yong ladies .. had vpon their heads caps of Goldsmiths worke, hauing great flackets of haire, hanging out on each side.

Flacket (flæ·kĕt), *v dial.* [freq. of FLACK *v.*; cf. ON. *flǫkta* of same meaning.] *intr.* To flap *about.*

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., Womens ribbons or loose geer are said to 'Flacket about'. It is more expressive than *flap*.. A dressy loose woman would have the former word figuratively applied to her 'She'll go flacketen about'.

Flackoun, flacon, obs. forms of FLAGON.

‖ **Flacon** (flakoñ). [F. *flacon*; the word was adopted in wider sense in ME.; see FLAGON.] A small stoppered bottle; *esp.* a scent-bottle or smelling-bottle.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, The exercise of the fan, the *flacon* and the other duties of the *Cavaliere Serviente*. 1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. 251 A flacon of rock crystal. 1872 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 208 An oblong ebony tray, with two glass *flacons* for the ink.

Flae, Sc. form of FLEA.

Flael(le, obs. form of FLAIL.

Flaff (flæf), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [cf. next vb.] A flutter or flapping of the wings; also, a puff, gust.

1827 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1855) I. 277 The snow was .. giving them sair flaffs and dads on their faces. 1827 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 25 He..gave his wings a flaff. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. 509 Merely helping themselves over the top by a small flaff of their wings. 1834 — *Cruise Midge* (1836) I. ii. 50 When with a flaff and a rustling brush through the topmost leaves he [the owl] came down. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 301 A flaf o' wind.

Flaff (flæf), *v. Sc.* [onomatopœic; cf. FLAP.]

1. *intr.* To flap, make a flapping; to flutter. Of the lungs or heart: To pant or throb.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 175 This vengeabill wraik .. Evyn in the face .. of Turnus Can fle and flaf. 1786 BURNS *Addr. of Beelzebub* 47 Flaffan wi' duds .. Frightin' awa your deucks an' geese [etc.]. 1815 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* in *Life* (1863) 252 The watchfu' mate flaff'd i' the gale Wi' eerie screech. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Flaff*, to flutter or flap.

2. *trans.* To flap (the wings).

1827 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 5 Thou .. flaff'd thy wings, and in a crack Flew frae th' unsicker stance!

Hence **Fla·ffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 63 All the blayd, vp to the hylt and hand, Amyd hys flaffand longis [*in tumido pulmone*] hyd hes he. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* 708 A thousand flaffing flags. 1833 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xii. 79 A severe shaking of the knees and a flaffing of the heart.

Flaffer (flæ·fəɹ), *v. north. dial.* [f. FLAFF *v.* + -ER 5.] *intr.* To move with a rustling motion; to flutter. Also with *out.*

17.. *Colin Clout* in Aitken *Scott. Song* 189 Mony a birdie .. Flaffered briskly roun about. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 342 Oft fra its nest..It flaffer'd out at neets, man.

Flafte, obs. var. of FLAUCHT *sb.*[1]

Flag (flæg), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 **flagg(e,** (5 **flegge**). [Of obscure origin; cf. Du. *flag*, occurring in Bible 1637, *Job* viii. 11 *margin* (the Eng. Bible has the same word in this passage), also mod.Da. *flag* (in *Dansk Ordb.* 1802, but not found in MDa., which has *flæ*, *flæde* in the same sense).]

1. One of various endogenous plants, with a bladed or ensiform leaf, mostly growing in moist places. Now regarded as properly denoting a member of the genus *Iris* (esp. *I. pseudacorus*) but sometimes (as in early use) applied to any reed or rush.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 157 Þere herdes fond hym among mory flagges and sprayes, and sente hym to Silla. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165 Flegge, *infra in* S. *iden quod* Sedge. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q, The drye flaxe will brenne in the fyre, and the grene flagge smoke in the flame. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 64 He that once preserued in Flags, the sely suckyng Chylde. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 The chiefe root they haue for food .. groweth like a flagge in Marishes. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* I, On Lethe's Stream, like flags, to rot. 1842 *Guide to Trade, Cooper* 74 A flag or rush should be put round the groove. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* ii. 6 Gazing with a feeling akin to awe at ..the tall rushes and flags.

b. With words indicating the species, as **garden flag** (*Iris germanica*); **sweet smelling flag,** spicewort (*Acorus Calamus*); **water flag, yellow flag** (*Iris pseudacorus*). Also CORN-FLAG.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) E iv b, The ioyce of yeolowe flagge put into thine eare is of the same operation. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxv. 193 That kinde [of Iris] whose flower is purple and blewe is called .. of some .. garden flagges. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 639 The water Flagge, or the yellowe wild Iris. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* I. xlviii. 139 The sweet smelling Flagge. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 373 The American Blue Flag, *Iris versicolor.*

c. In *pl.* or *collect. sing.* A kind of coarse grass.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 185 The hay of our low meadows is .. also more rooty, foggy and full of flags. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxii, Arable ground being ..cleared from the roots of the flag. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flag* .. also applied to the small pieces of coarse grass common in some meadows. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Flag* (3)..Probably *Aira cæspitosa* L.

¶ **d.** Used for ALGA. *Obs.*

1778 MILNE *Bot. Dict.*, *Algæ*, Flags. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 402 *Algæ*, Flags, whose herb is likewise a frond.

2. The blade or long slender leaf of a plant, e. g. of *Iris* and of cereals.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxv. 193 The narrow leaued Ireos, his flagges be long and narrowe. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 34 Sweetest Iris beareth shortest flagges. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 38 This Oat has not only a strong large Stalk and Ear to nourish, but also a broad Flag besides. 1850 BROMFIELD in *Phytologist* III. 1006 The green leaves [of *Typha latifolia*]..are used..for mats, chair-bottoms and basket-work, under the name of flags. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 8 The wheat was then showing a beautiful flag.

† **3.** ? = *flag-basket. Obs.*

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 182 For every twenty sugar flags. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 23 Annotto, Package tared, and 6 per Cent. allowed for Flags.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *flag-bed, -flower*; *flag-bottomed, -fenced*, † *-shaggy* adjs. Also **flag-basket** *dial.*, a basket made of reeds, chiefly used by workmen for carrying their tools; ? **flag-broom** (see FLAG *sb.*[2] 5); **flag-leaf,** an iris; **flag-reed** (see quot.); **flag-worm,** a worm found in the roots of flags and used by anglers.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 262 Emptying his tools out of the *flag-basket. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* VI. 4 Like Moses in the *flag-bed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXVIII. 96 Furniture, including a dozen *flag-bottomed chairs. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* VII. 79 Beyond them the *flag-fenced fields in the distance. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Supp., **Flag-flower.* See *Iris.* 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. XXXIV, The flag-flower blossom'd on its side. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 53 Mint and *flagleaf, swording high Their blooms to the unthinking eye. 1833 STURT *S. Australia* II. VII. 181 The reeds are the broad *flag-reed (*arundo phragmatis*). 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 123 Th' aged Floud..pensive leaning his *flag-shaggie head Upon a Tuft. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 178 He will also in the three hot months..bite at a *Flag-worm, or at a green Gentle. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 19 Flag-worms, or Dock-worms. Found among flags.

Flag (flæg), *sb.*[2] Also 5, 7 **flagge.** [Cf. Icel. *flag* neut. the spot where a turf has been cut out, ON. *flaga* wk. fem. slab of stone (cogn. with FLAY *v.*); these appear in Eng. as FLAW *sb.*[1], but some dialects have app. retained *-ag-* in adoption of ON. words. Cf. also FLAKE *sb.*[2], FLAUGHT[1].]

1. A piece cut out of or pared off the sward; a turf, sod. Also *collect.* Now *dial.* (*E. Anglian*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 16 Flagge of þe erthe .. *terricidium.* 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. lvi. 120 Upon his shield an heap of fennie mire In flagges and turfs..Did smoth'ring lie, not burn. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Flags*, the surface of the earth, which they pare off to burn; the upper turf. *Norf.* 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 306 The flags are burnt in small heaps. *Ibid.* Ser. II. III. II. 659 Covered with grass flag, cut 3 inches thick.

b. The slice of earth turned over by the ploughshare; also, the ground thus made ready for sowing. *dial.* (*E. Anglian*) only.

1787 MARSHALL *E. Norf. Words* (E.D.S.), *Flag*, the furrow turned. 1795 *Annals Agric.* XXIII. 27 To dibble beans, one row on each flag. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 109 The plough .. turned over a flag of nine inches. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Flag* .. the portion of clover land turned at once by the plough. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flag* 2, The surface of a clover lay of the second year, turned up by the plough. The wheat for the next year's crop is dibbled into the *flag.* 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 340 Nothing rose to cover the ground after the first mowing, so as to make a flag for the wheat.

2. A flat slab of any fine-grained rock which may be split into flagstones; a flagstone.

1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 282 A cesse of iij*d.* the pound shalbe levied for the winninge of flaggs. 1658 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 188 That a new flagge be laid over the watercourse. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 297 A stone chest formed of six flags. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 34 The brown flags..were at one period used .. in covering houses. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* 33/1 The new promenade..is paved with large flags. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xii. 308 With a hammer and chisel I can cleave them into flags.

b. *pl.* A flagged foot-pavement.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 106 Dancing dogs, that he was exhibiting upon the flags. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. iv. 3 Shall I..like the walking shoeblack roam the flags To see whose boots are dirtiest?

3. *Salt-mining.* 'A very hard kind of marl found near the first bed of rock salt' (*Chester Gloss.* 1884).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 189 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept. 263 A shaft is sunk till the 'flag' or 'bean metal' has been pierced.

4. *Glass-making,* (see quot.).

1883 CHANCE in Powell *Principles Glass-making* 111 These grate-rooms are sunk several feet below the level of the bed of the furnace, and are separated from each other by a portion of the bed, which is called the flag.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flag-way*; *flag-like* adj. Also ? **flag-broom** (see quots.; perh. belongs to FLAG *sb.*[1]); **flag-harrow,** a harrow for thoroughly breaking up the flag (sense 1 b); **flag-sandstone,** sandstone that may be split into flags (sense 2). And FLAG-STONE.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 150 The Leaves that make the brush part of the *Flag-brooms which are brought into England .. are .. a small kind of Palmeto. 1755 JOHNSON, *Flag-broom*, a broom for sweeping flags or pavements..commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 333 The land .. may be broken down by a *flag-harrow, called by some a crab-harrow. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* VII. 125 These *flaglike strata. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 505 The micaceous *flag sandstones of the old red are highly calcareous. 1800 in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 263 The *flag-way is pleasant to saunter and idle. 1875 LE FANU *Will. Die* xix. 116 He walked slowly up and down the silent flagway.

Flag (flæg), *sb.*[3] [perh. subst. use of FLAG *a.*, though that is not recorded so early. Cf. FAG *sb.*[2] 1.]

1. a. *pl.* The quill-feathers of a bird's wing; in quot. 1486 the cubital or secondary feathers of a hawk's wing. Also *attrib.* **b.** (See quot.)

a. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j, The federis at the wynges next the body be calde the flagg or the fagg federis. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 274 Otherwhile it chaunceth, through the hurte of a Hawkes wing, that one or twoo of hir Flagges .. are broosed. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. iv, If I mue these Flagges of Yeomanry. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i. (1818) 138 Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew .. to renew Her broken flags. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 84 The flag-feathers of the Wing [of the Kestrel] are in number twenty four. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Feather*, The vanes or webs in the flag part of the wing. 1858 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 379 Wings acute, with flag-feathers often short.

b. 1890 COUES *Ornith.* II. iii. 182 Crural feathers are .. sometimes long and flowing, as in the 'flags' of most hawks.

2. *pl.* (See quot.)

1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *Flags*, a technical name for a variety of quills.

Flag (flæg), *sb.*[4] Also 5–7 **flagge.** [A word found in all mod.Teut. langs., but app. first recorded in Eng.; cf. Da. *flag* (1569 in Kalkar), Sw. *flagg*, *flagga* (not in Söderwall *MSw. Dict.*), Du.

vlag (*vlagghe* in Kilian 1599), Ger. *flagge* (17th c.; also *flacke*).

Whether the word originated in Eng., Du., or Scandinavian, it may plausibly be supposed to be an onomatopœic formation, expressing the notion of something flapping in the wind; cf. FLACK *v.*, FLAG *v.*[1], MDu. *vlaggheren* to flutter. If the word be of Eng. origin, there are other possibilities: it might be a transferred use of FLAG *sb.*[1]; or, if the primary sense were 'square of cloth' or the like, it might be the same word as appears in OE. *flacg* 'cataplasma' (Wr.-Wülck. 386) and *flage*, recorded in 1139 as an Eng. name for a baby's garment (Du Cange s. v.).]

1. A piece of cloth or stuff (usually bunting), varying in size, colour, and device, but most frequently oblong or square, attached by one edge to a staff or to a halyard, used as a standard, ensign or signal, and also for decoration or display.

For *black*, *red*, *white*, *yellow flag*, see the adjs. *Bloody flag* (SHAKS. *K. Hen. V*, I. ii. 101): cf. quot. 1724.

[1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (ROXB.) 42, ij. stremers, standartes, and ij. fagges.] 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Flag or baner of a felde, *guidon*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 207 These flagges of France..Haue hither march'd to your endamagement. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (Grosart) 47 Each Play-house aduanceth his flagge in the aire. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. i, In either's Flag, the golden Serpents bear, Erected Crests alike. 1702 *Royal Proclam* in *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3872/1 Any other Flags, Jacks, Pendants or Ensigns. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy* (1769) 118 They consented to hoist the bloody Flag, and neither to give or take Quarter. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, VI. 442 The flag of rebellion is displayed throughout all Bohemia. 1834 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* 304 Don't cease firing, although his flag be down—it was none of his doing. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Flags streamed from windows and house-tops.

transf. and *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 96 Beauties ensigne yet Is Crymson in thy lips..And Deaths pale flag is not aduanced there. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 157, I must show out a Flag and signe of Loue. 1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* xx. (1685) 160 Who would not .. bow the flag of his private opinion to the commands of the Church. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 351, I have often..been sorry to see a Flag of Horse-Soles hung out upon every silly Smith's Door. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1254 A white apron may be the 'flag' of the 'Licensed Victualler's profession', but it is not the barber's 'flag'. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 318 She .. 'blushed celestial red' .. her lover..hung out a rosy flag on his own side.

b. *Flag (of truce)*: a white flag, carried by a messenger or hoisted on a vessel, to express a wish for parley with the enemy. Hence, the person or the ship dispatched with a flag of truce.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xlii. 98 Then the enimies helde up a flagge. [*Margin*] This flag was a sign and request of peace. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 They hang out a flag of truce. 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 495 Firing upon a flag of truce. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* 1893 II. 259 A flag sails hence to-morrow..to negotiate the exchange of some prisoners. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 107 He should fire upon all flags in future. 1842 CAMPBELL *Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 62 He gave the tar a piece of gold, And, with a flag of truce, commanded He should be shipp'd to England Old.

c. In various nautical phrases, as *To give* (*deny*, *refuse*, etc.) *the honour of the flag*: to make (or refuse) an acknowledgement of supremacy by striking the flag to another. *To lower* or *strike one's flag*: to take it down, *esp.* in token of respect, submission, or surrender. *The flag of defiance is out* (naut. slang) (see quot. 1700).

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s. v. *Flaggs*, At sea to lower or strike ones Flagg in fight is a token of yeelding, but otherwise of great obedience and respect. 1673 LD. SHAFTESBURY *Parl. Sp.* in *Collect. Poems* 235 They came to that height of insolence, as to deny the Honour and right of the Flag. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Flagg*.. *The Flag of Defiance is out*, (among the Tars) the Fellow's Face is very Red, and he is Drunk. 1779 F. HERVEY *Naval Hist.* II. 146 Firing upon a Dutch man of war who refused him the honour of the flag. 1802 WINDHAM *Sp. Definit. Treaty* 13 May, Sp. (1812) III. 428 The notion that peace would hush up all our dangers had induced us to give up to Holland the honour of the flag. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 275 Above the war-thunder came shouting, as foe struck his flag after foe.

2. *Naut.* A flag carried by a flagship to indicate that an admiral is in command, an admiral's emblem of rank afloat. Hence, of the admiral, *To hoist* or *strike one's flag*: to enter upon, or relinquish command.

1695 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3088/4 A Squadron of Dutch Ships, whereof 3 carried Flags. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3329/4 Sir George Rooke hoisted his Flag on Board the Defyance. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4390/3 This Morning he struck his Flag on board the Nassau. 1769-89 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s. v. *Admiral*, Admirals that have carried no flag. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 187 The Admiral thinks I shall be ordered to hoist my Flag here. 1809 SIR A. HAMMOND in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 359, I never meant to charge him with having deprived me of my flag. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flag* .. Also, a certain banner by which an admiral is distinguished at sea from the inferior ships of his squadron.

b. A ship carrying an admiral's flag, a flagship.

1652 *Perfect Account* No. 101. 2065 The Garland..was engaged by two Dutch Flags. 1710 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4755/2 That they did not do it is attributed to the Loss of their two Flags. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* vii. (Rtldg.) 67, I .. quitted the flag with a light heart.

c. Applied to the admiral himself. Also, *Flag!* the answer returned to a sentry's challenge by an admiral's boat.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 274 Not giving to all the Commanders, as well as the Flaggs. 1719 SIR E. BYNG in *Torrington Mem.* (1889) p. xi, My whole pay as a flag of the fleet. 1747 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* (1757) I. 23 If more than two flags, then the commander in chief is to have one half of the eight. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flag*.

3. *slang.* An apron.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 218 *Flag*, an apron. 1882 *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 Ere long we may expect to hear that a Congress of Servant-girls has been discussing the use of the 'flag'.

4. *Sporting.* The tail of a setter or Newfoundland dog. Also of a deer; occas. of a horse. Cf. quots. under FLAG *a.*

1859 'STONEHENGE' (J. H. Walsh) *Dog* I. iv. 97 The stern, or flag [of the setter] .. is furnished with a fan-like brush of long hair. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Flag*, the tail, applied to Setters and Newfoundlands. 1891 R. KIPLING *Plain Tales* 148 A switch-tailed demirep of a mare called Arab because she has a kink in her flag.

5. ? = FAG *sb.*[2] 2.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 875/2 *Flag*, the uneven end of an uncut tuft of hair in a brush. 1893 *Standard Dict.*, *Flag*, the split end of a bristle.

6. *Printing.* A mark made by the corrector of a proof, showing an omission by the compositor of some words which are written by the corrector in the margin; an 'out'.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *flag-bearer*, *-case*, *-pole*; *flag-bedizened* adj. Also **flag-boat**, a mark-boat in sailing or rowing matches; **flag-captain**, the captain of a flagship; **flag-duss** (see quot.); †**flag-fallen** *a.*, unemployed; said of actors in allusion to the lowering of the play-house flag as a sign of closing; **flag-furling** *a.* (*fig.*), disposed to cease fighting, pacific; **flag-lieutenant**, an officer acting as an aide-de-camp to an admiral; **flag-list**, the roll of flag-officers or admirals; **flag-pay**, the pay of a flag-officer or admiral; **flag-raising** *vbl. sb.* (*U.S.*), a ceremonious hoisting of a party flag; **flag-rank**, the rank of admiral; **flag-share**, an admiral's share (one-eighth) of prize-money; **flag-station** (*Railways*), a place where trains stop only when signalled to do so; **flag-wagging**, *Milit. slang*, signalling with flags held in the hand; **flag-waver**, one who tries to arouse popular enthusiasm; so **flag-waving** *vbl. sb.* Also FLAG-OFFICER, FLAGSHIP, FLAGSTAFF.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 4/4 The houses .. were largely *flag-bedizened. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II iii, The different servitors and *flag-bearers ranged themselves on the steps without. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 187 The Caroline passed first round the *flag-boat. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* vii. (Rtldg.) 66, I..saw the *flag-captain. 1870 COLOMB & BOLTON *Flashing Signals* 39 The *flag-case is made of strong patent leather. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., **Flag Dues*, a charge on ships, in some harbours, for hoisting flags. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* B iij/1 Foure or fiue *flag-falne Plaiers. 1802 in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 174 A fresh assortment of *flag-furling orations, expected by the pacific packet. 1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 2 Your note..about the *Flag Lieutenant. 1873 COLOMB *Let.* 11 June in *Fifteen Yrs. Naval Retirement* (1886) 13 A large nominally active *Flag List. 1719 SIR E. BYNG in *Torrington Mem.* (1882) p. ix, My *flag pay. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 3/2 That is a contretemps to which annexation by *flagpoles is occasionally exposed. 1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., *Flag-raising consists in stretching a big banner ..across a street, and this banner contains a colossal transcription of the particular 'ticket' which the flag-raisers support. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 8/2 His profession of the Protestant faith having prevented his attaining *flag rank. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Flag-share*. 1852 *Hist. etc. County Oxford* 681 Here [Gosford] is a *flag station on the Oxford and Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western Railway. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 11/1 So..slow a process as that of '*flag wagging'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 2/3 The Pretoria *flag-wavers. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 2/2 *Flag-waving is all very well, but it is a miserable proceeding when influenced by such sordid motives.

†**Flag,** *sb.*[5] *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. ON. *flagð* similarly used.] An opprobrious term applied to a woman.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 71 Sic fartingaillis on flaggis als fatt as quha'llis. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2137 Ane fistand flag. 1866 EDMONDSTOUN *Shetland & Orkn. Gloss.*, *Flaag*, a large clumsy woman.

†**Flag,** *sb.*[6] *Sc. Obs.* [var. of FLAW; cf. Sw. *flaga*, *wind flaga*, Du. *vlaag*, earlier *vlaeghe*, *vlage*.] A blast or gust (of wind); a squall. *Flag of fire*: a flash of lightning.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 61 With fluidis ourset the Troianis, and at vndir By flaggis and rayne did fra the hevin descend. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 49 Dym skyis oft furth warpit feirfull levyne, Flaggis of fyir and mony felloun flawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 9 In mony flag that furius wes and fell.

Flag (flæg), *sb.*[7] [Cf. MLG. *vleger*, 'coin worth somewhat more than a Bremer groat' (Schiller & Lübben).] A groat, fourpence.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85 A flagge, a wyn, and a make (a grot, a penny, and a halfe penny). *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flagg*, a Groat. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 251 A tremendous black doll bought for a flag of a retired rag-merchant.

†**Flag,** *a. Obs.* [Perh. a. OF. *flac* (:—L. *flaccus*) of same meaning. For the change of *c* into *g* cf. *flagon*, *flaget*, repr. earlier *flacon*, *flaket*. See next vb.]

Hanging down, drooping, pendulous; *esp.* of hair, and a horse's or dog's tail. Also in comb., as *flag-eared*, *-thighed*, *-winged*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Encapotado de orejas*, flag eared, *flaccidus*. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii, The fierce Thessalian hounds With their flagge eares. 1637 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* 112 He [the heron] strave to get above her [the hawk] labouring. to make her flagge-winged, and so escape. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 273/4 About 17 years of Age, bright flag hair. 1683 BP. OF FERNS in *Wicked Contriv. S. Blackhead* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 521 His hair..hangs flag without any curls. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1866/8 A Scrrel Gelding .. with a bald Face .. and a long flag Tail. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 91 The feathers on their thighs hang loose, whereby they are said to be flag-thigh'd.

Flag (flæg), *v.* Also 6-7 **flagge.** [? f. FLAG *a.*; cf. OF. *flaquir* to become flaccid. But prob. there is a mixture with an onomatopœic formation, expressing the same notion as *flap*, *flack*, but implying less energetic movement.]

1. *intr.* To hang down; to flap about loosely.

1545 [see FLAGGING *ppl. a.*]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* XXXIX. 19 Which a lace of hyacinth ioyned, lest they should flagge loosely. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 178 Least the heavy Breasts should flag down too low. 1655 *Theophania* 2 He discovered a tall Ship with her sails flaging about her masts. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xviii, When the outstrain'd tent flags loosely. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xvii. 3 Its sails were flagging in the breathless noon.

†**b.** To sink *down* heavily. *Obs.*

1617 ABP. ABBOTT *Descr World, Peru* V iv, Which bedds are deuised of Cotten wooll, and hung vp betweene two trees..in the which flagging downe in the middle, men and their wiues and their children doe lie together.

†**c.** *trans.* To allow to droop: to hang down, drop (the head, ears tail, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. 5

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial., Anna & Phillis* Wks. 1874 VI. 310 No one but droopes her wings, and flags her tayle. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracl.* vii, Whereby I was compelled To flag my sailes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Celery*, It warps and flags its Head too much. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 20 Dogs..have flaged their Tails..and would not even smell to it.

2. *intr.* To become limp or flaccid. Now only of plants: To droop, fade.

1611 COTGR., *Flestrir*..to fade, wither; flag, droope. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. xii. § 4 127 When the string [of a bow] beginneth to flag. 1667 BEALE in *Phil. Trans* II. 424 The Cherry-Blossoms then flagging, but not much altering their Colour. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 92 The Lungs flag and become small again. 1767 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106/1 Having made an aperture in the bladder, it flagged immediately of itself. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 523 The white crops flag, and the turnip-leaves turn yellow. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 79 They may be cut out with balls of matted fibres, and being then well watered, will scarcely flag at all.

†**3.** *intr.* Of wings: To move feebly or ineffectually in attempting to fly. Of a bird: To move its wings feebly (in early use also *trans.* with *wings* as obj.); to fly unsteadily or near the ground. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* To Earl Essex, My Muse, whose fethers..Doe yet but flagg and slowly learn to fly. 1596 — *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 30 The .. faulcon .. flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* V. iii, Croking Ravens Flag'd up and downe. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 220 Like eagles wee must soare aloft up to heaven, and not flagge downward. 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 330 The Wings of Time flagg'd dully after it.

fig. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 5 Speech divided from the Hand..flags and creeps upon the ground. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Art of Poetry* (1686) 3 Others..flag low, and humbly sweep the dust. *a* 1704 LLOYD *Ode to Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Whose nerveless strains flag on in languid tone.

b. ? To fly level, without soaring; or perh. (after FLAG *sb.*[4]) to fly with long sweep of wing.

1846 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* V. iii, One bird Flags fearful onward. 1849 — *Misc.* (1859) II. 308 Long strings of seafowl are flagging on steadily at railroad pace.

4. To become feeble or unsteady in flight. Hence in wider sense (in early use perh. consciously *transf.*): To be unable to maintain one's speed; to lag, or fall into a halting pace, through fatigue; to become languid, lose vigour or energy.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xi. (1640) 188 No wonder then if the wings of that armie did quickly flag, having so heavy a weight of curses hanging upon them. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. v. (1845) 113 Too commonly our Resolutions flagg with our Joys. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 312 We shall be ..far from flagging in our Duty. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 15 (1699) 23 His Stomach .. flagging into a downright want of Appetite. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 44 His credit by degrees flags and goes off. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* July, She does not suffer one's attention to rest, much less to flag, for hours together. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. vi, 'Twere long to tell what steeds gave o'er. Who flagged upon Bochastle's heath. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 94 The boat .. flags with intermitting course, And hangs upon the wave. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 394 The major-domo perceived that appetite began to flag. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 127 The dogs began to flag; but we had to press them. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. ii. 63 His zeal in setting forth an example never flags for an instant.

b. Of an author, or his works, a diversion, game, conversation, etc.: To fall off in vigour or interest, to grow dull or languid.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 253 Yet doth he sometimes.. seem to flag a little, and speak more Languidly and Sceptically about it. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The pleasures of the town begin to flag and grow languid. 1767 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 325 The diction is.. not loaded with epithets and figures, nor flagging into prose. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 99 Suffering the conversation to flag, for want of..a subject. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi, When this topic flagged, he turned to the grey-headed gentleman, and asked if he could sing. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvii, By degrees the cricket flagged, and most of the men went off. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. x. (1883) 83 Come, gentlemen, we let the glasses flag.

† c. *To flag in money*: to be slow to pay it.

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* B j a, Shall it be said in all societies, That I broke custome, that I flagd in monie?

† 5. *trans.* a. *lit.* Of a bird, etc.: To cease to ply vigorously, relax the efforts of (its wings) from fatigue. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: To render (the wings) incapable of soaring; to clog, impede. b. Hence To allow or cause to become languid; to be tardy in prosecuting (a purpose); to deprive of vigour, animation, or energy; to depress, enfeeble. *Obs.*

a. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. ix. 197 The minde .. if still it be ouerlaid with its owne toile, must..either flag her wings or stoope to a faulse prey. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 509 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly. 1709 PRIOR *Ode* iii, The Thousand Loves, that arm thy potent Eye, Must ..flag their Wings, and die. 1715 MRS. BARKER *Exilius* I. 93 Our Roman Eagles .. began to flag their wings.

b. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, O, for thy sisters sake, I flagge revenge. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A kind of fulsome Recreation, that flags our Crests. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 There is nothing that flags the Spirits .. as intense Studies. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 571 How forcible this Wretched Spirit of contradiction is .. to Quell and Flag the inclinations of doing Good. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 9 The bloody Brine..flags by its softer and raw Juices, the Strength of the Pickle.

c. *To flag rein*: to slacken speed. *rare.*

1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. ii, Took ship from Cherbourg and have not flagged rein, till I could say [etc.].

Flag (flæg), *v.*[2] [f. FLAG *sb.*[1]]

† 1. *trans.* To plant *about* with flags or reeds.

1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., The waters are flagged about with *Calamus aromaticus.*

2. To tighten (the seams of a barrel) by means of flags or rushes.

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 15 A Cask .. which was not well flag'd. 1842 *Guide to Trade, Cooper* 50 Inside joints..must be flagged. 1846 SIR T. D. LAUDER in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) IX. 639/1 After which it [the barrel] should be flagged, headed, blown, and tightened.

3. To cut off the flag or blade of (wheat).

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 538, I had to flag my wheat three times..and then it was partially laid.

Hence **Flagging** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1842 *Guide to Trade, Cooper* 73 Pulling off from the head, with the flagging iron, the stave or staves that [etc.]. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 299 So rank will be the corn-crop there, that in spite of two or three flaggings, it is almost sure to go down and spoil.

Flag (flæg), *v.*[3] Also 7 **flagge**. [f. FLAG *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To pave with or as with flagstones. Also of a stone or stones: To form the floor or paving of. *To flag over*: to cover with a pavement.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 130 The stones so great, that eight floores it .. eight flagge the ends, and sixteene the sides. *Ibid.* 177 The wals are flagged with large tables of white marble. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 187 It is flagged also within with white Marble, and paved in like manner. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 8 What Ground remains..is flagged with large Quarries of white Marble. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 755 The streets in Paris are not flagged on the sides, as in London. 1855 MRS. GATTY *Parab. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 125 The hearthstone that flagged the grand old chimney arch of ancient times. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 714/1 They .. flagged the dead over with their own grave-stones.

Flag (flæg), *v.*[4] [f. FLAG *sb.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To place a flag over or upon; to decorate or adorn with flags. *To flag out* (a race-course): to mark out by flags.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. II. i. § 6. 511 In a steeplechase, where the ground is not flagged out. 1889 *Times* 1 Oct. 3/3 In honour of the day all the official buildings here were flagged.

2. a. To inform or warn by flag-signals. b. To communicate (information) by flag-signals. c. To inform by flag-signals *that.* d. To decoy (game, *esp.* deer) by waving some object like a flag to excite the animal's attention or curiosity.

1884 G. O. SHIELDS in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 367/2, I will give you a point or two on flagging antelope. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* vi. 181 One method of hunting them [antelopes] is to..flag them up to the hunters by waving a red handkerchief .. to and fro in the air. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* Nov., At Mineke some men working in a limekiln flagged the train on account of an obstruction on the track. 1837 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 11/1 A map of the battle of Hasheen..was flagged across Wimbledon Common. 1893 CAPT. KING *Foes in Ambush* 51, I flagged old Feeny half an hour ago that they hadn't come through here.

Flagan, obs. form of FLAGGON.

† **Flagartie**, *a. Obs. Sc.* [Cf. FLACKET *v.*] Flouncing; boisterous.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2137 Ane fistand flag, a flagartie fuffe.

Flagary, var. of FEGARY = VAGARY.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 46 None of your bantering and flagaries; for have him you must.

† **Flagel.**[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **flegel**. [a. OF. *flageol, flagel, flajol*, a. Pr. *flajol, flautjol*; of unknown origin: the vulgar Lat. type would be *flaviolus.*

Diez's suggestion of derivation from Rom. *flauto* flute is untenable on phonological grounds.]

= FLAGEOLET.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 6681 They herde no pype, ne flagel. *a* 1330 *Fragm. Alexander* in *Rouland & V.* (1836) p. xx, The waite gan a flegel blawe.

Flagel.[2] Used with etymological allusion for FLAIL, q. v.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T., Occas. Med.* x. 218, I finde two sad Etymologies of Tribulation. One from (*Tribulus*) a three forked Thorn..The other, from *Tribulus*, the Head of a Flail, or Flagell.

Flagellant (flădʒe·lănt, flæ·dʒĕlănt), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *flagellant-em*, pr. pple. of *flagellāre* to whip, f. *flagellum*: see FLAGELLE *sb.*]

A. *sb.*

1. One who scourges himself by way of religious discipline or penance; *esp.* one of a sect of fanatics (L. *flagellantes*) that arose in the 13th c. Usually *pl.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 139/2 Flagellants going barefoot in long white linen shirts, with an open place in the backe. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 323 In their Ninevites or Flagellants. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 213 There arose .. a sect .. called the Flagellants, or whippers. 1857 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* 126 Then appeared the ghastly processions of the Flagellants.

2. In wider sense (chiefly *transf.* from 1): One who flagellates (himself or others).

1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot's Debts* 9 These modern flagellants are sure .. to whip their own enormities on the vicarious back of every small offender. 1855 PLANCHÉ tr. *C'tess D'Aulnoy's Fairy Tales, Gracieuse & Percinet* (1858) 8 The flagellants so fatigued themselves, that they could no longer lift their arms. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 29 That modern sect of Flagellants who make a ritual of lashing—not themselves but—all their neighbours.

fig. 1849 BP. OF EXETER in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvi. 194 This coincidence of opinion avowed by his [Macaulay's] intending panegyrist with that of his actual flagellant.

Comb. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 199 The unhappy teacher had sometimes to perform the duties of a flagellant-general.

B. *adj.*

Given to flagellation, flagellating.

1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* i. 27 The broad free sketches of the flagellant head-master of Eton.

fig. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. x. 253 So flagellant of herself was she.

Hence **Flage·llantism.**

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. XIV. i. 8 Wretched peasantry .. maddened to Flagellantism. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc., Froude's Hist. Eng.* II. 74 The philosopher .. may look on wars as in the same category with flagellantisms.

Flagellar (flădʒe·lăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *flagell-um* + -AR[1].] *Entom.* 'Pertaining to the flagellum of an antenna' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Flagellate (flæ·dʒĕlĕit), *pa. pple. rare.* [ad. L. *flagellāt-us*, pa. pple. of *flagellā-re* to whip.] Flagellated, scourged.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 145 Christ .. was one time bound, With scorn assail'd, and flagellate with thongs.

Flagellate (flæ·dʒĕlĕt), *a.* [f. FLAGELL-UM + -ATE[2].]

1. *Biol.* a. Furnished with vibratile flagella. b. = FLAGELLIFORM.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 79 Those flagellate Infusoria which are termed 'monads'. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 21 The cell runs out into a fine process, and forms a flagellate cell.

2. *Bot.* Having runners or runner-like branches.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 379 The male branch may..become an ordinary flagellate branch.

Flagellate (flæ·dʒĕlĕit), *v.* [f. L. *flagellāt-* ppl. stem of *flagellā-re*, f. *flagellum*: see FLAGELLE *sb.*] *trans.* To scourge, whip.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721–82 in BAILEY. 1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* II. 173 To be insulted, flagellated, and even executed as a malefactor. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 313/2 [That] the angels were created only to flagellate and burn us. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* iii. 9 The outside passengers .. proceeded to flagellate themselves into circulation.

fig. 1804–8 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxi. 341, I flagellated myself in great anger. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 274 The Quarterly could for once..flagellate an opponent without having recourse to its old art of wilful misrepresentation. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 39 Their drowsy minds need to be flagellated by war.

Hence **Fla·gellated** *ppl. a.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xiii, The flagellated boys contrived to hush up their sobs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 3/2 The flagellated flesh visibly shuddered.

Flagellated (flæ·dʒĕlĕitĕd), *a. Zool.* and *Biol.* [f. FLAGELLATE *a.* + -ED[1].] Provided with flagella.

1887 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 The flagellated chambers of all other sponges. *Ibid.*, Collared flagellated cells or *choanocytes.*

Flagellation (flæ·dʒĕlē·ʃən). Also 5 **flagellacyon**, 6 **-cion.** [ad. L. *flagellātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *flagellāre* to FLAGELLATE.] The action of scourging; a flogging, whipping.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Suffrynge..intollerable turmentes, flagellacyons, and moost cruell and bytter deth. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 466 Excoriating their bodies in processionary Flagellations. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxi, Speaking of his abstinence, his watchings, flagellations. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, A fearful instrument of flagellation, supple, wax-ended. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 161 Mild flagellations .. may be used to keep up the external capillary circulation.

fig. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. 73 In all the places of thy flagellacyons, peynes and tormentes. 1502 *Ord. Cryst. Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. v. 175 By sykenesses, losses of goodes, warres, and other flagellacyons.

b. *spec.* The scourging of Christ; a picture representing this.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 55 Vij blodes Crist he bled .. The thred in his flagellacion. 1630 DONNE *Deaths Duell* (1632) 33 In his flagellation and thornes. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 72 The first place they visited was that of the Pillar of Flagellation. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Flagellation*, We say..a Flagellation to denote a picture, or print, representing the torment inflicted on the Saviour.

Flagellative (flæ·dʒĕlĕitiv), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. -IVE.] = FLAGELLATORY.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* ix, He attended to no department of the school but the flagellative.

Flagellator (flæ·dʒĕlĕitəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *flagellāre* to FLAGELLATE.] One who scourges or flogs. (In quot. 1691 = FLAGELLANT A 1.)

1691 G. D'EMILIANE *Frauds Rom. Monks* 358 In the midst of these Flagellators was carried a Representation of the Scourging of our Saviour. 1824 *Examiner* 103/2 He was the flagellator of the boy Lynch. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 198 The flagellator having been summoned before the Council, declares that the fault was not his.

fig. 1830 G. CROLY *George IV*, vi. 76 The rise of this grand flagellator [the newspaper press].

Flagellatory (flæ·dʒĕlătəːri). [f. L. type **flagellātōrius*: see prec. and -ORY.] Pertaining to flagellation or flogging.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 399 We quote one flagellatory paragraph. 1844 TUPPER *Twins* II. 16 Often had he screened his bad twin brother from the flagellatory consequences of sheer idleness. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Aug. 266/1 The unwilling specimen of so much flagellatory skill.

† **Flagelle,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *flagellum* dim. of *flagrum* scourge.] A scourge.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. (1544) 15 a, Their olde offences to punishe .. As a flagell. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 146 Thu must of righte yeve hym is penaunce, With this flagelle of equite and resoun.

† **Flagelle,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *flagellāre*, f. *flagellum*: see prec.] *trans* To scourge.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II R iij/1 A man wold thinke.. that Sathan wer sent..to flagelle the church.

† **Flagelli·feran.** *Obs.* [f. med.L. *flagellifer* (f. *flagellum* scourge + *-fer* bearing) + -AN.] = FLAGELLANT *sb.* 1.

1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* 167 The Baptisme of water is now ceased: and the Baptisme of voluntary blood by whipping is come in place thereof, without which none can be saued, as the Flagelliferans [*printed* -erians, *corrected in later Edd.*] published.

Flagelliferous (flædʒĕli·fĕrəs), *a. Zool.*, etc. [f. L. *flagell-um* + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing a flagellum or flagella; flagellate.

1868 tr. *Figuier's Ocean World* 99 Flagelliferous Infusoria.

Flagelliform (flădʒe·lifōɹm), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. FLAGELLUM + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a FLAGELLUM.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlii. 155 First, flagelliform ovaries consisting of conical tubes. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 200 The tail is flagelliform, very long. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 356 Flagelliform branches.

Flagellist (flæ·dʒĕlist). *rare.* [f. L. *flagell-um* + -IST.] One who scourges himself.

1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 113 The Christian flagellist might..draw as much blood from his back in a year.

‖ **Flagellum** (flădʒe·lŏm). Pl. **flagella.** [L. *flagellum* whip, scourge.]

1. In humorously pedantic use: A whip, scourge.

1807 'BEN BLOCK' (*title*) Flagellum flagellated. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii, Boxing-gloves, books, fly-flanking flagellum. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ingol. Penance*, The Knight..Received the first taste of the Father's flagellum.

2. a. *Bot.* A runner or creeping shoot.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXVIII. (1495) 682 The hyghest braunches of a vyne hyghte Flagella.] 1887 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 5) 117 The Runner or Flagellum..is an elongated, slender, prostrate branch, sent off from the base of the stem, and giving off at its extremity leaves, and roots, and thus producing a new plant.

b. *Zool.* and *Biol.* A lash-like appendage.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 227 Outer antennæ as long as the front, flagellum 10-jointed. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 79 The flagella..are modifications of the cilia. 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 773/3 A cholera bacillus showing a flagellum at either end.

Flageolet[1] (flædʒŏle·t, flæ·dʒŏlĕt). Forms: 7 **flajolet, flageollet, -eret, flagolet**, 7–9 **flagelet, -llet**, (8 **flagelate**), 7– **flageolet.** [a. Fr. *flageolet*, dim. of OF. *flajol*: see FLAGEL *sb.*[1]]

1. A small wind instrument, having a mouth-piece at one end, six principal holes, and sometimes keys.

1659 LEAK *Water-wks.* 27 A Cyclope plaies upon a Flajolet. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 3 The Musick proceeded from a Consort of Flagelets. 1788 COWPER *Death Bullfinch* 12 Well-taught he all the sounds express'd Of flagelet or flute. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, Vagabond groups..add their uproar to the shrill flageolet.

transf. 1662 TATHAM *Aqua Tri.* 11 To shew they [the winds] were Joves Flagerets.

† **2.** A player on the flageolet. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii., That's one of the walking Flajolets.

3. A stop in an organ having a tone similar to that of the flageolet.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 97 Flageolet..imitates the tone of the instrument bearing the same name.

4. *attrib.*, as *flageolet-master*, *-tone* (see quot.).

1667 PEPYS *Diary* I Mar., I find the flageolet-master come, and teaching my wife. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flageolet tones*, the natural harmonics of stringed instruments, so called from their pure flute-like quality of tone.

‖ **Flageolet**[2] (flædʒŏle·t, flaʒŏle·). [Fr. *flageolet*, corruption of *fageolet*, dim. of *fageol*:—L. *faseolus*. Cf. FASELS.] A species of kidney-bean.

1885 *Pall Mall. G.* 9 Sept. 4/2 Flageolets, the *pièce de résistance*, are the next cause of amusement.

Flaget, var. of FLACKET, *Obs.*, a bottle, cask.

Flaggan: see FLAGON[2].

† **Flaggat.** *Obs. rare.* [? var. of FLACKET *sb.*[2]; but cf. FAGGOT.] A bundle, faggot.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 615 Gret flaggatis tharof thai maid.

Flagged (flægd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. FLAG *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Paved with flags or slabs of marble, stone, etc.

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 86 The daintiest flagged channels. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* iii, Our apartment..had a flagged floor. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxii. 350 They paced backwards and forwards under the flagged verandah.

Flagged (flægd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. FLAG *sb.*[4] + -ED[2].] Having a flag, decorated with a flag.

1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 96 The deck Of some flagged admiral. 1874 PAPWORTH *Coats of Arms* 364 A turret arg. flagged gu.

Flagger[1] (flæ·gəɹ). *Anglo-Irish.* [Cf. FLAG *sb.*[1]; also FLIGGER and OF. *flechiere*, *flequiere*, *flagiere* water plants, flags collectively.] = FLAG *sb.*[1]

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv, Its banks sedgy, thickly grown with flaggers and bulrushes. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xx, The sedgy banks, whose tall flaggers bow their heads beneath the ripple that eddies from the bow.

Flagger[2]. [f. FLAG *v.*[3] and *sb.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who flags or lays down flagstones.

1868 WHITMAN *Poems*, *To Working Men* 6 Flagging of side-walks by flaggers.

2. *slang.* A street-walker.

1865 *Daily Paper*, Police Report (Farmer), She wasn't a low sort at all—she wasn't a flagger as we call it.

Flagger[3] (flæ·gəɹ). [f. FLAG *sb.*[4] + -ER[1].] A man who carries a flag before a traction-engine to warn drivers of vehicles, etc.

1892 *Scott. Leader* 9 Jan. 4 The 'flagger', who turned up some time after in hot pursuit of the fugitive [engine].

Flagget, var. of FLACKET *Obs.*, bottle.

Flagging (flæ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. FLAG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FLAG[1].

1611 COTGR., *Alachissement*..a flagging, or falling downe, through feeblenesse. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 102 The swelling of the Heart and the Flagging thereof. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. II. v. 236 That flagging of the circulation which accompanies the decline of life. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 36 He was inclined to regret, as a spiritual flagging, the lull which he saw.

Flagging, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. FLAG *v.*[3] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of paving with flagstones.

1656 H. WEBB in D. King *Vale Royall* II. 209 The Flagging of the long West Ile..was this year begun by Dean Mitter. 1824 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 341 The paving and flagging of streets. 1893 *Birkenhead News* 9 Dec. 1/2 Tenders for the Flagging, Channelling, and Sewering of various Passages in the Borough.

2. *concr.* The material used in paving; hence, the pavement. (The two first quots. are doubtful.)

1622 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 178 For making upp a wall and flagging about the bells floore for five dayes att x d. per diem, iiij s. ij d. 1660 *Ibid.* 197 For setting upp the fount and flagging about itt, 8 s. 6 d. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 27 The flagging and other materials thereof to be taken up. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. i. 50 He..heard angelic feet Fall on the golden flagging of the street. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* iii. 39 Stretched at her length upon the flagging.

3. *attrib.*, as *flagging stone.*

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Frnl.* 366 A vault covered with a coarse flagging stone. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 172 Almost inexhaustible quarries of flagging stone.

† **Flagging**, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs.* [? f. FLAG *sb.*[4] + -ING[1].] ? A long flowing hat-band.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3045/4 His Coat whitish, with black Triming, a black Hat and Flaging.

Flagging (flæ·giŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FLAG *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That flags; hanging down, drooping; failing, languid.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) Cj, That her brestes..be neyther to great, soft, hangyng, and flaggyng. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 10 Against the yard The flagging mainsaile flapt. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 759/1 The language is thin, flagging, poor, starved. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 1039 The wounded bird.. With flagging wings alighted on the mast. 1838 WORDSW. *Sonnets* x, Dull, flagging notes that with each other jar. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. v. 189 He..had recourse to .. stimulants to rouse a flagging imagination.

Hence **Fla·ggingly** *adv.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. v. 54, I would come off but very faintly and flaggingly.

† **Fla·ggish**, *a. Obs.* [f. FLAG *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat 'flag' or lank; = FLAGGY *a.*[2] I.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 402/4 Of a brown flaggish Hair. 1685 *Ibid.* No. 2058/4 A tall slender man, flaggish lank Hair.

Flaggon, var. of FLAGON.

Flaggy (flæ·gi), *a.*[1] [f. FLAG *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Abounding in flags or reeds.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ii. 3 He..putte the litil faunt with ynne, and sette out hym in the flaggi place of the brinke of the flode. 1552 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 104 For the flaggy peyse of grounde lyeng..in Estcrofte. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlix, Old Chamus flaggy banks. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 40 There is a little flaggie piece towardes the west ende. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 125 The rings went whirling round, Till they touch'd the flaggy bank. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 299/2 Its favourite flaggy haunts.

2. Consisting or made of flags or reeds.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 176 The rupture of his browes He shades with flaggie wreathes, and sallow boughes. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & Persia* 17 Their Flaggy Mansions: Flags..upheld with some few Sticks, supplying both Sides and Covering to their Cottages. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 200 Cam will ere long his flaggy Tresses rear.

3. Resembling a flag or reed, flag-like.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) III. 120 Rather soft sweete grasse, then hie and flaggy. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxiv. 45 The common Flower-de-luce hath long and large flaggie leaues, like the blade of a sworde. 1652 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic.* 95 (*Flower-de-luce*) The flaggy kindes thereof have the most physical uses. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxvi. 310 A kind of short flaggy grass.

4. Of corn, straw, etc.: Having a large flag (see FLAG *sb.*[1] 2).

1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 300 Straw bright and reedy, not flaggy. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. II. 691 My corn being too strong and flaggy.

Flaggy (flæ·gi), *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. FLAG *v.*[1] + -Y[1]. Cf. FLAG *a.*, FLAGGISH.]

1. Hanging down limply or lankly, drooping, pendulous.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 151 The cheekes seeme flaggy and hanging downe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 10 His flaggy winges when forth he did display, Were like two sayles. *c* 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* I. 238 Curlinge y^e^ flaggy lockes of the Neptunia plaine. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1614/4 A Tall Man with Brown flaggy Hair. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 40 Basking in the Sun thy Bees may lye, And resting there, their flaggy Pinions dry. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. Round World* (1840) 135 Her breasts were plump and round, not flaggy and hanging down. 1814 H. BUSK *Fugit. Pieces* 229 The flaggy sail Chides the dull absence of the quickening gale. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* i. 52 A large head with .. wide-spread, flaggy wings .. to represent a Jupiter Pluvius.

2. Soft and flabby, having no firmness, flaccid.

a 1565 SIR T. CHALONER in *Q. Eliz. Boethius* (E.E.T.S.) 147 My skynne do sagg in wrinkles slacke, my flaggy lymbes do tremble. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 453 It will beare a great flaggy Apple. 1634 T. HORNE *Janua Ling.* (ed. 8) 9 Lillies..Wither and grow flaggy. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 91 It [the Heart] becomes soft and flaggy, and gives no pulsation. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 238 The flesh is so flaggy and the Bacon so sorry. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk.*, *Flaggy*, flabby, limp.

Hence **Fla·gginess**, the state of being flaggy.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* Ded. (1657) A iij b, Through the flagginesse of her Pinion. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 480 When there is a weakness of the Stomach, especially a flagginess. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 60 The lungs, by their flagginess fastening themselves to the sides. 1755 JOHNSON *Flagginess*, laxity, limberness, want of tension.

Flaggy (flæ·gi), *a.*[3] [f. FLAG *sb.*[4] + -Y[1].] Cleaving readily into flags, capable of being split up, laminate.

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iii. 23 A grayish-coloured sandy stone, often slaty or flaggy. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. § 7. 85 A rock which is regularly and not very thickly bedded, so that it can be split up into slabs for paving, is called Flaggy, or a Flagstone.

Flagitate (flæ·dʒitĕt), *v.* [f. L. *flāgitāt-* ppl. stem of *flāgitāre* to demand earnestly, f. root *flāg*: see FLAGRANT.] *trans.* To entreat (a person) earnestly; to importune (*rare*).

1623 COCKERAM, *Flagitate*, earnestly to importune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flagitate*, to ask instantly, to desire earnestly. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. XIV. iii. 639 Carteret himself shall go and flagitate the Dutch. 1865 *Ibid.* V. xviii. i. 7 Schmettau earnestly flagitating the Hanoverian Officialities.

Flagitation (flædʒitē·ʃən). Also 5 **flagitacyon.** [ad. L. *flāgitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *flāgitāre*: see prec.] The action of asking or demanding with earnestness or passion.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Flagitation*, an earnest begging. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

¶ A mistake for FLAGELLATION.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 96 The tourment and flagitacyon wherof the see was bette in righte grete violence.

† **Flagi·tion.** *Obs.* [badly f. L. *flāgitium*: see FLAGITIOUS.] Flagitious conduct; flagitiousness.

1598 J. KEEPER *Courtiers Acad.* 244 [Riches] being the infamous offspring of couetousnesse, and guilty euen of the same flagition. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 158 A woman..stuffed..with all kinde of flagition and villanie.

† **Flagi·tio·sity.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *flāgitiōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] Flagitiousness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flagitiosity.* 1775 in ASH.

Flagitious (flădʒi ʃəs), *a.* Also 4-6 **flagicious**(e. [ad. OF. *flagicieux*, *flagitieux*, or L. *flāgitiōsus*, f. *flāgitium* shameful crime, also importunity; related to *flāgitāre*: see FLAGITATE *v.*]

1. Of persons: Guilty of or addicted to atrocious crimes; deeply criminal, extremely wicked.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vii. 34 Thou cursid..of alle men most flagicious. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* I. (1584) C ij, That flagitious Apostata. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 98 Is it fit the Wife should be kept under the government of a flagitious servant? 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 788 Crimes shall..whelm in ruins yon flagitious town. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleam.* III. i. 16 The most flagitious of mortals.

absol. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 3 You will have annihilated in the minds of the flagitious all their fears of future punishment.

† **b.** Loosely used for: Infamous.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 364 The common Executioner, who is the lowest and most flagitious Officer of the Commonwealth.

2. Of actions, character, principles, etc.: Extremely wicked or criminal; heinous, villainous.

1550 VERON *Godly Saiyngs* (1846) 142 Flagitiouse doinges and factes. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* Pref., Men, of so flagitious lives, that [etc.]. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, This Age, Of most flagitious Note. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. iv. (1840) 51 Having committed a flagitious crime. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxii. 247 His faith is pure, though his manners are flagitious. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 232 His principles..were of the most flagitious description. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (ed. 5) 134 The flagitious life of the pontiff.

Flagitiously (flădʒi·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a flagitious manner; atrociously, villainously.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* (1622) VI. XVI. iv. 79 If Amasa were now..justly..payd for the arerages of his late rebellion..it was flagitiously cruell. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. vi. (1713) 391 Such men as have lived flagitiously and wickedly. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. CXVII. 346 Some of the scenes..are most flagitiously indecent. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 562 A sentence so flagitiously unjust.

Flagitiousness (flădʒi·ʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being flagitious.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 3 The corruption and Flagitiousness of Life which naturally attend it. 1750 *Student* I. 176 A and others would intentionally avoid all acts of flagitiousness and villany. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. ii. 72 The flagitiousness of his life as Pope.

Flagless (flæ·glés), *a.* [f. FLAG *sb.*[2] and [4] + -LESS.] Destitute of a flag or flags.

1. Not paved with flagstones.

1840 R. BREMNER *Excursion Denmark*, etc. II. 350 The rough-paved flagless thoroughfare.

2. Not bearing a flag or ensign; unadorned by flags or banners.

1866 *Morning Star* 10 July, Within an hour or so, Milan, now so dejected and flagless, will rejoice and be adorned again. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* 141 He pointed sadly to his flagless staff, and shook his head.

Fla·glet. [f. FLAG *sb.*[4] + -LET.] A small flag.

1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., The light blue flaglet on the forepeak of the Cambridge boat.

Flag-man. [f. FLAG *sb.*[4] + MAN.]

† **1.** An admiral, a flag-officer. *Obs.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 428 To Mr. Lilly's the painter's; and there saw the heads..of the Flaggmen in the late great fight. 1713 [DARRELL] *Gentleman Instructed* III. (ed. 5) 409 He was a kind of Flagman, a Vice-Admiral, in all those Expeditions of Good-fellowship.

2. One who has charge of or carries a flag; one who signals with a flag.

1832 *Lincoln Herald* 13 Jan. 1 The crowd all rushed into the yard, with Beck, the flagman. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. xiv. § 1. 487 The Starter is..allowed an assistant, besides a flagman. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 6/1 The flagman..obeyed the order.

Flag-officer. *Naut.* [f. FLAG *sb.*[4] + OFFICER.] An officer who carries a flag. **a.** An admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral. **b.** In U.S. navy 1857-1862 the official title of an officer in actual command of a squadron (*Cent. Dict.*).

1665 EVELYN *Diary* 30 June, I went on board the Charles, to which..came all the flag-officers to his Majesty. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 341 He formerly appointed the flag officers. 1806 A DUNCAN *Nelson* 119 The rank of a flag-officer. 1859 in *Gen. Navy Reg. U.S.A.* (1888) 931 The commission of senior flag officer of the United States Navy. 1870 COLOMB *Let.* Apr. in *Fifteen Years Naval Retirement* 5 Fifty Flag Officers is too few.

Flagon[1] (flæ·gŏn). Forms: 5 **flagan**, **flakon**, 6 **flaccon**(e, **flaccoun**, (*Sc.* **flackoun**), 6 **flagone**, 5-9 **flaggon**, 6- **flagon.** [ME. *flakon*, ad. OF. *flacon*:—earlier *flascon*:—med.L. *flascōn-em*: see FLASK *sb.*]

1. A large bottle for holding wine or other liquors; in early use sometimes *spec.* a metal bottle with a screw top, such as was carried by pilgrims (cf. FLACON, and quots. 1578, 1647, 1653). *arch.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xiv. 234 And there shalt thou bere with the of my wyn in two flagans of silver they ar of two galons. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 540, .ii. flaggonys of golde. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij b, Take a flatte flaccon or botell of glas. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. xxxii. 592 Gourdes..be oftentimes used (espe-

cially of the Pilgrimes) in steede of flagons or bottelles. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* v. 25 Bring forth your Flaggons (fill'd with sparkling Wine). 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 226 With thy netted knapsack, bisket, wine, And burstenbellied flaggons. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v. 26 What difference is there between a bottle and a flaggon? great difference, for the bottle is stopped..with a stoppel, but the flaggon with a vice. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Indra* Wks. 1799 VI. 340 While from their diamond flagons The feasting Gods exhaustless nectar sip. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* ix, Having..divided the last drop in the flagon equally between himself and me.

b. Recently applied by wine-merchants to a glass bottle of flattened globular shape with a neck, holding nearly twice the quantity of an ordinary wine-bottle.

2. A large vessel containing a supply of drink for use at table; now *esp.* one with a handle and spout, and usually a lid.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 7 Basons, Flaggons, Bottles.. or any other such Wares of Tin or Pewter. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. II. 115 Did they coyn..Bouls, and Flaggons, Int' Officers of Horse and Dragoons. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, He set the flagon on the table, and sat down.. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4 They were supplied with beer in the usual stately German flagons with pewter covers.

b. *spec.* A vessel of this description, used to hold the wine at the Eucharist.

1485 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 114 A leeske of laton with a flakon. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, And here to lay his hand on every vessel (be it Chalice or Flagon). 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2164/4 Stole..out of the Parish Church of Ashborne..a Silver gilt Flagon. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Flagon*, the vessel I. on the credence for the wine at mass; 2. on the altar, if the chalice be too small.

3. As much as a flagon will hold; also, a flagon and its contents; hence, as a measure of capacity (see quot. 1858).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 197 A pour'd a Flaggon of Renish on my head once. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3906/2 They sent his Grace 36 Flagons of Wine. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 49 P 10 He had..drank many a flaggon. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxviii, Sending over many a flaggon of wine and hypocras. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Flagon*..a measure of two quarts.

4. *attrib.* as **flagon-bracelet, -chain,** ? a chain-bracelet to which a smelling-bottle (F. *flacon*) could be attached.

1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. acst. Pest.* (1886) 11 Here is also a Flagone chaine of the hundred angelles that you did giue me in your laste greate Feuer. 1598 *Lanc. Wills* II. 97 One flagon cheane viij li..twoe flagon cheane braselette iiij li. 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* IV. i, I was a simple countrie Ladie, wore golde buttons, trunck-sleeues, and flaggon bracelets.

Flagon[2] (flæ·gŏn). *Anglo-Irish.* Also **flaggan.** [Corrupted form of FLAGGER[1].] = FLAG *sb.*[1]

1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Flaggan, *Iris Pseudacorus* L. — Ireland (Belfast). 1882 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* Feb. 43 Local names of plants. Co. Fermanagh.—Iris, 'Flagons'.

† Fla·gonal, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **flaggonal.** [f. FLAGON[1] + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a flagon.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v. 26 This is called a cup of dissimulation, or flaggonal hypocrisie.

† Fla·gonet. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small flagon; a flagon-shaped vessel.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 84 With a big-bellied gallon flagonet. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Invitation*, In a burnisht flagonet stood by Beere small as comfort, dead as charity.

Flagonless (flæ·gŏnlès). *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Wanting or not having a flagon.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 459 Wifeless, friendless, flaggonless, alone.

† Fla·grable, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *flagrā-re* to blaze (see FLAGRANT) + -BLE.] Tending to blaze; capable of being set on fire.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 251 *Sal Alkali* made out of spirit of Wine which before was Flagrable.

Flagrance (flē·grăns). *rare.* [ad. (either directly or through OF. *flagrance*) L. *flagrantia*, n. of quality f. *flagrant-em* FLAGRANT.]

1. *lit.* Blazing or glowing condition.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 735 We had been brought now to the very flagrance of the dog-star. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Roar of Sea* III. liii. 235 Some vent had been found, and the attic was in full flagrance.

2. Of an offence: The quality or state of being flagrant; glaring shamefulness.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. xv, They bring to him a woman taken in the flagrance of her adultery. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiii. 321 The shuffling sophistry..is the very flagrance and crassitude of baseness.

Flagrancy (flē·grănsi). [ad. L. *flagrantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. *lit.* The quality of being flagrant; glowing or blazing condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 722 Lust causeth a Flagrancie in the Eyes. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 300 So many various stars are beheld supernally in ether, i. e. in the most clear flagrancy of fire.

b. *fig.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 240 To draw the modest beauty of a Virgin out of the flagrancy of Harlots. 1650 TRAPP *Clavis to Bible* III. 56 So they dyed in the flagrancy of their lust.

2. Of an offence, crime, evil, etc.: Heinousness, enormity, outrageousness.

1714 STEELE *Apol.* Pref., Polit. Writ. (1715) 215 The Flagrancy and dangerous Consequence of what was doing. 1760 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) I. 64 A punishment..which was greatly inadequate to the flagrancy of his crime. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. x. 221 Ministers.. were borne down by the flagrancy of the provocation. 1810 BENTHAM *Elem. Art of Packing* (1821) 245 To do what can be done .. towards holding up to view the flagrancy of the disease.

Flagrant (flē·grănt), *a.* [ad. L. *flagrant-em*, pr. pple. of *flagrāre* to burn, f. root *flāg-*, Aryan *bhleg-* to blaze.]

1. *lit.* Blazing, burning, flaming, glowing. *arch.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 334 Torches were caried on eche syde flagrant. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 161 His mother snatcht it .. Out of the fire; and quencht the flagrant brand. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* IV. iv. (1733) 82 It [a Fire] was clear and flagrant. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* V. 10 Round the crackling hearth, Where heath and cistus gave their flagrant flame. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 352 Forthwith burst The flagrant lightnings.

† b. Of a fluid: Fiery, hot. Hence, *In flagrant blood*, opp. to *in cold blood*. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 73 The Lacedæmonians .. would in cold bloud perform what the Athenians did usually in flagrant. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 588 More sober allayers of thirst, than their Flagrant kill devil.

c. *fig.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvi. 249 They, who to others seemed flagrant in their tongues, had Ice congealed in their frozen hearts. 1634 HERBERT *Trav.* 108 Quenching his flagrant thirst at the streame. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 132 Flagrant health, health boiling over in fiery rapture.

2. a. Of war: Raging; actually in progress. b. *In flagrant delict* (= L. *flagrante delicto*): in the very act. *rare.*

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 157 Except in moments of flagrant civil war. 18.. PALFREY (Webster 1864) A war with the most powerful of the native tribes was flagrant. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 137 When an offender was taken in flagrant delict.

† **3.** Of feelings, passions, etc. (*rarely* of persons): Ardent, burning, intensely eager or earnest. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C v/4 By flagrant ardour inflamed. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxxix. (1611) 262 A thing which stirreth up flagrant desires and affections. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* ccxlix. (1872-5) II. 467 Strangways, a flagrant churchman, made privy counsellor. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 62 Give Energy to my Enervate Tongue, While the fir'd Chanter's flagrant Rage is sung. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 794 He burns with most intense and flagrant zeal To serve his country.

4. In occasional uses referring to the visible aspect of flame. † a. Resplendent, glorious. *Obs.*

? *a* 1500 *York Myst., Innholders* 39 O flagrant fader! graunte yt myght so be.

† b. Burning red from a flogging. *Obs.*

1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 452 The Beadle's Lash still flagrant on their Back. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 128 T[utchin] flagrant from the lash. 1812 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 264 Half..went over red-hot from the conventicle; the other half, flagrant from Bridewell. *c* 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shakspeare* Wks. 1863 XII. 57 A young man yet flagrant from the lash of the executioner or the beadle

c. Flaring, gaudy.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VI. iii. 164 A highgoing ..Dowager (who dresses, if I recollect, in flagrant colours).

5. Of an offence, crime, etc.; also of an offender: Glaring, notorious, scandalous, 'flaming into notice' (J.).

1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 25 The constant Enormities committed by such flagrant Wretches. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 430 P 3 The Fault I speak of was so very flagrant. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 96 You are a flagrant misanthrope. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 260 Many individuals .. were cut off on account of their flagrant wickedness. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 746 Ney—an indifferent General, and a flagrant traitor. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 22 They had been guilty of a flagrant violation of religion. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LVII. 142/2 Nor..are his errors less numerous or less flagrant than those of Mr. B.

† **6.** = FRAGRANT. *Obs.*

[The L. vbs. *flagrare* and *fragrare* were often confused in MSS.; cf. F. *flairer* to smell, which in form represents the former. The last quot., however, is burlesque.]

1450 *Pol. Poems* II. 232 The monethe of May .. Flagrant in her floures. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 376 In the flagraunt odour therof, bothe the body & the herte is reioysed. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* IV. v, For now the flagrant flowers do spring.

Hence **Fla·grantness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Flagrantly (flē·grăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a flagrant manner or degree; glaringly, notoriously, scandalously.

1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* ii. (1772) 61 An epigram of four lines; [is] a species of wit flagrantly unsuitable to the dignity ..of the epic muse. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 701 You will see how flagrantly the honour .. and glory, of our country .. are all sacrificed to the selfish views of the Boroughmongers. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xx. 332 A privilege which had been flagrantly interfered with.

† **Fla·grate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *flagrāt-* ppl. stem of *flagrāre* to burn.]

1. *intr.* To burst into flame; to DEFLAGRATE.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 101 It does not flagrate or fulgurate, as nitre does.

2. *trans.* To injure by fire; to burn.

Hence **Fla·grating** *ppl. a.*

1705 GREENHILL *Art Embalming* iii. 336 Typhon's destructive and flagrating Power..was made more temperate.

† **Flagra·tion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **flagrātiōn-em*, agent-n. f. *flagrāre* to blaze.] The action of bursting into flame or blazing up; burning; a conflagration.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 142 Unless the Hydropick moisture .. be exhausted by flagration. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 214 If it [Spirit] take Fire .. and Consume even to the Flagration and Explosion of the Gunpowder. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 in CRAIG.

fig. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatuau's Theat. World* II. 186 For it fortuned so after the Universal Flagration of Italy.

Fla·g-root. *U.S.* [f. FLAG *sb.*[1]] The root of the sweet flag (*Acorus Calamus*); the plant itself.

1851 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 77 Flagroot, a plant which looks like a cock's tail or a peacock's feather in form.

‖ **Flagrum** (flē·grŭm). *Zool.* [Lat. *flagrum* whip.] A part of the jaw-feet of some crustaceans.

1855 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 86/2 They [Hippides] have neither flagrum (fouet) nor palp.

Fla·g-ship, fla·gship. [f. FLAG *sb.*[4] + SHIP *sb.*] A ship bearing an admiral's flag.

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 684/4 We .. believe there are several other sunk, and amongst the rest a Flagship. 1740 JOHNSON *Life Blake* Wks. IV. 369 With the loss of one flagship, and six other men of war. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 1019/1 The 'Inflexible', the flagship for the Admiral.

Fla·g-staff, fla·gstaff. Pl. (-staves), **-staffs.** [f. FLAG *sb.*[4] + STAFF.] A pole or staff on which a flag is hung.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Saylor* Wks. (1856) 76 He ..cannot sit unlesse he beare a flag-staffe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 82 Flying the several Colours .. on Flag-Staffs erected for that purpose. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flag-staves.* 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 166 Hoist a red flag on the flag-staff. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, It began with the erection of flag-staffs.

Fla·g-stone, fla·gstone. [f. FLAG *sb.*[2] + STONE.] a. A flag or flat stone suitable for paving, etc.; hence often in *pl.* = pavement. b. Sandstone capable of being split up into flags.

a. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 359 A Pavement of large Flag-Stones. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1848) 807/2 Over his [Johnson's] grave was placed a large blue flagstone with this inscription. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xii, Enjoying the sea-breeze on the broad flagstones of the Marine Parade.

b. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 220 If .. a block of flag-stone were converted into a pillar. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 184 Extensive quarries of flagstone.

attrib. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* x. (ed. 2) 229 The flagstone quarries of Caithness and Carmylie.

Hence **Fla·gstoned,** paved with flag-stones.

1885 S. O. JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xi, From whence one could look across the flagstoned court.

Flaich, var. of FLEECH *v.* to flatter.

Flaid, obs. pa. t. and pple. of FLAY, FLEY, *vbs.*

Flaik, obs. Sc. or dial. form of FLAKE.

Flail (flēl), *sb.* Forms: 1 **flīgel,** 3 *Orm.* **fleȝȝl,** 4–5 **fleil(e, -yl(e,** 4–6 **flaill,** 5 **flayel, flaylle, flaelle,** 5–7 **flayl|e,** 6 **flale, flael,** 6–8 **flaile,** 7 **fleale, fleyle,** (8 **flay**), 4– **flail.** [The late OE. *flīgel* is possibly a corruption of **flegil*, corresponding to MDu., Du., LG. *vlegel*, OHG. *flegel* (MHG. *vlegel*, mod. Ger. *flegel*):—WGer. **flagil*, prob. ad. L. *flagellum* lit. 'scourge,' but already in the Vulgate used for 'flail'. Some scholars have thought that the WGer. word may be f. OTeut. root **flah-, flag-*:—pre-Teut. **plak-* (cf. Lith. *plàkti* to strike, Gr. πληγνύναι); but this appears improbable. Cf. the synonymous Rom. forms, OF. *flaiel, flael, fleel* (mod.F. *fléau*), Pr. *flagel, flachel*, Sp. *flagelo*, Pg. *flagello*, It. *fragello*:—L. *flagellum*. The 15th c. spelling *flayel*, and perh. some earlier forms, are influenced by the OF. word.]

1. An instrument for threshing corn by hand, consisting of a wooden staff or handle, at the end of which a stouter and shorter pole or club, called a swingle or swipple, is so hung as to swing freely.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 To odene flīgel and andlamena fela. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1500 Þa þresshessst tu þin corn wiþþ fleȝȝl. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 174 Faytors ..flapten on with fleiles from morwe til euen. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* Arb.) 15 Alle ranne theder .. some with a rake, some with a brome..some with a flayel. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, The flayle tryeth yᵉ corne from the chaffe. 1635 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 170 Nor did great Gideon his old Flail disdain, After won Fields. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 183 A blown bladder fastened like a flail at the end of a short stick. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* x. (1876) 24 Thirty years ago all corn, or nearly all corn, was threshed by the flail. *Proverb.* 1674, 1730 [see FENCE *sb.* 3].

b. *fig.* Also in phrase *To be threshed with your own flail*: to be treated as you have treated others.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxii. 121 Beten wyth the flayel of fortune. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 23 Faith Martin, you shall bee thresht with your owne flaile. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 82 A scourge of Wit, and flayle of Sense. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 302 Flails of oratory thresh the floor. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 208 A tall, loose .. vehement-looking flail of a man.

2. A military weapon resembling a threshing-flail in construction, but usually of iron or strengthened with iron, and often having the striking part armed with spikes. Cf. MORNING-STAR.

Also *Protestant flail* (Eng. Hist.): a weapon consisting of a short staff, loaded with lead, attached to the wrist by a strap; it is said to have been carried during the excitement

of the 'Popish Plot' (1678-81) by persons who professed to be in fear of murderous assaults by 'Papists'.

c 1475 *Partenay* 2999 Flaelles thre of yre. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxviii. 303 The geaunt toke hys flayel of yron, & gaf geffray a grete buffet. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 19 He with his yron flaile Gan drive at him, with .. might and maine. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI 24 She .. Drove farre their flying troops, & thresht with iron flail. ? *c* 1682 *Ballad* in *Roxb. Ball.* IV. 35 Listen a while, and I'll tell you a tale Of a new Device of a Protestant Flayl. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 572 A certain Pocket Weapon..called a Protestant Flail. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 332 [S. College] made himself notorious..by inventing a weapon..which he called 'the protestant flail'.

† **3.** [After F. *fléau*.] Something that swings on a pivot. **a.** A swing-bar for a gate. **b.** A beam like that of a balance (by which two buckets can be lowered alternately into a draw-well). **c.** A lever with the free extremity weighted, forming part of a cider-press. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 206 Merlin caught the flayle of the yate and plukked it to hym and yede oute as lightly as it hadde not haue ben lokked. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. 177 Lawrence gird downe [the well]..The other bade aboue and held the flaill. 1691 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (ed. 3) 113 The Flail-Press ..with heavy Weights or Stones at the end of the Flail.

† **4.** As transl. of L. *flagellum*: A scourge. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 139 Takenge a flayle in theire honde.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flail-man*; *flail-finned*, *-like* adjs. Also, **flail-cap** (= Du. *vlegelkap*, Ger. *flegelkappe*), the cap (CAP *sb.*[1] 12) or CAPLIN of a flail; **flail-capping** *dial.* = prec.; † **flail-press** (see 3 c); † **flail-staff**, the part of the flail held in the hands; **flail-stone**, an elongated stone with a hole at one end, for use as a flail-swingle; † **flail-swinger**, a thresher; **flail-swingle**, the swinging or freely-moving part of the flail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/1 *Fleyl cappe, *cappa*. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, **Flail cappin'*, the leather attached to the upper end of the flail soople. 1630 DONNE *Progress Soul* xxxvi. Poems (1669) 302 The *Flail-finn'd Thresher and steel-beak'd Sword-fish. 1880 BROWNING *Drum. Idylls* Ser. II. 224 A human sheaf it thrashed *Flail-like. 1855 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 327 The *flail-man in our engraving is engaged in the assault of a castle. 1864 LD. PALMERSTON in *Daily Tel.* 16 Dec., When the first threshing machines were introduced there was a revolt..among the flail-men. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 *Fleyl staffe, or honde staffe, *manuentum*. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 190 Like the ruder *flail-stone, the morning-star, when efficiently wielded, must have proved a deadly weapon. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Adam auerus *flayle swenger. *c* 1440 *Promp Parv.* 165/2 *Fleyle swyngyl, *virga*.

Flail (flēl), *v.* Also 5 **flayle**, 7 **fleyle**. [f. prec. sb. In early examples of sense 1 perh. ad. OF. *flaeler* :—L. *flagellāre* to FLAGELLATE.]

1. *trans.* To scourge, whip; to beat or thrash. Also *to flail a'ong*, to drive by beating.

14.. *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) lx. 72 They hym naylyd and yl flaylyd, Alas, that innocent! 1839 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Catholici* IX. xi. 373 He flails me, and makes all my body burn with his fire. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* v. 85 That's the way my mother always flailed me. 1888 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 We soon got sharp enough to flail him [a pony] along with a quince stick.

2. To strike with or as with a flail.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 138 For Mars they [the Cyclopes] be sternfulye flayling Hudge spoaks and chariots. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. 97 If we can fleyle down the transgressions of the time. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 165 The misery .. made me flail the water with my paddle like a madman. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Flail*, to hit; to beat with a down stroke. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov., With giant stroke she flails about, And heaps a score of dead.

3. To thresh (corn) with a flail.

1821 SIR J. D. PAUL *Rouge et Noir* 24 Clod..Pens verses on the sheaves he should be flailing.

fig. 1857 WHITTIER *What of the Day* 30 See .. through its cloud of dust, the threshing-floor, Flailed by the thunder, heaped with chaffless grain!

† **Flai'ly**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **flaly**. [f. FLAIL *sb.* + -Y [1].] Acting like a flail.

1632 VICARS *Aeneid* v. 123 At once all furrows plow.. With flaly-oares and slicing foredecks fierce.

Flain, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flair [1] (flēəɹ). [a. OF. and F. *flair*, f. *flairier*, *flairer* to smell :—popular L. *flāgrāre*, altered form of *frāgrāre* : see FRAGRANT.]

† **1.** An odour, a smell. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9017 Alle swete savours .. War noght bot als stynk to regard of þat flayre. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 772 Syche a vennymous flayre flowe fro his lyppez.

‖ **2.** [mod.Fr.] Power of 'scent', sagacious perceptiveness, instinctive discernment.

1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 291 Gip, with the keen 'flair' of her kind, saw how things stood. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. ii. 47, I see you have the true flair.

Flair [2] (flēəɹ). Also **flare**. [Cf. OF. *flair* (14th c.) some kind of flat fish.] The ray or skate.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 133 Flare, Thornback. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. C. N. 5 The Skate or Flair. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* ii. 50 *Raia lævis*, the Skate or Flair. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. v. 105 The Scate or Flare .. is a gristly Fish, with a flat smooth, and very broad Body. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 87.

Flair, var. form of FLARE.

† **Flai'ring**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 3 fleirand. [pr. pple. of **flair* vb., a. OF. *flairier*: see FLAIR [1].] Smelling; odorous, scented.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3695 (Cott.) Quen he had feld his fleirand cloth.

Flaitchment: see FLEECHMENT.

† **Flaite**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? for **flate*, FLAT *v.*[4]] *intr.* ? To flatter.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 74 Quod ouerhope, 'þan y flatir, & sumtyme flaite þou schalt lyue, and þi silf it haue'.

Flaite (flēit), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **flaight**, 7 **flayte**. [var. of FLIGHT *v.*] *trans.* To frighten, scare, terrify. Hence **Flai'ted** *ppl. a.*

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 39 His steades that yet for feare doth run Like flaighted fiends. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 138 Till the Lord by his terrors flaite her. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (1691) 98 *Flaite*. 1721 in BAILEY.

Flake (flēk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 **flek**(e, 5-6 **fleyke**, 6 **fleake**, *Sc.* **flaik**, 7-8 **fleak**, (7 **fleack**), 5- **flake**. *dial.* 9 **fleigh**, **fleak**, **flaik**. [? a. ON. *flake*, *fleke* wk masc., hurdle, wicker shield (Da. *flage* hurdle), corresponding to MDu. *vlāke* fem. (mod.Du. *vlaak* hurdle on which wool is beaten), MLG. and mod.LG. *flake* sort of fishing net. The senses of the word seem to point to some root meaning to plait; a connexion with OTeut. **flehtan* (= L. *plectere*, f. root **plek-*; cf. Gr. πλέκειν) to plait, is suggested by the Ger. synonym *flechte* (cf. Ger. *käseflechte* = *cheese-flake* in 2 below), but involves phonological difficulties. The L. *plāga* net, is prob. cognate.]

1. A wattled hurdle. Now *dial.*; in some places applied in wider sense to a hurdle of any kind.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 321 A brigge he suld do writhe, Botes & barges ilkon, with flekes mak þam tighte. 1415 *Churchw. Acc. Somerset* (1890) 68 For fityng off flakes and hurdylls .. vj *d.* *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXVIII. 1 When they were ouer y' quake of mosse & mire, They drewe the flekes ay after as they went. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 330, ij. fleykes to be set bytwen y' masons and the wynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ii. 14 Sum of Eneas feris bessely Flakis to plet thame pressis by and by. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 322 If the Wind blows there are set Fleaks to shelter the Heap. 1863 GREAVES in *N. & Q.* Ser. 3 III. 96 This [oblong mound] is surrounded by iron fleaks or hurdles.

b. The same used as a temporary gate.

c 1514 *Exam. C. More* in *Chetham Misc.* II. 16 Never gate..but a letull fleke that was for the most parte teyed fast. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 325 A Fleack, a Gate set up in a Gap. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flake* .. a temporary gate or door.

2. A frame or rack for storing provisions in mod. use *esp.* oat-cakes. Cf. *bread-flake*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 248 Plommes summen drie, And hem on fleykes kepe. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 156 b, Ley this meate in trayes and flekis. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 281, iiij chesis and a flake, iiijs .. A chese flake, iiij[d]. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 171 One peare of fleakes. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 335 Netted frames, resembling the flakes used in Yorkshire for drying oat-cakes. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 91 A 'flake' or 'fleigh', well thatched with cresp-looking and nicely browned oatcakes.

b. A stage or frame used for drying produce, *esp.* fish; a fish-flake. *Upland flake*: a flake for drying codfish, built permanently upon the shore.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 57 Flakes whereon men yeerely dry their fish. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* XXXV. (1653) 230 When it [Woad] is ground it is to be laid upon the fleakes to dry. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 215 The fish is..spread on hurdles, composed of brush, and raised on stakes, about three or four feet from the ground; these are called flakes. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. XXXVI. 393 Wherever safe inlets invited fishermen to spread their flakes.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Flake*, a small shifting stage, hung over a ship's side to caulk or repair a breach.

† **4.** A flap on a saddle to keep the rider's knee from touching the horse. [Perh. a distinct word. Cf. FLET *sb.*[2]] *Obs.*

1568 TURBERV. in Hakl. *Voy.* I. 388 Of birch their saddles be, Much fashioned like the Scottish seates, broad flakes to keepe the knee From sweating of the horse.

5. *Mining.* A framework of boards, used as a shelter against rain and wind.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-mines* 8 Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I j b, *Fleaks* [are] those very useful things that the Miner uses to make for Shilter, when he has as yet no Côe to hold off the Wind and Rain from his Shaft. 1824 in MANDER *Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flake-hurdle*; **also flake-room**, **flake-yard**, 'an inclosure in which flakes for drying salt are built, and in which fish are dried' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, **Flake or Vlake hurdle*, a wattled hurdle. 1894 MORRIS *Wood beyond World* XVII. 132 A tall fence of flake-hurdles.

Flake (flēk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6-8 **fleak**(e, 9 *dial.* **feak**, *Sc.* **faike**, 4- **flake**. [Of difficult etymology: possibly several distinct words have coalesced, though ultimate derivation from the Aryan root *plāg-* (cf. Gr. πλήγνυναι to beat), parallel and synonymous with *plāk-* (cf. Lith. *plakù* I beat) may plausibly account for all the senses, and also for the fact that most of these resemble senses belonging to FLAW or FLAUGHT, or to related words in other Teut. langs. (f. Aryan root *plak-*). Sense 1 has not been found earlier than Chaucer, though Junius cites an OE. '*flacea 7 flæðra*, flaws or flakes of snow'; it appears to be cognate with ON. *flóke* flock of wool, lock of hair, and perh. with OHG. *floccho* of same meaning (if this be genuinely a Teut. word, repr. a pre-Teut. **plognén-*, and not an adoption of L. *floccus*); the OE. *flacor*, fluttering, has also been compared. The Da. *flage*, *sneflage*, usually cited as equivalent to E. *flake*, perh. corresponds rather to FLAW (Da. *g* representing ON. *g* as well as ON. *k*); the *Dansk Ordbog* 1800 explains it as a *large* mass of falling snow, as opposed to *flok* which means a 'flake' in the Eng. sense. The senses expressing the notion of 'something peeled or split off' may be compared with FLAY *v.* (OTeut. **flah-* :—OAryan **plak-*). There is possibly a third primary sense, 'something flat'; cf. OHG. *flah* adj. (mod.Ger. *flach*), Du. *vlak* flat, Sw. *flaka* plate, Norw. *flak* ice-floe. But the mutual relation of the Eng. senses is very uncertain.]

1. a. One of the small flocculent pieces in which snow falls.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 102 As flakes fallen in great snowes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 2 For your flakes of snowe weele pay you with stones of hayle. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. vii, White as..flakes new blowne. *a* 1649 DRUMM. HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 5 Temples spread with flakes of virgin snow. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 326 The downy flakes Descending .. Assimilate all objects. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Plant* III. 26 The rose-leaves, like flakes of crimson snow, Paved the turf.

b. A light fleecy tuft; a small piece of some light loosely-cohering substance, as down or fluff; a flock; a fleecy streak (of cloud).

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1712) 61 All the Businesses of Men do very much depend upon these little long Fleaks or Threads of Hemp and Flax. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 202 Looking most like to a flake of Worsted prepar'd to be spun. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 153 In the Flake [orig. *flocon*] there are seven Seeds as large as Lupins. 1741 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 600 Some small Fleaks of Clouds. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 14 You had rather see her covered with white cotton flakes than with yellow ribands. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* I. (1868) 5 Rocks and breakers and flying flakes of foam. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXV. (1878) 278 There was not a flake of cloud in the sky.

c. ? Gossamer thread. *rare*—[1].

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. xxiii 336 They pull in their long thread..so as to form it into a ball..of flake.

2. A portion of ignited matter thrown off by a burning or incandescent body; a detached portion of flame; † a flash (of lightning).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 954 Flakes of soufre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 5 The rosy red Flasht through her face, as it had beene a flake Of lightning through bright heven fulmined. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E viij b, Which all at once doe vomit Sulphure flakes. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, All the upper vault Thick lac't with flakes of fire. 1660 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Flakes that flee from hammered red hot iron. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 254 Huge Flakes of Flames expire. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 303 Like falling flakes of fire. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Voice of Autumn* i, Forest leaves..fall, like flakes of light.

3. A minute exfoliated piece of something a scale, flattish fragment; † a splinter (of wood). In the first quot. app. *fig.*, a 'bit', small portion.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 109 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 86 A frere dyd she gyue Of her loue a flake. 1533 MORE *Apol.* i. Wks. 845/2 Sifted to ye vttermost flake of branne. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 69 Some graines of muske and Ambres flake. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* in *Leisure H.* (1884) 377/1 Three or four flakes of Mace. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 263 Flakes or Grains of Bay-Salt. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 370 Little Flakes of Scurfe. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxxxix. (1738) 252 A Prick of a Nail, a Stub, or a Fleak. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 21 Fine iron flakes.

4. A thin broad piece peeled or split off from the surface of something. In recent use also *spec.* a chip of hard stone used in prehistoric times as a cutting instrument; cf. FLINT-FLAKE.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 14 They..teare it [a rock] into thin flakes..and so use it for glasse-lanthorns. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 467 The flint or rock .. will cleaue in length, and come away by the sides in broad flakes. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 675 A thin fleak of a horn, which being laid over black, seemeth black. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 218 The Beam and Tooth .. cut and tore away great Flakes of the Mettal. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XVI. (1852) 369 The shells .. scaling off in flakes. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* I. (1878) 13 We have a list comprising .. 310 long flakes and about 2000 small ones. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvii. 367 Flint Flakes having a fine cutting edge..are met with.

b. A piece of skin or flesh peeled or torn off; † a torn strip (of a garment).

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 236 Her mantle (tattered all in flakes). 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 30 The skin, instead of becoming branny, separated in large flakes. 1877 BRYANT *Odyss.* V. 520 Flakes of skin .. Were left upon the rock. 1894 *Daily News* 26 June 8/2 The flesh hung in flakes..on his arm.

5. A stratum, lamina, or layer. (In quot. 1616 applied to the shell of an oyster.)

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 21 b, The Plowe ..breakes it not small yenough, but turneth up great flakes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VI. v. § 2 (1626) 649 A Sedgie Reed .. called Papyrus, which easily diuides it selfe into thinne flakes. 1616 Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 56 And claps it twixt the two pearle hiding flakes Of the broad yawning Oyster. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 485 Flakes or thin laminæ. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 543 A dark green, talcose, clayey matter, disposed in irregular flakes. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 27/3 Thymes and Veronicas grow over stones in great flakes when let alone.

b. *pl.* (See quot.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flaikes*, shaly or fissile sandstone.

6. A (loose) sheet of ice; a floe.

1555 Eden *Decades* 305 The flakes or pieses of Ise doo flote aboue the water. 1685 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 297 Vast flakes of ice of severall miles. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 139 To coast..in small vessels, between the great flakes of ice and the shore. 1820 W. Scoresby *Arct. Reg.* I. 243 Immense flakes of ice..resembling fields in the extent of their surface.

7. *pl.* The portions into which the flesh, *esp.* of certain fish, naturally falls.

1611 Bible *Job* xli. 23 The flakes of his flesh are ioyned together. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxvi. (1748) 371 [The salmon] whose grain doth rise in flakes with fatness interlarded. 1698 Tyson *Opossum* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 139 Laminæ [of fat]..easily separable from one another, in broad Fleaks. 1892 H. Hutchinson *Fairway Isl.* 19 The salmon .. was insipid .. though Mr. Trewin .. showed the curd between its flakes.

8. A bundle of parallel threads or fibres; a lock or band of hair not twisted or plaited. *arch.*

1592 Lyly *Midas* III. ii, Your mustachoes..hanging downe to your mouth like goates flakes. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 37 Maho,..Whose Bark is made up of strings or threads..You may draw it off either in flakes or small threads. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 86 ₱ 5 The flakes of hair which naturally suggest the idea of lightning. 1792 Dibdin *Female Crusoe* in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 464, I dressed some..cotton into.. thin flakes. 1839 Marryat *Phantom Ship* viii, His hair .. fell in long flakes upon his shoulders. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 363 The heavy straying flakes of unfilleted hair.

transf. 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 908 That Honey is best for substance, which .. if you lift it up .. falls to the earth still homogeneous, unsevered, no way parted asunder, but remaines in one continued flake or line.

9. A kind of carnation with striped petals.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Carnation*, The Flakes are of two Colours only, and those always strip'd. 1822 Loudon *Encycl. Gardening* III. II. 977 The varieties of this flower [carnation] are now arranged in three classes: flakes, bizarres, and picotées.

10. [from the vb] A small fracture or 'chip'.

1866–7 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* I. 205 A mere accidental flake, and not touching the letter itself.

11. a. *attrib.* in the trade names for varieties of certain products, as *flake-manna*, *-tapioca*, *-tobacco*, from their flaky appearance.

1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Tapioca .. Singapore flake sold at rather firmer prices. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Manna*, *Flake Manna*, a term employed in English commerce to denote the larger fragments and better qualities of manna. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/1 Flake tobaccos..are growing ..in popularity.

b. *Comb.*, as *flake-headed* ppl. a.; also **flake-feather**, a plumule of extreme fineness and silky texture, found in falconine birds; hence *flake-feathered* adj. (in quot. *transf.*); **flake-knife** (see sense 4); **flake-stand**, the cooling-tub of a still-worm; **flake-white**, a pigment made from the purest white-lead in the form of flakes or scales.

1837 W. Macgillivray *Brit. Birds* I. Introd. 79 If it be necessary to give these feathers a name, they may be called *flake-feathers. 1848 D. Greenwell *Poems* 35 The *flake-feathered trees show like giant plumes. 1880 Browning *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Pan & Luna* 38 *Flake-headed how or whence, The structure of that succourable cloud, What matter? 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 195 The *flake-knives are very rude. 1830 Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 255 The mash-tun and *flakestand might both be worth twelve shillings. 1660 *Albert Durer Revived* 18 White Lead, or *Flake White. 1752 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 6 Nov., My great parlour..is painted with flake-white. 1883 J. Payn *Thicker than Water* xxix. (1884) 229 Her whole face with a pallor on it like flake white or dead white.

† **Flake,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* [Cf. Du. *vlak* blot, speck; also Fleck *sb.*] A blemish, flaw, fleck.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 946 Hys flok is with-outen flake. 1555 Eden *Decades* 233 They espie in theim euery smaule spot or flake.

† **Flake,** *sb.*4 *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. F. *flaque* or Du. *vlacke* (Kilian).] A shallow pool, salt-marsh.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Disc. Voy.* I. iii. 5/2 Vpon the coast of Brasillia .. lieth great flakes or shallowes, which the Portingales call Abrashos.

† **Flake,** *sb.*5 *Obs.* Also **fleake.** [Cf. OHG. *flec* blow, stroke, also Du. *vlaag* gust of wind, Flaw.] a. ? A heavy blow. b. A gust of wind.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Salisbury* xxxix, A pellet came, and drove a myghty fleake, Agaynst my face. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A flake of wind.

Flake (flēk), *sb.*6 [Cf. Fake *sb.*1, and Ger. *flechte* of same meaning.] = Fake *sb.*1

1626 Capt. Smith *Accidence* 27 Coyle your cable in small flakes [*printed* slakes]. 1891 H. L. Webb in *Electr. in Daily Life, Making a Cable* 178 The cable is arranged in flat coils .. each coil is technically known as a 'flake'.

† **Flake,** *a. Obs.* Also **flact.** [app. a var. of ME. Wlake:—OE. *wlæc.*] Tepid.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 255 Fille his eere ful of flact watir. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Wasshe hem [Rys] clene in flake Water.

Flake (flēk), *v.*1 Also 9 **fleak.** [f. Flake *sb.*2]

1. *intr.* † a. Of snow: To fall in flakes. *Obs.* b. *transf.* To fall like flakes of snow.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiv. (1513) X vj, Snowe that flaketh fro Iupyters toure. 1598 Florio, *Affioccare*, to flake as snowe doth. 1852 Moir *Winter Wild* iii. Poet. Wks. II. 219 Butterflies .. Down flaking in an endless stream. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* III. xxvi. 19 Red stars trembled in the silver lamps .. flaking, as it seemed, upon the eye out of the mirrors.

2. *trans.* a. To cover with or as with flakes (of snow, etc.); to fleck. b. *nonce-use.* To form (snow) into flakes.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 30 The shuddering morne that flakes, With silver tinctur, the east vierge of heaven. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 773 No winds inclement..flake the fleecy snow. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 70 The arching azure overhead Was flaked with gems. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* i. 14 His russet beard was already Flaked with patches of snow, as hedges sometimes in November.

3. a. † To break into small pieces (*obs.*). b. To break flakes or chips from; to chip. Also, in a more restricted sense (see quot. from *Nature* 1879). c. To break or rub *away* or *off* in flakes; to take *off* in flakes or layers.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xlv. 247 Negligence..flakes away more of its [the Soul's] steel and hardness, than all the hackings of a violent hand can perform. 1632 Heywood *Iron Age* II. I. Wks. 1874 III. 362 Fall on the murderer, And flake him smaller then the Lybean sand. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 110 Large pieces of the Shell..sticking on to them, which were easily to be broken or flaked off by degrees. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 69 Chapels, Churches, Monuments: all which it..flaked and enervated. 1855 Browning *Men & Wom., Old Pictures at Florence* xxiv, Their ghosts..Watching each fresco flaked and rasped. 1864 *Realm* 2 Mar. 8 The Cyclopean blocks [of newspapers] are flaked off in reams and quires. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 198 Most stone knives of the kind seem to have been used, as they were flaked off. 1879 *Nature* 18 Sept. 483/2 He [Mr. F. H. Cushing] accidentally discovered that small fragments could be broken off from a piece of flint with much greater .. precision, by pressure with a pointed rod of bone or horn, than by blows with a hammer-stone .. To this process Mr. Cushing gives the name of flaking, to distinguish it from chipping produced by percussion. *Ibid.*, Arrow-heads could in this way be flaked even into the most delicate .. shapes. 1887 W. Rye *Norfolk Broads* p. iv, Watermen .. are believed to flake off their dirt..by rubbing themselves against the sharp angles of square flint church towers.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To come *away* or *off* in flakes; to scale or chip off.

1759 Colebrooke in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 45 It flaked off from the board. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 109 Covered with reddish bark that flakes off readily on being touched. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* ii. 29 Its stuccoed cupola was flaking off piecemeal. 1879 [see Flaky 2]. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 285/1 The enamel surface had..flaked away in several places.

5. *trans.* To mark with flakes or streaks.

1615 Heywood *Foure Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 240 Wee'll flake our white steeds in your Christian blood. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* iv. 182 Jupiter..is known..by the dark, shifting bands .. flaeking his surface in the line of his trade winds.

6. (*Anglo-Irish.*) To beat, flog. In quot. *absol.*

1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 316 *note*, My back was sore with the flaking..Flake away, my jewil.

7. *intr. dial.* (See quots.) [Perh. belongs to next vb.]

c 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Gloss., *To Fleak*, to bask in the sun. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Fleeak'd i' bed', laid naked. *Ibid.*, 'Fleeaking in bad weather', going out too thinly clad. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, 'I seed a ruck o' lads an' dogs flakin' o' that sunny bonk.' 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, One who is lazy in the morning and will not get up is described as 'lying flaking i' bed'.

† **Flake,** *v.*2 *Obs.* [var. of Flack, Flag.] = Flag *v.* in various *intr.* senses. To become languid or flabby. Of a garment: To fall in folds.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* 13, I will contynewe and never wyll flake Thoughe I therfore my lyfe lose shoulde. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. (1634) 137 If the right brest flake and flagge. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 100 Downe to the ground doth sweeping vestment flake.

Flaked (flēk'd), *ppl. a.* [f. Flake *sb.*2 or *v.*1 + -ed 1 or 2.] a. Arranged in or formed into flakes or layers. b. Marked with flakes or streaks.

1577 Harrison *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 31 It is not cloued as the lillie, nor flaked as the scallion. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 107 Chimney-pieces of Egyptian, or black Fleak'd-marble. 1849 *Florist* 261 A bizarre Carnation ..is considered to belong to a higher class than the simpler flaked kinds. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 112 A sea of purest azure, flaked by fleecy opal-tinted vapours. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. ix. 80 The spire of the cypress, and flaked breadth of the cedar. 1888 *Wine, Spirit & Beer* 8 Mar. Advt., Flaked rice malts.

Flakelet. [f. Flake *sb.*2 + -let.] A small flake.

1887 T. G. Bonney in *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 17 Flakelets of fragmental mica or earthy matter.

Flaker (flēkəɹ). [f. Flake *v.*1 + -er 1.]

1. One who flakes; *spec.* one who strikes off flakes of flint to be used as gun-flints.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 326/1 An expert flaker will make 7000 to 10,000 flakes in a day of twelve hours.

2. An implement for flaking flint.

1891 D. Wilson *Right Hand* 51 A..wooden flaker sufficed for the Aztecs in shaping the easily-worked obsidian. 1891 *Ardrossan Her.* 30 Oct. 2 Flint implements and weapons, including..flakers, &c.

Flaking (flēˑkiŋ). *ppl. a.* [f. Flake *v.*1 + -ing 2.] That flakes, in various senses of the vb.

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) II. 561 The wild steeds .. from their fiery breath .. Scatter the flaking foam. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 115 *Potentilla fruticosa* .. bark flaking.

Flakon, obs. form of Flagon.

Flaky (flēˑki), *a.* Also 6 **flakie,** 8 **fleaky,** 8–9 **flakey.** [f. Flake *sb.*2 + -y 1.]

1. Consisting of flakes, or of what resembles flakes; said *esp.* of snow.

1580 Sidney *Ps.* CXXXV. iii, In flaky mists, the reaking vapors rise. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, V. iii. 86 Flakie darkenesse breakes within the East. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 110 A white coat, or flaky substance on the top, just like the outsides of such Shells. 1714 Gay *Trivia* II. 199 She bids the Snow descend in flaky Sheets. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 435 A flakey sort of milk. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* x. Wks. 1834 V. 23 Snow-white bloom falls flaky from the Thorn. 1823 E. Smith *Let.* in Bray *Tamar & Tavy* (1838) I. 209 A mass of flaky..white fog. 1839 Marryat *Phantom Ship* xi, The sky was covered with flaky clouds. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 270 A snow, moist and flaky.

b. Of a flame: cf. Flake *sb.*2 2.

1776 W. Combe *Diaboliad* 7 With flaky flames the distant region glow'd.

2. Separating easily into flakes; flake-like. *Flaky-spar*, a local name for Calcite.

1672 Boyle *Ess. Gems* 22 Diamonds themselves have a grain or a flaky Contexture, not unlike the fissility, as the schools call it, in wood. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* II. II. (1734) 93 The genuine true Salt is transparent and fleaky. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distempers Horses* 107 Scissile or flaky Alum. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 171 A flat, luscious and flaky Fish like the Salmon. 1784 J. Twamley *Dairying* 98 It is warmth that .. causes Cheese to cut Flakey. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 5 The flesh [of the cod] when boiled becomes firm and flaky. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. viii. 179 Pies, with such white and flaky paste. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 728 The flaky lateral muscles of the caudal region disappear. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xii. 162 The flaky red surface of the old tower. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Flaky spar* .. the local name given to this spar is very likely due to the manner in which its beautiful rhomboidal prisms sever or flake.

3. Full of locks or tufts of hair.

1803 *Pic Nic* No. 7 (1806) II. 32 His [an ass's] flaky ears prick'd up withal. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxviii. (1878) 304 His beard in twisted and flaky tangles.

Hence **Fla·kily** *adv.*, in a flaky manner. **Fla·kiness,** the quality or condition of being flaky.

1831 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 306 A better day for a [snowball] Bicker never rose flakily from the yellow East. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 364 Brine-Salt hath evermore two main Defects, Flakyness and Softness.

Flale, obs. form of Flail.

Flam (flæm), *sb.*1 and *a.* Also 7 flamm(e. [See Flam *v.*]

A. *sb.*

† 1. A fanciful notion, caprice, whim. *Obs.*

a 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieutenant* IV. i, Presently With some new flam or other .. She takes her chamber. 1672 Eachard *Hobbes' State Nat.* Lett. 20 It may be convenient for you to call this..a flam, a whisker, a caprice.

† 2. A fanciful composition; a conceit. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Execr. Vulcan* 36 Anagrams, Or Eteosticks, or your finer flams Of eggs and halberts. 1725 Swift *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. xii. 46 Philips writes little flams (as Lord Leicester called those sort of verses) on Miss Carteret. 1755 Gray *Let. to Wharton* 9 Mar., Must they too come out in the shape of little sixpenny flams, dropping one after another, till Mr. Dodsley thinks fit to collect them .. into a pretty volume?

3. A sham story, fabrication, falsehood; a piece of deception, a trick.

1632 Sherwood, A flam, or a flimflam tale, *riotte*. 1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* 22 The Lincolneshire minister can devise no flamme (as he speaks) to shift off these .. cleare places in Origen. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 9. 12 His Flamens and Arch-Flamens, seeme..Flamms and Arch-Flamms, even notorious Falshoods. 1760 Foote *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 257 Had the flam been fact, your behaviour was natural enough. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 5 And all that comes after a flim and a flam. 1888 D. C. Murray *Danger. Catspaw* 164 The letter's a flam.

b. Humbug, deception; flattery, 'blarney'.

1692 South *Conscience* Serm. 1737 II. xii. 443 All pretences to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, flam and delusion. 1825 Brockett *N. Country Wds., Flam*, flattery bordering on a lie. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 367 'There are very few who take money; indeed they profess to take none at all. But that is all flam', said my informant. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Flam*, flattery—equivalent to blarney.

† B. *adj.* [Developed from an attrib. use of the sb.; cf. Fancy C. *adj.*] That is intended to deceive; counterfeit, fictitious, sham. *Obs.*

1678–9 C. Hatton 18 Mar. in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 184 His Lo[rd] had been impos'd on by a flamm report. 1692 *Contriv. S. Blackhead* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 516 She addeth a flam story, that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the letter-carriers. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus' Antiq.* XVI. vi, He could not so conveniently impose upon his Father with flam Stories against his Brothers.

Hence †**Flam-flirt** *int.* (cf. FLIM-FLAM-FLIRT), nonsense.

1590 R. W. 3 *Lords & Ladies* B iij b, Fly, flam flurt: why? Can a flie doo hurt?

Flam (flæm), *sb.*[2] [Prob. echoic.] A signal by beat of drum (see quot. 1819).

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Flam*, a single stroke on a drum. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XII. s. v. *Drum*, The Flam is a beat made by the two sticks striking almost at the same instant on the head, but so as to be heard separately. 1848–9 in SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 434 In beating the drum there is the roll, the swell, the flam and the ruffle. 1876 in VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3).

Flam (flæm), *sb.*[3] [Of uncertain origin; possibly identical with FLAMBE flag, iris; 'the flams' may have been used for the place where these plants grow, and the meaning of the sing. may have been wrongly deduced.] (See quots.)

1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne's Chron.* Gloss. s.v. *Flom*, It is withall remarkable, that low, watry, rushy places are frequently call'd Flams by persons .. in and about Oxford. 1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* Estimate 3 The Flam or Close to be cut through, and Gangways to the Bridge for the Towing-Horses. 1872 H. W. TAUNT *Map of Thames* p. x. The reedy flams which line its left bank.

†**Flam,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.*[−1] ? Short for FLAMBEAU.

1755 AMORY *Memoirs* 440 We had but one flam left. An accident might likewise extinguish it, and then what could we do?

Flam (flæm), *v.* [Belongs to FLAM *sb.*[1]; if sense 1 below be not a different word, the vb. is the earlier. Cf. FLIM-FLAM and FLAMFEW, of either of which *flam* may be a shortened form.]

†**1.** *trans.* ? To counterfeit, 'mock'. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Ratis Raving* etc. 3687 Flam not the flouris at wyll faid, To mend hir mak at god has maid.

2. To deceive by a sham story or trick, or by flattery; also, *to flam off, up. Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *U.S.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 112 You do not well to jeere and flam Me. *a* 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. ii, Was this your cunning?—and then flam me off With an old witch. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 188 Damnable Usurpers .. flaming the people in the mouth with a tale. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) 465 A God, who is not to be flamm'd off with Lyes. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 296 No such tricks for me. I am not to be flammed so neither. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 153 Few would accept it..without some sponsible man to indorse it, that warn't given to flammin. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Flam up*, to cajole. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Flam*, to humbug, or deceive. 'He's only flammin.'

Flam, var. of FLAMM, FLAN.

†**Fla·man, flammant.** [a. F. *flamant*: see FLAMINGO.] A flamingo.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flamet* or *Flammant*, a large and fine Fowl, as big as a wild Goose, having the Legs and Neck very long. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xli. (1737) 166 A Phenicoptere (which in Languedoc they call Flaman). 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. i. II. 14 You would have said they had been Cranes, or Flamans (*note* a flame-coloured Bird with long red legs). 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio).

Flamant, flammant (flæ·mănt). [a. OF. *flam(m)ant*, f. *flam(m)er* to FLAME.] Flaming. *Obs.* exc. *Her.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 485 This constellation is stiled .. as heate-bearing .. hot, flammant. — *Serpents* (1658) 751 The second is reddish, like fire flamant. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. 95 He beareth seuen Fire brands Flammant and Scintillant, Proper. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Flamant, Flammant*..Flaming or Burning.

†**Flama·tion.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. FLAME *v.* + -ATION.] Hence **Flama·tious** *a.* [-OUS]. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/2 A Flamation, or Flamatious feeling; as the pain of burning and scalding.

Flamb (flæm), *v. Sc.* Also 5–6 **flawme,** 6 **flame,** 6, 8 **flamm.** [a. F. *flambe-r* to singe; originally a var. of *flam(m)er* to FLAME.] *trans.* To baste ('with flaming lard', Jam.).

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 450 Take fygges..and frie hom, and flawme hom with honey. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 137 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 289 Scho .. bad the madin .. To flawme, and turne, and rost thame tenderly. *c* 1568 LAUDER *Godlie Tractate* 460 Euerie fatt Souch fedis and flammis ane vther. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xiii, The iron ladle, with which she had just been *flambing* (*Anglicè*, basting) the roast of mutton.

Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 93 Every Man flamms [*note* basteth] the fat Sow's Arse. They will be sure to get most Gifts that least want them.

†**Flambant** (flæ·mbănt), *a. Obs.* exc. *Her.* [a. F. *flambant*, pr. pple. of *flamber* to flame.] a. *Her.* Flaming, on fire. b. (See quot. 1597.)

1597 GERARD *Herbal* I. lxxxvii. (1633) 144 There is another to be seen with a floure mixed with streakes of red and yellow, resembling a flame of fire, whereupon we have called it flambant. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* IV. (1662) 46 An Urn with an Heart flambant [*printed* flamboul] supported by two Angels. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Flambant*, Flaming or burning.

†**Flambe.** [a. OF. *flambe* (var. of *flamme* FLAME *sb.*), still used in Fr. as the name of the plant.] a. A torch. b. The yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*); in quot. *attrib.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xxvii. (1554) 63 b, No flambes nor brondes clere shining To bren his body w[t] fiers funeral. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Take smale flambe rotis.

Flamb(e, obs. forms of FLAME.

Flambeau (flæ·mbou). Forms: 7 **flambo, -oy,** 8 **-oe,** 7– **flambeau**; *pl.* 7 **flamboys,** 7–8 **-o(e)s,** 7– **flambeaus, -eaux.** [a. F. *flambeau* (= med.L. *flambellum*), f. *flambe* FLAME *sb.*]

1. A torch; *esp.* one made of several thick wicks dipped in wax; a lighted torch.

1632 *St. Trials, Ct. Conings mark, etc.* 11, I had a flambeau in my hand. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 133 Others fired their flambeauxes [*sic*]. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 148 After the Collation was ended, Flamboys were brought in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xiv, Eyes as big .. as two large flambeaux. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXV, An open grave, with four tall flambeaus .. placed at the corners. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvi, Many a private chair .. preceded by running-footmen bearing flambeaux.

b. A fire-signal or beacon.

1688 WOOD *Life* (1894) III. 533 A great flambo on Combs his house..was seen as far as Newnham.

†**2.** *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *torch, firebrand.*) *Obs.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy.* (1705) 132 Receiving some benediction from the flambo's of your Eyes. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. ccxxvi. (1693) 220 Our Laws of Correction against such dangerous Flambeaux. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 54 The sayings of Alexander are the Flamboes of his deeds.

3. A large decorated candlestick.
(In mod. Dicts.)

4. *South. U.S.* 'One of the set of kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making, so called because the flames of the furnace strike it with most force' (*Cent. Dict.*). [So in Fr.]

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flambeau-bearer, -light.*

1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 25 The men worked by candle and flambeau light. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. ix, Monsieur the Marquis, with his flambeau-bearer going on before, went up the staircase to a door in a corridor.

Hence **Fla·mbeaued** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or lighted by flambeaux.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 166 Flambeaued folly of the long procession.

Flamberg, flamberge (flæ·mbəɪg, flaṅbɛ̄rʒ). [a. OF. *flamberge*, proper name of the sword of the Paladin Roland and of that of Renaud of Montauban; hence, generally, a sword; the form *Floberge* occurs earlier, and is prob. more correct; of unknown (presumably Teut.) etymology.] A kind of fencing-sword or rapier.

1885 E. CASTLE *Schools & Masters of Fence* (1892) 271 The sword .. is a transition rapier of the Flamberg type. *Ibid.* 333 The special character of this so-called Flamberg is the comparative simplicity of the hilt.

†**Fla·mble,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1] [f. OF. *flamble* :—L. *flammula*, dim. of *flamma* flame.] *intr.* To be in flames; to flame.

1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) v. iv, Lyke as y[e] land and water had flambled [*Caxton has* flammed] all on fyre.

Flamboyance (flæmboi·ăns). [f. as next: see -ANCE.] The quality of being flamboyant.

1891 *Athenæum* 17 Jan. 86/1 Flamboyance .. may be a better augury of right richness when chastening comes than conventional moderation.

Flamboyancy (flæmboi·ănsi). [f. next: see -ANCY.] = prec. In mod. Dicts.

Flamboyant (flæmboi·ănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **flambeauant.** [a. F. *flamboyant*, pr. pple. of *flamboyer*, OF. *flambeiier*, f. *flambe* FLAME *sb.*

The OF. word may however descend from the pop.L. **flammidiāre* (whence It. *fiammeggiare*) or the recorded late L. *flammigāre* (Gellius).]

A. *adj.*

1. *Arch.* Characterized by waved lines of contrary flexure in flame-like forms (Gwilt): of the style prevalent in France in the 15th and the first half of the 16th c. Also *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*).

1832 RICKMAN in *Archæologia* XXV. 182 They are of all dates, from Early French to the latest Flamboyant. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 215 A change ..which has recently acquired the fanciful appellation of Flamboyant. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 153 A tendency to the Flamboyant style of tracery is frequently observable. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 31 The exuberant Flamboyant of the continent. 1883 *Gd. Words* 503 Etchingham church, with its..curious flamboyant window.

b. In loose and transferred use: Florid, floridly decorated.

1879 DOWDEN *Southey* I. 9 That flamboyant penmanship admired by our ancestors. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. v. 94 Sir Francis Burdett indulged in flamboyant perorations. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ii. 42 Although he [Sidney] seldom or never reaches the beauties of the flamboyant period of prose.

2. Of wavy form, suggesting the outline of a flame. Said chiefly of a sword.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 362 With massive face, flamboyant hair. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 80 He there with the brand flamboyant. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 152 A Siamese grotesque head..[with] flambeauant ears. 1885 E. CASTLE *Schools & Masters of Fence* (1892) 334 By some writers it [the name Flamberg] is restricted to the flamboyant Spadone or Zweyhänder.

3. Flamingly or gorgeously coloured.

1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. xli, See, too, the Rose, above the western portal Flamboyant with a thousand gorgeous colours. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Studies* 3 Whose daughters, in flamboyant ribbons, were among the belles of the parish. 1888 *Punch* 13 *Oct.* 170/3 Oh, the flamboyant flare of those fiendish designs, With their sanguine paint-splashes.

B. *sb.* A name for certain plants with flame-coloured flowers.

1879 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Pen.* I. in *Leisure H.* (1883) 20/2 That wonderful flowering tree variously known as the 'flamboyant' and 'the flame of the forest' (*Poinciana regia*). 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 141 The richly-coloured orange and yellow flowers of the flamboyante (*Poinciana*).

Hence **Flamboy·antly,** *adv.*

1894 *Speaker* 26 May 586/2 Upon this canvas they are radiantly and flamboyantly alive.

Flamboyantize (flæmboi·ăntəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] **a.** *intr.* To become flamboyant. **b.** *trans.* To render flamboyant.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 70 Just when Middle-Pointed in France, was beginning to Flamboyantize. 1857 *Ibid.* XVIII. 229 Two great marigolds; one Flamboyantised.

Flamboyantism (flæmboi·ăntiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Flamboyant style.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 72 The west window in..its Flamboyantism, much resembles the eastern.

Flambu·ginous, *a. rare*[−1]. [A burlesque formation on FLAM.] Of the nature of a 'flam'.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 19 The..flambuginous sea-monster, known by the name of the Non-Descript.

Flame (flē·m), *sb.* Forms: 4 **flaume,** 4–5 **flamme,** (5 **flome**), 4–6 **flawme, flaumbe,** 5–7 **flambe,** (7 **flam**), 4– **flame.** [a. OF. *flambe, flamme*:—L. *flamma*, of disputed etymology; according to some scholars for **flāgma*, f. root **flāg-* in *flagrāre* to blaze; according to others for **flāma*, f. *flā-re* to blow.]

1. Vapour heated to the point of combustion; ignited gas. Also, †*flame of fire.*

a. without plural.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 261 Flaumbe ys but lyghted smoke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. iv. (1495) 376 Flamme is fyre in ayry matere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Oute of þe whilk commes flawme of fire. 1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 23 Where earthquakes have beene, great abundance of smoke, flame, and ashes, is cast out. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* vi. 60 Flame is nothing but a multitude of Sparks. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* III. xi. 134 Is not flame a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, so hot as to shine? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxv. 368 Flame consists of particles of carbon brought to a white heat,—an opinion of Sir Humphry Davy's.

b. with plural: A portion of ignited vapour, often spire-like or tongue-like. † *To put to flames*: to set on fire.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. [xxix.] 7 Þe voice of lord sherand þe flaume of fire. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 239 Þe weyke and fyre wil make a warme flaumbe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12009 Flammes of fyre fuerse to behold. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlviii. 174 Fir and flambes they casten echedel vppon Moys there that he sat. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiv. 221 His vysage became lyke a flame of fyer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 554 Thrice to the vaulted Roof the Flames aspire. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 272 The flames ascended above my head. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 245 The acid burns with a blue flame. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 17 The sky of Paris was red with the incendiary flames of the Commune.

c. *fig.* (see also 6.)

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI*, 154 The inhabitauntes .. perceyuing, that the great flamme of the Englishe force was extinct and consumid. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 59 Let me not liue .. After my flame lackes oyle. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. i. 61 Saint Hierome, the .. cleare flame of the Church. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 263 War's great flame he shall kindle in Italy.

d. *pl.* (with *the*) = fire. Chiefly with reference to death or destruction by burning. Phrase, *to commit to the flames.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/2 The blessid chyldren wente thorugh the flambes. 1656 COWLEY *Poems, Misc.* 10 Pity him Jove, and his bold Theft allow, The flames he once stole from thee grant him now. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No 55. 354 He was put into the flames with the General Acclamation of the Multitude. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. IX. 191 Ziska..condemned the rest to the flames. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt of Islam* XII. XXV. 1 When the consuming flames had wrapt ye round.

e. with reference to hell or purgatory.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 24 Send Lazarus that he..kele my tunge; for I am turmentid in this flawme. *c* 1575 W. FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 182 To quench the flambes of purgatory. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 304 By hellish flams thy soule..devoured bee. 1832 TENNYSON *Sisters* 7 She died: she went to burning flame.

†**f.** *Vital flame* (see quot.). *Obs.* in scientific use.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Vital Flame*, a kind of subtil gentle kindled Heat which some suppose to be in the Heart of Living-Creatures.

2. The condition of visible combustion. In phrases, *On flame,* †*on* or *of a flame, in a flame, in flames*: blazing, on fire; *transf.* of a wound, etc., inflamed; *fig.* inflamed with anger, passion, or zeal. Also *to put* or *set on* or *in* (†*a*) *flame, to burst into flame(s,* etc. See also AFLAME.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ii. 14 The cyte was cruelly sette a fyre, and on a flamm. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 Redolent gums .. incendiated or put to flames, wherein the dead body is laid. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 351 The timber of the Church taking fire therewith, all was immediately of a flame. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. i. 220 If a wound be in a flame when

drest. 1656 COWLEY *Poems, Mistress* 15 [My heart] 'tis all on flame. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 182 Set the Argives hollow ships on flame. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. 49 What a flame had your negligence put me into. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 116 They found their Boat all in flames. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 47 The town..was all on a flame. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 219 Unknown those powers that raise the soul to flame. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 74 Setting the nation in a flame against the Minister. 1790 WILLOCKS *Voy.* 11 Immediately his face was all over in a flame. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xvi. 8 Below the smoke of roofs involved in flame. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 348 The day..Now set a wrathful Dian's moon on flame. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 53 Once, at twenty, he [Milton] was all on flame by the casual meeting..with a damsel.

3. *transf.* A bright beam or ray of light (*esp.* from a heavenly body).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. Metr. iii. 39 Þe flamus of Þe sonne Þat ouer comeþ Þe sterre lyȝt. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 132 These starres..cast from them flambes in maner of heares. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xvii. 5 Neither could the bright flames of the starres endure to lighten that horrible night. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 390 Where clearer flames glow round the frozen Pole. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, When the moon began to show her silver flame. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Snow* 184 The northern lights, such as thou seest In the midwinter nights, cold, wandering flames.

b. *pl.* Applied humorously to 'red' hair. Also to one who has such hair. Cf. CARROT 3.

1823 'J. BEE' *Slang, Flames*, red haired people receive this appellation .. 'who should I fling my precious ogles upon but Flames—she as lived at the Blue Posts?'

4. *fig.* Bright or glowing light; brilliance, brilliant colouring.

1781 COWPER *Friendship* ii, That jewel of the purest flame. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 162 The flame of roses burns on every handsbreadth of untilled ground.

5. Something resembling a flame of fire: † a. A flame-shaped ornament. b. A streak or patch of colour or the like.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xvii. 88 Mantelets of greene cloth of siluer..bordered about with flambes of golde. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1562/4 A Bright Bay Gelding ..a white Flame from the Forehead almost to the Nostrils. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* vi. 3 The sly serpent, in the golden flame Of his own volumes intervolved. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. vi, The yellow stonecrop made a flame of colour on the top.

6. In certain figurative applications of sense 1.

a. A burning feeling or passion, *esp.* of love: *To fan the flame*: to heighten its intensity by artificial or artful means.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXVII. 1 Alle kyndul þou in þe flawme of þi luf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 279 Thanne feeleth he anoon a flambe of delit. *a* 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 212 Thre flaumbes of charyte. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 217 So true a flame of liking. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 807 Abdiel..Stood up, and in a flame of zeale severe The current of his fury thus oppos'd. 1702 POPE *Sapho* 20 Ah youth ungrateful to a flame like mine! 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* Prol., The same Flame, by different Ways express'd, Glows in the Heroe's and the Poet's Breast. 1783 J. O'KEEFFE *Birth-day* 17 The lovely town-bred dame, Dear cause of many a flame. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 212, I..neglected no opportunity of fanning the flame. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* III. 69 She seemed With love's first flame to glow. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ix, This flame of ardent ambition kept her alive.

b. quasi-*concr.* The object of one's love. Formerly *poet.*; now only *jocular*.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Echo* ii, Thy flame, whilst living, ..Was of less beauty. 1709 PRIOR *Ode*, Euphelia serves to grace my Measure; But Cloe is my real Flame. *a* 1760 J. BROWNE *Poems, Let. to Corinna* (1768) 109 My earliest flame, to whom I owe All that a Captain needs to know. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 263 This little damsel..was my uncle John's third flame. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 237 Her heart remains faithful to her old flame, the doctor.

† c. Brightness of fancy, power of genius, vigour of thought. *Obs.*

1642 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 88 As thine his fate, if mine had beene his [Homer's] Flame. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I, Persons of Quality..that understand what Flame and Power in writing is. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* Prol., Like him (tho' much unequal to his Flame) Our Author makes a pious Prince his Theme.

† 7. A name of a variety of carnation. (See quot.)

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, The Flames have a red Ground always strip'd with Black or very dark Colours.

8. A name given to certain British moths.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 399 *Noctua putris*, the Flame. *Ibid.* 422 *Geometra rubiadata*, the Flame. 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 15 *Anticlea rubidaria*, the Flame.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *flame-banner, -heat, -lamp, -light, -signal, -tongue.*

1880 TENNYSON *Columbus*, The great *flame-banner borne by Teneriffe. 1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 11 In changing the form of iron, the white *flame heat is used. 1888 *Daily News* 10 May 3/1 Miners' electric lamps .. so convenient..that it would really seem to be nothing short of criminal folly to run the slightest risk with *flame lamps. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. ix. 75 The search of Tyrants by the *flame-light of Persecutions. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *League of Alps* XXVI. Poems (1875) 237 *Flame-signals through the midnight sprung. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lxiv, Where the flowers are no better than a crop of *flame-tongues burning the soles of our feet.

b. objective, as *flame-breathing, -darting, -snorting*; also *flame-devoted.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 235 *Flame-breathing buls you tam'd. 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 403 The Welkin's studded with new Blazing-Stars, *Flame-darting Lances. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* VI. 76 They crown with Cypress..the *Flame-devoted Bier. 1614 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Bethulia's Rescue* III. 1 *Flame-snorting Phlegon's ruddy breath began Reducing Day.

c. instrumental and originative, as *flame-bred, -feathered, -irradiated, -robed, -sparkling, -tipped, -uplifted, -winged.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 361 If I live, I live her *Flame-bred-Flie. 1591 *Ibid.* I. iv. 272 With his *flame feath'red arrow. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xciii, High-wrought drosse Shines from his [the Sun's] *flame-irradiated Earth. 1752 H. M[OORE] *To Memory of Dr. Doddridge* vii, [He] midst the *flame-rob'd Bands a Seraph glows. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. xx. 402 Thy chaste *flame-sparkling eyes. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 215 Some *flame-tipt arrow of the Almighty falls. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 52 The legion hands Of *flame-uplifted Demons. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 890 Ioue..with *flame-winged thunder earth affrights. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* ix, One flame-winged brought a white-winged harp-player.

d. parasynthetic and similative, as *flame-eyed, -faced, -haired, -like, -shaped* adjs.; *flame-like, -wise* advs.; limitative, as *flame-proof.*

1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. (Rtldg.) 568/2 *Flame-ey'd Rage. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 50 That *flame-faced patriot band. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. v. 343 Above yon *flame-haired beam that upwards shoots, Appears a dragon's head. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, The Chrusoprase is..in the night time .. *flamelike, in the day time yelow. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1626) 718 Rouling about his eyes that flame-like blaz'd. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Jan., The materials had been made *flame-proof. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* VII. (ed. 3) 193 One *flame-shaped arrow-head. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 37 My heart Takes fire and trembles *flame-wise.

10. Special comb.: **flame-bearer**, a book-name for the genus *Selasphorus* of humming-birds, characterized by the great brilliancy of the gorgets of the males; **flame-bed** (*Steam-engine*) (see quot.); **flame-box**, 'sometimes applied to that portion of the shell of a steam boiler which contains the smoke or flame tubes' (Lockwood 1892); **flame-bridge**, 'a wall rising from the floor of a furnace to cause the flame to impinge upon the bottom of the boiler' (Knight 1874); **flame-cap**, a pale cap-like appearance which the upper part of the flame of a safety-lamp or fire-damp indicator assumes, and which indicates the presence of gas; **flame carpet**, the moth *Coremia propugnaria*; **flame-cell**, a small cavity in the excretory canal of a flat-worm (see quot.); **flame-chamber** (see quot.); **flame-engine**, 'an early name for the gas-engine, in which the piston is moved by the expansion due to the sudden combustion of a body of gas in the cylinder' (Knight 1874); **flame-flue**, 'the combustion flue of a horizontal boiler, so named to distinguish it from the smoke or return flues which are built in brick-work' (Lockwood 1892); **flame-furnace**, a furnace in which the ore or metal is exposed to the action of flame, but is not in contact with the fuel; † **flame-god**, ? the sun; **flame-kiln** (cf. *flame-furnace*); **flame-plates**, the top or crown plates of a boiler flue or fire-box (Lockwood 1888); **flame-shoulder**, the moth *Noctua plecta.*

1882 OGILVIE s.v., The little *flame-bearer (*Selasphorus scintilla*) inhabits the inner side of the extinct volcano Chiriqui, in Veragua. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 304 The flame chamber..has often a floor of fire-brick, called the *flame bed. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 653 The wick of the lamp has to be pulled down until the flame becomes pale and non-luminous. In this condition it is small and of low temperature, and therefore ill-suited to produce *flame caps. 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 18 *Coremia propugnaria*, *Flame Carpet. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 537/1 The spaces between the round connective-tissue cells of the body are star-shaped in form, and into these the finest excretory tubules..open by funnels, into each of which projects a vibratile cilium, thus constituting the so-called '*flame-cells'. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 304 The *flame-chamber, being the space immediately behind the bridge in which the combustion of the inflammable gases that pass over the bridge is or ought to be completed. 1862 *Atlantic Monthly* July 70/2 Ericsson..soon discovered that his *flame-engine, when worked by the combustion of mineral coals, was [etc.] 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Flame-furnace*, a reverberatory furnace. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 175, I thinke the blind doth see, the *flame God rise From Sisters couch, each morning to the skies. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 28 This limestone..is burnt in what are called *flame-kilns. 1862 MORRIS *Brit. Moths.* II. 141 *Noctua plecta*, *Flame-shoulder.

b. in some names of plants with vivid scarlet or crimson flowers: **flame-flower**, a species of *Kniphofia* (*Tritoma*); **flame lily** (see quot.); **flame-tree**, (*a*) the *Sterculia acerifolia* of New South Wales; (*b*) the *Nuytsia floribunda* of Western Australia, also called *fire-tree*; (*c*) the *Butea frondosa* or palash tree.

1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 19/2 We came across several colonies of Pampas Grass..associated with *Flame flowers (Tritoma). 1841 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Flower-Gard.* 129 *Pyrolirion*, the *Flame Lily. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Flame tree, *Brachychiton acerifolium.* 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 685/1 The palash is a fair-sized tree, and its flowers are very bright scarlet, from which it is frequently spoken of as the 'flame-tree'. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Australian Life* 96 There are flame-trees, showing in spring vivid patches of crimson.

Flame (flēm), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **flambe, flaumbe, flaume, flawme, flamme,** 4– **flame.** See also FLAMB. [ME. *flambe, flamme*, a. OF. *flambe-r, flam(m)er*, f. *flambe, flamme* FLAME *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To burn with a flame or with flames; to emit flames; to blaze. Also with *away, forth, out, up.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 205 A fyre flaumende forth oute of bobe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1975 Owre kyng gerte felschene his fyrez, flawmande fulle heghe. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iii. 67 Fyre brennyng .. goth flammyng vnto the clowdes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 195 b, Other causes..made ye fyre to flame. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 16 His left Hand which did flame .. Like twentie Torches. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 479 Fire lying hid under ashes, and touch'd will flame. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655 165 The Admiral of Portugal began to flame being fired with two Holland fire ships. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 62 A Dungeon horrible, on all sides round As one great Furnace flam'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 242 A volcano..flamed out that night. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 39 Spirits of wine will flame with a candle, but not with a spark. *c* 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Southey & Porson* II, There is a paleness in intense fires; they do not flame out or sparkle. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. 356 Lard lamps flaming away vigorously.

b. *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 225 þanne flaumbeth he [þe holygoste] as fyre on fader & on filius. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 976 Cruelty hath but smoaked before, now it flames up. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, Sparks of war, Which might one day flame up to strong revenge. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 591/1 The Servile war..wanted but little fuel to make it flame out again. *1793 *Object. to War Examined & Refuted* 27 The Republic..flames out in many parts with Civil War. 1890 *Century Mag.* Jan. 362/1 Alien blood flamed in her veins.

† c. *transf.* To emit a smell (also, of a smell, to issue) with violence like that of flame.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 255 Whan his caroigne shal come in caue to be buryed, I leue it flaumbe foul foule þe folde al aboute. 14.. *MS. Laud* 656 fol. 4 b, A flauour flambeþ þerfro, þey felleden hit alle.

2. *fig.* a. Of the passions, etc.: To burn like flames. *To flame out*: to burst out violently.

a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 22 Though he keep thy sinne from flaming out. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progress* I. i. (Rtldg.) 637/2 Lascivious fires, should such flame in you. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 240 Here and there where their malice flames out. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 244 The rage of James flamed high.

b. Of persons: To burn (with envy, fury, indignation, etc.); to look angrily or passionately *upon. To flame out, up*: to break out into open anger or indignation; to 'fire up'.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 106 Whiche wholy flame with enuy and hatred. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, IV. 49, I flame with fury to be at it. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Happy Pair* (1766) 16 With heat of loue he flam'd upon his mate. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xiv. 112 If the alliance..take effect..how will she flame out! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 195 He flamed with indignation. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. vi. 180 An *Osianderism*..much flamed-upon by the more orthodox *ism*. 1858 *Ibid.* (1865) II. v. viii. 132 Queen Sophie..did once..lose her royal patience and flame out.

3. *transf.* To glow like flame or as with flames; to shine brightly, gleam ruddily. Also with *away, forth, up*, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 768 Maskellez bryd þat bryȝt con flambe. 1530 PALSGR. 551/1, I have sene the yerthe flame a nyght season lyke any fyre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 320 The face of Phebus flamand fair. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theodoret* III. ii. (Rtldg.) 417/2 There's anger yet Flames in your eyes. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* I, Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 360 Cæsar [led] A flying camp of ranting concubines, Who flam'd, and gave a lustre to the day. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 257 Diamonds wch flamed at y^r Least motion. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 21 The rising sun Flames on the ruins. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., This..room was..flaming with velvet. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 133 Fling..a red shawl over the figure of a fashionable belle, and let her flame away with it in Broadway. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 74 The mud is flaming with the scarlet curlew. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xv, She felt the colour flame up in her cheeks. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 15 The dentist..flamed forth in his second dress as a captain of banditti.

4. a. *intr.* To move as or like flame.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. iv, Those holy Fishers once amongs Thou flamedst bright with sparkling parted tongues. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 65 Meteor-like, flame lawless thro' the void. 1892 TENNYSON *Death of Œnone* 38 (*Akbar's Dream*) Once again thou flamest heavenward.

b. *trans.* To send forth or convey by flaming.

14.. LYDG. *Balade of our Ladie* ix, Flambe down þe doleful light of thyn influence. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 200 In euery Cabyn, I flam'd amazement: sometime I'ld diuide, And burne in many places. 1892 T. A. COOK *Old Touraine* I, 91 An old system of signalling by beacon fires ..which flamed messages along the valley.

† 5. To burn, set on fire, consume with flames.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Sundry hostes are flamed on altars. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 18 Malbecco seeing them resolvd..To flame the gates. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman's a Weather-cock* I. i, The Masculine Element of Fire Shall flame his Pyramids downe to the Earth. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* Diss. III. xiii, Some were nailed to crosses, and others flamed to death.

† **6.** To cause to glow with enthusiasm, zeal, etc.; to kindle, inflame, excite, animate. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 36 þe swete odour þerof schulde flawme mennys hertis. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. i. 14 Flam'd with zeal of vengeance inwardly, He ask'd [etc.]. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xiv. 22 That sacred vigour which had wont .. To flame the Poets noble brest. 1640 Shirley *Coronation* II. D j b, Their courage is so nobly flamed.

7. To subject to the action of flame. Cf. *Sc.* Flamb.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 88 After flaming, the pieces are successively laid on an inclined table exposed to the fire. 1885 Dolley *Bacteria Investigation* I. 69 The pipette is first thoroughly sterilized by flaming every portion of it.

Flame, obs. form of Fleam.

Fla'me-co'lour. The colour of flame; a bright reddish yellow or orange.

1608 B. Jonson *Masque of Beauty,* Splendor in a robe of flame colour. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 7 Melesinda wraps her Head in Flame Colour. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 143 The preternatural flame-colour mingled in the crucibles of hell.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1763 Del Pino *Sp. Dict., Caballo de color morado,* a flame colour horse.

Fla'me-coloured, *a.* Of the colour of flame.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV,* I. ii. 11 A faire hot Wench in Flame-coloured Taffata. 1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* 22 He ..Weares a fring'd petticote & flame-colour'd veyle. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* ii, Flame-coloured Satin. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. liii. 96 Her dusky, flame-coloured garment. *fig.* 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* I. 113 Damnation! swore my Lord, and a few other flame-coloured ejaculations.

Flamed (flēmd), *ppl. a.* [f. Flame *v.* and *sb.* + -ed [1], [2].]

1. Aflame, burning.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* III. viii. (Caxton 1483) 55 A furnoys.., alle flammed with fyre. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 The .. Greeks thee flamd citty with ruthlesse victorye ransack. 1634 Habington *Castara* (Arb.) 61 A flamed dart shot from her eye.

2. Furnished with flames.

1851 E. J. Millington tr. *Didron's Chr. Archæol.* I. 452 Wheels which are both winged and flamed .. to express the extreme of velocity.

3. Of a tulip: Bearing flame-like marks.

1665–76 Ray *Flora* 94 The flowers are..yellow..and some striped, feathered, or flamed. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 302 A Tulip, is called flamed, when a broad irregular stripe runs up the middle of the petals, with short abrupt projecting points, branching out on each side.

† **Fla'meful,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Flame *sb.* + -ful.] Full of flame. In quot. *fig.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 401 When pale Phlegm, or saffron-colour'd Choler..print upon our Understanding's Tables; That, Water-wracks; this other, flame-full Fables.

Flameless (flēmlės), *a.* [f. Flame *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of flame; burning without flame.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 55 A fire so great Could not live flameless long. 1638 G. Sandys *Par. Div. Poems, Lament. Jer.* ii. 7 Jehova..forsakes His flamelesse Altar. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I, VII, X. 219 It burns .. flameless, as charred coals do. 1884 Swinburne in *19th Cent.* May 775 The flameless fire of imaginative thought.

Fla'melet. [f. as prec. + -let.] A small flame.

1849 Longf. *By the Fireside, K. Witlaf's Drinking-Horn* viii. 3 The flamelets flapped and flickered. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. IV. ii. 251 Upon our phalanx' shining lances A nimble host of flamelets dances.

Flamen (flēmen). Forms: 4–5 flamyn(e (*erron.* flaume), 4–7 flamin(e, 7 flammin(g, 7– flamen. [a. L. *flāmen,* of doubtful etymology; some modern scholars believe it to stand for **flād-men,* f. *flād-* :—WAryan **bhlād-* as in Goth. *blôt-an,* OE. *blôt-an* to sacrifice; others regard it as standing for *flāgmen,* f. root *flāg-* to burn (from burning sacrifices).]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A priest devoted to the service of a particular deity. † *Flamin diall* = L. *flamen dialis,* the flamen of Jupiter.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 34 Yit he institute the sacrifice that pertenit to the flamin diall. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 229 Seld-showne Flamins Doe presse among the popular Throngs. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 The Romans..knew of learning little but what their Augurs and Flamins taught them. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 266 Then first the Flamen tasted living food. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* I. § 112 No person is elected to the office of one of the greater flamens, i. e. a flamen of Jupiter, Mars, or Quirinus ..unless born of farreate parents.

2. *transf.* Applied to other priests, etc.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xii. 141 The Archiflamyn or the Flamyn, as oure Erchebisshopp or Bisshopp..seythe thus. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 210 Egyptian Priests and other Flamines of the Natural Law used Circumcision. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 79 The Muses and their Flamens they cashiere. 1789 Burns *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 13 Dec., Ye venerable sages, and holy flamens, is there probability in your conjectures? 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 316 Let the poor guardless natives never feel The flamen's fraud.

3. The L. *flamen* and *archiflamen* (see Archflamen) were used by Geoffrey of Monmouth to denote the two grades of alleged sacerdotal functionaries in heathen Britain, whose place was taken on the conversion of the island by bishops and archbishops. Hence pseudo-*Hist.* in Eng. writers.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5756 Eyght & twenty flamins men tolde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 111, 28 bisshoppis icleped flamynes. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 25 To these archbisshops sees were subgette xxviij bisshops and were called flamines. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* viii. 112 With Fanes vnto her Gods, and Flamins euerywhere. 1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) 132 It holds as much for Bishops and Archbishops (instead of Flammins and Archflammins).

4. *attrib.*, as *flamen-priest.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* II. v. (1535) 114 b, Their gownes long lyke flamine prestes.

Hence **Fla'menship,** the office of a flamen.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xxiii. (1609) 607 C. Claudius, the Arch-flamine of Jupiter, lost his Flamineship. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 71 Flamines, inheritors of the ancient Flamine-ship.

Flamenco, -go, obs. forms of Flamingo.

Flamer (flēˑmər). [f. Flame *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who or that which flames.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 996 And then no more you would the Aire allow For Element, then th' hot bright Flamer now. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 110 The Scottish coal is the best flamer. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 5/2 Armed only with an electric battery, or was it only a flamer? with which he signalled to the magic lantern.

2. *slang.* A person or thing glaringly conspicuous.

1809 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII. 163 Dick Daredevil .. sported a brace of *flamers* (wenches) on his coach-box. 1840 H. Cockton *Val. Vox* ii. 5 A criticism on the evening's performance which certainly was ..'a regular flamer.'

Flamery, obs. form of Flummery.

Fla'meship. *nonce-wd.* [f. Flame *sb.* + -ship.] The personality or dignity of (the god of) flame.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Execration Vulcan,* Pox on your Flameship, Vulcan.

† **Flamet.** *Obs.* [a. F. *flamet* (also in Pr.).] = Flamingo. 1706 [see Flaman.]

Flamfew (flæˑmfiū). Also 6 flamefew, 9 *Sc.* flamfoo. [Corruption of F. *fanfelue* :—med.L. *famfalūca* bubble, lie, app. ad. Gr. *πομφόλυξ* bubble. Cf. mod.F. *fanfreluche.*] A gewgaw, trifle, fantastic thing.

Also *Sc.* 'Any gaudy trapping in female dress,' 'a gaudily dressed female' (Jam.).

1580 Baret *Alv. F* 614 A Flamefew, or the mooneshine in the water. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis,* etc. (Arb.) 138 Voyd ye fro theese flamfews..set a part the begun wurck. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 430 Fancy..had bodied forth a curious flamfew.

† **Fla'minal,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *flāmināl*is, f. *flāmen* Flamen.] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlviii. 385 The Flaminal Mists, and mysterious Flamens.

Flamineous (flėmi·nės), *a.* Also **flaminious.** [f. L. *flāmin-,* Flamen + -eous, -ious. Cf. L. *flāminius.*] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

1846 Worcester *Flamineous* (citing More). 1864 Worcester *Flaminious.* [? Error for *flammeous,* in H. More.]

Flaming (flēˑmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Flame *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Flame. Also *concr.*, something which flames or resembles a flame.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 970 The flammyng of þe flese was ferly to see. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. 39/1 A..starre, whiche semed with flamynges of fyre to fall into the sea. 1854 Ruskin *Lect. Archit.* Add. 128 Wherever colour is introduced, ornamentation..may consist in mere spots, or bands, or flamings.

Flaming (flēˑmiŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 4 flammande, flaumbeand, 5 flawmand. [f. as prec. + -ing [2].]

1. That flames; in flames or on fire, as a combustible; *esp.* in *flaming sword.*

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 þe flawmand swerde þat Godd ordaynd þare before þe entree. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliii. ix, Thus in flamynge tonges all aboute I flye. 1611 Bible *Gen.* iii. 24 A flaming sword. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 137 The spoil, and cattle, of the flaming villages. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 88 Nor yon volcano's flaming fountains.

fig. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 191 A flawmyng vertu dwellys yn þe hert. 1509 Hawes *Joyf. Medit.* 17 O flambynge honour of euery hardy herte. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. ii. 16 O these flaming spirits! 1874 Morley *Compromise* (1886) 264 The flaming hopes of its friends.

† **b.** *Flaming chapel* = F. *chapelle ardente*: a chapel or chamber thickly set with lighted tapers.

1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxvii. 318 A flaming chapel was constructed at the entrance of the house.

2. Burning hot, inflamed, fiery.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 841 Red Blisters .. And flaming Carbuncles. 1786 Burns *'Once fondly lov'd',* Who, distant, burns in flaming torrid climes. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 354 As some labourer..Under a flaming sun.

b. quasi-*adv.*, as *flaming-hot. lit.* and *fig.*

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 32 The wind less'ned, and weather grew flaming hot. 1681 Baxter *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 111 Flaming-hot Disputer.

3. *transf.* Emitting rays of light, flashing, glowing, brilliant. † *Flaming fly* = Firefly.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1468 Alle þe fruyt in þo formes of flaumbeande gemmes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 198 Ffesauntez enflureschit in flammande silver. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3986 Hir ene flamyng fresshe, as any fyne stones. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 116 Our English Glow-wormes, as well as the American, or flaming-flyes, have a luminous juice in their tailes. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 187 The glory of the Lord, which was wont to appear in a flaming light. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. vii, The large yellow eye grew more flaming and fiery.

b. in regard to colour: Resembling flame, very bright or vivid.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 793 Her mouth is short .. Flaming somedele, not over red. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 The Bunnana's .. from a dark-greene, mellow into a flaming yellow. 1728 Prior *Solomon* I. xxxvi, At Noon in flaming Yellow bright. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* II. i. 3 The flaming poppies among the ripening corn. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. xvi. xii. 282 Voltaire has used his flamingest colours on this occasion.

† **c.** Of a person: Gaudy, 'loud', flaring.

1781 R. King *London Spy* 95 A serjeant of the guards entered..with a flaming wench.

4. *fig.* Highly coloured, highflown; startling, extravagant.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 115 He hauing colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 191, I had heard some flaming stories of Captain Avery, and the fine things he had done in the Indies. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 224 The good lady .. did give him a most flaming character. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 6 The flaming pictures .. given by the natives of the riches of the land. 1868 Helps *Realmah* II. xvii. 287 There comes out a flaming attack against some poor man.

5. Flagrant, glaring, monstrous. ? *Obs.*

1706 Collier *Reply to Dr. Filmer* (1730) 412 The most flaming Instances of Vice. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 583 A flaming Absurdity.

6. Like waving flame in appearance; flamboyant.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 192 Vith baneris richt freschly flawmand. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2176/4 A Silver Hilted Sword, with the Blade waved or flaming. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ix. 177 The blade of this sword not uncommonly affected a wavy or flaming (*flamboyante*) outline.

Hence **Fla'mingly** *adv.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xx. 37 How quaint and flamingly amorous [is Solomon] in the Canticles. 1681 Baxter *Acc. Sherlocke* v. 203 Why would he meddle (and so flamingly meddle) with what he understands not? 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* I. iv. (1878) 31 A flamingly gilt dial. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 838/1 You are flamingly patriotic.

Flamingo (flămi·ngo). Forms: 6 (fleming), flemengo, 7–8 flemingo, flamenco, 7– flamingo. See also Fleming, Flaman. [a. Pg. *flamengo,* Sp. *flamenco,* Pr. *flamenc,* according to Hatzf.-Darm. f. Rom. *flama* Flame *sb.* + suffix *-enc* (a. Teut. *-ing*) often appended in Pr. and occas. in OF. to sbs. of L. origin. The F. name, *flamant,* is believed to be an alteration of the Pr. form; cf. OF. *ferrant* iron-gray, from *ferrenc.* So called from the colour.]

1. A bird of the genus *Phœnicopterus,* with bright scarlet plumage, extremely long and slender legs and neck, and a heavy bent bill

1565 J. Sparke in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 520 The fowle of the fresh riuers..whereof the Flemengo is one, hauing all redde feathers. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 212 Sundry other Birds, as .. Passe-flemingoes. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 70, I saw a few Flamingo's, which is a sort of large Fowl. 1857 Jean Ingelow *Songs on Voices Birds, Sandmartins,* Where rosy-winged flamingos fish all day.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flamingo-legged* adj.; **flamingo flower or plant,** a name for *Anthurium scherzerianum.*

1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 14 A flamingo-legged footman. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 212/2 The Flamingo flower. *Ibid.* 9 Sept. 226/1 The Flamingo plant.

† **Flamini'nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *flāmin-, flāmen* Flamen + -io + -al.] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 63 Superstitious Copes and flaminical Vestures.

Flamm, flam, ? incorrect form of Flawn. (But cf. Flammick.)

1819 Scott *Bride Lammerm.* x, A tart—a flam—and some nonsense sweet things. 1820 — *Monast.* xvi, The wafers, flamms, and pastrymeat.

† **Flammabi'lity.** *Obs.* Also 7 flamability. [f. next; see *-bility, -ity.*] = Inflammability.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 The oily fat and unctuous parts wherein consist the principles of flammability. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 246 The same Essential properties of Flamability.

Flammable (flæˑməb'l), *a.* [f. L. *flammāre* to set on fire: see *-able.*] = Inflammable.

1813 Busby tr. *Lucretius* I. 731 That igneous seeds, no longer linked To matter flammable, become extinct. 1867 *Morning Star* 12 Apr., Their houses are built of much less flammable materials than ours.

† **Flamma'tion.** *Obs.* In 7 flamation. [n. of action f. L. *flammāre*: see prec.] Exposure to fire.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 White or Cristaline arsenick..sublimed with salt, will not endure flamation.

Flammeous (flæˑmėəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *flamme-us* (f. *flamma* flame) + -ous.]

1. Of the nature of flame.

1664 H. More *Myst. Inig.* 45 An inanimate and unintelligent masse of flammeous matter. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 245 Comets are Flammeous, or Lucid Expirations..produced by the Planets. 1775 in Ash.

2. Resembling flame or its attributes; flame-like; hence, shining, resplendent.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 177 This flammeous light [of the Glow-worme]. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4071 The flammeous Life of the Bloud. 1728 Earbery tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 34 The Glory of the Person of Christ is..described..as lucid and flammeous.

3. Flame-coloured.

1656–81 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Flammeous,* somewhat coloured like a flame of fire. 1867 A. L. Adams *Wand. Nat. India*

113 The flammeous flycatcher (*Pericrocotus flammeus*).. red is the prevailing hue of the former [males].

Flammery, obs. var. of FLUMMERY.

†Fla·mmick. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *flamiche*.] A confection made with butter, eggs, and cheese.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. xxii. 720.

†Fla·mmid, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *flammid-us*, f. *flamma* flame.] Flame-coloured; red.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 The flammid Carbuncle, purple Amethyst.

Flammi·ferous, *a. rare*—0. [f. L. *flammifer* bearing flame (f. *flamm-a* FLAME + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing flame.

1656-81 in BLOUNT. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. In mod. Dicts.

Flammi·gerous, *a. rare.* Also 6 flamigerous. [f. L. *flammiger* bearing flame (f. *flamma* + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing flame; in quots. *fig.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 44 One of these flamigerous Nymphes. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* v, With that inrag'd (flamigerous as he is). 1775 in ASH.

Flammi·vomous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *flammivomus* (f. *flamm-a* flame + *-vomus* vomiting) + -OUS.] Vomiting out flame.

1663-76 BULLOKAR, *Flammivomous*, vomiting or belching flames of fire. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* II. 284 Hark, how the anvils thunder round the dens Flammivomous!

†Fla·mpoint. *Obs.* Forms: 4 flaumpeyn, 5 flampoynte, flampayn, -peyn, -poyne, 6 flampett. [? a. F. **flan pointé*.] A pie or tart ornamented with pointed pieces of pastry.

c 1390 in Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 54 To make Flaumpeyns. 14.. in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 443 Flampoyntes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 587 Flampeyn flourisshed with a Scochoun oyall. 1525 in Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 173 Item, a Flampett.

Flamy (flē·mi), *a.* Forms: 5-7 flammy, 6 flamby, 7 flamie, 6– flamy. [f. FLAME *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to flame or flames; consisting of flames; beset with flames.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxiii. 156 The hydde fyre in processe breketh oute and shewith great lyghte and flammy blase. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. 100 The fyerye floude .. dothe ouerflowe with his flambye waues. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 225 He .. foure times assaild To sack the flamie Pile. 1752 H M[OORE] *To Memory of Dr. Doddridge* vi, The flamy Car, fire-breathing Coursers drew. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXV. 133 The flamy circle at that voice so rested.

2. Resembling flame; flame-like.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 30 Vital spirits..are a substance compounded of an airy and flamy matter. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 47 A flammy rednesse will orespread the heavens. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 22 The .. flamy vail he wears. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 400 And flamy crocus made the mountain glow. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. vii, Her flamy hairs curl up. 1875 H. R. PROCTOR in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 94/2 Should the aurora be flamy, and shoot out rays.

fig. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xvii. 176 b, My thoughts.. With flamie breathes doo issue oft in sound. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 3 A very flamy, fuliginous set of doctrines.

†3. Performed by the agency of flame. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 69 His body I'll resign To be disposed by his friends in flamy funerals. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 202 [Water] can..keep our mansions from ..a flamie conversion into ashes.

4. *Comb.*, as *flamy-glittering*.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxvi, Her flamy-glittering lights increase with time and place.

Flan (flæn), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* Also 8-9 flann, 9 flam. [cf. Icel. *flan* sudden rush, *flana* to rush.] a. A sudden gust or puff of wind. b. A puff of smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 2 Thair fell ane ferlyfull flan within thay fellis wide. 1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney, etc.* 81 Tho' the wind be not so strong, there will come Flanns and Blasts off the Land. 1742 J. MILL *Diary* (1889) 13 The boat was laid under water by a sudden flan. 1820 *St. Kathleen* III. 110 It blows squally, as the flams o' reek flappin' doun the lum may tell ye. 1866 EDMONDSTOUN *Shetland & Orkn. Gloss., Flan, Flann*, a gust of wind. S.

Flan (flæn), *sb.*² *Coining.* [a. F. *flan* (OF. *flan, flaon*: see FLAWN) orig. a round cake, but *transf.* to this sense from the similarity in shape.] A disc of metal before stamping; a blank.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 511 That round stampt flan or lamina which thus is mounted. 1880 B. HEAD *Guide Coins B. M.* 2 The form of the ingot (*flan*) of most of the early coins was bean-shaped or oval.

Flan (flæn), *sb.*³ *dial.* Also flam. [f. FLAN *a.*] a. A shallow. b. A broad-brimmed hat (=*flan-hat*: see the adj.).

a. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Flan*, a shallow. *North.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Flam*, a shallow b. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., 'Sun's si parlus hot Ah'll put mi flam on'.

Flan (flæn), *sb.*⁴ *dial.* Also flam. A net used in ferreting rabbits. Also *attrib.*, as *flam-net*.

1801 W. B. DANIEL *Rural Sports* I. 352 After the holes are .. covered with Purse-Nets called Flans, the Ferret should be put in. 1876 *Surrey Gloss., Flam* or *Flam-net*, a small net used in ferreting rabbits.

Flan (flæn), *a. dial.* Also 9 flam. [Of unknown etymology. There is a remarkable coincidence of sense with F. *flanier* slightly concave (said of a grindstone), according to Hatzf.-Darm. f. *flan* tart, FLAWN; but it is difficult to assume a parallel derivation for the Eng. dialect word.]

Broad, flat, and shallow; also, 'shallow with sloping sides' (*Lonsdale Gloss.*).

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Flan*, shallow. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Flan*, broad. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *Flan*, 'flat, not very hollow'. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss., Flan-hat* is a summer-hat with a flapping brim, worn by the farmer's wives. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s.v., They gave us fry't eggs and collops in a flan dish.

Flan (flæn), *v. dial.* [Connected with FLAN *a.* Cf. FLANCH, FLANGE *vbs.*] *intr.* a. Of a vessel, etc.: To expand towards the top, to widen upwards. Also, *To flan out.* b. Of a window-jamb: To splay or bevel internally. Cf. FLANNING.

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* Gloss., *Flan*, to spread wide as the sides of a bowl or scuttle. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'How she does flan with that gown of hers!' .. A flower vase 'flans out' at the top.

Flan, obs. form of FLANE, FLAY.

Fla·ncard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 ?flaunkart, flankett, 8 flankart, 9 (*Hist.*) flanchard. [a. OF. *flancard*, f. *flanc* FLANK *sb.*¹]

1. a. A piece of armour for the thigh. b. In horse-armour, one of the side-pieces covering the flanks.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 142 His swerde..cut thrugh..an hundred mayles of his flancardes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xi. 76 Burnist flaukartis [? *read* flan- *or* flaun-] and leg harnes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 12 a, Some had .. the guissettes, the flancardes droped & gutted with red. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 188 A barbed horse with his barbes and flankettes. 1870 BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons War* 350 The side pieces or flanchards..which joined the front plate or breast-piece to the thigh-pieces and croupière.

2. = FLANKER *sb.*¹

1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 163 And firing briskly from the flankarts, saved the house.

Flanch (flanʃ), *sb.*¹ *Her.* Also flaunch, flanque. [? a. OF. *flanche* fem., = *flanc* masc., FLANK.]

A sub-ordinary formed on each side of the shield by a line arched or convex towards the centre, always borne double or in pairs.

We have not been able to find direct evidence that *flanche* was used in Fr. in the heraldic sense; but the form *flanque*, and the adjs. *flanché, flanqué*, are in Geliot (ed. Palliot 1664).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 70 b, He beareth Ermin, ij Flaunches, Vert. This is one degree vnder the aforesaide Flasques. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. iv. 39 He beareth Gules, two Flanches Argent. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., *Flanches* are always born by Pairs; the Flanch bends more than the Flask. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Flanch, Flanque*, or *Flasque*. Leigh would make flanch and flasque two distinct subordinate ordinaries, but Gibbon very judiciously accounts them both as one.

Hence **Flanched** *ppl. a.*, having flanches.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. ix. 93 He beareth Vert, a Pile, and two demy ones Imbowed or Flanched. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.* s.v., A shield of Fitz-Alan, flanched ar.

Flanch (flanʃ), *sb.*² Also flaunch. [This and its variant FLANGE are prob. f. FLANCH, FLANGE *vbs.* The usual explanation is that the sb. is ad. OF. *flanche* fem. = *flanc* masc., FLANK; but the sense is hardly suitable.]

1. = FLANGE 2.

1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 81 With a Shoulder or Flaunch screw'd within the Circle O O by 4 other Screws. 1784 DARWIN *ibid.* LXXV. 3 Another leaden ring or flanch was soldered round the leaden pipe. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 8 With flanches cast upon the tire of the waggon-wheels to keep them on the track.

2. *Comb.* as **flanch-chuck, -mill** (see quots.).

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. x. 249 Coffee is ground by what is called a flanch mill, having the body composed of rolled iron, and being screwed against a post in the kitchen. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Flanch Chuck*, a .. chuck, formed like a flanch; but instead of holes being bored in it .. furnished with several points, upon which the article to be turned is fixed.

Hence **Flanched** *ppl. a.*, having a flanch.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 196 The flanched border .. which surrounds the face of the pillars. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durham* 7 Tubs having flanched wheels.

Flanch (flanʃ), *v.* Also flaunch, FLANGE *v.* [Of obscure origin; there would seem to be some connexion with the synonymous FLAN *v.*; but the relation between the two words is not explained by any known process of derivation. Assuming the primary sense to be 'to extend laterally', *flanch* might conceivably be derived from F. *flanc* FLANK; but no vb. **flancher* of similar sense has been discovered in Fr. of any period.

An OF. *flanchir, flangir, flainchir* occurs as a synonym (perh. a variant) of *flechir* to bend (cf. FLINCH). Can the Eng. vb. be an adoption of this in a specialized sense?]

intr. To spread, widen out; to slope outwards towards the top. Also with *out, off.*

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 357 Dark grey and smooth within; the border flanching out. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts* XX. 288 The sides, from the floor-heads to the top of the gunwale, flaunch off on each side.

Hence **Fla·nching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 325/1 The boat is about 30 feet long .. built in a flaunching manner. 1802 CAPT. REED in *Naval Chron.* VII. 490 The curvature of the keel and the flaunching sides .. render it almost impossible to be upset.

1803 *Ibid.* IX. 283 The flaunching, or spreading form of the boat..gives her a considerable bearing.

Flanconade (flæ·ŋkŏnēi·d). *Fencing.* Also 7 flancanade, -konade, 9 flanconnade. [a. F. *flanconade*, f. *flanc*: see FLANK.] A thrust in the flank or side.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 68 Observe—how true it bends! Ah! for a pass in flanconade! 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* II. ii, Sa! sa! defend flankonade, madam. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Hah! thrust in tierce parried .. then flankonade .. and a palpable hit. 1889 POLLOCK etc. *Fencing* ii. (Badm. Libr.) 53 This is the famous thrust known as flanconnade or *tierment d'octave*.

attrib. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* iv. 74 This flanconade thrust cannot be well made use of, unless [etc.].

† Fla·ndan. *Obs.* [Of unknown origin; some of the quots. suggest that it was supposed to be originally a term of fortification.] A part of a lady's head-dress (see quots.).

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Monté la haut, and Palisade, Sorti, Flandan .. Burgoigne, Jardiné, Cornett. — *Fop-Dict.* 18 *Flandan*, a kind of Pinner joyning with the Bonnet. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III xlvi. 375 Great Ladies..with their Flandan, Top-knots and Sultana's. 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 10 s. v. *Apparel*, A Flandan is a kind of Pinner join'd with a Cornet. *Ibid.* 425 s. v. *Top-knots*, Will it not be convenient to attack your Flandan first, says the Maid? More Anger yet? still Military Terms?

† Fla·nderkin. *Obs.* (See also FLOUNDERKIN and FLANDRICAN *a.*) [f. next + -KIN.]

1. An inhabitant of Flanders, a Fleming. Also *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) = Flemish. *Obs.*

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Lett. Bp. Burnet* I. 32 Till we are in the Condition of the Flanderkin Towns, he need not urge us with their Practice and Example. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 432 The Flanderkins have laid a duty of 3 guilders upon every £100 of Irish wool that is imported there. 1810 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* III. xv. 342 The Flanderkins .. suddenly giving way with cries of terror. 1821 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* Ser. II. ii. 8 But Flanderkins they have nae skill To lead a Scottish force, man.

2. *slang.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flanderkin*, a very large Fat Man or Horse. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 63 Florikins are amongst the *nondescripta* .. in ornithology .. You read of them .. under the name, I believe, of Flanderkins.

Flanders (flɑ·ndəz). [ad. Du. *Vlaanderen* pl.; the name of an ancient countship now divided between Belgium, France, and Holland.]

†1. Short for: a. *Flanders-lace*; b. *Flanders-horse*.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 Four Cushion-Cloths are scarce enough, Of Point, and Flanders. 1718 CIBBER *Nonjuror* II. ii, I oes he keep his Chariot and Berlin, with six flouncing Flanders?

2. *attrib.* as *Flanders chest, flax, lace* (whence *-laced*), *mare, shape, wagon.* b. **Flanders brick** = *Bath-brick*; †**Flanders colour.** ?tawny orange; **Flanders counter**: see COUNTER *sb.*³ 3; †**Flanders-fortunes, -pieces** (see quots.); †**Flanders tile** (*a*) = *Flanders brick*; (*b*) = *Dutch tile.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Flanders-brick.* 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 401 *Flanders Bricks*, commonly called Bath bricks. [1433 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 140 Unam cistam Flaundr'.] 1460 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 365 De j *flandyrs kist, 3s.* 1652 *Inv. T. Teanby of Barton-on-Humber* (*N. W. Linc. Gloss.*), One fflaunders chist. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. xii. 338 His standard an unicorn silver ermine .. and his pensils *Flanders colour. 1557 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 158 In the Halle ij *flanders counters wth ther carpetts xx^s. 1842 MCCULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* s.v. *Flax*, *Flanders or Dutch flax is..of the finest quality. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Flanders-fortunes*, of small Substance. 1664 *Newsman* 26 May in Mrs. Palliser *Lace* vii. 102 A black lute-string gown with a black *Flanders lace. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 With a broad Flanders Lace below. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2170/4 An open *Flanders-lac'd Neck-cloth. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. 505 A stubborne Nagge of Galloway .. or a *Flaunders Mare. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, A wheel-carriage .. dragged by eight long-tailed Flanders mares. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Flanders-pieces*, Pictures that look fair at a distance, but coarser near at Hand. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* III. i, He lov'd that *Flanders shape, that lump of Earth And Phlegm together. 1544 *Liber Magnus C. C. C. Oxon.* (MS.), Impensa sacelli It' pro oleo et *flawnderstele ad mundanda candelabra sacelli, iiij d. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 b, To beate in powder Bricke, or Flaunders Tyle. 1600-1 *Trinity Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 483 Flaunders tyles to paue the chimney in the .. great chamber. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Flanders Wagon*, a wagon suited to the transport of all light stores.

† Fla·ndrican, *a. Obs.* Also **Flandrikan.** [f. prec. + -IC + -AN; but prob. an etymologizing alteration of FLANDERKIN.] = FLEMISH.

1800 J. MILNER *Lett. Prebendary* (1813) 165 John Hooper ..married a Flandrican woman. 1824 M'CULLOCH *Highl. & W. Isles Scotl.* I. 57 It is in vain .. to affect to despise it as Tudesque or Flandrikan (in style of architecture).

† Fla·ndrish, *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4-5 flaunderich, -drissh(e, -dryssh, 9 flaundrish. [f. as prec. + -ISH.] = FLEMISH.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 272 Vp on his heed a fflaundryssh beuere hat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 480 The Gentlemans seruant, a Flandrish Fleming. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 234 In rich apparel of the antique flaundrish cut.

† Flane. *Obs.* Forms: 1-4 flan, 3-4 flon, 4-5 flone, 5-9 *Sc.* flane, 5-6 flain(e, (6 flayn). [OE. *flán* masc. and fem. = ON. *fleinn* masc.,

cognate with OE. *flá*: see FLO. The word survived longest in Sc.; otherwise the normal form would have been *flone*.] An arrow.

Beowulf 2438 (Gr.) Syððan hyne Hæðcyn of hornbogan his freawine flane geswencte. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 71 (Gr.) Þurh flanes flyht. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 7 Þe flan þe of luue fleoð. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1161 At vche [þat] wende vndir wande wapped a flone. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iv. 152 His bow he bent, ane flane with fedderis gray He haillit to the heid. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 32 Ane flaine lat fle with bow in tyme of neid. 1724 *Poems on Royal Company of Archers* 34 Burnished swords and whizzing flanes.

Flanel, obs. form of FLANNEL.

‖ **Flânerie** (flan'rĭ). [F. *flânerie*, f. *flâner* to lounge, saunter idly.] The disposition or practice of an idler or lounger.

1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. vii. (1876) 371 Intellectual flânerie. 1875 H. JAMES *Transatl. Sketches* 126 The aimless flânerie which leaves you free to follow capriciously every hint of entertainment.

‖ **Flâneur** (flanör). [F. *flâneur*, f. *flâner*: see prec.] A lounger or saunterer, an idle 'man about town'.

1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* vi. 236 He will affect a knowledge of London life that only comes to the regular flâneur after years of active experience. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 149 An existence which makes the life of the Paris flâneurs look very poor indeed.

Flang (flæŋ). A two-pointed pick used by miners.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Flang, obs. and dial. pa. t. of FLING *v.*

Flange (flændʒ), *sb.* [See FLANCH *sb.*²]

1. A widening or branching out; the part that widens out: †**a.** in a pan; **b.** in a metallic vein.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 320/2 The top that goes out wider than the bottom, is called the Flang of the Pan. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I j b, *Flange* [is] a Place where a Vein takes a run out of Course into one, and sometimes both Sides, insomuch that the Ore lies more scattered. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Flange*, applied to a vein widening.

2. A projecting flat rim, collar, or rib, used to strengthen an object, to guide it, to keep it in place, to facilitate its attachment to another object, or for other purposes.

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Flange*, those Side Pieces that are cast on to Iron Pipes or Barrels to screw 'em fast, or to hang 'em by. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal.* II. 247 At each end of this cylinder there is a deep flange or margin. 1838 SIMMS *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 70 The flange or rib on the tire shall not project more than one inch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 207/1 The whole are firmly secured by two metal flanges .. which are tightly screwed up.

3. Hence **a.** Any rim or projecting surface. **b.** A flattened-out disc. Also, *blank-flange.*

1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The rim of metal round the mouth of gun caps used with percussion muskets is called a flange. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Flange*, the brim of a hat. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV, *Flange*, a plate for covering..the end of a pipe or cylinder.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flange-coupling, -joint*; *flange-maker*; **flange-bushing** (see quot.); **flange-pipe** (*U.S.*), pipe in sections with flanges for fixing together; **flange-pulley**, a flanged pulley; **flange-rail**, (*a*) a rail with a flanged base; (*b*) *U.S.* (see quot. 1864); **flange-wheel**, a flanged wheel.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV, **Flange Bushing*, a flange carrying a shell which acts as a bushing to a hole. *Ibid.*, **Flange Coupling*, a device for connecting pipes at any angle from 0° to 90°. 1864 WEBSTER, **Flange-joint*, a joint in pipes etc. made by two flanges bolted together. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV, **Flange Pipe*, **Flange Pulley*. 1864 WEBSTER, **Flange-rail*, a rail having on one side a flange to keep wheels, etc., from running off. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Flange Rail*, a flat-bottomed or flat rail, as distinguished from a double-headed rail.

Flange (flændʒ), *v.* [See FLANCH *v.*; in senses 2 and 3 f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To widen out. Also, with *out.*

1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss., Flange*, or flange out, to spread, diverge, to increase in width or breadth. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 167 The east-end of a church .. as it flanges out in three wide terraces.

2. To take the form of a flange. (In recent Dicts.).

3. *trans.* To supply with a flange, attach a flange to, form a flange upon.

1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* 92 By flanging either the barrel or end plate.

Flanged (flændʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb.] Made or fitted with a flange.

1797 J. CURR *Coal Viewer & Engine Builder* 51 The angle of the flanged end of the communicating pipes. 1852 T. WRIGHT *Celt, Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 166 Flanged tiles were not unfrequently used for this purpose.

Flanger (flæ·ndʒəɹ). [f. FLANGE *v.* + -ER ¹.]

1. (See quot.)

1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Flangers*, also called 'boiler-smiths', are men, in the shipbuilding industry, who bend the plate edges where angles cannot be made to fit.

2. *U.S.* A vertical iron or steel bar for scraping snow and ice from the inside of rail-heads to make room for the wheel-flanges (*Standard Dict.*).

Flanging (flæ·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLANGE *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. FLANGE.

1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 150 It will bear punching and flanging like a sheet of copper. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* vi. 105 To facilitate the flanging.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flanging-hammer, -machine, -press.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/1 *Flanging-machine.* 1884 *Ibid.* IV, *Flanging Hammer*, a machine for turning flanges on sheet-metal for boilers, tanks [etc.]. *Ibid., Flanging Press.*

Flanging (flæ·ndʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] That flanges or has a flange.

1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* 152 The house-fly's proboscis..has a broad or flanging end.

Flank (flæŋk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **flanc**, 4–7 **flanke**, (4 **flaunke, flawnkke**), 6–7 **flanck**(e, 5– **flank.** [a. F. *flanc*, = Pr. *flanc*, It. *fianco* (Sp., Pg. *flanco*, only in transferred senses, appears to be from French) :—pop. Lat. **flancum.*

The ulterior etymology is disputed. The most probable hypothesis appears to be that it is adopted from the Teut. word which appears in OHG. *hlancha, lanka*, MDu. *lanke*, early ME. LONKE; instances of Romanic *fl-* from Teut. *hl-* are believed to occur in some proper names, as F. *Floovent*, med.L. *Flodoardus*. Diez regarded the word as a nasalized form of the L. *flaccus* flaccid, comparing, for the development of sense, Ger. *weiche* flank from *weich* soft; but no adj. **flancus* is known in L. or Rom.]

I. As denoting a part of the body.

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal or a man between the ribs and the hip.

a 1100 *Prudentius Glosses* cited by Napier in *Academy* XLV. 457 *Ilia*, flances. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9247 Schuldir and side and flaunke also. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 269 Þou muste ordeyne..fastnyngis tofore & bihinde & in hise flankis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* iv. iv. Pij b, The .x. place is in the flankes for the rupture. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 187 The poore jawde .. Which hath no fleshe on his flancs. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* i. i, Charge her home in the flank. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 387 The Hedgehog hath his Back-sides and Flanks set with strong and sharp prickles. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 127 Which made his horse's flanks to smoke. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 532 They [marking-irons] may have been employed to brand the flanks of colts and cattle.

b. A part of the same sold as *thick* or *thin flank.*

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. 289 Take a piece of thin flank of beef and bone it.

c. in *Arachnida* and *Crustacea*: The *pleura* or side of the tergum and thorax.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 202 The flancs (*pleuræ*)..have mutually approximated and become united..If the carapace is raised in a crab, the flancs or pleuræ are seen beneath.

†**2.** The belly; the womb. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 738 An olyphaunt hath tetys vnder the breste: and the maare in the flanke bitwene the thyes behynde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 They bere them ii yere in their flankes.

3. In the *Leather* trade: That part of the hide or skin which covered the flank of the animal.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Flank* 3. The thin portion of a skin of leather. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* I. i. 38 The parts of hides are called butts, backs, flanks, etc.

4. *pl.* (See quots.) [Cf. F. *mal de flancs.*]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flanks* (among Farriers) a Wrench, Crick, Stroke or other Grief in the Back of a Horse; also a kind of Pleurisy, proceeding from his being over-run with too much Blood. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flanks* in farriery, a wrench or any other grief in the back of a horse.

II. Transferred uses (with gen. sense 'side'.)

5. *gen.* The side or lateral part of anything, e.g. of a building, a mountain, etc.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 17 When the Face of the Building is narrow, and the Flank deep. *Ibid.* 29 They [i. e. Pilasters] are commonly narrower in Flank, then in Front. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 674 So long, that mountains have arisen since With cities on their flanks. 1892 WOODWARD & BURNETT *Heraldry* II. 687 *Flanks* (F. *flancs*) the sides of the escucheon.

6. *Mil.* The extreme left or right side of an army or body of men in military formation; a wing. †*A flank* (see also AFLANK), *in flank*: at the side. *To turn the flank* (of an enemy): see TURN.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* I ij b, The Master of the ordinaunce..did gall them with hailshot..and certeyn other gunners with there peces, a flanke, from our Rerewarde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1309 Whilest he and his horsemen gave the charge on the flanke of their battaille. 1600 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 33 He drew vpp that squadron..to chardge them in fflancke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 570 He scarce Had ended, when to Right and Left the Front Divided, and to either Flank retird. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 69 Whoever offers to approach between these towers, is exposed to be taken in flank and slain. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flank en potence* is any part of the right or left wing formed at a right angle with the line. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 316 The enemy having it thus in their power to throw their whole force upon both flanks of this army. 1844 H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 271 They..were taken in flank by a troop of cavalry.

7. *Fortification.* Any part of a work so disposed as to defend another by a flanking fire; *esp.* the part of a bastion reaching from the curtain to the face and defending the opposite face.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, It must have.. store of ordnance, that from every flank May scour the outward curtains of the fort. 1672 LACEY tr. *Tacquett's Milit. Archit.* iii. 4 The flanques of the Bulwork and Courtine. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 The Ditch is doubly Palisadoed, with very good Flanks within. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Flank of the Courtine* or Second Flank, is that part of the Courtine, between the Flank, and the Point where the Fichant Line of Defence ends. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Fortification, Flanks of the Bastion* are the parts between the faces and the curtain. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. v. 364 At the flanks of the bastions.

8. In other technical uses: **a.** *Arch.* (See quot. 1874). **b.** *Mech.* (See quot. 1842).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Flank*, the straight part of the tooth of a wheel which receives the impulse. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/1 *Flank* (Architecture) the haunch of an arch; the shoulder between the crown and the springing.

III. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flank-piece*; (senses 6, 7) as *flank attack, company, defence, file, fire, march, movement, officer*; *flank-wise* adv. Also, **flank-bone**, the ilium or haunch-bone; **flank-wall**, a side wall.

1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Flank-attack*..one of the modes of attack whereby the side or flank of an army.. is attacked. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. xvi. 351 Os Innominatum..which some term..the *Flank-bone. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 324 The *flank companies of the 29th, 43rd and 52nd Regiments. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 150 If the church is not built on a plan favourable to *flank defence. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Flank-files* are the two first men on the right and the two last men on the left, telling downwards from the right. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 331 Be prepared, particularly with your *flank fire every morning. 1866 E. B. HAMLEY *Operat. War* vi. 404 Thus Bulow's march to the field of Waterloo was a *flank march. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 39 In the *flank movements of ranks by three's or by two's. 1601 COTGR., *Soubspoictrine*, the *flanke-peece, or bottome of the brisket of an Oxe, &c. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 If the House had stood by it self, then we might have had light to the Stairs from the *Flank Wall. 1819 REES *Cycl., Flank-walls*, in Engineery, are the same with wing or return-walls of a lock or bridge. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 148 He pursued them, and charged them *flank-wise. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 279 Battalions of infantry which.. Mentschikoff had been moving flankwise.

Flank (flæŋk), *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **flaunke**, 6 **flanke**, 9 *dial.* **vlank.** [Cf. FLAKE *sb.*², of which this may be a nasalized form; Sw. has (*snö*)*flanka* a snowflake.] = FLAKE *sb.*² 2.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 954 Felle flaunkes of fyr & flakes of soufre. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 148/1 His companie..carried vpon the ends of their poles flankes of fier. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, The vlanks was blowin all over the place.

Flank (flæŋk), *v.* Also 6–7 **flanck**(e, **flanke**, (7 **flanque**). [f. FLANK *sb.*¹ Cf. Fr. *flanquer.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To shoot on the flank or sideways; to deliver a raking fire. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* N vij, Loopholes as well for shooting directly foorthward as for flankyng at hand.

2. *trans.* To guard, protect, strengthen, or defend on the flank.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 36 A brasen wall, Which mote the feebled Britons strongly flancke Against the Picts. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 70 Some do vse to flanke the two sides of the battell with sleeues of shot. 1608 GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 464 The Brittons horse that flanked the armie, growes amazed, and leaues the foote naked. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 34 A Castle..flanckt with Ordnance. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 215 The Walls are very broad, and flank'd with Towers. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xxvi, Our perfum'd prey flank'd with rocks, did close in covert lay. 1704 *Hymn Vict.* lx, This Wing the Woods may flank, the Castle that. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 95 A strong intrenchment, flanked with bastions. *a* 1837 H. T. COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 409 The parts of the wall do not well flank each other. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 385 It was flanked throughout its length by towers at equal distances of two hundred feet.

fig. 1680 J. SCOTT *Serm.* Wks. 1718 II. 24 We cannot .. Flank and Rear our Discourses with Military Allusions. 1757 *Monitor* No. 100 P 8 Ambitious men flank and fortify one crime with another. 1884 *Chr. World* 25 Dec. 995/1 Flanking himself with an apt quotation from the Psalms.

absol. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial*, App. 11. Fortified with a gallant Parrapet well flanking. 1672 LACEY tr. *Tacquett's Milit. Archit.* iii. 4 Each part of the Fortification must flanque and be flanqued.

3. To menace or attack the flank of; to take in flank. Of artillery: To fire sideways upon, to rake.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 123 Flancking and scouring all the ditch with their harquebussie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. 564 Beaten back affront, beset behind, flanked on the sides .. and environned round. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 40 The Enemy had, from hence, very much flank'd the Right of the Approaches. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* I. 29 One of our own guns .. unhappily missing that object, the ball flanked our own trenches. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i, An advanced angle..with shot-holes for flanking the door-way.

absol. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 70 To leave no enemy in the rear to march after, and so to flank or offend.

†**b.** To place (artillery, a battery) on the flank, for either attack or defence. *Obs. rare.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 They had moored up the Galley, and by it raised up a platform, whereupon they had flanked 25 Pieces of Ordnance.

4. To take up or be posted in a position at the flank of; to be placed or situated on either side of. Also pass., *To be flanked by* or *with*: to have situated or stationed on the flanks or sides.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. II. xvi, Prostrate Meads,

With Forrests flanck'd, where shade to darkness grew. *a* 1748 C. PITT *Ep. to Mr. Spence* 34 Where stately colonades are flank'd with trees. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 188 A well made road .. flanked on each side by very high hills. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xv, These viands being flanked by a bottle of spirits & a pot of porter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 23 High mountains flanked us on either side. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. § 3. 231 A mountain, flanked by real precipices.

†b. *intr.* To occupy a flank position, border *on* or *upon*. *Obs.*

1604 GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 192 Ten others [embrasures] .. flanke vppon the approches. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Milford-haven* Rem. (1759) I. 417 That Side which flanks on the Sea and Haven needs no Art to fortify it. 1828 WEBSTER, *Flank*, v. i. to be posted on the side.

5. *trans.* To march past or go round the flank of; in quot. *transf.*

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 2/3 Did they flank the snow and go round to the right, or did they bring the whole avalanche down on top of them?

b. *U.S. slang.* To dodge, etc. (see quot.)

1872 DE VERE *Americanisms* v. 286 The term *to flank*, which, from the strategy of the generals, descended in the mouth of privates to very lowly..meanings. When the men wished to escape the attention of pickets and guards by slipping past them, they said they *flanked* them; drill and detail and every irksome duty was *flanked*, when it could be avoided by some cunning trick. Soon..the poor farmer was *flanked* out of his pig and his poultry.

6. In various nonce-uses. a. To strike on the flank or side. b. Of a ship: To present the flank or broadside to (a gale). c. *To flank down*: to bring *down* upon the flanks or hips.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 501 As the said wind may flanke it on the side. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (end), Flanking down his Arms close to his Ribs, hoping to save his Body. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 298 For this assault should either quarter feel, Again to flank the tempest she might reel.

Hence **Flanking** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/3 There is a Flanking Line which runs from the Round Tower. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. iii, The flanking guns dismounted lie. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xc, Who poured in a flanking fire. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 294 When he has built his first flanking works, he wants to protect these works in the same way. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Oct., This distant flanking of their line of communication made the defences that they raised all the easier to examine. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 508 The flanking turrets.

Flank (flæŋk), *v.*2 [Onomatopœic; cf. *flick*, *spank*.] *trans.* To whip with a light, sudden stroke, to flick; also, to crack (a whip).

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii, He then, taking up the driving whip, flanked a fly from the opposite wall. 1833 *Anglo-sapphic Ode* in Whibley *Cap and Gown* 136 Kicks up a row, gets drunk or flanks a tandem-Whip out of window. 1861 MRS. PENNY *Romance Dull Life* vii. 52 He still eased his feelings by flanking everything in the room with a very dusty pocket-handkerchief.

†Flankard. *Obs. Hunting.* [a. OF. (*noeud*) *flancard*, f. *flanc* FLANK. Cf. FLANCARD.] See quot. 1576; also ? *transf.* a wound in the side.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 29 Some preuye wounde festred with a fylthy firy flankard. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 128 Two [knottes or nuttes] whiche are in the flankes of the Deare and are called flankardes. 1616 in BULLOKAR.

Flanked (flæŋkt), *ppl. a.*1 [f. FLANK *v.* + -ED1.] In senses of the vb.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flanked Angle*, the Angle made by the two Faces of the Bastion. *Ibid.*, *Flank'd* or *Double Tenaille*. See *Tenaille*. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 44 The barbette batteries must be established in the flanked angles of the bastions.

Flanked (flæŋkt), *ppl. a.*2 [f. FLANK *sb.*1 + -ED 2.] Having a flank or flanks: only with defining word, as *full-flanked*.

1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 223 He's broad buttock'd and full flanck'd.

Flanker (flæŋkəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 6 **flancker**, 7 **flankier**. [f. FLANK *v.*1 + -ER1.]

1. A fortification projecting so as to flank or defend another part, or to command the flank of an assailing enemy.

1550-1 EDWARD VI. *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 307 Also for flankers at the kepe of Guisnes willed to be made. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 181 The west-gate, wherein were four pieces of ordnance, and two in the flanker. 1698 FRYER *E. India & Persia* 59 The Castle is seated towards the bottom of the Bay, commanding it every way from the Points and Flankiers. 1753 J. BOWDOIN *Let. to Franklin* 12 Nov. in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) II. 317 *note*, At each corner a flanker, in which is a couple of canon. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xv, Embattled high and proudly towered, Shaded by ponderous flankers.

†2. A cannon posted so as to flank a position. *Obs.*

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 107 The flankers then in murdring holes that lay Went of and slew, God knowes stout men enow. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1191/2 Capteine Vaughan..entered the ditches, and viewed the flankers; whereupon the French shot off the same flankers.

3. One posted or stationed on either flank. a. *Mil.* One of a detachment of skirmishers thrown out on the flanks of an army when marching, to guard the line of march. Usually *pl.* [=F. *flanqueur*.]

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 159 Setting out his flankers in severall places. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxi. (1643) 16 The Pikes being the Flanquers. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 96 With a few flankers or riflemen outside the whole. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 52 Their services as scouts and flankers proved invaluable.

b. In non-military uses.

1827 LADY MORGAN *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* I. 219 Lady Honoria was still excluded..by a blockade of carriages, and her old flanker the Castleknock. 1893 *Standard Dict.*, *Flanker* 2. In grouse-driving, one of the men walking on the flanks of the line of drivers, to keep the birds in the desired line of flight.

4. Anything which flanks or adjoins laterally: *esp.* a. a side-wall of a courtyard; a wing of a building; †b. a side-piece of timber; c. a side-piece of armour (see quot. 1659), = FLANCARD; †d. a footpath by the side of a highway, a side-walk; e. one of the side horses in a three-horse vehicle.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. liv. 377* To make them [citron-trees] a hood and flankers of Bay trees. 1611 COTGR., *Flanchere*, A flanker, side peece, or flanking peece of timber, in building. 1631 EARL CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) III. 102 He bwylding..an english howse..with 2 fflankers. 1659 TORRIANO, *Fiancari*, flankers, or sidepieces for an armed man or barbed horse. 1682 WOOD *Life* (1894) III. 25 The highway..pitched..the middle part with peebles, and the two collaterals or flankers with hard white stone. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to D. Terry* 29 Oct. in *Lockhart*, The front of the house is now enclosed by a court-yard wall with flankers of 100 feet. 1879 O'DONOVAN in *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/1 While the central animal is..running along a deep narrow cutting, the flankers are on the top of high banks on either side; or *vice versa*.

Fla·nker, *sb.*2 [f. FLANKER *v.*2] (See quots.)

1840 GOSSE *Canadian Nat.* 11 They..throw out lighted fragments, 'flankers', as they are called. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flanker*, a spark of fire. *West.*

Flanker (flæŋkəɹ), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. FLANKER *sb.*1; cf. however Du. *flankeeren*, ad. F. *flanquer* to FLANK.]

1. *trans.* To support or protect on the flanks; to defend or command from a flanker; to strengthen with flankers.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 96 At euery angle of the battell..a good squadron of Muskets..to flanker it euery way. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 191 He began his first peece of fortification, vpon a Rocke which flankers the Kings Castle. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. 233 The ground .. was flankerd from the Earles quarter by the Cannon. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 40 The City is compassed with a thick Stone Wall, flanker'd and moated about. 1721-1800 in BAILEY, To *Flanker*, to fortify the Walls of a City with Bulwarks or Countermures.

fig. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* II. i. § 27. 433 The Philosopher also flanckers this intention of ours. 1621 EARL CORK in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 18 This purchase will..secure and flanker yt [property] in tyme of trouble.

2. *intr.* To make an attack on the flank.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 619 One of these great mounts he cast up directly against the face of the towne, and the other at a corner of the same, to flanker alongst the wall. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20 Where those sharp winds do rather flanker than blow fully opposite upon our plantations.

Hence Fla·nkered *ppl. a.*

1860 WHITTIER *Truce of Pis.* 18 The grim, flankered block-house, bound With bristling palisades.

†Fla·nker, *v.*2 *Obs.* [f. FLANK *sb.*2 + -ER 5; cf. *flacker*, *flicker*.] *intr.* To sparkle. Hence **Fla·nkering** *ppl. a.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphes*, etc. 127 The fits of love And flanckring sparkes of Cupids fire. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 49 By flanckeryng flame of firie love, to cinders men are worne.

Flanky: see FLUNKEY.

Flann: see FLAN.

Flannel (flæ·nĕl), *sb.* Forms: 6-8, 9 (*dial.*) flan(n)en, 6-7 flan(n)ing, flan(n)ell, (7 flannion), 7, 9 (*dial.*) flannin, 8 *Sc.* flainen, 6- flannel. [Of uncertain etymology. App. first recorded in Eng., whence the continental forms were prob. adopted: F. *flanelle* (late 17th c.), It. *frannella*, *frenella*, *fiannella*. Sp. *flanela*, *franela*, Pg. *farinella* (? influenced by *farinha* flour), Ger. *flanell* (1715), Du. *flanel*, *flenel*. As flannel was already in 16th c. a well-known production of Wales, a Welsh origin for the word seems antecedently likely. Some scholars have conjectured that the form *flannen* is the original, and is a corruption of Welsh *gwlanen* 'a flannel' (O. Pughe), f. *gwlân* wool (=Ir. *olann*:—OCeltic **ulanā*:—older **wlanā*). This is plausible, but involves some difficulties: the Welsh word is not originally a name for the material, but (as is indicated by its formation with the individualizing suffix *-en*) means literally an article or piece of material made of wool; and the assumed change of *flannen* into *flannel* is perh. less explicable than would be the contrary change, which might be ascribed to the analogy of *linen*, *woollen*. Another suggestion is that the word is an AF. diminutive of OF. *flaine* blanket or coverlet.]

1. An open woollen stuff, of various degrees of fineness, usually without a nap.

1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 94 For iiij yerdes of fflanell..iiij *s.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. ii. § 1 99 She found Dorus, apparelled in flanen. 1597 T. J. *Serm. Paules C.* 54 Thou shalt haue course flaning to be thy best attyre. 1652 *Sessions Rec. Wenlock* 9 Aug. in Jackson & Burne *Shropsh. Folk-lore* xxxii. (1883) 480 John Eavens badger of flanen. 1677-8 MARVELL *Corr.* cccxxii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 581 Greater penaltyes upon those that do not bury in flannell. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 212 Flannel is scarce necessary or convenient on this side old Age. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 153 Had..their sarks, instead o' creeshie flannen, Been snaw-white seventeen hunder linnen! 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 69 Mr. Priessnitz expects all his patients to leave off wearing flannel..next to the body. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* s. v. *Flannel*, Such [Flannels] as have the pile raised on one side ..are termed Raised Flannels; when both sides are so covered they are Double-raised Flannels.

b. *pl.* Different kinds of flannel; flannel goods in general.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 Logwood..wherewith divers Dyers..dye..Caps, Flannels. 1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seale* 21 All Worsteds and Flannins within these Townes and their Suburbs. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 401 In Ireland a few varieties of low flannels and coatings, called Galways, are manufactured from Irish grown wool.

†c. With reference to the obligation of burying in woollen (18 & 19 Chas. II, c. 4): A shroud. *Obs.*

a 1683 OLDHAM *Sat.* in *Poems & Transl.* (1684) 174 He could not save Enough to purchase Flannel, and a Grave. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 320/1 If they escape the Wooden Tenement and Flannel.

d. Ludicrously used to designate a Welshman.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 172 I am not able to answer the Welsh flannel.

2. *pl.* a. Underclothing made of flannel; also, pieces of flannel used for bandages, etc.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 296 Having .. my flannels taken off my legs. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 17 Apr., She forgot to pack up my flannels. 1841 EMERSON *Nat., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 274 A universe in slippers and flannels.

b. Garments of flannel, for boating, cricket etc.: *to get* or *receive one's flannels* (see quot. 1889).

1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* ix, He had worn cricketing flannels. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 24 Aug. 746/1 Careless schoolboys..lightly dressed in flannels. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Flannels* (Harrow), to get one's flannels is to obtain promotion to the school cricket, or football eleven.

3. (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 346/1 *Flannel*, the first stage in the manufacture of plain cloth.

4. *transf.* a. *Natural flannel* (see quot. 1856). b. In popular names of certain woolly-leaved plants: *Poor Man's Flannel* = ADAM'S FLANNEL; *Our Lord's* or *Our Saviour's Flannel*: *Ecticum vulgare* (Britten & H.). c. *slang* (see quot. 1823).

1823 'J. BEE' *Slang, Flannel* (warm), grog, punch, or gin-twist, with a dash of beer in. 1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* 265 *Flannel, Natural*, a harsh fibrous texture, sometimes found covering meadows, rocks, etc., after an inundation. It consists of the interwoven filaments of Confervæ, with adherent or entangled Diatomaceæ, Infusoria, crystals of carbonate of lime, etc.

5. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Made of flannel.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 164 A flanell peticoate. 1611 FLORIO, *Bambagina*, bumbasine. Also a flanell wastcote. 1618 BRATHWAIT *Rem. after Death, Descr. Death* v, He weares No mantle, flanning trowses. *a* 1700 ? DRYDEN *Suum cuique* In flannen robes the coughing ghost does walk. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Feb., I have just bespoke a flannel dress. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, In white flannel shirt and trousers.

b. In *nonce-uses*: Resembling flannel.

1764 WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) III. 9, I have little fevers every night, which bid me repair to a more flannel climate. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 186 A pair of flannel cheeks composed her face.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *flannel-maker*, *trade*, *-weaver*, *-weaving*; also †**flannel-act** (cf. 1 c); **flannel-cake**, a kind of thin griddle-cake; **flannel-flower**, **-plant**, the mullein; hence **flannel-leaf**; **flannel rash** (see quot.); **flannel-weed**, some water-plant.

1678 T. JONES *Of Heart & Soveraign* 403 (By a Canonical *Flannel Act) [it] must be buried out of the way, as useless. 1792 *Munchhausen's Trav.* xxix. 131 Ten thousand thousand Naples biscuits, crackers, buns, and *flannel-cakes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 114 Antique mullein's *flannel-leaves. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3776/4 John Judd..*Flannel-maker. 1848 W. A. BROMFIELD in *Phytologist* III. 598 *Verbascum thapsus*..from the texture of the leaves known here [Hampshire] sometimes as the '*flannel-plant'. 1888 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* iii. (1891) 41 The '*flannel rash' which Hutchinson and others have noticed on the chest..is another instance of an eruption due to clothing. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 292/1 Blankets, a special branch of the *flannel trade. *Ibid.* Nearly the whole population .. finds occupation in *flannel weaving. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 10/3 The rains..have put a little more water into the river, and there is not so much *flannel weed to contend with.

Flannel (flæ·nĕl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To wrap in flannel. b. To rub with flannel.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Our Parish* vi, The children were yellow-soaped and flannelled. *Ibid.*, *Tales* i, The second-floor front was scrubbed, and washed, and flannelled.

Hence **Fla·nnelled** *ppl. a.*

1784 J. BELKNAP *Belknap Papers* (1877) I. 383 She knows what it is to tend a flannelled pair of legs and hands. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Grimaldi* i, Joseph! they say thou'st left the stage, To..taste the flannell'd ease of age.

Flannelette (flæ·nĕlē·t). Also **flannellette**. [f. FLANNEL + -ETTE.] a. (See quot. 1882.) b. A cotton fabric, made in imitation of flannel.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Flannelette*, a description of a very soft Flannel, measuring 28 inches in width. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 3/1 Huge stacks of a poverty-stricken article called flannelette. 1893 *Lady* 17 Aug. 172/2 Flannelette is not flannel.

Flannelly (flæ·nĕli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Characteristic or of the nature of flannel; flannel-like. Also *fig.* (In quot. 1842 quasi-*adv.*)

c 1839 LANDOR *2nd. Convers. Southey & Landor* Wks. 1846 II. 174/1 The dreary hydropathy and flanelly voices of the swathed and sinewless. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 148 It [the wool] works more flannelly. 1889 H. A. DODDS *Rep. Paris Exhib.* 5 The sooty 'flannelly' appearance of the manipulation in some of the exhibits.

Flanning (flæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAN *v.* + -ING 1.] (See quots.)

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Flanning*, the internal splay of a window-jamb. 1852 RAINE *North Durham* referred to in *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc. 1862). 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 *Flanning* (Building), the internal flare of a window jamb. The *embrasure*. Or of a fireplace *Coving*.

Flanque, Flanqued *Her.*: see FLANCH *sb.*1

Flant, obs. form of FLAUNT.

†**Flanta·do.** *Obs.* [? f. FLAUNT *v.* with pseudo-Sp. ending.] ? Flaunting. Also *attrib.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Thee Troian nauye.. the sea salte foaming wyth braue flantadoe dyd harrow. 1594 [see FIRKING].

†**Flantitanting,** *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [A reduplicated formation on *flanting* = FLAUNTING. Cf. FLAUNT-TANT.] Flaunting.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 71 In that flourishing flantitanting goutie omega fist.

Flap (flæp), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **flappe** (6 **flepe**), 7–8 **flapp**, 5– **flap.** [f. next vb.; cf. Du. *flap* blow, fly-flapper, lid of a can.]

I. The action of the vb. FLAP.

†**1.** A blow, slap, stroke. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8084 With fauchouns, axes and battes, Ich gaue other sori flappes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 67 This freke .. Preched of penaunces .. And flappes of scourges. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 206, I shalle lene you a flap, My strengthe for to kythe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 382 Thair freikis fell with mony fercie flap.

b. A blow given with something broad and loose (cf. 2). Also *fig.* †*A flap with a fox tail*: *fig.* ? a contemptuous dismissal; a trivial rebuke (cf. FLAP *v.* 2 d).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 38 So that he [the lawyer] gaineth alwaies .. whereas the other get a warme Sonne often tymes, and a flappe with a Foxe taile, for all that euer thei haue spente. 1598 FLORIO, *Faggiolata*, a flim-flam tale .. a flap with a foxetaile. 1653 A. WILSON *Inconst. Lady* III. i, Liquorish flies do sometimes meet with flaps. 1727 *Will of S. Jackson*, If the Beadle make any demand .. send him away with a Flapp of a Fox taile. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 17 This Flapper is .. employed .. to give him a soft Flap on his Eyes. 1727 GAY *Lady & Wasp* 8 The slightest flap a fly can chase. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 84 (1740) 75, I found another Flap for the House of Peers.

2. 'The motion of something broad and loose' (J.), as a wing or a fly-flapper; the noise produced by its motion, or by contact with some other object. Cf. FLAP *v.* 5.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 9 The flap of a swan's wing would break a man's leg. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxii, The flap of the banners, that flit as they're borne. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* ix, The flap of their wings must have been gracious in the ear of the famished prophet. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 152, I can hear the flap and snort of the dogs' nostrils. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 226 A gnat can execute many thousand flaps of its little wings in a second.

II. Concrete uses.

†**3.** Something broad to strike with; *esp.* a fly-flapper. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163 Flappe, instrumente to smyte wythe flyys. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 2 In his hande he bare a flap for flyes. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* v. Argt. L iv b, Ye game called Cœstus (which is fighting with bagges or flappes of leather hanging by stringes, wherin is either lead or sand). 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, The butchers wyves .. stood with theire flapps in theire hands like fanns. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 19 A young Man with a Flap came up to my side, and flapt me gently on the Right Ear.

4. 'Anything that hangs broad and loose, fastened only by one side' (J.).

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1166 With a flap afore his eye. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 36 Thou greene Sarcenet flap for a sore eye. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 131 The lesser .. having small roundish flapps on either side of the body. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4058/6 A Negro Boy .. the Flap of one of his Ears being cut off. 1849 PARKMAN *Oregon Tr.* (1872) 192, I put aside the leather flap that covered the low opening. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* x, [He] gave him a letter with a black M on the envelope flap.

b. A pendant portion of a garment, hat, or cap. Hence applied to the garment or hat itself (*slang*).

1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Flappe of a gowne, *cappe*. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 11 His coat was greene .. Turned ouer with a flappe. 1632 SHERWOOD, The flap, or back point of a friers cowle, *cabuër*. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 64 We spread abroad the Flaps of our Coats. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 Sept., An armfull of y^m^ he took home, covering them with one flap of his Gown. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis*, The flap of his breeches dangled between his legs. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Phillips* Nov., An old-fashioned suit of clothes, with long flaps to a waistcoat [etc.]. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 18 The old-fashioned shift with flaps. 1892 C. T. DENT *Mountaineering* iv. 104 Tying the flaps of his hat over his ears.

c. Of a saddle; also *transf.*

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 95 A geological saddle, having one thin and partly metamorphosed flap only on the east side. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 142/1 The saddle .. consists of the tree .. the seat, the skirts, and the flaps.

d. The tail of a crustacean.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 373 The spawn .. sticks to the barbs under the flap, or more properly the tail [of the crab]. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 173 The terminal flap of this gigantic crustacean was .. continuous.

e. (See quot.)

1669 HACKE *Orig. Voy.* (1699) III. 62 Penguins .. have neither Feathers nor Wings, but only two Fins or Flaps, wherewith they are helped to swim.

5. Something broad and flat, hanging or working (vertically) on or as on a hinge.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Biforis, Bifore fenestræ* .. with two flappes. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 103 P 9 One Table, the Flap broken. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 140 He makes each sail .. to consist of six or eight flaps or vanes .. moving upon hinges. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, It [the cellar] had a great black wooden flap or shutter. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 71 The first and second class men .. should be trained to fire at 300 and 400 yards with the flap of back-sight down. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. iv. 27 There was a table .. one flap of it was gone altogether.

b. A valve. *Tide flap*: a valve used to shut off the tide-water from a sewer.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 151, *c*, *c*, are the valves or flaps. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Flap*, the leather or valve of a pump. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 A Collection of Sanitary Iron work, such as .. tide flaps, &c. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 1/3 We descend to the other side of the 'flap'—the men's term for a 'penstock'.

c. *Anat.* †(*a*) The epiglottis. *Obs.* (*b*) In fishes: The operculum or gill-cover; a similar cover for the nostril.

c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* H iv, Agaynst al grefes in the flap beinge in the mouth whyche couereth the wind pipe. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1224 The cover or flap of the throat, *epiglossis*. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 37 They fill their mouth with water, then throw it backwards with so much force as to lift open the great flap, and force it out behind. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 637 Nostrils of *Raia lemprieri*, with nasal flaps reverted.

d. One of the floats of a paddle-wheel.

1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi, The Ensign's arms were working up and down .. like the flaps of a paddle wheel.

6. Something broad and loose, irrespectively of connexion with anything else; *esp.* an overlying layer; a broad piece of any material.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 187 We are all framed of flaps and patches and of so shapelesse and diverse a contexture, that [etc.]. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1875) 474 A rump or a flap of mutton were a fee For Jove's own breakfast. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 The damn'd fat flaps of shoulders of mutton. 1843 THACKERAY *Contrib. to 'Punch'* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 145 The flap of a shoulder of mutton .. I ate cold. 1848 — *Bk. Snobs* i, We .. had flaps of bread for plates. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 5/2 Large flaps of swine's flesh .. make their appearance at breakfast. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 114 The great flaps of cork on the cortex of Boswellia papyrifera. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Flap* (thieves), sheet lead for roofs.

b. A large, broad mushroom. Also FLAB.

1743 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 598 The thin Filament is that to which the Edges of the Head of the Mushroom adhere, while it is, what is commonly called, a Button, and from which it separates by expanding to a Flap. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 361 Scrape large flaps .. and boil them in their own liquor. 1854 *Eng. Cycl.* I. 90/1 The common mushroom .. in this state .. is called a flap.

†**c.** *collect.* Scraps. *Obs.*—°.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Flap*, moist meat for hogs.

7. *Surg.* **a.** A portion of skin or flesh, separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 377 Placing the flap of the cornea in regular contact with the part with which it was naturally joined. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 127 A flap let down from his forehead. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 536 The flaps were reflected and a large gland enucleated.

b. A piece of flesh or skin grafted upon an injured or defective part.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 225 The mode of repairing noses by a flap or portion of flesh taken from the arm. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/1 The grafting upon the injured .. part of flaps of skin taken .. from a neighbouring surface.

8. *pl.* in *Farriery.* A disease in the mouth of horses.

1587 L. MASCAL *Govt. Cattel* II. (1600) 163 Giges or flappes, is pimples or teates in the inside of his [a horse's] mouth. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 32 Swelling in the mouth, a signe either of canker, flaps, or lampasse. 17.. *Farrier's Dict.* (J.), When a horse has the flaps, you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* viii. 206 The sublingual glands .. sometimes enlarge .. and are called *gigs*, and *bladders*, and *flaps in the mouth*.

9. *dial.* or *slang.* A woman or girl of light or loose character.

1632 MABBE *Celestina* IX. 110 Fall to your flap, my Masters, kisse and clip. *Ibid.* 112 Come hither, you foule flappes. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., A young giddy girl is called a flap, or a woman who does not settle down to her domestic duties.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

10. General relations, as *flap-basket, -door, -seat, -trap, -valve, -window* (sense 5); *flap-eared* adj.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 186/2 He goes out to all Lancashire with his little *flap-basket, and doles out .. his two ounces of tea. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 748 The *flap-door of a glass hive is opened. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Flap-door*, a manhole door. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 160 A horson beetle-headed *flap-ear'd knaue. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 3/4 Mr. Samuel asked why *flap-seats were permitted at Drury-lane Theatre. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* Advt., *Flap Traps .. always kept in Stock. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 211 The chambers are fitted .. with *flap valves. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 *Flap-valve*, a valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side. A clack-valve. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 19 Leave open .. the door, hatchway or *flap-window.

11. Special comb.: **flap-apple** = FLAP-JACK 1 b; **flap-dock** (also *flap-dick, flap-a-dock*), local names for the foxglove; **flap-fracture** = *compound fracture*; **flap-hat**, one having flaps or a flapping brim; **flap-holder** (see quot.); **flap-leg**, the leg that supports a flap of a table; **flap-mouth**, a mouth with broad, hanging lips (whence *flap-mouthed* adj.); **flap-operation** *Med.* (see quot. 1884); **flap-sight**, in a rifle, one that turns up or down on a hinge; **flap-wing** *dial.*, the swift.

1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housewife* 25 Turnover, or *Flap-Apple, or Meat Pasties. 1846 *E. Anglia Gloss.* Suppl., **Flapdock*, foxglove. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. XXVI. 165, I call this a *Flap-fracture, when the Wound of the broken leg goeth onely through the flesh and skin, and cometh forth with the one end. 1866 BROWNING in Mrs. ORR *Life* (1891) 275 Great black *flap hats. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 346/1 **Flap Holder* (Surgical), a delicate prehensile instrument for holding flaps of sutures in confined situations. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 98 A *flap-leg was let down; and .. a table was improvised. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* III. iv, Fij b, So, haue you done? Fie *flapmouth. Triton, thou beslauerest me. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 920 Another *flapmouthd mourner .. volies out his voyce. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 51 Begin thou Furor, and open like a phlaphmouthd hound. 1785 T. JONES in *Med. Commun.* IX. 326 (*title*) Case of a *Flap Operation, united by first Intention. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Flap operation*, a method of amputation in which a .. portion of the skin is reflected from the subjacent soft parts before these and the bones are divided. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan Quatermain* (1888) 66 One of the repeaters .. fitted with ordinary *flap sights. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 38 This, it may be said, is applying a steam engine to crush a *flapwing.

Flap (flæp), *v.* Also 4–6 **flapp**(e. [prob. of onomatopœic origin; cf. *clap, slap, flack*, etc. Equivalent words in form and sense are Du. *flappen* to strike, clap, Ger. *flappen* to clap, applaud.]

†**1.** *trans.* To strike with a sudden blow. Also with *down, in sunder*. In later use chiefly implying a stroke with a blunt weapon. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2782 Alle þe flesche of þe flanke he flappes in sondyre. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67 b, A grete whirling or tourbillion cam sodaynly and flapped him on the visage. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1525, I shall flappe hym as a fole to fall at my fete. 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* II. lxxvii, Flap her doun at yence wi' pouther.

†**b.** *intr.* or *absol. Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 174 And flapten on with fleiles from morwe til euen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII ix. (1495) 419 A storke .. smytyth other flappyth with his bylle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7674 Tedius .. flappit at hym felly with a fyne swerde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 206 Now falle I the fyrst to flap on hys hyde.

†**c.** *To flap in the mouth* (*with a lie*): to tell a barefaced falsehood to. Also, *to flap the lie in one's teeth. Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 68, I will flappe Ferardo in the mouth with some conceipt. 1611 COTGR., *Emboucher d'vn mensonge* .. to .. flap in the mouth, with an (apparant) lie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. xxiii. 37 They will flap the lie in Truths teeth. 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* (1868) 162 So many children flap their parents in the mouth with a lie.

2. To strike with something flexible and broad (*e.g.* a fly-flapper); to drive *away* or *off*; to put *out* (a light) as with a blow so given.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11795 Ten tymes be-tyde .. þat hit fest was on fyre, & flappit out onone Vnto smorther & smoke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 164 Flappyn wythe a flappe, *flabello*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 201 When many flies stode feedyng vpon his rawe fleshe .. he was contented .. to haue them flapte awaie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 966 With the rest of his taile he flapped and beat her legges. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 68 Take a clean linen cloth and gently flap it [the lace] over oftentimes. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 16 With these Bladders they now and then flapped the Mouths and Ears of those who stood near them. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 309 Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 172 They flapp'd my light out as I read. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. i. 7, I was assured that two men would run before me to flap away the flies.

b. Of a bird: To strike with the flat of the wing; also to drive *off* (etc.) by flapping.

1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* D j, When the female tarieth over long in the feeldes, they [Pygeons] flappe them with their winges. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 271 Flapping the water with their wings. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccclxxviii, The Eagle Flapt off the former [the Beetle], and Devoured the other [the Hare]. 1813 BUSBY *Lucretius* IV. 847 The cock .. flaps away the darkness with his wings. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 76 Night's shrieking bird Flaps the friezed window with her wing. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 62 They [doves] forc'd and flappit to the yird That spulyier and fae.

c. *fig.* To call the attention of, as if with a flap; to prompt, remind. Cf. quot. 1726 in 2 and FLAPPER 1.

1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 20 May, 'He wants nothing .. but a flapper'. 'Yes, and he takes flapping inimitably'. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* LIII. 13 They .. despatched an agent to London to 'flap' the Colonial Office.

d. *intr.* To make a flap or stroke. Also with *down*. † *To flap at* (*something*) *with a fox's tail*: said *fig.* of a lenient or pretended reproof.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xvi. (1588) 582 This is but .. to strike or flap at a fault with a Foxe taile, and none other. *c* 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) II. 108, I flap down with the border of my glove, and brush away .. these gossamer pretensions.

†3. a. *trans.* To clap (the hands). b. *intr.* To clap, applaud. Also quasi-*trans.* To clap (applause); to signify by clapping. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 18 A fool man shal for ioye flappe with hondis. — *Jer.* v. 31 Prestus flappeden for ioye their hondes. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 42 Thee Moors hands clapping, the Troians, *plaudite*, flapped.

4. a. *trans.* To toss with a smart movement; to throw *down* suddenly; to fold *together* roughly. Also, to toss (a pancake). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 766 The greihond .. hente the adder in strong ger, And flapped here al aboute his er. 1644 R. CULMER *Cathedrall Newes Canterbury* 5 The maid .. went to bed, leaving the Ruffe flapt together as her mistris had stampt it. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flap* a froize, to turn it in the pan without touching it. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, 'He flapped th' newspaper doon upo' th' floor.'

b. *intr.* To fall or throw oneself *down* suddenly; to flop. *colloq.*

1650 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 448 He .. flaps suddainly down into a piece of Cow-dung. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 36 Souse she flapp'd on her back. 1834 S. R. MAITLAND *Voluntary Syst.* (1837) 89 They .. flap down on their knees before the Bishop. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xviii. 50 Soldiers flap-down to drink it from the puddles.

5. *intr.* Of anything attached at one extremity or loosely fastened: To swing or sway about loosely; to flutter or oscillate as when moved by the wind. Often with the additional notion of making a noise by striking against something, or by the reciprocal concussion of the parts.

1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 136 Naked pappes, That flyppes and flappes. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 9 I'le let the Main Saile flap against the yard. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xi, My Canvace torn, it flaps from side to side. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 370 This Diaphragma .. flappeth upon all occasions, as a drum head would do, if it were slack and moyst. 1796 SOUTHEY *Ball. & Metr. T., Rudiger* Poems VI. 21 The long streamer fluttering fast, Flapp'd to the heavy gale. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* Concl. 50 When windows flap. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) July, We are now lying at sea with our sails flapping. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lv, The cheery deepred curtains flapped and fluttered idly in the wind. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot Queen's Head* 7 Proud of their sign-board wherever it flapped and shone. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Flap*, to close or shut with violence. 'Shut deear or it'll flap teea, ther's sike a wind.'

b. *trans.* (*causal*) To cause to flap; to move (any surface) percussively. Also, to shut (a door) *to* sharply.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v *Plango*, Windes flap togither wide garments in the aire. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll*, His books .. flapping their covers at him. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. ix, I hear the wind, that flaps The curtain of the tent. 1801 *Lusignan* II. 164, I .. flapped my door to, and locked it.

6. a. *intr.* Of a hat: To have the flap or flaps swaying up and down or drooping.

1679 *Trials of White, & Other Jesuits* 82 He had an old black Hat on that flapp'd. 1712–3 *Guardian* No. 11 P 9 He was so ill that his hat began to flap.

b. *trans.* To pull down the flaps of (a hat).

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxviii. 41 They had flapped their hats over their eyes. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 P 3 It began to rain .. he flapped his hat. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Wearing a hat flapped over his face.

7. *trans.* To move up and down, beat (the wings).

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Metam.* VI. 116 But that she clad in feathers white hir lazie wings must flap. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 115 They flew flapping their Wings like Lapwings. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 190 The luxurious Wasp .. in the viscous Nectar plung'd, His filmy Pennons struggling flaps in vain. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 287 The Swift does not flap its wings so often as the Swallow.

b. *absol.* and *intr.* To beat the wings; to make movements like the beating of wings. Also of wings: To move up and down, beat.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. d iv, The Dira .. flapping on the shield of Turnus. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) 'Tis common for a duck to run flapping and fluttering away. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 87 They [leaves] flap and whistle down. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. xiii, While o'er them flapp'd the seabirds' dewy wing. 1842 HOOD *Turtles* vii, Five splendid Turtles .. Were flapping all alive. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 21 Flap with the arms. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. vii. 81 A light flapped over the scene, as if reflected from phosphorescent wings.

8. *intr.* (with advb. extension). a. Of a bird: To make way by flapping the wings. b. Of a ship: To make way with the sails flapping. (Cf. 5.)

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 104 They .. only swim and flap along on the water at an extraordinary rate. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 63 We pursued our way, flapping lazily alongside of the 'pack'. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 1 June 38/1 A slate-blue heron .. flapped fifty yards up the creek.

9. †a. trans. *To flap open*: to throw open like a flap: see FLAP *sb.* 5. b. *intr.* To move like a flap.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 Gas. .getting passage .. flaps open the Œsophagus. 1834–5 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 658/1 The valves flap together and close that opening.

10. *slang.* (See quots.)

1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 3/1 £70 .. obtained by flapping a jay. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Flap the dinmock*, to pay. *Ibid., Flap*, to rob, to swindle; 'to flap a jay', to swindle a greenhorn.

†11. The verb stem used adverbially: With a flap or clap. *Obs.*—[1] Cf. FLOP.

1716 CIBBER *Love makes Man* I. i, About eight a Clock .. flap! They all sous'd upon their Knees.

Flapdoodle (flæpdūˑdˈl), *sb. colloq.* [An arbitrary formation; cf. FADDOODLE.]

1. (See quot. 1833.)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 210 'The gentleman has eaten no small quantity of flapdoodle in his lifetime.' 'What's that, O'Brien?' replied I... 'Why, Peter,' rejoined he, 'it's the stuff they feed fools on.' 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* vi. (1878) 266 Where flapdoodle grows wild.

2. a. Nonsense; 'bosh'; humbug. Also as *interj.* b. A trifling thing, a gewgaw.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. iii. 43 A bit of lace now, or any other fal-lal and flap-doodle. *Ibid.*, III. vii. 101 'Fudge and flapdoodle!' 1884 MARK TWAIN *Huck. Finn* XXV, A speech, all full of tears and flapdoodle.

attrib. 1891 B. HARTE *First Family Tasajara* II. vii, Reading flapdoodle stories and sich.

Hence **Flap-doo·dle** *v. intr.*, to talk nonsense; to maunder. **Flap-doo·dler** [-ERˈ] (see quot.).

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Flapdoodlers* (journalistic), charlatan namby-pamby political speakers. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/1 He flapdoodled round the subject in the usual Archiepiscopal way.

†**Flap-dragon** (flæˑpdræːgŏn), *sb. Obs.* [f. FLAP *v.* + DRAGON.

The original sense may have been identical with a dialectal sense of *snapdragon*, viz. a figure of a dragon's head with snapping jaws, carried about by the mummers at Christmas; but of this there is no trace in our quots.]

1. a. 'A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them' (J.); = SNAP-DRAGON. b. A dish of the material used in the game.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, From stabbing of armes, Flap-dragons .. and all such swaggering Humors. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* xiii. Wks. 1873 II. 83 Give me that flap-dragon. Ile not give thee a spoonefull. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. ii, I'le go afore and have the bon-fire made, My fire-works, and flap-dragons, and good back-rack.

c. A raisin or other thing thus caught and eaten.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 45 Thou art easier swallowed then a flapdragon. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, I'd had .. my two butter-teeth Thrust down my throat instead of a flap-dragon. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 287 Such were flap-dragons, which were small combustible bodies fired at one end and floated in a glass of liquor, which an experienced toper swallowed unharmed, while still blazing.

d. As a type of something valueless.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xv, A flap-dragon for your service, Sir!

2. A contemptuous name for a German or Dutchman. Also *attrib.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. i, You shall not sink for ne'er a sous'd flap-dragon, For ne'er a pickled pilcher of 'em all, sir. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 264/2 As bumsie as a fox'd flapdragon German. 1644 *Nest Perfidious Vipers, etc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 437 The Commons of England will remember thee, thou flap-dragon, thou butter-box.

3. *slang.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flap-dragon*, a Clap or Pox. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

Hence **Fla·pdragon** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to swallow as one would a flap-dragon.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 100 To see how the Sea flapdragon'd it [the Ship].

Flapjack (flæˑpˌdʒæk). Now *dial.* or *U.S.* [f. FLAP *v.* (sense 4 a) + JACK.]

1. a. A flat cake, a pan-cake. b. An apple turnover or flat tart, an 'apple-jack'.

c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* V. (1881) 114 My Mother .. could have taught thee how to a made butters and flapjacks. 1620 TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Jack-a-Lent* B ij, A Flapjack, which in our translation is call'd a Pancake. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 376 Flapjacks, and Pan-puddings. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 272 Like a flap-jack in a fryin' pan. 1842 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Notebks.* (1883) 303 We had a splendid breakfast of flapjacks, or slapjacks, and whortleberries.

Comb. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* vii. 135 Longhurst came upon the boards as a flapjack-frier.

2. a. A kind of hydraulic machine (see quot. 1842). b. *dial.* The lapwing.

1842 TAYLOR in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* II. 102 For low falls [of water] there were many machines .. for instance .. the old 'flap-jack', with a reservoir of water at one end of a beam and a pump at the other. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flap-jack*, the lapwing. *Suffolk.*

Flapped (flæpt), *ppl. a.* [f. FLAP *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Of the cheek or ear: Formed like a flap; pendulous.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Informer* (1860) 47 Why his reverend ears would serve very well for two leathern patches, to sow to each side his flapt jaws. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlviii, The dwarf put his hand to his great flapped ear.

2. Of a hat or garment: Having a flap or flaps.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 90, I turned up my flapt slouched hat. 1780 J. ADAMS *Diary* 1 Jan. Wks. 1851 III. 246 A little hat covered with oil cloth, flapped before. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 141 The scallop-shell .. on his flapped hat. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 303 Square-skirted coat, flapped waistcoat, and all the queer costume of the period.

Flapper (flæˑpəɪ), *sb.* [f. FLAP *v.* + ER [1].] One who or that which flaps, in senses of the vb.

1. One who flaps or strikes another. Hence (after Swift): A person who arouses the attention or jogs the memory; a remembrancer. Also, of a thing: A reminder.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 17 [The absent-minded philosophers of Laputa] always keep a *Flapper* .. in their Family .. And the Business of this Officer is .. gently to strike with his Bladder the Mouth of him who is to speak, and the Right Ear of him .. to whom the Speaker addresseth himself. 1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* xcix. (1774) I. 291, I write to you .. by way of flapper, to put you in mind of yourself. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 85 There is some advantage in having a flapper to remind us of our faults.

2. Something flat to strike with; a fly-flap.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 72/2 A flapper, *flabellum*. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode R. Academicians* ii. Wks. 1812 I. 55 For flies most charming flappers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/2 The captain sat .. with a flapper specially made for the slaughter of the vermin at his right hand.

fig. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. v. 35 An effectuall flapper to driue away the Flies of all worldly vanities.

b. Something broad and flat used for making a noise by striking.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xi, They .. clanged their flappers in emulation of each other. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Flappers*, clappers for frightening birds. The loose parts are generally called the flappers. 1889 *Cent. Dict., Flapper* .. 5. *pl.*, very long shoes worn by negro minstrels.

3. A young wild duck or partridge.

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxix. 99, I saw young teals taken alive .. along with flappers, or young wild-ducks. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales Fashion. Life, Manœuvring* xiv, Lightbody happened to be gone out to shoot flappers. *a* 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Vlapper*, a young partridge just able to fly.

4. Something hanging flat and loose; *spec.* the striking part of a flail, a swingle.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 194 He lifts the heavy leathern flapper over the door. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 5 Her hair is .. surmounted by a cap with large flappers. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I. 37 Runham, flourishing his flail over his head, and throwing out the flapper in the direction of Drownlands.

b. A broad fin or flipper; the tail of a crustacean.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiv, With hands as broad as the flappers of a turtle. 1876 Miss BUCKLEY *Short Hist. Nat. Sc.* xl. 421 The hand of a man, and the flapper of a porpoise. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 20 These two plates on each side, with the telson in the middle, constitute the flapper of the crayfish.

c. *slang.* The hand. (Cf. *flipper*).

[1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 441 He thrust out a couple of broad arms, or rather flappers.] 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 201 'My dear Mr. Simple, extend your flapper to me'. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 19 'Come, Frank, and extend the flapper of friendship'.

d. (See quot.)

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xviii, Two well-mounted officials, termed .. 'flappers' by disrespectful sportsmen; but whose duty, it appears, is to keep the chase in view till it either beats them off for pace, or leaves them 'planted' at some large awkward impediment.

5. Something hanging or working by or as by a hinge. In *pl.* = CLAPNET.

1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 265 The stranger came up, claimed the flappers, and told us, they were 'pour attraper les papillons'. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 958/1 The opercular bones, forming flappers which open and shut the openings of the branchiæ. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 110 The flappers or doors .. fall to or close of themselves.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *flapper-shooting* (sense 3); also **flapper-bag** (see quot.); **flapper-dock**, (*a*) = *flap-dock*; (*b*) (see quots.); **flapper-skate** (see quot.).

1871 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. VIII. 143/1 **Flapper-bags*, burdocks, or what is better known in Scotland as docken. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* Suppl., **Flapper Dock*, the large leaves of the Colt's foot. Probably *Petasites vulgaris*. 1865 *Standard* 43 July 5 Mr. Clutterbuck .. proceeded .. up the Brousa for the purpose of *flapper shooting. 1839 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. Suppl. 66 *Raia intermedia*, *Flapper Skate. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 299/2 The Flapper Skate (*R. macrorhynchus*).

Hence **Fla·pper** *v. intr.*, to move like a flapper, i.e. with a loose flapping motion.

1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 359 The two serpents came flappering on. 1862 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highlands* IV. 140 The three great flappering sails. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Flapper*, to quiver, flutter.

†**Flappet** (flæˑpĕt). *Obs.* In 7 **flapet**, 8 **flap-pit**. [f. FLAP *sb.* + -ET.] A little flap (FLAP *sb.* 4 b, and 5); also in *pl.* finery, fallals.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 24 Yet durst he .. wype hiz face, with the flapet of his fatherz iacket. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. iii, What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop with a flapet of Wood, and a blew Apron before him. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, They sell ribbons and flappits, and other sort of geer for gentlewomen.

Flapping (flæˑpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAP *v.* + -ING [1].]

†1. The action of knocking or beating; also *attrib. Obs.*

1629 GAULE *Pract. Th.* 335 He's made their flapping, flouting, spawling Sport. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xl. 331 The banging and flapping of him.

2. The action of moving (wings) up and down.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xiii. (1495) 422 By con-

tynual flappynge of wynges the gnatte makyth noyse in the ayre. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H——shire*, The hum and flappings of that one solitary wasp. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxiv, The heavy flapping of strong wing would point the course of a heron.

3. The action of swaying or working to and fro something broad and loose.

1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn. Fort. Wheel* (1848) 13 They hold your blessinge in no more avayle Then is the flapping of a fox his taile! 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* ed. 4 603 By vigorous flappings of this extensive organ, the animal [the poulpe] actively impels itself through the water in a backward direction.

Fla·pping, *ppl. a.* [+ -ING².] That flaps.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 144 The flapping brace strikes off his setled hood. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4236/4 A dark brown Mare..with flapping Ears. 1711 GAY *Trivia* I. 128 Beneath his flapping Hat secures his Hair. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 414 Totty trotted off in her flapping bonnet. 1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* I. xvi. 285 She took the great flapping ears of the animal in her two hands.

† Flappish (flæ·pĭʃ), *a. Obs.*—¹ [f. FLAP *v.* + -ISH¹.] Inclined to swing or toss loosely about.

1665 HOWARD *Committee* IV. 119 You are so flappish, you throw um [your keys] up and Down at your tail.

Flappy (flæ·pi), *a.* [f. FLAP *v.* + -Y¹.]

† 1. = FLABBY *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Impassire* .. to grow flappy, withered, or wrimpled [1611 to grow flappie and wrimpled].

2. *dial.* (See quots.)

1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 3) *Flappy*, wild, irregular, unsteady. 'An old flappy body'. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Flappy*, uneven, unsteady. 'The carpet's lyin' aall flappy'.

† **Fla·p-sauce.** *Obs.* [f. FLAP *v.* + SAUCE *sb.*] A glutton.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* III. i. N iv b, Nowe hathe this glutton .i. this flappe sawce (the thyng, that he may plentuously swallowe downe hole.

† **Flapse** (flæps). *Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *flaps* of similar meaning.] An impudent fellow.

a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* IV. ii, You are a Flapse to terme my sonne so.

Flare (flēə·ɹ), *sb.*¹ Also (in sense 4) 9 **flair.** [f. FLARE *v.* Not in Johnson or Todd.]

1. The action or quality of flaring, or giving forth a dazzling and unsteady light; dazzling but irregular light, like that of torches; a sudden outburst of flame. Also *fig.* Obtrusive display, ostentation.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxviii, Lighted by the torches' flare. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. I. iii. viii. 80 Gardes Suisses': marching .. in the flare of torchlight. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, We should all come home after the flare, and the noise, and the gayety. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 8/2 Flares of dazzling crimson and purple shot up from the mouth of the crater. 1883 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LVIII. 21 Too modest for business push and flare.

2. a. *Naut.* = FLARE-UP 3. b. A combustible made to be burnt as a night-signal at sea, and formerly as a railway fog-signal.

1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.* 52 *Flare*, a light made by firing a tar-barrel, etc. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 41 Boat Launching Flare. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/1 The I.C.U. .. burnt flares over her quarter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan., 'Flares' were burned for the purpose of warning the drivers of trains. 1889 W. RYE *Cromer* 10 'Flares' are burned sometimes to warn mariners on bad nights.

3. *Photogr.* See quot. 1868. Also, a similar appearance in the object-glass of a telescope.

1868 LEA *Photogr.* 88 Flare or ghost in the camera is an indistinct image of the diaphragm. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* II. xi. 140 A 'flare' appearing, shows a want of a slight alteration of the setting screw, on the same side of the object-glass as the 'flare' or elongation appears.

4. *Ship-build.* Gradual swell or bulging outwards and upwards. Cf. FLARE *v.* 4.

1833 T. RICHARDSON *Merc. Marine Archit.* 1 To give them more flair in the stem-head. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ire.* 25 The sides are nearly upright with little flare.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flare-light*; also **flare-lamp,** a lamp with an unprotected flame; **flare-spot** (=sense 3); **flare-tin,** a tin vessel in which powder or other combustible material is burnt as a signal at sea.

1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 83 We don't know what fire-damp is here. We can use the *flare-lamps. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 6/3 A *flare light was observed from the barque. 1893 ABNEY *Photogr.* xxxi. (ed. 8 219 *'Flare spot.' 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtsh.* III. xiii, There was a *flare tin aboard, and from time to time we burnt this over the rail.

Flare (flēə·ɹ), *sb.*² *dial.* [Of unknown origin; cf. the synonymous FLEED.] The 'leaf' or fat about the kidneys of a pig. Also *attrib.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flare*, fat round a pig's kidney. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 199 Flare-cakes .. are round cakes, made of flour and 'unrendered' (unmelted) lard, and stuck over freely with currants. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Fleeurn*, the leaf of a pig (Holton), *fleeur* (Yarnton) 1888 *Lond. Tradesm. Advt.* This Lard .. is made from the best Pork Flare only.

Flare, *sb.*³ ? var. of FLAIR², the skate.

Flare (flēə·ɹ), *v.* Also 6 fleare; 7 flaire, 7–9 **flair.** [Of unknown etymology: the mod. Norw. *flara* 'to blaze, to flaunt in gaudy attire' (Ivar Aasen) has been compared; but sense 5, with which this agrees, is app. a somewhat late development.]

1. *trans.* † a. To spread out (hair); to display in an expanded form. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Robin Conscience* 289 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 244 To dye and to fleare your haire so abroad .. your doo it shamfully use. 1553 BECON *Jewel Joy* J vj b, It is inough for chast and pure maydes to weare .. simple apparell .. wythout the flaringe out and coleryng of theyr heare.

b. To spread out to view, display; occas. with mixture of sense 5. Hence, To wave to and fro (or *round*). *To flare a handkerchief* (slang): to whisk it out of a person's pocket.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 182 In seeing a flaming torch, if flared round in a circle, it appears as a ring of fire. 1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 116 We..began instantly to make every signal in our power, by flaring the shirts in the air. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 411/1 Just after that I flared it (whisked the handkerchief out). 1862 BURTON *Ek. Hunter* (1863) 292 Those who flare their qualities before the world. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 96 Hardening the drill by flaring it in the air.

† 2. *intr.* Of hair, etc.: To spread out conspicuously, to stream or wave in the wind. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 667 This Lady ..shewing her mourning Apparell, and hair of her head flaring about her eyes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 42 Ribonds-pendant, flaring 'bout her head. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Let flare my loosed hair. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 336 His plume by Vulcan made of golden hair .. ore his shoulders terribly did flare. 1837 COOPER *Recoll. Europe* II. 131 Her cap flared in the wind.

† 3. To display oneself conspicuously. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 6 The daughters of Moab and Midian .. light housewives, dancing, frisking, and flaring. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 90 The Truth is this I cannot stay Flaring in Sun-shine all the Day.

4. a. *intr.* Of the sides of a vessel: To swell or bulge out gradually upwards; also, *to flare over.*

1644 *Sea-man's Dict.* 40 When a ship is a little howled in neere the water, and above that the work doth hang over againe .. they say, that the worke doth Flaire over. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 86 Their gunwales flare outwards. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 934/2 It will be best to have the sides of our oblong diving-bell flare a little.

b. *trans.* To cause to spread gradually outwards.

1857 COLQUHOUN *Compl. Oarsman's Guide* 1 A skiff..can be more conveniently flared, which gives buoyancy. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 61 These pipes are then flared out so as to present a large cooling surface. 1888 WOODGATE *Boating* 143 The gunwale was .. flared out wide at these points.

5. *intr.* Of a candle, lamp, etc.: To burn with a spreading, unsteady flame, as when blown by the wind; to shine as such a flame does; to glow with or as with flame. Also with *about, away, out*, and quasi-*trans.* with cognate *obj.* *To flare into*: to pass with a flare into.

1632, 1633, 1661 [see FLARING *ppl. a.*] *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flare*, to Shine or glare like a Comet or Beacon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flaring*, wasting or consuming wastfully; as a Candle. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, The wind made the torch flare. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. xviii, The unpruned taper flares a longer flame. 1819 SHELLEY *Medusa* 32 The midnight sky Flares. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 1020 Lo! the blood-red light of dawn Flared on her face. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 72 Town and hamlet flaring into ashes. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* viii. 132 The fire..flared away without emitting any warmth.

transf. and *fig.* 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. xi. 165 Before the flame of religion in the heart is purified .. it will flare about. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 305 The Queen's Protestant zeal flared out against these idolatrous images. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 141 Juno's self .. Crushes her eager rage, in wedlock-injury flaring. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 3 A gilded vane flares out above the grey Jacobean gables.

b. *nonce-use* (with *on*). To go emitting flames.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 217 His flaming robes streamed out..On he flared, From stately nave to nave.

c. *trans.* To light up with a flare. Also (*causative*) To cause (a candle) to burn with a flare. *To flare out*: to send forth by means of a flaring flame.

1745 MRS. HAYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 309 For fear of flaring or putting out his beloved lights. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 238 The south-western horizon is flared with red streaks. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liii, He flared the candle at me again, smoking my face and hair. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 409 The English beacons flared out their alarm along the coast.

6. *To flare up*: a. to burst into a sudden and temporary blaze; also *fig.* Hence of persons: b. to break out into sudden anger; c. to have a 'jollification', make merry boisterously.

a. 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886. XXIII. 99 Is a man .. to despond because he can't in his person flare up like the sun? 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* 428 They [persecutions] flared up again..with increased fury. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 388 The grass suddenly flared up.

b. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* 5 Oct. (1883) I. 119 It is just because I love you..that I flare up when [etc.]. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* iv, You flare up like a bull at sight of a red cloak.

c. 1869 C. KEENE *Let.* in G. S. Layard *Life* vi. (1892) 138 We flared up again last night, and hailed the New Year with the usual ceremonies.

Flare-out. [See next and FLARE *v.*] = FLARE-UP 2 b.

1879 M. CARTHY *Donna Quixote* xvii, Paulina had a hard struggle many a time to keep down her temper, and not to have what she would have called a flare-out.

Flare-up (flēə·ɹʌp). [f. verbal phrase *flare up*: see FLARE *v.* The stress is variable (cf. BREAK-DOWN), but most commonly falls on the first syll.]

1. A sudden breaking out into flame.

1859 M. NAPIER *Life Dundee* I. II. 351 The star of Lauderdale .. well nigh consumed the patriot Duke [Hamilton] with the fierceness of its flare-up. 1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 2 The percussion and flare up of lucifer-matches.

2. *fig.* (not in dignified use): a. A brilliant but temporary access (of popularity, etc.). b. A vehement outbreak of anger; a violent commotion. c. An uproarious merrymaking, a 'spree'.

a. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 327 That flare-up of popularity in Edinburgh.

b. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 239 Some of our young citizens..got into a flare-up with a party of boatmen ..a desperate row it was too. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER in Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 133 The men would have been destroyed or defeated, and a pretty flare-up would have run like wildfire to Carlisle. 1845 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 381 The President's Message..has not been of a tone to create any flare-up in England. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 May 5/3 When the Council .. shows a determination to have a decisive voice .. there is a flare up.

c. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 21 We ought to have a flare-up in our rooms. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 160 Some have been having a flare-up.

3. *Naut.* A night-signal made by burning some highly inflammable material. Also *flare-up light.*

1858 *Adm. Reg.* in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 103 Pilot-vessels .. are to exhibit a Flare-up Light every 15 minutes. 1880 C. B. BERRY *Other Side* 11 At night she [a pilot boat] burns a 'flare up' whenever she sights a ship's light. 1883 *Daily News* 25 June 5/6 Rockets were at once sent up and blue lights and flare-ups burned.

Flaring (flēə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLARE *v.* + -ING¹.] *concr.* in *pl.* Gaudy or showy trimmings. *rare.*

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xii, Two girls .. with their Sunday stripes and flarings on.

Flaring (flēə·riŋ). *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

† 1. Of the hair, etc.: Spreading out or waving conspicuously, flaunting. Of a mirror: Giving a bulging or enlarged outline; exaggerating. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's Teares*, Wks. (Grosart) IV. 211 Thy flaring frounzed Periwigs. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 33 Marching forward ..with .. flaring head-tyres speckled like skins of serpents. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi. (1718) 85 This flaring mirrour represents No right proportion, view, or feature. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 23 In a flaring tire [they] bespeckl'd her with all the gaudy allurements of a Whore.

2. Over-conspicuous, glaring, showy, gaudy; † extravagant, irregular. Now used as *transf.* from 4.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict. on Earth* liv, To search for flaring shells. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Characters &c.* (1673) 630 Such a Flaring and intemperate a Course, as that of a Souldier. 1727 PRIOR *Alma* ii. 518 A young flaring painted whore. 1746 7 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* 446 Crimson and yellow flaring hangings of paper. 1769 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 365 No flaring gentleman's house, or garden-walls, break in upon the repose of this .. paradise. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 346 The language is a mixture of metaphysical jargon and flaring prose. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 313 This flaring Anonyma, as he called her.

3. Of a vessel, etc.: That has its sides curving gradually outwards from the base.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 If she were laid out aloft, and not flaring. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 It is said that a ship has a flaring bow when the topside falls outward from a perpendicular. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* III. iii. 57 A good-looking vessel, having what sailors call a flairing bow, which made her appear as round as an apple forward.

4. Burning with a broad irregular flame; shining brightly and fitfully.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 132 And when the sun begins to fling His flaring beams. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Windows* iii, Speech alone Doth vanish like a flaring thing. 1661 DAVENPORT *City Night-Cap* III. i, I have tugg'd with tempests .. Out-star'd the flaring lightning. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 400 Flaring tapers brightning as they waste. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 18 He put out his flaring candle. *fig.* 1884 PAE *Eustace* 67 He stared at the speaker for several moments with a flaring countenance.

Hence **Fla·ringly** *adv.*, in a flaring manner; gaudily. In mod. Dicts.

Flary (flēə·ri), *a. rare.* [f. FLARE *sb.* + -Y¹] Gaudy, showy.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 157 They were not so well dressed as their Edinburgh sisters; something flary, glary, colours too flagrant and ill-assorted. 1873 — in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 263 Flary, staring, and conceited, stolid-looking girls.

Flash (flæʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 flasche, 5–6 **flassh**(e, 9 *dial.* flass, 7– **flash.** [Of onomatopœic origin; cf. the synonyms *flosche* (FLOSH), FLASK *sb.*² (which are earlier recorded), PLASH (=MDu. *plasch*), which seem to imitate the sound of 'splashing' in a puddle. The synonymous F. *flache* may have influenced the Eng. word; it is commonly regarded as a subst. use of *flache*, fem. of OF. *flac* adj. soft:—L. *flaccus.*]

1. A pool, a marshy place. *Obs.* exc. *local.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 403 Plasche, or flasche, where reyne water stondythe .., *torrens, lacuna.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 The .. flasshes, and lowe places, and all the holowe bunnes and pypes that growe therin. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxv. 60 They [birds] from flash to flash, like the full Epicure Waft, as they lou'd to change their Diet euery

meale. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect* Gloss., *Flash*, a lake. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *Six Months W. I.* 280 A long flash, as they call it, or river with a large bay. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Flash*..Also, a pool, Also, in the west, a river with a large bay, which is again separated from the outer sea by a reef of rocks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 111 'Hev' ye forgotten .. when we was a duckin' on Ferry Flash?'

attrib. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Flash-pit*, a pit nearly grown up with reeds and grass.

2. [Cf. F. *flache* place where a paving-stone has sunk.] (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flash* (Cheshire), a subsidence of the surface due to the working of rock salt and pumping of brine.

Flash (flæʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. FLASH *v.*[1].]

I. Burst of light or flame (and senses thence derived); cf. FLASH *v.*[1] III.

1. A sudden outburst or issuing forth of flame or light; a sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Flash in the pan* (see quot. 1810); *fig.* an abortive effort or outburst; cf. FLASH *v.*[1] 5 c.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 108 Astouned like one that had been stroken with a flashe of lightening. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 300 It fired with a sudden flash. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 712 Three flashes of blue Light'ning. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 318 Missing his shot by a flash in the Pan. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 309 Our men saw plainly the three flashes of the guns. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Flash in the pan*, an explosion of gunpowder without any communication beyond the touch-hole. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lviii, I now discharged grape alone, waiting for the flash of the fire to ascertain their direction. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 60 It is a Fixed White Light, varied by a Red Flash every half minute.

b. slang. *Flash of lightning*: a glass of gin.

1789 GEO. PARKER *Life's Painter* 149. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 34 That fashionable liquor called flashes of lightning. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* II. iv. 112 The thunders of eloquence being hushed, flashes of lightning, or, as the vulgar say 'glasses of gin' gleamed about.

c. *transf.* The quick movement of a flag in signalling.

1870 COLOMB & BOLTON *Flashing Signals* 30 To make a short flash, the flag is moved from *a* to *b* .. To make a long flash, the flag is waved from *a* to *c*.

2. *transf.* The brief period during which a flash is visible: †**a.** *For a flash*: for a brief moment; while the fit lasts (*obs.*). **b.** *In a flash*: immediately, instantaneously.

1625 BACON *Ess. Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 485 The Persians, and Macedonians, had it for a flash. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 Most men are apt enough to civill wars and commotions as a noveltie, and for a flash hot and active. 1801 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 372 To the helm, my boy, in a flash. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 160 A thoroughly popular lecture ought to have nothing in it which five hundred people cannot all take in a flash.

3. A brief outburst or transient display of something regarded as resembling a flash of light.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 210 Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 8/2 A brave flash of vainglorious hospitality. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1845) 309 An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of Wit. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. XXXVIII, But now there came a flash of hope once more. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 27 A sort of flash of expectation passed over Lavender's face.

4. Superficial brilliancy; ostentation, display; also †brilliant distinction, 'éclat' (*obs.*). †Phr. *To cut a flash* (cf. DASH *sb.* 10).

1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 97 Whose Entertainments to those of a higher rank are..not only flash and meer Complement. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59. ¶ 1 Pedants..are apt to decry the Writings of a polite Author, as Flash and Froth. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 118 Berry gave him a crown..to make a flash with to the boys. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June (1891) I. 271 Miss Weston, whose delicacy gave way to gaiety and flash, whether she would or not. 1782 C. A. BURNEY *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. in Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* II. 306, I had not a very entertaining evening, but I would not but have been there, for the *flash* of the thing. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 50 Some men .. cut a flash without any fortune. 1827 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 445, I .. shall be drawn .. into foolishness and flash, and everything that is disgusting. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prel. Theat. 8 Mere flash a moment's interest engages.

†**b.** A piece of showy talk; a vain, empty phrase or vulgarism. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON, etc. *Eastward Hoe* IV. i, Sir Petronell Flash, I am sory to see such flashes as these proceede from a Gentleman of your Quality. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii. (1851) 433 Hee next falls to flashes, and a multitude of words. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Flash*..a Boast, Brag, or great Pretence made by a Spend-thrift, Quack, or Pretender to more Art or Knowledge than a Person has.

†**5.** A brilliant or 'showy' person; usually in contemptuous sense, one vain of his accomplishments or appearance, a coxcomb, fop. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. i, Such a spirit as yours, Was not created for the idle second To a poor flash, as Drusus. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. lix. 200 Thou, inconsid'rate Flash, spend'st pretious Dayes In Dances, Banquets, Courtisms, Playes. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A Flash, an empty shallow-brained fellow. 1764 *Low Life* 65 The Jemmies, Brights, Flashes..and Smarts of the Town. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 78 She is the highest flash of the ton—has much whim and more eccentricity.

†**6.** *slang.* A wig. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flash*, a Periwig. 1760 BAILEY vol. II. (ed. 5) Canting Words, *Flash*, a Peruke, *Rum Flash*, a long, full, high-priz'd Wig, *Queer Flash*, a sorry, weather-beaten Wig.

7. An ornament consisting of three short pieces of black velvet ribbon sewn to the collar of a full-dress tunic, and hanging down the back; supposed to be the remains of the bow which fastened the 'queue'. Now worn only by the officers of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. (*N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VII. 20 Apr. 1895).

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* III. 115 A..young man, dressed in the uniform of some volunteer corps of cavalry, wearing flashes.

8. A preparation of cayenne pepper or capsicum with burnt sugar, used for colouring spirits.

1820 ACCUM *Adult. Food* 10 The substance which they [brandy merchants] .. purchase under the delusive name of *flash*, for strengthening and clarifying spirituous liquors .. is in reality a compound of sugar with extract of capsicum.

†**9.** A small piece; ? a dash or sprinkling.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* II. viii. 95 Put into it .. one flash or two of Saffron.

10. *pl.* The new shoots of a tea-plant.

1880 ELIOT JAMES *Indian Industries* XXVIII. 344 The new shoots .. or 'flashes', as they are called, come on four, sometimes five, times between April and October.

II. Sudden movement of liquids, etc. (cf. FLASH *v.* I).

†**11.** A sudden movement of a body of water, a splash; a breaker. *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 Which make the Sea..rebound in flashes exceeding high. 1632 SHERWOOD, A flash of water, *gaschis d'eau*. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xv. 245 The Miller .. with his Man .. were so washed with Flashes of Sea water, that they were almost strangled therewith.

b. A sudden rush of water, let down from a weir, to take a boat over the shallows of a river.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* ix. § 46. 234 Were there a convenient number of Locks, or Holds for water..to let down flashes as occasion should serve. 1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Mar. (1882) I. 302 Flashes to help them over the Shallow places. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 162 But this is a Charge only in Summer, and paid for Flashes when the Water is low. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., *To make a flash*, is to let boats down through a lock. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 76/1 The substitution of a continuous navigation upon the upper Seine .. by the aid of movable dams, for the intermittent navigation by flashes.

†**12.** *transf.* A sudden burst of rain, wind, steam, etc.; a fit of activity, a spurt. *Obs.*

1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 362 Yett the wind being by flashes large, they went..twenty leagues up and downe. 1685 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 156 Waters extreame low, tho' many flashes of raine. Rivers almost dried up. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flash*, a sudden Spurt. 1808 J. B. DABNEY in *Naval Chron.* XXI. 107 Some few..were scalded by flashes of steam.

13. A contrivance for producing a 'flash' (senses 11, 11 b). (See quots. and FLASH-BOARD.)

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 32 The miller, when he takes up his flashes, lays them it may be on the bank. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin., Flashes*, a description of sluice, erected for the purpose of raising the water over any shoals while craft are passing. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* I. II. iv. 122 In some cases these drainage waters were conveyed .. over it [the New River] by what were termed flashes. *Note.* The flash .. consisted of a wooden trough about twelve feet wide..extending across the river.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

14. **a.** simple attributive, as *flash-lock, -mark, -water, -weir* (senses 11, 11 b).

1788 *Act* 28 *Geo. III.* c. 51 § 14 All the old Flash Locks or Weirs thereon. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* 9 Water at the flash mark 4ft. 6 on the Sill. 1793 R. MYLNE *Rep Thames* 29 The Time of Flash-waters coming down.

b. Special comb., as † **flash-flown** *a.*, ? uttered in idle talk; **flash-flue** (see quot.); **flash-lamp** (*Photogr.*), a lamp used to give a flash-light; **flash-light**, (*a*) a light so arranged as to give forth sudden flashes, used for signals and in lighthouses; (*b*) *Photogr.* (see quot. 1890); **flash-pan**, (*a*) the pan in an old flint-lock for holding the priming by which the charge is exploded; (*b*) a small copper pan with a handle, in which powder is flashed as a signal (*Cent. Dict.*); **flash-pipe** (see quot. 1874); **flash-point** = *flashing-point*; **flash-rim** (see quot. 1867); **flash-test**, a test to determine the flashing-point of kerosene, etc.; **flash-wheel** (see quot.). Also FLASH-BOARD.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 339 Let not surmisers thinke, ambition led My second toyles, more *flash-flowne praise to wed. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Flash Flue*, the flue underneath an egg-end or similar externally fired boiler. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 373 The electric lamp, magnesium lamp, and *flash lamp. 1891 H. L. WEBB in *Electr. in Daily Life, Making a Cable* 188 Flag-signalling had to be exchanged for flash-lamps. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LIV. 16/2 A *flash-light, that is to say, one which can be made to glow or disappear at pleasure. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 289 *Flashlight*, usually made by blowing magnesium powder through a small flame. 1892 MARG. STOKES *Six Months in Apennines* 163, I was compelled to photograph these most interesting bas-reliefs by the flash-light. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Flash-pipe*, a mode of lighting gas by means of a supplementary pipe pierced with numerous small holes throughout its length. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* Suppl. IV. 570 The legal *flash-point of petroleum. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Flash Rim*, in carronades, a cup-shaped enlargement of the bore at the muzzle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Flash-wheel*, a water-raising wheel having arms radial or nearly so to its axle, and revolving in a chase or curved water-way by which the water passes from the lower to the higher level as the wheel rotates.

† **Flash,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [The examples of 16–17th c. prob. echo Henryson; possibly the copy in *Chaucer's Wks.* 1561 may be correct in reading *fasshe*, a. OF. *fais* or *faisse* bundle, sheaf.] A bundle or sheaf (of arrows).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 167 in *Poems & Fables* (1865) 81 Undir his girdill ane flasche of felloun flanis. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. XXVIII. 201 Her ratling quiuer at her shoulders hong, Therein a flash of arrowes feathered weele. 1671 SKINNER *Etym. Ling. Angl.* IV., Flash of flames [*read* flaines], expl. a Sheaf of Arrowes. 1678–1706 PHILLIPS, *Flash of Flames* (old word), a Sheaf of Arrows.

Flash, *sb.*[4] [Of doubtful origin; possibly an application of FLASH *sb.*[2] 13.] = FLASHING *vbl. sb.*[2]

1574–5 *Jesus Coll. Accts.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 611 Item to the Plummer .. for settinge in lead over the chappell .. where the flasshes were taken awaye. 1614–15 *Trinity Coll. Accts.* ibid. II. 488 Laying the leads after the masons, setting on flashes and sodering.

† **Flash,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* In 5 **flasch, flaisch.** See also FLAKE *a.* [The forms, compared with those given under FLAKE *a.*, suggest that the word may be a confusion of OF. *flac, flache* 'feeble, insipid' (see next) with the similar-sounding ME. *wlake, wlache* tepid.] Lukewarm, tepid. Also *flash-hot.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 265 Boile hem in a double vessel & distille it in his eere flaisch. *Ibid.* 266 Loke þat alle þingis þat þou leist þerto be flasch hoot.

† **Flash,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 **flashe.** [? ad. OF. *flac, flache* (mod.F. with unexplained alteration *flasque*) flabby, weak, insipid:—L. *flaccus*: see FLACCID. Cf. FLASHY.]

1. Weak, wanting in tone.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 30 a, If the stomack be so flashe and louse that it can hold no meat. *Ibid.* II. 74 a, Oxys is geuen vnto a flashe, louse or weike stomacke.

2. **a.** Of food: Insipid. **b.** *fig.* Of speech, reasonings, etc.: Trashy, void of meaning.

a. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 89 The white of an egge, without salt, is flash and unsavery. 1642 J. EATON *Honeycombe Free Justif.* 84 The mingling and mixing together of wine and water..maketh flash matter of both.

b. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 166 Matters vnfit for an Epistle, flash and to little purpose; but very childish. 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith in Death* 101 Loath I am to mingle Philosophicall Cordialls with Diuine, as water with wine, least my Consolations should bee flash and dilute. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 189 Flash in his matter, confused in his method, dreaming in his utterance.

Flash (flæʃ), *a.*[3] Chiefly *colloq.* [f. FLASH *sb.*[2]]

1. Gaudy, showy, smart. Of persons: Dashing, ostentatious, swaggering, 'swell'.

1785 *European Mag.* VIII. 96 One of that numerous tribe of flash fellows, who live nobody knows where. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 200 If I could write a flash article on the subjunctive mood, I would, merely to show how clever I was. 1838 C. SUMNER in *Mem. & Lett.* (1878) II. 23 Bulwer was here a few minutes ago in his flash falsetto dress. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* ix, This flash Member of Parliament. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Flash Vessels*, all paint outside and no order within. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliii. (1878) 348 A bit of flash oratory on the part of a paid pleader. 1882 *Illustr. Sporting News* 4 Feb. 502/2 A flash young rider..frightens his horse out of his stride before they have well reached the distance.

b. Of an hotel, etc.: First-class, fashionable, 'crack,' 'swell'.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 89 He..frequented all the flash restaurateurs and boarding-houses. 1841 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 210 We then got into Meurice's flash hotel.

2. Counterfeit, not genuine, sham.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 210 How could'st thou be so silly, Flash screens to ring for home-spun rope. 1821 *Ann. Reg.* 193 Passed for the purpose of suppressing the 'Fleet' or 'flash-notes'. 1837 HOOD *Agric. Distress* vii, 'A note', says he..'thou'st took a flash 'un.' 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he Successful?* xii. 138 The difference between the real and the flash fashionable.

3. *slang.* Knowing, wide-awake, 'smart', 'fly'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Half-flash and half-foolish* .. applied .. to a person, who has a smattering of the cant language, and .. pretends to a knowledge of life which he really does not possess. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 217 Immense sums of money have been lost by the very flashest of the cognoscenti. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* I. xii. 339 'Awake!—to be sure I am, my flash cove!' replied Sheppard.

4. Belonging to, connected with or resembling, the class of sporting men, *esp.* the patrons of the 'ring'.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 126 A sort of flash man upon the town. 1809 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 228 Crib, who was backed by what is termed the flash side. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. XVII, Poor Tom was .. Full flash, all fancy. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, A gentleman with a flushed face and a flash air. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Inside Bar* IV. (ed. 12) 267 After the departure of the flash butcher. 1880 G. R. SIMS *Three Brass Balls* xi, One of the flash young gentlemen who haunt suburban billiard-rooms.

5. Connected with or pertaining to the class of thieves, tramps, and prostitutes. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *flash-case* (= FLASH-HOUSE), *-cove, -crib, -ken.* Also FLASH-HOUSE, FLASH-MAN.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flash-ken*, a House where

Thieves use, and are connived at. 1718 C. HITCHIN *Receivers & Thief-Takers* 8 A Ken or House frequented by the Thieves and Thief-Takers, or, in their own dialect, thoroughly Flash. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 Mack and I called at a flash ken in St. Giles's. 1819 *Ibid.* V. 122 The flash part of the creation. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tong., Flush Cove* or *Covess*, the master or mistress of the house. 1832 *Examiner* 684/1 She has been the associate of 'flash thieves'. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* I. xi. 322, I know the house .. it's a flash crib. *Ibid.* III. xii. 28 I've been to all the flash cases in town.

b. *esp.* of the language spoken by thieves : Cant, slang. Also quasi-*sb.*

A statement made by Dr. Aikin, *Country round Manchester* (1795) 437, that 'flash' language was so called because spoken by pedlars from a place called Flash near Macclesfield, is often repeated, but is of no authority.

1746 *Narr. Exploits H. Simms* in Borrow *Zincali* (1843) II. 129 They .. began to talk their Flash Language, which I did not then understand. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orph.* II. 79 Copper learnt flash, and to blow the trumpet. 1782 G. PARKER *Hum. Sk.* 34 No more like a Kiddy he'll roll the flash song. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* (1819) 173 To speak good flash is to be well versed in cant terms. 1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Misery* xviii, His comrades explain'd in flash. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 343 He will .. use flash and street ballads. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1891) 257, I used all the flash words myself just when I pleased.

Hence **Fla·shly** *adv.* (*slang*), in a flash manner; handsomely, elegantly. Also, in flash language.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 19 A sort of despondency flashly termed fencing. 1857 *Song* in Ducange Anglicus *Vulg. Tongue* 42 Your fogle you must flashly tie.

Flash (flæʃ), *v.*[1] Forms : 4–5 **flas(s)(c)he**, 6– **flash**. [app. of onomatopœic origin; with senses 1–2 cf. *plash*, *dash*, *splash*; the 13th c. variant FLASK has been referred to an alleged OF. **flasquer*, a supposed older form of Fr. *flaquer*. With sense 4 cf. *flap* and *slash*. The use of the word to express movement of fire or light (branch III), which is now the most prominent application, has not been found (unless in one doubtful example) before the second half of the 16th c. It seems to have originated in a transferred or extended use of sense 1; the coincidence of the initial sounds with those of *flame* may have helped the development of sense; cf. Sw. dial. *flasa*, Eng. dial. *flaze*, to blaze.]

I. Expressing movement of a liquid.

1. *intr.* Of the sea, waves, etc.: To rush along the surface; to rise and dash, *esp.* with the tide. Also with *up*. In later use with mixture of sense 9.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) *Ibid.* II. 369 þe wawes of þe see Siculus, þat flaschеþ and waschеþ vppon a rokke þat hatte Scylla. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 181/2 The sea ..also flashed vp vnto his legs and knees. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Yet will a many little surges be Flashing upon the rocke full busily. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav* (1844) I. 166 Sometimes the waves flashed into the ship at the loop-holes at stem. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 601 The tortured wave .. Now flashes o'er the scattered fragments. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) xvii. 473 The roaring surf was flashing up over the clumps of green bushes. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 245 The Tivy .. flashed in a sheet of foam through the chasm. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxx. 15 The cataract flashing from the bridge, The breaker breaking on the beach.

†2. *trans.* To dash or splash (water) *about, abroad, upon* something. *Obs.* exc. with mixture of sense 11.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 985 Rynse hym with rose watur warme & feire vppon hym flasche. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* H b, The spume [froth of wine] to be thynne and soone flashed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 42 With his raging armes he rudely flasht The waves about. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 266 Somewhat before a tempest if the sea-water bee flashed with a Sticke or Oare the same casteth a bright shining Colour. 1611 COTGR., *Gascher*, to dash, plash, flash (as water in rowing.) 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 20 The wave flashing upon our decks .. much salt water. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. vi. 11 Flashing her sparkling waves abroad.

3. *trans.* To send a 'flash' or rush of water down (a river); also *absol.* Also, to send (a boat) down by a flash.

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Thames & Isis* 20 Every Inch that can be gained..will save much time and water in flashing from above. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1889 I. 69 We [earth spirits] .. Flash the river, lift the palm-tree, The dilated ocean roll. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, s.v. *Flashing*, The gunboats were flashed over the falls at Alexandria by means of a wing-dam.

†II. 4. *trans.* To slash, strike swiftly; also, to dash, throw violently down. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4238 The ffelonne with the ffyne swerde freschely he strykes, The ffelettes of the fferrere syde he flassches in sondyre. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 35 With much great roaryng flashyng hym on the grounde.

III. With reference to fire or light.

5. *intr.* Of fire or light: To break forth suddenly. Of lightning: To break forth repeatedly, to play. Of a combustible, a gun, etc.: To give out flame, or sparks; to burst *into* flame. Also with *about, off, out, up*, etc.

The first quot. is difficult; possibly it gives a transferred use of sense 1. The passage is our only example of branch III before 16th c.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12498 A thoner and a thicke rayne þrublet in the skewes .. All flasshet in a ffire the firmament ouer. 1548 [see FLASHING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 8 So did Sir Artegall upon her lay..That flakes of fire ..Out of her steely armes were flashing seene. 1618 ELTON *Exp. Rom. vii* (1622) 214 They shall feele the flames of Hell flashing vp in their owne soules. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 9 The flame vehemently flashed about; which was terrible to the beholders. 1661 BOYLE *Phys. Ess., Salt Petre* § 21. 121 The Nitre will immediately take fire, and flash out into blewish and halituous flames. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, The lightning began to flash along the chamber. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xi. 206 The gun flashed off, with due outburst, and almost with due effect. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 Lightning flashed about the summits of the Jungfrau. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 199 From the clouds fire flashes again and again.

b. Of a hydro-carbon: To give forth vapour at a temperature at which it will ignite.

1890 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/5 The low temperature at which both flashed.

c. *To flash in the pan*: *lit.* said of a gun, when the priming powder is kindled without igniting the charge; *fig.* to fail after a showy effort, to fail to 'go off'.

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 20 If Cannons were so well bred in his Metaphor as only to flash in the Pan, I dare lay an even wager that Mr. Dryden durst venture to Sea. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 320 It will occasion it oft-times to flash in the Pan a great while before it goeth off. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 377 Their majesties flashed in the pan yesterday. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ix. (1849) 114 Flashing in the pan scares ducks. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 237 Cannon attempted a joke which flashed in the pan.

†6. *trans.* ? To scorch with a burst of hot vapour. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVIII. xxiii. 685 Others flashed and half senged with the hote steem of the vapour and breath issuing from the light fire.

7. *intr.* To emit or reflect light with sudden or intermittent brilliance; to gleam. Said also of the eyes.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, The almost expiring light flashed faintly upon the walls of the passage. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to M. Gisborne* 281 Like winged stars the fireflies flash and glance. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 268 Rapid zigzags, that flashed each like a plate of silver. 1854 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* iv, Flash'd all their sabres bare, Flash'd as they turn'd in air. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xviii. 207 Her eyes flashed. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 26 The prince who had never seen steel flash in earnest.

8. *trans.* To emit or convey (light, fire, etc.) in a sudden flash or flashes. Also with *forth, out.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 274 They flashen fire from either hand. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 100 Yet ere he thundred by deeds he flasht out lightning by threats. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 39 The glitt'ring Species .. on the Pavement play, And to the Cieling flash the glaring Day. 1744 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 176 If any spark of Wit's delusive ray Break out, and flash a momentary day. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 186 Rift the hills, and roll the waters, flash the lightnings, weigh the Sun.

transf. and *fig.* 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 348 But now her cheeke was pale and by and by It flasht forth fire. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 179 Who flashes him this thundring retort, For thy ambition. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxi. 397 His eyes flashed fire.

b. To send back as a flash from a mirror; to reflect. More fully *to flash back.*

1716 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 54 Of heaven's undrossy gold the god's array, Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 201 Then waved his gleamy sword that flash'd the day. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. i, Their armour .. Flash'd back again the western blaze.

c. *transf.* To cause to appear like a flash of lightning; to send forth swiftly and suddenly. Also with *out.* Const. *in, into, on* or *upon.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 32 She .. flashed out such a blush from her alabaster cheeks that they lookt like the ruddie gates of the morning. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 105 His name would flash terrour into the hearts of his most potent adversaries. 1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* v. iii, Methinks the motto of this sacred pledge should flash confusion in your guilty face. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death Chatterton* vi, Thy native cot she flash'd upon thy view. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 145 Red the gaze That flashes desolation, strong the arm That scatters multitudes.

d. *To flash dead*: to strike dead with a flash.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* IV. iii, This one departing glance shall flash thee dead. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Seb.* III. i, Now flash him dead, now crumble him to ashes.

9. *intr.* To come like a flash of light; to burst suddenly into view or perception. Also with *forth, in, out*, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 5 Ever and anone the rosy red Flasht through her face. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* I. 118 The arguments..flash immediately on your imagination, but leave no durable effect. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxiv. 281 A martial ardour flashed from the eyes of the warriors. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, A sudden recollection seemed to flash upon him. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* v. 165 In 1720..he [Swift] again flashed forth as a political luminary. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1876) 75 Garrick flashing in with a story from his theatre. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xi. (1867) 111 Molly's colour flashed into her face. 1874 F. C. BURNAND *My Time* viii. 68 It flashed across me that almost the last name I had heard .. was this identical one. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 186 The picture flashes out almost instantly.

b. To move like a flash, pass with lightning speed. Also with cognate obj. *To flash its way.*

1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 956 When desolation flashes o'er a world destroyed. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 151 The French intellect .. flashes its way into a subject with the rapidity of lightning. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 141 The lurchers flashed like grey snakes after the hare. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 11 The swallows dipped and flashed and circled over the bosom of the lake.

10. To break out *into* sudden action; to pass abruptly *into* a specified state. Also with *forth, out.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iii. 4 Euery howre He flashes into one grosse crime, or other. 1711 H. FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1713) 8 They flash out sometimes into an irregular Greatness of Thought. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Enid* 273 Whereat Geraint flash'd into sudden spleen. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 39 It [water] flashes instantly into steam with explosive violence. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 189 Athens..flashed .. into the full consciousness of her own greatness. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 219 The imprisoned steam flashes forth in repeated explosions. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* III. xiv, At this poor Tom flashed out like a hero.

b. *To flash up*: to burst into sudden passion or anger.

1822 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 25 June (1894) II. xviii. 143 Though we do not flash up in an instant like Paddy, our resentments are much more enduring.

11. *trans.* To cause to flash; to kindle with a flash; to draw or wave (a sword) so as to make it flash.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 375 We eyther shot off a Harquebuse, or else flashed some powder in the Ayre. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7. 2/2 They will flash off the Gunpowder. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. XXXVI, Forth he flash'd his scymetar. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 155 The oil .. is .. usually flashed; a few drops of water make it deflagrate. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v. (1876) 60 Turning round I had a lantern flashed in my face. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 325/2 Sometimes a small portion [of gunpowder] is roughly granulated, and 'flashed' on plates of glass.

†b. To illuminate intermittently; *transf.*, to make resplendent with bright colours. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1607 BREWER *Lingua* I. i, Limming and flashing it with various Dyes. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. 189 The darkened sky flashed by frequent lightning 1894 E. H. BARKER *Two Summers in Guyenne* 71 The turf was flashed with splendid flowers of the purple orchis.

12. To express, utter, or communicate by a flash or flashes; *esp.* in modern use, to send (a message) along the wires of a telegraph.

1789 COWPER *Ann. Mirab.* 55 Then suddenly regain the prize And flash thanksgivings to the skies! 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 119 The proud rich man's eye Flashing command. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 78 Thro' twenty posts of telegraph They flash'd a saucy message to and fro. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 459 The cannon .. flashed their welcome through the darkness. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 69 The intelligence was flashed next day all over England.

13. *intr.* To make a flash or display, cut a figure, show off. Also, *to flash it* (*about* or *away*). Now *colloq.* or *slang.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. i. 32 A naked gull Which flashes now a Phœnix. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 115 While they with Plaies and Sports doe squib and flash. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. iii. 130 Methinks 'tis fine.. to Flash in the Face of Danger. 1780 MRS. THRALE in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* 29 June (1842) I. 409 My master .. jokes Peggy Owen for her want of power to flash. 1798 O'KEEFE *Fontainbleau* III. i, Spunging upon my customers, and flashing it away in their old clothes. 1798 *Geraldina* I. 46, I nod to him .. whilst he is flashing the gentleman amongst the girls. 1877 *Five Years' Penal Serv.* iii. 220 He flashed it about a good deal for a long time .. Sometimes he was a lord, at others an earl.

b. *slang.* To make a great display of, exhibit ostentatiously, show off, 'sport'.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tong., Flash* .. to shew ostentatiously; to flash one's ivory, to laugh and shew one's teeth. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 2 His Lordship, as usual .. is flashing his gab. 1832 *Examiner* 845/1 It was known that the deceased had money, in consequence of flashing his purse about. 1864 *Reader* 23 Jan. 96 Ladies go to church to exhibit their bonnets, and young gentlemen to flash their diamond rings.

14. In certain technical uses.

a. *Glass-making. intr.* Of a blown globe of glass: To spread *out* or expand into a sheet. Also *trans.* (*a*) To cause (a globe of glass) to expand into a sheet; (*b*) To cover (colourless glass) with a film of coloured glass; to melt (the film) *on* or *over* a sheet of colourless glass.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 581 s. v. *Glass-making* Few tools are needed for blowing and flashing crown-glass. 1846 W. JOHNSTON *Beckmann's Invent.* (ed. 4) I. 135 Plain glass flashed or coated with a very thin layer of [rose-coloured] glass. *Ibid.* 133 Glass-makers used to flash a thin layer of red over a substratum of plain glass. 1876 BARFF *Glass & Silicates* 82 Until at last the softened mass instantaneously flashes out into a circular sheet. 1883 PROCTOR in 19*th Cent.* Nov. 882 Not merely flashed with a violet tint, but the glass itself so tinted.

b. *Electric lighting.* To make (a carbon filament) uniform in thickness, by plunging it when heated into a heavy hydro-carbon gas.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 2/2 We have carried the manufacture of our filaments to such perfection that although we do not flash them there are absolutely no inequalities discoverable.

Hence **Flashed** *ppl. a.*

1876 BARFF *Glass & Silicates* 96 Glass made in this way is called 'coated' and sometimes 'flashed' glass. 1890 URQUHART *Electric Light* ix. (ed. 3) 284 'Flashed' Filaments.

Flash (flæʃ), *v.*[2] *dial.* [f. FLASH *sb.*[4]]
1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Flash*, to put small sheets of lead under the slates of a house .. to prevent the rain from running into the joint.

Fla·sh-board. [f. FLASH *v.*[1] + BOARD *sb.*] a. (See quot. 1768.) b. A board set up on edge upon a mill-dam, when the water is low, to throw a larger quantity of water into the mill-race.
1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 32 The miller of an overshot mill..has shoots lying over every one of his wheels, stopped by flash-boards, at their upper ends. *Ibid.* Should an eel wriggle under any of the flash-boards, this might give the water a passage without any act of the miller. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Flash Board.* 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xv. 158 When .. the connecting canals have been cut, and the flash-boards erected.
fig. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* iv, He pulled up all the flash-boards at once and gave loose to the full torrent of his indignation.

Flasher (flæ·ʃəɹ). [f. FLASH *v.*[1] + -ER.] One who or that which flashes.
†**1.** One who splashes water. *Obs.*
1611 COTGR., *Gascheur*..also, a flasher or dasher of water. 1736 AINSWORTH, A flasher of water, *aspersor.*
2. Something which emits flashes of light.
1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 198 They were Spit-Fires, Thunderers and Flashers.
†**3.** One of the attendants on a gaming table (see quot.). *Obs.*
1731 in Malcolm *Manners & Cust. Lond.* (1808) 166 A Flasher, to swear how often the bank has been stripped. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* I. 68 [He] had often sate a flasher at M..d..g..n's. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 312.
†**4.** A person of brilliant appearance or accomplishment.
1755 JOHNSON (citing *Dict.*), *Flasher*, a man of more appearance of wit than reality. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct. I. 260 They are reckoned the flashers of the place, yet everybody laughs at them for their airs. 1780 *Ibid.* May I. 333 Sir John Harrington .. one of the gayest writers and flashers of her reign.
5. The workman who 'flashes' glass (see quot.).
1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 582 s.v. *Glass-making* He next hands it to the flasher, who .. wheels it rapidly round opposite to a powerful flame, till it assumes..finally [the figure] of a flat circular table.
6. (See quot.)
1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 *Flasher* .. a form of steam-boiler in which small bodies of water are injected into a heated boiler and flashed into steam.
7. a. 'A name of the lesser butcher-bird: see *Flusher*' (Ogilvie 1882).
b. A fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*).
1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 555.

Flashful (flæ·ʃful), *a. rare.* [f. FLASH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of flashes.
1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxxi. 154 The sky .. flashful in places with a view of the cross of the southern hemisphere. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 June 774/3 A strange, gloomy huddle of discoloured countenances flashful with eyes.

Flash-house. [f. FLASH *a.*[3] + HOUSE.] A house frequented by 'flash' persons (see FLASH *a.*[3] 5); a resort of thieves; also, a brothel.
1816 *Rep. Committee on Police Metrop.* 209 Is the flash-house an assistance to the officer? 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1843) I. 192 The humours of a gang of footpads, revelling with their favourite beauties at a flash-house.

Flashily (flæ·ʃili), *adv.* [f. FLASHY + -LY [2].] In a flashy manner; gaudily, showily. Also, like or as a flash.
1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Flashily*, vainly, frothily. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 154 (Farmer) Flashily dressed in coloured cloths and a turban. 1864 Miss BRADDON *H. Dunbar* v, He chose no gaudy colours or flashily-cut vestments. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcix. 392 An ill-omened looking man, flashily dressed, and rude in demeanour.

Flashiness (flæ·ʃinės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being flashy.
†**1.** Want of flavour, insipidity. *Obs.*
1626 BACON *Sylva* § 461 When you would take away either their [Artichokes, etc.] Flashiness or Bitterness. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 345 What is Fish..before Salt correcteth the Flashiness thereof?
fig. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 481 The flashinesse and unsavourinesse of the allegories. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 8 June 4/2 The Insipidity and Flashiness of Quality-prattle.
2. a. Of speech: Superficial brilliance. b. Of dress: Gaudiness, showiness.
1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 9. 2/2 The Flashyness of his Discourse. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 163 With some little touch of sailor-like flashiness.

Flashing (flæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. FLASH *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. in various senses.
1. A splashing (of water).
1611 COTGR., *Gaschement*..a flashing, dashing, or plashing, as of water in rowing. 1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Flashing*.. dashing or spurting as Water, a Spurting.
2. The process of letting down a flash of water to carry a boat over the shallows of a river.
1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* 11 By removing the shallows, and continuing the use of Flashing.
3. The bursting out or sending forth of flame or light.
1573 BARET *Alv.* F 617 The Flashing of fire, or lightning, *coruscatio.* 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 81 They began their Flashings and Musique until all were gone out.
1748 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 218 The sphere of electrical attraction is far beyond the distance of flashing. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls*, Ser. II. *Echetlos* 8 A flashing came and went.
transf. and *fig.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. v. (1614) 26 So much the greater is their sinne, that seeke to flash out these flashings. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 12 Rome, from whence was to be expected the furious flashing of Excommunications. 1676 R. DIXON *Nat. Two Test.* 282 Mingled with Poetical flashings and ginglings.
4. A rapid movement resembling or producing a flash of light; the drawing or waving of a sword with a flash.
1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 43 The coruscations of the Aurora are said to have been attributed to the flashings of their wings. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* 19 Excited by the flashing of the naked swords.
5. *techn.* a. *Glass-making.* (See FLASH *v.* 14 *a.*)
1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 35 The process for making window glass, termed flashing. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* 23 Feb. 66/1 Flashing, that is, uniting a thin layer of coloured glass with another layer which is colourless.
b. *Electric lighting.* (see quot. and FLASH *v.* 14 b.)
1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* in *Lightning* 3 Mar. Suppl., *Flashing*, (*a*) Of a dynamo machine. Abnormally long sparks sometimes seen at the commutator of a dynamo. (*b*) A process for rendering the filaments of incandescent lamps of uniform resistance throughout.
6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flashing-furnace*; **flashing-board**, a sloping board at the bottom of a door or casement to keep off the rain; **flashing-point**, the temperature at which the vapour given off from an oil or hydrocarbon will 'flash' or ignite.
1852 BURN *Navv. & Mil. Techn. Dict.* II. Eng.-Fr., Flashing board, *reversean.* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 580 (*Glass-making*) There are .. several subsidiary furnaces to a crown-house .. 3. a flashing furnace, and bottoming hole for communicating a softening heat. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 570 The flashing-point was proved to have been abnormally high.

Flashing (flæ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. FLASH *v.*[2]; cf. FLASH *sb.*[4]] *concr.* (See quot. 1874.)
1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 359 At its junction with the wall a flashing of lead is carried along horizontally. 1842 in GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2214. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 876/2 *Flashing*, (*a*) A lap-joint used in sheet-metal roofing, where the edges of the sheets meet on a projecting edge. (*b*) A strip of lead leading the drip of a wall into a gutter.

Flashing (flæ·ʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FLASH *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]
1. That flashes, in various senses of the vb.
1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iii. 5 Wherof cometh that horrible and broade flasshing flame of fyre? 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr's. T.* xi. 330 His horse was of a sangine color redd, so weare his flasshinge plumes aloft his head. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 382 Fast, fast they plunge amid the flashing wave. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, Before the flashing eye and menacing gesture of the cavalier.
b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1613 HIERON *Triall of Adopt.* Wks. 1624 I. 315 Imagination and fancy may breed a certaine flashing ioy, but there is no perpetuity, no setledenesse of reioycing. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Ded. (1657) A v b, Scorched with flashing zeal. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii, Her lovely face was crimsoned with her flashing blood. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 93 Again and again she beholds the flashing beauty of the beloved.
c. *Flashing light* (in a lighthouse, etc.). *Flashing signals*, signals made with flashes of light.
1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 30 Flashing Light on Hogsten ..It is Fixed, with a Flash once every three minutes. 1863 COLOMB in *Jrnl. R. United Service Instit.* VII. 386 We then agreed that .. a system of flashing signals was practicable.
2. *Comb.*, as *flashing-eyed* adj.
1880 Miss BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* III. iv, 'You are ruining the child!' cries Gillian, still flashing-eyed and panting.
Hence **Fla·shingly** *adv.*, in a flashing manner.
1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Nov. 658/3 They rain flashingly, a visible brilliance.

Flashly *adv.*: see FLASH *a.*[3]

Flash-man. (Also as two words.) [FLASH *a.*[3]] a. One who is 'flash' or knowing; a companion of thieves; a bully, a 'fancy-man'. b. A sporting man; a patron of the 'ring'; a 'swell'.
a. 1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 141 A flash-man is a fellow that lives upon the hackneyed prostitution of an unfortunate woman of the town. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 235 A large mob .. vowing vengeance on us for our treatment of their flash man. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* v, 'You're playing a dangerous game, my flash man.'
b. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 21 The display of flash-men, from the Peer on the coach-box, to the most gentlemanly-looking pick-pocket, was very complete. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 55 Shouts and yells From Trojan Flash-men and Sicilian Swells Fill'd the wide heav'n.

Fla·shmonger. [f. as prec. + MONGER.] One who uses the 'flash' language.
1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 395 A little crib, as the flashmongers would call it.

Flashness (flæ·ʃnės). [f. FLASH *a.*[2] and 3 + -NESS.] The quality or state of being flash.
†**1.** a. Of the stomach: Weakness. b. Of reasoning: Insipid, flavourless character; superficiality.
1562 TURNER *Baths* 8 b, They are good for the lousnes and flashnes of the stomack. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 184 The acutenesse in the other [plausible persuasions] will allay their flashnesse and render them pleasant.
2. a. Gaudiness. b. Affectation of 'flash' ways. See FLASH *a.*[3] 1.
1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 260 All the tawdry flashness of the place. 1888 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xvi. (1890) 109 'Through Starlight's cussed flashness and carryin's on in fine company.'

Flashy (flæ·ʃi), *a.* [f. FLASH *sb.*[2] and *v.* + -Y [1]. Association with FLASH *a.*[2] and 3 has probably affected some of the senses.]
†**1.** Throwing up water, splashing. *Obs.*
1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 59 Not so great a ruffling the riuer strong flasshye reteyneth. 1611 COTGR., *Gaschoux*, flashie, plashie, washie, dashing, despatling.
2. †a. Over-moist, watery, frothy. †b. Insipid, tasteless, vapid.
1625 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 11 Distilled Bookes, are like common distilled Waters, Flashy things. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* 198 The other [turnips] being soft, flashy, and insipid. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 41 The taste of them is more sweet and flashy than Groats made of common Oats. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxi. 94 They [artichokes] eat not so flashy as when they are Boyled after our Way. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 329 It is not the first flashy, frothy Yeast. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 107/1 The young grass which springs in consequence of a flood, is of so flashy a nature that it occasions this common complaint. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flashy*..loose, unstable, as unsound grass; insipid.
†c. *fig.* Of persons and immaterial things: Trifling, destitute of solidity or purpose; void of meaning, trashy. *Obs.*
1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* Postscr., It can yeeld nothing but a flashy and loose conceyt to the judgement. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 122 Their lean and flashie songs. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 146 Their mirth is frothy and flashy, such as smooths the brow, but fils not the brest. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* 31 They are a company of flashy, frothy Fellows. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* III. vi. (1853) 202 To read Froth and Trifles all our Life, is the way always to retain a flashy and juvenile Turn.
3. Giving off flashes, shining by flashes; glittering, sparkling, brilliant. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, lasting only for a flash, transitory, momentary.
1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. xii. 239 Flashie lightenings. 1630 PRYNNE *God No Impostor* 13 Reprobates haue oft times many sodaine, transitory, and flashy ioyes. 1682 *New News from Bedlam* 28 My Gallick Tongue, and my rare flashy Wit, Shall make the Whigs and all the Tories split Themselves with laughing. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 119, I soon felt my flashy Goodness fade. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III. 343 So flashy and transient a Glare. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., She was very flashy, and talked away all the evening. 1784 C. BURNEY *Let.* 16 Jan. in F. Burney *Early Diary* (1889) II. 317, I had a good flashey evening. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 35 One ruby glitter'd like the flashy Mars. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 29 Mar., A fine, flashy, disagreeable day; snow-clouds sweeping past among sunshine. 1840 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 81, I will try to make as interesting an article, though I fear not so flashy, as that on Clive. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Sept. 5/1 He looks beyond the momentary triumphs of a flashy and adventurous policy.
b. In depreciative sense, chiefly of speech, a speaker, or writer: Superficially bright; brilliant, but shallow; cheaply attractive.
a 1690 G. FOX *Jrnl. Life*, etc. I. 108 An high Notionist, and a flashy Man. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* v. 107 The false, flashy Pretender to Wit. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* v. (1860) 97 The secondhand report of a flashy rhetorician. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 129 Patient merit Obscured awhile by flashy tricks. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 295/1 As stories, these were cheap and flashy.
†**4.** Excited, impulsive, eager. *Obs.*
1632 VICARS *Virgil* XI. 366 The ladie .. With light-heel'd flashy haste the horse o'retook. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 22 By that time he has discharged his five or six bottles, he will get a little flashy, perhaps. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* XIX. 244, I have seen hounds so flashy, that they would break away from the huntsman as soon as they saw a cover.
5. Showy, fine-looking; gaudy, glaring.
1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* III. 255 They then got into their carriage, a mighty flashy one, to my mind. 1805 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp.* 14 Jan., The equipment which I propose..although not so flashy, would be more useful. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 31 People naturally fond of flashy colours. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 315 The splendour of a very flashy silk waistcoat.
6. Of persons: Given to show, fond of cutting a dash, 'swellish'; also, vain and conceited.
1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, Young termagant flashy sinners. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Epist.* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Those flashy fellows, your Covent Garden poets. 1787 G. COLMAN *Inkle & Yarico* II. i, A young flashy Englishman will sometimes carry a whole fortune on his back. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 375 Veteran topers, flashy young men, visitors from the country.
7. *Comb.*, as *flashy-looking* adj.
1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 72 That flashy-looking man in a tandem was transported for bank robbery. 1880 MARG. LONSDALE *Sister Dora* viii 209 A flashy-looking man, with conspicuous rings and watch-chain.

†**Flask,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [var. of FLASH *sb.*[1]] = FLASH *sb.*[1] I.
a 1300 *E. E. Psaltar* cxliii[i]. 7 Noght turne þou þi face fra me, And to falland in flask like sal I be. 1472 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 242 Set respondet de 2s. de annuo redditu exeunte de uno clauso vocato Flask infra territorium de Northstanley.

Flask (flask), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 flasce, flaxe, 6–7 flaske, 7 flasque, 6– flask. [A word found in nearly all the Teut. and Rom. langs.; whether adopted from late L. into Teut., or conversely, is undetermined. The earliest known examples are in Latin; three different declensional forms appear

in med.L., and all of them are represented in the Rom. langs. (1) In Gregory's *Dialogues* *c* 600 (II. xviii; cf. I. ix) the form *flascō*, *flascōnem* (whence It. *fiascone*, F. *flacon*: see FLAGON) denotes a wooden vessel, apparently a small keg intended to be carried by pedestrians and to contain a supply of wine to be consumed on a journey; it is there stated to be a word belonging to the vulgar speech. In later use the word appears as a synonym of *butticula*, BOTTLE, and applied to a vessel either of wood, leather, metal, earthenware or glass. The Greek transl. of Gregory's *Dialogues*, believed to be of the 8th c., has φλασκίον, which is frequent in Byzantine writers of the 10th c. (2) In the 7th c. Isidore (*Etym.* XX. vi. § 2) gives the form *flasca*, which he regards as a derivative of Gr. φιάλη, stating that *flascæ* were originally made for carrying and storing *phialæ* (? shallow drinking cups), though afterwards used to contain wine; the form survives in It. *fiasca*, OF. *flache*, *flasche*, *flaske*, *flasque* (the last of these survived till 16th c., and in the sense 'powder-flask' to a later period). (3) The form *flascus* is given in Du Cange, but is prob. only a latinized form of It. *fiasco*, which may represent med.L. *flasco* (nom.); equivalent forms are Sp. *flasco*, *frasco*, Pg. *frasco*.

The word occurs in all the Teut. langs. exc. Goth., and always as wk. fem.: OE. *flasce*, more usually *flaxe*, OHG. *flasca* (MHG. *vlasche*, also *vlesche* with the vowel change normal in some dialects before *sch*; mod.Ger. *flasche*), MDu. *flassche*, *flessche* (mod.Du. *flesch*); ON. *flaska* is doubtful, as it has only been found in the nicknames *flǫsku-skegg*, *flǫsku-bakr*, explained by Vigf. as 'bottle-beard', 'bottle-back'; Icel., Sw. *flaska*, Da. *flaske* may be from Ger. In the mod. continental Teut. langs. it is the ordinary word for bottle; in OHG. it had the same wider sense as in OE. (see 1 below).

The OE. word, which would normally have become **flash* in mod.E., appears not to have survived into ME. In 16th c. the F. *flasque* was adopted in the sense powder-flask (the wider sense being then already antiquated in Fr.). The older Fr. sense, a bottle, first appears in Eng. about 1700; whence it was adopted is not clear, but as the word is chiefly associated with Italian wine and oil, it may most naturally be regarded as from the It. *fiasco*, the etymological identity of which with the already existing Eng. word would be readily perceived.

Scholars who regard the word as of Rom. origin usually accept the view of Diez, that *flasco* is for **vlasco*, a metathesis of **vasclo*, from L. *vasculum*. This is satisfactory with regard to meaning (St. Gregory describes as *vascula lignea* what he says were vulgarly called *flascones*), and involves no insuperable difficulty with regard to form, though the phonetic process supposed has no precise parallel in any known instance; for approximately similar phenomena, such as *flaba* from *fābula*, see Diez. The early occurrence of the types *flascam*, *flascōnem*, and the absence of the type *flascum* in early use, are somewhat unfavourable to this hypothesis. The assumption that the word is of Teut. origin is chronologically legitimate, and presents no difficulty exc. the absence of any satisfactory etymology. A connexion with FLAT *a.* would be phonetically probable, but there is no evidence that the sb. originally meant a flat vessel. From Teut. the word has been adopted into many other langs.: Lapp *flasko*, *lasko*, Hung. *palaczk*, Polish *flasza*, Czech *flaše*.]

†**1.** In OE.: A vessel of wood, skin, or other material, for carrying liquor. *Obs.*

Prob. not widely current in OE.; it occurs chiefly as a rendering of the cognate L. word, which in some glossaries is rendered by *butruc*.

a 900 WERFERTH *Gregory's Dial.* II. xviii, Twa treowene fatu wines fulle ða syndon on folcisc flaxan ȝehatene [orig. *quæ vulgo flascones vocantur*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 14 Sum man berende sume wæterflaxan [Vulg. *lagenam aquæ*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 97 Ic biczе hyda and fell..and wyrce of him..flaxan.

2. A case of leather or metal (formerly often of horn) carried by soldiers or sportsmen to hold gunpowder. Now usually *powder-flask*.

[The fig. quot. from Donne is referred by Latham to a supposed sense 'quiver'. The *Cent. Dict.* omits the quot., but gives the sense 'a quiver, a set of arrows in a quiver', quoting (prob. from Nares) a misprinted version of a passage from Fairfax, q.v. in FLASH *sb.*[2]]

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Flaskes, cviij; touche boxes, c. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 To charge his peece, either with his flask or bandelier. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 217 Every souldier is able to make .. his owne Flaske and Touch-box. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 273 His Guard had his Flasque full of Gunpowder set on fire. 1865 DOUGALL *Shooting* (ed. 2) 66 The most pleasant flask to handle is that covered with leather.

fig. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XX. ix, This sulphurous flaske [Rabshakeh], therefore, dyes in his own smoke. *a* 1631 DONNE *St. Lucie's Day* Wks. (Grosart) II. 203 The sun is spent, and now his flasks Send forth light squibbs, no constant rayes.

b. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iij, Powder-flasks, or flasks charged with gun-powder and fitted with a fuse, are..provided..to be thrown upon the enemy's deck.

3. A bottle, usually of glass, of spheroidal or bulbous shape, with a long narrow neck; applied *esp.* to the bottles of this form, protected by a covering of wicker-work or plaited grass, etc. in which wines and olive oil are exported from Italy (also more fully *Florence flask*); a similar vessel for use in a laboratory. In verse sometimes used loosely for 'bottle'. Also, the contents or capacity of a flask.

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* II. i, A drop of oil left in a flask of wine. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 535 A Flask of Wine which holds 3 quarts will cost 18 Stivers. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 60 They toss the flask. 1705-30 S. GALE in *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* III. 33 We..were entertained with several flasks of excellent Florence. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* iv, Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask; But the Champaigne is to each man his flask. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 12 Having fitted a brass cap .. to the mouth of a thin bottle, or Florence flask. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 42 In many graves earthen flasks. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 26 A flask of cider from his father's vats. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 To boil water in a glass vessel, such as a Florence flask. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 191 Had some black bread and a flask of water.

†b. A definite quantity of liquid (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flasque* .. also a Pottle or five Pints and half, that quantity, formerly of Florence, now of any Wine.

c. A bottle of glass or metal, somewhat flat in shape and of size suitable to be carried in the pocket, intended to contain a supply of wine or other beverage for use on a journey; usually furnished with a screw-top, and (when made of glass) encased in leather for protection.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlv, 'You shall have it', answered .. Waverley .. giving him some drink from his flask. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 80 Our brandy flasks were also nearly exhausted. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xx, A pocket-flask of sherry.

d. (See quot.)

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 16 Which claimed to have a capacity for delivering 4,000 flasks per month. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.*, *Flask*, an iron bottle in which quicksilver is sent to market. It contains 76½ pounds.

4. *Founding.* A frame or box used to hold a portion of the mould for casting. [Perh. a distinct word.]

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 214 Medals .. counterfeited by casting off in the Flask. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flasque*, a Bottle of Sand, bound about with Iron, into which the melted Metal is by Coyners and others poured. 1852 61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v., *Flask*, a term used by ironfounders to express the iron or wood frame intended to receive the sand which forms the upper or the movable part of the mould.

5. *s.w. dial.* A kind of basket (see quot.).

[In Welsh *flasg*; cf. FLASKET (Welsh *flasged*), from which this may possibly be a back-formation. Cf. however the use of OF. *flache* for a certain measure of capacity for peas, etc.]

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flask*, the large oval basket used for linen by all washerwomen. 1891 *Daily News* 15 May 7/2 A 'flask' containing either a turkey or a goose.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flask-case*, *-glass*, *-shaped*; also, **flask-leather**, a fastening for a powder-flask; **flask-shell**, a mollusc whose shell is flask-shaped.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4572/4 Her Majesty hath been graciously pleased .. to Grant unto Jane Tasker .. the sole working and making of *Flask-Cases, and covering and casing with Flags, Rushes and Straw, *Flask glasses now used in England, in imitation of those which come from Florence, during the space of fourteen Years. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 With his..*Flask-leather upon the right thigh. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 43/2 The cirrigrada have .. a large *flask-shaped stomach. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* v. 105 A common British species, the *Flask Shell (*Gastrochæna modiolina*) is notable for its habit of boring through various shells.

†**Flask,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Also 7 **flasque.** [ad. Fr. *flasque* one of the cheeks of a gun-carriage, var. of *flaque* plank, beam, perh. of Teut. origin; cf. Ger. *flach* level, flat. In 16th c. *flanque* (app. = 'side piece,' f. *flanc* FLANK *sb.*[1]) occurs in the same sense.] The bed in a gun-carriage.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardrobe & Jewel-ho.* (1815) 258 Ane flask of elme for ane moyane. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Flasque* .. a Carriage for Ordinance. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Flask*, a Bed in the Carriage of a Piece of Ordnance.

†**Flask,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 3 **flaskien, vlasken.** [See FLASH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To splash, sprinkle; = FLASH *v.* 2.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 Heo vlaskeð water þeron. *Ibid.*, And ȝif dust of lihte þouhtes windeð up to swuðe, flaskie teares on ham.

2. To cause to wave or flutter, to flap.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. 14 The weather flaskt and whisked vp her garmentes being slacke. *Ibid.* VI. 886 Boreas gan To flaske his wings, with wauing of the which he raysed than So great a gale.

Flask (flɑsk), *v.*[2] [f. FLASK *sb.*[2]] *trans.* †**a.** To protect as a flask is protected. **b.** To put into a flask.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 212, I put at the bottom of a Vessel the Ozier that flask'd a Glass Bottle. 1855 BROWNING *Popularity* xii, There's the extract, flasked and fine.

†**Fla'sker,** *sb. Obs.*—[1] [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] (See quot.)

1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 133 The smugglers, or, as they are styled from the manner of conveying the whisky, Flaskers .. They entered a house and deposited their laden flasks.

†**Flasker** (flæ'skəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Onomatopœic, with frequentative suffix common in vbs. expressing agitated motion; cf. FLASK *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To flap about (as a fish); to flutter (as a bird); to flounder.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 5 (1689) 76 Hale him not too near the top of the Water, lest by flaskering he break your Line. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect* Wks. (1775) 29 Deawn coom I .. i'th Wetur .. on flaskert int' eh geete how'd on o Sawgh. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Flasker*, to struggle, to flutter as a bird does its wings.

2. *trans.* To smother, stifle; also, to bewilder.

1818 R. WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Flasker*, to choke, or stifle; a person lying in the mud and unable to extricate himself, is said to be flaskered. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'For goodness sake, childer, howd yer din, aw'm fair flaskert wi' th' nize.

Flasket (flɑ'skĕt). Also 5-7 **flaskett,** 6 **-it.** [a. OF. *flasquet* (northern form of *flachet*), dim. of *flasque*, *flache*, FLASK *sb.*[2]

Sense 1 appears to be unknown in Fr.; Welsh has *fflasged* in same sense, doubtless adopted from Eng. (cf. FLASK *sb.*[2] 5). In sense 2 the earlier form is FLACKET.]

1. 'A long shallow basket' (J.).

1460-65 *Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, Eastcheap* in *Brit. Mag.* XXXI 395 Item for a baskett to put in the Juellys.. and for iij Flasketts. 1596 SPENSER *Prothal.* 26 They gathered flowers to fill their flasket. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 254 The Osier likewise yields more limber and flexible twigs for baskets, flaskets, &c. 1700 PARNELL *Battle Frogs & Mice* I. 54 In vain the circled Loaves attempt to lie Conceal'd in Flaskets. 1770 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 220 The Fauns thro' ev'ry furrow shoot To load their flaskets with the fruit. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 66 A fisher with his teeming flasket. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* iv. 147 There was a great flasket, which they carried between them, each holding one handle.

transf. 1756-66 AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 79 His belly as a vast flasket of garbage projected monstrously before.

b. A similar article made of metal.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict. in Heaven* 85 Bring, bring, ye Graces, all your silver flaskets. 1715 tr. *Mad. D'Ano's Wks.* 416 Precious Stones, Laces, Ribbands, all in large Flaskets of Filagreen Gold. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 420 The silver stands with golden flaskets grac'd.

c. So much as is contained in a flasket.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 For a flasket of sope. iiii. *d.*

d. *dial.* 'A shallow washing tub' (Halliwell).

1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose*, *I lasket*, an oval tub with two handles, used in washing. *York.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Flasket*, an oblong or oval-shaped tub used in washing clothes.

2. A small flask.

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 30 Dauid was a theefe when he conueyed the..flasket of water from the beds head of Saule. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 74 Thre glasse flasketts 3/. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* VIII. xxiv, They ..saw a little flasket [1485 flacked] of gold stand by them. 1891 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 444 And then he takes his flasket out, And drinks a rousing cup.

†**Fla'skisable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. OF. *flechisable* (also spelt *flacisable*), f. *flechir* to bend.] Pliable, inconstant, changeable.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1513) D iv b, They be so flaskysable Who trusteth them shal fynde them ful vnstable. 1430 — *Bochas* IV. xv. (1554) 116 Fortune of kynd is so flaskisable.

Flasklet (flɑ'sklĕt). *rare.* A little flask.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. xv. 272 Flasklets.. ensconced in a..cupboard.

†**Fla'sky,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. FLASK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] ? Belonging to a 'flask' or muddy pool.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* E, Then flasky feends of Limbo Lake his ghoste do so turmoyle That he have neede of Carons helpe, for all his filthy toyle.

Flasque (flɑsk). *Her.* [a. F. *flasque.*] A bearing similar to a flanch, but occupying a smaller part of the field (see FLANCH *sb.*[1]).

The heraldic use is not recorded in F., but in the sense 'cheek of a gun-carriage' (see FLASK *sb.*[3]) it was a synonym of *flanque*, which had also a heraldic sense = FLANCH *sb.*[1]

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 121 The fielde Or, ij. Flasques Azure. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 63 A flasque is an ordinary consisting of one arch line drawne somewhat distant from the corners of the chiefe and meanely swelling by degrees until you come towards the middest of the Escocheon, and from thence again decreasing with a like comely discent unto the sinister base points. 1721-1800 in BAILEY, *Flask.* 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vii. 32 Flasques or Voiders..are formed by two curved lines, and are always borne in pairs. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 235 The Flasque, a space of colour terminated by a curved line on each flank of the shield.

†**Flat,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. OF. *flat.*] A blow, buffet.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3432 Þe king of Scotlonde, wiþ is bat A ȝaf him swiche a sori flat Vpon þe helm. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4910 Ther com the king Gvinbat, And gaf Gueheres swiche a flat.

Flat (flæt), *sb.*[2] [Alteration of FLET, influenced by FLAT *a.* and *sb.*[3] The word was until recently peculiar to Scotland, where the original form survived into the present century.]

1. A floor or storey in a house.

1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 442 The houses consisted of several flats or stories 1827 *Ann. Reg.* 143 A

tenement, consisting of three flats. 1861 *Morning Post* 27 Nov., The numerous family .. in the fourth flat. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/3 A fire broke out in a flat of the mill.

2. A suite of rooms on one floor, forming a complete residence. *First, second,* etc. *flat*: a suite on the first, second, etc. floor.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* v, We chose to imitate some of the conveniences..of an English dwelling-house, instead of living piled up above each other in flats. 1845 MRS. JOHNSTONE *Edin. Tales* I. 267/2 That comfortable, airy, roomy, first-flat, consisting of dining-room, parlour, three bedrooms. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* II. iv., The rents of these flats seem to be extortionate.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flat-house, -law*; *flat-builder, -dweller, -holder.*

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 6/3 The cunning way in which the flats are planned deserves study by all *flat-builders. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 4/7 *Flat-dwellers and Hygiene. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/2 The defencelessness of the *flat-holder has been found out. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 14/1 Enormous '*flat' houses. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/2 She will settle a question of *flat-law.

Flat (flæt), *a., adv.*, and *sb.*3 Forms: 5–7 flatte, (9 *dial.*) flatt, 4– flat. [a. ON. *flatr* (Sw. *flat*, Da. *flad*) = OHG. *flag*:—OTeut. **flato-*. Cf. FLET.

No certain cognates are known; connexion with OAryan **plat-, plath-* (Gr. πλατύς, Skr. *pṛthú*, broad) is plausible with regard to the sense (cf. F. *plat* flat, believed to be ultimately from πλατύς), but the representation of OAryan *t* or *th* by Teut. *t* (exc. when reduced from *tt* after a long vowel) is anomalous. The synonymous Ger. *flach* is unconnected.]

A. *adj.*

I. Literal senses.

1. Horizontally level; without inclination. Of a seam of coal: Lying in its original plane of deposition; not tilted.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7326 He felle to þe flat erthe. *c* 1440 *Prom. Parv.* 164/1 Flatt, *bassus vel planus.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 7 Thou all-shaking Thunder, Strike flat the thicke Rotundity o' th' world. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 Houses .. flat a-top. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 375 Though sun and moon Were in the flat sea sunk. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. v. 6 As the common flat Mariners Compass doth divide the Horizon. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 268 The strata near the Esk are termed flat seams of coal. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1903 g, In India .. all buildings of any importance have flat roofs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62, I reached the flat summit of the rock. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 133 A flat desk promotes a stooping position.

b. Arch. *Flat arch* (see quots.).

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. xxiv, Arches..flat (those are call'd so, which are but a Section of a Circle). *Ibid.* I. xxv, Certain Arches are turn'd over the Cornices of Doors and Windows, which Workmen call Flat-Arches, to prevent the Doors and Windows from being press'd with too much weight. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. v. 114 This Saxon style begins to be defined by flat and round arches. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccles. Terms, Flat arch.* An arch in which the sides of the voussoirs are cut so as to support each other, but their ends form a straight line top and bottom.

2. Spread out, stretched or lying at full length (*esp.* on the ground); *rare*, exc. in predicative use (often quasi-advb.) with *fall, fling, lay, lie*, etc.

a. Chiefly of a person: Prostrate; with the body at full length. †Also in phr. *a flat fall.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1040 A felde him flat to grounde. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 183 [The birds] ffell with her ffetheris fflat vppon þe erthe..and mercy be-soute. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 23 Sche..flatt on þe ground cryed: 'god.. haue mercy on me!' *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 838 The folk..Flang him flat in the fyre. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlix. 23 They shal fall before the with their faces flat vpon the earth. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 16, I'le fall flat, Perchance he will not minde me. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 138 None parting from him without flat falles, or apparant losse of honour. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 56 Thus a great wound is called a scratch; a flat fall, a foile. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 293 He laid me flat on the ground. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 290, I order'd every Man..to lye flat upon their Bellies till we had received the Fire of the Enemy. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 411 The hunter is flat and motionless. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 33, I have seen a patient fall flat on the ground who was standing when his nurse came into the room. 1891 R. KIPLING *Tales from Hills* 186 That night a big wind blew.. the tents flat.

b. Of a building or city: Level with the ground; also, levelled, overthrown.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Josh.* vi. 20 The wall fell downe flat. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 204 This is the way to lay the Citie flat. 1666 SOUTH *Serm. Consecr. Bp. Rochester* Serm. (1737) I. v. 166 That Christ-Church stands so high above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not flat upon it, is [etc.]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 363 What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat.

fig. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 23 To fortifie her iudgement, which else an easie battery might lay flat.

c. Of things usually more or less erect or elevated.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 223 Cease to admire, and all her Plumes Fall flat.

fig. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 596, I feel..My hopes all flat. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 333 To raise our expectations of happiness high, and then to have them fall flat and low.

†d. Of a plant: Creeping, trailing on the ground.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxvi. 127 *Verbenaca supina*..in English Base or flat Veruayne.

e. Lying in close apposition; with its whole length or surface in contact irrespectively of position. *Naut.* Of a sail: *Flat aback* or *aft* (see quot. 1815): said also of the vessel.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 86 Placing my Instrument flat on th' earth. 1581 MAPLET *Diall Destinie* 66 In theyr coursing they [Hares] apply their eares fast and flat to their backes. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 138 Spreading your Net on the Ground smooth and flat. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 131 When it is open, it may be flat to the Chimney. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Aback*, Lay all flat Aback. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 76 Saucers dark green, lying flat on the leaves. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Flat aft* is the situation of the sails when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast.* vi, We found the vessel hove flat aback. 1885 H. J. STONOR in *Law Times* LXXX. 119/1 The ladder was standing flat against the side wall.

f. *Paper-making.* Packed without folding.

1890 JACOBI *Printing* xxxi. 249 A ream may be either 'flat', 'folded', or 'lapped'.

g. Of the hand: Extended, not clenched.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 345 The child Push'd her flat hand against his face and laugh'd. 1859 — *Enid* 1565 The brute Earl .. unknightly, with flat hand, However lightly, smote her on the cheek.

3. Without curvature or projection of surface.

a. Of land, the face of the country: Plain, level; not hilly or undulating.

c 1440 [see 1]. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 49, A Nacion .. inhabiting vpon a flat shore. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 63 Thy .. flat Medes thetchd with Stouer, them [Sheepe] to keepe. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks 1731 I. 44 The whole Province of Holland is generally flat. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* 2 This Town was built on a low flat Point of Land. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 71 High dykes ..protect the flat country from inundations. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 202 The country became more and more flat.

b. Of a surface: Without curvature, indentation, or protuberance; plane, level.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 37 When thei se the ground beaten flat round about. 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 47 As touchyng your opinion, that th' Earth is flat, I will prove it to be rounde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 159 b, Not any carved images of saints ..but on flat pictures painted. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 262 The flat face of the Rocke. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 268 That makes the Moulding flatter, this more circular. 1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 32 To grind one surface perfectly flat, it is..necessary to grind three at the same time. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 179 The flat face to which the blocks are ground. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Chest, flat.* A chest which has lost its rounded front.

c. Of the face or nose.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 259 His face was ful brade & flat. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Lev.* xxi. 18 A man..that hath a flat nose. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 158 Downe with the Nose, Downe with it flat, take the Bridge quite away. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 325 Their Faces are oval, their Foreheads flat. 1849 LYTTON *Devereux* II. iii, A very flat, ill-favoured countenance. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 281 Their noses are broad and flat at top.

†d. *Flat numbers*: those corresponding to plane surfaces, i.e. numbers composed of two factors.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C iij, Superficiall nombers, or Flatte nombers.

e. *Flat side* (e.g. of a sword): opposed to the *edge*. Also *to turn* (*a sword*) *flat.*

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1240 Syr Egyllamowre turnyd hys swerde flatt. 1727 W. SNELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* (1734) 236 Lifted up his broad Sword, and gave me a Blow on the Shoulder with the flat side of it. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 226 The flat side..is to be turned towards the observer. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, Touching the smith with the flat side of his sword.

f. Having little projection from the adjacent surface. Rarely const. *to.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 43 With pert flat eyes she windowed well its head. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIV. v. 201 It can now be discovered..by any eyes, however flat to the head.

4. *transf.* in *Painting.* Without appearance of relief or projection. *Flat tint*: one of uniform depth or shade.

1755 JOHNSON, *Flat*, without relief, without prominence of the figures. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 95 Throwing every mass of shadow into a flat tint. *Ibid.* iii. 153 The pictures ..were in their general appearance, flat, insipid, and uninteresting. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 18 The impossibility of spreading a flat tint on the vellum. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 186 Pictures..flat, and deficient in light and shade, or brilliance.

5. With additional notion: Having a broad level surface and little thickness. Of a foot: Touching the ground with the whole surface; but little arched.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Serue hem in almost flatte. 1530 PALSGR. 312/2 Flatte as a thyng is that is brode. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) III. 224 Of fishes.. I find fiue sorts, the flat, [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 58 Flat wheate is..bearded and bordered with very rough and sharpe ailes, wherein consisteth the difference. 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 44 Those great Pilasters in the Angle of the inside of the Temple are too flat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 247 They weare on their heads flat round Caps. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 49 The Booby is a Water-fowl..her Feet are flat like a Ducks Feet. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 65 These conjectures concerning flat Stars .. are rather the stronger. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 303 To collar Flat Ribs of Beef. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 34 This ruler consists of a flat piece of wood with a straight edge. 1859–74 TENNYSON *Vivien* 348 May this hard earth cleave..and close again, and nip me flat, If I be such a traitress. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Eng., Flat File*..is either a tapered or a parallel file. 1882 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 8 Tabular or flat bones, like the scapula, ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull.

†b. Of false dice: Broad and thin. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Dice-Play* A j b, A bale of flatte synke deuxis.. A bale of flat cater trees. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 30 Flats. *Note*, Dice flatter than they are long, to throw Trays and Quaters.

c. Of a blade, as opposed to 'three-edged'.

d. Phrases: *flat as a flawn, flounder, pancake* (see those sbs.).

e. Of a vessel: Wide and shallow.

1471 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 242, I peluem laton voc' a flat basyn. 1492 *Ibid.* 75 My flatte gylte cuppe. 1533 *Will of C. Bedford* in Weaver *Wells Wills* 27 John Bys the yonger a flat cuppe of sylver. 1552 HULOET, Flatte bole for wine, *ecpatala.* 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* ii. 5 A meate offering baken in a panne [*marg.* on a flat plate].

II. Senses of figurative origin.

6. Unrelieved by conditions or qualifications; absolute, downright, unqualified, plain; peremptory. Now chiefly of a denial, contradiction, etc., and in Shaksperian phrases, *flat blasphemy, burglary.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 61 a, The aunswerer must still vse flatte deniyng. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 121 Whosoeuer taketh and keepeth the mony of another.. sheweth himself a flat theefe. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 183 If I would tel you a flat lie, I wold say no. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 248 Why, Sir, to be flat with you, you liue by your legges. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for Meas.* II. ii. 131 That in the Captaine's but a chollericke word, Which in the souldier is flat blasphemie. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* IV. iii, This is my flat opinion, which I'll die in. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 864 Who knowes not, that S. Homer, and S. Virgil are flat for it? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 23 His Son Constantius prov'd a flat Arian. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 12, 13 I bring you not this as a flat command of Christ, but as my best Advice. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 304 A piece of flat Nonsense. 1713 SWIFT *Apollo outwitted* vii, She gave no flat denial. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 551 In flat contradiction to their Arret of December last. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 97 He claimed to be put in possession .. but met with a flat refusal. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 163 A flat impostor. 1891 R. KIPLING *Tales from Hills* 212 It's flat, flagrant disobedience!

b. In the conclusive expression, *That's flat* (*a*) formerly = that's the absolute, undeniable truth; (*b*) a defiant expression of one's final resolve or determination.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 102 The Boy hath seld him a bargaine, a Goose, that's flat. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 43. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 120 Its the greatest Bogg of Europe..that's flat. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, I'll give Madam warning, that's flat. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* I. 15 'I won't, then, that's flat', exclaimed Rachel.

c. Of a calm: Complete, 'dead'.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 119 The wind..became..a flat calm. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 415 It fell flat calm. 1880 LADY BRASSEY *Sunshine & Storm* 34 Half an hour later it was a flat calm.

7. Wanting in points of attraction and interest; prosaic, dull, uninteresting, lifeless, monotonous, insipid. Sometimes with allusion to sense 10.

a. of composition, discourse, a joke, etc. Also of a person with reference to his composition, conversation, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20 Mi over flat and homeli kind of writing. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Med.* (1851) 63 They have proved .. poor and flat in all other subjects. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 11 May, A dull, flat Presbiter preached. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 P 2 We should complain of many flat Expressions. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* Introd. 16 Such strange Stories, as make the Voyages of those who come after .. to look flat and insipid. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. XXX, The longest story of the flattest proser that ever droned. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. x. (1869) 204 The flattest thing of yours they can find. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 A rather flat treatment of trite themes. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 254 I am rather a flat teller of stories. 1889 *County* x. in *Cornhill Mag.* Mar., He is always appreciative of the flattest joke.

b. of one's circumstances, surroundings, etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 133 How weary, stale, flat, and vnprofitable Seemes to me all the vses of this world. 1706 ATTERBURY *Funeral Serm.* 8 All Earthly Satisfactions must needs..grow flat and unsavory. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 67 How flat and wearisome they feel their trade. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xvii, It seems so flat to be left behind. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 25 It seemed to strike me much less than when I first saw it, as all is flat now.

c. *To fall flat* (said of a composition, discourse, etc.): to prove unattractive, uninteresting, or ineffective; to fail in exciting applause or approval.

1841 MACAULAY *W. Hastings* (1880) 654 The best written defence must have fallen flat. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 125 All my news falls flat. 1885 C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* II. xxv. 80 The haranguing .. fell as flat as the reasoning.

8. Deficient in sense or mental vigour; stupid, dull, slow-witted.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol. 9 Pardon, Gentles all: The flat vnraysed Spirits, that hath dar'd .. to bring forth So great an Obiect. 1601 SIR J. OGLE *Parlie at Ostend* in Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 158 Nor do I believe that..any of you judge me so flat, or so stupid. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 132 No dull Idolater was ere so flat In Things of deep and solid Weight. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 312, I look for nothing from empty, slow, flat people.

9. Wanting in energy and spirit; lifeless, dull. Also, out of spirits, low, dejected, depressed.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 31 You must not thinke That we are made of stuffe, so flat, and dull, That, [etc.]. 1642 DK. NEWCASTLE *Let.* in *Life* (1886) 330 The town will not admit of me .. so I am very flat and out of countenance here. *c*1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 37 Lest he should grow flat in his devotions. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 324 Her spirits were dull and flat. 1805 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 213, I am now calm, but sadly taken down and flat. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxiii. (1886) 71 The audience .. not witnessing any situation half so comic as the one they had just seen, were proportionately flat.

b. Of trade, etc.: Depressed, dull, inactive.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 30 Dec. 1 The trade for barley is exceedingly flat. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 123/2 Tallow trade, flat, but prices unchanged. 1894 *Daily News* 1 June 3/5 A flat market for maize.

10. Of drink, etc.: That has lost its flavour or sharpness; dead, insipid, stale.

1607 HEYWOOD *Woman kilde* Epil., The wine..drunk too flat. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 367 Spirit of Wine burned .. tasteth nothing so hot in the Mouth .. but flat and dead. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 49 Fruit .. to the Tongue inelegant and flat. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 154 When .. cyder is become flat or dead. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 20 Tankards sending forth a scent of flat ale.

11. Of sound, a resonant instrument, a voice: Not clear and sharp; dead, dull.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 154 If..you stop the Holes of a Hawkes Bell, it will make no Ring, but a flat noise, or Rattle. *a*1663 SANDERSON in *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cl. 5 The cymbal will be flat, it will have no life or spirit in it. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 501 Too flat I thought this voice, and that too shrill. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 217 The ..variety of sounds .. produced by the report of his fowling-piece. Sometimes they are flat and prolonged, at other times short and sharp.

b. *Music.* Of a note or singer: Relatively low in pitch; below the regular or true pitch. *B, D, E*, etc. *flat*: a semitone lower than B, D, E, etc. Of an interval or scale: = MINOR.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 93 Now you are too flat; And marre the concord, with too harsh a descant. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3, *b* .. signifying the halfe note and flatt singing. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 15 To sing *fa* in a flat Scale. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 144 Like Arions Harpe Now delicately flat, now sweetly sharp. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 95 A flat Third lower, is C fa ut. 1678 PHILLIPS s. v. *Cliff*, The B-Cliff .. being only to shew when Notes are to be sung flat. 1691 RAY *Creation* 204 Cartilages and Muscles to contract or dilate it [the wind-pipe] as we would have our Voice Flat or Sharp. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 270 The flat third is plaintive. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 46 For the sixth time he hears C flat instead of C sharp played. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* v. 67 All the fifths in tuning keyed instruments, are tuned a little flatter than perfection.

c. quasi-*adv.*

Mod. She has a tendency to sing flat.

12. *Gram.* † **a.** Of an accent, a syllable: Unstressed.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. (Arb.) 135 [Re] being the first sillable, passing obscurely away with a flat accent is short. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 94 Every Noun Substantive Commune increasing flat or short in the Genitive case, is the Masculine Gender. What mean you by this, to increase flat? *A.* To have the last syllable but one pressed down flat in the pronouncing.

b. Of a consonant: Voiced, i.e. uttered with vibration of the vocal chords, e.g. *b, d, v*, etc., as opposed to breath, e.g. *p, t, f*, etc.

1874 R. MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Gram.* § 54 B and d, &c. are said to be soft or flat, while p and t, &c. are called hard or sharp consonants.

13. *Stock-exchange* (*U.S.*) Stock is said to be borrowed *flat*, when the lender allows no interest on the money he takes as security for it (*Cent.* and *Standard Dicts.*).

14. *Comb.*

a. In parasynthetic adjs., as *flat-backed, -billed, -breasted, -browed, -chested, -crowned, -decked, -ended, -faced, -floored, -handled, -heeled, -hoofed, -mouthed, -pointed, -ribbed, -roofed, -soled, -stemmed, -surfaced, -toothed, -topped, -visaged.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 185/1 *Flat Backed, when it [Grey-Hound] is even between the neck, and spaces. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xix. 154 *Flat-bild birds. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 990 All Flat-bill'd Birds that groped for their Meat. 1667 N. FAIRFAX *ibid.* II. 548 This Woman was as *flat-breasted as a Man. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, A snub-nosed, *flat-browed .. boy. 1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* Wks. 1806 VI. 63 She is .. awkward, *flat-chested, and stooping. 1664 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 8 For a new hat *flat-croun'd 7*s. 6d.* 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 97 A *flat-decked vessel. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 97 A fine *flat-ended tool. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. viii. 143 The Sea..a melancholy *flat-faced thing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 304 *Flat-floored boats. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1059/4 *Flat-handled Silver Spoons. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 Shoes *flat-heeled. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3301/4 A..punch Horse..*flat Hoofed. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1088 *Fflatt mowthede as a fluke. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Flat-pointed Nails. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1908/4 One Dark brown Gelding .. a little *flat Ribb'd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 185/2 Flat Ribbed, is when the both side Ribbs [of a Grey-Hound] cling and are near to gather. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 391 Their houses are *flat-rooffed. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. xii, Flat-roofed villages nestle amid groves of mulberry trees. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 377 Their shooes are low and *flat-soal'd. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ix, The .. tread of the abbess in her flat-soled sandal. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 89 *Flat-stemmed Meadow grass. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 193 Place a *flat-surfaced bottle empty on its side. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 9 The fossil tooth of..some *flat-toothed fish. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 32 The southern islet is..*flat-topped. 1774 CURTIS in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 383 They are *flat-visaged.

b. With pr. pple. forming adj, as *flat-lying*.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 284 Low flat-lying land.

15. Special comb., as **flat-arch** (see I b); **flat-back**, (*a*) (see quot. 1888); (*b*) *slang*, a bed bug (Farmer); † **flat-bean**, a name for some species of *Lupinus*; **flat-bedded** *a.* (*Geol.*), having a naturally plane cleavage; **flat-bill**, a name for certain birds having broad, flat bills, e.g. a bird of the genus *Platyrhynchus*; **flat-body** (*Entom.*), the name of a moth; **flat candle**, a candle used in a flat-candlestick; **flat candlestick**, one with a broad stand and short stem; a bedroom-candlestick; **flat-car** (*U.S.*), 'a railroad-car consisting of a platform without sides or top; a platform-car' (*Cent. Dict.*); **flat chisel**, a smoothing chisel; **flat-crown** (*Arch.*) = CORONA 4; **flat-feet** (see quot.); **flat-hammer**, 'the hammer first used by the gold-beater in swaging out a pile of quartiers or pieces of gold ribbon' (Knight); † **flat-house**, ? a sheriff's office, a roofed shed for impounded animals; **flat impression** (*Printing*), see *flat-pull*; † **flat-lap**, a term describing a particular posture of the leaves of a plant (see quot.); **flat-lead**, sheet lead; **flat move** (*slang*: see quot.); **flat nail** (see quot.), **flat-orchil**, a kind of lichen, *Roccella fusiformis*, used as a dye (Ogilvie 18..); † **flat-piece**, a shallow drinking-cup; **flat pliers**, pliers having the holding part or jaws flat; **flat-pressing** (see quot.); **flat pull** *Printing* (see quot.); **flat race**, a race over clear and level ground, as opposed to hurdle-racing or steeple-chasing; whence *flat-racer, -racing*; **flat-rail**, 'a railroad rail consisting of a simple flat bar spiked to a longitudinal sleeper' (Knight); **flat rod** (see quot.); **flat-roof** *v. trans.*, to cover with a flat roof; **flat rope** (see quots.); **flat seam** *Naut.* (see quot.); **flat-sheets** *pl.* (*a*) *Mining* (see quots.); (*b*) *Geol.* and *Mining*, 'thin beds, flat veins, or blanket veins or deposits of some mineral usually different from the adjacent layers; often contact-deposits' (*Standard Dict.*); **flat-square** *a.*, of a file: one whose section is a rectangle; **flat-stone** (*a*) a kind of stone which cleaves into thin slabs; (*b*) (see quot. 1847); **flat-tool** (*a*), 'a turning chisel which cuts on both sides and on the end, which is square' (Knight); (*b*) an elongated conical tool used in seal-engraving for bringing ribbons or monograms to a flat surface (*Cent. Dict.*); **flat-top** (*U.S.*), a name for *Vernonia noveboracensis*; **flat-ware**, 'plates, dishes, saucers and the like, collectively, as distinguished from hollow-ware' (*Cent. Dict.*); **flat-work**, (*a*) *Mining* (see quot. 1851); (*b*) a piece of material of any kind wrought into a flat shape; **flat-worm** (*Zool.*), an animal of the class *Platyhelmintha*. Also FLAT-BOAT, -BOTTOM, -CAP, -FISH, -FOOT, HEAD, etc.

1888 ADDY *Sheffield Gloss.*, **Flat-back*, a common knife with its back filed down after it is put together. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1042 Of the *flat Beane called Lupine. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccxii. 333 Some call them [Lupines] Flat-beans. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 221 No quarries affording *flat bedded stones having occurred. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 17 The *flat-bill uttered his plaintive wail. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 443 *Tinea applana*, the common *Flat-body. 1860 J. CURTIS *Farm Insects* 411 The..Flat-body Moth. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xv. (1892) 125 The flaring *flat candle with the long snuff. 1493 *Bury Wills* (1850) 81 Another *flatt candelstyke of laton. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* v. 22 A bedroom candlestick and candle, or a flat candlestick and candle—put it which way you like. 1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, Demolishing a couple of *flat-cars. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 359/1 The third is termed a Chissel, or a *Flat Chissel. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 568 The flat chisel .. is used for smoothing the work, or taking off the remaining wood that was left by the gouge. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. *Corona*, The *Flat-Crown, is .. a particular Member in the Dorick Gate..it hath six times more Breadth than Projecture. 1873 *Slang Dict.*, **Flat-feet*, the battalion companies in the Foot Guards. 1698 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Mar. (1878) I. 472 Our Horses are broke out of themselves, or else are taken out of the stable..Sent presently to their *flat-house, but hear nothing of them. 1706 *Ibid.* 25 Mar. (1879) II. 157 Surpris'd the Sheriff and his Men at the Flat-house. 1890 JACOBI *Printing* xxi. 185 Pull three or four good sound *flat impressions, with not too much ink. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 16 Where the Leaves are not so thick set, as to stand in the Bow-Lap, there we have the Plicature, or the *Flat-Lap. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s. v., Any attempt or project that miscarries, or any act of folly or mismanagement in human affairs is said to be a **flat move*. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 **Flat nails* are small sharp-pointed nails, with flat thin heads. 1422-3 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 92 Item j. *flatpece argenti. 1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Flatte pece, *tasse*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 50 Flat peces, charges, basens. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 275 A pair of *flat pliers, of the ordinary kind. 1881 *Porcelain Wks. Worcester* 21 The manufacture of plates and dishes is called *Flat Pressing. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*, **Flat pull* (or *impression*), a simple proof without under or overlaying. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xv, Sporting Snobs .. who .. rode *flat races. 1886 EARL OF SUFFOLK, etc. *Racing* (Badm. Libr.) i. 37 A few *flat-racers have come over [from Ireland] to us. *Ibid.*, *Steeple-chasing* ii. 289 As a rule, *flat-racing is a bad preparation for the jumper. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/5 When the flat-racing season begins. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 226 **Flat rods* in mining, a series of rods for communicating motion from the engine, horizontally, to the pumps or other machinery in a distant shaft. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 562 The Græcians us'd to cover or *Flat-roof their Houses with these [tessellated] Pavements. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/2 Some *flat ropes, for mining-shafts, are made by sewing together a number of ropes, making a wide, flat band. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Flat-seam*, the two edges or selvedges of canvas laid over each other and sewed down. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 611 **Flat-sheets*, sheet iron flooring at the brace and in the plats and junction of drives to facilitate the turning and management of trucks. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Flat sheets*, smooth iron plates laid over an even floor at a pit bank, on which the tubs are run to be emptied or returned to the cage. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 299 The files are *flat square. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* iv. § 31. 77 The Houses are covered, for the most part in Oxfordshire (not with tiles) but *flat-stone. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flat-stone*, a measure of iron-stone. 1853 O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 28 *Flat tools for turning hard wood, ivory, and steel. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Iron Weed*, a plant, called in the North-eastern States *Flat Top. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 264 Roof-works, *Flat-works, Pipe-works. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* ix. § 7. 335 In hammering of this flat-work they beat the plates first one by one. 1851 TAPPING *Gloss. to Manlove, Flat Work*, a mining term descriptive of a species of lead mine, so called from its form, which is broad, spreading horizontally, not without inclination.

B. *adv.* (Cf. A. 2, in many examples of which the word admits of being taken as adv.)

† **1.** By horizontal measurement. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 82 Fret seelings..the workmanship only at five shillings a yard, measured flat.

2. Downright, absolutely, positively, plainly; entirely, fully, quite. Cf. DEAD *adv.* 2. NOW *rare.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 33/2 As for Gerrot it differeth flat from Girald. *a*1592 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* i. (1599) 98 They that are thus borne again .. cannot fall flat away by sin. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 246, I am flat of your minde. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 114 The Iron of a Plane is said to be set Rank, when its edge stands so flat below the Sole of the Plane, that..it will take off a thick shaving. 1770 JENNER *Placid Man* II. 117 Sir Harry contradicted him flat. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 242 That wild thing, Peggy, told me, flat and plain, if I did so again, she would pull it off. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Flat broke*, utterly bankrupt, entirely out of money.

† **3.** Directly, exactly. With respect to the quarter of the heavens: Due. *Flat against*: *lit.* and *fig.* directly contrary to. Cf. DEAD *adv.* 3.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. John* (1537) 28 When the Sonne is flat sowth. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 54 Then Porte Crokerton flat Est. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* 80 b, Christes wordes and institution is so flat agaynste you, as you [etc.]. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 123 The wind continued flatt and high against Whitelocke's course.

4. (*To sit*) *flat down*: plump on the ground.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, Sitting flat down on the floor.

C. *absol.* and *sb.*[3]

1. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) That which is flat. *On the flat*: on paper or canvas; on a smooth surface, as opposed to *in relief*. *From the flat*: from a painting or drawing on paper, canvas, etc. (opposed to *from the round*).

1862 J. C. ROBINSON *Ital. Sculpt.* 60 Luca..simultaneously with his enamelled terra-cotta sculptures, also practised painting .. on the flat. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 216/1 Occupied in shading in chalk from the flat. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* v, To model a composition in relief from an engraving on the flat.

b. The flat surface or portion (of anything); *esp.* the broad surface (of a blade) as opposed to the edge; also, the inside of the open hand, etc.

Sometimes treated as a sb. admitting of a plural, as 'with the *flats* of their swords'; but *flat* is more usual.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 899 (927) Beth rather to hym cause of flat than egge. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. viii, Syre Bors .. gafe hym grete strokes with the flatte of his swerd vpon the vysage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 145 The Strings of a ..Violl .. doe giue a far greater Sound, by reason of the Knot, and Board, and Concaue vnderneath, than if there were nothing but onely the Flat of a Board. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 16 This Cuticle is not only spread upon the Convex of the Lobes, but also on their Flats, where they are contiguous. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iv. 69 On the flat of the green..I resolved to pitch my tent. 1727 W. SNELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* (1734) 258 He gave me a slight blow on the Shoulder, with the flat of his Cutlace. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 77 An island..like the flat of a plate turned bottom up. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 264 The breast, loins, flat of the neck. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, Striking the flat of his hand against that which the armourer expanded towards him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 47 The flat of the thigh to the saddle. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xlvi, Here's old Bill Barley on the flat of his back. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 5/3 The military..cleared the piazza with the flats of their swords.

c. Level country. In *Horse-racing*: level ground without hedges or ditches; cf. *flat-race*; also, the level piece of turf at the end of some race-courses. Hence *gen.* The race-course.

1836 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 180 Sic a..body .. could never hae been bred or born on the flat. 1847 G. H. H. OLIPHANT *Law conc. Horses, etc.* App. 278 A. F.

Across the Flat 1 M. 2 Fur. 24 Yds. 1877 Ouida *Puck* ix, Your young lordling spends all his .. time on the 'flat'. 1886 Earl of Suffolk, etc. *Racing* (Badm. Libr.) 273 In steeple-chases, hurdle races, and on the flat. 1892 J. Kent *Racing Life C. Bentinck* ii. 48 He will win .. unless a crow flies down his throat as he comes across the flat.

2. A horizontal plane; a level as opposed to a slope. † *On the flat of*: on the level or plane of. † *Of a flat*; *on the same flat*: on the same level or plane.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 5. 24 No perfect discouerie can bee made vppon a flatte, or a leuell. 1607 Chapman *Byssy d' Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 3 They move with equall feet on the same flat. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 805 It were good to trie that Exposing of Flesh or Fish both .. some height aboue the Earth, and vpon the Flat of the Earth. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* III. i, It was not in The power of fortune to remove me from The flat I firmly stood on. 1650 Trapp *Clavis* III. 17 The cloud levelled mountains, raised vallies, and laid all of a flat; that is .. made all plain. 1791 Bentham *Panopt.* I. 155 A declivity is..preferable by far to a dead flat. 1822 T. Strangeways *Mosquito Shore* 28 This high eminence has a flat at top of about 1500 acres.

b. Sometimes opposed to *fall*.

1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 68 Either on the flat of an ordinary temper, or in the fall of an extraordinary temptation. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. ii. 60 Some three inches of fall to a foot of flat.

† c. A geometrical plane, irrespective of position; an even surface.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* II. 83 It comes neere an Artificiall Miracle; to make diuerse distinct Eminences appeare vpon a Flat, by force of Shadowes. 1659 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* v. (1686) 137 A Plain in Dyalling is that Flat whereon a Dyal is Described. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 69 Whatsoever moves as much in a flat as it can for the earths rim, we reckon [etc.]

† d. A plane figure. *Obs. rare.*

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 175 Those Superficial Figures called Like Flats .. are such .. as bear a certain Proportion in their Sides unto each other.

3. *Building.* a. The horizontal part of a roof, usually covered with lead.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sc. etc., Flat*, that part in the covering of a house, of lead or other metal which is laid horizontal. 1855 *Act* 18–19 *Vict.* c. 122 § 17 Fifteen inches above the highest part of any flat or gutter.

† b. A landing on a stair-case; also, the 'tread' of a stair.

1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 290 A Stair of 20 Steps, interrupted by a Flat. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 88 There was but one flat or tread of a step above the center of the house.

4. *Mining.* a. A horizontal bed or stratum of coal, stone, etc.; a horizontal vein of metal, or a lateral extension of a vein.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.*, The Flat always lies on that Side of the Vein which Faces the Water. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 108 The quarry-men .. cross-cut the large flats, which are laid bare. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Flat*, a horizontal vein or ore-deposit auxiliary to a main vein; also any horizontal portion of a vein elsewhere not horizontal. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flats*, subterraneous beds or sheets of trap rock or whin. 1886 G. A. Lebour *Geol. Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 2) 62 *Flat*, the lateral extension of a lead vein.

b. (See quots.)

1846 Brockett *N. C. Words* (ed. 3) *Flatt*, in a coal mine, the situation where the horses take the coal tubs from the putters. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flat*, a district or set of stalls separated by faults, old workings, or barriers of solid coal. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Flat*, the part of a screen at a pit where the coals rest, and are cleaned before being put into the waggon.

5. A piece of level ground; a level expanse; a stretch of country without hills, a plain; the low ground through which a river flows.

1296 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 144 Stokwelflatte .. Seruonneflatte. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 507 Fallez vpon fayre flat. ?*a* 1400 in *Cartul. Abb. de Seleby* (Yorks. Rec. Ser.) II. 42 Xij seliones jacentes in iiij locis sive flattes. 1510 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* VII. 59 *note*, One parcel of land called Peeston's flatt. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 275 Till of this flat a Mountaine you haue made. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 200 Some range the Flats, and Scour the Champain Land. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 45 A large Flat of barren, heathy ground. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iii, A large pleasant green flat, where the village of Castlewood stood. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* viii. 199 The river widens away before us; the flats are green on either side.

fig. 1685 Dryden *Pref. 2nd Misc.* Wks. 1800 III. 49 Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I .. bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations? 18.. De Quincey *Convers.* Wks. 1863 XIII. 176 Very often it [conversation] sinks into flats of insipidity through mere accident. 1878 Morley *Vauvenargues* Crit. Misc. 26 The mere bald and sterile flats of character.

b. A tract of low-lying marshy land; a swamp.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 2 All the infections that the Sunne suckes vp From Bogs, Fens, Flats. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. 53 Through bogs and dangerous flats. 1821 Earl Dudley *Lett.* 27 Nov. (1840) 294 The flats and swamps of Holland. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 99 The Cambridgeshire flats or marshes.

c. *Australian.* (See quot. 1869.)

1869 R. B. Smyth *Goldfields Victoria* 611 *Flat*, a low even tract of land, generally occurring where creeks unite, over which are spread many strata of sand and gravel, with the usual rich auriferous drift immediately overlying the bed-rock. 1874 Walch *Head over Heels* 79 Every man on the flat left his claim. 1879 D. M. Wallace *Australas.* iv. 68 In the gold districts such deposits form 'flats'.

6. Chiefly *pl.* A nearly level tract, over which the tide flows, or which is covered by shallow water; a shallow, shoal.

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) § 155. 102 The sea is .. full of flattes. 1595 Shaks. *John* v. vi. 40. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 94 Wee shaped our course to gett ouer the flattes into the riuer of Thames. 1678 R. L'Estrange *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 477 When we have scap'd so many Rocks and Flatts. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1408 We were insensibly drawn upon a large flat, upon which lay innumerable rocks of coral, below the surface of the sea. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 621, The boat grounded on the flats a little to the east of the pier. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Flat* .. a shallow over which the tide flows .. If less than three fathoms, it is called shoal or shallow.

fig. 1644 Milton *Educ.* 2 Those Grammatick flats & shallows where they stuck.

7. *Agric.* † a. One of the larger portions into which the common field was divided; a square furlong.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 2 If they [the acres] lye by great flattes or furlonges in the commyn feldes. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 43 In fower dayes the said dozen shearers finished the saide flatte, and there is in it 14 through landes and two gares. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. iii. § 32, 3 Ridges, Butts, Flats. 1885 *Q. Rev.* CLIX. 325 Theoretically each flat was a square of 40 poles, containing 10 acres.

† b. A tract of arable land; a cornfield. *Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. vii (vi). 13 The flate of cornys rank. *Ibid.* VII. xiii. 38 The 3allo corn flattis of Lyde.

c. *dial.* (See quots.)

1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Flats*, same as *Feerings*. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Flat*, a broad flat bed as distinguished from a narrow rounded butt. We speak of ploughing a field in *flats* when there is no indication of *reens*. .. A wide space covered by any particular crop is called a *flat*, as 'a flat o' taters'.

8. Something broad and thin.

a. A thin disc.

1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* IV. ix, Is it [a planet] not a round luminous Flat, no bigger than a Sixpence?

† b. Chiefly *pl.* Dice of a shape to fall unfairly when thrown. (Cf. A. 5 b.) *Obs.*

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 54 What false dise vse they? .. flattes, gourdes. 1664 J. Wilson *Cheats* IV. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 67 Taught you the use of..the fullam, the flat, the bristle. 1711 Puckle *Club* 21 *note*, At dice they have the doctors, the fulloms, loaded dice, flats.

c. *slang.* in *pl.* Playing-cards. Cf. Broad *sb.* 6.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Flats*, a cant name for playing cards. 1821 Haggart *Life* 56 We played at flats in a budging-crib.

d. *Cotton-spinning.* (See quot. 1874.)

1851 L. D. B. Gordon in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv**/2 The filaments, after emerging from the flats, lie in nearly parallel lines among the card teeth of the drum. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/1 *Flat* (*Carding*), a strip of wood clothed with bent teeth, and placed above the large cylinder of a carding-machine.

e. In a breech-loading gun: The piece of metal projecting from the breech to support the barrel.

1881 Greener *Gun* 230 When the barrels are for breech-loaders, the flats are formed on the undersides of the breech-ends.

f. A flat strip of wood inserted under the inner edge of a picture-frame and projecting beyond it; usually gilded. Called also Mat.

1886 W. G. Rawlinson in *19th Cent.* XIX. 400 Small drawings..greatly injured by the very modern-looking deep gold flats brought close up to them.

g. In various uses (see quots.).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 464/2 Women wear Hair..in Falls or Flats when the hair hangs loose down about the shoulders. 1847 Halliwell, *Flats*, small white fresh-water fish, as roach, etc. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Flat* .. a rough piece of bone for a button mould. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/1 *Flat*, a surface of size over gilding. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Flats*, Flat Bar Iron. 1893 Farmer *Slang, Flats*, base money.

9. Something broad and shallow.

a. A broad, flat-bottomed boat.

1749 W. Douglass *Summary* (1755) I. 461 A large scow or flat, to carry persons, cattle, and goods with a canoe-tender. 1801 Nelson in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 194 The enemy's .. flats (lugger-rigged) .. were .. anchored .. Three of the flats and a brig were sunk. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Flats* .. lighters used in river navigation, and very flat-floored boats for landing troops. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 21, I .. went up in the first Government steamer and flat to Prome.

b. A broad, shallow basket used for packing produce for the market. Cf. A 5 e.

1640 in Entick *London* II. 181 Packs, trusses, flats, or maunds. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 267 A basket .. resembling those which..they call butter-flats. 1886 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/4 Watercress .. costs the hawker at the rate of from 16*s.* to 17*s.* a flat. 1889 A. T. Pask *Eyes Thames* 158 The Mimosa comes over in small flat hampers called 'flats'.

c. A shallow two-wheeled hand-cart.

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 5 Jan. 9/1 Butchers' carts, costermongers' flats, and other light conveyances.

d. (See quots.)

1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. I. ii. 32 Silk treated with these galls gained in the dye-bath or flat. 1804 Ct. Rumford in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 178 The broad and shallow vessels (flats) in which brewers cool their wort.

e. *U. S.* = *flat-car*: see A. 15.

1864 in Webster.

f. Applied to articles of dress. A low shoe or sandal (Irish); a low-crowned hat (U.S.).

1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 375 *Brogue-uirleaker*, that is flats made of untanned leather, graced their feet. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Flat*, a broad-brimmed, low-crowned, straw hat, worn by women. 1864 Miss Wetherell *Old Helmet* II. xvi. 269 But you will not wear that flat there?

10. *Ship-building.* a. (see quot. 1867.)

1825 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Flats*, in ship-building, the name given to all the timbers in midships. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Flats*, all the floor-timbers that have no bevellings in mid-ships, or pertaining to the dead-flat. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* v. 95 Horizontal flats extending between the bulkhead and a cast iron cellular stern-post.

b. The partial deck or floor of a particular compartment.

1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* IX. 177 Iron plates similar to those used in the flats of stoke-holes. 1893 *Daily News* 3 July 5/6 Tank room, capstan engine flat, and..the patent fuel space.

11. *Theat.* A part of a scene mounted on a wooden frame which is pushed in horizontally or lowered on to the stage.

1807 *Director* II. 331 The entire assemblage of wings and drops and flat. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 259/1 A strange jumble of flats, flies, wings [etc.].

12. *House-painting.* A surface painted without gloss, so as to appear dead: see Dead *a.* 13 b. Also the pigment employed for this purpose. Cf. Flatting. *Bastard flat* (see quot.).

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 7. 108 The rooms .. were painted with Chinese Flat on walls. 1881 Young *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1591 *Bastard Flat* is thinned with turpentine and a little oil .. To procure a good flat, it is necessary to have a perfectly even glossy ground, and it should be of the same tint, but a little darker than the finishing flat.

13. *slang.* A person who is easily taken in, and is said to be 'only half sharp'; a duffer, simpleton. Cf. A. 8. *A prime flat* (see quot. 1812).

1762 Goldsm. *Nash* Wks. (Globe) 546/2 If the flat has no money, the sailor cries, I have more money than any man in the fair. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Flat*..any person who is found an easy dupe to the designs of *the family* is said to be a *prime flat*. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* x, 'You wouldn't be such a flat as to let three thousand a year go out of the family.'

14. *Music.* a. A note lowered half a tone below the natural pitch. b. In musical notation, the sign ♭ which indicates this lowering of the note; a *double flat* ♭♭ indicates that it must be lowered by two semitones. c. *Sharps and flats*: the black keys of the keyboard of a piano.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 21 It can neuer be goode musicke, that stands all vpon sharpes, and neuer a flat. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses' Looking-Gl.* IV. v, The lutenist takes flats and sharps, And out of those so dissonant notes does strike A ravishing harmony. 1669 Cokaine *Fun. Elegy T. Pilkington* Poems 78 His Flats were all harmonious. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. iv. 15, I have seen some songs with four flats. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 Flats or Half-notes to other Keys. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* iii. 57 Methods of altering their Tunes, by Flats and Sharps placed at the Beginning. 1806 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* v. 57 The mark now used for the Flat was originally the letter B. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 215 Twelve lines in each, of hair and Indian hurl, alternately, like the flats and sharps of a piano. 1872 Banister *Music* 7 A Flat, ♭, indicates the lowering of the note to which it is prefixed, one semitone.

d. *Sharps and flats*: used punningly for (*a*) sharpers and their victims; (*b*) recourse to weapons.

(*a*) 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 37 There are sharps and flats in Paris as well as London. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 368 That emporium for sharps and flats, famed Tattersall's.

(*b*) 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* XXX, He was somewhat hasty with his flats and sharps.

15. Short for *flat-racer*.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 168 He had one of the finest flats in the world in training.

16. U.S. colloq. *To give the flat*: to give a flat refusal (to a suitor). (Cf. A 6.)

1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*

17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flat-like* adj.; **flat-catcher**, one who takes in simpletons; a swindler; also used of a horse; so *flat-catching* vbl. sb.

1821 Moncrieff *Tom & Jerry* I. vi. (1828) 22 Do you think we shall get the *flat-catcher [a horse] off to-day? 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 202 Buttoners are those accomplices of thimbleriggers .. whose duty it is to act as flat-catchers or decoys, by personating flats. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 18 June 643/2 'The Bobby' or chinked-back horse, is another favourite flat-catcher. 1821 Egan *Tom & Jerry* 346 The no-pinned hero .. gave, as a toast, 'Success to *Flat-catching'. 1823 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 24 It would appear degrading and *flat-like.

† **Flat,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Pa. t. 4 **flat**(te, **flattide.** [ad. OF. *flatir*, *flater* to dash, hurl, *intr.* to dash, be thrown down.]

1. *trans.* To cast suddenly, dash.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9748 Arthour..Wiþ his sextene, þat on hem plat, And euerich a paien to deþ flat. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 224 Til *vigilate* þe veil fette water at his eiȝen, And flatte [*v.r.* flat, flattide it] on his face. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 221 in *Anglia* I. 303 etc., Doun she flat here face to grounde.

2. To smite or strike; in quots. *absol.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9562 Bothe on helmes and ysen hatten, The dintes of swordes flatten. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 174 þenne Faytors .. flapten [*v.r.* flatte, flatten] on with fleiles from morwe til euen.

3. *intr.* To dash, rush; to dart *out*.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5672 For the mouthe he [a dragon] had grininge And the tong out flattinge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 275 The saisnes were so many that thei moste flat in to the foreste wolde thei or noon.

Flat (flæt), *v.*[2] [f. FLAT *a.*]

†1. *trans.* To lay flat or level, raze, overthrow (a person or building). Const. *to, with* (the earth or ground). *Obs.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, I durst vndertake..With halfe those words to flat a Puritanes wife. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. 447 Some few [Forts] wherof .. he flatted to the ground. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. iv. 5 She hath .. flatted their strongest Forts. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* I. i, His bright sword..Pierced the steel crests of barbarous infidels, And flatted them with earth.

2. *Naut.* To force (the sail) flat or close against the mast. Cf. FLAT *a.* 2 e. *To flat in a sail* (see quot. 1772); also *absol.*

a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 329/2 He hears the Seamen cry.. flat a Sheet. 1667–70 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Flat, flat, flat in the fore-sheet there. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 Who flatted their Sails and laid by till the Spanish Ship came up. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Aback*, the situation of the sails when their surfaces are flatted against the masts by the force of the wind. 1772 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (1810) 275 *To flat in*, to draw in the aftermost lower corner or clue of a sail towards the middle of a ship, to give the sail a greater power to turn the vessel. *To flat in forward*, to draw in the fore-sheet, jib-sheet [etc.], towards the middle of the ship.

†b. *intr.* Of a ship: To turn her head from the wind; to go round on her keel. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* § 34. 85 For in lesse then her length, shee flatted, and in all the Voyage but at that instant, she flatted with difficultie.

†c. Of the wind: To abate, drop. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 297 The wind flatted to a calm.

3. *trans.* To make flat in shape. a. To reduce to a plane surface; to reduce or obliterate the convexity, projections, or protuberances of. b. To make broad and thin; to reduce the thickness or height of, *esp.* by pressure or percussion; to squeeze or beat flat. Also with *down, out.*

Now chiefly in technical use; ordinarily FLATTEN.

a. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 5 Egge forme flatted at the bottome. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 477 Take two Twigs of seuerall Fruit Tres, and flat them on the Sides. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 76 The Ball .. was flatted so, that it would stand upon the bottom. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* IV. 980 She..Distends their swelling Lips, and flats their Nose. 1803 FESSENDEN *Terrible Tractoration* I. (ed. 2) 50 *note*, Suppose that the earth was flatted near the poles. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 608 The smooth crisp curves..become cockled, flatted, and destroyed.

b. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 285 The bullet itself was flatted. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 279 In drying them [Abricots]..leave them whole..only flatting them, that they may be equal in every part. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 163 Make them into Loaves, and flat them down a little. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 99 (*The Wasp*) The composition is at length flatted out until it becomes a small leaf. 1780 *Von Troil's Iceland* 356 Fishes..which are to be found in slate, have been compressed or flatted. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* Ivy, Smallbones was flatted to a pancake. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 128 A suitable stone is selected and flatted to a proper thickness by holding it against a diamond mill which is kept wetted.

c. To spread or lay out flat.

1709 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art of Love*, A Face too long shou'd part and flat the Hair.

†4. *intr.* To become flattened. Of a swelling: To go down, lose its roundness. *Obs.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 143 A Harquebuss-shot .. that passing through one of his cheeks .. flatted upon his Gorget. 1677 TEMPLE *Cure Gout* Wks. 1814 III. 260, I..observed the skin about it to shrink, and the swelling to flat yet more than at first. 1725 HUXHAM *Small-pox* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 393 His Pox flatted and grew pale.

b. U.S. *To flat off*: to slope gradually to a level. *To flat out*: to become gradually thinner. Hence *fig.* to fail in business; to prove a failure, to collapse, etc.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To Flat out*, to collapse, to prove a failure..as 'The meeting flatted out'. 1864 BUSHNELL *Work & Play, Growth of Law* 123 The great surge of numbers rolls up noisily and imposingly, but flats out on the shore and slides back into the mud of oblivion. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* ix. 166 The bank flatted off for the last ten miles. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* iv. 129 Those who have failed in trade .. or to use an expressive Yankee phrase, have 'flatted out' in a calling or profession. 1887 PROCTOR *Amer.* in *Knowledge* 1 June 184/1 *To flat out*, to diminish in value—a Western phrase suggested by the diminished productiveness of metallic layers as they grow thinner.

†5. ? To find the horizontal area of (land). *Obs.*

1770 *E. Hesleron Inclos. Act* 13 To flat, set out, and allot the lands.

†6. *trans.* To render (wine, etc.) insipid or vapid.

1626 [see FLATTED 4]. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 211 To demonstrate by what Principles Wines and Spirits are made, exalted, depressed, and flatted. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 11 The Genuine Spirits of the Wine also are much flatted and impaired.

†b. To make dull or spiritless; to make less lively or vivid; to deaden, depress. *Obs.*

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xvi. 141 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat and hinder the Spirit of prayer and devotion. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* IX. 111 So great a length does .. flat the Hearers, and tempt them to sleep. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 90 Any considerable Degrees of Sickness or Age flat the Senses. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* X. (1700) 128 That Impression is worn out and flatted. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vi. 278 A multitude of words .. which serve only to flat and deaden out devotion.

†c. *intr.* To become dull, depressed or feeble; to droop, to slacken. *Obs.*

1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 5 Their loyalty flatteth and deadeth by degrees. 1692 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. I. 448 The Hopes of those great Actions .. began to flat. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 819 Our Resolutions are apt to flat again upon fresh Temptations.

†7. *Music.* To lower (a note) by one semitone.

1674 [see FLATTING *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* vii. 88 A determinate note, which..was *Ce fa ut* a little flatted. (In some mod. Dicts.)

8. a. To cover (a surface) with flat, i.e. lustreless, paint. b. *Carriage-building.* To remove the gloss from (a surface) preparatory to varnishing. c. To apply a finish of size to (gilding) as a protection.

a. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2290 The ceilings .. to be painted .. and flatted and picked in with .. extra colours. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 95 Moulded Skirtings .. If flatted, add *ibid.* 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 1/2 Preferring to set it [a picture] on one side after it has been flatted in.

b. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 222/1 Apply a second coat of black Japan, and flat again. The whole should then be varnished with hard drying varnish, flatted down and finished.

c. 1841 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*

9. *U.S. colloq.* To give a flat refusal to; to reject (a lover). Cf. FLAT *sb.* 16.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To flat*, to reject a lover; as ..'She flatted him'.

10. *intr.* To fish from a FLAT (*sb.*[3] 9 a).

1630 *Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 That every Hebberman shall fish by the Shore .. and not to lie a Floating or Flatting for Smelts between two Anchors in the Midst of the Stream.

†**Flat,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ In 7 flatt. [? f. L. *flāt-* ppl. stem of *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* ? To blow (a trumpet).

1675 TEONGE *Diary* 25 Dec. (1825) 127 Chrismas day wee keepe thus. At 4 in the morning our trumpeters all doe flatt their trumpetts, and begin at our Captain's cabin .. playing a levite at each cabine doore.

†**Flat,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* [? ad. OF. *flat-er* to FLATTER; cf. however FLAITE *v.*[1]] To flatter; in quot. *absol.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 240 Quhat slycht dissait quently to flat and fene.

Flat-boat. (Also as two words.)

1. A broad flat-bottomed boat, used for transport, *esp.* in shallow waters.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 209 Almost every inhabitant hath his Almady or flat boat, wherein they recreate upon the Lake. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4919/2 They have a great number of flat Boats with them. 1801 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* 21 July IV. 427 A Flotilla .. to consist of Gun-boats and Flat-boats. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 90 He commanded a division of flat boats.

b. *U.S.* A large roughly-made boat formerly much used for floating goods, etc. down the Mississippi and other western rivers.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 199 Notwithstanding the increase of steam-boats in the Mississippi, flat boats are still much in use. 1883 C. F. WOOLSON *For the Major* iv, African slaves poling their flat-boats along the Southern rivers.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **flatboat-man,** 'a hand employed on a flat-boat' (Bartlett).

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 200, I felt a strong inclination for a flat-boat voyage down the vast and beautiful Mississippi. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan's Rep.* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 116 A country where a flatboatman may rise to the top, by virtue of mere manhood.

Hence **Flat-boat** *v. trans.*, to transport in a flat-boat (*U.S. colloq.*).

1858 *Nat. Intelligencer* 29 July (Bartlett) Fruit, which he flat-boated from Wheeling to that point.

Flat-bottom, *sb.* A boat with a flat bottom. (Cf. prec. and BOTTOM *sb.* 7.)

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 337 The Tarentines.. sent him great store of flat-bottoms, galleys, and of all sorts of passengers. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* I. xviii. 58 They use flat-bottoms, which do great services upon the Rhine. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. v. 510 Admiral Conflans..Makes little of Rodney's havoc on the Flatbottoms at Havre.

Flat-bottom, *a.* = FLAT-BOTTOMED.

1598 FLORIO, *Piatta*, a flat bottome boat or barge. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 70 Where they use flat-bottome boats. 1755 *Monitor* No. 16 (1756) I. 141 Frighted out of their senses with scarecrows, invasions, flat-bottom-boats, &c. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 11/1 A flat-bottom pontoon, divided into..watertight sections.

Flat-bottomed, *a.* (Stress equal or variable.) Having a flat bottom: chiefly of a boat.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castenheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xiii. 33 b, They haue no quiell, but are flat bottomed. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2797/3 Our Mortar-pieces are..put upon flat-bottom'd Boats. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Flat-bottomed boats..are made to swim in shallow water, and to carry a great number of troops, artillery, ammunition, etc. 1836 VIGNOLES 20 May in *Life* (1889) 200 Agreed with Mr. Gibbs to adopt my flat-bottomed form of rails for the Croydon line.

Flat-cap.

†1. A round cap with a low, flat crown, worn in the 16–17th c. by London citizens. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Mock me all over From my flat-cap, unto my shining shoes. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 292 With the same confidence that ignorant Painters make a broad face and a flat-cap to signifie King Harry the Eight. 1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 110 Flat caps as proper are to Citty Gownes As.. to kings their Crownes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. i. 11/2. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics Brit.* 483 The sight of a Londoner's flat-cap was dreadful to a lob.

†2. One who wears a flat-cap; *esp.* a London citizen or 'prentice. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV*, I. Wks. 1874 I. 18 Flat-caps thou call'st vs. We scorne not the name. 1631 DEKKER *Match Mee* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 149 *King.* What's her Husband? *Lad.* A flatcap. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 109 The Town of London, Where the Flat-caps call Men Cousins. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xv, The flatcaps of the city.

3. A size of writing-paper, usually 14 × 17 inches.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†**Flatchet.** *Obs.* Also **flachet.** [Cf. MHG. *flatsche* broadsword.] A sword.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 14 They run like bedlam barretors into the streets with their naked flatchets. 1583 — *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 In grasse theyre flachets and tergats warelye pitching.

†**Flate,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App. = FLATUS 2.

a 1644 QUARLES *Virg. Widow* v. i, There's a Malignant Hypocondriacall Flate within her, which fumes up, and disturbs her head.

†**Flate,** *v. Obs.* [app. a dial. var. of WLATE, to feel disgust or nausea.] *intr.* To feel nausea. Hence †**Flatingness,** nausea.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxii. (1495) 676 Oyle drastes is not good to mete, For suche excytyth flatyngnesse & spewynge. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 98 þat may be knowen..bi swetnes of þe mouþ, bi flating [*v. r.* wlattynge] whanne þat a man is fastynge.

Flated (flē·tĕd), *a. Phonetics.* [formed as if pa. pple. of **flate v.*, f. FLAT-US.] Of consonant-sounds: Produced by *flatus*, i.e. by breath without any vibration of the vocal chords.

1887 ELLIS *Speech-sounds* in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 382 [The sounds produced by expelling air] are either *flated*.. or *voiced*..or else *whispered*.

Flateous, var. of FLATUOUS. *Obs.*

Flat fish, flat-fish. A name for fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, which includes the sole, turbot, plaice, etc.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4742/3 All sorts of flat and fresh Fish. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 167 Several flat-fish live many hours out of the water. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 57 Turbot, soles, and other so-called flat fish.

Flat-foot.

1. (See quot. 1884.)

1870 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* III. 693 A slight degree of flat-foot is common in girls. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Flat-foot*, a condition of the foot in which the tarsus does not possess, or loses altogether, its usual arch.

2. *U.S. slang.* (See quot.)

1887 PROCTOR *Amer.* in *Knowledge* 1 June 184/1 An American 'flat-foot' is a man who stands firmly for his party.

Flat-footed, *a.* (Stress equal or variable.)

1. Having flat feet, i.e. feet with little or no hollow in the sole and a low instep. Of a horse: Having flat hoofs, with the soles near the ground.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 351 There haue been now of late, Serpents knowne flat-footed like Geese. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 979/4 Stolen a Gelding .. flat-footed before. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 185/2 [A Grey-Hound] Long, and Flat-footed. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 70 Pelicans are large flat-footed Fowls, almost as big as Geese. 1850 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Leiopodes*, old term .. applied by Galen .. to those who were flat-footed.

b. *transf.* Of a rail = FLAT-BOTTOMED.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 42 The 'fish-bellied' rails were found troublesome to roll, and this led to the introduction of the flat-bottomed or 'flat-footed' section of rail.

2. *U.S. colloq.* Downright, plain and positive. *To come out flat-footed* (*for*): to make a bold or positive statement of one's opinion, or the like.

1846 *N. Y. Herald* 30 June (Bartlett), Mr. Pickens..has come out flat-footed for the administration. 1858 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 563 His .. bold, flat-footed way of saying things. 1863 GRAY *Lett.* II. 504, Complaining of Lyell that he does not come out 'flat-footed' as we say, as an advocate of natural-selection transmutation.

Hence **Flat-footedly** *adv.*, **Flat-footedness.**

1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/1 The human foot is libelled by these dreadful coverings, in which many a good player flat-footedly dashes about. 1882 *Standard* 19 Sept. 5/1 Flat-footedness is due to .. improperly-made shoes.

Flath. Also **flaith.** *Irish Hist.* [Irish.] A lord (see quots.).

1873 SULLIVAN *Introd. O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 101 The first class [of *Aires*] were the true lords or *Flaths*, the *Hlaford* of the Anglo-Saxons. 1876 — in *Encycl. Brit.* V. 799 An *aire* whose family held the same land for three generations was called a *flaith* or lord.

†**Flathe, flath.** *Obs.* [Cf. OHG. *flado*, MHG. *flade* flat cake; an OE. **flaða* has not been found.]

1. = FLATHON, FLAWN.

c 1450 *Interl. Gloss. John de Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* 127 *Flaones fartos*, flathen ystuffyd.

2. A name for the ray or skate.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 164/2 Flathe, or flathe [*sic*], fysche (flay, or flacch, fysch.) (*R*)*agadies*. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 334 Item, the same day my mastyr paid for a flathe ..xiij. *d.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 127 *a*, The fishe called in Latin *pastinaca marina*, whych is lyke vnto a flath. 1577 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* III. iii. in *Holinshed* (1587) I. 224 Our chaits, maidens, kingsons, flath and thornbacke. *c* 1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fishing* (1664) 8 Soals, Thorneback, Floith [*sic*], Scate, Brett [etc.].

Flat-head.

1. One who has a flat head; *spec.* a member of a tribe of North American Indians named from their supposed practice of flattening their children's heads artificially.

The tribe now commonly known by this appellation is the Selish or Hopilpo; but 'they do not flatten the heads of their children, and appear never to have done so; the name Flathead being at first applied to them by mistake' (*Encycl. Amer.* 1886).

1837 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 225 There are flat-heads there [Sierra Leone] as in other countries. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 121 The Flathead levelled his piece, and brought the Blackfoot to the ground. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (ed. 2) II. 110 The Chinooks..correctly come under the name of Flat Heads, as they are almost the only people who strictly adhere to the custom of squeezing and flattening the head. 1862 D. Wilson *Preh. Man* (1876) II. xxi. 221 The strange practice of American Flatheads far to the north-east of the Altai chain.

2. *Australia.* The local name for a fish of the genus *Ceratodus.*

1832 Bischoff *Van Diemens Land* II. 32 The market of Hobart Town is supplied with small rock cod, flat-heads, and a fish called the perch. 1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* viii. 195 A good basket of schnappers and flatheads.

3. *U.S.* 'A snake which flattens its head, as a species of Heterodon' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1888 Bergen in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 660 The blow-snake of Illinois is variously known in other localities as hog-nose, flat-head, viper, and puff-adder.

4. *Arch.* An ornament of an archivolt with a flat uncarved surface.

1883 Mollett *Dict. Art & Archæol.*, *Flat-heads*, an ornament peculiar to the Romano-Byzantine period, which decorates archivolts.

B. *attrib.* Having a flat head or top.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/1 *Flat-head Nail*, a forged nail with a round, flat head. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 311/1 The flat-head houses of Brooklyn.

Flat-headed, *a.* (Stress equal or variable.) a. Having a flat head or top. † b. Wearing a flat hat.

1652 Ld. Digby *Elvira* iii. (1667) 36 A sharp-pointed Hat, (Now that you see the Gallants all Flat-headed) Appears not so ridiculous, as [etc.]. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 103 The larger, smooth, and flat-headed Amphisbæna. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* iv. 185 Flat-headed boats. 1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* 242 I have not a spark of sense to distinguish me from a flat-headed Lapp, if she refuses. 1881 Freeman *Subj. Venice* 216 This doorway is flat-headed and has lost all mediæval character.

† **Flathon.** *Obs.* Also flathoun. [ad. med.L. *flatōn-em, fladōn-em*: see Flawn.] = Flawn.

c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* I. 56 Flathouns in lente. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* II. 73 Flathonys.

† **Flatile,** *a. Obs.* — [ad. L. *flātil-is* blown, f. *flāre* to blow.] (See quot.) So † **Flatility.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Flatile*, unconstant. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Flatility*, inconstancy. 1721–1800 in Bailey.

† **Flation.** *Obs. rare* —1. [as if ad. L. *flātiōn-em*, f. *flāre* to blow.] Blowing or breathing.

1708 Dodwell *Mort. Humane Souls* 23 The πνοὴ, or Flatus, is by the Fathers supposed to continue so long, and no longer, than the Act of Spiration, or Flation, lasts.

Flat-iron, *sb.*

1. An iron with a flat face for smoothing linen, etc.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 78 A certain flat iron, which she..held in her hand. 1845 Alb. Smith *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* viii. (1887) 29 [She] attacked a small collar somewhat savagely with a flat-iron.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 370 Huge wooden triangular frames, like flat-iron stands. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/2 *Flat-iron heater*, a stove specially adapted for heating smoothing-irons, a laundry-stove.

Hence **Flat-iron** *v.*, to smooth with a flat-iron; **Flat-ironing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *fig.*).

1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* xxxii. (1879) 314 Her features levelled themselves into a plane of benignity, as if they had been suddenly flatironed. 1879 E. Garrett *House by Works* I. 113 She is not the sort of woman to be put down by any of your flat-ironing processes.

† **Flative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **flātīv-us*, f. *flāre* to blow.] Engendering wind, flatulent.

1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* F vj b, Artichokes..remove flative humours. 1607 Brewer *Lingua* v. xvii. M ij, Eate not too many of those Apples, they bee very flatiue.

Flatland (flæ·tˌlănd). An imaginary land in space of two dimensions (see quot. 1884).

1884 Abbott *Flatland* I. § 1 (ed. 2) 3 I call our world Flatland..Imagine a vast sheet of paper on which straight Lines, Triangles, Squares, Pentagons, Hexagons, and other figures, instead of remaining fixed in their places, move freely about, on or in the surface, but without the power of rising above it or sinking below it. 1892 W. W. R. Ball *Math. Recr.* x. 191 We may picture the inhabitants of flatland as moving..on the surface of a plane or between two parallel and adjacent planes.

Hence **Flatlander,** an inhabitant of Flatland.

1884 Abbott *Flatland* (ed. 2) Pref.

Flatling, flatlings, *adv.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* [f. Flat *a.* + -ling(s.)]

A. *adv.*

1. In a prostrate position, at full length, flat. Often with *fall, lie*, etc.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 369 Oft leddres, and men..Thai gert fall flatlings to the ground. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2501 The knyghtes upon the grounde laide than the crosse flatling. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 184 Scho..flatlyngis fell, and swappit in to swoun. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 111, I's fell thee like a fluike, flatlings on the flure. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 37 The halfe of his body and right arme fell flatlings in the fire. 1895 J. H. M Carthy *Lond. Leg.* III. 118 In a moment he had stumbled backwards and fallen flatlings into the ditch.

2. With the flat side.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* viii. xxxii, Sire tristram..smote vpon hym fyue or sixe strokes flatlynge on the neck. 1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen.* 121 This shaking sword..was not always shaking with the edge towards Man, but sometimes flatling also. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxx. liv, It [the blow] lighted flatling on him. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xlii, [His] sword turned in his hand, so that the blade struck me flatlings. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 321 He smote him flatling with his sheathed sword.

3. Of motion: On the level, horizontally.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. Columnes 325 He doth not ride Flatling a-long, but vp the Sphears steep side.

4. *dial.* Plainly, peremptorily.

1847–78 in Halliwell, *Flatlins*, plainly, peremptory.

† B. *adj.* (In form *flatling* only.) Of a blow: Dealt with the flat side of a weapon. *Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch, Alcibiades* 211 Flatling blowes. 1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xi. 91 A flatling blow that on his beauer glanced.

† **Flatlong,** *adv. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **flatlangis.** [f. Flat *a.* + -long; an altered form of prec.]

1. In or into a prostrate position.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* v. 1110 Flatlangis [*MS.* thwortour]. 1600 F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 64 a, [They] let them selues fall flatlong downe to the earth. *a* 1632 in T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. i. xxix. 133.

2. With the flat side; also, with the flat sides in contact.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 304 The pittilesse sword..did but hit flatlong. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 34 a, They have a device of two sticks filled with corks, and crossed flatlong. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i 181. *a* 1648 L. Herbert *Life* (1886) 141, I..clapt my left foot..flat-long to the left side.

Flatly (flæ·tli), *adv.* [f. Flat *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a flat or prostrate position. ? *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* viii. xxxviii. 69 He..ran And layd hym at þe erd flatly. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 463 At his looke she flatly falleth downe.

2. a. With small curvature. b. As on a flat surface; without relief.

1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. I. 205 It was very flatly arched. 1883 C. C. Perkins *Ital. Sculpt.* 116 Plants, fruits, and flowers are..treated flatly, and not in the round.

3. a. In a plain, blunt, or decisive manner; without ambiguity, qualification, or hesitation; plainly, bluntly; decisively. b. In the unqualified sense of the statement; absolutely, completely.

a. 1562 Cooper *Answ. Priv. Masse* 38 If I should flatly deny, that the mynister receiued. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 542 To speak flatly, those only are the things, that are..hurtful unto us. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 9 He was flatly denied the Subsedy demanded. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxii. 641 The common council of London flatly refused to submit. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 57 He..flatly told me, that I must either have that or none. 1879 M Carthy *Own Times* II. xxix. 389 He seldom expresses any opinion one day without flatly contradicting it the next.

b. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 191 Mankind being flatly corrupted by sinne. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* i. (1615) 17 Such things as flatlie and directly are contrary to the loue of thee. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* iv. 14 Flatly against Scripture. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 246 Which is flatly impossible. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 1. 29 Of all sin there is..no one more flatly opposite to the Almighty. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 187 This is of course..flatly impossible.

4. In a dull or spiritless manner; without zest; insipidly.

1644 Digby *Two Treat.* II. Concl. 461 We shall but flatly relish the most poinant meates. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 87 That famous Passage of Lucan..which Brabeuf has rendered so flatly. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 3/2 The Line [is] flatly Dull and Poor. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, He did not appear to have hidden anything, so went off flatly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 3/1 It..simply says ineffectively and flatly what has been said effectively and brightly by a score of writers.

b. *Comm.* With little competition.

1887 *Daily News* 8 July 6/8 The more important parcels offered in public sale to-day went off flatly.

Flatman (flæ·tmăn). [f. Flat *sb.* + Man.] One who navigates a flat. See Flat *sb.*3 9 a.

1883 *Manch. Guardian* 12 Oct. 5/2 Two flatmen have been..charged with attempting to murder a woman. 1884 *L'pool Merc.* 24 Feb. 5/10 About 350 flatmen employed on the flats of the Bridgwater Navigation Company.

Flatness (flæ·tnės). [f. Flat *a.* + -ness.]

1. The quality or condition of being flat or level; *esp.* of a country.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 164/2 Flatnesse, *planicies.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. lxv. 31 Wonderfull it remaineth..How it should become a Globe, considering so great flatnesse of Plaines and Seas. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 150 They try..the flatness of the whole Frame of Flooring again. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 725 The perfect flatness of the coasts. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 372 The wearisome flatness and monotony of their..country.

2. The quality or fact of having a small curvature; diminished convexity.

1683 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 134 The flatness of its bill. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. iv, The flatness of the Earth at the Poles. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) App. 324 To Neuilly, to view the bridge..celebrated for the flatness of its arches. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 72 Flatness of field..denotes the exact capability of an objective to show the peripheral or marginal portions of the field with the same sharpness as the central. 1870 Whymper in *Alpine Jrnl.* V. 6 The flatness of the curves of the *roches moutonnées.*

3. 'Want of relief or prominence' (J.).

1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* iii. 164 One would think the Coiner look'd on the flatness of a figure as one of the greatest beauties in Sculpture. 1885 A. Mary F. Robinson in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 478/2 The brilliant light in which the outline is lost, the solidity almost to flatness..all remind us of Hans Holbein.

4. The condition of having great breadth in proportion to the thickness.

1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. iv. 344 The extreme thinness and flatness of the object.

5. Outspokenness, plainness (of speech).

1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 10 He feared he had contradicted the Archbishop with a flatness amounting to rudeness.

b. Absoluteness, unqualified condition.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 123 That he did but see The flatnesse of my miserie.

6. Want of incident or interest; monotony.

1882–3 H. S. Holland in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2051 The prosy flatness of common life.

b. *Comm.* Dullness, lack of competition.

1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 419 The flatness..of the trade of Ireland. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 12/1 The flatness of the American market.

7. Deficiency in flavour; deadness, insipidity, vapidness.

1707 J. Mortimer *Husb.* xx. 598 Deadness or Flatness in Cyder, which is often occasioned by the too free admission of Air into the Vessel. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 93 A mixture of sorrel corrects the peculiar flatness of its flavour.

8. Of sound: Deadness.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 117 That Flatnesse of Sound is ioyned with a Harshnesse of Sound. 1734 Watts *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 160 Long custom has induced a sort of flatness into these sounds.

9. Want of spirit or energy; apathetic condition, dejectedness; lack of mental acuteness or alertness; dulness of mind.

1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 84 Jezebel..reproached him with a flatness of spirit, as if he were not worthy to sway a Scepter. 1671 Glanvill *Disc. M. Stubbe* Pref. A ij b, It would be look'd upon as flatness, or fear, if I should deal softly with such an Adversary. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. xiii. 332 The disgust and Flatness of our Souls, in Relation to those never-fading Treasures. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1803) 458 The flatness of being content with common reasons. 1810 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 5 A flatness of mind was gradually stealing upon me. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvi. 97 We should stamp every possible world with the flatness of our own inanity.

10. Of an author, literary style, conversation, etc.: Want of animation, brilliancy, or pointedness; prosaic dulness.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* xvi, To help those many infirmities, [in prayer]..rudeness, impertinencie, flatness, and the like, we have a remedy of Gods finding out. 1715 Pope *Iliad* Pref., Some of his [Homer's] Translators having swell'd into Fustian..and others sunk into Flatness. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 10 For some scores of lines together there is a coldness and flatness. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) II. 144 The flatnesses of most of those who have written on this subject.

Flat-nose, *sb.* and *a.*

A. *sb.* One who has a flat nose.

16.. *Old Round*, Call Philip flat-nose; straight he frets thereat. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 456 'You look at me so wistfully', says the flatnose. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 93, I and the Flat-nose..Oft make a pair.

B. *adj.* = Flat-nosed *a.*

1636 W. Durham *in Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 8 The Flat-nose Satyres. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 12 Flat-nose Dogs which Ladies keep for pleasure. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Flat-nose shell*, a cylindrical tool with valve at bottom, for boring through soft clay.

Flat-nosed, *a.*

1. Having a flat nose.

1530 Palsgr. 312/2 Flatte nosed, *camus.* 1575 Fleming *Virgil's Bucol.* x. 9 The litle flat nozde gotes Shall crop and nip the tender twige. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 37 If their beloved bee flat nosed, they tearme her amiable. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 The Ethiopian..flat-nosed and crisp-haired. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 648 The..flat-nosed women shall sit by the side of the beautiful.

2. of a tool, as *flat-nosed graver.*

1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 226 A flat-nosed graver would have left a smooth trough.

† **Flatrise.** *Obs.* —1. [var. of *flatery*, Flattery after the analogy of Faintise.] = Flattery.

c 1440 *Generydes* 4042 With his fayre wordes, full of flatrise.

Flats, var. of Flotesse. *Obs.*

Flatted (flæ·tėd), *ppl. a.* [f. Flat *v.*3 + -ed 1.]

1. Laid flat; levelled with the ground or surface. Of the sea: Made smooth or calm.

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 611 Flatted or made flat, *æquatus.* 1700 Dryden *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 131 Then frothy white appear the flatted seas. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* v. 121 The yellow harvests..And flatted vineyards, one sad waste appear. 1730 Thomson *Autumn* 337 The fields around Lie sunk, and flatted in the sordid wave.

2. Beaten or pressed out flat; flattened; deprived of convexity or rotundity; made broad and thin.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man.* I. 28 The inferiour part of Radius..is not onely at the end flatted, but also ample, large. 1650 T. B[ayley] *Worcester's Apoph.* 47 Turning

the flatted bullet round with his finger. 1797 W. Johnston tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 232 Flatted metal wire began to be spun round linen or silk thread. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 68 Coffee .. is convex on one side, and flatted on the other, with a deep furrow, which runs along the flatted side. 1879 W. Collins *Rogue's Life* ix. 104 He turns out a tolerably neat article, from the simple flatted plates.

†3. Made of flat bars. *Obs*

1805 R. W. Dickson (1837) II. 161 The hurdles..are generally of two kinds, either flatted or rodded.

†4. Rendered vapid or insipid. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 377 An Orenge, Limon and Apple .. fresh in their Colour, But their Iuyce somewhat flatted.

5. Of pigments and painted surfaces: Dead, dull, without gloss.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 89 Two rooms flatted or French grey. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 243 A 'flatted', dull, or unshining surface.

†Flatten, *a. Obs. rare.* [? var. of Flotten.]

1. Of milk: ? Skimmed (in quot. app. stale, sour; perh. associated with Flat *a.*).

1593 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 13 Soke .. in broken beere, or flatten milke.

2. *fig.* = Fleeten 2.

a 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieutenant* III. v, What a flatten face he has now..How like an ass he looks!

Flatten (flæ·t'n), *v.* [f. Flat *a.* + -en 5.]

†1. *trans.* To lay flat on the ground. *Obs. rare.*

1712 J. Mortimer *Husb.* II. xii, If they [sheep] should lie in it [flax], and beat it down, or flatten it, it will rise again the next rain.

2. Naut. *To flatten in* (a sail): to extend it more nearly fore-and-aft of the vessel. Also *absol.* (Cf. Flat *v.*[2] 2.)

1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* x, Hard a-port! flatten in forward! 1856 R. H. Dana *Seamen's Friend* 51 Flatten in your jibsheets. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., To flatten in,* the action of hauling in the aftmost clue of a sail to give it greater power of turning the vessel..hence *flatten in forward* .. to haul in the jib and foretopmast-staysail-sheets towards the middle of the ship, and haul forward the fore-bowline.

3. = Flat *v.*[2] 3. a and b.

a. 1630 Donne *Progr. Soule* xiv. Poems (1654) 298 As if for that time their round bodies flatned were. 1726 Monro *Anat.* II. 201 The two superior of these four [superior *Dorsal vertebræ*] .. are flatned by the Action of the *Musculi longi colli.* 1755 Johnson, *Flatten,* to make even or level, without prominence or elevation. 1762 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. iv. 98 The superior honours paid to Michael Angelo, whose nose was flattened by the blow. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* iii. Wks. 1825 III. 20 Its muscular conformation .. is throughout calculated for flattening the eye. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 214 A longer exposure in the Camera .. invariably *flattens* the picture, destroying its rotundity and stereoscopic effect.

b. 1751 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Coining,* The bars or plates .. are passed several times through a mill, to flatten them further. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 353 Beautiful crystallizations regularly flattened. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* ii. § 1. 78 We were frequently flattened out against the rocks, like beasts of ill repute nailed to a barn.

fig. 1884 St. L. Herbert in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 242 Reason .. snubbed and flattened out the emotion. 1889 Barrère & Leland *Slang,* To *flatten out* (American) 'I flattened him out' *i. e.,* I had the best of him, of the argument.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To become flat, or more flat; to lose convexity or protuberance; to grow broad at the expense of thickness. Also with *out.*

a 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 51 The Spheroid that continually flattens. 1734 Watts *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 85 Our real form grows cold and pale .. it flattens, it withers into wrinkles. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 97 On approaching the coast, the surface of the country flattens, and approaches water-level. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 149 The horn .. flattens and turns inwards. 1884 H. James *Little Tour* 109 (Cent. Dict.) As I proceeded it [the country] flattened out a good deal. 1885 L. Wingfield *Barbara Philpot* III. v. 132 A glittering doll in a shop-window causeth the noses of the bystanders to flatten. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 8/1 The dip of the reef 'flattens'.

b. Of the wind or a storm: To decrease in force. Cf. Flat *v.*[2] 2 c.

1748 Anson *Voy.* I. viii. 79 The storm at length flattening to a calm. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 239 The Wind flattening..she missed stays.

5. *trans.* To make 'flat', vapid, or insipid. Also *fig.*

1631 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 2 As if all use of rhethorical ornaments..did adulterate, corrupt, and flatten the sincere milk of the word. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Celestial Bodies..do ferment or flatten the Air. 1755 Johnson, *Flatten,* to make vapid.

b. *intr.* to become insipid.

1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxi. 132 Satisfactions that.. flatten in the very tasting. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 254 Without some tincture of Urbanity, good Humour flattens for want of Refreshment and Relief.

6. *trans.* To make dull, deprive of attraction, interest, or impressiveness; also *to flatten down.*

1693 W. Freke *Sel. Ess.* xxxiv. 210 When you gallop over a good Author, you .. flatten him, and lose half his Life and Substance. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 204 ₱ 5 It flattens the Narration, to say his Excellency in a Case which is common to all Men. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 162 The odiousness of the crime grew at last to be so much flatten'd by the frequent executions. 1820 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) II. 57 That I did not write .. was simply that he was to come so soon, and that flattens letters. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 840 When the pilgrims .. break out into verse, they..flatten down what had been far more effectively and imaginatively said in prose.

†7. To deprive of energy or 'fire'; to depress. Also with *away. Obs.*

1683 R. Grove *Persuas. Communion* 22 Our Passions ..may be Charmed, or Raised, or Flattened. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 47 ₱ 3 He was sunk and flattened to the lowest Degree. 1772 J. Adams *Diary* 23 Nov. Wks. 1850 II. 305, I find they are both cooled, both flattened away. 1796 Burke *Corr.* IV. 362 So far from endeavouring to excite this spirit, nothing has been omitted to flatten and lower it.

b. To cause (a market) to become depressed.

1891 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 These two influences sufficed to flatten all the markets.

8. To lower (a musical note) in pitch; also *absol.*

1824 *Mirror* III. 105/2 Flattening and sharpening and rosining bows. 1825 Danneley *Dict. Mus.,* To *flatten,* to lower a note one or two half tones. 1872 Banister *Music* 55 That same note sharpened or flattened.

9. To paint (a surface) so that it shall have no gloss; to deprive (paint) of its lustre. Also *absol.*

1823 Crabb *Techn. Dict.,* To *flatten,* is to give a newly painted wall such a coat of colour as takes off its glossy appearance. 1874 W. Crookes *Dyeing & Calico Print.* vii. 517 The colouring matter may also be flattened or deprived of its lustre.

10. *Tanning:* see quot.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 95 In some cases, as in the calf-skin, it is skived and then shaved, or, as it is called, flattened at right angles to the skiving.

Flattened (flæ·t'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] In senses of the verb.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* IV. 113 Long slender thread-shaped but flattened leaves. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 39 The bridge is composed of fifteen flattened arches. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* ii. 27 Its shape is that of a flattened cone. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 290 Rings, of which the outer at least consist of broad flattened pieces.

fig. 1874 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf.-P.* 621 Is wisdom flattened sense and mere distaste?

Flattener (flæ·t'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who flattens; something used for flattening.

1741 [see Flatter *sb.*[2] 1]. 1864 Carlyle *Freak. Gt.* IV. xvi. vi. 329 There followed a dryness between the divine Emilie and the Flattener of the Earth (*i. e.* Maupertuis, from his having proved the flattening of the earth at the poles.] 1875 *Plain Needle-work* 14 An old tooth brush handle, which..might be called the 'flattener'. 1879 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 661/2 The flattener, with a piece of charred wood, rubs it [the opened cylinder of glass] quite smooth.

Flattening, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.]

1. The action or process of making flat. In *Glass-making,* the process of laying out (sheet-glass) flat.

1879 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 660/2 The opening, flattening, or spreading of the glass. *Ibid.* 661/1.

2. The process of becoming flat; the condition of being flattened.

1726 Monro *Anat.* II. 199 This Flatning on their Sides .. is of good Use. 1854 W. K. Kelly tr. *Arago's Astron.* 131 The flattening at the poles [of the earth]. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxiv. 359 These disks [in ice] have been mistaken for bubbles..and their flattening has been ascribed to the pressure [etc.]. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xix. 325 The earth's flattening is very much less proportionally than that of the orange.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in *Glass-making*: see 1), as *flattening arch, furnace, iron, kiln, oven, stone, tool.*

1879 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 661/2 The waggon then goes back to the *flattening arch. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/2 **Flattening-furnace.* 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade,* **Flattening-iron,* a laundress's or workman's smoothing iron. 1872 W. R. Greg *Enigmas* 272 That.. God will pass a flattening-iron over all..and smooth out every salient individuality. 1879 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 661/2 The *flattening kiln .. consists of two chambers built together, the one for flattening the cylinders, the other for annealing the sheets .. The cylinder, after being gradually reheated, is placed in the centre of the *flattening oven, upon a smooth stone. *Ibid.,* The *flattening stone or table, mounted on a movable waggon.

†Flatter, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 flatour, (vlatour), 5 flater, 6 flatter. [a. OF. *flatere, flateour, flateur,* agent-n. f. *flater* to Flatter.] = Flatterer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Ulatours and lyeȝeres byeþ to grat cheap ine hare cort. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 8 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 2669 Alle fals flaters. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 123 Beter is the frende that prikithe thanne the flatour that oyntethe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishm.* xi, And whyle the rest prouyded for this thing, I flatter I.. brake fayth and promise both.

Flatter (flæ·təɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Flat *v.* + -er 1.]

1. A workman who makes something (e.g. a blank or planchet, a hide or skin, etc.) flat.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 249 The silver-spinner, the flatter, the wire-drawer .. and the refiner. 1741 Chambers *Cycl., Flatter* or *Flattener.* See *Coining.* 1885 C. T. Davis *Manuf. Leather* xxix. 497 The sides next go to a flatter, who levels off the shanks..with a currier's knife.

2. A tool used in making things flat, e. g. a very broad-faced hammer used by smiths.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 878/2 *Flatter* (Wire-drawing), a draw-plate with a flat orifice, to draw out flat strips, such as watch-springs, skirt-wire [etc.]. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Flatter,* a species of hammer used by smiths. Its use is to finish over broad surfaces which have been brought to size by the sledge and set hammer.

†Flatter, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. next.] Flattery.

1593–4 Sylvestre *Profit Imprisonm.* 437 O that hee never had prefer'd the Serpents flatter Before th' eternall Law of all the Worlds Creator.

Flatter (flæ·təɹ), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 flatteren, 4–6 flater(e)n, (5 flateryn), 6 flattir, 6– flatter. *β.* 4 vlaterien. [Of somewhat doubtful etymology. In sense it represents OF. *flate-r* (mod.F. *flatter*), = Pr. *flatar*; the primary meaning of this word is believed to be 'to flatten down, smooth'; hence 'to stroke with the hand, caress' (a sense still current in Fr.); this sense, as well as that of OF. *flater, -ir* to dash to the ground, is plausibly accounted for by derivation from the Teut. word which we have as Flat *a.* The normal form which *flat-er* should assume when adapted into E. is the rare Sc. Flat *v.* As ME. did not adapt Fr. vbs. by addition of a suffix *-er* to the stem, or adopt them in their infinitive form, the Eng. *flatter* cannot be paralleled with Ger. *flattiren,* MDu. *flatteren,* Sw. *flattera,* which are normally formed adaptations from the French; it might however have arisen by association of the vb. with its derivatives, OF. *flatere, -our* Flatter *sb.*[1], and *flaterie* Flattery. More probably, however, the native Flatter *v.*[2], an onomatopœia expressive of light repeated movement, may have developed a sense resembling the primary sense of the F. word, and hence have been accepted as its equivalent. Cf. ON. *flaðra,* MSw. *flakra, flikra,* to flatter, all prob. of onomatopœic origin. It may be significant that in the earliest instance of ME. *flatteren* it occurs as a various reading for *flakeren,* which corresponds precisely to MSw. *flakra* just cited.]

†1. *intr.* Of an animal, bird, etc.: To show delight or fondness (by wagging the tail, making a caressing sound, etc.). Const. *upon, with. Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 815 Lyk to the scorpioun .. That flaterest with thin heed whan thou wilt stynge. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 431 þat foules at Diomedes temple springeþ water and flattereþ wiþ þe Grees. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 41 Here is a meery litle dogge: See how he flattereth with his tale. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 105 She [the Cat] hath one voice to beg and to complain .. another among hir own kind, by flattring, by hissing, by puffing, by spitting. *Ibid.* 160 Dogges .. who would fawne & gently flatter vpon all those which came chastly & religiously to worship there.

†b. *trans.* Rarely used in Fr. sense: To touch or stroke lightly and caressingly. *Obs.*

[1580 Baret *Alv.* F 666 To feele and handle gently, to flatter, to dallie, and deceiue, *palpo*]. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* M, Trout is a fish that loveth to be flattered and clawed in the water. 1650 [see Flattering *ppl. a.* 4]. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bee,* The Bees that compose his Train..flatter him with their Trumps.

2. To try to please or win the favour of (a person) by obsequious speech or conduct; to court, fawn upon. † Also intr. *to flatter with.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 61 þe blondere defendeþ and excuseþ and wryeþ þe kneades and þe zennes of ham þet he wyle ulateri. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 344 þes men .. flateren hem, for þei hopen to haue wynnyng of hem. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 315 3if þou woldest flatere wiþ Denys þe kyng, þou schuldest nouȝt wasche þese wortes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 164 Flateryn, *adulor.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* ii, To frayne the truth, the living for to flatter. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II,* II. i. 88, I mocke my name (great King) to flatter thee. *a* 1744 Pope *Epitaph* xv, One poor Poet .. Who never flatter'd Folks like you. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 362 Yet think not..I mean to flatter kings, or court the great. 1830 Tennyson *Mermaid* 43 The bold merry mermen..would sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* I. i. 5 Yet was he thoroughly unsocial. He formed no friends, flattered no patrons.

absol. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 147 Ancres and heremites þat eten bote at nones, And freres þat flateren not. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiii. 82 Them nedeth nought to glosen ne to flateren, for..hope of yeftes.

3. To praise or compliment unduly or insincerely. † Const. *of.* † Also in weaker sense, to gloss over, palliate (faults), speak too leniently to (an offender). † Formerly also intr. *to flatter with.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 (MS. Cleop. C. vi) Men..þet flatteréð [*other texts* faltreð, flakereð] hire of freolac. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxviii. 23 He that rebuketh a man, shall fynde more fauoure at yᵉ last, then he that flatreth him. 1552 Latimer *Serm.* 31 Jan., Here learne .. not to flatter with any body when they do .. wickedly, for Christ, perceauing his disciples to be vnbeleuers, flattered them not, but .. rebuked them for their faultes. 1659 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 2, I would not be flattered, I am not so fond of my own conceits. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* I. 86 Let..ev'ry Fool and Knave Be grac'd thro' Life, and flatter'd in his Grave. *Mod.* 'Your beautiful voice —' 'Ah! you are flattering me.'

absol. 1500–20 ? Dunbar *Poems* (1893) 310 Wryte I of liberalitie..Than will thay say I flatter quyte. 1548 Hall *Chron. Edw. IV,* 198, I neither dare nor will write .. lest .. some men might thynke that I flattered a litle. 1782 Cowper *Table T.* 88 The lie that flatters I abhor the most.

4. To gratify the vanity or self-esteem of; to make self-complacent; to make (one) feel honoured or distinguished. Also, To tickle (a person's vanity).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5941 Another shal have as moche .. for right nought .. If he can flater hir to hir pay. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ps.* xxxvi. 2 He flattereth himselfe in his owne eyes. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i 208 When I tell him, he hates Flatterers, He says, he does; being then most flattered. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr., It is the emperor's interest to flatter them. 1791

MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, I am .. flattered by the distinction you offer me. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 This was intended to flatter the bishop's vanity. *a* 1864 PRESCOTT (Webster), Others he flattered by asking their advice.

transf. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 175 A splendid presence flattering the poor roofs.

5. To play upon the vanity or impressionableness of (a person); to beguile or persuade with artful blandishments; to coax, wheedle. Const. *from, into, to, out of.* † Also intr. *to flatter with.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 43 In me was falset with every wicht to flatter. 1537 MATTHEW *Judg.* xvi. 5 Flatter with hym [1539 TAVERNER Flatter him] & se wherin hys great strenght lyeth. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 As waywarde children the more they bee flatered the worse they are. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 82 For Priests and women must be flattered. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1612) 167 He flattered his Neeces from their mother. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. i. § 24. 65 Or did he hope .. to flatter Heaven into a consent? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 42 Man should be seduc't And flatter'd out of all, believing lies Against his Maker. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flatter*, to coaks, soothe up or wheedle. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) II. ix. § 51. 276 You may easily flatter a tyrant: but to flatter twenty-five millions of people is as impossible as to flatter the Deity himself.

absol. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* iv. 31 The King was faine to flatter, that she might be reconciled to him againe.

6. To beguile, charm away (sorrow, etc.); also, to beguile, charm *to* (tears). *arch.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1629) 52 A place for pleasantnesse, not vnfit to flatter solitarinesse. 1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 245 Flatter my sorrows with report of it. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iii, Music's golden tongue Flatter'd to tears this aged man. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 39 If nor books I send nor flatter sorrow to silence.

7. To encourage or cheer (a person) with hopeful or pleasing representations; to inspire with hope, usually on insufficient grounds. Also, To foster (hopes). † Formerly also intr. *to flatter with.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 109 Fortune gan flateren .. þo fewe .. And byhight hem longe lyf. 1393 [see FLATTERING *ppl. a.* 2.] 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1351/1 My lord, you are verie sicke, I will not flatter with you. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 989 Hope..doth flatter thee in thoughts vnlikely. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 29 Flatt'ring himselfe with [*Qo.* in] Project of a power Much smaller, then the smallest of his Thoughts. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 322 Desire him not to flatter with his Lord, Nor hold him up with hopes; I am not for him. 1730–1 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 123 Now were you in vast hopes you should hear no more from me..but don't flatter yourself. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. vi. 137 The Carews .. were flattered with the hopes of this match. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. v. (1817) 23 It was his business to have flattered the prevailing hopes. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 204 Wilt thou make everything a lie To flatter me that I may die? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ix. 243 Men had flattered themselves.. with the expectation of some change for the better. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 3/5 The Irish filly never flattered her backers.

absol. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 172 Desire..sweetely flatters.

b. To please with the belief, idea, or suggestion *that.* Now chiefly *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 978 Reuiuing ioy bids her reioyce, And flatters her, it is Adonis voyce. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 1 Their People might flatter themselves that Things are not so bad as they really are. 1753 HUME *Let.* 5 Jan. in Burton *Life & Corr* (1846) I. 378 My friends flatter me..that I have succeeded. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 13, I flatter myself .. I have given reasonable satisfaction. *a* 1796 BURNS '*As I was a wandering*', I flatter my fancy I may get anither. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. iv, They flattered themselves it might be done. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* IV. xvi, We flattered ourselves we should be able to give a good account of a half-dozen.

8. To 'caress', gratify (the eye, ear, etc.).

Johnson describes this as 'a sense purely Gallick'; but it occurs in his own writings, and is now established.

1695 DRYDEN *Observ. Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 130 A Consort of Voices .. pleasingly fills the Ears and flatters them. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 He might .. be flattered with some verdures and the smiles of a few daisies on the banks of the road. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 120 The beauty of the stone flattered the young clergyman's eyes.

absol. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 2 The Hill flatters with an extensive View.

9. To represent too favourably; to exaggerate the good points of. Said *esp.* of painters, or the like.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 But if I flatter not my selfe, I have a whole minde within my crasie bodie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 192 Yet the Painter flatter'd her a little. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. x 222 If Art have not flatter'd Nature. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. 18 Oliver .. said to him 'Mr. Lely, I desire you would use all your skill to paint my picture truly like me, and not flatter me at all.' 1768 — *Hist. Doubts* 95 How much the characters of princes are liable to be flattered or misrepresented. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* x. 169 My friends do not think that my portrait flatters me.

absol. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 25 A Queene, in whose prayse it is impossible for a poett to fayn, or orator to flatter. 1758 HOME *Agis* Ded., A grateful imagination adorns its benefactor with every virtue, and even flatters with sincerity.

10. With adverbs. *To flatter in* (nonce-use): to usher in or help forward with flattery. *To flatter up*: † (*a*) to indulge unduly, pamper, 'coddle'; (*b*) to flatter extravagantly; to work (oneself) up into self-complacency; (*c*) *nonce-use*, to call up (a smile) by flattery.

1583 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 824 To flatter vp these powers of mine with rest. 1659 DRYDEN *Tyrannick Love* IV. i, I, like the Fiends, will flatter in his Doom. 1848 J. WATERWORTH *Canons & Decrees Trent* 38 No one ought to flatter himself up with faith alone. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. xiii. 273 'We go', Victor said to Nataly, and flattered-up a smile about her lips.

Hence **Fla·ttered** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 164 Flateryd, *adulatus.* 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 165 His Mind was so elevated into a flattered Conceit of himself. 1714 SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* v. i, They become, like flatter'd Princes, impatient of Contradiction. 1725 YOUNG *Love Fame* i. 13 Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age, Reproach our silence. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 23 June 773/2 The flattered monarch refused to interfere.

† Fla·tter, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *flacker, flutter, flitter.*] *intr.* To float, flutter.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 1752 He .. Flatterand amange þe wawes wode With gret force of his armes gane swyme. *a* 1450 *Chaucer's Knt.'s T.* 1104 (Petworth MS.) Aboue her hede her dowues flateringe [*other texts* flikeringe]. *a* 1803 *Sir Patrick Spens* in Child *Ballads* III. lviii. 27/1 And mony was the feather-bed That flattered on the faem.

Flatterable (flæ·tĕrăb'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FLATTER *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be flattered, susceptible to flattery.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 124 He was the most flatterable creature that ever was known.

Flatter-blind (flæ·təɹˌbləind), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. FLATTER *v.*[1] + BLIND *v.*] *trans.* To flatter so as to make blind; to blind with flattery.

1818 COLERIDGE *Let.* in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 1 My next Friday's lecture will, if I do not grossly flatter-blind myself, be interesting.

Flattercap (flæ·təɹkæp). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec. + CAP *sb.*[1]] A flatterer.

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1691) 613 Avaunt all flattercaps. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Flatch* or *Flattercap*, a flatterer; a term applied to wheedling children, when they try by flattery to gain their own little ends.

Flatter-dock (flæ·təɹdɒk). [? f. FLATTER *v.*[2] + DOCK *sb.*[1]] A provincial name given to several large-leaved aquatic plants ('docks'), probably from the floating leaf.

1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flatter Dock* or *Batter Dock*, pond weed or potamogeton. 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Flatter Dock.*

Flatterer (flæ·tərəɹ). [f. FLATTER *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who flatters, in various senses of the vb.; *esp.* one who employs false praise to obtain favour or otherwise serve his own purposes.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 4 Flaterers & bakbiters ere fere fra þis life. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Ye that haue ben flaterours and traitours to youre frendes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88, I had lever .. be reproued..of euery persone, than to be praysed of a flaterer. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 443 A Flatterer is a Dog, that fawns when he bites. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. i. 77 For beasts of prey, a servile train, Have been the flatt'rers of my reign. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXVIII, 'I am afraid Sir Mulberry is a flatterer, my lord', said Mrs. Wititterly. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* XX, You are a sad flatterer, Rose.

2. *Comb.*, as *flatterer-like* adj.

1630 DRAYTON *Moses* I. 118 Three lab'ring months them flatterer-like beguiled.

Fla·tteress. *Obs.* [f. FLATTER *sb.*[1] + -ESS. Cf. OF. *flateresse.*] A female flatterer.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G ij, In her companye she had a woman a flatteresse and a grete liar. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 154 Wherefore Plato calleth this [Cookery] the flatteresse of Phisicke. 1658 HEXHAM, *Een Vleydersse*, a Flattresse, or a Flattering woman.

Flattering (flæ·tərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLATTER *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. FLATTER, in its various senses. Now *rare* exc. in gerundial use.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 320 Vor fearlac, vor flatterunge. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 11 Wiþ flaterynge þai deuoure wham swa þai may felaghe wiþ þaim. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1977 Thurgh his fals flatering With the Sodon was he dwelling. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 951/2 The preachers .. preached nothing but lies and flatterings. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 430 Secret soothing and flattering of the heart. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* Ded., The flattering of court parasites.

Fla·ttering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. Of a person, his actions, utterances, etc.: That flatters or tries to please by praise, generally insincere; adulatory.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xv, The foole whiche herd the flaterynge wordes of the foxe beganne to open his bylle for to synge. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 839 Be ware of all flatteryng frendis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 188 That flattering tongue of yours wonne me. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 115 The most flattering bard..would have hesitated to affirm, that he surpassed the measure of the demi-gods of antiquity.

† b. Coaxing, wheedling. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's Prol.* 30, I schal him telle which a gret honour Is to ben a fals flateryng lymytour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 269 Thy flatt'ring Method on the Youth pursue.

2. Suggesting pleasurable (usually, delusive) anticipations or beliefs; pleasing to the imagination.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 174, I shall .. deceive and lie With flaterende prophecie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 Flee all y[e] false flateryng promesses of y[e] worlde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 44 Euen as a flatt'ring dreame. 1717 POPE *Epist. to Jervas* 23 What flatt'ring scenes our wand'ring fancy wrought! *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 305 He had consulted by letter all the most eminent physicians .. and, as he was apprehensive that they might return flattering answers if they knew who he was, he had [etc.]. 1871 R. HURLEY *Let.* in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* (1872) 203 The prospects at this camp are very flattering.

b. Of the weather, the stars, etc.: Promising, (delusively) encouraging hope. Now *rare.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxx. 278 Don Juan .. hourely expecting a wind to bee gone, and finding a flattering gale went aboard. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 413 Such flattering weather is commonly the forerunner of a Tempest. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 27 Oct., It has been a terrible rainy day, but so flattering in the morning, that I would needs go out in my new hat. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 490 For flattering planets seemed to say This child should ills of ages stay.

3. Gratifying to self-esteem; highly complimentary.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 593 These opinions are flattering to national vanity. 1820 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. To Mr. Rogers 277 It is not the flatteringest compliment .. to an author to say, you have not read his book yet. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 273 The very flattering terms in which he expressed himself. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXVI, The dark beauty of the supposed little girl drew many flattering comments from the passengers.

† 4. Caressing, handling lightly. Cf. FLATTER *v.*[1] 1 b. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. vi. 150 Their [Baal's priests'] flattering hands .. did theatrically .. let out some drops of wild bloud.

5. That represents too favourably; said *esp.* of a picture or the like.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 503 Till now, infixed I beheld my selfe, Drawne in the flattering table of her eie! 1718 PRIOR *Alma* III. 23 The flatt'ring Glass of Nature. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 63 A flattering painter, who made it his care To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are.

6. quasi-*adv.* = FLATTERINGLY *adv.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 141 All this is but a dreame, Too flattering sweet to be substantiall.

Hence **Fla·tteringness,** the quality of being flattering.

1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 195 She gently tempers its flatteringness by the remark.

Flatteringly (flæ·tərĭŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a flattering manner.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 107 þey answerde ful falsely and flateryngly þat nay. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. 7 The king flateringly and with great dissimulacion made proclamacion. 1662 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Ess. (1669) 56 Pray Countryman (said he, very kindly and very flatteringly). 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 298 How flatteringly fair soever the weather appear. 1865 MRS. RIDDELL *Geo. Geith* II. vi. 56 Still hope whispered flatteringly that the girl might grow to love him.

† Fla·tterous, *a. Obs.* [f. FLATTER *sb.*[1] or FLATTER-Y + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a flatterer; flattering.

1546 BALE *1st Exam. Anne Askewe* 18 b, Trust not to moche in the flatterouse faunynge of soche wylye foxes.

Hence **Fla·tterously** *adv.*, flatteringly.

1667 OLDENBURG *Let. to Boyle* 3 Dec. in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 253 If he durst believe himself, who is flatterously given, he is much better than he was before.

Flattery (flæ·tĕri). Forms: 4 **flaterie,** (*south.* **vlaterie**), 4–6 **flatery**(e, (5 **flatere, -eri, -irry, -urye,** 6 **flat(t)ry**), 6–7 **flatterie,** 6– **flattery.** [ad. F. *flatterie* (OF. *flaterie* = Pr. *flataria*), f. *flatteur* (OF. *flatere*) a flatterer, f. *flatter* (OF. *flater*): see FLATTER *v.*[1] and -ERY 1 b.]

1. The action or practice of flattering; false or insincere praise; adulation; cajolery, blandishment.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2155 For thou leuest wel flaterie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 539 Flaterie is generally wrongful preysing. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 How dar ther ony man deceyuen suche persone by fauour of flaterye. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. ix, Ofte the good men lese theyr goodes by the decepcion and flaterye of the peruers and evylle folke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 111 Somtyme vnder the cloke of good maner, he bryngeth in adulacyon or flatery. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Vsura accommodata* 15 The flattery of deceitfull borrowers. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 ¶ 1 That general Cause of all their [Women's] Follies, and our Misfortunes, their Love of Flattery. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 217 He was resolved to maintain himself in it..by tyranny over his inferiors, and flattery to the queen. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* VI. i, Flattery is the destruction of all good fellowship.

2. *fig.* 'Gratifying deception, delusion' (Schmidt).

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlii. 14 My friend and I are one: Sweet flattery! then she loves but me alone. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 133.

3. With *a* and *pl.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 216 He does me double wrong, that wounds me with the flatteries of his tongue. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded. 6 It is..Your Custome to look ev'n upon Smal Praises as Flatteries. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., You never cool while you read Homer, even not in the Second Book (a graceful Flattery to his Countrymen).

Flatting (flæ·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAT *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The action or process of laying, pressing, or beating out flat; *spec.* the process of rolling metal into plates; also in *Glass-making*, the process of flattening a split glass cylinder.

1611 COTGR., *Emplatement*, a flatting; a laying flat vnto; a making broad or flat. 1687 TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 6 In another apartment is .. Flatting and Drawing of Gold .. Wyre. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 318 A flatting-mill, such as those employed in the flatting of gold.

b. *concr.* A layer of mortar.

1829 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 161 The wall has been constructed in regular flattings, with layers of basaltic rumlar work between each flatting of the mortar.

† **2.** The process of becoming flat. Of wine: The process of becoming vapid or insipid.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 30 The flatting of the Surface in the middle is from the abatement of the waters pressure outwards. 1675 W. CHARLETON *Two Disc.* II. 160 The Palling or Flatting of Wines.

† **3.** *Music.* The lowering (of a note) by one semitone. *Obs.*

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 10 These two B Cliffs..are usually put to several Notes in the middle of any song or Lesson for the Flatting or Sharping of Notes.

4. *Coal-mining.* (See quots., and see FLAT *sb.*[3] 4.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flatting*, drawing or leading coals underground with horses and lads. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Flatting*.. is the stacking of coal by boys at the flat.

5. *Gilding* and *Housepainting.* The action of FLAT *v.*[2] 8. Also *concr.* The overlaid coat.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 410 The Nottingham white-lead is the most esteemed for what is called flatting, or dead white. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1582 The finishing coat is to be 'flatting'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flatting-furnace, hammer, hearth, stone, tool*, (chiefly in *Glass-making*: see 1); *flatting-coat, colour, white* (sense 5); **flatting-mill**, a mill for flattening, *esp.* one for rolling metal into sheets and forming the ribbon from which the planchets are cut in coining.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 402 The *flatting colour should be incorporated with a large quantity of spirits of turpentine. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict., Flattoir*, a *flatting hammer. 1618 in *Lord's Debates* (Camd. 1870) 138 Twoe *flatting milnes. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 318 A flatting-mill, such as silver-wire drawers use. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 406 In the operation of making it [milled lead], a laminating-roller is used, or a flatting-mill. 1891 *Star* 24 Oct. 4/6 Jeweller's flatting mills.

Flattish (flæ·tiʃ), *a.* [f. FLAT *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat flat.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* II. xi. § 4 Where the hils settle any thing flattish. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. *note*, These worms..have large flattish Heads. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Com.* 9, It is a flattish shore. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 253 The Chalices of the thirteenth century .. were round and wide-mouthed and flattish.

Flatty (flæ·ti), *sb. slang.* [f. FLAT *sb.*[3] + -Y[1].] One who is ignorant of the methods of professional thieving; a flat: also comb.: **flatty-ken** (see quot.).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 218 They betray to the 'flatties'..all their profits and proceedings. *Ibid.* (1851) I. 243 'Flatty-kens', that is, houses the landlord of which is not 'awake' or 'fly' to the 'moves' and dodges of the trade.

Flatulence (flæ·tiŭlĕns). [a. F. *flatulence*, f. *flatulent*: see FLATULENT and -ENCE.]

1. *gen.* The condition of being charged with gas.

a 1816 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Wks. 1821 I. 77 The Spa water..has all the pertness and flatulence of Champaigne, without the spirit or flavour.

2. *esp.* The state or condition of having the stomach or other portion of the alimentary canal charged with gas.

1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 1044 When flatulence precedes or attends organic lesions of the stomach.

b. The tendency in various kinds of food to produce this state.

3. *fig.* Inflated or puffed-up condition, windiness, vanity; pomposity, pretentiousness.

1711 tr. *S. Werenfels' Dis. Logomachys* 229 Remember to distinguish between true Sublimity of Mind and Stile, and a vain flatulence of both. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 10 Covert insults which serve to give vent to the flatulence of pride.

Flatulency (flæ·tiŭlĕnsi). [f. next: see -ENCY.]

1. = FLATULENCE 2. Also an instance of this.

1660 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 159 They discussing their flatulency by garrulity. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (1735) 140 The most sure Sign of a deficient Perspiration is Flatulency, or Wind. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* II. viii. (1760) 135 Cinnamon..dispels Flatulencies, and is a pleasant Cardiac. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 367 His disease originated from flatulency. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 1043 *Flatulency*.. an undue formation and accumulation of air in the stomach or intestines, with frequent rejection of it.

b. Tendency to cause flatulence.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E viij, Other referre it to their [Beanes'] flatulencie, whereby they provoke to lechery.

2. = FLATULENCE 3.

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 343/2 The flatulency of them which puffs up others into pride. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* xxii, Puffed up with a flatulency arising from a weak and narrow comprehension.

Flatulent (flæ·tiŭlĕnt), *a.* Also 7 **flatilent.** [a. F. *flatulent*, ad. mod.L. *flātulent-us*, f. L. *flāt-us* a blowing, f. *flāre* to blow: see -ULENT.]

† **1.** Of a windy nature, full of air or wind. Of a tumour: Turgid with air. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii. 773 The vnprofitable and excrementous humour consumed, and the flatulent or windie parts thereof discussed. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 70 The Contents of the Stomach are much rarefi'd and flatulent. *a* 1723 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1730) *Flatulent Tumours* are such as easily yield to the Pressure of the Finger, but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid State again. 1745 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 238 Those spirits of fountains are flatulent and elastic.

2. Liable to, or prolific in, windy blasts. *rare.*

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 65 The Spring and Autumn .. are the most Flatulent Seasons of the yeere. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog*, Those flatulent folks known in Classical story as Aquilo, Libs, Notus, Auster, and Boreas.

3. Generating or apt to generate gas in the alimentary canal; causing wind.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C ij b, Peaches..Being soft, moist, and flatulent, they engender humours. 1674–82 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., Pease and Beans are flatulent meat. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 221 Vegetables abound more with aerial Particles, than animal Substances, and therefore are more flatulent. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 321 Eaten in quantity it [beet-root] often proves flatulent.

4. a. Of a disease, etc.: Attended with or caused by the accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal. **b.** Of persons: Troubled with flatulence: see FLATULENCE 2.

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* VII. i. 147 Whence comes a flatulent Asthma. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 372 If they are not flatulent several have been cured by a Milk-Diet. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 310 Being merely the subject of occasional attacks of indigestion, with flatulent eructations. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xiv. 300 Flatulent Colic.

absol. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. I. 550 The dyspeptic, the flatulent, and the sedentary.

5. *fig.* Inflated or puffed up, 'windy'; empty, vain, pretentious.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 237 Religion grows flatulent and Hypocritical. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. e 4 How many of those flatulent Writers have I known. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 239 Flatulent with fumes of self-applause. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 284 Much of the poetry is little more than very flatulent declamation. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 261 A score or two of poems, each more feeble and more flatulent than the last.

Hence **Flatulently** *adv.*, in a flatulent manner; **Flatulentness**, the condition of being flatulent.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 39 It .. healeth flatulentnes of Hypochondria, etc. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II, *Flatulentness*, Windiness, Flatulency. 1864 WEBSTER, *Flatulently.*

† **Flatuling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [as if f. **flatule* vb., back-formation from FLATULENT.] Inflation (of the flesh); puffiness.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xv. xii. 572 This half crude humor remaining there, raiseth much flatuling.

† **Flatuose,** *a. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **flātuōs-us*, f. *flātus* a blowing.] = FLATUOUS.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Flatuosity** (flæ·tiu|ɒ·sĭti). *Obs.* [ad. F. *flatuosité*, f. *flatueux*: see FLATUOUS and -ITY.] The state or condition of being 'flatuous'.

1. = FLATULENCE 2.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii. 777 It attenuateth .. crude and colde humours, and flatuosities abounding in flegmatike and melancholicke persons. 1675 J. LOVE *Clavis Med.* 45 Remove that flatuosity, which is the cause of thy Disease. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apoplexes*, Caused either by .. Phlegm, Melancholy, Flatuosity, or Choler. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Flatuosity*, flatulence, the development of gas in the interior of the body.

b. Tendency to cause flatulence.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 49. 2/1 It is .. added to windy Aliments to correct their flatuosity.

2. *concr.* A quantity of wind, air, or gas.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 108 Oedema, which is, the flatuosities dispersed in other parts musculous. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 21 If this flatuositie [L. *flatus*] or vapour doe struggle and wrestle within the cloud, from thence it commeth that thunderclaps be heard.

† **Flatuous,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **flateous.** [ad. F. *flatueux*, as if ad. L. **flātuōs-us*, f. L. *flātus* a blowing: see -OUS.]

1. Of a windy nature; full of wind or gas; = FLATULENT 1.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 12 Such feverous .. and flatuous spirits as lurke within. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 704 Like as in our bodies there..arise certeine flatuous tumors. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 44 Their flatuous and unrefined Wines. 1710 *Death of T. Whigg* II. 45 Whose Blood being flatuous and foul.

2. a. Resulting from inflation. **b.** Resembling wind in its action.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 134 Seeds, wherein at first may be discerned a flatuous distension of the husk. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 78 It hath well pleased the Eternall, to place in the Stars, a flatuous, violent, motive force.

3. = FLATULENT 3.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 170 If a man eat them [mulberries] alone..they swell in the stomack and be very flatuous. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 64 So it is that pulse be flateous and windy. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 634 They use no correctives to take away the flatuous, nauseous, and other bad qualities of them.

4. = FLATULENT 4.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Directions for Health* (1633) 55 The morphew, or else some flatuous windy humour. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 20 The plaster seldom fails in cold flatuous pains. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 118 It [i. e. the Electuary] is a notable experimented thing against ..flatuous Stitches in the Side.

5. *fig.* = FLATULENT 5.

1630 MAY *Lucan* Contn. I. 353 But swift as thoughts can flie .. in a moment goe The flatuous dreames through th' aire. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 291 Willing to be less than the least in the Times flatuous opinion. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Canons Ch. Eng.* Advt. to Reader § 7 They were drawn in a very flatuous Style, and contain but very little Sense in many Lines.

Hence † **Flatuousness.**

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii. 797 Such [wines] ..ingender a masse of many crudities, and much flatuousnes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 113 In Feuers (by reason of their heat and flateousnes) they are not to be admitted. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 87, I can impute it to nothing, but to the flatuousnesse of our diet.

Flatus (flē·tŭs). Pl. **flatuses.** [a. L. *flātus* a blowing, f. *flāre* to blow.]

‖ **1.** A blowing, a blast; a breath, a puff of wind.

Flatus vocis (the breath of the voice), a phrase used to describe the ultra-nominalist opinion attributed to Roscellinus (12th c.), that universals have no substantial or conceptual existence, but consist in nothing more than the mere sound of their names.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* I. iii. (1693) 10 It might possibly be effected by the same Causes that Earthquakes are, viz. subterraneous Fires and Flatuses. 1706 S. CLARKE *Let. to Dodwell* 31 You make the Soul, as being a mere *Flatus*, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere Matter itself. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 64 Made by letting slip a bit of breath or *flatus*.

2. *Path.* An accumulation or development of wind in the stomach or bowels; wind.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 85 From the antipathetical concourse of which two ariseth a secret incoercible flatus. 1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 563 She said nevertheless, that Flatuses would sometimes be discharged from the Pudenda. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 1043 To ascertain the source of the flatus which is often formed so abundantly in the digestive canal. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 133 That a free escape of flatus might be unobstructed.

3. A morbid inflation or swelling. *lit.* and *fig.*

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 9 Blown up with a flatus of envy and vanity. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 189 An incensed political surgeon ..will .. lay open .. the corruption of his heart, and spots and flatuses of his spleen.

4. *nonce-use.* = AFFLATUS 2.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 201 But this is not it, That the flatus will fit, Or make the dull Reader grow merry.

Flat-ways, -wise (flæ·twē|z, -wəiz). Rarely **flat-way.** [f. FLAT *a.* + -WAYS, -WISE.] With the flat side (instead of the edge) uppermost, foremost, or applied to another surface. Opposed to EDGE-WAYS, -WISE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xviii. 578 The broad bit of the plough-share..lying flatwise. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vii. 108 These Plates..were laid on flat-wise. 1692 RUSHWORTH *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 358 They drew their Swords, and laid on some of them Flatways. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. xix. 195, I..leaped off flatwise with face towards the water. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 11 Steep the print, flat way, in warm water. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 212 It [was] very difficult to get the handle of a spoon (flat-ways) between his teeth. 1870 E. J. REED in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 5/2 Such a raft will not float flatwise. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* I. iii., He..fell flatwise upon the gravel.

Flaughen (flɑ·χən). *Sc.* Also **flaughin, flauchin.** [Cognate with next; the precise formation is obscure.] A flake of fire or snow.

1649 VISCT. KENMURE *Sp.* in *Select Biog.* (1845) I. 401 The sparks and flaughens of this love shall fly up. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 43 (Jam.) As new fa'n snaw That, fleecy pure, in flaughins fa'.

Flaught (flɒt, *Sc.* flaχt), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 4–5 **flaght, e,** 8–9 **flaucht.** [ME. *flaȝt*, prob. repr. either OE. **fleaht* or ON. **flaht-r* (Icel. *flátr*, used only in the sense 'act of flaying': see Fritzner s.v.); the OTeut. type would be **flahtu-z*, f. either of the parallel roots *flah-*, *flak-* (Aryan *plak-*, *plag-*), whence FLAKE *sb.*[2] and FLAW *sb.*[2], both which have senses identical with those of this word.]

1. = FLAKE *sb.*[2] 1 a. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 133 A flaghte of snawe, *floccus*. 1808 JAMIESON s. v. *Flaucht*, A flaucht of snaw.

b. A lock of hair or wool; = FLAKE *sb.*[2] 1 b; *spec.* (see quot. 1825).

1786 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 55 In flaughts roove out her hair. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 20 He's sent to you what ye lo'ed maist, A flaught o' his yellow hair. 1825 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Words, Flaut, Flought* a roll of wool carded ready for spinning.

2. A flash; a flash of lightning; a 'tongue' of flame; = FLAKE *sb.*[2] 2. Cf. FIRE-FLAUGHT.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17372 (Cott.) His cher lik was flaght [*pr.* slaght] o fire. *a* 1724 *Vision* ii. in *Ramsay's Evergreen* (1824) I. 212 The Thunder crakt, and Flauchts did rift Frae the blak Vissart of the Lift. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 202 Naething but a flaucht o' fire every now and then, to keep the road by. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss. Flaught* or *Fire-flaught* applied to the particle of 'live' gaseous coal which darts out of a fire. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV. i. 159 When your eyes Wax red and dark, with flaughts of fire between, I fear them.

3. A sudden blast of wind (and rain); = FLAKE *sb.*[5] b, FLAW *sb.*[2]. *Sc.*

1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* IV. Gloss., *Flaggis, Flaughts*, sudden blasts of wind, or of wind and rain. *Mod. Sc.* The snaw is fleein by in flauchts.

4. A turf; also *collect.* turf. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. FLAG *sb.*[2], FLAKE *sb.*[2]

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 57, I felle vpon þat floury flaȝt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 133 A Flaghte..vbi a turfe. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 47 Meh Heart as leet as o bit on o Flaight. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Flaight*, a light turf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Flaughts* pl. turves for the fire. In Whitby Abbey Rolls, 'flaghts.'

Flaught (flaxt), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [var. of FLOCHT.]
1. A spreading out, as of wings for flight; a fluttering or agitated movement; a commotion.
1821 GALT *Annals of Parish* vii. 75 Nothing was spared but what the servants in the first flaught gathered up in a hurry and ran with. 1822 *Sir A. Wylie* II. i. 5 Getting up wi a great flaught of his arms.
2. A flock of birds flying together; a flight.
1818 *Edin. Mag.* Aug. 155 As gin they had been a flaucht o' dows.

Flaught, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [f. the vb.] In *pl.* 'Instruments used in preparing wool.' (Jam.)
1875 in *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 402.

Flaught (flaxt), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also flauch(t. [f. FLAUGHT *sb.*[1] (sense 1 b).] 'To card (wool) into thin flakes' (Jam. *Suppl.* 1825).

Flaught (flǫt, *Sc.* flaxt), *adv. Sc.* [Cf. FLAUGHT *sb.*[2]] With outspread wings; with great eagerness (Jam.). Cf. FLAUGHTBRED.
1806 TRAIN *Sparrow & H., Poet. Reveries* 80 Then flaught on Philip, wi' a rair, She flew, an' pluck't his bosom bare.

Flaughtbred, *adv. Sc.* [f. FLAUGHT *adv.* + *bred*, pa. pple. of BREDE *v.*[2] to spread out.] With the arms spread out like the wings of a flying bird; hence, eagerly.
1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 14 Lindy..catcht a fa', Flaughtbred upon his face, and there he lay. *Ibid.* 82 Flaughtbred upon her, butt the house he sprang. 1785 *Poems Buchan Dial.* 4 The first man that..Came flaught-bred to the toulzie.

Flaughter, *sb. Sc.* Also 5–9 flauchter, (6 -tir), 9 flachter. [prob. a parallel formation to FLAUGHT *sb.*[1], with suffix *-tro-* instead of *-tu-*.] A paring of turf. Also *Comb.*, **flaughter-fail**, a turf cut with a **flaughter-spade**, i.e. a breast-plough used for this purpose.
1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 288 Twa hingand lokis, a flauchter sped, a cruk [etc.] *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxii, For faintness thae forfochtin fulis Fell doun lyk flauchtir fails. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 247 The spade for paring ought to be similar to that used in Scotland for casting Turf, provincially the Flaughter-spade. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 331 A sufficient quantity of flauchter-fail was pared from the eastern side of a hill. 1846 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Flaughter*, the thin turf turned up when ground is pared.

Flaughter, *v.*[1] *Sc.* Also 9 fla(u)chter. [f. prec.] 'To pare turf from the ground' (Jam.).
1721 *Gloss.* in *Ramsay's Wks.* I. 388.

Flaughter (fla·xter), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 flauchter, 8–9 flawter. [app. f. FLAUGHT *sb.*[2]; cf. FLICHTER, FLOGHTER *vbs.*]
1. *intr.* To make a fluttering motion; also of a light, to flicker.
1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 84 The wild duck.. Fast flaughters, quacking to the farther shore. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'He wad hae seen a glance o' the light frae the door o' the cave, flaughtering against the hazels on the other bank.'
2. a. *intr.* To be in a flutter; to be angry or afraid. b. *trans.* To put into a flutter; to frighten, flurry.
1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Flawter*, to be angry or afraid. N. 1847 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) (1890) II. 238 His muckle thick skull she would flaughter. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'I was sair flowter'd.'
Hence **Flaughter** *sb.*, a fluttering motion, flutter.
1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 42 The swallows pop Wi lazy flaughter, on the gutter dub.

† **Fla·uging,** *ppl. a. Obs.* ? = FLOGGING.
1682 D'URFEY *Injured Princess* I. i. 6 Ask him if he knows where we may find a sound Wench: he's a flauging old Whipster, I warrant him.

† **Flaumpaump.** [? Corruption of FLAMPOINT.]
1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 181, I have seldome.. tasted a more savoury flaumpaump of words..in any sluttish pamfletter.

Flaumpeyn, var. of FLAMPOINT.

Flaunt (flǫnt), *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 6–7 flant. [f. FLAUNT *v.*]
1. The action or habit of flaunting, or making a display. Also † *in* or *upon the flaunt.*
a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 403 The Flant and froth of a faire phrase without soundnesse of Argument. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *False One* II. iii, Dost thou come hither with thy flourishes, Thy flaunts, and faces, to abuse men's manners. *a* 1625 — *Woman's Prize* II. i, Is this stern woman still upon the flaunt Of bold defiance? *Ibid.* II. vi, They are i' th' flaunt, sir. 1830 HOLMES *Our Yankee Girls* 19 Who heeds the silken tassel's flaunt Beside the golden corn?
† 2. Something used to make a show; showy dress, finery. *Obs.*
1590 H. SMITH *Wedding Garment* 39 So the wedding Garment shall seeme better then all the flants of vanity. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 23 In these my borrowed Flaunts.

Flaunt (flǫnt), *v.* Also 6–8 flant. [Of unknown origin.
The monosyllables of similar ending are (exc. perh. *gaunt*) all from Fr.; but no Fr. word is known which could be the source. Possibly the word may be an onomatopœia formed with a vague recollection of *fly*, *flout* and *vaunt*. Prof. Skeat compares mod. Sw. dial. *flankt* loosely, flutteringly (f. *flanka* to flutter, waver), also mod. Ger. (Bavarian) *flandern* to flutter, flaunt; but the late appearance of the word in Eng. makes it doubtful whether any connexion exists.]
1. *intr.* Of plumes, banners, etc.: To wave gaily or proudly. Of plants: To wave so as to display their beauty.
1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 63 [A soldier] Whose fethers flaunt, and flicker in the winde As though he were all onely to be markt. 1634 [see FLAUNTING *ppl. a.* 1.] 1717 E. FENTON tr. *Secundus' Bas.* ii. Poems 195 Where, flaunting in immortal Bloom, The Musk-Rose scents the verdant Gloom. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 59 Orange and lemon trees flaunt over the walls. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I. 36 Banners flaunting to the sun and breeze. 1844 HOOD *The Mary* ix. No pennons brave Flaunted upon the mast. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 149 Though woodbines flaunt and roses glow.
2. a. Of persons: To walk or move about so as to display one's finery; to display oneself in unbecomingly splendid or gaudy attire; to obtrude oneself boastfully, impudently, or defiantly on the public view. Often quasi-trans. *to flaunt it* (*away, out, forth*). b. Of things: To be extravagantly gaudy or glaringly conspicuous in appearance.
1566 DRANT *Hor. Sat.* I. ii. B, In suits of silkes to flaunte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 108 That flaunt it out in their saten doblets. 1590 H. SMITH *Wedding Garment* Serm. (1592) 335 Else when our backs flant it like Courtiers, our soules shall strip like beggers. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) 28 Lamilia came flaunting by, garnished with the iewels whereof shee beguiled him. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 124 The Wife of every Mechanick will flant it in her Silks and Taffaties. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, You loiter about alehouses..or flaunt about the streets in your new-gilt chariot. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 196 One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 312 They will flaunt it away in a chariot and six. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1821) II. 113 The Miss Lambs might now be seen flaunting along the street in French bonnets. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row Consp.* i. (1869) 270 He could not bear to see Sir George and my lady flaunting in their grand pew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 140 If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans [etc.].
fig. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* iii. 3 Poems (Grosart 1877) I. 8 Let dainty wits crie on the Sisters nine..Or Pindares apes, flaunt they in phrases fine. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 39 Flanting with the vain, aeriall, fantastick bubble of an Episcopall Title.
3. *trans.* To display ostentatiously or obtrusively; to flourish, parade, show off.
1827 HOOD *Two Peacocks Bedfont* ii, The Summer air That flaunts their dewy robes. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 8 The haberdashers flaunt long strips of gaudy calicoes. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 17 Then supremely myself to flaunt before her. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 98 They [the pirates] flaunted their sails in front of Ostia itself. 1886 SIDGWICK *Outlines Hist. Ethics* ii. § 4. 33 The eccentricities with which..Diogenes flaunted his fortitude and freedom.
Hence **Flau·nting** *vbl. sb.*
1729 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* 230, I told him of your flauntings. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II 59 'There'll be fine flaunting when she's a married woman and her own mistress.'

† **Flaunt-a-flaunt,** *adv.* [f. FLAUNT *v.*; with onomatopœic reduplication expressive of the nodding movement of plumes: cf. *rub-a-dub*, *pit-a-pat*, and see AFLAUNT.] In a flaunting position; also quasi-*sb.* bragging display, swagger.
1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Epil. (Arb.) 83 With high copt hattes and fethers flaunt a flaunt. 1582 BRETON *Floorish vpon Fancie* (Grosart) 18 Thy Fethers flaunt a flaunte Are blowne awaie with winde. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (Grosart) II. 61 To shewe himselfe brauest in the flaunt-aflaunt of his courage.

Flaunter (flǫ·ntəɹ), *sb.* [f. FLAUNT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who flaunts.
1598 FLORIO, *Porta pennachij*, a tosse feather, a flanter, a swaggrer. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 14 No Ranters or Vaunters or Chanters or Flaunters. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 5 St. James's Square, And Flaunters there. 1742 WARBURTON *Note on Pope's Ess. Man* IV. 194 (Jod.) The pride of heart is the same both in the flaunter, and the flutterer. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 400 The painted flaunter of the city. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 120/2 Foolish flaunter caught By studied smile and calculated leer.

Flau·nter, *v. intr.* a. *Sc.* To quiver; also *fig.* (see quot. 1808). b. *U.S.* ? To caper. Hence **Flau·ntering** *ppl. a.*
1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 332 An' prest her flaunt'ring mou' upon her lips. 1808 JAMIESON, *Flanter*, v. To waver, to be in some degree delirious. 2. To waver, to flinch, to faulter in evidence or narration. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 215 Neddy .. flauntered and scampered again over the drying ground.

Flaunting (flǫ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* That flaunts.
1. Waving gaily or proudly like a plume or a banner.
1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, For all your flaunting feathers. 1624 R. DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* III. i, My Taylor bringing home My last new gown, having made the sleeves too flanting. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 543 A bank With ivy canopied, and interwove With flaunting honeysuckle. 1681 *Moores Baffled* 24 In the Evening the Earl commanded a Squadron of Horse to fetch off the flanting Standard. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 55 Mantled with the flaunting grape-vine. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 394 Oh then I carried..casque with flaunting feather.
2. Making an obtrusive display; showy, gaudy.
1567 TURBERVILLE *To his friend that refused him, &c., Epitaphes*, etc. (1870) 203 Yeeld me thy flanting hood, shake off those belles of thine. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* VI. 47 A flaunting ostentation of a roisting kind of rhetorike. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 29 June, He told me in what high flaunting terms Sir J. Grenville had caused his [preamble] to be done. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 ¶ 3 As flaunting as Mrs. Gingham, the deputy's wife. 1786 BURNS *To a Mountain Daisy*, The flaunting flow'rs our gardens yield. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 13 A flaunting carpet, green, red, and yellow, covered the floor. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxix. (1879) 258 [A] dingy public-house..completely thrown into obscurity by two flaunting gin-shops at the corner. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. xii. 254 Their serio-comic woes about recalcitrant butlers and flaunting housemaids. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 10 Sept. 2/2 A strong effort was made to remove flaunting vice from the streets.
Hence **Flau·ntingly** *adv.*, in a flaunting manner.
1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* li. 2 Poems (Grosart 1877) I. 70 So may your tongue still flauntingly proceed. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* II. E ij, For I must to the wedding Both vauntingly and flauntingly, although I had no bidding. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. viii. 71 The more flauntingly to gallantrize it. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xviii. 157 Across the road..stood..a flauntingly dressed woman.

† **Flaunt-tant.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [A reduplicated formation on FLAUNT. Cf. FLANTITANTING.] A showy array (of words).
1661 H. D. *Disc. Liturgies* 49 Not to be satisfied with a flaunt tant of high words.

Flaunty (flǫ·nti), *a.* [f. FLAUNT *v.* + -Y[1].]
1. a. Of persons: Given to display or show, ostentatious, vain. b. Of things: Showy, gaudy.
1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 260 These flaunty caps are of no mean expence. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 585 A boy in female attire, indescribably flaunty and gaudy. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 272 'There's a flaunty sort of young woman at the poteen shop there.' 1843 LD. HOUGHTON *Let.* in T. W. Reid *Life* I. 292 His mind seems somewhat less flaunty. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 872 While your common men..dust the flaunty carpets of the world For kings to walk on.
2. *Sc.* 'Capricious, eccentric, unsteady.' (Jam.).
1821 GALT *Annals Parish* XX. 198 She was a flaunty woman and liked well to give a good-humoured jibe or jeer.
Hence **Flau·ntily** *adv.*, **Flau·ntiness.**
1830 *Examiner* 323/2 We like people to..air their gaudiest pretensions bravely and flauntily. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iii. 24 A woman flauntily dressed..suddenly entered the shop. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 434 Effeminacy of composition, and flauntiness of colouring.

Flaur, obs. Sc. form of FLAVOUR.

‖ **Flautando** (flautɑ·ndo). *Mus.* [It.; pr. pple. of *flautare* to play the flute, f. *flauto* flute.] (See quot. 1876.)
1825 in DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flautando*, *flautato* (It.), like a flute; a direction to produce the flageolet tones on the violin, &c.

‖ **Flautino** (flautī·no). *Mus.* [It.; dim. of *flauto* flute.] a. A small flute, piccolo, or flageolet. b. A small accordion. c. = FLAUTANDO. d. An organ flute-stop.
1724 *Expl. Foreign Words Mus.* 31 *Flautino*, a little or small Flute..like what we call a Sixth Flute, or an Octave Flute. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flautino*.. also denotes a species of tone which is produced by a peculiar method of bowing on the violin or violoncello. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 97 Flautino .. stands in the third manual of the new organ in St. Peter's, at Petersburg. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flautino*, an instrument of the accordion kind.

Flautist (flǫ·tist). *Mus.* [ad. It. *flautista*, f. *flauto* flute.] One who plays the flute, a flutist.
1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* x. (1883) 109 The flautist poured his breath in quick puffs of jollity. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 80 The attitude will not strike a modern flautist as being either comfortable or convenient.

‖ **Flauto** (flau·to). *Mus.* [It.: see FLUTE *sb.*] A flute; used also as a name for several organ-stops.
1724 *Expl. Foreign Words Mus.* 31 *Flauto* is a Flute. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Flauto*..is used to denote a flute or the part to be played by that instrument. *Flauto trasverso*..a German flute. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flauto dolce*, see *Flute à bec*. *Flauto piccolo*, an octave flute. *Flauto traverso*, a traverse, or German flute. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flauto amabile*, an organ stop consisting of sweet-toned closed, or sometimes open, pipes. It is generally of 4 ft. pitch.

‖ **Flautone** (flautō·ne). *Mus.* [It.; augmentative of *flauto* flute.] (See quot. 1825.)
1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Flautone*, an organ-stop of sixteen, and eight feet, stopt, and made of wood. 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Flute.*

Flavaniline (flēivæ·nilǝin). *Chem.* [f. L. *flāv-us* yellow + ANILINE.] (See quot. 1889.)
1882 *Athenæum* No. 2859. 211 [Herren Fischer and Rudolph reported its discovery to the Berlin Chemical Society.] 1889 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* III. iii. 238 When acetanilide is heated with zinc chloride for several hours to 250–260°, Flavaniline $C_8H_{14}N_2Cl H$, a beautiful yellow colouring matter, is obtained.

† **Flave,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *flāv-us*. Cf. OF. *flave* (Paré).] Yellow.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 504 The green .. and flave part also of the flower.

Flaver, obs. form of FLAVOUR *v.*

† **Fla·vescate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. L. *flāvēsc-ĕre* (see next) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To make yellow.
1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 370 Art..flavescates the red, and changes many colours.

Flavescent (flēive·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *flāvēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *flāvēscĕre* to become yellow, f. *flāv-us* yellow.] Turning a pale yellow, yellowish.
1853 in GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* (ed. 4) cited in WORCESTER (1860). 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 46 Spores.. colourless or flavescent.

Flavicant (flē'·vikănt), *a.* [f. L. *flāv-us* yellow, after the analogy of ALBICANT.] Verging on yellow, yellowish.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 37 Thallus various in colour, white..flavicant. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Flavicomous,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *flāvicom·us* (f. *flāv-us* yellow + *coma* hair: see COMA 2) + -OUS.] Having yellow hair.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; whence in mod. Dicts.

Flavid (flē'·vid), *a.* [ad. L. *flāvid·us*, f. *flāvus* yellow.] Yellowish, tawny.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 169 No snowy breasts the flavid nymphs adorn.

Flavido- (flē'·vido), used as combining form of L. *flāvidus*; in Natural History descriptions occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a yellowish tint.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 41 C[*alicium*] *trichiale*, Ach. flavido-cinerascent. *Ibid.* 88 A[*lectoria*] *cana*, Ach. pallido-canescent or pale flavido-rufescent.

Flavin (flē'·vin). *Chem.* Formerly also **flavine.** [f. L. *flāv-us* yellow + -IN.] A yellow dye-stuff prepared from quercitron bark.

1853 NAPIER *Art Dyeing* 344 *Flavine.* 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 655 *Flavin.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 175/2 From 100 parts of quercitron about 8½ of flavin are obtained, having a tinctorial power more than twice that of the original bark.

Flavindin (flēvi·ndin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + INDIN.] (See quot.)

1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem., Flavindine.* 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 655 *Flavindin*, a substance apparently isomeric with indin and indigo-blue.

Flavo- (flē'·vo), used as comb. form of L. *flāv-us* yellow, indicating the presence of a yellow tint.

1. *Bot.* and *Entom.* (Prefixed to other adjs.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xix. 125 *note*, The abdomen is covered with longish flavo-pallid hairs. 1847 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 257 Legs dilute-flavo-testaceous. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 38 Thallus .. yellow or flavo-virescent.

2. *Chem.* Used in the names of various compounds; as *flavo-cobalt* (whence *flavo-cobaltic*), *flavo-phenin*, *flavo-purpurin*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. I. 111 *Flavopurpurin* is easily soluble in alcohol, and crystallises therefrom in golden-yellow needles. *Ibid.* 544 The so-called *flavocobalt.* 1889 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* II. II. 139 The Flavo-cobaltic Salts may be considered as roseo-cobalt compounds in which two-thirds of the acid radical is replaced by nitroxyl.

Flavorous (flē'·vərəs), *a.* Also **flavourous.** [f. next + -OUS: cf. *humorous.*]

1. Full of flavour; pleasing to the taste and smell, savoury; 'fragrant, odorous' (J.).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 326 Fruits, declin'd From their first flav'rous Taste. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 386 Pure flav'rous wine. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 136 The flavorous drop Affection's hand instils. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 609 The addition to the daily stew of a bird or beast unusually flavorous.

fig. 1740 A. HILL *Let.* in A. L. Barbauld *Richardson's Life & Corr.* (1804) I. 50 Sheath the two contraries in a flavorous and spirited smoothness. 1888 P. CUSHING *Blacksmith of Voe* II. iv. 98 Women found something unusually flavorous in this piece of gossip.

2. *fig.* Having a flavour *of.* *rare*—[1].

1885 G. S. MERRIAM *Life S. Bowles* I. ii. 14 Ancient villages, flavorous of the olden time.

Flavour, flavor (flē'·vəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4– **flavor,** 5 *Sc.* **flewoure,** 5– **flavour.** *β.* 6 *Sc.* **fleoure, fleure, fleowre, fleware, -ere,** 8 *Sc.* **flaur.** [app. an adoption of OF. *flaur, fleiur,* **flaor, fraor* smell. The euphonic *v* of the *α* forms cannot be proved to have existed in OF. (the OF. form *flaveur* alleged by Roquefort being unauthenticated); the analogy of OF. *emblaver* for earlier *emblaer, povoir* (mod. *pouvoir*) for earlier *pooir*, is open to question. Possibly the word may have undergone assimilation to *savour.*

The OF. forms cited above are treated by Godef. as variants of *flairor*:—vulgar L. **frāg(r)ōrem* (cf. It. *fragore*), f. *frāgrāre* (see FRAGRANT); but some scholars refer them to a Lat. type **flātōrem*, f. *flāt-* ppl. stem of *flāre* to blow.

With regard to the use of *-our* or *-or*, see FAVOUR.]

1. A smell, odour. In mod. use with more limited sense (cf. 2): A more or less subtle admixture or accompanying trace of a particular odour; an olfactory suggestion of the presence of some particular ingredient; an aroma.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 87 So frech flauorez of frytez were, As fode hit con me fayre refete. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvi. 107 Of þat Rute þe kynd Flewoure, As Flouris havand, þat Sawoure He had. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 66 The Foxe the flewer of the fresh Herring feils. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 183/1 A flauour like a smoke of frankencence smellyng so swete. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 134 Ane strang flewir thrawis wp in the air. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 Stand or syt a good waye of from the fyre, takyinge the flauour of it. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 18 Fleure of stank or corrupt reueir. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 26 To avoyd the deads flewer, they were constrained to bury abroad. 1667 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* III. i, Myrtle, Orange, and the blushing Rose..Each seems to smell the flavor which the other blows. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxiii. 266 The body..is said to emit a very agreeable..flavour. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, Spill a drop [of ale] on the floor, to give a new flavour to the room. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, A..city, deriving an earthy flavour throughout from its cathedral crypt.

2. The element in the taste of a substance which depends on the co-operation of the sense of smell; a more or less subtle peculiarity of taste distinguishing a substance from others; a touch or slight admixture of a particular kind of taste; a savour.

Milton's use of *flavour* in the first quot., where he apparently distinguishes it both from *taste* and *smell*, has given rise to a conjecture that the sense is that of L. *flāvor* yellowness (a correctly formed word, though without classical authority). Possibly a recollection of the text 'Ne intuearis vinum quando *flavescit*' (*Prov.* xxiii. 31) led Milton to use the word in what he may have imagined to be its etymological sense. But it is not certain that he did not mean it simply in sense 2.

[1671 MILTON *Samson* 544 Desire of wine .. Thou couldst repress; nor did the dancing Rubie .. the flavor, or the smell, Or taste .. Allure thee.] 1697 CONGREVE *Juvenal Sat.* xi. 32 If brought from far, it [Fish] very dear has cost, It has a Flavour then, which pleases most. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 2 That Sensitive Taste, which gives us a Relish of every different Flavour that affects the Palate. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 331 White [Cape Wine] .. if kept two years, has much the Flavor of Canary. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 372 Oak .. smoke gives the peculiar flavour to that bacon. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 419, I have seldom observed the wine to have any very sensible flavour,—meaning, by flavour, that compound sensation of smell and taste which characterises the finer kinds of wines.

3. *fig.* (of 1 and 2). † **a.** 'Fragrance' (of renown) (*obs.*). **b.** An undefinable characteristic quality instinctively apprehended. **c.** Piquancy, zest.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 He schulde thanne haue .. more noble flauour of digne fame. 1699 POMFRET *Poems* (1724) 44 The soft Reflections .. leave a grateful Flavour in my Breast. 1866 CARLYLE in *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 15 June (1883) 1/7 Happy is he (still more is she) who has got to know a Bad Book by the very flavour. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 244 A certain aristocratic flavour must have ever dwelt about the Athenian. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 They have lost the flavour of Socratic irony in the narrative of Xenophon. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. xiv. 399 The hospitality at Holly Lodge had about it a flavour of pleasant peculiarity.

4. = FLAVOURING 2.

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 82 Three fourths of the white wine drank in this kingdom are compositions put together here, and made palatable by a liquor they call *flavour.*

Flavour (flē'·vəɹ), *v.* Also 6 **flaver.** [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *intr.* To be odorous, savour, smell. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. viii. 16 Wyth Spycery welle savorand, And of kynd welle flevorand Đat ilke Hart..Scho bawmyd.

2. To give flavour, taste, or scent to; to season; in first quot. † to make to 'smell' warm.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 248 Flauer the insyde of them [hosen] agaynst the fyre. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 23 Some of their wines were flavoured with a kind of pitch. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiii. 241 The water only slightly flavoured our tea.

fig. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 66 Oaths .. flavoured every third sentence that was uttered on board ship.

3. To try the flavour of; to taste. *rare*—[1].

1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 87 Yours is the delicatest .. melting piece I ever flavoured.

Flavoured (flē'·vəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLAVOUR *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] **a.** Mixed with some ingredient used to impart a flavour. **b.** Having flavour; chiefly, having a specified flavour, indicated by some defining word as *ill-, well-, orange-, vanilla-*, etc. *flavoured.*

1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 498 High testaceous Food And flavour'd Chian Wines. *a* 1764 DODSLEY *Agric.* II, Herbs, or flavour'd fruits. 1867 'GUILA' *Invalid's Ck.* xli. (ed. 3) 23 Well-flavoured gravy [may be] poured over them. *Ibid.* xlv. 25 Any nicely-flavoured mince-meat. *Mod.* Vanilla-flavoured chocolate.

fig. 1789 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 301 Her conversation is better flavored than her tea.

Flavourer (flē'·vərəɹ). [f. FLAVOUR *v.* + -ER[1].] Something used to impart flavour; a flavouring.

1884 P. BROWNE in *Girls' Own Paper* Jan. 155/3 Fill up the stock-pot..with half the original quantity of vegetables and flavourers. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 174 Condiments, spices, and flavourers.

Flavouriferous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FLAVOUR *sb.* + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing flavour; fragrant.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Canongate Playhouse* 24 With flavouriferous sweets shall chace away The pestilential fumes of vulgar cits.

Flavouring (flē'·vəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. FLAVOUR (see FLAVOUR *v.* 2); also *attrib.*, as *flavouring-essence, -purpose.*

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) s.v. *Essence of Soup Herbs*, A superior flavouring essence for soups, &c. 1867 'GUILA' *Invalid's Ck.* i. (ed. 3) 2 Celery seeds .. are a capital aid in flavouring. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 7/2 The liquor..which is to be used for flavouring purposes.

2. *concr.* Something used for giving flavour to food or drink.

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) s. v. *Essence*, The essences used as perfumes and flavouring. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 150 Sauces and flavourings.

fig. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 181/3 The modern 'romantic ballad' too often produces the effect of having been made to order .. with .. an orthodox flavouring of ejaculatory irrelevance in italics.

Flavourless (flē'·vəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. FLAVOUR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without flavour.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. viii. 264 [He] sat disconsolately down to the .. flavourless soup. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 813 Being flavorless in comparison with those grown in Europe.

b. *fig.* (cf. FLAVOUR *sb.* 3).

1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* iii. 45 A life .. by the side of which the life of childhood is as flavorless as that of a fly. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* Ser. IV. 184 To the many they seem flavourless and colourless.

Hence **Fla·vourlessness,** the state or condition of being without flavour; in quot. *fig.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 3/1 Something of flavourlessness .. must mark a man who can represent a composite public opinion.

Flavoursome (flē'·vəɹsŏm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Full of flavour.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 130 These little Guillemots .. are very .. juicy .. and flavorsome. 1863 *Pilgrimage over Prairies* II. 273 Whether..dog mutton ain't as flavoursome as hoss beef.

fig. 1866 *Ch. & State Rev.* 3 Aug. 488 Versification..lacking ..that flavoursome roughness which is the almost inevitable accompaniment of vigour.

Fla·voury, *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] = prec.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 7/6 Advt., Samples of..Tea..full and flavory in the cup.

Flavous (flē'·vəs), *a.* [f. L. *flāv-us* yellow + -OUS.] Yellow.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 219 The Membrane it self is somewhat of a flavous Colour. 1846 in BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.* 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Flaw (flō), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **flay,** 4–7 **flawe,** (6 **flaa**), 4– **flaw.** [Perh. a. ON. *flaga* wk. fem., recorded in sense 'slab of stone' (Sw. *flaga* flake, also flaw in a casting, etc.; Da. *flage* may correspond either to this word or to FLAKE *sb.*[2], q.v.). The ON. word may have been used in wider senses derived from the various applications of the Teut. root **flah-, flag-* parallel and synonymous with **flak-* whence FLAKE *sb.*[2]; the close resemblance in sense between *flaw* and *flake* is noteworthy. It is possible that an OE. **flage, *flagu* existed.]

I. A detached piece of something.

† **1.** A flake (of snow); a flake or spark (of fire). *Obs.* (Cf. FLAKE *sb.*[2] 1, 2.)

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibleswv.* in Wright *Voc.* 160 La bouche me entra la aunf de neyf [*gloss* a flay of snow]. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2556 Þe flawes of fyre flawmes one theire helmes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1756 Rist as a flaw of fell snawe ware fallyn of a ryft. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. i. 78 Sternys..Wes sene, as flawys of fyre brynnand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 133/1 A flawe of fire. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ii. 112 Hir crownell .. Infyrit all of byrnand flawis schane. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 35 As sudden, As Flawes congealed in the Spring of day.

2. A fragment; *spec. Sc.* 'the point of a horsenail broken off by the smith after it has passed through the hoof' (Jam.). Hence in *Not worth a flaw.* (Cf. FLAKE *sb.*[2] 3.) *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 288 But this heart shal break into a hundred thousand flawes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 415 It will ranckle worse, by reason of the flaw of yron remaining in the flesh. 1810 J. SIM *Deil & M'Ommie* in *Harp Perthsh.* (1893) 96 Your reasons are no worth a flaw.

3. (Cf. FLAKE *sb.*[2] 4, 5, and FLAG *sb.*[2] 1, 2.) **a.** A turf, or *collect.* turf. *A flaw of peats*: the quantity got in a season.

1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 161 (Jam.) A lusty whid About what flaws o' peats they've casten, and sae gude. 1836 RICHARDSON, Sods flayed or stripped from the top of the surface of the earth are in the North called 'flaws'.

† **b.** A slab or layer of stone. *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 151 [An alleged Saxon *flostane*] signifieth a rocke, coast, or flaw of stone.

II. A breach, broken or faulty place.

4. A crack, breach, fissure, rent, rift.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 79 Though the Vessell were whole, without any Flaw. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* i. 31 If .. with a mighty Flaw the flaming wall, Shou'd gape immense. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flaw*, a water-flaw and a crack in Chrystals. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 106 Or some frail China-jar receive a Flaw. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 236 Where a flaw is observed [in their apparel], a patch is provided for it. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. vi, The merest flaw that dents the horizon's edge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 355 On the closest examination no flaw is exhibited by the ice.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 34 Obserue how Anthony becomes his flaw. 1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt* iii. Juvenilia (1633) 412 When to my minde griefe gives a flaw Best comforts doe but make my woes more fell. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl., He will soder up the shifting flaws of his unjust permissions. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. v. 480 He has to be called in to alter the working of his own machine..to fill up its flaws.

† **b.** 'A disease in which the skin recedes from the nail' (*Cent. Dict.*). *Obs.*

The expression *white flawe* is one of the original forms of the word WHITLOW, q.v.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 52 Rapes are good for white flawes, and such like diseases of the nailes. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 669 A white flawe, *rediuia.*

5. A defect, imperfection, fault, blemish.

a. in material things.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* x. G iij a, I warrant they are sound pistols, and without flawes. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.*

(1759) I. 391 Thou hast a Crack, Flaw, soft Place in thy Skull. 1684 R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 149 The best sound Cork without Flaws or Holes. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 16 ₱ 5 The smallest blemish in it, like a flaw in a jewel, takes off the whole value of it. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 14 Grieve so fair a Diamond holds a flaw. 1869 J. J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Camb.* (1881) 2 The bell was never good for anything, from the number of flaws in the casting. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 67 Grew..without a flaw anywhere, in feature, or limb, or body.

b. in immaterial things, and *fig.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) 75 There is .. but one .. slender flaw in the touchstone of thy reputation. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 415 My loue to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. 1625 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 237 Vsury is the certainest Meanes of Gaine..But yet it hath Flawes. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 46 There is a Flaw in the very Foundation of your Argument. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 455 They discover flaws and imperfections in their faculties. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 291 We should have thought [it] a considerable flaw in their characters. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 146 No flaw was ever detected in his reckonings. 1855 C. BRONTE *Villette* i. 2 He inherited..her health without a flaw.

c. *esp.* In a legal document or procedure, a pedigree, title, etc.: An invalidating defect or fault.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2049 The lease, that hath noe flawe, For a whole hundred yeares is good in lawe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 448 Some flaw or other must be found in his Relations and Pedigree. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 104 A Prince who knew there was a flaw in his title would always govern well. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, There seemed to be no flaw in the title of Polly Toodle. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* iv. 116 The evidence [was] clear, and a flaw in the indictment was the only chance of escape.

d. A failure in duty; a shortcoming in conduct, a fault.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 142 Each salutation may slide in a sin Unthought before, or fix a former flaw. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 550 Life for obedience, death for every flaw. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxvi, That will not only cure spiritual flaws, but make us friends with the Church again.

6. *Sc.* A 'fib', falsehood.

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iii, I shall tell ye a' That ilk ane talks about you, but a flaw. 1788 E. PICKEN *Auld Harry's Elegy* 16 Poems 118 They taul sic flaws, An' wantet to mak' black o' white, Without a cause.

7. *Comb*, as *flaw-seeking* adj.

1844 LOWELL *Love* 25 Not with flaw-seeking eyes like needle-points.

Flaw (flɔ̄), *sb.*[2] [Not found until 16th c.; possibly:—OE.**flagu* = MDu.*vlāghe* (Du.*vlaag*), MLG. *vlage*, Sw. *flaga*, of same meaning; the primary sense may be 'stroke' (Aryan root **plak-*: see FLAY *v.*).]

1. A sudden burst or squall of wind; a sudden blast or gust, usually of short duration.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 49 Flaggis of fyir, and mony felloun flawe. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 14 A flawe off wynde out of the northeste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 Within a moment arose .. a sodain Borasque or Flaa. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 51 Towardes night .. wind..came vncertainely and by flawes. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 54 We have upon our Coast in England a Michaelmas flaw, that seldom fails. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 128 It blew .. not only by squalls and sudden flaws but a settled terrible tempest. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. ix. (1849) 379 [He] was knocked overboard by the boom of a sloop in a flaw of wind. 1839 LONGF *Wreck Hesperus* iii, He ..watched how the veering flaw did blow The smoke, now West now South. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 530/1 The playful breeze freshens in flaws.

fig. 1567 TURBERV. *Louer to Cupid* Epitaphes (1867) 85 Dispaire that grewe by frowarde fortunes flawes. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 7 The Church is ouertaken with such a flawe, that [etc.]. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* III. 24 He would flounder and diverge away right and left, just as the flaws of ideas came into his head. 1853 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 375 Flatterers who shroud themselves from the first flaw of adversity that rocks the structure.

b. A fall of rain or snow accompanied by gusty winds; a short spell of rough weather.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* I. 422 The falls of snow, which generally happen in March all over Great Britain, is in this neighbourhood called St. Causnan's Flaw. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 July, I rather like a flaw of weather. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 209 The flaws of fine weather, which we pathetically call our summer. *Ibid.* 212 Scouring flaws of rain.

†2. *fig.* A sudden rush or onset; a burst of feeling or passion; a sudden uproar or tumult. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 6 She at the first encounter on him ran .. But he .. from that first flaw him selfe right well defended. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 63 O, these flawes and starts .. would well become A womans story. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. i, And deluges of armies from the town Came pouring in; I heard the mighty Flaw When first it broke.

¶3. Used as rendering of F. *fléau* scourge.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 33 Suffred a grete flawe to come in to the contre, for to chastyse the peple.

4. *Comb.* as *flaw-blown* adj.; also, †**flaw-flower**, a name for *Anemone Pulsatilla.*

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxxvii, Quick pattereth the *flaw-blown sleet. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxiii. § 3. 309 Passe flower is called .. after the Latin name *Pulsatill*, or *Flawe flower.

†**Flaw**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [? ad. L. *flāvus.*] ? Yellow. (So in glossaries, but the meaning is doubtful.)

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 782 Lily forehede had this creature, With liveliche browes, flaw, of colour pure.

Flaw (flɔ̄), *v.*[1] [f. FLAW *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a flaw or crack in; to crack; to damage by a crack or fissure; to cause a defect in, mar.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 34 The blunt end .. seemed irregularly flawed with divers clefts. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 755 That stuns the Diamond and so flaws it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 558 The Brazen Cauldrons with the Frost are flaw'd. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 362 [Glass] being reduced to powder, or otherwise flawed. 1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 208 The breech .. was torn open and flawed in many directions. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* 131 They fell to pieces with such ease that you might suspect them of having been flawed before.

b. with immaterial object, or *fig.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 95 France hath flaw'd the League. *Ibid.* I. ii. 21 Which hath flaw'd the heart Of all their loyalties. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. ii, He answer'd, My worship needed not to flaw his right. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. vii. (1869) 67 It must be owned .. that she had a fault of character that flawed her perfections. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* I. ii. 178 Have I not sinned already—flawed my faith?

†c. *To flaw off*: to break off in 'flaws' or small pieces. *Obs.* Cf. *to flake off.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 98 By looking on the surface of a piece newly flaw'd off.

†d. *slang.* To make drunk. *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 168 He that is flawed in the Company before the rest. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flaw'd*, drunk. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

2. *intr.* To become cracked. †Also, to break *off* in flakes or small pieces (*obs.*).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 68 This round Is no where found To flaw. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 33 Those that flaw'd off in large pieces were prettily branched. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 103 It hath crack'd, flaw'd, and rose in ridges. 1774 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 112/1 No less fit for the inside of buildings, than tenacious and incapable of cracking or flawing. 1831 LANDOR *Count Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 514 The original clay of coarse mortality Hardens and flaws around her. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 9 Elm is very apt to flaw and splinter short in the lans.

3. *Sc.* To lie or fib. Cf. FLAW *sb.*[1] 6.

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i, But dinna flaw, Tell o'er your news again, and swear till 't a'.

Flaw (flɔ̄), *v.*[2] [f. FLAW *sb.*[2]] a. *intr.* Of the wind: To blow in gusts. b. *trans.* To ruffle as a flaw of wind does. *rare.*

1805 FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 245 The wind .. flawing from one side and the other. 1891 STEVENSON *South Seas* II. xvi. in *Age* (Melbourne) 20 June 4/3 Long catspaws flawed the face of the lagoon.

Flaw, obs. or dial. form of FLAY.

Flawe(n, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flawed (flɔ̄d), *ppl. a.* [f. FLAW *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.: a. of material things; b. of immaterial things.

a. 1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. iii, What wise gamester Will venture a hundred pounds to a flaw'd sixpence? 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 Appearing white, like flaw'd Horn or Glass. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xvii. 219 [He] made his pictures of real life appear like scenes looked at through flawed glass.

b. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 196 But his flaw'd heart .. Twixt two extremes of passion, ioy and greefe, Burst smilingly. 1767 WARBURTON *Serm.* I *Cor.* xiii. 13 A flawed and faulty heart. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* V. (1876) 320 A hero with a flawed reputation.

†**Flaw'er.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. FLAW *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] = FLAW *sb.*[2]

1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) VI. VIII. v. 417 *note*, Storms, commonly called Michaelmas flawers, at that time of the year make sailing..dangerous.

Flawful (flɔ̄'ful), *a.* [f. FLAW *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of flaws or defects.

1881 FURNIVALL *Let.* 24 Nov., You American girls .. insist on all us flawful men .. being as good and flawless as you are. 1893 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 5/2 Few persons have left flawless poems, but Vaughan's are particularly flawful.

Flawless (flɔ̄'lės), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Free from flaws; without a crack, defect, or imperfection.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iii. (1700) 20 Devotion is like a flawless Diamond. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. viii. § 18 The sea..is as unsullied as a flawless emerald. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 11 Reynolds was almost flawless. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* ix. 361 Flawless poetry.

Hence **Flaw'lessly** *adv.*, **Flaw'lessness.**

1884 *Princetown Rev.* July 78 We know her to be good and flawlessly pure. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 340/2 The strength and flawlessness of the reins. 1890 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* I. viii. 184 May was flawlessly fair.

Flawn (flɔ̄n). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 3–7, 9 **flaun**(e, (4 **flaunne**), 5–7 **flawn**(e, 8–9 **flawn.** [a. OF. *flaon* (Fr. *flan*) of same meaning:—early med.L. *fladōn-em* (It. *fiadone* honeycomb), a. OHG. *fladо* flat cake (MHG. *vlade*, mod.Ger. *fladen*) = Du. *vlade*, *vla* pancake:—WGer. **flaþon-* (see FLATHE): by many scholars regarded as cognate with Gr. *πλάθανον* cake-mould, *πλατύς* broad.]

A kind of custard or cheese-cake, made in various ways. Also, a pancake. Prov. *As flat as a flawn.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 644 Pastees and flaunes. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 74 Take hony clarified and flaunne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7044 With tartes, or .. With deynte flawnes, brode and flat. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 A flaune of Almayne. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 188 Master Raynard will be content with butter, cheese, creame, flaunes, and custardes. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 470, I love such dinners as Milkmeats, Flawns, Custards, Cheesecakes. 1721–1800 BAILEY *s. v.*, As flat as a Flawn. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXIII, He that is hanged in May will eat no flaunes in Midsummer. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jackd. Rhoims*, The flawns and the custards had all disappear'd.

b. *transf.* of a flat cap.

1602 DEKKER *Satiro-mastix* H iv, Cast off that blew coate, away with that flawne.

Flawy (flɔ̄'i), *a.* [f. FLAW *sb.*[1] and [2] + -Y [1].]

1. Full of flaws or defects.

1712 W. DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 479 Those Trees are become cracked, and very flawy within. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

2. Coming in gusts; gusty.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1881 *Scribner's Monthly* XXII. 532/2 Pushing the yacht..is often required in light, flawy wind.

Flawyn, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flax (flæks), *sb.* Forms: 1 **flæx, fleax**, 1–5 **flex**, 4 *south.* **vlexe**, 4–6 **flexe**, 5–7 **flaxe**, (7 **flacks**), 4– **flax.** [Com. W.Ger.: OE. *fleax* = OFris. *flax*, OS. **flahs* (MDu., Du., LG. *vlas*), OHG. *flahs* (MHG. *vlahs*, mod.G. *flachs*):—OTeut. **flahsoⁱⁿ* str. neut.; commonly referred to the OTeut. root **fleh-*, *flah-* to plait:—OAryan **plek-*, *plok-*; cf. Ger. *flech-ten*, L. *plec-tere*, Gr. *πλέκ-ειν*. Some think however that the root is *flah-* (:—OAryan **plak-*) as in FLAY *v.*, the etymological notion being connected with the process of 'stripping', by which the fibre is prepared.]

I. The plant.

1. The plant *Linum usitatissimum* bearing blue flowers which are succeeded by pods containing the seeds commonly known as linseed. It is cultivated for its textile fibre and for its seeds.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* ix. 31 Witodlice eall hira flex and hira bernas wæron fordone. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (Tollem. MS.), Flexe growep in euen stalkes, and berep 3elow floures or blewe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xx, Whanne the flaxe was growen and pulled vp. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 39 b, Flax..is called of the Northen men lynt. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 47 The Land there for Flax is very good, being rich and dry. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 240 Flax has also a corolla of five petals. 1869 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iii. (1870) 49 The flax extracting from the earth the materials of those fibres which are to be woven into garments for us.

2. With qualifying word prefixed, in the names of other species of *Linum* or of plants resembling the true flax, as *dwarf-*, *fairy-*, *mountain-*, *purging*, *spurge-*, *toad-*, *wild flax*: see quots., and the different words.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 28 *Linaria*, wilde flax. 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant.* 196 *Linum arvense*..Common wild Flax. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 81 Dwarf-, or Purging-, or Fairy-Flax, *Linum catharticum.* 1878–86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 187 Mountain Flax, (1) *Linum catharticum* .. (2) *Erythræa Centaurium.* *Ibid.*, Wild Flax, (1) *Linaria vulgaris.* (2) *Cuscuta Epilinum.*

b. **New Zealand Flax**, *Phormium tenax* (also called *flax-bush*, *-lily*, *-plant*), a native of New Zealand, the leaves of which yield a textile fibre.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* iv. 203 In New Zealand they [Lilyworts] are represented by the Phormium or Flaxbush. 1854 GOLDER *Pigeons' Parl.* Introd. 5, I had .. to pass the night .. under the shade of a flax-bush. 1870 BRAIM *New Homes* viii. 375 The native flax (*phormium tenax*) is found in all parts of New Zealand.

II. The fibre of flax.

3. The fibres of the plant whether dressed or undressed.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 Pik thi flax. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 676 This pardoner hadde heer as yelwe as wex, But smothe it heng, as doth a strike of flex. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 18 The lynweuar, Weueth my lynnencloth Of threde of flaxe. 1530 PALSGR. 221/1 Flaxe redy to spynne, *fillace.* 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 108 It [haire] hangs like flax on a distaffe. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 34 In the town did see an old man beating of flax. 1767 WARBURTON *Serm.* I *Cor.* xiii. 13 Human laws, like a thread of flax before a flame, vanish and disappear before popular commotions. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 323 You broke away from us like the Philistine from the untwisted flax.

fig. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* V. Wks. 940/2 He spinneth that fyne lye with flex, fetchinge it out of his owne body as the spider spynneth her cobwebbe.

b. *pl.* Different sorts or qualities of flax.

1886 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/4 There is a brisk inquiry for tows, hemps, and flaxes.

†4. As a material of which a candle or lamp wick is made; the wick itself. *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Flæx *vel* lin smikende ne adwæscet. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 189 Preestis of the chirche, þat smokiden bi pride as brent flex. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/1 It is a thing right hard..to put flexe vnto fyre, & yet kepe them [the fingers] fro burning. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xliii. 3 The smoking flax shall he not quench. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 55 Beautie .. Shall to my flaming wrath, be Oyle and Flax. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, He has made me smell for all the world like a flax or a red-headed woman's chamber.

5. A material resembling the fibres of the flax-plant or used for a like purpose.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 The flaxe whiche is lefte, they spinne agayne. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 216 A kinde..of Flax, wherewith they make Nets.

b. in the name of a variety of asbestos with flax-like fibres, as EARTH-, FOSSIL-, MOUNTAIN-FLAX, q. v. For *Incombustible flax*, see ASBESTOS 2.

1860 WHITTIER *Double-h. Snake* 4 Whether he lurked in the Oldtown fen Or the gray earth-flax of the Devil's Den.

6. Cloth made of flax; linen.

*c*897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 87 Of ðære eorðan cymeð ðæt fleax, Dæt bið hwites hiwes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Chastete þet is be-tokned be þe huite ulexe. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 643 That beareth or weareth flaxe or linnen. 1851 MRS. R WILSON *New Zealand* 23 His robe of glossy flax which loosely flows. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* v. iii. 93 In flowing vest of silky flax, undyed.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

7. a. simple *attrib.* General relations (with or without hyphen), as *flax-blade*, †*-bolle* (see BOLL *sb.*[1]), *fibre, leaf, plant, stalk, stem, straw*, † *top.*

1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* I. v. 11 With *flax-blades binding to a tree the Maid. *c*1325 *Gloss W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *note, Boceaus*, *flaxbolles [*printed* filaxlolles.] 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* 409 Attempts have been made to prepare *flax fibre without steeping. 1884 BRACKEN *Lays of Maori* 69 Zephyrs stirred the *flax leaves into tune. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 305/1 The *flax plants are passed between these cylinders. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 409 The immersion of the *flax stems in water. 1860 *Ibid.* II. 228 The sheaves of *flax-straw are placed erect in crates. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xxi. 10 A *flax top gedered togidere [Vulg. *stuppa collecta*] the synagoge of synneres.

b. Concerned with flax as a commercial product, as *flax culture, -factory, -industry, -man, -merchant, -mill, -shop, -spindle, -tithe.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 455 Lands .. prepared for *flax culture. 1509 in *Mkt. Harborough Records* (1890) 232 Ric' Beale *Flaxman. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric., Linc.* 197 Let it to flaxmen at £3 or £4 per acre. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 207 The flaxman only finding seed, and agreeing to have the field cleared by a given time. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 221 The proprietors of many *flax-mills. 1600 *Sir John Oldcastle* I. iii, A man may make a *flax-shop in your chimnies, for any fire there is stirring. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 27 A. Gentle-woman that kept a Flax-shop in the Minories. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 456 The steam-driven *flax-spindle. 1692 ROKEBY *Diary* 18 Whether *Flax-tyth were small tythes or not.

c. Made of flax, as *flax canvas, -sandal, -thread.*

1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* XXI. ii. 378 His feet—with green flax-sandals shod. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 210/1 Flax Canvas .. may be procured in various degrees of fineness and make. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/8 Flax-thread and spun stuffs.

d. objective, as *flax-dresser, -hackler, -spinner*, †*-swingler*; *flax-cutting, -dressing, -growing, -spinning* vbl. sbs.

1632 SHERWOOD, A *flax-dresser, *linicre*. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 304 As many as 800 flax-dressers. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 164 They next send it to a *flax-hackler. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 379 The severe trial the *flaxspinners experienced. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 305/2 *Flax-spinning is now carried on with most success in .. Yorkshire. 1663 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Charles Abbot..*flaxswingler.

8. Special comb.: **flax-bird**, (*a*) the North American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris tristis*; (*b*) *U.S.* 'a book-name of the scarlet tanager, *Piranga rubra*' (*Cent. Dict.*); (*c*) *dial.* the common Whitethroat, *Curruca cinerea*; †**flax-box**, a box to hold the flax or tow match for firing a caliver or match-lock; **flax-brake** (see quot.); **flax-breaker** = prec.; **flax-comb**, an instrument for cleansing and straightening flax fibres, a flax-hackle; **flax-cotton**, cottonized flax; †**flax-finch** ? some species of finch; **flax-hackle** (see quot.); †**flax-hoppe**, a head or seed-pod of flax; **flax-hurd**, the coarse parts of flax, tow; **flax-ripple** (see quot.); **flax-scutcher** (see SCUTCHER); so *flax-scutching* vbl. sb.; **flax-thrasher**, a machine for beating out the seeds from the bolls of the flax-plant; **flax-wench, -wife, -woman**, a female flax-worker.

1822 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* VI. 120 American Yellow Finch .. feeds on the seeds of flax, alder, &c., and is called in the back parts of Carolina, the *Flax Bird. 1576 *Lanc. Lieutenancy* I. 77 Six calliuers, fyve *flaxe boxes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 48 A *Flax Brake is two pieces of Timber with Teeth made in them to bruse Flax stalks. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, **Flax-breaker*. 1611 COTGR., *Brosse* .. a *flax-combe, or hatchell. 1755 JOHNSON, *Flax-comb*, the instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts. 1851 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 192 The *flax-cotton is a great thing. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xiv. § 153 The goldfinch, larke, nightingale .. and *flax-finch are singing birds. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 402 The *flax-hackle is an instrument or tool constructed for the purpose of hackling or straightening the fibres of the flax. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 584/3 *Folliculus*, a *flexhoppe. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. iv. 93 A little Rozen melted together with *Flaxehurds. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6067 Lap the joynted place about with a little hemp or flax-hurds. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Flax-ripple*, a comb with large iron teeth through which flax is drawn, to remove the bolls or seeds. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 277 The first *flax-scutching mill. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 277 My Wife .. deserues a Name As ranke as any *Flax-Wench. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (near end) How a *Flaxe wife [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Filandiere*, a *Flaxe-woman.

b. In the names of plants, as **flax-bush, -lily** (see sense 2 b); **flax-dodder**, *Cuscuta Epilinum*; **flax-tail**, a dialect name of the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; **flax-weed**, *Linaria vulgaris*, toad-flax; **flax-worts**, the name given by Lindley to the order *Linaceæ*.

1852 J. M. WILSON *Farmer's Dict. Agric.*, **Flax-dodder*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 313 The Reed-mace is in Kent often called *Flax-tail. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 445 Tode flaxe is called of the herbaristes of our time, Linaria, or *Flaxweede. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* vii. 485 *Linaceæ*, *Flaxworts.

Flax (flæks), *a. rare*[1]. [f. prec.] Having the colour of flax; flaxen.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 241, I have my flax hair built in many strange and differing fashions.

Flax (flæks), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To wrap in fine linen. *rare*—[1].

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 368 And oh the sheets I lie in here..Dives was ne'er so flaxed as I.

2. *U.S.* a. *trans.* To beat; app. in allusion to the beating of flax. Cf. FLAXEN *v.* b. *intr. To flax round*: to 'knock about,' bestir oneself.

1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., I think .. *to flax* for *to beat* [is American]. 1884 MISS L. W. BALDWIN *Vank. Sch. Teacher in Virginia* iv. 29 I'm goin' to make some dried-apple fritters f'r dinner, an' you must flax roun' an' give me a lift.

†**Flaxed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FLAX *sb.* + -ED[2].] = FLAXEN.

1613–6 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv. 82 Her flaxed hair crown'd with an Anadem. *a* 1687 COTTON *Winter* 28 The Cup-bearer Ganimed Has capp'd his frizled flaxed head.

Flaxen (flæ·ksĕn, flæ·ks'n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 **flaxan**, 6, 8 **flaxon**, 7 **flexen, -on**, 6– **flaxen**. [f. FLAX *sb.* + -EN[4].]

A. *adj.*

1. Consisting or made of flax.

1521 *Bury Wills* (1850) 119 Item a flaxan shet. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 700 He shall..lie in a good flaxon sheete. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i. 3 The toile made of Cumes Flaxen cords, are so strong, that the wild Bore falling into it, will bee caught. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 41 His Majesty .. put off his course shirt and put on a flexen one. 1739 SHARP *Surgery* Introd. 52 The best Materials for making Ligatures are the Flaxen Thread that Shoe-makers use. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 405 A patent for spinning a flaxen thread. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 6 Fine unmixed flaxen linen.

2. † a. ? Of the colour of the flax-flower; azure. 1603 *Tryall Chev.* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 315 Like Eagles they shall cut the flaxen ayre.

b. Of the colour of dressed flax: chiefly in reference to the hair. † *Flaxen wheat* (see quots.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 Flaxen wheate hath a yelowe eare. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 196 All Flaxen was his Pole. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 551 That kind of Wheat which amongst the English is called Flaxen-wheat, being as vvhite or vvhiter than the finest Flax. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. ii. (1624) 376 Leland commends Guithera..for a faire flaxen haire. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 179 Nor is the flaxen wig with safety worn. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 182 He [the sick horse] had a white mouth and a flaxen tongue. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* i, That .. drooping head, with its wealth of showering flaxen curls.

3. Of or pertaining to flax as a commercial product.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4383/1 The Hempen and Flaxen Manufacture. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 369 Who tends the culture of the flaxen reed. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts.* II. 405 The flaxen trades of the United Kingdom.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flaxen-haired, -headed, -wigged* adjs.; **flaxen-egg** (*dial.*), 'an abortive egg' (Halliwell).

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 293 The people generally are..*flaxen haired. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. vii. (1874) 84 An Angel .. Like a flaxen-haired child.

† **B.** *sb.* Material made of flax; linen; a linen-cloth. *Obs.*

1520 *Lanc. Wills* II. 8 A bordecloth of flaxen to be an alter cloth. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 250 One diaper table cloathe; one of flaxen. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* II. Dram. Wks. (1875) 44 I'll see you byried in the flaxen your grandam spun herself. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 16 Flaxens..made of the same Flax as the former.

Flaxen (flæ·ksĕn), *v. dial.* [Cf. FLAX *v.* 2.] (See quot.)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flaxen*, to beat, thrash. 'Ah followed 'im up, an' flaxened him well.'

Flaxenish (flæ·ksĕniʃ), *a. rare.* Also 7 **flexinish**. [f. FLAXEN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat flaxen.

1661 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 167 A dark flexinish hair. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 111 A hard-favoured, lean man, tall, with a thin-haired flaxenish beard.

Flax-seed, flaxseed.

1. The seed of flax, linseed.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5. § 29 One Rood .. is limited to be sown with Linseed otherwise Flaxseed or Hempseed. ? 16.. *L. Delaware* in Child *Ballads* VII. 324 I'll hie me To Lincolnshire, To sow hemp-seed and flax-seed. 1737 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 248 It is hoped your flax-seed will come in time. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Flax-seed, the boll of flax, generally termed linseed.

b. The plant *Radiola Millegrana*, the seed-pods of which are similar to those of the flax plant; cf. ALLSEED c.

1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 290 *Radiola Millegrana*, Flax-seed, grows in similar situations.

2. A name given to the pupa of the Hessian fly from its resemblance to a flax-seed. *U.S.*

1886 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 Pupæ .. resembling small and rather elongated flax seeds. On this account they are called 'flax seeds' in America. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* II. 410 The larvæ [of the Hessian fly] assume the pupa state, called the flaxseed stage.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *flax-seed mill, oil*; **flaxseed ore** = *dyestone ore*: see DYESTONE.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual. Mat. Med.* 71 Flaxseed oil. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 883/2 *Flax-seed Mill*, one for grinding flax-seed for the more ready abstraction of the oil.

Flaxy (flæ·ksi), *a.* [f. FLAX *sb.* + -Y[1].] Of the nature of or resembling flax; made of flax. Also *absol.*

1634 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 16 The Flaxie [colour] having whitenesse, appertaines to Temperance. 1659 TORRIANO, *Lineo*, flaxie, made of flax. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 20 The substance which attaches the flaxy filaments to the vegetable vessels and membranes.

Flay (flē), *sb. dial.* [f. FLAY *v.*] A part of a plough, for 'flaying' or paring off the surface of the ground.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 8 An iron earth-board firmly screwed to the coulter, which in some places is called a flay. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Flay*, part of a plough; it goes before the coulter and pares off the surface of the ground, turning it under the furrow which the plough makes.

Flay (flē), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **flayed.** Forms: 1–3 **flean**, 3 **flan**, 3–4 **flen, flo**, 4 **flaȝe**, 4–5 **flyȝe, flyghe**, 5 **fla, fle**, 5–6, 8–9 *dial.* **flee**, 5–7, 9 *dial.* **fley**, 3–9 **flea**, 6–7 **flaye**, 6– **flay.** Also (see esp. sense 5) 6–7, 8–9 *dial.* **flaw**(e. *Pa. t.* 3 *south.* **vlo3**, 3–4 **flow**, 4 **flouh**, 4–5 **flogh, flew**; 6 **fleyd**(e, **fleid**, 7–8 **flead**, 6– **flayed.** *Pa. pple.* 3 **ivlaȝen, flo**, 4 **vlaȝe, yflawe**, 4–7 **flain**(e, **flayn**(e, 5 **fleyn, fleyen**, 5–6 **flawe**(n, 6 **flene, fleine**, 6–7 **flean**(e; 5–6 **fleyed, fleyd**, 6–7 **flawed**, 6–8 **fleed, flead, flea'd**, 7–9 **fleaed**, 7 **fled, flaid, flaied**, 6– **flayed.** [A Com. Teut. str. vb.:—OE. *flēan* (pa. t. **flōg*, pl. **flōgon*, pa. pple. **flagen*) = MDu. *vlaen, vlaeghen, vlaeden*, ON. *flá* (Sw. *flå*, Da. *flaae*):—OTeut. **flahan*, f. Aryan root **plāk-*, whence Gr. πλήσσειν to strike. Cf. FLAKE *sb.*[2], FLAW *sb.*[1] and [2].]

1. *trans.* To strip or pull off the skin or hide of; to skin: a. with object a person: often in *to flay alive* (or † *quick*).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 659 *Deglobere*, flean. *c* 1205 LAY. 6418 Oðer he heom lette quic flan. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 612 He shal him hangen, or quik flo. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, Out of his skynne he hath him stript and flawe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 28 He dyd hym to be flayn al quyk. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 261 Whom the Barbarians fleyde alyue and slewe. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. i, No doubt, they would have flea'd me alive. 1709 PRIOR *Paulo Purganti*, They should be hang'd or starv'd, or flead. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 51 You must flea a Muscovite to make him feel. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v. 109 If I catch him, I will flay him alive.

b. with object an animal.

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1682 Men.. that fast fonden alday to flen wilde bestes. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50 Fyrst flyghe thyn elys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eiij b, Now to speke of the bestes when thay be slayne How many be strypte and how many be flayne. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secr.* III. 73 b, Than kyll him [a young crow] and flawe him. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. § 12 (1689) 26 Take Eels, flea, gut and wipe them. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 136 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii., Whole deer were often brought in to be broken and flayed.

absol. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. § 65 (1632) 340 To them which thinke it alwayes imperfect reformation that doth but sheare and not flea.

2. To strip off or remove portions of the skin (or analogous membrane) from; to excoriate. Often *hyperbolically* (cf. *scarify*).

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* XXXVI, Mit swopes ant mit scorges habbe ye me flo. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 809 With buffetez watz hys face flayn. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 73 Sum of hem had her fyngers fl[l]ayne. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Aduri* .. to be flawed, to be scorched, as mens thies or legs be with fretting. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 168 These fingers should have flead his face. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iii, You shall..Be curried, claw'd, and flaw'd, and taw'd, indeed. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* liv. 546 If thou flea thy selfe with haire cloathes and whips. 1659 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 233 Rayl, till your edged breath flea your raw throat. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Ess. Georg.* (1721) I. 206 The Goats and Oxen are almost flead with Cold. 1721 CIBBER *Rival Fools* III, I' gad he wou'd have flea'd your Backside for you. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* iii. § 3. 292 The Taste of it is so harsh, that it fleas the Tongues of such as are not used to it. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* 5 Oct., In the ardour of my medical practice I flayed the whole neck of me with a blister. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) II. xv. 171 The prospect of dying in Newgate, with a back flayed and an eye knocked out.

3. *fig.* and *transf.*

a. To inflict acute pain or torture upon.

1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 583 Habits are soon assum'd; but when we strive To strip them off, 'tis being flay'd alive. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* II. xiv. 49 Macaulay has laid bare the entire process of flaying an author.

b. To divest (a person) of clothing; to 'strip', undress. *humorous nonce-use.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 655 Nay prethee dispatch: the Gentleman is halfe fled already.

c. To strip (a person) of his money or belongings by extortion or exaction; to pillage, plunder.

Also, to do this by cheating; to 'clean out'. Cf. *fleece, shear*.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 345 Officers were sent afresh to flea those who had been shorne before. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 3 A griping Lawyer .. will bee sure to fleece him, if hee do not flea him. 1620 *Frier Rush* 21, I haue beene among players at the Dice and Cardes, and I haue caused..the one to flea the other. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. (1651) 157 They are..so flead and fleeced by perpetuall exactions. 1665 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 6 The Hollanders..being..flay'd with Taxes, distracted with Factions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 381 Plundering cities and temples and flaying the people with requisitions. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Flay*..2 (American) To clean out by unfair means.

d. To strip (a building, or the like) of its exterior ornament or covering.

1636 DAVENANT *Witts* v. v, How! flea monuments of their brazen skins! 1670 J. COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. 1893) 182 The ruins of an old castle that was here; it was all flead to build the Turkish moschs. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 169 The Outside..is quite flay'd, if I may so speak, but on design to give it a rich Outside of Marble. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 514 As comes a pillar of electric cloud, Flaying the roofs and sucking up the drains.

4. To strip or peel off (the skin). Also with *off*, † *up*.

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xxxiv, Al þet fel from þe fleisc gunnen ho to flo. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* iii. 3 Whiche eeten fleshe of my peple and hildiden, or flewen, the skyn of hem fro aboue. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Wolf & Wedder* 39 Poems (1865) 204 With that in hy the doggis skyn of he flew. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* 267 They doe vse to .. flea vp the skinne on both sides. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 97 Flea the Divells skin over his eares. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Mar., As it snows often it perpetualy freezes, of which I was so sensible that it flaw'd the very skin of my face. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1655) 168 Touchy, proud men .. as it were with their skins flean off. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III. vii, The first man that offers to come in here, I will have his skin flea'd off. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 58 And we will flay thy boarskin with male hands.

transf. and *fig.* 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 III. 28 Flea off your skins [*i. e.* take off your disguise]. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 530 [The world's] out-side filme of contentednesse, which when flaid off, what appeareth but vanity, or vexation of Spirit.

† **b.** To tear off (a man's beard) together with the skin. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12452 Fful manye kynges had he don slo, and flow þe berdes of alle þo. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 620, I shall..make thy beerde be flayn, and draw from thy chyn boustously. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxvii, They gaf hym their berdys clene flayne of.

5. *transf.* (chiefly *dial.*) **a.** To strip the bark, rind, husk, or other integument from; to bark, peel. **b.** To remove or strip off (rind, bark, etc.). Also with *off*. (Chiefly in form *flaw*.)

a. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 59 To flawe the Poales ..is more than needeth to be done in thys behalfe. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 382 They flaw it [Timber] standing about the beginning or middle of May. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. 192 Birds, who have occasion to husk and flay the Grains they swallow. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., In Sussex ..a man was believed to earn from £40 to £45 in the year, including what he gets from flawing timber in the spring.

b. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1308 As a mon þe rynde fleþ. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 74 Cutte it [a bud] round about, and flawe of the rinde. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Fley or pull off the rinde or skin, Deglubate. 1631 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, [Layd out] for flawinge the tanne iiijs. ixd. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XIV. 234 From the largest of those arms, I flawed off slips of rind.

c. To pare or strip off thin slices of (turf). Also with *off, up*.

1634–5 EBERETON *Trav.* (1844) 96 They cutt and flea topturves with linge upon them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 390/2 A Turf Spade..is to cut and flea up the surface of any thing flat. 1724 SWIFT *Drap. Lett.* vii, That odious Custom..of cutting Scraws..which is flaying off the green Surface of the Ground, to cover their cabins. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Flay*, to pare turf with a breast plough.

6. Phrases. *To flay a flint*: to be guilty of the worst meanness or extortion in order to get money. (cf. FLAY-FLINT). † *To flay the fox*: to vomit (translating F. slang *écorcher le renard*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xi. (1694) 42 He would flay the Fox. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 398 Some of them were so strict that they would flea a flint. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s. v. *Flay*, He'll flay a Flint, of a meer Scrat or Miser.

† **7.** ? To clarify (oil). *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Perh. a different word.]

1530 PALSGR. 551/1, I flaye oyle with water, whan it boyleth, to make it mete to frye fysshe with. *Je detaingz lluuyle.*

8. *Comb.* † **Flaybreech**, a flogger.

1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasmus* 49 He is a more cruel flaybreech than even Orbilius.

Hence **Flayed** († *flayn*) *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 163/2 Flayne, or flawyn, *excoriatus*. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 10 A fleaed Mouse roasted. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 467 The Dysentery..Extorteth pure bloud from the flayed veins. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 100 His jests are..old flead Proverbs. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* v. Wks. 1873 I. 363 The fresh skin of a flea'd Cat. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 635 Let the flea'd victims in the flames be cast. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 192/2 The loose flayed skin which belonged to the arms.

Flay, var. of FLEY *v.* to frighten.

Flayel, obs. form of FLAIL.

Flayer (*flē*[1]·*ər*). [f. FLAY *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who flays; also *fig.* one who 'fleeces' or practises extortion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/1 Flear of beest, *excoriator*. 1598 FLORIO *Scórticaporcélli*, a fleaer of hogs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xiii. § 1 Euery Fox must yeeld his owne skin and haires to the flayer. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 152 Her lamb By the bleak season slain, her welted coat Yields to the flayer. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Pubsby & Co. are regular flayers and grinders.

2. *Hist.* (transl. F. *écorcheur*). One of a number of French brigands in the 14th century, who 'flayed' or pillaged the people.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 310 The French..had bands called flayers (*écorcheurs*). 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416 His whole life was spent in raids..upon the Brabanters, late-comers, flayers, free companions [etc.]

Flay-flint. [See FLAY *v.* 6.] One who is guilty of the worst meanness or extortion for the sake of gain; a skin-flint.

1672 SHADWELL *Miser* I, A pox on this damn'd Flea-flint. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 141 The Flea-flints, the Germans strip 'em bare. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail*, There lived a flayflint near; we stole his fruit, His hens, his eggs.

Flaying (*flē*[1]·*iŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLAY *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FLAY.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Fleynge of beestys, *excortacio*. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Epist. (1593) 3 The fleaing off of piper Marsies skin. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 321 The flaying and dissecting of a sophist at the hands of so dexterous an anatomist as Socrates.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flaying-knife, season, -shovel, -spade*.

1842 BROWNING *Waring* I. vi, Some Junius..shall tuck His sleeve, and forth with *flaying-knife. 1794 J. BOYS *Agric. Surv. Kent* 97 The oaks are all cut in the *flawing season, for the bark of all sizes. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, **Fleyin-shovel*, a sort of plough with a single long handle like a spade driven by the hand. 1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 242, iij. peatspades, ij. *flainge spades. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk., Flaying-spade*, an implement for paring off the surface of rough grass land for burning.

Flay·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. FLAY + -ING [2].] That flays.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 967 Could not the Whipping-Post prevail..To keep from flaying Scourge thy Skin. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. i, Those fleaing Rascals the Surgeons.

Flayl(le, obs. f. FLAIL.

Flayn(e, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flayre, obs. f. FLAIR [1].

Flayt, pa. t. of FLITE *v. Obs.* to scold.

Fle, obs. f. FLAY.

Flea (*flī*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *fléah, fléh, fléa, fléo*, 3–5 *fle*, 3–6 *flee*, 6 *Sc.* **fla**, 8 *Sc.* **flae**, *dial.* **fleigh**, 9 *Sc.* **flech**, *dial.* **fleck**, 6– **flea**. *Pl.* 1 *fléan*, 4–6 **fleen**, 5 **flen**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fléah* str. (prob. masc.), *fléa* wk. masc. or fem.; corresponding to MDu., MLG. *vlê* (Du. *vloo*), OHG. *flôh, flôch* str. masc. (MHG. *vlôch* str. masc., pl. *flœhe, vlô* str. fem., mod.Ger. *floh* fem.), ON. *flô* str. fem. (pl. *flér*); repr. OTeut. **flauh-*, or more probably **plauh-* (cons.-stem) cogn. with FLEE *v.*]

1. A small wingless insect (or genus of insects, *Pulex*, the common flea being *P. irritans*), well known for its biting propensities and its agility in leaping; it feeds on the blood of man and of some other animals.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 813 *Pulix*, fleah. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 264 Heo [gorst] cweld þa fleon. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 37 Nis þer flei, fle, no lowse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 17 Hast thou had fleen al night or artow dronke? 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxcix. 98 Flees the whiche doth byte and stynge men in theyr beddes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 Fleas breed principally of Straw or Mats. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 353 So naturalists observe a flea Hath smaller fleas, that on him prey; And these have smaller still to bite 'em, And so proceed *ad infinitum*. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) II. 186 The counsel upon the circuit at Shrewsbury were much bitten by fleas. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 227 Fleas..in Rome come home to everybody's business and bosom. 1874 WOOD *Insects Abr.* 771 The best-known foreign Flea, the Chigoe (*Pulex penetrans*).

b. As a type of anything small or contemptible.

1388 WYCLIF I *Sam.* xxiv. 15 Thou pursuest a deed hound, and a quyk fle [1382 flyse]. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 195 For it is said in Proverb, But lawté All other vertewis ar nocht worth ane fle. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. 660 Me thocht yu had nouther force..nor will for till haue greiuit ane Fla. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* v. 126 These Lilliputian bumpers would not have floored a flea.

2. = *flea-beetle*: see 6 below.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 760 The hop-plant..is liable to be wholly devoured..by the ravages of the flea. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl., Fly in Turnips* (*Altica nemorum*)..It is sometimes called the black jack and sometimes the flea or black fly. 1860 CURTIS *Farm Insects* List Engravings, *Altica nemorum*, the Turnip fly or flea. *Altica concinna*, the Hop flea or beetle.

3. Applied, with defining word prefixed, to small crustaceans which leap like a flea: see SAND-FLEA, WATER-FLEA. *Beach-flea* (U.S.) = *sand-flea*.

1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* II. 76 The 'beach-fleas' so common on the sandy beaches.

4. phr. *A flea in one's ear*: said of a stinging or mortifying reproof, rebuff, or repulse, which sends one away discomfited: chiefly in phr. *to go* (*send*, etc.) *away with a flea in one's ear*. † **b.** Formerly also = anything that surprises or alarms, matter for disquietude or agitation of spirit: after F. (*avoir* or *mettre*) *la puce à l'oreille*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* II. xxxix. (1869) 91 And manye oothere grete wundres [ye haue seyd] whiche ben fleen in myne eres [F. *puces es oreilles*]. 1577 tr. *De L'Isle's Legendarie* B vj b, Sending them away with fleas in their eares, vtterly disapointed of their purpose. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 423 [He] at length had such his answer, that he is gone to Rome with a flea in his eare, that disquieteth him. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Love's Cure* III. iii, He went away with a flea in's ear, Like a poor cur. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* I. I. ix. 18 The Protestants ..have made Leagues to uphold themselves; and put a flea into the ear of France. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, We being stronger than they, sent them away with a flea in their ear. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxii. 56, I was hurrying out with a Flea in my Ear, as the Saying is. 1838 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) II. 510 [He] came off unvictorious with a flea in his ear. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xiii, I sent him off with a flea in his ear, I can tell you.

5. *Comb.*, as † *flea-catcher, -feeder, -skinning*; *flea-brown, -coloured* adjs.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 538 The peroxide [of lead] may be precipitated of a brilliant *flea-brown colour. 1806 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1807) X. 221 Bug Destroyer to His Majesty, and *Flea Catcher in general. 1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball* (1808) 230 A new-fashioned *flea-coloured coat. 1603 BRETON *Wit's Priv. Wealth* (1639) B b, They that love their beds are great *Flea-feeders. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* v. 81 This .. pebble-peeling *flea-skinning principle.

6. Special comb.: **flea-bag** (*slang*), a bed; **flea-beetle**, a small leaping beetle of the genus *Haltica*; the species of which ravage hops, grape-vines, turnips, and other plants; **flea-louse**, a leaping plant-louse of the family *Psyllidæ*; **flea-lugged** (*Sc.*), unsettled, harebrained (Jam.); **flea-powder**, a remedy against fleas; † **flea-trap**, in quot. an opprobrious epithet applied to a person.

1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* xxxix, I think the gentleman would be better if he went off to his *flea-bag himself. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl., Fly in Turnips* (*Altica nemorum*)..a species of *flea-beetle which attacks the turnip crop. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Wi *flae-lugged sharny-fac'd Lawrie. 1823 GALT *Entail* III. 70 Yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie. 1699 *Poor Robin* A iv, Since Scoggin found out his *Flea-Powder. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iii, I *Daughter*. Are they not our tormentors? *Car.* Tormentors? *flea-traps! 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, Do you long to be ferking of Man's Flesh, Madam Flea-trap?

b. In various plant-names, as **flea-dock**, the butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*); **flea-grass, flea-sedge**, *Carex pulicaris*; † **flea-seed**, *Plantago Psyllium*; **flea-weed**, local name for *Galium verum*; **flea-wood** (see quot.).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Fleadocke is *Petasites*. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flea-dock*, the herb butter-burr. 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 148 *Flea-grass. This was so denominated by Mr. Goodyer, because the seeds..do in shape and colour somewhat resemble Fleas. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 252 *Carex Pulicaris* *Flea Sedge, or Flea Grass. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 105 b, Psillium..may be well called *fleasede or fleawurt because y' sede is very lyke vnto a fle. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Flea-wood*, the bog myrtle or sweet gale, *Myrica Gale*. A housewife's cure for fleas.

Flea (*flī*), *v.* Also *dial.* **fleck**. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To rid of fleas, remove fleas from.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 79 He sweepes the house and fleas the beds himselfe. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. ix, Go flea dogs, and read romances! 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v. *Fleck*, 'Her father had gone up to fleck the bed.'

Flea, obs. f. FLAY.

Flea-bane. [See BANE.] A name given to various plants: *esp.* **a.** A book-name for the genus *Inula* (or *Pulicaria*), esp. *Inula dysenterica* and *I. Pulicaria*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 30 Coniza maye be called in englishe Flebayne. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 35 The Gnats also be..chased away with the decoction of the herbe named Flebane, sprinckled on the beds. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxiv. 391 *Conyza* from time to time hath been called in English Fleabane. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* XIV. xv. 1232 *Conyza palustris major*, the greater Marsh or water Fleabane. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXVI. 394 The Flea-banes middle (*dysenterica*) and less (*pulicaria*) are of this genus (*Inula*). 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 243 The flea-banes (*Pulicaria*) noted for smoking off fleas.

b. A book-name for the genus *Erigeron*, esp. *E. acre* (called also *blue fleabane*).

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 364 The fleabane of Canada has only lately been found in Europe. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 513 English botanists have named it [*Erigeron acre*] blue-flowered or purple flea bane. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 220 Philadelphia Flea Bane. Scabious. *Erigeron philadelphicum*. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 190 The drier ground was starred with white and pink Alpine flea-bane (*Erigeron Alp.*).

c. Applied to *Plantago Psyllium* (from the appearance of the seed).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxx. 104 This herbe is called in.. Latine *Psyllium* and *Herba Pulicaris*..in English Flea wurte and Fleabane. 1597 [see FLEAWORT].

† **Flea-bit,** *a. Obs. rare.* = FLEA-BITTEN 2.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3194/4 A flea-bit Mare.

Flea'-bite. [f. FLEA *sb.* + BITE *sb.*]

1. The bite of a flea; the red spot caused by it.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 149/27 A Fleabit, *morsus culicis.* 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 215 The small pox.. begin to appear..At first they very nearly resemble flea-bites. 1801 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 378, I am used to flea-bites, and never scratch a pimple to a sore. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Flea-bites have been mistaken for .. the rash of typhoid, and other appearances.

2. *fig.* Anything that causes only slight pain; a trifling inconvenience or discomfort; a hurt, loss, accident, etc. of very small consequence or importance; a mere trifle. (Cf. FLEA-BITING 2.)

[*c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxviii, The felynge of thyse temptacions fyleth the soule nomore than yf they herde an hounde berke, or a flee byte.] 1582 BRETON *Floorish vpon Fancie* (Grosart) 25/1 When all these pangues are but Flea-bytes to mine. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Brood Cormorants, Cutpurse* 12 If they doe lose by Pirates, tempests, rocks, 'Tis but a Fleabite to their wealthy stockes. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 2 The greatest bodily sicknesses were but Flea-bites to those scorpions. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches Nat.* I. 64 The labours of Hercules were a flea-bite to it. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. vii. 169 The money was a mere flea-bite, a miserable fifty.

3. A small reddish spot on a horse or dog, resembling the mark made by the bite of a flea. Cf. FLEA-BITTEN 2.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1608/4 A middle-size White Spaniel Dog..with two reddish Ears full of little Fleabits. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2571/4 A dapple-grey Mare..with red Flea-bites about her Head and Neck.

4. *attrib.*

1605 BRETON *Honour of Valour* xiii, When mortal wounds doe shew but flea-bite smarts.

Hence **Flea-bite** *v. trans.* 'To cover with bites of fleas' (Hyde Clarke 1855). **Flea-biter,** one who bites like a flea; in quot. *fig.*

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 324 Wearish Wretch; so like a Flea-biter hee lookes.

† Flea'-biting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. as prec. + BITING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The biting of a flea; the spot caused by this.

1552 HULOET, Fleabitinge, *pulicina signa.* 1582 M. PHILIPS in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 475 They .. leaue behinde them a red spot somewhat bigger than a flea-biting. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery, Lues Ven.* i. 5 The attendance of a Cancre is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a fleabiting.

2. *fig.* A small hurt, damage, etc.; = FLEA-BITE 2.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 69 b, Al these are but fle bitynges in respect and comparison of that which I shal now show you. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 86 b, If wee..make a sport and flea-byting of his fearefull visitation. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. 1. v. (1676) 8 That which is but a fleabiting to one causeth insufferable torment to another. 1711 R. COOPER *Country-Man's Proposal* (1712) 13 I will shew you that would be but a Flea-biting to the Nation.

3. = FLEA-BITE 3.

1598 FLORIO, *Liardo,* a horse marked with red or tannie spots or fleabitings.

Flea-bitten, *a.* [f. as prec. + BITTEN *ppl. a.*]

1. Bitten by (or infested with) fleas.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. (1676) 227 Redness of the face and itching, as if they were flea-bitten, or stung with Pis-mires. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* v. i in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 87 In my fleabitten Trundle bed. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxxvii. 36 You old flinty-faced, flea-bitten scrub. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 508 Snug and flea-bitten, in their own personal garrets.

2. Of the colour of a horse, dog, etc.: Having bay or sorrel spots or streaks, upon a lighter ground.

1570 *Will of Bartillmew* (Somerset Ho.), Geldinge fleabitten colour. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 116 b, The fleabitten horse prooveth alwaies good in travell. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/4 A Lusty strong well spread gray Gelding..beginning to be Flea-bitten about the Head and Neck. 1846 E. JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* 282 We now see them [pointers]..of a flea-bitten blue or grey. 1863 *Times* 21 May, A tall and very powerful flea-bitten gray.

Hence **Flea'-bittenness.**

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 532 The mares'-nests of its discovery were amply suited by the flea-bittenness of its style.

Fleach, dial. var. of FLITCH.

Fleagm, obs. form of PHLEGM.

† Fleak, *sb.* [? A use of *fleak,* FLAKE *sb.*2 3.] A term of reproach used to a woman.

1636 DAVENANT *Witts* III. i, Scirvie Fleake! 'tis not for naught You boyle Eggs in your Gruell.

Fleak(e, obs. or dial. form of FLAKE.

Fleale, obs. form of FLAIL.

Fleam, obs. and dial. var. of PHLEGM.

Fleam (flīm), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 fleume, 7 flame, fleame, fleme, (8 fleem, flegme), 8, 9 *dial.* flem, (fleyam, vlem), 7– fleam. Also 8 phleam, 9 phleme. See also FLUE. [a. OF. *flieme* (Fr. *flamme*) = Pr. *flecme*, Sp. *fleme*, It. *fiama*, repr. med.L. *fletoma* (Wr.-Wülck. 400), *flĕdomum* (Leiden Gloss. OET. 114), from late Lat. *flebotomum*, ad. Gr. φλεβοτόμον: see PHLEBOTOMY. From the med.L. forms were adopted OE. *flȳtme*, OHG. *flietuma, fliedema* (MHG. *fliedeme, vliete(n, viedene*, mod.Ger. *fliete*); cf. also MDu. *vlime, vlieme.* The mod.F. use = sense 2 below.]

1. A surgical instrument for letting blood or for lancing the gums; a lancet. In Great Britain *Obs.* or *arch.*; the U.S. dicts. treat it as still current for a gum-lancet.

[*a* 1000 *Aldhelm Gl.* in *Zeitschr. f. d. A.* IX. 453 *Flebotomo,* blodsexe *vel* flytman.] 1552 HULOET, Bloude lettynge ..the instrumente wherwyth bloude is letten, called a fleume. 1611 COTGR., *Deschaussoir,* a Fleame; the toole wherewith Barbers diuide the gum from the tooth which they would draw out. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xiii. 481/2 An .. Ancient Flegme, or Fleame. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 76 A little Fleem made of a Flint. 1790 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to J. Bruce* 230 Wks. 1812 II. 166 Nor Scotch'd with fleams a sceptered Lady's hide. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xl, Get a fleam, Gumbo, and bleed him. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 219 The sharp stone with which the native phleme used to be armed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 881/2 *Fleam,* a gum-lancet.

2. A kind of lancet used for bleeding horses.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xxviii. 123 The Farrier .. must neuer be vnprouided .. with tooles as fleame to let bloud with [etc.] 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 46 You shall Strike into it a Fleam made of hard steel. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 104 The principal Manufactures here [in Sheffield] are .. Razors, Lancets, Phleams [etc.]. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xi. 362 Bleeding .. is performed with a fleam or a lancet.

3. *Comb.,* as *fleam-shaped* adj. Also **fleam-stick** (see quot. 1842); **fleam-tooth,** a fleam-shaped tooth of a saw.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 206 The *fleam-shaped tips of their lances were of unmistakable steel. 1842 AKERMAN *Gloss. Wilts,* **Flem-stick,* the small staff used to strike the flem into the vein. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 881/2 **Fleam-tooth.*

Fleam (flīm) *sb.*2 In 4–7 fleme, 4, 9 *dial.* flem. [App. a var. of FLUME (ME. *flum*), which has both senses; but the phonology is obscure; there may be some confusion with a Teut. word, OE. **flēam* :—**flaumo-* f. root of OHG. *flawen* to wash.]

† 1. A stream, river. Chiefly in *flem Jordan* = L. *flumen Jordanis. Obs.*

c 1300 *St. Margarete* lviii, Ant let the folewen in holi fonston, Ase ihū christ was ymself y the flem iurdan. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 309 Þe grete flem of þy flod folded me vmbe. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 142 To fleme Jordon and to Bedlem. 1516 in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) p. l, The water of fleme Iordane was stopped ayenst the natural course.

2. An artificial channel, watercourse, mill-stream. Now only *dial.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 55 By a mylne fleme made with mens hande. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 3/6 Cutting a fleme or main carriage 18 foot broad. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk., Flem,* a mill-stream i.e. the channel of water from the main-stream to the mill. 1881 *Leicester Gloss., Fleam,* a 'mill-tail', the stream that flows from a watermill after having turned the wheel.

Fleam (flīm), *v.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec. sb.2] *intr.* To flow, stream. Also, *transf.* to drift *away.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXV. 10004 Blode flemyt o fer in flattes aboute. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* 92 His trew blode has flemed bothe be swerde and exyle. 1863 R. BUCHANAN *Undertones* 120 As the vapours fleam'd away, behold! I saw..A nymph.

† Fleam, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* In 5 flym. [ad. OF. *flime-r, flieme-r,* f. *flieme* FLEAM *sb.*1] *trans.* To cut with a lancet.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434 b/1 Anone the same lytel whelke beganne to blede as one had flymed hit.

Fleam, var. of FLEME *sb.* and *v.*

Fleamy, obs. and dial. var. of PHLEGMY.

Flean, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flear, Fleash, obs. ff. of FLEER, FLESH.

Fleat, var. of FLEET *v.*

Fleawort (flī'wɔɪt). [OE. *flēawyrt,* f. FLEA *sb.* + WORT.] A name given to various plants.

Amongst the plants that have been so called from their supposed virtues in destroying fleas are *Inula Conyza* and some species of *Cineraria* and *Erigeron.* Turner and many subsequent writers apply the name to *Plantago Psyllium,* the Lat. and Gr. names of which (*Pulicaria,* ψύλλιον) refer to the resemblance of the seeds to fleas.

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 273/24 *Parirus* [? *papirus*], fleawyrt. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 65 It [Psyllium] may be called in English Flewurte. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) M vij b, A bath made of the decoction of flewort taketh away all goutes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxiv. § 1. 390 *Conyza maior,* Great Fleawoort. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 239 Psyllium, Fleawort, is good for the vlcers thereof. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Herbal* 159 Fleawort, *Psyttium,* the flower is composed of four small oval petals. 1820 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 304 *Cineraria Integrifolia,* Mountain Cineraria or Fleawort. *Ibid.* I. 512 The old name of this plant [*Erigeron Viscosum*] is .. great fleawort. 1825 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* III. 443 *Cineraria palustris,* Marsh Flea-wort.

attrib. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xii. 61 Putting thereto the muscilage of fleawort-seede.

Fleay (flī'i), *a.* Also 7 fleaie, 9 *Sc.* flasie, fleehy. [f. FLEA *sb.* + -Y 1.] Full of fleas.

1611 COTGR., *Pulcier,* fleaie, of a flea, full of fleas. 1870 JAS. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxvi. 487 After stopping at fleay Tiberias.

Flebergebet, -gebit, -gibet, obs. forms of FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

† Fle'bile, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *flebile,* ad. L. *flēbil-is* that is to be wept for, also tearful, plaintive: see FEEBLE.] Of style: Doleful, mournful, plaintive. Also *absol.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 37 (1740) 49 A flebile Style this upon a mournful Occasion. *Ibid.* II. v. § 94 (1740) 374 The more calm and moderate Style, not without a Tinct of the Flebile.

† Fle'ble, *v. Obs.* [var. of FEEBLE *v.*; cf. the OF. forms *fleible,* etc. of *feible* FEEBLE *a.*] *intr.* To grow weak.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2660 Here men flebled fast & faileden of here mete.

Flebotomy: see PHLE-.

† Flecche, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 flecchi, flechchi, (? *misprint*) fleeche, 3–5 flecche. See also FLINCH *v.* [ad. OF. *flechir* (mod.F. *fléchir* to bend), also *flechier* to bend, turn aside, flinch; of obscure etymology; connexion of some kind with L. *flectĕre* to bend, is commonly assumed, but the supposition has not been shown to be in accord with phonological laws.]

1. *intr.* To bend, flinch, give way; to waver, vacillate. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 951 Therfor he moste him wel bithenche and ne flecchi no3t. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II,* 452 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 Hadde the clergie .. noht flecched aboute nother hider ne thidere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Þet þou ne flechchi uor to leue to guod red. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 763 He set his si3t sadli to þat windowe euene, boute flecchinge or fe3ntise. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 411 For þe staat of holy chirche in Engelond .. schulde nou3t fleeche [L. *vacillaret*]. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 616/171 Þe deuel..flecchep fro godes spous. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* xli, Some man .. Dampnable erroure holdith, and can not flecche for no counseille ne rede.

2. *trans.* To turn out, drive away.

Perh. another word; cf. O.E. *flęgan* (once) to drive away.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 994 (Trin.) Out is he put Adam þe wrecched Fro paradis fouly flecched.

Flecchere, -our, var. of FLETCHER, *Obs.*

Flech(e, var. of FLEECH.

‖ Flèche (flęʃ). Also 8 fletch. [Fr. *flèche,* primarily 'arrow'.]

1. *Fortif.* = ARROW 8.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4755/2 We..attacked the two fleches. 1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 460 Several small fletches that were thrown up along the front. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Disp., To Major Graham* 29 Mar., The best thing to do would be .. to knock down that bad work in front of the gateway, and to make a good modern *flèche* in lieu thereof. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 107 The suburb beyond the Ebro was defended by redoubts and flèches. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 101 The flèche .. differs from a redan only in having no ditch.

2. *Arch.* A slender spire, *esp.* one placed over the intersection of the nave and transept.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 160 A very elegant tall flèche for the sanct-bell. 1886 MRS. CADDY *Joanne D'Arc* 83 Its high-pitched lead roof with many pinnacles and flèches.

Flecher, var. of FLETCHER, *Obs.*

Fleck (flek), *sb.*1 [Not found before 16th c.; though the related FLECK *v.* and FLECKED *ppl. a.* occur earlier; adopted from or cognate with ON. *flekkr* (Sw. *fläck,* MDa. *flække*), corresponding to MDu. *vlecke* fem. (Du. *vlek* fem., neut), MLG. *vlecke* fem., *vlek* neut, OHG. *flec(ch, fleccho,* blow, mark of a blow, speck, spot, place (MHG. *vlec, vlecke,* mod.Ger. *fleck, flecken* speck, spot, hamlet):—OTeut. **flekko-, -kon-.* Cf. the derivative Ger. *flicken* to patch.

The ulterior affinities are somewhat obscure; some of the senses strongly suggest connexion with FLAKE *sb.*1 and the OAryan root *plāg-* or *plāk-* to strike; but the root vowels seem to belong to different ablaut-series. Further, the sense 'patch', found in continental Teut., points to connexion with ON. *flikk* patch, rag, the form of which implies *ī* (neither *e* nor *a*) as the root vowel. Possibly two distinct OTeut. words have coalesced.]

1. A mark in the skin; a blemish, freckle, spot; also, a sore or abrasion of the skin.

1598 FLORIO, *Varo,* a fleck, or freckle in ones face. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 377 The greace of a swan is commended ..for to cleanse the skin of the face from all flecks and freckles. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* s. v. *Flesche-Axe,* Fleck is..a sore in the flesh, from whence the skin is rubbed off. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Laus Ven.* 4 Her neck .. wears yet a purple speck..fairer for a fleck. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Them harvist-bugs hes maade big flecks cum oot all oher my airms.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lii, Fret not .. That life is dash'd with flecks of sin. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Needle's Eye* I. 196 There was not a fleck upon his reputation.

b. A patch, spot, or streak of colour, light, etc.

1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 120 They have been badly painted..as it is all run in flecks. 1849 LONGF. *Building Ship* 89 Shadows .. broken by many a sunny fleck. 1863 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 172 The universal blue from Earth to Heaven was filled with flecks of fire. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 208 The red gable of Hlitharfyall.. with a fleck of white on its apex. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v. *Fleck,* Black marble wi' yalla flecks in it.

2. A small particle; a flake, speck.

1750 WALPOLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 47, I never perceived, that I voided .. any flecks of a stone. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess. Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 125 As we see flecks and scraps of snow left in cold dells .. in June. 1861 SIR T. MARTIN *Catullus, Lam. Ariadne* 202 And flecks of wool stick to their wither'd lips. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 92 A fleck of rust on a bright surface of steel will steadily enlarge.

† Fleck, *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [Origin unknown; the meaning is clear from Isidore *Etym.* XII. xxix, where the L. word is *vulpes*] A fox.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 86 The Fleck..saith Isidore..is naturally subtile, and hath many fetches to deceiue one.

†Fleck, *sb.*3. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also flick.
= FLARE *sb.*2
1575 TURBERVILE *Falconrie* 364 Barrowes flicke or larde. 1591 PERCYVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enxúndia*, fat, flicke, sewet. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* Wks. I. 144/2 What say you to the Leafe or Flecke of a Brawne new kild .. to be eaten hot out of the Bores belly raw? 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss.*, *Flick* or *Vlick*, the lard of the inside of a pig. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Fleck*, the fat of a pig before it is boiled down into lard.

†Fleck, ? *proper name. Obs.* Used in proverbial phrase *Fleck and his make*, a contemptuous designation for a man and his paramour.
1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. xvii. 22 b/1, I tell you nothyng now of..many a flekke and hys make that maketh theyre metyng at these holsum hallows. 1532 — *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 780/2 What would the general counsail .. haue sayed vnto that frere, and what vnto flecke hys make? 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 57, I did .. heere, How flek and his make, vse their secrete hauntyng.

Fleck (flek), *v.*1 Also 5 **flek(k)e**, 7 **flecke**. [f. FLECK *sb.*1; cf. ON. *flekka* (perh. the source), Da. *flække*, Sw. *fläcka*, Ger. *flecken*.] *trans.* To spot, streak or stripe; to dapple, variegate.
*c*1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 199 The whyght flekkyd with the brown. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 10 Their legges streaked and flecked with redde and blacke. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* IV. i, Vntill the Morning fleck the sky. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 55 Two Kids Both fleck'd with white. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii. viii, The sun was flecked with bars. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems, Love & Sorrow*, The first green leaf With which the fearful springtide flecks the lea. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* x. 139 Overhead the still blue is scarcely flecked by a cloud. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 250 The feathers of the soaring bird were flecked with gold and crimson grain.
b. To force in flecks or patches *into*. *rare.*
1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii, The wind .. flecked the blood into the face.
Hence **Fle·cking** *vbl. sb.* Also *concr.*
1892 *Daily News* 3 May 2/4 In other materials this flecking with irregularly recurrent hints of colour is confined to stripes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 6/1 White spots and fleckings in the waistcoats.

†Fleck, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? var. of FLAG *v.*] *intr.* To fly low; to flit, flutter about.
1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* VIII. (1593) 189 [She] flecketh neere the ground. 1621 MARKHAM *Prev. Hunger* (1655) 200 The old Cocke, the old Henne, and all their poots .. flecke and runne together. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 156 They..fleck as lowe as earth, And lay their egs in tufts. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fleck*, to fly.
transf. and *fig.* 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xiv. 188 He flecks from one Egg to another, so hatcheth nothing. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 154 The Relict .. Doth voluntary fleck into Deaths armes. 1652 SHIRLEY *Sisters* Prol. 11 The Town will still be flecking, and a Play..will starve the second day.

†Flecked, *a. Her. Obs.* [? Misspelling of FLECT.] Arched, bent.
1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. ii. 13 The Flecked, The Nubile, are of the nature of the Air. 1678–1706 PHILLIPS, *Flecked*, a term in Heraldry, arched like the Firmament.
fig. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. vii. 101 Devide not thy Coat among the deadly sins by .. the Flecked and Waved line of pride.

Flecked (flekt), *ppl. a.* [f. FLECK *sb.*1 or *v.*1 + -ED 1 or 2.] Having or marked with flecks; occas. preceded by some defining word as *foam-*, *pearl-flecked*, for which see those words.
1. Of animals, their feathers, skins, etc.: Dappled, pied, spotted.
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 321 Foules, With flekked fetheres. *c*1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 604 He was .. ful of Iargon, as a flekked pye. 1548 *Will of R. North or Keling* (Somerset Ho.), Flecked cowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 403 They [sheep] will proue flecked and of diuers colours. 1786 CULLEY *Live Stock* (ed. 4) 41 The generality are red and white mixed or what the breeders call flecked. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flecked*, spotted, mottled, speckled.
b. Of a person: Marked with spots; freckled.
1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 54 Pepita, fair yet flecked.
†c. Of wood-work: Grained; marked. *Obs.*
1664 EVELYN *Sylva* viii. 27 The firme and close Timber .. [of the Wall-nut tree] is admirable for fleck'd and chambletted works. 1670 *Ibid.* XXVII. (ed. 2) 134 Curiously polish'd and fleck'd cups and boxes.
†2. Of persons, their faces or cheeks: Marked with patches of red; flushed. *Obs.*
1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) U vj, The face red in coloure & flecked. *a*1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbs* Wks. (1587) 103 His flecked cheekes Now chery red, now pale and green as leekes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. vi. (1651) 396 If they drink a cup of wine or strong drink, they are as red and flect .. as if they had been at a Majors feast. 1693 CONGREVE *Juvenal* XI. 317 What tho thy Wife .. come reeking home, Fleck'd in her Face, and with disorder'd Hair.
3. Of darkness: Dappled with bright spots. Of the sky: Dappled with clouds. Of clouds: Cast like flecks over the sky; in quot. *fig.*
1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 3 (Qo. 1) Flecked darkenes like a drunkard reeles, From forth daies path. *a*1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 106 Many were groping through these flecked clouds of ignorance. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. ii, Invisible in flecked sky, The lark sent down her revelry. 1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Shetl. & Ork. Dial.*, *Flecked*, applied to the bottom of the sea when it has bunches of seaweed growing upon it.

†Fle·cken, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. FLECK *sb.* + -EN 5.] a. *intr.* To take a fleck or shade of colour; to colour, turn. b. *trans.* To mark with flecks. Hence **Fle·ckened** *ppl. a.*, flecked, grained, marked.
1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 50 When they [Oates] once beginne to shoote they will streightway after beginne to flecken. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, You nivver see a prittier fleckened bit o' mapple-wood.

Flecker, obs. form of FLICKER *v.*

Flecker (fle·kəɹ), *v.* [f. FLECK *v.* + -ER 5.] *trans.* a. To mark with flecks; to dapple. b. To scatter like flecks or flakes. (See next).
1828 STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) II. 4 The wide and gleaming river .. fleckered with a myriad of keels.

Fleckered (fle·kəɹd), *a.* Also 5 *Sc.* **flekerit**. [f. prec. + -ED 1.]
1. Marked with flecks or spots; dappled, streaked, variegated.
*c*1450 *Golaeros & Gaw.* 475 Ferly fayr wes the feild, flekerit and faw. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* V. 495 Morning .. crimson'd all the flecker'd East. 1823 MOOR *Suff. Words*, *Flecker'd*, variegated, of two or more colours, descriptive of domestic poultry. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 300 Silas and Eppie were seated .. in the fleckered shade of the ash tree.
2. Scattered in flecks or patches.
1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 292 Like spots of flecker'd snow. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ii. (1874) 57 They arrange themselves like those fleckered clouds.

†Fle·cket. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FLECK *sb.* + -ET.] A small fleck or spot.
1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1898/4 He is of a Liver colour with white Fleckets.

Fleckled (fle·k'ld), *a.* [f. **fleckle*, dim. of FLECK *sb.* + -ED 2.] Marked with little flecks or spots; dappled; also of a person: freckled.
1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 3 Fleckled darknesse like a drunkard reeles, From forth daies path. 1700 *Acc. Doctr. & Disc. R. Davis* 26 A woman..fleckled in her face. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/2 Tree trunks all fleckled and dappled by patches of quivering sunshine.

Fleckless (fle·klĕs), *a.* [f. FLECK *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without a fleck or spot; without blemish.
1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 274, I fear My conscience will not count me fleckless. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 115, A..fleckless sky over-head.
Hence **Fle·cklessly** *adv.*
1891 MISS S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 285 The passage was flecklessly whitewashed.

Fle·cky, *a.* [f. FLECK *sb.*1 + -Y 1.] Full of flecks, i. e. spots or streaks; also, having a wavy appearance. (But in quot. 1694 *flecky* may be a variant of FLICKY.) Hence **Fle·ckiness,** the condition of being flecky.
1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3004/4 One brown bay Mare, with a Flecky Tail. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 69 A singular grain of fleckiness always observable on the surface [of real Damascus blades].

Flecnode (fle·knōud). *Math.* [f. *flec-* root of L. *flectĕre* to bend + *nod-us* knot, NODE.] (See quot.) Hence **Fle·cnodal** *a.*, pertaining to a flecnode, as *flecnodal curve*.
1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vi. (1879) 217 Such a node may be considered as the union of an ordinary node with a point of inflexion .. and the node may be termed a flecnode.

†Flect, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 flecte. [ad. L. *flect-ĕre* to bend.] *trans.* To bend, turn. *lit.* and *fig.*
1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 206 b, He with .. faire wordes, did receive and intertain, to the intent to flecte and allure the hartes of other men. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 33 Those Muscles, by whose benefite .. the thigh is outward flected.

†Flect, *sb. Obs.* [ad. Ger. *fleck* hamlet, 'spot': see FLECK.] A hamlet, small village.
1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 89 On this River of the Maine where the Townes and pleasant Flects lie by the water .. Their Dorpes and Flects walled about.

Flect (flekt), *a. Her.* [Short for FLECTED.] = FLECTED *a.*
1830 [see FLECTED]. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Flectant (fle·ktĕnt), *a. Her.* = next.
1830 [see FLECTED]. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Flected (fle·ktĕd), *a. Her.* [f. FLECT *v.* + -ED 1.] Bent, bowed. *Flected and reflected* (see quot. 1889).
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xviii. 466/1 Two Arms flected, or bowed. *Ibid.* II. xix. 474/1 Two Heart Leaves Pendant, their Stalks contrary flected and reflected. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* Gloss., *Flect*, *Flectant*, and *Flected*, any thing bowed or bent. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Flected and reflected*, bowed or bent in contrary directions or turns, in a serpentine form, like the letter S.

†Flec·tible, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. FLECT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being bent.
1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 227 Bodies that are..Flectible and Yielding.

Flection, -al, -less: see FLEX-.

Flector (fle·ktŏɹ, -ɔɹ). *Anat.* [f. FLECT *v.* + -OR.] = FLEXOR.
1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 65 The chief flector the Psoas. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* XVII. 241 The muscles .. of the arm .. consisting only of flectors and deflectors.

Fled (fled), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FLEE *v.*] In senses of the vb.
1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. 711 Fled Soules thou shalt restore to their aboads. *a*1709 J. NIMMO *Narrative* (1889) 51 Ane honest fled Scotsman's hous. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. iv. 100 The Fled Hungarian. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, Bar the bird From following the fled summer.

†Flede, *v. Obs.* [repr. OE. **flédan*:—**flódjan*, f. *flód* FLOOD: cf. MDu. *vloeden*, MHG. *vluoten* (mod. Ger. *fluten*), ON. *flóða* (Sw. *flöda*).] *intr.* To flow.
*c*1175 *Cott. Hom.* 209 Þine vif wunden, and þe eadi flod þet of ham fledde. *c*1205 LAY. 22019 Whænne þa sæ vledeð. *a*1225 *St. Marh.* 9 Þu steorest te sea stream þet it fleden ne mot fir þan þu markedest.

†Fledge, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **flege**. App. the designation of some textile material. Also *attrib.*
1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 185 Hydes, fells, checkers, fleges, yarne, linnen, cloth, wooll and flockes. 1579 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 287 Vj cotton blankets, ij fledg blankets, ij caddow blankets.

†Fledge, *a. Obs.* exc *dial.* Forms: 4–7 **flegge**, 6 **fledg**, 5–6 **flygge**, 6 **flydge**, 6–7 **flidge**, **flig(ge, fleg**, 6– **fledge**. [OE. **flycge* (in Kentish form **flecge*), not found exc. in the compound *unflígge*, rendering L. *inplumes* in *Avianus Glosses a* 1100 (see Napier in *Academy* 2 June 1894); corresponding to MDu. *vlugge* (Du. *vlug*), MHG. *vlücke*, OHG. *flucchi* (Ger. *flügge*, a LG. form for HG. *flücke*):—WGer. **fluggjo-*, f. **flug-* weak root of **fleugan* to FLY.]
1. Of young birds (rarely of the wings): Fit to fly; having the feathers fully developed, fledged.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iii. (1495) 411 They take fro them meete whan they ben flegge and rype. 14.. *Piers of Fullham* in Hartshorne *Metr. Rom.* 124 Which causeth them to be taake or they be flegge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 133 Byrdes full flygge. 1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I* 180 If his wings grow flig, they may be clipt. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 698 Some douny-clad, some (fledger) take a twig To pearch upon. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxii. 71 The Birds were not as yet Fledge enough to Shift for Themselves. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fledge* or *Fledged*. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flig* or *Fligge*.
transf. and *fig.* 1566 DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. 2 Natheles such vices as were then flydge..he assaileth fearcely. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 64 As soone as he is fligge, and comes fresh out of the Vniuersitie. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Death* iii, The shells of fledge souls left behinde. 1662 TUKE *Adv. 5 Hours* III. i, Your noble Love has Wings, And's ever Fledge.
2. Furnished for flight. Const. *with*. Also *fig.*
1631 MILTON in Birch *Life* Wks. 1738 I. 4 All the fond hopes, which forward Youth and Vanitie are fledge with. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 627 His shoulders, fledge with wings. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* I. 4 Like an arrow-fledge he darts. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Hell* XIII. 16 The huge belly fledge with wings.
3 *fig.* All in a flutter, high-spirited.
1461 M. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* I. 544 He and alle his olde felaweship..arn ryght flygge and mery. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 350 Haue not your recoveries made you more fledge and sawcy with God?
Hence †**Fledgeness.** *Obs.*
*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 Flygnesse, *maturitas*. 1530 PALSGR. 221/1 Flyggenesse of byrdes, *plumeuseté*.

Fledge (fledʒ), *v.* Also 6–7 **fidge**, 9 *dial.* **fleg, flig**. [f. prec.]
1. *intr.* Of a young bird: To acquire feathers large enough for flight; to become fully plumed. Also *fig.*
1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 72 When the wheate was ready to be ripped her yonge began to fledge. 1637 *Greene's Theeves falling out* Pref., In Westminster..doe they every day build their nests, every houre fidge. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Fetise* 69 Birds quick to fledge and fly at call Are quick to fall.
2. *trans.* To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are grown and it is able to fly. Also *fig.*
1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C b, They [the Martins] both breed in Churches, and hauing fledgde their young ones, leaue nothing behind them but durt. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 32 Shylocke for his own part knew the bird was fledg'd. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfy* III. v, Your wiser buntings, Now they are fledg'd, are gone. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* Ded. A v b, This Book..was hatched and fidged in one of your ships. 1760 FAWKES *Anacreon* XXXIII. 15 Some, quite fledg'd and fully grown, Nurse the Younglings as their own.
3. To provide or furnish with feathers or plumage; to 'wing' for flight; also, to deck or adorn with feathers.
1614 C. BROOKE *Eglogues*, *To W. Browne* 21 Whose tender Pinions, scarcely fledg'd in show, Could make his way with whitest Swans in Poe. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 125 The sandals of celestial mould, Fledged with ambrosial plumes. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 214 The world's time..has his pinions fledg'd With motley plumes.
fig. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 19 Lightlier move The minutes fledged with music.
4. To cover as with feathers or down; also, to form a feather-like covering for.
1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 23 The Iuuenall (the Prince your Master) whose Chin is not yet fledg'd. 1773 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 235 Then talks of sport; how many wild ducks seen! What flocks of widgeon too hath fledg'd the green! 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 26 The bents And coarser grass..now ..fledged with icy feathers, nod superb. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Paradise* IX. 96 The unripen'd down That fledged my cheek. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 55 Far, far around shall those dark-cluster'd trees Fledge the wild-ridged mountains steep by steep. 1888 LOWELL *Recall* in *Heartsease & Rue* 91 Though snowflakes fledge the summer's nest.

5. To fit (an arrow) with a feather; to feather. Cf. FLETCH *v.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 596 Eagles' feathers to fledge arrows with. 1808 MOORE *Corruption* v. 96 Like a young eagle, who has lent his plume To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Troy Town* xiii, Cupid took another dart, Fledged it for another heart.

Hence **Fledged** *ppl. a., iit.* and *fig.*; sometimes in combinations as *full-, half-, new-fledged*; **Fle·dging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded., You may perceiue he was..full fledged. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws Candy* I. ii, That yong-man, who was not fledg'd nor skil'd In Martiall play. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 98 This may pull down .. your fidged plumes. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 268, I .. found they had made very little progress towards a fledged state. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 35 The parent's partial eye Shall view the fledging wing. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron. & Gen. Physics* i. 32 The..hatching, fledging, and flight of birds. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Love at Sea* 17 Our seamen are fledged Loves. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Nov. 661 Such denials merely serve to mark the fact that thought is already fluttering, though it is not yet full fledged.

Fledgeless (fle·dʒlès), *a.* [f. FLEDGE *a.* + -LESS.] Unfledged.

1769 J. GERRARD in *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 185 For me his hand the fledgeless dove betray'd. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 602 In seven days more expect the fledgeless young. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 97 The fledgeless nurslings of Regret.

Fledgeling, fledgling (fle·dʒliŋ), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -LING.]

1. A young bird just fledged.

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Monthly Rev.*). 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 119 That wondrous stone which the swallow Brings from the shore of the sea to restore the sight of its fledglings. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 239 The tiny fledglings swim at once if alarmed.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* A raw and inexperienced person, one just starting on his career.

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* iii, Young fledglings pining madly for their enslavers. 1866 *Reader* 10 Feb. 148/2 The few ideas they have were hatched only yesterday; but the beauty and vitality of the fledglings they are so proud of, bear no proportion to their youth. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlvi, On emerging from the College, the fledgling should (as at Woolwich) take rank according to the impartial award of the educational authorities.

3. *attrib.* (*appositive*) or as *adj.*

1830 TENNYSON *Claribel* 17 The fledgling [*later edd.* callow] throstle lispeth. 1876 E. C. STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* xi. § 3. 390 The style of fledgling poets. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 10/1 The little fledgling party which had hardly broken its shell..the Liberal Unionists.

Fledgy (fle·dʒi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y 1.]

†1. a. Of wings: Furnished with feathers, feathered. b. Of young bees: Ready to fly. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 27 Hee flitters swiftly with wynges ful fledgye beplumed. *Ibid.* 31 They [bees] do foorth carry theyre yoong swarme fledggie to gathring.

2. Covered with feathers, feathery.

1818 KEATS *Staffa* 41 Where a fledgy sea-bird choir Soars for ever! 1819 — *Otho* II. ii. 102 The swan, soft leaning on her fledgy breast.

†**Fle·dwite.** *Obs.* An alleged term of OE. law (see quot.).

[The explanation below is prob. a mere conjecture due to association with mod.Eng. *fled.* It has been suggested that the word may have arisen from a misreading of *ferdwite* (see FERD *sb.*1).]

1579 *Rastall's Termes of the Lawe* 93 *Fledwite*, that is to bee quyte from amercements when an outlawed fugitive cometh to the Kinges peace. [Hence in many later Dicts.]

Fle(e, obs. f. of FLAY, FLEA, FLEY, FLY.

†**Flee,** *sb. Obs.* [f. next vb.] Flight.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 10 And all the feild cryd, fy on him! Sa cowartly tuk the fle for fer.

Flee (flī), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **fled** (fled). Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. originally str. vb.: OE. *flēon* (*flēah, flugon, flogen*) = OFris. *flīa*, OS. *fliohan* (MDu. *vlīen*, pa. t. *vlōg*, later MDu. and mod.Du. *vlieden*, pa. t. *vlood*, pa. pple. *vloden*), OHG. *fliohan* (MHG. *vliehen*, mod.Ger. *fliehen*), ON. *flýja*, *flýja* (with *-jo-* suffix in pres. stem), str. pa. t. *flō, flugom*, more commonly inflected weak, pa. t. *flýða*, pa. pple. *flýiðr* (Sw. *fly*, pa. t. *flydde*, Da. *flye*, pa. t. *flyede*), Goth. *pliuhan*:—OTeut. **pleuhan* (inflected *plauh, plugum, plogono-*). The root (pre-Teut. **tleuk-*) has not been found outside Teut. As the original initial *þ* has become *f* in all the Teut. langs. exc. Gothic those forms of the vb. which according to Verner's law change *h* into *g* came to coincide with the corresponding forms of **fleugan* to FLY; hence in all these langs. the two vbs. have been more or less confused together.

In OE. the vb. was, so far as is known, always strong. The str. pa. t. and pa. pple. survived in occasional use down to the 15th c.; but in the 13th c. the weak pa. t. *flēdde*, pa. pple. *fled* (*d* began to be used, and soon became more common than the earlier forms. Their origin is obscure: normally, they would imply an inf. *flēde(n*, and one instance of *flēde* inf., with the sense 'to flee', has been found in 15th c.; but little stress can be laid on this, on account of the late date, and the possibility that the form may have been invented by the writer for the sake of rime, on the analogy of the pa. t. *flēdde* (for which Caxton has *fleded*). Identification with FLEDE to flow or flood seems impossible on account of the difference in sense. Some have compared *flēde* with the Du. form *vlieden*; but the Du. practice of inserting a euphonic *d* in vbs. with roots ending in *h* (as in *belijden, wijden, vleiden*) is peculiar to that lang. (first appearing in late MDu.), and has no parallel in Eng.; further, the Du. vb., in spite of its alteration in form, is still conjugated strong; hence it seems probable that the resemblance between the Du. and Eng. forms is purely accidental. The resemblance of ME. *flēdde* to Sw. *flydde* may possibly be more significant. In MSw. those vbs. which, in consequence of contraction, had their present stems ending in a long vowel, formed their past tense in *-dde* for the earlier *-þe*; the change, according to Noreen, dates, so far as the spelling is concerned, from about 1350; it may however have occurred much earlier in some East Scandinavian dialect. The supposition that ME. *flēdde* may be of Scandinavian origin is supported by the fact that the earliest examples are chiefly from writers whose dialect is strongly marked by Scandinavian influence; on the other hand, it occurs as early as 1340 in the Kentish dialect of the Ayenbite.

The confusion between the vbs. *flee* and *fly* occurs already in OE. In northern dialects the form *flee* is the normal phonetic descendant both of OE. *flēon* to flee and of *flēogan* to fly. In mod. Eng. the association of the two vbs. has the curious result that the ordinary prose equivalent of L. *fugere* is *fly* with pa. t. and pa. pple. *fled* (the forms *flew, flown* have only the sense of L. *volare*), while *flee* has become archaic, being confined to more or less rhetorical or poetic diction. Even *fly* and *fled*, indeed, now belong rather to literary than to colloquial English: expressions like 'run away' being substituted in familiar speech.]

A. Forms.

1. Present stem. *a.* 1 *Inf.* (ȝ) fléon, flíon, (*north.* fléa); *pr. t. 1st pers.* fléo, (*Mercian* fléom), *2nd pers.* fíhst, *3rd pers.* fíhð, (*north.* fíð, fléð), *pl.* fléoð, (*north.* fléað); 3 *inf.* flæen, *pr. t. 3rd pers.* fihþ, flieþ, fliȝt, *imper.* fli, h, fliȝ, *south.* vlih, 3–4 fléo-n, (3 flo), flei, 3–5 flee-n, 4 *south.* vle-n, vlee-n, 3–6 fle, 6 fley, 3– flee.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 He .. fiihþ ða wædle. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 30 (Gr.) He sceal swiðe flion þisse worulde wlite. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 Arseni, flih men. *Ibid.* 208 Vlih þer urommard, er þu beo iattred. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 Hwuder schal ich fleon hwon þe [etc.]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 176 Wel fiȝt that wel fliȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2818 (Cott.) Þe angls badd loth do him flee. *Ibid.* 4310 (Cott.) Þou do þe stallworthli to flei. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 Þei went egrely, & did þo kynges fle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Oþer huanne me draȝþ þo out þet vleþ to holy cherche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 105 He .. bad her fleen, lest Phebus her espye. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3901 He not wyder flene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 346 Ich rede we fleo .. faste alle hennes. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* F v, It that you fley be the daye, you showe to desire it the nighte.

β. 5 flede.

c 1450 MYRC 1374 Wythowte werke or fleschly dede þy chastyte from þe doth flede.

2. Past tense. *a.* 1 fléah, fléh, 3 fleah, flæh, (*south.* 2 vleh, 4 vleaȝ), 4–5 flagh(e, (also rarely as *pl.*), 3–4 flei, fleih, fleiȝ, fleigh (rarely as *pl.*), fley, fleȝ(h. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii [cxiv]. 3 Sae ȝeseah & fleh. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 20 (Gr.) Fleah casere mid þam æðelingum ut on Crecas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 823 He flæh till wesste fra þe folle. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 16 Wes Maxence ouercumen & fleah into Alixandre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 He fleih his holi kun icoren of ure Louerde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 430 Caym fro him [adam] fleȝ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Þet hette agar þo hi uleaȝ uram hare iheuedi. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7592 (Trin.) Mony fley wiþ deþes wounde. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxiv. 3 The se saȝ and fleiȝ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 189 Þat prince sauede men þat fleigh to hym. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1149 Florentyn yaf hym swych a dent As he forth fleȝh, That [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6001 As þai flaghe in the filde.

β. 3 fleu, 3, 6 flew(e, 4 flewgh. [Common to this vb. with FLY; ? influenced by str. pa. t. of FLOW.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 18 Þe kyng with a fewe men hymself flew at the laste. *Ibid.* (1724) 258 He fleu [*printed* flen] wyþ muche wo. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 422 Seynt Poule..flewȝh suche beggynge.

γ. *plural.* 1 fluȝon, -un, 2–4 fluȝen, (3 fluȝhen, *Orm.* -enn, fluhen, flue), 3 flu(w)en, *south.* vluwen, 3–5 floȝen, floghen (*hence* 5 flogh as *sing.*), 4 floun, 3–5 flowe(n.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 56 Alle..ȝefluȝun. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 14 Soþlice þa ðe hi heoldon fluȝon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 893 Baþe fluhenn fra þe folc. *c* 1205 LAY. 1845 Þa eatendes fluȝen [*c* 1275 flowen]. *c* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 His deore diciples fluen alle vrom him. *Ibid.* 392 His deciples ..vluwen alle urom him. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 52 Þat ter fluhen monie. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 861 On of hem, ðe floȝen a-wei. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2144 His disciples flowe anon. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiii. 3 Fro the vois of the aungil floun puples. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4732 The ffrigies floghen. *Ibid.* 11969 Ecuba .. egerly flogh. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 822 As thay flowen toward the felde.

δ. 4–7 fledd(e, 4 *south.* vledde, 5 fleded, fleede, 6–7 flet, 7 *Sc.* flaid, 4– fled. *plural.* 3–4 ? flededen. 4–5 fleden, fledden, -on.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2441 So heo ferden .. And flodeden [? *read* flededen.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 88 Malcolme..fled for ferd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 206 He him uledde ase wys and hise uorlet. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 179 Iulo And eke askanius also flleden. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1431 Thane þe Bretons .. fleede to þe foreste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1349 The Troiens .. ffleddon in fere and þe filde leuyt.. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 118 Dedalus fleded to Thetys for fere of the kynge Mynos of Crete. 1497 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 3 Perkin Werbeck..fledd to Bowdley St. Marie. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. lxvii, But what could well be sav'd to Simon flet.

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 1 floȝen, 2 fluȝen, 3 floȝen, *south.* ivlowen, 3–4 yflowe(n, 4–5 flowe(n, -yn, iflowen, (4 flawen).

c 1205 LAY. 4764 Brennes wes awæi ifloȝen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 Ȝe habbeð þene world ivlowen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 311 Of scaped he was & yflowe. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 470 For-þi Ich am of londe i-flowen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 214 He watz flawen fro þe face of frelych dryȝtyn. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16743 (Laud) His appostils wern flowyn hym fro. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 579 Mordred was flow. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 387 He nold not for þe crosse han flowe.

β. 4 fledd, flede, -eed, 5 fledde, 4– fled.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17554 (Cott.) He..es vnto þe felles fledd. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2301 The emperour was fled away. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 290 Fleed of men as disceyt of þe fend. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2488 The dyre feemene are flede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 188 Þis fende þat nowe is fledde. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* xvi. 27 Supposing that the presoners had bene fledde [1557 (Geneva), 1582 (Rheims) and 1611: fled].

B. Significations.

I. *intr.*

1. To run away from or as from danger; to take flight; to try to escape or seek safety by flight. Also, *to flee away, out*, and *to flee for it.*

c 825 [see A. 2]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 33 Ða hyrdas witodlice fluȝon. *c* 1205 LAY. 5564, & swiðe monie þer fluwen & ferden to Rome. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2614 (Cott.) Sco was fain to fle a-wai. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2303 Flowen was that fals coward. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9213 (Trin.) Þe kyng fley out bi nyȝt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10077 The grekes flowen in fere & the feld leuyt. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 155 They shall make as they dide flee. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mortimers* xx, For they flewe, I feared them the lesse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 216 One that had in his forehead a bounch of flesh, fledde away a great pase. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 P 3 My Confusion at last was so great, that without speaking, or being spoken to, I fled for it. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* ix, Some of them fled as fast as their legs would carry them. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* (1886) I. 90 A hundred women will tell you that they are ready to flee with you.

Proverb. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 176 'Wel fiȝt that wel fliȝt', seith the wise. 13.. *Prov. Hendyng* ix. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 111 'Wel fytht, that wel flyth' Quoth Hendyng.

b. Const. †*forth of, from, out of.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii[i]. 2 Feond his..flen from onsiene his. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Sume fluȝen ut of lande. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 430 Caym fro him fleȝ. *c* 1450 MYRC 1681 Ȝef he haue grace in herte to se How aungelus..From hym faste flen. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 29 When Elias fled away from Ahab. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 69 He [Nero] fled forthe of his palace. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 248 The Rogue fled from me like Quick-siluer. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xx. 24 He shall flee from the iron weapon.

c. Conjugated with *be.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3396 Ȝet sal ðe kinde of amalech Ben al fled dun in deades wrech. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2223 Tristrem was fled oway. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXII. 250 Whan pyers was fledde oute of spayn. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 479 And mony freik out of the feild wes fled. 1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasmus* 543 He won by an assault a strong defenced Castle, whereinto the Lady great with child was fled.

†d. *refl.*; also quasi-*trans.*, *to flee one's way.*

c 1205 LAY. 16078 Ah flih flih flih þinne wæi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5680 (Gött.) Moyses .. fledd him into madian. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 7676 (Fairf.) He him fled to samuel. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. vii, Syr Marhaus .. fledde his waye. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* XV. 3 The Assirians..kept not them selues together, but fled their waye.

2. To hasten for safety or protection (*to*, †*on*).

Beowulf 764 (Gr.) Mynte se mæra, hwær he meahte .. on weȝ þanon fleon on fenhopu. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii[i]. 9 Dryhten to ðe ic ȝefleh. *c* 1205 LAY. 16080 Fleo þider þe þu fleo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6675 (Cott.) Þof he to mine auter flei. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 220 Falsnesse for fere þo flegh to þe freres. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* XIV. 5 Ye shall fle vnto the valley of my hilles. 1678 TILLOTSON *Sermons* (ed. 3) I. 64 We can have..none in all the world to fle [ed. 1671 p. 64 flye] to, but Him. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 482 In vain for Life He to the Altar fled. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 The Presbyterians .. fled to the foot of the throne. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 30 Or silly mortal blinks an ee To muckle Jupiter ye'll flee.

†b. *refl. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5680 (Gött.) Moises..fled him into madian. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. vi. (1609) 1174 b, The king .. fled himselfe to Pydna. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 143 But those..either fled themselves into such places ..or else were brought thither.

†c. To have recourse *to. Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* III. (1859) 220 They..flee to this aunswere, that [etc.]. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 The servants and others fled to their swords.

3. To withdraw hastily, take oneself off, go away. Also with *away*. Const. *from, out of.* Also, To swerve *from* (a commandment); to keep free *from* (a practice).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxviii[i]. 7 From onsiene ðinre hwider fleom ic. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 On his ȝuweðe he fleh fro folke to weste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 501 Clerkes & lewede, that fram thi seruise wolle fle. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9816 (Trin.) His hert auȝte bettur breke in þre þen fro his biddyngis to fle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1307 *Dido*, Ye wol nat fro your wyf thus foule fleene! *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4881 Thys made me vtterly fro yow fleene. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* XXXI. 27 Wherefore didst thou flee away secretly? 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 131 From the false world in early youth they fled. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xlii, These lovers fled away into the storm. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 193 Two years later he fled from society.

†b. To depart this life.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20260 (Gött.) Hu sal we liue quen þu will fle?

4. To make one's escape, get safely away.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7755 (Cott.) Þar þai fell þat moght not fle. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1882 Late we nouth thise doges fle.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 27 Wenynge the boundyn men for to haue fled. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 186 He is a fole that .. fled is fro prisoun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 963 Flie thither whence thou [Satan] fledst. 1821 SHELLEY *Epips.* 272 As a hunted deer that could not flee, I .. stood at bay.

5. To pass away quickly and suddenly; to disappear, vanish. Also with *away*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 He is fleonde alse shadewe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12075 (Cott.) And son þe spirit þat was fledd Again come in þat ilk stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xvi. 20 And ech ijle fley awey and hilles ben not founde. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 140 The Swallowe so swyft..is forthwart to fle. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, Take not thy flight so soon immaculate spirit: 'Tis fled already. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 51 When Woman's transient breath is fled. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. vii. 199 The animating health and vigour were fled. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xliii. 6 As I approached, the morning's golden mist .. fled. 1850 *Elder's House* 215 Pale flowers, Whose life and bloom are fled. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks in Geol. Field* 214 A million of years may flee away before one revolution is completed.

6. Occasionally used for FLY (= *volare*). (Often in Shelley.)

Examples of the present stem from dialect literature (Sc. and northern Eng.) are not given here, as in them *flee* is the regular form of FLY. In recent instances, the use of *flee* for *fly* is chiefly for the sake of rime, or to produce a sort of archaistic effect; in older writers it may be due variously to confusion between the two vbs., to adoption of dialectal phrases (esp. in 'to let flee'), or to a development from sense 5.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 142 Culfran lufiað annysse, and fleoð him flocc*mælum*. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlviii. 40 As an egle he shall fleen out. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 The tronchouns flen in sprotes and peces. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 211 He let flee at hym like a Dragon. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 947 Loues golden arrow at him should haue fled. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Babylon* 221 Make fast this rope, and then they let it flee. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 75/1 At which forthwith he [the Libard] flees, And piece-meal teares it. 1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 5 The Youth cries Rub; O Flee, you Ling'rer, Flee! 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 358 The boat fled on. 1821 — *Ginevra* 211 The dark arrow fled In the noon.

II. *trans.*

7. To run away from, hasten away from; to quit abruptly, forsake (a person or place, etc.).

a 1000 *Andreas* 1540 (Gr.) Wæs him ut myne fleon fealone stream. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14884 (Cott.) He folus þaim and þai him fle. 1386 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 225/1 Some fledde the Citee for feere. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 95 Straungers in great nombre fled the land. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 19 So fled his Enemies my Warlike Father. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 18 Yong Prince Iohn .. fled the Field. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 43 The more he [a River] flees his source. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 Upon better view he feared and fled us. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 21 He was forced to flee his Country. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 130 All his Attendants had fled his Presence. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxxix, She fled the Place of Tombs.

fig. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4786 If thou flee it, it shal flee thee; Folowe it, and folowen shal it thee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 132 Now, at the last, that fled ws euer moir, The forther cost Itaile haif we caucht. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 All temptacyons fledde theyr holynesse. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxxix, When Fortune fled her spoil'd and favourite child. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 130 Sleep continued to flee him.

8. In weaker sense: To avoid with dread or dislike; to eschew, shun. Occas. in passive; also † with *infin.* as *obj.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 30 (Gr.) He sceal swiðe flion þisse worulde wlite. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8056 Þa flæh I childess cosstess. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 He fleȝ here ferrede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1952 (Gött.) Fle falshed and theft. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 His verray lufers folous him fleand honur. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 265 Fro hir childhod.. sche fledde Office of wommen. ?*a* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 55 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Fle to take wife..bot ho be honest. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 59 A wood hound fleeþ mete & water. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xv. 100 An angry man..owyth to be fled as a raveynous dogge. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 667 Auoid and fle dice. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* III. (1859) 230 Aungels flee to take vnto them by sacrelege the honoure dewe to God. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xi. 159 Flee them, my fair pupils, flee them with horror. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 41, I would flee Thy tainting touch.

9. To contrive to avoid, save oneself from, escape from, evade. Now *rare*.

c 1200 ORMIN 9803 Hu þe33 mihhtenn fleon Drihhtiness irre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3001 (Cott.) Your harm sa wend i best to fle. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 22503 (Fairf.) For to flee þe dai of awe. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 108/2, I..haue long fléene the hands of mine enemies. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 783 On Death's white and winged steed Which the fleetest cannot flee.

Flee-boat: see FLY-BOAT.

Fleece (flīs), *sb.* Forms: 1 flēos, flīes, flȳs, 3 fleos, 4–6 flies, flyes, 4–6 flees, flis(e, (4 flus, 5 fleese, fleys, flesse, 6 fleise), 5–6 *Sc.* fleis(s, 6 flece, *Sc.* flesche, 7 fliece, *Sc.* fleesh, 6– fleece. [Com. WGer. OE. *flīos* neut., corresponds to Du. *vlies*, MHG. *vlies* (Ger. *fliesz*. *vliesz*); there is also a form with umlaut, OE. *flīes*, *flȳs* = MHG. *vlius* (Ger. *fleusz*, *flüsz*); the two types represent WGer. **fleusoz-*, **fliusiz-*; an ablaut variant **flīso-z* appears in MLG. and MHG. *vlīs* sheepskin, mod. Ger. *flaus* masc. woollen coat. Connexion with the root of L. *plūma* feather, PLUME, is probable.]

1. The woolly covering of a sheep or similar animal.

a 1000 *Laws Ina* c. 69 Sceap sceal gongan mid his fliese oð midne sumor. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxii. 6 And [he] astæȝ swe swe regn in fleos. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Monie cumeð to ou ischrud mid lombes fleose, & beoð wode wulues. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxii. 6 He sal com down als rain in flees soft. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 35 Al the flok of o colour, that is, of whyet or of blak flese. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 753 Thow joyuss fleiss of Gedion. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xxxvi, To win the fleis of gold. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 423 Cled in cair weid, As foxe in a lambis fleise fenȝe I my cheir. 1563 WINZET tr. *Vincent. Lirin.* xxxi. Wks. 1890 II. 65 Maid as certane fleisis of wow. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. x. 98 These beasts are of the bignesse of a Cowe..their fleeces very usefull, being a kinde of wolle. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 557 Stretch'd on the downy fleece, no rest he knows. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 456 Where lambs of whitest fleece sport on the hills. 1877 SIMMONDS *Anim. Products* 66 Its [the Alpaca's] fleece is superior to that of the sheep in length and softness.

b. *Her.* The figure of a sheepskin with its wool suspended by a ring. **c.** *Order of the Golden Fleece*: an order of knighthood instituted at Bruges in 1430 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy.

The right of investiture in the order of the Golden Fleece now belongs to the sovereigns of Austria and Spain.

1525 *Two Proph. Eng.* in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 306 A king to were a flemyshe fiece, all Sacksons shall hyt Rewe. 1539 *Inv. Habiliments, etc., Jas. V. Scot.* (1815) 49 Item the ordoure of the Empriour with the goldin fleis. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 213 The kyng ware the golden Flees, and the duke ware the Garter. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 69 Knight of the Noble Order of S. George, Worthy S. Michael, and the Golden Fleece. 1842 LONGF. *Belfry Bruges* 22 Knights who bore the Fleece of Gold. 1849 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* 11 Mar. (1886) 220 He [Guizot] had his red ribbon on and also his golden fleece.

2. The quantity of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 140 The ix^th^ flese off thair wolles, and also the ix^tu^ Shef off þer graynes. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 54 A Fleece of Wool in Ireland is about 2 *l.* weight. 1782 BURNS *Poor Mailie's Elegy* vi, A bonier fleesh ne'er cross'd the clips. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* vi, Thou shalt have a necklace of jet at next shearing-feast, if our fleeces bear any price in the market. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xii. (1876) 11 The average weight of a fleece was not more than two pounds.

† **b.** *fig.* A share of booty. *Obs.*

In quot. 1703 *fleece* is apprehended as 'act of fleecing'.

1601 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xv. (1609) 226 Thy selfe wouldest have a fliece with them [*in parte prædæ sis*]. 1603 BRETON *Packet Lett.* II. xxxix (Grosart) II. 43 When their wits goe a wool-gathering among shrewes that haue had fleeces. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* II. ii, There's scarce a Match-maker in the whole Town, but has had a Fleece at his Purse.

3. In various transferred uses.

† **a.** A coating periodically shed or removed.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 74 The stonne Marle .. beinge cast on the lande, casteth yerely a flleece of sande.

b. A crop of vegetation; also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 80 So thik the plantis sprang in euery pece, The feyldis ferleis of thar fructuus flece. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 86 The land .. will produce little else but a fleece of weeds. 1793 *Ann. Agric., Suff.* XIX. 214 There was a very fine fleece of marl grass. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 May, A fleece of letters, which must be answered, I suppose. 1855 BROWNING *Two in Campagna* v, The champaign with its endless fleece Of feathery grasses everywhere.

c. A 'head' or mass of hair.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 175 b, Others [Bees] cary water with their mouths, and droppes in their little fleeses. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* E ij b, Witnesse this snow-white fleece vpon my head. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxviii, Ere beauties dead fleece made another gay. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4841/4 Stolen..a Mare..with a white Fleece down the Face. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, The Aboriginal Savage, glaring fiercely from under his fleece of hair. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 839 The .. many-winter'd fleece of throat and chin. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Faustine* 3 Back to the shoulder with its fleece Of locks.

d. Applied to anything resembling a sheep's fleece either in appearance or consistence; a white cloud, etc.; a quantity of falling snow, or of some light substance, as air, vapour, etc.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 40 Superincumbent Air; which I suppose to ly in severall fleeces or storys one above another. 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 4 Whenever it snows..the greater is the Fleece, the warmer is the Air. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 7 Certain thin fleeces of Atoms, that flow incessantly from the surfaces of Bodies. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* III. 284 Soft as the fleeces of descending snows. 1728 — *Dunc.* II. 362 Till show'rs of Sermons, Characters, Essays, In circling fleeces whiten all the ways. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 83 Abundance of ruddy streaks tinge the fleeces of the firmament. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xi. (1857) 167 A deep fleece of vapour rose from the surface. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 246 The mackerel fleeces and mare's tails of our summer skies. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iii. 229 Beads or fleeces of oily substance hung in some gauze-work.

e. *spec.* The thin sheet of cotton or wool fibre that is taken from the breaking-card. Also, a textile fabric with a soft silky pile used for lining, etc.: cf. *fleece-lined* in 6.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 510 One [card], called a breaker, which turns off the cotton in a broad fleece of extreme thinness. 1878 I. WATTS in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 493 The cotton is taken from the doffer in a very light fleece by means of a vibrating comb.

4. Used for a sheep, or *collect.* sheep.

1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pind.) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 427 And all the tribe of fleeces follow. ?*a* 1800 *Wowing of Jock & Jenny* viii, in Pinkerton *Sel. Scot. Ball.* (1783) II. 73 Fyve hundirth fleis now in a flok. 1855 BROWNING *Love among Ruins* ix, All our many-tinkling fleece.

5. *U.S.* The meat taken from the sides of the hump of the American bison.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 181 The fleece (hump) of a fat cow, was the luxury of luxuries. 1891 *Army & Navy Jrnl.* (N.Y.) 5 Sept. 30/1 The fleece [of a buffalo] is the meat lying on each side of the hump ribs and resting on the outside of the side ribs.

6. *Comb.*, as *fleece-encumbered*, *-like*, *-lined* adjs. Also † **fleece-feeder**, one who makes his profit out of fleeces (in quot. *fig.*); **fleece-merchant**, a dealer in wool; **fleece-wool**, that obtained from the living animal at the annual shearings.

1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VII. 613 The *fleece-encumbered flock. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 136 There are to many suche *flese feders. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Impossible Thing* 128 That *fleece-like flow'r of fairy land. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 47 The moon, Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/7 With the exception of *fleece-lined underwear. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Iron Kirk Bell* Poems (1845) 43 *Fleece merchants may look bauld. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 42 Centum stones de *flesse wolle. 1552 *Act* 5-6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6. § 1 Mingling Fell-wool and Lambs-wool .. with Fleece-wool. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 94 Fleece Wool, out of Lincolnshire.

Fleece (flīs), *v.* Also 6–7 **fleese**, (6 **flece**, **fliese**). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To strip (a sheep) of the fleece; to clip off or strip the wool from; *lit.* and *fig.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 1442 A Clergy, that shall more desire to fleece, Then feed the flock. 1652 *Season. Exp. Netherl.* 15 What signified the bleating of such of your Countreymen as they daily fleec'd? 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* V. 87 For Thee his Flocks are fleec'd. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 1/1 The impulsive eagerness of some owners to fleece their sheep rather more often than is good for them.

b. *transf.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 171 Thrifty Oaks, though fleeced of under boughs, yet if not headed, may thrive.

2. To pluck or shear (the wool) *from* a sheep. Hence *fig.* to obtain by unjust or unfair means. Also, to take toll of, take pickings from. Now *rare*.

1537 HEN. VIII. in *State Papers* II. 423 To flece, from tyme to tyme, all that you may catche from Us. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 198 Men which fliese a fee From euerie widowes flocke: a capon or a chicke. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 242 Many lockes fleec'd from Tullie. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 115 By fleesing from each of these two countrys a parte. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiv. (1614) 519 Their wealth and substance being euery where so fleeced that [etc.] 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* IV. (1858) 293 To divide what they fleeced from these poor drudges.

absol. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 158 Much lesse are they to fleece or pluck from their Maister or Sheepheard. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 317 Fleece not from God.

3. To strip (a person, city, country, etc.) of money, property, etc., as a sheep is stripped of its fleece; to make (any one) pay to the uttermost; to exact money from, or make exacting charges upon; to plunder, rob heartlessly; to victimize. Also with *of*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 855/2 The cardinall knowing he was well prouided of monie, sought occasion to fleece him of part thereof. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 359 Alfred..determined at his departure [from York] to fleece it. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2717 Many a gallant of his gold they fleece. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 584 His father .. fleec'd the Church of Hereford to leave him an estate. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 99 When .. Lawyers forget a rich Client to fleece. 1772 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 650/2 In bad inns you are fleeced and starved. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 444 In this manner had Tanjore been humbled and fleeced. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 463 A begging subscriptionist .. has just fleeced me to that amount. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xxvii. (1881) 310 A place..where [seamen]..were soon fleeced of all their hardly-earned money.

absol. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* XCV, 1 I haue ..fleest in Flaunders eke among the rest.

4. a. To overspread as with a fleece. **b.** To dapple or fleck with fleece-like masses.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 958 Meantime, light-shadowing all, a sober calm Fleeces unbounded ether. 1748 — *Cast. Indol.* I. 394 Not Titian's pencil e'er could so array, So fleece with clouds, the pure etherial space. 1799 WORDSW. *Nutting*, One of those green stones That fleeced with moss, under the shady trees, Lay round me. 1855 BEECHER *Star Papers* XXXII. (1873) 349 The trees are dressed with snow .. The bucket, the well-curb are fleeced over. 1888 SHAIRP in Knight *Shairp & Friends* 87 The sky was bright blue, fleeced with the whitest clouds.

Hence **Fleeced** *ppl. a.*[1]

a 1800 COWPER tr. *Audreini's Adam* Wks. 1835-7 X. 327 The lifeless skins Of fleeced animals. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 99 The ill-educated children, the fleeced relatives, who have to suffer from it.

Fleeceable (flī·săb'l), *a.* [f. FLEECE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be fleeced, liable to be fleeced, cheatable.

1868 *Daily News* 24 Dec., The appearance..of a member of the aristocracy..paralyses their caution, and renders them the most fleeceable of mankind. 1892 *Punch* 5 Mar. 112/2 He had fleeced all that was fleeceable in Dansington.

Fleeced (flīst), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. FLEECE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Furnished with a fleece: often preceded by some qualifying word as *half-*, *rich-*, *well-fleeced*.

1530 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxiv. 8 The fleezed rammes doe frisking bound. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 16 As when two rams..Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flocke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 663 A sow halfe fleeced with woole, was digged up. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Sheep .. fleeced rather with Hair than Wool. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. Wks. 1755 V. II. 27 If..the grazier should bring me one single wether, fat and well fleec'd by way of pattern. 1892 *Daily News* 25 June 5/4 Who is reputed to have owed much of his great wealth to his fleeced flocks.

Fleeceless (flī·slĕs), *a.* [f. FLEECE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no fleece.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 183 The country abounds in fleecelesse sheep. 1846 in WORCESTER (citing Dr. Allen).

Fleecer (flī·səɹ). [f. FLEECE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who fleeces (see the vb.).

1612 ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1862) I. 449 We have still fleecers enough. 1637 PRYNNE *Brev. Prel. Usurp.* 262 Not fleecers, but feeders. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. *Prognostication* v. 163 Fleecers of Sheer'd-Asses. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Sept. 4/4. 1847 in CRAIG. 1884 MORRIS in *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 8/1 Whereas if a labour employer, or fleecer, were to find himself possessed of no more to live on, his friends would..hide his razors away.

Fleech (flīʧ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 7 **fleaich.** [f. next vb.] Flattery; a piece of flattery.

a 1700 *Macqueen's Apol. Let.* in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 286 The compliments and fleaiches Which used to gain our Irish wenches. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 105 Fair fall you and that's a Fleech.

† **Fleech,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. App. a bout, spell.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Martin, this is my last straine for this fleech of mirth.

Fleech (flīʧ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–6, 9 flech(e, 4 fleeche, 4, 6 flesche, 6 fleache, 5–6 flei(s)che, 6 fleitsche, 7 fleitch, 7–8 fleetch, 9 *dial.* flaich, 6– fleech. [Of obscure origin; the identity of the senses with those of OTeut. **flaihan* and its derivatives (Goth. *ga-flaihan* to treat kindly, console, OHG. *flêhôn*, *flêhen* to fondle, flatter, beseech, MHG. *vlêhen*, mod.Ger. *flehen* to beseech, Du. *vleien* to flatter) suggests that the word may represent an OE. **flǽcean*:—OTeut. type **flaikjan*, related to **flaihan*, as OE. *tǽcean* TEACH *v.* to *tēon*(:—**tĕhan*).]

trans. To beguile, cajole, coax, wheedle; to entice, wheedle into going, *to* a place. Also, in good sense: To beseech, entreat. Also *absol.* and *intr.* (const. *on*, *with*), to speak coaxingly or beseechingly; to flatter, fawn.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 619 Bot he, vith fals vordis flechand, Ves vith his sonnys ay cumand. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Blasius* 179 Hyme cane flesche..Fore to fore-sak crist his kynge. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xi. 154 And wyth þe lang schankis þis Edwart Sayd flechand til þe Brws Robert, Þat [etc.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 121 [He] louit men weill that culd fleche and le. 1580 SIR P. HUME *Promise Jas. VI* L'envoi 10 Thow dois but fleiche the King. 1603 *Philotus* ix, I can with fair anis fleitch and flatter. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. xxii, She fleech'd him fairly to his bed, Wi ca'ing him her burdy. 1792 BURNS *Duncan Grey* ii, Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan pray'd. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1815) 101 He fleichit her neatht that wudis dark glume, And revit hyr ther of lyffe. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvi, The Papist..fleeched us with pardons. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* i, Better flech with a madman than fecht with him. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Flaich*, to flatter, to coax, to fawn. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xix, This lad that has..seen the goodman fleeching like a suitor. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 388 He would often fleech on me to take part in the exercises.

Fleech, dial. var. of FLITCH *sb.*[1]

Fleecher (flīʧəɹ). [f. FLEECH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who coaxes or wheedles; a flatterer.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvii. 77 A-mang þame wes fals Flechowris þan Þat sayd [etc.]. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Fantastik fooles and feynzeit fleacheris. *a* 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* 259 Gif I dar the treuth declair, And nane me fleitschour call.

Fleeching (flīʧiŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of coaxing or wheedling; also, a coaxing or wheedling speech.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Agatha* 66 Bot tuk bath ewine in a lyne þar harsknes and þare flechinge. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 902 Now faindis to haue fauour with thy fleichingis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 522 The plesand langage and the countenance, The fair flesching. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, 'Hout wi' your fleeching', said Dame Martin. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Aa wadna gan ti church wi' him for a' his fleechin.

Fleeching (flīʧiŋ), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fleeches; coaxing, wheedling.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. (ii.) 56 The fals flechand Vlixes. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 64 That fleetching knave. 1787 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* i, Expect na, Sir, ..A fleechin, fleth'rin dedication. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* vii, That long, false, fleeching beggar of a father of hers.

Hence **Flee·chingly** *adv.*

1688 SHIELDS *Notes & Heads* 5 (Jam.) They be now speaking fair fleechingly and flatteringly to this generation.

Fleechment (flīʧmĕnt). *north. dial.*; in 9 **flaitchment.** [f. FLEECH *v.* + -MENT.] Cajolery.

1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. vii, And stuff her with all sorts of flaitchment and lies.

Fleecing (flīsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLEECE *v.* + -ING.[1]]

1. The action of the vb. FLEECE.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 46 b, They [Vsurers] haue enforst him thereunto by their fleecing. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 85 The whipping, fleecing, and fleaing us. 1783 FOX *Sp. E. India Bills* 18 Nov., The poor unhappy natives must undergo a second fleecing for the benefit of the proprietors.

2. *concr.* A fleecy streak.

1781 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* II. 173 She is surrounded with sunbeams softened by tender fleecings of sky which form her chariot.

Fleecy (flīsi), *a.* Also 6 **fleesie, flycesie,** 7 **fleecie.** [f. FLEECE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Covered with a fleece or with wool; fleeced, wool-bearing. *Fleecy star* = Aries.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 15 The gentle Shepheard swaynes, which sat Keeping their fleecy flockes, as they were hyr'd. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 263 The fleecie face. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 558 The fleecie Starr that bears Andromeda. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 530 And first with stately step at evening hour Thy fleecy fellows usher to their bower. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 139 A collie..compromises the affair with the fleecy nation.

b. Of a manufactured article: Having a fleece-like nap.

1790 W. BUCHAN (*title*) Letter to the Patentee, concerning the Medical Properties of the Fleecy Hosiery. 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* iv, A white thick fleecy shawl.

fig. 1826 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* ix, Further down the naked red prevails Of his own naked fleecy hosierie.

2. Consisting of or derived from fleeces, woolly.

1567 DRANT *Horace' Epist.* xiii. E iv, Or drunken Pyrrhe beares her wool her flycesie filched gaine. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 504 The fleecy wealth That doth enrich these downs. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* ii, The gentle Lambs and Sheep .. which every Year pay him their fleecy Tribute. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVI. 40 While on the variegated seats she spread Their fleecy covering.

3. Resembling a fleece in colour or conformation; woolly. Of the sky: Covered or flecked with fleece-like clouds.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 72 Stooping through a fleecy cloud. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 417 When the Fleecy Skies new cloath the Wood. 1700—*Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 91 The fleecy snows In silence fell. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 13 Fleecy locks and black complexion Cannot forfeit nature's claim. 1839 LONGF. *Wreck Hesp.* xviii, She struck where the white and fleecy waves Looked soft as carded wool. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 104 Beyond and above the bright fleecy blue.

4. *ellipt.* quasi-*sb.* (see quot.)

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Fleecy*, sheep's wool prepared in loose threads, for Darning and Knitting.

5. *Comb.*, as *fleecy-looking*, *-winged* adjs.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 379 Mingled with the thick and fleecy-looking fog. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, iv. 11 That flock of fleecy-winged clouds Sailing athwart St. Margaret's.

Hence **Flee·cily** *adv.*, in a fleecy manner.

1875 *Anderida* III. vi. 110 From rock with plumes of fern Shivering, fleecily falls the burn.

Fleed (flīd). *dial.* Also **flead.** The inside fat of a hog before it is melted into lard; = FLARE *sb.*[2]

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flead*, lard. Kent and Sussex. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Dial.*

Fleed, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Fleegary, -erie: see FEGARY.

Fleeing (flīiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLEE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLEE in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2615 (Cott.) Bot in hir fleing þar sco yode, An angel hir befor stode. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* x. (Gibbs MS.), Off the fleynge of oure lord Jhesu into Egypte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 336 (Harl. MS.) So shall he have fleyng to the paleys of holy chirche. 1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 This forsakinge and fleynge from the sea of Rome.

Fleeing (flīiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That flees, in various senses of the vb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 121 Yif he be dredeful and fleynge [L. *fugax*]. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 108 So þat þou sulde desire fleand þingis. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 181 Suche fleynge vacabondes. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 4/7 A large proportion of the fleeing troops would perish in the attempt.

Fleem, obs. f. FLEAM *sb.*[1]

Fleer (flīəɹ), *sb.*[1] Now *rare.* Also 4–6 **fleear.** [f. FLEE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who flees; a. one who runs away, a fugitive; b. one who withdraws from or shuns (const. *of*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 51 He reskewyt all the flearis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 341 Sic a flear befor was neuir seyn. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XV. iv. 227 Which fear of the fleers away was no less ignominious, then if..they had turned their backs to the enemie. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 47 A Fleer [*printed* Sleer] would ay have a Follower. 1829 J. GALT *Let. in Ann. Parish* Pref. 71 A refuge for the fleers from the calamities of the world. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 68 Shunner of sloth, and fleer of revels and feasts.

Fleer (flīəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **flear, fleere.** [f. FLEER *v.*]

1. A mocking look or speech; a sneer, a gibe; 'mockery expressed either in words or looks' (J.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 83 Marke the Fleeres, the Gybes and notable Scornes That dwell in euery Region of his face. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 4 The fleere and flout which their prophanenesse was pleased to bestow upon him. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 84 None of your fleers! I am glad here's a husband coming that will take you down. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* II. i. 12 Perhaps there was some truth in Betty's fleer, of her never having known any better company than that of the village apothecary.

† 2. 'A deceitful grin of civility' (J.). *Obs.*

1681 D'URFEY *Progr. Honesty* xiv. 62 A sly Phanatick fleer. 1688 SOUTH *Serm., Falshood* (1737) I. xii. 468 Such a sly, treacherous fleer upon their face. 1727 SWIFT *To Stella* 47 Flattery tipt with nauseous fleer.

b. *nonce-use.* In good sense: A cheerful look, a smile.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 71 A tallish man of rugged countenance, which broke out oftenest into some innocent fleer of merriment, or readiness to be merry when you addressed him.

Fleer (flīəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **flery**(e, 5–7, 8–9 *dial.* **flyre, -er, flire,** 6 **flirre, flurre,** 6–8, 9 *dial.* **flear**(e, 6–7 **fle**(e)**re, flier**(e, 7–8 **fleir**(e, 6– **fleer.** [Perh. of Scandinavian origin, though not recorded in ON.; cf. Norw. and Sw. dial. *flira*, Da. dial. *flire* to grin, laugh unbecomingly.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a wry face, distort the countenance; to grin, grimace. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 [see FLEERING *ppl. a.*]. 1530 PALSGR. 551/2, I fleere, I make an yvell countenaunce with the mouthe by uncoveryng of the tethe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 190 To flurre with the lippes, *labia promittere*. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. i, Let her fleere, and looke a scew. 1683 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* i. Wks. 1716 I. 358 Treat a Monky seriously and correct him never so effectually, and he 'll only flear at you. *a* 1715 PENNECUIK *Truth's Trav.* Wks. (1815) 395 Falset began to fleir and greit. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 96 How then he'd stare wi' sour grimace .. Syne flyre like some outlandish race, At wretched me.

2. To laugh in a coarse, impudent, or unbecoming manner.

1553 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 115/b, In some places they go with the corses girnyng and fleeryng, as though they went to a beare-baiting. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 141 For you shall neuer see a drunkard so wel-aduised..but either fleere and laugh it out, or be furious and quarrelsome. 1747 T. STORY *Life* 51 He whispered to me .. 'This is a Tythe-goose'; and then fleer'd. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 348 He .. flyret at me as I wad hae him. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar., Impudent-looking wenches .. leering and fleering and chuckling *con amore*.

† 3. To laugh or smile flatteringly or fawningly. Const. *on*, *upon*. *Obs.*

15.. *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 51 Though he flyer, flatter, and flicker. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* A iv, This next hir that fareth as if she flired upon you .. is Adulacion. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xi, How popular and curteous, how they grinne and fliere vpon euery man they meet. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 166, I found no alteration, she still fleir'd on me.

4. To laugh mockingly or scornfully; to smile or grin contemptuously; hence, to gibe, jeer, sneer. Const. *at*, † *upon*.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1769 Tho two false .. beganne to lagh and flerye. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1033/1 When they mocke all lessons that are giuen them and flyre at them. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 112 The affront of Sir J. B[ourchier] fleering into the L. Keeper's face. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., All the people of the Hall did fleer and laugh upon him. 1732 GAY *Achilles* III. liv. Must you be fleering? Truce with your jeering. 1825 LAMB *Vision of Horns* Wks. (1875) 351 Instead of apology, he only grinned and fleered in my face. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, I have heard One of your Council fleer and jeer at him.

5. *trans.* To laugh mockingly at, ridicule, deride.

1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* IV. vii, I blush to think how people fleer'd and scorn'd me. 1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis* I. (1792) 52 Their high born disdain if keen Satire should fleer 'em. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. vii. 73 That mimic fleered and mocked his [the King's] Chancellor.

Hence **Fleered** *ppl. a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 109 Nor ne'er ten miles was travell'd from his cradle Yet faine would sit the fleerd Pegasian sadle.

Fleer, obs. var. FLARE *v.*

1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* (1767) V. 197 These little snug marriages, where Hymen comes as it were incog., without his tawdry saffron-coloured robe to fleer in people's eyes.

Fleerer (flīə·rəɹ). [f. FLEER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who fleers; a mocker, † a 'fawner' (J.).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. i, Democritus, thou ancient Fleerer, How I miss thy laugh. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. i, This eternal fleerer will jear me to a Consumption. 1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers* III. viii, A woman of your years shou'd have more sense than to mind what such idle young fleerers can say of you.

Fleering (flīə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLEER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLEER.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 962/2 Haue they neuer so fayre a flering at the first face: yet..they bee..farre woorse than noughte. 1570 T. NORTON in *Udall's Royster D.* (1847) p. xli, Their fleering..their whisperings, shewed their hartes. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xvii. § 5 What Laughing, what Fleering, what Mocking of their homely Fashion would there be? 1827 MACAULAY *Country Clergym. Trip* vi, No fleering! no distance! no scorn! 1892 G. S. LAVARD *C. Keene* viii. 176 He found little or no pleasure in..the fleering or flouting at a fellow-creature.

fig. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 277 He Partook the poppy's red effrontery, Till Autumn spoiled their fleering quite with rain.

Fleering (flīə·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fleers; † grinning, grimacing; † smiling obsequiously; laughing coarsely or scornfully.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1088 Flatt mowthede as a fluke, with fleryande lyppys. *Ibid.* 2779 Thow ffleryande wryche! *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* lxiv. 820 In come twa flyrand fulis with a fonde fair. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche*

152 Fleriing, flatyryng, fals, and fykkelle. 1576 FLEMING *Caius' Eng. Dogges* (1880) 37 This dogge exceedeth all other in..his lecring and fleering lookes. 1608 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Giglot*, strumpet, a fliering wench. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* I. Wks. 1883 V. 18, I do not like these fleering Dutchmen, they overact their kindness. *a* 1712 W. KING *Hold Fast Below* 19 Says then the fleering spark, with courteous grin .. 'Nothing more easy'. 1833 MACAULAY *Walpole's Lett.* Ess. 1854 I. 272 His tone was light and fleering. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arcostook* (1883) II. 26 His fleering, drunken laugh. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. 402 Jeering youths and fleering girls.

Hence **Flee·ringly** *adv.*, in a fleering manner.

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 3 A purblinde Momus fleeringly will looke, And spie no knaue but's selfe in all the Booke. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 189 The Jerbin..had looked fleeringly all the Time. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* iv, He saw and recognized us with a toss of one hand fleeringly above his head.

Fleerish (flī·rĭʃ). *Sc.* Also **flourice, fleurish.** (Flint and) steel.

1825 JAMIESON Suppl., *Flourice.* 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. 81 Parishioners .. who cared not to carry 'fleerish and flint' in their 'Sunday claes'. 1880 SHIRLEY *Crookit Meg* xxii. in *Fraser's Mag.* May 652 A piece of tinder is ignited with the old-fashioned 'flint and fleerish'. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 486 In Buchan the steel was called the fleurish or fleerish.

Fleet (flīt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 flēot, 3 fleote, 4–6 flete, 6–7 fleete, 6– fleet. [OE. *flēot* (? str. fem., as may be inferred from the early ME. form), recorded once in sense 'ship, vessel' (or *collect.* = means of sea-travel, boats or ships in general), f. *flēotan* FLEET *v.* Cf. OE. *flyte* (? or *flȳte*) 'pontonium' (Ælfric *Gloss.*) from the same root.]

1. A sea force, or naval armament; in early use, a number of vessels carrying armed men, under a single command; in modern use, a number of ships armed and manned for war, each having its own commanding officer, under the orders of the admiral in chief, or of the flag-officer in command of a division. *To go round* or *through the fleet*: to be flogged on board each vessel in the fleet.

a 1000 *Prayers* (Gr.-Wülck.) iv. 100 Hwy ic ġebycge bat on sæwe, fleot on faroðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 2155 Humber king & al his fleote, & his muchele scip ferde. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1653 All redy they fonde ther her flete, Chargyd with armur. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 197 That vessel .. Which maister was of all the flete. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 166/2 Flete of schyppys yn be see, *classis*. 1527 R. THORNE *His Booke* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 255 He armed a fleete. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 1 The straightes fleete .. being gone 4 houres .. when wee sett sayle. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 60. P 7 They would not permit the Carthaginians to fit out any Fleets. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxxix, They .. for the double offence, would go through the fleet. *Ibid.*, One of the marines .. was to have gone round the fleet this morning. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. ix. 427 A formidable armament ..embarked on board a great fleet.

b. *The fleet*: the navy.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 500 P 3 Whether it be in the army or in the fleet, in trade, or in any of the three learned professions. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fleet*, a general name given to the royal navy.

c. In wider sense: A number of ships or boats sailing in company.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 40 A Fleet of Pereagoes laden with Indian Corn..going to Cartagena. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 338 The Brasil Ships come all in Fleets. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. I. 45 He immediately equipped a fleet to carry a colony of Portuguese to these islands. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, A fleet of barges were coming lazily on. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 465 The whole 'fleet' [of colliers] as it is sometimes called, must anchor. 1884 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 27 Feb. 194/1 The total catch of mackerel by the New England fleet was 226,685 barrels.

2. *transf.* A number of persons, birds, or other objects moving or employed in company. Now *rare*, exc. *dial.*

The dial. use (quot. 1884), which has passed into sporting lang., may be a northern pronunc. of FLIGHT.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1196 (Dublin) To founde forth with a flete [*Ashmole* flote] of fyfe hundreth knyghtez. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 67 As soon as Episcopacy had been thrust out of this Church, there came..from Ireland a fleet of Scottish People. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 53, I will convey you safe home with my fleet of lanthorns. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 311 A fleet of wild ducks had alighted. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'Thou's cap't t'heall fleet o' them.' 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fleet*, an assemblage of birds when they come to their feeding ground or roosting quarters.

3. *Fisheries.* (See quots.)

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 251 They [nets in drift-fishing] are fastened together end to end, and thus form what is called a train, fleet, or drift of nets. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s.v., Every Folkestone herring-boat carries a fleet of nets, and sixty nets make a fleet. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Fleet*, a row of floating herring nets at sea attached to each other and to the fishing boat.

4. *attrib.*, as *fleet regatta, surgeon.*

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 5/2 The annual fleet regatta. 1892 *Ibid.* 30 Aug. 6/1 Dr. Irving was subsequently fleet surgeon to Lord Wolseley in the Ashantee campaign.

Fleet (flīt), *sb.*[2] Now only *local.* Forms: 1 flēot(e, 5–9 flete, 6–7 fleet(t)e, 6 flett, 9 flet, 6– fleet. [OE. *flēot* str. masc. (also *flēote* wk. fem. or *flēota* wk. masc.), corresp. to OFr. *flēt*, MDu. *vliet* masc., neut. (mod.Du. *vliet* masc.), MLG. *vlēt*, MHG. *vliez* (early mod.Ger. *fliess*) masc., ON. *fljót* neut.; f. OTeut. **fleut-an*: see FLEET *v.*[1]]

1. A place where water flows; an arm of the sea; a creek, inlet, run of water.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 27 Ispania land is .. eall mid fleote .. ymbhæfd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 166/2 Flete, there water cometh and goth, *fleta*. 1530 PALSGR. 221/1 Flete where water cometh, *breche*. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 191 To the Sea..With Mosses, Fleets, and Fells, she showes most wild and rough. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 108 Cloth .. Fulled with our Mills by the open fleet. 1703 S. DALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1575/2 Certain remains of the old Channel, which the neighbouring Inhabitants still call Fleets. 1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Isle of Tenet* (ed. 2) 78 A certain Flete .. through which little Boats used to come to the aforesaid Town. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 115 Nests formed amongst the reeds, by the side of the Fleets. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 214 Several narrow creeks running into the heart of the town [King's Lynn] .. are called 'fleets'.

b. (from the use of creeks in drainage; see supra 1891): A drain, a sewer. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1583 *Sewers Inquisition* 8 (E. D. S.) A new and sufficient head like unto Stockwith new fleet shall [be] made and lade there. 1773 *Burstwich Inclos. Act* 22 The fleet or sewer. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fleet*, a kind of drain.

c. *Comb.*: **fleet-dyke, -hole** (see quots.).

1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 263 The west channel would then naturally warp up, and leave what is usually termed in such cases a fleet hole. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fleet-dyke*, an embankment for preventing inundation. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fleet-hole*, a hole or hollow left by a drain having been diverted, or a bank having broken, and washed away the soil.

2. *The Fleet*: a run of water, flowing into the Thames between Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street, now a covered sewer; called also *Fleet ditch*; hence, the prison which stood near it.

1530 PALSGR. 201/1 Flete a prisone for gentylmen, *conservgerie*. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1191/2 Grafton was sent to the Fleet. 1613 *Letter* in Burn *Fleet Registers* (1833) 5 An ancyentt acquayntance of y[e] myne is yesterday maryed in the Fleette. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, Before the next [term] we shall have him in the Fleet. 1761 A. MURPHY (*title*), Ode to the Naiads of Fleet-ditch. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xl, Mr. Pickwick alighted at the gate of the Fleet.

b. attrib.: *Fleet books*, the records of the marriages celebrated in the Fleet Prison. *Fleet chapel*, the place where the marriage ceremonies were performed. *Fleet marriage*, one performed clandestinely by a Fleet parson in the Fleet; also *Fleet-Street marriage. Fleet parson*, one of a number of disreputable clergymen who were to be found in and about the Fleet ready to perform clandestine marriages. *Fleet register* = *Fleet book.*

1719 *Original Weekly Jrnl.* 26 Sept. in Burn *Fleet Registers* (1833) 7 Mrs. Ann Leigh..having been decoyed.. and married at the Fleet Chapel. 1732 *Grub Street Jrnl.* 20 July (ibid.), A Fleet parson was convicted .. of forty-three oaths. 1736 *Ibid.* 6 This advice cannot be taken by those that are concerned in y[e] Fleet marriages. *c* 1747 *Ibid.* (*title*), A Fleet Wedding. 1833 BURN *Fleet Registers* 5 The Fleet Registers .. commence about the period of the Order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* June 688 A worthy woman whose daughter had been entrapped into a Fleet-Street marriage.

Fleet, *sb.*[3]

1829 *Trial of J. Martin* 34, I saw the rope hanging from the window west of the Five Sisters window in the North transept. It was fastened to the fleet .. the machine for cleaning the Minster.

Fleet (flīt), *sb.*[4] *Fishing.* [? f. FLEET *v.*[1] in sense 'to float'.] (See quots.) Cf. FLEET *sb.*[1] 3. Also, *fleet-line.*

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Fleet-line* (float-line), a line used in a particular kind of sea-fishing; the hook floats mid-way between the surface and bottom. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Fleet*, in fishing, a single line of 100 hooks: so called when the bultow was introduced in Newfoundland (1846).

Fleet (flīt), *a.*[1] Also 6 flete. Cf. FLIT *a.* [Not found before 16th c., but prob. much older; cogn. with or a. ON. *flótr* swift; f. root of FLEET *v.*[1]]

1. Characterized by power of swift onward movement; swift, nimble. Said primarily of living beings, their limbs and movements; hence of things viewed as self-moving, thoughts, etc. Not in colloquial use.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 50 Your tonges were to flete. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 35 The fleetest fish swalloweth the delicatest bait. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 261 Their conceites haue winges, Fleeter then arrowes, bullets, wind, thought, swifter thinges. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 26 If Eccho were as fleete, I would esteeme him worth a dozen such. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 313 Thir horses..fleet and strong. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxxix. 281 In the situation of a man who should be very fleet of one leg, but very lame of the other. 1781 COWPER *A. Selkirk* 41 How fleet is a glance of the mind! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v, Fleet limbs that mocked at time. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 The antelope is supposed to be the fleetest quadruped on earth. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 377 A messenger .. who had sped with a pace fleeter even than that of his own march.

2. Evanescent, shifting, passing away; not durable or lasting. *poet.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Cui Bono* v, This goodly pile .. Perchance than Holland's edifice more fleet. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, The Poet* iv, Seize the great thought..And bind, in words, the fleet emotion fast.

3. quasi-*adv.* Quickly, swiftly. *poet.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 82 When a man doth meete With such as stand more than his match, his winning goes to fleete. 1790 A. WILSON *Thunderstorm* Poet. Wks. (1846) 33 Fleet fled the shades of night. 1878 STEVENSON *Inl. Voy.* 103 A thicket of willows .. under which the river ran flush and fleet.

4. *Comb*: **fleet-foot** *a.*, *poet.* = next; **fleet-footed** *a.*, fleet of foot, swift in movement; also *fig.*; † **fleet-hound**, ? a greyhound; **fleet-winged** *a.*, having fleet wings, swift of flight.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 561 As the *fleet-foot Roe that's tyr'd with chasing. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 6 Fleeter of foot than the fleet-foot kid. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *To Bessy, C'tess Rochford* Wks. 1775 II. 165 Tho' fate, *fleet-footed, scents thy languid son. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 13 His hounds Fleet-footed follow'd him. 1832 LONGF. *Coplas de Manrique* iii, Fleet-footed is the approach of woe. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1037/4 An old white *fleet-hound Bitch. 1680 *Ibid.* No. 1550/4 A Brown spotted Foxhound Bitch .. a sharp long Red Head, like a Fleet Hound. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1216 *Fleet-wing'd duetie with thoghts feathers flies. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 180 Fleet-winged, speedy of foot, a colossal monster and dread.

Fleet (flīt), *a.*[2] Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 flat, 7–9 flet, (8 flit). [f. ME. *flēt*, pa. pple. of FLEET *v.*[2] Cf. FLEETEN, FLATTEN, FLOTTEN.] Of milk: Skimmed. Also *fleet cheese*, cheese made of skimmed milk.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 517 In Elsatia .. they fat them [Hogs] with Barly-meal wet with flat milk. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 335/1 Dairy People .. make .. Flet and unflet Milk Cheese. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 498 Whey, flit Milk, Wash, Grains. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 230 The milk..stands forty-eight hours before the flet-milk is run off. 1823 MOOR *Suff. Words*, s.v. *Flet*, Cheese made of this milk [flet-milk] is called Flet-cheese. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, Flet-milk.

Fleet (flīt), *a.*[3] Now chiefly *dial.* and *Agric.* [Perh. repr. OE. **flēat*, corresponding to Du. *vloot* shallow (:—**flauto-*), f. root of FLEET *v.*[1]]

1. Having little depth; shallow.

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 9 Hazard no more To wrack your fortunes on so fleet a shore. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xv. 8 The deeper .. the belly of the lute .. is, the pleasanter is the sound; the fleeter, the more grating .. in our ears. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 120 Plough a very fleet furrow. 1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 407 The milk-trays..should be fleet. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. vi, To pass through the dewy grass, And waters wide and fleet. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 104 Where the water is fleet and weedy.

b. (That is) at no great depth; near the surface; *esp.* quasi-*adv.* in *to plough* or *sow fleet.*

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 160 The root is so .. fleet, that it will scarce furnish the tree with leaves. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 185 Sometimes we find Gold .. as fleet as the roots of shrubs in Peru. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* ii. 80 Those Lands must be ploughed fleet. 1803 SIR J. SINCLAIR in *Annals Agric.* XL. 322 'Fallow deep, but sow fleet.' 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 326 The land is ploughed 'fleet', or about 3½ inches deep. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., To plough fleet is to skim-plough land.

† **2.** Having little depth of soil; 'light, superficially fruitful' (J.). *Obs.*—[1]

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* ii. 80 Marle Cope-ground, which is commonly a cold, stiff, wet Clay.. unless .. where it is very fleet for Pasture.

Hence **Flee·tly** *adv.*, with little depth; shallowly.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 19 Sown upon the surface or drilled fleetly.

Fleet (flīt), *v.*[1] Forms: *Infin.* 1 flēotan, (*3rd pers. pr. t.* flȳt), 3–4 fleoten, (3 *south.* vleoten, wleoten), 3 fleote, 3–6 flet(e(n, 4–7 fleete, *Sc.* fleit, 4– fleet. *Pa. t.* 1 flēat, 3 *Orm.* flæt, 4 fleet, flote, 3–6 flet, *pl.* 1 fluton, 3 fluten, floten; weak forms 4 fletide, 4–6 flette, 6 *Sc.* fletit, fletted, 7 fle(e)ted. *Pa. pple.* 1, 4 floten (see FLOTTEN). [A Com. Teut. originally str. vb.: OE. *flēotan* (*flēat, fluton, floten*) to float, corresp. to OFris. *fliata*, OS. *fliotan* (MDu., Du. *vlieten*) to flow, OHG. *fliozzan* to float, flow (MHG. *vliezen*, mod.Ger. *fliessen* to flow), ON. *flióta* (Sw. *flyta*, Da. *flyde*) to float, flow (not recorded in Goth.):—OTeut. **fleutan* (*flaut, flutum, flotono-*), f. pre-Teut. root **pleud-, ploud-, plud-* (cf. Lettish *pludêt* to float, *pludi* flood, Lith. *plústi* to float away, *plūdīs* float of a fishing-net), an extended form of the OAryan root **pleu-, plu-* (cf. Gr. πλέειν to sail, Skr. *plu, pru* to swim, float, flow, L. *pluĕre* to rain.]

I. To float.

1. *intr.* To rest upon the surface of a liquid; to be buoyed up; opposed to *sink. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 564 Ageot ele uppon wæter oððe on oðrum wætan, se ele flyt bufon. *c* 1205 LAY. 21327 Heore scalen wleoteð, swulc gold-faze sceldes. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1025 Lay þer-on [the Dead Sea] a lump of led & hit on loft fletez. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxi. (1495) 451 An egge fletyth in salte water and synkyth downe in fresshe water. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9 A liquor of oyle fletynge aboue in maner of a skyn. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXVI. iv, The bodies flete amonge our shippes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. cci. 142 A water herbe which fleeteth upon the water. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1652) 127 The Oil doth naturally fleet above. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, The tide comes in and the vessels fleet.

† **b.** *hyperbolically.* To 'swim' in blood, tears; to be 'bathed' in (happiness, etc.). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 261 Heueden, (þat were of ysmyte,) Flete in blode. *a* 1300 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1962 Fleting they were in swich wele As folk that wolde in no wise

Desire more perfit paradise. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 76 Tullius, quhois lippis suete Off rethorike did in to termes flete. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xxxv. 8 That..My pen in rhetoric may fleit. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 204 My friend being dead..Lies in the entry of my tent, and in the tears doth fleet Of his associates.

†c. Of a vessel: To be or get afloat; to sail.

Beowulf (Th.) 3822 Sægenga for, Fleat famiȝheals forþ ofer yðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 32033 Alle þa scipen þa bi þare sæ fluten. *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 525 Now fleetes the talowed kele. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 82 Our Ship did not fleet.

†2. *intr.* To drift or be carried by the current or tide on the surface of the water. *Obs.*

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lviii. 445 Dæt scip..sceal fleotan mid ðy streame. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3187 Moyses it [an gold gad] folwede ðider it flet. *a* 1305 *Life Pilate* 251 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 118 þat bodie flet vp and doun. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 421 þe arc..flote forthe with þe flyt of þe felle wyndez. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 630 The thingis that thar fletand war Thai tuk. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III 89 Part drownit, part to the Roche fleit or swam. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd. Pt. Tamburl.* I. i. Sailors: Shall meet those Christians, fleeting with the tide.

†3. *transf.* Of mists, clouds, spirits, an odour: To float (in air, etc.); to drift. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 46 A fayre reflayr 3et fro hit flot. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 223 Quhow that they [spirits] lay, in to tha flammis fletyng. *a* 1623 W. PEMBLE *Zachary* (1629) 164 Thin Clouds, fleeting under the thicker and heavier. 1744 *J. Claridge's Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 9 Exhalations which while they fleet near the earth are stiled mists.

†4. To swim: said of fish, occas. of other animals and men. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Th.) 1089 No he fram me flodyðum feor fleotan meahte. *c* 1205 LAY. 22010 What letteð þene fisc to uleoten to þan oðere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 387 þe wylde of þe wode on þe water flette. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 44 þe fisshe hath fyn to flete with. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 847 The Irland folk..On craggis clam, and sum in wattir flett. *a* 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 257 By the calme seas come fletyng adders twaine. *a* 1600 *Complaint* vi. in *Ramsay's Evergreen* I. 110 Leander on a stormy Nicht Diet fleitand on the Billous gray.

†5. Of a person: To be afloat (in a vessel); to journey or travel by water; to sail. Also with *in*. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 28960 Forð flet mid vðe, folc vnimete. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 365 þe mariners flet on flode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 365 Yeres and dayes flette this creature Thurghout the see of Grece. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 31 Apon this flood have we flett many day. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 66 Through the Chanell deepe ..he fleets a pace. 1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Aug. (1882) I. 223 They..lay aground a pretty while before they could fleet in. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 319 They might fleet down this river.

†6. To move unsteadily, as a floating object; to shift or sway (*to and fro*, etc.); to fluctuate, waver. Both of material and immaterial things. *Obs.*

In 16–17th c. sometimes adopted to render the like-sounding L. *fluitare*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 28 Wenest þou þat þise mutaciouns of fortune fleten wiþ outen gouernour. 15.. *Ragman Roll* 20 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 70 She changyth euer, and fletyth to and fro. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXV. 15 Those that by fleeting to and fro forge sundry wayes to save themselves. 1597 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 58 Can Euphues conuince me of fleeting, seeing for his sake I break my fidelitie. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. XXVII. (1591) 130 Those..who rowled down huge stones..forced the frame to stagger and fleete. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 6 Shadowlesse when Sol is Zenith, from which point when it fleets either North or South [etc.].

II. To flow (and derived senses).

†7. Of liquid, *esp.* water, a river: To flow. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 18093 Se waterrstræm A33 fleteþþ forþ & erneþþ Towarrd te sæ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1609 The water went vnder houses..And clensit by course all þe clene Cite Of filth and of feum, throughe fletyng by nethe. *c* 1425 *Festivals of the Church* 177 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 261 Till fele teres gan flete. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 2/1 The riuer of the Surie..fleeteth by the citie of Waterford. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 596 Her words were like a streame of honny fleeting. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. v. 10 Waters, which flit and fleete to and fro with wind-catches. *c* 1630 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 Still gliding forth, altho' it fleet full slow.

†b. *transf.* Of a multitude of persons: To 'stream'. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 403 Cumis flowing and fleeting vnto thame troupis of the commoun peple. 1638 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 29 Huge troups from quarters came fleeting.

†8. To overflow, abound. Const. *with*. (Cf. 'flowing with milk and honey'). *Obs.* [So ON. *flióta*: see Fritzner *s.v.*]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 8 Who makeþ þat plenteouse autumpne in fulle ȝeres fletiþ wiþ heuy grapes. *Ibid.* IV. pr. vii. 146 Ne hast [þou] nat comen to fleten wiþ delices. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1093 With fantasyes my wyt dothe flete.

†b. *trans.* To overrun, flood, fill abundantly. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 685 So folk schal falle fro, to flete alle þe worlde.

9. *intr.* †a. To dissolve or waste *away*; to become disintegrated, fall to pieces. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* ix. 7 Judas sawȝ for his oost flette [1388 fleet (L. *defluxit*)] awey. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 211 Yit pulle hem [plommes] rather then thai flete atwynne. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 36 Leather scarcely halfe tanned..within two or three daies wearing (especially if it come in any weat) wil..fleete and run abroad like a dish clout. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The bankes of sand doe fleet and vade away out of the Riuer. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 Leather, thus leisurely tanned .. will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly fleet and rag out.

b. Of immaterial things: To fade or vanish, die out. Also with *away*. *Obs.* or *arch.* (blending with sense 10).

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 192 No stampe, forme, or print, but such as presently fleeteth, and immediately vanisheth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 108 How all the other passions fleet to ayre. 1616 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol., What they write 'gainst me Shall like a figure, drawn in water, fleet. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Feb., Mr. Turbulent's compassion..fleeted away from the diversion of this recital. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 59 The deeds we do, the words we say, Into still air they seem to fleet.

10. To glide away like a stream; to slip away, change position imperceptibly or stealthily; hence in wider sense, to flit, migrate, remove, vanish. Also with *away*. Now only *arch.* of immaterial things, and with mixture of sense 11.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Alle woreld þing ben fleted alse water erninde. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 714 Mony klyf he ouer-clambe in contrayez straunge, Fer floten fro his frendez fremedly he rydez. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXXIX. 19 Lest tho [ryngis] weren loose and fletiden doun. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* IV. (1565) 95 b, The Sycambres had..fleeted out of theyr country. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. iii. (1622) 126 But Rubrius Fabatus..fleeting to the Parthians, and brought backe..by a Centurion, had keepers appointed him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 457 All th' unaccompliſht works of Natures hand,..Dissolvd on earth, fleet hither. *a* 1730 FENTON *Poems* 14 The wand'ring ghosts..Fleet sullen to the shades. *a* 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) II. 48 The cares of boyhood fleet away. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 75 The wealth that the gods give lasts, and fleets not away.

b. Of the soul: To pass away from the body; hence said of a dying man.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. vi, Our souls are fleeting hence. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* IV. v, *Bar.* I am sorry ..To find ye in so weak a state. *Die.* I am fleeting, Sir. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ₱ 5 You teach that souls.. fleeting hence to other regions stray.

c. Of time: To pass rapidly and imperceptibly; to slip *away*. With mixture of the sense of FLEET *a.*

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 11 My pleasant days they fleet and pass. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Lib. Libr.* III. i. 149 Six hundred yeares being fleeted away since. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* 297 The busie Moments..That fleet between the Cradle and the Grave. 1818 COLERIDGE *Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1849) 5 He organizes the hours..the very essence of which is to fleet, and to have been. 1875 FARRAR *Silence & V.* xi. 195 Time may fleet, and youth may fade.

d. *trans.* To pass, while away (time); also, *to fleet it. rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 124 Many yong Gentlemen.. fleet the time carelesly. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 396 Fleeting the quiet hour in observation of his pets. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 151/1 They read the Coinage Bill a third time, and so fleeted it goldenly..till one o'clock a.m.

11. *intr.* To move swiftly; to flit, fly. Also with *away*. Cf. FLEET *a.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1566 So felle flonez þer flete, when þe folk gedered. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* V. i 1885 Whether thro' the upper Air we fleet. 1801 *Lusignan* IV. 218 He fleeted across the plain. 1818 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 76 Yon little cloud..That..fleets away Beyond the very springs of day. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 325 The thought had scarcely fleeted through my brain. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 67 Sheets of sand fleeting along the surface of the Desert.

III. 12. *Naut. trans.* To change the position of, shift (a block, rope, etc.). Also *absol.* [Substituted for the earlier FLIT, owing prob. to association with sense 10 above.]

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Y b, To *fleet* or replace it. in a proper state of action..The man who performs this office..calls out, *fleet jigger!* 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 107 To fleet blocks is to bring them as close together as possible. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fleeting*, the act of changing the situation of a tackle when the blocks are drawn together; also, changing the position of the dead-eyes, when the shrouds are become too long.. *Fleet ho!* the order given at such times. *Ibid., Fleet the messenger*, when about to weigh, to shift the eyes of the messenger past the capstan for the heavy heave. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Fleet the purchase down to the water's edge.

Hence **Flee·ted** *ppl. a.*

1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* vii. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 47 Matilda ..succeeded in recalling to life Verezzi's fleeted faculties.

Fleet (flēt), *v.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **fletyn**, 6–7 **flet**(e, 6, 9 *dial.* **flit**, 6– **fleet**; *pa. pple.* 5 **flet**. [The precise formation is somewhat uncertain; prob. f. OE. *flēt* cream, f. root of *flēotan* FLEET *v.*^{1}; cf. Sw. dial. *flöta*, MDa. *flöde* (mod. *af-flöde*) of equivalent etymology. But as the Du. *vlieten* (= FLEET *v.*^{1}) occurs in this sense, the Eng. vb. may possibly be a use of FLEET *v.*^{1}]

1. *trans.* To take off that which floats upon the surface of a liquid; *esp.* to skim (milk, the cream from milk). Also with *compl.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 166/2 Flet, as mylke or oþer lyke, *despumatus*. *Ibid.* 167/1 Fletyn, or skomyn ale, or pottys, or oþer lycoure that hovythe, *despumo*. 1530 PALSGR. 551/2 Let us go flete this mylke agaynst she come to make her butter. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 146 b, The creame that swims aloft, is fletted off. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 388 The fat which is fleeted or skimmed from the broth wherin dormice and rats be sodden. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 78 Boyl it..ever and anon fleeting it clean. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, You ought to fleet it [milk] by the Heat of warm Water. *a* 1796 VANCOUVER in A. Young *Ess. Agric.* (1813) II 285 The milk of which cows..after standing 24 hours, is fleeted. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss., Fleet* or *Flit*, to skim milk.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 336 It is he..that will fleete all the fat from thy beard. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXCVI. 1221 Wee shall not occupie the trade of marchandice by sea, we shall not flit off the fatte thereof. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. XXVIII. (1660) 60 We Fleet the Mornings for our own design. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 4 Let us fleet the cream of a few of the primest libraries in all ages.

2. '*To Fleate.* To skim fresh water off the sea, as practised at the mouths of the Rhone, the Nile, &c.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

Hence **Flee·ted** *ppl. a.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Laict esburré*, fleeted milke. 1583 — *Campo di Fior* 161 Upon fishe-dayes, fleeted milke. 1611 COTGR., *Escremé*, vncreamed, fleeted, as milk.

Fleet (flēt), *v.*^{3} [? f. FLEET *sb.*^{1} sense 3.] *intr.* ? To fish with a 'fleet'.

1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 78 No Peter-man..shall fleet for Flounders with any Rug-Net in the Night-time.

Fleet, dial. f. of FLIGHT; Sc. var. of FLUTE.

Fleet(e, var. or dial. form of FLET *sb.* and *v.*

Fleetch, obs. form of FLITCH *sb.*

Flee·ten, *a. Obs.* [Altered form of FLOTTEN, assimilated to FLEET *v.*^{2}]

1. (See FLOTTEN.)

2. Of the colour of skimmed milk. In quot. contemptuously of the face.

c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* III. i, You know where you are you fleeten face.

3. quasi-*sb.* The *adj.* used *absol.* Skimmed milk. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Flee·ter.**^{1} *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$ [f. FLEET *v.*^{1} + -ER^{1}.] a. ? A shifty person (cf. FLEET *v.*^{1} 6). b. A fugitive, deserter.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. (1887) 12 His countrey.. pronounceth him to be but a fleeter, who so euer shall offer to force her that waye. 1598 FLORIO, *Profugo*, a fugitiue, a wandrer, a fleeter. 1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 9/1 Peter, Art thou for Christ his Church a fit foundation, That in Faith, from Faith, sans Faith, art a Fleeter?

Fleeter (flī·tər)^{2}. [f. FLEET *sb.*^{1} + -ER^{1}.] One who is engaged in 'fleeting' (see FLEETING *vbl. sb.*^{3}). Also, a boat intended for 'fleeting'.

1888 *Scot. Leader* 11 July 7 The 'fleeters' do not always get free with smashes and cuts; one fleet alone loses 35 men on the average per year. 1893 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 7 These vessels..differ from the ordinary trawlers in respect that while the latter return to port at least once a week, the fleeters remain at sea as long as their coals hold out.

Fleeting (flī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{1} [f. FLEET *v.*^{1} + -ING^{1}.] The action of the vb. in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 588 To furthyr thaim off thar fleting. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. 84 It [walking] is good..for the iaundise, costifnesse, fleeting of the meat in the stomacke. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 229 The fleeting of soules out of one body into another. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 95 b, The proudest confidence maketh our chiefest footing a changeable fleeting. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 127 One of the best known of English witch ordeals is the trial by 'fleeting' or swimming.

Fleeting (flī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{2} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. FLEET *v.*^{2} + -ING^{1}.]

1. The action of skimming a liquid, *esp.* milk.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 Fletynge of lycowre, *spumacio, despumacio*. 1474 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 The maister cooke hath the fleetinge of the leade. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vi. (1668) 145 The fleeting or gathering of your Cream from the Milk.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* Skimmings, curds (see quots.).

1611 COTGR., *Sarrason, fleetings*, or hastie curds scumd from the whey of a new-milke cheese, then thickened [etc.]. 1845 H. WHITE in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. I. 121 The last skimmings are termed fleetings, and are generally reserved for the use of the servants. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 329 When butter-milk is added to boiling whey..a soft curd is thrown down. This mixture is called fleetings in Wales.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **fleeting-dish**, a dish used for skimming cream from milk; **fleeting-milk**, skim-milk; in quot. *fig.*

1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 181 Taking off the cream with a *fleeting dish. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 75 This is..skimmed with a common fleeting-dish. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 19 It was the *flitting milk of a poor Vicarage, the parsonage tithes being scumm'd from it.

Fleeting (flī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*^{3} [f. FLEET *sb.*^{1} + -ING^{1}.] A particular kind of trawling (see quot.)

1884 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5/2 The new 'fleeting' system, by which fishing boats are now kept at sea for a considerable time while fast steamers ply between them and the shore, carrying the fish as they are caught.

†**Flee·ting,** *vbl. sb.*^{4} *Obs.* [f. FLEET *sb.*^{2}], Confinement in the Fleet Prison.

1589 SIR T. SMITH *Comm. Engl.* III. iv, 121 After they had..bin well disciplined as well by wordes, as by fleeting a while. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 183 And that was all the Fleeting, that euer I felt.

Fleeting (flī·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FLEET *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That fleets, in senses of the vb.

†**1.** Floating; of a fish: Swimming. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1447 (Gr.) Se feond gespearn fleotende hreaw. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 491 Þe fletinge fihs þat in þe fom lepen. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxi. 106 Amongst the fleeting herbes there is also a certayne herbe which some call Water Lyverworte.

†**2.** That moves constantly, shifting, unstable, wandering; hence of a person or his attributes: Changeable, fickle, inconstant, vacillating. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Mid te fleotinde word, to fleoteð þe heorte. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. iii. (Camb. MS.) 6 Fleetynge Errour. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. iii. 4 The fletyng ayer geuyth place to the flyght of byrdes. 1553 J. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 Preachers, must now and then plaie the fooles in the pulpit, to serve the tickle eares of their fletyng audience. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 15 If I finde thee firme, Lamilia will bee faithfull: if fleeting, she must .. be infortunate. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 240 The fleeting Moone No Planet is of mine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ii. 17 Of such a variable and fleeting conscience what hold can be tak'n? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 424 Their wonder, that so firm a fabrick should stand on so fleeting a foundation.

†**3.** Flowing; fluid. *Fleeting sacrifices*: drink offerings. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Wat is folc bute fletende water. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 29 Cuppis .. in whiche fletynge sacrifices schulen be offrid. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VI. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Drynke is a fletynge substaunce nedful to þe fedynge of a beste. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Take ryse and fletande fignade. 1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphes*, &c. (1870) 175 So stands the foole by fleeting floud. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 594 The slipp'ry God will..In fleeting Streams attempt to slide away.

4. Passing swiftly by. Chiefly of life or time.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcvii, Thee, the pleasure of the fleeting yeare. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius' Sat.* i. Wks. 1730 I. 53 Thy fleeting years of youth will soon be gone. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 193 'Tis pain to part For e'en one fleeting night. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 169 The fleeting generations of man.

5. Passing or gliding swiftly away.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 722 She said, and from his Eyes the fleeting Fair Retir'd like subtle Smoke dissolv'd in Air. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *On the Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 Scarcely my breast my fleeting soul retains. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italinn* xvii. (1824) 619 He followed their fleeting figures. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* 3 To catch the fleeting soul of the triumphant martyr.

6. Existing for a brief period; not permanent or enduring; transitory, passing, fading.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 73 Beholde this fletyng world how al things fade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 741 O fleeting joyes Of Paradise. 1771 GRAY *Let.* 24 May, Poems (1775) 395, I have indeed a short one [journal]..that serves to recal and fix the fleeting images of these things. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 30 Pleasure the most fleeting of all things.

Hence **Flee·tingly** *adv.*, **Flee·tingness.**

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 156 The perpetual mutability and fleetingness of those immediate objects of sight. 1842 MANNING *Serm. Faithf. Departed* (1848) I. 309 Poets were wont to bewail the fleetingness of life. 1883 M. K. MACMILLAN *Let.* 23 Oct., I have read, fleetingly, a very considerable section of his prose writings.

Fleetly (flī·tli), *adv.* [f. FLEET *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] Swiftly, quickly; also *comb.*, as *fleetly-mounted.*

1598 FLORIO, *Snellamente*, swiftlie, nimblie, fleetlie. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, As fleetly as a roe. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* vii. 40 Full fleetly sped the morning hours. 1876–7 J. GRANT *Hist. India* I. xxiii. 122/1 Lightly-armed and fleetly-mounted horsemen.

Fleetness (flī·tnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fleet.

1. Swiftness.

1625 QUARLES *Sion's Sonn.* vii. 7 Behold the fleetnesse of his nimble feet. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* v. 1002 Fame .. In Fleetness far outstrips the vig'rous Horse. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. 321 The fleetness of foot, with which..he outran the chariot of Ahab.

2. Transitoriness.

1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Fleetness*, fleeting Quality. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxiv. (1874) 95 All their notes ..Are of our fleetness sighing, And singing of our dying.

Fleety (flī·ti), *a. rare.* [f. FLEET *a.*[1] + -Y [1].] = FLEET *a.*[1] 1.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 572 The rustle of thy fleety foot Upon my ear doth fall.

Fleg (fleg), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [f. FLEG *v.*[1]] A fright, scare. Cf. FLEY *sb.*

1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 9 Or has some Bogle-bo.. gi'en ye a fleg. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii, 'I got a fleg, and was ready to jump out o' my skin.'

Fleg (fleg), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *fling.*] A random blow or kick, a stroke.

1722 HAMILTON *Wallace* III. i. (1822) 45 He..Syn at the loon a fearfull Fleg let flee, That from his Rumple shear'd away his Thigh. 1785 BURNS *Epist. to J. Lapraik* 21 Apr. ix, She's [Fortune's] gien me mony a jirt, an' fleg.

Fleg (fleg), *v.*[1] *Sc.* [The normal Sc. form of OE. *flecgan* to put to flight, of which one example is known, if the reading of the MS. be correct. If not an error for *flēgan* (see FLEY *v.*), it may perh. be a variant of that word, with abnormal doubled palatal and shortening of the vowel, as in *reccan* to reck, var. of *rēcan* (:—*rōkjan*).]

trans. To frighten, scare.

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Shep.* IV. i, We'll fleg him sae, he'll mint nae mair to gang A conjuring to do a lassie wrang. 1889 BARRIE *Wind. Thrums* XV. 141 'That was strong language', said Hendry, 'but he would be wantin' to fleg her?'

Fleg (fleg), *v.*[2] *Sc.* [? var. of FLAG *v.*, FLECK *v.*[2]] *intr.* To flee, run off; to fly away. Also with *off.*

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 25 [The lambs] round a tammock wheel, an', fleggin, toss The moudy-hillan to the air in stoor. *Ibid.* 76 Nelly..aff wi' Gib the Mason Flegg'd fast, that day. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 170 'The solan..flegged aff about the roundness of the craig.'

Flegge, var. of FLEDGE *a. Obs.*

Fleg(h, obs. pa. t. of FLEE *v.*; Sc. var. of FLEA.

Flegm, var. of FLEAM.

Flegm, Flegm-: see PHLEGM, PHLEGM-.

Fleiche, -sche, -tsche, var. ff. of FLEECH *v.*

Fleicht, obs. f. of FLITE.

Fleid, obs. pa. t. of FLAY.

Fleigh, dial. f. of FLAKE, FLEA.

Fleighter, var. of FLICHTER *v. Sc.*

Fleih, obs. pa. t. of FLEE.

Fleil(e, -yle, obs. ff. of FLAIL.

Fleine, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Fleingall. [Prob. a spurious word, arising from a misprint in Topsell for *steingall*, the Ger. name of this bird; see STANIEL, STONEGALL.] An alleged name of the kestrel.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* 89 Those kind of Hawkes which are called Kaistrells or Fleingalls. 1611 COTGR., *Crecerelle*, a Kestrell, Fleingall. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 140 *Fleingall*, i. e. Fly in gale.

Fleir(e, obs. form of FLEER.

†**Fleke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. *fleke*, FLAKE *sb.*[1] hurdle.] *trans.* ? To cover with hurdles.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 241 Botes he toke .. þe sides togidere knytte .. þei fleked þam ouerthuert .. Ouer þe water..was so ordeynd a brigge.

Fleke, obs. form of FLAKE.

Flek(k)er, -ir, obs. ff. of FLICKER.

Flem(e, obs. var. of FLEAM.

†**Fleme,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 flīema, flēma, flýma. 2–4 fleme, 3 flæme. [OE. *flīema* (:—earlier **flēamja*), f. *flēam*: see next.] A fugitive, exile, outlaw.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1020 (Gr.) Þu flema scealt widlast wrecan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iv. 12 Þu..bist flyma ȝeond ealle eorþan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 We wunieð here alse fleme. *c* 1205 LAY. 5952 Alle þe flæmen þe iflowe buð of Rome. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 101 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 37 He drof him out of Engelond: and let him grede fleme.

†**Fleme,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 flēam, 3 flem, (vlem), fleom, (flæm, fleam), 3–4 fleme. [OE. *flēam* str. masc.:—OTeut. type **flauhmo-*, f. *flauh-* ablaut-var. of *pleuh-* to FLEE.] Flight; exile.

Beowulf 2889 (Gr.) Syððan æðelingas .. ȝefricgean fleam eowerne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 We ben here alle on fleme. *c* 1205 LAY. 6407 He turnede to fleme. *Ibid.* 24070 Ofte he ulem makede. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4341 So they hadde take fleme.

†**Fleme,** *v. Obs.* From 16th c. chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 flīeman, flēman, flýman, 3 flæmen, fleman, -en, fleomen, *Orm.* flemmenn, *south.* vlemen, 4–5 flem, 4–7 fleeme, fleme, (4 flemme, flemon, 7 fleame). [OE. *flīeman* (:—earlier **flēamjan*), f. *flēam*: see prec. Cf. ON. *flæma.*]

1. *trans.* To cause to flee, put to flight; to drive away, drive out, chase; hence, to banish, exile; *rarely*, to reject (a proposal). Also, *to fleme away, out, to flight.* **a.** simply.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2115 (Gr.) Ac hie god flymde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8242 Augustuss .. þatt flemmde himm ut. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29022 (Cott.) Fasting flemes flexsli sakes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 328 Þo þat fled, þei flemed als þe kynges felons. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12377 And I .. Thus am flemyt to flight thurgh his false caste. *c* 1425 *Festivals of Ch.* 183 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 216 He will not flyte, But flemon all þi foos away. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2673 He were a fole .. So feyr forwardys for to fleme. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xiv. 215/1 God sayd to Caym .. Thou shalt be wanderynge & flemed upon erth. 1553 KENNEDY *Comp. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 152 Geve the Kirk had the auld ancient libertie, than sulde all heresies be flemit. 1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 171 They .. flemit them full sair. 16.. *Merline* 1624 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 472 The heyres that thou didst fleame With wrong out of the realme. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, 'He help'd Miss Rose when she was flemit with the Laird of Killancureit's new English bull.'

b. Const. *from, of* (=*out of*), *out of*; rarely with ellipsis of prep.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þis laȝe [circumcisio] flemeð þe fule gost ut of þe child. *c* 1205 LAY. 23447 Þat he þa æðe mihte wið Arðure uihte and ulemen of londe. 1352 MINOT *Halidon-Hyll* vi, The land that thai war flemid fra. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2788 Lawe is nye flemede out of this contree. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cccxiii. 229 Algarus was accused by malyce, and flemyd the lande. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 47 Banist and flemyt of my native land. 16.. *Merline* 426 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 435 Many another doughtye Man that hee had fleemed out of the Land.

2. *intr.* To flee, run away. *rare*—[1].

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 3348 He is the furste with sweord that remith; Thou art the furste with hors that flemeth.

Hence **Flemed** *ppl. a.*; **Fle·ming** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fle·mer,** one who puts to flight.

c 1205 LAY. 7733 Alle eowre flemede men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18626 (Gött.) Lang might adam thinc þe space Of fleming fra þat lauerd face. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 884 Dulcarnon clepid is 'flemyng of wrecchis'. *c* 1386 — *Man of Lawe's T.* 362 Flemer of feendes. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 483 Went forþ A-pilgrimage And þe flemed visyted. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. vi. 284/1 He called them theues & outlawes & flemyd men. 15.. *Ragman Roll* 169 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 76 Constant in vertu, flemer of malyce.

Fle·mensfirth. [One of the many corrupt forms (see quots.) of OE. *flymena fyrmð*, lit. 'entertainment of fugitives'.]

1. A term of OE. law, prob. meaning the offence of entertaining a banished person, and hence the king's right of exacting a penalty for this offence. The word was prob. not understood after the OE. period, but was preserved in formal enumerations of the rights pertaining to the king. The explanations in the quots. are the conjectures of legal antiquaries. A synonymous term *flýman feorm* (see FARM *sb.*[1]) occurs in OE. laws, and is cited in various corrupt forms in law-books.

c 1020 *Secular Laws Cnut* c. 12 (Thorpe 1840) 164 Ðis syndon þa ȝerihta þe se cyning ah ofer eall men on Wessexan, þæt is .. flymena-fyrmðe. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Fremenfremthe, *chatel de futif.* 1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Flemenes-firinth*, But more truly Flymena frymthe .. signifies the relieving of a Fugitive. This word is variously written in old Charters, as Flemeneferd, Flemenefrit, Flemenefremith, Flemanisflit, Flemenewurd, Fremenefenda, and Flemenesfricthe. *Ibid.*, *Flemenesfreme* and *Flemenesfrenthe* are said to be the Chattels of Fugitives.

¶ **2.** Misused for: An asylum for outlaws.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxiv, To make your towers a flemen's-firth.

Flemengo, obs. form of FLAMINGO.

Fleming (fle·miŋ) [1]. Also 5–6 **flem(m)yng(e,** 6–7 **flemming(e,** 7 **flemin(e.** [a MDu. *Vlâming* (cf. ON. *Flæmingr*, OHG. *Flaming*, med.L. *Flamingus*, Sp. *Flamenco*, Pg. *Flamengo*, Pr. *Flamenc*, Fr. *Flamand*), f. *Flām-* (whence *Flanders*) + suffix -ING [3].]

1. A native or inhabitant of Flanders.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 105 Where Flemynges began on me for to cry, 'Master, what will you copen or by?' 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 8 The more paynes you take.. the nearer you resemble the trade of the Flemming. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 30 Charles the Emperor..being a Flemin born. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) 645 The Flemings, invited over..by Edward III., gave the first great impulse to the woollen manufacture.

†**2.** A Flemish vessel. *Obs.*

1595 DRAKE *Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 7 We met with a small flemminge bounde for the streights.

3. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.* passing into *adj.*

1561 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 70 A paire of Flemynge knyves. 1588 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edin.* 8 May, The twa Flemyng wobsters dwelland within this burgh. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* 3 Some Flemine Christians.

†**Fle·ming** [2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 8 **flemming.** [Strictly only a use of prec., the continental names of the flamingo (Sp. *flamenco*, Fr. *flamant*) being popularly confused with the homophones = FLEMING [1], and hence rendered by the same word. (In quot. 1591 prob. FLEMING [1] was intended.)] = FLAMINGO.

[1530 PALSGR., Flemmyng, *flammant.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Flamenco*, a fleming, a kinde of birde like a shoueler.] 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lix. (1737) 244 Flemmings, Cignets.

Fle·ming [3]. *dial.* In 7 **flemminge.** A local name of the soft clam (*Mya arenaria*).

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 126 Cockles, ffleminges, welkes. [Still in local use. (Editor's note).]

†**Fleming-lauche.** *Obs. Sc.* [f. FLEMING [1] + *lauche*, Sc. form of LAW.] An old Scotch law which allowed the Flemings who settled in Scotland the practice of their own usages.

1629 in W. Robertson *Index Rec. Charters* (1798) 61 Carta to John Marr .. una cum Lege Flemynga dicitur Fleming Lauche. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. 735 The Flemings .. behaved so quietly, as to be allowed the practice of their own usages, by the name of Fleminglauche, in the nature of a special custom.

Flemish (fle·miʃ), *a.* Also 5 **Flemis,** 5–6 **Flemys,** 6–8 **Flemmish**(e. [ad. MDu. *Vlaemisch*, (Du. *Vlaamsch*): see FLEMING [1] and -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to Flanders or its inhabitants. For *Flemish ell, rider*: see the sbs.

1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 79 Item, fyftene Flemis ridaris. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 A piece of flemmishe mony called an Englyshe. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iii. (1668) 33 The best Stallion to beget horses for the Coach is the Flemish. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 The best sort of these are brought from Holland .. and are called Flemmish Pan-Tiles. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 385 Alexander duke of Parma, who signalized himself in the Flemish wars. 1865 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* vii. 99 The old Flemish laces are of great beauty.

b. *absol.* The Flemish language.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Flemish*, or the Flemish tongue, is that which we otherwise call Low-Dutch. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 85 Flemish or South Dutch.

2. Resembling a Fleming in habits and behaviour.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 23 This Flemish drunkard.

3. *Comb.*, **Flemish account,** an unsatisfactory account, one showing a deficit; **Flemish bond** (see BOND *sb.*[1] 13); **Flemish brick** (see quot.

1842); **Flemish coil** (see COIL *sb.*[3] 1); hence **Flemish-coil** *v.*, to lay up (a rope) in a Flemish coil; **Flemish eye**, *Naut.* (see quot. 1867); **Flemish fake**, *Naut.* (see quot.); **Flemish horse**, *Naut.* a foot-rope at the yard-arms of topsail yards; **Flemish point, stitch** (see quots.).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Flemish account*, a losing or bad account. 1790 HERBERT *Typogr. Antiq.* III. 1773, I am very much afraid my kind friend received but a Flemish account of his Caxtons. 1774 in *Archæol.* (1777) IV. 106 The *Flemish bond .. is the strongest as well as the oldest regular bond used in building. 1890 RIMMER *Summer Rambles Manch.* 35 Red 'Dutch' bricks in 'Flemish bond'. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Flemish Bricks.* 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Flemish Bricks*, a species of brick used for paving .. they were originally imported from Flanders, are of a yellowish colour and harder than common brick. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 This is called a *Flemish coil. 1878 W. C. RUSSELL *Wreck Grosvenor* ii. (1889) 11 Ordinary seamen, whom he had set to work to *flemish-coil the ropes along the deck. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 134 The knots, *Flemish eyes, splices. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flemish eye*, a kind of eye-splice in which the ends are scraped down, tapered, passed oppositely, marled, and served over with spun yarn. *Ibid.*, **Flemish Fake*, a method of coiling a rope that runs freely when let go .. Each bend is slipped under the last, and the whole rendered flat and solid to walk on. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 **Flemish-horse.* 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Flemish Point*, a Guipure Lace, also known as Point de Brabant. *Ibid.*, **Flemish Stitch*, one of the Fillings in Honiton Lace.

Flemish (fle·miʃ), *v.*[1] *Naut.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To coil or lay up (a rope) in a Flemish coil (see prec. 3). Also *to flemish down.*

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, The ropes [had been] flemished down on deck. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flemishing*, a forcing or scoring of the planks.

Flemish (fle·miʃ), *v.*[2] *intr.* Of a hound: To make a quivering movement with the tail and body, while searching for the trail; to feather.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xviii, 'I thought they beauties starns weren't flemishing for nowt.' *Ibid.*, The hounds have overrun the scent, and are back again, flemishing about the plashed fence on the river brink.

Flemy, Flench, obs. ff. PHLEGMY, FLINCH.

Flench, flinch, flense (flenʃ, flinʃ, flens), *v.* Also **flence, flinse.** [a. Da. *flense* of same meaning; the word with wider application is found in Norw. as *flinsa*, *flunsa* to flay, tear off.]

1. *trans.* To cut up and slice the fat from (a whale or flayed seal); to slice (the blubber) from the bones of the whale.

1814 SCOTT *To Dk. Buccleugh* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The Islesmen of Sanda were .. flinching .. the blubber to boil. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 292 Before a whale can be flensed, as the operation of taking off the fat and whale-bone is called. 1823 MANBY *Voy. Greenl.* 65 For the purpose of 'flinsing' or stripping it of its blubber. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flense.*

2. To flay or skin (a seal); to strip off (the skin of a seal).

1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* ii. 33 The marvellous rapidity .. with which our men would skin, or as it is termed, 'flinch' the beast [seal]. 1875 Capt. GRAY in Buckland *Log-bk.* 312 The [seal] skins are then flenched. 1881 LESLIE tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* iii. 114 The hunter lies to at an ice-floe to flense upon it a seal that has been shot.

Hence **Fle·nching, Fle·nsing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Fle·ncher, Fle·nser,** one who flenches or flenses whales.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 11 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The crew .. with their long flinching knives with which they cut up the whales. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 299 The flensers commence with the belly and under jaw. *Ibid.* II. 301 During the progress of the flensing. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* iv. 50 The cutting up or 'flinching' of the fish.

Fle·nch-gut, fle·ns-gut. [f. prec. vb. + GUT.] The place on board, usually the hold, where the blubber of a whale, cut up in long slices, is stored before barrelling; also applied to the blubber itself.

1808 JAMIESON, *Flench-gut*, the blubber of a whale laid out in long slices, before being put into casks. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 304 When the flens-gut is filled with blubber. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Flenders, obs. form of FLINDERS.

Flene, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Fleng(e, Flent, obs. ff. FLING, FLINT.

Fleobotomie, obs. form of PHLEBOTOMY.

Fleoure, -owre, obs. Sc. ff. FLAVOUR.

†Flerd. *Obs.* Forms: 1 fleard, 3 flærd, flerd. [OE. *fleard*, app. cognate with the synonymous ON. *flérð* str. fem., though the vowels do not regularly correspond.] Deceit, fraud, mockery.

c 1000 *Law Northumb. Priests* liv. (Thorpe 1840) 420 Gif frið-geard si on hwæs lande abuton stan oþþe treow, oþþe wille, oþþe swilces ænige fleard. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7334 Crist forrwerrpeþþ falls & flærd. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 452 So was herodes fox and flerd.

Flere, flerye, obs. ff. FLEER.

†Flerk, *v. Obs.* Also 8 flirk. [Onomatopœic; cf. *flick, flirt, jerk.*] *intr.* To make a jerking movement. Hence **Flerk** *sb.*, a jerk. **Fle·rking** *ppl. a.*, jerking, twitching.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Tropheis* 348 With sudden flerk the fatale hemp lets goe The humming Flint. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 134 With sudden flerk the hempe I'le nowe let goe. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4768/4 Stolen..Cart Mare..Saddle Backed, and a flirking Tail.

Flerry (fle·ri), *v. trans.* To split (slate). Also *intr.* for *refl.* of the slate itself. Hence **Fle·rrying** *vbl. sb.*

1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 13 The better the quality of the slate, the easier will it flerry, and also cleave. *Ibid.*, This peculiar operation is called 'flerrying'.

Flert, obs. form of FLIRT.

Flesh (fleʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 flǽsc, flǽc, (2 flec, flesce), 3 flæsce, flæs(h, flexs(s, fless(e, 4 *south.* vlesse, 3–4 fles, flei(e)s, fle(y)hs, 4–5 fleisch, 3–5 fle(e)che, flesch(e, 3 *south.* vlesche, (3 flashe, fleschs, 4 fleschsch), 3–6 flessh(e, (4 fleisshe), 4–6 fleshe, (6 fleash, flehsse, fleszhe, 9 *dial.* flash), 4– flesh. [Com. WGer. and Scandinavian: OE. *flǽsc* str. neut. corresponds to OFris. *flâsk*, OS. *flêsk* (Du. *vleesch*), OHG. *fleisc* (MHG. *vleisch*, mod.Ger. *fleisch*), of the same meaning, ON. *flesk* with shortened vowel (Sw. *fläsk*, Da. *flesk*), swine's flesh, pork, bacon:—OTeut. **flaiskoz-*, *-iz-* (or possibly *-l-*).

No satisfactory cognates have been discovered either in Teut. or in the related langs. Some have supposed that the specific Scandinavian sense, which exists in some Eng. dialects where ON. influence is out of the question (see, e.g., the *West Cornwall Glossary*), is the original meaning of the word, and that the occasional OE. form *flǽc* represents the primary word elsewhere replaced by a derivative with suffix *-sk-*. On this hypothesis the word might be related to OE. *flicce*, FLITCH. But general analogy rather indicates the priority of the wider sense found in Eng. and German; and it is most likely that the OE. *flǽc* is an inaccurate spelling, or at most a dialectal phonetic alteration, of the ordinary *flǽsc*. The shortening of the OE. long vowel before *s* followed by another cons. is normal.]

I. As a material substance.

1. The soft substance, *esp.* the muscular parts, of an animal body; that which covers the framework of bones and is enclosed by the skin. *Raw flesh*: that exposed by removal or fissure of the skin.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 23 Dis ys nu ban of minum banum & flæsc of minum flæsce. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2089 Fugeles sulen ði fleis to-teren. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* v. i. (1495) 100 The heed hath lytill flessh and lytyll fatnesse. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 218 If he be strong & ful of fleisch. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 54, I am sure if he forfaite, thou wilt not take his flesh. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 10 If..there be quicke raw flesh. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 164 His..sins, that stick as close to him as the flesh sticks to the bones. 1750 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 13 May, One [wound] just above my knee .. New flesh must grow there. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 22 It..eats into my sinews, and dissolves My flesh to a pollution.

b. Often in connexion with or contrast to *bone*, *fell*, or *skin.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 39 Gast næfþ flæsc & ban. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 136 His fel he ðer leteð; his fles forð crepeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+449 (Cott.) Spirit has nauther flesch ne bone. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* ix. 11 The flesh forsothe, and the skynne of it [calf] .. he brent. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 79 With skyn and fleschsches thou clothedest me. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Whs.* (1587) 36 To search between the fel and the flesh for fardings. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxvii. 8 The sinews and the flesh came vp vpon them [bones], and the skin couered them aboue.

c. *Flesh and fell*: the whole substance of the body; hence as quasi-*advb.* phrase: entirely. (*To raise* or *rise*) *in flesh and fell*, rarely *in flesh and bone*: in bodily form. Cf. Fr. *en chair et en os.* (*Fair*) *of flesh and fell*: in form and complexion. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxix. 14 Þæs cealfes flæsc and fell.. þu bærnst. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 287 He was .. vayr of fless & felle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26564 (Cott.) To rise in flexss and ban. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 223 Vp he rose in flesshe & felle þo thryd day. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 29 Crystyabelle, A feyre thynge of flesche and felle. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 24 The good yeares shall deuoure them, flesh and fell. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 300 Men burned Taurello's entire household, flesh and fell.

d. *Proud flesh*: the overgrowth of the granulations which spring upon a wound. Also *fig.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxviii. 746 The same [oakgalls] doth .. consume away superfluous and prowde fleshe. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 28 The anger of her eye, Had wrought some proud-flesh by it. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 2) 171 This Sublimate .. eats proud flesh and cleanses old Ulcers. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 302 The sprouting forth of a rapidly-growing tissue commonly known as proud-flesh.

e. phr. *To make one's flesh creep*, etc.

1727, 1840 [see CREEP *v.* 6]. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, A .. dream .. That gars my flesh a' creep yet with the fright. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 252 A cold—a creeping of the flesh—like that.

f. In, or with reference to, the Biblical phrase a heart of flesh', i.e. a heart capable of feeling, opposed to 'a heart of stone'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvi. 26, I shal take awey a stonen herte .. and I shal ȝeue to ȝou an herte of fleshe. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 8 There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxix, Are your hearts of flesh or stone?

g. In euphemistic phrases with reference to sexual intercourse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28475 (Cott.) Wit womman knaun and vnkend, I haue my fles wit þam blend. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 285 She wold not exchange flesh with one that lou'd her. 1620 *Ballad 'As I was ridinge'* 18 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* (1867) App. 29.

h. *To go after* or *follow strange flesh*: a Biblical expression referring to unnatural crime.

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* 7 Sodom and Gomor .. goyng aftir other flesch. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, Folowed straunge flesshe [similarly in the later versions].

2. *transf.* The soft pulpy substance of fruit, or a plant; that part which is enclosed by the rind, and encloses the core or kernel, *esp.* when eatable. So Gr. *σάρξ*, L. *caro*, Fr. *chair.*

1573 BARET *Alv.* F 649 *Fleash*, the substance vnder the pille or rinde of herbs, &c. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 b, Reedes for the most parte haue no fleshe at all. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 57 The seeds are black, the flesh or pulpe exceeding juicy. 1779 MRS. BOSCAWEN in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 489 The seeds are found in several parts of the flesh. 1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 174 (Agaric) Flesh thick, solid and firm. 1895 *Seed Catal.* (Potato) Flesh white, fine and floury.

3. Put for: Quantity or excess of flesh; hence, plumpness, good condition, embonpoint, *esp.* in phrases, *to get*, (†*get oneself in*), *lose flesh*; also (*To be*) *in flesh*: in good condition, corpulent. Cf. Fr. *être en chair.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 234 A beautefull Prince, beginninge a littel to growe in flesh. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 84 Buy food, and get thy selfe in flesh. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 103 Hee is a slave to envie, and loseth flesh with fretting. 1677 HOLYOKE *Lat. Dict.*, To get flesh, *pinguesco.* 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 26 If he be low of Flesh..add a third part of clean old Beans. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4350/4 A bay Gelding, well in Flesh. 1757 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 527, I .. have not yet quite recovered my strength, flesh, or spirits. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxi, The widow, being a little in flesh, as warmly protested against walking. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 452 Oxen that were in flesh and well fed. 1885 E. GARRETT *At Any Cost* ii. 27 Its [a face's] once noble outlines were blurred by too much flesh.

4. The muscular tissue, or the tissues generally, of animals, regarded as an article of food. Exc. when otherwise defined by the context, always understood as excluding *fish* (see FISH *sb.*[1]), and in recent use primarily suggesting 'butchers' meat', not poultry, etc. (cf. 'fish, flesh, and fowl'). Somewhat *arch.*, the current word being *meat* (it survives however in some northern dialects).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 2135 *Viscera tosta*, ȝebreded flæsc. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Þa wæs corn dære & flec. *c* 1205 LAY. 19693 Neoþer flæs na no fisc no nanes cunnes drænc. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 12/374 To rosti ase men doth fersch flesch. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266 Sche schal drinke no wijn ne ete no fleisch. 1472 *Presentments Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 23 We desyer a remedy of our buschers for sellynge of thar flech. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 11 No maner of person shall eate any Fleshe on the same [Fishe] daye. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) II. 273 The puffin that is halfe fish, halfe flesh. 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 341 Not eat a bit of flesh from Shrove Tuesday till Easter Day. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 70 The stomach (.. a tomb of boil'd and roast, and flesh and fish). 1772 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 Oct., Flesh is likewise very dear. 1802 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monachism* (1843) 70 Neither do they eat of fat or flesh.

b. With the name of the animal or other defining word attached; also † in *pl.* to signify what is derived from various animals.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 13 Ah ic eotu flesc ferra. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1013 Bred, kalues fleis, and flures bred. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Þe comon of þe oste bouht þam hors flesch, Or mules or assis roste. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j b, Thees sayd fleshes bene goode to mewe an hawke. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* E ij b, Goottis fleshe..oxe fleshe..be melancolye fleshes. 1685 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 341, I am careful wt I eat, not Fishes & Fleshes. 1865 BARING GOULD *Were-wolves* xv. 264 When a wolf has once tasted human flesh, he desires to taste it again.

†c. phr. *Neither flesh nor fish*: neither one thing nor the other. Cf. FISH *sb.* 4 c. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 117 Wone that is nether flesshe nor fisshe, At all tymes a commen lyer. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* I. xciii. 22 Men of no Zeal, neither Flesh nor Fish.

d. *Strange flesh*: unusual or loathsome food. *rare.*

Perh. an echo of the Biblical use *Jude* 7, though the meaning is different (see 1 h).

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 67 On the Alpes, It is reported thou did'st eate strange flesh. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 48 Beatrice .. whom her father .. pens up naked in damp cells..and starves her there, Till she will eat strange flesh.

†e. *collect.* Cattle intended for food. *Obs.*

16.. *Robin Hood & Butcher* 16 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 20 A proud butcher Came driving flesh by the way. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xvi. 199 That no butcher should kill flesh, upon pain of a great fine.

†f. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1569 in J. Mackenzie *Gen. Grievances Orkney & Shetland* 17 Item, the Comptare charges him with the third of the flesh of the Bishoprick of Orknay. 1859 *Oppress. 16th C. in Orkney & Zetland* Gloss., *Flesh*, Rent paid in Cattle, generally estimated by Weight, 15 Meils = an ox, 10 Meils = a cow, 4 Meils = a sheep.

5. The visible surface of the body, with reference to its colour or appearance. Cf. FLESH-COLOUR.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 17 *Sooth.* You shall be yet farre fairer then you are. *Char.* He meanes in flesh. 1657 *Lust's Dominion* I. ii. 9 Although my flesh be tawny, in my veines, Runs blood as red, as royal, as the best..in Spain.

b. *ellipt.* for *flesh-colour.*

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 157 Air coloured, scarcely carnate, or a flesh. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 341/1 The names of the best varieties..are..Perfection, flesh.

6. Short for *flesh-side* (of a skin); see 13.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 378 It [the leather] is then .. slicked upon the flesh with a broad smooth lump of glass. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 443 The skin is 'split'..into two portions. That known as the 'grain'.. The other portion, the 'flesh'. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 534/2 Oil them [skins], flesh and grain.

II. Extended and figurative uses (chiefly of Biblical origin).

7. *One's* (*own*) *flesh*: one's near kindred or descendants. Now *rare* exc. in FLESH AND BLOOD. Also, *one flesh*: said (after *Gen.* ii. 24, 1 *Cor.* vi. 16) of husband and wife to express the closeness of the relation created by marriage.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxvii. 27 He ys ure broþor & ure flæsc. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 196 Mi leve moder wes Boren and shaped of thi fleyhs. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 7 Thi flesh thou shalt not despise. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 71 Your grace, lackyng twoo suche portions of your owne fleshe [your two sons]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 50 Owre brootherne, owre flesshe, & owre bones. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. i, Marriage makes man and wife one flesh. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. iii. 104 What, if we..were his own flesh, His children and his wife?

8. That which has corporeal life. *All flesh*, † *each flesh* (*omnis caro*, Vulg. = Hebraistic Gr. *πᾶσα σάρξ*): all animals; in narrower sense, all mankind. So † *No flesh*: nobody on earth. † *A piece of flesh*: a human being, sample of humanity.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxxv[i]. 26 He eac afeded flæcsea æghwylc. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 6 Ælc flæsc ȝesihð godes hæle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 591 Đo was ilc fleis on wer[l]de slaȝen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliv. 21 Blisse sal alle flesche with-al Unto hali name es hisse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 400 But ȝif þes daies shulen be abreggid þer shulde not be saved ech fleish. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii, Þou art flesshe and non aungell. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xvii. 5 Cursed be the man .. that taketh flesh for his arme. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 85 As pretty a peece of flesh as any in Messina. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 11 The gods, whose dwelling is not with flesh. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 124 What flesh, what person could be saued? *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. ii. xli. (1642) 367 Julius Cesar, one of the most ..valiant pieces of flesh that ever was. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Feb., He had a great secret to tell me, such as no flesh knew but himself. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 195 All flesh died. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 297 He..visits worlds which flesh cannot enter.

9. The physical or material frame of man; the body. *Obs.* exc. in Biblical allusions. † *To be free of one's flesh*: to expose oneself boldly in battle.

In the 16th c. versions of the Apostles' Creed the earlier expression 'the resurrection of the *flesh*' (= *resurrectio carnis*) was changed to 'the resurrection of the *body*'

Beowulf 4840 No þon lange wæs feorh æþelinges flæsce bewunden. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif .. to þe flesce scrud and clað. 12.. *Creed* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 282 Hie hleve in .. arysnesse of flesse & eche lif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22785 (Gött.) Þat ilke flesh þat we haue nu, þan sal we haue. *c* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 78 In my fleysch y schal se god my saueour. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 250 He deffended vygourously his flesshe. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) E viij, The grete colde penetrethe youre delicat fleshes. 1607 MARSTON *What you will* v, A true magnanimous spirit should .. with his own flesh dead his flesh. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 133 My frighted flesh trembles to dust. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 132 They..were as free of their flesh as we.

b. *In* (*the*) *flesh*: in a bodily form, in a corporeal nature or state; also, in life, living. *After the flesh*: in bodily appearance or likeness.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 16 If we knowen Crist vp [1388 aftir] the fleisch [TINDALE 1526 after the flehsse. Similarly in later versions]. 1382 — *Phil.* i. 23 For to be with Crist, it is moche bettere; forsoth for to dwelle in fleisch, it is nedeful for ȝou. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xv. 83 That we schulen rise in fleisch aftir oure deeth. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 273 To preach Christ come in the flesh. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* i. (1840) 14 St. Paul..did speak there of seeing Christ in the flesh. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vi, The minutes passing on, and no Mrs. W. in the flesh appearing. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 162 We all know in the flesh liberal catholics and latitudinarian protestants, who [etc.].

c. The body (of Christ) regarded as spiritually 'eaten' by believers; also applied mystically to the bread in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 55. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Þat husel þe ȝe understonden is his holi fleis and his blod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15234 (Gött.) Takes and ete of þis breded, for flesse þan es it mine. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 110 ȝif ȝe eeten þe fleish of mannis sone, and drynke his blood. 1558 BP. WHITE *Serm.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxxxi. 279 Adore the same flesh in substance. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 59 Saint Remigius &c. affirme the flesh of Christ to be in the Sacrament. 1875 *Hymns A. & M.*, '*Now, my tongue*' iv, True bread He maketh By His Word His Flesh to be.

† **d.** As a profane oath, *God's flesh!* Hence in 17–18th c. in ejaculations, as *Flesh! Flesh and fire!* Cf. ODDS-FLESH. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 212 Godis flessh & his fet & hise fyue woundis Arn more in his mynde þan þe memorie of his foundours. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. xv, Flesh, you don't think I'm false-hearted, like a Land-Man. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. i, Flesh and Fire! do but speak to her, Man. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 29 Flesh! I thought we should never ha' got hither!

10. The animal or physical nature of man; human nature as subject to corporeal necessities and limitations.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 41 Witudlice se gast is hræd, and þæt flæsc ys untrum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Ine bitternesse of flesche, bereð Godes rode. *c* 1300 *Beket* 259 The here he dude next his liche, his flesches maister to beo. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 49 But that our flessh ne hath no myght To understond hyt aryght. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 59 Hit is bote frelete of flesch. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, They must despyse .. all delectacyons of the flesshe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* iv, Flesh is soft And yeldes it selfe to pleasure that it loueth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 63 The Heart-ake, and the thousand Naturall shockes That Flesh is heyre too. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 129 Flesh is loath By meditation to fore see How [etc.]. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxx, But though she had found trouble in the flesh, her spirit knew none. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 40 The archbishop retired to his see to afflict his flesh with public austerities.

b. In expressions relating to the Incarnation. *The days of his flesh*: the period of his earthly life.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 14 Þæt word wæs flæsc ȝeworden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19201, & Godess Word iss makedd flæsh. *a* 1250 *Orison our Lord* 6 in *O. E. Misc.* 139 Þi goddede wes ihud in fleysse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14342 (Cott.) I haf tan flexs emang mine aun. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* v. 7 The which in the dayes of his fleisch offringe preieris and bisechingis to God. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 2 Our Lord Jesus himselfe all the daies of his abasement and flesh endured them.

11. The sensual appetites and inclinations as antagonistic to the nobler elements of human nature. In theological language (after St. Paul's use of *σάρξ*) applied more widely to the depraved nature of man in its conflict with the promptings of the Spirit. *Sins of the flesh*: esp. those of unchastity.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 And folȝeð hire flesches wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10103 (Cott.) Ic am..wit thrin fas bi-thrett, þis werld, my fleche, þe warlau als. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* viii. 8 Thei that ben in fleisch, mown not plese to God. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 279 If þat a man wipstonde .. þe firste entisynges of his fleisshe. *c* 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 237 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 11 The devyll, his flesshe, The worlde all fresshe, Provoke hym day and nyght. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ix. 391, I know what Flesh will object. *a* 1729 CLARKE *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* xiii. 3 Wks. (1738) xlviii. 300 Disapproving the opinions of those whom a man sincerely thinks to be in the wrong, is not a work of the Flesh. 1823 SHELLEY *Hellas* 156 By..conquering penance of the mutinous flesh. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 423 Things which tend to the gratification of the flesh.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. General relations: **a.** simple attrib. (sense 1), as † *flesh-budget*, *-bunch*, *-burden*, *-frame*, *-pimple*, *-pistol* (*fig* of a person), *-rind*, *-stuff*; (sense 4), as † *flesh-ax*, † *-broth*, *-diet*, † *-kind*, † *-kit*, † *-market*, *meal*, † *-pie*, *-provision*, † *-stall*, † *-victual*; (sense 5), as *flesh-tint*; (sense 9), as *flesh-kinsman*; (sense 10, 11), as *flesh-delight*, *-lust*.

1424 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 255 Et in magna secure vocat. *fleschaxe xv. den. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* II. xii. 204 Her Leg being extreamly emaciated .. I advised the bathing it with *Flesh-broth. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 72 That surfit-swolne Churles .. might bee constrained to carrie their *flesh budgets from place to place on foote. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Introd. 90 Plump as the *flesh-bunch on some Turk bird's poll. 1605 SYLVESTER tr *Nove's Profit Imprisonm.* 627 Here below this fraile *flesh-burden tyes him. *Ibid.* 218 Mid the *flesh-delights to rust in idle ease. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* I. vi. vi. § 5 Acidity in the Infant may be cur'd by a *Flesh-Diet in the Nurse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 210 Some, that Christ Received His *flesh-frame of the elements. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vi. 130 Language is the *flesh-garment of thought. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 357 A good Quantity of Bread and Sweetmeats .. but little of *Flesh-kind. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20068 (Edin.) Iohan þat was his *fles kinseman. 1575 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 255, I *fleshe kytt, ij[d]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17227 (Gött.) Mi *fless lust to fulfill. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 25 What soeuer is solde in the *fleshmarket that eate. 1766 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 13 June, I began preaching in the *flesh-market. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 313 Instead of one reasonable *flesh-meal, they were now scarcely satisfied with three. 1616–51 HOLYDAY *Persius* 336 I'm pleas'd now Upon the people to bestow a doal Of oile and *flesh-pies. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattell* I. (1653) 13 Barbes, which .. will grow and hang like *flesh-pimples under his tongue. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 164 My noble fr*elock of a *flesh pistol. 1795 BURKE *On Scarcity* Wks. VII. 411 Another cause..tended to produce a scarcity in *flesh provision. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 173 It had stript his soule foorth of his *fleshe rinde. 14.. *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 135 *note*, *Laniatorium*, a *fllessh stal. 1855 BROWNING *By the Fireside* xxiv, Your soul .. Piercing its fine *flesh-stuff. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, A bright salmon *flesh-tint. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 11 In sparing and encrease of *Fleshe Victuall of this Realme.

b. objective, as *flesh-eater*, *-former*, *-maker*, *-pleaser*, † *-tawer*, † *-vourer* sbs.; *flesh-pleasing* vbl. sb.; *flesh-amazing*, *-consuming*, *-devouring*, *-eating*, *-enraging*, *-mangling*, *-pleasing*, † *-tawing*, *-transpiercing* ppl. adjs.

1679 KEACH *Glorious Lover* II. v. 285 Hark! dost not hear that *flesh-amazing cry? 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 63/1 Streight away they weare ..With *flesh-consuming fleshly fraile delight. 1609 — *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 22/1 The Monster *Flesh-deuouring Death. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* x. 433 Not Diomedes horse (*fleshe eatr of men) had e'ar th'obedience this atchiv'd o're them. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 110 (1875) 315 Among animals the flesh-eaters cannot exist without the plant-eaters. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 73 We are such *flesh-eating Saracens. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Witties pilgrimage* (Grosart) 39/2 *Flesh-enraging Lust. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 6 The division of foods into the two great classes of *flesh-formers and heat-generators. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. Eij b, Callynge bothe hym & his masmongers pulpifices, that is to saye, *fleshe-makers. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 179 The *flesh-mangling scourge. 1586 WHETSTONE *Eng. Mirror* 63 One of these *fleshpleasers was the heretique Corinthius. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epist.* 176 His watchfull soul, displeased deeply with that *flesh-pleasing force. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 128 He..is enticed to idleness, to *flesh-pleasing. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189 *Lanio, uel lanista, uel carnifex* .. flæctawere [*sic MS.*]. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 11/1 On his virgin skin..*Flesh-tawing Whips engrosse the deeds of Hate! *Ibid.* 13/1 *Flesh-transpiercing Thornes. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* C v, Thys carnall *fleshe vowerer and fleshly Jewe.

c. instrumental, etc., as *flesh-clogged*, *-clouded*, *-freed*, *-gorged*, *-manured*, *-smelling*.

1847 CRAIG, **Flesh-clogged*. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 215 This will ever be..the longing of my flesh-clogged soul. 1647 H. MORE *Cupids Conflict* lx, Earthly minds .. Discern not this *flesh-clouded Deity. *c* 1599 SYLVESTER *Epit. Death B. Nicolson* Wks. (Grosart) II. 339/1 Friends.. Whose *flesh-freed Souls are henceforth free from sinning. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 437 A touch .. lifts his spirit where, flesh-freed, Knowledge shall be rightly named so. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 45 The croak of *flesh-gorged ravens. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 94 A newe storie of *flesh-manured earth haue they cast vpon it. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VI. (1635) K vij b, Their ashy garments, and *flesh-smelling coales.

d. similative, as *flesh-like* adj.; *flesh-pink*, *-red* adj. and quasi-sb. Also FLESH-COLOURED *a.*

1552 HULOET, *Fleshlike .. *carnarius*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 166 Carps have .. a piece of flesh-like-fish in their mouth like a tongue. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 432/1 In colour it is a beautiful *flesh-pink. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 380 A faint *flesh red colour. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 219 Crystals..of a yellowish-white or light flesh-red.

13. Special comb.: **flesh-bag** (*slang*), a shirt; † **flesh-baste** *v.* (see quot. 1611); also (after BASTE *v.*[3]) to beat about the body; **flesh-beam** = *fleshing-beam*; **flesh-bird**, one that lives upon flesh; a carnivorous bird; † **flesh-board**, ? = *fleshing-board*; † **flesh-brand**, a mark burnt into the flesh; hence † **flesh-branded** *pa. pple.*; † **flesh-bred** *a.*, thoroughly trained (in crime); † **flesh-broker**, *slang* (see quots.); so † **flesh-brokery**; **flesh-brush**, a brush used for rubbing the surface of the body, in order to excite the circulation; † **flesh-company**, sexual intercourse; † **flesh-crook**, ? a kind of fork with hooked prongs; cf. FLESH-HOOK; **flesh-crow**, a dialect name for the carrion crow (*Corvus corone*); † **flesh-day**, a day on which flesh may be eaten; † **flesh-dresser**, ? applied to the beadle who flogged prostitutes; **flesh-fallen** *a.*, emaciated; † **flesh-father**, a father 'after the flesh', an earthly father; **flesh-flea**, the chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans* (*Cent. Dict.*); † **flesh-fonding**, the act of gratifying fleshly appetites or desires; **flesh-fork**, a fork for removing meat from the pot; **flesh-germ**, a synonym of *Sarcophyte* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); **flesh-glove**, a glove used to stimulate the circulation by rubbing the flesh; † **flesh-glue** = SARCOCOLLA; † **flesh-hold**, flesh enough to be held with the teeth; **flesh-juice**, 'the reddish, acid liquid which is contained in dead muscle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); **flesh-knife** = *fleshing-knife*; † **flesh-leech**, a physician for the body; † **flesh-marked** *pa. pple.*, having a mark on the body (cf. *flesh-branded*); **flesh-quake** [after the analogy of EARTHQUAKE], a trembling of the body; **flesh side**, the side of a skin that was nearest the flesh (see 6); 'the rough side of a leather belt' (Lockwood); † **flesh-spades** (*humorous*), the finger-nails; † **flesh-string**, a muscle; † **flesh-tailor**, *humorously*, one who sews up wounds; a surgeon; **flesh-taster**, an officer appointed to test the wholesomeness of meat; † **fleshtimber**, corporeal matter; † **flesh-time**, a time when flesh may be eaten; **flesh-traffic**, 'the slave trade' (Adm. Smyth); **flesh-wound**, a wound that does not extend beyond the flesh.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, **Flesh-bag*, a shirt. 1820 *London Mag.* I. 29 They are often without a flesh-bag to their backs. 1611 COTGR., *Glacer* .. to *flesh-bast, or stitch downe the lyning of a garment, thereby to keepe it from sagging. 1639 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* IV. ii, We were going to *flesh-baste one another. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Man of Fortune* Poems (1863) 263 O'er his uncoffined limbs The flocking *flesh-birds screamed. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. *fleschbord. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 105 Whether all Witches have Corporall Markes, or diabolicall *Flesh-brands. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 999/4 A Chesnut Sorrel Gelding .. with I. S. *flesh branded on the Shoulder. 1523 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 804 A felow *flesh bred in murther before time. *a* 1700 B. E.

Dict. Cant. Crew, **Flesh-broker*, a Match-maker; also a Bawd. *Ibid.*, *Spiritual-flesh-broker*, a Parson. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iv. (1651) 86 She .. that is So expert grown in this *flesh Brokery. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 197 Chafing of the Skin, or .. the Use of the *Flesh-Brush. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 143/2 Friction with rough towels and flesh-brush. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 273 The Son of God sickerly Took flesh and blood of the Virgin Mary, Without touching of man's *flesh-company. 1465 *Reg. Gila Corp. Chr. York* (1872) 295 Et j fustinula vocata *fleschcroke. 1576 E. JOHNSON in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 312 If ther were a hundrethe devils of hell..with fleshe croks in their hands..he wold run throughe them all to hir. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 82 Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone*), so called from the bird's habit of feeding on the flesh of dead animals; whence also..*Flesh crow. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 429 Tempur hom, on fyssheday wyth wyn, and on *flesheday with broth of flesh. 1584–5 *Act* 27 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 4 To utter and sell all maner of Sea Fish upon any Flesh Daye in the Weeke. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 13 Three flesh dayes in the week. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 32 Tom Todd and his fellow *flesh-dressers. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* I. i, Am I not Work-wan, *flesh-fallen? 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Flesh-fallen*, bodily pined. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 240 Ȝe hedde boþe on *flesech-fadur. 1558 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Pref. to Rdr., In ryotting and banketing or in outragious *flesh-fondinges. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 109 To scour the *flesh-forks. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Flesh-fork*, a long, two-pronged iron fork for getting up meat out of a pot or caldron. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 225 Rubbing.. my body..with the mohair *flesh-glove. 1659 ROWBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* xi. § 124 Frankincense, mastick, rosin, *flesh-glue are the juices and gums of certain trees. 1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 369 There was *flesh-hould enough for the riming Satyrists .. whereon to fasten the sorest and the strongest teeth they had. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, **Flesh-knife*, the knife used by tanners to scrape or pare the flesh from the hide on the 'fleshing-beam'. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27382 (Fairf.) Riȝt as *flesshe leche salle dele wiþ diuerse saluis to saris hele. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1723/4 A large bay Nag..*Flesh-markt on the off Shoulder. 1631 B. JONSON *New Inne* To himselfe 6 They may, blood-shaken then, Feel such a *flesh-quake to possesse their powers, As they shall cry like ours. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 26 (1822) I. 201 The fever of the soul..renders us liable to our most terrible 'flesh-quakes'. 1630 *Charter* in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* IV. (1753) 298 That none of the Trade presume to brock sheep-skins on the Rim or *Flesh-side. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 159 Skins..with the flesh sides together. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. viii, The injury done to the beauty of her husband by the *flesh-spades of Mrs. Honour. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 225 Wee see in mans body..a greate nomber of sinewes, *Fleshstrings, and knitters. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. vii, Here's a stitch fallen in my guts; oh for a *flesh-tailor quickly. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 403 Four aleconners, and four *flesh-tasters. 1860 W. WHITE *All round Wrekin* XX. (ed. 2) 195 The 'hardware village', as folk called it [Birmingham], with..an ale-taster and a flesh-taster among its functionaries. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1188 Nes nawt iteiet to þe treo þer he deide upon, to drahen, buten *fleschtimber. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 696 In *flesche tyme, quhen the fische war away flemyt. 1611 COTGR., *Charnaut*, flesh-time. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. (1704) III. 397 Poor Wogan .. receiv'd upon a Party an ordinary *flesh wound. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 398, I hit .. one of our dogs..luckily a flesh-wound only.

Flesh (fleʃ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To reward (a hawk or hound) with a portion of the flesh of the game killed, in order to excite his eagerness in the chase. Hence in wider sense, to render (an animal) eager for prey by the taste of blood.

1530 PALSGR. 551/2 Flesshe, as we do an hounde, whan we gyve him any parte of a wylde beest to encourage hym to ronne wel. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 131 Those rewardes ..will much better flesh and encourage the houndes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVIII. xiii. 346 Ravening foules made more cruell and eagre with the tast of bloud that had so fleshed them. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 An old bitten cur, that being fleshed to the game, will not be staved off. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Valentine's Day* 7 No crocodile there flesh'd with prey appears. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 70 Before they had fleshed the hounds, he recollected himself.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** To initiate in or inure to bloodshed or warfare.

1530 PALSG. 416/2 He his fleshed and accustomed to kyll men lyke shepe. *a* 1611 FORMAN *Diary* 8 Simon would not shrink for a bluddi nose with any boye, for he was then thorowly fleshed. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 86 Flesht and blooded in the slaughter of many thousands of the English nation. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Coll. Ch.* I. 110 Soldiers well fleshed in blood..can't endure to be reduced to private life again. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. II. 143 France..had been well fleshed in the work of blood by maiming and wounding herself. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. iv. 41 He fleshed his troops by indulging them with enterprises against the enemy's posts.

†**b.** Hence, To initiate *in*, inure or habituate *to* any practice; to render inveterate, harden (in wrong doing). Also, to render (errors or vices) inveterate.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. XV. (1591) 123 To the ende that the souldiers..might be enured and fleshed in ciuill spoile. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. vi. 52 When he is once fleshed to the Presse..He sends forth thraues of Ballads to the sale. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xii. 153 Were not this a mere method of fleshing men in leudness and wickedness. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* x. 53 Yet others [Errors] are so flesht in us, that they maintain their interest upon the deceptibility of our decayed Nature. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 53 Fleshed at these smaller sports, like young wolves, they grew up in time to be nimble.

c. To inflame the ardour, rage, or cupidity of (a person) by a foretaste of success or gratification (cf. *flush*); to incite, animate. ? *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 Being flesshid and animatid as he was bi his tutors preamble. ? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 242 There is no devyll in me..That could have flesht me to thy violent deathe. 1612–5 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* VIII. iv, The Israelites were so fleshed with their former victorie, that now they think no walls..can stand before them. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* IV. 56 The newes of this victory so fleshed our bloodhounds that they began to boast above measure. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourist* IV, This..Bully.. was flesh'd, and would needs show his valour upon my shoulders. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ajax & Ulysses* 137 Him, flesh'd with slaughter, and with conquest crown'd.

3. To plunge (a weapon, etc.) into the flesh. Also (originally with allusion to 1 or 2 a), *To flesh one's (maiden, virgin) sword*: to use it for the first time upon flesh, to fight one's first battle.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, He .. Beats down our foes, to flesh our taintless swords. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 133 The wilde Dogge Shall flesh his tooth in euery Innocent. 1622 DEKKER *Virg. Martir* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 8 Antonius, so well hath flesh'd his maiden sword. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 461 Impatient strait to flesh his virgin-sword. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 630 These rude retainers..sometimes finish by fleshing their knives to the haft in each other. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 113 The barbs of the hooks not being fleshed in them.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 231 To see the brethren disinherited, To flesh their anger one vpon another. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 575 [He] flesht his Courage first in Saxon Blood. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. i. 17 All..seek To flesh their glowing valour on the Greek. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Clerks have been in the habit of fleshing their wit upon it. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 372 The poor youth, just fleshing his maiden pen in criticism.

c. To gratify (lust or destructive rage).

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 19 This night he fleshes his will in the spoyle of her honour. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* lii, He intended to..break into Butler's peaceful habitation, and flesh at once his appetite for plunder and revenge.

4. To clothe (a skeleton) with flesh; to embody in flesh. Also with *out*, *over*. Chiefly *fig.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 2 This bare Sceleton of Time, Place, and Person must be fleshed with some pleasant passages. 1862 *N. Brit. Rev.* May, 519 The strong imagination has difficulty enough to get fleshed..so as to dwell in common human forms. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 212 The making of man—a skeleton gradually fleshed over. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xi, A dainty bit of ..word-painting, fleshed out and rendered thinkable.

†**b.** To make fleshy; to fatten. *Obs.*

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 115 To restore and well Flesh them, they commonly gave them Hogs Flesh. 1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconformists* 16 The Rooks, the Informers, ..hope to flesh themselves by picking the bones of the Nonconformists.

fig. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Spanish Gipsy* IV, Flesh me with gold, fat me with silver.

5. *Leather-manuf.* To remove the adhering flesh from (a skin or hide).

1777 [see FLESHING 2]. 1880 *Times* 27 Sept. 12/6 Unhairing, fleshing, and scudding all kinds of skins. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* x. 120 After the hair is removed the hides are fleshed.

6. To paint flesh-colour.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 209/1 For colouring we [photographers] charge 3d more..We flesh the face ..and blue the coat and colour the tablecloth.

Flesh and blood.

1. Used as representing the material of which man's physical frame is composed; the body. *In flesh and blood*: in a bodily form, or in a living form. *To take flesh and blood*: to become incarnate.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 11 He maked his son to take fleisse and blode. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 153 Whanne hit hadde of þe [folde] flesch and blod ytake. 1509 *Parl. Devylles* lxxii, I..toke flesshe and blode a mayde within. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 186, I would see his own person in flesh and blood. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 39 A student ought to be..careful about..the sound condition of his flesh and blood.

fig. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 153 A skeleton, to be at some future time clothed with flesh and blood.

b. Mankind; an individual man or men. Also predicatively *To be flesh and blood*: to be human, have human feelings or weaknesses.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 17 Hit þe ne onwreah flæsc ne blod. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 38 A wicked creature, as you and all flesh and blood are. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* II. iii, I am flesh and blood, and have affections Like other men. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. i, Maskwell is flesh and blood at best. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* July 61/2 British flesh and blood were sacrificed to the theories of cold-blooded political economists. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 346 Our grandfathers were human beings..in Walpole's pages they are still living flesh and blood.

c. Human nature with its emotions and infirmities.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. XXX, My god, lete not flesshe and blode ouercome me. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 484 Heer I conceive that flesh and bloud will brangle. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 96 And what was harder yet to flesh and blood, Their gods disgraced. 1714 POPE *Epil. Rowe's Jane Shore* 47 A piece of failing flesh and blood. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, There are certain things which flesh and blood cannot bear.

d. *attrib.* or *adj.* Having actual human existence.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* ix, A real flesh and blood living person. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. i. 6 Those other flesh and blood visitors.

2. (One's) near kindred.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4129 (Cott.) He..es your aun flesс and blod. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 149 He ne shulde his counseil hide From hir that..was so nigh flesshe and bloud. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. XI. 131/2 This sorrowfull sight of his owne flesh and bloud could nothing moue him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 98. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. vi, Athanasius..had not spared his own flesh and blood.

3. *slang.* Brandy and port in equal quantities.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 294 Draughts composed of bishop and flesh and blood.

4. The plant *Potentilla Tormentilla*; also, the name of a kind of apple.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 72 Tormentil.. The plant itself, under the name Flesh-and-Blood, is a popular astringent medicine for children. 1882 *Devonsh. Plant-n., Flesh and Blood*..a certain kind of Apple.

Fle·sh-colour. [f. FLESH *sb.* + COLOUR.] The colour of the flesh (of a 'white' human being) as seen through the skin; usually employed to denote a tint composed of 'a light pink with a little yellow' (O'Neill *Dycing* 1862).

1611 COTGR., *Baillet*, a pale red, or flesh colour. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 74 The flesh of it [water-melon] is of a flesh colour. 1882 *Garden* 15 July 58/2 Flowers of fine substance and form .. flesh colour, suffused with pink.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 3 He once gave him a Ripp in his flesh-colour Doublet.

Fle·sh-coloured, *a.* Of the colour of flesh.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 95 The little flesh-coloured actinia. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Earth* V. I. xi. 115 The head and neck are without feathers covered with a flesh-coloured skin on the upper part. 1840 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 177 The flesh-coloured clover. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 93 Flesh-coloured Speedwell.

Fleshed (fleʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. FLESH *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Clothed or furnished with flesh: chiefly with some defining prefix. Also, *fleshed and boned.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 224 Lytill ..lymes of the body, and lene y flesshide. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 276 To be meanely fleshed, that is, neither ouermuch nor verie little. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 2 There came vp out of the riuer seuen well fauoured kine, and fat fleshed. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 99 The Partridge is larger than ours, white flesht. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 287 His loose fleshed wabbling chaps, which hung on his shoulders. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. II. III. iv. § 16 Painters..who can set the supernatural form before us, fleshed and boned like ourselves. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. x. 316 My..hostess asked me..what I thought of the handsome, well-fleshed girl? 1869 *Daily News* 30 July, A very sleek, level-fleshed bull.

b. of fruit (with defining prefix).

1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 63 The magnificent orange-fleshed melon. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 67 A yellow or purple fleshed fruit.

2. [Cf. F. *acharné.*] **a.** Inured to bloodshed, hardened. **b.** Eager for battle. **c.** Animated by relentless hatred, bent on the destruction or injury of a person. Const. *upon.*

a. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 6 They were flesht Villaines, bloody Dogges. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* IV. i, A flesh'd ruffian.

b. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 263 The Poll..with his..now fleshed armye, assaults..townes of the Muscovetts. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 355 The Jacks are fierce, and Williamites are flesh'd.

c. *c* 1620 *Trag. Barnavelt* IV. iii. in Bullen *Old Pl.* (1883) II. 277 There can be no attonement..Vandort is fleshd upon me. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 176 They were so fleshed upon one another, that they aspired to nothing less then peace.

Fleshen (fle·ʃ'n). *a. rare.* [f. FLESH *sb.* + -EN 4. OE. had *flǽscen.*] Composed of flesh.

[*a* 1000 *Prudentius Glosses* in *Germania* XXIII. 394/2 *Carnulenta*, flæscene.] 1538 *Goodly Prymer* I ij, Gyue us a fleshen herte, a softe herte. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 103 Written..not on stonen tablets, but on fleshen tablets.

Flesher (fle·ʃəɹ). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4–7 fles(c)har, -ir, -or, -(e)our, 7– flesher. [f. FLESH *sb.* + -ER. Cf. Ger. *fleischer*; also FLESHHEWER, of which this may be an alteration.]

1. A dealer in flesh, a butcher.

1369 *Mem. Ripon* (1882) I. 137 Joh. de Staynlay, Fleshour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 135/2 A Fleschour, *macellarius.* 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 274 He pullit ane swerde fra ane flescheour. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 121 A fleshiour, named Sandersone, had putt away his lawfull wife. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 186 A bit schachlin ewe-necked powney, coft frae a sporting flesher. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 176 The baddish boy had obtained them [steaks]..at the flesher's.

transf. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 160 The pepill had na litill indignacioun that this Marcius suld rise sa haistelie to be thair new fleschour and skurgeare.

2. *U.S.* A tool for fleshing hides; a fleshing-knife.

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 309 The saw-toothed flesher sometimes employed for dry hides.

Hence **Fle·shery** (*Sc.*) 'The business of a butcher; now called *Fleshing*' (Jam. *Suppl.* 1825).

1483 [see FLESHHEWERY]. 1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.), The counsale licent him to vse his craft of fleshary to outred his pennyworths.

†**Fle·sher** [2]. *Obs.* [f. FLESH *v.*] An encourager.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 87 To advise them to prudence.. in such a case; is to be reputed..a Favourer and a Flesher of Witches.

Fle·sh-fly.

1. A fly which deposits its eggs (or, if viviparous, its larvæ) in dead flesh; a blow-fly (as *Musca vomitoria* or *Sarcophaga carnaria*). Used by Wyclif to render L. *cynomyia*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5956 Hungri flies..To fless-flies þai war likest. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 45 He sente a fleisch flie in to hem, and it eet hem. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xlii, There dare no flesshe flye rest vpon the pottes brynke. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* v. 9 A fleshe flie as big as a humble bee. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 934 The Flesh-fly..is the biggest of all other, he hath a reddish head, very greedy of flesh. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvii. (1853) 70 The maggots which turn to flesh-flies. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 237 The Flesh Fly.. produces a constant buzzing noise.

2. *fig.* of persons.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 715 Esaus, and reprobates, and very carnall fleshflyes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. ii. § 2. 378 Those fleshflies having once tasted the sweet, though often beaten off, would not long bee kept away. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 324 These flesh-flies of the land, Who fasten without mercy on the fair. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) 15/2 If there be anything unsound, these flesh-flies detect it with unerring instinct.

† **Fle·shful,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. FLESH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of flesh, fat, plump. 1552 in HULOET.

† **Flesh-hewere.** *Obs.* In 4 flessehewer, flesch-hewere, fleschewar, 5 fleschewer, *Sc.* fleschowar. [Cf. Du. *vleeschhouwer*, MHG. *vleischhouwer*.] A butcher.

1335 *Nottingham Records* I. 431 Flesshewergate (Vicus Carnificum). 1379 *Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield* in *Sheffield Gloss.* (1888) s. v., Ricardus Stub & Emma vxor ejus, fflessehewer, vj d. *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* lxiv. (*Sc. Stat.* I.) Gif þe fleschewar graythis ivil flesche he sal restor hym þe scathis þat aw þe bestys. 1444 *Aberdeen Reg.* 4 June, Item, that the fleschowaris dicht and mak clene the fleschous ilke ouke on Friday.

Hence † **Fleshhewery,** a slaughter-house.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 135 A Fleschewrye, *carnificium*.

Fle·shhood, † -head. *arch.* [f. FLESH *sb.* + -HEAD, -HOOD.] **a.** Fleshly state or condition. **b.** The condition of being in the flesh, or becoming flesh; incarnation.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxx, The Soule myghte not that tyme for freelte of the flesshede suffre it soo. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 1030 God..who hast thyself Endured this flesh-hood.

Fle·sh-hook.

1. A hook for removing meat from the pot.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Summe notes..arn..kroken a-weyward als a fleshoke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 22 Ful hard it is, with fleischhok or with oules To ben y-clawed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 166/1 Flesche hoke, *creagra*, *fuscina*. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Pref. (Percy Soc.) 50 The scullians..Came forth with whittles, some other with fleshhooks. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* iv. 16 The pots also, and the shouels, and the fleshhookes.

fig. BRATHWAIT *Descr. Death* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I.* (1848) 271 Earth-turned, mole-eied, flesh-hook, that puls us hence.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flesh-hook*, an iron hook with a long 'stail,' used to pull hides out of the tan-pits.

3. A hook to hang meat upon; a 'pot-hook'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 64 These roguish Arsemetrique gibbets or flesh-hookes, and cyphers, or round oos. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **Flesh house.** *Obs.* In 1 flǽschús, 5 flesh-usse, 6 fleshows. A place where meat is killed or sold; a butcher's shop; shambles.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784 *Carnale*, flæschus. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 357 Yᵉ Comon Fleshusse in yᵉ Setterday Merkeht. 1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* E iij, Oon dyrk plays ful [of] tablys et of stankys as oon fleshows.

Fle·shify, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. FLESH + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To turn into flesh. Hence **Fle·shified** *ppl. a.*

1768 [See FISHIFY.]

Fleshiness (fle·ʃinės). Also 5 fleshnes. [f. FLESHY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fleshy; fullness of flesh.

14.. tr. *Secreta Secret.* cxxxii. (E. E. T. S.) 117 Without greet fleshnes yn þe knees. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. (1541) 2/1 Carnositie or fleshynesse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxi. (1887) 90 Running..abateth the fleshinesse, and corpulence of the body. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 170 A diet puffing up the soul with a slimy fleshinesse. 1783 BAILLIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 358 [He] used his right hand in preference to his left..which was readily discovered by..the greater fleshiness of the arm. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72 Flowers, with no peculiar fleshiness in the anthers. 1883 G ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 311 (*Strawberries*), Suppose any ancestral potentilla ever to have shown any marked tendency towards fleshiness in the berry.

fig. 1644 VAUGHAN *Serm.* 8 A Wisdom of the flesh..a kind of flesh, and fleshines in the very mind and spirit.

b. *concr.* A fleshy substance or growth.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 83 The male hath no combe, as our Cockes, but in stead thereof a red fleshinesse.

Fleshing (fle·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLESH *v.* and *sb.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of inciting (hounds) to the chase by giving them a taste of flesh.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 213 Greyhoundes will requyre greater fleshyng and encouragement to a Wolfe than to any other chace. 1611 COTGR., *Acharnement*, a fleshing.

2. *Leather-manuf.* The action or process of scraping off the pieces of flesh, etc., adhering to the flesh-side of a skin; also *pl.* that which is scraped off.

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 114 The operation called fleshing..consists in a further scraping, with a particular kind of knife..and cutting away the jagged extremities and offal parts, such as the ears and nostrils. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 676 The fleshings are pressed into cakes, and sold for making glue. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* xxvi. 323 The unhairing and fleshing of calf skins.

3. (See quot., and cf. FLESH *sb.* 6.)

1598 FLORIO *Andar in Carnafau*, to go a fleshing or a wenching.

4. *Sc.* 'The business of a butcher' (Jam. *Suppl.* 1825).

5. The distribution of the flesh on an animal.

1876 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2/1 The dainty shapes, undeniable style, and even fleshing of Sir W. C. Trevelyan's beautiful white Irish and shorthorn cross.

6. *pl.* A close-fitting, flesh-coloured garment of a light material, usually of silk, worn upon the stage to represent the natural skin; also *fleshing-tights*.

1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character, ƒ. Runnymede* v. Wks. 1864 III. 189 Mind and be very particular with the fleshings. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 118/2 Then I'm dressed up in fleshing tights. 1856 ALB. SMITH *Sketches of Day* Ser. I. II. i. 9 Any lovely spirit, whose silk fleshings move in pliant grace. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* x. 178 Ophelia in fleshings.

7. *Comb.*, as **fleshing-beam** (see quot.); **fleshing-board** = prec.; **fleshing-iron** = next; **fleshing-knife** (see quot. 1839); **fleshing-shop,** the place where skins are fleshed; a beam-house.

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Flesh-beam* or **Fleshing-beam*, a wooden instrument..on which is suspended the hide to be dressed, for the purpose of scraping off any remains of the flesh, &c. 1547 *Aberdeen Reg.* 17 Feb., Item, ane *flesching buird, with ane fuyt and ane *flesching jrne. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 764 The *fleshing knife; a large two handled implement with a blunt edge, and bent to suit the curvature of the rounded beam of the wooden horse upon which the hide is scraped. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* xxiv. 291 The goatskins, when ready for..fleshing, are removed to the *fleshing shop.

Fleshless (fle·ʃlės), *a.* [f. FLESH *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of flesh.

1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Death..is seated on my horsemen's spears, And on their points his fleshless body feeds. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 41 Fleshlesse shin-bones dig'd out of graues. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 113 The fleshless forms of the Preadamite Kings. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Nell Cook*, A fleshless, sapless, skeleton lay in that horrid well.

† **b.** Without material substance; phantom-like.

a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* III. (Rtldg.) 235/2 When thou know'st the certainty thereof, By fleshless visions shew it.

2. Without superfluous flesh; emaciated, lean.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handy Crafts* 38 He chooseth one [horse]..With..Dry Sinewy shanks; strong, fleshless knees. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 36 Sheep.. fleshless, lank and lean. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 161 Racking pain was in her fleshless bones.

† **3.** Without meat. *Obs.*—1

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 787 Wortes flechles wroughte.

† **Fle·shlihood.** Also **fleshlihead.** [f. FLESHLY + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Fleshly state or condition, fleshliness, gratification of the flesh.

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxii, And the more it is departed fro flesshlyhede the sharper sighte it hath. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vii. 319 Religiose men forsaking miche of worldlihode and of fleischlihode.

† **Fle·shlily.** *rare.* [f. FLESHLY *a.* + -LY 2.] = FLESHLY *adv.*

1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig. Communion* 86 The most of them conceaving carnally or fleshlily of the Lords Covenant did glory in the flesh.

Fleshliness (fle·ʃlinės). [OE. *flǽsclicness*, f. *flǽsclic*, FLESHLY + -NESS.]

1. † **a.** In O.E.: Incarnate condition. **b.** Fleshly quality or state, carnality; 'carnal passions or appetites' (J.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 278 Se ðe, æfter menniscum wisdome, wile smeagan ymbe ða gerynu Christes flæsclicnysse. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 17 Ful many wyues.. drawen his [the King's] soule to ouer myche fleischlynesse. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 84 Thre maner of people..were called to oure Lordes soper, and came not, for pryde for worldlynesse and for flesshelynesse. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. 343 'Tis the carnality and fleshliness of our hearts that makes it seem so. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 338 That extreme creed which satisfies a sensuous and sensual fleshliness.

† **2.** Fullness of flesh; fleshiness. *Obs.*—°

1552 HULOET, Fleshlines, or abundaunce of flesh called carnositye, *carnositas*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* G 569 Grossenesse, or fleshlinesse, *corpulentia*. 1611 COTGR., *Carnosité*, fleshlinesse, fulnesse of flesh.

† **Fle·shling.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FLESH *sb.* + -LING. Cf. *worldling*.] A fleshly-minded person.

1548 *Confut. N. Shaxton* I v a, The justice of God..is to rewarde the spirituall..with the blessynges promised, & the fleshlynges, the reprobate, with the plages thretned.

Fleshly (fle·ʃli), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *flǽsclic*, f. *flǽsc*, FLESH + *-lic*, -LY 1.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the flesh, i.e. the body.

1. Of or pertaining to bodily appetites and indulgences; carnal, lascivious, sensual. Rarely of persons: Given up to bodily lusts; = CARNAL 3.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Hwæt godes mazan we secgan on þa flæsclican unþeawas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 100 Unrihtlic bið þæt se cristena mann flæsclice lustas gefremme. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Wiðtieð ȝiu fro flesliche lustes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26364 (Cott.) Flessely sin es lucheri. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 11 Fleschly desiiris..fiȝten aȝens the soule. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. viii, All the flesshly felynge of this synfull ymage. 1533 FRITH *Answ. Fisher* (1829) 194 Fleshly men..that follow their own lusts and appetites. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 410 The religion of Mahomet is fleshly, consisting in natural delights and corporal pleasures. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 119 Shall justice sleepe In fleshly lethargie? 1714 POPE *Epil. Rowe's Jane Shore* 21 The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix, What he called a fleshly frailty..was in truth an attachment to strong liquors. 1872 R. BUCHANAN (*title*) The Fleshly School of Poetry and other Phenomena of the day.

† **b.** Sexual; = CARNAL 3 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10874 (Cott.) Hu sal i brede, þat neuer hadd part of flessli dede of man? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vj b, [She] coueyted to haue his flesshely companye. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 Advoutry, Fornication, Incest, or any other fleshly Incontinency.

† **2.** Connected by, or based upon, ties of flesh and blood; natural. = CARNAL 2. *Obs.*

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 68 Ða goodan fædras ȝewuniað heora flæslecu bearn. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 5 Hire flesch liche feder wes affrican ihaten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20068 (Cott.) Saint iohan þat was his flexsli kinesman. 14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 117 This mayden was his fleschly cosyn. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Fleshly consanguinitie. 1578 *Guie & G. Ball.* (1868) 29 We our fleschely father dreid.

3. 'Natural', unredeemed, unregenerate; = CARNAL 5.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 Þa flæslican willan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17276 To shæwenn himm whatt wise Flæshlike mann mazz wurrþenn gast. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 7 That the flesshly mynde is enmyte against God. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1035 That wyth theyr fleshly fansey They may make it [Scripture] agre. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxiv. (1872) 10 Avaricious..in an instinctive, fleshly way.

4. Of or pertaining to the material body, mortal; material as opposed to spiritual; human as opposed to divine. *The fleshly eye*: the bodily eye. Now *rare.* = CARNAL 1.

c 1200 ORMIN 12112 Ne mihhte he nohht þurrh flæshlic eȝhess sihhþe Seon þære [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 914 Ðus he schrudde & hudde him..wið ure fleschliche schrud. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1081 An-vnder mone so gret merwayle No fleschly hert ne myȝt endeure. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 8 With hym is the fleschely arm; with us the Lord oure God. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. i. (1859) 1, I had made an ende and fully fynyshed my fleshely pylgremage. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* (E. E. T. S.) 61 With fliescly eyn bodily þingis ar seyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 50 Th' eternall Lord in fleshly slime Enwombed was. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 67 My golden Scepter, in a fleshly hand, Is taken from me by another King. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 14, I never imagined it could be pretended that we saw God with our fleshly eyes. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 10 The soul of a man underlies his features and his fleshly framework.

5. Pertaining to, concerned with, or influenced by the present life, and considerations connected with it; worldly. Now *rare.* = CARNAL 4.

c 1200 ORMIN 4852 All flæshliȝ care & serrȝhe. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 33 The hartes.. of flesshely peopie be harde. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 38 They preach hym falselye vnto theyr fleshly vauntage. *a* 1592 R. GREENHAM *Short forme Catechising* Wks. (1599) 418 Fleshly hatred of our enemies. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 25 Nov. in *Ann. Reg.* (1765) 52 Our fleshly reasonings ensnare us. 1798 *Missionary Mag.* No. 24. 217 Simplicity and godly sincerity, as opposed to fleshly wisdom, strongly marked his character. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 22 The man of flesh and blood, of fleshly reasons.

II. With reference to flesh (as a substance).

† **6.** Well furnished with flesh; fat, plump; = FLESHY 1. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1199 (1248) Her sidis longe, fleishely, smoothe, and white He gan to stroke. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 226 Men whyche haue fleshly theghes and not bony. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 8 b, They are good for them that are to fatt and fleshlye. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 97 Looking him in the face you would rather have thought it fleshly than otherwise. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 92 They are very good Food..fleshly and fattish.

7. Consisting of flesh; = FLESHY 2. ? *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iv a, Substaunce flesshely, bony, and cartilagynous. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1090 The Tygre, and the Bore..seeking to take occasion Vpon his fleshly corpse to make invasion. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. lxxx. 116 b, Caling such Animals as liv on Land Flesh; and thos that dwel in Water Fish; yet in Nature the Bodies of both are Fleshly. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 A smiling country, like a smiling face, needs some provision of fleshly integuments.

b. *esp.* of the heart: Soft, as opposed to 'stony'; tender; = FLESHY 2 c.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 3 Not in stoony tablis, but in fleischly tablis of herte. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 362/2 Then taketh hee awaye our stony hart, and geueth vs a fleshly hart. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii, Can there be such..treason in the fleshly heart of man. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 1192 Enough for me and for my fleshly heart To hearken the invocations of my kind.

† **c.** Of a leaf; = FLESHY 2 d. *Obs.*

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxviii, The common Orpine riseth..with fat and fleshly Leaves.

† 8. Of a hound: Fond of flesh. *Obs. rare.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 25 You should not feede haryers with fleshe .. for if you do, they will become fleshly and gyuen to hunte great beastes of chace.

III. 9. *Comb.*, as *fleshly-minded* adj., *-mindedness.*

1528 TINDALE *Wicked Mammon* Wks. I. 105 Were altogether worldly and fleshly-minded. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 685 They are in a reprobate sense mere carnalists, fleshly minded men. 1840 HARE *Mission Conf.* iii. (1850) 77 In every man there is a root of carnal or fleshlymindedness.

† B. *adv. Obs.*

1. In bodily form, corporeally; as regards the body, 'in the flesh'; = CARNALLY *adv.* 1.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Þat 3et þer he wuneð fleschliche on eorðe. *c* 1250 *Old Kentish Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 And offre we Gostliche to ure lorde, þet [h]i offrede flesliche. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 77 To rise flesshly, i-wis.

b. In a material or physical sense or manner; materially as opposed to spiritually.

c 1200 ORMIN 16257 Flæshlike follc, i flæshli3 lif Flæshlike all unnderrstondenn þe Laferrd Cristess word, tatt wass Gastlike tunnderrstanndenn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 259 Of bilk adam .. flesschly descendit be we alle. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 196 If any man taketh it fleshly; it profiteth nothing.

2. Carnally, sensually.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Þu þæt dest eni þing hwarof þer mon is flescliche ivonded of þe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 128 Children that whylom loueden so fleshly euerich other. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 Nature can loue naturally, that is, fleshly. . but not holily.

b. In the way of sexual intercourse, sexually; = CARNALLY *adv.* 2.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Na mon mine likame irineð ne mid me flesliche nefde to donne. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2009 3yf þou euer þy wyfe lay by Yn tyme of penaunce, to seye flesshely .. þou synnest gretly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cc. 224 He put her nat from his bedde, nor yet delte wᵗ her flesshely. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxiii. 155 b, If .. he was found not able to live with her so fleshly, as his youth required.

3. *Comb.*, as *fleshly-wise* adj.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xviii. I j a, Seme it neuer so godly, vertuous and good in the syght of fleshly wyse men.

Flesh-meat. Flesh (as opposed to fish and vegetables) as an article of food; also *pl.* various kinds of food consisting of flesh.

In some northern dialects applied to 'butchers' meat as opposed to bacon or pork'.

c 1020 *Laws Cnut* § 47 3yt wyrse þæt man mid flæsc-mete hine sylfne afyle [riht fæsten-tide]. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Þa scyrte ða flesc mete. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 13 Wednes-day ich wyke wiþ-outen flech-mete. 1564 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 200 They made an end of flesh meat that night for that weke. 1692 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 213 Who seldom tast any Flesh-meats. 1848 *Secret Soc. Mid. Ages, Templars* 254 They had flesh-meat but three times a week, unless when festival-days occurred.

attrib. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 419 His health requires a flesh-meat diet.

Fleshment (fle·ʃmĕnt). *rare*⁻¹. [f. FLESH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of 'fleshing'; hence, the excitement resulting from a first success.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II ii. 130 And in the fleshment of this dead exploit, [He] Drew on me here againe.

† **Fle·shmonger.** *Obs.* [see MONGER.] One who deals in flesh.

1. A butcher.

c 1000 *Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 438 *Lanio*, flæscmangere. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 Euerych fleshemongere .. shal to þe kynge of custom fyue & twenty pans by þe 3ere. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 4 With slyngethryfte fleshemonger, Also fabyane flaterer. 1597 BRETON *Wits Trenchmour* Wks. (Grosart) II. 17/1 The Sonne of some Flesh-monger.

2. A fornicator; a pander.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 337 Was the Duke a flesh-monger, a foole, and a coward, as you then reported him to be? 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Inquire for us of wenshes? tush, wee fishe For no such perewinkles; farewell fleshmongere.

Fle·sh-pot. A pot in which flesh is boiled. Chiefly in phrase *the flesh-pots of Egypt* (see *Exod.* xvi. 3), or with allusion to that phrase: Luxuries or advantages regarded with regret or envy.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xvi. 3 Whan we sat by yᵉ flesh pottes, and had bred ynough to eate. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 74 From the flesh-pots of Egipt, to the Prouant of the Lowe countreyes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 299 Now well met Egypt. . For we have appetite, for thy Flesh pots. 1710 SWIFT *Let. to Sterne* 17 Apr., I expect to hear the two ladies lamenting the fleshpots of Cavan-street. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. X. ii. 213 Law, with. . its high honours and deep flesh-pots. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxviii. 177 The fleshpots of the city administration had therefore greater attractions for him.

attrib. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxiv. 112 Some flesh-pot comfort will always be needful for the education of such beasts as we are.

Hence **Flesh-pottery** (*nonce-wd.*), high living, self-indulgence.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* xxix, A band of dealers in flesh-pottery.

† **Flesh-sha·mbles.** *Obs.* Also 5 **flesshchameles, -ylle, -shamels,** 6 **fleshamelles.** A place where meat is killed or sold.

a 1410 in *York Myst.* Introd. 24 *note*, All the folks of the salsemaker crafte .. without the Flesshchameles. ?1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 5 Goo to the flesshshamels. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 30 To the kinges majestie furth of one burgage in Fleshamelles xvj*d*. 1552 in HULOET.

b. A brothel.

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* II. C iv, Venice. . is counted the best flesh-shambles in Italie.

† **Fle·shward,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FLESH *sb.* + -WARD.] Towards or in relation to humanity.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* vi. 184 The earths globe, or that of it that lyes fleshward.

Flesh-worm. A worm that feeds on flesh. Also (see quot. 1884.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Wiþ flæsc wyrmum ȝenim monnes suran [etc.]. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 19/2 Nits, fleshwormes, bees, butterflies. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 91/1, I shall be able like a fleshworme to itch the bodie of his kingdome. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* I. 136 Where thou seest the pamper'd flesh-worm trail, Once the white bosom heaved. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Flesh worm*, the *Trichina spiralis.*

b. *transf.* A carnally-minded person.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 317 Discoursing Parliament Machiauellists, and al other whatsoeuer flesh-wormes, Merchants, idle artificers.

Fleshy (fle·ʃi), *a.* [f. FLESH *sb.* + -Y¹. Cf. Ger. *fleischig.*]

1. Well furnished with flesh; fat, plump.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 954 Armes ever lith, Fattish, fleshy, nat great therewith. 14.. LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2685 In knees .. he that is ovir moche fllesshy. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 3 The other moste flesshy partes [of fattened children] they pouder for store. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 The Æthiopes. . are Plumpe, and Fleshy. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 3 Sheepe that growe fleshy with foure teeth, will growe fatte with eight. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 69 Colonel Pack .. was shot through the fleshy part of the arm. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Country Ch.* (1865) 126 A fine, fleshy, comfortable dame. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiii, His face .. had expanded . . and its bold fleshy curves had .. far extended beyond the limits originally assigned them.

fig. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (Rtldg.) 759/1 It is a fleshy stile when there is much periphrasis, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent.

2. Of or pertaining to flesh; consisting of flesh; without bone.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 106 þe heed is maad of þre parties, of a fleischi partie, of a bony partie & a brawni partie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 Such fleshy partes as be about the ribbes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The fleshy parts being congealed. 1700 DRYDEN *Pythag. Philos.* in *Fables* 508 If Men with fleshy Morsels must be fed [*ed.* 1721 *reals* fleshly, *and it is so cited by J.*]. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 215 Besides the fleshy parts of the cod, its liver is preserved in casks. 1807 26 COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 189 Every kind of fleshy tumour. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 335 No species of reptile is possessed of true fleshy lips.

b. Corporeal, bodily.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii, When it [the soul] grows weary Of this fleshy prison. *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* 17 He, sovran priest. . Poor fleshy tabernacle entered. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xviii, He .. charged all faults upon the fleshy form She [Nature] gave to clog the soul. 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 341 Fruits, milk, freshest butter, will make thy fleshy tabernacle youthful.

c. Of 'flesh', implying softness and tenderness. Cf. FLESH *sb.* 1 f.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iii. 3 The pistle of Christ. . written . . not in tables of stone, but in flesshy tables of the herte. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* Cant. ii. 15 § 28 His wil is that stonie hearts be turned into fleshie. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xvii. 16 Neither could they make to themselues fleshie hearts for stonie.

d. Of a plant, leaf, fruit, etc.: Having a firm, or somewhat firm pulp; pulpy, not fibrous. Cf. FLESH *sb.* 2.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 b, The whole bodie of the Figge is fleshie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 633 Those Juyces, that are so fleshy, as they cannot make Drinke by Expression . . may make Drinke by Mixture of Water. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 66 Vine, much differing in the Fruit, all of them very fleshy. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 A round, fleshy Berry, like that of Myrtle. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 428 Leaves opposite, egg-shaped, blunt, fleshy. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 282 *Drupa*, a Stone-fruit, has a fleshy coat. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. i. 16 The natives distil a kind of arrack from its fleshy flowers. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xi. 211 They have .. thick fleshy leaves.

† 3. Of the 'flesh' as opposed to the 'spirit'; human as opposed to 'spiritual'; = FLESHLY 4.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 78 Whethir þyn eyen be fleschchi, or thou seest as man schal se. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* x. 4 Hast thou fleszshy eyes then, or doest thou loke as man loketh?

† b. Carnal, sensual; = FLESHLY *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 212 Fleshy concupiscence deserveth rather the name of Mercenarie Lust then Love. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 45 Such as are given to fleshy desires, have larger Kidneys then ordinary.

4. Resembling flesh in its properties or qualities.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 233 They [Rubies] are .. of a fleshye colour. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 26 The Mannatee is the other fish. . and from their using the shoar have a fleshie taste resembling Veal. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 215 His colouring was good, and his figures fleshy and round. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 19 They agree in the external characters, those of an increase of bulk, and a fleshy feel.

† **Flet**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3–6, 8 **flet,** 3 *south.* **vlet,** 4–5 **flett**(e, (6 **fleete, fleit, flelt**), 7–8 flett. [OE. *flet*(*t* = OFris. *flet*, OS. *flet, fletti*, OHG. *flazi, flezi* (MHG. *vletze*, Ger. dial. *fletz*), ON. *flet* str. neut. :—OTeut. **flatjo*ᵐ, f. **flato-* FLAT *a.*]

1. The floor or ground under one's feet.

Beowulf 1568 (Gr.) Heo on flet ȝecrong. *a* 1000 *Canons Powerfut Men* ii. (Thorpe, 1840) 414 & ne cume on bedde ac licge on flette. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. [cxix] 25 Clived mi saule to þi flet. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 568 A tule tapit tyȝt ouer þe flet. *a* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 473 Thi berne also be playne, and harde the flette. *c* 1450 MYRC 273 Knelynge doun upon the flette.

b. ? A place, spot, field (of battle).

c 1205 LAY. 26023 Þat he com to þan ulette þer þe feond lai and slæpte. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 2378 They broughte heom out of the flette.

2. A dwelling, house, 'hall'.

Beowulf 1025 (Gr.) Beowulf ȝeþah ful on flette. *a* 1000 *Laws Hlothhære & Eadric* xi. (Thorpe 1840) 14 3if man mannan an oðres flette man-swara hateð . . scilling ȝelde þam þe þæt flet aȝe. *a* 1300 *Sirix* 273 So ich evere brouke hous other flet. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 309 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 An hep of girles sittende aboute the flet. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 26, I shal not in thi det Flyt of this flett!

b. *Sc.* The inner part of a house.

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* xxiii. (*Sc. Stat.* I.) Þe inner halfe of þe hous þat is callyt þe flett. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* lxiv. 830 The fulis fonde in the flet And mony mowis at mete On the flure maid. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 242 Rank beggar, ostir dregar, foule fleggar, in the flet. 1598 FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* 4 A fair fire makes a room flet. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 588 That seven years have sitten i' the flet.

3. *Fire and flet* (corruptly *fleet*): 'fire and house-room'; an expression often occurring in wills, etc.

Bp. Kennett (*a* 1728) quotes in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 fol. 132 an 'old northern song over a dead corps', containing the lines 'Fire and fleet and candle light, And Xᵗ receive thy sawle'. In Sir W. Scott's *Minstrelsy of Scot. Border* (1802) 232 the words appear as 'Fire and *sleet*', and the editor suggests that *sleet* 'seems to be corrupted from *selt*, or *salt*, a quantity of which is frequently placed on the breast of a corpse'!

1533 TRUBB in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 129 To fynd the said wife. . mete and drink, fyer and flelt. 1539 *Will of R. Morleyn* (Somerset Ho.) My wife to have. . fyre & fleete in my haule & kechin. *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 207, I trobled .. this house with a bedd roome and fier and fleit.

Flet² (flet). *Sc.* Also **fleat.** [app. repr. ON. *flétta* plait, f. *flétta* = Ger. *flechten* to plait.] A mat of plaited straw placed on a pack-horse's back to prevent chafing or galling.

1794 W. SUTHERLAND in *Statist. Acc. Scott.* X. 23 Straw creels .. fixed over straw flets, on the horses backs, with a clubber and straw ropes. 1812 CAPT. HENDERSON *Agric. Surv. Sutherland* v. § 5. 60 The horse being equipped with a fl.at and clubbar on his back.

Flet: see FLEET *v.*¹ and ².

† **Fletch,** ? *a.* (or *sb. attrib.*). [cf. FLIG, etc.]

1704 *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 4044/4 A .. Mare about 14 hands and half .. with .. a long fletch Tail .. and well in Case.

Fletch (fletʃ), *v.* [Perh. a corruption (due to association with FLETCHER) of FLEDGE *v.* 4; though the latter has not been found earlier than 1796.] *trans.* To fit (an arrow) with a feather; to feather. *lit.* and *fig.*

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 91 Thy Darts are .. Soft as the Feathers that they're fletch'd withal. 1760 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* II. x, He dips his curses in the gall of irony; and .. fletches them with a prophane classical Parody. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 89 Arrows .. fletched with the feathers of the goose. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xliii. 25 They fletched their complaint by adding: 'America loved his brother'.

Fletch, var. of FLITCH.

Fletcher (fle·tʃəɹ). Also 5 **flecche**r(e, **flecher, flecchour**; *Sc.* **fle**(**d**)**ger.** [ad. OF. *flechier, flechier* arrow-maker, f. *flèche* arrow: see FLÈCHE.]

1. One who makes or deals in arrows; occasionally, one who makes bows and arrows. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1593 Ferrers, flecchours, fele men of Crafte. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 65 (1814) II. 48/2 A bowar and a fleger. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 179 The flecher that. . owyth hym ffor tymber, ixs. vjd. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 The bowiers, fletchers, stringers and arrowe head makers of this your realme. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 667 Which timber is of great. . estimation amongst Fletchers, for it maketh the strongest and best arrow of any wood whatsoeuer. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 218 Our Fletchers commend it [the Quick-beam] for Bows next to Yew. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 56 Any other Corporation decayed and worn out, such as the Bowers, Fletchers, and several others in London are, as to their Business. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxi. (1857) 460 As if some fletcher of the stone age had carried on his work on the spot. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fletchers' Company*, one of the minor livery companies of London.

attrib. 15.. *Kyng & Hermyt* 477 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 32 Jake, seth thou can of flecher crafte, Thou may me es with a schafte.

† 2. An archer, a bowman. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 143/1 Though one eye wer ynough for a fletcher.

Hence **Fle·tchery,** the wares or goods made or sold by a fletcher.

1594 *2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 411 They brought store of fletchery to them.

Flether (fle·ðəɹ), *v. Sc.* Also **flaither**. [Cf. ON. *flaðra* to flatter.] *intr.* To flatter, use 'blarney'. Hence **Fle·thering** *ppl. a.* Also **Fle·thers**, flattering talk, blarney.

1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 2 Expect na, Sir, in this narration, A fleechin, flethrin, dedication. 18.. *Donald & Flora* 13 (Jam.) *Lord.* Come now, my good fellow, and—*Wat.* Aye, flaither awa! Since I'll no do wi' foul play, try me wi' fair play. 1821 H. DUNCAN *Ing. S. Country Weaver* v. (ed. 2) 98 What! do you think to begu le me, wi' your fleeching and your flethers to do the devils' wark.

† **Fle·tiferous**, *a. Obs.*—°. [f. L. *flētifer* (f. *flētus* weeping, f. *flēre* to weep + *ferre* to bear) + -OUS.] 'Causing weeping' (Bailey).

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fletiferous* [1656 ed. has *Flectiferous*]. 1721–66 in BAILEY.

† **Fle·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [as if ad. L. **flētiōnem*, n. of action f. *flēre*: see prec.] Weeping.

1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 254 The different degrees of Penitential Fletion, Audition, Substration and Consistence.

Fleubothomye, obs. form of PHLEBOTOMY.

Fleuk, obs. form of FLUKE.

Fleum(e, obs. form of FLEAM, PHLEGM.

‖ **Fleur** (flör). [F. *fleur*: see FLOWER.]

1. An ornamental flower.

1841 HAWKINS *Silver Coins* (1876) 178 Annulet enclosing pellet in place of the fleurs in the angles.

2. A kind of woollen stuff (see quot.).

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 697/1 Fleur is..a serge ground on which are large patterns in a sort of weaving like a Brussels carpet, and of a numerous mixture of colours all deftly blending, so that no one tone prevails.

Hence **Fleured** *ppl. a.* [+ -ED²], adorned or marked with a fleur or fleurs.

1841 HAWKINS *Silver Coins* (1876) 246 The arch on the king's breast is not fleured, but terminates in a crescent.

Fleur-de-lis (flör də lī, līs), **flower-de-luce** (flaue·ɪ dɪ lūˑs). Forms: *α.* 4–6 flour(e-de-lys(e, -lice, -lyce, (*pl.* -lycis), 7 -lis, 5–7 -luce, *pl.* -luces, 6 floredelise, *Sc.* 5 flour(e-the-lis, -lys. *β.* 6–9 flower-, (6 flowre-de-luce, (*pl.* -luces), 6–7 -lice, (*pl.* -lices), 6 -lyce, 8 -lys, 7–9 -lis. *γ.* 8–9 fleur-de-lys, 9 -lis, *pl.* 7 fleur-de-lysses, -lyzes, 9 fleurs-de-lis, -lys, -luce. [The prevailing form is a. mod.F. *fleur de lis* (flör də lī), formerly *lys*; but this form is scarcely found in Eng. before the 19th c.; see above. The form *flower-de-luce* survives as a poetical archaism and in *U.S.* The Fr. is literally 'lily-flower' from *lis*, formerly *lys*, in OF. *liz* for *lils* lily, the *s* of the nom. sing. being retained in the oblique cases; the English spelling *de-lice*, *de-lyce*, was in its origin merely graphic (cf. *price*, *mice*, *syce*, etc.), but in the 16th c. was associated with a fanciful etymology *flos deliciæ*, and the form *deluce*, *de luce* apparently also leaned upon a fanciful derivation. Occasional English forms were *deluce*, *delyce flowre*.]

1. The flower of a plant of the genus *Iris* (esp. *I. pseudacorus*); the plant itself. Cf. FLAG *sb.*¹ 1.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 752 Þy colour passez þe flour-de-lys. *a* 1400 *Hymn Virg.* vi. in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. (1840) II. 110 Heil fairer then the flour de lys. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 670 Flowris with Flourdelycis formest in feir. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 138 Lat no netill vyle..Hir fallow to the gudly flour delyce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 16 The lilly, lady of the flowring field. The flowre-deluce, her lovely paramoure. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 104 The Muses are invited to come under the shadow of Flower-de-luces. 1731–37 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Iris*, *Iris purpurea*..Common purple Fleur-de-Lys. 1837 CAMPBELL *Lines in La Perouse's Voy.* Poet. Wks. 298 When, rapt in fancy..I..plucked the fleur-de-lys by Jesso's streams. 1866 LONGF. *Flower-de-luce* viii, O flower-de-luce, bloom on, and let the river linger to kiss thy feet!

b. *fig.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Ballat Our Lady* 42 Haile, fair fresche flour-de-lyce!

2. The heraldic lily; a device supposed by some to have originally represented an iris, by others the top of a sceptre, of a battle-axe or other weapon. It is best known from having been borne upon the royal arms of France under the old monarchy.

c 1400 *Melayne* 94 Wende thy waye .. To Charles that beris the flour delyce. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 81 Item ane vche of gold like a flourethelis of diamantis. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 75, iii. floure delyse in a feld asure was sent to Kyng Clouys from hevyn for his armys. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 189 The French Kings Tent with the three Flowerdeluces. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 9 A bloody Flag, embroidered with Flower-de Luces. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, A lofty head-gear, embroidered with fleur-de-lis. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* vii. 163 The first god wears the square horned cap, surmounted by a point, or fleur-de-lys.

b. The royal arms of France; hence also the French royal family, the French flag (before 1789), the French nation or government.

1352 MINOT *Poems* iv. 25 Than the riche floure de lice Wan thare ful litill prise, Fast he fled for ferde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 519 He, beyng of ys naturall house of Fraunce, & one of ys flouredelyce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxiv. 593 A great parte of the floure delyse and of the chiualry of Fraunce is within the towne. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 4 By the wych qwene the flower de lyce came in to the armes of Yenglond, & the tyttyll of France. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxv, He [Edw. IV] made the Floure-de-luce so fraid. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 65 To fly for protection to the Flower-de-Luce with whom they [the Netherlanders] join in continent. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xi. (1810) 165 Blasting on every sea their sickly *fleurs-de-luce* of gallic piracy. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* ii. (1875) 23 They .. saw the fleur-de-lis floating above the walls of Fort Coligny.

3. The representation or figure of a heraldic fleur-de-lis on any article, e. g. that used to mark the north on a compass. Also, (*Fr. Hist.*) a brand-mark on a criminal.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 4 To vapour, sprede out, according to the flour delice, and avaunce hem forthe. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xxiv. (ed. 7) 681 Of which lines, that which is marked with the Flower-de-luce signifieth the North. 1676 B. W[ILLIS] *Man. Goldsm.* 100 Other sorts of weights .. Marked .. with .. the Dagger .. a Flower-de-luce, and .. a Vessel or Ewer. 1739 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 754 Each Chart has a Flower de Lys on its North Edge. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 124 The slanders of those who bring us their anecdotes with the attestation of the flower-de-luce on their shoulder. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 491 As the ring turns round, the seconds upon it are shown by the top point of a fleur-de-lis C, engraved on the face of the dial-plate. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 5 In the compass, the northern extremity of the needle beneath is represented on the card..by the fleur-de-lis.

Hence **Fleur-de-lis** *v.* (after F. *fleurdeliser*), to brand (a criminal) with the fleur-de-lis. **Fleur-de-lised** *ppl. a.*, adorned with fleurs-de-lis.

1650 HOWELL *Colgrave's Fr. Dict.* Ep. Ded., It was as much as if he had been flourdeliz'd, viz. burnt in the back or hand, or branded in his face. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Mon. Convent.* 104 A Cross Flower-de-lys'd. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 418 The Count of Champagne .. carried the fleur-de-lised banner.

Fleuret ¹ (flūˑrèt), ‖ **fleurette** (flöreˑt). [ad. F. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur* flower.] **a.** An ornament like a small flower. **b.** See quot. 1868.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 428 The little fleurets, and other miniatures, which we admire in the tombs and buildings of that period. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 425/2 The cymation, or wave-moulding, represented the sea;..the fleurette, the verdant plain. 1868 A. B. ALCOTT *Tablets* 22 The fruit ..so arranged that the fleurets, or blossom ends, may look downwards. 1881 TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE in *Numism. Chron.* Ser. III. I. 345 Bearing on the obverse eight fleurets.

Fleuret ², *Fencing.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 fluret(t, **floret**. [a. F. *fleuret*, f. *fleur* flower = It. *fioretto*, dim. of *fiore* flower; so called because the button at the point was compared to a flower-bud.] A fencing-foil.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 71 The good fencing-masters..when they present a foil or fleuret to their scholars, tell him it hath two parts. 1674 *Gov. Tongue* vii. § 9. 141 In such fencings jest hath proved earnest, and florets have turn'd to swords. 1691 SIR W. HOPE *Compl. Fencing-master* (1697) 13 They see at every other Thrust their Flurett beat out of their Hand. 1885 E. CASTLE *Schools of Fence* xv. 246 The flexible fleuret could only be used when the play was restricted to the point.

† **Fleuret** ³. *Obs.* [a. F. *fleuret* 'nom d'un ancien pas qui se composait d'un demicoupé et de deux pas marchés sur la pointe du pied' (Littré) = It. *fioretto*: cf. prec.] A step formerly used in dancing.

1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* Prol., A brisk gallant..Does here and there in nimble fleurets pass.

Fleurettée (flöˑretè). *Her.* Also 6–9 **flurt**(e, 9 florettée, **-etty**. [a. F. *fleuretté*, *-ée*, f. *fleurette*: cf. FLEURET ¹.] = FLEURY.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 34 He beareth Azure, a crosse flurte Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. iv. 263 He beareth Gules, a Crosse flurte Or. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Fleurettee* (Fr. in Heraldry), flowered or set off with Flowers. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 121 A Greek cross, patée at the extremities, flurt. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. 191 They substitute an orle of silver crescents for the field fleurettée [1863 (ed. 1) florettée].

Fleurish, var. of FLEERISH.

‖ **Fleuron** (flöroñ). Also 4 **floroun**. [a. F. *fleuron*, OF. *floron*, f. *fleur* flower.]

1. A flower-shaped ornament, used *esp.* in architecture or printing, on coins, etc.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 220 So were the florours of her coroun whyte. *c* 1660 BP. COSIN in C. Walker *Ritual Reason Why* 43 *note*, In some MS. 'directions to the printer' .. he [Bp. Cosin] inserted after the Absolution 'Here set a fleuron'. 1830 E. HAWKINS *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 73 Crown of eight lilies and four fleurons. 1833 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 169 The front is enriched with a fleuron. 1882 YULE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 498 These latter [coins] bore (obverse) a Nepalese emblem surrounded by eight fleurons containing the eight sacred Buddhist jewels.

2. (See quot.)

1724–1800 BAILEY, *Fleurons* [in Cookery], fine Tarts or Puffs of Pastry Work for Garnishing. 1823 in CRABB.

† **3.** = FLORET. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Butter-Burr*, The Flower .. forms a Tuft with several Fleurons cut or divided into long Strings.

‖ **Fleuronée**, *a. Her.* [a. F. *fleuronné*, *e*, f. *fleuron*: see FLEURON.] Ornamented with fleurons: = BOTONÉ.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 195 A Crown Fleuronee [*printed* Fleurnoee], only differing from what is now a Royall one, in that it was not arch't or close.

Fleury (flūˑri), **flory** (flōˑri), *a. Her.* Also 5 flure, flourre, 5–6 flurri(e, 6 florie, 7 floury, 8 flore, florey, (flowery), 9 fleurie, flury, flurry. [ad. F. *fleuré*, *-ée*, OF. *floré*, *flouré*, f. *fleur*.] Decorated with fleurs-de-lis; *esp.* of a cross: Having its arms tipped with fleurs-de-lis. (Cf. also COUNTERFLEURY, -FLORY.)

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi, A tablet flourré [*Douce MS.* flure]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 136 Flory, *florulentus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* C vij b, Hit is calde a cros flurri. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 33 These Barrulettes are often founde Florie. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. Notes 69 Bearing .. a Scepter fleury in his right. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 May, On ye other a Cross Flore. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 251 A bordure, or, charged within a double tressure fleury. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxi, The Royal double tressure of Scotland, flory and counter flory of the first [gules]. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 1 (ed. 3) 182 The crosslets are drawn fleurie.

Flew (flū). [Of unknown origin.] Usually *pl.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound (e.g. the bloodhound).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 369 They .. open his flew and jawes with a mannes hande. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. i. (1668) 5 The flews of his [i. e. a hound's] upper lips almost two inches lower than his neither chaps. 1766–82 in BAILEY. 1818 HOGG *Hunt of Eildon* v. in *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 322 Their crukit tungis were dry for blood, An' the red lowe firled at their flews. 1883 STABLES *Friend Dog* vii. 60 *Flews*, the hanging lips, as in the Blood-hound.

Flew, var. of FLUE.

Flew, pa. t. of FLY *v.* and (*obs.*) of FLAY *v.*

Fleware, **-ere**, **-oure**, obs. Sc. ff. FLAVOUR.

Flewed (flūd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLEW *sb.* + -ED ².] Having flews (of a particular quality).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 125 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde, So flew'd, so sanded. 1592 LYLY *Midas* IV. i. i, A hound..fleet, faire flewde, and well hangd.

† **Fle·wen.** *Obs.* [a. Du. *fluwijn*, prob. a corruption of F. *fouine*.] A polecat.

1494 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 50 Item 100 rygis of flewenys, price 8½ gs.

Flewen, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Flewet (flūˑèt). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **flewit**, **fluet**. [Of unknown origin.] A smart blow or stroke, a buffet.

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1474 With his hand he .. gaue Syr Thomas..a good flewet upon the vpper part of the neck. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* 24 July xiv, For an they winna had their blether, They's get a flewet. 1786 BURNS *What ails ye now* x, I'd rather suffer for my faut A hearty flewit. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* s.v., 'Hit him a fluet ower t' lug.'

Flewk(e, obs. form of FLUKE.

Flewm, **Flewm-**: see PHLEGM, PHLEGM-.

† **Flew·sey**, *a. Obs.* Also **flusey**. [f. *flew*, FLUE fluff.] Fluffy.

1711 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 382 Its flewsey Heads grow in round clusters, with elegant feathered Seed. 1713 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 62 Its blush Flowers stand in a round flusey Head, like our Haresfoot.

Flex (fleks), *v.* [f. L. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flectĕre* to bend.] *trans.* To bend. Now only in *scientific* use, *esp.* with reference to the bending of a joint or limb by the action of the flexor muscles (opposed to EXTEND), and *Geol.* with reference to strata.

a 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 13 With his knees flexed he prostened him. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 943 Richt fair scho hes me flext. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 20 b, This worme is here figured with the tayle flexed vnder his chinne. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 357 The tarsi..can only be flexed on the tibiæ. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 169 A single muscle..flexes the thigh. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 155 The whole series has been upturned and flexed, broken and displaced.

Flex(e, obs. form of FLAX.

† **Flexa·nimous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *flexanim-us* (f. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flectĕre* to bend + *anim-um* mind) + -OUS.]

1. Having power to bend or influence the mind; moving, affecting.

c 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* (1627) 66 It stands not without doores as a Mendicant Flexanimous perswader. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 He is that flexanimous Preacher whose pulpit is in heaven. 1672 *Life Jas. Arminius & Simon Episcopius* I. 8 There was in Beza beyond other mortals a flexanimous and perswasive eloquence.

2. (See quot.)

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Flexanimous*..that is of a minde easily bent or turned. 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence **Flexa·nimousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flexanimousness*, flexibleness of Mind or Disposition.

Flexed (flekst), *ppl. a.* [f. FLEX *v.* + -ED ¹.] Bent. Now only *Her.* and in scientific use. *Flexed and reflexed* (Her.), having the two extremities curved in opposite directions, like the letter S.

1572 [see FLEX *v.*]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 125 The proboscide Trunke..of an Elephant in pale Couped Flexed and reflexed after the forme of a roman S. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 334 Upon my flexed knees. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald* I, *Flexed*, bent or bowed, somewhat circular. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xi. § 1. 59 Three Legs, armed, proper..flexed in a triangle. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 99 When the abdomen is completely flexed.

Flexen, obs. form of FLAXEN.

Flexibility (fleksibi·lĭti). [a. F. *flexibilité*, ad. L. *flexibilitāt-em*, f. *flexibilis*: see FLEXIBLE and -ITY.] The quality of being flexible.

1. Capability of being bent; pliancy.

1626 BULLOKAR, *Flexibilitie*, aptnes to bend. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 359 Smaller Tents must not be put in, because of their flexibility. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 234 The parts of light differ in flexibility. 1859–60 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. ii. 234 That strength and flexibility of limb..by which a man excels in manly games.

†**b.** The quality of yielding to pressure. *Obs.*

1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* vi. (1704) 339 When this air yields to all gross bodies, and lets them pass without opposition .. In that flexibility, thou mayest see the sinfulness of thy inexorable temper.

2. Susceptibility of modification or alteration; capacity for ready adaptation to various purposes or conditions; freedom from stiffness or rigidity.

1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* I. ix. 175 The flexibility of a Language, or its power of accommodation to different styles and manners. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 It has not that softness and flexibility, which are found in other languages. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 46 The flexibility necessary for a continual adaptation to altered circumstances. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 57 Flexibility of intelligence. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 59 Its [judiciary law's] only advantage—that of flexibility or capacity of being adapted to any new combination of circumstances that may arise. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 392 Men of exceptional power and exceptional flexibility.

b. Of the voice or fingers: Capacity for free, rapid, and varied execution or delivery. Also *pl.*

1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 134 It required no flexibility of throat. 1807 tr. *Gœde's Trav.* II. 218 Mrs. Siddons possesses all the flexibilities of tone. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 43 When the fingers of the right hand have acquired some degree of flexibility. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi. 102 A flexibility of voice and an appropriateness of gesture.

3. Readiness to yield to influence or persuasion, pliancy of mind or disposition. Const. *to.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 426/1 The flexibility and instability of that gentleman's nature, not being then understood. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 162 ¶ 6 Flexibility to his present humour. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 151 The flexibility, as we may call it, of a child.

Flexible (fle·ksib'l), *a.* Also 6 **flexable, -ibil(l.** [a. F. *flexible*, f. L. *flexibil-is*, f. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flectĕre* to bend.]

1. Capable of being bent, admitting of change in figure without breaking; yielding to pressure, pliable, pliant.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 212 Like a rede with every wind is agitable and flexible. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Sicke Men* 81 a, Feele also the pacient .. whither the partes be pained, or flexable, or haue loste their strength and are stiffe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 50 When the splitting winde Makes flexible the knees of knotted Oakes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 796 And you shall finde .. the Stalke harder and less Flexible, than it was. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 42 It hath a Cartilaginous flexible Tube or Channel. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* ii. (1735) 40 An Animal, in order to be moveable, must be flexible. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 373 These parts, with the tail, are covered by a strong flexible skin. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* Introd. 9 A flexible granular quartz is found in Brazil. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 17 The long, flexible and pointless weapons that are described by the Roman historians.

†**2.** Of a fluid: Not rigid, yielding. Of winds: Variable in direction, shifting. *Obs.*

1612 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* IV. v. 145 The quicke and flexible windes cooling the heat of Summer. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* 115 Water being..heavy and flexible, will slide away at any inequalitie. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 1 A gentle application of the hand turns the flexible Waters into Channels.

3.†a. That can be 'bent', inclined, or rendered favourable *to* (*obs.*) **b.** Willing or disposed to yield to influence or persuasion; capable of being guided, easily led, impressionable, manageable, tractable.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3358 To mercy were her hertes ay flexible. 1533 FRITH *Answ. Fisher* (1829) 189 Our judge, therefore, must not be partial, flexible, nor ignorant. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 199 b, If he sawe hym flexible to his purpose. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 141. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. v. (1632) 38 They saw both heauen and earth flexible to their deliuerance. 1642 NEWCOMEN *Serm. bef. Ho. Com.* 5 Nov. (1643) 6 The tender and flexible age of her son. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. ¶ 2 The vulgar, who are commonly flexible to any new impression. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 139 Quarll .. was soon made flexible by her Tears. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 160 Can you conceive that the people .. will long submit to be governed by so flexible a house of Commons? 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 99 A directing reason, easy to be entreated, and flexible.

absol. 1772 JOHNSON *Argt. Hastie* in *Boswell* App. II. (1848) 814/1 The flexible will be reformed by gentle discipline.

4. Susceptible of modification or adaptation to various purposes or uses; pliant, supple.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* Pref., There are many things [in the book] to be taken in a soft and flexible sense. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. 238 His flexible genius was capable of accommodating itself to every situation. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. I. § 116. 227 In his Latin style..he is less flexible and elegant. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 10. 38 To proclaim a more flexible rule of judgement. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 55 Never was his inventive force more flexible and more at his command. 1885 LOWELL *Democr.* 226 A language at once so precise and so flexible as the Greek.

b. Of the voice: (see quot. 1825).

1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 541 ¶ 7 Sorrow and complaint demand a voice quite different, flexible, slow, interrupted.

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus., Flexible*, a voice is said to be flexible when it can swell and diminish its tones, with such grace and power, as to give every shade of expression to the melody it executes. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 30 His voice was so deep and flexible.

c. In depreciatory sense: Supple, complaisant.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 118 But some have been selected for flexible politics.

5. quasi-*adv.* = FLEXIBLY.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 115 The sword should be held flexible.

Flexibleness (fle ksib'lnès). [f. prec. + -NESS.] = FLEXIBILITY in various senses.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XIX. iii, If this son of Chenaanah had not had..a heart of lead for flexiblenesse to humours and times. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Tercsa* II. App. 1 They .. perceive in the Superior such a flexibleness, as to pass by their faults. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 199. 255 The flexibleness of the former part of a Man's Age.

Flexibly (fle·ksibli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a flexible manner, with flexibility.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 149 They stand not stiffe, but bend flexibly. *Ibid., Serpents* (1658) 705 Their bodies are leaner, flexibly turning to every side, according to the necessity of motion. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 17 Two thick leather bags, which .. lent themselves flexibly to every corner. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 183 O'er wide water his oars move flexibly fleeting.

Flexicostate (fleksikǫ·ste't). [f. *flexi-* combining form of L. *flex-us*, pa. pple. of *flectĕre* to bend + COSTATE.] 'Having bent ribs' (1846 Smart). Hence in later Dicts.

Flexile (fle·ksil), *a.* Now somewhat *rare*. Also 7 **flexil.** [ad. L. *flexil-em*, f. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flectĕre* to bend: see -ILE.]

1. Easily bending or bent, pliant, supple, flexible. Of the features: Mobile.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 20 The serpent .. winds about it with his flexile and folding body. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 202 From the box proceeds a flexile pipe with the tool at the end. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 374 Hers is the humble eye, the flexile knee. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VIII. 443 Whose flexile boughs .. conceal'd the stems and roots. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* 21 A Sicilian who with vehement gestures and flexile features was narrating..a strange tale.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Easily directed or swayed; yielding, tractable. **b.** Capable of varied adaptation, versatile.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 291. 214 Their too flexile natures. 1738–46 THOMSON *Summer* 980 At sea, whose every flexile wave Obeys the blast. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* ii. 383 Whose flexile genius sparkles in the gem, Grows firm in oak, and fugitive in wine. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* I. 111 The Ionians .. were susceptible, flexile [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* viii. 59 Oh, nature first was fresh to men..So youthful and so flexile then, You moved her at your pleasure.

Hence **Flexi·lity** [+ -ITY], the quality or condition of being flexile.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 565/2 There are others which depend upon these; as Flexility, Tactility, Ductility, and others. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XL. 409 The flexility of the Samaritans.

†**Flexi·loquent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *flexiloquus* (f. *flexus*, pa. pple. of *flectĕre* to bend + *loquī* to speak): see -LOQUENT.] Speaking words of doubtful or double meaning.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1692–1732 in COLES.

Flexinish, obs. form of FLAXENISH.

Flexion, flection (fle·kʃən). [ad. L. *flexiōn-em*, n. of action f. *flectĕre* (ppl. stem *flex-*) to bend. Cf. Fr. *flexion*, Sp. *flexion*, It. *flessione*. The etymological spelling *flexion* is the original in Eng.; *flection* (first in 18th c.) is due to the influence of such words as *affection, direction*, etc.]

1. The action of bending, curvature; bent condition; an instance of this.

1656 HOBBES *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 260 It is the quantity of that crookedness or flexion, by which a straight line is bent into an arch of a circle equal to it. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* vi. 562 Thus to sit doth not signifie any peculiar inclination or flexion. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 227 *Flexion*, or the bending of the rays [of light] in their passage by bodies. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xx. 323 Eluding the stroke of the adversary by a flexion of the body. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 692 The flexions .. of the stem and leaf-stalk produced by the wind.

attrib. 1869 BIGELOW (*title*) On the Mechanism of Dislocation and Fracture of the Hip. With the Reduction of the Dislocation by the Flexion Method.

b. *esp.* The bending of a limb or joint by the action of the flexor muscles. Cf. EXTENSION 2.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 989 By this articulation both flexion and extention is made. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 121 Delicate flexions..of the Fingers. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 166 It did not produce a perceptible flexion of the tibia. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 256/1 When two segments of a limb .. can be brought to form an angle with each other, the motion is that of flexion. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 117 This ligament aids powerfully in preventing the flexion of the knee forwards.

c. A kneeling (in prayer), genuflexion. *rare.*

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug., Next followed two prayer flections at the Tomb of Abraham.

†**d.** A turning of the eye in any direction. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 719 Pity causeth sometimes, a Flexion or Cast of the Eye aside.

†**2.** Alteration, change, modification. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1251 In every one of them Sacadas made a certeine flexion .. called Strophe. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 123 Oratours..(who hunted also after delicate flexions of words). 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 35 The Flexion of his condition (I mean, the altering of his occasions).

b. A modification of the sound or tone of the voice in singing or speaking; inflexion.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 25 ¶ 5 Variation of gesture, and flexion of voice, are to be obtained only by experience. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. (1862) I. 530 Flexions and intonations of the voice.

3. *concr.* The bent part of anything; a bend, curve. Also, a joint.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 204 Being vnable to rise againe because of the short Nerues and no flexions in his Legs. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 222 Of a Sinuous Pipe, that may haue some foure Flexions, Triall would be made. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 20/1 There are like flexions in the boughs of trees. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 61 He put a blister .. below the flexion on the anterior part of the thigh. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 56 A cavernous arcade which curves round the water with the flection of the shore.

4. *Gram.* Modification of the form of a word; *esp.* the change of ending in conjugation, declension, etc.; inflexion. Also, the modified form or ending of a word.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 39 Neither are we loaden with those declensions, flexions, and variations which are incident to many other tongues. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I I. xi. 61 Those very words..differ somewhat in the sound of the vowels and flexion. 1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campbell* (1841) 37 The flexion or conjugation of the verb. 1773 LD. MONBODDO *Lang.* I. III. xiv. 672 Proper terminations and flections. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 175 The common grammatic flexions of some tribe or province. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 241 An agglutinative dialect..with no determinate flexion.

5. *Math.* = FLEXURE 6.

1704 HAYES *Treat. Fluxions* VI. 153 The Use of Fluxions in Investigating the Points of contrary Flexion and Retrogression of Curves. 1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sc.* s. v., The mathematical theory of Flexion starts from the basis or datum of this Line of No-disturbance.

Flexional, flectional (fle·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of flexion, *esp.* in *Grammar*: see FLEXION 4. Also, of a language: Possessed of, or based upon flexions. Cf. INFLEXIONAL.

1833 J. C. HARE in *Philolog. Museum* II. 256 The meaning of a flexional termination. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 347 An important advantage of a positional..over a flectional syntax, is that [etc.] 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. 119 *note*, A flexional language..makes use of elements..purely conventional and mechanical. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iv. 156 The clear flectional growth of the verb.

Flexionless, flectionless (fle·kʃənlès), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of flexion or flexions: only in grammatical sense.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 182 A language petrified in its first stage of flexionless and ungrammatical monosyllables. 1874 R. MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Gram.* ii. § ii. ¶ 22 Dialects .. almost as flexionless as modern English.

†**Fle·xity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FLEX *v.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being bent from the straight line (said of rays of light).

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 360 We may, therefore, say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangity, reflexity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity.

†**Fle·xive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *flex-* ppl. stem of *flectĕre* to bend + -IVE.] Tending to bend, flexible.

1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* III. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 55 Be flexive in your smiles. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* XIV. 303 To cast his flexive body through a hoope. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Trav.* 329 These heavy spikes of flowers .. bend the slender flexive stems to the ground.

Hence **Fle·xively** *adv.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Myconius* 141 His heart was alwayes flexively inclind To what was good.

Flexon, obs. f. FLAXEN.

Flexor (fle·ksoɪ). Cf. FLECTOR. [a. mod.L. *flexor*, agent-n. f. *flectĕre* (ppl. stem *flex-*) to bend.]

1. A muscle whose function it is to produce flexion in any part of the body. Opposed to *extensor.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 743 The two Flexors and the two extensors. 1726 MONRO *Anat.* 331 The Flexors of the great Toe. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 99 The flexors of the abdomen.

2. *attrib.* in *flexor muscle, surface, tendon.*

1726 MONRO *Anat.* 328 This Bone is concave, for lodging the Flexor-muscles. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Mem. Scrib.* x. Wks. (1892) 345 Flatterers who have the flexor muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* i. 14 Through the whole course of the flexor tendon. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615. 337 A spine which projects vertically from the inner, or flexor surface of each finger or toe.

†**Fle·xpeng.** *Obs.* ? A gudgeon.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 763 *Fundulus*, a flexpeng.

Flexs(8, obs. form of FLESH.

Flexuose (fleksiu̯ō·us), *a.* Chiefly *Bot.* [ad. L. *flexuōs-us*, f. *flexu-s* sb. a bending (*u*-stem), f. *flectĕre* to bend.] Winding in and out, bending to and fro, serpentine, undulating, crooked.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 393 The stem is a little flexuose or winding. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 673 In Lygæus Pharaonis the posterior pair are flexuose. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ix. (1858) 154 Stalk of sporangium curved, flexuose.

Flexuosity (fleksiu,ɒ·sĭti). [ad. F. *flexuosité*, ad. L. *flexuōsitāt-em*, n. of state f. *flexuōsus*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being flexuous; an instance of this; a winding.

1611 COTGR., *Flexuosité*, flexuositie; a most crooked or manifold turning. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. iv. (1807) II. 261 By long ambages, circuits, and flexuosities. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 168 The flexuosity consists in a course alternately undulated above and below a straight line. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 243 [Roads] which exhibit a negligent flexuosity.

Flexuoso-, combining form of FLEXUOSE or FLEXUOUS, occas. prefixed to other adjs. to indicate a flexuous form or arrangement.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 227 A[straea] flexuoso-convex. *Ibid.* 327 Lobes carinato-angular, and flexuoso-divaricate. 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 405 Antennæ in both sexes simple, flexuoso-clavate, with smooth apex.

Flexuous (fle·ksiu,əs), *a.* [ad. L. *flexuōs-us*: see FLEXUOSE and -OUS.]

1. Full of bends or curves; winding, sinuous. Now chiefly in scientific use, said of animal or vegetable structures.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 6. 28 Imitating the ordinarie flexuous courses of Nature. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies Barks.* (1662) 81 The flexuous River of Thames. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 420 Lateral line flexuous; tail slightly bilobate. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* x, Her lithe body undulating with flexuous grace. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxv. 282 About equal proportions of gnarled and flexuous forms, the former being the men, the latter the women.

2. Moving in bends or waves, undulating. *rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 820 The Flexuous Burning of Flames doth shew the Aire beginneth to be vnquiet. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* Introd. 11 Man cannot express love..by external signs, so plainly as does a dog, when with .. flexuous body ..he meets his beloved master.

Hence **Fle·xuously** *adv.*, in a flexuous manner.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 382 Flexuously branched stems. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-W. Algæ* 34 Flexuously curved.

Flexural (fle·ksiŭrăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or relating to flexure.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* § 591 The constants of flexural and torsional rigidity.

Flexure (fle·ksiŭ). [ad. L. *flexūra*, f. *flectĕre* to bend: see -URE.]

1. The action of flexing or bending; curvature; an instance of this.

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* 1062 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 318 There's those are made For flexure, let them stoope. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* 'Grex' 26 The easie flexure of his supple hammes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 409 Eumelus made most pace With his fleet mares, and he began the flexure as we thought. 1764 REID *Inquiry* v. § 7 A new sensation, which accompanies the flexure of joints, and the swelling of muscles. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 351 The way makes a flexure. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 25 By flexure of the beam or change in the points of support. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. 165 They give life by flexure of surface, not by quantity of detail.

fig. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 1 That proposition which complies with .. all the flexures of its temporall ends.

2. Flexed or bent condition; 'the form or direction in which anything is bent' (J.), bent figure or posture; bending, or winding form.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* XXX (1811) 86 No antick screws men's bodies into such strange flexures. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 15 Which..will oblige the trees to what flexure and forme you please. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 5 The contrary flexure of the Joints of our Arms and Legs to that of Quadrupeds. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. v. 200 Muscles, by which he [man] can give..to his tongue, any kind of flexure he pleases. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 1 The details..of planting the woods, of giving flexure to the rivers, [etc.] 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* II. xxiii. 323 With classic flexure of luxuriant hair.

†3. A tendency to bend or be bent; a strain. *Obs.*

1652 ABP. SANCROFT *Mod. Pol.* in D'Oyly *Life* II. 254 There is no such equilibrious virtue, but has some flexure to one of the extremes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 42 The parts of the Glass are under a kind of tension or flexure.

†4. a. Power of bending. Const. *of.* b. Capability of being bent; flexibility. *Obs.*

1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1850) 154 Stiff as icicles, and without flexure as the legs of elephants. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 10 He .. had the perfect flexure and use of his fore arm. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* i. (1819) 2 A flexible chain artificially wrought for the sake of flexure.

5. *concr.* A thing of bent shape; the bent part of anything (e. g. a limb, river, road); a bend, curve, turn, winding.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 674 An angle or flexure of sixteen ribs. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Losia* 91 Her Coif ..with flexures in it for her hair to pass out most compleatly curled. *c* 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. v. (1738) 56 [They] lose their fleshy substance .. as they approach the Flexure of the lower Jaw-bone. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. v. § 2. 295 From the hook or flexure .. vessels get out to sea with difficulty. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 23 The lowest part of the sigmoid flexure of the colon. 1814 CARY *Dante Purg.* XXV. 105 Now the last flexure of our way we reach'd. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 152 The arched entrance to the north porch, which is richly ornamented by trefoil flexures. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 57 Her babe—that flexure of soft limbs. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 688 The wing from the flexure, differs..almost or quite an inch.

6. *Math.* The bending or curving of a line or surface. In the theory of elasticity, the bending of a surface or solid. *Flexure of a curve*: its bending towards or from a straight line. *Point of contrary flexure*: see CONTRARY A. 5 d.

1672 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 538 The figure of tangents applied to the arch stretched out into a straight line, hath no contrary flexure. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 64 All the variety of caustics, with their cusps and points of contrary flexure. 1856 DENISON *Lect. Ch. Building* iii. 93 Hogarth's line of beauty.. is.. in mathematical language, a curve of contrary flexure. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 79 This flexure is different at different angles. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* § 141 Flexure stretches one side and condenses the other temporarily.

7. *Geol.* A bending of strata under pressure, chiefly from below.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 316 The great flexure of the secondary and tertiary beds. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 196 The quartz rock..underwent..remarkable flexures without being shattered. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VII. 915 Various types of flexure may be noticed.

Hence **Fle·xured** *ppl. a.* [-ED ²], having a flexure or flexures.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* II. xiv. 276 The carven curves and flexured tracery of soft little ears.

Fley, flay (flē¹), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. next.] A fright; also in *to get, take* (*a*) *fley*. Cf. FLEG *sb.*¹

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 70, I watna, bit [but] I've gotten a fley. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 80 (Jam.) But bauldly then shook off their flay. *Ibid.* 121 Timorous fowk tak flay. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Flay*, a fright.

Fley, flay (flē¹), *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 3–9 flay, (5 flaey), 4–6 fle, (7 flea, 8 flee), 6 flie, 7–8 fly. See FLEG. [OE. **flīgan*, **flēgan* (found in the compound *á-flȳgan*: see AFLEY) = ON. *fleyja*, OHG. (*ar-*) *flaugen*, Goth. (*us-*) *flaugjan*:—OTeut. **flaugjan*, causative of *fleugan* to FLY.]

1. *trans.* To put to flight, frighten away. Also with *away*.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1602 An se swiðe swote smal com anan þrefter, þæt fleide awei þe fearlac. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 69 Many tyme Flayed he fendes fell fra hyme. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 If thu handell thy hawke .. with thi handes unwasch .. thu fleyst thyn hawke .. above all thyng. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIII. 218 Quhair is 3our wit..To fle away my husband Common-weill? *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 211 And thinkes like fooles, to fley all faes With targets, tulzies, and toome talk. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* XXI, 'Ye may fley the laird from the country.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Flay*, to scare away.

2. To frighten, scare, terrify.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+359 (Cott.) Bot wymmen flayed vus foule with wordez þat þai saide. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 217 Thai war so felly fleyit thar, That [etc.] *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2374 Þai flowe away as þai were flayde. 1563 DAVIDSON *Conflut. Kennedy* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 208 Thay walde faine fley us with the wynde of the worde of perturbatione. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 391 You are more flay'd than hurt. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* IX, 'My name is Death But be na fley'd.' 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* V. 46 'Like as they're flayed wi' bogards.' 1889 NICHOLSON *Folk-speech E. Yorksh.* 33 Poor Billy was ommast flaid oot ov his wits.

3. *intr.* To be afraid or frightened.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 378 Nory .. had some farther gane, For Lindy fly'd. *a* 1776 in Herd *Collect.* II. 216 The feint a body was therein, ye need na fley'd for being seen.

4. *Comb.* **flay-crake, -crow**, a scarecrow.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) **Flay-crake*, a scare-crow. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* June 166 Coming across a 'flaycrake' among the young wheat. 1824 *Craven Dial.* 74 **Flaycrauv.* 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xiv. 72 A hat that would disgrace anything but a flay-crow.

Hence **Fleyed** *ppl. a.*, frightened; afraid; timorous. Const. *of.* Also **Fley·edly** (*flietlie*), *adv.*; **Fley·edness.**

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 1926 He..bad hyr noucht fleyd to be off that. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 206 Quhill that the Wolf for fleidnes fylit the field. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 107 Zour fleyit conscience. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Tre Quest.* Pref. Wks. 1888 I. 50 Of the silence and fleitnes of wtheris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 215 Quhilk .. waik throuch feir ouer flietlie stude abak. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 781 Fleyd foole, mad muile! 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 A flaid Coxcomb, a fearful fellow. 1676 ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.*, (1848) xii. 539 Sharp who was as fleyed as a fox. 1850 [MRS. LEAR] *Tales Kirkbeck* Ser. II. 121 'I'se flayed on't' Elky exclaimed.

Fley(e, obs. forms of FLAY.

Fleyen, obs. pa. pple. of FLAY.

Fley(h)s, obs. form of FLESH.

Fleying (flē·iŋ), *vbl. sb. dial.* [f. FLEY *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. FLEY; an instance of this; hence, fright, fear. Also *concr.* Something that frightens; a hobgoblin.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6112 Þe day of flaying and of af[r]ay. 1811 WILLAN in *Archæologia* XVII. 146 *Flaying*, an apparition or hobgoblin. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Flayin'*, a spectre, an apparition. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'I gat a sair flaying.'

Fleyke, Fleyl(e, Fleys, obs. ff. of FLAKE, FLAIL, FLEECE.

Fleysome, flaysome (flē·sŏm), *a. dial.* [f. FLAY *sb.* + -SOME.] Frightful, dreadful.

1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Picken* Poet. Wks. (1846) 106 He got on his fleesome cowl. 1848 E. BRONTE *Wuthering H.* XXXIII. 266 Yon flaysome graceless quean. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-Killers* 150 Such flaysome, ghostlike beings.

Fleyte, obs. form of FLITE.

Fliar, obs. Sc. form of FLYER.

†**Flibber gibber,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. next.] ? Glib-tongued.

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1575) B iv, This is a flibber gibber Knaue, that doth fayne tales.

Flibbertigibbet (fli bəɹtiˌdʒi·bĕt). Forms: 6 flibbergib(be, flybbergybe, 7 flibber de' Jibb, 6–7 flebergebet, -gebit, -gibet, 6 flibber-gibbet, 7 fliberdigib(b)et, fliberdegibek, 9 flibberty-flipperty-gibbet, 7– flibbertigibbet. [App. an onomatopœic representation of unmeaning chatter. The earliest form in our quots., *flibbergib*, is prob. the original; the later expansions are of a kind commonly met with in imitative words. The ending may be due to association with *gibbet*.]

1. A chattering or gossiping person; a flighty or frivolous woman.

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, D v, These .. flybbergybes an other daye shall come & clawe you by the backe and say [etc.] 1611 COTGR., *Coquette*, a pratling, or proud gossip; a titifill, a flebergebit. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* I. iv, Good Mrs. Flibber de' Jibb with the French fly-flap o' your coxecombe. 1892 TRAVERS *Mona Maclean* I. 6 You..are less of a flibbertigibbet than the world takes you to be.

†2. The name of a devil or fiend. *Obs.*

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* x. 49 Frateretto, Fliberdigibbet, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto were foure deuils of the round, or Morrice. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 120 The foule Flibbertigibbet..hurts the poore Creature of earth.

b. A person resembling the character so nicknamed in Scott's *Kenilworth*; an impish-looking, mischievous, and flighty urchin; a person of grotesque appearance and restless manners.

[1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* x, Dickie Sludge, or Flibbertigibbet, as he called the boy.] 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 292 What with her dishevelled hair and young black Flibbertigibbet by her side, she looked like a real witch. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Icel.* 305 A white-haired flibbertigibbet of a boy. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 63 He was a lean, nervous flibbertigibbet of a man.

Hence **Fli·bberty-gi·bberty** *a.*, flighty, frivolous, senseless.

1879 MRS. WALFORD *Cousins* II. 146 The gentle, serious Jane was taken with the flibberty-gibberty fellow. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

Flibote: see FLY-BOAT.

†**Flibrigo,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1762 *Lond. Mag.* XXXI. 612/2 Whoever desires to fatten and strengthen..let him refrain from high-seasoned hodgepodge, French magma, and fish flibrigo.

Flibustier, var. of FILIBUSTER *sb.*

‖**Flicflac.** [Fr.; echoic of a succession of sharp sounds.] A kind of step in dancing.

1852 THACKERAY *Char. & Humour* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 321 He teaches pirouettes and flic-flacs. 1860—*Round. Papers, De Juventute* 77 The feet of five hundred nymphs were cutting flicflacs on the stage.

Flic(c)h(e, obs. forms of FLITCH.

Flicht, Sc. form of FLIGHT, FLITE.

Flichter (fli·χtəɹ), *sb. Sc.* [f. next vb.] = FLICKER *sb.*³

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 In a flichter o' rainbow licht.

Flichter, flighter (fli·χtəɹ), *v.*¹ *Sc.* Also 6 **flichtir, flych-, flyghter,** 9 **fleighter.** [? f. *flicht*, FLIGHT *v.*; see -ER ⁵. Cf. FLAUGHTER *v.*²]

1. *intr.* Of a bird: To beat its wings, fly irregularly or feebly, flutter. Of inanimate objects: To flutter, move quivering through the air.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ix. 33 The foul affrayit flichtiris on hir wingis. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 55 If ye will stir & flichter like a bird in a cage. 1790 A. WILSON *Rabby's Mistake* Poet. Wks. (1846) 101 Doos flighter't through amang the stacks. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXV, 'It's just a branch of ivy flightering awa frae the wa'.'

transf. 1871 WADDELL *Ps.* XC. 10 A gliff it gaes by an' we flichter hame.

2. To struggle; to tremble, quiver, throb.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 303 Mony ane thousand Comoun peple laye flichtrand in the fyre. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* V. viii. 115 The beist..can ly..flychterand in the dede thrawis [cf. FLICKER *v.* 3]. 1724 [see *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Fli·chtering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 162 My flighteren heart gangs pittie-pattie. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 1738 Sleep ..for a wee her flightering breast did heal. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* iii, Th'expectant wee-things, toddlin, stacher through To meet their Dad wi' flichterin noise and glee. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, 'Our leddy is half gane already, as ye may see by that fleightering of the ee-lid.'

†**Fli·chter, fli·ghter,** *v.*² *Sc. Obs.* [? f. *flichter*, FLIGHTER, in the unrecorded sense of 'wing'; cf. *pinion* vb.] *trans.* To bind, pinion.

1680 in Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* (1722) II. III. iv. § 5. 141 His Hands flightered with Ropes. 1703 WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* 48 Driven back to Lothian .. tied and flightered like thieves. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 1229 His legs they loos'd, but flighter'd held his hands.

Flichtered (fli·χtəɹd), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. FLICHTER *v.*¹ + -ED ¹.] Thrown into a flutter: a. volatile, flighty; b. frightened.

1832–53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 70, I canna say flichter'd an' foolish ye've been. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 102 'They were juist as flichtered themsels.'

Flick (flik), *sb.*[1] [Echoic; cf. F. *flicflac* the cracking of a whip.]

1. A light blow, *esp.* one given with something pliant, a whip, etc., or with the finger-nail.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* 85 Thy craft..is not worth a flykke. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Cachete*, a flicke in the cheeke. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. ii, 'If the parson had not his petticoats on, I should have lent un o flick.' 1859 Boyd *Recr. Country Parson* (1862) 74, I have sometimes given you an angry flick when you shied. 1886 D. C. Murray *First Person Sing.* xix. 146 With a dexterous flick of the towel he extinguished his own candle.

b. Any sudden movement; a jerk.

1866 *Reader* 6 Jan. 19/1 The peculiar flick of the brush in drawing the terminations of the foliage. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vii. (1880) 263 The slightest 'flick' or 'crack' [in throwing the line] will necessitate putting on a new fly.

c. quasi-*adv.* With a flick.

1862 H. Kingsley in *Macm. Mag.* July 225 The line came 'flick' home across his face.

3. The sound thus produced; hence, any slight, sharp sound.

1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. xix, The only evidences of sound..being the creaking and straining of the wheels..or the flick of the driver's whip. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 655 The flick of her cards falling upon the table was the music she loved best to hear. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Flick*, the hasty snap of a greyhound when he fails to secure the hare.

3. *concr.* Something thrown off with a jerk; a dash, splash. (Perh. influenced by Fleck *sb.*[1])

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xix, The flicks of yellow that the rushlight threw on the dreary darkened ceiling. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 7/2 Great flicks of spray and foam as big as a man's hand.

Flick (flik), *sb.*[2] [Origin unknown; perh. two distinct words.]

†**1.** *slang.* A thief. *Obs.*—0

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all*, A Flicke [*printed* Afflicke], a Theefe.

2. *dial.* and *vulgar.* (See quots.)

1883 *Punch* 28 July 38/1 Last night, They'd a feet in these gardens, old flick. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flick*, a very familiar epithet—as 'Come on, old flick'.

Flick, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Also **fleck.** [var. of Flix.] The fur of a hare or rabbit, etc.; hence *collect.* hares and rabbits. Cf. Feather *sb.* 4.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 140 The black [cat] had lost a very large portion of his flick. 1840 Spurdens *Supp. to Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flick*, hare's or rabbit's down. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Fleck*, hares; rabbits; ground game. 'They killed over two hundred pheasants, but not but terr'ble little fleck.'

Flick, *sb.*[4] *dial.* See Fleck *sb.*[3]

Flick (flik), *v.*[1] *Cant.* [prob. a dialectal variant of Flitch *v.*] *trans.* To cut.

1677 Coles, *Flick*, to cut. 1750 *Apol. Life Bampfylde-M. Carew* 338 Flick me some panam and cassan; cut me some bread and cheese. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flick* the peter, cut off the cloak bag, or portmanteau. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxviii, One of them..desired one of the lads 'to hand in the black Peter, that they might flick it open'. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* xiv, Flick the bread, cut the bread.

Flick (flik), *v.*[2] Also 9 **fleck.** [f. Flick *sb.*[1]; app. not recorded before the 19th c.]

1. *trans.* To strike lightly with something flexible, as a whip.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, 'Many and many is the circuit this pony has gone,' said Mr. Crummles, flicking him skilfully on the eyelid. 1873 Ouida *Pascarèl* II. xi. 247 Pascarèl flicking his mandoline into harmony with the lazzarone song which he was humming. 1875 A. R. Hope *My Schoolboy Fr.* 149 Flicking each other with our towels. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 61, O white-throat swallow flicking The loch with long wing-tips.

2. To remove (something) with a smart stroke of something flexible. Also with *away.*

1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* ii. 30 [He] attempted to flick a fly from the horse's haunch. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxviii, He would flick away..the particles of dust with a graceful wave of his hand. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* ii, Miss Deverill was flicking the chalk-marks off the cloth with her handkerchief.

b. To throw (*off*, etc.) with a jerk; to jerk.

1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* iv, Like so many spots of ink, flicked at random out of a pen. 1882 W. J. Cummins *Catalogue Fishing Tackle* 10 Don't attempt to throw against the wind, as you would be sure to 'flick' the fly off.

3. *intr.* To move with quick vibrations; (also, *to flick it*). Of a bird: To flutter; in quot. with *out.* Of a wound: To palpitate, throb. Cf. Flicker.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 349 As it is, we are undoubtedly flicking it to the north again. 1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxxi, The jar-bird flicked out from the ivy-drum. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fleck*, to flutter, to throb. 'My thumb, I knew it was getherin', it fleck'd soä.' *a* 1890 R. F. Burton in *Life* (1893) I. 90 They were flicking across the country at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

4. *trans.* To move or shake with a 'flick'; to make a light stroke or movement with (a whip, etc.).

1844 Mrs. Houston *Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 313 The ladies..begin flicking about their fans. 1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* xxxi. 357 The driver flicked his whip at her parasol. 1861 *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 768 Our rotten old sail began to flick itself into shreds. 1877 C. Keene *Let.* in G. S. Layard *Life* ix. (1892) 251, I was afraid of flicking my line into my host's eye. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xxxii. (1889) 312 He stood..flicking a wet towel at Crossjay. 1886 Stevenson *Pr. Otto* II. xii. 203 He flicked the order on the table.

absol. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 79/1 So, flicking first at one hind-leg, then at another, he succeeded..in getting her to face him.

Flick (flik), *v.*[3] Chiefly *dial.* Also **fleck.** [f. Flick *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To cause the fur to fly from (a hare or rabbit); hence, to wound. **b.** Of a dog: To seize by the fur.

1843 J. T. Hewlett *College Life* III. xxxiii. 299 They [the dogs] ran up to their hare..flicked, and eventually killed her. 1876 *Surrey Provincialisms* (E. D. S.) s. v., 'You flicked him pretty much' means you shot him very hard. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v. *Vleck*, 'I vlecked a rabbut zo's I thinks the dogs 'ull ketch un.'

2. To strip of fur. Hence, *fig.* To fleece, strip.

1823 Moor *Suffolk Words*, 'I fleck't him of all his marbles.'

Flick(ke, obs. form of Flitch.

†**Fli·cker,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. Flick *sb.*[2]]

1598 Florio, *Guanciatore*, .. a pilferer, a flicker.

Fli·cker, *sb.*[2] *slang.* A drinking-glass. Hence **Fli·cker** *v.*, to drink (Farmer).

1677 in Coles. *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1750 *Apol. Life Bampfylde-M. Carew* 338. 1785–1823 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

Flicker (fli·kəɹ), *sb.*[3] [f. Flicker *v.*]

1. An act of flickering, a flickering movement.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. iv, [The bird would] with an impudent flicker of his tail, dart into the depths of the quickset. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* i. 35 The flicker of the leaves whose shadows mottle their waters.

2. A wavering unsteady light or flame.

1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* vii. 36 After some delay, there was a flicker through the fanlight of the street door. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 371 Writing by this miserable flicker of my pork-fat lamp. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* viii. 57 The pale sky, tinged with the last cold flicker of twilight.

fig. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 53 This little flicker of enthusiasm. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xvii. vii. 75 His Enterprise was a final flicker of false hope. 1876 Maudsley *Physiol. Mind* i. 25 The last flicker of departing life.

Flicker (fli·kəɹ), *sb.*[4] *U.S.* [Said to be echoic of the bird's note.] The popular name of various American species of woodpecker.

1849 Thoreau *Week Concord Riv.* Thursday 333 The flicker's cackle is heard in the clearing. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 19 The flicker makes good his claim to the title of pigeon-woodpecker. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* IV. Introd. 8 The two flickers are mainly characterized by the color of the under-surface of the wing and tail feathers, these being red in the red shafted (*Colaptes mexicanus*), gamboge yellow in the yellow-shafted flicker (*C. auratus*). *Ibid.* IV. 428 The Cape flicker (*C. chrysoides*), with red moustache.

†**Flicker,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Flicker *v.*; cf. OE. *flacor* adj., mentioned under Flacker *v.*] Unsteadfast, wavering.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 36 Forthi asked Crist quether man him soht Als he war man of fliker thoht.

Flicker (fli·kəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 **flicerian, -orian,** 3–5 **flikeren,** (4 **fiikkere**), 4–5 **fleker, -ir,** 5–6 **fly(c)ker,** 6 **flickar,** *Sc.* **flickir, flikker,** 6– **flicker.** [OE. *flicorian*, an onomatopœic formation with frequentative suffix (see -er[5]), expressing repeated quick movement similar to that expressed by Flacker, but slighter or less noisy.]

1. *intr.* Of a bird: To flutter; to hover. occas. To flap the wings; to move by flapping the wings.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 156 An blac þrostle flicorode ymbe his neb. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt's. T.* 1104 Above hir heed hir dowves flikeringe. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 109 Ovyr hyr as she [a dove] dede hovyr flekerynge. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 343 *Estrich*, This bird..cannot mount up to flie aloft, but flickereth in such wise as he cannot be overgone. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 26 If the Duckes..flicker with their wings often and a long time together. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* III. 123 The tuneful lark..flickering on her nest, made short essays to sing. 1801 C. Smith *Solit. Wanderer* I. 255, I saw too..the flying fish..emerging from the waves on their wing-like fins, and flickering along the surface of the water. 1892 Stevenson & Osbourne *Wrecker* xix. 304 The pinnacles..were flickered about all day long by a multitude of wings.

fig. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1193 (1221) Her gost, that flikered aie a loft, Into her wofull herte ayen it went. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 64 From the fathers sermons shal such fond patcherye flicker?

†**2.** To make caressing or fondling movements with the wing; hence, to act in a fondling or coaxing manner; to dally, hanker, look longingly (*after*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Spit him amidde þe bearde..þet flikereð so mit þe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 783 Yit wol thay kisse, and flikkere, and besien hemself. 1530 Palsgr. 552/2, I flycker, I kysse togyther, *je baise*. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxiii. 42 Where they may win ought..they flickar, and flatter, in fauer to grow. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii, It is most odious, when an old acherontic dizzard that hath one foot in his grave..shall flicker after a young wench. 1697 Dryden *Virgil* Life **iij b, Lavinia..looks a little flickering after Turnus. 1806 R. Jamieson *Pop. Ball.* I. 296 Dorothy..flicker'd at Willie again.

b. *slang* and *dial.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *To flicker*, to grin or flout. 1785–1823 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Flickering*, grinning, or laughing in a man's face. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, 'He flicker'd and flyred lahk a girning cat.'

3. To make a fluttering or vibratory movement; to wave to and fro; to flutter (in the air or wind); to quiver, vibrate, undulate. Of wind: To blow in light gusts.

c 1450 *Merlin* 324 Their baners..flekered in the wynde. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Wks.* (1587) 299, I see not one..Whose feathers flant and flicker in the winds. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. xviii. xxxv. 613 You shall marke the leaves of trees to move, flicker & play themselves. 1633 J. Fisher *True Trojans* II. v, Troopes, With gawdie pennons flickering in the aire. 1793 Earl Buchan *Ess., Spring* (1812) 77 The darkest indigo blue was seen..to flicker on the surface of this molten gold. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 113 The high masts flicker'd as they lay afloat. 1850 — *In Mem.* cx, Nor cared the serpent at thy side To flicker with his double tongue. 1873 Miss Thackeray *Old Kensington* xi. 89 A wet foggy wind flickered in his face.

b. *trans.* (causatively.) (Cf. Flick *v.*[2])

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 399/2 We mount beside the red-faced, much-becoated individual who is flickering his whip in idle listlessness on the box.

†**4.** To throb, palpitate, quiver. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 268 His hart..flykeryt to and fro. 1508 Dunbar *Test. A. Kennedy* 43, I leif my hert..That never mair wald flow nor flickir. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. ix. 73 The hait flesch ondir his teth flikkerand. *Ibid.* V. viii. 115 Sprewland and flikkerand in the deid thrawis.

†**5.** *fig.* Of a person: To waver, vacillate. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 92 This bischop flekerid in his thoht. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Flekeryn, or waveryn yn vnstabylle herte, *nuto*.

6. To flash up and die away alternately. Of a flame: To burn fitfully or unsteadily; also with *compl.*, *out*, etc.

Now the prevailing sense, though scarcely found earlier than the 19th c.

1605, 1791 [see Flickering *ppl. a.* 5]. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* xl, A chain-droop'd lamp was flickering by each door. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, Eying the firmament, in which no slight shades of grey were beginning to flicker. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 305 Sheet lightning, flickering harmlessly in the distance. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. v. iv. 285 The fire sinks down and flickers low. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 197 The wasted flame soon afterwards flickered out.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; also with *up.*

1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies*, We love..to watch..a quirk..flickering upon the lips some seconds before [it is spoken]. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* ix. 84 A faint smile flickered at his lips. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 244 A gleam of hope still flickered in their bosoms. 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks* iii. 81 Dogberry flickers up into a kind of lukewarmness. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 276/2 Precious lives which have..flickered out in the cruel storm.

7. *trans.* To cause to flash or burn unsteadily or fitfully.

1869 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 70/2 The Supreme Pontiff..flickers his lightnings over the prostrate rebels. 1882 T. Mozley *Remin.* II. Add. 428 The thought that the huge Alps all about us had been flickered like a candle.

8. *intr.* = Bicker. ? *Obs.*

1776 [see Flickering *vbl. sb.*]. 1809 J. Adams *Wks.* 1854 IX. 242 We flickered, disputed, and wrangled..but always with a species of good humour.

Flickered (fli·kəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed [1].] Illuminated with flickering light.

1821 Joanna Baillie *Met. Leg., Columbus* vii, The flicker'd east.

Fli·ckering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Flicker in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Flekerynge of byrdys, *volitacio*. Flekerynge, or wauerynge yn an vnstable hert, *vacillacio*. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 40 He [the Byrde] with flykerynge of his wynges made a full mery noyse. 1776 J. Adams *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 175 The newspapers..will inform you of public affairs, and the particular flickerings of parties in this colony. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xliv, A flame unfed, which runs to waste With its own flickering. 1875 Lanier *Poems, Symphony* 156 Fern-wavings and leaf-flickerings. 1883 *Gd. Words* July 469/1 What a flickering of mellowed sunlight comes over the eyes.

Flickering (fli·kəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That flickers, in senses of the vb.

1. Of a bird: That flutters or hovers.

1531 Latimer *Let. Raynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1328/1 Howe manye Larkes for a penye, yf euerye Starre in the Elemente were a flyckeringe hobye. 1664 *Floddan F.* I. 5 Flickering fame that monstrous wight With hundred wings wapping was blown. 1807 Crabbe *Parr. Reg.* III. Wks. 1834 II. 209 The bat shrill shrieking woo'd his flickering mate.

†**2.** Caressing, coaxing, seducing. *Obs.*

a 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* A iij b Theyre [women's] fals intents & flykkeryng smylyng. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 110 The peruerse and malicyous flickeringe inticementes of lewde and vnhoneste desyres. 1607 R. Niccols *Cuckoo* 198 Their chambring fortitude they did descrie By their soft maiden voice and flickeringe eie. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. i. (1651) 36, I am not any flickering thing: I cannot boast of that slight-fading gift You men call beauty.

†**3.** Changeable, unreliable, unsteady, wavering.

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. x, The enuious ordre of fortunat meuinge, In worldly thynge false and flikerynge. 1465 Marg. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 502 II. 183 Pyrs Waryn..whych ys a flykeryng felowe and a besy. 1586 in *Bibliographer* (1882) I. 75 All flickering wealth which flies in firmest hope. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. x. § 5 (1622) 109 A weake and a flickring opinion. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Price Equipage* 25 To keep a race of flickering knaves, He grows himself the worst of slaves.

4. Quivering, vibrating unsteadily.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1638) 221 He..hopes the flickering wind with net to hold. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 66 Vnlesse the Wines happen to haue a flickering Lee. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* IV. 37 Rising o'er the flick'ring wave. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, A keen and furtive glance of her flickering eyes. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. ii. 44 The lark sends down his flickering lay. 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* x. in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 229, I have seen a gilder blow the flickering sheet into the air.

5. That shines with, or is illuminated by, an unsteady or wavering light.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* (1st Q° 1608) II. ii. 114 Whose influence like the wreath of radient fire In flitkering [1623 flicking] Phœbus front. 1791 EARL BUCHAN *Ess., Lett. Imitation Ancients* (1812) 99 The .. flickering rays of the departing light. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1894, I see .. Flushed pillars down the flickering vestibule. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 623 In the chamber burned The flickering candles.

Hence **Fli·ckeringly** *adv.*, in a flickering manner.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 714 One moment, flickeringly, it shone. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 12 The ruddy light glistening flickeringly upon the black rock.

† **Fli·ckermouse.** *Obs.* [Altered form of FLITTERMOUSE.] A bat.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i, Come, I will see the flicker mouse. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 234 The Flickermise flying through the Translucidity of the corner'd Gate.

† **Flicket-a-flacket,** *adv. Obs.* A representation of the sound made by something flapping. Cf. CRICKET-A-WICKET.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 20 Their Sleeves went Flicket-a-flacket.

† **Fli·cketing,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. prec. and FLICKERING.] = FLICKERING 3.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 135 To think how such a flicketing skipjackly thing as that [*i.e.* motion] is..should be bound to the behaviour of such a grave stayd thing as time is.

† **Fli·ckle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. an arbitrary extension of *flick*, FLITCH (for rime).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) I ij, Littell and littell the cat eateth the flickell.

† **Fli·cky,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. FLIG, FLIGGY, FLETCH.]

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2559/4 A dark grey Mare about 14 hands..a rough Mane, and flicky Tayl.

Flidder (flɪ·dəɹ). Also **flither, flitter.** A local name for the limpet.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 195 The next baits in esteem are .. limpets (called here [Scarborough] Flidders). 1867 M. S. LOVELL *Edible Molluscs* 120 In the Isle of Man ..they [limpets] are known by the name of 'flitters'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, s.v. 'He sticks like a flither.'

Fli̇dge, Fliech, obs. ff. FLEDGE, FLITCH *sb.*

Flied, obs. pa. t. of FLY *v.*

Flier: alternative form of FLYER.

Flier(e, obs. form of FLEER.

† **Flig,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. FLICKY, FLIGGY, FLETCH.]

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1192/4 An Iron gray Gelding 5 years old .. flig tailed. 1683 *Ibid.* No. 1798/4 One bright bay Mare..with a black short Tail..and a black flig Main. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6222/6 A black Gelding..with..a flig Tail.

Flig̈ge, var. of FLEDGE *a. Obs.*

† **Fli·ggy,** *a. Obs.* [f. FLIG *a.* + -Y¹.] = FLIG *a.*

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4921/4 A black Gelding .. with a fliggie Tail.

Fligh, obs. form of FLY *v.*

Flight (flɔit), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 **fliht, flyht, flyȝt,** 2–3 **fluht** *ii*), *south.* **vluht,** 3–4 **fliȝt, (fliht, flith),** 3, 5 **flygt,** 4–6 **flyght(e, (6 fleight, flighte),** 5 **flyte,** 6 *Sc.* **flicht,** 3– **flight.** [OE. *flyht* masc. = OS. *fluht* fem. (MDu., Du. *vlucht* fem.):—OTeut. **fluhti-*, f. **flug-* weak root of **fleug-an* to FLY.]

1. The action or manner of flying or moving through the air with or as with wings. Also in phrases, *To take* (*make, wing,* etc.) *a* or *one's flight*: to fly. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 900 *Martyrology Fragm.* 8 in *O. E. Texts* 177 Þa hi bæron to heofonum mid hiora fiðra flyhte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 11 Swa earn his briddas spænþ to fiihte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Mid þisse fluhte he fleh in to houene. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 59 Siðen his fliȝt is al unstrong. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 277 'Min fliȝt' he seide, 'ic wile up-taken'. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 543 He says, man es born to travaile right Als a foul es to þe flight. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 547 To the chyld he [the dragon] toke a flyght. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 41 Ere the bat hath flown His cloister'd flight. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 203 The flights and arrivals of which [Pigeons] I have often seene .. in Aleppo. 1697 DRYDEN *Georg.* III. 14 New ways I must attempt..To..wing my flight to fame. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 416 They could scarce fly further than an hundred yards at a flight. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* viii. 270 Undying words which wing their flight over each generation as it .. passes away. 1871 E. SPENDER *Restored* I. vi. 115 Crowds of chaffinches went flitting along with their quick dancing flight.

† b. Power of flying. Also in *fig.* phrase, *To fond one's flight*, i.e. to make trial of one's powers.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Þe heuinesse of hire flesche & flesches unðeawes binimeð hire hire vluht. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1487 Al that day scho fonded hyre flygt, How scho myght ..Fonden a tale al newe, The childe deth for to brewe.

c. *Falconry.* Pursuit of game, etc. by a hawk; also, the quarry flown at.

1530 PALSGR. 221/1 Flyght of a hauke, *vol.* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 199 b, That king Edward should be destitute of one of his best Hawkes, when he had moste nede to make a flight. 1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* (Grosart) 21/1 If your Falcons be in tune, I shal be glad to see a flight. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 17 The boy..gives his falcon flight. 1828 SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 51 The goshawk .. if much used to these easier flights, will not even attempt to fly partridges. 1855 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry* iv. 66 The Norfolk plover seldom takes the air, and makes an easy flight.

fig. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 22 This steddy praise, is the flight and aime of truly noble soules.

† d. The time when the young birds first fly.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxii. 120 There are some farmers which sell at euery flight, two hundred, & three hundred paire vnto the vittailers.

e. Of birds or insects: A migration or issuing forth in bodies.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Flight*, the second or third migration from a bee-hive. The first only is called a Swarm. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 114 A similar flight [of butterflies] at the end of the last century is recorded by M. Louch.

2. Swift movement in general; *esp.* of a projectile, etc. through the air. Of the heavenly bodies: Swift and regular course. Phr. *to take a* or *one's flight.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 137 Þe seuene he bad on fliȝte faren, And toknes ben. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 152 A perfyte archer must firste learne to know the sure flyghte of his shaftes. 1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 270 Winds, that tempests brew, When through Arabian groves they take their flight .. lose their spite. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 85 The Racket strikes .. And so the Ball takes Flight. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XV. 320 Skill'd to direct the Javelin's distant Flight. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xxix, Some 'auld-light' herds .. Are mind't, in things they ca' balloons To tak a flight. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* x. 237 By comparing the flight of .. sharp and blunt-piled arrows. 1818 SHELLEY *Hymn Castor* 8 Ships, whose flight is swift along the wave. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 328 If a high velocity be given to them to ensure a horizontal flight, the quantity of powder exploded must be in proportion. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 325 Watching the flight of the clouds.

† b. (*Arrows*) *of the same flight*: having the same power of flight; of equal size and weight.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 131 You must haue diuerse shaftes of one flight, fethered with diuerse winges, for diuerse windes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 141 When I had lost one shaft I shot his fellow of the selfesame flight ..To finde the other forth

c. Swift passage (of time).

1647 H. VAUGHAN *Son-Dayes* i, The rich, And full redemption of the whole weeks flight! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 221 Besides what hope the never-ending flight Of future days may bring. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* i. 147 The flight of threescore years. 1820 SHELLEY *Good Night* 6 How can I call the lone night good, Though thy sweet wishes wing its flight?

3. *fig.* A mounting or soaring out of the regular course or beyond ordinary bounds; an excursion or sally (of the imagination, wit, intellect, ambition, etc.).

1668 DENHAM *On Cowley* 47 Old Pindar's flights by him are reacht. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. (1704) III. 414 Any other Man than himself, who was accustom'd to extraordinary flights in the Air. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* ii. 34 That happy Flight of Sir Richard Fanshawe. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 77 These are not speculative flights. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 10 A silence more expressive of his soul than all the flights of eloquence. 1781 COWPER *Ep. Lady Austen* 16 The world, who knows No flights above the pitch of prose. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. viii, Temple..had some thoughts of trying opium, which he believed a higher flight, but Singleton dissuaded him. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. v. 107 Drinking songs .. do not belong to the highest flights of poetry.

† b. A fit or burst of unreasonable humour, caprice, or the like; also, flightiness, caprice.

1712–14 POPE *Rape of Lock* v. 32 Good humour can prevail, When airs, and flights, and screams, and scolding fail. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. vii. 33 But is not this wish of yours .. a very singular one? A flight! a mere flight! *Ibid.* (1781) VII. l. 254, I am, at times, said she, too sensible of running into flight and absurdity.

† 4. A state of flutter or agitation; a trembling, fright. Cf. FLAUGHT *sb.*² 1, FLOCHT, and FLIGHT *v.* *A flight, in flight*: in a state of perturbation. (The examples of *a flight*, placed under AFFLICT *ppl. a.*, possibly belong here.) *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. (1557) 42/2 Yᵉ quene in gret flight & heuines, bewailing her childes rain. 1529 — *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Introd. Wks. (1557) 1141/2, I waxed..sodeinly sumwhat a flyghte. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 15 There came a feárfulnes and flight in the hoost vpon the felde.

5. † a. A wing (*obs.*). b. In later use *collect.* the flight feathers, or those used in flying.

c 1205 LAY. 2885 Þe wind him com on wiðere weoðeleden his fluhtes. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 39 If the three Colours run thro' the Feathers of the Flight and Tail. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 74 The bald-pated tumblers .. with a clean white head..white flight and white tail.

6. a. The distance which a bird can or does fly. † *Capon's flight* (see quot.).

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxii. 121 Let it [the doue-house] be distant a flight or two from any water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 4 Above the flight of Pegasean wing. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) s. v. *Capon's flight*, a compass of ground, such as a capon might fly over, due to the eldest of several brothers in dividing the father's effects, when there is no principal manour in a lordship. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Meillerie* 28 Within an eagle's flight.

fig. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 199 From this high pitch let us descend A lower flight. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1874) 116 His constitutional animation never failed to carry him a flight beyond ordinary mortals.

b. The distance to which a missile may be shot. Cf. Fr. *volée.*

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. viii, Within a flight o' the town. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xv, Because the Hern soars upward in the sky Above the arrow's flight.

c. *Flight of a shot* (see quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flight of a shot*, the trajectory formed between the muzzle of the gun and the first graze.

7. The series of stairs between any two landings; hence a series of steps, terraces, etc., ascending without change of direction. [So F. *volée.*]

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 249 From this second Half-pace the Stairs fly directly back again, parallel to the first flight. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June I. 366 Miss Burney, better go up another flight (pointing upstairs) .. for there's no room anywhere else. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.* I. 171 A great flight of steps leads to the interior. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 243 On the slope .. were constructed flights of terraces. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 21 She was away up the second flight before he could say any more.

b. A series of locks on a canal, rising like steps one above the other.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 146 The canal .. descending from the hill-tops by a flight of locks.

c. A set of rails or hurdles. [Possibly a distinct word, repr. OE. *fleohta*, = Ger. *flechte* hurdle.]

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxviii, Eyeing Mr. Sponge clearing a stiff flight of rails. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Feb. 3 Some .. would as lief have led a forlorn-hope as put a horse at a flight of hurdles. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 8/1 Rylstone started in strong demand for the Handicap Hurdle, but he died away at the last flight.

8. A collection or flock of beings or things flying in or passing through the air together: a. of birds or insects. Also the special term for a company of doves, swallows, and various other birds.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3012 Moyses bad meðe here on, And ðis fleȝes fliȝt vt is don. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* (1822) 31 A flight of goshawkes A flight of douves A flight of cormerants. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Flight of swalowes. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 2 Herewith .. Cam such a flight of flies in scattred ray, As shadowed the sonne. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 68 You sad fac'd men .. By vprores seuer'd like a flight of Fowle. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 871 Like to a Cast of Falcons that pursue A flight of Pigeons. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 ₱8 Storks, that came thither in great Flights. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. ix. 118 A 'flight' or 'rush' of dunbirds.

transf. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 296 The rest of the heaven covered with large flights of..white clouds.

b. A company of angels.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 371 Goodnight .. And flights of Angels sing thee to thy rest. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 385, I can..call swift flights of Angels. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xiii. 129 Around their lofty cornices hover flights of sculptured angels.

c. A volley of missiles, *esp.* arrows.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 605 Fra bowmen bald and wicht, Of fedderit flanis flew ane felloun flicht Amang the Danis. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 2 A whole flight of arrowes. 1640 T. HABINGTON *Edw. IV*, 17 In this trouble the Southerne men shot another flight. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, They shot another flight into the air, as we do bombs. 1854 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 94 A flight of fairy arrows. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 131 The English archers .. poured upon them their deadly arrows in flights thick as hail.

d. colloq. *In the first flight*: in the van, taking a leading place.

1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxxix, Fellows .. that you're safe to find in the first flight. 1893 SIR G. CHESNEY *Lesters* III. II. xxi. 15 While his sisters .. had all been in the first flight, he had come up with the ruck.

9. The young birds that take wing at one time, e.g. the *March flight* or the *May flight* of pigeons.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, For my Dovehouse.—The great flyghtes of this house must needes fyll the maisters purse, and serve the Kitchen well. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxii. 125 At this time, they [pigeons] affoord you a flight..called the March flight. 1829 SOUTHEY *Corresp. with C. Bowles* (1881) 177 The flight of summer birds are off, also, or on the wing.

transf. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ₱6 Every season brings a new flight of beauties into the world.

10. A flight-arrow (see 15).

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 248 Item, in fflytys ffor my mastyr the sayd day, viij.d. 1540 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 With any prick shafte or fleight. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, Here be [arrowes] of all sorts, flights, rouers, and butt-shafts. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. i, Not a flight drawn home..ere made that haste that they have. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* vi. 151 For very small and light flights, deal seems to be the most eligible [wood].

b. = FLIGHT-SHOOTING.

1557 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 178 For the best game of the flight, he shall haue a flight of golde of the value of x *s.* 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 40 He set vp his bils here in Messina, and challeng'd Cupid at the Flight.

11. The husk or glume of oats, oat-chaff. Also, the outer covering of the coffee-berry.

1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* Gloss. (ed. 2) 1243 Oat flights are the glumes of the oat. 1855 *Morton's Cycl. Agric.* II. 722 *Flights*, oat chaff.

12. *Naut.* a. = FLY-BOAT, a Dutch flat-bottomed boat. [? A distinct word = *floyt*, FLUTE *sb.*²] b. (see quot. 1850).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Fly-boat* or *Flight.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 *Flight*, a sudden rising, or a greater curve than sheer, as the cheeks, cat-heads, &c. *Flight of the transoms*, as the ends or arms of the transoms .. become more narrow as they approach the keel, the general figure or curve which they thus describe .. is called the Flight of the Transoms. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flight*, a Dutch vessel or passage-boat on canals. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 Special care is needed in fixing the lower cant-timbers at their proper heights and 'flights' or deviations from the transverse lines.

13. In various technical uses.

a. *Lead-smelting.* A light, volatile substance, given off during the melting of lead-ore.

1668 GLANVILL in *Phil. Trans.* II. 771 There is a flight in the smoak, which falling upon the Grass, poysons those Cattel that eat of it. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v., In melting the Lead-Oar in the Works at Mendip, there is a Substance flies away in the Smoak which they call the Flight. 1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.*

b. *Angling.* The set of fish-hooks in a spinning-trace.

1865 H. C. PENNELL *Bk. Pike* x. 136 The bait..[being] placed on the flight, and..hanging about 2 yards from the top of the rod. 1867 in F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 106.

c. *Campanology.* The lower part or tail of the clapper of a bell.

1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* ii. 25 Bells are sometimes chimed by .. hitching the rope round the flight or tail of the clapper. 1874 BECKETT *Clocks, Watches & Bells* (ed. 6) 345 The tail F, called the flight, is almost always requisite to make the clapper fly properly.

d. *Machinery.* (see quots.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 882 *Flight*, the slope or inclination of the arm of a crane. *Ibid.*, *Flight*, a spiral wing or vane on a shaft, acting as a propeller or conveyor.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *flight-pond, -season, -time*; *flight-performing* ppl. adj.

1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 427 Noblest of the train That wait on man, the *flight-performing horse. 1801 DANIEL *Rural Sports* II. 475 A decoy for Dun Birds is called a *flight pond. 1886 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 3/1 We are just now in the *flight season. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 749 All repairs .. must be carried on after *flight-time.

15. Special comb., as **flight-arrow**, a light and well-feathered arrow for long-distance shooting; **flight-feather**, one of the wing-feathers on which a bird depends for its power of flight; †**flight-head**, 'a wild-headed person' (Nares); **flight-musole**, one of the muscles by which the wings are worked in flight; †**flight-ripe** *a.*, fit to fly; **flight-shaft** = *flight-arrow*. Also FLIGHT-SHOOTING, SHOT.

1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* vi. 153 Roving arrows are much heavier, and *flight arrows much lighter, than others. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 6 The longest well-authenticated distance for shooting with flight-arrows is about 600 yards. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 35 The nine *flight Feathers of the Wing. 1890 COUES *Field Ornith.* II. iii. 164 The Remiges, or Flight-Feathers, give the wing its general character. 1605 in *Court & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 38 Some Popish *flight-heads thinking to do wonders. 1890 W. P. BALL *Effects Use & Disuse* 64 The shortening of the sternum in pigeons is attributed to disuse of the *flight muscles attached to it. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Tollem. MS.), Whan hire [the eagle's] briddes beth *flyȝte-ripe sche putteþ hem oute of hire neste. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xv, Brave Falconbridge .. assigned The archers their *flight-shafts, to shoot away. 1840 HANSARD *Archery* xi. 407 Barely within the range of his lightest flight-shaft.

Flight (flait), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3 fluht, fliht, *Orm.* flihht, vliht, 4 fliȝt, (fluiȝt, flyight, flyȝt), 4–6 flyght, *Sc.* flicht, flycht, (6 flyette), 4– flight. [OE. **flyht* = OS. *fluht* (Du. *vlucht*), OHG. *fluht* (MHG. *vlucht*, mod.Ger. *flucht*) str. fem.:—OTeut. **fluhti-z* f. weak grade of root **pleuh-* to FLEE. A parallel form, differing in declension, is ON. *flótte*, the OTeut. type of which would be **flohton-*; the Sw. *flykt*, Da. *flygt* are adopted from Ger.]

1. The action of fleeing or running away from, or as from, danger, etc.; hasty departure or retreat, also, an absconding.

c 1200 ORMIN 19683 Forr þatt he wollde þurrh hiss flihht Uss mikell þing bitacnenn. *c* 1275 LAY. 21405 Ne mihte he fliht makie in neuere one side. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 506 Þat luyte miȝte faren him fro and to fluiȝt founden. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xliii. 143 In fycht is mensk, and schame in flycht. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiv. 20 Praye that youre flyght be not in the winther. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 173 'Twas Ariadne, passioning For Thesus periury, and vniust flight. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 344 It was .. after eleven when the Delivrance thus began to seek her safety in flight. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 380 For the very flight is an offence, carrying with it a strong presumption of guilt. 1855 'STONEHENGE' *Rur. Sports* I. I. x. (1856) 83 The direction of the Deer's flight is almost always up-wind. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 367 Many benefices had become vacant through the flight of the Marian clergy.

†b. Abhorrence or avoidance *of*; shrinking *from*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (1495) 53 In the Irascibil is flyghte of contrarye and of euyll. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 766 The emission..of the Breath by a flight from Titillation. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 57 They contract themselves partly by their flight of Vacuum. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 16 The antipathy or flight of others from each other.

c. A means of fleeing, way of escape. *rare*—[1].

1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 438 How secure a flight [I have] From your hard servitude.

d. *Curve of flight*: a correlative term to *curve of pursuit*: see CURVE *sb.* 1.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 40 The remainder of the curve satisfies a modified form of statement of the original question, and is called the Curve of Flight.

†e. *Sure flight* (jocularly): ? one who is able to run away safely. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 11 Such..as were sure flights, (sauing a reuerence of their manhoods) ran crying and complayning to King Henry the Second.

2. Phrases: *To take flight*, †*to take (on oneself) the flight, to betake* or †*smite oneself to flight, to take to flight*, †*to set oneself in flight*: to flee. †*To bring* or *do on* (usually *a, o*) *flight, to put to* (†*the*) *flight* (or †*upon the flight*): to cause to flee. *To turn to* or †*into flight*: to cause to flee, in early use also *intr.* to flee.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Etstondeð one aȝean þe ueonde & he deð him o fluhte. *Ibid.* Herdi bileaue bringeð þene deouel a vlihte anon-rihtes. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 45, I þat ilke time we biginneð to fleon & turneð to fluhte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 267 For it suld be full mekill mycht, That now suld put thaim to the flycht. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 243 Whan they..sawe Reynawde come they smote theym selfe to flyghte. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3014 Thone folk sal tak one them the flycht. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xi. 34 Which..wexed valient in fyght, turned to flyght the armees of the alients. 1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1128 They presently set themselves in flight. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* III. (1655) 145 The French..took the flight and retired to the Town. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 207 It was his wisest Course to .. betake himself to flight. 1816 J. MARRIOTT *Hymn, 'Thou, Whose Almighty word'* i, Chaos and darkness .. took their flight. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xiv. 1 That onset turned the foes to flight almost. 1840 F. D. BENNET *Whaling Voy.* I. 258 The remainder .. took to flight when their companions were harpooned. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 422 The Persians were put to flight.

3. *Comb.*, as **flight-given**, inclined to flee.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 158 What prince .. He found *flight-giv'n, he would restrain with words of gentlest blame.

†**Flight,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [var. of FLAUGHT *sb.*[1] (? OE. **flíht*:—**flahti-z*).] = FLAUGHT *sb.*[1] a. A flake of snow. b. A violent storm (of snow). c. A turf.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 135/2 A Flyghte of snawe, *floccus niueus.* 1685 SEWALL *Diary* 9 Nov. (1882) I. 103 Flight of snow. 1780 in T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* II. 349 The trees .. covered with snow this morning; afterwards several flights of snow. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 116 A flight of snow had recently fallen. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flights*, turf or peat, cut into square pieces for fuel.

†**Flight,** *a. Obs.* [f. FLIGHT *sb.*[1] Cf. FLEET *a.*]

1. Swift, fleet, fast-moving.

1581 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 69 The most flight and swifte creature that liveth on the earth. 1596 COPLEY *Fig for Fort.* 21 So flight is Melancholie to darke disgrace And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. x. 321 This man, a certain twofold fortune .. carrying with her flight-wings [L. *præpetibus pinnis*] shewed [etc.]. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. lix, That courses of unlike extension..in like time shall be run By the flight starres..

b. used as *sb.*: A swift runner. ? *nonce-use.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 28 Young men called Celeres, as we would say, flights, for their swiftnesse and speed in executing of his commandements.

2. Of oats: Light. (Cf. FLIGHT sb.[1] 11).

1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 56 The light, called also *flight* oats, are known only on the poorest sands, and in the fen district.

Flight (flait), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* flicht. [f. FLIGHT *sb.*[1] and [2].]

1. *trans.* To put to flight, rout; hence, to frighten, scare. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. i. (1633) 63 But Griffin .. flighted the Kyrneghes, and slew Ororick. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1657) 245 Mount Ptoum..from whence the wild Bore came of a sudden that flighted her. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 41 Else .. they should haue beene flighted with the wildernesse which was verie dreadfull. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 16 To Flight the Deviles from Fulmer. 1848 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1858) 29 'And at the end of it to be flighted to death!' he said. *fig.* 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* IV. 34 Therefore [philosophy] is to be flighted [? *misprr. for* slighted], and exploded among Christians.

†2. *intr.* To fluctuate, change. *Obs. Sc.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXIV. 6 This warld evir dois flicht and wary.

3. †a. To migrate; = FLIT, FLEET (*obs.*). b. Of wild fowl: To fly in flights.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* III. iii, Prepare to flight then: I'll over-take you swifily. [But *flight* may here be the *sb.*?] 1752 *Scotland's Glory* 5 The followers of John divine In Scotland when they flighted, And published here the Gospel news. 1879 R. LUBBOCK *Fauna of Norfolk* 117 If undisturbed..they [snipe] merely flight for a few minutes morning and evening. 1891 LD. HOUGHTON *Stray Verses, In Winter* 11 The wildfowl flighting from the lake Wheel high.

4. *trans.* To set flying, start in flight. *To flight off*: to start off in flights, send away in flights.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 123 The superabundant population may be flighted off to the lunar region. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, 'Aa'll flight ye pigeons for a shillin'.'

5. To shoot (wildfowl) in flight.

1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 155 Wildfowlers know this habit well, and 'flighting', or shooting them as they go and come, is a favourite method of procuring wild ducks.

6. To feather (an arrow).

1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 34 The arrows, which had iron tips, were flighted with feathers. 1890 C. DIXON *Stray Feathers* ii. 20 The stiff quill feathers..are used by savages to flight their arrows.

Flight, var. of FLITE.

Flighted (flai·téd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].]

1. Having a certain flight or speed. Only in *drowsy-flighted.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 553 The drousy-flighted steeds, That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep.

2. Provided with feathers, feathered.

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 35 The nine flight Feathers of the Wing ought to be White, otherwise he [the Powter] is said to be foul flighted. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Flighted* applied to an arrow denotes that it is feathered.

Flighter (flai·təɹ). *Brewing.* [? f. FLIGHT + -ER.[1] ? Orig. = 'wing'; cf. FLICHTER *v.*] (See quot.)

1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, *Flichters*, that part of the Fanners which raises the wind. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 882 *Flighter*, a horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

†**Fli·ghtful,** *a. Obs.* [f. FLIGHT *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Fleeting, transitory, fugitive.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXX. 7 His owne flightfull and tottering felicitie. 1587 — *De Mornay* XXVII. (1617) 479 A light and flightfull ioy.

2. Producing flight; cowardly.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XIII. (1626) 254 Vlysses .. Whose flightfull feare did Hector's flames abhor

3. Well-adapted for flight.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* CXXXIX. v, O Sun..Suppose thy lightfull, flightfull wings Thou lend to me.

Flightily (flai·tili), *adv.* [f. FLIGHTY + -LY [2].] In a flighty manner.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 June I. 394 She seemed flightily gay. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IX. § 3. 627 Buckingham talked flightily about bringing the army to London.

Flightiness (flai·tinés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being flighty; giddy capriciousness, fickleness or whimsicalness.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 9 If my manner does not divert you, as my flightiness used to do. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xiv. 216 There is a flightiness about our talk as if we disdained the earth.

Flighting (flai·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLIGHT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. FLIGHT; in quots. = FLIGHT-SHOOTING.

1815 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 132 Warren Farm has excellent flighting when the wind is from S. to W. 1882 SIR R. PAYNE GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 30 Admirable early flighting may be enjoyed on the inland ponds.

Flightless (flai·tlés), *a.* [f. FLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Incapable of flying: said of birds.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 186 The scanty but wide-spread remains of the order of flightless birds. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 145 The origin of so many flightless and rather bulky birds in oceanic islands.

Fli·ght-shooting, *vbl. sb.* [f. FLIGHT *sb.*[1] + SHOOTING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *Archery.* Distance-shooting with flight-arrows.

1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* x. 237 *Flight-shooting* takes its appellation from the *flight*, or light arrows used in this game: which is shot without regard to mark, or fixed distance..The greatest possible distance is the only object. 1875 SHARPE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 377/2 'Flight' and 'clout' shooting has ceased.

2. Shooting wildfowl as they fly over.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* VII. iv. § 2750 Flight-shooting. 1859 FOLKARD *Wild-Fowler* liii. 276 The term 'flight-shooting' signifies shooting wild-fowl at evening twilight as they fly overland from the sea [etc.].

attrib. 1859 FOLKARD *Wild-Fowler* liii. 279 A flight-shooting excursion.

So **Fli·ght-shooter.**

1859 FOLKARD *Wild-Fowler* liii. 276 The flight-shooter waits in ambush behind an embankment.

Fli·ght-shot. Also 6–7 **flight-shoot.** [f. FLIGHT *sb.*[1] + SHOT *sb.*]

1. The distance to which a flight-arrow is shot, a bow-shot.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 257 I. 351 And so he dede till he was a flyte shote or more from his place. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1744) IV. 41 The passage into it at ful Se is a flite Shot over, as much as the Tamise is above the Bridge. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 23 This hill lyeth South of the ruines .. and about three flight-shots remoued. 1625 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Thiefe* Wks. (1630) II. 119/2 Some two flight-shoot to th' Alehouse he did wag. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) I. 46 A Brook .. riseth four Mile off in a Cellar; and a Flight-shot off drives a Mill. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* XVIII. Far as her flight-shot was, those arrows hit the mark.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 29 Such as..follow fashions ..a flight shot or two off. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* VI. 86 Jack was already gone a flight-shot beyond his patience.

2. A shot taken at wildfowl in flight.

1887 RYE *Norfolk Broads* 100 In the hope of getting a flight shot at duck or plover.

Flighty (flai·ti), *a.* [f. FLIGHT *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].]

1. Swift, quick, fleet. *rare.*

1552 HULOET, Flighty, *pernix.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 145 The flighty purpose neuer is o're-tooke Vnlesse the deed go with it. 1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 257 My journey thither was sudden and flighty.

b. ? *nonce-use.* = Fleeting.

1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* VI. 26 Another rainbow rose..flushier and flightier.

2. Given to flights of imagination, humour, caprice, etc.; guided by whim or fancy rather than by judgement or settled purpose; fickle, frivolous, inconstant.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 592 The flighty gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependence whatever. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *New Simile* 20 With wit that's flighty. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* II. (1832) 17, I believe by her flighty airs, she is upon no good errand. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. VII. § 5 The effect .. of flighty, unsteady habits upon the energy and continuity of their work. 1878 MRS. H. WOOD *Pomeroy Ab.* I. 88 Her own maid, a flighty, gossiping damsel.

b. Of a horse: Skittish.
1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 106 The management of a Flighty Horse in his exercise or sweat.

3. Of weak or disordered intellect, crazy, light-headed. Also *absol.*
1802 Beddoes *Hygeia* III. 15 To protect the insane or flighty against their [relations'] rapacity. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch-bk.* (1859) 34 This was one point on which he always remained flighty. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1879) 74 The poor flighty gentleman looked quite dolorous.

Fligm(e, obs. form of Phlegm.

Flim. *nonce-wd.* [Cf. next.] = Flam *sb.*[1] 3.
1825 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 5 The rest is a sham And all that comes after a flim and a flam.

Flim-flam (flimflæm), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 ? flym flawe. [One of the many onomatopœic reduplications expressive of contempt; cf. *fidfad, skimble-skamble, whimwham.* Possibly based on a Scandinavian word which may have existed in some Eng. dialects; cf. ON. *flim* a lampoon, *flimska* mockery, *flimta* to flout.]

A. *sb.*

1. A piece of nonsense or idle talk; a trifle, a conceit. Cf. Flam *sb.*[1] 2.
1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 19 She maketh earnest matters of euery flymflam. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij b, Trusse vp thy packet of flim flams, & roage to some countrey Faire, or read it among boyes in the belfrie. *a* 1634 Randolph *Poems, To Mem. Brother-in-Law* (1682) B iv b, Such jig-like flim-flams being got to make The Rabble laugh. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 May 8/7 Grossmith .. crowds his picture with all kinds of flim-flams of the drawing-room.

2. A paltry attempt at deception; a contemptible trick or pretence; a piece of humbug. Cf. Flam *sb.*[1] 3.
c 1538 in *State Papers* (1834) II. iii. 552 He and his fellawes were sent hither .. but for a flim flawe to stoppe the ymagination of the Kynge and Counsaile in that behalf. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 He gave me this flim flam, that I had persuadid him sumwhat. 1600 Holland *Livy* vi. xvi. (1609) 227 The Dictatour commanded him to leave off these foolish flimflams & trifling shifts. 1673 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* iv. iv, I'll ha' none of his Flim-flams, and his May-be's. 1805 D'Israeli (*title*), Flim-Flams, or the Life and Errors of my Uncle. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* xci, All these habitual flim-flams are, in general, the airy creatures of inaccuracy and exaggeration.

3. *collect.* Nonsense, rubbish; humbug, deception.
c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* II. i, A longe tale of a man in the moone, With such a circumstaunce and such flym-flam. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. xii, I tell thee 'tis all flimflam. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* xxxi, They may be the wanderings of his dotage, and flim-flam after all.

4. The action of 'flim-flamming'; in quot. *attrib.*
1894 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 2 May 9/7 She notified the police, but the flim-flam artist was far away. *Ibid.* 17 Nov. 9/7 His success in the 'flim-flam' game.

B. *adj.* [Developed from an attrib. use of the sb.; cf. Fancy *a.*] Frivolous, idle, vain, nonsensical; also, deceptive, fictitious, sham.
1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 14/1 His slanderous reports are vnderpropt with flim-flam surmises. 1631 Mabbe *Celestina* I. 12 She will tell you a thousand flim-flam tales. 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* III. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 300 Do you think I regard your flimflam story o' the church? 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Don't thee tell up no such flim-flam stuff, else nobody ont never harky to thee.

Flim-flam (flimflæm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*
† a. To humbug, to beguile *into* (something).
b. *U.S.* To cheat (a person) *out of* (money) 'while he is making change for a bill, by distracting or confusing him, so that he pays out more than the proper sum' (*Stand. Dict.*).
1660 Fisher *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 307 None but Fools will by thy flood of Words be flim-flam'd into thy Faith. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 26 July, Sent [to jail]..for flimflaming a..saloon-keeper out of some money.
Hence **Flim-flammer.**
1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 31 Jan., The New York flim-flammers and green goods men .. are still out of the clutches of the United Secret Service.

Flim-flam-flirt. [Cf. Flim-flam and Flam-flirt.] A nonsensical speech, a gibe.
1573 Twyne *Æneid* x. Dd iij, Flimflam flirts [thou] out throwst at them that nothing care.

† **Fli·mmer.** *Obs.* [? f. Flim-(flam) *sb.* or *v.* + -er[1].] ? A chatter-box, gossip.
1515 Barclay *Egloges* III. 145 Rural flimmers, and other of our sort..They chat, they bable.

Flimmer (flimə), *v. rare.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *glimmer, flicker* and Ger. *flimmern.*] *intr.* To burn unsteadily.
1880 Webb *Goethe's Faust* iv. xix, Upwards the lamp's eternal light doth flimmer.

Flimp (flimp), *v. slang.* [Cf. WFlem. *flimpe* knock, slap in the face.] *trans.* To rob in a certain manner (see quot.).
1839 Brandon *Poverty, Mendicity & Crime* xxi (Farmer) To take a man's watch is to flimp him, it can only be done in a crowd, one gets behind and pushes him in the back, while the other in front is robbing him. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 651 We are going a flimping, buzzing, cracking [etc.].
Hence **Flimp** *sb.* (see quot. 1857); **Fli·mping** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fli·mper,** one who flimps.
1857 'Ducange Anglicus' *Vulg. Tongue* 8 Putting on the flimp. Garotte robbery. 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* III. xi. 180 What with flimping, and with cly-faking..'Flimping' is a style of theft which I have never practised.

Flimsify (flimzifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Flimsy *a.* + -fy.] *trans.* To render flimsy.
1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 533 Mysticism, which flimsifies religion .. into transcendental sentimentalities.

Flimsily (flimzili), *adv.* [f. Flimsy + -ly[2].] In a flimsy manner.
1787 *Minor* 159 How flimsily the contractor..had executed his plans. *a* 1797 Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ii. 54 Then ensued a variety of the different manners of speaking ill. Potter flimsily [etc.]. 1863 E. Fitz Gerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 292 Certainly I looked very flimsily at all. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 215 The work was done cheaply and flimsily.

Flimsiness (flimzinės). [f. Flimsy *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being flimsy.
1727 in Bailey vol. II. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess. Writing & Bks.* Wks. (1764) 173 A certain flimziness of poetry. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 81 Certainly the materials are spun out almost to flimziness. 1883 *Law Times* 29 Sept. 362/1 The courts .. were run up with a speed and flimsiness of construction which would do credit to a speculative suburban builder.
concr. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxviii. 51 The spider, aloft her silk-slight flimsiness hanging.

Flimsy (flimzi), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **flimsey, -zy.** [First recorded in 18th c.; possibly (as Todd conjectured) an onomatopœic formation suggested by Film. For the ending cf. *tipsy, bumpsy*; also *limpsy*, given by Webster as a U.S. synonym of *flimsy.*]

A. *adj.* 1. In physical sense: Destitute of strength or solidity; easily destroyed; slight, frail, unsubstantial.
1702 in Kersey. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Flimsy*, limber, slight. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 141 The flesh [of the ostrich] is hard, black, and flimsy. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 495 Spun as fine As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* v. 28 To screen With flimsy veil of justice .. Its unattractive lineaments. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. iv, There comes a day when the roused public indignation kicks their flimsy edifice down. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 109 The jewels have remained after the flimsy embroidery..has fallen into decay.
† b. Of persons or their constitutions: Frail, 'delicate'. *Obs.*
1741–2 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xviii. 61, I have a very flimsy constitution. 1753 Chesterf. *Lett.* IV. 195, I have not yet quite got over my last violent attack, and am weak and flimsy.

2. In immaterial sense: Destitute of solid value, slight, trivial, paltry.
[1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 94 Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines!] 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iii. 203 Walsh was in general a flimsy and frigid writer. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 201 However flimsey this title .. may appear at this distance to us. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 109 The perverse and flimsy style of verbal disputation which had infected all learning. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 21 This flimsy hypocrisy, by which he .. sought to pass himself off as the victim of others' injustice. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* vii. 171 A flimsy hypothesis learnt from Bolingbroke.
absol. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 35 Choosing the flimsy before the substantial.
b. With reference to mental or moral attributes: Frivolous, trifling, superficial.
1827 Scott *Surg. Dau.* xii, But it was thine, flimsy villain, to execute the device which a bolder genius planned. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women & B.* II. ix. 195 Poor, flimsy, witty, wise, foolish .. Horace Walpole. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* iii. 66 The flimsy individual who has read fifty novels in a year, but nothing else.

B. *sb.*

1. *slang.* A bank-note; also, paper-money.
1824 P. Egan *Boxiana* IV. 443 Martin produced some 'flimsies'; and said he would fight on Tuesday next. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Merch. Venice,* English Exchequer-bills .. the right sort of 'flimsy', all signed by Monteagle. 1845 Alb. Smith *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xxxii. (1887) 108 I'll stand a five pun' flimsy for the piece.

2. A flimsy or thin kind of paper: *esp.* that used by reporters for the purpose of multiplying copies; hence, reporters' 'copy'. Also *attrib.*
1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 30 Sub-editors are now hard at work cutting down 'flimsy'. 1872 Besant & Rice *Ready Money Mortiboy* xxiii, I'm afraid I shan't have enough flimsy. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 6/3 The Post Office telegraph 'flimsy' messages..are now to be multiplied by means of the typewriter.
Hence **Fli·msy** *v. trans.*, to write on 'flimsy'.
1886 *Daily News* 17 July, Had the questions to be copied out?—Yes; and the answers to be flimsied.

Flinch (flinʃ), *v.*[1] Also 7 **flench.** [app. a. OF. *flenchir, flainchir*, usually regarded as a variant of the synonymous *flechir*: see Flecche.]

1. *intr.* To give way, draw back, yield ground in a combat; to draw back or turn aside *from* a course of action, a duty or enterprise. In later use influenced by sense 3: To draw back through failure in courage, endurance, or resolve; to shrink *from* something as dangerous, painful, or difficult.
1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 If thou wast minded .. to loue me, why dost thou flinch at the last? 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Humber* v, Pitch'd our fielde In hope to make them flinche, flye, fall or yeelde. 1611 Barry *Ram-Alley* III. i, I shall catch him in a narrow room, Where neither of us can flinch. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 65 Drawing them to his Tent, upon assurance, and afterwards flinching from it. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* iv. xi, O the ingratitude and injustice .. that John Bull .. should flinch at last. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. 437 If you flinch not, like Jonah, from fulfilling your commission. 1840 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VIII. liv. § 4. 464 The peasants withstood without flinching several attacks in front. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 220 Faintheartedness..had often made him flinch in sudden temptation.
† b. *To flinch out*: to swerve, deviate, be deflected. *Obs. rare*—[1].
1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. lxxi, Why Venus flincheth out More then Mercurius.

† 2. To slink, sneak off. Also with *away, off.*
1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxvi. 413 For the preventing of any of these dispensed Persons from flinching off from them, or falling from this Correspondence. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 235 Which when they have beene well and kindely entertained flinch away never giving thankes. 1611 Florio, *Spicchiáre*, to sneake or flinch secretly out of sight. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 131 They went flinching away, and got them home through bye-lanes.

3. To shrink under pain; to wince.
a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks 1716 II. 38 Doth not every man flinch at any trouble? 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 115 A child .. may.. be accustom'd to bear very.. rough usage without flinching or complaining. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 7 May an. 1773 *note*, He never flinched; but after reiterated blows, remained seemingly unmoved. 1879 Browning *Ivan Ivanovitch* 224 Gnaw through me, through and through: flat thus I lie nor flinch

b. To blench: see Blench *v.*[1] 2 and 6.
1883 tr. *Stepniak's Undergr. Russia* Introd. II. iii. 43 He.. can die without flinching. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 93 Serpents..charm you with a gaze that will not flinch.

4. quasi-*trans.* To withdraw from, lose (one's ground). Also, *To flinch the flagon*: to let the bottle pass. *To flinch one's glass*: to avoid emptying it. † *To flinch* (*back*) *one's hand* to draw it back; in quot. *fig.* to intermit one's activity.
1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 75 If Nature should but flinch back her hand, or the world that is round about it should but be pluckt away from it. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. vi, Lewis .. either by the strength of his brain, or flinching his glass, kept himself sober as a judge. 1790 Burns *Election Ball.* xiv, Welsh who ne'er yet flinch'd his ground. 1838 James *Robber* i, You flinched the flagon.
Hence **Fli·nching** *vbl. sb.*, **Flinch** *sb.*, the action of flinching.
1600 Holland *Livy* xlii. 1127 This flinching of his and absenting himselfe. 1817 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 498 That unwelcome flinch which the touch of egotism gives to benevolence. 1845 Hood *True Story* xiv, A recollection strong enough To cause a very serious flinching. 1862 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (1892) I. 741 Mr. Rarey .. leaped over its head, laid [*sic*] down upon it, and within its legs, all without a start or a flinch. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvii. 277 There was no flinching and no cowardice.

† **Flinch,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Cf. Flip, Flirt.] (See quot.) Hence **Fli·nching** *vbl. sb.*
1727–36 Bailey, *Flinching*..also a flirting the Nail of the Middle-finger slapped from the Thumb. 1735 Dyche & Pardon, *Flinch*..also to strike or cut the Flesh by a Stroke with the Nail of the middle Finger.

Flinch (flinʃ), *v.*[3] *Naut.* [possibly identical in etymology with Flinch *v.*[1]; cf. Flanch.] *trans.* To bevel; = Snape *v.*
1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Snape.*

Flinch, var. of Flench *v.*

Flincher (flinʃəɹ). [f. Flinch *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who hangs back or gives way, *esp.* at a crisis or in time of danger, etc.; one who shrinks *from* (an undertaking, etc.).
1598 Florio, *Taccognatore*..a conycatcher, a micher, a flincher, a paltrer. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 272 All the flinchers that forsooke him. 1664 H. More *Ep. 7 Churches* iv. (1669) 51 That sharp reprehension of Flinchers from the Faith. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* II. II. xiv, I am no flincher; I never say aye when I mean no. *a* 1834 Lamb *Final Mem.* ix. Wks. (1865) 295 In society, as in politics, he was no flincher.
transf. 1631 *Celestina* xviii. 180 Gold and Silver will not tarry with mee; they are flinchers.

2. One who passes the bottle; one who abstains from drinking.
1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* i. 27 He is counted a flyncher that foloweth sobrietie. *a* 1668 Davenant *Siege* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 427 What! a flincher? Quaff it off, Mulciber. *a* 1748 C. Pitt *Ep. to Mr. Spence* 94 The sot..Swears at the flinchers who refuse their glass. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. iv, A German student is no flincher at the bottle.

Flinching (fli·nʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Flinch *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That flinches. Hence **Fli·nchingly** *adv.*
1847 in Craig. 1883 Fenn *Middy & Ensign* xvii. 105 It held out one long thin black hand, flinchingly, as if expecting to be teased.

Flinchless (fli·nʃlės), *a.* or *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. Flinch *sb.* + -less.] Without a flinch.
1847 J. Halliday *Rustic Bard* 177 She flinchless views the gathering shower.

Fli·nder, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 4 **vlindre.** [= mod.Du. *vlinder.*] A moth or butterfly.
1340 *Ayenb.* 206 Zuo long uliȝþ þe ulindre aboute the candle: þet hi bernþ. 1736 Pegge *Kenticisms, Flinder*, a butterfly. 1887 in *Kent Gloss.*

Flinder (fli·ndəɹ), *v.*[1] *Sc. rare*—[1]. [f. Flinder(s *sb.*] *trans.* To break into flinders or pieces.
1871 P. H. Waddell *Ps.* x. 15 Flinder ye the arm o' the ill-doers. *Ibid.* xlvi. 9 He flinders the bow.

Flinder, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [Cf. Flemish *vlinderen*, LG. *flindern* to flutter, fly away.] (See quot.)
1808–80 Jamieson, *To Flinder*, to flirt, to run about in a fluttering manner; also applied to cattle, when they break through inclosures, and scamper through the fields.

Flinder-mouse (flĭ·ndəɹˌmaus). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. FLINDER *sb.* or *v.*² + MOUSE.] A bat. Cf. FLICKER-, FLITTER-MOUSE.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 112 The flyndermows [Du. *die vledermuys*] and the wezel. 1565 B. GOOGE *Zodiac of Life* IX. HH iiij b, Large wings on him did growe, Framde like the wings of Flinder-mice. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Harts Dr.* (1841) 21 Blinde flinder-mise. 1624 BARGRAVE *Serm.* 6 An eunuch strooke a flinder-mouse in an elder tree. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Flindermouse*, a bat. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.*

Flinders (flĭ·ndəɹz), *sb. pl.* rarely *sing.* Forms: 5-6 *Sc.* flend(e)ris, -ers, 9 *Sc.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) flinner(s, 8- flinders. [cf. mod.Norw. *flindra* thin chip or splinter, Du. *flenter* fragment.]

Fragments, pieces, splinters. Chiefly in phrases, as *to break* or *fly in(to flinders.* Cf. FLITTERS.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 915 Thair speris in the feild in flendris gart ga. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* ix, The bow in flenders flew. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* in Chambers *Pop. Poems Scotl.* (1862) 32 He'll their doors to flinders toss. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. 129 At length she [his gun] bounced out-ower a tree, In mony a flinner. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 437 Flinders enrich the strand, and veins the rock. 1847 KINGSLEY *Poems, New Forest Ballad* 30 The metal good and the walnut wood Did soon in flinders flee.

fig. 1786 BURNS *On a Scotch Bard* v, 'Twill mak her poor auld heart..In flinders flee. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* iii. 27 Parson Cushing could knock that air [discourse] all to flinders.

b. *transf.* Pieces, scraps.

1869 GREENWOOD *Seven Curses* ii. 19 Her draggletail flinders of lace and ribbon.

Fline, obs. var. of *flown*: see FLY.

Fling (flĭŋ), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. An act of flinging or throwing; a cast, throw.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 10 Why may not we haue one cast in his Orchard, and a fling at his Medlar tree? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 391 In spite of the powerful flings which they were subjected to in the fight, not a dog suffers seriously.

2. *fig.* (Chiefly in phrase *to have a fling at.*) a. A passing attempt at or attack upon something. b. A sarcastic remark thrown out in passing; a gibe, scoff.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 142/1 Not one kynge hath bene in Englande..but they [monks] haue..had theyr false flynges at him. *a* 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 290 Wee'll have a fling at the Ægyptian crowne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xxxvii. iii. 609, I meane..to haue a fling at Magicians for their abhominable lies. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 174 Will you not have one fling at Spain..before you dye? 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 148 He left his Estate to two Grandsons..But the Court had a Fling at them, and got above a Million Sterl. of their Estate. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 117 He has had a taste of your satirical flings. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 10 A fling at the clergy never fails to raise a laugh. 1878 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIV. 356 These also have their fling against the Gospel.

3. A hasty, reckless, or wanton movement, a rush. *lit.* and *fig. At one fling*: at one movement or impulse. *Full fling*: with haste or force, impetuously, violently. *Now rare.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 33 In at a lattes hole.. Euen at a fling, fast flew there in a flie. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* II. v, My willing feete, which fet these hastie frisking flings. *c* 1590 *Secr. Mem. Earl Leicester* (1706) 114 With many other Fetches Flings and Friskes besides. 1614 T. ADAMS *Diuells Banket* IV. 183 A man that hath taken his careere, and runnes full fling to a place, cannot recoile himselfe. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* IV. i, Now ye see what your flings are, and your fancies. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. i, Shall we make a fling to London? 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 35 She would start from Newcastle to Michaels mount at one fling.

4. A flinging about of the body or limbs.

a. A dance in which the arms and legs are moved with great vigour, esp. in *the Highland fling.*

1806 P. NEILL *Tour* i, We saw the Highlanders..dancing the fling to the music of the bagpipe. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vi, Dancing the highest Highland fling. 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxiii, He..danced me a saucy fling.

b. A violent movement, a plunge; of a horse: A kicking or throwing out the hind legs. Also *Sc. fig.* of persons: *To take the fling(s*: 'to become unmanageable' (Jam.), to become fitful or ill-humoured.

a 1568 FLEMING *Ball. evill Wyffis* viii. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 227 Quhen his wyfe taks the fling. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* 24 Aug. vii., Gin we ettle anes to taunt her, And dinna cawmly thole her banter, She'll tak the flings. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 126 The furious jerks and flings which he [the shark] made. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi, 'If dat ar gen'lman's crittur [a horse] should gib a fling.'

c. *fig.* Freedom from constraint in one's bearing; 'dash'.

1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. II. xiii. 218 About his ordinary bearing there was a certain fling, a fearless expectation of success, a confidence in his own powers.

5. A fit or spell of unrestrained indulgence of one's impulses. *To have one's fling*: usually, to abandon oneself to pleasure until the impulse is satisfied.

1827 BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 435 They took care previously to have their fling. 1840 E. HOWARD *Jack Ashore* III. iii, From this morning may Jack's fling of extravagance be dated. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix, I should like to have my fling out before I marry. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii. (1871) 230 During this hour or hour-and-a-half he used to take his fling. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 399 Give me my fling, and let me say my say.

6. In various uses.

a. The length of netting which may be made on the mesh-pin at a time.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 153 Weaving the nets 1*d.* a yard for one fling, or 63 meshes deep.

b. A number (of oxbirds) flying in company.

1859 FOLKARD *Wild-fowling* lx. 316 The whole fling [of oxbirds] every now and then presents the identical appearance of a beautiful silver cloud. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. i. § 1 A 'fling' of oxbirds.

†c. used to express: A thing of no importance. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Barke-Shire* (1662) 84 England were but a fling, Save for the crooked stick and the gray-goose-wing.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fling period* (sense 5); †**fling-brain**, a person of flighty and hasty character; so †**fling-brained** *a.*

1554 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1459/1 A sort of flyngbraines and light heads, which were neuer constant in any one thyng. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 159 Their fickle heads, and flingbrained wits be easily allured and drawne into folly. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 117/1 Chopin..came when the fling period was drawing to an end.

Fling (flĭŋ), *v.* Pa.t. and pa.pple. **flung** (flʌŋ). Forms: *Inf.* 4-6 **flyng**(e, 5 **flenge**, 4- **fling**. *Pa. t.* 4-8 (9 *dial.*) **flang**, 4-7 **flong**, (4 **flonc**), 6 **floong**, 4- **flung**. *Pa. pple.* 6-7 **flong**, 7 **flang**, 7- **flung**. [app. closely related to ON. *flengja*, MSw. *flängia*, MDa. *flænge* to flog (mod.Icel. *flengja*, Sw. *flänga*, Da. *flænge*, also *intr.* to move impetuously). As the E. verb is recorded only as strong, it is difficult to regard it as adopted from the Scand. wk. vb.; it may represent a prehistoric ON. **flinga*, of which *flengja* is a derivative.]

I. *intr.*

1. To move with haste or violence from or towards an object; to go or run violently or hastily; to dash, rush.

1300 *K. Alis.* 1165 Messangeris conne flyng, Into the halle byfore the kyng. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3916 Þe hors of baundoun lete þai frem & come flingand wiþ al her men. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 378 He fled a wey, ase he were wod, Flyngyng ase a fynd. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* iv. 15 Full furiouslie he flang Towarde the flie. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 88 There staying his words, he flang out of the dores. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 541 Posts came flinging to him from the Realm of Pontus. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1637) 218 Unnaturall and rebellious Children, who have flung out of the Church. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 334 Confus'd, distracted, thro' the rooms they fling. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i. 20, I .. angrily flung into the apartment. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VI. i. (1849) 253 He flung from me like a whirlwind. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 146 Granville..flung from the council-chamber. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* I. i. 3 His son had flung out of the room.

b. with adverbs, as *away, forth, off, out*, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1111 Alisaundres folk forth gon flyng, Fyve hundred in a rynge. *Ibid.* 5892 [They] Breken there the wal adoun; And in flunge in litel stounde. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1887) 25 With that he flung away from his sonne in a rage. 1620 SHELTON *Quixote* I. III. iv. 142 Don Quixote..did fling up and down among the sheep. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 256 Do not venture to fling out from him as in a fury. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. ix, Signior flang away out of the house in great disorder. 1836 IRVING *Astoria* 66 He concluded by flinging off from the party. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii, The Chancellor .. flung away in a rage.

c. Of a missile or weapon: To be sent or driven forcibly or swiftly.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2749 Thorugh the heorte the launce flang. 1632 *Women's Rights* 333 They [the keys] flang out at the chamber window. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* IX. 934, I flung closer to his breast, As sword that, after battle, flings to sheath.

†2. To make an onset or attack. *Obs.*

a. *To fling together*: to close in fight; to engage in hand-to-hand contest.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6084 Bothe perty flang togedre. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 674 Wiþ þe strokes þat þis frekes slente flyngande to-gader in fiste, Hur helmes & haberions þay to-rente. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. vi. 347 They .. drewe theire swerdes and flange to gyders as wood men.

b. To aim a stroke or blow (*at*); to hit *out.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 583 So þikke he smot to Olyuer as he miȝte flynge. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 830 Kyng Clariell .. flynges owte full fersely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5253 He..flang at hym fuersly with a fyne swerde.

3. Of a horse or other animal: To kick and plunge violently, 'to fly into violent and irregular motions' (J.), to be unruly or restive. Also with *about, out.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 143 He stekit the hors, and he can flyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 198 The horses whan they felt ye sharpe arowes .. flang and toke on so feersly, that many of them fell on their maisters. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 44 A Colt, giue him the bridle, he flinges about; raine him hard, and you may rule him. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iv. 16 Duncans Horses..Turn'd wilde in nature, broke their stalls, flong out, Contending 'gainst Obedience. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXXVII, The same Humour of Kicking and Flinging at the Servant, took him again next Morning. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xxxi, The startling horses plunged and flung. 1862 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* I. 742 A good-natured .. slap, at which the animal 'flung out' like a trip-hammer.

b. similarly of persons. Also, *to fling out*: to break out into angry invective or complaint.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, Where they [the communes]..refuse to be brydled, they flynge and plunge: and if they ones throwe downe theyr gouernour [etc.]. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, There is the thing, That Hodge is so offended, that makes him starte and flyng. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* vii. 20 The mair thou flings, the faster is the net. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* 2 *Pet.* iii. 3 Wks. 1735 I. 29 Their consciences are galled .. this makes them winch and fling as if they had some mettle. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 19 She like a wounded Otter flings and Rails. 1886 PAYN *Luck of Darrells* vii, I had rather she had flung out at me, as many a woman would do, than taken it as she did.

4. *Sc.* To caper, dance. (Cf. FLING *sb.* 4.)

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* Epist. 12 Sumtyme, in dansing, fairalie I flang. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* IV. (1644) 374 They would have wished their Sonnes and Daughters rather .. to have been exercised in flinging upon a Floore .. then [etc.]. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 161 Rigwoodie hags wad spean a foal, Louping an' flinging on a crummock.

II. *trans.*

5. To throw, cast, toss, hurl. Frequently with adverbs, as *about, aside, away, by, out, up*, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 651 He evin apon his bak hym flang And with hym till the bat can gang. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 550 Fitches flynge Afore hem ofte. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 195 The bore .. grunting flang his fome about. 1577 STANYHURST *Desc. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* VI. 43 He floong them all in the fire. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1290/1 The boy there vpon flang vp his garland. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 15 Who loues the King .. Fling vp his cap. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 279 Matrons flong Gloues .. Vpon him. *a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 8 They flang away their arms. 1647 C. HARVEY *School of Heart* XXXIV. 44 The door's flung off the hooks, the floor's unlay'd. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 243 Which, when the governor read over, he flung by. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ₱ 9 He writes a Letter, and flings the Sand into the Ink-bottle. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 237 He was dressed in long robes of white .. muslin, one end of which was flung over his head. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 40 Pull off, pull off, the brooch of gold, And fling the diamond necklace by. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 147 The King Bids them .. aside his manacles fling.

b. To throw with violence or hostile intent; to hurl as a missile. *To fling down*: to throw to the ground.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 645 Ledderis to the ground thai flang. *c* 1500 *Maid Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 15 And if her husbande said ought, Loke what she sonest cought, At his heed she wolde it flynge. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R ij, Ioue almighty than, a firy dart on him down flang. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 51, I had rather chop this Hand off at a blow, And with the other, fling it at thy face. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXII. (1748) 350 His approved men..flang out such a flight Of shafts. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 159, I .. flung him upon his back. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. II. 11 Fling dirt enough, and some will stick. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 263 He tore off his jacket .. went up to Carter, and flung it in his face. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvii. 280 They .. flung darts carrying lighted straw over the ramparts.

fig. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, I know thy generous Temper well; Fling but th' Appearance of Dishonour on it, It strait takes Fire. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 153 Their nimble nonsense ..Flings at your head conviction in a lump. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 234 These thoughts of his, flung-out unshaped. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/2 We are .. not prepared to fling harsh words at any who do not at this moment agree with us.

c. *absol.* To throw or aim a missile *at.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. vii. 5 While death, that flings at all, Stands arm'd to strike thee down. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Cloe Hunting* 20 I and my Cloe take a nobler Aim: At human Hearts we fling, nor ever miss the Game. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 132 They say they are sure of anything they fling at [with a lasso].

d. said of the sea, waves, wind, etc.

1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* I. vi. 75 Suppose a..heap of Rocks to fall..these would expel the waters out of their places with such a..violence as to fling them among the highest Clouds. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 273 The waves that .. fling their foam against thy chalky shore. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 146 This spring .. is found to fling out about twenty-one tons of water in a minute. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* VII. 42 More cheap than the seaweed flung on the shore.

e. To throw (dice) from the box. Also *absol.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 423 Whole Armies then as truly having their lives played, as ever any private Souldier had, when condemned to fling for his. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.) 'Tis fate that flings the dice. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ₱ 4 If one should always fling the same number with ten thousand dice. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, I only wanted to fling a quatre and yet I threw deuce-ace five times.

6. *refl.* To throw oneself; = sense 1.

1700 S.L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 321 A steep Rock; whence..the late King of Sittawack's Wife and Daughter flung themselves down headlong. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 75 He flings himself down on his rocky tomb. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, I flung myself into his arms and wept. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 87 William flung himself..into the first boat he found.

b. fig. *To fling oneself, one's energies*, etc. *into* or *upon*: to enter upon vigorously, take up with impetuous energy, abandon oneself to. Also, *To fling oneself upon* (a person): to confide oneself unreservedly to.

1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. ix. 144 If they [Whigs] had flung themselves upon the people heartily and honestly, they might have set the Tories at defiance. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. vii. 130 Goltz..honestly flings himself upon his task. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 100 [He] returned to fling himself into the life of the young nobles of the time. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* III. XXXV. 111 She had flung all her energies into the rebellion.

7. To extend (one's arms) with a sudden move-

ment; *transf.* of a plant, etc. Also, to kick *up* (one's heels), etc.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 248 When in shew of disdainful contempt of a person or thing we fling up our nose. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xii, The pine-tree hung His shattered trunk, and .. flung His boughs athwart the narrowed sky. *c* 1820 SHELLEY *Question* i, A shelving bank of turf, which .. hardly dared to fling Its green arms round the bosom of the stream. 1822 — *Triumph of Life* 149 Maidens and youths fling their wild arms in air. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 23 The young colt..flung up her heels.

8. To cast scornfully (one's eyes, a glance) in a certain direction.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 209 How many fling their Eyes off a Book, having but spied the name? 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 121 One careless look on me she flung.

9. To emit, send forth, give out, diffuse (light, a sound, odour, etc.); to throw or cause to fall (light or shade) *on* or *over* an object. Also, *to fling in* (quot. 1704).

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 131 When the sun begins to fling His flaring beams. 1634 — *Comus* 989 West winds, with musky wing, About the cedarn allies fling Nard and casia's balmy smells. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 217 The Entry at both Ends [of a subterraneous passage] is higher than the middle Parts of it, and sinks by degrees, to fling in more Light upon the rest. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 67 Ev'ry beam new transient colours flings. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 231 This flings light on a part of Scripture, which has a cloud on it in some eyes. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 141 No gale around its coolness flings. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 3 The huge beeches that fling their cool shade over the grass.

10. a. To put (any one) suddenly or violently *into* prison, confinement, or the like; 'to force into another condition, properly into a worse' (J.); also, † *to fling to death* (obs.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8843 Alphenor the fuerse flung he to dethe. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 543 Squallid Fortune, into basenes flong, Doth scorne the pride of wonted ornaments. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E vi, They were attacht, and into prison flong. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. iii. 53 Mabuse; whose excesses ..occasioned his being flung into prison. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 66/1, I was, after the battle, flung into confinement. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 98 Laud was flung into the Tower.

b. To bring up or dispatch (a body of troops) by a sudden or rapid movement; to cause (troops) to fall *on* (the enemy).

1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 55 His Lordship found Methods to fling 500 Men into the Town. 1893 SAYCE *Higher Criticism* (1894) 426 He had flung his army on the western conspirators.

11. † **a.** Of an animal: To cast or shed (its coat) (*obs.*). **b.** To throw away, cast aside (as useless or burdensome). *rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Descr. Spring, Songes & Sonn.* (1585) 2 b, The Bucke in brake his winter coate he flinges. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 48 You likewise will do well, Ladies, in entering here, to cast and fling The tricks, which make us toys of men.

12. To throw down, throw on the ground; *spec.* in wrestling. Of a horse: To throw (his rider) off his back.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE (Webster) His horse started, flung him, and fell upon him. 1767 COWPER *Let.* 13 July, Poor Mr. Unwin, being flung from his horse as he was going to his Church. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s. v. *Aleii Campi*, Where Bellerophon wandered when flung by Pegasus. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 257 If he 'flung' Carter, he would have to fight him afterwards. 1853 TENNYSON *Grandmother* iii, Never a man could fling him; for Willy stood like a rock.

b. *fig.* To give a fall to, cause to fall, overthrow. Also *Sc.*, to jilt.

1790 MORISON *Poems* 152 (Girl speaks) Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been flung. 1808 JAMIESON *Fling*, to baffle, to deceive. 1828 WEBSTER *Fling v.* 6 To baffle; to defeat; as, to fling a party in litigation. 1889 *Tablet* 7 Dec. 897 An opportunity to fling the Ministry.

13. *slang.* To get the better of, cheat, swindle, 'do'; to cheat *out of* (money, etc.).

1749 GOADBY *Carew* 146 One of the Gentlemen proffered to lay a Wager he could not fling Dr. Glanfield. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1767) IV. I. xii. 77 He finds..that he cannot fling his worthy associate out of the whole spoil. *Ibid.*, To try if there was any possibility for him to *fling* his..mistress, and get the whole fortune himself. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 63 If I had not been..monstrous lucky..we should have been flung. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxxi, Bob..cries, 'Flung the governor out of a guinea!'

14. Used in many phrases and idiomatic expressions merely as a variant (more emphatic or expressive of greater violence) of *throw* or *cast* (see *esp.* CAST *v.* XIII); such are *to fling aside*, to disregard, reject; *to fling away*, to discard, dismiss; to throw away, squander, ruin; *to fling down*, to throw on the ground, overthrow, demolish; *to fling off*, to abandon, disown; to baffle in the chase, throw off the scent; *to fling up*, to throw up (an earthwork); to give up, relinquish, abandon; also (*dial.*) to 'rake up' and utter as a reproach. *To fling* (*anything*) *in one's teeth*: see CAST *v.* 65. *To fling open*, to open suddenly or violently (also, *to fling wide*); similarly, *to fling to*, to shut suddenly or forcibly.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 116 He trod the water Whose enmity he flung aside. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 298 This resolve of Colet to fling aside the traditional dogmas of his day.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 441 Cromwel, I charge thee, fling away Ambition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 4 Of the western provinces..she was the last that was conquered, and the first that was flung away. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Don't fling yourself away, my girl. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 371 Don't fancy I am flinging away a fortune out of generosity.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sir N. Burdet* lxiii, On euery syde full fast wee flang the French men downe. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 124 These are so far from raising Mountains, that they overturn and fling down some of those which were before standing.

1619 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* IV. ii, You flung me off, before the court disgrac'd me. 1711-4 ADDISON *Spect.* (J.) These men are too well acquainted with the chace to be flung off by any false steps or doubles. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXV, He has flung us off; and leaves us to poverty.

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* iv. 88 To goe from his word, and fling up his bargaine. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 94 Should there be any occasion of flinging up new works about the lines of communication. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Sept., If she will not be ruled, I shall fling up my executorship. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding-day* II. vi, If you stay one moment longer, I'll fling up the affair. 1884 *Punch* 29 Nov. 263/2 I've had enough of this game and will fling up politics.

1858 LYTTON *What will he do* II. xii, You wrote to fling my churlish favours in my teeth. 1892 *Speaker* 29 Oct. 528/2 The elderly maxim about brevity being the soul of wit may be flung in my teeth.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 449 The mouth of passage shall we fling wide ope, And giue you entrance. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 5 The Knight..ordered all the Apartments to be flung open. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 314 Fling our doors wide! 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xxi, The young lady..flung-to the door and departed. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xii, When the dawn broke he flung open his window.

b. similarly with adj. as *compl. rare.*

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xxi. 268 There are a great many hands flung idle in the present downbreak of finance.

III. 15. *Comb.* (the verb-stem used attrib.), as **fling-brand** (*attrib.*), that kindles strife or makes mischief; **fling-dust, -stink,** a contemptuous name for a harlot.

1616 T. ADAMS *Sacrif. Thank.* 23 It would a little Coole the preternaturall heate of the fling-brand fraternitie, as one wittily calleth them. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* IV. i, She is an English whore, a kind of fling-dust, One of your London light-o'-loves. 1679 T. TICKLEFOOT *Trial Wakeman* 7 That he was not President of the Benedictines, his Lordship affirmed from the Testimony of three Flingstinks.

Flingee (flĭŋ,ī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. FLING *v.* + -EE.] One at whom anything is flung.

1879 *Daily News* 5 July 4/6 The person roughly called to account by the schoolmaster was not the flinger but the flingee.

Flinger (flĭ·ŋəɹ). [f. FLING *v.* + -ER 1.] One who flings, in various senses of the verb.

a. in *intr.* senses: A dancer; also, one who rushes *out of*. Of a horse: A kicker.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 10 Musicianis, menstralis.. callandaris, and flingaris. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xix. 170 This is a great kykar or a flyngar: and therfore I wyll nat come on his backe. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 219 Hæretickes and Schismatickes, flingers out of the Church. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ix, 'I suld hae minded you was a flinger and a fiddler yourself.'

b. *trans.* One who throws or casts. *Flinger out*: one who casts or drives out; an expeller.

1598 FLORIO, *Piombatore* ..a violent flinger, a hurler. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 52 *Episcoporum exactor*, the flinger out of bishops. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* Pref. A iij, I ought not to look on the stone, but the hand of the flinger. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* I. 1015 Were it good For any pope on earth to be a flinger Of stones against these high-niched counterfeits?

Flinging (flĭ·ŋĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLING *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLING in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 324 The hors..ruschit the folk in thair flynging. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 415 King Henry the fourth..kept the Saddle in all this leaping and flinging. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 443 Himselfe.. by the flinging of his horse was cast out of his sadle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flinging* is the fiery, unruly Action of an unruly Horse, or a kicking with the Hind-legs.

2. *concr.* The thing thrown, a missile.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 315 Plying them what with darts, and all sorts of flingings..scattred them all.

3. *Comb.*, as **flinging-tree**: (*a*) the striking part of the flail; (*b*) 'a piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable' (*Burns' Poems* 1800, Gloss.).

1785 BURNS *Vision* I. ii, The thresher's weary flingin-tree The lee-lang day had tired me.

Flinging (flĭ·ŋĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FLING *v.* + -ING 2.] That flings: **a.** Of a horse: That kicks, unruly. † **b.** Of the Fiend: Raging, rampant, turbulent (cf. quot. *c* 1435 in FLING *v.* 1). † **c.** *fig.* Of a fault: Fatal, damning.

a. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F viij, A lusty horse fyerse and flingyng. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 47/2 *Equus calcitro*, A flinging or kicking horse.

b. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Howe the douty Duke of Albany* Poems II. 317, I render the, fals rebelle, To the flingande fende of helle. 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* F ij b, The flyinge and [? = flingand] fiende go with my wyfe.

c. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barth.* x, Wks. (1587) 67 At last (alas) she was vntrue, Whych flinging fault, because it is not new..I maruell not.

Flingy (flĭ·ŋĭ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FLING *sb.* + -Y 1.] Inclined to fling or move abruptly; jerky.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 689 There was .. nothing springy nor flingy in her movements.

Flink (flĭŋk). *U.S.* [? alteration of FLINCH.] *intr.* To behave in a cowardly manner.

1893 E. B. CUSTER *Tenting on Plains* xix. 388 All the boys done bully, but Corporal Johnson—he flinked.

Flint (flĭnt), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 **flint**, 3-4 *south.* **vlint, -ynt**, (4 **flent**, 5 **flynd**), 4-6 **flynt(e**, 3- **flint.** [OE. *flint* str. masc. = MDu. *vlint*, related to OHG. *flins* (MHG. *vlins*, mod.Ger. dial. *flins*), Da. *flint* str. masc., Sw. *flinta* wk. fem.; usually regarded as cogn. with Gr. πλίνθος tile.]

1. A kind of hard stone, most commonly of a steely gray colour, found in roundish nodules of varying size, usually covered with a white incrustation. In early and poetic use often put for hard stone in general.

Chemically, it is one of the purest native forms of silica, and by modern mineralogists is classed among the chalcedonic varieties of that mineral.

a 1000 *Crist* 6 (Gr.) Þæt þu..ġesomnize side weallas fæste ġefoġe, flint unbræcne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xx. 11 He .. sloh .. þone flint, and þær fleow sona of þam flinte wæter. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Þurh þisse tacne Moyses werp ut þet welle weter of þan herda flinte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 64 And oute of þe flynte sprongе þe flode þat folke & bestes dronke. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4447 Þat modire ws cried Þat fourmed þe flode & þe flynt & þe faire lyndis. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xviii, The firmest flint doth in continuance weare. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 96 ¶ 1 A pillar of flint in the rocks of Hanga. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 28 Flint is silica in a state nearly approaching to purity. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* IV. 163 Arrow-heads of flint.

b. As a type of anything hard or unyielding.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1451 Þe deuel dragouns hide Was hard so ani flint. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 26 Hart of flint would rew The undeserved woes and sorrowes, which ye shew. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 16 Throw my heart Against the flint and hardnesse of my fault. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, Callum, flint to other considerations, was penetrable to superstition. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xix, He struck on the flint of what firmness I owned.

2. This stone, or a fragment of it, with reference to its property of giving off sparks when struck with iron or steel. *Flint and steel*: an apparatus consisting of a piece of each of these substances used for procuring fire by the ignition of tinder, touchwood, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 805 *Petrafocaria*, flint. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 469 *Petra focaria*, fyrstan, flint. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1321 Sir Amiloun, as fer of flint, With wrethe anon to him he wint. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 758 As fyre that fleis fra the flynt. 1589 R. HARVEY *P. Perc.* (1590) 20 When the steele and the flint be knockde togither, a man may light his match by the sparkle. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 257. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 46 Sparks struck from a Flint and a Steel. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi, Ugo found a flint, and the torch was lighted. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxvi, As from the flint the fire, Flash'd forth at once his generous ire. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 81 The flint and steel, which a French peasant carries for the service of his pipe.

fig. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 35 His offers were as flints, out of which they drew fire. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* vii. (1704) 422 My heart is all flint, but when..struck sufficiently, it will then send forth holy fire.

b. A fragment of this stone used to kindle the powder in a FLINT-LOCK.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiv. 100 We .. caus'd a piece of Steel to be made of the form and bigness of the Flint, in whose place we put it. 1679 LEVINZ in *Trial of White, & other Jesuits* 10 The Flint of the Pistol failed. 1752 J. B. MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 401/2 The.. gun had an old wore flint in it. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 49 Each soldier will have with him three good flints. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 555 Dogs blink their covey, flints withhold the spark. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 30 In fixing the flint of Carbines .. the flat side of it must be placed upwards or downwards.

3. A nodule or pebble of flint. In early and poetic use often applied to any hard piece of stone.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2667 So that with alþer-lest dint Were al to-shiuered a flint. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 A ryuer ful of flynt and great stones. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 541 The flints he trod upon Sparkled with lustre of his arms. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 3 They shaved their heads with flints and other stones. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 276 They use in their buildings, the flints, which they find by the Sea-side. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 281 Those ancient roads, o'er whose broad flints Such crowds have roll'd. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 7 Knotty and irregular Flints. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 340 Flints and other nodular concretions.

4. Phrases. *As true as flint*, used to express firmness in allegiance. *To get* or *wring water from a flint*, used to express extreme difficulty in doing something. *To skin a flint*: a hyperbolical exemplification of avarice. (*To set one's face*) *like a flint*: firmly, steadfastly.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iii. 9 Y 3aue thi face as an adamaunt, and as a flynt. *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Dram. Wks. II. 189 Faith, I see, it is as hard to get water out of a flint, as to get him to have a bout with me. 1597 1*st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 141 Hoping to wringe some water from a flinte. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 37 They would, in a manner, make pottage of a flint. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, As true as flint was Jacob Armitage. 1859

KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 321 Set his face like a flint. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxi, Just as the toper squeezes the empty bottle and the miser skins the flint.

II. Transferred senses.

5. A flint-like substance. **a.** (see quot. 1892). **b.** (see quot. 1847.) **c.** short for *flint-hide* (see 10).

a. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 102 They [horns] .. have a Protuberance arising from it [the Scull], and filling up their Capacity, if cavous, commonly call'd the Flint. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Flint*, the core of an animal's horn .. The term is likewise applied to the hard excrescence formed on a cow's head where a horn has been knocked off.

b. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flints*, refuse barley in making malt.

c. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* I. i. 54 Dry flint is a thoroughly dry hide that has not been salted.

6. An avaricious person, a miser, skin-flint. *rare.*

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii, The money which the old flint—rot him—first taught me to expect that I should share with her at his death.

7. *slang.* (See quots.)

1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/2 Journeymen taylors..who, refusing to comply with the masters terms, and the regulations of the magistrate, call themselves Flints, in contradistinction to those who submit, and are in derision stiled by the first Dungs. 1778 FOOTE *Tailors* II. v, Shall the Flints, like them [Dungs], e'er sink to slaves? 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xliii, To see whether the heroes of the day are, in the heroic language of insurgent tailors, flints or dunghills. 1859 *Slang Dict.* s. v., *Flint*, an operative who works for a 'society' master—full wages.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *simple attrib.* (or *adj.*): Of flint.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Me sculde in þe ehtuþe dei þet knaue child embsniþen mid ane ulint sexe. 1552 HULOET, Flynt, or of flynte, *siliceus*. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 163 A Flint Weapon and divers other Antiquities. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iii. 87 Flint arrows and other primitive weapons. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure H.* Aug. 490/2 Flint knives were used for sacrificial and surgical purposes.

b. ellipt. for FLINT-GLASS.

1755 *Oppenheim's Patent Specif.* No. 707 The compounds of the flint contain two parts of lead, one part sand, and one part of saltpetre or borax. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 211 French glass..is found to produce the greatest quantity of electricity next to English flint.

9. General comb.: **a.** simple attrib., as *flint-fragment*, *-nodule*, *-rock*, *-tile*. **b.** objective, as *flint-digger*, *-worker*; *flint-using* adj. **c.** instrumental, as *flint-headed*, *-wrapped* adjs. **d.** parasynthetic and similative, as †*flint-edged*, †*-grey*, *-hard*, †*-hardy* adjs.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 263 A *flint-digger on the new Brighton road. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* III. iii, Lay your *flint-edged weapon by. *a* 1000 *Riddles* iv. 19 (Gr.) *Flintgrægne flod. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 77 Heart more *flint-hard then beating waues haue wrought On sea-washt rockes. 1606 N. BAXTER *Man Created* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 238 The braine..Both maters, and the *flint-hardie scull. 1884 DAWSON in *Leisure H.* Aug. 490/2 They used *flint-headed arrows for shooting birds. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 220 The Romans .. were successful in employing .. the *flint nodules of Kent. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 77 As honey from the *flint-rock shed. 1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Chalke, *flint-tyles and estriche boarde. 1894 *Academy* 18 Aug. 120/3 The old *flint-using folk. 1876 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* iii. (ed. 3) 79 The whole region .. is rich in remains of the old *flint-workers. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 12, I stood A verie Statua .. Not *Flint-wrapt Niobe, more stone did rise.

10. Special comb.: **flint-coal** (see quot.); **flint-core** (see quot. and CORE *sb.*[1] 5); **flint-find**, a discovery of flint implements; **flint-flake**, a 'flake' or chip of flint used in prehistoric times as a cutting instrument; **flint-folk**, people who, in prehistoric times, used flint implements; **flint-gravel**, gravel containing flints; **flint-gun**, a gun with a flint-lock; **flint-head**, an arrow-head made of flint; †**flint-heart** *a.* = next; **flint-hearted** *a.*, hard-hearted; **flint-hide** (see quot.); **flint-knacker** = next; **flint-knapper**, one who fashions flints to any desired shape; so **flint-knapping**, fashioning flints (for gun-locks, etc.); **flint-man**, one of the 'flint-folk'; **flint-mill**, (*a*) *Pottery*, a mill in which calcined flints are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain; (*b*) *Mining*, 'a mode formerly adopted for lighting mines, in which flints studded on the surface of a wheel were made to strike against a steel and give a quick succession of sparks to light the miner at his work' (Knight); †**flint-moving** *a.*, that would move a heart of flint; **flint-paring** = *flint-skinning*; **flint-pit**, a pit from which flint has been taken; **flint-rope**, the stem of the sponge *Hyalonema Sieboldii* (Cass.); **flint-skinning**, *fig.* the action of 'skinning a flint', parsimonious saving; **flint-soot** (see quot.); **flint-sponge**, the sponge *Hyalonema mirabilis* (*Cent. Dict.*); **flint-wall**, 'a wall made of broken flints set in mortar, and with quoins of masonry' (Knight); **flint-ware**, U.S. name for STONE-WARE, q.v.; **flint-wheat** (see quot.); **flint-wood**, a name in New South Wales for *Eucalyptus pilularis*; †**flint-wort**, a name for aconite, suggested by Pliny's statement that it grows on bare rocks (*rudis cautibus*).

1842 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* 427 *Flint Coal* a coal measure so called, partly from its hardness, and partly from reposing upon a siliceous rock. 1865 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 23/2 Small arrow-heads and *flint-cores, from which such articles had been flaked, were found. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1890) 111 '*Flint-finds'..resembling in many respects these Danish 'coast-finds', are not .. unknown in this country. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 175 Rude and unshapely fragments of flint, known by the name of *Flint-Flakes. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 The simplest flint-flake forms a capital knife. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 88 Races of men, which (like the old '*flint-folk') had made but a very slight advance in the arts of life. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xii. (1869) 408 All the *flint gravels in the South East of England have been produced by the destruction of chalk. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 161 This inconvenience—with a *flint gun—is generally to be remedied without firing off the piece. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 151 The *flint-heads of arrows made use of by the Caledonians. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 226 The Celts and flint-heads prove nothing. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. i. 14 Make a *flint-heart Scythian pitiful. 1560 BECON *Flower Godly Prayers* Pref. *Wks.* II. 166 b, No man, excepte he be *flint hearted, can rede the history .. without most large teares. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. iv, You prove ungrateful, Flint-hearted Charalois. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* iii. 30 Dried Hides..are sometimes called '*flint' hides, from their excessive hardness. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 325/2 In 1876 there were 21 *flint knappers in Brandon. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 468 The .. almost extinct trade of *flint-knapping. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 100 We are dealing with people capable of history..not with pre-historic *flint-men. 1757 BRINDLEY in Smiles *Engineers* (1874) I. 146 A new *flint mill [in the Potteries]. *a* 1852 MOORE *Sylph's Ball* viii. 29 Musical flint-mills—swiftly played By elfin hands—that .. Gave out, at once, both light and sound. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 36 And as I story my *flint-mouing wrong, Weepe thou. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. vi. 323 During this tedious *flint-paring, Antwerp..was falling into the hands of Philip. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 62 A number of *flint-pits .. near Brandon. 1873 Miss BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* I. viii. 92 Her small economies, her domestic cheese-paring and *flint-skinning. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1578) 137 Take *Flint soote, that is hard dryed vpon a Post or roofe, and beate it into powder. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Wall*, *Flint, or Boulder-Walls, are frequently used in divers parts for fence-walls. 1782 J. SCOTT *Ep. to Garden* 16 Where .. rough flint-walls are deck'd with shells and ores. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 126 Turkish *flint-wheat is one of those recommended as 'a hardy, full variety, with..a long, flinty, light-coloured berry'. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1587) 94 a, A goblet ready filld With juice of *flint-woort venomous.

Flint (flint), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To fit (a gun) with a flint; to furnish or provide (a person) with a flint or flints. **b.** To pave (ground) with flints; in quot. *fig.*

1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 292 These parties will parade .. and then be completed to thirty-six rounds and well flinted. 1816 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 146 The same gun ..which was neither cleaned afresh nor even new flinted. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 276/1 The groundwork and religious duty not being well rammer-beaten and flinted. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* XXV, Most carefully flinted and loaded.

†**Flinted** (flintĕd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FLINT *sb.* + -ED[2]; cf. MDa. *flinted* in sense 2.]

1. Of or consisting of flint.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 32 Then flinted stones and barked tree..Shall waile my wofull hap by thee.

2. Hard, cruel, unfeeling.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 79 We the byrth place detest of flinted Vlisses. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 35 Would it not moue a frozen heart yea flinted for to bowe.

†**Flintered,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? for *flint-eared*; or f. FLINT + -ER[5] + -ED[1].] (See quot.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 Peeke wheate hath a red eare .. and oft tymes it is flyntered, that is to saye, small corne wrynkeled and dryed.

Flintful, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FLINT *sb.* + -FUL.] = FLINTY *a.*

1576 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 65 Thinking .. shee by his absence might at length intenerate her flintfull hart.

Flint-glass. **1.** A pure lustrous glass, now made from a composition of lead oxide, sand, and alkali; originally made with ground flint or pebble as the siliceous ingredient.

1683 WORLIDGE in Houghton *Lett.* II. 42 A Pipe made of Chrystal, or Flint-Glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 271 Flint Glass is of the same general kind with that which in other places is called crystal glass. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 138 The manufacture of flint glass was first begun in England in the year 1557. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 19 A lens of crown-glass will have a longer focus than a similar one of flint-glass.

†**2.** (with *a* and *pl.*) A vessel or other article made of this glass. *Obs.*

1675 *Sloane MSS.* 857. 18 Sept., Permission to Ravenscroft to export flint glasses..to Ireland. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 57. 2/1 Two Gentlemen sitting in a Tavern..heard .. a flint Glass Crack. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 280 A glass-house for making flint-glasses.

3. *attrib.*

1683 WORLIDGE in Houghton *Lett.* I. 166 A Syphon..made of a Crystal or Flint-glass Pipe. 1784 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 343 A flint-glass retort. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. 82 The focal length .. of the concave flint-glass lens. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xix. 67 The flint-glass prism is replaced by one of bisulphide of carbon.

Flintify (flintifəi), *v.* [f. FLINT *sb.* + -(I)FY.] To turn to flint. Hence **Flintified** *ppl. a.*, **Flintifying** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ep.* 447 There is no partial impregnation nor any gradation of the flintyfying operation. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. iv. 62 Rugged and flintified knobs and edges [of oysters].

Flintless (flintlĕs), *a.* [f. FLINT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a flint or flints.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 273 One of Forsyth's gun-locks, which, flintless, goes off by percussion. 1865 *Reader* 22 Apr. 461/1 A bed of comparatively flintless chalk overlies one with many flints.

Flint-lock. [See LOCK.] **a.** A gun-lock in which a flint, screwed to the cock, is struck against the hammer and produces sparks which ignite the priming in the flash-pan. Also *attrib.*, as *flint-lock gun*, *musket*. **b.** A gun fitted with this lock.

1683 SIR JAS. TURNER *Pallas Armata* 176 It were therefore good, that for the half of the Muskets (if not for them all) flint-locks were made. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 89 The soldiers of that duchy [Brunswick] first obtained, in 1687, flint-locks, instead of matchlocks. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 541 The old flint-lock musket became famous in the Peninsular War under the name of 'Brown Bess'.

Hence **Flint-locked** *a.*, fitted with a flint-lock.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 684 The long flint-locked rifle.

Flintstone. [f. FLINT *sb.* + STONE.]

1. = FLINT *sb.* 1.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20897 (Fairf.) Soroufully þen fel he doun In liknes of flint-stane. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* 983 in *Anglia* I, Out of þe flynt ston Moyses dede ywis water out rennen. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxiii[i]. 8 The God of Iacob .. turned .. the flynt stone in to a sprynginge well. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XXI. 64 And the earth became as flint-stone.

2. = FLINT *sb.* 2, 3.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 50 Men kutten the Braunches with a scharp Flyntston. *c* 1475 *Piet. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 768/19 *Silex*, a flyntstone. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* l. 7. I haue hardened my face like a flynt stone. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 151 Prometheus..was..the firste that stroke fire out of the flint stone. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 111 You may as soon squeeze water out of a flintstone. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxiii. 4 Each for penury fit to tooth a flint-stone.

Flinty (flinti), *a.* [f. FLINT *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Of or consisting of flint; derived from flint.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 27 Let vs resolue to scale their flinty bulwarkes. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 12 Earth from her Womb a flinty Tribute pays. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 447 Pieces of fossil wood have been found penetrated with flinty matters. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xi, Each purple peak, each flinty spire, Was bathed in floods of living fire. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* viii, Sometimes .. flinty sparks from the horse's hoofs outshone the daylight.

b. Full of flint-stones.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 599 The gathering up of Flints in Flinty Ground .. is no good Husbandry. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 108 Such a body of flinty gravel as is found about Kensington.

2. Resembling flint; **a.** in texture or in colour.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 99 Flinty wheate; that is, if yow bite a corne asunder with your teeth, yow shall see that the meale of it is of a darkish, bley, and flinty colour. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. lv. 57 Black stones of a flinty texture. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 258 We had to quarry out the blocks [of ice] in flinty, glassy lumps. 1859 [See *flint-wheat*, FLINT *sb.* 10].

b. Having the characteristic qualities of flint; hard, impenetrable, rugged.

1542 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* A. iij, The cause..that before made the vlceres harde and flynty. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 The flintie rocks groand at his plaints. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 357 Rough upon the flinty Rock he lyes. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 The country's flinty face, Like wax, their fashioning skill betrays. 1871 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xii. 202 The mare..scattering the rounded pebbles..from her flinty hoofs. 1884 *York Herald* 19 Aug. 7/2 All the new grain comes to hand in a flinty condition.

3. *fig.* Of a person or his heart: Obdurate, unfeeling, hard-hearted. (Cf. *stony*.)

1536 LATIMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 372 If his heart be so stony, so flinty. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 7 Gratitude Through flintie Tartars bosome would peepe forth. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 250 The flinty heart and griping hand of base self-interest. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 272 We ourselves have known the flintiest men, who professed to have wept over them. 1878 Miss BRADDON *Oben Verd.* I. ii. 29 'Fathers have flinty hearts', retorted Kenrick lightly.

quasi-*adv.* 1580 LUPTON *Siuqila* 72 Their stonny hartes are so flintie harde.

b. Of immaterial things: Hard; harsh.

1613 *Uncasing of Machivils Instr.* 14 This is the flinty course of this our age. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi. (1851) 103 The gracious .. not ruthlesse and flinty ordinance of mariage. 1888 *Star* 28 Nov. 2/5 Mr. George struck out sharp, strong, flinty sentences.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *flinty-looking* adj.; **flinty-hearted** *a.*, (*a*) of a person: Hard-hearted; (*b*) Having a hard or flint-like core.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* III. ii, If he were not A flinty-hearted slave, he could not use One of his form so harshly. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. cxi. 192 The flinty-hearted father asked what settlement was to be made upon his daughter. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 48. 515 Three flinty-hearted potatoes. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 7/2 A dark flinty-looking grain rebounds from your face.

Hence **Flintily** *adv.*, in a flinty manner; **Flintiness**, the quality of being flinty.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 When there is an vniuersall

flintinesse in mens hearts. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi, Some people would have been all flintiness and granite. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 290 The peculiar grittiness and flintiness of its structure. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 35 Her aunt was a flintily just woman.

Flip (flip), *sb.*[1] [? f. FLIP *v.*, with the sense of 'whipping up' into froth. Cf. mod.Norman patois *flip*, *phlippe*, cider mixed with brandy and spices (Moisy *Dict. du Patois Normand*), which is probably of English origin. See Skeat in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1889.]

†**1.** The slimy scum rising to the surface of salt-pans. *Obs.*

1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Eng.* 31 The shallow Pans..are left open..to carry away the Flip, or Slime in Currents.

2. A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened with sugar and heated with a hot iron. (Cf. *egg flip.*)

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. iv, Thus we live at sea; eat biscuit, and drink flip. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 22. 3/1 The Gypsie With Flip and Geneve got most Damnably Typsie. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xiii. 99 The Sailors were plentifully supplied with their favourite Liquor Flip. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 23 (1822) I. 180 With oceans of flip and grog. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Stud.* 16 In those good old days it was thought best to heat the poker red hot before plunging it into the mugs of flip.

3. *Comb.*: **flip-dog** (see quot. 1836).

1836 SMART, *Flip-dog*, an iron heated to warm flip. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. xi. 164 Warm your nose with Porter's flip-dog.

Flip (flip), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **phlip**. [f. FLIP *v.*]

1. A smart stroke or blow, a fillip. Also *fig.*

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. iv. 105 A Phlip on the Forehead..may be Penalty enough. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* III. 29 Newton by a smart left-handed flip, drew the claret in profusion from his mouth. 1884 BESANT *Dorothy Forster* II. xiv. 64 The rubs and flips which we poor women have to endure from harsh masters.

2. A sudden jerk or movement; a flash or flicker of light.

1821 HAGGART *Life* (ed. 2) 23 Turning towards the prad [i. e. horse] Barney made a very unceremonious flip at the bit. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi (1880) 225 This sometimes will require seven or eight 'flips'..to effect. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 98 A derisive flip of their white tails. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xli, Flips of reflected lightning here, there, and everywhere, shone upon the roadway.

fig. 1888 G. MOORE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 249 Madame Bovary, with the little pessimistic flip at the end of every paragraph, is the most personal of books.

3. = FILLIP *sb.* 3.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xlvii, I must have a flip to my system.

Flip (flip), *a.*[1] *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. FLIP *v.* (sense 5).] **a.** *s.w. dial.* In various senses: (see quots.). **b.** *U.S.* Voluble.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flip*..(3) Nimble; flippant. *Devon.* 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 55 *Flip*, very kindly or friendly in talking. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Wordbk.*, *Flip*, pliant, flexible, same as *Limber*. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 13 Apr., She was disposed to be flip with her tongue.

†**Flip,** *a.*[2] [? f. the vb.; cf. FLICKY, FLIG, FLIGGY, FLISK, FLETCH.]

1723 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6181/4 Stolen..a..Gelding..with.. what is called a Flip Tail.

Flip (flip), *v.* [Prob. onomatopœic; cf. FILLIP *v.* Not in Johnson, Todd, or Webster 1864.]

1. *trans.* To put into motion with a flip or fillip, to 'shoot'; to toss (a coin) with a flip. Also absol. *To flip up* (? U.S.): to toss up.

1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 200 As when your little ones Doe twixt their fingers flip their Cherry-stones. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xix. 122 When it's under question, 'twere as good flip cross and pile, as to dispute for't. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* i, She..would flip the rice into her mouth with her fingers. 1851 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 123 Making a pellet of it, and flipping it into his eye. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 81 Flip a few bits of ground-bait in. 1879 *N. Y. Tribune* 4 Oct., (Cent.) The two great men could flip up to see which should have the second place. 1885 'HUGH CONWAY' *Family Affair* I. xii. 229 Flipping the ash from his cigarette.

2. = FILLIP *v.* 2.

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii, Like ivie he her fast does hold..And flips her too. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, Sirra, you shall be hufft and cufft, and flip'd and kick'd, Sirra, if you talk of private Rooms. *a* 1695 WOOD *Life* (1848) 188 Then the scholars made some resistance by flipping them on the cheek.

3. *intr.* To make a flip or fillip with the fingers. Also quasi-*trans.* To give a flip with (the finger).

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxv, He revenges himself by flipping at their ears. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 34 'My heart is as hard as this rock,' she said, flipping her finger against the granite.

4. *trans.* To move or throw about with a flip or sudden jerk.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 376 ₱ 2 To twirl, flip or flirt a Fan. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 225 You must ..flip your fly to and fro to shake the water out and so dry it for another cast. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Wkly. Supp. 15 Nov. 1/6 The carriole-driver..is seated so low that the tail is constantly flipped over the reins.

5. *intr.* To move with a flip or jerk; to step lightly and nimbly.

1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 105 He..began flirting and flipping up and down and singing. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iv, Still there were lapses in the vigilance of the brook, where a lady, with her skirts up, might flip through. 1886 *Science* VII. 263 When the water had disappeared, eight mackerel were found flipping about the deck.

6. *trans.* To strike smartly and lightly (with a whip, or the like); to flick.

1861 PYCROFT *Agony Point* II. iv. 45 Minnie laughed and flipped her old friend with her glove. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 55 *Flick* or *Flip*, to snap lightly with a whip. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* viii. (1881) 76 Taking up his whip..and flipping the toe of his boot with it.

b. *intr.* To make a sharp stroke *at.*

1893 S. GRAND *Heavenly Twins* (1894) 332 Viciously flipping at the flowers, as he passed, with the stick he carried.

7. *slang.* To shoot with a pistol, etc.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Flip*, to shoot. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* IV. iii, 'Flip him, Dick—fire or I'm taken,' cried King.

Flipe (flaip), *sb. north.* Also 6 **flepe**, 6–9 **flype**. [cf. Du. *fleb*, *flep*, a forehead-cloth worn by women, Da. *flip* lap, protruding piece (of a shirt, etc.), lip of a wound, mod.Icel. *flipi* a horse's lip; cf. also next vb., from which the senses in 2 are derived.]

1. A fold or flap; the flap or brim of a hat.

1530 PALSGR. 552/2, I tourne up the flepe of a cap. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (Surtees) I. 362, Vj cappes with flypes in ye neke iiij *s.* *a* 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 12 With good blew Bonnets on their Heads; Which on the one side had a flipe, Adorn'd with a Tobacco pipe. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 319 *Flipe* (of a hat); the brim. 1828 BEWICK *Mem.* (1862) 38 In what king's reign his hat had been made was only to be guessed at, but the flipes of it were very large. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Flipe*, the brim of a hat.

2. *dial.* (See quots.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flipe*, a flake of snow. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss*, *Flipe*, *Flype*, a thin piece, a piece of skin torn off. To take off in flypes, is to take off in thin pieces.

Hence **Flip(p)ed** *ppl. a.*, having a flap.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 11/1 A Jew, in a flipped hat of mottled straw.

Flipe (flaip), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also **flype**, **flip**. [? f. prec. sb. (which however is not recorded so early); cf. MDa. *flippe* to skin.]

1. *trans.* To strip off (the skin, etc.); to peel, flay. Also, †*to flipe off. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 954 He..flypit of the fflese. 1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. i, And ten sharp nails..Can flype the skin o' ye'r cheeks out o'er your chin. 1813 W. LESLIE *Agric. Surv. Nairn* Gloss., To *Flyp*, to ruffle back the skin. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 210 Great faulds o' capper aff were flypit. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'Aa flyped him' figuratively used, means 'I robbed or stripped him'.

†**2.** To turn up or down, to fold back; also, to turn inside out. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 552/2 I flype up my sleves, as one dothe that intendeth to do some thynge. *c* 1538 LYNDESAY *Supplic.* 97 Thair faldingis flappis about thair feit, Thair laithlie lyning furthward flypit. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 451, I used often to flype up the lids of my eyes. 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* Gloss., *Flype*, to turn outside in. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flip up*, to turn up one's sleeves.

3. *Comb.*, **flipe-wool** *dial.* (Hawick): = *skin-wool.*

Hence **Fliped** *ppl. a.*, of a fleece: Torn off bodily.

1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/6 Wool..fliped fleeces, 8½*d.*

†**Fli·perous,** *a. Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Coquette*, A pratling or proud gossip; a fisking, or fliperous minx.

Flip-flap (flipflæp), *adv.*, *sb.* and *a.* [onomatopœic reduplication of FLAP, expressive of repeated oscillating movement.]

A. *adv.* With a repeated flapping movement.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 51 Then they goe flip flap in the winde. 1775 in ASH. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 35 Flounders fried in oatmeal..with their tails jerking Flip, flap, in the frizzle of the pan.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** Something that 'goes flip-flap' (see A.), e.g. a hanging piece of cloth, a fan, a fly-flapper. *Obs.*

1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 514 Couer thy shap Wyth sum flyp flap. 1598 FLORIO, *Ventaglio*..a flip flap or any thing to make wind with. 1600 DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* in Dodsl. *O. Pl.* (1816) III. 127–8 If I hear any gingling but of the purse-strings that go flip, flap..would I were turn'd into a flip-flap and sold to the butchers. 1611 COTGR., *Esventoir*, a fanne, flip-flap.

†**2.** A frivolous woman: = FLAP *sb.* 9. *Obs.*—[1]

1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I, The light airy flipflap, she kills him with her motions.

3. *slang.* **a.** 'A kind of somersault in which the performer throws himself over on his hands and feet alternately'; also, 'a peculiar rollicking dance indulged in by costers' (*Slang Dict.* 1864). **b.** In sailors' use: 'The arm' (Barrère & Leland 1889). Cf. FLIPPER *sb.*[2] 2. **c.** A kind of firework, a cracker.

a. 1676 *Character Quack Doctor* 5 He danc'd a Saraband with Flip-flaps, and Sommersets. 1727 GAY *Fables* xl. 31 The tumbler whirles the flip-flap round, With sommersets he shakes the ground. 1764 GARRICK in G. Colman, Jun. *Posth. Lett.* (1820) 256 Flip flaps, and great changes without meaning. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxxi. 324 This .. iniquitous world—a world of flip-flaps and sumersets.

c. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/1 To-night..the sound of the obtrusive and saltatory flip-flap will be heard in the streets of Great Britain.

4. *U.S.* 'A kind of tea-cake' (Farmer).

1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xviii, As we sat over her dough-nuts and flipflaps.

C. *adj.* That 'goes flip-flap' (see A.).

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 635 Music..with..butterfly flip-flap flights, and die-away cadences. 1888 *Spectator* 7 July 934 That easy imitation of French flip-flap brush work which is so fashionable at the present time.

Hence **Fli·p-flap** *v.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 255 The sly sheepe-biter..summer setted & flipt flapt it twenty times aboue ground. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. xii. 245 Nancy Joe went flip-flapping upstairs.

Flip-flop (flipflɒp), *sb.* [onomatopœic reduplication; cf. prec. and FLOP.] In *nonce-uses*: **a.** The 'flap' of the ear. **b.** The sound of a regular footfall.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Informer* (1860) 47 We will stop the mishapen hols widdowed of their flip-flops..least there..still he retaine also too much of the faculty of enterance. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 168 When he heard the regulation flip-flop approaching.

Flippancy (flipănsi). [f. FLIPPANT: see -ANCY.] The quality of being flippant; *esp.* disposition to trifle, frivolity; occas. in earlier use, Volubility.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. clxix. 176 The famous orator Henley is taken up for treasonable flippancies. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 8 It filled up my notions of French flippancy agreeably enough. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 183 A continued flippancy of chit-chat in the boxes. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 15 He..with asperity and flippancy adverted to a remarkable case I had written on nearly two years back. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 268 Effeminate prejudices and mere flippancies draped in elaborate rhetoric. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 64 Why, Jessie, you are generally the very essence of flippancy.

Flippant (flipănt), *a.* Also 7 **flippent**. [app. f. FLIP *v.* (sense 5). Cf. FLIP *a.* used *dial.* in senses 1 and 2 below; an ablaut-var. of the root, with related meaning, occurs in ON. *fleipr* babble, *fleipa* (Sw. dial. *flepa*) to talk foolishly.

The suffix may possibly be an alteration of the ME. ppl. ending *-inde* -ING[2], or the word may have been formed in 16th c. on the analogy of ppl. adjs. in -ANT, such as the heraldic *trippant.*]

†**1.** Nimble, moving lightly or alertly; easily moved or managed, light to the hand; pliant, flexible, limber. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 73 It is a bird of the flippantst wing, which as it moueth with most nimblenesse, so it doth the greatest mischiefe. 1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 26 Targets, though very flippent ones, have not only resisted the Push of the Pikes, but also [etc.]. *Ibid.* 27 The Pike..is carried tapering, to poise it the better, and thereby renders it the more flippent for those who use it. 1895 *Windsor Mag.* July 21 'She weer flippant on 'er feet that night..an' tored hoff as fast as a wind-hover.'

†**2.** Of the tongue: 'Nimble', voluble. Hence of persons: Ready in the use of words, speaking freely, fluent, talkative, voluble. Of conversation or discourse: Fluent, sparkling. *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* v. i, As for your mother, she was wise, a most flippant tongue she had. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. 157 It becoming them not..to be dumpish..but ..pleasantly flippant and free in their speech. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A flippant discourse, *un discours coulant.* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 247 ₱ 9 An excellent Anatomist has promised me to dissect a Woman's Tongue, and to examine whether there may not be in it certain Juices, which render it so wonderfully voluble or flippant. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1765, She [Mrs. Thrale] is more flippant; but he has ten times her learning. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 427 The wines are good and the conversation flippant.

†**b.** In bad sense: Impertinently voluble. (Cf. 4.)

1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A flippant and forward woman, *une coquete une libertine.* 1727 GAY *Fables* xii. 18 The husband's sullen, dogged, shy, The wife grows flippant in reply.

†**3.** Sportive, playful. *Obs.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ₱ 1, I am now as..flippant if I see a pretty Woman, as when in my Youth. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 156 Like Love's sprightly Goddess she's flippant and gay. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 315 The squirrel, flippant, pert, and full of play.

4. Displaying unbecoming levity in the consideration of serious subjects or in behaviour to persons entitled to respect.

1724 WATERLAND *Farther Vind.* Wks. IV. 12 It very ill becomes this gentleman..to grow so exceeding flippant. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 June, I was reading Sherlock's flippant but entertaining letters. 1836 H. ROGERS *Y. Howe* I. (1863) 14 That..peculiarity, which a flippant and superficial philosophy has sometimes charged upon the Scriptures as a blemish. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, The flippant contempt with which the guests regarded her uncle. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 251 The flippant way in which she has treated his attentions.

5. *absol.* passing into sb. A flippant person.

In first quot. Richardson seems to have thought the word was of It. origin, and fabricates a pseudo-It. plural.

[1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. lxxviii. 291 It concerns me, however, not a little, to find our affair so generally known among the *Flippanti* of both sexes.] 1791 COWPER *Judgm. Poets* 22 They gentle called, and kind and soft, The flippant and the scold. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 269 The flippants and pragmatics who infest all the highways of society. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cx, The stern were mild when thou wert by, The flippant put himself to school And heard thee.

Hence **Fli·ppantly** *adv.*, in a flippant manner; **Fli·ppantness,** the quality of being flippant.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Flippantness.* 1758 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) III. cccxxii. 268 It is time for me to check my pen that asks so flippantly. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an.

1774 (1816) II. 298 *note*, Mrs. Thrale asked him somewhat flippantly, 'Why do you put him up in the counting-house?' 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intellect. Pa rim.* 84 The flippantness of French philosophers. 1880 G MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 49 Flippantly tapping at the doors of thought.

† **Fli·pper,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **fliper.** [f. FLIP *v.* + -ER [1].] A flippant and unreliable person.

c 1400 *Cato's Morals* in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 7. 1669 Forsob flipers and alle fals flaters I rede sore þou fle.

Flipper (flǐ·pəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. FLIP *v.* + -ER [1].] **1.** A limb used to swim with; e.g. any limb in a turtle; in a seal or walrus, *esp.* the fore-limb; the fore-limb of a cetacean; the wing of a penguin; the fin of a fish.

1822 MANBY *Voy. Greenland* 39 The fore paws or flippers [of the seal]. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 955 Their [penguins'] wings are true flippers. 1885 Wood in *Longm. Mag.* V. 408 The fore limbs of the whale are technically named flippers.

2. *transf.* The hand.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xlii, I like to touch the flipper of one who has helped to shame the enemy. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., St. Gengulphus* xx, They cut off his 'flippers', As the Clerk, very flippantly, term'd his fists. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The boatswain's mate exalted in having 'taken a lord by the flipper'.

3. *Theat.* 'Part of a scene, hinged and painted on both sides, used in trick changes' (Farmer).

4. *U.S.* = FLAPJACK (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *Comb.*, as *flipper-like* adj.

1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idylls* 133 Holding their shaking sides with their brawny flipper-like hands.

Fli·pper-de-flapper. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Echoic.] (See quot. 1847).

1640 *King & poore North. Man* 36 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 307, I nere saw such a flipper de flapper before. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Flipper-de-flapper*, noise and confusion caused by show. *Sussex.*

Flipperty-flopperty (flǐ·pəɹtiˌflǒ·pəɹti), *a.* That 'goes flip-flop'; loose, dangling.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 83 She is a gaunt, awkward girl, in a 'flibberty-flobberty' hat. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc, xii, He had .. one of those flipperty-flopperty things on his head, that the butcher-boys wear

Flippery (flǐ·pĕri). *rare.*

† **1.** = FRIPPERY.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* II. v, If I be brought ..to carry..any gentle Lady of the Laundry..behinde my gelding, with all her Streamers, Knapsacks, Glasses, Gugawes, as if I were a running flippery.

2. Flippancy.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 86 He had a flippery in writing, *et voila tout.* 1853 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I. vi. 131 'Mustn't she be a horrid, heartless, little bit of flippery?'

† **Fli·ppet.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FLIP; cf. FLAPPET.] A narrow streamer.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 291 With a long peece or flippet as it were, at one side of the top.

Flird, *sb. Sc.* [Possibly repr. OE *fleard* trifle: see FLERD. But cf. Du. *flarden* splinters, shivers.] 'Anything that is thin and insufficient, as a thin piece of cake, board, etc.'; 'any thing viewed as a gaudy toy'; in *plural*, 'worn-out clothes', 'vain finery' (Jam.).

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 62 Thae flirds o' silk, brought owre the seas.

† **Flird,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **flyrd.** [Of obscure origin; cf. FLEER *v.*] *intr.* ? To sneer, gibe.

Jamieson has the senses 'to bounce, brag, also to flirt' as current in modern Sc. use.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 9 Sum flyrdis; sum feynȝeis; and sum flattiris.

† **Fli·rdom.** *Obs. Sc.* In 6 **flyr-**, 7 **flirdom(e.** [? Connected with prec.] Bounce, bluster, pretence; also, a braggart.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 142 Schir Tod, tak ye the flyrdome, and the fon, I haif respite ane yeir. *c* 1500 *Auchinleck Chron.* (1819) 15 Þan þaj come with a flyrdome & said þat þaj come for na ill of him ne his childer. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 494 A myten, full of flyting, [the] flyrdom lyke. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 90 Foule flirdome wanfucked, tersell of a taide!

Flire, flirr(e, obs. ff. FLEER *v.*

Flirt (flə̄ɹt), *sb.* Also 6 **flirte, flyrt,** 7 **flert,** 6–8 **flurt,** (7 **flurte**). [f. next.]

† **1.** A smart tap or blow, a rap, fillip. (Also *fig.*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1577 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancy* (Grosart) 18/1 Thus euerie one would haue a flyrt, ere I could get out free. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. iii, One flurt at him, and then I am for the voyage. *c* 1691 *Bagford Ball.* (1878) App., I'll give you a good flurt on the Ear. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 29 Aw caren't a flirt abeawt it. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Flirt*, a slight blow or fillip with the thumb and finger.

2. A sudden jerk or movement, a quick throw or cast, a darting motion. Of wind: A gust.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. 119 Out with your blades.. Haue a flurt and a crash. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 116 As weak as the Grashoppers who give only a small flirt upwards, and then fall down to the Earth again. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 15 There may be sometimes some small flurts of a Westerly Wind on these Coasts. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ₱ 5 The next Motion is that of unfurling the Fan, in which are comprehended several little Flirts and Vibrations. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xl. (1853) 140 Hedge-sparrows have a remarkable flirt with their wings. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 205 He ..tosses out his arm with a flirt and a flourish. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* in *Macm. Mag.* II. 58 With a joyful squeak and flirt of his hind-quarters in the air.

† **3.** A smart stroke of wit, a joke, a jest; a gibe, jeer, scoff. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* v. 4 Vayne flirtes and iestes. 1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 21 His next flurte is at my witt. *a* 1655 in *Anecd. & Trad.* (Camden) 24 She had a flurt at them presently. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* 101 He would sometimes .. cast out a jesting Flurt at me. 1726 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 584 Open reproaches, jesting flirts and contumelious terms.

† **b.** Of a person: One who mocks or finds fault.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* xlv, The prescise flirts of eu'ry trades-mans stall Whose busie tongues..defiles Our honest sort with vomited reviles.

† **4.** A fickle, inconstant person.

1577 BRETON *Flourish upon Fancy* (Grosart) 8/1 Fie on thee Fancie, flatteryng flyrt. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 2 Nor is he one that's Valiant at a spurt; No, no, he's far from being such a flurt.

† **5.** A woman of a giddy, flighty character; 'a pert young hussey' (J.).

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Cc ij, Your study chief is daunse in pampryng feasts with giglet flirts. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. i (1651) 143 A peevish drunken flurt, a waspish cholerick slut. 1623 B. JONSON *Time Vind.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 636/1 To salute the Skirts Of her, to whom all Ladies else are Flirts. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 84 ₱ 3 My aunt told me she was a forward flirt. 1774 W. WHITEHEAD *Song for Ranelagh, Plays & Poems* II. 224 Ye belles, and ye flirts, and ye pert little things, Who trip in this frolicsome round.

† **b.** A woman of loose character.

1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Fool's-cap* 22/2 Call'd a Foolish flirt .. When all the world is witnesse to her shame. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i. (1684) 17 An idle Town Flurt, with a painted Face. 1703 THORESBY in *Ray's Lett.* (1718) 328 A Flurt, a light House-wife.

6. One who flirts, or plays at courtship. **a.** Said of a woman.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. ii. 8 She was not one of those flirts ..who would give pain to a person that deserved to be well-treated. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. Academicians* v. Wks. 1812 I. 24 How else could he have caught that handsome flirt? 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* viii. (1813) 202 A flirt too, in the worst and meanest degree of flirtation. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* III. viii, To bend the dainty little flirt To be conformable to your commands.

b. Said of a man.

a 1732 GAY *Distress'd Wife* II. Wks. (1772) 293 A flirt, One who gives himself all the airs of making love in public. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I. xii. 274 Sabretasche had an universal reputation as a most unscrupulous flirt.

c. A person to flirt with.

1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 357 The General [Howe] has found another Desdemona at Philadelphia..who is now his Excellency's flirt. *a* 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Lady Susan* vii. (1879) 217 When I have inspired him with greater respect for me..he may be an agreeable flirt. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXV, General Tufto is a great flirt of mine.

7. *Watch-making.* 'A lever or other device for causing sudden movement of mechanism' (Britten).

1786 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* IV. 175 The usual way of discharging the chime is by a flirt. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 124 The independent seconds hand is generally discharged by a flirt taking into a pinion.

8. *Comb.*, as **flirt-wort** (see quot.).

1882 FRIEND *Devon Plant-n., Flirtwort, Pyrethrum Parthenium*, a name apparently nearly died out, but which was common in South Devon some years ago as the designation of the Feverfew.

Flirt (flə̄ɹt). *v.* Also 6 **flyrtt,** 6–8 **flurt,** 7 **flert.** [Onomatopœic; cf. *flick, flip, flerk, spurt, squirt.*]

1. *trans.* To propel or throw with a jerk or sudden movement; often, to propel by a blow from the finger-nail released from the thumb. Also with *away, off, out.* Cf. FILLIP *v.* 1.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Scylla .. lurcketh, Close and slilye spying, too flirt thee nauye to rock bane. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 235 Tis thy fashion to flirt inke in everie mans face. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 88 A little wand That bended end to end, and flerted from the hand Farre off itself doth cast. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 238 ₱ 3 That Sprinkling which some careless Quean Flirts on you from her Mop. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 5 To keep 'em from flirting the Grain over on the Floor. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* I. xviii, Flirting his sweet and tiny shower Upon a milk-white April flower. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xvii. 406 Minute particles of glass .. disappeared so suddenly that I thought I had flirted them off. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xviii, 'I don't care what you call it', said Mab, flirting away her thimble.

b. With immaterial *obj.*; *esp.* to blurt *out* (something spoken).

1641 *Vox Borealis* Dj, Then the Foole, he flirts out his folly. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxli, The Arch-Bishop still Flirting Divinitie against the Throne. 1652 *News fr. Low-Countr.* 11 If carping Momes shall flurt in Podex's face A Flout, to blur his Matter with Disgrace. 1889 MARK TWAIN (Clemens) *Yankee Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II. 51 Of course I whet up now and then and flirt out a minor prophecy.

† **2.** To give (a person) a sharp, sudden blow or knock; to rap, strike. Cf. FILLIP *v.* 2.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 881/1 Flirting him vnder the chin, and on the eares. 1611 COTGR., *Nasarder*, to fillip; to rap, or flirt, on the nose. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Poems (1717) 327 Some gibe and flout him .. Whilst others flurt him on the starting lips.

3. To give a brisk, sudden motion to; to flick. Also with *out, up. To flirt a fan*: to open and close it with a jerk, to wave it smartly.

1665 EARL DORSET *To all you Ladies* viii, Whilst you .. Perhaps permit some happier man To kiss your hand or flirt your fan. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* I. 343 She .. flirted her fan with such a fury. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* II. 62 One of the windows was already up, and I flurted up the other. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 78 The small dust-colour'd beetle .. flirts his filmy wings, and looks around. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 11 In those birds which have a habit of flirting up the tail. 1855 BROWNING *Lovers' Quarrel* x, Teach me to flirt a fan As the Spanish ladies can. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* iv. 20 Harry again impatiently flirted the whip over the ears of 'My Old Aunt Sally'. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 229 He flirted the dinghy round the big ship.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* Of a turkey-cock: To set up its feathers. *rare*[−1].

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iii. 186 If you had but rusht and flurted like a Turky cocke.

† **4. a.** *intr.* To turn up one's nose; hence, to sneer, gibe, scoff *at.* Also of the nostrils: To be turned up or dilated, as if sneering (the earliest recorded use). **b.** *trans.* To sneer or scoff at, flout (not clearly distinguishable from *fig.* use of 2). *Obs.*

a. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 They haue .. nosethrilles flyrtting vpwarde & wyde. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. l. 165 Diogenes..in..rowling of his tub, and flurting [Fr. *hochant du nez*] at Alexander. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 27 Derided, and flurted at by diuers of the baser people. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 63 Mr. Jones..could not forbear flirting at him, as—'Come, Mr. Deputy Attorney, what have you to say now'?

b. 1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 211 Titius shall not vpbraid Caius .. nor Zoylus anie more flurt Homer. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, I'le not be foold nor flurted. 1636 *Catholic Representer* II. 73 You that fleer, and flurt, and blaspheme Everything you do not understand.

5. *intr.* To move with a jerk or spring; to spring, dart. Of a winged creature: To take short quick flights. Also with *about, away, up.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees .. That flirt in soonbeams. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xx. i. 35 It wil leape & flurt in the handling..against their faces. 1680 *Tom & Will* 90 in *Roxb. Ball.*, Three or four..did flirt away. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 148 In flurting about (as all Fish will when first taken). *a* 1800 COWPER tr. *Milton's Damon* 144 The sparrow .. Flirts here and there, and late returns to rest. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 234 The velocity of every plunge made her long loose hair flirt up as if [etc.]. 1841 R. B. PEAKE *Court & City* II. i. (Stage direction), As he approaches nearer, she flirts from him. 1887 STEVENSON *Treas. Franchard* vi, With the tails of his night-shirt flirting as he turned. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s. v., 'The paper must have flirted into the fire.'

† **6.** *fig.* To flit inconstantly from one object to another. *Obs.*

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* (1814) 133 Did love you intrap?.. That now you be flurting, and will not abide. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 348 Do not flirt, or fly from one thing to another.

7. To play at courtship; to practise coquetry; to make love without serious intentions. Often, *to flirt with* (a person); also in indirect *passive.*

1777 GARRICK *Prol. Sheridan's Sch. Scand.*, If Mrs. B. will still continue flirting. 1793 EARL BUCHAN *Anon. & Fugit. Ess.*, (1812) 261 You see them .. flirting with the beauties of the day. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 258 Every man likes to flirt with a pretty girl, and every pretty girl likes to be flirted with. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I. viii. 192 Scores of military men, who flirted more desperately and meant less by it than any fellows in the room.

b. To play, toy, trifle *with* (something).

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, Occasionally flirting with some lighter document. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii, Claudius was flirting with his fancies, and drawing pretty pictures in the smoke.

c. *trans.* = *to flirt with. rare*[−1].

1801 MOORE *Wks. T. Little, To Rosa* iii. 9 Do you thus seek to flirt a number?

Flirtable (flə̄·ɹtăb'l), *a.* [f. FLIRT *v.* + -ABLE.] That is ready to flirt or be flirted with.

1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. vi. 22 A flirtable, dancable, small-talkable creature of the male sex. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb. 5/2 One hundred and fifty ladies..of whom seventy-five per cent. are 'flirtable'.

Flirtation (flə̄ɹtē·ʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

† **1.** 'A quick, sprightly motion. A cant word among women' (J.); in quot. *attrib. Obs.*[−1]

1737 POPE *Let. in Style of Lady* Wks. 1886 X. 262 A muslin flounce, made very full, would give one a very agreeable Flirtation-air.

2. The action or behaviour of a flirt; † flighty or giddy behaviour, frivolity; the action of playing at courtship.

1718 CIBBER *Non-juror* II, You know I always loved a little flirtation. 1745-6 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* I Feb. II. 418 The sobriety of my own dwelling is much pleasanter to me than all the flirtations of the world. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. xvii. 335 Becoming soon too busy with his play to have time for more than one flirtation. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* vi, The great art of flirtation.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1792 DK. LEEDS *Pol. Mem.* (1884) 202 The flirtations were seriously renewed between Mr. Pitt and Ld. Loughborough. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. ccv, Thou shalt not .. Commit—flirtation with the muse of Moore.

Hence **Flirta·tional** *a.*, pertaining to flirtation; **Flirta·tionless** *a.*, devoid of flirtation; having no opportunity of flirting.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 327/2 The flirtational element and its kindred infinitesimal phases. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* vi. 66 Flirtationless, unenvied, unregarded.

Flirtatious (flə̄ɹtē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. FLIRTATION; see -OUS.]

a. Of persons: Given to flirtation, inclined to flirt.

1834 C'tess Morley *Dacre* I. vi. 132 Match-making mothers, flirtatious daughters, and coquettish wives. 1885 W. E. Norris *Bachelor's Blunder* ii. (1887) 15, I believe he is rather a flirtatious young gentleman.

b. Of speech, etc.: Of or pertaining to flirtation; of the nature of flirtation.

1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. xii. 243 And yet their talk .. holds nothing obnoxiously fond or flirtatious. 1891 B. Harte *1st Fam. Tasajara* I. 58 An audaciously flirtatious declaration.

Hence **Flirta·tiously,** *adv.*; **Flirta·tiousness.**

1863 Holme Lee *A. Warleigh's Fortunes* II. 294 When young men and women are flirtatiously disposed. 1886 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 432/1 A North Carolina girl of ingenuous flirtatiousness.

Flirted (flə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Flirt *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses of the vb. Also with *with*; cf. Flirt *v.* 7.

1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* III. v, Is this the Fellow That had the patience to become a Fool, A flurted Fool. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 344 The flirted fan, the bridle and the toss. 1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* I. ix. 205 Curly .. was the .. most flirted with young Guardsman of his time.

Flirtee (flə̆ɹtī·). *nonce-wd.* [f. Flirt *v.* + -ee.] One who is flirted with.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 676/2 Because the flirt is clever, or the flirtee silly. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 91 Three generations of flirtees.

Flirter (flə·ɹtəɹ). [f. Flirt *v.* + -er 1.] One who flirts; a flirt.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 45 She dresses not so fine as many a flirter. 1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* viii, As far distant as possible from the flirters themselves.

† **Flirt-gill** (-ʤil). *Obs.* Also **flirt-gillian.** [f. Flirt *sb.* or *v.* + Gill nickname for *Juliana*.] A woman of light or loose behaviour. Cf. Gill-flirt.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 162 Scurvie knaue, I am none of his flurt-gils. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burning Pestle* IV. i, You heard him take me vp like a flirt Gill, and sing baudy songs upon me. 1618 Fletcher *Chances* III. i, As I had been a Mawkin, a flurt Gillian.

Flirthood (flə̆·ɹthud). *nonce-wd.* [see -hood.] The state of being a flirt.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 102/1 Young ladies, just budding into flirthood.

Flirtigig, -gigs (flə̆·ɹtigig(z). *dial.* [f. Flirt + Gig: cf. *whirligig*.] A giddy, flighty girl.

1683 *York-shire Dialogue* 17 Thou and she, and all sike Flirtigiggs. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Flirtigigs*, a wanton, fond lass. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Flirtigig*.

Flirting (flə·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Flirt *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Flirt in various senses; *esp.* trifling or coquetting with the opposite sex, flirtation.

1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 274 Thou ..keepst such a flurting and a flinging in euerie leafe. 1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 54 The flirting out of the Back part of the Hand. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. iv. (1699) 44 The flirting up and down of a little Sparrow. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 9 ₱ 3 Miss with all her Flirting and Ogling. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* IV. xxxiii, The filthy flirtings of a well twirled mop. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, You can have as much flirting as you like.

attrib. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 81 The middle Finger strongly comprest by the Thumbe, and their collision producing a flurting sound.

Flirting (flə·ɹtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That flirts, in various senses of the vb.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 224 The wife that gads not gigglotwise with euerie flirting gill. 1652 Fuller *Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 322 Some .. have cast out flirting censures against this Catalogue. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* v. iii, Nothing vexes me, but that this flirting gentlewoman should go before me. 1668 Sedley *Mulb. Gard.* I. i, But that flirting Hat there looks as 'twere made rather for your Wit than your Head. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. (1740) 509 He could not bear such a flirting Wit and Libertine. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 215 Did you .. observe how flirting and amatory a certain very great personage is?

Hence **Fli·rtingly** *adv.*, in a flirting manner.

1855 in Ogilvie Suppl.

Flirtish (flə·ɹtiʃ), *a.* [f. Flirt *sb.* + -ish.] Somewhat of the nature of or betokening a flirt.

c 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 260 A flirtish girl of sixteen. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xx, Miss Haredale took occasion to charge upon Dolly certain flirtish and inconstant propensities.

Hence **Fli·rtishness.**

1750 *Hist. Cornelia* 211 She had an air of tenderness, mixed with all the flirtishness of coquetry.

Flirtling (flə·ɹtliŋ). *nonce-wd.* [f. Flirt *sb.* + -ling.] A little flirt.

1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* xv, The pair of trim-built flirtlings, walking so daintily down the gravel path.

Fli·rtship. *nonce-wd.* [f. Flirt *sb.* + -ship.] The personality of a flirt; in quot. a mock title.

1703 Mrs. Centlivre *Stolen Heiress* III. i, Call your Lady,—what does your Flurt-ship do here? I want your mistress.

Flirty (flə·ɹti), *a.* [f. Flirt *sb.* + -y 1.] Of or pertaining to flirtation; characterized by or inclined to flirtation.

1840 Lady C. M. C. Bury *Hist. Flirt* i, A laughing and flirty dialogue succeeded. 1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* I. ix. 206 Such a bold flirty girl. 1870 *Public Opinion* 6 Aug. 169 Criticising the flirty ways of a fascinating widow.

† **Flish,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **flysche.** [app. imitative of the sound of a blade waved through the air.] *trans.* To slash or cut. Hence **Fly·schand** *ppl. a.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2741 With flyschande speris. *Ibid.* 2769 Fulle butt in þe frounte he flysches hyme evene.

† **Fli·sh-flash,** *v.* [? reduplication of prec.] *intr.* To make cuts and slashes with a sword.

1641 *Vox Borealis* B ij b, I can Fence bravely, and flish flash, with the best of them.

Flisk (flisk), *sb. dial.* [f. next.]

1. A whim, a freak. *Sc.*

1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxviii, There is something in Miss Ashton's change .. too sudden and too serious for a mere flisk of her own.

2. A fillip with the finger. *In a flisk*: 'in a jiffy' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1855).

1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant-Killers* 86 So down his throat she goes in a flisk.

3. In various concrete senses: a. A 'whisk' made of twigs or horsehair for brushing away dust, flies, etc. (Halliwell 1847, *Berks. Gloss.* 1888). b. A large-toothed comb (Halliwell 1847, *W. Cornw. Gloss.* 1880). c. A syringe (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876).

Flisk, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. next. Cf. Flig *a.*]

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1563/4 A Black Mare, about 15 hands with a flisk Tail, lame on the near foot before. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 6000/3 Stolen..a black Mare..with a Flisk Tail.

Flisk (flisk), *v.* Now *dial.* [onomatopœia expressive of a sudden movement through the air; cf. *whisk*.]

1. *intr.* To move or dance about in a frolicsome way; to frisk. Of a horse: To be restive.

1596 Gosson *Pleas. Quips* 110, Fannes..To flit away the flisking flies. *a* 1689 W. Cleland *Effigies Cleri* Poems (1697) 62 Which make some Brethren flisk and fling. 1786 Burns *Auld Farmers New-Year Salut.* xii, Thou never braindg't an' fetch't, an' fliskit. 1887 *Mod. Scott. Poets* Ser. x. 58 The hungry honey bees That flisked and feasted there.

2. *trans.* To make restless and uneasy; to put out, displease.

1792 A. Douglas *Poems* (1806) 71 But, Willie lad, tak' my advice, An' at it binna fliskit. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 60 Fashious fools are easiest flisket.

3. To flick, knock about. Also, to spurt, sprinkle.

1847 Halliwell, *Flisk*, to flick, as with a whip. *Linc.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Flisk*, to squirt liquids. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v., Don't get flisking that corn about.

Fli·skmahoy. *Sc.* [f. Flisk *v.* Jamieson gives also *Fliskmahaigo* with similar sense; the unmeaning endings may have been suggested by the place-names *Dalmahoy* and *Lesmahago*.] A flighty girl; a woman who gives herself airs.

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxv, 'That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout.' 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* I, 'Seeing I hae prought worthy Mrs. Putler sic a fliskmahoy.'

Flisky (fli·ski), *a.*[1] [f. Flisk *sb.* or *v.* + -y 1.]

1. *Sc.* Flighty, frolicsome; of a horse: Skittish.

1807 Hogg *Auld Ettrick John* 8 Mount. Bard 195 Auld Johnie's flisky dame. 1856 G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes Berwick.* 48 You're like Adam Black's pony, Flisky, pranky—and no very canny. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Flisky*, skittish, specially applied to a mare which kicks when touched on the flank.

2. *south. dial.* (See quots.)

1866 Blackmore *Cradock Nowell* xxxi, First come fitful scuds of rain, 'flisky' rain they call it.

Flit (flit), *sb.* [f. next vb.] The action of flitting.

a. A removal. b. A light movement, as of a bird's wing; a flutter; a light touch.

a. 1835 N. P. Willis in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 289 A flit from London and a visit to Reading. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Flit*, 'A moonlight flit', a decampment by night with the furniture, to cheat the landlord.

b. 1873 Miss Thackeray *Old Kensington* xii. 99 There was a vague flit and consternation in the darkness at the farther end of the room. 1877 Blackmore *Erema* III. liv. 242 A flit of fancy touched me. 1880 — *Mary Anerley* xxvi. Kneading it firmly with some rapid flits of thumb.

† **Flit,** *a. poet. Obs.* Also **flitt.** [var. of Fleet *a.*, the form being influenced by Flit *v.* Cf. also Flight *a.*] a. Swift, nimble, quickly-moving. b. Fleeting, shifting; light, airy, unsubstantial.

a. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. iv. 38 And in his hand two dartes exceeding flit, And deadly sharp, he held. *Ibid.* III. xi. 39 Now, like a stag; now, like a faulcon flit. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* XIV. lxxii. 265 That flit birde that loues hot weapon beares.

b. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 57 On the rockes he fell so flit and light, That he thereby receiv'd no hurt at all. *Ibid.* III. i. 56 Therewith a while she her flit fancy fedd. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VII. vii, Life it self's as flit as is the aire we breathe.

Flit (flit), *v.* Forms: 3–4 **flitten,** *Orm.* **flittenn,** 3 **flut(t)en,** 3–6 **flytt(e,** 4–6 **flyt(e,** 4–9 **flitt(e,** (6 **fliet**), 4– **flit.** *Pa. t.* 3 **flutte,** 4 **flitt,** 5 **flette, flyt,** 6 **flit.** *Pa. pple.* 4 **yflit, iflut,** 7 **flit,** [ME. *flitten, flutten*, a. ON. *flytja* (Sw. *flytta*, Da. *flytte*), f. **flut-* weak grade of the root of *flióta*: see Fleet *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To remove, transport, or take away to another place; to transfer from one position to another; to remove (a person) from his house or habitation. Now chiefly *Sc.* or *dial.*

c 1200 Ormin 15648 To flittenn menn till heffness ærd Ut off þe defless walde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1522 Þat folk .. deden him flitten hise ostel. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1544 As regnes shal ben flitted Fro folk to folk. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 155 Þen þo prest flyttes his boke north to þat oþer auter noke. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. v. 181 A Towne Wes flyttyd out of þat ilke plas Quhare it fowndyt and byggyt was. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3442 In to þat my body flitt. 1558 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 106 Scho may not flit nor remove the tenentis, occupiaris of the samin. 1572 *Semphill Ball.* xxix. (1872) 152 That sum of thame mon flit thair kist. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 155 This lord..exchanged, removed, and flitted part of his Cattle .. from one manor to another. 1782 Sir J. Sinclair *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 84 *To Flit*, to remove any thing in general, particularly furniture. 1807 *Overseer's Acct.* in *Rutland Gloss.* (1891) s.v., For fliting sarah Hails 1*s.* 6*d.* 1861 Dasent *Burnt Njal* II. 40 They flitted home their goods and laid up the ship. 1863 Baring Gould *Iceland* 217 One fine afternoon he flitted his guest out to the island.

b. *spec.* To shift (a tethered animal, occas. the tether) from one spot to another, when it has eaten all the grass within reach; hence, to tether. Also, to shift the position of (a sheep-fold).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 18 To flyte it [the shepefolde] euery mornynge or nyght. *Ibid.* § 148 Flytte hym [thy horse] as oft as thou wylt. 1786 Burns *Auld Farmer's New-Year Salut.* xviii, Wi' tentie care I'll flit thy tether, To some hain'd rig. 1816 Sir A. Boswell *Skeldon Haughs* 44 A Sow upon your land I'll tether .. But deil a man o' Kyle shall flit her. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., The goot (goat) were flitted to the middle cloo'es-poost.

† c. Of a boat, etc.: To serve to transport. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25709 (Cott.) Penance is þat oþer bord, þat fletand flittes man ouer ford .. it schal him hauen of merci win. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 420 It [the bate] sa litill wes, that it Mycht our the wattir bot thresum flyt.

d. *Naut.* (See quots., and Fleet *v.*[1] 12.)

1750 T. R. Blanckley *Naval Expos., Flitting*, altering or removing a dead Eye in the Low or Top-mast Shrouds and Backstays, either to lengthen or shorten them, is called Flitting. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 143 In this way we proceeded flitting the tackle and lowering till our anchor was grounded. *Ibid.* 158 Having so many times to stop, overhawl, and flit..the work could not go on very speedily.

† 2. To remove, get rid of (a thing); to drive *away* (an insect). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 623 Fele times haue ich fonded to flitte it fro þou3t. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1812 So sore it stikid whan I was hit, That by no craft I might it flit. 1596 Gosson *Pleas. Quips* 110 Fannes..To flit away the flisking flies.

† 3. To change the condition or direction of; to alter, cause to deviate or waver; to pervert (law). *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 13414 3e sen þatt icc am flittedd nu Fra dæþ to lif onn erþe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Lucia* 279 Þar-with for to flit hyre thocht. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 183 If he wolde flitte The lawe for the covetise. 14.. Lydg. *Temple of Glas* 1248 Late not 3oure corage ne 3oure force fail, Ne non assautes 3ov flitten or remeve.

† 4. *refl.* To betake oneself, go, direct one's course. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 15853 Uss birrþ a33 Uss flittenn towarrd Criste. *Ibid.* 18038 Swa þatt te33..Wel sholldenn mu3henn flitten hemm & ferrsenn fra þe defell. 13.. in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* II. 97 Bot þou flit þe ferr, For his sake þou sal far (þe) werr.

5. *intr.* To shift one's position, either in a material or immaterial sense; to be gone, depart, pass away, remove. Also with *away*, or const. *from*, † *of*, *out of*, *to*.

c 1200 Ormin 12765 O þatt oþerr da33 Toc Jesu Crist to flittenn Inntill þe land off Galile. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Ferliche ha flutted from þe heate in to þe chele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12487 (Cott.) Þan flitted þai vntil a tun þat cleped was chaphar-naum. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3762 When a man fra þis world sal flitte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5359 Whan it [Richesse] failith, he [Love] wol flit. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* IV. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 145 Out of thy mynde let not thys lesson flyt. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1147/2 But yf our self flyt from hym. 1576 Gosson *Speculum Hum.* in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 76 His lyfe shall flit, when most he trustes the same. 1619 J. Welsh in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 562 To flit owt of this lyfe. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xliii, Nor is his masters knowledge from him flit Into his scholars head. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 38 The Sea frequently flitted and changed its place. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* vii, Like the Borealis race, That flit ere you can point their place. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 100 Towards the fall of the summer, clergy from the southern counties had been flitting northward. 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 65 Our spirits must have flitted away unconsciously.

† b. To depart, deviate, swerve *from* a custom, justice, law, etc. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 13430 3uw iss nu baþe god & ned..To flittenn o þiss oþerr da33 Fra deofless & fra sinness. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2704 To suche a jugge withdrawe the hope Of money, and he fro justice flitte the. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7903 Fra alde custome þai walde no3t flytt. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* XI. xi. (1633) 72 Vivian the legate .. doth..excommunicate all those that flitte from the obeysance of the Kings of England.

† c. Of a horseman: To lose his seat and fall to the ground. *Obs.*

1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, From his sadell .. he made him flytte Downe to the ground. 1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 Som oute of her sadels flette to the grounde. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xli. 51 Some perforce flittis On grund.

† d. quasi-*trans.* To migrate from (a place); to change (places); to shift (one's camp, etc.).

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13654 Wyþ force he dide hem flitte þet stede. 1570 Buchanan *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 52 The moist part flittit camp and went to Lynlythquow. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 139 Spirits change their Beings .. far otherwise than bodies do when they flit places. 1715 *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 620 While I have might, I will you fight, from Stirling flit your Den, Sir.

6. To remove from one habitation to another, change one's residence, 'move'. Chiefly *north.* or *Sc.* (In proverbial expressions often opposed to *sit.*)

1504 *Plumpton Corr.* 191, I will flitt at this next Mighelmas. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 Fast for to sitte and not oft to flitte. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 135 Theire desire .. is to goe to theire newe masters eyther on a Tewsday, or on a Thursday; for .. they say Munday flitte, Neaver sitte. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 105 Fools are fain of flitting, and wise Men of sitting. 1871 C. GIBBON *For Lack of Gold* v, When you need to flit, there's a house of mine standing empty that you can take at any time.

†**7.** To change from one state, condition, or direction to another; to alter, shift about, give way.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 295 God .. that may not chaunge and flitte. *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taugt Son* 116 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 51 Neiþer hasti for to chaunge ne flitte. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 95 Of this fals failȝeand warld I tyre, That ever more flytis lyk ane phane. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 5 On a sandie hill, that still did flitt And fall away, it [the Pallace] mounted was full hie. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxi. 58 If ȝe be constant, I sall neuer change; If ȝe be fickle, I am forc't to flitt. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iv. (1875) 33 Your thoughts may flit, and I may thole the wrang. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* App. 35 The intellectual eyes of the Many flit, and are incapable of looking fixedly toward the God-like.

b. Of a flame: To die down.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xi, Like a candle burnt down to the socket, flitting and flaring alternately. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* I. i. 261 Thy smile is as a flame that plays and flits.

8. To move along, pass, proceed; to pass lightly or softly and (usually) with rapidity or suddenness. Often with adverbs, as *about, away, by, to and fro,* etc. Said both of material and immaterial things.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. vi. (1554) 42 b, Or that I any farther flitte..To diuines this matter I committe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 34 Flitte faste ouere thees felles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. viii. (1614) 386 Forced to flee to the mountaines where he liued three months .. flitting vp and downe with ten or twelue followers. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* Pref., The varietie of matter makes the minde abruptly flit from one thing to another. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. v, Sith my wandring Bark so far is gone, And flitten forth upon the Ocean main. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 192 The clouds that flit, or slowly float away. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, When flits this Cross from man to man. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Postmen .. flit to and fro. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xiii. (1874) 246, I seemed to see the various races who had occupied the spot flit by. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 202 Unawares they flitted off, Busying themselves about the flowerage.

b. *esp.* Of a bird or other winged creature: To fly lightly and swiftly; also, to make short and swift flights, to flutter.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* v. 6 And the foules shal flyt, and the Sodomitysh see shall cast out his fish. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liv. 34 Downe the flie againe flitth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 42 Faire Pegasus that flitteth in the ayre. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atalanta* 401 With wings endu'd .. and sent to flit in air. 1817 CAMPBELL *Poems, Reullura* 17 The bat flits to and fro. 1854 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 269 Like the caged bird escaping suddenly, The little innocent soul flitted away.

c. Of time: To pass away.

1573 BARET *Alv.* F 706 Time flitted away quickly. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 26 Hee shal bee the regent, vntil yeers thirtye be flitted. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 72 So smoothly o'er our heads the days did flit.

†**9.** To sustain existence, to live *by* (i.e. upon). *Obs.*

[Cf. ON. *flytja* to provide with necessaries (a fig. application of the original sense 'to ferry, help forward'), whence refl. *flytjask* to maintain oneself.]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 Al so ȝisced a ȝissare þet moni þusunt muhten bi flutten [*printed* biflutten]. *Ibid.* 428 Non ancre seruant ne ouhte .. uorto asken i-sette huire, bute mete & cloð þet heo mei vlutten bi.

Hence †**Flit, Fli·tted,** †**Fli·tten** *ppl. a.*, that has gone away, departed.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 21 So hardly he the flitted life does win Unto her native prison to retourne. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxxviii, The..flitten or shrunk spright. *Ibid.* II. iii. I. xxix, All flit souls be not in the same taking.

Flit, var. of FLEET *v.*[2], to skim.

Flitch (flitʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 flicci, flicce, 5 flykke, 5–6 flik, flyk(e, (5 flickke, 6 flycke), 6–7 (8, 9 *dial.*) flick. *β.* 3–4 flic(c)he, (5 vlycch, 6 fli(e)ch), 5–6 flitche, flytche, (6 fleetch, 9 *dial.* fleech, fleach), 6– flitch. [OE. *flicce* ? str. neut., corresp. to MLG. *vlike, vlicke,* ON. *flikki* (MDa. *flykke*) :–OTeut. **flikkjom,* f. root **flik,* found in ON. *flik* rag, and perh. in FLECK *sb.*]

1. The side of an animal, now only of a hog, salted and cured; a 'side' of bacon.

α. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 774 *Perna,* flicci. 805–31 *Charters* xxxvii. 18 in *O. E. Texts* 444 Tua flicca. 901–9 *Charter Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 164 Feor fliccu. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 272/5 *Perna,* flicce. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* II. 261, iiij. bakon-fliks, ij. beffe-fliks. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 846 A bacon flycke. 1643 *Inv. Skipton Castle* in Whitaker *Craven* (1805) 302, 35 great large beefe flicks. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect.* Gloss., *Flick,* a flitch of bacon. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* iv, 'Thee lookst as white as a flick o' new bacon.'

β. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Seoð þe cat at þe fliche. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 26 There fonde he .. many goed flytches of bacon. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 b, Cutting out the Head, the Gammon and the fleetches, pouder them with salt. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 32 Dried fliches of some smoked beeue. 1710 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 25 He from out the Chimney took A Flitch of Bacon off the Hook. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 55 From ..the ceiling hung a goodly row of..flitches of bacon.

transf. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Bacchus,* He .. walks with dangling breeches..And shewes his naked flitches.

b. The 'flitch' presented yearly at Dunmow, in Essex, to any married couple who could prove that they had lived in conjugal harmony for a year and a day. (Also at Wichnor: see quot. *a* 1509.)

1362 [see FLITCHEN]. *a* 1509 in Dugdale *Baronage* (1676) II. 106/2 The said Sir Philip shall fynde..one Bacon flyke, hanging in his Halle at Whichenore .. to be given [etc.]. 1615 *Hist. Robert Fitz-walter* 25 One Richard Wright .. came and required of the Bacon of Dunmow .. And there was deliuered vnto the said Richard, one fleech of Bacon. 1820 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Consol.* I. (Chandos) 125 They might have claim'd or I'm mistaken With conscience clear the Flitch of Bacon.

2. a. A square piece of blubber from a whale. b. A steak cut from a halibut.

1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 394 The adipose covering from all of the Whale kind that is brought home in square pieces, called flitches. 1884 [see FLITCH *v.*].

3. A slice cut lengthways from the trunk of a tree, usually having the natural surface as one of its sides.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wds., Fleeches,* the portions into which a tree or piece of timber is cut by the saw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Flitch,* the outside cut or slab of a tree. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 126 In America lumber is..not cut first into deals or flitches for transportation, and then sawed again to sizes, as in Europe. 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber* xxvi. 190 Those [trees] with faulty centres furnish .. pieces unequally sided, called flitches.

b. *Carpentry.* (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 883/1 *Flitch, a.* One of several associated planks fastened side by side to form a compound beam, or built-beam. *b.* A bolt of planks, united by the stub-shot.

4. *Comb.*, as **flitch-beam, -ware** (see quots.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/1 *Flitch Beam,* a beam made in layers of material pinned together. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. ii. 60 *Flitch-ware,* that which is turned out of the intire round part of the [beech] tree.

Flitch (flitʃ), *sb.*[2] *rare.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *flick, switch, twitch.*] A flick or stroke.

1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xvi. 106 They give continually a little sort of jerky flitch with their wings.

Flitch (flitʃ), *v.*[1] Also fletch. [f. FLITCH *sb.*[1]] *trans.* a. To cut (a log) into flitches, also, to cut as a flitch is cut. b. To cut (halibut) into flitches or steaks. Hence **Fli·tching** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1875 T. LASLETT *Timber* xxvi. 193 Great care is .. necessary in .. flitching the log. *Ibid.* xxvi. 202 Planks..flitched from some of the hollow trees. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 197 Finning and flitching knives. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348 *Flitching Knife,* for slicing halibut into steaks or flitches.

Flitch (flitʃ), *v.*[2] *dial.* [? var. of FLIT *a.* ON. *flytja.*] a. *refl.* = FLIT *v.* 4. b. *intr.* for *refl.* = FLIT *v.* 5.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lv. 157, I would me flitche, From hence to wildernes. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Flitch,* to move from place to place; as from farm to farm. 1857 WRIGHT *Dict. Provinc., Flitch,* to move from place to place.

Fli·tchen. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 flucchen, 7 flitchin. [f. FLITCH *sb.*[1] + -EN [1].] = FLITCH.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 189 þau3 þei don hem to [donmowe..] To folewen aftur þe flucchen, fecche þei hit neuere. 1658 *MS. Inv. of Goods* (Nares) Fower flitchins of bacon in the chimney. 1786 *Lond. Mag.* Mar. 158 Bacon As good as e'er cut off a flitchen. 1804 J. DUNCUMB *Hist. Hereford* I. 213/1 Gloss. 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

Flite, flyte (flǝit), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1–3 flít, 3–4, 9 flite, flitt(e, 4–5 flyt, (5 floyt, 7 fleyte), 8 flight, 8– flyte. [OE. *flít* str. neut., f. *flitan* (see next): cf. OFris. and OS. *flít* (Du. *vlijt*), OHG. *flíz* (MHG. *vlíz,* Ger. *fleiss* diligence, zeal.)

The *flitt* of the *Cursor M.*, where spelling and rime indicate a short vowel, is prob. a parallel formation repr. OE. *geflit.*]

†**1.** Contention, strife, a dispute; also, abuse, an abusive speech. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xlix. [l.] 21 Toȝeanes sunu modor ðine ðu settest flit. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Ech þat is weorldes frend is ure drihtenes fo, and halt flit wið him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24537 (Cott.) Quen i..thogh apon þat juus flitt, þe tere fell o min ei. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 93 Na mar moves me thi flyt Than it war a flies byt. 1600 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 281 Fleytes and pretty taunts.

†b. A contest, struggle. *Obs.*

13..*E. E. Allit. P.* B. 421 þe arc .. flote forthe with þe flyt of þe felle wyndez. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 581 The duke of Bedforde .. had a great floyt and batayll with dyuers carykkes of Ieane.

2. A scolding-match.

1768 Ross *Fort. Sheph.* I. 111 We'll ablins get a flyte, an' ablins nane. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, 'I think maybe a flyte wi' the auld housekeeper at Monkbarns .. would do me some gude.' 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.,* There's such a flite going on between them.

Flite, flyte (flǝit), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: *Infin.* 1–2 flitan, 2–3 fliten, (5 flytin), 3–6, 9 flite, (3 flitte, 5–6 flight, 6 flicht, 9 fleicht, fleyte,) 4– flyte. *Pa. t.* 1 flát, pl. fliton, fleotun, 4 flytte, 4–5 flot(e, 5, 8 flet(t, 5 flayt, 6 flait, 9 *dial.* flate. *Pa. pple.* 1–3 fliten, 4 flytyn, 6 flyt-tyn. [A Com. WGer. str. vb.; OE. *flítan* = OHG. *flízzan* to strive (MHG. *vlízen* to be eager; cf. mod.Ger. *sich befleissen* str., to busy oneself).]

†**1.** *intr.* To contend, strive; also, to contend in words, chide, wrangle. Const. *against, on, with.*

Beowulf 916 (Gr.) Hwilum flitende fealwe stræte mearum mæton. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] 212 Ða fliton him on þa wergan gastas. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Swo mote we flite togenes ure fule lustes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7556 (Cott.) [Goliath] þus bigan on him [David] to flite. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2545 A noþer werkman..gan flite wiþ þat felþe þat formest hadde spoke. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxx. 400 (Add. MS.) Anothere [devil] hade..made hem to chide, ande to flyte, ande feghte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 720 Thocht mony fuill throw folie with him flyte. 1598 BERNARD *Terence* (1607) 89 He did flite or chide with him. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, Sair, sair she flet wi' me 'tween ilka smack.

fig. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 950 þe wyndez..wroþely vpwaite & wrastled togeder..flytande loude.

2. To scold. Const. *at.* Now only *Sc.* and *north.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 81 The fische wyffis flett and swoir. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* II. (Rtldg.) 230/1 Let me die if e'er I flight again. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 739 Why flait thou, foole? 1794 BURNS *O Steer her up,* Gin she take the thing amiss, E'en let her flyte her fill, jo. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvii, 'Sudna ye hae come faster up yoursells, instead of flyting at huz?' 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 70 The men fight..the women fleicht or scold.

b. *trans.* To chide, scold (a person). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north.*

14.. *Psalms Penit.* (ed. Ellis 1894) ci. 18 How he was for us falsly fleten [*rime-wds.* writen, wyten, smyten]. 1848 *Tales Kirkb.* 159 'Dinna flyte me, grandfather.' 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., 'He'll flite you if you do.'

3. *intr.* 'To debate, to dispute, although without scolding or violent language' (Jam.). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 721 Me come & fatte hire to fliten wið þe fifti. 15.. *Declar. in Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 267 Off mony thingis they did togedder flyte.

†**4.** 'To pray in the language of complaint, or remonstrance' (Jam.); to complain. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 563 Bot forthe he wente, his handis he wrange, And flote with Marye euer amange. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 229 Flayt by him self to the Makar off buffe. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 17 Or when I like great Tragedies to tell: Or flyte, or murne my fate.

Fliter, flyter (flǝi·tǝɪ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 flytar, 6 flytter. [OE. *flítere,* f. *flítan* to FLITE.] In OE.: A disputer. In later use: One who scolds; a scold.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 854 *Rabulus,* flitere. *a* 1000 *Mone B.* 2816 (Bosw.-Toller) Flitera, *schismaticorum. c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106/2 Cukstoke, for flyterys, *turbuscetum. a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 733 Fond flytter! 1616 R. ROLLOCKE *Passion* l. 500 The Lord was not a flyter, a chyder. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Fliter,* a scold, a scolding or abusive person.

Flitfold (flǝi·tfould). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. FLIT *v.* + FOLD *sb.*] A fold that may be flitted or moved from place to place.

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 154 Flaiks, Flit-folds, or Hurdles, may be provided for laying them [Sheep] on the Summer-fallow. 1868 in ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*

Fliting, flyting (flǝi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* [f. FLITE *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb FLITE; contention, wrangling; scolding, rebuking; † a reproach.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Twifold speche and ilch fliting of worde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27742 (Cott. Galba) Wreth..it makes fliteing. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 9 No man suld dar presume nor be pryde raise vp hym-self..when flitynges to hym ar cast. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 11 May nane pas throw ȝour principall gaittis..For fensum flyttingis of defame. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxiii. (1863) I. 189 My meek Lord .. would not contend for the last word of flyting. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, 'I..maun just take what ony Christian body will gie, wi' few words and nae flyting.'

†b. *Sc.* Poetical invective; chiefly, a kind of contest practised by the Scottish poets of the 16th c., in which two persons assailed each other alternately with tirades of abusive verse. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* (*title*), The flyting of Dunbar and Kennedie. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 63 Let all ȝour verse be Literall..bot speciallie Tumbling verse for flyting. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* (*title*), The Flyting betwixt Montgomery and Polwart.

2. *Comb.*: **fliting-free** *a.*, unrestricted in administering rebukes.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxxxi. (1863) I. 436 Christ is honest, and in that is flyting-free with sinners. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 219, I am flyting free with you.

Flitter (flǝi·tǝɪ), *sb.*[1] [f. FLIT *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which flits. a. One who changes his dwelling. b. A fleeting thing.

1554 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 323 If we be flitters and not dwellers (as was Loth a flitter from Segor). 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 203 Such .. were admonished to make themselues much fairer by the goods of the soule; because those of the body were but flitters [orig. *ceux du Corps ne sont que passagers*].

Flitter (flǝi·tǝɪ), *sb.*[2] [f. FLITTER *v.*]

1. A flittering motion.

1892 *Daily News* 17 May 5/5 The flitter of crows.

2. *Comb.*, as **flitter-winged** *a.*, having wings that flutter; also *fig.*

1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 394 The flitter-winged verse must tell, For truth's sake what woe afterwards befel. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 74 Wheel'd at will The flitter-winged bat round lonely towers.

Flitter (flɪ·tər), *sb.*[3] [a. Ger. *flitter*.] 'A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration; collectively, a quantity of such squares' (*Cent. Dict.*).

18.. *Beck's Jrnl. Dec. Art* Suppl. II. 40 (Cent. Dict.) Strong and brilliant colors are freely used, together with gilt flitter, in the representation of flowering plants, fountains, and other devices [for window-shades].

Flitter (flɪ·tər), *v.* Also 5 **fliter**, (**fleter**), 5–6 **flyt.t)er**. [f. FLIT *v.* + -ER 5.]

1. *intr.* Of birds, etc.: To flit about, to fly with low or short flights; to flutter. Also with *by*.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 94 Euer when she rested had aboute she flyttered styll. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 153 a, Their sight is so sharpe and pearcing, that flittering ouer the sea .. they see the fish through the water. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 230 To mark the quick bat flitter by.

transf. 1483 *Liber Festivalis* (Caxton) E j (Pentecost), In lykenesse of tonges brennyng not smertyng..lightenyng not fliteryng. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B j a, The peyne is flyttering from one place to an other, without heuynes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xli. 245 A thought commeth vpon a man .. sleeping, and it flittereth before him. *a* 1593 H. SMITH *Serm., Christians Practice* (1637) 252 Like unto a shittle, which flittereth from the hand of a childe. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 137 The stiff-wigged living figures that still flitter and chatter about that area. 1878 P. W. WYATT *Hardrada* 7 Where..flitter the pale ghosts.

†b. To move the wings ineffectually. In quot. *transf.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 209 Hee began to flitter with his hands, in steede of wings .. & fell downe head-long to the ground.

†2. a. Of a person: To shift about in mind; to waver. b. Of a flower: To fade, wither. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* B iiij, Many there be so vnconstant of mynde, that flytter and turne with euery winde. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii (1878) II. 53 The sunne .. would cause them [floures] to welke or flitter. 1847 HALLIWELL. *Flitter*, to hang or droop.

†3. To fly all about; to fly *to* or *into* dust, pieces, etc. Of the sea: To break up in foam. *Obs.*

1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* v. 18 Unequal [substance of urine] is..when it is thynner in one parte then in another, or flyttered out. 1557 *K. Arthur* (Copland) v. iv, Than the dragon .. smote the bore al to powder both flesh and bones that it flyttered all abrode on the sea. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Cabbans, where seas doo flitter in arches. 1664 COTTON *Scarronides* 183 Bottle-Bear..bounces, foams, and froaths, and flitters. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 126 Others flitter'd as 'twere, or flown all to pieces. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 80 A sooty matter, which flitters into dust as soon as touched.

4. *trans.* To make to flit; to move rapidly backwards and forwards; to shuffle (cards). *rare.*

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 243 As a skilful juggler flitters the cards before you. 1893 LE GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 2/3 Many a silly thing That .. perks his tiny tail.. And flitters little wing.

Hence †**Flittered** *ppl. a*, dispersed, scattered; **Flittering** *ppl. a.*, flitting about, fluttering; trembling; †shifting, unstable, fleeting.

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cii. (1566) 250 The dayes wherin I passe my life are lyke the flittering shade. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 84 Neauer dooth she laboure to reuoke her flittered issue. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 59 These beginnings of grace .. must not be flittering and fleeting, but constant and setled. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 214 Thou hovering [MS. flittering] angell girt with golden wings. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 270 Which .. lightly pressed..becomes flittering dust. 1786 BURNS *Again rejoicing Nature* vi, When the lark .. mounts and sings on flittering wings. 1867 A. SARTORIS *Week in Fr. Country-Ho.* 29 The poor flittering little nun.

Flitter-mouse (flɪ·təɹmaus). Also 8 (9 *dial.*) **flutter-**. [f. FLITTER *v.* + MOUSE, in imitation of Ger. *fledermaus* (OHG. *fledermûs*, MHG. *vledermûs*) or Du. *vledermuis* (in Kilian *vledder-muys*), f. the vb. which appears in OHG. as *fledarôn* to flutter. Cf. FLICKER-, FLINDERMOUSE.] A bat.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lvi. 25 b, The bloude of a backe or flytter mouse. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, Giddy flitter-mice with leather wings! 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 530 *Vespertilio*, the Batt or Flutter-mouse. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 39 The dreadful daylight has come, the flitter-mouse is blind.

b. Used as a term of playful endearment.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iv, My fine flitter-mouse, My bird o' the night.

Flittern. Also 9 *dial.* **flittering**. †a. A strip of the wood of a young oak tree (*obs.*). b. *dial.* A young oak.

1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt* 21 These Trees to be bound together .. with flitterns or pieces of Oak, or cross Bars. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xvi. 183 The tops of the oaks are termed, when lopped, the 'flitterings'. 1876 *Bill of Sale* in *Hampsh. Gloss.* (1883) s.v., Oak-trees and clean oak flitterns with their tops, lops, and bark.

Comb., as **flittern bark** (see quot.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Flittern Bark*, the bark of young oak-trees, as distinguished from that of old oak-trees which is called timber bark and is less valuable to tanners.

Flitters (flɪ·təɹz), *sb. pl.* Now *dial.* [Altered form of FITTERS, associated with FLITTER *v.*] Fragments, torn pieces; splinters, tatters. Chiefly in phrases, as *to dash, break* or *tear into, to flitters.*

1620 R. WALLER in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 247 They two are tome all to flitters. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 90 They .. broak the ship to flitters. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 123 (1740) 97 Dashed into Flitters at a Stroke. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 205 Flesh..that was hanging in dark flitters about the spine.

Flitter-tripe, *sb. rare.* App. a rustic or jocular synonym for 'tripe'.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 284 (*Wasps*), Your woofs of Ecbatane Resemble much the breed of flitter tripes. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes' Wasps* 158 At Ecbatana is the woof composed of flitter-tripe?

Flittery, *a. rare*—[1].

1839 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* IV. 287 Can anything be more flittery and special pleading than Skelton's objections?

Flitting (flɪ·tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FLIT, in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2015 (Cott.) Sua lang wit flitting he þam sloght, þat wine treis he þam wroght. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1177/2 Yet will he rather abide it and suffer, then by the flyttynge from it, fall in ye dyspleasure of God. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 46 The Sea's continual flitting and shifting its Chanel. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 77 The flittings of the shrieking bat.

2. *esp.* The action of removing from one abode to another; a removal. Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc. Moonlight flitting*: removal by moonlight, i.e. by night or by stealth.

c 1200 ORMIN 10781 Forr Galileo bitacneþþ uss Flittinng onn Ennglissh spæche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12518 (Cott.) þai .. to bethleem þair flitting made. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* 21 The people returned from Chaldea to Iury .. seventy yeeres after their flitting. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 145 He has taken a Moon light flitting. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Flit*, Two flittings are as bad as one fire. 1804 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* 1 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I had to superintend a removal, or what we call a flitting.

b. *concr.* The goods, furniture, etc. removed from one place to another at 'a flitting'. Hence, Baggage, stores.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3919 (Cott.) þai bi night þam stal away, Wijf and barn. wit flitting hale. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 50 Þe Schip-men sone .. Twrsyt on twa Hors þare flyttyng. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 396 All this forsuth sall in our flytting ga. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ccl. (1863) II. 158 Those who would take the world and all their flitting on their back, and run away from Christ. 1823 J. WILSON *Trial Marg. Lyndsay* ix. 68 'Aye, aye, here's the flitting.. frae Braehead.'

†3. Sustenance, maintenance. Cf. FLIT *v.* 9.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 I pine of prisun þer ha wes iput in, ich hire fluttunge & to fode. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Me beheoueð his help to fluttunge & to fode.

Flitting (flɪ·tɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That moves from place to place; moving, roving, migratory. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 379 Þe flyttand Wod þai callyd ay Þat lang tyme eftyre-hend þat day. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 702 In their flitting wanderings. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* IV. ii. 51 This flitting kind of life. 1829 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 352 In the course of my moving, or, as they call it in Lincolnshire my flitting life.

†2. Shifting, unstable; variable, inconstant.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 61 Yf a gouernour be not stable, but varyaunt and flytting fro veray stedfastness. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 18 The yielding ayre, which nigh too feeble found Her flitting parts. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xi. 91 The Imagination..not flitting, but such, as in apprehending and fixing on a thing, there stays. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 484 It [the spear] stop'd at once the Passage of his Wind, And the free Soul to flitting Air resign'd.

†3. Fleeting, transitory; evanescent, unsubstantial. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vi. 78 How veyne and how flittyng a þing it is. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* II. Chaucer's Wks. (1532) 343 b, Howe passynge is the beautie of flesshly bodyes? more flyttynge than mouable floures of sommer. *a* 1563 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. 1563 II. 34 That oure ioye and reioysyng in the Lorde be not flittynge, transitorye, and of smal continuaunce. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 455 What is more flitting than time? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 587 The rest are forms of empty Æther made, Impassive semblance and a flitting shade.

†4. Floating in water. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 43 Oone of them oonly cleuyd to the flittynge maste.

5. Making short rapid flights; darting lightly from point to point; gliding rapidly and softly; coming intermittently into momentary view.

1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* 1207 Conuay'd with speed vpon the nimble wing Of flitting Fame. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 132 Swift as she pass'd, the flitting ghosts withdrew. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 223 The flitting birds and humming bees. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* VII, The ocean's misty bed, With flitting sails. 1798–9 COLERIDGE *Love* VII, She listened with a flitting blush. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. XV, A flitting smile playing on his lips.

Hence **Flittingly** *adv.*; **Flittingness.**

1847 CRAIG, *Flittingly.* 1860 in WORCESTER (citing COLERIDGE). 1884 G. GISSING *Unclassed* III. v. ii. 22 A slight wrinkle might show itself flittingly here and there. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* Wks. 1684 I. 231 This flittingness in our Nature.

†**Flitty,** *a Obs.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -Y [1].] Flitting, unstable, flighty.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. I. xi, Busying their brains in the mysterious toyes Of flittie motion.

Hence **Flittiness,** instability, volatility.

1692 BP. HOPKINS *Expos. Lord's Prayer* etc. 314 This would fix that Volatileness and Flittiness of our Memories.

†**Flitwite.** *Obs. OE. Law.* [OE. **flitwite*, f. *flit* FLITE *sb.*[1] + WITE.] A fine for brawling.

c 1340 HIGDEN *Polychr.* I. 96 [In a list of OE. law terms] Flitwite, id est, emenda proveniens pro contentione. 1687 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, Flitwite & Scotice Flichtwite significant, mulctam ob contentiones, rixas, et jurgia impositam.

Flix (fliks). See also FLICK *sb.* [Of unknown origin: possibly connected with FLY *v.*] The fur of various quadrupeds; the down of a beaver.

1665 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxxii, His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 80 The beaver's flix Gives kindliest warmth to weak enervate limbs. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* IX. 441 The gray flix of the wolf.

transf. 1864 BROWNING *Dram. Pers., Gold Hair* IV, Hair, such a wonder of flix and floss.

Flix, obs. form of FLUX.

Flizz (fliz), *v. dial.* In 7 **flizze.** [onomatopœic; cf. *whiz.*] (See quot.) Hence **Flizzing** *vbl. sb.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 18 *Flizze*, to Fly off. *Ibid.*, *Flizzing*, a Splinter. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Flizzing*, the passage of a splinter.

†**Flo.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **flá**(a, 3 **fla**(a, 3–5 **flo**, (7 **floe**). *Pl.* 1 **flán**, (3 **flan**), 3–4 **flon**, (5 **floon**, **flone**). [OE. *flá* wk. fem.] An arrow.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 14 Dær wearð Alexander þurhscoten mid anre flan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1844 Heo letten gliden heora flan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 394 þat me ne myȝte noȝt yse bote harewen & flon. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 207 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 Hi schote him to stronge deþe wiþ wel kene flo. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 648 Yeldeth up ȝonge men ȝoure bowes & ȝoure flone. *c* 1450 *Robyn & Gandeleyn* v. in Child *Ballads* V. CXV. 12/2 Robyn bent his joly bowe, þer in he set a flo. 1623 COCKERAM, *Floe*, an Arrow.

Flo, obs. form of FLAY *v.*

Float (flōut), *sb.* Forms: 1 **flot**, 3–7 **flote**, (4–6 **flot**, 5 **floote**, **floit**, **floyt**(e, 7 **flotte**), 6–7 **floate**, 6– **float**. [Several distinct formations, ultimately from the Teut. root *fleut-*, *flaut-*, *flot-* (see FLEET *v.*), seem to have coalesced. 1. OE. *flot* str. neut. (dat. *flote*) action or state of floating; the formally equivalent ON. *flot* has also the sense 'scum, grease' (see FLOT). 2. OE. *flota* wk. masc. = ON. *flote* ship, boat, fleet. 3. In many of its senses the sb. appears to have been a new formation on FLOAT *v.* 4. In some senses it may be an adoption of, or influenced by, the F. *flotte* (OF. *flote* and *flot*), verbal nouns f. *flotter* to FLOAT.

Cognate words, with senses corresponding to some of those of *float*, are OHG. *flôz* masc. (MHG. *vlôz* masc., mod.G. *floss* neut.) raft, buoy, fishing-net, also stream:—OTeut. **flauto-z*; and OHG. *flozza* (MHG. *vlozze*, mod.Ger. *flosse*) fem., fin, swimming-bladder, cork float:—OTeut. **flotâ*; an OE. **flotu*, corresponding to the latter, may possibly be the source of sense 8.]

I. The action or state of floating or flowing.

1. The action of floating or †swimming. Now *rare.* †Formerly also, the condition of floating or of being on the water; *esp.* in phrase *on* (rarely *at*) *float* = AFLOAT. † *Upon the float*: floating on the stream; also *fig.* in an unsettled condition.

With *on* or *at float* cf. the synonymous ON. *á floti*, F. *à flot* (OF. *a flote*). For instances of *on flote* before 15th c., see AFLOAT.

a 1000 *Elene* 226 (Gr.) Ongan þa ofstlice eorla mengu to flote fysan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 162 God .. taȝte fuel on walkene his flaȝt, Ilc fis on water his flotes maȝt. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* (1877) I. 378 To ger hir [a ship] com on floit. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 117 A ship being on flote at the full sea. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxiv. (1739) 110 When both Winds and Currents are uncertain, to ride at flote, till [etc.]. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 1 Past Ages have like Rivers conveied downe to us (upon the floate), the more light, and Sophisticall pieces of Learning. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 241 The next spring tide two fourth rates will also be putt on float. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68/1 The Richmond soon afterwards got on float. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. xvi. 60 Our ideas being perpetually upon the float. 1817 KEATS *Calidore*, And now the sharp keel of his little boat Comes up with ripple and with easy float.

b. *transf.* Buoyant motion through the air.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 553 [He] must bid his pupil saw the air .. and stamp the earth .. if he means to produce the desirable float of arm, and radiation of leg.

†2. The flux or flood of the tide. *lit.* and *fig. At float, in float*: at high water; in quots. *fig.*

1594 *Gesta Grayorum* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1807) III. 317 Cynthias rays, Whose drawing virtues govern and direct The flots and re-flots of the ocean. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* ix. § 4 Our trust in the Almighty is that with us contentions are now at their highest float. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 139 Hee being now in Float for Treasure. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. iii, Though the float Of infinite desires swell to a tide. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 141 Men of his profession have as well an ebbe of riot, as a flote of fortune. 1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 182 With all her animal spirits in the fullest float of exhilaration.

†3. A wave, billow. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, the sea.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 114 In trauersing the wawes and flotes of the see. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1304 A man which did swimme continually in the flotes of inconstancie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 234 The rest o' th' Fleet .. are vpon the Mediterranian Flote Bound sadly home for Naples. 1655 JENNINGS tr. *Elise* 2 The mutinous flotes which beat the flanks of this great Bark.

†b. *fig.* Agitation of mind. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 396/2 [They] haue not onely those flotes which the faithfull haue, when they feele themselues narrowly besette, but are hornemadde.

†4. An overflow from a river, etc.: a flood; *lit.* and *fig. On* (*a*) *float*: in flood, flooded; = AFLOAT 3; also *fig. Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 317 Where a little before men went on foote, all then was on flote. 1590 T. WATSON *Eglog. Walsingham* 46 Poems (Arb.) 153 That your

Pægasean springs may leap their bound and from their floate maie seas of teares distill. 1627 May *Lucan* IV. 150 In their Nilus floats (*quum tenet omnia Nilus*. 1664 *Floddan F.* iii. 28 That every brook burst forth on float. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. iii, A very trifling accident set all his passions again on float. 1763 Whitaker *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 37 How soon may we expect to see .. a float of vice and error overspread our Jerusalem?

transf. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 335 Closters engrosyd with his [Bacchus'] ruddy flotis.

† b. A side-stream or back-water.

1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* Ep. Ded. 4 A continuall current, that so merrily driues the Popish mills about, and sets ours in a back water or float.

† II. 5. The liquor in a dye-vat. *Obs.*

a 1500 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 88 When the madere is in flotte, breke hit smalle, that ther be no ballys. *Ibid.*, Tylle that the flote that is in the lede begynne to sethe.

III. A floating object.

6. A mass of weeds, ice, etc. floating on the surface of water.

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 415 For the space of fifty leagues ..we alwayes found swimming on the sea certaine flotes of weedes of a ships length, and of the bredth of two ships. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* clxxxix. 158 They took it at first for a Ship .. but it prov'd at last to be no more then a Float of Weeds and Rushes. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 108 The river..casting forth..floats of ice like millstones. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 412 The heads of the sedges, reeds, and other plants of the float are now cut off and laid upon its surface.

7. a. A raft or raft-like construction.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* ii. 16 And so wyll we hewe ye tymber vpon Libanus .. and wyll brynge it by flotes in the See vnto Iapho. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 189 A little before the Bark blew up he saw a small Float on the Water, and as it appeared, a Man on it. 1844 *Hull Dock Act* 89 To remove any floats or rafts of timber.

b. A flat-bottomed boat. Also a boat-load. In quot. 1890 = *fire-float*. See also *fishing-float*.

1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 260 a/1 The Flote that came o:te of Cetin with salte, oyle, and honye. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. liv. § 10. 280 An of-spring of the Britaines embarked in Flotes. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 197 The Patriarch and his family were inclosed in an ark, or covered float. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 34 We..filled up the Vacancy..by throwing in several Floats of Clay. 1882 Sir R. Payne-Gallwey *Fowler in Irel.* 25 The punts, or 'floats' as they are there [Wexford] called, are about fifteen feet long. 1890 *Times* 25 Apr 10/2 The four river floats were directed to be brought from their moorings to the fire.

8. A floating appliance for supporting something in the water.

a. The cork or quill used to support a baited line, showing by its movement when a fish bites.

a 1450 *Treat. Fysshynge* (1883) 16 Ye schall make 3owr flotes in bys wise. *a* 1609 Dennys *Secr. Angling* 1. in Arb. *Garner* I. 153 Your rod, line, float and hook. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 9 The floats should be proportioned to the depth and strength of the stream.

b. A cork or other light substance used to support a fishing-net, etc. in the water.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 The Corke hath the thickeste barke..Of his barke, are made .. Floates for fishing nettes. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 12 Herring-net Floats..Mackerel-net Floats.

c. A hollow or inflated part or organ that supports an animal in the water. Hence used in Florida as a name for the genus *Velella* of medusæ.

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 108 This 'common oceanic snail' derives its buoyancy from an admirably contrived float. 1883 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* I. 107 *Velella*..is commonly called in Florida, where it is sometimes very abundant, the 'float'.

d. In various other applications (see quots.).

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 883/2 *Float* .. an inflated bag or pillow to sustain a person in the water. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan., Cribs are formed of about 20 sticks of timber fastened between two logs called 'floats'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 45 *Respirator*..a small nipple in the mouth with flexible tube supported by a float.

9. a. A hollow metallic ball, a piece of whinstone, etc., used to regulate the water-level in a boiler or tank.

1752 Smeaton in *Phil. Trans.* (1754) XLVII. 436 What is peculiar to this engine is a float within the receiver, composed of a light ball of copper. 1856 J. Bourne *Catech. Steam Engine* iv. (ed. 4) 154 The float is usually formed of stone or iron.

b. The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the cistern of a barometer.

1855 in Ogilvie *Suppl.*

10. *Theatr. pl.* The footlights; *collect. sing.* the row of footlights.

1862 Dickens *Let.* 24 Jan. III. 212 Pauline trotting about in front of the float. 1871 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 291/1 Patent gas floats, for theatrical purposes. *Ibid.* 291/2 The range of Argand burners composing the float are arranged upside down. 1884 L. Wingfield in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 476 A marvel, because it moved behind the floats.

11. One of the boards of an undershot water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel; a float-board.

1611 Florio, *Ala*..the flot of a Water-mill-wheele. 1731 Beighton in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 10 The Force on the Floats 18 Ct. 40 lb. 1806 Trevithick *Let.* in *Life* (1872) I. 327, I wish to know the size of the floats on the wheel. 1856 J. Bourne *Catech. Steam Engine* viii. (ed. 4) 323 The paddle floats are usually made either of elm or pine.

IV. Something broad, level, and shallow.

12. *Brewing.* A broad shallow vat used for cooling. ? *Obs.*

[Cf. Du. *vloot* fem. a broad shallow wooden vessel for creaming milk; also F. *flotte*, mentioned in 16th c. as part of a brewer's stock-in-trade (Littré).]

1413 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22 Y be-quethe..I gravers, an a flot, an a planer. 1616 Surfl. Markh. *Country Farme* 587 Other vesselles called flotes or coolers, and they be broad like vnto the fats, but only one foot deepe.

13. One of the wooden frames attached to the sides, front, or back of a wagon or cart to increase the carrying capacity.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 354 A Cart that had its floats supported, with standards erected upon the ends of the Axles. 1887 in *Kent Gloss.*

14. A low-bodied, crank-axled cart, used for carrying heavy articles, live stock, etc.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb. 3/4 The pikes and handles were removed in a float in the presence of a large crowd. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Float*, a deep cart..used for carrying pigs to market.

b. A platform on wheels, having a spectacular display arranged upon it, used in a procession.

1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Sept. 2/4 A parade two miles long was composed of gay floats of all sorts of food-supplies. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 6/3 A series of Floats representative of the Seven Centuries of the Mayoralty of London.

† 15. A unit of measurement for embanking work.

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* xiv. 309 They [banks] are measured by the Float or Floor, which is eighteen foot square and one deep.

V. In various senses corresponding with senses of Float *v.*

16. A tool for 'floating' or making level.

a. *Plastering.* A trowel or rule for giving a plane surface to the plaster. Also *float-rule*.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 249 Floats, made of Wood, with handles to them. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 380 It is then spread, or rather splashed, upon the wall by a float made of wood. 1853 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Float* or *Float Rule*. 1876 *Rivingtons' Notes Build. Constr.* II. 400 The surface is then gone over with a smaller hand float.

b. A file having parallel, but not diagonal, rows of teeth; a single-cut file.

1750 Blanckney *Naval Expositor*, *Float* is an Instrument used by the Smiths to make their Work smooth, instead of a File. 1881 Greener *Gun* 230 The two coils being joined ..the barrels are heated, and the surplus metal removed with a float.

c. A tool used by bowyers, represented in the arms of the Bowyers' Company. *Obs.* exc. *Her.*

It is pictured as a flat plate with teeth on the under side and a handle at the top.

1823 in Crabb *Techn. Dict.* 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I. U j, Bowyers .. Sa. on a chev. betw. three floats or, as many mullets of the first.

d. Various. (See quots.)

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 883/2 *Float*..10 a polishing-block used in marble-working. *A runner. Ibid.*, *Float*.. 6 the serrated plate used by shoemakers for rasping off the ends of the pegs inside the boot or shoe.

17. A dock or place where vessels may float.

1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Commiss.* 207 The old rivers at Bristol have been penned up, and they are now made floats. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

18. One of the trenches used in 'floating' land.

1785 W. Marshall *Midland Co.* (1790) I. 278 The floats are trenches, receiving, by the means of floodgates..the waters of a river, brook, or rivulet, and conveying it along the upper margin, and upon the tops of the..swells of the field of improvement.

19. *Tin-mining.* (See quot.)

1778 Pryce *Mineral. Cornub.* 137 [The blast] smelts the Tin [and] forces it out..into a moorstone trough six feet and a half high, and one foot wide, called the Float.

20. *Geol.* and *Mining.*

a. Loose rock or isolated masses of ore brought down by the action of water from their original formation. Also short for *float-ore*. Chiefly *U.S.*

1814 Brackenridge *Louisiana* 146 That kind of ore called floats. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* VIII. v. 503 Through the rocky float in the hollows of the road the agate hoofs drummed. 1885 W. Nall in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Antiq. Soc.* VIII. 7 Lead ores were then classified by miners as float and shoad ore, or float and shoad.

b. (See quot.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Float*, a clean rent or fissure in strata unaccompanied by dislocation.

21. *Weaving.* The passing of weft-threads over a portion of the warp without being interwoven with it; also the group or mass of thread so passed.

1863 J. Watson *Art Weaving* 141 A contrivance that would..prevent Floats without any other drawback, would be a very good thing. 1882 Morris *Hopes & Fears Art* iv. 150 The latter eke out their gaudy feebleness with spots and ribs and long floats.

22. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 93 Who..whenever a good tract of land is ready for sale, cover it over with their *floats*, (warrants of the required habitation), and thus put down competition.

23. *U.S.* A voter open to bribery. Cf. Floater.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 2 Something like one-twelfth of the remaining voters are 'floats'—that is, men who are looking for money.

VI. 24. *Comb.*, as **float-ball**, the ball of a ball-cock; **float-barrel**, ? a barrel used as a float for a fishing-net; **float-bladder** (see sense 8 c); **float-board**, one of the boards of an undershot water-wheel; one of the paddles of a paddle-wheel; **float-bridge**, a bridge of floats or rafts; **float-case**, = Caisson 2 d; **float-copper** (see *float-mineral*); **float-cut** *a.*, (of a file) cut in the manner of a float (see sense 16 b); **float-fescue**, a variety of fescue-grass (*Festuca*); **float-file**, a single-cut file; **float fish** (see quot.); **float-fishing**, fishing with a line and float (sense 8 a); **float-fox-tails**, a variety of *Alopecurus* or fox-tail grass; **float-gauge** (see quot.); † **float-glassed** *a.*, mirrored in the waves; **float-gold** (see *float-mineral*); **float-light**, a light-ship; **float-line**, a perpendicular line drawn from a float on the surface of a fluid to a specified point below the surface; **float-mineral**, fragments of ore detached and carried away by the action of water or by erosion; also, fine particles of metal which are detached in the process of stamping and do not readily settle in water; **float-net**, a net supported by floats; † **float-ore**[1], a kind of seaweed; **float-ore**[2], **float-quartz** (see *float-mineral*); **float-shooter**, one who goes shooting wild-fowl from a punt at night; **float-valve** (see quot.). Also Float-boat, Float-grass, Float-stone.

1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 156 Having a *float-ball *o*, which opens and shuts the valve *p*. 1891 Black *Donald Ross* I. 266 Lobster-creels and *float-barrels. 1866 Hartwig *Sea & Wond.* xvii. (ed. 3) 354 A large *float-bladder. 1719 Desaguliers *Exp. Philos.* (1744) II. 425 It is no Advantage to have a great Number of *Float-Boards. 1858 Lardner *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 135 *Breast wheels.*—This class of water wheels resemble in their form and construction the undershot wheel—the float-boards, however, being closer together. 1692 *Siege Lymerick* 14 This day was chiefly spent in removing our *Float-Bridge nearer the Town. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 883/2 **Float-case*. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Float-Copper* .. fine scales of metallic copper .. which do not readily settle in water. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Float-Cut* .. a file having single lines of cutting teeth only. 1759 B. Stillingfl. *Grasses* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 387 The grass .. proved to be the *flote Fescue. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xxxiii. 520 The flote fescue, flote fox-tails, and rough-stalked poa. 1794 W. Hutchinson *Hist. Cumberland* I. 27/1 *note*, After they have spawned they [Salmon] are called *float fish. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxiv, Some apparatus for *float-fishing. 1816–20 T. Green *Univ. Herbal* I. 81 *Alopecurus Geniculatus*, *Flote Fox-tail Grass. 1834 [See *float-fescue* above.] 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Float Gauge*, a water gauge, where the height of water in a steam boiler is registered by means of a float. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 5 Where *flot-glass'd Nymphs, the Circe fled, Greeks enstal. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Float-gold*, Pac[ific]. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 2/1 If, on the other hand, you crush too fine, you get 'float gold'. 1819 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 265 The *float-light in sight (a vessel anchored in the deeps). 1833 Herschel *Astron.* iii. 155 The difference of the two *float lines gives the height in question. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 31 A retiarius, or net-bearer, so named from a kind of *floate net, which he carryed in his hand. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 27 b, This *Floteore is now and then found naturally formed like rufs, combs, and such like. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 6 Also all *float or Easy-flowing oars. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Float-ore*, water-worn particles of ore. 1872 — *Statist. Mines & Mining* 212 A section of country twenty miles long .. is covered with *float quartz. 1882 Sir R. Payne-Gallwey *Fowler in Irel.* 27 Two *float-shooters, lying low in their boats on the look-out for fowl. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 885/2 **Float-valve*, a valve actuated by a float so as to open or close the port, according to the level of the liquid.

Float (flōut), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **floated.** Forms: 1 flotian, 3 floten, flotten, 4 flotie(n, 4–7 flote, (8 floate), 6– float. *Pa. t.* 4 flotte. *Pa. pple.* 7 flote. [OE. *flotian* = MDu. *vlōten*, ON. *flota*:—OTeut. **flotōjan*, f. **flot-* weak grade of root of **fleutan* to float or flow: see Fleet *v.* The development of sense in ME. was doubtless influenced by the synonymous OF. *floter* (mod.F. *flotter*), Sp. *flotar*, It. *fiottare*:—med.L. type **flottare*, f. OTeut. **flotto-* f. the same root as Eng. *float*.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To rest on the surface of any liquid; to be buoyed up; to be or become buoyant.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1031 (Parker MS.) Beo an scip flotigende swa neh þan lande swa hit nyxt mæge. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 33 Ele..wile flotten ouer alle wætes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* (1493) 131 b/1 Whan the tyme approched of the passyon of our lord thys tree..floted aboue the water. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* D v b, Halcions..builde their houses the which may flote..uppon the Sea. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 193 Men being drowned and sunke, doe float the ninth day. 1782 Cowper *Royal George* 30 Her timbers yet are sound, And she may float again. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* iv. 57 Ice floats readily on water.

fig. 1773 Gray *Let.* in *Corr.* (1843) 151 All that floated on the surface of my mind is faded away and gone.

b. Of a stranded vessel: To get off the ground, to get afloat.

1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. III. 98 Our ship did not float then, nor the next Tide neither.

c. fig. *To float in one's cups*: to be half drunk, 'half seas over'.

1630 Wadsworth *Sp. Pilgr.* vi. 58 M. P. floting in his Cups, began a discourse.

2. To move quietly and gently on the surface of a liquid, participating in its motion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24833 (Cott.) Forth þai floted on þat flod. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 248 A wylde walterande whal..bi þat bot flotte. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 325 The Corps now..floted up and down the River. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 268 Upon a very little raft, where we floated at the mercy of the waves. 1790 BURNS *Peg Nicholson*, Now she's floating down the Nith. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 126 The boat floating near to him he seized hold of it.

fig. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, The vulgar float as passion drives. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 3 To have floated down upon the stream of general tradition. 1832 *Examiner* 802/1 The new Parliament will float with the stream of public opinion. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. iii. 397 Christianity floated into the Roman Empire on the wave of credulity.

†**b.** *transf.* of a person: To move up and down; be conversant. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 21 Tha3 he her were inne hys manhode Amanges ous to flotie.

c. quasi-*trans.* = to float upon.

1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 236 Upborne By frothy billows thousands float the stream In cumbrous mail. 1829 CLARE *Autumn* in *Annivers.* 76 Weeds, That float the water's brim.

3. To be suspended *in* a liquid with freedom to move; also, to move freely beneath the surface. †Of a fish: To swim.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 21 The fish, still floting, doe at random range. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 278 The Parts of the present upper Strata..floated in the Waters among one another uncertainly. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 165 My box..floated about five feet depth in water. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 437 The mass of mother-cells ..floats entirely free in the fluid that fills the sporangium.

b. To be drenched or flooded; to 'run', 'swim'. *rare*$^{-1}$. (Cf. 10.)

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 452 The pavements float with guilty gore.

†**4.** To move unsteadily to and fro like an object on the surface of a liquid; to oscillate, undulate; *fig.* to vacillate, waver. *Obs.*

1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit.* vi. (Arb.) 113 A state of minde, which in all doubtfull expectations is setled and floteth not. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 190 Let the instrument rest till the Water has done floating. 1716 COLLIER tr. *Nazianzen* 8 Their Mother.. floated between Joy and Fear. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 71 Floating between his fears and wishes.

b. *nonce-use.* To spread in undulating form.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 503 His circling Spires..on the grass Floted redundant.

c. *Mil.* Of a column on the march: To present a wavy line; to be unsteady.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 263 The march in line is uniformly steady, without opening, floating, or closing. 1810 [see FLOATING *vbl. sb.* 1 a].

5. To move freely and gently in or through the air, as if buoyed up or carried along by it.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 249 How sweetly did they flote upon the wings Of silence. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* I. ii, What Divine Monsters, O ye gods, were these That float in air and flye upon the Seas! 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 358 To the ear Floats a strong shout along the waves of air. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 102 The clouds that flit, or slowly float away. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 313 Dark spots floating constantly before the eye. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* xvi. 188 A long tent before which floated a great flag on a flagstaff.

b. *nonce-use.* of the air itself, or portions of it.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 432 The Aire Floats, as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes.

c. *fig. esp.* with sense: To move or hover dimly before the eye or in the mind; also of a rumour, etc.: To pass from mouth to mouth.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., Faded ideas float in the fancy like half-forgotten dreams. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii, Here floated the latest anecdote of Bolivar. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xii. 224 The remnants of serpent-worship floating in their minds. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 225 He tried to read, but the page floated before his eyes.

6. *Weaving.* Of a thread: To pass over or under several threads either of the warp or weft, instead of being interwoven with them. Of a figure: To have its threads lying in this manner.

1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 104 When either of the white or black threads disappear on one side of the cloth, they are not found floating underneath. 1883 T. R. ASHENHURST *Design in Textile Fabrics* vi. 159 Lappet figures..must 'float' the entire length of the figure.

7. *Comm.* **a.** Of an acceptance: To be in circulation, to be awaiting maturity. **b.** Of a commercial company, etc.: To meet with public support, get 'floated' (see 12).

1778 H. LAURENS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 234 Our bills..are now floating, in imminent danger of dishonor and disgrace. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 385/2 If the Company floats, the promoter gets his money.

†**8.** To fish with a float (see FLOAT *sb.* 8 a).

1630 [see FLAT *v.* 10]. 1651 J. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 8, I will shew my opinion of floating for Scale Fish in the River or Pond.

9. *Sporting.* To hunt by approaching the game with a boat or float at night. (See FLOAT *sb.* 7 b.)

1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 83 In jacking or floating, the shooter sits in the bow of a canoe just behind a lantern which throws a powerful light ahead.

II. Transitive senses.

10. To cover or flood with a liquid. **a.** To cover (land) with water, either naturally or artificially, *esp.* for agricultural or military purposes; to flood, inundate, irrigate. Also with *over*.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 16 The first Piece of improvement of floating or watering lands. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 70 They can by them [ditches] floate y grounds for 3 miles round. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XII. 245 The above land was floated over by salt water, every full and change of the moon. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* (1866) 158 He thought .. I should find the near way floated by this rain. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xiii. 97 Can he float his meadows at the cost of five pounds an acre?

b. (chiefly *hyperbolical*) To overspread with fluid; to drench, inundate. Also, To saturate (a powder magazine) with water.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 228 A smoaking spring of gore Wells from the wound, and floats the crimson'd floor. 1758 PARRY in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 154 We had taken care to float our powder. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 624 The field was floated with blood. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The danger [from fire] had been so great that the fore magazine had been floated.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1585 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 84/1 The ladie Margaret began to take heart, hir naturall stoutnesse floted, as well by the remembrance of hir noble birth, as by [etc.]. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 71/1 Each sense in pleasure's seas shee [Fancie] flotes. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. xii. 115 A..military band .. floating her [the city] with strains. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 16 He [Burke] so lived by ideas..that he could float even an epoch of concentration and English Tory politics with them.

11. a. Of water, the tide, etc.: To lift up, or support on its surface (anything buoyant); to bear (anything buoyant) along by the force of the current; occas. with mixture of the two senses. Also with *off*, *out*, *up*.

1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* 5 With a sodaine tempest man and horse ouerthrown vpon a Rock, and the goods all flote or drownd. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 44 For want of Water to float them over some flats in the Lagunes. *Ibid.* 98 The Tide then rose so high, as to float her quite up. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 34 The Tide had..risen so high as to endanger the Caisson..from being floated out of its true Place. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 149 They [masses of ice] are floated off to be lost in the temperatures of other regions. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 362/2 The Manchester Canal..will float the biggest ocean steamers.

fig. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 19 The vehement tide of public opinion..floated out the good old nobleman who had first broken Tippoo's power.

b. To set afloat; *fig.* to buoy up, support.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, She has wherewithal in the end..to float him again upon the brilliant surface. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 11 He expended more than 5000 *l.* in floating the ship.

c. To place (a sheet of paper, etc.) flat on the surface of a liquid. Chiefly *Photogr.*

1853 *Fam. Herald* 3 Dec. 510/2 You float on the surface of this a sheet of paper prepared as follows. 1882 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 5) 199 If the paper is floated much longer..the albumen .. is apt to dissolve the size.

12. a. To get (a company, scheme, etc.) afloat or fully started (see AFLOAT 6); to procure public support or acceptance for.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* vi. 102 The means by which a present neighbour of yours is floating a scheme. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 9/1 Manufacturing lists of directors for new companies, in order to get them 'floated'. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 311 Serves as a reservoir for floating loans in cases of emergency. 1872 GREG *Enigmas* 229 The sages..have falsified their creed, in order to float it.

b. To set (a rumour) afloat (see AFLOAT 8); to give currency to; to circulate.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Dec. 3/1 Floating all manner of embarrassing rumours.

13. To guide or convey along the surface of water; to convey by water. Also with *off*.

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 35 The Sides of the Caisson were floated off over the Sides of the Pier. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 8 The treasures of Africa were floated on rafts to the mouth of the Euphrates. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 385 The great tubes constituting the Conway Bridge were floated across the river.

14. To convey gently through the air or ether; to cause to move lightly in the air; to waft.

1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 22 A soft breath of wind spread its folds, and floated it gently in the air. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Commodity* Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 Provision..for his support..on this green ball which floats him through the heavens. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 83 Floated on a minor fine Into the full chant divine, We will draw you smoothly.

15. In various technical applications of senses 10, 11. **a.** *Pigment-making.* To levigate (pigments) by causing them to float in a stream of water, rejecting the heavier particles that sink to the bottom. **b.** *Electrotyping* and *Stereotyping.* To cover (a forme, a page of type) with fluid plaster of Paris, either to fill up the spaces before electrotyping, or (in the almost obsolete plaster-process) to form a plaster mould. **c.** *To float up* (a tin can) (see quot. 1884).

1880 F. J. F. WILSON *Stereotyping & Electrotyping* 128 The page or pages must be floated in plaster-of-Paris. *Ibid.* 134 When low spaces are used and the form has not been floated prior to moulding. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 405 The powder is then levigated (floated), in order to obtain various degrees of fineness.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 'Floating up' tin cans, *i. e.* soldering the ends inside, the can standing upon the heated plate till the solder runs.

16. To render smooth or level. In various technical uses: **a.** *Plastering.* To level (the surface of plaster) with a 'float'; to spread the second coat of plaster on (a ceiling, wall, etc.) Also with *down*. **b.** *Farriery.* To file the teeth of (a horse). **c.** *Agric.* (See quots.) **d.** *Wool-spinning.* To take *off* the carded wool) in an even layer.

a 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 249 To float Seelings or Walls. 1741 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 36 The Ceilings..to be floated and finished in the best and workmanlike manner. 1748 B. LANGLEY *Lond. Prices* 329 Fronts of old Houses..are frequently floated down, the old decay'd Mortar raked out, and the Joints fresh pointed anew. 1839 *Pract. Builder* II. 187 The space between the screeds .. must be floated with a hand-float.

b. 1886 *N. Y. Weekly Tribune* 28 Dec. (Cent.) Many an old horse will renew its life if its teeth are floated, as the process is called.

c. 1785 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co.* (1790) II. 437 *Float* .. to pare off the surface of sward. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Float*, to pare stubble from land by means of a paring knife.

d. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 341/1 The teeth move in the same direction as those on the workers and cylinder, so as to clean or 'float' off the wool.

17. *Weaving.* To form (a figure) with 'floating' threads (see 6).

1894 *Textile Manuf.* 15 Apr. 151 This method of reeding ..necessitates the figure being floated.

Floatable (flōu·tăb'l), *a.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. Fr. *flottable.*]

1. Capable of floating; that may be set afloat.

1846 *Pobe's Jrnl. Trade* 576 (Advt.) Floatable and buoyant in the water. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. I. ix. 164 Employed in dropping .. anything floatable that comes handy—into the earth-reddened stream.

2. Of a river or stream: That can be floated on; capable of supporting floating objects. Chiefly *U.S.*

1826 KENT *Comm.* (1873) III. 414 The owners of the lands on rivers not navigable or floatable have the exclusive right of fishing therein. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 393 They [the streams] were made navigable and floatable for timber during freshets.

3. *absol.* passing into *sb.* Something that floats or may be floated.

1864 *Laws of Michigan* 23 To allow the free passage of boats, vessels, craft, logs, timber, lumber, or other floatables along such waters.

Hence **Floatabi·lity** [see -ITY], the quality of being floatable.

1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 393 The right applies to all streams..whether floatability is the result of improvements or not.

Floatage (flōu·tĕdʒ). [f. FLOAT *sb.* + -AGE. Cf. Fr. *flottage.*]

1. The action or state of floating.

1626 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11/1 [The ship 'being taken at floatage' by..a Dutch captain..was seized for the Lord High Admiral of England.] 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xiii. 487 Ten days of floatage from the Bosphorus will give five hundred miles, or thereabouts, from that point.

2. *concr.* Anything that floats.

a. = FLOTSAM; also the right to appropriate flotsam.

1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Flotages*..are such things as swim on the top of the Sea, or other great Rivers. 1858 in W. White *Month in Yorksh.* xv. 138 Free fisheries, plantage, floatage .. and other maritime franchises. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Floatage*, synonymous with *flotsam.*

b. *collect.* Vessels that float on or pass up and down a river.

1854 *Michigan Rep.* II. 524 All streams susceptible of any valuable floatage. 1881 *Echo* 8 Dec. 2/4 The Government recouped itself out of tolls taken on the floatage.

c. A floating mass (of weeds).

1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* ix. 204 They found around the ships much green floatage of weeds.

3. Floating power, buoyancy.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* I. ix. 102 Behind it .. came all the ruin of the mill that had any floatage. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 3/1 The metal pontoons giving floatage.

attrib. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* II. v. 240 Without imperilling the floatage power of the timber.

4. The part of a ship above the water-line.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xli, The whole of her floatage was above water. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 59/1 Nine inches more of floatage are required.

Floatation, flotation (flōtē·ʃən). [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ATION = Fr. *flottaison.*

The spelling *flotation* is not etymologically justifiable, but is more common in use, prob. because it disguises the hybrid formation, so that the word appears more conformable to the general analogy of scientific terms.]

1. The action, fact, or process of floating, in various senses; the condition of keeping afloat.

Centre of floatation: the centre of gravity in a floating body. *Plane* or *line of floatation* = Fr. *flottaison, ligne de flottaison*, the plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it. *Stable floatation*: the position of stable equilibrium in a floating body.

1806 GREGORY *Mechanics* I. 377 The plane of floatation is the horizontal surface of the fluid in which the vessel floats. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 158 Water Lines, or Lines of Flotation. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XV. (1856) 115 These constantly shifting centres of flotation. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 53 Compared with the stability of the vessel and its power of floatation. 1867 W. PENGELLY *Devon Trans.* II. 264 It may be doubted

whether [these reasons]..are capable of explaining the floatation of clouds. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* ii. 25 They [icebergs] were of very deep flotation. 1884 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 171 During this period of flotation and transit.

attrib. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 8 Dec. 771/1 Spherical buoys which..show half..their shape above the flotation line.

2. The action of floating a company or enterprise. 1889 *Financial Times* 23 Jan. 1 The London Mexican Prospecting and Finance Company, Limited. Since its flotation it has [etc.]. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 6/1 The flotation of this mine..is now contemplated.

Floatative, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATIVE.] Tending to or producing floatation.

1886 T. O' C. SLOANE in *Sci. Amer.* 4 Dec. 356 The slight floatative effect of the additional portion of the glass submerged.

Float-boat. [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.* + BOAT.]

†**1.** A ship's long-boat. *Obs.*

So called because it was not carried on board like the other boats, but towed astern.

1322 *Close Roll* 15 Ed. II. mem. 8 (=Calendar p. 453) Navicula sua que vocatur flotebate. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 120 Schortlie thare after the Admirall schot a flote boite, which .. sounded the deipe, and so returned to hir schippe. 1659 TORRIANO, *Záttara*, a Float-boat, or long boat to attend a great ship.

2. A raft.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lvi. (1609) 425 The remnant .. passed Trebia with float-boats and flat barges. 1810 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) *Float-boat*, a raft upon which persons or things may be conveyed by water.

Floated (flōu·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ED [1].] That floats or is floated.

1799 COWPER *Castaway* 27 The cask, the coop, the floated cord.

b. *esp.* Of a field, tract of country, etc.: Flooded, inundated, irrigated. Cf. FLOTEN.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 42 Which is the reason that floated and irriguous Grounds are so pregnant. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 170 O'er floated Meads, o'er Plains with Flocks distain'd. 1799 T. WRIGHT *Art Floating Meadows* 15 Floated meadows require no manure from the farm yard.

c. *Plastering.* (see FLOAT *v.* 16 a.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 373 A coat of plaster, which is pricked-up for the floated work. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Floated lath and plaster*, plastering of three coats. *Ibid.*, *Floated Work*, plastering rendered perfectly plane by means of a Float.

Floater (flōu·tər). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which floats.

1. a. In intransitive senses of the vb.

1717 EUSDEN *Ovid's Met.* IV, Pity the floaters on th' Ionian seas. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 15 Halcyons all, fair floaters hung in the sunshine on waveless seas. 1882 SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 27 They [ducks] get no chance of quiet from the floaters. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt* xi. 133 The proportion of floaters [='floating corns'] depends partly upon the quality of the grain.

b. transitive senses.

1783 *Useful Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 95/1, I consulted my meadow floaters. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II. iii, Directors of banks, and the 'floaters' of 'concerns'. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 432/2 The 'floater' has to wade out in the water ..to cut loose with his axe the logs which have stuck fast.

2. In various technical uses.

a. The floating diaphragm in Papin's steam-engine.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 52 Elevating the piston or floater.

b. (See quot.).

1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sc.*, *Floater*, a contrivance indicating the height of level of a fluid in a vessel, whose depth we cannot at the time directly examine.

c. =FLOAT *sb.* 14.

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Floater*, a cart having the axle 'cranked down' so that though the wheels are high the body is very near the ground.

d. *Stereotyping.* =*floating-plate.*

1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 566 The 'floater', a plate of metal fitting on the inside of the 'dipping pan'.

3. *Stock Exchange.* A government stock certificate, a railway-bond, etc. accepted as a recognized security.

1871 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 320 Floaters are exchequer bills and similar unfunded stock. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 5/1 The chief use of floaters is .. as a means by which banks .. can raise money in the general market when they are short of funds..To describe exactly what a floater is .. would be a matter of some difficulty. Some..affect to consider that a Government bond to bearer, provided the Government be not in default, may be tendered as a floater; others draw the line at United States bonds.

4. *U.S.* a. A voter who has not attached himself to any political party, *esp.* one whose vote may be purchased.

1883 H. GEORGE in *N. Amer. Rev.* Mar. 203 'How many of them floaters?'—*i. e.* merchantable voters—continued the candidate. 'Four hundred' was again the answer. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 7/2 Expressions indicating the intention to buy the Indiana 'floaters'.

b. One who is perpetually changing his place of abode; a vagrant.

1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 718/2 They are irresponsible floaters.

c. In Southern U. S.: A representative of several counties grouped together, and therefore not directly responsible to any one of them.

1853 *Texas State Gaz.* 16 July (Farmer) A candidate for floater in the district composed of the counties of Fayette, Bastrop, and Travis.

Float-grass. Also 5 flotgrese, 6 floter-, 7–8 flot, 6–9 flote-grass. [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.*; cf. Du. *vlotgras*.] A name given to various species of grass sedge growing in marshy ground, swampy meadows, etc.; e.g. *Glyceria fluitans* and *Alopecurus geniculatus*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/1 Flot grese, *ulva*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xi. § 2. 13 The second [spiked Flote grasse] is called *Gramen fluuiatile spicatum*: likewise Flote grasse and Floter grasse, bicause they swim and flote in the water. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* XIV. xl. 1276 10 *Gramen Fluviatile cornutum*, Horned Flote grasse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Springs*, The Furrows and Water Tracts, where they usually stalk and paddle for .. Flotgrass, Roots, and the like Things, on which they feed. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 82 Float—or more properly Flote-Grass..*Poa fluitans*.

†**Floathing.** *Obs. rare.* A thin stratum.

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 185, I first lay upon the Bars small Wood or Whins, then a Floathing of small Coals, then Stones.

Floating (flōu·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FLOAT in various senses.

a. intransitive uses.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 135 Flotyng and fleetyng agree not there meete. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 98 A floting of a Vessell, at the pleasure of the winde. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 391 While we are at Sea in the Floatings of this world. 1810–17 M. WILKS *Hist. Sketches S. India* (1869) I. xxii. 479 Hyder..observed a floating to take place along the whole mass [of cavalry]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 56 The falling and floating of bodies. 1894 M. GRANT in *Century Mag.* Jan. 354/1 'Jacking' or 'floating' for moose is seldom practised.

b. transitive uses.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 270 Floating, or drowning, or watering of Meadows. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 406 The washed clay is dried..and immediately ground to fine powder. The floating is done by hand or power. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct., The successful floating of the Salt Union.

2. *concr.* in *Plastering.* (Cf. FLOAT *v.* 16 a.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 391 Floating, in plastering.—The second coat of three-coat work. 1873 SPON *Workshop Receipts* 122 The floating is of fine stuff with a little hair mixed in it.

3. *Comb.*, as *floating-trench*; also **floating-rule** (=FLOAT *sb.* 16 a); **floating-screed** (see quot.).

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* vi. (1653) 27 The one called a Flowing or Floating Trench, wherin I carry my water. 1785 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co.* (1790) II. 61 By means of floodgates and floating trenches. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Floating Screeds*, strips of plaster previously set out on the work, at convenient intervals, for the range of the floating-rule or float.

Floating (flōu·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That floats (in various senses of the vb.). *Floating leaf*: see quot. 1790.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 415 We supposed that these floting weeds did grow vpon some rocke vnder the water. 1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 256 The River is crouded ..with a prodigious Number of Barks..which..make a Kind of floating City. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 73 When..floating films envelop every thorn. 1790 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Floating leaf, *Folium natans*, lying flat on the surface of the water. 1837 IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 215 The ice became broken and floating. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* iii. 73 The floating primary root of *Trapa*. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 104 In some kinds of figured weaving these floating threads are cut off.

b. Of water: Overflowing, flooding; also, fluctuating, ebbing and flowing.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vi. 321 This .. groweth .. in the brinkes of diches and floting waters. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 48 The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides.

2. *Comm.* Of a cargo: At sea. Of trade, rates, etc.: Of or pertaining to cargoes at sea.

1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. 1. iii. 106 When a floating cargo (i. e. a cargo at sea) is sold in London. 1883 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/6 Floating terms, at 44*s.* 6*d.* to 48*s.* 6*d.* 1887 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 2/7 A quiet tone has prevailed throughout the floating trade to-day.

3. Having little, or comparatively no attachment; disconnected. *Floating ribs* (see quot. 1860).

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 273 A number of torn floating membranes. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 31 Twelfth Rib. This rib .. has been called the floating rib. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 175 Tentacles..spread out loose and floating. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Floating Ribs*, the last two of the false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected to the rest or to each other. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* XXXIII. (ed. 4) 273 There are achings in cases of what is called floating kidney.

4. Not fixed or settled in a definite state or place; fluctuating, variable, unstable.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 388 Because our mindes are more floting & vnstable. 1678 *Life Edw. Black Pr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 151 Floating-bands .. 'The Companions, or Adventurers'. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iv. (1695) 26 There is scarce any one so floating and superficial in his Understanding, who hath not some reverenced Propositions, which [etc.]. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 625 That floating multitude which goes with events. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xiv. 120 Many floating rumours. 1876 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 302/1 The floating population of the city is very numerous.

5. *Finance.* Not fixed or permanently invested; unfunded. (See CAPITAL, B 3 c; DEBT 4 e.)

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 180 Manual labour..is at present the floating capital of France. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 448 Variations in the amount of floating capital. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 71 A thousand million of pounds sterling are said to compose the floating money of commerce. 1893 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/3 It appears that all the floating debt is secured by collateral securities.

6. In various technical combs., as **floating anchor** (see quot.); **floating battery**, a vessel fitted up and used as a battery; **floating clough** (see quot.); **floating collimator** (see quot.); **floating dock**, a large (usually rectangular) vessel made with water-tight compartments, and used as a graving-dock; **floating harbour** (see quot.); **floating lever** (see quot.); **floating meadow** (see quot.); **floating pier**, a landing-stage which rises and falls with the tide; **floating plate**, *Stereotyping* (see quot.); **floating rail**= FLOAT *sb.* 13; **floating reef** *Austral.* (see quot.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 884/1 **Floating Anchor*, a frame of spars and sails dragging overboard, to lessen the drift of a ship to leeward in a gale. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3073/2 They..have made also two *Floating Batteries with 20 Pieces of Cannon upon them. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 495 She is fitting as a floating-battery. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, **Floating Clough*, a moveable dam or machine, used for scouring out channels or inlets. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 95 *The **floating collimator*..is .. a small telescope .. fastened horizontally .. on a flat iron float which is made to swim on mercury. 1866 E. CLARK in *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XXV. 296 *Floating docks were originally built of timber. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, **Floating Harbour*, a breakwater, composed of large masses of timber, anchored and chained together .. which rise and fall with the tide. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 **Floating Lever* (Railway) a name applied to the horizontal brake-levers beneath the car-body. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* Gloss., *Floating or flowing meadows—Those that are laid up in ridges, with water carriages on each ridge and drains between. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, **Floating-pier.* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1177 (s. v. *Stereotype Printing*) Each mould .. is laid, with the impression downwards, upon a flat cast-iron plate, called the *floating-plate. 1892 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/3 Horse and Spring Cart, *floating rail, and Harness. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Floating Reef, applied often to masses of bed-rock which are found displaced and lying among the alluvial *detritus*.

Floating bridge. [f. FLOATING *ppl. a.*] In various applications (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Floating-bridge*, a Bridge made in form of a Work in Fortification call'd a Redoubt, consisting of Two Boats cover'd with Planks. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Flying* or *Floating-Bridge*, is ordinarily made of two small bridges, laid one over the other, in such a manner, as that the uppermost stretches and runs out, by the help of certain cords running through pullies placed along the sides of the under-bridge. 1842 G. W. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Floating Bridge*, a collection of beams of timber, of sufficient buoyancy to sustain itself on the surface of a river, and reaching across it. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Floating-bridge*, a flat-bottomed ferry steamboat in harbours or rivers, running on chains laid across the bottom, and constructed for the conveyance of passengers, goods, and vehicles. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Floating-bridge*, a passage formed across a river or creek by means of bridges of boats. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Bridge*, *Floating-bridge*, a part of a bridge, supported by a caisson or pontoon, which can swing into and away from the line of roadway.

Floating island. [f. FLOATING *ppl. a.*]

1. An island that floats.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 13 The Whales, the Seas Leviathan .. like so many floating Ilands concomitating us. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. xxxi. 186 There is a floating island in it, well wooded.

2. *Cookery.* (*U.S.*) A custard with floating masses of whipped cream or white of eggs.

1771 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 415 At dinner..we had a floating island. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. (1891) 110 The marvellous floating-island.

Floating light. [f. FLOATING *ppl. a.* + LIGHT *sb.*] a. A lightship: called also more fully, *floating-light-vessel*. b. A life-buoy with a lantern, for use when any one falls overboard at night.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 94 A vessel was then fitting out .. as a temporary floating Light. *Ibid.* Till the determination in respect to the floating light-vessel was known. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Floating-light*, a life-buoy carried at a ship's stern, with a light or lanthorn.

Floatingly (flōu·tiŋli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a floating manner.

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 256 The tide that so floatingly brings in the ship, suddenly leaves her in the mud. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 952 Blest .. the breath that sighs it floatingly aside! 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 272 All lost in pearly mist, that floatingly Seems her gray garments trailing low.

Floatless (flōu·tlĕs), *a.* [f. FLOAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a float.

1871 *Cassell's Mag.* 22 July 335/1 We wait patiently, fishing in this floatless floating manner, for our next bite.

Float-man, floatman (flōu·tmăn). [f. FLOAT *sb.* + MAN.] A man who manages a float.

1882 SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 26 One of the oldest Wexford floatmen, once told me [etc.].

Floatsam, -some, obs. or dial. f. FLOTSAM.

Float-stone. [f. FLOAT *v.* + STONE.]

1. A bricklayer's rubbing-stone for smoothing the surfaces of bricks used in curved work.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 246 Some use a Float Stone, with which they rub the moulding of the Brick. 1812 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 196 The stone upon which bricks cut with curved surfaces are rubbed, is called a float-stone.

2. A stone so light as to float upon water, e.g. a spongy variety of opal.
1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 552 Floatstone..is light yellowish grey. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 57 A range of float-stone hills. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Float-Stone*, a variety of earthy silica..Being porous, it swims on water till saturated.

Floa·t-ways, *adv. rare.* [f. FLOAT *sb.* (sense 16 b) + -WAYS.] In the manner of a float (or single-cut file), like a float.
1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 18 [Marbles] are chips of stone, which are put into an iron mill that goes in water. There are several partitions, with rasps within, cut floatways, not with teeth, so turn constantly round with great swiftness.

Floa·t-whey. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. FLOAT *v.* + WHEY.] 'Those parts of the curd left in whey, which, when it is boiled, float on the top' (Jam.).
1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 43 Thai maid grit cheir of .. reym, flot quhaye, grene cheis. 1823 GALT *Entail* vii. 22 The float whey which in a large china punch-bowl graced the centre of the table. 1847 in HALLIWELL. *Northumb.*

Floaty (flōu·ti), *a.* Also 4, 7 **flotie.** [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.* + -Y 1.]
†1. Watery. *Obs.*
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 127 Þe fyrre I folȝed þose floty valez.
2. Fitted to float, capable of floating, buoyant; hence, of a ship: Drawing little water.
a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 28 Mine was a floaty ship and well appointed for that service. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 194 Some few buttes of beare being flotie they got. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 351 The floaty air-cases rising on the other [side], the boat recovers her proper position.
Hence **Floa·tiness,** the quality or state of being floaty; buoyant emptiness.
1839–44 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* (1852) 478 The foolish floatiness of vanity, and solemn trumperies of pride.

Flob (flɒb), *v.* [onomatopœic var. of FLOP *v.*, indicating a softer movement and duller sound (see FLABBY).] *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily, with a dull heavy sound.
1860 *Squires & Parsons* 196 Fine cock-pheasants, heavy with buck-wheat and maize flobbed up through the branches of the trees, were fired at and flobbed down again. 1882 A. S. GIBSON *Adv. Pig Fam.* XXX, How they flobb'd, and how they flopp'd And flounder'd all around!

†Flo·bbage. *Sc. Obs.* ? 'Phlegm' (Jam.).
1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4380 Sic flobbage sche layis fra hir, About the wallis.

†Flo·bber, *v. Obs. rare*−1. In 4 **flober.** [app. onomatopœic; cf. *slubber.* (The readings *flober* here, and *beflobered* in B. XIII. 401, are established by the alliteration.)] *trans.* To dirty, soil.
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 15 Couthe I neuere..kepen it clene an houre .. þat I ne flober it foule fro morwe tyl eue.

†Flo·ccify, *v. Obs.*−0. [f. L. phrase *floccī facĕre*: see -FY. Cf. FLOCK *v.*2 2.] (See quots.)
1623 COCKERAM *Floccifie*, to set nought by. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Floccify*, to set nought by, to esteem little.

Floccillation (flɒksilē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. L. **floccill-us* dim. of *floccus* FLOCK *sb.*2 + -ATION.] = CARPHOLOGY.
1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., Floccillation*, picking the bedclothes. This is an alarming symptom in many acute diseases. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Flo·cci-nau·ci-ni·hili-pi·li-fica·tion. *humorous.* [f. L. *floccī, naucī, nihilī, pilī* words signifying 'at a small price' or 'at nothing' enumerated in a well-known rule of the Eton Latin Grammar + -FICATION.] The action or habit of estimating as worthless.
1741 SHENSTONE *Let.* xxii. Wks. 1777 III. 49, I loved him for nothing so much as his flocci-nauci-nihili-pili-fication of money. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 334. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Mar., They must be taken with an air of contempt, a floccipaucinihilipilification [*sic*, here and in two other places] of all that can gratify the outward man.
Also **Floccinau·cical** *a.*, inconsiderable, trifling.
Floccinau·city, a matter of small consequence.
1326 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 38 The Poet used them significantly, and never intended them to bear a floccinaucical signification. 1829 — in *Q. Rev.* XXXIX. 108 The flocci-naucities to which so much importance is attached.

Floccipend (flɒ·ksipend), *v. rare.* [ad. L. phrase *floccī pendĕre* (*floccī*, see prec. + *pendĕre* to weigh, esteem). Cf. *vilipend.*] *trans.* To regard as insignificant or of no account; to make no account of.
1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 444 Articles..whiche the eares of euery honest creature knowynge the duetie of the subiect to hys prynce, woulde abhorre and floccipend. 1882 W. THOMSON *Bacon & Shaks.* 12 A profession prone to floccipend odd locks of thought from woolly-headed thinkers.

Floccose (flɒkōu·s), *a.* [ad. late L. *floccōs-us*, f. *floccus*: see -OSE.]
1. Furnished with a tuft (or tufts) of woolly hair. ? *Obs.*
1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 542 The tail [of the lion] is long, thick, and floccose.
2. *Bot.* Covered with or composed of flocci.
1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 In the .. foliaceous species [of Lichens], the medulla is distinctly floccose. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 74 The spores .. nestling on the floccose mycelium.
Hence **Flocco·sely** *adv.*, in a floccose manner.
1840–68 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Floccosely-tomentose*, down, disposed in little tufts. 1847 in CRAIG.

Flocculär (flɒ·kiŭlăr), *a. Anat.* [f. FLOCCUL-US + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the flocculus of the cerebellum. *Floccular process*: the flocculus.
1870 W. H. FLOWER *Osteol. Mammal.* x. 127 The small depression..is the nearly obliterated floccular fossa.

Flocculate (flɒ·kiŭlĕt), *a. Ent.* [f. FLOCCUL-US + -ATE 2.] (See quot.)
1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 346 *Flocculate*, when the posterior coxæ are distinguished by a curling lock of hair.

Flocculate (flɒ·kiŭlĕit), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To aggregate into flocculent masses.
1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 70 *note*, The property, possessed by lime .. of flocculating and precipitating clay sediments.
Hence **Floccula·tion,** the process of flocculating.
1885 BREWER in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXIX. 4 The flocculation and precipitation of the suspended material is almost equally rapid.

Floccule (flɒ·kiul). [anglicized form of FLOCCUL-US.] A small portion of matter resembling a flock or tuft of wool.
1845–6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 93 Some floccules separated themselves, but no coagulation took place. 1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* ix. 292 As to the form of the floccules, it would seem that the successive precipitation .. must result in clouds of great vertical extent.

Flocculence (flɒ·kiŭlĕns). [f. FLOCCULENT: see -ENCE.] The state or condition of being flocculent; the condition of containing flocci.
1847 in CRAIG. 1878 TYNDALL in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 287 If..the air above be chilled, we have descending streams —if the air below be warmed, we have ascending streams as the initial cause of atmospheric flocculence.

Flocculency (flɒ·kiŭlĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.
1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 551 This tube .. shows flake-like fluttering striæ, with a slight tendency to flocculency near the head of the column.

Flocculent (flɒ·kiŭlĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *flocc-us* FLOCK *sb.*2 + -ULENT.]
1. Resembling flocks or tufts of wool; consisting of loose woolly masses.
1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 249 A flocculent precipitate of magnesia. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 65 A congeries of flocculent fibres. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 270 [He] succeeded in sending up some pretty light floculent cirri. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 343 The mushroom is the large fleshy fruit arising from the flocculent mycelium, or 'spawn'.
2. Of the atmosphere: Holding particles of aqueous vapour in suspension: cf. FLOCCULUS 1.
1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 510 A flocculent condition of the atmosphere, due to the varying density produced by the mingling of aqueous vapor.
3. Covered with a short woolly substance; downy.
1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 125 Leaves .. more or less pubescent or flocculent below when young. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 265 For the first two or three days they [the chicks] are only densely flocculent on the under parts.
Hence **Flo ccule ntly** *adv.*
1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* Suppl. 8/1 The petioles were flocculently woolly.

Flocculose (flɒ·kiŭlōu·s), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -OSE.] Composed of flocculi.
1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 A nucleus, consisting of a flocculose-gelatinous substance.

Flocculous (flɒ·kiŭlŏs), *a.* [f. FLOCCUL-US + -OUS.] Resembling flocculi.
1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 344 A very curious combing or rather curling instrument .. with which they comb out the peculiar silky material as it issues from these mammulæ into that flocculous texture.

‖ Flocculus (flɒ·kiŭlŏs). Pl. **flocculi.** [mod. L. *flocculus*, dim. of L. *floccus* FLOCK *sb.*2] A small flock or tuft.
1. A small quantity of loosely-aggregated matter resembling a flock of wool, held in suspension in, or precipitated from, a fluid.
1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 116 The very little that was dissolved was soon precipitated again in the form of minute flocculi. 1852 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ix. § 76 (1867) 227 If we assume the first stage in nebular condensation to be the precipitation into flocculi of denser matter. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 3 Small quantities of it having coagulated spontaneously into clots or flocculi.
2. *Anat.* A small lobe in the under surface of the cerebellum, immediately behind the middle peduncle; the subpeduncular lobe.
1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 49 The flocculus, or sub-peduncular lobe. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 367.

‖ Floccus (flɒ·kŭs). Pl. **flocci.** [Lat. *floccus* FLOCK *sb.*2] Something resembling a flock of wool. a. *Bot.* A tuft of woolly hairs; also *pl.* the *hyphæ*, or thread-like cells, which form the mycelium of a fungus. b. *Zool.* (see quot. 1842). c. 'A tuft of feathers on the head of young birds' (Webster 1890). d. 'The down of unfledged birds' (Worcester 1889).
1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., Flocci*, in Botany, the woolly filaments that are found mixed with the sporules of many Gastromyci. *Ibid., Floccus*, in Mammalogy, the tuft of long flaccid hairs which terminate the tail. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 44 The structure of the flocci in a number of species.

†Flocht (flɒxt). *Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 **flought.** See also FLAUGHT *sb.*2 [app. repr. an OE. **flohta*, parallel with the *-ti* stem *flyht*, FLIGHT *sb.*1 4.] A state of agitation or excitement. Chiefly in phrases *in, on flocht, in a flocht*, in a flutter. Cf. FLIGHT *sb.*1 4.
1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 66 Thair hairtis wer baith on flocht. 1596 BUREL *Pass. Pilgrimer.* II. 27 Feir pat my hart in sick a flocht. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 392 These horrible designes breaking out, all the citie was in a flought.
b. 'Fluctuation, constant variation' (Jam.).
1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 2 This fals warld is ay on flocht, Quhair no thing ferme is nor degest.

Flock (flɒk), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 flocc, 2–4 floc, *Orm.* flocc, 3 *south.* vloc, (3 floch), 3–6 flok(e, 4–5 flokk(e, 4–7 flocke, 3– flock. [OE. *flocc* = ON. *flokkr* (Sw. *flock*, Da. *flok*).
Not found in the other Teut. langs. The etymology is obscure. As both in OE. and ON. the word means only an assemblage of persons, it can hardly be connected with FLY *v.*; the hypothesis that it is cognate with FOLK is satisfactory with regard to meaning, but its phonological admissibility is doubtful.]
1. A band, body, or company (of persons). Now only as *transf.* from 2 or 3.
O. E. Chron. an. 894 Hi [MS. him] mon mid oþrum flocccum sohte. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxii. 8 Gif Esau cymþ to anum flocce & þone ofslihþ, se oþer flocc byþ gehealden. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Moni of þan floc manna þe earþon fulieden ure drihten. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 Ne þunche þe neuer god among monne floc. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 536 Fynd foure freres in a flok, þat folweþ þat rewle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxiv. 203 They parceyued a flocke of men of armes commynge togyder. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* x. 5 Thou shalt meete there a flocke of prophetes. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 264 Whom from the flock of conquerors Fame singled out.
b. *pl.* used to indicate: Great numbers, 'swarms'.
1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xiv. 14 The Heithen which fled out of Iewry from Iudas, came to Nicanor by flockes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 443 Whence springeth these Flockes of Studientes, that over-swarme the whole land.
2. A number of animals of one kind, feeding or travelling in company. Now chiefly applied to an assemblage of birds (*esp.* geese) or (as in sense 3) of sheep or goats; in other applications commonly superseded by *herd, swarm*, etc.
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þe deules beden ure louerd ihesu crist þat he hem sende into floc of swin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1964 (Gött.) Alsua ȝe ete of na fiss ellis, Bot þat in flock and herd duellis. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 41 Ther is a pole at Brecknock, Therin of fish is many a flok. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 152 If I do not..driue all thy Subiects afore thee like a flocke of Wilde-geese. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. v. § 8. 602 Sixteene Elephants together in one flocke. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 205, I found whole flocks of the same kind [mites] running to and fro among the .. green moss. 1690 *Moral Ess. Pres. Times* iii. 48 A Flock of Lions. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 102/1 Glades, where we saw flocks of camels and goats browsing. 1875 C. F. WOOD *Yachting Cruise* iv. 91 Flocks of pigeons and parrots were fluttering about.
b. *transf.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Her aȝeines wreððe monie kunnes remedies, & frouren a muche vloc. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. i. 36 The rich golden shaft Hath kill'd the flocke of all affections else That live in her. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* To Rdr., Some serious books, which dare flie abroad, are hooted at by a flock of Pamphlets. 1775 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 100 Fire, sword, pestilence, famine, often keep company and visit a country in a flock. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 33 Courts, cloisters, flocks of churches, gateways, towers.
3. *esp.* A number of domestic animals (chiefly, and now exclusively, of sheep or goats) kept together under the charge of one or more persons. Often used vaguely in *pl.* for (a person's) possessions in sheep; *esp.* in *flocks and herds* = sheep and cattle.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3820 (Cott.) Jacob .. Faand quare thre floks o beistes lai, Be-side a well. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5891, I sal aske my flok of shepe Of þe hird þat had þam undir his hand. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/2 Floke of bestys. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3529 The fonden shepe on his shuldres laid he & broght to flokke. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 83 His Flockes, and bounds of feede Are now on sale. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 289 He .. sitting down, to milk his flocks prepares. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii, A goat, the patriarch of the flock. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 305 The increase both of men and flocks soon occasions disputes.
transf. and *fig.* 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 141 The Crew .. he should have consider'd as a Flock, whereof he had undertaken the Care. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* x, Every shepherdess of Ocean's flocks.
4. *fig.* a. In spiritual sense, of a body or the whole body of Christians, in relation to Christ as the 'Chief Shepherd', or of a congregation in relation to its pastor.
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXVIII. 1 Apostils þat ware ledirs of godis floke. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. I. 16 Christes..flocke without guide Deuour'd is on euery side. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXVII. 146 The flokke schall be full fayne to flee. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 26 The minister is a shepheard, and his charge a flocke. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* V. 2 Feede the flocke of God which is among you. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 4 He that..faithfully from that time forward feeds his parochial flock. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* x, The Father-director and his flock seemed perfectly to understand each other. 1865 MRS. GASKELL *Cousin Phillis* 40 The minister..had been calling on the different members of his flock.
b. Occasionally applied to any body of persons under the charge or guidance of some one; e.g. to a family of children in relation to their parents.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *flock district, farm*; **b.** objective, as *flock-feeder*; **c.** instrumental, as *flock-fed, -nibbled* adjs. Also, **flock-duck** (*U.S.*), a scaup-duck; **flock-feeding**, the habit of feeding in flocks; **flock-man**, a shepherd (*Cent. Dict.*); **flock-master**, an owner or overseer of a flock; a sheep-farmer; **flock-rake** *Sc.* (see quot.).

1795 *Scots Mag.* LVII. 480/1 The recent loss of sheep, after shearing, in the *flock districts. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 238 Where lands of this description are attached to *flock farms. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 2 The proud eminence, whose steep For ever *flock-fed, shelters his loved elms. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. Iiij b, To maintayne .. ydle bisshops, preistis and monkis, the trewe *flokfeders neglected. 1893 G. D. Leslie *Lett. to Marco* iii. 19 This *flock-feeding saves a lot of time spent in looking out for danger. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 307 The *flock-masters of the South Downs. 1883 *Times* 19 May 5 Many of..the flockmasters .. have upwards of 10,000 sheep. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 107 On each blade Of the *flock-nibbled field. 1813 Kerr *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* vi. § 2. 179 Very large pastures, provincially termed *flock-rakes.

Flock (flɒk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–5 **flokke**, 3–6 **flocke**, 6– **flock**. [prob. a. OF. *floc* lock of wool, snowflake, etc.:—L. *floccus*.

Words of similar sound and meaning exist in other Teut. langs.: OHG. *floccho* wk. masc. (MHG. *vlocke*, mod.Ger. *flocke*), MDu. *vlocke* MLG. (mod.Du. *vlok*), MDa. *flok, flock* (mod.Da. *flok*), MSw. *flokker* (mod.Sw. *flock, flocka*). It is doubtful whether these words are adopted from Lat. or Rom., or genuinely Teut.; in the latter case they would prob. be related by ablaut to ON. *flóke* felt, hair, wool, and to Flake *sb.*[1] If the Teut. words are not of L. origin, they must be altogether unconnected with L. *floccus*, unless it be supposed that the pre-Teut. word began with *ph.*]

1. A lock, tuft or particle (of wool, cotton, etc.). †As a type of something valueless or contemptible: see quot. 1592 and Flock *v.*[2] **2.**

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/2 Flokkys of wulle or oþer lyke, *floccus*. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 48 They look white, like flocks of wooll. 1592 Lyly *Midas* iv. ii, I will never care three flocks for his ambition. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 250 A sort of Hair as thick set as Flocks of Wool. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 283 When the pods [of cotton] are..ripe, they burst, and expose their seeds wrapt up in their native flocks, to the sun. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 96 Bronchitis, from the inhalation of fine particles of coal ..flocks of cotton.

2. *pl.* A material consisting of the coarse tufts and refuse of wool or cotton, or of cloth torn to pieces by machinery, used for quilting garments, and stuffing beds, cushions, mattresses, etc.

1277 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 433, xv capella nigra .. falsi operis et mixti de lana et flokkes. *a* 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 241 Cadace wolle or flokkys .. To stuffe withal thi dobbelet. 1494 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 238 Item, gevin to Gildow to by flolkis to the harnes sadillis ijs. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 19 Federbeddes bolsters and pillows made of..flokkis and feders togidre. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E b, Their fleece [is] for flockes, not cloath. 1664 Cotton *Scarronides* 69 A Cushion stuff't with Flocks. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* I. i. Plays (1887) 205 Put more flocks in her bed. 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 60 A bed, but not of flocks. 1858 W. White *Month in Yorksh.* xxvii. 292 The cylinder .. ground it [rag] up into flocks of short, frizzly-looking fibre.

fig. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 99 Swelling words, bumbasted out with the flocks of sundry languages.

b. *sing. collect*; e. g. in *cotton-flock*.

1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 797 The stuffing..may be clean cotton flock.

3. *pl.* (in later use *collect. sing.*) Powdered wool or cloth, or cloth-shearings, used formerly for thickening cloth and now in making flock-paper.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III* c 8 Preamble, The Sellers of such course Clothes, being bare of Threde, usen for to powder and cast Flokkys of fynner Cloth upon the same. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 18 Thei..shall [not] .. make or stoppe any maner kerseies with flockes. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* iv. (1734) 44 Flocks, or Shavings of Cloth..are chiefly used to spread over Plaisters. 1893 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XLI. 367 The flock—which is composed of the cuttings of woollen cloth, cut up in a mill to the necessary degree of fineness, and dyed,—is then sprinkled over the paper.

†**b.** Often in the spelling *flox(e* taken as *sing.*

1558–68 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 112 b, Take .. of clothmakers' floxe or shearing one part. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 155 Make each apart into Pouder .. add to it so much flox of woollen cloth.

4. a. = Flock-bed. **b.** *pl.* = *flock-papers*.

a. 1783 Crabbe *Village* I. Wks. 1834 II. 85 Here on a matted flock, with dust o'erspread, The drooping wretch reclines his languid head.

b. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1646 Papers for sitting-rooms may be procured at all prices, from 1*s*. .. satins .. ranging from 3*s*. to 6*s*., and flocks being even more expensive. 1884 *Health. Exhib. Catal.* 86/1 Artistic Wall Papers of various kinds..Raised Flocks.

5. *pl.* Of chemical precipitates, etc.: Light and loose masses, resembling tufts of wool.

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 24 a, Not to leaue any flockes in the bottom of the cup. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 617 In the evaporation of all those waters, their terrestrial parts form'd themselves diversly; some into floting filmes, some into flocks. 1788 Keir *ibid.* LXXVIII. 327 The minute particles collected and fell to the bottom in form of white flocks. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 200 It .. precipitates again, as the liquid cools, in large deep-blue flocks.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib. passing into adj. (= made of, or stuffed with, flock), as *flock-bed, hangings, mattress, -wool*; also *flock-mill, -work*. **b.** similative, etc., as *flock-hair, -headed*; *flock-like* adj. Also, **flock-paper**, 'paper prepared for walls by being sized in the first instance, either over the whole surface or over special parts, constituting the pattern only, and then powdering over it flock .. which has been previously dyed' (Brande *Dict. Sc.* 1842); †**flock-pate**, a foolish or giddy person; whence *flock-pated* adj., foolish, giddy, stupid; **flock-powder** = sense 3; †**flock-pox**, some eruptive disease; **flock-printing**, the process of printing paper in size or varnish for ornamentation and dusting with flock while wet.

1327 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham 1854) 37, I beqweth to my sonne Hugh doghter a *flokbedd. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 301 On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw, Great Villiers lies. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. xxxiv. 238 No furniture but a flock-bed in the corner. 1877 Spry *Cruise 'Challenger'* xiii. (1878) 215 The *flock hair was trained to grow at right angles from the head. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xcvi, Soe in *Flocke Hangings, with an Azure Nose, Are Kings sett forth. 1891 Cotes 2 *Girls on Barge* 109 He .. apostrophised his steed as a 'nasty *flock-headed besom'. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* IV. 339 Pileus..brown, with *flock-like radiated scores. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5837/4 The great Paper Mills, *Flock-Mills, and Corn Mill. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 331 All *flock and woollen mattresses should be discarded. 1750 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 593, I have hung my dressing room .. with a dove-colour *flock paper. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 29 An artist..whose drawing-room wall .. has a flock-paper of deep green. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (169) 510 Very *flockpates, dullberds. ?1640 *Roxb. Ball.* (Ball. Soc.) II. 168 He that would be a poet Must no wayes be *flocke-pated. 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, G iv, Thei cal it *flokepouther they do so in corporate it to the cloth, that it is wonderfull to consider. 1672 in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* vi. 272 My grandchild's..illness of the *flock pox. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 169, I have made use of Spanish and Norfolk *flock-wool mixed. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 28 Item ij alter clothes of *flock worke. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5877/3 Raw and thrown Silk, Flock-Work.

Flock (flɒk), *v.*[1] [f. Flock *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *trans.* To gather (individuals) together into a company; to assemble, muster (troops). *To flock in*: to bring in in crowds. *Obs.*

c 1275 Lay. 4729 Brenne .. flockede his cnihtes alse hii solde to fihte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167.2 Flokkyn, or gadyr to-gedyr, *aggrego, congrego*. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 9/2 So had he flocked in Englishmen to ouerrun his countrie.

†**2.** To lead *away* to another flock. *Obs.*

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1629) 220 There were more danger of flocking away theyr people, if they should haue but a bare view of our Reformed Churches. 1672 *Toleration not to be abused* 28 You may possibly gather together a few straggling sheep out of other mens folds, but..there will not be wanting such, as may exercise your vigilancy, by undermining you, and endeavouring to flock them away from you.

3. *intr.* (rarely †*refl.*) To gather in a company or crowd, to congregate; to come or go in great numbers, to troop. Const. *about, after* (a person), †*in, into, to, upon* (a place). Also with advbs. *in, out, over, together*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1781 (Cott.) Þe fowuls floked þam on hei. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 386 Þer-on [mountaynez] flokked þe folke, for ferde of þe wrake. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4709 (Trin.) To gider þei flocked in þat lond Bi hundrides. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxvi, His fayre folke in firthes, flokkes in fere. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 1, 4 They floke so fast, that daily sought my bloode. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 123 Many yong Gentlemen flocke to him euery day. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 158 [The Morocco ambassador] hath been..much flock't after to be seen. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 160 The Fish will flock about it from all Parts. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 July, Many of the women flocked in to see me. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xvi, All the fowl of heaven were flocking to the feast. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* ii. 16 On their holidays, the whole population flock out to some beautiful garden. 1892 S. R. Gardiner *Student's Hist. Eng.* 12 Traders continued to flock over from Gaul.

4. *trans.* †**a.** To crowd upon, throng (a person). **b.** *nonce-use.* To fill or occupy as a flock does.

1609 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Pennyl. Pilgr.* Wks. (1630) 122 Good fellowes trooping, flock'd me so. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1854) 206 Since first they flocked creation's fold.

Flock (flɒk), *v.*[2] [f. Flock *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* **a.** To stuff with flocks. **b.** To cover (a prepared surface of cloth or paper) with flock or wool-dust (see Flock *sb.*[2] 2–4).

1530 Palsgr. 552/2 Flocke your mattres for woll is dere. 1567 *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1814) 41/2 Þat þe said clayth be na wyiss flokkit. 18.. *Manufacturer's Rev.* XX. 223 (Cent.) If the goods have been heavily flocked .. there may be trouble in getting them evenly sheared.

†**2.** To treat with contempt, set at naught (after L. *flocci facere*); also *absol.* Cf. Flock *sb.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

1545 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 47 Suche simple wedowes therefore do they easily flocke and loute. 1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* 132 What is to flocke and despyse God yf that be not? *a* 1575 Pilkington *Expos. Nehem.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 390 They .. flock and flout whosoever would have them to continue there.

Hence **Flo·cking** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*).

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 886/1 *Flocking-machine*, one for distributing flock on a prepared surface of cloth or paper.

†**Flockard.** *Obs.* [ad. OFr. *flocquart, floccard*, explained by Godef. as a flowing veil hanging from the kind of head-dress called 'hennin' (worn in 14–16th c.).] A veil, a lappet.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 485 Payd for ij. flokardes for mastres Ysbelle the same day, ij.s. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 99 A peir of flokkardes for my Lady Barneis xij.s. viij.d.

Flocked (flɒkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Flock *v.*[2] and *sb.*[2] + -ed.] **a.** Covered or thickened with flock. †**b.** Formed into woolly-looking masses (*obs.*). †**c.** Adorned with a tuft (Fr. †*floqué*) (*obs.*). **d.** *Flocked enamel* (see quot. 1884).

1607 K. C. tr. *H. Estienne's World Wond.* 125 Flocked cloth. 1626 A. Speed *Adam out of E.* i. (1659) 9 French turze ..will grow very spacious and to great flockt bodies in few years. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* I. xiii. 38 The Prince wears a red turban flocked with white [F. *floqué de blanc*], from whence he is called Sophy, which signifies a red-flock't cap. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 *Flocked Enamel*, enamel ornamentation on glass whose surface has been previously dulled by grinding, or acid.

Flocker (flɒ·kəɹ). [f. Flock *v.*[1] + -er[1].] In *pl.* Those who flock *to* (a person or place).

[14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 587 *Gregarius*, a fflockere, *et est canis pas oris.*] *c* 1612 Chapman *Iliad* II. 71 The earth was overlaid With flockers to them.

†**Flo·cket.** *Obs.* [? a. OF. *floquet* tuft, shaggy cloth.] 'A loose garment with long sleeves' (Strutt).

a 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rummyng* 53 She wyll iet .. In her furred flocket, And gray russet rocket.

Flocking (flɒ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Flock *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] Gathering in crowds, congregating.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* I. ix. 35 For what ende hath Nature given this alteration or flocking of humours to the hearte? 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xxxiv. 226 Wherever we went, there was such flocking. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 5/1 What a flocking of interviewers to Cheyne-row!

Flocking (flɒ·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] Assembling in flocks or crowds.

1582 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 145 To cut of this flocking multitude. 1878 *Masque Poets* 217 The flocking gulls that came and fled.

Hence **Flo·ckingly** *adv.*, in a flock.

14.. *MS. Egerton* 829 f. 94 (Halliw.) *Gregatim*, flokynglyche.

Flockless (flɒ·klĕs), *a.* [f. Flock *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a flock or flocks.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. 809 Our fields are flock-less. 1843 Syd. Smith *Let. C'tess Grey* Mem. & Lett. 1855 II. 500 You must remove the flockless pastors, or the payment of the priesthood will be useless.

†**Flo·ckling.** *Obs.* [See -ling.] One of a flock.

a 1652 Brome *Q. & Concubine* iv. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 85 Turpentine and Tarre to keep my Flocklings cleanly.

†**Flo·ckly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].]

1552 Huloet, Flocklye, or in a bushement, *confertim*. 1847 Craig, *Flockly*, in a body or flocks.

†**Flo·ck-meal,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 floc(e)-mælum, 4 flocmele, flockmel, 5–6 flo(c)kmell, -mele, 6–7 flock(e)meale. [OE. *floccmælum*, f. *flocc* Flock *sb.*[1] + *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mǽl* measure: cf. *piecemeal, stoundemele.*] By companies or troops (of persons), *rarely* by groups or heaps (of things). In later use sometimes preceded by *by* or *in*.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* II. v. § 2 Hie þonne hie floccmælum slogan. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* xiv. 14 Than heithen men that fledden Judas fro Judee, flocmele ioynyden hem to Nychanore. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 Theder came flockemele the multytude of tho blessyd sowlys. 1566 Drant *Wail. Hierim.* K vij b, The stones..Flock meale to corners of eche strete are scatered. 1583 Stanyhurst *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 109 In cluster you see thee coompanye swarming On the shoare in flockmeale. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. xxviii. (1609) 62 All the younger sort of the Senatours, approched by flockmeale, hard almost to the Consuls seats. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 903 Some Lords, Knights and Gentlemen .. assembled in sundry Companies, and went flocke-meale in harnesse.

Flock-wise (flɒ·kwəiz), *adv.* [f. Flock *sb.*[1] + -wise.] In flocks or in a flock or group.

1837 Longf. *Frithiof's Homestead* 12 The white-looking stray clouds, flock-wise, spread o'er the heavenly vault. 1855 — *Hiaw.* xvi. 250 Hiawatha's mountain chickens flock-wise swept and wheeled about him.

Flocky (flɒ·ki), *a.* [f. Flock *sb.*[2] + -y[1].]

1. a. Resembling flock; flock-like. **b.** Abounding with flocks or locks of woolly matter; floccose.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxxiv. § 1. 107 The whole plant consisteth of a woollie or flockie matter. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 469 Flocky Heads and clotted Hair. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* xii. 403 It [this nebula] is formed of little flocky masses, like wisps of cloud. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 96 Bicolorin..is usually in the state of a light flocky powder.

2. *Comb.*, as *flocky-white* adj.

c 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 191/2 The zinc becomes oxidised, producing a flocky-white powder.

Flocoon (flɒkū·n). [ad. F. *flocon* tuft of wool, flake of snow, etc., f. OF. *floc*:—L. *floccus* Flock *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xli. 135 Those flocoons that look like cotton, and cover the body of several..Aphides, if closely examined will be found of the nature of wax.

Flod, obs. form of Flood.

†**Flod,** *v. Obs.* [? onomatopœic; cf. *plod.*] *intr.* ? To walk slowly.

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* III. 14 There is no getting a shoot at them without a Stalking-horse..who will..walk up

and down in the Water which way you please, flodding and eating on the Grass that grows therein.

Flodd(e, flod(e, obs. forms of FLOOD.

† Flo·dder, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *flod* FLOOD *sb.* + -ER[2]. Cf. FLOTTER.] *trans.* To flood. **a.** To overflow. **b.** *transf.* To 'blubber' or disfigure (the face) by weeping.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 52 The law vaille flodderit all wyth spait. *Ibid.* XI. ii. 80 With gret terys flodderit his face and ene.

Flodge (flɒdʒ). *dial.* [var. of FLOSH; cf. SLUSH, SLUDGE, and see FLASH *sb.*[1]] A small pool, a puddle.

1696 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 81 He himself saw .. in all the gutters and rivelets of water in the streets and in the flodges, great quantities of little young jacks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 105 Miniature lakes which Lincolnshire men call flodges stretched across the path.

Floe (flōˑ). [perh. a. Norse *flo* layer, level piece (Ivar Aasen):—ON *fló* fem. The usual Da. word for (ice-)floe is *flage* = FLAW *sb.*[1]]

1. A sheet of floating ice, of greater or less extent; a detached portion of a field of ice. Also *ice-floe.*

1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 531 Pieces of very large dimensions, but smaller than fields, are called floes. 1823 — *North. Whale Fishery* 71 We came to the edge of a heavy floe, 8 or 10 miles in diameter. 1857 E. PARRY *Mem. Sir W. E. Parry* 76 One of the whalers..was crushed between two moving floes. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* i. 2 They were destined to grapple and fight with the heavy and unyielding ice floes of the Polar Ocean.

transf. 1836 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xiii, The moon might fly behind the cloud floes.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *floe-edge*; **floeberg,** a berg composed of floe-ice: **floe-flat,** a seal = *floe rat*; **floe-ice** (see quot. 1882); **floe-rat,** a sealer's name for the small ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*).

1878 E. L. MOSS *Shores Polar Sea* Descr. Plate xii, The great stratified masses of salt ice .. are .. fragments broken from the edges of the perennial floes. We called them *floe-bergs in order to distinguish them from, and express their kinship to, icebergs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 72 We perceived that they were at some distance from the *floe-edge. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 173 Harbour Ranger or *Floe Flat. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 52 A vast plain of undulating ice .. This was the *floe ice. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 Of the *'floe-rat' the Greenlanders kill every year about fifty-one thousand.

Floe, var. of FLOW *sb.*

‖ **Floetz** (flets), *a. Geol.* [attrib. use of Ger. *flötz* a layer, dialectal var. of *fletz*: see FLET.] (See quot. 1865.) Also in *Comb.*, as *floetz-trap.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 99 It belongs to the floetz-trap rocks. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Flötz* .. a term applied by Werner to the Secondary strata, because they were flötz or flat-lying, compared with the Primary and Transition rocks.

Flog (flɒg), *v.* [Mentioned in 1676 as a cant word. Presumably of onomatopœic formation; cf. FLACK, FLAP; if it originated in school slang, it may have been suggested by L. *flagellare.*]

1. *trans.* To beat, whip; to chastise with repeated blows of a rod or whip.

1676 COLES, *Flog*, to whip [marked as a cant word]. 1740 *Christm. Entertainm.* ii. (1883) 10 Then I was as certainly flogged. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 329 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. 1809 BYRON *Let. to Hodgson* 25 June, The women are flogged at the cart's tail. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* i, A man sentenced to be flogged round the fleet receives an equal part of the whole number of lashes awarded alongside each ship composing that fleet. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiii, Tom shall have the pleasure of flogging her. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 49 Is it not barbarous to flog our soldiers and sailors for insubordination?

absol. 1727 SWIFT *Molly Mog* iv, The School-Master's joy is to flog. 1887 L. STEPHEN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 303 Boyer flogged pitilessly.

b. Const. *into, out of, through.*

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 56/2 Providence flogged him [Richter] into contentment. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* i. 19, I have not forgotten the Greek and Latin flogged into us at Westminster. 1886 J. WESTBY-GIBSON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 42/1 What he knew of mathematics he was 'flogged through'. 1887 HALL CAINE *Coleridge* i. 21 I'll flog your infidelity out of you!

c. To urge forward (a horse, etc.) by flogging. Also *fig.* (In early 19th c. to urge on by importunity, etc.)

1793 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 111 Two of the largest [turkeys] .. were flogged up into the boot of a mail-coach. 1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 220, I was flogged by good Richardson .., to let him have the *Life*. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xvi, To flog yourself up into an inclination to work in your garden. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* iii, Take off the bridles of their horses, and flog them down the valley.

d. *fig.* in phrases, *To flog the glass* (see quot.); *to flog the clock*, to move the hands forward.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Manger du sable*, to flog the glass, or cheat the glass; expressed of the steersman, who turns the watch-glasses before they have run out, in order to shorten the period of his watch. 1894 *Daily Chron.* 4 Aug. 3/5, I got suspicious that it [the clock] was being flogged—that is, altered—in the interest of making the time of those in the mate's watch shorter.

2. *fig.* **a.** *slang.* To 'beat', excel. **b.** *dial.* in *pass.* To tire out. Cf. DEAD-BEAT A.

a 1841 T. HOOK (Ogilv.) Good cherry-bounce flogs all the foreign trash in the world. 1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 253 Of all the brimstone spawn that I ever came across that same she-devil flogs them. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I was fairly flogged by the time I got home. 1883 E. A. FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 274, I think for position it flogs every place I know.

3. In general sense: To beat, lash, strike; also with *down*. *Fishing.* To cast the fly-line over (a stream) repeatedly; also *absol.* *Cricketing.* To 'punish' (bowling).

1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pind.), *Tears and Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 44 As schoolboys flog a top. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* v, The vessel so flogged by the waves. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* I. § 23 (1873) 17 Trees were seen to flog the ground with their branches. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 56 Trout streams, which have not yet been flogged by cockneys. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 327 A salmon bullied into rising by a customer who .. kept flogging on. 1884 I. BLYTH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 8 Bonnor .. flogged the bowling to the extent of 54. 1892 WHYMPER *Great Andes* iii. 68 The only possible way of proceeding was to flog every yard of it [the snow] down.

b. *intr.* Of a sail: To beat or flap heavily.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxii, The storm-staysail .. flogged and cracked with a noise louder than the gale.

4. *Comb.*, as **flog-master,** a prison flogger.

1702 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* Wks. 1760 II. 205 Busby was never a greater terror to a blockhead, or the Bridewell flog-master to a night-walking strumpet.

Hence **Flogged,** Flo·gging *ppl. adjs.*

1682 [see FLAUGING]. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 99 Keeping us what Mr. Cobbett denominated 'a flogged people'. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 July 75/3 He undergoes brutal treatment from a flogging master. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Mar. 343/2 The blood of flogged boys.

Flogga·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ATION.] Flogging, a punishment by flogging.

1688–9 *Jeffrey's Last Will* in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1846) III cii. 579, I..being in sound and perfect memory, of high commissions..floggations, gibitations [etc.].

Floggee (flɒgī·). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One who is flogged.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 15 Why should there be a distinction between the flogger and the floggee? 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Ld. News* 7 May 443 The 'flogee' had received his twenty five lashes.

Flogger (flɒ·gəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who flogs.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxi. (1737) 93. 1713 *Doctor no Changeling* 13 Doctor Busby, the Famous Flogger of Westminster. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* II. vi. 145 The common gaol, where a public flogger attends. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 208 *note*, Dr. Parr was quite as distinguished a flogger as a scholar.

2. *slang.* A horse- or riding-whip.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 173 Whip, flogger. 1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), *Flogger*, a whip. 18.. *Sporting Times* (Barrère), Compared with the light and elegant floggers of the present day, it is a heavy, common 'riding companion'.

3. A kind of tool (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 348/2 *Flogger*, a bung-starter. An instrument for beating the bung stave of a cask to start the bung.

Flogging (flɒ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FLOG.

1. The practice or system of punishment by blows; an instance of it; a chastisement.

1758 SHENSTONE *Let. to Graves* 22 July, I have not only escaped a flogging [in the *Monthly Review*] but am treated with great civility. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, There's nothing like flogging to cure that disorder. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. 92 The question of military flogging was brought forward year by year.

2. In various uses. **a.** The action of forcing up (a rent). **b.** The flapping (of a sail). **c.** *Fishing.* (See FLOG *v.* 3).

1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* iii, Keep the sheet fast .. or the flogging will frighten the lady. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXIII. 350 When a long day's flogging has been at last followed by a solitary rise. 1881 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 2/1 The tenants were really unable to stand any longer the flogging of rents which they had managed to pay for so many years.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flogging-block, -cove, -stake*; **flogging-chisel,** a large cold chisel used in chipping castings; **flogging-hammer,** a small sledge-hammer used for striking a flogging-chisel.

1827 in Hansard *Parl. Debates* 12 Mar. XVI. 1126 Some of the men were brought out so frequently to be flogged, that they were known by the name of the *flogging-blocks. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 219 By good fortune [to] escape the flogging-block. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 886/2 **Flogging-chisel.* 17.. B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Flogging-cove*, the Beadle, or Whipper in Bridewell. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 886/2 **Flogging-hammer.* 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Flogging stake*, the whipping post.

Hence **Flo·ggingly** *adv.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 527 A frown from Mr. Innovate, floggingly put on, hastened his preparations.

Flogh, obs. pa. t. of FLAY.

† Flo·ghter, *v. Obs.* [cf. FLOCHT and FLAUGHTER *v.*] *intr.* To waver. Hence **Floghtering,** *ppl. a.*

1521 FISHER *Eng. Wks.* (1876) 313 That we floghter not in the catholike doctryne. *Ibid.* 334 Against all floghteryng doutfulnes.

Flogster (flɒ·gstəɹ). *rare.* [f. FLOG *v.*: see -STER.] 'One who is addicted to flogging' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† Floine. *Obs.* Also 4 **floyne, floygene.** [a. OFr. *flouin* in same sense.] A kind of small ship.

13.. *Sege Jerus., MS. Cott. Calig.* A ii. f. 111 (Halliw.) Ther were floygenes on flote..Cokkes and karekkes y-castelled alle. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 743 In floynes and fercestez, and Flemesche schyppes. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1485 Many galeys, schyppes, and floyne.

Floi·ster, *v.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 104 b *note*, Lawes enacted concerninge floisteringe beggers. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Floistering*, skittish, boyish.

Flok(k)ard : see FLOCKARD.

Floke, Flokes, obs. ff. FLUKE, FLUX.

Flom, obs. form of FLUME.

Flomery, flommery, obs. ff. FLUMMERY.

Flon, flone, vars. of FLANE *Obs.*, arrow.

Flong (flɒŋ). *Stereotyping.* [anglicized pronunciation of Fr. *flan*: see FLAWN.] (See quots.)

1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 30/1 The flong is really the substance made of several thicknesses of paper fastened together by the paste. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab., Flong*, the prepared paper used for making the moulds for casting stereo by the paper process.

Flong, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of FLING *v.*

Flood (flŭd), *sb.* Forms: 1 flód, 2–6 **flod(e,** 3 **flodd, fludd,** 3–4 *south.* **vlod(e,** 4–6 **floode, flude,** (5 **flowede, flowyd, fluyd, floth),** 5–7 **flud,** 6 **flodde, floud(d)e, fludde,** 6–7 **floud,** *Sc.* **fluid,** 4– **flood.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *flód* str. masc. and neut. = OFris. and OS. *flód* masc., fem. and neut. (MDu. *vloet*, Du. *vloed*) = OHG. *fluot* fem. (MHG. *vluot* masc. and fem., Ger. *flut* fem.), ON. *flöð* neut., Goth. *flōdus* fem.:—OTeut. **flōðu(z*:—pre-Teut. *plōtús*, f. Aryan verbal stem **plō*, whence FLOW *v.* The primary sense, in accordance with the original function of the suffix *-tu*, is 'action of flowing', though the concrete uses are found in all Teut. langs.

For the abnormal development of the vowel in mod.Eng. cf. BLOOD.]

1. The flowing in of the tide. Often in phrases, *ebb and flood*, † *tide of flood*; also, *young, quarter, half, full flood, top of flood.*

a 1000, etc. [see EBB *sb.* 1]. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1031 Whenne þæt flod byþ ealra hehst & ealra fullost. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 For swiche flode, and for swich ebbinge þe prophete nemneð þis woreld se. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 20 Heo .. wende uorþ with god wynd & wel dryuyng flode. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2745 At þe fulle flod þei ferden to sayle. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. iii. 47 For Swlway was at þare passyng All Eb, þat þai fand þan on Flud. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcii. 114 They cast anker and abode the fludde. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 47 Flood is when the water beginneth to rise, which is young flood as we call it, then quarter flood, halfe flood, full Sea, still water, or high water. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 323 The fish enter with the tide of flood. 1801 R. DONNELLY in *Naval Chron.* VI. 161 The young flood making close in shore. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 175 The flood runs 3 hours. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Top of flood or high-water.

fig. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 77 Ebbe after floode of al prosperite. 1559 FERRERS *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Glocester* xi, Whan Fortunes flud ran with full streame. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 219 There is a Tide in the affayres of men, Which taken at the Flood, leades on to Fortune. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* Pref., The empire..was at the highest flood of humane prosperity. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 143 It seldom happens, but that a flood of words have an ebb of sense. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii. 178 The flood of material prosperity had fairly set in.

2. A body of flowing water; a river, stream, usually, a large river. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* † *Against the flood*: against the stream.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxix [lxxx]. 12 Ðu aðenedes..oð flod [Vulg. *Aumen*] setene his. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ii. 10 Þæt flod eode of stowe þære winsumnisse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10612 O 3onnd hallf flod wass Sannt Johan Bapttisste forr to fullhtnenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5624 (Cott.) Þe kings doghter plaiand yod And sagh þe vessel on þe flodd. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* xii. (1530) 15 A flod called the Thames. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 491, I wyll no more row a-geyn the fflode. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 b, The bathes of Baden .. are betwene the famous flode the Rene and the black or martian wood. 1605 SPARKE *Brotherly Persw.* (1607) 59 The water of the flood Iordan. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 407 Ev'ry ..hollow Rock, that o'er the dimpling Flood Nods pendant. 1814 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe of Ryl.* II. 225 She will to her peaceful woods Return, and to her murmuring floods.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He dranc of deðes flode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Drinke of the ulode of þine zuetnesse.

3. In wider sense: Water as opposed to land, often contrasted with *field* and *fire.* Also *pl.*: cf. *waters.* Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 204 (Gr.) Cynn, þa þe flod wecceð ..inc hyrað eall. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14816 Swa þatt te king wiþþ all hiss ferd Wass drunncnedd unnderr flodess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13323 (Cott.) 'Petre' he said, 'þou has ben god Fissar hiddir-til on flod'. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 135 Schip fletes on the flode. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 302 The roy.. socht to the ciete of Criste, our the salt flude. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 5 Through flood, through fire, I do wander euerie where. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Distresses* Wks. (1673) 55 Those .. cold and slippery Creatures that Possess the restless Flood. 1788 COWPER *Morning Dream* 25 Thus swiftly dividing the flood, To a slave-cultured island we came. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 42 My spirit..Looks down on the far-off Flood. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv, The

accidents of flood and field were discussed. [After SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 135.]

fig. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 167 The Floods of Joy celestial gently roll, Wave after Wave.

4. An overflowing or irruption of a great body of water over land not usually submerged; an inundation, a deluge. *In flood*, † *on a flood*: (of a river, etc.) overflowing its banks; (of land) in an inundated condition.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 25 Þa com þær ren, & mycele flod. 1125 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1125 On ðes ilces ȝeares wearð swa micel flod .. þæt feola tunes & men weorðan adrencte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1042 (Cott.) Þis paradis es sett sua hei, Þat moght neuer flod ani þar nei. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 591 Campsall MS. (640) Syn it ron, and al was on a flode. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 283 For bering of the Kingis treis that the flude hed away. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 512 By sudden Floods, and fall of Waters, Buckinghams Armie is dispers'd. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 8 Great Rivers, which .. in times of Floods brought down with them abundance of Earth. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 282 Shipwreck .. fire, and flood, Are mighty mischiefs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xi. 78 On one occasion, when the floods were out, he exposed his life to imminent risk. 1874 FROUDE in *S. Afric. Notes* 13–19 Dec., The rivers in the colony are reported to be in flood.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Of a drope waxeð a muche flod .. þet adreneð þe soule. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 149 Alas! my hart is alle on flood. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 74 With his eyes in flood with laughter. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 339 His passions all in flood And masters of his motion. 1883 MACFADYEN in *Congregational Year-bk.* 39 Floods of unbelief and carelessness have overspread the land.

b. *The flood*: the great deluge recorded in the book of Genesis as occurring in the time of Noah; hence often *Noah's flood*; also, *the great, general* or *universal flood.*

Beowulf 1689 (Gr.) Flod ofsloh .. giganta cyn. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 27 Flod com and ealle forspilde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hit itimode efter noes flode. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. iv. (1495) 470 Therin [Ararat] Noes shyppe restyd after the flood. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvi, Euery flesshe had corrupte his wey, and þer fore folowed þe gret flode. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 32 b, The vniuersall deluge or floudde. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 22 Three hundred yeares after the generall Floud. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 212 If your ancient but ignoble blood Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 199 You would have sworn .. He had fished in the flood with Ham and Shem!

c. *Deucalion's flood*: a great deluge said, in Greek mythology, to have occurred in Thessaly.

1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 12 Some say, it [Angling] is as ancient as Deucalions Flood.

5. A profuse and violent outpouring of water; a swollen stream, a torrent; a violent downpour of rain, threatening an inundation.

c 1205 LAY. 3894 From heouene her com a sulcuð flod, Þre dæȝes hit rinde blod. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii. (1883) 138 A lande flode runnynge downe of a mountayne after a storme. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xii. 15 The serpent cast out of his mouth water as a flood. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 369 The melting of the snows in the mountains brought a flood down the Segre. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., It's raining a flood.

b. *transf.* in various uses: Applied e. g. to a profuse burst of tears, a copious outpouring of flame or light, a torrent of lava, an overwhelming concourse or influx of persons.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 263, I haue heard of the flouds of teares. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 42 You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 478 Tow'rs and temples sink in floods of fire. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* XXXVI, Miss Bolo .. went straight home, in a flood of tears, and a sedan chair. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 Floods of golden light were poured down the sides of the mountain.

c. *fig.* in various applications.

1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Huanne god ssel do come ope his urendes ane ulod of pays. *c* 1450 *M.rour Saluacioun* 4856 What flodes thurgh thyn hert ran of trewest sorow and wepyng. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 263, I haue heard of .. the flouds of eloquence, or of any thing that may resemble the nature of a water-course. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 215 Let me not stirre you vp To such a sodaine Flood of Mutiny. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xviii. 327 The flood of joy in my breast. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* x. 241 A preacher who .. poured forth what was in him in floods of fiery words. 1894 GIBBS *Colloq. Currency* 73 How do we know that there will be a flood of silver rather than of gold?

† **6.** *pl.* = FLOODING 2.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxxii. (1672) 97 Others that have the good fortune of .. being delivered, escape by means of their Floods. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *flood-stream, -wave*; (sense 2), as † *flood crab*, † *gravel*; (sense 3), as *flood-bickerer*; (sense 4), as *flood-dam, -discharge, -sluice, -water*; (sense 4 b), as *flood-tradition.* Also *flood-beat, -compelling, -like* adjs.

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* ii. xvii, *Flood-beat Cythera. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 32 A .. hoast of vnfatigable *flud bickerers and foame-curbers. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* V. 473 The *flood-compelling Arch. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 862 *Floode crabbes here & ther to crucifie He seth, is goode. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 11 June 5 They plan to build a *flood-dam. 1878 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 245/1 The *flood discharge of the Polar River. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 368 *Floode gravel is goode for coveryng. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, *Flood-like. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 14 *Flood-sluices. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 366 The *flood stream .. sets E. by N. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 324 The *flood-traditions of remote regions of the world. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 11 Regulate the passage of *Flood waters. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xxii. 144 The gulls .. settled on the meadow by the flood-water. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 157 Driving the water against both banks like a *flood wave.

8. Special comb., as **flood-anchor**, 'that which the ship rides by during the flood-tide' (Adm. Smyth); **flood-arch**, an arch of a bridge under which the water flows in time of flood; **flood-boards**, boards fitted together so as to keep out a flood; **flood-bridge**, a bridge for use in flood-time; **flood-drift**, sticks, etc. brought down by a flood; **flood-flanking** (see quot.); **flood-land**, land covered by water in time of flood; **flood-loam** = ALLUVIUM; **flood-mark**, the high-water mark; **flood-plain** (see quot.); **flood-wheel**, a water wheel; † **flood-womb**, the river bed; **flood-wood**, pieces of wood brought down by a flood; also *transf.* and *fig.* Also FLOOD-GATE, FLOOD-TIDE.

1844 *Dict. Trade* s. v. *Anchor*, The *flood anchor. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 135 The bridge .. with its long line of *flood arches crossing the meadows. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, His place it is to stand at the gate, attending to the *flood-boards grooved into one another. 1741 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 237 The repairs of the *flood-bridge. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* viii, I lay down .. with .. some *flood-drift combing over me. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 886/2 **Flood-flanking* (Hydraulic Engin.), a mode of embanking with stiff moist clay. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *Spring*, The drained *flood-lands flaunt their marigold. 1880 J. GEIKIE *Preh. Europe* 22 The ancient löss or *flood-loam of the Meuse. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 167 Things found vpon the Seas, or within the *flood-mark. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. ix, The tide did now its flood-mark gain. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* III. II. xi. § 3. 383 The level tracts or *flood-plain over which a river spreads in flood. 1515 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 564/1, 1 pr. *flode wheels 7/. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 7 Nakened shal be the *flod wombe, and the ryneres fro ther welle. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 229 The major part of the men were what they call here **flood-wood*, that is, of all sizes and heights. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, Between two bars, where a fog was of rushes, and flood-wood.

Flood (flʊd), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. earlier FLEDE.]

1. *trans.* To cover with a flood; to inundate.

1663 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 479 The streets in Oxon were all flouded with water. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* 2 It floods the Out-Skirts of the Town. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 451 The rainy season set in; the whole plain was flooded.

transf. and *fig.* 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 1 The sunshine floods the sky and ocean. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* iii. (1857) 120 Flooding the hedgeless plains .. the army .. rolled along. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 The bookstalls were flooded with Puritan pamphlets. 1894 GIBBS *Colloq. Currency* 72 We shall be flooded with silver and all gold will go out of circulation.

† b. To duck (a person) in the river. *rare.*

? 14.. *Symmie & his Brother* xi. in Laing *E. P. P.* (1822) All þe laddes cryd with a lairrum To flud him & to flyr him.

2. To cover or fill with water; to irrigate (grass land); to deluge (a burning house, mine, etc.) with water. Also of rain, etc.: To fill (a river) to overflowing.

1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 2207 Flooding and warping are modes of irrigation, the former for manuring grass lands. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 364 On the arena of the circus or amphitheatre temporarily flooded. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iii. § 14 A violent storm has flooded the rivers. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 It was decided yesterday .. to flood the .. Colliery.

3. To pour (*away, back, out*) in a flood. In quots. *fig. rare.*

1829 FONBLANQUE *England under Seven Administr.* (1837) I. 232 He floods away his sorrows in private. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xl. 60 The lifeblood of the provinces is flooded back upon Paris. 1888 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 28 The merry girl left me to flood out her spirits on a friend.

4. *intr.* a. Of rain: To fall in 'torrents', *rare.* b. To come in 'floods' or great quantities; also with *in. lit.* and *fig.* c. Of a river: To overflow.

1755 L. EVANS *Mid. Brit. Colonies* 30 If it floods early, it scarce retires within its Banks in a Month. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xi, Though raves the gust, and floods the rain. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 268 Discourses, and reports, and tracts, that are .. flooding from the religious press. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Misc. Poems, Say not the Struggle* 12 Far back, through creeks and inlets making, Comes silent, flooding in, the main. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 18 Thoughts .. flood in upon us.

5. To suffer from uterine hæmorrhage.

1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 404 To give women, who are flooding, considerable quantities of port wine.

Hence **Floo·ded, Floo·ding** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Floo·der.**

1627–61 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. liii. 95 They .. pour a plenty on the general world .. Surely, we nickname this same floodding man, when we call him by the name of Brave. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems (1850) I. 179 By the flow Of flooding Nile. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 429 From the flooded floor the water was soaking through the seams. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. iv. 76 'Pardon', she exclaimed with .. flooded eyes. 1871 *Daily News* 30 June, They flooded the constituency with money .. and the result was that the honourable flooder was sent to what is called another place. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 130 Madox had .. saved Cathcart's life in a flooded creek. 1891 GALABIN *Midwifery* (ed. 2) 731 Certain women have a constitutional proclivity to flooding .. and have been described as 'flooders'.

Floodable (flʊ·dăb'l), *a.* [f. FLOOD *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be flooded, subject to inundation.

1872 *Daily News* 21 May, The late rains have flooded all floodable parts of the country.

Floodage (flʊ·dėdʒ). [f. FLOOD *sb.* + -AGE.] A flooded state, inundation.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. XII. vi. 164 This place .. had many accidents by floodage and by fire. 1870 *Law Rep.* Com. Pleas V. 667 The effect of the milldam .. is to cause back water, or as it is called, floodage on the land above.

Floo·d-ga·te, floo·dga·te.

1. *sing.* and *pl.* A gate or gates that may be opened or closed, to admit or exclude water, *esp.* the water of a flood; *spec.* the lower gates of a lock.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/2 Flodegate of a mylle, *sinoglocitorium.* 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 3 For a tent next the fflode gatis in the North side of the said mill lane. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 233 There are placed a great pair of Folding doors, or Flood-gates of Timber cross the river. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1783), *Basin of a dock*, a place where the water is confined by double flood-gates. 1781 *Chambers' Cycl.* s. v. *Lock or Weir*, Lock is .. a kind of canal inclosed between two gates; the upper called by workmen the sluice-gate, and the lower called the flood-gate. 1858 LARDNER *Hydrost. etc.* iv. 66 The water in the higher level is confined by a floodgate.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* chiefly in expressions relating to rain or tears.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Hwon ȝe nede moten speken a lute-wiht, leseð up ower muðes flodȝeten, ase me deð et ter mulne, and leted adun sone. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 158 b, To set open the fludde gates of these devises, it was thought necessary, to cause some great comocion and rysyng of people. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 959 Through the floud-gates breaks the siluer rain. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 89 It setteth open the very floudgate of Gods wrath. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 109 Let no Antinomian stop the floodgates of our eyes. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. O. Cromwell* (1669) 67 It is God that breaks up the Flood-Gates of so general a Deluge. 1781 COWPER *Converss.* 264 When wine has .. forced the flood-gates of licentious mirth! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXVI, The floodgates were opened, and mother and daughter wept.

2. a. A sluice. b. *dial.* (see quot. 1886).

1559 A. ANDRISON in W. Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 739 Wheales .. for the drawenge up of the fludgates. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. v. 3 It is idle to pull up the flood-gates of a dry brook, and then hope to see the wheel revolve. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Flood-gate*, a gate hung upon a pole across a stream, so that in flood-time it rises and falls by floating on the water. Its purpose is .. to prevent cattle passing when the water is low.

† **3.** The stream that is closed by or passes through a flood-gate; a strong stream, a torrent. Also *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Job* XXXVI. 27 Which .. schedith out reynes at the licnesse of floodȝatis. 1533 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Take .. in fludgate, salmon-pipe, or at the tayle of any mylle or were .. the young fry .. of .. salmon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 43 Of her gored wound .. He .. did the floudgate stop With his faire garment. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 22 My Lord, you let a flood-gate of Arguments out.

b. *attrib.* passing into adj.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 56 For my perticular griefe Is of so flood-gate, and ore-bearing Nature.

4. *Comb.*, as **flood-gate iron** (see quot. 1833).

1783 in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 721/2 'Sir', said he, 'I am the great Twalmley, who invented the New Floodgate Iron'. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 253 The second [box-iron] is made hollow, for the reception of a heater; and with reference to the contrivance by which the heater is shut in, has been called the floodgate iron.

Flood-hatch. [see HATCH.] A framework of boards sliding in grooves, to be raised in time of flood; a sluice, floodgate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1587 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 299, I cannot liue if you doe stoppe, the floudhatch of your frendly brook. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Let downe The floud-hatches of all spectators eies. 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 340, I close the flood-hatch of your praise. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon.* (1813) 319 At the end .. another flood-hatch is fixed on a level with the bed of the river. 1880 in *W. Cornw. Gloss.*

Flooding (flʊ·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOOD; an instance of it.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 166 Rivers, which, by their flooding, have .. fo.med the richest and deepest mould.

b. *pl.* Floods. In quots. *fig.*: Fullness, superabundance.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., To .. drown their sorrows for the jewel that was lost, in the floudings of their joy for the Cabinet that was left. 1854 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 18 Thy body heaves Under the golden floodings of thine hair!

2. A popular term for uterine hæmorrhage, esp. in connexion with parturition.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 299, I should by no means advise it to any .. apt to Flouding. 1859 WALLER in Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 162 Cases of hæmorrhage .. which from their severity are termed 'floodings'.

Floodless (flʊ·dlės), *a.* [f. FLOOD *sb.* + -LESS.] Without water.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Lawe* 702 This flood-less Foord the Faithfull Legions pass. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Merry-Wherry-Ferry* Bij, We gat from Forcedikes floodles flood to Trent.

Floodlet (flʊ·dlĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little flood.

1855 BAILEY *Spirit Leg.* in *Mystic*, &c. 73 Where .. sacred Sinde; Or Brahmapootra, fling o'er bordering meads Their annual floodlets fruitful.

Floodometer (flʊdɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -(o)METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the height of a flood.

1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 The floodometer at the county bridge registered 8 ft. of 'fresh' this noon, and, with falling rain, the water is still rising.

Floo·d-ti·de. [f. FLOOD *sb.* + TIDE.] The rising or inflowing tide: = FLOOD *sb.* 1.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 75 They had .. the flood-tide with them. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xxxviii, The flood-tide has made almost an hour, and we must sail at the first of the ebb.

fig. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep.* 7 *Churches* 77 It seemed as if the flood-tides of a thankful love would never ebb. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 34 We have been..on a flood tide of high profits and a roaring trade.

†Floody (flʊ·di), *a. Obs.* Also 5 **fludy, 6 floudy, fluddy.** [f. FLOOD *sb.* + -Y 1.] Pertaining to the flood, *i. e.* to the river or to the sea.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 372 Stone tiburtyne, or floody columbyne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 136/2 Fludy, *fluuialis*. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 232 To chaunt .. an excelsitude of this monarchall fluddy Induperator [red herring].

Flook: see FLUKE.

Flookan, flooking (flu·kăn, -iŋ). *Mining.* Also 9 **fluc(c)an.** [Of unknown origin; app. not Celtic.] **a.** A cross-course or transverse vein composed of clay. **b.** (See quot. 1869.)

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 The Load is frequently intercepted by the crossing of a Vein of Earth, or Stone .. This transient Load is by the Miners term'd a Flooking. 1807 CARNE *ibid.* XCVII. 293 A flookan .. was discovered .. which cut the lode at an angle of 45°. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Flucan* or *Flookan*, a sort of clayey substance, often found against the walls of a quartz reef, and accompanying cross-spurs and slides.

Floor (flōəɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 flór, 3 flor, 4–7 flore, flour(e, 5–6, 9 *dial.* flur(e, 6 *Sc.* fluire, (6 floyre), 6–7 floar(e, 6–8 flower, 7 floore, 7– floor. [OE. *flór* str. masc. and fem., corresponds to MDu., mod.Du. *vloer*, MHG. *vluor* masc. and fem. (mod. Ger. *flur* fem. field, plain, masc. floor), ON. *flór* floor of a cowstall:—OTeut. **flōru-s*:—pre-Teut. **plāru-s* or **plōru-s*. Cf. OIr. *lár*, Welsh *llawr* of same meaning:—pre-Celtic **plār-*.]

I. In a house or other structure.

1. The layer of boards, brick, stone, etc. in an apartment, on which people tread; the under surface of the interior of a room.

Beowulf 725 (Gr.) On fagne flor feond treddode. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, He ȝefeoll niwol of dune on þa flor. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15566, & all he warrp ut i þe flor þe bordess & te sillferr. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 288 þe flor to brac vnder hem. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 653 The knyghtes..fande the golde right in the flore. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 13 Sumtyme, playand fairsis on the flure. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 116 They dig an hole in the floar of their house. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 17 P 8 She .. walks two or three Turns in a Fret over the Floor. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, He threw his glove upon the floor of the church. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 40 The stone floor was dark with moisture.

b. In extended sense: The base of any cavity; the bottom of a lake, sea, etc.

a 1000 *Satan* 318 (Gr.) Flor attre weol. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. vi, Where the deepe did show his sandy flore. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 268 They would know the worst, and tread the floor of hell. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 48 The tongue forms the floor of the mouth. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 2 Found underneath the floors of caves.

†c. *metonymically.* Those who sit on the floor, as opposed to those who occupy elevated seats in token of rank or dignity. *Obs.*

1655–62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 296/2 We are in their condition and rank, being of the floor and lowest of the people. 1683 R. NORTH in *State Trials* (1811) IX. 193 Differences between him [the lord mayor] and the aldermen on the one side, and the floor or livery men on the other.

2. The framework or structure of joists, etc. supporting the flooring of a room.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 Floor, in Carpentry, it is as well taken for the Fram'd work of Timber, as the Boarding over it. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 220 *Bridging Floors*, floors in which bridging joists are used. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Floor*, the timber, bricks &c. of the platform..on which the planks or flooring is laid.

b. Applied to the ceiling of a room, in its relation to the apartment above. Also *transf.* of the sky.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 58 Looke how the floore of heauen Is thick inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 931 Sticking up a broch or spit ..to the floore over head. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 287 Then Cæsar .. Bounding his throne by Ocean, his fame by the firmament floor.

3. *Naut.* **a.** (see quot. 1867). **†b.** The deck. **c.** *pl.* = *floor-timbers.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 18 We have given longer Floares to our Ships, then in elder times, and better bearing under Water. 1683 HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* (1699) I. 37 We took up our Water Cask from out of the Main Hatch to the Floor, and cleared the Timbers amid-Ships. 1805 D. STEEL *Naval Archit.* 378 In the Royal Navy .. the floors are bolted through the keelson and keel. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Floor*, the bottom of a vessel on each side of the kelson; but strictly taken, it is only so much of her bottom as she rests upon when aground. *Ibid., Floors* or *Floor-Timbers.*

4. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house where the members sit, and from which they speak. Hence *fig.* The right of speaking; as *to get* or *obtain the floor. To take the floor*: to get up to address a meeting; to take part in a debate; said also of taking part in a dance. Chiefly *U.S.*

1774 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 12 He came upon the floor, and asked a member, 'What state are you now in?' 1804 PITT *Speeches* (1806) IV. 354 The right honourable gentleman on the floor. 1811 B. RUSH in *J. Q. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 638 *note*, It blazed forth .. in the year 1776 upon the floor of Congress. 1816 PICKERING *Voc.* s. v., *To get the floor*; that is, to obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* I. vii. 99 We returned to our seats again; and after refreshing .. again 'took the floor'. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlvi. 391 The Conservatives get what American politicians call 'the floor'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 6/1 Sauntering boldly up the floor of the House. 1885 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 11 Dec. 469/1 The President took the floor to second the above resolutions. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xii. 157 The senator from Minnesota has the floor. *Ibid.* I. xiii. 177 The member who first 'obtains the floor'.

b. In Courts of Law (see quot.).

1867 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 4), *Floor of the court*, the part of the court between the judges and the first row of counsel. Parties who appear in person stand there.

5. A set of rooms and landings in a house on the same or nearly the same level; a story. See FIRST-FLOOR.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 181 *Tristega*..an house of three sollers, floores, stories or lofts one ouer another. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, He that, building, stayes at one Floore or the second, hath erected none. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P 5 The lodgers on the first floor had stipulated that [etc.]. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* vi, Old footsteps trod the upper floors. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 330 Many buildings..are let in floors to mechanics.

II. A level space or area.

6. An artificial platform, or levelled space, for the carrying on of some industry, *esp.* threshing. Cf. *threshing floor.* **†** Rarely, a structure to walk over.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 17 He feormaþ his hernes flore. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 6104 Of hurdles of bruggen they made flores, And so they wente into the mores. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 83 þan þai gader þe fruyt and .. layez it apon a flure til it becom blakk and runkled. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 721 A floore where corne is threshed, *area.* 1702 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3790/4 Every Cistern .. Kiln, Floor, Room, or other Place .. made use of for the Wetting or Steeping of Corn. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 166 One or two platforms.. called drying floors. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks, Tiles, etc.* v. (1889) 128 The 'floors'.. the level places where the bricks are moulded. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Floor*, the sand bed of a foundry is termed the floor.

fig. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 302 Where flails of oratory thresh the floor.

b. *transf.* The corn, etc. placed on a 'floor'. In *Malting*, A batch or quantity of grain laid at one time for steeping, a 'piece'.

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* iii. 2 In this nyȝt he wynnewith the flore of his barli. 1832 W. CHAMPION *Maltster's Guide* 43 The turning of his floors or pieces, by which alone the proper form of the root can be acquired. 1876 WYLLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 268 Each steeping is called a 'floor' or piece, and must be laid in succession according to age.

7. A naturally level space or extended surface. Also = the ground (*obs.* exc. *dial.*).

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3250 With þe drowghte of þe daye alle drye ware þe flores! 1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 The vpper crust or floure of the earth. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 167 Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1693) 302 Great Banks or Floors of Earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 25 His rosie Wreath was .. Born by the tide of Wine, and floating on the Floor. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 47 The moon Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor. 1839 LONGF. *Celestial Pilot* 3 Down in the west upon the ocean floor. 1865 GARLAND in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* Apr. 48 *Floor*, a grass meadow. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* ix. (1894) 198 Forests of pine rise steeply from the meadow floor.

†8. An area or region. *Obs.*—1

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 255 Both of them [visibles and audibles] spread themselves in Round, and fill a whole Floare or Orbe vnto certaine Limits.

†9. = BED *sb.* 8. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. MHG. *vluor* sown field.]

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. iv. 206 Of the disposing or appointing of the floores of the kitchin garden.

III. 10. A surface on which something rests; a foundation. ? *Obs.*

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1566) 39 b/1 A flore, or foundacion, wherevpon buildynge is set. 1768 SMEATON *Reports* (1797) I. 330 The arches I would recommend are of 12 feet wide, and 6 feet from the floor to the springer.

11. The stratum upon which a seam of coal, etc. immediately lies.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Floor*, a false bottom, with washdirt lying on it. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 235 Vegetable remains are also met with in rocks beneath the coal, forming what is called the floor. 1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* s. v.

IV. A layer = BED III.

12. A layer, a stratum; a horizontal course.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. iv. (1732) 127 Many Beds or Floors of all kinds of Sea-Shells. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 A Floor is a bed of Ore in a Lode. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* i. 7 In the case of tin it occasionally spreads out into a flat mass, technically called a floor.

13. A unit of measurement used for embankment work (see quots.).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xv. 309 Banks are measured by the ..Floor, which is eighteen Foot square and one deep. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XV. 148 A floor of earth is twenty feet square, and one foot deep. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* [= 400 cubic feet].

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

14. Simple attrib., as *floor area, -joist, level, -tile.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 13/2 The .. *floor area of the large hall having been fully occupied. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 183 A difficulty about a *floor-joist or a window-frame. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 127 The steps and *floor levels. 1894 *Antiquary* Aug. 41 The *floor-tiles of these hearths..have been burnt white.

15. Special comb., as **floor-arch** (see quot.); **floor-bank** (see quot. 1750); **floor-board**, a board used for flooring, also *attrib.*; so **floor-boarding**; **floor-frame**, (*a*) the framework of the floor in a vessel; (*b*) *U.S.* the main frame of the body of a railway-carriage underneath the floor; **floor-guide, floor-hanger** (see quots.); **floor-head**, (*a*) the upper end of one of the floor-timbers in a vessel; (*b*) (see quot. 1867); **floor-hollow** (see quot.); **floor-lamp**, one that stands on the floor; **floor-layer**, *U.S.* a workman who lays down floors; **floor-laying**, the operation of laying down floors; **floor-light** (see quot.); **floor-pipe**, a hot-air pipe laid along the floor of a conservatory; **floor-plan**, (*a*) *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1867); (*b*) *Arch.* (see quot. 1874); **floor-plate**, (*a*) *Shipbuilding* (see quot. 1883); (*b*) *Mech. Engin.* = *foot-plate*; **floor-riband** (see quots.); **floor-rider** (see quot.); **floor-sweep** (see quot.); **floor-timber(s** (see quot. 1867); **floor-walker**, *U.S.* = SHOP-WALKER; **floorward** *a.*, directed towards the floor; **floor-ward(s** *adv.*, towards the floor.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 349/1 **Floor Arch*, an arch with a flat extrados. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. 93 What we call a *Flower-bank; that is, some earth that lies next the hedge, thrown over the roots with a spade..so that with the first Original or first raised Flower-bank, the whole Rise of Earth is not above a foot. 1805 PRIEST in *Young's Ann. Agric.* XLIII. 586 The ditches will be filled up, so as to form what are called floor-banks. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 146 *Floor boards are, or ought to be, an inch in thickness. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/2 Parts of a Solid Floor of fire-proof construction, with a floor-board surface. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 84 In *Floor-boarding, take the length of the room for one dimension, and the breadth for the other, [etc.]. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 4 A *Floor frame of six beams athwart ship. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Floor-guide* in ship-building, a narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-riband and the keel. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 349/1 **Floor Hanger*, a shaft bearing fastened to the floor. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Rung-heads* ..the upper ends of the floor-timbers, which are..more properly called *floor-heads. 1856 R. H. DANA *Seamen's Friend* 5 When the ballast is iron, it is stowed up to the floor-heads. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Floor-head*, the third diagonal, terminating the length of the floors near the bilge of the ship. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 **Floor hollow*, the inflected curve that terminates the floor next the keel, and to which the floor-hollow mould is made. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2/6 The home demand for telescope *floor lamps is still growing. 1863 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 10 May 4/6 The newly formed union of *floor-layers. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 83/1 Improved method of *Floor-laying without nails. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 349/1 **Floor-light*, a frame with glass panes in a floor. 1696 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 8) 162 The fresh Air .. circulating thorow the Orifice of the *Floor-pipe. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., *Floor-plans*, longitudinal sections, whereon are represented the water-lines and ribband-lines. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/1 *Floor-plan .. (Architecture) a horizontal section, showing the thickness of the walls and partitions, the arrangement of the passages, apartments, and openings at the level of the principal, or receiving floor of the house. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xix. 407 The *floor-plates are now required to extend to a perpendicular height up the bilges of twice the depth of the floors amidships. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang., Floorplates*, formerly plates in the bottom of an iron ship corresponding with the floor-timbers in wooden ones. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Floor plates*, foot plates. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 118 **Floor riband*, the riband next below the floor-heads which support the floors. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., *Floor-riders*, knees brought in from side to side over the floor ceiling and kelson, to support the bottom, if bilged or weak, for heavy cargo. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 119 **Floor-sweeps*, the radii that sweep the heads of the floors. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 They lay the Rungs, called *floore timbers.. thwart the keele. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Floors* or *Floor-Timbers*, those parts of the ship's timbers which are placed immediately across the keel. 1884 *Milwor* (Dakota) *Teller* 30 July, These Boston merchants stationed their *floor-walkers at the place appointed by the Philadelphia agent. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 12/1 A constantly repeated *floor-ward glance of bashfulness and modesty. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 He is bundled down *floorwards.

Floor, *sb.*2 *colloq.* [f. FLOOR *v.*] Something that 'floors' or discomfits one; also, a fatal blunder (in a calculation, etc.).

1841 R. W. CHURCH *Let.* 21 Mar. in *Life & Lett.* (1894) 23 The Heads show that they feel it rather a floor for the present. 1846 *Ibid.* 64 We may be caught out in some 'floor'.

Floor (flōəɹ), *v.* [f. FLOOR *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To cover or furnish with a floor or floors, in various senses of the word; to pave. Also with *over.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 334 Eke pave or floore it wele in somer tyde. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 201 Flowr-

yng the lofte per v dies. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxi. (1887) 114 (He) must have his ground flowred so..as in wrastling not hard to fall on. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Sept., Looking over the joiners, flooring my dining-room. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 226 [Persia] is floored with vast Sands pent in by the surrounding Sprouts of Taurus. 1782 COWPER *Expost.* 16 Fiery suns..and oceans floored with ice. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 The feeding and sleeping place floored with flat stones. 1823 *Examiner* 442/2 The pit was floored over to the height of the stage. 1857 B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* iii. (1858) 18 Thick fir forests, floored with bright-green moss.

b. To form, or serve as, the floor of.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* i. 4 The Sands which floore the Sea. 1854 HOOKER *Himalayan Jrnls.* II. xviii. 44, 300 feet of deposit, which once floored its valleys.

2. To bring to the floor or ground; to knock down in boxing; to bring down (game). *To be floored* (of a horseman): to have a fall.

1642 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 79 He commanded them all to shoote at once, and flore the enemie, if possible they could. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 Crib..floored him with a blow of great strength. 1826 *Ibid.* New Ser. XVII. 270 My friend was floored, and Mr. Leader..rode over him. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 10 My wild swan, that I floored yesterday. 1866 SEEBOHM *Oxf. Reformers* iv. § 4 Whereupon the poor boy was forthwith floored then and there, and flogged.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Floor'd*, a person who is so drunk, as to be incapable of standing, is said to be floor'd.

3. In various figurative uses. *colloq.*

a. To confound, nonplus; to flabbergast, puzzle. In schoolboy slang, *To be or get floored*: to grow confused, be at a loss, fail, break down.

1840 LD. BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 158 My facts flabbergasted him, as well as..Hume, who was ludicrously floored. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, 'If you hadn't been floored yourself now at first lesson.' *Ibid.* II. v, 'He's never going to get floored.' 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 359 The consummate manner in which I had *floored* our tutor.

b. To overcome in any way; to beat, defeat, prove too much for. *To floor the odds* (see quot. 1393).

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxx, It is very singular that you who play so much better should not have *floored* him yesterday evening. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lett.* (1891) II. 22 I am floored as to the personality of the Apostleship. 1836 LD. BEACONSFIELD in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 50, I was the only man who could floor O'Connell. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. 3/5 The odds were, nevertheless, floored from an unexpected quarter. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Floor* (Racing), When a low-priced horse pulls off the event in the face of the betting, it is said *to floor the odds.*

c. To do thoroughly, get through (a piece of work) successfully. *To floor a paper* (*Univ. slang*): to answer every question in it.

1852 BRISTED 5 *Years in Eng. Univ.* I. 186 Our best classic had not time to floor the paper. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* x. 83 I've nearly floored my little-go work.

d. To empty, finish (a bottle, etc.).

1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* v. ii, I was the first man that floored his gallon. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv. (1889) 228, I have a few bottles of old wine left; we may as well floor them.

e. *intr.*? To commit a fatal blunder.

1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 97 We floored so miserably at the Reformation, that [etc.].

†**4.** *trans.* 'To bring forward in argument, to tab'e' (Jam.). *Obs.*[−1]

a 1687 M'WARD *Contendings* (1723) 177, I know not .. whom your Proposal .. strikes against; save that you floor it, to fall on some, whom you mind to hit right or wrong.

5. To place *upon* (something) as a floor.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. xiii. 68 The doctrine of a Heaven, floored upon a firmament, or placed in the upper air.

6. *Art slang.* To hang in the lowest row on the walls of a picture-gallery.

1884 *American* VIII. 376 One R.A. is 'skied' and another 'floored'.

Floorage (flōˑrĕdʒ). *rare*[−1]. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] Floors collectively, amount of flooring.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. III. 147 All this floorage was contrived to keep the moisture of the mould from running away.

Floor-cloth, floorcloth.

1. A fabric for covering floors; chiefly applied to substitutes for carpeting, as oilcloth, linoleum, etc.

1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 716 A thick Carpet, instead of a Floor-cloth, is liable to prevent the Success of this Experiment. *a* 1828 MISS ROSE in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 75 The floor-cloth in the entrance-hall was taken up. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* vii, It was a neat, dull little house .. with new, narrow floorcloth in the passage.

2. A housemaid's cloth for washing floors.

1851 [See FILE *sb.*[7]]. (In common use in England.)

Hence **Floorcloth, floorcloth** *v.*, to cover with floorcloth. Also, **Floor-clothed** *ppl. a.*

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, He found himself in a little floor-clothed room. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* ix, It was floor-clothed all over.

Floored (flōəd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOOR *v.* + -ED.]

1. Provided with a floor.

1552 HULOET, Floored or dressed with bourdes, *contabulatus.* 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 79 They passed over the river upon a floored bridge of ships. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 56 Till the natives live in floored houses.

2. Brought to the ground, overthrown; also *fig.* overpowered, done for.

1821 BYRON 12 Dec. in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1833) III. 301 The usual excuse of floored equestrians. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 7 Feb. (1880) II. 11 Wardour was in a floored condition.

Floorer (flōˑrəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which floors.

1. One who or that which brings down to the floor or ground; *esp.* a knock-down blow.

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (ed. 2), *Floorers*, fellows who throw persons down, after which their companions .. rob them in the act of lifting them up. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 59 Singling him from all her flash adorers, Shines in his hits, and thunders in his floorers. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. ii. 33 Strike, O strike the precious rascal! He shall have a floorer dealt him!

2. Something which floors in a figurative sense (see FLOOR *v.* 3), *e.g.* unexpected news of an unpleasant nature, a decisive argument or retort, a question which utterly embarrasses one, a poser. Also in university slang, a question or paper too hard to be mastered.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xxii, 'Well', said Jack, 'that's a floorer, and no mistake'. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B.* lviii, This case is a floorer to me. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable, Floorer*, In the University we say, 'That paper or question was a floorer'. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fort.* xiv. 227, I didn't know the news would be such a floorer.

Flooring (flōˑrĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FLOOR.

1. The action of flooring or laying down a floor.

1632 SHERWOOD, A flooring with planks or boords, *planchage.* 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 149 Of Flooring of Rooms. 1866 *Law Reports* Com. Pleas 163 The plaintiff is .. the patentee of certain buckle plates used for bridge flooring.

2. *concr.* The floor of a room, etc.; also, the materials of which it is made.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 63 Mosaique is..of most use in pavements and floorings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 237 To pitch the waxen Flooring some contrive. 1754 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess. Bute* 23 June, The ceiling and flooring are in good repair. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv, The Captain, Miller, and Blake who had many notions as to the flooring, lines, and keel of a racing boat. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* i, The polished oak flooring.

b. A natural floor; a stratum.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 262 To smooth the Surface of th' unequal Ground; Lest crack'd with Summer Heats the flooring flies. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View U. S.* 47 The flooring of the Miami and Clay Rivers. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxii. 428 Sandstone rock .. forms the flooring of the country.

3. *Malting.* The operation of spreading the grain on the malt-floor, and treating it there in the required manner.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 93 *Malting*..the couching, sweating, and flooring. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt* xix. 344 *Flooring*, this is also called spireing.

4. The action of knocking down or throwing to the ground.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* Pref. (ed. 3) p. xii, Cross-buttocking .. being as indispensable an ingredient, as nobbing, flooring, &c.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flooring-beam, -board, -stone, -timber*: **flooring-clamp** (see quot.).

1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 81 *Flooring beams connect the walls of a skeleton building. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 173 *Flooring boards 10*s. per square. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/1 **Flooring-clamp*, an implement for closing up the joints of flooring-boards. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vii. 117 Quarries of Stone .. where they get *flooring-stones for paving of houses.

Floorish, obs. form of FLOURISH.

Floorless (flōˑəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. FLOOR *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no floor, without a floor.

1847 in CRAIG. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 464 A roofless, floorless house.

†**Floorth.** *Obs.* In 5–6 florthe. [f. FLOOR *sb.* + -TH.] = FLOOR *sb.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6184 Þys persone lay and lokede furþ Vn tyl a cofre yn þe florthe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xcix. 73 Y^e^ sayd Goothis, by crafty & false meanes, caused y^e^ florthe of the sayd Chambre to falle. 1502 *Will of Amyas* (Somerset Ho.), A salt cote..w^t^ a salte florth. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2 This florthe is well leavelled.

Floorwise (flōˑəɹwəiz), *adv. rare*[−1]. [f. FLOOR *sb.* + -WISE.] As on a floor.

1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 29 While our feet struck glories..Which we stood on floorwise, Platformed in mid-air.

Flop (flŏp), *sb. colloq.* and *dial.* [See the vb., and cf. FLAP *sb.*]

1. The action of the vb. FLOP; the heavy dull sound produced by 'flopping'.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v., 'I'll gi yeow a flop.' 1854 L. LLOYD *Scandinavian Adv.* II. 271, I was startled by something descending, with a great flop, on to my hat. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 5 The flop of a water-rat or the whirr of the grey-hen.

b. A noise resembling this.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 33 Stuffing his finger into his mouth and pulling it out suddenly, with what he..called a flop.

†**2.** = FLAP *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1662 *Rump Songs* II. 3 To give us a Flop with a Fox-tail.

3. *dial.* A mass of thin mud. Also *transf.*

1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* Gloss. 304. 1852 C. FOX *Jrnl.* 23 Aug. (1882) 276 The oven where the fiery flop [molten metal] was shut up for six weeks to cool.

4. *U.S. college slang.* (see quot.)

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words*, s.v., Any 'cute' performance by which a man is sold [deceived] is a good flop.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in various words in which *flop* is a variant of *flap*; as *flop-car, -eared, -mouth.* Also **flop-damper, flop-wing** (see quots.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/1 **Flop-damper*, a stove or furnace damper which rests by its weight in open or shut position. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 351/1 The old English hog with *'flop' ears. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* lii, A brace of *flop-eared setters bounding before him. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 15, I love to heare tales when a merrie corpulent Host bandies them out of his *Flop-mouth. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 184 Lapwing (*Vanellus vulgaris*)..*Flopwing.

Flop (flŏp), *adv.* and *int. colloq.* [The vb. stem so used.] With a flop, with a flopping noise.

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 14 Dawn came I flop o' my Feace all along in the Channel. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iii, The beetles fell flop into the water. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 177 Reynard dashed out flop against the only hound on that side of the tree. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 177 'Dalled if he didn't fall into the pond, flop!'

Flop (flŏp), *v. colloq.* and *dial.* [onomatopœic var. of FLAP *v.*, the change of vowel indicating a duller or heavier sound.]

1. *intr.* To swing or sway about heavily and loosely; = FLAP *v.* 5.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 A husband ..with a bush of furs on the ridge of his chinne, readie still to flop into his foming chaps. 1838 HOLLOWAY *Provincialisms*, s.v., 'The sail flops against the mast.' 1883 K. W. HAMILTON in *Harper's Mag.* 845/1 One side [of a wet umbrella] flopped dejectedly.

2. To move clumsily or heavily; to move with a sudden bump or thud. Of a bird: To flap the wings heavily. Also with *away, down, over*, etc.

1692 [See FLOPPING]. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 4 They flop on heavy wings away. 1830 P. CROOK *War of Hats* 43 Then flopping on his seat..he sinks. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 13 He flopped over on his side, quite stiff and unconscious. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* x, She flopped down on her knees, and implored for mercy. 1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* 105 Tortoises flopped into the water. 1887 BESANT *The World went* i. 7 Blue water over your head, and the whales flopping around your grave. 1887 LADY BRASSEY in *Last Voy.* ix. 222 A..grey sea flopping up on our weather bow.

b. fig. *To flop over*: to make a sudden change in one's attitude or behaviour.

1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Oct. 268/3 His [Sardou's] characters .. flop over and act in a way quite the reverse of what we had a right to expect.

3. *trans.* To throw suddenly, generally with the additional notion of making a bump or thud. Also with *down, in*, etc.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s. v., 'A floppt his affections' on such a one. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, She .. flopped herself into the standing bed-place. *a* 1845 HOOD *Agric. Dis.ress* iii, In bolts our bacon-hog Atwixt the legs of Master Blogg, And flops him down in all the muck. 1854 BAKER *Northampton Gloss.* s. v., 'How you flop it in.' 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, 'What do you mean by flopping yourself down and praying agin me?'

4. To move (wings, etc.) heavily and loosely up and down.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. 254 Cawing and flopping his wings in the sky. 1891 *Camb. Rev.* 12 Mar. 264/2 One or two of them at least sat..feebly flopping their hands about.

5. To strike with a sudden blow. *To flop up* (the eyes): to bung up; = FLAP *v.* 1. *dial.*

1838 BYWATER *Sheffield* (ed. 3) 227 If thah gets drunk, an flops a watchman's een up. 1888 *Sporting Life* 15 Dec. 5/5 'E carnt flop a bloke.

6. *U.S. College slang* (see quot.).

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words*, s.v., 'A man writes cards during examination to feeze the profs .. and he flops the examination if he gets a good mark by the means.' One usually flops his marks by feigning sickness.

Hence **Flopping** *ppl. a.*

1679 *Trial of Langhorn* 53 He had a gray Coat on, and plain Shooes, and a flopping Hat. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccix. 384 A Huge Flopping Kyte. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Jealous watch-dog .. E'en rous'd by quawking of the flopping crows.

Floppy (flŏpi), *a. colloq.* [f. FLOP *v.* + -Y[1].] Inclined to flop, having a tendency to flop about.

1858 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life, Amos Barton* ii, In those days even fashionable caps were large and floppy. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/1 A divided skirt .. is the clumsiest, floppiest..article that a woman can put on.

Hence **Floppily** *adv.*; **Floppiness**.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Sept. 6/2 An aimless feeble old humbug, he sits floppily on the wrong side of his boat. 1892 *Daily News* 2 July 6/7 There is now a regrettable tendency to 'floppiness' of attire.

Flora (flōˑră). Pl. **floræ**; also **floras**. [a. L. *Flōra* the goddess of flowers, f. *flōr-, flōs* flower.]

1. In Latin mythology, the goddess of flowers; hence, in modern poetical language, the personification of nature's power in producing flowers.

1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 74 Thare saw I .. The fresch Aurora, and lady Flora schene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 16 With voice Milde, as when Zephyrus or Flora breathes. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 235 Indulgent Flora breathed

perpetual May. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* x. 116 Here a grave Flora scarcely deigns to bloom. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 65 The empire of Flora has no limit.

2. A descriptive catalogue of the plants of any geographical area, geological period, etc.

[From the use of the name *Flora* in Latin titles of works of this kind. The earliest known example is Simon Paulli's *Flora Danica* 1647; other early instances are Rupp's *Flora Jenensis* 1718, and Linnæus' *Flora Suecica* 1745.]

[1665 RAY (*title*), Flora, seu de Florum Cultura. Or, a complete Florilege.] 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scotica* Pref. 17 It comprehends by far the greatest part, which is as much as the Flora of any country can pretend to. 1799 J. HULL (*title*), The British Flora. 1829 G. JOHNSTON (*title*), A Flora of Berwick-upon-Tweed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Pref. v, I have consulted the usual British and Continental Floras.

3. The plants or plant life of any particular region or epoch. Cf. FAUNA 1.

1778 G. WHITE *Let.* in *Selborne* (1877) I. 217 Chalks, clays, sands..woodlands, and champaign fields, cannot but furnish an ample Flora. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 92 The flora of a country is peculiarly influenced by temperature. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 329 The floras of distant continents would not by such means become mingled.

Floral (flōˑrăl), *a.* [ad. L. *flōrāl-is* of or pertaining to *Flōra*: see FLORA and -AL. In sense 3 it may be regarded as a new formation on L. *flōr-*, *flōs* flower. Cf. F. *floral* in all the senses.]

1. *Hist.* Pertaining to or in honour of the goddess Flora. *Floral shows* = L. *Floralia.*

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 270 The Florall showes were celebrated in the end of Aprill, in honour of the Goddesse of Flowers and gardens. 1718 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 769 Let One great Day, To..Floral Play Be set aside. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Florales Ludi*, Floral Games.

2. Pertaining to a flora or floras. *Floral zone*: one of the tracts into which the earth's surface may be divided with regard to the character of the vegetable life.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 100 The floral zones are less irregular than the faunal.

3. Of or pertaining to a flower or flowers. *Floral diagram*: a diagram exhibiting the relative position of the parts in the cross-section of a flower. *Floral envelope* (see ENVELOPE *sb.* 3). *Floral leaf* (see quot. 1753).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf*, *Floral Leaf* expresses one found near the flower, and which never appears but with the flower. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Floral bud*, containing the flowers. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants*, Gloss. 1099 *Floral envelopes.* 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 230 Floral Intelligence. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* (1870) 133 Floral leaves or bracts. 1876 HOOKER *Bot. Primer* 62 The outermost of the floral whorls, the calyx. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/2 Another floral expedition. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 601 The Floral Diagram is constructed differently according to the purpose it is intended to serve

Hence **Floˑrally** *adv.*, in quot., like a flower.

1820 *Examiner* No. 631. 317/1 Profound in its depth of chiaroscuro, and florally blooming in its colour.

Floralize (flōˑrălaiz), *v.* [f. FLORAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make floral; to adorn with flowers.

1890 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 10 Apr., How appropriate that all our cemeteries should be floralized and tree-shaded.

† **Floramea.** *Obs. rare.* 'Probably a flowered or figured stuff' (Beck).

1640 *Charter* in Entick *London* II. 178 Stuffs..Floramedas.

† **Floˑramour.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 flo(u)ramor(e, flor(e)amour, flower amo(u)r, ?florimer. [a. OF. **flor amour* (in Cotgr. *fleur d'amour*) lit. 'flower of love'. Cf. Ger. *floramor* (16th c.).

The suggestion that *amour* is a perversion of *amaranthus* seems not impossible, but is not supported by evidence.]

A name given to various cultivated species of *Amaranthus.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 11 The other kynde [of Amarantus] is called here in Englande..flouramore. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xl. 255 In English flower Gentle, purple Veluet flower, Floramor. 1611 COTGR., *Fleur d'amour*, flower-gentle, flower-amour. 1665-76 RAY *Flora* 178 The great Floramour hath a thick and tall crested stalk, with many reddish large green leaves.

¶ Misused for: Love of flowers.

1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* I. iv. 18 Ministering to the voluptuous floramour of the locality.

Floran (flōˑrăn). *Min.* Also **Floran Tin.** (See quot. 1778)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Floran* is an exceeding small grained Tin, scarce perceivable in the stone though perhaps very rich. Also any Tin which is stamped exceeding fine, and undersize, is called Floran Tin—quasi Flower Tin. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Florantin*, tin ore scarcely visible in the stone, or stamped very small.

Florascope: see FLORISCOPE.

Florche, obs. form of FLOURISH.

Flore, obs. form of FLOOR.

Floreal (flōˑrĭăl), *a.* [f. L. *flōre-us*, f. *flōr-*, *flōs* flower + -AL.] † **a.** = FLORAL 1 (*obs.*). **b.** = FLORAL 2.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. iii. 213 In the Playes Floreall, and in the Pastoral Comedies. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 501 Ancient and universal has been the floreal homage paid to the floreal queen.

‖ **Floreal** (flōˑrĭăl), *sb.* [Fr. *Floréal*, f. as prec.] The name adopted for the eighth month of the year in the calendar of the French Republic introduced in 1793; it extended from April 20 to May 19.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* iv. Wks. 1870 X. 62, 17th Floreal, (8th of May). 1838 NICOLAS *Chron. Hist.* 182 Floreal (Flowery Month.

Floredelise, obs. form of FLEUR-DE-LYS.

Floree: see FLOREY.

Florence[1] (flŏrĕns). [The name of the chief city of Tuscany (F. *Florence*, L. *Flōrentia*, early It. *Fiorenze*, now *Firenze*); used as the name of various things produced or originating there.]

† **1.** A gold florin. [In OF. *florence.*] *Obs.*

a 1400 *Octouian* 1910 Four outlawes..chepede me that chyld to sale For syxty florencys. ?*a* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 243 And offre there florences thre, In tokenyng of the trynyté. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1570) 976/1 What money goeth out of Germany yearely to the Pope, mountyng to the summe of 3,000,000 Florences. 1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 52 Edward III..commaunded Florences of gold to be made and coyned.

2. The name given to certain woven fabrics: † **a.** of wool. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8. § 18 The making of any Clothes called Florences with Cremyll listes. 1583 *Rates Customho.* C j b, Florence wullen cloth the yarde. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Florences*, a kind of cloth brought over from Florence. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1846 in FAIRHOLT *Costume* Gloss.

b. of silk (see quot.). [So in Fr.]

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Florence.* This dress stuff is also known as Florentine..a description of Corded Barége or Grenadine..There is also a thin description of Taffeta..which had its origin at Florence, and thence derived its name.

† **3.** A kind of wine brought from Florence. *Obs.*

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/7 A Parcel of extraordinary good Red Florence, at 6*s.* a Gallon. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 20 Nov., The chest of Florence..proves to be Lord Hertford's drams.

4. *Comb.* **Florence-flask,** a flask of the kind used to contain Florence-oil (see FLASK *sb.*[2] 3); **Florence iris,** ? = *Florentine iris*; **Florence-leaf,** a fine yellow leaf-alloy; **Florence-oil,** a superior kind of olive oil.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 *Florence Iris.* 1762 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1806) I. 345 Your experiment of the *Florence flask*, and boiling water is very curious. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Florence-leaf. Ibid.*, *Florence-oil*, olive oil sold in flasks.

† **Floˑrence**[2]. *slang. Obs.* [? from the female Christian name.] (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Florence*, a Wench that is tout'd and ruffled. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

† **Floˑrent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *flōrent-em*, pr. pple. of *flōrēre* to FLOURISH.] **a.** Flourishing. **b.** Blooming, flowery.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 68 b Sinopa..was a florent citee, and of greate power. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 340 Whose florent Spring now bears delightful bloom. 1721 — *Two Queens of Brentford* II. in *New Opera's* 28 Scandal has our florent Glory spoil'd.

Florentine (flŏrĕntəin), *a.* and *sb.* Also (in sense B. 3) **7 florenden,** 8 **-ine.** [ad. L. *Flōrentīn-us* of or pertaining to *Flōrentia* Florence.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Florence, the chief city of Tuscany.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 292 Francis the Florentine Cardinall. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 305 Antonio del Pollajuolo, a Florentine painter, who died in 1498. 1877 NICOL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 166 The third [diamond] in weight is the Florentine or Grand Duke.

b. *esp.* in † **Florentine flower-de-luce** = *Florentine iris*; **Florentine fresco** (see quot.); **Florentine iris,** the white or pale-blue iris (*I. Florentina*); **Florentine lake** (see quot. 1854); **Florentine marble** (see quot.); **Florentine mosaic,** a kind of mosaic made by inlaying precious stones in marble or the like; **Florentine pie** = B. 3.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxxv. 48 The white Flower-deluce is like vnto the *Florentine Flower de-luce. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, **Florentine Fresco*, Like common fresco, the lime is used wet, but in this mode it can be moistened and kept damp, and fit for painting on. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 353/1 A large table bouquet..of tall white *Florentine Iris. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 411 *Florentine lake. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, *Florentine Lake*, a pigment prepared from cochineal. It is now obsolete. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Florentine or Landskip-Marble, a kind of Marble in which the Figures of Mountains, Rivers, Towers..and even whole Cities are naturally represented. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, **Florentine Mosaic.* 1823 GALT *Entail* III. 65 'A jigot o' mutton, a fine young poney cock, and a *florentine pye.'

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Florence. Also a Florentine ship.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 16 Their Nauy..strengthened with Florentines and huge Hulkes of other countries. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 45 The woorkemenne, beinge florentynes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 1 The Florentines and Senoys are by th'eares. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 353 London was, to the Londoner..what Florence was to the Florentine of the fifteenth century.

2. A textile fabric of silk or † wool, used for wearing apparel. Cf. FLORENCE 2.

1545 *Rates Customho.* D iij b, Florentynes [*printed* -tyse] for a clothe. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Florentine*..a species of satin or tweeled silk. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Florentine*.. is a twilled silk, thicker than Florence, which latter is, however, sometimes called by the same name.

3. *Cookery.* A kind of pie or tart; *esp.* meat baked in a dish with a cover of paste.

1567-79 HAKE *Newes Powles Churchyarde* iv. (1872) D iij, With Custardes, Tarts, and Florentines, the banquet to amende. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Florentine*, a made Dish of Minced Meats, Currans, Spice, Eggs, &c., Bak'd. 1750 E. SMITH *Compleat Housewife* (ed. 14) 41 A Florendine of a kidney of Veal. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 126 A florentine (an excellent old Scottish dish composed of veal).

4. The Florentine dialect of Italian.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. v. 207 That exquisite all-admired Florentine..has secured its undying fame.

Hence **Floˑrentine** *v. trans.*, to cook or prepare in the manner of a florentine (B. 3).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 137 To florendine Rabbits.

† **Floˑrentizing,** *pa. pple.* or *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *Flōrentia* Florence + -IZE.] ? *trans.* Making like Florence; or *intr.* Imitating Florence.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 943 Strife-full Ambition, Florentizing States: Bribes..swaying Magistrates.

‖ **Floˑres**[1] (flōˑrīz). *Obs.* [L. *flōres*, pl. of *flōs.*]

1. *Old Chem.* (See quot. 1706.)

1663 BOYLE *Usefuln. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 213 The same *Aurum fulminans* being calcin'd with..Flowers of Brimstone, till the *Flores* be burnt away. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flores*..in Chymistry, the more subtil parts of a substance separated from the grosser by Sublimation.

2. *nonce use.* 'Flowers' of speech.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 94 One may also admire how the Author comes by these Flores of the Canaglia.

‖ **Floˑres**[2] (flōˑres). [Sp.; pl. of *flor* FLOWER. Cf. F. *indigo flore*.] (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Flores*, a commercial classification of indigo, the best quality of dye from Nos. 7 to 9. 1885 BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 333 South American [indigo]..Its qualities are distinguished as follows:—1st, Flores; 2nd, Sobres; and 3rd, Cortes.

Florescence (floreˑsĕns). [ad. mod.L. *flōrescentia*, f. L. *flōrescent-em*: see next and -ENCE.] The process of producing flowers or bursting into flower; the period or state of flowering. Also *concr.* Flowers collectively.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Florescentia*, Florescence or the Flowering season. The time when vegetables usually expand their flowers. 1819 H. BUSK *Banquet* I. 16 The grass..Fragrant with sweet florescence. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 124 All the Hieracia are erect throughout the process of florescence and semination.

Florescent (floreˑsĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *flōrescent-em*, pr. pple. of *florescĕre* to begin to blossom, inceptive of *flōrēre*: see FLOURISH.] Bursting into flower, flowering. *lit.* and *fig.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 201 [They] will..remain admired and florescent, when the essays of thy most witty emissary are superseded and forgotten.

Floresche, floresshe, obs. forms of FLOURISH.

Floret[1] (flōˑrĕt). [ad. OF. *florete*, F. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur* flower.]

1. *Bot.* One of the little flowers that go to make up a composite flower or the spikelet in grasses. *Florets of the disk, of the ray* (see quot. 1866).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 18 (1682) 38 The outer Part of every Suit, is its Floret..a Floret is the Epitome of a Flower. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 69 The choke..is an assemblage of florets which are beginning to be formed. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 456 Florets of the disk furnished with stamens only. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, The *florets of the disk* are those which occupy the centre of the head of a composite; while *florets of the ray* occupy the circumference. 1877 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. viii, Dandelion.—All the florets ligulate.

2. A small flower, a floweret.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.*, *Loves of Plants* II, He..Crops the young floret and the bladed herb. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* (ed. 2) 192 These feeble florets are lying with all their fresh leaves torn, and their stems broken.

fig. 1786 MISS A. SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 150, I may one day present you with my poetic florets. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 424 Variegated by the florets of a superficial but ornate adulation.

† **Floˑret**[2]. *Obs.* [ad. OFr. *florete* (Fr. *fleuret*) floss-silk. Cf. FERRET *sb.*] = FER..ET *sb.* Only *attrib.* as **floret-silk** = *floss-silk.*

1583 *Rates Customho.* E iv, Silk called Floret silk the pound contayning xvi. vnces. 1611 COTGR. *Fleuret*, course silke; floret silke. 1640 *Scavage Table* in Entick *London* (1766) II. 169 Ferret or Floret silk.

Hence † **Floˑreting.**

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 144 This mixture is carded and called *floreting.*

Floret, obs. var. of FLEURET[2], fencing-foil.

Floreted (flōˑrĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLORET[1] + -ED[2].] Having florets, covered or ornamented with little flowers.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 In bulging balconies, and floreted gratings of huge windows.

† **Floˑretry.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 **floritry, flowretry.** [? f. FLORET, FLOWERET + -RY.] Flowery ornament.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 161 The walls and arches..garnished with floritry. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 367 The Cedar was..curiously carved with imagery of flowers..Nor was all this flowretry..lost labour.

Florettée, -etty, vars. of FLEURETTÉE.

† **Floˑrey, floree.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 floray, florrey, flurry, 6–7 florie, -y, 6–8 florey, 8 floree. [a. F. *florée*, var. of *fleurée* in same sense,

f. *fleur* flower.] A blue pigment consisting of the scum collected from the vat in dyeing with woad or indigo.

1527 *MS. Acc. R. Gibson, Master of Revels* (Public Record Office), Boght..iiij *li* of dry flory, the *li* iij *s.* 1573 *Art of Limming* 4 Smalte or florrey being tempered in a shell with gumme water maketh a blewe. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. lxiii. 602 Florey..is the scumme of the dyfat, while the cloth is upon the dying a blew colour with Indico or Woade. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Florey, Florey.* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Floree*, powder blue or indigo.

attrib. 1606 PEACHAM *Art Drawing* 58 Take Florey Blew and grind it with a little fine Roset.

† **Flo·riage.** *Obs.* [badly f. L. *flōr-, flōs* flower, after *foliage.* Cf. Fr. *fleurage.*]

1. Bloom, blossom.

1782 J. SCOTT *Odes* xx. 26 And where the trees unfold their bloom, And where the banks their floriage bear.

2. 'The leaves of flowers' (Webster *Suppl.* 1880).

Floriate (flō·riˌēt), *ppl. a.* In quot. **floreate.** [f. L. *flōr(i)-, flōs* + -ATE ². See -ATE 2.] = next.

1894 *Sotheby & Co.'s Catal.* 11 July 124 The first page.. illuminated in floreate scrolls.

Floriated (flō·riˌēˈtĕd), *ppl. a.* Also **floreated.** [f. as prec. + -ED ¹.] Decorated or adorned with floral ornaments.

1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 17 The floriated Cross. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 25 A floriated coronet.

fig. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 183/2 The late mission to Fez, and the highly 'floriated' accounts of it.

Floriation (flō·riˌēˈʃən). [f. as prec. + -ATION.] **a.** A floral decoration. **b.** A musical flourish.

1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 60 A Cross Moline with its floriations more expanded. 1895 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 575/2 He continued the tune, with his accustomed floriations.

Floricide (flō·risəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + -CIDE 1.] One who destroys flowers.

1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. viii. 263 I cannot like a floricide.

Floricomous (floriˈkōməs), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *flōricom-us* crowned with flowers, f. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + *coma* hair (see COMA 2) + -OUS.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.* —°

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Floricomous*, having the Top full of or adorn'd with Flowers.

2. *Zool.* The distinctive epithet of certain sponges, the rays of which end in a bunch of curved branches.

Floricultural (flŏr-, flōrikˈʌltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL 1.] Pertaining to floriculture.

1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1626 Floricultural Catalogue. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 250 Royal South London Floricultural Society.

Floriculture (flŏr-, flō·rikˈʌltiŭr). [f. L. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + CULTURE: after *horticulture.*] The cultivation of flowers or flowering plants.

1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 1559 Floriculture is obviously of limited interest..compared to horticulture. 1876 J. GRANT *One of the* '600' vi. 49 Displaying..some ignorance alike of botany and floriculture.

Floriculturist (flŏrikˈʌltiŭrist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who devotes himself to or is skilled in floriculture.

1869 *Athenæum* 6 Nov. 587 If you are a mere floriculturist..the subject is exhausted.

Florid (flŏ·rid), *a.* [ad. (directly or through Fr. *floride*, Cotgr. in sense 6) L. *flōrid-us* (related to *flōrēre* to bloom: see -ID), f. *flōr-, flōs* flower.]

† 1. Blooming with flowers; abounding in or covered with flowers; flowery. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Florid*, garnished with flowers. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 90 The ambient Aire wide interfus'd Imbracing round this florid Earth.

† b. Consisting of flowers, floral.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. iv. (1675) 151 Those, who are wont to make Fires..have generally displac'd the florid, and the verdent Ornaments of their Chimneys. 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., Daphnis* 70 Bring here the florid glories of the Spring. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 91 Florid and purely ornamental Garlands..are of more free election.

2. *fig.* Profusely adorned as with flowers; elaborately or luxuriantly ornate. Often in somewhat disparaging sense: Excessively ornate.

a. Of composition, speech, etc.: Abounding in ornaments or flowers of rhetoric; full of fine words and phrases; flowery.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Notes *Wks.* (1710) I. 238 Apollo is..the God of Poetry, and all kind of Florid Learning. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 131 He made a very florid speech. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 ₱ 3 The Expressions are more florid and elaborate. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. lxi. 17 Several of the poems..are florid to excess. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, He possessed that flow of natural, and somewhat florid eloquence, which, [etc.] 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Vauvenargues* 6 The florid and declamatory style of youth.

b. Of a person or his attributes: Addicted to the use of flowery language or rhetorical ornament.

1671 GUMBLE *Life of Monck* Ep. Ded., This Subject required a..more florid Pen than mine. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 164 He took holy orders..and became a florid Preacher. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 317 In florid impotence he speaks. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) 211 A copious and florid writer.

c. Of attire, manners, methods of procedure, etc.: Highly ornate; showy, ostentatious.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 172 Whole years of.. florid and unnatural patronage. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 231 A florid apparel becomes some men, as simple raiment suits others. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 89 The ritual is altogether of a more florid character.

3. *spec.* in technical use.

a. *Music.* (See quots. 1879, 1888.)

1708 [see FIGURATE *a.* 4.]. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vi. 80 Our florid-song..is not always sufficiently subservient to poetry. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 49 Vary the accompaniments by introducing more florid figures. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus., Florid.* Music in rapid figures, divisions, or passages, the stem of the simple melody bursting forth, as it were, into leaves and flowers. 1888 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Florid counterpoint*, a counterpoint not confined to any special species, but in which notes of various lengths are used.

b. *Arch.* Enriched with decorative details.

a 1704 EVELYN *Architects & Archit., Misc. Writings* (1825) 422 How oddly would..the spruce and florid Corinthian [become] a Tuscan entablature. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 151 The next [style] is often called florid, as if it were richer in ornament. 1838 MURRAY *Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 111 The exterior, in the most elegant florid Gothic. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 526 A florid style of Jacobean architecture.

† 4. Of blooming appearance; strikingly beautiful or attractive; brilliant. Of colour: Bright, resplendent. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. I. v, Slight proofs cannot well fit In so great cause, nor phansies florid wile. 1664 BULTEEL *Birinthea* 133 The bewitching appearance of a florid beauty. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 58 It gave the skin so florid a whiteness, that, [etc.] 1725 BUTLER *Serm.* vi. 113 Florid and gaudy Prospects and Expectations. 1770 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1771) IV. 140 The weeping-willow and every florid shrub..are new tints in the composition of our gardens.

5. Of the complexion (or the colour of a part of the body): Rosy or ruddy, flushed with red.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 4. 101 When it [our beauty] is most florid and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowness. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 118 Of a very florid clear Complexion. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 60 High florid Colour in the Cheeks. 1781 GIBBON *Decline & Fall* III. xlviii. 45 His complexion was fair and florid. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 155 The gums.. became florid on the third day. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Estate* iii. 26 A decidedly handsome man with a florid face.

† b. Of the blood: Bright red (i. e. arterial).

1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 64 The lively and floride bloud of the small Arteries. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 121 The Qualities of Blood in a healthy State are to be florid when let out of the Vessel. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 40 A florid blood must have been always circulating between the lungs and the left side of the heart.

6. Flourishing, lively, vigorous; in the bloom of health. Now *rare.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 76 Like snow in summer, falling on green and florid trees. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 31 The circulation of the blood and humours become thereby more florid. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 2. ₱ 1 I..attribute the florid old age I now enjoy, to my constant morning walks up Hedington-Hill. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 1096 With florid joy her heart divine glows. 1748 HUME *Hum. Und.* i. 10 Bodies..endow'd with vigorous and florid Health. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. ix. 128 Wilhelmina, formerly almost too florid, is gone to a shadow.

Florida (flŏ·ridă). The name of a State in the extreme south-east of the United States, used *attrib.* to designate things connected with it in origin or manufacture: as **Florida-water,** a perfume similar to eau-de-Cologne, largely used in the United States; **Florida wood,** a hard wood obtained from a species of dogwood, having close grain, and much used for inlaying-work by cabinet-makers (*Cent. Dict.*).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Bahama and Florida sponges are about equal in texture and value. 1884 R. WHEATLEY in *Harper's Mag.* June 59/1 Merchandise such as Florida water.

Florideous (floriˈdĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Floride-æ* (f. L. *flōridus* FLORID) + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Florideæ*, an order of Algæ, or having the characters of that group.

1884 [See FAVELLA].

Floridity (flŏriˈdĭti). [f. FLORID *a.* + -ITY.] = FLORIDNESS.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 42 ₱ 3 The Merit of his Wit was founded upon..the tossing up of a Pair of Rosie Jowles ..His Reputation..rose in proportion to his Floridity. 1759 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 527 That these hæmorrhages were from the pulmonary artery..appears from..the floridity. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 312 There is nothing of this flutter and floridity in the poems of Mr. Anster. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* 152 We soon perceive the floridity of nature merging into a verdant monotony. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 917/1 They were..dressed with a certain floridity.

Floridly (flŏ·ridli), *adv.* [f. FLORID *a.* + -LY 2.] In a florid manner; *esp.* with respect to speech.

1667 H. STUBBE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 500 Their Spleen is Triangular..and floridly red. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 131 You have apologized more floridly and rhetorically for me than [etc.]. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 40 By endeavouring to be floridly grateful I talk'd nonsense. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 386/2 A floridly sensational religious novel.

Floridness (flŏ·ridnĕs). [f. FLORID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being florid; exuberant freshness or liveliness, brightness of ruddy hue; lavishness of ornamentation.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxx. 337 Some of the Ancient Grecians..deriving it [dancing] from the Amœnity and Floridness of the warm and spirited bloud. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 631 Allured it is likely by the..Floridness of the leaves. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 2 July, Her language is..simple, without..affected floridness. 1776 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 231 The floridness of the arterial blood. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 8 Refinement..tames down the floridness..of the imagination. 1842 *Ibid.* XXVI. 639 A clustering floridness sometimes conceals a flaw in the pillars. 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 153 The man of ripe years has all the mental floridness of a boy.

Floriferous (floriˈfĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *flōrifer* (f. *flōr(i)-, flōs* + *fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Producing flowers. Hence **Flori·ferousness.**

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Floriferous.* 1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* II, A Verdant Hill, which the Floriferous hand of Nature had Crown'd with [etc.]. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Floriferousness.* 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 345 The dwarf sort..is not so floriferous as the large. 1881 *Pract. Gardener* 35 China Roses..none are more floriferous than these. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 134/3 Its extreme floriferousness compared with that of any of the others.

fig. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 5 This laughter of reason refreshed is floriferous.

Florification (flō·rifikēˈʃən). [a. Fr. *florification*, f. L. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + -FICATION.] The action of producing flowers; the process of flowering.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 92 Without..enquiring what might be the particular use of the florification. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Floriform (flō·rifŏrm), *a.* [f. L. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + -FORM.] Having the form of a flower.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 38 *Floriform.* 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 14 The aperture being round in some [Crinoïdeans] and floriform in others.

† **Flori·gerous,** *a. Obs.* —° [f. L. *flōriger* flower-bearing (f. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + *-ger* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing flowers.

1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

Florikan, floriken (flō·rikăn, -kĕn). Also 9 florican, -ikan, -ikin. [Of unknown origin; cf. the synonym FLANDERKIN 2.] 'A name applied in India to two species of small bustard, the Bengal Florican (*Sypheotides bengalensis*, Gmelin) and the Lesser Florican (*S. auritus*, Latham)' (Yule).

1780 MUNRO *Narrative* (1789) 199 The floriken, a most delicious bird of the buzzard kind. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 58, I shot a new variety of florikan.

† **Flo·rilege.** *Obs.* [a. Fr. *florilège*, or ad. mod.L. *flōrilegium*: see next.] = next.

a. 1665 REA (*title*) Flora..or a Complete Florilege, furnished with all Requisites belonging to a Florist.

b. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ₱ 290 Which..have not bin sucked and elaborated (like the Bee) so much out of, either the poison of somes dotages and uncertain principles, or others Florilege and Analect. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Florilegium (flō·rilĕˈdʒĭŭm). [mod.L., f *flōrileg-us* flower-culling, f. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + *legĕre* to gather; a literal rendering of Gr. *ἀνθολόγιον* ANTHOLOGY, after the analogy of *spīcilegium.*] **a.** *lit.* A collection or selection of flowers; used *transf.* in the title of a book (see quot.). **b.** A collection of the flowers of literature, an anthology.

a. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4901/4 A compleat Florilegium of all the choice Flowers cultivated.

b. 1647 C. HARVEY *Synagogue* xxvi. 9 The florilegia of celestiall storyes. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 4 Antonius Schorus's Ciceronian Florilegiums. 1815 SOUTHEY *Let.* 15 Aug. (1856) II. 423 Some [of Kirke White's poems] ..must hold their place in our popular Florilegia as long as the English language endures. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 373 We have made but a small florilegium from Mr. Hazlitt's remarkable volumes.

† Also in anglicized form **Flori·legy.**

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 29 Glossaries: Florilegies.

Florimania (flō·rimēˈniă). [f. L. *flōr(i)-, flōs* flower + Gr. *μανία* madness (see MANIA).] A mania or 'rage' for flowers in general, or for one particular sort or species of flower.

1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 54 This florimania seems to have declined and given way to a taste for exotics.

So **Florimanist** [see -IST], one possessed by florimania. (Cf. F. *florimane.*)

1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* § 44 The number of florimanists..was much more considerable towards the middle of the last century.

Florin (flŏ·rin). Forms: 4–9 **floren**(e, 4–7 **florein, -eyne,** 5 (**floran**), **floryne,** (**floring**), 4, 8– **florin.** [a. Fr. *florin* = Pr., Sp. *florin*, It. *fiorino*, f. *fiore*:—L. *flōr-em, flōs* flower, the coin originally so called having the figure of a lily stamped upon it.

Some of the early forms can hardly be distinguished from those of the synonymous FLORENCE; there is no direct etymological connexion between the two words, though the 'flower' from which the Florentine coin took its name may have been used with allusion to the name of the city.]

1. The English name of a gold coin weighing about 54 grs., first issued at Florence in 1252.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6201 Þere þey fonde þe cofre ful..Of florens, and of goldrynges. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 396 A palmer..bad for that chyld so bold Well many floreyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 252 This blythis me mekill mor, Than off floryng [*v.r.* floringis] ye gaiff me sexty scor. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 234 They left not in yᵉ abbey the valew of a floren. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 38 Yet in after-Ages the Arch-Bishop of Canterburie's Pall was sold for five thousand Florenes. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. I. viii. 313 Edward the black

prince..imposed a tax of a florin upon every hearth, in his French dominions. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* iv. 85 The republic of Florence, in the year 1252, coined its golden florin, of 24 carats fine, and of the weight of one drachm.

2. An English gold coin of the value of six shillings or six and eightpence, issued by Edward III. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 231 The floreyne that was callid the noble pris of vj shillynges viij pens of sterlinges. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 256 The king made a newe coyne of Golde and named it the Floreyn. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* i. 4 Our golden Florens in the reign of Edward III. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 222 Coinage of England..Edward III. Gold. Florin, half-florin.

3. The English name of various coins current at various times on the continent. a. Gold coins.

1611 COTGR., *Florin*, a Florin, or Franc: an ancient coine of gold in France, worth ijs. sterl.: not currant at this day. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* I. 177 The gold florins are chiefly current in the countries on the banks of the Rhine, passing generally for 2 Rixdollars current.

b. Silver coins.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 26 Sept., The laws of Austria confine a woman's portion not to exceed two thousand florins. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Florin*, As to silver Florins..Those of Genoa, &c. were worth about 8½d. sterling. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 299 He..pays no more than eight or ten florins Polish money, which is four or five shillings in England. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarèl* I. 13 We only want a few florins.

4. An English silver coin of the value of two shillings, first minted in 1849.

1849 *Lond. Jrnl.* 12 May 149 The new two shilling coin is to be called a florin.

Floripo·ndio. Also 8 **floripendio, floripondy.** [a. Sp. *floripondio*, ad. mod.L. *floripondium*, app. f. L. *flōr(i)-*, *flōs* flower + *pondus* weight.]

The Spanish name of two Peruvian species of datura or thorn-apple, *D. arborea* and *D. sanguinea*.

1604 E. G[RIMSTON] tr. *Acosta's Nat. & Mor. Hist. Indies* iv. xxvii. 283 Flowers .. of excellent scent, as those which growe vpon a tree termed by them Floripondio or carry flower [*orig. has only*: 'which some call Floripondio']. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 92 The Floripendio is a tree which bears no fruit, but only Flowers like Bells. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 218 Their gardens are full of noble orange-trees and flori-pondies. 1815 W. BOWLES *Missionary* VIII. 178 Above, The floripondio its rich trellis wove. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Floripondio, *Datura sanguinea*.

Florische, florise, floris(s)h(e, florisse, obs. forms of FLOURISH.

Floriscope (flō·riskōup). Less correctly **florascope.** [f. L. *flōr(i)-*, *flōs* flower + Gr. *-σκόπος* looker.] An optical instrument for inspecting flowers.

1847 CRAIG, *Florascope* [and so in later Dicts.]. 1889 *Catholic Housch.* 30 Nov. 6 A pocket microscope and Floriscope.

Florist (flo·-, flō·rist). [f. L. *flōr-*, *flōs* flower + -IST. Cf. Fr. *fleuriste*, It. *fiorista*.] One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in knowledge of flowering plants; also, one who raises flowers for sale, or who deals in flowers.

1623 SIR H. WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* 407 It hath given me acquaintance with some excellent Florists (as they are stiled). 1678 VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv., To his Books* 47 Choice Flow'rs, all set and drest By old, sage florists. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 11 P 7 She will watch .. as a Florist does a Bed of Flowers in the Spring. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 210 This father was a great naturalist or rather florist: he had large collections of flowers, plants, &c. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 251 They differ as the flowers of the florist differ from those of nature.

Floristry (flo·ristri). [f. prec. + -RY.] *collect.* The objects on which a florist exercises his skill; garden-flowers as a whole. In quot. *attrib.*

1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* Index, Florists or floristry gardeners 2079.

Florisugent (flō·risiŭ·dʒĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *flōr(i)-*, *flōs* flower + *sūgent-em*, pr. pple. of *sūgĕre* to suck.] Sucking (honey from) flowers: applied to certain birds and insects. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Floritry: see FLORETRY.

Floroun: see FLEURON.

‖ **Floruit** (flō·riu̯it). [L., 3rd sing. perf. indic. of *flōrēre* to flourish. Cf. *habitat*.] Occasionally used for: The period during which a person 'flourished'.

1843 LIDDELL & SCOTT *Greek-Eng. Lex.* Pref., The date of each Author's 'floruit' is added in the margin. 1882 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Fr. Lit.* Pref. 9 The Index will .. be found to contain the date of the birth and death, or, if these be not obtainable, the *floruit* of every deceased author of any importance. 1890 H. W. WATKINS *Bampton Lect.* ii. 100 Professor de Groot puts his life at A.D. 65–135, and his *floruit* in the reign of Trajan.

Florula (flō·riŭlă). [as if L. **flōrula*, dim. of *flōra* (see FLORA).] A small flora or collection of plants.

1847 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 347 That makes a very homogeneous florula. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 46 My limited florula, gathered as I made a few hasty walks.

Florulent (flō·-, flo·riŭlĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *flōrulent-us*, f. *flōr-*, *flōs* flower.] **a.** Abounding in flowers, flowery. **b.** In decorative art: Consisting of depicted flowers.

a. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 91 Turning upon the florulent ground. 1670–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1869 A. STEELE in W. S. Crockett *Minstrelsy Merse* (1893) 160 Nor name those balmy, spicy dells Though florulent they be.

b. 1859 H. S. CUMING in *Jrnl. Archæol. Assoc.* XV. 227 Florulent scrolls in relief upon a mat ground.

Hence **Flo·rulentness.** 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Flo·ry,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also flore. [? f. OF. *flor, fleur* flower; cf. OF. *floré* ppl. adj.]

1530 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1835) 109 A fflorie of golde & a signet of golde. *Ibid.*, A flore of gold enameld with blew & j stone in it.

Flory (flō·ri), *a.* and *sb.*[2] *Sc.*

A. *adj.* Showy, vain.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 102 *Flory*..showey, vain. 1821 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, The words 'flory conceited chap'.

B. *sb.* A conceited, frothy fellow.

1757 H. I. *Player's Scourge* 5 A pedantic foolish flory.

Flory, *a. Her.*: see FLEURY.

Flory-boat. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Flory-boat*, a local term for boats employed in carrying passengers to and fro from steamers which cannot get alongside of a quay at low-water.

Florys(c)h(e, flor(y)schyn, floryse, floryss(h)e, obs. forms of FLOURISH.

† **Floscampy.** [a. med.L. *flōs campī* lit. 'flower of the field'.] (See quot. 1398.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii. (1495) 647 [*Flos campi* is a lytyll floure with a small stalke and the floure is red as blood]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 31 Sette on euery pompe a flos campy flour. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 366 Haill! floscampy, and flower vyrgynall.

† **Flo·scle.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *flōsculus*: see FLOSCULE.] A flower.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 41/2 Infunde theron, of the beste oyle Olive, as much as wille cover the floscles. *Ibid.* (*at end*), Expos. .. wordes .. derived of the Latines, 'floscles, reade flowers'. *a* 1770 C. SMART *Hop Garden* I. 176 The hop..began to hang Its folded floscles from the golden vine.

Flosculär (flo·skiŭlăr), *a.* [f. L. *flōscul-us* little flower (see FLOSCULE) + -AR.]

1. Composed of floscules or flowerets.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Flosculosus flos*, a floscular flower. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 82 Flowers mostly floscular.

2. ? Flossy, fluffy.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 6 An ample violet-coloured *chlaina* of floscular cotton.

† **Floscula·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *flōscul-us* (see FLOSCULE) + -ATION.] A flower (of speech); an embellishment or ornament.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv., Huss* 19 That..with rhetoricall flusculations [*sic*] I should endevour to adorne his memoriall.

Floscule (flo·skiul). [a. F. *floscule*, ad. L. *flōscul-us*, dim of *flōs* flower.]

† **1.** Something in the shape of a little flower.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 53 What remained was a bright styriate floscule.

† **b.** An embellishment or ornament of (speech). *Obs.* Cf. Ger. *floskel*.

1669 *Sir K. Digby's Closet Open.* To Rdr., There needs no Rhetoricating Floscules to set it off.

2. *Bot.* A small blossom of a composite flower; a floret.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 67 Giving the names of Floscules or Florets to the little component flowers. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 85 Each single anther will constitute a male floscule. 1828 in WEBSTER.

† **Flo·sculent,** *a. Obs.* [incorrectly f. as prec. + -ULENT. (Or is it a misprint for *florulent*?)] Of speech or a speaker: Flowery.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 104 But for private friendship, had it not onely allowance, but also praise, the Holy Spirit would not so oft have beene flosculent, when Hee touched here. 1652 — *Height Eloquence* p. vi, Endeavouring either an exact flosculent or delightfully formed speech.

† **Flo·sculet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A little flower; in quot. *fig.* for an infant.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) I. 133 Your owne faire print was set Once in a virgin flosculet, Sweet as your selfe.

Flosculose (flo·skiŭlōu·s), *a.* [f. L. *flōscul-us* FLOSCULE + -OSE.]. = FLOSCULOUS.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Flosculi* (adj. Flosculose). In mod. Dicts.

Flosculous (flo·skiŭlŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.]

† **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of flowers; having the savour of flowers. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 97 A dry and flosculous coat [of the nutmeg], commonly called Mace. *a* 1682 — *Tracts* (1684) 25 Putting the dried Flowers of the Vine into new Wine to give it a..flosculous race or spirit.

2. Abounding with flowers, flowery. *rare.*

1676 in COLES. 1824 PRICHARD *Welsh Minstr.* 13 Thou flosculous and fruitful fair one!

3. *Bot.* **a.** Composed of floscules or florets.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 68 The Flosculous flowers, or such as are composed of florets. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 84 Flowers either flosculous or radiant.

b. Of a floret: Tubular.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 198 *Corymbiferæ*, the florets of which are flosculous in the middle. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (1887) 594 *Corymbiferæ*, the plants of which have either all tubular (flosculous) and perfect florets; or [etc.].

† **Flose,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. FLOSS 2.] ? To be shaggy.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1689 Faxe fyltered, & felt flosed hym vmbe.

‖ **Flos-ferri** (flo·sfe·rəi). *Min.* [L.; = 'flower of iron'.] A coralloid variety of aragonite, often found with iron ore.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 344 This species is..called .. Flos Ferri. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 51 Flos-ferri is formed in great perfection in the Styrian iron-mines.

Flosh (flǫʃ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3–4 **flosche.** [See FLASH *sb.*[1]; cf. also FLUSH *sb.*[2]]

1. A pool; sometimes, a stagnant pool overgrown with reeds, etc.; a swamp.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii[i]. 5 [4], I am wened, in ilka land To þas þat ere in flosche falland. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Th. Seasons* 12 When .. powheads spartle in the oosy flosh. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Flosh*, water, or a watery place.

b. *transf.* A pool (of blood).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2049 Sike scoures were of blude .. þat foles ferd in þe flosches to þe fetelakis.

2. *attrib.* (Cf. FLUSH *sb.*[2] 2 c.)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Flosh-hole*, a hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. 1875 in *Sussex Gloss.*

Flosh (flǫʃ), *sb.*[2] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/2 *Flosh* (*Metallurgy*), a hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps.

† **Floshed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. F. (*soie*) *floche* (see FLOSS 2) + -ED.] Made to resemble floss-silk.

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 517 Men appareiled like wilde men..their bodies..covered with grene Sylke flosshed.

Floss [1] (flǫs). *dial.* In Orkney and Shetland: A collective term for reeds, rushes, etc.

1623 in Barry *Orkney Isl.* (1805) App. 467 That no persone shall..pull floss .. before the first of Lammas. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 524 The tenants paid in kind..floss or reeds. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetl. & Orkn. Gloss.*, *Floss*, the common rush.

Floss [2] (flǫs). Also 9 *dial.* **floose.** [Of doubtful origin. Possibly an adoption of some form of OF. *flosche* down, pile of velvet; also as adj. in *soye flosche* (mod.F. *soie floche*) floss-silk (= It. *seta floscia*). Possibly, however, there may have been a native Eng. or Scandinavian word *floss* cognate with FLEECE. Cf. mod.Icel. *flos* nap of cloth, Da. *flos* plush (recorded from 17th c.), and Cleveland dial. *floss-seave* the cotton-grass; also FLOSE *v.*]

1. The rough silk which envelopes the cocoon of the silk-worm; also see quot. 1835.

1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 56 The common silk-pod, with all its floss, weighs usually but three grains. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 3 Silk which occurs in entangled tufts, called floss, is spun like cotton.

b. *transf.* (see quot.).

1846 SMART, *Floss*, a downy substance in some plants. 1847 LONGF. *Evang.* I. iii, Hair, like the silken floss of the maize, hung over his shoulder.

2. Silk in fine filaments; = FLOSS-SILK.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 22 Silken threads and silken flosses Here must play their parts. 1889 A. N. CARTER in *Century Mag.* Nov. 37/2 Old velvet embroidered with gold and floss.

3. A flossy surface; also, a quantity of flossy particles; fluff.

1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 160 *note*, The wrong side of tapestry will represent more truly the figures on the right, notwithstanding the floss that blurs them, than [etc.]. 1850 BAMFORD *Tim Bobbin's Wks.* Gloss., *Floose*, the flyings of wool or cotton. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. iv. 121 When woven thick and with a floss, it is warm. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Floss*, the small particles of fibre in the dust given off in the processes of the manufacture of textiles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *floss line, thread, wig, yarn.* Also FLOSS-SILK.

1894 *Daily News* 7 May 5/1 Men fish with a *floss line, and one, two, six, or more natural flies on a hook. 1872 MACELRATH *Dict. Commerce* (Webster 1879) **Floss-thread*, a kind of soft flaxen yarn or thread, used for embroidery. 1864 J. BROWN *Horæ Subsec.*, *J. Leech* (1882) 28 The coachman's red face and *floss wig.

Floss [3] (flǫs). *Metallurgy.* [a. Ger. *flosz* in same sense: see FLOAT *sb.*]

1. a. (See quot.) **b.** (See quot.) **c.** = *floss-hole* (see below).

a. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 509 *Floss* of the puddling furnace is the fluid glass floating upon the iron produced by the vitrification of the oxides and earths which are present.

b. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 711–2 White cast iron..is employed..for the manufacture of steel, and is then called steel floss, or lamellar floss.

c. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 702 The floss, or outlet of the slag from the furnace.

2. *Comb.*: **floss-hole,** (*a*) 'a hole at the back of a puddling-furnace, beneath the chimney, at which the slags of the iron pass out of the furnace; (*b*) the tap-hole of a melting furnace' (Knight).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 708 The excess of slag is allowed to run off by the chio or floss hole. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Floss-hole*, a tap-hole.

Floss [4] (flǫs). *rare*—[1]. [Of doubtful genuineness. Ger. *flosz* has this sense; perh. the title of *The Mill on the Floss* (where *Floss* is a proper name) led Carlyle to think that the word existed in the same form in Eng. Cf. FLOUSE.] A stream.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. XIX. iv. 472 There is one dirty stream or floss (*Hünerfliess*, Hen-Floss) which wanders dismally through those recesses.

Flossifica·tion, erroneously for FLORIFICATION.
1828 WEBSTER cites *Med. Repos.*

Floss silk. Also **flox-, flosh-silk.** [f. FLOSS[2], after F. *soie floche.*] a. The rough silk broken off in the winding of the cocoons. b. This rough silk carded like cotton or wool and used chiefly in the manufacture of common silk fabrics. c. Untwisted filaments of silk used in embroidery and crewel-work.
1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 55 It was covered with some floss-silk. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xiii, The flox-silk with which the billet was surrounded. *a* 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 53 The truckle bed of Valour and Freedom is not wadded with flosh-silk. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 89 Will you be kind enough to hold this skein of floss silk for me? 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 17 He found himself upon a couch, stuffed all with floss-silk.
attrib. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* v. (1879) 50 A bright blue stock, worked with floss silk sunflowers.

Flossy (flo·si), *a.* [f. FLOSS *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Resembling floss or floss-silk; floss-like.
1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 266 Flossy, tendrilled locks. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xxviii. 306 A thick flossy carpet of moss. 1884 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/1 Chenille embroideries brightened by..the flossiest of silks.

Flot[1] (flɒt). Now only *Sc.* [repr. OE. **flot* (in *flotsmeru* floating grease), or a. ON. *flot* (=Sw. *flott*), f. weak grade of root of FLEET *v.* Cf. FLOTESSE.] 'The scum of a pot of broth when it is boiling' (Jamieson).
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1011 As a furnes ful of flot þat vpon fyr boyles.

Flot[2] (flɒt). *Mining.* [? var. of FLOAT *sb.* (sense 20 a).] (See quot. 1881.)
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ij, Some of these Flots carry good Ore where never Vein was yet Discovered. 1881 DAKYNS in *Nature* No. 620. 473 The word 'flot' is a miner's term for ore lying between the beds, or at certain definite horizons in the strata. In text-books flots are generally called 'flats' or 'flattings'.

Flot, obs. form of FLOAT.

Flota (flō·tă). [a. Sp. *flota* fleet.]
1. The name given to the Spanish fleet which used to cross the Atlantic and bring back to Spain the products of America and the West Indies. Also *gen.*
1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. B. iv b, The arrival of the Spanish Flota. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiv, What envy'd flota bore so fair a freight? 1796 NELSON 28 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 284, I believe I can destroy their Flota.
¶ **2.** ?*erroneous use.* A floating barrier (see quot.).
1777 WATSON *Philip II,* II. xix. 180 For the greater security of..the work, a flota, one thousand two hundred feet long, was constructed of barks, bound together .. with ..beams pointed with iron, resembling a file of pikes.

Flotage, Flotation, Flotative; see FLOAT-.

Flotant (flō·tănt), *a. Her.* [ad. Fr. *flottant,* pres. pple. of *flotter* to float.] (See quot. 1828.)
1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 He beareth azure an Harpey with her wings disclosed her Haire flotant. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Flotant,* a term used in blazon to express anything flying in the air, as a banner floatant, or displayed—it is likewise applicable to anything swimming. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* vii. 105 Tied.. with ribbon, the ends flotant.

† **Flotch.** *Obs. rare.* [Variant form of FLITCH.]
1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid of Mill* III. i, He shall be hang'd in flotches: The dogs shall eat him in Lent.

† **Flote,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5-6 **flot,** 6 *Sc.* **floit.** [OE. *flota* wk. masc. = MDu. *vlote,* ON. *flote*: see FLOAT *sb.* In sense 2 ad. Sp. *flota*: see FLOTA.]
1. A fleet or flotilla.
O. E. Chron. ann. 975 Næs se flota swa rang. *c* 1275 LAY. 2155 Humber king and his flote..comen on Albanac his lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 602 He had na ner socouris Then the kingis flote. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 98 The lakest schip, that is his flot within. 1577 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 296 The good ship named the Primerose, shalbe Admirall of this flote.
2. = FLOTA 1.
1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 484 The Longha [in Sevil], where the Merchants meet about the affairs of the flote.

† **Flote,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. OF. *flote* fem., company of persons, multitude = Sp. *flota,* Pg. *frota*:—pop. L. type **flotta,* prob. f. Teut. **flot-* weak grade of the root of **fleutan* FLEET *v.* in the sense 'to flow'.
The Sp. and Pg. words also mean 'fleet of vessels', and in this meaning are prob. adoptions of the Teut. word appearing as ON. *floti,* OE. *flota* wk. masc., f. the same root in the sense 'to float'. The mod. sense of F. *flotte,* fleet, is believed to have been adopted from Sp. in the 16th c.; the older sense is still current in certain phrases, but is popularly regarded as a transferred use. It. has *flotta, frotta, flotta* in both senses, but their relation to the F. word is doubtful.]
A company, troop; also, a herd (of cattle), a shoal (of fish).
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2444 (Cott.), O fee þai had a selly flot. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 738 Þere he made a litel cote To him and to hise flote. *a* 1375 *Joseph of Arim.* 28 Joseph ferde biforen and þe flote folewede. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 770 Aithire with a firs flote in þe fild metis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 191 Italians hurlis on him in a flote. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 343 A great flote of dolphins. 1647 N. BACON *Hist. Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. 17 The Goths, Vandals .. and other flotes of people that about these times ..were weary of their own dwellings.

† **Flote,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **float.** [Of doubtful formation: either f. FLOT *sb.*[1] or back formation from *floten,* FLOTTEN.] *trans.* To skim; = FLEET *v.*[2] 1.
1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 Gehezie his sicknes was whitish and drie, Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye floted too nie. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 270 Floating of a Cheese, is the separating the Whey from the Curd.

† **Flote,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **floyt(e, flot.** [Conjectured to be a variant of FLUTE *v.*] *trans.* ? To trim with 'fluting'. Hence **Flo·ting** *vbl. sb.* (used *concr.* and *attrib.*).
1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 76 To the sammyn ij. dowblatis ij¼ elne of braid clath to flote thaim. 1474 *Ibid.* 23 To by stufe and floting for the Kingis doublat. 1491 *Ibid.* 188 Quhyt fustiane to floyt a dowblat of dwn sattin.

Flote, Flote-grass, obs. ff. FLOAT, FLOAT-GRASS.

Floter, obs. form of FLUTTER.

† **Flotesse.** *Obs.* Also 5 **flotyce, -yse,** 6 **flotes, flattesse, flats.** [Perh. the pl. of FLOT *sb.*[1], taken as sing. It may however represent an unrecorded F. derivative of *floter* to float.] Scum or grease floating on the surface of a liquid; *esp.* skimmed fat, dripping.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/1 Flotyse or flotyce of a pott or other lyke, *spuma.* 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* v. 21 Doest thou make of God..one that had lust to smell to burnt flotesse? 1536 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII,* X. 175, 4 stone of flattesse. 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* v. 18 Besyde these is there often tymes [in the urine] as it were a flotes or fattynes on the topp. 1585 *2nd Pt. good Huswifes Iewell* 12 Frie them with butter or flats.

† **Flo·ther.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 3 *pl.* **flo̅þre.** [cf. OE. **flæðra* pl. flakes of snow (cited by Junius).] A flake (of snow).
c 1275 *Xl Pains of Hell* 74 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 149 Mo saulen þolieþ þer sucche wowe þane be flo̅þre in þe wolken.

Flotilla (flɒtĭ·lă). [a. Sp. *flotilla,* dim. of *flota* a fleet: see FLOTA.] A small fleet; a fleet of boats or small vessels.
1711 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4890/1 The Flotilla..was sail'd. 1739 *Let. in Descr. Windward Passage* (ed. 2) 3 They commonly dispatch a few Ships into Europe, who..carry an Account of what is on Board the Galleons and Flota. The Ships are stiled the Flotilla. 1801 P. SOMERVILLE in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 198 The enemy's flotilla in the bay of Boulogne. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 125 A flotilla of fishing or passage boats. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VI. iii. 155 Sailing..in silken flotillas gayer than Cleopatra's, down the Elbe.

Flotsam (flɒ·tsăm). Forms: 7 **floatsam, -son, flotsan, -sen, -zan,** 7-8 **flotzam,** 7, 9 **flotsom(e,** 7-9 **flotson,** 9 **flotsum,** (dial.) **floatsome,** 8- **flotsam.** [ad. AF. *floteson* (=mod.F. *flottaison*) :—late L. type **flottātiōnem,* f. **flottāre,* OF. *floter* to FLOAT.]
1. *Law.* Such part of the wreckage of a ship or its cargo as is found floating on the surface of the sea. Usually associated with JETSAM.
[*Liber Niger Admiralitatis* CXXXVI. (1871) I. 82 Pippe de vin flotants, balles de marchandises ou autre chose quelconque comme floteson.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.,* Flotsen *alias* (Flotzam). *a* 1688 tr. *Blacke Bk. Admiralty* (1871) I. 83 Pipe of wine floating, bales of goods, or any other thing whatsoever, as ffloatson. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ix. (1743) 81 To the Lord High Admiral belongs ..a Share of all lawful prizes, Lagon, Flotson, and Jetson. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 11 Aug. in *Lockhart,* The goods and chattles of the inhabitants are all said to savour of Flotsome and Jetsome. 1853 *Act* 16-17 *Vict.* c. 107. § 76 All Goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam, and wreck brought or coming into the United Kingdom.
b. *transf.* and *fig.* Sometimes used jocularly for 'odds and ends'.
1861 *All Y. Round* 1 June 235 Turkey buzzards were searching for flotson and jetson in the shape of dead Irish deck hands. 1884 R. BUCHANAN in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 603/1 A mania for buying all sorts of flotsam and jetsam.
2. *dial.* (See quot. 1804).
1804 DUNCUMB *Herefordsh.* I. 213 *Floatsome,* timber, etc. accidentally carried down a river by a flood. 1890 in *Gloucestersh. Gloss.* 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 6/7 How far the water has gone down may be gathered from the flotsam caught in the willow boughs.
3. Newly ejected oyster-spawn.
1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 154/1 Floatsome. 1882 *Standard* 18 Feb. 5/2 The spawn or 'flotsom' emitted from the bivalves.

† **Flotte,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. FLOTTEN and FLOTE *v.*[1]] Skimmed.
1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lxxii, Their milk pannes so flotte, that their cheeses be lost.

Flotte, obs. form of FLOAT *sb.*

† **Flo·tten,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also floten. [pa. pple. of FLEET *v.*[1] and [2].]
1. Flooded with water.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xviii. xviii. 577 They were woont to cast their seed-corne upon the floten ground.
2. Skimmed. *Flotten milk*: skim milk.
1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. for Health* (1633) 72 Brownebread crummed into .. flotten milke. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 48 Fed with the flottin milke of nicetie and wantonnesse. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. i. (1668) 71 Bring them [Calves] up upon the finger, with flotten milk. 1661 K. W. *Char. Coxcombs* (1860) 30 Flotten cheese. 1721 in BAILEY.

fig. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xxviii. (1660) 60 We Fleet the Mornings for our own Design; Perchance the Flotten Afternoons are thine.

Flo·tter, *v. Sc.* [? treq. of FLOAT *v.* Cf. FLODDER.] *trans.* To overflow, wet. Hence **Flottered, Flottering,** *ppl. adjs.*
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 72 With flottyrit berd of teris all beweip. *Ibid.* XIII. iv. 14 Chekis wait of flotterand teris greite. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 23 The flotter't table maist was steepit Wi' claret-dubs.

Flotter, obs. f. FLUTTER.

Flouck, Floud(d)e, obs. ff. of FLUKE, FLOOD.

† **Flought,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. a dial. word, f. OE. **flohta* or ON. **flohte* (Icel. *flótti*) flight, f. root of FLEE *v.*] *intr.* To flee, take refuge.
1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* CXXXIX. 7 From thee..how can I fly: or whether shall I flought.

Flought, var. form of FLOCHT.

Flouh, obs. pa. t. FLAY.

Flouke, obs. form of FLUKE.

Floum, var. form of FLUM, river.

Flounce (flauns), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **flownse,** 7 **flownce.** [f. FLOUNCE *v.*[1]]
1. A sudden fling or jerk of the body or a limb; a plunging or flopping movement.
1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 50 They [two serpents] doe frisk with flownse to the shoareward. 1802 M. MOORE *Lascelles* III. 36 The instrument was lodged in the shark's body, which, after several dreadful flounces, sunk. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 144 A gripe of the paw, or flounce of the tail, may be our fortune. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Flounce,* a flying stroke.
b. A splash.
1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* II. 193 The Mariner .. as soone as he heard the flownce of the fall, presently cryde out *Hombre a la mar.*
2. A quick movement of the body, expressing impatience or disdain.
1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 182 ¶ 12 He sometimes presumed to mention Marriage; but was always answered with a Hoot, and a Flounce. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* i. 5 Nabby turned her batch of dough over with a final flounce, as if to emphasize the statement.

Flounce (flauns), *sb.*[2] [Alteration of earlier FROUNCE, prob. due to the influence of FLOUNCE *v.*[1] (The alleged AF. *flounce,* quoted in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* (Suppl.), is a misprint for *founce* bottom (of a basin).]
1. 'An ornamental appendage to the skirt of a lady's dress, consisting of a strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge around the skirt, and left hanging and waving.' (W.)
1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 45 From Fans, and Flounces, and Brocades. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words Mrs. Siddons* 59 The grey Dowager, in ancient flounces. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* iii. 27 She was shaking out the flounces of the silk dresses.
transf. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 220 The trampricks should also be .. well drawn all round close to the bottom..not leaving the hay in a flounce at the skirts. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour Land* x. 130 Two limestone blocks fallen from the precipices above, lying on the flounce of rubble near the bottom of the promontory.
2. *Mil.* The leather flap closing the holster-pipe.
1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 106 Take off the right-hand glove, unbutton the flounce, and push forward the cloak [etc.].

Flounce (flauns), *v.*[1] Also 6 **flounse,** 7 **flownce.** [Agrees in sense and form with Norw. *flunsa* to hurry, work briskly, Sw. dial. *flunsa* to fall with a splash; but as the Scand. words are not known earlier than the 18th c., and the Eng. word not till the 16th c., historical connexion cannot be proved.]
1. *intr.* To go with agitated, clumsy, or violent motion; to dash, flop, plunge, rush. Also with *away, out,* etc.
1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 183 b, Alexander..flounced me [*ethic dative*] into the floudde. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxviii. (1647) 80 He commanded them all at once to flownce into the river. 1736-7 MRS. A. GRANVILLE in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 588 We flounced into great holes of ice and snow, enough to swallow up coach and horses. 1761 MRS. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* II. 128 She flounced off the chair to the other end of the room. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 94 He flounced from the water like a carp. 1843 PAGET *Ward. Berkingholt* 233 So saying, Mrs. Carraway flounced off in a passion. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xx. ix. 163 Upon which My Lady flounces out in a huff. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* XXXI, Picotee flounced away from him in indignation.
fig. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 365 He thereupon resolved to flounce through. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 260 One flower [of speech] flounced involuntarily from me that day.
b. *To flounce down*; to flop down. *To flounce over*: to turn over abruptly.
1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 25 Dec., I .. escape by mere miracle from flouncing down plump in all their faces! 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXVII, Tom flounced over, ..disarranging everything. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 299 Rosey's Mamma flouncing down on a chair.
2. *intr.* To make abrupt and jerky movements with the limbs or body; to throw the body about; to plunge, flounder, struggle. Also with *about, up.* Usually said of bulls, horses, or aquatic animals. *To flounce it,* said of a woman dancing.
1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVI. xii. 77 After his horse had flounced & floundered with his heeles in the soft and clammie mud. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 109 When one hath struck a great fish, he plungeth and flounceth. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* III. i. 1292 Whales .. Now

flounc'd and panted on the slimy Beach. *c*1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 217 Giving him a good strap he flounc'd up againe. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 252 Laughing .. to behold them [infants] flounce about and struggle for Life in the Water. 1779 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 163 One of them [his po t-horses] began to kick and flounce, without any visible cause. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xvii. 120 Trinkets, and ribbons, in which they flounce and flirt about. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vii. 53 Some of them [women] flounced it in polka jackets.

transf. and *fig.* 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. viii. § 14 Waters long dammed up, oft-times flownce, and flie out too violently, when their sluces are pulled up. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 60 Wood that is green will rather smother .. and crack, and flounce, than cast a brave light and a pleasant heat. *Ibid.* 90 It [despair] will make a man ..flounce and fling like a wild bull in a net.

3. †To express displeasure or ill-temper by agitated movements. *Obs.* Also *To flounce into a temper.*

1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. ii, 'Tis in vain to flounce, and discompose your self. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 118 If you flounce, I fly. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 294 The little German gentleman flounced into a temper.

†4. *trans.* To dash or drive with violence; to fling with a flop or splash. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 38 What seas thee terribil hither Haue flounst? 1714 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (ed. 3) I. 184 At last it broke, and by the fall of large Pieces of it into the Abyss, flounc'd up the Water. 1719 A. SMITH *Lives of Highwaymen* II. 321 He is flounc'd thence into the Sea. 1794 MRS. BENNETT *Ellen* III. 107 She flounced the door in his face.

Flounce (flauns), *v.*2 [Alteration of FROUNCE *v.*: cf. FLOUNCE *sb.*2]

†1. *trans.* To curl, frizz, trim. *Obs.*

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* III. iii, Let me Prune, and Flounce my Perruque a little.

2. To adorn or trim with a flounce or with flounces; also *transf.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ₱ 5 She was flounced and furbelowed from Head to Foot. 1737 POPE *Let. in Style Lady* Wks. 1824 VIII. 406 They have got into the..fashion ..of flouncing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestring. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 170 He has .. flounced himself with flowering shrubs. 1814 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 274 Striped muslin to flounce my gowns. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 403 It must take scores and scores of yards to flounce her. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 523 The tarnished piece was drawn out of the theatrical wardrobe .. [and] flounced with new scenes. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 308 Its basement flounced round with trees.

absol. 1734 BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 171 They could trim, flounce, and furbelow to admiration.

Flounce (flauns), *adv.* [The vb. stem so used.] With a flounce; with a sudden jerk or flop.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Flounce to the stars towring thee fire, lyke a pellet, is hurled. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 2r He fell flounce into the saddle. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Stratagem* II. i Wks. 1892 II. 260 He comes flounce into bed.

Flounced (flaunst), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOUNCE *v.* + -ED 1.] Adorned or trimmed with a flounce or with flounces.

1727 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* Wks. 1755 III. II. 36 Her petticoat .. Became black sattin flounc'd with lace. 1862 MISS YONGE *Countess Kate* ii. (1880) 13 They will do nothing all day long but try on flounced gowns.

Flouncing (flaunsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. FLOUNCE *v.*1 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLOUNCE.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 190 The gallant .. keepes a flouncing and frisking about. 1679–80 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 213 What wth y' flounsing of ye hors and my own endeavors I soone was free. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xliv. 133 He turned Tail on us, and with great Flouncings, made towards the Shore. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 245 To prevent his flouncing, they cut off the tail with an axe. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 10 A little floundering and flouncing in deep bottomless seas of speculation.

Flouncing (flaunsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. FLOUNCE *v.*2 + -ING 1.] a. The action of putting a flounce to a garment. b. *concr.* A flounce; also, the material of which flounces are made.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, I do not know whether such flouncing and shredding is becoming even in the rich. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 53 The pink muslin was .. too dressy, perhaps, with its four little flouncings. 1873 — *Other Girls* v. 97 She tossed a long flouncing over her sewing-table.

fig. 1891 *Month* LXXIII. 247 Those who merely dabble in good works may find time .. to deck themselves out in such flouncings of vanity.

Flouncing (flaunsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOUNCE *v.* + -ING 2.] That flounces: said chiefly of animals, *esp.* aquatic animals; plunging, tossing.

1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 179 Canst thou stand angling on the banks of Nile .. And thro the flood the flouncing monster draw? 1708 PRIOR *Epil. to Smith's Phædra & Hippol.* 15 Six flouncing Flanders mares. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi, Hearing the roof of a crazy coach groan .. beneath the flouncing weights of a dozen ponderous passengers. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 330 Why beatest thou the sea with flouncing oars?

fig. 1830 *Examiner* 790/1 The heroine of this flouncing trumpery, yclept a tragedy.

Flounder (flaun·dəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 5 floundre, flownder, -dre, flondyre, 7 flunder. [The phonology seems to show that the immediate source is AF. *floundre* (14th c., *Black Bk. Admir.* II. 102) = OF. *flondre* (still current in Normandy); app. of Scandinavian origin: cf. ON. *flyðra* (:—**flunþrjôn-*), MSw., Sw., Norw. *flundra*, Da. *flynder*; mod.Ger. has *flunder*, but this is given by Gesner in 16th c. as only an *English* name (Kluge).

The MHG. *vluoder* of the same meaning is related by ablaut to FLATHE, and cannot be directly connected with *flounder*; but the latter may possibly be from a nasalized form of the same root.]

1. A small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes Flesus.* In the U.S. applied to various other species of flat-fish. Prov. *As flat as a flounder.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge wyth an angle* (1883) 30 The flounder is an holsom fisshe. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 282 Base, flounders, sole. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* v. xxi. (1634) 254 The Eele and Flounder are two greedy Fish and bite at the redde worme. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 174 Fish .. that continually crawl at the bottom; such as the eel and the flounder. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Tom Woodgate* vi, Or are you where the flounders keep, Some dozen briny fathoms deep. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 77 You came in upon four of us down as flat as flounders.

2. Something resembling this fish. a. *dial.* = FLUKE 2. b. See quot. 1874.

a. 1853 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, *Flounders*, animals found in the livers of rotten sheep, called in Somerset, *flooks*. S. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.*

b. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/2 *Flounder*, a slicking-tool whose edge is used to stretch leather for a boot front in a blocking or crimping board. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 100 After this, the fronts are regularly placed on a block, being forced into position by an instrument called the flounder, and tacked to their place.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flounder-fishery*, *flounder-like* adj. Also **flounder-lantern**, a dial. name of the common flounder; **flounder-man**, a hawker of flounders; **flounder-mouth**, a mouth like a flounder's, a large mouth; whence *flounder-mouthed* adj.; **flounder's-head (whale)**, a bottled-nosed whale.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 2/1 The *flounder fishery is looking up again. 1630 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. i, To firke your belly vp *flounder like. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. 77 Hawkers, with Voices more Licentious than the loud *Flounder-man's. 1672–95 *Brickmaker's Lament.* in *Roxb. Ball.* II. 40 The cryer he bawl'd, And there with his *flounder-mouth loudly he yaul'd. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Colman St.* IV. vi, She .. rails at me like a *Flounder-mouth'd Fish-woman. 1724 MRS. M. DAVYS *Reform'd Coquet* (1752) 110 You great Flounder-mouth'd Sea-calf. 1717 in S. Dale *Hist. Harwich* Tab. xiv, The Bottle-Head or *Flounders-Head-Whale.

Flounder (flaun·dəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. next vb.] The action of the vb. FLOUNDER.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv (1880) 486 The fish gave one flounder. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* IV. (1894) 105 With a graceful flounder I was presently landed in safety upon a .. ledge. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 33 His horse .. after a severe flounder, regained his legs.

Flounder (flaun·dəɹ), *v.* Also 6–7 flunder. [Of obscure etymology.

Perh. an onomatopœic blending of the sound and sense of various earlier words; cf. FOUNDER *v.* (OF. *fondrer*), BLUNDER, and the many vbs. with initial *fl-* expressing impetuous and clumsy movements. Wedgwood and Skeat compare Du. *flodderen*, to flounder in mire, to flop about: see the dialectal FLODDER *v.*, which may have affected the development of the present word.]

1. *intr.* In early use, to stumble (cf. FOUNDER *v.*). Subsequently, to struggle violently and clumsily; to plunge, roll and tumble about in or as in mire; also (with *on, along*, etc.), to move on with clumsy or rolling gait, to struggle along with difficulty. Of a horse: To rear, plunge; †to 'shy' (*at* an object).

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 101 My foot did slide and .. Flundring, almost flat on earth I go. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. iii, If she flownder with you, Clap spurs on. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 301 He champs the bit .. And starts a-side, and flounders at the cross. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 135 Another in the treach'rous Bog Lies flound'ring. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 291 He lost his balance, and man and fish lay floundering together in the rapid. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 184 'You flounder in mud at every step.' 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 17 The four-oar floundered on ahead.

quasi-*trans.*

1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* IV. v, You will but flounder yourself a-weary. 1816 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* II. 66 With the risk of floundering its uncertain way through [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 299 The Remarker, in the very entrance, shuffles and flunders. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 120 The Hero..wrote and flounder'd on in mere despair. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 202 He dashed off to a ball, time enough to flounder through a Cotillion. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 123 They flounder about between fustian in expression, and bathos in sentiment. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. XVIII. v. 178 The poor Prince's mind did flounder a good deal.

†2. *trans.* To cause to flounder: to confound, embarrass. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 74 He..fell into Cocytus ..where floundred extreamly and uncouthly accoutred, yet he resolv'd to call for no helpe. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Proph.* 154 Those Interpreters..flunder and confound all.

†3. *To flounder up*: to choke up (a water-course). *Obs.* [Cf. FLODDER *v.*]

1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 385 The streame behinde Oseney ys so floundred up that the water cannot passe .. The dyches .. are so floundred up wth flaggs and fylth.

†4. *intr.* Of soil: To fall in. [Cf. OF. *fondrer* in same sense.] *Obs.*

1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* XX. (1789) 177 A soil .. much too loose and mouldering, liable to flounder, and threatening to overwhelm them [Sand-martins] and their labours.

Hence **Flou·nderer**, one who flounders.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 345 Learn this ye flounderers in the traps Of insulated lines and scraps.

Flou·nder-flat, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* To make 'as flat as a flounder'.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 119 Warburton could never have wooed by kisses and won, or he would not have flounder-flatted so just and humorous .. an image into so profound a nihility.

Floundering (flaun·dəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOUNDER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb FLOUNDER; a plunging, struggling, or stumbling; also *fig.*

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 351, I was .. in danger of .. having my Brains dash'd out with his Hoofs in his Floundering. 1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 202 A little floundering for words .. might add to the impression made by this speaker. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 513 A floundering that may only plunge us deeper into the mire.

Floundering (flaun·dəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That flounders; plunging and tossing; stumbling. Also *fig.*

1592 NASH *Pierce Penilesse* E ij b, Report (which our moderners clippe flundring Fame). 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xvii, Th' unruly flundring steeds wrought his confusion. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, The swollen current and floundering masses of ice. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xvii. 246 The postboys .. dismounted from their floundering horses. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. (1890) 12 There is nothing here of Wyatt's floundering prosody.

†**Flou·nderkin**. *Obs.* [Comic perversion of FLANDERKIN, after FLOUNDER *sb.*1 or *v.*] A contemptuous designation for a Dutchman.

a 1668 DAVENANT *News from Plymouth* III. Wks. (1673) 13/1 On our allegiance We must not suffer it, by your leave, Flounderkin. *Ibid.* V. 29/1.

Flour (flauəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 flure, 5–6 floure, 5–7 flowre, 5–8 flower, 4– flour. [A specific use of FLOWER; cf. F. *fleur de farine* the 'flower' or finest part of the meal.

Johnson 1755 does not separate the words, nor does he recognize the spelling *flour*. But Cruden's *Concordance* 1738 recognizes the modern distinction.]

1. Originally, the 'flower' or finest quality of meal; hence, the finer portion of meal (whether from wheat or other grain) which is separated by bolting. Also, in modern use, the ordinary name for the meal or farina of wheat as opposed to that obtained from other grain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1013 Kalues fleis, and flures bred, And buttere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Zuych difference ase ber is .. be-tuene bren and flour of huete. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 46 Take mel roset .. smal flour of barly & medle hem togidere. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Floure of ryce þou grynd also. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/1 Flowre of mele, *farina, similia*. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xi. (1541) 28 b, Breade of fyne flowre of wheate .. is slowe of digestion. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 21 Milk, Water, and Flower, seasoned with Salt .. are rare Foods for them [Children]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 259 Rub a little of the butter into the flour. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 8 In a long voyage .. flower will not keep. 1846 in BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 3 When perfectly ripe and ground into flour, it [Indian corn] is said [etc.]. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 36 The art of obtaining flour from corn .. was known to the Egyptians.

b. as type of whiteness.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 232 Hawbrekis, that war quhit as flour. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 949 Kepe we thys lady whyte as flowre.

†c. In figurative phrase: *To bolt all the flour*: to investigate a matter thoroughly. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 24 He now had boulted all the floure.

2. By extension. a. The fine soft powder obtained by grinding or triturating seeds, farinaceous roots, or other alimentary substances. b. Any finely-powdered dry substance.

a. 1660 F. BROOKE *Le Blanc's Trav.* 399 They make flower also of fish dryed in the Sun. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XXV. 378 The valuable plant Jatropha, of which the root..affords the flour of manioc. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Flour-of-mustard*, the seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 348/2 Dusting them [artificial flowers] with fine powdered glass or potato flour to represent the bloom. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Flour*, Flour of meat, a fine flour made of dried meat.

b. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 99 Flour of bras brent. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 88 If it [gunpowder] should be in flour, or fine powder. 1880 W. H. WARDELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 323 The crystallized saltpetre, having almost the appearance of snow, and technically called 'flour,' is raked into the 'washing-cistern.' 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 209/3 The sulphur found in other parts of Italy .. is .. sold in 'flour,' in 'rolls,' or in 'cakes.'

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flour-barrel*, *-dredge*, *-dredger*, *-grinder*, *-mill*, *-milling*, *-packer*, *-paste*, *-sack*; *flour-like* adj.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1850) VI. iii. 194 A cooper hooping a *flour-barrel. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Flour-dr. dye*, a tin for sprinkling flour. 1828 JAMES *Richelieu* XXXVII, Those dusty jackets, which have been the insignia of *flour-grinders from all generations. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 84 You inevitably

brush off its powdery *flour-like dust. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. iii. 213 Rivers..upon which are fulling, *flower and saw mills. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 142 We have given a section of a double *flour-mill. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxiv. 643 Minneapolis.. has become .. the greatest *flour-milling centre in America. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 212 Luting the interstices of the lid with *flour-paste. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Flour-sack*, a coarse bag for flour.

4. Special comb., as **flour-ball**, a ball of flour; also a kind of potato which resembles a ball of flour when boiled; **flour-beetle**, a beetle which feeds on and is very destructive to flour (see quot.); **flour-bolt, -bolter**, a flour-sieve; **flour-box**, a tin box for dredging flour; **flour-bread**, wheaten bread; **flour-cake** *dial.* (see quot.); **flour-dresser** (see quot.); **flour-emery**, emery reduced to a fine powder; **flour-factor** (see quot. 1858); **flour-gold** (see quot.); **flour-meat** *dial.*, food made with flour; **flour-mite**, one of several mites or acarids which are found in flour; **flour-moth**, a moth which feeds on flour. esp. *Pyralis farinalis*.

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring Lore* 438 A wealthy German farmer..was making *flour-balls in 1871 for his cattle. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Flour-balls*, a kind of potato. 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* ix. 248 The *flour beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*) belongs to the family of *Melanosomata*, [and] is of a pitch black or brown colour. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 889/2 **Flour-bolt.* 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* vi. 177 The *flour bolter in the old mills .. was made of an open woven woollen cloth called bolting cloth. 1721 BAILEY *Dredger*, A *Flower Box. 17.. *Rose o' Malindie O'* iv. in Child *Ballads* I. No. 20 (1882) 224/1 Waur ye but mine, I wald feed ye wi *flour-bread an wine. 1840 R. BREMNER *Excurs. Denmark, &c.* II. 233 The many kinds of flour-bread. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, **Flour-cakes*, a..cake..made from a small piece of ordinary bread dough rolled to the size of a plate, and about an inch thick, and then baked on both sides. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Flour-dresser*, a cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting cloths. 1888 POWLES tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* vi. 176 The sieve is stretched on an inclined cylinder furnished with brushes on a spindle revolving inside..This variety is called the 'flour dresser', or wire and brush machine. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 *Flour Emery..used for smooth burnishers. 1815 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 53/2 They were chiefly mealmen and *flour factors. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Flour-factor*, an agent for millers; one who sells flour to bakers. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 611 *Flour-gold, the finest alluvial drift-gold. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 83 *Flower-meats, and cool Herbs, stop the Pulse. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Flour-meat*, bread food; pastry. 1893 *Times* 15 May 7/1 The ravages of the *flour moth, and the damage it was doing in English mills.

Flour (flaʊəɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle with flour. Also *transf.* To powder (a wig).

1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 14 Your fish being cut on the side and floured. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Sheeps-tongues*..after they have been flower'd and fry'd..may be soaked by degrees with Truffles and Mushrooms. 1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 5 We shaved, and had our wigs flowered. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 178 Flour some sheets of tin, and drop your biskets..and put them into the oven. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xxvi. 200 It was..one of the 'prentices flouring the Vicar's wig for Sunday.

2. *U.S.* To grind (grain) into flour.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., Great quantities of it [wheat] are floured in the interior countries. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 156 The mill can flour two hundred barrels a day.

3. *intr. Mining.* Of mercury: To break up into dull particles coated with some sulphide and incapable of coalescing with other metals. Cf. FLOURING *vbl. sb.*

1882 A. G. LOCKE *Gold* 21 The mercury employed for amalgamation..sickens or 'flours' when ground up with pyritous rocks.

Flour, obs. form of FLOWER.

†Flour-dammes. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. OF. *flour* FLOWER + *damas* (explained by Godefroy as the auricula.] Some flower.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 118 Flour-dammes, and columby blank and blew.

Flour-de-lice, -lis, -luce, -lyce, -lys(e, obs. ff. FLEUR-DE-LIS.

Floured (flaʊəɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOUR *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Sprinkled or covered with flour.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 328 We are too old mice to be caught by a floured cat. 1849 *Sidonia Sore.* I. 225 A miller..was belabouring him stoutly with his floured fists. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 184 Looking at me..from the highest summit of my floured head, to the point of my buckled shoes.

2. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Floured*, the finely granulated condition of quicksilver, produced to a greater or less extent by its agitation during the amalgamation process.'

†Floure jonett. *Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. OF. *flour* (Fr. *fleur*) flower and OF. *jaulnette* (Cotgr.), f. *jaulne* (Fr. *jaune*) yellow.] ? The great St. John's wort.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xlvii, The plumys eke like to the floure-Ionettis.

†Flouren (flaʊəɪrĕn), *a. Obs.* [f. FLOUR *sb.* + -EN 4.] Made of flour.

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 57 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Fluren cakes beþ þe scingles alle, Of..cloister, boure, and halle.

Flouret, -ette, obs. ff. FLOWERET.

Flouring (flaʊəɪriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOUR *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. *U.S.* The action or process of grinding grain into flour: also *attrib.* in *flouring-mill*, 'a mill for making flour, usually on a large scale; distinguished from grist-mill' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1855 CLARKE *Dict., Flouring*, flour business. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 156 *Flouring-Mill*, a grist-mill. 1888 *Amer. Anthropologist* Oct. I. No. 4. 307 The way from the mealing-stone to the flouring-mill is long.

2. (See quot. 1869.)

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 611 'Flouring' is the forming of the mercury into small particles by the action of the reducing-machine and the subsequent coating of each particle by some sulphide, whereby the power of the particles to re-unite and to amalgamate with gold is lost. 1882 A. G. LOCKE *Gold* 21 The greater part of the flouring or sickening of the mercury used is due to the action of sulphate of iron.

Flourish (flʌ·rĭʃ), *sb.* Forms: 6 florishe, (*Sc.* flureise, -ss, fleureis, flurish), 6–7 florish, 7 floorish, 7–8 flowrish, 6– flourish. [f. next vb.]

1. The blossom or mass of flowers on a fruit-tree. Also occas. in *pl.* Only *Sc.* and *north dial.*

a 1500 *Cokelbie Sow* Proem. 42 A fair flureiss fadit in a falty tre. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The borial blastis..hed chaissit the fragrant flureise of euyrie frute tree far athourt the feildis. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 58 Beuties freshest florish. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 22 Apr., There shall be fair white flourishes again, with most pleasant fruits. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Flourish*, the blossom on fruit-trees. 1892 BOYD 25 *Years St. Andrews* II. xxi. 139 Finding some very fine 'flourish' in a dirty back-court.

†**b.** *pl.* = *flowers* (see FLOWER *sb.* 2 b).

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lawe* 85 Childe-great Women, or green Maydes (that misse Their Termes appointed for their flourishes).

†**2.** The state or condition of being in blossom, blossoming. Of vegetation: Luxuriant growth, luxuriance, greenness. *Obs.*

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 75 The roote whose moisture fed their flourish. 1619 Z. BOYD *Battell Soul* (1629) 1101 The tree is first seene in the budde and then in the flourish, and after in the frute. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 117 A constant Verdure, or Flourish of Spring. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. xvii, In the flourish of its [vine's] outwardness Wasting the sap and strength. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi, Fruit-trees, so many of which were at this time in flourish.

b. *fig.* Prosperity, vigour; the 'bloom' (of youth). Also, the highest degree of prosperity; perfection, prime. Now *rare.*

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 38 To be howld..wycked men to have the fayrest shew and greatest florishe. 1612 BRERE-WOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 20 The Romans had generally (at least..in the flourish of the empire) great care to enlarge their tongue. 1665 *Life Earl Essex* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 157 The earl of Essex was then in the flourish of his youth. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 27 Aug., The Foundation & Increase & Flourish of [the University]. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xi, The flourish of his powerful relative's fortunes had burst forth in the finery of his dress. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iv, The *Court Circular* remains in full flourish.

†**3.** Ostentatious embellishment; gloss, varnish.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 238 Lend me the flourish of all gentle tongues. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lx, Time doth transfixe the florish set on youth. *c* 1632 CRASHAW *Epitaph Mr. Herrys*, The flourish of his sober youth, Was the pride of naked truth.

†**4.** A florid decoration; a piece of scroll-work, tracery, or the like. *Obs.*

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 154 An Octagonal Tower.. beautified on the out-side with Florishes. 1721 BAILEY, A flourish [in Architecture] is a Flower Work. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* III. iv. 134 Cracknells are full of holes, being formed into a kind of flourish of lattice-work.

fig. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* XXVIII. 443 Mistake not these things for arbitrary flourishes of luxuriant fancy.

b. In *Penmanship*, a decoration about a letter or writing, consisting of flowing curves executed with a sweep of the pen.

1652 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. 68 They were intended onley for ludicrous ornaments of Nature, like the flourishes about a great letter that signify nothing. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 8 In the middle of this sheet..let a flourish be printed, so that the sheet may be cut in two, indentwise. 1831 LAMB *Let. to Dyer* (1888) II. 268 By your flourishes, I should think you never learned to..flourish the governors' names in the writing-school. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* 2 An original Rembrandt (with a flourish to the R).

5. Literary or rhetorical embellishment; ambitious copiousness or amplification; parade of fine words or phrases; a florid expression.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 By a flourish of fine words, they devise shifts [and] evasions. 1673 *True Worship God* 56 Those pleasing Varieties and Flourishes in Pulpit Harangues. 1708 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 492, I abstain from all flourish and powers of words and figures. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlvi, He commenced with a flourish about his sufferings for the Plot. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 542 These unusual phrases are clearly mere flourishes.

†**b.** A boast, brag. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 44 All your.. flourish made of your company, their reputation, your civilitie. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flourish*.. a Vaunt, Boast, or Brag.

6. An ostentatious waving about of a weapon or anything else held in the hand; a showy movement of the body or limbs.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xii, Like seeming Fencers wee are meeter for a flourish, then defence. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 50 ₱ 2 Before he applied his weapon to my chin, he gave me a flourish with it. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 167 It would splint him..if the Rider were to make his Flourishes upon his Back like a Rope-dancer. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 142 A few..musicians embellish their performance with a flourish of the fingers. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, The three customers pulled off their hats to Madame Defarge, with three flourishes.

fig. 1777 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 510 Their flourishes in the Jerseys, I believe, cannot have cost them less than six or seven hundred men.

b. *esp.* A graceful brandishing of the weapon by way of salute or display at the beginning of a fencing match. †Hence *fig.* a prolusion, ornamental preamble; a piece of compliment or display preliminary to serious business or discussion. (Cf. 7 c.)

1552 HULOET, Florysh, *proludium*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 44 That was but a florish of the sovereintie promised to Christ. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 2 This is your florish, to no purpose, then to shew reading. *a* 1626 BACON *Ess., Fame* (Arb.) 579 This is a flourish: There follow excellent Parables. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XXVIII, Ere they had done more than salute each other, with the usual courteous flourish of their weapons.

7. *Music.* **a.** A fanfare (of horns, trumpets, etc.), *esp.* to announce the approach of a person of distinction.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 148 A flourish, Trumpets! strike Alarum, Drummes! 1609 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* v. i, A flourish with drums and trumpets. 1712 PHILIPS *Distressed Mother* IV. i, A flourish of trumpets. 1788 CLARA REEVE *Exiles* II. 127 Two trumpeters..blew a flourish, and the herald gave his challenge. 1813 *Ann. Reg.* 52 The Duke of York gave the toast; it was announced from the head of the table by a flourish of trumpets. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlv, When Waverley reached that part of the column which was filled by the clan of Mac-Ivor, they..received him with a triumphant flourish upon the bagpipes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ₱ 58 In corps not having a band, the bugles or trumpets will sound the flourish.

fig. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY 13/*h Presid. Addr.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 516 Friends, who..send..with a flourish of trumpets to *Notes and Queries*.

b. A florid passage; a florid style of composition; a decorative addition introduced by player or singer. Also, 'the execution of profuse but unmeaning ornamentation in music' (Stainer and Barrett).

1646 CRASHAW *Poems, Musick's Duell* 137 The Lute's light Genius now does proudly rise, Heav'd on the surges of swolne Rapsodyes. Whose flourish, (Meteor-like) doth curle the aire With flash of high-borne fancyes. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. p. v, Such are not judges of the fine flowrishes of new musick imported from Italy. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Flourish*.. the decorative notes which a singer, or instrumental performer, adds sometimes to a passage.

c. A short extemporized sequence of notes sounded as a prelude at the beginning of a piece of music. Cf. 6 b.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 191 Each Side might begin with a different Flourish. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flourish*.. The preparatory cadenza for 'tuning the voice', in which singers formerly indulged just before commencing their song.

transf. 1850 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. ii. 117 He preluded his address by a sonorous blast of the nose; a preliminary flourish much in vogue among public orators.

Flourish (flʌ·rĭʃ), *v. Fa. t.* and *pple.* **flourished.** Forms: 3–4 floris(e, (4 floryse, fluris), 4 florisse, 4–5 florysse, floresshe, florische, (4 flurshe, fluri(s)che, flors(c)he, 5 floresche, florche), 4–6 florisshe, -yssh(e, 4–7 florish(e, (6 floorish), 5–6 florys(c)h(e, 6 *Sc.* flures, -eis, -is, flwreis, 4–6 flourishe, (4 flouresshe), 5–6 flourysshe, (5 flowrysche, 6 flourys(c)h, 7 flowrish), 4– flourish. [a. OF. *floriss-* lengthened stem of *florir* (mod.F. *fleurir*) = Pr. *florir*, It. *fiorire*:—vulgar L. type **flōrīre*, f. *flōr-*. *flōs*, flower. The intr. senses represent those of L. *flōrēre*, which like many other vbs. in *-ēre* passed into the *-īre* conjugation in Romanic.]

I. *intr.* To blossom, thrive.

†**1.** Of a plant or tree: To blossom, flower. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21701 (Göttt.) Þar florist ane [wand] als 3e haue herd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Purs. T.* ₱ 43 To smelle the sote savour of the vyne whanne it florissheth. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 36 The crowne began to florysshe & a meruayllous swete odour yssued out of the floures. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 170 It beginneth to floure at the toppe of the stalke, and so goeth florishing downewarde.

b. To throw out leaves and shoots; to shoot forth; to grow vigorously and luxuriantly. Now only with mixture of sense 4.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 905 Here vynys florshede feyre and weyl. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xvii. 24 Y made the drye tree for to florisshe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 25 b, In hotte Countreys later, least they shoulde florishe before the Winter, and be..blasted. 1727 BROOME *Seat of War in Flanders* 157 Poems 76 Pallas with her Javelin smote the Ground, And peaceful Olives flourish'd from the Wound. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 571 The spiry myrtle with unwithering leaf Shines there and flourishes. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xiii. 212 As these trees do not grow in water, it is evident that the land on which they flourished has been depressed.

c. *fig.* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 725 Arely a man passes als þe gres, He floresshe and passes away. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XXV, Euery lusty herte that is in ony maner a louer spryngeth and florysshith in lusty dedes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Flourysshe the forenoone neuer so fresshe, at the last commeth the euentyde. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXVII. 68 Bakbyttaris..flwreis sone, but forder fructe þai faill. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxvi. 14 Your bones shall flourish like an herbe.

2. *gen.* To thrive. a. Of persons: To prosper, do well.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 518 Whare ere þai now all bicumyn þat florysst in þis warlde? 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 697 in *Anglia* VII, Florishinge more then anye queene heere. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 60 We flourish in the French Trade. 1704 NELSON *Compan. Festiv. & Fasts* xxiv. 255 Bad Men as frequently prosper and flourish. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* iii. 31 Men who were starving on land of their own, are now flourishing on the wages I give them. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. vi. 233 Tartufe .. flourishes and thrives.

b. Of things (e. g. art, science, an institution): To attain full development; to be prosperous or successful, be in vogue; to have many followers or patrons.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6233 Men may in seculer clothes see Florisshen holy religioun. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xviii. 166 The holy sayntes..in whom florysshed the perfeccyon of all relygyon. 1571 DIGGES *Paniom., Math. Disc.* Pref. Tj, Where such sciences firste tooke their originall, and in what languages and countreys they chieflye florished. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 47 The way for the church to prosper and florish. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 144 When Science flourished in the East. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 The poor law system .. has flourished for over three centuries.

†3. To thrive, display vigour *in, of, with* (something specified); also, to abound *in*, overflow *with*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21222 (Cott.) Barnabas .. In vertuz florisand sa fele. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 96 Men þat shulden florishe in vertues. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 795 Those dayis quhen so thay [the Prelatis] flurisit in fame. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 175 Cambridge, a Universitie florishing with al kind of good letters. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) I They flourished..in all manner of provision. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* Ded. A ij, An age that flourishes with Pens, and Criticks. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 4/1 Greece .. flourishing in excellent geniusses.

4. To be at the height of fame or excellence; to be in one's bloom or prime. Also in weaker sense, used in pa. t. of a person to indicate that his life and activity belong to a specified period (cf. FLORUIT).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 In his tyme Plautus Latinus..florischeþ at Rome. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* A ij, Origene..did florysshe in the yere of our lorde cc.lxi. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* i. 3 His most renowned Ancestours..flourished whilest Popery was in its Zenith. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 494 Spenser and Fairfax both flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 189 James flourished nearly about the time of Chaucer and Gower. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 11 In our schoolbooks we say, Of those that held their heads above the crowd, They flourish'd then or then.

II. To adorn.

†5. *trans.* To adorn with flowers or verdure; to cause to bloom or thrive.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16860 (Cott.) Þe rode it was wit leif and barc florist ful selcuthli. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 69 Feldis florist ar with flowris. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 God .. Hath florisshed the erthe on every side..Withe grete habundaunce of vyridite. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 21 Fresche Flora hes flurest every spray. 1716 FENTON *Ode to Ld. Gower* Poems (1717) 219 With shadowy verdure flourish'd high, A sudden youth the Groves enjoy. *fig.* 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. XXV, Lete euery man of worship florysshe his herte in this world. *c* 1614 J. DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* To Earle Pembrooke, Wks. (Grosart) 52/1 But when the sonne of fauor shines on mee My May may then haue Might to flourish thee.

†b. *Cookery.* To ornament, garnish (a dish).

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 13 Take brede .. Florish it with white coliandre in confyt. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 30 Florche it a-bouyn with Pomegarned. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 239 Storke roosted, pecoke florisshed, carpe in soppis.

†6. *gen.* To adorn, decorate, embellish, ornament. Also with *out, over, up. Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1842 Six stages ful of towrelles, Wel flourished with cornelles. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 771 Hys feete ware floreschede alle in fyne sabylle. 1489–99 *Inscription Holloway Chapel, Widcome, nr. Bath* in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 409 Thys chapill floryschyd with formosyte spectabyll .. prior Cantlow had edyfyd. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 125 Those which florish up themselves by arte. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 194 Her face full of chast colours: such as florish out the fronts of Dianas virgins. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 738 Their skin seemeth to be flourished with certain pictures. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 145 Sixe very precious sockets .. flowrished ouer with a triple gilting. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 56 This would make him begin to..try the foundation before he flourished the superstructure.

fig. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 294 Þe fierthe [pouerte] is a fortune þat florissheth þe soule Wyth sobrete fram al synne. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1323/1 Deceipt [sheweth] finest when he is cunninglie florished. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 75 The Iustice of your title to him Doth flourish the deceit.

b. To embellish or ornament (a book, writing, etc.) with 'flourishes' (see FLOURISH *sb.* 4 b). †In early use also: To illuminate; to adorn with colour or decorative designs of any kind. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/2 Floryschen bokys, *floro.* 1573 *Art of Limming* 5 With this [turnesoll] you may flourishe redde letters, or vestures. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 55 Gideon Roger, for writing and flourishing, partly in gold, a letter to the Emperor of Fez. *absol.* 1660 *G. Tomlyn's Patent* No. 128 A way to text and flourish in velams and parchment.

†7. To embellish (a narration, etc.) with flowers of speech; to ornament or set off with fine words or phrases; to express in flowery language. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor P. fr. Vernon MS.* lii. 496 Þei3 þis tale beo florisshed with faire flour. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 So haue I nowe sette out this rude werke..That the lerned and the studyed clerke May..Flowrysshe it with Eloquence. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 3 Desiryng more to make it playne to all readers, than to flourishe it with over muche eloquence. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* III. iii, You have.. Wanted no art to flourish your warm passion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 63 Which Argument is further flourisht and descanted upon in this manner. 1691 G. D'EMILIANNE *Frauds Rom. Monks* 177 The Catechizer flourish'd his Discourse with Circumstances so extravagant [etc.].

b. *intr.* 'To use florid language; to speak with ambitious copiousness and elegance' (J.); to descant floridly *on* or *upon*. Also with *away*.

1700 T. BAKER *Reflect. Learning* iv. (ed. 2) 32/2 Whilst he [Cicero] acts the part of the Rhetorician, he dilates and flourishes, and gives Example instead of Rule. 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. i. 518 They dilate sometimes, and flourish long upon little Incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier Part of their Theme. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 435 They are often misled, by a desire of flourishing on the several properties of a metaphor. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxi. 41 Another flourishes away upon the assertion that the French Emperor was chosen by the Ballot.

†8. *trans.* a. To lay (one tint) *upon* (another) by way of ornament; b. to work up ornamentally.

a 1592 GREENE *Opharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 70 Touching the faultles mixture of vermillion flourisht vpon Iuory. *a* 1626 BACON *War w. Spain* (1629) 3 Bottomes of threed close wound vp, which with a good needle .. may be flourished into large workes.

III. To display ostentatiously.

9. To brandish (a weapon, etc.); to wave about by way of show or triumph. Also, to move (the limbs) vigorously.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xi. 8 An horsman apeeride goynge byfore hem .. florishynge a shaft. 1388 — *Ps.* vii. 13 If 3e ben not conuertid, he schal florische his sword. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 85 Old Mountague .. flourishes his Blade in spight of me. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* xxxiii, All the Powers of Hell in full applause Flourisht their Snakes. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* II. iii. 45 Anon, balancing his expanded palms, he gently flourished them in time to the music. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* viii. 144 He began mechanically to flourish his bamboo. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi, Richard Swiveller .. looking at the dwarf ..as he flourished his arms and legs about.

†b. *absol. Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 311 Goe giue that changing peece, To him that flourisht for her with his sword. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXVIII. 63 Whosoever will jest, should be like him that flourishes at a show: he may turn his weapon any way. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.*, To flourish is one thing, to fight another.

c. *intr.* Of a weapon (or the like): To be brandished or waved about.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* XXXIX. 23 A spere and scheeld schal florische. 1773 H. LUSON in *Duncombe's Lett.* II. App. xlviii, All this while the cane kept flourishing over Jerry's head.

10. a. *trans.* To display, make a display or parade of. b. *intr.* 'To boast, brag' (J.); to talk big; to 'swagger', 'show off'; also with *about, off.* †c. To exhibit oneself conspicuously, make a flourish or parade. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Summe florishen oþer names & seien þat he [the pope] is moost blissed fader. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 6 Your sugred words, that you florish rethorically like nettes to catch fooles. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 He..floriſht his colours in signe of victory, and as a call to Abdulchan to second him. 1755 SCOTT *Dict.*, To Flourish Colours [in military affairs] is to display them.

b. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 159 If any man think to come flourishing off with this. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 22 The Examiner, after he has cited this Scholiast on Aristophanes, thus flourishes. 1729 SWIFT *To Delany* Wks. 1755 III. II. 233 To flourish o'er a cup of gin. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. xvii, Mr. Horne Tooke has flourished rather too much about Gothic and Saxon. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 9 He goes flourishing about with them.

c. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1710/1 All the other Ladies of the court florished in their brauerye. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* ii. 9 He looked forth at the window, shewing himself [*marg.* flourishing] through the lattice. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 192 A reverend Stole .. came..into the possession of a notorious prostitute, who flourished with it on the public stage.

†11. a. *trans.* Of the sun: To shoot *out* (beams). b. *intr.* Of light. *Obs.*

1515 *Scot. Field* 427 in *Chetham Misc.* II, Phebus full faire florished out his beames. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 64 From thence there flourished a certeine holy brightnesse.

†12. *intr.* To move with a flourish; to make sweeping movements; 'to play in wanton and irregular motions' (J.). *Obs.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 180 Impetuous spread The stream, and, smoaking, flourish'd o'er his head. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 256 They're check'd—hold back with speed—on either Hand They flourish round.

†13. *Music* and *Fencing.* To give a short fanciful exhibition by way of exercise before the real performance. To play, with a flourish. Also quasi-*trans. To flourish out* (notes). *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Florysh, as a maister of fence doth wt weapon, or a musitian in syngyng, *proludo.* 1718 *Freethinker* No. 15 P 1 Musicians, before they begin to play, always flourish out some loose Notes. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, Instead ..of finishing George's shirts, we now had them .. flourishing upon catgut. 1810 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To flourish..is to play some prelude or preparatory air without any settled rule.

b. Of trumpets: To sound a flourish or fanfare.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 49 Why do the Emperors trumpets flourish thus? 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iv, Trumpets flourish.

†**Flourishable** (flʌ·rĭʃăb'l), *a. Obs.*—1 [f. FLOURISH *v.* + -ABLE.] Adapted to flourish or make a display.

1614 T. ADAMS *Diuells Banket* iv. 141 Hee sets the countenance of continuance on them, which indeede are more fallible in their certaintie than flourishable in their brauerie.

Flourished (flʌ·rĭʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOURISH *v.* + -ED 1.]

†1. Adorned with flowers or verdure; *fig.* adorned with charms or virtues. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2438 Þei .. founden þan a fayr forest floriched ful þik. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 148 All þe tymes of þe 3ere er þaire gardynes flurisched and þaire mydews grene. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XIV. vii, Bothe two dyed in their floreshed youthede. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 27 Faceis .. All full of flurist fairheid, as flouris in June. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xix. 3 Gathring flours..Amidst the florisht meid.

†b. Of the brow: Adorned with clustering hair.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 82 With a floreschede thonwange, Oure noble kynge þat es so strange, His doghety men I-melle.

c. *Her.* = FLEURY.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E j a, They be calde florishit: for they be made bi ys maner of a flowre deluce. 1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Her.* III. Gloss., *Flourished*, the same as *fleury*.

†2. Of words: Of a flowery character; rhetorically arranged. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3066 Flourshede wurdys.. Are ful of pryde and trechery. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 445 þey [false freris] deprauen hem to þer parischens bi florizshid wordis þat þey bringen yn.

3. Decorated with flourishes or ornamental lines and tracery, or with figures in colours, embroidery, etc.; figured.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 281 Men..That wele kon feghte with floresched swerde [orig. *espee forbie*]. 1446–7 *Eton Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 394 Pro XXIIIJ pedibus vitri operati picti vocati florisshed glasse. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Excess Apparel* (1859) 315 To see his wife in such painted and flourished visages. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1265/4 One Silver Plate..marked with the Cipher E. G. flourished. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 P 8 We have.. three flourished quilts for every bed. 1792 MRS. C. SMITH *Desmond* II. 268 His wife put on..a fine flourished shawl. 1885 D. W. KETTLE *Pens, Ink, & Paper* 65 The Flourished Printed headings to Deeds.

Flourisher (flʌ·rĭʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which flourishes.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Faire florischers and hiȝteres of wordes and of metre. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 102 Florischars of þis warld, to qwhome temperall prosperite þou gyfs. 1491 in *York Myst.* Introd. 39 Luminers, turners, and florisschers. 1598 FLORIO, *Gladiatore*, a fencer or flourisher with his weapon. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 689 Not our greatest flourisher can equall him in powre Of foote-strife, but Æacides. 1617 *Wardens' Acc.* in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 429 John Bradshawe..and 18 fellow florishers with long swordes. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 233 So far is it from that which this flourisher affirmeth, that [etc.]. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life F. North* (1742) 332 He was not an Orator, as commonly understood, that is a Flourisher. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xvii, Our..frigates have names as long as the main-top bowling..fine flourishers.

Flourishing (flʌ·rĭʃĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOURISH in various senses.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 881 Every 3ere at þe florysyngge When þe vynys shulde sprynngge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Nou3t sotilte of sentence, noþer faire florischynge of wordes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 83 b, It must be digged before his florishing, or shooting out of his leaves. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Regratement de vieilles choses*..the flourishing vp of old thinges. 1687 T. W. tr. *Hen. VIII's Assertio Septem Sacram.* (1688) 8 These two Chapters .. are .. but the flourishings or first essays of Luther, who now begins to murther and destroy the Sacraments. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 531 Before the flourishing of arts in Rome. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* viii. 83 With some little flourishing at the commencement, Captain Aylmer made his speech.

2. In various *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* senses. †a. Blossom, also *fig.* b. A decoration, an embellishment; a flower-like design. c. *nonce-use.* An ornamental covering.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10726 (Gött.) þis wand suld florisching bere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 13 Haile, 3hyng, benyng, fresche flurising! [Virgin Mary; but perh. *ppl. a.*].

b. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 211 Hit nedeth noght yow for to tellen .. Of this yates florisshinges, Ne of compasses, ne of kervinges. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Draperie*, A flourishing

with leaues, and flowers in wood, or stone, vsed especially on the heads of pillers. 1613 T. Godwin *Roman Antiq.* (1658) 28 Bestudded with flourishings of purple silk. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 26 Dec., Some fine writing-work and flourishing. 1847 C. Winston *Anc. Glass Paint.* I. 125 Many attempts were made to strengthen the shadows..in representations of architecture with a flourishing of thin lines.

c. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* II. xviii, Cover'd .. with silken flourishing, Which as it oft decaies, renews again.

3. = Furnishing. *rare* —[1].

1726 *Dict. Rusticum* (ed. 3) s.v. *Hart-hunting*, He may observe his flourishings, which are in proportion to the Beast.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flourishing hand*; **flourishing thread** (see quot.).

1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 Mr. Airs, that excellent penman .. instructs the youth of this nation to arrive at a flourishing hand. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework, Flourishing Thread*, a flat, silky, linen thread specially adapted for mending Damask, Linen, [etc.].

Flourishing (flʌ·riʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That flourishes.

1. Budding or blossoming; hence, that grows vigorously or luxuriantly. Of a landscape: Verdant.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 54 The Gardyn is alweys grene and florisshing. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xiv. 18 All flesh shal fade awaye..like a florishinge leaf in a grene tre. 1647 Cowley *Mistress, Tree* i, The flourishingst Tree in all the Park. 1783 Cowper *Rose* ii, The buds it had left..On the flourishing bush where it grew. 1883 R. Zimmermann in *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 847/2 Populous towns and flourishing landscapes.

2. Prosperous, thriving, conspicuous, eminent.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 20 Thorgh him be þai put in tyll synn in þi syght, þof þai seme florischand bifor men. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 136 Occa .. Wyss into weir and fluresand in fame. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 179 This is a flourishing City. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. i. 18 Hortensius, the most florishing young Orator at the bar. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 615 Belfast has become one of the greatest and most flourishing seats of industry in the British isles.

3. Vigorous; in the bloom of youth or health. † *Flourishing age, years*: the prime of life.

1562 Winjet *Cert. Tract.* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 That maist flurissand part of my aige, spent in the teching of the grammar scule. 1564 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* To Rdr. (1888) 3 Some are preuented by death in their flourishyng yeres. *a* 1568 Coverdale *Bk. Death* III. x. 296 The thirde [dieth] in his florishynge youth. 1600 W. Vaughan *Direct. Health* (1633) 23 It [Meath] will cause one to haue a flourishing colour. 1737 Whiston *Josephus' Wars* VI. ix. § 2 They slew the aged .. but..those..in their flourishing age..they drove them together into the temple.

4. Of writing: Ornamented with flourishes.

1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* iii. 37 As per flourishing gold letters on his door-jamb, he proposes to lend money.

5. Of style, etc.: Florid, highly embellished, grandiloquent, high sounding. Also of a writer: Addicted to floridness.

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. p. xix, Men of Eloquence hath not enterprised to set them forthe yn a florisching style. 1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 252 An irrefragable Confutation of Beza, and our floorishingest Newwriters. 1788 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* June, He..spoke in flourishing terms of its contrast to former times.

6. Of persons and their actions: Boasting, swaggering, ostentatious.

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 57 All sorts of people thought it the greatest glory to liue in the florishingest showe. 1688 Wood *Life* 8 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 287 A conceited flurishing coxcomb.

† **7.** Of a spear: Vibrating. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Job* xli. 20 He schal scorne a florischynge [1382 shakende] spere.

Flourishingly (flʌ·riʃiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a flourishing manner. † **a.** In the shape of a flower (*obs.*). **b.** Vigorously, prosperously. † **c.** In flowery terms, floridly (*obs.*). † **d.** Ostentatiously, showily (*obs.*). **e.** With a flourish or flourishing movement.

a. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Eja, The forsayd letill barris ar othyrwyle made florishyngli.

b. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 20 (Percy Soc.) Swaggering drunkards or swearing Jackes, which have thus flourishingly sprowted up by service. 1819 *Ann. Reg.* 36 We were going on flourishingly. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* 196 Such as they have are hardy plants and thrive flourishingly.

c. 1580 Baret *Alv.* E 163 To vtter his mind eloquently, flourishingly, & finely. 1647 tr. *Malvezzi's Pourtract* 3 The Actions of Predecessours..require no more then to bee flourishingly related.

d. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* II. xvii, She..is florishinglye decked with golde, preciouse stone, and pearles.

e. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 363 Round which the lash ..had so flourishingly played its..gambols. 1832 J. Wilson *ibid.* XXXI. 272, I came down waveringly .. flourishingly, just as you have seen a lark from sky to furrow.

† **Flou·rishly,** *adv. Obs.* In 6 floryschelye. [f. Flourish *v.* + -ly[2].] In a flourishing manner, pre-eminently.

1558 Forrest *Grysilde Sec.* (1875) 146 Theis..sightes..In Grisild weare seene florische floryschelye.

Flourishment (flʌ·riʃmĕnt). [f. Flourish + -ment. OF. had *florissement.*] The state or condition of flourishing; prosperity, thriving.

1724 Welton *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 375 The flourishment of a city. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 24 May, It cannot be claimed that .. churches or schools had much flourishment.

Flourishy (flʌ·riʃi), *a.* [f. Flourish *sb.* + -y[1].] Of or pertaining to flourishes or flourishing; of the nature of a flourish; abounding in flourishes.

1883 G. H. Boughton in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 392/2 When a windmilly town does flourish, it is (from a flourishy point of view) a thing to remember. 1884 *Ibid.* Sept. 523/2 There is a light, flourishy, courtly touch. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 626 A big bill with a flourishy heading.

Flourless (flau·rlés), *a.* [f. Flour *sb.* + -less.] Made without flour.

1880 Vern. Lee *Belcaro* iv. 79 Flourless bread.

Floury (flau·ri), *a.* Also 6 flowry. [f. Flour *sb.* + -y[1].] **a.** Of or pertaining to flour. † Of grain: Yielding flour. **b.** Covered or sprinkled with flour or powder. **c.** Resembling flour; flour-like, mealy, powdery.

a. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 649 The stone which grinds the floury corns. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* IV. 296 A mill .. whose floury duskiness Our hungry souls with many a hope did bless.

b. 1826 Hood *Irish Schoolm.* xxix, Some dronish Dominie..That wears a floury head. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 88 There was blood upon her floury apron.

c. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 171 Embryo surrounding floury albumen. 1865 Milton & Cheadle *N. W. Pass. by Land* 157 A sleigh, running along in the soft, floury powder at the sides. 1888 Powles tr. *Kick's Flour Manuf.* App. § 4. 283 Steam the peeled potatoes until they become quite floury ('mealy').

Flouse, floush (flaus, flauʃ), *v. dial.* [? onomatopœic; cf. Flush *v.*[2]]

1. To splash. *trans.* and *intr.*

1567 Mapley *Gr. Forest* 21 I haue seene it .. when as this kinde of Mettall being molten in the pit, and but a sponefull of water being cast into, it hath floushed and leapt vp to the top of the house. 1838 Holloway *Dict. Provinc., Floush*, to plash and beat water about with violence as boys frequently do when bathing. 1885 *N. & Q.* 26 Sept. Ser. VI. XII. 249.

2. *intr.* To come with a heavy splash.

1863 Kingsley *Water-bab.* 95 Out floushed a huge, old brown trout.

3. The verb stem used adverbially.

1819 Moore *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 13 Old Georgy went floush, and his backers look'd shy.

Hence **Flou·sing** *ppl. a.*

1880 Jefferies *Gr. Ferne F.* 64 The flousing splash of the mill-race.

Flout (flaut), *sb.*[1] Also 6-7 floute. [f. Flout *v.*]

1. A mocking speech or action; a piece of mockery, jeer, scoff.

1570 in Levins *Manip.* 228. 1572-5 Gascoigne *Dan Bartholomew* Lenuoye iv, Remember that our sect Is sure to bee with floutes alwayes infect. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. Heroic Ep. 356 She .. read it out, With many a smile, and leering Flout. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. Pref. 14 The Flouts and indifferent Reception I have met with. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 23 Blinking like an owl in daylight, when pestered by the flouts and peckings of mischievous birds. 1859 Tennyson *Idylls, Enid* 1523 Who put your beauty to this flout and scorn By dressing it in rags.

† **2.** An object of flouting or mockery. *Obs.*

1708 tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 52 Howlet will be the Word, a standing Jest, The Flout of Boys, and Mirth of Every Feast.

† **Flout,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* A truss (of straw.)

15.. *Kyng & Hermyt* 331 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 25 Be syde my bed thou must goo And take up a floute of strowe, Als softly as thou may. 1847 in Halliwell.

† **Flout,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [? repr. OE. **flówet*, f. *flówan* to Flow.] A watercourse.

14.. in *MS. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48 f. 106 (Halliw.) And at a window cast him owt, Rist into Temse flowt. 1583 *Inquisition in Lincolnsh.* (N.), One sewer in Scotterings at the ould flout shall be sufficiently diked.

Flout (flaut), *v.* Also 6 floute, 6-7 flowte. [First recorded in 16th c.; possibly special use (preserved in some dialect) of *floute*, ME. form of Flute *v.* to play on the flute. Cf. a similar development of sense in Du. *fluiten* to play the flute, to mock, deride.]

1. *trans.* To mock, jeer, insult; to express contempt for, either in word or action. Also *to flout* (a person) *out of* (something).

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 26 In moste spitefull maner mockynge..and flowtinge them. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. ii. 49 Where the Norweyan Banners flowt the Skie. 1607 Heywood *Wom. Kilde* Wks. 1874 II. 116 Now will I flout her poverty. 1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempl. O. T.* I. v, Yet cannot they all flout Noah out of his faith. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* II. iv. 324 So the man was flouted on all hands. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* II. 4 The gay beams of lightsome day Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxxii, The genuine and only Jarley .. flouted by beadles. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. II. ii. 80 One town grew jealous of another..Granada flouted Loga.

† **b.** To quote or recite with sarcastic purpose.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 290 Ere you flout old ends any further, examine your conscience.

2. *intr.* To behave with disdain or contumely, to mock, jeer, scoff; to express contempt either by action or speech. Also *dial.* to scold. Const. *at*; whence in *indirect passive.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & V.* B j b, What drake nosed driuell, begin you to floute. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* 31 It never came into our thoughts..to flout, in so bold a manner. 1678 Barclay *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 1. 19 Some are apt to flout at it as ridiculous. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 166 But I have the good Fortune not to be flouted at. 1844 Browning *Garden Fancies* I. vi, Ah, you may flout and turn up your faces. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* iv, The women pointed and flouted at her.

¶ **3.** ? *erroneous use* (or ? *another word*). To ruffle (a bird's feathers).

1875 Mayne Reid in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 Aug. 500 Not enough breeze ..to flout the long feathers in the tail of the..bird.

Hence **Flou·ted** *ppl. a.*

1855 Singleton *Æneid* VII. 602 Go now, to thankless jeopardy Expose thee, flouted [wight].

† **Flou·tage.** *Obs.* [f. Flout *v.* + -age.] The habit or practice of flouting; mockery, jeers.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., Puntarvolo, so palpably affected to his owne praise, that (for want of flatterers) he commends himselfe to the floutage of his owne family.

Flouter (flau·tər). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who flouts or mocks.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 35 You..shew yourselfe a flatterer and a flouter. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 64 Democritus that common flowter of folly. 1755 in Johnson. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxvi, Perhaps she had cast me away altogether as a flouter.

Flouting (flau·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Flout; an instance of this.

1574 Whitgift *Def. Aunsw.* II. i. § 6. 91 What gybing and flouting would there be. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xv. 382 A desperate impudencie, seconded with bloodie floutings, with terrible despightings, [etc.]. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 453 Flouting, and Taunting, are to be censured as vicious Abuses of Speech. 1884 *Bath Herald* 25 Oct. 3/1 The second flouting of the popular will.

2. *Comb.* † **flouting-stock** (*a*) a butt for flouting, an object of mockery; (*b*) = Flout *sb.* (perh. the use is a blunder ascribed to the Welsh speaker).

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 309 Lesse peraduenture..thou be .. made a notable flowting-stocke. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 83 You are wise, and full of gibes, and vlouting-stocks. 1817 W. Godwin *Mandeville* I. 263, I was .. a flouting-stock and a make-game .. created for no other end than to be the scoff of my fellows.

Flouting (flau·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That flouts.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 30 b, Insinuating therby in flouting manner, that he might be his Fathers bastard sonne. 1597 Fenton *Let.* 23 May in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* (1779) II. 233 She would..out with all such ungracious flouting wenches. 1614 N. Breton *I would & yet* CXXV, Then sure should I..Be followed with many a flowting-lacke. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* xiii. 329 A flouting atheistic man of wit. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 12 Less of..flouting ferocity than is usual in the epic tales of the Scandinavians.

Hence **Flou·tingly** *adv.* in a flouting manner.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong., Par gaudisserie*, in iest, or floutingly. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 55 They floutingly put upon his head a wreath of thornes. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. xiv. 228 'Goody Palsgrave', as her Mother floutingly called her.

Flow (flō), *sb.*[1] [f. Flow *v.*]

1. The action or fact of flowing; movement in a current or stream; an instance or mode of this. Orig. said of liquids, but extended in modern use to all fluids, as air, electricity, etc. † Phrase: *To set (the eyes) at flow*: to (cause to) weep. Also 'The course or direction of running waters' (Admiral Smyth).

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 43 Thei xul not drede the flodys fflowe. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 172 I haue..set mine eyes at flow. 1613 — *Hen. VIII* I. i. 152 This top proud fellow, Whom from the flow of gall I name not. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* XII. xxxvii. 5 In the flow Of sudden tears. 1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 290 A gentle sound..like the flow of a brook. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxv. 362 The gentle flow of a current of air. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 208 A flow of positive electricity in the one direction along the wire.

b. *Physics.*

Line of flow in *Hydrodynamics*, an imaginary curve so drawn within a liquid at any instant that at each point of the curve the instantaneous velocity of the liquid is along the tangent. In general a line of flow is not the path of a particle, but varies with the time. But when the motion is steady, i. e. not a function of the time, the lines of flow are fixed, and are paths of particles, being then called *stream-lines*. *Tube of flow* in *Electricity* and *Hydrodynamics*, an imaginary tube bounded by surfaces across which there is no flow.

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 378 Tube of Flow. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 150 We can in this way map out the whole region by drawing lines of flow.

c. The quantity that flows, volume of fluid. In *Hydrodynamics*, the volume of fluid which flows through a tube of any given section in a unit of time.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 378 Blood, which came out, with a jet, nearly equal to the flow of urine. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 218 The flow of blood into them [Muscles] increases with the use that is made of them. 1877 W. H. Besant *Hydromech.* (ed. 3) 238 The line-integral of the tangential velocity along any line, lying entirely within the fluid, is called the flow along that line.

d. *concr.* That which flows; flowing water. Also, a mass of matter that moves or has moved in a stream.

1802 Campbell *Hohenlinden* i, Dark as winter was the flow Of Iser, rolling rapidly. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. i, The sunshine dances in its joy O'er the still flow of this majestic river. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 240 Reiterated flows of lava. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II. 152 The flows from the flank and summit craters of Mauna Loa.

2. Of dress, outlines, etc.: The manner of flowing.
1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, No dress but hers had such a flow as that. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 393 In the folds of the drapery .. is a flow like that of waves.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Any continuous movement resembling the even flow of a river and connoting a copious supply; an outpouring or stream; *esp.* of speech.
1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 201 Without any flow of words to greaten it. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 128 The Feast of Reason and the Flow of Soul. 1775 PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) I. 3 It is .. hard to stop the pen, when the ideas are on the flow. 1782 T. A. MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 420 The rupture with France .. has thrown .. a flow of Commerce into this Country. 1790 COWPER *On my Mother's Picture* 65 Thy constant flow of love, that knew no fall. 1796 JANE AUSTIN *Pride & Prej.* xxxi, They conversed with so much spirit and flow as to draw the attention of Lady Catherine. 1812 CHALMERS *Lect. in Life* (1851) I. 296 We have had a flow of forenoon callers. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 50 This vast flow of capital towards one point. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 22 This flow of talk. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 2/1 The cross flows of traffic.

4. The incoming or rise of the tide. Opposed to *ebb*; often in phrase *ebb and flow*; see EBB *sb.*1
1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 The greatest flowe hath the soonest ebbe. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) II. 41 The Ocean all at Discord with his Bounds, Reiterates his strange untimely Flows. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. viii. (1636) 118 A .. sea having many ebbes & flowes. 1794 BURNS *Song*, '*Let not woman*' iii, Ocean's ebb, and ocean's flow. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 139 The flow drove him upon shore. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 177 The Thames tide, with its tossing wherries at the flow, and stranded barg·s at ebb.
fig. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 43. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xi. 16 We know not in the flows of our contentedness, what we ourselves are. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Introd. 9 The flows of affliction. 1865 FARRAR *Chapters on Lang.* 270 Great ebbs and flows in the tide of Jewish thought. 1870 [see EBB *sb.* 2.]

5. † **a.** A deluge, flood (*obs.*). **b.** An overflowing; applied *esp.* to the periodical overflow of the Nile, or similar phenomena.
a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 345, I am Abraham .. That reyned after Noes flowe. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 138 A flowe will shake your building. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 20 They take the flow o' th' Nyle By certain scales i' th' Pyramid. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 100 Regions fatten'd with the flows of Nile. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 48 The natives look to this periodical flow with as much anxiety as the Egyptians to that of the Nile.

6. *Flow of spirits*: **a.** in early use, a sudden access of cheerfulness or exhilaration; **b.** now chiefly (cf. sense 3) a habitual state of spontaneous cheerfulness.
1715-6 POPE *Let. to Blount* Wks. 1824 VIII. 359 As an unblemished conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental flow of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii, My joy .. has given me such a flow of spirits. 18.. SCOTT *Let.*, No creature can be entitled to reckon upon such a flow of spirits and regular continuation of good health. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch-bk.* I. 252 A remarkable flow of animal spirits and activity.

7. *Porcelain Manufacture.* A flux for causing the colours to 'flow' or blend in firing.
1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* II. viii. 380 This effect was afterwards imitated .. by means of what is technically called a 'flow'—that is, by introducing a little volatilising salt in the saggar in which the ware is placed and fired.

† **8.** A flowing or full-bottomed wig. *Obs.*
1755 *Connoisseur* No. 77 ₱ 5 Young counsellors .. in a smart tye between a bob and a flow, contrived to cover a toupee. 1756 *Ibid.* No. 110 ₱ 2 In Queen Anne's reign .. the nobility .. wore large flaxen flows of thirty guineas price.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **flow-dike**, an open channel to carry off surface water; **flow-function** = *velocity-function*; **flow(-*off*)-gate** (*Metallurgy*), an opening through which the molten metal is run out of the mould; **flow-line** = *line of flow* (sense 1 b); **flow-meadow**, one that may be flooded at will.
1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banff. App.* 31 To construct *flow dikes. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 176 Is it possible to determine a velocity-potential function (or a *flow-function) of the form [etc.]? 1881 WYLIE *Iron Founding* 64 A violent bubbling takes place in the *flow-gates. 1889 *Pract. Iron Founding* iv. 57 In moulds of considerable area, risers or flow off gates are employed. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 248 The *flow-lines will then be lines of electrostatic induction in the surrounding dielectric. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 528 *Flow-meadows [*called also* flowing-meadows].

Flow (flōu), *sb.*2 Also 9 flo(w)e. [? a. ON. **flówe* (Icel. *flói*) of same meaning, related to *flóa* FLOW *v.*]
1. 'A watery moss, a morass' (Jam.).
16.. in Symson *Descr. Galloway* (1823) App. iv. 140 Moss Raploch, a great flow on the other side of Die. 1773 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 124 The Solway flow contains 1300 acres of very deep and tender moss. 1835 'S. OLIVER' *Rambles Northumb.* 164 Dreading every instant that he will sink over head into the flow. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 290 Dangerous 'flowes', or shaking bogs. 1895 CROCKETT *Moss-hags* xxxiii. Bog-wood dug from the flowes.
b. (See quots.)
1808-80 JAMIESON s.v., The term *flow* is applied to a low-lying piece of watery land rough and benty, which has not been broken up. 1886 LEBOUR *Geol. Northumb. & Durh.* 11 That part of it which thus dips away from the bog proper is aptly called the 'flow' of the bog.

2. A quicksand.
1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xvii, He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's flow. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 210 The wind was driving the hat shoreward, and I ran round the border of the floe.

3. *attrib.*
1831 LOUDON *Agric.* (ed. 2) 1243 **Flow-bog* or flow moss, a peat bog, the surface of which is liable to rise and fall with every increase or diminution of water. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 130 He .. ran his Horse into a *Flow-Moss. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, 'There wasna muckle flowmoss in the shaw.'

Flow (flōu), *sb.*3 *Sc.* [Of obscure origin; perh. f. root of FLAW *sb.* or FLY *v.*!] 'A jot, a particle, a small portion of any thing' (Jam.).
1804 TARRAS *Poems* 45 Wha on life's dainties nicely chow Yet left yir bard wi' fient a flowe. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 69 Powther'd gay Wi' flows o' flour. 1840 WEBSTER in *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. II. (1890) I. 220 Tak hame a wee flow to your wife To help to be brose to your supper.

Flow (flōu), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **flowed** (flōud). Forms: *Infin.* 1 flówan, 3 flohen, 3-5 flowen, (3 flouwen), *Orm.* flowenn, *south.* vlowen, 4 flo3e, flowyn, 5-7 flowe, 5- flow. *Pa. t.* 1 fléow, *pl.* fleowon, 3 fleaw, flew, *south.* vleau; weak forms: 3 fléowede, *Orm.* flowedd, 4 flo3ed, flowede, 6 flowd, 6- flowed. *Pa. pple.* 1 flówen, 4-7 flowen, 7-8 flown; 6- flowed. [OE. *flówan*, a redupl. str. vb. occurring as such only in Eng. From the same root **flō-* are the wk. vbs. ON. *flóa* to flood, Du. *vloeijen* (= LG. *flojen*) to flow, and the Com. Teut. **flōdīa-z* FLOOD *sb.* The wk. pa. t. and pa. pple. appear in early ME.; the original str. pa. t. appears not to have survived into the 14th c., but the str. pa. pple., though rare after 15th c., occurs down to the 18th c. (and still later as an archaism or a blunder, esp. in the compound *overflown*).
The Teut. **flō-*:—pre-Teut. **plō-* in Gr. πλώειν, to swim, float, πλωτός floating, navigable, L. *plōrāre* to weep. According to some scholars this is an ablaut-variant of **plē-* to fill, be full (cf. Gr. πλήθύς fullness, L. *plēnus* full), perh. an extended form of **pel-*: see FULL *a.* Others regard **flō-* as standing for **plōu-* lengthened grade of the root **pleu-, plou-, plu-* (Teut. **fleu-, flaw-, flu-*), whence Skr. *plu* to swim, bathe, Gr. πλέειν to sail, πλύνειν to wash, L. *pluit* it rains, OHG. *fleuwen, flawen* (MHG. *vlöuwen, vlæen*) to rinse, ON. *flaumr* stream.
The sense-development of the vb. in Eng. shows traces of influence from the like-sounding but etymologically unconnected L. *fluĕre*, of which it is the usual translation.]

I. To glide along as a stream.
1. *intr.* Of fluids, a stream, etc.: To move on a gently inclined surface with a continual change of place among the particles or parts; to move along in a current; to stream, run; to spread *over* (a surface). Also with *along, down, on, out.*
a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 321 (Gr. Siððan flowan mot yð ofer eal lond. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14567 & ta wass waterr wid & sid All oferr erþe flowedd. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 918 An ydel wel, That .. flohþ on idel thar a-dune. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 347 The thridde day shal flowe a flod that al this world shal hylen. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2053 For bale to Blissh on blod þat on þe bent flowes. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxiv. 67 Yf the water in Egypt called Nilus dyd not accustomably flow over Egypt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 11 Siloa's Brook that flow'd Fast by the Oracle of God. 1704 POPE *Winter* 13 Thames heard the numbers as he flow'd along. 1793 BURNS *Song, Wandering Willie* ii, O still flow between us, thou wide roaring main. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 363 The acid .. is allowed to flow consecutively into the lower vessels. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 204 To admit of being discharged freely from the brush without flowing or spreading on the canvas.
b. Opposed to 'stand'. See FLOWING *ppl. a.*
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 37 With Osier Floats the standing Water strow; Of massy Stones make Bridges, if it flow.
c. Of the blood or other animal fluids: To pass along the vessels of the body; to circulate.
1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 52 Lord Angelo .. scarce confesses That his blood flowes. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ii, Trade, which like blood should circularly flow, Stopped in their channels. 1786 BURNS *Song, My Highland Lassie O* iii, While my crimson currents flow, I'll love my Highland lassie. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xxi. 5 Our pulses [would] calmly flow and beat In response while we slept. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 276 Gall-stones are formed in numbers in the gall-bladder, only when the bile can flow into it through the cystic duct.
d. With advbs. *To flow over* = to overflow.
1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* viii. 2 And howe that their povertie, though yt be depe, yet hath folowed [*sic*] over. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 24 My Lord Who is so full of Grace, that it flowes ouer On all that neede.
e. quasi-*trans.* Of a river: To carry down (water) in its current.
1885 *Century Mag.* Sept. 747 It [a river] was flowing muddy water at the time.

† **2.** To become liquid; to stream *down*, melt; *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvii[i]. 3 Swe floweð wex from onsiene fyres. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 His moderes wop & þe oðres Maries, þæt fleoweden & melten al of teares. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiv. 1 Fro thi face hillis shulden flowe doun. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v in Ashm. (1652) 59 For nothinge maie be more contrary nowe Than to be fixt and unperfectly flowe. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 105 This Oil of Tartar must bee made of salt of Tartar after it hath flowed in the fire. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 148 Yielding Metal flow'd to human form.
† **b.** *fig* To be unsteady, waver. *Obs.*
1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 112 Se þat þou flow nott with vayn þoghtis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 47 My hert that neuir wes sic[k]ir .. That never mair wald flow nor flickir.
c. *Ceram.* To work or blend freely: said of a glaze. (*Cent. Dict.*)
d. Of a metal: To change its form under impact or tensile or compressive strain. Cf. quot. 1888 s.v. FLOWING *ppl. a.* 1.

3. a. Of persons: To come or go 'in a stream or streams.' Also with *in, together.*
1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxi. 12 Thei shul .. togidere flowen to the goodus of the Lord [1388 and thei schulen flowe togidere to the goodis of the Lord]. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* li. 44 The nations shall not flow together any more vnto him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. x. (1614) 160 Thence they [Iewes] flowed into other parts. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 275 In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xli. 2 To hear the restless multitudes .. Around the base of that great Altar flow. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 166 Men flowed in so plentifully that [etc.].
b. Of things material and immaterial: To move, pass as a stream. Also with *away, down, in, together.*
1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* li. 9 For the deth flowende doun I louly preȝede. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 137 Thus the victory flowed some tyme on the one parte, and sometyme on the other. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* xx. 28 The increase of his house shall go away; it shall flow away in the day of his wrath. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 435 The euils of the precedent ages are flowne together into this. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 The Treasure of the Common-wealth, flowing out of its due course. 1717 POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 25 As into air the purer spirits flow. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 188 The final success which flowed in upon him. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 533 As fast years flow away. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. vii. 141 Gold flowed in. 1878 JEWITT *Ceramic Art* II. viii. 350 Orders for the new kind of ware flowed in upon him.

4. Of composition or speech; in early use of a speaker or writer: To glide along smoothly, like a river.
1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 59 The first lyne flowis weil, and the vther nathing at all. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 189 Could I flow like thee [Thames], and make thy streame My great example. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 266 Wit grew polite, and Numbers learn'd to flow. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 227 The most unmetrical .. passages flow with a grace, a lightness [etc.]. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 252 Conversation flowed freely.

5. Of a garment, hair, etc.: To 'stream'; to hang loose and waving; to lie in undulating curves. Also † of a person: *To flow with* (hair).
1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rtldg.) 558 From the top of which [coronet] flow'd a transparent veile. 1608 — *Masque Beauty* Splendour Wks. (Rtldg.) 549/1 Her bright hayre loose flowing. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 29 A Cuffe neglectfull, and thereby Ribbands to flow confusedly. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 241 Over his lucid Armes A militarie Vest of purple flowd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 146 Grim Saturn .. flow'd with such a Mane. 1712 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art Love* III. 376 Swell'd with the wanton wind, they [her coats] loosely flow. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xlvi, A wig that flowed behind. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvi, Mark the gaudy streamers flow From their loud chanters down. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* vii, Across my breast the abandoned hair doth flow.

6. *Math.* To increase or diminish continuously by infinitesimal quantities: to 'vary' (in the Newtonian Calculus). See FLUENT.
1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 204 When the Letter x is put for a Quantity which flows uniformly, the Symbol $\dot{x}$ is an Unit. 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* 4, x flows from $x-\frac{1}{2}\dot{x}$ to $x+\frac{1}{2}\dot{x}$. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 304 To obtain the second fluxion it will suffice to make x^{n-1} flow.

† **7.** *trans.* (*causatively*). **a.** To make to flow, set flowing *in, out.* **b.** To make fluid. *Obs.*
1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. i. 74 God must nedes contynuelly flowen oute his bounte. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquors helpeth to flux and to flowe Manie things. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 21 The Church is .. verie wel compared vnto the sea, which floweth out waues from euery porch or entrie. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* II. (1635) 175, I plenteously flowed in my afternoone's potation.
c. In *Founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mould long enough to carry off all air and foreign matter, in order to insure a casting free from bubbles and similar defects; to run through. (*Cent. Dict.*)
d. *Naut.* (See quot.)
1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang., Flow*, to let go the sheet of a head-sail.

II. To stream forth, issue in a stream.
8. To gush out, well forth, spring. Also with *down, forth, out, over.*
c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxviii[i]. 20 Forðon sloȝ stan & fleowun weter. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiv. 34 Hrædlice þar fleow blod ut & wæter. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3875 Đo flew ðor water michil and strong. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1350 þar flowe out of fresh wynne flodez enowe. 1574 HYLL *Planting* 77 When the humour thereof is somewhat flowen. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxi. 302 The sappe, when .. first flowen out, is white. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 651 Streams of blood foorth flowed on the grass. *c* 1724 SWIFT *Fontinella* 4 Endless tears flow down in streams. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 251 The blood will continue to flow .. till the exhausted animal expires. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, His tears flowed plentifully and bitterly.

b. To issue or proceed *from*, †*of*, *out of*, something as a source.

c 1200 ORMIN 4783 War & wirrsenn toc anan Vt off hiss lic to flowenn. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Þet flod Þet fleaw of þine wunden. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* i. 20 Dyd not I hew yᵉ hardstone & caused water ynough to flowe thereout? 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 20/1 His Gore, That from his Blood-founts .. flow'd before. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 62 Cold water is now allowed to flow from the reservoir.

transf. and *fig.* 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* iv. 16 Blow thurȝ my gardyn, and ther shul flowe swote spices of it. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Text vii. 10 Longe fyery beames lyke a floude of fyer flouwing out of him. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 75 This City was..the great Cisterne of Europe, whence flowed so many conduit pipes of learning. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 40 Some other reason that flowed not from him. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 10. 66 His Behaviour does not flow from an Hardness in his Mind. 1794 BURNS *A Vision* vii, Frae his harp sic strains did flow. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 306 This rule flows..from the nature of a remainder. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvii. 27 The Authority of the State Constitutions does not flow from Congress.

c. Of a person: To pour out one's feelings. Also with *out*.

1677 *Government Venice* Ep. Ded. 3, I perceive I am flown out insensibly in your praises. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Recoll. Gifted Woman* (1884) 91 The interview lasted above an hour, during which she flowed out freely. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 563 The mother flow'd in shallower acrimonies.

†d. *trans.* To pour forth in a stream. (Perh. reminiscent of the *trans.* use in 14 below).

1550 CRANMER *Def.* 77 b, The stone that floweth water.

9. Of the menstrual discharge. Said also of the person.

1754–64 [see CATAMENIA]. 1894 DUANE *Dict. Med., Flow*, to menstruate; especially to menstruate profusely.

III. To run full; to be in flood.

10. Of the sea, a tidal river, etc.: To rise and advance; frequent in phrase *to ebb and flow*: see EBB *v.* 1. *To flow south, tide and half tide* (see quots. 1627 and 1721). Cf. FLOOD *sb.* 1.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 327 Seo sæ symle feower pricon oððe fif lator flowð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Eft son Þe se flouweð. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 397 Bi Þat Þe flod to her fete flozed & waxed. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 196 Watir .. Now ebbithe, flowithe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 441 Thys yere the Thamys did flowe three times in one daye. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 182 The waters..were flowed eighteene cubites above their woonted compasse. 1626 CAPT SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 It flowes quarter floud. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* (1653) 47 It flowes Tide and halfe Tide, that is, it will be halfe flood by the shore, before it begin to flow in the channell. 1691 SWIFT *Athenian Soc.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 229 When the deluge first began to fall, That mighty ebb never to flow again. 1721–1800 in BAILEY, *It Flows South* [Sea Phrase] it is high Water when the Sun is at that Point at new or full Moon. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 34 Before the Tide had flown or risen so high. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner Chillon* vi, The massy waters ebb and flow. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 304 In the Thames..the tide requires about five hours to flow up. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 7 The tide was flowing.

fig. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 206 Vertue wolde fflowe whan vices were ebbid. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 72 Doth it [pride] not flow as hugely as the Sea? 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 111 When ebbing life nae mair shall flow. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. li. 2 The throngs which ever ebbed and flowed. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 25 The tide of success that flowed to Vauxhall.

†11. To rise to a great height and overflow. In *fig.* phrases, *To flow above the banks, to flow past shore*: to overflow. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxli. (1495) 945 The ryuer Nylus was flowen and arysen. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *False One* III. iv, Let Nylus flow, And perpetuall plenty show.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 36 In wine and meats she flowd aboue the bancke. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 41 You flow to great distraction. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 335 Grave Nestor..flows Past shore in all experience.

b. The obs. pa. pple. *flown*, orig. used of a stream with the sense 'swollen', 'in flood' (see quot. *c* 1510), was used *fig.* in 17th c. of persons, and survives in allusions to Milton's phrase. (It is doubtful whether the etymological sense was remembered in the 17th c.) Cf. HIGHFLOWN.

c 1510 *Sir R. Guilford's Pilgrimage* (Camden) 31 Cedron ..in wynter..is meruaylously flowen with rage of water yᵗ commyth with grete vyolence thrugh the vale of Josophat. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 250 Being somewhat high flowen with wine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 501 Then wander forth the Sons Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 292 Unseemly flown with insolence and wine. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 8 In such wise, flown with insolence, do they seem to me to revel.

†12. Of the eyes: To become overfull, to fill *of*, *with* (tears, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Al Þe leor schal ulowen o teares, he seið. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 283 Nu min herte mai to breke, min ehne flowen al o water. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXX, Then can I drowne an eye (vn-vs'd to flow). *c* 1689 PRIOR *To Ld. Buckhurst* 19 Her eyes with tears no more will flow. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 235 ₱ 3, I have often seen the old Man's Heart flow at his Eyes with joy.

13. Of wine, etc.: To be poured out without stint: also *fig.* †In early use of wealth, etc. (after L. *affluĕre*): To abound.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxi[i]. 11 [10] Þeah Þe eow wealan to wearnum flowen. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 85 Sorowes and heuynesses dyde flowe at her herte in grete haboundance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 633 Rubied nectar flows In pearl, in diamond, and massy gold. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 279 When thought is warm and fancy flows. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xvii. 2 Gold was scattered thro' the streets, and wine Flowed at a hundred feasts.

14. *To flow with* (†*in*, †*of*): to abound in, to overflow with. Now rare exc. in Biblical phrase *to flow with milk and honey* (Wyclif and Mandeville, following a barbarism of the Vulgate, use the vb. in this phrase as transitive).

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 8 A loond that flowith [1388 with] mylk and hony. 1383 — *Eccl.* xi. 25 Who schal .. flowe in delicis as Y dide? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXX. 137, I sall giffe to 3ow land flowande mylke and hony. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 53 Suche as flowe in worldly goodes. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Three Serm.* (1624) 23 Christ so flowed now with Disciples, that [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 877 The Unjust and Ungodly, often flow in all kind of Prosperity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. liii. 269 A land flowing with milk and honey.

15. *trans.* To cover or fill with water; to flood.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXVIII. 17 The proteccioun watris shul flowe. 1666 EVELYN *Mem.* 8 May (1819) I. 386 Here I flowed the drie moate. 1712 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 232 Watering..is scarce practicable, unless you have a Stream at hand to flow the Ground. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 274 Care being taken not to flow the land in summer where sheep are kept.

b. To cover with any liquid, as varnish or glaze, by causing it to flow over the surface. Also, To allow (a film) to flow.

1864 J. TOWLER *Silver Sunbeam* 144 The glass is filed, cleaned, and flowed with collodion, as before directed. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 257 As if a very attenuated film of milk and water had been flowed over its surface.

16. Of the tide: To overtake and surround (a person). *dial.* (See quots.)

1735 DYCHE & PARDON, *Flow*, to come upon a Person or Thing greatly or hastily, like the Motion of Water when the Tide is coming in. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s. v., 'If you doant mind you'll be flown in, one of these days.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'They got flow'd on.'

Hence **Flow'er** (flōu,əɹ), *Metallurgy*, a flow-gate (see FLOW *sb.*¹ 9).

1881 WYLIE *Iron-Founding* 50 The use of flo'ers or gates. *Ibid.* 66 According to the thickness of the part so should the size of the flow'er be.

Flowage (flōu·ĕdʒ). [f. FLOW *v.* + -AGE.] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed or flooded. In comb. *flowage-line*.

1846 WORCESTER cites WILKINS. 1884 J. G. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 621/1 Flowage line [of a reservoir].

Flowede, obs. form of FLOOD.

Flowe(n, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of FLY.

Flower (flaueɹ, flau·əɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 flur(e, 3–7 flour(e, 4–7 flowr(e, (4 flor, flowur, 6 flore, *Sc.* flouir, 7 floor), 5– flower, (8, 9 *poet.* flow'r). See also FLOUR. [ME. *flour, flur*, a. OF. *flour, flur, flor* (Fr. *fleur*) = Pr. *flour, flor*, Sp., Pg., and Olt. *flor* (It. *fiore*) :—L. *flōr-em, flōs*, f. Aryan root **bhlō-* : see BLOW *v.*²]

1. A complex organ in phenogamous plants, comprising a group of reproductive organs and its envelopes. In the popular use of the word, the characteristic feature of a *flower* is the 'coloured' (not green) envelope, and the term is not applied where this is absent, unless there is obvious resemblance in appearance to what is ordinarily so called. In botanical use, a flower consists normally of one or more stamens or pistils (or both), a corolla, and a calyx; but the two last are not universally present.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Þe treou also, openeð ham & bringeð forð misliche flures. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xiv. 2 As a flour goth out, and is totreden. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiv. 10 Leif nor flour fynd could I nane of rew. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* I. xxvi, Thou suckst the flowre till all the sweet be gone. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 31 Daffodils that have several Flowers on one Stalk. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 498 Like some fair flow'r the early spring supplies. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii, As faithless leaves drop from the o'erblown flower. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 13 A flower, if complete in all its parts, consists of a *calyx*, a *corolla*, *stamens*, and a *pistil*. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 20 Flower that's full-blown tempts the butterfly.

fig. *a* 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 89 Thah thou be whyt ant bryth on ble, falewen shule thy floures. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 30 Cristen men .. Schal no flour schewe of virtu. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 9 A foule blindnes whiche..dystroyeth the floures and the frutes of al goostly vertues. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 122 This bud of Loue..May proue a beautious Flower when next we meete. 1759 RUTTY *Spiritual Diary* (ed. 2) 140 An extract of some sweet flowers from the scriptures. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xii. (1877) 241 Righteousness, both in its root of faith and its flower of charity.

b. In *Bryology*, extended to denote the growth comprising the reproductive organs in mosses.

2. *transf.* a. The down or feathery seeds of the dandelion and thistle. ? *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 221/2 Floure of a tasyll that flyeth about all rounde, *barbedieu*.

†b. *pl.* The menstrual discharge; the menses; = CATAMENIA. *Obs.* [After F. *fleurs*: but this is regarded by French scholars as a corruption of *flueurs*: see FLUOR.]

c 1400 *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 A woman schal in the harme blede For stoppyng of hure flowrys. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij, The same water .. causeth women to have her flowres, named menstruum. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 106 It helpeth the stopping of the Flowers. 1741 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 666/2 The French term 'fleurs' and the English 'flowers' are now fallen into disuse.

c. *Anc. Chem.* (*pl.*, earlier *sing.* also in form *flour*): The pulverulent form of any substance, *esp.* as the result of condensation after sublimation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxx. (1495) 579 Drieng and tempryng wyth vynegre it [leed] torneth in to whyte colour of floure of leed. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 164 Which whitenesse is partly the floures of the Nitre. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* 25 Flow'r of sulphur powder'd well. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 162 The benzoic acid, is sufficiently known by the name of *flowers of benzoine*. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 114 These [white flakes] have been called flowers of Zinc. 1834 GRIFFIN *Chem. Recreat.* (ed. 3) 117 Flowers of benjamin, a substance obtained by sublimation from gum benzoin. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 337 Powdered sulphur is known in Commerce as flowers of sulphur.

d. Applied to various fungoid growths; a scum formed on wine, vinegar, etc. in fermentation. *Flowers of tan*: a fungus (*Fuligo*) growing on tan heaps.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Fiocchi*..flowers of wine. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 128 The Cholericke humour is hot and fiery, bitter, and like unto the flowre of wine. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* 21 Sept. 772 A somewhat moist and putrid matter..which .. is called .. the Flower of this Substance [osteocolla]. 1675 CHARLETON *Myst. Vintners* 151 Reserving the Froth or Flower of it, and putting the same into small Casks. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 263 The yellow plasmodia inside a tan-heap .. come to the surface, and then coalesce into the large bodies which are known as 'flowers of tan'.

3. A blossom considered independently of the plant, and esp. in regard to its beauty or perfume.

c 1275 *Lune Ron* 151 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Þu art swetture Þane eny flur. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 214/491 A fair Medwe he saiȝ with swete floures. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 434 Flures To strawen in Þe maidenes bures. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 86 As the bees loue the swetest of the floures. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 59 Als fresch as flouris that in May vp spredis. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. ii. 169 Strew me ouer With Maiden Flowers. 1656 COWLEY *Anacreontiques, Another Epicure*, Beauteous Flowers, why do we spread, Upon the Mon'ments of the Dead? 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 148 We..justly set the Gem above the Flower.

b. *fig.* (*esp.* as applied to a person.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Uertus beoð..swote smellinde flures ine Godes neose. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 93 Blessed be thou..Suete flur of parays. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 10 Aue Maria .. Haile, fresche flour femynyne! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 77 Nay hee's a flower, in faith a very flower. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 217 My wife told me a good deal of the beauties of your person; but I did not think we had such a flower in our country. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 86 And they will beat my girl Remembering her mother: O my flower!

c. *pl.* The bloom of certain plants used in Medicine (formerly also in Cookery).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Take Flourys of Vyolet, boyle hem. 1586 W. BAILEY 2 *Treat. Eye-sight* (1633) 11 An ounce of the water of Rosemarie flowers. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 76 Halfe a handfull of the flowers of Camomill. 1652 Chamomel flowers [see CAMOMILE 2].

4. A flowering plant; a plant cultivated or esteemed for the sake of its blossoms.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 41 Now spring vp flouris fra the rute .. Lay out ȝour levis lustely. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 870 Unwholesome weeds take root with precious flowers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 273 O flours That never will in other climate grow. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 3 (1822) 99 If the blossom be of most importance we call it [the plant] a flower. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (1813) 289 Flowers..are classed into annuals, biennials and perennials.

b. In the names of various plants, as †**flower of Bristol**, †**flower (of) Constantinople**, the nonsuch, *Lychnis chalcedonica*; **flower of Jove** (see quot.); **flower of the night** (see quot. 1665); **flower of the sun** = SUNFLOWER.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. viii. 157 *Flos Constantinopolitanus*, that is to say Floure Constantinople. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxix. § 5. 380 It is called..in English .. of some Flower of Bristowe, and Nonesuch. *Ibid.* ccxlvii. 612 Of the flower of the Sunne, or the Marigolde of Peru. 1665 RAY *Flora* II. xvii. 195 The Mervail of Peru..These flowers..are to be seen late in evenings, or early in mornings, and therefore have been called the flowers of the night. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 33 Flowers of the Sun, do commonly flower about August. *Ibid.*, Flower of Bristol, Champion or Nonsuch. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 134 Flower of Jove, *Lychnis flos Jovis*.

5. The representation of a flower: a. in drawing, painting, and weaving.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Þe flurs Þat beoð idrahe Þron [on a gerlaundesche]. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 14 in *Map's Poems* 334 Thi riche halles? I-peynted with so riche floures? 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1413 Some were..feyr peyntede wyth frute and floures. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 891 Nought clad in silk was he But alle in floures. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1539 A vestoure to vise on of violet floures. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* xiv, Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.

b. *Arch.*

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), Flowers [in Architecture], representations of some imaginary flowers, by way of crowning or finishing on the top of a dome. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Flower of the capital*, is an ornament..in form of a rose, in the middle of the sweep of the Corinthian abacus.

c. *Printing.* (See quot. 1871.)

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. & Art Print.* 287 Flowers were the

first Ornaments which were used at the Head of .. pages. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 427 Did they take all the letters, flowers, etc., etc., except the five cases of money types which you say the Congress have? 1838 TIMPERLEY *Printers' Man.* 62 Flowers are used for borders. 1871 RINGWALT *Amer. Encycl. Printing* 172 *Flowers*, ornaments for embellishing chapter-headings, or forming tail-pieces to books. 1888 in JACOBI *Printers' Voc.*

d. = FLEUR-DE-LIS 2 and 3. *Flower of the winds*: see quot. 1867.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) (1887) 462 He..hit him on þe helme so brist, That al þe floures fel doun rist. 1352 MINOT *Poems* IX. i, The flowres that faire war Er fallen in Fraunce. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 162 If the flower of the nedle be righte Northe from it. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. viii. 393 The favourite Anglo-Saxon kind of ornament, called the 'flower'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk., Flower of the Winds*, the mariner's compass on maps and charts.

e. † A flower-shaped branch or bowl of a candlestick. Also, a piece of iron shaped like a fleur-de-lis.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 128, I will that there be maid for every flowre of the candlestike a tapur of wod. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Flower*, the piece of iron which fastens a vice to a table or bench.

f. An artificial flower (as an ornament).

1881 *Illustr. Househ. Jrnl.* Sept. 121/3 The most popular flowers just now for bonnet trimmings..are made of velvet.

6. An adornment or ornament; a precious possession, a 'jewel'.

1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 9 London beyng one of the flowers of the worlde as touchinge worldlye riches. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 203 That's Æneas..hee's one of the flowers of Troy. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 40 The nomination of any persons to those places, he will reserve to himself, it being a principal and inseparable flower of his Crown. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 63 The Dutch robbed of one of their greatest Flowers. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Holy Thursday* 5 O what a multitude they seem'd, these flowers of London town. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 219 The power of pardoning .. a precious prerogative which .. even the Whigs allowed to be a flower properly belonging to the Crown.

† **b.** phr. *To bear, fang, have the flower (of)*: to gain the victory, to have preëminence (among).

c 1310 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 248 Is Edward ded? Of Christendome he ber the flour! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 500 And þar þe floure in þe filde I fangid þurȝe himselfe. *Ibid.* 2603 For he þat folows hase þe floure · & he flees neuer. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2595 Torent the floure away bare.

† **c.** Virginity. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 52 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 Maid bere heuen king..þer for sso ne les noȝt hir flure. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 334 O Pallas noble quene .. Help, that I lese nought my flour.

d. An embellishment or ornament (of speech); a choice phrase. *rare* in *sing.*

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 117 Thare was Mercurius, wise and eloquent, Of rethorike that fand the flouris faire. 1533 UDALL (*title*) Flovres for Latyne Spekynge, selected and gathered oute of Terence. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. i. (1845) 298 Discourses not tricked up with Flowers of Rhetorick. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Your occasional tropes and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style, as tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey-woolsey. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 41 Bob's harangue, 'Twas deuced fine .. All full of flowers. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xv. iii. 145 Ulrich von Hutten heard Italian orators smother them 'in flowers of speech'.

7. The choicest individual or individuals among a number of persons or things; 'the pick'.

Flower of Chivalry, etc., may belong to this sense or to 9, according as the accompanying sb. is taken as *abstr.* or *concr.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 257 Moder milde flur of alle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 433 Þe noble tour, þat of all þe tours of Engelond ys yholde flour. ? *c* 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 50 He was of chevalrye the floure. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 50 The noble Chaucer, of makaris flouir. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (an. 1) 17 b, There wer slain the flower of all Loughdean. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1017/2 They were the flowre .. of the Elect. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 Noblemen, which be the flowre of gentilitie. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 443 S. Ambrose, and S. Augustine (the flower of the Latine fathers) .. doe bitterly oppose it. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 74 Yet I was always singled out as the flower of the flock. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* I. (1839) 49 They had consented to his selecting the flower of the English forces. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Brave Roland* vi, Roland, the flower of chivalry. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 277, I take her for the flower of womankind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 348 The London clergy, then universally acknowledged to be the flower of their profession, held a meeting.

8. The best, choicest, most attractive or desirable part or product of anything, material or immaterial; the essence, quintessence; also 'the gist' (of a matter).

The earliest appearance of this sense in English is in the specific application now differentiated as FLOUR *sb.*, q.v.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* A viij, Matromonie .. containeth the felicity of man's life, the Flower of Friendship. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* N v, Creame .. Flos lactis. Rightly so tearmed by the Latines, for it is the very flower of milke, as also butter is the flower of Creame. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 351 The flower of gaine and emolument to this State. 1685 BAXTER *Paraph. N. T., Phil.* iv. 4 That holy joy in the Lord is that Flower of Religion which all Christians should desire. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables, Man, Cat, Dog & Fly* 124, I sip the tea's delicious flower. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. v, The flower of the matter is, that they are but nine; that they sit in secret. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 69 Thrice-happy days! The flower of each, those moments when we met. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. ii. 27 Here we have the flower and outcome of Newton's induction.

9. The brightest and fairest example or embodiment of any quality. Cf. PINK.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 213 Syre Wawein ys neueu, flour of corteysye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 107 In his tyme of strengthe he [Hercules] was the flour. *c* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 3 The floure of porte in womanhede. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 81 Prynce of fredom, and flour of gentilnes. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xcix, Mornes messenger .. Cais each wight to salute the floure of blisse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 44 He is not the flower of curtesie. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 353 Cicero, Hortensius, Caesar, and those other selected flowers of eloquence. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 113 Lancelot, the flower of bravery.

10. The state or condition of being in bloom or blossom; in phrases *in flower*, † *in (their) flowers*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 209 His Limes were first in Flow'rs. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3697/4 Ranunculos's, and Tulips, in their Flowers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ₱ 5 An Orchard in Flower looks .. more delightful than .. the most finished Parterre.

† **b.** *transf.* of birds. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 654 Young birds..are in their full flowre ere one be a ware. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 29/2 Cocks, Pheasants, and Peacocks .. are much more beautiful in their natural flower.

11. Of persons: The period or state of 'bloom', vigour, or prosperity. **a.** The prime (of life), the bloom (of youth); *esp.* in phrases, † *in youth's flowers, in the flower of one's age.*

1508 DUNBAR *Twa mariit wemen* 170 A ȝoung man ryght ȝaip, bot nought in ȝouth[is] flouris. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (an. 13) 32 Taken prisoner and so remained in Englande .. till the flower of his age was passed or sore blemyshed. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 41 Let not the floure of life passe by us. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 4 In the first flower of his age. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 102 In flow'r of age you perish for a song! 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 4 Aug., He is a man in the flower of life, about thirty. 1830 TENNYSON *Lady Clara* ii, A simple maiden in her flower Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 257 They were in the flower of youth and beauty.

† **b.** The state or condition of greatest eminence, fame, prosperity, etc. Chiefly phr. *in one's flower(s.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 316 Þe Emperour of Rome was þanne in his flouris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2190 A man hath most honour To dyen in his excellence and flour. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 434 Alas! now fallen is my flower! 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 2 In which time Æsopus the orator was in his flower. 1550 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* I. xl. 158 Whyle a man is in his floures of health. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 207 Jeffery Monmouth was in his Flower Anno 1156.

† **c.** Bloom or beauty. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 96 See how she gins to blow Into life's flower again!

12. Simple attrib., as *flower-bed, -bell, -border, -court, -garden, -garland, -plat, -plot, -root, -sheath, -show, -spike, -stand, -stick, -time, -tree.*

1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Landlord's T., Sir Christopher* 41 A modest *flower-bed thickly sown with sweet alyssum. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* iii, The stem, which else had fallen quite With cluster'd *flower-bells. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 36 A *Flower-Border. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 234 She was..delving and digging in her flower-border. 1828 *Ibid.* Ser. III. (1863) 25 Behind the house is an ample kitchen-garden, and before, a neat *flower-court. 1672 W. HUGHES (*title*), The *Flower-Garden. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 96 The court resembled a flower-garden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 997 Ȝyf þou euer.. Dedyst *floure gerlande or coroune To make wommen to gadyr. 1796 *Plain Sense* II. 49 The little *flower plat put forth its beauties. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 307 Suburban villas..with fancifully ornamented flower-plats before them. 1644 J. SERGEANT in Digby *Nat. Bodies* (1645) *2 a, Yours is a *Flower-plot pav'd by Truth's rich Gold. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 140 A little flower-plot, the superfluous ornament of a rich man's estate. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 208 Such Plants and *Flower-Roots as endure not well out of the Ground. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 241 Flower-roots, sundry boxes of books, a piano-forte. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 365 A blossom vermeil-white, That lightly breaks a faded *flower-sheath. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 316, I went..to a *flower-show in the Botanical Gardens. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 35 *Flower-spike from 2 to 3 feet long. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 125 [She] busied herself with a *flower-stand in the recess. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 708 *Flower-sticks may be square or round, according to the fancy of the maker. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 127 This was the *flower-time of the Aeolians, their brief and brilliant spring. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 142 All sort of Greens and *flower trees.

b. objective, as *flower-gatherer, -maker, -painter, -vendor*; *flower-making, -painting*, vbl. sbs.; *flower-bearing, -breeding, -infolding, -sucking* adjs.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 422 Gramineæ .. normally *flower-bearing (but sometimes also empty) glumes. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Feb. 5/7 Behind the hearse there was a body of flower-bearing mutes. 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 1 O'er..*flower-breeding vales. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliv. 87/1 So the *flower gatherer of Westminster recordeth. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. i, The *flower-infolding buds Burst on yon lightning-blasted almond-tree. 1809 HAN. MORE *Coelebs* (ed. 3) I. 145 The street where the poor *flower-maker lived. 1884 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 130 Dyed feathers when used in *flower-making are .. apt to fade. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 349 The mere *flower-painter is .. oblig'd to study the form of festons. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art*, **Flower-painting* .. may be said to have asserted its proper place as an Art *sui generis* in the seventeenth century. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1626) 313 *Flowre-sucking Bees. 1861 *Crt. Life at Naples* I. 207 The beggars and *flower-vendors sought shady nooks.

c. instrumental, as *flower-bespangled, -besprinkled, -crowned, -decked, -embroidered, -enamelled, -inwoven, -sprinkled, -strewn, -teeming* adjs.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 20 Thicket, still fragrant and still *flower-bespangled. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Sq. in front Cathedral*, It looks like a *flower-besprinkled meadow. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Magnif.* 808 The *flowr-crown'd People, swarming on the Green. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VIII. 248 Bowls of wine flower-crowned. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. (1888) 262/1, I had left a *flower-decked room. 1747 LD. G. LYTTELTON *Monody* v. 58 Sequester'd dales And *flower-embroider'd vales. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xviii, Along the *flow'r enamell'd vales The silver Trent..doth slide. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 187 With *flower-inwoven tresses torn The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets mourn. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 13 The scythe being whetted makes us cast more lingering looks at the *flower-sprinkled tresses of the meadows. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* etc. 363 The *flower-strewn earth is wondrous fair. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 43 A *flower-teeming land.

d. parasynthetic and similative, as *flower-faced, -like, -shaped, -soft, -wise* adjs.; *flower-like, -wise* advs.

1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* I. iii, He glances down at the slim, *flower-faced maiden. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 47 *Flower-like they wither and decay. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 28 Surmounted by a flower-like ornament. 1836–7 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 414/1 Tubes, ending in *flower-shaped capsules. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 215 The Silken Tackle, Swell with the touches of those *Flower-soft hands. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 213 [Grief shall come] *Flower-wise upon the old root of tears brought forth.

13. Special comb.: **flower-animals**, a book-name for the Anthozoa; **flower-book**, a book in which (*a*) drawings of flowers are made; (*b*) collected flowers are preserved; **flower-bug**, *U.S.*, the popular name of various small hemipterous insects which frequent the blossoms of flowering plants, as the species of *Anthocoris* (*Cent. Dict.*); **flower-cup**, (*a*) the calyx; (*b*) the cup-shaped receptacle formed by a flower; **flower-fence**, the plant *Poinciana pulcherrima*; **flower-girl**, a girl who sells flowers; **flower-head**, an inflorescence consisting of a close cluster of sessile florets; **flower-honey** (see quot.); **flower-knot**, a small flower-bed arranged in a pattern; **flower-leaf**, a petal; **flower-pecker**, (*a*) a name for birds of the family *Dicæidæ*; (*b*) 'an American honey-creeper or guitguit of the family *Cærebidæ*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **flower-piece**, (*a*) a picture with flowers for its subject; (*b*) an arrangement of flowers; **flower-stalk**, the peduncle supporting the flower or flower-head; **flower-water**, distilled water containing the essential oil of flowers; **flower-work**, a representation of flowers in weaving, carving, etc.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 177 The elegant *flower-animal, *Diazoma*, is found on the barrier-reef. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* i. (1848) 7 The forms of life under consideration ..are appropriately styled flower-animals. 1753–4 SHENSTONE *Poet. Wks.* (1854) 137 (*title*) Written in a *flower book of my own colouring. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 277, I used some thin and delicate sheets of this bark ..in my flower-book. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 140 The *flower-cups are cut into four deep segments at the margin. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 41 The flower cup consists of two obtuse lips. 1786 REES *Cycl., Barbadoes* **flower-fence, poinciana* .. is planted in hedges, to divide the lands in Barbadoes, from whence it had the title of flower-fence. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants, Flower-fence*, a name in India for *Cæsalpinia (Poinciana) pulcherrima*. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 236 *Flower-girls with baskets. 1889 *Tablet* 3 Aug. 167 There are two classes of flower-girl—the day-sellers and the night-sellers. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 12 The **flower-head*, when all the flowers are sessile upon a broad plate .. as in the Daisy. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. 184 There is three sortes of Hony, the best kinde is that which is called ..*flowre Hony, made in the springtime. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 316 Floure-honey. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 142 The sweet green..is the predominant colour; while the gaudy flowers..are carelessly interspersed. This is infinitely more pleasing and beautiful than .. a *flower-knot. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss., Flower-knot*, a small flower bed. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dipetalous Flower* .. is that which has two *Flower Leaves. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 4 Whether it be green, as are foliage-leaves, or coloured, as are flower-leaves. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* vi. 212 Little flocks of the small green *Flower-pecker (Zosterops). *a* 1784 JOHNSON *Wks.* (1816) I. 334 A room hung with *flower-pieces of her own painting. 1789 PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 415 Three inches of its *flowerstalk may be seen above the surface. 1886 *U. S. Consular Rep.* No. lxviii. 581 *Flower waters are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled with water in large alembics. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 228 Robes .. wrought thick with *floure-worke, resembling poppies. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 211 The benches..present in their ends and fronts, combinations of panelling and flower-work. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 193 It is a pity..such flower-work [lace] should be so poorly paid.

Flower (flau·əɹ), *v.* Forms: 4–7 flour(e, 5–7 flowr, (5 flore), 6– flower. [f. prec. sb. Cf. OF. *florir* (mod.F. *fleurir*), L. *florēre*.]

1. *intr.* To bloom or blossom; to come into bloom, produce flowers. Of a flower: To expand, open.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2904 Þe medes floureþ, þe foules syngeþ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 270 A rose, þat flowred and fayled as kynd hit gef. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 266 A drie

braunche..which anon gan floure and bere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/1 Flowryn. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxx. 651 The vine flowreth in high and base Germanie..about the beginning of June. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* (1682) § 14 Plants, which flower all the Year. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 8 His Rose-trees, Wood-bines and Jessamines may flower together. 1842 N. B. WARD *Closed Cases Pl.* iii. (1852) 51 All these [plants] flowered well. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 128 Olive-groves.. where the cyclamen and violet flowered with feathery maiden-hair.

b. *fig.* Also with *out*. † *To flower off*: (of reflexions) to arise spontaneously in the treatment of a subject.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Mi vlesch is iflured & bicumen al neowe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 306 Your chere floureth, but hit wol not sede. 1642 MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. xxxviii. 1 Whose drooping phansie never flowred out. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1738) I. 135 If you can accept of these few Observations which have flowr'd off. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 34 The thorny and bitter aloe of dissension required less than a century to flower on the steps of your temple. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxxiv. (1883) 358 The mediæval front of the cathedral, where the imagination of a Gothic architect had long ago flowered out indestructibly. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 146 The germs of those capacities which .. have flowered in the noblest and wisest of our race.

c. *trans.* (causatively). To cause (a plant) to bloom; to bring into blossom or flower.

1850 *Florist* Mar. 66 They winter better in the pots they were flowered in. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gold. Feather* xii, Azaleas which were..put under glass and flowered.

† 2. *transf.* Of beer and wine: a. To froth, mantle. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 31 Ne beholde .. the win, whan it floureth. 1530 PALSGR. 552/2 This ale floureth better in a good drinkers eye. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 127/2 All Nineveh hath not such a cup of ale, it flowers in the cup. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 22 It makes beer to mantle, flower, and smile at you. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housewife's Fam. Comp.* 187 If a little wheat-bran is boiled in our ordinary beer, it will cause it to mantle or flower in the cup, when it is poured out.

† b. To become turbid. *Obs.*

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* IV. § 17 Rack [sack] into another Cask, and it will not then flower nor be ill-conditioned.

† c. *trans.* To spice (wine). *Obs.*

1682 *Art & Myst. Vintners* I. § 28 To flower a Butt of Muskadine.

† 3. *intr.* To be in or attain the 'flower' or height of one's beauty, fame, or prosperity (also with *up*); to prosper, be distinguished; to thrive or be distinguished *in*, *of* or *with* (a specified thing); to abound; = FLOURISH *v.* 3, 4. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Ase ine yere þet wel floureþ ine guode. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. v. 131 Forto dwellen in hys Citee and flouren of rychesses. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 12 b, While he floured in his worthines He toke a wyfe of excellent fayrenes. *Ibid.* I. iv. (1544) 8 Flouryng up in her tender age This sayd Isis so pleasaunt was and mete. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxl. § 125 In this tyme flowryd Hermafreditus. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 327 This Redwalde had .ii. sones flourynge in chyualrye. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xi, That noble clerke of Almaine, which late floured, called Agricola.

† 4. *trans.* To adorn or cover with or as with flowers or a flower; to decorate; to serve as a decoration for. Also with *over*. *Obs.*

1577–8 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) IV. 870 He..floured the top of the castell of Dublin with the archrebels head. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. and Commw.* 290 The Chambers are flowerd with coloured Marbles, and garnished. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 11 Christ, who perfumeth and flowereth heaven with his royal presence. *c* 1650 *Robin Hood & Three Squires* 66 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 18 Thou shalt be the first man shall flower this gallow tree. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 161 Its thick foliage .. is flowered over with large milk-white fragrant blossoms.

5. To embellish with figures of flowers or a floral design; to work flowers upon.

16.. *Young Tam Lane* iii. in Child *Ballads* II. (1884) 352/1 I'll away to Carterhaugh, And flower mysell the gown. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. I. 61 The Pelongs and Gaws, are.. either plain or flower'd. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xix. 30 Mrs. Jervis shewed my master the waistcoat I am flowering for him. 1838 MISS MITFORD in *Tait's Mag.* V. 165 The form of a heather sprig suggested an apron that she was flowering. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 377 Ann flowered me a most lovely collar.

transf. and *fig.* 1853 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Sohrab & Rustum*, The frost flowers the whiten'd window-panes. 1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* I. iv. 37 Many sweet beauties.. flower the skirts of the desolate moor.

b. *intr.* Of silver alloyed for use as coin: To assume the appearance of being marked with figures of flowers. See FLOWERED *ppl. a.* 3 b.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 42 Rupee Silver .. will bear twenty-eight per ent. of Copper-alloy .. and if it flowers, it passes current.

Flowerage (flaʊ·rĕdʒ). [f. FLOWER *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE[1]. Cf. OF. *fleurage*.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury*, II. 115/2 Flowerage is the setting of sorts of Flower together, in husks, and so to hang them up with strings (Hence 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and in later Dicts.].

2. a. Flowers collectively, blossom; a display or assemblage of flowers; floral ornament or decoration. *lit.* and *fig.* b. The process of flowering; the result of this process. *lit.* and *fig.*

1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* vi. 9 Never..the goats..On such profusion of wild flowerage browsed. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 261 This glorious Elizabethan Era with its Shakspeare, as the outcome and flowerage of all which had preceded it. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 203 The flowerage That stood from out a rich brocade. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. in Song* 78 The zone of their flowerage [sea-weed] that knows not of sunshine and snow. 1887 W. PATER *Imag. Portraits* iv. 144 A wonderful flowerage of architectural fancy..passed over and beyond the earlier fabric.

Flowered (flaʊ·ĕrd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLOWER *sb.* and *v.* + -ED[1], 2.]

1. Having flowers; covered with flowers or blossoms; adorned or decked with flowers.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 757 þat [appel] tre so fayre was floured & so ful leued. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Yey .. schullen offeren to floured candelys a-forn seynt Willyams toumbe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 Hawdod hath..v. or syxe braunches, floured in the toppe. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* VI. ii. These Nimphs of Ashdon forrest neuer haunted Medways flour'd banks. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 112 I came, and lay Upon the freshly-flower'd slope.

b. Bearing flowers (of a specified kind or number).

1592 BRETON *Pilgr. Parad.* xxxiii (Grosart) I. 8 He..faire flourd weedes, as poison foule refused. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Poinciana*..Purple-flowered *acacia*. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 157 Calyx 6 or 8-flowered. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 63 She saw The white-flower'd elder-thicket. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. v, Peduncle axillary, one or two-flowered.

† 2. In flower or bloom. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. lxviii, The early Violet ..spreading his flour'd purple to the skies. 1787 *Generous Attachm.* IV. 170 A bed of flowered asparagus.

3. Embellished with figures of flowers, or with flower-like patterns.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 64 Why then is my Pump well flower'd. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. ii, Your gown .. flowered satin. 1742 MRS. PENDARVES in Sydney *Eng. in* 18 *C.* I. 98 Very handsome flowered silks shaded like embroidery. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 172 Polished stones, embossed and elegantly flowered. 1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 151 Some of the later perpendicular buildings have much less flowered carvings. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 967 Flowered Indian gowns.

b. *Flowered silver*: see quot. 1886.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 43 Tho' it [Silver] be not flower'd, it must go off in all his Payments, but from any Body else it may be refused if it is not flower'd. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Gloss. Anglo-Ind., Flowered-Silver*, a term applied by Europeans in Burma to the standard quality of silver .. The term is taken from the appearance of stars and radiating lines, which forms on the surface of this particular alloy, as it cools in the crucible.

c. *Her.* = FLEURY.

1739 J. COATS *Dict. Her.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Flory*, All Things Flower'd, or Flory, in Arms, respect only the French Lilly, or Fleur de Lys.

Flowerer (flaʊ·rəɹ). [f. FLOWER *v.* + -ER[1].] A person or thing that flowers.

1. A plant that flowers in some specified way or at some specified season.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 194 These Chrysanthemums .. being abundant flowerers. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 34/1 Auriculas are spring flowerers.

2. (See quot.)

1865 E. METEYARD *Life J. Wedgwood* I. 234 Women, called flowerers, who .. incised by faint lines flowers .. or grotesque imitations of Chinese pagodas [etc.].

Floweret (flaʊ·rĕt). Chiefly *poet.* Also 4 **flourette**, 6–7 **flouret**, 7–8 **flowret**. [f. FLOWER *sb.* + -ET. Cf. FLORET.] A small flower.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 891 For nought y-clad in silk was he, But al in floures and flourettes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 60 That same dew..Stood now within the pretty flouriets eyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 379 The Silvan Lodge .. With flourets deck't. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) II. cxvii. 292 The charms of a tree or a flowret. 1838 LONGF. *Reaper & Flowers* iv, My Lord has need of these flowerets gay. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxx. 423 In arctic regions the short summer brings into bloom a number of pretty flowerets.

fig. 1753–4 SHENSTONE *Poet. Wks.* (1854) 138 Let Art and Friendship's joint essay Diffuse their flowerets in her way.

Flowerful (flaʊ·rfŭl), *a.* [f. FLOWER *sb.* + -FUL.] Abounding in or filled with flowers.

1848 in CRAIG. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., A Match* 5 Blown fields and flowerful closes. 1887 MRS. COMPTON READE *Maid o' Mill* I. i. 2 A chestnut or two towering up straight and flowerful.

† **Flow'er-ge'ntle.** *Obs.* [f. FLOWER *sb.* + GENTLE *a.*; app. in imitation of the Fr. name *fleur noble*. No Fr. **fleur gentille* is known.] = FLORAMOR.

1561 *Grant of Arms to Dr. Caius* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 179 Crest: a dove..with a flower gentle in his mouth. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 168 These pleasant ..floures are called..in English floure Gentill, Floramor, & Purple veluet floure. 1630 W. T. *Justif. Relig. Professed* v. 36 Of Flower-gentle whose beauty and colour doth not fade nor wither away. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, Flower gentle, or flower amour, **Amaranthus purpureus*.

Flowering, *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOWER *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. FLOWER in various senses.

a. The putting forth of flowers or blossom; coming into flower, blooming.

1629 PARKINSON (*title*) Paradisus in Sole..or a choise Garden of..Flowers, with their Nature, place of Birth, time of flowring [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. 185 She regretted the lengthening of the days and the flowering of the primroses. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 34/1 Any dwarf growing annuals would also answer for a second flowering.

fig. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iv. 119 She placed her whole joy in the flowering of this gifted nature.

b. The action of adorning with flowers, or with figures of flowers.

1739 J. COATS *Dict. Her.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Flory*, Fleury, Flory, Fleurty, Floretty .. signify different Ways of Flowering. 1848 CRAIG, *Flowering*..the act of adorning with flowers.

2. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* † a. *collect.* Blossoms. † b. Effervescence; frothiness. † c. Efflorescence or superficial growth. d. *pl.* Figures of flowers. e. (See quot. 1867).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10726 (Cott.) Þis wand suld fluring bere þat suld o rote o iesse spring. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 312 The Spirits..become Dull, and the Drinke dead, which ought to haue a little Flouring. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* III. iii. 88 A certaine drie flouring, or production of the true skinne. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. XII. vii. 171 His dressing-gown, a grand yellow silky article with silver flowerings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Flowering*, the phenomenon observed usually in connection with the spawning of fish, at the distance of four leagues from shore. The water appears to be saturated with a thick jelly, filled with the ova of fish.

3. *attrib.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 31 Þe flesshe is a fel wynde, and in flourynge-tyme þorw lykyng and lustes so loude he gynneth blowe. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 300 Primula scotica..has three flowering seasons. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* i. 5 The..'flowering time of Authorship'.

Flowering (flaʊ·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That flowers, in various senses.

1. a. That is in bloom; b. that bears flowers or blossoms.

a. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 143 Worldly triumphs are like to flowering gras. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 272 Mark well the flowring Almonds in the Wood.

b. 1745 BP. POCOCKE *Descr. East* (1889) II. 141 Clumps of evergreen and flowering plants. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* II. xi. 30 The luxury of that fresh, growing, perfume, a flowering shrub in full bloom. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 53 Each flower [of Wheat] is enclosed between a flowering-glume and a pale. 1884 RITA *Vivienne* I. i, A broad white road..bordered..by flowering chestnuts.

c. Often in plant-names; as *Flowering ash, box, currant, fern*, etc. (see the sbs.).

† 2. Flourishing, vigorous; that is in one's bloom or prime. *Flowering age, life, youth*: the bloom or prime of age, life, or youth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6259 The gode thought and the worching, That maketh religioun flowring. *a* 1450 *Fyssh̃ynge with Angle* (1883) 1 A glad spirit maket a flowryng age. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. V ij b, The bodies twayne Of Almon, flouring lad, and good Galesus fouly slayne. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. x. 41 The one was in her flowring age, the other too too old. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 56 That cause.. that..hath detayn'd me all my flowring Youth, Within a loathsome Dungeon. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 327 'Tis no dishonour ..for a flouring man, City, or State to come to ruine.

3. Covered with or abounding in flowers or figures of flowers; = FLOWERY. Also, pertaining to or issuing from flowers.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 228 The Snake, roll'd in a flowring Banke. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. lvii, This floting flouring changeable array. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 293 Groves of Myrrhe, And flouring Odours. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 91 A flowering Garden, trimm'd for a lord's delight.

† **Flow'erist.** *Obs.* [f. FLOWER *sb.* + -IST.] = FLORIST.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 181 Saffron..hath many kindred ..which are propagated in the Gardens of curious Flowerists. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4479/8 Charles Blackwell, Seedsman and Flow'rist. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 206 A French Flowerist first communicated this to Cornutus.

Flowerless (flaʊ·rlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without flower or bloom; spec. in *Bot.*, *flowerless plant* = CRYPTOGAM.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1860 An herbe he brought, flourelesse, all greene. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 99 Lays his silvered head upon the flowerless bank. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 88 The Antherids of Flowerless plants.

b. Unadorned with flowers.

1892 M. FIELD *Sight & Song* 86 Three virgins, flowerless, slow of step. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 403 The room had a bleak flowerless look.

Hence **Flow'erlessness**, the condition or quality of being flowerless.

1855 in OGILVIE *Supp.* 1895 A. AUSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov., 641/2 Another apologist for the flowerlessness of Irish peasant dwellings.

Flower-pot, flowerpot (flaʊ·rpŏt).

1. A vessel, most commonly of red earthenware and slightly tapering downwards, to contain soil in which flowers may be planted.

1598 FLORIO s. v. *Grasta*, Flowerpots or lillypots. 1692–3 *Queen's Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 385 A Blew flower-pott for the Parlour. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 223 An open gallery, adorned on both sides with flower-pots. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 288, I brought two live plants in flower-pots.

2. (See quot.)

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Flower Pot*, a particular kind of fire-work, that when ignited throws out a fountain of vivid spur-shaped sparks.

Flowery (flaʊ·rĭ), *a.* [f. FLOWER *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Abounding in or covered with flowers; producing flowers.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 57, I felle vpon þat floury flaȝt. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. metr. vi. 111 (Cambr. MS.) The

floury 3er [orig. *florifer annus*]. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xcii. iii, The wicked grow Like fraile, though flowry grasse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 1 Come, sit thee downe vpon this flowry bed. 1630 MILTON *Song May Morn.*, The flowery May, who from her green lap throws The yellow cowslip. *a* 1751 DODDRIDGE *Hymns* (1758) 38 The flow'ry Spring at thy Command Embalms the Air. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 179 The fruits that hang on pleasure's flowery stem. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 91 No more thy flowery vales I travel o'er.

b. In plant-names. † **Flowery Cole** = CAULIFLOWER.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. vi. 554 The thirde kinde is called ..in English, Flowrie Cole, or Cypres Colewurtes. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Borders* 171 *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, Flowery-Docken.

† **2.** Flourishing, vigorous. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 877 Now age unorne away puttethe favour, That floury youthe in his cesoun conquerde.

3. Composed of flowers; having the nature of flowers; proceeding from or characteristic of flowers.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 236 Neighbring Hermon sweated flowry dew. 1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX. ccxl, Herby and floury Gallantry combine Their fairest powers to make her [Earth's] mantle fine. 1712 POPE *Ep. Miss Blount* 65 As flow'ry bands in wantonness are worn. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 212 The flowery race .. their new-flushed bloom resign. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, She viewed the flowery luxuriance of the turf. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 266 The first warm snows.. enshrine the flowery growths.

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Flowry*, florid, handsom, fair, of a good complexion. 1787–90 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* 1838 in HOLLOWAY *Dict. Provinc.*

5. Ornamented with figures of flowers or floral designs.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 881 As a flourie verge, to binde The..skirts of that same watrie Cloud. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 596 O'er his fair limbs a flowery vest he threw. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, There was a flowery carpet on the floor.

6. Abounding in flowers of speech; full of fine words and showy expressions, florid.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 83 Thinke you I can a resolution fetch From flowrie tendernesse? 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 146 And every flowery courtier writ romance. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* Poems (1777) 43 Bowers which oft in flowery lays..Arabian poets praise. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 275 Certain flowery gentlemen, who told us, in very pretty language .. that [etc.]. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 191 The answer..was plain and practical; not flowery. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xvi. 176 A man of flowery tongue.

7. *Her.* = FLEURY.

1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 9 A Double Treasure flowry Counter flowry Mars. 1771 KIMBER & JOHNSON *Baronetage Eng.* III. 387 *Flowery.* This word signifies flowered, or adorned with the French lily.

8. *Comb.*, as *flowery-kirtled, -mantled.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 32 She..makes The flowry-mantled Earth her happy bed. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 254 Amidst the flowery-kirtled Naiades. 1810 *Associate Minstr.* 75 The flowery-mantled Spring.

Hence **Flow·erily** *adv.*, in a flowery manner. **Flow·eriness**, the quality of being flowery.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio) *Floweriness.* 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* I. xx. 422 That agreeable floweriness of fancy and style. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 176 The floweryness and green overgrowth of the past season. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 4/2 The critical judgment so flowerily expressed. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 440 All the neighbourhood, he remarked, flowerily, was talking..about Miss Arden's tulip-beds.

Flowing (flōu·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOW *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. FLOW in various senses.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 Wif ðiu blodes flouing ȝeðolade tuelf uinter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/1 Flowynge of þe watur, *fluxus*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXVIII. 589 Soo grete a flowynge and gaderynge of the people. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 54 They obseruit not Flovving, nor eschewit not Ryming in termes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 42 We must have perpetuall ebbings and flowings of mirth and melancholy. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* V. (1709) 77 The happy turns and flowings of the author's wit. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 513 The..Flowings in of the Holy Spirit. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 63 This great motion, called the flowing, of the sap. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 2 The flowing of water in a river.

2. *concr.* **a.** That which flows, that which streams *forth*, a stream, a wave; also *transf.* a 'stream' or herd of animals. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xcii[i]. 3 Flodis rereden vp ther flowingis. — *Isa.* lx. 6 The flowyng of camailes shal couere thee. 1388 — *Josh.* v. 1 The Lord hadden dried the flowyngis of Jordan bifor the sones of Israel. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wk. Holy Ghost* I. ix. Wks. 1704 V. 57 The Sun .. whose Emanations and flowings forth they are. 1844 UPTON *Physioglyphics* ii. 81 These rivers .were what I may term flowings, which may refer to any other fluid as well as water.

† **b.** An overflowing; a flood. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXVIII. 9 Lord þe flowynge makis into wone. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 3, I shal heelden out .. flowingus vp on the drie. 1661 SIR E. TURNER *Sp. to King* in *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 244 Your return into this nation .. resembles the flowing of the river Nilus. 1663 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 328 For preserving of y^e^ same from y^e^ stormes and flowings of y^e^ sea.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.). Cf. FLOW *v.* 6 b.

1769–76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Flowing*, the position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind.

4. *attrib.*, as *flowing-capacity.*

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 3/3 The new aqueduct has a flowing capacity of 300,000,000 gallons a day.

Flowing (flōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That flows, in various senses of the vb. *Flowing metal*: see quot. 1888.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 65 (Gr.) Þær com flowende flod æfter ebban. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20882 (Gött.) Apon þe flouand see he 3ode. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvi. 12 A flowynge streem. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIV. xxii, After an ebbe there commeth a flowyng tyde. 1598 FROGER *Voy.* 76 Where the Shallops ride at flowing Water. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 2 To pass the flowing hours in soft delight. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *Song*, A wet sheet and a flowing sea. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 166 Plato defines a line to be a flowing point. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 404 s. v. *Petroleum*, The first great flowing well at Enniskillen. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Flowing Metals*, metals of the ductile class which..change their form, under impact, or tensile or compressive strain.

† **b.** *Math.* Continuously varying by infinitesimal quantities. (See FLUXION.) *Obs.*

1704 HAYES *Fluxions* i. 4 The respective flowing Quantities AP, PM, AM. 1758 J. LYONS *Fluxions* 4 If two flowing quantities x and y are to each other in a given ratio. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 278 Variable or flowing quantities. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Fluent*, or *Flowing Quantity.*

† **2.** Fluctuating, unstable, inconstant. *Obs.*

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. XXV. 176 His flowynge and vnstedfast mynde. 1536 BELLENDEN tr. *Boece* XVI. xv, For the mynd of commoun pepyll are euir flowand mair inconstant than wynd.

3. Of language, etc. Gliding easily and smoothly, fluent. Of a person: Having a flowing style (*arch.*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 206 The flowyng stile. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 495 Resolute Hierome, or flowing Chrysostome. 1624 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles*, In rime! fine tinckling rime! and flowand verse. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. v. (1635) 62 A great wit, and flowing eloquence. 1718 PRIOR *Charity* I Did sweeter Sounds adorn my flowing Tongue, Than ever Man pronounc'd. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 741 Flowing numbers and a flowery style. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 20 Undoubtedly he has a flowing pen. 1832 L. HUNT *Sonnets* Poems 212 Flowing Garth.

quasi-*adv.* 1706 POPE *Let. Walsh* 22 Oct., In describing a gliding Stream, the Numbers shou'd run easy and flowing.

b. Of personal carriage and demeanour: Easy, graceful, smooth.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, Thou art..A lady of..such a flowing carriage, that it cannot Chuse but inflame a kingdom. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. i. 23 A certain flowing urbanity is acquired. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 20 A flowing courtesy and civility. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, A certain gravely flowing action with his hands.

4. Of lines or curves, also of objects with reference to their contour: Smoothly continuous and free from rigidity or stiffness. *Flowing tracery* (in *Arch.*: see quot. 1815).

1709 PRIOR *Ode to Howard*, Each flowing Line confirm'd his first Surprize. 1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 132 Tracery is..flowing, where the lines branch out into leaves, arches, &c. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 203 The flowing back, firm chest, and fetlocks clean. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. II. vii. 315 The Chapel is Early English, with flowing windows inserted at the East and North. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 654 Princely halls, and farms, and flowing lawns.

5. Of hair, garments, etc.: Swaying loosely and gracefully; waving, unconfined, streaming.

1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rtldg.) 558 Beneath that, another flowing garment, of watchet cloth of silver. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 88 With Hazle Phyllis crowns her flowing Hair. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 46 John .. Seized fast the flowing mane. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* X. 193 The long and flowing surcoat.

b. *Naut. Flowing sail, sheet.* (See quots. 1769, 1841, and cf. FLOWING *vbl. sb.* 3.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 130 We were pleasingly surprized ..to see her open the N.W. point of the bay with a flowing sail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s. v., A ship is therefore said to have a flowing sheet when the wind crosses the line of her course nearly at right angles. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 91 With flowing sails..They seek their station on the western seas. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 *Flowing Sheet* when a vessel has the wind free, and the lee clews eased off.

fig. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXII, Didn't you say..that the captain had paid it [a bill] with a flowing sheet? 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxi. 174 To wait till the folly could be put down with a flowing sail.

6. Rising like the tide; full to overflowing, brimming, abundant, copious.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 Sensualite with all her flowynge voluptuous desyres. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 62 The Kings Maiesty.. Doe's purpose honour no lesse flowing Then Marchionesse of Pembrooke. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 Fat contentions and flowing fees. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. 1721 I. 474 Horace.. speaks of the moderation to be used in a flowing fortune. 1786 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 221 All-cheering Plenty, with her flowing horn. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 49 She was full of joyous flowing mother-wit.

¶ **7.** *Flowing hope*: mispron. of *forlorn hope.*

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk., Flowing-hope*: see *Forlorn Hope.* 1889 in BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang.*

Hence **Flow·ingly** *adv.*, in a flowing manner; **Flow·ingness**, the quality or state of being flowing.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem N. T.* (1618) 432 Not..so flowingly by some, as by all the pipes of the Churches exercises. *a* 1712 W. NICHOLS *Def. Doct. Ch. Eng.* Introd. (1715) 118 The..flowingness of his easie Eloquence. 1804 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 495 It more flowingly fills the sentence. 1852 H. SPENCER *Gracefulness* Ess. 1891 II. 384 A leading trait of grace is continuity, flowingness. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xi. (1892) 158 When the letters were unimportant, she wrote flowingly.

Flowk, obs. Sc. form of FLUKE.

Flown (flōun), *ppl. a.*[1] [pa. pple. of FLY *v.*[1]] Used adjectively in senses of the vb. Also with *out*, and with defining word prefixed, as *far-flown, new-flown.*

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophеis* 1049 Their far-flow'n wings. 1691 TAYLOR Behmen's *Theos. Phil., Threefold Life* xiii. 309 The flown out Will hates that whence it sprung. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* i. 300 Hence new-flown birds the woods with music fill. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 6 Swifter than dreams [follow] the white flown feet of sleep. 1877 BRYANT *Odyssey* V. 551 When he breathed again, And his flown senses had returned.

† **Flown** (flōun), *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [str. pa. pple. of FLOW *v.*] Only in *Flown sheet*: see quot. 1653. Also *fig.* Cf. FLOWING *ppl. a.* 5 b.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 28 A flown sheate. 1653 — *Seaman's Gram.* 39 A flowne sheat, that is, when they are not haled home to the blocke..A flowne sheat is when she goes before the winde, or betwixt a paire of sheats, or all sailes drawing. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 111 We could have sailed with a flown sheet to Ria Lexa. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 98 The sheets being half flown.

Flowretry: see FLORETRY.

† **Flow·some**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. FLOW *sb.* or *v.* + -SOME.] Fluid.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 An heavy body left to it self within a flowsom one that is lighter.

Flowster, var. form of FLUSTER.

Flowyd, obs. form of FLOOD. **Flox**: see FLOCK.

† **Floxe**, *v. Obs.*—[1] [Cf. Sw. *flaksa* to shake the wings.] *intr.* To 'leap'.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þat child on his blisse floxede and pleide to-genes hire.

Floy, *a.* Alleged Americanism for: Dirty, foul.

1820 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* xxi. 264 These I must call Americanisms, and will subjoin some examples..Floy = Dirty or foul.

Floyne, var. form of FLOIN.

Floyt(e, var. form of FLOTE, FLUTE.

Fluate (flū·ēt), *sb. Chem.* Also 8 **fluat.** [mod. f. FLU(ORIC) + -ATE.]

1. *Chem.* A name formerly given to the salts now called fluorides, which were supposed to result from the combination of fluoric acid with an oxide. *Fluate of lime* = *Derbyshire spar*, or FLUOR SPAR.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Fluats.. when heated phosphoresce. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 14, I made an experiment upon fluate of lime under like circumstances. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* XXV. 243 Limpid and colourless fluate of lime.

2. A hydrofluosilicate applied to building-stone with the view of rendering it harder and more durable. Hence **Flu·ate** *v. trans.*, to treat with fluate; **Flua·ted** *ppl. a.*; **Flua·ting** *vbl. sb.*; also **Flua·tate** *v. trans.* and **Fluata·tion.**

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 344 *Fluatation.* The surface of the stone is covered .. with a solution of the fluate .. After the stone has been once fluated, it becomes [etc]..After the stone has been once fluatated, it can [etc.]. 1893 *R.I.B.A. Jrnl.* 16 Mar. p. iii. The fluating will render it [Bath Stone] as durable as the most expensive stones.. Fluated Bath Stone

Fluc(c)an: see FLOOKAN.

‖ **Fluce**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **fluss.** [Arab. فلوس *fulūs*, pl. of فلس *fals* name of a small copper coin.] An old Persian coin.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 272 A sort of flusses of copper. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 243 Cozbeg one halfe penny; Fluces are ten to a Cozbeg. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 210, 5 Fluce is 1 Parrow.

† **Fluce**, *v. Obs. rare. intr.* ? To flounce, plunge.

1627 DRAYTON *Moone-Calfe* 1352 They [cattle]..backward fluce..As though the Deuill in their heeles had bin.

Fluck (flŏk). ? *nonce-wd.*

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 12 Not a sound to break the silence save the plunge of a porpoise or the fluck of the fishes in quest of their evening meal.

Fluck, obs. and dial. form of FLUKE.

Flucti-, comb. form of Lat. *fluctus* wave, in the following adjs. given by Blount and Bailey: **fluctiferous** [L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS], bearing or producing waves; **fluctifragous** [L. *fluctifrag-us*], wave-breaking; **fluctisonant** [L. *sonant-em*, pr. pple. of *sonāre* to sound], sounding with waves; **fluctisonous** [L. *fluctison-us*] = prec.; **fluctivagant** [L. *vagant-em*, pr. pple. of *vagārī* to wander], floating idly on the waves; **fluctivagous** [L. *fluctivag-us*] = prec.

Fluctuable (flŏ·ktiuăb'l), *a. rare*—[0]. [as if ad. L. **fluctuābilis*, f. *fluctuāre* to FLUCTUATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of fluctuating. (Ogilvie 1882.)

Hence **Fluctuabi·lity**, the quality of being fluctuable.

a 1786 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (F. Hall). 1882 in OGILVIE.

† **Fluctuancy.** *rare*—[1]. [f. next: see -ANCY.] Tendency to fluctuation.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* II. XXVI. 222 However they may have their storms and tossings sometime..by innate fluctuancy, as the rollings and tidings of the sea.

Fluctuant (flʌ·ktiuănt), *a.* [ad. L. *fluctuant-em*, pr. pple. of *fluctuāre*: see FLUCTUATE *v.* Cf. F. *fluctuant.*]

1. Moving like the waves; undulating. Chiefly *fig.*, unstable, wavering, changing.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 171 Howbeit of thame sum part be fluctuant. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xix. Wks. 1844 IX. 115 The other [sort] being of better birth, were fluctuant between virtue or civil honesty and base vices. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.) How is it possible for any man to be at rest in this fluctuant wandering humour and opinion? 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Where's Agnes?* xxiv, None of these Fluctuant curves! but firs and pines. 1867 SWINBURNE *Song Italy* 23 In the long sound of fluctuant boughs of trees. 1870 — *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 260 His genius is fluctuant and moonstruck as the sea is. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 206 No shifting of positions, no fluctuant moods, no mobility of thought.

2. Floating on the waves.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 1 The militant church, whether it be fluctuant as the ark of Noah, or [etc.]. 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 111 Where change has never urged its fluctuant bark.

†**Flu·ctuary**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *fluctu-s* wave + -ARY.] Having the character of waves; fluctuating, uncertain.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 71 The solid..man is not troubled with..the fluctuary motions of the humerous multitude.

†**Flu·ctuate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fluctuāt-us*, pa. pple of *fluctuāre*: see FLUCTUATE *v.*] Tossed on the waves; fickle as the waves, wavering.

1631 R. H. *Arraign. Whole Creature* x. § 2. 86 The godly man hath his..sure Anchor, when he seemes to be fluctuate. *Ibid.* xv. § 4. 278 Ever vaine, and foolish, and fluctuate in all our wayes.

Fluctuate (flʌ·ktiuˌeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *fluctuāt-* ppl. stem of *fluctuāre* to undulate, f. *fluctus*, wave.]

1. *intr.* To move like a wave or waves, rise and fall in or as in waves; to be tossed up and down on the waves; *lit.* or with conscious metaphor. Now *rare.*

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 75, I can't call him Rich, or Poor; whose Estate, Upon defuding Waters, fluctuate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 128 The..Mists, which we could discern fluctuating against the impenetrable Promontories. 1711 W. KING *Ruffinus* 98 So sounds, so fluctuates, the troubled sea. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 2 The greatest part of my estate has been hitherto of an unsteddy and volatile nature, either tost upon seas or fluctuating in funds. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruined Abbey* 57 Sees the strong vessel fluctuate, less secure. 1754 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) X. xxxii. 270 Wanting those principles .. human knowledge only fluctuates in the head, but comes not near the heart. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* Poems (1888) 20/1 The traveller sees Thy [France's] three-striped banner fluctuate on the breeze. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* II. xvi, Wild-cane arch..That fluctuates when the storms of El Dorado sound. 1849 BRYANT *Prairies* 13 The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye.

2. *fig.* (Now chiefly without allusion to the literal sense.)

a. Of things, conditions, etc.: To vary irregularly, undergo alternating changes in level, position, form, constituent elements, etc.: to be unstable or unsettled.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 8 But not successive [Monarchs] and fixed in a Family, but fluctuating from one Kingdome to another. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* Pref. (1735) 22 Our Bodies .. are continually fluctuating and changing while we live. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 83 Average estimates are never just but when the object fluctuates. 1779 J. JAY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 283 The Committee .. fluctuates, new members constantly coming in, and old ones going out. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, Mr. Nickleby's income..fluctuated between sixty and eighty pounds per annum. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 20 Money fluctuates in price like any other article. 1874 *Deutsch's Rem.* 343 We see the text [of a Targum] fluctuating down to the middle of the 2nd century.

b. Of persons: To pass to and fro, from one opinion, sentiment, or course of conduct, to another; to vacillate, waver.

1634 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 378 His Majestie..fluctuating by that occasion betuix love and feare. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 248 Like silly Children..fluctuating in our opinions. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 133 After fluctuating a long time without any system, we have adopted one that..is completely ruinous. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, [His features] fluctuating between shamefacedness and apprehension of her displeasure. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 194 Lotharingia, the border land, ever fluctuating in its allegiance.

3. *trans.* a. To throw into fluctuation; to unsettle. b. To throw into a wave-like motion.

1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 July, The thought of guiding their mother..flattered and fluctuated them. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCV, A breeze began to..fluctuate all the still perfume.

Fluctuating (flʌ·ktiuˌeɪtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING [2].] That fluctuates.

1. Moving as or in waves; irregularly rising and falling.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 44 The fluctuating Fields of liquid Air. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. (1790) 267 Hills of fluctuating fire. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 353 With some fluctuating motion of a fluid.

2. Irregularly varying; unsteady; unsettled, wavering.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 49 So fluctuating and unsteady a testimony is the applause of popular councils. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Just. Faith* II. ii. viii, Driven about with the Whirlpools of a fluctuating Conscience. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxxi. 799 They knew how Fluctuating the Opinion of the Mobb is. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 113 The doubtful, fluctuating conduct of Vetranio. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 24 And copied out his poetry in a small, fluctuating hand. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* vii. 249 The fluctuating nature of the attendance.

absol. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies*, Sharp distinctions of the fluctuating and the permanent.

Fluctuation (flʌktiuˌēɪ·ʃən). Also 5 -acion. [ad. (either directly or through Fr.) L. *fluctuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fluctuāre*: see FLUCTUATE *v.* and -ATION.] The action of fluctuating.

1. A motion like that of the waves, an alternate rise and fall. Now *rare* in physical sense.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 377 In vaine wee expect a regularity in the waves of the Sea..its Fluctuations are but motions subservient. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 259 This fluctuation of the sea. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 335 Each base .. of those tall columns drown'd In silken fluctuation. 1850 — *In Mem.* cxii, And world wide fluctuation sway'd In vassal tides that follow'd thought.

b. *Path.* The undulation of a fluid in any cavity or tumour of the body.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 8 They .. cause fluctuations, and flatuousnesse in the body. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. i. 183 The fluctuation or pensility of the Bowells. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II. 149, I plainly felt a fluctuation of water. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 253 The inside of the thigh..presented a kind of fluctuation. 1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

2. The action or condition of passing more or less rapidly and suddenly from one state to another; an instance of this; repeated variation, vicissitude. In *pl.* 'ups and downs'.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* liv. [lv]. 23 [22] He wil not geve fluctuation to the just for ever. *c* 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 82 The Moderatour of the Universe raised up such guides as were sufficient, in so great a fluctuation. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 54 Wks. III. 138 In the various changes and fluctuations of government. 1753 (*title*), Travels and Adventures of Wm. Bingfield Esq. containing as surprizing a Fluctuation of Circumstances, both by Sea and Land, as ever befel one Man. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 132 Every modern language has always existed in fluctuation and change.

b. An alternate rise and fall in amount or degree, price or value, temperature, etc.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxii. 430 Inconveniency from fluctuation of temperature and season. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 425 The expenses for the repairs .. are liable to fluctuation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 22 The height of the mercurial column is subject to..fluctuation.

3. The condition of passing alternately from one opinion or sentiment to another; an instance of this; vacillation, wavering.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv, He was comfortid .. & þe douteful fluctuacion cessid. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 42 Hee suffered not himselfe to be carried away with any such humourous fluctuation. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 99 Subject to no .. Fluctuations of the Mind. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 54 The House of Commons was in a state of fluctuation. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 205 During this inquiry, we should be plunged into a state of uncertainty and fluctuation. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 7 A strange fluctuation between an effort at an increased manifestation of regard and involuntary signs of shrinking and dislike.

†**Fluctuo·se**, *a. Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *fluctuōs-us*: see next and -OSE.] = FLUCTUOUS b.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fluctuous (flʌ·ktiuəs), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [ad. L. *fluctuōsus* full of waves f. *fluctus* wave: see -OUS.] †a. Watery (*obs.*). b. Full of, or resembling waves, *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 61/2 An Excellent collyrion for tenebrous and fluctuous Eyes [orig. *für dunckele und flüssige Augen*]. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 212 All the fennie *Lerna* betwixt ..being..fluctuous demeans or fee simple. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlviii. 76 How fluctuous are the salted waves. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 133 The base of the world's fluctuous lore.

Hence **Fluctuo·sity.**

1850 L. HUNT *Autobicg.* II. xvii. 278 Waves might be classed..We ought to have waves, wavelets, billows, fluctuosities, etc., a marble sea, a sea weltering.

†**Fludder** (flʌ·dəɹ), *v. Sc. Obs.* Also fluther. *intr.* 'To exhibit the appearance of great regard for any one, to cajole' (Jam.).

c 1525 *Priests of Peebles* (1603) Dij, Than mony folk wil cum and with me fludder.

†**Fludgs** ? *int. Obs. rare.* [? cf. Ger. *flugs* int., quick!]

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 352 What, hee that sings, Maids in your smocks, hold open your locks, fludgs.

Fludy, obs. form of FLOODY.

Flue, flew (flū), *sb.*[1] Also 4 flowe, 5 flw(e, 6 flewe. [cf. MDu. *vluwe* fishing-net (Du. *flouw* snipe-net), F. *flu fine nappe d'un tramail* (Boiste 1840: not in Littré), also *flucq* some kind of fishing apparatus (16th c. in Godef.); the mutual relation of the words is unknown.] A kind of fishing-net; a. a drag-net, b. a fixed net. Also *flue-net.*

1388–9 *Accts. Abingdon Abbey* (Camden) 57, I rete vocatum wade et j flowe. 1391 R. DE RYLLYNTON in *Test. Ebor.* I. 157 Willo Broune servienti meo..j flew, cum warrap et flot. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/1 Flwe, nette .. *tragum.* 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 509 My master paid to Chelone fore knyttynge of a flew, xvj.*d.* 1569 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 329 Nor laye any flewe or other nett in any of the same waters. 1611 BIBLE *Hab.* i. 15 They .. gather them in their dragge [*marg.* flue-net]. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman .. shall .. use or exercise any Flue, Trammel .. or hooped Net whatsoever. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 5 Fishing with trammels, or flews in March or April. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 75 It is generally caught by a flue, set between the openings of the weeds. 1882 *Three in Norway* vi. 44 Seven boats .. were out with a huge flue net.

Flue (flū), *sb.*[2] Also 6 floow, 7–9 flew. [of unknown origin; cf. mod.Flem. *vluwe* of same meaning (Franck s.v. *fluweel*) which, like the Du. *fluweel* and med.L. *fluetum* velvet, is believed to be derived from Fr. *velu* hairy, downy. But see FLUFF *sb.*[1]]

†1. A woolly or downy substance; down, nap. Also *pl.* bits of down. *Obs.*

1589 FLEMING *Georg. Virg.* IV. 69 Towels with nap shorne off (The floow or roughnes shorne away for feare to hurt his handes). 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 213 A bed filled with flew or wool of Hares. 1743 *Lond. & County Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 100 They will be as big as Lice with Rags or Flews about them. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict., Flue*, The soft down from feathers, and the skins from rabbits, etc.

2. *esp.* The light flocculent substance formed by floating particles of cotton, down, etc.; fluff.

1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxvii. 387 That will gather up all the flew and dust. 1814 WARE in *Trans. Med. & Chirurg. Soc.* 256 The flue that is swept from bedrooms. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. iii. (1862) 242 Amid heat and dust and flue from the cotton. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi, Its old-established flue under its old-established four-post bedsteads. 1886 E. HODDER *Earl Shaftesbury* I. iii. 139 Parched and suffocated by the dust and flue.

b. *transf.* Any light floating particle. Cf. FLOW *sb.*[3]

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Torrismond* I. iii, It would not weigh a flue of melting snow In my opinion.

Flue (flū), *sb.*[3] [of unknown origin.

The exact primary sense is uncertain; assuming that it meant 'channel, passage', some have compared early mod.Du. *vloegh* flutings of a column (Kilian), and others would connect it with FLOW *v.* or FLUE *v.*[1] It is possible that the primary reference may be to the *fluing* (see FLUE *v.*[2]) of the sides of the chimney in houses of the 16th c. This view derives some support from sense 5.]

1. In early use = CHIMNEY; subsequently a smoke-duct in a chimney. Hence extended to denote a channel of various kinds for conveying heat, etc., *esp.* a hot-air passage in a wall; a pipe or tube for conveying heat to water in certain kinds of steam-boilers.

1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 424 All flewes and chymneys..made of earth..shalbe taken downe. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug., Y^e^ chimney flues like so many smiths forges. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 12 Builders have .. carried the Flue or Funnel bending. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 33 Another notable Iron Invention, called a Flew, running through the Warehouses, fed with constant Fires to keep their dry Stores from being mouldy. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 312 Stoves heated by means of flues. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 115 Each fire place has a flue, or gigantic pipe, which circulates from end to end of the boiler, making as many turns as the boiler will hold. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* (1878) 4 He had to climb the dark flues rubbing his poor knees and elbows raw.

¶ The following passage is usually quoted as the earliest example of the word, which is supposed to mean here the spiral cavity of a shell. But *flue* is prob. a misprint for *flute.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* x. G g j b, W^t^ whelkid shell Whose wrinckly wreathed flue, did fearful shril in seas outyell.

†2. *Coal-mining.* A sloping trough for conveying coal into a receptacle; a shoot. ? *Obs.*

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 48 Galleries .. terminating in flues or hurries, placed sloping over the quay, and thro' these the coal is discharged..into the holds of the ships.

3. *Organ-building.* The fissure or 'wind-way' characteristic of 'mouth-pipes' (hence also called flue-pipes: see 6) as opposed to 'reed-pipes'.

1879 HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 535 All organ-stops in which the sound is produced by the wind passing through a fissure, *flue*, or wind-way..belong to the Flue-work.

4. *slang.* The SPOUT in a pawnbroker's shop. *In flue*: in pawn. *Up the flue*: (*a*) pawned, (*b*) dead, collapsed.

1821 EGAN *Real Life in London* I. 566 *note*, *Up the spout* or *up the flue* are synonimous in their import. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 250 I've had..to leave half my stock in flue with a deputy for a night's rest.

5. *dial.* (See quot.) [Perh. a distinct word.]

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 379 *Flue*, the coping of a gable or end-wall of a house.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flue-cleaner, -scraper, -tile.* Also **flue-boiler** (see quot.); **flue-bridge**, a wall of fire-brick in a reverberatory furnace, between the hearth and the flue; **flue-brush** (see quot.); **flue-cinder** (see quot.); **flue-faker** *slang*, (*a*) a chimney sweep; (*b*) (see quot. 1860); **flue-full** *a.*, full to the flue, brimful; **flue-pipe**, an organ-pipe with a 'flue' (see 3), a mouth-pipe, as

opposed to a reed-pipe; **flue-plate** (see quot.); **flue-register**, a register in an organ comprising a series of flue-pipes; **flue-salt** (see quot.); **flue-stop**, an organ stop controlling a flue-register; **flue-work**, the flue-stops of an organ collectively, as distinguished from the reed-stops.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 **Flue-boiler*, a steam-boiler whose water space is traversed by flues. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Flue-bridge*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 **Flue-brush*, a cylindrical brush of wire or steel strips used to clean the scale and soot from the interior of a flue. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms Archit.* etc. (ed. 4), **Flue cinder*, the cinder from an iron reheating furnace. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 **Flue-cleaner*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, **Flue-faker*. 1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Flue fakers* .. low sporting characters, who are so termed from their chiefly betting on the *Great Sweeps*. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* 27 Apr., **Flue-full*, brim-full, flowing full. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 The intonation of the **flue-pipes*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 **Flue-plate*, a plate into which the ends of the flue are set. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 27 Kaufmann, of Dresden .. made experiments with **flue-registers*. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, **Flue salt* .. the waste salt formed on the flues where the lumps are dried. 1855 HOPKINS & RIMBAULT *Organ* xxi. 109 A **Flue-stop* [is] a similar series of lip pipes. 1859 *Archaeol. Cant.* II. p. xli, A very remarkable example of a Roman **flue-tile*. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 57 All lip-stops belong to the **Flue-work*.

Flue (flūˑ), *sb.*4 Also **flew**. [of obscure etymology; Sw. has *fly* in sense 2. It is not certain that senses 1 and 2 are of identical origin.]

†**1.** 'The tip of a deer's [?] horn' (Halliwell s. v. *Flewed*). *Obs.*

1532-3 [app. implied in FLUED *ppl. a.*2].

2. *Naut.* The FLUKE of an anchor; also that of a harpoon.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 57 The fish-tackle is .. hooked to the inner flue. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 175 Ships which allow of the inner flues being got inboard.

Flue (flūˑ), *sb.*5 *colloq.* Short for INFLUENZA.

1839 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 574, I have had a pretty fair share of the Flue. 1893 *Mod. Lett.*, I've a bad attack of the flu.

Flue (flūˑ), *sb.*6 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **flew**. [app. a corruption of *fleume*, obs. form of FLEAM.] A farrier's lancet, a fleam.

1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. 437 *Flews*, phlemes, for bleeding cattle, etc. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Flues*, farriers' lancets.

Flue, flew (flūˑ), *a.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **flewe**. [of obscure origin; possibly related to FLOW *v.*; cf. the relation of FLEET *a.* (=shallow) to FLEET *v.*]

1. Shallow.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 Flew, or scholde, as vessell, *bassus*. 1552 HULOET, Flewe or not deape, but as one may wade, *brevis*. 1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 171, I hope you do not think, that I meant your skull was so flue and shallow that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 318. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Flue*, shallow.

2. =FLAN *a.* (See quots., and FLUE *v.*2.)

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 142 And the like experiment he makes .. of a heated Beer-glass with a more flew mouth. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Flew*, open, wide, expanded. 'Your bonnet is too flew'; 'a flew dish', i.e. one with wide spreading sides.

Flue, flew (flūˑ), *a.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [of uncertain origin; it corresponds in sense to OF. *flo*, *flou* (whence mod.F. *flou* in a specific sense relating to painting) and to Du. *flauw*, LG., mod.HG. *flau*; but the mutual relation of the words is disputed. See also FLUEY, *a.*

The initial *f* instead of *v* in Du. word is usually an indication of foreign origin (exc. in the case of onomatopœias); hence Kluge and Franck regard *flauw* as adopted, like the Eng. word, from Fr.; the ultimate source being OTeut. **hlēwo-* (Ger. *lau*, Eng. Lew) lukewarm. This is not very satisfactory. If Du. *flauw* were a native word, it might correspond to an OE. **flēowe* (:—**flawjo-*) related to OHG. *flewen* to rinse, wash; for the sense cf. *washy*.]

Weak, tender, sickly, delicate.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* III. i. Wks. (Hazlitt) II. 149 She is flewe, and never will be fatter. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1416/4 A flew Horse, and a star very remarkable in his forehead. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Flue*, tender, weak; of a horse or person. 1836 COOPER *Provincialisms Sussex* s. v., 'That horse is very flue'. 1889 in Hurst *Horsham* Sussex Gloss. s.v., 'My Fanny is ill again, poor dear, she is so flue'.

†**Flue,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *flue-r*, L. *flu-ĕre* to flow.] *intr.* To flow. Of parchment: To allow the ink to 'run'.

?1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 22 b, Josse the parchemyn maker Solde me a skyn of parchemyn. That all fluede [Fr. *qui tout flua*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 136/2 To Flue, *fluere*.

Flue (flūˑ), *v.*2 [App. f. FLUE *a.*1 (sense 2). Cf. FLAN *v.* f. FLAN *a.*] *intr.* To expand; to splay. Hence **Flu·ing** *vbl. sb.*, the divergent lines of a splayed opening; **Flued, Flu·ing** *ppl. a.*

1778 W. PAIN *Carpenter's Repos.* Plate 51 A circular Soffit in a circular Wall, which is flewing on the Jambs. *Ibid.*, Draw the Flewing of the Jambs c. d. and e. f. to meet at the Point a. *Ibid.*, Figure A. is a circular Soffit on flewing Jambs. 1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Flued*, this word is applied instead of *Splayed* to a circular or semi-circular splayed opening. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.*, *Flewed* (of a hoop) to be made larger on one side than on the other so that it may fit the taper shape of a cask.

Flue, obs. pa. t. of FLY *v.*1

Flued, *ppl. a.*1 [f. FLUE *sb.*3 + -ED 2.] Having a flue or duct. Only in comb., as *double-flued* adj.

1895 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 10/2 Wanted Two..Lancashire Double-flued Boilers.

Flued, *ppl. a.*2 [f. FLUE *sb.*4 + -ED 2.]

†**1.** Of a horn: Tipped. *Obs.*

1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 It shall be lefull for him to weare..a horne tipped or flewed with siluer.

2. Of an anchor, etc. Having a flue; fluked, barbed. Only in comb., as *one-flued*, *two-flued*, adjs.

Flue-hammer. [f. FLUE *v.*2] A hammer used in flaring one edge of an iron hoop to make it fit the bulge of the cask.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1.

†**Fluellin** (*flu*ˌ*e*ˈlin). *Obs.* Also 6 **fluellyn(g,** 6-7 **fluellen.** [corruption of the Welsh name, *llysiau Llewelyn*, lit. 'Llewelyn's herbs'. Cf. the proper name *Fluellen* (=Llewelyn) in Shaks.]

1. A name given to several species of *Veronica* or Speedwell, esp. *V. officinalis*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 88 Veronica .. is called in englishe Fluellyng. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcvii. (1633) 629 In welch it is called Fluellen. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Betonica Pauli, or Pauls Betony..or Fluellen. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 807 Male Speedwell, or Fluellin, or True Paul's Betony.

2. Misapplied to *Linaria elatine* and *L. spuria*.

1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 113 Fluellin. Elatine. The flower is small; it consists of a single petal. 1816-20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 108 *Antirrhinum Elatine*, Sharp-pointed Toad-flax, or Fluellin. .. *Antirrhinum Spurium*, Round-leaved Toad-flax or Fluellin. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*,

Fluellite (flūˑ·ĕləit). *Min.* [badly f. FLUORINE after *wavellite*.] A rare fluoride of aluminium, found in minute white crystals.

1824 *Ann. Phil.* VIII. 243 He [Wollaston] is..of opinion that these crystals belong to a distinct species [i.e. distinct from wavellite], for which he proposes the name of Fluellite. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 669.

†**Flu·ence.** *Obs.* [a. F. *fluence*, ad. L. *fluentia*, f. *fluentem*: see FLUENT.]

1. A flowing, a stream.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 224 That he first did cleanse With sulphur, then with fluences of sweetest water rense.

2. =FLUENCY 2, 3.

1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 56 The naturall fluence of my owne wit. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 547 He was esteemed a person..of a ready fluence in discourse.

Fluency (flūˑ·ĕnsi). [ad. L. *fluentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality or state of flowing or being fluent.

†**1.** Affluence, copiousness, abundance. *Obs.*

a. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, Thou, Gracculo, Hast fluency of courage. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* xii. 16 Those who grow old in fluency and ease. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 20 Fluency in teares. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I* Wks. (1673) 511 The Indies themselves would in time want fluency to feed so immense a prodigality. 1726 BRADLEY *Gardening* App. 23 This last operation [graffing] may be done when the sap is in its highest Fluencies.

2. a. A smooth and easy flow; readiness, smoothness; *esp.* with regard to speech. b. Absence of rigidity; ease.

1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* v. ii, You are pleased to show, sir, The fluency of your language. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. i. 227 The common fluency of speech in many men. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* I. v, I had learned to write with some fluency. 1852 LD. COCKBURN *Jeffrey* I. 363 All his fluency of thought. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH in *Braithwait's Strappado* Introd. 27 The genuine sweetness and musical fluency of his best lyrics.

3. Readiness of utterance, flow of words.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 31 Aug., Dr. Collins, so .. celebrated for his fluency in the Latin tongue. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 364 He indulged his satirical fluency on the scientific collectors. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 293/1 The fluency and the personal advantages of the young orator.

Fluent (flūˑ·ĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **fluant.** [ad. L. *fluent-em*, pr. pple. of *fluĕre* to flow.]

A. *adj.*

1. That flows, flowing.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 304 Whatsoeuer [water] is moueably fluent, is lesse subiect to poyson then that which standeth still. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 272 Ligatures..seem to..impell the fluent bloud. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 97 Into a fluent stream she leapt. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 415 Streams which are permanent or fluent all the year. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXVI. 815/2 The metal..came fluent from the crucible.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. of things compared to a stream or to the tide.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xxvi, Things that be fluent, As flitting time, by her be straight retent Unto one point. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXXVIII, Yet Crouded Strength stifles the fluent Course Of many Glories. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 6 The sloping Sun To Ocean's Verge, his fluent Course has run. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 227 The fluent intercourse with this island. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. XXVII. 502 Masses of cavalry, in fluent and refluent surges, trampled into the bloody mire the dying and the dead.

†c. Flowing readily as a consequence or inference. *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* 244 In ancient Diuinitie the inference was fluent. *Ibid.* 567 See if from the fact of God, mentioned by the Apostle, it runnes not as fluent.

2. Having the property or capacity of flowing easily; ready to flow; fluid, liquid. Of a painter: Producing a fluid or liquid effect.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1611) 5 The people of the South haue their bloud thinne and fluent. *a* 1626 BACON *Physiol. Rem.* Wks. 1857 III. 814 When it is not malleable, but yet is not fluent, but stupified. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* II. xiii. (ed. 3) 523 This fermentation subtilizes .. the viscous parts .. turns them into a thin fluent liquid. 1822 *Examiner* 347/2 Backhuysen is often heavy in his shadows, but admirably fluent in the representation of water and air. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 77 The broad, fluent strata of pure air. 1877 DIXON *Diana, Lady Lyle* I. III. iii. 190 A fairy pool of water lies, fluent and opalesque, under an amber slab.

b. *fig.* and of non-material things: Fluid, liable to change; not stable, fixed, or rigid.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* vi. § 2. 57 While the matter of worldly goods remaineth fluent and transitory. 1691 RAY *Creation* 33 Motion being a fluent thing. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. 733 His quick hand bestowed On fluent operations a fixed shape. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x. 188 The general body of opinion is very fluent. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. 196 English society is curiously fluent.

3. *transf.* a. Of hair: Growing in abundant quantity and falling in graceful curves; flowing.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 566 Any one whose haires are too fluent and abundant. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* i, A fluent black moustache ran with the curve of the upper lip. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 454 Broad brows and fair, a fluent hair and fine.

b. Moving easily or gracefully; not stiff or rigid.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, I never had dreamed of such delicate motion, fluent and graceful.

†**4.** Flowing freely or abundantly. Also, abounding *in*. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 98/1 Those fluent springs of your lamenting tears. 1621 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. § 10. 222 Destitute of vertue and fluent in vice. 1639 DANIEL *Ecclus.* xliii. 53 A Cloud, swolne with a fluent raine. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt in Eng.* 2 At Namptwich they have one Pit within the Town, and two without, sufficient to serve the Fourth part of the Nation, the Bryne being so fluent.

b. Giving freely, generous. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1603 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* (Grosart.) 6/1 A sonne .. bound..through the fluent bounty of a Father's loue. 1639 SALTMARSHE *Policy* 237 If you bee fluent in one kinde, bee sparing in another. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fluent*, liberal ..as 'fluent i' givin'.

5. Of speech, style, etc.: Flowing easily and readily from the tongue or pen.

1625 BACON *Ess., Youth & Age* (Arb.) 263 Such as is a fluent and Luxuriant Speech. 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 360 Their fluent praying and preaching. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 70 Their Language is much in the Throat, and not very fluent, but uttered with good deliberation. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 197 How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue! 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 21 The pain which conversation occasions him whose speech is not fluent. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 63 A soft voice with a clear fluent utterance.

b. Of a speaker, etc.: Ready in the use of words, able to express oneself readily and easily in speech or writing.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. 119 Rhetoricall I am not with a fluant tongue to ster. 1620 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. (1874) III. 5 Fluent Mercury Speakes from my tongue. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 279 Fluent Shakespear scarce effac'd a line. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 19 His fluent quill. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 6 Fluent story-tellers. 1882 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* 807 As a speaker .. Dean Stanley was by no means fluent.

6. *Math.* In the doctrine of fluxions: Continuously increasing or decreasing by an infinitesimal quantity.

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 45 Wks. 1871 III. 287 Each foregoing is a fluent quantity having the following one for its fluxion. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 276 Suppose the right line *mn* to move..continually parallel to itself..so as to generate the fluent or flowing rectangle ABQP.

transf. 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1874) V. ii. 83 The Church..might be eliminated like a constant quantity from among those fluent materials with which history is conversant.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A stream, a current of water. *Obs.*

[In the first two quots. strictly a distinct word ad. L. *fluent-um*.]

1598 YONG *Diana* 308 The fertill fields, which the great riuer Duerus with his cristalline fluents doth water. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Venus* 378 At the fluents of the Ocean Nere Earths extreame bounds. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* 239 Their hands, that sed'lous strive To cut the outrageous fluent.

2. *Math.* The variable quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 226 Hence the Celerity of the Motion is..called Fluxion, and the Quantity generated Fluent. 1819 G. PEACOCK *View Fluxional Calculus* 23 Where the fluent or integral is expressed by an algebraic function. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamic* ii. 62.

3. *nonce-use.* Something fluent or liable to change.

1836 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* II. 309 The guardian, as a fluent, is less than the permanent which he is to guard. He is the temporary and mutable mean.

†**Flue·ntial,** *a. Math. Obs.* [f. prec. + -(I)AL. Cf. *exponential.*] Of or pertaining to fluents.

1784 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 401 Whose sum ϕ is either an algebraical, exponential, or fluential fluxion of x. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 302 Being written for c in the general fluential equation.

Fluently (flūˑĕntli), *adv.* [f. FLUENT *a.* + -LY².] In a fluent manner; *esp.* with easy and ready flow of words.

1613 TOURNEUR *P. Henry* 147 His aptnesse fluently appeares In ev'rie souldier's grief. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 169 Conclusions fluently deduced there from. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* xi. § 2 133 When this humour of Medisance springeth in the head of the company, it runnes fluently into the lesse noble parts. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 205 He fluently could speak many..modern tongues. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 2 Perceiving that Euphranor heard him with respect, he proceeded very fluently. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 668 She [a ship] swims along calmly and fluently. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 304 Elizabeth..spoke French and Italian as fluently as English. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 221 Thrasymachus made all these admissions, not fluently..but with extreme reluctance.

†**Fluˑentness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fluent; fluency.

1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* I. v. (1676) 469 The usual fluentnesse of his expression. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* v. § 3. 96 The fluentness and consistencie of time has not this inconvenience, to deny us the taking a dimension of it. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721 in BAILEY.

Fluey (flūˑi), *a.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [prob. f. FLUE *a.*² (which however is later in our quots.) + -Y¹.] = FLUE *a.*²

1552 RAYNALDE *Birth Mankynde* I. viii. 13 a, The sede and sparme [of women is] weake, fluy, cold, and moyste, and of no greate fyrmytie. 1876 *Surrey Provincialisms* (E.D.S.), *Fluey*, of a weak delicate constitution.. I have never heard the word applied except to animals.

Fluey (flūˑi), *a.*² [f. FLUE *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Covered with flue.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxii, I went upon 'Change, and I saw fluey men sitting there under the bills about shipping. 1862 — *Somebody's Luggage* 4/2, I had the Luggage out within a day or two.. It was all very dusty and fluey.

Fluff (flʊf), *sb.*¹ [app. connected with FLUE *sb.*²; perh. an onomatopœic modification of that word, imitating the action of puffing away some light substance; cf. FLUFF *sb.*² and *v.*² An OE. **flug, fluh*, f. root of FLY *v.*¹, would, however, if it existed, account for both words; cf. LG. *flug, flog* flue. Not in Johnson or Todd.]

1. Light, feathery, flocculent stuff, such as the downy particles that separate from dressed wool.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Fluff*, down. The fluff of a peach. Kent. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 171 Some fluff upon his cousin's cape. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Fluff*, any light, flying, downy, gossamer-like stuff. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 173 A little fluff under the bed or a spot on the floor would have been a comfort to her.

b. The soft fur of a rabbit or other animal.

1883 F. C. GOULD in *Leisure Hour* 613/2 They sneaked back..with rabbits' fluff in their jaws.

c. ? Soft feathery material for dress.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. iv, If this Prince of fluff and feather come To woo you.

2. a. A soft, downy mass or bunch.

1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) III. 127 Larks come with feathers all in a fluff. 1885 E. GARRETT *At any Cost* xv. 277 A young woman..with a fluff of golden hair about her face. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 27 All this fluff of muslin about you.

b. Something downy and feathery.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 46 Tiny fluffs of feathered life. 1883 T. GRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 129 Sometimes he [Edison] used what he describes as a fluff, that is, a little brush of silk fibre.

3. *slang.* a. On railways (see quots.); b. *Theatr.* "Lines" half learned and imperfectly delivered' (Farmer).

1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Fluff*, railway ticket clerks' slang for short change given by them. The profits thus accruing are called 'fluffings', and the practice is known as 'fluffing'. 1890 *Star* 27 Jan. 2/4 Many porters on this line are but getting 15*s.* per week, and with regard to 'tips', or, as we say 'fluff'—well [etc.]. 1891 *World* 3 June 28/1 Even as seen through a veil of 'fluff', the burlesque is irresistibly amusing.

Fluff (flʊf), *sb.*² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [see FLUFF *v.*²] A puff; a quick, short blast, a whiff; a slight explosion. *lit.* and *fig.*

1819 RENNIE *St. Patrick* III. i. 31 I'm sure an ye warna a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit ae fluff o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* x, You'll see how cozily we'll blaze together to a white ash, and go off at the same minute with a fluff of affection. *Ibid.* xviii, The nuts leapt off with a 'fluff'.

b. *Comb.*, as **fluff-gib**, a squib, 'explosion of gunpowder' (Jam.).

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxi, Wi' fighting, and flashes, and fluff-gibs.

Fluff (flʊf), *v.*¹ [f. FLUFF *sb.*¹]

1. *trans. Leather-manuf.* (See quot.) Cf. BUFF *v.*

1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 387/1 The flesh side is whitened or fluffed.

2. To make into fluff, pick into oakum.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 2/2 Looking up from the rope I was fluffing.

3. To shake *out* or *up* into a soft mass like fluff. Also *refl.* (of a bird): To shake or puff out its feathers.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 137 The 'Johnny Crows' .. fluff and plume and dust themselves without cessation. 1885 O. T. MILLER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 599 He [a bird] fluffs himself out into a ball. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 265 The young ladies showed off the silky satins..then fluffed them up into a kind of pyramid. 1893 S. GRAND *Heavenly Twins* (1894) 279 She..fluffed her hair out till her head seemed preposterously large.

4. *intr.* a. To move or float softly like fluff. b. To settle *down* like a ball or mass of fluff.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf-t.* iii. (1885) 60 She gave the music-stool a twirl or two and fluffed down on to it like a whirl of soapsuds in a hand-basin. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* III. 221 'Twas a..fog..fluffing thick and soft as feathers about the ship.

5. *Slang.* a. *Fluff it!* (see quot. 1859). b. (of railway booking-clerks) To give short change. c. To disconcert, 'floor' (a public speaker); (cf. FLUFF *v.*² 1 a). d. (*Theatr.*) To blunder one's part.

1859 *Slang. Dict.*, *Fluff it*, a term of disapprobation implying 'take it away, I don't want it'. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* xx. 286 Mortimer was drunk, did not know his words, and went 'fluffing' all over the shop.

Fluff (flʊf), *v.*² *Sc.* [belongs to FLUFF *sb.*²; of onomatopœic origin.]

1. a. *trans.* To knock out of breath; to cause to pant. Only in *pass.* b. *intr.* To puff, pant. c. To make a fuss.

1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 21 But yet, nae ferly gin I'm fluff'd. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 72 We borit the breiste of the bursting swale, Or fluffit i' the flotyng faem. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' the Long Night* I. II. i. 310 She had often fluffed and fumed to Anne over that provision of her father's will.

2. *trans.* To make (gunpowder) ignite and go off. Also *to fluff in the pan.* Cf. FLASH *v.* 5 c.

1825 JAMIESON, *To fluff powder*, to burn gunpowder; to make it fly off, S. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Fluffed i' the pan*, burned priming without firing the barrel of the gun or pistol [Scotch].

Fluˑffiness. [f. FLUFFY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being fluffy, in various senses.

1850 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi, An air of mingled fluffiness and heeltaps. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. x. 145 The old beaver hat, remarkable .. for .. its fluffiness of texture. 1886 *Fun* 4 Aug. 44/2 A .. clerical-looking young man, charged with fluffiness in a public conveyance, said he was sober as a judge when taken into custody. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Fluffiness* 2 (theatrical), the trick, or habit, of forgetting words.

Fluffing (flʊˑfiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLUFF *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FLUFF; *attrib.* in *fluffing machine, wheel* (see FLUFF *v.*¹ 1).

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 550 Leather Fluffing and Grounding Machines. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insurance, Fluffing Wheels*..fine skins have all roughnesses removed by being stretched against fine emery-cloth wheels, revolving at a high speed.

Fluffy (flʊˑfi), *a.* [f. FLUFF *sb.*¹ + -Y.¹]

1. Consisting of or resembling fluff; of soft, downy texture.

1825 JAMIESON, *Fluffy*, applied to any powdery substance that can be easily put in motion or blown away; as to ashes, hair-powder, meal, &c. 1850 THACKERAY *Lovel* ii, A great hulking Bluecoat boy, with fluffy whiskers. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. v. 106 The fluffy worsted curtains were drawn. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xiii. 103 [She] buried her face in a very fluffy little muff.

b. Of timber: (see quot.).

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Timber is said to be fluffy when the sawdust is stringy, and moist and greasy instead of granular and sharp.

2. Of persons: Covered with fluff. Of plants and animals: Covered with down, soft hairs, feathers, or fur; downy.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lix, Fluffy and snuffy strangers. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.*, 110, That dreary-looking man, with a fluffy effect about his head, as though it were sprinkled with the contents of a pillow. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 75 The road-side bright with the fluffy blue anemone. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 259 These poor little fluffy things [rabbits]. 1879 HESBA STRETTON *Needle's Eye* I. 145 The fluffy yellow chickens.

3. *Slang.* a. Drunk and incapable (see quot. 1886 s. v. FLUFFINESS). b. *Theatr.* Liable to forget one's 'lines'.

1885 *Referee* 26 July 3/2 One or two others were .. what actors call fluffy in their lines. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 7/2 After the chorus is perfect, the principals are 'fluffy', especially when the principals are fashionable amateurs.

4. quasi-*sb.* A fluffy animal.

1889 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 Strictly smooth haired creatures are at a disadvantage among the fluffies.

Flugelman, Flught: see FUGLEMAN, FLUCHT.

Fluht, obs. form of FLIGHT.

†**Fluˑible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **fluibil-is*, f. *fluĕre* to flow.] Capable of flowing, fluid.

1576 T. NEWTON tr. *Lemnie's Touchstone* I. xv. 26 b, Seede ..is..moyste, fluible and liquide. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xv. 70 The spiritual and fluible parts [of the body]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiii. 510 The sea being a liquid fluible bodie. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. II. xxxvii. 199 This Fluss or fluible Composition maketh the scoria's deft.

Fluid (flūˑid), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **fluide.** [a. Fr. *fluide*, ad. L. *fluid-us*, f. *fluĕre* to flow; see -ID.]

A. adj.

1. Having the property of flowing; consisting of particles that move freely among themselves, so as to give way before the slightest pressure. (A general term including both *gaseous* and *liquid* substances.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1361 To..presse together that which of the owne nature is fluid and runneth out. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. xii. (1640) 178 The appearance of the milky way dos not arise from some fluider parts of the heaven (as he supposes). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 349 Spirits..Cannot..mortal wound Receive, no more then can the fluid air. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 447 Thro' undulating air the sounds are sent, And spread o'er all the fluid element. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 315 The salt fuses readily, and runs very fluid. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 493 Masses of lava have been shot through the air whilst fluid.

b. *fig.* and of non-physical things: Flowing or moving readily; not solid or rigid; not fixed, firm, or stable.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. iv, So fluid chance is set its certain bound. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. ii. (1673) 32 The fluid and transitory condition of man's life. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i. 290 The French, whose Temper is allowed to be more volatile..and their Spirits more fluid than in other Nations. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xv, The language of the Bible is fluid, passing, and literary, not rigid, fixed, and scientific. 1885 *Academy* 6 June 400/1 A time when the Evangelical tradition was still fluid.

2. Of speech, etc.: Flowing easily and clearly. † Of a speaker: Fluent.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1815) II. 219 He [Edmund Bunney] was the most fluid preacher in the reign of qu. Elizabeth. for he seldom or never studied for what he was to deliver, but would preach and pray extempore. *c* 1789 GIBBON *Mem.* Misc. Wks. 1796 I. 159 Monsignor Stonor .. discovers much venom in the *fluid* and nervous style of Gibbon.

B. sb.

1. A substance whose particles move freely among themselves, so as to give way before the slightest pressure.

Fluids are divided into liquids, which are incompletely elastic, and gases, which are completely so.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* I. iv. (1682) 10 The air being a fluid. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* iii. (1734) 19 Descartes to account for the Revolutions of the Planets around the Sun, supposes them imerged in a Fluid, which [etc.]. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 275 From the first he swallowed fluids with difficulty. 1813 SIR H DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 13 Mr. Cavendish made the grand discovery that it [water] was composed of two elastic fluids or gases. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* vi. *heading*, Kinematics of Fluids.

b. *spec.* Any liquid constituent or secretion of the body (or of a plant).

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref., Moderate exercise will enrich the Fluids. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 259 They ..act strongly both on the Fluids and Solids. 1804 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* 186 Gravitation will act on the fluid descending from the leaves. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 3 The fluids constitute the greater part of the organs. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Fluid of Cotunnius*, a thin gelatinous fluid, found in the bony cavities of the labyrinth of the ear. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 49 They decay on account of the bad condition of the fluids of the mouth.

2. One of several subtle, imponderable, all-pervading substances, whose existence has been assumed to account for the phenomena of heat, magnetism, and electricity.

1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 246 The particles of the electrical fluid. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* iv. § 152. 36 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The supposition, that its phenomena are occasioned by the agency of two magnetic fluids, residing in the particles of iron..They have been denominated respectively the Austral and Boreal fluids. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 39 In most expositions of this theory the two electricities are called 'Fluids'.

3. *Comb.* as *fluid-containing* adj.; also **fluid compass, lens** (see quots.).

1753 N. TORRIANO *Non-Naturals* 50 The Fluid-containing Vessels. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fluid compass*, that in which the card revolves in its bowl floated by alcohol. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 891/1 *Fluid-lens*, one in which a liquid is imprisoned between circular glass disks of the required curvatures.

Fluid, obs. Sc. form of FLOOD.

Fluidal (flūˑidăl), *a. Geol.* [f. FLUID *sb.* + -AL.] Of or resembling a fluid: (see quots.).

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 65 Igneous rocks sometimes exhibit under the microscope a fluidal texture; that is, the material..shows wavy lines or bands, which are evidence of a former fluid state, and of movement or flowing when in that state. 1893 GEIKIE *Geol.* (ed. 3) 100 Streaked [structure] ..conspicuously shown by the lines of flow in vitreous rocks (flow-structure, fluxion-structure, fluidal-structure).

Fluidic (flūˌiˑdik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *fluidique* (sense 2).]

1. Of the nature of a fluid.

1883 WINCHELL *World-life* II. ii. § 6. 242 The..older fluidic condition..impresses more important results on the life-history of satellites.

2. *Spiritualism.* Of or belonging to a supposed supersensible 'double' (of 'fluid' or ethereal consistence) possessed by every being.

1877 BLAVATSKY *Isis Unveiled* I. i. 12 The Astral Soul, or the inner, fluidic body. 1882 MABEL COLLINS *Cobwebs* II. 179 The fluidic atmosphere which passes from one human being to another. 1887 H. S. OLCOTT tr. *A. D'Assier's Posth. Humanity* iv. 103 Besides its exterior and organic form, the human body possesses an interior and fluidic form, moulded after the former.

So **Fluiˑdiform** *a.* [F. *fluidiforme.*]

1887 H. S. OLCOTT tr. *A. D'Assier's Posth. Humanity* ii. 68 The existence of a plexus of fluidiform capillaries connecting the phantom with the body from which it emanates.

Fluidify (flu,i·difəi), *v.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make fluid.

1851–9 DARWIN in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 283 Granite rocks which have been fluidified. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 280/2 This fluid condenses, fluidifies the respiratory gases *in transitu*.

Hence **Flui·dified** *ppl. a.*; also **Fluidifica·tion**, the action of making fluid; **Flui·difier**, an agent that fluidifies.

1837 S. SMITH *Philos. Health* II. x. 161 It .. needs no apparatus for the .. fluidification of its food. 1842 DARWIN *Geol. Observ.* II. xiv. (1876) 500 The fluidified granite. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 235 The alvine dejections .. consist at first of fluidified faeces. 1876 GARROD *Treat. Gout* (ed. 3) 407 Bicarbonate of soda .. causes a species of solution of the blood, and hence medicines of this class have been called fluidifiers.

Fluidism (flū·idiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The theory which refers all diseases to the state of the fluids in the body.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 416/1 The less shall we feel inclined to admit the exclusive claims either of fluidism or solidism. 1860 WORCESTER, *Fluidism*, the doctrine of those who refer all diseases to alterations of the fluids of the body.

2. *Spiritualism.* The hypothesis of the existence of supersensible 'fluidic' bodies (see FLUIDIC 2).

So **Flu·idist** [see -IST], one who supports the hypothesis of fluidism (in either sense).

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 500 All such facts favor the fluidists.

Fluidity (flu,i·diti). [f. FLUID *a.* + -ITY. Cf. F. *fluidité*.]

1. The quality or condition of being fluid.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. D b, Sulphur .. with his humidity, softnesse, and fluidity or passablenes. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 491 A too great fluidity of the bloud .. may cause death. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 60 Being good against too great fluidity as a balsamic. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 359 The cement should be heated to fluidity. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 261 The immense resistance which the fluidity of the air offered to projectiles. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 107 A stream of lava of remarkable fluidity.

b. *fig.* and of non-physical things.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. iv. iii. 116 If Ralph Hanslap had any fluidity of mind. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 794 The remarkable diffusion and fluidity of these distinctively Semitic names of God. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* iii, He .. ridiculed the fossilization of Toryism equally with the fluidity of Radicalism. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 294/2 The fluidity and informality of the Church's prime.

2. Of speech, literary composition, etc.: The quality of flowing easily and clearly.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxvi. 115 First a blithe and ingenious fluiditie [F. *fluidité*], then a quaint-wittie and loftie conceit. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 441 Singing with .. sweetness and fluidity. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* ii. (ed. 2) 91 There is the same comparative tenuity and fluidity of verse. 1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) 29 Nov. 446/3 The letters [of Mme. de Rémusat] .. have much grace, much fluidity of thought, and of expression.

Fluidize (flū·idəiz), *v.* [f. FLUID + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a fluid; to fluidify.

1855 in CLARKE *Dict.*

Flu·idly, *adv. rare.* [see -LY².] In a fluid manner.

1678 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 419 If they see a man talk seriously they talk fluidly nonsense. 1690 tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* III. VIII. 15 This being fluidly disposed did run into those places which were hollow.

†**Flu·idness.** *Obs.* [see -NESS.] The state or quality of being fluid; fluidity. *lit.* and *fig.*

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxx. 817 The fluidnesse, the transitorinesse of all such temporall things. 1547 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 388 The fluidnesse of the Planetary heavens is acknowledged. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 137 The eucrasy & fluidness .. of this balsamick ferment.

†**Flu·ish,** *a. Obs.* In 5 **flewische.** [f. FLUE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat weak or drooping. Of the countenance: Haggard, melancholy.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 777 With a flewische countenaunce. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Fluish*, fluid, wa[s]hy, tender, weak.

Fluit, obs. form of FLUTE.

Fluitant (flū·itănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *fluitant-em*, pr. pple. of *fluitāre* freq. of *fluĕre* to flow.] Floating.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 54 That the fluitant parts of the Air in this more subtle fluid may yield to motion every way. 1889 *Cent. Dict., Fluitant*, in *bot.*, floating.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1–2 **floc, flooc,** 5–6 **floke,** (5 **flewke,**) 6–9 **flook**(e, 6–7 **flouk**(e, (6 *Sc.* **fluike**), 8–9 **fleuk, flowk,** (8 *dial.* **fleak, fluck,** 9 *dial.* **fluik**), 4– **fluke.** [OE. *flōc* str. (of uncertain gender), cognate with ON. *flóke* wk. masc.; related by ablaut to Ger. *flach* flat.]

1. A flat fish, *esp.* the common flounder, *Pleuronectes Flesus.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 802 *Platisa*, flooc. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Fage and floc and lopystran and fela swylces. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 705 *Hic pelanius*, a flewke. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 291 Homines possunt piscare .. de flokes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 55 And thou cut the lyuer [of a rotten shepe] therin wylbe lytell quicknes lyke flokes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 106 b, Wry-mouthed Flooke. 1744 PRESTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61/2 In the Sea they catch .. Flukes, Trouts, &c. 1790 MRS. A. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 28 I'll gie the a Fleak an a Pot-ful a Saur Milk. 1819 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, I'll bid you a shilling for the fluke and the cock-padle.

b. as a type of flatness.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1088 Flatt mowthede as a fluke. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 111 I's fell thee like a fluike, flatlings on the flure. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 106 Her feet flat and braid, as big fluiks.

c. *slang.* = FLAT *sb.*³ 13.

1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 201 The unguarded flukes, whom they can inveigle to play.

2. A parasitic trematoid worm, of several species, found *esp.* in the livers of sheep, so called from its resemblance to a fluke or flounder.

[Cf. quot. 1523 in sense 1.] 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 123 Insects .. whose shape doth somewhat resemble a Flounder, found .. in .. the liver of several of the Ruminant kind .. Fluke. 1755 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 247 A small flat worm, resembling a sole .. is found in the gall-duct, by the butchers term'd flooks. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 399 Fourteen flukes were found .. in the duodenum of a Lascar. 1884 in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 278/2.

3. A variety of kidney potato, perh. so called from its shape.

1868 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. I. 100. 1874 E. H. RUDDOCK *Textbk. Mod. Med.* (1893) 38 The best sorts [of potatoes] are .. the Forty-fold, and the Fluke. 1884 in *Chesh. Gloss.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (sense 2), as *fluke-disease, -worm*; b. instrumental (sense 2), as *fluke-infested* adj.; c. similative (sense 1), as *fluke-mouthed* adj. Also **fluke-rake**, a rake with triangular prongs used for taking flukes; **fluke-wort** (see quot. 1861).

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 May 278/1 This disease—Liver-fluke, *Fluke Disease, Liver-rot, as it is variously termed. *Ibid.* 278/2 The bodies of *fluke-infested sheep. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2780 Thow wenes for to flay us, *ffloke-mouthed schrewe. 1766 BROOKES *Art Angling* 85 In the hot Months, there are great Quantities caught with the *Fluke-Rake. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 250 When the *fleuk-worm is preying on the substance of their livers. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 395 Fluke-worms are oftentimes very numerous in the viscera of quadrupeds. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal.* II. cxliii. § 3. 424 In Northfolke it [Water Pennywoort] is called *Flowkwoort. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 61 Marsh Pennywort .. is also known as .. Fluke-wort, and Sheep's bane. These .. names it has obtained on account of its being supposed to produce the rot .. in animals that feed upon it.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.*² Forms: 6–8 **flook**(e, 6 *Sc.* **fluik**, 7 **flouke,** (**flouck**), 8– **fluke.** [of uncertain origin; possibly a transferred use of FLUKE *sb.*¹, from resemblance of shape; cf. the inadmissible suggestion in the following quot.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 200 The name 'fluke' or 'flowk' well expresses the shape of the flounder, which is that of the fluke of an old-fashioned anchor.

See also FLUE sb.³ 2.]

1. One of 'the broad triangular plates of iron on each arm of the anchor, inside the bills or extreme points, which, having entered the ground, hold the ship' (Admiral Smyth).

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* A iij b, The Thirreni founde the vse of the anker of one graspe or flooke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. XXX. 962 Her owne anker, which by one of the floukes tooke fast hold. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 115 All Hands haul'd .. which weigh'd the Grapenel, but streighten'd one of the Flukes. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 18 Among the waste and lumber of the shore .. Anchors of rusty fluke.

b. The barbed head of a lance, arrow, etc. Cf. FLUKED 1629. Also *U.S.* 'one of the barbs of a harpoon or toggle-iron; a flue' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXVIII. 58 And eviry shaft .. To haif als mony heeds, And evirie head als mony huikis, And evirie huik als mony fluiks. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 A great launce couered with gold and the fluke set with stones. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. v. 33 The one [arrow] with long flukes or barbs.

c. A name for various instruments resembling the prec. in shape: see quots.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Ant.* Gloss., *Fluke*, a lancet used for letting blood from horses. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Fluke*, in mining, the head of a charger; an instrument used for cleansing the hole previous to blasting. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Supp., *Fleukk*, the web of the plough sock.

2. *pl.* 'The two parts which constitute the large triangular tail of the whale' (Adm. Smyth). *To turn* or *peak the flukes*: of a whale, to go under (see quot. 1839); hence *transf.* (*Naut. slang*) to go to bed, 'turn in'.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 256 While young, and carried by the Dam on the Flukes of their Tails. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 44 The flukes are then lifted high into the air, and the animal .. descends perpendicularly .. this act .. is called by whalers 'peaking the flukes'. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iii. 21 It's getting dreadful late, you had better be turning flukes .. it's a nice bed. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* vi. 79 The tail-fin, or 'flukes'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (*light*) *fluke plough*; **fluke-chain, -rope,** a chain or rope which is passed round the flukes of a whale to secure it when caught.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxxxii. 399 The whale .. was secured there by the stiffest *fluke-chains. 1775 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 461 Get 2 light *fluke Plows.

Hence **Fluked** *a.*, having flukes.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* I. 14 Death .. with its sting, like a flooked Dart, for to pierce thorow the heart of men. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 96 Three or four fluked anchors are to be constructed.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.*³ *collog.* [of unknown etymology. Possibly of Eng. dialectal origin; cf. '*fluke*, a guess' (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876).] In *Billiard-playing*, A successful stroke made by accident or chance. Hence *gen.* a lucky stroke, an unexpected success; a piece of good luck, *esp.* in phrase *by a fluke*. *A fluke of wind*: a chance breeze.

1857 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. IV. 208/1 In playing at billiards .. Another term is, 'He made a flook (or fluke)'. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* v, That was rather a fluke, was it not? 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* I. vi, The most unexpected fluke at trente et quarante. 1882 BAIN *J. S. Mill* 194 The transfer of power has gone on .. by flukes and leaps in the dark. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. of Rue Caïn* x, Whose run-away horse he had stopped .. by the merest fluke.

Hence **Flu·keless** *a*, without a fluke.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 7/2 It was a faultless, flukeless performance on a standard table.

Fluke (flūk), *sb.*⁴ *dial.* [app. a. ON. *flóke* of same meaning: see FLOCK *sb.*²] (See quots.)

16.. T. MORE in *Ray's N. C. Words* (E. D. S.) note s. v. *Flukes*, locks of hair. Salop. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fluke*, waste cotton. Lanc.

Fluke (flūk), *v.*¹ [f. FLUKE *sb.*²]

1. *intr.* Of a whale: To use the flukes, to 'peak the flukes': see FLUKE *sb.*² 2.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* 6 *note*, There she blow-o-s! Th-e-r-e again! Flukes! 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 206 Where the scared whale flukes in flame!

b. *transf.* in phrase (*To go*) *fluking* or *all* (*-a-*) *fluking* (see quot. 1867).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXVIII, We arrived on the following day, having gone 'all fluking'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Flukes*, From the power of these [flukes of a whale] the phrase obtained among whalers of *fluking* or *all-a-fluking*, when running with a fresh free wind.

2. *trans.* In *Whaling.* a. To disable the flukes of (a whale) by spading. b. To fasten (a whale) by means of a chain or rope. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Fluke (flūk), *v.*² Also **flook.** [f. FLUKE *sb.*³]

1. trans. *Billiard-playing*: To hit or pocket (a ball) by a fluke; to make (a stroke) by a fluke.

1881 *Times* 14 Jan. 8/2 Bennett .. tried for a cannon, but fluked the white, and .. ran out the winner by 90 points. 1888 *Sportsm.* 20 Dec. 4/4 Fortune once more assisted Mitchell, who, in trying to make a red loser, fluked a cannon.

2. *transf.* To get (*in*) or obtain by a fluke.

1885 *Pall Mall. G.* 18 June 2 On the chance of crowding or fluking in one [picture] he will send the whole eight. 1889 *Ibid.* 2 May 7/3 It is very questionable whether the artist is really any better off for fluking £500 or £1000 now and again for a picture which is worth £50. 1892 *Ibid.* 25 Aug. 1/3 He wanted to fluke a last success.

Hence **Flu·king** *vbl. sb.*, **Flu·king** *ppl. a.*, characterized by a fluke or flukes. **Flu·kist,** one who succeeds rather by chance than by skill.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 4 The sensation which was created last year by the Miner's fluking victory over Blair Athol. 1881 *Society* 23 July 24/1 Time .. will show whether Mr. Beck is a lucky flukist or a really good shot. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. viii. 155 She would play that fluking game which she most affected at billiards. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. Marco* xxi. 142 There is a lot of fluking in the art .. when we once begin to try and make a good picture it is all up with it.

Fluky (flū·ki), *a.*¹ Also 9 **flukey.** [f. FLUKE *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Infested with flukes; pertaining to an animal infested with flukes.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fluked* or *Fluky*, worm-eaten, or rather when the worm holes channel or flow into each other. 1874 'C. KING' *Ion Duan* (Melbourne) LXV. 25 Regardless of flukey meat and damper.

Flu·ky, *a.*² *rare* —¹. In 8 **flooky.** [f. FLUKE *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Of an anchor: Having flukes.

1728 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 81 No loud-mouth'd Voices call .. To heave the flooky Anchors from the Sand.

Fluky (flū·ki), *a.*³ Also **flukey.** [f. FLUKE *sb.*³ + -Y¹.]

1. Of the nature of a fluke or lucky chance; obtained by chance rather than by skill.

1879 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 21 There was some flukey hitting off Mr. Steele. 1881 *Standard* 8 July 6/1 Lascelles scored a fluky two in the slips. 1886 G. B. SMITH *Prime Ministers* 310 The ministry .. sustained an actual but fluky defeat. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 5/2 The result .. is a capital example of the flukey nature of the game.

2. Uncertain; favouring unexpected results.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., There are the fluky days, when the best of the breeze brings all the stern boats up to you. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 706 A very fluky etymology. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 10/3 The Britannia .. beating Oretta and Valkyrie I. hull down in very fluky winds.

Hence **Flu·kily** *adv.* **Flu·kiness.**

1881 *Daily News* 22 June 2/7 He had played very flukily. 1888 *Ibid.* 7 July 6/5 When all has been said .. as to the flukiness of cricket on wet wickets.

Flumatic, see PHLEGMATIC.

†**Flumbarding.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. OF. *flambard* torch.] 'A fiery character' (Weber).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1788 Hit is an hardy flumbardyng.

Flume (flūm), *sb.* Forms: 2–6 **flum,** 3 *Orm.* **flumm,** (3 **flun**), 3–4 **flym,** 3–5 **flumme,** 3–6 **flom**(e, 4–5 **flomme,** 5 **floum,** 8–9 **floom,** 4– **flume.** See also FLEAM. [a. OF. *flum, flun* = Pr. *flum*, It. *fiume*: —L. *flūmen* river, f. *fluĕre* to flow.]

†1. A stream, a river; also, water. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Ine flum iordan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1035 þis flummes four þat þar biginnes, thoru out all oþer contres rinnes. *a* 1300 *Magdalena* 427 in Horstmann *Aliteng.*

Leg. 158 To þe flym Jordan. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 186 At þat ilk flom Richard gaf bataile. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1406 There bene baptismes thre Off flivmme, of flavme, of blode. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 450 All into that flume Tha drownit ilkone becaus tha culd not swym. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 247 A deep flume, which was called the water of Juno.

2. A mill-tail. Cf. Fleam *sb.*[2] 2.

1855 in Clarke *Dict.*

3. *U. S.*, etc. An artificial channel for a stream of water to be applied to some industrial use.

1784 J. Belknap *Tour to White Mts.* (1876) 17 One [stream] is so narrow as exactly to resemble a flume, and goes by that name. 1798 Root *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 359 Laid the bottom of the floom to the grist mill..about four feet lower than the saw mill. 1862 B. Taylor *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. ii. § 6. 126 Wooden flumes, raised on tall tressels, brought water from some reservoir above to the diggings. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 865 A curious V shaped wooden aqueduct or flume.

b. A deep narrow channel or ravine with a stream running through it.

1792 J. Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 52 Two streams..one of which descends in a trench two feet wide, and is called the flume, from the near resemblance which it bears to an artificial flume. 1841 C. T. Jackson *Geol. New Hampsh.* 97 It is not practicable to walk in the bed of the flume. 1889 J. D. Whitney *United States* 222 Flume..as applied in the United States, and chiefly in the White Mountains, means a narrow passage or defile between nearly perpendicular rocks, through which runs a stream.

c. *U.S. slang. To go* or *be up the flume*: to 'come to grief', 'be done for'; to die.

1882 Mark Twain [Clemens] *Stolen White Eleph.* etc. 97 Well, then, that idea's up the flume. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* XIII. 48 It's no good wishing—he's gone up the flume.

4. *Comb.*, as **flume-car** (see quot.).

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* IV. 350/1 *Flume car*, a car to travel in a flume; wheels rest on the sides of the flume and the water runs a paddle wheel.

Flume (flūm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To build a flume or artificial channel for a water-course.

1855 in Clarke *Dict.* 1883 Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast* II. xvi. 116 The hydraulic system of sluicing and fluming.

2. *trans.* To convey (or bring *in*) down a flume.

1875 Miss Bird *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 76 The cane is being flumed in with great rapidity.

3. (See quot.)

1876 Whitney in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 701 The rivers..were 'flumed'—that is, the water was taken out of the natural channel by means of wooden flumes.

Hence **Flu·ming** *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *concr.* = material composing a flume.

1879 Atcherley *Boerland* 173 The unsightly fluming and other erections which continually meet the eye.

†**Flu·minal,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *flūmināl-is* f. *flūmen* river.] Of or pertaining to a river.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 8 Fluminall baptisme is a cold proofe of a mans Christendom, except this flaminall baptisme of fire..approve it. (Cf. *c* 1450 s. v. Flume *sb.* 1.)

†**Flumino·se,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [as if ad. L. **flūminōs-us*, f. *flūmen*: see prec. and -ose.] 'Full of rivers' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

†**Flu·minous,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. as prec.: see -ous.] Full of rivers; of or pertaining to rivers.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721–1800 in Bailey. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Flummadiddle (flv·mădid'l). *U.S.* Also **flumme-.** [prob. arbitrarily f. Flummery.]

1. (See quot.)

1872 S. De Vere *Americanisms* 338 Flummadiddle..consists of stale bread, pork-fat, molasses, cinnamon, allspice, [etc.]; by the aid of these materials a kind of mush is made, which is baked in the oven and brought to the table hot and brown. 1884 Sala in *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 July 51/2.

2. *slang.* Nonsense, humbug; also, something trivial or ridiculous.

1882 E. Cummings in *Chicago Advance* 21 Sept., Directions for..crocheting all sorts of flummediddles.

†**Flummer** (flv·mər), *v. Obs.* [prob. two words: in sense 1 app. onomatopœic; in sense 2 back-formation from Flummery.]

1. *trans.* To repeat indistinctly, mumble.

1533 Latimer in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1310/2 As though the very worke & labour of flummering the Aue Marie is very acceptable to our Lady.

2. To deceive by flattery, to humbug.

1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* II. i. 37 No flummering me. I tell you, Matthew, 'twont do. 1777 F. Burney *Evelina* xvi, Do they spend all their time in flummering old women?

Flummery (flv·məri). Also 7 **flommeri, flumery, thlummery,** 7–8 **flamery.** [a. Welsh *llymru*, of unknown etymology; the *fl-* and Herbert's *thl-* are attempts to render the sound of Welsh *ll-*; cf. Fluellin.]

1. 'A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal' (J.). Cf. Sowens.

1623 Markham *Eng. Housew.* vi. 222 From this small Oat-meale, by oft steeping it in water and clensing it, and then boyling it to a thicke and stiffe Ielly, is made that excellent dish of meat which is so esteemed in the West parts of this Kingdome, which they call Wash-brew, and in Chesheire and Lankasheire they call it Flamerie or Flumerie. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 150 The poore eat Rice sometimes, but most commonly Roots..and Fraize like to our Thlummery. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lviii, A farmer..who used to sup upon wild ducks and flummery. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 541 Let Leigh Hunt sing of cabbages and flummery. 1839–73 Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 257 Whoile he's had his throit scalded we heitin flummera.

b. *Modern Cookery.* A name given to various sweet dishes made with milk, flour, eggs, etc.

1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xvi. 146 To make Hartshorn Flummery. *Ibid.* 147 To make French Flummery. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 187 When you make a hen's or bird's nest, let part of your jelly be set in your bowl before you put on your flummery. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery, Flummery*—Boil two ounces of gelatine [etc.].

c. (See quot.)

1876 Crace-Calvert *Dyeing & Calico Print.* vi. 200 Flummery (the refuse product from wheaten starch manufactures).

2. *fig.* Mere flattery or empty compliment; nonsense, humbug, empty trifling.

1749 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 29 Nov. (1775) 143 This word flummery, you must know, Sir, means at London, flattery, and compliment. 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* 19 Feb., The proofs..are arrived..but I have had no time, saving to blot out some flummery. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers, Thorns in Cush.* (1876) 50 These petitioners..begin with a fine flummery about the..eminent genius of the person whom they are addressing. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* II. xxvi. 66 Her father..is quite..opposed to such flummery.

attrib. 1802 Mrs. Parsons *Myst. Visit* IV. 39, I know you too well to be deceived by your fine flummery tales. 1858 Masson *Milton* (1874) I. 25 Flummery pictures representing the blind poet in a rapt attitude.

Flummox (flv·məks), *v. colloq.* or *vulgar.* Also **flummix, -ux.** [prob. of Eng. dialectal origin; cf. *flummocks* to maul, mangle (*Heref. Gloss.* 1839), *flummock* slovenly person, also hurry, bewilderment, *flummock* to make untidy, disorder, to confuse, bewilder (see various E. D. S. glossaries, Heref., Glouc., S. Cheshire, Sheffield). The formation seems to be onomatopœic, expressive of the notion of throwing down roughly and untidily; cf. *flump, hummock*, dial. *slommock* sloven.]

1. *trans.* To bring to confusion; to 'do for', cause to fail; to confound, bewilder, nonplus.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiii, 'He'll be what the Italians call reg'larly flummoxed'. 1840 *Cambr. Univ. Mag.* I. in Whibley *In Cap & Gown* (1890) 169 So many of the men I know Were 'flummox'd' at the last great-go. *c* 1850 C. Kean in Barrère & Leland *Slang* s. v. 'Fool! fool! you distressed..you—you flummuxed me!' 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 2/1 The Unionists appear to be completely flummoxed by the failure of Mr. Balfour's Land Act.

2. U.S. *colloq.* To 'do up'.

1870 Talmage *Crumbs Swept up* 270 Brushes..with which heiresses..flumixed their hair.

3. *intr. U.S.* To give in, give up, collapse.

1847 Field *Drama in Pokerville* 73 Pokerville didn't.. finally 'flummix' right beneath him. 1849 *Oyster War of Accomac* iii. in *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Apr. 1/3 Men of mighty stomachs, Men that can't be made to flummux.

Hence **Flu·mmox** *sb.* (see quot.).

1851 B. H. Hall *College Words* s. v., Any failure is called a flummux. In some colleges the word is particularly applied to a poor recitation. At Williams College, a failure on the play-ground is called a flummux. 1857 in Ducange Anglicus *Vulg. Tongue* 8.

Flump, *sb. colloq.* [f. next.] The action of 'flumping'; the heavy dull sound so produced.

1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Flump*, a fall. 1832 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 288 The heavy flump, flump of the huge cloth which is meant to dry the deck. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 430/2 Broken now and then by..the flump of a dictionary on the leather-covered tables. 1891 Mrs. L. Adams *Bonnie Kate* II. vii. 196 Libbie sat down with a flump.

Flump (flvmp), *v. colloq.* [onomatopœic; cf. *dump, flop, plump, slump.* Not in Johnson, or Webster 1864.]

1. *intr.* To fall or move heavily with a dull noise.

1816 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Mr. Champernowne* viii, He ..thought it not unwise To join in flumping down. 1823 Moor *Suffolk Words*, A hawk flumps or flops on a bird. 1838 Thackeray *Yellowpl. Corr.* ii, She [Mrs. Shum] flumps past me. 1861 — in *Cornh. Mag.* June 649 A little Skye-terrier dog..whines, runs, jumps, flumps up on him.

2. *trans.* To set or throw *down* with a dump.

1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 182 Flumping himself down in the midst of a tuft of cowslips. 1840 Thackeray *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1872) 49 Chairs were flumped down on the floor. 1866 *St. James's Mag.* Oct. 345 She flumped herself down in the car.

b. To bump or strike (a saddle). In quot. *absol.*

1894 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 This is a very different thing from jerking and flumping in the canter.

3. The vb. stem used advb. With a flump.

1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., He came flump down. 1841 T. T. T. *Porcelain Tower* 103 He cut it midway through—part fell down flump.

Flunder, obs. form of Flounder.

Flung (flvŋ), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Fling *v.*] In senses of the vb.

1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* (1881) 170 Fish for the flung-away beauty, and hook your shadow of a Bottom's head! 1885 Lefroy *Echoes fr. Theocritus, etc.* II. xxviii, The flung ball takes one madding tortuous bound.

†**Flunge,** *v. Obs.* [onomatopœic; cf. *fly* and *plunge.*] *intr.* ? To fly or be flung *out* with sudden impetus.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Now stoans and fyrebrands flundge owt.

Flunk (flvŋk), *sb. U.S.* [f. next vb.]

1. A backing out, a total failure, *esp.* in a college examination.

1846 *Yale Banger* 10 Nov. (B. H. Hall *College Wds.*) This O .. Tutor H — said meant a perfect flunk. 1853 *Songs of Yale* (Bartlett) In moody meditation sunk, Reflecting on my future flunk.

2. (See quot.)

1893 Farmer *Slang, Flunk*, an idler, a loafer.

Flunk (flvŋk), *v. U.S.* [Cf. Flink, Funk.]

1. *intr.* To give up, back out, fail utterly. Also *to flunk out.* Also quasi-*trans.* To shirk (a recitation) (*Standard Dict.*).

1823 *Crayon* (Yale Coll.) (Bartlett), We must have at least as many subscribers as there are students in college or flunk out. *a* 1830 Col. Hay in *Humorous Poems* (ed. W. M. Rossetti) 474 He never flunked and he never lied. 1838 J. C. Neal *Charcoal Sk., Rocky Smalt* 46 Why, little 'un, you must be cracked, if you flunk out before we begin.

b. *College slang.* To fail utterly in an examination.

1848 *Yale Lit. Mag.* XIII. 322 Flunking so gloomily. 18.. *Amherst Indicator* I. 253 (Bartlett), A man who has flunked..is not in a state to appreciate joking.

2. *trans.* To cause to 'flunk'; to pluck.

Mod. The professor flunked me in mathematics.

Hence **Flu·nking** *ppl. a.*

1848 *Yale Gallinipper* Nov. (B. H. Hall *College Wds.*), See what a spot a flunking Soph'more made!

Flunkey (flvŋki). *sb.*[1] Also 8–9 **flunky,** *Sc.* flunkie, 9 **flanky.** [orig. Scotch: see quots. Possibly a diminutive corruption of Flanker.]

1. A male servant in livery, *esp.* a footman, lackey; usually with implied contempt.

1782 Sir J. Sinclair *Observ. Scot. Dial.* in *Life* (1837) I. 48 Flunkie a footman; literally a sidesman or attendant at your flank. 1787 Burns *Twa Dogs* 54 His flunkies answer at the bell. 1826 Hood *Recipe for Civilization*, But play at dummy, like the monkeys, For fear mankind should make them flunkies. 1848 Thackeray *Let.* 1 Aug. [They] did not see by my appearance that I was not a flunkey. 1876 J. Saunders *Lion in Path* xx, The flunkey went off to seek Jemima the maid.

b. *Naut. slang.* A ship's steward.

1883 in W. C. Russell *Sailors' Lang.*

2. Applied contemptuously to a person who behaves obsequiously to persons above him in rank or position; a 'lackey', toady, snob.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. v. 49 You young flunkeys of the aristocracy. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 217 The miserable rabble of snobs and flunkies. 1884 Labouchere in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 209 The rage and indignation of every flunkey in the kingdom.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flunkey customer, species, work*; *flunkey-flanked a.*

1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 268 Rolling along in flunky-flanked eckipages. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* I. v. 41 Certain of the flunkey species. 1858 Dickens *Let.* 6 Sept., Such a schoolmaster.. could not exist, unless he had flunkey customers by the dozen. 1887 Fenn *Master Ceremonies* iv, It was beggarly work—flunkey work, and it disgusted me.

Hence many nonce-wds.: **Flu·nkey** *v. intr.*, to act like a flunkey. **Flu·nkeyage** [after *peerage* etc.], the class of flunkeys a list of flunkeys. **Flu·nkeyal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a flunkey. **Flu·nkeyfied** *ppl. a.*, imbued with flunkeyism. **Flu·nkeyhood,** the fact or state of being a flunkey. **Flu·nkeyish** *a.*, **Flunkeyi·stic** *a.*, **Flu·nkeyite** *a.*, characteristic of or resembling a flunkey. **Flu·nkeyize** *v. trans.*, to imbue with the spirit of a flunkey.

1864 E. A. Murray *E. Norman* I. 253 By flunkeying after that set of rabble. 1848 (*title*) The Flunkey and the British Flunkeyage, a Companion to Burke's Peerage, by Birkenhare. 1864 *Times* 27 June 11/1 If he is anxious to proclaim his flunkial subserviency, let him do so. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xlii, That .. inimitable, flunkefied pronunciation. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. vii. 102 All his flunkeyhood and horn-eyed dimness. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 524 There is something flunkyish..in the whole passage. 1879 T. P. O'Connor *Disraeli* 196 A very considerable amount of flunkeyish worship of the powerful. 1858 *Illustr. Times* 18 Dec. 407 A Titanic flunkey with the orthodox flunkeyistic calves. 1858 *Ibid.* 24 July, We do detest..the flunkeyite view of aristocracy. 1878 Goldw. Smith in *Echo* 19 Dec. 2 The attempt to flunkeyise the New World.

Flunkey (flvŋki), *sb.*[2] *U.S.* [f. Flunk *v.* or *sb.* + -y.] One who 'flunks' or 'comes to grief'; in College slang, one who fails in an examination; in Stock Exchange language, an ignorant person who dabbles in financial speculation.

1841 *Week in Wall St.* 91 I'll help the bulls operate for a rise and draw in the flunkies. 1859 *Yale Lit. Mag.* (Farmer), I .. Saved him from the flunkey's doom.

Flu·nkeydom. [f. Flunkey *sb.*[1] + -dom.]

1. The domain of flunkeys; flunkeys collectively.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 14 The finest 'marine parade', as flunkeydom terms it, in all England. 1884 *Punch* 29 Mar. 154/2 The whole of Flunkeydom will at once withdraw their Support.

2. The spirit or behaviour of a flunkey.

1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxv, Mackaye too, who, however he hated flunkeydom, never overlooked an act of discourtesy. 1879 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVI. 291 Flunkeydom is much more insufferable..than swelldom itself.

Flunkeyism (flʌ·ŋkiˌizm). Also **flunkism.** [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The quality characteristic of a flunkey; the manners, speech, etc. of a flunkey.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 312 A sinking journal, which its own inconsistencies and flunkism had irrevocably damned. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. vi. (1872) 30 We, for our share, will put away all Flunkeyism from us. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 297/2 Flunkeyism and toadyism in legal proceedings have not been diminishing of late years.

Fluo- (flūˑo). *Chem.* and *Min.* Abbreviation of FLUOR, used as combining form in many names of compounds containing fluorine, as **Fluːoboˑrate,** a salt of fluoboric acid. **Fluːoboˑric acid,** a name originally applied to the gas terfluoride of boron (BF_3), now applied to the compound ($H_2B_2O_4$. 6 HF) obtained by saturating water with this. **Fluːoceˑrine, Fluːo-ceˑrite,** a native fluoride of cerium and the allied metals. **Fluːo-hyˑdric** (acid) = *Fluorhydric.* Also in the names of other acids of which fluorine is a component along with some other element as **Fluːochroˑmic, -siliˑcic, -tantaˑlic, -titaˑnic acid,** and in the names of salts as **Fluːo-caˑrbonate, -phoˑsphate, -siˑlicate, -taˑntalate, -tiˑtanate, -ziˑrconate.**

1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 101 Fluoboric gas. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* § 10. 7 Hydrochloric, fluoboric, fluosilicic, and hydriodic acids. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem., Fluoborates.* 1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem., Fluoboric Acid* ..Colourless incombustible gas, with acid reaction. *Ibid. Fluocerite. Ibid. Fluohydric Acid.* 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 834 A hydrated ceric oxyfluoride..occurs at Finbo as fluocerine. *Ibid.* The sesquifluoride Ce^2F^3 .. occurs native as fluocerite, in..six-sided prisms and plates..also massive. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 259 The fluoniobates are known to be isomorphous with the fluosilicates and fluotitanates. 1873 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) 377 Double salts, called zircofluorides or fluozirconates. *Ibid.* 445 Stannic fluoride SnF_4..unites with other metallic fluorides, forming crystalline fluostannates. 1894 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 639/2 *Fluotantalates.*

Fluor (flūˑɔr), *sb.* Also 7 **-our.** [a. L. *fluor* flowing, f. *fluĕre* to flow. Cf. OF. *flueur.*]

†1. A flow or flowing; a flux, stream. Also = EFFLUVIUM 2 b. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxi. 189 These fluours do proceed out of the very substance and nature of the loadestone. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 Electrical fluors do presently recoil by short streight lines to their Bodies again. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 54 They blow not in one constant fluor, or streame, but in gusts.

2. *spec.* in *Pathology.* †a. *pl.* = FLOWERS (*obs.*). ‖ b. **Fluor albus** = LEUCORRHŒA.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Gen. xviii. 11 The custome (or manner) of women, for the ordinary and naturall course of the body, or fluors. 1662 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 Sam. xi. 4 Her monethly fluors. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 110 The *Fluor albus* is no other than this Mucus discharged in too great quantity.

†3. A fluid state, fluidity, esp. with regard to substances ordinarily solid; *concr.* something that is fluid, a fluid mass; in *pl.* the humours (of the body). *Obs.*

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 2 Pestilential Miasms, insinuating into the humoral..parts of the Body.. then corrupting the fluors. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 210 A peculiar ferment that..dissolves the parts of the meat, and melts them into a fluor or pulp. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 31 Rarity is nothing but a Privation of Density .. Fluor of Solidity. 1704–21 NEWTON *Optics* III. (ed. 3) 371 Those agitations which keep Liquors in a Fluor.

4. *Min.* †a. The generic name for a class of minerals first defined by G. Agricola, and by him described (*Bermannus sive de Re Metallica* 1546) as resembling gems, but of less hardness, readily fusible, and useful as fluxes in smelting (*obs.*). b. After Scheele's discovery of hydrofluoric acid or 'Swedish air' in 1771 the name was applied *spec.* to such of these minerals as contain fluorine, chiefly (now exclusively) to calcium fluoride or FLUOR-SPAR.

Agricola's term *fluores* was a translation of the Ger. miners' name *flusse*—an apt designation, he remarks, for minerals formed 'ἐκ συρροης, i. e. confluxu in terra'.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. E viij, Some [may be liquefied] by fire, as metallick fluores. 1676 J. BEAUMONT in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 728 This Stone is in substance a whitish opaque fluor. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 114 They .. do shoot into that form, after the manner of Salts and Fluors. 1776 PRIESTLEY *Air* II. 187 A substance which the chymists distinguish by the name of fluor..which with us is called Derbyshire Spar. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 17 The strata are consolidated..by quartz, by fluor, by feltspar. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 41 The octahedron of fluor, which we have just obtained. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 159 The fluor of Chamouni is rose-coloured..while the fluor of Weardale is green.

5. *attrib.* †**fluor acid,** hydrofluoric acid.

1791 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 184 A compound ..of fluor acid and calcareous earth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 230 Fluor acid air, or sparry air. 1828 WEBSTER, *Fluor-acid,* the acid of fluor.

Fluor- (flūˑor), used as comb. form of FLUORINE, before vowels. **Fluor-apatite,** *Min.* (see quot.). **Fluorhydric** [+ HYDR(-OGEN) + -IC] **acid,** *Chem.,* hydrofluoric acid (HF).

1882 DANA *Min. & Lithol.* (ed. 4) 213 When chlorine is present in place of fluorine it is called *chlor-apatite,* and when the reverse fluor-apatite. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 669 *Fluorhydric* or *Hydrofluoric acid.*

Fluorated (flūˑŏrᵻlted), *ppl. a.* [f. FLUOR- + -ATE + -ED 1.] Combined with hydrofluoric acid.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 477 Fluorated soda. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Fluoratus,* Hydrofluoric acid has been called *fluorated hydrogen.*

Fluorene (flūˑŏrēn). *Chem.* [f. FLUOR + -ENE.] A hydro-carbon extracted from coal tar ($C_{13}H_{10}$); when impure it is fluorescent, whence the name.

1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb. 188/3 The fluorene was crystallized five or six times from alcohol.

Fluoresce (flʊŏreˑs), *v.* [back formation from FLUORESCENCE.] To be or become fluorescent.

1874 *Lommel's Light* 184 A body capable of exhibiting fluorescence fluoresces by virtue of those rays which it absorbs. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* iv. § 292 Uranium glass..fluoresces with a fine green light.

Fluorescein (flʊŏreˑsiˌin). *Chem.* [f. FLUORESCE *v.* + -IN.] A chemical product fluorescent in solution obtained by heating phthalic anhydride with resorcin. Hence **Fluoresceˑic** (*acid*).

1876 CRACE CALVERT *Dyeing* viii. 251 Fluoresceïn..is a red crystalline powder..slightly soluble in alcohol. 1886 tr. *Benedikt's Coal-tar Colours* 161 The colouring matters known as eosins are derived from fluoresceïn. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 557 *Fluoresceic acid.*

Fluorescence (flʊŏreˑsĕns). [f. FLUOR-(SPAR): see quot. 1852.] The coloured luminosity produced in some transparent bodies by the direct action of light, esp. of the violet and ultra-violet rays; the property, in certain substances, of rendering the ultra-violet rays visible, so as to produce this phenomenon.

1852 PROF. STOKES in *Phil. Trans.* 479 *note,* I am almost inclined to coin a word and call the appearance *fluorescence,* from fluor-spar, as the analogous term *opalescence* is derived from the name of a mineral. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 405 Pennsylvanian petroleum is dark-coloured, with a peculiar greenish lustre or fluorescence.

Fluorescent (flʊŏreˑsĕnt), *a.* [f. FLUORESCE + -ENT.] Possessing the property of fluorescence. Of light: Proceeding from or having the nature of fluorescence.

1853 PROF. STOKES in *Phil. Trans.* 390 In those cases in which the fluorescent light is yellow. 1855 DR. GLADSTONE *Ibid.* 211 Other fluorescent Organic Substances. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 29/1 Both the acid and the alkaloid having fluorescent properties.

Fluoric (flʊˑrik), *a.* [ad. F. *fluorique,* f. *fluor*: see FLUOR and -IC.] Pertaining to or obtained from fluor or fluor-spar. Chiefly in †*fluoric acid,* the old name of hydrofluoric acid.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 210 The muriatic, fluoric, and boracic acids. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 12 Fluoric acid dissolves silex. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* i. 12 Wilson has pointed out fluoric combinations in sea water.

Fluoride (flūˑŏrid, -əid). Also **fluorid.** *Chem.* [f. FLUOR-INE + -IDE.] A binary compound of fluorine with another element.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 283 Fluor spar, for example, may be either a fluate of lime, or a fluoride of calcium. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ii. (1850) 152 These fluorids are fluorids of calcium and magnesium. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 123 Dry silver fluoride.

Fluorine (flūˑŏrin, -əin). *Chem.* [f. FLUOR + -INE, after the analogy of BROMINE, CHLORINE, etc.] A non-metallic element (symbol F), forming, with bromine, chlorine, and iodine, the halogen group.

1813 Sir H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* CIII. 278 It appears reasonable to conclude that there exists in the fluoric compounds a peculiar substance..it may be denominated fluorine, a name suggested to me by M. Ampère. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 123 All the elements, with the single exception of fluorine, combine with oxygen to form oxides.

Fluorite (flūˑŏrəit). *Min.* [f. FLUOR + -ITE.] = FLUOR-SPAR.

1868 DANA *Min.* p. xxx, Fluor was written fluorite last century by Napione. 1887 DANA *Min. & Petrogr.* 228 Massive fluorite receives a high polish.

Fluoroid (flūˑŏroid). *Crystallogr.* [f. FLUOR + -OID.] A solid bounded by twenty-four triangular planes; occurring frequently in fluor-spar.

†**Fluːorous,** *a. Obs.* [f. FLUOR + -OUS.] Only in *fluorous acid*: (see quot. 1828: no such acid exists).

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 185 (Table), Fluorous acid. 1828 WEBSTER s.v. (citing LAVOISIER), The fluorous acid is the acid of fluor in its first degree of oxygenation.

Fluor-spar (flūˑŏr, spɑr). *Min.* [f. FLUOR + SPAR.] Native fluoride of calcium (CaF_2); found abundantly in Derbyshire (where one variety is known as *Blue John*), and hence often called *Derbyshire spar.*

1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 127, 3d Family, Foliated or sparry, Fluor spar. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 465 A substance found abundantly in nature called *fluor spar,* it is usually either blue, green, yellow, or white, transparent, and crystallized in cubes. 1880 ANSTED *Minerals* 18 The crystal of fluor-spar has the striæ parallel all round the four sides.

†**Fluoruret.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. FLUOR + -URET, q.v.] = FLUORIDE.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 397 Fluorides or fluorurets.

†**Flur,** *sb.*1 *Obs. rare. Bird-catching.* 'A moveable perch to which a bird is tied and which the bird-catcher can raise by means of a long string.' (Pennant). Also *attrib.,* as *flur-bird.*

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 331 He hath, besides, what are called flur-birds, which are placed within the nets, are raised upon the flur and gently let down at the time the wild bird approaches them. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 57 The flur-birds are braced by a silken string.

Flur (flʊr), *sb.*2 *Sc.* [? f. FLURR *v.*] Flue, fluff.

1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scot.* VI. 146 The dust and small flur separated from the cotton.

Flur, obs. var. of FLOOR, FLURR.

Flurdom, variant form of FLIRDOM.

Fluren, obs. form of FLOUREN.

Flures, flureis, fluris(che, obs. forms of FLOURISH.

Flurn (flɔ̄n), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? alteration of *flurre,* FLEER, after *spurn* or *scorn.*] *intr.* To sneer (*at*).

1656 R. FLETCHER *Ex Otio Negotium* To Rdr., And for those abortive births slipp'd from my brain .. give me leave to flurn at them, as the poor excrescencies of Nature. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Words Lincolnsh.* 72 *Flurn,* to show contempt by looks, to scorn.

Flurr, *sb. rare.* [f. next vb.] Flutter, whirr.

1651 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 208 After the flur and farre flight of every partridge he let out of his basket.

Flurr (flʊr), *v.* [? onomatopœic.]

1. *trans.* To scatter, throw about; also with *up.*

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxix. 218 Choler is as dust flur'd up into the eyes of Reason. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 39 The stately ship..flurred on high the slender spray.

2. *intr.* To fly up; to fly with whirring or fluttering wings.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 169 A Bird, that would flurr near to her face. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 322, I saw one [cuckoo] .. flurr awkwardly away across the meadow. 1825 HOGG *Queen Hynde* 329 On the spray, that flurr'd and gleam'd A thousand little rainbows beam'd.

Flurr(e, obs. f. FLEER.

†**Flurred,** *a. Her. Obs.*–1 [anglicized form of Fr. *fleuré, -ée*: see FLEURY.] Having flowerlike ornaments.

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 86 A Coronet of gold flurred, the points and flowers of equall height.

Flurri(e, obs. forms of FLEURY.

Flurrificaˑtion. *nonce-wd.* [f. FLURRY + -FICATION.] The state of being flurried.

1822 MRS. NATHAN *Langreath* II. 327 To be put into such a flurrification.

Flurrish, obs. form of FLOURISH.

Flurry (flʊˑri), *sb.* [? onomatopœic, suggested by *flaw, hurry* etc.; cf. also FLURR *v.*]

1. A sudden agitation of the air, a gust or squall.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 128 *marg.,* Flurries from the Hills carry Men and Oxen down the Precipice. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. 22 The boat was overset by a sudden flurry from the north. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Nov., Wind .. dies away in the morning, and blows in flurries rather contrary. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 1/3 You may watch 'catspaws' and 'flurries' on their rapid way.

fig. 1820 J. Q. ADAMS *Mem.* 2 June (1875) V. 137 His flurries of temper pass off as quickly as they rise.

b. Chiefly *U.S.* A sharp and sudden shower; a sudden rush (of birds).

1828 in WEBSTER. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 91 Occasional flurries of snow. 1868 LOWELL *First Snowfall* 15 The sudden flurries of snow-birds, Like brown leaves whirling by. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 223 Spat upon by flurries of rain.

2. A sudden commotion or excitement; perturbation, nervous agitation, flutter, hurry.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 82 A man is never more expos'd to temptation than in the flurry of his passions. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 485 If we exert our endeavours, not in a fright and a flurry, but with a calm, steady determination, we [etc.]. 1836 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 94, I cannot tell you how happy I was to..leave behind me the hurry and worry and flurry of the city. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* II. 190 'That's sure to be the upshot of flurries and hurries and frights.'

transf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* CXXXVIII, Flurry of ruffles, flounce of wig-ties.

b. The death-throes of a dying whale.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pilot* xvii, He's going into his flurry. 1882 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 18 Mar. 7/3 Unless you should be struck by the tail of a frantic cetacean during the 'flurry' or slaughter.

3. *Comb.* as *flurry-scurry.*

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 1/2 So utterly and hopelessly incomprehensible does your recent flurry-scurry appear to the enlightened foreigner.

Flurry (flʊˑri), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To bewilder or confuse as by haste or noise; to agitate, 'put out'.

a 1757 E. MOORE *Envy & Fort.* 71 'Well may you wonder To see me thus flurry'd.' 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* July, This flurried me violently, insomuch that my memory failed me. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* I. 11 How you flurry yourself for nothing. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells* xvi. 283 He .. flurried the other performers, and seemed only in a hurry to..quit the stage.

2. *intr.* To flutter down in sudden or gusty showers. ?*U.S.*

1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 947/2 The music seemed..to flurry, like snow-flakes, from the ceiling. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, The petals of the cherry were flurrying down like snow in every passing breeze.

Hence **Flu·rried** *ppl. a.*; **Flu·rriedly** *adv.*, in a flurried manner.

1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She was so much flurried, that [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 235 To calm her flurried spirits. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 137 Running flurriedly out. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxiv. (1886) 75 Titus immediately returned the salute with flurried courtesy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 208 What are you saying? he asked flurriedly.

Flurshe, Flurt, obs. ff. FLOURISH, FLIRT.

Flurt(e, var. form of FLEURETTÉE.

†Flu·rted, *ppl. a. Obs.*—[1] [anglicized form of Fr. *fleureté*, FLEURETTÉE.] Flowered, figured.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 208 Wyth flurted flowrez perfet vpon.

Flush (flʌʃ), *sb.*[1] [f. FLUSH *v.*[1]] A flight of birds suddenly started up. Also *transf.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 54 When a Falcon hath..Flowne at a flush of ducks. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 118 When one shoots at a flock of Pigeons or a flush of Ducks. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 146 A body which might almost be called a mere flush of skirmishers.

Flush (flʌʃ), *sb.*[2] [f. FLUSH *v.*[2]]

†1. A pool or puddle. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 20 The battale thair so felloune was And sua richt gret spilling of blud, That on the erd the fluss it stud. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 54 Every hieway Full of fluschis, doubbis, myre and clay.

2. A sudden increase in the volume of a stream; a rush of water coming down suddenly, or let down for a specific purpose.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 245/2 It woulde happely be thought not a thyng metely to be aduentured to set all on a flushe at ones, and dashe rashelye out holye scrypture in euerye lewde felowes teeth. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 189 By making three Holds for water in the River .. to be let down as flushes in dry times. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 316 The pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or flush. 1850 NETHERWAY *Suggest. Drainage Lond.* 18 By a small reservoir, and letting it off by sluices .. a sufficient flush would be obtained. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 13 Cattle driven by a flush of water to some isolated spot of ground. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 319 Owing to..the want of a good flush of water, few of them [trout] were taken.

b. A sudden plentiful increase or abundance of anything. Also, *rarely*, † the mass, great majority.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Ep. Ded. Wks. (Grosart) I. 156 In such a flush of notable good fellowes. 1617 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 7 When upon such a flush we are already come to so low an ebb. *a* 1626 BACON *Certificate of Mint* Wks. 1740 I. App. 63 The great flush of gold that is come into the Mint since the proclamation. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. III. 112 The shoal and the flush of Mankind. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 311 When they had given their Folly a sudden Flush. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 507 The last flush of passengers is seen in the streets.

c. The stream from a mill-wheel.

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 87 Nets so placed as to intercept them as they pass through mill flushes.

d. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Flush,* a small quantity of ignited fire-damp.

3. A rush of emotion or passion; elation or excitement arising from this, or from success, victory, etc. Phr. *in the (first, full) flush.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 17 Unreasonable flushes of proud and vaine joy. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxliii, Never had any Man such a Loss..cries a Widdower, in the Flush of his Extravagancies for a Dead Wife. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. vii, In the full flush of his .. restless schemes. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxii, A momentary flush of passionate indignation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 40 The plunder of all Italy..was too tempting to be relinquished in the first flush of victory. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xvii. (1875) 241 The Confederates at this time were in a flush of unparalleled audacity.

4. A sudden shooting up; a fresh growth (of grass, leaves, or flowers). Also *in full flush.*

1773 STEEVENS in *Shaks. Wks.* Note on *Lear* IV. vi. 124 A horse .. turned out in the spring to take the first flush of grass. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXI. 120 The showers in July..bringing up a new flush of annuals. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 49 The general flush of grass.. comes on generally late in April. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/2 Avoid producing a too vigorous flush of vine. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 534 Brown coolies are picking the young shoots, now in full 'flush' after a heavy shower.

5. The act of cleansing (a drain) by flushing.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Nov. 4/2 The quantity for a flush is two gallons.

6. A glow of light or colour, *esp.* the reddening in the face caused by a rush of blood; also, the rush of blood itself.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Cleane Linnen* Wks. II. 169/1 When bright Phœbus .. roabes the welkin with a purple flush. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Flush,* a Red Colour in the Face. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 552 Periodical hectic flushes. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 55 I see a fiery flush..which I suppose comes from some ironwork near. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 131 A warm flush ran through me. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. xvi. 299 'It belongs to me', returned the little creature, with a quick flush of her face and neck. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 405 Along the west..lay a great flush of gold.

fig. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 13 Sudden flights to Dublin, to London, whithersoever any flush of bright outlook..allured him.

b. A hot fit in a fever.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* x. 99 The throbbing flushes of the poetical intermittent. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Flush,* the hot stage of a fever.

7. Glow, freshness, vigour (of beauty, health, life).

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 449 The Flush of Beauty in their Cheeks. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. x, Meeting death in the very flush of life. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* V. 166 Swift .. in the full flush of his new popularity .. visited England. 1874 MISS BRADDON *Taken at Flood* ii, It was in the very flush of summer.

8. *Comb.*, as *flush-box, -pot, -tank, -vent*; **flush-wheel** (see quot. 1874).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 350/2 **Flush Box*, a cistern for especial use in dwellings where the supply of water is intermittent. 1884 G. E. WARING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 264/2 The outlet of the *flush-pot is closed with a plug. *Ibid.* 255/1 House drainage..begins at the sewer, or *flush-tank. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 60/2 Owen's Patent Single *Flushvent. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 892/1 **Flush-wheel*, a wheel used in raising water for draining.

Flush (flʌʃ), *sb.*[3] *Cards.* [proximate source uncertain; F. has *flux, flus* from 15th c., Sp. *flux* (prob. from F., as the native form would be *fluxo*, mod. *flujo*), Flem. (16th c.) *fluys* (from Fr.); Florio 1611 gives It. *flusso* in the same sense (now obs.).

The F. and It. words appear to be merely special uses of the words in those langs. repr. L. *fluxus* flow, FLUX (for the sense in cardplaying cf. *run*). The Eng. word prob. owes its form to association with FLUSH *sb.*[1]]

1. A hand consisting of cards all of one suit, or including a prescribed number all of one suit. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 424 He facithe owte at a fflusshe, with, shewe, take all! 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 38/2 The Queene of Diamonds with which I made the last flush. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr.* Wks. (Grosart) 31/1 Your Prim's far inferior to their Flush. 1785 in *Archæologia* VIII. 132 If they [cards] are all of the same colour, he wins the flush. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 187/1 A flush!—that's good for four. 1891 *Punch* 26 Dec. 305/1, I guess there's a straight flush against me.

†2. A certain game at cards. *Obs.*—[0]

1598 FLORIO, *Flussata,* a play at cardes called Flush.

Flush (flʌʃ), *a.*[1] [? f. FLUSH *v.*]

1. Abundantly full. In later use chiefly of a stream, etc.: Full to overflowing, swollen, in flood.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. iv. 8 Now the time is flush. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 333 Her [the Moon's] hollow horns fill'd up with flusher light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 393 Small Brooks of fresh Water, that run flush into the Sea for 10 months in the year. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, In the flush moment of joy. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v., 'The Sivirn's pretty flush'. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* LXXXVIII, Unchoked, the channel's flush.

†b. ? 'Up to the mark', perfect, faultless. *Obs. c* 1550 WEVER *Lusty Juventus* ciij, I could so beare the busshe That al shuld be flusshe. That euer I dyd.

2. Full of life or spirit, lively, lusty, vigorous. Hence, Self-confident, self-conceited. Now *rare.*

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Qo. 2) III. iii. 81 A tooke my father .. With all his crimes broad blowne, as flush [*Ff.* fresh] as May. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 52 Many hot inrodes They make in Italy, the Borders Maritime Lacke blood to thinke on't, and flush youth reuolt. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyricke Verses C iv b, He had a kind of simple blush That kept him still from being flush, When Ladies did him woe. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 569 Not as flush and gay .. as others. *a* 1690 E. HOPKINS *Exp. Lord's Prayer,* etc. (1692) 297 The practice of some flush Notionists. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. iv. 143 Both appeared quite flush and confident of victory. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. I. 5 The flush maiden, the rosy elf. 1894 HARDY *Life's Little Ironies, Trag. Two Ambitions* 84 Her bright eyes, brown hair..and flush beauty.

3. Plentifully supplied (*esp.* with money). Const. *of,* (†*in,* †*with.*) Of money: Abundant, plentiful.

1603 DEKKER *Batch. Bang.* viii. Gij a, Some dames..are more flush in crownes then her good man. 1637 HEYWOOD *King & Loyal Subject* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 45 So flush of money, and so bare in clothes. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, Since you are so flush, Sir, you shall give me a Locket of Diamonds. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 28 Monies being not so flush with them. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iii, He was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 81 Ill Language, of which they generally are flush, when Money is scant. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 235 While they were flush with money. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 482 Money being so flush, the six per cents run up to twenty-one, and twenty-two shillings. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, The first floor lodgers, being flush of furniture, kept an old mahogany table..on the landing-place outside. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ix. 269 Tom..is always very flush or very hard up.

b. *dial.* Lavish, profuse.

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Flush,* full-handed, prodigal, wasteful. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 6 'When y'are six-an'-forty .. ye wonna be so flush o' working for nought.' 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Flush,* lavish.

c. Of times: Prosperous.

1840 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 153 If times ever again come smooth and flush with me. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vi, Everything being thus in a state of flush and affluent prosperity. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 2/8 The output probably is greater now than it was during the best of the 'flush' times which preceded the long depression.

4. Of a high colour; blushing, ruddy; flushed.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 107 Thy Cheeke, now flush with Roses. 1817 KEATS *Let.* Nov., Wks. 1889 III. 97 Jane looked very flush when I first looked in, but was much better when I left. 1821—*Isabel* xxvii, Sick and wan The brothers' faces .. did seem, Lorenzo's flush with love.

5. Even, level, in the same plane (whether horizontal or vertical) *with* (dial. *by*). [? Orig. of a river or stream running full (cf. sense 1), and so level with its banks: see quot. 1877. Cf. FLOAT.]

1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 172 Why..place it [the building] in a recess, rather than close to the road, and flush with the surrounding wall? 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 285 He observed the edge of a pin flush with the edge of the receptacle. 1874 MOGGRIDGE *Ants & Spiders* II. 91 The entire door does not shut flush with the surface. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'Watter was flush by th' bank top.'

b. Even or level with the adjacent surface.

Bead and flush work, etc. (see quot. 1846). *Flush work:* (*a*) *Jewellery*: work in which the stones are level or nearly level with the setting. (*b*) *Bookbinding*: work in which the edges of the binding and leaves are cut level.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 160 The parallel faces of both are made flush, and appear almost like one single piece. 1846 BUCHANAN *Techn. Dict.*, *Bead and flush work,* a piece of framed work with beads run on each edge of the inclined panel. *Bead, flush, and square work,* framing with bead and flush on one side, and square on the other. 1850 *Chubb's Locks & Keys* 32 The bellies of the tumblers in Mr. Chubb's lock were always flush, or in the same plane. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* x. 180 The edges of the strakes of plating were fitted against one another, and the flush-joints thus formed were covered by internal edge-strips. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Flush-up,* said of a cargo that comes up to a level with the hatches. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Jeweller's Setter.—Wanted, a good Hand, used to flush work. 1885 J. GRANT *Royal Highlanders* iii. 32 The original castle .. starts flush from the edge of the rock. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/3 Flush work, which is the elementary work of our trade [bookbinding].

c. Of a vessel's deck: Continued on one level from stem to stern. Also *flush fore and aft.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 11 A flush decke. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 221 The decks, fore and aft, being finished flush, had no covering for men or officers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast.* xxii. 66 Her decks were..flush fore and aft.

d. Of a vessel: Having no erection above the flush deck.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 294 The Danae is a flush vessel; the Captain's cabin is therefore below. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 261, I recollect faring harder than this through one cruise, in a flush vessel.

6. *Pugilism.* Of a blow: Direct, full on the mark, 'straight from the shoulder'.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 He planted some dextrous flush hits. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 161 Audain..knocked him down with a flush hit on the nose.

7. *Comb.*, in parasynthetic adjs. as (sense 1 b), *flush-coloured*; (sense 4 c), *flush-decked, -jointed, -plated.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xlii. 159 Lying upon a couch..bloated and *flush-coloured. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/2 The *flush-decked .. well-ventilated deep boat. 1869 SIR E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* x. 180 In all succeeding arrangements, the butts of the plates were *flush-jointed. *Ibid.*, x. 185 The unprotected parts of the later iron-clads above the armour-belts are *flush-plated.

Flush (flʌʃ), *a.*[2] *Cards.* [f. FLUSH *sb.*[3]]

1. †a. Of a player: Holding a flush, i. e. cards all of the same colour or suit (*obs.*). b. Of a hand or sequence: Forming or including a flush.

a. 1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* 71, I was neither flush nor fiue and fiftie yet. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. 99 Crassus stopt a Club and so was flush.

b. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 499 A flush sequence..a sequence of high cards all of the same suit.

2. *transf.* (*nonce-use*). Of corresponding quality throughout.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Young Man to Old Woman* 33, I love to wear Clothes that are flush, Not prefacing old Rags with Plush.

Flush (flʌʃ), *a.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of obscure etymology; perh. an altered form of **fludge*, a possible dialectal representative of OE. *flycge* FLEDGE *a.* (cf. *cudgel* from OE. *cycgel*; the form may be due to the influence of next vb.] = FLEDGE *a.*

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) X viij b, Such as come to this loue are like yong Birdes almost flushe. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 80/2 When as they [swollowes] are fetherede, and allmost flushe. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. III. ii. 196 Then are they..like birds that are flush, to forsake the nest. 1825 BRITTON *Beaut. Wiltsh.* III. 373 *Flush,* fledged.

Flush (flʌʃ), *v.*[1] [perh. onomatopœic; with initial *fl-* suggested by *fly, flutter,* etc., and an ending imitative of the sound of a swift sudden flight; cf. *rush.* (Some dialects have *flusk*: see FLUSKER *v.*)]

1. *intr.* To fly up quickly and suddenly; to start up and fly away. † Also, to flutter, to fly with fluttering wings. *transf.* Of a door: To fly *open.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1080 Horn the wyket puste, That hit open fluste. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 473 Per fliste ut a buterflize. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 166 Þe blemyed boynard.. Made þe ffawcon to ffloter and ffliussh ffor anger. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* V. M iv, Flushing loud she flappes her winges. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Se wel yoonder swans twelue in coompany flusshing. 1626 B. JONSON *Masque of Owls,* I make 'em to flush Each owl out of his bush. 1773 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 233 Another bird, just flushing at the sound, Scarce tops the fence. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 376/1 The spot from which the first [a woodcock] had flushed.

†b. *trans.* To flutter (the wings). *Obs.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* v. N iv, Of the stroke the bird afraied, Did flickring flush her winges.

2. *trans.* To cause to fly or take wing; to put up, start; also with *up*.

1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 297 Lete the spanyell flusch up the covey. ?1645 C. MORTON *Enquiry* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 503 When they are flushed, or raised to the wing. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 309 Whenever a woodcock..is flushed, he is roused from his sleep by the spaniel or sportsman. 1872 C. INNES *Lect. Sc. Legal Antiq.* ii. 65 A mirror for flushing larks as still used in Italy.

absol. 1888 *Times* 15 Nov. 11/3 Pat Regan's hay and oats were thrown down because his sons flushed for Sir H. Burke.

†**3.** *intr.* Of persons: To rush like birds on the wing; to flock, swarm; also with *in*, *out*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 330 All the x wardes of the kynge leodogan were flusshed to the standerd. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 32 After them whole flockes of interpretours flusht in. *Ibid.* 292 b, Neyther had .. so many swarmes of Heretickes flusht abroad. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 1. ii. They straight flush out and her drad voice obey: Each shape, each life doth leapen out full light.

Hence **Flu·shing** *vbl. sb.*, a fluttering of the wings; a rustling rushing noise.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 741 Fisshe hereth..for they fle and voyde flusshynge and noyse. *c* 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* 1. 628 A shuddering, a flusshing and affray He maketh thenne. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 77 With a suddeyn flushing thee gulligut harpeys From mountayns flitter.

Flush (flʌʃ), *v.*[2] [Of uncertain etymology. Perh. orig. identical with prec., the notion of 'sudden movement' being common to the two vbs. But the development of meaning appears to have been influenced by phonetic association with FLASH *v.*[2] (nearly all the senses of which have passed over to this vb., either unchanged or with modifications traceable to the echoism of the differing vowel), while the senses relating to colour have been affected by association with *blush*. It is doubtful whether there has been any influence from F. *flux* (see FLUX) or *fluiss-, fluir* to flow (whence the Du. *fluissen* to flow violently).]

I. Expressing sudden movement, *esp.* of a liquid.

1. *intr.* To rush out suddenly or copiously, to spurt; to flow with force or violence; also with *forth*, *out*, *over*, *up*. Said *esp.* of liquids, a river, etc., but also of immaterial things and *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (an. 1) 18 b, A..furious storme sodainely flusshed and drowned . xii. of his great shippes. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xv. E vj, Wine..that will flushe into my mynde, and vaines. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 221 From hence flush out all these fluddes of complaints. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* ii. 35 The .. Well-head, whence first flushed forth this muddy Nylus. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. ii, O your crush'd nostrils slakes your opilation And makes your pent powers flush to wholsome sneezes. 1678 BP. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* Ep. Ded. 5 More will flush over and be lost, than poured into the Vessel. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 45 Milk..being heated to such a degree doth suddenly..flush up and run over the vessel. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 574 It [Beer] flushes violently out of the Cock for about a Quart. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 237 It flushes through nine mouths, a broken sea.

2. To cause (water) to flow; to draw off; to draw off water from (a pond).

1594 NASHE *Vnfort. Trav.* 57 If those ponds were so full they need to be flust or let out. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 35 If any person shall..cause to be flushed or drawn off any water.

†b. To burst *out* with, pour out suddenly.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 142 Hee will flush out some of these [oathes] in his ordinarie speech. 1642 R. BAKER tr. *Malvezzi's Disc. Tacitus* 166 He after makes his greedinesse of blood appeare the more, by flushing it out all at once.

3. To cleanse (a drain, etc.); to drive *away* (an obstacle) by means of a rush of water.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 59 Paddles .. are drawn up by screws, to flush away any obstacle. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 32 Rains..play their part in flushing streets. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. v. 141 Sewer pipes should be flushed from time to time.

absol. 1850 NETHERWAY *Suggest. Drainage Lond.* 4 This would entirely dispense with the necessity of flushing.

transf. and *fig.* 1861 WYNTER *Soc Bees* 277 The hot-air bath flushes the external sewers of the body. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 173 The alimentary canal is thoroughly flushed in every part. 1884 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Adm. Guinea* I. viii, Flush out your sins with tears.

b. To inundate (a meadow).

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXXVI, Another considerable body of water..had been carried off..to flush the water-meadows.

4. *intr.* Of a plant: To send out shoots; to shoot. Also *trans.* in causative sense.

1810 [see FLUSHING *vbl. sb.* 1 c]. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Flush*, to make to grow. 'This sup o' rain hes flush't th' gress nistly.' 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 543 The frequent showers .. 'flush' the tea about every fortnight. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 Oct. 629/2 The [tea] plants flush, or throw out fresh shoots, all the year round.

5. *intr.* 'To become fluxed or fluid' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 FARROW *Milit. Encycl.* s.v. *Brazing* The solder flushes or becomes liquid enough to permeate the joint or crevice.

II. With reference to light or colour.

6. *intr.* †a. To emit light or sparks suddenly. b. To glow with sudden brilliance. Cf. FLASH *v.*[2] 5 and 7.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 Camphire though it flame well, yet will not flush so lively. *Ibid.* Thus in the preparation of Crocus Metallorum, the matter kindleth and flusheth like Gunpowder.

b. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* II. XXV, Here and there, a solitary star Flush'd in the darkening firmament of June. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 26 A colour and a light, As I have seen the rosy red flushing in the northern night. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* II. (1875) 46 The sunrise of its first day flushed over the manger.

7. Of the blood, etc.: To come with a rush, producing a heightened colour. Cf. sense 2 and FLASH *v.*[2] 9.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 886 In her Cheek distemper flushing glowd. 1677 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* v. i. 30 What means..That blood, which flushes guilty in your face? 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* IV. i, A burning Purple flushes o'er my Face. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. xiii, What fever in thy veins is flushing? 1845 CLOUGH *Early Poems* XVII. 15 The mantling blood to her cheek Flushed up. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, The blood flushed in Eliza's pale face.

8. Of the face, etc.: To become suffused with warm colour; to become suddenly red or hot; to 'colour up', redden, blush. Also with *up* or with adj. as complement.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ₱ 7 My Lord passes by; I flushed in a flame. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 177 The face generally flushes after eating. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* x. 102 His face flushed red as flame. 1869 DIXON *Tower* I. x. 96 Henry flushed into rage. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* IV. 45 George flushed up; but he restrained himself.

quasi-*trans.* 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 262 Her rising beauties flush'd a higher bloom.

9. *trans.* To make red or ruddy; to cause to blush or glow.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 33 Thy own Apollo came. Flush'd were his Cheeks. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* i, The Low Muse who lends Her feeble Fire, To flush pale Spleen. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 833 Flushed with drunkenness. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 138 I had left my home young ..flushed with health. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. 277 A face flushed with shame.

b. In wider sense: To suffuse or adorn with glowing colour.

1746-7 HERVEY *Refl. Flower-Garden* 62 They [tulips] flush the Parterre with one of the gayest Dresses that blooming Nature wears. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 69 Straying beams .. In copper-coloured patches flush the sky. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 83 A meadow flushed with primroses.

10. To inflame with pride or passion; to animate, encourage; also with *up*; *rarely*, †to initiate *in*. Cf. FLESH *v.*[1], which has influenced the sense.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6 This so flesheth and flusheth her, that she thinks no more of God. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* I. i, But once or twice only, 'till I am a little flush'd in my Acquaintance with other Ladies, and have learn'd to prey for my self. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. 141 This [success] flushes him up. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, Armies flush'd with conquest. 1742 JOHNSON *Debates in Parl.* II. 94 They..who have flushed their new authority by a motion which [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 276 Flushed with the insolence of their first inglorious victories. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 183 Flushed with success they entered the Norman duchy.

Flush (flʌʃ), *v.*[3] [f. FLUSH *a.*[1] 5.]

1. *trans.* To make flush or level; to fill in (a joint) level with the surface; to 'point'.

1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Flush*.. to leave no vacant space where the stones or bricks do not nicely fit in their places. 1883 H. S. DRINKER *Tunnelling* in Eissler *Mod. High Explosives* (1884) 238 In driving a heading, particular care should be taken that unnecessary cost in flushing the clear profile does not arise.

2. *Weaving.* a. *trans.* To throw (a thread) on the surface over several threads without intersecting. b. *intr.* To float over several threads without intersection. (See quots.).

1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 175 The threads [in tissue-weaving]..float or flush upon the surface of the cloth rather than form a component part of its substance. *Ibid.* 176 Two methods .. for flushing or throwing the thread to form the tissue figure.

Hence **Flu·shing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. (sense 1); also *concr.* (sense 2), see quot.

1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Flushing*..the operation of filling in the joints of brickwork or masonry with mortar. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* Index, *Flushing*, threads not required in the body of the cloth, and left loose on the surface.

Flush (flʌʃ), *v.*[4] [? var. of FRUSH.] *trans.* and *intr.* (See quots.) Hence **Flu·shing** *vbl. sb.*

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 77 Chamfering the Joints hinders the flushing or breaking of the Edges of the Stones. 1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v., Masons..say that a stone has flushed, where more or less of its arrised edge has broken away in consequence of that edge being more loaded than the rest of the bed.

Flush (flʌʃ). *adv.* [f. FLUSH *a.*[1]] †a. Directly, straight. b. *Pugilism.* With direct force or with full effect.

1700 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* v. i, This girl is just come flush from reading the *Rival Queens*! 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 Thorn..hitting his antagonist flush on the head right and left. 1888 *Sporting Leader* 15 Dec., Wilson..leading off, and getting the left flush on the face.

Flushed (flʌʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. FLUSH *v.*[2] + -ED [1].]

1. Suffused with red or ruddy colour.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2576/4 A Maid-Servant..extremely red and flushed, round her Mouth. 1793 BEDDOES *Lett. to Darwin* 53 A medical friend .. was much struck with the flushed appearance of my countenance. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 30. 129 Flushed and melting spaces of colour. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I, I knew what the flushed cheek..and the short cough meant.

2. Heated, excited.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* III. viii, Their flush'd intemperance will yield Occasion undisturbed. 1893 *Critic* (Boston) 25 Mar. 184/1 The solitary caprice of a flushed fantasy.

Flusher [1] (flʌʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who is employed to flush sewers.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 1/2 Superintendent of flushers. Hence **Flu·sherman**, a sewer-flusher.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 28 The policeman on duty there wears huge..flushermen's boots. *Ibid.* II. 251.

Flusher [2] (flʌ·ʃəɹ). *dial.* Also flasher. [of uncertain origin; by some regarded as a corruption of FLESHER (cf. the synonym *butcher-bird*); by others referred to FLUSH *v.*[2], the name being supposed to refer to the red colour. Cf. also FLUSH *v.*[1]] The Red-backed Shrike, *Lanius collurio*.

1674 RAY *Eng. Words* 83 The lesser Butcher-bird, called in Yorkshire, Flusher, *Lanius tertius*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 48 Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*)..Flasher or Flusher (Cornwall).

†**Flu·sh-flash,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. FLISH-FLASH.] *intr.* To flash repeatedly.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 20 Thee lightnings riflye doe flush flash.

Flushing (flʌ·ʃiŋ), *sb.* [f. *Flushing* (Du. *Vlissingen*) a port in Holland.] A kind of rough and thick woollen cloth, so called from the place where it was first manufactured.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* x, Pea jackets..made of.. Flushing. 1879 *Unif. Reg.* in *Navy List* July (1882) 496/2 To be of flushing, with seven buttons..on each side.

attrib. 1832 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 242 A.. flushing jacket. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* iii, Wrapped up in Flushing garments [he] looked..like a bear.

Flu·shing, *vbl. sb.* [f. FLUSH *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb FLUSH in various senses.

†a. A rushing or splashing (of water). *Obs.*

1573 TWYNNE *Æneid.* x. D d iv b, His monstrous saluage limbs through froth, through fome with flushing launch.

b. The cleansing (of a sewer, etc.) by a rush of water.

1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Flushing.* 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Nov. 12/2 The flushing of sewers is..a most important part, of the rapid removal of refuse.

c. Of a plant: The sending out of new shoots.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of Lake* III. xvi, Our flower was in flushing, When blighting was nearest. 1894 *Times* 6 Apr. 4 6 [Tea] plants exhibiting great difference in form and luxuriance of growth and flushing.

2. A sudden flowing (of blood to the face); a wave (of heat); hence, reddening, redness.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 22 Walke about, and coole this flushing in the face. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 155. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1180/4 A tall slender Man, with a great flushing in his face. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. § 2. 9 The Signs of the Functions of the Stomach being deprav'd, are..a Flushing in the Countenance [etc.]. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 11 Its approaches are marked by head-ach .. flushings of heat. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 348 Local flushings caused by small doses of the poison.

3. A flush or wave (of emotion, success, etc.).

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. II. 163 It was not properly a Passion, which is a subitaneous flushing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ₱ 15 The transient Flushings of Guilt and Joy, which the Poet represents in our first Parents upon their eating the forbidden Fruit. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) IV. 78 This strange mortal..was so truly elevated by the present flushings of his prosperity, that he said and did [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: as *flushing cistern, gate, machine*; also **flushing-rim** (*House-plumbing*), 'a hollow rim pierced with holes surrounding a basin, through which water can be turned into the basin to flush it out' (*Cent. Dict.*); **flushing-wheel** = *flush-wheel.*

1894 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/2 To raise the capacity of *flushing cisterns from two to three gallons. 1856 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XVI. 43 *Flushing Machines, for cleansing house drains and sewers. 1884 G. E. WARING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 263 1 The closet is supplied with water through an ordinary *flushing-rim. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 98/2 Automatic *Flushing Wheel for utilizing waste water from Baths.

Flushing (flʌ·ʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].]

1. That flows quickly; rushing.

1550 BALE *Image both Ch.* III. xix. C c iij b, It sounded .. as it hadde bene the flushynge noyse of manye waters. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 29 The swift recourse of flushing blood.

2. Exhibiting or producing a sudden glow.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 95 Array'd In all the colours of the flushing year. 1793 SOUTHEY *Tri. Woman* 307 No flushing fear that cheek o'erspread. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Pl.* II. 14 Her tremulous breath and her flushing face.

Flushinger (flʌ·ʃiŋəɹ). [f. *Flushing* (name of a Dutch port) + -ER [1].] A Flushing vessel or sailor.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2553/2 The English Vessel..was the next day retaken by a Flushinger. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1967. 43/1 Boarded by the Flushingers.

Flu·shingize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make like an inhabitant of Flushing.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in modum* Wks. (Grosart) 10/2 Since our English (ah) were Flusheniz'd, Against good manners, and good men they kicke, As Beasts they were.

Flu·shness. [f. FLUSH *a.*[1]] The quality or condition of being flush in various senses.

1661 GAUDEN *Life Hooker* 37 Those .. whose interest it is, like Hernshaws, to hide the meagerness of their bodies, by the flushness of their feathers. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 52 An

over-issue of Paper Money in a country may apparently create a momentary flushness. 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 279 Windows in which the glass was flush with the exterior, and all the splay put inside .. This excessive flushness is less frequent as the style advances.

Flushy (flʌ·ʃi), *a.* [f. Flush *a.*[1], *sb.* or *v.* + -y[1].] Somewhat flushed, or inclined to flush; reddish.

1706 in 14*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* III. 28 Aug., A middle-sized man, of a flushy complexion. 1850 Browning *Christmas Eve* 177 Another rainbow rose—a mightier, fainter, flushier, and flightier. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss., Flushy* is commonly applied to any red colour.

Flusker (flʌ·skəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [freq. of *flusk* 'to fly at, as two cocks' ('Tim Bobbin' *Lanc. Dial.*), 'to startle a bird out of a bush' (*Almondbury Gloss.*, E.D.S.). Cf. Flush *v.*[1], Flasker *v.*]

1. a. *intr.* To flutter or fly irregularly.

1660–1794 [see Fluskering *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]. 1820 Clare *Rural Life* (ed. 3 150 A blackbird, or thrush, That, started from sleep, flusker'd out of the bush. 1821 — *Vill. Minstr.* I. 94 The crowing pheasant .. fluskers up. 1877 Leigh *Chesh. Gloss., Flusker* .. to fly irregularly, as nestlings taking their first purposeless flight.

2. *trans.* To fluster, confuse. Only in *pass.*

1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* 429 'Meetily flusker'd'. 1854 Baker *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* I. 248, 'I was so fluskered, I could not tell what to do'.

Hence **Flu·skering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VI. vi. 228 The offers and fluskerings, as I may so say, of the Faculties of the Soul of man. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. 48 What strange .. fluskering conceits flie up into the youthful imagination of Hylobares. 1794 Gisborne *Walks Forest* (1796) 69 Then with fluskering wings Broke forth. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 The fluskering pheasant took to wing.

† **Fluss.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Ger. *flusz*, f. root of *fliesszen* to flow, Fleet.] = Flux *sb.* II.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. 199 Fluss is made by taking Litharge, Glass-gall, and melted Salt..and filed Iron, and.. graind Lead. *Ibid.* II. s.v., *Flus* .. sometimes .. is called Lead-Glass, which being put into dissolvible metal, it gives expedition to their Dissolutions.

Fluss, obs. (Sc.) f. Flush *sb* 2.

† **Fluste.** *Obs. rare.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 194 A Fluste, *flustrum.*

Fluster (flʌ·stəɹ), *sb.* [see next vb.]

1. † **a.** Excitement proceeding from intoxication (*obs.*). **b.** A confused or agitated state of mind; a flurry, flutter.

1710 *Tatler* No. 252 ¶ 4 When Caska adds to his natural Impudence the Fluster of a Bottle. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* III. i, He has been in such a Fluster here. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 85 In the Tower Victory sets, all of a fluster. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* viii. 209 All this fluster may have arisen from a horror of the steward.

† **2.** ? Pomp, splendour. Cf. Fluster *v.* 3 c, d. *Obs.*

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 12 His wit consisting wholly in his dresse, he would..have it all about him; as to the end that being huff'd up in all his ecclesiastical fluster, he might appear more formidable. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1737) VI. vi. 235 Let no present fluster of fortune .. transport the man himself with confidence.

Fluster (flʌ·stəɹ), *v.* Also ? 5 flostre, 9 *dial.* flowster. [This and the related sb. closely resemble in sense the mod.Icel. *flaustr* hurry, bustle, *flaustra* to bustle. Cf. Bluster *v.*]

† **1.** ? *trans.* ? To excite, stimulate. *Obs.*

1422 [see Flustering *vbl. sb.*].

2. *trans.* To flush or excite with drink, make half-tipsy.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 60 Three else of Cyprus .. Haue I to night fluster'd with flowing Cups. 1731 Fielding *Lett. Writers* II. v, My nephew .. hath taken me to the Tavern, and..almost flustered me. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1876) 233 His head is flustered with burgundy.

3. *intr.* To be excited or eager; to move with agitation or confusion; to bustle.

1613 F. Robarts *Rev. Gospel* 136 Who will not fluster to be one? 1636 *Div. Trag. lately Acted* 27 A blacke ball .. flew into the bell free .. then it flustered about the Church. 1808 Jamieson, *Fluster*, to be in a state of bustle. 1865 G. Meredith *R. Fleming* xliii. (1890) 369 He broke out upon Mrs. Sumfit..which caused her to fluster guiltily. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 699 They flustered out, abashed like poultry who have been played upon with garden hose. 1893 R. Kipling *Many Invent.* 16 The Dutch gunboat came flustering up.

† **b.** Of seed: To shoot up quickly; to push.

1650 T. Bayly *Herba Parietis* 123 Both were exceeding glad to see the corne so fluster upon the ground that was sown by their hands.

c. To bluster, swagger. **d.** *dial.* See quot.

1661 [see Flustering *ppl. a.*]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Flowster* or *fluster*, to flourish or flutter in showy colours.

4. *trans.* To flurry, confuse.

1724 R. Falconer *Voy.* (1769) 267 My scattered Thoughts, that were flustered upon that Occasion. 1760 A. Murphy *Way to Keep Him* I. ii, Madam, if I was as you, I would not fluster myself about it. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxiv, The aged housekeeper was no less flustered and hurried in obeying the numerous .. commands of her mistress. 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lii. 9 Men must not too much fluster us.

Hence **Flu·stering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Flu·sterment,** the state of being flustered.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 129 The flostyrynge of the losengers that the[e] Plesyn, thou sholdyst gretly drede. 1661–98 South *Serm.* III. 263 The Flustring Vain-glorious Greeks. 1804 Bewick *Brit. Birds* II. 135 When it is very closely pursued, and compelled to rise, it [the coot] does this with much flustering and apparent difficulty. 1895 *Expositor* Apr. 296 Palpitations, flusterments, hesitancies seem to turn our message into farce.

† **Flu·ster-blu·ster.** *nonce-wd.* [comic reduplication of Bluster.] A 'blustering' wind. So **Fluster-blusterer,** a blusterer.

1696 *Monthly Mercury* VII. 85 The French..are..seeking an early Atonement of the French Fluster Blusterer. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. vi, Unless you are resolv'd to encounter..Æolus and his Flusterblusters.

Flustered (flʌ·stəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Fluster *v.*]

1. Half-drunk, fuddled.

1615 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-combe* i. 11 Yet as flustred as hee was..hee could text her with *Labia Sacerdotis custodiunt sapientiam.* 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 3 ¶ 1 A Young Nobleman who came flustered into the Box last Night. 1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, You got flustered without knowing whence; tipsy upon words. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* xiii, Becoming early what *bon vivants* term flustered. 1889 Barrère & Leland *Slang, Flustered* (common) intoxicated.

2. Confused, disconcerted, flurried.

1743 Fielding *J. Wild* II. v, Heartfree .. was..too much flustered to examine the woman with sufficient art. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxx. (1824) 699 My lord .. seemed very much flustered. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xv. 377 A vivid picture of a flustered man.

3. *dial.* (See quot.)

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fluster'd*, reddened or irritated..said of the feet.

Flusterer (flʌ·stərəɹ). *U.S.* [f. Fluster *v.* + -er[1] (see quot. 1808).] The common American coot, *Fulica americana.*

1709 Lawson *Carolina* 149 Black Flusterers .. Some call these the great bald Coot. 1808–14 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* IX. 62 *note*, In Carolina they are called flusterers from the noise they make in flying over the surface of the water.

Flustery (flʌ·stĕri), *a.* [f. Fluster *sb.* or *v.* + -y[1]. Cf. Blustery.] Full of fluster; confused.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* (1873) V. XIV. iv. 188 A flustery singed condition.

Flustra (flʌ·stră). *Pl.* **flustræ, -as.** [a. mod. L. *flustra.*] The typical genus of polyzoa or bryozoa of the family *Flustridæ*; the sea-mat.

The name was first used by Linnæus (*Fauna Suec.* ed. 2. 1761), who says that he has substituted it for the older name *Eschara*, because the latter was 'homonymous with the name of a disease'; but he does not give the etymology.

1825 Hamilton *Handbk. Terms, Flustra*, the sea-mat. 1855 Kingsley *Glaucus* (1878) 73 Here are Flustræ, or sea-mats. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiii. § 560 The leaf-like flustras and escharas.

Flustrate (flʌ·strēit), *v. vulgar* or *jocular.* Also flusterate. [f. Fluster *v.* + -ate 3.] = Fluster *v.*[2] and 4.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 4 We were coming down Essex Street one Night a little flustrated. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 106 She was, she confessed, quite flusterated at the idea. 1876 Mrs. Oliphant *Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) II. iv. 100 The head of the college was slightly flustrated, if such a vulgar word can be used of such a sublime person.

Flustration (flʌstrēi·ʃən). *vulgar* or *jocular.* Also flusteration. [f. Fluster *v.* + -ation.] The condition of being flustered; 'fluster', agitation.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiii. 204 How soon these fine young ladies will be put into flusterations. 1812 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Two Parsons* lxxii, A kind of shocking, pleasing, queer flustration. 1868 Yates *Rock Ahead* I. i, Miles came out..in a state of 'flustration'.

† **Flu·tal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Flute *sb.*[1] + -al.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a flute.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 239 The organs of the human voice are partly flutal, and partly chordal.

Flute (flūt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 flowte, 5 flo(y)te, 6–7 fluit(e, 6– flute. [ME. a. OF. *fleüte, flaüte, flahute* (also written *flahuste*), mod. F. *flûte* = Pr. *flauta* fem., of unknown origin; the Sp. *flauta*, It. *flauto* are prob. adopted from Fr. or Pr. From Fr. are MHG. *floite* (mod.Ger. *flöte*), Da. *fluit* (whence possibly the ME. forms).

Diez's suggestion, that the Rom. *flauta, flauto* was f. the vb. *flautare*, and that this was a metathesis of L. *flātuāre*, is phonologically impossible. Ascoli's proposal to refer the vb. to a L. type **flāvitāre* is also inadmissible.]

1. A musical wind instrument, consisting of a hollow cylinder or pipe, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers, or by keys which are opened by the fingers.

The flute of the ancients, whether single or double, was blown through a mouthpiece at the end. About the middle of the 18th cent. this was entirely superseded by the *transverse* or *German flute*, which is blown through an orifice at the side near the upper end.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 133 And many flowte and liltyng horne. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 95/1 The mayde remembred the wordes and threwe doun her pype or floyte. 1555 Eden *Decades* 27 They harde the noyse of the flutes, shalmes, and drummes. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* IV. 1533 Indians met vs on the way, playing vpon Flutes; which is a token that they come in peace. 1718 Prior *Pleasure* 77 The trumpet's sound Provok'd the Dorian flute. 1756 T. Amory *Buncle* (1825) I. 5 My relaxation after study was my german-flute. *a* 1822 Shelley *Unf. Drama* 180, I nursed the plant, and on the double flute Played to it .. Soft melodies. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxii, A single flute within the curtain began to send forth luscious strains. 1879 Stainer *Music of Bible* 80 A quartet was played by four flutes, treble, alto, tenor, and bass.

† **b.** phr. *To (go and) blow one's flute*: to 'whistle' for something. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Vox Populi* vii. 9 When thei have any sute, Thei maye goo blowe theire flute.

c. A flute-player.

1542 *Privy Purse Exps. P'cess Mary* (1831) 104 The Welshe mynstrels iijs. ixd. The Flutes xs. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav. Twelvepence* Wks. I. 71/1 To Churchwardens, Cryers, To Fluits, Horse coursers, Sellers, and to Buyers. 1765 *Meretriciad* 48 Then, solus, hops, a dull Orchestran flute. 1837 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* ix, Two flutes and a violoncello had pleaded severe colds.

2. An organ-stop having a flute-like tone. Also *flute-stop* (see 7).

There are various kinds of flute-stops known by special designations, as the *clear, harmonic, oboe, snake flute.*

1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, 1 flute of wood. 1776 Sir J. Hawkins *Hist. Musick* IV. I. x. 147 The simple stops are the .. Flute .. and some others. 1855 Hopkins *Organ* xxii. 118 As a Pedal stop, the Flute has not yet been much used in this country.

3. Applied to objects resembling a flute in shape.

† **a.** A tall, slender wine-glass, used especially for sparkling wines. Called also *flute-glass. Obs.*

1649 Lovelace *Lucasta* 99 Elles of Beere, Flutes of Canary, That well did washe downe pasties-mary.

b. A shuttle used in tapestry-weaving.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s v. *Tapestry*, The flute does the office of the weaver's shuttle.

c. *Cookery*, etc. (See quots.) Perh. only Fr.

1855 Clarke *Dict., Flute*..gaufer. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Flute*. a long thin French roll eaten at breakfast.

4. *Arch.* A channel or furrow in a pillar, resembling the half of a flute split longitudinally, with the concave side outwards.

1660 Bloome *Archit.* A/1 *Stria*, the flat lying between the Flutes. 1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 81 The Column is divided into twenty-four Flutes, and..each Side contains three Flutes. 1879 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 126 Vast round columns..having their shafts decorated with spiral, zig-zag, intersecting, and vertical flutes.

5. A similar groove or channel in any material. In *Botany*: see quot. 1727–41.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Flutes* or *Flutings* are also used in botany, to denote the stems and fruits of certain plants, which have furrows analogous to those of columns. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 98 The style .. has 5 grooves or flutes to receive the 5 seeds with their appendages. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 393 These, instead of being wound round a roller, fall into the flutes of a fluted cylinder. 1855 Ogilvie Suppl., *Flute*, a channel in the muslin of a lady's ruffle, similar to that in a column or pillar. 1865 Mrs. Palliser *Lace* xvi. 208 A cap of fine linen plaited in small flutes. 1878 Garnett in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 728 When it lies within the mean, or spheroidal, surface so as to form a 'flute', less surface is exposed by it.

6. *slang.* **a.** (See quot. 1700.) **b.** A pistol.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flute*, the Recorder of London, or of any other Town. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, 'I'll give it him in the pistol-arm or so'. 'Very well, Ned. Where are the flutes?'

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flute-girl, -maker, -music, -note*; *flute-playing* vbl. sb.; *flute-like* adj. Also **flute-bird** (*Australia*), the piping crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*); **flute-bit** (see quot.); **flute-glass,** see 3 above; **flute-mouth,** a fish of the family *Fistulariidæ*; **flute-organ** (see quot. 1828); **flute-player,** (*a*) one who plays the flute; (*b*) a South American wren of the genus *Cyphorinus*; **flute-stop** = sense 2 above; **flute-tool** (cf. *flute-bit*); **flute-work** (see quot. 1879).

1862 Kendall *Poems* 53 The *flute-bird's mellow tone. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 893/2 **Flute-bit*, a wood-boring tool..used in boring..hard woods. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 22 Chaplets, sprats, *flute-girls and black eyes. 1667 Dryden *Sir M. Mar-all* v. i, Bring two *Flute-glasses and some Stools. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* v, The bullfinch whistles soft his *flute-like notes. 1849 Marryat *Valerie* xi, Some *flute-music. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 548 *Flute Mouths (*Fistulariidæ*). 1833 Tennyson *Blackbird* 18 Now thy *flute-notes are changed to coarse. 1828 Busby *Music. Man.*, **Flute Organ*, a little barrel-organ, the compass and tone of the notes of which render it imitative of the German flute. 1633 Prynne *Histrio-Mastix* I. VII. iii. 652 A *flute-player, a fidler, a harper. 1875 Longf. *Pandora* VI, Hear how sweetly overhead the feathered flute-players pipe their songs of love. 1831 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 211 We had *flute-playing by the first flute-player in England. 1819 Rees *Cycl.*, **Flute-stop on an Organ*, 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 5/2 Chisels, modelling tools, files, *flute tools [etc.]. 1879 Hopkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 538 **Flute-work*, under this head are grouped all the flue-stops of whatever kind, shape, or tone, that are not classed as Principal-work, or Gedact-work.

Flute (flūt), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* Also 6 fluite, 7 fluyt(e. [a. Fr. *flûte*, a. Du. *fluit* (whence the Eng. forms *fluyt(e, fluit*), perh. a transferred use of *fluit* = prec.]

1. (See quots.)

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 91 The best..are those that be called Flutes, in Greke Plootai, good saylers or fluites. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 107 A Portuguese Flute, that carried Negros to All-Saints Bay. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Flute* or *Fluyt*, a kind of long vessel, with flat ribs or floor timbers; round behind, and swelled in the middle. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Flute* or *Fluyt*, a pink-rigged fly-boat, the after-part of which is round-ribbed.

2. A vessel of war, carrying only part of her armament, to serve as a transport.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 77/2 Two Men of War .. with three Flutes of 18 or 20 Guns. 1799 Sir Sid. Smith 6 Feb. in

Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* III. 281 *note*, Captain Hood's list reported them to be eight in addition to two Flutes. 1876 J. GRANT *Hist. India* I. xlvi. 231/2 Twenty-six sail, including eleven line-of-battle ships..six flutes and transports.

b. Hence *Armed en flute* (Fr. *armé en flûte*) said of such a vessel.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 258 The Sceptre, 64 guns, armed *en flute*. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxvi.

Flute (flūt), *v.* [f. FLUTE *sb.*[1], or ad. OF. *fleüter*, mod. F. *flûter*.]

1. *intr.* To play upon a flute or pipe.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 91 Syngynge he was or flowtynge al the day. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 89 Thys is he that so swetely songe and floyted. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. i, Fiddling, fluting, rhyming, ranting. 1842 TENNYSON *To E. L. on Trav.* vi, To him who sat upon the rocks, And fluted to the morning sea. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* i, Corydon fluting sweetly on his tuneful pipe.

quasi-*trans.* 1867 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Thyrsis* ix, And flute his friend, like Orpheus from the dead.

b. To whistle or sing in flute-like tones.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 206 And ouzle fluting with melodious pipe. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. iv, Fluting like woodlarks, tender and low. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xiv, The blackbird fluted, calling to her with thrice mellow note.

2. *trans.* To play (an air, etc.) on a flute; to sing in flute-like notes.

1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arth.* 269 Some..swan..fluting a wild carol ere her death. 1847 — *Princess* IV. 111 Men that lute and flute fantastic tenderness. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, May Day* 59 The redwing flutes his o-ka-lee.

3. To form flutes (FLUTE *sb.*[1] 4, 5) in; to furnish with flutings; to arrange a dress, etc. in flutes.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiv. 468 Bockwheate hath round stalkes chanellured and fluted (or forowed and crested). 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 148 The whole outward Superficies.. is curiously adorned or fluted with little channels. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 79 It had been better..to have fluted the upper part. 1853 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 601 The trunk appears as if fluted. 1862 M. T. MORRALL *Hist. Needle Making* 37 He also took out a patent for grooving or fluting the sides of sail needles. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* ii. 12 Planing and fluting and scoring the rocks. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. x, A hatband of wholesale capacity—which was fluted behind.

Fluted (flūˑted), *ppl. a.* [f. FLUTE *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having, furnished, or ornamented with flutes, channels, or grooves. *Fluted-scale* (*Entomol.*) = *cushion-scale*. *Fluted spectrum*, one in which the spectrum lines appear to be grouped in flutes.

1611 COTGR., *Canelé*, channelled, fluted, furrowed, straked. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 531 Four noble fluted pillars. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. xx, And fluted cypresses rear'd up Their living obelisks. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 121 United on one fluted portion of the rollers. 1881 N. LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 614. 318 Iodine vapour .. gives us this fluted spectrum. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Fluted Ruche*..is composed of single Box-pleats stitched to a certain depth inwards so as to leave the edges of the pleats loose.

2. *Music.* (See quot. 1828.)

1787 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 240 All the nauseous sweetness of a fluted falsetto. 1828 BUSBY *Music. Man.* s.v., When the upper notes of a soprano voice are of a thin and flute-like tone, they are said to be fluted. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VI. xx. i, The koil's fluted song, the bulbul's hymn.

‖ **Flute-douce** (flūtˌdus). Also 7 *erron.* -doux. [Fr. *flûte douce* lit. 'sweet flute'.]

†**1.** The highest-pitched variety of the old flute with a mouthpiece.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i, Nothing But Flute doux, and French Hoboys. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Nov., There was also a flute douce, now in much request for accompanying the voice. 1747 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 24 July, They are all violins, lutes, mandolins, and flutes doux.

2. An organ-stop so named.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

†**Flutenist.** *Obs.* [f. FLUTE *sb.*[1]; cf. Ger. *flötenist*, Eng. *lutenist*.] A flute-player, a flutist.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* III. 42 These sometimes Flutenistes, Beare office now. 1687 tr. *Heliodorus* I. 24 You have heard of Arsinoe, the Flutenist. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 37 ℙ 6 An excellent Flutenist.

Fluter (flūˑtəɹ). [f. FLUTE *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *fleuteur*.]

1. One who plays on the flute; a flute-player. Now *rare*; replaced by FLUTIST or FLAUTIST.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 763 These floutours, Minstrales and eek Iogelours. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 73 A Fluter, *aulœdus*. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 21 June, I saw .. a picture of a fluter playing on his flute. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 499 Not a single fluter was to be found in the temple. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Th. of Poetry* 440 You, fluter, with your silver flute!

2. One who makes flutings or grooves.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Fluter*, one who grooves or channels metals; ..a person who goffers or plaits.

Hence †**Fluteress** a female flute-player.

1611 COTGR., *Fleuteuse*, a fluteresse; a woman that playes on a flute.

Flutina (flutēˑnă). [f. FLUTE *sb.*[1] with fem. ending -INA: cf. CONCERTINA.] A kind of accordion resembling the concertina.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxiv. 274 Accordions, concertinas, and flutinas.

Fluting (flūˑtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLUTE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FLUTE in various senses.

1. The action of playing on the flute or singing in flute-like tones; an instance of this.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110 Thou losest thy flateryng and swete floytyng. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. VI. vii. 108 Fritz's love of music, especially of fluting. 1874 L. MORRIS *Poems, To a Lost Love* i, The earliest flutings of the lark. 1882 GOSSE in *Grosart's Spenser* III. p. xxxix, The delicious flutings of Herrick.

2. The action of making flutes in columns, or in frills, ruffles, etc.; ornamentation with flutes; the result of this action, fluted work. Also *attrib.* in names of appliances for fluting, as *fluting-cylinder, -iron, -lathe, -machine, -plane*, etc.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 81, I must just explain .. the foregoing Plate concerning Fluting or Grooving. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xix. 99 Granite, on which the flutings and groovings are magnificently preserved. 1864 WEBSTER, *Fluting-plane* (*Carp.*), a plane with curved face, used in grooving flutes. 1878 BELL *Geœnbaur's Comp. Anat.* 104 Provided with various sculpturings, flutings, spines, ridges, and so on. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 87 Singular ornamentation..by means of fluting.

3. = FLUTE *sb.*[1] 4, 5. Also *collect.*

1611 COTGR., *Cauelure*, a fluting, channelling, straking, furrowing. 1613–1639 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 The fluting in front are deep half Circles. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 31 The Flutings of this Column ought not to exceed twenty. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, s.v. *Mushroom*, A .. Cap or Head, garnished sometimes underneath with several Flutings. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 308 Sometimes flutings of the semi-ellipsis shape, with fillets, were adopted. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 445 The trees .. now appear completely decorticated, and present various flutings. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. 76 The corslet and cuirass .. sometimes show no other decoration than the bold flutings at their base. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* iii. 70 Every fluting of the great valley was in itself a considerable cañon. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* II. vi. 105 She ran her fingers through the flutings of her frills.

Fluting (flūˑtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That flutes, in senses of the vb.

1794 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1848) I. 85 The genius which thus could form a clock in time formed a fluting automaton. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 78 The tone of the organ is at one time full and round, at another..fluting and whispering.

Flutist (flūˑtist). [f. FLUTE *sb.*[1] + -IST. Cf. Fr. *flûtiste*.] A player on the flute.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxix. 125 When some commended him to be an excellent Flutist. 1775 J. COLLIER *Musical Trav.* 45 That great flutist and warrior the King of Prussia. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 37 He drove in pomp through the city .. with the flutist Diodorus by his side.

Flut(t)e, obs. form of FLIT *v.*

Flutter (flvˑtəɹ), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. A fluttering; the action or condition of fluttering (whether in a trans. or intr. sense).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 19 Lest their various and jangling opinions put their leavs into a flutter. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ℙ 10 There is an infinite Variety of Motions to be made use of in the flutter of a Fan. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iii, The drowsy murmur of the breeze..and its light flutter as it blew freshly into the carriage. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* (C. D. ed.) v. 32 The flutter of her beating heart. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. viii. 138 Nor any least flutter of trembling love towards Him.

b. A 'run', a 'burst'. *colloq.*

1857 C. KEENE *Let.* in G. S. Layard *Life* iii. (1892) 62, I had a brief flutter down to the coast of Devon. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 376 The same fox..had given us a first flutter across the country.

2. An agitated condition, a state of tremulous excitement. *Esp.* in phrases, *to be in, fall, put*, etc. *into a flutter*.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 107 No emotions, child! no flutters! 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, A strain of delight .. that put her into a flutter of spirits. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) Sept., The flutter of her nerves .. makes her very miserable. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi, He immediately .. fell into a great flutter. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 99 No wonder poor Adela's pulse was all in a flutter.

b. A disordered or untidy state.

c 1825 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* II. xxxi. 9 Let me never see this room in a flutter.

†**3.** Ostentatious display, fuss, sensation, show, stir. *Esp.* in phr. *To make a* (or *their*) *flutter*: to make a noise in the world. *Obs.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Aug., I never knew people in my life that make their flutter, that do things so meanly. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 58 They would .. make a mighty flutter and triumph. *c* 1700 POPE *Artemisia* 24 A stately, worthless animal .. All flutter, pride, and talk. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 The fanfarronade and flutter of the favourite Hussars. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 369 Why then all this flutter.

4. *slang.* An attempt or 'shy' at anything; an exciting venture at betting or cards.

1874 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'I'll have a flutter for it' means I'll have a good try for it. 1880 PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 134, I am not funky of you at any game, and I want a 'flutter'. 1883 *Echo* 26 Feb. 4/2 (Farmer), I fancy the animal named will at any rate afford backers a flutter for their money.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *flutter-headed* adj.; **flutter-pate,** a flighty or light-headed person; **flutter-wheel** (see quot. 1874).

1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Prol. 248 The snowy-vested *flutter-headed flower. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* Apr. 65 Only fools and *flutterpates do not seek reverently for what is charming in their own day. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, *Flutter-wheel.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 894 *Flutter wheel*, a water-wheel of moderate diameter placed at the bottom of a chute so as to receive the impact of the head of water in the chute and penstock.

Flutter (flvˑtəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 flot(e)orian, 3–4 flot(t)eren, -in, -yn, (4 flooter,) 4–6 floter, -tre, 4–7, 9 *Sc.* flotter, 6– flutter. [OE. *flotorian*, a frequentative formation on *flot-* weak-grade of root of *flēotan* FLEET *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To be borne or lie tossing on the waves; to float to and fro. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Gloss. Prudentius* (Record) 150 Flotorode, *fertur fluctibus*. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 304/153 And so to floteri in þe grete se! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12524 All the freikes in the flode floterand aboue. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1210 Vij thousand large at anys flottryt in Forth. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 67 We .. laye and flotred in the see right werely by reason of the sayd tedyous calme. *a* 1800 *Sir P. Spence* xv. in Jamieson *Ballads* (1806) I. 160 Mony was the feather bed That flotter'd on the faem.

fig. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 392 Ðin heorte floterað on ðissere worulde zytsunge. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. (Camb. MS.) 78 Either alle thinges ben referred and browht to nowht and floteryn with owte gouernour..or [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 164 Thow ald hasart lychour .. That flotteris furth euermair in sluggardry.

2. Of birds, etc.: To move or flap the wings rapidly without flying or with short flights; to move up and down or to and fro in quick irregular motions, or hang upon wing in the air.

a 1000 *Gloss. Prudentius* (Record) 150 Flotorodon, *prævolant*. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1781 (Trin.) Þe foules flotered þo on heȝe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxi. 5 Like as byrdes flotre aboute their nestes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 45 Troopes of pide butterflies, that flutter still In greatnesse summer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 252 The parrot..had fluttered a good way off. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xxvii, March, my Muse! If you cannot fly, yet flutter. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 345 Like the moth fluttering about the light which is to consume it. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 204 The belfry..Fluttered about..By chattering daws.

transf. and *fig. c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 91 He flotereth not so ofte aboute the eeris of the lay peple. 1591 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* cviii, My yong soule flutters to thee his nest. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 80 He flutters up and down like a Butterfly in a Garden. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxi. 212 Hans's talk naturally fluttered towards mischief.

b. To move with a light quivering motion through the air.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* iii, An etching..happened to flutter to the floor. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 10 Here and there a leaf fluttered down. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 19 Paper money fluttered to her feet.

c. quasi-*trans.* with *adv.* or *prep.*, expressing the result of a 'fluttering' movement.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 152 a, They choppe downe into the Snowe, fluttering the same ouer them with theyr winges. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to falling Minis.* Wks. 1812 II. 125 So they, like Moths, may flutter life away. 1793 COWPER *Beast's Reply* 15 When your linnet .. Had fluttered all his strength away. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. xiv. 103 Seeds, which the bird had fluttered from his cage.

3. *transf.* To move about aimlessly, restlessly, sportively, or ostentatiously; to flit, hover.

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* (1851) 372 Now he resides at Paris, or rather flutters unpunish'd about the City. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 196 One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., I hope Mr. Thrale..at night flutters about the rooms. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xliv. (1878) 354 She had kept fluttering about the hall, bothering the patient clerks with inquiries.

4. To move about or to and fro with quick vibrations or undulations; to quiver. Of the heart or pulse: To beat rapidly and irregularly.

1561 BECON *Sicke Mannes Salve* Wks. 1564 II. 220 My toung flottereth in my mouth, my hands tremble & shake for payne. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 513 The weight [of a cloak] is diffused in several parts, and, flattering above, all of them are supported by the clouds. 1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 90 Teach .. little hearts to flutter at a Beau. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 659 The pulse yet lingered in his heart. It paused—it fluttered. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xl, The arras .. Flutter'd in the besieging wind's uproar. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 289 A few rags of sail fluttered from her main and mizen.

b. Of wind or flame: To blow or flicker lightly and intermittently. Of water: To ripple.

1638 N. ROWE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 3 Once the winde fluttered a little, whereuppon wee went to sea. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 554 A light, accompanied by a flame, fluttering from time to time on the surface. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 46 Down the rock the shallow water falls, Wild fluttering through the stones in feeble whimpering brawls. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* vi, Anyhow there they [tongues of flame] flutter.

fig. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 32 Its meaning flutters in me like a flame.

†c. *Music.* (See quot. 1819.) *Obs.*

1759 R. SMITH *Harmonics* (ed. 2) 97 They do not beat at all, like imperfect consonances, but only flutter, at a slower or quicker rate according to the pitch of the sounds. 1819 REES *Cycl., Flutter in Music*, is a term applied by Dr. Robert Smith..to the fluttering roughness in the sound of two notes which are discords to each other.

5. To tremble with excitement; to be excited with hope, apprehension, or pleasure, etc.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiv. (1713) 273 O how do I flutter to be acquainted with this kind of People. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. v. 73, I fluttered like a fool. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, Fluttering with her own audacity. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxv. 162

All the tribes of the far East were fluttering with the anticipation of his descent upon them.

6. *trans.* (*causatively*).

a. To cause to flutter; to move (a thing) in quick irregular motions; to agitate, ruffle. Also † *to flutter* (a thing) *into* rags, *to* pieces, etc. *To flutter out*: to wear out by 'fluttering'. *To flutter the ribbands of* (*a coach*) (slang): to drive.

1621 MARKHAM *Fowling* 32 If they [wild fowl] be flutterd or fleikt into any Riuer. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.* s.v. *Floane*, The gust hath fluttred all the saile to peeces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 933 All unawares, Fluttering his pennons vain. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 168 The gay butterfly flutters her painted wings. 1771 HULL *Sir W. Harrington* I. 216, I have already fluttered out all the cloaths I made up for first mourning, and must buy more. 1845 POE *Raven* Poems (1859) 48 Not a feather then he fluttered. 1864 *Eton Sch. Days* i. 11, I used to flutter the ribbands of the London Croydon and South Coast coach. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 20 Shining spaces of water fluttered by the passing oar.

b. *fig.* To throw (a person) into confusion, agitation, or tremulous excitement.

1664 *Shakspere's Cor.* (F. 3) v. vi. 116 Like an Eagle in a Dove-coat, I Flutter'd your Volcians in Coriolus. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 39 You flutter one so! 1784 E. HAZARD in *Belknap Papers* (1877) I. 382, I am so fatigued and fluttered with my walk. 1864 FROUDE *Short Stud., Sc. Hist.* (1867) 2 A work which..fluttered the dovecotes of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 45 If I thought that your nerves could be fluttered at a small party of friends.

7. *intr.* (*slang*). To 'toss' *for* anything.

1874 in *Slang Dict.* 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 3/1 The three American girls..were seen..'fluttering' for the upper berth in their cabin.

Flutterable (flʌ·tərăb'l), *a.* [f. FLUTTER *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be fluttered.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 264/2 The matter has fluttered the always rather easily flutterable dovecotes of Vienna.

†Fluttera·tion. *Obs.* [see -ATION.] The action of fluttering; the state of being fluttered.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. vii. 50 Such a Love as.. she had in her days of *flutteration*, as she whimsically calls them. 1771 HULL *Sir W. Harrington* IV. 172 Even I, who am so much less concerned, am in a violent *flutteration* about it. 1805 in *Spirit Public Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 265 The names of Colonel, Major, and Captain scarce occasion the smallest flutteration.

Fluttered (flʌ·təɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. FLUTTER *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb. both *trans.* and *intr.* (In quot. 1589 perh. used for *fittered.*)

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 29 That those .. shoulde preferre their fluttered sutes before other mens glittering gorgious array. 1773 GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 18 The emblem of a flutter'd mind. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. xxix, A fluttered hope his accents shook, A fluttered joy was in his look. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 33 His fluttered faculties came back to roost.

Flutterer (flʌ·tərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

†1. ? A vagrant. *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 MYRC 845 Of scoler, of flotterer, or of passyngere.

2. One who or that which flutters, *lit.* and *fig.*; †a flirt. Rarely in *trans.* sense.

c 1726 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* I. 133, I looked upon him as a flutterer, and was at a loss to know what his intentions were. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iii. 13 A man of morals, was worth a thousand of such gay flutterers. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, Dingy, ill-plumed drowsy flutterers. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 588 She watched the boat until the handkerchief flutterer was no longer seen.

Fluttering (flʌ·təriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FLUTTER in various senses; an instance of the same.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv [lv]. 23 [22] He shal not 3iue in to with oute ende flotering [Vulg. *fluctuationem*] to the riȝtwise. 14.. *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 185 Drowned in þe floteryngis of þis lyfe. 1627–51 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xi. 200 The Bates and Flutterings of a Conscience within. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xix. 341 It is impossible to express the flutterings of my.. heart. 1759 R. SMITH *Harmonics* (ed. 2) 97 The flutterings and the beats of a tempered consonance. 1830 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 153, I watch'd the little flutterings, The doubt my mother would not see. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. iv, No fluttering of manner betrayed that he [etc.].

Fluttering (flʌ·təriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That flutters, in various senses of the vb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. ix. 68 (Camb. MS.) To compowne werk of floterynge matere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 10 Vain-glorious man, when fluttering wind does blow In his light winges, is lifted up to skie. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 43 That fluttering distinction..will not helpe. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 198 The fluttering sails expand. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 315 The thick-heaved breath And .. fluttering pulse of death. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. i, A large..mulberry-tree..was now sending its last fluttering leaves in at the open doorways.

b. Untidy. (Cf. FLUTTER *sb.* 2 b.)

c 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD *Houlston Tracts* III. lxvii. 8 She would idle..and was very fluttering with her things.

Hence **Flu·tteringly** *adv.*, in a fluttering manner.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 33 O'er her young more flutteringly to brood. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 278 Of old it came flutteringly through prophets. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* II. xi. 197 Mrs. Hawkshaw began flutteringly to apologise.

Flutterless (flʌ·təɹlĕs), *a.* [f. FLUTTER *sb.* + -LESS.] Not making a flutter, drooping.

1873 *Daily News* 21 Aug., The clinging, flutterless pennons of the lances.

Fluttermouse, dial. form of FLITTERMOUSE.

Fluttersome (flʌ·təɹsŏm), *a.* [f. FLUTTER *v.* + -SOME.] Inclined to flutter.

1895 *Century Mag.* Feb. 540 Beribboned, belaced, and very fluttersome.

Fluttery (flʌ·təri), *a.* In 4 **flotery.** [f. FLUTTER *v.* + -Y.] Apt to flutter, fluttering. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 2025 With flotery berd, and ruggy asshy heres. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 569 His patchy, fluttery, and undecided mode of handling. 1855 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 341 A light fluttery material. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 337 The fluttery tree-top.

Fluty (flū·ti), *a.* [f. FLUTE *sb.*1 + -Y 1.] Resembling a flute in tone, flute-like; soft and clear.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 39 As on the wind its fluty music floats. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xxiii, A delicate fluty voice.

Fluvial (flū·viăl). [a. F. *fluvial*, ad L. *fluviāl-is*, f. *fluvius* river.] Of or pertaining to a river or rivers; found or living in a river.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxv. (1495) 901 Yf fluuyall stones ben hette fyry hote and thenne quenchyd therin. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 33/2, Iij pintes of fluvial water. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 316 This fluvial expedition. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 190 The fluvial nymphs. 1875 *Wond. Phys. World* I. i. 39 The descent of fluvial ice frequently causes great disasters.

Fluvialist (flū·viălist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who explains certain phenomena in geology or physical geography by the action of existing streams.

1829 *Proc. Geol. Soc.* I. 145 He [W. D. Conybeare] first offers some introductory remarks on the opposite theories of the fluvialist and diluvialist.

Flu·viated, *a.* [f. L. *fluviāt-us* soaked in a river, (f. *fluvius* river) + -ED 1.] Overflowed by a river, marshy.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 129 A bank overlooking the low fluviated ground of the river.

Fluviatic (flūvi,æ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *fluviātic-us*, f. *fluvius* river.] Growing or living in streams.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fluviatick.* 1828 in WEBSTER.

Fluviatile (flū·viătil), *a.* [a. F. *fluviatile*, ad. L. *fluviātilis*, f. *fluvius* river.] Of or pertaining to a river or rivers; found, growing, or living in rivers; formed or produced by the action of rivers.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48/1 Madefye a little linnen cloth in Fluviatile water. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xi. § 1 (1689) 110 Fishes, whether Marine Fluviatile or Lakish. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 45 It [buccinum] is of the fluviatile kind. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 164 The mud..is evidently fluviatile and not diluvian. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* 134 The river is, itself, a powerful agent of direct denudation—fluviatile denudation as it is sometimes termed.

†Fluvia·tion. *Obs. rare*−1. [as if ad. L. **fluviātiōn-em*, f. *fluviātus*, FLUVIATED.] The process of steeping (flax) in water.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 54 This was the first preparation of Flax, and before fluviation or rotting.

Fluvicoline (flūvi·kŏlin, -əin), *a.* [f. mod. L. *fluvicol-a* (f. *fluvius* river + *colĕre* to inhabit) + -INE.] = FLUVIAL, FLUVIATILE.

In some mod. Dicts.

Fluvio- (flū·vio), used as combining form of L. *fluvius* river, as in **flu·vio-marine** *a.*, an epithet applied to deposits formed by river-currents at the bottom of the sea; also quasi-*sb.*; **fluvio·meter,** an instrument for measuring the rise and fall of rivers; **flu·vio-terre·strial** *a.*, pertaining to the land-surface of the globe and its rivers.

1848 CRAIG, *Fluvio-marine.* 1852 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* xiv. (1861) 505 The fluvio-marine portion of them [the Eocenes]. *Ibid.* 509 The whole series of fluvio-marines. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xi. (ed. 3) 204 The fluvio-marine bed of Abbeville. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 70 The only fluviometer at Tette..was set up at our suggestion. 1885 GILL in *Proc. Biol. Soc.* II. 30 (Cent.) The marine realms..are entirely independent of the fluvio-terrestrial.

†Fluvio·se, *a. Obs.*−° [as if ad. L. **fluviōs-us*, f. *fluvius* river: see -OSE.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fluviose*, flowing much.

†Flu·vious, *a. Obs.*−° [f. as prec.: see -OUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fluvious*, flowing much.

Flux (flʌks), *sb.* Forms: *a.* (sense 1 only) 4–7 **flix**(e, **flyx**(e, (6 **flyckes**); *β.* 5–7 **fluxe,** (5 **flokes**), 4– **flux.** [a. Fr. *flux*, = Pr. *flux*, Sp. *fluxo* (now *flujo* in senses 1 and 4, *flux* from Fr.), It. *flusso*:—L. *fluxus* (*u* stem), f. *fluĕre* (Lat. root **flugv-*) to flow. The early form *flix* proceeds from the Fr. pronunciation with *ü*.] A flowing, flow.

I. *spec.* in physiological sense.

1. An abnormally copious flowing of blood, excrement, etc. from the bowels or other organs; a morbid or excessive discharge. *spec.* An early name for dysentery; also † *red flux*, † *flux of blood*, *bloody flux* (cf. BLOODY C. 2).

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 20 A womman that suffride the [1388 blodi] flix, or rennynge, of blood twelue 3eer. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 32 The reed flyx..Sodeynly dede Austyn so sore oppresse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 187 They [Bees] feed so greedilie, as they fall into a Flix. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xiii. (1609) 1367 *note*, Hee [Trajan]..died..of a flixe of blood. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 317 Both of them bred a sad Disease among them, with a great Flix.

β. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 80 Kynd conscience..sent forth his foreioures, feures & fluxes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3548 He was lange seke in þe flokes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1636) 713 Agrimony boiled in wine and drunke helpes ..hepaticke fluxes in old people. 1708 SWIFT *Predictions* 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 153 It [his death] seems to be an effect of the gout in his stomach, followed by a flux. 1777 WATSON *Philip II.* (1839) 103 Rendered unfit for action by a bloody flux. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 337 A flux or scowering is the complaint to which these animals are by far the most liable. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 65 Fluxes will be active or passive, according to the kind of hyperæmia which occasions them.

b. *transf.* A 'running' from the eyes or mouth.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 179 Whan I drynke wyn at eue, I haue a fluxe of a foule mouthe, wel fyue dayes after. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ₱ 3 This Flux of the Eyes, this Faculty of Weeping.

2. A flowing out, issue, discharge (of humours, etc.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 9 The margaryte, if of blood descende Gret flux, is good it to amende. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. i. 2 Compoundes..whiche doe..staye the fluxe of humours. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Here Females .. do by Art that monethly Flux prevent. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 106 Several ingenious theories have been erected to account for the flux of the Menses. 1877 F. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* I. 27 The same condition leads to a watery flux.

† b. That which flows or is discharged. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxiii. 20 As fluxis, or rennyngis, of horsis [ben] the fluxis of hem. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 70 Ciuet is of a baser birth than Tarre, the verie vncleanly fluxe of a Cat. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v. 10 Raine is the flux of a moist cloud.

II. *gen.*

3. The action of flowing. Now *rare* in lit. sense.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 64 At the heade of this baye..is a poole of fresh water, notwithstanding the often fluxe of the sea into it. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 68 The river Ravee..after a stately flux of three thousand English miles..flowes into Indus. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* 93 Fire to subsist requires a Flux of Air. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* iii. 24 If one portion of the universe be hotter than another, a flux instantly sets in to equalise the temperature.

transf. and *fig.* 1650–3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 379 Which Consequence doth also flow by a fatal and inevitable Flux from that Doctrine of Fate. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 230, I love, and admire .. the perpetual flux of thy goodness on every creature. 1865 6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 174 A flux of specie took place into the United States.

4. The flowing in of the tide. Often in phrase *flux and reflux.*

1612 in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 567/2 Lands within the flux and reflux of the sea. 1771 *Act* 11 *Geo. III*, c. 45 § 35 Any Barge..that shall not be navigated beyond the Flux of the Tide. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 265 Without any means of getting ashore till the flux or flood. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 157 The sea..undergoes a flux and reflux as often as the moon passes the meridian.

transf. and *fig.* 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 321 A..flux and reflux of fears and hopes. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xvii. (1810) 159 The alternate flux and reflux of the liquid igneous matter. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iii. 71 The flux and reflux of the nations which fought and wandered in the countries adjacent.

5. A flowing stream, a flood.

1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues, Jupiter & Io* Wks. 1874 VI. 258 Their waters keep a smooth and gentle course Not mov'd to fury..When loud fluxes fall to swell their bounds. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 40 The Syfer Spring is the most noted, having now four Fluxes of Water.

fig. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 264 The mouth from which issued that cool and limpid flux.

b. *transf.* A continuous stream (of people).

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II i. 52 Thus miserie doth part The Fluxe of companie. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 327 At the keeping of this Feast we beheld..such a flux of Men, Women, Boyes and Girls.

c. *fig.* A copious flow, flood (*esp.* of talk, etc.).

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 376 No Man takes Satisfaction in a Flux of Words, without Choice. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 22 The Court brought with them a great Flux of Pride, and new Fashions. 1817 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 60 If I had my old flux of the Muse. 1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* 105 This flux of guesses. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 338/1 Neglecting the flux of verbiage that engulfed it.

6. The passing away (of life, time or a portion of time). Also, a passing period. *Obs.*

1612 J. DAVIES *Muses Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II. 47/2 Age to Death is but the Gally-slaue, that on a moments fluxe, whafts life to death. 1641 SMECTYMNUUS *Vind. Answ.* vi. 78 That which Hierome speakes in the present tense, as true in all the moments and fluxes of time. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 35 Thus to remain, Amid the flux of many thousand years. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* iv, The moon by more than twenty changes admonished me of the flux of life.

7. A continuous succession of changes of condition, composition or substance.

1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. of Things* (Arb.) 569 The Matter is in a Perpetuall Flux. 1691 LOCKE *Lowering Interest* Wks. 1714 II. 31 What the stated rate of Interest should be, in the constant change of Affairs, and flux of Money, is hard to determine. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. x, The language of this country being always upon the flux. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 27 The bodies of all animals are in a constant flux. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxvii. 240 The perpetual flux of property from hand to hand. 1878 SULLY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 755 Heraclitus conceives of the incessant process of flux in which all things are involved as consisting of two sides or moments—generation and decay.

1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iii. 23 The languages of savages are in a constant state of flux.

8. *Math.* A continued motion (of a point).

[1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxix. § 2 Time considered in it selfe, is but the flux of that very instant, wherein the Motion of the Heauen begā.] 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 508 Rough and smooth..are not perceived but by the flux of a point, that is to say, we have no sense of them without time. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 3 Not that hereby a Line is A Flux of a Point, as some define It. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 484 s. v. *Fluxion*, A line considered as generated by the flux or motion of a point, or a surface generated by the flux of a line.

b. = FLUXION 5.

1878 CLIFFORD *Dynamics* ii. 63 This rate of change of a fluent quantity is called its fluxion, or sometimes, more shortly, its flux.

9. *Physics.* The rate of flow of any fluid across a given area; the amount which crosses an area in a given time; it is thus a vector referred to unit area. *Line of flux*, see quot. 1881. *Flux of force*, see quot. 1885.

1853 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. § 268 The line of flux..was parallel to the fibre. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1892) I. 11 The flux of heat in any direction at any point of a solid body may be defined as the quantity of heat which crosses a small area drawn perpendicular to that direction divided by that area and by the time. *Ibid.* 13 If two of these surfaces intersect, their line of intersection is a line of flux. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 159 The flux across each end of the tube would be zero. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 102 Flux of Force..This product, from its analogy to the flux of a fluid flowing through a small tube with velocity $u = F$, is called the flux of force across dS.

III. A state or means of fusion.

†**10.** Liquefaction or fusion. In phr. *in (the) flux.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 199 The morbifick matter .. while it is in flux, is most destructive. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* I. 107 Let it stand a little in the flux.

11. *Metall.* Any substance that is mixed with a metal etc. to facilitate its fusion; also a substance used to render colours fusible in enamelling and in the colouring of porcelain and glass. Cf. FLUSS *sb.*[2]

For *black, crude, white flux*: see quots.

1704 W. NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.*, Crude flux is a mixture of nitre and tartar. 1763 W. LEWIS *Philos. Commerce Arts* 68 Borax..is one of the best fluxes for gold. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. xiv. 586 The black flux is formed, by setting fire to a mixture of one part of nitrate of potassa, and two of bi-tartrate of potassa..White flux is obtained by projecting into a red-hot crucible equal parts of the same salts. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 76 Fluxes which are necessary to render these [colours] fusible. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* i. 8 Lead has been found in some of the blue coloured glazes of Babylonia, and..probably employed as a flux.

b. *collect.* Substances used as fluxes.

1890 *Kapunda Herald* 26 July 2/6 The Trade in Flux. The following are the quantities of flux dispatched from the Kapunda Railway-station.

IV. 12. = FLUSH *sb.*[4] [So F. *flux.*]

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 142 The flux [in game of Ambigu] is four cards in the same suit.

V. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **flux ale**, ale likely to cause diarrhœa; **flux-powder** (see quot. 1704); **flux root**, 'the *Asclepias tuberosa* from its use in dysentery and catarrhs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 1884); **flux-spoon** (see quot. 1874); **flux-** or **flix-weed**, the plant *Sisymbrium Sophia*, formerly a supposed remedy for the flux or dysentery.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 53 Brewers Servants, who formerly scorned what they then called *Flux Ale. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, **Flux-powders*..are Powders prepared to facilitate the Fusion of the harder Metals. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 894/2 **Flux-spoon*, a small ladle for dipping out a sample of molten metal to be tested. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxix. 117 The seede of *Flixeweede or Sophia..stoppeth the bloudy flixe. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Flixweed* or *Flixwort.*

†**Flux** (flʌks), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fluxus*, ppl. adj. f. *fluĕre* to flow.] That is in a state of flux; ever-changing, fluctuating, inconstant, variable.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 61 Considering..the flux nature of all things here. *a* 1735 POPE & ARBUTHNOT *Mart. Scribl.* I. xiii. (1741) 44 A Corporation..is..a flux body. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 318 The record..was more serviceable..in a dead and immutable language than in any flux or living one. 1797 SIR G. STAUNTON *Acc. Ld. Macartney's Embassy* (1798) III. 420 The form of those characters has not been so flux as the sound of words.

Flux (flʌks), *v.* [f. FLUX *sb.*]

I. In medicine.

†**1.** *trans.* To treat medically by subjecting to a flux; *esp.* to salivate. Also, of food or drink: To produce a flux in (a person); to purge. *Obs.*

1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 40 Many people being fluxed with quicksilver for the Pox. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVII. 592 The Bone must be taken out.. the Ulcer cleansed and the Body fluxed. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Feb., She'll be fluxed in two months. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 21 Their small wines..will certainly flux you, if you drink too plentifully of them. 1768 FOOTE *Devil* 2 *Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power .. to pill .. flux..and poultice all persons. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Flux*, to salivate.

†**b.** *fig.*; also to clear *of. Obs.*

1651 R. WARING *To W. Cartwright* 38 in *Cartwright's Comedies* *6 b, To cure the Itch, or flux the Pen. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 12 Praying for the Dead, which doth so flux the pocket. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. I. 362 Twas he that gave our Senate purges, And fluxt the House of many a Burgess.

a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (177-) 140 E'en gentle George (flux'd both in tongue and purse) Shunning one snare, yet fell into a worse.

†**c.** *jocosely.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

a 1763 BYROM *Black Bob Wig* xl, But what can Salivation do? It[a wig] has been fluxt and refluxt too. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To flux a wig, to put it up in curl, and bake it.

†**d.** *intr.* To submit to treatment by fluxing. *Obs.*

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* IV. i, Would not flux because times were unsettled. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 326 A young Wench fluxing for the Falling-sickness. 1755 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 22 Sept., His natural spirits gave him..cheerfulness when he was fluxing in a garret.

fig. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* v. 3 This place [Purgatory] of late Years Priests have found, For sinning Souls to flux in till they're sound.

2. *dial.* and *slang* (obs.). (See quots.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Flux*, to cheat, cozen, or overreach. 1875 *Sussex Gloss*, *Flux*, to snatch at anything.

II. In etymological sense.

3. *intr.* †**a.** Of a person: To bleed copiously. (*obs.*[−1]) **b.** To issue in a flux, flow copiously.

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxvi. 192 The wounded party doth flux to death most commonly before any Chirurgeon can come to stay the bleeding. 1823 LAMB *Let. B. Barton* 21 Nov., Once fix the seat of your disorder, and your fancies flux into it like so many bad humours. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, The invading waters..fluxing along the wall.

III. In *ancient Chemistry* and *Metallurgy.*

4. *trans.* To make fluid, fuse, melt.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 Liquors helpeth to flux and to flowe Manie things. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 260 Sea salt. if it be distill'd alone.. is apt to be fluxt by the heat of the fire. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 102 An intense equal heat..fluxes the oar. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* vi. 105 The walls under the intense heat, were fluxed and melted into a sort of glass.

fig. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 79 The Alloy, which was fluxed out of him, left so little of the Original remaining, that [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 29 Every solid in the universe is ready to become fluid on the approach of the mind, and the power to flux it is the measure of the mind.

5. To treat with a flux (see FLUX *sb.* 11); to heat in combination with a flux.

1781 *Dict. Chem.* in J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* 233 *note*, If..cobalt..be fluxed like other metallic calxes, it will be reduced to a semi-metal. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* II. 151 To melt the copper as fluid as possible, and flux it with the black flux. 1802 *Ann. Reg.* 780 The highest finished ware ..is..returned to the enamel kiln, where the colours are fluxed six or seven times.

absol. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ix. 306 These lower limestone beds are used for fluxing.

6. *intr.* To become fluid; to melt.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 14 Firing [it] strongly in a crusible until it flux. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv. (1853) 21 The sand..fluxes and runs by the intense heat.

Hence **Flu·xing** *ppl. a.*

1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* I. 190 From the fluxing Bagnio just dismist. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 71 As Fluxing Patients..Suck Broaths and Cordials thro' a Quill.

†**Fluxation.** *Obs.* [f. FLUX *v.* + -ATION.]

1. Treatment by fluxing: see FLUX *v.* 1.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 140 A drawl'd Prostitute, fitting her self for Fluxation.

2. Flowing or passing on.

1710 LESLIE *Vind. Short Meth. with Deists* Wks. 1721 I. 121 They [the Siamese] believe no God, but a continual fluxation and transmigration of Souls from eternity.

†**Fluxed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Caused to flow; flowing, weeping.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxix. 137 That God is merciful, that will admit offences to be expiated by the sigh, and fluxed eyes.

2. Salivated.

a 1679 EARL ORRERY tr. *Guzman* i, I spit Verses faster than a flux'd Wencher does his Rheum. 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* xxxvii, No new-fluxt Rake shew'd fairer Skin.

Fluxible (flʌ·ksib'l). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 **fluxyble**, 7 **fluxable.** [a. OF. *fluxible*, ad. late L. *fluxibilis*, f. *flux-* ppl. stem of *fluĕre* to flow.]

1. Apt to flow; fluid.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 141 The water beynge a lyquide and fluxible bodye, can not be stayed by his owne partes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 105 Salt, by the vehemencie of the heat of fire, is to be dissolued, moulten, and made fluxible. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 45/2 Stones .. are created by Nature..of a liquid and fluxible substance. *fig.* 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 437 Good Education.. ought to correct the fluxible fault..of our watry situation.

b. Of a watery consistence; hence, pliable, supple.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 408 Not a fluxible or loose fat like the fat of Lambs, but a solid fat, like the fat of Hogs. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 9 The ends of the flint was rather to be hard and firme then soft and fluxable. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 366/2 At that Age all things are fluxible..especially the Bones and Nerves.

2. Capable of being melted; fusible; liquefiable.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 130 We make Calxes unctious both Whyte and Red .. Fluxyble as Wex. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 289 In them doth abound fluxible moisture, apt to be dissolved with every little heat. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 17 Minerals are of two sorts, some fluxible or liquifiable and others not.

quasi-*sb.* 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 17 Dismissing the first Fluxibles, such as Gold.

3. Liable to flux or change; fluctuating, not permanent, variable.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* III. ii. 56 This is fluxible, wauering, and moueable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. v. (1660) 120 Meteors .. be of nature fluxible, and nothing permanent. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 517 Is there not a natural leuitie and vanitie in every creature which renders it fluxible, variable, and inconstant?

Hence **Flu·xibly** *adv.* **Fluxibi·lity, Flu·xible-ness**, the quality of being fluxible.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 163 Every parte all fyre for to endure, Fluxybly fyxe and stabull in tyncture. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 38 It..stoppeth over much thinnesse and fluxibilitie of bloude. 1651 HAMMOND *Answ. Ld. Falkland* vii. Wks. 1684 II. 693 The Fluxibility of humane Nature is so great, that it is no wonder if errours should have crept in. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Fluxibleness. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 20 Such humidity is disproportioned by the fluxibility..and therefore it resides more in one part than in another.

Fluxile (flʌ·ksil), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. late L. *fluxil-is*, f. *flux-*: see prec. and -ILE.]

1. = FLUXIBLE 1.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 115 The which water, albeit it alwayes remaineth fluxile and liquid. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 161, I extracted a good quantity of nitrous salt, which was almost fluxile. 1702 R. MEAD *Poisons* 114 The Mercurial Globules..dissolve the Preter-natural Cohæsions of all the Liquors .. making them more Fluxile and Thin.

2. = FLUXIBLE 3.

a 1654 SELDEN *Engl. Epin.* x. § 16 The fluxile nature of this deceitful prince [King John]. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 212 Opinions..are in a fluxile shifting state.

Hence **Fluxi·lity** [see -ITY], the quality or condition of being fluxile.

1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 249 The Weight and Fluidity, or, at least, Fluxility of the Bodies here below. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 37 The Fluxility, or thin consistence of the Blood. 1721 N. HODGES *Hist. Acc. Plague* 115 Salt adds to the Fluxility of Fluids.

Fluxing (flʌ·ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLUX *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. FLUX in various senses.

1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in *Fuller's App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 313 An ordinary purge being sufficient for the one, whereas the foul body of the other doth require a fluxing. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) 353 A certain cure [for the mange] .. was fluxing with mercury. 1777 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 875 The roasting or fluxing of an ore.

b. *concr.* = FLUX *sb.* 11.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 127 The amount of 'fluxings' should be kept as small as possible.

2. *attrib.* as *fluxing-material*; **fluxing-bed**, in the manufacture of soda, one of the two parts into which the sole of the furnace is divided.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 264 Other descriptions .. do not contain an equal abundance of fluxing materials.

Fluxion (flʌ·kʃən). Also, 6 **fluxione, -yon.** [a. Fr. *fluxion*, ad. L. *fluxiōn-em*, f. *flux-* ppl. stem of *fluĕre* to flow; see -ION.]

1. The action of flowing; a flowing or issuing forth (of water, vapour, etc.). Also, continuous or progressive motion; continual change. Now *rare.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 333 Whirlepooles, and fluxions are caused..in the middest of the sea. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 962 The fluxion of the odour comming from the beast. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sel. Sec. Husb. &c.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 14 If the fluxion of this instant Now Effect not That, noght wil, that Time doth know. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 165 That [water]..which..hath some certain beginning of fluxion. 1656 T. STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. 10 In Sensibles neither magnitude nor quality is permanent, but in continuall fluxion and mutation. 1660 *Ibid.* IX. 550/1 The point by fluxion makes a Line. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Averley* I. viii. 92 Their bodies continually going up and down upon perpetual fluxion.

fig. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.*, (1842) I. 31 The Catholics know that the fluxion of public opinion is in their favour.

†**b.** = EFFLUVIUM 2 a. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 725 Those fluxions which rest upon waters, looking-glasses, or any such mirrors. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 65/1 Falling Stars are not fluxions of the æther extinguisht in the Air almost as soon as lighted. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* I. iii. 352 The Rays of Light may be considered as a kind of Fluxions in respect of the biggest component Particles of Matter.

2. An excessive flow of blood, 'humour,' serum, etc. to any organ or part of the body. Also *concr.*, the matter which flows.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B j, Yf the flux or rennynge wyll nat stop with salues, seke the cause of the sayde fluxyon. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) A iij, Horsnesse, and continuall fluxion of snevill in old men. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 559 It is the better for to represse the fluxion of humors into the eies. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 75 Galles..cure fluxions of the gums. 1746 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 23 Aug., I had so bad a fluxion on my eyes, I was really afraid of losing them. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 75 A fluxion towards the labyrinth with serous exudation in the nerve structure.

fig. 1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* II. 351 To attempt the cure of the eloquent fluxion to which he is subject.

3. = FLUX *sb.* I.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 53 b, The common dew drunke of cattell..bringing them to a fluxion. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 217/2 It prævenieth also..superfluous fluxione [of the menstruales]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 165* This cures eroding fluxions. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 67 At Lima it occasioned constipations and fluxions.

†**4.** = FUSION. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Fluxion* (among Chymists), signifies the running of Metals or any other Bodies, into a Fluid, by Fire or otherwise. 1848 in CRAIG.

5. *Math.* In the Newtonian form of the infinitesimal calculus: 'The rate or proportion at which a flowing or varying quantity increases its magnitude' (Hutton *Math. Dict.*).

This is Newton's own use of the word; but the 18th c. writers on the Newtonian calculus used *fluxion* for what Newton called the 'moment' of a fluent, and modern analysts call the 'differential'.

Corresponding fluxions, rates at which two interdependent quantities may change simultaneously. *Second fluxion*, the rate of change of the fluxion of a variable quantity; the second differential coefficient with respect to the time.

1704 [see DIFFERENTIAL B 1]. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 174 Let $\dot{x}$ be a Ratiuncula, or Fluxion of the Ratio of 1 to $1+x$. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 287 Rules .. for finding the fluxions of all sorts of quantities. 1828 *Ibid.* II. 323 The fluxion found from a given fluent is always perfect and complete.

b. Hence (*the Method* or † *Doctrine of*) *Fluxions* is used as a name for the Newtonian calculus.

The *direct* and *inverse* method of fluxions are (apart from differences of notation) essentially identical with the differential and the integral calculus respectively.

1702 [see DIFFERENTIAL A 3.]. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xx. 327 A Penetration into the abstruse Difficulties and Depths of modern Algebra and Fluxions. 1812 CRESSWELL *Max. & Min.* II. ii. 197 Its [quantity's] increase and decrease by motion, which is the foundation of the doctrine of Fluxions. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 271 The method of fluxions, or, as it is now more generally called, the differential calculus. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 599 Newton .. facilitated the calculation of planetary movements by his theory of Fluxions.

¶ c. *loosely.* An infinitesimal quantity.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. XII. 234 The hour-hand of a watch—who can detect the separate fluxions of its advance?

6. *Comb.*: **fluxion-structure** (see quot. 1890).

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. iv. 104 This is well shown by what is termed the fluxion-structure. 1890 — *Class-bk. Geol.* ed. 2 146 *Flow-structure, Fluxion-structure*, an arrangement of the crystallites, crystals, or particles of a rock in streaky lines..indicative of the internal movement of the mass previous to its consolidation.

Fluxional (flʌ·kʃənal), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Math.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a fluxion or the method of fluxions.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 357 The Justness of an arithmetical..or fluxional Operation. 1823 MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sc., Fluxional Analysis* is the analysis of fluxions and flowing quantities, distinguishable from the differential calculus both by its metaphysics and notation. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 321 Multiply every term by the fluxional letter.

2. Pertaining to, resulting from, or subject to 'fluxion' or flowing.

1827 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) I. 215 How are we to explain the reaction of this fluxional body on the animal? 1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 134 The instability, or fluxional state, of all nature. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 36 Other effects besides the fluxional creation of the world are referred to.

Fluxionary (flʌ·kʃənări), *a.* [see -ARY.]

1. = FLUXIONAL 1.

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 10 The great Author of the Fluxionary Method. 1763 W. EMERSON *Meth. Increm.* vii, Some fluxionary quantities have no fluents, but what are expressed by series. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. ii. 35 We find him occupied with his fluxionary calculus.

2. Of the nature of, or subject to 'fluxion' or continuous change, fluctuating.

1748 *Lond. Mag.* June 255/2 The general ferment .. in matter, whereby all bodies are .. disposed to undergo those fluxionary changes necessary to their generation, growth and corruption. 1826 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 738 Appearances .. which, by their very essence, are fluxionary, become unnatural when fixed and petrified. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 416 All other wealth was fluxionary.

Fluxionist (flʌ·kʃənist). [see -IST.] One who uses or is skilled in mathematical fluxions.

1734 BERKELEY *Analyst Qu.* 43 Whether an Algebraist, Fluxionist..or Demonstrator of any kind can expect indulgence for obscure Principles? 1816 tr. *La Croix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 620 The best argument of its utter insufficiency ..is derived from the practices of the fluxionists themselves.

† **Fluxive,** *a. Obs.* [as if ad. L. *fluxīvus*, f. *flux-* ppl. stem of *fluĕre* to flow: see -IVE.] That has the quality of flowing, apt to flow, fluid; *lit.* and *fig.* Also, fluctuating, variable.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 50 These often bath'd she in her fluxive eyes. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 311 In fluxive humour, which is ever found, As I doe wane, or wax up to my round. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 Thin and fluxive like water. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 532, I look not upon that which is fluxive and changeable. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 352 The Fluxive Disposition, or the great Pox.

† **Fluxure** (flʌ·ksiŭi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *fluxūra*, f. *flux-* ppl. stem of *fluĕre* to flow.] a. The quality of being fluid; fluidity. b. *concr.* That which flows; a quantity of fluid matter; sap.

a. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Induct., Why, Humor .. in it selfe holds these two properties, Moisture and Fluxure.

b. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* IV. 930 As in the Corne, the Fluxure when we see Fills but the Straw, when it should feede the Eare. 1603 — *Bar. Wars* II. xvi, The swolne fluxure of the Clouds. 1622 — *Poly-olb.* xxvii. 375 Those Tree-geese ..which like a Ielly first To the beholder seeme, then by the fluxure nurst, Still great and greater thriue.

Fluy, obs. var. of FLUEY *a.*

Fluyd, Flwe, obs. forms of FLOOD, FLUE.

Fluȝen, -on, obs. pa. t. pl. of FLY.

Flwreis, obs. Sc. form of FLOURISH.

Fly (flәi), *sb.*[1] Pl. **flies** (flәiz). Forms: fléoȝe (in comb. fléoȝ-, fléoh-), flýȝe, *Northumb.* fléȝe, 2–4 flíȝe, *south.* vlíȝe, 3 fleoȝe, flye, *south.* vlie, 3–4 fleȝe, *south.* vleȝe, fleih, *south.* vleih, 3–7, 8 *Sc.* flie, 4–9 *north.* and *Sc.* flee, 4–5 flegh, (4 fleeȝe, fleh, flei(ghe, fley(e, flij), 5–7 flye, 7– fly. [OE. *fléoge, flýge*, wk. fem. (Northumb. *flége*? str. masc.) = MDu. *vlieghe* (mod.Du. *vlieg*), OHG. *flioga, fliuga* (MHG. *vliege*, mod.Ger. *fliege*):— OTeut. **fleugôn-*, f. root of **fleugan* to fly. From the weak grade of the same root comes the equivalent Scandinavian word, ON., Sw. *fluga*, Da. *flue.*

The plural form in *-s* appears in 13th c., but the original plural ending *-n* was not wholly obsolete in the 15th c.]

† 1. Any winged insect; as the bee, gnat, locust, moth, etc. *Obs.*; cf. 2, 3, 4 below, and BUTTERFLY.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 24 Latuas blindo ȝie wordias ðone fleȝe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 136 He is ase þe smale uleȝe þet makeþ þet hony. 1563 HYLL *Art. Garden.* (1593) 36 Flies (with the long hinder legges). 1599 T. MOUFET (*title*) Silkewormes and their flies. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 653 The black Flies called Beetles. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. viii. 113 Eating Flyes and wilde honey. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 207 Here are divers sorts of Flies, as Butter-flies, Butchers-flies, Horse-flies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1796) VIII. 149 The cold weather frequently comes on before the worm is transformed into a fly.

b. A dipterous or two-winged insect, *esp.* of the family *Muscidæ.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* viii. 29 For ðe ic ȝebidde and ðeos fleoȝe færþ fram ðe. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 89 Al dai ðar cumeð to þohtes, al swo doð fliȝen to sare. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 473 Til ðat ðer fleȝes faren and fallen ðer-inne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5990 (Cott.) To-morn þe fleies sal be you fra. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 130 Bees and flyes haue no voys, but make a voys in fleenge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 72 The flye that setteth her vpon corrupt thinges. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 172 To knit hyr nettis .. Tharwith to caucht the myghe and littill fle. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 203 The infinite swarmes of flies that do shine like glow-wormes. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 94 Do what we can, summer will have its flies.

c. *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 [Þes] dogge of helle..mid his blodie vlien of stinkinde þouhtes. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 2917 In whyt schetys they gunne hem wryen For the bytyng of his flyen. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* I. Wks. 1873 III. 84 The Fly is angrie, but hee wants a sting.

d. A type of something insignificant.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 428 Wat was þy strengþe worþ? .. ywys noȝt worþ a flye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 272 Aleyn answerde I count hym nat a flye. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. ii. Wks. 1123/1 Without which .. all the spiritual coumfort that any man maye speake of can neuer auaile a flye. 1794 BURNS *'O Philly, happy be that day'* x, I care nae wealth a single flie. *a* 1830 HAZLITT *Convers. Authors*, He would not hurt a fly.

e. Phr.: *Fly in amber*: see AMBER 5. *Fly on the (coach-) wheel* (see quot. 1870). *To send away with a fly in one's ear*: cf. FLEA 4. *To break, crush, a fly upon the wheel* (*fig.*): to spend a great deal of energy and labour upon something not worth it. *Let that fly stick in* (or *to*) *the wall* (*Sc.*): say nothing more on that subject. *Don't let flies stick to your heels*: be quick.

1606 *Rel. Proc. agst. late Traitors* Zz 4 b, The princes .. sent away your second Mercury with a flie in his eare. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 82 Flyes..that I have yet seen inclos'd in Amber. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, 'O whist, Colonel, for the love o' God! let that flee stick i' the wa'.' 1836 *Going to Service* iv. 44 Don't let flies stick to your heels, and don't let ten minutes get the start of you. 1840 LYTTON *Money* v. iii, I have the greatest respect..for the worthy and intelligent flies upon both sides the wheel. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Incognito* Wks. XI. 2 To apply any more elaborate criticism to them, would be 'to break a fly upon the wheel'. 1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable, Fly on the coach wheel*, one who fancies himself of mighty importance, but who is in reality of none at all.

f. *Proverbs.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 110 A flye folowethe the hony. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 752 The blynde eteth many a flye. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 75 Hungry flies byte sore.

2. With defining word as *blow-, flesh-, horse-, house-, sheep-fly*, etc.: see those words. **Black fly,** *U.S.* (see quot.). **Hessian fly** (*Cecidomyia Destructor*), an insect that infests wheat, said to have been introduced into America with the Hessian troops, during the War of Independence. **Spanish fly** = CANTHARIDES. **Tsetse-fly** (*Glossina morsitans*), a South-African fly which attacks cattle.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 314 The feavers, the fearcie, with the speinzie flees. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Pref., The pilularie beetle and spanish flies. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 196 Letter relative to the loss of his crop, by the Hessian fly. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 59 Cantharides, commonly called Spanish Flies. 1877 T. BAINES *Gold Regions S. E. Africa* 109 A considerable portion of this step is infested with the Tsetse fly. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v. *Fly, Black Fly*, any one of the species of the genus *Simulium*, some of which are extraordinarily abundant in the northern woods of America, and cause great suffering by their bites.

3. In farmers' and gardeners' language, often used without defining prefix for the insect parasite chiefly injurious to the particular crop or animal indicated by the context; the hop-fly, potato-fly, turnip-fly, sheep-fly, etc. Chiefly *collect.* in *sing.* as the name of the disease consisting in or caused by the ravages of these insects.

a 1704 LOCKE *Wks.* (1714) III. 436 Before they come to think of the Fly in their Sheep, or the Tares in their Corn. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 122 To prevent the Fly [in turnips] some propose to sow Ashes with the Seed. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVII. 47 An easy and efficacious method of destroying the Fly on Hops. 1819 REES *Cycl., Fly*..a disease incident to sheep, in consequence of their being stricken by a fly, which produces a sort of maggot, that eats into, and remains in the flesh. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl., Fly in Turnips* (*Altica nemorum*) the vulgar name of a species of flea-beetle, which attacks the turnip-crop in the cotyledon or seed leaf, as soon as it appears. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 281 The marks left on the skin by the blows of the fly. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/1 In some (hop) gardens a good deal of fly exists.

4. *Angling.* a. An insect attached to a hook as a lure in the mode of angling called fly-fishing. b. An artificial fly, i. e. a fish-hook dressed with feathers, silk, etc., so as to imitate some insect.

Often *collect.* in the phrase *to fish with fly.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 3, I doo but yet angle with a silken flye, to see whether Martins will nibble. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 93 Or with a Flie, either a natural or an artificial Flie. *Ibid.* iv. 111 Your gold, or what materials soever you make your Fly of. *a* 1740 TICKELL *Ep. to Lady bef. Marriage* 39 Here let me .. lure the trout with well-dissembled flies. 1881 C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem* x. 154 He..tossed it [fish] into his basket, and cast his fly again.

fig. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I. i, Sit close Don Perez, or your Worship's caught. I fear a Flye.

† 5. a. A familiar demon (from the notion that devils were accustomed to assume the form of flies). b. *transf.*, and with allusion to the insect's finding its way into the most private places: A spy (cf. F. *mouche*). c. A parasite, flatterer (cf. L. *musca*).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. xv. 51 A flie, otherwise called a divell or familiar. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii, A rifling flye: none o' your great familiars. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 241 There was this .. Good in his employing of these Flies and Familiars; that .. the .. Suspition of them kept .. many Conspiracies from beeing attempted. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iv, He hath a Fly only to win good cloaths. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 179 These mercenary Flies, whether of State, or of Religion, are justly hatefull.

6. *Printing.* a. A 'printer's devil' (cf. 5 a). b. The person who takes the sheets from the press, the 'taker-off'; also, that part of a printing machine which usually performs that office now. (Cf. FLYER.)

a. 1683 MOXON *Printing* 373 *Devil*.. the Workmen do Jocosely call them Devils; and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing*, s. v., These boys are not now called devils, as in the time of Moxon, but Flies, or Fly Boys.

b. 1732 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* (1825–7) II. 1240 The inferior order among us, called flies, employed in taking newspapers off the press. 1838 TIMPERLEY *Printer's Man.* 113 *Fly*, the person that takes off the sheet from the press in cases of expedition. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing, Fly*, an invention for taking off or delivering the sheets from a power-press.

† 7. a. A 'patch' for the face. [tr. F. *mouche.*]

1658 WHITE tr. *A late Discourse* 102 The patches and flies which she put upon her face.

† b. Some kind of head-dress. Cf. *fly-cap* (in 11 below). *Obs.*

1773 *History of Lord Ainsworth* I. 139 Her beautiful tresses were..fasten'd behind with a diamond comb; over which was plac'd a small French fly, ornamented with large sprigs set with brilliants. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 259 Ladies .. still wear their hair low before .. Small flys, the wings very wide apart at the top, and very small and short lappets.

† 8. With reference to a festival formerly observed by the Oxford cooks. *Obs.*

On Whit-Tuesday the cooks 'marched in silken doublets on horseback to Bartholomews or Bullingdon Green *to fetch the fly*', and 'on Michaelmas Day they rode thither again *to carry the fly away*'. See Aubrey *Rem. Gentilisme* (1881) 202 (written in 1686); Aubrey supposed the sense to be that of 5 a above.

c 1602 in *Narcissus* (ed. M. L. Lee 1893) App. ii. 32 They [the cooks] have sett a little porch before so great an house, and have called their show the flye. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 99 The man that preaches the Cooks Sermon at Oxford, when that plump Society rides upon their Governours Horses to fetch in the Enemie, the Flie. 1661–6 WOOD *Antiq. Oxford* (O. H. S.) II. 515 *note*, Many people resorted here [St. Bartholomew's Hospital]; as the cooks bringing in of the fly.

9. *slang.* A policeman. Cf. BLUE-BOTTLE 2.

1857 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* (ed. 3) 446 A policeman, a fly.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. simple attributive, as *fly-blight, -kind, -maggot, -screen, state, -wing*; (sense 2) (*tsetse-*) *fly-belt, -country*; (sense 4) as *fly-tackle*; (sense 6 b) as *fly-pulley.*

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 5/1 The Beira line had now completely spanned the '*fly' belt. 1887 *Daily News* 28 June 2/5 The plantations in these districts being most affected by the '*fly blight'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 1/3 When the railway..has crossed the *fly country. 1691 RAY *Creation* 6 The *Fly-kind, if under that name we comprehend all

other flying insects. 1692 *Ibid.* II. 123 The *fly maggots. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* s. v. *Setting the Fly*, Let it run down the fly so that it is barely held by the *fly pulleys. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 83 When they appear in the *fly state. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 113, I was half sorry that I had no *fly-tackle, and soon tired. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 192 He settes not a *fle wyng bi Sir Cesar fulle even.

b. objective, (sense 1 b) as *fly-breeder*, *-fancier*, *-hunter*, *-killer*, *-scarer*, †*-way-driver*, *-whipper*; *fly-catching* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj., *fly-hunting* vbl. sb.; (sense 4) as *fly caster*, *-maker*, *-taker*; *fly--dressing*, *-making* vbl. sbs.; *fly-taking* ppl. adj.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xciv. 144 'I never dispute ..with the son of a cucumber,' said the *fly-breeder. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* IV. (1853) II. 105 A certain soaring and serious greatness of soul, which rendered *fly-catching too low a business for him. 1890 WEBSTER, *Fly-catching* (Zoöl.), having the habit of catching insects on the wing. 1886 J. H. KEENE *Fish. Tackle* 202 There is no royal road to *fly-dressing however. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xciv. 145 The *fly-fancier..accused the mathematician. 1895 C. C. ABBOTT *Birds about us* iv. 113 They are fly-catchers, not *fly-hunters. 1838 DICKENS *Mem. Grimaldi* ii, He had been *fly-hunting with his friend. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 951 He was afterwards called by the name of Muscarius or *Fly-killer. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 77 Every man his own *fly-maker. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 113 The Art of *flie-making. 1801–3 DANIEL *Rural Sports* II. 296 Hackles are a very important article in Fly-making. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 68 On the left hand, Rajea Bousing *fly-skarer. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Fly-taker*, in angling, any fish that will take the fly. 1840 TICKELL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* IX. 705 The little *fly-taking Cyprinus, miscalled 'trout' in Upper India. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 951 Jupiter, called *ἀπομύιος*, or the *Fly-way-driver. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 134 The long tails of the giraffes are admirable *fly-whippers.

c. instrumental, as *fly-angling*, †*-biting* vbl. sbs., *fly-bit*, *-stuck*, *-swarmed* adjs.

1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 110 These and the May-fly are the ground of all *fly-Angling. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Their *fly-bit hides. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 417 It is comparatively but a..meer *fly-biting to what they undergo. 1877 T. BAINES *Gold Regions S. E. Africa* 151 A *fly-stuck ox. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 69 The *fly-swarmed sweetmeat shops.

11. Special comb.: **fly-bat**, a species of fly found in Barbadoes; **fly-bird**, a humming-bird (cf. F. *oiseau-mouche*); **fly-blister**, a plaster made of *Cantharides*; **fly-book**, a case in the form of a book, in which anglers keep artificial flies; **fly-brush**, a brush for driving away flies; **fly-cage**, a contrivance for catching flies; †**fly-cap**, a kind of head-dress (see quot. 1762); **fly-case**, the covering of an insect; *spec.* the anterior wing of beetles, elytron; **fly-duster** = *fly-brush*; †**fly-fringe** (see quot.); **fly-hook**, a hook baited with a fly; **fly-line**, a line for fly-fishing; **fly-nut** (see quot.); **fly-paper**, a sheet of paper prepared to catch or poison flies; **fly-powder**, a powder used to kill flies; **fly-rod**, a rod for fly-fishing; **fly-slicer**, *slang* (see quot.); **fly-snapper**, *U.S.*, a name of certain fly-catching birds, (*a*) the genus *Myiagra*; (*b*) *Phainopepla nitens*; **fly-speck**, **-spot**, a stain produced by the excrement of an insect; **fly-specked**, **-speckled** *a.*, marked with fly-specks; **fly-tier**, **-tyer**, a maker of artificial flies; so *fly-tying* vbl. sb.; **fly-time**, the time when flies are to be met with or are troublesome; **fly-tip**, **-top**, a top-joint used for fly-fishing; **fly-water**, (*a*) an infusion or decoction of flies; (*b*) (see quot. 1855); **fly-weevil**, *U.S.*, the common grain-moth (*Gelechia cerealella*) (*Cent. Dict.*); **fly-whisk**, an instrument for driving away flies. Also FLY-BANE, -BITTEN, -BLOW, -BLOWN, -CATCHER, -FISH, etc.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 211 The *Fly-bats come from their lurking holes. 1782–3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 468 The *fly-bird is esteemed one of the most beautiful. 1842 HOOD *Elm Tree* III. xxiii, The Fly-bird flutters up and down, To catch its tiny prey. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xi, I put it in the squire's *fly-book. 1888 J. L. ALLEN in *Century Mag.* Apr. 946 The abandoned *fly-brush lay full across his face. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, A paper *fly-cage dangled from the ceiling. 1753 *Gentl. Mag.* XXIII. 123/2 The ladies..should not sacrifice the vigor of health..to a *fly cap. 1762 *Loud. Chronicle* 16–18 Feb. 167/3 The Fly Cap..is fixed upon the forehead, forming the figure of an over-grown butterfly..with outstretched wings 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 353 With powdered hair and fly-caps and lappets. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 270 The kahili is made of black feathers, fastened on a pole, much resembling a *fly-duster. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume*, **Fly-fringe*, a peculiar edging for ladies' sleeves and dresses; much worn in the early part of the reign of George III. 1706 R. H[OWLETT] *Angler's Sure Guide* 88 A middle-siz'd *Flie-Hook. *Ibid.* 97 The *Flie-Line should be made very taper. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* ii. 19 Neither fly-rods, fly-lines, reels..nor landing-net. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 **Fly-nut*, a nut with wings, to be twisted by the hand. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 435 *Fly-papers came..into street-traffic..in the summer of 1848. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, **Fly powder*, the black coloured powder obtained by the spontaneous oxidizement of metallic arsenic in the air. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 149 The Line..for the *Fly-Rod..must be stronger than the first. 1843 ATKINSON in *Zoologist* I. 294, I tapped it with the end of my fly-rod. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Fly slicers*, life guard men, from their sitting on horse-back, under an arch, where they are frequently observed to drive away flies with their swords. 1895 C. C. ABBOTT *Birds about us* ii. 75 Well..did the *flysnapper only make believe to launch out after insects? 1855 OGILVIE, **Fly-speck*. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 528/1 A *fly-specked old engraving. 1881 MISS LAFFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 388 Pictures, yellowed by turf smoke and well *fly-speckled. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* v. 47 There are a thousand cracks and flaws and *fly-spots upon everything about us. 1881 *Echo* 11 Apr. 3/6 The..cleverest *fly-tier in England. 1706 R. H[OWLETT] *Angler's Sure Guide* 86 This is their [Fishes'] constant Course all *Flie-time. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 366 In teizing fly-time. 1706 R. H[OWLETT] *Angler's Sure Guide* 79 The Stock [of the Rod] bored no wider than to carry a Ground-top therein, or a *Flie-top. 1887 H. CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL *Mod. Impr. Fish. Tackle* 23 This branch of *fly-tying. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 306, I should have recommended..*fly-water for disorders in the eyes. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Fly-water*, a solution of arsenic, or decoction of quassia-bark, for killing flies. 1789 L. CARTER in *Trans. Amer. Soc.* I. 274 (*title*), Observations concerning the *Fly-weevil that destroys the Wheat. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 132 A kind of *fly-whisk made of palm-leaves.

b. In various plant-names, as **fly-agaric**, *Agaricus muscarius* = FLY-BANE 1 c; **fly-dod**, ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*); **fly-flower** (see quot. 1878); **fly-honeysuckle**, (*a*) a variety of honeysuckle (*Lonicera Xylosteum*); (*b*) a species of Halleria; **fly-orchid**, **-orchis**, a name for *Ophrys muscifera*; **fly-poison**, **fly-wort** (see quots.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Fly-agaric.* 1826 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss.*, **Fly-dod*..is usually covered with a dusky yellow fly. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1351 *Orchis Myodes minor*, the lesser *Flye flower. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Fly Flowers*, (1) All species of *Orchis* except *O. mascula* —Glou. ..(2) *Prunella vulgaris*—Glou. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Fly-honeysuckle.* 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 71 Lonicera Xylosteum, the Fly or Upright Honey-suckle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 We may call it in English properly *flie Orchis, bycause al the kindes of Serapias Orchis, haue in all their floures the..likenesse of one kinde of flie or other. 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*, *Fly-orchis*, in botany, the *Orchis muscifera*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fly-poison, *Amianthium muscætoxicum*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. App., **Fly-wort*, in botany, a name by which some call the *lychnis* of authors. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fly-wort*, a name applied to those species of *Catasetum* formerly called *Myanthus*.

Fly (flәi), *sb.*[1] Pl. **flies**; in sense 3 b usually **flys**. [f. FLY *v.*[1]; many of the senses have no mutual connexion, being separate formations on the vb. OE. had *flyge* str. masc., action of flying = OHG. *flug* (MHG. *vluc*, mod.Ger. *flug*), ON. *flugr* (mod.Icel. *flug* neut.):—OTeut. **flugi-z*, f. weak grade of **fleugan* to FLY; but it is doubtful whether this survived the OE. period.]

I. The action of flying.

1. † The action or manner of flying, flight (*obs.*). In recent use, an act of flying.

a 1000 *Crist* 645 (Gr.) Se fæla fuzel flyzes cunnode. *a* 1000 *Satan* 112 (Gr.) Ic sceal on flyze..earda neosan. *c* 1425 *Fest. Ch.* xxx. in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 221 Þe Egle is frikest fowle in flye. *c* 1650 *Earl Westmorland* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 300 On Bramaball more shee caused my flye. 1786 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 178 Indignity offered under the fly of his Flag. 1828 DISRAELI *Infernal Marriage* III. iii. Novels (1881) 345 'Twas an easy fly; the chariot [a car borne by owls] soon descended upon the crest of a hill. 1887 *Sporting Life* 22 June 2/6 A two miles pigeon fly.

b. A flying visit. *rare.*

1833 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* 28 July, We have had..no other visitors except..my mother..for a fly.

c. *slang.* A trick, dodge.

1861 [F. W. ROBINSON] *No Church* I. ix. 192 Who's put you up to that fly?

2. *On the fly*: orig. on the wing, flying; hence, in motion, moving up and down.

a. *gen.* Also *slang* = 'on the spree'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 51 Taking them on the fly; which means meeting the gentry on their walks, and beseeching or at times menacing them till something is given. 1855 [BURN] *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 6 My father had been on the fly in that town for nine or ten days. 1868 *Temple Bar Mag.* XXIV. 538, I prigged an old woman's poke on the fly. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 4 Aug. 91/3 To borrow the language of the sportsman, he may be said to have caught the Melanesian people 'on the fly'.

b. *Baseball* and (U.S. only) *Cricket*: The course of a ball that has been struck, until it touches the ground. *Foul fly* (see quot. 1874).

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. (1885) 119 Catching a ball on the fly. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 41 Ketchum..was caught on the fly. *Ibid.* 58 Any high foul ball, held on the fly, is called a foul fly. 1882 *Philad. Press* 12 Aug. 8 That usually reliable fielder muffed the fly.

II. Something that flies, in various senses.

3. A quick-travelling carriage.

† a. 'A stage-coach, distinguished by this name, in order to impress a belief of its extraordinary quickness in travelling' (J.). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1708 in *Mem. J. Hall* 21 Fly, a Waggon, i.e. Country Cart. 1759 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 21 The parcel will come by one of the flies. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 449 A letter..sent on Tuesday night by the Grantham fly. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, The Queensferry Diligence or Hawes Fly. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 386 He had travelled up from Northamptonshire in a fly.

b. The name of a light vehicle, introduced at Brighton in 1816, and originally drawn or pushed by men; but a horse being soon employed, the name was gradually extended to any one-horse covered carriage, as a cab or hansom, let out on hire. Perh. short for FLY-BY-NIGHT, q.v.

Local usage of the word varies; in some places *fly* is confined to a 'four-wheeler'; but it is generally applied to a vehicle hired from a livery-stable, and not plying for hire.

1818 C. WRIGHT *Brighton Ambulator* 170 A nouvelle kind of four-wheel vehicles, drawn by a man and an assistant, are very accommodating to visitors..They are denominated Flys. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 185 We then took a fly, as they call the light carriages, and drove as far as the Devil's Ditch. 1830 T. HOOK *Maxwell* II. ii. 53 One of the Brighton boatmen..bid him [a boy] go and get a fly..he heard an additional direction..not to bring a horse-fly. 1839 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 114 A fly (a little chaise with one horse), furnished us from a livery-stable hard by. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. ii, Get a fly at the station. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 118 Soon after breakfast a fly at the door, to catch the 10.50 train.

4. Something attached by the edge. Cf. FLAP *sb.*[1] 4.

a. A strip or lap on a garment, to contain or cover the button-holes; hence something used to cover or connect (see quot. 1884).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 154 [Trousers] Open in front, with a Fly and Five Buttons. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 351/1 *Fly*, the fore flap of a bootee. A strip of leather which overwraps the front vamp and receives the strings or other fastening.

b. In a tent: 'The sloping or roof part of the canvas' (Yule); also, the flap at the entrance, forming a door.

1810 WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 452 The main part of the operation of pitching the tent, consisting of raising the flies. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports Foreign Lands* II. iii. 55 The fly and white walls of our tent. (*Note.*) The roof or top part of the tent). 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 195 Two or three Indians..peered through the fly, and then came in.

c. Of a flag: (*a*) The breadth from the staff to the end; (*b*) the part farthest from the staff.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 *Fly*, that part of a flag which extends from the Union to the extreme end. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xviii. 286 The Pennon was small in size, pointed or swallow-tailed at the Fly.

d. *Theat.* in *pl.* The space over the proscenium, including the upper mechanism and the galleries on each side from which it is worked.

1805 *European Mag.* XLVII. 447 A large portion of scenery from the top (called the flies) fell upon the stage. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* v. (1860) 126 First working under the stage, then behind the flies, then upon the stage itself. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 27 May 3 Sparks fell from the flies upon the stage.

5. In various technical uses.

a. *Naut.* A compass card: see quot. 1610 and CARD *sb.*[2] 4. Hence, on a terrestrial globe: The set of rhumbs drawn from a selected point on the surface (? *obs.*). Also, on a vane: see quot. 1773.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxix. I ij b, It is also requisite, that within Theodelitus you haue a needle or fly so rectified, that [etc.]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 56 The Flie is a Card diuided into eight, sixteene, thirty two equall parts in the Limbe with competent extention to shew the Meridian and Coastages of the Plot. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 611 Upon the top of the Box wherein the Fly and Needle is fastned. 1773 JOHNSON (ed. 4), *Fly* 3, that part of a vane which points how the wind blows. 1789–96 J. MORSE *Am. Un. Geog.* I. 49 Observe..what rhumb of the nearest fly runs mostly parallel to the edge of the quadrant. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fly* or Compass-Card.

b. A speed-regulating device, usually consisting of vanes upon a rotating shaft, chiefly used in musical boxes and the striking parts of clock-machinery.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 35 Thy Springs, thy Scrues, thy rowells, and thy flie. 1812–6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 380 This fly strikes the air with so large a surface, that the resistance it experiences prevents the train of wheels from going too fast. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 105 When the striking train is discharged it would run with increasing speed but for the fly.

c. A fly wheel, a pair of weighted arms, or other device involving the same principle, used to regulate the speed of machinery.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xiii. 87 A single hair fastned unto the fly or ballance of the Jack. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 49 The Fly is made sometimes with two, sometimes with four Arms from the Center. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 51 A fly is sometimes.., employed as a collector of power. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 895/1 *Fly* 11, the swinging weighted arm of some kinds of presses.

d. = FANNER 2.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 127 Few winnowing-machines, saving a common whisk or fly, are used in this county. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 307 A winnowing machine with a fly and sieves is the only additional instrument.

e. One of the cylinders of a carding machine.

1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 932/1 The worker next the doffers is called the fly, from its great velocity. 1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woollen Manuf.* ii. 56 The doffer removes the fibres brought on to the surface of the swift by the fly.

f. *In Knitting* (*machine*), *Spinning*, *Weaving* (see quots.). Also in *Hand-spinning*: the spindle.

1851 L. D. B. GORDON *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* 1**/2 Drawing out the fibre from the rock, and supplying it regularly to the fly, which is caused to turn rapidly and twist it into a thread or yarn. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I

895/1 *Fly* 3 (Knitting-machine), another name for the Latch. *Ibid.*, *Fly* 4 (Spinning), the arms which revolve around the bobbin in a spinning-frame, to twist the roving or yarn which is wound on the bobbin. *Ibid.*, *Fly* 6 (Weaving), a shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk.

g. In the pianoforte (see quots.).

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Fly*, a hinged board which covers the keys of the pianoforte or organ when not in use. 1879 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 619/2 A screw perforating the jack, tongue, or fly as it is variously called, of the grasshopper [in a pianoforte].

h. In a screw-log (see quot.).

1882 Capt. MORIARTY in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 770/2 The *'fly' [of a screw-log] consists of a hollow copper cylinder about 9 or 10 inches long with four fins or blades placed at a given angle, causing it to rotate once in a certain distance.

i. *Metal-working.* An apparatus worked by the horizontal swinging of a weighted lever, for cutting out with a die pieces of metal of a required shape from a bar or sheet.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 211 With a fly .. nails of almost any size or shape might..be cut out of rolled metal.

6. Waste cotton. Cf. FLUE *sb.*2, FLUFF.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 274/1 Fly or short staple cotton, which has gathered below the machine. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Fly*, loose down.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (In many of these the first element may be really the verb-stem.)

7. a. Simple attributive, as (sense 3 b) *fly-horse, -proprietor*, (sense 4 a) *fly-front*, (sense 4 d) *fly-gallery*, (sense 5 b) *fly-pinion*, (sense 5 c) *fly-piston, -screw.*

1893 *Times* 8 July 12/2 This coat has a *fly front buttoning underneath. 1888 KOBBÉ in *Scribner's Mag.* IV. 437 The *fly-galleries on either side, from the lowest of which the drop-scenes and borders are worked. 1892 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 134 That moribund *fly-horse. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 106 [The] *Fly Pinion .. [is] the pinion in a clock which carries the fly. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 48 In which [cylinder] works a weighted, or what is called a *fly-piston. 1845 *P. O. Directory* 6 *Home Counties* 631/1 Box John, *fly proprietor. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 152 In the production of boxes for *fly-screws and others having several worms.

b. objective, as (sense 3 b) *fly-driver*, (sense 5 g) *fly-finisher*; *fly-finishing* vbl. sb.

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* v. (1879) 50 Prejudices, which..had somewhat operated against the *fly-drivers on the part of the family coachmen.

8. Special Comb., as **fly-ball** (*Base-ball*), a ball that may be caught 'on the fly'; **fly-bill**, a hand-bill to be scattered broadcast, also *attrib.*; **fly-block** (*Naut.*), 'the block spliced into the topsail-tye' (Adm. Smyth); **fly-bridge** = FLYING BRIDGE; **fly-catch** (*Base-ball*), a catch 'on the fly'; **fly-clock**, a clock regulated by a fly, before the introduction of pendulums; **fly-coach** = FLY *sb.*2 3 a; **fly-cutter**, a cutting tool driven at a high rate of speed; **fly-door** (*Mining*), a door opening either way; **fly-drill** (see quot.); **fly-governor** (see quot.) = FLY *sb.*2 5 c; **fly-line**, the line of flight taken by a bird in its regular migrations; **fly-page**, the side of a fly-leaf (see FLY-LEAF); **fly-penning** (see quot.); **fly-piston** (see quot.); **fly-pole**, = *giant-stride*; **fly-press**, a screw press worked by a fly (see 5 c); **fly-pulley**, a pulley that may be shifted along the length of a shaft; **fly-punching press, fly-rail** (see quots.); **fly-reed** (*Weaving*), the reed of a fly-shuttle loom; **fly-rope** (see quot.); **fly-sail** (*Naut.*), ? = *flying* JIB; **fly-shuttle** (*Weaving*) (see quot. 1874); **fly-spring** (see quot.); **fly-table**, a table with flaps that may be let down; **fly-tail**, *U.S.*, a small gill-net without sinkers formerly used for catching perch, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); **fly-tent**, ? a tent having a fly (sense 4 b); **fly-tip, fly-title, fly-tool, fly-up** (*Naut.*) (see quots.); **fly-wagon** = FLY *sb.*2 3 a.

1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 29 They should be .. excellent judges of *fly-balls. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/1 A *fly-bill poster. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 46 Then..reeve the other end through the *fly-block for a fall. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* III. 110 Th' Engineer .. Brings here his *Fly-Bridge, there his batt'ring Crow. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 30 Chances for *fly-catches from short, high balls. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 178 By clocks he [Lord Bacon] could not have meant pendulum clocks, which were not then known..but *fly-clocks. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, The slow and safe motion of the ancient *Fly-coaches. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 105 Latterly *fly cutters are often made double. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, *Fly doors* or *swing doors*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 895 **Fly-drill*, one having a reciprocating fly-wheel which gives it a steady momentum. *Ibid.*, **Fly-governor*, one which regulates speed by the impact of vanes upon the air. 1884 H. SEEBOHM *Brit. Birds* II. 506 One of the *'fly-lines' of this species crosses the Bermuda Islands. 1892 J. CAVE-BROWNE *Hist. Boxley*, A parish-register .. often contains on its *fly-pages chance notes and memoranda. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Fly-penning*, a mode of manuring land practised in England and in the colonies by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it. 1884 J. J. POPE *Number One* iv. 101 A *'fly-pole' and a swing should be in every playground. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, The coining press or *fly-press. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 2 *Fly-press*, a screw-press in which the power is derived from a weighted arm, swinging in a horizontal plane, as in embossing and die presses. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lvii/1 Crank-shaft which carries *fly-pulley for transmitting the power by means of a strap. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 **Fly-punching press*, a press for cutting teeth on saws and for other purposes. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Fly-rail*, that part of a table which turns out to support the leaf. 1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 126 When Mr. Bullough introduced his Loom with the *Fly Reed. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* App., **Fly Rope*, a term often used to denote a rope of cotton or hemp used for telodynamic transmission of power. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 65 With only a storm jib, and *fly-sail set. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 300 With the use of the *fly shuttle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 *Fly-shuttle*, a shuttle driven by a picker in contradistinction to one thrown by hand. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 106 [The] *Fly Spring..causes the outer cover of a watch case to fly open. 1785 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 19 Mar., The *fly-table was too slight and too small. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 8 Three *fly-tents, with mattresses laid on the ground, accommodate six Europeans. 1874 CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 58 **Fly Tip.* This is a foul ball held by the catcher, sharp from the bat. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, **Fly-title*, the half-title in front of the general title, or which divides sections of a work. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Fly-tool* is a very light narrow wooden spade shod with iron, which the navigators of a canal use for cutting or throwing out any soft clay .. or the like. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fly-up*, a sudden deviation upwards from a sheer line. 1827 HOOD in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1547 The ponderous *fly-waggon passed me.

Fly (flәi), *a. slang.* [prob. f. FLY *v.*1, though the etymological notion is doubtful.]

1. Knowing, wide-awake, sharp. *Fly to* (anything): 'up' to, well acquainted with, clever at.

1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum* s.v. *Fly* .. The rattling cove is fly; the coachman knows what we are about. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 5 You are fly to cant. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 109 We're rather 'fly to a dodge'. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak House* xvi, 'I am fly', says Jo.

2. Of the fingers: Dexterous, nimble, skilful.

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, No dummy hunter had forks so fly. 1839 REYNOLDS *Pickw. abroad* 224 We'll knap a fogle with fingers fly.

3. *Comb.* as **fly-flat** (see quot.).

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*, *Fly-flat* (Turf), one who really knows little or nothing about racing, but fancies himself thoroughly initiated in all its mysteries.

Fly (flәi), *v.*1 Pa. t. flew (flū); pa. pple. flown (flōn). Forms: *Infin.* 1 flēoz-an (*Mercian* flēz-an, *north.* flēza, *Kent.* flīozan), 2–3 fleo(n, flon, (3 fleoin, *south.* vleoin), fli(en, 3 fleȝ(h)en, *Orm.* fleȝhenn, 3–4 flei(e, fliȝe(n, flihen, flyhen, *south.* vliȝen, vlien, 4–6 fley(e, (4 fleeȝ, fleighe, fleiȝ, 5 flegh), 3–5 fleen, 3–6 fle, (4 *south.* vle), 4–7 flie, flye, (4 *south.* vlie, vly, 5 flyyn), 4– (now only *Sc.*) flee, 5– fly. *1 a. t. a. sing.* 1 fléaz, fléah, fléȝ, 2–3 fleh, 3 fleah, flæh, 3–4 flagh(e, flaȝe, 4–6 flaw(e, 3–5 flegh(e, fleȝ(e, flei(g)h, fleyghe, fleiȝ, fligh, fly. *β. pl.* 1 fluzon, 2–3 floȝe(n, fluȝen, 3 fluwen, 3–4 flow(e)n. *γ. sing.* 3–5 flough(e, 4–5 flou, flow, 5 floȝe, floy. *δ. sing.* and *pl.* 5–6 flewe, (6 flue), 5– flew. *Pa. pple.* 1 floȝen, 3 floȝen, 4–6 flowe(n, (5 flone, floon, 6 fleen, flighen), 6–7 fline, flyen, flowne, (7–8 flew), 6– flown. Also weak *pa. t.* (rare and chiefly for rime): 4 flyghed, 5, 7 flyde, 7 flide, flied, flyed. [A com. Teut. str. vb.· OE. *flēogan, fliogan* = OFris. *fliaga*, OS. **fliogan* (MDu. *vlieghen*, Du. *vliegen*) = OHG. *fliogan* (MHG. *vliegen*, Ger. *fliegen*), ON. *fljúga* (Sw. *flyga*, Da. *flyve*), Goth. **fliugan* (inferred from (*us*)*flaugjan* to lead forth in flight) :—OTeut **fleugan* (*flaug, flugum, flogono-*) :—pre-Teut. **pleugh-, plough-, plugh-*. Not etymologically cognate with FLEE *v.*

The *α* forms of pa.t. normally represent, according to period and dialect, the OE. *fléaz, fléah*, and the *β* forms the OE. pl *flugon*. The *γ* forms are transferred to the sing. from the pl. and the pa.pple. The origin of the *δ* form *flewe*, which now alone survives, is more difficult to account for; possibly it arose from a confusion with FLOW (OE. pa.t. *fléow*), with which this vb. had in the 15th c. come to coincide in the pa.pple; cf. however the somewhat similar phenomenon in the vb. *slay*, pa. t. *slew*, for which no parallel explanation can be given.

With regard to the confusion between the verbs *fly* and *flee*, see FLEE.]

I. 1. *intr.* To move through the air with wings. Also with adverbs, as *about, away, forth, off, out*, etc. *As the crow flies*: see CROW *sb.*1 3 c.

Beowulf 2273 (Gr.) Nacod nið-draca, nihtes fleoȝeð fyre befangen. *a* 1000 *Judith* 209 (Gr.) Ac him fleah on laste earn ætes ȝeorn. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Alle þe fuȝelas þe fluȝen bi þam lufte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5991 Forr ærn maȝȝ heȝhe fleȝhenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 3901 Her comen blake fleȝen and fluȝen in mone ȝene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 29 Beter hym hadde ybe Haue bi leued ther doune, than ylerned for to fle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13449 (Gött.) Nane þat mai fli sua hei [als þe arn]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 Als fleihes doun þei fleih, ten þousand at ones. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* vi. 6 Ther fleiȝ to me oon of the serafyn. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 186 From their lyme-twygges I will flee fer asyde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. liii. (1869) 95, I fly aboue þe skyes heyere þan eyþer heroun or egret. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 335 (Add. MS.) The bridde .. flew [*Camb. MS.* fly] forthe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 105 O gentle egill! .. That of all fowlis dois heest fle. 1533 *Anne Boleyn's Coronat.* in Furniv. *Ballads from MSS.* I. 380 She hathe fleen long, Vncertain where to light. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13 The feathered troops that flee, and sweetly sing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 P 8, I wished for the Wings of an Eagle, that I might fly away to those happy seats. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 580 On my approaching him, he [a butterfly] flew off. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon* I. 46 Would that my feet were wings, So would I fly to Livia.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* of fame, a report, etc. *To fly high* (or *a high pitch*): to aim at or reach a high pitch of action, feeling, etc. (cf. FLIGHT *sb.* 3). Also *To fly low*: to avoid notoriety. *To fly short of*: to fail in mounting to the level of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Alse þe fugeles..swo doð þis mannisse flieð fram iuele to werse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Bi nihte beo fleoinde ant sechinde ouwer soule heouenliche uode. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1028 Wenged wondres faste fleen. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 39 The renomme therof floughe vnto the duke. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 55 The fame which had to fore ..fighen abrode. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 125 The prosperous successes of Earle Richard, were no sooner effected, but fame flyed abroad. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 14 Try every piece of gold, when many Flemish angels fly abroad. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 706 A Dragon, whereof their flyeth this tale. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 61 Wing'd with feruour of her loue, she's flowne To her desir'd Posthumus. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xc. 10 Their strength..is soone cut off, and we flie away. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 40 How short they flew of that spirit..their weaknesse sufficiently declared. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 9 Matters flying thus high, the Archbishop .. conceived it the safest way to [etc.]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 41 They fly High in their high-flown Divinity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 P 2 When the Fame, says he, of this celebrated Beauty first flew Abroad. 1716 BP. OF BRISTOL *Charge* 19 Where a Mean is commendable, He must neither fly too High, nor creep too Low. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 752 Those brethren whose piety flies the highest pitch. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. iv. 117 As for the elder Egalité he flies low at this time. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 271 She flies too high. 1859 — *Elaine* 1188 When did not rumours fly?

c. quasi-*trans.* with cognate object.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. ii. 40 Ere the Bat hath flowne His Cloyster'd flight. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* 7 Want.. makes my Muse so lowe a course to flee.

d. In a few expressions, as *The bird is* or *has flown* (chiefly *fig.*), *To let* (a bird) *fly*, the simple vb. is used = 'fly away'.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* XCV. 75 They..bonde it to the sparwes fete, and afterward lete hem flee. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 90 O tell her, Swallow, that thy brood is flown. 1855 — *Maud* I. XXII. 2 The black bat, night, has flown. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* viii, Thank his wings to-day that he is flown.

e. Of birds: To migrate or issue forth in a body. Cf. FLIGHT *sb.*1 1 e.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 330 The wild birds fly (as the bird-catchers term it) during the month of October.

f. Of fish: To spring from the water. Also in more literal sense said of FLYING-FISH.

1579 T. STEVENS *Lett. from Goa* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 160 There is another kind of fish as big almost as a herring, which hath wings and flieth. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 The Wings with which it flies in the Air are only a Pair of very large Finns. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* IX. (1888) 336 Seeing the small fry flying from the water as though a pike were after them.

2. *trans.* (*causatively*). To set (birds) flying one against the other. Const. *with*. Also with *away*: To send flying away; to let fly.

1607 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindn.* II. Wks. (1874) II. 96 Meet me to morrow At Cheuy-chase, Ile flie my Hawke with yours. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 58 (Sp. xiii) Ordered to fly-away their game-cocks. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 94 The pigeons are flown twice a day.

3. *Hawking.* a. Of the hawk: To gain by flying a position of attack. Const. *at*. *To fly on head, to fly gross*: see quots.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 164 Fly on head is missing her Quarry and betaking her self to the next Check, as Crows [etc.]. *Ibid.* 203 It is less difficult to teach a Hawk to fly at Fowl than..to..love the Lure. 1677 COLES, *Fly gross* when hawks fly at great Birds, as Cranes. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 78 Gerfaulcon will fly at the Hern. Saker, at the Crane or Bittern. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 131 They have been indeed taught to fly at game. 1826 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* (1828) 57, I will suppose that hawks are to fly three days in the week. *fig.* 1830 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sketches* (ed. 2) II. 186 He had occasionally flown at higher game in the regions of poesy 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vii, Deerstalking is all very well, but I fly at higher game.

b. *causatively.* Of the falconer: To cause (a hawk) to attack by flying. Also *absol.* and *to fly with* (a hawk). Const. *at*.

1591 FLORIO *Sec. Frutes* 37, I loue to flie at the Partridge and at the Fesant. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, II. i. 1 For flying at the Brooke, I saw not better sport these seuen yeeres day. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 233 Their best Falcons are out of Russia..they fly them at choise game. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 187 At first fly with her at young Pheasant or Partridge. *Ibid.* 213 They are flown at Field or Brook. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 66 His Hawks he oft at Game Aerial flew. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, He flew his hawks at a covey of partridges. 1879 RADCLIFFE in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 9/1 Falcons or long-winged hawks are either 'flown out of the hood' *i. e.* UR-hooded and slipped when the quarry is in sight, or [etc.].

fig. 1643 DIGBY *Observ. Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* 10 Much lesse can it be expected that an excellent Physitian..should..flye his thoughts at so towring a Game.

c. To chase with a hawk. Also of the hawk: To attack by flying. *To fly the river*: to chase waterfowl. *To fly to the mark*: see quot. 1891.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xii, We'll fly the partridge, or go rouse the deer. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 80 A Hawk that flyes a covey of Partridges. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 209 These Hawks do not fly the River. *Ibid.* 225 When she hath flown a Partridge to the Mark, she will not away until [etc.]. 1710 *Apparition* 30 So wary Hawks do fearful Pidgeons fly. 1879 RADCLIFFE in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 9/2 Rooks are flown in the same manner as herons. 1891 HARTING *Biblioth. Accipitraria* Gloss. 226 Mark, to fly at, *v.* generally said of a Goshawk, when, having 'put in' a covey of partridges, she takes stand, marking the spot where they disappeared from view until the falconer arrives to put them out to her.

fig. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* Induct., Fly everything you see to the mark, and censure it freely. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* III. ii, Oh, still thou think'st to fly a fool to mark.

4. *intr.* To pass or rise quickly in or through the air. Also with *about, away, forth, off, out, up*, etc. *To fly compass*: see COMPASS C. 3 b.

a 1000 *Elene* 140 (Gr.) Daroð-æsc fluχon, hildenædran. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Þet smal chef Þet flid ford mid Þe winde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 45/377 Ore leuedi made Þe soule a-non to Þe bodi aȝen fleo. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6381 (Fairf.) Hit [*sc.* the manna] flagh til ham als hit ware flour. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 43 Bullettes of Leade..flie not into the Aire by their owne power. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 113 You leaden messengers..Fly with false ayme. 1633 SHIRLEY *Yng. Admiral* I. i, Arrows that fly compass Arrive with..happiness to the mark. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 203 The spirit of Wine would immediately fly away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 464 Golden Stars flew up to Light the Skies. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 14 That the volatile salt or spirit may fly off. 1779-81 JOHNSON *Life Drake* Wks. IV. 448 They..let the smoak fly out at the door. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xiii, Blinding drifts wild-furious flee Dark'ning the day. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 264 Sound flies..at the rate of about 1142 feet in 1 second. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xi, The dashing spray Flies in one's face. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 106 Fragments of ice flying in all directions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 100 Fleecy clouds flew over the heavens.

b. To leap or spring lightly, or vault *over*. *To fly the garter*: see FLY-THE-GARTER.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 273 Friday..flew over my outer Wall or Fence. 1791 G. GAMBADO *Ann. Horsem.* VI. (1809) 94 When your horse has flown over a gate or stile. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXVIII, Who..will ever employ a professional man, when they see his boy..flying the garter in the horse-road? *Mod.* He flew over two backs at once.

c. Of stairs: To descend or ascend without change of direction. Cf. FLIGHT *sb.*[1] 7.

1685 TEMPLE *Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 187 Many Steps flying on each Side of a Grotto. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 243 Straight Stairs..are such as always fly, and never Wind. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 The stairs sometimes wind, and sometimes fly off from that winding.

5. *trans.* (*causatively*). a. To cause (a kite) to rise and maintain its position in the air. Also colloq. or slang, *To fly a kite*: to raise money by an accommodation bill; hence *to fly a bill*.

1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxi. 108 If you were to fly your kite. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 181 In Ireland flying the kite is used as a cant phrase for raising money on accommodation bills. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* II. ii. 23 One of the amusements of the prisoners was flying kites. 1848 *Punch* 27 May 226/1 He never does 'a little discounting' nor lends his hand to 'flying a kite'. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* XXVII, Fly a bill, and let Tozer have it to get cash on it in the city! 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, O Madam, You fly your thoughts like kites.

b. To convey through the air.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., The first wires were flown across by means of a kite.

c. slang. *To fly the mags*: see quots. *To fly a tile*, to knock off a man's hat.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Fly the mags*, to gamble, by tossing up halfpence. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 158 Another point of amusement is *flying a tile*, or *slating* a man, as the phrases of the Stock Exchange describe it. 1838 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii, 'Fly the mags',..replied Rust; 'if heads, we scrag him.'

d. *colloq.* To send (a letter) hastily.

1846 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 351 Immediately that I hear I will fly you a line. 1859 *Ibid.* (1887) II. 160.

6. *intr.* Of something attached by one edge or end, *esp.* of a flag, hair, a garment, etc.: To float loosely; to flutter, wave. Cf. FLYING *colours*.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 271 The Antient-staff, about which the ships-colours do fly. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 309 To..march with drums beating and colours flying. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 273 Around her shoulders flew the waving vest. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 101 The wind did blow, the cloak did fly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 214 Royals are set flying. 1797 NELSON 28 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 455 A Captain was appointed to the Ship in which my Pendant flew. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxi, Loose on the breeze their tresses flew. 1880 TENNYSON *Def. Lucknow* i, Banner of England..Flying at top of the roofs in the ghastly siege of Lucknow.

b. *trans.* To set (a flag) flying; to carry at the mast-head; to hoist; occas. with *out*. Also, To set (a sail) loosely: see quots.

1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 187 From which time ever since they flye that Crosse in their Banners. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 166 *Flying of Sails*, setting them in a loose manner; as royal sails without lifts. 1863 *Lond. Rev.* 10 Jan. 37 To sink, burn, and destroy everything that flew the ensign of the so-called United States of America. 1885 *Law Times* 23 May 63/1 The steamship ..flying signals of distress. 1887 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VIII. 300 She flew out the signal—'Farewell!' 1887 BESANT *World went* i, If they do fly the black flag, it is only [etc.].

7. *intr.* To move or travel swiftly, pass rapidly, rush along. Also with *about, along, away, back*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21280 (Cott.) And [þe quil] fleis wit-vten blin. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 110 We..with swift cours flaw throw the salt see. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 33 b, A whirlewind..breaking forth, flyeth round like a great cart-wheele. *a* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Fr. Pleas. Kenilw.* A vj, The fierie flames, which through the waues so flue. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 191 So fear'd The fair man'd horses that they flew back. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Contempl. State Man.* I. v. (1699 54 A corrupt Humour..which flies into the Heart. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 582 A Troop of Nymphs Flew lightly by us. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 187 The pains ..wander, shoot, and fly about, sometimes with astonishing swiftness. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 234 Six Gentlemen upon the road, Thus seeing Gilpin fly. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream, Arrival* iii, The colour flies into his cheeks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 386 We fly from York..to London by the light of a single winter's day. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 223 The velocity with which the earth flies through space. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 132 He had never seen hounds fly along as they did now.

b. *esp.* of time. [With mixture of senses 1 and 11; cf. *fugit invida ætas*.]

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 60 That..had let go by The swiftest hours, observed as they flew. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 21 Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn! 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Song* ii, Time..Flies like a courser nigh the goal. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xii. (1848) 154 Time flies, and friends must part.

†c. Of a stage-coach: To 'run'. *Obs.*

1748 *St. James's Even. Post* No. 6039 Dover, and Deal Stage-Coaches, will continue Flying till the First Day of October.

†d. quasi-*trans.* To run over hurriedly. *Obs.*—[1]

1589 *Hay any Work* 41 Your..purciuantes flye citie & countrie to seeke for Waldegraue.

†e. *Fly (a)round* (*U.S.* colloq.): to bustle about, bestir oneself.

1851 HOOPER *Night at Ugly Man's* in *Wdw. Rugby's Husb.* 44 Old 'ooman, fly around, git somethin' for the Squire and Dick to eat. 1871 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Fires. Stories* 63 He flew round like a parched pea on a shovel.

8. Of persons and animals: To move with a start or rush; to spring, start, hasten, rush. *To fly to arms*: to take up arms on a sudden. *To fly in the face of*: see FACE *sb.* 4 b.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 17 The Sarazin .. Snatcheth his sword, and fiercely to him flies. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 118 The bidet flew from one side of the road to the other. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 163 The calender..flew to the gate. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, The nag began to spring, and flee, and stend. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Grey* II. vi, In this dilemma he flew to his father. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 185 In a violent commotion, they had flown to arms. 1854 MISS MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* vii. (1855) 116 She flew up-stairs, without at all regarding the trouble. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. ii. 37 Danes and English were especially ready to fly apart.

b. *To fly at, on, upon*: to spring with violence upon, attack with fury, rush upon; *lit.* and *fig.* Also (*rarely*) *transf.* of inanimate objects.

1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* iii. 15 He hath not thrust his sword in him..he hath not flowen upon him. 1583 RICH *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 17 He seemed, as though he would haue fliue vpon her in the streate. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi, Whom Cerberus forsaking then at Hercules he flide. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* XV. 19 Wherefore then didst thou..flie vpon the spoile. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.*, 1 *John* iii. 21 (1737) II. xii. 464 When an enraged conscience shall fly at him, and take him by the throat. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 One of them flew on the fellow who had the sword. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. xi, You..never fly at your servants. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 160/1 If you have..worried a mastiff dog for years..he flies at you whenever he sees you. 1834 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 250 My hammer has flown with redoubled force on the devoted blocks. *c* 1860 MISS YONGE *Strayed Falcon* in *Hist. Dramas* No. 3 (Groombridge) 46 People came out of the dining-room, and Katie flew upon them. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ix, My sister with an exclamation of impatience was going to fly at me.

c. *To fly in* or *into* (a passion, rapture, etc.): to pass suddenly into (such a state).

1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* I. (1699) 32 Which made the other fly into a Passion with him. 1797 SCOTT *Let. to Mrs. Scott* in Lockhart *Life* viii, Without flying into raptures.. I may safely assure you, that [etc.]. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. liv, She flew in a rage. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxii. 176, I only flew into a passion, and asked her how [etc.].

d. *To fly off*: *lit.* to start away; 'to revolt' (J.); *fig.* to take another course; to break away (from an agreement or engagement).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 614 Strait they changd thir minds, Flew off and into strange vagaries fell. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. 54 The traytor Syphax..Flew off at once with his Numidian Horse. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec., I was ..ready to fly off if any one knocked at the street-door. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 From this agreement he flew off. 1854 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* III. ii. Were I to ask for time, [Nicomède] would inevitably fly off, and the affair would come to an end.

e. *To fly out*: (*a*) to spring out, come out suddenly; to rush out; (*b*) to 'explode' or burst out into extravagance in conduct, language, or temper. Const. *against, at, upon* (an object); *into* (action, language, feeling, etc.).

(*a*) *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 27 There fleigh out an Eddere right hidous to see. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. x. 19 My valor..for him Shall flye out of it selfe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiv. 43 Eighty Mahometans came flying out from under their hatches. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 163 Without flying out of the bounds they had prescribed to themselves.

(*b*) 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 84 Upon his.. oath never more to fly out, is pardoned. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 498 Impatient..of their conjugall disappointments, fly out into open contestations. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 394, I was troubled..to hear my Lord fly out against their great pretence of merit from the King. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 616 To fly out or squander his estate. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., He constrained himself from flying out as long as he was able. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 390, I beg your pardon for flying out upon you so. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 130 Another friend..has flown out to me at the action of the Radicals. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 62 She thought of the possibility of his flying out unexpectedly..and attempting to serve her interests, not in her way, but in his own.

9. Of things: To be forced or driven off suddenly or with a jerk; to start. Of a limb: To be parted suddenly from the body. Const. *from, out of*. Also *to send flying*.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 459 Þat Þe fyr of Þe flynt flaze fro fole houes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 115 He raucht till him sic a dynt, That arme and schuldyr flaw him fra. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2670 Mi sword out of myn hond fligh. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 153 His hede flewe fro hys sholders. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 177 From the could stone sparkes of fire doe flie. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 427 Then flyes in his face all his whoring, swearing, lying. 1683 WALLER *Invas. Turks* 23 He Bassas' heads, to save his own, made fly. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 321 Let it stand an hour before you open it, lest it fly in your face. 1847 PORTER *Big Bear* etc. 132 Thar, they've got him agin, and now the fur flies. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, 'Oughter see how old Mas'r made the flesh fly.' 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 149 Up would go the elephant's hind leg, sending the pig flying. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 698/2 The engine minder who goes to the parish doctor because a spark has flown in his eye.

b. *fig.* Of money: To be rapidly spent.

1632 ROWLEY *Woman never vext* II, Marry her, and let her estate fly. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* an. 5. I. 48 Edward Earle of Oxford (who set his Patrimony flying). 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 97 In this resolve she lets her Treasure fly. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* iv, I shall certainly make his money fly.

c. With various advbs., *about, back, off, out, up*, etc. † *To fly off*: (of cannon) to be fired.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17691 (Fairf.) Þe fire flaghe out with Þonder and raine. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) 5934 Of his sheld floy of a grete cantel. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 473 The erl of Chestere..smot hym the helm on hegh That the crest adoun flegh. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 7 From their shields forth flyeth firie light. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. i. 111 My Chaffe and Corne shall flye asunder. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 117 The Vice-roy..caus'd all the ordnance to flie off. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 55 The dog struck her over the head with his hatchet till her brains flew out. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 15 They..cannot agree together, but fly back from each other. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 41 Which..by spouting out, will make the Water fly about. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 The Tool will..fly off where a Knot .. comes to the Tool. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 107 Lowering her Main-Yard: the Tack flew up. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 126 ¶ 2 The earth..without flying off in a tangent line, constantly rolls about the sun. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 349 The ice shivering with the violence of the strain..the anchor flew out.

d. *causative* and quasi-*trans.*

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 146 The Liquor were better fly the Cork than break the Bottle. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. vi. 108 The ship in the Arabian tale coming within the zone of the magnetic mountain, flies all its bolts and bars and becomes sheer timbers.

e. *intr.* Of a door or window: To be thrown suddenly *open, to, up*, etc. Rarely *trans.* (slang) To throw up (a window).

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. iii, I..To whom great countesses' doors have oft flew open. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 110 Up flew the windows all. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 116 At unawares, Self-moved, fly-to the doors. 1857 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* (ed. 3) 447 To lift a window, to fly a window. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. ii. 36 The dark prison doors flew open at the first chink of the gold. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* ii. 10 The door flew back emitting clouds of smoke.

f. *To fly in pieces*, or simply *to fly*: to break up suddenly, shiver, split up. † *To fly on fire*: to burst into flames.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 50 Bayn and brayn he gert in peces fle. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iii, This pure metal ..rather Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself It flies in pieces. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. iv. (1732) 327 All the moisture will at length be drawn out and the world fly on fire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 262 Lest crack'd with Summer Heats the flooring flies. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 245 It rent and split, and flew like glass. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* xiv, The crackling faggot flies. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1461 If..the first time of using the heat is raised rapidly, they are certain to crack or 'fly'.

g. *Naut.* Of the wind: To shift or veer suddenly. Also with *about, off*. Of a ship, her head: *To fly to, up in, into the wind* (see quots.).

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 25 The Winds fly in a moment quite round the Compass. *Ibid.* 27 About Mid-day they fly off 2, 3 or 4 Points further from the Land. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Fly*, To fly about. Among seamen, the wind is said to fly about, when it changes frequently during a short

space of time. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Fly-up, To fly up in the wind*, is when a ship's head comes suddenly to windward, by carelessness of the helmsman. *Ibid.*, *Flying-to* is when a vessel..is coming to the wind rapidly, the warning is given to the helmsman, 'Look out, she is flying-to'. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 232 The ship is sure to fly up into the wind.

10. To let fly. **a.** To discharge (missiles).

a 1000 *Judith* 220 (Gr.) Hie þa fromlice leton forð fleogan flana scuras. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 479 An lamech droȝe is arwe ner, And letet fleȝen of ðe streng. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 815 At that an egg let fly, Hit him directly o'er the eye. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* v. 58 He let fly one of his precious arrows.

b. *absol.* To fire, shoot; also said occas. of a gun. Also, to make an attack (with any weapon).

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Pied*, *Jouër a quatre pieds contre*, to kicke, winse, or let fly at with all foure. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vi. 62 We let fly amongst them so that they fled. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Monast. Conventions* 185 Then..the Cannon of the Castle let fly. *a* 1735 GRANVILLE *Es. Unnat. Flights in Poetry* 55 The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 41, I let fly again, and this time killed it.

c. *fig.* (*trans.* and *absol.*).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 52 Many fair belgardes let fly. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 24 A Member of the House of Commons let fly this reply. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 180 And to take all pretext from those who by ignorance or malice let flye against me. 1859 *Punch* 6 Aug. 54/1 Lord Lyndhurst, at whom it pleased Mr. Bright to scoff..let fly at that respected Quaker. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xvi. 135 He let fly a round dozen or so of sailors' oaths.

d. *Naut.* To allow (a sail or sheet) to fly loose; rarely to set (a sail), to carry, hoist (colours).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 When we say, let fly the sheats, then they let go amaine, which commonly is in some gust. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 297 If they finde them unwilling to bee spoke with all, Frigots let flye all the sails that ever they can make. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 48 It is the custom of our Countrymen abroad, to let fly their Colours on Sundays. 1805 SIR E. BERRY in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* VII. 118, I then let fly the top-gallant sheets.

II. In senses of FLEE. (Now in pres.-stem only: see the remarks under FLEE *v.*)

11. a. = FLEE 1, 1 b, and 1 d. Also quasi-*trans.*

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 275 (Gr.) Pæt he nolde fleogan fotmæl landes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvi. 334 For to dye in the place they wyll nat flye one fote. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, (an. 8) 204 b, Syr Robert was exhortyng..hys men..which were..redy to flye. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 Nor flye the field though she deny. *a* 1625 B. JONSON, etc. *Widow* I. i, I'll make him fly the land. 1662 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 462 Flying the realme at the king's returne. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 243 Those that fly may fight again. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark ii. 2 Honour flies from them that pursue it. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 35 Hence on thy Life, and fly these hostile Plains. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. I. 224 Sisygambis refused to fly. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xi, You must fly the country for a while.

b. = FLEE 2 and 2 c. Const. *into, to,* † *unto.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6675 (Gött.) If he to min auter fly. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 5 Being in the Battle..and Flieng to the wood. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 76 Unless upon..the new Moons, one fly into the Ports for shelter. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 409 When Pangs ..disturb my Sleep, To various Anodynes I fly. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. v. viii. 641 It was to the English he must have flown for protection.

c. = FLEE 3 and 4.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 Delightes, from which a great manie men flie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 48 All [*sc.* the inhabitants]..flie away in Summer to avoid the intolerable heat. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 60 He [Hermes] grasps the wand that causes sleep to fly. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam.* XI. vii. 6, I cannot reach thee! whither dost thou fly? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 He grows like evil men, and is compelled to fly from the company of the good.

d. = FLEE 5. (Said of a shadow, colour, etc.)

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiv. 2 He [man] flyeth as it were a shadowe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 215 Loue like a shadow flies, when substance Loue pursues. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lii, Heaven's light for ever shines, Earth's shadows fly. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *My Heart & I* ii, As if such colors could not fly.

e. *trans.* = FLEE 7 and 8. † *To fly the heels* (see quot. 1727).

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Third Sond. Epiph.* Fruitful Serm. (1584) 312 b, Haue an earnest desire to leaue sinne, and to flye the same. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 Flye to heare as thou wouldest flye to speake what tendeth vnto slaunder. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1860) 51 Though he be ambitious of Dignities..he seems to flie them. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *s.v.*, To Fly the Heels..a Term used of a Horse, when he obeys the Spur. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 27 Fly with abhorrence and contempt superstition and enthusiasm. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 241 True pity..flies the rich, it flies the vain.

† **f.** To escape the notice of. Cf. FLEE 9. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. Comm., It flies all his translators and interpreters.

Fly (flәi), *v.*[2] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **flied, flyed.** [f. FLY *sb.*[1] and 2.]

1. a. *intr.* To travel by a fly. **b.** *trans.* To convey in a fly.

1836 SOUTHEY *Let. to Miss. K. Southey* 25 Nov. (1856) IV. 476 We *flied*..over Quantock to Stowey. *Ibid.* 478 Poole *flied* us all the way to Sir T. Acland's Somersetshire seat.

2. *Printing.* To do the office of a fly (see FLY *sb.*[1] 6) or fly-boy to. *To fly the frisket* (see quot. 1871). *To fly the sheet*: to lift it, by holding it at one end, into the printing machine; as opposed to stroking it in. Also, in *U.S.* (see quot. 1871).

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.*, *Fly the Frisket*, to turn down the frisket and tympan by the same motion. *Ibid.* s. v. *Fly-boy*, When..it is requisite that boys should assist in taking the printed sheets, one by one, from the form or the press, this operation is called flying the sheets.

3. In the Hardware trades: To stamp or cut out by means of a fly (FLY *sb.*[2] 5 i). Also with *out.*

Fly, obs. form of FLAY, FLEY.

Flyable (flәi·ăb'l), *a. Hunting colloq.* [f. FLY *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That can be flown or leapt over.

1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 188/3 An Irish bank is not 'flyable'.

Fly-about, *a. nonce-wd.* Given to 'flying about.'

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 298 Your good sense will keep you from running wild, as many of our young fly-about travellers do.

Fly-away, *a.* and *sb.* [f. vbl. phr. see FLY *v.*[1]]

A. *adj.* Ready or apt to fly away. **a.** Of articles of dress: Streaming, loose, négligé. **b.** Of persons: Flighty, extravagant, volatile.

Fly-away grass (*U.S.*), the *Agrostis scabra*, a common grass of North America, with a very loose light panicle. Also called *hair-grass* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) II. 230 His reducing the fly-away farmer's daughters to a proper sense of their condition. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v, Drest in such a free and fly-away fashion, that the long ends of his loose red neckcloth were streaming out behind him. 1848 — *Dombey* xl, It was not easy to put her into a fly-away bonnet now. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. v. 136 Servant-girls with flyaway caps on their heads. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/2 They have brought it home to the most flyaway supporter of the A.P.S.

B. *sb.* One that flies away. Cf. *runaway.*

1838 EMERSON *Nat., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 212 Truth is such a flyaway, such a slyboots.

b. *Naut.* A delusive appearance, of land, a mirage. Also *quasi*-proper name, *Cape Flyaway.*

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1883 in W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*

Fly-bane. [f. FLY *sb.*[1] + BANE.]

1. The popular name of various plants: (*a*) = CATCHFLY; (*b*) the ploughman's spikenard (*Inula Conyza*); (*c*) (see quot. 1863).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. names, Fliebane and his kinds, see catch Flie. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Fly-bane*, in Botany, see *Silene*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 300 *Inula Conyza* (Ploughman's Spikenard)..possesses..a valuable oil..which is said to destroy insects; hence the plant is sometimes called Fly-bane. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n., Flybane*, from being used mixed with milk to kill flies. *Agaricus muscarius* L.

2. Poison for flies; in quot. the venom of spiders.

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* 247 An over-weening Pride [in the Spider]..turns all into Excrement and Venom; producing nothing at last, but Fly-bane and a Cobweb.

Fly-bitten, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + BITTEN.]

1. Bitten by flies; loosely used for: † **a.** Fly-specked; † **b.** FLY-BLOWN; **c.** Stung by flies.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 159 These Fly-bitten Tapistries. 1598 FLORIO, *Alida*..flie-bitten meate. 1884 A. GREGORY in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 378 Their [Baggara Arabs'] wealth consists of herds of lean fly-bitten cattle.

† **2.** = FLEA-BITTEN 2. *Obs.*

1639 DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 22.

Fly-blow, *sb.* [f. FLY *sb.*[1] + BLOW *sb.*[2]]

1. The egg deposited by a fly in the flesh of an animal, or the maggot proceeding therefrom. Also *collect.* Rarely the action of depositing the egg.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliv. 229 This flie hath blown fliblowe in mine eare a pecke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 467/1 Little long eggs called Fly blowes. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 18 The Eggs..are..something bigger than the common Fly-blow. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 579 Lest touch of busy fly-blows wound their skin. 1825 *On Bull Baiting* I. Houlston Tracts I. xxvii. 8 Its poor wounds were all full of fly-blows. *fig.* *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 425 He is..produced out of..the Flyblows of the Rabble.

attrib. 1606 [see FLY-BLOWN 1. *fig.* 1602]. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IX. 378 No fly-blow gossip ever specked my life.

2. = BY-BLOW 3. 1875 OUIDA *Signa* I. viii. 140.

Fly-blow, *v.* [f. FLY *sb.*[1] + BLOW *v.*[1]; after next.]

1. *trans.* Of the fly: To deposit eggs in (meat, etc.); hence, to corrupt secretly, taint. Chiefly *fig.*

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x, Is not he blest That..Can claw his subtle elbow, or with a buzze Fly-blow his eares. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 13 If it were not for us, much good meate would be in danger of Fly-blowing. 1678 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 7 If we cannot wound the Government mortally, lets Fly-blow it with Scandals and Suspicions. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 77 Court vermin that..fly-blow the king's ear, and make him waste..his people's wealth. 1813 T. MOORE *Let.* in *Mem.* (1853) I. 349 A whole swarm of imitators..will completely fly-blow all the novelty of my subject.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) Of flies: To deposit their eggs.

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 28 So morning Insects..Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting-sun.

Fly-blown (flәi·blōun), *ppl. a.* [f. FLY *sb.*[1] + BLOWN *ppl. a.*]

1. Full of fly-blows; tainted, putrid, impure.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 138 Flyblowen fleshe comm not in my messe. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. iii, A dead fly-blown dog. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 137 The Manna was fly-blown. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 676 Fly-blown flesh, whereon the maggot feeds.

fig. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1862 II. 234 Agaynst whiche..flyblowen opynions..I purpose for to reply. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Pernass.* III. iv. 1412 His fliblowne [ed. 1606 (Arb. p. 46) fliblow] sonnettes. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xxxi, By each Fly-blown Fool cares'd. 1860 THACKERAY *Lovel* i, Wherever fly-blown reputations were assembled.

2. *slang.* **a.** Intoxicated, drunk. **b.** *Australian.* 'Cleaned-out'; without a penny.

1877 *Judy* 18 May 236 (Farmer) The officer..hinted that he was slightly 'flyblown'. 1889 *Star* 3 Jan. (Farmer), Our diggers..get on the spree and come back fly-blown.

Fly-boat (flәi·bōut). Forms: 6 **flie-bote, flee-boate, flibote,** 7 **fly(e)boat(e,** 7– **fly-boat.** [app. ad. Du. *vlieboot*, originally denoting one of the small boats used on the *Vlie* or channel leading out of the Zuyder Zee, afterwards applied in ridicule to the small vessels used against the Spaniards by the *Gueux de mer* (1572); the word has passed into several European langs.: F. *flibot*, Sp. *flibote*, Ger. *flieboot*. But in Eng. it was very early associated with FLY *v.*[1], and this is prob. the source of sense 4. Sense 3, belonging esp. to Shetland, may be a distinct word, representing ON. *fley*; cf. ONorthumb. *flége*, perh. adopted from ON.]

† **1.** A fast-sailing vessel used chiefly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: **a.** for rapid transport of goods, etc., *esp.* in the coasting trade; *Obs.* exc. *spec.* a Dutch flat-bottomed boat; = FLIGHT 12 a.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 33 Our Fisher-boat his sayl-yard and sayl was entangled on the Maynyard of the Fly-boat. 1588 *Wills Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 182 Paid to the fliebote, for freight of cxxx last of rye. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 140 A small Fly-boat of forty Tunn..laden with Tobacco, Bacon, and Meal for Barbadoes. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 133 Our merchants might build..large Hag-boats and Fly-boats from 3 to 600 Tons, for the bulky trade. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) *Fly-boat*, or *Flight*, a large flat-bottom'd Dutch vessel, whose burthen is generally from four to six hundred tons.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. v, Here's such a companie of flibotes, hulling about this galleasse of greatnesse, that there's no boarding him. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. iv. Dram. Wks. (1874) 79 She's [landlady] a pretty fly-boat; two men won't sink her!

† **b.** for warlike purposes, voyages of discovery, etc.; a kind of frigate. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* 11 He was built but for a Flie-boate, to take and leaue, when the skyrmish is too hote for him to tarrie. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 758/4 This Caper is a Flyboat of two tire of Guns, carrying in all, as we suppose, 32. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 539 The Flushingers..put a number of Fly-boats to sea and seized all ships coming from Spain. 1868 ST. JOHN *Life Raleigh* I. 257.

† **2.** A small boat, *esp.* a ship's boat. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Fusta*, a pinace or Fliebote. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 473 Some of our ships, since the passing by the Dutch fleet, have pickt up a small fly boat or two belonging to them. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, While the humble fly-boat carries to shore those friends.

† **3.** A fishing boat used in Shetland, a buss. *Obs.*

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 239 Fly-boats..ride at anchor all the season at Shetland. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 24 Another fleete of Fisher-men (called Flyboats). 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 *plate*, Herring Buss or Fly Boat.

4. a. A swift passage boat used on canals. **b.** See quot. 1893.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1843) III. 275 Voyaging part of the way in one of the 'Fly-boats'. 1841–56 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* s. v. *Canal*, Slow boats 2½ miles per hour..Fly boats 4 miles. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v. *Boats, Fly-Boats*..barges of unusual length and of a narrow construction, drawing a very small amount of water.

5. *Comb.*, as *fly-boat-built* adj.

1688 CLAYTON *Virginia* i. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 782 We Sail'd in the Ship Judith..'twas Fly-boat built, about 200 or 250 Tuns.

Fly-boy. [f. FLY *sb.*[1] and [2] + BOY.]

1. *Printing* = FLY *sb.*[1] 6 b.

1841 [see FLY *sb.*[1] 6 b]. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.*, *Fly-Boy*, a boy who takes off the sheet from the tympan as the pressman turns it up.

2. A boy who sells fly-papers.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 28 I'm the only reg'lar fly-boy.

Fly-by-night. [f. the vbl. phrase.]

1. One who flies by night; one addicted to nocturnal excursions. Also *slang*, One who defrauds his landlord or creditors by decamping in the night.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s. v. You old fly-by-night; an ancient term of reproach to an old woman, signifying that she was a witch. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* iii. 191 Would you have her married to a wild fly-by-night that accident made an earl and nature a deer-stealer? 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang, Fly-by-night*, runaways who leave empty houses. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 4/7 The majority of the race [of moths] are fly-by-nights.

attrib. 1810 W. COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 73 'The Fly by Night Club', whose symbol is an owl.

2. = FLY *sb.*[2] 3 b. **b.** *Naut.* (See quot.)

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 6 A species of carriage, which in Gloucestershire, goes by the name of 'Fly-by-Night'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fly-by-night*, a sort of square-sail, like a studding-sail, used in sloops when running before the wind.

Fly-catcher. [f. FLY *sb.*[1] + CATCHER.]

1. a. One who catches flies. b. A contrivance for catching flies.

a. 1600 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xix, To be of Domitians sect, a Fly-catcher. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclviii. 225 The Swallow was a Fly-Catcher as well as the Spider. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 2/2 'The fly-catcher', as he [Darwin] was known to the crew, was a prime favourite.

fig. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 61 Ye scurvy Fly-catchers you! [*i.e.* lawyers]. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 The quidnuncs and flycatchers.

b. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 321 This implement is much used in Cornwall, where it is called the 'fly-catcher'. 1855 ANNE MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* vi. 91 After Tea .. my Mother began to snip a Fly-catcher.

2. A bird that catches flies; in England, usually one of the genus *Muscicapa*, esp. *M. grisola*; in America, usually one of the genus *Tyrannus*, *T. Carolinensis* or *T. pipiri*.

1678 RAY *Ornith.* 158 *Muscicapa*, the flycatcher. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 358 Several sorts of pigeons, parroquets, and fly-catchers. 1833 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 The spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 137 The plaintive note of a white-tufted tyrant-flycatcher. 1869 W. P. TURNBULL *Birds E. Pennsylv.* 21 Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus*. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 440 The rare pied flycatcher (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

3. a. A spider that catches flies. b. A plant that catches flies; = FLY-TRAP 2.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 91 The Fly-Catcher..is of the Spider-kind. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 13 A spring .. which soaks up..in the bog, among red fly-catchers. *c* 1865 LD. BROUGHAM in *Circ. Sc.* I. Introd. Disc. 22 The *Muscipula, Fly-trap*, or *Fly-catcher* .. has small prickles in the inside of two leaves.

Flydge, obs. form of FLEDGE *a.*

Fly-dung, *sb.* [f. FLY *sb.*[1] + DUNG *sb.*] The excrement of the fly, usually of the house-fly.

1855 CLARKE *Dict., Fly-dirt*, flydung.

Fly-dung, *v. Dyeing.* [f. FLY *sb.*[1] + DUNG *v.*] *trans.* In the process of dyeing with madder: To subject for the first time to the process of 'dunging': see DUNG *v.* Also *Comb.* as *fly-dung bath, cistern.* Hence **Fly-dunging** *vbl. sb.*

The name is said to be due to the fact that the object of the first dunging is to get rid of the 'flies' or irregularities in the dyeing.

1860 HIGGIN in Ure *Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) I. 531 The first [dunging process] is called *fly-dunging*. *Ibid.*, The fly-dung cistern. 1876 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 687/2 Immediately after the fly-dunging the goods are washed and submitted to a second dunging. 1883 *Bleaching, Dyeing & Calico-Print.* iii. 73 The fly-dung bath.

Flyer, flier (flaiəɹ). Forms: 5 **flyare,** 6 *Sc.* **fliear,** 9 *dial.* **fleer,** 5– **flier,** 6– **flyer.** [f. FLY *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. The forms *flyer, flier* are both in good mod. use; in our recent quots. *flyer* is more common, notwithstanding the analogy of *crier, drier, trier*.]

1. A living thing (e. g. a bird or insect) that propels itself with wings; often preceded by some qualifying adj., as *high*, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 Flyare, *volator*. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 35 A creper with spiders, and a flier with flise. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* vi. 27 Those of the Weakest Wing are commonly the highest Flyers. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xi. 168 Suppose a man..studying night and day how to fly..where-ever you see an ambitious man, there you see this vain and senseless Flyer. 1775 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 260 In a day or two more they become flyers. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiii. 355 There are three classes of fliers in this order. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 17 Birds breeding on precipices, and good fliers, are unlikely to be exterminated.

fig. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* x, I am now come from conversing with Princes, great spirits, and high fliers. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Feb., He is not so high a flyer as Mr. Chichley.

b. Something that flies or is carried by the air. †(*a*) A volatile spirit (*obs.*). (*b*) The petals of hops when they become detached.

1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* Ep. Edw. IV, xxix. in Ashm. (1652) 116 Till the same of the fixed by the same of the flier be over-gone. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* ii. 14 They [hops] soon 'go off', and the petals of the flower cones become disintegrated, or 'flyers' in the pickers' parlance.

2. One who or that which moves with exceptional speed, e. g. a fish, horse, ship, etc.

1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 50 Our flyers were able to get near them, but not nearer than half gunshot. 1851 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* x. (ed. 12) 76 Grooms with led horses are overtaken by their masters, and we recognize many a well-known flyer. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 314 He [a fish] was a regular flier .. He took out clear, without stopping for a second, over one hundred yards of line. 1887 TUER & FAGAN *1st Year Silken Reign* vii. 129 The..coach, achieved for itself an enviable reputation as a 'flyer' of the first order.

3. Applied to mechanical contrivances that have a quick revolution.

a. An appliance for regulating the motion of a roasting-jack.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 125 A Jack, by being only wown up, without thripping the..flyer. 1706 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 71 The Flyer..Turn'd round so quick, you scarce cou'd see't. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVI. 95 Spinning like the flyer of a jack.

†b. One of the vanes used in an early form of ship's log. *Obs.* Cf. FLY *sb.*[2] 5 h.

1729 H. DE SAUMAREZ in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 47 The four Iron Fins, or Flyers..These Flyers are so contrived as to have full Play in any Motion of the Boat.

†c. = FLY-WHEEL. *Obs.*

1781 WATT *Patent* in Muirhead *Mech. Invent. Watt* III. 52 In order that the said motion may be more regular, I fix to or upon the shaft or axis FML..a heavy wheel or flyer.

d. A sail of a windmill; also *pl.* 'the fan-wheel on the vane of a windmill cap which rotates the latter as the wind veers' (Knight).

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 97 Paur man wur ath fleers, en raund it went. *a* 1848 MRS. MARCET *Seasons* (ed. 5) IV. ii. 35 That mill with the great fliers, that the wind pushes round.

e. That part of a spinning machine which twists the thread as it conducts it to and winds it upon the bobbin. Cf. FLY *sb.*[2] 5 f.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 201 At each extremity of the flyer an eye is formed..The thread from the bobbin is passed through both these eyes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 356/2 The flyer..winds it upon the bobbin.

f. The winder of a balling machine.

1869 J. H. WEBSTER in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 387/2 The 'flyer'..winds the string on to the mandrel.

4. In various uses, related to senses of the vb.

†a. *pl.* ? The fringe or tassels of a curtain. *Obs.*

1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1836) 414, Iij payer of courtings withe the flyers of saye. 1580 *Ibid.* One payer of say hingers with fleers.

b. *pl.* Steps forming a straight flight; opposed to *winders*.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 66 *Flyers and winders* .. are plain, and triangular Steps without any Landing place. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 248 Straight Stairs..always fly, and never Wind, and therefore are by some call'd *Flyers*. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 329/2 Straight stairs are called *flyers*.

c. *Printing.* (See quot.) Also *pl.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 805/2 *Flyer*, a vibratory rod with fingers which take the sheet of paper from the tapes and carry it to the delivery table, the sheet resting flatly against the flyer-fingers by the resistance of the air. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 706.

d. *U.S.* A small handbill or fly-sheet.

1889 *Lit. World* (U. S.) 21 Dec. 485/2 Inserting gaily-colored advertising fliers in the body of the magazine.

5. A flying jump or leap; a flight. In quot. *fig.*

1883 R. GRANT WHITE *W. Adams* 51 Haven't we taken rather a flyer? What has all this to do with Mrs. Trollope?

b. Hence, *U.S.* 'A speculative investment: applied to a purchase of stock by one not a regular buyer, in hope of immediate profit' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 11/1 He..turned to the Wall-street news to see how much he had already made on his flyer. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* V. 328 The temptation to take a flyer in the market.

6. *slang.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Flyers*, Shoes. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 34 A 'flyer', that is, a shoe soled without having been welted.

7. One who runs away; a fugitive; = FLEER. †Also, one who flies or shuns; an avoider of.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 308 Here is a bag fulle, lokys..Of flytars, of flyars, and renderars of reffys. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 440 As hapnis oft .. ane greit braggar to be fund a fliear. *a* 1633 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xxxvi. § 1 (1670) 111 Timon that hater and flyer of the company of men. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* (1662) 127 Now the Fliers from .. their Places carry the Parliamentary power along with them. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xxi. 254, I..let the flyers know I should soon give fire. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 117 The Norman horsemen followed on the fliers, slaying and taking captives.

Flyer, obs. f. FLEER.

Fly-fish, *v.* [A back-formation from FLY-FISHING *vbl. sb.*] *intr.* To fish with a fly (natural or artificial) as bait.

1755 JOHNSON *s.v.*, To *Flyfish*. v.n., to angle with a hook baited with a fly. 1869 S. WILBERFORCE *Diary* Sept. in *Life* (1882) III. 303 Fly-fished with Bishop of Rochester. 1881 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* xviii, [He] had passed them..wandering with his rod, fly-fishing.

Hence **Fly-fishing** *ppl. a.* So **Fly-fisher,** one who practises fly-fishing. Also **Fly-fisherman.**

1787 BEST (*title*), The Complete Fly-Fisher. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 39 Amongst the most expert fly-fishers, no one was perfectly satisfied. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 393/2 A fly-fishing, horse-loving..man.

Fly-fishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. FLY *sb.*[1]] Fishing with a fly (whether natural or artificial).

1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 115, I promised to tell you more of the Flie-fishing for a Trout. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. ii. 335 In Fly-fishing observe to have always the Wind on your Back. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, There was nought to be done wi' fly-fishing. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, You must be fond of fly-fishing.

attrib. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 147 When the fly-fishing season is over.

Fly-flap. Also 7 **-flop.** [f. FLY *sb.*[1] + FLAP *sb.*]

1. An instrument for driving away flies.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 167/1 Fly flappe..*muscarium*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 153 Thy toung is a flie flap. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* II. iii. Wks. (1875) 94, I said..that you had a brow Hung o'er your eyes like fly-flaps. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 2044 Both sexes make use of the fan, or fly-flap. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 297 Erect Holding his leather fly-flap.

fig. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 II. 129 Ah, the fly-flop of vengeance beate 'em to peeces! *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1686) 55 How Fly-Flap of Church-Censure Houses rid Of Insects.

†2. A stroke with a fly-flap; (in quot.) *fig.*, an adroit manœuvre, a cunning prank. *Obs.*

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Misc. Wks.* (1751) I. 67 Not to forget the Quibbles and Fly-flaps he played against his Adversaries. ▷ The alleged sense = FLIP-FLAP 3 a (see quot. 1676 there) is based on a mistake of Strutt (*Sports & Past.* III. v. 175).

Fly-flap, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To strike with a fly-flap; to beat, whip.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. lx. 405 I giue you my word to beat my selfe and fly-flappe mee when I haue a disposition to it. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* VII. 123, I must call my husband to fly-flap you. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 209, I was Fly-flap'd. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Flyflapped*, whipt in the stocks, or at the cart's tail.

2. *intr.* To drive away flies with a fly-flap.

Hence **Fly-flapping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1797 *Edin. Mag.* May 344 Beelzebub, or the Lord of Flies .. whom I must renounce with all his works, even that of fly-flapping. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 204 There seemed to be nobody about save the fly-flapping boys.

Fly-flapper. [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].]

1. One who drives away flies with a fly-flap.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 503 Jupiter the flie-flapper. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, That fellow is only fit for fly-flapper at a pork shop! 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxiv, Beside him walked the fly-flappers.

fig. 1810 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) Suppl., *Fly-flapper*, a figurative term alluding to any person who being in the confidence of another, keeps off impertinent intruders.

2. = FLY-FLAP 1.

1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) I. 90 If a Fly-flapper be held up to blow it off. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 133 The tail of a giraffe, which serves as a fly-flapper.

fig. 1843 COBDEN *Speeches* 19 Oct. (1870) I. 103 The men of Manchester, who, by these fly-flappers, have managed to rouse them into a little activity.

Flygge, obs. form of FLEDGE *a.*

Flyghe, -ȝe, obs. forms of FLAY.

Flying (flaiəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. FLY, in various senses.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, (an. 9) 209 b, The fame was spred of kynge Edwardes flyenge. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 113 Great slaughter was made .. in the flyings of the timber. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 91 The images of reuolt and flying off. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Obj. Justifying Faith* II. ii. Wks. 1697 IV. II. 76 A flying to him that is gracious. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 147 The flying off, or else winding of these Steps will vary. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 23 The training and flying of hawks became one of the essentials in the education of a young man of rank.

2. *concr.* in *pl.* (see quot. 1893.)

1888 R. BEAUMONT *Woollen & Worsted Cloth Manuf.* 57 Otherwise they cast off a lot of loose fibres as 'flyings'. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Flyings*, short fibres thrown out from the wool on to the sides of the carding machine.

3. *attrib.* as *flying-machine*; also **flying country,** county (*Hunting*), one that affords opportunity for long unbroken runs; **flying fence,** one that must be taken at a flying leap; **flying time,** the time when a hawk is in condition to be flown.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 40 You cease and leaue off from all those .. obseruations of the flying time. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xii, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and other so-called 'flying counties'. 1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 57 The manipulation of flying machines, or other contrivances whereby [etc.]. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 3/3 Viscount looked fitted for a flying country. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 110 Honest flying fences, big enough to extend a good hunter.

Flying (flaiəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FLY *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That flies, in senses of the vb.

1. That moves through the air with wings. Sometimes with modifying word prefixed, as HIGH-FLYING.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 44 *Volucer*, fleoȝende. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* v. liv. (1495) 171 The popyniay and the pellycan amonge fleeng fowles fede theimself with the fote. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barth.* xviii, The highest flying hauke will stoupe at laste. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiv. 29 His fruite shall be a fierie flying serpent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 643 So seem'd Farr off the flying Fiend. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 96 In Man, the judgment shoots at flying game, A bird of passage! 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 10 A menagerie of curious beasts, and crawling and creeping and flying things.

b. In names of insects, as *flying-buck-beetle, -glow-worm*. Also of fish, reptiles, quadrupeds, etc., which by means of special appendages are able to make movements resembling flight; as *flying-frog, -gecko, -gurnard, -herring, -lemur, -lizard, -marmot, -phalanger, -squid*. Also **flying-dog,** a kind of vampire-bat; **flying hart, stag** = Fr. *cerf-volant*, a stag-beetle. Also FLYING-FISH, -FOX, -SQUIRREL.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 712 Lucciole .. may be the Flying-Glo-worm. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 652 A kind of large flying Beetle..with a huge pair of horns .. Our people in Virginia .. calling it a Flying Hart. 1688 CLAYTON *ibid.* XVIII. 126 Another little green Frog, that will leap prodigiously, which they therefore call the Flying Frog. 1711 *Ibid.* XXVII. 350 Another strange one, which they call Ololo, and comes next to our *Cornus* [read *Cervus*] *volans*, or Flying Buckbeetle. 1765 H. TIMBERLAKE *Mem.* 46 Of insects, the flying stag is almost the only one worthy of notice. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 142 The vampire..of Guiana .. is also called the flying-dog of New Spain. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 269 The flying-squid rose from

the sea in large flocks. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (1865) II. 62/2 The flying lizard (*Draco volans*). 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 352 The other (*Exocœtus*) has been called Flying Herring. 1883 FLOWER *ibid.* XV. 401 *Galeopithecus volans*.. The Flying Lemur of Linnæus. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 523 Flying gurnards.

c. *fig.* † *Flying pension* (see quot.).

c 1770 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. xxiv. 337 In the meantime Sandwich obtained what was called a flying pension, that is, it was to commence if he lost his place.

d. *Flying horse, mare*, a certain throw in wrestling.

1713 SIR T. PARKYNS *Inn-Play* (1714) 41 Flying Horse. [Described at length.] 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 67 We don't wrestle after your fashion..we all go upon close hugs or the flying mare. 1823 in 'JON BEE' *Slang*.

2. That passes (*usually*, that passes quickly) through the air.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiii. 25 Wilt thou be so cruell and extreme unto a flyenge leaf. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 7 b, A flying, shuting, or falling star. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 61 A backe-sounding eccho of fiery flying shots. 1656 COWLEY in *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 449 Martha took the flying Ball. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 54 A very flat, loose, flying, sandy coast. 1811 W. J. HOOKER *Iceland* (1813) II. 187 The flying sands from the eastern country.

† b. *Old Chem.* = VOLATILE. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Compl. Alch.* VI. in Ashm. (1652) 161 Spyrits whych fleyng are.

3. Floating loosely, fluttering, waving. Hence in wider sense, Attached so as to have freedom of movement, hanging loose. *Flying jib*, 'a light sail set before the jib, on the *flying jib-boom*'.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 54 This flying Trench is to be made in all proportion like a plain full english Snaffle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 347 To spread the flying Canvass for the Fleet. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 239 They carry..a flying topsail. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xii. Their flying jib-booms were .. pointed over the taffrails of their predecessors. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 4 A red cap, a jacket with flying sleeves. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 201 To give lightness to 'flying drapery'.

b. In *fig.* phrase, (*To come off, out of it*) *with flying colours*: with outward signs of success and victory. Cf. COLOUR *sb.* 7 d, and COME *v.* 61 f.

1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, We came off with flying colours. 1837 JESSOP *Arcady* II. 63 The tenant farmers ..do they come out of it with any flying colours?

† c. *Under* or *with a flying seal* (= F. *sous cachet volant*): said of a letter with a seal attached but not closed, so that it may be read by a person who is requested to forward it to its destination.

1638 W. PERKINS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 15 He .. prayeth yᵗ your lordship would be pleased to send yᵗ your order vp to him, with a flyinge seale. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 540, I enclose the letter which I have written to the Prince Regent under a flying seal.

4. That passes or travels swiftly, that passes by rapidly or rushes along; rapid. *Flying leap*: a running jump. *Flying handicap, mile*: one in which the starting-post is passed at full speed.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* IX. 30 He got to the flying River side. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 316 O'er th' Elean Plains, thy well-breath'd Horse Impels the flying Carr. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1794 Each minute of the flying Hours is precious. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 158 Earth rolls back beneath the flying steed. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. (1810) 31 Of men And manners treating with a flying pen. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* viii. (1894) 187 A large crevasse..forcing us to take a flying leap. *a* 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 5/3 Windle has done the 'flying' mile in 1 min. 56 4–5 secs. 1894 *Daily News* 21 May 7/1 The Flying Handicap I shall leave to Moonflower.

† b. *esp.* in *flying post*, a post travelling by relays of horses, an express. Also (17–18th c.) in *flying coach* (also *machine, carriage*, etc.), the ordinary designation for a swift stage coach; *flying packet*, a packet sent by 'flying post'.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, (an. 38) 177 Richarde Duke of Yorke..by..flieng postes, was advertised of the great victorie. 1669 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 153, 1669 Apr. 5—M(onday) flying coaches set up. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/1 Last Night..a Flying Pacquet..brought us the.. News of the Death of our Late Gracious Soveraign. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 29 Sept., On the 19th came by a Flying Post a Pacquet from Court. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 222 She had set out in the flying-coach. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 25 Sept. 4/2 One of the flying Machines from this City to London. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 378 At the close of the reign of Charles II, flying carriages ran thrice a week from London to all the chief towns.

c. Passing, flitting; hasty, transient; *esp.* of a trip or visit. Also, Rapidly constructed, temporary.

1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 259 This indeed was a flying observation, or taken, as the French would say, *en passant*. 1806 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 52 Mr. Beckley then supposed he should take a flying trip to London. 1844 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 7 July, I shall probably pay a flying visit to town..before the session is over. 1857 C'TESS CANNING in Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 332 The superintendent of telegraphs..goes to lay down a flying line to Lucknow if possible. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 286 A Carthaginian army..made flying expeditions to other parts. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 168 It is impossible ..now, to give even a flying explanation.

d. *Mil.* and *Naval.* (Sometimes with mixture of sense 5; all the expressions are from Fr.) Said of a body of troops, or a squadron of ships, designed and organized for rapid movement, as in *flying* † *army, brigade, column,* † *fleet, hospital, party, squadron. Flying artillery*: a corps trained to rapid evolutions. *Flying camp*: see CAMP 2 b. *Flying sap* (see quot. 1876). Also FLYING-BRIDGE.

1655 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 391 With a flying Brigade marching out of Antwerp. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Feb., We do intend to keep but a flying fleete this year. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 181/3 The Flying Army that has been so long designed, will be speedily formed. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 116 He .. like a Storm swept with his flying Squadrons all the Plain. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4690/2 A flying Party will encamp in the Neighbourhood. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* V. 90 The stores belonging to the Flying Artillery. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 624 The flying columns which go out from Aldershot. *Ibid.* 636 For moving columns..flying hospitals are organized. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict., Flying sap*, a sap formed by placing and filling several gabions at the same time..Also applied to the usual formation of the second parallel in the attack.

transf. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 161 He manag'd himself so with his flyi g Squadron, that it gave no little disgust to the Crowns. 1872 *Daily News* 22 Aug., A 'flying brigade'..has been formed to examine tickets at unexpected stations.

5. That flies about.

a. Of a tale, rumour, etc.: Circulating without definite authority. *Flying sheet*: a leaflet printed for distribution broadcast.

1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 20, I..never hadde tydinges of this matier, but by seyd lettres and other fleyng tales. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxiii. 150 This was but a fleeing newes. 1630 LD. DUNGARVAN in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 157 There was a flying report heere that [etc.]. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 40, I hope they are but flying stories. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 10 The light squadrons of occasional pamphlets and flying sheets. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 374 There had been flying rumours that a Lord Keeper..would soon be appointed. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw* II. liii. 322 One must trust to a variety of flying and floating sources.

† b. Of a person's mind: Volatile, unsettled.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 177 Wytles men of fleynge mynde.

† c. Of a hound: Apt to 'fly about'; not steady.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 13 Bring them abroad with the ..best Hunting Hounds: (all babling and flying Curs being left at home).

d. Of pains: Passing irregularly from one part of the body to another; migratory.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 199 The internal use of Bath water in flying pains and weaknesses of the limbs.

e. Itinerant. *Flying stationer* (slang): see quot.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Flying Stationers*, ballad-singers and hawkers of penny histories.

f. *Flying reed* (Mining): see quot.

1798 J. KEIR *Min. Staffordsh.* in S. Shaw *Hist. Staff.* Gen. Hist. 119 These two beds [of coal] . when thus separated acquire the name of the Flying Reed. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. XXXV. 470.

6. = FLEEING *ppl. a.*

1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 287 Ding downe the flying Persians with their swords. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 416 To persecute from far the flying Doe. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 116 The massacre of many thousands of the flying Bastarnæ. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 641 Flying foot soldiers .. were constantly coming in.

Fly·ing bri·dge. [f. FLYING *ppl. a.*] † a. Used by Caxton to render Fr. *pont-levis* (drawbridge). † b. (See quot. 1727 s. v. FLOATING-BRIDGE). c. A temporary bridge for military purposes, *esp.* (see quot. 1876).

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. XXXV. Kij, Pount leveiz that be made faste therto whiche are called flyghyng brygges. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1043/3 The Munster Troops .. have repassed the Weser..over a Flying-bridge above this City. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 340, I had but just cross'd the River upon a flying Bridge. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict., Flying Bridge*, consists of one or more barges moored by a long cable to a point in the centre of the stream. When the barge is properly steered in a current sufficiently strong, it is swept by it from one bank to the other.

Fly·ing bu·ttress. A prop or stay (usually carried by a segment of an arch), springing from a pier or other support, and abutting against a structure, for the purpose of resisting thrust. = ARC-BOUTANT, *arch-buttress* (ARCH *sb.* III).

1659 SIR C. WREN in C. Wren *Parentalia* (1750) 304 The Ailes, from whence arise Bows or Flying Buttresses to the Walls of the *Navis*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, One of the flying buttresses of the chapel. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 150 The Flying Buttress..is often found in Norman work, but concealed under the roof of the triforium.

Fly·ing fi·sh. [f. FLYING *ppl. a.* + FISH.] A name given to two kinds of fish (*Dactylopterus* and *Exocœtus*), which are able to rise into the air by means of enlarged wing-like pectoral fins.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 There by be many w[h]alefysshes and flyinge fysshes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 182 On the eleuenth day..two flying fishes fals in his boat. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 86 As the flying fish leap From the Indian deep.

b. A constellation of the Southern Hemisphere.

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 335.

Fly·ing fo·x. [f. FLYING *ppl. a.* + FOX.] A family of fruit-eating bats (*Pteropidæ*) found only in the tropical regions of the East and in Australia.

1759 HIRST in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) III. 95 They have heads like foxes, and..are covered with hair of a reddish hue; for which reason they are generally called 'flying foxes'. 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Years N. S. Wales* (1828) I. 294 Our flying fox is an immense bat. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I. 135 The Roussette of Ceylon (the Flying-Fox as it is usually called by Europeans).

Fly·ingly, *adv. rare.* With flying colours.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 296 Studying what to say, that she may come off as flyingly as she can.

Fly·ing squi·rrel. [f. FLYING *ppl. a.*] A name given to two genera (*Pteromys* and *Sciuropterus*) of *Sciuridæ*, which can float through the air by means of an extension of skin connecting their fore and hind limbs.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 A small beast they have they call Assapanick, but we call them flying Squirrels. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 362 The Flying-Squirrel, with Wings like those of a Bat. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 14 It is in the possession of a lateral fold of skin, forming, when extended, a parachute .. that the flying squirrels are distinguishable from the ordinary group.

Fly·-leaf. [f. FLY *sb.*² + LEAF.] A blank leaf at the beginning or end, but *esp.* at the beginning, of a book; the blank leaf of a circular, etc.

1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* IX. 160 The fly-leaves .. in the family Bible. 1869 ROGERS in *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. Pref. 19 It contains a characteristic note by the author on the flyleaf. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 26 On the fly-leaf of the first volume..is found the following memorandum.

Fly·man. [f. FLY *sb.*- + MAN *sb.*]

1. One who drives a fly (*sb.*² sense 3 b).

1845 *P. O. Directory* 6 *Home Co.* 631/2 Bull Henry, flyman. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conse.* I. iv, Two flymen..did not solicit him as a fare.

2. *Theatr.* A man stationed in the 'flies' to work the ropes, etc.

1883 H. IRVING in *Lond. Figaro* 6 Jan. 15/3 The flyman may be said to carry some of the destiny of the performance in the hollow of his hand.

Fly·-net. [f. FLY *sb.*¹ OE. had *fléohnet.*]

1. A net to keep away flies.

a 1000 *Judith* 47 (Gr.) Pær wæs eallgylden fleohnet. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 896 *Fly-net* 1. . a net of meshes or a fringe of leather strips, to protect a horse from flies. 2. A net in an open window to prevent entrance of flies.

† **2.** = *butterfly-net. Obs.*

1737 P. COLLINSON in Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 90 Pray take one or two, with the fly-nets, in a bag by thy side.

Flyre, dial. form of FLEER.

Flysch (flĭʃ). *Geol.* [Swiss dial.] A series of tertiary strata occurring in the Alps, consisting of slates, marls, and fucoidal sandstones.

[1827 B. STUDER in *Leonhard's Ztschr. f. Mineral.* I. 39 (*translated*) The prevailing slaty alterations are in the country called *Flysch*, a name which we may suitably extend to the entire formation.] 1853 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 9) 124 The nummulitic limestone, together with the overlying fucoidal grit and shale, called 'Flysch', in the Alps, belongs to the..Eocene group. 1875 CROLL *Climate and Time* xvii. 280.

Fly·-sheet. [f. FLY *v.*¹] = *flying-sheet*: see FLYING *ppl. a.* 5 a.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Fly-sheet*, a description of handbill or two or four-page tract. 1889 WORCESTER Suppl., *Fly-sheet*, an advance sheet announcing a newspaper; a prospectus.

Fly·-slow, *a. rare*⁻¹. That flies slowly.

1632 *Shaks. Rich. II*, I. iii. 150 (2nd folio) The flye-slow houres. [A plausible but doubtful conjecture; the other folios and the quartos read *slie* (or *slye*) *slow*.]

Flyte: see FLITE.

Fly·-the-ga·rter. [f. the vbl. phrase *to fly the garter*.] A game in which the players leap from one side of a 'garter' or line of stones over the back of one of their number.

1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. (1889) III. 153, I must .. make Wordsworth and Coleman play at leap-frog, or keep one of them down a whole half-holiday at fly-the-garter. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Ralph Bailiff, Happy Xmas* 161 Prisoner's base and fly-the-garter in the great bare playground.

Fly·-trap. [f. FLY *sb.*¹ + TRAP.]

1. A trap to catch flies.

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 382 A fly-trap which he had that morning invented.

2. A fly-catching plant, esp. *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. Venus's fly-trap = *Dionæa muscipula*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Earth* VIII. v. viii. 162 The flower, which goes by the name of the fly-trap. 1776 LEE *Bot.* 276 *Dionæa*, Venus's flytrap. 1841 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treasury*.

3. *slang.* The mouth.

c 1795 M. G. LEWIS in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1798) I. 323 The bride shuts her fly trap; the stranger complies.

Fly-up-the-creek. *U.S.* [f. vbl. phrase.]

1. A popular name of the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*. Hence used as a nickname for an inhabitant of Florida.

1857 BÜCHMANN in Herrig's *Archiv.* XXI. 166 Fly-up-the-creek 1) Ein in Florida häufiger Sumpfvogel. 2) Spitzname der Einwohner von Florida. 1869 TURNBULL *Birds E. Pennsylv.* 37 Green Heron..Fly-up-the-Creek.

2. A giddy, capricious person (*colloq.*, *Cent. Dict.*).

Fly·-whee·l. [f. FLY *sb.*² + WHEEL.] A wheel with a heavy rim, attached to a revolving shaft, in order either to regulate the motion of the machinery, or to accumulate power. (Cf. FLY *sb.*² 5 c.)

[1782 WATT *Patent* in Muirhead *Mech. Invent. Watt* III. 71 The heavy fly *xx* is put in motion by means of a pinion or smaller wheel *y* fixed upon its axis.] 1784 *Ibid.* 105 The rod E..turns the fly wheel M M. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 321 This engine had no fly-wheel, and went sluggishly and irregularly. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 89 The engine

was provided with..a flywheel working at one side to carry the crank over the dead points.

fig. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* (1890) 106 A steadying power..a flywheel, in short, to the concern.

†Fnast, *sb. Obs.* [OE. *fnést* str. masc., f. root of ON. *fnasa, fnása* to snort, breathe hard.] Breath.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 100 Hyt bring[ð] forð þane fnæst. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 44 Wel neȝ hire fnast at-schet.

†Fnast, *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. **fnéstian,* f. prec.; cf. OHG. *fnâstôn*]. *intr.* To breathe hard, pant; also quasi-*trans.* to breathe *out* (fire).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechdoms* II. 242 Fnæstiað swiðe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 548 He [ne] mouthe speke, ne fnaste, Hwere he wolde him bere or lede. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1702 His felaȝes fallen hym to, þat fnasted ful þike. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 878 Þe orible oxin..þat fyre out fnast.

Hence **Fna·sting** *vbl sb.*, breathing, snorting.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 16 Fro Dan is herd the fnesting of his hors. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 171 These balfull bestes were ..ffull flaumond of fyre with fnastyng of logh.

†Fnese, *v. Obs.* [OE. **fnéosan* (whence *fnéosung* 'sternutatio' (Wr.-Wülck. 162), *fnora* 'sternutatio' (*Corp. Gloss.*), *ge-fnésan* to sneeze (see below), cognate with Du. *fniezen*, ON. *fnýsa* (Da. *fnyse*, Sw. *fnysa* to snort).

The wk.-grade of the root **fneus-* (? cogn. with Gr. *πνέ-ειν*, root **pneu-* to breathe) is represented in OE. *fnora* sneezing (Corp. Gloss.). Closely parallel in sound and sense, though belonging to a different ablaut series, are ON. *fnasa* (see FNAST *sb.*) and *fnésa* (:—**fnōs-ja*) to snort.]

intr. To sneeze; also, to puff, snort. Hence **Fne·sing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 162 *Sternutatio* .. snytinge, *uel* fneosung. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 62 He speketh in his nose And fneseth faste. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xi. (1495) 230 Constantyne sayth that fnesynge is a vyolent meuynge of ȳ brayne to putte out superfluytees of fumositees therof. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 42 And þere-with she gan to fnese.

Fo, obs. form of FEW *a.*, FOE, FOH *int.*

Foa, foan, obs. forms of FOE sing. and pl.

Foad, var. of FODE *v. Obs.*, to beguile.

Foal (fōul), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 fola, 3–7 fole, (4 fol, fowle), 4–6 foil(e, foole, (5 fool, folle, foyl(l)e, 6 foule,) 5–7 foale, (7 phoale,) 6– foal. [Com. Teut., OE. *fola* wk. masc. = OFris. *folla* (for **fola*) (MDu. *volen, veulen*, Du. *veulen*), OHG. *folo* (MHG. *vol, vole*, Ger. *fohlen* neut.), ON. *fole* (Da. *fole*, Sw. *fåle*), Goth. *fula* :—OTeut. **folon-*, cognate with Gr. *πῶλος*, L. *pullus.*]

1. The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds; *properly*, one of the male sex, a colt; but also used where the sex is not specified, a colt or filly.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xi. 4 And foerdon onfundon fola ȝebunden. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 þonne ȝemete ȝyt þær eoselan ȝeseelede & hire folan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Hie funden an asse mid fole. 1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* ix. 9 A fole, sone of the she asse. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, He sawe a mare and her yong foole with her. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6. § 2 Two mares .. apte and able to beare folis. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 746 The Priestess .. cuts the Forehead of a new-born Fole. 1794 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Ass* 1 Poor little foal of an oppressed race! 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 128 The spinal stripe is much commoner in the foal than in the full-grown animal.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 27 How can the fole amble, if the hors and mare trot?

b. Phrases. *In foal, with foal,* (of a mare): pregnant. † *Tattered as a* (*feltered* or *tattered*) *foal,* of a person: ragged; also, rough, shaggy.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1537 Som gas tatird als tatird foles. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 335 Bothe horse and houndes and alle other bestes Medled nouȝte wyth here makes þat with fole were. *a* 1400 [see BAGGED]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 4 Now ar we..tatyrd as a foylle. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 They [mares] maye not be rydden ..whan they be with foole. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. II. 66 Their mears in foal. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 226 A fine black mare far gone with foal.

c. Applied to the young of the elephant or camel.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xlii. (1495) 803 Elyphauntes goo wyth foole two yeres. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 163 An Indian, who had brought up from a foal a white Elephant.

†2. A horse. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 589 Horne ȝede to stable: þar he tok his gode fole. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 173 Þe fole þat he ferkkes on. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5588 Fare wele, my faire foole þou failid me neuire. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiv. 89 O moist forcy steyd, my lovyt foill.

3. *Coal-mining.* (See quots.)

1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 158 What are termed lads or foals; supplying the inferior place at a machine called a tram. 1835 S. OLIVER *Ramb. Northumb.* I. 41 Where a youth is too weak to put the tram by himself, he engages a junior assistant, who is called the foal.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foal fair,* (objective) *-getter*; also **foal-bit** (see quots.); **foal-teeth,** the first teeth of a horse.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Fole-bit* and *Fole-foot*, two sorts of Herbs. 1755 JOHNSON, *Foalbit, Foalfoot*, plants. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/6 A public dinner held after the Holbeach *foal fair. 1809 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII. 61 He is a sure *foal-getter. 1696 SIR W. HOPE tr. *Solleysel's Compl. Horsem.* V. 19 A little before a Horse hath attained to the Age of thirty Months..he hath twelve *Foal-teeth in the fore part of his mouth. 1855 *Farmer's Dict.* (Wilson) I. 21 The foal's nippers .. technically called ..foal teeth—are easily distinguished.

Foal (fōul), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. mod.Ger. *fohlen.*]

1. *trans.* To bear or bring forth (a foal); said of a mare, she-ass, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 247 The fend..yow fech body and bones, As ferforthly as ever wer ye folid! 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. viii. (1495) 756 The asse foolyth selde two coltes. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 71 His Mare..had foaled a Colt. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Colt*, When your Colts are foalen you may let them run with their Dams till about Michaelmas. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, He would buy the maddest devil that was ever foaled if he fancied the .. paces of the beast.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To give birth to a foal.

1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 129, I have yᵗ mares wt foole, and, when they folyn, I gif the bettur [etc.]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 18 They [Asses] will not Fole in the sight of man. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 151 About September they take their Mares into the house again where they keep them till they foal.

b. Of a ewe: To yean. ? *U.S.* only.

1883 P. E. GIBBONS in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 652/2 The ewes are..kept until they have foaled.

3. To get (a mare) in foal. *rare.*

1891 T. H. WEBSTER *Let. to Chaplin* in *Times* 9 Nov. 10/5 The horse..had foaled his mares well.

†Foa·lage. *Obs. rare.* [f. FOAL *sb.* + -AGE: cf. COLTAGE.] = FOALHOOD.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.*, I. i. 2 Both in their foleage, best strength, and old age. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* V. (1731) 71 He has been used from his folage to the eating of this or that sort.

Foalfoot (fōu·lfut). Also foal's-foot. Forms: see FOAL, FOOT. [Named from the shape of the leaves.]

1. = COLTSFOOT 1.

a 1400 in *Archæologia* XXX. 407/1 Folesfoth..& yᵉ smale clote is all on. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 This [Tussilago] is called in English Fole foote. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Foal-foot.

attrib. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Home-made foal-foot wine used to be common in Leicestershire.

2. = ASARABACCA.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Folfot, *Asarum.* 1615 T. THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Vulgago*..folefoote, or Asarabacca.

3. Applied to other plants resembling the preceding, as **sea foalfoot,** *Convolvulus Soldanella.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbs* (E. D. S.) 20 *Brassica marina*..may be called in english seafolfote. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 690 Soldanella is called..in English..of some Sea Foalfoote. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 184 White Canada Folesfoot.

Foalhood (fōu·lhud). [f. FOAL *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state or time of being a foal.

1892 *Edin. Rev.* 7 Jan. 44 A mare which has been well cared for during foalhood.

Foaling (fōu·liŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. FOAL *v.* + -ING 1.] The bringing forth of a foal or of young.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* X. vi. (1495) 377 A mere in traueylle of folyng. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 258 It is mortal to their [Camels'] young ones to tast the dams milk for two dayes after their foaling. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Apr., This early time of foaling is prejudicial to the strength of foals.

Foa·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] = next.

1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 1/3 Foaling mares.

Foaly (fōu·li), *a.* Of a mare: In foal.

1853 SURTEES *Sponge's Tour* xxiii. 122 Farmer Stubble, on the foaly mare.

Foam (fōum), *sb.* Forms: 1 fám, faam, (3 fam), 3–6 fame, 4–8 fome, (5 foome,) 7 foame, 7–9 *Sc.* faem(e, fame, faim, feim, feame, 6– foam. [OE. *fám* str. (? masc. or neut.) = OHG. *feim* (MHG. *veim*, Ger. *feim*) masc.:—WGer. **faimo-*:—pre-Teut. **poimo-* or **phoimo-*. A parallel form with suffix *-no-* instead of *-mo-* appears in OSlav. *pěna*, Skr. *phena*, foam.

Joh. Schmidt regards the *-mo-* and *-no-* forms as divergent representations of an original with *-mn-* suffix, and considers the Lat. *spūma* (:—**spoimā*) foam, *pūmex* pumice-stone, Zend *paēman-*, Lith. *pėnas* milk, to be also cognate.]

1. The aggregation of minute bubbles formed in water or other liquids by agitation, fermentation, effervescence, ebullition, etc.

Being the proper word for the product of the agitation of the waves, *foam* is more dignified than the synonymous *froth*, and usually implies more copious production.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 426 *Famfaluca:* leasung *vel* faam. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 261 She nome Both of the water and of the fome. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 546 Whyegh as the seys ffame. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 76 The bittir blastis.. Throw..salt fame, and wilsum wayis .. can ws drive. 1611 BIBLE *Hos.* X. 7 Her King is cut off as the fome vpon the water. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 50 That water is best for outward uses which will bear sope best, and make the greatest fome therewith. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* II. I. (1734) 32 Eggs..when beat into a Fome with Alum. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* ii, Guid auld Scotch Drink! Whether..thou..ream o'er the brink, In glorious faem. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* iv. 64 The foam of the sea becomes opaque white, by the light being scattered from the particles of water into which a wave is broken.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26693 (Cott.) Quat es mans lijf bot fam. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 102 Mon is mad of feble fom. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VI. iii. 155 The foam of mankind .. the idle moneyed populations from all countries. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Test* 414 The meadows tossed their foam of flowers.

b. *spec.* The foaming saliva issuing from the mouth, e.g. in epilepsy, rabies, etc. Also, the froth of perspiration which gathers on the coat of a horse or other animal from intense exertion.

c 900 *Bæda's Hist.* III. ix. [xi]. (1890) 184 Þa faam of his muðe ut eode. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/409 Brenninde fom out of is mouth .. he caste. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 913 Thourgh the mouht the fom was wight. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 39 A spirit takith hym, and sudenli he .. hurtlith doun, and to drawith hym with fome. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 202 Two Boares .. with their gnashing teeth their angry foame doe bite. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 312 The pois'nous Foam Through the deep wound instil'd. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 237 Her horse was covered with foam.

fig. 1555 Bp. BONNER *Profitable Doctrine* Sig. N iiij b, Baptysme .. doeth .. so weaken .. yᵉ fome, or rage of concupiscence in vs..that [etc.] 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 872/1 King Henrie..is reported..to cast out his fome against Luther. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xix. § 11 Our Churches, in the foame of that good spirit which directeth such fierie tongues, they terme spitefully the temples of Baal.

†c. *Foam of lead* = LITHARGE. *Foam of nitre* = APHRONITRE. *Foam of oil* = LEES. *Foam of Copperas* = COPPEROSE. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Amurca*, the mother or fome of all oyles. *Ibid.*, *Molybditis*, the spume or fome of leade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 421 The fome of nitre..is commended as the best of all. 1623 COCKERAM II, The Foame that riseth from Lead tryed, *litargie*. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 24 Red vitriol, or the fome of Copperasse.

2. Foaming water, the sea; (in early use occas. *pl.*) also *salt, sea, water foam. arch.* (*poet.*).

a 1000 *Riddles* iii. 4 (Gr.) ȝifen bið ȝewrexed .. fam ȝewealcen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 476/508 Huy gonne to seili swiþe in þat salte fom. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14409 (Trin.) Moyses..ladde þem þourȝe þe see fome. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 137 Over fomes they flett withowtyn fayle. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40, I sat doune to see the flouyng of the fame. 1613 J. D[ENNIS] *Angling* I. XXX, Long ere Phœbus set in Westerne fome.

3. *Min.* = APHRITE.

†4. [from the vb.] The action of foaming.

1573 BARET *Alv.* F 823 The fome, or sprinckling vp of new wine, in ale we call it working.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. General comb.: (*a*) simple attrib., as *foam-bell, -flake, -froth, -globe, -wake, -whirl, -wreath*; (*b*) objective, as *foam-curber*; (*c*) instrumental and originative, as *foam-beat, -bedappled,* † *-bespawled, -born* (also quasi-*sb.*), *-crested, -flecked, -flowered, -girt, -lit, -painted, -white, -wrought,* adjs.; also *foam-like* adj. and adv.

1777 WARTON *Poems, Ode* VIII. vi, Banks..Fenc'd by the *foam-beat pier. 1633 [J. FISHER] *True Trojans* IV. i, Hyperions Sonne Shall couch in West his *fome-bedappled iades. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 307 Light as the..*foam-bells floating on the brine. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. Notes 33 Old Proteus hath been knowne..to spunge his *foame-bespawled beard. 1862 E. ARNOLD in *Fraser's Mag.* July 114 The *'Foam-Born's' beauty. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 85 Still reigned the foam-born Aphrodite. *a* 1795 BURNS *Lament* 5 Ye *foam-crested billows, allow me to wail. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 51 A Lepanto like host of unfatigable flood-bickerers, and *foam-curbers. 1803 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* X, Crisp *foam-flakes scud along the level sand. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 253 *Foam-flecked waves. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* (ed. 2) 448 The *foam-flowered sea. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 21 In *foam froth picturs, wyth Troian treasur, ar vpborne. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XI. x, On a *foam-girt crag. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. vii, *Foam-globes on her eddies ride. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 117 Pennons toss'd *foam-like o'er the fray. 1876 T. HARDY *Hand Ethelb.* (1890) 34 Ladies in their foam-like dresses. 1793 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 249 They cross the chasmy torrent's *foam-lit bed. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Her Alablaster wals were all furred and *fome-painted. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 210 They see..a *foam-wake as the wet oars toss on high. 1841 in S. C. Hall *Ireland* (1843) III. 175 O'er the *foam-white waves. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* I. xvii, The *foam-wreaths which the faint tide wove. *Ibid.* VI. iv, Like *foam-wrought waterfalls.

b. Special comb.: **foam-bow,** a bow, similar to a rainbow, formed by sunlight upon foam or spray; **foam-cock** (see quot.); **foam-dock,** ? soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*); **foam-omelet, -sauce** (*Cookery*), a dish so called from its frothy appearance; **foam-spar, foam-stone,** see APHRITE and APHRODITE.

1830 TENNYSON *Œnone* 60 The *foambow brightens When the wind blows the foam. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 897/1 **Foam-cock* (Steam-engine), a cock at the water-level to blow off scum. *c* 1500 *Gloss. Harl.* 3388 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 327/1 *Fome dok. 1892–4 *Encycl. Cookery* (Garrett) II. 21/1 *Foam Omelet. *Ibid.* II. 400/1 *Foam Sauce.

Foam (fōum), *v.* Forms: *a.* 1 féaman, 3 femin, feamen, *south.* vemen, 4 feme; *β.* 4–7 fome, (4 *south.* vome, 5 fomyn,) 5 fame, 7 foame, 6– foam. [OE. *féaman* = OHG. *feiman* (MHG. *veimen*, G. *feimen*:—WGer. **faimjan*, f. **faim-* FOAM *sb.* In 14th c. the OE. word was superseded by a new formation on the sb. (without umlaut).]

1. *intr.* To emit foam; *esp.* to froth at the mouth; also with *out.* Often as a hyperbolical description of vehement rage or wrath. Also of a horse, etc.: To be covered with foam (of perspiration). Cf. FOAM *sb.* 1 b.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 *Spumat*, fæmeð. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 68 As an burst bar, þat grunde his tuskes ant feng on to femin. *a* 1350 *Life Jesus* 223 Bete and bite it wolde..And grenny with is teth and feme. 1430 LYDG.

Chron. Troy II. xii, Mine hors..Fomyng full whyte vpon euery syde. *c*1440 *Jacob's Well* 99 þe man..fomyd out at his mowth. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 341 Her mouth fomyd. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 255 He [Caesar]..foam'd at mouth, and was speechlesse. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 113 He snorts, he foams. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 349, I expected every moment to see them fall down in convulsions [and] foam at the mouth. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl, Legree, foaming with rage, smote his victim to the ground.

fig. 1817 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* III. 303 A tedious invective, foaming at the mouth of its text with quotations and authorities. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 248 He [Byron]..foams at things and creatures not worth a glance.

b. Const. †*of*, †*on*, *with* (blood).

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 7261 The fas in the fell hast femyt on blode. *c*1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 959 Hys mouthe famed of blode. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 821 He fometh with bloud at the mouth.

†2. To come forth in foam. *Obs.*

*c*1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1572 þe frohe femed at his mouth vnfayre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXX. (1495) 244 The blood fomith wyth cough and traueyle and ache.

3. Of water or other liquid: To froth, gather foam. Also, to run foaming *along*, *down*, *over*, etc. Also *fig.* *To foam off, foam itself away*: to pass away in foam.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXV. (1495) 456 For lightnesse of ayre is closid water fomyth. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/2 Fomyn, *spumo*. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lvii. 20 The ragynge see..whose water fometh with yᵉ myre. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 386 In wynter the water fomyth over. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 21 My Nauie. At whose burthen, The anger'd Ocean fomes. 1728 YOUNG *Odes to King* Wks. (1757) I. 173 The torrent roar'd, and foam'd along. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 76 A mountain stream was now foaming down it. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* x, Enthusiasm is a stream that may foam off in its own time. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Dk. Wellington* 126 Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.

b. Of a steam-boiler: To become filled with foam (Webster 1864).

4. a. *intr.* Of a drinking vessel: To be filled with foaming liquor. b. *trans.* To fill or brim with foaming liquor.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 341 Few can with me..contend..To ..foam the goblet with a purple stream. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 939 The cup is foaming with a nation's blood. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Mycerinus* 97 Flush'd guests, and golden goblets foam'd with wine.

5. *trans.* To send forth or emit in or like foam; to pour *out* with rage and violence. Chiefly *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jude* 13 These ben..wawis of the woode see, fomynge [1382 frothinge] out her confusiouns. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 579/1 Tindall..fometh oute hys hyghe spirituall sentence in thys fashion. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E viij b, Two fyrie coursers foming clottred blood. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 898 They roam the earth..foaming out their own disgrace. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 342 Leolin ..foam'd away his heart at Averill's ear.

†6. To cover with or as with foam. *Obs. rare.*

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 10219 With þaire fawchons fell, femyt of blode. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 5 The head spider (with wheat tuskes fomde like a bore).

7. *nonce-use.* To draw (a chariot) *along* with the accompaniment of foam.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 234 Have ye beheld the young God of the Seas?..Have ye beheld his chariot, foam'd along By noble winged creatures he hath made?

Hence **Foa·med** *ppl. a.*, covered with foam: only in *far foamed.* **Foa·mer**, one who foams.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 577 [Epithets applied to wolves]..bloud-sucker, foamer. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 172 The far-foamed sands.

Foaming (fōu·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FOAM.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 20 To the tyme that it [flesh] .. be turnyd into fomynge. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 821 A foming, *spumatus*. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 ¶ 11 He will fall into Ravings and Foamings, ill-becoming the Meekness of his Office. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 367 The heathen diviners had..foamings at the mouth.

Foaming (fōu·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That foams.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 780 A blake bustous bere .. wyth fomaunde lyppez. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1133 With þat þe femand flode flasshed in hys eghen. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 His angry steede did chide his foming bitt. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 11 Do but stand vpon the Foaming Shore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 301 Over the foaming deep. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 580 Like the foaming priestesses .. among the ancients. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 506 To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXXI. 92 The foaming grape of eastern France. 1858 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 253 William was still urging on his foaming horse.

Hence **Foa·mingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Bauesuement*, foamingly. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xix, The winter torrent rolls Down the deep-channell'd rain-course, foamingly. 1835 S. TROMHOLT *Aur. Bor.* II. 223 The river rushing foamingly downwards.

Foamless (fōu·mlĕs), *a.* [f. FOAM *sb.* + -LESS.] Without foam; free from foam.

1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 412 The halcyons brood around the foamless isles. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House Life* xii. The blue line of a foamless sea.

Foamy (fōu·mi), *a.* Forms: 1 fámiz, fǽmiz, 4–7 fomy, -ie, 6 foomy, *Sc.* famy, 7– foamy. [OE. *fámig*, *fǽmig*, f. *fám*, FOAM.]

1. Covered with foam, full of foam, frothy.

a 1000 *Riddles* lv. 19 (Gr.) Famiz winneð wæg wið wealle. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1208 *Dido*, The fomy brydil with the bit of gold Governyth he. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vi. 151 The fomy mowthis of the haisty stedis. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 589 The slipp'ry God..With foamy Tusks will seem a bristly Boar. 1748 WARTON *Enthusiast* 30 Whence a foamy stream, Like Anio, tumbling roars. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 331 They drain the foamy mug. 1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 642 The wild waves curl their bleak and foamy heads.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, foam; of, pertaining to, or resembling foam.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vi. (1495) 89 By medlynge of colera blood semyth redde..by flewme it semyth watry and fomy. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 397 The foamie moisture that shel-snails yeeld. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 155 The foamy surf That the wind severs from the broken wave. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 14 The foamy whitening Of the water below the mill. 1881 MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* II. 196 A cloud of foamy lilac-blossom.

Hence **Foa·miness.**

1887 FENN *Devon Boys* xviii. 184 The waves lost their fierce foaminess.

Foangen, Foard, obs. ff. FANG *v.* and FORD.

Fob (fɒb), *sb.*¹ Of obscure origin. [Cf. FOB *v.*¹

Can it be a corruption of OF. *forbe* (mod. *fourbe*) masc. rogue, fem. cunning trick? But this suggestion does not explain the apparent connexion of *fob* sb. and v. with *fop* sb. and v., and Ger. *foppen*.]

†1. A cheat, impostor. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

The association with *faitour* seems to require this active sense rather than the passive one of 'dupe, fool' (= 15th c. sense of *fop*). Cf. Ger. slang *fopper*, in 16th c. a malingerer esp. one who counterfeits madness (see Kluge *Etym. Wb.* ed. 5), which is much the sense of *faitour*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 193 Make þ of lyer a lang cart to lede alle þese obere, As fobbes and faitours.

2. A trick, an artifice. Now only slang, *To come the fob on* (U.S.): to impose upon, cheat, trick.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 243 Many men would deale more honestly..if these fobs and giggs were not put into their heads by others. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 49 Such fobbs and cheats are more tollerable..in persons of mean fortunes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fob*, a cheat, trick. 1852 JUDSON *Myst. N. York* I. vii. 62 'He come ze fob on some of ze nobilitie.

3. *Comb.*: †**fob-action**, a sham action (at law).

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 203 They should then arrest you in a Fobb-action at his Suit. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) IV. 257 Endeavouring to steal a young lady..by the help of bailifs, who arrested her..in a fob action. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s. v., A Fob (or sham) action.

Fob (fɒb), *sb.*² Also 7, 9 *Sc.* fab, 8 fobb. [of unknown origin; cf. HG. dial. *fuppe* pocket, *fuppen*, *einfuppen* to pocket stealthily; a Ger. word *fupsack* is cited by Skinner.

If the word meant originally a secret pocket, it may be connected with FOB *v.*]

1. A small pocket formerly made in the waistband of the breeches and used for carrying a watch, money, or other valuables.

1653 BROME *Cert. Beggar* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. i. 212 My Fob has been fubd to day of six pieces. 1667 *St. Papers, Dom.* CXCI. No. 63. 11, The right side pockett..and the small pockett or fobb. 1711 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 77 ¶ 1, I saw him..squirt away his watch..into the Thames, and put up the Pebble, he had before found, in his Fob. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiii. 294 The..young gentleman, with an hand in each fob, stood whistling an opera-tune. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 6 Whether diddling your subjects, and gutting their fobs. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* iii, Mr. Nickleby replaced his watch in his fob.

b. *nonce-use.* The contents of the fob, 'cash'.

?*c* 1680 *Royal Resolutions* in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 431 When plate was at pawn, and fob at an ebb.

2. U.S. = *fob-chain.*

1889 M HATTON-RIPLEY *From Flag to Flag* xxiv. 211 The tempting fob that hung from his pocket. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Fob*..a watch chain or ribbon, with buckle and seals, worn hanging from the fob.

3. A trimming resembling a fob-chain.

1894 *Daily News* 22 June 6/6 Skirt trimmed on the hips with fobs of bright rose-pink velvet, two on either side.

4. *attrib.*, as *fob-pocket*, *-watch*; **fob-chain**, the chain attached to a watch carried in the fob.

1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 121 Beneath it [his waistcoat] a goodly *fobchain protrudes. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, With..a gold watch in his *fob pocket. 1884 DOWELL *Tax. in Eng.* III. III. iii. § 11 (1888) 273 A *fob watch is in existence that belonged to Oliver Cromwell.

Fob (fɒb), *sb.*³ *dial.* a. Froth, foam; b. (See quot. 1890.)

1838 in HOLLOWAY *Provinc.* 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Fob*, a little bunch or tuft, as of wool, etc.

Hence **Fob** *v.*, to froth or foam.

1838 HOLLOWAY *Provinc.*, *Fob*, to froth as beer does when poured out quickly. *E. Sussex.* 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Fob*, to froth as beer.

Fob (fɒb), *v.*¹ Also 6–7 fub, 6–7 fobb(e. See also FOP *v.* [First recorded late in 16th c.; cogn. with or f. FOB *sb.*¹ 1. Cf. Ger. *foppen* to deceive, befool.]

1. *trans.* To cheat, deceive, delude, trick, impose upon, 'take in'; also with *up.*

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 102, I will not..fobbe you with fayre wordes, and foule deedes. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 25 He..would fobbe him vppe with a thousand vntruthes. 1647 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. iv, I won't be fubb'd, ensure your self. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* I. v, While every one else he is fobbing, He still may be honest to me. 1851 *Standard* 4 Nov., They think themselves fobbed by our dextrous policy.

2. To bring or put *into*, or bestow *upon*, by jobbery or trickery; to palm or pass off *upon*. Also, to get up, procure, or promote by trickery; also with *up*. *To fob in*: to introduce in an underhand way. ? *Obs.*

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 68 Another young Gentlewoman, that had lesse offended, was fobbed into the place. *Ibid.* 241 These things were fobb'd in by several Popes..to serve their own turns. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 522 Here's..the same Thing Fobb'd upon the World over again. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 311 Which place was..fobbed upon him. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 280 That Legendary Triumvirate found ways..to fob into Tinmouth's Gold-finding Legendary their own production of Winefred's Life. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxiii. 330 Don't fob upon us your girl with the Pagan name for Lady Jenny. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Macartney* Wks. 1812 III. 126 No Janus he, with selfish views to fob. 1805 *Morning Chron.* 31 Aug. in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 208 So now it was time..To fob up an excuse for my sudden retreat. 1825 *Westm. Rev.* IV. 401 We find him with much point, pleasantry, and earnestness, fobbing an ale licence.

3. **Fob off.**

a. To put off deceitfully; to attempt to satisfy with an excuse or pretence; to baffle, cajole; to put off (a person) *with* (something of inferior quality or something less than he has been led to expect).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 37, I haue..bin fub'd off, and fub'd-off, from this day to that day. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 8 Fubbing them off with these slender wasted blacke pots. 1650 COWLEY *Guardian* V. vii, I must not be fob'd off thus about my daughter. 1767 B. THORNTON tr. *Plautus* I. 318 The butchers..Will..fob you off With ram for weather mutton. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Row in Omnibus*, To exact such a sum For..stalls and pit, And then fob us off with a Fal-de-ral-tit. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/5 Able-bodied paupers have been fobbed off with ..broth 'no better than hot water'.

†b. To put or shift off (a thing) by deceit or pretence; to get rid of, or set aside by a trick.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 97 You must not thinke To fobbe off our disgrace with a tale. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 16 It was not of old that a Conspiracie of Bishops could frustrate and fob off the right of the people.

c. To palm off *upon* (a person); cf. 2.

1894 *Times* 25 July 10/1 If a..novel cannot be fobbed off upon the..people of London..it is rusticated.

Hence **Fo·bbing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* IV. i, Now you talk of fobbing, I wonder the Lady sends not for me according to promise?

Fob (fɒb), *v.*² [f. FOB *sb.*²] *trans.* To put into one's fob, to pocket; also with *up.*

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 160 The rogue but counts how many guineas He's fobbed. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 35 The sailor..styles them 'gentlemen', And fobs his money up. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 4 When the qualm is over [he] quietly fobs the Timepiece. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iv, The gentlemen in black silk stockings.. have been fobbing fees for three weeks.

Fo·bbery. *nonce-wd.* [f. FOB *sb.*¹ + -ERY.] Something of the nature of a pretence; a sham.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 177/1 These [rules] with a 100 more Fobberies and Foollaries are further set down.

Fo·bby, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* ? = FOGGY.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 99 Glotony..maketh..the body fat & fobby. 1895 RYE *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Fobby*, soft, no substance.

†**Fo·cage.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *focagium*, f. L. *focus*, F. *feu*: see FEUAGE.] = FEUAGE.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721–82 in BAILEY.

Focal (fōu·kăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *focālis*, f. FOCUS: see -AL. Cf. F. *focal.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a focus; collected or situated at a focus. *Focal point* = FOCUS 2.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. iii. 126 *note*, Whether the Convexity or Concavity of the Drum collects those Rays into a focal Point, or scatters them. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II xv. 174 You may, by means of the focal rays from this glass, char or burn a piece of wood. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 185 The rays..will..converge to the focal point. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. viii. 357 Perfect vision implies a focal adjustment of the eyes. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 264 The *residuum* of ..lava..in what may be called its focal reservoir.

fig. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 239 Human thought, whose scattered rays must be collected, as it were, to a focal point, in order duly to warm our devotion. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 175 Titus, in order to be near the focal point of political intrigue and faction, had taken a house within the precinct of Whitehall.

2. *Math. Focal axis* (in a conic): the axis which passes through the real foci. *Focal conic* (i. e. ellipse or hyperbola): in the modular method of generating quadrics, a locus of the modular foci. *Focal curve*: the locus of foci of a surface. *Focal distance* (*a*) of the parabola: The distance between the focus and the vertex; (*b*) of the ellipse and hyperbola: The distance between the foci and the centre. *Focal lines*: in a quadric cone, the degenerate focal hyperbola. *Focal property*: any property of a geometrical locus involving the intersections of the locus with the absolute. †*Focal tangent*: a tangent from which the position of the foci of a central conic may be determined. *Umbilical focal conic*, in the umbilical method of generating quadrics, the locus of the focus.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 250 If *c h* meet the Focal Tangent in *r*. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 118 *A F* the focal distance. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 255 The point in which a directrix cuts the focal axis. 1886 P. Frost *Solid Geom.* (ed. 3) 147 The fixed point is called an umbilical focus.. and the locus of the focus the umbilical focal conic.

3. Optics. *Focal distance* or *length* (of a lens or mirror): the distance between the centre and the focus. *Focal plane*: the locus of the foci of different systems of parallel rays refracted through a lens. *Focal point*: the intersection of a focal plane with the axis of the lens.

1693 E. Halley in *Phil. Trans.* No. 205. 960 The focal distance sought. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 170 An object-lens whose focal length is a little less. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* vi. 81 A double concave glass of twelve inches focal distance. 1895 R. S. Heath *Geom. Optics* (ed. 2) 82 An incident system of parallel rays will then converge to a point on the common focal plane. *Ibid.* 83 It is clear that *F* is the first focal point of the combined system.

fig. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 315 A colossal soul, he lies vast abroad on his times.. requires a long focal distance to be seen. 1860 Patmore *Faithf. for Ever* 214 Love requires the focal space Of recollection or of hope, Ere it can measure its own scope.

4. *Path.* Localized or centrally localized, as *focal disease, hæmorrhage*, etc.

1890 in Gould *Med. Dict.*

Hence **Fo·cally** *adv.*, at a focus.

1839 De Quincey *War* Wks. 1863 IV. 280 The force of European opinion, focally converged upon the subject.

Focalize (fōu·kăləiz), *v.* [f. Focal *a.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To bring (rays of light, heat, etc.) to a focal point (or focus); to focus.

1845 De Quincey *Nat. Temp. Movem.* Wks. 1863 XI. 170 Light is focalised in the eye, sound in the ear. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 29/2 The rays of heat may be collected and focalised.

fig. 1860 T. Martin *Horace* Introd. 26 The mirror which focalizes for their old age the gathered wisdom of a lifetime. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 9 Dec. 609/1 At the various central offices, the information.. can be focalized.

2. To adjust or arrange the focus of (the eye); also *absol.* and *refl.* (of the eye).

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Pract. Med.* XVII. 668 The supposed amaurosis of many observers.. is the result of the loss of the power of focalizing. 1885 W. F. Warren in *Homilet. Rev.* (U.S.) Jan. 54 Gradually focalizing our eyes for remoter objects. *Ibid.*, Your eye, even if rightly directed, is focalizing itself upon the wrong object.

Hence **Fo·calizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Focaliza·tion**, the action of focalizing.

1871 Morley *Voltaire* iii. (1872) 119 Voltaire does not use these focalising words and turns of composition. 1883 J. Millington *Are we to read backwards?* 71 Spectacles.. restoring to the eye its former focalizing power. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 23 Apr. 261/2 Focalization in the eye was accomplished by a most wonderful condition, that of flexibility in the crystalline lens. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 24 Aug., Such a focalization of all-around information on any one subject has rarely ever been witnessed.

Focaloid (fōu·kăloid). *Math.* [f. as prec. + -oid.] A shell, in general indefinitely thin, bounded by two confocal ellipsoidal surfaces.

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* § 494 The attraction of a homogeneous solid ellipsoid is the same through all external space as the attraction of a homogeneous focaloid of equal mass coinciding with its surface.

† Fo·cary. *Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. L. *focāri-us*, f. *focus*: see Focus *sb.* and -ary.] One who tends the hearth or fire.

?*c* 1500 in *Myrr. Our Lady* (1873) Introd. xxi. *note*, In the order & degre of a lay brother or ffocary.

Foc(c)he, obs. form of Fetch *v.*

Focer, var. Forcer, *Obs.*, a chest or coffer.

Fochesave, obs. form of Vouchsafe.

Fochtyn, *Sc.* form of *fought*, p. p. of Fight *v.*

† Fo·cile. *Anat. Obs.* Forms: 5 fosile, 6 faucylle, focyll, focil, 6–8 focile. [ad. med.Lat. *focile*. Cf. Pr. *focil*, Fr. *focile*, Pg. and It. *focile*.

The med.Lat. word was a transferred use of *focile* steel for striking fire (see Fusil). The Arabian anatomists applied the word *zund*, one of a pair of sticks for producing fire by friction (dual *zandān*), to these bones on account of their shape; the Lat. translators rendered this by *focile* as being the word most nearly equivalent in literal sense.]

One of the bones of the fore-arm or of the leg. *Greater focile*, the ulna or tibia. *Lesser* (or *over*) *focile*, the radius or fibula.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 157 þe þombe..conteyneþ his firste boon wiþ þe extremite of þe ouer fosile. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D ij b, The faucylles or forke bones. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 281 The great focile is that which susteineth the arme. 1638 A. Read *Treat. Chirurg.* ii. 15 [A] Taylor..fractured both the focils of the legge, a little below the knee. 1721 Naish in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 228 The Ligament that ties the Fociles together.

attrib. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b, Of what shape are y' two focyl bones? 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* vii. (1888) 49 Of the two Focel bones..the lesse goeth from the Elbowe to the Thombe. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Focil-bone.*

† Fo·cillate, *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. L. *focillāt-* ppl. stem of *focillā-re* to revive or refresh, f. Focus: see Focus *sb.* and -ate.] (See quots.)

1676 in Coles. 1681 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Focillate*.. to nourish, comfort, or refresh. 1721–90 in Bailey.

Hence **† Fo·cillated** *ppl. a.* Also **† Focilla·tion.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Focillated.* 1658 Phillips, *Focillation.* 1721–90 Bailey, *Focillation.*

Focimeter (fōsi·mĭtəɹ). *Photogr.* Also focometer. [f. Foc-us + -meter.] An instrument for finding the chemical focus of a lens which has not been properly achromatized.

1853 R. Hunt *Man. Photogr.* II. iv. 159 M. Claudet has also devised a very ingenious instrument for focusing, which he calls his Focimeter. 1891 S. P. Thompson in *Proc. R. Soc.* XLIX. 227 These principles are embodied in an instrument described in the paper, and called a focometer.

Focimetry (fōsi·mĕtri). Also **focometry.** [f. as prec. + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement.] Measurement of focal distance.

1881 G. R. Piggott in *Nature* No. 622. 515 If now an over-corrected lens were substituted, the diffraction rings ..and the nebulosity..exactly changed positions as regards focimetry. 1891 S. P. Thompson in *Proc. R. Soc.* XLIX. 225 The accepted methods of focometry.

Focke, obs. Sc. form of Folk.

Focoid (fōu·koid). [f. Foc-us + -oid.] One of the points in which every circle in a given plane meets the line at infinity in that plane.

1881 C. Taylor *Geom. Conics* 308 The two focoids or circular points at infinity.

Focus (fōu·kŭs), *sb.* *Pl.* **foci**; also **focuses,** in England usually written irregularly **focusses.** [a. L. *focus* hearth, fireplace, in various modern uses.

The Lat. word was first used in sense 1 by Kepler (*Astron. pars optica* iv. 4, written in 1604); his reason for the choice of the name is not stated, but it is conjectured that the optical sense 2, 'burning point of a lens or mirror' (which is easily derived from the lit. sense) must have been already in existence; this would account for Kepler's use, as the 'burning point' or 'focus' of a parabolic mirror is situate at the geometrical 'focus' of its curvature. Sense 4 is from medical Latin. In all senses cf. Fr. *foyer* :—L. **focārium* f. *focus*.]

1. *Geom.* **a.** In plane geometry: One of the points from which the distances to any point of a given curve are connected by a linear relation.

Also defined as a point from which a pair of isotropic tangents can be drawn to a curve; or as the intersection of tangents from the points in which the line at infinity meets a co-planar circle. (For definitions specially relating to the focus of a conic, see quots. 1881 and 1893.)

1656 Hobbes *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 317 The focus of an hyperbole, is in the axis. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 272 Which two points are called the Focusses, or burning points. 1734 tr. *Maupertuis' Diss.* 19 in *Keill's Exam.* (ed. 2), The Orbits of the Planets are..Ellipses, in whose Focus the Sun is. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 96 The ellipse and hyperbola have each two foci; but the parabola only one. 1851 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* 199 The second star being in the focus and not the centre of the ellipse. 1881 C. Taylor *Geom. Conics* 1 A conic is a curve traced by a point which moves in a plane containing a fixed point and a fixed straight line in such a way that its distance from the fixed point is in a constant ratio to its perpendicular distance from the fixed straight line. The fixed point is called a focus. 1893 J. W. Russell *Pure Geom.* vii. 67 A focus of a conic is a point at which every two conjugate lines are perpendicular.

b. In solid geometry (see quot.).

1874 G. Salmon *Analytic Geom.* (ed. 3) 109 A point through which can be drawn two lines, each touching the surface and the imaginary circle at infinity and such that the tangent plane to the surface through either also touches the circle at infinity.

2. *Optics, Heat*, etc. The point at which rays meet after being reflected or refracted; also, the point from which the rays appear to proceed (= *virtual focus*: see 2 b).

1685 Boyle *Effects Motion* ii. 13 Sunbeams refracted or reflected by a burning-glass to a focus. 1704 Newton *Opticks* I. vi. 7 The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their focus. 1831 Brewster *Optics* i. 11 The points that were formerly the radiant points being now the foci. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* ii. § 24 (1873) 65 A far greater heat than can be produced in the focus of any burning-glass. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* ii. 59 This deep trough-like shape caused the sun's rays to converge as into a focus.

b. With various defining words.

Conjugate foci: see Conjugate *a* 6 b; *principal focus*, the point at which parallel rays meet after passing through a convergent lens; *solar focus* = prec.; *virtual focus*, a point at which diverging rays would meet if their directions were reversed; *actinic* or *chemical focus* (of a lens), the point to which the actinic rays converge.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Virtual Focus*, or *Point of Divergence* (in Dioptricks). 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 426 When parallel rays fall upon a double-convex glass, KG, they will..meet .. in a point or principal focus at F. 1874 *Lommel's Light* 90 The lenses of the second group have virtual foci. 1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr.* 293 Unless the lens be rendered achromatic, the actinic or chemical focus does not coincide with the visual focus.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxxi, A box where they might see and be seen; one, as they expressed it, in the very focus of public view. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 239 Centering in a focus round and neat, Let all your rays of information meet. 1824 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 260, I am meditating..on the great focus of all purposes—the arranging of my future life. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 106 If it [a picture] be placed over the altar, it is in the very focus of the building.

† d. *Theatr.* The best-illuminated part of the stage. *Obs.*

1881 *Era Almanack* 97 He tried to keep me out of the focus! 1885 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 647/1 Every body tried to get into what was called the focus—the 'blaze of publicity' furnished by the 'float' or footlights.

e. That point or position at which an object must be situated, in order that the image produced by the lens may be clear and well-defined. Hence *in*, or *out of focus*, lit. and fig. *Depth of focus* (of a lens): the power of giving a 'sharp' image of objects not in the same plane.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* iv. ii. 89 *note*, If the paper.. be..in the focus of the glass, [the image will be] distinct. 1727 Swift *Petit. Colliers &c.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 129 To know the due distances of the said focus's. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 228 At the nearest focus of distinct vision. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, John gradually concentrated the whole power of his eyes into one focus. 1858 *A B C of Photogr.* (ed. 10) 48 The focus of a portrait lens is very limited in depth. 1890 Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr.* 295 After a certain distance all objects will be in focus. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent of Man* vi, Evolution was given to the modern world out of focus.

f. *To bring*, etc., *in, into, to a focus*; *lit.* & *fig.*

1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 122 The bringing all these scattered counsels into a focus. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxiv. 354 The place where the rays were brought to a focus behind the lens. 1875 Jevons *Money* (1878) 252 The transactions of many different individuals..are brought to a focus.

g. The focal length (of a lens); also, the adjustment (of the eye, or an eyeglass) necessary to produce a clear image.

1693 E. Halley in *Phil. Trans.* No. 205. 960 This dioptric problem, is that of finding the focus of any sort of lens. 1757 Ellis *ibid.* L. 287 A lens of about one inch and half focus. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 332 The focus of the lens being suited to the distance of the needle. 1861 Palgrave *Gold. Treas.* Pref., Rapid alteration of the eye's focus in looking at the landscape. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 50 The focus was attained, first by the pupil and afterwards by the retina.

3. Similarly in *Acoustics.* The point or space towards which the sound waves converge.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Feb., Standing at one of the focuses, which is under a tree..the voice seems to descend from the clouds. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* xliii. (1876) 499 Could we only find the focus of those stray tones. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 362 We were exactly in the focus of many echoes.

4. Of a disease: The principal seat (in the body); also, a point where its activity is manifest.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 183 That the focus of burning fevers is in the Head Hippocrates seems to assert. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 232 She informed me that the focus of my disorder was in the nerves. 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 304 Sclerosis of particular regions or isolated foci occurs in the Cord as in the brain.

5. The centre of activity, or area of greatest energy, of a storm, volcanic eruption, etc.

1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. lx, The focus of the tides is removing farther and farther from our coasts. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View* 98 One of the great layers of the country, where earthquakes have their principal focus. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 127 The original isle was the primitive focus, or centre, of a certain type of vegetation. 1862 Scrope *Volcanos* 266 Any.. focus or reservoir of lava from which an eruption has proceeded. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* ii. 13 Vesuvius was seen to be the focus of the eruption. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 78 The centre or focus of the West Indian hurricanes.

b. *fig.* A centre or 'hotbed' (of intrigue, sedition, etc.); a centre of activity or energy.

1808 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 440 Poonah is the focus of his intrigues. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* Life 8 Central Schools..had been established in the departments as so many foci of knowledge. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) p. xv. New-York, the great focus of American enterprise. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* i. (ed. 5) 5 The principal focus of scientific activity.

6. *nonce-uses.* **a.** In Lat. sense: A fireplace or furnace; in quot. *fig.* **b.** A centre of radiant heat.

1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* I. xx. 175, I consider these men as the enemies of their country, and that place as a focus for consuming freedom. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light, etc.* 174 Surrounding particles receiving that addition of heat from the focus, are made to burn; and in burning, these coals return that heating species of light to the focus, for the increase of its burning.

7. *attrib.*, as *focus point, error.*

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 2/1 That all railway servants shall have..not more than an agreed amount of focus error.

Focus (fōu·kŭs), *v.* Pples. **focused, -ing**; in England commonly, but irregularly, written **focussed, -ing.** [f. prec. sb.].

1. *trans.* To draw to a focus; to cause to converge to or as to a focus.

1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 The catoptric system .. requiring less delicacy in putting up and focussing the light. 1881 A. G. Bell *Sound by Radiant Energy* 2 A beam of sunlight was focussed into one end of an open tube. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 28 Mar. 353 Focussing and concentrating the sound in one or more points in his building.

b. *fig.*

1807 *Uti Possidetis* xxx, All the Talent of the Nation Focuss'd in Cab'net concentration. 1862 W. M. Rossetti in *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 195 Focussing our observation to a single point. 1863 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 80 Inferior to my father.. in power of—so to speak—focussing himself. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 332 He could..instantly focus his thoughts.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To converge to or as to a focus. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* I. 148 Light flashing and focussing on armour. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 764 The eyes..flamed as if the life of the man had centralized and focussed within them.

2. To adjust the focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.). 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 214 Accordingly as the eye is supposed to be focussed for seeing the reground of the distance. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 66/2 Arrangements..for focussing the lenses. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* ii. 47 The eagle's eyes are focussed to see small objects far beyond man's range. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 May 491/3 Austell focussed his eye-glass on his wife.

absol. 1853 *Hand-bk. Photogr.* 13 It is well in focusing to make the first adjustment by placing the lens midway. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 294 Focus upon some distinct object about 150 or 200 yards away.

3. To bring into focus; to bring (the image, etc.) to the proper focus. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Lib. Opin.* (1783) III. 8 Sir Charles Crazy *focuss'd* her through an opera-glass. 1858 *A B C of Photogr.* (ed. 10) 57 Having focussed the right-hand view, half of the sensitive plate is first impressed. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 143/1 The image..is focussed..by..adjusting the lens. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 97 Unless the picture be accurately focussed it will appear blurred.

Focusable (fō'kŭsăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be focused. 1889 H. BLAND *Fab. Ess. Socialism* (ed. Shaw) 218 "Thus far the outlook has been clear and focusable enough.

Focused (fō'kŭst), *ppl. a.* [f. FOCUS *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. In senses of the vb.; brought to or into a focus. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr., Photographers alone has he shunned..and if ever he runs away from anything, it will be from a focussed lens. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 294 Make the focussed image fall on one of these lines.

2. Having a focus (of a specified length); used only in comb., as *short focused.* 1858 L. PRICE *Man. Photogr. Manip.* ii. 69 'Short-focused' lenses are employed for children.

Focuser (fō'kŭsəɹ). [f. FOCUS *v.* + -ER 1.] A focusing-glass. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* s. v. *Focussing Glass.*

Fo'cusing *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FOCUS (*gerundially*). 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. i. v. § 18 The right gradation or focusing of light and colour. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 295 The focussing of rays coming from points varying in remoteness. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 217 Thought is the focussing of phenomena into a universe.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in names of appliances used by photographers, as *focusing screen, tube*; **focusing cloth** (see quot. 1890); **focusing-glass** (see quot. 1858). 1853 in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* I. No. 3. 39/2 A *focusing cloth. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr., Focussing Cloth,* a black cloth used for covering over the head and back portion of the camera to exclude all extraneous light. 1853 in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* I. No. 3. 39/2 The *Focusing glass. 1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr., Focussing Glass*..a magnifier used for the purpose of magnifying the image on the ground glass, and enabling the operator to get it into better focus. *Ibid.* 56 The real image formed by a convex lens is received on a *focussing screen.

Focusless (fō'kŭslĕs), *a.* [f. FOCUS *sb.* + -LESS.] Without focus. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. xv. 241 Something like a flash of cold moonlight on wintred water gleamed over..his poor focusless eyes.

Focyll, Fodar, obs. forms of FOCILE, FOTHER.

†Fo'dden, *v. Obs.* [? repr. OE. **fódnian,* f. *fódan-* FOOD.] ? *intr.* To be produced. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3247 Alle froytez foddenid was þat floreschede in erthe.

Fodder (fɒ'dəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 fód(d)or, fód-(d)er, fóddur, 2 fodre, 3 *south.* vodder, 4 foddre, 4–7 foder, 5 foddur, *south.* voddur, fo(o)dyr, 6 footer, 6–8 fother, 3– fodder. [OE. *fódor* str. neut. = MDu. and Du. *voeder,* OHG. *fuotar* (MHG. *vuoter,* Ger. *futter*), ON. *fóðr* (Sw., Da. *foder*) :–OTeut. **fōdrom* :–pre-Teut. **pāt-ró-m,* f. root *pāt-* to feed: see FOOD.

The homophonous word in all Teut. langs., with the sense of 'sheath, case,' is distinct both in root and suffix, as it represents OAryan **pō-tróm.*]

†1. Food in general. *Obs.* *c* 1000 *Canons Edgar* § 15 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 283 Gif..þam þe þæs beþurfe..fyr & foddor. *c* 1205 LAY. 27031 Heo weoren ifaren into þan londe, fodder to biwinnen. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. metr. vii. 115 (Camb. MS.) He.. hath put an vnmeke lorde foddre to his crwel hors. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 Let any come in the shape of fodder or eating-stuffe, it is welcome.

2. Food for cattle. Now in a more restricted sense: Dried food, as hay, straw, etc., for stall-feeding. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 27 Þa undyde hira an his sacc & wolde syllan his assan foddur. *c* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 501 *Sagina,* fodre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Þeonne mot heo þenchen of þe kues foddre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3317 (Cott.) Fodder and hai þou sal find bun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 14 Gras-tyme is doon, my fodder is now forage. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Foddur, bestys mete, or forage. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 74 Som nationes make fother for Cattel of Dates. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 331 The youthful Bull must..in the Stall..his Fodder find. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 207 The hay..serves for fodder for their cattle. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 634 Bean-straw makes good fodder, when cut to chaff. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 323 There was fodder running to waste on the slopes of every mountain.

transf. 1890 A. J. WAUTERS *Stanley's Emin Pasha Exped.* ix. 167 For fodder all they [locomotives] want is wood.

†3. Child, offspring. *Obs. rare*–1. Cf. FOOD *sb.* 6. 13.. *K. Alis.* 645 Kyng Phelip saide to the modur, 'Thou hast born a sori foder!'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fodder grass, house, passage, plant*; **fodder-cheese** (see quot. 1884); **fodder-corn,** a supply of fodder for the horses of a feudal lord, or an equivalent in money; also the right of exacting this. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 25 As the quantity of..*Fodder Cheese sent to London Markets clearly shews. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Fodder cheese,* cheese made..when they [cows] are being foddered on hay. 1655 DUGDALE *Monast. Angl.* I. 297 a, Redd.tus qui dicuntur Hidagium & *Foddercorn. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 304 The best *fodder-Grasses of Europe are usually dwarf species. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 209 This lodge is built much after the form of the Virginia *fodder houses. 1882 OGILVIE, **Fodder passage,* the passage in a cattle-shed along which the food is carried for cattle. 1894 *Daily News* 25 June 6/6 A new *fodder plant, known as the Siberian knot-grass.

Fodder (fɒ'dəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3 foþer, 4 foddre, 5–6 foder, 7–8 fother, 6– fodder. [f. prec. sb.; cf. MDu. and Du. *voederen,* OHG. *fuotiren* (MHG. *vuotern, viietern,* Ger. *füttern*), ON. *fóðra.*] *trans.* To give fodder to (cattle); to feed *with* (something) as fodder. †In early use *gen.* To feed. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxx[i]. 3 For þi name me lede and foþer [*printed* froþer: Vulg. *enutries*] þou sal. 1382 (see FODDERED *ppl. a.*). *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 89 Let us go foder our mompyns. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 Horses and shepe, maye not be fodered togetner in wynter. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 73 Yow are neaver to..fother sheepe soe longe as they can gette any thing on the grownde. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 172 Straw will do well enough to Fodder them with. 1773 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 222 There was so little grass..that many were forced to fodder their cattle. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Vill.age* Ser. v. (1863) 328 A lad..had gone thither for hay to fodder his cattle. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Fodder,* 'Fodder'd up', fed and bedded, as the stalled animals.

transf. and *fig.* 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. xviii. § 12 This notion of foddering the Stars with the thick foggs of the Earth. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 42 This foreign field, Where nature fodders him [man] with other food. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/3 They..fodder their souls on all kinds of stale and withered doctrinal herbage.

†b. To give cattle fodder upon (ground). Also *To fodder on* (ground), in *indirect passive. Obs.* 1655 [see FODDERING 1]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May 56 A place that has been well fother'd on. 1693 [see FODDERED *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Fo'ddered** *ppl. a.* 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 24 A foddred [1388 fat] calf. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* III. ii, Accursed be thou, grass-eating foddered god! 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Fotherd Grounds,* ground upon which Cattel are fed in Winter, with Hay, &c., to better it. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 256 The fodder'd beast.

Fodder, obs. form of FOTHER.

Fodderer (fɒ'dəɹəɹ). [f. FODDER *v.* + -ER 1.] One who fodders or feeds (cattle). 1623 MINSHEU, *Cruero,* a fodderer of cattle. 1691 J. P. *Quakers Unmasked* 16 Cattle..that kick against their Fodderers. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Fo'ddering, *vbl. sb.* [f. FODDER *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FODDER. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 54 Farthest..from skil, But yf it be in fodderyng of a beast. 1655 HARTLIB *Legacy* (ed. 3) 249 This way of pasturing of Clover will be a kind of foddering of the land, and rather improve then impair it. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict* s.v. *Barn,* Barns..for..the more convenient Foddering of Cattle with the Straw.

2. *concr.* An allowance of fodder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 401 Ten pound of it is a sufficient foddering for an horse. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 55 A foddering of straw from six to eight pounds. *fig.* 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 46 Then did she reduce vnto her remembrance..what drie fodderings he did giue her. 1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) I. 161 A foddering of Prayer four hours by the Clock. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 267 Heavy fodderings of Jesuit theology.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foddering band, boy, cord, ground, herb, place, rack,* † *stead, time.* 1837 *Boston Advert.* 17 Jan. 2/2 One fork and one *foddering band. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 21 Nor ling'ring wait the *foddering-boy. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., *Foddering cord,* a hair and hemp cord used for binding up hay to take out to beasts. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Gloucester* I. 230 A small dry grass inclosure, (near the homestall)—provincially a *'foddering ground'—where they have their fill of hay. 1816 F. VANDERSTRAETEN *Impr. Agric.* 8 Roots and *foddering herbs for cattle. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 203 The Shepheard..shall often cleanse the *foddering places of his sheepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 606 Salt Herbage for the *fodd'ring Rack provide. 1619 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 153 A messuage and land with one *fotheringe stead. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 10 As soon as *fotheringe time is past..remoove them.

Fodderless (fɒ'dəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. FODDER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without fodder. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 760 Fodderless cattle.

†Fo'dding. *Obs.*–1 [? for *fadyng*:–OE. *fadung* apportionment.] ? A division. 13.. *K. Alis.* 48 Wyse men fond alsò there, xij foddyng to thes yere..Thes furste was cleped Mars, That othir Averil [etc.].

†Fode, *sb. Obs. rare*–1. ? One who beguiles with fair words (see the verb). *a* 1529 SKELTON *Manerly Margery* 10 Strawe, Jamys foder, ye play the fode, I am no hakney for your rode.

†Fode, *v. Obs.* Forms: α. 6 foad, foude, foode, 7 foord, 4–6 fode. β. 6 foder, fowder, foadre. [Of obscure etymology.

Commonly regarded as a fig. use of FOOD *v.* The occasional use of *to feed forth* instead of to *fode forth* (see FEED *v.* 2 b) seems to show that the word was sometimes so interpreted in 15–16th c; but the spelling *foade,* and the late survival of *fode,* prove that the vowel sound was not that which represented OE. *é,* but that which represented OE. *á* or OE. *o* in open syllables. No certain connexions are known; Grimm gives several examples of an early mod. Ger. *fot* sb., app. meaning 'guile, deceit.']

1. *trans.* To beguile with show of kindness or fair words; to entertain with delusive expectations; to encourage or confirm in a foolish purpose or opinion, soothe in fancied security; to give countenance to (a delusion).

α. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1646 Foule þow me fodest wiþ þi faire wordes. *Ibid.* 57 Þe cherl..foded it [þe barn] wiþ floures & wiþ fa.re by-hest. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1719, I am not wont to fode Them that dare put theyr truste in me. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 3 Least you your selues be fooded in your folly. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1587) 99 b, The morning foading this my feare, to further my deuice, my shape..had altered with a trice. 1571 — *Calvin on Ps.* xxxii. 1 The frowarde reckelessenesse of the flesh fodeth many.

β. 1545 *State Papers Hen. VIII,* X. 297 Thempereur myndeth..to fowder His Highnes with woordes of pleasure, until he may [etc.]. 1571 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* xxxii, And as they foadred [1563 foaded] these and diuers other With like deceit they vsed the King my brother.

2. *To fode forth,* (occas. *forward, off, on, out*): a. To lead on (a person, etc.) by raising delusive expectations; to 'fob off' with excuses or evasive devices for gaining time.

α. 1479 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 840 III. 255, I hopyd to have borowyd some off Tounesend and he hath ffoodyd me fforthe evyrsynys. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxviii [cxxiv]. 365 The duke alwayes foded hym forthe and made semblant that he had great affection to treate for this mariage. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i 30 A booke I tooke in hand Some thinge to reade, to fode foorth fantasie. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 827 He was fooded foorth in vaine with long talke. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* IX. lix, In this meane time with words he foded out The worthy Earle. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 114 Feeding him vp with faire words, and foording him on from time to time with delaies. 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 42 Hee feeds and foades vs off with vaine words.

β. 1545 *State Pap. Hen. VIII,* X. 297 If he shall still foder Us furth with fayre wordes.

b. To waste (time), delay or postpone (a matter) by evasive excuses. Also *absol.* 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlii. 129 Syr Othes..foded forth the tyme as he that wyst not what to do. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1163/2 The Wolfe would not come to confession tyl..Palme sondaye:..and then foded yet forth farther, on tyl good Fryday. 1544 *State Pap. Hen. VIII,* IX. 653 They seke..to fode the matier forwarde, until [etc.]. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 237 Whatsoeuer is..foaded off till a longer time then it ought to be.

Fode, -er, -yr, obs. ff. FOOD, FODDER, FOTHER.

Foderate (fɒ'dĕrē't), *a. Numism. rare.* [ad. med.Lat. *foderāt-us,* f. Rom. **fódero* (It. *fodero,* OF. *fuerre*), a. Teut. **fódr-* sheath, case (see note s.v. FODDER). The etymologically equivalent F. *fourré* is used in the same sense.] Of a coin: Coated or sheathed. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 287 *note,* Foderate coins..consist of an interior or *anima* of copper laminated on both sides with an apparently continuous coating of the purest silver.

†Fodge, *v. Obs.*–1 = FADGE *v.* 6. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* IV. ii, My fancies began to fodge.

Fodgel (fɒ'dgĕl), *a. Sc.* [f. *fodge,* var. of FADGE *sb.*3 + -EL 2.] 'Fat, squat and plump' (Jam.). 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 23, I am a fine fodgel lass. 1789 BURNS *Grose's Peregrin.* ii, If..ye chance to light Upon a fine, fat, fodgel wight. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 11 He was a gash wee fodgel body.

Fodient (fō'dĭĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fodient-em,* pr. pple. of *fodĕre* to dig.]

A. *adj.* Digging; (of certain animals) burrowing. 1676 COLES, *Fodient,* digging. 1721 in BAILEY. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 209 Such are its fodient powers..that [etc.].

B. *sb.* A burrowing animal. 1879 E. W. WHITE in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1880) 9 As a fodient..it perhaps excels all other burrowing animals. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 61 As a family the Fodients are entitled Orycteropodidæ.

†Fod'me, *sb. Obs.* [f. root of FOOD.] ? Product. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 124 Þe ðridde dai was al ðis wro3t, And erðes fodme on werldes bro3t.

†Fo'dme, *v. Obs.*–1 In 4 fodeme. [f. as prec. Cf. FODDEN *v.*] *trans.* To produce. *c* 1400 *Pistil of Susan* 92 Þe fyge and þe filbert were fodemed so fayre.

†Fo'dneth. [? OE. **fódnoð* (Somner), f. root of *fóda,* FOOD. Cf. FODDEN, *v.*] Sustenance. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Swulche monne þe he ahte mid rihte helpe to fodneðe and to scrude.

Fodyr, obs. form of FODDER, FOTHER.

Foe (fō), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *adj.* 1 fáh, fág, 2–7 (see forms of the sb.); *sb. sing.* 1 ȝefá, 2–3 ifa, ifo, ivo, 2–6 fa(a, 3 *south.* va, (4 fau), 3–6 fo(o, 3 *south.* vo, (3 foa), 4–5 *Sc.* fai, fay, 8–9 *Sc.* fae, 5– foe. *pl. a.* weak forms: 1 ȝefán, 2–3 ifan,

ifon, ivon, 3 fan, foan, *south.* voan, (fæon), 4–7 fon(e, foon(e, 4 *south.* von, 6 foen, 5–6 foyn. β. strong forms: 4–5 fa(a)s, faes, fais, fase, 4–6 fois, foo(e)s, 5 fos(e, (5 fosse, 6 fowys, *Sc.* feys), 8–9 *Sc.* faes, 4– foes. [repr. two distinct. OE. words: (1) the simple *fáh, fág* adj. (:—OTeut. **faihо-*); (2) the compound *gefá* sb. (wk. masc.), originally an absolute use of **gefáh* adj. (not recorded as such) = OHG. *gifêh* at feud, odious (MHG. *gevêch, gevê*) :— OTeut. **ga-faihо-*, where the prefix imports the notion of 'mutually' (see Y-). As in many other sbs., the prefix *ge-, i-*, fell away in early ME., so that the compound sb. and the absolute use of the simple adj. became coincident.

The Teut. adj. **faihо-* (represented only in W.Ger.) is referred to the Aryan root **peig- poig- pig-*, whence OIrish *oech* enemy (:—*poiqos*), Gr πικρός bitter, Lith. *piktas* angry. The current statement that the word is etymologically akin to FIEND depends on the doubtful hypothesis that the root **peig-* is an extension of **pei-* to hate.]

† **A.** *adj. Obs.* (In 16–17th c., the adjectival use is to be regarded as a new development from the sb., not as a continuation of the OE. adj.)

1. At feud *with*; hostile, inimical (*to*).

Beowulf 811 He wæs fæ̀ wið god. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Frend oðer fend, hold oðer fâ. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVII. 164 Fortown forsyd hyr to be Fa. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 91 So fast to frende, so foe to few, so good to euery wight. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlvii. 154 An enemie-country and foe-land.

2. Hindering progress, rough, rugged.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1430 Bitwene a flosche in þat fryth & a foo cragge.

B. *sb.* (Now somewhat *rhetorical*; superseded in general use by ENEMY.)

1. In early use, an adversary in deadly feud or mortal combat; now in wider sense, one who hates and seeks to injure another; a personal enemy.

a 1000 *Laws Ælfred* II. (Thorpe) xlii, Gif he mæ̀gnes hæbbe þæt he his gefan beride. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God heom aredde wið heore ifan and heom fordude. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Nu is euerihc man ifo þare he solde fren be. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 274 þauh þi foa hurte þe oðe vet. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1714 Moni man .. Thurh belde worde ..Deth his ivo for arehwe swete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1503 (Cott.) Hijs faas to bring al o lijf. 1340 *Ayenb.* 255 He ualþ liȝtliche ine þe honden of his uon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 208 Robert the bruce, that wes his fa. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 223 And freyndes fynde I foyn. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 36 A mannes fooes shalbe they of his owne housholde. 1625 MILTON *On Death fair Infant* 66 To slake his wrath whom sin hath made our foe. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 177 Embrace, embrace, my sons! be foes no more! 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii, Your mortal fae is now awa', Tam Samson's dead! 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. lxx, He..could crack His jest alike in face of friend or foe. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1083 He makes no friend who never made a foe.

b. *Our foe, the arch foe*: the Devil; = ENEMY 1 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Vre vo, þe weorreur of helle. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A B C* 84 Lat not our alder foo make his bobance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 259 The arch foe subdu'd Or Captive drag'd in Chains.

c. In a weaker sense: An adversary, antagonist, opponent.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 776 The Groom .. watches with a Trip his Foe to foil. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 133 Made happy that the foe the prize hath won.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* (*a*) One who feels unfriendly or acts in opposition or prejudicially *to* (some thing), an ill-wisher; (*b*) Anything that harms or is likely to injure.

(*a*) 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i 176 A Foe to' th' publike Weale. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 460 A gloomy Clerk, Sworn foe to Myst'ry, yet divinely dark. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 176 Death is no foe to virtue. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 508, I hold that man the worst of public foes Who [etc.].

(*b*) *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Crist him hadde warned togenes þre fon, synne .. sor and deað. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 65 Myrthe is to me become a very foo. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 241 That thought is Bounties Foe. 1807 CRABBE *Village* II. 192 Grief is a foe, expel him then thy soul.

2. One belonging to a hostile army or nation, an enemy in battle or war.

c 1205 LAY. 215 Inne þane fehte his feon heo him binomen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 228 Deliuerit of sic felloune a faa. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 54 Foly it was ..Succour to sek of thar alde mortale fa. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 66 A barbarous troupe of clownish fone. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 437 Before the Spear Of despicable foes. 1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign,* Give thy brave foes their due. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 251 Abundant opportunities of annoying their hereditary foes in the land of their fathers. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 71 Trojans eye me in wrath, and demand my life as a foe!

3. *collect.* A hostile force; = ENEMY 3.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 3 All my followers, to the eager foe Turne back, and flye. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, For a flying foe, Discreet and provident conquerors build up A bridge of gold. 1794 BURNS *On the Seas & Far Away*, He's on the seas to meet the foe. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. XXV, Whispering with white lips—'The foe! they come! they come!' 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Long after London had ceased to fear a foreign foe.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foe-god*; *foe-reaped, -subduing* adjs.; *foe-like*, adj. and adv.; also † **foe-hearted** *a.*, having the heart of a foe, hostile; † **foe-Troy** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), hostile to Troy.

1870 ROSSETTI *Eden-Bower* 53 Is not the *foe-God weak as the foeman When love grows hate in the heart of a woman? 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying Christ* 6 Now *foe-hated, trecherous of intent. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxiii. 57 These *folike freendes. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Lament.* ii. 13 He..Foe-like hath bent his Bow. 1812 BYRON *Curse Minerva* 301 The rifled mansion, and the *foe-reap'd field. 1590 T. WATSON *Eclog. Death Sir F. Walsingham* 300 Poems (Arb.) 169 Where arms are vsd by *foe-subduing powers. 1625 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIV. 332 Till the Thunderer drew Our Forces out in his *foe-Troy decrees.

† **Foe,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* **a.** To set at enmity. **b.** To make or treat as a foe or enemy.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 þe deuel..fode þe forme man wið god. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 6 Sith in his powre she was to foe or frend. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lv. (1612) 245 So far was she from fooing her that sought her life and Rayne.

Fo(e, obs. form of FEW.

† **Fœde,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *fœdus* foul] Foul.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 319 No King .. was ever correpted with such a fœde disease.

Fœderal, Fœderally, Fœdity: see FED-.

† **Foe'hood.** *Obs.* [f. FOE + -HOOD; app. an alteration of *food.* earlier form of FEUD *sb.*[2]] Enmity, hatred; a state of mutual hostility.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 17 At vtter deadly fohod. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. XCVI. (1612) 382 And faith with vs not to be held, but foehood euermore. 1625 JACKSON *Christ's Answ.* § 57. Wks. 1844 VI. 417 These strange reconciliations and composals of these inbred fohoods.

† **Foe'ish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. FOE *sb.* + -ISH.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a foe.

1566 DRANT *Weil. Hierem.* K j b, Fell into foyshe hande. *Ibid.* K iij b, He bent his bowe in foyshe guyse.

Foe'less, *a.* [f. FOE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no foe.

1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 102 Nickar the soulless..Sits ..Friendless and foeless.

Foeman (fō̆u·măn). *arch.* and *poet.* Forms: see FOE. [OE. *fáhman.* f. *fah*, FOE *a.* + MAN.] An enemy in war, an adversary.

a 1000 *Polit. Laws Ælfred* v, Gif hie fah-mon ȝeierne. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ne nanman ne fiht buton wið his ifómenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Mon worpeð Grickischs fur upon his fomen, & so me ouerkumeð ham. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 648 He of his famen four has slayn. 14.. *Sir Beues* 244 (MS. M.) Dame, why haste thou my fader betrayde And wyll be wedyd to his foman? 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 21 Ne euer was to Fortune foeman. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1717) 48 To save us harmless from our Fo-mans jaws. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. x, Foemen worthy of their steel. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 12 Every movement of the advancing foeman.

† **Foe'mate.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FOE *sb.* + MATE.] ? One matched against another in battle; an enemy.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 92 His folks assaild, the foemate was too strong.

Fœnugreek, var. of FENUGREEK.

Foeship (fō̆u·ʃip). [f. FOE *sb.* + -SHIP.]

† **1.** Enmity, hatred. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 þanne is here foshipe turnd al to frendshipe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 919 No foschip oure fader hatz þe schewed. 1556 *Aurelio & Isabel* F iij, The foshippe that you beare me.

2. The relation of foes. *nonce-use.*

1883 H. STEVENS in *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 433/3 His friendships and foeships.

Fœtal, fetal (fī·tăl), *a.* [f. FŒT-US + -AL.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a fœtus; in the condition of a fœtus.

1811 B. WATERHOUSE *Botanist* ii. 26 A glutinous substance, laid up for the nourishment of the fœtal animal. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 663 The action of the fœtal heart. 1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* i. 1 During fœtal life the materials of nutrition are .. supplied by the mother. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. 397 The presence of teeth in fœtal whales.

fig. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1836) I. 88 Meteorology, a science so misnamed, which so far from being in its infancy is not yet in its fetal state. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* V. 88 Their life was as yet fœtal in the State, their mother.

† **Fœ·tant,** *a. Obs.*—[1] *erron.* **-ent.** [ad. L. *fœtant-em*, pr. pple. of *fœtare*: see next.] Fruitful.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* I. 19 Our Stone is no other than a Foetent (or fruitful) Spirit and Living Water.

Fœta·tion, feta·tion. [agent-n. f. L. *fœtāre* to produce offspring, f. root of *fœtus* FŒTUS.] The formation of a fœtus or embryo.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 3 The fruitful Fœtation and Progeny of Animals. 1677 HALES *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 280 The Eggs of Silkworms..being ripen'd to fœtation by the heat of the Sun. 1851 F. H. RAMSBOTHAM *Obstet. Med.* (ed. 3) 631 Extra-uterine fœtation.

Fœticide, feticide (fī·tisəid). [f. FŒT-US + -(I)CIDE: see -CIDE 2.] The action of destroying a fœtus or causing abortion. Also *attrib.*

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 365 Foeticide and abortion are meant .. to be included under .. infant murder. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* viii. (ed. 4) 49 The value of fœticide treatment.

Hence **Fœtici·dal** *a.*, of or pertaining to fœticide. In some mod. Dicts.

Fœtid, Fœtor, var. forms of FETID, FETOR.

Fœtiferous, fetiferous (fĭti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *fœtifer* (f. *fœt-us* offspring + *-fer* producing) + -OUS.] Producing offspring.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 587/2 An 'undisputed case of purely ovarian fœtiferous ovum'.

Similarly **Fœti·fic** *a.* [see -FIC], making fruitful (Bailey 1727, vol. II). **Fœtifica·tion** [see -FICATION], a bringing forth fruit (Bailey 1727, vol. II). **Fœti·parous** *a.* [+ L. *-parus* producing (*parĕre* to produce) + -OUS]. (See quot.)

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fœtiparous*, producing premature offspring, such as occurs in *Marsupialia.*

† **Fœ·ture.** *Obs.* Also 5–7 **feture, 6–7 feature.** [ad. L. *fētūra*, f. **fō̆-*: see FŒTUS.]

1. The action or process of bearing young.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 731 Luke water best helpeth thaire feture [*note* calvyng]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 447 [The Hen] exhibits most commodious fœture.

2. *concr.* **a.** The embryo; the fœtus. **b.** The matured offspring; the product. Also *collect.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 27 b, A continuall course of blood..redy to..norysh the feature, so sone as it shalbe conceiued. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 984 The .. feture is so tender, that with the least touch it is bruised to pieces.

fig. 1584 tr. *Latimer's Serm. Luke* xvi. in *Fruitf. Serm.* 12 Some of them ingendred one, some other such features. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., Because in some mens abortiue features..it is ouer-true.

Fœtus, fetus (fī·tŏs). [a. L. *fētus* (*u* stem) offspring (incorrectly written *fœtus*), f. root **fē-* to produce offspring:—Aryan **bhwē-*, an extension of root **bheu-, bhu-*, to grow, come into being: see BE *v.*]

The etymologically preferable spelling with *e* in this word and its cognates is adopted as the standard form in some recent Dicts., but in actual use is almost unknown.

The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, when fully developed.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xlix. (1495) 167 The chylde that is conceyued in the moder hyght Fetus in latyn. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 397 At this time the burthen is called Fœtus of the Latines, and Embryon of the Greekes. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 373 The Fœtus respires in the Womb. 1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 500 The gems as correspondent to living born fœtuses. 1847–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 867 We have yet to learn how the fœtus is matured after the exhaustion of this supply.

transf. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 142 The soil, pregnant and big with fœtus's of all imaginable .. structures of body.

Fog (fŏg), *sb.*[1] Also 4, 6–7, 9 **fogg**(e, 6 *Sc.* foge, 7, 9 **feg,** 8 *Sc.* **fouge, fug.** [of unknown origin; the Welsh *ffwg* 'dry grass' (O. Pughe), often given as the source, is from Eng.]

1. a. The grass which springs up immediately after the hay-crop has been taken off, aftermath. **b.** The long grass left standing in the fields during winter; rank grass. (*To leave*) *under fog*: with the long grass standing.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1683 He fares forth on alle faure, fogge watz his mete. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2865 And fille oure somers withe fog and haye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 34 Great court horss puttis me fra the staw, To fang the fog be firthe and fald. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157 Fogge, *postfœnium.* 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 130 I haue knowne the fogge of this close letten from Michaelmasse till Lady-day for 3*s.* 4*d.* 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 40 These Partridges .. do lodge in the dead Grass or Fog under Hedges. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* VII. 39 The fog, or after-grass, was ploughed in. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 226 The last year's fog is pared down as close and even as possible. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 484 The precaution of leaving a portion under fog forms a sure resource against a scarcity of summer feed. 1876 *World* V. No. 115. 13 To be let, the eatage of fog on thirteen acres of old grassland.

† **c.** ? A growth of this grass. *Obs.*—[1]

1652 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 158 They .. make their nests in foggs.

d. ? A tangled mass.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, Where a fog was of rushes, and floodwood, and wild celery-haulm.

2. *Sc.* and *north.* = MOSS.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 9 It was a sober wane, Of foge and farne full febillie way made. 1494 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 249 Item gyffyne for fog to the barge iij*s.* 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 66 Between hands .. we'll..sport upon the velvet fog. 1750 in Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* 12 A rowing stane gathers nae fog. 1788 E. PICKEN *Elegy on Yon Place* Poems 181 Green fug, mantlan' owre the sclates, Held out the air. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 458 Lime is the mortal enemy of all sorts of fog or moss. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 261 The term 'fog' comprehends many species of Hypna.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fog grass, -harrow, -land, -moss.* Also, **fog-cheese** = *eddish-cheese*; **fog-earth,** peat; **fog-fruit** (see quot.); **fog-house** (see quot.).

1822 NARES, **Fog-cheeses* in Yorkshire, are such as are made from this latter grass. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Fog-earth*, peat, bog-earth. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Fog-fruit*, an American name for *Lippia nodiflora.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Fog-grass*, coarse sedgy grass, such as grows in wet places. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Fog-harrow*, a harrow to clear moss away. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 494 A *fog-house means a house built or lined with moss. 1829 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 158 The corn and *foglands. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 257 Yellowish, or *fogg-moss, is much less compact than [black moss].

Fog (fɒg), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **fogge**. [prob. a back-formation from FOGGY *a.*]

†**I.** 1. Flabby substance (in the body), unwholesome fat; 'waste flesh' (cf. quot. from Palsgrave s.v. FOGGY 3). *Obs.* [Cf. FOGGY *a.* 3.]

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxi. 124 In stead of firme substance the bodie is ouercharged with a counterfette kind of fatte, and hydropical fogge, which beareth shewe of good habite.

II. [Cf. FOGGY *a.* 4.]

2. Thick mist or watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface; an obscured condition of the atmosphere due to the presence of dense vapour.

1544 *Late Exped. Scotl.* C iij a, The sonne brake out, the fogge went awaye. 1578 T. ELLIS in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 41 A hidious fogge and mist, that continued till the nineteenth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 357 The starrie Welkin couer thou anon With drooping fogge as blacke as Acheron. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 433 No evil thing that walks by night, In fog, or fire. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Dec., The thickest and darkest fogg on the Thames that was ever known. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 P 8 Hills obscured by fogs. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 28 A dense fog hung so low that there was no use in keeping watch. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 His guides had lost their way in the fog. 1887 ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (1892) 141 'Tis sometimes yellow, sometimes brown, A London Fog!

b. *fig. In a fog*: at a loss to know what to do.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i. Wks. 1856 I. 105 Stoop and beat downe this rising fog of shame. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr., The thicke fogges and mists of ignorance. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ld. Lonsdale* Wks. 1812 III. 45 The people's brains are losing their old fogs. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 326 Our sculptors are still blinded by the pseudo-Greek fog. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xxii, I confess that, until it came to light, I was in a fog.

3. *transf.* a. Any abnormal darkened state of the atmosphere. b. Any substance diffused through the atmosphere, so as to cause darkness; a dark mass (of smoke). Also *slang* = SMOKE.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 48 Ignorance, in which thou art more puzel'd then the Ægyptians in their fogge. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* III. 30 Smouldring Fogs of smoke benight the Fire. *c* 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd, Fog*, smoke. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 133 The fog of 1783 .. extended from the north of Africa to Sweden.. It rose above the loftiest mountains.

4. *Photogr.* A cloud or coating obscuring a developed plate.

1858 SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.* s. v., A frequent cause of fog is [etc.]. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* I. 254 A deposit of red fog will take place.

5. Short for FOG-SIGNAL 2.

1883 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* ix. (ed. 4) 295 As long as the distance-signal stands at 'danger' he is to keep two 'fogs' on the rail.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attrib., as *fog-cloud, -land, -smoke.*

1846 WHITTIER *Exiles* lii, No *fog-cloud veiled the deep. 1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 411 We..step into the luminous *fog-land of poetry. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. ix, Rises the *fog-smoke white as snow.

b. *esp.* in the names of instruments used for giving warning in foggy weather, as *fog-alarm, -bell, -detonator, -gong, -gun, -horn, -trumpet, -whistle.* Also FOG-SIGNAL.

1841 LONGF. *Wreck Hesp.*, 'Tis a *fog-bell on a rock-bound coast. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 4/3 The cap of a *fog-detonator. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 32 A..Bell Metal Chinese *Fog Gong. 1858 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 363 A gong and *fog-horn is..sounded in foggy weather.

c. instrumental and originative, as *fog-born, -bound, -bred, -hidden, -ridden*, adjs.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 278 The *fog-born elf. 1855 CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fog-bound*, detained by fog. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. iii, This *fog-bred mushroom-spawn of brain-sick wits. 1893 *Catholic News* 21 Jan. 5/1 That *fog-hidden day. 1887 *All Year Round* 26 Feb. 135 Our chilly *fog-ridden towns.

d. Special comb.: **fog-bow**, a phenomenon similar to the rainbow, produced by the action of light on the particles of fog; **fog-circle** = prec.; **fog-dog** (see DOG *sb.* 10); **fog-drift**, a drifting mass of fog; **fog-eater** (see quot.); **fog-logged** *a.*, stopped by fog; **fog-man** = FOGGER[3]; †**fog-pate**, a stupid muddle-headed person; **fog-ring** (see quot.).

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxii. 268 A *fog-bow, which resembled a nebulous arch, in which the colours were invisible. 1890 E. GOSSE *Life P. H. Gosse* 62 The rare Arctic appearance known as the fog-bow, or *fog-circle. 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 390 *Fog-drifts drove rapidly over the bleak crags. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fog-eater*, a synonym of *fog-dog and fog-bow. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 5 The Prince Regent..proceeding towards Hatfield got *'fog-logged', as it was called, and could not proceed. 1883 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* ix. (ed. 4) 294 In that cottage lives a *'fog-man' and he was wanted for his duties. 1732 *Hyp-Doctor* 2 May 1/1 Reasoning with these eternal *Fog-pates. 1852 BRANDE Suppl., **Fog-rings*, banks of fog arranged in a circular or ring form.

†**Fog**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Shortened from FOGGY *a.*] Gross, bloated. Cf. FOGGY *a.*[3]

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 92 Polyphem..A fowle fog monster.

Fog (fɒg), *v.*[1] [f. FOG *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To become overgrown with moss. *Sc.*

1715 PENNECUIK *Tweeddale* 31 About this town [Peebles] ..fruit and forest trees..are seldom seen either to fog or be bark-bound. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 525 The hedges fog at the stem. 1810 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. iii. 204 St. Bothan's well..neither fogs nor freezes.

2. *Agric.* (*trans.*) a. To leave land 'under fog': see FOG *sb.*[1] 1 and FOGGING *vbl. sb.* b. To feed (cattle) on fog.

1814 DAVIES *Agric. S. Wales* I. 545 We saw a piece that had been fogged successively during sixteen years, and..was improving annually. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s. v., When farmers take the cattle out of their pastures in autumn; they say 'they are boun to fog them'. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Fog*, in agriculture, to feed off the fog or pasture in winter, as cattle. 1893 *Wilts Gloss.*, *Fog*, to give fodder to cattle.

Fog (fɒg), *v.*[2] [f. FOG *sb.*[2] Cf. *befog.*]

1. *trans.* To envelope with or as with fog; to stifle with fog. Also *fig.*

1599 *Soliman & P.* I. C ij, Fog not thy glory with so fowle eclipse. 1601 BP. BARLOW *Defence* 19 Somtimes by clouds it [the sun] is enueloped, and by mists fogged. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1st Pet.* i. 10–12 That the light of divine truth may..not be fogged and misted with filthy vapours. 1821 BYRON *Let. to Mrs. Byron* 14 Jan., I might have stayed, smoked in your towns, or fogged in your country, a century. 1881 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* I. vi. 296 The hurricanes which..fogged her decks with flying spume.

2. *fig.* To put (a person) in a 'fog'; to bewilder utterly, mystify, perplex; to render (ideas, etc.) misty or confused.

1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 124, I must fog your memories about them [*viz.* books he had borrowed]. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas No. 11/1 These folks fog me.. I can't talk their lingo. 1890 B. SHARPE in *Nature* 30 Oct. 634 To merge many species under the genus Picus tends to fog and confuse the ideas of geographical distribution.

3. *intr.* a. To become covered or filled with fog. (In mod. Dicts.) b. *To fog off*: to perish from damp, to damp off.

1849 *Florist* Aug. 221 Watch carefully that decayed leaves do not cause the cuttings to fog off. 1880 *N. & Q.* 20 Nov. 406 A gardener speaks of his cuttings from bedding plants which have not taken root as having 'fogged off'.

4. *Photogr.* (*trans.*) To cloud or cover with an obscuring coating. Also *to fog over.*

1854 *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* 21 Jan. 163/2 The relative values of acid or alkaline baths with respect to 'fogging over' the impressions taken on collodion. 1865 *Reader* No. 116. 320/1 The negative was slightly fogged. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 210 The flash of sunlight fogged the plate.

5. *Railway slang.* (*intr.*) To place fog-signals on the line in foggy weather.

1886 *Lloyd's Weekly* 26 Dec. 1/5 Engaged in the duty of 'fogging'. 1891 *Star* 21 Feb. 3/1 While he was fogging on the south side of Charing-cross-bridge.

Hence **Fogged** *ppl. a*; **Fo·gging** *ppl. a.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 191 In some sicknesses, you shall see a man forget himselfe a little by some fogging sleepe. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. *Lusoria* XXVIII, The Sun, before man's damning Fall Threw a fogg'd guilt upon this All. 1849 *Florist* Dec. 321 To remove any fogged foliage. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 20 Under the face of the fogged city moon. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 300 Fogged plates will be produced if [etc.].

†**Fog**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [? Back formation from FOGGER[1].] *intr.* To act in a 'pettifogging' manner; to adopt underhand or unworthy means to secure gain. Hence **Fo·gging** *ppl. a.*

1588 M. KYFFIN *Terence's Andria* V. iv, Hah fogging knaue. 1628 R. S. *Counter Scuffle* lxix, Wert not for vs, thou Swad, quoth hee, Where would'st thou fog to get a fee? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 65 The fogging proctorage of money.

Fogage, obs. form of FOGGAGE.

Fogan (fō·găn). *dial.* Also **foggin**, **fogon**. [? cf. OE. *foca* loaf baked under the ashes (Ælfric *Gen.* xviii. 6).] (See quots.)

1810 *Monthly Mag.* June 436 *Fogan, fogon*.. In some parts of Cornwall..a cake made of the fat of pork and barley-meal. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 228 The latter, which they called 'foggin', consisting of cakes made of wheaten flour and currants.

Fog-bank. [f. FOG *sb.*[2] + BANK *sb.*[1]] (See quot. 1867.) Also *fig.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 499 *note*, Quoth the Ship-master, It is but a fog-bank, there is no danger. 1769 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 230 A dark cloud, or rather fog-bank. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xcvi, The frequent fog-banks gave them cause to doubt. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 366 The clouds and fog-banks of Plotinus..were replaced by the enduring fabric of the doctrine of the Christian Trinity. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fog-bank*, a dense haze, presenting the appearance of a thick cloud resting upon the horizon.

Fogdom (fɒ·gdəm). *nonce-wd.* [f. FOG *sb.*[2] + -DOM.] The state of fog, foggy condition.

1890 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 488 The fogdom dun and brown Of thy streets, O London Town.

†**Foge.**[1] *Obs.* [? cf. FEAUGES.] ? Some ailment.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137 Foge, *reuma, vnemia* [sic MS.; ? read *anemia*].

Foge[2] (fōudʒ). *Min.* [Of obscure origin: perh. local pronunciation of FORGE.] (See quot. 1778.)

1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Foge* (Cornish), a forge or blowing-house for smelting of Tin. 1808 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.*, *Foge*, a blowing house.

Fogey: see FOGY.

Foggage (fɒ·gĕdʒ). *Sc.* Also 7–8 **fogage**, (7 **foggadge**). [ad. Sc. Law-Lat. (14th c. *fogagium*) prob. f. FOG *sb.*[1]]

1. *Law.* The pasturing of cattle on 'fog'; the privilege of doing this.

? *a* 1500 tr. *Leges Forestarum* xv. in *Sc. Acts* (1844) I. 690 Gif þe king will set gers be þe tym of fogage þe quhilk is fra þe fest of all hallowys quhil þe fest of Sanct Patrik in lentryn ilk beest sal pay viij d. for fogage [Orig. *per tempus fogagii ..pro fogagio*]. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 161 That the saidis glebes be designed with freedome of foggage, pastourage, fewall, faill, diffat, loning, frie ischue and entrie. 1872 C. INNES *Lect. Scot. Legal Antiq.* vi. 252 The foggage of the Bishop's forest of Birss.

2. Moss; = FOG *sb.*[1] 2.

1786 BURNS *To a Mouse* iv, An' naething, now, to big a new ane O' foggage green!

Fogged (fɒgd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOG *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. *Sc.* Covered with moss; hence *fig.* (well) furnished or provided.

1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 100 The grass..is become very sour, full of sprets, and in many places fogged. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 332 In case auld lucky be well fogget. *a* 1800 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* I. 293 For noucht but a house-wife was wantin' To plenish his weel-foggit byke.

2. Left 'under fog': see FOG *sb.*[1] 1.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 484 The practice of putting cattle from fogged-fields into the straw yard at night.

Fogger[1] (fɒ·gəɹ). [Of somewhat obscure history; but prob. derived from *Fugger*, the surname of a renowned family of merchants and financiers of Augsburg in the 15th and 16th c.

The name passed as an appellative into several European langs. In German *fugger, fucker, focker* (see Grimm) has had the senses 'monopolist, engrosser', 'usurer', 'man of great wealth', 'great merchant', and, in certain dialects (doubtless originally through ironical use), 'huckster, pedlar.' Kilian 1598 has Flem. *focker* 'monopolist, universal dealer' (*monopola, pantopola*), giving *fuggerus* and *fuccardus* as popular mod. L. equivalents; and in mod. Du. *rijke fokker* is an avaricious rich man. Walloon *foukeur* and Sp. *fucar* are contemptuous designations for a man of great wealth. A 'petty Fugger' would mean one who on a small scale practises the dishonourable devices for gain popularly attributed to great financiers; it seems possible that the phrase 'petty fogger of the law', applied in this sense to some notorious person, may have caught the popular fancy, and so have given rise to the specialized use in sense 1. Sense 2 was already developed in Ger. dialects (see Grimm), though the channel by which it came to England is unknown. Cf. FOOKER.]

†1. A person given to underhand practices for the sake of gain; chiefly, a contemptuous designation for a lawyer of a low class. Usually preceded by *petty* (see PETTIFOGGER). *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 320 As for this pettie fogger, this false fellowe that is in no credite or countenance. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 206 Brokers betweene the pettie foggers of the lawe and the common people. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Terence's Andria* IV. v, I should be exclaimed vpon to bee a beggerly fogger, greedily hunting after heritage. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 27 The baser sorte of people [are]..verie litigious..by meanes wherof the Fogers and Petie Lawiers..gett vnto themselues..great advauntage.

2. *dial.* 'A huckster; a petty chapman carrying small wares from village to village' (Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, a* 1825).

1800 LARWOOD *Norf. Dialogue* in Skeat *Nine Spec. Eng. Dialects* (E. D. S.) 119 The fogger [in the 'translation' rendered 'the man at the chandler's shop']. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 60 All hawkers, foggers, and pedlars.

3. A middleman in the nail and chain trade.

1868 *Morn. Star* 10 Mar., Down with the 'foggers', says I. 1871 *Gd. Words* 610 Where, as is often the case, the 'fogger' keeps a public-house, the truck system is so worked as to foster drunkenness. 1888 *Times* 29 Nov. 9/5 The nailers..are at the mercy of 'foggers' or factors.

Fogger[2] (fɒ·gəɹ). *dial.* [perh. f. FOG *v.*[1] + -ER[1]; the word has a curious resemblance to Du. *fokker* breeder of cattle, f. *fokken* vb.] An agricultural labourer chiefly engaged in feeding and attending to cattle.

1851 in *Berksh. Gloss.* 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 75, I found Joe with his fogger..looking at some calves. 1879 JEFFERIES *Amateur Poacher* (1889) 223 A fogger going to fodder his cattle came across a pheasant lying dead on the path.

Fogger[3] (fɒ·gəɹ). [f. FOG *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who 'fogs' on a railway, a fog-signalman.

1881 *Echo* 5 Nov. 1/5 The 'foggers' place their signals on the line at some little distance from the signal-post.

Foggie (fɒ·gi). *Sc.* Also fogie. [prob. a use of FOGGY *a.*, either because the insect inhabits mossy places (Jam.), or because it is clothed with a moss-like covering.] A kind of humble-bee; = CARDER 1 b. Also *foggie-bee.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 677 Humble bees, of that brown irritable sort called foggies. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 64/1 Its name among the Scotch peasantry is the fogie-bee. 1856 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 130 The mower in the meadow ruffles up The foggie's nest.

Foggily (fɒ·gili), *adv.* [f. FOGGY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a foggy manner.

1599 MINSHEU, *Grossamente*, grossely, rudely, foggily, bungarly. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Foggily*, heavily. 1755 JOHNSON *Foggily*, mistily, darkly, cloudily. 1891 C. DUNSTAN *Quita* II. II. v. 115 It was damply, foggily cold.

Fogginess (fɒ·ginĕs). [f. FOGGY *a.* + -NESS.]

†1. Flabbiness, grossness. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxx. 93 In Englyshe it is named fatnes or fogyenes or such lyke. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1857) 125 Keeping them from fogginesse, grosnesse, and fiery faces. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* xi.

(ed. 3) 170 All fogginess..proceeds from an over great Relaxation of the Canals and Vessels.

2. A foggy or misty condition.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Urania* (1682) I. 75 By reason of the natural fogginess of the air. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 Whence new moisture or fogginess presses in. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 22. 451 The clearness or fogginess of the air. 1859 *Photogr. News* 9 Sept. 7 The pictures ..are likely to be affected with fogginess.

fig. 1893 *Ch. Times* 3 Mar. 221/1 There would be much less fogginess..and much more common sense.

Fogging (fǫ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. FOG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb.: *spec.* (see quot. 1804).

1804 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Calendar* 325 *Fogging*..consists in keeping the whole growth of grass in upland meadows.. free from either scythe or stock..and eating it in the following winter. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 484 There is an ancient practice respecting grass lands in some of the Welch counties, called fogging,—or keeping the land without stock from May or June to December. 1883 *N. & Q.* 10 Nov. 377 Cattle turned out in the winter season to find a precarious subsistence in the fields are said to 'go a-fogging'.

Fogging (fǫ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. FOG *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses.

1854 *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc.* 21 Jan. 163/2 Another secondary cause of 'fogging'..is the diffused light reflected from the top, bottom and sides of the camera. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* vii. (1887) 56 Some strange fogging of his enthusiastic brain. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 722/1 Without dust 'fogging' is impossible. 1889 ACWORTH *Railways Eng.* vii. 320 Again, 'fogging' is never resorted to merely to protect goods trains.

2. *Theatr.* (see quot.).

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Fogging*, getting through one's part anyhow, like a man lost in a fog.

Fogging (fǫ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [Cf. FOGGER *sb.*[1] 3.] *Nail trade* (see quot.).

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Fogging*, the system by which small employers in the nail and chain trade..make their profits by paying their workpeople less than the recognised price, and by selling their work..to the larger employers.

†**Fo·ggish,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. FOG *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat bloated or fat.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145 Foggish, *pinguis*. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 766 Foggishe or fatte bodie.

†**Fo·ggish,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. FOG *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Somewhat foggy or misty.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. x. 294 Foggish and misling.

Foggy (fǫ·gi), *a.* Also (in sense 1 **feggy**) *Sc.* **fuggie.** [f. FOG *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].

The identity of the word in its various senses is somewhat doubtful, but the development of meaning suggested below seems plausible.]

1. a. Resembling, consisting of, or covered with 'fog' or coarse grass. b. *Sc.* Covered with moss, mossy.

1635 *Tom a Lincolne* II. in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 332 Toads croaking in foggy grasse. 1747 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 18 It may be laid down with Grass seeds .. so to ly, unless it turn sour or foggy. 1790 A. WILSON *Disconsolate Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 96, I spied a bonny wee bit Wren, Lone on a fuggy stane. 1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 87 Yonder foggy mountain. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 75 He liked to stray, By fuggie rocks, or castle gray. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. v. § 5. 92 A field of good feggy grass.

†2. Boggy, marshy. *Obs.*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* I. xl. 160 He that is fallen into a depe foggy wel and sticketh fast in it. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 78 In the loamie and leane ground, as in the fatte and foggie. [Cf. sense 3.] 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 11 Low, moist, foggy ground. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bedfordsh.* I. (1662) 114 The foggy fens in the next County.

†3. Of flesh, etc.: Flabby or spongy in consistency; not solid; = BOGGY *a.* b. Hence of persons or animals: Unwholesomely bloated, swollen with flabby and unhealthy corpulence, puffy. Also quasi-*adv.* in *foggy fat. Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 483 All foggy fat she was. 1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Foggy to full of waste flesshe. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 29 b, In case the fleshe appere foggie and fattishe. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1567) 189 b, Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggye, is the blade. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 530 Which [horses] being foggie fat, and delicately brought up. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 24 And with a leane hand, stroke a foggie foot. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 40 They return to feed, and that alwayes of the purest honey, whereby they may become so foggy, that [etc.]. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 100 Drowned in foggy quagmires of fat and dropsy. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 300 Being very fat and foggy by means of their gross Food. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 26 How foggy, unwieldly..and helpless are such crazy mortals. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss., Foggy*, fat, gross.

†b. Of food: Apt to puff up the body. *Obs.*

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 93 Woad, which affords a foggy food that over-lades the Bees. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Milit. Equit.* (1778) 123 All sorts of grains are foggy feeding, and though they plump up the body, they do not give a wholesome and sound fat.

†c. Of ale, etc.: Full of floating particles, thick. *Obs.* Cf. FAT *a.* 7 a.

1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 155 The Draymans Beere is not so cleere, and foggy Ale is thicker. 1764 *Low Life* 67 In search of..thick foggy Beer and Ale.

4. Of air, mist, cloud, etc.: Thick, murky. Hence (through FOG *sb.*[2], which appears to be a back-formation from this sense): Of the nature of, or resembling, fog or thick mist; full of, or abounding in, fog.

[For the development of this sense from 3, cf. FAT *a.* 7 c, and Lat. *pinguis aer, pingue cælum.* But some of the quotations suggest allusion to sense 2.]

1544 *Lute Exped. Scott.* C ij b, That mornynge being very mystie and foggie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 34 With muche foggie derkenesse. 1570 TURBERV. *Penitent Louer* Epitaphes, etc. 112 With errors foggie mist at first, that Reason gaue no light. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 50 Like foggy South, puffing with winde and raine. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 3 That it [the Aire] be not..subiect to any foggy noysomenesse from Fenns or Marshes neere adioyning. 1627 MAY *Lucan* v. (1635) 11 j b, The thicke aire was..clogg'd with foggy stormes. 1733-4 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 22 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 212, I myself have gotten a cold this sharp foggy weather. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 44 The action happening on a foggy day. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 63 The..foggy asthmatic town of Glasgow. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 15 On a foggy October morning. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, He pointed across the foggy valley. 1885 *L'pool. Daily Post* 1 May 4/9 Days of foggy drizzle.

b. *fig.* Obscure, dull, bemuddled, confused.

In some of the earlier quots. the sense may be 3, which in fig. use coincides nearly with this sense.

1603 HAYWARD *Answ. to Doleman* ii. 35 Your course, foggie, drowsie conceite, that there are few or none simple monarchies in the world. 1637 POCKLINGTON *Altare Chr.* xxiv. 172 A dull device of a foggie braine and willing blunderer. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. 365 His Understanding must be very foggy. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 214 Your rival is a lusty, foggy, lumbering log! 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. III. 358 Making merry over some extremely foggy production.

5. a. Of the eye: Beclouded, dim. b. Not clear to one's mind, etc., dim, indistinct.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 90/2 A dull and foggy sort of idea that Mrs. Varden wasn't fond of him. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 177 The cold foggy grey eyes of the old lady looked after him. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* I. 7 All this uncertain saturation of foggy visions and contradictory speculations.

6. *Photogr.* Fogged, indistinct. Cf. FOG *sb.*[2] 4.

1859 *Photogr. News* 9 Sept. 7 A greater tendency to give foggy pictures. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* I. 292/2 Many weak thin foggy negatives.

7. *slang.* Not quite sober.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Foggy*, a quaint term for one 'somewhat bemused in beer'; not very clear-headed. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

8. *Comb.*, as *foggy-brained.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 232 Feeding on foggie-braind melancholly.

Fogh, obs. var. of FAUGH *int.*

1681 OTWAY *Soldiers Fort.* I. i. Wks. 1728 I. 340 Fogh! let's leave the nasty Sows to Fools and Diseases.

Fogh, Foghil, obs. ff. FAW *a.* and FOWL.

Fogle (fōu·g'l). *slang.* A handkerchief or neckerchief, usually of silk.

1811 *Lexicon Balatron., Fogle*, a silk handkerchief. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Fogles and fawnies soon went their way. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Tragedy* vii, The 'fogle' that caused all this breeze.

b. *Comb.*, as fogle-hunter, a pick-pocket; fogle-drawing, -hunting *vbl. sbs.*, picking pockets.

1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. Egan), *Fogle Hunter*, a pickpocket. *Cant.* 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang* s. v. *Fogle*, 'He's out a fogle-hunting.' Sometimes 'tis said ..'fogle-drawing.' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xi, A young fogle-hunter.

Fogless (fǫ·glĕs), *a.* [f. FOG *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without fog, not foggy, clear.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 31 It has been a long day, but .. so clear and fogless. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 17 The second fogless one.

‖ **Foglietto** (folʸe·tto). *Mus.* [It.; dim. of *foglio* sheet of paper.] (See quot.)

1876-88 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Foglietto*, a first violin part; the leader's part, which contains cues, &c., used by a conductor in the absence of a full score.

Fogo (fōu·go). [? Arbitrarily formed on the suggestion of *Foh* int., or FOG *sb.*[2] Cf. HOGO.] A disagreeable smell, stench.

1823 'JON BEE' *Slang, Fogo*, the same with a stench. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 381 That word..smelt so strong in his nose he had to take out his handkerchief, all scented with musk to get clear of the fogo of it.

†**Fog-race.** *Obs. jocular.* = PROGRESS.

1689 CALVERLEY *Note-bk.* 20 May in *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surtees) II. 45, I went the college fog-race with Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Smith, and my tutor. The first day we went to Salsbury, the next to Gilsig.

Fogram (fōu·grăm), *a.* and *sb.* Also **fogrum.**

†**A.** *adj.* Antiquated, old-fashioned, out of date.

1772 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, 3 Feb., His taste is terribly fogrum and old-fashioned. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 331 A couple of fogrum old fools. 1832 *Country Houses* I. i. 143 You really are growing quite old and fogram, I fear.

B. *sb.* 1. An antiquated or old-fashioned person, a fogy.

1775 CRISP in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 136 A parcel of old Fograms. 1776 ANSTEY *Election Ball.* Poet. Wks. (1808) 223, I very much fear that she thought me a fogram. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xiv, I suppose I may think them fogrums and quizzes, if I choose? 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. ii. 34 Some dowagers and fograms were invited to meet the Princess.

2. *Naut. slang.* (See quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fogram*, wine, beer or spirits of indifferent quality; in fact, any kind of liquor.

So **Fo·gramite,** a fogy; **Fogra·mity,** an antiquated thing; also, a fogy.

1796 MISS BURNEY *Camilla* I. II. v. 250 Nobody's civil now, you know; 'tis a fogramity quite out. 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang*, The *fogramites*, a supposed club of imbeciles. 1832 *Country Houses* I. i. 3 The Christmas parties, of old fogramities, collected in this house.

Fog-signal. [f. FOG *sb.*[2] + SIGNAL *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867).

1759 A. HOLMES in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 123 Came to an anchor with the fog signal on English Bank. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fog-signals*, the naval code established by guns to keep a fleet together, to tack, wear, and perform sundry evolutions..also, certain sounds made in fogs as warnings to other vessels.

2. *Railways.* A detonator placed on the metals in foggy weather to guide drivers of trains.

1856 *Engineer* 536/1 The detonating fog signal.

So **Fog-signalling** *vbl. sb.*; **Fog-signaller, Fog-signalman,** a man with fog-signals.

1883 F. S. WILLIAMS *Our Iron Roads* ix. (ed. 4) 295 The duty now devolving upon the fog-signalman is this. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 164 A system of what is called 'fog-signalling' has been devised. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 6/3 Fog-signallers were placed along the railway lines.

Fogue, obs. var. of ‖ FOUGUE.

Fogus (fōu·gŭs). *slang.* [? a pseudo-L. formation suggested by FOG *sb.*[2] in sense 'smoke'.] Tobacco.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 10 Store of booz and fogus ..[was] brought them. *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, In the mean time tip me a gage of fogus, Jerry.

Fogy, fogey (fōu·gi). Forms: 8-9 **fogey,** fogie, 9 fogy, *Sc.* foggie. [Possibly a subst. use of FOGGY *a.* in sense 3, fat, bloated, or in sense 2, moss-grown. Cf. FOGGIE and FOGRAM.]

1. *Sc.* An invalid or garrison soldier.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Fogey*, old fogey, a nick name for an invalid soldier. 1808 in JAMIESON. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. (Orig. *Sc.*) A disrespectful appellation for a man advanced in life; *esp.* one with antiquated notions, an old-fashioned fellow, one 'behind the times'. Usually preceded by *old.*

1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. (1808) 117 Foggies the zigzag followers sped, But scarce had power To keep some.. Frae stoit'rin ower. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 56 Now ilka lad has got a lass, Save yon auld doited fogie. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatees* 217 They're just a whin auld fogies that Mr. Andrew describes. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* XXXVII, The honest rosy old fogies. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 262 Jesting at him about his old fogies.

transf. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 483 The classic 'old fogies' on my shelves began to look very dingy to me.

3. *U.S. colloq.* [Cf. sense 1.] (See quot.)

1881 HAMERSLEY *Naval Encycl., Fogy*, an increase of pay due to length of service.

4. *attrib.* use of *sb.* passing into *adj.*

1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ii. 51 The younger generation..ridicules much the old fogey narrowness. 1892 *Daily News* 8 June 2/3 With a smile which the old fogiest of curmudgeons could not resist.

Fogydom, fogeydom (fōu·gidəm). [f. prec. + -DOM.] The state or condition of a fogy; the disposition and bearing of a fogy; fogies as a class.

1859 *Eminent Men & Pop. Bks.* 158 The pleasures of Fogeydom. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 327 Mr. Brown is now sinking, into the foggy depths of fogeydom. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 3/1 The gentlemanlike fogeydom of Mr. Carteret.

Fogyish (fōu·gi,ĭʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Partaking of the nature of a fogy; somewhat antiquated or old-fashioned.

1873 MISS BRADDON *Strangers & Pilgr.* v, The fogy-ish element in the party. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i, Their club..now past its prime and a little fogyish.

Fogyism (fōu·gi,iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The state of being a fogy; the characteristic behaviour of fogies.

1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xviii. 219 The 'fogyism' and 'hunkerism' of politics. 1862 SALA *Seven Sins* III. iv. 72 When he reaches middle age, or approaches fogeyism.

Foh, var. of FAUGH. Hence **Fo·hing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of crying *Foh!*

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* IV. 39 Foh! what's this fohing at? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. viii, Foh, say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much governed by a doating old woman! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiii, Foh!..The very atmosphere..seems tainted.

Foh, var. of FAW *a.* *Obs.*

‖ **Föhn** (fön). Also **fön.** [Ger.; according to Grimm a. Rumansch *favugn* :—L. *Favōnius.*] A warm dry south wind which blows down the valleys on the north side of the Alps.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms*, Föhn, the name given in Switzerland to the hot southerly winds of summer (the sirocco). 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 77 The fohn was blowing fiercely all the time. 1883 *Guardian* 14 Mar. 392 Builders..had to guard against the *föhn* and other Swiss winds.

Foi, var. form of FOY.

Foible (foi·b'l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Fr. *foible*, obs. f. of *faible*; see FEEBLE.]

†**A.** *adj.* Weak. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 53 In case the Spell of English Musical Poetry prove too foible for the Serpentin Venom of that Italick Insect. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Foible, a French term, frequently used also in our language ..applied to the body of animals, and the parts thereof: As, foible reins, foible sight, &c.

B. *sb.*

1. A weak point; a failing or weakness of character. Cf. FEEBLE *sb.* 3.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, I fear they have found my foible, and will turn me into ridicule. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 1 The Smaller Foiblees [*sic*] or Faylures of speech..signifie little in the main Pursuit of Truth. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* Pref. (1815) 7 The accidental consequences of some human frailty or foible. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii. A foible of Mr. Holt's.. was omniscience. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 72 It has always been my foible to speak before I look.

2. *Fencing.* = FEEBLE *sb.* 4.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1764) 46 A Foyle..hath two Parts, one of which he calleth the Fort or strong, and the other the Foyble or weak. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sciences* IV. 3073 Fencing-masters divide the sword into .. the fort, middle, and foible. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 115 The 'forte' ought always to gain the 'foible' of the opponent's weapon. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 70 The wrist must be suddenly raised, so as to bring the 'forte' of one's sword to the 'foible' of the adversary's.

‖ **Foiblesse.** ? *Obs.* [a. Fr. *foiblesse*, obs. spelling of *faiblesse*, f. *faible* FEEBLE.] a. A characteristic weakness; a failing. b. A liking or 'weakness' *for* (something).

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* IV. 38 Besides, i've another humour, but that's a *Foibless* will ridicule me. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* I. Pref. 5, I..must acknowledge my own *foiblesse* in conception of a sensible pleasure, when [etc.]. 1813 JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 294 A mere *foiblesse*. 1834 *Ibid.* LIX. 153 Our own *foiblesse* for such speculations might tempt us to select a few more samples.

Foil (foil), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 foil(l)e, 4–8 foyl(l)e, (5 fole, 7 fyle), 5– foil. [a. OF. *foil, fuil, fueil* masc. (= Pr. *folh, fuoill*, It. *foglio* :—L. *folium* leaf, cogn. with Gr. φύλλον), and OF. *foille, fueille* fem. (mod.F. *feuille*, = Pr. *folha. foilla*, Sp. *hoja*, It. *foglia* :—L. *folia*, pl. of *folium*). The fem. sb., originally collective, has superseded the masc. in all mod.Rom. langs., except that It. *foglio* remains in the sense 'leaf of a book'.]

†1. A leaf (of a plant). *Obs.*

14..LYDG. *Balade of our Ladie* vi, Fructified oliue of foiles faire and thicke. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 144 Take Of violette, not but oonly the foil. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 102 Wete faire foiles of parcely in vinegre.

†b. With allusion to the annual fall of the leaf: A year. Cf. Fr. *vin de deux, trois feuilles. Obs.*[-1]

1481 CAXTON *Tully's Friendsh.* iv, For the more foylles that the wyne is of the more plesaunt it is in drynkyng.

2. The representation of a leaf. a. *Her.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 95 This though it be termed a foyle, yet is it a flower by the name of the primrose.

b. *Arch.* One of the small arcs or spaces between the cusps of a window. *Foil arch* (see quot. 1891).

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* 195 Multifoils, with the foils alternately round and angular. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 344 Foil arches are doubtless one of the Arabian features of the style. 1891 *Adeline's Art Dict., Foil Arch* ..is an arch made of our several smaller arches or foils.

†3. By analogy: Anything flat and thin. *Obs.*

a. A thin layer (of any material), a leaf, paring.

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 18 Take a thynne foyle of dowh, and Kerve it in pieces. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 96 Cast there-on..foyles of tried ginger pared. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 493 The mast-Holme also may be cut into fine thin foile or leaues like plates.

b. A leaf (of paper).

1528 *Will of J. Parke* (Somerset Ho.), Paper conteynyng vj foyles or leves.

c. A counterfoil.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 To recorde the foylles of provision weekely. 1512–3 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 3 The same Barons..[shall] cause the Chamberleyn ..to joyne the said tailes..to their foile or foiles. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 40 (1876) 23 He shal receve and write the foilles of the tallies. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Excheq.* v. 9 They shewed him their Tallies of Payment below, the Foils of which were likewise entred.

4. As a substance (without *pl.*): Metal hammered or rolled into a thin sheet; often with the name of a metal prefixed; as, *gold-, silver-, tin-foil.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVI. iv. (Tollem. MS.) Golde..bitwene þe anfelde and þe hamoure with oute breakynge..strecche þ in to golde foyle. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 27 When þou dressyst forth, plante it with foyle of Syluer. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 236 b, Makers and leyers of golde foyle occupie a boris tothe. 1598 STOW *Surv.* vii. (1603) 53 Fine siluer, such as was then made into foyle. 1685 COLE *Let. to Ray* in *Ray's Lett.* (1718) 197 Some..covered with a superficies as thin, and exactly of the Colour of silver Foil. 1794 N. E. KINDERSLEY *Hindoo Lit., Hist. Nella-Rajah* 117 The wings, generally of a mixed green and yellow, have the appearance of foil. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 373 When heated on platinum foil it gives a beautiful purple smoke. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. ii. 47 Blackened zinc foil..is instantly caused to blaze.

fig. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict., On Earth* 18 That aged Syre could tip his tongue With golden foyle of eloquence.

b. A sheet of the same (in modern use an amalgam of tin and quicksilver) placed behind the glass of a mirror, to produce a reflexion.

a 1583 W. BOURNE *Prop. Glasses* i. in *Rara Math.* (1838) 35 Lookinge Glasses..are those sortes of Glasses, that have a ffoyle, layde on the backe syde thereof. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. i, I now begin to see my vanity, Shine in this Glasse, reflected by the foile! 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 131 The isinglass having a foyle of quicksilver and pewter put behind it, like a looking-glass. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 210 The art of properly effecting this deposit of the glass upon the foil.

c. In wider sense: A backing.

1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 42 The Air .. serving as a Foile to the lower Superficies of a Lens of Glass. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 13 Silver..served as a foil over which yellow and other colours ground with oil were glazed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 403/1 The foundation colour should form a foil for that which is inlaid on it.

5. A thin leaf of some metal placed under a precious stone to increase its brilliancy or under some transparent substance to give it the appearance of a precious stone.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii. What sparkle does it [the diamond] give without a foil? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 300 They [Cornish diamonds]..set with a good foil..may at the first sight deceive no unskilful lapidary. 1767 GRAY *Let. to Mason* 19 July, In gems that want colour and perfection, a foil is put under them to add to their lustre. In others, as in diamonds, the foil is black; and in this sense, when a pretty woman chooses to appear in public with a homely one, we say she uses her as a foil. 1875 in *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 465.

†b. The setting (of a jewel). *Obs.*

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 19, I frame the foyle, I graue the golde, I fashion up the ring. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* v. 14 *marg.* Set as a precious stone in the foile of a ring. *fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 266 A foyle wherein thou art to set The precious Iewell of thy home returne. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 506 O Bright Diamond of Heaven..Set in the Foil of Flesh, for a Time.

6. Anything that serves by contrast of colour or quality to adorn another thing or set it off to advantage.

1587 J. BELL tr. *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 145 b, He practizeth to make his defence carry a certeine shewe of truth, paintyng it out with a deceavable foyle. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. ii, I need no foile, nor shall I think I me white only between two Moores. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ₱ 4 His Friends observe these little Singularities as Foils that rather set off than blemish his good Qualities. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to my Ass* Wks. 1812 II. 466 Lady Mount her Majesty's fine foil. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xvi. 378 Real excellence does not seek for a foil in inferiority. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 202 They formed a bright foil to the sombre mass.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foil-ground, -paper, -spangle*; also **foil-alum**, alum in foils or laminæ; **foil-stone** (see quot. 1858).

1453 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 322 Alum, *foyle or rooch, y' bale..iiij*d.* 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 13 Gold and silver, glazed or lacquered *foil-grounds. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 20 *Foil-paper, spangles and Dutch Metal. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 133 A pair of slippers adorned with *foil spangles. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Foil stone*, an imitation jewel.

Foil (foil), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5–7 foyle, 6–7 foile, 7 *Sc.* foillie, 6– foil. [f. FOIL *v.*[1] 4.]

†1. *Wrestling.* The fact of being almost thrown; a throw not resulting in a flat fall; also in phrase *to give (a person) the foil. Obs.* Cf. FALL *sb.* 13.

1553 [see FALL *sb.* 13]. 1567 *Trial Treasure* B ij, In wrestling with me he gaue me the foyle. 1622 BRETON *Strange Newes* (Grosart) 6/1 Chiefly wrestling, when they haue more foiles then faire falls. 1687 *Answ. to Representer's 8th Ch.* 4 Two Foils makes a Fall. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Foil*, a Fall in Wrestling, that is not clearly given. 1721–90 in BAILEY.

2. A repulse, defeat in an onset or enterprise; a baffling check. *arch.* †In early use often in phrases: *to give a* or *the foil*; *to have, receive, take a (the, one's) foil*; *to put to (a, the) foil.*

c 1478 in *Eng. Gilds* 304 Myndynge not to take the foyle, stande to defende theyre cause. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 11 Could neuer yet fynde how to geue him any foile. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 13 Considering what a foul shame and foil it had alreddi bene unto me. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 427 Chabrias..having put to foile and defaited some few Thebans. 1609 HUME *Admon.* in Wodr. Soc. *Misc.* (1844) 582 And receaved the foillie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 145 The alternate changes of foiles and victories. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 132 The Lords received the first blow, and gave the first foil. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 24 It may give a man many a..foil and many a disheartening blow. 1738 tr. *Johnson's ad Urbanum* in *Gentl. Mag.* May, Whom no base calumny can put to foil. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 358 When Africa received her final foil. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Wallace* lv. Ashamed and wroth at such unseemly foil. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 232 He thinks No more of yesterday's disgrace and foil.

†b. With mixture of the sense of FOIL *v.*[1] 6: A disgrace, stigma. *Obs.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 26 It hath set a foyle upon thy fame. 1616 BRETON *Good & Badde* 5/2 He [an Vnworthy king] is the foyle of a crowne.

†3. The cause of (one's) defeat or failure. *Obs.*

a 1683 OLDHAM *Ode to Vice* Poet. Wks. (1686) 106 Thou.. Whom baffled Hell esteems its greatest Foyl. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 Oh! gawdy source of all mens hopes and fears, Foil of their youth.

†**Foil,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In 6 foill. Also *Sc.* FULYIE. [f. FOIL *v.*] What is trampled under foot; hence, Manure, dung.

1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 244 Raffe Vasye of lumlye castell oweth me for all my foill or muke that I left at my fermhold at crook.

Foil (foil), *sb.*[4] Forms: 6 *pl.* ? foyelles (perh. mispr. for *foylles*), 6–7 foyle, 7– foil. [f. FOIL *v.*[1] (sense 2); cf. OF. *foulis*, Cotgr. *foulée, foulement* in same sense, f. *fouler* FOIL *v.*[4]] The track of a hunted animal.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 77 Marking all his tokens as well by the slot as by the entries, foyelles, and such like. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 72 The Dew will be beaten off, the Foil fresh, or the ground broken. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 353 Fellows .. have lain down upon the foil to prove whether the dogs followed the track or not. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 206 Having rounded the hill he crossed the foil. 1894 *Scotsman* 27 Aug. 11/2 Mr. Davidson decided to lay the hounds on the foil of the otter first found.

fig. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* III, What, hunt A wife on the dull foil! 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment* I, Fleeting pleasure leaves me on the foyle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iv, Here's another b—— follows me upon the foil. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Bruce* iii, O Bruce, thou treadest Abyssinian grounds; Nor can our British noses hunt thy foil.

b. Phrases. *To run* (or †*take*) *the foil, to run upon the foil*: to run over the same track a second time (with the effect of baffling the hounds). *To break her foil*: to run out of the track after having doubled.

1601 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 431 The chafed deare doth take the foyle. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 44 No Hare, when hardly put to it..and running foile, makes moe doublings. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* xi. 151 You must..try to hit her off where she breaks her foil. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 87 The ground so stained by running the foil that the scent lay with no certainty. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v., To run the foil.

transf. and *fig.* 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. x. (1700) 289 To affirm that..is to run upon the foil. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 233 From whence it [the blood] is recommitted into the right ventricle of the Heart, to be chased the Foyl. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., 'Runnin' oald foils', following former courses.

Foil (foil), *sb.*[5] Forms: 6–7 foile, foyle, 8 file, 7– foil. [Of obscure origin.

Usually regarded as f. FOIL *v.*[1], and as denoting etymologically 'a sword with the point *foiled* or blunted.' But the vb. does not appear to have meant 'to blunt': the reading of the quarto in *Oth.* I. iii. 270, even if genuine, does not admit of this interpretation. Another suggestion is that the phrase *at foils* originally belonged to FOIL *sb.*[2] in the sense of parrying, and that the name of the instrument was evolved from the phrase. It is noteworthy that FOIN *sb.* occurs in 17th c. in the sense of *foil*; possibly (in spite of the want of evidence) this goes back to the 16th c, so that *foil* might be an etymologizing alteration of *foin*, after FOIL *v.*[1]. That the word is, by some far-fetched association, a transferred use of FOIL *sb.*[1] a leaf (cf. F. *fleuret* fencing foil, lit. 'floweret', the button being compared to a bud) is a possibility for which at present there is no evidence.]

1. A light weapon used in fencing; a kind of small-sword with a blunt edge and a button at the point.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 21 Iacke Leiden..had..a peece of a rustie sword..by his side..it was but a foyle neither, and he wore it, to shewe that he should haue the foyle of his Enemies. 1606 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Let.* 6 Aug. Wks. (1711) 233 They would have most willingly taken the buttons off the foils. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* III. i, I hope to see it as much a fashion to fight with files, as 'tis to fence with them. 1729 *Art of Fencing* 3 The Sword (or File, in imitation of the Sword). 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv, I can use the foils..indifferently well.

2. *pl.* The exercise of fencing with foils, *esp.* in phrase *at foils.*

1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* (Grosart) 130 It makes him..fight..as though hee were but at foyles amongst his fellows. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. v, *Credulous.* Where's your cloak? *Andrew.* Going to foiles ev'n now, I put it off. 1841–44 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 Entire self-possession may make a battle very little more dangerous to life than a match at foils.

3. *attrib.*, as *foil-button.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 This bumbast foile-button..For want of talke-stuffe, fals to foinery, Out goes his Rapier.

Foil (foil), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 foile, foyle, 7 foyl, 6– foil. See also FOUL *v.* and *Sc.* FULYIE *v.* [irreg. repr. of OF. *fuler, foler, fouler* (mod.F. *fouler*), to full cloth, to tread, trample down, press hard upon, crush, oppress; corresponding to Pr. *folar*, Sp. *hollar*, It. *follare* in similar senses :— popular Lat. **fullāre* originally to full cloth, f. *fullō* a fuller: cf. FULL *v.*

The Eng. forms *foyle, foil*, and Sc. *fulȝe, fulyie*, would normally represent not OF. *foler, fouler*, but *fouillier* (mod. F. *fouiller*), which has the quite different senses 'to dig, grub up, root (as a swine), search'. The cause of the irregularity has not been discovered: a suggestion is that the sb. *foulis, foleīz* = FOIL *sb.*[3] may have been confused with *fouillis* the 'rooting' of a swine, a mass of dirt and rubbish, and that this led to a confusion in the verb; but it is doubtful whether this would account for the facts.]

I. In sense of Fr. *fouler.*

†1. *trans.* To tread under foot, trample down.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2712 Mony gentil cors, Was y-foiled undur fet of hors. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9440 Pinogras he feld of hors, And foiled al his cursed cors. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 363 They shall foyle and threste all the dampned togyder. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) IV. 877 The more they contended to suppresse him, the more (like the camomill being foiled and troden) his vertues rose vp. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* IV. iii. 124 But the third [man] the Beare tooke and ouerthrew, and foiled

vnder hir feete. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 69 King Richard .. caused the ensignes of Leopold .. to be puld downe, and foiled vnder foot.

fig. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 44 In veyn þu foilist þi flesch wiþ abstinens. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvii. 151 (Harl. MS.) A synner..enterithe in to holy chirche, and foylithe the comaundementes of god. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxv, Worshyp in armes may neuer be foyled.

2. Of animals: To trample or tread down; to tread into mud; *esp.* in *Hunting*, to run over or cross (the ground, scent, or track) with the effect of baffling the hounds. Also *absol.* of a deer (see quot. 1886); †*refl.* of a hound: To spoil his own scent.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 25 Soak not thy Land too much, that Cattell treading, or Grazing upon it, foyl it not. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. xlv, Their [Doggs'] scent no North-east winde could e're deceave..nor Flocks that foyle the Ground. 1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* 72 A..dog having foil'd himself..with everything he meets. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 174 In the same Round Persisting still, she'll foil the beaten Track. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 279 If you suffer all your hounds to hunt on the line of him, they will foil the ground. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, *Foil*, to trample, as meadow grass is said to be foiled when trampled or trodden down by hares. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Foil*.. the scent, or the ground, are said to be foiled when other deer than the hunted one have crossed the scent. *Ibid.*, *Foil*.. a deer is said to foil when he retraces his steps over the same track.

fig. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), I..put up such a variety of odd creatures..that they foil the scent of one another.

†**3.** To press hard upon, oppress. *Obs. rare*—1.

This sense, common in OF., appears to be required by the context, though the other texts read *fylus*, *fylen*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10104 (Cott.) þis world, my flesh, the fend als þat folus [*Laud MS.* foylyn] me wiþ fondyng fals to make me falle in fylthis fele.

II. To overthrow, defeat, baffle.

4. To overthrow, defeat (an antagonist); to beat off, repulse, discomfit (an assailant or an attack). †In *Wrestling*: To throw, to inflict a 'foil' upon: see FOIL *sb.*[2] 1. Also *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* (an. 23) If they lacke actiuitie, euery creature be he neuer so base of birthe, shall foyle and ouerthrowe them. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 14 The Wrastler That did but lately foile the synowie Charles. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ii. (1660) 102 To chase away and foil all passionate perturbations of the mind. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Sont* (1851) 175, I strive ..but, sometimes, I am foiled; and go halting out of the field. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 273 Leader of those Armies bright, Which but th' Omnipotent none could have foyld. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 776 The Groom..watches with a Trip his Foe to foil. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 25 Not fiercer woes thy fortitude could foil. 1736 WEST *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 10 You have foiled him..at his own weapon. 1737 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 572 Suits..in every one of which he was sure to be foiled. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 247 Howard..foils the force of Spain. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 344 Meletus, who is easily foiled and mastered in the hands of the great dialectician.

b. To outdo, surpass.

a 1687 WALLER *Of a tree cut in paper* 7 Fair hand!.. Strange, that your fingers should the pencil foil. 1786 BURNS *Lass o' Ballochmyle* iii, Woman, Nature's darling child!..Ev'n there her other works are foil'd. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* No. 10 Not chusing her charms should be foil'd By Lady Elizabeth Mugg.

†c. *intr.* To suffer discomfiture. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xlix, His toil He took, lest that the English state might foil. 1639 VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. a vj, There be mindes which foyle in reading a history of great length, humane patience being not of any great extent.

5. To frustrate, render nugatory (an attempt or purpose); to parry (a blow); to baulk, disappoint (hopes, etc.); to baffle, frustrate the efforts of (a person).

App. developed from sense 4 with some influence of the notion of 'foiling a scent': see 2.

a 1564 BECON *Jewel of Joy* in *Catechism*, &c. (1844) 426 Paul..had so many years been foiled with the..elvish expositions of certain doting doctors. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 160 Lest his credite, foyled in his first attempt, in a second should be vtterly disgraced. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 2 Faith shall be easily shaken, hope quickly foyled. 1621 MARQ. BUCKINGHAM in *Fortesc. Papers* 172 That whole businesse will be foyled. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* v. v. 363 He had been foiled in the Cure, and had left it to Nature. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 4 Having long in miry ways been foiled. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* XXXI, To be foiled in a gallant intrigue was to subject himself to the ridicule of his gay court. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iv. II. 301 He foiled the stroke of Chaléco. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVIII. (1856) 227 The project..was foiled for a time. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xii. 123 But here their wits were foiled. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 19 The narrow anxiety..is apt to foil its own end.

III. Influenced by FOUL *a.* and *v.*; cf. *defoil*, DEFOUL *v.* and FILE *v.*

6. To foul, defile, pollute. In material or immaterial sense. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (In some mod. dialects perh. a pronunciation of FILE.)

Quot. 1440 may belong to sense 3 or 4.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 86 þei preche not to profit of þe folk but..to foile [*v. r.* foulen] hem wiþ many synnes. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxiv, A man that hath be moche foyled wyth worldly or flesshely synnes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 85 A man hath no honour to foile his handes on a woman. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. 33 Ranc'rous enemies, that hourely toil Thy humble votarie with loathsome spot to foil. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Foil*, to defile.

†**7.** To dishonour; *esp.* to deflower (a woman), to violate (chastity).

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 143 (Harl. MS.) Hast thowe foylid my dowter. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1587) 300 Rather chose to die..Than filthie men should foile their chastitie. *a* 1592 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 153 Hast thou..no more regard to thy solemne othe than to foile it with periurie?

†**8.** To cause filth, drop excrement; = FILE *v.*[2] 1 d.

1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV*, 77 They did nothing but feede and foyle in the summer of her sweete sun shine. 1616 — *Sanct. Treasb. Soul* I. § 13 (1620) 285 Swine..doe nothing else but feede and foile.

Hence **Foiled** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the vb.; also of a horse: Injured. Also **Foi·ler**, one who foils.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 425 If he [a horse] be foiled on his forefeet by foundering or otherwise. 1700 PARKER *Six Philosoph. Ess.* 2 O thou..divine Burnet! thou foiler of all Philosophers. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXX, Till the foiled King..Shall bootless turn him home agen. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Foiled-girse*, grass much trodden.

Foil (foil), *v.*[2] [f. FOIL *sb.*[5]] *intr.* To make a thrust *at* with a foil. In quot. *transf.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours Blood* ix, In single cumbat, being hurt.. As he was closely foyling at a Wench.

†**Foil**, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [perh. ad. F. *fouiller* to grub up; cf. F. *fouilleuse* (Boiste), *fouilleur* (Littré), a kind of light plough.]

trans. To subject (land) to the third of the series of ploughings formerly prescribed for preparing it for sowing. Hence **Foi·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKHAM *Country Farme* 555 At August you shall giue it the third ardor or earing, vvhich is called foyling..this ardor is..one of the best, especially for the destroying of weeds. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* Pref. to Rdr., Sixe seuerall plowings, as fallowing in Ianuary and February, Stirring in Aprill and May, Foiling in July and August [etc.]. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 To Foyl, that is, to fallow Land in the summer or autumn.

Foil (foil), *v.*[4] [f. FOIL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To apply foil or a foil to.

†a. To spread *over* with a thin sheet of metal or other substance. See FOIL *sb.*[1] 4. In quot. *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. § 16 Foiling them [tales] ouer with a new colour of the Latine tongue.

†b. To apply an amalgam of tinfoil and mercury to (glass, a mirror). See FOIL *sb.*[1] 4 b. *Obs.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 83 Tin..to Foile Looking-Glasses. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Suppl. 1166/2 He could..foil mirrors. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 6 When this amalgam is used for foiling or silvering, let it first be strained through a linen rag. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 615 2 The difficulty of foiling glass to the various forms necessary.

c. To back (a crystal) with a foil. (FOIL *sb.*[1] 5).

1887 *Archæologia* L. 110 A crystal (?) foiled to resemble sapphire.

2. To set off by contrast. See FOIL *sb.*[1] 6.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 14 Beauty..must be foiled by inferiority before its own power can be developed.

3. *Arch.* To ornament with foils.

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* v. 41 At the same time there came in the practice of *Foiling* arches; that is, of uniting a series of three or more by their bases, so as to form one.

1849 [see FOILING *vbl. sb.*[2] b.]

Hence **Foi·ler**, one who foils.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 171 Foilers of looking-glasses.

Foil, obs. form of FOAL.

Foilable (foi·läb'l), *a.* [f. FOIL *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be foiled or defeated.

1611 COTGR., *Rebutable*, reiectable, refusable; foylable. 1848 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Foilage, obs. form of FOLIAGE.

Foile, obs. form of FILE *sb.*[5]

Foiled (foild), *ppl. a.* [f. FOIL *v.*[4] + -ED[1] and FOIL *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].]

1. †a. Coated on one side, or backed with foil (*obs.*). b. Produced by a coating of foil.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 131 Two cylinders..the one of steel..the other of foyled isinglass. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 153 Looking-glasses foil'd being in vogue for Ornaments. 1864 *Realm* 24 Feb. 8 If we are content with painted and foiled glitter.

2. *Arch.* Ornamented with foils; resembling foils. *Foiled arch* = *foil-arch.* See FOIL *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid. Ages* 194 This is the Saracen mode of treating foiled arches. 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 93 *Foiled Arch*, an arch in the form of a trefoil, cinquefoil, or multifoil. 1848 J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia*, *etc.* I. 255 A foiled corbel table. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 20. 86 Holes cut into foiled shapes.

†**Foi·lery.** *Obs.* In 6 folery, *Sc.* fulȝery. [f. FOIL *sb.*[1] 2 + -ERY: there may have been an OF. **fueillerie*.] Ornamentation resembling foliage.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xvii, Skarsment, reprise, corbell, and battellingis, Fulȝery, bordouris of mony precious stone. 1527 PRIOR MOORE in Noake *Worcester Monastery* (1866) 157 The gest chamber..hanged with peynted clothes of folery, with bests, fulks, etc.

Foiling (foi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. FOIL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. FOIL in various senses.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) Z, There was neuer mortall man..that could scape fro the..foilyng of hir [Enuie's] feete. 1683 tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* 90 The foiling of them in an irresistible battle.

2. *esp.* The treading of a deer or other animal. Hence the slot or trail; = FOIL *sb.*[4]

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 237 We cal it the foyling of a deare if it be on grasse where the print of the foote cannot well be seene. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VIII. 36 How a Horses nose is able to direct him when hee comes..to the foylings of other Cattle.

Foiling (foi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. FOIL *v.*[4] + -ING[1].]

a. The action or process of backing (glass) with foil. b. *Arch.* Ornamentation by foils; a foil ornament. See FOIL *sb.*[1] 2 b.

a 1583 W. BOURNE *Prop. Glasses* in *Rara Math.* (1838) No. I. 34 According vnto the several formes, facyons, and makyngs of them, and allso the foylinges of them. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 153 The..Foiling of these Glasses. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 20. 86 Where the wall was thick, and the foilings were large.

†**Foin,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 foyn(e, 5 fooyne, fune, *Sc.* fonȝe, founȝe, foynȝe(e, funȝe, 6 fowyng, fouoyne, 6–8 foin(e. [a. OF. *foine* (Fr. *fouine*), altered form (after OF. *fou*:—L. *fāgum* beech) of *faïne*:—late L. *fāgīna*, f. *fāg-um*; the animal was so named from its feeding on beech-mast.]

1. An animal of the polecat or weasel kind; the beech-marten (*Mustela foina*).

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clvii, There sawe I..The martrik sable; the foynzee, and mony mo. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 213 (1877) 118 We have marterns, foynes.. squerelles, etc. 1619 MIDDLETON *Triumphs Love & Antiq.* Wks. V. 289 The names of those beasts bearing fur.. Ermine, foine, sables, martin [etc.].

2. The fur of this animal; in *plural*, trimmings or garments made of the fur.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 295 A cote haþ he furred, Wiþ foyns, or wiþ fitchewes. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 150 Ffurris of ffoyne and oþer ffelle-ware. 1493 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 30 Item 100 rygis of fownȝes. 1562 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 426 *note*, Anye kind of furs in their gownes, but onlye foynes and budge. 1641 *Triumph Chas. I* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 96 About eighty comely and grave citizens, in foins and liveries. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 376 The French Foines are much in esteem there.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foin's-back*, *-skin*, *-tail*, etc.; **foins-bachelor**, one of a company dressed in gowns trimmed with foins, who took part in London civic processions (see BACHELOR 2) **foins-gown**, one trimmed with foins.

1561 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. vi. 189 My gowne..faced with *foyne backes. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 306 Furres called..Foynes—backes..tailes..powtes. 1681 T. JORDAN *Lond. Joy* 1 A youthful number of *Foyns Batchellors. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2812/4 Also *Foins Gowns, and Scarlet Hoods for Rich Batchelors. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* II. 376 These *Foine-Skins.

Foin (foin), *sb.*[2] Forms: see vb. [f. FOIN *v.*]

1. A thrust or push with a pointed weapon. *To cast a foin at*: to make a thrust at. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1450 *Fencing w. two handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 309 Thy quarters abowte, Thy stoppis, thy foynys. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. U iv, They..fight with foyne of pointed speare. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 284 Sir Dryant with a stake..did cast at him a foine, And thrust him through. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* V. iv, Kepe at the foyne; come not wythin his reache. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* IV. Wks. 1874 V. 330, I had my wards, and foynes, and quarter-blowes. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 400 Many a foin and thrust Aimed, and rebated.

fig. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij, I thought that hee which thrust at the bodie in game, would one day cast a foyne at the soule in earnest. *c* 1610 J. DAVIES *Scourge Folly* (Grosart) 10/2 They with foynes of wit, The foes of their vpholders home do hit.

†b. A wound made by such a stroke. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. I. XV. 107 This playstre..is convenient at the beginnyng of a foyne. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 66 a, The water..healeth all maner of woundes..foynes or cuttes.

†**2.** = FOIL *sb.*[5] *Obs.*

[1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* 206 Such recreations as..playing at wasters and foines.] 1656 OSBORN *Adv. Son* 22 The vast difference between a Foyn and a Sword. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* Life p. l, Ordering the [Gladiators] to fight with Foins, or Buttons upon their Swords.

Foin (foin), *v.* Forms: 4–7 foyn(e(n, (4 foygne, *Sc.* funȝe), 6–7 foine, 5– foin. [app. f. OFr. *foine*, *foisne*, *fouisne* (Fr. *fouine*), a three-pronged fish-spear:—L. *fuscina* in same sense.

This etymology involves some difficulties, as there is no evidence of the adoption of the sb. in Eng., nor of the existence of any OF. verb **foisnier*, *foinier*.]

1. *intr.* To make a thrust with a pointed weapon, or with the point of a weapon; to lunge, push. Often *to foin at* (a person) or *with* (a weapon). *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 307 Thai..Fwnȝeit and fawcht all sturdely. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1494 They..ffoynes faste att þe fore breste with flawmande swerdez. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 274 With speres terisly they foynede. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 571 Ye foine only at your owne shadow, and hit nothing. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 353 That deadly manner of foyning with the rapier. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* II. 196 They lash, they foin, they pass, they strive to bore Their Corslets. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* XVIII, The fellow foins well. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 49 Foining with his point.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* in Wordsworth *Eccl. Biog.* (1839) I. 527 The boare continually foining at him with his great tuskes. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 101 He whetteth his Horne..and in his fight wardeth and foyneth at the Elephant his bellye. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 211 Heat, and..Cold, are always persecuting and foyning at the weaker..parts of Nature.

†**2.** *trans.* To thrust at, stab, pierce, prick.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5640 Foygnede hym with þat knyf. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VII. 118/2 They..foyned theym with theyr swerdes and speres thrugh theyr bodyes. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* I iiij b, Lashe at þe legges of þe horse, or foyne him in þe belly.

transf. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 428 þat fele hit [a head] foyned wyth her fete.

Hence **Foi·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Foi·ningly** *adv.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10287 Fell was the fight foynyng of speires. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccl.xxiii. 617 With their foyninge the Englyssheman was ouerthrowen to the erthe. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII, Borespeares longe they whirle, or foynyng forks. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 84 Sir boy, ile whip you from your foyning fence. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* I. iv, Are you afraid of foining? 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Punctim*..foiningly, pointingly. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 945 The caprinq Dancer, and the foining Fencer.

† **Foi·nery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FOIN *v.* + -ERY.] Thrusting with the foil, fencing with the point.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 22 [He] fals to foinery, Out goes his Rapier.

Foir-: see FORE-.

Fois, obs. pl. of FOE.

Foison (foi·z'n), *sb.* Forms: 3 fouss-, fusun, 3–4 fuisum, -un, 4–6 fusiou(n)n(e, -on, fuysion, -on, 7 fouson, fuzzen, 4–7 foyson, 5 -un, 6 -en, 4 fosoun, 4–5 foi-, foysoun(e, 6–7 foi-, foyzon(e, 7 -zen, -eson, 5 fysoun, 7–8 fizon, 9 fizzen, 4– foison. [a. OF. *foison, foyson, fuison, fuson* = Pr. *foison*:—popular L. **fūsiōn-em*, for L. *fūsiōn-em* a pouring, n. of action f. *fundĕre* to pour.]

1. Plenty, abundance, a plentiful supply; a great quantity or number (of persons or things). *arch.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1030 Alle the innes of the town Haddyn litel foisoun. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5808 Gode shal 3yue þe hys blessyng And foysyn yn alle þyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 482 Fyres in gret foysoune thai maid. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxix. 163 They muste haue grete foyson of arowes with brode hedes. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. ii. (1634) 20 The greater foyson of fat that there is betweene the two skinnes, the lesse be the vaines. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* 217 Of al deyntes plente and foyson. 1810 LAMB *Farew. to Tobacco*, Africa, that brags her foison, Breeds no such prodigious poison. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 70 He has a perennial foison of sappiness.

b. Plentiful crop or harvest.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiv. 549 If it [the grayne] spring not vp, it yeldeth no foyson. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 110 Earths increase, foyzon plentie, Barnes and Garners neuer empty. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. 330 We anticipate the foison of an unknown husbandry.

c. quasi-*adv.* In abundance. So OF. *foison.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1012 Heo..was deliverid liversoon, Skarschliche and nought foisoun [*MS. Laud* 622 nouȝth a foyson].

2. Inherent vigour or vitality; power, strength, capacity. *pl.* Resources. Now chiefly *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8316 (Cott.) Gains him his fas had na fusun. *Ibid.* 13499 (Gött.) He bliscid siþen þe fisses tuine, And sett his fuisum þaim widine. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 476 He, for alle hys grete Renoun, Aȝenst Arthour hadde no fusoun. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 77, I wyll gyve Kynge Iohan thys poyson, So makynge hym sure that he shall never have foyson. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) II. 114 Such a foison hath your alms that..it increases, like the widows meal. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 88 Scotland hath Foysons to fill vp your will Of your meere Owne. 1808 JAMIESON, *Foison* 2, Pith, ability; used to express..bodily strength. 1825 *Ibid.*, 'He has nae foison in him'; he has no understanding, or mental energy. *Loth.*

b. Nourishing power; hence, nourishment, *lit.* and *fig.* Now *dial.* and *Sc.*

c 1430 LYDG. in *Lay Folks Mass-bk.* (1879) Notes 368 Quat man here messe or he dyne..Hys mete xal han þe more tysoun. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* i. B 3 b, Them two are poyson to men though foison to birdes. *Ibid.*, v. F 1 a, Like the foieson or oile of the lampe, wherewith it continewes burning. *Ibid.* xii. K 4 a, The foison of our best phantasies. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 41 The Liturgie..is but dry meat, and hath no foison in it. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 66 *Foison* or *Fizon*, the natural juice or moisture of the Grass or other herbs. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Suppl., *Foison* or *Fizon*. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, s.v., There is no foison in this hay. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., 'Ye'll tak a' the fizzen out o t [meat].'

Foison (foi·z'n), *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [ad. OFr. *foisonner*, f. *foison*: see prec.] *trans.* **a.** To supply plentifully. **b.** To nourish.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 341 Where all good him was foisoned. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 513 Yt fedyth and foysonnes. 1891 E. ARNOLD *Lt. World* 190 Earth To fill and foison with His Father's will.

† **Foi·sonable,** *a. Obs.* [f. FOISON *sb.* or *v.*] Capable of yielding a crop, productive.

1613 F. ROBARTS *Rev. Gospel* 91 A ground which..was vtterly vnprofitable, nor could be made foysonable without great expence. 1627 [see BATTLESOME *a.*²].

Foisonless (foi·zˈnlės), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also **fison-, fishion-, fissen-, fiz(z)en-, fusion-, fushionless.** [f. FOISON *sb.* + -LESS.] Wanting substance, strength, or 'sap'; weak, ineffective, both in a material and immaterial sense. Of grass: Wanting in succulence or nourishing properties.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 104 Fair Folk is ay Fisonless. *a* 1796 BURNS '*The Deuk's dang o'er my Daddie*', An' he is but a fusionless carlie. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 328 Old rusty and fizenless sword. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXXII, And puir thin fusionless skink it was.' 1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 3 Our very Biographies, how stiff-starched, foisonless, hollow. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1921. 234/2 The fusionless bog hay. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 11 These fusionless idlers who never derange themselves for anything. 1888 R. F. D. PALGRAVE in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 745 The 'wildfire' proved a very fizzenless mixture.

† **Foi·sonous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Full of energy; fruitful.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226 Foysonouse, *foecundus.* 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 324 Union, in breefe, is foysonous, and discorde works decay.

† **Foist, fust,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 fuste, (6 fuyst), 6–7 foiste, foyst, e, 6–8, 9 *Hist.* foist, (7 foise). [a. OF. *juste*, ad. It. *fusta* fem. originally log, piece of timber, f. L. *fustis* cudgel.]

1. A light galley; a vessel propelled both by sails and oars. Cf. FELUCCA.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 80 By adventure they fonde a fuste. 1558-80 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. i. 17 b, Wee were set vpon by fiue foystes of Pirates. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 430 Peeces of great ordinance placed in fusts and gallies. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) III A ship furnished with oars is a barge, or a foyst.

fig. 1569 *Shippe of Safegarde* (N.) Nor taking heede his fleshly foyst to guide. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. vi, This Pinck, this painted Foyst, this Cockle-boat.

2. A barge, a small boat used on the river.

1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 18 A barge..rytchlie behanged with cloath of golde and a foyste to wayte on her. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* CXXXIII. *Voy.* 100 That is when it is the Lord Maiors foist.

Foist, *sb.*² [a. OF. *fust* (mod.F. *fût*) cask, primarily log, tree-trunk:—L. *fustem* cudgel.]

† **1.** A cask for wine; in phrase *to savour of the foist*: to be 'fusty'. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q b, Good wyne sometyme sauoureth of the foyst.

2. Hence, Fustiness. [F. *fust* (Cotgr.).]

1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Foist*, used to signify a musty sort of smell among hay, straw, grain, and other farm products. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Foist*, the mildew'd scent of a cellar.

Foist, *sb.*³ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [dial. var. of FIST *sb.*²] **a.** = FIST *sb.*² 1. **b.** *dial.* = FIST *sb.*² 2. **c.** *Comb.* = *fist-ball.*

1593 NASHE *Lett. Confut.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 204 A fatall foyst. 1640 [see FIST *sb.*² 4]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Foyst*..a close strong Stink, without Noise or Report. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Foist*, a toad-stool, *Suffolk.*

† **Foist,** *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* [f. FOIST *v.*¹]

1. A cheat, a rogue; a pick-pocket.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Pref. 3 The Foist, the pickepockets (sir reuerence, I meane). 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* V. M.'s Wks. (Bullen) IV. 134 *Mol.* This braue fellow is no better then a foyst. *Omnes.* Foyst, what's that? *Mol.* A..picke-pocket. 1659 *Lady Alimony* V. iii. You shall play no more the sharking foist with me. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Foyst*, a Cheat or Rogue.

2. A piece of roguery, trick.

1605 B JONSON *Volpone* III. ix, Put not your foist's vpon me, I shall sent 'hem. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* vi. 83 Which if you call a foyst, all your owne side are as guilty as our selves. 1654 R. VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* iii. 115 What fine foists and brazen bolts are thes to bolster a bad caus? 1677 in COLES *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*

3. Something foisted in.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 101 (1740) 495 The Author gives the following Speech of May 28, by Way of Foist in the Place of that before of the 23ᵈ of May.

Foist, *sb.*⁵ *rare.* [f. next.] A fogy.

1820 *Blackwood's Mag.* VIII. 105 The reins were continually slipping out of the fingers of the ancient foists ['the old drivers of the periodical Heavies'].

Foist (foist), *a. dial.* [? f. FOIST *sb.*²] Fusty.

1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Foist*, Fusty. 1721-92 in BAILEY. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Foist* or *Foust*, a provincial word signifying mouldy or rusty. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Foist*, *foisty.*

Foist (foist), *v.*¹ [prob. ad. Du. dial. *vuisten* to take in the hand, f. *vuist* fist; cf. Ger.dial. *fäusten.*

The Du. word now means to play at a game in which one player holds some coins in his hand, and the others guess at their number (Prof. Gallée).]

† **1.** *trans.* (*Dicing*). To palm (a 'flat' or false die) so as to be able to introduce it when required. Also *intr.* to cheat by this means (in quot. 1545 app. used loosely). *To foist in*: to introduce (the flat) surreptitiously when palmed. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 54 If they be trew dise, what shyfte wil they make to set the one of them with slyding, with cogging, with foysting, with coytinge, as they call it. *c* 1550 *Dice-Play* C jb, *R.* What shift haue they to bring the flat in & out? *M.* A ioly fine shifte, yᵗ properly is called foysting, & it is..a sleight to cary easely within the hand as often as the foister list. So yᵗ when either he or his partener shall cast yᵉ dice, the flat comes not abrod til he haue made a great hande, and won as much as him list. *Ibid.* C ij, If..this young scholler haue not so redy..an eye, to deserne the flat at euery time that hee is foysted in. 1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 127 Through Foisting and Cogging their Die, and other false play.

† **2.** *intr.* To practise roguery, to cheat. *Obs.* Cf. COG *v.*³

1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* I. A iij b, Thou doest nothing but cog, lie, and foist with hypocrisie. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. i. M.'s Wks. (Bullen) IV. 134 A pickpocket; all his train study the figging law, that's to say, cutting of purses and foisting.

† **b.** *trans.* To cheat (a person) *out of. Obs.* Cf. COG *v.*³ 3 b.

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. iii, If I be foysted and jeer'd out of my goods!

† **3.** To put forth or allege fraudulently. *Obs.* Cf. COG *v.* 6.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrif. Faithf.* (1648) 35 Men must take heed that they foyst not the name of Christ: that they foyst not a ticket to say that Christ sent them. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. I. 450 Some..by foisting a counterfeit donation of Constantine..advanced themselves.

b. To introduce surreptitiously or unwarrantably *into*; also with *in* adv.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 776/2 Unlesse..by some fraudulent misdealing of mine enemies, there be any thing foysted into them. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 173 They..desire to shift and foist in the Bishop of Rome to be head of the church in earth, in the stead of Christ. 1641 SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 76 A rude..familiarity..with the name of God (foisting it up and down in common communication and oathes). 1676 W. ROW *Contin. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 372 A general and ambiguous clause was foisted into the Oath of Allegiance. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. (1709) 127 A passage..(whether foisted in by the Transcriber is not known). 1836 LYTTON *Athens* I. 275 The..interpolations..supposed to be foisted into the Odyssey. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 73 The zeal of San Carlo Borromeo has foisted in subsidiary altars, to the detriment of the grand simplicity of its first plan. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 156 [He] was eventually foisted into the see of Durham.

c. To palm or put off; to fasten or fix stealthily or unwarrantably *on* or *upon*; occas. to father (a composition) upon: rarely with *off.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 182 When Tegeran Brags that hee foysts his rotten Curtezan Vpon his heire. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. vi, Am I grown So weak..that these gross tricks May be foisted on me? 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 79 The unskilfull fraud of him that foisted this Epistle upon Ignatius. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 197 The ignorant assertions foisted on the public by editors. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* III. i. 18 To attempt to foist himself upon a borough with which he had no connexion. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. vii. 157 Each lady-contributor takes it in her turn..to foist off its contents on a shrinking male public. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) II. iii. 34 You have inferior articles foisted on you while being charged for the best.

† **d.** To remove surreptitiously *out of. Obs.*—¹

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* 163 There is rather something foisted out of the former Edition, then foisted in.

† **4.** To put (a person) off *with* something inferior.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* I. iii. 85 Where he had wont to give a thousand crowns Doth he now foist me with a portague?

† **5.** *intr.* for *refl.* To intrude oneself *into.* With *away*: To slip off, vanish. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 66 These beg no place, nor foist into office, but if it come, they vnwillingly hold it. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. (1776) 34 But she was gone for when she list, She foist away could in a Mist.

6. *intr. slang.* (See quot.).

1585 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 303 Note that *ffoyste* is to cutt a pockett, *nyppe* is to cutt a purse, *lyft* is to robbe a shoppe. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Foyst*, to pick a pocket.

Hence **Foi·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Foi·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1586 NEWTON tr. *Daneau's Diceplay* vi, As many foysting coseners..use to do. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 364 If it be possible for a booke to bee preserued from falsifying and foisting what booke shal yᵗ be but the Byble? 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 21 This foisted and falsely termed fundamentall law Salique. 1628 R. S. *Counter Scuffle* lviii, Thou cogging Base foysting Lawyer. 1631 *Celestina* IX. 105 You well enough perceive her foystings and her flatteries. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* v. 70 The bold foysting in of a Parenthesis. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 18 Make no more such Foisting here.

Foist (foist), *v.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* See also FUST *v.* [f. FOIST *sb.*²] *intr.* To smell or grow musty.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxix. 735 And what becomes of the Corne in the meanewhyle? It foysteth and rotteth. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Corne..will foyst with lyinge long in the garner. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Foist*, to smell fusty.

Hence **Foi·sted** *ppl. a.*, musty.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/1 Musty, Fusty, Foisted, Puft Corn. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xi. 289/2 They brewed foisted Beer and corrupt Beer again. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Foisted*..musty, as a mouldy cask.

† **Foist,** *v.*³ *Obs.* [var. of FIST *v.*²] *intr.* To break wind silently.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 18 If at anie time hee should foyst. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Whore* I. ix. Wks. 1873 II. 52 Spurne your hounds when they foiste. 1694 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. xv. 102 [ed. 1653 has *fist*].

Hence **Foi·sting** *ppl. a.*, usually in *foisting cur*, *hound*, etc.; cf. FISTING *ppl. a.*; also **Foi·ster,** one who foists.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Pref. (1857) 65 The barkings of puppies, or foisting hounds. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 395 D'ye snarl, ye foisting mongrels? 1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* I. (1677) 24. 1677 MIEGE, *Vesseur*, a foister, or a fizzler.

† **Foister** (foi·stəɹ). *Obs.* [f. FOIST *v.*¹ + -ER ¹.] One who foists, in senses of the vb. **a.** One who 'foists' dice. **b.** One who interpolates spurious words or passages, etc. **c.** A cheat, sharper. **d.** A pickpocket.

c 1550 [see FOIST *v.*¹ 1]. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ref. Untr. Jewel* IV. 36 A Forger, a Foyster or a Cogger. 1585 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 298 A publique ffoyster..Nota that a ffoister is a Pick-pockett. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 10 Some craftie foister and jugling deceiver. 1823 *Leigh's New Pict. Lond.* 104 His proficiency was rewarded by styling him a nypper and a foyster.

Foisty (foi·sti), *a.* See also FUSTY. [f. FOIST *sb.* + -Y.] Fusty, musty, mouldy. *lit.* and *fig.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 151 b, Lest suche placis waxe filthy and foysty. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iv. H, As if .. thou shouldst .. sauce thy meate with foystie oyles. 1619 FAVOUR *Antig. Tri. over Novelty* xiii. 334 The foisty and fenowed Festiuall. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 285 Thrash not Wheat to keep untill March, lest it prove foisty. *c* 1750 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Misc. Wks.* (1812) 19 Well boh we'n had enough o this foisty matter; lets tawk o' summot elze. 1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manilla* 219 Pure Indians, and pure Chinese (if such a term can be applied to so 'foisty' a race as the latter). 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'As foisty as an old York church.'

Hence **Foi·sty** *v. intr.*, to become foisty or musty; implied in **Foi·stied** *ppl. a.* **Foi·stiness**, the quality or condition of being foisty.

1572 HULOET, Foistied, mustied or vinoed, *mucidus.* 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 38 Least .. there may remayne some smatch of rottennesse or foystynes in the lycour dystilled. 1595 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* II. 36 So the Wyne wyll be preserued from foystines and euyll sauor.

† **Foi·terer.** *Obs.* [erron. f. *faiterer*, FAITOUR.] [1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 55 Thou makest hym then a trayter? I recken hym a falce fayterer.] 1616 BULLOKAR, *Foiterers*, vagabonds. 1623 COCKERAM II, A Vagabond, *foyterer.* 1677 in COLES. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Fok, Fok(k)e, obs. forms of FOLK.

† **Fo·kel,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? altered form of *foken.* FAKEN; or perh. miswritten for *fekel*, FICKLE.] Treacherous. (In quots. *absol.* and quasi-*adv.*)

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 255 in *O. E. Misc.* 119 Ofte mon on faire fokel chesed. *Ibid.* 349 in *O. E. Misc.* 123 Seiet him faire bi-foren, fokel at henden.

† **Fo·ken,** *v.* [f. *foken*, FAKEN *sb.*; cf. OHG. *feihnôn.*] *intr.* To play false.

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 485 in *O. E. Misc.* 132 For ofte sibbie men foken hem bitwenen.

Fol, obs. form of FOOL, FULL.

† **Folability.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *fol* FOOL; see -ABLE and -ITY.] Folly.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. ven. Tongues* viii. 10 Ye are so full of vertibilite, And of frenetyke folabilite.

Folargesse, var. of FOOL-LARGESSE, *Obs.*

Folc(k, obs. form of FOLK.

† **Fold,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **folde,** 3–5 **folde,** (3 *south.* **volde,** 4 **foulde**), 4– **fold.** [OE. *folde* wk.fem. = OLG. *folda,* ON. *fold*:—OTeut. **foldôn-, *foldî,* prob. related to **felpu* FIELD *sb.*]

1. **a.** The surface of the earth; the ground. **b.** Dry land; the earth, as the dwelling-place of man. *In, on, upon fold*: on the earth; often as a mere expletive.

Beowulf 1137 (Gr.) Þa wæs winter scacen, Fæxer foldan bearm. *c* 1000 *Judith* 281 (Gr.) He .. gefeoll .. to foldan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1922 Al þe feond to-barst ær he to folde come. *Ibid.* 15730 Nat ic on folde What his fader weoren. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr* 643 Formest þo in fold He lete him in þring. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 422 Þe kay fote on þe folde he be-fore sette. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5382 A kastel ful nobul, þe fairest vpon fold. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 418 Then sayde thies Damesels fre one folde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2087 Fey falne to þe fold many fers erlis. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 342 Many other waturs come thorow the town, That fresche are upon folde. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 24, I was .. Ane freik on fold, as fair..as ye. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 385 Felle frekis on fold war fallyt wndyr feit.

2. A country, district, land.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1069 (Gr.) Þa wæs guðhergum be Jordane wera eðelland wide geondsended, folde feondum. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 25 Mo ferlyes on þis folde han fallen here oft þen in any oþer þat I wot.

3. *Comb.*, as **foldsitter,** of the hare: one who sits on the ground.

a 1325 *Names Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The fitelfot, the foldsittere.

Fold (fōuld), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **falæd, falod, falud,** 1–2 **fald,** 3–5 **fald(e,** (3 *south.* **vold**), 4–6 **fo(u)ld(e,** (5 **foolde**), 5–6 *Sc.* **fald,** 5–9 *Sc.* **fauld,** 9 *dial.* **faud, fowd, fowt.** [OE. *falæd, falod, falud, fald,* str. masc., app. corresp. to MLG. *vālt,* mod.LG. *falt,* Du. *vaalt,* EFris. *folt* enclosed space, dunghill.]

1. A pen or enclosure for domestic animals, *esp.* sheep.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 959 *Stabulum,* falaed. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 310 *Bofellum,* falud. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 1 Se þe ne gæð æt þam gete into sceapa falde .. he is þeof. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 Ge on felda, ge on falde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3339 Till hirdess þær þær þeȝȝ þat nihht Biwokenn þeȝȝre faldess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3671 (Cott.) Jacob went vn to þe fald And broght þe bestes. 1382 WYCLIF *John* x. 1 In to the fold of the scheep. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 177 Twa scheipe thai tuk besid thaim of a fauld. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 6 To be set in a folde all nyghte without meate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 530 Oft the Flocks .. Nor Folds, nor hospitable Harbour know. 1788 BURNS *My Hoggie* ii, The lee-lang night we watch'd the fauld, Me and my faithfu' doggie. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 48 Our house shall be thy fold.

b. *fig.*, *esp.* in a spiritual sense.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4640 In haly kirkes falde. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 247 You come into the fold of Christ without him. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 14) 232 To kepe the wolfe from the folde, that is the Frenche kynge from your Castels and dominions 1821 SHELLEY *Death Napoleon* 5 The last of the flock of the starry fold. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 182 Although South America is nominally Catholic, there are few parts of the fold which give more anxiety at Rome.

c. The sheep contained in a fold. Also † the movable fold, and the sheep penned in it.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 219 To run the Fold over it, and well settle it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 73 The bleating Fold. 1742 COLLINS *Eclog.* III. 14 Till late at silent eve she penn'd the fold.

d. *transf.* An enclosure of any kind; a dwelling. † *In fere and fold*: in prison together.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 309 In a dongon .. Fowyre good erylles sonnys .. Ys fet in fere and fold. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 18 Inclositt amyd ane fald of stakis. 1552 HULOET, Folde, or packe, or pownde to pinne distresse, *canila.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 380 Far off from men I built a fold for them.

2. An enclosed piece of ground forming part of a farm, as a farm-yard.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 6 Be firth, forrest, or fauld. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 68 That no schouris .. Effray suld flouris or fowlis on the fold. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 49 Auld Marget in the fauld she sits.

b. *transf.* The 'yard' belonging to a mill, etc.; a cluster of houses standing in such a yard.

1863 *Lancash. Fents, New Shirt* 3 A pretty weaver lass .. had taken her sewing up the 'fowt'. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fold, Fowd,* or *Fowt,* a cluster of houses. 1889 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* (1890) 58 The houses in the 'folds' were deserted.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fold-manure, -stake, -stead*; also **fold-garth, -yard,** farm-yard; **fold-mucked** *a.*, (ground) manured by folding sheep upon it; **fold-pitcher,** an iron crowbar used in pitching or setting up hurdles; **fold-shore** (see quot. 1813); **fold-tread** *v.* = FOLD *v.* 2. **foldwards** *adv.*, towards the fold.

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh.* Gloss., **Foldgarth,* farm-yard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fauld-garth,* the fold-yard. 1829 *Bone Manure, Rep. Doncast. Commission* 5 Forty or fifty cart loads of *fold manure. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Wee can neaver gette above one Demaine-flatte *fold-mucked in a whole summer. 1832 *Q. Jrnl. Agric.* III. 648 Setting hurdles is most expeditiously done by the aid of a .. *fold pitcher. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 63 *Fossels,* or **Fold-shores,* the stakes to which the hurdles are fastened with a loose twig-wreath at the top. 1878 JACKSON in *Wilts Archæol. Mag.* XVII. 304 The fold-shores. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 814 *Hic pulus,* a *foldstake. 1663 *MS. Indenture* (Barlby, Yorks.), 2 gardens and 2 *fold-steads. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 420 [He] also *fold-treads his turnip-land before the seed is drilled. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 462 Who stood awhile .. Then slowly gat him *foldwards. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1291 He .. had been feeding him in the *fold yard. 1839 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 192 The .. Finch tribe .. found..food..in the stack and fold-yards.

Fold (fōuld), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4–5 **falde,** 4–6 **folde,** 4 **felde,** (6 **folte**), 6–7 **foulde,** 3– **fold.** [ME. *fald,* f. *fald-en,* FOLD *v.*[1]; cf. MDu. *voulde* (Du. *vouw*), OHG. *falt* masc. (MHG. *valte,* mod.Ger. *falte* fem.), ON. *fald-r* masc., *falda* fem. (Sw. *fäll,* Da. *fold*).

OE. had *fyld,* **field*:—WGer. **faldi-z* of equivalent formation, but it did not survive into ME.]

1. A bend or ply, such as is produced when any more or less flexible object is folded; one of the parts, or both of them together, which are brought together in folding; *spec.* (see quot. 1882). † In early poetic use, *in fold, of rich fold,* is a formula often introduced with little meaning in descriptions of costly garments.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23452 (Cott.) In clething cled o riche fald. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 113 Uestement of riche fold. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 32 He gaffe his sister hym tille..With robes in folde. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. Lowe Degre* 835 Your curtaines of camaca, all in folde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. viii. 94 Thai byd display thair banaris out of faldis. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2470/4 Several Pieces of Guilix and Gentish Hollands in the Long Fold. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Drapery,* The folds .. should be so managed that you may easily perceive what it is that they cover. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxvi, The monarch's mantle too he bore, And drew the fold his visage o'er. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 36 When blown, these bellows form two, three, or more folds. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 105/1 s.v. *Angle-joint, g* has a fold to each plate; these lock upon each other. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Folds,* the draping produced by Pleating or Gathering at the waist of a skirt; or the flat plaits on any part of a skirt, bodice or sleeve, secured at each end to the dress to keep them in place.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i 221 A thing so monstrous, to dismantle So many folds of fauour! 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 113 The folds and doubles of Sylla's disposition. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 733 My heart is thine; Deep in its inmost folds, Live thou. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* I. 31 Till, fold after fold, to the fainting air The soul of her beauty and love lay bare. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* I The flowing folds of language.

b. A similar configuration in animal and vegetable structures.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 602 A mong þe folde of harde rinde. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Sicke Men* 50 a, Masticke .. will..not suffre Scamonie, to cliue to the foltes [1579 foldes] of the stomacke. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* 30 Those inward shuts or folds that are within the veines. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* VI. viii. 217 The inward Coat of a Lion's Stomach has stronger Folds than a Human. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 522 A fold of the alimentary canal. 1854 OWEN *Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 283 The folds of enamel that penetrate the substance of the tooth.

c. A winding or sinuosity.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 696 3if he ne con his wit atholde Ne finst he red in one folde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 178 The fouldes or indented places of the mountaynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 113 That towne..stood as it were in a fold, or plait, or nouke thereof [*i. e.* of the gulf]. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 231 The folds of the mountains. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 748 The winding folds of the glen.

d. A layer or 'thickness' (of cloth, etc.); a coat (of an onion). † With numerals, *sing.* in *pl.* sense.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D j b, Two or iii folde of clowte wet in the same water. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 771 The Ancient Ægyptian Mummies were shrowded in a Number of Folds of Linnen. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 232 The fold of a dry onion. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* V. 538 With sev'n distinguish'd folds Of tough Bull Hides. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 64 Wrapping up the part in several folds of flannel. 1838 T. THOMSON (*Chem. Org. Bodies* 116 It must be..dried between folds of blotting paper.

e. In a serpent's body: A coil.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 879 An adder Wreath'd vp in fatall folds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 498–9 Circular base of rising foulds, that tour'd Fould above fould a surging Maze. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* I. 14 Secure from meeting they're distinctly roll'd, Nor leave their Seats, and pass the dreadfull fold [of the constellation *Draco*]. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 93 Serpents..clasp you in their folds.

f. A length (of string) between two bends.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 69 Each fold of string sustains a share of the weight

g. *Building.* (See quot.)

1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* § 2172 Floors..which are folded, that is when the boards are laid in divisions, whose side vertical joints are not continuous, but in bays of three, four, five, or more boards in a bay or fold.

2. Something that is or may be folded; a leaf of a book, a sheet of paper, one of the leaves of a folding-door.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 91 Ase hyt hys in holye boke I-wryten ine many a felde [? *read* fealde; the rimes are y-halde, tealde, ealde]. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* III. ii, As I, in this fold—this—receive her favours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 724 The dores Op'ning thir brazen foulds. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 683 The wide gates receive their rapid flight. The folds are barr'd.

† **3.** ? A wrapping, covering. *Obs.*

1497 *Will of Sympson* (Somerset Ho.), A folde and a standard of Mayle. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* III. v, That remedy Must be a winding-sheet, a fold of lead, And some untrod-on corner in the earth.

4. The action of folding; † a clasp or embrace.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 223 Weake wanton Cupid Shall from your necke vnloose his amorous fould. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* iv. 33 Still another fold gives a '3amo'.

5. The line or mark made by folding.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 18 Both coincide with the fold of the paper.

6. The words *manifold, threefold,* etc. (see **-FOLD** *suffix*) have occasionally been viewed (erroneously) as syntactical combinations of the adjs. with the present sb. Hence the following uses:

† **a.** *Many a fold* = many times, with many repetitions. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Melayne* 445 Thay caste one it full many a folde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 306 And þonkede þerfore God mony a sfolde. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* lxxxii. (Arb.) 22 Set with dyamondes many a fold.

† **b.** *By many a fold*: in manifold proportion, many times over. So *by foldes seven. Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4300 Clerere than is the sonne shalle be, be faldes seven. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 20 More bi foldes seven then I can welle expres. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 73 The towne of Cambridge..exceedeth that of Oxford..by manie a fold.

c. One portion of a 'manifold' thing.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 77 Which fourfold chain of evidence, upon any single fold of which I am willing [etc.]. 1839 R. PHILIP *Life W. Milne* I. 22 It stopped his basket-making before he got through two folds of the 'Fourfould State'.

† **Fold,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* Also **foold(e.** ? The mountain-ash (app. rendering L. *ornus*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1021 Ook, fold, and birche. *Ibid.* III. 770 Foolde, ashes, quynce.

Fold (fōuld), *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **folded** (fōu·ldėd). Forms: *Infin.* 1 **fealdan,** *Northumb.* (3ə)**falda,** 3–5 **fald(e(n,** 3–6 **folden,** (5 **-yn**), 4 **felde,** *south.* **viealde,** 4–6 *south.* **volde,** 5–7 **fould,** 6–9 *Sc.* **fald, fauld,** 9 *dial.* **faud,** 5– **fold.** *Pa. t. str.* 1 **féold,** 4–5 **feld(e,** 6 **fald.** *wk.* 4–5 **foldid.** (5 **-et, -it**), 6– **folded.** *Pa. pple., str.* 1 **fealden,** 3–7 **fold(e(n,** (4–6 **-in, -un, -yn,** 7 **foulden**), 3 *south.* **volden,** 3–4 **fald(e(n,** (6 **fauden**), 5 **y-falt, folte,** (6 **falt**), **fould.** *wk.* 4 **foldid,** 6–7 **foldit,** (6 **folted**), 7 **foulded,** 4– **folded.** [Com.Teut. reduplicating strong vb.: OE. *fealdan* = MDu. *vouden* (Du. *vouwen*), OHG. *faldan, faltan* (MHG. *valten,* Ger. *falten*), ON. *falda* (pa. t. *fèlt*), Goth. *falþan* (pa. t. *faifalþ*):—OTeut. **falpan,* f. **falþ*:—pre-Teut. **plt-,* found in Lith. *pleta* I plait, Gr. δι-πλάτος, also δι-πλάσιος (:—**pltiyos*) double; according to Brugmann an extended form of the root *pl-* (in Gr. δ-πλό-ος, simple, lit. 'one-fold') of which another extension appears in Gr. πλέκ-ειν, L. *plic-āre* to plait, fold. In OE. and early ME. the forms are those of a strong vb.; from 15th c. onwards weak forms were developed, and the vb. is now conjugated entirely as weak; cf. Da. *folde.*]

1. *trans.* To arrange (a piece of cloth, a surface, etc.), so that one portion lies reversed over or alongside another; to double or bend over upon itself. Also with *in*, *over*, *together*. Often contextually implying repeated action of this kind. *To fold up*: to close or bring into a more compact form by repeated folding.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xli. § 3 God scipstyra ongit micelne wind hreose ær ær hit weorþe, and hæt fealdan þæt segl. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxvii. 7 (Gr.) Mec [a parchment] fingras feoldon. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1324 On ape mai a boc bi-halde, An leves wenden, and eft folde. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3497 Whenne they hadde eeten, the cloth was folde. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxi. 213 He opened the letter that he had folden afore to geder. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xli. 23 Euery dore had two litle wickettes which were folden in one vpon another on euery syde two. 1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat.* Exod. xiii. 9 These foure sections..written on parchment, folden up they..tyed to the forehead. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 87 During..the Night, they join and fold in their Leaves. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 9 To open a Letter, to fold it up again. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 44 If the triangle be conceived to be folded over. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 41 Our René folds his paper.

transf. and *fig.* 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 122 When death hath foulded up thy dayes, all opportunity is past. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 26 So handsomely folding up her discourse, that his virtues are shown outwards, and his vices wrapped up in silence. 1677 Crowne *Destr. Jerusalem* I. iv. i, Every night their Bodies were not worn, But gently lapt and folded up till morn. 1820 Shelley *Let. Gisborne* 245 Let his page.. Fold itself up for the serener clime Of years to come.

Prov. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 90 Hee that buyeth Lawne before he can fold it, will repent before he hath sold it.

b. *Geol.* To double up (strata). Also *intr.* for *refl.* To become doubled up.

1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xxviii. 570 Making the strata fold over them on each side. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 185 When the Sierra Nevada and Wahsatch mountains were folded. 1885 Becker in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. xxx. 208 The result of a tendency to fold carried beyond the limit of elasticity of the rock.

c. To bend or turn *back* or *down* (a portion of something). † *To fold off*: to bend back and break off.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 774 Or me sette him [a graft] in the tree The tendron and the leves of thou folde.

d. *Building.* (See quot. s.v. Fold *sb.*[3] 1 g.)

e. *intr.* To yield to pressure, so as to become folded; to be capable of being folded.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxvii. (1495) 620 That cassia is best that brekyth not soone but bendyth and foldeth. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 194 Having a joint in the middle, it folds.

† **f.** *trans.* To roll up, as a scroll. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* iv. 20 Whanne he hadde closid [*v.r.* folded, or closed] the book. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 932 A book in his honde he halt Swiþe fast, & narewe yfalt. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 283 Heauen fled backe, and was folden vp lyke a scrolle.

2. *trans.* To place in a spiral or sinuous form; to coil, wind. Now only with const. *about*, *round*, or the like. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 346/2 The deceiuers double and folde in themselues like serpents. *c* 1650 *Merline* 1465 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 467 Beneathe the stones under the Mold tow dragons Lyen there fould. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iv, Thus I fold one arm Round thy blest neck. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 6, I dare not fold My arms about thee. 1842 — *Talking Oak* 148 When I feel about my feet The berried briony fold. 1842 — *Day-dream*, *Departure* i, On her lover's arm she leant, And round her waist she felt it fold.

† **b.** *intr.* Of a stream: To take a winding course.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 557 So that the towne water doune folde Streght hem amonge.

† **3.** *trans.* To cause to bend; hence, to throw down, overthrow; also, to overcome. (Cf. mod. *double up.*) *fig.* To prevail upon by entreaty.

c 1205 Lay. 20077 Feollen þa uæie uolden to grunde. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 1118 The feendes strengthe to folde. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 326 Fourti Syr Roger downe can folde.

† **4.** To bend, bow (oneself, the body, or limbs).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8965 (Cott.) To þe tre sco can hir fald. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 841 Is bodi a-side he felde. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 17 A red Lyon Rampant, with his taile folden towards his backe. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* li. 35 Befoir Europe..he his feit did fauld. *fig.* 1578 *Ps.* lxxvii. in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 109 They ..hes vs left all foldit into cair.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* Of the body or limbs: To bend, crook, double up, yield. Also, of a person: To bow, bend down, crouch, drop down. *Obs.*

13.. *Maximon* iv. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 120 Care and kunde of elde Maketh mi body felde, That y ne mai stonde upright. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xvii. 14 A man cam to hym, foldid on knees byfore hym, seyinge. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 120 The fyngres þat freo beo to folden and to clycchen. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 98 My legys thay fold, my fyngers ar chappyd.

† **5.** *intr.* To give way, collapse; to fail, falter.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 37 And falt mi tonge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24348 (Cott.) In suime al falden dun i fell. *c* 1325 *Song of Mercy* 136 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 122 Vr feiþ is frele to flecche and folde. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 73 My lymes foulden þat weren fast. 1596 Spenser *Hymn Heavenly Beautie* 7, I..feele my wits to faile, and tongue to fold.

† **b.** To succumb, yield ground. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1250 Charles me thynke that thou scholdeste folde. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 84 Thir barbour bodeis..Docht nocht of force than for to gar ws fald. *a* 1625 A. Garden *Theat. Scot. Kings* (Abbotsf. Club.) 14 Thou forced for to fald Such as deboir'd from thy Obedience darre.

† **c.** To swerve or turn aside (from truth, etc.).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 126 He shulde teche þes worldly men..to drede to folde fro treuþe as Pilat dide. 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 42 For prayer or price trow yee that they wald fald.

6. *trans.* To lay (the arms, etc.) together, so as to overlap; to clasp (one's hands) together. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlix. 32 He feold his fet [Vulg. *collegit pedes suos*] uppan his bedd. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 331 (359) With his armes folden. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* vi. 10 Yee..folde thine handes together yet a litle, that thou mayest slepe. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 205 They..sit downe on the ground, folding their feete vnder them. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 114 Envy..folds its arms in despair. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 5 Alciphron stood..with his arms folded across. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 222 My wings are folded o'er mine ears. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* x. 142 Her head drooped, her hands folded. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, She folds her hands in the manner of a supplicating child.

b. ? *absol.* = To fold the hands (app. given as an uneducated use).

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, 'I'd far sooner be..tiring of myself out, than a-sitting folding and folding by the fire.'

† **7.** To plait; to mat (hair). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvii. 29 Thei foldynge a crowne of thornis. 1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* vii. 5 The hayre of thy heade is like the kynges purple folden vp in plates. 1555 Eden *Decades* 43 Images of gossampine cotton foulded or wrethed. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 936/2 He remained so long manicled that his haire was folded togither.

† **b.** *fig.* To attach, plight (faith). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 1783 Bot if 3e haf a lemman, a leuer, þat yow lyke better, & folden fayth to þat fre, festned so harde þat you lausen ne lyst.

† **c.** *intr.* To be suitable or accordant. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 359 Syben þis note is so nys, þat no3t hit yow falles, & I haue frayned hit at yow fyrst, foldez hit to me. *Ibid.* 499 Þe forme to þe fynisment foldez ful selden.

8. To enclose in or as in a fold or folds; to cover or wrap up; to swathe, envelop. Now only const. *in*; formerly const. *with*, and *simply*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 434 Knelande to grounde [ho] folde vp hyr face. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 126 Seynt Fraunces him-self schall folden the in his cope. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 þer ben manye maner causis whi þat guttis ben folde with nerves. 1530 *Comedy Beauties Women* C j, I thynk he be xxiiii. yeres of age, I saw hym born and holpe for to fold hym. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* I. ii, The rest, we fear, are folded in the floods. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 496 With his circling volumes folds her hairs. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 333 The Seed is the Plant folded and wrapt up. 1854 B. Taylor *Poems Orient, On the Sea* (1866) 162 The mountain isles..Folded in shadows gray.

fig. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 92/1 Folding their wraths in cinders of fair Troy. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1073, I will not..fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses. 1649 W. Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* II. (1856) 276 These businesses were not..well understood of a longe time, but foulded up in obscuritie. 1878 Gilder *Poet & Master* 36 Then must I..In myself fold me.

b. Of the surrounding medium: To serve as a wrapping for. *poet.*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 822 So did the..night, Fold in the obiect that did feed her sight. 1793 Southey *Tri. Woman* 389 The purple robe of state thy form shall fold. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 15 Paper..purchas'd, brown sugar to fold. 1830 Tennyson *Dirge* i, Shadows of the silver birk Sweep the green that folds thy grave.

† **c.** Of a hostile army: To surround, beleaguer.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11263 3our cité is set all aboute With 3our fomen fuerse foldyn with in.

† **d.** To wrap or entangle in a snare. *Obs.*

a 1592 Greene *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 2 In her tresses she doth fold the lookes Of such as gaze vpon her golden haire. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. § 3. 418 Those perills: within which they were so speedily folded vp.

9. To clasp (*in one's arms, to one's breast*); to embrace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24491 (Cott.) Quen i him had in armes fald. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1425 He hir in armes hent, And ful fair he gan hir falde. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 54 We will descend and fold him in our armes. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 353 [They] together fold in each others armes, sate downe. 1794 Burns *Lassie wi' the lint-white locks* iv, I'll fauld thee to my faithfu' breast. 1821 Shelley *Death Napoleon* 21 To my bosom I fold All my sons when their knell is knolled. 1859 Tennyson *Idylls, Geraint* 99 Not to be folded more in these dear arms.

10. *Comb.*: the vb. stem in comb. with a sb., in sense 'that can or will fold'; as *fold-net*, *-skirt*. Also **fold-up** *a.*, adapted to be folded-up.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Fold-net*, a sort of Net with which small Birds are taken in the Night. 1855 Browning *Men & Wom., Saul* 21 The tent was unlooped..I groped my way on Till I felt where the foldskirts fly open. 1894 Wilkins & Vivian *Green Bay-tree* I. 23 The famous Harrow fold-up bed.

Fold (fōuld), *v.*[2] Also 5 **fooldyn**, 6 **folde**, 8 *Sc.* **fauld**, 9 *dial.* **faud**. [f. Fold *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To shut up (sheep, etc.) in a fold, to pen; *occas.* with *up*; also *absol.* Of hurdles: To serve for penning. (In OE. once *intr.* to make or set up sheepfolds.)

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Faldian, fiscwer and mylne macian. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Fooldyn, or put beestys in a folde, *caulo*. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Claudo*, To folde with hurdels. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D iv, God commaunded his people to be folded vp, and to stand within the barres. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xxvi. 165 By folding them [goats] vpon..fallowes in the summer time. 1634 Milton *Comus* 93 The star that bids the shepherd fold Now the top of Heav'n doth hold. 1661 Webster & Rowley *Thracian Wonder* I. B iij, Let's make haste to fold up our flocks. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 2) 380 It is a custom, in some places, to fold sheep and cattle, for the sake of their dung. 1822 Rogers *Italy, Monte Cassino* 32 Counts, as he folds, five hundred of his sheep. 1842 Johnson *Farmer's Encycl.*, s.v. *Hurdle*, A dozen and a half hurdles will fold 30 sheep. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 137 We never fold our merino or other sheep, the land is too wet. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 Flock masters are folding on it [rye] early.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* in spiritual sense. Cf. Feed *v.* 2.

1826 Macaulay *Dies Iræ* 51 Fold me with the sheep that stand..at thy right hand. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* xiv. 192 The Lamb..shall..guide them, fold them. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 1/2 These hitherto wandering sheep are in process of being folded into the comprehensive pastures of the national religion.

2. To place sheep in a fold or folds upon (a piece of ground), for the purpose of manuring it. *To fold off*: to use (a crop) as pasture for folded sheep.

1671 *St. Foine Improved* 3 The Men of the Vale might.. desire that those of the Hill-country might not Fold, or Dung their Ground, or Sow any Corn. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. i. (1762) 127 Two contiguous pieces of ground.. had been folded. 1794 J. Boys *Agric. Kent* 37 The clover being again folded off. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 61 When his grass fields have been partially folded with sheep.

Hence **Fo'lded** *ppl. a.* Also **Fo'lder**, one who folds sheep; a shepherd.

1571 W. Elderton *Epit. on Jewel* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 512 Alas! is Juell dead, the folder of the flocke? 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Epil., From the falsers fraud his folded flocke to keepe. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 74 Among folded beasts. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 257 The folded flocks. 1801 J. Bree *Derwent Water* iii, What time the folder hears the mandrake's moan.

Fold, var. form of Foud.

-fold, *suffix* (OE. *-feald*, Northumb. *-fald*, ME. *-fald*, *-fold*, corresponds to OFris., OS. *-fald* (Du. *-voud*), OHG. *-falt* (MHG. *-valt*, mod.Ger. *-falt*), ON. *-faldr* (Sw. *-fald*, Da. *-fold*), Goth. *-falps*; cognate with Fold *v.*[1], and with the equivalent Gr. *-παλτος*, *-πλασιος*, also, more remotely, with Gr. *-πλο-* in *ἁπλός* single, *διπλός* double (= L. *duplus*), and probably with the L. (*sim-*, *du-*, *tri-*) *plex*. Like the Gr. and L. equivalents, the Teut. suffix is appended to cardinal numerals (and adjs. meaning 'many'), forming adjs. of which the primary sense is 'folded in two, three, four, etc.,' or 'plaited of two, three, four, etc. strands' (cf. 'a threefold cord'), but which serve also and chiefly as arithmetical multiplicatives. The OE. forms, *twi-*, *twio-*, *twiefeald*, *þriefeald*, *fyðerfeald*, which retain the combining form of the cardinal inherited from OTeut., were superseded in early ME. by new formations on the analogy of *fivefold*, etc., where the cardinal has the normal form.

The adjs. were already in OE. used absol. in the neut. (e.g. *þriefeald* threefold, three times as much and as advbs. (= doubly, triply, etc.), and these uses still continue. In OE. the adverbial notion was also expressed by phrases like *be fiffealdum*, *be manigfealdum*, in later Eng. † *by fivefold*, *by manifold*. The introduction of the Romanic synonyms *double* and *treble* or *triple*, to which were afterwards added the adapted Latin *quadruple*, *quintuple*, etc., has considerably narrowed the use of the derivatives in *-fold*; indeed the latter seem to be (in many dialects) no longer current among illiterate people. In educated use the strictly multiplicative sense survives chiefly in the adv. and quasi-sb., and with reference to somewhat large numbers ('He has repaid me tenfold'; 'that is a thousandfold worse'); the adjs. express rather a plurality of things more or less different, than mere quantitative multiplication: cf. 'a double charm' with 'a two-fold charm'.

In ME. a few new and unanalogical compounds were formed with the suffix, as *thick-fold* (= frequent, -ly), *double-fold*; but these did not survive into the modern period. Of the nonce-combinations, formed by attaching *-fold* to indefinite numerals, interrogatives, and the like, the following quots. afford examples.

1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 63 The quantitie of proportion is more generally defined by *how much fold* rather than by *how many times* the consequent is contained in the antecedent. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 78 The effect was found to be several fold greater than of steam from the same quantity of fuel. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* II. iii. (1881) 115 All of the things which furnish man's subsistence have the power to multiply many fold.

Foldable (fōu·ldăb'l), *a.* [f. Fold *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be folded.

1893 *Nat. Observ.* 13 May 645/2 All foldable tissues..will own their sway.

† **Foldage**[1] (fōu·ldĕdʒ). *Obs.* [f. Fold *sb.*[2] + -age. Cf. Faldage.] **a.** = Faldage. **b.** The practice of feeding sheep in movable folds.

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII. c.* 13 § 7 Euerie personne.. which..shal haue..libertie of foldage. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* II. x. § 170 To haue.. Franke foldage..a man may make a Title by vsage. 1657 Sir H. Grimstone in *Croke's Rep.* I. 475 Land which was..made good by foldage, or other industrious means.

Foldage [2] (fōu·ldėdʒ). *Her.* [f. FOLD *sb.*[3] or *v.* + -AGE.] (See quot. 1688)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 396 Foldage when these kind of Leaves have several foldings and turnings, one from another: as in mantles. Some call them Festune heads. 1703 in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* III. 33 Runing of foldage in the margeut of the pannels.

Fo·ld-cou·rse. [f. FOLD *sb.*[2] + COURSE.] Land to which pertained the right of foldage; the right itself; hence, a sheepwalk.

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 127 b, Theyr owne demeane landes, pastures, and foldcourses. 1677 COLES, *Fold course*, as *Faldage*. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Faldage*, This Faldage in some places is call'd a Fold-course or Free-hold. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Foldage* and *Foldcourse*.

Fo·ld-di·ke. *Sc.* [f. FOLD *sb.* + DIKE; prob. alteration of *fail-dike*: see FAIL *sb.*] A wall of turf surrounding a fold.

1437 *Merches of Bp. Brynnes* in *Cart. Aberd.* F. 14 (Jam.) Fra that wele ascended up an ald fald dyk to the hill. 1513-75 *Diurnal Occurrents* (1833) 130 Ane narrow passage in fauld dykkis. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix, One of the .. whig dogs shot at me from behind a fauld-dike.

Folded (fōu·ldėd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOLD *v.* + -ED [1].] In various senses of the vb.; bent, closed, coiled, doubled, twisted.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 60 With fauldit neif. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* 172 The scaly Horrour of his foulded tail. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 58 Otherwise he might sit downe with folded hands. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 337 The folded gates would bar my progress now. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v, With folded arms..he sate. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 150 Folded eyes see brighter colours than the open ever do. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife* viii, The book I opened keeps a folded leaf.

fig. 1593 A. BACON in *Bacon's Wks.* (1862) VIII. 245 His enigmatical folded writing. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 12. 56 An implicit and folded duty. 1707 TATE in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 337 Untie your folded thoughts, And let them dangle loose as a bride's hair. 1832 TENNYSON *Dr. Fair Wom.* 263 The white dawn's creeping beams..dissolved the mystery Of folded sleep.

b. Of a mantle: Arranged in folds.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, In folded mantles.

c. *Folded angle-joint* (see quot.); †*Folded table*, ? a table with flaps.

1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 101 The hall tabyll and trystells in the hall, parlurrs, and chamburs, except falt tabells. 1554 *Ibid.* 146 A goblet .. and a folted table wt iron. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 105/1, *h* is a riveted joint, one plate being bent to lap upon the other. This joint is called the folded angle.

Hence **Fo·ldedly** *adv.*, in a folded manner.

1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 94 A pentacle of siluered stuffe about her shoulders, hanging foldedly downe both before and behind.

Folden (fōu·ldėn), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [str. pa. pple. of FOLD *v.*[1]] = FOLDED.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 74 Bolnyd with foldyn Argumentis. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 114 Unam tabulam vocatam 'a folden borde' cum tribus foliis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 11 The faldin ȝettis baith vp warpit brayd. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 348 One lyttle fauden table. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* IV. i. § 18. 138/2 Foulden wreathes of fine linnen. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* liv. 211 A wooden Chest of Drawers, which opens with Folden Doors. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 337 He sang, and drew .. Angels down, on folden wings.

Folder (fōu·ldəɹ), *sb.* [f. FOLD *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who or that which folds.

a. *gen.* Also *folder up.*

1552 HULOET, Folder, *rugator*, Folder vp of clothes or garmentes, *vestiplicus*. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 148 Women are employed .. as compositors, as well as folders and stitchers. 1885 CRANE *Bookbinding* iv. 30 With ..the 'head' on top of the pages farthest from the folder. 1891 *Econ. Jrnl.* I. 641 Folders up: Men, 17*s.* 5*d.*; Women, 10*s.* 9*d.*

b. An instrument for folding paper, etc.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1886 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 6/3 The press is a new Hoe perfecting machine, with a folder attached.

c. (See quot. 1867.) d. (See quot. 1874.) e. *U.S.* A sheet or leaf (e.g. a map or time-table) which can be folded up. f. (See quot. 1884.) g. An insect that folds leaves, a leaf-folder. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Folder*, the movable sight of a fire-arm. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 899 *Folder* .. 2. a form of spectacles in which the lenses fold together for the pocket. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 353 *Folder* (Sheet Metal Working), a machine for turning locks or tapping edges of cans. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/1 The time table sheets or folders, which every company must keep on hand at its stations.

†**Fo·lder,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [variant form of FALTER *v.*]

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. xlix. 67 The Horsse wil in his going reele and folder.

Folderol, *v.*: see FALDERAL *v.* Hence **Fol-de-rolling** *vbl. sb.*

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Happy Mind* vii, Some rough native harp Strikes up With English fol-de-rolling.

†**Fold-gabel.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FOLD *sb.*[2] + GABEL tax.] Rent paid for a fold.

1384–5 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 143 Of faldgabul nothing, because no fold.

Folding (fōu·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. FOLD *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FOLD in its various senses; a doubling together, rolling up, etc.; the result of such action. *spec.* (see quot. 1874).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 632 Lo! quhat falding in fortoune is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Foldynge of clopys .. *plicacio*. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prov.* vi. 10 A little folding of the handes to sleepe. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 44 With such folding and crooked winding these slippery snakes doe slide away. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 98 To summe up this digest of their acts and ordinations in those generall foldings us'd by the Fathers. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 According to the Form and Foulding of every Leaf..is its protection order'd. 1691 G. D'EMILIANNE *Frauds Romish Monks* 263 Of a Candid and Open Spirit, without any foldings or deceit. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 539 ¶ 1 The many Foldings..and Doublings which I make. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* iii. 7 The curious foldings of the suture the one into the other. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 899 *Folding*, the process by which printed sheets are so doubled up as to bring the pages into consecutiveness for gathering and binding.

†b. A clasping, an embrace. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1685 EARL HALIFAX *Death Chas. II* Wks. (1715) 5 When round his Trunk the Vine Does in soft Wreaths and amorous Foldings twine. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 381 The gentle foldings of my Love. 1781 *Emma Corbett* II. 172 Replace brother in the embraces of brother, and friend in the foldings of friend.

c. *Geol.* The doubling up of strata; the result of this.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 154 Illustrating the foldings .. of the Silurian series. 1884 GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/1 The general trend of all these foldings and ruptures is from north-north-east to south-south-west.

2. quasi-*concr.* and *concr.*

a. The point or region of folding; the bend or depression of a limb; a sinuous part or curve of a range of hills, the winding of a valley. Cf. FOLD *sb.*[3] 1 c.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 109 A smal seem in foldynge of þe forheed. *Ibid.* 159 In þe foldynge of þe myddil of þe arm. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Mrs. Shelley* 20 Aug., The foldings of the Vale of Arno. 1886 T. WESTWOOD *Quest of the Sangreall*, From the far folding of the hills.

b. A fold of a garment, etc., of flesh, skin, etc.; †a lock or plait of hair; †*pl.* the leaves of a folding-door; also, †a coil or wreath of flame.

1552 HULOET, Folding of a womans heere, *trica*. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* III. 584 With .. flames in foldings round. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 37 Many pleits and foldings. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 347 The tunicles and fouldings of the Stomach. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 256 [This door] is made of brass, with two foldings. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxvii, The foldings of his mantle green. 1808 BARLOW *Columb.* III. 370 The lightning's glancing fires..Bend their long forky foldings o'er the world. *transf.* and *fig.* 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i, Deep in the secret foldings of my heart, She liv'd. 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* III. ii, The parted foldings of the mist.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *folding-machine, -place, -room*; **folding-stick** (*Bookbinding*) = FOLDER b.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Folding-machine*, a machine which delivers newspapers or printed book-work folded. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 900 *Folding-machine* .. 2 (Metal.), one which bends pans and tin-ware to form. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 353 *Folding Machine* (Printing), a folder attached to a perfecting printing machine. (Bookbinding), a machine for folding sheets, signatures or quires. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 160 The prick'd Lines represent the *folding Places where the Plates must be bent. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 4/2 The *folding-room in a sub-basement of the south wing. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* I Holding a *folding-stick in the right hand.

Folding (fōu·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. FOLD *v.*[2]]

1. The action of folding sheep; an instance of this. Also *concr.* Manure dropped in the fold.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Foldynge or puttynge in felde *incaulacio*. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 599 We see againe that Foldings of Sheepe helpe Ground..by their Compost. 1794 BURNS *Hark! the Mavis*, Then a faulding let us gang. 1855 BROWNING *Love among the Ruins* v, The quiet-coloured eve Smiles to leave To their folding, all our many-tinkling fleece.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *folding-hour, -time*; also **folding-slap** (*Sc.*), the gate of the fold; **folding-star**, a star rising at folding-time, an evening-star.

1803 LEYDEN *Scenes of Inf.* I. 291 When evening brings the merry *folding hours. 1786 BURNS *And Maun I still*, The sheep-herd steeks his *faulding slap. 1746–7 COLLINS *Ode to Evening* Poems (1771) 72 When thy *folding-star arising shows His paly circlet. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 221 The powers of earth and air Fled from the folding star of Bethlehem. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Fauding-time*, the time when the cattle are housed or folded.

Folding (fōu·ldiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FOLD *v.*[1] + -ING [2].]

1. That folds; that is or can be folded.

1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vi. 34 The two leaues of the one doore were folding. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. ii. 1178 The circle of my folding arms. 1863 T. WRIGHT in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 173 Written on folding sheets of vellum. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 307 Round them a folding robe their weak limbs aguish hiding.

2. *esp.* in the names of various articles of furniture, appliances, etc. as *folding-bed, -board, -boat, -chair, -chase, -joint, -net, -screen, -spoon, -stool, -table.* Often hyphened. Also FOLDING-DOOR.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Clinker*, Wks. 1806 VI. 179 When the *folding-bed is down, there is just room sufficient to pass between it and the fire. 1422–3 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 98 In Aula: j tabula vocata *voldyngbord. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 899 **Folding-boat*, one whose frame is collapsible for compact stowage. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 316 The Parasol, the *Folding-Chair, the Cushions. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 24 They bring strange little folding chairs. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, **Folding chases*, two or more chases, constructed in such a manner that when laid together they form one large chase. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* Gloss., **Folding Joint*, a joint made like a rule-joint or the joint of a hinge. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 900 **Folding-net*, a bird-net shutting upon its prey. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Folding-screen*, an upright portable screen, in several leaves or parts, which shuts up. 1480 *Will Don* Somerset Ho., A *folding spone of siluer. 1340 *Ayenb.* 239 Ane *uyealdinde stole. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 29 One of them..flung a little folding Stool, whereon she sat, at the Dean's Head. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 93 The beste *faldyng table. 1532 *Inv.* in Noakes *Worc. Mon. & Cathedr.* (1866) 157 A voldyng table with two leves.

Fo·lding door. [f. FOLDING *ppl. a.* + DOOR.] A door consisting of two parts hung on opposite jambs, so that their edges come into contact when the door is closed. Now usually *pl.* in same sense.

In the mod. sense of the adj. the name is more appropriate when, as is often the case, each of the parts of the door consists of two or more leaves, hinged so as to fold up when the door is open. 'Folding doors' are often used to form a removable partition between two adjacent rooms; hence the term is sometimes loosely applied to a partition used for the same purpose, but opened by lateral sliding of its parts.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Batant*, A foulding, or two leaued doore. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 102 In one of the Folding-doors is usually a Wicket. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xix, Through a folding-door she passed from the great hall to the ramparts. 1829 *University Instr.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 103 The four Schools..are..to communicate with each other .. by large double folding doors. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i, The folding-doors were thrown open. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 125 A double or, as it is commonly termed, folding-door.

So **Folding gates.**

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, 'They rode..through the muckle faulding yetts.' 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. XII. 397 The beams that strengthened the tall folding-gates.

Foldless (fōu·ldlès), *a.*[1] [f. FOLD *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Having no fold or pen.

1822 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 38 Who shall lead The foldless sheep to life's eternal pastures When their good shepherd's gone? 1895 W. WATSON *Purple East* vi, Christ's foldless flock, shorn of their fleece.

Foldless (fōu·ldlès), *a.*[2] [f. FOLD *sb.*[3] + -LESS.] Without a fold or crease.

1845 MRS. NORTON *Child Isl.* (1846) 131 One foldless mantle. 1850 BROWNING *Xmas Eve & Easter Day* 217 To have it [a curtain] go Foldless and flat along the wall.

Foldure (fōu·ldiúɹ). *rare*[−1]. [f. FOLD *v.*[1] + -URE.] The action or process of folding.

1823 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 72 My letters are generally charged as double at the Post Office, from their inveterate clumsiness of foldure.

Foldy (fōu·ldi), *a.* [f. Fold *sb.*[3] + -Y [1].] Full of folds, hanging in folds.

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilv.), Those limbs beneath their foldy vestments moving.

Fole, obs. form of FOAL, FOIL, FOOL.

†**Foleant,** *pple. Obs.*[−1] [ad. OF. *foliant, foleiant*, pr. pple. of *folier, foleier*, to FOOL.] Playing the fool.

1340 *Ayenb.* 244 Huet y-zyxt þou foleant uor to zeche diuerse guodes to þine zaule and to þine bodye.

†**Folebayrie.** *Obs.*[−1] [a. OF. *fole baerie* (*fole*, fem. of *fol* foolish + *baërie* lit. 'gaping', whence eagerness, f. *baer* to gape.)]

1340 *Ayenb.* 17 Folebayrie þet we clepiep ambicion.

Folet: see FOLT. *Obs.*

†**Foleye,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *foleier, folier, foloier*, f. *fol* foolish.] *intr.* To act foolishly, play the fool.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 67 And foleyen swyche folk þanne, þat wenen þat [etc.]. *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *To Richard Dk. of York* xlv, If that I in my wrytynge foleye, As I do oft. ? *a* 1500 *Ragman Roll* 60 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 72 That with your bodé foleyed han ye.

Folghthe, var. f. FULLOUGHT *Obs.*, baptism.

‖ **Folia**[1] (fōu·liă), *sb. pl.* [pl. of L. *folium* leaf.]

1. *Bot.* In Latin sense: Leaves (of a plant).

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Folia* [in Botany], the leaves of plants and flowers, but more properly of plants. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 191 Many species spread out in broad leaves or folia.

2. Laminæ or thin layers.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 155 Fracture, undulatingly foliated, or the folia exceedingly thin. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xvii. 408 Zigzag folia of quartz. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 3. 88 Wavy layers or folia.

‖ **Folia**[2] (fōlī·a). [Sp.; lit. 'folly', a. F. *folie.*] A Spanish dance similar to the fandango. Also, music for such a dance.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) II. 413 The dances practised here are sarabands and folias.

Foliaceous (fōuli,ē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **foleaceous**, 8–9 **foliacious.** [f. L. *foliāce-us* leafy, f. *folium* leaf: see -ACEOUS. Cf. Fr. *foliacé.*]

1. a. Having the appearance or nature of a leaf; leaf-like. Of certain cryptogamous plants: Having organs resembling leaves. †Of a flower: Having petals.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 134 Seeds themselves in their rudimentall discoveries, appear in foliaceous surcles. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 70 Herbs..Not flowring; (i.) not having any foliaceous flower. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 128 The largest foliaceous Cyperus. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 335 Teeth of the calyx foliaceous. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 23 Mosses belong to the foliaceous ..division of flowerless plants. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* iii. 116 The foliaceous stigma is more expanded.

b. Bearing leaves, leafy; having an abundance of foliage. *rare.*

1677 COLES, *Foliaceous*, leavy. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 318 Some withering words would drop from the foliaceous tree of our language.

c. Of or pertaining to a leaf or leaves, consisting of leaves.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xii. 378 A foliaceous or farinaceous diet. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 134 The study of plants in which it [the stem] departs from the normal form, will clearly indicate its foliaceous origin.

2. Consisting of, or having the character of, thin leaf-like plates or laminæ.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. i. 163 A blue talky foliaceous spar. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 37 The metal is..found..in a foliaceous manner issuing out of the quartz. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 231 Flakes of foliaceous talc. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 86 The shell [of the Oyster] is attached..foliaceous, rough.

3. *Zool.* & *Ent.* Shaped or arranged like leaves.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 170 A foliaceous appendage at the origin of the feet which surround the mouth. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 276 Valves foliaceous, the upper smallest. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 59 The bats of this family have .. foliaceous cutaneous appendages surrounding the nasal apertures.

Hence **Folia·ceousness,** the condition or quality of being foliaceous.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Foliage (fōu·li,ĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 foillage, 7 folliage, fuellage, (9 *dial.* foilage), 7– foliage. [An altered form (after L. *folium* leaf, or its Eng. derivatives) of *foillage*, a. F. *feuillage* (earlier *fueillage*, *foillage*) f. *feuille* leaf: see FOIL *sb.*[1] and -AGE.]

1. The leaves (of a plant or tree) collectively; leafage.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 25 There is not an hearbe .. that taketh vp greater compasse with fuellage than doth the Beet. 1708 PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 384 Swelling Buds their od'rous Foliage shed. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 144 These naked shoots ..Shall put their graceful foliage on again. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 175/1 Bulbs are too frequently attacked by vermin when allowed to remain in the ground after the foliage has died down. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* I. 5 Labouring men's cottages, gleaming white from the surrounding foliage.

transf. and *fig.* 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 53 You will..observe on each Side of its Breast a small white Foliage of Wings. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. (1883) 197 The light and graceful foliage of her character.

2. In *Art*: The representation of leaves, etc. used for decoration or ornament.

1598 FLORIO, *Fogliami*..foillage, or branched worke. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* xxxiv. 80 The foliage which domineers in the Freeze. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 150 The simplicity of the carver's foliage at once sets off..the glare of Verrio's paintings. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 119 Foliage is by no means an essential feature of the Early English style. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 80 Foliage..most beautifully carved.

b. A representation of a cluster of leaves, sprays, or branches. ? *Obs.*

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 66 A Foliage of dissembl'd Senna leaves Grav'd round its Brim. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 371 Foliages, or Branch-work. 1801 COXE *Tour Monmouthsh.* I. 74 A semicircular arch, ornamented with a foliage of twisted branches.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foliage-border*, *-stem*, *-trimming*; *foliage bound* adj. Also, **foliage crop** (see quot. 1831); **foliage leaf,** a leaf in the restricted sense of the word, excluding petals and other modified leaves; **foliage plant,** one cultivated for its foliage and not for its blossom.

1891 *Daily News* 2 July 6/1 A Louis XVI octagonal gold box, *foliage borders and amber-coloured panels. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, Shone every pillar *foliage-bound. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* 1243/2 **Foliage crops*, plants cultivated for their leaves to be used green, and which will not make into hay, as the cabbage tribe. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 4, I use the term *foliage-leaves at present simply in order to avoid confusion with the leaves of which flowers are composed. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 634 The cotyledons remain thin like shortly stalked foliage-leaves. 1862 *Times* 10 Apr., *Foliage plants..produce the effect required of them throughout the whole period of their growth. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 122 The rhizome and *foliage-stem may be similar or dissimilar. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 36/6 A *foliage trimming of pale blue satin.

Foliage (fōu·li,ĕdʒ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To adorn with foliage or with a representation of leaves and flowers.

1836 in SMART. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 64 The tombs.. are inlaid with wreaths of flowers, and foliaged in their natural colours.

Foliaged (fōu·li,ĕdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOLIAGE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Decorated or ornamented with the representation of foliage.

1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* ii. 58 An huge composite foliaged column. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* III. 40 Replete with dust The foliag'd velvet. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 282 The foliaged frieze re-echoing..the idea of the capital.

2. Covered or furnished with (natural) foliage.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 464 Some inconstant star Between one foliaged lattice twinkling fair. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 175 The trunks were charred, but their foliaged tops had escaped the fiery element.

Foliageous (fōu,li,ē·i·dʒəs), *a.* [f. FOLIAGE *sb.* + -OUS.] Containing representations of foliage.

1882 *Athenæum* 3 June 704/1 The scroll-work upon them [Northumbrian stone crosses] is foliageous. *c* 1890 J. R. ALLEN *Notes Monum. Wilts* 2 Foliageous terminations are introduced.

Folial (fōu·liăl), *a.* [f. L. *foli-um* leaf + -AL.] = next.

1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 314 (Cent. Dict.), Wolff in 1759..asserted the community of structure in the folial and the floral leaves. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Folial Cycle*, the mode of arrangement of leaves on an axis.

Foliar (fōu·liăr), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *foliāris*, f. L. *folium* leaf. Cf. Fr. *foliaire.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a leaf.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xv. 358 In innumerable instances foliar organs move when excited. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 54 Whatever subtends a lateral axis or branch may be taken for a leaf or foliar production. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 284 In many Ferns the original axile bundle widens out..into a tube, which..has..a relatively small slit or foliar gap .. from the margin of which one or several bundles pass into the leaf.

Foliate (fōu·liĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *foliāt-us* leaved, f. *folium* leaf: see -ATE.]

†**1.** Beaten out into a thin sheet or foil. *Foliate gold* = *leaf-gold. Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 Gold Foliate, or any Metall Foliate, cleaveth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 79 This attraction have wee tried .. in gold and silver foliate. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 452 On foliate gold his aching head was laid.

† b. ? Consisting of laminæ. *Obs.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. xxvii. 334 The which is called the foliate Earth.

2. Resembling a leaf; leaf-like.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 40 The leaves and foliate works are commonly thus contrived. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 433 Coalescing into a solid plate, without branches above (foliate).

b. Geom. *Foliate curve*; also *foliate* quasi-*sb.*: see quot. 1796.

1715 A. DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 330 The Foliate is exactly quadrable, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of AB. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* (1815) I. 533 *Foliate*, a curve of the 2[d] order..consisting of two infinite legs crossing each other, forming a kind of leaf.

3. *Bot.* a. Furnished with leaves.

1677 COLES, *Foliate*, leaved. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Foliate*, Leaved, or having Leaves, as, a foliate stalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Foliate*, clothed with leaves.

b. Having (a specified number of) leaflets.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Foliate*, when a leaf is divided into leaflets, it is called 1, 2, 3, 5, or 10-foliate, according to the number of leaflets.

Foliate (fōu·li,ēt), *v.* [f. L. *foli-um* + -ATE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To beat (metal) to a leaf or foil.

1704-21 NEWTON *Optics* (ed. 3) 140 If Gold be foliated and held between your Eye and the Light, the Light looks blue.

b. *intr.* To split into leaves or laminæ.

1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 414 Other parts appear to foliate. 1836 CALDCLEUGH in *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 15 [It] foliates at its surface .. and becomes a friable and very light kind of stone.

2. *trans.* To foil (glass); to silver.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 83 If you foliate that part of a Glass-ball that is to reflect an Iris. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 614 The lens..a peculiar part of which he intended to foliate.

3. *intr.* To put forth leaves.

1775 ROMANS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 7 This tardy tree budded, foliated, blossomed. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delect. Duchy* 162 The ash was foliating on the 29th of April.

4. *trans.* To decorate with foils (see FOIL *sb.*[1] 2 b).

1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 136 There seems to have been little if any attempt at feathering or foliating the heads of Norman doors. 1835 WILLIS *Arch. Mid. Ages* 45 There is a manifest distinction between foiling an arch and foliating it. [He explains that a 'foiled arch' is one indented into a number of small arches; a 'foliated arch' is a plain arch with a foiled arch placed below it. But his distinction is seldom recognised.] 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. i. 13 The Arabs pointed and foliated the arch.

5. *trans.* To mark the folios or leaves of (a volume, etc.) with consecutive numbers.

1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxix, It is regularly foliated to the end, from i. to c. iiij. 1848 HALLIWELL *Acc. Vernon MS.* 3 It numbers ff. 412 and 8 ab init.; ff. 311-318, 403-412, not foliated.

Hence **Fo·liating** *ppl. a.*

1835 WILLIS *Arch. Mid. Ages* 45 This foliating arch continued..to be treated as an independent order.

Foliated (fōu·li,ētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

†**1.** = FOLIATE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* II. v. 334 Spirit of Salt .. being heated .. would readily enough dissolve foliated Gold.

b. Covered with foil, silvered.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 214 A convex Looking-glass, or foliated Glass-ball.

2. Composed of thin leaf-like layers or laminæ. Chiefly *Geol.* and *Min.* *Foliated earth of tartar*, an old name of potassium acetate.

1650 ASHMOLE *Arcanum* 205 This Earth is white and foliated, wherein Philosophers doe sow their gold. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 332 Crystals and gems are found to be of a foliated structure. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 11 Crystalline precipitates .. with a foliated and stratified structure. 1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Foliated Tellurium*, Red Telluride of Lead. 1866-7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. iv. 85 Near the Lake .. mica schist and gneiss foliated.

3. Chiefly *Zool* and *Conchol.* Shaped like a leaf or leaves; in leaf-like forms. See also quot. 1859.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 28 Some of these ['sea-mats'] .. present a foliated appearance. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. 83 By growth laterally, the explanate or oblique foliated species originate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 91 Sutures angulated, or lobed and foliated. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s. v. *Foliated*, Certain shells are said to be foliated, when their surfaces are covered with leaf-like projections, as the rose-bush murex.

4. *Arch.*, etc. a. Ornamented with foils. *Foliated arch* (see quot. 1840). b. Consisting of or ornamented with leaf-work or foliage.

1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) *Foliated Arch*, an arch with a trefoil, cinquefoil, or multifoil under it. 1849 BRANDON *Goth. Archit.* I. 25 Small shafts with delicately carved foliated caps. 1851 E. SHARPE *Seven Periods* 25 The earlier Windows exhibit tracery which consists almost exclusively of plain foliated circles. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 163 Our parlour table loaded with foliated silver.

5. Furnished with or consisting of leaves. *spec.* in *Her.*

1721-90 BAILEY, *Foliated*, Leaved or having Leaves. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 128 This plant..bears a large foliated top. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Foliated*, leaved.

6. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Foliated*, a melody or portion of plain-song is said to be foliated when slurred notes have been added above or below those of which it originally consisted.

7. *Carpentry.* Rabbeted.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 900/2 *Foliated-joint* (Carpentry), a rabbeted joint, where one part overlies another.

Foliation (fōu,li,ē·i·ʃən). Also 7 -acion. [f. FOLIATE *a.*: see -ATION and cf. Fr. *foliation.*]

1. The leafing (of a plant); the process of bursting into leaf; the state of being in leaf.

1623 COCKERAM, *Foliacion*, budding of the leaues. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* III. 221 Plants .. rul'd by Foliation's different law. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 540/1 Between total denudation and perfect foliation the rind..of various trees exhibits various tints. 1864 in WEBSTER.

b. *concr.* †(*a*) Something resembling a leaf; (*b*) a leaf-like process.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 48 Thus are also disposed the triangular foliations, in the conicall fruit of the firre tree. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 55 Variously shaped and grotesque membranous foliations.

2. *Bot.* †a. The assemblage of leaves or petals forming the corolla of a flower. *Obs.*

1671 [see ATTIRE *sb.* 8]. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 116 Thou wilt not find a rival in the feathers of a peacock, or the foliation of a tulip.

b. The formation or arrangement of leaves in the bud; = VERNATION.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 485 The foliation, or different folding of the leaves, before they are expanded. 1835 in LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 176. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers regular, with..gyrate foliation.

3. The action or process of beating (metal) into foil.

1755 JOHNSON, *Foliation*, the act of beating into thin leaves. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

4. *Geol.* The process and the property of splitting up into leaf-like layers; also the laminæ or plates into which crystalline rocks are divided.

1851-9 DARWIN in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 283 The foliation of the metamorphic schists .. is intimately connected with the cleavage of homogeneous slaty rocks. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-Bk. Geol.* viii. 159 Contortions and foliations among the gneiss and mica-schists.

5. *Arch.* Ornamentation with foils; tracery consisting chiefly of small arcs or foils.

1816 [see FEATHERING *vbl. sb.* 2 b]. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 280 Foliations hanging free like lace-work. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, Foliation..is..the easiest method of decoration which Gothic architecture possesses.

b. An arrangement of foliage.

1875 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furn.* 85 Figured sculpture..in the form of..acanthus foliations.

6. The consecutive numbering of the folios (or leaves) of a book or MS.

1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. p. xxiii, These..beginning with fresh signatures, and foliation, may be mistaken for perfect books. 1885 C. PLUMMER Introd. to *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 88 Monarchia occupies ff. 172-194 according to the old foliation.

7. The action or process of applying foil to glass. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Folia·to-, combining form of L. *foliātus* FOLIATE, in sense 'formed like a leaf'.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 497 Foliato-explanate at base.

Foliator (fōu·li,ē·tə1). [f. FOLIATE *v.* + -OR.] One who foliates or numbers the leaves of a book.

1848 HALLIWELL *Acc. Vernon MS.* 3 Ff. 337-60, 369-72 interchanged by the foliator, but rightly bound.

Foliature (fōu·liătiŭr). [ad. late L. *foliātūra*, f. *foliātus* FOLIATE.]

1. a. A cluster of leaves; foliage. b. Leaf-ornamentation.

1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. v. § 2 (1682) 171 Those Plants which have no Flower or Foliature, are yet some way or other Attir'd. 1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation* xi. 203 They wreathed together a Foliature of the Fig-tree. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 130 The crosier richly wrought With silver foliature.

2. 'The state of being hammered into leaves' (J.).

†**Folie,** *v. Obs.*[−1] = FOLIATE *v.* 5, FOLIO *v.*

1697 *Sec. Narrat. Proc. Turners Hall* 36 *Errata*, That sheet is wrong Folied, which correct thus, p. 17, 18, 19.

Folie, obs. form of FOLLY.

†**Folier.** *Obs. rare.* [Of doubtful genuineness; the author was a German; cf. G. *folie* = FOIL *sb.*] A foil to put under a precious stone.

1671 SCHROTER in Birch *Hist. Royal Soc.* II. 489-493 *passim.* 1818 in TODD; and in mod. Dicts.

Foliicolous (fōu·lĭ,ĭ·kŏləs), *a.* [f. L. *folii-* combining form of *foli-um* leaf + *col-* (stem of *colĕre* to inhabit) + -OUS.] Growing parasitically on leaves.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 287 Foliicolous species.

Foliiferous (fōu·lĭ,ĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* Also *erron.* foliferous. [f. as prec. + -FEROUS.] Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages. *Foliiferous staff*: a pastoral staff decorated with figures of buds or leaves.

1828 WEBSTER, *Foliferous*, producing leaves. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 34. 48 A true embryo, with the radicular end pointing one way, and the foliiferous end another. 1876 AXEL BLYTT *Norwegian Flora* 54 The tender foliferous trees in the Danish forest bogs.

Foliiform (fōu·lĭ,ĭfōːɹm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of a leaf, leaf-like.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 65 Special foliiform Branches.

Foliiparous (fōu·lĭ,ĭ·părəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-par-us* producing (*parĕre* to produce) + -OUS.] 'Producing leaves only' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Folily: see FOLLILY *adv. Obs.*

Folimot, folimort, obs. forms of FILEMOT.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 157 Folimot colour signifieth Withered. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 345 Shall I decipher my Colours to you now?.. Folimort is withered, [etc.]

Folio (fōu·lio), *sb.* and *adj.* Also 7 follio. [a. L. *foliō*, abl. of *folium* leaf. Branch I proceeds from the med.L. use of the ablative in references, though in sense 2 the word may be a. It. *foglio*. In branch II the phrase *in folio* is either a. Lat. or a refashioning of the Italian *in foglio*. Cf. the use of *in folio* in Fr. both in sense 5 b and as *sb.* = sense 7.]

A. *sb.*

I. With reference to pagination.

1. A leaf of paper, parchment, etc. (either loose as one of a series, or in a bound volume) which is numbered only on the front.

In the early instances the word may have been regarded as Latin. The front and back of the leaf were referred to as (*folio*) *recto* and *verso*; these words became Eng. as sbs.

1533 T. MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 958/2 The .xlv. Chapiter of mine Apology beginnyng, Folio .243. 1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog.* ix. (1567) 35 a, There it appeares folio .285. allso. 1585 WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie*, Table, The first number signifieth the chapter, the second the folio. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. xvii. *marg.*, Place this between folio 202. and folio 203.

2. In *Bookkeeping.* The two opposite pages of a ledger or other account-book in which these are used concurrently; hence used for a page of a ledger in which one page serves for both sides of an account, and sometimes for a page of an account book generally.

1588 MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* C v, The number of the leafe or folio of your Creditor. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 364 The Leaves or Folio of the Leidger. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 109 A narrow column, for the figures which denote the Folio, where each account will be found in the Ledger.

3. The page-number of a printed book.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 376 The Corrector and Compositer .. examine .. how the Folio's of those Pages properly and numerically follow and succeed one another. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print.*, When there is a running title, the folios are placed at the outside corners of the pages.

4. *Law.* A certain number of words (in Gt. Britain and Ireland 72 or 90, in U.S. generally 100) taken as a unit in reckoning the length of a document.

Many legal documents of 16th c. are found to be written in pages of 12–15 lines, each containing 6 words. This is doubtless the origin of the above sense.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxiii. 169 Paying persons in the rank of life of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of so much per folio. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Folio*, a certain number of words; in conveyances, &c., amounting to seventy-two, and in Chancery proceedings to ninety.

II. With reference to size.

5. *In folio*, a phrase signifying 'in the form of a full-sized sheet folded once'. Orig. apprehended as a Latin phrase, used appositively or attributively; afterwards as consisting of an English prep. and sb.

1582 PARSONS *Def. of Censure* 148, I haue two editions in greeke: the one of learned Pagnine *in folio*, the other of Plantyne *in octavo*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 192 Deuise Wit, write Pen, for I am for whole volumes in folio. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 89 That rare book in a large folio. 1679 BP. HEREFORD *Coll. Jesuits* 4 Divinity Books .. in Folio and Quarto. 1763 MASSEY *Orig. of Lett.* II. 59 All the curious hands .. engraved on 28 brass plates in folio. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 29, I asked her if she would have it in folio, with marginal notes? 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. L § 148. 250 The more usual form of books printed in the 15th century is in folio.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* in a full and loose dress. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 96 His lippes were of the largest sise in folio, able to furnish a Coblers shoppe with clowting leather. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife &c.* (1638) 133 Many ride poast to Chandlers and Tobacco shops in folio. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii, I had rather walke In folio again, loose, like a woman. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jack-a-Lent* 114/1 When a mans stomacke is in Folio, and knowes not where to haue a dinner in *Decimo sexto*. 1651 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 244 The scorns .. he saw now returned upon himself in folio. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 7 It [Rome] hath its Hospitals .. and many of those are Hospitals in folio. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. (1710) 95 Cuckoldom in Folio, is newly printed: and Matrimony in Quarto, is just going into the Press. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'In full folio', in full dress.

6. A sheet of paper when folded once. Also, †such a sheet used for a specific purpose.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Folio*, a sheete or large leafe of paper. 1691 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Apr., Severall folios of dried plants. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 216 ₱ 5 To his Daughter .. I bequeath .. my large Folio of Indian Cabbage. 1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 40 Folio denotes a sheet of paper folded into two leaves.

7. A volume made up of sheets of paper folded once; a volume of the largest size.

1628 EARLE *Micro-cosm. Sergeant* (Arb.) 57 He swels them [Bookes] into Folio's with his Comments. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1821 XIII. 211 The gentleman.. let drive at us with a vast folio. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Tomkins began to turn the leaves of a folio, which lay open on the reading-desk. 1867 STUBBS *Benedict's Chron.* I. Pref. 24 The other manuscript .. is a small folio.

transf. and *fig.* 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 286 The little decimo sextos .. the small fish .. as well as .. the great folios of the Whale, and Elephant. 1813 BYRON *Jrnl.* 16 Nov. in Moore *Life* (1833) I. 541 This same lady writes octavos, and talks folios. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 3/2 The London police—those folios in dark blue, lettered, and uniform.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 529 ₱ 1, I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow chair, when [etc.]. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 37 They lower, in the sullen majority of the folio age, over the pigmies of this duodecimo generation. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 78 He received from his Lisbon collection precious boxes folio-crammed.

B. *adj.*

1. Formed of sheets or a sheet folded once; of the largest size; folio-sized. Often following the sb.; cf. A. 5.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 29 With folio volumes, two to an oxe hide. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xi. 404 Small Pocket-Bibles, and a great Folio-Alchoran. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) II. 147 A folio MS. of good thickness. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 231 If it be a large Folio Page .. he .. has Tyed up. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 139 A folio Common-place Founds the whole pyle, of all his works the base. 1802 DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* 26 There are some Folio editions of this beautiful work. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in Lockhart *Life* i, I remember writing upwards of 120 folio pages with no interval either for food or rest. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, The folio music-books on the stand. *Mod.* A history in ten volumes folio.

fig. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-cormorant, Separatist* 21 These fellowes with their ample folio graces. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 366 A minute will supply To thought a folio history Of blighted hopes.

2. *Printing* and *Stationery.* (See quots.)

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print., Folio Post*, a flat writing-paper, usually 17 by 22 inches. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc., Folio chase*, a chase with one bar only. 1890 — *Printing* ii. 32 In the wooden kinds we have slip, octavo, quarto, and folio galleys. *Ibid.* 42 These chases are often divided or subdivided into folio or quarto by means of cross-bars.

Folio (fōu·lio), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] = FOLIATE *v.* 5. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Fo·lioing** *vbl. sb.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Folioing*, the operation of paging or marking a book. 1895 CONWAY *Paine's Rights of Man* (*fly-leaf*), It has been thought advisable to preserve in this volume the folioing of the complete edition of the work.

Foliolar (fōu·lĭōlăɹ), *a.* [f. FOLIOLE + -AR. Cf. F. *foliolaire.*] 'Like to or connected with a leaflet' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884).

Foliolate (fōu·lĭōlĕt), *a. Bot.* [a. L. **foliolātus*: see FOLIOLE and -ATE.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of folioles or leaflets; chiefly in comb. with numerical prefix (usually written with Arabic figure) used instead of the Latin *uni-*, *bi-*, *tri-*. Cf. BIFOLIOLATE *a.*

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 86 Leaves 3-foliolate in seedling plants .. Minute 1-foliolate leaves.

Foliole (fōu·lĭōul). [a. F. *foliole*, ad. L. *foliolum*, dim. of *folium* leaf.]

1. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf; a leaflet.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 28 Pieces, which we must call leaves, leaflets, or folioles. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 31 Compound leaves reduced to a single foliole. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 177 A .. palm-tree .. having a free thread between the interstices of the folioles.

2. *Zool.* A small leaf-like appendage.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1205/1 In *Boltenia reniformis* the stomach is destitute of any internal folioles or lacunæ. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* II. 221 A series of flat transparent leaflets .. Similar folioles also arise from the basal joint of the antennæ.

Hence **Fo·lioli·ferous** *a.* [see -(I)FEROUS], bearing folioles or small leaf-like appendages (*Cent. Dict.*). **Fo·liolo·se** *a.* [see -OSE], having leaves composed of folioles (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Foliomort, obs. form of FILEMOT.

Foliophagous (fōulĭɒ·făgəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FOLIO + Gr. *-φαγ-os* eating + -OUS.] *fig.* That devours folios.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 353 Call to mind .. my foliophagous friend, what was the extent of Michael Montagne's library.

Foliose (fōuliōːs), *a.* [ad. L. *foliōs-us*, f. *folium* leaf: see -OSE.] Having, or abounding in, leaves; leafy, folious.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Foliose*, full of Leaves. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 677 Linnæus has observed .. a foliose lichen of this order. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 343 The foliose Jungermannieæ.

b. = FOLIOUS *a.* 2 b. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Foliosity (fōulĭɒ·sĭti). [f. FOLIOSE + -ITY.] The state or condition of being foliose; abundance of foliage; in quot. with jocular allusion to FOLIO.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. VIII. 44 It is because he does not shoot into German foliosity that Schlosser finds him 'intolerable'.

†**Fo·liot.** *Obs. rare.* [? a. OF. *foliot.*

The OF. word is recorded only as meaning watch-spring; but according to Hatz.-Darm. it is derived from the vb. *folier* to play the fool, to dance about, and so may have had other meanings related to this vb. Cf. the surname Foliot, known from 12th c. in Eng. How Burton obtained the word there is nothing to show; he evidently connects it with It. *folletto*, = F. (*esprit*) *follet*, hobgoblin, properly a dim. of *fol* foolish. Can it be a misprint for *follet*?]

1. ? Foolish matter.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 866 Ne singe ih hom no foliot.

2. A kind of goblin.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii, Another sort of these [devils] there are, which frequent forlorn houses, which the Italians call foliots. [He refers to Cardano *De rerum var.* XVI. (1581) 1123 Dæmon est familiaris, uocant folletos.]

†**Fo·lious,** *a.*[1] *rare.* Also 5 folyus. [ad. OF. *folieus*, *folieux*, f. *folie* FOLLY.] Foolish. Hence **Fo·liously** *adv.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 For the whiche folyus dede, there is falle so moche sorw. *Ibid.* 83 Thorughe the said folious loue he toke her unto his wiff. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age* G iv/1 The yong man hopeth foliously, if by cause of his yong age he wenith to live long.

Folious (fōuliəs), *a.*[2] [ad. L. *foliōs-us*, f. *folium* leaf: see -OUS.] Abounding in, or of the nature of, leaves; leafy, foliose.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 51 The folious and stalky emission distinguisheth herbs and trees. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* II. iii, To obtrude them [assertions] as Sibyls leaves, which after considerations may find to be but folious appearances, and not the central and vital interiours of Truth.

b. (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Folious*, having leaves intermixed with flowers.

†**Fo·lity.** *Obs.* In 5 folite. [ad. OF. *folité*, *follité*, f. *fol*, *fou*, masc., *folle* fem. foolish.] Foolishness.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5366 3e fare bot with folite: quare ere 3oure fyue wittis?

‖ **Folium** (fōu·lĭm). [L. *folium* leaf.]

1. = FOLIO 6.

1886 *Statem. Land Laws Incorp. Law Soc.* 26 Certificates .. each constituting a distinct folium consisting of two or more pages.

2. *Geom.* **a.** A finite loop of a nodal curve terminated at both ends by the same node. **b.** *Folium of Descartes*, a plane nodal cubic curve with real nodal tangents, and one real inflexion at infinity.

1848 B. PRICE *Diff. Calculus* (1852) 319 To determine the nature of the point at the origin of the Folium of Descartes.

c. Used with prefixes *uni-*, *bi-*, etc. to indicate a curve with one, two, etc. indentations.

1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vi. (1879) 221 Zeuthen confines the name oval to a branch having no real bitangent or inflexions, one with a single real bitangent he calls a unifolium, one with 2, 3, or 4 such bitangents, a bifolium, trifolium or quadrifolium.

Folk (fōuk). Forms: 1–2 folc (*pl.* folc), 2 folche, *Orm.* folle, follk, 3 folck, *south.* volck, 3–4 folc, *south.* volc, volk, 3–6 folke, 3–8 fok(e, (5 fokke), 6 folck(e, 8 *Sc.* fouk, 3– folk. Also 3–4 *wk. gen.* folken(e. [OE. *folc* str. neut. = OFris. *folk*, OS. *folc* (Du. *volk*), OHG. *folc* neut., masc. (MHG. *volc* neut., masc., mod.Ger. *volk* neut.), ON. *folk* neut., people, army, detachment (Sw., Da. *folk*):—OTeut. **folkom*. The original sense is perh. best preserved in ON.; cf. OSl. *plŭkŭ* (Russ. ПОЛКЪ) division of an army, Lith. *pulkas* crowd, which are believed to be early adoptions from Teut.

The view of some scholars, that the Teut. word and the L. *vulgus* both descend from a common type **qolgos*, is very doubtful.]

1. A people, nation, race, tribe. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

Beowulf 1582 (Gr.) He .. sloh .. folces Denigea fyftyne men. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxv. 23 Twa folc beoþ todæled on þe, & þæt folc oferswiþ þæt oþer folc. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Brytones were þe firste folc þat to Engelond come. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xi. 48 Romayns schulen come, and schulen take our place and oure folk. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* v. 26 Amonge all y^e multitudes of folkes thou hast gotten the one people. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 24 Met Thee with Palms in their hands that day the folk of the Hebrews.

b. *transf.* of animals. (After the Vulg. and Heb.)

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 26 A litil hare, a folc vnmyȝti. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, The conyes are but a feble folke [so 1611 and 1885 (R.V.)].

2. An aggregation of people in relation to a superior, *e.g.* God, a king or priest; the great mass as opposed to an individual; the people; the vulgar. *Obs* exc. *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 Forþæm is ðæs folces hlisa ælcum men for nauht to habbenne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Swa swa ȝeara beboden wæs Godes folce. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2785 Ic haue min folkes pine soȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12838 (Cott.) Ion..said þat all þaa fok moght here, þis es [etc.]. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 43 Til alle þo folk he [preste] shryues him þare of alle his synnes. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vii b, The said hoost of the Hebreux..were al folke of god. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* c. 247 We are his folke, he doth vs feede. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Olaf* VII, Choose ye between two things, my folk. 1886 *Academy* 7 Aug. 85/2 It..did not hold back the Bible from the folk.

† b. (also *pl.*) Retainers, followers; servants, workpeople. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 433 Þa lette he riden vnirimed folc. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3053 Dary..seȝis his foke faile. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 He founde it kept by the Erle of Darbyes folkes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. 71 b, Least my folkes labouring in some of them should come into the rest, contrarie to my pleasure. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) III. 170 The maister of the house ..ought..to shewe himselfe more seuere towards his owne folke, then towards others. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 68 Wherein (wanting so many of your folke) you could not haue defended your selfe.

3. Men, people indefinitely. Also, people of a particular class, which is indicated by an adj. or some attributive phrase.

From 14th c. onward the pl. has been used in the same sense, and since 17th c. is the ordinary form, the sing. being *arch.* or *dial.* The word is now chiefly *colloq.*, being superseded in more formal use by *people.*

O. E. Chron. an. 999 Þa elkede man fram dæge to dæge, & swencte þæt earme folc þe on ðam scipon lagon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Vor te biweopen isleien uolc—bet is, mest al þe world. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Þe benes and þe oreysons of guode uolke. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 360 Now failleth þe folke of þe flode And of þe londe bothe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2035 Upon the steedes, that weren grete and white, Ther seeten folk. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Now beholde, and see with goode auysement vpon these folkes. *c* 1430 *Diatorie* in *Babees Bk.* 58 With .iij. maner of folk be not at debate: First with þi bettir. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 311 The masse crede is to be sayd when folcke lye a dyenge. *a* 1500 *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc.) 155 Summys of v c men of armys or of folke of schotte [orig. *gens de trait*, i.e. archers]. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith.* 126 Howseling of Christen folcke before deathe. 1619 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 186 They played three pieces glick, as ordinary folks use to play twopenny glick. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 71, I have heard wise folks say, An ill tongue may do much. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 297 There were Folks killed in 1723. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 83, I could not speak to the folks and ask questions. 1774 A. ADAMS in *J. Q. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 49 Some folks say I grow very fat. 1774 FRANKLIN *Wks.* 1887 V. 414 It was the *ton* with the ministerial folks to abuse them. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, Folks want me to go to Italy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 29 He is unkind to the poor folk. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems* 100 A decree..Whereby all banished folk might win Free pardon. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 25 The character of a nation is not to be learnt from its fine folks. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 119 It was hard to get at the folks in power. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 23 The hearts of the folk in Grosseto were sad for his fate.

b. Individual persons; individuals.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 546 in *Babees Bk.*, Thes thre folke and no mo. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 97 Substancyall folkys of the seid parych. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 Three folkes, viz. two men and a wooman. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. ii. 31 To think it prudent for these young folks to settle.

4. *pl.* (exc. *dial.*) The people of one's family, parents, children, relatives.

1715 *Pattern to true love* in Halliwell *Yorksh. Anthol.* (1851) 414 Our folks will angry be I fear. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 203 All that I could learn of you and my little folks. 1828 CARR *Craven Gloss.*, (ed. 2) *Folk*, family. 'How's yower folk'. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 15 Your young folks are flourishing, I hope.

b. *dial.* Friends, intimates.

1854 BAKER *Northampt. Words*, s. v., 'We're not folks now.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, s.v., 'They'd use to be such folks.'

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*folk-king*, †*-need.*

Beowulf 2873 (Gr.) Nealles *folc-cyning fyrdgesteallum gylpan þorfte. *c* 1205 LAY. 9501 Fareð swide age, to þan folc-kinge. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvii[i]. 14 Him ealle niht, oðer beacen, fyres leoma, *folc nede heold.

b. *esp.* in numerous mod. Combs. (formed after Ger. precedent) with the sense 'of, pertaining to, current or existing among, the people'; as *folk-belief, -custom, -literature, -name, -song, -speech*, etc.

1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 99/2, I believe that one item of folk-faith is that farm-yard odours are healthy. 1864 *Reader* 1 Oct. 407 The minute notices concerning medicine [etc.]..that are scattered through the pages of our mediaeval biographers will increase our knowledge of the folk-life of the past. 1870 W. E. A. AXON (*title*) Folk- Song & Folk-Speech of Lancashire. 1880 J. GEIKIE *Prehist. Europe* 9 One of those great folk-waves which have successively swept over Europe. 1884 *Academy* 23 Feb. 126/1 Folk-law is astonishingly conservative. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 486/3 Those who believe in the origin of folk-tales from the cultured.

6. Special comb.: **folk-etymology**, usually, the popular perversion of the form of words in order to render it apparently significant; **folk-free** *a.*, having the rights of a freeman; **folk-leasing** (OE. *Law*), public lying, slander; **folk-stead** (see quot. 1876).

1883 G. STEPHENS *S. Bugge's Stud. on N. Mythol.* 28 It does not mend the matter, if, when we have no better argument, we call it *folk-etymology. *a* 1000 *Laws Wihtræd* § 8 Gif man his mæn an wiofode freols ȝefe, se sie *folc-fry. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXII, Folkfree and Sacless art thou in town and from town. *a* 1000 *Laws Ælf.* § 32 Gif mon *folc-leasunge ȝewyrce..him mon aceorfe þa tungan. 1771 BURKE *Powers of Juries in Prosecutions* Wks. X. 114 An offence of this species, called Folk-leasing. *a* 1000 *Beowulf* 76 Þa ic wide ȝefræȝn..manigre mæȝþe..*folc-stede frætwian. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss., Folkstead*, an out-door place of assembly for general purposes. 'The chapel wouldn't hold them all, so they made a folkstead of the garth.'

†**Fo·lkland.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A term of OE. law, designating land held by a certain kind of tenure; opposed to BOOKLAND.

As to the nature of the antithesis between folkland and bookland there have been many conjectures. Since the publication of Allen's *Inquiry into the Growth of the Royal Prerogative*, 1830, the prevailing view has been that *folkland* was land belonging to the state, which the king or the witan might grant to a person for his life, but which did not descend to heirs, while *bookland* was land held by charter or deed. But in the *Eng. Hist. Rev.* VIII. (1893) Prof. Vinogradoff has forcibly argued that *folkland* was simply land heritable by *folkright* or common law, while the estate in *bookland* was conferred by charter or deed, and could be alienated freely.

a 1000 *Laws Edgar* § 2 Oþþe on boc-lande oþþe on folc-lande. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 54 This land was held with more easie and commodious conditions than Folkeland. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 91 Folk-land..was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common folk or people at the pleasure of the lord. 1830 J. ALLEN *R. Prerog.* (1849) 135 Folcland, as the word imports, was the land of the folk or people. It was the property of the community. It might be occupied in common, or possessed in severalty; and, in the latter case, it was probably parcelled out to individuals in the folcgemôt. But while it continued to be folcland, it could not be alienated in perpetuity; and therefore, on the expiration of the term for which it had been granted, it reverted to the community, and was again distributed by the same authority. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 24 The folkland, the common land of the nation, was now [1066-7] changed, fully and for ever, into *terra Regis*, the land of the King.

Folk-lore (fōu·klōəɹ). [f. FOLK + LORE.] The traditional beliefs, legends, and customs, current among the common people; the study of these.

1846 AMBROSE MERTON [W. J. Thoms] in *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 862/3 What we in England designate as Popular Antiquities, or Popular Literature (though..it..would be most aptly described by a good Saxon compound, Folk-Lore, —the Lore of the People). 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 279 Mr. Lee gives us a piece of folks-lore. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxi. 206 A healing virtue is ascribed in German folk-lore to the mistletoe. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 11 Properly speaking, folklore is only concerned with the legends, customs, beliefs, of the folk—of the people.

Hence **Folklo·rism**, a piece of folk-lore; **Folklo·rist**, a student of folk-lore. **Folklori·stic** *a.*

1876 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VI. 12/2 Success to the Folk-Lore Society! An Old Folk-Lorist. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 306 The Revue..contains divers 'folklorisms'. 1888 BULLEN *Peele's Wks.* I. Introd. 11 The Ghost of Jack ought to be an object of interest to folklorists. 1888 *Science* XII. 132 Some interesting philological and folk-loristic information.

†**Fo·lkmoot, folkmote.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 folcmót, -ȝemót, 5 folkesmot, 6 folckmote, 6-7 folkemote, (7 *erron.* falkmoth, 9 folkmuth), 9 folkemote, folcmoot, 6-9 folkmote, 5 9 folkmoot. [OE. *folc-mót, -gemót*, f. *folc*, FOLK + *mót, gemót* meeting.] A general assembly of the people of a town, city, or shire.

a 1000 *Laws Athelst.* (Thorpe) § 12 On þara ȝerefena ȝewitnesse on folcȝemote [*v. r.* on folcmote]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 340 He anone sent Johnne Mancell, one of his iustycys, vnto London; and there..callyd at Pawlys crosse a folkmoot. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 184 Place of sittyng..appoynted at the Folkmote at Poules crosse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 6 To which folke-mote they all with one consent..Agreed to travell, and their fortunes try. 1642 *Antid. to prevent Civ. Wars* 9 Commanders of the Militia in every County were elected..in a full Falkmoth. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 112 *note*, He..directed a folkmote or common hall to be held on Sunday the 27th of that month. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. v, I will ask the King's leave to go to my East Anglians, and hold a folkmuth. 1892 TENNYSON *Foresters* I. iii, How should we cope with John? The London folkmote Has made him all but king.

Hence † **Fo·lk-mooter**, ? a parochial politician.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 228/1 These matters are not for pragmatics and folkmooters to babble in.

†**Fo·lkright.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *folcriht* f. *folc* FOLK + *riht* RIGHT.] 'Common law, public right, the understood compact by which every freeman enjoys his rights as a freeman' (Bosw.).

a 1000 *Laws Cnut* § 1 Heonan-forð læte manna ȝehwylcne, ȝe earmne ȝe eadiȝne, folc-rihtes wyrðe. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons* II. vi. 205 New laws which were to be added to the existing folcriht. [1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fooakreeght*, public right.]

Folle, Follery, obs. ff. of FOAL, FOOLERY.

†**Fo·llial,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. FOLLY + -AL; cf. OF. *folial* (perh. the source).] Foolish.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lv. 245 Whereto these folliall Traytors did themselues and Senses fit.

Follicle (fo·lik'l). Also 7-8 folliacle, 8-9 FOLLICULE. [ad. L. *folliculus* little bag, dim. of *follis* bellows.]

1. *Anat.* A small sac. Chiefly, 'a simple lymphatic gland, consisting of lymphoid tissue arranged in the form of a sac'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 Although there be no eminent and circular follicle, no round bagge or vesicle which long containeth this humor. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 117 Gall-bladder, Follicles, and Ducts of the Glands. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 38 The membranous stomach, furnished with numerous secreting follicles. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 95 The hair issues from follicles, by a club-shaped root or bulb.

b. = COD *sb.*[1] 4 b.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 113 These cods or follicles are found in both sexes. [1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 64 Castor.—This is a substance secreted in a follicle situated near the anus of the beaver, perhaps the inguinal gland.]

2. *Bot.* 'A kind of fruit, consisting of a single carpel, dehiscing by the ventral suture only (Lindley); formerly used for any kind of capsular fruit.

a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* xi. (1729) 65 They [the Maples] are all produced of Seeds contained in the Folliacles and Keys, or Birds-Tongues. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 219 In most of the genera these fruits are follicles. 1877 HULME *Wild Fl.* p. x, Fruit a follicle of two elongated capsules.

b. A small bag or vesicle distended with air.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s. v. *Folliculus*, Follicles..are vessels distended with air: as at the root in Utricularia, and on the leaves in Aldrovanda. 1816-20 GREEN *Herbal* II. 784 Two-celled follicles in whorls, in order to support the scape in the water. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Follicle*, a little bladder on the leaves, as in *Pottia cavifolia.*

3. *Entom.* A cocoon; the covering made by a larva for its protection during the pupa state.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 397 Pupa inclosed in a thin follicle.

Follicular (fŏli·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *folliculār-is*, f. *folliculus*: see FOLLICLE and -AR[1].]

1. Of the nature of, or resembling, a follicle; composed or consisting of follicles; also, provided with follicles.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 305 Many other strong scented Animals..have follicular Repositories or Bags. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 99 Vascular and follicular minute membranes. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 6 Fruit..follicular with one or two valves. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 23 The follicular structure of the glands. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xiii, Crassulaceæ..Fruit follicular.

2. Of or pertaining to a follicle or follicles.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* i. 14 An enormous reservoir..containing a considerable quantity of the follicular product.

b. *Path.* Of a disease: Affecting the follicles of a particular organ.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 508 Follicular stomatitis. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 209 Follicular pharyngitis is often associated with stomach-disorders.

3. In etymol. sense: Of or pertaining to bellows; performed by means of bellows. *nonce-use.*

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 343 An animal may be preserved without respiration..by follicular impulsion of air.

Folliculated (fŏli·kiŭlēitĕd), *ppl. a.* Also **folliculate** (*Cent. Dict.*). [as if f. **folliculate* vb. (f. FOLLICULE + -ATE) + -ED[1].]

1. *Anat.* and *Bot.* Provided with a follicle or follicles.

1775 ASH, *Folliculated* (adj. in botany) having seed vessels. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 418 Ending below the thyroid, which is folliculated on its inner surface. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 572/1 The integuments..are..highly folliculated.

2. *Entom.* Contained in a follicle or cocoon.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Pupa smooth, in some folliculated.

Follicule (fo·likiul). Variant of FOLLICLE.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. ii. 37 The follicules, or the membrane covering the eggs contained in the ovary. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II. 19 The fruit of these plants is better understood to be a union of several follicules within a single flower.

†**Folliculi·ferous,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *folliculus* + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing a follicle or follicles.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 Two sorts of Folliculiferous Willows from Barbados.

Follicul·itis (fŏlikiuləi·tis). *Path.* [f. L. *follicul-us* FOLLICLE + -ITIS.] Inflammation of a follicle or follicles.

1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Folliculitis*, follicular inflammation. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Folliculitis sometimes appears along the urethra.

Folliculose (fŏli·kiulōus), *a.* [ad. L. *folliculōs-us*, f *folliculus*: see FOLLICLE and -OSE.] **a.** Full of or containing follicles; **b.** Of the nature or appearance of a follicle.

1802 HOOPER *Quincy's Lex.-Med.*, *Folliculose gland*, one of the most simple species of gland, consisting merely of a hollow vascular membrane or follicle and an excretory duct. 18.. *Bull. Ill. State Laboratory Nat. Hist.* II. 30 (Cent. Dict.) Antheridia in folliculose bodies on the surface of separate thalli.

Folliculous (fǫli·kiz̆ləs), *a.* [f. L. *follicul-us* + -OUS.] = prec.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 10 Other membranes are called mucous or folliculous, because they secrete a viscid fluid. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Folliculous*, having, or consisting of, follicles. Same as *Follicular*.

†**Fo·lliful,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 foliful. [f. FOLLY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of folly or foolishness.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 87 Foliful affectionis vil be ther auen confusione quhen god pleysis. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic. Div.* 82 O vain, wild, pittifull, follifull, vile man! *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. (1764) II. 279 The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly; fanciful and folliful, they use indiscriminately.

†**Fo·llily,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3–5 folili, 4–6 folyly, 4–7 folily, (4 foleli), 4–5 folilich(e, 4 folyliche, 5 folilyche, 6 follilie. [ME. *folilíche*, f. *foli*, FOLLY *a.* foolish + *-liche* -LY 2.] Foolishly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23326 (Cott.) Þai þe sorfuller sal be þat losen folili has þat le. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 234 To teche..how þat folke folyliche here fif wittes myspenden. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 171 Thei wolen seie sturdili and folili. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 600 To quhome the Britis follilie gaif feild. 1598 STOW *Surv.* XXVIII. (1603) 243 From loosing of time follilie in lust.

b. Lewdly, unchastely.

13.. [see FELTER *v.* 3 b]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 159, I have my body folily dispended.

Follow (fǫ·lǫu), *sb.* [f. next verb.]

1. The action of the verb FOLLOW.

1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, Dominoes 93 It is sometimes an advantage to hold heavy dominoes, as they not unfrequently enable you to obtain what is called a good 'follow'. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 635/1 And hark! the view-hollo! 'Tis Mack in full follow.

2. *Billiards.* A stroke which causes the player's ball to roll on after the object-ball which it has set in motion. Called also *follow-stroke*, and *following stroke*. Also, the impulse given to the ball by such a stroke.

1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 371 The reason for playing with side is, that, when the balls are so close, sufficient 'follow' cannot be got on. 1881 H. W. COLLENDER *Mod. Billiards* 38 The Follow-Stroke. *Ibid.* 39 The 'follow' can also be executed with the cue delivered as far as one-fourth below centre.

3. **Follow on.** *Cricket.* The act of 'following on' (see FOLLOW *v.* 19 d); also applied to the innings itself. Also simply *follow*.

1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 A 'follow on' was necessary. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 60 With the follow saved there was no chance of completion of the game. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 33/1 In the follow on things altered very much.

Follow (fǫ·lǫu), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1–2 folȝian. 2–3 folȝie(n, (folȝhi), folezȝe(n, (folezi), 3 folien, folhen, 2–4 folȝe(n, (3 *Orm.* follȝhenn, 4 *south.* uolȝe(n, uolȝy), 3–5 folew(en, (3 *south.* uolewen, 4 follew(e), folwe(n, (4 follwe(n), folu(n, foluw(en, (3 *south.* uoluwen), 4–6 folow(e, foloe, (5 folaw(e, foloȝe, foloyn, 4–6 fowlow(e, 6 foolow(e), 6 *Sc.* fallow, 4–7 followe, 4– follow. *β.* 1–2 fylȝan, fyliȝan, fylȝian, fylian, 2–3 fulien, (3 *south. pa. t.* vulede), 3–4 fulu(n, filȝe(n, filiȝ(en, filyh(en, filiyh(en, felu(n, 4–5 fflow, fylow, felow, 5 filoe. [The two OE. types, *folgian* (*o*- stem) and *fylgan* (*-jo*- stem), are, as is usual in similar pairs of conjugational variants, representatives of an OTeut. vb. of the *-éjan* class; cf. OFris. *folgia, folia, fulia*, OS. *folgôn* (Du. *volgen*), OHG. *folgên* (MHG. *volgen*, mod.Ger. *folgen*), ON. *fylgja* (Da. *følge*, Sw. *följa*); not recorded in Goth. Beside these forms, several of the Teut. langs. have synonymous and phonetically resembling words which are compounds of GANG and Go *vbs.*; OE. has *fulgangan*, pa. t. *ful-ēode* (from *ēode*, serving as pa. t. of *gán*) = OS. *fulgangan*, OHG. *folle gân*. The most natural explanation of these parallel forms is that the apparently simple vb. was originally a compound or a phrasal combination. The first element occurs in OE. *fylstan, fullæstan*, OHG. *folleisten* to help, succour, minister to (cf. Goth. *laistjan* to follow), OHG. *follaziohan* to assist, support (= OE. **fultéon*, whence *fultéam, fultum* assistance), Goth. *fullafahjan* to worship, serve, minister to the needs of. In these cases the prefix seems to add to the sense of the simple vbs. the notion of doing something by way of service to another (so that sense 3 of the present vb. is probably nearest to the original meaning). It is on formal grounds probable that the prefix is identical with FULL; its function in the above-cited instances is perh. due to the circumstance that in some vbs. compounded with it the primary sense of 'satisfying' developed into the cognate sense of 'ministering to', 'serving'.]

I. *trans.* [In OE. and early ME. the object is usually in the dative case.]

1. To go or come after (a person or other object in motion); to move behind in the same direction.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 27 Mine sceap ȝehyraþ mine stefne, and hiȝ folȝiaþ me. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12768 He fand ta Filippe & seȝȝde þuss till himm; follh me. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 757 Ilk der ðe him hereð..folezeð him up one ðe wold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15193 (Cott.) Folus forth þat ilk man Right in to þe bi. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 74 As any kyde or calf folwynge his dame. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 159 They went all together and foolowed Huon as preuely as they coude. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 6, I had rather (forsooth) go before you like a man, then follow him like a dwarfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 238 Him followed his next Mate. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 200 The remainder of his forces when mustered were to follow him. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxi, It was plain that he had followed her, and had been waiting for her.

b. To go forward along (a path), to keep in (a track) as one goes. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4575 (Cott.) I folud siþen, me-thoght, a sti Vntil a feild. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 127 Þe fyrre I folzed þose floty valez. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2018 *Ariadne*, That..The same weye he may returne anon, Folwynge alwey the thred as he hath come. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (an. 3) 50 Pleiyng the parte of a good blood hounde, [he] foloed the tract of yᵉ flier..by yᵉ sent. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1025 Sin and Death amain Following his track. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ₱ 3, I am Young, and very much inclined to follow the Paths of Innocence. 1825 in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 25, I was resolved..not to follow the turnpike road one single inch further. 1874 E. D. SMITH tr. *Oehler's O. T. Theol.* I. § 43. 151 Old Testament angelology follows the opposite path.

c. phr. *To follow the drum*: to be a soldier. *To follow the hounds*: to keep up behind them in the chase; to hunt with hounds. *Follow my leader*: a game in which each player must do what the leader does, or pay forfeit; also *fig.* *To follow one's nose*: to go straight on (without reflexion or preconceived plan). *To follow the plough*: said of the ploughman.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 19 I'le follow Providence, or my Nose, as well as I can. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 2 Without its Assistance in Dieting and Exercise, no Horse can follow the Hounds..without hazarding. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 34 The main Maxim of his Philosophy was, To trust to his Senses, and follow his Nose. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 While he..follows the plough, or looks after his flocks. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, '*I am a son of Mars*', As when I us'd in scarlet to follow the drum. 1832 WORDSW. *Resol. & Independence* vii, Following [ed. 1 (1807) behind] his plough, along the mountain-side. 1835 MARRYATT *Jac. Faithf.* XXXVIII, One amusement..was a favourite one of the captain's as it made the men smart. It is called 'Follow my leader'. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvi, It was time to follow the hounds. 1895 *Tablet* 14 Sept. 408 Englishmen are the last people in the world to play a blind game of follow-my-leader.

2. *fig.* To come after in sequence or series, in order of time, etc.; to succeed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4599 (Gött.) Seuen ȝere hunger grett þat oþer neist sal be foluand þat neuer was suilk bifor in land. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 241 One misfortune followes another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 335 Such follow him, as shall be registerd, Part good, part bad, of bad the longer scrowle. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 321 Signs following signs lead on the mighty year! 1802 LD. ELDON in Vesey's *Rep.* VII. 81 This case was followed by The Att.-Gen. *v.* Doyley. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 350 Punishment must follow conviction, not antecede it. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 51 Transverse ridges which follow each other in succession.

†b. To be second or inferior to. *Obs.*

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, Her education Follows not any.

c. To come after or succeed as a consequence or effect; to result from. (Cf. sense 4.)

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 357 Misty night Covers the shame that follows sweet delight. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* I. ii, A duty well discharg'd is never follow'd By sad repentance. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 92 What good should follow this, if this were done? What harm, undone?

3. To go after or along with (a person) as an attendant or companion; to accompany, serve, or attend upon.

O. E. Chron. an. 755 Þa cuædon hie þæt..hie næfre his banan folȝian noldon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 37 Ne leort ænigne monno to fylȝenne hine. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Monie kunnes men foleȝeden ure drihten ine þisse liue. *c* 1205 LAY. 95 Of kunne & of folke þe fulede þan duke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15339 (Cott.) Yee haf me folud hider-to. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 894 *Thisbe*, I wol the folwen ded and I wol be Felaw and cause eke of thy deth, quod she. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6338 A seruand folowand his lorde. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* I. i. 94 Thou for wages followest thy master. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 13 And the three eldest sonnes of Iesse went, and followed Saul to the battell. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 51 The rheumatic..creature who had 'followed' the family for more than forty years. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 37 You may depend on my following and not deserting him.

b. To go after as an admirer, auditor, or the like.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 349 Do they hold the same estimation they did when I was in the city? Are they so followed? 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 22 ₱ 3, I went..with a friend, to hear one of the most followed and admired of them all [preachers]. *Ibid.* O! he is..a charming man!..thank God I have followed him these twenty years.

4. *fig.* To accompany, attend upon, 'go with'; to be a (necessary) concomitant or accompaniment to; to be consequent upon.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lv[i]. 4 Dæt minre spræce sped folȝie. *c* 1205 LAY. 1002 Wælde heom scal fulien. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxii[i]. 6 And filigh me sal þi mercy. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 46 Sorwe foluiþ euer þe glory of þe worlde. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* x. 13 There hath no temptacion taken you but soche as foloweth the nature of man. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 297 The liberty that follows our places. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxiii. 6 Surely goodnes and mercie shall followe me all the daies of my life. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 25 The happier state In Heav'n, which follows dignity. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* vi. 74 Under the feudal system, the title follows the land. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 610 (*Pygmalion*) Seest thou how tears still follow earthly bliss? 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 283 The right to a grant of administration follows the right to the property.

5. To go in pursuit of, try to overtake or come up with; to pursue, chase.

Beowulf 2933 (Gr.) [He] fol-ode feorhȝeniðlan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi.[i]. 38, I sal filghe mi faas, and um-lap þa. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 1 Make me safe of all folouand me. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Þe dragoun folowed and tuke þe knyght. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 6) 105 The Englishemen folowed theim so faste, in killyng and takyng of their enemies. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* I. i, 'Twas indeed the place To seek Sebastian: through a track of Death I follow'd him. 1783 COWPER *Epitaph on Hare* 2 Here lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue, Nor swifter greyhound follow.

b. *fig.* To pursue like an enemy. Also, † to visit (a person) *with* (affliction, etc.).

a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xv. 48 Evel ant elde, ant other wo, foleweth me so faste. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 436 A fers feintise folwes me oft, & takes me so tenefully. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 36 O Antony! I haue followd thee to this. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. v. 104 Since I haue euer followed thee with hate. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Wee play sometimes at trante a courante where my old ill lucke follows mee to loose my money. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinn. Saved* (1689) 155 Art thou followed with affliction.

c. *Sc.* 'To pursue at law' (Jam.), prosecute. Also *absol.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 9 The party scathit sall folowe, and the party trespassande sall defende, eftir the cours of the auld lawis of the realme. 1466 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 5/2 [He] comperit nouther be himself nor his procuraturis to folow thaim.

†d. To visit (an offence, an offender) with punishment. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 19 (*Theseus*) There was no man at that time that dyd followe or pursue his death. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 295 Were you but once or twise well followed for other mens faultes, you woulde soone waxe weary of this generall and confused execution.

6. *fig.* To pursue (an object of desire); to endeavour to reach or attain to; to strive after, try to gain or compass, aim at.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23868 (Gött.) In eldrin men vr merrur [we] mai se quat forto fulv, quat forto fle. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Dekunis to be chast, not..fowlowing fowle wynning. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Heb.* xii. 14 Folowe peace wyth all men. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 97 He folowed gyftes, as fast as he that folowed the puddynge. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 To follow what they are pleased to call pleasure. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 31 Yearning in desire To follow knowledge like a sinking star. 1859 — *Vivien* 474, I follow fame.

†b. To pursue (an affair) to its conclusion or accomplishment; to follow up, prosecute; to enforce (law). Also const. *on, upon, against* (a person). *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 118 Ne could I fool refrein my tong from thretes..to folowe my reuenge. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 55 We shoulde first followe the Lawe on them, to thrust them out of the sheepefolde. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. LXXXIII, Whereas the matter is so followed That he conuented is ere he could tell He was in danger. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 21 O, such a day, So fought, so followed and so fairly won. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 28 For that he did egerly follow the extreamitie of law against a certaine friende of his. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. xi. 43 Belisarius followed no execution, thinking it enough with so small an Army to beat the enemy, and send him going. 1693 *Hum. Town* I. 30 Giving his Lawyer double Fees, that his Cause may be well followed.

7. *fig.* (Cf. sense 3). To treat or take (a person) as a guide, leader, or master; to accept the authority or example of, obey the dictates or guidance of; to adhere to, espouse the opinions, side, or cause of. Also, *to follow a person's steps.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 13 He anum folȝaþ and oðerne forhoȝaþ. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 27 Dat tu ne folȝih none dwelmenn, ðe muchel misleueð. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 He seð þe folhen hire treoden. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 21 First followe I Stace, and after him Corinne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 381 Þat ȝe filow þe steppis of hym þat did no synne. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 248 The sympler partie of hem folewiden the worthier and the more wijs partie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Which doctours I folowe most communly in this poore treatyse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 34) 169 Favoryng and folowyng the part of kyng Henry. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 18th Sund. after Trinity, With pure harte and mynde to folowe thee the onelye God. 1666 DRYDEN *Let. to Sir R. Howard* 10 Nov. Wks. (Globe) 41 Virgil..has been my master in this poem: I have followed him everywhere. 1706 ATTERBURY *Serm.* I Cor. xv. 19 (1723) II. 7 They [Beasts] follow Nature, in their Desires and Fruitions, carrying them no farther than she directs. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 16 We profess to follow reason wherever it leads. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. v. § 15 The sacred painters must not be followed in their frankness of unshadowed colour, unless we can also follow them in its clearness.

8. To conform to, comply with, obey, act upon or in accordance with (advice, command, teaching, example, fashion, etc.); to take as a rule or model, act up to, 'walk after'.

a 1000 *Elene* 929 (Gr.) He forlæteð lare þine & manþeawum minum folȝaþ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Wule nu þanne foleȝ seinte andreues faire forbisne. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE

Psalter xxi. 16 As hundes folus þer custom in berkyng & bityngе. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 268 3yf 3e wole folwe myn intent. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect Sunday bef. Easter, That all mankynde shoulde folowe the example of his greate humilitie. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xvii. 23 His counsell was not followed. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 483 Most men admire Virtue, who follow not her lore. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 89 (1699) 141 Ill Patterns are sure to be follow'd more than good Rules. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (1840) II. xi. 239 Our men .. followed their orders. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252, I .. think that the precedent ought to be followed immediately. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 446 Had his advice been followed, the laws would have been strictly observed. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Voltaire .. did not always refuse to follow an adversary's bad example.

¶ *intr.* const. *to. rare*$^{-1}$ (perh. an involuntary anacoluthon).

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxli. 777 To the whiche counsayle they were gladde to folowe.

† b. To conform to in likeness, resemble, take after; to imitate or copy. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 1133 Folweth Ekko, that holdeth no silence. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8723 The body of this bold, þat barely is ded, Most follow by fourme the freeltie of man: Hit may not long vpon loft ly vncoruppit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137/1 To Folowe yᵉ fader in maners, *patrissare*. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxviii. § 1 We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects resemble them whom we love. 1615 T. Adams *Spirit. Navig.* 41 Glasse among stones is as a foole amongst men: for it followes precious stones in colour, not in virtue. 1674 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 281 Mrs. Betty her daughter follows her.

9. To walk in, pursue, practise (a way of life, habit, method of acting); to engage in, occupy oneself with, addict or apply oneself to; *esp.* to practise (a calling or profession) for a livelihood. *To follow the sea*: to practise the calling of a sailor.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Þa men þe þyssum uncystum fylgaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Monie þewas..ledað to deðe on ende þa þe heom duseliche folgiað. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 63 in *Cursor M.* 1670 Quat werk þou folow salle. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 99 O, had I but followed the arts! 1618 Rolfe in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) II. 37 Euery man followed his building and planting. 1651 Lilly *Chas. I* (1774) 177 While he was young, he followed his book seriously. 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No. 68 ᴘ 4 When I was young enough to follow the Sports of the Field. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* Pref., Those..who follow Nautical Pursuits. 1854 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 269 He followed the profession of an artist. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* II. x, Mr. Trelawney had followed the seas. 1885 U. S. Grant *Personal Mem.* I. xxi. 288 Whose occupation had been following the river in various capacities, from captain down to deck hand.

10. To watch the progress or course of (an object in motion).

1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 643 [He] follow'd with his Eyes the flitting Shade. 1819 Byron *Juan* I. clx, With prying snub-nose and small eyes he stood Following Antonia's motions here and there.

11. To trace or attend to the course or sequence of; to keep up with (an argument, train of thought, etc.) so as to grasp its sequence and meaning; also, to keep up with and understand (a person) as he reasons or recounts.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 408 An ancient Legend I prepare to sing, And upward follow Fame's immortal Spring. 1866 L. Carroll *Alice in Wonderld.* ix, I think I should understand that better .. if I had it written down: but I can't quite follow it as you say it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 64, I do not quite follow you, he said. *Ibid.* V. 12 The argument is too difficult for them to follow.

12. *Mech.* a. To go over the contour of (a piece of turned work with a tool). b. Of a piece of machinery: To receive its motion from, be a 'follower' to (another piece).

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 213 They smoothen the work with the Edge..of a broken Knife..by following the Work with it: That is, holding the basil'd Edge of the Knife close against the Work while it comes about. 1851 L. D. B. Gordon in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Mag.* II. **/1 The act of giving motion to a piece is termed *driving* it, and that of receiving motion from a piece is termed *following* it.

13. *To follow suit*: see Suit *sb.*

II. Intransitive uses.

14. To go or come after a person or thing in motion; to move behind some object; also, to go as a person's attendant or companion. Const., *after*, † *on*, † *to*. Also *fig.* Cf. 1.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3272 Egipcienes woren in twired wen queðer he sulden folȝen or flen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11435 (Trin.) Þei followed on þe sterre beme Til þei coom to Ierusalem. *Ibid.* 19374 (Trin.) As bifore hem wrouȝt he þe wey So aftir him faste folewed þey. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6342 And with me folwith my loteby, To done me solas and company. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 421 He followit to him haistely .. For to bring him to the king. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 219 After whom folowed the King with his Crowne and Scepter. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xli. 4 For still temptation follows where thou art. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 700 He first, and close behind him follow'd she. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Incarnat. Our Lord* xiv. (1852) 401 The Philosopher of Königsberg following in a measure in Plato's steps. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 89 Gilbert was one of the Norman strangers who followed in the wake of the Conqueror.

15. To come (next) after something else in order or sequence. *As follows*: a prefatory formula used to introduce a statement, enumeration, or the like. Cf. 2.

The const. in *as follows* is *impers.*, and the verb should always be used in the sing.; for the incorrect pl. see quots. 1776, 1797.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19135 (Edin.) Þe toþer dai þat folwid neste. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 107 Þe secunde part .. folweþ in þese wordes. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 9 Was done afterwarde als her fast folowys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, Now foloys the naamys of all maner of hawkys. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 23) 247 He openly sayde as foloweth. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 229 Vegetius having commended the Persian Horses saith, that the Armenians and Sapharens do follow next. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 ᴘ 6 The Subject of it (as in the rest of the Poems which follow). 1776 G. Campbell *Rhetoric* I. II. iv. 495 Analogy as well as usage favour this mode of expression: 'The conditions of the agreement *as follows*,' and not *as follow*. A few late writers have inconsiderately adopted this last form through a mistake of the construction. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* II. xii. § 1. 374 The reasons that dissuade us .. are as follow. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. iv, Beat what follows if you can. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. iii. § 7 There are philosophers who have argued as follows.

b. To happen or occur after something else; to come next as an event; to ensue.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 If þe crampe folowe it is deedly. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxii. 254 It shall not folow after thy counsell. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 5) 103 b, The Castle was almoste undermined, so that yeldyng must folowe. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxi. 22 If men striue, and hurt a woman with child, so that her fruit depart from her, and yet no mischiefe follow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 206 When those who at the Spear are bold And vent'rous, if that fail them, shrink and fear What yet they know must follow. 1688 J. Smith *Baroscope* 65 If Fair Weather follows immediately upon the Mercury's Rising. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 28 That the martyrdom of this blessed apostle followed very shortly after the writing of this Epistle.

16. To result (as an effect from a cause, an inference from premisses); to be, or occur as, a consequent. Const. *from* († *of*). Often *impers.* with a clause, *it follows* (*that*) . . . Cf. 2 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 2892 Fleis þat sine ouer al þis erde, Þe wreche þat foluis haue ȝe herd. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ᴘ 110 And though that Salomon seith, That he ne fond never womman good, it folweth nat therfore that alle wommen ben wikke. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. i. 132 If this be trewe, thanne..it muste nedis folewe that [etc.]. 1624 W. Simons in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (1819) I. 166 In a short time it followed, that could not be had for a pound of Copper, which before was sould vs for an ounce. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* I. Wks. 1883 VI. 27 But what followed of this dumb interview? 1698 Keill *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 55 These are the effects which .. would necessarily follow from the position of the Earths axis. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) II. iii. 44 Though we have received a command to pray for our enemies, it follows not thence we may not wage war with them. 1843 Mill *Logic* II. i. § 1 We say of a fact or statement, that it is proved, when we believe its truth by reason of some other fact or statement from which it is said to follow.

17. To go in chase or pursuit. Const. *after*, † *on*, † *upon*. Also *fig.* of things. Cf. 5.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1751 He toc and wente and folwede on, And ðo3t in mod Iacob to slon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10459 Theire fos on hom folowet. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* v, The king blue a rechase, Folut fast on the trase. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xiii. 21 Myschefe foloweth vpon synners. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xliv. 4 Vp, follow after the men. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 115 They dare and will be readie to follow vpon vs, if we retire.

b. *To follow after*: to strive to reach, gain, or compass. Cf. 6.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 189 Þau3 þei don hem to donmowe..To folewen aftur þe Flucchen, fecche þei hit neuere. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxix. 150 They draw nigh that follow after mischiefe. 1881 Bible (R.V.) *Heb.* xii. 14 Follow after peace with all men.

† c. ? To tend *to*. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 508 Thow fand me fechand nathing that followit to feid.

† **18.** Of a person: To proceed with, or continue doing, something begun. Cf. 6 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12197 (Cott.) Ihesus þan folud on his speke. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 182 Having thus described the parts of a Common Lathe, I shall now follow with their other Tools also.

III. In combination with adverbs.

Follow home. See Home *adv.*

19. Follow on. a. *intr.* To go on in the same direction as an object which is moving in front; to continue following.

c 1250 [see 17]. 1884 W. Cook *Billiards* 9 A following stroke is when you cause your ball to follow on after the ball it strikes.

† b. To go on or continue perseveringly (*to do* something). *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Hos.* vi. 3 Then shal we know, if we follow on to know the Lord.

c. *trans.* = *follow up* b.

1652 Wadsworth tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars Spain* 363 If, after the taking of Torrelobaton, hee had followed on his victorie.

d. *intr.* Of a side at *Cricket*: To go in again at once after completing the first innings, in consequence of having made a prescribed number of runs less than their opponents in the first innings.

1882 *Standard* 9 Aug. 3/6 They consequently had to 'follow on'. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 2 May 6/4 Being left in a minority of 93 they had to follow on.

20. Follow out. *trans.* To pursue to a conclusion; to bring to a completion or final issue.

1762 Ld. Kames *Elem. Crit.* I. i. 36 Avarice having got possession of his mind, he follows out that theme to the end. 1884 Church *Bacon* 22 While he was following out the great ideas which were to be the basis of his philosophy.

21. Follow up. *trans.* a. To go after or pursue closely; to keep steadily in the track or pursuit of.

1847 Tennyson *Princ.* I 203 We follow'd up the river as we rode. *Ibid.* IV. 446 It becomes no man to nurse despair, But..To follow up the worthiest till he die. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 The Forest bylaws .. make no provision for wounded deer being followed up.

b. To prosecute with energy (an affair already in progress); to reinforce by further vigorous action or fresh support.

1794 Paley *Evid.* II. ix. (1817) 216 It comes next to be considered how far these accounts are confirmed or followed up by other evidence. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 354 The blow was speedily followed up. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 143 Louis was not slow to follow up this intimation with measures of a more positive kind. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 98 The Romans followed up their success by an attack on Olbia.

absol. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* I. ii, He would go in and damage any subject whatever with his right, follow up with his left [etc.].

Follow, obs. form of Fellow.

Followable (fɒ'lou,ăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] That may or can be followed.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 136 We ought to .. embrace hys doyinges as followable and beleveable. 1611 Cotgr., *Imitable*, imitable, followable. 1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl.* 199 A mistake which is followable by instant degradation. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 219 The Church has .. declared .. his system of morals .. to be void of error, and followable as a sure guide by any priest.

Follower (fɒ'lou,əɹ). [OE. *folȝere*, f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who follows (in the literal sense).

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 174 Clouds of Sand arise; Spurn'd, and cast backward on the Follower's Eyes. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 57 All the 10 arrows are taken by one of them, who goes foremost, and is called the leader; the other being called the follower, for distinction's sake.

b. Something that comes after or succeeds something else.

c 1450 Pecock (*title*) The Folewer to the Donet. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 One word so as it were begetting another, as .. by the former a man shall haue a neere gesse to the follower. 1879 Furnivall *Rep. E. E. T. S.* 17 When the *Catholicon* is finisht, what its follower shall be can be discusst.

c. One who follows in order to catch or come up with another; a pursuer.

1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI* I. iv. 22 Ah, hark! the fatal followers do pursue. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 105 Stealing by dangerous by-wayes [he] beguiled his followers.

2. a. One who follows another as his attendant, servant, retainer, or the like.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Be ðam cyninge and be his folȝerum. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/30 *Assecla*, folȝere. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 549, I haue ben his folwar al þis fifty wyntre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/2 Folware, or serwante folowynge hys mastyr or soureyne, *pedisequus*. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 2) 190 b, Certain of his henxmen or folowers wer taken. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* V. 1039 And forc'd Æneas .. To leave his Foll'wers on a Foreign Coast. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* viii, The Captain eyed his follower over. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 275 All Followers and Retainers of the Camp.

b. One who follows another in regard to his teaching or opinions; an adherent or disciple; also one who follows an example, model, rule of conduct, etc.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 41 Ȝe modi menn, ðes dieules folȝeres. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 364 Sikerliche his feoleware mot mid pine of his flesche uoluwen his pinen. 1388 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xi. 1 Be ȝe my foleweris, as Y am of Crist. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/2 Folware, yn manerys, or condycions, *imitator*. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 894 Arte is folower of nature. 1611 Bible 1 *Pet.* iii. 13 If ye bee followers of that which is good. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 11 Aristotle and his followers. 1781 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 437 We, who ought to have taken the lead in so noble a work, are but ill followers even of the examples which are set to us. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 13 It soon became clear that Halifax would have many followers. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 526/2 To vindicate Horace Walpole from the aspersions of Macaulay and his followers.

c. *colloq.* A man who courts a maidservant; *esp.* one who calls at the house to see her.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Five servants kept. No man. No followers. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xlv. 202 She granted [the servants] .. every indulgence .. in having their followers.

† **3.** *Sc.* A prosecutor (at law). Cf. Follow *v.* 5 c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28416 (Cott.) Wittnes foluar. 1449 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 37 He salbe condampnit be the Juge in the expensis of the folowar.

4. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* The young of cattle.

1584 *Wills & Inv.* (Surtees 1860) II. 105 The beste cowe I haue .. with her follower. *c* 1686 *Depredations on Clan Campbell* (1816) 61, 1 bull, 2 mares and followers. 1829 Scott *Doom of Devorgoil* I. i, Three cows, with each her follower. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 2/3 The crofter paying £10 should be able to keep four cows with their followers.

5. *Mech.* a. In various kinds of presses: The plate or block by which the pressure is applied.

1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 117 The lower end of the Toothed Bar must be fixed into a Follower of Wood. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 51. 19 A proper 'vat' and 'follower'

made of solid mahogany [for making cheese]. 1882 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* 587 The piece [in a screw press] answering to the platen of a printing press is called the 'follower'.

b. In a pile-driving machine: A 'dolly' or block of timber placed between the ram and the head of the pile. Also, formerly, †the movable block and 'tongs' by which the ram is lifted and let fall.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 36 Fig. 2 is the Follower playing in its Grooves .. Fig. 3 .. the Follower and Ram, seemingly just ready to engage one another. 1868 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civ. Engineers* XXVII. 277 The piles..had to be driven with a follower, which was made of very tough oak, and well banded at both ends.

c. In wheel-work: (see quot. 1805).

1805 BREWSTER in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, In a combination of wheels that which is acted upon by the power .. is called a leader; and the other wheel on the same axis is called a follower. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 291 Lantern pinions work very smoothly as followers though they are unsuitable as drivers.

d. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Follower* (Steam-engine), the cover or plug of a stuffing-box, which rests upon and compresses the packing; a gland.

6. *Stationery.* (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Follower*..a sheet of parchment, which is added to the first or indenture, etc. sheet. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, *Followers*, the following sheets after a heading—such as the ordinary plain-ruled paper used after the title-head of a long invoice.

Following (fɒ·lo·ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING ¹.]

1. The action of the verb FOLLOW, in its various uses. Also with advs., as *following up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27832 (Cott.) O couaitise .. cums .. fals foluing, fals wittnesing. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 66 In filoing of vert w. 1562 39 *Articles* No. 9 Originall sinne standeth not in the following of Adam. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 107 That the chace and following of hereticks is more necessary than that of infidels. 1801 STRUTT *Spor's & Past.* I. i. 13 Queen Elizabeth .. frequently indulged herself in following of the hounds. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 143 The following-up of a series of acts.

2. *concr.* A body of followers, attendants, retainers or adherents; followers collectively.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1865 Abraham and his fylowing discomfit thaym be gods grace. 1695 BLAIR in *Blackmore's Hist. Conspir.* (1723) 117 He was a Man of great following and Interest in his Country. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 88 He reckons Mar's following must decrease. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvi. 191 The unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, who had..a numerous following, as it was called, in the southern parts of that kingdom. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 110 Such a man, with a great name in the country and a strong following in Parliament. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 39 [They] started lectures and secured a large following.

Fo·llowing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

1. That follows or moves after another.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 844 By the more Equall spreading of the Tangible Parts, which thereby are more Sliding and Following. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 489 His following shield the fallen chief o'erspread. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 125 The three's wheel from the pivot flank, which then becomes the following one.

2. That comes after or next in order or in time; succeeding. subsequent, ensuing.

In most collocations placed indifferently before or after the sb.; as, in the following year, in the year following.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11378 (Cott.) Þe nest yeire foluand. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 In þe 3ere folowand. *c* 1430 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 On þe nyght next folowand. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xii. 39 Vpon the daye folowinge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 278 Living Carcasses design'd For death, the following day, in bloodie fight. 1742 JOHNSON *L. P., Sydenham*, To continue the same office upon all following occasions. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxii, They were *asked* in church the Sunday following. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 57 Early on the following day. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 46 A sibilant with following palatal mute.

b. In introducing a statement, enumeration, etc.: That now follows; that is immediately to be set forth, mentioned, recounted, or the like. Also *absol.* (*the following*).

1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þis byeþ þe capiteles of þe boc uolȝinde. 1545–8 *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* II. (Surtees) 461 In thandes of the personnes foloing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 They are all but the effects of some of these causes following. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr., I think fit to tell thee these following truths. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 ₱ 2 My Friend answered what I said in the following manner. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 225 The following..may not, as an example, be unworthy of notice. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 148 The following bodies have the property of converting nitric oxide into nitrous oxide. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Among the common dishes are the following.

c. Ensuing as an effect or consequence, resulting.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 166 In his inward mind he doth debate, What following sorrow may on this arise. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* x. 46 The Conquerors used to put the following spoyls upon the stumps of Trees, which were call'd Trophies.

†3. Conformable, correspondent, answerable.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 145 His wombe & his wast were worthily smale, & alle his fetures folȝande. *Ibid.* 859 Tapytez tyȝt to þe woȝe, of tuly & tars, & vnder fete, on þe flet, of folȝande sute.

4. Of wind or tide: ?Moving in the direction of the ship's course. (Cf. L. *ventus secundus*.)

1807 J. BOONE in *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 406 She was assisted by a high following sea. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* viii, You may sail for weeks with a cloudless sky and a following breeze, without starting tack or sheet. 1858 W. COOK in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 42 We had a following sea previous to falling in with this mist, but the sea then changed to a kind of boil, or topping sea.

5. *Billiards* and *Croquet.* *Following stroke* = FOLLOW *sb.* 2.

1867 DUFTON *Pract. Billiards* iii. 45. 1868 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tac.* 15 In making a following stroke, the player must follow with the mallet head, as a person follows with the cue at billiards. 1884 [See FOLLOW *v.* 19 a].

†**Fo·llowingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY ².]

1. a. Afterwards in order or sequence, subsequently, ensuingly. b. As a result or consequence, consequently.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxii. 15 3if forsothe no God of alle Gentilis..myȝte delyueren his puple..folowyngly ne 3our God schal mown delyuer 3ou. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxii. (1495) 454 Thenne folowingly is the coste that hyght Ligusticus. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ix. 191 Into suche..remembrauncis..and folewingli therbi into ful deuout preiers. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 145 Unto hymself fyrste and folowyngly unto them [etc.]. 1559 *Homilies* I. (1859) 56 That consequently (or followingly) God should be the better honoured by them.

2. In what now follows; in the following words.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4085 Howe crist his woundes to his fiadere shewes is to here fylowingly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxix. 241 As folowyngly shalbe shewed. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 307 In thende of this gospel folowingly is made by our sauyour a stronge argument.

†**Fo·lly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 3–4 foli(e, folliche, (folik), 4–5 foly(e, 5 fooly, 6 follie, folyche. [ME. *follich*, f. *fol*, FOOL *a.* and *sb.* + *-lich* -LY ¹.]

A. *adj.* Foolish; also, lewd, unchaste.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4361 (Cott.) 'Bilete', he said, 'þi foli will'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 233 A nyce folie couenant schulde nouȝt be i-holde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 267 Ther ben manie foli lechis. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 52 No body shulde..make countenaunce nor lokes of foly loue there inne [the chirche], but yef it were of loue of mariage. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 305/1 Bankettings, dansings and other follie pastimes. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* (Grosart) 9/2 A Gowne of Veluet..Shall now bewitche mine eyes with folly gazes.

B. *adv.* Foolishly; also, lewdly, unchastely.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 3if ȝe þrafter þenne speken togedere folliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27890 (Cott.) Drunkenhede dos .. man folik be traist and glad, quare he wit resun suld be radd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Þet uolk þet ne byeþ naȝt ine spoushod, louieþ ham togidere folliche. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 874 Hyr lokynge nas not foly sprad.

Hence †**Fo·lliness,** foolishness.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1278 (Trin.) I was dryuen fro paradis And lost hit bi my folynys. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iv. 155 The dotage or..folynes .. of the persoones. *c* 1450 BURGH *Secrees* 2579 The rede [heerys] al. o be signe of ffoolynesse.

Folly (fɒ·li), *sb.*¹ Pl. follies. Forms: 3–5 foli(e, 3–6 foly(e, (4 fole, folle, fowlye), 5 fooly, 6–7 follie, 9 *south.* volly, 5– folly. [a. OF. and Fr. *folie*, f. *fol*, *fou* foolish, mad (see FOOL); corresponding to Pr. *folia*, *follia*, *folhia*, OSp. *folia*, It. *follia*.]

1. The quality or state of being foolish or deficient in understanding; want of good sense, weakness or derangement of mind; also, unwise conduct. †*To do folly*: to act foolishly. (*Fond*, etc.) *to a folly*, to an absurd degree.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Ant te wise ouh to uolewen wisdom, & nout folie. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1082 'What foly', he seyd, 'can he sain? Is he madde of mode?' 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 344 To fenyhe foly quhile is wyt. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 212 Þan it is folie for to lete him blood. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 127 To loue sapience, and to hate fooly. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 228 We haue done grete foly to departe. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (*Camden*) 248 Sir Thomas Gardner will be ruined by his daughter's folly. 1742 GRAY *Ode Prospect Eton Coll.* 100 Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiv. When lovely woman stoops to folly. 1778 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 206, I was fond to a folly of our British connections. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* I. 81 The people are hospitable to a folly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 98 The folly of..nurses believes that the left hand is by nature different from the right.

b. *personified.*

1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 9 And folly feedes where fury fretes. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 2 Deluding joys, The brood of folly without father bred. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 418 All was hush'd, as Folly's self lay dead.

c. With *a* and *pl.* An example of foolishness; a foolish action, error, idea, practice, etc.; a ridiculous thing, an absurdity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4124 (Cott.) To stint wald he, if he moght, þe foly þat his breþer thoght. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4761 We schole be wrothe, Swylke folyes yiff thou haunte. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 21 Your father hath enterprised a great foly. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xcv. 308 They knew well it was but a folye to folow me. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 255 The celebrated follies of Bartholomew Fair. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 4 The mistakes, imprudences, and follies, which ourselves or others have been guilty of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i. 49 In my time, the follies of the town crept slowly among us. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 72 'Tis a folly to expect it.

†2. Wickedness, evil, mischief, harm. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 30/36 He heold him faste in his folie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4119 He dede no man folye. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 357 Purgatory Whar saules er clensed of alle foly. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 80 Ye shall haue no leiser for to repente you of the folie that ye doo. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vii. 15 Because he hath..committed folye in Israel.

†b. With *a* and *pl.* A wrong-doing, sin, crime.

c 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* 1 Olde ant yonge i prei ou oure folies for to lete. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 135 Hit [Pouerte] defendeþ þe flessh fro folyes ful menye. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xx. 6 They haue done an abhominacion and folye in Israel.

†3. Lewdness, wantonness. Cf. Fr. *folie*. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2961 3yf þou to foly wuldest here wynne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 24 A comoun woman that dwelled there to resceyve men to folye. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 76 The quene..beganne to desire to haue hym to foly with her. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* A a vij, Neyther had age so altered her complexion but there appered follie in all partes of her face. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 132 *Oth.* She turn'd to folly; and she was a whore. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 291 One which calls a woman, 'Whore'..and commits folly with her.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A lewd action or desire.

c 1305 *Miracle St. James* 3 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 57 He dude ane folie þat menie to helle bringeþ: þe sinne of lecherie. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2181 Her folies vsen þai ay. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 91 Whose..deliberate word Nips youth i'th head, and follies doth emmew.

†4. Madness, insanity, mania (= F. *folie*); hence, rage, anger. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1957 He frothet for folle, and his face chaunget. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 212, I went to the Pazzorella, where they keep madmen and fooles, and saw there strange variety of humours in folly.

5. A popular name for any costly structure considered to have shown folly in the builder.

R. Wendover says that when (in 1228) a castle which Hubert de Burgh had begun to build, near the Welsh border, had to be razed to the ground on account of a treaty concluded with the Welsh, much amusement was excited by the recollection that Hubert had given to the building on its foundation the name of 'Hubert's Folly (*Stultitiam Huberti*). It was remarked that he had shown himself a true prophet. Probably the word used by Hubert was F. *folie*; the original meaning seems to have been not *stultitia*, but 'delight', 'favourite abode'. Many houses in France still bear the name *La Folie*, and there is some evidence that 'the Folly' was as late as the present century used in some parts of England for a public pleasure-garden or the like.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 502 [He] buryeth it [his wealth] ..in Buildings needlesse, vain, or ill contrived, that stay but the finishing, and being called by his kind Gossip-neighbours his Folly. 1772 R. GRAVES *Spirit. Quixote* III. ix. vii, An object, amidst the woods, on the edge of the hill; which, upon enquiry, they were told was called Shenstone's folly. 1796 *Monthly Mag.* Feb. 20, I built a great many mounds in the form of sugar-loaves, very broad at bottom and pointed at top..Travellers call them my *folly*. 1801 COXE *Tour Monmouthsh.* I. 121 Hence it was called Kemeys Folly. 1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 752/1 'The Heights', on which the Folly is built.

6. *Comb.*, as *folly-blind*, *-drenched*, †*-fallen*, *-painting*, *-stricken* adjs.

1597 MIDDLETON *Parnphr. Wisd. Sol.* ix. 6 My raigne would be like fortunes, follie-blinde. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 75 For folly that he wisely shewes is fit; But wisemens folly falne, quite taint their wit. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* III. 307 Thy follie-drenched Soule. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 615 Lively wit..Or folly-painting humour. 1807 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 80/2 The mournful and folly-stricken blockhead.

Hence **Fo·lly** *v. intr.*. to commit folly, to act foolishly. **Fo·llying** *vbl. sb.* also *attrib.*

1818 KEATS *Endymion* I. 612 Let me shun Such follying before thee. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Ludovico Sforza* i. 95 What! shall I in My age be follying? — *A. Wentworth* ii. 27, In my follying days.

Folly, *sb.*² *dial.* A clump of fir-trees on the crest of a hill.

1880 R. JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* vi, 'Every hill seems to have a Folly'..'I mean a clump of trees on the top.' 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, There are three such 'vollys' at Hampstead Norreys on the 'Volly Hill'.

Folmard (e, obs. form of FOUMART.

†**Folt,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 folet, folt, 4–6 folte, 5 folett, 6 foult. [a. OF. *folet*, f. *fol* mad, foolish: see FOOL *sb.*] A fool.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8300 A kaynarde and an olde folte. *c* 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4527 A folet coupe he wel adaunte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Folett..*stolidus*. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxiv, In þe day of pentecost..thei were made neyther foles ne foltis, but ..wonder wyse. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. i. A iv, The foolishe frantycke foultes.

Hence †**Fo·lthead,** †**Fo·ltry** [see -RY], folly.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 7 Non..ȝoure name wolde nempne In ffersnesse ne in ffoltheed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/1 Foltrye, *fatuitas*, *stoliditas*.

†**Folt,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOLT *sb.*] *intr.* To act like a fool. Hence †**Fo·lted** *ppl. a.*, foolish.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2239 (Gött.) Þir folis foltid gadrid þaim þan. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5839 Shrewes..helde hym foltede or wode For he was so mylde of mode. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* XXXVII. 605 þe wikked gost ..seide þat he was a folted mon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 169/1 Foltyn, or doon as a foole.

†**Fo·ltish,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **foltishe, foltisch,** 5 **foltysch,** 6 **foultish.** [f. FOLT *sb.* + -ISH.] Foolish, besotted, silly.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 309 Foltish chaffering. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 A foltissh face. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. iii. G iv b, No reason is this foultishe flocke from madnes to exile.

†**Foltron.** *Obs. rare.*

1748 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 509 Try foltron, a mixture of herbs to be had at many grocers', far healthier, as well as cheaper, than tea.

Foly(e, obs. form of FOLLY.

‖ **Fomalhaut** (fōu·măl,hɒt). *Astron.* Also 6, 8 **fomahant.** [Arab. فم الحوت *fum* ul-*haut* mouth of the fish, Sp. *fomahant.*] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Southern Fish (α *Piscis Australis*).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. XXVI. (ed. 7) 334 One..star of the first bignesse in his mouth called Fomahant. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Fomahant*, a Star of the first Magnitude in..Aquarius. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 137 Should I overlook Fomalhaut and declare some fen-fire King.

Foman, obs. form of FOEMAN.

†**Fo·mblitude.** *nonce-wd.* [?f. FUMBLE, parodying *similitude.*] 'A weak comparison' (Halliw.).

1583 FULKE *Defence* iii. 112 As for your fomblitudes of Manlius and Iudas, two proper names, compared with image, and idoll..which be common names, I will not vouchsafe to answer them.

Fome, obs. form of FOAM *sb.* and *v.*

Fo·ment, *sb.* Now *rare.* In 7 **foement.** [ad. L. *fōmentum*, contraction for **fovimentum*, f. *fovēre* to cherish, warm.]

1. = FOMENTATION 1 b.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. I iv, Those superfluous sauors & fomentes of the body. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xii. 47 Apply this following Foment. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 1/3 Ameliorating the symptoms by hot foments, mustard applications, and wet-sheet packings.

†2. *fig.* Fomentation. encouragement. *Obs.*

1642 QUARLES *Observ. Princes & St.* iv, Long-settled humors give foment to the distemper when it breakes forth.

†b. Some thing that foments or encourages; stimulus. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iv. 15 They rather serve them for instruments of vertue, than foments of vice. 1658 R. CRESHALD *Legacy* 10 Which by the distemper gave Foment and force to the approaching Maladie. 1660 MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr. 14 The foments of strife and palliations of Hypocrisy. 1704 *Expedient for Innocence* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 13/1 What more seasonable Charity, than to abstract the Foment from these accursed Divisions, by prohibiting those Oaths, that..perpetuate our Janglings?

¶ 3. ? Confused with FERMENT 3.

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 527 Should the present foment in Europe not produce republics everywhere.

Foment (fome·nt), *v.* [ad. Fr. *foment-er*, ad. late L. *fōmentāre*, f. *fōmentum* FOMENT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bathe with warm or medicated lotions; to apply fomentations to. Also, †to lubricate.

1611 COTGR., *Bassiner*, to warme, foment. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xii. 47 Foment the place affected with the following foment. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 131 Foment it with white wax. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 144 You shall foment it for the Space of four Days. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 516 The breasts were frequently fomented. 1894 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 255 The leg..may be conveniently fomented by putting it in a deep bucket of warm water.

absol. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 303 Foment not too long at any one time.

†2. 'To cherish with heat, to warm' (J.). Always in conjunction with another verb, as *chafe, heat, warm. Obs.*

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. clv, Creeps chillness on him? She foments and heats His flesh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 669 All things..these soft fires..foment and warme.

†3. To rouse or stir up (a person or his energies); to excite, irritate. *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* V. xix. 326, I was active ..fomented with your envenomed suggestions. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* IV. v. 1506 Still Chaft and fomented let my heart swell on. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 226 By its Bitterness and Venom..to foment the Genius of the Combatants. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 127 The old general, not to foment him, with a great deal of mildness stood up.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.*: To become excited or heated.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 16 In like manner, this Doctor fomenteth, saying; The one stumbles upon an Altar-stone ..over which the other leaped clearly. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* V. ii. 1851 To think Of Women were enough to taint my Brains, Till they foment to madness.

4. a. To promote the growth, development, effect, or spread of (something material or physical).

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 150 That humour which foments thy malady. 1661 *Burning of Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 463 A violent easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1071 How we his gather'd beams Reflected, may with matter sere foment. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 180 Plants receive from their Roots this Nitre, which feeds, foments and preserves them. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 77 While those with unctuous fir foment the flame.

b. To cherish, cultivate, foster; to stimulate, encourage, instigate (a sentiment, belief, pursuit, course of conduct, etc.). *Esp.* in a bad sense.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 12 Which bruite was cunningly fomented by such as desired innouation. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 164 His Majesty..offers himself as a third to foment so amiable a controversy. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 226 Thy sire in solitude foments his care. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv, These civil commotions were constantly fomented by the monarchs of Blefuscu. 1774 FLETCHER *Equal Check* Wks. 1795 IV. p. v, Is not the Antinomianism of hearers fomented by that of preachers? 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 75 To encourage indolence or foment extravagance. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (1875) 59 Persecutions which the Jews always fomented.

Hence **Fome·nting** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1611 COTGR., *Bassinement*, warming, a fomentation or fomenting. 1894 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 255 During the fomentation a thick rug should be thrown over the fomenting cloth.

†**Fome·ntary.** *Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **fōmentāri-us*, f. *fōmentum*: see FOMENT *sb.* and -ARY.] One who or that which foments; a fomenter.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Pref. 1 The disparagement of Princes are the fomentaries..of Sedition.

†**Fo·mentate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fōmentāt-* ppl. stem of *fōmentāre* to foment.] = FOMENT *v.* 1.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. I. 23 Therwith washe the eyes, or else fomentate them with the water. *Ibid.* IV. I. 31 You must fomentate them with a peece of a milstone burned and quenched in vineger. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 85 The one a kingdome fomentated as a bar between you and the Portugals.

Fomentation (fōumĕntē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *fōmentātiōn-em.* n. of action f. *fōmentāre* to FOMENT. Cf. F. *fomentation.*]

1. *Med.* The application to the surface of the body either of flannels, etc. soaked in hot water, whether simple or medicated, or of any other warm, soft, medicinal substance. *Dry fomentation* (see quot. 1882).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 252 Þer upon þou schalt make a fomentaciouu wiþ hoot water. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* X j b, Fomentacyon with oyle and terebentyne medled & warmed. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXXIV. 50 In manner of a fomentation or a warme bathe. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 289 Fomentation with sponges in vineger. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 133 Flannel, or a Thin Woollen Cloth worn next to the Skin .. is a lesser kind of perpetual Fomentation. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., A Dry Fomentation. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 578 Fomentations with water. 1882 M. BECK in *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v., The term 'dry fomentation' is sometimes applied to bags of salt, hot bran, or chamomile flowers; or pieces of flannel toasted before a fire and applied hot.

b. *concr.* The remedial means so applied.

1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R j a, Ye may make a fomentacion of hoate and moist herbes. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 58 Boyle them in the Broth .. for a Fomentation. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xi. (1734) 249 Fomentations are made only with aqueous Menstruums whereas Embrocations consist of [etc.]. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 311 Flannels wrung out of warm spirituous fomentations should likewise be applied. 1894 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 314 Hot water makes the best fomentation.

fig. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Because the fomentations of my reason haue entred in the.

†2. The action or process of cherishing with heat or warming. *Obs.*

1659 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 42 In this discription..we have the Spirit's Motion, Fomentation, and Formation of althings out of this Chaos. *Ibid.*, The Fomentation of an Hen, that sets abrood.

3. *fig.* The action or process of fomenting, fostering or stimulating; encouragement, instigation.

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 39 Denying to it lawfull refreshings, and fomentations. 1670–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 373, I am..well pleased to find him and Mr. Whittington jealous of one another, which shall not want fomentation. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 743 Dishonest fomentation of your pride. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., The fomentation of Hungarian discontent by foreign intrigues.

b. A means of fomentation, an influence that foments, a stimulus.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* viii. 79 They [our works] cleave to us; whether as Fomentations to nourish us or as Corrosives to gnaw upon us. 1659 C. NOBLE *Inexpediency of Exped.* 5 Unless the..slie Redarguings..be a rise and fomentation to such a Dispute.

Fomenter (fome·ntəɹ). Also **fomentor.** [f. FOMENT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which foments.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-M.* I. III. ii. 75 Fomentors of Crueltie, Quarrells [etc.]. 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 360 Such lectures in the nation had been fomenters of the late rebellion. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Mar., The Fomenters and Abettors of the Riot. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 139 The most inveterate fomenter of hostilities against the Russians. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & St.* VI. 116 The primal cause and fomentor of this cruel and bloody war. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 4 Dec., The fomenter of discord.

†**Fome·ntress.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. prec. + -ESS[1].] A female fomenter.

1646 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Eng.* II. IX. 208 The Dutchesse of Burgundy..must be known to be fomentresse of the Forgery.

Fomerel(l, -il, obs. forms of FEMERELL.

‖ **Fomes** (fōu·miz). Pl. **fomites** (fōu·mitīz). [L. *fōmes, fōmitis* touchwood, tinder.] †a. The morbific matter (of a disease) (*obs.*). b. 'Any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagious effluvia' (Mayne).

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 554 If this putrid ferment could be more immediately corrected, a stop would probably be put to the flux, and the *fomes* of the disease likewise removed. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 213, I cannot say that I have known it spread from fomites. 1851–9 A. BRYSON in *Man. Sc. Enq.* 248 Either simply through the medium of the atmosphere or by means of fomites. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v., The most important fomites are bed-clothes, bedding, woollen garments, carpets, curtains, letters, &c.

fig. 1658 J. OWEN *Temptation* vii. 126 Naturall tempers ..prove a great *Fomes* of sinne. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 327 Concupiscential Fomes, which possess'd The Parents thus, was on their Race impress'd.

Fomie, fomy, obs. forms of FOAMY.

Fomite (fōu·məit). *rare.* [incorrect back-formation from *fomites*, pl. of FOMES.] = FOMES.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 134 This must be an efficacious fomite of cutaneous and pectoral disease.

Fomon, obs. form of FOEMAN.

†**Fon,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 5 **fone,** 5–6 **fonn(e.** [Belongs to FON *v.*; but the mutual relation of the words is uncertain.

It is tempting to connect the sb. with Sw. *fån(e*, MDa. *fåne* fool, mod. Icel. *fáni* swaggerer, vain person; but the history of the Eng. words shows no trace of a long vowel, and the northern Eng. forms have *o*, and not the *a* which in that dialect normally represents ON. *á*. Besides, the primary sense of the Eng. vb. appears to be 'to lose savour, become insipid', and if so the sb. is prob. from the vb.]

A. *sb.* A fool.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9186 (Cott.) O þis manasses com amon, bat, als his fader, was a fon. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4051 After Eldolf, þys folted fon, Cam his sone hight Redyon. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 367 A! 3e ffonnys and slought of herte ffor to beleve in holy Scrypture! *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5386 God some tyme chastys a fonn And he is made mare wyse. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1200 Wenyst thou that I cannot make the play the fon? 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 292 Ah! Cuddy, (then quoth Colin thous a fon.

B. *adj.* Foolish, silly.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 (Harl. MS.) The lion stode beside him, as he hadde be a fionne shepe. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 24 Yf wyse men..wold have bent themselfe to that purpos, levyng such fon respecte of tyme and of place.

Hence **Fo·nly** *adv.*, foolishly, fondly; **Fo·nnish** *a.*, somewhat foolish.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iv. 156 Thilk fonnysch opiniouu may soone bi wise men be schewed .. to be vntrewe. 1481 TIPTOFT tr. *Cicero's De Amic.* (1530) B viij, What may be a more fonnysh thyng than whan [etc.]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 659 Tusshe, fonnysshe Fansy, thou arte frantyke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 58, I..had rather be envied, All were it of my foe, than fonly pitied.

†**Fon,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **fonne,** 6 **fone.** [see prec. The later FUN *v.* (whence FUN *sb.*) is prob. etymologically identical.]

1. *intr.* To lose savour, become insipid or sickly in flavour. Only in pa. pple.: see FOND *a.*

2. To be foolish or infatuated; to act the fool; to become foolish.

c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 89 Now Noye, in faythe þe fonnes full faste. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 36 Thou fonnyst as a best I gesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 274 With kissing, et with clapping, I gert the carill fon. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 30 Yᵉ Dukis sone..causit yᵉ rest of y hamiltonis to fon for faynnes.

3. *trans.* To befool, make a fool of.

c 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 570 The fals Errynge hath fonnyd many Oon. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 145 Salomon..fonned and bidotid with hise wifis, made ydolis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 199 Soyn shalle we fon hym.

4. *Sc.* To toy with; to fondle.

1430 *Peblis to Play* vii. in Pinkerton *Scot. Ball.* (1783) I. 4 The fairest fallis me; Tak ye the laif and fone thame.

Hence **Fo·nning** *vbl. sb.*, foolishness, foolish behaviour.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4880 Our werkes [shuld] all wisely [be] wroght by discreciouu, þat we fare with no foly ne fonnyng of pride. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 304 Be his meraclys and fals prechyng He bryngyth the pepyl in gret fonnyng.

Fon, obs. form of FIND; Sc. pl. of FOE.

Fond, *sb.* Also 7, 9 **fonds,** 8 **fonde.** Now only as an alien word, pronounced (fŏn). [a. F. *fond, fonds*:—OF. *fonz, fons* (see FOUNCE).

The word became fully naturalized in the 17th c. In the 18th c. it was superseded in ordinary use by FUND, which is a refashioned form after L. *fundus*. Subsequently, however, the F. word frequently appears (usually in italics) in Eng. writers. In F., the forms *fond* and *fonds*, formerly used indiscriminately, are now differentiated in sense; but Eng. writers often use the wrong form.]

1. Foundation, ground, groundwork (in various applications). (In Fr. now written *fond.*)

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 141 All sorts of precious Marbles .. cut and lay'd into a *fonds* or ground of black-Marble. 1665 SIR P. WARWICK in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1819) II. 162 The present Prizes .. being a better fond of credit. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iv. 93 This Grandeur .. could not be maintained without a better Fonde than what he was born to. 1825 JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 429 But the *fonds* of the character is the same. 1844 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 155/2 The spirits are for the most part artificial, the *fond* is sadness. 1867 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 394 There is no early French literature of any value in which the Teutonic blood did not supply the *fond.*

b. *Lace-making.* (See quots.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Fond*, Identical with Champ, Entoilage, and Treille, terms by which the groundwork of lace .. is distinguished from the Toilé, or pattern, which it surrounds and supports. These grounds are divided into Fonds Claire, Brides Claire, and Brides Ornées. The Fonds Claire include the Réseau or net patterned grounds and varieties of the same.

2. A source of supply, stock, store or stores. *Obs.* in material sense. (In Fr. now *fonds.*)

1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanus* Pref., Here, therefore, if they will Criticise, they shall do it out of their own *Fond.* 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* vii. 142 Some new Fonde of Wit should, if possible, be provided. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 92 The Juices of Plants are one of the richest Fonds of Physick. 1872 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ombra* I. ii, Kate herself was not indifferent to the *fond* of appreciation thus secured to her.

†3. A stock or sum of money, *esp.* one set apart for a particular purpose; pecuniary means, revenues. (In Fr. now *fonds*.) *Obs.*

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 38 This *Fond* being not sufficient in Times of War, is supplied by the States with whatever more is necessary from other *Fonds*. 1690 WILL. III. *Sp. Parl.* 25 Nov. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2613/1 The Civil Government, which has no Fonds for its Support. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cxi, The want of any Fonds to support the Charge of such Office.

†4. A sum of money, a stock of goods, or amount of revenues, serving as a security for specified payments. (In Fr. now *fonds*.) *Obs.*

1677 CHAS. II. in Marvell *Growth Popery* 39 Without the sum Six hundred thousand pounds, or Credit for such a sum, upon new Fonds. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* x. (1691) 114 Making a Fond of such value, to be security for all Commodities. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* I. 47 The Princess .. had seized the fonds whereupon the Pension of their Ministers was assigned. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5260/4 Debts .. secur'd by Judgment, Statute, Recognizance, Fond, or Specialty.

†5. *Printing* = FOUNT. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS, *Fond* or *Fund* .. Among Letter-founders, a parcel of Printing Letters, as many as are Printed at a time.

Fond (fɒnd), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 fonned, -yd, 5 fonnet, 5–fond, 5–7 fonde, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* font. [ME. *fonned*, f. FON *v.* + -ED [1].]

A. *adj.* (orig. *ppl. a.*).

†1. That has lost its savour; insipid; sickly-flavoured. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 57 3if þe salt be fonnyd it is not worþi 1388 — *Prol.* x. 31 He is seid fonned salt, not prophitable to eny thing. 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* 171 *Fond*, faint or fulsome; applied to smell or taste. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Fond*, luscious; fulsome; disagreeably sweet, in taste or in smell.

2. Infatuated, foolish, silly. Since 16th c. the sense in literary use has been chiefly: Foolishly credulous or sanguine. In dialects the wider sense is still current. Cf. FONNED *ppl. a.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 523 Sho ioyed not .. in vanytes of þis lyfe as our fonnyd maydyns dos now. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xviii. 18 Thou art wastid with a fonned trauel. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5513 A fonned fantasy þan fell in his hert. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 199 This fond foylle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, And suche communly be as dotrelles, whiche is a fonde byrde. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 241 He yat is young thinketh the olde man fond. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xii. 250 Never more to fright Children with fond tales of Bug-bears. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* Ded., I am not fond enough to phancy any Art .. to recommend it. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Heb. xi. 22 To dig mens' bones out of their graves, to enshrine them .. is fond and ridiculous. *a* 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. iii. § 8, I am not so fond as to think I have [etc.]. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 36 Seized with a fond fit of farming, I took the place into my own hands. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii. (1872) 65 Writing from the abundance of his own fond ineptitude. 1832 HARE in *Philol. Mus.* I. 247 An attempt to settle its age cannot with any justice be censured as a fond waste of time in mere literary trifling. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 129 Evangelistic Dissent was fond enough to believe the cause a common one. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fond*, foolish, weakminded.

quasi-*adv.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 76 Fond done, done fond, was this King Priams ioy.

3. In stronger sense: Idiotic, imbecile, mad; also, dazed. † With *to*: Mad *for*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6182 The pepull of Poyem .. were fond to the fight. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137/1 Fonde, *arepticius*, *astrosus*. 1640 *Durh. Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 303 For puttinge fond Allye's child to nursinge .. 1s. 4d. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Fond*, silly, stupid like an ideot. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Fond*, silly. 'I'd a dizziness in my head that turned me fair fond.'

†4. Of things: Valued only by fools, trifling, trivial. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 149 Ile bribe you .. Not with fond Sickles of the tested gold. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 239 When we sweare by .. bread, salt, fire, and many fond trashes.

5. a. Of persons, their actions and attributes: Foolishly tender; over-affectionate, doting. In later use without reproachful sense: Affectionate, loving, tender.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 A cooling Carde for Philautus and all fond louers. 1641 HINDE *S. Bruen* x. 34 Fond affection without moderation. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 162 A loving husband is a very amiable character. A fond one I think is not so. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. 10 A hero to whom the fond admiration of his countrymen hath ascribed many fabulous acts of prowess. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxii, I called up the many fond things I had to say. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii. 60 She .. in the light Of her fond parents' love was fostered. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* III. 285 Ritchie is fond, and loves to see me fair arrayed.

b. Of opinions, sentiments, etc.: Cherished or entertained with strong or unreasoning affection.

1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (an. 21) II. 200 Don John .. resigned his fond ambition. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* IV. 63 In vain their fond Opinions you deride, With their lov'd Follies they are satisfy'd. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 337 Edward's .. fond opinion of his own capacity. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 212 A practice which .. holds out a hope of giving an enduring reality to his fondest wishes. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* ix. 112 To defraud His servant of his fond expectation. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 121 Children .. Bred .. by their parents, in the fond poverty of learning.

6. Const. *of* (formerly † *on*): Having strong affection or liking for (a person or thing, a pursuit, etc.).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 266 He may proue More fond on her, then she vpon her loue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 231 The she Apes .. are wonderous fond of their little ones. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 32 Many Hawks .. grow fond on them or him that doe .. bring them vp. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. ii. (1845) 175 So fond of the Sun. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xii. 68, I am fond of talking to this young Lady. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 294 They feed upon all sorts of grain, but are fondest of millet-seed. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 4 Ædgar .. was extremely fond of the sports of the field. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. ix. 169 Lewis has made his uncle and aunt very fond of him already.

†b. With *of*: Possessed with admiration for, proud of. *Obs.*

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* Ded., There is no part in your Lordship's Character but what the World would be fond of. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. i. 3 He is a vain creature you know, and seemed fond of what he had written.

†7. Eager for (some object), desirous of, or strongly inclined to (an action). Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Fonde or desierous. 1594 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 134 Those that much couet are with gaine so fond. 1666 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. liv. 191 The redemption of the chimney money at eight years purchase we are very fond of. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 604 Many persons have blamed duke Schonberg for not fighting the Irish army, which our men seem'd so fond of. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xx, They would be fond of buying it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 16 The man was not fond of marrying at all. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* cxi, People are naturally fond of going to paradise at as small expense as possible. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. (1778) 63, I fancy he will not be very fond of prolonging his visit. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 256 Sentiments which no being in human form could .. be fond of owning.

b. With *to* and *inf.* (rarely with *that*): Having a liking, eager, glad to (do something). Now *rare*.

All the examples in 19th c. and nearly all those in late 18th c. are from Scottish writers.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 3 Both these, for loue to wed with me fond are. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1582/2, I find no great cause I should be fond to liue. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 738 They all seem fond to wear the Martyr's Crown. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 106 We are so fond to appear always in the right. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 376 Nor could I be fond that they should see you. 1766 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 53 Fond to be seen, she kept a bevy Of powdered coxcombs at her levy. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. vi. 59 They are fond to interpret it as an omen of the bloody war that followed. 1826 *Literary Souvenir* 198 The bravest of the two is fond to whistle, that he may keep up the courage of his comrade. 1883 BLACKIE in *19th Cent.* Apr. 607 'The year of Charlie', as the Highlanders are fond to call it.

8. *Comb.*, as *fond-blind*, *-conceited*, *-hardy*, *-like*, *-sparkling*, adjs.; **fond plough** = *fool-plough*: see FOOL *sb.* 6.

1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. xxiv. (Arb.) 16 Be thou *fond-blinde .. Thou are my Loue. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 109/1 Follower of *fond-conceited Phaeton. 1659 TORRIANO, *Corrivo* .. *fond-hardie. 1632 BROME *Northern Lass* II. ii, Mine Vncle and he fell on other talke, of Lords and Ladies, and many *fond-like things. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xix, But she saw 'at he laid it on the fire fell fond-like. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., **Fond-pluse*. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1854) 43 The custom of the .. Fond Plough. 1786 BURNS *Yon wild mossy Mountains* vi, But kindness .. in the *fond-sparkling e'e, Has lustre outshining the diamond to me.

†B. *absol.* and *sb.* A foolish person, a fool.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 19 It is vnlucky with fondis to do on the lyft sho first. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 45 The fond will read awhile, but cares for nought.

†**Fond**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 fonde. [f. FOND *a.*]

1. *intr.* To play the fool; to become foolish.

?1530 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 164/2 And the clarke sayde. I fonded, and that I sayde not truthe. *Ibid.* Thou wouldest make vs to fonde with the. *a* 1541 WYATT 7 *Penit. Ps.* Poet. Wks. (1861) 208 The sword shall pierce the heart of such that fonds.

2. Const. *on*, *over*, *upon*. To entertain a fond or foolish affection for; to dote upon. Also *simply*, to display fondness.

1530 PALSGR. 555/2, I fonde, or dote upon a thyng for inordynate love. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* 154 Whilst thou .. did fonde on Phyllis. 1590 FENNE *Frutes* I. 53 Immoderately fonding over wife, sonne, daughter. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 35 My master loues her deerely, And I (poore monster) fond asmuch on him.

3. *trans.* To make a fool of; to befool.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. xvi. Sib, They dote and fonde [L. *dementant*] good yonge men. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 489 Did I not him .. fonded [*demens*] eke invest Of halfe my realme? 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iv. B viij, Love of goods, or love of rule doth fonde him now and then. 1567 — *Horace's Epist.* I. C iij, Such follye fondes a man and fondly makes him roue.

4. To show fondness for; to caress, fondle.

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i, Howe'r unjust your jealousie appear .. I'll fond it, as the froward Child of Love. 1697 — *Æneid* I. 962 The Tyrian hugs, and fonds thee on her breast.

b. To beguile; also to beguile *to* (disaster).

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvi. 45 The Meretricious world claps our cheeks, and fonds us to a cozening fail. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* II, My poor heart Would fain be fonded with the hopes of rest.

Hence **Fo·nded** *ppl. a.*, a. deluded, foolish; b. fondly loved. **Fo·nding** *vbl. sb.*, fondness.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* ii. B b, They, the sillye fonded fooles, Do feaste him. 1665 R. B. *Comment on 2 Tales* 99 Put on a smooth Brow, and feign a kind of Fonding. 1701 STEELE *Chr Hero* III. 52 A brighter diadem than ever Fortune bestowed on the most fonded .. of her favourites.

Fond: see FAND *v. Obs.*, to attempt, try, etc.

Fond, obs. pa. t. FIND: obs. form of FOUND *v.*[1]

‖ **Fonda** (fɒ·ndə). [Sp. *fonda* from Arab.: see FONDUK.] A hotel, an inn (in Spain or Sp. countries).

1826 CAPT. HEAD *Pampas* 127 They then came into the yard of the Fonda (inn). 1877 B. HARTE *Story of a Mine* iii, He plunged into the first Fonda at the wayside.

‖ **Fondaco** (fɒndakō). Also 6 fondego, 7 fundaco. [It., ad. Arab.; see FONDUK.] An inn; also, in North Africa, † a building containing a merchant's residence and sale rooms.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 183 At the death of one of their marchants in Alexandria .. the French Consul Vento sealing up his fondego and chamber tooke under his seal his goods. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 385 A Fundaco or Inne. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 397 The landlady of the fondaco asked me if I was going to Paris.

Fondak: see FONDUK.

Fondant (fɒ·ndănt). [a. Fr. *fondant* sb. and pr. pple. of *fondre* to melt.] A sweetmeat made chiefly in France: (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 257 Fondants .. are made from solutions boiled to the point of crystallization, properly coloured and flavoured, and cast into moulds made of starch. 1892 4 *Encycl. Cookery* (Garrett) I. 602/1 *Fondants.* This term has become familiar to us for kinds of soft sweets that 'melt' in the mouth. *Ibid.* 602/2 Divide the Fondant-paste into two portions.

Fondary: see FOUNDRY.

Fondement, obs. form of FUNDAMENT.

Fonding: see FANDING, FOUNDING *vbl. sbs.*

Fondish (fɒ·ndiʃ), *a.* [f. FOND *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat fond. b. *dial.* (See quot. 1876.)

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 860 An old man .. fondish of literature. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fondish*, shallow in point of intellect; whimsical.

Fondle (fɒ·ndl), *v.* [frequentative of FOND *v.* Cf. DANDLE, FADDLE.]

†1. *trans.* To treat with fond indulgence; to cocker, pamper. Also, to bring *to* (a state or condition) by indulgence. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* II. i, Ximena, you have fondled him to this. 1721 AMHURST *Terræ-Filius* No. 8 P 11 Where one would stand it out .. twenty chose rather to be fondled up, and call'd mother's nown boys at any expence. 1732 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 157 You shall be nursed, fondled, and humoured. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 P 5 Every day sends out, in quest of pleasure .. some heir fondled in ignorance. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Apr., I knew you would .. fondle them [poultry] like your children.

2. To handle or treat with fondness; to caress. Also, to press fondly *to* (the heart).

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 52 The sheep, which he fondled when a lamb. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 36 The prince fondled it to his heart. 'Happy bird', said he. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 282 To fondle the reptile is to be bitten by it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. (1876) 363 Elizabeth .. fondled her 'sweet Robin', Lord Leicester, in the face of the court.

fig. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 311 Zephyr .. Fondles the flower amid the sobbing rain.

3. *intr.* To behave, play or speak fondly; to toy; also † to bestow caresses *on*.

1720 GAY *Work for a Cooper* 78 He .. fondled on her like his child. 1727 POPE, &c., *Art of Sinking* 102 He fondles like a mere stammerer. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* IV. (Globe) 667/2 Fondling together, as I'm alive. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, 'Foolish Nell', said the old man fondling with her hair. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* 74 Unable to take such services without rewarding him, she fondled.

fig. 1836 LANDOR *Pericles & Aspasia* liii, Sighs full often fondle with reproofs. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* II. lvii, Persuasion fondled in his look and tone.

Hence **Fondled** *ppl. a.* Also **Fo·ndle** *sb.*, an act of fondling. **Fo·ndler**, one who fondles.

1755 JOHNSON, *Fondler*. 1788 C. REEVE *Exiles* III. 169 Those fondled and spoiled children, who are disagreeable to all others. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 419 It was a stranger to the patient fondle, the hushing caress. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xviii. 135 Whether the elder brother starts as .. the champion and fondler.

Fondlesome (fɒ·ndlsŏm), *a.* [f. FONDLE *v.* + -SOME.] Addicted to fondling.

1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 36 Turtle doves were never more fondlesome.

Fondling (fɒ·ndliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FONDLE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. FONDLE; an affectionate handling; a fond gesture.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 211 The various expressions of their fondness for their infants, which fondling of them ever increases. 1781 MICKLE *Siege of Marseilles* II. iv, Cyrus made no .. amorous fondling To fan her pride. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. i, Embraced each other with the quiet fondling of lambs.

Fondling (fɒ·ndliŋ). [f. FOND *a.* + -LING.]

†1. A 'fond' or foolish person. Also *transf.* of animals. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xix. 157 þan schall þat fandelyng felle Be-lyue his bliss schall blynne. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 56 The vicious & rich faulty fondling .. by

whom common-weales are destroyed. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 29 How farre are these fondlings from imitating Crates the Philosopher. 1594 CHAPMAN *Shadow of Night* Eja, Thou and thy Nimphs shall .. mocke the fondling, for his mad aspire. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, See how yonder fondlings teare Their fleeces in the brakes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., I should lacken it .. by making such a Fondling the Penman of it. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Fondling*, an ideot.

2. One who is fondly loved; one who is much fondled or caressed; a pet. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

1640 H. MILL *Nights Search* 128 When this Spark is from his Fondling gone. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* No. 248 Partiality in a Parent is commonly Unlucky..for Fondlings are in danger to be made Fools. 1699 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* (ed. 4) IV. xix. § 16 That may shew it [an opinion] to be a Fondling of our own. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. i. 1059 The Fondling once of her dear Father's Arms. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 5 Jan.. Frogs..kept in glasses for fondlings and favourites. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* IX, He became his father's companion imperceptibly as he ceased to be his fondling.

Fondling (fɒ·ndlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FONDLE *v.* + -ING².] That fondles; caressing, endearing.

1676 GLANVILL *Seasonable Refl.* 207 What can the fondling flesh and the world do for thee? *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 65 He call'd her..his Nut-brown Maid, The friends and tenants took the fondling word. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, I will discard the fondling hope from my bosom. 1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* Mar., He..called out in a fondling manner. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 27 His chuff cheeks dimpling in a fondling smile. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 211 By that fondling nursery name she best liked to be called. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i. (1879) 13 And spoke to my mother in a fondling, patronizing way.

Hence **Fo·ndlingly** *adv.*

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 80 She clings fearingly and fondlingly to Lablache.

Fondling, obs. form of FOUNDLING.

Fo·ndly, *adj. rare.* [f. FOND *a.* + -LY¹.] Fond; †foolish. Hence **Fo·ndliness,** fondness.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 77 Leaue such fondly toyes. 1852 J. B. OWEN in Talbot *Meliora* Ser. I. 135 The fond old man..squeezed [her hand] with a fondlier emotion than usual. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 646 Bright partners of the sky, each other's gloom Cheering with smile of mutual fondliness.

Fondly (fɒ·ndlɪ), *adv.* [f. FOND *a.* + -LY².]

†**1.** Foolishly. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16461 (Laud) Iudas beheld & sie how fondly they with hym dalt. [Doubtful; MS. is 15th c.] 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 97 Thou feynest fonnedli that oure Lord we sclaundre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137 Fondely, *stulte.* 1551 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* IX. 23 Suche other thynges as menne he wont to doe verye fondly. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* IV. iv, He fondly angles who will hurl his bait Into the water, 'cause the fish..dares not bite. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX. XXX, Still thy Adventure's management debases The fondly-founded credit of thy Bliss.

2. With self-pleasing or affectionate credulity.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlvii. (1837) 189 You would fondly persuade me that my former lessons still influence your conduct. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 482 That they needs Must keep to all, as fondly all believe, Their highest promise. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 12, I will henceforth .. endeavour to be all that she fondly imagined me. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lxix. 45, I..am fondly perhaps but yet firmly assured [etc.]. 1862 LORD BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* X. 131 [The English] have fondly traced the origin of our free institutions to the most remote ages. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 159/1 Legal learning is not, we fondly hope, a thing of the past.

3. Affectionately, lovingly, tenderly. Also, with show of affection, caressingly.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 9 As a long parted Mother with her Child, Playes fondly with her teares. 1737–8 SAVAGE *Volunteer Laureat* VI. 9 To be or fondly or severely kind..Parents shall learn from Her. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 131 You loved her, Sir .. Fondly.—Nay, foolishly. 1797–1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* Poems (1862) 287 Fondly in his arms he took Fair Geraldine. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 95 He never looked on her so fondly as now.

Fondness (fɒ·ndnés). [f. FOND *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Foolishness, folly; 'weakness; want of sense or judgement' (J.); an instance of this. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 266 Þei seyn þat þe speche of holy writt is fals þat reuersiþ here owene fonnydnesse. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 116 Slike lufe truly in þe begynnyng is labyr & fondnes. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.*, 6 *Hen. III* (Rolls) 151 In his fonnednesse he wold sey that he was so arayed for savacion of the world. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Gj, It were fondnes to fayne that the soule did other wise eate then do the Angellys in heauen. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iv. (1623) H j, Others seeing the fondnesse of this opinion haue..taught that the Drone is a different species. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. iv. 85 Lord Lincoln..was the mimic of his fulsome fondnesses and follies. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Fondness*, foolishness.

2. Foolish affection; unreasoning tenderness.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 76 Persons..which suffer themselves to be overcome with such passions and fondness in their mourning. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 889 Neither his goodness being Fondness, nor his Justice Cruelty. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 4 The players..like their parts to a Fondness. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. iii. 31 By partial fondness shown, Like you, we doat upon our own. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 236 The object of her fondness was Spencer Cowper, who was already married.

3. Affectionateness, tenderness.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 28 The generall subiect to a wel-wisht king..in obsequious fondnesse Crowd to his presence. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 25 It is not discreet for a man to express too much Fondness of his Wife before Company. 1727 SWIFT *To very yng. Lady* Wks. 1755 II. II. 41, I must likewise warn you..against the least degree of fondness to your husband before any witness whatsoever. 1782 HAN. MORE *Moses* I. 5 A mother's fondness reigns Without a rival. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, The curate..was not insensible to the fondness of his beautiful pupil. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* XV. (1876) 400 The fondness of her words did not console him.

4. Instinctive or unreasoning liking or partiality; strong inclination, propensity or desire. Const. *for,* †*of,* †*to,* also †*to* with *inf.*

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xviii, Through indulgence to others, or fondness to any sinne in themselves. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* x. (1845) 335 So conspicuous is this Creatures fondness of Light. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 P 1 They have a restless fondness for satisfying the world in the Mistakes [etc.]. 1735 MRS WHITEWAY *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 141 Mr. ——'s great fondness to get his wife home, was to stop a prosecution she had begun against him. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. viii. 40 Will he not attribute all I shall repeat of this sort..to that fondness of admiration. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 314 He showed no fondness for war. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. v. 94 The fondness of the negro races .. for such fables is well known.

Fondon. (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fondon*, a large copper vessel, in which hot amalgamation is practiced.

Fondre, obs. Sc. form of FOUNDER *v.*

†**Fo·ndrel.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FOND *a.*; ? after analogy of SCOUNDREL, etc.] A simpleton, ninny.

1614 *Sco. Venus* (1876) 27 No lisping tongue that fondrels count a grace.

Fondu (fɒ̃ndü). Also fondus. [a. F. *fondu* sing., *fondus* pl., pa. pple. of *fondre* to melt.] (See quots.)

1848 CRAIG, *Fondus* (*fondant*, melting, Fr.), that particular kind of painting on calico, paper-hangings, &c., in which the colours are blended in each other. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 479 The *fondu* or rainbow style of paper-hangings is produced [etc.].

‖ **Fondue** (fɒ̃ndü). *Cookery.* Also *erron.* fondu. [ad. F. *fondue*, f. *fondre* to melt.] A dish composed of melted cheese with eggs, etc.

1878 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* s. v., The fondu will rise very much. 1892–4 *Encycl. Cooking* (Garrett) I. 602/2 *Fondues*, these very favourite French savouries are made of melted cheese. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 6/4 Omelettes and fondues are equally dependent on this celerity of serving.

‖ **Fonduk** (fɒ·nduk). Also 8 funduck, 9 fondak. See also FONDACO. [Arab. فندق *funduq* an inn, ad. Gr. *πάνδοκος, πανδοκεύς* innkeeper (whence *πανδοκεῖον* inn).] In North Africa; A hotel, an inn.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammetans* 157 A Court, or Funduck, as they term it. 1883 *Academy* 20 Jan. 44/2 We drove from Tunis to Susa, spending a night on the way at the fonduk of Bîr-el-Bîtah. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* XX, Between the village of Lemsa and the fondak which lies on the road to Tangier.

†**Fone.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 foine. [Of obscure origin and meaning: the *oi* stands for *ō*.]

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 343 He was thi fode, thi faryst foine, Thi luf, thi lake, thi lufsom son.

Fone, obs. form of FEW and obs. pl. of FOE.

Fonel, Fong(e, obs. ff. FUNNEL, FANG *v.*¹

†**Fo·nkin.** *Obs.* [f. FON + -KIN.] A little fool.

1591 FRAUNCE *Vyschurch* I. i, If thou couldst, nay wouldst (and who would not, but a fonkin?)

Fonly, Fonnish: see FON *sb.* and *a.*

Font (fɒnt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 font, fant, 2–6 funt(e, *Orm.* funnt (4 fant), 4–7 fount(e, (4 founȝt, fownte), 5–6 fonte, 2– font. [OE. *font, fant,* ad. Eccl. Lat. *font-em* or *fontes* (*baptismi*), lit. 'fountain' or 'fountains (of baptism)', a specific use of L. *font-em, fons*: see FOUNT. In ME. the compound FONT-STONE had the same sense. In sense 3 it may be regarded as a different word, a var. of FOUNT, refashioned after the Lat. etymon.

Cf. also F. *fonts* pl. (OF. *fonce*), Pr. *font*, Pg. and OSp. *fonte* (mod.Sp. *fuente*), It. *fonte*, of same meaning. Prob. by adoption from Eng., the word appears early in other Teut. langs.: OFris. *font, funt*, MDu. *vonte* (mod.Du. in comb. *doopvont*, from *doop* baptism), ON *funt-r* (Sw. *funt*, *dopfunt*, Da. *font*, *dobfont*).]

1. A receptacle, usually of stone, for the water used in the sacrament of baptism. Also, *font of baptism, baptismal font. To stand at font for* (a person): to be sponsor to.

c 1000 *Canons Ælfric* XXXVI, Ne do man nænne ele to þam fante. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ælc cristen man anon se steppð up of þe funte wer he ifulled is. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 1 Euch ifulhet in font oþe almihti federes nome. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 548 Y-vollid on þe haly fant. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 111 Crystnyd I was in a funt of stoon. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccii. 698 They .. brake downe the fownte wherin the erle was christned. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 35 A Font of baptisme, made of porphyrie stone. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *To T. C.* 14 A gray Bark That stood at Font for Noah's Ark. 1756–7 *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) 490 The large marble font is divided by four partitions. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. 6 The curse which Dunstan had pronounced against him at the baptismal font.

b. *pl.* (with singular sense). *rare.* (Cf. Fr. *fonts*, Eccl. Lat. *fontes* a font.)

The pl. has been explained as referring to the compound fonts of several basins found in some early baptisteries. But prob. *fontes baptismi*, originally meant only 'the fountains (i.e. the waters) of baptism', the application as the name of the vessel being secondary.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 186 The Fonts at the West end of the Nave.

2. *transf.* a. A receptacle for holy water. b. The reservoir for oil in a lamp.

1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 100 The wyne wyll waxe sower and stincke, as doth their holy water in the founte by longe kepinge. 1644 *Ord. Parlt.* in *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 322–3 Noe Copes, Surplices..or Holy water Fonts, to be any more used. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Holy Water Font.* 1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks., Stourbridge*, Two hundred and fifty-five lamp fonts.

3. = FOUNT. Now only *poet.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 26 Delicate fonts and springes. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 2nd Ded., On Parnasse hill rose the Nectarian Font. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 342 Adown His tortur'd Sides the Crimson Torrents roll From many a gaping Font. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* i. 46 Near font or stream, in meditation, rove. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* IV. ii, The font Bubbling and brightening with an inward life, Spins up in silver, tinkling as it falls.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *font-cloth, -cover, -taper, -vat*; also **font-name,** (one's) baptismal name; †**font-wife,** ? a woman appointed to collect donations at baptisms.

1553 *Inv. in Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (1884) 10 Itm. a *ffownte clothe. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 450 Font-cloths with altar-cloths. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hartfordshire* II. (1662) 20 Seeing his own *font-name was a Papall one. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1865) I. 150 *note*, It seems unlikely that he [Bonner] alone in the grace should be written by his font name when all the others were by their surname. 1519 in W. L. Nash *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (Camden) 5, Ij standerds and the *ffont taper. *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Ags. Hom.* II. 268 Hæðen cild .. bið ȝebroht synfull .. to ðam *fant-fæte. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 108 Naked [he] falleð in ðe funt-fat, and cumeð ut al newe. 1569 *Churchw. Acc. Stanford* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 169 Eliza Yat..and Elenor Sauere were chossen *fount wyefis this yer, but the gathered nothing this yer.

Font (fɒnt), *sb.*² Also 7 fonte. [ad. Fr. *fonte*, f. *fondre* to melt, cast.]

1. a. The action or process of casting or founding. *lit.* and *fig. rare.* b. *concr.* Cast iron.

1578 *Inventories* (1815) 249 Ane moyane of fonte markit with the sallamandre having ane new stok without yron werk. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 34 A Sermon..that was preached before His Majesty, and by his special command to be Printed, is it seems making over again, there having been sure some error in the Fonte. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* 273 When the figure was ready to be cast in bronze, Michelangelo seems suddenly to have remembered that, as he knew nothing of the processes of the font, he could not [etc.].

2. *Printing.* (In England usually FOUNT, q.v.)

†**Font,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To 'christen', name.

1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 17 Flattery, rather then Truth, fonted them Fathers of their Country. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Wks. (1673) 593 It being likelier to have been the voice of Custom than Reason that fonted a bare Knowledge in Tongues with the title of Learning.

Fontal (fɒ·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *fontālis*, f. *font-, fons* FOUNT, FONT.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a fountain or spring; coming as from a spring. *rare.*

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *a* 1711 KEN *Hymn. Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 69 O Jesu..Stream from thy fontal Fulness a small Rill, My soul to purify..and fill. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Alga*, The alga's are some marine..others fontal, growing in springs. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* III. 58 She made a libation..with fontal water. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 85 Within whose veins condensed the essential dew Flows fontal.

2. Pertaining to the source of anything; that is the source of other things; original, primary.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. IV. 272 The fontall Unitie and infinite Abyss of his own Essence. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymn. Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 135 When Godhead Fontal and Deriv'd, co-breath. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 30 The fontal sun, then, subsists in Jupiter the perfect artificer of the world. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 95 The fontal truths of natural religion. 1858 E. CASWALL *Masque of Mary* 16 Hail, Mother of all ages! fontal source of humankind. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* vii. 139 Whence was that fontal text derived?

3. Pertaining to the font, baptismal.

? 1797 COLERIDGE *Poems, Christen. Friend's Child* i, This day among the faithful placed, And fed with fontal manna. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (ed. 3) 6 The fontal wave To each apart the glory gave, Washing us clean.

B. *sb.* †**1.** Source, 'well-spring' (*fig.*). *Obs.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 379 Love's the propensive Fontal of our Wills.

2. *Her.* (see quot. 1828–40).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvi. 365 A Sea Nymph..resting her Arm upon a Water-pot or Fontall, from whence issues water all proper. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s. v., The gods of fountains and rivers and water nymphs are generally depicted with a water-pot from which flows the river they represent, which is termed a fontal.

Hence **Fo·ntally** *adv.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Diocesans Tryall* (1621) 69 It presupposeth the power of jurisdiction to be given originally and fontally to one person of the Church.

Fontanelle, fontanel (fɒntăne·l). Forms: 6–8 fontenel(l(e, 6 fontynelle, 7 funtanel, 7–9 fontanel(l(e, fontinel(l(e. [a. Fr. *fontanelle* (OF. *fontanele, fontenele* little fountain, also in the senses below), dim. of *fontaine* FOUNTAIN. Cf. It. *fontanella* little fountain, also hollow of the neck.]

1. *Anat.* †a. The hollow between two muscles. Mentioned as the appropriate place for the application of a seton or a cautery: cf. sense 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* IV. Pj, For that cause be the cetons & canteres [*sic*] done behinde the necke, and in the fontenelles of the lacertes where as one is deuyded from the other. *Ibid.* P ij, On the homoplate vnder the font[en]elles of the armes. *Ibid.*, On the fontynelles vnder the knee.

b. One of several membranous spaces in the head of an infant which lie at the adjacent angles of the parietal bones. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) In some animals it is permanent.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 71 That Part of the *parietal* and *frontal* Bones, where the *Fontanelle* is in Children. 1752 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 292 No perceiveable pulsation at the *Fontanelle*. *a* 1823 M. BAILLIE *Wks.* (1825) I. 187, I opened the head at the anterior fontinel. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 127 The transitory fontanelle of man is permanent in some animals, as in Sharks. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 755/1 A large space (fontanelle) covered in by membrane, which lies in the interorbital region [of the frog].

† 2. *Med.* An artificial ulcer or a natural issue for the discharge of humours from the body. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1639) 7 The cauterizing Irons .. are good to make a funtanell or Issue in the hinder part of the head. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 742 Fontinels or Issues naturally arising in the Arms and Feet. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 3 Aug., He has a fontanel in his back.

b. In extended sense: An outlet for the discharge of secretions, etc. Often with mixture of the etymological sense 'fount'. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. i. § 9 Why hath nature given to Women two exuberant fontineles? 1650 — *Holy Living* ii. § 3 (1727) 75 The fontinel of whose desires hath been opened. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 126 Whose fontenel sends forth matter with words. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in New York* (1860) 25 Nature .. purgeth it by Fontanels and Issues of running waters in its irriguous Valleys. 1848 R. E. LANDOR *Fountain of Arethusa* III. ii. § 1 Through this narrow fontanel of perforated rock.

‖ **Fontange** (fŏntanʒ). Also 7 **fountange.** [Fr. *fontange*, f. *Fontanges* the territorial title of a mistress of Louis XIV.] A tall head-dress worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, What d'ye lack, Ladies? fine mazarine Hoods, Fontanges, Girdles. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 P 1 These old-fashioned Fontanges rose an Ell above the Head. 1883 F. G STEPHENS *Catal. Prints Brit. Mus.* IV. 282 An ugly old one-eyed woman in a fontange.

† **Fontanier,** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *fontainier*, f. *fontaine* FOUNTAIN.] One in charge of a fountain or fountains.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 36 The hedge of water .. which the fontanier caused to ascend out of the earth. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxiv. 135 He lives at present at Loo ..in the Quality of chief Fontanier.

Fontful (fɒ·ntful). [f. FONT *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] As much as a font will hold.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 259 Thogh she a font-ful water with hir lede. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* iii, Labourers moistened their semi-regenerate clay with many a fontful of good ale.

Fontlet (fɒ·ntlĕt). [f. FONT *sb.*[1] + -LET.] a. A little fountain. b. A little font (for baptism).

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newspapers* 35 *Y. Ago*, The tracing of some mighty waters up to their shallow fontlet. 1894 T. J. BALL *Dict. Elem. Ritual* VI. 52 In privately baptizing the officiant should pour water on the child..not sprinkle it out of a toy called a 'fontlet'.

† **Font-stone,** *Obs.* [f. FONT *sb.*[1] + STONE.] The stone font used in baptism.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Þet ʒe habbeð et þe fonstan under-fonge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 247 Of holy vantston. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 548 Had he beo in crist be-leued, & fulled in holi fanston. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 11 This foreward furst we mad at the fonsston. 1594? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 267 They shal swear it vpon the font-stone. 1682 R. BURTON *Admirable Curiosities* (1684) 121 As clean from my Sins as I was at the Font-stone. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* v. 147 If she would but deny .. the faith she took at the font-stone.

† **Font-water.** *Obs.* [f. FONT *sb.*[1] + WATER.] Water used in baptism.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 350 Wyrc þonne drenc font wæter rudan saluian [etc.]. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* Ded., One of them hath washt off thy font-water as vncleane. 1656 J. TRAPP *Comm. John* vi. 49 A man may go to hell with font-water on his face.

Fonge, var. of FOIN *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Foo, obs. form of FOE.

Food (fūd), *sb.* Forms: 1 fōda, 2-6 fode, 3 *south.* vode, (4 fod), 3-6 fud(e, (4 *Sc.* fute, 5 fotte, foyde, fudde, *Sc.* fwde, 6 fooade, *Sc.* fuid, fuode), 4-6 foode, 6- food. [OE. *fōda* wk. masc.; the exact equivalent (:—OTeut. type **fōđon-*) does not occur elsewhere; the synonymous ON. *fœ̄đe* str. neut., *fœ̄đa* wk. fem. (Sw. *föda* fem., Da. *føde*), and Goth. *fōdeins* str. fem., are derivatives of the cognate vb. OTeut. **fōđjan* to FEED. The Teut. root **fuđ-*, *fōđ* (whence also FODDER and the cognates there mentioned) represents OAryan **pūt-*, whence Gr. *πατέεσθαι*, to feed.]

1. What is taken into the system to maintain life and growth, and to supply the waste of tissue; aliment, nourishment, provisions, victuals.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Sigew. Interr.* in *Anglia* VII. 34 On þære oðre fleringe wæs heora nytena foda ʒelogod. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 He hefde uode ase ueol to him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23084 (Cott.), I was hungre, yee gaf me fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 189 Syndri cornys that thai bair Woxe rype to wyn to mannys fude. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1174 Him moneste.. to send..fode for his oste. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xii. § 5 Men at their owne home take common foode. *a* 1687 WALLER *Upon Roscommon's Hor.* 57 They [Bees] give us food, which may with nectar vie. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* Let. xv, Worms are their usual food. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1890) 288 Want of food .. the most efficient cause of the three immediate checks to population. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 46 A tea-cupful of some article of food.

b. What is edible, as opposed to 'drink.'

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 160 Some food we had and some fresh water. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 790 Simple his Bev'rage, homely was his Food. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 516 The crews had better food and drink than they had ever had before. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1138 And wine and food were brought.

† c. Sustenance, 'livelihood'. *Obs.*

a 1066 *Charter of Eadward* (*MS.* 14th c.) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 214 Ic wille ðat dæt cotlif .. ðe Leofcild .. bequað Crist and sainte Peter into Westminstre ligge unðder into ðare munece fodan ellswa he hit geuðe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 19 Peter fysshed for hus fode and hus fere Andreu. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 287 Which such may compell to earn their Fooade. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlvii, He that .. to mak faggots for his fuid is fane.

d. Phrases: *To be food for* (*an animal, worms*): to be a prey to, to be devoured by. *To be food for fishes*: to be drowned. *Food for powder*: fit only to be shot at or to die in battle.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ne schalt tu beon wurmes fode? 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 71 Good enough to tosse: foode for Powder, foode for Powder: they'le fill a Pit, as well as better. *Ibid.* v. iv. 86 *Hot.* No Percy, thou art dust And food for— *Prin.* For Wormes, braue Percy. 1601 — *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 7. 1894 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xxii, He was food for fishes now, poor fellow.

e. An article of food; a kind of food.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 26, I you shall reherce, How that my fodes ben diverse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 303 Hauyng foodis..be we content. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51b, God sent from heuen a swete fode for theyr brede called manna. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 56 In England .. we have so many choyces of good foodes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1677) 45 The larger the Pike the courser the food. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1288 Foods proper for preserving health. 1887 *Cassell's Fam. Physician* 911 What are the proper fuels, or foods, with which to supply it [the human machine].

2. With reference to plants: That which they absorb from the earth and air; nutriment.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. i. (1762) 3 The proper food of the plant. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 2) 5 The vegetation of plants is promoted by communicating to the earth their food. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1878) 372 Plants possess the peculiar power of selection, by the roots, of the mineral constituents of food.

3. *fig.* (In early use applied more widely than is now admissible.)

c 1000 in Thorpe *Ags. Hom.* II. 396 Gif he hi forlæt buton ðam godspellican fodan on heora andʒite. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Swa bi-houeð þe saule fode, mid godes wordes mid gode mode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29058 (Cott.) Þat þi fast to saul fode mai falle. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXVII. 2 Trauels.. are now fode til soul. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 14 God, þou be my strengist fode. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 54 His face, the fude of angellis fre. 1538 STARKEY *England* 55 Nuryschyd wyth the spiritual fode of hys celestyal word. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 104 My faire sonne, My life, my ioy, my food, my all the world. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 102 Orlando..Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancie. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 10. 67 Praise is the Food of a great Soul. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 620 Such is all the mental food purveyed By public hackneys in the schooling trade. 1801 WORDSW. *Sonn. to Liberty* I. iv, What food Fed his first hopes? 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July 132 Fiction is the only intellectual food of thousands.

b. In sense of: Matter to discuss or dwell upon.

1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 347 Our own manners afford food enough for poetry. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* III. 19 A lively tale, and fraught With..food for thought. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 83 There the reflective will find food for their meditations.

4. *transf.* † a. Material for keeping up a fire.

a 1050 *Lib. Scintill.* x. (1889) 56 Foda fyres holt. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Bowes..to none þinge betere þen to fures fode.

b. = SHODDY: (see quot.)

1857 C. B. ROBINSON in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) Gloss. s.v., The entire substance that falls on the floor being called 'shoddy' or 'food', and being sold at a high rate for top dressing grass land.

† 5. The act of eating. *In food*: while eating or feeding. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 894 Wið bredes fode and wines drinc. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2 Fayn wald þai here Sum farand þing efter fode to fayn þare her[t]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 83 In food, in sport..To be disturb'd, would mad or man, or beast.

† 6. That which is fed; a child, offspring. Also in wider sense: A creature, person, man. *Obs.*

In early use also *collect.*, a brood, race. Cf. OF. *norriture, nourriture*, med. Lat. *nutrimentum*, a young animal.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 94 Þu fedest on heom a wel ful fode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 682 (Cott.) Fouxl o flight, and fiss on sand ..com and ʒode, Als he war fader o þair fode. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1384 Apulf þe gode, Min oʒene child, mi leve fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 578 Men mycht se mony frely fute About the costis thar lukand. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 1621 So fals a fode, Was never cumen of Kynges blode. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 364 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 37, I may not beleue..My doughter dere he wyll betraye.. That fode to long with no foly. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 942, I have a favorows fode, and fresse as the fakown.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *food-pan, -truck*; in sense of 'fit or used for food', as *food-bird, -fish, -grain, -plant, -stuff, -substance.*

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* II. iii. (1881) 116 If he but shoot hawks, *food-birds will increase. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 334 Herring, haddock and other *food-fishes are abundant. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 486 This remarkable *food grain might doubtless be usefully cultivated in the Himalayas. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 149 He .. took his *food-pan, and went and sat under the shade of the great banyan tree. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 208 Novel and valuable *food-plants. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 138 *Food-stuffs have been divided into heat-producers and tissue-formers. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 329 The *food-truck which has now for two years been supported by the readers of Longman's Magazine.

b. objective, as *food-gatherer, -grower*; *food-producing* ppl. adj.

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 153 The pseudopodia are *food-gatherers as well as instruments of locomotion. 1841 S. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 457 Neither butcher, nor baker, nor *food-grower. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XIV. 59 Lay one hand Upon the *food-producing earth.

8. Special comb.: **food-chemist,** one occupied in the analysis of foods; † **food-fit** *a.*, fit to be used as food; **food-rent** (see quot.); † **food-sick** *a.*, sick for want of food; **food-yolk,** the non-germinative part of the yolk of an egg, which nourishes the embryo.

1885 A. W. BLYTH in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 24/2 A *food-chemist..laying down the principles of diet. *c* 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV *Decay* 423 As one same ground indifferently doth breed Both *food-fit Wheat and dizzie Darnell seed. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 160 The rent in kind, or *food-rent. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sir N. Burdet* xxxii, When facing foysters fit for Tiburne frayes Are *foode-sicke faynt. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 474 Animals which are provided with a *'food-yolk'.

† **Food,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To supply food to; to feed, nourish, support.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 135 ʒe ffostrid and ffodid a ffewe of þe best. *Ibid.* III. 52 And with hir corps keuereth him..And ffostrith and ffodith till ffedris schewe.

¶ For the supposed fig. sense 'to beguile,' see FODE *v.*

† **Foo·der.** *Obs.* [a. Ger. *fuder* see FOTHER.] A measure of wine (see quot. 1679); a cask holding this quantity.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 118 5 fooder of Rhenish wine, containing 37 ——, and 40[ty] gallons. *a* 1767 *Sir Aldingar* xli. in Child *Ballads* III. lix. (1885) 46 Thou seemust as bigge as a ffooder.

Foodful (fūˑdful). Chiefly *poet.* [f. FOOD *sb.* + -FUL.] Abounding with or supplying food. Also, rich in nutriment, nutritious.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job.* 55 When I made The foodfull Earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 204 From furrow'd Fields to reap the foodful Store. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 248 The bleating Innocent, that claims in vain ..The foodful Teat. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 796 The sturdy fig..And foodful cocoa fan the sultry plain. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 246 No more friskings o'er the foodful glebe.

fig. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 522 The democratick commonwealth is the foodful nurse of ambition.

† **Foo·ding.** *Obs.* [f. FOOD *v.* + -ING[1].] a. A feeding. b. Food.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/2 Fodynge, or norschynge, *fomentum.* 1650 *Witt's Recreations* Epigr. No. 232 Thou might'st have thought..(As Joan her fooding bought) som good, som bad.

Foodless (fūˑdlĕs), *a.* [f. FOOD *sb.* + -LESS.] 1. Without food. a. Of persons or animals: Having no food.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2155 Lo, oure folez bene in fere for fodeles to dye. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poems, Ps.* XXXVII. 70 Nor yet [shall] his seed foodless seen for to be. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 413 Both constrained to wield, Foodless, the scythe. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 170 Foodless toads Within voluptuous chambers panting crawled. 1880 EARL DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Sept. 454 Our entirely foodless stomachs..indicated that it was past noon.

fig. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV. i. 105 So shall fear, mistrust, and jealous hate Lie foodless.

b. Of a country, place, etc. Devoid of food; not yielding food; barren.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* CVII. (1638) 131 He in foodless Deserts fed The Hungry. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 256 The foodless wilds Pour forth their brown inhabitants. 1842 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* II. 359 Their home..was foodless. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 199 Vast foodless tracts have to be traversed by her ships, the camels of the ocean.

2. Without the properties of food; innutritious.

1891 *Independent* (N. Y.) 13 Aug., Alcohol is shown to be foodless.

Hence **Foo·dlessness.**

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 10 Galls them no more their foodlessness or fag.

Foody (fūˑdi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] 1. Full of, or supplying, food. (Only in Chapman.)

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 104 Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's foody leas. *Ibid.* XV. 638 Jove's great queen of birds .. Beholds where cranes, swans, cormorants, have made their foody fall. 1615 — *Odyss.* II. 558 She.. into well-sew'd sacks pour'd foody meal.

2. Of wool (expressing superior quality).

1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 123 Wool of this discription is distinguished by the epithets foody and flowery.

Foodyr, obs. form of FODDER.

†Fooker. *Obs. rare*−¹. [? var. of FOGGER *sb.*¹; cf. Ger. *fucker*.] ? A capitalist, financier.

1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. iii, Pist! a supply, cary't closely my little fooker,—how much.

Fool (fūl) *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–4 fol, (3 folle), 3–6 fole, (4 foyl), 4–6 foul(e, (4 fowle), 4–7 foole, (6 foolle), 4–9 *Sc.* fule, 5–6 full(e, 5–7 *Sc.* fuil(l, -yll, (5 fwle), 4– fool. [ME. *fōl* sb. and adj., ad. OF. *fol* sb. and adj. (mod.F. *fou* sb., insane person, madman, *fou* adj. masc., before vowel *fol*, fem. *folle*), corresponding to Pr. *fol, folh*, It. *folle*:—L. *follem, follis*, lit. 'bellows,' but in late popular Lat. employed in the sense of 'windbag,' empty-headed person, fool.]

A. *sb.*

I. 1. One deficient in judgement or sense, one who acts or behaves stupidly, a silly person, a simpleton. (In Biblical use applied to vicious or impious persons.)

The word has in mod. Eng. a much stronger sense than it had at an earlier period; it has now an implication of insulting contempt which does not in the same degree belong to any of its synonyms, or to the derivative *foolish*. Cf. F. *sot*.

c 1275 LAY. 1442 Cniht þou art mochel fol. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 126 Elles es he a fole and noght wise. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xvii. (1495) 203 Telle a fole his defawte, and he shall hate the. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* XXV. 57 There ben more fooles than wysemen. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxii, For faintness tha forfochtin fullis Fell doun lyk flauchtir fails. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good*, Prol., Fooles by lucky Throwing, oft win the Game. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 625 For Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* 1774) II. 111 Unless you improve your mind..you will be an insignificant fool in old age. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii, 'Mony a wise man sits in a fule's seat, and mony a fule in a wise man's, especially in families o' distinction.' 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 144 No doubt, there have been fools before.

b. Phrase. *To be a fool to*: to be every way inferior to, to be as nothing compared to.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 159 Tut, she's a Lambe, a Doue, a foole to him. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 137 Childers would have been a fool to him. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 79 The Black Hole of Calcutta must have been a fool to it.

†c. Used as a term of endearment or pity. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Beaut. Women* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 71 How say ye now by this, little young fool? *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Astrophel & Stella* lxxiii, O heau'nly foole, thy most kisse-worthy face [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 118 Doe not weepe (goode Fooles) There is no cause.

d. In various proverbial expressions.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5266 A fooles belle is soone runge. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 4 A foles bolt is soone shotte. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 46 There is no foole to the olde foole. 1563 B. GOOGE *Epit. N. Grimoald* Eglogs, etc. (Arb.) 74 But Fortune fa[u]lours Fooles as old men saye. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 16 A foole or a physition. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxix, A foole and his money is soon parted. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 91 Fools build houses, and wise men buy them. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 101 Every Man at thirty is a Fool or a Physician.

2. One who professionally counterfeits folly for the entertainment of others, a jester, clown.

The 'fool' in great households was often actually a harmless lunatic or a person of weak intellect, so that this sense and sense 4 are often hard to distinguish.

?1370 *Robert Cicyle* in *Nugæ Poet.* (1844) 54 Lyke a fole and a fole to bee, Thy babulle schalle be thy dygnyte! *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1643 He semyd a fole..Bothe by hede and by atyre. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII*, 205 For making of gere for the kinges fole XXX *s.* 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* Proem, Wks. (Grosart) II. 205 He may be ..his crafty foole, or his bawdy Jester. 1651 BROME *Joviall Crew* v. Wks. 1873 I. 451 To beg the next Fool-Royal's place that falls. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 311 Mr. Graham, the fool in King James time. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* vi. (1848) 75 He had all the humiliations..of the cap and bells, and was the dullest fool ever heard of.

b. *To play the fool*: to act the part of a fool or jester; hence *gen.* to act like a fool (sense 1).

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 939 To plee the fole, *baguenauder*. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 295 He playeth the foole with that bable. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Feb., I staid up a little while, playing the fool with the lass of the house. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i, I advise you not to play the fool with me any longer. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* viii, The parliament was playing the fool in Paris.

c. *Feast of Fools* [= med.L. *festum stultorum*]: *properly* the burlesque festival which in the Middle Ages was sometimes celebrated in churches on New Year's Day; hence in various allusive uses.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2748 Sire, hastou owt herde the geste, Whi men made folen feste? 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* Proem. Wks. (Grosart) II. 209 To the intent I may aptly furnish this feast of Fooles.

3. One who is made to appear a fool; one who is imposed on by others; a dupe. Now somewhat *arch.*, exc. in phrases *to make a fool of* (formerly also †*to put the fool on*), to dupe, befool; *to be a fool for one's pains*, to have one's labour for nothing.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 81 A nunne, þat..made here as a fool, and obeyid here to alle here sustren as here fool. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Bicause I was content to be his Friend, thought he me meete to be made his Foole. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 141, I am Fortunes foole. 1625 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 28 The dean made a fool of the alderman. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Peter* I. 3 Worldly hopes..put the fool upon a man. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv, I won't be made a fool of. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv, Thou shalt not be the fool of loss. *Mod.* He is the fool of circumstances.

†4. One who is deficient in, or destitute of reason or intellect; a weak-minded or idiotic person. *Obs.* exc. in *natural* or *born fool*, a born idiot (now *rare* exc. as a mere term of abuse). *To beg* (*a person*) *for a fool*; see BEG 5 a.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 46 Ideottes and fooles naturall. 1565 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Civb, Fooles..(especiallie if they bee naturall fooles) are suted in long coates. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 213 He was whipt for getting the Shrieues fool with childe, a dumbe innocent that could not say him nay. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 37 The warde and custodie of lands and tenements perteining to naturall fuilis, be the law sould perteine to the King. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 212 The Pazzorella, where they keep madmen and fooles. 1703 OCKLEY *Saracens* (Bohn 1848) 326 Towards the latter end of his days, he did really turn fool. 1824 R. CRABB *Tales* 142 He became well in his health; but he remained quite a fool for the rest of his life!

II. In combinations.

5. General combinations; a. simple attributive, as *fool-cunningness, -trap, -work*.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 198 This conceit..was just suited to James's *fool-cunningness. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* Prol. 27 Bets at the first were *fool-traps. 1883 W. REIN *Life Luther* xxii. 178 Hoods and tonsure, eating and drinking, and similar *fool-work.

b. appositive, as *fool-dancer, -fury, -gallant*.

1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* vii. 100 A *fool-dancer, in his ochre-smeared kilt and headdress..sprang and contorted for a reward. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXV, Ev'n tho' thrice again The red *fool-fury of the Seine Should pile her barricades with dead. 1714 POPE *Wife Bath* 95 Or else her wit some *fool-gallant procures.

c. objective, as *fool-catcher, -doctor, -taker*; *fool-frighting* adj.

1594 NASHE *Vnfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 39 They.. in fine left mee and my fellowes (their *foole-catchers) Lords of the field. *a* 1624 BRETON *Figure Foure* (Grosart) 5/2 A Foole-catcher, and a Cony-catcher. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 170 None are greater Fools than they, who set up for *Fool-Doctors. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 177 Fiery meteors, and *fool-frighting ghosts. *c* 1600 NASHE (Grosart), *Foole-taker.

d. instrumental and originative, as *fool-born, -frequented, -renowned* adjs.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 59 Reply not to me, with a *Foole-borne Iest. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 756 The *fool-frequented fair of vanity. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 371 Mummius *Fool-renown'd.

e. similative, as *fool-bold, -fat, -fine, -heady, -holy* adjs.; *fool-like, fool-wisely* advs. (Some of these imitate FOOLHARDY, and may perhaps better be referred to the adj.)

1549 LELAND *Itin.* Fiij b, Some in corners hath bene *folebolde. 1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 113 Men thither come to laugh and feede *fool-fat. 1593–4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm.* 638 Depending oft on his foole-fat-feeding word. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 64 To know the price of Sattin and Veluet, and toies to make him *foole-fine. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. i. § 5. 784 Begging pardon for his *foole-heady forwardnesse. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* B iij, So *foole holy as to make scruple of conscience where profit presents itselfe. 1842 WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845 II. viii. 286 *Foollike, I forgot myself. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 84 But *foolewisely have some Peters, called themselves Pierius. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 111 Some of them resoluing, foole wisely, that images are to be worshipped.

6. Special comb., as **fool-bane**, poison for fools; **fool-begged** *a.*, ?foolish, idiotic (cf. BEG 5 a); **fool-duck** (*U.S.*), the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*; †**fool-fangle**, a silly trifle; †**fool-finder**, *slang* (see quot.); **fool-fish** (*U.S.*), a popular name for certain fishes (see quots.); †**fool-happy** *a.*, lucky without judgement or contrivance; **fool-hen** (*U.S.*), see quot.; **fool-plough** (see quot. 1777); †**fool-** or **fool's-rack**, 'a..pernicious spirit, in which..the stinging sea-blubber was mixed' (Yule); †**fool-taken** *a.*, 'taken in' like fools; †**fool-taking** *vbl. sb.*, a method of cozening.

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Epil. 10 'Twere worth our cost to scatter *fool-bane here. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 41 This *foole-beg'd patience in thee will be left. 1647 WARD *Simpl. Cobler* 30 Ape-headed pullets, which invent Antique *foole-fangles, meerly for fashion..sake. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), **Fool finder*, a bailiff. 1842 DE KAY *Nat. Hist. New York* IV. 335 Our fishermen apply to it [*Monocanthus broccus*] the whimsical name of *Fool-fish, in allusion to..its absurd mode of swimming. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* III. 279 The *Pleuronectes glaber*, which is called fool-fish at Salem, because they are easily decoyed. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 1 His *foolhappie oversight. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* iii. 90 In the early part of the season the young [grouse], and indeed their parents also, are tame and unsuspicious to the very verge of stupidity, and..are often known by the name of *'fool-hens'. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* xiv. 175 The *Fool Plough goes about, a Pageant that consists of a Number of Sword Dancers, dragging a Plough with Music [etc.]. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* I. 68 *Fool Rack, Brandy made of Blubber or Carvil, by the Portugals. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* H iv b, *Foole-taking..is done seuerall wayes [described at length]. *Ibid.*, *Foole-taken.

7. Comb. with genitive *fool's*: a. obvious combinations (sense 2), as *fool's bauble, -colours, -staff*. Also in phr. †*to come home by Fool's acre*.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 63 They.. come home by Need-ham crosse, and *fooles acre. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxix. 428 Fashioned like a *fooles bable.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 84 And with her own *fools-colours gilds them all. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 17 You..deserve to have your Bones well-thrash'd with a *Fool's staff.

b. Special comb., as **fool's crochet** (see quot.); **fool's errand**: see ERRAND 2 c; †**fool's fire**, a will o'-the-wisp, *Ignis fatuus*; **fool's gold**, iron pyrites; **fool's haste**, foolish precipitation; **fool's-head**, a head void of sense or intelligence; also, a foolish person; (cf. *sheep's head*); **fool's hood**, the hood worn by a fool or jester; also, a hood resembling this, worn in the seventeenth century; **fool's mate** (*Chess*): see MATE. Also FOOLSCAP, FOOL'S-COAT, FOOL'S PARADISE.

1832 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Fool's Crochet*, a name sometimes given to Tricot. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* ed. 2) 16 Fiery Dragons, darke streames, *fooles fire, and such like fiery Meteors. 1882 *Boston Jrnl. Chem.* Feb. 16/3 *'Fool's gold'. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 Jan., I wish it may not prove *fool's haste, yet I take as much pains too as is in my nature. 1577 BRETON *Floorish vpon Fancie, etc.* (Grosart) 24/2 In the ende..Shee makes him see a *Fooles head of his owne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 134. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* IV. 78 The Low-countrey Lords were not fools-heads. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcix. 159 In shape like to a *fooles hood or cocks-combe wide open. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VIII. 191 When nightly, thy adulterous blood Conceales it's blushes in a French fooles-hood.

c. *esp.* in plant-names, as †**fool's ballocks**, an old name for *Orchis Morio*; **fool's cicely** = *fool's parsley*; **fool's (water) cress** (see quot. 1878); **fool's parsley**, a poisonous weed, the Lesser Hemlock (*Æthusa Cynapium*); hence, a book-name of the genus *Æthusa*; †**fool's stones**, an old name for *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 This second kinde [of Orchis] is called..in English..*Fooles Balloxe. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 305 *Æthusa Cynapium*..*Fool's Cicely, Lesser Hemlock. 1862 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 31 The *Fool's-Cress, as it is called (*Sium nodiflorum*). 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Fool's Water Cress, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*.. Because those who are ignorant or unobservant may mistake it for water cress. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 69 The lesser Hemlock, or *Fool's Parsley. 1816–20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 64 *Æthusa Fatua*, Fine-leaved Fool's Parsley. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xcix. § 5. 159 The male *Foole stones hath fiue..long, broad and smooth leaues. *Ibid.* The female Fooles stones hath also smooth narrow leaues.

B. *adj.* Foolish, silly. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* and *vulgar* (the recent vulgar use being prob. a new formation from the sb.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Þe holi Gost lette writen one boc uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eien. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 200 Me nis he fol chepmon, ðet buð deore a woc þing? 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 568 Þis lokinge was riȝt fol in such destresse iwis. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 380. 10 Ich wene þou art a fole musard! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13841 Hit fell hym by fortune of a foole end. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 271 The wise virgines yᵗ oele vnto the fole maydens denyed. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle of Old Age*, Olde age is grevous..to the fole old man. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D j, O foole and imprudent Thessalus. 1580 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 22 Let the wisest be the forwardest, and the most foole the frowardest. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 130 Fighting is a fool thing. *a* 1776 *Song* in Herd's *Collect.* II. 192 The fool-thing is oblig'd to fast Or eat what they've refus'd. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxix, 'They couldna hae sell'd the auld inheritance for that fool-body's debts.' 1823 GALT *Entail* II. iii. 22 A fool posture..and no very commodious at this time.

Fool (fūl) *sb.*² [prob. a use of prec., suggested by the synonym *trifle*, mentioned in quot. 1598. (So Skeat in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 1885–7).

Mahn's derivation from F. *fouler* to crush, is not only baseless, but inconsistent with the early use of the word.]

†1. (See quots.). *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Mantiglia*, a kinde of clouted creame called a foole or a trifle in English. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* v. (Bullen) 114 My Mother..could have taught thee how to a made..fritters, pancakes, I and the rarest fools. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. vi, Your cheese-cakes, curdes, and clowted creame, Your fooles, your flaunes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 82 Foole is a kind of Custard, but more crudelly; being made of Cream, Yolks of Eggs, Cinamon, Mace boiled: and served on Sippets with sliced Dates, Sugar, and white and red Comfits, strawed thereon.

2. A dish composed of fruit stewed, crushed, and mixed with milk, cream, or custard. Often *gooseberry fool*.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* ix. 79 A Gooseberry-Fool. *a* 1845 HOOD *Hymen Retrospect.* I. ii, Just like gooseberries boil'd for a fool!

Fool (fūl), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [f. FOOL *a.* or *sb.*¹ Cf. OF. *folier, foleiier*: see FOLEYE.]

†1. *intr.* To be or become foolish or insane.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1422 So faste þay weped to hym wyne, wel neȝe he foles. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* (Edin. MS.) IV. 222 Bot he fulyt [*the better text has* was fule], forowtyn weir That gaiff throuth till that creatur.

2. To act like a fool.

a. To act as a foolish or weak-minded person; to play the fool, trifle, idle. Also *to fool about*, or *on*, and *to fool it*. † *To fool into*: to be brought *into* by one's folly. *To fool around* (*U.S.*): to 'hang about' aimlessly. *To fool with*: to play or meddle with foolishly; also in indirect passive.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 60 While I stand fooling heere. 1608 — *Cor.* II. iii. 128 Rather then foole it so, Let

the high Office and the Honor go. *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* v. v, Must I needs fool into mine own destruction? 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, My heart is too much in earnest to be fooled with. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. 134 [He] So fools and fleers on till he hath toyed and laughed himself out of all sense of Religion. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxxiii. 228 How you.. fooled on with us, before you came to confession! 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 269, I do not think this man was taken to the watch-house because he was fooling. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, Zoons, Mark Everard, I can fool it no longer. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii. (1889) 112 You and I, perhaps, go fooling about with him, and get rusticated. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 June 4/6 The accused ..began fooling with a loaded gun. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 545/1 They [the pursuers] seemed to stop and fool around awhile.

†b. To act as a fool or jester; to play the buffoon. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v. iv, Foole up, sirra, You may chance get a dinner. 1633 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night Walker* v iii, I'le foole vp and provoke ye [to be merry]. 1641 DENHAM *Sophy* IV. (1667) 50 If you have the luck to be Court-fools, those that have Either wit or honesty, you may fool withal, and spare not.

c. quasi-*trans.* with compl. phrase.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 44 You can foole no more money out of mee at this throw.

3. *trans.* To make a fool of; to impose upon, dupe, trifle with. Also, to balk, frustrate.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen IV*, I. iii. 178 That you are fool'd, discarded, and shook off By him, for whom these shames ye underwent. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 225 Why that's the way to foole their preparation. 1663 COWLEY *Occas. Verses, Ode on Ld. Broghill's Verses* 2 Be gon.. Ingrateful Muse, and see What others thou can'st fool as well as me. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* IV. i, This Gentleman that has fool'd your Faith, wou'd betray your Honour. 1784 BURNS *Epit. Henpecked Sq.*, As father Adam first was fool'd. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clviii, This Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice Fools our fond gaze. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* XXXVIII, [He] ought not to have been fooled by such a woman.

b. To cheat *of* or delude *out of* (something); to entice, lure *into* or *to*; to put or fob *off* by trickery.

1650 TRAPP *Comm.* Gen. xxi. 1 He fools them not off with fair promises. 1663 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* (1665) 28 An impatience of the ignorance of things to come, fooled the Jews..out of their Reason. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 456 But so manifest Eviction .. will not be fooled off for ever. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 28 The Additional Excise..which the Tripple League had fooled them into. *c* 1680 J. HAINES *Epit.* in *Collect. Poems* 34 They all fool Cit of his Wife. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. iv. 140 Such as come to be thus happily frighted into their wits, are not so easily fooled out of them again. 1833 H. BLUNT *Lect. Hist. St. Paul* II. 200 It fools you into the belief that [etc.]. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 237 Nature .. will not be fooled or abated of any jot of her authority. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 144 The English have never yet been fooled to their ruin.

†4. To make foolish; to infatuate. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 278 Foole me not so much To beare it tamely; touch me with noble anger. 1641 DENHAM *Sophy* III. (1667) 43 He's so fool'd with down-right honesty, He'l ne're believe it.

5. *To fool away*, †*out* (also simply): to throw away or part with foolishly; to spend (money, time) foolishly.

1548 *Detect. Unskilf. Physic.* in Records *Urin. Physick* (1651) 4, I scarce beleeve any wise man would fool out a groat on your judgment. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 406 Foole thy life away By tempting Heav'n. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 22 Nov. xv. (1642) 69 Let no Ammonite perswade the Gileadite to foole out his right eye. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 1 June, Where I..fooled away all the afternoon. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 July, I have fooled away too much money that way already. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. (1757) 91 What crime In such a paradise to fool their time? *a* 1761 LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* lvi. (1765) 329 We see here how Adam has fooled away, and lost the Blessing. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 507 He fools away his time, his money, and his health.

Hence **Fooled** *ppl. a.*

1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 391 This impious Grognon, by the fool'd Support Of a fond Prince, made Cruelty her Sport. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 35 The fool'd mind.

†**Foolage,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **fulage, -ege.** [a. OF. *folage* adj. and sb. (repr. popular L. types **folläticus, -um*), f. *fol* FOOL. The 17th c. sb. may be a new formation on FOOL + -AGE.]

A. *adj. Sc.* Foolish. Hence **Foolageness.**

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 70 Ze haif preuit fulage For to offend that Souerane. 1563 WINȝET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 55 Sik proud fulege phantaseis. *Ibid.* 62 *Insipientia eorum* .. that is, the fulegeines of thame.

B. *sb.* Foolish condition.

1676 *Cal. St. Papers, Amer. & W. Ind.* (1893) No. 937. 398 [Old Governor Berkeley altered, by marrying a young wife, from his wonted public good to a] covetous foolage.

†**Foolane, Foola·rum, Foola·tum.** *humorous. Obs.* [arbitrarily f. FOOL.] = FOOL.

1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* II. v. Dram. Wks. (1875) 248 [Said to a servant] Prethee, good Foolane, tell Alderman Buffoon that he may come in. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xix. 47 And what..have I said to her, Foolatum; but that she was pretty? 1799 S. J. PRATT *Tri. Benevolence* II. 267 What's the foolarum at now?

†**Foola·tion.** *Obs.* [f. FOOL *v.* + -ATION.] The action of fooling; also *concr.* a foolish thing.

1628 SIR J. BINGLEY in Miss Hickson *Irel. 17th C.* (1884) I. Introd. 89 Altars adorned with images and other foolations. 1638 [see -ATION].

Fooldom (fū·ldəm). [f. FOOL *sb.*[1] + -DOM.] The realm of fools; fools collectively.

1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 191 A sort of triumphant shriek.. has gone up from the Fooldom of Europe.

Fool(e, obs. form of FOAL.

Foolery (fū·lĕri). Also 7 **follery.** [f. FOOL *sb.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. The habit or practice of fooling or acting foolishly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 211 But sike fansies weren foolerie. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 271 Whether FOX may not beare away the bell for follery. 1694 WOOD *Life* 23 June (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), An implacable enmity to immorality and foolery. 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. Rule 3 It is mere foolery to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 227 The oddities and simple foolery of this man. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 38 An immoderate amount of foolery.

2. A piece of fooling; a foolish or ridiculous action, performance, or thing.

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* Eph. vi. in *Fruitf. Serm.* (1584) 198 It is not that [ringing of belles] that will serue against y^e deuill: yet we haue beleued such fooleries in tymes past. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 156 With.. Fooleries more than few I courted her. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 80 When they have turmoil'd themselves about such fooleries [Horoscopes] a long time, they gain nothing thereby. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Jan., I went to London, invited to the solemn foolerie of the Prince de la Grange at Lincoln's Inn. 1772 *Town & C. Mag.* 125 The pleasing levities, and agreable fooleries of a girl. 1830 *Athenæum* 16 Oct., Sèvres china, buhl cabinets, Indian fans, and other fooleries. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 263 Your pretty tricks and fooleries.

3. Fools as a class. *nonce-use.*

1843 SYDNEY SMITH *Let.* 19 Aug. in *Mem.* (1855) II. 494 He knows how to disguise liberal ideas, and to make them less terrible to the Foolery of a country.

Foo·less. *jocular.* A female fool.

1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxxvi, When the mind of a fool (or fool-*ess*, as the case may be) exalts it to an undue pre-eminence. 1884 G. P. HAWLEY *Wit, etc., Richter* 155 The fools and foolesses of the subsequent centuries.

†**Foolhardice.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **fcol hardiesse,** 6 **fool(e)hardise, -ize,** 7 **foole-hardice.** [In 15th c. *folehardiesse*, f. FOOLHARDY, after HARDIESSE; subsequently assimilated in form to COWARDICE.] = FOOLHARDINESS.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 63 Whiche by theire folehardiesse..causid the patrimonie of Lelius and Scipion to be lost. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* xiv, With vaine foolhardise Daring the foe. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V. xxiii. 79 Foole-hardice, rashnes, madnes.

†**Foo·lha·rdiment.** *Obs.* [OF. *fol hardiement* foolish daring.] = FOOLHARDINESS.

[*Le Manuel des Pechiez* 1336 in R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* (1862) 23 Home qe par fol hardiement Iure par deu horriblement.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 337 Vorschip Extremyteis has twa; Fule-hardyment the formast is, And the tothir is cowardiss. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxvi (1869) 17 Michel is he of foolhardiment. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 204 The consul reprochit thaim..of thair ful hardiment.

Foo·lha·rdiness. [f. FOOLHARDY + -NESS.] The quality of being foolhardy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 7 My iolifte & folehardynes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 55 By woodnesse and foolhardinesse for heresie to dien. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 440 Full hardines .Cumis alway of ill consideràrce. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. xxxiv. 377 The fear of men ..doth involve the wildest boldness, and most rash foolhardiness in the world. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 229 To be willing to make such changes too frequently .. is foolhardiness.

Foolhardy (fū·lhā:rdi), *a.* [a. OF. *fol hardi*, comb. of *fol* foolish, FOOL *a.* with *hardi* bold, HARDY *a.*] Daring without judgement, foolishly adventurous or bold, rashly venturesome.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Nis heo to muche cang, oðer to folherdi. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 667 Þou were euer so fole hardy. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 How dar ther ony man ben so fole hardy for to dampnen hym seluen. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* Wks. 104 Theyr folehardy Iugement. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 153 A rasche, feice, and fulehardie ȝoung man. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 302 He runs on boldly like a foolhardy Wit. 1796 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 244 If they really are so fool-hardy as to go to war to please the French. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xxiv. 418 Do not be guilty of this foolhardy business again.

Hence **Foo·lha·rdily** *adv.* Also **Foo·lha·rdihood,** †**Foolhardiship** = FOOLHARDINESS.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Vor moni makeð hire sec huruh hire fol herdischipe. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xviii. 13 If I hadde doon ȝeens my soul foolhardili. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. iv. 127 Who used foole-hardily to sallie forth and fight most courageously. 1837 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* LIX. 306 Two brothers had the foolhardihood to wait till midnight in the church-porch. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xix. 102, I would not foolhardily add to my many risks of blundering.

†**Fool-haste.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *fole haste*, f. *fole* fem. of *fol* FOOL *a.* + *haste* HASTE.] Foolish precipitation, unseemly or reckless haste.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 316 Contek .. Foolhast hath to his chamberlain. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 417 Fuil-haist ay almaist ay Ouirsylis the sicht of sum.

†**Fool-hasty,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 **foolhastif,** 7 **foolhastie** [a. OF. *fol hastif*, comb. of *fol* FOOL *a.* and *hastif* HASTY; cf. prec. and FOOLHARDY.] Foolishly hasty, precipitate.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 334 The man whiche is malicious And foolhastif, full ofte he falleth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. xli. 458 The audaciousnesse of the foolhastie Consull.

Hence †**Fool-hastiness.**

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 617 Foolhastines. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 99 Fool hastifnesse.

†**Foo·lhead.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **folehede, foulhed.** [f. FOOL *sb.* + -HEAD.] Folly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 21 He rehercys þe foulhed [foly] of man. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3116 (Fairf.) Fole hede ys giuen al men to pay.

†**Foolia·miny.** *Obs.* [burlesque formation on FOOL *sb.*[1]; cf. F. *brouillamini.*] A fool; fools collectively.

1607 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch* I. iv. Wks. (Bullen) II. 266 My clients come about me, the fooliaminy and coxcombry of the country. *Ibid.* IV. v. 339 Now, good man fooliaminy, what say you to me now? 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III. iii, Worse; all tottering, all out of frame, thou fooliamini!

†**Foo·lify,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOOL *sb.*[1] + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make a fool of, render foolish.

1581 M. HANMER *Jesuites Banner* A iij b, They are foolified in themselues. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 80 God in Justice doth so foolifie their malice, that [etc.].

Hence **Foo·lified** *ppl. a.*; **Foo·lifying** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded. P iij b, Talking fondly of a thing wherein I have no practise, as somtimes did foolified Phormio. 1618 BRETON *Court & Country* (Grosart) 8/2 Is not the Clownifying of wit the Foolifying of vnderstanding? 1632 VICARS tr. *Æneid* XI. 972 Circling, with policie, Her foolified foe.

Fooling (fū·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOOL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb., in various senses.

1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horne-bk.* Proem, Wks. (Grosart) II. 205 The excellency of his fooli g. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1695) 99 Knipper-dolings, Who troubled Munster with their foolings. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 46, I am glad you give this fooling up. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour Land* ix. 125 It is quite possible that this was all solemn fooling.

b. Preceded by an adj. = Condition or humour for fooling.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 36 Put me into good fooling. *Ibid.* II. iii. 23 and 86. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 3 Apr., I was in good fooling. 1830 *Ibid.* 21 June, Sir Adam was in high fooling, and we had an amazing deal of laughing.

Foolish (fū·liʃ), *a.* Forms: 4 **foles, foolis,** 4–7 **folisch, -is(s)he, -ys(s)h(e,** (5 **foolich, foulishe, -ysse**), 5–6 **fulich, -ische,** 6– **foolish.** [f. FOOL *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Fool-like, wanting in sense or judgement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14802 (Cott.) Þe folk es foles, þat es wel sene. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XV. 7 Men foolis shul not take it. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iii. 151 Thou woldist seie y were..vnwijs and folisch. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 201 The fooli-hest sorte amonge the lawyers. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 94 Wks. 1727 III. 38 Think no man..wiser or foolisher, than he really is. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv, Women are so very foolish, Mr. Squeers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19, I was foolish to expect anything else.

absol. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 108 The maymed, the foolich, the founded, the froren. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* x. 21 Thou hast hyd these thynges from the wyse..and opened them to the folisshe. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 163 Well, well, Lambkin (which the Foolish often calls me).

2. Befitting a fool; proceeding from, or indicative of folly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 793 Thyn ire and folish wilfulnesse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 170 The rewarde of his folyshe loue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Here perauenture the carnall and beestly man wyll moue a folysshe questyon. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Plausible Man* (Arb.) 60 He can listen to a foolish discourse with an applausive attention. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 196 Selfe-conceit, and foolish arrogance. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 212 Where Wits..wonder with a foolish face of praise. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 255 To follow foolish precedents .. is easier than to think. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, Her foolish notions of a convent. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 433 Nor speak I now from foolish flattery.

3. Ridiculous, †amusing.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 21 Nought is more folysshe than suche wretches be. 1691 SOUTHERNE *Sir A. Love* IV. Wks. (1721) 222 'Twill be foolish enough to observe him, when he discovers me; pray stay and laugh with me. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 115 A foolish figure He must make.

4. Humble, insignificant, paltry, poor, mean, trifling. *arch.* or *dial.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 124 We haue a trifling foolish Banquet towards. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. ii. 130 Hee of all the men that euer my foolish eyes look'd vpon, was the best deseruing a faire Lady. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxxii. § 9. 235 Stalkes; whereupon do grow foolish idle flowers. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. iv. § 5 Base Licinus hath a pompous Tombe .. Wise Cato but a foolish one. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 218 Owes favour..to the foolishest accident. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Last Poems, Parting Lovers* ii. 5 Thou hast not seen a hand push through A foolish flower or two. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Reformer* (1891) 420 A hundred miles is..no foolish ride.

5. *Comb.*, as *foolish-bold, -compounded, -looking, -wise, -witty.* Also, †**foolish fire,** *Ignis faluus*; **foolish guillemot,** an aquatic bird, *Lomvia troile.*

1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* VIII. xii. 769/2 Phlegyas became (in the end) so ouer-weening and *foolish-bold that [etc.]. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 8 The braine

of this *foolish compounded Clay-man. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Rest. Dec. Intell.* 217 *Dwas-licht.* That which wee otherwise call the *Foolish-Fyre. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Foolish Guillemot*, the web-footed diving-bird *Uria troile*, common on our coasts. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vii, Gaudy and *foolish-looking uniforms. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1594) D i b, The heauen of loue is but a pleasant hell, Where none but *foolish wise imprisned dwell. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 838 How loue is wise in follie, *foolish wittie.

† **Foolish-hardy,** *a. Obs.* = FOOLHARDY.

1533 FRITH *Answ. to More* L vij b, I can not be so folishe hardy as to condempne suche an infinite nombre for oure prelates pleasures. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. i. vii. (1642) 15 So..foolish hardy as to take up armour.

absol. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 15 The Lord Christ..restreyneth the foolishhardy.

Hence † **Foo·lish-ha·rdiness,** foolhardiness.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. (1812) 670 Their valyauntnesse turneth to folyssh hardynes. 1578 RICH *Allarme to Eng.* 1 i b (marg.), Not valiaunce, but foolish hardinesse.

Foolishly (fū·lĭshlĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a foolish manner.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 631 Quhat is this luff? no thing bot folychnes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxviii. 5 My wounds stinke..because of my foolishness. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 442 Converts their wisedome into foolishnesse. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 900, I..shape my Foolishness to their Desire. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 95 Listening to the pretended foolishness of a jester.

2. A foolish practice, act, or thing; an absurdity.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xix. 3 They deuysed another foolishnes. 1553 UDALL *Flowers Latine* (1560) 88 b, It is a foolishnesse to suffer that ill to bee dooen, that a man maye auoyde. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Moehler's Symbolism* I. 40 Those opinions, which make the doctrine of the fall a foolishness.

† **Fool-large,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 fol large, 4–5 fole-, foollarge, 6–7 foole-large [a. OF. *follarge*. f. *fol* FOOL *a.* + *large* liberal, munificent, prodigal: see LARGE *a.* Cf. FOOLHARDY.]

A. *adj.* Foolishly liberal, prodigal, wasteful.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 389 In spenynge he was fol large. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 740 Certes he that is fool large, ne yeueth nat his catel but he leseth his catel. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii, Fole large and waystours of theyr goodes. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 69 Foole-large in distributing his goods, to waste his patrimonie.

B. *sb.* 1. A prodigal, spendthrift.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4628 And syn fool large on gold settiþ his herte No more þan þe liberal.

2. = FOOL-LARGESSE.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. viii. (1860) I iij, And ye shall vnderstonde that fole large is a ryght euyl vyce.

† **Foo·l-la·rgess.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 fool-largesse, 4–5 foly-larges se, 5 folargesse. [f. prec. after LARGESSE.] Foolish lavishness, prodigality.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 740. 813 Men oughten eschue fool-largesse, that men clepen wast. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 The exspensis of folargesse. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxvi. 72 He neuer loued folly, outrage, nor foly-larges.

† **Foo·lmonger.** *Obs.* [f. FOOL *sb.*¹ + -MONGER.] One who 'trades on' the credulity of fools.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 91 An..arrant foolemunger. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* I. Wks. (1735) 12 Of all the rogues I would not be a foolmonger.

Foolocracy (fūlo·krăsi). *humorous.* [f. FOOL *sb.*¹ + -(O)CRACY.] a. Government by fools. b. A governing class or clique consisting of fools.

1832 SYD. SMITH *Let.* 21 Nov. in *Mem.* (1855) II. 341 The foolocracy under which it has so long laboured. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxliv. 127 The management of affairs has been..given up to, what may for conciseness be called a 'foolocracy'.

Foolometer (fūlo·mĭtəɹ). *humorous.* [f. as prec. + -(O)METER.] That which serves as a standard for the measurement of fools or of folly.

1837 SYD. SMITH *2nd. Let. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 285/1, I am astonished that these Ministers neglect the common precaution of a foolometer..I mean, the acquaintance and society of three or four regular British fools as a test of public opinion. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 633 The weakest intellect was the foolometer by which all brains were to be tried at lessons.

Foolosopher (fūlo·sŏfəɹ). *humorous.* Also 6 foolelosopher, 7 fooleosopher. [perversion of PHILOSOPHER, after FOOL *sb.*¹, imitating Gr. *μωρόσοφος* used by Erasmus.] A foolish pretender to philosophy.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* A iij, Suche men..that in deede are archdoltes, and woulde be taken yet for sages and philosophers, maie I not aptely calle theim foolelosophers. *c* 1600 *Timon* v. v. (1842) 94 What, stand yee idle, my fooleosophers [*printed* foolc-]? 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 197 A fine foolosopher!

So **Foolo·sophy,** foolish pretence of philosophy.

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* To Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) XI. 43 That quaint and mysticall forme of Foolosophie. 1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. § 23. 241 Fine phoolosophyes.

† **Fool sage,** *Obs.* [a. OF. **fol sage* (= *saige fol*, Palsgr.), lit. 'wise fool'.] A fool or jester.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 423 Ȝe lordes..þat fedeth foles sages [1393 C. VIII. 83 fool sages], flatereres and lyeres. *c* 1400 *Ipomedon* (Kölbing) 351 He..made him a fole sage.

Foo·l's-cap, foo·lscap.

1. A cap of fantastic shape, usually garnished with bells, formerly worn by fools or jesters.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, A French hood too..A fool's cap would show better. 1680 R. MANSEL *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. C ij, Some or other will take the Foolscap off from their heads, and put it upon ours. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode* xiv. Wks. 1812 II. 247 The Muse shall place a Fool's-cap on their sculls. 1839 LONGF. *Beware* v, It is a fool's-cap for thee to wear.

b. A dunce's cap.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 409 Mr. Sadler crowns our prodigy on the spot..with a paper fool's cap. 1876 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 207 Smart castigation is, in our opinion, much preferable to fool's cap, imprisonment [etc.].

Comb. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 410/1 Our fool's-cap-crowned Reviewer. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxxii, A huge, dun cupola, like a foolscap crown On a fool's head.

2. The device of a 'fool's cap' used as a watermark for paper.

It has been asserted that the fool's cap mark was introduced by Sir John Spielmann or Spilman, a German who built a paper-mill at Dartford in 1580; but we have failed to find any trustworthy authority for this statement. The Brit. Mus. copy of Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* (1659) is marked with this device. The watermark called by Sotheby (*Princ.* III.) a 'fool's cap', and said by him to occur in some copies of Caxton's *Golden Legend*, seems not to be correctly so called. The catalogue of the Caxton Exhibition (1877) states that examples of the fool's cap, dating from 1479, are found in a German collection there exhibited. There is no foundation for the often-repeated story that the Rump Parliament ordered a fool's cap to be substituted for the royal arms in the watermark of the paper used for the journals of the House.

1795 DENNE in *Archæologia* XII. 121 The Fool's cap is not in either the Paston Letters or Mr. Ord's Plates. The date of that device in Mr. Fisher's is as late as 1661.

3. A long folio writing- or printing-paper, varying in size (see quots. 1871, 1888).

A document of 1714, shown to us by Mr. R. B. Prosser, is written on paper bearing the fool's cap watermark, and measuring 16½×13 in. In 1795 the mark was obsolete: see quot. in b.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fool's-Cap*, a sort of Paper so called. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 18 § 37 For all Paper called..Fine Fools Cap. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. ii. 28 One side of a sheet of foolscap. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print., Foolscap*, a folded writing-paper, usually 12 by 15 inches, or 12½ by 16. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc., Foolscap*, a size of printing paper 17×13½ inches; writing paper 16½×13½ inches.

b. *attrib.* as *foolscap paper. sheet, etc.*; also, **foolscap folio, octavo, quarto,** said of a volume consisting of sheets of foolscap size folded in the manner specified.

1795 DENNE in *Archæologia* XII. 121 The Fool's cap paper has for its mark Britannia. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* lxxv, Fellows In foolscap uniforms turn'd up with ink. 1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 177 Verses which I used to send you by the foolscapsheetful. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 409 An essay nine foolscap pages long. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 In a foolscap volume of 260 pages.

Fool's coat.

1. The motley coat of a fool or buffoon.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months minde* To Rdr. Wks. (Grosart) I. 166 When they shall put off their fooles coat. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, Of as many colours, as ere you saw any fooles coat in your life.

transf. and *fig.* 1709 H. CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* 17 Non-Conformists, Church-men..or whatever Fool's Coat of Distinction their uncharitable envious Neighbours put upon them. 1718 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 54 Their [the Wasps'] Fools Coat, and hoarse Voice, doth soon discover them. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 221 Our Court..helps it [the stage] both to fools-coats and to fools.

2. (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Fool's-Coat*, a Tulip so called, striped with Red and Yellow.

3. A name for the goldfinch.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Birds Norfolk* Wks. 1852 III. 322.

4. A bivalve mollusc, *Isocardia cor*, better known as *heart-shell* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Foolship (fū·lʃip). [f. FOOL *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.]

1. The quality or state of being a fool or jester.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 70/2 Rather then for fooleship we will brawle, You shall be foole at Court, on Thames, and all.

2. A mock title for a fool.

1643 OWEN *Puritan turned Jesuit* 29 Let thy great fooleship know that [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* IV. vi, The Law will allow her honourable Alimony out o' your Foolship's Fortune. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 24 ¶ 4 My Foolship cannot talk like other People's.

Fool's Paradise. Also 9 fool-paradise.

1. A state of illusory happiness or good fortune; enjoyment based on false hopes or anticipations.

1462 W. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 457 II. 109, I wold not be in a folis paradyce. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 28 For lewde hope is fooles Paradice. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 86 Thus my lady, not very wyse, Is brought in-to foles paradyse. 1687 BP. CARTWRIGHT in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 189 Populacy..is the Fool's Paradise. 1709 E. W. *Life of Donna Rosina* 148 Thus was an old experienc'd villain brought into a Fool's Paradice. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. xxxii, You have been revelling in a fool's paradise of leisure. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 341 Love's fool-paradise Is out of date, like Adam's.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. xxix. 257 Those triangular glasses or prismes which some do call fooles Paradises.

Foolyie, Sc. var. of FOIL *sb.*¹

Foomart, -murt, var. forms of FOUMART.

Foome, obs. form of FOAM.

Foon(e, obs. pl. of FOE.

Foord, obs. form of FORD.

Foore, var. of FORE *sb. Obs.*, a track.

Foorth, obs. and Sc. form of FORTH.

Foos e. *dial.* Also fews, fooz, fouse. The House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum.*

17.. *H. Robertson's School of Arts* I. 57 (Jam.) Take a quantity of house-leek commonly called foose.

Fooster (fū·stəɹ). *Anglo-Irish.* Bustle. Hence **Foo·ster** *v. intr.*, to bustle *off.*

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 25 Where is it you're going, my colleen Beg, in all this foosther? 1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 153 Full of fun and fooster, like Mooney's goose. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* III. 56 The hen that had foosthered off with herself down the bog.

Foot (fut), *sb. Pl.* **feet** (fīt). Forms: *Sing.* 1–2 fót, 3–4 fot, *south.* vot, 3–6 fote, fut, (3 fhote, fott, 5 fowte, foyte), 5–6 fotte, 5–7 foote, (7 foott), 8–9 *dial.* fit, 3– foot. *Sc.* 4–7 fute, (4 fut, 6 fuit), 6– fit. *Pl.* 1–2 fét, fēet, fótas, 2 fiet, (*genit.* 1 fóta, 3 fote; *dat.* 1 fótum, 3 foten), 3–5 fet, (3 fett, fite, 4 fyte), 4–5 fete, (4 *Sc.* feyt, 5 feytt), 5–8 feete, (6 fette, fiete, 7 feeten), 5–6 fotes, (6 footes), 7 (9 in sense 22) foots, 4– feet. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fót* str. masc. (dat. sing. nom. and acc. pl. *fét*), corresponds to OFris. *fôt*, OS. *fôt, fuot*, (Du. *voet*), OHG. *fuoz*, (MHG. *vuoz*, mod.Ger. *fuss*), ON. *fótr*, (Sw. *fot*, Da. *fod*), Goth. *fôtus*. The OTeut. **fôt* (a consonant-stem) represents OAryan **pōd-, pŏd-*, which with the ablaut-variants **pēd-, pŏd-*, is found with cognate senses in most of the Aryan langs.: cf. Skr. *pād* (gen. *padás*) foot, *pad* to go to, *padá* neut. footstep; Lith. *pėdà* footstep; Gr. *πούς* (Dor. Æol. *πώς*), gen. *ποδός* foot, *πεζός* (:—*pedyós*) on foot; Lat. *pēs*, accus. *pĕd-em* foot; ON. *fet* str. neut., step, foot as a measure, *feta* to make one's way, OE. *fet* str. neut., step, OHG. *fezzan* to go; see also FETTER *sb.* Possibly FET *v.*, FETCH *v.*, FETLOCK may belong to the same root.]

1. The lowest part of the leg beyond the ankle-joint.

Beowulf 745 (Gr.) Sona hæfde unlifigendes eal ȝefeormod fet and folma. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 2 Maria..ȝedryȝde his foet miþ herum fæx hire. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 311 (Gr.) Þæs fugles..fealwe fotas. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 And nailed þarto his fet, and his honden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 490 He vel of is palefrey, & brec is fot. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1766 William & þe mayde þat were white beres, gon forþ..Fersly on here foure fet. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 359 Knychtis..Wndyr horss feyt defoulyt. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* x. 121 Sayntis feet ar to be waschyd for þai draw duste of þe erth. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 48 The fote to go, and hand to hold and rech. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 66 So much blood..as will clog the foote of a flea. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 228 Having flown with a Goshawk..till March, give her some good Quarry in her Foot. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 52 No Spaniard..ever took a regular walk on his own feet—a walk for the sake of mere health. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. vii. 74 A foot has two offices, to bear up and to hold firm. 1881 R. M'LACHLAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 144/1 Plantulæ (much marked in the feet of *Diptera*, which climb polished surfaces, &c., by means of them).

fig. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 191 It wanteth not the feete of sound reason to stand upon.

† b. In the oath or exclamation, *Christ's foot*, later *'s foot* or simply *foot*. Cf. BLOOD I e. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 596 Ey, Cristes fote! what wil ye do therwith? *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 212 Foote, man, let him be ten thousand preists and a will styll want somethynge. 1662 T. W. *Thorny Abbey* 13, 'S foot, doe you think we gave him warning.

† c. By some anatomists used for: The whole limb from the hip-joint to the toes. Also, *great foot.* (Cf. *great hand* for the whole upper limb.) *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Kiij b, The great fote lasteth fro the ioynt of the hukcle..vnto the ferdest parte of the toes. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 302 The foot is divided into fœmur..the tibia..and the foot extreme.

2. Viewed with regard to its function, as the organ of locomotion. In rhetorical and poetical use often (in sing. or pl.) qualified by adjs. denoting the kind of movement (as *swift, slow, stealthy*, etc.), or employed as the subject of verbs of motion.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxxv[i]. 12 [11], (Spelm.) Ne cume me fot ofermodignysse. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 4 Þe fame of a good man gas ferrere þan his fote may. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 400 Death, Which I did thinke, with slower foot came on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 848 Tripping ebbe, that stole With soft foot towards the deep. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 107 Eild wi' wyly fit, Is wearing nearer bit by bit. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxiv, Foot of man..hath ne'er Dared to cross the Hall of Fear. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, I was not aware of your presence. Your foot is so light. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Dogs..swift of foot. 1878 BROWNING *La*

Saisiaz 18 Useful as is Nature, to attract the tourist's foot.

Proverb. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28939 (Cott. Galba) Gangand fote ay getes fode. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 262 A walking foot is ay getting.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vii. 7 Unless by using means I lame the foot Of our design. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 103 No man can come to me by the foot of a true faith except my Father..inlighten his understanding.

b. Hence, a person as walking. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* in *first foot* (see FIRST C. 2); similarly † *evil foot*, one whom it is unlucky to meet. † Also (*? arely*) used simply for 'person'.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 29 Þanne ðe cumþ eft sum euel .. ne 3elief ðu naht al swa sume..seggeð þat hie imetten euel fot, priest oðer munec. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2273 He het hetterliche, anan wiðuten þe burh, bihefden ham, euch fot. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 19 What cursed foot wanders this wayes to night? 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* CXXXIV, He..offers his awin fute for his pledge.

† **3.** Power of walking or running. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20885 (Cott.) Petre..to þe cripels he gaf þam fote. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1236 Alle þe folke of his affinite .. þat outhire fote had or fole to þe flist foundid. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Parl. Beistis* 32 Ay rinnis the Foxe, als lang as he fute has. [Similarly 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 48]. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 123 Horses may alter as to their Speed or Foot (as 'tis called).

4. *ellipt.* Foot-soldiers; in early use † *men of foot.* Cf. FOOTMAN 1. Often immediately following an ordinal, 'regiment of' being omitted.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 245 Men of armes, and ix thousand Archers, beside men of foote. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV* II. i. 186 Fifteene hundred Foot, fiue hundred Horse. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* x. (1821) 120 The President was a Captaine of Foot. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 3 Their Foot repulsed the same Body of Horse in three successive Charges. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 296 At the close of the reign of Charles the Second, most of his foot were musketeers. 1878 TRIMEN *Reg. Brit. Army* 89 Forty-Fourth Foot..captured the Eagle of the 62nd French Infantry at Salamanca.

5 a. The end of a bed, a grave, etc., towards which the feet are placed. Formerly often *pl.*, now *sing.* (cf. sense 19).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+218 (Cott.) Þat one at þe fote of þe graf, þat other at the hede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 293 He..bare it soft unto his beddes fete. *c* 1442 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 238 In a cofre at my beddes feet yee Shul fynde hem. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 239 There was such another screen or raile at yᵉ fleete of the bed. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* XXXV, At her couch's foot Lorenzo stood. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 201/1 His trousers .. were hanging over the foot of the bed.

b. The part of a stocking, etc. which covers the foot.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 206 He will carrie his hosen..to saue their feet from wearing. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy.* (1757) 112 A sort of knit buskins without feet to them. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 463/1 Silk [hose] with cotton feet.

II. 6. *Prosody.* [transl. of L. *pēs*, Gr. *πούς*; the term is commonly taken to refer to the movement of the foot in beating time.] A division of a verse, consisting of a number of syllables one of which has the ictus or principal stress.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 313 Þæt pentimemeris byð þe todælð þæt vers on þam oðrum fet & byð gemet healf fot to lafe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 147 Iuvencius þe preost wroot þe gospelles to þe chirche of Rome in vers of sixe feet. *c* 1560 B. GOOGE *Epit. T. Phayre* Poems (Arb.) 72 Virgils verse hath greater grace in forrayne foote obtaynde, Than in his own. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 173 Some of them had in them more feete then the Verses would beare. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 499 Some thousands of his verses..are lame for want of half a foot. 1803 COLERIDGE *Metrical Feet* 3 Spondee..strong foot! yea ill able Ever to come up with Dactyl trisyllable. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. i. 14 The Saxons did not measure their verse by feet.

III. As a unit of measurement.

7. A lineal measure originally based on the length of a man's foot. (The English foot consists of 12 inches, and is ⅓ of a YARD.) Hence, a measure of surface and of solid space (explicitly *square* or *superficial, cubic* or *solid foot*) equal to the content respectively of a square and a cube the side of which measures one foot.

Often in sing. when preceded by numerals.

a 1000 *Laws Æthelstan* iv. 5 in Thorpe I. 224, .ix. fota & .ix. scæfta munda & .ix. bere-corna. *c* 1205 LAY. 21996 He is imeten a bræde, fif & twenti foten; fif fote he is deop. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 83 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 273 Fourti fet..Into the see he made him lepe. 1459 *Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 309 A doore in brede iiij foote standard. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 35 Howe many footes euery one of them be in length. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, I'll build A room of eight feet square. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 89 The Indigo Plant grows about two Foot high. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 192 Our privateer .. outsailed her, running two feet for her one. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 87 Every foot of this tract is argillaceous wheat-land. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. vii. 115 Who stood about five feet in their shoes. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A (ed. 2) 565 The linear Jersey foot is equivalent to only eleven English inches.

b. Used to express 'the least distance or space,' with *a, one* or a negative. † *Each foot*: all the way.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7526 (Cott.) Forth a fote ne moght he ga. *Ibid.* 15391 (Cott.) Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noght þe pas. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2361 He shal not have a fote of lond. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 239 He durst go no fote Lest they wold hyme sle. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 23 Ile starue ere I rob a foote further. *a* 1800 *Lizie Lindsay* in Child *Ballads* VIII. (1892) 265 Bonnie Lizie.. a fit furder couldna win.

† **c.** Hence *Every foot (and anon)*: incessantly.

1561 P. MORWYNG tr. *Compend. Josephus' Hist. Jews* 56 b, Antipater made feastes euery foote [L. *singulis diebus*] for thy brother Pheroras and him selfe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 243 Such a worke they made sometime in chafing and frying their bodies against a good fire, but euery foot in bringing them abroad into the hot Sunne. 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 855 The Inquisitors do every foot write to Rome. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccIviii. 434 This Man's Son would every foot and anon be taking some of his Companions into the Orchard. 1784 CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* 171 *Every Foot anon* every now and then.

8. A measure in tin-mining: (see quot. 1778).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 b, They measure their black Tynne by..the Foote. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub., Foot*, an ancient measure for black Tin, two gallons; now a nominal measure, but in weight 60 lb.

9. A measure in sizing grindstones (see quot.).

1844 M'CULLOCH *Dict. Commerce* 615 They [grindstones] are classed in eight different sizes, called foots, according to their dimensions..A grindstone foot is 8 inches: the size is found by adding the diameter and thickness together. Thus, a stone 56 inches diameter by 8 thick..is an 8-foot stone.

IV. Something resembling a foot in function or position.

10. The lower (usually projecting) part of an object, which serves to support it; the base.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvii. 10 Twenti pilers, with so feele brasun feet. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 10 Therfore made thei the Foot of the Cros of Cedre. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Hen. VII.* Wks. (1876) 274 He..kyssed..the lowest parte, the fote of the monstraunt. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. xv. S iij b, Admit *BCD* a piller..my desire is to knowe the waight of the fote. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* XXX. 18 A Lauer of brasse, and his foote also of brasse. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 214 You have seen this vase..and ..the lines inscribed on the foot of it. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 31 Dishes..with..a projecting circular 'giretto' behind, forming a foot or base.

b. (See quot. 1892).

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* vii. 121 The frames behind armour in this part of the ship terminate in a foot at the lower deck. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Foot*, a base or flange which sustains a casting or structure.

11. a. *Zool.* Applied to various organs of locomotion or attachment belonging to certain invertebrate animals; in more precise technical language distinguished by special names, as *ambulacrum, podium, pseudopodium*, etc.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 177 The foot, or base by which the common coral is attached to the rocks. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 701/2 In..the Conchiferous mollusks..the foot constitutes a principal part of the body. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 551 The little animal..is..possessed of a 'foot,' often very long and moveable, by the aid of which it can crawl upon a solid surface. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 10 Feet ambulatory or prehensile.

b. *Bot.* In various uses. The part (of a petal) by which it is attached; the part (of a hair) below the epidermis; also, in ferns, mosses, etc. (see quot. 1882).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. (1682) 35 The Foot of each Leaf being very long and slender. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 427 The foot is an organ by which the embryo attaches itself to the tissue of the prothallium, in order to draw nourishment from it. 1891 A. JOHNSTONE *Bot.* 44 The part within the epidermal surface developing into the foot, and the protruded portion into the body of the hair.

12. *Printing.* (See quots.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 376 *Foot of the Letter*, the Break-end of the Shanck of a Letter. 1888 SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. brit.* XXIII. 698 The groove *g* divides the bottom of the type into two parts called the feet.

13. The extremity of the leg (of a pair of compasses, a chair, etc.).

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. iii, Set one foote of the compasse in the verye point of the angle. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 206 Describe a Circle..by placing one Foot in the prick-mark, and turning about the other Foot. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 25 Place one foot of the compasses in the quadrant *NF*.

14. Of a plough: (See quots. and PLOUGH-FOOT).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 A man maye temper for one thynge in two or thre places, as for depnes. The fote is one. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. 333/2 The Foot, is the piece of Hooked or Bended Wood, at the end of the Plow, under the Suck. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 72 If the foot was not wide, it would cut into the soil.

15. Of an organ pipe (see quots.).

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 78 The foot upon which the whole pipe rests. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 25 The foot [of a wooden organ pipe] is a tube introduced at the bottom of the pipe; it serves as a support, and also as a conductor of the wind.

16. In a sewing-machine: The small plate which is pressed on the cloth to hold it steady.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Presser-foot.* 188. *Direct. Singer's 'Medium' Sewing Mach.*, Adjust the corder-foot to the presser-bar..In placing each succeeding cord, guide the fabric with the last cord sewed in the second groove of the foot.

17. One of the marginal pieces forming a serrated edge round the carapace of the Hawkbill turtle; otherwise called 'hoofs' or 'claws'; in *pl.* the commercial name for the small plates of tortoise-shell which line the carapace.

V. The lowest part, bottom.

18. The lowest part or bottom of an eminence, or any object in an erect or sloping position, as a wall, ladder, staircase, etc. Chiefly governed by preps.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 On þe fot of þe dune þe men clepen munt oliuete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2481 (Cott.) Vnder þe fote of mont mambre, þar he ches to seit his fee. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 65 At þe foot of þe hille mount Olympus. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Ciij, The fote [of the ladder] stode by hym. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b, A man..who was going to gather honny at the foote of a bush. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 485 And now at foot Of Heav'ns ascent they lift thir Feet. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 44 At the Foot of the Staircase. 1717 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 80 Torre del Greco, a town situate at the foot of Vesuvius. 1779 J. BURGOYNE *Lett. to Constit.* (ed. 3) 15 Even the feet of the gallows, were resorted to for other recruits. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, The Foot of a Mast, is the lower end, or that which goes into the step. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 68 A forest of dark pines..gathered like a cloud at the foot of the mountain.

b. The beginning or end of the slope (of a bridge).

c 1450 *Merlin* 227 Here be-fore the yates at the brigge foote. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 28) 160 b, Ye rebelles drave the citezens from the stoulpes at the bridge foote. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* p. vi, Westminster-Bridge Foot. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 597 They passed this bridge, at the foot of which they met with an old blind man.

c. Geom. *Foot of the perpendicular*: (see quot.).

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xii. 147 The point..where the perpendicular meets the plane, is called the foot of the perpendicular.

d. *Naut.* (See quot. 1776.)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xviii. 495 We rolled up the foot of our Sail on a pole fastned to it. 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Foot* of a sail, lower edge or bottom. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 127 Carry up the foot.

19. The lower end, bottom (of a page or document, a class or list, a table, etc.). *At foot*: at the bottom (of a page).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 142 Look in the Foot of the Table for the fifth Rhomb. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 377 He claps the Fingers of his Left Hand about the Foot of the Page. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. 218 At the foot of the page. 1855 THORPE *Pref. to Beowulf* (1875) 8 Placing the proposed correction at foot. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 223 He was invited to take the foot of the table and help the cold salmon.

20. Law. *Foot of a fine* (AF. *pee*, Anglo-Lat. *pes*): that one of the 'parts' of a tripartite indenture recording the particulars of a fine (see FINE *sb.*[1] 6 b), which remained with the court, the other two being retained by the parties.

When the undivided sheet was placed so that this counterfoil could be read, it was actually at the 'foot' of the parchment (the extant 'feet of fines' have therefore their indentation at the top); in the other two counterparts the direction of the writing was at right angles to that of the 'foot'. The expression *pes indenturae* 'foot of the indenture' also occurs. Horwood's suggestion, that the term (L. *pes* arose from a misinterpretation of AF *pes, pais*, 'peace' is baseless.

[1293 in *Year Bks.* 21 & 22 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 221 E ke cele fin se leva tel an coram &c. nus vochum le pee de la fin a garrantye.] 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3. § 1 The Concorde, Note and Fote of everye suche Fyne. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* ii. § 8. 93 A document was drawn up, called in later times the foot, chirograph, or indenture of the fine. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 198 This 'final concord' or 'fine', will be drawn up by the royal clerks and one copy of it, the so-called 'Foot of the Fine', will remain with the Court.

21. What is written at the foot.

† **a.** The sum or total (of an account). *Obs.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 154 *note*, 'The foote of the deliveree of stuff'. 1520 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 8 In the ffote of the same accompte xj[li] xiiij[s] vij[d]. 1623 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativ.* xvi. (1629) 148 So, it signifies to make the foot of an account. We call it the foot, because we write it below at the foot. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomen.* IV. i, A trifling sum of Misery, New added to the foot of thy Account. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 346 ¶ 1 The generous man..will soon find upon the foot of his account that he has sacrificed to fools.

† **b.** The refrain or 'chorus' (of a song). *To bear a foot*: to sing a refrain. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Dittye synger, or he that beareth y[e] fote of the songe, *præsentor* [sic]. *c* 1568 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 127 Here entreth Moros..Synging the foote of many Songes, as fooles were wont. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 777 A souldior..sung a dolefull dittie whereunto his fellows sighing bare a foot. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 322 In praise of him certaine jygges were made which the yong lads vsed to sing..the foot of them was this; A thousand, thousand, thousand, we..[etc.].

22. (Plural *foots*). That which sinks to and lies upon the bottom; bottoms, dregs; the refuse in refining oil, etc.; coarse sugar. Cf. *foot grease, sugar.*

1560 *Let.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 306 Much of this Waxe had a great foote..You must cause the foote to bee taken off before you doe weigh it. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* V. (1647) 11 Fill up the Barrel with earth..afterwards pour..clean water upon the earth..then pull out the Taps or Spiggots..and let the water drop out of that vessel into another..this water when it hath dropped twice, is called water of Foot. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 91 They raise the foot of the oyl, so that thick and thin goes together. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 318 The bottoms or foots of oil. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., Lump sugar is 12*d.* a pound, foots moist 9*d.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*,

Foots, dregs, sediment. This here cyder 'ont suit me, there's to much voots in it.

VI. Footing, standing, basis.

†**23.** Foothold, standing-ground. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 148/1 Their getting foote may be to their owne destruction 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerks & Lovers* 113 Hinder new love from getting foot in her heart. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 19 Considering also how far that Philosophy has already got foot in Christendom.

†**24.** The footing, basis, understanding, totality of conditions or arrangements, on which a matter is established; the agreed or understood position or status which a person or thing occupies in relation to another. = FOOTING *vbl. sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1559 JEWEL *Let. to Bullinger* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. x. 131 Religion was restored on that foot on which it stood in King Edwards time. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2116/1 The Salaries of all Officers .. are likewise retrenched. The Councils .. are to be reduced to the foot they were upon in the Year 1621. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 7 Matters were set upon a new Foot. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. in Math.* Wks. 1871 III. 325 If you defend Sir Isaac's notions..it must be on the rigorous foot of rejecting nothing. 1745 P. THOMAS *Voy. S. Seas* 305 The Viceroy.. found he expected to be received on the same Foot with himself. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 278 Boit .. was upon so low a foot, that he went into the country, and taught children to draw. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks 1887 IV. 9, I wish all correspondence was on the foot of writing and answering when one can. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IX. 727 When he should stand on equal foot beside The man he wronged.

†**b.** *On the foot of*: on the ground of. *Obs.*

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 84 He laid the Sin of the Jews upon this Foot, viz., That they rejected him, after he had made proof of his Divine Mission. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo II* (1847) II. viii. 259 The Prince excused his own inapplication on the foot of idleness.

†**25.** Standard rate of calculation or valuation. *Under foot*: below standard value. *Obs.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F viij b, Vse one Foote or Standerd of money in your accompt in your Leager. 1594 *Death of Usurie* 12 The man beeing driuen to distresse, sels his corne farre vnder foote. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* 1. 44 Not deem'd a pen'worth under foot. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 80 He must pay twenty per Cent. more for all the Commodities he buys with the Money of the new Foot. 1726 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 137, I know money is at present on a very high foot of exchange. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. I. iv. 105 The disparity between the ancient and modern measures which it is hard to estimate on a fixed and certain foot.

VII. Phrases.

26. a. † *To catch* or *have by the foot*: to catch as in a trap; to hold fast, keep from flying. † *To give* (a person) *a foot*: to trip (him) up. *To have one foot in the grave*: to be near death.

1550 LATIMER *Serm.* Fruitf. Serm. (1571) 90 b, In answering him to this they would haue caught him by the foote. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. ii, When one foot's in the grave. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 52 The English Armies disband themselves, as dreaming they had now good fortune by the foote. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* V. 15 Harry, giving him a slight foot laid him on the broad of his back. 1886 J. PAYN *Luck Darrells* xv, He has twenty thousand a year..And one foot in his grave.

b. In adv. phr.: † *Feet against* (or *to*) *feet*, said with reference to the Antipodes. *Foot to foot*: with one's foot against an opponent's; in close combat. † (*To come in*) *foot and hand*: stepping forward and dealing a blow at the same time. *Feet first*: see FIRST *a.* 3 b. (*With one's*) *feet foremost*: lit., hence also 'as a corpse'.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii 182 Thei that dwellyn under us, ben feet agenst feet. 1553 EDEN *Decades* viii, The Antipodes (that is) such as go fiete to fiete ageynst us. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 241 [These] Began to giue me ground: but I followed me close, came in foot and hand. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 879 They encountred one another, not with their missive weapons onely..but with their drawne swords foot to foot. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 67 Fighting foot to foot. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 27 They never enter St. Denys but with their Feet foremost. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 384 Hans, Morton and myself crawled feet-foremost into our buffalo-bag. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 350 It [the disease] ..had carried him out with his feet foremost.

c. *To find* or *know the length of* (a person's) *foot*: to discover or know his weaknesses, so as to be able to manage him. *To measure another man's foot by one's own last*: to measure others by one's own standard, to judge others by oneself.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 290 You shal not know the length of my foote, vntill by your cunning you get commendation. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* 70 He measures an other mans foote by his owne last. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. 15 (1643) 156 Persons who can humour them, and finde the length of their foote. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxxv, Farmer Greenacre's eldest son..had from his earliest years taken the exact measure of Miss Thorne's foot.

27. With reference to standing. (*To be, jump up*) *upon* or (*to raise*) *to one's feet*: in, into or to a standing position. *To be on one's feet*: to be able to stand; hence, in health. *To set* (*a person*) *on his feet*, to make his position or means of living secure. *To carry* (a person) *off his feet*: (*fig.*) to 'carry away' with enthusiasm, or the like. *To drop* or *fall on one's feet*: see FALL *v.* 64 h. *To keep one's feet*: to stand or walk upright or without falling. † *To stand upon one's own feet* or *its own foot*: to rely on one's own resources; (of a thing) to be judged on its merits.

c 1440 *Generydes* 44 Vppe vppon his fete he was a non. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiii. 156 Make here byfore me the feste as that I were now on my feet. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 67 I move..that you would leave Serjeant Dendy's right to stand upon its own foot. 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* IV. 146 A sixth [hundred pounds] would set her once more upon her feet. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 The bishops..hastened to raise the king to his feet. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 301 He could not keep his feet in a breeze. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. 145 He positively carried me off my feet for a few minutes that evening.

28. With reference to placing the feet. *To put one's foot down*: to take up a firm position. *To put* (*set*) *one's foot* (*down*) *upon*: to have nothing to do with; to repress firmly. *To put a foot upon*: ? to get an unfair advantage of, to wrong. *To put one's foot in* or *into it*: to get into difficulties or trouble; to blunder (*colloq.*). † *To set one's foot by* or *to* (another or another's): to engage in combat with.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 506 No man can or dare set his fote by ours in proving of the contrary. *c* 1609 HIERON *Wks.* (1624) I. 7 Saint Paul..would not haue feared for profession of Religion, to set his foot to him that was holiest. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 23 May, I had a fray with Sir J. Minnes in defence of my Will in a business where the old Coxcomb would have put a foot upon him. 1798 *Gent. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 57 The General had put his foot into it again. 1823 'BEE' *Slang* s. v. 'To put one's foot in it,' to make a blunder on the wrong side; to get into a scrape by speaking. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, I put my foot into it (as we say), for I was nearly killed. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 65 Wolsey set his foot upon this plan. 1886 J. PAYN *Luck Darrells* xxvi, She..put her foot down..upon the least symptoms of an unpleasantry.

b. *To set* or *put* (*one's*) *foot at*, *in*, *into*, † *off*, *on*, † *out of* (a place).

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 222 I shall never sette foote there. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 46 It was a foule shame for a phylosophier to sette his foote into any hous where bawderie wer kepte. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV.* (an 15) 237 b, Whom if you permitte once to set but one foote, out of your power..there is no mortall creature able..to deliver hym from death. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 251/2 Sins which haue set in foote. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 81 In some places of the same they have put foote. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 95 When I from France set foot at Rauenspurgh. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, I was never to set my foot off this island. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, Since first thou didst set foot within the city. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *U. S. Hist.* v. 38 Columbus was not the first to set foot on the mainland.

29. With reference to walking or running. **a.** (*To go*) *on one's own feet* or † *foot*: walking. *To pull foot* (colloq.): to run away, be off. † *On the foot of*: ready to start upon. † *To set foot forward*: to advance; also to quicken one's pace. † *To set on one's foot*: to start on the way; depart. † *To show the feet*: to depart. † *Give me your foot*: let me see you go. *To take one's foot in one's hand*: to depart; also, to make a journey. *To take to one's feet* (or † *foot*): to use the feet, go on foot, to walk as opposed to 'ride.' (*Mr.*) *Foot's horse* (jocularly): one's feet.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3246 Quen fortune foundis him fra and him be fete schewis. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 12 Oft falsett rydis with ane rowt, Quhen trewth gois on his fute abowt. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 473 Throu Ingland thef, and tak the to thy fute. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV.* (an. 1) 18 He..never set fote forward duryng the first .ij. monethes, for the reisyng of the siege. 1575 J. STILL *Gammer Gurton* IV. ii, Go softly, make no noyse, giue me your foote sir John, Here will I waite vpon you, tyl you come out anone. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxvii. (1609) 106 Willing them to set foot forward, to mend their pace and make speed. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i 332 Set on your foote, And..I follow you. 1605 — *Mach.* II. iii. 131 *Donal.* Let's away, Our Teares are not yet brew'd. *Mal.* Nor our strong Sorrow Vpon the foot of Motion. 1755 SMOLLETT *Don Quix.* IV. iv. I. 232 Andrew..made his bows, and as the saying is, took his foot in his hand. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 June, I took to my feet and ran away. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 109 One of my ladies chose to pull foot, and did not return..till this morning. 1864 BURTON *Cairngorm* 5 The kind of scenes he may alight on if he 'take his feet in his hands'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 946/1 The privilege of taking this trip on 'foot's horse'.

b. With reference to 'pace'. *To have leaden feet*: to move very slowly. *To have the foot of*: to be more speedy than. (*To move*) *at a foot's pace*: at walking pace. *To run a good.* etc. *foot* (of a horse): to run at a good pace, run at his best pace. *To put* (or *set*) *the* (or *one's*) *best foot first*, *foremost* or *forward*: see BEST *a.* 5. † *The better foot before*: at one's best pace. † *To put the wrong foot before*: to make a blunder.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 192 Come on my Lords, the better foote before. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 4 Thou putst the wrong foote before. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 141 Though God haue leaden feet, and commeth slowly to execute wrath. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 164 Hee is still setting the best foot forward. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 223 A large, nimble, strong, well-moving Horse, that would run a pretty good Foot. 1785 BURNS *To Davie* xi, And then he'll hilch, and stilt, an' jimp, And rin an unco fit. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 362 Thus we proceeded crawling along at a foot's pace. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 373 We had to put our best foot foremost. 1856 LEVER *Martin's of Cro' M.* 133 I threw out a 'tenpenny' in the midst. The 'blind' fellow saw it first, but the 'lame cripple' had the foot of him, and got the money!

c. With the sense of 'step'. *To miss one's foot*: to take a wrong step. † *Foot by* (*for*, *with*) *foot*: step by step, gradually; keeping step together; also *fig.* *To change foot* or *feet*: see CHANGE *v.* 9. *To have a good foot on the floor* (Sc.): 'to dance well' (Jam.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 143/1300 Send with us fot with fot ane legat. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lxi. (1869) 205 Þe olde also, foot bi foot, comen þider. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 378 Fit for fit to Forfar all tha fuir. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 347/2 Hee that walketh with a straight foote..will not fetch many windlesses to drawne neere to God. 1626 A. COOK in *Abp. Usher's Lett.* (1686) 373 Your Lordship had need now to do something; for few go with a right foot, and the Enemies are many. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 216 Anselme followed his predecessors steps almost foot by foot. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxvi, She jumpet, But mist a fit, an' in the pool Out-owre the lugs she plumpet.

30. Expressing position relatively to the feet. **a.** *At* (a person's) *feet* or † *foot*: low on the ground close to him; also, *fig.*, in the attitude of supplication, homage, subjection or discipleship; similarly *to come*, etc. *to a person's feet*; *before*, *beside one's feet*, etc. See FALL *v.* 20.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vii. 38 And stod bihianda æt fotum his mið tælerum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Ða ileaffullen brohton heore gersum and leiden heo et þere apostlan fotan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9599 (Cott.) Be-for þe king fote sco stode. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 3 A man Jew ..norischid forsoth in this citie bisydis the feet of Gamaliel. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 550 He cast hymself to the fete of hym. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 92, I would my daughter were dead at my foot. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Ded. Wks. 1871 I. 133 To lay this treatise at your lordship's feet. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 28 The bloody Hector stretch'd before thy feet. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 203 The royal bear-ward..lodged a formal complaint at the feet of her majesty. 1861 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxvii, It was all very well to have Mr. Slope at her feet. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The lessons that he had learnt at the feet of Mazarin.

b. † (*To follow*) *at* or *to foot*: closely. † *To foot and hand*: in close attendance, ready to render service (cf. 'to wait upon one hand and foot'). *With a foal at* (*her*) *foot*: said of a mare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24031 (Cott.) We folud þam to fote. *Ibid.* 6394 (Gött.) Þar had þai watir in wildernes land, Plente for men, to fhote and hard. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lviii, I 30 cummawunde To serue him wele to fote and honde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 56 Follow him at foote. 1612 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 10, 5 of them [mares] had horse colte at their feet. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 Two excellent brood mares, with foals at foot.

c. *Under* or *beneath a person's foot* or *feet*: *fig.* in subjection to him, at his mercy or at his absolute disposal. Cf. 33.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* viii. 8 [6] All ðu underdeodes under fotum his. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Al eorðlic þing ure drihten dude under his fotan. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 60 Þu..wurpe under hare fet hare fan alle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 63 Who..layd his Loue and Life vnder my foot. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* III. vii. Mr. Crawley was now but a broken reed, and was beneath his feet.

31. (*To sell corn*) *on the foot*: 'to sell it along with the straw before it is thrashed off' (Jam.).

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 330 The value sold on the foot is in general 8 *l.* 1812 *Agric. Surv. Stirling* IV. 104 The tenant, shall not sell his victual upon the foot, as it is called, or with the straw.

32. On foot. (See also AFOOT.) **a.** On one's own feet, walking or running, in opposition to *on horseback*, etc. † Also, *of*, *upon foot*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6267 (Cott.) He folud wit ost on hors and fote. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 90 The is bettere on fote gon, then wycked hors to ryde. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2397 When Gii seye the douke of fot. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 356 So faire freikes vppon fote was ferly to se. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 238 The Englishmen..made three battayles on foote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 941 Treading the crude consistence, half on foot, Half flying. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, I drove up..(fearful of being late, or I should have come on foot).

b. In motion, stirring, astir (in opposition to *sitting still*, or the like).

1592 SHAKS. *Ven & Ad.* 679 When thou hast on foot the purblind hare, Mark..How he outruns the wind. 1607 — *Cor.* IV. iii. 49 The Centurions, and their charges..to be on foot at an houres warning. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 99 When the Hare is started and on foot. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 161 Every body in Jamaica is on foot by six in the morning. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 280 Though I got very close up to my game, they were on foot before I saw them.

c. In active existence, employment, or operation.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 757 Since loues argument was first on foote, Let not the cloud of sorrow iustle it. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 190 Unlesse the lease which is on foot..be within three yeares of expiring. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 6 Those Gentlemen who set on Foot the Royal Society. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II 283 Nothing seems to me more wild..than the subscriptions now on foot. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 212 Terms for years, which are kept on foot by purchasers..are not barred by fine. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. 264 If, then, a King

were to retain the troops on foot without a Mutiny Bill. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xlvii, The bishop had decided to put on foot another investigation.

33. Under foot. (Sometimes written as one word.) **a.** Beneath one's feet; often *to trample* or *tread under foot* (also †*feet*), in lit. sense, also *fig.* to oppress, outrage, contemn. † *To bring, have under foot*: to bring into, hold in subjection. † *To cast under foot*: to ruin.

c 1205 LAY. 11693 Þis lond..he..hæfde al vnder fot. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 49 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 If he þat lond chasteþ wel: and bringeþ vnder fote. *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *Compl.* 13 Deathe vnder fote shall hym thrist adowne. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 161 Dissention..hathe caste under foote..the..riches of many cities. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 209 From thy Burgonet Ile rend thy Beare, And tread it vnder foot with all contempt. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 12 He never deserted it till both it and he were over-run and trod under foot. 1652 WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 260 They trampled under feet all private considerations. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Two Voy.* 308 They [elephants] would have trampl'd us under foot. *Mod. colloq.* It is not raining, but it is very wet under foot.

b. *Naut.* 'Under the ship's bottom; said of an anchor which is dropped while she has headway' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*); also of the movement of the tide, etc. Also, † *to have a good* etc. *ship under foot* (i. e. to be sailing in such a ship).

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79 This Cable had laine slacke vnder-foot. 1670 WOOD in Hacke *Coll. Voy.* III. (1699) 61 It must ..be a bad Port in Winter, when..a Storm blows at West ..and a Tide of Ebb under Foot. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* x. (1840) 166 Running cheerfully before the wind, and with a strong tide or eddy under foot. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy.* (1757) 321, I had a pretty good ship under foot, though she made but a poor figure. 1804 Capt. DUFF in *Naval Chron.* XV. 281 We have a good comfortable ship under foot. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 180 The Pilot..dropped the port anchor under foot.

VIII. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

34. a. simple attrib., as *foot-clamper, -gear, -muscle, -part, -shackle, -wear, -wound.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. xxii. 273 Pointed staves, *foot-clampers, and other apparatus for climbing ice. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. viii, Their *foot-gear testified no higher than the ankle to the muddy pilgrimage. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 250 The *foot muscles. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Nov., The nave..is in form of a cross, whereof the *foot-part is the longest. 1848 CRAIG, **Foot-shackles*, fetters, shackles for fixing the feet. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, If values were based upon present quotations of leather, an advance would be necessary upon several descriptions of *foot-wear. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Vlesches fondunge mei beon iefned to 'uot wunde.

b. In the sense of 'on foot', 'going on foot', as † *foot-chapman, -comer, -excursion, -farer*, † *-fight, -hawker*, † *-messenger, -party, -passenger, -people, -robber, -servant, -tour, -traveller, -walker, -wandering*; *foot-faring, -running* adjs.

1584 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spald. Club) II. 54 That no extranear *fut chopmane copair resort to this toun fra this furth. 1811 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Life Bell* (1844) II. 645 The entrance..is disagreeable even to *foot-comers. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 148 He was absent with some friends on a *foot excursion. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* I. vi. 95 Dividing his attention between the *footfarer and moon. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 190 Half a dozen *footfaring students from Aberdeen 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 171 So began our *foot-fight. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* III. 38 The revenue from the *foot-hawkers' licences. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 60/1 *Foot Messengers of Arms, are such *Foot Servants, as are imployed by the Heralds of Arms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 252 The ice had baffled three organized *foot-parties. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 34 When *foot-passengers are knocked down by carriages. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 114 My Indians and *foot people were yet in the rear. 1754 *Scoundrel's Dict.* 29 The Low-Pad, or *Foot-robber. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 62 A *foot-running slave. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii, He was going away on his customary *foot tour. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* (1850) 152 *Foot-travellers side by side..we pursued Our journey. 1751 HUME *Princ. Morals* iv. 71 *note*, Amongst *Foot-walkers, the Right-hand entitles a Man to the Wall. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 62 The fastings, the *footwanderings, and the preachings of Christ.

c. *esp.* in sense 'of or pertaining to infantry', as † *foot-arms*, † *-band, -barracks, -company, -drill*, † *-officer, -soldier*, † *-troop*. Also FOOT-FOLK, -GUARDS.

1562 *Protests Lords* I. 26 For assessing all persons mentioned therein for horse, arms, and *foot-arms. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 26 A Captaine of Infanterie, or *foot-band. 1835 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 157 Artillery-barracks, Horse-barracks, and *Foot-barracks. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxvii. (1643) 178 The severall motions and grounds, for the disciplining of a *foot company. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 43 The position of the man as in *Foot-drill. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 96 [Monk] had the reputation of a very good *Foot-Officer. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxix. 155 Seauen Earles, nine hundred Horse, and of *Foot-souldiers more. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 133 The treatment..shown to the foot-soldier of England by the nobles. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 271 The French..discouered the *foot-troopes of the Genoways.

d. In sense 'for the use of persons going on foot', 'serving for foot-traffic', as *foot-passage, -pavement, -road, -track, -walk*; also, *foot-boat, -bridge* in 35 below, and FOOT-PATH, -WAY.

1789 BRAND *Newcastle* I. 15 Convenient *foot-passages have lately been opened out on each side of this gate. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* II. 528 When he had got down on the *foot-pavement, he called out 'fare you well'. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 276 Numbers of spectators ..crowded the foot-pavement. 1784 BAGE *Barham D.* I. 220 [He] saw a well dressed young woman..take the *foot road down to the river side. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 125, I thought I would..quit the beaten *foot-track, and strike boldly across country. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. ix. 166 Leaving him to sidle along the *footwalk.

e. In the names of various appliances worked by the foot, as *foot-bellows, blower, -drill, -hammer, -lathe, -lever, -press, -vise.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 901/2 **Foot-bellows.* 1884 W. A. ROSS *Blowpipe* 1 A *foot-blower. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* (ed. 2), **Foot-drill*, a light drilling machine driven by a treadle. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art.* I. 58 *Foot lathes. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* (ed. 2), **Foot Lever*, a lever worked by the pressure of the foot alone.

f objective, etc., as *foot-binder, -kisser, -swather, -washer, -wiper*; *foot-failing, -firm*, adjs.; instrumental, as † *foot-tempered* adj.; locative, etc., as *foot-feathered, -foundered, -gilt, -lame*, (also *-lameness*) adjs.; also, *footward* adv.

1886 *Wanderings in China* I. 168 *Foot-binders..women whose profession it is to produce this horrible distortion. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Wks. (Grosart) 9/1 To march vpon the Seas *foot-failing floore? 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 331 *Foot-feathered Mercury. 1813 'ÆDITUUS' *Metrical Remarks* 29 The *foot-firm sand Stretches its lengthened course along the land. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* 227 A poor old Man, *foot founder'd and alone. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 280 *Foot-gilt with all the blossom-dust of those Deep meadows. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1085 Born foot-washer and *foot-wiper, nay *Foot-kisser to each comrade of you all. *c* 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 194 Sixti thousent on a day hue maden *fot lome. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 264 Ibid. 335 Thus knihtshipe [is] acloied and waxen al fot lame. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 347 He [a horse] was struck with *foot-lameness. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii. P 6 Your nose-borers, *feet-swathers..would all want bread, should their neighbours want vanity. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 182 Wel *ioote-tempred morter theron trete. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 211 Cecrops..(what if thy dimensions end *Footward in a wily serpent?) 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catull.* lxiv. 66 That footward-fallen apparel. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. li. 14 If we could be preacher, precentor, doorkeeper, pew-opener, *footwasher ..all in one.

35. Special comb.: **foot-ale** *dial.* (see quots.); † **foot-and-half-foot** *a.*, sesquipedalian; **foot-and mouth disease**, 'a febrile affection of horned cattle and some other animals, communicable also to man' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); **foot-bank** *Fortif.* = BANQUETTE (see also quot. 1626); **foot-base** *Arch.*, 'the moulding above the plinth of an apartment' (Ogilvie); † **foot-bass**, an instrument on which a bass is played by the feet (see quot.); **foot-bath**, † (*a*) a 'wash' for the feet; (*b*) the act of bathing the feet; (*c*) a vessel in which the feet are bathed; **foot-bearing** *Mech.*, a bearing for the foot of a vertical shaft: cf. FOOT-STEP; † **foot-bench** = BANQUETTE; † **foot-blast**, the blast produced by bellows worked with the foot; ? † **foot-boat**, a ferry-boat for foot-passengers only; **foot-bone**, the tarsus; **foot-bridge**, (*a*) a bridge for foot-passengers; (*b*) *Mech.* (see quot. 1872); † **foot-clapper**, a dancer; † **foot-coal** (see quot.); **foot-cushion**, (*a*) a cushion for the feet; (*b*) *Entom.* a pulvillus; **foot-dirt** = *foots* (see FOOT *sb.*); **foot-drain**, a shallow drain; cf. *foot-trench*; † **foot-fast**, a prisoner; † **foot-fastness**, captivity; † **foot-follower**, an attendant (transl. L. *pedisequus, -sequa*); **foot-free**, *a.* and *adv.*, with the foot or feet free; **foot-gang**, (*a*) 'a long, narrow chest, extending alongside a wooden bed; (*b*) as much ground as one can move on' (Jam.); † **foot-geld** (see quot. 1641); † **foot-gin**, a snare for the feet; † **foot-glove**, a kind of shoe; **foot-grease** (see quot.); † **foot-grene** = *foot-gin*; **foot-guard**, a guard or protection for the foot; **foot-halt**, a disease which attacks the feet of sheep; **foot-hedge** (see quots.); **foot-hill**, a hill lying at the foot of a mountain or mountain-range; **foot-hole**, a hole in which to place the foot (in climbing); † **foot-husk** (see quot.); **foot-iron** (see quots.); **foot-jaw**, one of the anterior limbs of crustacea and other arthropoda which are modified so as to assist in mastication; **foot-key**, an organ pedal; **foot-knave** = FOOTMAN; † **foot-land-raker**, a foot-pad; **foot-length**, *Angling* (see quot.); **foot-level** (see quot.); **foot-ley**, *dial.* (see quot. 1881); **foot-licker**, 'a slave, an humble fawner, one who licks the foot' (J.); so **foot-licking** *ppl. a.*; **foot-line**, (*a*) *Printing* (see quots.); (*b*) *Fishing*, 'the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine' (*Cent. Dict.*); **foot-loose** *a.*, free to move the feet, untrammelled; † **foot-maid**, † **-maiden**, a female attendant; **foot-maker** *Glass-making* (see quot. 1881); † **foot-match**, a running- or walking-match; **foot-muff**, a muff for keeping the feet warm; † **foot-nail**, some kind of nail; † **foot-organ** (cf. *foot-bass* above); **foot-ornament** *Arch.* (see quot.); † **foot-pack**, a pedlar's pack; **foot-pad**, a pad to protect the foot of a horse (Knight); also *Entom.* = *foot-cushion* (*Cent. Dict.*); **foot-page**, a boy attendant or servant; **foot-pan**, (*a*) a foot-bath; (*b*) a foot-warmer; **foot-peat** (see quot. and cf. *breast-peat*); **foot-piece** *Mining* (see quot.); † **foot-pimp**, a pimp in attendance; **foot-plate** (see quots.); **foot-plough**, a plough without a wheel, a *swing-plough*; † **foot-poet** (after *foot-man*, etc.: see quot.); **foot-post**, a letter-carrier or messenger who travels on foot; postal delivery by means of such carriers; **foot-pound** *Mech.*, the quantity of energy required to raise a weight of one pound to the height of one foot; **foot-poundal**, a unit consisting of the energy of a pound weight moving at the rate of one foot per second; **foot race**, a race run by persons on foot, a running-match; so **foot-racing** *vbl. sb.*; **foot-rail**, (*a*) a rail (*esp.* a bar or cross-piece connecting the legs of a table or seat) upon which the feet are rested; (*b*) (see quot. 1874); (*c*) (see quot. 1867); (*d*) var. form of FOOTRILL; **foot-rest**, a bench, stool, or the like, used for supporting a person's feet; **foot-room**, space in which to move the feet; **foot-rope** *Naut.*, (*a*) the bolt-rope to which the lower edge of a sail is sewed; (*b*) a rope extended beneath a yard upon which the sailors stand when furling or reefing; **foot-rot**, an inflammatory disease of the foot in cattle and sheep; whence *foot-rotting* (vbl. sb.), treating sheep that have the foot-rot; **foot-rule**, a measuring rule one foot long; **foot-rut** *Agric.* (see quot.); **foot-scent** *Hunting*, the scent of a trail; **foot-screw** (see quot.); † **foot-seam** (see quot.) **foot-seine** (see quot.); **foot-set** (see quot. 1854 and cf. *foot-hedge*); **foot-sheet**, a sheet formerly used to sit upon while dressing or undressing; also, 'a narrow sheet spread across the foot of a bed' (Jam. *Suppl.*); **foot-side** *Sc.* (*a*) *adj.*, (of a garment), reaching to the feet; (*b*) *adv.*, step for step; phr. *to keep foot-side*, to keep pace (*with*); **foot-slope**, the slope at the foot of a hill; **foot-space-rail** *Naut.* (see quots.); † **foot-spore**, the mark or print of a foot; † **foot-stake**, a base or support; **foot-stay**, a stay or rest for the feet; **foot-stick** *Printing* (see quot. 1888); † **foot-stock**, (*a*) a kind of fulling-stocks used by hatters; (*b*) a step or stool for the feet; (*c*) *Naut.* (see quot. 1598); **foot-stone**, † (*a*) a base, pedestal; (*b*) the foundation-stone of a building; (*c*) the stone at the foot of a grave; **foot-stove**, a stove to warm the feet; † **foot-strife**, strife or contention in running; **foot-stroke**, a stroke at the foot of a letter; **foot-stump** = *foot-tubercle*; **foot-sugar** = *foots*: see FOOT *sb.* 22; † **foot-team**, '(apparently) the end of the drawing-gear which is fastened to a plough or harrow' (Skeat); **foot-ton**, the amount of energy capable of raising a ton weight to the height of one foot; **foot-tramp**, the tramp of the feet, also a tramp or expedition on foot; † **foot-trap**, (*a*) a trap or snare for the feet; (*b*) the stocks; **foot-trench**, a shallow trench (cf. *foot-drain*); **foot-tubercle** (see quot.); **foot-valve**, (in a steam-engine) the valve between the air-pump and condenser; **foot-waling** *Naut.* (see quots.); **foot-wall** *Mining*, the wall or side of rock which is under a vein or lode; **foot-warmer**, a contrivance for keeping the feet warm, *esp.* while travelling; **foot-washing**, the washing of another's feet, *esp.* as a religious observance; also, locally as a wedding-ceremony; **foot-weir**, some kind of weir; † **foot-wharf**, (see quot.); † **foot-wise** *adv.*, with the feet first, footling; † **foot-withy**, a shackle for the foot of an animal; **foot-wobbler** *slang*, a foot-soldier; **foot-work**, † (*a*) attrib. in *footwork silk* (? meaning); (*b*) a work to protect the foot of a structure; (*c*) *Football*, 'work' done with the feet, dribbling and kicking; **foot-worn** *a.*, (*a*) worn by the feet; (*b*) worn or wearied as to the feet, footsore.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, **Foot-ale*, an old Custom amongst Miners, when a Man enters first into Work, to pay his first Days Wages for Ale. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, s.v. *Footing*, A stranger..will generally be asked to 'stand his foot-ale'. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Prol., With ..helpe of some few *foot-and-halfe-foote words. 1862 *Edin. Vet. Rev.* IV. 506 Cows affected with the *foot and mouth disease. 1626 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. ii. 13 They laid on the salt..on the *foot-banke (of the altar,) and on the top of the Altar. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Foot-bank* or *Foot-step*..a Step..under a Parapet, or Breast-work; upon which the men get up to Fire over it. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. xvi. 275 The footbank has crumbled away to such an extent that only a few inches in breadth remain. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) II. 75, I have lately examined a *foot-bass newly invented..It is placed on the floor, and the harpsichord..is set over it, the foot acting in concert on

that, while the fingers play on this. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 357/2 Take Oaken-leaues M.iij. Saulte M.j. make therof a *footebath. 1838 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Foot-bath*, a pan in which to wash the feet. 1855 Ogilvie Suppl., *Foot.* In *Mech.*, the lower end of an upright or vertical shaft, and which works in a foot-step, or *foot-bearing. 1629 *Shertogenbosh* 19 Trenches with double bankets or *feet benches. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 273 Vent..for the Litargium..as it is cast vp by the *Foot-blast. 1778 Pennant *Tour in Wales* I. 64 The Romans knew only the weak powers of the foot-blast. 1579 Dee *Diary* (Camden 6 The *fote-bote for the ferry at Kew was drowned and six persons. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* 430 *Foot-boat.* 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 58 The thigh-bone, legge, *foot-bone, and claws of Birds. 1833 R. Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 23 The tarsus, or foot-bone. 1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 31 There lay ouer the same a tree for a *fote brydge. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 802 The foot-bridge fail'd—he plung'd beneath the deep. 1892 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* (ed. 2), *Foot Bridge*, an arched bridge which carries a footstep bearing. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. xix. 120 For your *Foot-clappers, I say nothing, you would wonder to see vm bestirre themselues. 1712 F. Bellers in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A coarse sort of Coal, called the *Foot-Coal. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 884 Þe said shete ouer sprad So þat it keuer þe *fote coschyn and chayere. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 257 Foot cushions (*pulvilli*). 1811 East *Reports* XIII. 523 Before..oil is delivered, it is the constant custom..for a broker..to attend to make a minute of the *foot-dirt and water in each cask. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* 1813) 285 To receive the surface-water from *foot-drains laid out upon the surface of the morass. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii[i] 11 Inga in þi sight to seene Sighynge of *fote-festes þat beene. *Ibid.* civ. [cv.] 18 Þai meked of him fete þare, In *fote-festnes harde þat ware. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xxv. 42 And fyue child-wymmen, hir *feet folowers, wenten with hir. — 1 *Kings* xx. 14 Bi the foot folowers of the pryncis of prouyncis. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 50 A horse that is "'foot free', is tied to one thus secured. 1871 Browning *Balaustion* 1438 Thou, who stood'st Foot-free o' the snare. 1663 *Inv. Lil. J. Gordon's Furniture*, Ane arm chair, two stooles and ane *foot gange conforme to the bed. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 108 I'll warran' she'll keep her ain side of the house; an' a fit-gang on her half-marrow's. 1594 R. Crompton *Jurisd. des Courts* 197 *Footegeld. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., Foot-geld is an Amercement for not cutting out the balls of great Dogges feet in the Forest. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* v. 26 Grenes puttende, and *feet gynnes [Vulg. *pedicas*]. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* 161 The Buskins and *Foot-Gloves we wore. 1892 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* Suppl., **Foot-grease*, a name for refuse of cotton seed, after the oil is pressed out. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xviii. 10 His *foot grene [Vulg. *pedica*] is hid in the erthe. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Foot-guard*, a boot or pad to prevent the cutting of the feet by interfering or overreaching. 1794 *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 364 Sheep are subject to a disease called the **Foot-halt*, which is thought to be catching. 1750 Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. 93 A *foot-hedge is one that has no Ditch belonging to it. 1854 Anne Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Foot-hedge*, a slight dry hedge of thorns, placed by the side of a newly-planted hedge, to protect the quick. 1879 Miss Bird *Rocky Mount.* 232 The long ascent through sweeping *foothills to the gates of rock at a height of 9000 feet. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 77 To render my *foot-holes broad and sure, I stamped upon the frozen crust. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Goldf. Victoria* 611 *Footholes*—Holes cut in the sides of shafts or winzes to enable miners to ascend or descend them. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Foot-husks*, are short Heads, out of which Flowers grow. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts*, **Foot Iron*, an iron fastened to the foot, in order to preserve the shoe while digging. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Foot-iron*, *Foot-plate*, a step for a carriage. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 183 *Feet-jaws membranous. 1845 Baird in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 153 Mouth possessed of foot-jaws. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2267 The laddes of his kychyn, And also .. his werst *fote-knave. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 81, I am ioyned to no *Foot-land-Rakers. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. v. ii. § 1. 235 The *Foot-Length, or the extreme portion of the line, is .. generally made of pieces of gut, knotted together..comprising a length of from three to eight feet. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, **Foot Level*, an instrument, which serves to do the office both of a level, a square, and a Foot rule. 1638 *Terrier of Claybrook Glebe* (Leicestersh. Gloss.), In the New Close a hadley and *footeleay butting North and South. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Foot-ley*, the lowest 'land' in a grass field. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 219 Do that good mischeefe, which may make..thy Caliban For aye thy *foot-licker. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 258 On visit to some foot-licker whose people lived there. 1821 T. Moore *Mem.* (1853) III. 276 If they know no medium between brawling rebellion and *foot-licking idolatry. 1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 6 The **Foot-line* is the lower line that bounds the Letter. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.*, *Footline*, the bottom line in a page. *a* 1699 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* (1702) xiii. cxlviii. Sedition was his Drift, and He could ne'r Persue that game unless he *footloose were. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 72 Sche xal be here *foot-mayd to mynyster here most mylde. 1847 Halliwell, **Foot-maiden*, a waiting maid. 1869 Leicester in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 Another workman, called the "'footmaker', fastens on the piece of glass. 1881 *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts*, etc. iii. 1069 Each chair is made up of a 'workman', a first assistant or 'servitor', a second assistant or 'footmaker', and one or more boys. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4314/3 There will be .. *Foot-Matches, and other Divertisements. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 183 He was coiled up, with his nose buried in his bushy tail, like a fancy *foot-muff. 1406 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 446 *Fotnail called spiking, 1 c../6. 1802 M. Cutler in *Life, etc.* (1888) II. 60 The *foot organ is a prodigious addition to Forte-Pianos. 1848 Rickman *Styles Archit.* (ed. 5) 74 The pedestal on which the pier stands being always square, while the pier itself..is often round, an interval occurs at the angles which is frequently filled up with an ornament consisting most commonly of rude foliage, these are usually called *foot ornaments. 1526 *Tolls* in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 80 Everye Jeweller carrying any *footepacke inwardes. 1585 *Nomenclator* 519/1 A *foote-page. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxiv, Callum Beg, the sort of foot-page who used to attend his person. 1855 H. Clarke *Dict.*, **Foot-pan*, footbath. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* IV. 353/2 The foot-pans which are used in the railway cars of Continental Europe. 1802 Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peeb.* 208 As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed *foot-peat. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Goldf. Victoria* 611 **Foot-piece*—A wedge of wood or part of a slab placed against the footwall. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* II. i, I who am a god, am degraded to a *foot-pimp. 1849 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Foot-plate*, the platform on which the engine-man and fire-man of a locomotive engine attend to their duties. 1855 H. Clarke *Dict.*, *Foot-plate*, carriage step. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 247 There are two sorts used in Oxfordshire, the *Foot, and Wheel-plough; whereof the first is used in deep and Clay Lands, being accordingly fitted with a broad fin share. 1807 A. Young *Agric. Essex* I. v. 127 Both swing, or foot, and wheel ploughs. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded., Our Italian Translatour..is a *Foot-Poet, he Lacquies by the side of Virgil at the best, but never mounts behind him. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 85a, For carrying of such aduertisements and letters euery thorow-fare weekly appoynteth a *foot-Poast. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. viii. iii. 243 Foot posts, to a certain extent, must be coeval with village establishments. 1850 Joule in *Phil. Trans.* CXL. 70 Hence 773·64 *foot-pounds will be the force which .. is equivalent to 1 ° Fahr. in a lb. of water. 1663 Pepys *Diary* (1890) 172 The great *foot-race run this day on Banstead Downes. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 252 He .. won footraces in his boots against fleet runners in shoes. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 70 *Foot-racing was considered an essential part of a young man's education. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Foot-rails*, narrow mouldings raised on a vessel's stern. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 903/1 *Foot-rail*, a railroad rail having wide-spreading foot flanges, a vertical web, and a bulb-shaped head. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 148 Only three of the ranges were really sittings, the remainder having served as steps and *footrests. 1776 Mickle tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 126 The mountain and the wide-spread lawn Afford no *foot-room for the crowded foe. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167 *Propes*, *fotrap. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1915 In lowering the main top-sail.. the violence of the wind tore it out of the foot-rope. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* v. 11 We got out upon the weather-side of the jib-boom, our feet on the foot-ropes. 1807 *Edin. Hight Soc.* III. 430 **Foot-rot*—is frequently occasioned in the milking season. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xxii. 193 A sure preventative against footrot. 1884 Marcus Clarke *Mem.* 99 Young Hopeful .. is set to work *foot-rotting. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Foot rule [see *foot level*] 1760 Raper in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 774 The foot-rules found in old ruins at Rome, are of various lengths. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 They ..measure with an English footrule every cell of the Inquisition. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. i. 72 At the head of the plough is a *foot rut, made of wood, and a wide piece of wood on the end, to prevent the plough going deep. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. i. iv. § 4. 80 A good setter .. generally makes out a *foot-scent better than a pointer. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 903/1 **Foot-screw*, a supporting foot, for giving a machine or table a level standing on an uneven floor. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* cliv. (1636) 149 The fat which is left upon the water of the seething of Netes feet, called commonly *foot seame. 1874 E. W. H. Holdsworth *Deep-Sea Fishing* iv. 157 Seans [sweep-nets] may be divided into three classes, namely, the sean proper .. the 'tuck-sean', and the 'ground or *foot-sean'. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 510 This was at first practised with *foot-sets for a prick-hedge. 1854 Anne Baker *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Foot-hedge*..called in some parts of the county a *foot-set*..a foot-set is described as two rows of quick, planted about a foot asunder on a slope. *c* 1440 *Bk. Curtasye* 488 in *Babees Bk.* 193 Þo lorde schalle skyft hys gown at nyȝt, Syttand on *foteshete tyl he be dyȝt. 1494 *Housek. Ord.* 120 All this season the Kinge shall sit still in his footesheete. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xi. 31 Gyrd in a garmont semely and *fut syd. 1780 M. Shields *Faithf. Contendings* 38 The Lord is helping some to keep *foot-side with the bretheren at home. 1873 Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 437 The ice radiated outwards .. to the *foot-slopes of the hills of Middle Germany. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, **Footspace-rail.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 119 *Foot-space rail*, the rail that terminates the foot of the balcony, and in which balusters step. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 286 Gif hit sy oðer feoh, sing on þæt *fotspor. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* Arb.) 38 Where his footspore stood there stryked he with his tayl. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxvii. 12 Ten pilers and as feele *footstakis [Vulg. *bases*]. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* i. 37 The Crosse of our blessed Saviour.. having in some descriptions an Empedon or crossing *foot stay. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 29 The *Foot-sticks [are placed] against the foot or bottom of the Page. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.*, *Footstick*, a bevelled stick put at the bottom of a page or pages to quoin up against. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 4 Untyll suche tyme as the same Cappe be..half thicked at the least in the *Footestocke. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 384 Sapores .. when hee had conquered Valerianus the Roman Emperour .. used him afterward most villanously, as his foot-stocke. 1598 Florio, *Stamine*, the vpright ribs or peeces of timber of the inside of a ship, of some called footestocks, or footesteecks. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 31 Ships they had, of which the keeles, the footstocks also, or upright standards were made of slight Timber. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* Suppl. in Wr.-Wülcker 191 *Fultura* *fotstan. 1738 J. Anderson *Constit. Free Masons* 102 The King levell'd the Footstone of the New Royal-Exchange on 23 Oct. 1667. 1876 Browning *St. Martin's Summer* v, Headstone, footstone moss may drape,—Name, date, violets hide from spelling. 1885 C. A. Hulbert *Suppl. Ann. Almondbury* 167 When it was decided to restore the old Hall, and the work had been commenced, a footstone was discovered which clearly indicated the pitch of the front gables. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 152 Our English travellers..should always be on their guard against the use of *feet-stoves. 1882 Howells in *Longm. Mag.* I. 46 The foot-stove which one of his congregation .. carried to meeting, and warmed his poor feet with. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 689 For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in pow'r Of *foot-strife, but Æacides. 1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 23 F..Is made like E, onely instead of the *Foot-stroke here is onely a Footing. 1872 Beames *Gram. Aryan Lang. Ind.* I. 60 The Panjabi *n* is that of Asoka's inscriptions, with the horizontal footstrokes sloped downwards and curved. 1882 *Standard* 9 Oct. 2/7 He had no faith in "'foot' sugar. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 4 Yf he wyll haue his plough to go a narowe forowe..than he setteth his *fote teame in the nycke nexte to the ploughe beame. 1556 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 162, Iiij fuyt teames xijs. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 June, The total force hurled against the Plymouth shield was 117,666 *foot-tons. 1808 Scott *Marm.* III. xxxi, The *foot-tramp of a flying steed. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 79 We are farther north..than any of our predecessors, except Parry on his Spitzbergen foot-tramp. 1388 Wyclif *Job* xviii. 10 The *foot trappe [1382 foot grene, Vulg. *pedica*] of hym is hid in the erthe. 1585 *Nomenclator* 196 The stocks, or foote-trap. 1796 W. Marshall *Midl. Co.* (ed. 2) II. Gloss., **Foot-trenches*, superficial drains, about a foot wide. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Foot tubercles*, the lateral processes on each segment of some of the Annelida; also called *Parapodia*. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 58 The *foot valve. 1650 Blanckley *Naval Expos.*, **Foot waaling* is all the Inboard Planking, from the Keelson upwards to the Orlop Clamps. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Foot-waling*, the inside planking or lining of a ship over the floor-timbers. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Goldf. Victoria* 611 **Foot-wall*, the bounding rock beneath or on the lower side of a reef. 1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VII. 60 He would certainly chuse an eyder-duck for his *foot-warmer. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 1 A foot-warmer (a long, flat, tin utensil, full of hot water) was put into the carriage. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 539/1 Charcoal to put in the little foot-warmers..used by all womenkind in Dutch churches. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 281 They practise the *foot-washing, the kiss of love [etc.]. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* xxii, He would be ready to endure the ceremony of the 'Feet-washing' on the eve of his bridal. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* 1758 63 No Fishermen..or Trinkermen shall avaunce or set up any Wears, Engines, Rowte Wears, Pight Wears, *Foot Wears. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 52 A Buttress or *Foot Wharf on each side to keep in the Earth .. to prevent the Dam from spreading and settling out at Foot. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 66 When the one [birth] commeth headlong, the other *footewise. 1569 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 218, x ireon temes and *foite wedies. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Foot waldr*, a contemptuous appellation for a foot soldier, commonly used by the cavalry. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxi, 'I was sure you could be none of the foot-wobblers, as my Nosebag calls them.' 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 294 A Remnant of *footwork silke ijs. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 120 There may likewise be a small Foot-work made at the Low-water Mark .. the better to preserve the Beach from being washed away. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 6/6 Their [the Northern team's] foot work. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* v. 169 Sepulchral stones appeared with emblems graven, And *foot-worn epitaphs. 1820 Keats *Eve St. Agnes* xii, The chains lie silent on the footworn stones. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 440 Some of our foot-worn absentees.

† **Foot,** *a. Obs. rare.* [the prec. sb. used attrib.] Of style or language (after L. *pedester*): Prosaic, 'low', without elevation.

1582 Stanyhurst *Poems*, *Ps.* iii. *note* (Arb.) 131 Theese bace and foote verses (so I terme al, sauluing thee Heroical and Elegiacal). 1604 Hieron *Preachers Plea* Serm. (1614) 535 For a man (saith hee [Jerome]) that handleth holy matters, a lowe and (as it were) a foote oration [*pedestris oratio*] is necessary, and not such as is thickned with artificiall framing of words.

Foot (fut), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. G. *fuszen.*]

1. *intr.* To move the foot, step, or tread to measure or music; to dance. Esp. in phr. *to foot it.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2323 If he can wel foote and daunce, It may hym greetly do avaunce. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. ix. 110 Thai fut it so that lang war to devys Thair hasty fair. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 380 Foot it featly here and there. 1700 Dryden *Wife of Bath's T.* 216 He saw a Quire of Ladies in a round, That featly footing seem'd to skim the Ground. 1787 G. Colman *Inkle & Yarico* Finale, Hymen gay foots away, Happy at our wedding-day. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iv. 107 The dance of fairies ..footing it to the cricket's song.

b. quasi-*trans.* with cogn. object (a dance, etc.); also (*nonce use*) with obj. and *adv.* as compl.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* lxxxiv, Falsely now they footen loves daunce. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 8 All the picked youth ..footing the Morris about a May pole. 1633 T. Adams *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 3 Herodias' daughter, that..footed away the head of John Baptist. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xxviii. 388 Teach their scholars how to foot the dance. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 338 *note*, Footing a hornpipe to the music of a pair of bagpipes.

2. *intr.* To move the feet as in walking; to step, pace, walk, go on foot. Also, to step or walk *on*, *over*, *upon* (with *indirect pass.*). Now *rare.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 178 To Foote, *gressus ponere.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 8 The dreadful Beast drew nigh..Halfe flying and halfe footing in his haste. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 126 Theeues doe foot by night. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. xxxi. 239 Saffron..groweth the better if it be a little footed vpon. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* III. iv, Since first you footed on our territories. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 103 Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow. 1642 Anne Bradstreet *Poems* (1678) 10 And Hemus, whose steep sides none foot upon. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* (1647) 98 All paths are footed over, but that one Which should be gone. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* lxix, He footed away as fast as his short legs..permitted. 1865 G. Meredith *Rhoda Fleming* xliv, They footed together, speechless: taking the woman's quickest gliding step.

b. *esp.* in phr. *to foot it.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* Ded. ¶ 3 b, I..leasurly began to foote it forward. *a* 1625 Fletcher & Mass. *Elder Bro.* I. i, I am tyr'd, Sir, and nere shall foot it home. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 166 ¶ 6 My operator..used to foot

it from the other end of the town every morning. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 181 Riding for us was out of the question, so we all had to foot it.

3. *trans.* To set foot on; to tread with the feet; to walk or dance on, pass over or traverse on foot.

1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 248 b, Lucil..vsed to fote the streates of Rome. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* 23 The top of the wall: which was first footed by the Duke Godfrey. 1657 Bp. S. Parker *Free & Impart. Censure* 102 The famous Traveller of Odcomb..footed most parts of the known world. *a* 1717 Parnell *Fairy T.* xxiii, The fairies bragly foot the floor. 1812 J. Henry *Camp agst. Quebec* 26 The ground we footed within the last three days is a very rugged isthmus. 1892 Stevenson in *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 July 9/3 It was good to foot the grass.

4. To set or plant (a person) on his feet *in* a place; to settle, establish. Chiefly *refl.* and in *pass.* = to have or obtain a foothold *in*.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 143 For he is footed in this Land already. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* iii. (1821) 247 When they are footed in Mounster, the most part of the Countrey will joyne with them. 1658 R. Newcourt *Map of London* (heading), Hingest the Saxon .. footing himselfe here. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 6/3 They will go through the Thanet sands with cylinders again until they foot themselves well into the chalk.

b. *intr. To foot well*: (of a horse)? to get a good 'footing'.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 385 If he have a hand on his horse, and will allow him to 'foot well' (as we call it) before he springs.

†5. *trans.* To strike or thrust with the foot; to kick; *fig.* to spurn. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 119 You that did .. foote me as you spurne a stranger curre Ouer your threshold *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit at sev. Weapons* v. i, When you shall foot her from you, not she you. 1637 Nabbes *Microcosm.* IV. E ij b, *Blood.* Carry your toes wider. *Tast.* Take heed that I foote not you. 1808 Jamieson, *Foot*, to kick, to strike with the foot; a term used with respect to horses.

†b. To tread, press, or crush with the feet.

c 1682 J. Collins *Making Salt* 16 It was footed or pressed into a Cask.

c. To push or shove with the foot or feet. Chiefly *Naut.* (see quots.).

1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 41 They sometimes produce the Standard Weight without Footing or Handing the Scale. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Jetter dehors le fond du hunier*, to foot the topsail out of the top. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 49 The masthead men parrel the yard and foot it amidships.

d. *intr.* or *absol.* To use the feet in kicking; to do 'foot-work'. *colloq.* (*Football*).

1852 Bristed *Upper Ten Thousand* ix. 223 Both teams were footing their very best.

6. *trans.* Of a bird of prey (*esp.* a hawk): To seize or clutch with the talons. Also *fig.*

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 130 Throwe hir out the leure and let hir foote a henne .. and kill it. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. xvii. 111 A certaine kinde of swanne .. [with] his right foote..catcheth and footeth his pray. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. iv. 116 The holy eagle Stoop'd, as to foot us. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 276 Now trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he lies to strokes. 1891 Harting *Bibl. Accipitr.* Gloss., *Foot*, to clutch.

absol. 1879 Radcliffe in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 7/1 A hawk is said to 'foot' well or to be a 'good footer' when she is successful in killing.

7. To follow the tracks of; to trace. Also *absol.*

1772 T. Simpson *Vermin-Killer* 8 The rats will run it like a dog footing a hare. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 292 The quails squatted till the dogs footed up to their very tails. 1885 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, s.v., 'There was snow on the ground, and they footed him to the pond'.

8. To make, add, or attach a foot to.

1465 [see Forefoot *v.*]. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 178 To Foote a stoole, *pedem addere*. 1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 130. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* ii. E iij, The stone-stooles must bee footed as they may. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Colman St.* IV. vi, She shall foot Stockings in a Stall for me. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. Let. ii, The stockings which his wife footed for me. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* v. (1883) 356 Absolutely footing a stocking out of the texture of a dream.

9. †a. To end (a letter) with a postscript. *Obs.*

1648 Evelyn *Let. to Sir R. Browne* 5 June, Postscript, I would foot this letter with what I have since learned.

b. To add up and set the sum at the foot of (an account, bill, etc.); to reckon or sum up. Now usually with *up*. Chiefly *dial.* and *colloq.*

1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 176/2 The tyme that his compt wes futit. 1828 Webster s.v., To foot an account. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxv, The wall-paper was .. garnished with chalk memorandums, and long sums footed up. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 80 The breakages from accident, if footed up at the end of each year, would in most cases equal..the clear earnings.

fig. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 893/2 [He] was doing a little sum in social arithmetic. He was footing me up, as it were.

c. *colloq.* To pay or settle (a bill).

1848 Durivage *Stray Subj.* 183 If our plan succeeded, the landlord was to foot the bill, and 'stand treat'. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 18 July 6/7 The annual bill we foot is, after all, small compared with that of France.

d. *intr.* Of an account, number of items, etc.: To mount or total *up* to (a certain sum). Const. with or without *to*.

1867 *Times* 19 Sept. 10 The united debts of the colony foot up something like £250,000. 1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 224 His total losses footed up to £5000.

†10. *trans.* ? To fewter (a spear). *Sc. Obs.*

a 1557 *Diurnal Occurrents* (1833) 45 The Scottis .. futtit thair speris, and slew..to the nomber of thre scoir.

11. To admit (a new hand) on payment of a Footing.

1825 *Examiner* 285/2 The workmen..had been partaking of some liquor..on account of footing a new comer.

†12. ? To sing the 'foot' or burden to (a song). *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 30, I will by myne owne selfe foote the song perchaunce.

†**Foo·tback.** *Obs.* A humorous formation after *horseback*. Chiefly in phr. *on* (or *a*) *footback* = (travelling) on foot.

1589 Nashe *Pref.* to *Greene's Menaphon* 17 Beggers [have forgot] that euer they caried their fardles on footback. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman's Prize* I. iii, Like St. George at Kingston, Running a footback from the furious dragon. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Odcomb's Compl.* 79 Should footback trotting Trauellers intend To match his trauels.

Football, foot-ball (fu·tbɔl). [f. Foot *sb.* + Ball *sb.*]

1. An inflated ball used in the game (see 2). It is now either spherical or (in the Rugby game) elliptical, and consists of an inflated bag or bladder enclosed in a leather case.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E vj a, It is calde in latyn *pila pedalis* a fotebal. 1508 Barclay *Egloges* v, The sturdie plowmen .. driuing the foote ball. 1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* IV. (1653) 282 Like a Football in the midst of a crowd of Boys. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. vii. (1737) 26 The Bladder, wherewith they make Footballs. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* VII. 743 If touched by him, The inglorious football mounted to the pitch Of the Lark's flight.

2. An open-air game played with this ball by two sides, each of which endeavours to kick or convey the ball to the goal at the opposite end of the field. There are various styles of playing the game, but the two most widely recognized are the Association and the Rugby Union games.

1424 *Sc. Act Jas. I*, c. 18 The king forbiddes þ' na man play at þe fut ball vnder þe payne of iiij*d*. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxvii, Foote balle, wherin is nothinge but beastly furie and exstreme violence. 1663 *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 8 Players at Foot-ball, Cudgels, or any other boysterous sport or game. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 509 The foot-ball is likewise a favorite, manly diversion with them [the Indians]. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/4 Not 15 years back, few men played football after they left school.

3. *fig.* (*esp.* a person or thing that is kicked or tossed about like a football).

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 416/1 For so he maye translate the worlde in to a footeball yf he ioyne therewith certayn circumstaunces, and saye this rounde rollyng footeball that men walke vpon [etc.]. ? *c* 1600 *Distr. Emperor* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 186, I am the verye foote-ball of the starres. 1711 *Let. to Sacheverel* 14 England must always have a National Football, and you, at present, are That. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xv. 231 The .. institutions of the mistress of the world had become the football of ruffians.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *football-club, -day, -match, -play, -player, -playing,* †*-sport,* †*-swain, -union, -war.*

1815 in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* I. 245 The coachman exclaimed..'It's *Foot-ball day'. 1887 Shearman *Athletics & Football* 247 Shrove Tuesday .. was .. the great 'football day' in England for centuries. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 161 P 3, I was diverted from a farther Observation of these combatants, by a *Foot-ball Match. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* i. (1612) 2 Some are vehement, as dauncing, leaping, *foote ball play. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* v. vi, Some, with many a merry shout..Pursued the foot-ball play. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 95 *Ste.* Ile not be strucken, my Lord. *Kent.*.Nor tript neither, you base *Foot-ball plaier. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 137 Some spend the Sabaoth day .. in .. *foot-ball playing, and such other deuilish pastimes. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 137 At *foote ball sport, thou shalt my champion be. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 35 Where, for some sturdy *foot-ball Swain, Jone strokes a Sillibub or twaine. 1714 Gay *Trivia* II. 226 Lo! from far, I spy the Furies of the *Foot-ball War.

Football (fu·tbɔl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To kick like a football; to kick about with the feet; also *fig.* Hence **Foo·tballing** *ppl. a.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 268 They footeball their heades togither. 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxxxiii. 427 To see how well meaning simplicity is football'd. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 363, I knew he longed..to football my unshorn head up and down the knubbly street. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* I. v. 129 She became the Mrs. Warwick of our footballing world.

Footballer (fu·tbɔlə1). [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -er.1] One who plays football.

1880 *Melbourne Bulletin* 29 Oct. 5/1 The Champion Footballers race for a quarter mile.

Foo·tballist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] = prec.

1882 *Society* 28 Oct. 18/1 When a Rugby Union footballist is running with a football..the practice is to collar..him.

Footboard (fu·tbōəd). [f. Foot *sb.* + Board.]

1. A board to support the foot or feet; a board to stand on; e.g. a small platform at the back of a carriage on which the footman stands; a board upon which to step when entering or alighting from a carriage; the foot-rest of a driving-box; in *U.S.* the foot-plate (see Foot *sb.* 35) of a locomotive engine.

1766 Smollett *Trav.* II. xxv. 5 [They] may be carried in a common chair, provided with a foot-board, on men's shoulders. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. 54 The ladies sit within, and the cicisbei stand on the foot-boards, on each side of the coach. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 184 A foot-board behind for the accommodation of a servant. 1825 J. Neal *Jonathan* II. xv. 58 His feet rested on a foot-board, which..was attached ..to the rough axle-tree. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 902/1 *Foot-board*, the platform on which the driver and stoker of a locomotive stand. A foot-plate. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* I. ii. 49 She was standing on the foot-board..with her face to the [railway-]coach.

b. A treadle.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Treadle* or *Foot Board*, a strip of wood actuated by the foot and connected to the crank of a lathe, grindstone..or other small machine.

2. An upright board set across the foot of a bedstead.

1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 232 Groping, with my hand, I felt the footboard at my head!

Foot-boy.

†a. A boy-attendant (*obs.* b. A boy (in livery) employed in the place of or to assist a footman; a page-boy.

1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 139 On he paceth with his men and his foot-boyes towardes Assyria. 1591 Shaks. I *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 69 Like Peasant foot-Boyes doe they keepe the Walls. 1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes' Trial* 5 On Friday night late I received a Note from your Foot-boy. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 96 P 1 From my being first a Footboy at fourteen, to my present Station of a Nobleman's Porter. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. ix. 163 The smart maid-servant, and the dirty little footboy.

Foot-breadth, †-brede. [See Breadth and Brede *sb.*2] The breadth of a foot (as a measure).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 365 He gert men mony pottis ma Of a fut breid round. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 952 That wel vnneth in that place Hadde I a fote brede of space. 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* ii. 5, I wyl not geue you one fote breadth of their londe. [Also in 1611.] 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 371 Charge them to halt, nor move on foot bred more. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* iii. 125 Luxuriant herbage cumbered every foot breadth of the dank..soil.

Foo·t-cloth.

†1. A large richly-ornamented cloth laid over the back of a horse and hanging down to the ground on each side. It was considered as a mark of dignity and state. *Obs.*

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 154 An herneys in russet velvet cloth of gold for an hakeney, and a footeclothe maade of russet velvet lyned with blac bokeram. 1589 *Mar Martine* 6 Plucke but the foote cloth from his backe, The Asse will soone be seene. 1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 24 Sometimes he that robbes both Church and Common-wealth is seene to ride on his foot-cloth. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/1 The Town-Clerk with a Gold Chain, and his Footman and Footcloth. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* v. xvii, Fair Margaret on her palfrey came, Whose footcloth swept the ground.

fig. 1594 Nashe *Vnfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 70 The scolasticall squitter bookes clout you vp cannopies & foot-clothes of verses.

2. A cloth to set the feet upon, a carpet.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. i. (1640) 165 Milain, and many other cities in Italy..danced at this musick, made a foot-cloth of their Master's livery. 1726–7 Swift *Gulliver* I. ii. 38 A foot-cloth for your majesty's chief room of state. 1824 Macaulay *Ivry* vi, Then on the ground..Fling the red shreds, a footcloth meet for Henry of Navarre. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* IV. 267 On the..footcloth, lay The..child.

†3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *foot-cloth horse, mule, nag, -page, -servant, -strider.*

1571 Sadler, Smith & Wilson *Let.* 7 Sept. in Murdin *Coll. State Pap.* (1759) 149 So havyng prepared a Fotecloth Nag for him..he was..quietly brought into the tower. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 54 Hast thou not..Bare-headed plodded by my foot-cloth Mule. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. iv. 86 Three times to day my Foot-Cloth-Horse did stumble. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* I. vii. 26 The Mule, and glorious Foot-cloath-pages, and Harbingers, are all too little for these Patriarchs. *a* 1658 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* v. i, I'll..Serve some Briarean footcloth-strider.

Footed (fu·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Foot *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.] Furnished with or having feet (*rarely* a foot).

1. a. Of a man or animal: Furnished with feet; having feet *like* (a dog, goose, etc.).

a 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rummyng* 49 Foted lyke a plane. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* A iv a, Footed broad and long, In Motly cotes, goes Jacke Oates. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 18 The Seal-fish is..footed like a Moldwarp. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 18 An animal..faced and footed like a goat. 1854 H. H. Wilson *Rig-veda* II. 91 The footless dawn is the precursor of footed beings. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. iii. § 5. 220 Thighed and shouldered like the billows;—footed like their stealing foam.

b. in parasynthetic derivatives, q.v. under their first element (as *brazen-, cat-, claw-footed*, etc.), or as main words (e.g. Bare-, Fourfooted).

c. fig. *Footed as* or *with the wind*: having feet as swift as the wind.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 216 Each followes as his horse were footed with the wind. 1865 Swinburne *Atalanta* 46 Fair as the snow and footed as the wind.

2. Of a shoe, stocking, piece of furniture, etc.: Having, or provided with, a foot or feet; also, mended with a (new) foot.

1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 191, ij salers broken, of siluer gilted and footed. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23 A chayer, iij. footyd stoolys. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 301 Item oone pleyne Pece footid and with a Cover. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xvi. 85 Then .. 80. women were carried in chaires footed with gold. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 182, I giue and bequeath..my stone pott..footed and tipt. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 348 A fellow

that wore worsted stockings footed. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* I. xiv. 181 Various new-footed boots and shoes .. ranged in pairs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 99 A large pair of footed trowsers.

† 3. Having a length of (a specified number of) feet: in parasynthetic comb., as *twelve-footed*. *Obs.*

1616 SHELDON *Miracles Antichr.* 303 The twelue-footed man, as he is measured by Petrus de Natalibus!

† 4. Composed in metrical feet. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 103 In footed verse. *c* 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* Ded., This measured and footed stile. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 123 The ..swanne In footed verse sings out his deep annoy.

5. *Archery.* Of an arrow: (See quot.).

1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* v. 29 Arrows are either *selfs* or *footed*; the former are made of a single piece of wood; the latter .. have a different and harder wood dovetailed on to them at the pile end.

Footer (fu·tər), *sb.*[1] [f. FOOT *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who goes on foot, a pedestrian. *rare.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 780 Being none of the best footers she could hardly keep way with the Spider. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Co. Life* 327 The tor is covered with horses, traps, carriages, footers.

b. One who walks in a place, a frequenter.

1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 July 317 This shy footer of solitudes.

2. *Falconry.* Of the hawk: (see FOOT *v.* 6).

1879 [see FOOT *v.* 6]. 1879 RADCLIFFE in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 10/2 They..are most deadly 'footers'. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 40 A better 'footer' – more clever at seizing the quarry in his talons.

3. *Football.* a. A kick at a football. ? *Obs.*

b. *slang* The game itself.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves, etc.* (ed. 2) 89 *Footer*, a stroke at a foot-ball. *Mod. colloq.* Are you playing footer to-day?

4. *Bowls.* (See quot. 1876.)

1863 *Feltham's Guide to Archery, etc.* 57 If a gentleman play a bowl without his foot being upon the footer. 1876 WILKINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2 The 'footer' is the small piece of material—cocoa-nut matting is the best—whereon each player stands in delivering the ball.

5. With a numeral prefixed: A person or thing whose height or length is of that number of feet; as *six-footer*, *twenty one-footer*, etc.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxiii, I..inquired of a second six-footer. 1892 *Daily News* 21 July 3/6 The club also sailed a match for 21-footers on Tuesday.

Footer (fū·tər), *sb.*[2] *dial.* or *slang.* [? var. of FOUTRE.] (See quots.). ? Hence **Foo·ter** *v.*, to trifle, 'potter about'. **Foo·tering** *ppl. a.*

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 36 *True Intellig.*, A Thief, a low Fellow, a Footer. 1825 JENNINGS *Somerset Gloss., Footer*, a scurvy fellow; a term of contempt. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Footer*, to idle. 1893 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* (1895) xxx. 273 Fussy footering German barons.

Foo·tfall, foo·t-fall.

The fall of the foot on the ground in walking; a footstep, tread.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 12 Like Hedg-hogs, which .. mount Their pricks at my foot-fall. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 May, For weeks you could have heard a foot-fall. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvi, He did not hear her approach, her footfall was so light.

Foot-fell. *Sc.* Forms: 5 fut(e)fell, 6 futfaill, -vale, fytwale, 7, 9 fitfeal. [app. f. FOOT *sb.* + FELL.] The fell or skin of a lamb that has died soon after it was dropped (Jam.). Also *footfell skin.*

1452 JAS. II *Let.* in *Chart. Aberd.* (1890) 25 Skorlings, skaldings, futefell [etc.] 1495 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 90 Item out of the samyn sek 125 futfell. 1535 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Ane dossund of futfaill sufficient stuf. *Ibid.*, Vij. dossund of futfaill skynnis. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, §80 Skynnis..callit in the vulgar toung Scorlingis, scaldingis, futefaillis. 1670 *Rates* (Jam.), Fitfeals and scadlings.

† **Foo·t-folk.** *Obs.* [ME., f. FOOT *sb.* + FOLK. Cf. MHG. *vuozvolc*, Ger. *fussvolk*, Du. *voetvolk*, etc.] Foot-soldiers, infantry.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 398 Fot volc wythoute nombre. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4529 The foote folk and sympyl knaves, In hande they hente ful good staves. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xv, Old George Frundsberg of Mindelheim, a colonel of foot-folk in the Imperial service.

Footful (fu·tful). [f. FOOT *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as can be held with the foot. (Cf. *handful.*)

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 35 When the bird had grasped a footful it threw the sand behind it.

Foo·t-guards, foo·tguards. (Formerly also in *sing.*) A body of picked foot-soldiers for special service as a guard. Now the proper name of three infantry regiments, the Coldstream, Grenadier, and Scots Fusilier Guards.

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 289 His German foot-guards consisted formerly of 300 men. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 75 When the Princes of blood .. and the Generals of an Army pass through any Town, the Governours furnish them with a Foot-guard. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* II. i, The joiner of the Foot-guards has made his Fortune by it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 588 A strong body of infantry, the English footguards leading the way, stormed..the outworks.

Foothold (fu·t,hōuld). [See HOLD *sb.*]

1. A hold or support for the feet: a surface (secure or otherwise) for standing or walking on; firm or stable position of the feet.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* v. ii. 166 The onely readie and perfit scale (where is neither slipperie foot-holde, nor tottering ascent). 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vi, He has nothing above him to Aspire to, nor any Foot-Hold left him to come down by. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 222 The horses had no foothold, but kept plunging forward. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. (1894) 102 It was impossible to cut steps in it [ice] deep enough to afford secure foothold.

b. *transf.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxxiii. 291 All fell to Work at the Roots of the Tree, and left it so little Foot-hold, that the first Blast of Wind laid it Flat upon the Ground. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 418 The hyssop finds firm foot-hold in the wall. 1890 *Home & Ch. St. Gregory the Great* 10 The insertion of new foundations under the pillars, which were supported while workmen removed their footholds.

c. *fig.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. v. 15 Those parts of the World where their Philosophy had taken foot-hold. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* IV. (1878) 150 The Saracen was driven slowly from his last foothold in the west of Eurone. 1864 *Theolog. Rev.* Mar. 19 As one foothold of belief after another is taken away.

2 ? *U.S.* 'A kind of light india-rubber overshoe, leaving the heel unprotected; a sandal. Sometimes called a *tip*'. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Foot-hook: see FUTTOCK.

Foo·t-ho·t, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. FOOT *sb.* + HOT *a.* or *adv.*; the sb. seems to be locative as in *footsore*; cf. the differently-formed synonym *hot-foot.*] a. In hot haste, without pause or slackening of speed. b. In the phrase *to follow foot-hot*, the *adv.* was sometimes taken to mean 'closely'; hence it was used in other collocations to express mere proximity of situation.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 813 Als quik he dede his schon of drawe, And karf his vaumpes, fot-hot. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1164 Paule..Is cumine till hyme now fut-hat. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 228 So that thair apples riped with foothoote The semynaire be sette in. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 150 Lett us ryn fote hote. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxviii, They chalengyd sire launcelot foote hote. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 287, I knaw quhat payne is to follow him fute haite. *Ibid.* XI. xvi. 37 Vnder the montane law thar stude fute hoit A byng of erth. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 138 Those cruell curres.. Which vowe foot hote to followe me. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 415 Following him foot-hot, as we commonly say, before the barbarous People could take breath.

Footing (fu·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOOT *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The act of walking, pacing, or stepping; a step or tread. Now *rare.* † *To set footing*: to set foot (*in*, *on* a place), to enter. (Also *fig.*)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 He stutted, apaled And fixt his footing. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 87 Seeke not a Scorpions Nest Nor set a footing on this vnkinde Shore. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 155 Can it be, That so degenerate a straine as this, Should once set footing in your generous bosomes? 1604 E. G. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xv. 163 For that man hath not so long a sight, nor so nimble and swift footing as were needeful. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* X. 294 This man makes footing towards thee, Out of the tents. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius of Isle* 431 Recall thy footings thence, Wander not in Darke waies. 1642 *Remonst. conc. Ch. & Kingd. Irel.* 7 They will, with the assistance of Spaine and France, set footing in England. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiii, Towards him they bent their footing through the dews.

† b. The action of setting foot upon land.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 76 The bold Iago, Whose footing heere anticipates our thoughts, A Senights speed.

c. Moving with measured tread, dancing; † also, a dance.

1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Yvb, To daunce well without ouer nimble footings or to busy trickes. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* xiv, My feet .. Did neuer yet the Art of footing know. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 14 Queen Anne, who had trod so many stately Footings in Masks at Court. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* liii. P 6 A squire from the country..desirous of learning the new manner of footing.

2. A mark or impression left by the foot; a foot-print, or footprints collectively; a trace, track, trail. Also *fig.* (cf. *footstep*). Now *rare.*

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary Q. Scots* Mj, I will nat here precisely trace out all the footynges of the wickit doynges. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 64 Let him firste marke what manner of Slotte or footing it is. 1579 E. K. *Ep. Ded.* to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 4 Poetes, whose foting this Author every where followeth. 1624 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 420 God hath imprinted .. some steps and footings of his goodnesse in the Creatures. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, s. v. *Hart*, The Tracts or Footing of divers sorts of Beasts. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 69 In Normandy we trace the first footings of our national power. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, See, here is her footing.

† 3. Recovery (of a woman after confinement) ? *Obs.* exc. in *footing-time* (see 17). Cf. *on foot.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 46 a, He asked the wife how she did, and praied the Goddes to send her good footyng, and then inquired of her trauell, and painful panges.

4. The action of placing the feet so as not to slip or stumble; stable position of the feet, foothold.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. liv. (1495) 170 The sole of the fote is flesshly and playne forwarde and bakwarde to haue fotynge. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lv. 332 But footyng faylled hym, & [he] fell doun deed to the grounde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1074 Stande sure and take good fotyng. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. IV. ii, Fear makes men look aside, and then their footing miss. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 366 Her footing chanc'd to fail And down she fell. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, Unless he climb with footing nice, A far projecting precipice. 1859 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* iv, 'Come awa, Dawnie, and mind your futting.'

b. The action or manner of placing the feet for standing in a given position.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 147 The fyrste poynte is when a man shoulde shote, to take suche footyng and standyng as shal be both cumlye to the eye and profytable to his vse. 1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* ix. 62 The footing must be firm, yet at the same time easy and springy.

5. Support for the foot; surface (favourable or the contrary) for walking or standing upon.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 193 To o'r-walk a Current, roaring loud, On the vnstedfast footing of a Speare. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 602 The Roman ships slow keel'd would firmely stand, And lend sure footing like a fight by land. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 July, I am delighted with the soft air and soft footing upon the sands. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xxi, Where scarce was footing for the goat. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 44 It was probable we should find safe footing.

† b. A notch or ledge for the foot, a 'step'. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 266 We, by footings made in the rocks, descended, as we might say, down a pair of stairs.

6. *fig.* Firm or secure position; established place; foothold, establishment.

1586 WALSINGHAM *Let.* 4 Mar. in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 361 In former times, when England had a footing in France. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. xii. 407 A lie cursorily told takes little footing .. in the tellers memory. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 55 Those notions have gained but a very inconsiderable footing in the world. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 120 This clerical baronet has vainly endeavoured to gain a footing upon the theatrical boards. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* xxii, She had made good her footing in her aunt's house.

† 7. The foundation, ground, or basis on which anything rests or from which it springs. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 All which do come altogether to utter ruine, if Purgatory decay once: but if Purgatory hold fast, then are they all of good footing. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* 1619 II. 441 A thing for which we find no footing in the scripture. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 46 This way of speaking has so good footing, that [etc.].

8. The conditions and arrangements, the understood state of things, on which an institution, etc. is established; the position or status due or assigned to a person, etc. in estimation or treatment. *On the same, on one* or *a footing* (*with*): on an equality.

1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr., I think we are now to consider, not what we are in regard to our Footing and that of the Government which called this Parliament. 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 440 It is not long since they got the title of Lords. Anciently, all were upon one footing of account. 1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* XX. 136 They resolved to put the Chinese on the same Footing as the Dutch. 1769 *Junius Lett.* No. 2 (1804) I. 24 *n.* 2 The army ..was never upon a more respectable footing with regard to discipline. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 177/1 What the Catholics ask for is to be put on a footing with the Protestant Dissenters. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 424 Mahomed Ali was..placed upon the footing of an ally of the King of Great Britain. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 3 The eldest sons of baronets..were scarcely admitted on any other footing [than as gentlemen-commoners]. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 115/2 The Khedive .. stands upon an altogether different footing from the Sultan.

b. The 'terms' on which a person stands in intercourse with another; degree of intimacy or favour; relative status (as an equal, superior, or inferior).

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. iv, Horatio and Leonora were what they call on a good footing together. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XX, I was admitted to his table upon the footing of half friend, half underling. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* V. 188 You see on what a footing we are.

9. Entrance on a new position, etc. (in phr. *to pay for one's footing*); hence, a fee demanded of a person on doing something for the first time or on being admitted to any trade, society, etc.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 12. 2/2 Young..Sinners .. not yet of Age to pay for their Footing in St. James's Park. 1777 [see CHUMMAGE 2]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii, 'Hand out my footing! What does he mean?' 'He means that you must fork out a seven-shilling bit.' 1862 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* ii, Mr. Crosbie..had to pay half a crown for his footing to the haymakers.

10. The action of putting a foot to anything.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 65 Weaving, footing, and grafting silk stockings..are mostly performed by women. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Footing*, a term employed in the knitting of stockings.

11. *concr.* That with which something is 'footed'.

a. Material used to 'foot' boots, stockings, etc.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cabeçado*, new footings of bootes. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 222 It waits to be converted into Footing for Stockings.

† b. = FOOT *sb.* 10.

1659 TORRIANO, *Fûsto*, the shank, the supporter, the stalk or footing of any thing.

c. *Lace.* (See quot. 1882.)

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2733/4 One .. Petticoat, having 3 black Fringes, with Footings. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3250/4, 3 yards of Silver Lace and Footing. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xix. 215 Château-Renaud and Mézières were chiefly employed in the manufacture of footings. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Footing* .. is used..to distinguish the edge of the Lace that is sewn to the dress from the scalloped and unattached edge. The Footing is sometimes worked with the rest of the design, and at others as a separate narrow lace, being then sewn on to the main part.

d. A piece of hard wood dovetailed on to the pile-end of an arrow.

1856 H. A. FORD *Archery* v. 30 For footing, any hard wood will do; and if this be solid for one inch below the

pile, it will be amply sufficient. 1887 W. Butt *Ford's Archery* iii. 37 Great care should be taken .. that the footing exactly fits the pile, so as to fill entirely the inside of it.

e. *Printing*, etc. (See quots.)

1676 Moxon *Print. Lett.* 7 The Footing is the small Arches the Letter stands on, as the Arches upon the feet of Letter A is the Footing of that Letter. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc.* II. 126 The Footing, is the straight fine Stroak or Stroaks that lie in the Foot-Line of Letters.

12. *Arch.* A projecting course or courses at the base or foundation of a wall or other erection to give it security.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 255 All Walls ought to have a Basis, or Footing, at least 4 Inches on a side broader than the thickness of the Wall. 1838 Simms *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 25 The footings of the abutments will be 18 inches below the level. 1881 Young *Every man his own mechanic* § 23 He should get a bricklayer to show him..how to put in the footings of his wall.

13. A place hollowed out or otherwise prepared for receiving the foot of a timber or the like.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 88 In the center of the house a slight footing was cut for the mast, suitable to a square of 18 inches.

14. The action of adding up a column of figures, etc.; the result thus obtained, sum total.

1855 H. Clarke *Dict., Footing*..reckoning..sum total. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, The final footings of the debt of all cities .. of the United States .. were made last week. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 296/2 We could easily add twenty per cent. to the gross footings of the entire list.

15. The action of collecting turf; also, the heaps so formed. *Sc.* and *Irish dial.*

1802 Findlater *Agric. Peebles* 209 The peats .. are placed on end three or four together, and leaning against each other; this is called footing the peats. 1825 Jamieson, *Fittings*, turfs set on edge. 1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* (1842) II. 263 *note*, 'Footing', which means collecting the turf into parcels of about six each. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Footins*, small heaps of cut peat.

16. *Whale-fishing.* (See quot. 1858.)

1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 402 The greasy animal matter called footje or footing. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Footing*, the finer detached fragments of the fenks, or refuse whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.

17. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *footing-place*; **footing-ale** (see quots.); **footing beam, f. dormant**, the tie-beam of a roof; **footing-time** (*dial.*), the time when a woman rises from childbed.

1824 *Craven Dialect* 75 **Footing-ale*, liquor or money given by a person on entering a new employment. 1825 Jamieson, *Fittin-ale*, an entertainment given by parents when they have a child that taks the fit or foot, i.e., begins to walk. 1842 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., **Footing Beam*, the name given, in some of the provinces, to the tie-beam of a roof. 1846 Buchanan *Techn. Dict.*, **Footing Dormant* in carpentry, a name for the tie-beam of a roof. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 74 The possession of the Citie of Vannes .. the English-men still kept, that .. they might haue some holde and certaine *footing-place. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 66 **Footing time*, Norf. is the same with upsetting time in Yorksh. when the Puerpera gets up.

† Foo·tingly, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *footing* ppl. adj. (f. Foot *v.*) + -ly^{2}.] With (proper) use of the feet in dancing, trippingly.

1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* I. ix. 24 Or who can daunce so footinglye, Obseruing tune and time?

Footle (fū·t'l), *v. slang.* [Of obscure origin: Cf. Footer *sb.*] *intr.* To talk or act foolishly, to trifle or 'potter'. Hence **Footling** *ppl. a.* Also **Foo·tle** *sb.*, twaddle, 'rot'. **Foo·tle** *a.*, paltry, trifling.

1892 F. Anstey *Voces Populi* Ser. II. 111 Now, really, Settee, do try not to footle like this! 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* I. 163 His palette in one hand, and his twiddling little footle pig's-hair brush in the other. 1895 F Anstey *Lyre & Lancet* x. 106 I 'm no good at poetry..It does seem to me such—well, such footle.

Footless (fu·tlĕs), *a.* [f. Foot *sb.* + -less. Cf. Fetless.] Having no foot or feet.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cxv. (1495) 856 Amonge wormes some ben fotelesse: as adders and serpentes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6475 Mony foteles freike of his fell dinttes. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v 89 Some [creatures] head-less are, Foot-less, and fin-less. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* (1677) 45 About him will his footless sea-calves lie. 1849 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* ix. 157 The footless serpent, which 'goeth upon its belly'. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 114 'What do you think of us?' asked the footless officer.

b. of things (e.g. a stocking).

1611 Cotgr., *Breusse*, a dish, or footlesse cup. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 159 Some footless stockings, tied up at the lower end to serve as socks.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1795 Coleridge *Eolian Harp* 24 Melodies..Footless and wild, like birds of Paradise. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* xviii. viii, My love has .. stol'n away To dreamful wastes where footless fancies dwell.

Footlights (fu·tləits), *sb. pl.* A row of lights placed in front of the stage of a theatre, on a level with the feet of the actors, and furnished with reflectors so as to throw all their light upon the scene. Often *transf.* = the 'stage'; *to smell of the footlights* = to be redolent of the stage.

1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 74/2 The foot-lights have just made their appearance. 1880 Ouida *Moths* II. 322 My own art has a little too much smell of the footlights; I have ..too many [hours] with the gaslit crowds before me. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 270 His experience of the foot-lights had not chilled..his love of Nature.

b. *attrib.* (in *sing.*)

1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 324 The foot-light style of phrase. 1894 G. Egerton *Keynotes* I The mental picture of footlight flare and fantastic dance.

Footling (fu·tliŋ), *sb.* [f. Foot *sb.* + -ling.]

† **1.** The footstalk or petiole of a flower. *Obs.*

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 41 b, A long small pedicule, that is a footlyng or footstalcke.

2. In a rowing boat: (see quot.).

1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 7 Footlings, or shifting battens..consist of long strips of board 2½ inches broad and an inch apart, secured by cross pieces underneath them.

Footling (fu·tliŋ), *adv. Obstetrics.* [f. Foot *sb.* + -ling.] With the feet foremost.

1734 Giffard *Cases in Midwifery* lxxxix. 215 A delivery where the child came footling. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 312 The child was smaller than usual, and the presentation footling.

Footlock: see Fetlock.

† **Foo·tlong,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [See -long.] = Footling *adv.*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 74 a, Then must the mydwife helpe the byrth..that cometh fotelonge (yf she can) to returne it vpon the head.

Footman (fu·tmăn). [f. Foot *sb.* + Man.]

1. One who goes on foot, a pedestrian. Also with adj., a (good, swift, etc.) walker or runner. Now somewhat *rare* exc. *dial.*

1382 Wyclif *Numb.* xi. 21 Six hundryd thousandes of foot men ben of this puple. 1475 *Presentm. Jurics* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 27 The fotmans cawse be for William Chawe dore is d fectyffe. 1563 Abp. Sandys in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxv. 396 His park, wherein is a path for footmen. 1623 Cockeram II, A swift Foot-man, *celeripedian.* 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. xiii. 41 Fear makes good Footmen. *a* 1744 W. Byrd in Tyler *Amer. Lit.* (1879) II. 277 Practice will soon make a man of tolerable vigor an able f otman. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 153 The Ferry-keeper will demand Sixpence of every Horseman, and Twopence of every Footman. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 28 A foot-man is nearly lost in this forest of annuals. 1882 *Worcestersh. Gloss.*, *Footman*, a good walker is termed 'a good footman'. 1890 O. Belknap in Shields *Big Game N. Amer.* 298 A Buffalo appeared..at a point which we afterwards found taxed the climbing powers of a footman. 1890 Boldrewood *Squatter's Dream* xxiii. 277 A 'footman' (as a person not in possession of a horse is termed in Australian provincial circles).

† b. One who competes in a foot-race. *Obs.*

1654 Webster *Appius & Virg.* I. i, I have heard of cunning footmen that have worn Shoes made of lead, some ten days 'fore a race To give them nimble and more active feet. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2062. 2/2 There will be a Plate Run for by Footmen at Wigan.

† c. A foot-pad. *Obs.*

1615 J. Stephens *Ess. & Charac., Warrener* (1857) 201 If he doth not play the valiant Foot-man, and take tribute of passengers. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) VI. 84 Being wounded ..last night, by footmen, in the highway.

2. A foot-soldier.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 199 Wyþoute archers & vot men, wyþ two þousend hors y wrye. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5105 Off a footman a bowe he took. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 113 [Thei]..were well viij^{xx} knyhtes..and fotemen grete plente. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. i. 40 Those battels..being verie aduantagious for footmen against footmen. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 105 He put his footmen aboord the small vessels he had. 1798 Craig in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 601 A force of 10,000 horse, and as many footmen. 1864 Kingsley *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 72 The knights..left the foot-men to finish the work. 1896 *Times* 22 Apr. 7/3 They were suddenly attacked by a body of 200 horsemen, supported by a large body of footmen.

† **3.** An attendant or foot-servant. In early use, a runner in attendance upon a rider of rank; and, later, a servant who ran before his master's carriage, called more fully a *running-footman. Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 621 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 320 Fote-men þat rennen by þe brydels of ladys shene. 1552 Huloet, Fotemen for princes, or noble persons, *circumpedes.* 1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 27 He needs must ride, That had my Foot-man lackying by his side. 1718 Prior *Alma* I. 58 Like Footmen running before Coaches, To tell the Inn what Lord approaches. 1791 *Bee* 3 July IV. 11 Coaches..were [*c.* 1760] generally accompanied by running footmen..whose assistance was often wanted to support the coach on each side, to prevent it from being overturned. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* xxii, Two running footmen, dressed in white, with black jockey-caps, and long staffs in their hands, headed the train. 1856 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. I. 80/1 The sheriff and judges were preceded by two running footmen.

4. A man-servant in livery employed chiefly to attend the carriage and wait at table.

1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, There's neither Red-Coat in the Coach, nor Footman behind it. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 469 Some gentlemen of the bed-chamber were not able even to keep a footman. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 407 Means that would disgrace A..footman out of place. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vii, The Princess's Arms..much resorted to by splendid footmen. 1878 M. A. Brown *Nadeschda* 23 A gilded coach..bursts forth; Like gaudy birds are the footmen perched.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *lackey.*)

1834 Macaulay *Pitt* (1851) 45 The Whigs, who ought, he said, to be ashamed to talk about liberty, while they submitted to be the footmen of the Duke of Newcastle.

5. A stand to support a kettle, etc. before the fire.

1767 *Specif. Brodie & Williams Patent* No 880. 3 A rest or footman to put the tea-kettle on. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xx, From pot and kettle, face of brass footman, and black-leaded stove.

6. A moth of the family *Lithosiidæ.*

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 249 *Lithosia quadra* (four-spotted footman). 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 449/2 The scarce footman (*Lithosia caniola*) has not long been known as a British insect.

7. *appositively* and *Comb.*, as † *footman archer*; *footman-like* adj.; † **footman's inn,** gaol.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* XIII. ix. (1622) 192 In the wings went the *footmen archers with the residue of the horsemen. 1604 *Penniles Parl. Threed-bare Poets* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) I. 179 Those that depend on Destiny, and not on God, may chance look through a narrow Lattice at *Footmen's Inn. 1613 S. Rowlands *Knaue of Harts, A theeuing Knaue*, That he at last in foot-mans Inne must host. 1864 *Realm* 23 Mar. 4 The Globe, whose *footmanlike servility to the Ministry is notorious.

Hence **Foo·tmanhood,** footmen collectively. **Foo·tmanry,** the occupation of a footman.

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxiii. 208 We were plagued by the sons of the patriarchal fixtures of Chastington-hall, coming here to learn the craft and mystery of footmanry. 1862 H. Aïdé *Carr of Carrl* III. 136 The powdered footmanhood of London.

Footmanship (fu·tmănʃip). [f. prec. + -ship.]

1. The action of, or skill in, running or walking. *To lay on* or *make footmanship*: to run quickly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1562 J. Shute *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 18 Everye man by fotemanshyppe soughte to save one and to get into the citie. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 17 Twaine of them do straine themselves and lay on footemanship. 1580 Blundevil *Horsemanship* (1609) 4 b, Their sure footmanship.. their lofty pase. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 9 The Hart pursued of the dogges, maketh foote-manship to the soile. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* 328 The footman-ship for which the Irish 40 years ago were very famous, is now almost quite lost among them. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 414 The People in this County [Stafford] have been more particularly famous than any other for good Footmanship. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 30 Jan 10/6 The most important test is utterly ignored. This .. Footmanship, not erudition, is the thing.

fig. 1614 J. Cooke *City Wit* in Dodsley *O. P.* VII. 85 I'll try the nimble footmanship of your tongue.

2. The occupation or office of a footman (sense 4).

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 632 The fundamental principles of footmanship.

† **Foo·t-mantle.** *Obs.* a. ? An over-garment worn by women when riding, to protect their dress. b. = Foot-cloth 1.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 472 A foot-mantel aboute hir hipes large. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 147 Item, for thre elne of veluus til a fut mantil, price of the elne iij li. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 91 With them came a Servant of Lord Robert's with a Horse and Foot-mantle of velvet.. for me to ride upon. 1685 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2031/1 Six Heralds in Coats with Foot-Mantles, bearheaded, two and two. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* iv, 'Horse graith and harnessing, forby broidered robes and fo t-mantles, that wad hae stude by their lane wi' gold brocade.'

Foot-mark, footmark (fu·tmāk).

1. A mark on the foot; (in quot.) an ownership mark cut on the foot of a swan.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 Our footemarke is to cutte or slit them on both the in-webbes.

2. A mark made by the foot; a foot-print.

1826 Syd. Smith *Counsel for Prisoners* Wks. 1859 II. 111 2 A foot-mark, a word, a sound..all gave birth to the most ingenious inferences. 1855 Dawson *Acadian Geol* ix. 187 When examining the red sandstones..I found in one of the beds a few footmarks of an unknown animal.

fig. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rem.* I. 31 Possessed of data wherewith to discover the genuine footmark, we may now track the course of our author.

Hence **Foot-mark** *v. trans.* † a. To mark on the foot. † b. To impress with the mark of a foot.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 The swanners gette up the younge swannes about Midsummer, and footemarke them for the owners. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 Where .. First foot-mark'd the ground by me, All is still.

† **Foo·t-meal,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *fótmǽlum*: see -meal.] Step by step. (In quot. preceded by *by.*)

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 412 *Gradatim*, fægre, oððe fotmælum. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* XV. (1599) 728 The Spaniards not ceassing..to vrge with aduantage by footmeale.

Foo·t-note (fu·t,nōut). A note or comment inserted at the foot of the text. Hence **Foo·t-note** *v.*, to furnish with a foot-note or foot-notes; to comment on in a foot-note. Also **Foot-noted** *ppl. a.*, **Foot-noting** *vbl. sb.*

1841 Savage *Dict. Printing* 88 *Bottom notes* .. are also termed *Foot Notes.* 1864 *Reader* 21 May 645 A supplemental little poem..extensively footnoted. *Ibid.* The result of all this .. footnoting and appendix-noting, is that the volume has a most chaotic and bewildering look. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* IV. xxiv. (1878) 360 To refer in a foot-note to the passages..where these words occur. 1893 *N. & Q.* Ser. VIII. III. 190 Junius foot-notes a passing attack on Chatham thus.

Foot-oak: see Futtock.

Foot-pace (fu·tpēs). [See Pace *sb.*]

1. A walking pace. Chiefly in advb. phr. *a foot-pace, at* (or † *in*) *a foot-pace* = at a walking pace.

1538 Elyot, *Pedepressim*, a foote pase, softly. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 The best lacketh feete, foote pace with vs to holde. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 315 Cause him every day to be led up and down a foot pace a quarter of an hour. 1637 Breton *Poste w. packet* Wks. (Grosart) 41/1 For your foot-pace, I thinke you haue sore heeles, you walke so nicely, as vpon eggeshels. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat* v. (1686) 5 Being oblig'd ..to toil their Horses all day, over deep Fallows, in a foot-pace only. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 90 The child was

riding only a foot pace. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii. 'Come on at a footpace, d'ye mind me?'

2. Something on which to tread or set the feet.

†**a.** A carpet or mat. *Obs.*

1585 *Nomenclator* 249/2 *Storea*..a mat: a footepase of sedges. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xl. 160 A Chair of State .. and at the foot of it a Cushion of the same, all upon an exceeding large foot-pace of tapestry. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

b. A raised portion of a floor; a dais or platform; e.g. the step or raised floor on which an altar stands.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Marche-pied*, a footepace, a threshold, a groundsill. 1598 in *Mem. Stepney Parish* (1890–1) 34 Item, that there be made about the communion table a raile w^th^ a foote pace and mattes thereon to kneele vpon. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 456 The place of Justice is an hallowed place; and therefore not onely the bench, but the footepace and precincts and purprise thereof ought to bee preserued without scandall and corruption. *a* 1676 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1682) 609 At the upper end upon a Foot pace and Carpet, stood the Protector with a Chair of State behind him. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) V. 193 The Communion Table..[is] placed on a fine black and white Footpace. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 102 The footpace, or altar-platform. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Footpace*..a raised flooring in a bay window.

c. A hearth-stone.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 181 The crickets chirping behind the chimney stock; or creeping upon the foot-pace. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 220 Some Pavements, (as in Foot-paces before Chimneys). 1840 PARKER *Gloss. Archit., Foot-pace.* This term is also sometimes used for the hearth-stone.

d. A half landing on a staircase or flight of steps; also called *half-pace.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 *Foot-pace*, is a part of a pair of Stairs .. where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., Foot Pace or Half Pace.

Footpad (fu·tpæd). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [See PAD.] A highwayman who robs on foot.

1633 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* Ded., Though they assault us like footpads in the dark. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Paint.* Wks. 1812 II. 179 I'm no Highwayman. No, there you are right. A Footpad only. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Roads in the neighbourhood of the metropolis were infested by footpads or highwaymen.

Hence **Foo·tpad** *v.*, to play the footpad; **Foo·t-padding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Foo·tpaddery, -padry** (*nonce-wd.*), the occupation of a foot-pad.

1735 in W. C. Sydney *Eng.* 18*th C.* (1891) II. 282 Five condemned malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Kisse and Wilson for footpadding [etc.]. 1790 BURNS *Let. to Cunningham* 13 Feb., A glass of whisky-toddy with a ruby-nosed yoke-fellow of a foot-padding exciseman. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ciii. 7 From foot-padding upwards, it is always desirable to get at the principle. 1861 *Ibid.* III. clxxviii. 215 Highwaymanhood and foot-padry. 1874 W. C. SMITH *Borland Hall* 152 I'd sooner footpad it, and steal and rob. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiii, They did not, as a rule, descend to footpaddery or robbery.

Foot-path, footpath (fu·tpɑ̜ɒ̜). **1.** A path for foot-passengers only.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 141 Lyke as the fote path or waye ledeth to the cite. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 58 *Glou.* Know'st thou the way to Douer? *Edg.* Both style, and gate; Horseway, and foot-path. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 100 Your poor, narrow foot-path of a street. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 156 A foot-path about half-a-yard wide .. cuts across the bit of green field.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 15, I wil .. haue respecte vnto thy fotepathes.

†**2.** ? A pedestal. *Obs.*

1580 *Eccl. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (Surtees) 128 There remaneth in the quere certayne corbile stones which were some time fotte pathes for images.

3. *attrib.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 132 Jog-on, Jog-on, the foot-path way, And merrily hent the Stile-a. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 5/1 The National Footpath Preservation Society.

Hence **Foo·tpath** *v. trans.*, to make a footpath or footpaths across.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poet. Wks. 1889 I. 81 This shall .. Turn back your rivers, footpath all your seas.

Footprint (fu·tprint). The print or impression left by the foot; *spec.* in *Geol.* a fossilized one.

1552 HULOET, Fote prynte, or the printe of the fote, *peda.* 1623 COCKERAM I, *Traces*, the feet-print of rauening beasts. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 304 Certain fossil foot-prints of a reptile said to have been found in strata of the ancient coal-formation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 115 The typical case is the sacred footprint of Ceylon. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 25 Their footprints in yesterday's snow were all still there.

fig. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 38 Of which I do intend in this my Discourse to leave some foot-prints. 1839 LONGF. *Psalm of Life* vii, Leave behind us Foot-prints on the sands of time.

Hence **Foo·t-print** *v. trans.*, to mark with foot-prints.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 201 Pavement fair, The antique wood-nymphs scarce would dare To footprint o'er.

†**Foot-rid.** *Obs.* [Of doubtful origin; perh. f. FOOT *sb.* + *rid* f. RID *v.* Cf. FOOTRILL.] (See quot.)

1665 DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 27 Where the Coles is deep and but little Earth upon the measures of Coles, there the Colliers rid off the Earth, and dig the Coles under their feet; these Works are called Foot-rids. 1686 [see FOOTRILL].

Footrill (fu·tril). *Coal-mining.* Also **footrail, futteril.** [Of unknown etymology: cf. prec.] (See quots.)

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* iii. 129 The open works .. where .. the Workmen rid off the earth, and dig the coal under their feet .. there being no need for these, of windless, roap, or carf, whence these sort of Coale-works are commonly call'd Foot-ridds or Footrills. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Footrill, Futteril*, and *Footrail*, the entrance to a mine by means of a level driven into a hill-side, or a dip road, up which coal is brought. 1885 *Sheffield Daily Tel.* 30 June, Four Shafts and a Footrill have been sunk to the Coal.

†**Foot-saunt.** *Obs.* [f. FOOT *sb.* + *saunt*, CENT 2.] App. = *cent-foot* (see CENT 2).

The quots. for *cent-foot* seem to show that there was something about 'loving' in the language used in the game, whence prob. the allusion below.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 In our assemblies at playes in London, you shall see suche heauing, and shouuing .. suche playing at foote Saunt without Cardes.

Foo·t-sole. The sole of the foot.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxxxix. 52 The oracle, Gen. 3. 15, that the serpent should bruise the footsole of the womans seed. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. 105/2 The name of them [Soland geese] may well proceede From the Dams foot-sole, whence they all do breede. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 16 A dreary road the weary foot-sole wears.

Foot-sore (fu·tsōəɹ), *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Sore as to the feet, having sore feet.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (L.), The heat of the ground made me footsore. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 83 He was extremely foot sore. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 238 The dogs were..no longer foot-sore, but well rested.

B. *sb.* A complaint of the foot. *nonce-use.*

1874 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 84 Some kind of foot-sore, rheumatic gout, I believe they call it.

Hence **Foo·tsoreness.**

1849 SOUTHEY *Common-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 646 Cure for Foot-soreness. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* xvii, Weariness I complain not of, and footsoreness is my righteous punishment.

Footstalk (fu·tstɔ̜k). [f. FOOT *sb.* + STALK.] A slender stem or support fitted into a foot or base.

a. *Bot.* The stalk or petiole of a leaf; the peduncle of a flower.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 41 A footlyng or footstalcke such as chyries grow on. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xl. § 3 The flowers do growe betweene the footestalkes of those leaues. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1114 The flowers come forth at the joynts upon long footstalkes. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 27 Laurel, with .. blue berries sitting on long foot-stalks. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. 716 The footstalk into which the frond tapers is very long.

b. *Zoöl.* A process resembling the petiole of a plant; e.g. the muscular attachment of a barnacle, the stalk of a crinoid, etc.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xliv. 214 Each egg is furnished with a footstalk terminating in a bulb. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iii. 30 The scale-like shagreen of the dog-fish is elevated over it on an osseous pedicle or foot-stalk. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1878) 110 In some of the crabs the footstalk for the eye remains, though the eye is gone.

c. *gen.*

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 194 A tumbler-glass with a footstalk. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* v. 122 Huge blocks [of ice] balanced on narrow footstalks.

Hence **Foo·t-stalked** *a.*, attached by a footstalk.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1185/1 [Tunicata] sessile or foot-stalked on the rock.

Footstall (fu·tˌstɔ̜l). [f. FOOT *sb.* + STALL *sb.*] **1.** The base or pedestal of a pillar, statue, etc.

1585 HIGGINS *Nomenclator* 203 *Stylobata*..The foote stal of a piller. 1626 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. i. 15 The Priest went up on the footstall (of the Altar). 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ban. Virgin* 19 His shield..rested on the footestall of the statue. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 140 The bases and footstalls shewed that the whole of the piers stood on this lower level.

2. 'A woman's stirrup' (J.).

Footstep (fu·tstep). [See STEP.]

1. A step or tread of the foot; a foot-fall.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvii[i]. 5 Ordre thou my goynges in thy pathes, that my fote steppes slippe not. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi, What marks were there of any other footsteps? 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ix, Wherever I go I hear only the echoes of my own footsteps. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. iii, Methought I heard a footstep in the church.

b. The distance traversed by the foot in stepping, taken as a measure of length or area.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 142 Not a foot-step of land could we find, where we might cook our salt provisions in safety. 1855 F. LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics, Old Cradle* vi, At most 'tis a footstep from cradle to coffin.

2. The mark or print made by a foot.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 7 Alle hise fet steppes After him he filleð. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/2 Foote steppe, of a mann only, *peda.* 1611 BIBLE *Bel & Dr.* 20, I see the footsteps of men, women and children. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 229 Trembling he views His Footsteps in the sand. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 111, I marched without hesitation or anxiety in the footsteps of my guide.

b. *fig.*, as *to follow* or *walk in a person's footsteps* = to follow his example or guidance.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 3e ar obleist to follou the futsteppis of 3our predecessours in vertu. 1668 DENHAM *Prudence* Poems 147 Clear-sighted Reason Wisdoms Judgment leads, And Sense, her Vassal, in her footsteps treads. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* x. 37 To call upon his sorrowing disciples to be prepared to follow in his footsteps.

†**3.** *fig.* A vestige or trace; a mark, token, or indication left by anything whether material or immaterial. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 59 All these are traces, foot-steps, and images..of that high misterie. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. 2 As touching their cruelty, I find no footsteps in story. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 141 In the part of the Tooth cut off, there appeared the footsteps of a Nerve. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 80 There is no foot-step, for the most part, of mooved Air to be perceived. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. 3 Relations .. accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and reliques of something true. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 211 There are plain and visible footsteps, that he has stole it. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1806) I. 21 Those who have examined the New Forest can discover no mark or footstep of any other place of habitation..than what at present remains. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 86 We find no footsteps of any distinction of days which [etc.].

†**4.** A foot-path, footway. *Obs.*

1620 J. WILKINSON *Court Leet* 119 High-waies or foot-steps stopped up.

5. A step or raised structure on which to set the foot in order to ascend or descend. †In *Fortif.* = *foot-bank* (see FOOT *sb.* 35).

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 166 It is the fotesteppes of the ladder of heauen. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 205 At the footestep of the Altar. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey), *Foot-bank* or *Foot-step* (in Fortif.). 1806 WORDSW. 1st line of Sonnet, Methought I saw the footsteps of a throne. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. 184 She crossed the low hedge, and tottering footstep which ended the narrow slippery path.

†**b.** A treadle for working a machine (*obs.*). **c.** *Printing* (see quot. 1888). **d.** A bearing to sustain the foot of a vertical shaft or spindle.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1007 The Footsteps or Treddles differ in nothing from those which are usually made use of. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 72 [Printing] The Foot Step is an Inch-Board about a Foot broad, and sixteen Inches long. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Footstep*, In mech., the pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc., Footstep*, the inclined footstool the pressman puts his foot on when pulling the bar over.

Hence †**Foo·tstepping** *vbl. sb.* = FOOTSTEP 3.

1622 COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 56 You must bring better proof than this, that you find no foot-stepping of it in the answers made unto them.

Footstool (fu·tstūl). **1.** A stool upon which to rest the foot or feet.

1530 PALSGR. 222/2 Fote stole, *marchepied.* *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 201 A footstool for the ease Of thy soft feet. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 271 With many a footstool thund'ring at thy head. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, There she sat with her feet on a footstool.

b. *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cix. [cx.] 1 Syt thou on my right hande, vntill I make thine enemies thy fotestole. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vii. 14. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxvi. (1713) 363 The Popes have as well made Foot-balls of the Crowns of Emperours as Foot-stools of their Necks. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* iv. 86 A nobler destiny than to become the footstool of a few families.

c. *U.S. colloq.* The earth. (Cf. Isaiah lxvi. 1.)

1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Sept. 5/1, I found Mauchline to be the most God-forsaken place on the footstool.

†**2.** A stool to step upon, in order to climb to a higher position. Also *fig.* **b.** (See quot. 1611.)

1599 MINSHEU, A Foot-stoole to lift a woman to horse, vide *Andilla.* 1611 COTGR., *Suppied d'orgnes*, the foot-stoole, or pedalls to a paire of Organs. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xv. 418 He..by making a foot-stool of his friends head, climbs up the higher into the Princes favour. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* II. ii. 697, I would have taught thy neck to know my Weight And mounted from that Footstool to my Saddle.

Hence **Foo·tstooled** *ppl. a.*, provided with a foot-stool.

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* I. 163 Leading her toward a foot-stool'd throne. 1856 DOBELL *Sing. in Time War, Grass fr. Battlefield*, My shoe, soft footstooled on this hearth.

Footway (fu·twēi). [f. FOOT *sb.* + WAY.]

1. A way or path for foot-passengers only.

1526 [See FOOT-PATH 1]. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Any common high way, cartway, horseway, or foteway. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 474 In the Foot Way from South Hinksey to Foxcomb. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 17 Each of the Foot-ways is..raised about a Foot above the Carriage-way. 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* II. 600 A footway ran from Gethsemane over the top of Olivet.

2. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub., Footway*..in deep Mines they have old Shafts with ladders in them .. by means of which they descend into the Mines; whence this is stiled the Foot-way; and those Shafts, when applicable to no other use, Footway Shafts. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Foot-way*, the series of ladders and sollars by which men enter or leave a mine.

Footy (fu·ti), *a.*[1] *dial.* and *colloq.* [var. of FOUGHTY.] Paltry, poor, mean, worthless; little and insignificant.

1752 W. DODD *Beauties Shaks.* I. Pref. 7 Many a critic ..has..foisted in some footy emendation of his own. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii, It would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that footy battery. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. iv. 260 You could not possibly be married from that footy little house in the Boroughbridge-road. 1890 R. KIPLING *Phant. 'Rickshaw* 85 They fires a footy little arrow at us.

Footy (fu·ti), *a.*[2] [f. FOOT *sb.* + Y [1].] Having foots or dregs (see FOOT *sb.* 22).

1864 in WEBSTER.

Foozle (fūˑzˈl), *sb.* [Connected with next vb.; the exact relation of the two words is uncertain.]

1. One who is 'behind the times', a fogy. (See also quot. 1889.)

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Chalk-mark* 115 Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foozles? 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Foozle* (American), a man who is easily humbugged, a fool.

2. *Golf.* [from the vb.] A 'foozling' stroke.

1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 124 On the very rare occasions on which he made a foozle. 1891 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 688 A 'carry' of a quarter of a mile would be a mere 'foozle' to him.

Foozle (fūˑzˈl), *v.* [Cf. Ger. dial. *fuseln*, variously meaning 'to work hurriedly and badly', 'to work slowly' (Grimm).]

1. *intr.* To waste one's time, to fool.

1857 [see FOOZLING *ppl. a.*]. 1893 in *Stand. Dict.*

2. *trans.* To do clumsily, 'make a mess of'; to bungle (a stroke, etc). *Golf* and *slang*. Also *absol.*

1892 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/1 You 'will' your opponent to foozle his tee shot. 1894 *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 5/1 Had he taken to golf, he .. might be living and foozling yet. 1894 *Field* 9 June 816/1, I have seen a man, a practised shot, foozle all his overhead rocketers with 30 in. barrels.

Hence **Fooˑzling** *ppl. a.*, in quot. foolish, 'fooling'. Also **Fooˑzler**, one who foozles, a bungler.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 264 Let's .. have no more of his foozling bird's nesting. 1896 *Clarion* 1 Feb. 40/5 A person who 'mulls' his stroke is said to be a 'foozler'.

Fop (fɒp, *sb.* Also 5–7 **fopp(e.** [Connected with next. For the development of sense cf. F. *fat*, orig. 'fool' (L. *fatuus*), now 'fop, coxcomb'.]

†1. A foolish person, a fool. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170/1 Foppe, *supra, idem quod* folet. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 295 Spek man, spek! spek, thou fop! *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. 110 To bring us such a fop for Henry's son. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* xxii. 6 (1737) V. 10 A blessed improvement doubtless, and such as the fops our ancestors (as some use to call them) were never acquainted with.

†b. Applied to a girl. *Obs.*

1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* I. i, Cousin, thou art a very wild fop.

†2. A conceited person, a pretender to wit, wisdom, or accomplishments; a coxcomb, 'prig'. *Obs.*

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 253 These moral fops, ridiculously good. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 440 This serious charge, brought by the excellent physician of Pergamos against The medical fops of his age.

3. One who is foolishly attentive to and vain of his appearance, dress, or manners; a dandy, an exquisite.

1672–6 [see 4]. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i. Wks. 1728 I. 353 Some taudry fluttering fop or another. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 193 A multitude of fops who love to have their persons admir'd. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. vi, His tightened waist, his stiff stock [etc.]. .denoted the military fop. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 71 The days of Charles II, when poets were fops and courtiers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly attributive, as *fop-call, -gravity, -maker, -neighbour, -picture*; †**Fops' alley**, 'a passage up the centre of the pit in the old Opera House where dandies congregated' (Davies); †**fop-corner**, a resort of fops; †**fop-road**, the habits and practices of a fop.

1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv, Sir Robert Floyer .. sauntering down *fop's alley, stationed himself by her side. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 12 Nov., He..took his station in Fops' Alley. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i. Wks. (1888) 329 A fiddle in this town is a kind of *fop-call. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. a la Mode* Prol. 3 *Fop-corner now is free from civil war. 1672 — *Assignation* IV. iii, Now do I even long to abuse that *fop-gravity again. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi, The captain owed nothing to any of these *fop-makers in his dress. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 183 Our *fop-neighbours see things with strange eyes. 1698 *Def. Dram. Poetry* 82 In all the Stage *Fop-pictures, the Play-house bids so fair for mending that Fool too, that [etc.]. 1677 MRS. BEHN *Town Fop* V. 66 And so put you quite out of *Fopp Road.

†**Fop**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 **phop**. [Of uncertain origin; sense 2 agrees with Ger. *foppen* to hoax (see FOB *v.*). The precise relation between the vb. and sb. is uncertain; the sb. appears earlier.]

†1. *intr.* To act like a fool; to play the fool.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 120 Whan ye .. in the pulpete hopped And folysshly there fopped.

2. *trans.* = FOB *v.*[1] a. To make a fool of, cheat, dupe. Also to cheat *into, out of.* b. *To fop off*: = 'to fob off'.

1602 HERING tr. *Oberndorff's Anat. True Physit.* 41 When he expected his present payment, he phopped him thus. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 197, I..begin to finde my selfe fopt in it. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i, Doth hee thinke to fop of his posteritie with Paradoxes. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* V. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 107 I'll comfort myself by fopping Ranter into marriage. 1694 — *Regulus* V. ibid. 211 We are all fopp'd here, fopp'd out of our lives.

†**Fopdoodle.** *Obs.* [f. FOP *sb.* + DOODLE.] A fop, fool, or simpleton.

16..in *Ashm. MS.* xxxviii. 145 b, Bee blith Fopdoudells. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 998 Where sturdy Butchers broke your Noddle, And handl'd you like a Fop-doodle.

†**Foˑpical**, *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. FOP *sb.* + -IC + -AL.] Befitting a fop. Hence †**Foˑpicalness**.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 373 To see and feel the foppicalness thereof.

Fopling (fɒˑplin). Also 7–8 **foplin, foppling.** [dim. of FOP *sb.*: see -LING.] A petty fop.

1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* II. ii, A fop is the fruit of a foplin, as a Wit is the kernel of a witlin. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvi. 247 Many of these transitory foplings .. came to the university..in linsey-wolsey coats. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 215 When the foplings of fashion bedazzle my sight. 1885 Miss BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* II. 204 The race of languid foplings.

attrib. 1714 PHILIPS in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 36 Some Lovesick Foplin Rhyme.

†**Foˑppasty.** *Obs. rare.* ? = FOPPOTEE.

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* IV. 70 True, and how the foppasty his Lieftenant, stept in to perswade with her.

†**Foˑpper.** *Obs.* [? f. FOP *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. Ger. *fopper*, hoaxer, quizzer.]

1. = FOP *sb.* 1.

1598 FLORIO, *Tentennone*..a fopper, a fool.

2. ? A hoaxer, a buffoon.

1659 TORRIANO, *Fiappatore*, a flapper, a fopper. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 349 Kept Foppers..Pit-Flyers be still.

So **Foˑpperishness**, foolishness; †**Foˑpperly** *a.*, silly, foolish.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 41 Their fopperly god is not so good as a red herring. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* Pref., The fopperishness of those things I speak against.

Foppery (fɒˑpĕri). [f. FOP *sb.* and *v.* + -ERY; cf. Ger. *fopperei*, Du. *fopperij*, hoaxing.]

†1. Foolishness, imbecility, stupidity, folly. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 25 He..was fauoured by the foolish sect for his foppery. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* Pref., The Foppery of their Priests Religious Opinions and Practices. 1711 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* II. 136 They're fix'd Enemies to Pop'ry, As well as to Fanatick Fop'ry.

†b. A foolish action, practice, idea, statement, etc.; a folly, an absurdity; *concr.* something foolishly esteemed or venerated. *Obs.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. Pref. 7 With hys myters and mastryes, wyth his fannoms and fopperyes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 375 He foresook his former studying of the School Doctors, and other such fopperies. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxiii. (1632) 139 Holding it a foppery to write of those, of whose fauour or wrath the Inditers stood in hope or feare. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* Notes 47 Thank God, the Foppery of Pilgrimages is out of Fashion in England. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 170/1 Colet was out of patience to see those silly fopperies [reliques].

2. The behaviour or manner characteristic of a fop; silly affectation of elegance; coxcombry, dandyism; an instance of this.

1697 POTTER *Antig. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 181 Soldiers shall not observe the punctilios of Spruceness and Foppery. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 135 Modern politeness.. runs often into affectation and foppery. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 106 The abominable military foppery of our own people. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks.*, A Shakespeare, or a Milton (unless the first editions), it were mere foppery to trick out in gay apparel. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. (1874) 101 Too intent upon the fopperies of religion.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Foppish finery.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 45 P1 An act..for prohibiting the importation of French Fopperies. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Progr. Taste* I. 116 And, as my satire bursts amain, See, feather'd foppery strew the plain. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, His riding-gear, though free from such fopperies as were then in vogue, was..well-chosen.

†**Foˑppet.** *Obs.*—[1] [dim. of FOP *sb.*: see -ET.] A petty fop; in quot. applied to a woman.

1605 *King Leir* in *Six old Plays* (1779) 402 These foppets ..know not whether to love a man or no.

Foppish (fɒˑpiʃ), *a.* [f. FOP *sb.* + -ISH.]

†1. Resembling or befitting a 'fop' or fool; foolish, silly. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 184 Wisemen are growne foppish, And know not how their wits to weare. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., I..oppose your Diaeticall prescriptions as foppish. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 25 Your tale .. Of patient hopes, and dull delay, Love's foppish part.

2. Resembling or befitting a fop or dandy.

1699 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 366 He was a vain, foppish young man. 1734 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* I. iv, Dotingly fond of everything that is fine and foppish. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 137 We must..condemn such instances .. as foppish and affected. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xv. 366 There is nothing foppish in his dress. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xvii. 307 Bowing in a most foppish manner. *Comb.* 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* II. xix. 279 He was..foppish-looking even in his travelling costume.

Hence **Foˑppishly** *adv.*; **Foˑppishness.**

1611 COTGR., *Sotise*..absurditie, follie, foppishnesse. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 252 Whatever the schools foppishly prattle. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 338 That Foppishness of Dress and Appearance, which distinguishes the Petits-maîtres. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xvi, A young man foppishly dressed. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 153 A little foppishness in a young man is good.

†**Foˑpple**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1].

1756 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 15 Mar., Wks. 1850 II. 9 At one table sits Mr. Insipid, foppling and fluttering.

†**Foppotee.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [arbitrarily f. FOP *sb.* Cf. FOPPASTY.] A simpleton.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* II. v, Why does this little Foppotee laugh always?

Foˑppy, *a. rare.* [f. FOP *sb.* + -Y[1].] = FOPPISH.

1878 *Masque Poets* 188 And of all fops the foppiest was Saturn.

Fopship (fɒˑpʃip). [f. FOP *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a fop or fool; in quots. a mock title.

1680 HICKERINGILL *Merox* 13, I give your fop-ship to understand. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xii. (1737) 50 We will *innocentise* your Fopship with a Wannion.

†**Foˑpster.** *Obs.* [? alteration of FOPPER: see -STER.] App. a fool, simpleton.

(Halliwell has '*fopster*, a cutpurse' with reference to Dekker; prob. a misreading of *foyster*, FOISTER.)

1607 W. S. *Puritan* I. iv, Why, do but try the fopster, and break it to him bluntly.

For (fɔr, fɒr, fə), *prep.* and *conj.* Also 2 **fer**, 3 *south.* **vor**, *Orm.* **forr**. [OE. *for* prep. = OFris., OS. *for*, Goth. *faur*; probably an apocopated form of OTeut. **fora* FORE *adv.* and *prep.*, arising independently in the various langs. (cf. the origin of MHG. and mod. Ger. *vor* from OHG. *fora*); it may however represent a parallel formation on the same stem with some other suffix. Another formation on this stem appears in OS. *fur, furi*, OHG. *furi* (MHG. *vur*, mod.Ger. *für*) prep., for, ON. *fyr(r* (Da. *for*, Sw. *för*) adv. and prep., before, for.

The use of *for* as a conj. has not been found earlier than the 12th c. The older lang. supplied the place of the conj. by locutions in which *for* prep. governed a neuter demonstrative pronoun followed by a relative particle: *for ðon ðe, for ðý ðe*, etc. (see FOR-THON, FOR-THY). The conjunctional use of *for = for ðon ðe* may be explained either as an extension of the functions of the prep. to govern a noun-sentence, or as an ellipsis.

In OE. *for* and *fore* seem to have been used indiscriminately as preps.; in ME. they were gradually differentiated.]

A. *prep.*

†I. = BEFORE in various uses. *Obs.* (see FORE.)

1. Of place. a. In front of; = BEFORE 2, 2 b.

Beowulf 358 (Gr.) He for eaxlum gestod Deniga frean. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2108 (Gr.) For þæs eagum, þe þe æsca tir æt guþe forgeaf! *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10497 (Cott.) Sco sagh þat angel for hir stand. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 3 For whose throne 'tis needfull..to kneele.

b. In the presence or sight of; = BEFORE 3, 4.

Beowulf 1649 (Gr.) Þa wæs..on flet boren Grendles heafod ..egeslic for eorlum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon.. is erm for worlde and uniseli for gode.

c. In asseveration; = BEFORE 5. (Cf. Gr. πρός.) In later use replaced by FORE.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 For gode hit is wlateful þing for te þenke þron. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2564 My prayer ys now ido. For gode..so ys myn al-so. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 838 Ȝeysse for God, quod þe knyȝt, dede he was.

d. Into the presence of.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 871 (Gr.) Ne dear nu forð gan for þe andweardne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23933 (Gött.) Leuedi..lede me wid þe for þi sun.

2. Of time; = BEFORE 7, 8, 9. *For lang*: long ago. (Cf. ON. *fyrer.*)

a 1000 *Leg. Fursæus* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 276 Ic wat þone man on Criste, þe wæs ge-gripen nu for feowertyne ȝearum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3076 Itt wass forr manig dazz Ær cwidded þurrh prophetess. *Ibid.* 6996 Forrlange. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Bute ȝif hit beo holiniht vor þe feste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10716 (Cott.) Þe propheci Was said for lang of ysai.

3. In preference to, above; = BEFORE 11.

c 1000 *Rood* 93 (Gr.) He his modor .. for ealle menn ȝeweorðode ofer eall wifa cynn. *c* 1205 LAY. 13919 Ah for alle ure goden deore..Woden hehde þa hæhste laȝe. *c* 1300 *Beket* 721 The statutz of Clarendone ech bischop holde scholde; And nameliche theo for alle other. 14.. *Sir Beues* 160 (MS. M.) Sir, blessud be ye for alle men! 1486–1504 *Let.* in Denton *Eng. in 15th Cent.* (1888) Note D. 318 It is mor meritory to support..yowre tenants rathere then a stronge man, the pore..for a gentylman or a gentylmans man.

II. Of representation, substitution or exchange.

4. Representing, as representative of.

'The member for — shire' now belongs rather to 13 c.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 171 (Gr.) Se for ealle spræc feonda mengu. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 952 An, for ham alle, Onswerede ant seide. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 22/2 Youre humble and trewe lieges that ben come for the Co[mmun]e of youre lond. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* v. 14 b, Their Xeque..which was there for the king. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess.* (1848) II. 187 The members for many counties and large towns. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 334 Walker returned thanks for his lady. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 124/2 Lord Palmerston and the Earl of Mayo, both Irish Peers, sat for English constituencies.

b. In elliptical expressions, *once for all*, †*for all*. Cf. Ger. *ein für allemal.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 111 Learne now, for all, That I [etc.]. 1820 J. S. KNOWLES *Virginius* II. ii, Now, once for all, farewell! 1881 BIBLE (Revised) *Hebr.* vii. 27 For this he did once for all [1611: once], when he offered up himself.

5. In place of, instead of.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 22 He ȝehyrde þæt archelaus rixode on iudea-þeode for ðæne herodem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9972 (Cott.) Maria..stondes vs for sceild and targe, Agains all ure wiþerwyns. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 19 He died.. and his broþer regned for him. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 Some..will saye..Blacke Vellet, for blacke Veluet. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xi. 11 Will he for a fish giue him a serpent? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 10 Bacchus and .. Ceres .. gave us Corn for Mast, for Water Wine. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 14 'Tis only change of pain .. Severer for severe. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 248 She could not..write.. the count had written all that was wanting for her. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 208 For the old test..was substituted a new test. 1895 LAKE in *Law Times* XCIX. 468/2 They will employ somebody to do the business for them.

6. Of payment, purchase, sale, etc. = *In exchange for*: see EXCHANGE *sb.* 1 g.

a. Introducing the thing bought or sold, etc.: As the price of, or the penalty on account of. Also after verbs, e.g. PAY, q.v.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 38 Eaze for eaze and toð for toð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Nouþer gold ne seoluer ne moste gan for þe. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 143, I shall hafenn forr min swinnc God læn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) I. 174 Men gaf flueten schillynges for a goos or a heen. 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To Nycholes for the byllet for the schyr and hys costis xv s. 1789 DURNFORD & EAST *Reports* III. 467 The right of a seller to his goods, where he cannot receive payment for them. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 17/2 The Duc d'Aumale's great work..for which some of us would gladly give all the novels ever written.

b. In requital of.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xxxiv. [xxxv]. 14 (Spelman) Aguldon me yfelu for godum. 1583 HOLIBAND *Campo di Fior* 107 That she giue vs something for our paines. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 151 Being found to yield considerably better than most other wheat, viz. somtimes twenty for one. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 221 Describe we next the Nature of the Bees, Bestow'd by Jove for secret Services. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 209 A full punishment for all his misdeeds. 1885 BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 869 Counsel..who should take nothing for their services. 1895 A. I. SHAND *Life Sir E. B. Hamley* I. ii. 21 He was very soundly thrashed for his pains.

III. 7. In defence or support of; in favour of, on the side of. Opposed to *against*. Often *predicatively*: see BE *v.* 23 c.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xiv. 14 And Drihten fiht for eow. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Heo sculen..bidden for heom. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 How shulde men fi3te for a persone þat þei witen not [etc.]? 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 204 Where euerye man is for him selfe, And no manne for all. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 386 My Lord, I am for you, though it cost mee ten nights watchings. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 9 Homer indeed maketh some Gods for the Greeks and some for the Trojans. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi, Blinded contenders for monarchy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 3 Take my Word for it she is no Fool. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Ded. 8 The Right Honourable Persons who will one Day determine for or against us. 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82 Fortune declared at last for the convention. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) I. 177 You argue for it in vain. 1885 COTTON in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 13, I do not think that the cases.. carry out the proposition for which he has cited them.

b. In exclamations, indicating the person, etc. favoured.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 604 Did ride .. Crying, hey, for our town through the burrough. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* III. i, 'Hurrah for the knight of St. John' cried the mercenaries; 'and hurrah for fair France and bold Germany!'

c. In honour of. Also *To name a child for* (= after) a person (now only *U.S.*).

1800 H. WELLS *Const. Neville* I. 7 Louisa .. had been named for the mother of Mr. Hayman. 1820 J. S. KNOWLES *Virginius* I. i, Cheer for him, if you are Romans. 1826 W. P. SCARGILL *Truth* I. ii. 7 'What is the name to be? I think your mother's was Matilda.'—'Yes, she was named for a great worthy, lady Matilda.' 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1864) 20 He had named his two children, one for Her Majesty and the other for Prince Albert.

d. quasi-*sb. Fors and againsts*: 'pros and cons'.

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* II. 185, I was privy to all the fors and againsts, I was the friend to whom he confided his hopes. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 424 The fors and againsts..so inextricably mixed.

IV. Of purpose or destination.

8. With a view to; with the object or purpose of: as preparatory to. *For company*: see COMPANY 1 b.

Beowulf 458 (Gr.) Þu .. for arstafum usic sohtest. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 4 Nys þeos untrumnys na for deaðe ac for godes wuldre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2889 For warnyng of frendes þat lyefes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 505, I byleve that god hathe sente theym to vs for our savynge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 159 The Englyshmen neuer departed fro their batayls for chasynge of any man. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 82 The individual person set apart for the service of such a Church. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, I left the iron crow in the wreck for next day. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 95 [He] set sail..for the relief of Epidamnus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 615 A considerable number of prisoners were immediately selected for execution. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* ii. § 6. 50, I have been out for a walk. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 An order was made ..for the payment of the balance to the plaintiff.

b. For the purpose of being or becoming.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 210 Berynge in theyr handes flowres and roses for a token. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 253 Whom to reserve for Husband of the Herd. 1741 tr. *Fortunate Country Maid* I. 13 He shall hear Reason; or, Waunds, I'll go for a Soldier. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* vii, [He] went for a soldier, and never came back. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xiv, I'm going to leave my place.. and go for a pupil-teacher.

c. Conducive to.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12 To keepe the Queenes peace is more for his behoofe. 1664 TILLOTSON *Wisd. being Relig.* 31 It is for the general good of humane society. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 128 The Bishop does not care to stay long in this place not being for his health. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., Such remarks as were greatly for the advantage of the work. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 565 It is all for her good.

d. *For sale*: to be sold. *For rent* (U.S.) = *To let.*

1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Sept. Advt., Baltimore Warehouse for Rent. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 The last time I saw it, it was for rent.

9. In order to obtain. Also after verbs like *ask, search*, etc., or verbs implying motion, e.g. *To go, send*, etc. *for*: see the verbs.

So, with mixture of 21 or 6, in (*I would not*) *for anything, for a great deal, for all the world*, etc.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Þat sið þat tu eauer dides te into swuch þeowdom for worldliche wunne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 788 Hauelok was war þat Grim swank sore For his mete, and he lay at hom. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) 11 Naye, Lorde, that will we not indeede For nothinge treasspass unto thee. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxviii. 21 For a piece of bread that man will transgresse. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 25 He would not for any thing but be present at the Solemnity to behold the same. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 620 Weary Proteus .. Retir'd for Shelter to his wonted Caves. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 50 What will not men attempt for sacred praise? 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. xix, After having fee'd very high for places at Mrs. Siddons's benefit. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 84 To bring a suit for this sum in the Court of King's Bench. 1864 HOLME LEE *In Silver Age* (1866) 403, I would not for the world hurt his feelings. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 The drawers..struck work for an advance of wages. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 29 Jan. 3/1 For two pins I'll throw the lamp at you.

b. Of an amount staked or an object risked, e.g. *to play for* (*a certain stake*): see PLAY *v.* Also in a wager, in asseverations, and in *a narrow escape for one's life, to try a man for his life.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 16 For mi lif quoð hire feder þe schal laðin his liue for þu schalt beon ibeaten [etc.]. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12, I haue yond espied hym sadly comming, And in loue for twentie pounde, by hys glommyng. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 49 Now for my life the knaue doth court my loue. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 24 Dead for a Ducate, dead. 1836 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* LVII. 10 Major Beltran .. had a narrow escape for his life. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 223 Rosewell..had been tried for his life by Jeffreys.

c. *For (one's) life*: in order to save one's life; also in hyperbolical use, as if one's life depended on it, with one's utmost efforts. Also in phrases like *I cannot do it for the life of me, for my heart, soul*, etc., where the sense is sometimes 'if it were to save my life', etc., and sometimes 'if I were to give my life', etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1078 He ne mihte for his live Iseo þat man wiþ hire speke. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 52 He had never had the audacitie and boldnesse for his hart, to set one foote forward into Syria. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 38, I..could not get him for my heart to do it. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 160, I dare not for my head fill my belly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 85 ¶ 1, I cannot for my Heart leave a Room, before I have studied [etc.]. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 56. 197 A great many other things..which I can't do for the heart of me. *a* 1806 H. K. WHITE in *Life & Rem.* (1825) 176 You can't for the soul of you, learn how to frown. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 250 Away, away, for life he rides. 1831 L. E. LANDON *Romance & Reality* (1848) 354 We must row for our lives. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 742, I could not resist a smile for the life of me. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xix, Walter, for his life, would have hardly called her by her name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 131 Charles fled for his life. 1887 *Times* 15 Apr. 9/6 Back! for your lives!

d. *To run*, etc. *for it*: see IT.

10. Indicating the object to which the activity of the faculties or feelings is directed: frequent after vbs., as *care, long, search*, etc., sbs., as *an eye, genius, talent, taste, desire, love*, etc., or adjs., as *eager, watchful*, etc. (see those words); also in exclamations expressing expectancy or desire, *Now for, Oh for.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 159 O for a Falkners voice, To lure this Tassell gentle back againe. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. i. Wks. 1856 I. 133 O for a fat leg of ewe mutton! 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 300 Such a Zeal they have for flow'ry Sweets. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30. ¶ 5 Now for Colonel Constant's Epistle. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 37 Now for a cigar and Charters. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Virginia* 102 Oh for the tents which in old time whitened the Sacred Hill!

11. Before an *inf.*, usually *for to*, (Sc. *till*), indicating the object of an action; = 'in order (to)'. Now *arch.* or *vulgar*. Cf. Fr. *pour*, Ger. *um zu.*

For *for to* in other connexions see FORTO *prep.* and *conj.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forte don him understonden. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 180 Ne brekeþ ne ure drihte hellegate for lesen hi of bende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1006 All þe33re lac wass swillc & swillc, Forr oþerr þing to tacnenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 13307 Ich æm icumen þe þus næh for muchelere neode for suggen þe tiðende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 25 He bi gan to schake ys axe, for to smyte anon. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 53 For to clense þe wounde use þe medicyn of mel roset. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 528 What can þou saye, Thy-self for till excuse? 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxviii. 20 He..maketh to moch haist for to be riche. 1578–1600 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 162 For till obscure thy light. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/2 A Billet is a piece of Cleft Wood for to Burn. 1748 G. WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 8 Apr., Writ. 1889 I. 6 You must ride round y^e^ back of y^e^ Mountain for to get below them. 1774 A. ADAMS in *J. Q. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 41 Having only put off its present glory for to rise finally to a more happy state.

b. Hence *for to* often occurs merely for *to* before an inf. *Obs.* in educated use.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Þe eppel þæt ich loke on is forbode me to etene, & nout forto biholden. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 14 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 43 Seint swythin .. swiþe 3ung bigan Forto seruie ihesu crist. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 717 (Fairf.) Satanas.. þo3t þat ioy for-til stynt. 1397 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 379/2 It was my menyng and my wenyng for to haue do the best for his persone and for his estate. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxvi. 152 The kyng of Englande..wyst nat where for to passe the ryuer of Some, the which was large and depe. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 328 *note*, Blustring winds..make the Seas for to rage and roar. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 84 Birds, Beasts, Fishes, which it was unlawfull for to bring in at the foredoor.

12. Indicating destination. Cf. Fr. *pour.*

a. In order to arrive at; with the purpose of going to (a place). Formerly sometimes after *go, journey, travel*, etc. Now chiefly after verbs denoting the commencement of a journey, as *to depart, start, sail, leave*, or the act of directing movement, as *to steer, make*; also after the pple. *bound*. Also predicatively: see BE 23 b.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 36 She asked whi they were departed for the kynges courte. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 71 For England Cosen, goe. 1595 DRAKE *Will* in *Wills Doctor's Com.* (Camden) 77 Her Majesties fleete nowe in service for the west Indyes. 1646 MARKHAM *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 2 [I am] most certainly informed that hee is at Newcastle and intends for France. 1660–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 43 Mr. Mabbot is, shortly to goe for Ireland. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1804 V. 149 We sailed from hence directly for Genoa. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* II. i. Wks. (1742) 17 Are you for church this morning? 1719 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii, We steered directly for the gulf. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 285 We resolved for Newark. 1763 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 20 Aug. (1827) III. 138 We concluded to try for Larn, though we knew not the way. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 106 The curb broke, and he [a horse] ran straight on for the cliffs. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* i, His frosted breath..seem'd taking flight for heaven without a death. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 296 The Persian army was in full march for Athens. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* (1884) 251 They rowed away for Crowland. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* i. 9 Spenser was sixteen or seventeen when he left school for the University. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/2 The Clan Sinclair..headed for the Margaret. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Mar. 4/6 Lord Reay left London yesterday for India.

b. *transf.* of time.

1885 *Truth* 2 July 3/1 It was getting on for two before supper was served.

c. Introducing the intended recipient, or the thing to which something is intended to belong, or in connexion with which it is to be used.

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 Certein Commune of Pasture .. whiche the said Lord .. claymes for hymself and his tenantz. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. F v b, Byrche..is good to make .. twygges for baskettes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 27 Were set up 2 faire pavillions, the one for him..the other for the Ambassador. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 131 *Val.* Madam, they are for you. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* V. i, Your bottles too, that I carry For your own tooth? 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II* c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Boxes*, French boxes for Marmelade or Gelly. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 42 ¶ 2 The Idler holds the shield for virtue, as well as the glass for folly. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 518/1 For this group of animals M. D'Haan has proposed the name of Asiphonoidia. 1839 CATH. SINCLAIR *Holiday House* xii. 281 He bought gowns for all the maids. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 20 He had..secured for himself a place in history. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 A fireproof chamber for the muniments. *Ibid.* A stone-vaulted kitchen, where dinner could be dressed for an army of guests.

13. Of appointment, appropriation, or fitness.

a. Following a vb., adj., or noun of quality, denoting appointment, appropriation, fitness, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 2 Dethe withouten ende, the whiche was ordeyned for us. *Ibid.* v. 56 A manere of Wode ..the whiche is goode for manye dyverse Medicynes. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 318 We xal asay Yf the cros for to be mete. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, Introd. 9 Henry duke of Lancastre..a prince apt for a kyndom. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, The vesture appoyncted for that ministracion. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* II. 5 To put himselfe in a readinesse for that voiage. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 62 Fitter for a large Inne than a Lady's Chamber. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 Loaded with Baggage and fitted out for travelling. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 349 Robinson Crusoe is advertis'd for this evening. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Echoing Green* iii, Many sisters and brothers, Like birds in their nest, Are ready for rest. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* (1849) 31 Very fit for a wife, but not at all for a governess. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 247 Quite sufficient for his purpose. 1840 *Ibid.* VII. 283 Seleucus, reflecting on Pithon's fate, augured that which was designed for himself. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 54 What is a clock good for?

b. After adjs. or advs. qualified by *too, enough*, etc., the prep. is often equivalent to the infinitive combinations, 'to admit of', 'to require, call for', or the like.

1803–6 WORDSWORTH *Ode, Int. Immortality*, Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 82 The passages..are too frequent for quotation. *Mod.* The subject is quite important enough for separate treatment.

c. Following a sb., or predicatively: = Appointed or adapted for, proper or suitable for. (*There is*) *nothing for it but*: (there is) no way of meeting the case, no course open, but.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 294 Clothed in comly cloþing for any kinges sone. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij b, That hauke is for a Baron. 1583 HOLIBAND *Campo di Fior* 55, I will rather have him. He is for me. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Apr., He is not for my family, he is grown so out of order and not to be ruled. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 64 Sea-Carriages are made less, as the Block-maker that makes them hath Rules for. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 6 By no means a match for his enemies. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 198, I have nothing for it .. but matrimony. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 250 The sheets, a term for various ropes. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* 55 Do you know it is time for school? 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 The momentous questions which have interest only for noble minds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 223 Lauderdale .. still continued to be minister for Scotch affairs. 1850 CARLYLE

Latter-d. Pamph. i. 37, I fear she is not long for this world! 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* I. 196 There was nothing for it but to grin and bear it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/3 The old law making hanging the inevitable penalty for murder. 1886 *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 3/1 The Quarterly for October.

d. (*It is*) *for* (*a person*) *to do something*: becoming or permissible to, the duty or concern of.

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxxi. 4 It is not for kings to drinke wine. 1819 COBBETT *Eng. Gram.* xvii. § 193 It is for the guilty to live in fear. 1885 BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. Div. 872 It will be for the Rule Committee to alter the rule if [etc.].

14. Of result or effect; used after words like *cause, ground, motive, reason*, etc. (See the sbs.)

15. Designating an amount to be received or paid; cf. 6. Also in Cricket scoring: With the result of (so many runs), at the cost of (so many wickets).

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/2 Bollakey Doss drew a draught on Benares..for a lack of rupees. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii., The Lord's men were out by half-past twelve o'clock for ninety-eight runs. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/4 The University men were all out for 44. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 The signature was good for more than that. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 159 [He] sent the author a bank-bill for £100. *Mod.* Put my name down for two guineas. (*Comm.*) We have this day drawn on you for £100. (*Cricket*) The score stood at 150 for 6 wickets.

V. Of advantage or disadvantage.

16. With the purpose or result of benefiting or gratifying; as a service to.

a 1000 CYNEW. *Crist* (Gollancz) 1423 Ic þæt for worulde ġeþolade. *c* 1205 LAY. 62 Pæt he þeos soðfeste word segge..for his fader saule. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Þe uormest viue [Psalmes] uor ou sulf & for alle þet ou god doð. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þin holy blod þet þou sseddest ane þe rod uor me and uor mankende. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 65 If't be so For Banquo's Issue haue I fil'd my Minde. *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* 12 Dangers ..Which he for us did freely undergo. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* v. Ded. 406 Leave me not to shift for my selfe. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 118 If he sees convenient he may set up for himself. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* iii, They only for each other breathe.

b. *ironically.*

1740 *Xmas Entertainm.* ii. (1883-4) 12, I will swinge his Jacket for him. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* liii, It would have been a mercy if I hadn't broken some of his bones for him.

17. As affecting the interests or condition of (a person or thing), whether for good or evil. Chiefly after adjs., sbs. of quality, or advbs.

In early Eng. the dative was used in this sense without prep. Cf. Gr. and Lat. uses.

1537 BIBLE (Matthew) *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 71 It is good for me that I haue bene in trouble. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 7 Grain, butter, cheese, and such other commodities usefull for the life of man. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/6 This ..bodes ill for the peace of Europe. 1891 SIR A. WILLS in *Law Times* XCI. 233/2 Things had .. begun to look badly for all concerned.

18. Governing a sb. or pers. pron. followed by an infinitive, forming a construction equivalent to '*that he*. etc. *may*, *might*, *should*', etc.

Originally, the prep. had the sense 13 or 16, the inf. being either the subject of the sentence or expressive of purpose; but the use was early extended to include cases to which this analysis is inapplicable. In the 15-16th c. the L. use of the accus. and inf. was often imitated in Eng.: e. g. 'Behold how good .. it is, brethren to dwell together in unity' (*Ps.* cxxxiii. 1, Prayer-bk. version).

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Wks. (1876) 41 It is better for a synner to suffre trybulacyon..in this lyfe..than to be eternally tourmented in hell. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, (an. 7) 65 b, A tent of purple velvet for the counsailers to mete in. 1582 N LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* vi. 16 It was verye needefull and necessarye for him to take a Pilot. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embass.* Ded. (1641) A ij, It is high time for the Satyrist to pen somthing which may [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 219, I must forsake This Task; for others afterwards to take. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 85 The [island] lay at so great a distance from Europe, as had made it almost impossible for the Christians to send assistance to the besieged. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 220 For a man who had such good blood to part with it so wantonly was a shame. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 713 What a condition for me to come to! 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The new rules .. render it more difficult for a defence to be kept up. 1896 M. FIELD *Attila* I. 19 When a girl becomes A woman, it is usual for her mother To speak to her of life.

b. in exclamatory use.

1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 156 For this low, lousy son of a shoemaker, to talk of families.

VI. Of attributed or assumed character; = as.

19. In the character of, in the light of, as equivalent to; *esp.* to introduce the complement after verbs of incomplete predication, e.g. *to have, hold*, etc. (see those verbs), where *as* or *as being* may generally be substituted. *To beg* (*a person*) *for a fool*: see BEG *v.* 5 a.

Beowulf 1175 (Gr.) Pæt þu for sunu wolde hererinc habban. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxi. 20 And tellaþ min wedd for naht. *c* 1200 ORMIN 387 þatt mann hemm hallt forr gode menn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 142 þis word was for dom yholde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B xv 578 3it knewe þei cryst .. For a parfit prophete. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 Per ben but .vj. boonys whanne þat þou rekenest os coronale for oon boon. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 265 Know for trouth that ..god loueth fayth. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 He vaunteth him selfe for a man of prowesse greate. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron., Hen. V*, (an. 2) II. 446 The Englishe Ambassadours receyving this for aunswere, tooke their leave. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 78 Celebrated in France for the best in the kingdom. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 ¶ 11 Ill-nature among ordinary Observers passes for Wit. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, You will be hanged for a pirate. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 1 We mistake his Blunders for Beauties. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 239, I wou'd engage to elude your penetration, when I am beau'd out for the baron. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 37 A grotto..That holds the pirate for a guest. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 40 That distance went for nothing. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 702, I know for a fact that a courier was waiting. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 5 Mere chronology .. is often mistaken for history. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 34 The pines look down upon the rest for underwood.

b. So with an adjective, as in *to take for granted, to leave for dead*, etc. *For certain, sure,* † *wiss*, see those adjs.

Also, with mixture of sense 8, as in the formula of the Marriage Service (quot. 1549) where the sense is 'whether she prove better or worse', etc.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136, I holde it for vndouted, þat [etc.]. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Matrimony, I .. take thee .. to my wedded wife .. for better for worse. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 49 In the mean time I take it for granted. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 69 At the bottom he was left for dead. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 704 He quivered with his feet, and lay for dead. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 30 Admitted for morally certain. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 208 L's friends .. gave the man up for lost. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. ix, I .. blamed the print for old.

c. *What is he*, etc. *for* (*a man*, etc.): what is (he) considered as (a man), i.e. what sort of a (man, etc.) is he? (Cf. Ger. *Was für ein?*) *Obs.* or *dial.*

1580 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* iv. 17 What is he for a Ladde you so lament? 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 136 When the Lacedemonians enquired, what Xenophon was for a man, he answered, that [etc.]. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 265 Consider..how many, and what for Epistles he sent to this very City. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 63. 3/2 What are you for a Lover. *a* 1757 CIBBER *Comical Lovers* I, What is she for a Woman? 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* x, 'What is that for a Zenobia?' said Hartley.

d. (*I.* etc.) *for one*: as one, as a unit in an aggregate. *For one thing*: used parenthetically when one out of several reasons, instances, etc., is mentioned.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, Will you go..? I will go for one. 18.. KEBLE *Lett. Spirit. Counsel* (1870) 176, I could say, for one thing, make your account beforehand with this trouble coming upon you. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 356/1, I for one shall never do so.

e. *For the first, second*, etc. *time*: as a first, second, etc., instance. Cf. Fr. *pour la première fois.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 68 The Romans were for the first time forbid such Games. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxvi. VI. 431 *note*, He [Aldus] printed above sixty considerable works of Greek literature, almost all for the first time. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 177 There was a shower of rain for the first time since my arrival. 1863 TRAFFORD *World in Ch.* III. 253 Is he a man likely to fall in love for a second time? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 399 That they may converse with Socrates for the last time.

f. *For good* (*and all*): see GOOD.

VII. Of the cause or reason.

20. By reason of, under the influence of (a feeling or subjective condition).

Beowulf 338 (Gr.) Wen ic, þæt ġe for wlenco, nalles for wræcsiðum ac for hiġe-þrymmum Hroðgar sohton. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 For heoran agenan mycelan ungetrywþan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 He..ġef us seoððan ane muchele ġef for his muchele eadmodnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 58 He by gan hym by þenche, And hys wraþþe toward þe kyng, for drede of þe erl, quenche. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 152 How may þei seie for shame þat þei folowen Crist truly? *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 72 Boldere to synne for trust of þe mercy of god. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xvi. 172 Like the poore childe, whose father, while he beates him, will make him beleeue it is for loue. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 305 Our men raised a shout for joy. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 32 Arsaces, panting for rage, had already grasped his poniard. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 776 They had, for pure wantonness, set fire to some of the houses.

b. *For fear of, that*, etc.: see FEAR *sb.* 3 b.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, Take your guns too, for fear of accident.

21. Because of, on account of:

a. a person or persons.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xx. 3 Þu scealt sweltan nu Abimeleh for þam wife þe þu name. *c* 1205 LAY. 14458 Þin hired þe hateð for me & ich æm iuæid for þe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2318 Al Pierce for him sorwith, y-wis. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxvi. 11 Dresse me in a riȝt path for myn enemys. 1549 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 62 The cause was for them that rose in Essex. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 55 Thou shalt have as many dolours for thy daughters. 1819 COBBETT *Eng. Gram.* xvii. § 196 When I see many *its* in a page, I always tremble for the writer.

b. a thing. Also in *for cause* (see CAUSE *sb.* 6) and after such sbs. as *charge, reputation*, etc., and adjs. as *sorry* (see those words). Some adjs. formerly construed with this prep. now take others; e. g. *glad of.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xviii. 9 Þa wæs Iethro bliþe for eallum þam godum þe Drihten dyde Israhela folce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þine frond þu luuest for þam goddede þe he þe deð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 113 Ac for 3oure coming ich am glad. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 Þei shulden not be aferd for perillis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D iij, The one is prowde for his scyence. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* IV. xii. 390 Faith herein will make us thankfull for all manner of prosperity. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1804 V. 149 The gulf..is..remarkable for tempests. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 225 A mother respected.. for her feminine virtues. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 308 Notorious both for covetousness and for parsimony.

¶ In OE. *for* with the instrumental case of the neuter demonst. pron. formed advb. phrases = 'therefore', which, with the addition or ellipsis of the relative *ðe* became conjunctional phrases = 'because'. (For these phrases and their later representatives see FOR-THON, FOR-THY; cf. also FOR-WHY). Similarly, FOR THAT appears from 13th c. as a conjunction; and in the 16th c. there are a few examples of *for this* in the senses 'therefore' and 'because'.

a 1553 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 352 If that he demand the reason why we do so, I will gladly satisfy his mind..For this [orig. *quia*] we know surely those things, as they have written, to have come unto us uncorrupt. *Ibid.* 396 For this [orig. *igitur*], Florebell, thou hast a high bishop and ruler of the church such a one peradventure as thou soughtest not after.

c. On account of one's regard for. So in *For the sake of* (see SAKE), used synonymously with *for* in this sense and in senses 7 and 8.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2472 (Gr.) Þa ic for god wille ġemundbyrdan. *c* 1000 *Rood* 113 (Gr.) Se þe for dryhtnes naman deaðes wolde..onbyrian. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 23 Þe him solue forȝet for wiue ne for childe. *c* 1205 LAY. 13223 Ich bad hine for gode don þat child of hade. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 170 To be maried for monye mede hath a-sented. *a* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 981, I leeue þe prologu for shortnes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 35 Lycoris..for thy Rival tempts the raging Sea. 1697 KEN *Evg. Hymn* ii, Forgive me, Lord, for Thy dear Son.

d. In adjurations = *for the sake of.* Also in exclamations, chiefly of pain or sorrow.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 128 He..hi for Drihtne bæd..þæt hi [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 57 Nu bidded Lazamon alcne æðele mon for þene almiten godd..þet he [etc.]. *c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1782 Mercy, Richard, for Mary maid! 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 54 Ich fraynede hure faire þo, for hym þat hure made. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 210 Alas! for my master.. That yester even..Before Caiphas was broght. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 75 Heauen for his mercy: what treachery is heere? 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Joel* i. 15 Crie ye to our Lord: A a a, for the day. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 81 But I have not found it so, Alas for me. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 64 *Lady Blueb.* Oh fie! *Miss Lil.* And for shame! 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 271 For pity do not melt! 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. 90 Alas for Tiny Tim.

† **e.** *For because*: see BECAUSE A. 1, B. 1. *Obs.*

22. Of an efficient or operative cause: In consequence of, by reason of, as the effect of. (Now chiefly after comparatives; otherwise usu. replaced by *from, of, through.*) Also in *for want of*: see WANT.

c 1205 LAY. 27818 Þa eorðe gun beouien for þan vnimete blase. ? *c* 1370 *Robt. K. Cicyle* 55 Bettur he were..So to do then for hunger dye. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Scarioth was þe worse for beyng in þis holi cumpanye. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 101 & þou fyndest a man havynge þe crampe for a wounde. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. A a, For the grete hete of the sonne She hadde the febres or axes. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 11 For defaute of such issue to remaigne to oure Soveraigne Lorde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, (an. 1), To die for thirst standyng in the river. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Vetustas*, He lacketh teeth for age. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 121 For the abundance of milk she [the cow] did give, the owner might eate butter. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. (1720) 11 Her chin and her knees meeting for Age. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii, In this very room a debtor of his..died for want. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 84 Shall we be the brighter spirits for being the duller men? 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 103 They breathed the easier for the news. *Mod.* He is worse for liquor. This coat is worse for wear.

23. Of a preventive cause or obstacle. **a.** In spite of, notwithstanding. Rare exc. in *for all, any*, with a sb.; also absol. *for all that*, etc.

O.E. Chron. an. 1006 Ac for eallum þissum se here ferde swa he sylf wolde. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1135 For al that heuer he mighte do, His menesoun might nowt staunche tho. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 129 This mayde shal be myn, for any man. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 8058 Loue him she wold for ony drede. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, (an. 4) 53 But for all that he could do, he lost almoste ccc of his fotemen. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 68 This Alexander the Great for all his greatness died. 1794 BURNS *For a' that* i, The rank is but the guinea stamp; The man's the gowd for a' that. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* i, The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Last Confess.*, I was a moody comrade to her then, For all the love I bore her. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* p. xv, For all that, I have contrived..to give some thought to my mother-tongue.

b. in conjunctional phrases: *For all that, for all* = notwithstanding (that), although. Now *rare* in literary use.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvi. 189 For all that the frenche kynge sende to hym to delyuer the same castels, yet he refused so to do. 1588 *Martprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 21, I tell you D. Stannop (for all you are so proude). 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 24 [Conscience]..(for all he was now so debauched), did terrifie..them sore. 1786 MACKENZIE in *Lounger* No. 90 ¶ 7 For all her feelings are so fine. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 40, I am not a very bad play-fellow.. for all I am so much bigger. *a* 1866 KEBLE *Lett. Spirit. Counsel* (1870) 185 For all she seemed so calm, she had often to bear up against the same kind of feelings.

c. Indicating the presence or operation of an obstacle or hindrance. (Cf. ON. *fyrer*, Ger. *für, vor.*) In negative sentences; also after *if it were not, were it not*; occas. = for fear of. † *For to die for it* = if I die for it. *But for*: see BUT C. 29.

Beowulf 2549 (Gr.) Ne meahte horde neah unbyrnende æniġe hwile deop ġedygan for dracan leġe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC

Gen. xvi. 10 Þæt man hit ȝeriman ne mæg for þære meniu. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 177 Hii mowe noȝt wel fle Vor feblesse of her brode. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 282 Þat no man miȝte hym se for mosse and for leues. *a* 1430 *Octouian* 682 That wyf therst not say nay, For wordes ylle. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 296, I shall never doo that, for to deye for it. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* (1861) 231 That you dare Not use your sword for staining of your hands. 1691 Ray *Creation* 213 Unhabitable for heat. 1744 Berkeley *Let. to T. Prior* 19 June Wks. 1871 IV. 298 Last night being unable to sleep for the heat. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 92 This was like, not seeing the Wood for Trees. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. 858 Spare not for spoiling of thy steed. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* vi. xliii, At times she could not stand for the beating of her heart.

† **d.** As a precaution against, or simply, against: (to beware) of; (to hinder, keep, prevent) from.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 122 Sone after mydnyght ..In þe snowe for syght scho ȝede out in hir smok. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 230 Freres..for knowyng of comeres coped hym as a frere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 285 Þat wald for hurte or for harme any hathill kepe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 51 Se that they .. holde his heed hye ynoughe for drownynge. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 40 b, He must also beware for taking cold. 1590 Greene *Poems* Wks. (1861) 294 A hat of straw, like a swain, Shelter for the sun and rain. 1611 Barrey *Ram. Alley* I. ii, Ah, how light he treads, For dirting his silk stockings! 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 205 That may hinder the Corner of the edge of the Chissel for coming at the Work. 1728 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 88 To prevent..the constitution of it for being entirely subverted.

VIII. Of correspondence or correlation.

24. Prefixed to the designation of a number or quantity to which another is stated to correspond in some different relation. (Cf. similar use of *to*.)

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 42 For on þat ȝe merkyd ȝe missed ten schore Of homeliche hertis. 1583 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* xcvii. (Arb.) 133 For eu'ry pleasure that in Loue is found, A thousand woes and more therein abound. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 6, I will undertake to shew any man Twenty other Horses lame .. for one Hunter. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 255 They were ..twice our number in the whole; and their foot three for one. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxxvii, It contains..for one inch of lean four or five of stringy fat. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* i. § 3. 32 For one workable Pair of Premisses..you will probably find five that lead to no Conclusion at all.

25. Preceded and followed by the same sb. (without article or defining word), in idiomatic expressions indicating equality in number or quantity between objects compared or contrasted. *Bulk for bulk*: taking an equal bulk of each. *Word for word*: with exact identity of expression, verbatim; similarly *point for point*. † *Day for day*: on one day as on every other, hence = 'day by day'. † *To fight hand for hand*: = 'hand to hand'. *To turn* (something) *end for end*: to reverse.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2922 Word for word thus they spake. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 521 Of Grisildis wordes..He tolde him point for point. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 256 Such marvayels..he ne dyd day for day. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 118 Dongard..curage had for to fecht hand for hand With Constantyne. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. viii. 22 A Braine that..can Get gole for gole of youth. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 116 Bulk for bulk heavier than a Fluid. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 69 ¶ 6 May, Sandys and Holiday, confined themselves to the toil of rendering line for line. *a* 1769 *Regul. Sea-Serv.* in Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Kk iv b, If a foreign admiral .. salutes them, he shall receive gun for gun. 1877 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/2 We turned the rope end for end. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 168 The prisoners..were exchanged man for man. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 They will not be slow to return him like for like.

IX. Of reference.

26. As regards, with regard or respect to, concerning. Also in idiomatic expressions: † *for the general*, in general; † *for so far*, in so far; † *for my mind*, to my thinking; *for my, his*, etc. *part* (see Part); *for the rest* (= F. *du reste*: see Rest *sb.*). † *What for* —; = 'what with —' (see What). *As for*: see As 33.

The parenthetic use, as in *for me* = as for me, for my part (= Fr. *pour moi*), is now obsolete.

1479 J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 849 III. 267, I have myche to pay her in London, what for the funerall costes, dettes, and legattes that [etc.]. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 75 He is delivered from the lawe, for so muche as pertaineth to his condemnation, but he is not free, for so muche as belongeth to the due obedience, whiche he oweth unto God. 1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* iv. i, For person like to prove a second Mars. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 99 This year..was of all other for other diseases most free. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. iv, The Soyle is for the generall a warme kinde of earth. 1658 W. Burton *Comm. Itin. Antoninus* 176 For old Marinus, I know not how to excuse him. 1664–5 Pepys *Diary* 7 Apr., Sir Philip did shew me nakedly the king's condition for money. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 111 For the rest, this celebrated author holds there is an absolute Space. 1740 *Xmas Entertainm.* iii. (1883–4) 21 All the Witches for my Mind are young Women. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 466 Thus much..for the privileges and disabilities of infants. 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 250 How he managed for water I could not learn. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 570 So much for our housemaid. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 361 Get married and trust to Providence for the rest.

b. So far as concerns (a person or thing). Used with a limiting or restrictive force (cf. 23). *For all* or *aught I know*, I know nothing to the contrary. (*He may do it*) *for me*, i. e. with no opposition from me.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3206 (Cott.) 'Fader', he said, 'be þou ful bald, For me sal it neuer be tald'. 1578 Timme *Calvin on Gen.* x. 1. 238 Let them..for all me, inioy the fruite.. of their labours. 1655 Hartlib *Legacy* 160 This Art, for what I can perceive, is no way demonstrable à priori. 1731 Pope *Ep. to Burlington* 138 Some are Vellum, and the rest as good For all his Lordship knows. 1767 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* I. 321 They shall have it untouched for me. 1809 J. Moser *Don Qui.vote in Barcelona* II. v, [He] shall carry all the limbs he has got to heaven for me. 1837 Landor *Pentam.* Wks. 1846 II. 314/2 The banks of the Hebrus may be level or rocky, for what I know about them. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* vi, After the first month you ought to have come home again, for all the good it has done. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 559/2 The consideration was left blank, and for all I know it is blank still.

c. with words signifying privation or want.

1653 tr. *Carmeni's Nissena* 75 He wanted for no care nor possible assistance. 1791 Cowper *Retired Cat* 73 With hunger pinched, and pinched for room. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 71 In..distress for money. 1804 J. Marshall *Washington* II. i. 38 The people..were in great distress for provisions, arms, and ammunition. 1855 Thackeray *Rose & Ring* i, He need want for nothing.

d. *For all the world*: used to emphasize assertions of likeness.

(The lit. sense and proper place of this phrase are uncertain.)

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 218 For al the world ryght as a daysye Ycorouned ys with white leues lyte. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 13 He..lookes For all the world like an ore-roasted pigge. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 38 Their water-gruel jaws, sunk in a thicket of curls, appear, for all the world, like a lark in a soup-dish!

27. In proportion to, considering; considering the nature or capacity of; considering what he, she, or it is, or that he, etc. is so and so.

[1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv. iv, Aeneas, for his parentage, deserves As large a kingdom as is Lybia.] 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 536 This Lawier was a very honest man for those times. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 782 His Bulk too Weighty for his Thighs is grown. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. ii. 6 A man of an excellent character for a Lawyer. 1787 Gambado's *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29 Should your horse prove, what is properly termed too many for you. 1861 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* ii. (1862) 42 As poor a man for an esquire as her father was for a surgeon. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Mar. 5/4 The weather..phenomenally severe for the season.

X. Of duration and extension.

28. a. Marking actual duration. During, throughout. Phr. *for long, for a* or *the time*.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 129 Who seyth oure ladyes sawtere dayly for a ȝer thus. 1506 Guylforde *Pilgr* (Camden) 39 We .. restyd vs for that nyght. 1564–78 Bullevn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 10 His stewarde..applied the poore menne with the purse with muche deuotion for the tyme. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 91 How does your Honor for this many a day? 1626 T. Ailesbury *Passion-sermon* 15 The Jewes for long were..the favourites of heaven. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 2, I have seen an Eye curse for half an Hour together. *a* 1792 Bp. Horne *Serm.* (1799) III. 68 Reflect for a moment, on these two pictures of virtue and vice. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 334 The *Brigand's Bride* ran for many nights. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 166 The two great parties..had for a moment concurred. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* i. 34 Would he even be interested for long in a philosophy which he believed to be only relatively true? 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 316 The catch..was worn away, and probably had been so for months.

b. Marking intended duration, e.g. *for life*; also in the phrases, *for the* or † *this present*, *for a while*. *For ay, ever*: see Ay 3 a, Ever 5 b.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 4) 55 A peace was concluded..for a certain space. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 8 Have you then for this present, your whole desire? 1632 J. Lee *Short Surv.* 53 For the present I let passe. 1636 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 52 He shall enter bond for his good abeareing for a year. 1642 *Protests Lords* I. 11 Whether we shall adjourn for six months. 1692 E. Walker tr. *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xv, What bounteous God did for awhile afford. 1706 *Acc. Soc. Propag. Gosp.* 33 The Society ..ordered fifty Pounds per annum to be ascertained to him for Three Years. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. viii, I resolved to sit down for all night. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 59 ¶ 6 He is always provided with a curacy for life. 1764 Sterne in Traill *Life* 87 About Christmas I..fix my head-quarters at London for the winter. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) I. 101 If there were Peers for life..it would.. meet most of your objections. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* II. v. 117, I sha'n't get up for another hour. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The driver..was practically placed at the disposal of the defendants for the day.

29. *For once, for the nonce*: see Once, Nonce.

30. Marking an amount of extension, *esp.* in space, lineal or superficial: Over, over the space of, to the extent of, through.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 36 The River of Trent in the moneth of June flowed not for the space of a mile. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 304 For many Miles about There's scarce a Bush. 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 159 After travelling for five and twenty miles. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 9 Not only did he own all the land about for miles. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/3 When a..man has walked briskly even for a mile.

† **XI. 31.** Misused for *fro*, From.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13554 (Trin.) Anoon he had his sist For þenne was he no more led. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2260 Sornogoure swerde for the arson reft. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 222 He bese hurled for þe highnes he haunted. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 All personnes of the said company ..shalbe exempt for bearing of armure.

B. *conj.*

† **1.** Introducing the cause of a fact, the statement of which precedes or follows: Because. Cf. A. 21 b. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1200 tr. *Alcuin's Virt. & V.* 115 in *Anglia* XI. 376 We sculen fleon þa unðeawes, na þa mænn sylfe .. for heo synd godes gesceafte. *c* 1205 Lay. 148 Eneam he..biheyte..al his drihliche lond for he nefde nenne sune. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6807 Þus for þai did ay ogayns Goddes lawe, Vermyn and wode bestes sal þam ay gnawe. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1333 For sir Torent the fend did fall, Gret lordys honoured hym all. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 11 And for god made all thinges in syx dayes..therfore, etc. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* II. xix, Nor for he sweld with ire was she affraid. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iv. 161 They are..iealious for they're iealious. 1691 Dryden *K. Arthur* I. ii. Wks. 1884 VIII. 148 Why comes not he?..For he's a puling sprite. 1799 Anna Seward *Sonn.* xlix, In balance true Weigh it, but smile at the objections vain Of sickly Spirits, hating for they do. 1872 Tennyson *Gareth & Lynette* 386 And, for himself was of the greater state..he trusted his liege-lord Would yield him this large honour all the more.

2. Introducing the ground or reason for something previously said: Seeing that, since. Cf. Gr. γάρ, L. *nam* or *enim*, Fr. *car*, Ger. *denn*.

c 1150 *Serm.* in Kluge *Ags. Lesebuch* 71 Hwu sceal þiss ȝewurðen, for ic necann naht of weres ȝemane. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 On þis kinges time wes al unfrið..for agenes him risen sone þa rice men. *c* 1200 Ormin 119 And tezȝ wærenn ..Rihhtwise menn..Forr esȝþerr here ȝede..Rihht affter Godess lare. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 219 Ffore he was demyde þe doughtyeste þat duellyde in erthe. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 298 Nowe is good tyme For al Englond praith for vs. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25 For xij. tymes 30. maketh 360. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 202 A churchman she dare not venture upon; for she hath heard widowes complain of dilapidations. 1664 Tillotson *Wisd. being Relig.* 59 Just such is he who for fear of any thing in this world ventures to grieve God; for in so doing he runs away from men and falls into the hands of the living God. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iii, Near a fortnight had passed before [etc.]..for premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 806 This oil or resinous-like body contains phosphorus; for..we find phosphoric acid in the residue. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/3 This is no party question, for it touches us not as Liberals or Conservatives, but as citizens.

b. Introducing a detailed proof.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. xi, For forasmuch as DC is equal to CE, and [etc.] therefore [etc.]. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 588 For, let there be three bodies at H, O, and D; if [etc.]. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* 106 For from the point B draw B D perpendicular to [etc.].

3. = Whether in an obj. sentence. *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2651 We sulen nu witen for it dede ðis witterlike, or in child-hede. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 350 Woldest þou me tellen For þei ben..syker on to trosten, y wolde quyten þe þi mede.

† **4.** In order that. Cf. A. 8. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Katherine* 171 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 94 Noman ne ȝaf hire mete ne drinke: for heo scholde for hunger deye. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 907 Þay .. byndeþ þer-wiþ is eȝene about; for he ne schold noȝt sene. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4753 For þair trauail sulde noȝt be waste. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 9 And for the time shall not seeme tedious Ile tell thee what [etc.].

† **5.** *For and*: = 'and moreover'. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* 22 Syr Gawen, Syr Cayus, for and Syr Glyuere. 1605 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 103 A Pickhaxe and a Spade, a Spade for and a shrowding-Sheete. 1617 Middleton *Fair Quarrel* v. i. Wks. (Dyce) III. 544 *Chough* [sings] A hippocrene, a tweak, for and a fucus.

For-, *pref.*[1] Also 1 fær-, 3 *Orm.* forr-, 3–4 *south.* vor-, ver-, 4 fur-, 6–7 fore-. [OE. *for-, fær-* = OFris. *for-, far-*, OS. *for-, far-* (Du. *ver-*), OHG. *far-, fir-, fer-* (MHG. and mod. G. *ver-*), ON. *for-* (Sw. *för-*, Da. *for-*); the ON. *fyrer-* (see Fore- *pref.*) though formally distinct, often corresponds in use with this prefix. The OE. form (like the other forms quoted) seems to represent (with obscured vowel due to absence of stress) the three OTeut. prefixes **fer-, fra-, fur-* (Goth. *fair-, fra-, fair-*), which correspond formally to Gr. περι-, προ-, παρα-, representing various ablaut-grades of the Aryan root **pr-*: see For and Fore. Functionally, the three prefixes do not seem to be clearly distinguished even in Gothic; but in most cases when a vb. with OE. *for-* or Ger. *ver-* has a Goth. equivalent, the prefix appears as *fra-*, which seems to have been orig. its *stressed* form: cf. the two OE. forms *fra·cod* and *forcúð* (see Forcouth), which are believed to be accentual variants of the representative of pre-Teut. **progntо-*, despicable.

From the predominant meaning of the root, it may be inferred that the primary notion expressed by the prefix is that of 'forward, forth'. The various uses in the Teut. langs. may be plausibly explained as originating from this, though the exact process of their development is in many points uncertain: see Grimm's *Deutsches Wb.* s.v. *ver-*. The vbs. formed with this prefix often correspond in signification to Gr. vbs. formed with one or other of the cognate prefixes περι-, προ-, παρα-, and to Lat. vbs. with *per-* or *pro-*.]

A prefix used to form verbs and adjs., primarily occurring in OE. words of Com. Teut. or WGer. origin, but employed in the formation of new words down to the beginning of the mod. Eng. period; it is now entirely obsolete. Its various functions are enumerated below. The words here explained

and illustrated are all obsolete; the surviving words formed with the prefix, and those obsolete ones which require extended treatment, are given as main words in their alphabetical place.

I. Forming verbs.

1. Prefixed to verbs, giving the additional sense of 'away', 'off', as in FORCAST; **forshake**, to shake off; **forshoot**, to cast off, reject; **forthrow**, to throw off.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 23 *For-schaken [Vulg. *excussus*] als gressop. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13663 Cott.) Quen iesus wist him þus *for-scotten. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Zuo þet he ne may hit *uorþrawe to his wylle [mistranslation of *si que il ne sen peult pas jetter dehors a sa voulente*].

2. With the sense of prohibition, exclusion, or warding off, as in FORBID; **forrun**, to bar by running; **forsay**, to renounce, exclude by command. Also with the sense of concealing from view: **forcover**, FORWRAP.

In this use the sense closely approaches that of FOR-[2], FORE-; cf. FOR(E)FEND, FOR(E)SHIELD.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 16 She *forcoueride the nakid of the nak. *c* 1205 LAY. 12861 Costantin..bad þa wæi-witere *for-ærnen þa wateres. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 82 Sike worldly sovenance he..must *for-say. *Ibid.* July 79 Shepherds been foresayd From places of delight.

3. With the notion of passing by, abstaining from, or neglecting, as in FORBEAR, FORGO, FORHOWE; **forheed**, to disregard. Also with the sense of missing or forfeiting something through what is expressed by the simple vb.: **forgreme**, to forfeit by displeasing (God); **forslip**, to let slip; **forslug**, to neglect through sluggishness.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 He com..to giuende þe mihtes þe adam *for-gremede us alle. *c* 1275 LAY. 2579 Wimmen he *forhedde. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM II Hy..That cristneth twyes enne, Other..For-hedeth Wanne childe arist cristnynge heth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 115 (127) He shifted off and dallied with them still, untill they had *forslipt the opportunitie of pursuing him. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 114 Wanne man leteth adrylle That he god ȝelde schel, And *for-sluggyth [*printed* slagȝyth] by wylle That scholde men to stel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 611 Accidie..forsluggeth, and destroyeth alle goodes temporeles by reccheleesnesse.

4. With the sense of 'wrongly', 'mis-', as **forraught**, perverted; **forworship**, to worship wrongly.

c 1200 ORMIN 14540 All mankinn..Wass..all *forrraht ȝæn Godd. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 141 Þei seyn we *forwirship.

5. Implying destructive, painful, or prejudicial effect, as in FORDEEM, FORDO; **forgab**, to defame, publish the misdeeds of; **forglut**, to waste in gluttony, devour; **forhang, -head**, to put to death by hanging, by beheading; **forpierce, forprick**; **forscald**, to scald, scorch; **forseethe**, to scald; **forsench**, to submerge, drown; **forsink**, to be submerged; **forswithe**, to torture or destroy by burning; **forwall**, to torture with boiling. Also in pa. ppples.: **forfaded**; **forfrorn**, frozen up, stuck fast in the ice; **forroasted**, tortured by roasting; **forstived**, stifled, choked; **forswarted**, blackened; **fortossed**; **forwithered**, withered or dried up.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 73 Sone as the heye is drye the floure is *forfaded. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiii. (Arb.) 95 She..wente in to the yse wherein she was *forfrorn. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 631 Whoso *forgabbed a frere yfounden at þe stues..Hym were as god greuen a greit lorde of rentes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 66 These wrecches..in glotonye *For-glotten here goodes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2724 Ich shall slo þe, and hire *for-henge heye. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1366 He that the treson dude, Was *forhedid in that steode. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 68 Seeth how he is..al *forpercid sore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7490 Þre stedes he slou vnder him..*Vorpriked and uor arnd aboute. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (1483) III. viii. 55 So moche haue they woundyd and forprycked other folk about them, that [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 10 He was al *for-rostyd, fryed & scaldyd. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 70 [The pitch] leop wallinde hat up..ant *for scaldede of ham seoluen fifti ant tene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Þu hauest forschalded þe drake heaued mid wallinde watere. *a* 1450 tr. *Higden* (Harl. MS.) VII. 528 Liȝtnyng forscalded [L. *ustulavit*] cornes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 312 Lete we teares, leste ure owune teares *uorseoðen us in helle! *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 165 For death scholde his meystryes kethe, and for-sopil and for-sethe In deathes bende. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 60 His [Adam's] team..suneȝede swa swiðe þat tu hit *forsenchtest al in noes flode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1114 So *for-sanc and brente ðat steden. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* XX, Here in sorrowe art forsonke so depe. 13.. *Cast. Love* 1729 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (1892) App. xxxviii. 405, I am *for-styfyd among, Thi synne stynketh on me so strong! *c* 1305 *Pilate* 227 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 And iseȝ his bodie al *forswarted. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Ure inwit, uorkuliinde [*v. r.* *forswiðande] hire suluen mid þe fure of sunne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1140 Ðo meidenes herden quilum seien, Ðat fier sulde al ðis werlde forsweðen. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 2. 78 We shall be in deede *foretossed, howbeit our faith shall alwayes scape shipwrecke. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 þat pich ham *forwalleð aðet ha beon for mealte. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xii, Her body small, *forwithered, and forespent.

b. With the sense of 'asunder, in pieces', as in FORBURST, FORGNAW; **forcleave**; **forhale**, *fig.* to distract; **forrend**. Also in pa. ppples.: **forbrittened**, broken in pieces; **forcrazed**, fallen to pieces; **forfrushed**, shattered to pieces; **forpinched, forscattered, fortattered, fortorn.**

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2273 Braynes..With brandez forbrittenede one brede in þe laundez. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/418 He *for-clef is foule bouk in þre partyes at þe laste. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 543 Atweyne i wol forcleue þyn hed. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 724 Chaumbers, and..hegghe halle, Of old werk, *for-crased alle. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1180 Of grete roches þey fulle al doun, & al *furfrusched bak & croun. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 58 b, Our ship is alle to broken and forfrusshid. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 63 The whole navie was in greate perill, and many of them sore forfrushed. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 243 Nought easeth the care, that doth me *forhaile. 1614 DAVIES *Eclogue, Willie & Wernock* 26 Who [?=*whom*] whilom no encheson could fore-haile. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 303 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 Hit shal be so *for-pinched, to-toilled, and to-twiht. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 118 þanne schal þat soule..ben all *for-rent wyth helle-ratchys. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) V. viii. 206/1 Woo be to the shepherdes that..forrende the flocke of my lesue. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, That like to shepe were *for-skatered wide. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 239, I am leverd a lap is lyke to no lede, *For-tatyrd and torne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xv. 258/2 That blyssful bodye..was for-rent and *for tourne.

c. Prefixed to sbs., forming vbs. used only in pa. pple. with the sense 'overpowered or troubled by' (what is expressed by the sb.), as **forstormed**, tempest-tossed; **forwintered**, reduced to straits by winter.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 160 The schip which..is *forstormed and forblowe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iii. (Arb.) 6 In the harde froste he had ben sore *forwynterd.

6. Expressing the notion of something done in excess or so as to overwhelm or overpower; in pa. ppples.: **forbeft**, baffled; **forbolned**, puffed up; **forchafed**, overheated; **forfastened**; **forflitten**, scolded above measure; **forfried**, too much fried; **forfrighted**, greatly terrified; **forglopned**, overwhelmed with astonishment; **forladen, -lode**, overloaded, overpowered; **forpained**; **forpampered**, pampered to excess; **forswollen**; **forswong**, harassed; **fortaxed**, overburdened with taxation; **fortired**, excessively wearied.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 793 Voundit, and wery, and *forbeft. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* III. ii. 50 A grete bely ful of wynd *forbolned and forblowen. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxvi, Ther came to them Sir Olyuer of Clysson, *forchafed [*printed* forchased, F. *eschauffé*] and enflamed. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyldern* 32 We ben *forfestened wyth a dart of his ferdnes. 1603 *Philotus* ci, I haue bene threatnit and *forflittin, Sa oft that I am with it bittin. *c* 1440 *Psalmi Penit.* 36 My bonus beth drie and forsoke, As scrachenis that beth *forfryed. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3519 Ðis *for-friȝted folc fiȝeren stod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 670 To beldenn and to frofrenn þe, ȝiff he þe seþ *forrgloppnedd. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19634 (Edin.) Saul him quoke sua was he rad, forglopnid in his mode als mad. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 28 Winter..*Forladen with the isykles that dangled up and downe. *Ibid.* III. (1593) 75 As one forlode with wine. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 246 Pensyf, payred, I am *for-payned. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 10 Allas, þat euere I was baptysed..to be þus forpeyned! *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. v. 36 (Camb. MS.) They ne weere nat *for-pampred with owtrage. 1593 GOLDING *Ovid's Metam.* I. 15 The serpent Python so *forswolne. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 194 When þow were so *for-swong, Among the iues þey did þe hong. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 98 We ar so hamyd, *For-taxed, and ramyd. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1009 All þe ȝeres of owr youth bene ȝare syne passyd, And we for-traveld & *for-tyred. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XXX, Fortirit of my thoȝt and wo begone. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 12 Perhaps fore-tyrde he gets him to a play.

b. Prefixed to intransitive verbs, forming compounds chiefly *intr.* with sense 'to weary or exhaust (oneself) by' doing what the vb. denotes, as in FORWALK, FORWANDER, FORWEEP. Also in pa. ppples. and ppl. adjs.: **forcried, fordreamed, forfast(ed**, exhausted with fasting; **forlaboured**; **forlapped**, sated with lapping or drinking; **forplaint**, wearied with complaining; **forraked**, overdone with walking; **forrun** (*forarned*); **forsung (-songen)**; **forswunk**, exhausted with labour; **fortoiled**; **forwake, -waked**, wearied with waking or watching; **forwallowed**, wearied with tossing about; **forwatched.**

a 1600 *Freirs of Berwyk* in *Maitland Poems* (1786) I. 73 For-knokit and *for-cryit, About he went, onto the tother syd. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3393 Than wakkenyde I i-wys, alle wery *for-dremyde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12940 (Cott.) þe warlau..sagh him hungri and *for-fast. *c* 1450 *Mirr. Saluacioun* 1535 (1888) 51 He hoped crist was forfastid. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 395 b/2 A grete tempeste ..in which they were..sore *for-laboured. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 11/2 Forlabored in the waie of sinne. *c* 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 When he is al *for-laped. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxiii, For lak of myght and mynd, For-wepit and *for-pleynit pitously. *c* 1440 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) 124, I am wery *for-rakyd and run in the myre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7490 Þre stedes..Vorpriked & *uor arnd aboute. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 704 Feill Scottis hors was..Forrown that day. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 664 Chalaundres fele saw I there, That wery, nigh *forsongen were. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.*, If heo ofte a swote *for swunke [*a* 1275 for-swu[n]ken] were. 1589 *Mar Martine* 5 Sith swaines forswonke, and so forswat, moght, sayen what them list. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. ii. Hij, Snorting like a very hogge the *foretoylede did groyne. *a* 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* VI. 28 Ycham for wowyng al *for-wake. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawe's T.* 498 *For-waked in here orisoun, Slepeth Constaunce. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 104 So forwakyd is none in thy shyre. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 163 Upo' the death-bed o' the floor, Forwakit and for-drunken. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XI, Forwakit and *for-walowit..Wery, forlyin, I lestnyt sodaynlye. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw II* (1876) 65 If any Squier for the body be..*forewatchid he shall haue sike liuerey with Knightes. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 139 His eyes were red and all forewatched.

7. With the sense 'all over', 'through and through'; prefixed to transitive vbs. as in FORBRUISE, or rendering intrans. vbs. transitive, as in FORGROW. So **forcratch**, to scratch all over; **fordin**, to fill with noise, resound through; **forseek**, to search thoroughly; **forspread**, to overspread; also **fordewed** *pa. pple.*, soaked with dew.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 323 Nor she hadde no-thing slowe be For to *forcracchen al hir face. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, All *fordewed were her wedes blake. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. iii, Quhais schill noitis *forfrendit all the skyis. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxxii, Foredinning the ayer with his horrible yel. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXXV. 11 *For-sprede þi merci thorgh þe land.

8. Prefixed to transitive vbs. with intensive force, or, in many cases, without perceptibly modifying the sense, as in FORDREAD; **forrue**, to rue, regret. Also in pa. ppples., **forbroiden**, wrought with embroidery; **forchanged, forcrooked**; **fordreved**, perturbed; **forpossed** (*posse*=push), pushed violently, tossed about; **forshend**, severely injured; **forwrithen**, wreathed in many coils; **forwrinked**, made tortuous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28016 (Cott.) Biletts *for-broiden. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 224 Alas..Alle *for-changid is thy chere. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 336 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 þe hond was ek *forcroked. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2194 ȝiff ure laffdiȝ Marȝe wass Forrshamedd & *forrdrefedd. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, Their tentes..*Forpossid were. *c* 1430 *Compleynt* 530 in Lydg. *Temple Glas* (1891) App. i. 66 Thus forpossid be-twene tweye..Now I cheuere, & now I swete. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. 3295 The Kyng off Norway ..And hys men *fer revyd sare That evyre thai arrywyd thare. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 540 Bot gif I fand the, forrow now to keip my cunnand. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3306 The monkes all betrapped and *forshend, That neuer on soule scaped outwardly. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 45 A! *for-writhen serpent, thi wyles ben aspied. 14.. LYDG. *Temple Glas.* 84 þe hous, That was *for-wrynkked bi craft of Dedalus.

9. Forming factitive vbs. from adjs. or sbs. of quality, or prefixed to factitive vbs. so derived: **forbliss**, to make happy; **fordeave**, to deafen; **forlength**, to prolong; **formeagre**, to make lean. Also in pa. ppples. and ppl. adjs., **forderked**, darkened; **forfatted**, fattened; **forfeebled, enfeebled**; **forhoared**, become hoary; **foridled**, given up to idleness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13108 (Cott.) þat man sal *for-blisced be þe quilk him sclanders noght for me. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. iii, Thair ȝelpis wilde my heiring all *fordeifit. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. (1513), Of thinges passed *fordyrked of theyr hewe. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 143 Through epicurisme and misdiet..*forefatted. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 10 *Forfeblit wolx his [Phebus] lemand giltly lewyne. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 37 Forfeebled as she was..she fell upon the grasse. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXIV. lxvii. (1634) 194 Inforcing his forefeebled voice. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 11089 Thou olde and *forhoryd man. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Ase þeo þet beoð *foridled. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXXVIII[i]. 3 þair wickednesse *for-lenghþed þai. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXIX. 7 They *for-meygre themselves..bycause they imagin that all is too little for them.

II. In adjs. [Cf. the cognate L. *per-*, Gr. περι-.]

10. Giving to an adj. the sense of an absolute superlative, 'very', 'extremely'; as *for-black, -cold, -dry, -dull, -faint, -great, -hoar, -old, -weary*; **fordead**, utterly speechless and still.

[OE. had *for-wel*, very well, very, *for-ðæðe*, very easily, *for-oft*, very often; a stressed variant of the prefix is *fræ-*, as *fræmicel* 'eximius', *fræfætt* 'præpinguis', *fræofestlice* 'propere'. Cf. ON. *for-lítill*, very little, *for-mikill*, very great, etc.; also the use of Sw. *för*, Da. *for*, in the sense of 'too'. It is remarkable that nearly all Chaucer's examples of these compounds admit of being explained as instances of *for* prep. governing an adj.; thus in the quots. below, '*for-blak*' may be taken as='for black (that it was)', 'for blackness'; '*fordrye*, as whyt as chalk' may be read, omitting the comma, 'as white as chalk for dry (that it was)', 'on account of being so dry.' It is possible that Chaucer himself may have apprehended the combinations in this manner.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1286 As any ravenes fether it shoon *for-blak. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W) 2623 He was *for-cold, and lokede aboute. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 66 Who would haue thought..to haue found..the elocution of the Divels oratour..so *fordead. *Ibid.* 133 There is..no such libbard for a lively ape as fordead silence. *a* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 401 Amidde a tree *fordrye, as whyt as chalk..Ther sat a faucon. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 191 To teche a rude *for-dull asse. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 368 Ye sprites, fordull with toil. *c* 1440 *Psalmi Penit.* (1894) 2 My soule hath..*Forgret mester to make mouns. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 356 Hir heed for-hoor was, whyt as flour. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1440 On þe sellokest swyn swenged out þere Long sythen for þe sounder þat wiȝt *forolde [?or is this a vb.]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1284 He hadde a beres skin, col-blak, for-old. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2443 Wel out from alle weyes *for-wery þei hem rested. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3336 Forwery, for-wandred as a fool.

For-, *pref.*[2], OE. *for-*, is identical with FOR *prep.*, and in OE. and ME. it occurs frequently as a variant of FORE-, with the senses 'before', 'in front', 'on behalf of', etc.; cf. OE. *for-*, *forecuman* to come before, ME. *forganger* and FOREGANGER. Where a word occurs with both forms of the prefix, it is in this Dictionary placed under FORE-.

For-, *pref.*[3], occurring only in words adopted from Fr., as FORCATCH, FORFEIT, FORPRISE, represents OF. *for-*, *fors-*, identical with *fors* adv. (mod. F. *hors*) outside, out:—L. *foris*, *forās*.

Foracan, obs. f. HURRICANE.

Forage (fǫ·rēdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 fourage (6 fourr-), 5–8 forrage, 6–7 forradge, 4– forage. [a. F. *fourrage*, f. OF. *feurre* fodder:—Com. Rom. **fodro*, of Teut. origin: see FODDER and -AGE.]

1. Food for horses and cattle; fodder, provender; in early use *esp.* dry winter food, as opposed to grass. Now chiefly provender for horses in an army.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 122 The oxe and asse..Tho that hy seȝen hare creature [=Creator] Lyggynde ine hare forage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 14 Gras-tyme is doon, my fodder is now forage. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 177 No comparisoun twen good greyn and forage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 8 b/2 They had nother ootes nor forage for them [horses]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxviii. 56 Spurry is good fourage or fodder for Oxen and kyen. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xciii. 182 Next vnto grasse is forrage, which is onely the blades of greene corne. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1868/3 The Cavalry made hard shift to get Forage, many Horses dying for want thereof. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vi. 106 A herb like a broad flat thistle supplied the buffaloes for drink as well as forage. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 175 *note*, This gentleman..was contractor for forage. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. xviii. viii. 254 Our Inns were now almost quite exhausted of forage in corn or hay.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 233 Some [Bees] o're the Publick Magazines preside, And some are sent new Forrage to provide. 1767 FAWKES *Horace's Sat.* II. vi, Those Heaps of Forage he [a mouse] had glean'd with Care. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 2 Oct., Sarah..seems perfectly satisfied with foreign forage. 1836 *Johnsoniana* I. 86 The minds of men who acquire no solid learning, and only exist on the daily forage they pick up by running about.

2. The action of foraging or providing forage; hence, a roving search for provisions of any kind; sometimes, a raid for ravaging the ground from which the enemy draws his supplies. † *In forage*: in search of forage.

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxxviii. 76 The Captayns .. were ordeyned for to lede the peple in fourage. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lix. 351 Sayeng that they were frendes and that they had be all that nyght in fourrage. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. vi. 492 And thence made forrages into the Countrey. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* iv, I went upon the forage to get something to eat. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 51 My own brother..headed a detachment for forage.

† b. *transf.* A raging or ravening. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 93 And he[the lion] from forrage will incline to play. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 91 The Inhabitants..fled before the Fire, leaving it to its forradge.

† **3.** In *pl.* Foragers. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlix. 70 Their forages rode forthe, but they met nat, bycause the ryuer was euer bytwene them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 18 Sallying out to haue cut off the forrages of the Christians.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, attributive as *forage-crop*, *-plant*, *-store*; also **forage-boat**, a boat used for conveying forage; **forage-cap** (see quot. 1876); **forage-guard**, a guard detailed to cover a foraging party; † **forage-master**, an officer who attended to the forage, etc. of an army.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 210 By means of the *forage-boat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 157 The *Forage Caps of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Forage cap*, the undress cap worn by infantry soldiers and known as the Glengarry forage cap. 1875 in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 370/2 Herbage and *forage crops. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Forrage-guard*. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 109 He ought also to assigne a sufficient number of Horse to attende on the *Forrage maister. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Forage*, *Forage-Master-General*, formerly an officer under the marshall, who saw to the forage for the army, which duty is now performed by the Quarter-Master-General. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) Gloss. Index, *Herbage plants*, *forage plants, such as clover and other plants cultivated chiefly for the herb. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 584 Sentries over *forage stores.

Forage (fǫ·rēdʒ), *v.* Forms: 5–8 forrage, 6 four(r)age, 6– forage. [ad. F. *fourrager*, f. *fourrage*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To collect forage from; to overrun (a country) for the purpose of obtaining or destroying supplies; to lay under contribution for forage. Also in wider sense, to plunder, pillage, ravage.

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 56 Burninge, forrageing, & destroyinge all his contry. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. xv. 24 They .. spoyled and fouraged their territories. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 319 They, having first foraged their next neighbours, retired themselves within their defences. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 357 Those fond entertainers .. having forraged the elements of aire, earth and water for provision for their guests. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra Faxardo* II. 247 To raise a great number of Soldiers, suffering them to Forage whole Countries. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxiii. 280 After which he foraged the lands of the Earl of Chester. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xxi. ii. 262 Noble and Peasant had been pillaged, ransomed, foraged, eaten-out by so many different Armies.

transf. and *fig.* 1641 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 295 Who neglecting the best part of his office in God's Vineyard..forrageth the Vines. 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* Ps. lxxxvii. 2 The captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army.

2. *intr.* To rove in search of forage or provisions; *spec.* of soldiers in the field.

1530 in PALSGR. 553/2. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. x, Oxen and bulls, whiche..his men had taken in foraginge. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 1658) 610 When the Parents were gone abroad to forrage for them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 283 Nor dare they [Bees] stray .. Nor Forrage far, but short Excursions make. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3828/2 The Left Wing of the Army foraged near the Villages. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 286 A detachment..travelled slowly on, foraging among the villages.

b. To make an inroad *on*, *upon*; to raid. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 CHAS. I *Message to Both Houses* 11 July, He permitteth his Souldiers to..forrage upon the Countrey. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685143 Under their King Cochliarius foraging upon the Seacoast of Gaul. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xv. 208 A boyish enterprise of foraging upon the hazel trees. 1886 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 323 The consciousness that I had it to do would be so constantly foraging on my equanimity.

3. To rove or hunt about as in search of supplies; to make a roving search *for*; to rummage.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 122 We may sally out boldly to forage for new discoveries in the field of contemplation. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* ii. 92 He passed many an hour foraging among the old manuscripts. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 24 He must forage abroad for anything he may want. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxxiii, Sir Hugo..wanted Deronda to forage for him on the legal part of the question. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delect. Duchy* 217 He foraged in the pockets of his..coat.

† **4.** To glut oneself, as a wild beast; to raven. *lit.* and *fig.* Also, To batten or revel *in*.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 554 With blind fold furie she begins to forrage. 1599 — *Hen. V*, I. ii. 110 Whiles his .. Father..Stood smiling, to behold his Lyons Whelpe Forrage in blood of French Nobilitie. 1670 STUCLEY *Gosp. Glass* xxxiv. 362 The Plague..forraged in London, and the parts adjacent. 1698 CROWNE *Calig.* v. 48 Go and prepare for this design to-night, And we'll to-morrow forrage in delight.

5. *trans.* To supply with forage or food.

1552 HULOET, Foraged to be .. *pabulor.* 1698 J. FRYER *E. India & Persia* 125 They .. are now out of distrust the Moguls should Forrage their Army here. 1725–20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 627 Our steeds to forage and refresh our pow'r. 1810 in *Mem. Visc. Combermere* I. 139 We have been very well foraged since we have been here. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xiii, He foraged their pony .. and supplied them from his dairy.

6. To obtain by foraging or rummaging. Also with *out*.

1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 74 This fowl .. is ravenous: all is too little, that he can forage for himself. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. ii. (1872) 12 Two-thousand stand of arms..are foraged in this way. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvi, His valet .. went out and foraged knowledge for him. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 19 He has foraged out some raw cabbage.

Hence **Fo·raged** *ppl. a.*; **Fo·raging** *ppl. a.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iv. 54 Two of our forraging disorderly souldiers. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cclxvi, Forraging Bees. *a* 1848 WHITTIER *Yorktown* v, With stolen beeves, and forraged corn. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. v. 351 The Ecitons, or foraging ants. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* xix. 306 A foraging squirrel picked up his dinner almost at my feet.

† **Fo·ragement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *fourragement*: see FORAGE *v.* and -MENT.] The act of foraging.

1596 *Edw. III*, II. i. D j b, The Lyon doth become his bloody iawes, And grace his forragement by being milde, When vassell feare lies trembling at his feete.

Forager (fǫ·rēdʒəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4–7 forager(e, 5–6 fourrager, (6 forageour, forragiour, foriger), 6–7 forrager, 6– forager. *β.* 6 foranger, -enger, -inger. [ad. OF. *forragier*, f. *forrage* FORAGE *sb.*; also a. OF. *fourrageour*, agent-n. f. *fourragier* FORAGE *v.* With the *β.* forms cf. *messenger*, *passenger*.]

† **1.** A harbinger, messenger. *Obs.* Cf. FORAYER 2.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 84 Frenesyes & foule yueles forageres of kynde. 1616 J. LANE *Sqr.'s T.* (1888) 122 *note*, Much praisinge love (of peace the harbinger), mild truithes, sterne iustices kind foragere.

2. One of a party sent out to gather forage, etc. for an army. † Also a spoiler, ravager.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 36 Not trust onely vpon that that his fourragers shall bringe. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 39 b/2 If the spanish forangers were stronger, than they wold take theyr forag fro them. 1552 HULOET, Forager or waster of a countrey, *populator*. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 16 Horse .. to gard and defend the foringers. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 173 Certaine forragers and robbers that made sundry incursions into the countrie. 1799 WELLINGTON 7 Apr. in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 27 The foragers are coming in fast well loaded with forage. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. xxi. vi. 129 The continual skirmishing with the Prussian foragers.

b. A foraging ant (*Eciton*).

[1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 47 They [ants] keep a party of foragers constantly on the lookout.] 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. v. 352 One of the foragers, Eciton rapax.. hunts in single file through the forest.

3. One who goes foraging for himself. Also *fig.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 34 The Wood's wild foragers espy'd. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 253 This forager on others wisdom. 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 278 Down so smooth a slope, The fleecy foragers will gladly browse. 1840 *Century Mag.* May 48/1 A nervous restless disposition, which makes them [poultry]..excellent foragers.

4. = *forage-cap*.

1891 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 3/6 It is expected that the new folding cap..will be shortly condemned in favour of the all-round forager, which it was intended to supersede.

Foraging (fǫ·rēdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ING 1.]

1. The action of the VB. FORAGE in various senses.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxxv. 72 The noble men..sente out on fouragyng ouer alle the countrey. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xvii. 216 A Libian Tiger drawn from his wilder forragings. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 20 They .. had been signally enriched by the foraging of the previous evening. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* xxiii. 327 His Childe Harold is nothing but the record of his tireless foraging.

2. *Comb.*, as *foraging-expedition*, *-party*, *-ship*; **foraging-cap** = *forage-cap*.

1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 144 Dressed in a neat blue frock and a *foraging cap. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. v. 363 This ant goes on *foraging-expeditions like the rest of its tribe. 1780 D. BRODHEAD in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 10 Unless I send out *foraging parties, and impress cattle. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 394 *note*, The Conqueror..was a *foraging ship.

Forain(e(r, obs. form of FOREIGN, -ER.

Foralite (fō·rălɔit). *Geol.* [mod. f. L. *forā-re* to bore + -LITE.] (See quot.)

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Foralites*, applied to certain tube-like markings which occur in sandstones [etc.] and which seem to have been the burrows of *annelids*.

‖ **Foramen** (forē··mĕn). Pl. **foramina** (foræ·mină). [L. *forāmen*, f. *forāre* to bore.] An opening or orifice, a hole or short passage, for the protrusion of an organ, or for the performance of organic functions. In various applications in *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. In *Bot. esp.* the *foramen of an ovule* (see quot. 1866).

1671 GREW *Anat. Veg.* (1672) i. 3 At the thicker end of the Bean, in the outer Coat, a very small Foramen presents itself. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 20 Above, where it adheres to the Midriff, it has three foramina or holes. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Foramen*..a term applied to the apertures observable in some specimens of *echini*, distinct from the mouth and vent. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828 III. xxx. 256 In many conical pupæ is the appearance of a vertical foramen. 1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (1837) 150 Round the optic foramen. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 185 The intervertebral foramina. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 210 Innumerable foramina..give passage to as many tubular feet or protrusible suckers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., The foramen of an ovule is an aperture through the integuments, allowing the passage of the pollen tubes to the nucleus.

Foraminate (foræ·minĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *forāmināt-us* bored, f. *forāmin-* FORAMEN.] = FORAMINATED.

Foraminate (foræ·minĕit), *v.* [f. L. *forāmin-*, FORAMEN + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bore, pierce, perforate.

1599 [see next]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. § 4. 246 Perforate, foraminate, pierce. 1830 MAUNDER *Dict.*, *Foraminate*, to bore full of holes.

Foraminated (foræ·minĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *forāmināt-us* (see FORAMINATE *a.*) + -ED 1.] Bored, pierced, perforated: see also quot. 1839.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 28/1 Fine totalle and not foraminated pearles. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Mus.* (1846) 37 Pipes .. foraminated for changing the tone when there was occasion. 1839 ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Foraminated* ..Applied to a shell, the chambers of which are united by a small perforation or *foramen*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 229 Orthidæ: Shell transversely oblong, depressed, rarely foraminated.

Foraminifer (forămi·nifəɹ). [mod. f. L. *forāmin-*, FORAMEN + *-fer* bearing; in F. *foraminifère*.] A rhizopod of the order *Foraminifera*.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 11 The young Foraminifers. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Foraminifers* ..a tribe of minute shells.

‖ **Foraminifera** (foræ·minifĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. neut. pl. of prec.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, furnished with a shell or test, usually perforated by pores (*foramina*).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 518/1 *note*, But M. D'Orbigny .. has substituted the positive term *Foraminifera*. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. iv. § 1. 838 In some places it [nummulitic limestone] is composed mainly of foraminifera.

Foraminiferal (foræ·minifĕrăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] **a.** Pertaining to the *Foraminifera*. **b.** Consisting of or containing foraminifera

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 278 Referable to the foraminiferal type. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 363 Foraminiferal strata. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. ii. § 6. 167 Calcareous (Foraminiferal) Ooze.

Foraminiferous (foræ·minifĕrŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] *lit.* Furnished with foramina; said of the *Foraminifera* or their shells. Also (less correctly) = FORAMINIFERAL b.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The lowest foraminiferous cephalopods. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd. Protozoa* 15 Many Foraminiferous shells. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 65 Its Foraminiferous fauna. 1884 *Science* III. 591 Foraminiferous ooze.

† **Fora·mino·se**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *forāminōs-us*, f. *forāmin-* FORAMEN.] 'Full of holes'.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† Fora·minous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *forāmin-* FORAMEN + -OUS.] Full of holes, perforated, porous.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 215 Soft and Foraminous Bodies. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 51 The..foraminous roundles upon the leaf. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 Bespeck'd here and there with black spots..all foraminous. 1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 137 The rocky foraminous grotto.

Foraminulate (forămi·niŭlĕt), *a.* [f. next + -ATE².] = FORAMINULOUS.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Foraminule (foræ·miniul). [as if ad. L. **forāminul-um*, dim. of FORAMEN.]

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Foraminule*, the minute opening or ostiolum of the perithecium of some Fungi and Lichens, through which the spores escape.

Foraminulose (forămi·niulōus), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] = next.

1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Foraminulous (forămi·niŭlŏs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Pierced with fine holes or pores.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 3 The eye of a Bee..black and all foraminulous. 1721 in BAILEY. 1884 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Foran, Foranent: see FORNE, FORNENT.

† Fora·neous, *a. Obs.*—° [f. med.L. *forāne-us* (Du Cange), f. *forum* market-place, court of justice + -OUS.] Belonging to a market or court.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Foranger, foringer: see FORAGER.

Foranize: see FOREIGNIZE.

Forarnen: see FORRUN in FOR- *pref.*¹ 2 and 6 b.

Forasmuch (fŏrăzmʊ·tʃ), *adv.* [The phrase *for as much*; now written as one word.] Only in the conjunctional phrase *Forasmuch as*: **a.** In consideration that, seeing that, inasmuch as. Now somewhat *formal* or *arch*. In early use occasionally with ellipsis of the second *as*; rarely with substitution of *that*. † **b.** Occasionally used in the etymological prior sense: So far as, with regard to so much as.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 454 Vor as muche as we mowe fle in none manere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 For as mykill as it es lang tyme passed. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 For as myche I am a Justice. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 But for as moche as many of you .. can not se what the meanynge therof ys: therefore, etc. 1606 G. W. tr. *Hist. Iustine* 119 b, Forasmuch that this prouision made greatly for his furtherance. 1651 tr. *De las Coveras' Hist. Don Fenise* 89 Forasmuch an honest wife ought to have no other will but that of her husband. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 17 Forasmuch as of all the countries included under the torrid zone .. those .. are the most expos'd. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 489 Forasmuch as then the lease would never be at an end. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 227 My friend, forasmuch as thou utterly beliest me.

b. 1639 LD. G. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 37 For as much as belongs to that eating, we are neither defrauded of any good by not eating, nor enricht with any good by the eating of the sanctified bread, which, for as much as it hath of materials, goes into the belly. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 557 The latter, forasmuch as concerned his bringing off, was not difficult.

† Fo·rastery. *Obs. rare.* In 7 forastiery. [ad. It. *forestieria* of same meaning, f. *forestiere* stranger, = Med.L *forasteri-us*, f. *foras* out of doors.] The guest-house (of a monastery).

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 246 A more learned Doctor..that came sometymes as a ghest to the forastiery of the said Monastery of Bury.

† Fo·rate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *forāt-* ppl. stem of *forāre* to bore, pierce.] *trans.* To perforate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 105 Well covered with a paper not forated.

Foray (fɒ·rei), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 forray, (5 ferray), 5 forra, 5–7 forrey, (5 forey), 6–7 forreie, 9 foray. *β.* 6 forrow. [See next vb.]

1. A hostile or predatory incursion or inroad, a raid. † *In, of foray*: on a foray.

Revived in the 19th c. by Sir Walter Scott.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 281 Sum sall wend to the forray. *c* 1400–20 *Judicium* (Roxb.) 7 Some at ayll howse I fande: and som of ferray. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 463 Thir four hundreth .. A forray kest and sessit mekill gud. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) 16 The forrow was.. mainteyned every waye, without resistance. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xiii. 82 Had not our Horse been overwearied with their long forrey. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. ii, The foray was long, and the skirmish hot. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiii. 471 The continual forays of Mariano had spread ruin and desolation on our south-east.

transf. and *fig.* 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* XXV, They [the rooks] are apt now and then to issue forth from their castles on a foray 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Rever. of Bachelor* (1852) 258 Forbid those earnest forays over the borders of Now, and on what spoils would the soul live?

† **2.** Booty taken in a foray; prey. Also *pl.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6426 Þat neuer of forray art full. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 264 Þai na gret Forrais made. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. vii. (1622) 148 Desirous to hunt after pillage and forreies.

† **3.** The advance-guard of an army.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 136 Willame of Dowglas, þat þan was Ordanyd in Forray for to pas. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 468 The forray tuk the pray, and past the playn, Towart the park. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 339 Neirby in sicht the forrow to reskew. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1216/2 The forreie was a little troubled with a fortie or fiftie Scots horssemen.

Foray (fɒ·rei), *v.* Forms: 4–7 forray, (4 forra, 5 forr(e)y, 6 fory, forrow, 7 furrow), 9 foray. *Pa. t.* 6–7 forrai(e)d. [ultimately from Rom. **fodro* (see FORAGE *sb.*); the precise formation and the mutual relation of the vb. and sb. are somewhat obscure.

The supposition most free from difficulties is perh. that the sb. is f. the vb., and that the vb. is a back-formation from FORAYER (the forms *forrow, furrow*, may come from the form *furrour* of the sb.). The alternative is to regard FORAY *sb.* as a derivative of OF. *forrer* to forage (see FORAGE *sb.*), and as having given rise to the Eng. vb.]

1. *trans.* To scour or ravage (a country) in search of forage or booty; to pillage; to seize and carry off (goods); to plunder the property of (a person).

Revived in the 19th c. by Sir Walter Scott.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1200 Stoken so strayt, þat þay ne stray myȝt A fote fro þat forselet to forray no goudes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 511 Than gert he forray all the land. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 62 Ænee ..A certane horsmen, lycht armyt for the nanis, Hes send befor for to forray the planis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 3 Dead now was their foe, which them forrayed late. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Ho. Douglas* 167 Hee was scarce retired, when Creighton.. furrowed the lands of Corstorphin. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xxiii, When Roderick foray'd Devanside. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxix. 333 Bruce forayed Cumberland.

2. *intr.* To make a raid; to forage; to pillage.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 643 Na we may forra for to get met. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 179 He herde telle that thei [the saisnes] come to forrey. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) 37 Certaine companies .. hearing, as they forrowed abroad, spoyling the countrey, that [etc.]. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 174 Sum quha nightlie and dailie rieuis, forrayis, and committis open thieft. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 196 To drive the deer of Otterdale, Or foray on the Border side. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. XV. II. 162 The people of Granada..foraying into the Christian territories.

Hence **Fo·raying** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXX. 135 Withouten certayne scales þat er ordaynd for forraying. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ix. 175, I wyl that thou make the redy and goo thyder in foreyeng. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tala*, foraying, spoiling, *Depopulatio.*

Forayer (fɒ·reiəɹ). Forms: 4 forrier, forreyer, ferrour, 4–5 forrayour, forrour, 4–6 -eour, 5 -ear, ferriour, -your, foreyour, 7 forreiar, 9 forayer. [from two different sources: ME. *forrier* is a. OF. *forrier*: —med.L. type **fodrārius*, f. **fodro* fodder (see FORAGE *sb.*); ME. *forrour, forreour*, is a. OF. *forreor*, agent-n. f. *forrer* to forage. The two words coalesced, the trisyllabic forms alone surviving, and were regarded as the agent-n. belonging to FORAY *v.*]

1. One who forays; a forager, a raider.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13228 He was cheftayn of fforreyers [*orig.* foriers]. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xl. 144 Ðe Forryowris þare hard ware sete. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. XXXIX. (1609) 69 Sending with forreiars certaine guides. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xvii, Light forayers, first, to view the ground, Spurr'd their fleet coursers loosely round.

† **2.** A fore-goer, harbinger, messenger, or courier.

1340 *Ayenb.* 195 Þe guode forriers þet nimeþ and agrayþeþ þet hous of paradys to þe riche manne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 80 Kynd..sent forth his foreioures [*v.rr.* forreyours, forreourís, forreores] feures & fluxes [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 99 Thai var re[n]contrit be the forreours and exploratours of the romanis.

† **Forba·n,** *v. Obs.*—¹ In 3 forbonne. [a. OF. *forbannir*: see next.] *trans.* To banish.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1093 He let forbonne þene cniht þat hadde idon so muchel unriht.

† **Forba·nish,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *forbannis-* lengthened stem of *forbannir*, f. *for-*, FOR- *pref.*³ + *bannir* to BANISH.] *trans.* To banish; occas. with second obj. of place whence. Also, to dispossess, disinherit. Hence **Forba·nished** *ppl. a.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4309 (MS. A) Þis for-banniiste man Is come to þe land azan. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 62 Þei ben outelawyd, or for-banysched þe kynges lond. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Yf ye haue forbanysshed vs, well we know it.

† **Forba·r,** *sb. Coal-mining. Obs.* [f. FOR-(? *pref.*²) + BAR *sb.*] = BARRIER 1 g.

?15.. in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. X. 307 [In Durham records (34th *Rep. Dep. Keeper P. R.* 207) is a reference to offences committed by miners in cutting through the 'forbarres' when working the mines of coal and iron ore.]

† **Forba·r, forebar,** *v. Obs.* [ad. AF. *forbarrer*, f. *for-*, FOR- *pref.*³ + *barrer* to bar.]

1. *trans.* To hinder, obstruct, prevent, prohibit (an action, event, etc.); to withhold (a thing).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8213 (Cott.) It es na thing þat mai for-barr his will. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 106 Handyl þy synnes .. Elles forbarre þey þe blys of heune. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3514 Though he forbarre our vytayle..Off us non schal dye for hungyr. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 66 Anticrist haþ forbarrid þe fredom of goddis lawe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4547 Alle on strenthe þair thrist was sett, Oure batelle to forbarre.

b. To bar, barricade, confine (a person); to obstruct (a way).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3333 Whi lete ȝe foulli ȝour fon forbarre ȝou her-inne. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Þe wast wildernes the way forbarris.

2. To shut out; to bar, deprive, or exclude (a person); *esp.* in *Law* (see quot. 1607). Const. *of, from*, and with double object.

[1292 BRITTON IV. ii § 11 Si homage ne le forbarre.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 Tille ilk a lordyng suld ward & relefe falle, Bot tille þe kyng no þing, he was forbarred alle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 957 A man at þe last forbard may be Of þe blisful world. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 146 b, He was forbarred..of vittayle. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40 b, The Lords nor none other shalbee forbarred of theire villaines. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 103 It was prouidentlye foreseene to forbarre euery person from the wearing of that coller except the Knight. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 387 The Commons did Petition the King, That none of his Subjects be fore-barred of their due debts.

absol. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8284 Aftir Cnud regned Edwarde, Edeldrede sonn, naman forbarde.

Hence **Forba·rring** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iii. 432 Myche forbarring of synnes, which ellis wolde come forth. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 287 My Lorde of Winchester..in forbarring of the Kyngis hyghwaye lete drawe the chayne of the stulpis there.

† **Forbate,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [? f. OF. *forb-er* to counterfeit + -ATE.] ? Counterfeit, imitation.

1558 *Treasurer's Acc.* in *Lauder's Tractate* (1864) Pref. 7, xxiiii ellis of forbate taffeteis of syndrie sortes of hewis.

† **Forba·the,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + BATHE *v.*] *trans.* To bathe deeply, imbrue.

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvi, He on foote stode All forbathed in the grekes bloude. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 765 Troyè town..Whose shore hath been so oft for-bath'd in blood. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxi., Conquerours hands forbathde in their owne blood.

Forbear, forebear (fɒ.ibēə·ɹ, fōə·ɹbēə·ɹ), *sb.* (Originally *Sc.*) Forms: 6 foirbear, 6–7 for(e)beer, (6 forebeerar), 5– forbear, 6– forebear. [f. FOR- *pref.*² or FORE- *pref.* + BEER *sb.*², lit. one who is or exists before.] An ancestor, forefather, progenitor (usually more remote than a grandfather).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 21 His forbearis..Of hale lynage, and trew lyne of Scotland. 1578–1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* II. 159 For in this seiknes I was borne And my forebeerars me beforne. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. P 17 Looke back a little to this outworne dialect of our forebeers. 1782 BURNS *Death Malie* 39 So may they [sheep] like their great Forbears, For monie a year come thro the sheers. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, This Roland Cheyne .. was my forbear. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 53 A yeoman whose forbears had once owned the land.

Forbear (fɒ.ibēə·ɹ), *v.* Pa. t. -bore (-bōə·ɹ), pa. pple. -borne (-bōə·ɹn). Forms: see FOR *pref.*¹ and BEAR *v.*; in pa. t. also *rarely* 5 forbored, 6-beared. [OE. *forberan* (= OHG. *far-, fer-, forberan*, MHG. *verber n* to restrain, abstain, Goth. *frabairan* to endure, support) see FOR- *pref.*¹ and BEAR *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To bear, endure, submit to. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* in Grein-Wülcker *Prosa* III. 72 Se mildheorta hælend þe swa micel forbær for us synfullum. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 938, I may not .. Forbere to ben out of your compagnie. 1570 E. ELVIDEN *Newyeres Gift* 304 His bounden duetie is For to forbeare the payne. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. i. 114 b, Hunting .. being an..occasion to use men..to forbeare heate and cold.

† **2.** To bear with, have patience with, put up with, tolerate. *Obs.* (but cf. sense 8).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 150 Ðeah hit mon cuðlice wiete, hit is to forberanne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 17 Hu lange for-bere ic eow. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He..forbere monna hufelnesse þurh his liðnesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Uneaweles, þet he er uorber ase he ham nout nuste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Þanne þe guode man .. bereþ and uorbereþ alneway þe foles. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. vi. 54 The plente of his grace that hath the forborne. 1526–34 TINDALE *Rev.* ii. 2 Thou cannest not forbeare them which are evyll. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ix. 79, I haue forborne your insolencies. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 607, I then had wrote What friends might flatter: prudent foes forbear.

† **3.** To bear up against, control (emotion or desire). Also *refl.* to control one's feelings. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1877 (Gr.) Þæt he þone breostwylm forberan ne mehte. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 775 (Gr.) [Hi] firenlustas forberað in breostum. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Onont ti fleschliche wil & ti licomes lust þat tu forberes her. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24427 (Cott.) Quen i sagh þus all thinges skurn, vn-feland for þair lauerd murn, moght i me noght for-ber. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5005 His sorow might not be forborn.

† **b.** *absol.* or *intr.* for *refl.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVI. § 1 Hwa mæg forbæran þæt he þæt ne siofige. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ne beo þu nefre ene wrað þer fore, ah forber for drihtenes lune. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 526 The king ne miȝte tho uorbere, that he ne wep atte laste. *c* 1300 *Beket* 72 Hi ne miȝte forbere nomore; And wope also pitousliche.

† **4.** To endure the absence or privation of; to dispense with, do without, spare (a person or thing). *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 70 Forþon seo æftere cneoris..alle ȝemete is to forbeorenne & to forlætenne. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (BM. MS.) 60 Þeo þat in þe temple were Ne miȝte noȝt hire forbere. 1469 *Paston Lett.* No. 607 II. 348 Yt lytyll [money] yt I myght forbere..I haue delyu yd to Dawbeney. 1477 *Ibid.* No. 787 III. 175 If Syme myght be forborn it wer well done that he [etc.]. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 30 a, He is the beste bonde slave in the common wealthe, and least can be forborne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 747 Fruits..Whose taste, too long forborn, at first assay Gave elocution to the mute.

† **b.** To give up, part with or from, lose. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 419 Hys styropes he forbare. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 146 Sith I haue this hert lorn, And my goode men forborn. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, She hath forbore Her maydenhead. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 53 Whenas my wombe her burdein would forbeare.

† **c.** To avoid, shun; to keep away from or keep from interfering with; to leave alone. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14560 (Cott.) Þe land o Iude he has forborn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 27, I wolde yow haue toold ..But al that thyng I moot as now forbere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 259 Scho..Forbure the gate for wachis that war thar. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. ii, Offices of honour likewise either to beare them, or forbeare them [was a capitall crime]. 1598 YONG *Diana* 220 Forbeare us a little..for I will not haue you beare witnes to the love that I have to impart. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 755 The beast it selfe liueth euermore in shadowy places, forbearing the sun. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. ii, Forbear the room. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 17 The People in the Country forbear the Market.

5. To abstain or refrain from (some action or procedure); to cease, desist from.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Munegeð hem ofte unðewes to forberen and gode þeawes to folȝen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3454 (Cott.) Þat þai moght noght þair strif for-bere. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 355 And I myghte forbere speche, Seven dayes and seven nyght. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 30 Forbeare the eting of swynis flesche. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 223, I forebore pressing them further. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 51 All public Assemblies at other Burials are to be forborn during the Continuance of this Visitation. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Madman, forbear your frantic jar! 1867 WHITTIER *Our Master* iv, The strife of tongues forbear.

6. *absol.* and *intr.* To abstain, refrain. Const. *to* (also †*but*) with *inf.*, also *from*, †*for*, †*of*.

c 1375 *XI Pains Hell* (Vernon) 110 in *O. E. Misc.* 226 To heere godus wordus þei han for-born. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4751 It is a slowe [*i. e.* a moth], may not forbere Ragges, ribaned with gold, to were. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 78 Y must here therof abstene and forber. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 286/1 On the morow forbare I to speake with hym. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. v. (1622) 72 The Dictator .. forbare somtime for making any more [lawes]. 1658 W. BURTON *Comment. Itin. Antonin.* 8, I cannot forbear but transcribe all of it hither. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 402 From War forbear. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Hen. I.* Lett. 1768 IV. 278 He commanded his soldiers to forbear. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ₱ 6 Few have repented of having forborne to speak. 1787 A. HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* I. 140 De Beaufort, whom Strickland could not forbear of accusing of unwarrantable caprice 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 315 He would have incurred more blame .. if he had forborne from attempting to recover them. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iv, Forbear! The knowledge must be mine alone. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Falkland* Mixed Ess. 234 The lovers of Hampden cannot forbear to extol him at Falkland's expense.

† **b.** *Naut.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 Forbeare is to hold still any oare you are commanded. 1727-90 BAILEY, *Forbear* [Sea Term], a Word of Command in a Ship's Boat.

7. *trans.* To refrain from using, uttering, mentioning, etc.; to withhold, keep back. † Formerly const. *from*, *to*, or *dative*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1355 As þe truage to rome þat non vorbore nere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 693 (Gott.) Þe scorpion forbar his tunge Fra bestis þat he lay emonge. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Byc.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* XII. 334 Meke wyfes..That neither can at bedde ne boord Theyr husbondes nat forbere oon woord. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xiii. (1878) 29 The west [wind] to all flowers may not be forborne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. v, Stay a while; forbear thy bloody hand. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ii. § 2 (1622) 11 Wee are forced to forbeare the strongest of our Authorities. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 206 Hold then. Your sword forbear. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr., Charlet could not forbear his Venom. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 437 Forbear that dear, disastrous name. 1808 SOUTHEY in *Lett.* (1856) II. 115 You may repent a sarcasm,—you never can repent having forborne one. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 16 *note*, Gibbon..might have forborne, with grace, his own definition of orthodoxy.

b. *refl.* To restrain oneself, refrain. *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Esther* (Apocr.) xvi. 12 He coude not forbeare him self from his pryde. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 21 Forbeare thee from medling with God. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. vi. 42 If it be so, forbear thyself to fight. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 370, I forbear myself from entering the lists.

8. To abstain from injuring, punishing, or giving way to resentment against (a person or thing); to spare, show mercy or indulgence to. Now *rare.* Cf. sense 2, to which this closely approaches.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Ouer sithon ne for-baren hi nouther circe ne cyrceiærd. *c* 1275 *Serm.* (Cott.) in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Þes persones ich wene, Ne beoþ heo noȝt for-bore. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 430 He .. For-bar hym and hus beste bestes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 169 No for the Pape thai wald no kyrkis forber. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 His maister gave him in charge not to forbeare his rest. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q v b, The quycke fire doth not forbeare the wod be it wette or drye. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 27, I craue to be forborne in this your request. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 37, I forbare all partes of the Spanish Indies. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 438 That scruple they make in forbearing the lives of the Creatures made for men's use. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* (1841) I. xiv. 125 He knows whom he may best push at, and whom best forbear. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 357 Those who had so long been forborne in mercy. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* x. 50 Ah, may the splinters icy thy delicate feet forbear!

† **b.** Const. *of* (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 158 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Vader..if hit may so beo, Of þis ilche calche nv forber þu me. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1194/1 He would pray God forbeare him of the remenaunt.

c. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To be patient or forbearing; to show forbearance. Const. *with*.

The proverbial phrase *to bear and forbear*, now taken in this sense, was orig. *trans.*: see quot. 1340 in sense 2.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 27 Loue, lend me patience to forbeare a while. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 66 He forbore beyond all Patience. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 247 With patience I forbear. 1782 COWPER *Mut. Forbearance*, The kindest and the happiest pair Will find occasion to forbear. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 363 He forbore with Austria. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 218 Some .. Bore and forbore; and did not tire. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, She ..forebore with his failings.

9. *trans.* To refrain from enforcing, pressing, or demanding; not to urge, press, insist on, or exact. Sometimes with double obj. Now *rare.* † Also *intr.* with *of*.

1570 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1852) 374, I am driven to forbear of my ancient rights. 1583 WHITGIFT *Let.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 9 Desiring your Lordships .. to forbear my comming thither. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. ii, Let me advise you here to forbear your suit. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 20 That all the Acts of Oxenford, should from thenceforth be utterly forborne and annulled. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 49, I desire you to forbear my reasons, till the next return. 1756 JOHNSON *Life K. of Prussia* Wks. IV. 542 The claim was forborn. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) I. III. v. 170 And the Corpus-Christi idolatries were forborne the Margraf and his company this time.

b. *esp.* To abstain from enforcing the payment of (money) after it has become due. Now *rare.*

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 Any Money so to be lent or forborn. 1664 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* x. (1881) 273, I can have a friend here that will .. forbear it [money] a year and a half. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 577 If an Annuity be forborn, the Paiments increase as well as the Interest. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 129 The money lent, or forborn, is called the Principal. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 161 Such [debts] as were incurred or forborne by means of fraud.

absol. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* s. v., When the creditor agrees to forbear with his debtor.

Forbea·rable *a.* [f. FORBEAR *v.* + -ABLE.] † **a.** Ready to forbear, patient, indulgent (*obs.*). **b.** That may be forborne or dispensed with.

1465 *Paston Lett.* No 518 II. 216, I founde the juges ryght gentell and forberable to me. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 362 The commerce of inland towns consists in the manufacture of forbearable articles.

Forbearance (fɔ̄ɪbē·răns). [f. as prec. + -ANCE. Originally (like *abearance*) a legal term (sense 3), which accounts for the hybrid formation.]

1. The action or habit of forbearing, dispensing with, refraining or abstaining from (some action or thing). Const. *of*, *from*, *to* with *inf.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 19 Tut, tut, here is a mannerly forbearance. 1593 — *Rich. II*, IV. i. 120 True Noblenesse would Learne him forbearance from so foule a Wrong. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvi. 45 Bad, both in action, and forbearance! 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 95, I might here instance Daniel's forbearance of the king's meats 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ₱ 3 Without any .. remarkable forbearance of the common amusements of young men. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 65 His forbearance to obey would be more alarming. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 39 Laws which rendered criminal.. the forbearance of repairing to church. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 12 The various acts and forbearances which a man supposes to constitute the sum of his duty.

2. Forbearing conduct or spirit; patient endurance under provocation; indulgence, lenity.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Commending the vertue of patience or forbearance. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 43 If their sufferings be just, my forbearances are mercifull. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 412, I have now put an end to my forbearance of him. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 314 The man of the world treats the institutions of religion with more respect and forbearance.

3. Abstinence from enforcing what is due, *esp.* the payment of a debt.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 385 You are forced (because of credit and forbearaunce) to give a greater price. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Arts* (1640) 495 What is wonne or lost in the 100 pound forbearance for 12 moneths. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 31 In Debts and Forbearances, where Contract has not settled it between the Parties. 1773 *Act* 13 *Geo. III*, c. 63 § 30 No Subject..shall..take .. above the Value of twelve Pounds for the Forbearance of one hundred Pounds for a Year. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 129 Interest is the premium or sum allowed for the loan, or forbearance of money.

Prov. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 41 Forbearance is no quittance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 53 He..soon shall find Forbearance no acquittance.

† **4.** *Comb.*: **forbearance money**, money paid to a creditor (in addition to the interest) for allowing the repayment of a loan to be deferred beyond the stipulated time.

1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* II. ii, Thou and I might live comfortably on the forbearance money, and let the interest run on. 1751 E. HAYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. xiv. 155 It must be that she has kept it [the penalty of a bond] off by large interest and forbearance-money.

transf. (*allusively*). 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 220 Foote.. was only anxious to extort forbearance-money from the timid.

Forbearant (fɔ̄ɪbē·rănt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ANT.] Forbearing, indulgent, patient.

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm. Ps.* x. 14, 17 p. 32 God is Wisdome it selfe; and therefore forbearant. 1830 *Examiner* 419/2 The temper of George IV may have been forbearant. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 342 The world at large is not so forbearant.

Hence **Forbea·rantly** *adv.*

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl., whence in mod. Dicts.

Forbearer (fɔ̄ɪbē·răr). [f. FORBEAR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which forbears.

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 Contracts .. whereupon is not reserved..to the Lender, Contracter, Shifter, Forbearer or Deliverer, above the Sum of ten Pound. 1580 TUSSER *Husb.* xiii. (1878) 29 The West [wind] as a father all goodnesse doth bring, The East a forbearer, no manner of thing. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. Canne* Pref., Hee lived and dyed a strict forbearer .. of all such corruptions. 1755 JOHNSON, *Forbearer*, an intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

Forbearing (fɔ̄ɪbē·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FORBEAR.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3826 There was yeve no forberyng; Bytweone favasour and kyng. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* XXXII. 780 Worschupe þou folly fflesch-fadur..And þat in two Maner of þinges: In boxumnesse and for-berynges. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxxi, What is synne but a wanting or a forberyng of good. 1529 *Supplic. to King* 41 Forbearinge of bodely workes & kepinge ydle holy dayes. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xii. 91 b, The leuyng out of felonye, sacrylege, & murder, is rather a token of wylynes then any forbering or fauour. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 8 § 5 The Loan or forbearing of a hundred Pound for one Year. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* v. 16 The forbearing of meats and drinks. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* x. 13 Paraphr. 55 Thy longanimity in forbearing of wicked men.

Forbearing (fɔ̄ɪbē·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That forbears; patient under provocation, long-suffering; † abstinent.

c 1425 *Eng. Conquest Irel.* XXXVI. (1896) 88 He was .. [of] mete, & of drynke ful meen & for-berynge. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* ii. 24 The seruant of the Lord must not striue: but bee gentle vnto all men .. patient [*marg.* Or, forbearing]. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 401 There is a time .. For long-forbearing clemency to wait. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* x. (1876) 85 Madame Beck was..forbearing with all the world.

Hence **Forbea·ringly** *adv.*, **Forbea·ringness**.

1831 *Examiner* 660/2 The fitness of whipping Mr. Muir was .. forbearingly negatived. 1855 CLARKE *Dict., Forbearingness.* 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* XXV. (1875) 406 Considerations of pity, tenderness, and forbearingness.

† **Forbea·t,** *v. Obs.* For forms see BEAT *v.* [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + BEAT *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To beat severely; to cover with bruises or stripes. **b.** To beat down, overcome. **c.** *pa. pple.* only. Of a path: Well-beaten or trodden.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXIII. 198 So elde and hue hit hadde a-reynted and forbete. *c* 1420 *Autors of Arth.* li, Alle blake was thayre brees, forbetun with brandis. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 29 Al his fleisch bloodi for-bete. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxii. (1869) 103 Thou art not the firste pilgrime .. the wey is al forbeten. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXIV. v, This king .. Came home agayn .. All forbeten.

Forbecause: see BECAUSE A. 1 and B. 1.

† **Fo·rbed,** *ppl. a.* [f. **forbe*, a. OF. *forbir* (see FURBISH *v.*) + -ED 1.] = FURBISHED.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* Caxton 1483) IV. XXXVI. 84 The honoure of suche persones is clene forbed harneys.

† **Forbehe·st.** *Obs.*—1 [f. FOR- *pref.*2 + BEHEST.] A promise previously given.

a 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1875) II. 75 That we be maad worthi to the forbiheestis of crist.

† **Forbi·d,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. next vb.] A forbidding. (Cf. FORBODE *sb.*)

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 338 For what is more innouate preposterous, and beyond all gods forbid, then this new fanglenes in you to prefer [etc.]. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* ii. 72 With what an evident Forbid, the Jewish Law directs this permit of animal Food.

Forbid (fɒ̄ɪbi·d), *v* Pa. t. **forbad, forbade** (-bæ·d); pa. pple. **forbidden** (-bi·d'n). Forms: *Infin.* 1–2 **forbéodan** (*north.* **forbéada**), 2–4 **forbeoden**, 3–5 **forbede**(n, -yn, (4 **-bedd, -beed**, 5 **-bidde, -bide, -byde**), 4–6 *Sc.* **forbeid**, (7 **forbidd**), 4– **forbid**. *Pa. t.* 1 **forbéad**, 2–3 **forbead**, (3 **-bæd, -bet**(t), 3–5 **forbed**(e, **forbode**, (4 **-baad, -badde, -bed, -beed**), 5 **-bat** (6, 7 **-bod**(de), 6–8 **forbid**, 4– **forbad, forbade**. *Pa. pple.* 1 **forboden**, 3–6 **forbode**(n, (5 **-bade, -bed**(e), 5–8 **forbod**(de(n, 6–9 **forbid**, 6– **forbidden**. Also weak *pa. t.* 4 **forbedde, -bedid**, *pa. pple.* 5 **forbedd**. [OE. *forbéodan*, pa. t. *forbéad*, pl. *-budon*, pa. pple. *forboden*, f. FOR- *pref.*1 + *béodan* to BID; = OFris. *forbiada*, Du. *verbieden*, OHG. *far-, forpiotan* (MHG. and Ger. *verbieten*), Goth. *faurbiudan*. Cf. ON. *fyrirbiðða*]

1. *trans.* To command (a person or persons) not to do, have, use, or indulge in (something), or not to enter (a place); to prohibit. In many diverse constructions.

a. with double object, of the person (orig. *dative*), and of the thing prohibited. Also in *pass.* with either the person or the thing as subject; in the latter case, the indirect obj., if a sb., is preceded by *to*.

O. E. Chron. an. 1048 And cwæð þet se papa hit him forboden hæfde. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hwi for-bead ȝeu god þes trowes westm. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2984 Anon ðis folc fore he for-bead. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13029 (Cott.) He forbedd him þat womman. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9158 He..þat þeym þe lond furst furbed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 519 Forbeed us thing, and that desire we. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 769 God wold..fals freres [were] forboden þe fayre ladis chaumbres! 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 21 That is forboden vs by holy chirche. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 29 It was ordeynyd that preestis Grekes myght haue wyfis, which to preestis Latens was forboden. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 164 To be forbid the sweets that seemes so good. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 20 There be some other Interuals, very rare, and forbidden to yong beginners. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 760 The chaste and holy Race Are

all forbidden this polluted Place. 1710 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. Burnet* 20 July, My sex is usually forbid studies of this nature. 1793 Cowper *On Spaniel Beau* ii, Against my orders, whom you heard Forbidding you the prey. 1838 Lytton *Leila* I. ii, When strength and courage are forbid me. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 351 The archbishop.. had long been forbidden the court. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 187 Their [the Turks'] religion forbids them every sort of painting. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Will you forbid him the house where I know he is safe?

b. with personal object (in OE. either *dat.* or *accus.*) and an infinitive (formerly with *for to*; rarely without *to*) as second object.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 14 Nelle ge hiz for-beodan cuman to me. *c* 1200 Ormin 6499 Till Herode king onnzænn He þe33m forrbæd to turrnenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 þe eppel þæt ich loke on is forbode me to etene,& nout forto biholden. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvi. 6 Thei..weren forbodyn of the Hooly Gost for to speke the word of God in Asya. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv, He lackiþ inwarde comfort, & he is forboden to seke eny outwarde. 1562 Bulleyn *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 42 b, We be also forboden to use repercussiues. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 427 You may as well Forbid the Sea for to obey the Moone. *a* 1618 J. Davies *Wits Pilgr.* (Grosart) 19/1 But .. I am forbod .. to tell it you. 1817 Ld. Ellenborough in Maule & Selwyn *Rep.* VI. 316 He distinctly forbids the defendants to accept any more of their drafts.

† **c.** with personal obj. and negative clause. *Obs.*

O. E. Chron. an. 675 Swa ic for beode þe and ealle þe biscopas þe æfter ðe cumon..þæt ge nan onsting ne hauen of pæt mynstre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Ich forbeode ou þet non of ou ne ileue þes deofles sondesmon. *c* 1275 *Passion* 581 in *O. E. Misc.* 53 Iesus .. hire þo for-bed, þat heo attryne ne scolde his honde ne his fet. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 85 By þese trees þe grete kyng Alexander was forbode, þat he schulde neuere come in Babylon. 1599 Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* 124 She silly Queene..Forbad the boy he should not passe those grounds.

d. with omission of personal object, and with the thing prohibited expressed (*a*) by sb. or pron. († const. *from*); (*b*) by an infinitive; (*c*) by an obj.-sentence (in early use with a negative, which the later idiom omits); (*d*) by object and infinitive.

(*a*) *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal..heordom for-beodan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 þe holie boc hit forbet. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Ine þis heste ys uorbede zenne of hate. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 15 Almighty God From Great Doctours hath this Science forbod. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 78 b, Wyne is not to be forboden. 1671 Lady M. Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid maskerades. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 67 In the Year 325, Gladiators were expressly forbid. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34, I..think that the Lacedaemonian lawgiver was right in forbidding pleasure.

(*b*) *a* 1225 *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1147 To defowle hit euer vpon folde fast he forbedes. 1525–34 Tindale *Luke* xxiii. 2 Forbiddynge to paye tribute to Cesar. 1723 *State of Russia* II. 282 For which reason he had forbidden to carry anybody of his Majesty's Retinue over the River.

(*c*) *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 2 For-beodende þæt man þam casere gafol ne sealde. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 496 The king..vorbed that me ne ssolde non of is lond sowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 þis heste uorbyet þet non ne ssel slaze oþren. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 71 Yt is forboden vnder payne of cursynge, that no man shulde haue ne drawe eny texte of holy scrypture in to Englysshe. 1619 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* IV. (1629) 355 It was forbid..that the Patrone ..should not make the presentation to any but the Bishop. 1658 W. Burton *Comment. Itin. Antonin.* 121 He forbad that not any body should..use a silver drinking cup.

(*d*) 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxiii. 2 Forbedinge tributis to be 3ouun to Cesar. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 137 Another Law, that forbiddeth it to be put in execution. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 This [the Swiss] Song ..is forbid to be sung among their Regiments hired in the Service of other Nations. 1865 Knight *Sch. Hist. Eng.* iv. 115 The governor of the Castle forbad the Church Service to be performed.

e. with the personal object only. Const. *from*, † *of* (a thing). Now *rare*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 He þe wule forbeode of his eȝane onsiht. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3795 In Godys name I thee forbede..Ryche ne pore lat non leve. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 87 Therefore wolde he [David] make the Temple in that place: but oure Lord forbade him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, I forbede all syngular persones from the studyenge of this treatyse. 1533 J. Heywood *Pardoner & F.* B ij b, Of all temporall seruice are we forbode. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. vi. 18 Whom though he oft forbad, Yet for no bidding .. Would he restrayned be from his attendement. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 117 The soldiers wished to take part in it also; and, though forbidden, forced their way into the palace. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 122 He forbade both men and women from entering them. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* ii. 61 He forbad Hilary Bishop of Narbonne from all metropolitan rights.

f. *absol.* or with ellipsis of both objects.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 19 Haue patience Noble Duke, I may not open, The Cardinall of Winchester forbids! 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 62 Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold Longer thy offerd good.

2. In various modified uses.

a. *fig.* To exclude, keep back, hinder, restrain. Now chiefly of circumstances, conditions, etc.: To constitute a prohibition or imperative reason against; to render impossible or undesirable.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxix. 101 (Spelm.) Fram eallum wege yfelu ic forbead fet mine. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxiii. 13 For bede þi tonge fra ill. 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* v. 25 3oure synnes forbediden good fro 3ou. 1573 Baret *Alv.* F 847 To forbidde, to lette, to stoppe, *inhibeo*. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 596 The way to hasten the Breeding of Salt-Petre, is to forbid the Sunne, and the Growth of Vegetables. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 740 Clouds of smouldring Smoke forbad the Sacrifice. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* XII. 148 Whose spreading arms..Forbid the tempest and protect the ground. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xvii, Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command..Their Lot forbad. 1799 Sheridan *Pizarro* IV. i, The state I left her in forbids all hope. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 19 A pool, that effectually forbids the foot of the explorer. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 138 His limits forbade him to draw copiously. 1870 Huxley *Crit. & Addr.* (1890) 51 The Bible..forbids the veriest hind .. to be ignorant of the existence of other countries and other civilizations.

b. In deprecatory phr. *God, Heaven, the Lord forbid*, usually with a clause or sentence as direct object, rarely with an indirect object; also *absol.* as an exclamation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 þet God forbeode ou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4372 (Cott.) Godd forbedd i suld him suike. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 255, I warne 3ow of a thing, To happyn thamme (as god forbeid!) *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 910 *Thisbe*, God forbede but a woman can Ben as trewe and lovynge as a man. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5590 Nay, dri3tin for-bede! *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 624 Gret God forbede it suld be so with this. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Our Lorde forbid that ye love together the worsse for the selfe same cause that ye ought to love together the better. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* I. iii, The Heavens forbid your highness such mishap! 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 19 Fortune forbid my out-side haue not charm'd her. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 208 This L[ord] goe to him? Jupiter forbid. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xi. 19 My God forbid it mee that I should doe this thing. — *Gal.* ii. 7 God forbid. 1712–4 Pope *Rape Lock* IV. 105 Gods! shall the ravisher display Your hair, While the Fops envy..Honour forbid! 1738 — *Epil. Sat.* I. 105 Good Heav'n forbid, that I should blast their glory. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 34 Do you mean a knowledge of shoemaking? God forbid.

† **c.** with weakened sense: To argue or give one's opinion against. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 30244 Summe hit gonnen ræden summe to for-beoden.

† **d.** To deny, refuse. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 29 Ne for-beod him no þine tunecan. *c* 1205 Lay. 30226 Whaðer he hit wolde iunne oðer him for-beode. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 137/2 To Forbed, *abdicare, abnuere*.

† **e.** To defy, challenge.

1588 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* I Tim. vi. 17–19, I forbid them ..to shew mee in Rhemes or in Rome .. such a shew as we have seene here these last two daies.

† **f.** To lay under a ban, curse, interdict.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 21 He shall liue a man forbid. 1819 B. Cornwall *Dram. Scenes, Werner* ii, Oh, I shall pass .. my time in solitude..a man forbidden.

† **3.** To countermand. *Obs. rare.*

1665 Sir W. Coventry in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 106 Some [ships] were ordered and others forbid.

† **4.** To put off for a time, to postpone. *Obs.*

[Perh. another word (?**for-bide*), or an erroneous use: Caxton has *forborn*, which expresses the sense.]

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue .. renewede þe circumsicioun þat was forbode fourty 3ere in wyldernesse. *Ibid.* III. 51 Olympiades..was i-holde ones in fyue 3ere, lesth he schulde be for3ete and it were lengere forbode.

† **Forbi·d,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = Forbidden. Forbid tree (see quot. 1662).

1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* Introd. vii, By tasting of that Fruit forbid. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 14 Aug., Many trees there [Forest of Dean] left at a great fall in Edward the Third's time, by the name of forbid-trees, which at this day are called vorbid trees.

† **Forbi·ddable,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. Forbid *v.* + -able.] That may be forbidden.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 470 In which thei ben forbedable.

Forbi·ddal. *nonce-wd.* [f. Forbid *v.* + -al.] The act of forbidding.

1835 Lytton *Rienzi* III. ii, Nay, sweet lady mine, no forbiddal!

Forbiddance (fɒ̈ibi·dăns). [f. as prec. + -ance.] The action of forbidding, an instance of this; prohibition, interdiction; also, a command or edict against (something).

1608-11 Bp. Hall *Epist.* v, Forbiddance doth but whet desire. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 180 This absolute forbiddance of what they had more mind to have been entertain'd with. 1855 R. Boyle *B. v. Wiseman* 26 The act of forbiddance to say mass. 1873 Ouida *Pascarèl* I. 98 My father's forbiddance had taken from me many of my old pleasures.

Forbidden (fɒ̈ibi·d'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Forbid *v.*] In senses of the vb.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 þe forbodene appel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19861 (Cott.) Forboden beistes war [*sc.* þai] in lede. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 57 That the said maister Thomas sholde say massis in forboden .. placez. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ix. 128 Quhen scho to Troy forbodyn hymeneus socht. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 26 Before we enter his forbidden gates. 1619 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* III. (1629) 293 To eate..forbidden meates, in Lent. 1782 Cowper *Retirem.* 216 His hours of leisure..employs In drawing pictures of forbidden joys. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 109, I entered that forbidden room.

b. *spec. Forbidden degrees*, certain degrees of relationship within which persons are forbidden to marry; *forbidden fruit*, (*a*) that forbidden to Adam (Gen. ii. 17), also *fig.*; (*b*) hence, a name given to several varieties of *Citrus*, esp. *C. decumana*; † *forbidden time* (*Sc. Law*), the close time for fish.

1609 Skene *Quon. Attach.* lxxxvii. *heading*, Of forbiddin Tyme in Fishing. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 5 He required from him the observance of that positive command of not eating of the forbidden fruit. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 5 The stealing and tasting of the forbidden fruit of Soveraignty. 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 212 Some sweet oranges, others bitter ones, others again forbidden fruit. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Pomelloes*, a name under which forbidden fruit is sometimes sold in this country by fruiterers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Forbidden Fruit *Citrus Paradisi*.—(of London) a variety of the shaddock *C. decumana*. 1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* ed. Shipley, *Forbidden Degrees*.

Hence **Forbi·ddenly** *adv.*; **Forbi·ddenness.**

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 417 He thinkes..that you haue toucht his Queene Forbiddenly. 1647 Boyle *Disc. agst. Swearing* vii. Wks. 1772 VI. 10 Since the sinfulness of swearing does consist, not in the diversity of our oaths, but in their forbiddenness. 1744 Birch *Life Boyle* 41 Nothing but the forbiddenness of self-dispatch hindered his acting it.

Forbidder (fɒ̈ibi·dəɹ). [f. Forbid *v.* + -er [1].] One who forbids.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. ii. 92 Forbeders whiche wolden forbede wedding. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 A forbydder of the trybute to be payed to Cesar. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 118 The Papists..are the strictest forbidders of divorce. 1849 Curzon *Visits Monast.* I. 10 Another attendant upon public men, who..is called a yassakji, or forbidder.

Forbidding (fɒ̈ibi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Forbid; a prohibition.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20527 (Cott.) He ete ogain mi forbidding. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 85 þis forbedyng is colourid by holynesse. 1601 Donne *Progr. Soul* IX. Poems (1633) 5 Her whom the first man did wive, Whom, and her race, only forbiddings drive. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 753 But his forbidding Commends thee more. 1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 142 It amounts almost to a total Forbidding.

Forbidding (fɒ̈ibi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [see -ing 2.]

1. That forbids, in senses of the vb.

1573 Baret *Alv.* F 849 Forbidding, *vetans*. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 475 But they Dreaded not more th' adventure then his voice Forbidding.

2. *esp.* That forbids, or disinclines to, a nearer approach; repellent, repulsive, uninviting: **a.** chiefly of a person, his manner, looks, etc.

1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 301 ¶ 2 That awful Cast of the Eye and forbidding Frown. 1717 Berkeley *Tour in Italy* 3 June Wks. 1871 IV. 560 Doors and entrances of the houses dirty and forbidding. 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 199 A forbidding-looking creature. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* iii, An elderly man of remarkably hard features and forbidding aspect. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 21, I do not know that I ever saw any winged creature of so forbidding an aspect.

b. of a country, sea-coast, the weather, etc.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 280 Although the land is so desart and forbidding. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 We saw the same forbidding wall of belt-ice. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 262 The coast .. is exceedingly rocky and forbidding. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* II. i. 8 The morning looked forbidding enough.

Hence **Forbi·ddingly** *adv.*; **Forbi·ddingness.**

1848 Craig, *Forbiddingly*. 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI vi. 75 The..Ravine..[was] forbiddingly hard to crest. 1883 E. P. Roe in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 45/1 The Beacon hills.. frown forbiddingly.

† **Forbi·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forbindan*, f. For- *pref.*[1] + *bindan* to Bind.] *trans.* To bind up.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 104 Ne forbinde ge no ðæm ðerscendum oxum ðone muð. *a* 1200 in *Fragm. Ælfric's Gloss.* (1838) 5 Þæt wrecche wif .. forbindeþ þæs dædan muþ. *c* 1200 Ormin 4524 Itt forrbindeþþ all þweorrt ut & blendeþþ manness heorrte.

† **Forbirth.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **forbirth(e, -burth(e.** [f. For- *pref.*[2] + Birth. Cf. Ger. *vorgeburt.*] **a.** Birthright. **b.** The first-born.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3518 (Cott.) Esau his forbirth sald. *Ibid.* 6091 (Göttt.) All þe for-birthis sal i sla.

Forbish, obs. form of Furbish.

† **Forbi·te,** *v. Obs.* Pa. t. 3 **forbat, -bot.** [f. For- *pref.*[1] + Bite *v.*; = Du. *verbijten*, Ger. *verbeissen.*] *trans.* To bite. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 6497 þat deor..ræsde o þene stede and for-bat him þa breste. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) App. 76 þat luþer dur op sturte forbot his stedes breste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 35 The Flesshe is a fel wynde..forbiteth the blosmes. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/2 When his braines are forebitten with a bottle of nappie ale.

Forblack: see For- *pref.*[1] 10.

† **Forblee·d,** *v. Obs.* [f. For- *pref.*[1] + Bleed. Cf. Ger. *verbluten.*] In *pa. pple.* **Forble·d:** exhausted with bleeding; covered with blood.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24395 (Cott.) Quen þat mi sun was al for-bled. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 35 He was i-drawe al aboute þe feeldes .. al forbled. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* X. xxx, Sir Tristram waxte faynte and forbledde. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xv. 257/2 He sente home his sharte full of woundes and of holes and all forbleded. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 306 All the laif, rycht bludie and forbled, Tha left the feild.

† **Forble·nd,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*—[1] [f. For- *pref.*[1] + Blend *v.*[1]; = Ger. *verblenden.*] *trans.* To blind.

c 1200 Ormin 2985 Sinne..Forrblendeþþ all þin heorrte.

† **Forble·nd,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [f. For- *pref.*[1] + Blend *v.*[2]] *trans.* To confound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18056 (Cott.) Min wicked werkes eke For-blended wer thoru his aun speke.

Forbliss: see For- *pref.*[1] 9.

† **Forblow·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forblâwan*, f. For- *pref.*[1] + *blâwan* to Blow.] *trans.* **a.** To blow about or away. **b.** To blow out, inflate.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. iv. § 5 Com an wind, ond forbleow hie ut on sæ. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 240 Gif mon sie forblawen. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 160 The ship..is

forstormed and forblowe. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. ii. 50 A grete bely ful of wynd forbolned and forblowen.

Hence **Forblow'n**, **Forblow'ing** *ppl. adjs.*

14.. LYDG. *Life V. M.* xviii. (1484) C vj, With your forblowe blowying vanyte. [*MS. Ashm.* 39 f. 28 b, has ;—youre forblowynge vanite.]

† **Forbo'de**, *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1–6 **forbod** (6 **forbodd**), 3–7, 9 **forbode**, 3, 5 **forbot** (5 **-bote**), 5–6 **forbott**. [OE. *forbod* f. *forbéodan* to FORBID; = Du. *verbod*, MHG., mod.Ger. *verbot*, ON. *forboð*.] A forbidding; a prohibition, interdiction, prohibitory ordinance. *To lay in forbode*: to put under prohibition, to prohibit.

a 1000 *Pol. Lawes Ælfred* xli, Gewitnes þæt hit þara manna forbod wære. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 No prest ne mai him chastien, ne mid forbode, ne mid scrifte, ne mid cursinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 765 (Cott.) Our lauerd in forbot has it laid. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iii. 291 If eny oon forbode, maad in Iewis lawe to preestis, schulde binde also Cristen preestis. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 73 Why dooe ye this geare whiche it is against all gods forbod to dooe on the Sabboth daies. 1626 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Exod. xx. 3 Gods forbode bindeth most strictly and alwayes.

b. *To pass, be above* or *beyond, God's forbode*: said of anything outrageous or extravagant.

1515 MORE *K. Rich. III*, in Grafton *Chron.* II. 826 King Richarde, whome he .. had holpen, susteyned and set forward above all Gods forbode. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. II. 425 It passeth Godes forbod That ever it should be. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 99 He is beyond all reason, or Gods forbod, distractedly enamourd of his own beautie. 1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 247 Marry the course that was held by them passeth all Gods forbod: as our phrase is.

c. (*Over*) *God's forbode* = God forbid.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 176 Lordes forbode ellis! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 12 Over Godes forbot be to the Thank or thew to kun me. 1598 FLORIO, *Diácene*, god forbid, gods forbode. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* x, 'Over God's forbode!' said Prince John.

d. A use of this phrase as an asseveration.

1575 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 303 Who toke upon hir then, with mony oothe and forbotts, that ther was never man that was fawter with hir.

† **Forbo'de**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. ON. *forboða*.] = FORBID.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6428 Forbode the firke þi fode for to wyn. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 746 The curagious knichtis bad haue him to hing .. 'God forbot' he said, 'my thank war sic thing To him that succourit my lyfe!'

Forbolned: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6.

† **Forbow'**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forbúg-an*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *búg-an* to BOW.] *trans.* To pass by or avoid by making a circuit; to shun.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 325 (Gr.) Næs þæt na se Godric, þe þa guðe forbeah. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* 164 Se wer wæs .. forbuzende yfel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Forbue iuel and do god. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Fleh alle thinges & forbuh þeorne þat tus unboteliche lure of mahe arisen.

† **Forbrai'd**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see BRAID *v.* [OE. *forbregdan*, *-brédan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *bregdan*, *brédan*: see BRAID *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To transform, pervert, corrupt. **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To become corrupt, decay.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 1 Þæt hio sceolde mid hire drycræft þa men forbredan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 124 Þanne he is forbroken and forbroiden. *Ibid.* 174 If ðu hauest is broken Al ðu forbreðes [*sic*] forwurðes and forgelues. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1384 The rihte i-kunde swo for-breideth.

Hence **Forbroi'de(n** *ppl. a.*, distorted, monstrous.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1379 He is un-fele and for-brode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 490 Hii founde an vewe geans vorbroide [*v.rr.* forbreyden, forbredde] men as it were.

† **Forbrea'k**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forbrecan* f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *brecan* to BREAK.] *trans.* **a.** To break in pieces, crush. **b.** To interrupt.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 31 Þæt man forbræce hyra sceancan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3049 Trees it for-brac. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 375 Rychard .. vor brec þere hys necke atuo. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxiii. 7 Þe snare for-broken es in ai. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. i. 108, I .. for-brek þe entencioun of hir þat entended[e] ȝitte to seyne oþer þinges. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 101 Edmond had al forbroken þe Danes. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xix. (1859) 19 Al my teethe ben wasted and forbroken.

Forbrittened, -broiden: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 8.

† **Forbrui'se**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **forbrose**, 5 **forbrisse, forbruyse**. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + BRUISE.] *trans.* Only in pa. pple. **a.** To bruise severely; to cover with bruises. **b.** To break to pieces.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 624 In a chare men aboute him bare Al for-brused, bothe bak and syde. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvi. 84 Helme and palet to beten and forbruysed. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* li, Vnnethe myȝte these sturun men stond vppe ryȝte So for-brissutte, and for-bled. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 239 Alle for brosed and full wery of trauayle.

† **Forbu'rn**, *v. Obs.* For forms see BURN. [*a.* OE. *forbærnan* (trans.) = OHG. *ferbrennan* (Ger. *verbrennen*). *β.* OE. *forbeornan*, *-byrnan* str. (intr.) = OHG. *farþrinnan*.]

1. *trans.* To destroy, torture, or injure by burning.

O. E. Chron. an. 685 Þone [Mul] mon eft on Cent forbærnde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* iii. 3 Ic ga and ȝeseo .. hwi þeos þyrne ne si forbærned. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 He mahte iseon ane berninde glede þet hine al for-bernað þurut to cole. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 378 Seyn Poules chyrche of Londone was ek verbarnd þo. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 216 With ryght sche schall Be all for-brent. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 10 Þus for-brent, he roryd as a deuyl for peyne.

2. *intr.* To burn, be burnt, or consumed. Also, To be on fire. *lit.* and *fig.*

Beowulf 1667 (Gr.) Forbarn brogden mæl. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. i, Com micel fyrbyrne on Romeburg, þæt þærbinnan forburnon xv tunas. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 419 Vor thu forbernest wel ne3 for onde. *a* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 23 Euerich stude þat we on stepten for brende al wiþ vre fete. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3286 Sone ous tyd her for-brenne wyþ sorȝe & deshonour.

† **Forbu'rst**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + BURST.] *intr.* To burst asunder; to break.

a 1000 *Laws Ethelred* III. iv. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* I. 294 Slea man hine þæt him forberste se sweora. *c* 1205 LAY. 1912 [He] breid Geogmagog þat him þe rug for-berst.

Forbush, obs. form of FURBISH.

† **Forbuy'**, *v. Obs.* For forms see BUY. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + BUY.] *trans.* To buy off. **a.** To ransom; *esp.* to redeem (from sin, hell, etc.). **b.** To atone for. **c.** To gain over; to bribe.

a. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 164 Ase man was thor3 trowe by-cou3t, In trowe he scholde be for-bou3t. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1710 Takeþ me on liue & sle me nou3t, Leet mi lif be for-bou3t. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 192 Christe .. comen [is] mankinde to forbye From God in mayistie.

b. 1340 *Ayenb.* 78 Hi couþen hire zennen uorbegge. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 79 My Lorde uppon the roode tree Your synnes hath forboughte.

c. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17464 (Cott.) Þai war for-boght þe soth to hele. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 212 He which hindreth every kinde And for no gold may be forbought.

Hence **Forbuy'er**, a redeemer.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* liv. 8 The Lord, thi forbiere. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 400, I am he they call Messy, forebyar of Israell.

Forby(e (fɔ̄i·bi·), *prep.* and *adv.* Also 3–5 **forbi**, (5 **for be**), 5–6 **foreby**, (7 **forbay**, 9 **forebye**). [f. FOR- *adv.* or *prep.* + BY. Cf. Du. *voorbij*, Ger. *vorbei*; also (from Ger.) Sw. *förbi*, Da. *forbi*.]

A. *prep.*

1. Of position: Hard by, near. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 54 As when a Falcon hath with nimble flight Flowne at a flush of ducks, foreby the brooke. 1858 M. FORTEOUS *'Souter Johnny'* 11 The Smith .. Had .. his snug abode Forbye his smiddy.

2. Of motion: Past; close by. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* In early use following the *obj.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20884 (Cott.) A ded he quickend wit his schade Quils þat he him for-bi glad. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5487 Alisaunder cometh upon his mule .. And flyngeth gode skowr hem forby. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 125 Sche cam forby ther the juge stood. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5748 The spere .. forbi the visage glode. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvii. 191 They passed foreby the frenchmens busshment. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 15 A goodly Lady did foreby them rush. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. 316 She went on toward the sea, For by the port.

3. *fig.* † **a.** In preference to, before, beyond. *Obs.* † **b.** In transgression of. *Obs.*[—1]

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13314 (Cott.) To petre .. For-bi all his oþer feris, Mast priuelege he gaf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 A stone þat Hauelok kast wele forbi euer ilkone. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 107 Sutell of witte .. forby any oþer folk of þe werld. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4930 To take ffleshe of thi wombe for be othere wymmen alle.

b. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3988 For-bi min red, quað ðu non del.

† **4.** Beside, in comparison with. Also, by way of distinction from. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27365 (Cott.) Hu soft [it es] her for to mend forbi þat pine wit-vten end. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þat es þe cause þat þai er so gude chepe þare, forby in oþer places. *Ibid.* xxii. 101 Wymmen .. þat er wedded beres crownes .. þat þai may be knawen by forby þaim þat er vnweddid.

5. Besides; not to mention. Only *north.* or *arch.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XIII. xvi, Forby thir thre erllis and lord foresaid. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 108 Twenty-four ministers .. forby elders. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 272 The special causes were forby the confession of sins to beg a blessing to the King. 1817 LADY L. STUART in Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 404 Forbye the young, I have met with an established Blue-stocking who had never heard of Sir William Temple. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 18 The regular crowd forbye. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 90 No doubt he had many a sin on his soul, forbye murder.

¶ **6.** = BY 28.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 17 He tooke her forby the lilly hand, And her recomforted.

B. *adv.* **1.** Of motion: **a.** Aside.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 286 He turned not forbi for leue ne for loth. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3361 A little forbi he smot. *a* 1800 *Brown Adam* viii in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) II. 18 When he cam to his ladye's bour door, He stude a little forebye.

b. Along, past. Now *rare.* Also, *fig.* † *To go forby*: to be passed over or slighted.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 110 Right ȝede þer forby, þe barons did no skille. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 345 But I will let fele of thame pas forby. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* XXX, To se the warld and folk that went forby. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXVI. 413 He salutyd them in passynge forby. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* (1864) 78 That time has been long forbye.

2. Besides, in addition.

1590 J. BUREL in Watson *Collect.* II. (1709) 14 The other Burgissis forby Wer cled in thair pontificall. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Forby, how sweet the numbers chime. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 77 Forby he had a bashfu' spirit. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xii, There are the bairns forby .. that must be learned their letters.

† **Forbyland.** *Yorksh. dial. Obs.* [f. prec. adv. + LAND.] ? Extra land.

1510 *MS. Grant of Land at Ryton, Yorks.*, One tenement with forbyland. 1621 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 27 A mesuage, a cotage, or forby lands (which I take to be demeisnes).

† **Forby'sen**, *sb. Obs.* [f. FOR *prep.* + BYSEN.] **a.** An example, pattern, type. **b.** An illustration, parable. **c.** A proverb. **d.** A token.

a. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her of me mei ane forbisne of twa brondes. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 307 Ðe hert haueð kindes two and forbisnes oc al so. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 980 A forbysne of boxumnes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 277 He is a forbusne to alle busshopes.

b. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 God almihti seið an forbisne to his folk in þe halie godspel and seið [etc.]. *c* 1308 *Song Times in Pol. Songs.* (Camden) 197 Of thos a vorbisen ic herd telle. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 24 'Bi a forbisene' seide the frere, 'I schal the feire schewe.'

c. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 99 Thar-bi men segget a vorbisne, Dahet habbe that ilke best, That fuleth his owe nest. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Vor ase zayþ þe uorbisne 'leuedi of uaire diȝtinge is arblast to þe tour.'

d. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4593 (Gött.) For þoru þis for-bisin here, Witt þu þar sal be seuen ȝere of plente .. in þi kingrike. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. i. (1527) 58 Soo some partes of a mannes bodye be forbyson & bodyng of wondres.

† **Forby'sen**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 (erron.) **forbyse**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a person) with examples.

a 1300 [see FORBYSENING *vbl. sb.*] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1341 (1390) It nedeth me nought thee longe to forbyse.

2. To give (something) as an example.

Hence **Forbi'sned** *ppl. a.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 589 Ðis forbisnede ði[n]g.

† **Forby'sening**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [see -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. FORBYSEN; *concr.* an example, symbol, type.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2682 (Cott.) Þe werk of circumcising bers in it-self gret for-bise[n]yng. *Ibid.* 15327 (Gött.) For a forbiseneng nu ȝur tere [þus] haue I washen all. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xli. 69 Syndry .. cald it iwil forbysnyng.

2. A parable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7916 (Cott.) Þan come þe prophet to þe king And said him suilk a forbisening. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 2, I sal open mi mouth in forbiseninges.

† **Forca'rve**, *v. Obs.* For forms see CARVE. [OE. *forceorfan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *ceorfan* to CARVE.] *trans.* To carve or cut asunder, down, in two, out, through; to cut to pieces.

O. E. Chron. an. 797 Her Romane Leone bæm papan his tungon forcurfon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judith* 23 Þæt heo healfne forcearf þone sweoran him. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is te blosme þat beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen ne spruteð ha neauer eft. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1926 Seven chains, with his good swerde Our King for-carf amidward. *c* 1386 [see FORCUT]. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1325 He .. smot a strok of mayne .. And forkarf bon and lyre.

† **Forca'st**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + CAST; = Da. *forkaste*, Sw. *förkasta*.] *trans.* To cast away, reject; to fling away, do away with.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 Edmodnesse is forkesting of wurðschipe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24550 (Cott.) Þat hope for-kest mi care. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi[i]. 10 Of maghe for-kast I am in þe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Þe wolues draȝeþ uorþ þe children þet byeþ uorkest. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 167 Where she lay A child for-cast.

† **Forcat.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **forchet**. [ad. OF. **forcat* = *forchat* forked stick, f. *forche* FORK *sb.*] 'A rest for a musket' (Jam.).

1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 169 Furnist with .. ane muscat with forcat, bedrol, and heid pece. *Ibid.* 191 Or ellis with ane muscat foirchet bandroll and heidpeice.

† **Forca'tch**, *v. Obs.*[—1] [ad. ONF. *for-, fors-cachier* (= Central OF. *forchacier*), f. *for(s)-*, FOR- *pref.*[3] + *cachier* (*chacier*): see CATCH *v.* and CHASE *v.*] *trans.* To drive forth.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* Prol. 17 Fro the leese, whiche is pleine, Into the breres they forcaccche Here orf.

Force (fōəs), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **fors, forse**, (4 **foors, forze**), 3– **force**. [a. F. *force* (= Pr. *forsa*, *forza*, Sp. *fuerza*, Pg. *força*, It. *forza*):—popular L. **fortia*, n. of quality f. L. *fortis* strong.]

I. Strength, power.

† **1.** Physical strength, might, or vigour, as an attribute of living beings (occas. of liquor). Rarely in *pl.* (= F. *forces*). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7244 (Cott.) Thoru his fax his force was tint. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3598 Þou3h he hade fors of foure swiche oþer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1006 And now vs failis all oure force & oure flesch waykis. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 189 He has a forme without force. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 194 Chosen men, hugest in stature, and fullest of force. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 22 Their Beere is of that force, and so mightie, that it serueth them in steade of meate, drinke, fire, and apparrell. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* XXXIV. 7 His eye was not dimme, nor his naturall force abated. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 249 Young Elms with early force in Copses bow. 1715 POPE *Iliad* III. 89 Thy force, like steel, a temper'd hardness shows. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 245 The great hero of antiquity, in the thieving line, was eminent by his physical forces.

† **b.** *Of force*: full of strength, vigorous. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 75 The Willowes must be holpen with often waterings, that the nature of the tree may be of force [*ut naturæ ligni vigeat*].

c. † *With* (*one's*) *force*: with energy, with exertion of one's strength. *With all one's force*: putting forth all one's strength.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3036 'Legge þ on, Lordes,' said he, 'wiþ force & smyteþ strokes smerte.' *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2897 With hir force sho hasted so fast That sho overtoke him at the last. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 829 He prekyd to the kyng with fors. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxxiii. 80 b, And rowing with force tooke two of the Pledges. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 95 The Hounds .. running with all their force. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 86 Strike the ball..with all thy force.

† **d.** *To make great force*: to exert oneself. *To do one's force*: to do one's utmost. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6182 Forto witt he made grete force. *Ibid.* 6904 To wirschip it he did his fors.

2. As an attribute of physical action or movement: Strength, impetus, violence, or intensity of effect.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3405 (MS. A.) With a dent of gret fors A-bar him doun of his hors. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2452 With grete force he lete it fall. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxix. 73 b, The tackling .. of the Shippes, with the great force of the winde, made such a terrible noyse. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 35 And makes them curse that e're they felt the force of Christian blows. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ix. 247 The Sea falls with such force on the shore. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 197 By the force and strength of the Wedge. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 67 They break the force of the fall. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 80 The force of the strongest and sharpest tools had been tried without effect. 1787 BURNS *Fragm. Ode* iii, The snowy ruin smokes along, With doubling speed and gathering force. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 347 The force of a stream. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., *Force of wind*, now described by numbers, 0 being calm, 12 the heaviest gale.

† **b.** said of the violent onset of combatants in battle. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7760 (Cott.) O þis batail þat was sa snell, þe force a-pon þe king it fell. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 429 That war sa few that thai na mycht Endur the forss mar off the fycht. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 206 The forse of the paynyms was so gret that at length they coude not abyde it. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxix. 162 Heere..was all the force of the battaile.

† **c.** phr. *Within one's force*: within the range of his attack or defence. (Cf. DINT *sb.* 2 d.)

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. ii, When on the brink the foaming Boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear, The desperate savage rusht within my Force, And bore me headlong with him down the Rock.

† **d.** Violence or 'stress' of weather. *In the force of weather*: exposed to the brunt of its attack. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. viii. § 4. 90 A creeke, which is a good harbour for ships, the force of weather being borne off by the head-Land and Isle. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 A high rock, called Crocken-Torr.. where is a table and seats of moorstone .lying in the force of all weather, no house or refuge being near it.

3. Power or might (of a ruler, realm, or the like); *esp.* military strength or power.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3685 3yf þou any man manasse þurghe force or power þat þou hasse. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 191 þe Sarazin force doun his, Jhesu we þank þe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 55 If any were..That wold my fors down felle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 14 Quhois force all France in fame did magnifie. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 77 And lo, where George of Clarence sweeps along, Of force enough to bid his brother battle. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 20 In the same place where his predecessors had .. wasted the force of so extensive an empire. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* ii. ibid. VIII. 245 From her aiming through commerce at naval force which she never could attain. 1888 *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 564 A navy actually inferior in fighting force to that of France.

b. In early use, the strength (of a fortress, defensive work, etc.). Subsequently, the fighting strength (of a ship), as measured by number of guns or men. † *Of (good) force*: (well) armed or fortified.

1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. xii, At this Poulruan is a tower of force. 1578 T. NICHOLAS *Conq. W. India* (1596) 102 The estate and force of the said Ships. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 7 The foundation, force, and situation of the citie of Alger. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 210 The wals neither faire nor of force. 1669 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 7 The Castle .. hath but four Guns, and is of no force. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 46 Sending from Holland Ships of good force. 1779 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 183 Several ships of force..are now on the coast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Force* .. Also, the force of each ship stated agreeably to the old usage in the navy, according to the number of guns actually carried.

† **c.** *With force*: with, or by the employment of, military strength or numbers. Cf. 5 b. Sometimes app. = *in force* (see 17). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3366 Wyþ fors þey gun wyþ hym fyghte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 279 Thei assembled hem with force, and assayleden his Castelle. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2209 [He] sent letters on every side, With fforce theder to hye. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 6) 106 The Englishemen, whiche with greate force, theim received and manfully defended. *Ibid. Edw. IV* (an. 2) 191 Suche Castles..as his enemies there held, and with force defended. [1884 *Graphic* 21 June 595/2 The numerous private members .. came down with such force that a count out was plainly impossible.]

4. *concr.* A body of armed men, an army. In *pl.* the troops or soldiers composing the fighting strength of a kingdom or of a commander in the field.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 632 We may nocht with iuperdiss Our felloune fais forss assale. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (an. 1) 13 b, The duke .. seyng the force of the townes men more and more encreace. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 109 Looke on my Forces with a gracious eye. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* xii. 42 When Tryphon saw that Ionathan came with so great a force. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 149 The valour and atchievements of our forces by sea and land. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 422 A naval force is a very unsure defence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 575 The only standing force should be the militia. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xiv. (1872) 119 One of the leaders of the Parliamentary forces. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xiv. 14 A force of seven thousand men landed in Suffolk.

transf. 1841 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. ix. 147 The force which will be arrayed against a Bill.

b. A body of police; the whole body of police on service in a town or district; often absol. *the force* = policemen collectively.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 16 One boy .. vowed vengeance against a member of the force. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* IV. vi. 226, I was nobody in the Gardenford force. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. vi. 259 She will protect your tranquility better than a force of policemen.

† **c.** ? A fort. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) III. 15 About a Myle by West of Penare is a Force nere the shore.

5. Physical strength or power exerted upon an object; *esp.* the use of physical strength to constrain the action of persons; violence or physical coercion. † *To make force*: to use violence *to*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Comm. Cant. 497 Lord .i. suffire force [*vim patior*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xix. 9 And foors thei maden [L. *vim faciebant*] to Loth moost hidowsly. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xii. 63 Force is nouther ryght ne reson. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* ii. 7 b, Deeming..that those blacke men meant him no harme, nor would offer anye force. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 647 To work in close design, by fraud or guile, What force effected not. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* i. (1703) 6 Such cruel methods being apt to make the world suspect that our best argument is force. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 2 Force can accomplish many things which would be beyond the reach of cunning. 1840 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 82 Nothing will justify force while any other means remain untried. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* ii. 10 The prince, after having his ears boxed, said that 'force was no argument'.

b. *esp.* in phr. *by force* = by employing violence, by violent means, also † under compulsion. † Formerly also *through, with, of force*; also, *par force, by perforce, force perforce* (see PERFORCE). Also, † *by* or *with fine force, a-force fine*: see FINE *a.*3 Often implying the use of armed force or strength of numbers: cf. 3 c.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 488 Par force he hadde me forht i nome. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 524 Mony worthy men and wicht Throu forss wes fellit in that ficht. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 972 þanne þay asayllede Scot Gwylmer & toke him a-force fine. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xi, The thynge which is promysed by force & for drede is not to be hold. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2701 Sir gawan thar reskewit he of fors, Magre his fois. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 210 That Maine, which by maine force Warwick did winne. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 15 When Iesus therefore perceiued that they would come and take him by force, to make him a King. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 36 The Bad with Force they eagerly subdue. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. iii. 163 One of his train..attempted to make his way by force. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 241 The common people .. can only be made to sing and step in rhythm by sheer force.

c. *spec.* in *Law*: Unlawful violence offered to persons or things. *By force and arms*: translation of Law L. *vi et armis*. *A force*: a particular act or instance of unlawful violence.

c 1480 LITTLETON *Tenures* II. xi, If defendera forsque tort & force [1538 *transl.* he .. shal defend but the wrong and the force]. *Ibid.* II. xii. (end), Le tenaunt .. luy forstalla le voye ouesque force & armys. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 65 Force is either simple or mixt. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* 196 Also, women, and children, may commit a force. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 240. 161 b, Force, *vis*, in the Common Law is most commonly taken in ill part, and taken for unlawful violence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 119 This distinction of private wrongs, into injuries with and without force. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 102 Where a person is prevented from barring an estate tail by force and management. 1826 *Act 7 Geo. IV*, c. 64 § 20 That no Judgment .. shall be stayed or reversed..for the Omission ..of the Words 'with Force and Arms'. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 131 It seems I broke a close with force and arms.

† **d.** In non-material sense: Constraint or compulsion exerted *upon* a person. Also, *a force*, as *to put a force upon*: to put compulsion or constraint upon, to constrain; to strain or wrest the meaning of. *To be upon the force*: ? to act under self-constraint and against one's natural impulses. *Under a force*: under compulsion. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 141 Godwyne .. swore þat he didde nevere suche þinges, bot constreyned by þe force of kyng Harold. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 261 The monie which you sent us, uppon the force of our commaundement. 1662 SIR A. MERVYN *Sp. Irish Aff.* 4 We come not to criminate, or to force a ball into the Dedan, but if any brick-wall expressions happen, that cannot be designed otherwise, it is rather a force upon us. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1173 Beyond this had bin force, And force upon free Will hath here no place. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 252 In many places .. Men were chosen by Force and Threats .. upon which reasons he concludes that it was no Parliament, since it was under a Force. 1690 WOLSELY in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2536/2 It was a very unfortunate Force, which the Soldiers..put upon me, to burn the Town. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 411 Nor cou'd his Kindred, nor the Kindly Force Of weeping Parents, change his fatal Course. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 203 A Man can't be always upon the force, the Actor will sometimes tire. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* xiii. Wks. 1874 II. 173 They may all be understood to be implied in these words of our Saviour, without putting any force upon them. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 136 The whole is effected with a great strain and force upon history. 1805 K. WHITE *Let.* 19 Dec., I have very little society and that is quite a force upon my friends.

6. Mental or moral strength. Now only (influenced by sense 2), power of vigorous and effective action, or of overcoming resistance. In early use also, power of endurance or resistance, fortitude.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 þey erre with-owtten charyte and vertue and force of sawle to stand agayne all ill styrrynges. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. viii. 106 Force is an other vertue by the whiche a man undertaketh to do or suffre for the loue of god these thynges stronge and harde. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 3 He can not be acompted a man of force that iudgeth payne and grefe to be moste mysery. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 26 Bend the powers of your spirite, and the force of your minde, that, [etc.]. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. iv. (1692) 124 What before we were Unable, this gives us Force to do. 1711 DENNIS *Refl. Ess. Crit.* I He..hath rashly undertaken a Task which is infinitely above his Force. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 322 Real men of any force have a free sphere of their own. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 9 There was another Son who in force of character stood out among his brothers.

7. Of things (in non-material or moral relations): Power to influence, affect, or control (*esp.* men in their actions, sentiments, etc.). *To have force* (*to do*): to avail.

1582 LYLY in *T. Watson's Centurie of Loue* (Arb.) 29 Mine appetite of lesse force then mine affection. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 4 (1873) 14 It [learning] teacheth men the force of circumstances. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* IV. ii, Let not her cries or tears have force to move you. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 117 Such prejudices arise from the prevailing force of education. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 276 The force of habit is certainly very strong, and prejudices the mind throughout. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, S. was thought..a fit person to be consulted .. from force of manner entirely. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. iii, I never heard that moral force won the battle of Waterloo. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very strange Fam.* 2 The force of circumstances had thrust me upon him.

b. Peculiar power resident in a thing to produce special effects; virtue, efficacy.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 69 On whose eyes I might approue This flowers force in stirring loue. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 347 Think'st thou such force in bread? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P 4 Beauty loses its force, if not accompanied with modesty.

c. *esp.* Power to convince or persuade the reason or judgement; convincing or appealing power. Often in phr. *of* (*great*, etc.) *force*; † formerly also *of force* simply.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 36 This [argument] that followeth, is of as good force. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 157 Those occasions, Vnckle, were of force. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xvi. 28 Nor is Dr. H. his reason against it..of any force. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 13 The force of this conviction is felt by almost every one. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 31 You can never convey the Force and Fulness of his Ideas to another till you feel them yourself. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 514 The argument of long enjoyment was of no force. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. l. (1862) IV. 341 In both these two reasons there is force. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 23 They harangued .. with some force on the great superiority of a regular army to a militia.

d. Of discourse, style, artistic creations, etc.: Strength or vividness of effect.

1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 85 The passage already quoted..is full of force and splendour. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 152 Slender comes out in this play with extraordinary force. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 24/1 The introduction of a considerable amount of black ..gives great force to the pattern.

8. Of a law, etc.: Binding power, validity.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 8 Hath not his edict the force of a law? 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 101 Free pardon to each man that has denied The force of this commission. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 177 A country .. in which the native authority had no force whatever. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 25 Proclamations which ..should have the force of statutes.

† **b.** *Of force*: of binding power, valid. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 180 That alle lettres patentes or grauntis by you..be voyde and of noo fors. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ix. 17 For a Testament is of force after men are dead. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 163 Whatsoever they shall decree, ought to be of Force.

c. *In force*: operative or binding at the time. Also, *in full force*, † *in his force*. So *to put in force*, to enforce; *to come into force* (also † *to take force*), to come into operation, take effect.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 10 The foreseid statute .. shuld be in his force and virtue fro thens perpetuelly to endure. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 159 By an order realmes stande, and Lawes take force. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 100 Without respect vnto the league yet in force. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* ix. 37 Notwithstanding the law perisheth not, but remaineth in his force. 1724 *Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6270/7 The Officer .. is .. to limit the Time .. for such Permit..to continue in Force. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* (1848) 190 In the south this ancient custom still remains in full force. 1856 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. xvii. 234 He engaged to put in force the laws of Edward the Confessor. 1891 MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 The .. Act .. came into force immediately on its passing.

9. The real import or significance (of a document, statement, or the like); the precise meaning or 'value' (of a word, sentence, etc.) as affecting its context or interpretation; the power or value of a symbol or character.

1555 BONNER *Profit. Doctr.* M iij, Thyrde is to be considered, the vertue, force, and effecte of the sayd Sacrament. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. v. § 44 We will..consider the Force of the Text in hand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ₱ 2 The Examination of the Force of the Particle *For*. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 5, I comprehend the force and meaning of this proposition. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In our language the *s* between two vowels has the Force or power of a *z*.. An unite before a cypher has the Force of ten. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. § 2 Several who make use of that word [proportion], do not always seem to understand very clearly the force of the term. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 353 We are next to consider the force and effect of a fine.

10. †**a.** (Without article prefixed): A large quantity or number, plenty; const. *of*, which is omitted in quot. 13.. (cf. F. *force gens* and the like). *Most force*: the greater part (*obs.*). b. *A force*: a large number or quantity, a great deal. *The force*: ? the majority. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1383 Two hundred schyppys ben wel vytaillid With force hawberks, swerdes and knyvys. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 11 The men mast fors com till his pess. 1461 *Liber Pluscard.* XI. xi. (1877) 397 Of thi detturis maist force ar lukkin in clay. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 969 The vther having force of freindis. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 255 Her maid, with a force of crying.. said her master was dead. 1842 C. SUMNER *Let.* 16 Sept. in S. Longfellow *Life of H. W. Longfellow* (1886) I. 414 The force of my acquaintance was among lawyers, judges, and politicians. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, 'There was a foorce o' folks', great numbers were present.

11. *Physics*, etc. Used in various senses developed from the older popular uses, and corresponding to mod. scientific uses of L. *vis*.

a. (=Newton's *vis impressa*: cf. sense 5). An influence (measurable with regard to its intensity and determinable with regard to its direction) operating on a body so as to produce an alteration or tendency to alteration of its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line; the intensity of such an influence as a measurable quantity.

Recent physicists mostly retain the word merely as the name for a measure of change of motion, not as denoting anything objectively existing as a cause.

1665 SALUSBURY tr. *Galileus' Mech.* 294 It will..be better, the Force that moveth the Weight upwards perpendicularly .. being given, to seek the Force that moveth it along the Elevated Plane. 1686 NEWTON *Let.* 20 June in Brewster *Life* I. 440 In one of my papers .. above fifteen years ago, the proportion of the forces of the planets from the sun, reciprocally duplicate of their distances from him, is expressed. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* i. 15 Whatever changes, or tends to change, the state of rest or uniform rectilinear motion of a body, is called force. 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 72 All the particles of matter exert an attractive force upon each other. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 21 The force of gravity .. is somewhat greater in London than at Paris. 1876 TAIT *Force* in *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* (1885) 357 Unit force is..that force which, whatever be its source, produces unit momentum in unit of time.

b. (cf. sense 2). Formerly used for what Leibnitz called *vis viva*, now known as kinetic energy, and often extended to include potential energy: see ENERGY 6. *Conservation of force*: see CONSERVATION.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 307/1 The high tide at Chepstow is accounted for on 'the principle of the conservation of force'. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxiv. 209 Force cannot be created or destroyed by any of the processes of nature.

c. The cause of any one of the classes of physical phenomena, e.g. of motion, heat, electricity, etc., conceived as consisting in principle or power inherent in, or coexisting with, matter; such principles or powers regarded generically.

According to the now prevailing view that all physical changes are modes of motion, *force* in its generic sense comes to denote the one principle of which the separate *forces* are specific forms. But sense 11 c is no longer recognized as belonging to the technical language of physics.

[1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 9 Force is that in bodies which produces motion and other sensible effects.] 1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 8, I therefore use the term Force..as meaning that active principle inseparable from matter which induces its various changes. *Ibid.* 21 If Heat be a force capable of producing motion, and motion be capable of producing the other modes of force. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 10 A large number of phenomena .. resulting from the agency of forces as distinct from those of Physics and Chemistry, as they are from each other..the forces from whose operation we assume them to result, are termed vital forces.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* An agency, influence, or source of power likened to a physical force.

1785 WILKINS *Bhagvat* iii. 49 He was impelled by some secret force. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* i. 18 The passion .. whose existence as a force in the world .. he recognises. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 443/1 The Nisi Prius advocate who has a fair knowledge of law is still a great force in the Profession.

II. Senses derived from FORCE *v.*[1]

†**12.** The plunger of a force-pump. *Obs.*

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 9 You may with a force of twenty shillings, and a pipe of eighteen pence the yard, force it from the lowest part of your house to the highest. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 34 This manner of force-Pump .. the forces do Rise and Fall Perpendicularly in their Barrels. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Force*, a kind of Pump often used in the Mines, that throws the Water a good height..'tis now worn out of Use.

13. The upper die in a metal-stamping machine.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 The final strokes are given by a 'force' cast in brass. 1886 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXII. 327 The upper die was the cameo, technically the male die, punch or 'force'.

14. *Card-playing.* An act of forcing.

1862 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 111 You may assume that he is strong in trumps, and you should take the force willingly. 1886 *Academy* 10 Apr. 251/2 The young player will naturally be startled by the instruction to lead trumps to an adversary who has just refused a force.

15. *Billiards.* A kind of stroke (see quot.); a 'screw-back'. *U.S.*

1881 COLLENDER *Mod. Billiards* 23 *Draw*, or *Force.*—Striking the cue ball one-half or more below its centre, causing it, if played full at the object-ball, to recoil or return toward the player.

III. Phrases (see also senses 1–10).

16. *By force of*: by dint of, by virtue of; by means of (properly with the implication of strength inherent in the means). Also (later), *by the force of*. [F. *à force de.*]

1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 The forsaid Archebisshop, and Chamberleyn..by force of the submission that the said Robert in hem hath maad, haven ordeyned. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 27 Thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we can no skyll on. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Fynes .. levyed .. by reason or force of the same Indentures. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii. 2 The ankers being weied, by force of oares [*à force de rames*] we went to the yle of If. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* x. 24 Timotheus .. came as though hee would take Iewrie by force of armes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Priesthood* iii, By cunning hand And force of fire, what curious things are made. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xii. (1640) 188 Two hundred and fourty Gentlemen of note died by force of the infection. 1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 32 Don Lewis was no sooner come to himself, by the force of Remidies. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. § 2 It is not by the force of long attention and inquiry that we find any object to be beautiful. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 June, Being by force of genius no less than by virtue of office at the head of the noble profession to which he belongs.

17. *In force*: **a.** (see 8 c).

b. *Mil.* Of a host, enemy, etc.: (Collected) in great military strength and large numbers (cf. sense 3). Also, *in great force*. [Fr. *en force.*]

c 1315 SHOREHAM 156 Ry3t develen for screawedhede Ever ine force scholle brede. 1793 BURKE *Rem. Pol. Allies* Wks. VII. 119 When the army of some sovereign enters into the enemy's country in great force. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Force*, As the enemy were in force behind the mountains. 1836 ALISON *Europe* (1849) V. xxxi. § 12. 306 The Republicans were unable to drive back their opponents from the..heights, which they had occupied in force. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Jan. 3/2 The enemy is reported to be in force at Metamneh.

c. of persons (usu. *in great force*): In full command of one's powers, energies, or abilities; *esp.* Displaying readiness and vivacity in conversation or oratory (*colloq.*).

1849 R. G. LEVINGE *Cromwell Doolan* II. vi. 130 The young ladies..were in the greatest possible 'force', as Filagree termed it, and full of fun. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 142 Latterly Calvert was better..He was in force again. 1857 A. H. ELTON *Below Surface* vi. (1860) 60 Sir Eliot Prichard, quite at his ease, and in high force. 1857 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 18 M. Guizot is in great force, and full of political and literary gossip.

†**18.** *Of force*: with *inf.*, strong or powerful enough, able *to* do something. Cf. 1 b, 3 b, 7 c, 8 b.

1598 GERARDE *Herball* II. iv. 182 Lyons Turnep is of force to digest. 1613 SIR J. HAYWARD *Lives 3 Normans* 90 After his death, the inhabitants were of force to expell the strangers. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Vell. Paterc.* Ep. Ded. A 3 b, I did not beleeve there had beene any power..of force to make me [etc.]. 1677 N. COX *Gentlem. Recr.* (ed. 2) i. 95 Young Hares are neither of force nor capacity to use such subtleties.

†**19.** *Of* (or *on*) *force*: of necessity, on compulsion, whether one will or no, unavoidably, necessarily, perforce. (Cf. PERFORCE, †AFFORCE.) Also, *of fine force* (see FINE *a.* 3), *of very force. Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1796 In wele and wo Of force togidre they must go. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 95 On forse I man his nyxt pray be. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* Hist. iv, There laye he close in wayte within the cops whereas Full well he knew that Guardastan of very force must passe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2 (1873) 106 Their inquiries must of force have been of a far other kind than they are. *a* 1645 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land* II. Wks. 1874 VI. 381 Since you must hire one on force, as good him as another. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i. 1477 You must of Force delay it.

†**b.** *It is* (*of*) *force*: it is necessary or inevitable. Const. *that*.., or (*for a person*) *to do. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* F iv, It was force that he shold retourne into the worlde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 566 For euirilk falt quhilk force is to fulfill. 1563 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* (1890) II. 60 Gif we sal begin to mixt nouveltie with antiquitie .. force it is that this maner spring vp vniuersalie. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 104 It was force for the said Sir Patrick Hamilton to light on Foot. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 272 Is it of force you must render yourself contemptible?

†**20.** *It is force*: it is of consequence or importance; usu. neg. *it is no force* (also, *it maketh no force*), it does not matter. So (without verb) *what force?, no force* = 'what matter?', 'no matter'. Const. *though.., if.., whether..*, or relative clause; also *absol.* and parenthetic. [So in OF.] *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13044 (Cott.) Of hir nam es na force to tell. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 20683 (Trin.), I shal 3ou telle for hit is fors where þenne bicome hir cors. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 522 'A! goode sir, no fors' quod I. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 591 It is no fors how longe that we pleye. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 471 Þofe þou haue forfet, na force, so has fele othire. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 33 He is but a tromper and a iaper, no fors, late us sende for hym. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 325 *Trino or terno*, no force whether. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 575 What force, though sathan .. Do hym rewarde? 1540 SIR R. SADLER in *St. Papers* (1809) I. 25 'Well', quoth he, 'it is no force'. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvi, Parte that arche line into two partes, equall other vnequall, it maketh no force. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 210 Imbrace the good, as for the rest, no force how they thee take. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muses Sacrif.* etc. (Grosart) 82/2 She neuer yet so much as smiled on me; No force, sith I my selfe the better know. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 They are Dutch Colours: no force, the worst of Enemies.

†**b.** Const. *of* or *for* (a thing) = it does not matter about, no need to care for. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 Of his body was no force, non for him wild murne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 197 But were she sauf, hit were no fors of me. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C j a, Bot therof it is no force iff she be hole. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 131/2 It was of lykliyhode the same night, or some other time sone after..No force for the time quod he. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* I. II. iv, No force for that, each shyft for one.

†**21.** *To make* (*do, give, take, have, let, kythe, set*) *force*: to make account (of), attach importance (to), give heed (to), care (for). Const. *of* (rarely *for, at, by, in*); also with infin. or dependent clause, and *absol. Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10286 Lytel fors of hym þou 3yues. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 43 Elles forze wald he nan mak Quether his clething war quit or blac. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3651 Of here fon no fors þei ne leten. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 542 'I do no fors therof' quod he. *c* 1430 LYDGATE *Min. Poems* 160 Som yeve no fors for to be forsworn. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5392 Monkes hors to gest he had na fors In a hyrne of his Innes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. iii. 79, I take no force though I haue bothe their hedes. 1483 *Cron. Englande* (1510) R j a, Kynge Edwardes sone set by the Scottes no force. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Folys* (1874) I. 173 Thou ought to be asshamyd To set so great fors for sylver or for golde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froissart* (1812) I. 770 Sir Hugh Caurell made no force at his wordes. *Ibid.* I. 419 With the whiche the prince was sore displeased, and set lesse force in y^e^ men of the churche, in whom before he hadde great trust. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 512 b, I make no force whether any medicine be applied. 1664 *Floddan Field* III. 26 And of their lives took little force.

†**22. a.** Hunting. *To hunt* (etc.) *at force* (also *of* or *by force*): to run (the game) down with dogs; to hunt in the open with the hounds in full cry. *Obs.*

[Cf. OF. *courir les cerfs a force* (15th c. in Littré; F. *par force* remains in Ger. *parforcejagd*, the ordinary term for a formal 'hunt' in the English sense.]

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 Too ryde foorth into the Chase too hunt the Hart of fors. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* i. 3 In hunting the Raynedeare at force. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. vi, *Rob.* And hunted yee at force? *Mar.* In a full cry. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 45 If..you should run him at force out of a Toil. *Ibid.* 55 The King of Poland makes use of them in his hunting of great Beasts by force.

†**b.** *To make force at, to, upon*: to rush violently at, attack, assail. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 145 The dog .. made force vpon him, and the Lyon likewise at the Dogge. *Ibid.* 158 Vpon signs giuen them to which of the stragling beastes they ought to make force. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 62 Their manner is..to make force at him with their Horns.

IV. 23. *Comb.* (? of the sb. or the verb-stem): **force-piece** (see quot.); **force-pipe**, the pipe of a force-pump in which the piston works. Also FORCE-PUMP.

1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2222 When the height of the force pipe is greater or less than the length of the suction pipe. 1882 OGILVIE, *Force-piece* in *mining*, a piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

Force (fōəs), *sb.*[2] *local.* Also foss. [a. ON. *fors* (Sw. *fors*, Da. *fos*).] A name in the north of England for a waterfall or cascade.

1600 CAMDEN *Brit.* 686 marg., (Westmorland) *Catadupæ*, The Forses. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Forses*, water-falls. 1769 GRAY *Let.* 18 Oct. in *Poems* (1775) 369 After dinner I went..to see the falls, or force, of the river Kent. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (1796) II. 320 *Foss*..a waterfall. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. viii, Shingle and Scrae, and Fell and Force. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 221 Like to a foaming force.

†**Force,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. FORCE *v.*[3]] Only in *gruel of force* = 'gruel forced, afforced' (see FORCE *v.*[3]).

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47.

Force (fōəs), *v.*[1] Forms: see the sb. [a. Fr. *forcer*, f. *force* FORCE *sb.*]

I. To apply force.

1. *trans.* To use violence to; to violate, ravish (a woman).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1577 (Cott.) Wimmen þai forced a-mang þaim. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 978 He has forsede hir and fylede. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* lviii. E vij b, She saide to her lord that he wolde haue forced her. 1530 PALSGR. 349 The abbesse sawe that for her beaute she shulde be forced. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 143 To force

a maide, it sure will blot your name. 1701 SWIFT *Cont. Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 10 One of them proceeding so far, as to endeavour to force a lady of great virtue. 1871 H. KING *Ovid's Met.* IV. 290 'Let Himself', she cried, 'Confess, he forced me!'

†**2.** To press hard upon (in battle). *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8951 Thai .. forced hem with mani dent hard, What thai come to king Riones standard. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7671 Þai .. fforsit hym with fight .. Vnhorset hym in hast.

3. To constrain by force (whether physical or moral); to compel; to overcome the resistance of. *To force (one's) hand*: to compel one to act prematurely or to adopt a policy he dislikes. Cf. Fr. *forcer la main à quelqu'un.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1924 His fader vs forset with his fowle wille. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 16 Neither can any Lawe bee able, violently to force the inwarde thought of man. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 64 To demand more tribute, to force thy people, to forget mee thy friend. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 230 Art thou King, and wilt be forc't? 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, Hee whose great heart Heaven can not force with force. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 808 To Force their Monarch, and insult the Court. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 168 Where the black Swiss.. force a churlish soil for scanty bread. 1827 WORDSW. *Persecut. Scot. Covenanters*, Who would force the Soul, tilts with a straw Against a Champion cased in adamant. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 524 Sir Francis..occasionally forced his adversaries' hands.

b. To put a strained sense upon (words). Also, *to force (words) into a sense.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 Without forcing the words of Moses into such a sense. 1701 SWIFT *Cont. Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 43, I am not conscious, that I have forced one example. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxiv. (1878) 381 This is manifestly to force the Scripture.

c. *Card-playing*, esp. in *Whist*. (*a*) To compel (a player) to trump a trick, by leading a card of a suit of which he has none; (*b*) To make (a player) play so as to show the strength of his hand; (*c*) To cause a player to play (a certain card) by leading one which must have the effect of drawing it out.

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 25 Your strong Suit forces their best Trumps. *Ibid.* 68 *Forcing*, Means the obliging your Partner or your Adversary to trump a suit of which he has none. 1862 CAVENDISH *Whist* (1870) 28 To force or to give a force is to lead a forcing card. *Ibid.* (1879) 111 If..a good partner refrains from forcing you, you may be sure he is weak. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 16 Manille when led will necessarily force Basto if the latter be the other player's only trump.

4. To compel, constrain, or oblige (a person, oneself, etc.) *to do* a thing (†sometimes with *to* omitted); to bring (things), to drive (a person, etc.) *to* or *into* (a course of action, a condition).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6823 Þe grekes..were forsit to þe fight. *Ibid.* 9965 Þai spake to þe kyng, For to force hym to fight, & his feris help. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. XXXVII. 164 For-town forsyd hyr to be fa. 1530 PALSGR. 555/1, I force, I constrayne one to do a thyng. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. i, Which forc'd their hands divide united hearts. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 61 Forst to content, but neuer to obey, Panting he lies. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 82/1 Who..being forced for to forsake their Country, came and settled here. 1673 R. HADDOCK *Jrnl.* in *Camden Misc.* (1881) 25 The wind..forct us strick our yard. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 218 Your fears have..forced you to resign. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 510 Solid or fluid substances exciting vomiting .. act as powerful stimuli on the disordered state of the stomach, and force it to preternatural contraction. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 When men are forced into daily and hourly action in matters where they cannot be indifferent spectators. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 121 Many of the fugitives..appear to have been forced to attend Mass. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8 Every knight was forced to arm himself with coat of mail.

b. *pass.* (of a thing) *To be forced to be*, etc.: to be of necessity. Now *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 47 The Rudder-Irons being eaten by the Rust, were forced to be shifted. *Ibid.* 49 The Lead was forced to be cut away in many places.

†c. *ellipt.* (=*force to believe*) To convince. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* viii, Forct, by a tedious proofe, that Turkish hardned hart Is not fit marke.

5. To urge, compel to violent effort; †to exert (one's strength) to the utmost.

To force the pace or *the running* (in a race): to adopt, and thus force one's competitors to adopt, a rate of speed likely to harass them and improve one's own chance of winning. *To force the bidding*: at a sale by auction, to run the price up rapidly. *To force one's voice*: to attempt notes beyond the natural compass. *To force the game* in *Cricket*: Of a batsman: To run some risks in order to increase the rate of scoring, and so give one's side a better chance of winning a game.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 487 High on a Mounting Wave, my head I bore, Forcing my Strength, and gath'ring to the Shore. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* s.v. *Force*, When..the instrument or voice is forced, sound becomes noise..To *Force* the voice, is to exceed its diapason and natural strength.

†b. *refl.* and *intr.* To do one's utmost endeavour, strive. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18089 (Cott.) And forces yow wit might and main Stalworthli to stand a-gain. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 6 Sothely fra þat tym furthe I forced me for to luf Jhesu. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxix. 19 He that forseth manye thingus to do, shall fallen in to dom. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2659 Þof he hym forsyd hafe The charge of hys chiftane chefely to fylle. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 24 Forcing with gyfts to winne his wanton heart. 1596 — *F. Q.* V. vi. 11 Forcing in vaine the rest to her to tell.

6. To overpower by force. a. To make a forcible entry into; to take by force, to storm (a stronghold); to board (a ship). Also, To effect a passage through (mountains, a river, an enemy's lines) by force.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. ix. (1591) 58 By whose persuasion his shippe was forced and taken. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frossard* I. 10 At length the Citie .. was forced by assault. 1695 BLACKMORE *Fr. Arth.* IV. 517 The Invading Saxon forc'd our Lines. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VII. 56, I have no doubt, the enemy is not..able to force the position of the allies in this country. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 98 The people..forced the prison of Saint Lazare. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 The rebels once more prepared to force the ford. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. iv. 86 Hannibal..forced the Alps: but we have turned them.

transf. 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 463 Vntill The sea diuided him, and water forc'd The land. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 136 Stopping up the mimic rills, Till they forc'd their frothy bound.

b. To break open (a gate, etc.); to break (a lock); †to pierce (armour). Also *to force open.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon, Lipsius' Compar.* 4 The Parthian Arrows forced all kinde of Armor. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 188 The Citizens .. being denied entry, forces the gates. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 236 The..dwelling..was forced open by one of the powerful Goths. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 57 Having no means of forcing the gate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 302 No blacksmith..would force the lock of the President's lodgings. 1887 *Times* 31 Aug. 13/4 A window had been forced as well as a desk.

†c. To compel to give way or yield; to overpower (troops, a guard). *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 246 He..dislodged, forced, apprehended many of them. 1718 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 51 And fforced two of their men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 120 The emperor soon removed the only obstacle that could embarrass his motions, by forcing a body of troops which had taken post in an amphitheatre.

7. To drive by force, propel against resistance, impel. Chiefly const. with prep., or with advbs.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* iii. 8 b, Their skinnes be so hard that no speare can pearce the same, albeit it be forced vpon it with great strength. 1634 BATE *Myst. Nat. & Art.* I. 17 Another manner of forcing water. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 138 They set up some turfs on the lee side of the hole, to catch, and so force down the fresh air. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 298 Those that delight in Hunting, may find great quantities of Beasts forced up into the Mountains at that time. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 4 We were forc'd by contrary Winds into St. Remo. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 115 When ye work against him, to force up your condition. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 299 At least three inches of the blade were forced into his right side. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* i, Through which the stream seemed to have forced itself. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 59 Idle hopes that lure man onward, forced back by as idle fears.

absol. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) A iv b, Where fancy forced friendship was of no force.

8. *intr.* To make one's way by force. Also with *in, out, up.* Now *rare.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 46 The Marriners rowed, and with much toyle forced up. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 426 For Love they force thro' Thickets. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/3 The Firebrand..drove off, and forc'd in under a Fore-Course for the Light of St. Agnes. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 150 When you feel them..ready to force out of your Hand. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* III. xii. 178 You have dared to visit her—to force into her presence and shock her. 1853 KANE *Grinnell. Exp.* xliv. (1856) 406 We gradually force ahead, breasting aside the floes.

9. *trans.* To press, put, or impose (something) forcibly *on, upon* (a person), and *simply.* Also, †*To force* (a person) *on, upon* (something): to oblige to resort to.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 127 To force that on you.. Which you knew none of yours. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 30 This barbarous custom of forcing drink upon men. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 106 New men, whose narrow fortunes have forced them upon industry and application. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1772) II. iii. 43 An observation which will force itself upon you. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 383 The warfare is forced upon us. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Esdim. Eng. Kings, Chas. I*, 334 However plainly the facts of the case were forced on his attention.

†b. To lay stress upon, press home, urge. *Obs.* Also, To enforce (a law, etc.).

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 87 But will that stately Dame, Still bad me write, not forcing any blame? 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 110 Has he affections in him That thus can make him bite the Law by th' nose, When he would force it? 1607 DRAYTON *Cromwell* ii. in *Mirr. Mag.* (1610) 520 Forcing my good, excusing of my ill.

c. In *Conjuring with cards* (see quot. 1888).

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* Ser. II. *Clive* 116 You forced a card and cheated! 1888 KUNARD *Card Tricks* 13 *To force a card*.. consists in making a person select from a pack any particular card you desire him to take, while he imagines he is taking one quite at haphazard. *Ibid.* 14 To force, you must never be in a hurry .. Four cards from the same pack were forced upon him.

10. To bring about, effect, or produce by force or effort; to bring about of necessity, or as a necessary result. Also, *to force a passage, one's way. lit.* and *fig.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 42 b, Yet are thei not any cause to force the effect. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 689 This forced league doth force a further strife. 1640 HABINGTON *Edw IV*, 35 The Nobility in generall lookt discontented, or else but forc'd a smile. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* xxix. 173 A.. strong endeavour of the Heart, to force a passage for the Bloud. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. i. 413 What man of sense would..force a grave starch't face When he's a very Libertine in 's heart? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, I don't force appetite, but wait the natural call of my lust. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. i. 6 We should..force our way through their Country. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac. Misc.* II. i. (1737) III. 46 If these Dealers are numerous, they will force a Trade. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 30 Hearers, who could hardly force such a seeming attention as is consistent with common politeness. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *To force a passage*, to oblige your enemy to retire..and thus open a way into the country which he had occupied. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 81 You may .. force a favourable opportunity to deliver the thrust you had thus premeditated. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 416 These studies force their way by their natural charm.

11. To obtain or take by force; to win by violence; to draw forth (*lit.* and *fig.*) as a necessary consequence; to extort, elicit. Also, *to force away, out.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. ii, A modest eye forceth affection. *Ibid.* IV. iii, What I here speake is forced from my lips By the pulsive straine of conscience. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 46/2 Cleobulus..and Periander..forced a reputation. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 375 His Officers from me have forc't my prey. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* X. 538 It stuck so fast..That scarce the Victor forc'd the Steel away. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 301 How long shall man..force unwilling vengeance from the sky! 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Town Eclogues* II. 46 A lady..With gentle strugglings let me force this ring. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, This forced tears from my eyes. 1723 ATTERBURY *Answ. Consid. Spirit M. Luther* 65 The Heat of the Dispute had forc'd out from him Expressions that seem'd to make his Doctrine run higher than really it did. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 715 Means..were employed to force out the real state of the facts. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 56 Somebody..had endeavoured to force it [a medal] away. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 A moral power..forcing from them a sort of recognition of its claims.

12. To hasten by artificial means the maturity of (plants, fruit, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 304 We force Sorrel and wild Endive. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 453/2 The Scarlets will force in a peach-house, or vinery. 1832 *Examiner* 801/1 Nomination burghs have been forced like mushrooms. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.* s.v. *Forcing*, Cherries having been forced .. from the time of Charles II. *Mod.* A premature scholar forced in a so-called 'preparatory' school.

II. To give, add, have force.

†**13.** To give force or strength to; to strengthen, reinforce; also, to fortify, garrison (a place), to man (fortifications). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 20 a, Polinices to forcen his partie Ywedded had the kinges doughter dere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 13 Syne forcit it [the stronghold] with fowseis..And dowbill dykes. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 847 With stark draw brig, weil forcit with fortalice. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. v. 5 Were they not forc'd with those that should be ours, We might haue .. beate them backward home. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* (1650) 28 If you shall find that any great number of Souldiers be newly sent into Orrenoque..and that the Passages be already Forc'd. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Durham* III. 175 The ground..appears to have been forced, and is trenched round. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *To force*, to man the works of a garrison.

†b. To fine (wine) by a short process. *Obs.*

1731–3 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* (1755) 208 These are the common Methods of Forcing at present used in the Wine-Business. 1802 WILLICH *Dom. Encycl.* II. Forcing of Wine: *see* Clarification. 1839 HARTLEY *Wine & Spirit Merchants' Comp.* 44 Fine or force this wine with the whites and shells of ten eggs.

†**14.** Chiefly in negative sentences: a. *trans.* To attach force or importance to; to care for, regard; often with a strengthening phrase, as *a bean, a pin, a straw. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1929 We fors not his frendship, ne fere of his hate. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 71 a, They forse no thynge so they may money wyn. 1587 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 394 Force nat the face, regard nat feature so. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1021, I force not argument a straw. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 92 They feare not death, they force him not a pin. 1614 CHR. BROOKE *Poems* (Grosart) *Rich. III*, 50, I forst no public wrack..So I might rule.

†(*b*) with a sentence as obj. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 22 Thay fors bot litill how it fure. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. ii, I force not what it were, so that I had to eate. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (Grosart) 98 Let them speak and spare not, I force not a beane. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1632) 985 They forced not what part they tooke so that they might bee reuenged.

†(*c*) with *inf.* as *obj.* To care *to*, think it of consequence, or worth while *to*. Also, to hesitate, scruple. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 170 b, To theyr company none forsyth to resort. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 60 b, He forced not to be perjured. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Right Use of Church* II. (1859) 163 Another..forceth not to hear the common prayer of the minister. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 440 Your oath once broke, you force not to forsweare. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* I. lxix, His name I will not force To tell, sith you desire to know the same.

†b. *intr.* To trouble oneself, be concerned, care. Const. *for*, *of*, rarely *on*. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* V. XXXV. in Ashm. (1652) 156 He forsyth lyttyll of other menys losse. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 785 The Fryer forced for no shame. 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 2, I force nott though he doubt also of my truth in the same. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* an.

22 (1809) 774 He [Wolsey] forced litle on Simony. 1773 *New Custom* II. iii, I force not I, so the vyllaine were dead. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* Wise Sp. 190 The Duke answered: I force not of such fooleries.

†**15.** *impers.* or quasi-*impers.* To be of force, importance, or weight; to matter, signify. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2001 þen how fele be att þe flote, it forcez bot lityll. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 75 What forceth when we die. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 150 Whose soever they be yt forceth not.

†**Force,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. AF. *forcer*, f. *forces* fem. pl.:—L. *forfices, forfex* clipping-shears.] *trans.* To clip or shear (wool, the beard); *esp.* to clip off the upper and more hairy part of (wool).

[1429 *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 22 Ceux qi clakkent & forcent les bones lains du roialme.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170/2 Foorcyn, or clyppyn, *tondeo*. 1543 tr. *Act* 8 *Hen. VI*, c. 22 That do clackke and force the good wolles of the realme. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Clack*, To force wooll is to clip of the vpper and more heary part of it. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 This the shepheardes call forcinge of them. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1721-90 in BAILEY.

Hence **Fo·rced** *ppl. a.*; **Fo·rcing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Force** *sb. Shetl. dial.* (see quot. 1819).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170/2 Foorcyd, as mennys beerdys ..*capitonsus*. *Ibid.*, Foorcyd, as wulle, *tonsus*. *Ibid.*, Foorcynge, *tonsura*. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXXII. s.v. *Sheep*, When the new fleece has acquired about two months' growth, the rough hairs termed *fors* spring up..[The 'fors'] is separated from it [the wool] in dressing the fleece, by an operation called *forsing*. 1866 EDMONDSTON *Shetl. Gloss., Forsens*, the refuse of wool.

†**Force,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [Alteration of FARCE *v.*[1], by confusion with FORCE *v.*[1]]

1. = FARCE *v.*[1] 1.

In the 15th c. Cookery-bks. *aforce* is often used in the same contexts as this vb.; in some passages the sense may be 'to strengthen' (as by adding gravy), 'to season, spice.'

?a 1400 *Tourn. Tott.* Feast x, Dongesteks in doralle Was forsed wele with charcoll. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 Fors hit with spicys. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11. (1888) 117 Yiffe þou wilt haue it forced, hete milke [etc.]. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 18 To Force a Leg of Lamb.

fig. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii, 232 Force him with praises, poure in, poure in, his ambition is dry. *Ibid.* v. i. 64 Wit..larded with malice and malice forced with wit.

2. = FARCE *v.*[1] 3. Also, to fatten (animals).

a 1571 JEWEL *Serm.* (1603) 227 Here wil I speak nothing of forcing and quaffinge, God keepe it farre from Christian tables. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 355 Forcing him with bons morceaux till he has an indigestion. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Force*..to fatten animals. *East.*

Hence **Fo·rced** *ppl. a.*; **Fo·rcing** *vbl. sb.*

[*c* 1390 in S. Pegge *Forme of Cury* (1780) 12 Grewel forced. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookery* (Napier 1882) 88 Gruelle enforced.] 1538 ELIOT, *Pulmentarium*, potage made with fleshe or fyshe, as forced gruell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 82/2 A Forced Leg of Mutton. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 3 High Soups, seasoned Sauces, and forced Meats. 1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Forcing*, fattening. *Norf.*

†**Fo·rceable,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. OF. *forçable*, f. *forcer* to force] That may be forced.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 201 In humane lawes there be more things arbitrable than forceable.

Forceable, obs. form of FORCIBLE.

†**Fo·rceage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FORCE *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] The action of forcing, compulsion.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Ded. vii. 4 Y[e] sharpe spurre of marciall forceage.

Forced (fōˑɪst), *ppl. a.* [f. FORCE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Subjected to violence.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. 705 She..implores the liquid Sisters Aid To change her Shape and pity a forc'd Maid. *Ibid.* III. 694 Let his forc'd breath Expire in groans.

2. Compelled, imposed, or exacted by force; enforced, compulsory; not spontaneous, voluntary, or optional. † *Forced man*: a pressed man.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 261 Wherein is declared the merite of free obedience and forced duetie. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. 107 To this alone I give a forc'd Consent. 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer-bk.* 77 They had many Lyturgies in one Princes Dominion, and those alterable, and not forced. 1702 DENNIS *Comic. Gallant* 49 A forced Marriage is but a lawful Rape. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xiii. 205 A forced peace is soon followed by war. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 28 Spaniards being no strangers to the dissatisfaction of their forced men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 110 Forced or fictitious testaments. 1798 NELSON 27 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 4 There ought to be the greatest difference made between a forced man and the man who voluntarily offers his life to preserve his country. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vii, There no forced banquet claims the sated guest. 18.. R. C. BROWNE *Milton's Poems* Introd. p. li, From March 1626 to July 1627, when the system of forced loans was in full operation. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* vii. 145 The forced paper currency. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 35 The forced labour of slaves.

b. *Forced move*: in a game, one rendered inevitable by the action of the adversary or the position of the piece. Cf. *forced put*, FORCE-PUT.

1890 R. F. GREEN *Chess* 31 The capture of a Pawn *en passant* is a forced move, if none other be possible.

3. Produced or maintained with effort; strained. *Forced march*: 'one in which the marching power of the troops is forced or exerted beyond the ordinary limit' (Adm. Smyth).

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 135 'Tis like the forc't gate of a shuffling Nagge. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 132 No forc't hast; but Thrashing and carrying the corn to the Granary in times wherein his servants have leisure. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, III. VII. 39 He..by a forced march got into Fertè. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 271 This being sold at a forced price, the merchant will take care not to replace it. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 38 Alexander ..by a forced night-march, reached the Hydrastes at daybreak. 1889 MILFORD *Pocket Dict. Mining, Forced production*, to work a mine so as to make it produce a greater output than can be maintained.

b. In literary usage: Strained, distorted. Cf. FORCE *v.*[1] 3 b.

1583 FULKE *Defence* i. § 52. 67 Neither doth Caluine.. thinke it..a forced translation. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 309 The Greek Etymologies of this word, seem to be all ..Violent and Forced. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 173 Forc'd interpretations. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 163 Without any forced Construction it may be turned against this favourite opinion. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXXVI. 360 Without any forced analogies.

c. Of actions, demeanour, gestures, etc.: Affected, artificial, constrained, unnatural.

1621 WITHER *Motto* B ja, For much I hate the forced Apish tricks, Of those our home-disdaining Politicks. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 78 Her forc'd civilities, her faint embrace. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 80 In spite of her forced calmness.

†**4.** Artificially made or prepared; as opposed to *natural*. Chiefly of soils. *Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Call in your crutches, ..Forc'd eyes and teeth, with your dead arms. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. x. 433 The very bottome or floor thereof (being forced ground). 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 200 Pot them [Tuberoses] in natural not forc'd earth. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2363/4 Lost..a light bay Gelding..6 years old, with a forced mark on the Forehead.

5. Of plants, a crop, etc.: Made to bear, or produced, out of the proper season. Cf. FORCE *v.*[1] 12.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. ii. I'm..none of your forced trees, that pretend to blossom in the fall, and bud when they should bring forth fruit. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* XXVIII, Our forced strawberries are just ready.

†**6.** Fortified, made strong against attack. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 6) 59 b, And beside that chayne he sette vp a new forced bridge. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 356 Seuerus his forced vallie, with other strong..fabrications.

Forcedly (fōˑɪsèdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a forced manner.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, (1567), *Sforzatamente*, forcedly, or by constrainte. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXVII. 9 That which followeth some Hebrew interpreters expound a little more forcedly. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 153 They follow him not forcedly, but..they submit willingly to his regiment. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXV. 343 In a forcedly merry way. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 2/1 The passage may be not forcedly construed as meaning [etc.].

Forcedness (fōˑɪsèdnès). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being forced.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. XVI. 193 So much of forcedness and incoherency is there in the making out this false Hypothesis. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plover*, The Forcedness of the Motion. 1704 WORTHINGTON *Millennium* in *Miscell.* 2 Against the forcedness and incongruity of this sense much might be said.

Forced put: see FORCE-PUT.

†**Force-fish.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FORCE *v.*[3], after FORCEMEAT.] ? Stuffing for fish.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 132 You may put some Oysters and Marrow in your Force-fish, if you please.

Forceful (fōˑɪsful), *a.* [f. FORCE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Full of force, powerful, strong, vigorous.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Venus* I. 204 From all the Fayre Of this so forcefull concourse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 374 The Waters..Black Sands, as from a forceful Engine throw. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 150 With forceful strength a branch the Heroe rends. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 315 The lands..Upturn'd so lately by the forceful share. 1824 SCOTT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 15 June in *Lockhart*, The Turf is no doubt a very forceful temptation. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxvii. 18 In the hands of a forceful minister.

b. Of speech, style, etc.: Cogent, impressive, efficacious, effective.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 18 A forcefull manner of speaking. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 480 A Word so force-full and significant. 1746 COLLINS *Manners* 72 Each forceful thought. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 8 His clear classical, forceful style. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vi. 147 A forceful argument. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ii. 54 Melodious and forceful verse.

2. Acting with force or violence; boisterous, impetuous, violent.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 The forcefull floud his vessell doth not spaire. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophies* 1038 Whose forceful stream runs smoothly serpenting. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 620/1 The forceful ejection of a man and his family from their home. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 149 Her forceful knocking must Heaven's door assail. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 49 As trees by forceful artifice are made to grow downwards..instead of upwards.

b. Driven with force or violence.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 65 Against the Steed he threw His forceful Spear. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 164 Deep through the ranks the forceful weapon past.

3. quasi-*adv.* = FORCEFULLY.

1718 ROWE *Lucan* IV. 1023 While his broad Knee bears forceful on his Groin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiii. 71 The water would burst out as forceful from the one as the other.

Hence **Fo·rcefully** *adv.*; **Fo·rcefulness.**

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exper. Philos.* (1776) I. 415 The external fluid..presses against it as forcefully as its contents press out. 1822 *Examiner* 616/2 He sang very pleasingly, if not forcefully. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1076 By.. forcefulness of wealth. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 117 It will butt forcefully against the ramparts. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 156 The idiomatic forcefulness of Calvin.

†**Forcehead,** corrupted form of FAUCET.

1598 FLORIO, *Spina*, a spigot, a gimblet, a forcehead, or tap to drawe drinke with.

†**Fo·rcel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *forcelle* (in 16th c. *fourcelle*), dim. of *forche* FORK.] = CANNEL-BONE 2.

(R. Holme mistakenly identifies it with CANNEL-BONE 3.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. iv. 219 Then is there the two spade-bones, and from thence to the forcels or canel bones other 2 bons called the marrow-bones. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 153/2 The Forcels or canal bones [of a Horse] ..are the Bones about the Knee.

Forceless (fōˑɪslès), *a.* [f. FORCE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without force; devoid of force.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 572/2 He waxeth forcelesse and carelesse. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 723 *marg.*, Extreme annointing is a forcelesse and unwarranted ceremonie. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 58 The practise of the Romaines in taking in any towne, was to leaue them forcelesse. 1742 COLLINS *Simplicity* 39 Love, only love, her forceless numbers mean. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxiv, Feeble heart and forceless hand. 1883 MOMERIE *Personality* iv. 106 A mass of forceless atoms.

Hence † **Fo·rcelessly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Imbecillement*, weakly..forcelessly.

†**Fo·rcelet** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 force l)let(t, 4-5 fors(e)let. [a. AF. *forcelet* (whence Anglo-Lat. *forcelletum*), f. *force*: see FORCE *sb.*[1]] A little fort or fortress.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1200 þay ne stray myȝt A fote fro þat forselet to forray no goudes. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4358 A full faynt forcelett. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 19) 141 Or thei could attain to any toune, or forcelet. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* VII. xix. 670 This house must bee made like vnto a little forcellet or fort strong.

†**Fo·rcelet** [2]. *Obs.* Also forslet. [Corruptly a. OF. *forceret*, dim. of *forcer*: see FORCER [1].] A small 'forcer' or coffer.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1081 A forcelet wrought fresh of yuor bon. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 167 Elyn Samplyn my serv a copull of benches and a forslet. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 281 To carrie home the Sacrament in their Napkins, and to keepe it in forcelets.

†**Fo·rcely,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. FORCE *sb.*[1] + -LY [1] and [2].]

A. *adj.* Of strong build, vigorous. **B.** *adv.* By or with force or power, vigorously, violently.

a 1488 HENRYSON *Poems* (1865) 169 The foullis fair sa forcelie thay fle. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 430 Full oft I blenk by my buke..To se quhat berne..forgeit is maist forcely. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 150 In thair defence thair war tha slane ilk man, Syne forcelie on thame the toun tha wan.

Force-meat (fōˑɪsˌmēt). [f. FORCE *v.*[3] + MEAT.] Meat chopped fine, spiced, and highly seasoned, chiefly used for stuffing or as a garnish. Also *attrib.*, as *force-meat ball*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 82/2 *Force Meat*, is Meat with a stuffing of Herbs, or other things made to that purpose. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 13 To make Force-Meat Balls. *Ibid.* 44 Stuff the Bellies of the Pigeons with Force Meat made thus. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 147 Preserve the intestines entire, and..fill them with force meat. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (Garrett) I. 605 Forcemeat Cutlets.

Forcement (fōˑɪsmẽnt). [a. F. *forcement* f. *force-r*: see FORCE *v.*[1] and -MENT.]

†**1. a.** Strengthening; in quot. *fig.* encouragement. **b.** *concr.* Something which strengthens; a fortification. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXV. 12 And the forsemens, or strengthis [Vulg. *munimenta*] of thin heȝe walles shul togidere falle, and be lowid. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 314 Thir wourdis gif..grete audacite and forcement to the Volschis.

†**2.** An act of deforcement: see DEFORCEMENT 2.

1479 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 33 Vnlawis of grenewod, mureburne, forsmentis.

†**3.** Compulsion; also, a compelling motive.

1524 PACE *Let. Hen. VIII.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 20 Without great forcement to go bolt upright, wee could not avoide to fal down headlyng. 1541 CRANMER in *St. Papers* (1836) I. 691 Al that Derame did unto her was of his importune forcement. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1593) 266 Thine owne renowme, thy grandsire Jove are forcements thereunto. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 122 It was impos'd vpon vs by constraint.. And will you count such forcement treacherie? 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 24 They have seene a Deare leape three score feet at little or no forcement.

4. *Gunnery.* (See quot.)

1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 915/2 Neither the diameter of the chamber nor the 'forcement' of the projectiles has any primary influence on the recoil. *note*, This is a French word, for which we have no English equivalent..it has, however, been Anglicised, and is now generally used in gunnery treatises. Its signification is the excess of diameter of the projectile over that of the bore.

†**Forcene,** *v. Obs.* Also forsene. [a. F. *forcener, forsener*, f. *fors* (see FOR- *pref.*[3]) + OF. *sen* sense.] *intr.* To be or become mad or frantic.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 O man of all other the moost forcened oute of thy wyt. *Ibid.* xxviii. 108 She all atones forsened as a persone that ys madde.

‖ **Forcené** (fō·sˈne). *Her.* [a. F. *forcené*, pa. pple. of *forcener*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1725 COATS *Dict. Herald., Forcené*, as Cheval Forcené, is a Horse rearing or standing on his hinder Legs. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

† **Forcenery.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *forcenerie*, f. *forcener*: see FORCENE *v.*] Madness.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, Yf it be of rage or forcenerye. 1484 — *Ryall Bk.* C vj, Suche folye is callyd forsenerye or woodnesse.

† **Forceness.** *Obs.* [? f. FORCE *v.*[1] + -NESS.] Force, strength, violence.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 646 Þat alle his forsnes he fong at þe fyue ioyez [of the Virgin Mary]. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 268 We may dispoynt and alaye the forcenes of our ennemies by ofte remouynge of the hoste.

Forcepped (fō·ɹsept), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FORCEP(S + -ED [2].] Having or provided with forceps.

1845 HOOD *Winter Nosegay* ii, Sour leaf To garden thief, Forcepp'd or winged, was never a temptation.

Forceps (fō·ɹseps). *sing.* and *pl.* Also 8 *sing.* **forcep**, *pl.* 7–8 **forcipes**, 9 **forcepses**. [a. L. *forceps*, pl *forcipes* in same sense.]

1. An instrument of the pincers kind, used for seizing and holding objects, *esp.* in surgical and obstetric operations.

sing. 1670 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) III. 369 Motions .. excited by our rousing her with a forceps. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xi. 70 Thou hast left thy *tire tête*,—thy new-invented forceps..behind thee. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 279 A forceps, or pair of pliers, for taking up insects or other objects. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xix. (ed. 3) 187 The forceps draws the wire on to a distance equal in length to one pin. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 292 One of the most valuable instruments employed in Obstetric Surgery..is the Long Forceps.

pl. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XVII. xiii. (1678) 389 Then must the tooth be taken hold of with some of these toothed forcipes. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/4 A pair of Steel Forceps. 1823 H. H. WILSON in *Oriental Mag.* I. 352 They were, therefore, pincers, nippers, or forcipes. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 140 By using a long pair of forceps.

2. *Anat.*, *Ent.*, and *Zoöl.* Some organ or part of the body that has the shape of, or may be used as, a forceps. † Also, one of the two branches of this.

sing. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Squillæ have a taile, but no forceps. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 4 (Globe) 378/2 Furnished with a forceps above the mouth. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 9/1 The eggs at the origin of each forceps..would contain but one forcep. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 153 P. *corrugatus*, Bosc..forceps serrated. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ix. 329 One of the two posterior legs..is converted into a forceps.

pl. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 425 Never leaving to pinch them on the head with their Forceps or Claws. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xi. 190 Which is done by piercing their Prey with their Forcipes. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1873) 191 These forceps can seize firmly hold of any object. *Ibid.*, Tridactyle forcepses..certainly exist on some star-fishes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (with reference to obstetric practice), as *forceps-case*, *-delivery*, *-practice*.

1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* ii. (1889) 6 The result of injury, as by forceps-delivery. *Ibid.* vi. 26 Simply spoken of as forceps cases. *Ibid.* 27, I shall here make one remark in judging of the forceps-practice referred to.

Fo·rce-pump. [f. FORCE *sb.* or *v.* + PUMP *sb.*]

1. A pump employed to force water, etc. beyond the range of atmospheric pressure.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 34 This manner of force-Pump, which is one of the best Inventions. 1754 W. EMERSON *Princ. Mech.* (1758) 276 Force pump, a pump that discharges water by pressing it upwards. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 281 The fire-engine by Rowntree is a double force-pump.

2. (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Force-pump*..the plunger pump for supplying the boiler of a locomotive engine.

Fo·rce-put. Now *dial.* Also 7–8 **forced put** [perh. *forced put* was a term of some game, = 'forced move'; see FORCED *ppl. a.* 2 b and PUT.] An action rendered unavoidable by circumstances; a 'Hobson's choice'.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 328 To give poysons to purge, in expectation that Nature being forced to play a desperate game, and reduced to a forc't put, may [etc.]. 1662 SIR A. MERVYN *Speech on Irish Affairs* 3 It must be therefore a forc'd Put, that presseth us on to this address. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 118 Sometimes the Laws being put in Execution at a force-put, and then again slackning the Reins and following natural inclination. 1748-61 S. RICHARDSON *Clarissa H.* (1811 VII. 63 It is, truly, to be ingenuous, a forced put: for my passions are so wound up, that I am obliged either to laugh or cry. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 526 He thought that it might pass for a case of necessity, or forced-put. 1876 in *N. & Q.* Ser. v. V. 266 A tradesman [of Torquay] told me.. that he had left his house very early..'but not from choice, 'twas a force-put'. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, Force-put.

† **Fo·rcer** [1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 fosser, 4–5 **forcere**, (5 foorcere, forcyer), forser, (6 fo(r)sar), 5–6 focer, (6 fostler), 4–7, 9 *Hist.* **forcer**. [a. OF. *forcer*, *forcier*. Cf. It. *forziere*.]

A chest, coffer, or casket.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 263 Her were a forser for þe in faye, If þou were a gentyl Iueler. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2303, I have a girdil in my Forcer. *c* 1460 *La Belle Dame sanz Mercy* 65 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 54 Fortune with strengthe the forcere hath vnshete where-ynne was spradde al my worldly richesse. 1530 PALSGR. 203/1 Casket or fosar, *escrain*. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 148 My wif shall have her coffer and her fostler to her own use. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 244 A basket or forsar full of Gold. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* Suppl. Summ. 2 Any Painted Wares, Forsers, Caskets..are forfeited if any such be Imported..*Vide* Stat. 4 Edw. 4. 1863 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 96 A forcer, a receptacle for documents, not unlike a kettledrum in shape.

Comb. 1411 *Close Roll*, 12 *Hen. IV*, b, Johannes Whiteberd, forcermaker.

Forcer [2] (fō·ɹsəɹ). [f. FORCE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who or that which forces.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K ij, They will that she dey the which hathe beane forcede, and the forcer liffe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiv. (1887) 67 Where feare is the forcer, and not free will. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 175 The conqueror and great forcer of cities. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Hermes* 669, I, in no similitude apper'd Of powre to be the forcer of a Herde. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 551 How much bloodshed have the forcers of Conscience to answer for. *a* 1749 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 381 Those Forcers know not of what Spirit they are of. 1832 *Examiner* 258/2 Necessity is a great forcer.

2. An instrument or means for forcing. † a. Something with which to force (window bars); ? a crowbar. *Obs.*

1649 CHAS. I. *Let.* in Kingston *Hertfdsh. in Civ. War* (1894) 126 If I had a forcer, I would make no question of it, but having nothing but fyles..my time will be too scant.

b. The plunger or piston of a force-pump.

1634 J. B[ATE] *Myst. Nat.* 8 A Forcer is a plug of wood exactly turned and leathered about. 1725 *Specif. R. Newsham's Patent* No. 479 The forcers being guided by the arch of a double wheel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 267 On the descent of the forcer, the lower valve shuts. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

c. A force-pump.

1731 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 8 Besides these four Forcers, there are four more placed at the other Ends of the Libræ, or Levers. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Forcer* a small pump worked by hand, used in sinking of small..Pits. 1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining.*

† d. A contrivance for propelling water. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* iii. (1603) 18 Thames water conueyed into mens houses by pipes of leade, from a most artificial forcier. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 435 Maurice..by meanes of a forser or wheele..brought water..into a great part of the city. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Forcier*, a water-mill; an engine to convey water from one place to another.

† e. An agent for quickening the growth of plants, etc. *Obs.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 136 Nitre, blood, soot &c. all have been found great forcers.

† **Fo·rcer** [3]. *Obs. rare.* [f. FORCE *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who forces wool.

1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. III. c. 7 § 1 Sheer-men and Dyers, Forcers of Wools, Casters of Wools and Sorters of Wools.

† **Fo·rcet.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–8 **forset**, (6 **forcet**, **forsset**), 6–8 **fosset**, 6–7 **forcet**. [? shortened form of FORCELET 2.] A little 'forcer' or chest.

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 70 Þe forset that Thomas Essexie wot where is. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567) N ij b, *Forciere*, a forset or a little coafer. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 590 A number of chests, coffers, and forssets. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-92 in BAILEY.

† **Fo·rcets,** *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *forcettes* scissors, dim. of *forces*: see FORCE *v.*[2]] Scissors.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 77 In his right hand a payr of sheris or forcettis.

Forchafed, Forchanged: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6, 8.

† **Forcha·se,** *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *forschacier*, f. *fors-*, FOR- *pref.*[3] + *chacier* to chase. Cf. FORCATCH.] *trans.* a. To chase or drive away; to put to flight. b. To tire with chasing or running.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6977 (Cott.) An hundreth moght forchace, Quils þai wit þam had godds grace. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* I. xxxiii, Radour ran hame full fleyit and forchaist. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* P ij a, Manfully forchasyng of hir enemies.

† **Forche,** *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *forche*: see FORK *sb.*]

1. In *pl.* Gallows.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2881 Þan scholtou don þe forchys there..And to-morwe let þes be þar an honge. *Ibid.* 2970 Þar þat þe fourchys was. 1584 J. HOOKER *Descr. Excester* (1765) 82 He commanded Forches and Gallows to be set up in sundry Places.

2. *Hunting.* (See FOUCH.)

Forche (fō·ɹtʃe), *a. Her.* [ad. F. *fourchée*, fem. of *fourché*, f. *fourche* fork.] (See quot.)

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Forche* or *Fourchée*, divided into two parts towards the extremity.

Forche: var. of FOURCHE. *v. Obs.*

† **Fo·rcher.** *Obs. rare.* [prob. a derivative of OF. *forche*, *fourch* (see FOUCH).] The hindermost part of a deer's nombles or entrails.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, The hyndermost parte of the nomblis thene That is to say the Forchers. 1595 MARKHAM *Gentl. Acad.* 35 b, The hindermost part of the vmbles be called the Forchers.

Forchet, obs. form of FORGET.

† **Forchure.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *fourchure* (f. *fourche* fork) in same sense.] The fork of the body.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 551 A man of gret stature .. & long man in forchure.

Forcibility (fō·ɹsibi·lĭti). [f. next: see *-bility*, -ITY.] The quality of being forcible.

1770 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 52/2 The repeated justice of his opinions, and forcibility of his pleadings. 1886 *Academy* 16 Oct. 253/3 Two people who..cannot be denied a certain originality of opinion and forcibility in expressing it.

Forcible (fō·ɹsib'l), *a.* Also 6–8 **forceable**, 8 **forciable**. [a. OF. *forcible*, f. *force* FORCE *sb.* The form *forceable* is as if f. FORCE + -ABLE.]

1. Done by force; involving the use of force or violence: *esp.* in Law, *Forcible detainer*, *entry* (see quot. 1769).

a. [1391 *Act* 15 *Rich. II*, c. 2 A toutz les foitz que tielx forcibles entrees soient faitz.] *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to die*, *Joys Heaven*, For the kyngdam of heuene souffrith forcible and mighty assautes of vertu. 1527 RASTELL *Abridgm. Stat.* 96 Them that make forcyble entre in beneficis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 273 They prouided for th[e] indempnitie of theyr owne estate by forcible extenuatinge the gooddes .. of them whom they desired to kepe in subiection. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 113 That Liberty of Forcible Entry, was taken away by a Statute made in Parliament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 793 In embraces forcible and foule. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 390 The stealing, or forcible abduction, of such property as this, is also felony. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xi. 147 A forcible entry or detainer; which is committed by violently taking or keeping possession, with menaces, force, and arms, of lands and tenements, without the authority of law. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xlvi, A forcible dissolution of it [the Chamber] was intended. 1837 ADOLPHUS & ELLIS in *Rep. K. Bench Div.* III. 817 A conviction of forcible detainer dated September 3d, 1834. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 316 To compel, by forcible means..submission to the authority which was to be substituted. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 152 He determined..on a forcible return to his country.

β. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 19 The shame of forceable breakyng into this or that mannes house. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 50 Which is a forceable drawing away. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 236 Praying relief against a forceable Entry and Deteiner.

2. Possessing force. † a. Of persons, material things, natural agencies, etc.: Strong, powerful.

α. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 311 Dryuen by forcyble wynde to an vnknowen lande. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cx. 5 Most forcible, He shall great kyngs and Cesars wound, In day of wrath. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* III. 42 In the inside of the wrest, is a forcible Ligament. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 11 He prepared a forcible armie to attend him. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29 Those subtil, invisible and forcible Engins which we call the Animal Spirits. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 419 Like mingled Streams, more forcible when join'd. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 70 Indeed, so thick and so forcible was the shoal, as to carry before it every other kind of fish.

β. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 158 Strong forceable defences, whereby it may be safe against outward violence. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 19 The forceable Lords his enemies. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 54 The wind..was so forceable as it repelled the waters.

† b. followed by *to* with *inf. Obs.*

α. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. x. § 3 That punishment, which hath bene sometimes forcible to bridle sinne. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 167 Cosmus, a kind of charmed-sower-mares milke verie forcible to turne the braine. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* x. § 8. 80 There being generally nothing more forcible to bring men into any sinful practice, than the seeing it used by others.

β. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 34 Which reasons of his, are verie forceable to make him yeald to the foresaide matter in question. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iii. 222 Nothing is more forceable to convince all forrainers. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 349 These [pills] are forceable to bring the necessary Pains in Child-Birth.

c. Of actions, words, representations: Producing a powerful effect, telling. Of reasoning: Having logical force, strong, convincing.

α. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 47 So forcible an antecedent it was most likeli there would follow as effectual a consequent. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 527 But that argument of all others is most forcible. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 39 We may observe somewhat very forcible and expressive in these words. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 105 Reasons, at least as forcible as those which [etc.]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, With the natural need of a strong rough man in anger, to do something forcible. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 13 One man sees everything in the forcible light and shade of Rembrandt. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 223 His Latin..is singularly forcible and expressive.

β. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 483 Against which assertion, that which is saide 10. H. 3...is not greatly forceable. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Another forceable argument. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 54 In Beasts the Instinct is invincibly forceable.

d. Hence of an author, painter, etc.

1787 G. GREGORY tr. *Lowth's Sacred Poetry Hebrews* II. xxi, He is at once elegant and sublime, forcible and ornamented. 1791 BURKE *Let. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 560, I might have been more forcible and more clear, if I had not been interrupted as I have been. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas I*, II. xi. 286 The most forcible of portrait-painters.

† 3. Necessary, unavoidable, indispensable. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 116 Our forcible businesse being ended. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 70 Their forceable and necessarie perils.

† 4. 'Valid, binding, obligatory' (J.). *Obs.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 149 The Lawe was enacted, and stoode forceable.

5. quasi-*adv.* = FORCIBLY.

α. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* iii. 8 b, Sea Woulfes .. so wilde and fierce, that they do forcible set vpon men. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 621 Neither doth it strike or pierce the sight so forcible as the Rubies do. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi, The wind blew more forcible.

β. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* i. § 3 (1615) 23/2 Y^e more forceable to shew y^e same, there is used this word.

Hence **Fo·rcibleness.**

1563 FULKE *Meteors* 24 Either for the smal quantitie & lesse forcibles [? a misprint; or perh. for **forciblesse*]. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Bewrayed, by that same forciblenes..of the writer. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 229 The forcibleness of its operation upon the heart of the prophet. 1890 TALMAGE *From Manger to Throne* 244 Mark's greater forcibleness of statement.

Forcible feeble. [after Shakspere: see quot. 1597.] A feeble person who makes great pretence of vigour; also used *attrib.* or as *adj.*

[1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 179, *Shal.* Francis Feeble! *Fee.* Here, Sir..*Fal.* I cannot put him to a priuate souldier, that is the Leader of so many thousands. Let that suffice, most Forcible Feeble.] 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. v, Italics, that last resource of the Forcible Feebles. 1850 *N. Brit. Rev.* XIII. 2 Epithets .. in the bad taste of the forcible-feeble school. 1896 *Daily News* 15 June 6/6 The forcible Feebles who control the destinies..of the Party.

Forcibly (fōˑ·sibli), *adv.* [f. Forcible + -ly².] In a forcible manner.

1. By or with force; also, against one's will.

1543 tr. *Act* 15 *Rich. II*, c. 2 Any that holdeth suche place forcybly after suche entrye made. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 283 His father..intended to take her from him forceably. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 173 Points and islands, which forcibly shift the bed of the river. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 147 A Roman Catholic relative..had the girl forcibly conveyed to the convent.

2. With powerful effect, energetically, strongly, vigorously; also, convincingly.

1578 T. Wilcocks *Serm. Pawles* 20 The Spirit of God dothe moste forceably expresse this matter by this word. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xii. 46 b, Working so forcibly with ores, that wee entred into the port. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xiii, It shall thy reason forceably convince. 1782 Paine *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 47 Perhaps no two events ever united so forceably to expel prejudice. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 214 He reminded me forcibly of the Princess Huncamunca. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 5 It would be impertinent to say again in feebler language what Carlyle has expressed so forcibly.

Forcing (fōˑ·sin), *vbl. sb.* [see -ing¹.]

1. The action of the vb. Force.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* v. 16 And whanne forsynge he made, vtturly he assentyde not. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xv. (1495) 234 Leest there be grete dyssolucion of the brayne by a forsynge of voyce. 14.. *Tretyce in Walter of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 50 Se welle þᵉ yoᵘ mowere hold not his ryght honde afore to hyghe be hynde hym so þat he kyt asonder þe grasse in þe mydis and þis defaute is callid forsyng. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 27 Forsynge of women, murdre and rapyne. 1634 J. B[ate] *Myst. Nat.* I. 15 The forcing of water by pressure. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4047/4 A black Mare, with some white Hairs in her forehead by forcing. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 306 The forcing of his [Hough's] door was everywhere mentioned with abhorrence.

†**2.** *concr.* A material used in 'forcing' wine.

1731–3 P. Shaw *Chem. Lect.* (1755) 209 Skimmed Milk likewise is a proper Forcing for all white Wines. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 331 The Victualler puts ..with it the usual Forcing or Fining.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *forcing-apparatus, -furnace, -pipe.* Also **forcing-engine,** a fire-engine; **forcing-hazard** (*Billiards*), a stroke requiring more than the usual amount of force; **forcing-yard** (*Austral.*), a yard into which cattle are forced or driven, in order to keep each sort by itself.

1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 123 The *forcing apparatus is a kind of clockwork, which is wound up each morning. 1855 Ogilvie, Suppl., **Forcing-engine*, a fire-engine. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* vi. 62 A *forceing furnace. 1731 Beighton in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 8 *Forcing Pipes. 1890 Boldrewood *Colonial Ref.* (1891) 217 They did not find it difficult to urge the .. animals into the smaller *forcing-yards.

b. *esp.* in combs. relating to the forcing of flowers, etc., as *forcing-bed, -field, -frame, -glass, -ground, -house, -pit, -wall*; and quasi-*adj.* with the sense 'suitable for forcing', as in *forcing rose, variety.*

1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* iii, Large *forcing beds of lilies of the valley and of violets. 1865 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 44 The turnips in his *forcing field. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352 If you would have forward Fruits in *forcing Frames. 1819 Rees *Cycl.*, **Forcing-ground*, the space .. that is destined to the purpose of forcing or raising vegetable productions by means of artificial heat. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XXI. xi, Attending an Amateur-gardener, in the Dog-days, through all his *Forcing-houses. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 210 The fruits of the literary forcing-house. 1819 Rees *Cycl.*, **Forcing-wall*, a wall constructed with flues for the purpose of conveying fire-heat, in order to ripen..various kinds of tree-fruits.

Forcing (fōˑ·sin), *ppl. a.* [f. Force *v.*¹ + -ing².] That forces, in senses of the vb.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 42 b, Any forcyng cause. 1659 Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 317 The forcing protestant .. yet takes it to himself and his teachers, of far less autoritie then to be called the church. 1686 Horneck *Crucif. Jesus* xiv. 302 The confederates drank of it, to make .. the execration more dreadful, and consequently more forcing. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 153 The thin, early, forcing, and sandy soil of Murray. 1809 W. Nicol (*title*), The Forcing, Fruit, and Kitchen Gardener. 1862 'Cavendish' *Whist* (1870) 28 A forcing card is a card which compels one of the players to trump in order to win the trick. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 A changeable and far from forcing summer.

Hence † **Forcingly** *adv.*, in a forcing manner.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 176 [He] commanded all the Clergie .. to assemble in praier..and deale forcingly beseeching with God, to intermit his fury. 1616–61 Holyday *Persius* 305 Yet doth he cry..and forcingly will make The gods to hear.

Forcing-pump. = Force-pump.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Pump*, The forcing Pump which..raises water to any height at pleasure. 1800 Vince *Hydrostat.* viii. (1806) 90 Some kinds of forcing pumps act by condensed air. 1842 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. i. 26 His mind was a fountain, not a forcing-pump.

†**Forcipal,** *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. L. *forcip-* Forceps + -al.] Of the nature of a forceps.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 43 Mechanicks make use hereof in forcipal Organs.

Forcipate (fōˑ·sipe·t), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ate².] Formed like a forceps.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 124 Two forcipate claws. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 121 These organs of forcipate construction. 1849 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 367 A mandibular shaft forcipate at the apex. 1862 Cooke *Bot. Terms*, *Forcipate*, forked like pincers.

Forcipated, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed¹.] = prec.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 236 Locusts have ..a forcipated tayle behinde. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* 190 *note*, Their forcipated Mouth. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 864/1 Distinguished from the Brachelytra by the forcipated anus.

Forcipation. [f. as prec. + -ation.]

†**1.** Torture by nipping with forceps or pincers.

1592 Bacon *Observ. on Libel* Wks. 1826 V. 464 A punishment..of less torment far than..forcipation.

2. *Zoöl.* The state of being forcipated; forfication, bifurcation (*Cent. Dict.*).

Forcipressure (fōˑ·sipreˑ·ʃūr). [f. L. *forci(p)-, forceps* + Pressure.] (See quot. 1890.)

1879 S. Wells in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 June 928/2 Useful in forcipressure and in torsion. 1890 Gould *Med. Dict.*, *Forcipressure*, the arrest of a minor hæmorrhage by pressing the end of the divided vessel with a pair of spring forceps.

Forcite (fōˑ·sɔit). Also forsite. [f. Force + -ite.] A variety of dynamite (see quot. 1889).

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Mar. 7/2 A dangerous explosive known as forsite. [So in other journals of the same day.] 1884 Gen. Abbot in Eissler *Mod. Explosives* (1890) 41 Forcite presents the appearance of a plastic mass having power of nitro-glycerine. 1889 Cundill *Dict. Explos.* 51 *Forcite* has been described as a mixture of nitro-glycerine with cellulose, the latter being gelatinised.

†**Forcive,** *a. Obs.* [f. Force *sb.*¹ + -ive.] = Forcible.

c 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. iii. (1881) 100 By forcive means. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. xii, I will use no forcive arguments to perswade any. 1651 Davenant *Gondibert* Pref., Great men fence often with her [i.e. Justice], and with a forcive sleight put by her sword.

Forcleave: see For- *pref.*¹ 5 b.

†**Forcle·m,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. For- *pref.*¹ + Clem *v.*¹ Cf. Ger. *verklemmen.*] *trans.* To pinch with hunger.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 395 Al schal crye for-clemmed, with alle oure clere strenþe.

†**Forcli·ng,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forclingan*, f. For-¹ + *clingan* to Cling.] *intr.* To shrink up, wither.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1744 *Rigentia*, forclingendu. *c* 1000 *Veronica* (Gr.-Wülk.) 163 Wæron sume on forclungenum treowe ahangene. *c* 1200 Ormin 13851 þatt herrte, þatt wiþþinnenn uss Iss hefiȝliȝ forrclungenn þurrh fakenn trowwþe towarrd Godd. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 216 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 His lymes so forclonge to noȝte So hi dude alle tofore here deþ. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 13 As a clot of clay þou were forclonge.

Forclose: see Foreclose.

†**Forclu·tch,** *v. Obs. Pa. pple.* vorcluȝt. [f. For- *pref.*¹ + Clutch.] *trans.* ? To cramp.

a 1300 *Leg. S. Patrick* 376 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 165 Vp hor ton hi sete al uorcluȝt, & quaked al uor fere.

Forcold: see For- *pref.*¹ 10.

Forcome: see Forecome.

†**Forcou·th,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 forcúþ, 3 forcud. [OE. *forcúþ*, an accentual variant of *fracoð, fracod*, corresp. to Goth. *frakunþs* despised; see For- *pref.*¹ and Couth.

Kluge suggests that the form with stressless prefix may have arisen from the compound *u-nforcúþ.*]

Perverse, infamous, worthless, vile.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 3 Hi habbaþ þæs mennisces þone forcuþestan [*v. r.* forcuþeran] [dæl] ȝehealden. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 268 Swa he oftor on ðære fandunge abrýð, swa he forcuðra bið. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 þa warð he and halle his iferen forcuðran þanne ænig oðer ȝesceafte. *c* 1205 Lay. 28240 Som forcoup cníht. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Þea þat fondeð ham meast; ifindeð ham forcudest.

Forcover, Forcratch, Forcrazed: see For- *pref.*¹ 2, 5 b, 7.

†**Forcre·mp,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. For- *pref.*¹ + Cremp = MHG. *verkrempfen.*] ? *intr.* for *refl.* To cramp oneself up.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 510 A sumere cheorles awedeth And forcrempeþ and forbredeþ.

Forcried: see For- *pref.*¹ 6 b.

†**Forcri·er.** [f. For- *pref.*² + Crier; cf. L. *proclamator.*] A crier.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (1895) 37 This gylfull manne, namyd Alureid the bedyl or forcryer.

Forcrooked: see For- *pref.*¹ 8.

†**Forcu·rse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *forcursian*, f. For- *pref.*¹ + *cursian* to Curse.] *trans.* To curse utterly, lay under a heavy curse.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi uueron al for cursæd and for suoren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10262 (Cott.) Qua has in israel na side [*read* sede], He es forcursd als we rede.

†**Forcu·t,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 forkutte, *pa. pple.* 4–5 forkute, -kytte: see Cut *v.* [f. For- *pref.*¹ + Cut *v.*] *trans.* To cut into, cut in pieces; to injure by cutting.

c 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's T.* 236 As a swerd for-kutteth and for-kerueth An Arm atwo. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 153 Þe burgeys sone þat he had i-slawe for-kutte his wombe wiþ a knyf. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* (1495) XVII. xcii. 660 Letuse..heelyth synewes that are for-kytte. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 19 The Kyng strogild with hem, for to have berevyd thame thare knyvys; by the which labur his handis wer all forkute.

†**Forcy,** *a. Obs.* Chiefly *north.* [f. Force *sb.*¹ + -y¹.] Full of force, powerful, strong.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 242 Othir fele folk, forsye in fycht. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 291 The forseast ay rudely rabutyt he. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 85 A forky fure, ay furthwart, and forsy in draucht. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xiv. 66 An Armie greate Of forcie Gawles.

Ford (fōˑ·d), *sb.* Forms: 1 ford, 3 *south.* vord, 4–6 fo(o)rde, 4–5 furd, forth(e, (4 fourde, foorth, 5 furthe, 6 furde), 6–7 foord, 7 foard, 3- ford. [OE. *ford* str. masc. = OS. *ford* (in place-names), OHG. *furt* (MHG. *vurt*, mod.Ger. *furt*):—WGer. **furdu-z*:—pre-Teut. **pṛtú-s*, found in OWelsh *rit*, now *rhyd* ford, L. *portus* Port, harbour, f. Aryan root **per-*, Teut. **fer-, far-, fur-* to go, pass: see Fare *v.* The ON. *fiorðr* Fiord (:—**ferþu-z*:—**pértus*) differs in ablaut grade.]

1. A shallow place in a river or other water, where a man or beast may cross by wading.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. xii. § 2 Neh þæm forda þe mon hæt Welengaford. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxii. 22 He..oferfor þone ford. *c* 1205 Lay. 20159 Arður..for-stod heom þene uord. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 187 Passage non he nam, þe forthes wer withsette. 1382 Wyclif *Josh.* ii. 7 Thei..folweden hem bi the weye that ledith to the foordis of Jordan. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 115 Ane met þame in þe Forde, Þat prewely..Led þame wp by þe Wattyr syne. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* x. 28 At Machmas shal he muster his hooste, and go ouer y foorde. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 27 The fords must have been impassable in those floods. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi, Her future Lord Was drown'd in passing thro' the ford. 1875 F. Hall in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 749/1 The guide had strayed off the ford, and I was foundering in a quicksand.

Proverb. 1575 Gascoigne *Cert. Notes of Instr.* (Arb.) 34 Let vs take the forde as we finde it. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. ciii. 262, I praise and commend the ford (as we use to speak) as I find it.

†**2. a.** A tract of shallow water. **b.** Used (like L. *vadum*) for: The sea (*rare*⁻¹). **c.** *poet.* A stream, current (primarily with reference to passage). *Obs.*

1563 Fulke *Meteors* 56 b, Brookes, boornes or fordes, bee small streames of water, that ronne in a channell. *Ibid.*, Ryuers are caused by the meatynge..of many brookes and fordes. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 143 Their ship from land with ores was haled on the foord. *a* 1599 Spenser (Webster 1864), With water of the ford Or of the clouds, to moisten their roots dry. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 24 Boggie..grounds are..fastened and firmed by frequent ouer-flowing them with Fords or Land-flouds. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) IV. 495 A deep Foard wherein an Elephant might swim. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., They live in the deep sea, and when they bring forth, they goe to foords and shores. *a* 1780 *Ball. Johnie Cock* iii. in Child *Ballads* v. cxiv. (1888) 3/1 And for a drop of thy heart's bluid, They wad ride the fords of hell.

3. *attrib.*, as *ford-way.*

1721 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 223 Between Deerfield and Northfield..20 rods west of the fordway. 1858 J. F. Redfield *Law Railways* (1869) I. 231 Where a ford-way was destroyed, by the erection of a dam across a river.

Ford (fōˑ·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cross (water) by means of a ford; to wade through.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. iii. § 6 Adam's shin-bones must haue contayned a thousand fadome..if he had foorded the Ocean. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 88 His Horse.. should at the same time Ford the Severn..and so joyn with his Foot. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 340 They found the river so shallow, that they resolv'd to ford it. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxx. (1862) VI. 260 As no mention is made of a bridge, we are to presume that they forded the river. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 780/1 An old woman in a cart is fording the brook.

fig. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 299 The truth at last he foorded. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 318 His last Section which is no deepe one, remains only to be foarded. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, This Advantage may at least be made To ford his Shallow Soul.

b. *causatively.*

1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* I. xi, God intended to ford the Israelites over the Sea.

2. *intr.* To cross (*over*) by means of a ford.

1675 Ogilby *Brit.* 90 You ford over the Owse. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 5 In some places too shallow for boats, and in others too deep to ford over. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* III. 93 She durst not venture to put her feet into it for the purpose of fording over. 1823 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* I. 727 Some of their detachments forded both on the right and left of the Spaniards' position.

b. To wade. *rare.*

1748 *Voy. Disc.* I. 93 Goslings in the londs, amongst which our People had the greatest Success, as they could ford into the Water, and reach them with Cutlashes.

fig. 1827 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 408 In the New Testament there are shallows where the lamb may ford, and depths where the elephant must swim.

Ford, Ford-: see FORTH, FORTH-.

Fordable (fōˑɪdăb'l), *a.* [f. FORD *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be forded.

1611 FLORIO, *Vadásile*, foardable, wadable. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iii § 9 Plinie placeth the Schenite vpon Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be foordable. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 142 It was a little brook, fordable with ease. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 108 The river Clyde, from Douglas upwards, was, in those days, fordable. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiv, It occurred to me that perhaps the creek was fordable.

fig. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. Ba, Hee found by Catesby, who sounded him, that he was not fordable. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 176 The scriptures, though deepe, are foordable by those who are holy. 1710 *Fanatick Feast* 16 Thou art the shallowest, most fordable Monster in the Universe.

Hence **Foˑrdableness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fordage (fōˑɪdédʒ). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AGE.] A fording-place, a ford.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 303 The Spaniards..found a Fordage, not much above knee-deep.

Fordead: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 10.

† **Foˑrdeal.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 fordele, -deel, 6 fordaill, 6–9 fordel(l, (7 fortell). [f. FOR- *pref.*[2] + DEAL *sb.*, part; = Du. *voordeel*, Ger. *vorteil.*]

1. Advantage.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, The bataille was grete, and oftsydes that one party was at a fordele and anone at an afterdele. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 78 Preferre the honour, worship, fordul and proffyte of theyr Lord. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 143 Which newes beyng true, shalbe a mervailory fordell to your intended purposes. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 74 The enemy also, had another fortell, or advantage by reason of a new worke, which was uncomplete.

2. The first place, precedence, preference. *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v iii. 99 And now hes Pristis the fordaill. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 276 Thair wes..Ane flatterar and fenȝear for ane fordell, Semdill in the kirk and rich oft in the bordell. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II, So long as men of vertue and honour..shall stand a fordell, to controll their..wicked proceidings.

Fordeave: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 9.

† **Foˑrdeed.** *Obs.* In 3–5 fordede. [f. FOR *prep.* + DEED.] A deed done on behalf of some one; a benefit, favour.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Neuer uere swuch fordede ne dude uor his owne uere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5182 King william þe king of spayne þonkes Of al þe faire fordede þat he hade for hem wrouȝt. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 317 When had thou nede of oure fordede? When did we alle this dede for the?

† **Fordeeˑm,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *fordéman*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + DEEM *v.* Cf. ON. *fordœma*, OHG. *fur-, fortuomen.*] *trans.* To condemn.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 3 Ða ȝeseah iudas..þæt he fordemed wæs, þa ongann he hreowsian. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Ac he nalde mid his to-cume þa sunfullen fordemen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1098 And him fordeme lif and lime. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 447 Nout..þat nis destrued and to-dreued, And dreynt, for-loren, and for-demed.

Forder-: see FURTHER-.

Forderked, -dewed: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 7, 9.

† **Fordiˑght,** *v. Obs.* In 3 pa. pple. fordight. [f. FOR- *pref.*[2] + DIGHT *v.*] *trans.* To prepare, predestine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23583 (Cott.) To wirscip þat godd þam had fordight, þai graid þam bath mode and might.

† **Fordiˑlghe,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *fordílegian*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *dílgian* = OS. *dílgôn*, OHG. *tílgôn* (mod. Ger. *tilgen*) to destroy; cf. Ger. *vertilgen.*] *trans.* To exterminate, destroy.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. [xvi.] (1891) 54 Þæt heo oð forwyrd æȝhwær fordilȝode ne wæron. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14541 All mannkinn .. Wass .. forrahht ȝænn Godd, & wurrþ To wurrþenn all forrdillȝhedd.

† **Fordiˑll,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + DILL *v.*[2]] *trans.* To soothe.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23975 (Cott.) Hir dule ne ma i noght for-dill [*c* 1340 for-dille] Bot wit hir wepeing wepe i will.

† **Fordiˑm,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *fordimmian*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *dimmian* to DIM.] *trans.* To dim, obscure.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxv. (1889) 99 Se þe gaderaþ þæt biþ fordimmod. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Fordimmed eke the letters aureat.

Fordin: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 7.

Fording (fōˑɪdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORD *v.* + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of crossing a ford; also *attrib.* **b.** A ford-place or ford.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv. (1859) 327 The hollo .. guided us to the fording which we had crossed on our first arrival. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 278 We reached the bank; but here there was no fording-place. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 68 In two fordings we had narrowly escaped plumping into holes.

† **Fordiˑt,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *fordyttan* (*-duttan*), f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *dyttan* to stop.] *trans.* To shut or stop up.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1414 *Obstruit*, fordytte. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii[i]. 5 Swe nedran deafe & forduttænde earan hire. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þe neddre secheð a ston and leið hire on eare þer to and hire oðer eare pilteð hire tail þer inne and swo for-ditteð eiðer. *c* 1205 LAY. 17139 Mi gast hine iwarðeð..& mine wise word for-dut. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Þine fif wunden iopened o rode wið neiles uor-driuene and seoruhfulliche fordutte. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4170 The pytte .. was feld and fordytte, Up to the bank maad al playn.

Fordless (fōˑɪdlĕs), *a.* [f. FORD *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Without a ford; that cannot be forded.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. IV*, Wks. (1711) 63 The water of Till running deep and fordless upon the right hand. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 294 Pierce the known thicket, breast the fordless tide. 1879 MALLOCK *Life Worth Liv.* 133 A deep and fordless river.

Fordo, foredo (ɪʃdūˑ-, foɹdūˑ), *v.* Pa. t. **-did** (-dĭdˑ). Pa. pple. **-done** (-dʊˑn). Forms: see DO. [OE. *fordón*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] *dón* to DO. Cf. OS. *fardôn* (Du. *verdoen*), OHG. *fartuon* (MHG. *vertuon*, Ger. *verthun*).]

1. *trans.* To put (a living being) out of existence, to kill; to put an end to (life). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1000 *Pœnit. Ecgberti* II. § 2 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 180 Be þam wifmen þe .. hire bearn fordeð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 426 Caym ðat abel for-dede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2867 (Cott.) For if ani fische þar-in bigane .. þe lijf it es for-don wit stink. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2557 *Phyllis*, She for dispayr fordede hyre self. *c* 1460 *How Goode Wif Taught Doughter* 140 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 189 Many for folye hem self for-doothe. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 843 Offspring of each race With mortal warr eche other may fordoe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 244 This doth betoken The Coarse they follow, did with disperate hand, Fore do it owne life. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxi. 274 He trembles, despairs, is ready to foredo himself. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 348 By the sword's edge his life shall be foredone.

† b. *To fordo into* or *to*: see DESTROY *v.* 7. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 28 Ah is rehtræ ðone ondredes seðe mæge & ða s[a]uel & lic-homa fordoa in tintergo. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Betere hit is þet heo beon ispilled of heore licome þenne mid alle fordon to þes deofles hond. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 274 And al þo þe ani wise deuel iquemde þo beð mid hem in helle fordon and demde.

2. To destroy, ruin, spoil, wreck (a place or thing); to lay waste (land). *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. x. [xiv.] (1890) 138 Se biscop.. towearp & fordyde þa wigbed. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Þe land was al fordon mid suilce dædes. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 884 A tempest þat tyme began to falle And fordede here vynys alle. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 489 Sklaundir for to fordo a mannes gode fame. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 410 Syne tuk he salt .. And ded horss, and fordid the well. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 141 They ..ffor doth the coyne .. And maketh the peple ffor pens-lac in pointe ffor to wepe. *c* 1460 *How Wise Man Taught Son* 76 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* (1791) 86 Were thy complexion neuyr so strong, Wyth surfet thou mayst fordo that. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 375 He raysed upp..consciences that were utterly fordone. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* 388 Throne wrecked on throne, All ruined and foredone.

† 3. To ruin or undo (a person). Also (in late use), To deprive *of. Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2269 Now helpeþ ȝow silue on þes cas: or ellis ȝe buþ for-done. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 13 He [God]..keepeth in his bosome, those which (as touching the fleshe) seeme vtterly fordoone. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 264 Those bad arts that have fore-done Many a bold wit. 1764 CHURCHILL *Poems, Independence* II. 12 Lioness of royal whelps foredone.

4. † a. To abolish (an institution, etc.); to annul (a law, etc.). *Obs.*

O. E. Chron. an. 986 Se cyning fordyde þæt b'rice æt Hrofe ceastre. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 186 A newe testament he gan sone, þe olde sacryfyce to fordone. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 320 The enterdyccion was adnullyd & fordoon, in the moneth of Julii. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 136 Oblacyons and sacrefyces whiche be now vtterly fordone. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 198/2 Ye would not I truste that lent were fordone. 1532 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xli. 109 To cause the said injust exactions..to cease & to be foredoen for ever. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 149 All statutes and ordynaunces before made ..were utterly fordone and set at naught. 1833 WHITTIER *Ex. New Eng. Leg.* 3 How has New England's romance fled..Its rites foredone, its guardians dead.

b. To do away with, put away, remove. Chiefly with immaterial obj., *esp.* sin. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10052 (Gött.) Gastly gladnes was hir emydd, þat al ille heuynes it for-didd. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3391 Syns þat er veniele .. may be here Fordon on light manere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliv. (1495) 701 The barke and fruyte of the Ellern soden wyth salt water fordooth swellynge of fete. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2432 The lauender That neuer might for noo washing For-doo the spottes of the weping. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLI. iii. (1609) 1098 To..wipe away and foredoe the shamefull blot. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 146 Now Reynard, to foredo the brand Of sin, will to the Holy Land.

† 5. To undo, bring to nought; to render powerless, counteract, neutralize (poison, temptation, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 þenne maȝe we fordon swa þa deofliche ȝitsunge. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 484 Ichulle fordon þe wisdom of þeos wise worldmen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 822 Þonne is þes hundes smel fordo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11947 (Cott.) þat i do þou it for-dos. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 87 For soth it was grete skathe, his passage was fordone. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 152 Venym for-doth venym. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 26 They will fordoe and frustrate the dangers pronounced.

† 6. To change, transform. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 53 Nisus and Scilla are in shape foredoone, He to a hawke, she to a larke is shifted.

7. Pa. pple. only: Exhausted, overdone, wearied out, 'done up'. *arch.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 785 Go see where thow hast left Anchises thy father fordone with age. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 79 My heart is maz'd, my sences all foredone. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* VI. 744 Universal Nature stands foredone. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Depart. Year* Epode ii, All foredone with toil and wounds Death-like he..dozes among heaps of dead. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* vii, With Indian heats at last fordone.

Hence **Fordoˑing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fordoˑer.**

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 84 Þe secunde fote brede of wose, in dede of enuye, is a fordoyng; þat is, whanne, for enuye in þi dede, þou dystroyest him, þat wolde do ryȝt. 1631 J. DONE *Polyeuctus* 129 Desperate Foredoers of themselves denote that they turn'd their backs upon God.

Fordone (ɪʃdʊˑn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FORDO *v.*] Exhausted, overcome, tired out. (See FORDO 7.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 41 If either salves, or oyles, or herbes, or charmes, A fordonne wight from dore of death mote raise. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 241, I reached home after my evening ride, the most foredone of men.

† **Fordoˑte,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + DOTE *v.*] *trans.* To make quite foolish or doting.

c 1533 *Articles imputed to Latimer* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1313 Here, for lacke of helpe, we may..dishonor god, fordote oure-selues.

† **Fordoˑvered,** *pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs. Sc.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + DOVER *v.* + -ED[1].] Overcome with slumber.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. 35 That tyme quhen the fyrst quiet Of naturale sleip .. Stellis on fordoverit mortale creaturis. *Ibid.* IX. vi. 20 Apon the gyrs .. Fordoveryt, fallyn down als drunk as swyne.

† **Fordraw,** *v. Obs. Pa. t.* 4 **fordroȝ.** *Pa. pple.* **fordraun, -draw(e)n.** [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + DRAW *v.*]

1. *trans.* ? To stretch on the rack, torture.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21235 (Cott.) Barnabas..sufferd paines strang .. Bath for-draun and brint wit feir. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1796 Þe deuel þe for-drawe.

2. a. To defer, put off. b. To draw on (as a tempter.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26135 (Cott.) Him..for-think his lang delaiance þat he for-draun has his penance. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 21 With flatering of lippis she fordroȝ him.

† **Fordreaˑd,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + DREAD *v.*] *intr.* To be in dread *of.*

c 1200 ORMIN 147 [Zacarise] warrþ drefedd & forrdredd Off þatt he sahh þatt enngell. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1557 Quan ysaac it under-nam..Wel selkuðlike he wurð for-dred. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2088 Gracian þe emperour .. of him uor dradde ynou. *a* 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 88 Myn herte of dedes wes for-dred.

Fordreamed: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6 b.

† **Fordreˑnch,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *fordrencan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *drencan* to DRENCH; = MLG. *vordrenken.*]

trans. a. To make drunk, intoxicate. *lit.* and *fig.* b. To drown. Also *intr.*

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 32 Uton fordrencan urne fæder færlice mid wine. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þas men beoð niid miste fordrencte. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2343 Þe þæt wes fordrenct wið þes deoules puisun.

b. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 61 Þe reade sea.. þear as al pharaones forde fordrencte. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, Alterat with Bachus myghty Jous And affered of tournynge of the hous And fordreynt on the drye land.

Fordreved: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 8.

† **Fordrift.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FOR-[2], FORE- *pref.* + DRIFT.] ? Purpose, preconceived design.

1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* Sjb, Thynges smallie sensed..as which liue by no arte nor fordrifte [orig. *sollicitudine*].

† **Fordriˑve,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *fordrífan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *drífan* to DRIVE; = OHG. *far-, fertrîban.*] *trans.* To drive forth, drive about.

O. E. Chron. an. 774 Norðhymbra fordrifon heora cining Alhred of Eoferwic. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 527 Þe sipes ðat arn on se fordriuen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22635 (Cott.) Þe deuels vte sal be fordriuen. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. (1494) V iij a, With wynde and tempest fordryuen also was he. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 56 Scho thame fordrivis, and causis oft ga will Frawart Latium.

† **Fordrunˑken,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *fordruncen*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + DRUNKEN; = MLG. *vordrunken.*] Drunk, overcome with drink.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 295 Ab[i]gall..forsuigode ðæt dysiȝ hiere fordruncnan hlafordes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe prude, þe for-drunkene, þe chidinde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 12 The Myller that fordrunken was al pale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 81 Sowpit in sleip, his nek fourth of the cave He straucht, fordrunkin.

† **Fordryˑ,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *fordrȳgian* (intr.), f. FOR-[1] + *drȳgian* to DRY. The trans. use is f. FOR-[1] + DRY *a.*] *intr.* To dry up.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XX. 207 Hío wære fordrugod to duste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Ant te grene bowes beoð al uordruwede. *a* 1350 *Leben Jesu* 596 Ase a lubur braunche, and fur druyt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. vi. (Tollem. MS.) Þe sonne .. ripeþ frutes and flouris .. and fordrieþ and wasteþ superfluiteis. *Ibid.* XVII. xiii. (1495), Pouder therof layed therto fordrieth the bleding. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Some of them were all fordryed and lene. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxvii. 256 The ryuer of Trent was so fordryd .. yᵗ men went ouer drye.

Fordry, -dull: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 10.

† **Fordu·ll,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **fordoll.** [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + DULL *v.*; cf. MLG. *vordullen* and FORDILL *v.*] *trans.* To make dull; to stupefy. Only in pa. pple. Hence **Fordu·lled** *ppl. a.*

13.. *Leg. Rood* (1871) 141 Alle þei seiden þei weore sori, For-dolled in a dronknyng dred. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 11, I dewyne for-dolled [*printed* dolked] of luf daungere. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Fordulled is myne imagynatyfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 158 To droup like a fordullit as. 1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* I. 163 O feeble wit! forduld with woe, awake thy wandering thought. 1592 R. WILMOT *Tancred & Gism.* II, What

well of teares may serue To feed the streames of my fore-dulled eies. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonnets* xi, Quhat mervell than, thoght our fordullit hedes..be mare amaisd.

† **Fordwi·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + DWINE; = MDu. *verdwijnen.*] *intr.* To fade away, decay, wither; to vanish.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 268 Se deofol þær-rihte for-dwan swa swa smic of þæs halgan gesihðe. *a* 1300 *Old Age* vi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 When i bi-hold on mi schennen m'in dimmiþ al for-dwynnen. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 215 *ibid.* 117 His bodi gan al fordwyne. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 366 Bothe hir hondes lorn, fordwyned.

† **Fo·rdy,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 fourdie, -ye. [f. FORD *sb.* + -Y[1.] Full of fords.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 97. 1580 in BARET *Alv.* F 1050.

† **Fore,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 fōr, 3–5 fore, vore, 4 foore, 5 fowre. [OE. *fōr* str. fem = OHG. *fuora* (MHG. *vuore*, mod.Ger. *fuhre*) :—OTeut. **fōrō-*, f. **fōr-*, ablaut-var. of **far-* to go: see FARE *v.*]

1. A going, journey, expedition. Also, an expeditionary force.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ix. (1891) 412 He his fore gegearwede. *c* 1205 LAY. 5568 Brennes .. mid starkere fore ferde toward Rome. *Ibid.* 5858 Þe cnihtes weoren on fore fer ut of Rome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 386 Wyllam ysey..bote he adde help of hys men, hys fore nas nyȝt noȝt. *c* 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 160 Sori is the fore Fram bedde to the flore.

b. A rush, onset, charge.

c 1205 LAY. 1676 In þera ilke uore heo fælden of his iueren. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2355 Theose braken, at one fore, Heore launces on Nycanore.

2. A track, trace.

c 1250 *Owl & Night.* 817 And so forleost þe hund his fore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 227 Who folweth Cristes gospel and his fore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 153 Þere were afterward i sene foores and steppes of men and of hors. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IX. viii. (1495) 353 The foores and the sygnes of Somer that is goon is all dystroyed.

3. The course of an affair; a proceeding, adventure.

c 1205 LAY. 15578 For swa wes al þa uore. *Ibid.* 15810 Iwhiten þu wult þa uore nu þu hit scalt ihere. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1156 No tonge may tellen of þat fore.

Fore, obs. var. of FURROW.

Fore (fōəɹ), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* foir. [The use of *fore* as adj. arises out of an analysis of sbs. which are combinations of FORE- *pref.*, e.g. *forepart.* These being occasionally written as two words, the first member came to be treated as an adj.]

I As adj. *in concord.*

1. Situated or appearing in front, or in front of something else; usually with an opposition expressed or implied to *back, hind-*.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 68 Than Bissines .. Straik doun the top of the foir tour. *c* 1540 *Order in Battayll* A vij b, When thou hast invaded thyne enemyes with the fore and hynder warde. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1655) 271 The Cannon having made great breaches in the fore and back walls. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Introd. v. (1669) 171 It comes in at the Back-door, while we are expecting it at the Fore. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 107 In the fore side of this wooden Piece is a square hole. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. i. (ed. 2) 13 Resistance in Fluids arises from their greater Pressing on the Fore, than Hind part of the Bodies moving in them. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxvi, Susannah had but just time to make her escape down the back-stairs, as my mother came up the fore. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 192 In the fore wall of the church..there has plainly been an aperture. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 61 The alimentary canal may therefore be distinguished into a fore and a hind gut.

† 2. Anterior, previous, former. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 The fore loue reneweth hym selfe. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 84 The duke dyd the moost..commun seruyce notwithstandyng his fore estate. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vii. 12 The intraunces of the fore worlde were wyde and sure. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12 The great musicke maisters who excelled in fore time. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 239 Alexander and Meritz have the fore dance. 1718 *Entertainer* xxvi. 175 That Place which in a fore Time was Stil'd the Temple of Dagon.

II. quasi-*sb.* or *elliptically.*

3. The fore part of anything, e.g. the bow of a ship, the fore-quarter of beef, etc.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 14/1 The sensation was stronger in the fore of sailing vessels. 1890 *Daily News* 11 July 2/8 American refrigerated hind-quarters..thirds..fores.

b. *Naut.* (*At*) *the fore*: (see quot. 1883).

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* II. xix. 475 Medina Sidonia hoisted the royal standard at the fore. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.* s.v. *Fore*, At the fore, means at the fore-royal mast-head.

4. To the fore. (Sc. and Anglo-Irish phrase, introduced into English literary use in the 19th c.)

a. Of a person: Present, on the spot, within call.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 363 If Christ had not been to the fore in our sad days, the waters had gone over our soul. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 416 Some Italian Princes who were yet to the fore, could not be weighed. 1726 R. ERSKINE *Sonnets* II. i. § 6 Yield not.. The Lion strong of Judah's tribe, Thy Husband, 's to the fore. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, 'I wuss auld Sherra Pleydell was to the fore here!' 1829 MRS. S. C. HALL *Sk. Irish Char.* (1842) 60 Why didn't you give it me, and I to the fore? 1852 LEVER *Daltons* II. xxxv, If he hasn't me to the fore to prove what I said, he can do nothing.

b. Still surviving, alive.

1695 EARL CROMARTY *Vindic. Robt. III*, 14 The said Lord John..being to the fore, and on Life. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 22 As lang's Sandy's to the fore Ye never shall get Nansy. 1787 BURNS *Let. W. Nicol* 1 June, Gif the beast be to the fore. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* xliii, 'While this grey head is to the fore, not a clute o' them but sall be as weel cared for as if they were the fatted kine of Pharaoh.' 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* vi, The steward ..though stricken in years—was still to the fore.

† c. *To the fore with*: in advance of. *Obs.*

1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 221, I am now two to the fore with you, albeit I wrote none the last post.

d. Of money, etc.: Ready at or to hand, forthcoming; available. † *To go to the fore*: to be put to one's credit.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 181 Therefore my wages are going to the fore up in heaven. 1640 *Dumbarton Burgh Rec.* in Irving *Hist. Dumbartonsh.* (1860) 525 Gif thay had common guid to the foir. 1660 SHARP *Let.* 11 May in Wodrow *Hist.* I. Introd. 25 Is his broad Sword to the fore? 1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 126 He had a good estate, and well to the fore. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, If these are not to the fore, it is the Provost's fault, and not the town's. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, How many captains in the regiment have two thousand pounds to the fore.

e. In recent use sometimes taken to mean 'in full view, conspicuous'. So *to come to the fore* occurs for: 'to come to the front', 'to come into view'.

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Auto-da-Fe*, Magnificent structures..As our Irish friends have it, are there 'to the fore'. 1876 *World* V. No. 106. 5 These vermin seldom venture to come to the fore themselves. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 23 Nov., The vexed question of local taxation reform must come to the fore next session.

Fore (fōəɹ), *adv.* and *prep.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *fore* = OFris. *fara*, OS. *fora* (Du. *voor*), OHG. *fora* (MHG. *vor(e*, mod.Ger. *vor*), Goth. *faura.*

The root is the same as in L. *prō, præ, per*, Gr. πρό, παρά, παραί, περί, Skr. *purā.* The precise form in OTeut. is disputed: one opinion is that it was **forai* = Gr. παραί, with a dative case-ending.

From 16th c. the word has often been regarded as an abbreviation of *before*, and hence written *'fore.*]

† A. *adv. Obs.*

1. Before, at some earlier time, previously.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii[i]. 14 [12] He on Egypta æȝenum lande, worhte fore wundur mære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10938 (Cott.) Elizabeth .. was anna sister, als i for tald. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2076 Þe welþe & welfare i haue him wrouȝt fore. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 208 Wiþouten faute oþer faus as þei fore seiden. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii, The eyes (fore dutious) now..looke an other way.

b. Forward or onward, forth.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18267 (Cott.) Fra nu for, vnderstand þou wele Hu fele pines ai sal þou fele.

2. Beforehand, in advance.

a 1225 *Juliana* 47 Ah wel ich warni þe uore, hit nis nawt þin biheue. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 184 To see a remedy be had to it rather to fore than to late.

B. *prep.* = FOR *prep.* in various uses.

† 1. a. Before, in front of, in the presence of; = FOR 1 a, b. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1064 (Gr.) Þær wæs sang and sweg .. fore Healfdenes hildewisan. *c* 1300 *Beket* 31 The manere of Engelonde this Gilbert hire tolde fore. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1030 So stille and derne he [Jesus] was þe fend fore. *c* 1550 *Northren Mothers Blessing* vi. (1597) Ev, What man that shall wed the fore God with a ring. 1608 J. DAY *Law-Trickes* I. ii. (1881) 18 Y'are..much to rude, To shew this kindnesse fore a multitude. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 401 Contract vs fore these Witnesses.

b. In asseveration or adjuration; = FOR 1 c.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 745 Fore Sen Jame! What ys the gyantes name. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 51 Fore God I thinke so. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. ii, No, foregad! I'm caught. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 111 Foregad I believe the Papistes ha' bewitch'd him. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Ghost*, 'Fore George, I'm vastly puzzled what to do.

† 2. Of time: Before; = FOR 2. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Crist* 1031 (Gr.) Fore Cristes cyme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22429 (Cott.) Fore domes-dai þat sal be sene. 1601 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 160 At any time 'fore-noone.

† 3. Before, in preference to; = FOR 3. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 22 Prizest him 'fore me? 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. iv, I follow one that loveth fame fore me. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. i, You prefer My safety 'fore your own.

† 4. = FOR 6. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd.) 17 And alle here costez payd fore.

† 5. In support of, in favour of; = FOR 7. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. v. (1891) 396 Þæt he .. him fore gebæde. *a* 1000 *Crist* 1202 (Gr.) Eal þa earfeðu, þe he fore ældum adreaȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11291 (Cott.) For to do fore him þat dai, þe settenes of þe ald lai. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 9610 (Trin.) If my sister saue miȝt al þat she wolde fore [*other texts* for] crie & cal.

† 6. On account of, because of; = FOR 21 b. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þu ne derst cumen bi-foren him fore þine gulte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13756 (Trin.), I dampne þe nat þi synne fore. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 45 Þe fals tythere rehersyth azen in his fals tythyng þe synne, þat crist was do fore to deth.

† 7. As a precaution against; = FOR 23 d. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 106 And holde a dissh vnderneth, fore spilling of the licour.

8. *Comb.* † **fore-belly,** padded clothing in front of the belly; **fore-dawn,** the time preceding the dawn (also *attrib.* or *adj.*); † **fore-eternal** *a.*, † **fore-everlasting** *a.*, that is or was before the eternal or everlasting; in quots. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*; **fore-sabbath,** the day that precedes the sabbath; † **fore-south** *a.*, facing the south.

1638 JASPER MAYNE tr. *Lucian's Dial.* (1664) 363, I forbear to speake of his stuft Brests, and *fore-Bellyes, which make an adventitious and artificiall corpulency. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 33 It was the *fore-dawn hour. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* V. ii. 283 Sometimes he was up in the vague fore-dawn. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 80 Porphyrius..saying, that there is an euerlasting or eternall Mynd, and yet..afore the same a *Foreëternall, or former euerlasting. *Ibid.* And that betweene the *Foreeuerlasting and the Euerlasting, Eternitie resteth in the middest. 1656 TRAPP *Comm.* (1868) 415 The Jews..before their sabbath [had] their *fore-sabbath. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 386 The *fore-South windows..being cover'd with Matt to preserve the hony.

Fore (fōəɹ), *int. Golf.* [Probably a contraction of BEFORE.] (See quot 1878.)

1878 PARDON *Football, etc.*, 82 Fore! a warning cry to people in front of the stroke.

Fore, obs. pa. t. of FARE.

Fore-, *prefix.* In OE. the adv. FORE (like its equivalent in various other Teut. langs.) was used as a prefix (1) to verbs, giving the additional sense of 'before' (either in time, position, order, or rank), and (2) to sbs. either forming designations of objects or parts of objects occupying a front position, or expressing anteriority in time. (Cf. OE. *forecweðan*, Goth. *fauraqiþan*, OHG. *foraquedan* to predict; OE. *foregangan*, Goth. *faurasagqan* to precede; OE. *foreteōð*, Ger. *vorzahn* front tooth, etc.). The prefix has through all stages of the language continued to be a living formative in all its uses. The principal combinations are in this work treated as Main words in their alphabetical place; those which are of merely occasional use, or self-explanatory, are enumerated in this article.

I. In verbs, ppl. adjs., agent-nouns and nouns of action. (Stress on the verb.)

1. With the sense 'in front', as in *foregird, -lie, -lift* (all *Obs.* or *arch.*). Also in agent-nouns, as † *forespurrer*, FORERUNNER, FOREWALKER.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 791 Severus *foregirded and fensed Britain with a ditch from sea to sea. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 29 A golden bauldricke, which *forelay Athwart her snowy brest. *Ibid.* I. xi. 15 *Fore-lifting up a-loft his speckled brest. 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 582 The ship, fore-lifted by the sea. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 95 This *fore-spurrer.

2. = 'Beforehand', 'previously', 'in advance'.

Formerly, esp. in 16–17th c., the prefix was used with any vb. to which it was desired to give this additional meaning. The number of recorded combinations of this kind is therefore enormous, and only a selection of them can here be given. Now, however, the use of the prefix, except in established combinations such as *foresee, foretell*, or in new combinations closely analogous to these, is felt to be somewhat archaistic or affected; in ordinary prose usage the meaning is expressed by the addition of an adverb, or (in verbs of obvious Lat. or Rom. derivation) by the prefix *pre-*.

a. in verbs, as *fore-accustom, -acquaint, -adapt, -admonish, -advertise, -advise, -allot, -answer, -assign, -balance, -bespeak, -bless, -calculate, -compose, -comprehend, -conclude, -condemn, -consider, -contrive, -count, -date, -declare, -decree, -design, -dispose, -divine, -engage, -exist, -expect, -express, -fear, -figure, -fit, -fix, -grasp, -haste, -instruct, -learn, -lend, -mean, -order, -paint, -picture, -plan, -poison, -promise, -reckon, -repent, -report, -request, -resemble, -scent, -season, -seize, -send, -shape, -shoe, -sing, -smell, -sound, -steep, -study, -suffer, -summon, -suspect, -threaten, -trace, -use, -utter, -vow, -ween, -weep, -weigh.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxii, *Fore-accustoming the mind to evil. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* To Rdr., This is all that..I was desirous by way of Preface to *fore-acquaint thee withall. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 294 He foresaw and *foreadapted the entire Frame. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 396 Who *fore-admonished me that [etc.]. 1598 EARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 105 To *fore aduertise the souldiers by the drumme maior. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 206 Fore-advertising them .. of all their affairs of Importance by the mouths of his Prophets. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. Advt. to Rdr. 671 This short catechisme .. *foreaduiseth thee of the certainty of diuers afflictions. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 121 Whatsoeuer he had *foreallotted them of his goodnesse. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 1 If all my proofes be..*fore-answered by his Bellarmine. 1713 BENTLEY *Free-thinking* I. xxix. 147 Notwithstanding he had foreanswered..all that he can say about Different Interpretations. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 333 God the Father, who from eternity had *fore-assigned Christ to this office of a mediator. 1612 J. COTTA *Dangers Practisers Phys.* I. v. 43 Where..the strength of nature hath..bene carefully *foreballanced betweene hope and hazard. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 67 Thy evil fruit *forebespeaks thee not to be a good tree. 1630 DRAYTON *Moses* I. 63 By th' eternal prouidence *fore-blest. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 963/1 Some great crisis not to be definitely *forecalculated. 1684 BAXTER *Twelve Argts.* § I. 5 No man knoweth before-hand, whether a Minister hath studied and *fore comp[o]sed his..Sermon. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* vii. 78 Whether it be not quite contradictory to the nature of future contingents to be *fore-comprehended by any created intellect. 1628 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 12 They held the same confederation *fore-concluded by Alfred. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 258 To prejudice and *forecondemne his adversary in the title for slanderous and scurrilous. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i. Wks. 1728 I. 208 These things premis'd, and *fore-consider'd. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. § 6 Abraham saw an angel *fore-contriving the work. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. ix. 173 They *forecount their wives fair, fruitfull, and rich. 1859 LD. LYTTON

Wanderer (ed. 2) 97 But why should I forecount as yet The ravage of that vulture brood? 1858 H. BONAR *Hymns Faith & Hope* 10 Faith *foredates the joyful day. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 155 His death .. had bin *fore-declared. 1696 WILLARD *Body of Divinity* (1726) 359/2 The same which was foredeclared by the angel. 1628 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 162 God had *fore-decreed to make it his owne worke by a cleaner way. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 141 Of that, which God himselfe, did *fore-designe. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* (J.), All the steps of the growth and vegetation .. have been .. foredesigned by the wise Author of nature. *a* 1661 FULLER (Webster), King James had by promise *foredisposed the place on the Bishop of Meath. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 142 Which doe *fore-divine, and are, as it were, prophets. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. vii. (1654) 132 Your former vow or oath hath *fore-ingaged you to a just discovery. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 33 If the disposed matter do *fore-exist. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 298 They, then, fore-existing; this, derived from them. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 47 So as no man can *fore-expect the day. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 276 The fourth true token which doth *fore-expresse The ruine of a land for wickednesse. 1586 WHETSTONE *Engl. Mirror* 121 Little *forefeared he that God would make him the capitall offender of the Romish superstition. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1323/2 The old sacrifices..*fore fygured the.. sacrifice of Christes blessed bodye. 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith in Death* (1627) 57 Such as..fore-know their death, yet ..*fore-fit themselues neuer the more carefully. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxi. 9 The time which the heavenly father hath *fore fixed. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii. 28 They who made us and forefixed our fate, The Titans. 1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary of an Old Soul* 5 May, A greater thing Than purest imagination can *foregrasp. 1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerusalem* 154 Am I in heaven, and thou *forehasted thither To welcome me? 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 24 Let them carefully *fore-instruct..themselues with the sound knowledge of the principles of religion. 1855 SINGLETON *Virg. Georg.* I. 344 Hence can we *forelearn The weather in th' uncertain sky. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 6 Carelesse of perill .. As if that life to losse they had *forelent. 1608 B. JONSON *Masque Beauty* Wks. (Rtldg.) 548/2 As being the place, by Destiny *forement. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 221 (Jod.) Has he foremeant some distant age to bless? 1870 LOWELL *Among Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 224 Without foremeaning it, he had [etc.]. 1873 *Ibid.* Ser. II. 87 Providence therefore *foreordered two ends to be pursued by man. 1627 S. WARD *Christ All in All* 11 As if the Scriptures..had not *forepainted out such an Antichrist. 1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. *Christ's Answ.* § 54 By the fall of Lebanon .. he *forepictures the extirpation of David's royal race. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* iii. 46 What had been already ..*foreplanned in her own mind. 1584 *Discov. Throckmorton's Treas.* 2 Such as are not forestalled, or rather *forepoysoned .. with the lies alreadie spred. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fort. Faith* 65 The calling of the gentils *forepromised. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Specialties in his life* (1660) 27 It was fore-promised to one of my fellow Chaplains. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 469, I, who should have known, *Forereckoned mischief! 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 62 He that *forerepents, forsees many perils. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. 218 But Fame falls most short..chiefly in *fore-reporting the Happinesse in heaven. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 38 Offa had *forerequested the granting of these Priviledges from the Pope. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 113 He..argues that Christ..was as well *fore-resembled by the Kings then, as by the high Priest. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi, Metoposcopy, boasts herself to *foresent all the beginnings, the progresses, and the ends of men. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 45 Hauing so well *fore-season'd thy minds caske. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 976 Proceed, illustrious, happy chief..*Foreseize the garlands for thy brow decreed. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 87 To foreseize from Fate Thy slow existence. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 172 *Praemitto*, ic *foresende. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CV. v, He for them to Ægipt had foresent The slave-sold Joseph. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* III. iii, We shall so *foreshape the minds of men That .. It shall be hailed acceptable. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 174 They begin to travel again in a white sand, being *fore-shod with shoes, whose single soles are made [etc.]. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* liv, Swannelyke I *foresong my death. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 35 He was a Prophet, and fore-sang my love. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 343 Manie of his servants *forsmelling danger, left him. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 146 Which *fore-sounds A plentious harvest to your grounds. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 155 The ground then soking makes The seed *foresteept in poison strong. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. 81 Lucius Crassus did showe himself in open courte to do that veriewell having *forestudied. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 134 The party praying..fore-studieth not every expression. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXVIII. (1848) 335 But I foresee, *fore-suffer. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. lxii, The Parlement .. Which his Associates had *fore-summoned. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 68 *Fore-suspecting that hee should not easily remove that desire of dying. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 103 Which these so many, and so manyfest likelihoodes did *forethreaten. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iii. 10 Edom is forethreatened for not harbouring them when scattered by the Chaldeans. 1833 WORDSW. *Warning* 133 Paths no human wisdom can *foretrace! *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1648) 216 Except where a competent diligence being *fore-used, a mistaking in our conscience may provide an excuse. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 Theese stoans king Helenus, theese ragd rocks rustye *forevttred. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXXII. (1848) 352 The prophecies Of God fore-uttered through the tongues of Time. 1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* Poems (1717) 124 A Heart *forevow'd unto a better Choice. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* III. i. (1828) 46 *Foreweening nought what perils might insue. 1763 CHURCHILL *Poems, Duellist* 1, The sky in sullen drops of rain *Forewept the morn. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall, Patron* 75 When each indulgence was *foreweigh'd with care.

b. in ppl. adjs., as *fore-bemoaned, -biased, -boasted, -commended, -created, -dated, -defined, -denounced, -described, -deserved, -devised, -devote, -done, -fated, -formed, -hinting, -impressed, -inclined, -intimated, -led, -made, -misgiving, -noted, -obtained, -opinioned, -penned, -pretended, -provided, -recited, -rehearsed, -remembered, -settled, -specified, -typified, -vouched, -wished, -wonted.* Also **fore-littering**, littering prematurely; **fore-riped**, ripened too early; premature. **fore-wrought**, ? tampered with beforehand.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXX, The sad account of *fore-bemoned mone. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxix. 751 The Malicious Prejudices..of His accusers and *fore-byass'd Judges. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlix. 228 Gods sole Frouidence Did cleare *fore-bosted Conquest.. hence. 1642 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* vi. (1676) 34 Which I will confirm from that *forecommended place. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* IX. 118 Whether the Worlde was created after the pattern of a thing *forecreated, or of a thing without a beginning. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 148 An abortive and *foredated discovery. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. iv. 103 The proper and *fore-defined sence. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. To Rdr. 553 Romes long-deserued and *fore-denounced ouerthrow. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The *foredescribed name of Poets. 1580 — *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 416 Their *fore-deserued punishment. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 38 It was a deliberation voluntary and *foredeuised. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 262/1 There is a sort of tourists *foredevote to mischance. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 125 The fruit of *foredone sacrifices. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 38 The statesman makes new laws for growing worlds, Through their *forefated ages. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. viii. 31 No *foreformed evasions or contrivances for escape 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 420 A strange, enigmatic, yet apparently *forehinting utterance. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. lx, Swayd By sense, and *foreimprest Astronomie. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. ii. 227 A *fore-inclined minde. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* Ded. 5 The *fore-intimated arrowes. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 101 Their *fore-led life. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 8 Like as *forelittring bitches whelp blynde puppies. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. 217 If such *foremade reports prove true. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* X. (1593) 248 Her *foremisgiving mind did also make her sad. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 118 Thee *forenoted offrings. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 43 Perpend the grace, the trust and trade, of *foreobteyned wyfe. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxviii. 48 Men are *fore-opinion'd of him for a politic man. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. Moriæ Enc.* A j, Their longe and *forepenned oracions. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. liv. 587 All .. were but *fore-pretended falsehoods. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* i. 15 *Fore-provided signals. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 127 The *fore-recited practises. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 142 According to the fore-recited Act. 1526 TINDALE *N. T.* Prol., This *forerehearced newe testament. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1230/2 The *fore-remembred Coniers vicar of saint Martins in Norwich. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 170 My fore remembred Author. 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O viij, The *fore ryped prymetyme prouoked them therto. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 10 For .. *fore-setled opinions doo bring in bondage. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. ii. 12 The *forespecified commands. 1693 CHAUNCY *Eng. Gosp. New Law* 34 The great Sacrifice so long *fore-typified. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 223 Your *fore-voucht affection [must] Fall into taint. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Chaudos* 98 Had I taken the oportunitie..The towne had I surprised speedilie And well atchiued *fore-wished pretence. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* App. III. xviii, Even so the ghosts..Walk in their *forewonted coast. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 16. 489 To reduce those partes to his Allegiance..was no hard matter to effect; the greater part of Commaunders there (being *fore-wrought) expecting nothing more..then these perfidious assaults.

c. in vbl. sbs., as *fore-aboding, -accounting, -being, -building, -catching, -damning, -enjoying, -fearing, -glooming, -living, -misgiving, -placing, -planting, -schooling, -shaping, -understanding, -whipping, -whispering.*

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 199 Yet from some *Fore-abodings I divine, I David like, the Temple may design. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. 85 But *foreaccounting oft makes builders misse. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 10 For this is it, that he meaneth by ioyning the *forebeyng to the present beyng. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xii. (1682) 92 In the state of our Fore-Beings. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* V. (1887) 26 That, which must follow their *forebuilding. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 86 Some *fore-catchings of the shadowes of things to come. 1625 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* iii. 6 That can but seriously consider..God's reprobating or *fore-damning of millions of men. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* (1658) 985 Under pretence of devoting themselves to contemplation and a *fore-enjoying of the light of God. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 65 The *forefearing that if emptiness far and wide were not granted, the world would not be bounded. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest, Vanishings* (1892) 147 Vague *foregloomings of the Dark to be. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, The Kynge was to her in all his *fore liuinge Louyng and true in all maner thinge. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 143 The *foremisgiving of his mind did make them sore afraid. 1611 COTGR., *Premise*, a *foreplacing, a setting before. *Ibid.*, *Preplantement*, a *foreplanting or former setting. 1886 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 163 Is it so good a *fore-schooling for Life? 1892 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 496/2 Some clear *foreshapings of that new order. 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 498 And I (saith St. John) perceived it evidently in my *fore-understanding, that this woman..was all drunken in the bloody slaughter of saints. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1625) 194 This *forewhipping I take to be a matter vnquestionable. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 20 Perchance To hear *forewhisperings of their destiny.

d. in nouns of action, as *fore-advice, -choice, -consent, -designment, -determination, -guidance, -payment, -proffer, -provision, -revelation, -spousals, -sufferance, -trial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Premonitione*, a premonition..a *foreaduise, 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 260 God's..promise. and *fore-choice of his people. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIII. 194 The *fore-consent Thou hadst vouchsafed it. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 21 A *fore-designement of better things to come. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol* (1611) 38 His owne blinde preiudices, and *fore-determinations. 1610 GUILLIM *Heralary* IV. xv. (1611) 230 Without the *foreguidance of a valiant leader. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 9, I had 100*l.* of him in *forepayment for the first edition. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 77 A *foreprofer to the abolishing of synne. 1611 COTGR., *Preparation*, a preparation or *fore-prouision. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 552 The event did answer his *fore-revelation. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *App. & Virg.* IV. ii, Divorc'd from her *fore-spousals with Icilius. 1629 JACKSON *Creed* VI. II. xxxii. § 7 His experience on *foresufferance of the like evils. 1868 HANNA *Ministry in Galilee* iii. 50 A short *fore-trial might be made of the work.

II. Prefixed to sbs. (Stress chiefly on the prefix, exc. where this is liable to be apprehended as an adj.; in many words the stress is variable).

3. With reference to place. a. With sense, 'that is in the front', or 'in front of something', 'directed to the front'; = FRONT- (by which it is now often replaced), as *fore-axle, -chamber, -corner, -courtyard, -covert, -desk, -face, -flap, -gallery, -glass, -hall, -hill, -log, -nook, -parlour, -pillow, -place, -plate, -porch, post, -quarter, -rank, -rib, -shop, -skirt, -tail, -way, -wedge, -wheel.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 103 The *fore-axle must sustain as much more friction. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 106 Gluttony is the *fore-chamber of lust. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxii. X. 665 The fore-chambers and back-chambers of the various temples. 1805 MRS. WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* x. 137 The *fore-corner of the same eye-lid. 1623 *Crt. & Times Jas. I.* (1849) II. 430 The *forecourt-yard of the French ambassador's house. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. vi. 249 Of undermining and the fabrickes *fore-covert and defence, Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge. *c* 1515 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 483 Lvj Stalles in the lower degrees with the *foredeskes for the same. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. ix. (1634) 32 From the right side..and *foreface of the great arterie. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* v. i, My *foreflap hangs in the right place. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) IV. 3 The fore-flap of his coat. 1725 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 19, I have made the *Fore-galleries..as I fancy they ought to have been. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 125, I was afraid of Robin's looking back, through the *fore-glass [of the coach]. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 210 To the one side a *fore-hall, the schoolroom. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 527 Its *forehills are almost every where composed of rocks and strata, rising very steep to the horizon. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 68 They [the backlogs] were buried in embers and then supplemented with *forelogs. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 They beginne with the farr *fore-nooke, and after that with the neare fore-nooke, then with the farr hinder nooke. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 59 Their *Fore-Parlours, or Dining Rooms. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 51 The *fore-pillowes must stand so directly that they may defend the Ryders knees from the neather point of the bare tree. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 194 Laughter has a *fore-place in life. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 108 The first Piece or *fore-Plate. 1535 *Goodly Primer* Ps. c. 3 Into his *foreporches with praise. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept., A Jager regiment formed the infantry *foreposts in a line of villages. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 6 Take fayre beef of þe rybbys of þe *fore quarterys. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 367/2 A fore-quarter of lamb. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 97 Compris'd Within the *fore-ranke of our Articles. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xlix. 10 Judah had the forerank among the tribes in the wilderness. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 6/2, 17 *foreribs of beef. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* III. i, Shut up your *fore-shop, I'll be your journeyman no longer. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 98 Honours traine Is longer than his *fore-skirt. 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* II. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 218 One doublet with a new pair of foreskirts. 1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 8 The *fore-tail of his shirt. 1631 *Househ. Ord.* 349 The *foreway for the chappell. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 4 *Forewedge and helewedge. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. Wks. (1730) 222 The two *fore-wheels came crash down at once. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 103 In all four-wheeled carriages, the fore-wheels are made of a less size than the hind ones.

b. Indicating the front part of something; as *fore-brain, -palate, -shaft, -shoulder.*

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xx. 225 The highest activities of the animal body..have their seat in the *fore-brain. 1872 BEAMES *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. India* I. ix. 326 A larger portion of the tongue's surface being brought into contact with the *fore-palate. 1883 IM THURN *Indians Guiana* xi. 245 The *foreshaft [of arrow] and the blunt head. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xvii. 196 Then he'll let me have it just back o' the *fore-shoulder.

c. Indicating one of the front limbs of an animal; as *fore-claw, -fin, -flipper, -hoof, -knee, -limb, -pad, -paw, † -talon.* (Stress often on the sb.)

1769 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 37 On its *fore-claws are five strong long nails. 1779–80 COOK *Voy.* (1785) II. 457 The dam.. holds the young one between her *fore-fins. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 417 Behind the *fore-flippers. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXVIII. 79 The *fore-hoofs were upright and shapely. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 121 And then stayeth his body vpon the *fore-knees. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) I. 199 Quadrupeds that have collar-bones use their *fore-limbs in some measure as we use our hands. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 8 These animals, [rabbits], strike with the *fore-pads as if boxing. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 110 Throwing one of the bear's great *fore-paws at him. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 113 They opened the vein of the *fore talon.

d. *Naut.* Chiefly in words denoting some 'part of a ship's frame and machinery which lies near

the stem, or in that direction, in opposition to *aft* or *after* ' (Adm. Smyth); also of parts connected with the foremast (opposed to *main-*, *mizen-*); as *fore-bitts*, *-bonnet*, *-bowline*, *-brace*, *-bridge*, *-cap*, *-cat-harpings*, *-chains*, *-cluegarnet*, *-course*, *-downhaul*, *-hatch*, *-hatchway*, *-hood*, *-keel*, *-lee*, *-rake*, *rigging*, *-royal*, *-scuttle*, *-shrouds*, *-spoke*, *-spritsail*, *-tackle*, *-truck*, *-trysail*.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 411 Their first shot went right through the hull of the brig, just abaft the *fore-bits. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Unbind all things clear of it, and bring too the *Fore-bonnet. *Ibid.* 18 Hawl bout *fore Bowline. *Ibid.* 17 Hawl aft the Sheets, get aft on the Quarter Deck, the *fore Braces. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 213 The jaws of the fore-brace block. 1893 ADM. MARKHAM in *Daily News* 3 July 5/7 The Admiral came forward to the *fore-bridge. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 297 The Gloucester's *forecap split. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fore Cat-harpings*. 1720 *Fore-chains [see CHAIN 14 b]. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 193 From the stem to the fore-chains. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 51 The *Forecluegarnets are Let-run of all. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 96 The fore sayle called sometimes the *fore course. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/3 The Firebrand .. forc'd in under a Fore-course for the Light of St. Agnes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Belay the *fore doon hall. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 112 A large sheep-pen which had been built upon the *forehatch. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 162 The *fore-hatch-way. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 226 Certain parts of the stem, called the *fore-hoods, were loose. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 267 The *Fore-keel of our Poup. *a* 1802 *Young Man* v. in Child *Ballads* VIII. ccxlv. (1892) 377/1 She'll..gae out your *fore-lee. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 The *fore Rake is that which giues the ship good way. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 167 *note*, Employed knotting and splicing our *fore-rigging. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 He was ordered on to the *foreroyal yard along with another youngster. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ii. 55 He placed the two trunks close to the *fore-scuttle. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 64 Let us go a little way up the *Fore-shrouds. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 107 The captain and first lieutenant went aft, and took the *fore-spokes of the wheel. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 229 A *fore-sprit-saile. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Fore*, **Fore-tackle*, a tackle on the fore-mast. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 They nail down Quoyners to the *Fore-Trucks of heavy Guns. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 594/2 The admiral's flag at the fore-truck. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* (1858) V. 3 *Fore-try-sail.

4. With reference to time. **a.** Giving the additional sense of precedence or anticipation; as *fore-age*, *-ancestor*, *-assurance*, *-care*, *-consciousness*, *-counsel*, *-day*, *-gleam*, *-glimpse*, *-handsel*, *-hope*, *-impression*, *-king*, *-light*, *-luck*, *-martyr*, *-messenger*, *-notice*, *-notion*, *-order*, *-parent*, *-precedent*, *-resolution*, *-restraint*, *-scene*, *-scent*, *-sense*, *-sentence*, *-shift*, *-sign*, *-sin*, *-splendour*, *-tenant*, *-thrift*, *-year*.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 b, Where be these Records .. of auncient Antiquitye, and of all *foreages? 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 120 Our *fore-ancestors. 1631 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 74 A *fore-assurance that else they would escape death by death. 1615 P. SMALLE *Mans May* B iij a, Prudence, *Fore-care, and Diligence..are the flow'rs of May. 1843 LOWELL *Glance behind Curtain* Poet. Wks. (1879) 49 A *fore-consciousness of their high doom. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 32/1 *Forecounsel, wisdom, and experience. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19049 (Cott.) A man was criplid in þe parlesi, And had ben mast all his *fordais. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* xi. 98 We get even now intimations and *fore-gleams of what it is. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Apr., A *fore-glimpse of the Day of Judgment. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 9 A *forehansell of the newe lyfe. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* x. 233 If therefore through this *fore-hope .. the excesse of immoderate ioy be abated. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xxii, A *fore-impression of the right he has. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. iii, Thy fierce *fore-kings had clench'd their pirate hides To the bleak church doors. 1853 J. CUMMING *Lect. Miracles* (1854) 126 One of the *forelights of the restoration of all things. 1659 TORRIANO, *Buona-mano*..good hanzell or good *fore-luck. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1636) 75 The other *foremartyrs .. hasten themselves unto Martyrdome. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. 17 The *foremessagier of the former cumming. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* T jb, A fore-messanger or waymaker to Feuers, Apostumations and Abscesses. 1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 38 Some *fore-notice of it. 1604 DANIEL *Vision* 12 *Goddesses* Wks. (1717) 239 To the end thou may'st have *Fore-Notion what Powers .. take here this Prospective. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 29 And for all wants *foreorder layd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 Our *fore parentes Adam and Eue. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1114/1 The said alleaged *fore-presidents against me. 1629 T. ADAMS *Soules Refuge*, Wks. 910 Men that want this *fore-resolution. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 106 How he scornde his rule and *fore-restraint. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* 12 If the light of the after-scene were turned full on the *fore-scene. 1834 I. TAYLOR *Sat. Even.* 231 Not free from an appalling *forescent of his own near discomfiture. 1621 CADE *Serm.* 3 With too little..*fore-sence of vengeance, or prickeof conscience. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 123 The steady fore-sense of a freer and larger existence. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. Ark 599 This ..old-man .. toucht with true repentance, W^th Prophet-mouth 'gan thus his Son's *fore-sentence. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Shift*, One set or shift go underground early in the morning .. these are called "' foreshift men '. The second set go underground about 9 a.m., and are called ' backshift men '. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 13 Undoubtedlye he maketh a *foresigne. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 43 Foresigns of life or death. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* II. iii. (1573) 293/2 To make satisfaction for his *fore-sinnes. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 115 Fore-shadows, call them rather *fore-splendours, of that Truth. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* II, The *fore-tenant of that holy place. 1869 R. LYTTON *Orval* 217 The force of *fore-thrift in the fear of want. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* VIII. 603 The sauing trade, The Reuerend for her wisedome (Circe) had In *foreyeares taught him.

b. Indicating the early part of; as *fore-night*, *-summer*, *-year*; *foreday* = morning. Chiefly *Sc.*

1818 HOGG *Brownie Bodsbeck* I. 13 He saw them as weel as it had been *fore-day. 1808–79 JAMIESON, **Forenicht*, the interval between twilight and bed-time. 1887 *American* XIV. 234 The terrible winter and *foresummer of 1854–55. 1545 BRUNSTON in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 372 The said cardinal [Beaton] entendis .. to bring us gret support in the *foir yere.

5. Special combinations. **a.** With reference to place: **fore-action**, the movement of a horse's front legs; † **fore-alley**, (in a meeting-house) the alley or passage in front of the desk; † **fore-beak**, the prow of a vessel; † **fore-board**, the deck or fore-deck; **fore-boot**: see BOOT *sb.*[1] 4 c; † **fore-bowels**, the part of a horse's belly in front of the girths; † **fore-bush** (of hair) = FORELOCK; † **fore-buttock** (jocular), the breast (of a woman); † **fore-cloth**, the covering of a horse's shoulders; † **fore-cock** (of a hat), see quot. and COCK *sb.*[6] 3; † **fore-crag** (see quot.); † **fore-crop** (see quot.); † **fore-entry** (*a*) = FORE-COURT, (*b*) the porch or gate-house; † **fore-fellows**, fellow-soldiers in the preceding rank; **fore-flank**, (*a*) the front part of the flank, (*b*) (see quot. 1796); † **fore-gallant**, the chief performer (in a morrice-dance); † **fore-gear**, (*a*) armour for the front of the body, (*b*) harness for the front horses of a team; **fore-hanging**, **fore-hearth** (see quots.); **fore-heater**, *salt-making* (see quot.); † **fore-hip**, a trick in wrestling; **fore-hooks**, *Naut.* = *breast-hooks*; † **fore-knight** *Naut.* (see quot.); **fore-lighter**, the first in a ' gang ' of lighters; † **fore-lines**, lines drawn directly forward; **fore-march**, a march forward, in quot. *fig*; **fore-mark**, ? a conspicuous model for imitation; **fore-page**, the first page (in a printed work); **fore-piece** (see quot.); **fore-pipe**, a brass pipe near the muzzle of a musket, etc., to receive the ramrod; † **fore-smock**, ? an article of dress worn in front of the smock, an apron; † **fore-spar** *Sc.*, a swingle-tree for attaching the front horses of a team; **fore-starling** (see quot.); **fore-step**, (*a*) a step forward, (*b*) *pl.* steps in front, tracks; † **fore-stone**, a mass of rock that interrupts a vein of ore; **fore-thwart**, **fore-train** (see quots.); † **fore-tow** *Sc.*, a rope for attaching the front horses of a team; **fore-winning** (see quot.).

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 159 The Spanish horse carries his head high, and his *fore-action is regulated hereby. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Sept., They stood in the *Fore-Ally and were admitted, Confessing their Sin of Fornication. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 551 After they had ran violently upon one another with their *forebeaks. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XIII. xv, In vaine it was to pull down all our sailes, And on the *foreboord close to couch the mast. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horses Diseases* cxi. 51 b, All the shoulder [of the horse] from the maine downward, and betwixt the *forebowels. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (1688) 65 You shall observe your Horse's Sweat, under his Saddle, and Forebowels, if it appear White. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Copete*, the *forebush of the haire. 1727 SWIFT, etc. *Sylv., Misc.* IV. 137 Her *Fore Buttocks to the navel bare. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 205 The King's sadles, bridles, bytts, *forecloathes, and other necessaries. 1627 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 256 He..lay in the field all night with two horses' forecloths under and two cloaks over him. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* III. iii, Never hat took the *fore-cock and the hind-cock at one motion so naturally. 1591 *News fr. Scotl.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) III. 8 Found the enemy's mark to be in her [the witch's] *forecrag, or fore part of her throat. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 57 Se that they [fatte-oxen] be soft on the *fore-croppe, behynde the shulder. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 43 Each one hauing a care to his *forefellowes .. discharge altogether at one vollie. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Co.* I. 355 (E. D. S.) **Fore-flank* .. a projection of fat, upon the ribs, immediately behind the shoulder. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 10 He was especially good in his back and fore-flank. 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marforius* 12 The *fore-gallant of the Morrice, with the treble belles. *a* 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i, If you .. know me .. for a .. fore-gallant in a morris, my father's stable is not unfurnish'd. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 300 Fore towis, harnys, and quhelis, and all *foregere. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 613 The peirt persing of foirgeir into deid. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 91 b, Christe hath brought us all into the inner temple, within the vayle or *forehanginge. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Fore-hearth*, a projecting bay in the front of a blast-furnace hearth, under the tymp. 1880 *Lib. Univ. Knowl.* XIII. 76 The brine .. is placed in large shallow iron pans called the "' foreheaters ', when it is boiled until the impurities have been deposited. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76 a, Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto..Such are the Trip, *forehip [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fore-hook*. 1678 PHILLIPS, **Fore-knight* and *Main-knight*, in Navigation are two short thick pieces of Wood carved with the head of a Man, fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 170 First comes the *fore-lighter with the name of the owner painted on the bows. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 204 Sounds though they spread round..yet they..go furthest in the *Fore-lines from the first local impulsion of the air. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* (1834) IV. 89 This *fore-march of nature should be timely checked. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 405 The *foremark and exemplar of a commercial nobleman. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. P 5 The *fore page of this Worke. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 **Fore-piece* (Saddlery) the flap attached to the fore-part of a side-saddle, to guard the rider's dress. 1837 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 93 *Repairs to Rifles*, For long *Fore-pipe, brass 1s. 0d. 1536 LADY BRIAN *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxi. 172 She hath neither gowne nor kirtell..nor *foresmocks. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 298 Item for iiij *fore sparris to turs to the oost. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 **Fore-starling*, an ice-breaker in advance of the starling of a bridge. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 203 If one backstep be as much as *foresteps three. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. § 27 Following the fore-steps of your famous Ancestors. 1668 GLANVILL in *Phil. Trans.* II. 770 A Rock called a *Forestone. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Fore-thwart*. The seat of the bowman in a boat. 1496 [see *foregear*] *Foretowis. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 296 The *fore-train consists of the neck, the shoulders, the breast, and the fore-legs. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Fore-winning*, advanced workings.

b. With reference to time: † **fore-eatage**, the opportunity of pasturing one's cattle before others; † **fore-fetch**, a reaching forward in thought, fore-thought (see FETCH *sb.*[1] 1); † **fore-goodsire** = FORE-GRANDSIRE; † **fore-great-grandfather** = *great-great-grandfather*; **fore-rent**, 'a year's rent of a farm payable six months after entry' (Jam.); † **forestore**, a store laid up beforehand; † **fore-title**, prescriptive title; † **fore-wages** (*Sc.*), wages paid in advance.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 They may have the *fore-eatage of the towne-side. 1554 BALE *Decl. Bonner's Art.* xi. (1561) 35 He is a man of a great *fore fatche. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 19 His *foirgudschir king Malcome Canmoir *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 310 Caillets *fore-great Grandfather. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* 141 The .. mode of payment .. termed *fore-rent or forehand rent. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* x. 110 To begerie from richesse *Forestore lasht out, in excreable excesse. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 5 No man hath Right or any other *fore-Title to succeede another..vnlesse [etc.]. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 287 Samony of thame as sall ressaue *foirwageis.

Fore-aboding, etc.; see FORE- *pref.*

Foreacre (fōəˈrˌēikəɹ). Now *dial.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ACRE. Cf. Ger. *voracker.*] (See quots.)

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 28 *Fore-acre*, an headland. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Fore-acre*, a headland: the land at the ends of the field where the furrows cross.

Forea·ct *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ACT *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To act beforehand (see senses of ACT *v.*).

1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 261 Sagacious care foreacts. 1840 R. I. WILBERFORCE 5 *Empires* 33 The great deeds of the Son of God foreacted in dumb show in the ordinances of God's worship.

Hence **Forea·cted** *ppl. a.*; **Forea·cting** *vbl. sb.* *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* Proem 865 To finde some hole in my fore-acted Life. 1652 CARYL *Exp. Job* xi.–xiv. 507 These dispensations being (*prælusiæ gloriæ*) the fore-actings of a glorified estate. 1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconf.* 26 Their fore-acted Conspiracies.

Fore-adapt, -advise, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

† **Fo:re-agai·n, -agai·nst**, *prep. Obs.* Also 5 **foragayne**, 6 **foraganis**, **forayenst**. [f. FORE *prep.* or *adv.* + AGAIN, AGAINST. Cf. FOREGAIN(ST, FORNENST.] Directly opposite, facing.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxx. 178 For agayne the olde towne of Notyngham. 1506 *Will of Wyttylbury* (Somerset Ho.), Forayenst the place where my fader lieth. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 178/1 That part that lieth fore against France, was assigned to Edmund. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 87 Nathir to thay best partes in Albion in the Easte foraganes Irland. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* II. viii. 312 They..set, by two and two: every one with his fellow, which is foreagainst him in his stall.

Fore-age: see FORE- *pref.* 4.

† **Fo:re-alle·ged**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ALLEGED.] Previously alleged or quoted.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 47 The forealledged Oracles. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. xxvi. (1620) 30 It must needs be that which is fore-alledged. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. (1704) 154 The fore-alledged instance.

Fore-alley, -allot: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a, 5.

Fore and aft, *adv.*, *a.*, and *sb. Naut.*

A. *adv.*

1. Of position: In or at both bow and stern; hence, along the length of or all over the ship.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 A health to you all fore and aft. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 9 My Rigging is all gone, and broke fore and aft. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 123 Her deck raised, and laid flush fore and aft. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 63 And the bulwark, fore and aft, was washed away. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* vii, Awnings were spread fore and aft to protect the crew from the rays of the sun.

2. Of motion or direction: Alternately towards the bow and stern, backwards and forwards.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 406 So incommoded by them, that we could hardly move, fore and aft, through the throng of them [Indians]. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 73 To walk fore and aft in the waist. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 151 Every night they [rats] went fore and aft rousing with impartial feet every sleeper.

3. From stem to stern, lengthwise.

a 1618 [see AFT 2 c]. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4543/2 He .. raked her fore and aft with his Cannon. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 208 The pontons should be..sharpish fore and aft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore and aft* .. also implies in a line with the keel.

B. *adj.* (usu. with hyphens). Placed or directed

in the line of the vessel's length. Of sails (see quot. 1867); hence, of a vessel rigged with such sails. Also Comb. *fore-and-aft rigged* ppl. adj.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 197 *note*, I have confined the term..gaff sails to the fore and aft sails. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 329 A large fore-and-aft rigged vessel. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 426 The Dean Richmond is a fore-and-aft schooner of 380 tons register. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fore-and-aft sails*, jibs, staysails, and gaffsails; in fact, all sails which are not set to yards. 1878 [see AFT 2 c]. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 325 'Fore-and-aft' rig is any rig in which..the chief sails come into the plane of mast or masts and keel, by the action of the wind upon the sails when the vessel's head is to wind.

C. *sb.* ? A cap with peaks both before and behind.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 494 Women in jockey caps and fore-and-afts.

Fo·re and-a·fter. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] a. A 'fore and aft' schooner. b. (see quot. 1867.)

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xv. (1869) 66, I went a few trips in a fore-and after. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fore-and-after*, a cocked hat worn with the peak in front instead of athwart.

Fore-anent: see FORNENT.

Fo·re-annou·nce, *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ANNOUNCE.] *trans.* To announce beforehand.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* (1889) 453 [God] might have used Caiaphas to fore-announce other truths of his Kingdom. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 5 After foreannouncing the miseries at the destruction of Samaria.

Hence **Fore-annou·nced** *ppl. a.*; **Fore-annou·ncing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fore-annou·ncement**, a notification or declaration beforehand.

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 355 His foreannounced justice, *Ibid.* v. 236 The fore-announcing of our Lord's coming. 1864 — *David* 626 A foreannouncement of events.

Fore-answer: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a.

Fo·re-appoi·nt, *v. arch.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + APPOINT.] *trans.* To appoint beforehand.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 148 Whosoeuer .. hope to knowe more of Christ than god hath foreapointed them by his secret decree. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 485 To dissolve the meeting of the Councill that day, albeit it was fore-appoynted for answering the subjects petitions. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 126 Days and Places which you..shall thereunto fore-appoint. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 62 So steadily had this purpose been entertained, and so clearly this event foreappointed that, [etc.]. 1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* I. 33 The place fore-appointed of them.

Hence **Fore-appoi·nted** *ppl. a.*; **Fore-appoi·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fore-appoi·ntment**, previous appointment, preordination.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 643 The ende of predestination or foreappointment is Christ. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 413 Her fore-appointed end. 1589 GREENE *Tullie's Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 189 The aspectes of the fore-appointing starres. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xvi. 11 The foreappointed affliction. 1656 — *Comm. Gal.* iv. 9 [God's] gracious fore-knowing and fore-appointing of us to eternal life. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Lord's Prayer 105 By the determinate Counsel and Fore appointment of God. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* vii. (1848) 166 The fore-appointed safeguard of the integrity of our Lord's holy sacraments.

Forearm (fōə·rɪāːm), *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ARM *sb.*] The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist; sometimes the whole arm below the elbow. Also, the corresponding part in the forelegs of quadrupeds, or in the wings of birds.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 251 The fore-arm consists of two long Bones, the *Ulna* and *Radius*. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 156 The Swelling upon the.. Fore-Arm increased. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 294/2 Birds in general possess two flexors..of the fore-arm. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 128 In such a manner as to leave the whole of the fore-arm bare. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 388 She tore down by single efforts of her forearms the barrels of frozen beef. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 283 The bones of the forearm and leg.

Forearm (foəræːm), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ARM *v.*] *trans.* To arm beforehand; *lit.* and *fig.*

1592 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* II. 1 Forewarned, forearmed. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 68 Who helps a pow'rful Friend, forearms a Foe. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 429 Knowing that forewarned is forearmed. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. iv. (1873) 190 We are forearmed against surprises.

Fore-axle: see FORE- *pref.* 3.

† Fo·re-ba·ckwardly, *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. FORE *adv.* + BACKWARD + -LY 2.] Beginning at the wrong end, preposterously.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 Exercise indeede wee doe, but that, very fore-backwardly: for where we should exercise to know, wee exercise as hauing knowne.

Fore-balance, -bald: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a.

† Fore-ball. *dial. Obs.* (See quot.)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 74 a, The Hurlers are bound to the observation of many lawes, as .. that he must deale no Fore-ball, viz. he may not throw it to any of his mates standing neerer the goale, then himselfe.

Fore-bay (fōə·bēː). [f. FORE- *pref.* + BAY *sb.*3] a. *Naut.* b. *Hydraulics.* (see quots.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fore-bay*.. the galley or sick-bay. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Forebay*, a reservoir or conductor between a mill-race and a waterwheel. The discharging end of a head or mill-race.

Fore-beak, -beam, -being: see FORE- *pref.*

† Fo·re-bell. *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + BELL.] The first of a peal of bells.

1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, nr. Boston* (Nichols 1797) 79 For shotyng of an irren bolte to the forbell whele. 1529 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 37 Iron werk for the fore bell. 1546 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 26 Pesynge of the for belle rope. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. § 18. 171 These [morris-dancers'] bells were of unequal sizes and differently denominated, as the fore bell, the second bell, the treble, the tenor or great bell.

Fore-bemoan, -bespeak, -bias: see FORE-.

† Fo·re-bit. *Obs.* [f. FORE *adv.* + *bit*, BITTEN.] = DEVIL'S-BIT 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCXXXVII. 587 It is commonly called *Morsus Diaboli* or Diuels bit, of the root (as it seemeth) that is bitten off..in French *Mors du Diable*.. in English Diuels bit, and Fore-bit. 1611 COTGR., *Mors du diable*, the hearbe Forebit, or Diuels bit.

Forebitten, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + BITTEN.] Bitten in front; only in *Forebitten more* = FOREBIT.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Forebitten More is Diuels bit.

Fore-bless,-blind,-board, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

Forebode (foəɪbōu·d), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + BODE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To announce beforehand, predict, prognosticate.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 172 Do not our great Reformers use This Sidrophel to fore-boad News. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 ₱ 5 To Morrow will be a Day of Battle, and something forebodes in my Breast that I shall fall in it. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i, Then many heard..a voice foreboding woe. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. XXVI. 265 Old men foreboded evil days to come.

b. Of things: To betoken, portend.

1656 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes, Isa.* XXXIV. v, Though no new Ills can be foreboded there. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 62 ₱ 7 Palpitations of the Heart .. foreboded the Infidelity of a Friend. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 604 Long flights forebode a fall. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 254 The Earl's administration of Irish affairs foreboded at its outset the issue.

2. To feel a secret premonition of, have a presentiment of (*usually* evil); to anticipate, to apprehend beforehand. Const. *simple obj.* or *subord. cl.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 235 You see the dangers and injuries I indure in this my journy, and my minde forbodeth greater to ensue. 1677 HORNECK *Ct. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 271 An evil conscience, which foreboded an all-revenging arm. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 248 My soul foreboded I should find the bower Of some fell monster. 1793 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 118, I foreboded mischief the moment I heard of its division. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 341 Stragglers .. foreboding that their misery there would be but as a drop of water in the sea. 1895 M. CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* 321 Neither to regret the past nor forbode the future.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To conjecture, forecast.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ₱ 4 One of these Antiquated Sibyls, that forebodes and prophesies from one end of the Year to the other. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 166 And if I well forebode, My hat and wig will soon be here. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* X. (1892) 161 There can be, if I forebode aright, no power short of the Divine mercy, to disclose [etc.].

Hence **Forebo·ded** *ppl. a.* Also † **Forebode** *sb.*, **Forebo·dement**, a foreboding.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. IV. 72 There is upon many forebodes..one great Fate to come upon the Churches of Christ. 1755 JOHNSON, *Presagement*, forebodement, presension. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Poems, World's Triumphs*, Thy foreboded homage. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xi. 234 He was wont to tremble at every forebodement.

† Forebo·den, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [FORE *pref.* + *boden* pa. pple. of *bede* BID *v.*] Presented beforehand.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 25 b, It was taken at first for a forboden token.

Foreboder (foəɪbōu·dəɹ). [f. FOREBODE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which forebodes; † a prognosticator.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 43 These Fore-boders, are..the most Pernicious of Wizzards. 1782 BURNS *Song*, O why the deuce should I repine, And be an ill foreboder. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 130 This explanation .. Cured the foreboder like a charm. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. XXXIV. 568 Merchants..who feared a war as the foreboder of their own bankruptcy.

Foreboding (foəɪbōu·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOREBODE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FOREBODE; hence, a prediction, presage. (Now only of evil.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 As so as it was by a forbledynge [*v.rr.* for bedynge, forbodyng] he hadde þat name Seneca. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. xii. 320 Marcus Crassus..tooke the word as a faire foreboding. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXXIV. 357 By which the forebodings of Socrates were realised. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 Heedless of the forebodings of many prophets of evil weather.

b. A portent, omen.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 351 þis Remigius semede ny3 a wonder forbeddynge [*v.rr.* forbodyng, vorbodyng]. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CLXXVIII. moral 149 The Fancy of Omens, Forebodings, Old Wives Tales and Visions. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 28 Great Ossa .. lay Like the foreboding of a coming woe.

2. A presentiment of something to happen, *esp.* of approaching or overhanging evil.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 186, I say no more for griefe, and foreboding of euill fortune. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* II. iii, I..cannot fly from the foreboding which oppresses me. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 149 She had a foreboding of early death.

Foreboding (foəɪbōu·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That forebodes, in senses of the vb.

1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 7 By a fore-boding guilt they knew perfectly..I had grounds enough wherewith to accuse them. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 257, I can never quote France without a foreboding sigh. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 486 That he by a foreboding name should be called Haggai, i. e. 'festive'.

Hence **Forebo·dingly** *adv.*; **Forebo·dingness.**

1801 COLERIDGE *Let.* in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) II. 48 My gloom and foreboddingness respecting pecuniary affairs. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 284 He gave me a squeeze of the hand, which was forebodingly forcible. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. ii. (1861) 79 Her head shaking forebodingly from time to time.

Fore-body (fōə·ɹbɒdi). [f. FORE- *pref.*]

† 1. The front part of a dress. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Robert*, A Doublet whose forebodie is fine stuffe, and the backe parts course. 1691 *Islington Wells* 10 The Lady by her Manteaus Forebody, Sure takes a Pride to Dress like no Body.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1830 HEDDERWICK *Marine Archit.* 113 *Fore-body*, every part of the hull before .. the dead-flat frame. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fore-body*, an imaginary figure of that part of the ship afore the midships or dead-flat, as seen from ahead. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 324 Thus making the afterbody longer and finer than the forebody.

† Fo·rebow 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 fore-bough, 7 -boothe. [f. FORE- *pref.* + BOUGH *sb.* (sense 1), Bow *sb.*3] a. In *pl.* The shoulders of a quadruped, as seen from the front; the breast. b. The beak or prow of a ship.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. viii. 115 It is difficile and harde to laye abord about the beake or forebough of a Gallie. 1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lii. 110 Bathe all his breast and foreboothes with the oyle of Peter. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 86 His dew-lap extending from his neather lip downe to his fore-boothes. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5253/4 Strayed .. a Black Mare .. a small White Spot between her Forebows. 1828 *Craven Dial., Forbows*, the breast of an animal.

† Fo·rebow 2. *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + BOW *sb.*] The arched frame in the front of a saddle. (Cf. Fr. *arçon*.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saddle*, The Toes or Points of the Saddle's Fore-bow press too much the Horse's Side. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 296 The Saddle has a round knob on the fore-part or Fore-bow, called the Pommel.

Fore-bowels, -bowline, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

Fo·rebreast. [OE. *forbréost* (rendering L. *præcordia*), f. FOR- 2, FORE- *pref.* + *bréost*, BREAST.]

1. *Sc.* The fore part of anything.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1189 At the forbreist thai prewit hardely. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Fore-breast*. as the fore-breast o' the laft, the front-seat of the gallery in a church. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* i. (1873) 13 And then, mounting the 'forebreist' [of a cart] himself, started again.

attrib. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. XV. 19 The forbreist lappis.

2. *Mining.* (See quot.) = FORFIELD.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict., Forebrest, Forfield* or *Forehead*. Those are all the same but the most Antient Name amongst the Old Miners is Forfield; and it is always that Quantity of Wholes which he takes in his compass before him, as he cuts his way be it more or less. 1880 C. C. ADLEY in *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co.* 2 Oct. 1 The rock in the forebreast of the level has become very hard.

Forebroads (fōə·ɹbɹōdz). *Sc.* [f. FORE- *pref.*; cf. Icel. *broddr* 'milk of cows immediately after calving' (Vigf.).] = BEESTINGS.

1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 443 (Jam.) The young calves are fed on the milk, first drawn, locally termed forebroads. 1842 J. AITON *Clerical Economics* iv. 173 The milk first drawn from the cow, locally termed the forebroads.

† Forebudding. ? = FOREBODY 2.

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96/1 She [a fishing smack] drifted down on a boat a-head of her and took the point of her boom into her forebuddings.

Foreburden, corrupt var. of FABURDEN.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 476 The foreburthen of their canticle was this.

† Forebuy·er. *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + BUYER.] One who buys at first hand to sell again, a wholesale buyer.

1558 *Merch. Adv. Newcastle* (Surtees) 88 Woll and skynnes, bought of any glovers or forebyers. 1559 *Ibid.* 48 An acte concernyng the byeng of woull..of for-byers.. Men that byes it of other men that growes it, callyde forbyers. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Regrateris*, That they are fore-byars of quheate, beare, aites [etc.].

Fore-bush, -buttock: see FORE- *pref.* 5.

Fo·re-cabin. [f. FORE- *pref.* + CABIN.] A cabin in the forepart of the vessel; *spec.* one for second-class passengers in which the accommodation is inferior to that in the saloon.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 102 The fore-cabin made close, and a hatchway so as to keep out the water. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 61 The cashier, with his chest of money..was shown into the fore-cabin. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 11 The fore-cabin, a handsome room 30 ft. long by 12 wide.

Foreca·ll, *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + CALL *v.*] *trans.* To call or ordain beforehand. (In first quot. perh. for **forcall* = FORSPEAK, to bewitch.)

c 1650 *Suppl. to Vicary's Anat.* 113 If a man be forecalled, doe this nine dayes, and hee shall be whole. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 61 He predisposes and forecalls severalties to their Randezvous. 1880 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Jrnl. Educ.* Oct. 225 Cats were his Cardinals made..Each forecalled by the name of an unborn Cynic apostle.

Fo're-carriage. [f. FORE- *pref.* + CARRIAGE.]

† **a.** Carriage forward or out from home; opp. to *back-carriage*. **b.** The front part of the framework of a carriage. *esp.* the front axle and fore-wheels.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 349 Shod wheles for fore cariages. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 118 All things would be fitted for fore and back carriage. 1892 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/2 Waggonette for Sale, English forecarriage.

Forecast (fōə'ɹkɑst), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. **a.** The action, habit, or faculty of forecasting; foresight of consequences and provision against them, forethought, prudence. Now *rare*.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 183 The wisdom and forecast, Which woe to realms, when that the King doth lack! 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 243 Give me a wise forecast, that the subtlety of the devil may not entrap me. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* 1781 I. vii. 109 He has invention, forecast, and contrivance. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 177 The doctrine, which Swift, with the keen forecast of genius, dimly anticipated. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xvi. 168 Evils which no forecast could avert.

b. A forecasting or anticipation; a conjectural estimate or account, based on present indications, of the course of events or state of things in the future, *esp.* with regard to the weather.

a 1673 CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvi. 7 What were these fearful forecasts .. but the overflowings of unbelief. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, A forecast of the wearisome day that lies before me. 1862 *Times* 12 Apr., Too little critical attention has been given to the 'wet or dry' part of our forecasts. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 10 Is not the shield of Achilles .. a forecast of the future?

† **2. a.** Design, purpose, aim. **b.** A plan, scheme, or device made beforehand. *Obs.*

a. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iv. 1–6 To set theyr forcastes vpon muckryng vp of riches. *c* 1686–8 *Invinc. Pride Wom.* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 21 It is her forecast to contrive to rise about the hour of Noon.

b. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* ix. 14 Oure forecastes are but vncertayne. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 162 That forecast or decree by the power of which the world was. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) VIII. 172 What an admirable forecast in my dearest life! A repast so elegant [etc.].

† **3.** A projection. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Projects de maisons*, when houses haue a little forecast or wall before the gate.

Forecast, forecasted. (fōəɹkɑ'st), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. [f. FORE- *pref.* + CAST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To contrive or scheme beforehand; to arrange or plan before execution; to foreordain, predestine.

1388 [see FORECASTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 52 For sothly his deth was fore cast but if he the better sawe to hym self. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. (1617) 203 At the first sight the thing which was forecast by good order, seemeth to happen by adventure. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* I. 6 [He] to whom a Soveraign hath intrusted the command of an Army, should well forecast his measures, before he go into the Field. 1751 G. WEST *Educ.* I. xlviii, He..warily forecasting to evade The giant's furious arm, about him wheel'd. 1835 *Tait's Mag* II. 257 The advantageous part her ambition had forecasted. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Ave* 45 On some day forecast in Heaven.

absol. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 Since Nature..needfully forecasted, let vs see to what end and purpose, were these Processes ordeined. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79 b, They fore-cast for backe doores, to come in and out by vndiscouerd. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 Fore-casting also for the young ones a coming.

b. To consider or think of beforehand.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 145 Who so euer wyll not forecast this, no fraude fro hym wyll be absent. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 213 He forecast also what God he were best to call upon for aide. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 254 Fore-casting in what place To set upon them.

2. To estimate, conjecture, or imagine beforehand (the course of events or future condition of things). Sometimes with *clause* as *obj.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 561 The whiche forecastyng y^e^ great shedyng of Cristen mannys bloode..made such affectuouse labour, y^t^ [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* an. 8) 211 Quene Margaret .. ever forcastyng and doubtyng, the chaunce that might happen. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 220 Ionah..fore-casted dangers in his calling. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* Misc. 1735 V. 42 A prudent Builder should forecast How long the Stuff is like to last. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 613 No skill .. could forecast The .. approach of this destructive blast. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. vii. 113 How little..could friend or foe .. have forecast that out of it .. should unfold itself a poetry ..greater..than any which the old world had seen. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 134, I am..quite unable to forecast the future with regard to this matter.

absol. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P, A shypmayster..forcasteth, and is in gret thought and feare of tempestes and stormes to come. 1627 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 13 If it happen as I did forecast. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Discharge* xi, Either grief will not come: or if it must, Do not forecast. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. (1872) ii. 24 The merchant, who forecasts, saves, denies himself systematically through years to amass a fortune.

3. (? from the *sb.*) To take a forecast of (the sky, weather); to exhibit a forecast of; to foreshadow.

1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 94 They forecasted the sky, and planned the toils of the morrow. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. towards Crit. Meth.* 33 His .. explication of æsthetic impressions forecasts Diderot.

Hence **Foreca'sted** *ppl. a*

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 552 A single communication of forecasted weather.

Forecaster (foəɹkɑ'stəɹ). [f. FORECAST *v.* + -ER 1.] One who forecasts.

1639 J. CLARKE *Paræmiologia* 252 A good forecaster is better than a bad worker. 1862 *Times* 12 Apr., The forecasters of probable weather. 1870 *Standard* 13 Dec., The end of which the boldest forecaster of political events dare not venture to determine.

† **Forecastful,** *a. Obs.* [f. FORECAST *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of forecast, foresight, or forethought.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 183 Neither by use, forecastfull, sharpe witted, nor crafty. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 204 It is necessarie that he hold a difference of imagination, fore-castfull, warie.

Forecasting (foəɹkɑ'stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORECAST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FORECAST.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiv. 27 Whiche 3eden awei fro hym bi castyng afore [*v.r.* fore castynge: Vulg. *de industria*]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 457 So myche forcastyng. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* an. 11) 224 His besy divises, and pollitique forcastynges. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* 1857 II 86 The forecasting of the most indubitable Seer. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xxiv. 350 All feelings, all cares, all forecastings.

Forecasting (foəɹkɑ'stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That forecasts, in senses of the vb.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* an. 11 13 By his prudent and forecastyng councell. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 5 Being .. not very apprehensiue or forecasting of future Euents. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 166 A forecasting, as well as a designing, agent. 1807 SCOTT *Lett.* 15 May, Your Ladyship will..commend my early and fore-casting prudence in this matter. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 296 Dreamy, projective and forecasting existence.

Hence **Foreca'stingly** *adv.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567) *Prouidamente*, wisely or forecastyngly. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, Forecastingly, *avec prevoiance*. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 299 Enmities had to be forecastingly provided against.

Fo'recastle. Also written **fo'c'sle,** after sailors' pronunc. (fōʊ'ks'l). [f. FORE- + CASTLE.]

1. *Naut.* A short raised deck at the fore end of a vessel. In early use raised like a castle to command the enemy's decks. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *Hist.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5657 The forcastels full of fuerse men of armys. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 440 The fore castell of whyght crystal. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. vi. 62 Targets .. about the forepart of our Boat like a forecastle. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 29 The forecastle was manned with its customary watch. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 203 *note*, Her people still firing from her tops, forecastle and lower-deck. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Saga of Olaf* XIX. vi, On the forecastle Ulf the Red watched the lashing of the Ships.

2. The fore part of a ship (see quots. 1704, 1867). *To ride forecastle in*, i.e. with bows under.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 116 Theyr chyeff maryner ..was halfe a slepe vpon the forcastell. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1253 The forecastell of my shyp Shall glyde, and smothely slyp Out of the waves wod Of the stormy flod. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 232 Sometimes the one end, as the fore-castle, sometimes the other, as the sterne. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Fore-castle* of a Ship is that part where the Fore-Mast stands, and 'tis divided from the rest of the Floor by a Bulk-head; that part of the *Fore-castle* which is aloft, and not in the Hold, is called the Prow. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 9 Our Ship rid Forecastle in. 1794 NELSON 26 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 499 We are riding forecastle in. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Forecastle*.. is now applied in men-of-war to that part of the upper deck forward of the after-shroud.

3. In merchant vessels, the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 19 No man can .. know what sailors are, unless he has lived in the forecastle with them. 1888 W. C. RUSSELL *Death Ship* I. xviii. 251 A ship of which there were a thousand stories afloat in every forecastle throughout the world.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Chiefly attributive (of or pertaining to the forecastle), as *forecastle-deck, -hatch, -joke, -netting, -rail, -song, -yarn*; also **forecastle-man,** a sailor stationed on the forecastle.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 229 The *forecastle conversation. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* I. 5 The..pure air of the *forecastle deck. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* vi, He laid down near the *forecastle hatch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Forecastle-jokes.* practical tricks played upon greenhorns. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 246 Except the *Forecastlemen. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xx, He handles an axe much the same as a forecastleman his marlin-spike. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Forecastle-nettings. Ibid.*, **Forecastle-rail*, the rail extended on stanchions across the after-part of the forecastle-deck in some ships. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 Their old *forecastle songs. 1873 [T. E. BROWN] (*title*), Betsy Lee: a *fo'c'sle yarn.

Fore-catching, -chains, -chamber: see FORE- 2 c, 3 a, d.

† **Fo're-chase.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + CHASE *sb.*1]

1. A chase, hunt, or rush forwards.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 637 Not a man sustain'd The forechace, nor the after-fight.

2. The bow chase-guns of a ship.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 202 Plying us with his forechase. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 281 We..began the Engagement with our Fore-chace.

† **Forechoo'se,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + CHOOSE *v.*] *trans.* To choose beforehand, pre-elect.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 27 God ches hyre and forches hire, And he maketh hire dwelle in his tabernacle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 132 Sche was forchosen from the begynnynge of the World. 1553 *Short Catech.* 38 a, We are forechosen..to euerlasting lyfe.

Hence **Forecho'sen** *ppl. a.*; **Forechoo'sing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1054/1 Not vnderstanding God..and how through all dangers he saueth his forechosen. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 109 Without framing out of her owne will the fore-chosing of any thing.

Fo're-ci'ted, *ppl. a.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + CITED.] Previously cited.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 194 The forecited young men. 1674 ALLEN *Dang. Enthus.* 49 The Prophesie forecited. 1736 POPE *Dunc.* I. *note*, The forecited criticic. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xv. (1878) 174 The fore-cited passages.

Fore-claw: see FORE- *pref.*1 3 c.

Foreclosable (foəɹklōʊ'zăb'l), *a.* [f. FORECLOSE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be foreclosed.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* June 154/2 A highly foreclosable mortgage in stock. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 1 Dec. 407/2 We continue to regard railroad bonds as foreclosable.

Foreclose (foəɹklōʊz), *v.* Forms: 3–6 **forclose,** 6 *Sc.* **foirclois,** 6– **foreclose.** [f. *forclos-*, stem of *forclore*, f. *for-*, FOR- *pref.*3 + *clore* to CLOSE. Some of the senses may have originated from or have been influenced by the identification of the prefix with FOR- 1 (cf. OE. *forclýsan* to close, stop up), or with FOR- 2, FORE- (cf. *preclude*).]

1. *trans.* To bar, exclude, shut out completely.

[1292 BRITTON VI. ii. § 8 Les plus proscheins heirs, qi par les feffours en sount forclos.] 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxi. (1859) 21 Thenne am I nought forclosyd oute of this court [orig. *forclos donques ne suis ie pas*]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 289 He forclosed me fro all my kynsmen. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Ld. Hastings* xvii, Greenish waues and heauie lowring skies All comfort else forclosed our exiled eies. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 314 b, [They] ought not deteigne, and foreclose other men from the knowledge of Holy Scripture. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit* I. 229 The Puritans being thus foreclosed and shut out of the Church. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 125 My flight to foreclose from the chase of my foes! 1883 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 11 & 12 *Edw. III*, Pref. 24 The certificate of the bishop..would be a sufficient answer to foreclose her should she bring a writ of dower.

† **b.** To bar or stop up (one's) passage. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 303/143 Þe se for-closede hire sone.

† **2.** To close fast, close or stop up, block up (an opening, way, etc.) *Obs.*

1547 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 43 a, All by waies beyng stopped and forclosed. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 106 The entrie vnto it is forclosed and impossible to be come to. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxiv. (1609) 298 The continuall raines..had foreclosed and stopped the passages. 1655 CALTHROP *Reports* (1670) 158 If any common way or common course of water be foreclosed or letted. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 178 Every avenue is foreclosed, by which virtue should enter.

3. To preclude, hinder, or prohibit (a person) *from* (an action) or *to do* something; to hinder the action, working, or activity of.

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 6 Children borne..vnder the same mariage..shall be..vtterly forclosed, excluded and barred to claime..as laufull heyre. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 19 b, The Imbargo with Spaine..foreclosed this trade. *Ibid.* 112 b, Foreclosing all others, saue themselves, from dredging of Oysters. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* 36 This Protestation did not foreclose the Lords .. to give Judgement against Commoners. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 145 He had obtained his liberty on bail..but..the court had since .. found there was an impeachment against him .. and therefore their hands being foreclosed, they discharged his bail. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 187 [He] had thereby .. foreclosed himself from remitting the Guilt and Punishment. 1720 WATERLAND *An w. Whitby's Reply* § 14 You resolve..to make a show of saying something, though you find yourself already foreclosed. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. Soc. Prop. Gosp.* Wks. III. 245 A mind not hardened by impenitency, nor foreclosed by pride. 1796 COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year* i, Ere yet the enter'd cloud foreclosed my sight.

b. To debar from the enjoyment *of.*

1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 31 We will that the lords be foreclosed of such homage. 1876 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 470 Are we..Foreclosed of Beauty by our modern date?

c. To preclude or prevent (an action or event).

1546 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1852) XI. v. 121 Consydre ..wheder forclosing of victailling shalbe expedyent. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. 17 Nor hope discovery to foreclose By giving me to feed the crows.

4. *Law of Mortgage.* To bar or exclude (the person entitled to redeem) upon non-payment of money due; to deprive of the equity of redemption. Const. *from*; also with double *obj.*

1728 VERNON *Rep.* II. 235 The first Mortgagee brought a Bill against the second, to compel him to redeem or to be foreclosed, and foreclosed him accordingly. 1734 *Act Geo. II*, c. 20 § 1 Mortgagees frequently..commence Suits in his Majesty's Courts of Equity, to foreclose their Mortgagors from redeeming their Estates. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 428 He may be foreclosed his equity of redemption.

b. To bar (a right of redemption); to take away the power of redeeming (a mortgage).

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4057/4 The Equity of Redemption is foreclosed on certain Mortgages. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 390 Tom Walker never returned to foreclose the mortgage.

5. To close beforehand; to answer or settle by anticipation.

1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 80 He had foreclosed all manner of objection. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 399/2 Warburton has confessed that Charles was a despot, and has thereby foreclosed his case. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 254 Points already settled and foreclosed.

6. To establish an exclusive claim to.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* cxxxi, That immense and boundless ocean Of Nature's riches, never yet found out, Nor foreclosed with the wit of any man. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xi. 228 Instead of being foreclosed and immovable, it [church property] is in fact the only species of landed property that is essentially moving and circulative. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Cambridge (Mass.)* Wks. (Bohn) II. 195 And finding not names and places..but even virtue and truth foreclosed and monopolized.

Hence **Foreclo·sed** *ppl. a.*; **Foreclo·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 23 Passages forclosde wide ope to make. 1598 SIR T. NORREYS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 15 The Tenants to haue the forclosinge of there owen Tythes. 1883 *Gd. Words* 240 A foreclosed mortgage. 1895 *Daily News* 6 June 5/4 There are 149 of such foreclosed estates to come under the hammer.

Foreclosure (fōəˈklōˑʒiuɪ). [f. FORECLOSE *v.* + -URE.] The action of foreclosing (a mortgage) or depriving (a mortgagor) of the power of redeeming a mortgaged estate; a proceeding to bar the right of redeeming mortgaged property.

1728 VERNON *Rep.* II. 235 The Defendant pleaded the former suit and decree of foreclosure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 103 The decree of foreclosure was obtained by ..fraud. 1875 LE FANU *Willing to Die* xxxiv. 202 Foreclosures, bills of exchange hovering threateningly in the air.

transf. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 5/4 The Arab..has been driven by foreclosure from the plains into the mountains.

attrib. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* July 185 The advertisements.. are chiefly of patent medicines..and foreclosure sales.

Foreco·me, *v. rare.* [OE. *for-, forecuman*, f. FOR-[2], FORE- *pref.* + *cuman* COME *v.* Chiefly used in imitation of L. *prævenire.*] †**a.** *intr.* To come before the usual time; to come early (*obs.*[−1]). **b.** *trans.* To come before, anticipate (*rare*). †**c.** To gain the advantage of, overcome (*obs.*).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvi. [xxv]. (1891) 350 Þætte þu seo forecumende Drihtnes ansyne [orig. *præoccupando Dei faciem*] in andetnisse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* xvi[ii]. 14[13] Spelman), Aris, Drihten, forcum hi. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., Ris up, Laverd, for-come him swa. *Ibid.* cxviii. [cxix.] 147, I for-come in ripenes, and made crie. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10068 (Cott.) Quar-thoru þe warlaw, wirid wight, Forcummen es and has tint his might. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 513 We are forecome by the grace of God.

Hence **Foreco·ming** *ppl. a.*; **Foreco·mingness.**

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 29/2 The..forecomingness of things. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 502 God's forecoming love.

Fore-commend, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

†**Fore-conceit.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.*] A conception previously formed; a preconception.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 That Idea or foreconceite of the work. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. (1617) 472 A fore-conceit thus qualified. 1640 BP. REYNOLDES *Passions* xl. 522 The Fore-conceipt of eternall blisse.

†**Fo·re-conce·ited,** *ppl. a.* [f. FORE- *pref.*] Conceived beforehand. (But the orig. has *pourpensée.*)

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 213 Some fantastick foreconceited Plot.

†**Fo·reconcei·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.*] *trans.* To conceive beforehand, to preconceive.

1553 GRIMALDE tr. *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 31 b, The other proceedes of a greate witt, to fore conceiue in minde thinges to comme. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* (Arb.) 149 By expecting, or foreconceyuing, that [etc.]. 1628 BP. HALL tr. *Rotomagensis Anon.* Wks. 815 Which He..hath foreconceiued in His certaine and vnchangeable decree. 1659 TORRIANO, *Premeditáre*, to forethink, to fore-conceive in mind.

Hence **Fo·reconcei·ved** *ppl. a.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 175 The foundation hereof is a fore conceiued perswasion of the truthe of God. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. lxxiii, But fore-conceiued griefes ..The ire still nourished. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xi. (1682) 88 Their own fore-conceived notions.

Fore-conclude, -course, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

Fore-court (fōəˈɪkōəɹt). [f. FORE- *pref.* + COURT *sb.*] The court or enclosed space in front of a building, the first or outer court.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* x. 5 The sounde of the Cherubins wynges was herde in to the forecourte. 1668 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Aug., A slip of ground..to enlarge my fore-court. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xv, Waverley repaired to the fore-court as it was called. 1865 ELIZA METEYARD *Life Wedgwood* I. 252 The ivy-clad cottage, with its forecourt or garden standing to the front, the kilns and sheds behind. 1884 C. MARVIN *Centr. Asia* 28 Through the crowded forecourt and bazaar. *fig.* 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 377 These to him (with Ontology, but only as fore-court) constituted Metaphysic.

Fore-covert, -crop, etc.: see FORE- *pref.* 3, 5.

†**Fore-currour.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FORE- *pref.* + *currour*, COURIER.] = AVANT-COURIER.

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasmus Par. Mark* i. 9 John..played the forecurrour.

Fore-dated, -day: see FORE- *pref.* 2 **b**, 4 **a.**

Fore-dawn: see FORE *adv.* and *prep.* 8.

†**Fo·re-deck.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + DECK *sb.*] The deck at the fore-part of a ship; the fore-part of the deck.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 76 The god..out of the foredecke cast His eie upon the sea. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 73 The remainder..retired in disorder towards the foredeck. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 306 At the stern and on the foredeck.

fig. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B iij, Because the foredecke and hindecke of all our Opposites probations, doe resolve and rest finally into the Auctority of a Law.

Fore-declare, -decree, -define: see FORE-.

†**Fo·redeem,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- + DEEM.] **1.** *trans.* To form a judgement of beforehand; to forecast, presage. Also *intr.* with *of.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 288 b, To foredeme the wurste. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xvi. 16 *marg. note*, Which [maid] could gesse and foredeeme of things past, present and to come. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 272 Many did foredeem that he should not escape some misfortune. 1660 *Plea Minist. Sequestration* 6 Too truly foredeeming their own turbulent subsequent actions if they regain their power.

2. To deem or account in advance.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. i, Laugh at your misery, as foredeeming you An idle meteor.

Hence **Foredee·med** *ppl. a.*; **Foredee·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arthur* IV. iii. (1828) 67 You frame a cause of long foredeemed doome. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 10 Foredeemings and fore-setled opinions. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 8 The deceitfull conjectures and foredeemings of one Merline.

†**Fo·reden.** *Obs.* Also 3 **fareden.** [repr. OE. **firéden*, f. *fi*, FOE + *réden* condition: see-RED. The modern form would have been *foered.*] Foeship, enmity.

c 1205 LAY. 4067 Cloten heo o-scuneden & his færedene for-howede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. G. 59 And Cloten hi for leten & his fore[illegible]ene for howede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 895 (Cott.) Fra þis dai fareden [*Gött.* foredin] sal be, Forsoth, bituix womman and þe.

Fore-denounced, -desk, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

Forede·stine, *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + DESTINE *v.*] *trans.* To destine beforehand, predestine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 417 (Cott.) He fordestend tuin creature to serue him in þat hali ture. *Ibid.* 25270 (Cott.) All þat þou has fordestind ar, to þe kingrike of heuen blis. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 105 Our king foredestined from his mother's womb.

Forede·stiny. [f. FORE- *pref.* + DESTINY.] †**a.** A declaration of what is destined to happen, prediction (*obs.*). **b.** = DESTINY 4.

1548 HOOPER *Declar.* to *Commandm.* iv. F j, These blind coniectures and foredestenis. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 Invincible forces of grace, election and foredestiny.

Foredoom (fōəˈɪdūm), *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + DOOM *sb.*] A doom or judgement pronounced beforehand; destiny.

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxiii, Ioves vnmoued sentence and foredoome On Priam kyng. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. xvii. 125 Kings Councels, and the gods fore-doome. She knows. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 346 An opening scene in Heaven, wherein The foredoom of all things..Is shewn.

Foredoom (fōəˈɪdūˑm), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + DOOM *v.*]

1. *trans.* To doom beforehand: **a.** to condemn beforehand (*to* a destiny, or *to do* something); **b.** to foreordain, predestine (a thing).

a. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 291 (Qo. 2) Your eldest daughters haue fore-doom'd [*Qo.* 1 foredoome; *Fol.* foredone] themselues. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ii. 23 Men..foredoomed by an Oracle to a bad fortune. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 545 Sons of gods, foredoom'd to death, Before proud Ilion. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 20 O hapless prelate!.. Foredoom'd with crimes a fruitless war to wage. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* viii. 270 The ruthless judges, who had foredoomed her. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 150 His efforts were, for the present foredoomed to failure.

b. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 162 Foredooming that which is to be, and is not, till so foredoom'd. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 5 Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom Of foreign tyrants. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XI, A field..For bloody theatre of famous deeds Foredoom'd. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 62 Had God foredoomed despair, He had not spoken hope.

2. To determine beforehand as a doom; to forecast, foreshadow, presage.

a 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 261/2 A wizer wizard never met you yet, Nor one that better could foredoom your fall. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 252 Broad leaved fig trees even now foredoom Their ripen'd fruitage.

Hence **Foredoo·med** *ppl. a.* Also **Foredoo·mer.**

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 75 Disturbed thoughts, foredoomers of mine ill. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 636 As Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend.. to their appointed End. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 603 To face..the perils of a foredoomed enterprise.

Fo·re-door. [f. FORE- *pref.* + DOOR.] A door in the front of a building, a front-door. Now *rare.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 295 His brother..shut the foredoore against them that pursued. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 84 Two doors, one, a foredoor, and the other, a backward. 1696 EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid. of God* II. 20 With the mouth (that so visible and useful fore-door of this our humane habitation) we take in food. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 558 The rogues..fastened the fore-door before they left the house. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 115 (Jam.) The principal door—was named the fore-door.

†**Fo·redrove.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + DROVE.] An animal or animals driven before the corpse at a funeral, a corse-present or mortuary.

1504 *Will of J. Osburne* in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 167, I bequeth ij shepe of a yere age for my fore Drove. 1536 *Will of W. Perte* ibid. 168 A shepe price ijs. which I will shall be dreven before me in the day of my buryall for a foredrove.

Fore-eatage: see FORE- *pref.* 5 b.

Fore-edge (fōəˈɹedʒ). [f. FORE- *pref.* + EDGE.] The front or outer edge; *esp.* of a leaf in a book, or of the book itself.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 174 The fore-edge..is arm'd with a multitude of little bristles. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 32. 1 To cut heads, tails, and fore-edges at one time. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 420 The book is placed on the shelf with the fore-edge turned outwards. 1892 ZAEHNSDORF *Binding of Bks.* 14 Catch each succeeding leaf up by the forefinger on the top corner as near the fore-edge as possible.

Fore-elders (fōəˈɹeldəɹz), *pl.* Chiefly *northern.* For forms see ELDER. [f. FORE- *pref.* + ELDER 8. Cf. ON. *foreldrar* in same sense (Da. *forældre*, Sw. *föräldrar* parents).] Ancestors, progenitors.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18362 (Cott.) þou has þam drund and don forfare, Als þou til ur for-eildres suare. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xvii. 6 As þare For-elderis ware slane to Dede. 1525 Q. MARG. in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) I. 372 They may..live under him as his subjects, as their foreelders has done in time past. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 265 Our Romish catholicks often twit us with our fore-elders. What, say they, were they not all down-right papists? 1710 BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 359 Principles on which their fore-elders built the gude wark of reformation. 1843 *For. & Colon. Q. Rev.* II. 349 The former must have been visited by the fore-elders of mankind earlier than Egypt. 1876 *Mr. Gray & his Neighbours* I. 26 John Dannay lived upon his own lands as his fore-elders had done from time immemorial.

Fore-end (fōəˈɹend). [f. FORE- *pref.* + END.]

1. Of place: The fore part, front. Now chiefly *Naut.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 39 Seynt Barthilmewe..with his holy hande drewe forth the shippe by the for ende. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii 29 He dyde cut of the hed, & henged hit atte forende of his sadel. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* Wks. 1778 I. 352 In the fore-end of it which was towards him, grew a..branch of palm. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, Mr. Chucks then sat down upon the fore-end of the booms. 1878 W. C. RUSSELL *Wreck of Grosvenor* xxi, I crawled to the fore-end of the poop.

b. The fore part of the stock of a gun, which supports the barrel. Also *attrib.*

1881 GREENER *Gun* 250 The finisher..has to file up and shape the stock and fore-end. *Ibid.* 256 All that is required being a sufficient grip to keep the fore-end to the barrels. *Ibid.* 487 Grasp the gun..close to the fore-end tip.

2. Of time: The beginning, early part. Now *dial.*; chiefly = *spring.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 73 Where I haue..payed More pious debts to Heauen, then in all The fore-end of my time. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 123 In the fore end of December, I went to one of the hunters tents. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXVII, 'I will be back about the fore end o' har'st.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'The fore end of the year', spring. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* xiv, 'Yow've read about her i' the papers maybe last fore-end?'

Fore-engage, -estate, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

†**Fore-entry, -entresse.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ENTRY, ENTRESSE.] A front entrance, vestibule.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* XXXVII. 21 In the fore entrie off the preson. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 44 With tuelf cannonis on the foirentres. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 121 The Englismen..hasarded a schoote at the forentree of the Castell. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 11 (Jam.) *Propylaeum*, a fore-entresse.

Forefather (fōəˈɹfäðəɹ). For forms see FATHER. [f. FORE- *pref.* + FATHER. ON. had *forfaðir.* Cf. FORM-, FORN-, FORTH-FATHER.] An ancestor, a progenitor. Chiefly *pl. Forefathers' day* (U.S.): the anniversary of the day on which the first settlers landed at Plymouth, Mass.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5464 (Cott.) Jacob..went out of þis wreched werld, And til his forfaders fard. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 501 Feddest with thi fresche blode owre forfadres in derknesse. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* xii. 163 Our forfather ouercomen was..to doe evill. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 b, Theyr forefathers were baptysed in the reed see. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 17 Our Forefathers before the Floud. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 16 The rude Forefathers of the Hamlet. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 120 Measures which they and their fore-fathers, time out of mind had employed. 1848 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 147 It is Fore-fathers' Day, you remember.

transf. and *fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 35 Conceit is still deriu'd From some fore-father greefe. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 6 It is a great thing to possess improved breeds of animals in the place of their forefathers.

Hence **Fo·refa·therly** *a.*, of or pertaining to one's forefathers, ancestral.

1855 in CLARKE *Dict.* 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 213 Abstruse Englisc, forefatherly and foremotherly as we are assured it is. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* vi, The clever assortment of our forefatherly heaps of bones.

Forefault, -er, -ure: see FORFAULT.

Forefeel (fōəˈɪfiˑl), *v.* [f. FORE- + FEEL *v.*] *trans.* To feel beforehand, have a presentiment of.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xviii. 181 b, Erona..forefeeling the harmes which after fell to her. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 13 With unwieldy waves the great sea forefeels winds That both ways murmur. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. lii. (1642) 410 Sinners..fore-feeling the approach of hell. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 320 To forefeel Her coming joy, redoubles my delight. 1851 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* vi. (1867) 122 Those objects were in very deed foreshown and forefelt in his childish aspirations.

Hence **Fo·refeel** *sb.*; **Forefee·ling** (whence **Forefee·lingly** *adv.*), **Forefe·lt** *ppl. adjs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 380 Fore-felt Desire, begin to sauour part Of comming gladnesse. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 782 A divine prudence and forefeeling knowledge originally inbred by Nature. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. xi, His spirit..beheld with no forefeeling joy The rising sons of song. 1808 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 117 Well might W. fore-

feelingly call our rulers 'A venal band'. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxii, Like a fore-feel of madness about the brain.

Forefeeling (fōə·ɹfīlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FOREFEEL; a feeling beforehand, presentiment.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 147 Some priuie and secret fore-feiling of the punishement now at hande. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epitaphs* 28 The inuention of them proceeded from the presage or forfeeling of immortality. 1715 tr. *C'tess Daunoy's Wks.* 425 An ominous fore-feeling of their approaching Misfortune. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 241 His father has .. the same forefeeling that .. he will not live to be a man. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 147 Within him lay a forefeeling of the great destiny.

Fore-fellow: see FORE- *pref.* 5.

† **Fo·refence,** *sb. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + FENCE *sb.*] A first or front defence; a bulwark.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. ii. 4 Within their thicke growne Fastnesses and Fore-fences..they maintained and enriched themselves. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 755 The Iland Walney as a fore fence or countremure lying along by it. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 320 A praetentura, or fore-fence of the Romans, raised against the Britans.

Hence **Fo·refence** *v. trans.*, to serve as an outer defence or bulwark to.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 627 The mountaines of Talgar and Ewias doe as it were forefense it.

Forefend: see FORFEND.

Forefield (fōə·ɹfīld). *Mining.* Also 7–8 **forfield.** [f. FORE- *pref.* + FIELD *sb.*] (See quots.)

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Forfield*, the furthest place that a man has wrought in his ground, or the end of a meer above-ground. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 401 There was a miner working at the forfield, or east end of the vein. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Forefield*, the face of the workings. The *forefield-end* is the end of the workings farthest advanced.

† **Fo·refight.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + FIGHT *sb.*] **a.** The foremost defence or bulwark (see FIGHT, *sb.* 5 b). **b.** The front rank (of an army).

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 274 The Greeks..repair'd the forefights of their wall With hides of oxen. *Ibid.* XV. 277 These were they, that bravely furnish'd then The fierce forefight.

Fore-fi·ghter. *rare*—1. [f. FORE- *pref.* + FIGHTER.] One who fights in the front rank.

1883 LEAF *Iliad* IV. 79 Then the forefighters and glorious Hector yielded.

Fore-figure, -fin: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a, 3 c.

Forefinger (fōə·ɹfiŋgəɹ). [f. FORE- *pref.* + FINGER.] The finger next the thumb: also called the *first* or *index finger*.

c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626 Forefyngure, *index*. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 43 *note*, When they were conquer'd they held up their fore finger in sign of yeelding. 1612 PEACHAM *Drawing* II. v, Polymnia shall bee drawne as it were acting her speech with her forefinger. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39 ¶ 3 Her fore-fingers stuck in her ears. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 356 Jewels five-words-long That on the stretch'd forefinger of all Time Sparkle for ever.

Fore-fit, -flank, -flipper, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

[**Foreflow** *v.*, 'to flow before', *Dryden*, in Webster (1832) and later Dicts., is a mistake for *foreslow*: see FORSLOW 2. quot. 1682.]

Fore-foot (fōə·ɹfut), *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + FOOT.] The stress is variable, the prefix being often felt as an adj.

1. One of the front feet of a quadruped.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 18 He had loste his eeris and the skynne wyth the clawes of his forefeet. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. 312 a, The grayhounde .. wolde .. leape with his fore fete vpon the Kynges shulders. 1604 BRETON *Pass. Sheph.* Past. iii. 26 To see..the little black-haird Cony .. With her fore-feete wash her face. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3330/4 Throws his fore Foot out like a Turky Horse. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXVIII. 79 From the fore-feet to the belly behind the shoulder, it [the moose-deer] measured three feet and eight inches. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 60 The long claws of their fore-feet enable them to dig with great effect. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 16 The Great Bear's right fore-foot.

† **b.** *jocularly.* The hand.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 71 Giue me thy fist, thy fore-foote to me giue.

2. *Naut.* 'The foremost piece of the keel, or a timber which terminates the keel at the forward extremity, and forms a rest for the stem's lower end' (Adm. Smyth).

[1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s v., There is no such place of a ship which is termed her fore-foote; but..when two ships saile, so that one doth lie with her stem so much a-weather the other, that keeping their courses, that ship which doth so lie, will goe-out a head with the other, then we say, that she doth lie with the fore-foote of the other, as she stands or comes with her fore-foote..so that this word fore-foote, implies no more, but one ships lying, or sayling a-crosse an other ships way.] 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 153/1 She hung upon this rock by the fore-foot, her stern being amazingly depressed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xviii. 51 We saw a..whale, slowly crossing our fore-foot.

† **Forefoot,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. FORE- *pref.* + FOOT *v.*] *trans.* ? To repair (a boot) with new upper leather, to vamp.

1465 *Manners & Househ. Exp.* 302 To pay for fforfotenge of his botuys. *Ibid.*, For forfotynge [*Norf. MS.* fotynge] of a payre of botes.

† **Fore-footman.** *Obs.* [FORE- *pref.* + FOOTMAN.] A footman who ran before his master.

(A rendering of *vautrarius* FEWTERER, misread as *vantrarius* and supposed to be connected with F. *avant*.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 331 He should be, the Kings fore-foot-man, until he had worne out a paire of shooes.

Forefront (fōə·ɹfrʌnt). [f. FORE- *pref.* + FRONT.]

1. The principal face or foremost part of anything (*esp.* of a building). Now *rare*. (In early use opposed to † *back front*.)

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 831 He gert thaim tak Syllys off ayk, and a stark barres mak. At a foyr frount, fast in the forest syd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 639 The forefrontes of euery gallery were hanged with..Sarcenet. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. G v b, The forefrontes or frontiers of the ij corners [of the Ilande], what wythe fordys & shelues, & what with rockes be very..daungerous. 1659 EVELYN *To K. Boyle* 3 Sept., To the entry fore front of this a court, and at the other back front a plot walled in of a competent square. 1664 POWER *Micros. Observ.* in Sir T. Blount *Nat. Hist.* (1693) 314 These Eyes are plac'd all in the forefront of their [Spiders'] Head. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 53 The..forefronts of the Houses are very little handsomer than those of our Country Villages. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* III. iii, I love to sit in the fore-front of a box; for, if one sits behind, there's two Acts gone before one's found out. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39/2 From the..Fore-front of the Work I draw a Line quite thro' to the Back-front. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 19 This little gallery was..larger than was just necessary for the organ..and a few of the parishioners had chosen to sit in its fore-front. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Foore-front*, the face of the building.

b. The 'front' of an army, the front rank.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ix. 14 The Troiane barnage.. With ordinance of Tuscan, that did spreid In forfront al the large feyldis on breid. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* Div. Poems (1717) 302 They brought him bound To the forefront of the Philistian Band. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I. iv. § 7 He was in the fore-front, in the utmost danger. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* v. (1875) 130 He thrust himself into the fore-front of the battle.

c. *fig.* (Now the most frequent use.)

1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 In the forefront of whom [i. e. men of import], I cannot but place that aged Father Erasmus. 1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* G iv b, True constancie's my fore-front and my back. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 49 The position which it has won in the very forefront of the world. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 176 The great statutes which stand in the forefront of our laws.

2. The beginning, commencement (of a book, document, or literary work). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 40/1 Iohannes Duns Scotus an Irishman borne, as in the forefront of this treatise I haue declared. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 8 The author of it is set in the forefront or face of it. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* l. 1 In royal decrees the names and dignities of monarchs are placed in the forefront.

3. The front of the body as opposed to the 'back'.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Mulé'ykeh* 34 Her forefront whitens indeed Like a yellowish wave's cream-crest .. Her fetlock is foam-splashed too. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 74, I was to do nothing except lie thus prone on my forefront.

Hence **Fo·refront** *v. trans.*, to build a (*new*) forefront to.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxxi, He would new forefront his house, and add a new wing to make it even.

† **Foregad**: affected pronunc. of *Fore God*: see FORE *prep.* 1 b.

† **Foregai·n, Foregai·ns(t.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [f. FORE- *prep* or *adv* + GAIN, GAINST. Cf. FORE-AGAIN(ST)] Directly opposite to; also, in the opposite scale to.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 555 Ay forgane the schippis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 133 Ane messinger wes cuming him forgane. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 889 My spouse clasping my feet Foregainst his father young Iulus set. 1563 *Aberdeen Council Reg.* (1844) 254 In the Gallowgett of the said burght..forgains the gray freiris place. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H vj, Foregainst ye quhilk is placed ye golden nombre of yat 3ere. 1639 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cclxxxix. (1836) II. 188 If ye go to weigh Jesus his sweetness..and lay foregainst him your ounces or drachms of suffering for him. 1709 PHILP *Let.* 24 Sept. in Dunbar *Social Life* (1865) 50 Two ships ryding at ankor forgainst this place. 1725 RAMSAY *Genil. Sheph.* III. ii, On Skelfs foregainst the Door.

Fore-gallant, -gallery; see FORE- *pref.* 3, 5.

Fo·re-game. [FORE- *pref.*] A preliminary game; *lit.* and *fig.* Cf. AFTER-GAME.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. G ij b, The Gaules were but a foregame fecht about For ciuill discord. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 His play was chiefly at the foregame. 1643 TREVOR in Carte *Collect.* (1735) 260 Neither side can yet brag of the foregame. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 288 The Huntsman should therefore be..good at both Fore and After-Game.

Foreganger (foə·ɹgænəɹ). [f. FORE- *pref.* + GANGER; = Ger. *vorgänger*, Du. *voorganger*.]

† **1.** One who or that which goes before: **a.** a fore-runner, a harbinger; **b.** a predecessor. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4152, I hald þir gret mysdoers Als anticrist lyms and his forgangers. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 165, I go before bodword to bere, And as forgangere am I send.

2. *Naut.* **a.** 'A short piece of rope immediately connecting the line with the shank of the harpoon, when spanned for killing' (Adm. Smyth). Cf. FOREGOER, -RUNNER. **b.** (See quot. 1867.) [So Du. *voorganger*.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 64 Yarn for foregangers is made of the best dressed long hemp. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 288 The 'fore-ganger', or that part of the line immediately connected with the harpoon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fore-ganger* of the Chain Bower Cables, is a length of 15 fathoms of stouter chain, in consequence of greater wear and tear near the anchor.

Foregarth (fōə·ɹgāɹþ). *dial.* [a. ON. *forgarð-r*, f. *for-*, FORE- + *garð-r* GARTH (= OE. *geard* YARD).] = FORE-YARD 1.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 137 The helme in the foregarth will doe somethinge more then shelter three waines. 1684 *MS. Indenture* (Yorksh.), All that cottage, foregarth and little close.

Foregate (fōə·ɹgē t). [f. FORE- *pref.* + GATE.]

1. The front gate or principal entrance.

1503 in *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis* (1840) lvii, Item, for vij punschionis of plaister to the turatis of the foryet .. iiij lib. xviij s. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 81 A castle also..and a foregate at the entrance unto it. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/1 Chambers near the vestibule or fore-gate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 430 There was..to be but one entrance only, by the great foregate.

transf. and *fig.* 1613 J. DAVIES *Muse's Teares* E ij b, Beare vp the Crosse; and euer looke vpon't As on the only Key of Heau'n's fore-gate. 1692 G. STRADLING *Serm. & Disc.* 381 They [the Jesuits] were .. turned out of the Foregates of those States.

Prov. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxi, When distrust enters in at the foregate, love goes out at the Postern. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* vii. 31 When passion enters in at the fore-gate, Wisdom goes out at the postern.

2. *Sc.* 'The high or open street' (Jam.).

1560 in *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1844) 327 Diuerse personis hes biggit and dalie biggis choppis vnder stairis vpoune the forgettis. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 43 The samyn to be saulde and toppit be honest personis in þe foir-gait in oppin and publict tavernis. *a* 1583 *Chalm. Air* in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 588 Gif thair be ony swine cruivis biggit on the fore-gait, stoppand the samin.

Foregather: see FORGATHER.

Fore-gear: see FORE- *pref.* 5.

† **Foregengl.** *Obs.*—1 [f. FORE- *pref.* + **gengl* = OHG. *gengil* goer, f. root of GANG *v.*] A foregoer, predecessor.

c 1205 LAY. 25082 Þeos weoren mine ælderen, mine að-ðele uore-genglen.

Foregift (fōə·ɹgift). [f. FORE- *pref.* + GIFT.] *Law.* 'A premium for a lease' (Wharton 1867).

1744 in *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 109 A fine or foregift was paid to the late Lady Stapleton. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 737 That no fine or foregift be taken for the lease. 1881 *Law Rep.* Chancery Div. XVI. 598 There was reserved on every demise .. the best yearly rent without taking any fine, premium or foregift.

Fore-gird: see FORE- *pref.* 1.

† **Fore-gi·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + GIVE *v.* Cf. *misgive*.] *intr.* To have a foreboding, anticipate.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. XXXV. (1609) 575 As commonly mens minds use to fore-give and tell aforehand [L. *præsagientibus*] when there is some mischiefe and ill toward them.

Foreglance (fōə·ɹglɑns). [f. FORE- *pref.* + GLANCE *sb.*] The action of glancing forward; also, a view or glance beforehand.

1825 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II. 126 A misprint .. arising from an anticipation by foreglance of the compositor's eye. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* ii. 49 With the rapid foreglance of thought she must have seen in the clouded future, scorn, dereliction..death. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 131 How intensely interesting it would be to have a foreglance into a science text-book of a century hence.

Fore-glass, -gleam, -glimpse: see FORE-.

Forego (fōə·ɹgōu), *sb. rare*—1. [f. next.] Something that goes or happens before.

1880 GORDON *Bk. Chron. Keith* 63 The..'Death-Watch' ..was conjectured to be a forego of a Death or a Flitting.

Forego (foə·ɹgōu), *v.* Pa. t. **forewent**; pa. pple. **foregone.** Forms: see Go. [OE. *fore·gán*, f. FORE- *pref.* + *gán* to Go.]

1. *trans.* To go before or in advance of; to precede: either in position or time.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxi. [xxiii.] (1891) 476 Oðer [steorra] hiora foreeode þa sunnan on morgen. 1515 T. MORE *Chron. K. Edw. V*, in Grafton II. 757 And the yere fore goyng his death he had obtayned the towne of Barwike. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 116 That part of the masse that forgoeth consecration. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. Pref., Summarie contents foregoing euerie chapter. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXX. 491 A Christ .. whom being forgone by an Elias, it behoued to preach the Kingdome of God. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 214 The cause doth alwayes his effect fore-goe. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vii. 109 The constriction of the Earlets does always forego the Diastole of the Ventricles. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 3 Over half the earth a lovely light Forewent the morn. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 15 His head forewent his feet and he fell to the ground. *Ibid.* 185 So Abdulmelik went away to his house, whither he found that the money had foregone him.

2. *intr.* To go before, precede in place or time. Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxxviii. 15 Mildheortnis & soðfestnis foregað biforan onsiene ðinre. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvi[i]. 3 Fire bi-fore him sal for-gane. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII*, 45 The wife and the man with their mutual consent adhibited and fore-going enter into religion. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* i. 5 Cleaving my tombe the waye my fame forewent. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 117 And now they bene to heauen forewent. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 30 To purchase honour without some worthy action fore-going .. is not truely to be Noble. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 116 A gait, sublimely unaffected by all that had foregone.

Forego: see FORGO.

Foregoer (foəɪgōu·əɹ). Forms: 4–6 **forgoer,** (4 **forgoere,** 5 **goar,** 6 **foregoere**), 5– **foregoer.** [f. FORE- *pref.* + GOER.]

†1. A messenger sent before, a forerunner, a harbinger; *spec.* a purveyor. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13208 Trin.) To helle bifore crist [Ion] ferd .. perfore is he called forgoer. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 198 Ac gile was forgoere to gyen al the puple, For to wisse hem the weye and with Mede a-byde. 1502 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* kvj b/1 He was .. The forgooer of Antecryst, the fulfyller of heresye. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 568 He sent Hornets and wild Beasts, as foregoers of his host. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 216 O Mercurie, foregoer to the euening. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 90 (1876) 53 Their shalbe a fore-goer in the kinges household. 1662 PHILLIPS, *Foregoers*, Purveyours going before the King or Queen in progresse. 1745 BLOMEFIELD *Norf.* II. 605 There was one always at each (Leper) House called the Foregoer, who used to beg daily for them.

2. One who or that which goes in front or 'leads the way'; a leader; hence, an example, pattern.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* iii. 3 Whanne 3e seen the ark..folwe 3e the forgoers. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 10 They made her in alle thynges a forgoar and ensample to them. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* ii. 11 It is conuenient for them [women]..to be folowers, and not foregoers. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* 58 All the followers [flying cranes] their heads doe lay On their forgoers backs. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* xii. 85 The promised Glory, and the future blessings that are its necessary Foregoers. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II. i, Each [reaper] casting leftwards his rich clearance on his foregoer's double track.

3. One that has gone before; a predecessor.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558 102 He..in knowledge clerely exceded all his foregoers. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 68 Two young men of the parish are yerely chosen by their last fore-goers, to be wardens. 1858 DIXON *Spiritual Wives* II. xi. 90 His foregoers had been settled in Massachusetts since the days of the Mayflower. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 348 The order in which each state of society has followed its foregoer.

4. *Naut.* = FOREGANGER 2 a.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 161 Before this hollow part, the Fore-goer is fasten'd or ty'd. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1892 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 We quickly bent on the line to the foregoer, clapped the harpoon into the gun.

Foregoing (fōəɪgō·uiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOREGO *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FOREGO; a going before, preceding, or leading the way.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 After whom, encouraged .. with theyr excellent fore-going, others haue followed. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 130 Their verity depends not upon our knowledge, but upon the foregoing of their causes.

†2. That which goes before. *Obs.*—1

1598 FLORIO, *Preambulo*, a preamble, a foregoing.

Foregoing (fōəɪgō·uiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That goes or has gone before, preceding (in position or time).

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 306 Heyle starre forgoynge. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* II. iv. 119 They doo not merite with anye forgoyng good dedes. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Pref. Ep., The ensuing matter will be answerable to the foregoing title. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I. xix. § 2 The multitude .. were emboldened by their foregoing victory. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 229 From the foregoing examples it is plain, that the operation is the same. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Method Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 226 A fruit which it cost all the foregoing ages to form and ripen.

b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*) and *ellipt.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 7 The Political and civil part of it, which may better be called wisdom then most of the fore-going. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 185 Besides the foregoing, Lord Breadalbane has..eleven portraits. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 54 The foregoing must not be confounded with purely communistic theories.

Foregone (fōəɪgɒ·n), *ppl. a.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + GONE, pa. pple. of GO.] That has gone before or gone by; (of time) past.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXX, Then can I grieve at grievances foregone. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* I. iii, With Oblivion's silent Stroke deface Of foregone Ills the very Trace. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lord's Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 610 With no light from any principle, precedent, or foregone authority of law. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, A bare scrag—cold savings from the foregone meal. 1870 LOWELL *Cathedral* Poet. Wks (1879) 441/2 This has made poets dream of lives foregone In worlds fantastical.

b. *Foregone conclusion*: a Shaksperian phrase, variously interpreted by commentators (see CONCLUSION 15). Now used for: A decision or opinion already formed before the case is argued or the full evidence known (hence *foregone intention, opinion*, etc.); also, a result or upshot that might have been foreseen as inevitable.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 428. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, I plunge into foregone visions and conclusions. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 286 Starting always with a foregone conclusion, he arrived of course where he wished to arrive. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 186 The Archbishop was simply carrying out .. the foregone intention of the King. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 387 That struggle was heroic..but the conclusion was foregone.

Hence **Forego·neness.** (*nonce-wd.*)

1832 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 191/2 [The book is] affected .. by the 'foregoneness' of its conclusion.

†**Fo·re-gra·ndsire.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: see FORE- *pref.* and GRANDSIRE. [f. FORE- *pref.* + GRANDSIRE.] a. A grandfather; = L. *avus.* b. A great-grandfather; = L. *proavus.* c. A great-great-grandfather. d. An ancestor.

a. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vi. 95 The name he bair of his fore grandschir wycht.

b. 1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 34/2 Þai fand þe said Robertis forgrantsire deit last vest & sesit of þe said landes. 1500–20 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 315 My foir grandschir, hecht Fyn Mackcowil.

c. 1541 *Books Counc. & Sess.* B 18. 44 (Jam.) Be his fader, gudschir, grandshir, and forgrandshir, lardis of Fingiltoun. 1633 *Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 64/2 To the forsaids persones.. thair fathers guidschirs grandschirs foirgrandschirs [etc.].

d. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1873) 3 Your foir grandscheir godefroid of billon kyng of iherusalem..deffendit his pepil.

fig. 1581 N. BURNE *Disp. Relig.* xviii. 62/2 Frere Martine Lauter your foirgrandschir passed mair cannelie to vorke.

Foreground (fōə·ɹgraund). [f. FORE- *pref.* + GROUND.]

1. That part of a view which is in front and nearest the observer; *esp.* as represented in a picture.

1695 DRYDEN *Art of Paint.* 167 White can subsist on the fore-ground of the Picture. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 353 Such as lie nearer the fore-ground you are to imitate according to nature. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 19 The desolate crag—a fit foreground to the still more desolate prospect that the land presented. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 401 A mother in the foreground, seated beside her two dead infants.

b. *fig.* The most conspicuous or prominent position.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 247 The desirable property,—which on this occasion stands as the principal object, and occupies the fore-ground. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess., Walpole's Lett. to Mann* (1854) 264/2 He was content..to keep in the background and to leave the foreground to the author. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 127 The Aeolians occupied the very foreground of Greek literature.

2. The ground in front of an object. *rare*—1.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 134 The high priest.. touched with finger dipped in blood, the sacred lid and foreground of the Ark.

3. *attrib.*

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 362 Several groups of fine foreground Trees with extensive tops were already formed. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 165, I made two foreground studies in colour.

†**Foregua·rd,** *v. Obs.*—1 [f. FORE- *pref.* + GUARD *v.*] *trans.* To guard beforehand or in front.

1588 GREENE *Metam.* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 23 In that we foregarded all our actions with vertue. *Ibid.* 89.

Foreguess (fōəɪge·s), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + GUESS.] *trans.* To guess beforehand; to forecast, anticipate, conjecture. Const. with simple obj. or with obj. clause. Also *absol.*

Hence **Foregue·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 10 *marg. note* Bi forgessing grete yuels to comynge on it silf. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xii. 54 Obseruing and markyng al lykelyhoodes and foregeassynges of tempestes. 1598 FLORIO *Presago*, a..foreguessing man. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 28/1 Melancthon could foreguess that the time should come wherein [etc.]. 1895 W. H. TURTON *Truth of Chr.* 88 He may also have foreknown, what we can only foreguess.

Fore-guidance, -hall: see FORE- *pref.* 2 d, 3.

†**Foreha·lsen,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + HALSEN *v.*] *trans.* (*absol.*) To presage.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* I. iv, One day perhaps, my pen forehalsening Will dare, what now of thee tis purposing. 1602 — *Cornwall* 124 b, A fore-halsening of this rebellion.

Fo·re-ha·mmer. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + HAMMER. Cf. Du. *voorhamer* (in Kilian 1598 *veurhamer*), Da. *forhammer.*] The large hammer which strikes first; a sledge-hammer.

1543 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 43 Item iiij fore hamers. 1592 *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1814) III. 538 Breking vp his chalmer durris with foirhammeris. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xi, The strong forehammer. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, The unceasing clang of the heavy fore-hammers. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 315 From the other side..came the sound of a forehammer thundering on a gate.

Forehand (fōə·ɹhænd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + HAND.] **A.** *adj.*

†1. *Archery. Forehand* (*shaft*): an arrow for shooting straight before one. Opposed to *underhand. Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 The forehande must haue a bigge breste to bere the great myghte of the bowe. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 52 Hee would haue..carryed you a fore-hand Shaft at foureteene and foureteene and a halfe.

2. Done or given at some earlier time. Of payments, etc.: Made in advance. ? *Obs* exc. *dial.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 51 She did embrace me as a husband, And so extenuate the forehand sinne. 1678 *St. Trials, Popish Plot* Introd. VI. 1490, I wonder I had no fore-hand notice of it [my trial]. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* I. III. 25 This forehand Union hath..such virtue in it. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midland Co.* I. 20 Covenanting to pay what is called a 'forehand rent'. 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v., Fore-han'-payment is payment in advance, as is generally the rule with school fees.

3. Foremost, leading. Also, *fore-a-hand. Forehand stone* (*Curling*): see quot. Also *ellipt.* or quasi-*sb.*: The first or foremost player.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii 618 A Nag That might pass for a forehand Stag. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, Our auld forehand ox. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., The forehand stane is the stone first played in *curling*. Clydes. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 983 A canny forehan'. 1892 KERR *Curling* Gloss. in *Skating, etc.* (Badm. Libr.) 380 *Fore-han'*, the first player or lead.

4. ? = FOREHANDED 2 b.

1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 172 Would any man in his senses that was not a very forehand man indeed, live in the elegant way you do?

B. *sb.*

1. The position in front or above. † *To have the forehand of, to be to the forehand with* (Sc.): to have the upper hand or advantage of.

1557 PHAER *Æneid* V. M iij b, And yet not formost al, nor al her keele hath forhand wonne. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 143 a, Hee determined..to depart and procure .. to get the forehande of them..and to ayde and helpe them [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 297 But for Ceremonie, such a Wretch..Had the fore-hand and vantage of a King. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 28 God keeps on the fore-hand with you, let us follow hard after him. 1825–80 JAMIESON, s.v., 'I'm to the forehand wi' you', I have got the start of you.

b. That which holds the front position; the vanguard, hence the mainstay.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 143 The great Achilles.. The sinew and the fore-hand of our Hoste.

2. That part of a horse which is before the rider.

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 12 They haue most excellent forehandes. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1890/4 A light Grey Mare .. handsome forehand but thin behind. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXVI, What fine fore-hands!—what capital chargers they would make! 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemansh.* I. i. 2 For our purposes, we shall consider as the Forehand of the horse all that part which is in front of the saddle.

Fo·reha·nded. [f. as prec. + -ED 2.]

†1. Having a forehand (see FOREHAND B. 2); 'formed in the foreparts' (J.). Usually with a defining *adj.* or *adv.* Said of horses, and *transf. Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Farew. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 327 The Gentleman is well forehanded and well foreheaded. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 4 Observe..to have them fore-handed, that is good neck, breast and shoulders. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1489/4 A dark brown Gelding..lofty Forehanded.

2. Looking to the forehand (see prec. B. 1); careful as to the future, prudent, thrifty. Now only *U.S.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 12 An early and forehanded care. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 454 Here and there a farmer and a tradesman, who is forehanded and frugal enough to make more money than he has occasion to spend. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 76 They were..a thrifty forehanded race.

b. That has made provision for the future; in easy circumstances, 'well-to-do'. Now only *U.S.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 576 They that are forehanded, are willing to give time and able to forbear long. 1828 WEBSTER, *Forehanded*..2 In America, in good circumstances as to property. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 132 A big man, and one that's considerable forehanded, and pretty well to do in the world. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* IX. (1871) 47 In popular phrase a forehanded man, his house and barns were large, and his grounds indicated thrift. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 156 The wives of forehanded farmers and professional men were apt to be somewhat exalted.

Fore-handsel, -hanging: see FORE- *pref.* 4 a, 5.

Forehard (fōə·ɹhārd). [f. FORE- *pref.* + HARD.] (See quot.)

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 563 The forehard, or proper twist in the strands for all sizes of ropes, is..attained.

Fore-haste, -hatch, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

Forehead (fɒ·rĕd). Forms: see HEAD. [OE. *forhēafod*, f. FOR- 2, FORE- *pref.* + *hēafod* HEAD.]

1. That part of the face which reaches upward from the eyebrows to the natural line of the hair. Also, the corresponding part in beasts, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 156 *Caluarium*, forheafod. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Ure forheafod. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Makieð..a large creoiz mit þe þreo vingres vrom abuue þe vorheaued dun to þe breoste. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 65-6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 72 In mie foreheuede iwrite mi name þu schalt iseo. Signe þerwiþ þi forheued. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3927 Hys hors..bar a sterre on his for-hed. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 48 He frompeled his forhede. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. iii. 128 Thy plesand forret schaply and ene cleir. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 26 Malicious high foreheads. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 363 Applyed cold to the forr-head, or place grieved. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 8 The placing of the motto..upon the High Priests forehead. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 34/2 From the Forhead to the Hinder-part of the head. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 25 On her pallid cheek and forehead came a colour and a light. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 256 The dinoceras..had..perhaps three pairs of horns, one on the snout, one on the cheeks, and one on the forehead.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 63 Euen to the teeth and forehead of our faults. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 57 The forhead of the morning. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 692 Two fierce kings of beasts, oppos'd in strife about a hind Slain on the forehead of a hill. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851 258 Tis manifest his purpose was only to rub the forehead of his title with this word modest. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 149 Those writings carry on their very forehead the mark of the beast. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VII. 593 And oak..on whose forehead inaccessible The raven lodged in safety. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vi. (1865) 30 High and hoar on the forehead of the Jettenbuhl stands the castle of Heidelberg.

c. Phrase. † *To take time (or occasion) by the forehead*: now usually *by the forelock* (see FORELOCK 2).

1592 GREENE *Farew. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 311 Take time now by the forehead, she is bald behind. 1599 BEN. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, Let us then take our time by the forehead. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 47 Take Occasion by the forehead.

†2. Used (like L. *frons*) for the countenance as capable of expressing shame, etc. In two opposite

applications: a. Capacity of blushing; sense of shame or decency; modesty. b. Command of countenance, unblushing front; assurance, impudence, audacity. *Obs.*

1560 BECON *New Catech.* IV. Wks. 1564 I. 384 b, With what forhead..dare we say in the Lord's prayer 'Forgeue vs our trespasses'. 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 236 No man can deny it, who hath any forehead left. 1675 *Mistaken Husband* II. i. in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VIII. 599 With what forehead Darest thou call me so? 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 371 No body but a modern freethinker could have the forehead or folly to turn it into ridicule.

3. The front part, forefront. † a. *gen.* (*Obs.* exc. with conscious metaphor: see 1 b.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clvii. [cliii.] 429 She rode on the one syde by the quenes lytter, and it was assysted with the duke of Thourayne, and the duke of Burbone, at the fore heed on bothe sydes.

b. *Mining*, etc. The end, for the time being, of a level.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ij b, Forebrest, Forfield, or Forehead. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 130 When I arrived at the forehead of the dip. 1885 *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Antiq. Soc.* VIII. 9 From the forehead of the level it was conveyed to the day by means of a wooden railroad.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 332/2 In the Forehead or Mizon-yard.

d. *dial.* (See quots.)

1798 *Ann. Agric. Som.* XXX. 354 Foreheads or headlands. 1810 *Devon & Cornw. Voc.* in *Monthly Mag.* June 436 *Forehead* about six feet space wide of earth round the hedges of a field, which is ploughed up, mixed with lime and carted or wheeled upon the field for manure.

† 4. One holding the place of honour; a leader. [Not derived from sense 1; strictly a new formation.]

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 380 To have rated the forehead of his hounds, then in chase after a wrong bucke. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. (1642) 45 Pretending to be a fore-head of Divinity.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *forehead-band*, *-bone*, *-wrinkle*; **forehead-bald** *a.*, bald as to the forehead; **forehead-cloth**, a cloth or bandage formerly worn on the forehead by ladies; † **forehead-piece** (see quot.).

1530 TINDALE *Lev.* xiii. 41 Then he is *foreheadbalde. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 24 A fillet, or *forehead-band. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiii. 137 It was rather the *forehead bone petrified, then a stone within the crany. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* vii. 44 The forehead bones remain unaltered. 1561 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 116 Three *forehed-clothes of cameryk netted with gold. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/4 Four laced Forehead Cloaths. 1767 *Connoisseur* (ed. 5) III. No. 80. 71 A store of clouts, caps, forehead-cloths. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i, Every night since he came, I have worn the *forehead-piece of bees' wax and hogs' grease. 1572 HULOET (ed. Higins), *Forehead wrinkles..*rugæ frontis*.

Fo'reheaded, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Having (a) forehead.

1. With adj. or adv. prefixed, as *high, low, well foreheaded.* † *Tender-foreheaded*: modest, meek.

1591 [see FOREHANDED 1]. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 47 The Gnosticks .. were tender-foreheaded .. ..people compared to those high-crested and Seraphick Sophisters. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 64 These People are..low Fore-headed. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 3/1 High-foreheaded, colourless Madonnas.

† 2. Hardened with effrontery, brazen. *Obs.*

16.. PAIN *Let. to Feild* in Heylin *Hist. Presbyt.* (1670) 278 This For-headed Age.

Fo'reheadless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no FOREHEAD (sense 2): † a. having no sense of shame (*obs.*); b. destitute of confidence.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 713 They are thus foreheadlesse in forging Scriptures. 1621 S. WARD *Serm. Jethro's J. P.* 25 What doe our audacious and fore-headlesse Swaggerers require? 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* V. Poems 1849 I. 369 *Mel.*..How Behaved our spokesman with the forehead? *Berth.* Oh, Turned out no better than the foreheadless.

Forehear, *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + HEAR *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To hear beforehand.

1599 *Soliman & Perseda* G ij, Having forehard of Basiliscoe's worth. 1623 WEBSTER *D'chess Malfy* III. iv, How that the Pope, forehearing of her looseness Hath seiz'd .. The dukedom which she held as dowager. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Death-boat of Heligoland* 4 Brains .. that maddening forehear the last trumpet of doom. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 1076 *note*, His troublesome faculty of forehearing.

† **Fo'rehearse.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. FORE- *pref.* + HEARSE, app. in the sense of F. *herse* portcullis.] ? That which guards the front.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 87, I feele him wound the forehearse of my heart.

Fore-hearth, -heater: see FORE- *pref.* 5.

† **Forehee'd,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + HEED.] *trans.* To take care against beforehand; to provide against. With simple obj., or *that* introducing subord. sentence.

1526 *Ord. Hen. VIII* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 212 Foreheeding alwayes that none of them depart the court before the expences of their offices be brought to the Masters of the household. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 68 A.. casualty that could not be foreseene or foreheeded.

Forehele, var. of FORHELE *v.*, to conceal.

† **Forehe'nt,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + HENT.] *trans.* To seize beforehand; a. to cut off (in flight), overtake. b. To take in advance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 49 A fearefull Dove .. Having farre off espyde a Tassell gent..Doubleth her hast for feare to bee for-hent. 1593 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XI. 267 [He] toake the pleasure which the sonne of Maia had forehent.

Forehew, erron. form (in Dicts.) for FORHEW.

Fore-hill, -hinting, -hip: see FORE- *pref.*

Forehold (fōə·rˌhōuld). [f. FORE- + HOLD *sb.*]

† 1. The action of holding on in front; advance.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 12 Aboute the middle of Aprill, when the fields have gotten some foreholde.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867).

1790 BEATSON tr. *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 322 Started 30 tons of water in the fore-hold to lighten her forward. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vii. 94 The forehold was restowed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-hold*, the part of the hold before the fore hatchway. 1884 SIR R. COUCH in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 422 The master improperly loaded the forehold of the steamer.

[Foreholding: a spurious word in Johnson; in his quot. from L'Estrange (*Fables* clxxviii) the word should be *Forebodings*.]

Fore-hood, -hoof, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

Fo're-horse. [f. FORE- *pref.* + HORSE.] The foremost horse in a team, 'leader'.

1483 *Fun. Edw. IV*, in *Lett. & Pap. Rich. III* (Rolls) I. 7 Upon the fore horse, and the thil horse sat ij chariot men. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 They wore beesoms of thrift in their hats like fore-horses. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 28 None of his fellows had cause to repent that he rode upon the fore-horse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 144 ₱ 8 The Nobleman is but the Fore-Horse in the Team. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 199 The fore-horse decked with ribbons.

transf. and *fig.* 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 30, I shal stay here the for-horse to a smocke. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 177 [He useth this passage] as the fore-horse or leading Authority, to bring in whatsoever Calumnies he pleaseth afterward. 1816 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 290 The fore-horse of this frightful team is public debt.

attrib. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 123 A forehors bridelle. 1636 SAMPSON *Vow-breaker* v. i. I iij, Have I not borrow'd the fore Horse-bells his Plumes, and braveries?

Foreign (fo·rĕn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3, 5–6 foren(e, 3–4, 6–7, 9 forein(e, **-eyn**(e, 4, 6–8 for(r)ain(e, 5–6 **-ayn**(e, 4–6 **forreyn**(e, 5–7 **-ayne**, 6–8 **forr-en**, **-ei(g)ne**, **-aign**(e, (7 **foran**, **furraine**), 6– **foreign**. [a. OF. *forain*:—popular L. type **forānus*, f. *forās*, *for-is*: see FOR- *pref.*[3] Med.L. had *forāneus* (Sp. *foraneo*) on the analogy of *extrāneus*; also *forinsecus* adj. (f. class.L. *forinsecus* adv.), which in Eng. Law Latin is the usual equivalent of *foreign*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Out of doors; outside. *A chamber foreign*: a privy (cf. FOREIGN *sb.*). *Foreign darkness* = 'outer darkness'. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 310 In to a chambre forene þe gadelyng gan wende. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) Mintinge to goon in to foreine derknesses. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 234 This is the name that chaceth away the clips Of foreyn dirkenesse.

† b. Concerned with matters at a distance from home; outside; opposed to *domestic*. *Obs.*

1605 in *Archæologia* (1800) XIII. 316 [The steward] is to see into all offices, soe well forraine, as at home. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiii. § 1 (1622) 348 By writing, we may giue direction for our foraine Businesses, though we stay at home: and for our domestical, though we be abroad.

† c. *nonce-use.* ? Excluded, kept away (from court, or from employment in affairs).

The sense is doubtful: it may be 'resident abroad' (cf. 7), or 'outside the circle of one's intimate friends' (cf. 2 b).

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. ii. 129 You enuide him; And fearing he would rise..Kept him a forraigne man still.

2. Belonging to other persons or things; not one's own; = L. *alienus*. Now *rare*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) For nede of foreyne moneye [mistranslation of *æris alieni necessitate*, 'through pressure of debt']. *Ibid.* II. pr. v. 32 (Camb. MS.) Fortune ne shal neuer makyn þat swyche thynges ben thyne, þat nature of thinges hath maked foreyne fro the. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Church Porch* lxi, Keep all thy native good, and naturalize All forrain of that name; but scorn their ill. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 21 Nothing is foreign; parts relate to whole. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* i. 35 The interference of Bishops in foreign Sees.

† b. Not of one's household or family. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii 89 They .. powre our Treasures into forraigne laps. 1608 — *Per.* IV. i. 34, I loue the king your father..with more then forraine heart.

† c. Of possessions, expenses: Other than personal. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 Quick cattel being the first property of any forreine possession. I say forreine, because alway men claimed property in their apparell and armour, and other like things made by their owne..industry. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. ii. 260 To have their foreign expences after the rate of 100 *l.* a year.

3. Proceeding from other persons or things.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) Than ..hath a man nede to seken hym foreyne helpe by whyche he may deffende hys moneye? 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 16 The truthe is then set free from all douting, when not vpholden by forayne aides it self alone sufficeth to susteine it self. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. § 3. 2 For this .. we must appeal to forreign testimonies. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 395 Machines ..Move by a foreign impulse, not their own. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* x. (1849) 81 If the system be not deranged by a foreign cause.

4. Alien in character; not related to or concerned with the matter under consideration; irrelevant, dissimilar, inappropriate. Now only const. *from*, *to*.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 279 A vice foreine fro the lawe. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 103 The Lord of the Copyhold is not to be taxed for the Soil of the Copyhold: for although he might come to it by forfeiture committed, yet that is a forain possibility. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* 64 Our Author's sense and interpretation seems to me .. forraign, arbitrary, and unnatural. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 118 This is a matter forreign to my Judicature. 1701 SWIFT *Sacramental Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 128 This design is not so foreign from some people's thoughts. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 193 To tell the woman Ye worship ye know not what relates..to a matter wholly foreign. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. in Math.* § 42 All you have been saying ..is quite foreign to the argument. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. vi, To leave these foreign examples; if beauty in our own species was annexed to use, men would be much more lovely than women. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. Meat*, [The diet] least stimulative to appetite, leaves the mind most free for foreign considerations. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, However foreign to his nature and disposition. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 16 A purpose foreign from his pursuits.

5. Introduced from outside; not belonging to the place in which it is found; *esp.* in Surgical use, of substances embedded in tissues of the body.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 262 Excluding forrain aire and winds. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 334 A Forreign Spirit, stronger and more eager than the Spirit of the Body. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 133 Yet in its dilation will admit of no aether or forrain Substance to enter the pores thereof. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 123, I discovered, by the probe, this foreign body. 1770 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 204 Part of the electric matter natural to the body must be repelled, to make room for the foreign electricity. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* I. II. xv. 331 A hard chlorite rock equally foreign to the immediate neighbourhood.

6. a. Situated outside an estate, manor, district, parish, province, etc.

[1292 BRITTON III. viii. § 5 Vivers foreyns.] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Dwelling in a foren Shire. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Preamb., Outlawries had ageynst theym in forreyn Counties. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 3 b, It is to be inquered of forren pastures that is comyn..what the lorde may haue in the same. 1676 DEGGE *Parson's Counsellor* II. v. 166 To be imployed in a Forrain Parish. 1885 E. B. IVATTS *Railw. Managem.* 547 To the employees of railway 'A' all other railways in respect to traffic are 'foreign'.

b. Belonging to or coming from another district, county, society, etc.

c 1460 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 Ye schall couer no foren stranger yn no wys under yo' franches. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 437 The markethouse..was buylded for the free-sale of the foreyn Boocher, and of the foreyn Fishmonger. *c* 1638 *Order Priv. Counc.* in Penkethman *Artach.* H ij b, The forreigne Bakers which bring their Bread to be sold in the market of any Citie. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/3 There has been a great demand for foreign labour in Kent. 1895 *Guardian* 6 Mar. 363/3 The foreign examiners [at Durham] are the Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford, and the Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Cambridge.

† c. ? Dealing with matters outside (the manor).

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4465/6 In the Hands of the foreign Bailiff of Dudley.

7. Situated outside the country; not in one's own land.

In this and the following senses, the word is in British use not applied to parts of the United Kingdom, nor, ordinarily, to British colonies chiefly inhabited by English-speaking people. In the U. S. the designations of *foreign corporation*, *foreign port*, are sometimes applied to those belonging to other States of the Union.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 160 [Isles] that fro the lond forein Leie open to the wynd al plein. *Ibid.* III. 185 A place, Which is forein out in an ile. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 183 Whan men gon beȝonde the iourneyes, toward Ynde and to the foreyn Yles. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 577 Kynge Alein of the forayn londes. 1524 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Preamb., The said outwarde and foren regions. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 9 Whil'st I in forreigne Kingdomes search my Fate. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 313 In some forain universities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 385 In some foreign clime which is..beyond our ken. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxviii. 63 They usually talk of corporations belonging to other States as 'foreign'.

8. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or derived from another country or nation; not domestic or native.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 29, I am but foreyn in this cuntre. 1535 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 325 No more jurisdiction with in this realme than anie oodre foreyne bisshoppe. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 7 To build his suretie vpon forreine strength, seeing he had no confidence in his owne forces. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 8 If my owne land proue thus vnnaturall I'le purchase forraine aid. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. Pref. (1858) 5 Plentifully furnished with various Foraign Vanities 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 2 Forein words. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ₱ 9 The Foreign Ministers residing at the Hague. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 308 A foreign force..actually landed upon our coast. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 32 The foreign and native commodity. 1849 HARE *Serm.* II. 435 The plan sprang up in the heart of a forein king. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* IV. 140 She spoke with a vague foreign accent.

b. *transf.* Unfamiliar, strange.

1881 ILLINGWORTH *Serm. in Coll. Chapel* 74 Such language may be a little foreign, but the experience is universal.

9. Carried on or taking place abroad, into or with other countries.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (an. 32) 167 When foren warre

and outward battailes, were brought to an ende. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 176 To take on mee a forreigne voyage. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 475 A forraigne Invasion abroad. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 32 A man whose forraign imployments in the service of this Nation, and [etc.]. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Foreign Service*..any service done out of the limits of Great Britain, Ireland..etc. 1840 MALCOM *Trav.* 34/1 The foreign trade is extinct.

10. Dealing with matters concerning other countries. *Foreign Office*: the department of the 'Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs'; the building in which the business of this department is carried on. Also, intended for use in transactions or correspondence with other countries, as in *foreign bill* (see quot. 1766), *foreign letter-paper*.

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 241 Other furraine newes I heare not. 1659 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 12 John Milton, Esqire, Secretarye for the Forrain affaires. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 15 So are usually all Forreign Bills. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 2 Such as carry on foreign correspondences. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 467 These bills [of exchange] are either foreign, or inland foreign, when drawn by a merchant residing abroad upon his correspondent in England or *vice versa*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 The foreign policy of England. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 62/2 The army and the Foreign Office have, to a certain extent, escaped the constitutionalizing process. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 113 No contribution to exceed six pages of foreign note paper.

11. Law. *Foreign apposer, attachment* (see the sbs.); *foreign answer, matter, plea, service* (see quots. 1607). †*Foreign intent*: a constructive sense not implied in the wording of the instrument to be interpreted; opposed to *common intent*.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Of feyned and untrew Foreyn pleyes triable in foreyn Countes. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., *Forein aunswer*.. such an answer, as is not triable in the countie where it is made. [With a reference to *Act 15 Hen. VI*, c. 5, which reads: Jesques au temps que chescun des ditz foreins severalx responses soit trie.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Forein Apposer* (forinsecarum oppositor). *Ibid.*, *Forein attachment* (attachiamentum forinsecum). *Ibid.*, Forein mater..mater triable in another countie. *Ibid.*, *Forein-plea*..a refusal of the Iudge as incompetent, because the mater in hand was not within his precincts. *Ibid.*, *Forein service*..such service, whereby a meane Lord holdeth ouer of another, without the compasse of his owne fee..or else that which a tenant performeth..out of the fee. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* x. (1636) 43 The graunts of a common person .. shall be extended as well to a forrein intent as to a common intent. 1685 KEBLE *King's Bench Rep.* II. 132 The Defendant pleads a forein attachment in London of 50 li. 1800 DURNFORD & EAST *Cases King's Bench* VIII. 417 A foreign attachment in the Mayor's court at the suit of the plaintiff.

†¶ **12.** Used to translate L. *forensis*: Made in open court, public.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iii. 55 (Camb. MS.) For whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne compleyntes.

13. quasi-*adv.* (*To fit, go, sail*, etc.) *foreign*, i.e. for foreign parts. (*Naut. colloq.*)

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, We were ordered to fit foreign. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xiii, In consequence of our being about to sail foreign. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xix, But the captain is going foreign, is he not?

14. *Comb.* Chiefly locative and parasynthetic, as *foreign-built, -foliaged, -going, -looking, -made, -manned*, †*-nationed, -owned, -wrought* adjs.

1678 in Marvell *Growth Popery* 64 The Agatha, *Foreign built, 250 Tuns. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reform.* (1891) 54 The vast *foreign-foliaged, primeval forests. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. v. 658 Masters and mates of *foreign-going vessels. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 213 A dark, sallow, *foreign-looking personage. 1895 *Daily News* 15 June 5/4 *Foreign-made machinery. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* H j b, The vncertaine steps of *forrennationed pilgrimes. 1878 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* 556 American-built but *foreign-owned ships. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 808 Lawes..agaynst..*forreign wrought wares.

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

†**1.** = FOREIGNER 1. Also, a foreign vessel. *Obs.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 Þe tounes, þe countes, þe foreyns alle aboute, To þe kyng felle on knes. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 Outrayeng foreyns that cam from Babilon. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 197 Of these false forrains renneth so great a bande Vnto our shippes, that [etc.]. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* iii. 19 Ambassages..or whatsoever other business of the provincials, or forraigns. 1643 *Decl. Lords & Com., Reb. Ireland* 50 They took yesterday a Forrain laden with deales.

†**b.** One not a citizen, or more particularly not a member of the guild, a stranger, an outsider.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 3ef a foreyne emplediþ þe teþynge. 1487 in *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 581 Ye shall not admytt eny foren to be of this misterie. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) N vj, For citicens favour more one another, than they do forrains.

†**2.** Short for *chambre foreine* (see A. 1). *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7436 Ful foule ys þat forreyne þat ys comoun for al certeyne. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1962 *Ariadne*, The tour .. Was ioyning in the walle to a foreyne. 1505 in Gage *Thingoe Hundred* 140 To be wrought with calion and breke, with foreyns and other necessaries. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 201/8 A Forayne, *forica*.

3. That part of a town which lies outside the borough or the parish proper. Now *local*.

1668 PLOT *Staffordsh.* viii. § 82. 314 All the Villages and Hamlets belonging thereunto [Walsall]..which they call the forraigne. 1782 NASH *Worcestersh.* II. 39 The inhabitants of the foreign of Kidderminster, so called to distinguish them from the inhabitants of the borough.

1856 GLEW *Walsall* 3 The parish is in two townships, called the Borough and Foreign. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v. *Foreigner*, At Rye..that part of the parish which lies out of the boundary of the corporation, is called the Foreign of Rye.

b. *pl.* The outer court of a monastery; also, the space immediately outside the monastic precincts. *Obs.*, but surviving as proper name in various places where monasteries existed.

1668 WILKES *Plan Canterbury* cited in Willis *Monast. Canterb.* (1869) 152 Y^e forrins. 1799 HASTED *Kent* IV. 575 The space of ground *without* or foreign to it [the jurisdiction of the church] called *the Foreigns*, now vulgarly the *Follings*. 1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), *Foreign Court*..Also called Foreigns.

4. *In foreign*: abroad.

c 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* III. i, One that hath As people say in forraigne pleasur'd him.

Hence **Fo·reignly** *adv.*; **Fo·reignness**.

1611 COTGR., *Peregrinité*..forrainenesse. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 249 The forreignness and obscurity of some texts. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. v. 32 His English had little foreignness except its fluency. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* vi. 169 When a being or object reveals itself to feeling, it, so to speak, loses any vestige of foreignness or estrangement. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* ix. 169 He rose out of his amazement .. foreignly beholding himself.

†**Forei·gn**, *v. Obs.*–° [f. prec.] (See quot.)

1598 FLORIO, *Esternare*, to alienate, estrange, forraine.

Foreignee·r, *v. vulgar.* [f. FOREIGN + -EER (marking contempt). Cf. *electioneer* vb.] Only in **Foreignee·ring** *vbl. sb. attrib.*, concerned with foreign matters; also *ppl. a.* foreign, like a foreigner.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 194 Since I sent you a despatch on foreigneering business. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 501 There is no teaching these foreigneering fellows the proper usage of their parts of speech. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. iv. 65 The sailor was like..a foreigneering sort of man in a skin cap and long stockings.

Foreigner (fɒ·rénəɹ). [f. FOREIGN *a.* + -ER 1.]

1. A person born in a foreign country; one from abroad or of another nation; an alien.

In ordinary use chiefly applied to those who speak a foreign language as their native tongue; thus in England the term is not commonly understood to include Americans.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 64 They were straunge foreyners, nought of his propre peple. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 Whome that foreyner & straunger Pylate wolde oftentymes..haue delyuered. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 138, I am here a foriner and stranger, as all my fathers were. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 12 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 15 That no..forreigner..be suffered to bring in..any booke or bookes printed beyond the seas. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3916/3 Having reviewed all the Horse and Foot under his Command, as well English as Foreigners. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 268 Besides the Dorians, there were foreigners of other nations.

b. *transf.* Something produced or brought from abroad; *esp.* a foreign vessel.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 148 Beside what I have seen amongst forreigners [plants] in Gardens. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 ₱3 The lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and the nutmeg, were all foreigners. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 68 Nine or ten ships were assembled..none of them followed us, excepting a foreigner. *Ibid.* 419 The black rat and the common mouse are enumerated .. but both these are foreigners imported by the shipping. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The failure of the English walnut crop has enhanced the price of 'foreigners'.

2. One of another county, parish, etc.; a stranger, outsider. In early use *esp.* one not a member of any particular guild, a non-freeman. Now *dial.*

14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1800) 59 Yffe any man..als wele a foraner as Burges, be sommonyd to any cowrte. *c* 1460 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 317 Ye shall not.. counsell any forynar to dwell w^tyn þe franschys of this craft. 1565 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 75 No foreigner, as men of Bolton, Blackburne or any other places. 1676 DEGGE *Parson's Counsellor* II. v. 166 There is no difference between the Case of a Parishioner and a Forrainer, where [etc.]. 1700 *Grassmens' Acc.* (Surtees) 96 If any Forraner or Freeborn come. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, 'Yo're just a foreigner, and nothing more', said he, contemptuously. 'Much yo know about it.' 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Foreigner*, a stranger, a person who comes from any other county but Sussex.

†**3.** *fig.* A stranger, outsider; a little-known person; *rarely*, a person other than oneself (cf. FOREIGN *a.* 2). *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 75 He, that would not be a stranger to the universe, an alien to felicity, and a foreiner to himself. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 1 Forreiners and strangers from the Church of God. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. i. (1651) 591 Jealousie is..a fear or doubt, lest any forrainer should participate or share with him in his love. 1641 DENHAM *Sophy* v. 52 Joy is such a forrainer, So meere a stranger to my thoughts, I know Not how to entertaine him.

Foreignism (fɒ·rénizm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The imitation of what is foreign.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* v. 202, In my essays..I do not recollect any tendency to foreignism. 1892 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 165 Journalists in the German language encourage foreignism.

An idiom, phrase, or term of foreign origin.

1877 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 15 Aug. (Cent.), That he [Miles Coverdale] left in his Bible some few foreignisms .. is not surprising. 1887 L. SWINBURNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508 It is astonishing, indeed, how many of these foreignisms have crept into the common speech.

Foreignize (fɒ·rénəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To grow or become foreign; to take after, or display a resemblance to, foreign types.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwick* (1662) 129 *marg.*, Our Countryman Fits did foranize with long living beyond the Seas. 1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 179 The style of course foreignizes.

2. *trans.* To render foreign; to refashion after foreign models; to give a foreign air to.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 372 Instructors..have sought .. to foreignise our people. 1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* I. iii. 37 Her sisters said she was 'foreignised' overmuch. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) LVIII. 360/3 We needlessly foreignize our tongue by multiplying the single *f*, *l*, and *v* endings.

†**Fo:re-ima·gine**, *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + IMAGINE *v.*] *trans.* To imagine beforehand.

1602 [see the *ppl. a.*] 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxiii. (1632) 55, I am fully perswaded you fore-imagine what I will charge you with. 1624 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 3 To .. fore-imagine the worst in all casuall matters.

Hence **Fore-imagined** *ppl. a.* So **Fore-imagination**, something imagined beforehand.

1602 CAREW *Eng. Tongue* (1723) 11 A fore-imagined possibilitie. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 667 All that is well done ..is..done according to Preconceptions, Fore-imaginations.

Fore-inclined, -instruct, etc.: see FORE-.

Fo:re-inte·nd, *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.*] *trans.* To intend beforehand. Hence **Fo:re-intended** *ppl. a.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 249 Shee was put from the bias of her fore-intended lesson. 1622 WITHER *Mistr., Philar.* Wks. (1633) 635 What the Fates doe fore-intend, They never change againe. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 90 That hee give him notice what is to bee done or foreintended. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. (1878) 325 Whether she foreintended her following conduct.

†**Fo:re-intent.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + INTENT.] A pre-arranged purpose.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiii. 127 One may fail me by accident, but the other will do it out of fore-intent.

Forejudge (fo^ɔɹdʒv·dʒ), *v.* Also 7 **forjudge**. [f. FORE- *pref.* + JUDGE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To judge or determine beforehand or without a fair trial; to prejudge. Also *absol.*

1561-80 [see the *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 195 If his Majesty might take notice what Bills were passing in either House, and declare His Own opinion, it was to forejudge Their Counsels. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 215 We ought not to forejudge the petition. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* iv. 174 Pharisees whom Judæa and Jerusalem .. had sent forth to forejudge and to condemn.

†**2.** To form a judgement or opinion of beforehand. Also *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* To Rdr. 7 They rashely foreiudge what I thinke. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 300 Those false Rates and Grounds, by which Men generally fore-judge of the Issue or Event of Actions. 1734 W. GIFFARD *Case Midwif.* lvii. 129, I..prepared to attempt the delivery, forejudging the inconveniencies I might meet with. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 Some infallible rule by which we could fore-judge events.

3. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Prejuger*, to..foriudge; to rule, or direct the opinion of Judges by a former iudgement.

Hence **Foreju·dged** *ppl. a.*; **Foreju·dging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 54 The determination of the Councell may haue his force, and be as a foreiudged sentence, and yet not hinder the aforesaid examination. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 8 This proud vaunting rose of..malicious forejudging. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 433 If you will suffer attentiue iudgement and not foreiudging passion, to bee the waigher of my wordes. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. iii, Cleave not my heart .. With your fore-judging fears.

Forejudge: see FORJUDGE.

Forejudgement (fo^ɔɹdʒv·dʒmĕnt). Also 6 **for-**. [f. FORE *pref.* + JUDGEMENT: cf. prec.]

1. Judgement determined or formed beforehand.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* Pref. 3 a, It is not my part to make any ones title either better or worse with my fore-iudgment. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 320 All the Gods..Did surely deeme the victorie his due: But seldome seene, forejudgment proveth true. 1862 SEWARD in *Sat. Rev.* (1863) 404 The only foreign nation steadily contributing in every indirect way possible to verify its forejudgment.

†**2.** A judgement previously pronounced; a judicial precedent. *Obs.*

1599 BLUNDEVILE *Art Logic* IV. iii. 104 What call you Foreiudgementes or Ruled Cases? They bee iudgementes or sentences heretofore pronounced, whereby Iudges take example to giue like iudgement in like cases.

Fore-keel, -king, -knee, -knight: see FORE-.

Foreknow (fo^ɔɹnɔ̃u·), *v.* Also 6 **forknow**. [f. FORE- *pref.* + KNOW *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To know beforehand, have previous knowledge of.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 141 Before all tymes, I was forknowen and ordeyned of god to be made. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 16 St. Paul .. fore-knew there would be Heresies among them. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to Soc. Prop. Gosp.* Wks. III. 239 Are not the times and seasons foreknown only to God? 1817 SHELLEY *To Oilier* 11 Dec., You .. foreknew all that these people would say. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1889) 5/1 He foreknew it would give her pain.

absol. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. (ed. 4) 138 If God does not fore-know, he cannot foretell.

b. *intr.* To have previous knowledge *of*.

1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 858 Thetis..Wept for her Son, foreknowing of his Fate.

Hence **Foreknow·n** *ppl. a.*; **Foreknow·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Foreknow·ingly** *adv.*).

Also †**Foreknow·able** *a.*, that may be foreknown; †**Foreknow·er**, one who foreknows.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 79 This Calkas..for to departen softely Took purpos ful this forknowinge wyse. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxlix, Fortune is .. strangest evermore Quhare leste foreknawing .. Is in the man. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 Hauynge her endelesly as presente in the syghte of hys Godly forknowynge. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxv. 34 God the foreknower of al thinges. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 115 The fore knowne ill to man, would call Fore felt greefe, of fore knowne vnrest. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xiii. 198 He does very imprudently serve his ends who seeingly and fore-knowingly loses his litie in the prosecution of them. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Third let. Prescience* § 75 Wks. 1674. I. 598 The foreknower is not cause of all that are foreknown. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 773 Evil .. Which neither his foreknowing can prevent. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 712 We cannot but grant such things therefore to be foreknowable. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 143 Foreknowing and consistent agents. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 259 That regularity itself of God's creation sets forth those other foreknown operations of God.

Foreknowledge (fōəɪnɡ'lĕdʒ). [f. FORE- *pref.* + KNOWLEDGE.] Knowledge of an event, etc. before it exists or happens; prescience.

1535 COVERDALE *Judith* ix. 6 Thy iudgmentes are done in thy euerlastinge fore knowlege. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents (Arb.) 45 The foreknowleage that the poet Seneca had of the fyndynge of the newe worlde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 118 If I foreknew, Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 19 It is not foreknowledge of the punishment which renders us obnoxious to it. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 139 Money lent with the foreknowledge that the borrower will be unable to repay it. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 210 [An astrologer promises to] give to the public a fore-knowledge of all the general affairs through life.

Hence **Foreknow·ledged** *ppl. a.*, known beforehand as liable *to*, destined *to*. *Obs.*—[1]

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 643 Thou art .. foreknowledged, as they saye, to damnation.

Forel, forrel (fŏ·rĕl). Forms: 3–6 forel, (5 furel), 5–7 forell(e, 7 forrell, foroll, 9 for(r)el, forrill. [a. OF. *forrel, fourrel* (Fr. *fourreau*), dim. f. *forre, fuerre* case, sheath, etc. (see FUR *sb.*).]

1. †a. A sheath (*obs.*). †b. A case or box (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15791 (Cott.) O þe forel a suerd he drogh. ?*a* 1430 *Wyclif's Job* xx. 25 Out of his shethe, or out of the furel. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxi. 737 The fruit [of Date tree]..lapped in a certayne long and brode forrell or covering.

c. A case or covering in which a book or manuscript is kept, or into which it is sewn. Now *dial.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVI. 103 And take his felawe to wittnesse, What he fond in a forel of a freres lyuynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 171/2 Forelle, to kepe yn a boke, *forulus*. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 84 b, I hadde leuer haue my boke sowed in a forel: than bounde in bourdis. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 134 His letters shalbe enclosed in a forel directed to the Treasorer. 1825 J. JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. West Eng.* 38 *Forrel*, the cover of a book. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Forel*, the..cover of a book.

2. A kind of parchment dressed to look like vellum, used for covering books (now only for account-books).

1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Colophon, No manner of persone shall sell this present book, unbounde, above the price of two shillynges and two-pence; and bounde in forell for iis. *xd.* 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 529 The tympans are covered with vellum, forrels, or parchment.

attrib. 1883 *Kerry's St. Lawr. Reading* 203 Good paper—forel binding.

3. A selvedge or border.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2653/4 A Crimson Piece of Spanish Cloth 23 yards long..with a yellow Foroll and a White List. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3316/4 Three pieces of Super-fine Black Cloath for Men's ware, marked with..D. Chance in length in the Forell. 1774 *Act* 14 *Geo. III*, c. 25 Frauds are frequently committed .. by taking off..the..Forrel or other Marks, of..Cloth. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Forrel*, the border of a handkerchief. *West.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Forrel*, the stripe which is woven across the ends of a piece of cloth to show that it is a whole piece.

†**Fo·rel, fo·rrel**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with a 'forel'. Hence **Fo·relled** *ppl. a.*

1612 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 227 The second edition of the Temple .. as it was new forrelled and filleted with gold by Herod. 1696 *E. Budleigh Churchw. Acc.* in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.* (1892) XXIV. 264 P[d] for a great foreld booke oo. 05. o.

Foreland (fōə·ɪlănd). Forms: 4 forlonde, (farlande), 5–7 forland(e, (7 furland), 6 forelonde, -lande, 5– foreland. [f. FORE- *pref.* + LAND. Cf. Du. *voorland*; also Icel. *forlendi* land between hills and the sea.]

1. A cape, headland or promontory.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 699 Alle þe iles of Anglesay on lyft half he haldez, & farez ouer þe fordez by þe for-londez. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 880 See ȝe ȝone farlande with ȝone two fyrez. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 153 Unum forland vocat. le Holyhede. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 374 The schippis draif on forland and on craigis. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 83 The great forelonde of Affrike, commonly called the cape of Good hope. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 24 At the face of this Foreland lie six rocky Islands. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 117 A cape, which..he [Frobisher in 1576] called Queen Elizabeth's Foreland. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* (1878) 35 To where the wave-worn foreland ends the bay.

2. A strip of land in front of something.

a. (See quots.)

1580-1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 13. § 2 Certeyne Shelves and Forelandes..lyeng betwene the Walles and Boundes of the said Marshes .. and the River of Thames. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 178 The forelands on the north side also are not to be less than thirty feet wide. 1807 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. 35 By the erection of a new bank or sea wall they get a foreland to their former estate. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Foreland*..a space left between the base of a canal bank, and an adjacent drainage cut or river, so as to favour the stability of the bank.

b. *Fortif.* (See quot. 1853.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Foreland* .. the same with *Berme*. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 A Berm, or Foreland, being a small space of Ground between the Wall and the Moat. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Dict., Foreland* .. a confined space of ground between the rampart of a town or fortified place and the moat..Now usually called a berm.

3. Land or territory lying in front.

1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr., Life & Death Our Lord* 29, I looked towards the west, and beheld the forelands of Carmel. 1870 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Alsace and Lorraine..will form a German foreland.

†4. *Sc.* 'A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a close or alley' (Jam.). *Obs.* 1489 *Acta Audit.* 149/2 A foreland of ane tennenment liand in þe said Cannoungate.

5. *attrib.*, in † *Foreland-men* (see quot.).

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19/4 The Foreland Men, viz. The Colliers of Sandwich, and the several Ports of Thanet, stay in expectation of Convoy.

Forelay (fōəɪlā·), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + LAY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To lie in wait for, waylay. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, Introd. 9 He was forelayed and taken. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 667 For feare (quoth he) that I be forlaied by the way, and rifled by him. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* I. 493 An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Fore-lay*, to waylay.

†b. To lie in ambush about or near (a place).

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 80 b, Hys enemys might..forlay the wayes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. lii. (1632) 180 His opposites had forelaid the country, and hemmed him about. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 106 They had forelaid the Passages by land.

c. *fig.* To lay obstacles in the way of; to plot or take action against; to embarrass, frustrate, hinder, interfere with. Now *rare.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* v. 11 The Lord .. forlayeth their craftynesse. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. 58 Then Ebwith, and with her slides Srowy; which forelay Her progresse. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* xx. ix, How cunningly doth he forelay their confidence. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* XI. 781 With chosen Foot his Passage to forelay, And place an Ambush in the winding way. 1832 JOHN BREE *Saint Herbert's Isle* II. v, She would her own sweet peace forelay.

2. To lay down or plan beforehand; to prearrange; with both material and immaterial *objs. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Wks. (1717) 350 Envy will most cunningly forelay The Ambush of their Ruin. *a* 1619 F. DAVISON *Poet. Rhapsody* (1826) II. 361 Privy snares my foes fore-lay. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 1 The wise God .. forelaid a double-foundation, of sin in the enemy, and humiliation in his people. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 252 An excellent artificer, who in all his works of art, has forelaid in his mind a perfect model of his intended fabric. 1815 *Mr. John Decastro* I. 52 Thus the ground was forelaid for great rejoicing. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*

Hence **Fo·relaid** *ppl. a.*; **Forelay·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. XXVIII. (1609) 199 There was no feare of ambushments and forelayings. 1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp.* in *Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 8, I levell at no man with a forelayd designe. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 16 The constituted and fore-laid principles of his Art. 1815 *Mr. John Decastro* I. 259 Thus far by way of .. forelaying of the ground.

†**Foreleader.** *Obs.* Also 4, 6 for-. [f. FORE- *pref.* + LEADER.] One who leads the advance; a chief or principal leader.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14410 (Cott.) Moyses was þair for-leder. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 18 Christe is the firste frutis and fore leader of them that sleap. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Diet for Drunkards* (1789) 17 Would God that we learned not, by the foreleaders before named, to charge and coniure each other vnto the pledge. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. § 1 Hengist for valour, policie, and strength, was the foreleader. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 326 Know, for truth, I meant You a fore-leader in this testament. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fooreleader*, chief captain.

Foreleg (fōə·ɪleg; but the stress is variable). [f. FORE- *pref.* + LEG *sb.*] One of the front legs of a quadruped; also, rarely one of the anterior limbs of a biped.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1692) 1079 A grete wulfe syttyng and embracyng the heed betwene his forleggys. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVII. iii, His forelegges latyn, and of fethers full. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 133 When a Horses neere fore-legge, and his neere hinder-legge ..are so fastened together. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 83 A Carver at Court..being laughed at by him [King James] for saying the wing of a Rabbit, maintained it as congruous as the fore-leg of a Capon, a Phrase used in Scotland. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ii, The beast now unluckily making a false step, fell upon his fore legs. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 23 The foreleg of the Horse. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 13 Though he got his fore legs well on the bank he was short with his hind ones.

Fore-lend, -lie: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a, 1.

Fore-lift, -lighter, -line, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

Forelive (fōəɪlĭ·v), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + LIVE *v.*] *trans.* To live before another.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* lxii, All those great worthies of antiquity Which long forelived thee, and shall long survive. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1812) II. 530 They who fore-liv'd and preceded us may be called our Ancestors. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. iii, Then do I forelive the race of men, So that the things that will be, are to me Past.

b. *intr.* (or *absol.*)

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 Some believed .. that the soul..had forelived in Heaven.

Fore·lle [a. Ger. *forelle.*] A kind of trout.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell*, I. xvii. 268, I dare say, he doesn't know a trout from a Forelle. [1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. iv. 88 Fresh *forellen* for lunch.]

Forelock (fōə·ɪlŏk), *sb.*[1] Also 5–7 forlock. [f. FORE- *pref.* + LOCK *sb.*[1]]

†1. a. ? Some piece of horse-harness. b. (See quot. 1889.) *Obs.*

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (1841) 408 My mastyr paid for mendynge of a forlokke, j.d. 1889 *Cent. Dict., Forelock*, in medieval armor, a clasp or catch serving to hold the helm, or in some cases the beaver or the mentonnière, to the gorgerin or breast-plate in front.

2. A wedge (usually of iron) thrust through a hole in the end of a bolt in order to keep it in its place. Now chiefly *Naut.*

1514 *Wigtoft Churchw. Acc.* (1797) 209 For y[e] forlock to y[e] grete bell, 4*d.* 1534 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 149 For forks, forlocks, pynnes to y[e] bales [bells]. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 103 The Bolts and Forelocks of Fir, that fasten the Timber. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 273 The forelocks drawn, the frappings they unlace. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 The various parts of the work are ..temporarily secured .. by means of pins and cotters, or forelocks.

3. *Comb.*: forelock-bolt, -hook (see quots.).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Fore locke bolts hath an eye at the end, whereinto a fore locke of iron is driuen to keepe it from starting backe. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cheville à goupilles*, a forelock-bolt, or bolt fitted to receive a forelock. 1794 *Rigging & Seamansh.* 54 *Fore-lock-hooks* are made of iron, with a long neck and handle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Forelock Hook* (Rope-making), a winch or whirl in the tackle-block by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand.

Forelock (fōə·ɪlŏk), *sb.*[2] [f. FORE- *pref.* + LOCK *sb.*[2]]

1. A lock of hair growing from the fore part of the head, just above the forehead.

c 1000 *New Aldhelm Gloss.* in *Anglia* (1891) XIII. 37 Foreloccas, *antie frontis*. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 87 A square forehead, upon which those forelocks of the Hair abide moderately elevated. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 302 Hyacinthin Locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustring. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* v. 62 There was plenty of bobbing from the girls and pulling of forelocks from the boys. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxii, All had a word to say to the Captain, touching their forelocks by way of preface.

transf. 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* (1629) 9 This Comets forelock was a better Ephemeris for the Sunnes place then many in great request.

b. Of a horse, etc.: A detached lock above the forehead.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ₱ 4 The Forelock of the Horse. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1791 -- *Iliad* XIX. 306 The bristly forelock of the boar. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. III. 94 Clipped away the forelocks of the lambs.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* in phrase *to take time, opportunity*, etc. *by the forelock.*

(Suggested by the representation described in Phædrus *Fab.* v. viii, 'Calvus, comosa fronte, nudo occipitio, .. Occasionem rerum significat brevem.')

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 65 Thinking to .. take opportunitie by her forelockes. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxx, The ioyous time wil not be staid, Unlesse she doe him by the forelock take. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. i, I'll take occasion by the forelock. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 301, I took time by the fore-lock. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 231, I became a philosopher, to catch..Wisdom by the forelock. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. vii. 213 The occasion..was bald behind, and must be grasped by the forelock.

Forelock (fōə·ɪlŏk), *v.* [f. FORELOCK *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To fasten with a forelock; also with *in.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Y iij b, Bolts, which .. are fore-locked or clinched upon rings. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 89 The paddle arms .. keyed or forelocked there. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 86 A bolt is put through the mast..and forelocked in.

Hence **Fo·relocked** *ppl. a.*, **Fo·relocking** *vbl. sb.*

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 85 A crank pin.. secured by a forelocking pin. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Arch.* § 231. 244 The channel rail is secured to the channel by iron straps, fastened by forelocked bolts.

Fore-log: see FORE- *pref.* 3.

Forelong, obs. form of FURLONG.

Fore-loofe, obs. Sc. form of FURLOUGH.

Forelook (fōəɪluk), *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + LOOK *sb.*; cf. next.] a. A look forward (*obs.* exc. *U.S.*) †b. The habit or power of looking forward; Foresight, providence.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 143 The saule..went untill hell and toke oute thas. Whilke he in his forloke wold that wer saued. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 373 Ther Y had an hondorthe marke of rent; Y spentte hit all in lyghtte atent, Of suche forlok was Y. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXC. 1181 It is to be concluded then, that Moses had a further forelook. 1882 E. P. GOODWIN *Serm. bef. Amer. Bd. Comm. For. Missions* 7 The gospel was to be preached ..with equal..forelook of triumph to all who would receive it. 1883 HALE *Christm. in Palace* viii. 192 She had a week's provant in the house; and that was a very long forelook for her.

Forelook (fōəɪlu·k), *v.* Also for-. [f. FORE- *pref.* + LOOK *v.* (In sense 3 perh. f. FOR- *pref.*[1])]

1. *trans.* To look at or see ahead or beforehand, foresee; to watch over. Also *refl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8211 (Cott.) Godd .. þat all for-lokes in his sight. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 28056 (Cott. Galba) Ilk man suld him forloke..þat his conciens be clene. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1946 Na man..can þe tyme of þe dede forluke.

2. *intr.* To look ahead or forward.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 551 He shall dylygentlye foreloke and see that Goddys wylle be done. 1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainm.* 19 Wks. (Rtldg.) 529/2 Then did I forelook, And saw this day mark'd white in Clotho's book. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 146 The World-soul knows his own affair, Forelooking, when he would prepare For the next ages.

†3. To bewitch by a look. Cf. *overlook. Obs.*

1596 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1606), *Fascino*, to bewitch .. to forelooke. 1611 COTGR., *Ensorceler* .. To charme .. forelooke, eye-bite.

Hence **Foreloo·king** *ppl. a.* Also **Foreloo·ker**, one who forelooks.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iii. 34 God is the forlookere [Vulg. *prospector*] of hym that ȝeldeth grace. *Ibid.* xi. 32 As the forlookere seende the falling of his neȝhebore. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 118 A forelooking tenderness.

Forelooper, foreloper (fōə·lĭū·pəɹ, -lōu·pəɹ). *South Africa.* [ad. Du. *voorlooper*, f. *voor-* FORE- + *looper* runner, f. *loopen* to run.]

A boy who walks with the foremost pair of a team of oxen, in order to guide them. Hence **Foreloo·p** *v. intr.*, to do the work of a forelooper.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* iv, I managed to start on March 31, with only a driver and foreloper. 1881 FENN *Off to Wilds* iii. 21 The foreloper, whose duty it is to walk with the foremost oxen. 1889 *Catholic Household* 30 Nov. 7 Fr. Le Bihan in like manner 'fore-louping' because one of their boys had cut his foot.

Forelorn, obs. form of FORLORN.

†**Fo·re-maid.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FORE- *pref.* + MAID.] A forewoman.

1555 *Will of T. Sidney* (Somerset Ho.), Mary Hilles once the formayde of my shop.

Foreman (fōə·ɪmæn). Pl. **foremen.** Also **for-.** [f. FORE- *pref.* + MAN; cf. ON. *formaðr*, gen. *-manns* (perh. the source), also Du. *voorman*, Ger. *vormann.*]

†1. One who goes in front; a leader. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* lvii. 134 Steuenessone was forman, & opened the wey to þe Erl. 1580 BARET *Alv.*, A foreman, a guide, *auspex*. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 8 They cannot .. bellow lustely like the foreman of the Heard. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 In the practice of this duty, the Apostle requireth that the Minister be the foreman. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 117 The men are led up by a Laplander, whom they call Automwatze, or foreman, then follows the Bridegroom.

† b. *pl.* The front rank. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 387 When .. they had foiled the foremen, they turned themselves back. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. ii. (1622) 21 The enemy .. lightly skirmishing with the flanks and the foremen; set amaine on the hindmost.

† c. The man in front (of another). *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 36 Keeping the lower end of his pike on the one side of his foremans legge. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyat* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 113 Euerie face Is lifted vp aboue his foremans head.

2. The principal juror, who presides at the deliberations of the jury, and communicates their verdict to the court.

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 89 The counterpane of the offyce..to remayne with the forman of the enquest. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 20, I will looke grauely..like the fore-man of a Jury. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ₱ 3 He .. has been several times Foreman of the Petty-Jury. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The foreman, called in Scotland the chancellor of the jury. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Death* xvi, At the Golden Lion the Inquest met, Its foreman a carver and gilder.

transf. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 221 It is Subscrib'd by a Bakers Dozen of them; and George Fox the Fore-Man, in the Name of themselves.

3. One who takes the most prominent part; the chief or leader (of a party); the president (of a deliberative body). *Obs.* exc. *locally* in municipal use.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. 294 Socrates, the foreman of his Dialogues doth ever aske and propose his disputation. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 17 The Kings principall wicked Counsellers; of whom Winchester being the foreman, appealed. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 280 The Old Peripatetics too, and among them Aristotle, their Foreman. 1790 PORSON *Lett. Travis* 379 The foreman of the Apostles, Peter. 1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 307 At length all the inhabitants of the grave arose, St. John at their head for foreman. 1835 *Rep. Commiss. Municip. Corp.* XXVI. 2287 The Foreman of the commons [of Huntingdon] is appointed by a committee of burgesses.

4. The principal workman; *spec.*, one who has charge of a department of work. *Foreman of the yard*: one who superintends the gangers. *Working foreman*: one who divides his time between labour and supervision.

1574 *Life Abp. Canterb.* Pref. to Rdr. E v, It was but rough hewen by one of the prentises, and wanted sum polishing by the forman. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 174 Thomas the fore-man of the shop. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 46 The foreman, whose office is to mowe and place the sheaues aright. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* Epil. Wks. 1884 VIII. 200 This precious fop Is foreman of a haberdasher's shop. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The Master-Bricklayer, or his Foreman, must take care to see all the Foundations set truly out. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 164 One of the masons .. offered himself as foreman over the stone-cutters. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 79 Mr. Brown is the foreman of all the framework. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 38 Foremen plan out the work, and allot it to the artisans. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Foremen of the Yards*, a class of officers next above the 'leading men' .. and to whom the leading men are directly responsible.

b. ? An overseer or bailiff.

1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 7, I sometimes think I must come to this—to be the foreman upon my own farm. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 294 Petersen had been foreman of the settlement. 1894–5 *Kelly's Oxford Direct.* 342 J. Belcher, foreman to John Birt esq. Wood End farm.

† 5. ? *slang.* ? A goose. *Obs.*

1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, Ile soile you euer[y] long vacation a brace of foremen, that at Michaelmas shall come vp fat and kicking. [Differently in 1st ed.]

¶ 6. ? Used as ad. Du. *voerman*, carrier.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 25, I tooke wagon to Rotterdam, where we were hurried in lesse than an hour..so furiously do these Foremen drive. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* (ed. 3) 260 We wait for the Antwerp Waggon .. You must rise betimes to find a Fore-man [L. *aurigam*] Sober.

Hence **Fo·reman** *v. trans. rare*, to direct or oversee as a foreman. **Fo·remanship**, the office, post, or position of a foreman.

1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 17 The foremanship of a large workshop. 1886 T. WRIGHT in *19th Cent.* XX. 534 The all-round workman requires as a rule very little foremaning.

Foremarch, -mark, -martyr: see FORE- *pref.*

Foremast (fōə·ɹmast). [f. FORE- *pref.* (and FORE *prep.*) + MAST.]

1. The forward lower-mast in all vessels.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's E. Ind.* ix. 25 b, The tacklings of their formast. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ostay*, a cord that goeth from the boltsprit to the saile of the foremast. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 452 The fury of the Wind..snapt off the Boltsprit and Fore-mast both at once. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, The Mate and Boatswain begg'd the Master of our Ship to let them cut away the Fore-mast. 1848 W. IRVING *Columbus* I. 240 The latter ..from the weakness of her foremast, could not hold the wind.

2. ? The station of being 'before the mast'; only *attrib.*, as **foremast man, seaman**, a sailor below the rank of a petty officer; hence quasi-*adj.*, characteristic of a foremast man.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Younkers are the yong men called Foremast men. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4366/3 Eighty of the Foremast-Men belonging to the Jersey were .. order'd to be discharg'd. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 163 In the light of a foremast seaman, he appeared to be quite a Genius. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xx, His foremast air, and somewhat rolling gait .. spoke his former state. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 303 He was inferior in seamanship to every foremast man on board.

Fore-mean: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a.

Fo·reme·ntion *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + MENTION.] To mention beforehand.

1660 N. INGELO *Bent. & Urania* (1682) II. 12 They found themselves sick of the Diseases which he had forementioned. *Ibid.* II. 143 For the Reason which I forementiond.

Hence **Fo·reme·ntioned** *ppl. a.* previously mentioned. Also *ellipt.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 133 The forementioned Chaos. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. xiv. 19 Yet hath God his wayes and means to deliver the righteous in the forementioned cases. 1697 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* II. xiii. 383 In the forementioned new law to be enacted. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 145 There are other species.. which with the fore-mentioned, make up the number twelve.

Fore-messenger, -misgiving: see FORE-.

†**Foremi·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- + MIND *v.*] *trans.* To contemplate or intend beforehand.

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 38/1 Were it that the duke .. hadde of olde foreminded this conclusion. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 103 Neauer I foreminded..For toe slip in secret by flight.

†**Foremore,** *a. rare.* [Perversion of FORMER (cf. FOREMOST).]

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 219 Some of the foremore poems celebrate the return from captivity. 1815 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 43 Of Simon's works, only the two foremore can now merit an importation into English literature.

Foremost (fōə·ɹmoust, -məst), *a.* and *adv.* (*superl.*) Forms: 1 **formest, fyrmest, (firmest)**, 2–7 **formest**, 3 *south.* **vormest**, (4 **furmest**, 5 **for-, foremest**(e, 6 **formes**), 3–4 **firmest**, 3–7 **formast**, (4 **formaste**), 6–7 **formost**, e, 6– **foremost.** See also FORTHMOST. [OE. *formest, fyrmest*: = OFris. *formest*, Goth. *frumist-s*, f. OTeut. **formo-* (FORME *a.*) with additional superlative suffix (see -EST). Afterwards written so as to suggest a derivation from FORE *a.* + MOST *adv.*]

A. *adj.*

†1. In regard to time: Prior to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.; = FIRST A. 1. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1525 (Cott.) Noema was þe formest webster þat man findes o þat mister. *Ibid.* 1051 þe formast barn þat sco him bare was caim. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 195 To repayre thoffence of our formest fader adam. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 56 If they could haue had any beginning, the Sonne had bin formost in that case.

† b. *absol.* or *ellipt.* Also in advb. phrase *at the foremost. Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 þe laste man isib þe formeste, þe was biforn us. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Atte firmast to-fore þe day of þe a compte of þe maistres. *a* 1400 *Hymn Virg.* 8 in *Min. Poems Vern. MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 Heil logge that vr lord in lay, The formast that never was founden in fable.

† c. After the name of a day of the week: Next following; = FIRST 1 h. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 þe Wednesday formest þe Kyng had fulle grete hy.

†2. First in serial order; = FIRST A. 2. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 274 Feower heafod windas synd, se fyrmesta is easterne wind. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 þe formeste word of þe salme. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Sigge ðe vormeste viue, 'Adoramus te, Christe,' fif siðen kneolinde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26877 (Cott.) þe quilk I talde þe of resun in þe neist formast questiun. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 494 Monyth þe fyrst þat fallez formast in þe ȝer. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 288 Is not the morne ȝule day, formest of the ȝeir? 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 135 b, The bowynge of the foremost fynger, and settynge the ende of the thombe between the 2 foremost or hyghest ioyntes of it.

† b. *absol.* or *ellipt.* Also in advb. phrases, *a formest, an alre formest. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 As we seiden þer uppe a vormest. *Ibid.* 180 Understondeð þeonne an alre uormest. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. x. (1495) 55 The formest hyghte Ymaginatiua, the mydle Logica, the thyrde memoratiua. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 160 Gif he fallis, the latter pairt is warst nor y' formest. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ₱ 13 The Foremost of the whole Rank of Toasts..are Mrs. Catty and Mrs. Frontlet.

3. Most forward or advanced in position; front: = FIRST A. 3. † Also in agreement with sb. to indicate the front part or front of. (Cf. L. *summus mons*, etc.)

c 1205 LAY. 23801 A þen feoremeste flocke feouwerti hundred. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2324 þe prouost wiþ al þe puple presed forþ formast. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1106 An ax .. That heng on hys formest arsoun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 46 He wolde come..formeste of his company. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xiii. 126 b, The whole skinne of a great Lion, fastened with the two formost feet before upon the brest. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 152 The foremost part of the Arms bones are broken. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 28 Who here Will envy whom the highest place exposes Formost to stand against the Thunderers aime Your bulwark? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiii, The giant .. was foremost now; but the Dwarf was not far behind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxvi. 41 The king himself fought and fell in the foremost ranks of the battle. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 The foremost hounds are close on him.

b. *absol.* or *ellipt.* Also in advb. phrase, † *a formest.*

c 1205 LAY. 24611 Bedeuer a uormest eode mid guldene bolle. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 41 So the furmest hevede y-don, ase the erst undertoc. *c* 1400 *Song Roland* 807 We haue the formest feld to the ground. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 137 Reynawde wente out of Bordews, the formest of all his folke. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 67 Good will settyng me forthe with the foremost: I can not chuse but write. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 175 Those [dogs] which are young, fierce, and unaccustomed to the chace, are generally the foremost. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The Smith of the Wynd..had been the foremost in the crowd that thronged to see the gallant champions of Clan Quhele. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii, She was determined to march with the foremost.

c. in *proverb* denoting continuous action.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 44 Never stir if he fought not with great Seckerson four hours to one, foremost take up hindmost.

d. In adverbial phrases *head, end, stern*, etc. *foremost*, i.e. with the head, etc. first or in front.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 49 It flys down head foremost. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) III. ix. 420 Wigs ..wrong-side foremost. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. 46 This is a science which naturally comes to us end foremost. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The boat drove stern foremost before it [the tide].

4. Most notable or prominent, best, chief. Also more emphatically *first and foremost*: = FIRST A. 4.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 27 Seþe wyle betweox eow beon fyrmest sy he eower þeow. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Ej, And suche one is that weneth to be first and formest that often fyndeth her the last of all. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 72 b, Christ in his speach trulye affirmed his choise, which was chief, principall, and formest. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Men ever famous, and formost in the achievements of liberty. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 83 Calchas, an augur foremost in his art. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xvi. (1872) 137 Foremost of these sufferers were the Quakers.

absol. or *ellipt.* *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 20 Soðlice manega fyrmeste beoð ytemeste; & ytemeste fyrmesta. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 278 Hit was þe formast on flete þat on flode past. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 136 The fore-most of them, Right knowledge, the rest are her sisters.

B. *adv.* First, before any other or anything else, in position or rank; † formerly also, in time, serial order, etc.; = FIRST B. 1. Also in strengthened phrase, *first and foremost.*

a 1000 *Elene* 68 (Gr.) Þæs þe hie feonda ȝefær fyrmest ȝesæȝon. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Si forme lage þat is si ȝecende lage, þe god sett formest an þes mannes heorte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1472 Esau was firmest boren And iacob sone after. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 268 He swor formest þat ȝe schuld have no harm. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 4 The Logician first and formoste, professeth to knowe wordes, before he .. knitte sentences. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 66 He formost dies, and yeelds to fatal dart: Ne liues she long. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Numb.* ii. 3 Judah encamped foremost. It was fit the Lion should leade the way.

b. In the first place, firstly. See FIRST B. 1 c.

1393, 1583 [see FIRST B. 1 c.]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 3 First and formest requisite it is, that the ground be good.

Hence † **Fo·remostly** *adv. Obs.*, in the foremost place, in front.

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyat* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 113 Norfolke rides formostly, his crest well knowne. ?*a* 1700 *Ballad of Jephthah* in *Percy's Reliq.* (1876) I. 184 When he saw his daughter dear Coming on most foremostly, He wrung his hands.

Foremother (fōˑɹmʌðəɹ). [f. FORE- *pref.* + MOTHER, after *forefather*.] A female ancestor.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B. iij b, Looking in this glasse of the holie liues of their foremothers. 1655 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 145 Where is the decency become Which your fore-mother had? 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* XX. XXV. (1826) 254 Unheard-of forefathers and fore-mothers of your host's family. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 1 Ombre, the delight of our forefathers and foremothers.

Foren: see FORNE.

Forename (fōˑɹnēˑm), *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + NAME.] A person's first or 'Christian' name; in *Rom. Ant.* = PRÆNOMEN.

1533 CATH. PARR tr. *Erasm. Comm. Crede* 74 The name and the forename of Pylate. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 320 His sonne, carrying the same fore-name [Bartholomew]. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 753 It was provided by an Edict, that none of that family should have the forename of Marcus. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit Hist.* 99 The Ancient Roman Women had a Fore-name, or a Christen-Name besides their Sir Name. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 34 The counsellor whose name is Reason, whose forename is Interest. 1883 *Academy* 15 Dec. 394 Mary Martha Brooke, whose twofold fore-name is intended to symbolise her character.

transf. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 519 This place [Cole Ouerton] hath a Cole prefixed for the fore name.

† **Fo·rename**, *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + NAME *v.*] *trans.* a. To name or mention beforehand. b. To give a name to beforehand.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* V. xvi. (1620) 209 The vertues of such worthies as we forenamed. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 53 Behold a Virgin shall conceave A Sonne, fore nam'd Emmanuel.

Hence **Fo·renamed** *ppl. a.*, named or mentioned before; fore-cited.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 The two sustres fore named. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 317 This foirnamit king. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 224 The forenamed Axiomes are compounded of simple axiomes. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* VIII. xi. § 1 The woman..grieved at the death of the fore-named child. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 30 Flour which is mixed with the fore-named adulterations.

absol. or *ellipt.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. i. 2 Besides the two forenamed there is found a thirde kinde. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 7 Besides the fore-named, they had Neptune.

† **Fo·reness.** *nonce-wd.* [f. FORE *a.* + -NESS.] Priority.

1587 GOLDING tr. *De Mornay* 136 Euen according to Aristotles owne doctrine, forenesse, afternesse, and continuance of tyme do followe forenesse, afternesse, and continuance of mouing.

Fo·renext, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 3 **fore-neist**. [f. FORE *adv.* + NEXT.] ? Next preceding.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8146 (Cott.) Þe night fore-neist o paradis Him thoght in sueuen he was þar-bi.

Forenight (fōˑɹnəit). [f. FORE- *adv.* and *prep.*]

† 1. The previous night. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66, I that in forenight was with no weapon agasted, Now shiuer at shaddows.

2. *Sc.* The evening, the interval between twilight and bed-time.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vi. 63 Serranus That all the fornycht in ryot..had spendit. 1810 *Cromek's Rem. Nithsdale Song* 299 We kent nae but it was drunken fowk riding to the fair, i' the fore night. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xvi. 67 There were long forenights to favour the plot.

Fore-nook: see FORE- *pref.* 3.

Forenoon (fōˑɹnūˑn). [f. FORE *prep.* + NOON.]

1. The portion of the day before noon.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 35 We..spent that fore noone there in prayers and deuocion. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* iii. 10 At tenne of the Clocke in the fore noone. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 168 When..the Nights [are] yet cold, water in the Fore-noons. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 12 The Fore-noons being dedicated to Business. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 107 He sat with me one forenoon, last week. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi. 352 He begged us to start for our forenoon's walk.

2. *attrib.*

a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 325 Some persons .. are good forenoone-men, but bad afternoone-men. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. xii. § 3. 138 Physicians that they call fore-noon men..because commonly they are drunk in the after-noon. *a* 1806 *Yng. Beichan & Susie Pye* XXXVIII. in Child *Ballads* II. 1iii. (1884) 471/1 Then out and spak the forenoon bride. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 542 My stormy forenoon watch is at length over. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 8 The forenoon shadow.

Fore-noted, -notice, -notion: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b, 4.

† **Fore·nsal**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *forens-is* (see FORENSIC) + -AL.] = FORENSIC.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* V. xii. 164 All which, as Grotius interprets the place in a Forensal sense, is of a very large extension. 1670 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676-1732 in COLES.

Forensic (fɹe·nsik), *a* and *sb.* Also 7 **forinseck**. [f. L. *forens-is* (f. *forum* FORUM) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, connected with, or used in courts of law; suitable or analogous to pleadings in court. *Forensic medicine*: medicine in its relations to law; medical jurisprudence.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 31 It signifies much more than justification, as in the forinseck sense that is opposite to condemning. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvi. (1695) 189 Person .. is a Forensick Term. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 84 That the students might not be distracted from their studies by legal process from distant courts, and other forensic avocations. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. iv. Wks. 1788 II. 89 Lactantius, from a forensic Lawyer now become an advocate for Christianity. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. (1872) 122 Such admired forensic eloquence. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 8 A sort of mixed science known by the name of Forensic Medicine or Medical Jurisprudence. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. viii, In an imposing and forensic manner.

B. *sb. U.S.* A college exercise, consisting of a speech or (at Harvard) written thesis maintaining one side or the other of a given question.

1830 *Collegian* 241 in B. H. Hall *College Words*, Themes, forensics [etc.]. 1837 *Ord & Regul. Harvard Univ.* 12 Every omission of a theme or forensic.

† **Fore·nsical**, *a. Obs.* Also 6-8 **forinseal, -sicall**, (7 forensecal). [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. *adj.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 357 In forinsicall, and temporall causes. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 231 Justification is a forensical, judicial act. 1740 NORTH *Examen* II. v. § 37. 336 Acts of the supreme Power, or (in forinsecal style, legislative Acts or Acts of Parliament.

Hence **Fore·nsically** *adv.*, in a forensic manner.

1845 MOZLEY *Ess., Laud* (1878) I. 218 Laud was put into the humiliating position of having to stand up and forensically guard every little thing he had done. 1876 — *Univ. Serm.* V. 102 The Church .. contemplates war forensically, as a mode of settling national questions.

† **Fore·nsive**, *a. Obs.* [See -IVE.] = FORENSIC.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 97 His Forensive or Political Transactions.

† **Fore-oath.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *foreáþ, foráþ*, f. FORE- *pref.* + *áþ* OATH.] In OE. Law: An oath required of the party commencing a suit unless the fact complained of was manifest.

a 1000 *Laws Ath.* I. § 23 Ofga ælc man his tihtlan mid foreaðe. 1641 *Ancient Cust. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 240 He might, afterward, with his fore-oath his lord's part play at any need. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 16 A fore-oath was needless if a man sued for wounding and showed the wound to the Court.

Fore-obtained, -opinioned: see FORE- *pref.* 2 *b*.

Foreordain (fōˑɹɹɒɹdēˑn), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ORDAIN.] *trans.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate.

c 1440 *Partonope* 3155 The fayrest shapen creature That euer was foordened thorow nature. [But is this a mistake for *foddened*?] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 302 Some to be foreordeined to saluation, other some to destruction. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Pet.* i. 20 Who verily was foreordeined before the foundation of the world. 1647 *Westm. Conf. Faith* iii. § 3 Others foreordained to everlasting death. 1736-1879 [see below].

Hence **Fo·reordai·ned** *ppl. a.*; **Fo·reordai·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fo·reordai·nment**, predestination.

c 1420 *Wyclif's Mark* Prol., The for-ordenede John Zakaries sone. 1667 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Cens.* 236 His foreordaining him to that employment. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 200 According to general fore-ordained laws. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* V. 250 God's foreordaining love. 1879 MACLEAR *Mark* I. 15 *note*, The great fore-ordained and predicted time of the Messiah. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 492 The foreordainment, and the result of this Gospel in uniting the Jew and Gentile.

Fore-order: see FORE- *pref.* 4.

† **Foreordinance.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ORDINANCE.] = FORE-ORDINATION.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 181 The endelesse fore ordenaunce of god. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XI. 151 Which nature, that is to say the foreordinance of the Creator doeth for them.

Fo:reo·rdinate, *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + ORDINATE.] *trans.* To foreordain. Hence **Foreo·rdinated** *ppl. a.*

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* XV. (1864) 525 The grand, fore-ordinated circle of existence.

Fo:reordina·tion. [f. prec.: see -ATION.] Previous ordination or appointment, predestination; an instance of this.

1628 BP. HALL tr. *Rotomagensis Anon.* Wks. 815 Neither can His will be frustrated..nor His fore-ordinations altered. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. Gosp.* (1834) I. 346 A fore-ordination of him [Christ] was before the foundation of the world. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Morals* 108 If Fore-ordination be reduced to Ordination. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 427 In accordance with..Divine fore-ordination.

Fore-pad, -parlour, etc.: see FORE- *pref.* 3.

Forepa·le, forepo·le, *v. Mining* and *Engineering.* [f. FORE- *pref.* PALE, POLE.] *trans.* To protect (a work in progress) from falling débris, quicksand, etc. by timbers driven in front.

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* I. 352 After driving fifty yards through heavy rock tumbles, where every foot had to be forepaled. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Fore-poling*, a method of securing drifts in progress through quicksand by driving ahead poles .. slabs, etc. *Ibid. Forpale* or *Forepale.*

Fore-part, forepart (fōˑɹpaɹt). [f. FORE- *pref.* + PART.]

1. The foremost, first, or most advanced part; the front.

c 1400 *Burgh Lawi* c. 105 Þai sall leilly lyne .. baith foir part and back part of þe land. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. xvii. 38 All þe inar forpartis of my saule with swetnes of heuenly myrth ar fulfild. 1483 *Cath Angl.* 138/2 þe Forparte of yᵉ hede, *cinciput.* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (an. 3) 49 b, They of the Castell vexed their enemies on the fo.eparte. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 324 Betwixt his neck, and foreparts. 1714 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Nov. (1882) III. 26 The Snow and Rain .. beat on the fore-part of the Calash. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* XVI. 383 His dark hair.. stands on end on the fore part of his head.

b. *esp.* The bow or prow of a vessel. ? *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII 41 And the foore parte stucke fast. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 160 Turnynge the stemmes or forpartes of their shyppes ageynst the streame. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 74 The head or fore-part is not altogether so high as the Stern.

† 2. An ornamental covering for the breast worn by women; a stomacher. *Obs.*

1600 *Q. Eliz. Wardr.* in Nichols' *Progresses* (1823) III. 507 Item, one foreparte of clothe of sylver. 1607 WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. iii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 256/1, I confess I took up a petticoat and a raised forepart for her. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* IV. iii, They were a midwife's Fore part.

3. The earlier part.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. § 7 All the fore-part of the day. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 131 He lives twice that bestowes the fore-part of his life well. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. v. 369 In the fore part of the year 1659. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. I. 217 In the Fore-part of the seventeenth Century. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XV, In some long-forgotten fore part of the day.

† **Fo·reparty.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + PARTY.] = FOREPART.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. ii. (1495) 102 In the fore party the heed is soudele comyng narough and hygh. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 67 In þe fore partye of þe þrote.

Forepass: see FORPASS *v. Obs.*

Fo·re-pa:ssage. *Naut.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + PASSAGE.] a. A passage leading to the forepeak. b. A passage leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Forepassed, -past (fɒɹpɑˑst), *ppl. a.* [f. FORE- *pref.* PASSED, PAST.] That has previously passed, or been passed. Now only of time.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 143 O Lord .. for my helpe make haste To pardon the forpassed race that carelesse I haue past. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 21 Neither could any of the forepassed vndertakers .. discouer the country 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXII. (1748) 353 Those forepassed hours. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 12 The Actions of my fore-past Life. 1830 SOUTHEY *Yng. Dragon* I. 36 Forepast times..With no portent could match it.

† b. quasi-*adv.* On a past occasion *Obs.*

1664 *Floddan F.* III. 24 What he had said fore-past was nought.

Fore-paw, -payment: see FORE- *pref.* 2 d, 3 c.

Fo·repeak. *Naut.* Also 7 **forepike.** [f. FORE- *pref.* + PEAK.] The extreme end of the forehold in the angle of the bows.

1693 R. LYDE *Retaking a Ship* 11, I will command three of them down into the Fore-pike. *Ibid.* 17 A Scuttle..that went down into the Forepeak. 1835 MARRYAT *Three Cutt.* I, Luxury..is not wholly lost, even at the fore-peak. 1890 *Times* 6 Feb. 5/6 The collision-bulkhead, separating the forepeak from the watertight compartments.

Fore-piece (fōˑɹpīs). [f. FORE- *pref.* + PIECE.] The foremost, first, or front piece: a. *gen.* b. *Theatr.* A 'curtain-raiser'. c. *Saddlery* (see quot. 1874).

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 401 Broke the forepiece of my sulky, which detained us. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 333 Tragedies of the last age .. could be shortened into permanent fore-pieces. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905 *Fore-piece* (Saddlery), the flap attached to the fore-part of a side saddle, to guard the rider's dress.

Fore-pillow: see FORE- *pref.* 3.

Forepine: see FORPINE.

Fore-place, -placing, -plan: see FORE- *pref.*

Fo·re-plane. [f. FORE- *pref.* + PLANE *sb.*] (See quot. 1842.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 65 It is called the Fore Plane because it is used before you come to work either with the Smooth Plane, or with the Joynter. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Fore Plane* in carpentry and joinery the first plane used after the saw or axe. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 278 Every carpenter who shaves with a fore-plane borrows the genius of a forgotten inventor.

Fore-planting, -plate: see FORE- *pref.* 2 c, 3.

† **Forepleа·d**, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [perh. for **forplead*, f. FOR- *pref.*¹ (sense as in *forswear*) + PLEAD.] ? *trans.* To overreach in pleading. Hence **Forepleа·ding** *vbl. sb.*, unfair argument.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 54 The forepleadings and aduantages to bee vsed against Heretikes.

† **Fo·re-plot.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + PLOT.] Premeditation. Similarly **Foreplo·t** *v.*, to contrive beforehand; **Foreplo·tted** *ppl. a.*

1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 10 Which fore-plotted treason was the occasion of this Vision. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 62 Which last they called Abere Murther, or Murther by foreplot or treachery. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. 315 His Wife .. might..be presumed honest, if such a fore-plotted occasion had not debauched her.

† **Fore-poi·nt**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **forpoint.** [f. FORE- *pref.* + POINT *v.*]

1. *trans.* a. To appoint or determine beforehand; to predestine *to* or *unto*. b. To forebode. c. To mark by points beforehand.

a. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xvi. 17 *note*, Everlastingnes, and

happines wheerunto his chosen be forpointed. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 84 Unfortunate Samela born to mishaps, and forepointed to sinister fortunes. 1593 LODGE *Lengbeard*, etc. (1880) 56 He is the man forpointed to be my husband.

b. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 69 As the Marble drops against raine, so their teares fore-poynt mischiefe.

c. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.*, Which point we shall atteyne, by Notyng and forepointyng the angles and lines, by a sure and certain direction and connexion.

2. *intr.* To point beforehand.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A iv b, He might haue seene how Fate that day fore-pointed. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 20 Thus (as fore pointing to a storme that was gathering on that coast) began the first difference with the French nation.

Hence **Forepointing** *ppl. a.* Also **Forepointer**, one who or that which points out beforehand.

1587 GREENE *Euphues Cens.* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 171 The fathers and forepointers of wysedom 1589 — *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 Some further forepoynting fate. 1590 — *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 23 Desires aboue Fortunes, are the forepointers of deep falls.

† **Fo·re-posse·ss,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + POSSESS.] *trans.* To possess beforehand *with*.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 625/2 Wee are forepossessed and seised with so many vanities that [etc.]. 1635 SANDERSON 12 *Serm., ad Cler.* (1681) 63 Any rational man not extremely fore-possessed with prejudice.

Fore-post, -precedent: see FORE- *pref.* 3. 4 a.

† **Fore-prepara·tion.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* and FORE *prep.*] Preparation beforehand; also, *nonce-use*, the day before the (Jewish) 'preparation'.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 207 Hauing much aduantage both in number, valure, and fore-preparation. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* xix. 31 The Jews, before their preparation, had their fore-preparation.

† **Fo·re-prepa·re,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + PREPARE.] *trans.* To prepare beforehand. Hence **Fo·re-prepa·red** *ppl. a*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III xiv. 187 His fore-prepared Sepulchre. 1648 BP. HALL *Select Th.* § 24 The evils, which we look for, tall so much the less heavily, by how much we are foreprepared for their entertainment. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. III. vi. 372 They were rivetted into holes fore-prepared of purpose.

Fore-pretended: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b.

† **Forepri·se,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 forprise, 7 foreprize, -prizz. [f. FORE- *pref.* + *-prise*, after the analogy of *apprise, comprise*, etc.]

trans. To take beforehand: **a.** To assume, take for granted. **b.** To deal with, allow for, or mention beforehand; to provide for or determine beforehand; to forestall, anticipate. **c.** To take *into* or include by anticipation.

a. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* VI. Ep. Ded., The truth of the matter being forprised.

b. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxi. § 4 God hath foreprised things of the greatest weight and hath therein precisely defined .. that which every man must perform. 1607 BODLEIGH *Let.* 19 Feb. in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 21 As if the thing that they sought had been by prevention fore-priz'd by others. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 499 Daniel foreprisеth him, as a spirituall and eternall Prince. 1659 T. WHITE *Middle State of Souls* 28 Those holy Fathers..by their testimonies foreprize our exceptions. 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gospel Truth* 1 To be resolved in some Cases of Doubt, in others Foreprized, or Guarded against.

c. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 5 The Sins to come were Forepriz'd into it.

Hence **Fo·repri·sed, Fo·repri·sing** *ppl. adjs.*

1605 *Play Stucley* 1961 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 236 If in the Basilisks fore prizzing eye Be safety for the object it beholds Then [etc.]. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 552 These fore-prised passages.

Foreprise, -prize: see FORPRISE *sb.* and *v.* (*Law*).

† **Fore-pro·phesy,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + PROPHESY *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To prophesy beforehand. (Frequent in 16–17th c.)

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 379 When as we promise or foreprophecy in the name and person of God, thinges to come to passe. 1654 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (ed. 2) 16 Who spake by the Spirit of God: Fore-seeing and fore-prophesying of those things which we now see are come to pass. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 486 Foreprophesying that they would be employed against themselves.

Fore-provided: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b.

Fo·re-purpose, *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + PURPOSE.] A purpose settled beforehand, previous design. Similarly **Forepu·rpose** *v. trans.*, to purpose beforehand; **Forepu·rposed** *ppl. a.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 1580) 43 A fore purposed choice. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 128 It is nothing els but his eternall determination fore purposed in his brest. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 121 Vpon new deuise, or vpon euerlasting forepurpose. *Ibid.* 135 To haue brought to passe and perfected all that euer he had forepurposed, betokeneth an incomparable might and power. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 17 The rest of these fore-purposes. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 105 The mystery whereby the free will of the subject is preserved, while it is directed by the fore purpose of the state.

† **Fore-quo·te,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + QUOTE.] *trans.* To quote or cite beforehand. Hence **Fore-quoted** *ppl. a.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 454 Fore-quoting Confusedly th' Events most worthy noting. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i 4 In the forequotted place. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 14 According to the fore-quoted author.

Fore-rake, -rank: see FORE- *pref.* 3, 3 d.

† **Fore-ranger,** corruption of *foranger*, FORAGER.

1612 PAULE *Life Whitgift* 40 The fore-rangers and harbingers of their further designes.

† **Fo·rereach,** *sb. Naut. Obs.* [f. next vb.] ? The projection of the forepart of a vessel, beyond the end of the keel; = *fore-rake*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 10 Her rake, the fore reach, planks

Fo·re-rea·ch, *v.* Chiefly *Naut.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + REACH *v.*]

1. *intr.* To shoot ahead. Also, *to fore-reach on, upon* (see quot. 1644).

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* 42 When two ships saile together, or after one another, she which sailes best (that is fastest) doth Fore-reach upon the other. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 163 We found that we had both weathered and fore-reached upon her considerably. 1800 C. STURT in *Naval Chron.* IV. 394 Mr. Weld's cutter fore-reached, but I gained to windward. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859 252 She .. had forereached on us so far as to be well before our beam by this time. 1842 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 *Fore-reach*, to shoot ahead, especially when going in stays.

2. *trans.* To reach beyond, gain ground upon, pass. Also *fig.* To get the better of.

1803 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 398 To endeavour to fore-reach her. 1845 NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. ii. 253 The general, coming back by a different route, had fore-reached them in such a scheme. 1870 *Daily News* 12 May, At 8.30 the Sappho was rapidly forereaching her opponent.

3. *trans.* To seize beforehand, anticipate. *rare.*

1874 WHITTIER *My Triumph* xvii, I. . Fore-reach the good to be And share the victory.

Hence **Fo·re-rea·ching** *ppl. a.*, pushing, eager.

1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 102 Every hand and every spirit works Fore-reaching, active, for the general weal.

† **Fore-rea·d,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + READ.] *trans.* **a.** To read beforehand. **b.** To betoken or signify beforehand. **c.** To predestine.

a. 1620 BP. SAUNDERSON *Twelve Sermons* (1637) 303 Not onely to foreknow the extraordinary plagues .. but also to fore-read in them Gods fierce wrath and heavie displeasure.

b. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 29 His young..yeares .. to him forered, That he .. would .. proue such an one. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 219 The first part of whose name, Godiua, doth forereed Th' first syllable of hers.

c. *a* 1636 FITZGEOFFREY *Eleg.* III. E vij b, Had Fate fore-read me in a Croude to dye.

Hence **Fore-rea·ding** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Good luck, certayn forereadyng moothers haue. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 347 Your fore reading of Suetonius.

Fore-recited, -report, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

Fore-resemble, -rib, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

† **Fore-ri·de,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *for-ridan*, f FOR-[2], = FORE- *pref.* + *ridan* to RIDE.] *trans.* To ride before or in advance of.

O. E. Chron. an. 894 Þa for rad sio fierd hie foran. *c* 1205 LAY. 26931 Þat þa Rom-leoden heom for riden hafueden. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 117 To Foreryde, *præcurrere*.

Fore-rider (fōəˌɹɪˌɹəidəɹ). [f. FORE- *pref.* + RIDER; = Ger. *vorreiter*. Cf. FORRIDEL.] One who rides in front; *esp* † **a.** one of the vanguard; † **b.** a scout; **c.** an outrider or postillion; † **d.** a harbinger.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 76 Thair for rydar was past till Ayr agane. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxiii. 156 Y fore rydars yᵗ put themselfe in prese with theyr sharpe launcys to wynne the firste brunte of the feelde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. *Prol.* 20 And Esperus .. Vpspringis, as forridar of the nycht. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (an. 3) 55 Therle of Richmond knewe by his forriders that the kyng was so nere embattayled. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) § 56. 43 Each [charetter] shal have a fore rider which charetters and fore riders shal drive the charettes and keepe the horses. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct 5/2 Then the mounted foreriders; and then the Emperor's carriage.

Fore-rigging: see FORE- *pref.* 3 d.

Foreright (fōəˌɹɪəɹt, rarely with advbl. gen. **-s forerights,** *adv., prep., a.* and *sb.* [f. FORE *adv.* + RIGHT *adv.* and *adj.*]

† **A.** *adv.* Directly forward, in or towards the front, straight ahead. *Fore-right against*, directly opposite. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxiv. (1495 819 A yonge Cowe is .. compellyd to folowe euen and foreryght the steppes and fores of oxen. 1548 ELYOT, *Aduersus* .. fore ryght againste. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 30 The litell toune yᵗ ye see yonder foreright ayenst you. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn* (1842) 1 To looke fore-right I can not, because judgment out-lookes mee. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 30 The difference is that, this here is seen fore-right, and that other upon one side. 1663 STAPYLTON *Slighted Maid* 3 *Fil.* Hey boy! how sits the wind? *Gios.* Fore-right, and a brisk Gale. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 189 No less fore-right the rapid chace they held. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xl, Surveying it transversely..then foreright, —then this way, and then that. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813 166 Let them [shoots] not advance far foreright.

B. *prep.*

† **1.** Straight along. *Obs.*—[1]

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. vii. 156 Sailing (not athwart the breadth..but) almost foreright the length of the lake.

2. Opposite, over against. *dial.*

1858 in Hughes *Scouring White Horse* 140 Vp, vorights the Castle round They did zet I on the ground.

C. *adj.*

† **1. a.** Of a path, road, etc.: Directly in front of one, straight forward. *Obs.*

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* III iii. Plays (1868) 179/2 You did but point me out a fore-right way To lead to certain happiness. *a* 1659 SOMNER *Roman Forts & Forts* 50 A direct and foreright continued current and passage. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 145 A straight or Foreright Ascent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. (1883) VII. 315 You have only had the foreright path you were in overwhelmed.

† **b.** Of a wind: Straight on the line of one's course, favourable. *Obs.*

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii, Ther's a foreright winde continuall wafts vs till we come at Virginia. 1615 — *Odyss.* III. 244 Nor ever left the wind his foreright force. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xciv. (1660) 95 His sayle Being fill'd and prosper'd with a fore-right Gale.

2. Of a branch, etc.: Shooting straight out.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 388 Take off all fore-right or trailing Branches. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* ii. (1824) 34 They will frequently throw out small dugs, or foreright shoots. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 675 Removing ..all foreright shoots.

3. *dial.* Of persons: **a.** Going straight ahead without regard of consequences, headstrong. **b.** Honest, straightforward; also, plain-spoken, blunt.

a. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) s. v. (given as a 'Hants' word). 1853 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2).

b. 1810 *Devon & Cornw. Voc.* in *Monthly Mag.* June 436 'A foreright man', that is, a plain honest man. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* II. 213 Be foreright in all you do.

D. *sb.* [The *adj.* used *absol.*]

† **a.** Something straightforward (*obs.*). **b.** A foreright shoot; cf. C. 2. **c.** *dial.* (see quot.).

a. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. xiii 75 We women sometimes choose to come at a point by the round-abouts, rather than by the fore-rights.

b. 1882 *Jrnl. Horticulture* 6 Apr. 288 The foreright unless strong being treated similarly.

c. 1797 R. POLWHELE *Old Eng. Gentl.* 54 Then..Cut from the buttock a convenient slice, And .. Salute the fore-right with as keen a knife. *Note*, 'Foreright' is the coarsest sort of wheaten bread, made of the meal, with all the bran.

Fore-riped: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b.

Fo·re-room. [f. FORE- *pref.* + ROOM.]

† **1.** ? The forecastle of a ship. *Obs.*

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 101 With ..two-handed swords in your fore-rooms. 1589 GREENE *Sp. Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 272 That woorthy Gentleman..valiantly standing in the fore roome deliuered with Cannon his Ambassage to the Enemie.

2. The front room or parlour. Now only *U.S.*

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 32 She has a Couple of clever Girls there a stitching i' th' Fore-room. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 174 In the fore-room, up one pair of stairs. 1880 E. H. ARR *New Eng. Bygones* 46 This was the 'best-room' or as my grandfather called it, the 'fore' room. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Comp.* 16 Mar. 140/4 So we went into the fore-room.

Fore-royal: see FORE- *pref.* 2 d.

Fore run (fōəˌɹɪˈɹn), *v.* [f. FORE + RUN.]

1. *intr.* To run on in front. OE. only.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John XX. 4 Se oðer leorning-cniht for-arn [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* forearn] petrus forne.

2. *trans.* To outrun, outstrip. *Obs.* exc. *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. vi. 61 That thai forryn and gois befor alway Zephirus and Nothus. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 186 Gif the haris had forrun the hundis. 1842 TENNYSON 2 *Voices* 88 Forerun thy peers. 1879 CHURCH *Spenser* v. 119 Even genius..cannot forerun the limitations of its day.

† **3.** To run in front of; hence, to act as harbinger of (a person). Also *transf.* to precede. *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 188 To forerunne, *præcurrere*. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 173 They often compassing the sepulcher in a ioynt procession, are fore-run and followed by the people. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 6 Chris-cross foreruns the Alphabet of love. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 335 And thou, my Child John, shalt fore-tell and immediately fore-run this Saviour. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* (1752) 36 Thus our hero, with three footmen fore-running his equipage, set out in triumph.

absol. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* v. iii, To forerun And lead the way t' Elysium [is] but a duty She would not thank me for.

4. To be the precursor of (a future event, etc.).

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 71 Lightning, that beautifies the heauen for a blaze, but foreruns stormes and thunder. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. iv. 15 These signes fore-run the death of Kings. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* v. II. (1676) 487 This felicity was to fore-run the last I now can hope for. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 219 A Star..which Eastern Gentiles guess'd was to forerun The wish'd-for Dawn of the Eternal Sun. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 359 The symptoms that forerun the chicken-pox. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls, Guinevere* 131 The cold wind that foreruns the morn.

5. To anticipate, forestall.

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* 15 By anticipating and forerunning false reports. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Rules & Lessons* (1858) 73 Our Bodies but forerun The Spirit's duty. 1849 LONGF *Mrs. Kemble's Readings Shaks.*, The great poet who foreruns the ages, Anticipating all that shall be said!

Hence **Fo·rerunning** *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1565 HARDING *Let. to Jewel* in Strype *Ann. Ref* I. App. xxx. 72 Your forerunning sermon. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Avantcourement*, forerunning. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 449/2 The diabolical forerunning Libels. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 50 The consummation of the legal, and fore running of the Gospel times. 1818 S. E. PIERCE *Bk. Psalms* II. 460 Sorrows and griefs, forerunning figures of what would befall

Messiah. 1872 LONGF. *Div. Trag.* Introitus 53 The sublime fore running of their time.

Forerunner (fōəˌɹʌnəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who runs before, *esp.* one sent to prepare the way and herald a great man's approach, a harbinger; also, a guide. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

First used *fig.* as rendering of L. *præcursor*, *esp.* of John the Baptist as 'the Forerunner of Christ'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13208 (Cott.) For-þi es he cald his foriner [*MS. app. reads* former; *Gött.* forinnier]. And cristes aun messenger. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 16 Þus am I comen in message right, And be fore-reyner in certayne. 1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ix. (1547) F viij, John the baptist, whych was the fore runner of.. Christ. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 292 Followyng yᵉ infallible footsteps of thy forerunner Nature. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* I. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 175 Farewell Gentlemen, Ile be your fore-runner, To give him notice of your visite. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 144 Death our Fore-runner is, and guides To Sion. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 520 Did he some loan..require, Or came fore-runner of your scepter'd Sire? 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 594 The Forerunner of our Lord. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 75 When Claudius the forerunner of the Roman army, appeared at Rhegium.

b. Applied *transf.* to things.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 11 The swallow..useth to be counted..the forerunner of springe. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 115 Advent Sundaies ..are to Christmas Day..forerunners to prepare for it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Chap. I The Introduction or foreruner. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxlii. 109 A sort of panegyric of you..which will be a very useful fore-runner for you.

c. *pl.* The advance-guard of an army. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xii. 8 Thou..sendest yᵉ forerunners of thyne hoost, euen hornettes. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 276 They..cryed out, that they were the fore-runners of Popery. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 233 Four thousand cavalry..had been sent forward by Servilius as his forerunners.

2. One whom another follows or comes after, a predecessor; also, an ancestor.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 2 Arthur, that great fore-runner of thy bloud. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 7 Long descriptions of their own Pedigree, and grandure of their fore-runners. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 13 My .. observations will be altogether of a different cast from any of my forerunners. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 15 Comte claims Hume as his chief forerunner in philosophy.

transf. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* A iv a. The fore-runner of this Discourse was printed and dedicated to the King.

3. That which foreruns or foreshadows something else; a prognostic or sign of something to follow.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 The wrongs of my youth are the fore-runners of my woes in age. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 88 A convulsion often-times is a fore-runner or a messenger of death. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xvii. 42 A squall of wind and clouds of dust are the usual forerunners of these first rains. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 112 The famine and the pestilence which are usually the last outcome and not the forerunners of a siege.

4. *Naut.* a. A rope fastened to a harpoon. Cf. FORE-GANGER. b. A rope rove through a single block on the foremast. c. (See quots.)

a. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 158 The first of them is ty'd to the Fore-runner, or small Line.

b. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 189 *note*, Got forerunners and tackles forward to secure foremast.

c. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) *Fore-Runner of the Log-line*, a small piece of red buntin, laid into that line at a certain distance from the log. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 *Fore-runner*, a piece of rag, terminating the stray-line of the log line.

Hence **Fo·rerunnership**, the condition or dignity of a forerunner.

1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revelat.* vi. 300 This forerunnership of Christ.

Foresaid (fōəˌɹsed), *a.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SAID.] = AFORESAID. (In Sc. writings of 16th c., and in legal formulæ until 18th c., it occurs with plural ending *forsaidis*.) Now *rare*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* vi. 22 Iosue cwæþ þa siððan to þam foresædan ærendracum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6392 (Cott.) Moyses..smat it wit þis forsaid wand. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 Þe uorzede manne. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 105, I sawe a semely persone standyng nyhe the forsaid tree. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, The measures of the forsayde Pillours. 1585 JAS. I. *Essayes in Poesie* (1869) 55 Many of thir foirsaides preceptis. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. Wks. 1883 VI. 325 All of these foresaid men are fools. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 321 When the fore-said warriors returned home. 1787 COWPER *Let.* 17 Nov., 'Foresaid little Bishop and I had much talk about many things, but most about Homer. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, An archway surmounted by the foresaid tower.

elliptical. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 140 Off thir forsaids ȝe sall be sure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/2 The foresaid are kind of Bottles which Reapers..use to carry their Drink or Milk in. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 120 All Cost, Skaith, Damage and Expences, he or his foresaids [*i. e.* his 'executors, assigns, etc.'] may happen to sustain therethrough.

Fore·sail (fōəˌɹsēl). [f. FORE- *pref.* + SAIL; = Ger. *vorsegel*.] The principal sail set on the foremast; in square-rigged vessels, the lowest square sail on the foremast; in fore-and-aft rigged, the triangular sail before the mast.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 50 A bolte roppe for the foresaile. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxix. 72 b, They brought themselues vnder their foresailes againe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* Wks. I His Sprit-saile, Fore-saile, Main-saile, and his Mizzen. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 27 The next Day we split the Fore-sail. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 165 Many a foresail..Shall break from yard and stay.

attrib. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail..the foir sail scheit, hail out the bollene.

†**Fo·resaw.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SAW *sb.* saying.] a. A previous saying. b. A fore-saying, prediction.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 177 And now the more world is discreued in oure four sawes in þe firste book [L. *in præcedentibus*]. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. Liv a, In the beginning of yᵉ yere, assemblying together, thei [the Sages] foreshewe of raine..For aswell the kynge as the people, ones vndrestandyng their foresawes..shone the euilles.

Fore-say (fōəˌɹsē·), *v.* [OE. *foresęcgan*, f. FORE- *pref.* + *sęcgan* to SAY.] *trans.* To say beforehand, foretell, predict. Now *rare*.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Contents III. xiii. (1890) 14 Dæt se biscop Aidan þam scypfarendum þone storm towardne foresæde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1606 (Cott.) A propheci, þat forsaid was bi his merci. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 549 Kyng Henry yᵉ sixte did foresaye the same, and in like maner prophecy of hym. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 9 He foresayth yᵗ the people shalbe gathered together agayne. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 176 Homer took much out of her verses, which she foresaw and foresaid he should doe. 1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* I. 12 The pleasance and delight .. which belike, were it not foresaid, might not be looked for from such a beginning.

Hence **Foresay·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 2 The prophecies and foresayinges of the Prophetes. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. iii. Wks. (1627) 319 Whose foresayings verified in all particular issues are more than demonstratiue.

Fore-scene, -scent, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

†**Fo·re-seat.** *Obs.* [see FORE- *pref.* 3.] A seat or position in front.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 133 The fore-seate of the Hollow veine, where it groweth to the Liuer. 1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Mar. (1882) III. 42 Mr. Pemberton spake to me as he went by the foreseat in the morning.

Foresee (fōəˌɹsē·). Also 4–6 forsee, (6 force, *Sc.* foirsee). [OE. *foreséon*, f. FORE- *pref.* + *séon* to SEE; cf. Ger. *vorsehen*.]

1. *trans.* To see beforehand, have prescience of. Often with obj. and *inf.* or with *clause* as obj.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxxviii. [cxxxix.] 2 (Th.) Þu ealle mine wegas wel fore-sawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2247 Þat hedis to þe first, And for-sees not the fer end, what may falle after. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 He that of good heart and courage foresawe no perilles. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 331 God did fore-see and fore-knowe, that they should be dampned. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii. 12 A prudent man foreseeth the euil, and hideth himselfe. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 116 God from all eternity foresaw them in themselues to be such. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 41, I presently foresaw, that, if I went to the extremity, I should spoil the voyage. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* iv, Emma had very early foreseen how useful she might find her. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 112 The empire might be laid under interdict, with the consequences which everyone foresaw.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 627 What power of mind Foreseeing or presaging, from the Depth Of knowledge past or present. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* x, The shadowed eyes remember and foresee.

†**b.** *Sc.* To see previously; to have an interview with (a person) beforehand; to inspect or consider beforehand. *Obs.*

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 627 For dyuerss vtheris wechtie caussis and guid considerationis foirsene be his hienes. 1625 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 348 That na maner of persoun..pas heirefter to..England without thai first foirsie the prouest and bailleis. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 66 Thir articles were foreseen by the tables at Edinburgh, and order given to refuse the samen.

†**2.** To prepare beforehand or provide; in early use with *dat.* of person, later with *to*. Also, to provide *of* or *with* (something). *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxvii. (1891) 256 Þæt he him on his biscopscire gerisne stowe foresege and salde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 134 Thou sall de fyrst, quhat evyr to me forseyne Or providyt has mychty Jove. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* II. 133 This Leaguer..at all sorting Ports, being well foreseene with slaught-bomes and triangles.

†**b.** To see to or take care about beforehand; to provide for or against. With simple *obj.*, or *obj.* clause introduced by *that*. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxvii. (1891) 66 Swylce eac be heora ondlifne is to þencenne and to foreseonne þæt [etc.]. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 139 The sewers .. to have semblably charge to forsee that no part of the fruict..be in any wise purloyned. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 13 § 1 The Master, Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity-house..are bound to foresee the good Increase and Maintenance of Ships. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 251 He supposed it was his bounden duety to foresee lest the .. decrees of that councell should..be impayred. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 62 He that forerepents forsees many perils. 1604 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 267 The 7 Aldermen, .. be ouerseers for the towne to forsee the daunger of the visitacion. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 5 The King..was bound to see and foresee the safety of this Realm. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 699 In Horse-Races Men are curious to fore-see, that there be not the least Weight upon the one Horse, more than vpon the other.

†**3.** *intr.* To exercise foresight, take care or precaution, make provision. Also, to look *to* or *into* beforehand. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 84 Fire, nor yet water doe harme of them selves, but..the negligence of man, whiche forseeth not to them. *a* 1590 *Marr. Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 8 Well, as for that I shall for-se. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 33 Well hath your grace foreseen into that Duke; 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 228 He plots, complots, forsees, prevents, directs. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), A king against a storm must foresee to a convenient stock of treasure.

†**4.** (*Alway*) *foreseen* or *foreseeing that*: provided that.

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 99 Forseen alwey, that yf.. my doughtres dye [etc.]. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. i. (1541) 16 b, Forseene alwaye that they eate without gourmandyse. 1550 *Privy Council Acts* (1891) III. 79 Forseing that of their waiges they content their hostes for their victailes. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 32 Foreseene also that they that shall drinke it thus, be not subject to the Chollicke.

Hence **Foresee·ing** *vbl. sb.*; **Foresee·ing** *ppl. a.*, characterized by foresight. **Fore-see·ingly** *adv.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 961 (989) It were rather an opinyon Uncertein, and no stedfast forseynge. 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convocation* Wks. I. 43 Ought we to attribute it to..the forseeing of the kings grace? 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 18 Be circumspect, therefore, forseing and sapient. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii, Follow your fore-seeing stars in all. *a* 1633 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 39 Gods..fore-seeing of this and that is justly stiled a providing it. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I, What prudent care does this deep foreseeing nation take for the support of its worshipful families! 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I 105 Your gloomy croaking ominous foreseenings. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 567 A wise and foreseeing policy. 1857 RUSKIN *Elem. Drawing* iii. 205 You must go straight through them, knowingly and foreseeingly, all the way.

Foreseeable (fōəˌɹsēˈäb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be foreseen.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 367 A rise and a fall foreseeable. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Bentham* (1859) I. 387 The morality of an action depends on its foreseeable consequences.

Foreseen (fōəˌɹsēn), *pple.* and *ppl. a.* [*pa. pple.* of FORESEE.]

†**1.** *pple.* That has seen beforehand; previously acquainted or instructed *in*; aware *of*. *To make foreseen*: to acquaint or inform previously. *Obs.*

1569 MURRAY *To L. B.* (Harl. Lib. 37. B 9 fo. 43) Her highness had been foreseen in the dukes design. 1577 LOCHLEVIN *Let. to Morton* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 72, I tho't good to make your grace forseen of the same. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* IV. vii. (1634) 89 For the which the parents and friends would be foreseene of the danger which may happen. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) II. 490 Kersewell was rebooked for accepting the Bishoprick of the Isles, without making the Assembly foreseen.

2. *ppl. a.* That is seen beforehand; also, †known beforehand by sight *to*.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 573/1 An elect foresene to god from the beginning. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Answ. Travers' Supplic.* § 22 They are not reiected..without a fore-seene worthinesse of reiection going .. in order before. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 1088 At his fore-seen Approach, already quake The Caspian Kingdoms. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 145 A burst of enthusiasm on the foreseen consequences of this happy day. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiii. (1866) I. 454 To move in a foreseen, and, consequently, a determinate direction. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No sublime augury cheers the student, no secure striding from experiment onward to a foreseen law.

Foreseer (fōəˌɹsēəɹ). Also 6 foresear. [f. FORESEE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who foresees.

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (an. 2) 33 b, That you be ..a vigilante foresear. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Deut.* xviii. 10 A fore-seer or presager. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 364 There are many sagacious foreseers who can calculate the loss of a reputation.

Foreset (fōəˌɹsetˈ), *v.* [OE. *fore-settan*, f. FORE *pref.* + *settan* to SET.]

†**1.** To set in front, put to the front. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxv[i]. 14 Ða unrehtwisan..na [*MS.* non] foresetton þec beforan ȝesihþe his. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxvi[i]. 6 If I for-set þe noght Ierusalem, ai, In biginning of mi fainenes al dai.

2. To set, arrange, or settle beforehand; to prearrange, predetermine. Now *rare*.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 143 b, Hereby is the tyme betokened and foreset. 1587 *Misfort. Arth.* II. iii, No Fate But is foreset. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 150 To foresee and foreset the daies and times for his judgments. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 35 No man can foreset thy coming.

Hence **Foresetting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of setting or arranging beforehand; also quasi-*concr.* a purpose. **Foreset** *ppl. a.*, set or determined beforehand. Also† **Fo·reset** *sb.*, set purpose.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlviii. 5 [xlix. 4], I sal open in sauter mi forsettinge. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. xiv. § II H viij b, To committe theym by faythfull prayer to his purposed decrees or for set ordinaunces. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorbodue* II. ii, Whan kinges of foreset wyll neglecte the rede Of best aduise. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 3 The foresettinges of ende and measure untoo mischaunces. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 2 Rigidly exacting of herself the foreset portion of time for it.

Foreset: see FORSET, to obstruct, waylay.

Foreset, var. f. of FORCET, *Obs.*

Fore-settled: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b.

Foreshadow (fōəˌɹʃæ·doʊ), *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SHADOW *sb.*; suggested by next vb.] *fig.* A shadow cast before an object; an indication or imperfect representation of something to come.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 115 Fore-shadows..of that Truth and Beginning of Truths, fell mysteriously over my soul. 1852 J. M. LUDLOW *Master Engineers* 132 A truce is

often the foreshadow of a peace. 1887 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VIII. 280 The foreshadow of death was then falling on the mind of the Chief.

Foreshadow (fɔəˈrɪʃæˑdɔʊ), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SHADOW *v.*] *trans.* To serve as the shadow thrown before (an object); hence, to represent imperfectly beforehand, prefigure. Also rarely (of a person), to have a foreboding of.

1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 146 The ceremonies commanded in the law did foreshadow Christ. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1761. II. xxvii. 288 Our Saviour's death .. was by manifold types fore-shadowed. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xxvii. 297 These intuitions are fore-shadowed in the very first stages of an incipient consciousness. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 23 The surrender of Ghent foreshadowed the fate of Flanders. 1864 DICKENS *Our Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, Another consequence that he had never foreshadowed was [etc.].

Hence **Foresha·dowed** *ppl. a.*; **Foresha·dowing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Foresha·dower,** one who or that which foreshadows.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xx, The feeling..of which he had had some old foreshadowing in older times..was full-formed now. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvii, Phrases that class our foreshadowed endurance among those common and ignominious troubles. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 306 Dim foreshadowings of what yet might come. 18.. *Chamb. Jrnl.* (Cent. Dict.) The foreshadowers of evil.

Fore-shaft, -shape: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a, 3 b.

Fore-sheet (fɔəˈrʃɪt). *Naut.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SHEET.]

1. The rope by which the lee corner of the fore-sail is kept in place.

1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, Flat-in the fore-sheet there. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Round aft the Main sheets, and Fore-sheets. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 28 We broke our Larboard Fore-sheet and fixed a new one.

2. *pl.* The inner part of the bows of a boat, fitted with gratings upon which the bow-man stands (Adm. Smyth).

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii, Two of the enemy's men entered the boat just where this fellow stood, being in the fore-sheets. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 99, I stowed myself away under the fore-sheets. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii, In a jiffy I had slipped over the side, and curled up in the fore-sheets of the nearest boat.

3. *Comb.*, as *fore sheet horse, traveller* (see quots.).

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Fore-Sheet Horse*, an iron rod or piece of wood fastened at its ends athwart the deck of a single masted vessel, before the mast, for the foresail sheet to travel upon. *Ibid.* s. v. *Traveller*, The Fore-sheet Traveller is a ring..which traverses on the fore-sheet horse.

† Foreshie·ld, *v. Obs.* Also for-. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] or FORE- *pref.* + SHIELD *v.*] *trans.* To ward off, avert; only in asseverations, as *God forshield* (*that . .*) : = FORFEND 2.

a 1549 *Murning Maidin* xv, That I you sla, that God forscheild! 1562–83 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1583 God foreshield that I should so do 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* v. x, Marry, Heav'n foreshield!

Foreshift: see FORE- *pref.* 4.

Foreshine (fɔəˈrʃəɪn), *sb. rare.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SHINE *sb.*; suggested by Ger. *vorschein.*] A shining seen in advance.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. II. v. 72 The appearance, or indubitable foreshine, of Friedrich Wilhelm's bayonets.

† Foreshi·ne, *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SHINE *v.*] *intr.* To shine forth; also, to shine in front, throw light forward. Hence **Foreshi·ning** *vbl. sb.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 7 When fayth foreshyneth untoo us..then truly is the gate set open for us. *Ibid.* xxv. 12 By the foreshining of the light of the Spirit they may understand what is needful to be done. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* App. 15 The Lyon old, whose princely heart foreshineth in his breast.

Foreship (fɔəˈrʃɪp). [OE. *forscip*, f. FOR- *pref.*[2]; FORE- *pref.* + *scip*, SHIP.] The fore part of a ship or vessel; the prow.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 166 *Prora* .. forscip. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2618 Kynge Rychard..With hys axe in foreschyp stood. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 159 The erle .. inquirede of hym syttinge in the foreschippe, wheþer he see of Athanasius. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 30 As though they wolde have caste ancres out off the forshippe. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 7/2 The stem .. is gone above water to the third frame, but there is no water in the foreship.

Fore-shoe, -shop: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a and 3.

Foreshore (fɔəˈrʃɔɹ). [f. FORE- *pref.* + SHORE]

1. The fore part of the shore; that part which lies between the high- and low-water marks; occas. the ground lying between the edge of the water and the land which is cultivated or built upon.

1764 *Skeffling Inclos. Act* 13 Land or ground, as a new fore shore to the said river. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 56 Stone heaps which are put out for the defence of the foreshores. 1864 J. G. BERTRAM *Notrs Trav.* 1862–3. 67 The moment the tide runs back the foreshore is at once overrun with a legion of hungry people. 1894 SALA *Lond. up to date* xxiv. 360 Many grand patrician houses existed on this foreshore [of the Thames] from Essex Street down to Hungerford.

transf. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. i. 15 The foreshores and promontories of coppery cloud which bounded a green and pellucid expanse in the western sky.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.* (See quot. 1874.)

1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* 34, D, the foreshore. 1873 F. ROBERTSON *Engineering Notes* 61 A slope..terminating in a long nearly level berm called a foreshore. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 905/1 *Fore-shore* (Hydraulic Engineering) (*a*), a bank a little distance from a sea-wall to break the force of the surf; (*b*), the seaward projecting, slightly inclined portion of a breakwater.

Foreshorten (fɔəˈrɪʃɔ͡ɹt'n), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SHORTEN *v.*]

1. *trans.* Of the effect of visual perspective: To cause (an object) to be apparently shortened in the directions not lying in a plane perpendicular to the line of sight. Of a draughtsman: To delineate (an object) so as to represent this apparent shortening.

1606 PEACHAM *Art Drawing* 28 If I should paint..an horse with his brest and head looking full in my face, I must of necessity foreshorten him behinde. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 261 Much Art being used to make the Foot shew as foreshortned. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 263 'Tis a greater Mystery in the Art Of painting to foreshorten any Part, Than draw it out. 1784 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xii. (1876) 51 The best of the painters could not even foreshorten the foot. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, His legs foreshortened to the size of salt-spoons. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* v. § 9 (1873) 184 To fore-shorten its whole length into one joint.

transf. and *fig.* 1768 SPENCE *Parallel* 22 After he had taken to this way of fore-shortening his reading, if I may be allowed so odd an expression. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxvii, Lives, that lie Fore-shorten'd in the tract of time.

absol. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 356 The master's mechanical skill, especially in foreshortening on the ceiling.

2. *nonce use.* In literal sense: To shorten or curtail in advance.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1848) 122 Youth forestalling and foreshortening age.

Hence **Foresho·rtened** *ppl. a.*

1654 MARVELL *First Anniversary*, Foreshortned time its useless course would stay. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 122 The fore-shortened figure of a dead body lying horizontally. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 147 It was by such means that Correggio painted his wonderful fore-shortened figures. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* I. vii. (1878) 88 Placed close together these mountains all look to us foreshortened.

Foresho·rtening, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FORESHORTEN.

1606 PEACHAM *Art Drawing* 27 Of fore-shortning. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms, Shortning is, when a Figure seems of greater quantity than really it is.. Some call it Fore-Shortning. 1784 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 205 The fore-shortening .. of the tail. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 39 Correct foreshortening is one of the greatest difficulties in art. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 494 Prophecy, in its long perspective, uses a continual fore-shortening.

Foreshot (fɔəˈrʃɒt). [f. FORE- *pref.* + SHOT.]

1. A projecting part of a building.

1839 BLACK *Hist. Brechin* viii. 189 The Timber Market, formerly so obstructed with foreshots covered with thatch.

2. In distilling: The spirits which first come over.

1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 708/1 The alcohol which had not passed over in the 'fore-shots' and the 'clean spirits'.

Fore-shoulder: see FORE- *pref.* 3 b.

† Foreshow, *sb. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SHOW *sb.*] A manifestation beforehand; a previous indication or token; a prefiguration.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii 35 Here was made a foreshewe of the churche, that should be gathered together. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XI. vi. 157 Pretending that everie bird and beast, &c., should be sent from the gods as foreshewes of somewhat. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. liv. 245 With vermile drops at eau'n his tresses bleed, Foreshowes of future heat. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXV. (1632) 69 The foreshew of their inclination whilest they are young is so uncertaine.

Foreshow (fɔəˈrɪʃɔ͡u·), *v.* [OE. *foresċeawian*, f. FORE- *pref.* + *sċeawian* to SHOW.]

† 1. *trans.* To look out for; to provide; to contemplate in the future. Only OE. and early ME.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg:* vi. 8 He him foresceawode sumne heretoȝan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se time com þe god forescewede. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 17 Dare hierte ðe ne wile forsceawin h(w)ider he scal ȝanne he henen farð.

2. To show or make known beforehand; chiefly, to foretell, prognosticate.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 82 God there foresheweth some peculiar thing concerning his electes. 1642–46 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 517 No scholar shall .. unless foreshowed and allowed by the President .. be absent from his studies..above an hour. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 110 He foreshews that many should come in his name. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 462 Astrologers, that future fates foreshew. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 316 He gave Enoch a commission to foreshow the deluge. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 196 If thou hurtest them, I foreshow ruin for thy ship.

b. Of things: To indicate beforehand, give promise or warning of; to foreshadow, prefigure.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* cix. (1878) 71 The Sunne did frowne, Fore-shewing to his men a blacke-fac't day. 1776 G. HORNE *Psalms* xlvii. 3 That great conquest, foreshewed by the victories of Joshua. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 132 The falling of the mercury foreshews thunder. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 245 Aphthæ frequently .. foreshow imminent death. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 40 God had.. enjoined sacrifice, to foreshow and plead to Himself the one meritorious Sacrifice of Christ.

† 3. To show forth, betoken, display. *Obs.*

1590 [TARLTON] *News Purgat.* (1844) 91 Glances that foreshewed good will. 1607 H. ARTHINGTON *Princ. Points* I. v, To view God's Creatures..How do they all his loue foreshew. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 86 Your lookes fore-shew You haue a gentle heart.

Hence **Foresho·wn** *ppl. a.* Also **Foresho·wer,** one who or that which foreshows.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 13 Deuilles, foreshewers of thinges. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 388 The signs..which should be the foreshewers of this terrible day. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* IV. 258 [They] were fore-shewers of a happy voyage. 1755 JOHNSON, *Foreteller*, predicter, foreshower. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 68 The voices of foreshown Humanity. 1852 PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 380 To all mankind death is the foreshown doom.

Foreshowing (fɔəˈrʃɔ͡u·ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FORESHOW.

a 1050 *Liber Scintil.* vi. (1889) 28 Atihtincge his mid eallum ȝeþances bigenge on godes forsceawunge [*contemplatione*] ȝefæstnað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5745 (Cott.) Þis was a fore-sceuing scene O moder bath and maiden clene. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 56 b, The vnbeleuers..do faine that their felicitie or misery doth hang on the decrees and foreshewinges of the starres. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Proph. Bks.* Comm., Al the old Testament is a general prophecie, and forshewing of the New. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XV. (1862) 261 Many .. found in these healing influences of the pool of Bethesda a foreshowing of future benefits.

Fore-shrouds: see FORE- *pref.* 3 d.

Foreside (fɔəˈrˌsəid). Also 5–7 for-. [f. FORE- *pref.* + SIDE. Cf. Du. *voorzijde*, Ger. *vorseite.*]

1. The fore part; the front; also, the upper side (of anything). Now *rare* exc. *techn.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Þese .vij. ribbis..in þe forside of a man..have no fastnynge to no boon. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. XXVII. 82 Sharp yrons were dressed to the foresyde of the same engyn. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 85 b, The tables..letted hir to..cast hir self down prostrate on the foresyde, at the fete of Jesus. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 311 On lytlye pattlett sett with pearll on the forsyd. 1642 *Relat. Action bef. Cyrencester* 8 The Colonell perceiving the garden wall .. too high to be entred on the foreside. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 103 The picture .. turns upon a frame, and shews you both the fore-side of those combatants, and their backsides too. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* I. iv. 470 They have another Skin .. which covers their Back, and a square one to cover their Foreside. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxix, Overturning it upside-down, and fore-side back. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 9 Making the backs of the escape wheel teeth radial and the foresides curved.

fig. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 39 When these counterfeits were thus uncased Out of the foreside of their forgerie..All gan to jest and gibe full merilie. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 343 There [at the bottom] lies abundance of self-love, and self-interest, even when there is a good countenance and fore-side. 1685 RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. xiii. (1776) 159 Hills and Vallies..are all written over, backside and fore-side with legible characters of the knowledge of God.

2. The front side or edge.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 164 *Raiser*, is a Board set on edge under the Fore-side of a step.

3. *attrib.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* V. i, This foreside blow Cuts off thrice three, this back-blow thrice three more.

Foresight (fɔəˈrˌsəit). [f. FORE- *pref.* + SIGHT. Cf. OHG. *forasiht*, Ger. *vorsicht.*]

1. The action or faculty of foreseeing what must happen; prevision.

14.. LYDG. *Secrees* 173 Haue ther with Consyderacyon Be a forsyght and cleer inspeccyon. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 17 b, Foresight is a gatheryng by conjectures what shall happen. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 19 Want of foresight makes thee more merry. 1791 BURKE *Th. on Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 83 The effects rather of blind terrour than of enlightened foresight. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. iii, On fire with speculation and foresight. 1856 SMYTH *Roman Family Coins* 245 Nor had he foresight enough to see the true interests of his country.

2. The action of looking forward (*lit.* and *fig.*); also, a look forward (at some distant object).

1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 389 The foolish flie without foresight. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 22 My very eye is weary with the foresight of so great a distance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 368 Let Eve .. Here sleep below, while thou to foresight wak'st. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 20 From the Summit of Garreg .. the traveller may have an august foresight of the lofty tract of Snowdon. 1885 WHYTE MELVILLE *In Lena Delta* IV. 50 Aftersight informed us of much that our foresight had overlooked.

b. Perception gained by looking forward; prospect; a sight or view into the future.

1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 49 Hauyng gode in forsyght, I haue maad and ordened this my .. last wylle. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 527 Forsighte at al ne haan tho wrecches noon Of the harm which ther-of moot folwe neede. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 169 The thoughts of mortal men are timorous, and their foresights vncertaine. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* V. (1654) 30 Joseph, out of the fore-sight of a following dearth, bought up the seven yeares graine for Pharaoh. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 176 Upon a fore-sight that the fire may come thither. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 49 Our foresight of those consequences, is a warning given us. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 62 We are guarded against the naked effect of the perpetual foresight of death.

3. Care or provision for the future.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 314 With sa gude forsicht and sa viss, Or his furth-passyng ordanit he, That [etc.]. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, If by prudent forsyght, Thou haddest had grace for to record aryht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. 74 Gyf it be sa ȝour godhed..Be prescience provyd hes, and forsichtis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 111 Counsell grounded vpon no wise foresight or approued experience, was more dangerous to him. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 257 He had had the foresight to order [it]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* viii. 85 Those least disposed to foresight could not help asking..

what was to be done next time. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 155 In hot climates, nature being bountiful, man is not obliged to use foresight.

†b. (*God's, Divine*) *foresight*: = PROVIDENCE. Also, an instance or effect of Divine Providence.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 284 (Cott.) Þis lauerd Þat is so mikil of mist puruaid al in his for-sight. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 460 God..Preserwyt thaim in hys forsycht. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* lvi, Wo wurth the wretch yᵗ strives with gods forsighte. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 827 Shapd in the glass of the divine Foresight. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 167, I find now..that my want of language hath been but a foresight of the King my Master, and a fit complement upon His part.

4. *Surveying.* (See quot.). ? U.S. only.

1855 DAVIES & PECK *Math. Dict.* (1857), *Foresight*, any reading of the leveling-rod, after the first, taken at a given station. The first reading is called a *back-sight.*

5. The foremost of the two sights on a gun; the muzzle-sight.

1859 *Musketry Instruct.* 25 Raise the folding sight and the eye..until the fore-sight is in a line with the bull's-eye. 1880 *Times* 18 Oct. 4/3 In using the rifle a native rarely avails himself of the foresight.

Foresighted (fōəˑɪsəitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED ².] Gifted with or having foresight; characterized or controlled by foresight.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. iv. 54 A foresighted and rational conduct of things to their end. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 37 The Thebans did not desire Princes so foresighted. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 286 The fore-sighted French knew their fickle and treacherous disposition. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 121 The most foresighted and farsighted of mortals.

Foresightful (fōəˑɪsəitful), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FUL.] Full of or possessed of foresight.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 104 The foresightfull care he had of his silly successour. *Ibid.* 205 Giue vs foresightfull mindes. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* 2nd Pref. (1713) 27 Foresightful Solicitude in the behalf of the Kingdom of God. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 75 Thou also, O most holy prophetess Foresightful of futurity. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLVIII. 389/1 A..well-informed, and, for the most part, foresightful writer.

Foresightless (fōəˑɪsəitlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without foresight. Implied in **Foresightlessness**, the condition of being without foresight.

1880 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* 28 Mar., Lost in oblivion and foresightlessness.

Fore-sign: see FORE- *pref* 4.

Foresignification. *rare*—¹. [f. FORE- *pref.* + SIGNIFICATION.] A signification in advance of some future event; a premonition.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* viii. 1 The seventh seale is the next foresignification.

Foresignify (foəˑɪsiˑgnifəi), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SIGNIFY *v.*] *trans.* To signify beforehand.

a. To betoken beforehand, prefigure, typify.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 348 In the Sacrament it selfe there is a thing foresignified. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 57 An exceeding great Ecclipse of the Sun..was taken to fore-signifie his death. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* Life (1721) I. 63 He hardly ever describes the rising of the Sun, but with some Circumstance, which fore-signifies the Fortune of the Day. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 559 That symbolic Blood, by which, foresignifying the new Covenant, He made them His own people.

†**b.** To intimate beforehand, foretell. With simple *obj.* or with object sentence. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 8 Christ had foresignified, that..his absence would soone make them apt to fast. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 3 His death..was foresignified vnto Perseus, by Calligenes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 701 [Spectres] sometimes do fore-signifie unto men future events. 1695 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 271 God hereby fore-signified their Sins should be expiated by Sacrifices.

Hence **Foresiˑgnifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* vi. 1 The foresignifying .. of all the evils which God powreth out upon this world. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 285 Jonah .. wore a foresignifying character.

Fore-sin, -sing: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a and 4.

Foreskin (fōəˑɪskin). [f. FORE- *pref.* + SKIN *sb.*] The prepuce.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* iv. 25 Then toke Zipora a stone, and circumcyded the foreskynne of hir sonne. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vi. (1851) 77 Not sparing the tender fore-skin of any male infant. 1712 SWIFT *Wonderful Proph.* Wks. 1755 III. I. 174 The Free-thinkers..shall be converted to Judaism: and the Sultan shall receive the foreskins of Toland and Collins. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 167 Sometimes .. the disease shifts its ground and attacks the foreskin. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 50 The cutting off the foreskin..[is] a rite widely diffused among ancient and modern nations.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* iv. 4 Be circumcided in the Lorde, and cut awaye the foreskynne of youre hertes.

Fore-skirt: see FORE- *pref.* 3.

Foreslack: see FORSLACK.

Foresleeve (fōəˑɪslīv). [f. FORE- *pref.* + SLEEVE.] **a.** The fore part of a sleeve. †**b.** (See quot. 1538.) (*obs.*). †**c.** A loose ornamental sleeve formerly worn over the ordinary sleeve (*obs.*). **d.** That part of a dress-sleeve which covers the fore-arm.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 81 Of a freres frokke were the forsleues. *c* 1523 *Inv. Goods Dame Hungerford* in *Archæologia* (1860) XXXVIII. 372 Item, a doblet of blake satten, the forsleves and the plagarde of tyncell. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Cubitale*, a forsleue of a garmente, whiche keuereth the arme from the elbowe downwarde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (an. 12) 83 Ruffed sleves with foresleues pendant. 1649 *Bury Wills* (1850) 221, I give to my sister Fuller my..paire of foresleeues. 1892 *Daily News* 29 July 3/3 A collar, sash, and foresleeves to match carried out the scheme of colour.

Foreslow: see FORSLOW.

Fore-smell, -smock, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

Foresold (foəˑɪsōʊˑld), *pple. Comm.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + *sold* pa. pple. of SELL *v.*] Of a manufacturer, etc.: That has sold goods not yet produced. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 8 Makers are heavily foresold, and prices are very firm.

Forespar: see FORE- *pref.* 5.

Forespeak (foəˑɪspīˑk), *v.* Also **for-**. [f. FORE- *pref.* + SPEAK *v.*]

1. *trans.* To speak beforehand; to speak of beforehand, *esp.* to foretell, predict. Now *rare.* † Occasionally of a thing: To betoken.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 630 Let hym with the lettir passe, Till entyr It, as for-spokin was. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 110 Hys antecedent..was not to sacryfyce his body wherof he forspoke never word. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 91 Every man would now be wise and fore-speak fair weather..how truly a few moneths will discover. 1667 *Disc. Religion of England* 27 Though a peoples discomposure doth not forespeak Warrs and Tumults, yet it may denounce Woe and Misery. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 165, I must flee..and hie me where the god Forespoke me refuge. 1877 J. B. TAYLOR in *Internat. Rev.* IV. 417 He [Tennyson] has not..forespoken the deeper problems which shall engage the generation to come.

†**b.** To speak to (a person) beforehand. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ban. Virgin* 143 My Physitian had, in fore-speaking the women..made every of them beleeve, that [etc.]. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* Pref., Our Author has forespoken his Reader with a long Preface.

†**2.** *intr.* To speak beforehand; *chiefly*, to utter predictions, prophesy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2947 (Cott.) Als sco for spak, right sua Þai wroght. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) *Epist.* *iv, First Isaie forespake vnto, how that he sholde be borne of a Virgine. 1586 J. HOOKER *Giruld. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 43/1 The Irish prophet ..forespeaking of this battell said [etc.]. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 110 These are the days fore-spoken of. 1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Burton's Diary* (1828) Introd. I. 155 The head of the anti-Christian interest, that is..so fore-spoken of.

†**3.** *trans.* To speak forth or out; to proclaim.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 31 Forspeake not your fortune, nor hide not your neede. *a* 1547 SURREY *Ps.* lxxiii. 66 My unworthy lips..Shall thus forespeak thy secret works, in sight of Adams race.

4. To speak for or bespeak in advance.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 36 That they might the better forespeak impunity for so strange boldness. 1882 OGILV., *Forespeak*..to buy a thing before it is fit or in the market; to bespeak; as, that calf is forespoken. (*Scotch*).

Hence **Forˑspeaˑking** *ppl. a*

1650 W. SCLATER *Malachy* Ep. Ded. II. Forespeaking and ..conjecturing natures.

Forespeak: see FORSPEAK, to bewitch, etc.

†**Forespeaˑker.** *Obs.* [f prec. + -ER ¹.]

1. One who speaks for another; an advocate. (The later examples are Sc.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þes Mon bi-com uorspeker. 13.. in *Rel. Ant.* II. 229 Come, shuppere, Holy Gost .. Thou that art cleped vorspekere. 1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 16 Consalers & forspekars nedful til his caus. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 183 The hous of Fabis .. made Ceso Fabius, consul, to be forespekare for thaim. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 12 The defender, nor his forespeaker sould nocht be challenged be anie petition of the persewer. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 104 She..nae forspeakers has her cause to ca'.

2. One who speaks first; the leader of a meeting.

1552 HULOET, Forespeaker, or whych speaketh firste, *antiloquus.* 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 491 A congregation so..noisy, encouraged thereto by their forespeaker, a drunken alehouse keeper.

3. *Sc.* The foreman of a jury.

a 1600 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.).

Forespeaking, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + ING ¹.] The action of the vb. FORESPEAK; †a preliminary speech, preface; †a prediction.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 31 This place is but a forspekyng and not a full tretis ther of. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xii. 33 Sum .. which did coniecte (bicause of the forespeakyng of death) that he had spoken of the torment of the crosse. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 107/2 The forespeaking of Austin was heere verified upon the Britains. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 237 The..mysticall fore-speakings of Christ. 1645 R. NORWOOD in Prynne *Disc. Prodigious New Blazing-Stars* App. 26 Horrible forespeakings, threatnings .. and censures have been publikely denounced against me. 1694 PEPYS in *Academy* 9 Aug. (1890) 110/3 Your Fount for Musick, which I am pleas'd with yo fore-speaking soe well of.

Forespecified: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b.

†**Forespeech.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SPEECH; in OE. *foresprǽc, -spǽc.*]

1. An introductory speech, a preface.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* Supp. in Wr.-Wülcker 172 *Praefatio*, forespæc. 1340 *Ayenb.* 105 Nou hest Þou yherd Þe uorespeche of Þe holy pater noster. 1578 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 4, I will vse no fore-speech..set out with some Rhetoricall florishe. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 5 In your forespeche to the reader, yᵒᵘ saye [etc.]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 200/1 A Prologue, Preface or forespeech..opens the state of a Comedy or Fable.

2. ? A speaking for or on behalf of.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28762 Or elles in word or werk helpand, oÞer in for-spece or-in consail, Þat mai Þe nede oght auail.

c 1585 PILKINGTON *Expos. Nehem.* ii. 9 Where God delivered his people by the forespeech of their enemies.

Forespeed (foəˑɪspīˑd), *v. rare*—¹. [See FORE- *pref.*] *trans.* To speed in front of, outrun.

1872 BLACKIE *Death Columba, Lays Highl. & Isl.* 22 Eager at the sound, Columba In the way foresped the rest.

†**Forespeˑll,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SPELL.] *trans.* To spell beforehand. **a.** To predict. **b.** To decipher beforehand.

1611 *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities* Some barde ..had forespeld That it should stand .. Till Whiting over it did ferrie. 1652 GAULE *Magastr.* 10 So written in legible characters, that a man may forespell and fore-read them.

†**Forespeˑnt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SPENT, pple. of SPEND.] Spent previously.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 541 Such as that part of our life hath been, which is forespent, such will the residue be. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 43 Is not enough thy euill life forespent? 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 64 Towards himselfe, his goodnesse fore-spent on vs, We must extend our notice. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 88 My happier dayes Are all forespent. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 380 A confession of my forespent life.

Forespoke: see FORE- *pref.*

†**Foˑrespoken,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + SPOKEN; in OE. *foresp(r)ecen.*] That has been spoken of before, aforesaid, before-mentioned.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 3 Do Þæs lean to Þam forespecenan godum. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* II. iv. § 5 Without these fore-spoken disabilities.

Fore-spritsail: see FORE- *pref.*

Forest (fɒˑrĕst), *sb.* Also 4–5 **foreste**, (5 **foreis**ʊ, **-eyst**, *Sc.* **forast**), 6–7 **forrest**. [a. OF. *forest* (Fr. *forêt*), ad. med.L. *forest-em* (*silvam*) the 'outside' wood (i.e. that lying outside the walls of the park, not fenced in), f. *foris* out of doors.]

1. An extensive tract of land covered with trees and undergrowth, sometimes intermingled with pasture. Also, the trees collectively of a 'forest'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3608 (Cott.) Bath in feild and in forest. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3 In Þat forest .. Þat woned a wel old cherl. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 370 With youre houndis more and lesse, In the forest to take my grese. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 75 Tylting, Turnying, and riding in Forrests. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 23 To have acknowledged their victories with Crowns, a Forrest of Laurell would scarce have sufficed. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 320 The stooping forest pours A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 410 The prevalence of forest renders Bejeygerh a very unwholesome spot. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 149 He was whisked away over prairies, and forests. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 The black pine forests on the slopes of the mountains.

transf. and *fig.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 286 A Forrest of Feathers. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* clxxvii, Vpon these French our Fathers wan renowne, And with their swords we'll hewe yan Forrest down. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 43 London (that forest of people). 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* I. i. Wks. 1883 III. 394 With a forest of their darts he strove. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 74 Forests of no meaning spread the page In which all comprehension wanders lost. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* iii. 70 A forest of spires sprang up. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxvii. (1876) 475 A whole forest of verbal arguments.

b. In Great Britain, the name of several districts formerly covered with trees, but now brought more or less under cultivation, always with some proper name attached, as *Ashdown, Ettrick, Sherwood, Wychwood Forest.*

2. *Law.* A woodland district, usually belonging to the king, set apart for hunting wild beasts and game, etc. (cf. quots. 1598 and 1628); having special laws and officers of its own.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 375 Þe nywe forest, Þat ys in Southamtessyre. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. iv. 28 In huntyng ..On a day in Þe Neu Forast. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) 356 Confirmacon of y statutes of y forest. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* I. § 1. 1 a, A Forrest is certen Territorie of wooddy grounds & fruitfull pastures, priuiledged for wild beasts and foules of Forrest, Chase and Warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the King, for his princely delight and pleasure. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 378 A Forest and Chase are not but a Parke must bee inclosed. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 22 A Chase .. may be in the hands of a Subject, which a Forest in its proper nature cannot be. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 414 The forests .. having never been disposed of in the first distribution of lands, were therefore held to belong to the crown. 1883 F. POLLOCK *Land Laws* ii. 40 The presence of trees .. is not required to make a forest in this sense. The great mark of it is the absence of enclosures.

†**3.** A wild uncultivated waste, a wilderness.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 846 He wente into a forest wild Into desert fram alle men. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 In our lande is also a grete deserte or forest. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxix. 182 Therefore we haue named them Camomill of the Forest, or wildernesse. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* Proem B iij b, Away she betakes her self into the great and wide Forrest of the Sea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *forest-administration, -alley, -bough, -brother, -croft, -deep, -floor, -folk, -fruit, -glade, -hearse, -house, -land, -lawn, -leaf, -life, -lodge, -lord, -matter, -nymph, -path, -ridge, -rights, -road, -shade, -sheriff, -side, -skirt, -sport, -steading, -stream, -top, -walk, -wood.* Also *forest-like* adj.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 359/2 The laws and regulations

of *forest administration. 1844 CLOUGH *Wirkung in der Ferne* Remains (1869) II. 35 In perspective, brief, uncertain, Are the *forest-alleys closed. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 299 The *Forest-Boughs .. dance .. to the playful Breeze. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Last Constantine* xc. Poems (1849) 232 Mountain storms, whose fury hath o'erthrown It's *forest-bretheren. 1894 *Academy* 8 Sept. 175/3 The influence of German *forest-craft is seen in every page. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Lancelot* 7 In *forest-deeps unseen. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 10 Green .. decay on *forest-floors. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 125 The *forest-folk they sing their songs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 222 Trees their *Forrest-fruit deny'd. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 58 Along the *Forest-Glade The wild Deer trip. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xliii, She .. went into that dismal *forest-hearse. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 118 In a Lodge, or *Forest-house. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. (1847) 296/2 Their possessions..taken from them, one while as *forest land, another while as crown land. 1809 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*Advance—come forth*', The hunter train .. Have roused her [Echo] from her .. *forest-lawn. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1120 And stirs the *Forest-Leaf without a Breath. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 165 This, the first day of our *forest-life. 1611 COTGR., *Forestier*, woodie, *forrest-like. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 46 The more beautiful for being shut in with a forest-like closeness. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 147 My mother she loves that *forest-lodge. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *There Would I be* iv, Where the dark *forest-lords tangle their boughs. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 129 Illegal Actions in *Forest-matters. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 25 A *Forest-Nymph, and one of chaste Diana's charge. 1821 MRS. HEMANS *Vespers of Palermo* II. ii, Oh! the *forest-paths are dim and wild. 1822 MANTELL *Fossils S. Downs* 17 The *Forest-ridge constitutes the north-eastern extremity of the county. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* iv. 46 Cattle may..be turned out, by those who have *Forest rights. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 140 That every soul from Elverslie The *forest-roads might take. 1704 POPE *Summer* 62 Chaste Diana haunts the *forest-shade. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. 85 The *Forest-Sheriff's lonely chace. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 990 In his wey it happed him to ryde..under a *forest syde. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3360 (MS. M.) Tyl they cam to a forest syde. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 44 Breezy jauntings..On *forest-skirt. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 131 Well accustomed to *forest-sports. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 18 The '*forest-steading of Galashiels' is first mentioned in history shortly after the beginning of the 15th century. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 127 The *forest-streams..with a talking sound went by. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. ciii. Its growing green ..waved in *forest tops. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 114 The *Forrest walkes are wide and spacious. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. i. 23 You haue..fell'd my *Forrest Woods.

b. *esp.* with names of living beings, with sense 'haunting or inhabiting a forest': as, *forest-bear, -bee, -boar, -boy, -dove, -pony.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 13 Whose hand is that the *Forrest Beare doth licke? 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* civ. III, Darkness He makes the Earth to shroud, When *Forest-Beasts securely stray. 1885 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 463 This keeping of *forest-bees was the business of the bee-master. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XVII. 195 Like hounds That spring upon a wounded *forest-boar. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 123 He did not run about with the *forest-boys at play. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Sicilian Captive* Poet. Wks. (1849) 413 Bowers wherein the *forest-dove her nest untroubled weaves. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 393 As ragged as *forest-ponies in the month of March.

c. objective, as *forest-feller, -felling.*

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod, Bk. Days* 68 Let thy *forest-feller cut thee all Thy chamber fuel. 1841 CARLYLE *Heroes* 53 Among the Northland Sovereigns .. I find some .. *Forest-felling Kings.

d. instrumental, locative, and originative; as *forest-belted, -born, -bosomed, -bound, -bred, -clad, -crowned, -dweller, -dwelling, -frowning, -rustling.*

1875 LONGF. *Pandora* VI, Have the mountains .. the *forest-belted, Scattered their arms abroad. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 30 This boy is *forestborn. 1817 SHELLEY *Athanase* II. ii. 50 Like wind upon some *forest-bosomed lake. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xiii, The sequestered and *forest-bound region in which Adair resided. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xiii, A specimen of art such as the *forest-bred lad had never happened to see before. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 208 Its [the Mississippi's] sources are..in *forest-clad plateaux. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 459 On the Sunless side Of a romantic Mountain *Forest-crown'd. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 14 The shepherd, the hunter, the *forest-dweller, and the sea-rover. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 202 Wild or *forest-dwelling creatures. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody Death Chatterton* 72 Some hill, whose *forest-frowning side Waves o'er the murmurs of his calmer tide. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 151 From the shore..And *forest-rustling mountain, comes a voice.

5. Special combinations: **forest-bed,** *Geol.*, a stratum originating from a primæval forest; †**forest-bill**, a woodman's bill-hook; **forest-brown** *a.*, the trade designation of a colour used for ladies' dresses; †**forest-cloth**, ? some woollen fabric; **forest-court** (see quot.); †**forest-fever**, jungle-fever; **forest-fly**, a fly of the genus *Hippobosca*, esp. *H. equina*; **forest-green** *a.* and *sb.*, applied by Scott to the 'Lincoln green', said in the ballads to be the special costume of Robin Hood and his men; hence (?), used as the commercial name of a shade of green in dress-material; **forest-kangaroo**: see FORESTER 3 b; **forest-laws**, laws relating to royal forests, enacted by William I and other Norman kings; **forest-marble** (see quot.); **forest-oak** (see quot.); **forest-peat**, wood-peat (*Cent. Dict.*); **forest-school**, a school for giving instruction and training in the management of forests; **forest-stone** (see quot.); **forest-tree**, any tree of large growth, fitted to be a constituent part of a forest; **forest-wards** *adv.*, towards the forest; †**forest-white**, a kind of cloth; †**forest-work**, a decorative representation of sylvan scenery.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), **Forest-bed*, the name given by English geologists to a stratum which underlies the Glacial Drift at Cromer in Norfolk. 1488 *Mem. Rip.* (Surtees) I. 311 Cum quodam le *Forest byll..in capite percussit. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Forest-bill* or *Wood-bill* an instrument for lopping trees, &c. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/2 A tea-gown of *forest brown velvet. 1769 *Dublin Mercury* 16–19 Sept. 2/2 All kinds of broad cloths, *forrest cloths, beaver druggets. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. 71 The *forest courts, instituted for the government of the king's forests .. and for the punishment of all injuries done to the king's deer [etc.]. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 427 This disorder did not assume the worst shape of what is denominated the *forest fever. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 934 The greater .. is the *Forrest-fly. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* liii. (1875) 143 A species of them [*Hippoboscæ*] is familiar to horsemen in the south of England under the name of forest-fly. 1836–39 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 867/2 The forest-fly is..troublesome to horses in the summer. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xii, As gay [is] the *forest-green. 1820 — *Ivanhoe* iii, His dress was a tunic of forest green. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 A dark forest-green gown is lined with tartan silk in brown and green. 1852 MRS. MEREDITH *My home in Tasmania* I. 244 The Great or *Forest Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*). 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* vi. 34 Those that were vnlearned in the *Forrest lawes. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 103 No part of the royal despotism was so galling .. as these forest-laws. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, **Forest Marble*, an argillaceous laminated shelly limestone..forming one of the upper portions of the Lower Oolite. It derives its name from Whichwood Forest in Oxfordshire. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 294 *Casuarina equisetifolia* and *C. torulosa* .. In Australia they are known by the names of ..She Oak, *Forest Oak [etc.]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5/1 The difference between skilled and unskilled management would more than repay the cost of a *forest school. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iv. (1789) 10 [A] sort of stone, called by the workmen sand, or *forest-stone .. composed of a small roundish crystalline grit, cemented together by a brown, terrene, ferruginous matter. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 145 The Trees hitherto mention'd, are .. called *Forest-Trees. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvii, The rest move slowly forth with me, In shelter of the forest-tree. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* vi. 139 She looked out, *forest-wards, for long before she tried to rest. 1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6. § 1 All Clothes commonly called Pennystones or *Forest Whites. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xli, All *forrest-work is in this tapestry. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxii. (1841) I. 207 Finely painted in forest-work and figures.

Forest (fɒ·rĕst), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* a. *nonce-use.* To place in a forest. b. To plant with trees, convert into a forest.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 305 O Haunter chaste Of river sides, and woods .. Where .. Art thou now forested? 1865 *Q. Rev.* July 18 A comparatively small surface of this vast range of wild country has been forested. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 4/2 Ground that has not been forested.

†**Fo·re-staff.** *Naut. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + STAFF.] = CROSS-STAFF 2 (see quot. 1867).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 82 Thus I have shewed you how to take an Observation by the Fore-Staff. 1719 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 993 The Moon was not too high to be well observed with a Forestaff. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Arbalette*, a cross-staff or fore-staff. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-staff*, an instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies .. takes its name hence, that the observer in using it turns his face towards the object, in contradistinction to the back-staff.

†**Fo·re-stage.** *Naut. Obs.* In 5 **forstage.** [f. FORE- *pref.* + STAGE.] = FORECASTLE 1; hence a ship with a forecastle. Also, *ship of forestage, forestage ship.*

? 1345 [MS. (? of this date) is cited by J. Bree *Cursory Sketch* (1791) 110 for 'ships of forstage'.] 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 443 II. 94 Thei sey, there shulde come in to Seyne CC. gret forstages out of Spayne. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 85 That the seyde Lord Ryvers shulde kepe certeyne grete forstage shyppys that were the erles of Warrewyk. 1481 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flamineus* F iij b, Gayus Flammineus Publius .. had delyuerd to my gouernaunce ten shippis of forstage. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Fore-stage*, the old name for forecastle.

Forestage (fɒ·rĕstēdʒ). [f. FOREST + -AGE. In sense 1 ad. med.L. *forestāgium*, ad. OF. *forestage.*]

†**1.** *Law.* Given in various Dicts. as the rendering of Anglo-Lat. *forestagium*, explained to mean 'duty paid by foresters to the king', 'duty paid to the king's foresters', 'right to take reasonable estovers from the forest' (see Du Cange). *Obs.*—°

2. *collect.* Tree-growth, forest.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 83 Siberian forestage of spiry pine.

†**Fo·re-stair.** *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. FORE *pref.* + STAIR.] (See quot. 1797.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 17 3our foirstairis makis 3our housis mirk, Lyk na cuntray bot heir at hame. 1775 in Cramond *Annals of Banff* (1891) I. 323 James Alexander has erected a forestair adjoining the South front of his new house. 1797 *G. M. Berkeley's Poems* Pref. 61 The houses at St. Andrews are disfigured by .. a fore-stair, that is an open staircase on the outside in a zigzag manner across the front of the house.

Forestal (fɒ·rĕstăl), *a.* [f. FOREST *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a forest.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 10 The king's forestal rights. 1859–62 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 51 Any strong military fastness, of a forestal character, such as the Britons are said to have occupied. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 276 These Asiatic provinces teem with forestal riches.

Forestall (fōə·ɹɪstō̆l), *sb.* Forms: 1 for(e)-steal(l, 2–9 forstal(l, 7 foristell, 8 forestal, 6– forestall. In sense 2 also 7–9 fostal. [In sense 1, OE. *for-, foresteall*, f. FORE- *pref.* + *steall*, STALL, app. used in the sense of 'position taken up'; for sense cf. the vbs. FORELAY, FORSET. In sense 2 f. FORE- *pref.* + STALL.]

†**1.** In OE.; an ambush, plot; an intercepting, waylaying, rescue. Hence in *Law*, the offence of waylaying or 'intercepting in the highway'; also, the jurisdiction in respect of this offence, often enumerated amongst feudal rights. *Obs.*

Cf. *Laws Hen. I*, § 4, Forestel est, si quis ex transverso incurrat, vel in via expectet et assaliat inimicum suum. Also *Concilium Culintonense*, *Laws of Edmund* (Schmid) 18, Et dictum est de investigetione et quæstione pecoris furati, ut ad villam investigetur, et non sit foristeallum aliquod illi vel aliqua prohibitio itineris vel quæstionis.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 242 Ða Iudeiscan ealdras .. smeadon hu hi Hælend Crist acwellan mihton; ondredon him swa-ðeah þæs folces foresteall. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* v. § 31 (Schmid), Gif hwa forsteal oððon openne wiðercwyde onzean lah-riht Cristes oððe cyninges ahwar zewyrce. *c* 1155 *Charter Hen. II* in *Anglia* VII. 220 Grithbriches & hamsocne & forstalles, & infangenes thiafes. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Forstal*, ki autri force desturbe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 75 Who granted unto them all Regall liberties except foure Pleas, namely of Burning, Rape, Forstall and Treasure Trove. *Ibid.* I. 350 Quite and quiet from all custome, beside for Robbery, peace-breach, and Foristell.

2. Something situated or placed in front.

†**a.** ? *gen. Obs.*—[1]

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fl.* lxv. 83 Without trenching or such defensife forstalles, Ordnance they ley, to batter that castell walles.

†**b.** The front part (of a cart). *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 95 The house was vpon the carte .. A fellow stood in the doore of the house, vpon the forestall of the carte driuing forth the oxen.

c. The space in front of a farm-house, or the approach to it from the road. *dial.* only.

1661 *Aylesford Par. Reg.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. VIII. V. 244 Henry Gorham and John Allen .. going into y^e^ River at Jerman's fforstall to wash themselves..were both drowned. 1674 RAY *S. C. Words*, A *Fostal* forte *Forestal*: A way leading from the high way to a great House. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Forstal*.. a green place before an house; but otherwise I have known that part of a farmer's yard lying just before the door call'd the *forstal*. 1836 COOPER *Sussex Gloss.*, *Fostal* [corruption of *Forestall*], a paddock near a farm-house or a way leading thereto.

3. A (horse's) frontlet. Cf. *headstall.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 170 b, The forstall [*frontalia*] is full of gylte bollyons. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 117 A bridle with a forestall of gold.

Forestall (fōə·ɹɪstō̆·l), *v.* Also 4–6 **forstal(l(e,** 6–9 **forestal.** [ME. f. OE. *foresteall*: see prec. sb. First recorded in the specific sense 2; cf. AF. *forstaller*, whence the agent-n. *forstallour* (13th c.).]

†**1.** To lie in wait for, intercept, cut off (a person or animal). *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xvii. (1859) 18 He hath.. greuously pursued in al that he couthe or myght ley for me in a wayte, and forstallyd in weyes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/18 To Forestall, *intercipere*. 1674 N. COX *Genil. Recreat.* I. (1677) 52 Which is seldom hunted at force or with Hounds, but onely drawn after with a Bloodhound, and forestall'd with Nets and Engines. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Forestalling* is particularly used in Crompton, for stopping a deer broken out of the forest, and preventing its return home again.

†**b.** To intercept and appropriate (a living, a revenue). Also with *away*. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 To supplant the learned, and forstaull away their liuinges. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xvii. (1636) 225 The Gentrie .. forestalled the publick revenewes [L. *interceptis vectigalibus*].

2. To intercept (goods, etc.) before they reach the public markets; to buy (them) up privately with a view to enhance the price: in former days an indictable offence. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1353 *Act* 27 *Edw. III*, I. c. 5 Que nul Marchant Engleis nengrosse ne forstalle vins en Gascoigne.] 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 374 That they forstalle no fysshe by the wey. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep. Numitius* D j b, Take ship betyme, leste sum forestal, and bye vp all this good. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 283 First I alledge against the Grasier that he forstalleth pasturs and medow grounds, for the feeding of his cattell.

absol. 14.. *Chalmerlain Ayr* i. (*Sc. Stat.* I.), All þe names of þe furth duelland forstallaris of þe forsaid burgh byand and selland forstalland. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 44 Suffer not these riche men to bie up al, to ingrosse and forstalle. [See also FORESTALLING *vbl. sb.*]

transf. and *fig.* 1727 SWIFT *Petition of Colliers* Wks. 1755 III. I. 129 To confine, forestall, and monopolize the beams of the sun. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I am not my own property; my dear Lydia has forestalled me.

b. To anticipate or prevent sales at (a fair, market) by buying up or selling goods beforehand or by dissuading persons from bringing in their goods. † *To forestall the burgh*: to make a profit out of the inhabitants by such practices (*Sc. obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 43 He .. Forstalleþ my Feire. Fihteþ in my chepynges. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 84 As

couitous carles do here in Englande forstall the markettes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 148 Quha forestalles the said burgh, be buying and selling. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 158 The offence of forestalling the market is also an offence against public trade. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v, 'Tis thus he always forestalls the market.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vii. (1647) 121 Philip, thinking to forestall the market of honour, and take up all for himself, hasted presently to Ptolemais.

†3. To beset, obstruct by armed force (a way or passage); to bar the entrance to (a house) by a force stationed before it. *Obs.*

1535 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 131 Gwent and others .. stode at y' dore and forestalled y^e^ houses w^th^ swordes drawen, and thretned me. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 54 b, The tenant .. encountreth him & forestalleth him the way with force & armes. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 155 If a disseisor of a house, or Land, shall forestall the way of the disseisee (with force and armes). 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxvi. § 22 The .. Inhabitants .. begirt them about with their hoast, and forestalled the passages of all supply of victuals.

4. Hence *gen.* To hinder, obstruct, or prevent by anticipation. Now *rare*; cf. 5.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 273, I you pray, With your ayd to forstall my neere decay. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 109 Garlicke and wormewood shall forstall and correct them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1024 God Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire then so To be forestall'd. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. VIII. 146 You must not forestall the Truth by any of these false suppositions. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 160 This has frequently occasioned offenders .. to begin a suit, in order to forestall and prevent other actions. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 443 That he should not forestall the wishes of his allies, by the precipitate conclusion of a peace. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. viii. 98 Endeavours to forestal a free election by papers, in the nature of warrants.

†b. To bar or deprive (a person) by previous action *from*, *of*, *out of* (a thing). *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 26/1 Purposing .. to forestall the Romans from vittels. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 231 With heede and watchfullnesse, Forstallen hem of their wilinesse. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 69 May This night fore-stall him of the comming day. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 3 Who would have murthered him in his Cradle .. to forestall him of the Crowne of England? 1660 BAKER *Chron.* (1674) 260 King James .. thought it stood not with his honour to be fore-stalled out of his own Realm.

†5. To pre-occupy, secure beforehand; also, to influence beforehand, prejudice. *Obs.*

1572 BUCHANAN *Detect. Mary* K ij, The mindis of the maist pairt of men weir .. forestallit wyth rewardis. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 240 Suffered the fit places .. to be forestalled and taken up by the Britons of Saint Malo. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* Ep. Ded. (1636) A ij, Seeing the glory of a great Historian forestall'd by Livie. 1635 SIBBES *Soules Conf.* xiii. § 3. 193 The Jewes .. were fore-stalled with vaine imaginations against sound repentance. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 3 Most men will be forestall'd with no mean prejudices against so venturous an Attempt.

b. To pre-occupy the place of.

1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* liv. (1879) 653 An unworthy attempt to forestal them in their Master's favor.

6. To be beforehand with in action; to anticipate the action of, or simply, to anticipate; often with the additional sense of rendering ineffective, nugatory, or useless. (The chief current sense.)

c 1585 *Faire Em* I. 305 Then hie thee, Manvile, to forestall such foes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 59 Well did you forestall my exception. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 43 And this he did to forestal any tidings. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 18 Let your deeds forestal intent, Forestal ev'n wishes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363 In Milton the former part of the description does not forestal the latter. 1732 WATERLAND *Wks.* X. 464, I shall not forestall your own thoughts. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 97, I will not forestall the Readers in the Pleasure of pronouncing the Result. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, I will teach him to forestall my sport! 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 293 Micah forestalls our Lord's words, I am the good Shepherd, in his description of the Messiah. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii, Whatever they were going to say the ladies forestalled. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. ii. 50 He forestalled our age in exploring the Northern Ocean.

7. To think of, deal with, or introduce before the appropriate or due time; 'to meet' (misfortune, etc.) 'halfway'.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 362 What need a man forestall his date of grief. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 183 His boding mind the future woe forestalls. 1786–1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* 52 In order to explain it, I must forestall something of what I had to say concerning conjunctions. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Dorothy, whose talents for forestalling evil .. are known to the reader. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. vi. (1873) 213, I cannot help so far forestalling this part of the subject. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 109 There is no inclination to forestall his wants.

†b. To place in the fore-front, bring forward.

1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 42 To prove his [Charlemain's] said Ambition, the said Writers do usually forestall two of his Actions.

Forestalled (fōəˈɹɪstɔ̄ˑld), *ppl. a.* [f. FORESTALL *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.; bespoken, or taken beforehand; anticipated; prejudiced.

1543 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, III. c. 3 The thinges forstalled shalbe forfeyt to the kynge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 39 Abandon this forestalled place at erst. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 99 His prejudicate and forestalled heart. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* (1873) 104 By long indulgence and forestalled desires.

Forestaller (fōəˈɹɪstɔ̄ˑlər). [f. FORESTALL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who forestalls.

1. One who buys up goods before they reach the public market. Also *forestaller of the market.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xxi. § 11 Et ausi de forstallours.] 14.. *Chalmerlain Ayr* i. (*Sc. Stat.* I.), þe furth duelland forstallaris of þe forsaid burgh. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 25 Forstallers of samen comyng toward the markett in Selby. 1527 RASTELL *Abridgem. Stat.* s.v., Forstallers of wynes. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 11 They are .. to punish Forestallers, regrators, and engrossers. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 471 Goods forfeited by the Forestallers of the Market. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. III. i. 101 A forestaller or two hung up at the doorlintels. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jewish Ch.* xii. 347 The landowners became merchants and forestallers of grain.

†2. One who bars or obstructs the way. *Obs.*

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 62 They should .. giue a signe with the trumpet, and descend and charge the forestallers of the knowne way.

†3. A taster. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)

1611 COTGR., *Preguste*, a Taster, or Forestaller; one that takes th' essay of meats.

4. One who or that which acts in anticipation of another person or thing.

1870 *Daily News* 15 Nov., That sweeping forestaller of letters, the telegraph. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 7/2 The .. withdrawal of Red Heart .. is the most severe blow which 'forestallers' have received.

Forestalling (fōəˈɹɪstɔ̄ˑlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORESTALL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FORESTALL.

†1. The action of obstructing a person in the highway or a deer on its way back to the forest.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Forstallynge, wrong oþer let i-doo in þe kynges hiȝe weie. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 54 b, Yf by suche forstallynge and manassynge he that hath Rent charge .. is forstalled. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 178 Acquitted of all actions and customes of charge, except fellonie, breach of the peace, and forstalling. 1594 CROMPTON *Auth. & Jurisd. Cr'ts.* 153 b, Mes si le cheine per chaunce obuie vn Dame et luy tue, ceo nest forestalling.

2. The buying up of goods beforehand, etc.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 77 By forstalling, regratyng, agreements in haules to raise the price of thinges. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Burrow Lawes 141 That na man of quhat estate he be may repledge his man, for foristallinge fra the Court of the burgh. 1735 KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (1764) 53 The Practice of Forestalling is carried to such a height, as [etc.]. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 27 Usury is .. a forestalling of money. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 379 Edicts were directed against forestalling, that is, transacting any business before the opening of the fair.

3. The action of being before or beforehand with some one or something else; anticipation.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xvi. 112 With ner forestalling of death, and singing her owne obsequies. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* Introd. (1791) 4 The forestalling the Abbe's publication by London editions. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 95 A proud forestalling of misery. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 315 This sounds very much like a forestalling of the Gunpowder Plot.

†4. The action of appropriating beforehand. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ix. § 26. 115 Such forestalling of Livings to Forrainers was forbidden.

Forestalling (fōəˈɹɪstɔ̄ˑlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That forestalls, in senses of vb.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 262 To bridle the extorting and forestalling coosenage. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 284 Perhaps forestalling night prevented them. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* I. 148 The monopolizing and forestalling butchers cannot take in the public. 1839 HOOD *Open Question* xii, No children, with forestalling smiles, Throng, happy, to the gates of Eden Minor.

Forestalment (fōəˈɹɪstɔ̄ˑlmĕnt). [f. FORESTALL *v.* + -MENT.]

The action of forestalling in various senses; an instance of this. a. *Law.* Hindering from entry on land, etc. b. Buying up goods beforehand. c. Anticipation in general; † prejudice.

a. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 162 a, A forestallment with such a menace [of death or mutilation] is a disseisin.

b. 1861 RILEY *Liber Albus* 172 A fine exacted for the Forestalment of cloths.

c. 1611 COTGR., *Anticipation* .. forestallment. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. N. T.* IV. XXX, One dram of prejudice or forestalment turns the scales. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 Which .. rash censure and forestalliment of their endevours, does not [etc.]. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 87 The canonisation of men .. professes to be a forestalment .. of the final judgment. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on Tower* II. v. 85 He had learnt the fatal forestallment of his stellar discovery.

†**Forestam.** *Obs.* Also 4 forestayne, 5 forstanyg (? read *forstavyng*), 5 forestaven. [f. FORE- *pref.* + ME. *stam*, *staven*, OE. *stæfn* prow (see STEM).]

1. The prow of a ship.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 742 Frekes one þe forestayne, fakene þeire coblez. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 55 Frekis in forstame [*v.r.* foirstam, forstarne] rewllit weill thar ger. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 804 *Hec prora*, a forstanyg. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 822 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* III. 179 With eighty ores at the fore staven. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 78 Fra thair foirstammys the buller brayis and raris.

2. *Sc.* The front, forehead.

1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* Gloss. 15 *Forestum* [sic], the forehead. *a* 1809 in *Skinner's Misc. Poet.* 132 His enemy .. Raught him a rap on the forestam.

Fore-starling: see FORE- *pref.* 5.

Forestated, *ppl. a.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + *stated*, pa. pple. of STATE *v.*] Stated or mentioned previously.

1691 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iv. (1701) 223 According to the forestated measures.

Fore-stay (fōəˈɹ,stē[1]). [f. FORE- *pref.*]

1. *Naut.* A stay or strong rope reaching from the foremast-head towards the bowsprit end.

1373 *Indenture* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868 369 Forstiez .. backstiez. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The fore stay, the maine stay. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Navy Landships* Wks. I. 81/1 She had neither Forestay or Backstay. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 82 We learnt that they had broke their fore-stay.

b. A sail hoisted on the fore-stay; in full *fore-stay-sail.*

1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 100 With great difficulty we wore the ship with the foresail and forestaysail. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 190 While the fore stay-sail balances before. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 The jib is the forestay.

2. (See quot. 1888).

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 208 Supported by the standard or forestay, are two grooved rods. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc., Forestay of press*, the leg which supports the frame or ribs of a hand-press.

Forested (fɒˈrĕstĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOREST *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] a. Converted into forest. *rare.* b. Furnished or abounding with forest, covered with large trees, thickly wooded.

a. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 27 Whereby shee .. became first forrested. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 4/2 On forested ground the gillies usually put their feet in a grouse nest, when found.

b. 1796 A. AVERELL *Diary* in *Mem.* vii. (1848) 149 The finely forested park of Lord Kenmare. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 104 The dark forested ridges. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 882/2 The .. district is heavily forested.

transf. 1863 J. A. SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) I. 278 The whole descent, forested with spires, was seen naked beneath us.

Fore-steep, -step: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a and 5.

Forester (fɒˈrĕstəɹ). Forms: 4–7 forster(e, (5 *Sc.* forestar, 6 forstar), 7–8 forrester, 3– forester. Also FOSTER. [ad. OF. and Fr. *forestier*, f. OF. *forest* FOREST.]

1. An officer having charge of a forest (see quot. 1598); also, one who looks after the growing timber on an estate. † *Forester in* or *of fee*: one who holds his office in fee: see FEE *sb.*[2] 4 a. In poetical and romantic use sometimes a huntsman.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 499 Ne that bailif, ne forester. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 496 þe forster for his riȝtes þe left schulder ȝaf he. 1458 *Tomb in Newland Ch.* (co. Glouc.), Here lythe Jun Wyrall forester of fee. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 124 Sum Forester of the Kyngs. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 27 Faire fall that forster that so well can bate his hownde. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxi. § 4 (1615) 200-1 A Forester is an officier of a forest of the King (or of an other man) that is sworne to preserue the Vert and Venison of the same forest, and to attend vpon the wild beasts within his Bailiwick, and to attach offendors there .. and the same to present at the courts of the same forest. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Forester*, Some haue this graunt to them and their heires and thereby are called Foristers or Fosters in fee. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 67 This wounded Heart .. Who whilome was the fairest Beast impal'd, The ffforsters cheife delight. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 224 The painful Forrester Climbs the high Hills. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* viii, Come with thy belted forestere. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* iv, He rode straight towards the foresters.

b. *Forester of the King of France*: an early title of the governor of Flanders.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 379 Flaundres .. was i-ruled by þe kynges forsters. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxvi. 161 The ruler there of [Flanders] was callyd the forester of the kynge of Fraunce.

†2. One versed in forest-craft. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 455 You are cryed up, my Lord, to be an excellent Horseman, Huntsman, Forester.

3. One who lives in a forest.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 15 Quhilk thyng .. first steryt the wild forstaris fell To move debait, or mak thame for battell. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxxii. Parænesis § 3. 112 Foresters and Bordurers, are not generally so civil, and reasonable, as might be wished. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylstone* v, Above the loftiest ridge .. Where foresters and shepherds dwell. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 459 A considerable part of those, who begin the cultivation of the wilderness, may be denominated foresters, or Pioneers.

b. A bird or beast of the forest; *spec.* one of the rough ponies bred in the New Forest. In Australian use, the great kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*).

1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* v. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 274 Each feather'd forester roosts in my beard. 1713 J. WARDER *True Amazons* 58 The Queen doth so far surpass her Subjects in Shape and Beauty, as the finest Horse that ever ran on Banstead Downs, doth the most common Forrester. 1782 COWPER *Prog. Err.* 362 Without discipline the favourite child, Like a neglected forester, runs wild. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 281 He loved to see the dappled foresters Browze fearless on their lair. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. ii. 294 Vivian took his horse, an old forester, across it with ease. 1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* ii. 27 There are three or four varieties of kangaroos; those most common are denominated the forester and brush kangaroo. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xix. 181 A brace of stray 'foresters' from the adjacent ranges.

c. A popular name of several moths of the family *Zygænidæ.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 245 *Ino Statices* (forester). 1867 STAINTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* 33 The Foresters and Burnets frequent dry grassy slopes.

d. = *forest-tree.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 224 You may transplant not only any Fruit Trees, but remove also any of the

Foresters. 1664 — *Sylva* (1776) 38 Foresters, which only require diligent weeding and frequent cleansing till they are able to shift for themselves. 1840 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 63 The tulip-tree .. the most magnificent of American foresters. 1893 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 22 July 751/3 A few fruit trees, and a few more arborescent foresters.

4. A member of the 'friendly society' known as the 'Ancient Order of Foresters'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* II. 178 There are numerous benefit-clubs made up of working men of every description, such as Old Friends, Odd Fellows, Foresters [etc.]. 1875 BRABROOK in *Jrnl. Statist. Soc.* June 187 The Ancient Order of Foresters which has now..276 districts [etc.]

5. *Comb.* **forester oats** (see quot.); **forester sphinx** (see quot. 1867).

1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberland* I. 166 *note*, The tenants..pay forester oats..these oats were a duty paid to the forester [of Inglewood]. 1867 STAINTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* 123 *Procris statices*, the Forester Sphinx.

Hence **Fo·restership**, the office of forester.

a 1634 COKE *On Litt.* IV. lxxiii. (1648) 310 The Forestership is become void. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Nov 672/3 It is now announced that he [Chaucer] held the forestership of North Petherton.

Forestful (fɒ·rèstful). [f. FOREST *sb.* + -FUL.] As much or as many as a forest will hold.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 745 The roaring of a forest-full of shaggy monarchs. 1886 in *Advance* (Chicago) 30 Sept., The ladies wear whole forestfuls of birds on their bonnets.

Forestial (fɒre·stiăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAL.] Of or pertaining to the forest.

1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Opened* 55 The Temporal Power is the Forrest, wh encloses the Fruitful Field of the Church .. Christ presides over the Forrestial Kingdoms. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 320 One of the royal forestial demesnes of merry England.

†Fore·stic, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. as prec. + -IC] = prec.

1650 R. GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Consid.* 181 The people of Rome .. feared he would lose the beauty of his forestick horridnesse, by meanes of manuring.

†Fore·stical, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. prec. + -AL] = prec.

1659 M. JAMES *Best Fêe-simple* 21 A Country, in respect of the Sandy and Forestical part, affording such variety of pleasures.

Fore-stick (fō·ɹstik). *U.S.* [f. FORE- *pref.*] The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 26 The fore-stick and back-log of ancient days. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* ix. 71 Backlog and forestick were soon piled.

Forestine (fɒ·rèstin, -əin), *a.* [f. FOREST *sb.* + -INE.] Of or pertaining to forests.

1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* 166 Much more formidable forestine rodents. 1883 — in *Longm. Mag.* III. 288 We have only to suppose such a reptile to acquire forestine habits.

Forestish (fɒ·rèstiʃ), *a.* [f. FOREST *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat resembling a forest.

1815 SIMOND *Jrnl. Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 223 The country.. begins to look forestish.

Forestless (fɒ·rèstlès), *a.* [f. FOREST *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of forests, unwooded.

1884 *American* IX. 183 A forestless area of grass. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 228 A substitute for firewood in the forestless south.

Fore-stone, -store: see FORE- *pref.* 5, 5 b.

†Foresto·p, *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + STOP *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To stop up in front. **b.** *intr.* or *absol.* To put in a stay or support for earth in advance of the work. Hence **Fore-stopping** *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *concr.*

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierem.* K v b, He [God] hath forestopde my pathes with stone. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I ij, To Forestop with Polings driven down with care. *Ibid.*, It may be put in without disturbing the fore-stoping.

†Fo·restress. *Obs.* [f. FORESTER + -ESS.] A female forester; a lady fond of hunting.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 23 Alcanor..Quham Hybera, the wild foresteres knaw. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 272 Diana the fair forrestresse. 1650 — *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 21 The Governess was much delighted in .. Hunting, whereupon they..called her the Forestress.

†Fo·re-stroke. *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.*] A forward stroke (in bell-ringing and in sword-play).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 96 If the forestroke give us but a little tick, the backstroke will be sure to give him a knocker. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 86 So must they successively strike one after another, both Forestroke and Backstroke, in a due Musical Time. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 64 God's word hath two edges; it can cut back-stroke and fore-stroke. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 237 He..draws his sword, with which, fore stroke and back stroke, he cleaves the air.

attrib. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xiv. 72 'Tis such fore-stroke and back-stroke play.

Forestry (fɒ·rèstri). [ad. OF. *foresterie*, f. *forest* FOREST; or f. FOREST *sb.* + -RY. In sense 4 f. FOREST(E)R + -Y.]

1. *Sc. Law.* The privileges of a royal forest. **b.** An estate to which this privilege is attached.

1693 VISCT. STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 67. 235 The King having..granted a Forrestry to the Laird of Fascally. 1751 LD. BANKTON *Instit. Laws Scot.* I. II. iii. 573 The lands must be erected into a free forrestry. *a* 1763 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vi. § 14 Lands erected by the crown with the right of forestry had all the privileges of a King's forest. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* (ed. Guthrie) § 753 The right of forestry is not conferred by erection into a barony.

2. Wooded country; a vast extent of trees.

1823 BYRON *Juan* X. lxxxii, Lost amidst the forestry Of masts. 1865 *Morning Star* 20 May, Let this amphitheatre be filled with a forestry of genealogical trees. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 19 Through forestry right and left.

3. The science and art of forming and cultivating forests, management of growing timber.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. v. 211 A knowledge of.. forestry, pharmacy, and toxicology have each been demanded. 1881 HORNE *Fiji* 137 A person with a fair knowledge of forestry.

attrib. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII. 166 Forestry, fishery, and farm products. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 5/5 Mr. Gladstone..has been engaged in forestry operations.

4. The principles and organization of the 'Ancient Order of Foresters'.

1861 *Morning Star* 21 Aug. 3 It is..about 30 years since forestry, in its present development, took its rise.

Fore-study, etc.: see FORE- *pref.* 2 a.

†Fo·resty, *a. Obs.* [f. FOREST + -Y[1].] Forest-like, covered with forests or woods.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 341 When this whole country's face was foresty. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 17 This Forrestie-Ground.

Foret, obs. form of FERRET *sb.*[1] and 2.

Fore-tack (fō·ɹtæk). *Naut.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + TACK *sb.*] The rope by which the weather corner of the fore-sail is kept in place.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Aboard Main-Tack, aboard Fore-tack, a Lee the Helmne. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 62 His foretack and all his braces being cut at the same time. 1859 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* xv. 368 He..got the fore tack on board again.

Fore-tackle, -tail: see FORE- *pref.* 3, 3 d.

†Foreta·ke, *v. Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + TAKE *v.*] *trans.* To take beforehand: **a.** to anticipate; **b.** to assume beforehand, presuppose.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. xvi. 113 Mans wit .. now and then preventeth and foretaketh the conclusion. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 144 The places and bodies mov'd in them, are fore-taken to be altogether without parts.

Hence **Foreta·ken** *ppl. a.*, previously taken or adopted; **Foreta·king** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.: also, previous capture.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1090/2, I..declared what was happened..of maister Garrets escape. He was glad, for he knewe of his foretaking. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 407 Yet remained there such footsteps of the foretaken opinion. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 15 There were foure seuerall kindes of legacies..by challenge, by condemnation, by suffering, by foretaking [*per præceptionem*]. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 8 Present cold, and foretaken or former heat. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 9 Desiring them..that they would lay aside all foretaken conceits.

Fo·retalk, *sb. rare.* [f. FORE- + TALK *sb.*] A preliminary talk or speech, introduction, preface.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* Pref. (1611) 7 Your foretalke, which is before the shewing of your Booke. 1879 FURNIVALL *Rep. E. E. T. S.* 9 Prof. Skeat has written an interesting foretalk to it.

So **Foreta·lking** *vbl. sb.*

1872 FURNIVALL 3*rd Rep. Chaucer Soc.* 12, I propose to keep this name of Chaucer's own [Preamble] for these foretalkings of his fellows.

Fore-talon: see FORE- *pref.* 3 c.

Foretaste (fō·ɹtēist), *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + TASTE *sb.*] A taste beforehand; an anticipation, partial enjoyment in advance.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. vii. 86 It is trowde of euerlastynge swetnes a fortaste. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii, It is..a maner of fortaste of þe heuenly cuntre. 1604 BILSON *Survey* Table s.v. *Hell*, The foretast of iudgement in Hell. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* Wks. 1737 I. 37 It is the fore-taste of heaven, and the earnest of eternity. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 123 This foretaste of the evils of war did not damp the general ardour. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xxv. 248 The monster..trembled with a foretaste of the stake.

Foretaste (fo·ɹɪtēi·st), *v.* Also 5 **fortaste.** [f. FORE- *pref.* + TASTE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To taste beforehand, have a foretaste of. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xviii, Felicite .. suche as gode true cristen men abidin, & spiritual men fortastiþ. 1526 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 92 Saints thus Celestial Joys fore-taste. 1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 395 The Epicureans..foretasting the spirit of the Lavoisierian system..contended that it [heat] was a substance sui generis.

2. 'To taste before another' (J.).

1667 [see FORETASTED *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Foreta·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Foreta·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Foreta·ster.**

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 280 b, The foretastynges of y glory of heuen. 1632 SHERWOOD, A foretaster, *preguste.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 929 Foretasted Fruit Profan'd first by the Serpent. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 74 Give me..Of heav'nly Joys a sweet foretasting view.

†Foretea·ch, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + TEACH *v.*] *trans.* To teach beforehand.

1591 GREENE *Farewell to Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 245 Eua..following nothing but what hir husbande foreshewed and foretaught hir. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 126 Those few duties which nature herself hath foretaught us.

Hence **Foretaught** *ppl. a.*, previously taught.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1346/2 Theyr foretaught and fro tyme to tyme kept and continued faith. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* xxxvi, Whose foretaught wyt of treason knoweth the payne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 18 The sacred thinges, and holy heastes foretaught.

†Fo·reteam. *Obs.*—[1] [f. FORE- *pref.* + TEAM *sb.*, misused in the sense of L. *temo.*] The front part of the pole of a chariot.

a 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 350 Their chariots in their foreteams [ἐν πρώτῳ ῥυμῷ] broke.

Fore-teeth: see FORE-TOOTH.

Foretell (fo ɹte·l), *v.* Also 3 **fortell,** 7–9 **foretel.** [f. FORE- *pref.* + TELL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To tell of (an event, etc.) beforehand; to predict, prophesy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9265 (Cott.) Crist was for-tald wit propheci. 1639 A. WHEELOCKE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 158 Augustine fore-tould and threatned theire death. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 42 These Magi .. foretold things to come, or, at least, made the people believe so. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* iv. § 15 He foretells to them, that .. in half an Hour they shall meet Men or Cattle. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 225 To whom the astrologers had foretold glorious old age. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 2 The object of the Pagan systems was to foretell the future.

b. Of things: To give notice of beforehand, indicate the approach of, foreshow.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 43 Thou, whose heauie Lookes fore-tell Some dreadfull story hanging on thy Tongue. 1672 SIR W. PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 50 There is the Instrument to measure and foretel Frost and Snow. 1753 J. WARTON *Virgil* (T.), These ills prophetic signs have oft foretold. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. vii. (ed. 2) 144 A signal station, to foretel storms.

†2. To tell (i. e. either inform or enjoin) beforehand. With sb. or clause as second obj. (See TELL). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14552 (Cott.) Þis was bi him he þaim for-tald Thoru quam he wist he suld be sald. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1602) 168 If the maister..take his vsuall seruants with him, not foretelling them what hee intendeth to doe. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 58 Had I beleeued what I was foretold. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 149 These our actors, (As I foretold you) were all Spirits. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 209 Hauing beene prophetically foretold that hee should die in Ierusalem. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Forkers are to be foretolde that they give upp goode forkefulls. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* III. xiii. 120 A Man is free to fore-tell, or not, what points he will insist upon.

†3. *intr.* To utter prediction *of*, prophesy *of*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9858 (Cott.) Þis barn þat ysai of fortald. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* iii. 24 Al the Prophetes haue fore tolde of these dayes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 242 To introduce One greater, of whose day he shall foretell.

Hence **Forete·lling** *vbl. sb.*, prediction, prophecy. **Forete·lling** *ppl. a.*, that foretells. Also **Forete·ller,** one who or that which foretells.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii 176 a, Of whome the foretellynges of the prophetes doe make mencion. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pronostiqueur*, a foreteller, a deuine which telleth thing to come. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* (1648) 201 If a man lie sicke, and they see death in his face, they call it the foretelling signe. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. x. 357 Buds and blossoms are the foretellers of fruit. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 439 The genuine gipsy tact with which she adapted her foretellings to the age [etc.] .. of her clients. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 252 There was scarcely a Roman family that did not keep or consult its own foreteller of the future.

Fore-tenant: see FORE- *pref.* 4.

Forethink (fo·ɹþi·ŋk). Also **for-.** [OE. *fore-þenc(e)an*, f. FORE- *pref.* + *þenc(e)an* to THINK.]

†1. *trans.* To consider or think out beforehand, contrive, plan. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. § 5. 95 Se lareow sceal..foreðencean..ðæt he nane ðinga ðæt ryht to suiðe..ne bodize. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 845 (Cott.) Our lauerd had ranscond [man] On suilk a wis, als he for-thoght. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 141 Ther is no time no thing wel doon..but it be forthouht bi my wit. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 759 He long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1394/1 If he .. did now forethink the treason. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* III, My brain forethought And fashion'd every action of my life.

absol. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* IV. iv, You're men know how to do, not to forethink.

2. To think of or contemplate beforehand; to anticipate in the mind, to presage (evil). Now *rare.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 206 Humility & gentlenes will rather of a friend hope the best, then forethinke the worst. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* IV. xxxvi, Oh how my dauncing heart leapes in my breast But to fore-thinke that noble tragedie. 1724 R. WELTON 28 *Dixie.* 20 It [is] very unaccountable for a man so little to forethink what will shortly befall him. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Oct. 426/2 Each forethinks, as the full cups circle, how well he may take his next meal in Paradise.

†3. *intr.* To think beforehand *of. Obs.*

1587 GREENE *Euphues his Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 248 Age and time .. men may forethink of, but not preuent. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 62 Thou dost not forethink of the difficulty. 1701 J. NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 27 He could not make it without forethinking of it.

Hence **Forethi·nking** *vbl. sb.*, forethought; also, † a contrivance, plot. **Forethi·nking** *ppl. a.* Also **Forethi·nker,** one who forethinks.

1632 [I. L.] *Womens Rights* 352 Felonies .. forethinkings, and all that is against the Kings peace. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxi. 360 Concerning which, conscientious and forethinking Men had very Melancholy Thoughts. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iii. I. 102 Prometheus and Epimetheus the forethinker and the after-thinker. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* I. 182 Hope is the fire that the Forethinker stole.

Forethought (fō·ɹþɒt), *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + THOUGHT *sb.*]

1. a. A thinking out or contriving beforehand. (*Crime, evil*, etc.) *of forethought*, premeditated.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27661 (Cott.) O nith cums bitternes o thoght .. wit wicked for-thoght And conspiraciun. 1692

R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccxcix, He .. is equally Undone, whether it be by a Spitefulness of Forethought, or by the Folly of Oversight. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 12 We urge no crimes, that were not crimes of forethought. 1853 Whittier *My Namesake* xix, His good was mainly an intent, His evil not of forethought done.

b. Previous thought or consideration; anticipation; also, a thought beforehand.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26727 (Cott.) Scrift agh be made wit god for-thoght. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 172 3if þe contricyoun for þi synne haue a forthowȝt, & be pryue to god alone. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 3 Better is one forethought than two after. 1626 Dk. Buckhm. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 378 The Earl..nominated the Duke to be his Successor, without the Dukes privity or fore-thought of it. 1650–3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 366 These shall .. be discarded from the Forethought.. of eternal Joy. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. viii, The title which she had never given him before came to her lips without forethought.

† 2. A pre-conceived idea or design, an anticipation or forecast. *Obs.*

a 1400 in *Leg. Rood* 145 Alle þe werkes þat I haue wrouht Weore founden in þe ffaderes fore-þouht. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 74 þis materis more ȝitt will I mende, so for to fulfill my for-thoght. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* iv. 217 All these things were only so many Forethoughts of our Hand-Grenado's.

3. Thought for the future, provident care.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. 300 True Seamen are, perhaps, the least of all Mankind given to Fore-thought. 1766 Blackstone *Comm.* II. ii. xi. 172 Formal deeds .. are presumed to be made with great caution, fore-thought, and advice. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 283 Just so much forethought as is necessary to provide for the morrow.

Hence **Forethoughted** *a.*, marked by forethought.

1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* III. 60 Fore-thoughted chess, and riddle rarely missed.

Forethought (fōəˑɹþɑ̄t), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Forethink *v.*]

1. Thought out or contrived beforehand; premeditated; *esp.* in Law, *forethought felony*, (*of, with, upon*) *malice forethought*. Cf. Aforethought.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vii. ix. 502 Quheþir it wes of reklesnes Or it of forthoucht Felny wes. *c* 1540 in *Fisher's Wks., Life* p. liv, He began..to speake of his forethought divorse with Queene Catherin. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 287 b, Murder is when one is slaine..with malice prepensed or forethought. 1662 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) I. 307 What Rebels shall be hereafter, must needs be so upon malice fore-thought. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed 2) 103 The Pannel..by Premeditation and forethought Felony .. wounded the deceas'd. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xx, A deed of foul and fore-thought murder.

† 2. Anticipated. *Obs.*

1666 Spurstowe *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 108 The stroke of a forethought evil is more gentle and soft than if it were wholly unexpected.

Forethoughtful (fōəˑɹþɑ̄·tful), *a.* [f. Forethought *sb.* + -ful.] Full of or having forethought; thoughtful for the future, provident.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 205 The '*prudens quæstio*' (the forethoughtful query). 1853 Lytton *Harold* x. vi. (ed. 3) 240 That it is which, free and fore-thoughtful [ed. 1 (1848) prethoughtful] of every chance, ye should now decide. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* II. iii. 48 Neither of them had a forethoughtful head for the land at large.

Hence **Forethoughtfully** *adv.*; **Forethoughtfulness.**

1647 J. Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vi. 34 Let us .. not, by too much fore-thoughtfulnesse, .. suffer fained or future evils before they seize upon us. 1874 Dykes *Relat. Kingdom* 71 That moral forethoughtfulness by which existence is both sustained and adorned. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* III. v. 84 He made his way forethoughtfully to the glass-sheltered seats.

Forethreaten, -thrift, etc.: see Fore- *pref.*

Foretime (fōəˑɹtəim), *sb.* and *adv.* [f. Fore- *pref.* + Time *sb.*] Former time; a former time.

† a. In advb. phrase, *In foretime*(*s* = Aforetime(s.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 98 If there were in foretimes enie hatred on their partes towards the Romaines. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 507 It was called in foretime Norton Dany.

b. The time gone by, the past; also, the early days (of a city or state).

1853 Grote *Greece* II. lxxxvii. XI. 380 That conception of Athens in her foretime which he [Thucydides] is perpetually impressing on his countrymen. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* v. (1869) 124 The single great Achaian voyage of the traditionary fore-time, that of the ship Argo to the Euxine.

c. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard* 116 He who thought the world to win, His foretime poverty was in. 1896 C. Harrison in *Daily News* 8 Jan. 6/3 For though You now have passed away from us The foretime Dedication still holds good.

† B. *adv.* = Aforetime. *Obs.*—1

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ix. 128 Lest thou dost lose what foretime thou didst gain.

Foretimed (foəɹtəiˑmd), *ppl. a.* [f. Fore- *pref.* + Timed.] Assigned to a too early time or date; antedated.

1832 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 507 As Hampden had not reached that stage of the reformer's progress, it [this language] appears to have been fore-timed.

Foretitle: see Fore- *pref.* 5 b.

Foretoken (fōəˑɹtōuˑk'n), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* corruptly **foreta(i)king.** [OE. *foretácn* (= OHG. *forazeichan*), f. Fore- *pref.* + *tácn*, Token.] A premonitory token; a prognostic.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xl. § 2 Hit sie foretacn ecra goda. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 And wes iseȝen godes fortacne uppon ane dune. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2994 Dis fortoken godes gastes is. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 43 He set..his for-taknes in felde of Than. 1393 Gower *Conf.* I. 137 To him a foretokne [MS. aforetokne] he sende. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tract.* Wks. 1888 I. 24 Ane gret portent and foretaiking of ignorance. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 571 We find not that any such foretoken happened against the coming of this earthquake. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 523 There are in Swine many presages and foretokens of foul weather. 1713 R. Nelson *Life Bp. Bull* lv. (1714) 304 A foretoken of his future Incarnation. 1834 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 340 The foretoken has always been found to be true. 1858 Torrey *Neander's Ch. Hist.* IX. II. 568 The foretokens of a thoroughly antichristian tendency.

Foretoken (foəɹtōuˑk'n), *v.* [f. prec. sb. OE. had *foretácnian* in same sense.] *trans.* To be a foretoken of; to indicate or betoken beforehand.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* xv. viii. (1622) 232 There hapned..a dolefull chance, but yet..foretokening good luck. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 312 The northern [waterfall] sounding clear and loud, fore-tokeneth fair weather. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 300 The evidence..foretokening that..the graces propounded to us in Christ are what he needs. 1867 R. Palmer *Life Philip Howard* 150 Mutterings..which..foretokened the greatest evils.

Hence **Foreto·kening** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxx[ii]. 7 Made am I als for-takeninge [Vulg. *tanquam prodigium*] Unto mani. 1600 Holland *Livy* vi. 245 The Dictatour..hath given a good foretokening and presage of a consull Commoner. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. vii. 128 Such general foretokenings are borne out..in the Vandalic conquest of Africa.

Foretold (foəɹtōuˑld), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Foretell *v.*] † a. Before mentioned (*obs.*). b. Predicted.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21169 (Cott.) Efter þe r.ht-wis fortald iacob O iurselem he was biscop. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* B iv, He thinketh this is the foretold Earthquake. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 37 That those .. should know the foretold events, before they do come to pass.

Fore-tooth (fōəˑɹtūþ). [f. Fore- *pref.* + Tooth.]

1. One of the front teeth. *rare* in *sing.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 157 *Præcisores*, foreteð. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1089 With..þe flesche in his fortethe fowly as a bere. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1609 Hys for tethe owte he spytt. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 425 By .. beating out his f.reteeth. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 8 May, My wife..had a foretooth drawn out to-day. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) V. xxi. 121 Our Aunt Nell has lost two more of her upper fore-teeth. 1834 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 240 One..had lost..many fore-teeth by a cudgel.

† 2. Only in *pl.* The first or milk-teeth. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* VII. xvi. 164 Children breed their fore-teeth in the seventh moneth after they are borne. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. 187 Nature doth then give unto children their foreteeth, when they have need of solid meat.

Foretop (fōəˑɹtɒp). Also for-. [f. Fore- + Top.]

† 1. The fore part of the crown of the head; sometimes, loosely, the top of the head. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxxiii. 20 As a lioun he restide, & he took arme and fortop [L. *verticem*]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 217 Heer faillede on his moolde and on his fortop. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 115 He felle and brake hys fore tope Apon the bare growend. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 533 When the good ale sop Dothe daunce in theyr fore top. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* Pref. 1 The Abantes..were wont to shave their foretops and chins. *c* 1774 T. Erskine in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 321 Puppies of France, with unrelenting paws That scrape the foretops of our aching heads. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 139 His hair..parted at the foretop.

fig. 1654 Gataker *Disc. Apol.* 12 This charge..appeering with an apparent lie in the foretop.

† 2. The lock of hair which grows upon the fore part of the crown, or is arranged ornamentally on the forehead; the similar part of a wig. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317/625 þe Rym-forst .. cleouez on hegges .. I-chot wel, on mi fore-top it hauez wel ofte i-do. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1078 His fax and his foretoppe was filterede to-geders. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 228 Hauing knit the brow, Stroke vp his fore-top. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 76 Poking stickes, perriwigs, embroided fore-tops. 1667 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 385 Her Majesty in the same habit, her fore-top long and turned aside very strangely. 1703 Mrs. Centlivre *Beau's Duel* iv. i, I believe you have got the fore-top of some Beau's Wig. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 331 Henry Prince of Wales in his own short Hair, with his foretop standing up. 1772 Nugent *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 3 He was as keen a pair of scissars at trimming a sermon as adjusting a foretop. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xi, The foretop of his riding periwig.

fig. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 II. 51 Faire trees, those comely fore-tops of the Field.

† b. *fig.*; *esp.* in phrase *to take occasion, opportunity* or *time by the foretop* (= Forelock). *Obs.*

a 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers, Hearbes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 255 You hauing occasion fast by the foretop, did dally with him so long. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, Opportunity shakes us his foretop. 1624 Heywood *Captives* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Loose not this advantadge But take tyme by the fore-topp. 1694 Dryden *Love Triumph.* III. i, Now take the blest occasion by the foretop.

† c. One who wears a foretop: hence, a fop.

1597 1*st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1237 This cringer, this foretopp. *Ibid.* V. i. 1435.

3. The tuft of hair hanging between the ears of an animal, *esp.* of a horse; = Forelock.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 222 A fore-top, which is granted to Horses not only for ornament sake, but also for necessity to defend their eyes. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2467 4 A Nag..with a thin Mane, without a Foretop. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Travelling Horse*, His Foretop, Mane and Tail should be wetted with a wet Mane-Comb. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 236 He..Seizes the shaggy fore-top of the bull. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 264 *note*, Wool..the tail..and the fore-top.

4. The Top of a foremast. *Military foretop*: an armed foretop of a war vessel.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 48 His place is best Hye in the foretoppe of our foolishe barge. 1610 *Englands Eliza* Induct. 84 in *Mirr. Mag.* 777 Each..nimblie capring on the purple waue, With loftie foretops did the welkin brave. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. xvi. 453 Three men were in the Fore-top when the Fore-mast broke. 1795 Nelson 8 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 51 The Alcide..took fire, by a box of combustibles in her fore-top. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 29 'Captain of the foretop', said he, 'up on your horses'. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 595/1 The sub-lieutenant in the military foretop was taking sextant angles.

fig. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. (1851) 47 Spanioliz'd Bishops swaggering in the fore-top of the State.

b. Short for *fore-topgallant-masthead.*

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 113 Commodore J. W. Payne's Broad Pendant is flying at the Foretop.

5. *U.S.* The front seat on the top of a vehicle.

1850 B. Taylor *Eldorado* xliii. (1862) 430 When one has to face the cold from the foretop of a diligence. 1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 77 It was worth a lifetime of city toiling .. to perch in the foretop with the driver.

6. *Comb.* (sense 4), as **foretop-head, -shroud** = *fore-topmast-head, -shroud*; **foretopman,** one of the men stationed in the foretop.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4752/3 Sir Edward Whitaker hoisted the White Flag on the Foretop-head of her Majesty's Ship the Monmouth. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. 7 Those fore-top-men I shall flog. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 3 There is a young man, a fore-topman, sitting now with his Esquimaux wife.

Hence **Fo·re-to·pping** = sense 3.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1807/4 A black Gelding .. a sore place under the Fore-topping.

Fore-topgallant (fōəɹɪtɒpgæˑlănt). *a. Naut.* [f. Fore- *pref.* + Topgallant.] Used in *Comb.* **fore-topgallant-mast,** the mast above the fore-topmast; hence with sense of 'of or belonging to the fore-topgallant-mast', as *fore-topgallant-sail* (*-yard*), *-stay, -yard* (*-arm*).

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* iv. 17 The fore top gallant Mast, the fore top gallant saile yard. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Take in your Main and Fore-top-gallant-sails. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 138 And the next Day got up the Fore-top-gallant-mast and Yard. 1805 Nelson 10 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 104 A Union Jack is to be suspended from the fore top-gallant stay. 1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 119 The fore-top gallant yard Is torn away. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 35 The flag of the Lord High Admiral [shall be hoisted] at the fore-top-gallant-mast-head.

Fore-topmast (fōəɹɪtɒˑpmast). *Naut.* [f. Fore- *pref.* + Topmast.] The mast above the fore-mast; also *attrib.*, as *fore-topmast crosstrees, -head*, etc.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The fore top mast. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2763/1 He spread his Flag at the Fore-top-mast-head. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 199 Hauled down fore topmast-staysail. 1869 *Daily News* 10 Dec., The Monarch will display .. the American ensign abreast of the foretopmast crosstrees.

Fore-topsail (fōəɹɪtɒˑpsəil, -sˑl). *Naut.* [f. Fore- *pref.* + Topsail.] The sail above the fore-sail; also *attrib.*, as *fore-topsail yard.*

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxviii. 71 a, In trimming the sayles..and foretop sayles. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* iv. 17 The fore top-saile yard. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 62 As that hung on her fore-top-sail and backed it, he had no command of his ship. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* ii. (1859) 64 We .. handed the foretopsail and presently she was alongside.

† **Foretou·ch,** *v. Obs.* [Fore- *pref.*] *trans.* To touch, or touch upon, beforehand; to blame or censure beforehand. Hence **Foretou·ched** *ppl. a.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3453 This Resurexionne of crist was be a stone fortouchid [L. *prætaxata*] Whilk was reprovid some tyme of thaym y^e^ the temple beldid. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* i. 44 All the fortouch'd considerations.

Fore-tow, -trace, etc.: see Fore- *pref.*

Foretype (fō ɹtəip), *sb.* [f. Fore- *pref.* + Type *sb.*] = Antetype.

1848 Lytton *Harold* XI. vi, Rough foretype of the coming crusader. 1864 A. Leighton in *Reader* 23 July 97/2, I have seen their foretypes in the head of J. N. a hundred times.

Foretype (foəɹtəiˑp), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To be a foretype of; to prefigure.

a 1618 Sylvester *Maidens Blush* 409 A Day full oft to be fore-typ't .. by Prophets manifold. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 32/2 O Thou .. Whom all the faiths, and creeds, and rites of old..Foreshadowed and foretyped.

Fore-typified, -use, -utter: see Fore- *pref.*

Forever (fər·vəɹ), *adv.* Now chiefly U.S.

1. The phrase *for ever* (see Ever 5 b), written as one word.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* Pref., An honest .. wisher, that the best of our clergy might forever continue as they are. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* cxxviii. 1 Forever blest be God the Lord. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 250 The only true estate forever we can purchase by our care and diligence, lies in the sentiments of the heart. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 322, I will speak of them forever, to my last breath. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iii. (1858) 14 The whole result is forever unattainable. 1875 T. Hill

True Order Studies 91 The children..are forever questioning concerning the great lumps of pudding stone.

2. quasi-*sb.* Eternity, perpetuity.

1858 KINGSLEY *Farewell* 7 Make life, death, and that vast for-ever One grand sweet song. 1881 E. COXON *Basil Fl.* II. 232 This short for-ever of earth.

So **Fore·vermore** *adv.*: see EVERMORE 1 b.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. viii. (1871) 170 Farewell forevermore, ye Girondins. 1872 LONGF. *Christus* Introitus 46 Forevermore, it shall be as it hath been heretofore.

Fore-view (fōə·rvĭū), *sb.* [f. FORE- *pref.*] A view beforehand, prospect, anticipation.

1831 E. IRVING *Let.* 17 Jan. in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* (1862) II. 170 In the foreview of it I ask your prayers. 1865 C. J. VAUGHAN *Plain Words on Chr. Living* 9 It was not the mere foreview of death which thus convulsed and agonized a brave and constant spirit.

† **Fore-view**, *v. Obs.*–[1] [f. FORE- *pref.* + VIEW *v.*] *trans.* To view or see beforehand.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 260 To die, for both their parting Hour fore-view'd.

Fore-vouched, -vow, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

† **Forewa·lker.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + WALKER] = FORERUNNER.

1529 SIR T. MORE *Dyalogue* 126 a/1 Antichrist (of whome these folke be y for walkers). 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 9 John the forewalker of Christe.

† **Fo·rewall.** *Obs.* [FORE *prep.* or *pref.*] A wall of defence; a wall or outwork raised to defend another.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 297 Syndon þa foreweallas fæstre ȝestepte .. oð wolcna hrof. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvi. 1 The wal and the fore wal [Vulg. *antemurale*]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lam.* ii. 8 The forewal [Vulg. *antemurale*] hath mourned, and the wal is destroyed together.

† **Fo·reward,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 2 **foreweard**, 3–4 **foreward(e**, (3 **voreward**, 4 **vorewerde**), 3–6 **forward(e**, (5 **forwart**). [OE. *foreweard* str. fem., *forewarde* wk. fem., f. FORE- *pref.* + *weard* str. fem. security, precaution: see WARD *sb.* Cf. Du. *voorwaarde*, ON. *forvǫrðr.*] An agreement, compact, covenant, promise.

O. E. Chron. an. 1109 Dær wurdon þa fore-wearda full worhte. *c* 1205 LAY. 1091 Al þat forward was ileft. 1340 *Ayenb.* 215 þet me maki uorewerdes. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl., Deluge* 345 A forwarde now with thie I make.

† **Fo·reward,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4–6 **forward(e**, 5 **fowarde**. [f. FORE- *pref.* + WARD *sb.*]

1. The first line of an army, vanguard, front. *In foreward*: in the van.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* IV. 1148 Nestor.. Fare shall before the forward to lead. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 41 Fyrste of alle came the forewarde wyth the Oryflame. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 62 Upon the side whereof our Foreward stood. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 617 After a short resistance hee discomfited the Foreward of King Richard. 1664 *Flodden F.* vi. 52 And that in foreward with his Grace He should him find fit for to fight.

fig. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* III. 90 M. Iuell hath made but a simple braueryе in this forewarde of his doctours. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 176 This one word..placed in the foreward.

2. The command of the van: a position in the van.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 502 King Lukafer..shalle have the Fowarde. *Ibid.* 732. *c* 1460 *Otterbourne* 102 in *Percy's Reliq.*, Thou arte my eme, The forwarde I gyve to the. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 7 The forward in all battels belongeth to them.

fig. 1555 HOOPER in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 122 Doubtles it is a singuler fauour of God .. to geue you this foreward and preeminence.

Hence **Fore-wa·rder**, one of the foreward or vanguard.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. v. § 5. 192 Caligula .. lost the defense of his fore-warders, and the straitnesse of the place permitted not his gard to follow.

† **Forewa·rd,** *v. Obs.*–[1] [f. FORE- *pref.* + WARD *v.*] *trans.* To guard, or fortify in front.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 817 Which she hath so forewarded againe with a counter-scarfe.

Forewarn (foəɪwō·ɪn), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + WARN *v.*]

1. *trans.* To warn, caution, or admonish beforehand; also, to give previous notice to. Const. *of*, *to* with *inf.*, or *that* with obj. sentence.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 Þe bisshop þouht treson, for warned was Henry. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvi. 4, I thought mete to fore-warne you hereof. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 17 We were fore-warned of your comming, And shut the Gates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 41 The.. Arch-angel had forewarn'd Adam .. to beware Apostasie. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* ii. (1851) 60 As Samuel forewarns the People that theirs would degenerate into..Tyranny. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VII. 101 That which I have told, and forewarned you of. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 27 Their .. member forewarns them of the difficulties likely to stand in their way.

absol. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 110 He foreshews that many should come in his name..and forewarnes to beware of them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 507 But in thir room, as they forewarne, Wolves shall succeed for teachers. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 360 The progress of a cyclone may be telegraphed, and might secure many a ship from danger by forewarning.

Prov. [1592, 1768–74; see FOREARM *v.*] *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Heart's Ease* 148 Forewarned, forearmed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 31 To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

† **2.** To announce beforehand, prophesy. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 The Harpye Celaeno Forwarns much mischiefe too coom.

Forewarn: see FORWARN *Obs.*, to prohibit.

Forewarner (foəɪwō·ɪnəɪ). [f. FOREWARN *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which forewarns.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 43 The forwarners of variaunte tempeste to come. 1626 (*title*) *Sir Walter Rawleigh's Ghost*, or England's Forewarner. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 87 It may indeed be made a question, whether this fiery vengeance .. will not precede the general conflagration..as a fore-runner and forewarner to the world. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* VI. v, There both Mother and Forewarner stood.

Forewarning (foəɪwō·ɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] A warning beforehand.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 15 To geue them forewarning yᵗ Messias & the kyngdome of God were at hand. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* I They had no forwarnyng and information..whereto his doctrine tended. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 323 That wise forewarning of Gamaliel. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. iv, Edward's sinister forewarnings.

Forewa·rning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That forewarns, in senses of the vb.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 193 My presignificant speach, and forewarning watchwordes, were counted unworthy credite. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 181 These offences might be made exemplary, and forwarning to other men. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xl. 348 Tom heard the message with a forewarning heart.

Hence **Forewa·rningly** *adv.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 43/1 As sings the swan with parting breath, So I to thee..Forewarningly.

Fore-way, -wedge, etc.: see FORE- *pref.*

† **Fo·re-while.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + WHILE *sb.*] The space of time or interval before a future event happens.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 256 Let us consult yet, in this long forewhile, How to ourselves we may prevent this ill.

† **Fo·re-wind.** *Obs.* Also **for-**. [f. FORE- *pref.* + WIND *sb.* Cf. Du. *voorwind.*] A wind that blows a ship forward on her course, a favourable wind.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* A iij b, They founde it to serue with a forewynde. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons' Wars* IV. xix, A for-wind now for Harwich fitly blowes. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 461 A good forewind Apollo with them sent.

fig. 1682 S. PORDAGE *Medal Rev.* 104 All with the forewind of Religion Saile.

Fore-winning: see FORE- *pref.* 5.

† **Fore-wise.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + WISE.] Wise beforehand, prescient, far-seeing.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3950 Wise of his dedis, In fele thinges forwise, & a fer caster.

So **Fore-wi·sdom**, prescience, forethought.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 20 What providence and forewisedome did he use. 1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreth* I. xvi. 252 The husband who devises this ingenious proof of confidence is well advised in his forewisdom.

† **Fo·re-wit,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4–6 **forwit**. [f. FORE- *pref.* + WIT.]

1. Fore-knowledge, foresight, prudence.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 166 Seynt Gregorie. had a gode forwit. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. (Arb.) 16 Thinges.. with a forwytte kepte in store. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 15 Yet is one good forewit woorth two after wits. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. lix. 292 Had the fore-wit of the Aramites beene as good as their after-wit.

2. A leading 'wit', a leader in matters of taste or literature.

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* Prol. 41 Nor that the Forewits that would draw the rest Vnto their liking, alwayes like the best.

† **Fore-wi·t,** *v. Obs.* Pres. 1st, 3rd sing. **-wot**. Also **for-** [OE. *fore-*, *forwitan*, f. FORE- *pref.*, FOR- *pref.*[2] + *witan*, WIT *v.*] *trans.* To know beforehand.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 5 On þam hean sceoppende he eall forewat hu hit ȝeweorþan sceal. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1043 (1071) Thilke sovereyn purveyaunce, That forwoot alle, withouten ignoraunce. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* (Sk.) 45 If the soule..Be so parfit..That hit forwot that is to come. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1532) 352 God by necessitee forwote al thynges comyng.

Hence **Fore-wi·tting** *vbl. sb.*, fore-knowledge. Also **Fore-wi·tter**, one who knows beforehand.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 178 God byholder and forwiter of alle þinges dwellinꝫ aboue. *c* 1386 — *Nun's Pr. T.* 423 Goddis worthy forwetyng Streigneth me needely for to do a thing.

Forewoman (fōəɪwumăn), pl. **-women** (-wimɛn). [f. FORE- *pref.* + WOMAN.] A woman who acts as chief of other women: **a.** in a jury of matrons; **b.** in a shop or department.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 P 1 The learned Androgyne, that would make a good Fore-woman of the Pannel. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 216 If the Forewoman shall say, She is with quick Child..then [etc.]. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, Miss Knag, the forewoman, shall have directions to try you with some easy work at first. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* vii. 109 There were only three forewomen and sixty-three lace-makers.

Fore-wonted: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b.

Foreword (fōəɪwəɹd). [f. FORE- *pref.* + WORD. Cf. Ger. *vorwort.*] A word said before something else; hence, an introduction, a preface.

1842 DASENT tr. *Prose or Younger Edda* Pref. 6 The Translator..has felt no hesitation in placing the 'Foreword to the Edda'..at the end of the volume. 1868 FURNIVALL (*title*), The Babees Book, etc...with some Forewords on Education in early England. 1879 *19th Cent.* June 1092 After these few forewords I will quote the letter. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* V, All the dancing, courting, pretty speeches, and tender looks, meant only the fore-words of Love in earnest.

† **Forework.** *Obs.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + WORK *sb.*] A 'work' or defensive structure in the front of a building or fortified place.

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 334 The bigging of the fore werk of Dunbar. 1502 *Acc.* in *Lib. Cart. S. Crucis* (1840) lvi, To Walter Merlioun, mason, in part payment of his task of the foirwerk and the new hall in Halyrudhous.

Fore-world (fōəɹɪwəɹld). [f. FORE- *pref.* + WORLD. Cf. Ger. *vorwelt.*] The primeval world.

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 517 Monuments of the Fore-world. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. 324 It were as wise to bring from Ararat The fore-world's wood to build the magic pile. 1849 *Reverberations* II. 95 From the Fore-world's chaotic night, Gleaming and streaming into light.

Fore-write (fōəɹɪrəɪt), *v.* [f. FORE- *pref.* + WRITE.] *trans.* To write before or beforehand.

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii, Time alone debates Quarrels forewritten in the book of fates. 1872 LONGF. *Div. Trag.* I. *Marriage in Cana*, What is to be Hath been fore written in the thought divine From the beginning.

Hence **Fo·re-wri·tten** (*-of*) *ppl. a.* Also **Fo·re-writ**, something written before, a title; † **Fore-wri·ter**, one who writes, or has written, beforehand.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1243 As for ryme or reson, þe forewryter was not to blame, For as he founde hit aforne hym, so wrote he þe same. 1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 37 The fore-written Provinces. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 149/28 Y Forewrit, *titulus*, *prescriptum*. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 By the probable assertions of the best forewriters. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 214 The forewritten-of Bishop of Norwich. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. (1654) 207 Such, as must have their grounds from fore-written truths. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 47/1 The forewritten hour.

Fore-wrought: see FORE- *pref.* 2 b.

Fore-yard [1] (fōəɹɪyaɹd). [f. FORE- *pref.* + YARD [1].] The yard or court in front of a building.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* x. 4 The halle [*v.r.* forȝerde; L. *atrium*]. 1420–30 *Lay-Folks' Prayer Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 46 In the forȝerdis of the hous of oure God. 1699 S. SEWALL *Diary* 21 June (1878) I. 498 A Pack of Cards are found strawed over my fore-yard. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 288 She would not come in, but sat fretting on a Seat in the Fore-yard. 1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 90 Where gentle lawns sloping downward from the door must be converted into a foreyard.

Fore-yard [2] (fōəɹɪyaɹd). [f. FORE- *pref.* + YARD [2].] **1.** *Naut.* 'The lowest yard on the foremast' (W. C. Russell).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16 The fore Yard [must be] 19 yards long, and 15 inches diameter or thick. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 145 Her Fore-top-mast broke short, and in its Fall, meeting with the Fore-yard broke it in the Slings. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* ix. (1855) 91 At sea, when the bell is struck at noon, the sun is said to be 'over the fore-yard'. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 6 After toiling on the foreyard in a violent night-squall.

† **2.** *pl.* = ANTENNÆ. *Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 937 The fore-yards are thin, black and short.

Fore-year: see FORE- *pref.* 4, 4 b.

† **Forfai·nt,** *a. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + FAINT *a.*] Very faint. So † **Forfai·nted** *ppl. a.*

14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 112 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 141 At that worde for-feynte I fylle. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xv, With that worde of sorrowe all forfaynt She looked vp. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierem.* 3 For foode to theyr forefainted soules.

Forfalt, -fault, -faute: see FORFEIT.

† **Forfa·mel,** *v. Obs. rare* –[1]. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + **famel*, ad. OF. *fameil-er* to be hungry.] Only in *pa. pple.*: Starved to death.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2282 He charged hem to wacche wel all abowte That thay for-famelid might dye.

† **Forfang, -feng.** *Obs.* [OE. *for(e)fang*, *-feng*, f. FOR- *pref.* + FANG, FENG *sbs.*]

1. *OE. Law.* A rescuing of stolen property; the reward for this.

a 1000 *Laws Ine* liii, Be forstolenes monnes forefenge. *a* 1000 *Laws Æthelst.* vi, Forfang..æt men fiftene peningas.

2. By post-Conquest lawyers explained (perh. by conjecture based on the etymology) to mean: The fine for taking provisions from a market before the royal purveyors were served.

c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Forfeng*, quite de avant prise (avent le rei).

† **Forfa·re,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* For forms see FARE *v.*[1] Cf. FORFERE. [OE. *forfaran* (f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *faran*, FARE *v.*) = OFris. *forfara*, OHG. *fer-*, *for-*, *furfaran*, Ger. *verfahren.*]

1. *intr.* To pass away, perish, decay.

O. E. Chron. an. 910 Hi þær mæst ealle siððan forforon. *Ibid.* an. 1091 Seo scip fyrde .. æl mæst earmlice forfor. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 þet fole wes welnech for-faren drinkeles. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3018 To-morȝen, but he muȝen vt-pharen, Egyptes erf sal al for-faren. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 478 Thys lord the brwyss..Saw all the kynryk swa forfayr. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 951 They seynge her dwellyng so forfare, So fle away. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxiii. 61 *marg.*, Thonge Castell..is now Forfaryn. 1578 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 178 This warld sall all forfair.

b. *pa. pple.* Worn out with travel, age, etc.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 45 As it were a man forfare Unto the wode I gan to fare. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (1890) 1574 No knyȝt .. Thaug he schold be forfard, Ne geteth her non

ostell. 15.. *Merchant & his Son* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 142 For-faren wyth the fyre stynk. 1787 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 109 Wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Kebbuckston Wedding* Poems (1846) 139 Though sair forfairn, He vows that he'll wallop twa sets with the howdie.

2. *trans.* To cause to perish, destroy.

a 1000 *Laws Edw. & Guth.* § 11 On earde forfare [man] hy mid ealle. *c* 1205 LAY. 11454 Wulleð Romleode..foruaren vs mid fehte. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 Two busses wer forfaren. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 58 A worme had forfaren these pepyns and corrumped them withynne. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 220 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 305 Thre enmys..þer are, þat coueyten alle men to for-fare,—The deuel, þe flesshe, þe worlde also. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 48 Make obedience In time, for feare leist I forfaire thee.

¶ **3.** By Skene associated with F. *forfaire*, med. L. *forisfacĕre*. (See quot.)

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Forisfactum*, It is taken for fornication committed be ane woman.. to fore-fair, or abuse her bodie. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 39 Wemen..gif they forfair or abuse their bodies in fornication.. sall be disherissed.

† **Forfa·re,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[2] + FARE *v.*] *trans.* To pass along (a way, etc.) before others.

O. E. Chron. an. 897 For foron him þone muðan foran on uter mere. *c* 1205 LAY. 27373 What beoð þeos ut-laȝen þa þisne wei us habbeoð for-uaren [*c* 1275 forfare].

Forfars (fɔ̄·rfaːz). [f. *Forfar* the name of the Scotch county in which it is chiefly made.]

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Forfars* a coarse, heavy description of linen cloth, made of unbleached flax.

Forfast(ed,-fastened,-fatted: see FOR- *pref.*[1]

† **Fo·rfaultry, forefaultry.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *forfault*, FORFEIT *sb.* + -RY.] = FORFEITURE.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 41 A sufficient cause to tyne his life..and deserving forfaultry. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 367 The Lord Warriston being summoned under pain of forfaultry.

† **Forfea·r,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + FEAR *v.*] *trans.* To terrify. Only in pa. pple., which often coincides in sense with the phrase *for ferd*: see FERD *sb.*[2] Const. with *of* or *subord cl.*

c 1200 ORMIN 674 3iff he seþ þatt mann iss ohht Forrfæredd off hiss sihhþe. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3078 He slogh him sone that ilk day, Forfered that he sold oght say. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 519 Myn herte..For-fered of his deeth.. Graunted him loue. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 1679 He sperd his yate, and in he ran, For fered of that wode man.

For-feebled : see FOR- *pref.*[1] 9.

Forfeit (fɔ̄·rfit), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 forfet(t(e, (4–5 furfatt, -fet, 6 forfect, forefaicte), 4–6 forfaite, -ayt(te, -eite, -ete, -eyte, 6– forfeit. *β. Sc.* 6 foir-, forfalt, -fault, 7 forfaute. [a. OF. *forfet, forfait*:—med.L. *foris factum* trespass, fine, neut. pa. pple. of *foris facĕre* to transgress, f. *foris* outside (see FOR- *pref.*[3]) + *facĕre* to do. The Sc. forms *β* are corrupted by assimilation to *fault* or *default*.]

† **1.** A misdeed, crime, offence, transgression; hence, wilful injury. Also with *of*: Transgression against or in respect of, breach or violation *of*. *Obs.*

In forfault (Sc. Law): under charge of wrong doing, guilty of breaking the law. (Jam.)

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15814 (Cott.) Petre was in hand nummen for forfait he had don. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 That he the forfete of luxure Shall tempre and reule. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xcii, Thus were thai wrangit that did no forfet. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 53 Ye may frely..ete them wythoute ony forfayte. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E v, Men ought wel to kepe hem self fro the forfait of maryage. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C iij, The Censure.. dayly toke hede to the forfaytes done. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 90 No.. Corruption of Ministers, can preserve them long from paying what they owe to any Forfeits of their Duty.

β. 14.. tr. *Burgh Lawis* c. 19 in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. 336 Gif ony man or ony woman in the burgh be in forfaute of brede or ale [*sit in forisfacto de pane vel cervisia*].. gif he faltis twyis he sall be chastyte twyis for his forfaute. 1572 *Lament Lady Scot.* 373 in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 253 Thir foirfalts that I haue done reheirs, That lords, lairds, ladys and lawers dois exerce.

2. Something to which the right is lost by the commission of a crime or fault; hence, a penal fine, a penalty for breach of contract or neglect of duty. Phr. *To take (the) forfeit of, to pay (the) forfeit* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 577 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 318 Of þe lordes courtes and forfetis. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcix. 179 They taken the goodes..and lete hem calle his forfaytz. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 38 b, The forfayt therof is al the pewter and brasse so cast and wrought. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 70 The forfect for non paiment of the lone. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 207, I craue the Law, The penaltie and forfeite of my bond. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* IV, Thou hast undone a faithful Gentleman, By taking forfeit of his Land. 1713 YOUNG *Force Relig.* II. (1757) 62 Life is a forfeit we must shortly pay. 1843 LEVER *Y. Hinton* xviii, To be free of the transaction, I this morning offered to pay half forfeit. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 543 The forfeit incurred by many of those illustrious thinkers who [etc.].

b. *transf.* of a person.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 167 Claudio..is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelo.

3. A trivial mulct or fine imposed, e.g., for breach of some rule or by-law in a tavern parlour, a club, etc. Also, in certain games, an article (usually something carried on the person) which a player gives up by way of penalty for making some mistake, and which he afterwards redeems by performing some ludicrous task.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. 323 The strong Statutes Stand like the forfeites in a Barbers shop, As much in mocke, as marke. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. x. 395 No more than the forfeits in a barbers shop, where a Gentlemans pleasure is all the obligation to pay. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Feb., And here I took pleasure to take forfeits of the ladies. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 175 The.. Wits shall frequent Forfeits pay. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii, Walking out, drinking tea, country dances, and forfeits, shortened the rest of the day. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxix, We played the game boldly, and the forfeit shall be paid. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, We..beguile the time with forfeits and old stories. 1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xxxii, In the games of forfeit, he played his part.

4. [from the vb.] The losing of something by way of penalty: = FORFEITURE.

To set to forfalt (Sc. Law): to attaint, outlaw.

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 177 To give..and to withdrawe The forfet of a mannes life. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxxix, Vertu sall be the cause of thy forfet. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 212, I will be bound to pay it..On forfeit of my hands, my head, my heart. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* i, That he our deadly forfeit should release. 1644 — *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 You would to the forfeit of your own discerning ability, impose on me [etc.]. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 22 Aug., Debts.. they could clear no other way but by the forfeit of their honour.

β. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XIII. xv, Eftir his forfalt, the constabillary wes geuyn to the Hayis of Arroll. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 46 Y[e] parliament set to forfalt sic lordis as had fled in England.

Forfeit (fɔ̄·rfit), *a.* Forms: see prec. [ad. OF. *forfait*, pa. pple. of *forfaire*:—late L. *forisfacĕre*: see prec. In early use serving as pa. pple. of next.]

That has been lost or has to be given up as the penalty of a crime or fault or breach of engagement. Const. † *till, to, unto.*

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 194 That ye this thing no lenger let, So that your life be nought forfete. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 716 Hale he tuk in-til Ethchet As þai had fallyne til hym forfet. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1514) 38 b, The value of them is forfayt, halfe to the fyndours or serchers therof. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 5 Forfeit and confiscate vnto the crowne. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 216 His braines are forfeite to the next tile that fals. 1608 MARKHAM & MACHIN *Dumb Knight* V. i, This monster..Whose forfait life is witnesse to his shame. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 711 And his long Toils were forfeit for a Look. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 63 Behold the just Avenger, swift to seize His forfeit Head. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 110 These have half redeemed his forfeit fame. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 43 The wish To tread the forfeit Paradise. 1859 GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* III. ix, My forfeit life I'll freely give, So she, my better life, may live.

β. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxli, All though my lyf suld forfaut be therefore.

Forfeit (fɔ̄·rfit), *v.* Forms: *a. Infin.* 4–6 forfet(e(n, -yn, 5–6 -fett(e, (5 foffet), 5–7 forfait(e, 5–6 -fayt(te, -feyt, (5 -fite, 6 -fyt, -fect, -feict), 6 *Sc.* forfat, -fit, 6– forfeit. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* -ed. Also *pa. t.* 5 forfett(e; *pa. pple.* 4–5 forfet(e, 6 -feyte (see FORFEIT *a.*). *β. Sc.* 4–7 forfalt, 6–9 forfault, 7–9 forefault; *pa. pple.* 4 forfalt, 5 forfaut. [f. prec. sb.]

† **1.** *intr.* To do amiss, sin, transgress. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii[i]. 119 Ich told alle the sinȝers of erthe for-fetand [L. *prævaricantes*.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 199 And al this suffred Ihesu crist þat neuere forfeted. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. li. 91 They forfete hyghely ayenst the fyrste commaundement. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 348 Ye saye yᵗ she hath forfeyte with this knight; for he can not forfeyte with her, but yᵗ she must be accorded with him.

b. *trans.* To transgress against, violate (one's faith or oath). *rare.*

[So OF. *forfaire*: but there is an admixture of sense 2.]

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 28 Having known you so notoriously to forfeit your Faith. 1800 tr. *Invisible Man* II. 208 You have received my oath; I am incapable of forfeiting it.

2. *trans.* To lose, lose the right to; to render oneself liable to be deprived of (something); also, to have to pay (a sum of money) in consequence of a crime, offence, breach of duty, or engagement. Const. *to* (the receiver). **a.** in a strictly legal sense.

a. 1466 *Mann & Housek. Exp.* 176 They schal kontente me fore my parte of skenes that were foffetede, iiij. li. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 152 Neither he, ne yet his parentes, can forsake their prince, vpon any colour without forfaiting more than a quarters scholehire. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xl. Wks. 1872–5 II. 88 The House adjourn'd till Wedne day fortnight..every one absent to forfeit five pounds. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 242 My life and effects were all forfeited to the English government. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 261 The Court held the estate not to be forfeited by non-performance. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* I. 15 You forget what you forfeit, if you have your indentures broke.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 75 That ather .. suld .. forfalt all in the kingis hand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 13 They sall tine and forfalt all their cattell. 1688 *Ess. Magistracy* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 5 Whoever goes about to subvert it..forefaults his own title. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 339 Such .. should for that time forfault their part in the settlement of a parish.

b. *gen.* To lose by misconduct.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 638 Oure forme-fader hit con forfete þurȝ an apple. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4450 To forfet þat faire place & offense make. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XXIV. (1632) 1147 Wee had..forfaited it [Calais] so that wee could enter into no other Article of peace. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1808 II. 303 The first franchise of an Englishman..is to be forfeited for some offence which no man knows. 1847 HAMILTON *Rew. & Pun.* VI. (1853) 263 The angels forefeited all happiness..when they sinned. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXV. 298 He had done nothing to forfeit her love.

c. In wider sense: To lose or give up, as a necessary consequence.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 437 Are I be fechyde wyth force, or forfette my landes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 27 So should we save a valiant gentleman, By forfeiting a traitor and a coward. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 197 But shall we therefore forfet our knowledge because some men cannot conteine their lewd and inordinate affections? 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* 389 Nor can any one regulate his professional conduct by it, without forfeiting all claim to consistency. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 350 The moral sentiment..never forfeits its supremacy. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 231 The liquid forfeits part of its strength on exposure to the air.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To incur the penalty of forfeiture or (*obs.*) confiscation.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 124 It shall be reckoned a neglect of her business, and she shall forfeit accordingly. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. 2 The Family remained in peaceable possession of this Estate..until the War.. when ..they forfeited, and were driven to shift for themselves.

3. Of the executive power: **a.** To subject (land, etc.) to forfeiture; to confiscate. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 5 Your housis shuln be maad commoun, or forfetid [Vulg. *publicabuntur*]. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* x. 8 All his substance should be forfeited. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 495 Let them be staved or forfeited, like counterbanded goods.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 499 All his land was seisit, and forfalt to the kyng. *a* 1834 SURTEES *Poem* in Taylor *Life* (Surtees) 246 If thou wilt not ride with us, Yet shall thy lands forfaulted be. 1895 CROCKETT *Mosshaggs* 163 As for Earlstoun, we heard it was to be forfaulted very soon.

b. Chiefly *Sc.* To subject (a person) to forfeiture or confiscation (*of* estates, etc.); to confiscate the estates of. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1155 We mone be forfetede in faith, and flemyde for ever! 1565 EARL OF BEDFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 209 That the Earles.. sholde have byne forfited yf the kinge coulde not be perswaded. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. (1711) 177 Whether it be lawful to proscribe and forfeit country-men. 1707 DR. ATHOL in *Vulpone* 20 It is the height of Injustice ..to forfeit any Person without a Hainous Crime. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxix, With the purpose of forfeiting and fining such men of property whom [etc.]. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XV. 236 Seventy individuals..were forfeited for their adherence to the King.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 637 The Thane of Calder for tressoun and cryme Forfaltit wes. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 201 Quha did forfault him of his land and rent. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 71 The regent.. causit forfalt my Lord Fleyming. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 350 The Parliament did forfault all those that were upon that jury. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 284 The Scotch parliament.. forefaulted general Ruthven for refusing to surrender the castle of Edinburgh.

† **4.** To exact a forfeit or fine from. Also *absol.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, With extorting, cozening, forfeiting, I fill'd the jails with bankrouts. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* I, I dare not go into the Green-room; I shall be forfeited if I go in there.

† **5.** To cause the forfeiture, loss, or ruin of. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, Such another forgetfulness Forfeits your life. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Outrage unpunish'd when a Prince is by, Forfeits to Scorn the Rights of Majesty. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 62 Any Practice of this kind would immediately forfeit their commands. 1679 L. ADDISON *Mahumedism* 29 This had utterly forfeited him the reputation of a Prophet. 1704–5 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* 25 Jan. in *Pope's Wks.* (1737) V. 4 Your good wit never forfeited your good judgment but in your partiality to me and mine.

β. 1639 CHAS. I. *Declar. Tumults Scot.* Wks. 361 Albeit ..yet that doth not..forefault the Kirk's right.

Forfeitable (fɔ̄·rfităb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 Them [goods] that be forfetable by the lawe. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64. § 6 All Castels..be not..forfeitable in eny wise to the Kyng. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 247 Neither the charter of the citty of London or of any other corporation is forfeitable by law. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 133 A moiety of the husband's lands..forfeitable by incontinency. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 385 The lives of these official Shylocks were forfeitable. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 9 Feb. 31/2 The interest of the tenant..becomes forfeitable.

Hence **Fo·rfeitablene·ss.** 1727–36 in BAILEY.

Forfeited (fɔ̄·rfitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1].] In senses of the verb.

a. 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Al issues forfaited fines and amerciaments affiered. 1752 *Scots Mag.* Nov. (1753) 554/2 His family, as..being..connected with the *forfeited person*, would be .. suspected. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 272 They determined to vest in the trustees of the forfeited lands an estate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 15 He's a forfeited rebel.

β. 1687 *Crim. Lett. agst. Burnet* in Burnet *Six Papers* 54 Forfaulted Traitors. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. v. (1743) 381 His deputy holding in his hand one escutcheon of the arms of the forefaulted person.

Forfeiter (fɔ̄·rfitəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER [1].] One who forfeits: † **a.** An evil-doer. **b.** One who forfeits (property, etc.) or incurs forfeiture.

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 83 Offycers ..to done execucion of lawe vpon forfetours. *c* 1490 *Paston*

Lett. III. 365 Mysdoers and forfaytours, as weselfis [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 38 Though forfeytours you cast in prison. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 607 Their forfeit is a double mulct and losse to the forfeiter. 1848 CRAIG, *Forfeiter*, one who incurs punishment by forfeiting his bond.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II 544 Thair freindis als that tyme forȝet he nocht, Into the tyme that tha forfaltouris inbrocht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 262 Desperance was found ane Forfaltour.

Forfeiting (fɔ̄·ɪfitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FORFEIT.

α. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Forfetynge. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 2 The forfetting of the londes..of traytours.

β. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 56 Als he gat Setoun out of hands, From forfalting he sauit his lands. 1584 LD. HUNSDANE to *Sir F. Walsingham* in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) IV. 173 That there may be nothing done..for the forfaulting of their livings and goods. 1884 *Gd. Words* Nov. 750/2 The forefaulting of Patrick, Earl of Orkney.

Forfeiting (fɔ̄·ɪfitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That forfeits, or incurs forfeiture.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 277 The heirs of the forfeiting families. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 272 An estate greater than had ever belonged to the forfeiting landholders.

† **Fo·rfeitment.** *Obs. rare* −1. In 6 **forfaitment.** [f. FORFEIT *v.* + -MENT.] Something paid by way of forfeit; a penalty.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. i. 17 Manie a Lollerd would in forfaitment Beare paper-fagots ore the pavement.

Forfeiture (fɔ̄·ɪfitiŭɹ). Forms: see FORFEIT. [a. OF. *forfeiture, forfaiture*, f. *forfait* FORFEIT *sb.*]

† 1. Transgression or violation of a law; crime, sin; *spec.* in *Law. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 348 Hereof schulden men not fayle wiþouten greet forfeture. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 28 Whan I do ony forfeture, A contrite heart I offere to the. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 59 To do a thing against or without Law or Custome, and that legally is called a forfeiture.

† b. In weaker sense: A breach of rules. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 134 If .. he touch the shoulder .. with any other thing than his knyfe..it is a forfayture.

† c. *Forfeiture of marriage*: (see quot.) *Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Forfeiture of mariage*, is a writ lying against him, who houlding by knights seruice, and being vnder age and vnmaried, refuseth her, whome the Lord offereth him..and marieth another.

2. The fact of losing or becoming liable to deprivation of (an estate, goods, life, an office, right, etc.) in consequence of a crime, offence, or breach of engagement. Const. *of*, † *on*.

a. 13.. *Coer de L.* 257 Forfeyture on lyff and londe. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 76 No brother..shalle discuse þe counseil of þis fraternite to no straungere, vp þe payne of forfeture of þe fraternite. 1467 *Ibid.* 384 Vppon peyne of forfetor of xl$. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 58 § 1 Actes of atteyndre and forfeiture made in the seid parliament. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 b, That there may be made due proues without fauoure..on payne of forfeyture of his offyce. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 31 Henrie iv., possessing it by the forfeiture of the Lord Scrop. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Full Forfeiture* .. is a forfeiture of life and member, and all else that a man has. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 267 Forfeiture is a punishment annexed by law to some illegal act, or negligence, in the owner of lands, tenements, or hereditaments; whereby he loses all his interest therein. 1864 BP. OF LINCOLN *Charge* 6 The minimum which will satisfy the inspector, and save the forfeiture of the grant. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 94 The large forfeitures which followed the suppression of the rebellion of the Desmonds.

β. 1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 416/2 The said sentence of forfaltoure was gevine vpoune þe fift day of þe samin moneth. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Treatise* 132 The paine of treason is tynsell, and forefaltour of life, lands, gudes, and geir. 1755 R. KEITH *Catal. Scot. Bps.* (1824) 178 The same year he is witness to the forefaulture of the Earl of Ross.

transf and *fig.* 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 539 The undoing of my peace, and foirfalture of my Saluation. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 27/1 What forfeiture you impose on others, undergo your self. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. II. 28 He has a forfeiture incurr'd. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. (1863) VI. 110 A proud remorse does not forgive itself the forfeiture of its own dignity.

† b. The penalty of the transgression; punishment for an offence. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 268 This shall be thy forfeiture; With that she both his sones slough Before his eye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 221 Much less that durst upon his own head draw The deadly forfeiture, and ransom set.

3. *concr.* That which is forfeited; a pecuniary penalty, a fine. ? *Obs.*

a. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 412 Alle his ffynys .. ne ffor ffeyturis ffele..myȝte not areche to paie the pore peple. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 336 The same forfetoures to be enployed halfe to the said cite, and the oder halfe to the said ffraternite. 1588 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 27 The forfeycture for every publique offence committed without the College to be collected by the bedells. 1607 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 287 The order for v. li. forfeyture for refusinge to be Chamberlaynes. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 7, I pronounced the Petticoat a Forfeiture. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 57 One of the finest breeds [of horses] .. was the forfeiture of a rebel. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 712 A forfeiture, part of which went to the informer.

β. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 226 Promising each of his Party a Share of the Forfaulters of the Queen's Lords. 1661 LAUDERDALE in *L. Papers* (1884) I. 93 Fines and forfaultures are wholly at my disposall.

transf. and *fig.* 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 611 Helpe mee foorth, els I am the rude woods forfeiture. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. vii. 105 Extraordinary merit has some forfeitures to pay. 1785 HENLEY tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 10 The exaction of these forfeitures [their beards].

Forfend, forefend (fɔ̄ɹfe·nd, foəɹfe·nd), *v.* [f. FOR- *pref.*1 (see sense 2) + FEND *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To forbid, prohibit. With the thing forbidden as object, or with personal object and an *infinitive* with *to* as second object. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xii. 8 And the prestis ben forfendid to eny more takyn monee of the puple. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 70 þe wedding of prestis, or of cosynis in þe þrid or ferd degre, is not forfendid bi þe autorite of þe oolde lawe. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* (Pynson) I. i. Bj b, Gregory..prised him for ..he forfendyd them to worshyp ymages. 1530 PALSGR. 555/2 Naye, I forfende that, for that is no playe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 10 That law forfended to were any clothing of linsaye wolsaye. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr., Relig. Britans* 29 Anselme..forefended Priests to have Wives. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. viii. (1662) 390 Whether it be forefended by Goddes Law. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 86 This ingenious veterinarian forefends the practice of mixing clay in the stuffing.

2. To avert, keep away or off, prevent; *esp.* in deprecatory phr. *God* (etc.) *forfend*; often with sentence as object; also *absol.* as an exclamation. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 25 The veniaunce is forfendyd fro Yrael. 1530 SIR T. MORE *Ordin.* in *Ann. Barber-Surgeons Lond.* (1890) 583 As God forfende. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lvii. 120 There stood in the water .. a great number, alwaies forfending our landing. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 65 Now heauen forfend, the holy Maid with child? 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xcix. § 984 They joyn themselves in company with the godly..as guardians to forefend mischiefes. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard.* I. iii, Behold thee carted—oh! forefend the sight. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii, 'The fiend forfend' said the grim Earl. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 226 May we not forfend the successes of our rivals by adopting their principles. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 265 Gods forefend this menace.

† b. To check, refrain, withhold. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 2 And the watris ben lessid .. and reynes fro hevene ben forfendid. — *Prov.* i. 15 Forfende thi foot fro the sties of hem.

3. To secure or protect by precautionary measures. Now chiefly *U.S.*

1592 WILMOT *Tancred & Gismunda* Pref. iii, Gismond .. doth humbly pray, Heauens to forefend your loues from like decay. 1875 HOLYOAKE *Co-op. Eng.* I. 250 Some men by..energy, and enterprise are able to forfend themselves against suffering. 1887 in *Amer. Missionary* Oct. 283 This is forefended by the fact that [etc.]. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 327/2 'The sacrifice of the Mississippi'..was forefended against even the treason of Wilkinson.

Hence **Forfe·nded** *ppl.a.*; **Forefe·nding** *vbl. sb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 223 Adam and Eve syneden .. by etyng of þe forfendid appul. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170/1 Forbedynge .. or forefendynge .. *prohibicio.* 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 11 Haue you neuer found my Brothers way, To the fore-fended place?

† **Forfe·re,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forfēran*, f. FOR- *pref.*1 + *fēran*, FERE, *v.* Cf. FORFARE *v.*] **a.** *intr.* To perish. **b.** *trans.* To destroy.

a. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1098 For neah ælc tilð on mersc lande for ferde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 334 Forði heo uoruerden wið [uten] hope. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 560 Quen four-ferde alle þe flesch þat he formed hade.

b. *c* 1205 LAY. 7280 Heo for-ferde Rome. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1617 þe bores hed watz borne bifore þe burnes seluen þat him for-ferde in þe forþe.

† **Forfe·rly,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 **forfarly.** [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + FERLY *v.*] *trans.* To astonish greatly. (Only in pa. pple.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17361 (Cott.) Ful for-farled þan war þai. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. 950 He wes forferlyt gretumly.

Forfex (fɔ̄·ɹfeks). [a. L. *forfex* pair of scissors.]

1. *Humorously pedantic.* A pair of scissors.

1712–4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 147 The peer now spreads the glittering forfex wide, To inclose the lock. 1837 E. HOWARD *Old Commod.* II. iv. 95 With the glittering forfex in his hand the Doctor gave chase.

2. *Ent.* (see quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 391 *Forfex* (the *Forfex*). A pair of anal organs, which open or shut transversely, and cross each other.

Forficate (fɔ̄·ɹfikēt), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *forfic-, forfex*, + -ATE 2.] Shaped like a pair of scissors.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 106 *note*, The mandibles are forficate. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Frigate-bird*, It has..a long forficate tail.

Forficated (fɔ̄·ɹfikētĕd), *a. Ent.* = prec.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 505 The Loxia with a forficated beak. 1860 in WORCESTER.

Forfication (fɔɹfikē·ʃən). [f. L. *forfic-, forfex* + -ATION.] The condition of being forficate; forficate portion.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The forfication of the tail is three inches deep.

Forficulate (fɔɹfi·kiŭlēt), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *forficula*, dim. of *forfex* + -ATE 2.] Shaped like a pair of small scissors.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The forficulate palpi of certain scorpions.

Forficulate (fɔɹfi·kiŭlēt), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. mod. L. *forficul-a* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To have a 'creeping' sensation, as if a *forficula* or earwig were crawling over one's skin.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* VII. iii, There is not a part of me that has not..crept, crawled, and forficulated ever since.

† **Forfi·ght,** *v. Sc. Obs.*−1 In 7 **forefight.** [back-formation from FORFOUGHTEN.] *trans.* To exhaust or over-fatigue (oneself) with fighting.

1661 *Mercur. Caled.* (Jam.), These noble gentlemen..may ..forefight themselves in our excellent fields.

† **Forfi·ghter.** *Obs.*−1 [f. FOR *prep.* + FIGHTER.] A defender.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 20 He shal sende to them a saueour, and a forfiȝtere [Vulg. *propugnatorem*], that delyuere them

† **Forfli·t,** *v. Obs.*−1 In 5 **forflyte.** [f. FOR *pref.*1 + FLIT *v.*] *trans.* To remove.

c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 381 As a fole Y am for-flyte

Forflitten: see FOR- *pref.*1 6.

Forfou·ghten, *pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* For forms see FIGHT *v.* and FOUGHTEN; also 8–9 **forfoughen.** [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + FOUGHTEN.] Wearied and worn-out with fighting.

c 1275 LAY. 26189 On wis cniht com ride to þis kinges ferde þat was al for-fohte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3686 ȝour mene ..þat feynt ar for-fouten in feld. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 765, I was so forfowhte That non lengere stonden I mowhte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. vi, We are forfoughten, & moche blood haue we loste. *a* 1550 [see FLAUGHTER *sb.*] *a* 1775 *Hobie Noble* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* VII. (1890) 3/2 I'm but like a forfoughen hound, Has been fighting in a dirty syke. 1787 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, As forjesket and forniaw'd as a forfoughten cock. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, This good little gentleman, that seems sair for-foughen, as I may say, in this tuilzie.

b. *transf.* Wearied, over-fatigued.

1786 *Harvest Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Poems Scotl.* (1862) 50 They're a' right glad the kemp is done, For they're forfoughten ilka ane. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 253 Both he and his master were alike sore forefoughten. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 39 In case some drift-driven strangers come forfoughten to our bield.

† **Forfre·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + FRET *v.*] *trans.* To devour, gnaw; to eat up or into, corrode.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Also wiðuten wisdom, fleshs, ase wurm, uoruret hire, & wasted hire suluen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 186 þe gret evel..þat vorfreteþ menne limes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2376 þe werwolf .. ran forþ..as he wold þat barn bliue haue for-frete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 29 Coueityse..forfret neigh þe frute þorw many faire sistes.

Hence † **Forfre·tten** *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 331 The long endurid, old, forfreton vine Is not to helpe.

Forfrorn, -frush, -fry, -gab: see FOR- *pref.*1

† **Forga·ll,** *v. Obs.* Also *pa. pple.* **forgalded.** [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + GALL *v.*] To gall thoroughly.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. Dk. Buckhm.* lxxxiv, The Bull chased with Dartes, And with dyepe woundes forgald and gored. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 117 That horse which..lothes the griefe of his forgalded sides.

† **Forga·r,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + OE. *gearwian* to make ready. Cf. ON. *fyrirgera* (Da. *forgiöre*, Sw. *förgöra*) to forfeit.] *trans.* **a.** To lose. **b.** To destroy, corrupt.

c 1200 ORMIN 14584 Mannkinn þatt all wass full off sinne & all forrgarrt ȝæn Godd. *Ibid.* 17531 Þurrh whatt wass hefnness whel forrgarrt To dreȝhenn helle pine? 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 321 Hit watz for-garte, at paradys greue. *Ibid.* B. 240 To lyue þer..& thenne enherite þat home þat aungelez for-gart. *a* 1400 *Pol. Poems* (1859) I. 344 This fellowship han forgard her grace.

Forgather, foregather (fɔ̄ɹgæ·ðəɹ), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **-gadder,** *Sc.* **-gader.** [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + GATHER. Cf. Du. *vergaderen*, Flem. 16th c. *vergaederen* to assemble.]

1. *intr.* To gather together, assemble.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 30 Ane ost of futmen..Thik forgadderis the large feyldis about. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 62 The Scottis all forgadderit in Argyle. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *King's Birthday* Poems (1845) I In London town Whare fouk..Forgather aft..To drink and tipple. 1895 H. P. ROBINSON *Men born equal* 329 Three or four other men forgathered with them in the wine-room over the coffee and cigars.

2. To encounter, meet; *esp.* to meet *with.* Now commonly used to denote an accidental meeting' (Jam.).

1600 R. LOGAN in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (1833) II. 282 Incase ye and M. A. R. forgader,..be very var vith his raklese toyis of Padoa. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 142 They forgathered with a mighty hurricane out of the north-west. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* Ded., Ye fergather wi' your friends at kirk. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 6 'Twas in that place..Twa dogs .. Forgather'd ance upon a time. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xix. 178, I foregathered with an ancient fisherman.

b. To associate *with.* *To forgather up*: to take *up* with, become attached to.

1782 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* x, O, may thou ne'er forgather up Wi' ony blastit, moorland toop. 1858 *Times* 30 Nov. 6/6 For this .. purpose he forgathered with the privates of the regiment, and treated them.

3. ? To come together in marriage.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* II. 100 Fouk ay had best begin wi' dealing fair, Altho' they sud forgether ne'er so bare.

Hence **Forga·thered** *ppl. a.*, assembled. **Forga·thering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of gathering together; also, an assembly, gathering, or meeting.

1823 TENNANT *Cardinal Beaton* II. i. 33 'You're awing me a pint o' gin for this forgatherin.' 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1848) 206 There rose a shout From the foregathered multitudes. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* 21 Mar., We hold all sorts of hearty foregatherings. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Aug. 3/1 The fears and doubts of nations are laid to rest by the foregathering of the imperial cousins.

Forge (fōəɪdʒ), *sb.* Also 5 **foorge**, 6 **fordg.** [a. OF. *forge* (= Pr., Catal. *farga*, Sp. *forja*, also *fragua*, Pg. *forja*) :—Com. Rom. **faurga* :—L. *fabrica*: see FABRIC.]

† **1.** Manufacture, construction; style of construction, make, workmanship; = FABRIC 5, 6. In late use a new formation on the vb. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 78 An horse of brass .. Of suche entaile, of such a forge. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arres* 124 b, If it [Husbandrie] did not teache so many monstruouse forges of plantes. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* v. Wks. 1883 VII. 464 His soft metal..runs in the mould, And needs not further forge. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 93 In the greater Bodies the Forge was easie, the Matter being ductile and sequacious.

2. A smithy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 576 A smith .. That in his forge smithed plough-harneys. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xii, A serpent entyrd som tyme within the forge of a smythe. *a* 1547 SURREY *Descr. Fickle Affect.* 24 The hammer of the restlesse forge. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2482/1 In the meantime the Enemies Vanguard attack'd the Village Forge. 1712 POPE *Statius* 309 The o'er-labour'd Cyclop from his task retires, The Aeolian Forge exhausted of its Fires. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* v, Joe had got..his leather apron on, and passed into the forge.

transf. & fig. *a* 1536 *Beauty & Prop. Women* C j, Rather than to be made in natures forge An angell thou wouldist iudge him, I make auow. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 45 The Forge of their own fancies. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 78 The brain..is the forge in which all the speculations of the understanding .. are hammered-out. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* I. 545 England .. became .. the great forge and factory of the world.

3. An apparatus consisting of an open hearth or fireplace with a bellows attached, used by blacksmiths for heating iron to render it malleable; a similar apparatus on wheels for military use.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 381 For makenge of the belowes to the forge. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 349/2 Smithes forges complet, ij. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 564 At the forge Labouring. 1753 DODSLEY *Pub. Virtue, Agric.* I. iii. 164 A ponderous lump..to the hammer tam'd, Takes from the forge, in bars, its final form. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The cavalry have portable forges as well as the artillery. 1839 LONGF. *Village Blacksmith*, They love to see the flaming forge.

transf. and *fig.* 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 106 The hearte being the forge whereon our wicked plottes are wrought. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 239 Come to the Forge with it, then shape it: I would not haue things coole. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 198 They..out of their own sparkling forges have found delight and pleasance for the whole time of their stay. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 14 All black with the smoke and soot of the forge of confiscation and robbery. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 130 In laboured phrase and polished lie Wrought by the forge of flattery.

4. A hearth or furnace for melting or refining metals. Also, the workshop, etc., where this work is carried on.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VII. lvi. 188 The forges and furnaces of brasse. 1674 MARTINIERE tr. *Voy. N. Countries* 9 The Forges which are..much of the same nature with the Copper Forges .. some separating, some washing, some melting, others refining, and others coining, for..his Majesty. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 591 Forges to refine pig-iron into bars. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Forge*..the great workshop where iron is made malleable..a shingling mill. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Forge*..3 a place where iron is puddled and shingled.

5. In market reports, short for *forge iron*.

1890 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/7 Staffordshire forge ranged from 65*s.* to 70*s.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, (of or pertaining to the forge), as *forge-bellows, -coal, -furnace, -hammer, -hearth, -house, -iron, -master, -smith, -tongs*.

1855 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 211 The *forge-bellows. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 7/1 For good *forge coal from 9*s.* to 10*s.* is asked. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Forge Furnace*, a blacksmith's open furnace. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 13 The *forge hammer, invented by George Walby of London. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* VIII. (Arb.) 137 His hoate *fordgharth. 1633 W. STRUTHER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXIX. 168 A furnace and *forge-house for evil. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* I Dec. 6733/1 *Forge iron of North of England brands. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Of Warres* xii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 107 These *forge-masters of our woes. 1886 J. GILLOW *Lit. & Biog. Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 402 A labouring *forge-smith. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 84 The rude pair of iron *forge-tongs.

b Special comb., as **forge-cart** (*Mil.*), a travelling forge for service in the field; **forge-cinder** (see quot.); **forge-fire**, (*a*) a smith's fire; (*b*) a puddling furnace; **forge-man**, a forger or smith; *spec.* (see quot. 1858); **forge-mill** (see quot.); **forge-pig**, a pig of forge-iron, also *collect.*; **forge-roll** (see quot.); **forge-roller**, a workman in a rolling mill (?); **forge-wagon** = *forge-cart*; **forge-water**, water in which heated irons have been dipped, formerly in popular use as a medicine.

1810 WELLINGTON 25 July in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 292 The *forge carts of the Royal Dragoons. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Forge-cinder*, the slag from a forge or bloomary. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Argon.* IV. 126 The *forge-fires shone like sparks through the darkness. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Forge Fire* .. a puddling furnace. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1657) 63 Smiths, *Forge-men, Brewers, Bakers, Metal-men. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Forge-man*, a superior class of coach-smith, having a hammer-man under him. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mill*, 6 *Forge-Mills turned by water serve to raise and let fall one or more huge hammers. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 719 The average quantity of fine metal obtainable from the *forge-pigs. 1892 *Daily News* 29 July 2/4 Northampton forge pig is 43*s.* 6*d.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Forge-rolls*, the train of rolls by which the slab or bloom is converted into puddled bars. 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 92 [Workmen engaged in] Wrought Iron Manufacture.. *Forge Roller. 1810 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Cart*, *Forge-Wagons are travelling machines fitted up for the purpose of assisting the artillery in the field, and in repairing or replacing any iron work. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Turkey*, Let 'em Drink *Forge Water. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 23 Half a pint of strong forge-water.

Forge (fōəɪdʒ), *v.*[1] Also 5 **forgyn**, 5, 7 **fourge**, 6 **fordge, furge.** [ad. OF. *forgier* (Fr. *forger*) :—L. *fabricāre*: see FABRICATE.]

1. *trans.* To make, fashion, frame, or construct (any material thing); = FABRICATE *v.* 1. *Obs.* exc. as coincident with *transf.* use of 2. *To forge together*: to frame together, weld.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28395 (Cott.) A-mang myn oþer wark vn-lele haf i oft forged fals sele. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 11 Who forgide the dowmbe and the deef, the seer and the blynde? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 67 Of wexe he forged an ymage. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 967 There myght none feyrer sayle on flode, Ne better forgid as of tree. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6103 So by hym was made and furged again Off Maillers the church. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 This same bone..seemeth to be forged with fiue sides. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 17 The image of Victorie most curiouslie forged. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 3 Forging for this isle a yoke.

2. To shape by heating in a forge and hammering; to beat into shape; † to coin (money). Also with *out*.

a 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 343 Hit watz fettled & forged & to þe fulle graybed. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 b, After thys was ordeyned that ther sholde be forgid moneye in the cite. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliv. 148 Cursyd be he of Mahunde that forgyd thy sword. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 364 They forge in Fraunce newe Floreyns wherewith ye shall be payde. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 28 The Key-hole being finished, forge your Key. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 237 Sin forged, and ignorance made fast, the chain. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* ii, Did you ever see a blacksmith forge a horse-shoe?

fig. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 39 An opinion forged at the fire of hell. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 2 If the substantial subject be well forged out, we need not examine the sparks which irregularly fly from it. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXXVI, Out of men's afflictions and affections were forged the rivets of their servitude.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To work at the forge; to do smith's work.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXXVIII[IX]. 3 Vpon my bac forgeden [*fabricaverunt*] synneres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 480 In this forseyde develes fourneys ther forgen three shrewes. 14.. LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2135 Hym to Enfoorme .. Why his sone..Sauf oonly to forge wolde take noon informacion. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ix. 310 The Smith, that forgeth at the fire. 1770 J. CLUBBE *Physiogn.* 43 They can saw, but not plane; they can forge, but not polish.

† **c.** *To forge and file*: to bring into shape, fashion completely, make ready. *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 212 Besyde a welle I say Cupyde our lord his arwes forge and fyle. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 13 If the crafth of descrypcyoun I cowde.. bothe forge and fyle. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 424 It was in her shop, where all these Councells plotted for his ruine, were forged, and fyled.

† **3.** To frame or fashion (something immaterial); to contrive, devise, invent. *Obs.* exc. as in 4.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12551, I will tell how .. fortune, full fell, forget þere end. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 145 b, Like your conceites ye forge me and peint. 1562 WINJET *Bk.* 83 *Quest.* To Chr. Rdr., Wks. (1887-8) I. 52 Forgeing thair sermonis for the plesuir of euery auditour.

† **b.** To invent, 'coin' (a word, etc.). *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* i. 13 Why then forge ye to your selfes any other name. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. Introd. Q, To forge newe English wordes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 78 Some thinke it to be no ancient name, but forged by the writer of King Arthurs historie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* III. viii. 230 Those few [names] that the Schools forged, and put into the mouths of their Scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use.

4. *esp.* To fabricate, frame, invent (a false or imaginary story, lie, etc.); to devise (evil). Also, to pretend (something) to have happened, to fable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 536 In which delit they wol forge a long tale. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 4459 Anon she forged a fayre lesyng. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 24 b, Then the matter was forged that he hangyd hymselfe. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling fr. God* I. (1859) 82 Let no man forge evil in his heart against his brother. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XV. cxli, How fine a story they can forge and fashion Of no Materials but Imagination! 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. ii, I .. forged a meeting to have been between me and my imaginary mistress. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 289 Who had forged the basest and most atrocious falsehoods. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 77 A charge..forged by that villain. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vii. 334 Ever listening for words which they could forge into accusations. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* VII. 110 The hope was one of those that childhood forges for a pastime.

absol. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 298 A gentleman .. whose name I will not conceale, least thou shouldest.. thinke me to forge. 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* IV. 10 They are driven to feign, to forge, to cog.

5. To make (something) in fraudulent imitation of something else; to make or devise (something spurious) in order to pass it off as genuine.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 155 Þat was a fals brefe, & forged wele. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXIII. 100 He then vsyd gyle .. and deuysed or forged certeyn letters in the name of Brunechieldys. 1552 HULOET, Forge or falsifie a writinge as chartre, dede, or testament. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. iii, You forg'd a will. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 94 Many of these their Reliques were forged. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 3 He has carried his Skill in Imitation so far, as to have forged a Letter from my Friend Sir Roger. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) III. xi. 241 Nothing was more common, than to have sayings forged for his. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. ii. 47 Elector Joachim demanded .. that the name of the liar who had forged this treaty should be published. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 81 Forge a pedigree if you haven't one.

b. To imitate fraudulently; to counterfeit.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 If anie person..falsely forge and counterfaite the kinges signe manuel. 1677 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 392 Frankland .. had forged the University seal. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* v, As if I had..forged the laird's name.

6. *intr.* To commit forgery.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 12 Thinke not..that I haue forg'd or am not able *Verbatim* to rehearse the Methode of my Penne. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 190 But Pens can forge, my Friend, that cannot write. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 245 He wandered .. about Ireland .. begging, stealing, cheating, personating, forging. 1885 TENNYSON *Despair* xii, One son had forged on his father and fled.

Forge (fōəɪdʒ), *v.*[2] [Of unknown origin; it has been conjectured to be a mispronunc. of FORCE (cf. *dispoge* for dispose), or a transferred use of FORGE *v.*[1], with allusion to the effect of repeated blows of a sledge hammer.]

1. *intr.* Of a vessel: To make way, 'shoot ahead' (Adm. Smyth), *esp.* by mere momentum, or the pressure of tide. Often with *ahead*; also with *along, off, on*; and with cognate obj.

The first quot. seems, from the elaborate nautical imagery of the context, to be a fig. example of this sense, though so much earlier than any other known instance.

[1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. 715 For albeit the Barke of his begunne adventures had without perill well passed the straightes .. he feared the gust of euery wind .. His inward study therefore still forged .. to cleave his passage by taking those dangerous lets away.] 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Franchir une roche*, to pass over, or forge off from a rock. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 23 As she forged on without any sail. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XVI, The latter [frigate]..continued to forge in-shore. 1833 — *P. Simple* XXXV, The four-decker forged ahead. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng Mail-coach, Dream-fugue* Wks. IV. 344 Off she forged without a shock. 1886 J. H. MCCARTHY *Doom* 20 As the Atlantis slowly forged her way out to sea.

transf. and *fig.* 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Sept. 280 Presently he drops behind, and I take advantage of the lull in the tempest to forge ahead. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 11/1 Canada is 'forging ahead', as they say in the North. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* VIII. 223 The artizan who forges ahead..is..in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a born townsman. 1893 F. HALL in *Academy* 25 March 266/3 No good reason is obvious why our little Tellus, though ever so crank, should not forge along till the year 2000.

2. *trans.* (See quot.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *To Forge over* is to force a ship violently over a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail.

Forge (fōəɪdʒ), *v.*[3] [? From FORGE *v.*[1] 2, with ref. to the sound.] *intr.* Of a horse: = CLICK *v.*

1831 [see CLICKING *vbl. sb.* b].

Forgeable (fōəɪdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. FORGE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be forged, admitting of forging.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. vi. 67 Forgers treten forgeable thingis. 1869 G. DODD *Dict. Manuf., etc.* s.v. *Iron*, Ductile, moderately forgeable and weldable. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 551 At a red heat it was easily forgeable.

Hence **Forgeabi·lity.**

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 552 Carbon affects the forgeability of steel more than silicon.

Forged (fōəɪdʒd), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **i-forged.** [f. FORGE *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.

† **1. a.** Fashioned, framed. In quot. 1382 *alle forgid trees* = all kinds of wooden instruments. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* vi. 5 Dauid and al Yrael pleiden before the Lord, in alle forgid trees, and harpis.

2. Fashioned at the forge. † Of money: Coined.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 70 Full brighter was the shynyng of hir hewe, Than in the tour the noble yforged newe. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. 13 Nor shall thy wings, nor Jove in forged gold, Work thy escape. 1679 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 235 Soe that it may be..wrought as forged Iron is. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 259 Whose broken chain Than new forged bonds is far more dear. 1881 *Daily News* 11 Aug. 1/6 The 'Standard' Forged Horse Nails.

† **3.** Fabricated, 'got up', 'made up', invented.

14.. LYDG. *Secrees* 75 That double of tonge hatyd adulacyon, ffals Repoort .. fforgyd talys with oute sekirnesse. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 183 His fained faith and forged flatterie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 135 The Priests..by diuulging forged miracles, increased the number of her Votaries. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 37 Upon a forged quarrell. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* I. 11 The learning attributed to Hermes Trismegist, is but of late years standing, and both the Author and it but forged and feigned.

4. Made in fraudulent imitation of something genuine; counterfeit, false, spurious.

1484 *Certificate* in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 42 A forget testimonyall. 1509 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Many .. forged informacions. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 38 This monstrous forged deuise. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXV. (1612) 168 Lambert the forged Yorkest. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IX. 75 What hope has thou, a forged Snake,

to scape? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* lxxv. 172 This forged release. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 169 Many forged and counterfait writings. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 716 A forged Bank of England note. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 246 Any such forged or counterfeit stamp. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 404 Acquainted with the aspect of forged coins.

Hence † **Fo·rgedly** *adv.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 If thou wast minded both falsely, and forgedly to deceive me. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 355 That her Adversaries might easily .. write many things forgedly and falsly.

† **Fo·rgeful,** *a. Obs.* [f. FORGE *v.* + -FUL.] Apt to forge, creative.

1751 STORMONT *Elegy Frederick Pr. Wales* 14 Th' illusive scenes That forgeful Fancy plan'd. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* xxv. 63 For each limb Is in the heart by forgeful nature plann'd.

Forgeless (fōə·ɹdʒlĕs), *a.* [f. FORGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a forge.

1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* I. x. 196 This house of bankrupt and forgeless Vulcan.

† **Forge·nder,** *v. Obs.* (Frequent in Trevisa.) *trans.* To disregard, neglect, slight.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 221 þe holy places of Godes were forgendred. *Ibid.* VI. 407 þe Kentisshe men forgendrede þe kynges heste. *Ibid.* VI. 239 To forgendre what is detty and riȝtfull.

Forger[1] (fōə·ɹdʒəɹ). [f. FORGE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who forges, in senses of the vb.

1. A maker or framer (of something material or immaterial); an author or creator. Now only in bad sense, a fabricator, inventor (of false stories, etc.).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 19 Joseph was a forgere of trees, þat is to seie a wriȝte. 1382 — *Job* xiii. 4 Rathere shewende ȝou forgeris of lesingus. — *Eccl.* xi. 5 God, that is forgere of alle thingus. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 81 Your fault is forger of this note. 1563 WINȜET *Vinc. Lirin.* Ded. Wks. (1887–8) II. 5 Al forgearis and manteaneris of schisme and errour. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xiii. 5 That prophete or forger of dreames. 1747 WEST *Resurrection* 347 No Forger of Lies. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 523 Forgers of daring tales.

2. One who forges (metal) or works at a forge; a smith; † a coiner (of money); also, an owner of forges or rolling mills.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. vi. 67 Forgers treten forgeable thingis. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4 I. 13 The forgeers and makers of the seyd billes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. E vj b, Forgers and makers of money. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 19 Saynt Appellen was a forgeur of yren. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xliii. 13 The forger when he feeds his fyre With sparks of water. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Justif. Faith* I. vi. Wks. (1697) IV. 29 Thus God is the immediate Forger of every Linke of that golden Chain. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 879 The brawny forger. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 91 The inventors, forgers, and finishers of this great gun. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Sept. 4/7 A file forger. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 2/6 Forgers say that they could do much more work if it was forthcoming.

3. One who makes fraudulent imitations (of documents, coins, etc.); a counterfeiter.

1552 HULOET, Forger of dedes or wrytynges, *falsarius subiector.* 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Adulterator monetæ*..a forgier or false coynar of mony. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Sat. Plagiaries* 12 Rem. 1749 I. 168 Mark them with characters and brands Like other forgers of men's hands. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 11 The forger of the epistle .. inserted in it the passage upon which our observations are founded. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 18 Forgers of paper currency. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, The forger was put to Death. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 22 Whether we can attribute the worst parts of a work to a forger and the best to a great writer..depends.

† **Fo·rger**[2]. *Law. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. AF. *forger* = FORGE *v.*[1]; see -ER[4].] The action of forging. (Cowel 1607, and some later writers who quote the statute, have mistaken the word for prec. sb.)

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 14 § 4 The Party..grieved..shall..sue his Action of Forger of false Deeds upon this Statute. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 164 b, Forger of false Deeds .. is used in our Law for the fraudulent making and publishing of false writings to the prejudice of another mans right.

† **Fo·rgerer.** *Obs.* [f. FORGER[1] or FORGERY: see -ER[1]3.] One who commits forgery, a forger.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 628 Forgerers and periured persons. 1696 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camd.) 183 The forgerer was acquitted. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 58/2 The forgerer .. suffered .. the February following. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 462 A forgerer is comparatively at his ease.

So † **Fo·rgering** *ppl. a.*, practising forgery.

1618 BARNEVELT'S *Apol.* G iv, If these forgering fellows would manifest and discover themselues.

† **Fo·rgeress.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. FORGER[1] + -ESS.] A female forger, fashioner, or maker.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii. (1869) 134 Dame justice, the smythiere of vertues, and the forgeresse.

Forgery (fōə·ɹdʒĕri). [f. FORGE *v.* + -ERY.]

† 1. The action or craft of forging metal. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Hab.* ii. 18 Because the forger therof hath hoped in his forgerie, to make dumme idols. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 131 Useless the forgery Of brazen shield and spear.

b. *concr.* A piece of forged work. *rare.*

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 184 On his shield, stout forgery of brass..He shows..The terrible Sphynx.

2. Invention, excogitation; fictitious invention, fiction. Now only *poet.* Formerly also with more reproachful sense: † Deception, lying; a fraudulent artifice, a deceit.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 Hee fabled sundrye reportes, Mee to trap in matters of state, with forgerye knauish. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 175 To sooth your Forgery and his. 1599 — *Pass. Pilgr.* 4 Vnskilful in the worlds false forgeries. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 90 So farre he past my thought, That I in forgery of shapes and trickes, Come short of what he did. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 61 My never-slak't desire Will cast to prove by welcome forgerie, That for my absence I am much the nigher. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 323 [Speaking of insanity] 'Tis not, as heads that never ache suppose, Forgery of fancy, and a dream of woes.

3. The making of a thing in fraudulent imitation of something; also, *esp.* the forging, counterfeiting, or falsifying of a document. For the use in *Law* see quot. 1769.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 920 Guilty of treason, forgerie, and shift. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 5 Manes .. published a fift Gospell of his owne forgerie. 1696 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 169 Severall very notorious acts of forgery haveing been proved against Dean. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 40 The .. art .. of raising a kind of enthusiasm..in his army, by the forgery of auspices and divine admonitions. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 245 Forgery, or the *crimen falsi* .. 'the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right.' 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxv, In their eyes .. I write essays; and with deliberate forgery, sign to them my pupils' names. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 842 It was natural that literary forgery should thrive.

b. The fact of being forged. *rare.*

1665 J. SPENCER *Disc. Vulg. Proph.* 83 A sign of the forgery of the whole Prophecy. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 756/1 The forgery of the Tabula Marliana is now generally admitted.

c. *concr.* Something forged, counterfeited, or fabricated; a spurious production.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 25 Their wicked forgeries. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 157 A pure tyrannical forgery of the Prelats. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 99 A manifest forgery was attested by a person of the most sacred character. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 92 He told several people in confidence that forgeries of their notes were abroad. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 That..one of the most excellent writings bearing the name of Plato should be a forgery .. would be a singular phenomenon in ancient literature.

Forget (fə(ɹ)gĕ·t), *sb.* Chiefly *colloq.* [f. next vb.] An act of forgetting; a lapse of memory.

1861 IVATTS *Handbk. Railw. Station Managem.* 27 Errors of Judgment and Casual Mistakes, including 'Forgets'. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* I. 111, I thought you might have made a forget of it. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns, etc.* I. ix. 44, I was very liable to momentary forgets, transpositions and misplacings of words.

Forget (fə(ɹ)gĕ·t), *v.* Pa. t. **forgot** (-gɒ·t), *arch.* **forgat** (-gæ·t). Pa. pple. **forgotten,** *arch.* and *poet.*, **forgot** (-gɒ·t'n, -gɒ·t'n). For forms see GET. [OE. *forgietan* str. vb. (*forgeat, -gëatun, -giten*) corresponding to OS. *far-getan* (Du. *vergeeten*), OHG. *fargezzan* (MHG. *vergezzen*, Ger. *vergessen*); f. OTeut. **getan* (see GET *v.*) in the sense 'to hold, grasp', the force of the prefix being that illustrated under FOR- *pref.*[1] 3. The etymological sense is thus 'to miss or lose one's hold'; but the physical application is not recorded in any Teut. lang.]

1. *trans.* To lose remembrance of; to cease to retain in one's memory. † Formerly sometimes with *out.* Often with clause as obj.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xlii, Næfre nauht he ne forgeat. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 326 Þæt þu neforgyte þæt ic þe nu secge. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 98 Nabbeð hie no þing forȝieten of þat hie her iseien. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1956 Here names for here schrewede ne beoth noȝt forȝute ut [*MS. Laud* 108 nout forȝite ȝuytl. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 16 Swa that na lenth of tyme it let Na ger it haly be forȝet. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxii. [lxv.] 210 That I sholde forgete out ony thynge that I have knowen to be done. *c* 1540 *Howers of Blessed Virgin* E. & L. 104 They shall Be registred so, they shall not be forgetten. *c* 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com.* App. v. 34 The D. of Monmouth Mr. Griffin and Mr. Godolphin and a fourth whose name I have forgot. 1757 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 279 Have you forgot that every man is now born in as good a state as Adam was made at first? 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 387 Frederic..did not forget his numerous wrongs and affronts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 5 Men forgot how to fight for their Country when they forgot how to govern it.

Prov. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Seld sene sone forgotyn.

b. To fail to recall to mind; not to recollect.

1787 'GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 28 He says much the same of rabbits and onions, but I forgot [? *read* forget] how he brings that to bear. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xv, I forget the sign [of the inn].

c. const. *to* a person = as a matter of reproach against him. *rare.*

1822 T. MOORE *Diary* 31 Jan., The thing has never been forgotten to Etienne since.

d. *absol.* (or *intr.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xliv. 18 Thei forȝeeten, lest ther eȝen seeȝen, and lest thei vnderstoden in ther herte. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 824 The kyng wold not foreget. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 243 Farewell thou can'st not teach me to forget. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* x. 11 Hee hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 363 He'll learn..To feign and to forget. 18.. TENNYSON *Flight* i, Are you sleeping? have you forgotten?

2. To omit or neglect through inadvertence. Chiefly with *infinitive* as obj. In poetry sometimes *fig.* of natural agents, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 21 An ðe is forgeten. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 5 Hig forgeton þæt hig hlafas namon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1730 (Cott.) þe folk to preche for-gate he noght. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 59 This widwe hir litel sone y-taught Our blisful lady..To worshipe ay, and he forgat it naught. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxviii, To sadulle his horse was noȝte forȝetun. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 10) 216 God dyd neither forgeve nor forget to punishe the duke. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 444, I quite forgot to put it into my Journal. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 353 The winds forget to roar. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IX. 1389 Straight His Blood forgot to flow, his Heart to beat. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 85 The steer forgot to graze.

b. To omit to take, leave behind inadvertently.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1690 (Cott.) Fouxul ne worme forget þou noght. *Ibid.* 3163 (Cott) Suerd and fire forgat he noght. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxiv. 19 Whan thou hast reaped downe thine haruest in the felde, and hast forgotten a shefe in the felde. 1596 SHAKS 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 6 *Hotsp.* A plague vpon it, I haue forgot the Mappe. *Glend.* No, here it is. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. i, I had almost forgot the wedding ring! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 We had no candles, they had been forgotten.

† c. with complementary adj. or adv. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 6 þat nane be forgetyn vnpunyst. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 127 þes þinges oure lady forgat bihynde hir whan sche ȝede oute of þat plaas in to Egypte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xvi. 69 Hys feris all hes hym forȝet allane.

d. To omit to mention, leave unnoticed, pass over inadvertently.

1538 ELYOT, *Prætermitto*, to leue vntouched, to forgete, to leue oute. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 3) 49 b, I may not forget how the Frenche men .. sent a herault. 1625 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 439 He would passe ouer that, that he intended most, and goe forth, and come backe againe, and speake of it, as of a Thing, that he had almost forgot. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 93, I had almost forgot Tobacco, of which they are very great admirers. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) III. 187 Pray don't forget me to your uncle. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 166 Not forgetting a gate which has been made out in the long walls.

3. To cease or omit to think of, let slip out of the mind, leave out of sight, take no note of.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xii. 1 Hu lange wilt þu, Drihten, min forgitan. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Hie forȝiteð to swiðe hem seluen wið-innen. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 497 (Camb. MS.) Ne schal ihc neure forȝete þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20208 (Cott.) O þat bode forgat scho noght. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXVIII[i]. 176 Thin hestis I haue not forȝeten. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 196 in *Babees Bk.* 305 þou schalle neuer lose for to be kynde; That on forȝetis anoþer hase in mynde. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 45. 1651 ISAACKSON in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Andrewes* (1867) II. 168 He forgat not his patron, Dr. Watts, at his end. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 208 The world forgetting, by the world forgot. 1797 NELSON Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 437, I shall not be surprised to be neglected and forgot, as probably I shall no longer be considered as useful. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v. Are you forgetting luncheon?

b. used in connexion with *Forgive*; also *absol.* passing into proverb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Al þet hurt & al þet sore were uorȝiten & forȝiuen uor gledneesse. 1421–2 HOCCLEVE *Dialogus* 672 Mochil thyng haast thow write, That they nat foryeue haue, ne foryite. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 380 Hee did both forgive and forgett offences committed against his majestie. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 74, I am sorry for it: I praye forgive and forgett. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* IV. ii, Come, come, Mrs. Malaprop, we must forget and forgive. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xxiv. (1877) 421 Though God may forgive, man is not therefore to forget.

† c. To drop the practice of (a duty, virtue, etc.); to lose the use of (one's senses). *To forget to do* = to forget how to do (something). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 203 He forȝet alle his fre þewes, And wex wod to þe wrache. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1752 *Lucrece*, Desire That in his herte brent as any fire So wodely that hys witte was foryeten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 20 So clene his wittes he foryete. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 1 And may it be that you haue quite forgot A husbands office? 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 1061 Her joints forget to bow. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. 36 The terrour of such new and resolute opposition made them forget thir wonted valour.

4. In stronger sense: To neglect wilfully, take no thought of, disregard, overlook, slight.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 445 He verȝet al þe strong oþ, þat he adde byuore To emperesse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2051 Whiles þai lyf þai have na mynde Of God, bot forgettes hym. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 201 þis lore is forȝete and þe fendis lore take. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3276 The gome þat hys god forgatt. 1571 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonition* Wks. (1892) 21 It may seame .. that I .. forȝettis my devoir. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Jas. ii. 5 Men wallow in wealth, and forget God. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, Why should I be in danger of forgetting what is due to my father?

5. *To forget oneself.* a. To omit care for oneself. b. To lose remembrance of one's own station, position, or character; to lose sight of the requirements of dignity, propriety, or decorum; to behave unbecomingly. † c. To lose one's way. d. To lose consciousness.

a. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 25 þe þe him selfe forȝeit for wiue oðer for childe He sal cumen on euel stede. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1377 Feire is us ifallen: ah ȝet we forȝeoteð us.

b. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 83 *Aum.* Comfort, my liege; remember who you are. *K. Rich.* I had forgot myself: am I not king? *a* 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iv, Push! you forget yourself; A woman dipp'd in blood, and talk of modesty! 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* i. 4 Jacinta, Elvira, Dalinda .. forget themselves extreamly: And almost all the Characters .. are foul and nauseous. 1794 NELSON 29 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 462 These Agents forget themselves very much. 1856 READE *Never too late* xi, How is he to answer my question

if he holds his tongue? you forget yourself. 1891 *19th Cent.* Dec. 856 When any speaker so far forgot himself as [etc.].

c. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xl. 93 b, The Captaine Generall..founde..missing one of his greate Shippes, in the which went Sancho .. vnto whome it did well appeare, by reason it was night, that he had forgotten himselfe.

d. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 21, I myself foryete, That I wot never, what I am, Ne whider I shall, ne whenne I cam. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) 7561 Hir self she forgute, Without spech stil she sute. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 24 Though cold like you, unmov'd and silent grown, I have not yet forgot myself to stone. *Mod.* I was nearly asleep, I had just forgotten myself.

Hence **Forge·tter**, one who forgets.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. (1495) 417 The colloure is .. foryeter of wronges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/1 Forȝetare [*v.r.* forgeter], *immemor.* 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Captain* iv. iii, I think her A strange forgetter of herself. 1755 Johnson, *Forgetter*, a careless person. 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Fallacies*, We are not..so careless as that Imperial forgetter of his dreams. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. ix. 17 Forgetters of God.

† **Forge·tel**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 forgyttol, 4 forgetel, -il, 4–5 foryetel(l, 5 forȝetylle, **forgetyll**. [OE. *forgytol, forgeotul, forgitel*, f. *forgietan*: see prec.; corresp. to Fris. *forgittel*, Du. *vergetel*, LG. *forgetel*.] Forgetful, forgetting.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 118 He..wæs forgyttol, ac ȝefæstnode his lare on fæsthafelum ȝemynde. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. 10 He þat sekis noght god in all his hert he is forgetil. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 98 Foryetel, slow and wery sone Of every thing. 1430 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxv, As I were foryetell reckles To remember. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/1 Forȝetylle..*obliviosus.*

Hence † **Forge·telness, -ship**, forgetfulness. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxxxvii[i]. 12 (Bosw.) On lande forgytelnysse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Ten þing ben þe letten men of here scrifte..forgetelnesse, nutelnesse [etc.]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxvi[i]. 5 If I f.r-gete þe, Jerusalem land, To for-getelnesse given be mi right hand. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 176 So did Kyng Philip with sautes on þam gan pres, Bot for a forgetilschip R. & he bope les. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 753 The fifthe is foryetelnesse by to muchel drynkynge. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2441 þai knew þair forgetilnes.

Forgetful (fəge·tful), *a.* [f. Forget *v.* + -ful.]

1. Apt, inclined, or liable to forget; having a bad memory. Also, that forgets: const. *of.*

1382 Wyclif *Jas.* i. 25 Not maad a forȝetful herer, but a doer of werk. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. v. 165 We ben ful freel and forȝeteful. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 She wolde not be..forgetefull of ony kyndnes or seruyce done to her before. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 255 Beare with me good Boy, I am much forgetfull. 1794 Coleridge *Death of Chatterton* 115 Wisely forgetful. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xiv. 97 Forgetful of the glory of the past.

2. Heedless, neglectful. Const. *of* or inf.

1526–34 Tindale *Heb.* xiii. 2 Be not forgetfull to lodge straungers. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 709 Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind, Forgetful of the Law. 1720 Prior *Horace* i. ix. 16, I..intend To serve myself, forgetful of my Friend. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 53 Forgetful of his glory and his name.

3. That causes to forget, inducing oblivion. Chiefly *poet.* (Cf. *oblivious.*)

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 271 Reason runnes about, To seke forgetfull water. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 74 If the sleepy drench Of that forgetful Lake benumme not still. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* vi. 1017 Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean Flood, In large forgetful draughts. 1787 *Generous Attachm.* I. 157 The self same bed..once received an honoured parent .. to its soft forgetful down. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxxv, The sound of that forgetful shore.

Hence **Forge·tfully** *adv.*, in a forgetful manner.

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. xiv. 416 It is our duty.. forgetfully, to accept the oppression. 1731 Boyse *From C. Dryden's Horti Arlingtoniani* Poems 36 Through the Maze forgetfully they stray. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 70 One of them having forgetfully left his umbrella behind him.

Forgetfulness (fəge·tfulnés). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being forgetful.

1. The quality of being apt to forget, the state of forgetting.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 Establisshe & ease ..thy foryetfulnesse with thyn remembraunce. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* iii. 112 a, Where ouer much cold is .. there is euer muche forgetfulnesse. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 282 This ..he did not do out of design, but pure forgetfullness. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xii. 366 Each in slumber shares A sweet forgetfulness of human cares. 1783 Hailes *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 81 *note*, Such was .. the constitutional forgetfulness of Claudius. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxx, He smiled upon all present in happy forgetfulness of having exhibited symptoms of pugnacity.

2. The condition of forgetting or losing recollection of everything.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. i. (1495) 440 In Boecia ben two welles, that one makith good mynde, and that other makyth foryetfulnesse. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 116 Euer with deth cometh forgetfulnes. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iii. i. 8 O gentle Sleepe .. thou no more wilt weigh my eye-lids downe And steepe my Sences in Forgetfulnesse.

3. The state of being forgotten, oblivion. ? *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xviii. (1634) 704 This Masse .. shamefully .. putteth his death in forgetfulnesse. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 5 Monuments themselves are subject to Forgetfulness even while they remain. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Mallet*, [His] Amyntor and Theodora.. is now lost in forgetfulness. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* i. xiv, The forgetfulness of one buried is nothing to the forgetfulness of one disgraced.

4. Disregard, inattention, neglect.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 272 It doeth kindle in his mynde, forgetfulnesse of himselfe. 1757 Johnson *Rambler* No. 180 P 5 He..naturally sinks from omission to forgetfulness of social duties. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 211 Victory sometimes produces forgetfulness of education.

Forgetive (fō·ədʒĕtiv), *a.* [? f. Forge *v.*[1] + -tive.] A Shaksperian word, of uncertain formation and meaning. Commonly taken as a derivative of Forge *v.*[1], and hence used by writers of the 19th c. for: Apt at 'forging', inventive, creative.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 107 A good Sherris-Sack .. makes it [the braine] apprehensiue, quicke, forgetiue, full of nimble, fierie, and delectable shapes. 1800 Malone *Life Dryden* Pr. Wks. I. i. 382 Corinna's forgetive imagination. 1814 Cary *Dante, Purg.* xvii. 14 O quick and forgetive power! that sometimes dost So rob us of ourselves. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. iv. 127 Her temperament .. strangely quick, sensitive, apprehensive, forgetive.

Forge·t-me-no·t. [In sense 1, a translation of the OF. name *ne m'oubliez mye*, whence late MHG. *vergiz mīn niht* (mod.Ger. *vergiss mein nicht*), Sw. *förgät mig ej.* In the 15th c. the flower was supposed to have the virtue of ensuring that those wearing it should never be forgotten by their lovers. (See quots. in Grimm *Wb.* s.v.) The application of the name to the ground-pine (sense 3) is app. exclusively Eng.; whether this plant was credited with the same magical properties as its namesake, or whether it was named 'on account of the nauseous taste that it leaves in the mouth' (Prior) is not ascertained.]

1. The name of various kinds of *Myosotis*, esp. *M. palustris*, a plant which flourishes in damp or wet soil, having bright blue flowers with a yellow eye. Also applied to the closely resembling species, *M. azorica*, *M. arvensis*, and others.

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1024 A flour of forget me nat, *une fleur de ne moubliez mye.* 1817 Coleridge *Sibyll. Leaves, Keep-sake* 13 Hope's gentle gem, the sweet Forget-me-not. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 46 Eyes..Blue as the blue forget-me-not. 1840 Agnes Strickland *Queens Eng.* III. 84 This royal adventurer .. Lancaster, appears to have been the person who gave to the *myosotis arvensis*, or, 'forget-me-not', its emblematic and poetic meaning. 1880 Ouida *Moths* III. 216 He laid on her knee some forget-me-nots.

b. Applied with qualifying words to other varieties of *Myosotis* (see quots.).

1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 235 The early scorpion-grass or hill forget-me-not. 1867 Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* VII. 102 Alpine Forget-me-not, *M. alpestris. Ibid.*, Creeping water Forget-me-not, *M. repens. Ibid.* 106 Dwarf Forget-me-not, *M. collina. Ibid.* 104 Wood Forget-me-not, *M. sylvatica. Ibid.* 108 Yellow and blue Forget-me-not, *M. versicolor.*

2. The Germander Speedwell (*Veronica Chamædrys*). [So also in German writers of 15–16th c.]

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 151 *Veronica chamædrys*..often miscalled the Forget-me-not.

† **3.** The Ground Pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* i. xviii. 28 Of Ground Pyne .. There be three sortes..called..in English also Chamæpitys, Ground Pyne, Herbe Iue, Forget me not. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. cxlii. § 3. 422 Ground Pine is called in English herbe Iuie, Forget me not.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *forget-me-not blue, eyes*; *forget-me-not-hued* adj.

a 1877 Ouida *Tricotrin* I. 522 The treacherous..glitter in her forget-me-not-hued eyes. 1887 J. A. Sterry *Lazy Minstr.* (1892) 148 A smart little crew..In ivory-white and forget-me-not blue. *Ibid.* 174 This sweet little lass, Raises two Forget-me-not eyes. 1894 *Daily News* 22 June 6/6 Dressed in forget-me-not blue chené silk.

Forgetness (fəge·tnés). *rare.* [f. Forget *v.* + -ness.] Forgetfulness.

1474 Caxton *Chesse* iii. vi. H iij b, The vice of glotonye provoketh lecherye; wherof cometh forgetenes of his mynde. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 4/7 It is easier to imagine the disappearance of Westminster Abbey from the face of the earth, the forgetness that such a place ever existed among men, than, etc.

Forgett (fəʒdʒét). Also 7 **forchet, (forge,) 9 forchette, forget(te, forgit.** [originally *forchet*, a. F. *fourchette* of same meaning, lit. 'fork'.] *Glove-making*: (see quots.)

1681 *Min. Glover Incorp. Perth* in Beck *Gloves* (1883) 153 That no Gloves be made with tard forchets but allenerly with Cliven forchets. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 18/1 The Forges, the peeces between the Fingers. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* i. xxiii. (1864) 125 The long strips, running up inside the fingers, are the forgits. 1891 *19th Cent.* No. 178, 939 The pieces for the thumbs, and the forgets —*i. e.* the little side pieces for the fingers.

Forgettable (fəge·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Forget *v.* + -able.] That may be forgotten.

1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 55 Indistinct and instantly forgettable particulars. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 184 Wasting six months in cramming up a minimum of forgetable matter.

Forgetting (fəge·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Forget *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Forget; also, † the state of being unconscious, oblivion.

1340 *Ayenb.* 18 Ingratitude, þet is, uoryeti[n]ge of god and of his guodes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxiv. (1495) 724 Wyne bredyth in the soule foryetynge of anguyssh. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 109 Forgetyng makyth a man in his schryfte to forȝete bope smale synnes & grete. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Prætermissio*, forgetynge, or leuinge out of a thynge. 1614 W. Barclay *Nepenthes* in Jas. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 116 It maketh and induceth ..the forgetting of all sorrowes and miseries. 1643 Milton *Divorce* ii. xxii. (1851) 128, I am not willing to discover the forgettings of reverend men. 1803–6 Wordsw. *Intim. Immort.* v, Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting.

† **2.** The state of being forgotten, oblivion. *Obs.*

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lvi. (1889) 174 Heo na byð on forgytincge [*oblivione*]. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Cant. 498 Þou gaf til forgetynge all my synnys. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. xv. 236 That thilk mynde die not and falle not into forȝeting. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* i. 4 God had .. prouided to preserue it from forgetting.

Forgetting (fəge·tiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [see -ing[2].] That forgets, forgetful.

1847 Emerson *Poems, Uriel*, A forgetting wind Stole over the celestial kind. 1855 in Clarke *Dict.*

Hence **Forge·ttingly** *adv.*, in a forgetful manner; forgetfully; through forgetfulness.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* iv. vi, I fear I haue (forgettingly) transgrest Against the dignity of the Court. 1650 Hall *Grounds Monarchy* in Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 14 Which ..partly in this penury of Books, forgettingly I pass.

† **Forge·ttingness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Forgetfulness.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 Forȝetingnes all wey kypinge þe craft of a stepdamme, he is enmy of mynde. *Ibid.* II. 323 Moyses .. made tweie rynges, oon of mynde and anoþer of forȝetynguesse.

† **Forgi·ft.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 forȝefthe, -ȝyft, 4–5 -gyft, (5 -yifte). [f. Forgive *v.* after Gift.] Forgiveness.

c 1315 Shoreham 40 Two thynges her wythynne beth Forȝefthe and repentynge. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5736 Þou most byleue on holychurche..And on forȝyft of synne. 1532 *Wedn. Faste* (W. de W.), Kynge Davyd fasted for mercy! Nineve dyd ye same And had forgyft of synne.

Forging (fō·ədʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Forge *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Forge in various senses; an instance of the same. Also, used gerundially with the omission of *in*.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxii. 8 In forging [1388 the making] of gold signe is of a smaragd. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 100 þe craft of florgynge. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxx. 208 Forgyng of moneys. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 120 Which tooles .. be not of myne owne forging. 1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol.* ii. Indict. § 66 Forging of false and fraudulent writings. 1667 Oldenburg in *Phil. Trans.* II. 415 The melting, forging, and tempering of it [iron]. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. viii. 36 In this great elaboratory of nature, a thousand benefits and calamities are forging. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 703 The forging and drawing out of the iron.

b. *concr.* A product of forging; a forged mass (of iron, etc.).

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 95 The skill .. displayed in welding large forgings of wrought iron into shafts. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 15 Tyres and forging of Whitworth steel.

2. *attrib.*, as *forging-hammer, -mill.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 906 *Forging-hammer*, a hammer used by gold-beaters. 1887 Hissey *Holiday on Road* 73 The requisite water-power for forging or other mills.

Forging (fō·ədʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That forges, in senses of the vb.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 729 Till forging nature be condemn'd of treason. 1679 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* iv. Wks. 1883 VI. 204 Let..not a greybeard forging priest come near. 1739 G. Ogle *Gualth. & Gris.* 66 A forging Hand he found, and scheming Head.

Forgivable (fəgi·văb'l), *a.* Also **forgiveable.** [f. Forgive *v.* + -able.] That may be forgiven, pardonable, excusable.

1550 Latimer *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 123 b, An vnexcusable sin; yet to him that will truly repent, it is forgeueable. 1611 Cotgr., *Pardonnable*..forgiueable. 1821 Coleridge *Lett. Convers., etc.* II. xxiii. 39 A neglect of this kind may be forgivable, but it is utterly inexcusable. 1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* I. ix. 139 To know one's own dulness ought to make it forgiveable.

† **Forgi·vance.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **forgivance**, 6 **forgiffance, forgev(e)ance.** [f. Forgive *v.* + -ance.] Forgiveness, pardon.

1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 153 And ask..forgeuance of þe deth of þe said Johne. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 339 The said laird .. askit the haill peopill forgiffance in his name.

Forgive (fəgi·v), *v.* Pa. t. **forgave** (fəgē·v). Pa. pple. **forgiven** (fəgi·v'n). Forms: see Give. [OE. *forgiefan* (f. For- *pref.*[1] + *giefan*: see Give *v.*), corresponding to Du. *vergeven*, OHG. *far-, fer-, for-, furgeban* (Ger. *vergeben*), ON. *fyrirgefa* (Sw. *förgifva*, MDa. *forgive*) to forgive, Goth. *fragiban* to grant.]

† **1.** *trans.* To give, grant. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 84 Forþon ne bið þæt forgifen þætte alefed bið, ac þæt bið riht. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Ealra þara gifa þe he middangeardе forgeaf þurh his tocyme. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 He forȝiaf blinde manne ȝesechðe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 76 For he was knyȝte & kynges sone kynde forȝaf þat tyme, þat non harlot were so hardy to leyne hands vppon hym. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 2 b, The grettist tresoure that j hadd j forgafe the.

† **2.** To give up, cease to harbour (resentment, wrath). Also, to give up one's resolve (*to* do something). *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 1466 A33 whannse þu forrȝifesst tuss þin wraþþe. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 167 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 115 He wende ..þat he hadde forȝeue him his wraþþe. *c* 1380 Wyclif

Paternoster Wks. (1880) 200 Here men moten forȝeue þe rancour .. of here herte to here neiȝeboris. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 257 Oberon .. forgaue all the yll wyll that he had to Huon. 1564 *Carsewell's Lett.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 285, I can nocht forgif to do my sobir diligens in furderance of the kirk.

3. To remit (a debt); to give up resentment or claim to requital for, pardon (an offence). Const. a. with simple object.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 662 (Gr.) He forgirð hit. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ower hating forȝefe ȝe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Þanne beð þe synne forgiuen. 13.. *Cursor M.* 25109 (Cott. Galba) Lord forgiff þou dettes ours. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11581 All hir gilt to forgiff. 1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* Pater Noster, Forghewe the fawlys doyeng ageyns them. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 26 Forgiue a moytie of the principall. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xlii. 274 An Authority to Forgive, or Retain Sins. 1781 Burns *Why am I loth* ii, Fain would I say, 'Forgive my foul offence!' 1855 Tennyson *Maud* xii, Should I fear .. to say 'Forgive the wrong'. 1882 *19th Cent.* No. 61. 348 The amount of rent that has been forgiven in the past two years has been very large.

b. with the thing in the acc., and the person in the dat., or preceded by † *til, to, unto* (or as subj. of vb. in pass.).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 12 And forgyf us ure gyltas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Ne mei þe preost forȝefen nane men his sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19019 (Edin.) Giu sal forgiuin be giur sak. *Ibid.* 25109 (Cott.) Forgiue þou til us dettes vrs. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2568 Forȝeuen hem was her wo, No were þai neuer so dere. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xviii. 27 Sothely the lord of that seruant..forȝaue to hym the dette. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 128 Lord your deth forgyffe it me. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 37 Preamb., It pleased your Highnesse..to forgyve unto your said Subiect all the said Mesprisions. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xxxiii. 24 The people that dwel therein shalbe forgiuen their iniquitie. 1665 Walton *Life Hooker* H.'s Wks. 1888 I. 39 Forgiving him his first-fruits. 1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 153 She forȝaue him what she had lent his father. 1782 Cowper *Charity* 634 Let Charity forgive me a mistake That zeal, not vanity, has chanced to make. 1826 T. Moore *Mem.* (1854) V. 46 Clonmell never forgave this to Grattan.

c. with indirect (personal) obj. only, either in *dative* (a construction now merged in 4), or † preceded by *to, till, unto*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 21 Mot ic him forgyfan oð seofon sipas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þu scalt forȝeuen þon monne þe wið þe agultet. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 1 Forgifynge til him þat synnes in vs. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* vi. 12 As we forȝeue to oure dettours. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii, The myghte and puyssant must pardonne and forgyue to the lytyll and feble.

4. To give up resentment against, pardon (an offender). Const. *for*, † *of*, or dependent clause, rarely † *to* with *inf.* Also (now *rarely*) to abandon one's claim against (a debtor).

[*c* 1000, *c* 1175: see 3 c.] *c* 1200 Ormin 4960 To forrȝifenn oþre menn Wiþþ word & ec wiþþ herrte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8396 (Fairf.) ȝe ar for-giuen of þat vn-riȝt. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 91 How yᵗ crist forgaf mavdelen marie. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 172 Forgiue me that I doe not dreame on thee. 1607 Wilkins *Miseries Inforced Marriage* II. D j, I do forgiue thee with my hart. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i, He forgives them for the sake of Jesus Christ. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 387 An Example so much better—forgive me to say—before her. 1785 Burns *1st Epist. Lapraik* xvii, I like the lasses—Gude forgie me! 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxi, Forgive me if I remind you, that [etc.]. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxii. (1878) 403 He asks you to forgive the man who wronged you.

5. *absol.* (of 3 and 4, which in this use coincide).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 37 Forgyfaþ & eow byð forgyfen. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. v. (1495) 192 Chyldren ben sone playsyd and lyghtly they forgyue. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* viii. 30 And when thou hearest, forgiue. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 525 To err is human, to forgive, divine. 1841 Trench *Parables* xxiv. (1877) 411 Though God may forgive, man is not therefore to forget.

6. To make excuse or apology for, regard indulgently. Now only in *imper.* as an entreaty.

1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 956 Thy frailtie and infirmer Sex forgiv'n 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* i. 63 Dear Sir, forgive the Prejudice of Youth. 1782 Cowper *Truth* 582 Forgive their evil, and accept their good. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* Prol. xi, Forgive these wild and wandering cries .. Forgive them where they fail in truth.

† 7. = Misgive. (So also Give). *Obs. rare.*

1600 Holland *Livy* 754 Annibal, whose mind forgave him that such a thing would fall out, had prepared shipping.

8. *dial.* (See quots.)

1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., *Forgive*, to thaw. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Forgive*, to begin to thaw.

Forgive-, stem of prec. used in derivatives; as † **Forgi·veful** *a.* [see -ful], full of forgiveness; ready to forgive. **Forgi·veless** *a.* [see -less], disinclined to forgive; unforgiving. † **Forȝi·velich** *a.* ME. (OE. *forgifenlic*) [see -ly 1], likely to be forgiven; pardonable, venial.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 24 Ic secge eow, Ðæt Sodumwara lande byð forgyfenlicre on domes dæg, þonne ȝe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 O sunne uorȝiuelich mei beon ful deadlich. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 126 a, He is also forgeuefull and mercyfull. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 356 They live their lives, forgotten and dead, Forgiveless and unforgiven.

Forgiven (fəgi·v'n), *ppl a.* [pa. pple. of Forgive *v.*] In senses of the vb.

1548 Elyot *Dict., Condonatus*..geuen, forgeuen, pardoned. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. iv. 79 Faults forgiuen. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 255 Soft as the slumbers of a saint forgiv'n. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1096 A face, bright as for sin forgiven.

Forgiveness (fəgi·vnés). Forms: 1 forgife(n)nys, -ȝyfe(n)nys, forgif(e)nes; for later forms cf. Forgive and -ness. [OE. *forgifennys*, f. *forgifen*, Forgiven *ppl. a.* + -ness. Cf. Du. *vergiffenis*.]

1. The action of forgiving; pardon of a fault, remission of a debt, etc. † In OE. also: Indulgent permission.

The etymological sense, 'condition or fact of being forgiven', is not clearly evidenced even in OE., though in expressions like 'the forgiveness of sins' the word may admit of being thus interpreted.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii]. (1890) 82 Ðis ic cweðo æfter forgifnesse [*secundum indulgentiam*] nales æfter beþodo. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 19 Þonne we..us forgifnessa biddaþ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 298 Nis noþer inne helle ore no forȝuenesse. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 58 Þat bid me for ȝefnesse, & to amende hys trespas. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Vor non ne may habbe uoryeuenesse: wyþ-oute zoþe ssrifte. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 59 A man schuld all anely ask him forgifnes wham he trespast to. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxviii. 238 The pope yafe hem..foryeuenes of al hir sinnes that [etc.]. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 235 All the brethren desired the father forgiuenes. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Pref. Wks. 1874 II. 21 Forgiveness of injuries is one of the very few moral obligations which has been disputed. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxxi, He would have to encounter much that was unpleasant before he could win her forgiveness.

2. Disposition or willingness to forgive.

c 1200 Ormin 1477, & are & millce & mildherrtleȝȝc & rihht forrȝifenesse. 1535 Coverdale *Dan.* ix. 9 Vnto the..pertayneth mercy and forgeuenesse. 1678 Sprat *Serm.* (1710) 99 Meekness, Forgiveness, Bounty and Magnanimity.

b. in *plural. rare.* (A Hebraism.)

1611 Bible *Dan.* ix. 9 To the Lord our God belong mercies and forgiuenesses.

Forgiver (fəgi·vəɹ). [f. Forgive *v.* + -er 1.] One who forgives.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 *note* (MS. Titus), Hire forȝeouere. 1388 Wyclif *Rom.* iii. 25 Whom God ordeynyde forȝyuer [1382 an helpere; Vulg. *propitiationem*]. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iii. v. 306 Ful grete forȝeuers of dettis. 1557 *Primer, Godly Prayers* O ij, Not onlye a forgever but also a revenger. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 102 [He] is the forgiver of sinnes. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 69, I was thus lifted up to the State of a sovereign Forgiver, and my lordly Master became a Petitioner. 1872 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Lev.* xvi. *ad fin.*, The great Forgiver.

Forgiving (fəgi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 5–6 *Sc.* forgiffine, -yne. [f. Forgive *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Forgive.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1852 *Lucrece*, Be as be may, quod she, of forgyfynge. *a* 1460 *Let. Jas. II*, Chart. Aberd. 62 (Jam.) Not agaynstanding ony relessing, gyft, forgiffyne, or accordyng. *c* 1526 Frith *Disput. Purgat.* Wks. (1573) 29 Albeit man repente his forgeuyng and afterwards sue for his debt. 1533 Gau *Richt Way* (1888) 8 Quhair thay sal get grace marcie and forgiffine of thair sinnis.

Forgiving (fəgi·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That forgives; inclined to forgive; indicating forgiveness.

1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 188 A mild, meek and forgiving Spirit. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* iv. i. 1574 One forgiving Glance. 1820 Keats *Isabella* xix, Of thee we now should ask forgiving boon. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 458 He was of no gentle or forgiving temper.

Hence **Forgi·vingly** *adv.*; **Forgi·vingness.**

1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 84 Never did any carry it more peaceably and forgivingly. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 82 So much Sweetness, and so much Forgivingness. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* 249 Remember me forgivingly, Arthur. 1865 J. Grote *Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 114 Active forgivingness, the returning of good for evil.

Forglopned, -glut: see For- *pref.*1 5 and 6.

† **Forgnaw·**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forgnagan*, f. For- *pref.*1 + *gnagan* to Gnaw.] *trans.* To gnaw in pieces, eat up; *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) II. 194 Gærstapan forgnogon swa hwæt swa se haȝol belæfde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 338 Godis god, hwon ich hit do..min vuel hit forgnaweð. *c* 1290 *Altenglische Legenden* (Horstmann) I. 161 Somme .. hor wreche flesch uor gnowe. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* 269 in *Map's Poems* 343 Wormes for-gnowen heor alre throte. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) II. xlv. 24 Somme had feete al forgnawen.

† **Forgni·de**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. **forgnode.** [OE. *forgnídan*, f. For- *pref.*1 + *gnídan* to crush.] *trans.* To break, break to pieces; to destroy.

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* civ. [cv.] 16 He forgnad .. treow ȝemæru heora. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., He..alle festnes of bred forgnode. *Ibid.* cvi[i]. 16 He forgnod yhates brased ware.

Forgo, forego (fɔ̄ɹ-, foəɹgō·), *v.* Pa. t. **for-, forewent.** Pa. pple. **for-, foregone.** Forms: see Go. [OE. *forgán, -gangan*, f. For- *pref.*1 + *gán, gangan*: see Go.]

† 1. *intr.* To go away, go past, pass away. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 Enne pricle..ne forgæs from ae wið ða huile alle sie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6264 (Cott.) Þe see on aiþer side þam stod Als walles tua, quils þai for yod. 1563 Sackville *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xlix, And fast by him pale Malady was plac'd: Sore sick in bed, her colour all foregone.

† 2. *trans.* To go by, pass over. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence, to leave alone or undone, neglect, overlook, slight. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 92 Seðe þis forgæið his sawul losað. *c* 1000 — *Exod.* xii. 23 He [Drihten] forgæþ þæs huses duru. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25344 (Cott.) Grant vs þi maght..to luue vr euen cristen sua þat we þair lastes ma forga. ?*a* 1500 *Trevisa's Barth. de P. R.* (1535) vi. xvi, He [the euyll seruant] forgeth [1398 forgendreþ] all his lordes nedes, and leaueth them vndone. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) II. i. 29 He..never..allowed the claims of his profession to make him forego the superior claims of his country.

† 3. To avoid, elude. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 301 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 79 Þer lurnede þis holi man..þe deueles poer forgon.

† b. To overreach, deceive. *Obs. rare*—1.

1382 Wyclif *Col. Prol.* 429 Thei weren forgon of false apostlis.

4. To go from, forsake, leave. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17012 (Gött.) Mannes saul..wold neuer if it might þe bodi self forga. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 13280 (Trin.) Petur and andrew..wiþ o word haue þei ship forgone. 1530 Palsgr. 556/1 Shall I forgo your company nowe. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 191 When D. was Banished, he then forewent his local Habitation. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* iv. 46 When to ripen'd Manhood he shall grow, The greedy Sailer shall the Seas forego. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xii. 450 Vengeance, ye Gods! or I the skies forego. 1821 Wordsw. *Sonn., Clerical Integrity*, Their altars they forego, their homes they quit. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Catarina to Camoens* iv, And if they looked up to you, All the light which has forgone them Would be gathered back anew.

5. To abstain or refrain from (some action or procedure). Rarely with *to* and *inf.* as object.

a 1000 *Laws Cnut* § 85 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* I. 424 Þæt he .. smeage .. hwæt him sy to donne & to forganne. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 290 Þys god man Seyn Dunston Hatede muche to crouny hym, ȝyf he yt myȝte ver gon. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xviii, Vnnethe he myȝte forgoe to wepe. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 9 The Authour here declareth the cause why hee..forewent the translation of the learned Poet Lucan. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* II. xlvi, Then jarring appetites forego their strife. 1842 Pusey *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 72 We forewent much which any of us might have desired to do. 1860 Hawthorne *Transform.* xv, He had foregone to be a Christian reality. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. x. 313 We forego any comparison between the two men.

absol. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Chieftains, forego! I hold the first who strikes my foe.

6. To abstain from, go without, deny to oneself; to let go or pass, omit to take or use; to give up, part with, relinquish, renounce, resign.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forgang þu ones tregwes westm. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Fleschs forgon oþer visch. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 307 Bid hym hawkes & houndes forgoo, And to dedis of armes hym doo. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 3 No greate pleasure shoulde be forgone thereby. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 9, I am vnarm'd, forgoe this vantage, Greeke. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1847) 435/1 Though Paul were pleas'd to forgo his due, and not to use his Power .. yet he had a Power. 1714 Gay *Trivia* III. 300 Ah hapless Swain..Canst thou forgo Roast-Beef for nauseous Pills? 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iii. 343 The Pleasures are to be foregone, and the Pains accepted. 1828 E. Irving *Serm.* I. p. liv, Whatever He..forewent of infinite glory .. is to be placed to the account of mankind. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* II. iv, Wear but one robe the less —forego one meal. 1849 M. Arnold *New Sirens*, Those slackened arms forgo The delight of death-embraces.

† 7. To go without (compulsorily), to be without; to miss, lack. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3443 (Cott.) His wijf þat lang had child for-gane Now sco bredes tua for ane. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 23292 (Trin.) Mercy shul þei euer forgoon. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 Alssone as þai forga þe smell of þam þai dye. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 188 And gett agayn his awyn gronde at he forgais nowe.

† b. To let go (involuntarily), lose, forfeit. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 22130 Alc mon þe his lond hafde for-gan. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 9 Hem thynken oftymes that they maye neuer forgoo the likyng that they haue. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxvi 395 He had sodainly forgone his sight, which was afterward restored againe.

absol. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liv, Pere shal be plente of all good wiþoute drede of lesyng or forgoyng.

† 8. Only in pa. pple.: Exhausted with going, wearied, faint. Also, faint with emotion. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3527 (Cott.) Quen he al weri was forgan Ham he tok his wai o-nan. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5472 Myn [horses] ar wery and forgon. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1054 Than seighe he a weri knight forgon, Vnder a tre slepeand alon. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 115 He that wery was for-go On pilgrimage myles two. 1597 T. Beard *Theat. Gods Judgem.* (1612) 350 The poor slave, all forgone at this ..ouglie sight, looked everie minute to be devoured.

Hence **Forgo·ing** *vbl. sb.*; **Forgo·ne** *ppl. a.* Also **Forgo·er**, one who forgoes (something).

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* ii. 12 After suche forgoyng of your bodyes, which were thral to sinne. 1611 Cotgr., *Abandonneur* .. forgoer. 1627 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 268 They chuse to be still ignorant, rather than hazard the forgoing of any part of that freedom. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 93 The voluntary foregoing many things which we desire. 1828 Webster, *Foregoer*, one who forbears to enjoy. *Ibid., Foregone*, forborne to be possessed or enjoyed.

Forgotten (fəgo·t'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Forget *v.*] a. Not remembered, that has passed from the mind or out of remembrance. b. Omitted or neglected through inadvertence.

1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 78, I gyf to the vicar of Seint Nicholas kyrk for forgetyn tendes c^s. 1527 *Will* in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 128 For forgoten tithes vjs. viijd. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. v. 116 Onely compound me with forgotten dust. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. v. 113 A good deal of forgotten poetry. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 358 A forgotten treasure that lay Long from the daylight buried.

† **Forgrai·th**, *v. Obs.* [f. For- *pref.*2 + Graith *v.*] *trans.* To get ready beforehand, prepare. Hence † **Forgrai·thing** *vbl. sb.*, preparation.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 38 [x. 17] For-gra[i]bynge of þair

hert herd ere þine. *Ibid.* xx[i]. 12 In þaire leuynges forgraiþe lickam of þa.

Forgreat, -greme: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 3, 10.

† **Forgrow**, *v. Obs. rare* exc. in *pa. pple.* forgrown. Forms: see GROW. [OE. *forgrówan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *grówan*: see GROW *v.*]

1. *intr.* To grow to excess or out of shape. Only in pa. pple. *forgrown*, overgrown, misshapen.

a 1000 *Riming Poem* (Gr.) 46 Brondhord ȝeblowen breostum in forgrowen. 1399 *Sarcastic Verses* in *Archæol.* XXI. 89 þis is a busch þat is forgrowe. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 599 A pylgremes hat..with a long and forgrowen bearde. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 14 So foule a Dragon..so monstrously forgrowne. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 133 Although the party be fat and forgrowne. 1601 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* Matt. xxii. 21 (1641) II. 96 The fat and foregrown rammes within our own fold.

fig. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxii. 1129 An euill custome is nothing else than an errour forgrowen.

2. *trans.* To overgrow, cover with a growth (usually one that is excessive or unsightly).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Forþi is þis westren forgrouwen mid brimbles. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 363 The long gras that is so grene .. forgrowen hit hath the fellde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxx. 97 The towne of Westmynster ..that tyme was forgrowen with busshes. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 74 The ground that is al foregrowen with nettels. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 14 Hombre Saluagio..forgrone all in moss and Iuy.

b. In pa. pple. (of aged persons) : Overgrown or covered (with hair). Hence (? or from sense 1), Extremely old.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. x. (1554) 201 b, With heere forgrowen body and visage. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3667 A man that was right ferr in age..And all for growe. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 605 In the bordour of this dilicious place .. Stode ii. forgrowen faders, reasemblyng Ennok and Hely. 1527 *Prose Life St. Brandan* (Percy) 52 He was olde and for-growen so that no man myght se his body.

† **Forgui·lt**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* forr-gilltenn. *Pa. t.* 3 forgilt, -gult. *Pa. pple.* 2–3 forgilt, -gult, *Orm.* -gilltedd. [OE. **forgyltan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *gyltan* to sin.]

1. *trans.* To bring into a state of guilt. Only *refl.* or in *pass.* Const. *wiþ*, *gæn*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Ȝif þu ert swiðe for-gult wiþ þine eorðliche lauerd he [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2619 Þe deofell .. stannddeþþ .. To don uss to forrgilltenn uss ȝænn Godd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 Al þet is iðe worlde he werp under ure uet bestes ant fueles, ear we weren uorgulte.

2. To forfeit by guilty conduct. Also, to bring *into* by guilt.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Er we weren al forgult in to helle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 He forgilt heuene wele, and haueð helle wowe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) I Plente me may in Engelond of alle gode y se, Bute folc yt for gulte ober ȝeres þe worse be. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 166 Þou laddest ous to parays, We hit forgulten ase vnwys. ? *a* 1350 *Arih. & Merl.* (Linc. Inn MS.) 593 Til Lucifer hit forgult wiþ pryde.

Forhale, -hang: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5.

† **Forha·rd**, *v. Obs.*[−1] [ME. *forhardien* (trans.), OE. *forheardian* (intr.), f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *heardian* to become or make hard.] *trans.* To harden.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3338 For it [*sc.* the manna] malt at ðe sunne-sine, Oc oðer fir for-hardede [*printed* forhadede] hine.

† **Forha·rden**, *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + HARDEN *v.*] *trans.* = prec.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 15 They become forhardened, and shaking of the feare of God, do therwithal cast away the hope of salvation.

† **Forha·re**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + HARE *v.*] *trans.* To affright or harry exceedingly.

1659 BP. GAUDEN *Serm. at Fun. Bp. Brounrig* (1660) 55 Elisha's cry is not..a bare clamor insignificant, as one scared and forehared.

Forhead, -heed: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 3, 5.

† **Forhe·cche**, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. forhaht. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1]: the verbal element is obscure.] *trans.* To despise.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 He forhoheð [*v. r.* forheccheð] þe anan. *a* 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* x. 37 Thenne mihti .. ben hated ant for-haht.

† **Forhe·le**, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. forholen. [OE. *forhelan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *helan* to hide = OFris., OS. *farhelan* (Du. *verhelen*), OHG. *far-*, *ferhelan* (MHG. *verheln*, Ger. *verhehlen*).]

trans. To hide, conceal; with personal obj. in dat. or preceded by *wiþ*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvii, Ðæt mine cræftas and anweald ne wurden forgitene and forholene. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 17 Hu mæg ic forhelan Abrahame, ðe ic don wille. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 [Hi] wenden ðæt it sculde ben forholen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2468 Itt shollde wurrþenn wel Forrholenn wiþþ þe defell. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6967 Thy traitour schal beo forhole. *c* 1430 *How Good Wiif taugte Dougtir* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 39 Schewe it to þi freendis, & for-hile þou it noȝt.

† **Forhe·vedness.** *Obs.* [OE. *forhæfedness*, f. *forhæfed* (pa. pple. of *forhabban* to restrain, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *habban* to HAVE, hold) + -NESS.] Restraint, continence, abstinence.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvi. (xxv). (1890) 352 He .. in micelre forhæfdnesse Drihtne þeowade. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 To michel forheuednesse on hete and on wete macað þene mon unhalne.

† **Forhew**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *Pa. t.* 3 forheow. *Pa. pple.* 4–5 forhewen. [OE. *forhéawan* (f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *héawan* to HEW) = OS. *forhawan*, OHG. *furhouwan* (MHG. *verhouwen*, Ger. *verhauen*).] *trans.* To hew or cut to pieces.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 115 (Gr.) He mid billum wearð .. swiðe forheawen. *a* 1205 LAY. 4593 He for-heow þænne mæst a-two riht amidden. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 899 And eke ys noble aketoun was [al] for-hewe & schente. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 234 Er thei were alle ynne ther were many slayn and for hewen. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xii, Their sheldes and theyr hauberkes were al forhewen. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lvii, His face forhewed with woundes.

† **Forhi·de**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forhýdan* f. FOR-[1] + *hýdan* to HIDE) ; = LG. *ferhüden.*] *trans.* To hide.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxxix. [cxl.] 5 (Gr.) Forhyddan oferhydze me inwit-gyrene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1875 Longe it weren ðor forhid. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5263 (Fairf.) Sone quy squa forhidde þou þe.

† **Forhi·ght**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 forhátan, 2–3 forhote. *Pa. t.* 3–4 forhet, 4 *Sc.* forhicht. [OE. *forhátan* str. vb., f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *hátan* to promise, command : see HIGHT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To promise not to do, enjoy or practise (something) ; to renounce.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* § 47 Buton he hit forhaten hæbbe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Ðanne forsake we ure sinnes mid heorte and for-hoteð mid muðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 ȝe..ine blostme of ower ȝuweðe uorheten alle worldes blissen. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 86 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 He..forhet bifore hire truliche wommanes mone. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nicolaus* 965 þai forhicht mare to steile.

2. To forbid.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 162 Thou dedest by thine wyves stevene Thet was for-hote.

3. To promise. [Cf. Ger. *verheiszen.*]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11334 (Cott.) Godd has .. sent þam þat he lang for-hight.

† **Forhi·ll**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + HILL *v.*] *trans.* To cover ; to protect.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xc[i]. 14 For-hile him I sal, for mi name knewe he. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1063 Ane hert with a hoge heued .. Was to behald as a harrow foreheld [forhelid] with tyndez.

Hence **Forhi·lling** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. quasi-*concr.* protection. Also **Forhi·ller**, a protector.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii[i]. 18 Made is Laverd mi forhilinge. *Ibid.* 30 For-hiler es he Of al þat in him hopand be.

Forhoar,ed : see FOR- *pref.*[1] 9, 10.

† **Forho·ld**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forhealdan* (in sense forsake, lose), f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *healdan* to HOLD ; = MLG. *vorholden.*]

trans. To detain, withhold. Hence **Forho·lde**(n *ppl. a.*, held over, kept too long.

Beowulf 2381 (Gr.) Hæfdon hy forhealden helm Scylfinga. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Oððe hi beoþ begen forhealden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2026 An time he was at hire tȝeld .. she him his mentel for-held. *c* 1275 *xi Pains of Hell* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A water..þat .. stynkeþ so forholde lych.

Forhow, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 forhoȝian, 2 -huȝian, 3 -howien, -hoȝien, -huȝien, 4–8 forhue, 9 forhoo, forhooy, 8– forhow. [OE. *forhogian*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *hogian* to think, care.]

† 1. *trans.* To despise, scorn. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. ii. (1890) 102 Gif he þonne eow eac forhoȝie .. sy he þonne from eow forhoȝad. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 10 Pæt ȝe ne for-huȝien ænne of þissen lytlingen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Worldliche þinges to ..forhowien. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Forhohe for to don hit þat he þuncheð uuel of. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15107 (Cott.) We wend he had for-huud vs all.

2. To forsake, quit.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23047 (Edin.) Þe formast raw..þat sinne and sak for him forhuid. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8258 Þar fore saint dunstan he pursued Whils he englande forhued. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 39 ¶ 1 It gives me muckle Trouble to see the English forehuing their Neest, and giving it up to the Cheeld of Israel. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 99 Ye did her so treach'rously forhow. *a* 1835 HOGG *Kilmeny* xxiv, And the merl and the mavis forhooyed their young. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ii. (1873) 15 The laird wud hae to forhoo's bit bonny nest.

Hence † **Forhower**, a forsaker. † **Forhoght**, contempt.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 22 Bere fra me vp-braidinge and for-hoghte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. i. 36 Ȝon ilk Troiane forhowar of Asya [*desertorem Asiæ*].

† **Forhu·nger**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + HUNGER *v.* ; = Ger. *verhungern.*] *trans.* To make very hungry ; to cause to die of hunger ; to starve. Only in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. adj.* Forhu·ngered.

c 1200 ORMIN 11567 Iesu Crist forrhunngredd wass. *c* 1275 LAY. 23562 Mid þan wrecche folke þat lai þar for-hongered. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2515 Þei..eten at here ese, for þei were for-hungred. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 964 The knave..was for-ungrid sore. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 114 They ..eten them lyke as they were forhongred hounds. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 324 They..rob them like for-hungered hounds.

† **Forhu·sh**, *v. Obs.* Only in pa. t. forhuste. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + ? OE. *hyscan* to mock.] *trans.* To deride.

c 1205 LAY. 29021 Þe king heo for-husten.

† **Fo·ricate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *forica* a privy + -ATE 3.]

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* title-p., In answer to a lewd Libell lately foricated by Jabal Rachil.

Foridled: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 9.

Forinsec (fǭrinsėk), *a. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 *erron.* forensic. [ad. L. (*servitium*) *forinsecum*, med.L. (adj.) f. L. *forinsecus* (adv.) out of doors, f. *foris* + *secus*, after the analogy of *extrinsecus.*]

Only in *forinsec service* = 'foreign service' : see FOREIGN *a.* 11.

1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Service*, Forensic or extrinsic Service .. was a service which did not belong to the chief lord, but to the king. 1855 BRICHAN *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* II. II. 406 Every other service except the forinsec service of the king when required.

Forinsec(k, -secal, obs. ff. FORENSIC, -AL.

† **Fori·nsecal**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 forincy-, forynsicall, 6–7 forinsecall. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = FOREIGN *a.* in various senses ; alien, extrinsic ; in, pertaining to, or coming from another country.

1539 T. CHAPMAN in *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden Soc.) p. xvi, Not to follow the superstitious tradicions of my foryncicall potentate or peere. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) I. 110 While they mayntained forinsecall battayles. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* II. 126 All salts, whether vitriol or allum, whose encrease is by apposition of forinsecall matter. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* Proem. B b, Who will say that this Act (under God) is not Englands safety from Forinsical Invasions? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. vi, They disdain all forinsecal motives to it; and love Virtue only for Virtue's sake.

† **Fori·rk**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + IRK.] *intr.* To grow weary or disgusted. Const. *of* or *to* with *inf.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3658 Of manna he ben for-hirked to eten. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. Dk. Buckhm.* xlvi, His wife foreyrked [*ed.* 1587 foreyrking] of his raygne, Sleping in bed this cruel wretche hath slayne.

Forisfamiliate (fo·risˌfămi·liˌe͡it), *v. Civil* and *Sc. Law.* Pa. pple. *Sc.* 7 -at, 9 -ate. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *foˌrisfamiliāˌre*, f. *foris* outside + *familia* family.] (See quots.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 80 Forisfamiliat the sonne is be the father, quhen the father giues to him ane certaine part of his heretage, and he is content therewith. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* I. (1809) 110 A child who gets a separate stock .. even though he should continue in the father's house, may be said to be emancipated or forisfamiliated. 1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* 132 A son was said to be foris-familiated if his father assigned to him part of his land and gave him seisin thereof. 1880 J. SKELTON *Crookit Meg* xiii. 157 The lasses are a' forisfamiliate.

Fo·risfamili·a·tion. The action of forisfamiliating (a son) ; also *transf.*

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 25 A forisfamiliation out of the universe. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iii, My father could not be serious in the sentence of forisfamiliation. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 99. 399 That [period] of emancipation or foris-familiation.

Forje·skit, *pple. Sc.* [Cf. FOR- *pref.*[1] and DISJASKET.] Jaded, tired out.

1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. to J. Lapraik* ii, Forjesket sair, with weary legs. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* in *Life* 228 The fiend, forjeskit, tried to 'scape.

† **Forjou·st**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + JOUST *v.*] *trans.* To overcome or overthrow in jousting.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1398 Syr Marschalle de Mowne es.. ffore-justyde at that journee. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1897 At Portgaff was he slone, ffor-justyd with a Soudone. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXLVII. xiii, He foriust the duke full manly. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxix, He foriusted alle that were there.

Forjudge, forejudge (fǭdʒv·dʒ), *v.* Also 4–5 forjuge, (5 forjugge), 5–7 forjuddge, 6–9 forejudge. [In sense 1, ad. OF. *for-*, *fors-*, *fourjugier*, f. *for*(*s*-, FOR- *pref.*[3] + *jugier* JUDGE *v.* In sense 2 the prefix seems to have been taken as FOR- [1].]

1. To exclude, oust, or dispossess by a judgement. Const. *from*, *of*, or with *double obj.* *Obs.* exc. in *Law.*

[1292 BRITTON I. xiv. § 4 Si soint il forjugez de chescune ley et hors de nostre pes.] *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXIV. xix, He was depriued of his estate..Foriuged hole from [all] his magestee. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 16 It was enacted .. that John Duke of Norfolk .. shuld .. be .. forjuged of all honour. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 90 His lands..in all cases of felony are commonly lost from him and his heires, if he be foreiudged, that is, condemned for a felon by the law. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 164 If an Attourney or other officer in any Court bee put out and forbidden to use the same, he is said to be forjudged the Court. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 432. 186 If..the tenant bringeth a Writ of Mesne against the Mesne, and forejudgeth him. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. 12 The same Justices were forejudged of their lives. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 134 It is enacted by the statute 5 Edw. III. c. 9. that no man shall be forejudged of life or limb, contrary to the great charter. 1883 F. POLLOCK *Land Laws* (1887) 25 When a man is forejudged of life and lands for cowardice in battle.

† b. To prohibit (*from*). *Obs.*

1675 *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 589 The Navigation of the English into those Parts would for the future be forejudged and wholly barred. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 151 For the fourth shall be forejudged from ever keeping an Inn again.

† 2. To condemn judicially (*to* a penalty). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 Alisaundre .. a worthy knight Of sodein wrath and nat of right Forjuged hath. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* iii, From estate, by fortune a quhile Foriugit was to pouert in exile. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 568 [They] were takyn as prysoners in the Towre of London, and soone after foriugyd, hanged, and hedyd. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xli. 1 The greater part of meu forjudge miserable folk to destruction. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 606 She..being already condemned and forejudged to die.

Hence **Forju·dging** *vbl. sb.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iii. (1739) 20 No..forejudging of Life..against the form of the Grand Charter.

† **Forjudgement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *forjugement*, f. *forjugier* to FORJUDGE.] = next.

1531 *Dial. Laws of Eng.* II. xliii. 89 a, It is comonly holden that if an enfant had nat ben excepted in the statute of foriugement, that the foriugement sholde haue bounde him. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. vi. § 142. 100 The iudgement in case of foriudgement is [etc.].

Forjudger (fɒ̈ɹdʒʌ·dʒəɹ). *Law.* Also 5 forjugger, 8–9 forejudger. [a. Anglo-Fr. *forjuger* = OF. *forjugier* pres. inf. (see FORJUDGE *v.*) used as sb.; cf. DEMURRER.] A judgement or sentence of deprivation, expulsion, or banishment. Applied *spec.* to the ousting of a mesne lord by a writ of mesne.

1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1 The seid Acte .. of .. forjugger and forfeiture. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* II. vi. § 142. 100 Foriudger in that case is not given against his heire. 1641 in *Termes de la Ley* 164. 1850 in BURRILL *Law Dict. transf.* 1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 23 The Insatiable Rich..become Drum- and Trumpet-Proof to the sacred Forejudgers, *Mat.* 25. 41, 42, *Luke* 14. 23, 21 [etc.].

† **Forjure, forejure,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *forjure-r* = med.L. *forisjurāre*, really two distinct words: (1) f. *for-*, FOR- *pref.*3 + *jurer* :—L. *juvāre* to swear; (2) f. med.L. *foris* prep. outside + *jūra* laws, rights.]

1. *trans.* To forswear; to abandon, abjure, quit.

1602 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 90 (1876) 53 No man shalbe avantalour who hath forjured the Court.

2. To exclude from civil rights.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 182 Bail shall not be allowed to Outlaws fore-jured.

Fork (fɒ̈ɹk), *sb.* Also 1 **forca**, (*myx-*)**force**, 3 *pl.* **furkən**, 4–6 **forcke**, 4–7 **forke**. [OE. *forca* wk. masc., *force* wk. fem., ad. L. *furca* fem., fork (for hay, etc.), forked stake, gallows, yoke.

The use of the word in Eng. was doubtless extended by the influence of the ONF. form *forque*, *fourque* (Central OF. *forche*, *fourche*), from which some of the Eng. senses are derived. The L. word is found in nearly all the Rom. and Teut. langs.: cf. Pr. *forca*, Sp. *horca*, Pg. *forca*, It. *furca*, OHG. *furcha* (mod. Ger. *furke*), Du. *vork*, all chiefly in sense 'pitchfork'; also ON. *forkr*, forked stake.]

I. A pronged instrument.

1. An implement, chiefly agricultural, consisting of a long straight handle, furnished at the end with two or more prongs or tines, and used for carrying, digging, lifting, or throwing; also with word prefixed indicating its use, as *digging-*, *dung-*, *hay-*, etc. *fork*: see those words; also FIRE-FORK, PITCH-FORK, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 430 Ða cwelleras..wiđ-ufan mid heora forcum hine ðydon. *c* 1000 — *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 154 *Furcilla*, litel forca. *a* 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 110 Mon in the mone..on is bot forke is burthen he bereth. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xiii. 21 Eggys .. of diggynge yrens, and of forkis .. weren blunt. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 Suche folke .. to bynde in fagottes and cast them with forkes into the fyre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 24 A good husbande hath his forkes and rakes made redye in the wynter before. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 892 A Forke, or trout speare with three points, *fuscina*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* liii. (1878) 120 At Midsommer, downe with the brembles and brakes, and after, abrode with thy forks and thy rakes. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 727 The crew, With forks and staves the felon to pursue. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* VIII. 196 We must use an Iron Fork to draw them out of the Nursery-Beds. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 479 Lightly, shaking it with agile hand From the full fork. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 16 A fork for taking up potatoes, &c., and spreading dung.

fig. in *Proverb. a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fork is often Rakes Heir*, or after a scraping Father comes a scattering Son. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Fork* is also used for a Spendthrift, etc.

† b. A similar implement used as a weapon.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1191 Fiftene thousand of fot laddes, That .. hadde, Axes, speres, forkis, and slynges. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* 78 Some with poles or forks ouerthrew this sluggish lump: leauing them for halfe dead lying on the ground. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 29 The Forks are the same with the common Forks, but they have little Hooks.

† c. The forked tongue (popularly supposed to be the sting) of a snake. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 16 Thou dost feare the soft and tender forke Of a poore worme. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 16.

2. An instrument with two, three, or four prongs, used for holding the food while it is being cut, for conveying it to the mouth, and for other purposes at table or in cooking. For *carving-*, *dessert-*, *fish-*, *pickle-*, *table-fork*, etc. see those words.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40, I beqwethe to Davn John Kertelynge my silvir forke for grene gyngour. 1554 *Ibid.* 147, I geve and bequeath my neighbo[r] .. my spone with a forke in the end. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iij, At the signe of the siluer forke and the tosted cheese. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, Then must you learn the use And handling of your silver fork at meals. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 65, I had in my Pocket a Knife and Fork. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 35 The poorest tradesman in Boulogne has .. silver forks with four prongs. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, He laid down his knife and fork.

b. *Forks and knives*: the name of the club-moss *Lycopodium clavatum*.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 257.

3. Used in *pl.* for the prongs of a fork. Also *transf.* Cf. 12.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1677) 40 An Eel-spear .. is made for the most part with three Forks or Teeth. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 447 A thunderbolt with three forks. 1767 H. KELLY, etc. *Babler* I. 280 A couple of tushes that project a surprising way from the mouth, like the forks of an elephant.

b. *pl.* (*slang*). The fingers. Hence, a pick-pocket (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* ? *a* 1700).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Forks*, the two fore-fingers; to *put your forks down*, is to pick a pocket. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, No dummy hunter had forks so fly.

4. A steel instrument with two prongs which, when set in vibration, gives a musical note; called more fully a *tuning-fork*.

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 134 The fork was a comma and a half above the pitch .. of an imaginary C. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 275/1 If the fork be struck against any hard body..its prong..vibrates.

II. Applied to various objects having two (or more) branches.

† 5. A gallows. Also *pl.* Cf. FORCHE 1

[So OF. *fourche(s*, L. *furca*; the Roman gallows was originally of the shape A.]

c 1205 LAY. 5720 þe furken [1275 forkes] weoren aræred, heo teuwen up þa 3isles, and heom þer hengen. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 379 He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on the fforckis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Lat him end his lyf vpon ane fork. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* II. 195 They had run through all punishments, and just 'scaped the fork.

† b. *Rom. Ant.* Used to render L. *furca*, (*a*) the 'yoke' under which defeated enemies were made to pass as a token of their submission; (*b*) the forked stake used as a whipping-post.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iv, The forks Where you shall have two lictors with two whips Hammer your hide. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvi. 48 Passing them naked under Forkes, or Gallowses. 1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* IV. v, We passed Like beaten Romans underneath the fork.

6. A stake, staff, or stick with a forked end: a. as a prop for a vine or tree; b. a rest for a musket; cf. FORCAT. c. (See quot.). d. *Mining* (Derbysh.): see quot. 1881. e. A divining-rod.

a. 1389 *Helmingham MS.* 21. 17 b, Forkis .. to bere up þe vyne. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 423 Some have put two little Forks about the bottom of their Trees, to keep them upright. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 43 The boughs .. propped up by forks.

b. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 7 To traine hys Forke or Staffe after hym whilest he..doth charge hys Musket.

c. 1726 *Gentlem. Angler* 149 A Fork. Vide Rest [for a fishing rod].

d. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G iij b, If..we think it will let the Forks settle when they come to be weighted, we put a Sill under them. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fork* .. a piece of wood supporting the side of an excavation in soft ground.

e. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 137 Some .. even resorted to the witch-hazel fork [in 'prospecting' for petroleum].

7. *Building.* See quots. 1868, 1883.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 522 Let make an hous for bestis .. Of forkis, & of boord. 1792 MASTIN *Hist. Antiq. Naseby* 9 The most antique architecture, called forked building, which forks are all of oak. 1841 *Anc. Laws Wales* 351 Thirty pence is the value of every fork that shall support the roof tree. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Forks*, the centres, in the timber-work of the roof of a shed, house or other building; commonly, 'a pair of forks'. 1883 SEEBOHM *Village Community* 239 Their [the trees'] extremities bending over make a Gothic arch, and crossing one another at the top, each pair makes a fork, upon which the roof-tree is fixed. These trees supporting the roof-tree are called gavaels, forks, or columns.

† 8. Anat. *Fork of the throat* or *breast*: app. the sternal bone together with the clavicles. *Obs.*

[= med.L. *furcula*, OF. *fourcelle*; the words seem to have been used very vaguely, and it is often impossible to determine the exact sense.]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 316 For brekyng of þe forke of þe þrote and of þe brest. *c* 1535 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 900 The forke of the brest .. *fourcelle*. 1639 DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 39 The Forke or Throat hath five [bones].

† 9. The barbed head of an arrow. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 146 Make from the shaft. *Kent.* Let it fall rather, though the forke inuade The region of my heart.

10. In various technical uses. a. A piece of steel fitting into the socket or chuck of a lathe, used for carrying round the piece to be turned.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

b. (also *forks*): see quot.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Belt Fork*, or *Strap Fork*, a pair of prongs standing out from a strap bar and enclosing a space within which the belt or strap of a machine fitted with fast and loose pulleys runs. 1893 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Forks*. In mill sawing machinery the forks are two upright pieces of iron one on each side of the band moved by a lever to throw the band on or off the driving wheels.

c. The front or back projection of a saddle.

1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 46 The pummel or fore fork. *Ibid.* 42 The Blanket..to be raised well into the fork.

11. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.*, *Forcque*, *Fork*, the bottom of the Sumph. Forking the water, is drawing it all out; and when it is done, they say..'the Engine is in Fork'. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 611 When a mine is in fork the bottom of the engine-shaft is clear of water.

12. [From the verb.] A forking, bifurcation, or division into branches; the point at which anything forks. Hence, each of the branches into which anything forks. a. *gen.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xviii. (1495) 123 The endes of thyse bones ben departed and haue two forkes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 375 The forked values making certain gaping fissures betweene their forkes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1677) 10 Those sixty Carps were from Eye to Fork from fifteen Inches to eighteen Inches. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 84 We cross the two first fingers of one hand, and place a pea in the fork between them.

b. In the human body, the part at which the lower limbs proceed from the trunk. Also (*sing.* and *pl.*), the lower limbs themselves; the lower half of the body. Cf. FORCHURE.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 121. 1631 [see CHINING *vbl. sb.*]. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2, You are not long enough in the fork for the — dragoons. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xiv. 234 The thigh, and entire leg from the fork to the ankle.

c. The point at which a river divides into two, or the point of junction of two rivers; a branch or tributary. Chiefly U.S.

1753 C. GIST *Jrnls.* (1893) 80 We..got to the big fork of said river. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 41 The fork of the Nebraska, where it divides itself into two equal and beautiful streams. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxix. 372 N. and S. forks of the great estuary of Milford Haven. 18.. *Scenes Rocky Mts.* 50 (Bartlett) Their village, at the Forks of the Platte. 1877 J. A. ALLEN *Amer. Bison* 515 Great herds on the east fork of the Salmon River.

d. of a road.

1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 281 A fork in the road. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 241 Taking the fork where the ways parted, in order to intercept the fugitives. 1883 HOWARD *Roads* (ed. 3) 47 Here take the right hand fork.

e. of a plant or tree.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 200 Fruit-stalk.. rising from the fork of the stem. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 228 The raven's nest was placed in a fork .. of one of these trees. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* XV, Torches were struck in clefts of the trees, or in the fork of the branches.

f. A flash (of forked lightning); a tongue of flame.

1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 939 Dazzled by the livid-flickering fork. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 58 A fork of flame from Vesuvius Through his black cone went on high.

† 13. *fig.* a. *nonce-use.* The union of two lines of descent. b. A dilemma, choice of alternatives; also, a dichotomy, distinction. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* vi, Of which two houses ioyned in a forke, My father..was lawful heire beget. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Brother* III. ii, There is a fork, sir, In death..Man may be two ways killed. 1670 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 214 Declining the force of true reason by verbal forks..distinctions that signify nothing.

14. *Caudine Forks* = L. *Furcæ* or *Furculæ Caudinæ*: proper name of a defile near Caudium, in Samnium, where the Romans were intercepted in the second Samnite war. Hence proverbially used for: A crushing defeat.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvi. 48 The most notable and famous foyle .. was received at the Forkes of Caudium. 1781 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 403 The Romans never saw but one Caudine Forks in their whole history. Americans have shown the Britons two in one war.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

15. a. objective, as *fork-grinder*, etc.; b. parasynthetic and similative, as *fork-like*, *-shaped*, *-tongued* adjs.; *fork-wise* adv.

1844–5 DODD *Dict. Manuf.*, s. v. *Fork-making*, The *fork-grinders are too often a reckless body of men. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/6 With the exception of the fork grinders there is no actual agitation. 1611 COTGR., *Fourcheure*, A forkinesse..a *fork-like diuision. 1889 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/5 They frequently fix the faces of the prisoners with fork-like irons towards the burning sun. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 334/2 The vessel then passes between the clavicle and the *fork-shaped bone. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* III. i, They .. Had trod on *fork-tongued adders. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D ij, The veynes ..renne *forkewyse in two partyes. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvi. 40 Divided forkwise into two twigs.

16. Special comb.: **fork-beam** *Naut.* (see quot.); **fork-beard**, a name given to various fishes of the genus *Phycis*; **fork-breakfast** (see quot.); **fork-carving** *a.*, that uses a fork in carving; **fork-chuck** (*Wood-turning*), a chuck with two or more teeth: see quot. 1874; **fork-fish**, ? a kind of thornback; **fork-moss**, a kind of moss (*Dicranum bryoïdes*); **fork-ribbed** *a.*, having ribs branching off like the prongs of a fork; **fork-shaft**, the handle of a fork; **fork-staff-plane**, a kind of joiner's plane used for working convex cylindrical surfaces; **fork-way**, a point where two roads meet or diverge, a fork; **fork-wrench** (see quot.). Also FORK-HEAD, FORK-TAIL.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 **Fork-Beam*, a forked piece of timber nearly of the depth of the beam, scarphed, tabled, and bolted, for additional security to the sides of beams athwart large openings in the decks. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 122 Lesser *Forkbeard. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 163 *Le dejeuner à la fourchette*, or *fork-breakfast, is so called, because in eating meat you have occasion for a fork. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. xv, In this country .. the French midday fork-breakfast, is unknown. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* IV. i, Your T beard .. doth express the enamour'd courtier, As full as your *fork-carving traveller. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Fork Chuck*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Fork-chuck* (Turning), a piece of steel projecting from the live spindle and carrying the front center and a pair of joints which enter the wood and rotate it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 261 The Puffen or *Fork-fish..lieth in await..ready to strike

the fishes that passe by with a sharpe rod or pricke that he hath. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Fork-fish*, a kind of Thorn-back, so call'd from its forked Tail. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 192 The sight of the *fork-moss would ever afterwards call up a vivid recollection of that desolate scene. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 196 As regards their leaves, the Cryptogamia may be characterised as *fork-ribbed. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 Shorte *forke-shaftes made of seasoned ashe. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicester Words, Fork-shaft*, handle of a fork, whether pitchfork or any other. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 111 A plane ..with a concave sole, is also distinguished by the name of a *fork-staff-plane. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 308 Hecate, Luna, Diana, who meet in a *fork-way. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fork-wrench*, a spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or square on a coupling.

Fork (fōːk), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To form a fork; to divide into branches, divaricate. Of lightning: To play forkedly. Also with *away*, *off*, or *out*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Noah* 243 Adam's Trunk (of both-our Worlds the Tree) In two faire branches forking fruitfully. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 239 Others [trees] ascend vertically, and..fork off in various tiers. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 276 The flames fork round the semivault of heaven. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 419 The parsnip..forks away into fingers. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* viii. 170 Rays..forking off towards the end. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli, The lightning forked and flashed. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 240 Here the road forked.

b. Of corn: To sprout.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 265 Throw the frozen outsides into the middle till the Corn begin to fork and warm in the Couch. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt.*

†2. *fig.* a. Of witnesses: To disagree in their testimony. b. Of the tongue [after F. *fourcher*]: To stumble, trip. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16074 (Cott.) In þair aun sagh þai said, oft-sith for-kid þai. *Ibid.* 17754 (Gött.) Þai did þaa thre men þan to sunder, And askid seluen ilkan sere, Oo þair forking fain wald þai here. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 265 Philoplutaries, my tongue forks it, I have mistaken..one word for another, I should have said Philosophers.

3. *trans.* To make or put into the form of a fork; to make fork-shaped. † *To fork the fingers*: to extend them towards a person as a mark of contempt.

1640 *Witts Recreat.* C ij, His wife..Behind him forks her fingers. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. viii. 315 The *Ramus Iliacus* is forked out on each side. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 348 The tail..is forked into two horns. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 376 A lever..which is forked at the lower part to receive the pendulum. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xcv, The mightiest of the storms..through these parted hills hath fork'd His lightnings. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 289 Bertram..stands ..with his lower limbs forked.

fig. 1683 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. of Guise* IV. iii, Angel-traitors..Forked into ills, and split into deceits.

4. To raise or move with or as with a fork; to dig, take, or throw *in*, *out*, *up*, etc., with a fork.

1802 A. KIRKWOOD *Jrnl.* in *Mem.* (1856) 24, I..forked some hay for Mr. Black. 1829 *Rep. Doncaster Commission, Bone Manure* 30 Fold manure..should be forked up to a considerable height. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XV, Bang..was gobbling his last plantain, and forking up along with it ..slices of cheese. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 191 The ancient practice of forking out each parsnip from the ground. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xi, He..set to work forking up some weeds on a fallow. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 24 The border should be prepared..by forking in some peat. 1858 — *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 75/1 The beds should now be forked over. 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* II, And you an' your Sally was forkin' the haäy. *fig.* 1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theolog.* in *Comm. Epist.* 643 He leaves it [his wealth] to a prodigall, that..forks it abroad, as fast as the miser his father raked it together. [Cf. FORK *sb.* 1 *fig.*] 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 101 Society is not yet trodden down and forked together by you, into one and the same rotten mass.

absol. 1683 J. ERSKINE *Jrnl.* 11 Sept. (1893) 16, I was seeing the corn cut in the barnyard and whiles forking.

5. *transf.* (*colloq.* or *slang.*) a. *To fork out* or *over*: to give up, hand over, pay.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son.* XXXVI, Fork out something better than this. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Fork out your balance in hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 486/1 He forked over the money.

absol. 1856 READE *Never too Late* lv, See it for twenty-four hours or I won't fork out. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 154 I'll tell Vialls if you do not fork out.

b. (*U.S.*) See quots.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 231, I heard a young man..in Vermont, say, .. 'Well, how he contrived to fork into her young affections, I can't tell'. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Wds., Fork on.* At Hamilton College, *to fork on*, to appropriate to one's self.

6. *intr.* (*colloq.*) To protrude awkwardly.

1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 532, I noted a number of heads forking over the side of the ship. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xiv. 20 He came slowly forking up through the hatch. *Ibid.* xix. 133 Leathery noses forking up out of a hedge of whisker.

7. *slang.* (*trans.*) *To fork a person*: to pick his pocket. Cf. FORK *sb.* 3.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Let's fork him*, let us Pick that Man's Pocket. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

8. *intr.* (*Sc.*) To look out, strive *for* (something).

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1710) 73 That Pauls Iniquities, mystery working, Was men, then for precedency forking. 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v. *Forking*, 'Forkin' for siller'; 'Forkin' for a job.

9. *Mining.* (*trans.*) To pump (a mine) dry; to remove (water) by pumping. Cf. FORK *sb.* 11.

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Fr.* 56 What signifies your Engine ..if it be not capable of Sinking or Forking an Old Mine. 1859 *Times* 27 Apr., He had forked the heaviest waters in the whole country. 1869 *West. Daily Mercury* 20 Mar., They have resolved on forking the water. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 2/1 The mine has been 'forked'.

Forkals, *pl. jocular.* [f. FORK *sb.* + -AL.] Legs.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 33 The piece of mahogany under which my old forkals had so merrily rested.

Forked (fōːkt), *ppl. a.* [f. FORK *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Having a fork or fork-like end; shaped like a fork, bifurcate, branching.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18843 (Cott.) Forked fair þe chin he bare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 270 A Marchant..with a forked berd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxii. 428 The swalowes ..tayles ben forkyd as a payr of sherys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 þat opere partie of þe veyne passiþ to þe arm hoolis & þere he is forkid. 1534 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 He hath a forked stycke a yarde longe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 334 Hee was, for all the world, like a forked Radish, with a Head fantastically caru'd vpon it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 518 Hiss for hiss returnd with forked tongue To forked tongue. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2830/4 Stolen..2 silver Spoons, a Fork, 2 small Spoons forkt. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 40 Forked Light'nings fright the World below. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 53 On two forked sticks with cordage tied, Their pot o'er pilfer'd fuel boils away. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 3 A stem is termed forked when it divides into two branches of equal, or nearly equal size. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 24 Arabis..with forked or stellate hairs. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 211 Forked tongues are flickering seen.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xvii, Thus forked Novelty Spreads.

b. Of a road: Making a fork; having two or more diverging branches.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xci. [lxxxvii.] 271 When we had rydden a ii. leages, we came to a forked waye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xlv. (1609) 1011 At every forked high way leading on both hands. 1633 *Gate of Tongues Unl.* 114 A forked way or carfax is deceitfull. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* iii, They came to the forked road.

c. Of a mountain: Divided at the summit, cleft.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 5 Sometime we see..A forked Mountaine, or blew Promontorie. *a* 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *To Muses* 2 in *Bosworth F.* (1629) 9 Sweet Sounds are raised upon the forked Hill Of high Parnassus. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i, Yon forked and snowy hill.

†d. of a mitre.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 279 No wyse man is desyrous to obtayne The forked cap without he worthy be. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 4 Banysshed my natyue contry ..by the cruelty of the forkyd cappes of Ingland. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 She..sends her haughty Prelates from all parts with their forked Miters.

e. *Her.* = FORCHÉ. (Robson *Brit. Her.* 1830).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* c vj a, A certan forkyd cros..hit is called forkyd: for as moch as that all thendys of hit ar clouyn and forkyd.

f. Having (a specified number of) forks or prongs, as *three-forked*.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* ii. 13 A three forked fleshoke. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 59 With toonge three forcked furth spirts fyre. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Monarchy* dclii, To stirre, or calm the ocean's race, As royalties of his [Neptune's] three-forked mace. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 475 Some viper..darting a three-forked flickering tongue.

†g. Of an arrow: Barbed. *Obs.*

1549 STOURTON *Let.* in *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* (1864) VIII. 296 His crosse bow bent, and forked arrow in the same. 1611 COTGR., *Fer de fleiche à oreilles*, a forked or barbed arrowe head. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignation* III. i, I am wounded with a forked Arrow, which will not easily be got out.

2. Having the lower half of the body divided; two-legged.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 113 A poore, bare, forked Animall as thou art. 1771 *Exmoor Scold.* 48 Thee wut come oll a gerred, and oll horry zo vurs tha art a vorked [=i-forked].

3. Of building: Characterized by the use of 'forks' (see FORK *sb.* 7).

1792 J. MASTIN *Hist. Naseby* 9 Some [houses]..of the most antique architecture, called forked building.

4. Horned; also *spec.* of deer: see quot. 1674.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 476 The more she [the Moon] Fills her Forkéd Round. 1598 *Ibid.* II. i. III. *Furies* 600 With fisking train, with forked head, and foot Himselfe, th' Ayre, th' Earth, he beateth. 1674 N. COX *Gen'l. Recreat.* (1677) I. 13 Heads having doubling Croches, are called Forked Heads, because the Croches are planted on the top of the Beam like Forks.

b. 'Horned', 'cornuted', cuckolded. *A knight of the forked order*: a cuckold.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 455 Thou puttest thy selfe in great danger, least thy rounde heade become forked. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 257 Let him dub her husband knight of the forked order. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) IX. 373 And I am fork'd? hum! 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 95, I should be sure to be dubb'd a knight of the forked order.

†5. Of an argument, etc.: That points more than one way; containing a dilemma; ambiguous, equivocal. *Obs.*

1551 BP. GARDINER *Explication* 80 b, What hath this auctor wonne nowe by his forked question? 1604–13 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Dilemma*, a forked kinde of argument. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, Giue forked counsel; take prouoking gold On eyther hand, and put it vp. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 324 To this forked Objection I return these five considerations. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, IV. 46 Must Justice starve because we want a Lawyer's forked distinctions to feed her neatly with?

†b. Of a fee: Taken from both parties in a suit.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) 216 Ere thy palm shall know A postern-bribe took, or a forked-fee To fetter Justice.

6. Done with a fork. *nonce-use.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 91 To imitate the Italian fashion by this forked cutting of meate.

7. *elliptic.* for *forked-headed* or *-tailed.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 161 The Forked Kite and bold Buzzard. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 170 Forked Hake..is known on the coast of Cornwall by the name of the great forked beard, where it was first discovered by Mr. Jago. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 125 Forked Hake.

8. *Comb.*: parasynthetic and similative, as *forked-wise* adv.; also †**forked-beard** = *fork-beard*; **forked-head**, a forked or barbed arrow, a fork-head; **forked-tailed** *a.*, having a forked tail; *esp.* in the names of birds (cf. *fork-tailed*).

1713 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* 163 The great *Forked-beard. *Ibid.* 164 The lesser Forked-beard. 1574 J. FORTESCUE in *Hist. Fam. of F.* (1869) II. 228 Arrows..as well *forked-heads as others. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 24 It irkes me the poore dapled fooles..Should..with forked heads Haue their round hanches goard. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXXI. 95 A sorte of *forkte tailde flise. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 167 The fork'd-tail'd Kite. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 520 The Forked-tailed Petrel. 1586 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 23 Children with a cloven upper lip, and *forked-wise, called an Hare-lip.

Hence **Fo·rkedly** *adv.*, in a forked manner; **Fo·rkedness**, the condition of being forked.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeare* E iv, Tongues forkedly cut. 1611 COTGR., *Fourcheure*..forkednesse. *a* 1665 GOODWIN *Wks.* (1692) III. 601 The forkedness of the Arrows. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 50 Sally..snapt her fingers at me, and pointing two of each hand forkedly at me, bid me [etc.]. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1843) 230 Distinguished..by the length and forkedness of their tails. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 555 [She] flung her body..across the saddle, and remained forkedly, as if she had been a man.

Forken (fōːkn), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 8–9 *dial.* forkin. [f. FORK *sb.* + -EN 5, or after str. pa. ppples.] Forked. *Forken-robin*, the earwig.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 52 He had a forken beard and bald head. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Forkin-robbin*, an earwig; called from its forked tail. So in BAILEY (1721) and ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* (1868).

Forker (fōːkəɹ). [f. FORK *v.* + -ER 1.]

†1. = FORK *sb.* 2; perh. mispr. for FORKET. *Obs.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 416 The Italians now take their meate with a forker.

2. One who forks: a. One who throws up (hay, etc.) with a fork. b. *slang.* (See quot. 1867).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 One of the men is a loader, the other a forker. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Forkers*, those who reside in seaports for the sake of stealing dockyard stores, or buying them, knowing them to be stolen.

†3. Something forked: a. A forked tongue, a 'sting'. b. A forked arrow, a fork-head. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* Wks. (Grosart) I. 155 His arrowes all are forkers. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* ix. 388 A..snake..crawld vp her to stinge, with forker blewe. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 205 An vnderkeeper ..with a forker out of his Crosbowe slewe one Oliffe.

†4. *slang. To wear a forker*: to be 'cornuted'.

1606 MARSTON *Parisitaster* II. i, Why? my lord, tis nothing to weare a forker.

5. ('In Suffolk, an unpaired partridge.' F. Hall.)

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 They [? flying fish]..flye as far as young Partridges, that are forkers.

†**Fo·rket.** *Obs.* Also 5 **forkette.** [? f. FORK *sb.* + -ET; cf. F. *fourchette* table-fork.]

1. A small fork. Also, a prong of a fork.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 209 Picke not thy teeth with a forkette. 1611 COTGR., *Fourcheon*, a forket; the tooth, or graine of a forke.

2. (See quot.)

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 Fossils..Bidentula. The Forket.

Forkful (fōːkful). [f. FORK *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as may be lifted on a fork.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Forkers are to bee foretolde that they give upp goode forkefulls. 1768 *Case of J. Ruffle* 3 He would rather they should cheat him of a forkful ..of corn. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 31/2 Putting a forkful of long manure on the corners.

Fo·rk-head.

†1. An arrow with barbed head. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 19 Through his haberjeon the forkehead flew.

2. *Mech.* a. (see quot. 1874); b. = CROSS-TAIL.

1839 [see CROSS-TAIL]. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Fork-head*, the double head of a rod which divides in order to form a connection by means of a pin.

†**Fo·rkin.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *fourquon* of same meaning.] ? A baker's shovel.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 808 *Hec pala*, a forkyn.

Forking (fōːkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORK *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FORK.

a 1300 [see FORK *v.* 2 a]. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXXIII, At this forking of the street there was a large space. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 314 Where the branching appears and remains as a forking of the main axis.

Forking (fōːkiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FORK *v.* + -ING 2.] That forks; characterized by forking.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 221 A forking..habit of growth. 1877–84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, Stems forking. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 549 A forking creek.

Forkless (fōːklĕs), *a.* [f. FORK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a fork. (WORCESTER (1846) cites *Phil. Mag.*).

Fork-tail, *a.* and *sb.*

† A. *adj.* = *forked-tail*(*ed. Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Follo*, an eare-wig..or fork-taile vermine.

B. *sb.*

1. (See quot. 1753).

1753 CHAMBERS *Supp.*, *Forktail*.. a name given to the salmon, while in the fourth years growth. 1818 in TODD. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109. § 4 Salmon..known by the names ..blue pole, fork tail..or by any other local name.

2. (See quot. 1893).

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Forktail*, of old time used in England for the Kite, but now applied in India to the birds of the genus *Henicurus*.

Hence **Fork-tailed** *a.*, having a forked tail; used in the names of birds, etc. (cf. *forked-tailed*).

1694 J. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 A kind of fork-tail'd..sea-swallow. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 44 The fork-tailed kites were much flown, some years ago. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* v. 103 The Fork-tailed Date Shell (*Lithodomus caudigera*).

† **Forkulie,** *v. Obs.* [Of unknown formation.] *trans.* To blacken by heat.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Þe blake cloð bitockneð þet te soðe sunne, þet is Iesu Crist, haueð wiðuten vorkuled ou. *Ibid.* 306 Ure inwit, uorkuliinde hire suluen mid þe fure of sunne.

Forky (fō·ki), *a.* [f. FORK *sb.* + -Y [1].]

1. Shaped like a fork, forked.

[1508 (see FORCY: the sense is not clear).]

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 666 A Snake..brandishing his forky Tongue. *a* 1700 — *Ovid's Met.* I. 425 Parnassus whose forky rise Mounts thro' the clouds. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcision E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 166 A meagre man with a..black forky beard. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 256 A skilful marksman o'er his head suspends The forky prongs. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii, The last .. On high his forky pennon bore. *a* 1851 D. MOIR *Sir Eliduc* Poet. Wks. 1852 II. 192 The tree by the forky lightnings scathed.

b. *fig.* and *allusively*.

1702 WATTS *Epit. Will. III*, x, Slander gnaw her forky tongue. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i. 227 Those he spake to with his forky tongue.

2. *Comb.*, as *forky-tongued* adj.

1727 WATTS *Poems* (1743) 235 Cares never come With .. Malice forky-tongued.

Hence **Fo·rkiness,** the condition of being forky.

1611 COTGR., *Fourcheure*, a forkinesse. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 242 The house swallow is distinguished from all others by the superior forkiness of its tail.

Forlaboured, -laden: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6, 6 b.

† **Forlai·n,** *ppl. a.* Also 6 *Sc.* forlane. [pa. pple. of FORLIE *v.*]

I. 1. Of a woman: That has lost her chastity. Also, as a term of abuse for either sex.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 462/6 A womman .. that was sunful and for-lein. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 140 Now allace! that seid with froist is slane, And I fra luifferis left and all forlane. [But this may belong to sense 2.] 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 137 That carybald forlane.

II. 2. App. used for: (? Laid aside), forgotten.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1586 Tristrem, þis þef is he, þat may be nou3t for lain. [*c* 1450: see under sense 1.] 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 496 All faltis bygane .. He did or said..Be quite forȝet, ouirsene, and all forlane.

† **Forla·nce,** *v. Obs.* [? a. OF. **forlancer* to throw out (in mod.F. *spec.* to drive out an animal from his lair), f. *for-*, FOR- *pref.*[3] + *lancer* to throw, LAUNCH.] *intr.* or *absol.* To throw out.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1334 Þen brek þay þe bale, þe balez out token, Lystily forlancyng.

Forlapped: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6 b.

† **Forlay·,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + LAY *v.*] *trans.* To lay aside.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24328 (Cott.) We stemmed still als stan, Þof lijf was vs for-laid.

Forlay: see FORELAY.

† **Forlea·d,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *forlǽdan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *lǽdan*: see LEAD *v.*; cf. OS. *farlêdean* (Du. *verleiden*), OHG. *far-*, *fir-*, *forleitan* (Ger. *verleiten*).] *trans.* To mislead, seduce.

Beowulf 4084 (Gr.) Hie forlæddan to þam lindplegan swæse ȝesiðas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvii (Z.) 277 *Seduco*, ic bepæce oðþe forlæde. *c* 1275 LAY. 1333 For hire workes beoþ so swete þat fale men [heo] for-ledeþ. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 164 The fendes privé gyle The man for-ledde.

† **Forlea·d,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[2] + LEAD *v.*] *trans.* To lead forward, lead before. Hence **Forlea·ding** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxi[i]. 17 Þethen sal I for-lede [Vulg. *producam*] David horn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 By such forledynge [L. *his præviis*].

† **Forlea·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + LEAVE *v.*; = OHG. *firleiben*.] *trans.* To leave behind, give up, abandon, forsake, depart from.

c 1225 *Juliana* 33 Ich am wilcweme ne forleaf þu me nawt luuiende lauerd. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 374 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 340, I drede me that God us hath for-laft out of his hond. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.) Dirknesses for-lefte me. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxviii, In a lityll I forlefte the.

Forlength: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 9.

† **Forle·re,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forlǽran*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *lǽran* LERE *v.* to teach.] *trans.* To teach wrongly, pervert, seduce.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1364 (Gr.) Ðu leoda feala forleolce and forlærdest. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 þat is þe fliesliche lust þe mankinne forlereð, and al hit is bi þe deuel þat men þus forlerede. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 924 That thi dweole song heo ne for-lere.

† **Forle·se,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *Infin.* 1 forléosan, 2–3 -leosen, 3 -losen, -lesen, 4–5 -lese, (6 *Sc.* -leir). *Pa. t.* 1 forléas, *Northumb.* -léos, *pl.* -luron, 3 forleas, (2nd pers. sing. forlure), 3–4 forles, 6–7 forlore, *Sc.* forloir. *Pa. pple.* 1–4 forloren, 4 *north.* forlose(n, -in, 4–8 forlorne, 6–7 forelorn(e, 3–9 forlore, (5 forlo(o)r, 6 *Sc.* forloir, 8 forelore), 3– forlorn. [OE. *forléosan*, pa. t. *forléas*, pl. *forluron*, pa. pple. *forloren*; = OFris. *forliasa*, *-liesa*, OS. *far-*, *forleosan*, *-liosan*, OHG. *far-*, *fer-*, *for-*, *furleosan*, *-liosan* (MHG. *verliesen*, Ger. *verlieren*), Goth. *fraliusan*; f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *-léosan*, ME. *lesen*: see LESE *v.*

After 15th c. only in pa. pple., and (rarely) in the new forms, inf. (Sc.) *forleir*, pa. t. *forlore* (Sc. *forloir*).]

1. *trans.* To LOSE, in various senses.

Beowulf 2861 (Gr.) Æt þam ȝeongum..þam þe ær his elne forleas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Mon hefde uorloren efre stephne bi-uore gode. *c* 1205 LAY. 213 Creusa .. þe Eneas his fader in Troie for-leas. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 246 Þe weorreur of helle mei longe asailen ou, & forleosen al his hwule. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 815 An so for-lost the hund his fore. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 714 (Cott.) To win þe blis he had forlosin. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr iv. 100 (Camb. MS.) Yif þat a man hadde al for-lorn hys syhte. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 124 Thy honde warke þat þou hast wrowyth, My dere son, forlese hem nowhte! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 188 My right ere I have forlorne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 322 b, It may seeme we have..forlorne all mercy and compassion. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VII. i, Her feeble hand the bridle raines forlore. 1663 *Robin Hood & Curtal Friar* xiii. in Child *Ballads* V. cxxiii. (1888) 124/1 Carry me over the water..Or else thy life's forlorn.

2. To destroy, cause to perish, cut off.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1281 (Gr.) He wolde..forleosan lica ȝehwilc. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (E. E. T. S.) 73 Gif he [a pot] ðar inne bersteð and brekð, he is forloren and sone ut-ȝeworpen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1143 Ðo meidenes..wenden ..ðat man-kinde were al for-loren. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 314 Thus they that comen first to-fore Upon the rockes ben forlore. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 274 Becaus Diomeid wald forleir The fers Troians. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI. 175 For the God of Power Th' Assyrian Forces hath this Night forlorn. 1664 *Flodden F.* I. 2 Worthy Lords by him forlorne.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To perish, come to nought.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ne ne let tu neauer mi sawle forleosen wið þe forlorne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2254 Nalde nawt godd leoten his martirs licomes liggen to forleosen.

c. *trans.* To bring to ruin, put to shame, confound; also, to lead astray to one's ruin. (Usually in passive.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Forleteð yure synne. þat ȝe ne ben ifunden on sunne and swo forlorene. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlii[i]. 12 And for-lese my faas in merci þine. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 77 Late never my sawle be forlorne. *a* 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 241 Unavysyd clerk soone may be forlore Unto that theef [Simony] to donne obeysaunce. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* 193 Lowse me or I be forloir And heir my mone. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Worlds Vanitie* vi, O! how great vainnesse is it then to scorne The weake, that hath the strong so oft forlorne!

3. To leave, abandon, desert, forsake.

c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 97 The order of preesthode he has forlorne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 52 Her frail witt, that now her quite forlore. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. lxxvi, The birds their nests forlore.

Hence **Forle·sing** *vbl. sb.*, loss, perdition.

1340 *Ayenb.* 156 Uor þet me be-ulyȝt hire folye and hire uorlyezinge. *Ibid.* 243.

† **Forle·t,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: see LET *v.*[1] Also pa. pple. 7 erron. forlitt. [OE. *forlǽtan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *lǽtan* LET *v.*[1]; = OS. *forlâtan* (Du. *verlaten*), OHG. *firlâzzan* (MHG. *verlâzen*, Ger. *verlassen*), ON. *fyrirlâta* (Sw. *förlåta*, Da. *forlade*).]

1. *trans.* To allow, permit.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxvii, Sum eorþlic æ forlæteþ, þætte [etc.]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxv. 3 For noght forelete sal he Yherde of sinful for to be Over lote of rightwis.

2. To leave, go away from (a person or place), forsake; to abandon (possessions).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Hine þa forlet se costiȝend. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen ȝief[þ]y wolden hare sceppinde lufie oðer hine ferleten. *c* 1205 LAY. 30599 Þat ufel hine gon for-leten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13295 (Cott.) He for iesu al for-lete. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2311 Alle þe breme bestes þat a-bouten vs were, for-lete vs & folwed him forþ. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 381, I him forleit as a lad.

b. To leave (a person) helpless or destitute.

a 1000 *Andreas* 459 (Gr.) Næfre forlæteð lifȝende god eorl on eorðan, ȝif his ellen deah! *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Ne forlet tu me nawt luuende lauerd. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 679 Whan Philip in his foule will hathe þee forlete..Him tides to take þee a3ain. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx, He is forlete and al forpercid sore and pytously. *a* 1553 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 345 Who may say that God forletteth his church right, so that he may permit those things to..decay, without the which it may not consist?

c. To leave (land) desolate or uncultivated; to leave (a building, etc.) to decay.

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 34 So þat þulke stude was vor-lete mony aday. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 104 But yet there ben of londes fele..Which of the people be forlete As londe deserte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* b 7 b, He yaf hem a contre that was forleten where in they myght duelle. 1528 *Will* in W. Molyneux *Burton-on-Trent* (1869) 58 The seyd brygge ys lyke to be decayed and forlett. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 513 The three Channels or draines have a long time beene forlet and neglected.

d. To leave off, renounce (a custom, habit, sin).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Nu sculle we forlete þes licome lust. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Hwi luuest þu þine fule sunnes, forlet hem. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3779 Wraþþe and oþer synne forlate [*printed* foolate]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 45 In þe drede of god man forleteth his synne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 64 He thoucht he wald mak peice agane With Scot and Pecht, and all weiris forleit. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 84 Soone after this custome was for-let and cleane giuen ouer.

e. To forsake, cease to regard (a law, etc.).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4068 For luue of ðis hore-plaȝe Manie for-leten godes laȝe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9448 (Cott.) Sua sun als he þat apel ete, þe laghes bath he þan for-lete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Roboam..uorlet þane red of þe yealden guode men uor þane red of yonge. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 60 Lautie wes lost, forleit wes all the lawes.

¶ f. Used as a term of Sc. constitutional law.

1689 EARL OF BALCARRAS *Let. Jas. II on St. Scot.* 6 (MS.) The Committee..found great difficulty how to declare the Crown vacant. Some were for abdications..Others were for using an old obsolete word (ffforleiting) used for a Birds forsaking her nest. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 518 The throne of Scotland is vacant, the late King James the 7th haveing forlitt or forfeited the crown.

3. To leave out, omit; to let alone, abandon.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule no þing seien þere þat les beo, and no þing of þe soðe forlete. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 230 Finde ȝe ðe wete corn ðat hire qweme8. Al ȝe forleteð ðis oðer seð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21777 (Gött.) Eline..wald noght for-lett þe nailes in his hend and fete..ful gern scho soght Till scho þaim fand ne fined noght. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1998 All that he i handled hadde the houndes hit forlete. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 101 Be þay fers, be þay feble for-lotez none.

b. To cease from; to cease *to* do something.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ne forlete ȝe for nane scame þat ȝe ne seggen þam preoste alle eower sunne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18875 All follc well neh forrlet To þenkenn ohht off heffne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 36, I-wis for þine fule lete Wel oft ich mine song forlete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 75 (Camb. MS.) Whan it forletiþ to ben oone it mot nedis dien.

4. To let go, release or lose from one's hold or keeping.

c 1150 *Departing Soul's Addr. Body* 19 Thine godfæderes ihaten ær heo the forleten that [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3768 He wollde hiss aȝhenn lif Forr hise shep forrlætenn. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 47 Forlet me mi leafdi & ich chulle al bileaue þe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Weila wummon hwuch wlite þu leosest ant forletest for þin misbeleaue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4006 (Cott.) Formast his lijf he suld for-lete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 3 (Camb. MS.) Allas how the thowt of man dulleth and forletith his propre cleernesse.

b. To remit (a debt); to forgive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 262 And uorlet ous oure yeldinges: ase and we uorleteþ oure yelderes.

c. To dismiss from attention. *Sc.*

1813 PICKEN *Poems* I. 121 Sae let's forleet it—gie's a sang; To brood on ill unken'd is wrang.

Hence **Forle·t(en** *ppl. a.*; **Forle·ting** *vbl. sb.* Also **Forle·tness,** the state of being let alone.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxii[i]. 3 For of for-letenesse mikel filled we are. *Ibid.* 4 Up-braiding To mightand, and to proude for-leting. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2889 As a stude for-let, Is now Thebes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) A forletyn and a despised elde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) x. 11 An old for-latyn cote. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 33 An olde for leten ruynous churche. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 188 The language of our ancestours..lay forlet and buried in oblivion.

† **Forle·t,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + LET *v.*[2]] *trans.* To hinder, prevent, stop. Const. *inf.* or *that* with *not*. Also in deprecatory phr. *God forlet it!*

a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 351 But God forelet it that I should not believe the gospel! 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 95 a, The Romans..being in league with the Carthaginenses..forlet him not to aide them. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* E ij, It is naught in dry sommer, for letting my drinke.

† **Forlie·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see LIE *v.*[1] [OE. *forliċgan* (f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *liċgan* LIE *v.*[1]) = OHG. *farligan* (MHG. *verligen*).

Cf. Gr. aorist παρελέξατο lay with (a woman) secretly, which is etymologically equivalent.]

I. 1. *refl.* Of a woman: To prostitute herself.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vi. § 2. *a* 1000 *Laws Cnut* liv.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* (Often conjugated with *be*). To commit fornication. Const. *by* or *with*.

c 1200 ORMIN 3118 Forr þa mann munnde trowwenn wel þatt 3ho forrleȝenn wære. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 519 And with him to be forlayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 54 Prevalie with the bull forlane wes sche. *Ibid.* x. vii. 72 The quhilk Anchemolus..had forlayn his awin stepmoder by.

3. *trans.* Of the man: To lie with, violate.

c 1205 LAY. 15375 Heo for-læiȝen þa wif. 13.. *Coer de L.* 924 Forleyn was his doughter yyng. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 191 How many a wyfe & maide hathe be forlayne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* e iij b, He wolde haue forlayne that maide.

II. 4. To smother by lying upon, to overlie.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8623 (Cott.) Þat was for-lain Moght neuer couer þe lijf again. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 8602 (Fairf.) An womman had hir childe for-layne.

III. 5. To be fatigued with lying (in bed).

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xi, For-wakit and for-walowit, thus musing Wery forlyin..I herd the bell to matyns ryng, And vp I rase, no langer wald I lye.

† **Forline,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *forlignier*.] *intr.* To degenerate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vi. (1886) 61 Þat they ne sholden nat owtrayen or forlynen fro the vertuus of hyr noble kynrede. *Ibid.* metr. vi, Thanne nis ther no forlyned wyht but yif he norysse hys corage vn to vyces.

† **Forlive,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + LIVE *v.*] *intr.* To outlive one's strength, become decrepit; in pa. pples. *-lived*, *-liven*, decrepit.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5315 (Cott.) Als man of eild, and lang forliuen [1340 *Fairf.* for liued]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xvi. (Tollem. MS.) A forlyued..cok leyeþ egges in his laste elde.

Forlode: see FOR- *pref.*¹ 6.

Forloff, obs. Sc. form of FURLOUGH.

† **Forloin,** *sb. Obs. Hunting.* [f. next vb.]

1. The action of forloining.

14 . *Le Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 152 Why blowe ye so? For cause that the hert is seen, an ye wot nevere whedir that myn hundys be become fro myn meyne. And what maner of chase clepe ye that? We clepe it the chace of the forloyne [orig. *la chace de Forloyng*] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fj, What is a forloyng, for that is goode to here.

2. A note of recall.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 386 Therwith the hunte wonder faste Blew a forloyn at the laste. 1735 in BAILEY, *Forloyn*, a Retreat when the Dogs are called off from a wrong Scent. *Old Word*].

† **Forloi·n,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 forloyne, 6–7 foreloin, -loyne, 6– forloin. [ad. OF. *for-, forsloignier*, f. *fors* (see FOR- *pref.*³) + *loin*:—L. *longē* far.]

1. *trans.* To leave behind at a distance, forsake.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 368 þaȝ I forloyne my dere endorde *Ibid.* B. 1165 þay forloyne her fayth & folȝed oþer goddes.

b. *intr.* To stray, err.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 282 He knew och freke forloyned fro þe ryȝt wayez. *Ibid.* B. 750 ȝif I for-loyne as a fol.

2. *Hunting. trans.* To leave (the pack) far behind. Said of the stag, or of individual hounds. Also *absol.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fj, When..the beest is stoll away owt of the fryth Or the houndes that thow hast meten therwith And any other houndes before than may with hem mete Thees oder houndes arn then forloyned..For the beste and the houndes arn so fer before And the houndes behynde be weere and soore So that they may not at the best cum at ther will The houndes before forloyne hem. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 118 A harte doth foreloyne and breake out before the houndes for divers reasons. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 79 When a Hound meeteth a Chase, and goeth away with it far before the rest, then say, he Foreloyneth.

† **Forlo·ng,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* In 3 *Orm.* **forrlangenn.** [f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + *langen* to LONG; = MHG. *verlangen*] To be possessed with longing.

c 1200 ORMIN 12280 ȝiff þatt tu forrlangedd arrt To cumenn upp till Criste.

Hence **Forlo·nging** *vbl. sb.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 274 Heorte-sor uor worldliche þinge, deori uorlonginge, & ȝiscunge of eihte.

† **Forlo·ng,** *v.*² *Obs.*—¹ [f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + LONG *a.*; after L. *prolongāre*.] *trans.* To keep or continue longer; to prolong.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. xxii. 310/1 They haue leuer to gyue .xx. shellynges to forlonge the soules in payne all a yere.

† **Forlo·ppin,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + *loppin*, pa. pple. of *loup*, LEAP *v.*] Fugitive, runaway, vagabond.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 7 Me thocht a Turk of Tartary Come throw the boundis of Barbary And lay forloppin in Lumbardy. 157. *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 8 Ane fals, forloppen, fenyeit freir.

Forlore: see FORLESE and next.

Forlorn (fɒ̈ɹlɔ̄·ɹn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: see FORLESE. [pa. pple. of FORLESE.] **A.** *adj.*

† **1.** Lost, not to be found. *Obs.*: see the vb.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 190 To the end they should lie no more in corners as forlorne books and vnknowne.

† **2.** Morally lost; abandoned, depraved. *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi [the lawless barons in Stephen's time] weron al forcursæd, & forsworen & forloren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 546 Miȝti men, and fiȝti, [and] for-loren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25074 (Cott.) þe quick þe godmen er and chosen, þe ded þe wick þat ar for-losen. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballates* 30 The Forlorne Sone, as it is writtin in the xv. Chapter of Luk. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xvi. 53 He that's in all the Worlds blacke sinnes forlorne. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 20 They hire forlorn Wretches to go to the Sermons of the Protestant Ministers.

† **3.** 'Lost', ruined, doomed to destruction. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 309 Lord Phebus, cast thy merciable eye On wrecche Aurilie, which that am for-lorne. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxviii. As thou were a forloor man. 1554 TRAVES in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 88 As though ye were a man forlore. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* vi. 1 And spare a Wretch forlorn. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, What urge these forlorn rebels in excuse For choosing ruin?

† **b.** *Forlorn boys* (= Fr. *enfants perdus*), *fellows*, etc.: men who perform their duty at the imminent risk of their life. *Forlorn fort*: one held at extreme risk. See also FORLORN HOPE.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1137/2 Fortie or fiftie forlorne boies. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 He shall set abroad certaine forlorne Sentinels without the Word. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 137 Some new band of forlorne fellowes appeared. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 298 To march to a Forlorn Fort..six Leagues from [etc.].

c. Desperate, hopeless.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 591 Everything .. seemed as altogither lost and forlorne. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. Wks. 1871 I. 137 [We] sit down in a forlorn Scepticism. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1732, In the forlorn state of his circumstances. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 183 Having seen these three adventurous bands depart upon their forlorn expeditions. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 8 The home of great and forlorn causes.

4. Of persons or places: Abandoned, forsaken, deserted; left alone, desolate.

1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 120 An old forlorn house. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xvii, To help King Henry vtterly forlorne. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 152 Whither fly'st thou? leauing me for-lore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 180 Yon dreary Plain, forlorn and wilde. 1704 POPE *Autumn* 22 To the winds I mourn; Alike unheard, unpity'd, and forlorn. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 79 Dreading an accident in so forlorn a place, I .. stood out to sea again. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXX. 16 A wretch forlorn and captive. 1829 HOOD *Eugene Aram* x, Horrid stabs in groves forlorn And murders done in caves. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lx, The little village looks forlorn. 1863 F. LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics, Reply to Invit. Rome* ii, Perhaps you think your *Love forlore* Should pine unless her slave be with her.

b. Const. *of*, † *from*: Forsaken by (a person); bere't, destitute, or stripped of (a thing).

c 1150 *Departing Soul's Addr. Body* v, Eart thu forloren from al that thu lufedest. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 4 Or art thou of thy loved lasse forlorne? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 921 Forlorn of thee Whither shall I betake me. 1697 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. Fables (1700) 208 The good old Man, forlorn of human Aid, For Vengeance..pray'd. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. XXV, He went like one that..is of sense forlorn. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 15 Mournful Œnone wandering forlorn Of Paris once her playmate. 1871 ROSSETTI *Love's Nocturn* ii, Dreamland lies forlorn of light.

5. In pitiful condition, wretched.

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xiii, Such as lay with pestilence forlorne. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Alaham* IV. iii, Nothing can come amisse to thoughts forlorne. 1724 R. WELTON 18 *Disc.* 454 They saw so great a man in so forlorne a plight. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 549 His forlorn appearance. 1866 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* xii, Ay, be it the forlornest bodily tabernacle in which immortal soul ever dwelt.

b. Of a wretched appearance, meagre.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 94 The Trees, though Sommer, yet forlorne and leane. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 335 Hee was so forlorne, that his Dimensions (to any thicke sight) were inuincible. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 338 'a Forlorn pullets, certainly from the same farmyard with the lean kine of Egypt.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.*

1. A forlorn person.

c 1506 DUNBAR *Littill Interlud* 165 The Gret Forlore Of Babylon. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 26 Henry..Is.. forc'd to liue in Scotland a Forlorne. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 210 P 6 [An old maid writes] I am surrounded with both, though at present a Forlorn. 1814 *Forgery* II. ii, There, poor forlorns, divide the little there.

2. Short for FORLORN HOPE; a body of troops detached to the front, a front line, vanguard. Also *pl.*, the men forming a forlorn hope.

1645 CROMWELL *Let. to Lenthall* 14 Sept., Captain Ireton with a forlorn of Colonel Rich's regiment. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. (1865) 181 The Forlorne of our Forces. 1688 J. S. *Art of War* 54 The General must send his Forlorns to post themselves on the highest places. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 187 Four companies of these were drawn out as forlorns. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 287, I..rode up to the forlorn.

transf. and *fig.* 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IV. cxliii, Next these, a large Brigade was marshalled, For whose forlorn first march'd the hardy Boar. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Introd. i. (1656) 10 The fearful are in the forlorne of those that march for hell. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 68/4, 12 or 14 as the Vauntguard or Forlorn of their Fleet. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Season. Mem. Liberties Press & Pulpit* 4 There started out a Party upon the Forelorn, to make Discoveries, and try the Temper of the Government. 1681 CROWNE *Thyestes* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 70 Sometimes they 'll .. stand A flight of beams from the forlorn of day. 1674 DRYDEN *Epil. Open. New Ho.* 10 Criticks..Who..still charge first, the true forlorn of wit.

Forlo·rn ho·pe. [ad. Du. *verloren hoop* (in Kilian 1598), lit. 'lost troop' (*hoop* = HEAP, Ger. *haufen*). Cf. Fr *enfants perdus*. (Among sailors mispronounced *flowing hope*.)]

1. In early use, a picked body of men, detached to the front to begin the attack; a body of skirmishers. Now usually, a storming party.

In the 17th c. sometimes applied to the rear guard.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 102 He must also so order the Forlorn hope in ye front of hys Battayle with new supplies. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 136 The which the Germaine calls, their Forlorne hoope. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1841) 32 Before the vantguarde marched the forlorn hope. 1642 *True State Ireland* 5 Likewise for the forlorn hope of the Rear, Captain Pate commanded 40 Dragooners. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 74 Called the Forlorn Hope, because they..fall on first, and make a Passage for the rest. 1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 31 The forlorn hope of each attack consisted of a sergeant and twelve Europeans. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Libr.* (1892) I. vii. 245 Compelled to lead a forlorn hope up the scaling ladders.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, chiefly of persons in a desperate condition.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruits Warre* (1831) 211 The forlorne hope which haue set vp their rest By rash expense, and knowe not howe to liue. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 3 A booteless matter to perswade the forlorn hope, suche as have decreed to caste awaye them selves. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 11 [Object of Christ's descent into hell] To preach, useless where his auditory was all the forlorn hope. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 128 The busy apes, the Forlorn hope of these declining Woods, deeming no place safe where they beheld us.

c. *pl.* The men composing such a body; hence, reckless bravos.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 67 To make this realme a praye to al .. spoylers, all snaphanses, all forlorne-hopes, all cormerauntes. *c* 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 31 Toppam had ye honour of y forlorn hopes, and gave them a gallant charge. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Forlorn-hopes was a term formerly applied to the videttes of the army.

d. A perilous or desperate enterprise.

1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Wager* (1778) 89 We saw them a little after, setting out upon their forlorn hope, and helping one another over..rocks. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 311 The wary ..never went upon a forlorn hope.

2. *slang.* **a.** The losers at a gaming-table. **b.** (See quot. 1785.)

1608 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* D ij, They that sit downe to play, are at first called Leaders. They that loose, are the Forlorne Hope. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Forlorn Hope*, losing Gamesters. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Forlorn hope*, a gamester's last stake.

3. With word-play or misapprehension of the etymology: A faint hope, a 'hope against hope'; an enterprise which has little chance of success.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 108 If we sin, upon a presumption that we shall conceal either our actions or persons from God, it is a forlorn hope; our iniquities will finde us out. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxi, In hopes of making your hearer think that you had been only singing all the while. A forlorn hope indeed. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 She had had a forlorn hope of a letter, but it had died away.

Forlornly (fɒ̈ɹlɔ̄·ɹnli), *adv.* [f. FORLORN *a.* + -LY².] In a forlorn manner or degree.

1630 GAULE *Defiance to Death* 30 Why are you so desperately and forlornely afraid of death? 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 566, I will..goe up and downe heavily and forelornely. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Wks.* I. 170 She found the girl sitting forlornly on her low bed.

Forlornness (fɒ̈ɹlɔ̄·ɹnnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being forlorn (see the adj.).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxvii. 12 In forlorenisse [Vulg. *in perditione*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 Vor hore uorlorennesse þet drowen him to deaðe. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 160/2 Albeit there be at this day an horrible forlornenesse, so that it may well seeme that we are verie miserable creatures. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xv. (1713) 135 The forlornness and desolateness of that forsaken Habitacle, the Body of a natural Fool. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Adeline felt the forlornness of her condition with energy. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 265 The beautiful vegetation immediately about it..completes this look of forlornness.

† **Forlo·se,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + LOSE.] *trans.* To lose. Hence **Forlo·st** *ppl. a.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 231 (280) She for-lost, and thou right nought y-wonne. *Ibid.* IV. 728 (756) She held hire self a forlost creature. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6904 He hath forlost his steede.

† **Forlo·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FOR- *pref.*² + LOT *v.*] *trans.* ? To allot beforehand.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* V. C iv, To sterte up in astrologie the casuals of men, To limit and forlote by arte.

† **Forly·ten,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **fore-.** [f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + LYTE *a.* + -EN ⁵.] *trans.* To diminish.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 254 We hafe..forelytenede the loos þat we are layttede.

Form (fɔ̄m), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 **forme**, 4– **form**; also 3–4 **furme**, 3–7 **fourme**, 5 **foorme.** [a. OF. *fo(u)rme, furme*, ad. L. *forma*, primarily shape, configuration; the derived senses below were for the most part developed in class. or post-class. Lat.

Some philologists refer the word to the root of *ferāre* to strike; others compare it with Skr. *dharman* neut., holding, position, order, f. *dhar, dhṛ*, to hold. The word has been adopted, and is in familiar use, in all the Rom. and mod. Teut. langs.: Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *forma* (Sp. *Mech.* also *horma*), Ger., Sw., Da. *form*, Du. *vorm.*

Todd 1818 assigns to the word in senses 6 b, 17, 21 the pronunciation (fō·ɹm), in other senses (fɔ̄m). The distinction, if it was ever recognized, is now obsolete.]

I. Shape, arrangement of parts.

1. The visible aspect of a thing; now usually in narrower sense, shape, configuration, as distinguished from colour; occasionally, the shape or figure of the body as distinguished from the face.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3326 þat ychanged hii were Hii þre in þe oþeres fourme. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 311 After the eiȝte and twenti dayes, forme hit [the seed] gynneth to nyme. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 92 An angel bi wai he mette, In mannes fourm. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2810 Hir shappe, hir fourme, hir goodly chere. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 127 þis schal be þe foorme of a trepane. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 99 The whyte asp differeth..from the blak .. in the form of the lefe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, A great building made in forme of a Citadelle. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 587 The slipp'ry God will..various Forms assume, to cheat thy sight. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 82 P 2 Stones of remarkable forms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 257 Her face was expressive: her form wanted no feminine charm. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 571 The world was made in the form of a globe.

b. *pl.* The shape of the different parts of a body. [So Fr. *les formes du corps.*]

1837 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. 50 In the Egyptian females the forms of womanhood begin to develop themselves about the ninth or tenth year. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 211 The buildings of the city..presenting forms dear to the antiquary.

c. *spec.* in *Crystallogr.* (See quots.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 38 This group of faces, which are required to co-exist with a given face by the law of symmetry of the system is called a crystallographic form. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 60 A set of faces symmetrically

related, such as the six faces of the prism of rock-crystal, is called technically a form.

d. Abstractly considered as one of the elements of the plastic arts.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iv. § 9 Form we find abstractedly considered by the sculptor. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 314 In painting..colour is subordinate to form.

†e. Beauty, comeliness. [so L. *forma.*] *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* viii. 2 And loouere I am mad of the foorme of it [wisdom]. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 19 Forme is most frayle, a fading flattering showe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* liii. 2 Hee hath no forme nor comelinesse. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* II. vii, You punish'd The queen of beauty with a mole; but certainly Her perjury hath added to her form.

†f. Style of dress, costume. *Obs. rare*—1.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, There comes out of the chayre-roome Mrs. Stewart, in a most lovely form..A lovely creature she in this dress seemed to be.

†2. An image, representation, or likeness (of a body). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Ure deorewurðe goste, Godes owune furme. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/43 Ane Croyz of seluer with þe fourme of god huy leten a-rere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 87 Oure riȝte uader..þet.. ssop þe zaule to his anlycnisse an to his fourme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 32 In þe whilk roche es þe pryute and þe fourme of his body. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ix, That thou no forme of thee hast left behind. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vii. (1611) 29 An escocheon is the forme or representation of a shield.

3. A body considered in respect to its outward shape and appearance; *esp.* that of a living being, a person.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4218 King Arthure .. Toward þis grisliche fourme mid god herte him drou. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1768 *Lucretia*, Right so, thogh that her forme wer absent, The plesaunce of hir forme was present. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Þat þei moun bynde manye þingis in oon foorme, as þe panicle of þe heed byndiþ sevene boones. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, Are your aerial forms deprived of language? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 389 Here Toils, and Death, and Death's half-brother, Sleep, Forms terrible to view, their Centry keep. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lewti* 2 To forget the form I loved. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 77 To his surprise, this very form stood before him.

4. *Philos.* a. In the Scholastic philosophy: The essential determinant principle of a thing; that which makes anything (*matter*) a determinate species or kind of being; the essential creative quality.

This use of *form* (Aristotle's μορφή or εἶδος) and *matter* (ὕλη) is a metaphorical extension of their popular use. In ordinary speech, a portion of matter, stuff, or material, becomes a 'thing' by virtue of having a particular 'form' or shape; by altering the form, the matter remaining unchanged, we make a new 'thing'. This language, primarily applied only to objects of sense, was in philosophical use extended to objects of thought; every 'thing' or entity was viewed as consisting of two elements, its form by virtue of which it was different from, and its matter which it had in common with, others.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2228 *Philomene*, Thou yiver of the formes that hast wrought The faire world. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxv. 71 The body was only mater, to whiche thou [the soul] were the fourme, of whome now is he naked another fourme accidentale..maye he wel haue, but forme substancial is hit nought that he hath. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j, To behold in the Glas of Creation, the Forme of Formes. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 4 *note*, Form in other creatures is a thing proportionable unto the soul in living creatures .. According to the diversity of inward forms, things of the world are distinguished into their kinds. 1605 P. WOODHOUSE *Flea* (1877) 10 Reason 's the forme of man, he who wants this, May well be like a man, but no man is. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 33, I beleeve .. that they [spirits] know things by their formes, and define by specificall difference what we describe by accidents and properties. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 169 The Form by which the thing is what it is. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xxii. 137 That the Soul cannot be separated from the Body, because 'tis it's Form. 1676 BATES *Exist. God* iv. 66 Supposing the self subsistence of Matter..could the World, full of innumerable Forms, spring by an Impetus from a dead, formless Principle? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 10 That the several Species of Substances had their distinct internal substantial Forms.

b. So in *Theol.*, a sacrament is said to consist of *matter* (as the water in baptism, the bread and wine in the Eucharist) and *form*, which is furnished by certain essential formulary words.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 2 To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form sacramental elements receive from sacramental words. *a* 1600 *Ibid.* VI. iv. § 3 Forasmuch as a sacrament is complete, having the matter and form which it ought. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

c. In Bacon's modification of the Scholastic use: The real or objective conditions on which a sensible quality or body depends for its existence, and the knowledge of which enables it to be freely produced.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5 To inquire the form of a lion, of an oak, of gold, nay, of water, of air, is a vain pursuit: but to inquire the forms of sense..of colours..of density, of tenuity, of heat, of cold, and all other natures and qualities..to inquire, I say, the true forms of these, is that part of metaphysic which we now define of.

d. In the usage of Kant and Kantians: That factor of knowledge which gives reality and objectivity to the thing known, and which Kant regards as due to mind, or as (in his sense) subjective; the formative principle which holds together the several elements of a thing.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 258 The subjective elements are by Kant denominated forms 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii § 5 (1875) 49 If Space and Time are forms of thought, they can never be thought of. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* I. ix. 93 This notion of 'ought' .. is a necessary form of our moral apprehension. 1889 CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 279 The forms of unity by which it [the mind] determines sensible objects. *Ibid.* I. 349 The categories or forms of synthesis which belong to the pure understanding.

5. The particular character, nature, structure, or constitution of a thing; the particular mode in which a thing exists or manifests itself. Phr. *in the form of, to take the form of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1591 (Gött.) For-þi in form of iugement A neu vengans on þaim he sent. *c* 1310 *Poems Harl. MS.* 2253 (Böddeker) 193 Iesu..graunte ous..þe vnderfonge in fourme of bred. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 81 Alwey stiryng til it .. come into þe foorme of an oynement. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. A vj b, I have reduced it into the forme of a Dialoge. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 8 When they had .. brought them into forme of a province. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 117 Iron is not, in the metallic form, produced by nature. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* I. (1874) 53 Pantheism is the form in which infidelity prevails on the Continent of Europe in the present day. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 50 An egg, whipped up with wine, is often the only form in which they can take this kind of nourishment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 399 The Dialogue necessarily takes the form of a narrative.

b. One of the different modes in which a thing exists or manifests itself; a species, kind, or variety.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 116 b, This sorte is in two fourmes commenly. The one by lynes, and the other without lynes. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 To make your descant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 94 The Power in all formes [of Commonwealth], if they be perfect enough to protect them, is the same. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 303 For Forms of Government let fools contest. 1821 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 256 To this argument, in all its forms, the same answer may be given. 1843 C. H. SMITH *Naturalist's Library* I. 291 The group is intermediate between the bisontine form and the bovine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 157 They had refused to declare that any form of ecclesiastical polity was of divine origin. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 8 The sensation of wetness seems to be nothing else than a form of cold.

c. *Gram.* (*a*) One of the various modes of pronunciation, spelling, or inflexion under which a word may appear. (*b*) In generalized sense: The external characteristics of words (*esp.* with reference to their inflexions), as distinguished from their signification.

1861 M. MÜLLER *Lect. Sci. Lang.* vii. 255 The Chinese sound *ta* means without any change of form, great, greatness, and to be great. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLVIII. 267/3 In 1530, Palsgrave recorded the form *topsy tyrvy*.

6. †a. *gen.* A grade or degree of rank, quality, excellence, or eminence; one of the classes forming a series arranged in order of merit, official dignity, proficiency in learning, etc. *Obs.*

[So late L. *forma prima, secunda*, etc., used of the various orders in the clergy, etc.]

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 12 b, Minos..Made statutes..Of righteousnes they toke the fyrst fourme. 1579 E. K. *Gen. Argt. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* § 3 These..Æclogues ..may be..deuided into three formes or ranckes. *c* 1609 *Beaumont Papers* (1884) 21, I looke for no ordinarie cocke, hauyng of myne owne of that fourme more then I know what to doe withall. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 6 Certainly this kind of Learning deserves the highest form among the *difficiles Nugæ*. 1687 BURNET *Reply to Varillas* 123 He cannot bear my saying that such matters were above men of his form. 1700 PEPYS *Let. in Diary* VI. 225 Thinking is working, though many forms beneath what my Lady and you are doing. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. (1704) 40 The Tongue is the Instrument of Speech to us of a lower Form. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. Tom Whigg* I. 22 The Doctor was a Physician of the first form.

b. *spec.* One of the numbered classes into which the pupils of a school are divided according to their degree of proficiency.

In English Schools the sixth form is usually the highest; when a larger number of classes is required, the numbered 'forms' are divided into 'upper' and 'lower', etc. The word is usually explained as meaning originally 'a number of scholars sitting on the same *form*' (sense 17); but there appears to be no ground for this.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 160 b, The maner of teaching the youth, and diuiding them into fourmes. 1655 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 399 We two were bred together, Schoole fellows, Both of one form and like degree in School. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 110 The Master is obliged to divide his Time amongst Boys of different Forms. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. i. 13 He was in the fifth form at Eton.

fig. 1774 FLETCHER *Ess. Truth* Wks. 1795 IV. 124 If there are various forms in the School of Truth.

†7. A model, type, pattern, or example. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* i. 7 So that ȝe ben maad fourme, or ensaumple, to alle men bileuynge. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 19 Hys Lyf wes fowrme of all meknes, Merowr he wes of Rychtwysnes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. (1695) 230 To make abstract general Ideas, and set them up in the Mind, with Names annexed to them, as Patterns, or Forms, (for in that sence the word Form has a very proper signification).

8. Due shape, proper figure; orderly arrangement of parts, regularity, good order; also, military formation.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 101, I will not keepe this forme vpon my head, When there is such disorder in my witte! 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 20 In goodly forme comes on the enemy. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., His garden, which he was now desirous to put into some forme. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 531 'Gainst form and order they their power employ, Nothing to build, and all things to destroy. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* IV. 606 Where heaps of Billows..In Form of War, their wat'ry Ranks divide. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x, They came dropping in..not..in form, but all in heaps. 1775 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 9 As soon as one Man was shot down in the front, another from the Rear immediately filled his place, and by that means [they] kept their Body in form.

9. Style of expressing the thoughts and ideas in literary or musical composition, including the arrangement and order of the different parts of the whole. Also, method of arranging the ideas in logical reasoning; good or just order (of ideas, etc.), †logical sequence.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 84 b, The faulte that is in the forme, or maner of makyng [of a syllogism]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 81 It reasoneth with itselfe in this forme and order. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxv. 8 In polish'd form of well-refined pen. 1602 — *Ham.* III. i. 171 Nor what he spake, though it lack'd form a little, Was not like madness. 1667 TEMPLE *Let. Gourville* Wks. 1731 II. 32, I am very little satisfied with the Queen of Spain's Letter..I think the Form is faulty, as well as the Substance. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 149 Every correct step of Reasoning, considered simply as such, or in reference to its Form. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Hardly a page of all these countless leaves is common form. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Form*, the shape and order in which musical ideas are presented. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* XXVII 139 He read the Sonnets of Petrarca, and he learnt what is meant by 'form' in poetry. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 144 Form .. is the artistic sense of decorum controlling the coordination of parts and ensuring their harmonious subservience to a common end.

†10. Manner, method, way, fashion (of doing anything). *In like form*: in like manner. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 447 Ȝyf byssop .. ded were, He grantede, þat þoru kyng non destourbance nere, þat me ne chose in ryȝte fourme anoþer anon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 177 Crist ȝyveþ his prechours foorme how þei shal lyue in þis work. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 24 It is in like fourme knowen of high recorde. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 195 In lyke fourme who comyth unto confessyon [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. viii. 119 Over their shoulders, in the fourme and maner as the picture following doth shew. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 115 He..was crucified..as his master was, but after a diverse forme, with his head downward.

11. A set, customary, or prescribed way of doing anything; a set method of procedure according to rule (*e.g.* at law); formal procedure.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 491 & in gode fourme acorded hii were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19981 (Cott.) þe form þat him bitaght was ar O baptissing, he held it þar. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 622/2 The wrongfull distrayning of any mans goodes, agaynst the forme of the Common Lawe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 2 The plaine forme of marriage. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 284 Their general; who used, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in the forms. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55. 355 The Lords .. only laid hold of some Forms of Law to have prevented Judgment. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 205 He was content to go on in the old forms. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 272 A paper from the admiralty .. sent to me as a matter of form. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 77 To make his report..from whence he came, &c. (a form to which the Portuguese merchantmen are all subject). 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 706 The other commissioners being seldom called to deliberate, or so much as assemble for form sake. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* i. (1875) 2 The form of capture in weddings.

b. *In form*: according to the rules or prescribed methods (now usually *in due or proper form*); also, as a matter of merely formal procedure, formally.

[1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D vj, It sholde be putte in writinge, and reduitede in fourme of lawe.] 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 350 Count de Frize, governor of Landau, writes, that [he] expects to be attackt in form. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ₱ 5 He recovered himself enough to give her the Absolution in Form. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 24 The Art..of besieging a strong Town in Form. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi, The citadel was defended in form, and at length, in proper form surrendered at discretion. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. x. 128 The publisher .. makes a grave apology..in form. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* xix, The laws, which heretofore existed only in form, have been thoroughly enforced.

†c. In University language: The regular course of exercises, attendance on lectures, etc., prescribed for a particular degree. Only in phrase *for his form* = L. *pro forma.* *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CX. *heading*, At Oxenford, where the clerkes be swerne they shall not rede for theyr fourme at Stamforde. 1523-9 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII*, § 3 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 10 A Graduat of Oxforde or Cantebrygge which hath accomplissched all thyng for his fourme. 1574 M. STOKYS in Peacock *Stat. Univ. Camb.* (1841) App. A. 19 Iff a Bachelar off Dyvynyte preche for his Frurme.

12. A set or fixed order of words (*e.g.* as used in religious ritual); the customary or legal method of drawing up a writing or document.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Ȝe renounsed and cessed of the State of Kyng..uppe the fourme that is contened in the same Renunciation and Cession. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 Our lorde and sauyour Jesu Chryst hath gyuen vs a forme how to praye. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvi. § 1 A strange conceit, that to serve God with any set form of common prayer is superstitious. 1648 [see FLAT *v*[2] 6 b]. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Nov., I inquired..for a form for a nobleman to make one his Chaplain. But I understanding

that there is not any, I did draw up one. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 1 Monsieur Bayle .. delivers the same Opinion, tho' in a bolder Form of Words. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiv. (ed. 2) 241, I think a form of prayer very necessary. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 106 The form of this fine is—'And the agreement is such, to wit, that [etc.].' 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. x. You'll memorialise that Department (according to regular forms which you'll find out for leave to memorialise this Department.

b. A formulary document with blanks for the insertion of particulars.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. x, I can give you plenty of forms to fill up. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. ii. Forms II. Form A, You are hereby required to fill up accurately the underwritten form. 1895 *Times* 5 Feb. 12/3 A message written on a telegraph form.

† **c.** A formula, recipe, prescription. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1634) 213 A young man, that made pilles, after a certaine forme that he [a Physition] had shewed vnto him. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 147 Armetia .. prescribeth this form for the cure of this evill: let the Dog be put into the water. and then..let his hair be shaved off [etc.]. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. xxiii. (1639) 410 The form and making wherof [ointments] is to be sought out of the Antidotaries.

† **13.** A formal agreement, settlement, or arrangement between parties; also, a formal commission or authority. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8766 An fourme hii made þat eiþer helde is owe lond in is hond. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 314 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Hi makede a forme þat [etc.]. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonure, agayn the fourme of a Loveday taken bytwen the same parties.

14. A set method of outward behaviour or procedure in accordance with prescribed usage, etiquette, ritual, etc.; a ceremony or formality. (Often *slightingly*, as implying the absence of intrinsic meaning or reality.)

1612 DAVIES *Discov. Causes why Ireland etc.* 234 That the Parliamentes of Ireland, might want no desent or honorable forme that was vsed in England. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 212 Many who have no religion but a forme, yet neglect Gods forme. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, The Forms and Civilities of the last Age. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 After the usual forms at first meeting, Euphranor and I sat down by them. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 29 The sacrament, which was administered with all its forms. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 620 They put on the forms of distance; and stood upon elevated terms [with the envoys]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CV, For who would keep an ancient form Thro' which the spirit breathes no more?

† **b.** A way of behaving oneself, an instance of behaviour of a given kind; in *pl.* = manners. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 56 If the gentle spirit of moving words Can no way change you to a milder forme. 1616 J. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1881) 140 My brother ..breaks up the letter, whilk was no gentlemanly form. 1625 BACON *Ess., Ceremonies* Arb.) 25 It doth much adde to a Mans Reputation .. to have good Formes. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1655) 395 When he perceived the Kings countenance not to be towards him .. he changed his forms.

15. Behaviour according to prescribed or customary rules; observance of etiquette, ceremony, or decorum. *In (full, great) form*: with due ceremony. Often *depreciatively*: Mere outward ceremony or formality, conventional observance of etiquette, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 305 Not o word spak he more than was nede, And that was said in forme & reverence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 161 The glass of fashion and the mould of form. *a* 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 118 A fellow of little or no religion, only for forme-sake. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* v. i, We'll eat the Dinner, and have a Dance together, or we shall transgress all form. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 When I reflected on my former Performance of that Duty, I found I had run it over as a matter of Form. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 116 They cou'd no more bury in Form, Rich or Poor. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* I. Wks. 1799 II. 100 There is so much confinement, and form, even in the most fashionable families. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* Lett. 1861 II. 74 We went in the evening in a carriage in full form. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 37 Of giving thanks to God—not thanks of form, A word and a grimace, but rev'rently. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 126 These officers accordingly attended in great form. 18.. ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. A. 344 Whether while we worshipped Thee in form, we worshipped Thee in spirit and in truth. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 97 To plant the standard of Christian freedom upon the ruins of Levitical form.

b. *Good* (or *bad*) *form*: said of behaviour, manners, etc. which satisfy (or offend) the current ideals of 'Society'; (good or bad) manners. *colloq.*

1858 *Daily News* 24 Dec., Happily it is not good form even to purchase the Bacchanalian handkerchiefs of the Burlington-arcade. 1883 E. B. ENGLAND Notes Eurip. *Iphig. in Tauris* 122 This excellent sentiment makes us wonder if οἱ νέοι in Euripides's day thought energy 'such awf'ly bad form, you know'. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 791 It is not good intellectual form to grow angry in discussion.

16. *Sporting.* Of a horse: Condition in regard to health and training; fitness for running or racing; style and speed in running (as compared with competitors). (See quot. 1861.) *In form*: fit to run, 'in condition'; so *out of form*. Said also of athletes (*e.g.* oarsmen, cricketers) and players generally.

1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 148 A horse in a very high form. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 47 Bringing horses of different forms together over Newmarket. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 115 To enable him to run in his best form. 1861 WALSH & LUPTON *Horse* vi. 84 When we say that a horse is 'in form' we intend to convey to our hearers that he is in high condition and fit to run. 1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* xvii. (1874) 126 One of the new chums, who was not supposed to be in good form for a long walk. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Training* xvi. 157 The mare had simply lost her form—she was not so good as a three- as she was as a two-year-old. 1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 Mitchell was in good form, whilst Peall did not play so well as on previous days [at billiards]. 1883 *Times* 22 Oct. 10/2 Glocke .. has not run in this country, but has shown fair form abroad. 1884 *Camb. Rev.* 10 Dec. 131 In the winning crew: M... kept his form well.

b. *transf.* Liveliness, high spirits, conversational powers, or the like. *colloq.*

1877 MRS. CHURCH *Father's Name* (Tauchn.) II. i. 17 The Misses Lillietrip were in great form. 1884 *Nonconformist & Indep.* 7 Feb. 130/2 The Irish members. did not appear to have recovered their usual form. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 114 Macturk was in great form after his breakfast, apologising to my wife with the grandest air.

II. Denoting various material objects.

17. A long seat without a back, a bench.

[So OF. *forme*, med.L. *forma*, applied also to the stalls in a choir, with back, and book-rest. For the origin of this use of the word, cf. OF. *s'asseoir en forme*, to sit in a row or in fixed order.]

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 99 Benches, stoles, formes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Foorme, longe stole, *sponda*. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. 246 The munkes, with fourmes and candelstyckes, defended theym. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The same fourme that the archebishop of Canterburie sitteth on. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 282 To sitte in the schoole of Christ vpon the learners forme. 1641 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 191 Item for 2 short fourmes to sett a coffin uppon. 1694 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Oct., I went to St. Paul's to see the choir..The pulling out the formes, like drawers, from under the stalls is ingenious. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 320 They have no Seats, as in our Churches, only Forms. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 33 A large cold room, garnished with deal tables and forms. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 35 Abbing was made to stand upon a form. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 139 The First Three Lessons..were read by Boys from each side alternately from the first Form.

18. *Mech.*, etc. A mould or 'shape'; an implement on which anything is shaped or fashioned.

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iii. 1 If the form be square or round, so will the metall be. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 63 To have a form of Wood turned to the height of the Cartredge. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Form* .. a kind of mould, whereon a thing is fashioned or wrought. Such are the hatters Form, the papermakers Form, &c. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Forms*, the moulds for making wads by.

† **19. a.** A window-frame. [So F. *forme.*] *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 The glas and the foorme of stoon that longith vnto the same wyndowe.

† **b.** A case or box. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 1 Cause new fourmes of Lead to be made..in euerie of which fourmes place one flower .. let these fourmes be well fitted with their apt couers, and sodered verie close.

20. *Printing.* A body of type, secured in a chase, for printing at one impression. (Often spelt *forme.*)

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* ccxii. 312 Whiche book I..sette in forme & enprynted the xx day of nouembre. *c* 1483 — *Bk. for Trav.* 24 b, At Westmestre by london In fourmes enprinted [Fr. *En formes impressee*]. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 337 The Printer that putteth ynke vpon the fourmes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 315 He flew to the Printing-house and commanded the Compositors to distribute the form. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 93 On occasion, I carried up and down stairs a large form of types in each hand. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xv. 107 The printers, even with three sets of formes, often found themselves working off papers half through the night. 1888 J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 700 The pages of types..are then ready to be made into a forme.

21. The nest or lair in which a hare crouches. Also *rarely*, of a deer.

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 318 I-buyd as an hare Whan he in forme lyth. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 104 As in a fourme sitteth a wery hare. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Foorme of an hare, or oþer lyke, *lustrum*. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 161 When a hare ryseth out of the fourme. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 695 The first point..for the killing of the Hare, consisteth in finding out her forme. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 38 In the dry crumbling Bank Their Forms they delve. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 329 The young [deer] keep close to their form, until the dam return to raise them. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1852) 46 The Indians catch the Varying Hare by walking spirally round and round it when on its form.

b. *transf.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 19 The knaue was started from his Fourme. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. 215 Some Fames are most difficult to trace home to their form. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I (1656) 141 After he had hunted Pharoah out of all his formes and burrowes.

III. 22. *Comb.*, as *form-establishing, -shifting* adjs.; (sense 6c) *form-fellow, -master*; † **form-pieces** *Arch.*, *pl.* the pieces of stone which constitute the tracery of a window: cf. FORM *sb.* 19 a; **form-word** *Gram.*, a word serving the function of an inflexion.

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* Wks. (1717) 388 *Form-establishing Devotion. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 55 The Brittaines, *form-fellowes with the Grecians, were wholly given to Idolatry. 1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 6 Oct., I met..my old school and form fellow. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/3 The active rivalry of *form masters. 1360 *Ely Sacrist. Roll* (Parker *Gloss. Arch.*) In 2 lapidibus vocat *fourme peces empt. 5s. 1450 in *Hist. Dunelm. Script. tres* (Surtees) 325 Pro factura ij formpeys. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 225 A *forme-shyfting deuill disguised in mans lykenesse. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 21 The auxiliary apparatus of inflections and *form-words.

Form (fɔ̄m), *v.*[1] Also 4-6 fourme(n, (4-5 foorme, fowrme, fowrym). [a. OF. *fourme-r* (Fr. *former*) = Pr. and Sp. *formar*, ad. L. *formāre*, f. *forma* FORM *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give form or shape to; to put into or reduce to shape; to fashion, mould.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 600 We .. No figure of fin gold fourme þer-inne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 470 The Rib he formd and fashond with his hands. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*All Glory to the dying Lamb*' v, Send down the Spirit of thy Son To form my Heart divine. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 64 Return to nearly the same position .. but forming the parade with a firm, supple, and precise motion.

absol. 1869 WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. II. iv. 74 Here artists had formed in clay from a very early date.

† **b.** To express in formal shape; to formulate; to state formally. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 99 Þe bisshop of Parys þe pes þan formed he. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. vi, Hee'll go neare to torme to her what a debauch'd Rascall I am. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 286, Seven several pleas, that all sincere Christians may form up.

c. To give a specified form to; to mould or fashion *into* a certain shape, or *after, by, from, upon* a certain pattern or model; to conform *to*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3179 Yfourmed as a dragon ase red ase fur. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3781 God louyþ euery creature þat he formed to hys fygure. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 578 Yif Mahoun and Jovin con Make hit iformed aftur mon, With lyf and lymes ariht. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þat worme es turned till a fewle perfitely fourmed. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xviii. 332 (Add. MS.) The soule, sette aboute with vertues, whan god fourmed it to his liknesse. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 263 By ye lorde that fourmyd me to his semblaunce. 1674 tr. *Schefer's Lapland* 64 Charles .. divided the Countrey into several parts, and formed it into better order. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 107 Forme it into Lozenges of what Fashion you please. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 172 A state formed after the model of Crete should .. have a character for virtue.

d. *intr.* To shape itself *into*. Also, † to agree in form, fit *with*.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 183 In short time wears the outside of that Corner to comply and form with the hollow of the Gouge. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 72 A ridge of rocky peaks, forming into two ridges about its centre.

† **e.** *trans.* To express by form, to 'body forth'.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 1 Sith it [Chastity] is shrined in my Soveraines brest, And form'd so lively in each perfect part, That [etc.].

† **f.** To agree formally *to do* something. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10946 There þai fourmyt a fest..Serten dayes by-dene duly to hold.

2. To mould by discipline or education; to train, instruct. Now *rare*, exc. with the mind, a faculty, etc. as object. Also *refl.* to shape one's conduct, style, etc. *on* or *upon* (a model).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 29 Þaire maners ere fourmed of samen lifynge. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 305 Thus form'd, for speed he [a horse] challenges the Wind. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 140 It seems..natural for a body of slaves..to be form'd by their masters. 1746 *Col. Records Pennsylv.* V. 51 One of Your Royal Blood, form'd upon your Majestie's Example. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* V. i, On this hint I formed myself. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 715/2 The reward he gave him for forming his son was..honourable. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Equitation* 87 There is a great deal of good sense in Xenophon's method of forming horses for war. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 2 The most skilful masters .. had laboured to form the mind and body of the young prince. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 18 Van Helmont .. was formed in the school of Alchemy. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. vii. 96 Formed under their auspices, our parrot soon equalled his instructors. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iv. 107 Rudely scrawled by some one whose hand is not yet formed.

absol. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 371 But if gyle be mayster And flaterere his felawe vnder hym to fourmen.

b. To inform *of*; also, to instruct. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *R. Redeles* IV. 58 Somme..to þe kyng wente, And fformed him of foos, þat good ffrendis weren. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 71 What may þey do, but..abid til þei be formid wiþ holy writ, how hem is best to do?

† **c.** To instigate, persuade. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *R. Redeles* I. 107 Þe ffrist þat 3ou fformed to þat ffals dede, He shulde have hadde hongynge on hie on þe fforckis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8027 How þat faire, by his fader, was fourmet to wende To the grekes.

3. To place in order, arrange. Also, to embody, organize (persons or things) *into* (a society, system, etc.). Cf. 8 a.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 39 Þat I ne schal sende 3or soules saaf in-to heuene, And bi-foren þe Face of my Fader fourmen or seetes. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1101 But setis make yfourmed as thee list. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xv. 360 Our divisions with the Romanists..are thus form'd into an interest. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 309 We were commanded..to form ourselves into a Ring. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 12 The routes must be so formed, that no column cross another on the march. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 93 The Clerks of the Royal Chapel were formed into a body of secretaries.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* (Cf. 8 b.)

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 44 The noisy rout .. Form round the ring superior strength to show.

4. To construct, frame; to make, bring into existence, produce. Const. *from, of, out of* (the mate-

rial or elements). Also, to articulate, pronounce (a word, etc.).

c 1300 *Havelok* 36 God..Formede hire wimman to be born. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 7 God thanne fourmede man of the slyme of the erthe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 He answerde me bablynge as a childe þat begynneþ to speke but he myȝte formen non worde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlvii. 204 (Harl. MS.) Adam, the whiche was shapin and formide in the felde of Damaske. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 10 When the worlde was fourmed & create. 1551 BP. GARDINER *Explic. Transubst.* 107 Whenne God formed Adam of claye. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 75 He made the Goddesse Venus in Alabaster..and of waxe did fourme the whole Island Creta. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* vi. 39 The sound of mans voice was not yet formed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 570 The liquid Ore he draend Into fit moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd First his own Tooles. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 151 The oxygen of the oxide of the gold seizes on the hydrogen and forms water. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 294 It had recently been formed out of the cavalry who had returned from Tangier. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 The snow had given way, forming a zigzag fissure across the slope. 1885 *Antiquary* Sept. 89/1 Henry VIII...was the first English king to form a gallery of pictures.

b. To frame in the mind, conceive (an idea, judgement, opinion, etc.). † Formerly also, to imagine; occas. *to form to oneself* (= Fr. *se figurer*), and with complement.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 45 Could thought, without this object, Forme such another? 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* XV. 357 The defeat of the secular Design, is commonly the routing those Opinions which were formed for the promoting it. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. Wks. 1883 V. 363, I formed the danger greater than it was, And now 'tis near, 'tis lessened. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 424 My sad Soul Has form'd a dismal melancholy Scene. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 ₱ 2 Form to yourself what a persecution this must needs be to a virtuous and chaste mind. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 270, I do not form an estimate of the ideas of the churches of Italy and France from the pulpits of Edinburgh. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The reader.. may form to himself some notion of what [etc.]. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 277 We form no judgments till we have got language.

c. *Parliamentary.* = CONSTITUTE 6 b.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 11 Many members being assembled, but the House not yet formed.

d. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxiv, Three years no cloud had form'd. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 25 The rainbow forms and flies on the land Over the islands free. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 113 Very early..had the belief formed itself that [etc.]. 1880 J. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 128 Stop the butter from forming in the churn. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 40/1 A sheet of ice had formed in front of Proctor's house.

5. To develop in oneself, acquire (habits); to enter into (a junction); to contract (an alliance, friendship, etc.).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 90 Active habits are to be formed by exercise. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 2/1 The French .. formed a junction with the Spaniards. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 634 We..form connexions, but acquire no friend. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xii. 309 With the Flemings .. our country had from the earliest times formed an uninterrupted intercourse. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 22 He formed no friends. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 531/1 Those methodical readers, who have formed the useful habit of keeping commonplace books.

6. a. To be the components or material of; to go to make up, to compose. b. To serve for, constitute; to make *one* or *part of*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 169 The fyngres fourmen a ful hande to purtreye or peynten. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 48 The Continent, with which it [the island] forms two Passages. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 14 The requisites that form a friend. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, Fire, Famine & Slaughter*, Letters four do form his name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 294 The Life Guards..now form two regiments. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 77. § 39 The soil forming such butt or target 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 2. 275 Yeomen and tradesmen formed the bulk of the insurgents. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 July 5/2 A common mould fungus..forming a kind of black velvety mass.

b. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 35 Every molehill forms a seat. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* vi. (1856) 91 His eminent pupil Viviani formed one of his family. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 The volume of the canons which had formed the object of his study. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 59 A realm of which Northumberland constitutionally formed a part.

c. With mixture of sense 2: To render fit *for*.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ₱ 3 These are the Men formed for Society. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. II. 84 All these qualities formed him for command.

7. *Gram.* a. To construct (a new word) by derivation, composition, etc. b. Of a word or word-stem: To have (a case, tense, etc.) expressed by a specified inflexion.

1824 L. MURRAY *Gram.* I. 348 Dissyllables, formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xiii. 168 The verbs of the strong conjugation form the past tense by a change of the root-vowel.

8. *Milit.* and *Naval.* a. To draw up (troops, etc.) in order. Also with *up*.

[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 115 Walter Spek ros on hand, þe folk to forme & taile. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6334 The fourthe batell in feld, he fourmet to leng With Archelaus]. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 5 The troops mount, and, the whole being formed, move off the ground. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 56 The left files to be formed up, and sit at ease. 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 78 Hannibal..forming his men as fast as they landed, led them instantly to the charge. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 69 For there was none to form their ranks for fight. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 42 We were then formed up and served with some rations.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* Of troops, ships, etc.: To arrange themselves in or assume some particular disposition or formation, according to prescribed rules. Also with *up*. *To form on* (some other body): see quot. 1802.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 236 Our army formed immediately. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 494 The first Squadrons .. had much ado to form themselves. 1795 NELSON 10 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 11 The Admiral made the signal to form in the Order of Battle. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 77 They will at once form up. 1799 HARRIS in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 119 The right wing of the army under my command formed on the picquets of the right. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To *Form on*, is to advance forward, so as to connect yourself with any given object of formation, and to lengthen the line. 1803 LAKE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 405 The infantry formed in two columns. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 126 The soldiers formed themselves round the waggon. 1859 TENNYSON *Riflemen Form!* ii, Form, Form, Riflemen Form! Ready, be ready to meet the storm! 1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/3 When the 'assemble' sounds both Forces will form up by Brigades.

c. *trans.* To arrange themselves in the form of (battalions, a line, etc.).

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 12 The companies will..form battalions as they advance to the head of the line, and then halt. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 152 The whole are ordered to halt, with an intention of forming line in the new direction. *Ibid.* 225 Form open column of divisions behind the right.

d. *To form the siege* (*of* a place) [Fr. *former un siège*]: to commence active siege-operations (against it).

1766 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xi. 218 The siege of that great city was immediately formed. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Siege, To form the Siege, or lay Siege to a place*..there must be an army sufficient to furnish five or six reliefs for the trenches, pioneers, guards, convoys, escorts, &c. and artillery, with all the apparatus thereto belonging; magazines, etc. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 155 The whole army now drew near; the siege was formed.

Form (fōm), *v.* [f. the sb.: see FORM *sb.* 21.] *intr.* Of a hare: To take to her form; to seat.

1575 TURBERVILE *Art Ven.* lviii. 162 To looke about hir, and to choose out a place to forme in. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii, The melancholy hare is formed in brakes and briers. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. vii, First think which way shee fourmeth, on what wind: Or North, or South. 1725 COATES *Dict. Herald.*, *Seateth* or *Formeth* are the Terms that note where the Hare has its resting Place. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 A hare [was said to be] formed, a rabbit set.

Form- (fōm), in *Chem.*, combining form of FORMIC or FORMYL, as in **Formaldehyde**, formic aldehyde; **Formamide**, the amide of formic acid. (Cf. the termination of *chloro-form*.)

1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 349 *Formamide*, obtained by acting on ethyl formate with ammonia. 1890 *Lancet* 11 Oct. 783/2 Injections .. of a 1 per cent. solution of formamide of mercury. 1894 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 199/1 Last year a patent was granted for a solution of formaldehyde as a new antiseptic material, under the name of 'formalin'.

-form (fōm), repr. F. *-forme*, L. *-formis*, f. *forma* FORM *sb.*, a termination used to form adjs. (1) with the sense 'having the form of' (what is denoted by the Lat. sb.), as in *cruciform*, *cuneiform*, *filiform*; (2) referring to number of forms, as *diversiform*, *multiform*, *uniform*. The former class includes many words of recent origin used in natural science, *esp.* in Botany, as *acinaciform*, *calathiform*, *corolliform*, *fusiform*, *vermiform*; new words of this type are still frequently formed.

The termination is always preceded by *-i-*, either representing the Lat. stem-vowel or its weakened form in combination, or inserted after consonant stems. By some this *i* has been ignorantly supposed to be the genitive ending; hence such misspellings as *fabæform*, *tabulæform*.

Formable (fō·măb'l), *a.* [f. FORM *v.*[1] + -ABLE.]

1. That may be formed. In early use: Workable, plastic.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. XXIV. (1495) 617 The cypresse tree is fourmable. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 95 b, The Cypres next vnto yᵉ Cedar tree is most formable. 1600 DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1816) III. 166 God bless me from suffering you to love me, if you be not so formable. 1629 T. ADAMS *Wks.* 696 The Papists.. not shaming to call that sacred Writ a nose of waxe, formable to any construction. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. I. iii. (1682) 225 Not generable, formable, or transformable. 1884 J. FISKE *Evolutionist* xii. 312 A good many of his nervous connections are not yet formed, they are only formable.

† 2. Exhibiting agreement with prescribed forms; formal, proper, shapely. *Obs.*

1479 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 841 III. 256 Lomnore and I .drew ought a formable bylle ought of your, and send it ayen to th' Exchetore. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 138/1 Formabylle; *ubi* ordinate. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 90 That whatsoeuer he wryteth he may so expresse and order it, that hys narration may be formable. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. v. 58 One of the first which gaue light to our late Postures, and formable motions.

Hence **Formabi·lity**, capability of formation.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 394 Of infinite capacity and formability.

† **Formably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] According to customary or prescribed form; formally; in good form; speciously.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 þis cosynage .. may not be known formably bi proue after þe court of plete. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 6 See that you, telers .. The storye of the Assention formablye doe frame. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 416 Such thinges as I .. haue not duely ne formably executed. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 31 The foxe made his excuse so wel and formably .. that [etc.]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 123 As I shall shew anone more formably.

† **Forma'd**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 4 formadd. [pa. pple. of OE. **formǽdan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + (*ge*)*mǽdan*: see AMAD.] Driven mad, frantic.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24539 (Cott.), I murnand moder þus formadd In sterin stanging was i stadd.

† **Forma'ke**, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + MAKE *v.*] *tr.* To make over again, ? repair.

c 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 21 *Poul le couuelier faict et refaict les cuues*, Poule the couper Maketh and formaketh the keupis.

Formal (fō·rmăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *formālis*, f. *forma* FORM *sb.*: see -AL. Cf. F. *formel*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to FORM, in various senses.

a. *Metaph.* Pertaining to the form or constitutive essence of a thing; essential. Opposed to *material*. So *formal cause* (see CAUSE *sb.* 5).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ₱ 433 The cause material been the fyve woundes of thy doghter. The cause formal is the manere of hir werkinge. *c* 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 1 Sothely .a. manere of nombres ben notifiede; Materialle, as nombre is vnitees gadrede to gedres; Formalle, as nombre is a colleccione of vnitees. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 1 The more clere That it may be the formal cause [He] Settyth in dew ordre clause be clause. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. (1617) 25 They be good, as in respect of their bare being: and euill, as in respect that they forgoe their formal being that is to say their goodnesse. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 55 Man is..fit to loue the knowne good..this fitnes floweth from his reasonable soule or formall being. 1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 22 Of Letters the Material part is Breath and Voice; the Formal is constituted by the Motions and Figure of the Organs of Speech affecting Breath with a peculiar sound, by which each Letter is discriminated. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xii. 32 The goodwill .. of God is the original spring and formal cause, from whence all divine favours do proceed. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 37 For deceit is the formal, constituent reason of hypocrisy. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* II. 71 Different virtues needs must be the fruits Of formal principles. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. v. § 3 Whatever Term can be affirmed of several things, must express either their whole essence..or a part of their essence, (viz. either the material part, which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differentia).

† b. Pertaining to the specific form of an animal or plant. Of a seed or germ: Endowed with a principle of form. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 þe foormal vertu which almyȝty god haþ ȝeue to þe maris ordeyneþ and diuidid euery partie of þese spermes..til þat þe childe be born. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 5. 19 Being as a plant that cometh of the lust of the earth without a formal seed. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 277 Although it be admitted that Insects and *spontaneè orta* do or may arise from a *Semen* or Principle that is not univocal or formal.

c. Pertaining to the outward form, shape, or appearance (of a material object); also, in immaterial sense, pertaining to the form, arrangement, external qualities (*e.g.* of a work of art, a composition, etc.). † Also, occas. of knowledge: Theoretical as opposed to practical.

1639 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 15 Musick, in which I afterwards arriv'd to some formal knowledge, though to small perfection of hand. 1655 G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 27 Honey .. out of which they [the Bees] doe separate a more fat substance, which they also transmute into Wax, with a formal transmutation. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 273 The distinction of formal and physical Astronomy. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 39 All living unity is spiritual, not formal. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. i. 158 Invention Formal, otherwise and most commonly called technical composition.

d. *Logic.* Concerned with the form, as distinguished from the matter, of reasoning.

a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Logic* XXVII. (1860) II. 64 The harmony of thought with the form of thought, is .. Formal Truth. *Ibid.* 231 App. I. The doctrine which expounds the laws by which our scientific procedure should be governed, in so far as these lie in the forms of thought, or in the conditions of the mind itself..may be called Formal, or Subjective, or Abstract, or Pure, Logic. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 42 All this, however, is but the elimination of Formal error. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vii. 69 It is no part of formal Logic to teach us how to interpret the meanings of sentences.

e. Of or pertaining to customary form or conventionality.

1712 POPE *1st. Ep. Miss Blount* 42 Still in constraint your suffring Sex remains, Or bound in formal, or in real chains.

2. Characterized by, or regarded according to, its form; that is (so and so) in respect of form.

a. Theol. *Formal sin*: one which is such in the full sense, as including not merely the outward act which is forbidden, but the circumstances which constitute it as sinful, *e.g.* evil intention. So *formal schism*, *schismatic*, etc. Opposed to *material sin*, etc.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 92 Therefore was there a positive Law..not to seeth the Kid in the mothers milke. Not that there was any direct, or formal sin, in that manner of Cookery. ?1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* i. 66 Cannot God pardon formall, much more materiall Schism. *Ibid.* ix. 341 They are not formall, but only materiall Schismaticks.

† b. That is such in essence; strictly so called, essential. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 289 The bottom of the Eye where the formal Organ of Vision is situate.

† c. That is such merely in outward form or appearance. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 35 Pretty Allegories, stealing vnder the formall tales of Beastes. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 155 Formall penitents will easily part with so much of their sinne as may abate nothing of their profit. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 231 The formal Protestants in England. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 286 It is a Kind of formal Leprosy which often begins in the Neck, Mane or Tail.

† d. Of quoted statements: Exact with regard to form. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 708/1 What were the formall wordes, or at the least-wise in substance that I the sayde Bishop then vttered.

3. That is according to recognized forms, or to the rules of art or law. Formerly occas. const. † *to*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 The wise man accompteth After the formal proprete Of algorismes a, be, ce. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. Prol. 56 Now Modyr of þe Makare..To fair formale Fyne my labouris þow lede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 168 The fourth condicyon of ye prayer of ye clene hert is, that it must be formall: that is to saye, it must be formed and ordred after the order of charite. 1529 MORE *Dial. Touchyng Pest. Sect Luther* C ij b, A sylogysme & resonynge, almoste as formall as is the argumente. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 74 It followeth to speake of a formal closing without a dis-cord or Cadence. 1602 DANIEL *Trag. Philotas* IV. ii, And haue his Tryal formal to our Laws. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 394 You may not say in the Bill, It may please you to pay..and most men will not vse the words (Make him good Payment) but the fewer words the more formall. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 235 No one place..could have held out a formal siege. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. vii. (*heading*) A picture of formal courtship in miniature, as it always ought to be drawn.

† b. Made in proper form, regular, complete. Also in familiar use, 'regular', unmistakable. *Obs.*

1635 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett.* (1739) I. 410 An Indisposition which hath hindred me from writing .. a formal Fit of the Gout. 1673 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 89 We went..to see the formal and formidable camp on Blackheath, raised to invade Holland. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1953/1 Though the Lower Town has no other defence than a single Wall, yet his Highness found it convenient to make formal approaches to it. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 247 As there was a Door or Entrance there into my Cave, I made a formal fram'd Door-case, and a Door to it of Boards.

† c. Of a story, etc.: Elaborately constructed, circumstantial. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXV. (1612) 168 At full he could his lessons, and a formale lie would tell. 1662 MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Such was that formal story of his casting incense on the Altar of an Idol. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 41 And never coyn a formal Lye on't, To make the Knight o'ercome the Giant. 1708 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 121 When the earl of Pembroke was in Ireland ..a formal story was very gravely carried to his excellency.

† 4. a. Regular, having a definite principle, methodical. b. Of feature, stature, etc.: Regular, shapely. c. Normal in intellect, sane. *Obs.*

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 The ouermost of the erthe was moost clere, and alwey the clerenesse amenussing dounward by verray formal processe. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* V. ii. 2874 Formal Justice that severely strikes, And in an instant is serene and calm.

b. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxiv. [clx.] 455 Therle of Foiz..was a goodly prince and of a formall stature. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 3) 194 b, She was a woman more of formal countenaunce, then of excellent beautie, but yet of such beautie and favor that [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 377 Every joynte and limme..verie formall, and passing hansome.

c. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 105 With wholsome sirrups, drugges, and holy prayers To make of him a formall man againe.

5. Done or made with the forms recognized as ensuring validity; explicit and definite, as opposed to what is matter of tacit understanding.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Preamble, Let him loke to it, and make a formal wyl or testament. 1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 21 It hath power to excommunicate the obstinate, formall processe being led. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 127 As there are Formall and written Leagues, Respective to certaine Enemies; So is there a Naturall and Tacite Confederation, amongst all Men against the common Enemy of Humane Society. 1626 CHAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 249 For Blennill he has yet but made his formale demands concerning the Ships. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxii. 321 Nor has there ever been a formal decision against them in any of the superior Courts. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 228 Cleomenes, without waiting for a formal commission, immediately repaired to Ægina. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 129 Both the king and the archbishop had disobeyed a formal inhibition.

¶ Predicatively of a law: Of unmistakable import, decisive. [A Gallicism.]

1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 260 He could not be transferred to Constantinople without breaking the Fifteenth Canon of the Council of Nice which is formal thereupon.

6. Connected with or accompanied by form or ceremony; ceremonial, 'state'.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. 283 Scarce Cleopatras Anthony was feasted with more cheere..than Jenkinson was heere: In formall Hawking, Hunting, Chace not them came Tristram neere. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. xi. 355 The most general practice on formal occasions is [etc.]. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 3 It will save the squire a formal call.

† b. Of apparel: Ceremonial, proper to a dignity or office. Cf. FORMALITY 10. *Obs.*

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 43 [Pictures of bps. etc.] most largly and sumptuously sett fourth in there formall apparell. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 136/1, I will not with a formal robe disgrace Myself.

7. That is merely matter of form: a. Done or adopted for the sake of form or convention; perfunctory; having the form without the spirit or substance. b. That is matter of routine only, not of substantial import.

a. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 45 A formal preachment huddl'd up at the odd hours of a lazy week. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i, Of formal duty, make no more thy boast. 1720 WATTS *Hymn, Come Holy Spirit*, In vain we tune our formal songs, In vain we strive to rise.

b. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 256 This doctrine .. does not extend to mere formal acts.

8. Of persons, their manners and actions: Rigorously observant of forms; precise; prim in attire; ceremonious. Chiefly in reproachful use: Unduly precise or ceremonious, stiff.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 1 Amyntas was formalle & propre in his gere. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 82 Thus like the formall Vice, Iniquitie, I morallize two meanings in one word. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 61 Are you so formall, sir? 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Ceremonies* (Arb.) 26 Especially they [Ceremonies] be not to be omitted to Straungers and formall Natures. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. vii. (1692) 27 He is reported Formal, that will not be Rude to Sacred Things. *c* 1689 PRIOR *Ode*, '*While Blooming Youth*' 25 Forc'd compliments and formal bows. 1693 *Hum. & Conv. Town* 125 The distant Justice of Peace, his formal Spouse, and Daughters. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 5 To make Conversation too stiff, formal and precise. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxciii. 220 All the evening in formal fine company. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. vii, More familiar with his master than we formal English permit our domestics to be.

9. Marked by extreme or excessive regularity or symmetry; stiff or rigid in design; wanting in ease or freedom of outline or arrangement.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 29 Her hair, nor loose, nor tied in formal plat. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 34 When any part of dress has not the excuse of fitness or propriety for its uniformity of parts, the ladies always call it formal. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 116 Your plaited shirts, Your formal bag-wigs. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi. 353 Small windows with formal red curtains. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 120 Pope .. was one of the first..to break through the old formal school of gardening.

b. In immaterial sense: Having a 'set' or rigorously methodical aspect or character.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 423 It would perhaps be too formal to enter upon a discourse concerning their government. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 367 Formal harangues of this sort are about the least efficient of all the modes in which information can be conveyed to the student. 1865 GROTE *Plato* (1875) Pref. 5 The dramatic—as contrasted with the formal and systematising.

B. *sb.* In *pl.* Things that are formal.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 14 Simples may be distinguished into those things which are simple formes, and into those which are simple matters; or into those things which are simply formals, and into those which are simply materials. Those things which are simply formall are astrall and spirituall. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* V. 95 They are etherealized formals.

Formal, var. form of FORMEL.

Formalism (fɔ̄·rmăliz'm). [f. FORMAL *a.* + -ISM. Not in Johnson, Todd, or Richardson.]

1. Strict or excessive adherence to prescribed forms; an instance or variety of this.

1840 in SMART. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii. (1879) 151 Useless formalism! which lets through the reckless..and only excludes the honest and the conscientious. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. (1857) 25 The rigid formalism of the degenerate Greek school. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxii. 12 Completely enchained by their dogmatic formalisms. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 273 The constitutional formalism of three reigns.

2. The disposition to exalt what is formal or outward at the expense of what is spiritual; the practice of using forms of worship and of religious profession without real devotion or conviction.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 219 Formalism does not lie in these outward things themselves—it consists in the spirit in which they are used. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle, Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 201 The cant and formalism of any other degenerate form of active faith. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iv. 208 The family devotions were long, but there was no formalism.

Formalist (fɔ̄·rmălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

† 1. A formal person, a solemn pretender to wisdom. *Obs.*

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Of Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 214 There are in pointe of wisedome .. that doe nothing or litle verie solemlye..It is a ridiculous thing..to see what shiftes theis Formalists have .. to make superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulk.

† 2. One who formally adheres to the prevailing system; a time-server in religion. *Obs.*

1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 75 Do not many..thinke themselues the more religious, for refusing obedience..to the lawes, and censure others as formalists and time-seruers? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* IV. iv. I. v, New Gods..will have new ceremonies .. to which every wise man as a good formalist should accommodate himself. 1632 D. LUPTON *Lond. & Co. Carbonadoed, Exchange* (1857) 276 A great Formalist, and an hazardable temporizer.

3. a. One who is excessively attached to forms; a stickler for fixed rule, etiquette, routine, or ceremonial. b. One who has the form of religion without the power.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 47 The Ceremonies are Idols to Formalists. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 316 Though the formalist will say, what no decency in Gods worship? 1706–7 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 183 Those Formalists who demand Explications of the least ambiguous Word. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 638 Oh ye cold-hearted, frozen, formalists! On such a theme, 'tis impious to be calm. 1814 SCOTT *Drama* (1874) 221 The former may be called the formalist of dramatic criticism. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 19 Nobody..except the solemn formalists at the Spanish embassy, thought his youth an objection to his promotion. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxviii. 1 Mere formalists may be content without answers to their prayers, but genuine suppliants cannot.

† 4. *Sc.* ? An authority on legal forms. *Obs.*

1612 SPOTTISWOOD *Let.* in Scot *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 236 To make choice of my Lord Secretary to be our formalist and adviser of our acts.

Formalistic (fɔ̄ɹmăli·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Characterized by formalism.

1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Life Tauler* (1857) 107 Partakers of a spiritual in opposition to a formalistic piety. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 516 Its shortcoming was not so much its formalism (the following system was equally formalistic).

Formality (fɔɹmæ·lĭti). [ad. L. *formālitās*, f. *formālis* FORMAL *a.* Cf. F. *formalité* (1497 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. Formal or essential nature; the characteristic or distinctive property by which a thing is defined. Also, the condition of possessing formal existence.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 Creatures .. brought, from Nothing, to the Formalitie of their being and state. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 378 The formalitie of original sin is of two sorts. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xvii. 66 This calamity in its own formality..is a punishment. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 7 Those Formalities, wherein their [plants'] Essence doth consist. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 449 Motion is the Formality of Wind. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 19 Mr. Scandret, distinguishing a Sacrament, according to its precise Formality, from a Sacrifice, observes [etc.].

† b. Formal aspect or category. *Obs.*

1620 J. HEALEY *Augustine's City of God* I. xiv. 23 The City being nothing but a multitude of men vnited in one formality of religion and estate. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iii, If it be propounded as evil, the will that chooses it under that formality is criminal. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 70 The womb is sensible of Odours, not under the formality of Odours, but is only affected by the..subtile vaporous matter conjoyned.

† 2. That which pertains to outward form; also, an outward appearance or semblance (*of* something). *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., Impudent Censurer* (1857) 134 The walking Apes; which on the Mountaines seeme carefull Inhabitants, but at your approach, the formality of man only. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xxii. 215 There may be some appendances and formalities of government alterable by the wisdome of the Church; yet for the main substance, it is now utterly indispensable. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 191 Sacred things not perform'd sincerely..are no way acceptable to God in their outward formality. 1649 — *Eikon.* XXVII, To root up all true virtue and honour, or to be contented only with some leaves and withering formalities of them, without any real fruits.

† 3. Method, regularity. Also, uniform procedure. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 423 Who greatly commended the Eliens for observing such good order and formality at the Olympick games. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 101 Meleander .. had .. escaped [poison] by the carefulnesse of his seruants, who did looke to his meate and his clothes with a curious formality. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 182 Such Judges (whose formality was first to Imprison, and after, at their leisure, to Examine). *a* 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 15 A strange dejected humour possest him three months, his actions were quite void of formality, his domestick affaires by himselfe neglected. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 5 The Archbishop .. was very punctual and ceremonious in his proceedings..the formality of his exemplary justice [etc.].

4. Accordance with legal form.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 51 When a man would plead any thing, because he would Plead it in Formality, Councel is allowed. 1693 CREECH *Juvenal* XIII. 179 If Men forswear the Deeds and Bonds they draw, Tho' Sign'd with all formality of Law.

† 5. Literary or artistic form; agreement with the laws of form. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv. (1883) 149 Than appoynte they howe many plees maye be made for euery parte, and in what formalitie they shulde be sette, whiche is the seconde parte of Rhetorike, called disposition. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 In descanting you must not onelie seeke true cordes, but formalitie also: that is, to make your descant carrie some forme of relation to the plaine song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 14 If in the first Rule the Notes follow not in expected formality. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 838 Formality [in music] requires, that the succeeding Notes be agreable to the former.

6. Conformity to established rule; customary propriety. Often in depreciative sense, rigid or merely conventional observance of forms.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxix. § 1 The attyre .. being a matter of meere formalitie. *a* 1625 CHAS. I *Let.* in *Athenæum* 24 Feb. (1872) 241/3 Which I wryt not for formalities sake, but doe indede fynd myselfe ingaged both in honnor and affection. 1706 ATTERBURY *Serm. Funeral Mr. Bennet* 13 Nor was his Attendance on Divine Offices a matter of Formality and Custom, but of Conscience. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 179 If the religious spirit is only a fine name for..mere social formality. 1881 TYLOR in *Nature* No. 623. 529 To give an idea of the state of formality into which life has come among these supposed free-and-easy savages.

7. Ceremony, elaborate procedure.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Apr., To Gresham College; where a great deal of do and formality in choosing of the Council and officers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 329 Our Enemy makes his Approaches toward us with less Formality..than He..could do against the Holy Jesus. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 96 Prodigious state and formality. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 240 Without a moment's delay, and with scarcely any formality, the sentence was carried into effect.

8. A ceremony; a formal act or observance; a legal, authorized, or customary procedure.

1674 MARTINIERE tr. *Voy. N. Countries* 52 The pleasant Funeral formalities among the Muscovian Laplanders. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 530 After the election, he was installed, with all the usual formalities, by Hortensius. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. iv, I insist on the formality of its being delivered me, with a full ratification of all the concessions stipulated. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* i, A codicil to his will, executed with due legal formalities.

9. Something required to be done for form's sake; a requirement of etiquette, custom, etc. (Often *depreciatively*, implying mere attention to externals.)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 20 It would put an end.. to all those Formalities, which .. might yet retard the Infanta's voyage into England. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 453 Antichrist and his adherents .. boasting of works and dead formalities. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 169 He shall never gain the esteem of an able man, who sticks too much upon Formalities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 282 How, by fasts, vigils, formalities and mass-work, a man's soul could be saved. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 90 Many a warm shake of the hand showed me that our good-bye was not a mere formality. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2 174 Their presence .. became so pure a formality that [etc.].

† b. Ceremonious attention (paid to a person).

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 96 The Emperour .. became his host, entertaining him with all the formalities that feigned friendship could deuise. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 564 The mayor and aldermen attended on the prince and princesse daily; but had received notice..to desist paying those formalities. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 407 Those .. they guessed .. to be above the common sort. These they always received with such formality as could not be expected in such a place.

10. *pl.* or *collect. sing.* Robes or insignia of office or dignity. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* † Also (*rarely*) in *sing.*, an armorial bearing.

1575 R. LANEHAM *Letter* (1871) 41 Appeerez then a fresh, in hiz ful formalitee with a louely loock. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 196 Neither haue they now the Crown as a part of their habit, but a formalitie only on their Armorie. 1614 T. LORKIN *Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 35 Doctors in their formalityes and vpon their footscloths. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3176/1 In the morning the Magistrates went to Church in a Body, and in their Formality. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 173 ₱ 8 Divest themselves with too much haste of their academical formality. 1753 in *Lond. Even. Post* 9 Aug., The corporation of Scarborough waited upon the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Esq., in their formalities. 1894 BOASE *Exeter Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) p. xlvii, The picture of a man kneeling, with his gown and formalities upon him.

† b. In wider sense: Ceremonial or significant garments of any kind. *Obs.*

1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 367 They appeared in all the Formalities of Sorrow and Mourning. 1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Str. for Wife* v, I hoped to have been quiet, when once I had put on your odious formality here [i. e. a Quaker dress].

11. The attribute of being formal; precision, rigid decorum of manners; excessive regularity or stiffness (of style, outline, etc.).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 33 A universal merchantly formality, in habit, speech, and gestures. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 396 That which look'd like Formality, was a Punctuality in preserving his dignity. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. iii. 66 The frozen formality..of Charles occasioned extreme disgust. 1830 HOOD *Haunted H.* I. XXV, The very yew Formality had train'd To such a rigid pyramidal stature. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt, Ess.* (1889) 301 His heart was a little cold..his manners decorous even to formality. 1849 *Florist* 285 On our left the lake, the formality of its smooth banks elegantly broken by those willows.

Formalization (fɔ̄·ɪmăləizē·ʃən). [f. FORMALIZE: see -ATION.] The action of the vb. FORMALIZE; also, † an expression of offended dignity.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 68 His Majesty..stormed much at it, till (Sir Thomas Edmonds .. being sent .. from his Majestie with some formalization to that purpose) The Ambassador was said the next day to have made his excuse. 1682 BURTHOGGE *Argument* (1684) 114 The Holy Scripture no where intimates..any such Formalization, Incorporation, or Distinguishing Association of Righteous good men. 1875 M'COSH *Scot. Philos.* lvii. 417 He attempts too much by logical differentiation and formalisation.

Formalize (fɔ̄·ɪmăləiz), *v.* [f. FORMAL *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *formaliser.*]

† 1. *trans.* To give formal being to; to impart or constitute the form, essence, or characteristic attribute of; to 'inform', as the soul the body.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 The same Spirit.. doth.. formalize, vnite, and actuate his whole race. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. iv. § 1. 39 Quickned and formaliz'd, as the body of man is by its reasonable Soule. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. 68 The malice and vitiositie which formalised the action as theirs, is no way imputable to Gods act.

† 2. To adorn, give a specious appearance to.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lviii, To formalize his deed, He kneeles him downe. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 4, I graunt that it is not altogether wealth that doth grace and formalize the actions of men: for in some cases penurie ..makes men more valorous.

3. To give formal or definite shape to.

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 298 They establish'd and formaliz'd the Judicatory, by constituting a Moderator, a Clerk, and other essential Members of the Court. 1647 *Answ. to Let. to Dr. Turner* 19 The Apostles..did in their latter dayes formalize and bound out that power which still we do call Episcopacy. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 89 You can fix and formalize The Power on which you raise your eyes. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ii. 50 The gates..shut against him, did no more than formalize that sentence of banishment.

† 4. To cause to take sides definitely; *refl.* to range oneself, or pronounce, for or against. [So formerly Fr. *se formaliser.*] *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 206 Whereby both parts are formalized and settled in their oppositions. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 219 For his Majesty to establish an order, and after to break it .. could not but be to him of so hard a digistion .. yet he must (if offered) .. formalize himself against it.

5. To render formal: a. To give legal formality to (a document). b. To render ceremonious, precise, or rigid. c. To imbue with formalism.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 628 Its seal..frequently formalizes legal documents. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xiii. § 28 It sought eminently for orderliness .. formalized whatever decoration it put into its minor architectural mouldings. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* 85 When it is formalized into meditations or exercises, it is as repulsive as love-letters in a police report. 1870 GOULBURN *Cathedr. Syst.* iii. 42 Having a tendency to familiarise them with holy things, and to lower their standard of reverence, or, at best to formalize them.

6. *intr.* To act with formality; to be formal or ceremonious; to show the spirit of a formalist.

a 1656 HALES *Ser. Duels* Rem. (1673) 84 Many times indeed our Gallants can formalize in other words, but evermore the substance, and usually the very words are no other but these of Cain, Let us go out into the Feild. 1697 [see FORMALIZING *vbl. sb.*]. 1721 BAILEY, *Formalize*, to play the Formalist. 1830 [see FORMALIZING *ppl. a.*].

† 7. a. *trans.* To cavil at, raise scrupulous objections to. b. *intr.* To cavil, raise scruples; to take umbrage; also, to affect scruples. *To formalize upon*: to scruple at, demur to, haggle over.

[Cf. *F. se formaliser*, to take umbrage.]

a. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 95 By culling out the errours .. by formalizing the contrarieties; mis-interpreting the ambiguitie, intangling more the obscurities .. in the most renowmed authors. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1195 His resolution was to take part with the Christian emperour, if the great Bassaes..should seeke..to formalize his actions..in this maner of the obtaining of his government. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 236 That is to say, whether in Reason of State, it ought to be done; and we are formalizing the Matter, whether in point of Equity and Justice it may be done.

b. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 57 But, because such as delight in this pastime, will formalize .. I will not altogether condemne it. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 41 Y^r kings answer to y^e parlement..is now to noe purpose. Y^e house haveing formalized uppon it, y^e king hath recalled it. 1655 *Ibid.* II. 216 Some of the townes suspecting the intention began to formalise. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1761) I. III. 148 Particulars .. which the Officers on the King's Side, (who had no Mind to a Cessation) formalized much upon. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* XVII. xi. (1733) 471 It seems a strange thing..that Archelaus should be now formalizing about his Title to a Kingdom after so absolute an Exercise of sovereign Power over it already. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 301 He went not only willingly, but ambitiously, and formalized upon nothing that led towards the end he most earnestly desired. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, (1847) I. xii. 418 He .. told him that they had formalized at his professions.

Hence **Fo·rmalized** *ppl. a.*; **Fo·rmalizing** *vbl. sb.*, and *ppl. a.* Also **Fo·rmalizer**, one who formalizes.

a 1656 HALES *St. Peter's Fall* Rem. (1673) 111 They turned .. their true Fasting into Formalizing and partial abstinence. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iv. § 3 (1730) 145 Vanity and Formalizing is Lord Foplington's Part. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 65 The ministers turned formalisers; and the court mysterious. — *Exam.* III. viii. § 26 He found no formalising Scruples on the Lord Keeper's Part. 1830 CROLY *Geo. IV*, 364 The spirit of the juntas was timid, frivolous, and formalizing. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 3. 165 Those gloomy rows of formalised minuteness. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 90 A complete formalizing of what was before solid, positive, substantial.

† **Fo·rmall.** *Obs. rare.* [? f. FOR-[2], FORE- *pref.* + MALL. Cf. FOREHAMMER.] (See quot.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 123/b, A Sledge or an Hammer, of some called a formall.

Formally (fɔ̄·ɪmăli), *adv.* [f. FORMAL *a.* + -LY [2]. (Cf. FORMLY.)]

1. In formal respects; as regards form. a. *Metaph.* (see FORM *sb.* 4 a, FORMAL A. 1 a): With regard to, or by virtue of, the form or distinctive essence. Also in *Logic*: With regard to the form, as opposed to the matter of reasoning.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 13 But formally, Number, is the Vnion, and Vnitie of Vnits. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* IV. (1584) B bj, When..the Iewes were commanded to steale from the Egyptians, it was in the act theft, but not formally theft. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 32 Neither..that God doth properly move to sin simply and formally taken, or sin as sin. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* 1 Cor. xi. 23–4 The same thing which is materially Gold and Silver, may formally be the King's Coyn..or a badge of Honour..[etc.]. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. XXVI. 106 Words .. are said to be taken materially when for themselves; formally, when for the things by them signified. 1713 SMALLRIDGE *Serm.* (1724) 331 The heathen and the Christian may agree in the material acts of charity; but that which formally makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 24 Hence what is formally correct may be materially false. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 295 A judgment is formally right when its predicate is contained in the conception of the subject; formally wrong when it is not.

b. With regard to form or outline.

1868 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 360 His .. painting is ..the faultless..expression of an exclusive worship of things formally beautiful.

† c. In outward appearance, seemingly. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. (1612) 305 The gentlewoman (formally then modest) blushing, said. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad Wo.ld* IV. iv, The very devil assum'd thee formally; That face, that voice. 1649 BALL *Power of Kings* 7 Even so there is..an Act, or Being Really just, and seemingly or formally just..which may be in itself unjust.

† 2. In good form: a. In good order, style, or method. b. Handsomely. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3457 He reportid the tale riȝt formally. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (an. 14) 32 b, This kyng was of a mean stature wel proporcioned and formally compact.

† 3. According to the principles of art or science.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xi, All the eyght partes..Are Laten wordes, annexed properly To every speche, for to speke formally. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref., Any of but meane capacitie..may..perfectly learn to sing, make discant, and set partes well and formally togither.

b. According to logical form; hence, † logically, convincingly.

c 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 112 Therefore this argument holdeth not formally. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 89 If thys be formallye argued..then it argueth etc.

† 4. Regularly: a. In the ordinary or proper way. b. 'As a rule'; under normal circumstances. c. With exact correspondence. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 When they [horses] came to hand to lay upon their backs a little boy flat on his belly; and afterward to make him sit upon him formally, holding him by the head. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 9 The entering Ladder is in the Waist, made formally of wood. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 13 What Cords have held good in this ascending and descending of the Bass, answer in the contrary by the very same rule, though not so formally as the other.

5. Explicitly, expressly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, Though the gyftes of the holy goost speketh not formally all these wordes before sayd. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), You and your followers do stand formally divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* Pref. 28 Though this be not formally intended by the Agent. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) I. 48 Though perhaps in no instance it has ever been formally expressed at the first institution of a state. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. XX. 3 A book of Maxims and of Precepts everywhere formally didactic. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* XXXVII, I cannot say that Paulina.. formally proposed to herself the task of winning him to reflection.

† b. In identical form. *Obs.*

1682 *Case Prot. Eng.* 8 All the Profits..are to be refunded if they be extant and found among their Goods, formally, or but so much as equivalently.

6. In prescribed or customary form; with the formalities required to give validity or definiteness to the action; in set form, statedly.

1564 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 135 This deponent made a certen note of her Will..and after she was dede, this examinant made it formallie. 1597 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xli. 200 At length at full and formally he courted her for grace. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 They ..the wife and husband..conclude formally in writing..that the longest liver take all. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2319/3 The place was not to be formally besieged, but by a numerous Army. 1741–2 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxi. 86 Waller was to have been the other but has formally refused. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. XXXVIII. 63 He was now formally accused by Iphicrates. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 40, I formally took up my position there.

7. With formality of manner, ceremoniously.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 239 He stood a little still..His sceptre moving neither way, but held it formally, Like one that vainly doth affect. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj., Pride* (1703) 26 To be stiff and formally reserved, as if the Company did not deserve our Familiarity. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 66 Courtesying formally, she abruptly left her.

8. As a matter of form.

1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 235 Convocation .. never met, except formally, for near a century.

Formalness (fɔ̄·ɪmălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being formal.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 24 To awaken them out of their remisness and litherly formalness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Formalness*, ceremony, affectation. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2/3 An altogether unnecessary formalness of design in his studies for scratched plaster work.

† **Formament.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *formāmentum*, f. *formāre* to form. Cf. OF. *formement.*]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Formament*, a Mould, Form or Shape.

† **Forma·nging,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. ME. **formang-en* to barter (f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *mangen*, whence MONGER + -ING [1].)] Barter, exchange.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 20 [lv. 19] Noght es to þam for-manging [mistransl. Lat. *commutatio*].

‖ **Format** (fɔ̄·mat). [F. *format*, (according to Littré ad. L. (*liber*) *formātus*, (a book) *formed* in such or such a way).] Shape and size of a book, e.g. octavo, quarto, etc.

1840 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 272 To bring out the 'History'..in a better shape than that vile Lardnerian *format*. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 5 May LV. 580 The book .. is

not undeserving of the pretty square format in which it appears. *Mod. Prospectus*, Format and paper of present Prospectus.

Formate (fō·ɪmĕt), *sb. Chem.* Also less analogically **formiate**. [f. FORM(IC) + -ATE.] A salt of formic acid.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 316 Formic acid may be obtained from formate of lead. *Ibid.* 521 Salts..Formiates. 1825 HAMILTON *Handbk. Terms, Formates.* 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 153 A formiate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 105 Formiate of potash.

†**Fo·rmate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *formāt-* ppl. stem of *formāre* to FORM.]

1. *trans.* To form, mould.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 50/1 Intermixe it with whyte waxe, and formate therof little Candles.

2. ? To state in a precise form; to formulate.

1656–7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 361 Unless you will have me to say nothing, but what you shall formate to me.

Formation (fɒɪmē·ʃən). [ad. L. *formātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *form-āre* to FORM: see -ATION.]

1. The action or process of forming; a putting or coming into form; creation, production.

c 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 10 The worlde..I forme in the formacion With a dongion of darcknes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii, Aboute this tyme there was a great formation of monasteries. 1530 PALSGR. 12 The rules that I shall gyve for the formation of tenses. 1656 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. note xxvi, The Formation of the Body in the Womb. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 315 The Formation of Barnacles is exactly the same. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. iv. 43 The complete formation of this administration was interrupted by the death of the Earl. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 52 The escape of hydrogen and the formation of a neutral salt. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xi, His mind had really reached a new stage in its formation of a purpose.

2. *concr.* The thing formed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 The Chorion, a thick..membrane obscuring the formation, and which the Dam doth teare asunder. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 501 Productive of some disgusting formation in their children. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xviii. 234 Modern formations are numerous, as *acquittal* [etc.].

3. The manner in which a thing is formed with respect to the disposition of its parts; formal structure, conformation.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 324 These holes are dug with so much art, that there seems the design of an architect in the formation. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 325 Remarks..as to the formation of clouds. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 253 The liver..varies much in size, in different persons..from mere peculiarities of formation. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Formation*..the particulars of a ship's build.

4. *Mil.* An arrangement or disposition of troops.

1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 98 The formation becomes the same as to the front. 1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 20 The .. Formations must be executed as often by the left as by the right. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xxii. 388 The usual Roman formation in battle was in triple line.

5. *Geol.* (See quots.)

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 88 The term formation is not always used to express a deposite consisting only of a single stratum..it is also commonly used to designate a series of .. strata, which being intimately associated, and containing the same description of organic remains, are thence..considered to be of contemporaneous formation. 1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* i. (1874) 4 The term 'formation'.. expresses .. any assemblage of rocks which have some character in common, whether of origin, age, or composition. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 14 The formation, by which, adopting a terminology now in much favour on the Continent, we mean the lithological character and origin of the rock.

6. *attrib.*, as *formation-stage*; **formation-level** (see quot.).

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Formation Level*, the level of the tops of the embankments and bottoms of the cuttings of a railway upon which the ballast is laid. 1892 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/1 In the formation stage of its existence.

¶ = INFORMATION.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 977 Pardown he ast off the repreiff befor; and said, he suld no mor Formaciounе [*ed.* 1570 Information] mak off him that was so gud.

Hence **Forma·tional** *a.* [see -AL], of or pertaining to formation or formations.

1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXII. 244 Formational and historical geology.

Formative (fō·ɪmătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. OF. *formatif, -ive* (12th c.), as if ad. L. **formātīv-us*, f. *formāre* to form: see -IVE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having the faculty of forming or fashioning.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The arteres formatyue of speche were stopped wythin hym. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. B iv, The formatiue power of the Parents. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 74 All other creatures rising up, as bubbles..so soon as the formative Word of God .. fell .. on the face of the great deep. 1824 *Examiner* 451/2 Associations formative of lasting mind and character. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 235 The formative organs themselves are perfect in structure.

2. Of or pertaining to formation or moulding.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 346. 417 The formative art. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 256 The formative processes of plant-life. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 46 The early formative period of the Christian church.

3. *Biol.* and *Path.* (See quots.)

1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 41 A special tissue to which the names of formative or generating tissue and meristem have been given. 1894 DUANE *Dict. Med., Formative*, producing, or attended with the production of, new tissue.

4. *Gram.* Serving to form words: said chiefly of flexional and derivative suffixes or prefixes.

1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 186 The formative Terminations. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 The use of formative syllables. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* xviii. 211 To get at the root of a word we must remove all the formative elements.

B. *sb. Gram.* **a.** A formative element (see A. 4). **b.** 'A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root' (W.). (Cf. *derivative.*)

1816 *Q. Rev.* XV. 363 The element or formative, he seems to think, is employed to express the thing which modifies or connects itself with the idea suggested by the primitive. 1865 J. DAVIES *Temporal Augment* 31 In this language prefixed particles or augments are used as verbal formatives.

Hence **Fo·rmatively** *adv.*; **Fo·rmativeness.**

1654 tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xxxvii. 254 That which he introduced out of the deity into the humanity, that is, neither nature, nor creature, yet in our humanity formatively. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 664 These are the pure links of nature, wholly innocent of human formativeness. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 318 'Having or holding', S. Paul says, a 'formativeness of godliness' [2 Tim. iii. 5 μόρφωσιν].

†**Formator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *formātor*, agent-n. f. *formāre* to form.] A person or thing that forms; a creator, maker.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Formator* (Lat.) he that instructeth, maketh or formeth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 247 If fire was its spring or formator.

Formatory, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. FORM *v.* after the analogy of REFORMATORY *a.*] Tending to form.

1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1881) II. 199 The real and noblest function of labour is..not to be Reformatory but Formatory.

†**Forma·trix.** *Obs.* Also 8 formatrice. [a. late L. *formātrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *formāre* to form.] Formative faculty. Also *vertue formatrix.*

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 35 Since in my mother's womb this *plastica*, or formatrix, which formed my eyes, ears, and other senses, did not intend them for that noisome place. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 82 The natural heat which is the instrument of the vertue formatrix. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 180 The soul endued with a plastick power [is] the chief Formatrix of its own body.

Formature (fō·ɪmătiŭ). [ad. L. *formātūram*, f. *formāre* to FORM.] The action of forming.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxxiii. 3 Annot. 659 That first formature of rain. 18.. *Churchman* LIV. 498 (Cent.) These infant communities were easily susceptible of formature by leading men.

†**Formay,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FOR- (? *pref.*3) + *-may* in AMAY, DISMAY, etc.] *trans.* = DISMAY.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCIX. xi, He went into Burgoyne all formayed.

†**Forme,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 forma, -e, 2–6 forme, 3 *Orm.* forrme, 3 firme, furme, vorme, 3–5 form, 5 ferme. [OE. *forma* = OFris. *forma*, OS. *formo*:—OTeut. **formon-*, a superlative (with *-m-* suffix as in L. *prīmus*) from the root of FORE *adv.* A variant is OE. *fruma* (early ME. FRUME, beginning) = Goth. *fruma.*]

1. Earliest in time or serial order, first; also, the first of two, former.

Beowulf 2286 (Gr.) Frea sceawode fyra fyrngeweorc forman siðe. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xv, Hu ġesæliġ seo forme eld was þises middaneardes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 818 The vox kan..turne ut from his forme weie. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1572 King karnifees .. slouȝ him ate forme dunt. *c* 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 373 Yf I speke loude or stille, With the forme word I sal deye. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4006 Oure forme fadere and modere.

absol. and *ellipt.* *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 2 Se forma ys Simon. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Of the formen seieð sanctus paulus. Non est [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 25151 Þe uorme wes Belin. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 38 Hit arn fettled in on forme, þe forme & þe laste. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 447 As iij is nyne, as ij is ten, the forme Thelleuth is with.

b. Previous to the present; former, early.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22229 (Cott.) In form tide. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 8583 (Trin.) Þe forme dawes.

c. quasi-*sb.* The beginning.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 499 Þe forme to þe fynisment foldez ful selden.

2. Foremost in position, rank, etc.

14.. *Rom. Alexander* in *Roland & V.* (1836) p. xx, Antiogus hadde the form gard, Tholomeu the rereward. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 595 And with his forme foot he shoke forth this wrytyng.

3. quasi-*Comb.*, in **forme-fader** (*a*) (our) first father, Adam; (*b*) = FOREFATHER; **forme-moder,** (our) first mother, Eve; **forme-mete,** early meat, breakfast; **forme-ward,** vanguard.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Me .. sceolde..ȝiefe him his formemete þat him to lang ne þuhte to abiden oð se laford to þe none inn come. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 195 Ure forme fader gult, we abuȝeð alle. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5733 Of the forme-ward he herd grete cry For hy weren assailed of olifauntz. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 21 Oure form-fadirs þat god blamyd. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 808 He ..descended a-doune to þe derke helle, And fet oute our formfaderes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 81 Oure fforme-ffadyrs full fayne Wold see this solempne sight. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxx. 404 The grete wronge That oure form Modir dyde.

Forme (*Printing*): see FORM *sb.* 20.

Formé, -ée (fō·ɪme), *a. Her.* Also anglicized FORMY. [a. F. *formé, formée*, pa. pple. of *former* to FORM.] Of a cross: Narrow in the centre and broad at the extremities: = PATTÉE.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 80 Gules, a Cheuvron between ten Crosses, Formee, Argent. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. 9 Crosse Forme or Patee. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Formé* or *Formy*, the same as pattée. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 1 (ed. 3) 356 Four crosses formées fitchées.

Formeagre: see FOR- *pref.*1 9.

Formed (fō·ɪmd), *ppl. a.* [f. FORM *v.* + -ED1.]

1. In senses of the VD.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/1 Foormyd, *formatus.* 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* x. 1 The first formed father of the world. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 24 Without any formed words, Exterior or Interior. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. iii. (1732) 123 Petrified shells now passing under the name of formed stones. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 119 Form'd Apples, half green, and quite ripe, all together. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 187 The formed part of the regiments. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 173 A tongue which is as..a formed and polished speech.

2. *esp.* †**a.** Drawn up according to rule; formal, set. **b.** That has obtained distinct development or formulation; decided, definite, settled. **c.** Perfected by training or discipline: matured.

a. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 3 A long, form'd discourse. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 68 In the First he treats of the canonical or form'd Epistles. *Ibid.* 69 Gerard Rodolphus..whose Book of Canonical, Form'd..and Dimissory Letters were printed at Cologne in 1582.

b. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12. 23 Besides the which there are some other rather peccant humours, then fourmed diseasses. 1676–7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxvii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 506 It tooke not so much place as to come to a formed question. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 386 Government is essential to formed and regular Societies. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man of Feeling* xl. (1803) 90 Though he had no formed complaint, his health was manifestly on the decline. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 659 Without any formed intention of mendacity.

c. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 83 A formed horse must be rode on the bit entirely. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xv. 276 The spontaneous acts of the formed Christian temper. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 326 An effect not only upon the young and enthusiastic .. but upon formed and important personages.

†**d.** *Formed bachelor* (= med.L. *baccalaureus formatus*), a bachelor who has performed the whole of his 'forma': see FORM *sb.* 11 c.

This was the highest stage in the degree of B.D. in mediæval universities, the earlier stages being those of *cursor* or *biblicus*, and *sententiarius.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bachelor*, At present, *formed bachelor* denotes a person who has taken the degree regularly, after the due course of study..by way of opposition to a *currant bachelor* who is admitted in the way of grace, or by diploma.

3. *Her.* = FORMÉ, -ÉE, PATTÉE.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 111 Ten formed croslets.

†**Formedon** (fō·ɪmĕdɒn). *Law.* Also 5 **fourme doon,** 5–6 form(e)downe, 6–7 formdon(e. [AF., f. Law Lat. phr. *forma dōnī* form of gift.] A writ of right formerly used for claiming entailed property (see quot. 1628).

[1485, 1523, 1598, 1768: see DESCENDER1.] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 60. § 1 The seid Hugh ..[may] pursue for the recovere of the same londes by fourme doon or otherwise. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 17 The Kynges writte of Formdone. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 326 b, There be three kinde of Writs of Formedon, viz. The first in the Discender to be brought by the issue in taile, which claime by discent Per formam doni. The second is in the Reuerter, which lieth for him in the reuersion or his heires or Assignes after the state taile be spent. The third is [in] the Remainder, which the Law giueth to him in the remainder, his Heires or Assignes after the determination of the estate taile. 1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 17 (1884) 71 Who brought a formedon against a poor man. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 106 The Writ of Formedon brought by Daughters. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iv. § 3. 193 This was called the writ of 'formedon in the descender'.

†**Fo·rmel, formal,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4–5 **formaylle,** 7 **formale, fore-male.** [a. F. *formel* adj. (see FORMAL), which occurs in *faucon formel*, and latinized as *formelus* in a letter of Magnus of Norway to Edw. I, as an epithet applied to hawks. As the female hawk was greatly superior for purposes of sport, the sense of *formel* in this application may be 'regular', 'proper' (see FORMAL *a.*).

Cf. F. *forme*, 'a term of Hawking, the female of a bird of prey that gives its name to the species' (Littré).]

The female of the eagle or the hawk. Also *attrib.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 371 To chese or for to take, By hir acord, his formel or his make. *Ibid.* 373 Nature held on hir honde A formel egle. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4003, I salle neuer .. ffawkone ne formaylle appone fiste handille. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 38 Quhilks vhen they sau they wroght in vane, The formels fair auay they fure. 1616 SURFL. MARKH. *Country Farme* 712 Of Merlins there are both males and females..the female is called the formale. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 215 If you will fly with a Merlin at a Partridge, chuse the Formal, which is the Female. The Jack is not worth the training. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 239/1 Fore-Male, the term given to all Females of Hawks.

Forme·l, *v. dial.* [a. ON. *formæla* to appoint, f. *for-*, FOR- *pref.*2, FORE- + *mæla* to speak.

The pa. t. and pa. pple. *formelt* in *Cursor Mundi* may belong to **formeld*, f. FOR- *pref.*2 + MELD.]

trans. †**a.** To mention beforehand; also *intr.* to speak beforehand *of.* **b.** *dial.* To bespeak.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10181 Þe toþer part, als was for-melt, It was bi-tuix þe prestes delt. *Ibid.* 10387 (Göt.) Þe hundrid schepe þat i for-melt To all þe comune war þai delt. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 18 To Format [*sic*: *read* Formal] or Formel: to bespeak anything. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'He formelt a par o' shun wi' stee cokers and girt heedit nails at t' boddam'.

†**Formell.** *Obs.* [ad. Anglo-Lat. *formella* (substituted, pern. by mistake, for FOTMAL in one version of the *Assisa de Fonderibus*), a dim. of *forma* FORM, in the sense of 'mould'; cf. *formella* a cheese (Du Cange).] = FOTMAL.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 80 Lead .. By the Ordinance abovesaid, 1 Load 30 Formells .. So was the Formel 70 Pounds, a Weight now grown obsolete.

†**Forme·lt,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + MELT *v.* (str. and weak).] *intr.* (strong) and *trans.* (weak). To melt, melt away.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. iv, Ealle þa scipu formulton. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 Þe sunne hete þe snow, þat he hit for-melteð to watere. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 þat ha ne merren ne formealten þurh licomliche lustes *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 þat pich ham forwalleð aðet ha beon for mealte.

Hence **Forme·lting** *ppl. a.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* IV, I vow .. By the .. imaginarie ioyes Of vntride nuptialls; by loues vshering fire Fore-melting beautie and loues flame itselfe.

Formene (fɔ̄·ɹmēn). [f. FORM(IC) + -ENE.] Methane or marsh-gas (CH_4). Hence **Forme·nophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound]: see quot.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 July 86/3 Formene .. cooled in boiling ethylene .. is resolved into an extremely volatile colourless fluid. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 576 An instrument which he calls a formenophone has been invented by .. M. E. Hardy, for .. estimating the proportions of gaseous impurities of an atmosphere by the sound they give in a pipe.

†**Formenge,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *formengan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *mengan*, MENGE *v.* to mix; = Du., Ger. *vermengen.*] *trans.* To confound, trouble.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17292 Alle for-menged in þar mode.

Former (fɔ̄·ɹmə(ɹ)), *sb.*[1] [f. FORM *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who forms or gives form to something; a maker, creator, fashioner, framer.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24411 (Fairf.) Þe elementis þen mirkenid alle quen þai sagh þaire fourmer falle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 19 He that is the former principal Hath maked me his vicaire general, To forme and peynten erthely creaturis Right as me list. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 2 He that was formyour of alle the World. 1552 HULOET, Brycke former or maker. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. XXVI. (1620) 443 Porphyry .. affirmeth directly that these gods .. are but the forgers of our prisons, and not our formers but only our iaylors. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 440 The Framer and Former of the Vniverse. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 456 Thou in the New Creation art The Former of the Heart. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 102 The first former of the vernacular literature of Italy. 1891 *Bookseller* July 647/2 The writer does not concern himself with education as a former of character.

†**2.** An instructor, instigator. *Obs.* (Cf. FORM *v.*[1] 2).

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 42 Iak Uplond .. thour3 formyng of his formere thus freyneth a frere. *Ibid.* 43 Jak, thi formur is a fole, that thus thee hath yfourmed, to make so lewid an argument.

3. Applied to various instruments or tools used in forming articles (see quots.).

1847 HALLIWELL, *Former* .. also an instrument for holding different pieces of a table together. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Former*, a templet, pattern, or gage by which an article is shaped, as pottery or an object in the lathe. A cutter by which patterns, blanks, wads or pieces are cut from sheets for various purposes. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 129 For polishing, formers of brass to begin .. For soft stones the formers are of lead. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Former* or *Copy*, the templet used for the cutting of wheel teeth, and other works in copying machines.

b. *Gunnery*, etc. (See quot. 1867.)

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.*, *A Former* is a peece of wood, turned round, somewhat lesse then the bore of the Peece for which it is made .. The use whereof, is to make upon it Paper Carthrages or Linnen Carthrages. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 86 Dip an Inch of the Case in Water, the Formor in him. 1794 NELSON 9 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 430 The Victory has a Former for twenty-six pounders. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Former*, a small cylindrical piece of wood on which musket or pistol cartridge-cases are rolled and formed. The name is also applied to the flat piece of wood with a hole in the centre used for making wads, but which is properly *form.* 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 124 To roll up the cases [of rockets] you must have a smooth round ruler, or, as it is called, a former.

c. (See quot.)

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Formers* were likewise used among officers and soldiers to reduce their clubs [CLUB *sb.* 6] to a uniform shape, before the general introduction of tails.

†**Former,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 formour. [ad. OF. *formoir* chisel, f. *form-er* to FORM; subsequently altered into *fermoir*: see FIRMER.]

A kind of chisel or gouge, used by carpenters and masons (see quot. 1688; the description may have been influenced by false etymology).

1530 PALSGR. 222/1 Formour or grublyng yron. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 The mason [hath] his former, and his plaine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii. § 135 The second is termed a Former, it is a Chissel used before the Paring Chissel in all works. *Ibid.* ix. § 142 The Clenser, or Former, is a broad ended Iron Plate, or Old [? Cold] Chessel, with a broad bottom, set in an Handle; with which Tool they smooth and make even the Stone after it is cut into that form and Order, as the Work-man will have it. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chissel*, The chissels used in carpentry and joinery are, 1. The former, which is used first of all before the paring-chissel, and just after the work is scribed.

Former (fɔ̄·ɹmə(ɹ)), *a.* Also 2–4 formere, 6 formar(e, (*Sc.* formair), 7 formore. [First recorded in the 12th century; a comparative formed on the analogy of *formest*, FOREMOST. In 16–17th c. the ending was sometimes assimilated to MORE.

1. Earlier in time. Now chiefly in the more specific sense: Pertaining to the past, or to a period or occasion anterior to that in question.

The sense 'the earlier of two' (in strictly temporal application) is *obs.* or *arch.* exc. with reference to the halves of a period of time.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 36 Ða sende he eft oðre þeowas selre þanne þa formere [*earlier text* þa ærran] wæron. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Þe pope may .. revoke his former errour. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* viii. 126 As the later waues thruste forthe the former sourges. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 104 In my former letters. 1611 BIBLE *Hos.* vi. 3 He shall come vnto vs .. as the latter and former raine. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 73 Having .. the next yeare gathered together a farre greater army then the former. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* vii. § 479. 210 The testament .. shall stand, notwithstanding that it hath the former date and was written before the other testament. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i. 1589 Trust on, and think to Morrow will repay: To Morrow's falser than the former Day. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 177 The former part of the night we had much Rain. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 8 With many melancholy Reflexions upon his former and his present State of Life. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXVI, Eva appeared more like her former self than ever she had done since her sickness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 176 The admission of that, he replied, would belie our former admissions.

†b. followed by *than*. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 30 He was the formere than I. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 138/1 All which shew a former interest for Ireland then that which by conquest under Henry the second was made.

†c. In ME. it sometimes took the place of the earlier FORME, first, primeval, as in *former father, days*; with similar sense *the former age* (Chaucer).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5464 (Gött.) Jacob .. to his former fadris ferd. *Ibid.* 9156 (Gött.) He was þe first .. þat ded men raysed in former dais [*Cott.* in form dais]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 2 A Blysful lyf .. Ledden the peoples in the former age. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 2 The Synne of oure formere Fader Adam. 1529 SIR T. MORE *Dyalogue* 126 a/2 From oure formar father Adam to ye laste day.

d. Formerly possessed, occupied, frequented, etc.

1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* xvi. 28 3elde thou now to me the formere strengthe, that Y venge me of myn enemyes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 202 Out of that Ile worke My selfe a former Fortune. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 153 In Peace t' enjoy his former Palms and Pains. *Ibid.* IV. 790 This finish'd, to the former Woods repair.

2. With reference to order. *The former* (often *absol.*, with ellipsis of sb.): a. The first of two. † Also, the (immediately) preceding; and *occas.* in connexion with a cardinal numeral = FIRST *a.* 2 e.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H iij, In ye 3ere besydes ye 52 owkes yair is ane day ode, quhilk makis ye dominical lettre to be changeit euerie 3ere in the formair. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* Comm., In the seventene former chapters, are recorded [etc.]. The other eight chapters conteine other thinges donne in Juda. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark iii. 4 The former part of this chapter reports to us a miraculous cure. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 348 Of dissyllables, formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented.

b. The first mentioned of two; opposed to *latter*.

A use app. of late introduction, but now so prominent that the other uses have become restricted to contexts in which the word could not be misinterpreted in this sense.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. iv. § 3 Of the former kinde are all manner vertuous duties. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 80 Wisedome and Fortune combatting together, If that the former dare but what it can, No chance may shake it. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 84 Two doors, one, a foredoor, and the other, a backward; the former bigger and more ordinarily used, the latter less. 1727 POPE *Wks.* Pref., A bad Author deserves better usage than a bad Critic; a man may be the former merely thro' the misfortune of an ill judgment, but [etc.]. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 6 The latter mode is not less certain than the former. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 76 Therefore, in this work, I call the former 'a piece of gold', and the latter 'a piece of silver'. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 180 The former locality .. has for many years been a favourite collecting-ground of geologists.

†c. Spoken of before, aforesaid. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 14 She presently threw herself from the former rock, and so she ended.

†3. Situated more forward; front, fore. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 25 He with fersnesse .. rushide the former feet to Heliodore. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1040 Two boleaxys .. In hys former arsun were y-honge. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) S v b, Apply it to the former part of ye heade. 1558 *Will of R. Fetlawe* (Somerset Ho.), Ryngs that I weare upon my former fynger. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 17 In the former part of the Quire. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 80 Comming from Sardis, on our former Ensigne Two mighty Eagles fell, and there they pearch'd. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. iv. 7 In the former part of a Mans Neck. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 66 To fire in gaining of ground, the Battalion is commanded to advance as fast as the former Ranks discharge.

4. In the absol. or elliptical use, sometimes inflected as a *sb.* †a. With plural suffix (*obs. rare*). b. With genitive suffix.

a. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. A iij a, We must be content in commune speche to vse the termes of our formers deuised. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. XCIII. 374 Pictish Britons did Brittish Reuolts inuaid, Because those Lattres (basely thought those Formers) Rome obaid.

b. 1613 T. JACKSON *Comm. Apost. Creede* I. 380 The manner .. of the formers dissolution. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 102 The former's phlegm was a check upon the latter's vivacity.

Formeret (fɔ̄·ɹmĕrĕt). *Arch.* [a. F. *formeret*; according to Hatzf.-Darm. f. *forme* FORM *sb.*]

1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (Shipley), *Formaret*, rib moulding placed at the junction of a vault with the vertical wall.

Formerly (fɔ̄·ɹməlɪ), *adv.* [f. FORMER *a.* + -LY [2].]

†1. Before another or something else; first, beforehand. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 38 Calidore .. Nimbler handed Preuented him before his stroke could light And on the helmet smote him formerlye. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xi. 29 If I had not formerly read the Barons Wars in England, I had more admir'd that of the Ligues in France.

2. In former days, at some past time.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 181 Requiring for the visiting no more then formerly they were accustomed to pay at their first comming. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 53 You shall Heare from me still, and neuer of me ought But what is like me formerly. 1674 MARTINIERE *Voy. N. Countries* 58 After supper we went to our lodging, which as formerly was upon Bear-skin spread upon the floor. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 114 ¶ 1, I had formerly conversed with him at this House. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 5 We were sensible that we were not what we had been formerly. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xi. 626 The superstitious reverence with which kings were formerly regarded is extinct.

†3. A little time before, just now. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 67 Her faire locks, which formerly were bownd Up in one knott, she low adowne did lose. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 362. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 681 They who had formerly gone out of the Battel, to be refreshed and comforted, came in again. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. iv. (1715) 194 As has been formerly observed. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXXII, Those .. whom I formerly rebuked with such sharpness.

†**Formerness.** *Obs.* [f. FORMER *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being former; anteriority.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 98 Where order is, there is a formernesse and an afternesse. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 14 To shut out formerness and afterness.

†**Formerward.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FORMER *a.* + WARD: cf. FOREWARD [2].] The vanguard.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7786 Antioche hadde the former-warde, And Tolomè the reirwarde. [Cf. quot. 14.. in FORME *a.* 2.]

Formest: see FOREMOST.

Formet, obs. form of FOUMART.

Formful (fɔ̄·ɹmful), *a.* [f. FORM *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of form or forms: a. Apt to create forms (of the imagination). b. Shapely.

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1632 As fleets the vision o'er the formful brain. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Winter* 289 Fancy's formful Visions. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 999 He is familiar with Chantrey's form-full statues.

Formiate: see FORMATE.

Formic (fɔ̄·ɹmik), *a.* [for **formicic*, f. L. *formīc-a* ant + -IC. Cf. F. *formique.*]

1. Chem. *Formic acid*: a colourless irritant volatile acid contained in a fluid emitted by ants.

Formic ethers, ethers obtained by substituting alcoholic radicals for the basic hydrogen of formic acid.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. II. i. 52 Formic acid acts on indigo like the muriatic. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II 313 Of formic acid. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xvii. 449 For barely visible redness formic aether is more opaque than sulphuric. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 68 By distilling the nettle plant with sulphuric acid formic acid is obtained.

2. Occas. in *gen.* sense: Of or pertaining to ants.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 88 A nest of ants .. enjoying the full sun, which seems the acmé of formic felicity. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 300 Republicanism is made to find its antitype in the formic community.

‖ **Formica** (fɒɪmə·ɪkă). [L. *formica* ant.]

1. *Ent.* The typical genus of the family *Formicidæ*; the ant.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ix. 190 We could not [sleep] because of the attacks by the fighting battalions of a small species of *formica.* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 272 Many Hymenoptera, Formica, Cynips, also possess it.

2. A kind of abscess, ulcer, or excrescence, occurring *esp.* in a hawk's bill or a dog's ears.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 213 Pustule þat comeþ of humours corrupt as ignis persicus & miliaris & formica schall be purged. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. vi. 20 b, Formica is a lytle pustle, or many pustles that come upon the skynne .. The thyrde [sygne] is pryckynge, and it is a sodayn bytyng as it were of an ante wherof it hath hys name. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 161 The Formicas in Hawkes is a hard horne growing vpon the beake of a Hawke. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 248 Of the Formica. This is a Distemper which commonly seizeth on the Horn of Hawks Beaks, which will eat the Beak away. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 225 Formica or Scab in the Ears [of a dog].

Formican (fɒɪmə·ɪkăn), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AN.] Of or pertaining to ants.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov., If the Queen-ant is removed from a nest, the formican politicians settle down soon into a steady-going Republic. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* V. 42 These singular results of formican selection.

Formicant (fɔ̄·ɹmikănt), *a.* [ad. L. *formīcant-em*, pr. pple. of *formīcāre* to crawl like ants (said of the pulse or skin), f. *formīca* ant.] Crawling like an ant; in *Path.* of the pulse (see quot. 1893).

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 51 A formicant Pulse is like the motion of an Ant, who moves her feet oft without going much forward. 1842 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* (ed. 3), *Formicant*, an epithet given to the pulse when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant through a thin texture.

Formica·rian, *a.* [f. L. **formīcāri-us* (see FORMICARY) + -AN.] Relating to or resembling ants.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 29 It is called a Formicarian Bear; for .. whereas that Countrey is .. annoyed with..Ants, that beast doth .. prey and feed upon them. — *Serpents* (1658) 769 This formicarian or Pismire-like Phalanx.

Formicarioid (fɒ̄mikēˑriˌoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Of or belonging to the *Formicarioideæ* or ant-thrushes. Also *sb*, a member of this family.

1874 A. R. WALLACE in *Ibis* Ser. III. IV. 413 Formicaroid [*sic*] Passeres.

Formicarium (fɒ̄mikēˑriŏm). [a. med.L.: see FORMICARY.] = FORMICARY.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 161 For I found that our bungalow .. was a 'formicaria' [*sic*]. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 32 A Formicarium or ant-colony. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* July 46 The formicarium or burrow of the ants.

Formicary (fɒ̄ˑmikări). [ad. med.L. *formīcāri-um* neut. sing. of **formīcārius* pertaining to ants, f. L. *formīca* ant.] An ants' nest, ant-hill.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 47 They are conducted into the interior of the Formicary. 1880 LUBBOCK in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 176 The queen was alone within an artificial glass formicary.

Formicate (fɒ̄ˑmikēt), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *formīca* ant + -ATE.] Resembling an ant.

1840 in SMART.

Formicate (fɒ̄ˑmikeˑit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *formīcāre*: see FORMICANT.] *intr.* To crawl like ants; *transf.* to swarm *with* moving beings. Hence **Formicating** *ppl. a.* = FORMICANT.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 180 A languid, unequal, or formicating Pulse. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 165 An open space, which formicated with peasantry.

Formication (fɒ̄mikēˑ·ʃən). *Path.* [ad. L. *formīcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *formīcāre* (see FORMICANT).] An abnormal sensation as of ants creeping over the skin.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 373 Pains in the Limbs, Formications, Lassitudes. 1844 HECKER *Epid. Middle Ages* 279 Many patients experienced..a disagreeable creeping sensation or formication on their hands and feet. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 457 Figs produced formication of the palate and fauces.

Formicative (fɒ̄ˑmikeˑitiv), *a.* [f. L. *formīcāt-* ppl. stem of *formīcāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Of, or of the nature of, formication.

1834 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 356 To remove the .. pricking or formicative pain from the limbs.

†**Formice.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *formīca* ant. Cf. OF. *formiz, formis*] The ant.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii, A fable Of the ante or formyce and of the flye. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxviii. 52 a/a Salamon the whyche sente the slowthfull to the formices or Auntes.

Formicic (fɒ̄miˑsik), *a.* = FORMIC.

[1874 KEY *Lang.* 137 In our language a chemist speaks of *formic* acid rather than *formicic*.] In some mod. Dicts.

Formicid (fɒ̄ˑmisid), *sb.* and *a.* Also **formicide.** [ad. mod.L. *Formīcid-æ*: see -ID.]

A. *sb.* A member of the family *Formicidæ* or ants. **B.** *adj.* Of or belonging to this family.

1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XII. 197 The Formicide family.

Formicine, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *formīcīnus*, f. *formīca* ant: see -INE.] Of, or of the nature of, ants.

1885 H. O. FORBES *E. Archip.* 31 Every trading vessel in the tropics has its formicine fauna.

Formidabi·lity. [f. FORMIDABLE *a.*: see *-bility*, -ITY.] The quality of being formidable.

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II cxliii. 91 A Mackintosh has been taken, who reduces their formidability by being sent to raise two clans. 1754 H. P. *Hiberniad* iii. 24 There would be an Air of Formidability in..his..Assertions. 1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Q. Rev.*).

Formidable (fɒ̄ˑmidăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *formidable* (15th c.), ad. L. *formīdābil-em*, f. *formīdāre* to fear, dread: see -ABLE.] That gives cause for fear or alarm; fit to inspire dread or apprehension. Now usually (with some obscuration of the etymological sense): Likely to be difficult to overcome, resist, or deal with; giving cause for serious apprehension of defeat or failure.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. e e v b, The countenaunce of god shall be so formydable and fereful that [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 5 Of whiche name .. foreyne prynces trymbled and quaked, so muche was that name to all nacions terrible and formidable. 1658 T. WALL *Gods Revenge Enemies Ch.* 30 The Leopard..being..of a formidable aspect. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 97. 468/1 Charles..defeated Barbarossa, that formidable Pirat. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 80 The decay of Timber in England is no very formidable thing. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. III. 178 A party formidable by their number. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 74 Swords of formidable dimensions. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lx. 7 He set sail with a formidable armament. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 97 Along the edge of a formidable precipice of rock.

b. Const. *to.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. viii. (1808) 38 These commotions of the Appetite which would not else be formidable to me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 495 The Episcopal schismatics, thus reinforced, would probably have been as formidable to the new King..as [etc.].

c. Often applied playfully or sarcastically.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Unless I wou'd swell my Preface into a Volume, and make it formidable to your Lordship, when you see so many Pages yet behind. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, Here, now, is a maiden sister of his .. done by Kneller, in his best manner, and esteemed a very formidable likeness. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 275 His majesty has .. a *corps de musique* of most formidable establishment equally in point of execution as of numbers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII. 23/2 The Thames ..is not a very formidable river at that point.

Formidableness (fɒ̄ˑmidăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being formidable.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 17. 447 That by which we use to discriminate base fear from just caution, is the formidableness of the object feared. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergm. Vade-m.* II. p. lxxviij, A talk of the formidableness of Church-power. 1832 *Examiner* 260/1 Our author straightway forgets the formidableness of our antagonist. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 218 The formidableness of Russia comes, also, from her increasing population.

Formidably (fɒ̄ˑmidăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY ².] In a formidable manner.

1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 512 The British cannon formidably roars. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 54 His fourfold helm..With nodding horse-hair formidably graced. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 237 She was so formidably manned that all attempts to board her failed. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 254 England lay formidably open to attack.

†**Formidolo·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *formīdolōs-us*: see next and -OSE.] (See quot.) Hence **Formidolo·sity.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Formidolose*, fearful; also to be feared, dreadful. [Hence in mod. Dicts.] *Ibid., Formidolosity*, fearfulness, very great dread.

†**Formi·dolous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *formīdolōs-us* (better *-dulōsus*) causing or feeling dread, f. *formīdo* dread.] Fearful, terrible; also, feeling fear, timorous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Formidolous*, fearful, that feareth, dreadful, dangerous. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 618 (MS.) Why this so sudden, this formidolous change?

Forming (fɒ̄ˑmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORM *v.*¹ + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. FORM; the fact or process of being formed.

1401 [see FORMER *sb.*¹ 2]. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv, Syth that man in hys fyrste fourmynge of God was sette in his free wyll. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 17 At theyr fyrst formyng [they] open theyr mowth. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 165 The forming of mens wils to the observation of the Law. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Notes on Fossils* in *Footpr. Creat.* (1861) 326 Our knowledge is but in the forming, and still very incomplete.

Forming (fɒ̄ˑmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².] **a.** That forms; formative, creative. **b.** That is in process of being formed.

a. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. 289 A forming virtue or *Vis formatrix*. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step. Moth.* I. i, The thought that labours in my forming Brain. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ₱ 3 What august Palaces..have grown under my forming Imagination. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 37 She still improv'd beneath their forming hands.

b. 1805 *Rec. Greenhead United Presbyt. Ch. Glasgow*, To be taken under their consideration as a forming congregation. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* V. 96 The construction was in a forming and doubtful state.

†**Formi·rken,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **formerken.** [f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + MIRKEN *v.*] *intr.* To darken.

c 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 362 Alle his feyre federes fomede vpon blode, And alle formerknes þe watur, þer þe swanne swymmethe.

†**Formity.** *Obs.* [formed after INFORMITY.] The quality of possessing form or shape.

1623 COCKERAM II. A v, *Beauty*, Pulchritude, Formity. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 184 The informity was expressed before, when Moses said that the Earth was void and invisible..but the formitie is then .. declared when the waters are gathered, and the dry-land made apparent.

Formity, obs. form of FURMITY.

†**Formize,** *v. Obs.*—¹ [f. FORM *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To put into definite form.

1649 J. E. tr. *Behmen's Ep.* vi. 65 All Beings are but one onely Being, which hath .. severized and formized it selfe.

Formless (fɒ̄ˑmlės), *a.* [f. FORM *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of, or wanting in, form; shapeless; having no determinate or regular form. Said both of material and immaterial things.

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 502 Things she formed of a formelesse mas. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 253. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems, Elegie* xv. *Julia* 25 Countlesse multitudes Of formlesse curses, projects unmade up. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 12 The rising world of waters..Won from the void and formless infinite. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 27 That unprescribed Formless way of Worship, which they now use. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i, Like a ghost shrouded and folded up In its own formless horror. 1869 TYNDALL *Chem. Rays* in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 244 This formless aggregate of infinitesimal particles. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 169 Brown birds..Twittered their sweet and formless tune.

Hence **Formlessly** *adv.*; **Formlessness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Formlessness*. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) 394 We leave space dimensionless .. and therefore the representative of absolute weakness and formlessness. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1873) I. i. 9 They had form, but they are changing into sheer formlessness. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 500 Goethe [was] .. impatient of the formlessness which had begun to reign in literature. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* vi, His long coat hung formlessly from his shoulders.

†**Formly,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. FORM *sb.* + -LY ¹.] Having (proper) form, shapely.

1548 VICARY *Eng. Treas.* (1626) 12 Through him every member is made the formelier, and taketh the better shape.

†**Formly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 **forma-, formelich(e, -ly,** 5 **fourmely.** [f. FORM *sb.* + *-liche*, -LY ².] In proper form; also, with regard to the 'form' or essential nature; = FORMALLY.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) It biholdeth alle thingis so as I shal seye bi a strok of thogth formely [L. *formaliter*] with owte discours or collation. — *Troylus* IV. 469 (497) O where hastow ben hid so longe in muwe That canst so wel and formely [*v.r.* formaly] arguwe? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 366 For is none of þis newe clerkes..þat can versifye faire ne formalich [C. XVIII. 109 formeliche] enditen. 1470 FORTESCUE in *Gov. England* (1885) 350 How the lawe may be fourmely kepte.

Formo- (fɒ̄ˑmo). *Chem.* Combining form of FORMIC, as in **Formobenzoic** (*acid*), an obs. name for MANDELIC *acid*; hence **Formobenzoate,** a salt of this acid.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 229 Formobenzoate of silver. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 823 Formobenzoic or Mandelic Acid $C_8H_8O_3$.

†**Formose, formous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* formois. [ad. L. *formōs-us* beautiful, f. *forma* FORM: see -OSE.] Beautiful, comely.

14.. *Nine Ladies Worthie* 27 in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 342 Of all femine moste formous flour. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4003 Moises faire and formouse. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 104 Amang the flowris fresche, fragrant, & formose. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 59 Of face formois and vult leroycall. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Vit. Uxoris* iii. Wks. (1687) 267 If he chuse one most Formose, Ripe for't, shee'll prove libidinous. 1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 175 The nymphs .. were dæmons, presenting themselves in shapes very formose.

Formosity (fɒ̄mɒˑsĭti). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [a. OF. *formosité*, ad. L. *formōsitāt-em*, f. *formōsus*: see prec. and -ITY.] Beauty; also, a beauty.

1489–99 *Inscription* in Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 409 Thys chapill floryschyd with formosyte spectabyll. *a* 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 27 The beaute and formosite of hir noble persone. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 8 A Damsell of exquisite formiosity. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 122 It is idolatrous for him to bend before so many graces and formosities. 1893 T. F. HENDERSON *Old World Scot.* XV. 172 Squalor and dirt were thoroughly antagonistic to adornment and 'formosity'.

†**Form-speckle.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [? Perversion of FERNTICLE or the synonymous dialectal *fanfreckle*.] A freckle.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/8 John Hewitt, a Bricklayer .. straight Hair, and Form-Speckles on his hands and Face.

Formula (fɒ̄ˑmiŭlă). Pl. **formulæ, -as.** [a. L. *formula*, dim. of *forma* FORM *sb.* Cf. F. *formule*.]

1. A set form of words in which something is defined, stated, or declared, or which is prescribed by authority or custom to be used on some ceremonial occasion.

[1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* IV. (1584) E e ij b, The *Formula* of the second covenant, is Christ. *Charke.* You vnderstand not .. what *Formula* is.] *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) I. xxii. 83 What is the meaning of this Formula [of the Jews—'Let his memory be blessed']? 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2031/2 The Lord Register reading the Formula, the Lyon King at Arms..Fenced the High Court of Parliament. 1723 *Act* 9 *Geo. I*, c. 24 § 8 All Papists..shall..make and subscribe the Declaration called the Formula, as the same is recited in an Act of Parliament of Scotland [of 1700]. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 51 Before inclosing of the Assize, the Clerk, by Order of the Court, leaves a Formula with them for their Direction. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 555 You have sent me several papers..I think I had seen all of them, except the formula of association. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) II. 23 The grammatical formulæ may then by gentle degrees be committed to memory. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 318 Forcing the Brahmins .. to repeat the Mohammedan formula of faith. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 293/2 The excellent scholastic formula *Transeat*, meaning either 'Not proven', or 'Nothing to the purpose'.

b. In recent use, after Carlyle, often applied more or less disparagingly, e.g. to rules unintelligently or slavishly followed, to fettering conventionalities of usage, to beliefs held or professed out of mere acquiescence in tradition, etc.

Carlyle's use of the word was clearly suggested by the words used of Mirabeau by his father, 'Il a humé toutes les formules'. This really meant that M. had unreflectingly 'swallowed' the watchwords, or cant phrases of his revolutionary friends; but Carlyle mistranslated *humé* by 'swallowed up, made away with', and frequently alludes to the passage as thus misinterpreted. Carlyle's use of *formula*, however, though suggested by a mistake, is in itself a very natural development from the ordinary sense.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. i. (1872) 58 Man lives not except with formulas; with customs, ways of doing and living. 1851 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 132 Men who try to speak what they believe, are naked men fighting men quilted sevenfold in formulae. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 649 The man of formulas often directs, and sometimes practically determines the action of his superior. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. iv. 252 They bound the religious life of their disciples with ever stiffening formulæ which left no room for the free play of the conscience.

2. A prescription or detailed statement of ingredients; a recipe.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Formula*..a Physician's Prescription or Bill appointing Medicines to be prepared by an Apothecary. 1792 W. YONGE in Beddoes *Calculus* (1793) 34, I am very glad to hear of your intention to publish your formula. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 546 My formula has been, the tincture joined with the dec. lin. so as to administer from fifteen to twenty or thirty drops to children..twice or thrice within the twenty-four hours. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 293 White Currant Wine May be made according to the same formula.

3. a. *Math.* A rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 6 An algebraic formula. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 163 In physics..the memory..carries centuries of observation in a single formula. 1850 DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* v. (ed. 2) 156 A general formula for calculating the specific heat of each class of compounds. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 25 The algebraist easily recalls to mind a few brief formulas.

b. *Chem.* An expression of the constituents of a compound by means of symbols and figures.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 480 If..the formulæ for the morbid deposits are calculated in relation to C_{18}, their connexion with the formula for protein will be more obvious to the eye. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 266 So that MR is the general formula for a monobasic salt. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* No. 618. 414 Thus chloro-carbonic acid was represented as a compound of carbonic acid with carbonic chloride, and..the formula was made to contain the formulæ of those bodies.

c. In general scientific use, a group of symbols and figures containing a condensed tabulation of certain facts. *Dental formula*: see DENTAL. Hence sometimes used for the set of facts that might be expressed by a formula.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 9 Each species of animal has its particular formula of ordering the legs in walking.

Formulaic (fɔ̄·mĭĭlē·ĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a formula.

Formulaic equation, an identical equation.

1882 CASSELL, *Formulaic equations.* 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* i. 28 Formulaic and other expressions common to both.

Formular (fɔ̄·mĭĭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **formulār-is*, f. FORMULA. As sb., a. F. *formulaire*. See -AR [1], 2.] **A.** *adj*

1. Formal, correct or regular in form.

1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Apr., A speech on the stage, let it flatter ever so extravagantly, is formular. It has always been formular to flatter Kings and Queens.

2. Pertaining to formulæ; formulary.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 180 *note*, Under the formular system in use in the classical period.

B. *sb.* A prescribed or set form, formulary; hence, a model, type. ? *Obs.*

1563 ABP. PARKER *Corresp.* (1853) 183, I had of mine own head moved my lord of London to bethink himself of some formular of common prayer. 1578 SIR H. SYDNEY in *Lett. & Mem. State* (1746) I. 246 He ys a rare Ornament to thys Age, the very Formular, that all well dysposed young Gentylmen of ouer Court, do form allsoe thear Maners and Lyfe by. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 564 Before I had ever seene any, I would have beene glad to have had but a paterne or formular of one. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi § 20 (1740) 437 The Liturgy must be deprived of all the primitive Formulars.

Formularistic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IST + -IC.] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization.

1864 WEBSTER (citing EMERSON).

Formularization (fɔ̄·mĭĭlărəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of formularizing; also, a formularized statement.

1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCL. 159 The formularisation of rules. 1885 MUIRHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 677/2 The great majority of these so-called enactments were probably nothing more than formularizations as of customary law.

Formularize (fɔ̄·mĭĭlărəiz), *v.* [f. FORMULAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To express in a formula or formal statement; to formulate.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 90 Every process is formularized in the most scientific language. 1862 GOULBURN *Educ. World* in *Replies to Ess. & Rev.* 37 Her doctrines were evolved..by formularizing the thoughts embodied in the record of the Church of the Apostles. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 247 The comparative merits of tannic and gallic acids may be formularized as follows: for local effects tannic acid, for systemic effects gallic acid is to be preferred.

Hence **Formularizing** *vbl. sb.*

1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 222/3 A clumsy formularizing in general of Talleyrand's sharpest and most famous *mot*.

Formulary (fɔ̄·mĭĭlări), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. F. *formulaire* sb. = collection of formulæ, ad. L. **formulārium*, neut. -ing. of *formulārius* (recorded in sense 'lawyer skilled in formulæ'): see FORMULA, FORMULAR, and -ARY.]

A. *sb.* A collection or system of formulas; a statement drawn up in formulas; a document containing the set form or forms according to which something is to be done (*esp.* one that contains prescribed forms of religious belief or ritual).

1541 R. COPLAND (*title*) Questyonary of Cyrurgyens, with the formulary of lytell Guydo in Cyrurgie. *a* 1626 BACON *On Libel in* 1592 Wks. 1861 VIII. 204 In the practice of all law, the formularies have been few, and certain, and not varied according to every particular case. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxxii. (1655) 274, I beleeve evry one hath som mode and modell or formulary of his own, specially for his private cubicular devotions. 1723 WATERLAND *Ath. Creed* iv. Wks. IV. 223 They received this Creed..as an orthodox formulary, and an approved rule of faith. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Guildford* (1742) 260 A committee of council to settle the formulary of the coronation. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 121 It contains .. a Formulary of the Ecclesiastical tones. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 441 Take up a history of an old French lawsuit..it is the same dull formulary in every case. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 110 The Anglican Formularies, however, do not recognize Hymns at all.

b. ? A formula.

1782 WARTON *Enq. Poems Rowley* 23 These poems abound with modern words, and modern formularies of expression. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 112 A boundless faith in the primitive formulary 'I can'.

B. *adj.* Of the nature of a formula or prescribed form; of or relating to formulas.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 293 Visiting his Tomb, they say a Fedha, or formulary sort of Prayer for Success. 1766 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Feb., The formulary and statutory part of law. 1775 — *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 June, Part of it [an epitaph], which tells the birth and marriage, is formulary, and can be expressed only one way. 1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 120 All that is merely formulary, and that depends solely upon rules. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 445 Under the formulary system the term was still employed.

b. Of a person: Closely adhering to formulas.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ii. 155 There is .. in the incorruptible Seagreen himself, though otherwise so lean and formulary, a heartfelt knowledge of this latter fact.

Formulate (fɔ̄·mĭĭlē·ĭt), *v.* [f. FORMULA + -ATE 3. Cf. F. *formuler*.] *trans.* To reduce to a formula; to express in (or as in) a formula; to set forth in a definite and systematic statement.

1860 EARL CARNARVON *Recoll. Druses Lebanon* v. 49 The Druse doctrines were..rapidly formulated into a system. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 88 Besides that definite consciousness of which Logic formulates the laws, there is also an indefinite consciousness which cannot be formulated. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 225 Lord Raglan did not unconsciously formulate for himself any settled design. 1883 *Q. Rev.* CLVI. 326 The Heads of Houses .. entrusted the Provost .. with the responsibility of formulating the document.

Hence **Formulated**, **Formulating** *ppl. adjs.*

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 235 Formulated doctrine. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 99 An established, formulated, orthodox spiritism. 1895 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 253/1 The formulating effects of his [Laud's] churchmanship.

Formulation (fɔ̄·mĭĭlē·ʃən). [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action of the vb. FORMULATE.

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 1. 1 The concise formulation of which it [Grimm's Law] is susceptible. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 67 Facts which led..to the formulation of the solar theory.

Formulatory (fɔ̄·mĭĭlătəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Relating to formulation.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* CXXVIII. 841 Put in this bald formulatory fashion, the difference between the two may seem unimportant.

†**Formule,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *formule*, ad. L. *formula*: see FORMULA.]

1. = FORMULA.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 164 A wel-governed Republic is bounded by the formule of certain Laws. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 170 The first trial of this formule was on the observations from whence he had deduced it, of which he gives a table for each station.

2. ? A little form or shape.

1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 469 A series of frames, or formules, is obtained..The principal formule is to be placed on a piece of London drawing-board.

Formule (fɔ̄·mĭĭl), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *formuler*, f. *formule* FORMULA.] = FORMULATE.

1852 R. KNOX *Gt. Artists & Anat.* 13 Could we formule the doctrine as simply as [etc.]. *Ibid.* 103 The doctrine .. cannot be formuled in so clear a manner.

Formulism (fɔ̄·mĭĭliz'm). [f. FORMUL-A + -ISM. Cf. next.] Adherence to or dependence upon formulas; also, a system of formulas.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 312 Triviality, Formulism and Commonplace were come for ever. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II viii. § 51 The..love of systematizing, which gradually degenerated into every species of contemptible formulism. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 603/1 The whole of this complex theory is ruled by a mathematical formulism of triad, hebdomad, etc.

Formulist (fɔ̄·mĭĭlist). [ad. F. *formuliste*: see -IST.] One fond of formulas.

1852 R. KNOX *Gt. Artists & Anat.* 15 The mere formulist (Cuvier also was a formulist in a sense).

Formulistic (fɔ̄·mĭĭli·stĭk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Displaying fondness for formulas.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. xvi. 310 Its prudential didactics, its formulistic Sociality. [Cf. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. vi. (1871) 162 The uncalculating Spirit of Jacobinism, and Sansculottic sansformulistic Frenzy!]

Formulization (fɔ̄·mĭĭləizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the vb. FORMULIZE.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 86 The curious tendency to formulization and system which, under the name of philosophy, encumbered the minds of the Renaissance schoolmen. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 774 Every formulization of truth is not absolute but relative.

Formulize (fɔ̄·mĭĭləiz), *v.* [f. FORMULA + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to or express in a formula; to construct a formula for.

1851 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* i. (1875) 49 The labours of Priests and Scribes in after time formulized what the Prophets had taught. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* iv. 255 The ideas of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity which that Revolution had promulgated and formulized. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Oriel* II. cv. 228 They have formulized their religion into these two monosyllables.

Hence **Formulized** *ppl. a.* Also **Formulizer,** one who formulizes.

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* x. 293 The formulizers of that law were none other than the celibate Roman clergy. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 94 That vast formulized theory.

Formy (fɔ̄·mi), *a.* [ad. F. *formé*: see FORMÉ.] 1. *Her.* Of a cross: = PATTÉE.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 56 b, He beareth Azure, a crosse formye vecked Argent. *Ibid.* 57 b, A Crosse formie Sable. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Formy*, a cross pattée.

†**2.** Of the fæces: = FIGURATE A. 2 a. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 65 From midde July untill the ende of August they make theyr fewmishing altogether formie.

Formyl (fɔ̄·mil). *Chem.* [f. FORM- + -YL.] The hypothetical radical (CHO) of formic acid.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 118/2 Formyle is the hypothetical radical of formic acid, first discovered in the red ant.

Fornace, obs. form of FURNACE.

Fornacic (fɔrnæ·sik), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *fornāc-, fornax* furnace + -IC.] Pertaining to a furnace.

1807 HEADRICK *View Min. Arran* 216 The smelting of iron, and other fornacic uses.

Fornage: see FURNAGE.

Fornale, *v. Sc.* Also 9 **forenail.** [Of obscure origin; Jam. suggests the sense 'to NAIL or fasten up beforehand'.] *trans.* To alienate the income of (an estate) in advance; in mod. use 'to spend (money) before it is gained' (Jam.).

1478 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 13 He sall nouther sell..na fornale, langar na sevin yeris, nane of his landis.

†**Forne,** *adv., a.* and *prep. Obs.* Forms: 1 **foran, forn**(e, 3 **foren,** 3–5 **forn,** *Orm.* **forrn,** 4–7 **forne.** [OE. *foran* (Northumb. *fora*), *forne* adv. = OS. *foran, forana*, OHG. *fo rna* (MHG., mod.Ger. *vorne, vorn*); f. root of FOR, FORE *adv.*

The adj. appears to be an English development from the adv., and not an adoption of the ON. *forn* ancient.]

A. *adv.*

1. With respect to place. **a.** Of position: In front, before the eyes; in or on the front, opp. to *behind*. **b.** Of motion: Forwards, to the front.

a. *a* 1000 *Riddles* liv. 8 (Gr.) Wonnum hyrstum Foran ȝefrætwed. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4361 Þat host abod behynde & forn. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3925 Þis breme best bare..Before forne in þe fronte thre fell tyndis.

b. *c* 1000 *Daniel* 557 (Gr.) Þæt Þæt treow sceolde telgum besnæded foran afeallan. *c* 1205 LAY. 26899 And ten þusend hehte aneouste foren wenden. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, He rode forne Brenning full hote.

2. With respect to time: **a.** Formerly; in former time. **b.** Thenceforward, in future.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2422 Þes wer forne þe freest þat folȝed alle þe sele. 14.. *Trentalle S. Gregorii* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 80 For pynes thar hym dred non forne Of purgatory no of helle.

3. Prefixed to prepositions, and occas. to another adverb: **a.** Prefixed to *again, against*, adv. and prep.: Right in front. **b.** *Forne an, at*: before, in front of. **c.** *Forne in*: straight before. **d.** *Forne to*: before, both of place and time. **e.** *Forne on*: right forward, seriatim.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 2 Farað on þæt castel þæt foran [*c* 1160 *Hatton* foren] onȝen eow ys. *c* 1200 ORMIN 553 Þe33 tokenn eft fornon To serrfenn wukemalumm. *c* 1205 LAY. 20120 Up brædd Arður his sceld foren to his breosten. *Ibid.* 23968 His hereburne gon to falsie, foren an his hafde. *Ibid.* 24032 Arður beh to þan ȝæte, forn at þere burȝe. *Ibid.* 29269 And foren to þære nihte fur þer on brohte. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* xv. 39 The centurien that stood forn aȝens siȝ, that [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7759 There met hym þis Mawhown .. Euyn forne in his face.

B. *adj.* **a.** Of place: Anterior, front. **b.** Of time: Former.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/2 Forne parte of a schyppe, or forschyppe. 1485 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* II. i. 71 a, From the begynnyng of his forne dedes. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 340 It was true in Old forne yeeres, about twelue hundred yeeres agoe.

C. *prep.*

a. Of motion: Before, in front of, in advance of.

O. E. Chron. an. 894, Þa for rad sio fierd hie foran. *c* 1000 [see FORE-RUN]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Leofe moder swim þu foren me. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3541 Mac us godes foren us to gon. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3649 Þe kyng hem passede with-inne a wyle, Forn hem þe mountance of two myle.

b. Of position: Before, before the face of, in sight of. Hence of fighting: In behalf of.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3866 God [bad] .. foren hem smiten on ðe ston. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 200 Gij stode forn him in þat flett. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2172 To see hym dye me forn. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3211 Agaynste her fone I faught hem forne. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol 70 Stories of love, where forne the wondring bench, The lisping gallant might inioy his wench.

c. Of time: Before.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22429 (Götts.) Forn domes-dai.

d. Of cause: On account of.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 67 To mykyll bale was sche borne, And many a man slayn hur forne.

D. *Comb.*, as **forn-cast** *v.* = FORECAST *v.*, to premeditate; **forn-father** = FOREFATHER; **forn-goer,** a predecessor; **forn-had** *ppl. a.*, formerly possessed; **forn-said** *ppl. a.* = FORESAID *ppl. a.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 472 (521) He .. Hadde every thing that her-to might avayle *Forn-cast. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 374 Malice ymagined, avysed, and forncast. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. Chaucer's Wks. (1561) 290 b, Enuie, forncaste and ymagined. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9768 (Fairf.) Þe gilt Adam our *forn-fadir spylt. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 26 The worshyp of god ys songe .. after the maner of oure forne-fathers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 258/1 He hath lerned of his *forn goers whiche dyd that ought not to be forgoten. 1382 WYCLIF *Judges* xvi. 28 Lord..ȝeeld to me nowe the fornhad [*pristinam*] strength. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 109 My lord y^e^ abbot off y^e^ monastery in Bury *ffornseyd.

†**Fornean,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FOR *prep.* + *néan* wk. dat. neut. of *néah* NIGH.] Nearly, almost.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxii[i]. 1 Me for nean syndon losode nu þa ealle on foldan fota gangas. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 For nean en ende þissere wurold.

‖ **Forne·llo.** *Mil. Obs.*⁻¹ [a. It. *fornello*, dim. of *forno* (lit. 'oven'):—L. *furnus* oven.] A cavity in which powder is placed for blasting.

1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 70 How many mines, and fornellos were blown up.

Fornent (fɒrnē·nt), **fornenst** (fɒrnē·nst), *adv.* and *prep. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6 foir-, for-, fore-anempst, -ane(i)nst, -(a)nent(s, -nence, -nens(t, -nentis, 9 foore-, for(e)-(a)nen(s)t, 6– fornent. [f. FORE *adv.* + ANENT.]

1. Right opposite to, over against; facing.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 236 For defence of his Borders foranempst Scotland. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI*, (1804) 204 In the straitt passage foirnent the goldsmyths shopp. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 64 The Earl of Athol.. Encamp'd fornent him. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 61 Reeght for nenst them up they gat. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 11 June, My house is right fornent the tank.

†**2. a.** (Ready) against. **b.** With regard to.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) I. 15 Reddy fornence all aventuris that micht occur. 1709 *Rob. III's Answ.* in *Watson's Collect.* II. p. iv, But we will do you understand What we declare forment Scotland.

†**3.** quasi-*adv.* Opposite. *Obs.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram. & Dict.* (1567), *Dirimpetto*, foranenst. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1888) I. 35 The bray foranent vpon Laudian syde.

Forneys, obs. form of FURNACE.

Fornical (fɒ·rnikăl), *a.* [f. L. *fornic-em* arch + -AL.] 'Pertaining to the fornix' (*Cent. Dict.*).

†**Fornicarer.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. L. *fornicār-ius* + -ER ¹.] A fornicator.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Seynt Poule .. forbediþ us to tak meit or comyn wiþ þeis .. fornicarers.

†**Fornica·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as next + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to fornication.

1688 J. NORRIS *Theory Love* II. ii. 105 Fornicarious mixture..must of necessity be a sin.

†**Fo·rnicary,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 3 fornic-, **fornycarie,** 5 **fornycary.** [ad. L. *fornicāri-us* masc., *fornicāria* fem., f. *fornic-*: see next and -ARY. Cf. OF. *fornicaire.*] **A.** *sb.* A fornicator.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 3 Sonus..of a fornycarie [Vulg. *fornicariæ*]. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. viii. 243/1 God shall deme fornycaryes, & them that do auoutrye.

B. *adj.* Addicted to fornication, lecherous.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xli. 25 Shame 3e..fro biholdyng of a fornycarie womman. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 469 He schulde doo rist of preostes fornicaries [*de sacerdotibus fornicariis*] and of hire concubynes.

Fornicate (fɒ·rnikē·t), *v.* [f. L. *fornicāt-*, ppl. stem of *fornicārī* of same meaning, f. *fornic-*, *fornix* brothel, originally arch, vault (see FORNIX).] *intr.* To commit fornication.

1552 HULOET, Fornicaten, or commit fornication or lechery, *fornicor.* 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. Wks. (1847) 336/2 These shall hate the great Whore .. and yet shall lament the fall of Babylon, where they fornicated with her. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* II. ii, We .. are resolved to fornicate in private. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 155 He hunted and drank and fornicated.

Hence **Fo·rnicating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. viii. 42 The heroicall spirit of Luther .. chose rather..to be an honest Husband, than a fornicating Frier. 1625 BP. SAUNDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1637) 207 Their fornicating both bodily with the daughters, and spiritually with the Idols of Moab.

Fornicate (fɒ·rnikĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *fornicāt-us*, f. *fornix* arch, vault: see -ATE ².] = FORNICATED; *spec.* in *Bot.*, *Conchol.*, and *Entom.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Fornicate*, arched, vaulted like an oven or furnace. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Pl.* 1099 *Fornicate*, arched. 1839 SOWERBY *Man. Conchol.* Gloss., *Fornicate*, arched. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 326 Four setæ of haustellum, and an upper fornicate.

Fornicated (fɒ·rnikē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *fornicāt-us* (see FORNICATE *a.*) + -ED ¹.] Arched, bending over; *esp.* in *Bot.* of a leaf, etc.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 218 The Stylus..is divided at the top into three fornicated branches.

¶ With word-play on FORNICATE *v.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 173 [She] gives up her body to a mercenary whordome under those fornicated arches which she calls Gods house.

Fornication ¹ (fɒ·rnikē·ʃən). [a. OF. *fornication, -acion*, f. late L. *fornicātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fornicārī*: see FORNICATE and -ATION.] Voluntary sexual intercourse between a man (in restricted use, an unmarried man) and an unmarried woman. In Scripture extended to adultery.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27938 Þis sin [lechery] has branches fele..fornicacion es an. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7352 'Fornycacyoun' [ys] whan two vnweddyde haue mysdoun. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 57 King David.. felle into avowtry and fornicacion with her. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxiv. 252 Takynge of fynes of preestis for cryme of fornycacion. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* v. 32 Whosoeuer putteth awaye his wyfe (except it be for fornicacion). 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 105 Shee. accuses him of Fornication. 1779 JOHNSON 10 Oct. in *Boswell*, Fornication is a crime in a single man. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 41 Fornication is always irregular.

b. *fig.*; esp. in Scripture: The forsaking of God for idols; idolatry; also, *spiritual fornication.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxii. 26 Þou lost all þat dos fornycacioun fra þe. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 47 'Tis a kind of Spiritual Fornication..to admit any Creature into a Partnership with him in our Love. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 298 All forsaking of God being spiritual fornication.

Fornication ² (fɒ·rnikē·ʃən). *Arch.* [ad. L. *fornicātiōn-em*, f. *fornicātus* vaulted, f. *fornix* arch, vault: see -ATION.] An arching or vaulting.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 138 Fornication, In Architecture, is an Arching, or Vaulting. 1810 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) App., *Fornication* is an arching, or vaulting.

Fornicator (fɒ·rnikē·tər). [a. L. *fornicātor*, agent-n. f. *fornicārī*: see FORNICATE.]

1. One who commits fornication.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 180 Oure cart shal he drawe, And fecche forth oure vitailes of fornicatores. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 Kepe you oute of the companyes of..fornicatours. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Fornicatouris and provokaris to the synne of lechorie. *a* 1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* Wks. I. ix. 237 What will become of.. the adulterer, the fornicator..and such like? 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. x. 3 If a man is a fornicator, or a drunkard.

†**2.** *Billiards.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1674 *Cotton's Compl. Gamester* i. 29 Make your Adversary a Fornicator, that is, having past your self a little way, and the other's Ball being hardly through the Port, you put him back again, and it may be quite out of Pass.

†**Fo·rnicato·ry,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of the nature of fornication.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 88 It was not the unlawfulness as Fornicatory, but as impious directly which they suspected.

Fornicatress (fɒ·rnikē·trĕs). [f. FORNICATOR + -ESS ¹. Cf. OF. *fornicateresse.*] A woman addicted to or guilty of fornication.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 160 Those that haue been dayly fornicatresses. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 23. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxiii. 17 Common whore, fornicatresse.

†**Fornicatrice.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *fornicātrīce-m*, *fornicātrix*: see next. Cf F. *fornicatrice.*] = prec.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 912 Impossible is yᵗ this woman be ffornicatrice.

Fornicatrix (fɒ·rnikē·triks). Pl. **-trixes.** [a. L. *fornicātrix*, fem. of *fornicātor.*] = prec.

1586 *Perth Session Rec.* in C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scot.* (1884) II. xii. 244 To shave the heads of fornicators and fornicatrixes. 1655 in Kirkton *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 171 *note*, One quadrilapse fornicatrix. 1768 *Life & Adv. Sir B. Sapskull* II. 130 What, sir (exclaimed the old fornicatrix).

Forniciform (fɒrnī·sifɒm), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *fornic-em, fornix* arch, vault + -(I)FORM.]

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Forniciform, Bot.*, resembling an arch or vault; vaulted.

†**Forni·m,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 forneme; *pa. pple.* 3 fornumen, fornome·n. [OE. *forniman*, pa. t. *fornam, fornóm*, pa. pple. *fornumen*, f. FOR- *pref.* + *niman* to take.] *trans.* To take away, do away with, destroy; also, to take up, appropriate by encroachment.

Beowulf 1205 (Gr.) Hine Wyrd fornam. *c* 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* I. 118 Wiþ weartan, ʒenim þas ylcan wyrte .. hy beoð sona fornumene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2228 Min two childre aren me for-numen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 23 Als schadw, when heldes, for-nomen I am. *c* 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 359 Euerych tannere .. shal, for þe stret þᵗ he for-nemeþ, twey shullynges by þe ʒere. *c* 1430 *Compleynt* 56 in Lydg. *Temple Glas* (1891) App. 60 ʒee..Han me fornome tunge & speche.

Fornix (fɒ·rniks). [a. L. *fornix* arch, vaulted chamber.] Something resembling an arch.

a. *Anat.* esp. an arched formation of the brain.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Fornix*, a hollow place in the brain, bending like an arch. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 329 The fornix .. raised at its anterior extremity. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 268 This fornix is made up of two white cords closely approximated anteriorly.

b. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Arch*, Fornix, a small elongation of the corolla, which commonly covers the stamina. 1862 M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms, Fornix*, arched scales in the orifice of some flowers.

c. *Conchol.* 'The excavated part of a shell, situated under the umbo. It also signifies the upper or convex shell in the Ostrea' (Craig 1848).

†**Fornu·mb,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + NUMB *v.*] *intr.* To become numbed.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 9 How much so euer they fornommed, whosoever is touched earnestly w· the feare of God, hee will wishe none other remedy.

For-old *a.*: see FOR- *pref.*¹ 10.

†**Foro·ld,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forealdian*, f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + *ealdian* to grow old. f. *eald*, OLD *a.* Cf. OHG. *farallen* (mod. Ger. *veralten*).] *intr.* To grow old, wear out with age.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. iv [vi.] (1890) 166 Ne forealdiʒe þeos hond æfre. *a* 1300 *Holy Rood* 74 (Ashm.) in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 24 It ne bar noþer lef ne rynde as it uorolded [*MS. Vernon* for-oldet] were. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf* 175 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 75 He hem forbrende stilleliche: for hi forolþed [*S. Eng. Legendary, S. Edmund* 175: for-olde] were.

Foroughe, obs. form of FURROW.

†**Forou·t, forou·ten,** *prep. Obs.* Forms: 1 **foruton,** 4 **foroutyn, -owtyn, -outen, forout(e,** 4–5 **forowt,** (4 **foreowt**), 5–6 **foroutin,** 6 **forowtin,** 7 **foroutten.** [OE. *forūtan, -ūtan*, f. FOR *prep.* + *ūton, -an*, f. *ūt* OUT.]

1. a. Except. OE. only. **b.** Besides.

O. E. Chron. an. 1122, Se fir..for bearnde ealle þe minstre for uton feawe bec. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 110 Fifty thousand of archerys He had, forouten the hoblerys. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xliii. 126 He had .. Foure scor off hardy armyd men, For-owte archeris.

2. Without.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2681 To late hire lenghe fulle a fourteniʒt for-oute alle greues of sauȝtes to þe cite. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxvii. 66 He for-owt gruchyng Delyveryt hym of coursis thre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 59 Forowtin faill. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* III Quhere dome is given foroutten Judge sitand, that is na dome of law.

†**Forou·th,** *adv.* and *prep. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 forrouth, 4–5 **forow(e)th.** [app. a var. of FORWITH; cf. Sc. (Barbour) *owtouth* = *out with.* Perhaps FORROW is a shortened form of this.]

A. *adv.* **a.** Of position: In front. **b.** Of direction: Forward. **c.** Of time: Before, beforehand.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 202 Ta Fifty weill Armyt, and forouth ga. *Ibid.* XIV. 242 The Erll thomas wes forrouth ay. *Ibid.* XVI. 504 As ȝe forrouth herd me tell.

B. *prep.* Of time or place: Before.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 163, I sall Hald It..as myn eldris forouch [*sic MS.*: ? *read* forouth] me. *Ibid.* XI. 341 Evyn forrouth hym suld ga The vaward. *c* 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 722 The Gregeois swyth Aryvede..A litill foroweth þe evennynge. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 134 Đai gaddryd þame all..And schupe þame forowth þame to be.

Forow, obs. f. FURROW; var. FORROW, *Obs. Sc.*

Forpained, -pampered: see FOR- *pref.*¹ 6.

†**Forpa·ss,** *v. Obs.* Also forepass. [ad. OF. *for-, fourpasser*, f. *fors*, FOR- *pref.*³ + *passer* to PASS; in Spenser's quasi-archaic use the prefix seems to be taken as FORE-.]

1. *trans.* To go beyond, surpass, excel. [So in OF.; in quot. 1374 Skeat takes *for* as a conj.]

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 101 In al Troyes citee Nas noon so fair, for passing every wight, So aungellyk was hir natyf beautee. 1593 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* p. lxxii, So my wytt and capacyte hit for-passyth. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* XXX. 83 b, Lyke as the spyryte forepasseth and ouercommyth the fleshe in Christe. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 303/2 They .. know that it forepasseth all our wits.

b. To exceed (a time-limit).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 72 The Subiect should haue his time of Watch for fiue yeares .. which if hee fore-passed his Right should be bound for euer after.

2. *intr.* To pass beyond. In Spenser: To go past, pass.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* Div, Whether over the water he woll forpas. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 20 One day as hee forpassed by the plaine With weary pace. 1591 — *M. Hubberd* 519 Scarse can a Bishoprick forpas them by.

Forpierce, -pinch: see FOR- *pref.*¹ 5 and 5 b.

Forpi·ne, *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6–7 **forepine.** [f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + PINE *v.*] *trans.* To cause to pine or waste away; to torture, famish, waste. (Often in *pa. pple.*; perh. *intr.*)

c 1205 LAY. 29130 Munekes he for-pinede on mani are wise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1159 He lai uorpined in þe wounde. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 365 Hir face frounced and forpyned. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 9 He was forpyned with extreme sorow. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 30 Whom meates puff up, whom fastynges forepine. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems* (Grosart) 20/1 Its wood to be fore-pinde with wastefull carke. 1626 *Sir F. Drake revived* in Arb. *Garner* V. 545 Our long fasting..might somewhat forepine and waste us. 1865 *Reader* No. 117. 338/3 For-pined my cheek you see.

Hence **Forpi·ned, Forpi·ning** *ppl. adjs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 157 For-pyned schrewe! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 205 Pale as a for-pyned goost. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. ii 91 Grim Famine sits in their forepined face. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 92 Forepining day, and vigilant sleepless night.

Forpit, forpet (fɒ·rpit, -ĕt). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [corruption of *fourth part.*] The fourth part of some other measure, now of a peck.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Lanarks.* VI. 77 As much land as is requisite for sowing a cap-full, or forpet of seed. *a* 1794 in Ritson's *Sc. Songs* I. 184, I ha'e brew'd a forpet o' ma't. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* p. vi, 4 lippies or forpits = 1 peck or ¼ of a bushel or firlot respectively. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, 'A forpit or twa of sault.' 1862 HUNTER *Biggar & House of Fleming* v. 60 Two pecks and two forpits of bear at the cost of 2/2*d.* 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

For-plaint, -possed, -prick: see FOR- *pref.*¹

Forprise (fɒ·rpraiz), *sb.* Also 7 foreprise. [a. AF. *forprise*, f *forpris*: see next.] An exception or reservation.

[1292 BRITTON II. xv. § 6 Sauntz fere nule forprise.] 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 The excepc ons, forprises, and prouisions in this present pardon hereafter mencioned. 1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 10 Hee woulde haue leuied the Fine with a foreprise or exception of certaine acres. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 18 He shall make no foreprise in his Writ. 1676 in COLES. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Forprise (fɒrprəi·z), *v.* Forms: 5–8 **forprise,** (6-yse), 6–8 **foreprise,** (6 -ice, 7 -yse, **forseprise**), 7– **foreprize.** [f. AF. *forpris, -se*, pa. pple. of *forprendre. forsprendre* to except, f. *for(s-*, FOR- *pref.*³ + *prendre* to take.]

trans. To take out, except, or reserve; *esp.* in Law phr. *except(ed and forprised.* Now *rare.*

[1303 *Lib. Custum.* in *Munim. Gildhallæ* II. I. 168 Le Duc de Brabaunt..qe est forspris par nostre Seignour le Rei dEngleterre.] 1488 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 3 § 111 The Townes

of Berwyk and Carlile oonly except and forprised. 1535 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 4 Any games..the game of shotinge onely exceptyd and forprised. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 384 Dame Ioane, I trow, ye will haue foreprised out of this number. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* III. iii, Fore-prizing none but such as haue the gift of continencie. 1686 *Royal Proclam.* 10 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 Excepted and always foreprized out of this Our Pardon, all Treasons [etc.]. 1797 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Forprise*, Leases and conveyances, wherein excepted and forprised is an usual expression. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 115 One individual alone foreprized.

Forquhy, Sc. form of FORWHY.

† Forquiche, *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + OE. *cwician*, f. *cwic*, QUICK *a.*] *intr.* To come to life.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 We don, alse þing doð, þe haueð lein on swete, forquichieð þan here time cumeð.

Forquidder. *Obs.*—[1] In 3 forcwiddare. [f. FOR-[2], FORE- *pref.*[1] + **cwiddere*, agent-n. f. *cwiddian* to tell.] A foreteller.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 þeos beoð hore owune prophetes forcwiddares.

Forraine, obs. form of FOREIGN.

For-raked, -raught: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6 b, 4.

Forra(y, obs. form of FORAY.

† Forre·de, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forrædan* = OHG. *for-, ferrâten* (Ger. *verrathen*).] *trans.* To deceive, betray, seduce.

a 1000 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 160 Eadwerd man forrædde and syððan acwealde. *c* 1205 LAY. 14867 Þurh his dohter Rouwenne mine uader he uor-radde. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 18 Ne nullich leauen ower read þat forreadeð ou seoluen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2192 Đo was Iosep sore for-dred Đat he wore oc ðluri hem for-red. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* 337 The world..that mani a soule haved for-rad.

Forrede, obs. form of FURRED.

Forrel(l, Forrester: see FOREL, FORESTER.

For-rend: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5 b.

Forrey,-eie, obs. ff. of FORAY.

† Forri·dden, *pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *ridden* pa. pple. of RIDE *v.*] **a.** Of a person: Wearied with riding. **b.** Of a horse: That has been ridden to excess (in quot. *transf.*).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 62 The court hes done my curage cuill, And maid me [ane] forriddin muill. 1635 CRANLEY *Amanda* 23 Young bold-faced Queanes, and old fore-ridden Iades. 1820 *Scots Mag.* May 422 Sare forridden, my merry menyie Left me my livan' lane.

† Forridel. *Obs.* [OE. *forridel*, f. FOR- *pref.*[2] + root of *rídan* to RIDE.] One who rides in advance. Also *fig.* a precursor, a preliminary.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 168 Cyning..Totilla..sende his forridel .. cyðan his to-cyme ðam halgan were. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Oðer swuche uor-rideles. *Ibid.* 300 Al þe uorrideles þet brouhten in þe sunne þet is þe deofles heaued þet me schal totreden anon.

Forrill, var. of FOREL.

Forrit (fɒ·rit), *adv. Sc.* [repr. FORWARD, or a coalescence of this with FORERIGHT.] Forward.

1786 BURNS *Pastoral Poetry* vi, Come forrit, honest Allan! 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, 'What for are ye no getting forrit wi' the sowens?' 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 145 Things wunna retire and come forrit as I wish.

Hence **Fo·rritsome** *a.*, forward, 'pushing'.

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 200 'I'm not..a forritsome man.'

Forroast: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5.

† Forroo·t, *v. Obs.* [ME. *forroten*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *roten*, ROOT *v.*] *intr.* To 'root' as a swine.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Ha in hare wurðunge as eaueres forroteden.

† Forro·t, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forrotian*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *rotian* to ROT; = MLG. *vorroten* (Ger. *verrotten*).] *intr.* To rot away, putrefy.

a 900 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 64 *Et..putrescet*, and forrotað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þine welan forrotiað biforan þine eȝan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Wiðuten salt fleshs ..forroteð sone. *a* 1300 *Seven Sins* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 17 Þou salt..for-roti to axin and erþe.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 205 Chastete..þet uorrotede ine þe watere of uoule lostes.

Hence **Forro·tted** *ppl. a*, putrefied, rotten.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. (1871) 124 Đæt sio reðnes ðæs wines ða forrotedan wunde..clænsige. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 þe leme uorroted ssolde ssende þe hole.

† Forrow, *adv.* and *prep. Sc. Obs.* [prob. short. f. FOROUTH, FORWITH; cf. *otow* = *outouth, outwith*. See AFORROW, TOFORROW.] **A.** *adv.* Beforehand, in advance. **B.** *prep.* Before (in time or place).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 120 Walys ensample mycht have bene To 3ow, had ȝe it forow sene. *Ibid.* VII. 145, I will that he ga forrow vs. 1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 35 On friday forou witsonday. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 73 On that nycht ane lytill forrow da.

Forrow, obs. form of FORAY.

For-rue, -run: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 2, 6 b and 8.

† Forsa·do. *Obs. rare.* [a. Sp. *forçado*, now written *forzado*.] A galley-slave.

1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1367 There were many other Christian Slaues, but more then two hundred Forsados. 1722 D. COXE *Carolina* 28 The Majority of the Inhabitants, are Forc'adoes or forc'd People, having been Malefactors in some Parts of Mexico.

Forsaid: see FORESAID.

Forsake (fəɪsē·k), *v.* Pa. t. **forsook** (fəɪsu·k). Pa. pple. **forsaken** (fəɪsē·k'n). Forms: *Pres. t.* 1 forsace, (*Northumb.* foresacco), 2–3 *south.* **vorsake,** (**fursake,** 4 *south.* **vorsake, forsak,** 6 **forsayke**), 2– forsake. *Pa. t.* 1 forsóc, 3–4 forso(o)k, *south.* vorsoc, -k, 3–6 forsoke, (4 forsuk e, 6 foresoke), 6–7 **forsooke,** 4– forsook; also 7 *weak form* forsaked. *Pa. pple.* 1 forsacen, 3–4 fursake(n, forsakin, -yn, 3 forsoc, 4-6 forsake, 6–9 forsook(e, (7 forsoken), 3– forsaken; *weak forms* 3–4 forsaked, -id. [OE. *forsacan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *sacan* to contend, dispute, deny; cf. OS. *forsakan* (Du. *verzaken*), OHG. *firsahhan* to deny, repudiate, renounce.]

† **1.** *trans.* To deny (an accusation, an alleged fact, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1767 Stalðe ic for-sake. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 473 3uf eni clerc as felon were itake, & vor felon iproued, & ne miȝte it noȝt uorsake. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.), I ne may nat for-sake the ryht swyfte cours of my prosperite. 1389 *Serm.* (MS. Helm.), Þei [Ananie and Safira] forsoken to Þetir here monei þat þei hadden. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 172/2 Forsakyn, and denyyn, *abnego.* *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/1 They forsake that maria is the moder of god.

† **b.** To deny knowledge of (a person). *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15997 (Trin.) Petur..had forsake his lord þries on a rowe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 91 Seynt Peter forsoke our Lord thries.

† **c.** To deny, renounce, or repudiate allegiance to (God, a lord, etc.). Also rarely, *forsake to.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 33 Mi feader & mi moder for þi þat ich nule þe forsaken; habbe forsake me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22205 Þan sal all þaa..Es funden lele in cristen lai, Oither to iesu crist for-sake, Or underli sa wraful wrake. *Ibid.* 25149 Wicked man, þat godd forsakes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 81 b/2 For we haue not folowed the synne of our fadres that forsoken theyr God. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 131, I forsake the Bysshoppe of Romes vsurpyt power.

† **d.** To 'deny' (oneself); = DENY *v.* 7. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Forsake him seolf, and bere his rode. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xlii, Who soo wyll come after me, forsake hymself. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 80 As renouncing and forsaking mee selfe.

† **2.** To decline or refuse (something offered). With simple *obj.* or *to* and *inf. Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 650 *Detractauit*, forsooc. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 2 An consul..forsoc þone triumphan. *a* 1000 *Laws Edgar* ii. § 8 Þone [mynet] nan man ne forsace. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 11 Sei me hwi þu forsakest þi sy & ti selhðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 411 Roberd hym byþoȝte..þat yt was wel gret trauayl, to be kyng of þulke lond..War þoru he..vorsoc yt al out. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 250 Þai offerd gold ensense & myrre, and þou forsoke none of þirre. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 9 My sone and..his wif haue forsake to be myne executours. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xviii, The thre knyghtes..yelded hem vnto syr kay and sir kay forsoke hem and said he foughte neuer with hem. 1593 GREENE *News fr. Heaven & Hell* D iij b, This Brick-layer who forsooke to goe into Heauen because his wife was there. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 275 He..forsooke a right worshipful roome when it was offered to him. [1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 335 He..forsakes his Food.] *absol.* 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* I. 24, I clepede, and ȝee forsoken.

† **b.** To decline or refuse to bear, encounter, have to do with, undertake; to avoid, shun. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Nolde me tellen him alre monne dusiȝest, þet forsoke enne buffet, uor one speres wunde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 315 Na multitud he forsuk of men, Quhill he hade ane aganis ten. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 54 Qwo-so be chosen..& he forsake his offyce he xal paye..iijs. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxiii. (Tollem. MS.), A noþer kynde of magnas, þat forsakeþ yren and dryueþ it awey. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 173 If a leche be in straunge cuntre..he schal forsake alle maner of curis þat ben harde to do. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1580) 81 Hanging on the Crosse, no shame he did forsake. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 33 We followe libertie, and forsake servitude.

† **c.** To refuse respect or obedience to (a command, duty, etc.); to disregard. Also, to neglect (*to do* something). *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Swa saul þe king dude þe forsech godes heste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6523 Sum of þaim þis fast forsoke. *Ibid.* 28246 Ic for-soke oft to kyrk at ga. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4406 Al þas men..þat sal forsake to wirk Cristes werk. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 273 þe kynges knyȝtes..forsook Clito his faire byhestes.

3. To give up, renounce. **a.** To give up, part with, surrender (*esp.* something dear or valued). Passing into sense 4.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. xii. § 3 He þæt wæs eall forsacende. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 147 Hie forsoken þe wereld and eorðliche wele. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 195 Vor þine luue ich uorsoc al þet me leof was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23045 Þaa þat..al þis werld welth forsok. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 He hase forsaken wyf and childer and all þe ricches..of þe werld. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 12, I rather did forsake my right than to behold such cruelnesse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ix. 12 b, Forsaking the name of a Captayne any longer, caused himselfe to be called king. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 157 For himself himself he must forsake. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 585 Forsaking country, kindred, friends.

b. To break off from, renounce (an employment, design, *esp.* an evil practice or sin; also, a belief, doctrine). † Till 17th c. occas. with *inf.* as object.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He scal his sunne uor-saken. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 Nu ðurh godes grace þu hes hafst forsaken. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 6 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 98 þis oþere here nettes gonne forsake. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* X. 25 Not forsakynge oure gederinge to gidere, as it is of custom to sum men. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 42 Þe emperour ..forsuke Cristen fayth. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 49 Who wil allege the temple for glorie of our chirche, ffforsake he to be cristen. *c* 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 236 Vertu, godede & almisdede, arn al for-sake. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Baptism), Doest thou forsake the deuill and all his workes? 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxix. 186 He must forsake to dwel with hys father and mother. 1602 CHESTER *Love's Mart, Dialogue* ccxvii, Haue I forsooke to bathe me in the flouds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 218 Streighten'd by my Space, I must forsake This Task. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 140 We were forc'd to forsake our intended visit. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) II. viii. 14 Nor that the doctrine of Christ crucified has been so forsaken. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 56 The southern Picts..had forsaken idolatry.

4. To abandon, leave entirely, withdraw from; *esp.* to withdraw one's presence and help or companionship from; to desert. † *To forsake patch*: ? to quit the spot.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1228 He þaim for-soke in al þer nedis. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 7 Til whaim now he spekis forsakand þaire felaghschip. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 224, I wol holde company with the, Til it be so that thou forsake me. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 506 Forsake y am, frendshipe y can noon fynde. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 461 Whan mawgys sawe that they forsoke the place, he followed theym not. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXXVIII. 516 They..forsoke theyr horses on the see syde. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Matrimony, And forsaking all other kepe thee only to her. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 135 a, The Foy men gave them so rough entertaynment at their welcome, that they were glad to forsake patch, without bidding farewell. 1674 MARTINIERE *Voy. N. Countries* 64 The night forsook us quite, the Sun continuing always in our sight. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. vi, Thou hast forsook Thy Juba's cause. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 318 Larks..forsake that climate in winter. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iv, I implored her to forsake the city. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 115 The road forsakes the river. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 71 This passion..though it begin with the young, yet forsakes not the old. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 197 It [a hut] was forsaken, and half buried in the snow. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd* I. 45 Those who forsake allies whom they have sworn to defend.

absol. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 363 He'll learn to flatter and forsake. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 100 If thou forsake, we verily do the same.

† **b.** Of things: To fail, disappoint the hopes of. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 The corruptyble rychesse of this worlde..forsaketh and deceyueth him whan he weneth best. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* v. 73 It is not to be marueiled, if the truth of Religion afterward forsaked them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 361 Their food ..never forsakes them in those warm latitudes.

Forsaken (fəɪsē·k'n), † **forsake,** *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FORSAKE *v.*] In senses of the verb.

1. Deserted, left solitary or desolate.

c 1305 *Pilate* 238 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 He..caste hit wiþoute þe toun among olde walles forsake. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxii[i]. 3 In a lond forsakun. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Venus-Mass* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (1879) Notes 395 Me semeth amonges all I am on of the most for-sake. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 3 Forsaken, wofull, solitarie mayd. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 532 This banished Nation retained their ..love of their forsaken Country. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, This apparently forsaken edifice might be a place of refuge to banditti. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 218 Their forsaken state was not owing to any oppression.

† **b.** Of words: Disused, obsolete. *Obs.*

1612 BRERewood *Lang. & Relig.* vi. 53 The articles of league..could very hardly in his time be understood, by reason of the old forsaken words.

† **2.** Morally abandoned. Also *absol. Obs.*

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 206 Bot, quhair the iust dois ioyne thame with forsakin, Be war thay get not wickit Acabs takin. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 13 Those impious forsaken miscreants.

Hence **Forsa·kenly** *adv.*; **Forsa·kenness.**

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXII. xlvii, Leaves..Forsakenly about the tree doth lye. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 93 To make me the more miserably end with neglectiue forsakennesse. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 252 So could the Hero [Dante], in his forsakenness..still say to himself. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. xvii Tragedies of the copse..where the helpless drag wounded wings forsakenly.

Forsaker (fəɪsē·kəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. FORSAKE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who forsakes.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXX. 1 Wo! ȝee sonus forsakeres seith the Lord. ? 1507 *Commynyc.* (W. de W.) B ij, Of synne a forsaker. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 139 They may justly be called forsakers and traytors. 1821 *Examiner* 803/2 The faithless forsakers of Parga. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 159 In this sort of love it is the forsaker who has the melancholy lot.

Forsaking (fəɪsē·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORSAKE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FORSAKE.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1637 Then helpeth ther no pledyng there, Ne forsakyng. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. XXXVIII, Traueyle..whiche to an uncunnyng man semyth a forsakyng of god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 b, For yᵉ forsakyng of one worlde, we shall haue more.. than there is..in an..hondred thousande worldes. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 12 Vntill..there be a great forsaking in the midst of the land. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biáθανατος* (1644) 16 Ever in his forsakings there are degrees of Mercy. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xviii. 268 The forsaking of the light of God's countenance is our portion in the lot of sinners.

† **Forsar(y.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. † *forsaire, -çaire*, now superseded by *forçat*.] A galley-slave.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 284 As toching the forsares, He could not of his honour rendre them, having before gyven them libertye. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* I. (1586) 182 The Masse was said in the Gallies..in Presence of the Forsaris. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. I. xviii. 149 A proclamation..that..every such author..be committed into the galleys, there to row in chains, as a slave or forsary.

‖ **Forsat.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Fr.; now written *forçat.*] In phrase *To play at forsat* (=F. *jouer au forçat*): to adhere strictly to certain rules the observance of which is not generally obligatory.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 340 If you play at forsat that is the rigour of the play) he that deals wrong loseth one and his deal.

Forsay, -scald, -scattered: see FOR- *pref.*[1]

Forse: see FORCE.

† **Forsee,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forsēon*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *sēon* to see; =OS. *forsehan* (Du. *verzien*), OHG. *far-, fersehan* (mod.Ger. *versehen*).] *trans.* To disregard, despise, overlook.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Ne forseoh þu næfre þine ȝecynd. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Ne bið his mehte nohwer for-seȝen. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Ha blindlunge gað and forseoð godd. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xci. 12 [xcii. 11] For-segh min egh, lokande, þas þat ere mine ille-willande.

Forsee: see FORESEE.

† **Forsee'k,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + SEEK.] *trans.* To seek thoroughly, seek out.

a 1300 *Sarmun* 50 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Þe wormis þat hit habbiþ al for-soȝt. 1584 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 161 To deuise his destruction which simply foresought thy preferment. 1614 J. DAVIES *Eclog.* 98 Wks. (Grosart) II. 20/1 Vartue it's sed (and is an old said saw) Is for hur selfe, to be forsought alone.

b. To weary (oneself) with seeking.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17597 þair sandes come again vn-spedd þai war for-soght þam vp and dun.

Forseethe: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5.

Forsemens: see FORCEMENT.

For-sench: see FORE- *pref.*[1] 5.

Forsene: see FORCENE.

Forset (fɔ̄ɹsĕ·t), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 6, 9 **fore-.** [OE. *forsettan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *settan* to SET; = MHG. *versetzen*. OE. had *forsittan* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To beset (*lit.* and *fig.*); to bar (a way; with *dat.* of person); to surround, invest (a city, etc.); to waylay, entrap (a person or animal).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1891) 212 Þæt heo him þone heofonlican weg forsette & fortynde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 78 My gomez .. for-settez on vche a syde he cete aboute. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1815 For-setten byfore, & eke byhynde Wyþ crokes ilkon oþer gan bynde. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1896 Thay hade at ȝone foreste forsette vs the wayes. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 251 Thow haste forsette þe ȝonge qwene. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXI. iv, Knightes, A litell fro Duresme their waye forsett. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. Scotl. 437/1 The Earle of Angus caused the Castell to be forsette. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* XX. § 4 (1615) 171/1 They might hunt and chase the wild beasts..towards the forest, so that they do not forestal nor foreset them in their return. 1872 *Daily News* 13 Aug., The watcher and policeman then 'foreset' the defendants, whom they captured. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., For-set* (Furness), to waylay.

2. *Sc.* To overburden or overpower with work.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXII. 11 Forsett is ay the falconis kynd, Bot euir the mittane is hard in mynd.

Hence † **Fo'rset** *sb. Obs.* ? A stratagem.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2912 Ne schal nought Brenne bede me trypet þat y ne schal turne hym wiþ a forset.

Forset, obs. form of FAUCET.

Forshake: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 1.

† **Forshakel.** *Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[2] + *shakel*, SHACKLE *sb.*] (See quot.)

1304 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 538 [The forshakel of Cheddington (1304) and the lustlegg of Trillek and Troy (1308, 1328) are local equivalents of the plough-shoe].

† **Forsha'me,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forsceamian*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *sceamian*: see SHAME *v.*] *intr.* To be greatly ashamed. In OE. also *impersonal.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 150 Dæt hie ongieten ðæt hie mon tæle..& hie forscamize. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* viii. (1889) 40 On him sylfum be his synnum ꝛgenum forsceamizean. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12528 Þe deofell wennde awe33 anan Forrshamedd off himm sellfenn.

† **Forsha'pe,** *v. Obs.* For forms see SHAPE *v.* [OE. *forsceppan* str. vb., f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *sceppan*: see SHAPE *v.*] *trans.* To metamorphose, transform; to misshape, disfigure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* 308 (Gr.) Heo ealle forsceop drihten to deoflum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Hwat ȝif eni ancre .. is forschupped to wuluene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4394 Ich forschop þe þanne In þis wise to a werwolf. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxliii. (1495) 698 Ydo made a mawmet: and forshaped it in the stede of god. 1480 *Descr. Brit.* 54 A man and a woman most nedes ben..forshapen in to likenes of wolues. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 956 To forshape, *transmuer.* 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. XXXI. 291/2 Her stepmother had forshapen her.

Hence **Forsha'ped, Forsha'pen** *ppl. adjs.*, transformed, misshapen. **Forsha'ping,** a deformity. Also **Forschuppild** (*ii*) [see -ILD], a transformer.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 Wreðde is a uorschuppild. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 640 He were al soþfast mon, þat no forschippyng weore him on. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. vi, Remedyes..by the which a forshapen soule maye be restored agayne. 1530 PALSGR. 157 A monstre, a wonderfull thyng or forshapen.

Forshend, -shoot: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 1 and 8.

Forshield: see FORESHIELD.

† **Forshri'nk,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forscrincan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *scrincan*, SHRINK *v.*] *intr.* To shrink up, dry up.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Job* vii. 5 Min hyd .. is forscruncen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 19 Þa sona forscranc þæt fic-treow. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lii, The beauty of hir fresh coloures, Forshronke with heat.

† **Forshu't,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forscyttan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *scyttan* to SHUT.] *trans.* To shut off or out; hence, to preclude, prohibit.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 540 Hi heofodon folces synna, and heora wrace on him sylfum forscytton. *c* 1150 *Departing Soul's Addr. Body* 13 Nu is thin muth forscutted. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xlv. (1869) 27 It forshetteth yow from passinge ouer. 1530 PALSGR. 109 *Forclorre*, to schutte out or forschut.

Forsight: see FORESIGHT.

Forsin, *sb.*: see FORE- *pref.* 4 a.

† **Forsi'n,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forsyngian* weak vb., f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *syngian*: see SIN *v.*] In *pa. pple.*, Ruined by sin, burdened with sin.

a 1000 *Laws of Edgar, Of Penitents* § 12 Ne wurð æniȝ man on worlde swa swiðe forsynȝad, þe he. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He demað stiðne dom þam forsuneȝede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 To freurende þo forsineȝede.

Forsink: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5.

† **Forsi't,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forsittan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *sittan* to SIT.]

1. *trans.* To defer, delay; to neglect, omit.

a 940 *Laws of Æthelstan* II. § 20 (Schmid) Gif hwa ȝemot forsitte þriwa. *c* 1205 LAY. 28518 Wah swa hit for-sete [*c* 1275 for-seate] þat þe king hete.

2. =FORFEIT. (? Miswritten for *forfette.*)

? *a* 1400 *Ipomadon* (Kölbing) 1854 When he ys in þis contre, At his will well ye maryede be, Ellyes forsytte youre londe.

Forsite: see FORCITE.

† **Forsla'ck, foreslack,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + SLACK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To be or grow slack; to pall. *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23794 We wreches wit vr will for-sakes, þat selenes þat neuer for-slakes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 223/2 The tentations which e sinne hath wrought, may in no wise make vs worse or forslake in our calling.

2. *trans.* To be slack in, neglect; to lose or spoil by slackness or delay. Also with *inf.* as *obj.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 62/1 Bicause..we foreslacke our praieng, or be not so vigilant therein as we should. *Ibid.* 77/2 The Officiall thinking to foreslacke no time .. laide handes upon this Peter. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 27 He spitefull warie is, ne ought foreslackes Hierusalem with new force to supply. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 45 They .. love eschewed That might forslack the charge to them foreshewed. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxi. 266 Be not negligent, nor fore slacke thy opportunity. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 210 This Prophecie of the Churches change into so excellent a state may be foreslacked by the ill management and faithlesness of them.

Hence **Forsla'cking** *vbl. sb.*, delay, hesitation.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lvii. (1609) 1148 All forslacking ..now would greatly prejudice their reputation.

† **Forsleep,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + SLEEP *v.*]

a. *intr.* Only in pa. pple.: Overcome with sleep.

b. *trans.* To neglect through sleep.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 34 The steris man al forslept, the steer staf lost. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 21 Before the generall flood .. when every man foreslept the monition.

† **Forsli'ng,** *v. Obs.*—[1] In 5 *pa. pple.* **verslongen.** [ad. Du. *verslinden*: cf. Ger. *verschlingen.*] *trans.* To swallow down, gobble up.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 10 Of xv. [chyldren] I haue but foure in suche wyse hath this theef forslongen them.

† **Forsli'nger,** *v. Obs.*—[1] In 5 **forslynger.** [a. Du. *verslingeren*, f. *ver-* = FOR- *pref.*[1] + *slingeren*, to twist, throw] *trans.* To beat, belabour.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 16 That one had an leden malle, and that other a grete leden wapper, therwyth they wappred and al for slyngred hym.

Forslip: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 3.

† **Forslo'cken,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + SLOCKEN.] *Pa. pple.* only: Drowned.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 40 The moone is al blodi and dymme..that signefieth lordship forslokend in synne.

† **Forslo'th,** *v.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + SLOTH *v.*] *trans.* To lose, miss, neglect, spoil, or waste through sloth. Also with *inf.* as *obj.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 197 Wanne hii [France & oþer londes] for soke ys, & for slewþed [*v.r.* uorslewede] & to non defence ne come. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 276 Thou wolt .. for-sleuthen wilfully thy tyde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 190 The prelats now..Forslouthen that they sholden tille. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 52 Ich .. botere, melke, and chese For-sleube[d] in my seruice. *c* 1440 *Ps. Penit.* (1894) 33 Y haue forsleuthid thi service. *c* 1470 in *Myrc's Par. Priest* (1868) 64 Alle graces that thowe hast forslowthed. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XXXIII, Forslouth not thys. *a* 1557 MRS. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. the Passion* Wks. 1362/2 Hee forslouthed to praye and call for gods help.

Forslow', foreslow', *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 forsláwian, 3–4 for-, *south.* vorslewe, 6–7 for(e)slow(e, (6 foresloe). *Pa. t.* 6–7 for(e)slowed, (6 -slowe). *Pa. pple.* 3 vorslewede, 6 for(e)slowed, -slowne, 9 foreslowen. [OE. *forslāwian*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *slāwian* to be slow, f. *slāw*, SLOW *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To be slow or dilatory about; to lose or spoil by sloth; to delay, neglect, omit, put off. Also with *inf. obj. Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* x, Þu naht ne forslawodest þæt þu þin agen feorh for hine ne sealdest. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4055 Wanne hii vorsoke is & uorslewede [*v.r.* for slewþed] & to none defense ne come. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 114 Hyt hys thorwe besynesse That men for-slewyth hyt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 611 This foule sinne Accidie .. for-sleweth and forslugeth, and destroyeth alle goodes temporeles. 1507 *Will of Duke* (Somerset Ho.), My tithes forgoten or forslewyd. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 172 By procrastination..& forslowing our turning to the Lord. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLI. xlvii, He foresloed when he was on ground To be baptized. 1633 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* 171 Do good then here, fore slow no time. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 71 They were resolved to foreslow no opportunity. 1862 SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* III. vi, Rash attempts shall fitly be foreslowen.

† 2. To make slow, delay, hinder, impede, obstruct; to slacken. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 274/2 He foreslowed not his iourneie. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 119 Least night with stealing steppes doe you forsloe. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* XXI. 474 Saturne doth onely foreslow the operation of the Moone; the rest of the Planets doe all further her working. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) IV. 565 If they be any time foreslowed and trashed by either outward or inward restraints. 1682 DRYDEN *To Duchess on her return* 15 The wond'ring Nereids..Foreslow'd [*Bell printed* foreflowed] her passage to behold her form. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 140 What delay foreslows the laggard nights.

absol. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 261 Nature .. doth not either preuent or foreslow vnlesse shee be prouoked.

† 3. *intr.* To be slow or dilatory. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 8 Although God forslow and delay for a while, yit..the time of vengeance will surely come. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 56 Foreslow no longer, make we hence amaine.

Hence **Forslow'ed** *ppl. a.*, **Forslow'ing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Forslow'er,** one who 'forslows'.

c 1590 CARTWRIGHT in *Presbyt. Rev.* Jan. (1888) 116 Much les cast you into forfiture for a fooresloed [*printed* foorestoed] letter. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* 81 b, Of these foreslowers it is sayde .. I will spue them out of my mouth. 1611 COTGR., *Accrochement* .. a staying, delaying, or foreslowing, of a Suit.

Forslug: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 3.

Forsment, obs. form of FORCEMENT.

† **Forsme'rl,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + SMERLES ointment.] *trans.* To anoint.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19985 (Edin.) In quilc [cristis] nam forsmerl'd tald es he.

† **Forsmi'te,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + SMITE.] *trans.* To smite in pieces; to strike down.

c 1205 LAY. 1598 He hine for-smat a-midden. *c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3621 For-smiten þai be þat neuer after schullen y-the. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 272 As thyng with leyt forsmyton, wol they die. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2104 Fighting ful manly, On all for-smete.

† **Forsomu'ch,** *adv. Obs.* =FORASMUCH.

1454 in Burton & Raine *Hemingbrough* 303 Forsomykill as I have certeyn knawledge. 1561 WINJET *Cert. Tract.* ii. (1888) 16 Forsamekle as [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xix. 9 Forsomuch as he also is the sonne of Abraham. 1648 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 30/1 Forsameikle as [etc.].

Forsongen: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6 b.

Forsooth (fɔ̄ɹsū·þ), *adv.* Forms: 1 **forsóð,** 3–4 **forsoþ**(e, 4 *south.* **vorzoþe,** 3–6 **forsoth**(e, (3 **forsotht**,h, 4 **for-suth,** 4 **forsoothe**), 4–5 *Sc.* **for-suth,** (4 *Sc.* **fursuth,** 5 **for-sute,** *Sc.* **-suith**), 6 **forsouth,** (*Sc.* **-soith**), 6– **forsooth.** [OE. *forsóð*, f. FOR *prep.* + *sóð*, SOOTH *sb.*, written as one word.]

1. † **a.** In truth, truly. Also in phrase, *forsooth to say, forsooth and I forsooth* (cf. *verily, verily*), *forsooth and God. Obs.* **b.** Now only used parenthetically with an ironical or derisive statement.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XIV. § 3 Wite þu forsoþ þæt nan ȝod ne deraþ þam þe hit ah. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Auh forsoðe so hit is. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 40 He nam him..Vnto helle for soþe to sei. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 303 And when a man swereþ for soþ, for soþ he hit troweþ. *c* 1481 *Plumpton Corr.* 42 For sute, madam, I lost all that I payd for him. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. 2 Forsothe and God, this hath moued me at the highe comaundement of my .. lorde kynge Henry the VIII. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Of Faith* (1859) 43 He confirmeth with a double oath, saying, Forsooth and forsooth I say unto you [etc.]. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. xiv. 107 After every word even when they speake to young greene Boyes, they come with yes forsooth, and no forsooth. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Mar., By and by comes Mr Lowther and his wife and mine, and into a box, forsooth, neither of them being dressed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 P 9 She has no Secrets, forsooth, which should make her afraid to speak her Mind. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 109 That they might be at liberty forsooth to clap and hiss. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 202 He reproaches me with treachery, because forsooth I had not sent him a challenge! 1842 BROWNING *Waring* I. ii, How, forsooth, was I to know it? 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 165 Reserve forsooth! 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & Viola* I. 21 A very happy couple we should have made, for-sooth.

2. quasi-*sb.* An act of saying *forsooth.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 P 4 Her innocent *forsooths, yes's, and't please you's.*

Hence **Forsoo'th** *sb.*, one who uses the word frequently, an affected speaker. **Forsoo'th** *v. trans.* to say 'forsooth' to, treat ceremoniously.

1604 B. JONSON *Penates* Wks. (Rtldg.) 541 You sip so like a forsooth of the city. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Jan., The sport was how she had intended to have kept herself unknown, and how the Captaine..of the Charles had forsoothed her, though he knew her well and she him.

† **Forso'pil,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + ? *sopil*, SUPPLE. But the reading and sense are doubtful.]

c 1315 SHOREHAM 165 For death scholde his meystryes kethe and for-sopil and for-sethe In deathes bende.

† **Forspa'n,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forspanan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *spanan* to entice; = OS. *forspanan*, OHG. *farspanan*.] *trans.* To entice, seduce.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 226 Gehwa seðe oðerne to leahtrum forspenð..is manslaga. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Warþþa þat wif for-spannen þurh þe deofies lare.

Forspeak (fɒ̄ispī·k). *v.* Also **fore-.** [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + SPEAK. OE. had *forspecan* to deny.]

1. *trans.* To bewitch, charm. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 173/1 For-spekyn, or charmyn, *fascino*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 115 Sythen told me a clerk, that he was forspokyn. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. ii. 45 They [the witches] saie they have .. forespoken hir neighbour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 296 Whosoeuer shall enchant or fore-speake any corne or fruits of the earth. *a* 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i, Urging, That my bad tongue..Forespeaks their cattle. 1895 [see below].

† 2. To forbid, renounce. *Obs*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abdicere* .. to forspeake: to cast of or renounce. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E viij b, If he should speede (which God forspeake).

† 3. To speak against, speak evil of. *Obs.*

a 1300 [see below]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 3 Thou hast forspoke my being in these warres, And say'st it is not fit. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 84 The fashion of most men, in such iudgements, is to cry out of ill tongues that have fore-spoken them.

Hence **Forspea'king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Forspo'ken** *ppl. a.* Also **Forspea'ker**, a witch.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 17 Fra steven of up-braidand and for-spekand. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582 *Facimia*, a forspeker or a tylyystere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 138/2 A Forspekynge, *fascinacio*. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 127 They..which abuse the name of God in..enchantments, in forespeakings, or in any other manner of superstition. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 39 She told him he had been 'forespoken'..and made him drink water mixed with earth from the 'fore-speaker's' grave.

Forspend, forespend (fɒ̄ispe·nd), *v.* [OE. *forspendan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *spendan* to SPEND. Cf. OHG. *vorspentôn*.] *trans.* To spend completely; † a. To exhaust (money or property).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23 Swiðost ealle hys speda hy forspendað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Swa þet ic mine oðre god al ne fors-spende.

b. To wear out with toil, etc.; *rare* exc. in pa. pple.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 9 His livelynes was almoste forspent. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 146 Forespent with age, and with the travel of the Wars. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclog., etc.* Poet. Wks. III 142 A painful march .. Forespent the British troops. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* I. 21 A man..Forespent with toiling. 1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 88 Camel and leader onward fare forespent.

Hence **Forspe'nt, forespe'nt** *ppl. a.*

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xii, Her body small soe withered and forespent. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 108 Their languishing and forespent body forsaketh their soule. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Valentine's Day*, The weary and all forspent twopenny postman.

† **Forspi'll,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forspillan*, *-spildan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *spillan* to destroy, SPILL. Cf. OHG. *farspildan*.] *trans.* To destroy, lose.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 4 Þa wolde he hiene selfne..forspillan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 11 [lxxxix. 10] Þou .. In mighte of þine arme forspilt þi faas. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4332 (Fairf.) Almast made ho him forspilt.

Forspread: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 7.

Forstage, Forstall: see FORE-STAGE, -STALL.

† **Forsta'nd, foresta'nd,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *forstandan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *standan* to STAND.]

1. *trans.* To oppose, withstand; to bar.

In quot. 1599 perh. = 'neglect' (cf. FORSIT, or read *foreslow'd*).

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 44 Ne meahte þa seo wea laf wiże forstandan. *c* 1205 LAY. 20159 Arður wende his speres ord, and for-stod heom þene ford. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 58 He fore-stood nothing for the happie expedition of the same. [1892 STOPF. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* II. xxv. 264 A mighty angel there forstood them.]

2. = UNDERSTAND. [Cf. Ger. *verstehen*.]

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Uneaþe ic mæg forstandan þine aðsunga. 1682 *New News from Bedlam* 47 How the .. Papists will approve of it, we cannot forestand. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 145 A cripple I'm not, ye forsta me.

† **Forsta'nd,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[2] + STAND *v.*] *trans.* To stand up for, defend, represent.

[*a* 1000 *Laws Ine* lxii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* I. 142 Gif hine..nelle forstandan.] 1642 *Vindic. Parlt.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 277 The members of the parliament are chosen by us, and forstand us.

† **Forstea'l,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forstelan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *stelan* to STEAL.] *trans.* To steal away.

a 940 *Laws of Æthelstan* v. vi. § 3 Gif hine man forstæle. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 In eorþe..hær ðiofes adelfaþ and forstelaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Heouene.. þer nan þeof ne mei [his] maðmas forsteolan. *c* 1200 *Prayer to our Lady* 9 in *O. E. Misc.* 192 Slep me hað mi lif forstole richt half oðer more.

Forsteal l, obs. form of FORESTALL.

Forsterite (fɒ̄·stĕrəit). *Min.* [f. the surname *Forster* + -ITE.] A silicate of magnesium found in yellowish crystals.

1824 LEVY in *Ann. Phil.* Ser. II. VII. 62, I have chosen for it the name of forsterite.

Forstid (fɒ̄·stid). *Mining.* Also 7–9 **forestid**, 8–9 **fausted.** [Of unknown origin.] Rarely *pl.* Chiefly *attrib.*, as *forstid ore* (see quot. 1874).

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 266 Forstid-oar and Tees. 1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Fore-stid ore.* 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* D iv b, With this [Bucker] they knock Ore, or anything that is mixed with Ore, Fausteds, &c. *Ibid.* M ij, All the Fausted Ore was to be Free. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* 204 *Fausted*, refuse lead ore to be dressed finer. 1874 *Gloss.* to *Manlove's Lead-Mines* (E. D. S.), *Forstid-ore* or *Forestid ore*, ore that is gotten out of earth and dirt that has been previously washed and deprived of part of its ore.

Forstived: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5.

† **Forsto'p,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + STOP *v.*; = MDu. *verstoppen*.] *trans.* To stop; to stifle (breath); also, to dam up, in quot. *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Ze al þisses weis punded ower wordes, & forstoppeð ouwer þouhtes. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4843 The wynde..forstoppyd the Crystene onde.

Forstormed: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5 c.

† **Forstrau'ght,** *pa. pple.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *straught* in DISTRAUGHT.] Distracted.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 105 A wery hare .. al forstraught with houndes grete and smale. *c* 1440 *Ps. Penit.* (1894) 58 For-straught to the yfled am y.

† **Forstri've,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FOR *prep.* + STRIVE.] *trans.* To strive for.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 93 Coveyte none mannes wyf, Ne naugt of hys for-stryve.

† **Forsu'me,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + ?-*sume* in CONSUME. But cf. OHG. *firsûmen*, mod.G. *versäumen* to procrastinate.] *trans.* To waste, consume.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. xxv, And gif ze be ane counsalour sle, Quhy suld ze sleuthfullie your tyme forsume?

Forsung: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6 b.

† **Forswa'llow,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forswelgan*, *-swelgan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *swelgan* to SWALLOW.] *trans.* To swallow up, devour utterly.

Beowulf 2089 (Gr.) Grendel .. leofes mannes lic eall forswealg. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 þenne bið he gredi..and forswoleȝeð þene hoc forð mid þan ese. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 þe luðere coue deouel..uorswoluweð al þæt god þæt heo istreoned habbeð. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Onleak þe erþe and uorzualȝ datan and abyron. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 259 Sone hadden þe Lyouns forswelewed hem vchone.

Forswarted: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5.

† **Forswa't,** *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of **forsweat*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + SWEAT *v.*] Covered with sweat.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 158 Of thralles y am ther thral, That sitteth swart ant forswat. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 2 The kyng toward the rod is gane, Wery for-swat. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 296 Com a knyght right well armed vpon a grete steede all for swette. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 138 A couple of foreswat melters.

† **Forswea'l,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forswǽlan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *swǽlan*: see SWEAL.] *trans.* To burn up.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 494 We sind mid ligum forswælede. *c* 1205 LAY. 16228 Al hit for-swælde þat þer inne wunede. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* xxiv. 58 A fyr .. shal Irlond al about for-swely.

Forswear (fɒ̄iswēə·ɹ), *v.* Pa. t. **forswore** (-swō·ɹ). Pa. pple. **forsworn** (-swɒ̄·ɹn). Forms: see FOR- *pref.* and SWEAR. [OE. *forswerian* str. vb., f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *swerian* to SWEAR.]

1. *trans.* To abandon or renounce on oath or in a manner deemed irrevocable; = ABJURE. *To forswear the land*, etc.: to swear to abandon it for ever. Also with *inf.* as obj.

Beowulf 804 He sigewæpnum forsworen hæfde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 387 He made hym, vor hys treson, vorsuerye Engelond. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 þe lond bope forsuore. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 214, I wald forswer Scotland for euirmair. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 109 By suche contempt the grace offred is refused and as it were forsworne. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 33 A woman I forswore; but I will prove, Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 84 They the Land at last did vtterly forsweare. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 588 The solemn Ingagement, wherin we all forswore Kingship. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I shall forswear your company. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii, I foreswore, with the most solemn oaths, the gaming table. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 369 The whole system of pensions should be for ever forsworn.

b. with *inf.* as *obj.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 229 She hath forsworne to loue. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 80 The thing I haue forsworne to graunt.

2. To deny or repudiate on oath or with strong asseveration. † Also with *inf.* or sentence as *obj.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 Appily I be not..constreyin be nede to..forsuer þe name of my Lord God. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 603/2 Peter..sinned not deadly at the time when he forswore Chryst. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abiurauit creditum*, he hath forsworne his debt. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 11 That selfe chaine about his necke, Which he forswore most monstrously to haue. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 39 His Oath-breaking: which he mended thus, By now forswearing that he is forsworne. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 491 Who did euer offend in word more than Peter? forswearing his owne master. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ix, If thou durst, [thou] would'st forswear thy own hand and seal. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 112 A Peer or Peeress..Who..forswears a Debt.

3. *intr.* To swear falsely, commit perjury.

a 1000 *Laws of Edw. & Guth.* § 3 Gyf gehadod man.. forswerige oþþe forlicze. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 33 Thou shalt not forswere. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, v. iv, You swear, forswear, and all to compass wealth. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake*, To swear, curse, slaunder, and forswear More natural is to your Peak Highlander. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Charms of Precedence* 22 Do ye not flatter, lye, forswear,..And all for this. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxvii. 265 The relative heinousness of forswearing by the temple and forswearing by its gold.

b. *refl.* To swear falsely, perjure oneself. Also *pass.* to be guilty of perjury.

a 1000 *Laws Eegb. P.* II. § 24 Gif hwylc læwede man hine forswerige..fæste iiii. ȝear. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ii. 20 We ne beoþ forsworene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne for-swerie þu þe. *c* 1205 LAY 4124 Nu heo beð for-sworne mid heore swike-dome. 1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Yef he zuereþ uals be his wytinde; he him uorzuerrþ. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5973–4 If I forswere me, than am I lorn, But I wol never be forsworn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxx. 419 He sware by his fathers soule, wherby he was neuer forsworne. 1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 33 Thou shalt not forswere thy selfe, but shalt performe thyne othe to God. 1666 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 89 Dr. Pelham forswore himself, having 800 *li.* lying by him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ₱ 3, I hope you won't be such a perjured Wretch as to forswear your self. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* v. iii, Hear one who never was forsworn 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 17, I have sworn to obey the laws, and I cannot forswear myself.

† c. *trans.* To deforce of by perjury. *Obs.*

1668 ROLLE *Abridgem., Tit. Action sur Case* (F.) pl. 12. 40 Si home dit dun auter, He did forswear me..40*s.* worth of Tithes in Canterbury Court. Nul Action gist pur ceux Parols.

† 4. a. To swear by (a thing) falsely or profanely.

c 1325 *Song Mercy* 151 *E. E. Poems* 1862) 123 We stunt no'er for schame, ne drede To..For-swere his [God's] soule, his hert al-so.

b. To swear (something) falsely; to break (an oath); to forsake (sworn allegiance).

1580 [see FORSWORN 2]. *a* 1631 DONNE *Woman's Constancy* 7 Wilt thou then .. say .. that oathes, made in reverentiall feare Of Love and his wrath, any may forsweare? 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 8 Duty of years forsworn, honour in injury lost.

† 5. To swear or vow to bring about. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14561 (Cott.) þe land o Iude he has for-born, For þar þai hafe his ded forsuorn.

Hence **Forswea'ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Forswea'rer,** one who forswears (himself), a perjurer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 57 þise ten boȝes we moȝe alsuo nemni ydelnesse .. lyesynges, vorzueriinges [etc.] 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 53 Ye lyers, forswerers and witnessers of falshede. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 93 Dydo whan she dyde remembre the forswerynge of laomedon .. made grete doubte to folowe theym. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 711 With forswearings..to enter forceably into any mans possession. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 230 God will in the end vtter his wrath both against forswearers and against theeues. 16.. *Let. to Friend* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 484 The non-swearing, or forswearing clergy and laity, who will help forwards another revolution. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 7 Forswearing..was the stated practice of the ship's crew.

† **Forswe'lt,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forsweltan*, str. vb., f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *sweltan*, SWELT *v.* to die.]

1. *intr.* To die, perish.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. § 1 Manig wif forswilt for hire bearne. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 19 He schal þe forreaden & makie to forswelten.

2. *trans.* To cause to perish, to kill.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Mi sweord schal uorswelten and forswolhen þi flesch. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7559 Her was the gult, To ben forbarnd, to ben forswelte.

† **Forswi'ft,** *v. Obs.*[−1] In 6 *pa. pple.* **forswiftet.** [f. FOR- *pref.*[1]; cf. SWIFT *a.* and ON. *svipta* to sweep off.] *trans.* To sweep away.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iii. 97 Forswiftet fro our richt cours, gane we ar.

Forswithe, -swong, -swonk: see FOR- *pref.*[1]

For-swollen, *pa. pple.*: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6. *fig.* *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 538 'Ha boyes' quod the kynge, 'thow art fell, and for-swollen'.

Forsworn (fɒ̄iswɒ̄·ɹn), † **forswore,** *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FORSWEAR.]

1. That has forsworn himself, perjured.

O. E. Chron. an. 1094 [He] hine forsworenne & trywleasne clypode. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 337 *Periurus*, forsworen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 135/1011 Puyrliche forsuore we schullen him preoui. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 For sworn men, cursars, drunksum men. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iii. 84 God will mainteyne the faithfulnesse of his promises against such forsworne naughty packs. 1680 FALKLAND *Life Edw. II* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 49 His forsworn traiterous murderers enter his chamber. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 20. 135 The Forsworn Enemies of the Protestant Succession. 1849 53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 501 Our pastors, from the sainted Austin down to the forsworn Cranmer. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 195 By lips forsworn of a cunning liar, the tale Credence finds.

Proverbs. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1102 Forsworn man shal neuer spede! 1591 *Troubl. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 92 Once forsworne, and neuer after sound. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* (1630) 297 Once forsworne ever forlorne.

absol. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 132 Ða forsworenan mid forsworenum .. forwurðað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 103 Hwet sculen ordlinghes don þa swicen and ta forsworene? 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxx, One says he never should endure the sight Of that Forsworn.

2. Falsely sworn.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 184 Plexirtus, mingling forsworne excuses with false-meant promises.

Hence **Forswo'rnness,** false swearing, perjury.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 328 Cypmannum ȝedafenað þæt hi .. lofian heora ðing buton laðre forsworennysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Stale and lesunge, and forsworenesse. 1828 WEBSTER, *Forswornness*, the state of being forsworn.

† **Forswou'nden,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [pple. of **forswinden* vb. = OHG. *farswindan* (mod.Ger. *verschwinden*) to swoon.] Implied in **Forswu'ndenle3e, Forswu'ndenness,** indolence, remissness.

c 1200 ORMIN 2623 Unnlusst & forrswundennlezzc Iss Drihhtin swiþe unncweme. *Ibid.* 4736 Himm iss idellnesse lap & all forrswundennesse.

Forswunk: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6 b.

Fort (fōət), *sb.*[1] Also 6 forthe. [a. F. *fort*, absol. use of *fort* adj.: see next.]

1. *Mil.* A fortified place; a position fortified for defensive or protective purposes, usually surrounded with a ditch, rampart, and parapet, and garrisoned with troops; a fortress.

1557–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 52 The forthe of Aymouth [was] decernit to be cassin down. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 15 He..builded a forte, where as at thys day standeth newe Castell upon Tyne. 1592 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Gen.* vii. § 12 When..forts, trees, nor any tall towers can saue a man. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Strong forts erected..and strong garrisons maintained in them. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 178 A detachment from the British force .. drove the insurgents out of the fort. 1873 MISS BRADDON *L. Daworen* Prol. i, To make his way back to a far distant fort in quest of provisions.

b. *fig.* A strong position, stronghold.

1568 FULWELL *Like Will to Like* (1587) D iv, The forte of Vertue, oh man assaile. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 40 Having but..weak feeble Hands To hold their Honours Fort unvanquished. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11 If there were sought in knowledge..a fort or commanding ground for strife. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 29/2 Such [parts of the body] as wherein the main fort of life doth not consist. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 39. 1/2 They look upon this Passage in the Revelations as their strongest Fort.

c. In British North America and parts of the U.S.: A trading station (originally fortified).

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 328 Their..settlements and habitations, which they [the Hudson's Bay Company] have honoured with the name of forts.

2. The place of security (of a wild animal).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxvi, A..roe-buck which was come out of his Fort. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 130 If a Boar intends to abide in his Den, Couch, or Fort.

†3. *Astrol. Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 48 Unless the Semisextile on each side be reduced to the ☌, and the Quincunx likewise to the Opposition, as their Matrices, their Forts and Principals; the Conjunction..will be found the most insignificant Aspect in the pack.

4. Strong part or point. Now written FORTE, q.v.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fort-breach*; *fort-crowned* adj.; **fort-adjutant**, 'an officer in a garrison who is responsible for its internal discipline, and the appropriation of the men to the several corps'; **fort-major**, in a fort or fortress, the officer next to the governor or commandant. Also FORT-ROYAL.

1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.*, *Fort-adjutant. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxciii, As they..had found Some *fort-breach. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 4/6 The *fort-crowned heights. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5300/5 *Fort-Major of the said Town. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Officers employed as Town or Fort Majors.

Fort, *sb.*[2] (See quot.)

1867 FRY *Playing-Card Terms* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 56 *Fort*, an oiled sheet, (usually large enough for twenty cards) formerly used in making the stencilling-plate for stencilling the colors of the court-cards or the pips of the other cards.

†**Fort**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 forte. [a. F. *fort*:—L. *fort em* strong.] Strong, powerful.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7710 Sampson theo fort, also, Daliada dude him wrong and wo. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 238 Þou most fort wit wele or wo. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 92 Dalide, that was wiff to Sampson forte. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 471 Which dwk was bothe Riche & fort. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 371 John..after many fort assautes wanne the sayd castell. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 112 Why should Fame make thee fort 'gainst our harmes.

Fort (fōət), *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 forte. [f. FORT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To defend or protect with a fortification; to fortify; to enclose in a fort; also with *in*.

1559 in *Sir R. Sadler's Papers* (1809) II. 185 The Frenches are to take summe other part of the countrey, and forte it. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 406 To forte our tounis .. and to lay sa strang garnisouns of straingearis thairin. 1747 in *Westfield* (*Mass.*) *Jubilee* (1870) 132 To Consider what measures to take about forting the Town. 1756 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 360 While you remain..forted in, as if to defend yourselves were the sole end of your coming. 1757 *Ibid.* 508 The few families that are forted on the Branch.

absol. 1723 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 396 These towns can't stand the strain upon them to watch and ward, scout and fort without pay.

Hence **Fo'rted** *ppl. a.* **Fo'rting** *vbl. sb.*

1566 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* I. iv, sig. C ij, Through top of fortred [? *read* forted] towre. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 12 It deserues .. A forted residence, 'gainst the tooth of time. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 760 They dare oppose Their fielded cohorts to the forted foes. 1756 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 647 Voted..to Consider..in what..manner to carry on ye forting.

†**Forta'ke**, *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + TAKE *v.*] *trans.* To take away.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 263 It was my gylt he was fortayn, And nothing his. [1892 STOPF. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* I. vii. 153 Famine-death fortook fortitude from men.]

Fortalice (fō·rtălis). Forms: 5 **fortalys**, **-alyce**, **fortilitie**, 6 **fortilesse**, **fortilage**, **fortelleze**, **fortelace**, 7, 9 **fortiless**, 9 **-alise**, 6– **fortalice**. [The surviving form, which is also the earliest recorded, is ad. med.L. *fortalitia*, *fortalitium*, a derivative of *fortis* strong; cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *fortaleza*, It. *fortalizio*, *fortilizio*, OF. *fortelesce* (cf. the parallel formation *forteresce* FORTRESS). Some of the obsolete forms are from Fr. or other Romanic langs.]

In early use = FORTRESS; by mod. writers chiefly used for: 'A small outwork of a fortification' (W.); a small fort.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 31 Dare-in þai made a Fortalyce. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 18 Any Person .. being in his Service within his Towns and Fortilities of Berwick and Carlyle. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 847 With stark draw brig, weil forcit with fortalice. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 43 Nought feard their force, that fortilage to win. 1642 PRYNNE *Sov. Antidote* 24 Castles, Fortresses, Fortilesses. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 181 Fortalices, or small places of strength. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi, The fortalice thus commanding both bridge and pass. 1870 *Echo* 9 Nov., We canter off to the as yet unfinished fortalice of Des Bordes.

transf. and *fig.*

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, This makes Understanding bar himself up within his fortalise. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxxiii, Seymour and Jerry descended from their little fortalice aloft. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 102 In the circular fortalice on its [an elephant's] back are troopers with buff coats. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 393 A majestic, but unterrific fortalice of cliff, forest, and meadow.

For-tattered, -taxed: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5 b, 6.

Forte (fōət), *sb.* Also 7–8 fort. [a. F. *fort*, absolute use of *fort* strong: see FORT *a.* As in many other adoptions of Fr. adjs. used as sbs., the fem. form has been ignorantly substituted for the masc.; cf. *locale*, *morale* (of an army), etc.]

1. The strong point (of a person), that in which he excels.

1682 SHADWELL *Medal* Epil. A b, His Fort is, that he is an indifferent good Versificator. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* Epil., Those things are not our forte at Covent Garden. 1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 158 The artful designing hypocrite is his forte, and in Iago he is admirable. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xii. 244 Mr. Selwyn had a forte for horse-racing.

2. *Fencing.* The strongest part of a sword-blade.

a 1648, 1755, 1837, 1879 [see FOIBLE B. 2]. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 3 The Strong, Fort, or Prime of the Blade is Measured from the Shell..to the middle of the Blade. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 3 The sword being supported by the fort of it in your left hand.

b. *fig.*

1772 in Simes *Milit. Guide* 6 They would more easily discover the fort or foible of their respective commands. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. XIV. 27 A student of mature age must be presumed to be best acquainted.. with his 'forte' and his 'foible'.

3. *Pugilism.*

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 109 He covered his head with his left hand, went in, and got to his forte.

‖ **Forte** (fō·ətē), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb. Mus.* [It. = strong, loud:—L. *fortis*.] **A.** *adj.* (*adv.*) A musical direction indicating a strong, loud tone in performance. Also *forte forte* very loud. (Abbreviated *f.*, *ff.*) Also *attrib.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks.* 32 *Forte* .. is to play or sing loud and strong, and *Forte Forte*, or *FF*, is very loud. 1818 in TODD. 1852 SPENCER *Use & Beauty* Ess. 1891 II. 373 Forte passages in music must have piano passages to relieve them. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/2 The usual jubilant and unsuitable forte chorus.

B. *sb.* 'Forte' tone; a 'forte' passage. Also, in the Harmonium, an apparatus used for producing a forte effect.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxiii, The forte or piano of a certain wind instrument they use. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 5 Banish vile Italian tricks Frae out your quorum Nor fortes wi' pianos mix. 1883 *Athenæum* 28 Apr. 549/3 His tone in the fortes is rather coarse.

†**Forte, fort**, variant of FORTO *prep.* and *conj. Obs.* Also sometimes standing for *for to* before an infinitive: see FOR *prep.* II, II b.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Nas tid .. þat god ne send gode mænn his folc forte ȝeliðie to his rice. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 Ȝif eni mon bit fort iseon ou. *c* 1300 *Beket* 86 He ȝeode forte awaite what that wonder were. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, ii, Al England ahte forte knowe, Of wham that song is. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 4 Teche me the kuynde craft forte knowe the False. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 44 Into his hert fort reche Al the clergy undir sonne That we seven clerkes cunne.

†**Fortee'**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *fortéon* (= OHG. *farziuhan*, Ger. *verziehen*), f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *téon* to draw.] *trans.* To draw away (to evil): to seduce.

a 1000 *Crist* 270 (Gr.) To þam..æðelan rice þonan us..se swearta gæst forteah. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Þe fule gost..forteð þat child..to here wille. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 334 in *O. E. Misc.* 122 For hit seyþ in the l[e]oþ as scumes forteoþ..þat cold rede is quene red.

Forten, obs. form of FORTUNE *v.*

Forte-piano (fō·ətepiā·nō), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* [It.; see FORTE and PIANO.]

A. *adj.* (*adv.*) A musical direction indicating sudden but transient emphasis; loud, then immediately soft. (Abbreviated *fp.*)

†**B.** *sb.* The original name of the PIANOFORTE.

1769 *Publ. Advertiser* 24 May 4/3 A very large Forte ex [*read* e or et] Piano in a Harpsichord Carcase. 1771 T. JEFFERSON *Let.* Writ. 1892 I. 395, I have since seen a Forte-piano and am charmed with it. 1824 *Dict. Musicians* s.v. *Bach*, The King .. invited Bach to try his forte-pianos made by Silvermann. 1879–80 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 556 Fortepiano —afterwards changed to pianoforte – was the natural Italian name for the new instrument which could give both loud and soft sounds, instead of loud only, as was the case with the harpsichord.

b. *attrib.*, as *forte-piano maker, teacher.*

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii, He must have been a forty piany teacher. 1844 J. W. CROKER *Guillotine* (1853) 47 One Schmidt, a forte-piano maker.

Forteyn(e, obs. form of FORTUNE *v.*

Forth (fōəþ), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1 **forð**, **forþ**, (**fordh**, **forht**), 3–4 *south.* **vorth**, 3–6 **forthe**, (3 **ford**, 4 **ferth**, **forgh**), 4–6 **furth**(e, (5 **firth**), 5–6 **fourthe**, 6–7 **forrth**. [OE. *forð* = OFris., OS. *forth* (Du. *voort*), MHG. *vort* (mod. Ger. *fort*):—OTeut. **furþo-* (represented also in Goth. *faurþis* FURTHER):—pre-Teut. **prto-*, a derivative with suffix *-to-* of the root which appears in FORE *adv.*

Criticized as obsolete by Gray in letter to Dr. Beattie 8 Mar. 1771.]

A. *adv.*

1. Of movement or direction: Forwards; opposed to backwards. *Obs.* exc. in *back and forth*, now only U.S. (? or *dial.*) = 'backwards and forwards'. †Also, with ellipsis of *go*. Cf. 6 b.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh* viii. 20 [Hi] ne mihton ðanon fleon, ne forþ ne underbæc. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 155 Þat rȝiwisnesse may not forþ in her vertuouse lyuynge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 97 While riȝt schal forþ, & no mercie. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* v. 8 Ye worke goeth fast forth. 1543 T. BASIL in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 383 If his grace go forth as he hath begun, he shall [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 3) 49 Eche armye..beyng in open sight..every man cried furth, furth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 189 Then forth, deare Countreymen. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* I. i, Forth, Son. 1623 T. JACKSON *Apost. Creede* I. 196 Lengthning the time by .. vnnecessarie turnings, backe and forth. 1839 [see BACK *adv.* 13]. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 203 Back and forth her needle goes.

†b. Expressing promptitude or eagerness for action. *To set* (a person) *forth*: to urge forward. *To make oneself forth*: to bestir oneself, prepare.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 482 To tak him in thai maid thaim redy ford. *Ibid.* VIII. 752 The knycht Cambell .. At the north ȝett, and Ramsay maid thaim ford. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 67 Good will settyng me forthe with the foremost: I can not chuse but write. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 209 In euerie Camp the proudest man armait His pray was ay, and maid him euer ford.

†2. Onwards from a specified point; continuously in one direction; without deviation or interruption. So *right forth* (see RIGHT *a.*); FORTH ON.

847 *Charter Æthelwulf* in *O. E. Texts* 434 From ðæm stane forð on ðone herepað on ðone dic. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 171 Fram þe on ende of engelond vorþ to þe other end. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 61 And þanne forth as hit is a-fore declared. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 292 The seconde parte, that ys from Laudamus te furthe to the ende. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* vi. 14 From the wildernesse off Deblat forth.

†b. Appended to another adv., giving the additional notion of 'for some distance in the specified direction, everywhere in the specified locality', as *beneath-*, *within-*, *without-forth*, for quots. see those words); also *about-forth*, for some distance round; *otherwise forth*, in all other respects. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 223 Whanne þou wolt kutte þis enpostym, þou schalt but kutte abouteforþ in þe skyn. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1955/2 He would..not onelie restore him to his former libertie, but otherwise forth be readie to pleasure him.

†c. In early ME. *forth mid*, later *forth with* = 'along with'. Also *absol.*, along with him, them, etc.: at the same time with something else.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Þenne losiað fele saulen and he seolf forð mid for his ȝemeleste. *Ibid.* 123 Þenne bið he gredi þes eses and forswoleȝeð þene hoc forð mid þan ese. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 28 To heuenriche he scullen, ford mid vre drihte. *c* 1325 *Know Thyself* 95 ibid. 132 Amende þe mon euene forþ mydde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 345 There is also costlewe furringe in hir gounes..forth with the superfluitee in lengthe of the forseide gownes. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1474 (Kaluza) Forþ wiþ þe scholder bon His riȝt arm fell anoon Into þe feld.

†d. *Forth with that*: at the same moment that. Cf. FORTHWITHAL and FORTHWITH. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv, The ende of the bathynge .. shalbe forth with that the partycle becometh ruddy and ryse in a lumpe.

3. Of extent in time: Onwards, immediately afterwards and continuously. Now only in phrases *from this time* (*day*, etc.) *forth* (somewhat *arch.*), and in combs. HENCEFORTH, THENCEFORTH, etc. † *Always forth*: continually, ever more and more, so *ever forth*, *aye forth* (OE. *á forð*), for which see EVER, AYE.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* 529 *In dies crudesceret*: a fordh. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Þat laðliche beast leaueð & last forð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3758 In dew and gress sere o þorth Sal be þi blissing fra no forth. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1668 In the castelle thay gan forthe lende. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* ii. 10 Considre then from this daye forth. 1559 FECKNAM in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 24 Which of them bothe is .. allwayes forth one and agreeable with it self. 1577 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* I. 394/2 The King .. assigned hir foorth sufficient reuenewes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 48 From this day forth, Ile vse you for my Mirth. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxiii. 2 Blessed be the name of the Lord: from this time forth. 1850 DICKENS *Child's Dream Star*, *Househ. Wds.* I. 25 From that hour forth, the child looked out upon the star as on the Home he was to go to.

†b. Expressing continuity or progressiveness of action; joined to a verb, and giving the sense 'to go on doing' what the verb denotes. Cf. *on. Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 948 Heald forð tela niwe sibbe ! *O. E. Chron.* an. 534 (Laud MS.) Cynric..rixade forþ xxvi wintra. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6576 Þat water dude uorþ is kunde & wax euere uaste. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 174 If he forth has grace, as he now bigynnes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 135 Possessioners may holden forþe here seculer lordischipis. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 371 Beholde the book onys..and if ȝe savere sum delle, se it fforth overe. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 81, I woll that myne Executours..parfourme forth my deuouaciouns forth as I was wonte. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 b, Pray him of his merci he wol kepe you forthe. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* C iv b, Whiche, after you haue well practysed, then maie you learne forth. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* III. (1859) 216 If you read on forth, it expoundeth itself. *a* 1615 *Bricue Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 17 He bigged furth the Dortour. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. xxx, Now, men of death, work forth your will.

† c. *To make forth* (*long, longer*) : to protract.

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Contexere longius* .. I might make forth this verse longer. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 149 The Boy Fideles sickenesse Did make my way long forth.

† d. Further, moreover, also. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham 9 Ne mede ne forthe no other licour That chaungeth wateres kende, Ne longeth nauȝt to cristendom. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 34 My lorde the kynge, and dere quene, and forth alle ye that here stande.

† 4. At or to an advanced point : a. of position or progress. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 374 Monie þet beoð ful uorð iðe weie touward heouene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11027 (Gött.) Elizabeth, þat wele forth stadd. *Ibid.* 11203 (Cott.) Þan was sco gan sua forth, þat mild, þat sco was at hir time o child. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 180 More forthe toward the parties septemtrioneles : it [the North Pole] is 62 Degrees.

† b. of time. *Forth days, nighte ; forth in with even* : late in the day, night, or evening. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Birth of Jesus* 576 in *Altengl. Leg.* (Horstm.) 91 Vorþ nişte hit was. 1388 Wyclif *Mark* vi. 35 Whanne it was forth daies [*cum hora multa fieret*], his disciplis camen. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 825 Tille one the morne at forthe dayes, He mett a wyche. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3055 Þen quen þai fange to ȝe flişt was furth in with euyn. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* xx. v. 804 Or it be forth dayes.

5. Forward, into view. Only with such verbs as *bring, come, show, put*, etc. : see the verbs.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 438 Þa teah heora oðer forð fæȝre boc. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298, & forð stæpð wel orglice binnan feower wintrum. *c* 1200 Ormin 3078, & ec he droh þatt wittness forþ Off Ysuȝȝess lare. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11988 (Fairf.) He ..oþer childer forþ hit kid. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* vi. 6 Oza helde forth the hond to the arke of God. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 3 b, A question is either a worde or sentence put foorthe, as when I aske what suche thyng is. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* xx, If tis nigh, Stretch forth your Hand, take share with Modesty. 1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, This day the court shines forth in all its lustre. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 159 Skiddaw, which stands forth in all its majesty.

† b. with ellipsis of *come* or *go*. *Forth with* = come forth with, (come) out with, utter. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 He myȝte forþ wiþ no word. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 19 To Imprintinge it came..against my wyll. Howebeit..perceauing therfore none other remedy, but that furth it shoulde.

6. Away or out from a place of origin, residence, or sojourn.

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xiii. 19 Alædaþ mine ban forþ mid eow. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þat folc eode þar ford to processiun to munte oliueti. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 113 Forð glod ðis oðer dais niȝt. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 47 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 God is angle anon forþ send. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2984 Sho ..Hade hom radly arayed for þe rode furth. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 104 Swinge me them soundly forth vnto their husbands. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 104 In form of Battel drawn, they issue forth. 1771 Beattie *Minstrel* I. iii, Nor need I here describe..How forth the Minstrel far'd in days of yore. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. i. 5 The Vikings..sailed fearlessly forth.

b. with ellipsis of *go*. Now *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Nu is þes deakne forþe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 309 No lenger suld þei bide, bot forth & stand to chance. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clix. 234 The goyng forth of therle of tholouse .. caused them moche to haue the wyll forth. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. iii. 99 Indeed, I will not foorth. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, Maternity must forth to the streets. 1860 W. Collins *Antonina* xii, The slaves..are forth to pursue me.

† 7. Of position : Abroad ; not at home ; in the field ; at sea. Cf. Abroad 3 and 4. *Obs.*

14.. *Chalmerlain Ayr* (*Sc. Stat.* I), Alswele induellande as furth duelland. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 212 Say he dines forth. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 15 Had I such venture forth. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 276 At that time.. her husband will be forth. 1607 — *Cor.* I. iii. 108 The Volcies haue an Army forth.

† 8. In senses 5 and 6, the adv. was formerly used in many idiomatic combinations with verbs, where for the most part *out* is now substituted. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 23 Coloure it with Safroun, an sethe an serue forth. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 164 Furth quynching gan the starris, one be one. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 770 The fetching forth of this noble man..out of that place. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Laid forthe by the foresaid churchwardens..vijs. vj d. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 34 New conceites are easly remoued but engrauen thoughtes will not be rubbed forth. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 98 Say, wherefore didst thou locke me forth to-day. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 12, I.. watcht him how he singled Clifford forth. 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. i. 143 To finde the other forth. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 He gaue foorth, that hee had not seene any profit. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 280 If they finde them so doing, they will blow them [candles] forth. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 182/1 The Library Keeper is .. to keep the Books clean, to lend none forth.

9. Phraseological combinations.

a. **Forth of** = *out of* in various senses. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*, and only in lit. sense expressive of motion from within a place. In 16–17th c. occas. † *from forth of*. † *Forth of door(s, forth adoors* : out of doors ; see Adoors. † *Forth of hand* = out of hand, at once.

c 1500 *Doctry. Gd. Servaunts* (Percy Soc.) 8 Whan your mayster is forth of towne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. viii. 26 Furth of his eft schip a bekyn gart he stent. 1537 Pole *Let. to King* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxxii. 203 There was never man..that by offence was forth of the grace & favor of God. 1552–3 *Invv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 51 Thes parcells followynge were stolne furthe of the sayd churche at Cristmas. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* v. 51 They shuld be all slaine forthe of hande. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* III. iii, I'll..root Valois his line from forth of France. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 176 Humfrey Hower..call'd your Grace To Breakefast once, forth of my company. 1607 Wilkins *Miseries Enforct Marr.* v, Off with your coate then, get you forth a dores. 1614 *North Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 54 A woman presented for that she will not sell anie of her ale forth of doores except it [etc.]. 1622 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 212 Forth of his wayges..soe much money shall be abated. 1632 Rowley *Woman never vext* IV. 59 My .. Vncle [being] poore, I him relieving was thrust forth of dores. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 61 Forth adores we could not go. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* i. 14 A Roman Hermit, whose Writings were translated forth of the Arabick Language into Latine. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 63 He threw his Pistol aside, and came forth of the Tent. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 49 He who is exiled forth of the land, endures his punishment at home. 1867 Swinburne in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 541 Flee from the foot of the lion..forth of his den.

b. **And so forth.** † (*a*) And then onwards ; and then in regular sequence. † (*b*) And similarly (in the remaining cases) ; usually followed by *of* (OE. *be*). (*c*) Now used only (like *and so on*) in breaking off an enumeration, quotation, etc. : And the like, etcetera. Formerly also, † *or so forth.*

(*a*) *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* XXV. (Z.) 144 And swa forþ. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 473/400 To his schyp he wende: and so forz [*read* forþ] in þe se. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6122 (Fairf.) At the kyng he first by-gan And so forth slow beste & man. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 159 Moche murthe in Maye is amonges wilde bestes, And so forth whil somer lasteth her solace dureth. 1551 Recorde *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lvi, If a line bee drawen by bothe their centres, and so forthe in lengthe. 1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* III. i. 9 Looke at the 2. Admonition especially, and so foorth, where [etc.].

(*b*) *c* 1000 *Starcraft fr. Bæda* 4 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 250 And swa forð þe ðam oðrum. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 A Kyng es porter..anoþer sewer, anoþer marschall, and so furth of all oþer officez þat langes till his courte. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 3 Why an hympne ys callyd an hympne .. why an Antempne is callyd an Antempne and so fourth of other. ? *a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) 4 They spared not the sonne of God..and so forth of the apostels and martirs.

(*c*) 1574–5 Abp. Parker *Corresp.* (1853) 474, I toy out my time, partly with copying of books..partly in genealogies, and so forth. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. i. 61 *Videlicet*, a Brothell, or so forth. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. i. 239 These were such as declar'd him a Heretick..a Profaner, and so forth. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 44 Some Jewels, abundance of Gold and Silver Twist, and so forth. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Coal beds..piscatory exuviæ, and so forth. 1841 Macaulay *Let. Napier* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. ix. 127 This lady..called the Marquis of Hertford 'Earl of Hertford', and so forth.

† c. **As or so forth** : as or so far, to such an extent or degree (*as, that*). Cf. Far-forth.

a 1000 *Ags. Lawes, Oaths* xi, Swa forð swa uncre word-gecwydu fyrmest wæron. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2304 ȝef þu .. wult greten ure godes ase forð as þu ham hauest igremet. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 15 Þat tu hauest wið ute me se forð þi luue ileuet þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 47 And wurche his wil ouer al ase forð as imei. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol.* 19 (Harl. MS.) Leseþ no tyme, as forþe as ȝe may.

B. *prep.*

† 1. Forward to, up to, to the extent or limit of. Chiefly with *even* : see Emforth, Even-forth. Also in conjunctional phrase, *Forth that* : until.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5 On cnihthade and swa forþ eallne ðonne ȝiogoþhad. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Forð þet ic alegge þine feond under þine fot-sceomele. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Forð þat hie understonden wurldes wit. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 52 The processis forth and afore the textis ligging. *Ibid.* I. xvii. 100 The processis forth and aftir, bifore and behinde, where thilke textis ben writun.

2. Forward, out or away from ; out of, from out of. Now *rare.*

1566-75 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 114 In saying so, the teares gushed forth hir eyes. 1594 Daniel *Cleopatra* II. i, And forth her trembling Hand the Blade did wrest. 1595 Hunnis *Joseph* 5 They stript him forth his party cote. 1670 P. Henry *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 231 [He] went forth his Desk. 1678 Otway *Friendship in Fash.* V. (1736) 107 Discharge them of their punishment, and see 'em forth the gates. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 210 Never fire, With so swift motion, forth a stormy cloud, Leap'd downward. 1864 Blackmore *Clara Vaughan* XXXIV, The brambled quarry standing forth the trees.

b. Preceded by *from.*

a 1592 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* II. i, Poor Troy .. From forth her ashes shall advance her head. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 53 Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once. 1671 Milton *Samson* 922 That I may fetch thee From forth this loathsome prison-house. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* XXX, He from forth the closet brought a heap Of candied apple.

† C. *sb.* In phrase, *To have one's forth* : to have outlet ; *fig.* to have free course, to have one's 'fling'. Hence (*rarely*) as independent sb. : Free course, wide publicity. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. III. 153 Letteþ so faste, þat Feiþ may not han hus forþ. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VIII. vii. 329/1 These men of lawe..for mede withdrawe them to..lette falsehede haue his forth. 1567 Jewell *Apol.* 327 Wee..geeue God thankes, that..hath published..the name of his Sonne in euery place..The foorth, and force thereof greeueth you nowe..as it did..your Fathers..that cried.. All the worlde renneth after him. 1597 J. King *On Jonah* (1599) 362 Thorough Propontis, where the sea is patent againe, and hath his forth. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxii. § 8 The Church..was contented to let Donatists haue their foorth by the space of threescore yeares. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 32 Obstacles..which all must be done and voided before the Pope can haue his full forth.

D. Forth- in composition. In OE. and ME. the combinations of *forth* adv. with vbs. are hardly to be considered compound words ; whether the adv. precedes or follows the vb. depends on euphonic or other conditions which do not affect the sense. The agent-nouns, nouns of action, and ppl. adjs. corresponding to these verbal locutions were formed by prefixing *forth* to the verbal noun or adj. corresponding to the verb. In mod. Eng. compound vbs. formed with *forth-* are rare ; but *forth-* is often used as a prefix in the formation of nouns of agent and action, and ppl. adjs. corresponding to the verbal phrases (compound verbs in sense but not in form) in which the adv. follows the verb. More frequently, however, the agent-noun, etc. is followed by the adv. ; thus we have *a setter forth*, but **forthsetter* is app. not recorded. For the formation of ppl. adjs. the prefix is the only means available ; and in poetry from Pope onwards it is very common in pres. pples.

In some OE. and ME. words, *forth-* appears as a substitute for Fore-: see Forthfather, Forthward, Forthwith 2.

The more important compounds of *forth-* will be treated in their alphabetical place as Main words ; those enumerated in this article are nonce-words or of rare occurrence.

1. Verbs ; as *forth-leap, -throw*, and renderings of Lat. vbs. with *pro-*, as *forth-cut, -follow, -look.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxviii. 24 Whether al day shal ere the erere, that he sowe and *forth kutten [Vulg. *proscindet*], and purge his erthe. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 27 [lxix. 26] For wham þou smate, *forth-filiyhed [Vulg. *persecuti sunt*] þa. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 154 Mony ladde þer *forth-lep to laue & to kest. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxiv. 12 [lxxxv. 11] Fra heven *forth-loked [Vulg. *prospexit*] rightwisenes. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 195 To stay my life pray her *furththrowe swete lokes whan I complaine.

2. Nouns : a. vbl. sbs. ; as *forth-carrying, -flowing, -giving*, † *-living, -shedding, -shining, -stretching.* Also, † **forth-getting**, a shoot, sprout ; † **forth-growing**, an outgrowth. b. nouns of action ; as, *forth-flow, -look*, † *-progress, -roll*, † *-speed.* c. agent-nouns, as *forth-speaker.*

1716 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 137 The old..woman.. died in the *forth-carrying. 1870 J. Duncan *Colloq. Peripat.* 138 The *forthflow of the one life of the Universe. 1886 A. B. Bruce *Miraculous Elem. Gosp.* vii. 258 The *forth-flowing of that love. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* v. 10 Doth awei his *forthgetingus [Vulg. *propagines*], for thei ben not the Lordis. 1887 L. Parks *His Star in East* ii. 52 The creation of a father is the *forthgiving of a father's life. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 40 b, In the top of (the braunches of Lithospermon) is ther a double *furthgrowyng or a double thyng growing out. ? *c* 1450 *MS. St. John's Coll. Oxon* (No. 117 fo. 123 b) in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* III. 356 Loke thi beginning of thi lif, care and sorwe : thi *fo[r]thliuing, trauail .. and disese. 1865 A. B. Grosart *Mem. H. Palmer* 45 A worn, wistful, sad *forth-look that is unspeakably touching. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3199 To thys *forth-progresse Geffray made redy. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Cong.* I. viii. 144 The noble *forthroll of the notes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 His great effusyon or *forthshedynge of his blode. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* II. xi. (1878) 121 The full *forthshining of the light came only with the Christ. 1873 D. Fraser *Synopt. Lect.* III. 2 The prophet, or *forth-speaker. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxix. 162 Which tydynges lettyd hym of his *forth spede in that iourney. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 69 *Forth-strechynge of þe membres makys stalworth þe body.

3. Adjectives and participles : a. Pres. pples. and ppl. adjs., as *forth-beaming, -flowing, -giving, -gleaming, -issuing, -standing* ; also † *forth-werpand*, casting out. b. Pass. pples., as † *forth-fet*, † *-sent* ; also, † **forth-grown**, brought up ; † **forth-strait**, stretched out (= Lat. *directæ*).

1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIII. 501 Nor longer in the heavy eye-ball shined The glance divine, *forth-beaming from the mind. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2440 Anon hys sone was *forthe fete And ladde ther he schulde dee. 1866 R. S. Candlish *1st Ep. John* XXVII. 306 Is all clear and open free and *forthflowing between thee and him. 1883 *Life Mrs. Prentiss* IX. 290 She was peculiarly free and..*forthgiving. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Eng. Maart.* I, Rolls like a furling banner, from the brows Of the *forth-gleaming hills. *c* 1400 *Test. Love* I. Chaucer's Wks. (1532) 331 b, The cytie of London..in whiche I was *forthe growen. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 181 To the sage Greeks convened in Themis' court, *Forth-issuing from the dome, the prince repaired. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1628) To Reader, My desire was to haue *forth-sent them with greater company and better furniture. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XIII. 93 As a Falcon .. *Forth-springing

instant, darts her self from high. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xlvii, The pupils *forthstanding haggardly. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxix. 29 The weies of it to the weies of them ben *forth straȝt. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi[i]. 11 Me um gaf nou me *forth werpand [Vulg. *projicientes*].

† **Forth,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 forðian (also ȝeforðian: see AFFORD), 2–4 forthen, 3 *Orm.* forthenn, 5 forthe. [OE. *forðian*, f. FORTH *adv.*; formally, it corresponds to L. *portāre* to carry.]

1. *trans.* To accomplish, carry out; also, to manage *to* (do something). See AFFORD 1, 2, and 3.

O. E. Chron. an. 675 (Laud MS.) Hwilc man swa haueð behaten to faren to Rome, and he ne muge hit forðian. *c* 1200 ORMIN 212 Þu shallt ben dumb Till þatt itt shall ben forþedd. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 67 Forðe al þi feaders wil þes feondes of helle. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 570 Of more make ȝe avaunt, þan ȝe mowe forþen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1774 Vnneth may þou forthe þine awen caitefe cors to clethe, & to fede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 45 Alle that I say I shalle forthe.

2. To put forward, offer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 43 Vnderstonde we .. his holie wordes, and forþe [*proferamus*] we him ure rihte bileue.

Forth, e, obs. f. FORD.

Fortham, -than: see FORTHON.

For that, *conj.* Also 7 for that that. [See FOR *prep.* 21 b.]

1. For the reason that, because. *arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3826 Þa wakemenn to frofrenn Forr þatt hi wisste wel þatt te33 Off himm fordrædde wærenn. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 363 And seist for þat ich fleo bi nihte þat ich ne mai iseo bi lihte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14 In moiste bodies for þat þe smale lymes ben feble. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 82 For that I love your daughter..I must advance the colours of my love. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 1 The Statute of Westminster..rehearseth, For that that people of small condition..be..chosen [etc.]. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 116 For that her mistress had corrected her, her stomack riseth against it. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 26 For that wine is dear, We will be furnish'd with our own. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 67 It is hard to trace folly, for that it is inconsequent, to its start.

¶ The mod. use of *for that* in reported speech (when both words are conjs.) is to be distinguished from the above.

1774 GOLDSM *Grecian Hist.* II. 8 The courier conjured him .. that he should read them forthwith, for that they contained matter of great importance. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 306 Bidding him raise His drooping head .. For that she was a woman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1889) II. xvii. 282 He had told them to go to their supper..for that nothing more would be done that day. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* i. 6 That we were needlessly encumbering ourselves, for that.. rice might be procured..in the villages.

† 2. For the purpose that; in order that. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1019 þatt waȝherifft wass hengedd tær, Forr that itt hidenn shollde All [etc.]. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 146 Al folk he dede him loue, For þat noman schuld him schoue. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 7 For þ' þair praiers suld stand John Lyllyng to availl. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 104, I thought good to repeate these things .. the rather for that the reader might see, that [etc.].

† **Forthbea·r,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forðberan*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *beran* to BEAR.] *trans.* a. In OE.: To bring forth, produce. b. To bear forth, bring out. c. To promote, uphold.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 34 Þone æðelan Albanum seo wæstmberende Bryton forðberede. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund King* 85 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 89 Þe wolf makede þo deol ynouȝ, þo hi þat heued forþbere. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 55 Ouer alle þinges it fallys to a kynge..to forthbere religious men.

† **Forthbirth.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = FORBIRTH b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6122 (Gött.) He..þe forth-birth [*Cott.* forbirth] slow bath [best] and man.

† **Forthbri·ng,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forðbringan*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *bringan* to BRING.] *trans.* = *bring forth* in various senses: a. To bear (offspring, fruit); to bring to pass. b. To bring forward; to bring out, utter. c. To bring up, rear.

a. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Ealle þa wæstmas þe eorþe forþbringeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 384 þe dri [he] cald erth þat lauerd kyng, and bad it gress and frut forthbring. *Ibid.* 10722 Of rote of iesse þar suld spring A wand þat suld a flur forth bring 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5866 Sons and doghtirs þat þai forthebroght. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 1 After my wille this is furth broght.

b. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 45 Yfel man of yfelum goldhorde yfel forþbringþ. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund Conf.* 570 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 86 He sat longe in þoȝte, & al laȝinge an englisch ¦use wordes forþ broȝte. *c* 1325 *Songe of Deo Gracias* 5 ibid. 124, I seiȝ a clerk a boke forthe brynge. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3116 The childe was forthe broght.

c. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 879 From a childe she him forth broght.

Hence **Forthbri·nging** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; † *esp.* the carrying forth of a body for burial. Also **Forthbri·nger,** one who, or that which, brings forth or produces.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 296 Though the worlde seme fader and forthbrynger and feder of bodyes. 1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 78, I wylle yat eu'y prest seculer..haue..to be at my dirges and forthbryngyng j noble. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1548) 17 b, Saynt Kentigerne..had..a fayre mayde to his forthebrynger. 1584 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (1884) 98 After my forth bringinge, the rest of my goodes to be devided equaly to my wif and Children. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 12 The forerunner and forthbringer of the next week's or next month's deadly sin. 1889 *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 321/1 The success of the book depending so largely upon its artistic forthbringing.

† **Forthby,** *adv. Obs.* = FORBY *adv.* 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pardoner's T.* 340 (Harl. MS.) What corps is [this] þat passeth her forþ by? 14.. LYDG. *Temple Glas* 230 Forth-bi as he doþ pace. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 84 b/1 Seuen deuylles .. which slew all them that passed forthby. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 586 Thenne cam a pylgrym forthby.

† **Forthca·ll,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + CALL *v.*] *trans.* a. To provoke; = L. *provocare.* b. To call or summon forth.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii[i]. 58 In þar graves at nithe þai forth-kalled him als. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xii, Forth-calling all with which boon earth is fraught.

† **Forthca·st,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + CAST *v.*] *trans.* To cast forth.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 17 Þou..forth-keste mi saghes hind-ward þare. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 12 Forthkastand me now þai haf vmgifen me. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 120 When motion is shifted or begotten in the thing mov'd or forthcast.

Hence † **Forthca·st** *ppl. a.* Also † **For·thcast** *sb.*, a thing cast forth, a projectile.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 122 This comes not home to the business of forthcast things. *Ibid.* 129 Only herein the motion that nature gives, is unlike to that which we bequeath to forthcasts.

† **Forthcle·pe,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forþclipian*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *clipian*, CLEPE *v.*] *trans.* To call forth, invite forward. Also, to incite, provoke.

?*c* 1000 *Gal.* v. 26 (Lye) Forþclypiend us betwynan, *provocantes invicem.* *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 ȝef he frend were me hine sceolde derewrlice forð clepien. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 11 As an egle forthclepynge his bryddis to flee.

† **For·thcome,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + OE. *cyme*, COME *sb.*[1]] A coming forth.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxviii. 28 On ðæra cilda forþcyme. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. [cv.] 38 Fained es Egipt in forth-come of am.

Forthcome (fō·ɹþkʊ·m), *v.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + COME *v.*] *intr.* To come forth. Now only as an occasional back-formation from the *ppl. a.*: To be forthcoming.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 122 (Gr.) Metod..heht..leoht forðcuman. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 713 Man .. als a flour bright, First forth comes here til þis light, And es sone broken and passes away. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. vii, This food forthcomes not. 1886 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 12/1 If funds be forthcoming and..funds will forthcome).

Hence **Forthco·me** *ppl. a.*, that has come forth or been issued. Also **Forthco·mer.**

1812–14 SIR R. WILSON in *Sat. Rev.* XII. 384/1 Their quantity and quality astonish the Prussians, and gain the English many a gaze as forthcomers from a country where [etc.]. 1827 LAMB *Let. to B. Barton* in *Life & Lett.* xvi. Wks. (1865) 50 A forthcome or coming review of foreign books. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 497 The last forthcomer from Paternoster-row, or Albemarle-street. 1863 MASSON in *Reader* 7 Nov. 527/3 [Books] no longer forthcoming, but actually forthcome within the last few days.

Forthcoming (fō·ɹþkʊ·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + COMING *vbl. sb.*[1]]

1. A coming forth; *esp.* † appearance in court.

1533 MORE *Apol.* XXXVII. Wks. 903/1 He woulde .. rather ..suffer them [his harmes] paciently, then to..proue them with his forth comming againe. 1591 *Child Marriages* (1897) 149 Richard Wilson vndertaketh for the furth-coming of Robert Kirks. 1640 *Order of Lords* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 127 The Lords ordered him to give 10000*l.* Bail for his forth-coming. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 224 Take security of them for their..forthcoming when called for. 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 He had notice of their [i. e. the worms'] forth-coming by a sense of heat in the urinary canal. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* 362 My other waggons..had not yet arrived .. Whilst abiding their forthcoming, I busied myself in mapping.

2. *Sc. Law.* See quot. 1861 and cf. FORTHCOMING *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 36 In forthcomings, in poindings of the ground, in mails and duties. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Forthcoming*, is the action by which an arrestment is made available to the arrester. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 23 § 3 Such winding up shall..be equivalent to an arrestment in execution and decree of forthcoming.

Forthcoming (fō·ɹþkʊ·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + COMING *ppl. a.*]

1. About to or likely to come forth; also *simply*, coming or approaching (in time); *esp.* ready to appear or be produced when required, at one's disposal or within one's reach, 'get-at-able'. Said both of persons and things. † *To keep* (a person) *forthcoming*: to keep in safe custody. † *To see* (a person) *forthcoming*: ? to make amenable to control.

1521–32 BP. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. xcv. 248 That he be forth comyng to his answere when your Grace shall commaund. 1565–73 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 219 To arreste the said Isabell..and to kepe her furthcomyng unto the morning. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vii, Memory layes up all the species which the senses have brought in and records them as a good register that they may be forth coming when they are called for. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 17 If you think to rule here, I will take a course to see you forth-coming. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 80 To .. find sufficient suretie that the samen shall be furth-cumand to the publict. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 151 The Members should be forth coming assoon as a Legal Charge should be preferred against them. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 170 His everlasting Essence..must be forth-coming. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 354, I am forthcoming any day except Monday next. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 3 When neither Canary, Palermo, nor Sherry are forthcoming. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 270 He had forgotten all about the forthcoming execution. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 601/1 Possible but never forthcoming claimants.

b. *Sc. Law* in phrase *to make forthcoming.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 24 The ordinator .. is bound .. to finde and make forthcumand to him ane boudman. 1693 V'CT STAIR *Instit.* III. i. § 36. 374 This action for making Sums or Goods arrested forthcoming is ordinary.

2. Ready to make or meet advances. *rare.*

1835 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 81 Nothing could be more frank or forthcoming than his manner. 1885 L. MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* III. vi, She was extremely gracious and forthcoming; but one might detect a certain watchfulness and hardness behind her genial manner.

Hence **Forthco·mingness.**

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Ref.* 21 Means of securing forthcomingness, on the part of persons and things, for legal purposes. 1818 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 133, I see no chance for my escape but in the forthcomingness of his uncle Sheddon.

† **Fo·rthdeal.** *Obs* = FORDEAL.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 38 That is to saye: as good a forthdeale and auantage towardes the ende of the werke, as if a good porcion of the same wer already finyshed.

† **Forthdo·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forþdón*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *dón* to DO.] *trans.* To put forth; to utter (words).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ii. (1891) 388 Heht he his tungan forðdoon of his muðe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3993 Sal ic non wurd mujen forð-don, Vten ðat god me leið on.

† **Forthdraw·,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + DRAW *v.*] *trans.* To draw forth.

?*a* 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 347 Þe fisc'er þan þe child forþ drouȝ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 98 þet he ous delyuri of þe zeue dyadliche zennes..and uorþdraȝe þe zeue uirtues.

† **Fo·rthe(n,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 furþum, -on, -an, forþum, 2 forþon, -an, 3 forþe(n, *Orm.* forþenn. [OE. *furþum*, f. OTeut. **furþ-*, *forþ-* (see FORTH *adv.*) with suffix of dat. pl.] Even.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 179 Nære næfre nænig toþæs haliȝ mon on þissum miððangearde ne furþum nænig on heofenum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 29 Furðon salomon on eallum hys wuldre næs [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan ..on riche stede..nalde he no, na forþon uppon þa muchele assa, aȝe uppon þa lutthle fole. *c* 1200 ORMIN 825 He nolde giltenn Ne forþenn þurrh an idell word. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ne forðe gef man haueð to done mid his rihte spuse [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 3012 Al þat is on liue nis nig swa dure swa me is þin an lime forðe min ahȝene lif.

Forther, Forther-: see FURTHER.

† **Fo·rthfare,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. **forðfaru* (Lye), f. FORTH *adv.* + *faru* FARE *sb.*[1]] A going forth.

1. Decease, death.

c 1205 LAY. 6009 Vmbe feole ȝere æfter Belinnes forð-fare.

b. The passing-bell rung at a person's death.

1551 HOOPER *Injunct.* XXXIII. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 137 Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or forth-fares rung for the death of any man.

2. The going forth of a corpse; funeral.

1473 *Churchw. Acc. St. Edmund's, Salisbury* 17 (MS.) Item for the grete belle at his furthfare xij*d.* 1538 9 *Will of A. Hamon* (Somerset Ho.), Thexpenses and charges of my forthfare thirtye Day & Anniversary.

† **Forthfa·re,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forðfaran*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *faran* to go: see FARE *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To go forth, go away, depart, journey.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXIII. § 4 Swa ðætte hi æȝþer ȝe forþ farab ȝe eftcumaþ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 340 Go we .. þene wei grene þer forð-fareð lutel folc. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* x[i]. 1, I sal forth fare, ife I wil, Als a sparwe in to þe hil. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6936 Sorwe and care That day thei letten forth fare.

2. To decease, die.

O. E. Chron. an. 571, On þam ilcan ȝeare he forþfor. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Noe lefede..niȝon hund ȝeare and fifti, and he þa forðferde. *c* 1205 LAY. 11458 Þenne þu beost forð faren. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 218 Atte laste he moste dyen and forþ-fare. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5266 Þemperour was forþ-fare faire to crist.

Hence **Forthfa·ring** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*). *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Þeos seoue bestes .. iðe wildernesse.. þet alle þe uorðfarinde uondeð to uordonne. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1323 A terror to forthfaring ships by night.

† **Fo·rthfather.** *Obs.* [OE. *forþfæderas*, f. FORTH *adv.* + FATHER.] *pl.* = FOREFATHERS.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *De vet. Test.* in Grein *Ags. Prosa* I. 4 Abrahames forðfæderas. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Þine forðfederes beoð forfarene reowliche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 94 ȝef þeo weren todreauet..þæt hire forð-fadres hefden ifostret.

† **Forthfi·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + FILL *v.*] *trans.* To fulfil; also. to discharge (a legacy).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 As feiþ is forþfillid of þe werkis, so is also desir. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 425 Þus was forthfulde þe prophecy of þe sweuene. 1550 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 69, I geue my executrix .. the resydew of my gouds, my debts payd, and legocyes furthfilled, to dispose forther as [etc.].

† **Fo·rthfore.** *Obs.* [OE. *forðfór*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *fór* a going: see FORE *sb.*] A going forth: a. OE. only: Decease, death; = FORTHFARE *sb.* 1. b. Used as rendering of Lat. *transitus*, given by Jerome as the literal meaning of *pascha* (passover).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xix. (1891) 210 Forðon him cuð forðfor toweard wære & ungewiis seo tid þære ilcan forðfore. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3158 Dat niȝt sal ben fest pasche, forð for, on engle tunge, it be.

† **Fo·rthgang,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *forðgang*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *gang* a going.] A going forth or out; progress, advance.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxii. (1891) 476 Þæs cyninges rice ȝe foreweard ȝe forðgong..monezum..styrenessum wiþerweardra ðinga..ȝemengde syndon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich was þe beginnunge hwi swuch þing hefde uorðȝong.

Ibid. 374, I uorðgong of gode liue; and iðe last ende. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[i]. 14 Noght es falling of stane walle swa, Ne forth-gang, ne crie, in waies of þa.

† Forthga·ng, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forþgangan*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *gangan* to go.] *intr.* To go forth.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 3 (Gr.) Het þa hyssa hwæne.. forðgangan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5998 (Gött.) Pharao..þe folk ne wild he late forthgang.

† Forthgo', *v. Obs.* [OE. *forþgán*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *gán* to GO.]

1. *intr.* To go forth: see FORTH *adv.* 5 and 6. Occas. with cognate object. Of day, night, etc.: To pass, pass away.

O. E. Chron. an. 1075, Raulf..wolde forðgan mid his folce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Swa þet ileiden þa untrummen men bi here stret þere petrus forð-eoðe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Ðe niht is forð-gon and dai neihlecheð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2819 Nu is forð gon ðe ðridde dai. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 42 Bi-reved him alle forth-gaand þe wai. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xliv. 4 And now the cyte thei ȝeden oute and forth ȝeden a litill. — *Judith* xvi. 27 Forsothe she was in feste daȝes forth goende [Vulg. *procedens*] with gret glorie. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 761 Thay .. dyde ham bothe forth goo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 173/2 Forthegone, *profectus*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xviii. xix. 6 Whereat amazd he staid, and well prepard For his defence, heedfull..foorthweut.

b. *fig.* esp. To advance in age (also, in power or dignity). Of a treaty: To be carried into effect.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 834 Sum was wið miȝte so forð gon, ðat hadden he under hem mani on. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10757 He was sumdel forthgan in lijf. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 185 Philip vnderstode, R. wild not consent, þat ilk conant forth ȝode, þat þe Soudan sent.

2. To come forth as from a source, proceed.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 15 þa ðing þe of ðam men forðgað, þa hine besmitað. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* Athanasian Creed 22 Noust fourmed, nost biȝeten, bot forþgoand. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10240 (Fairf.) Ioachym here shalle none Offryng of thy hond forþ-gone. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 10 þe maker of mankynd takyng a soulid body of þe virgyn..& forþgoing man wiþ out seed may gif vs His Godhed.

Forthgoing (fōəɹþgōu·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + GOING *vbl sb.*] A going forth.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* Prol. 737 The forth going of profitende men. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxi, A lityll of the forthgoyng fro that refourmyng to the hygher refourmyng. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 56 A certeine couert forewardness or foorthgoing of the will towards the thing that is loued. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. i. 72 To the fiat and forthgoing of whose will it owes its existence. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 210 His hopes that God's angels would come for his soul at its forthgoing. 1870 W. ARNOT *Life J. Hamilton* iv. 180 With a great forthgoing towards the common people.

Forthgoing (fōəɹþgōu·iŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + GOING *ppl. a.*] That goes forth; *esp.* disposed to make advances; enthusiastic; gracious. Cf. FORTHCOMING *ppl. a.* 2.

1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* xx. (1854) 258 The great desires of his forthgoing patriotism and piety. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxii. 307 But to him she may have been forthgoing.

Forthingdole: see FARTHINGDEAL.

† Forthi·nk, *v. Obs.* Forms: see THINK. Also 4–6 forethink. [repr. two distinct words: a. OE. *forðencan* (f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *ðencan* to THINK) = OHG. *fordenchen* (Ger. *verdenken*). β. f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + OE. *þyncan* to seem. Cf. MHG. *verdunken* and ON. *forþykkja* to displease.]

I. Senses from OE. *ðyncan.*

1. *trans.* To displease, cause regret to.

a 1225 *Juliana* 16 Ne ich ne seh him neuer þat me sare forþuncheð. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (Small) xvi, To king William bodword was broht Of this tithing, that him for thoht. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1365 (1414), I nas, ne nevere to be I thenke, Ayens a thing that myght the forthenke. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6446 If..it had you forthoght, Ye might [etc.]. *c* 1530 *Adam Bel* 548 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 161, I hav y-grauuted them graces, And that forthynketh me. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 200 Full sair forthinkis me, The greit injuris..Done to my sister.

2. *impers.* and quasi-*impers.* (*It*) *forthinks* (*me, him*, etc.): I, etc., feel regret, repent, or am sorry. Const. *of, for*, or *that*, with dependent clause.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2732 If sco did it hir for-thoght. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 285 Me forthynkez ful much þat euer I mon made. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 92 Sore hit me forþynkeþ Of þe dede þat ich haue don. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xviii, For his dedus him sore for-thoȝte. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 46 The Lorde hath sworne and it shall not forthynke hym. 1578–1600 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* (1801) II. 166 Baneist is faith now euery quhair And sair forthinkes me. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech., Confession* 12 It forthinkes me sore that I haue sinned.

II. Senses from OE. *ðencan.*

3. a. *trans.* To despise or neglect. OE. only. b. *intr.* To be reluctant.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xlviii. Argt., He lærde þæt þa ðearfan hy ne forðohton. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16427 Pilate forthoght þam..to wrath.

4. *trans.* To think upon with pain; to regret, repent of, be sorry for; *rarely* passive.

?*a* 1250 *Ags. Poem* clxxvi. in Hickes *Thes.* (1705) I. 224 Se þæt mai and nele ðeder come, Sore hit sel uorðenche. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 557 þe souereyn in sete so sore for-þoȝt þat euer he man vpon molde merked to lyuy. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 445 He..bane sa fore-thocht his mysded þat he gret sare. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 1310 Wyth Rewth of Hart for-thynk youre syn. *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 32 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 49 Þou myȝte seie a word to-day þat .vij. ȝeer after may be for-þouȝt. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xv, Yf thou entre thou shalt forthynke hit. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* Pref. in Arb. *Garner* III. 58 They forthink that inroad. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* II. (1677) 37 Suddenly forethinking what he had done, he [etc.]. 1704 *Min. of Torryburn Sess.* in *Ess. on Witchcraft* (1820) 131 She would make Jean Rizet forethink what she had done.

5. *refl.* To change the direction of one's thoughts; to experience a change of mind or purpose; to repent, be sorry. Const. *of, that*, or *to* with *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24786 O þis tiþand he him for-thoght. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvii. 3 Joudas..seing yᵗ he was condemned, did forthink himself. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 40 Nor yet you shall forthinke your self, that you haue obeyed..myne aduise. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng., Æneidos* 156 Wel may I fore think mee so to haue done. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 98 The whole counsell began to forethink them of their forwardness.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Const. *of.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 279 þe fende shal..ever forþinke. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxii. 48 (Gibbs MS.), I..come to ȝowe..forthynkynge inwardly of þat I haue offendet. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 132 He ..then forthinketh, but late is his complaint. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 468 He forthocht full soir Of the grit wrang. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 118 Better foresee, than forthinke. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. v, Forethinke of thy forepassed faultes.

6. Occasional uses: a. *trans.* To change one's mind about; to renounce. b. *intr.* To think or plan something wrong; to conspire.

1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 73 b, By temptacyon of the fende they forthought all theyr purpose. 1494 *Coll. Hist. Staff.* XII. (1891) 334 Sir Humfrey Stanley, with xx persons, forthought ayens your pease and lawis.

Forthink: see FORETHINK.

† Forthi·nking, *vbl. sb. Obs.* The action of the vb. FORTHINK; also, repentance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 þet of-þunchung [*v.r.* forðinchinge] þet he hefde wiðinnen him. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 þet þou nere naȝt digneliche y-diȝt þe ssrifþe and by vorþenchinge. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 8 Sothefaste forthynkynge þat we hafe of oure syne. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 289 Let him sorowe, not with a lighte forthinckinge. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 269 The..Cerimonies of al Nations, doe witnesse vnto vs a certeyne forethinking and remorce of sinne against God.

† Forthi·rst, *pa. pple.* In 3 *Orm.* forrþrisst. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *thirst*, pa. pple. of THIRST *v.*] Overpowered with thirst.

c 1200 ORMIN 8635 He..seȝȝde þatt he wass forrþrisst. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 17 /2 Forthyrst, *sitibundus, siciens.*

† Forthlea·d, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forðlǽdan*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *lǽdan* to LEAD.] *trans.* a. To lead forth. b. To put forth (horns, etc.); = Lat. *producere.*

a 1000 *Satan* (Gr.) 566 Freodrihten hine forðlædde to ðam halȝan ham. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 32 [lxix. 31] Kalf .. Forthledand [Vulg. *producentem*] hornes and klees his. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2443 There was many a wepyng heye As the childe was forth ladde.

† Fo·rthly, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 forthlich, 4 forthely. [f. FORTH *adv.* + -LY [1].] Healthy, likely to live; also, full of energy.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 ȝif hit wel iborn is & þuncheð wel forðlich, fearlac of his lure is anan wið him iboren. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 160 Felawes were þei alle, als forthely as he.

† Fo·rthmost, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + MOST.] = FOREMOST.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 27 Seðe wælle betuih iuh forðmest wossa sie iuer ðea. *c* 1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel.* (1896) 16 Robert was..euer with the forthmost in euery fight. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 22 The certein guyse es this That of the new law forthemast a sothe reherced is.

† Forthni·m, *v. Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + NIM *v.*]

1. *trans.* To consume. Cf. FORNIM.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 þes fares [? fures] icunde is þet hit forðnimeð swa hwet him neh bið.

2. *intr.* To go forth, go away, proceed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3351 Forð nam ðis folc, so god taȝte him, to ðe desert of rafadim. *Ibid.* 3640 Twelf moneð forð ben alle cumen, Or he fro synay ben forð numen.

† Forth on, forthon, *adv. Obs.* For forms see FORTH. [f. FORTH *adv.* + ON *adv.*]

1. Of space: Forwards; = FORTH 1. In quot. with ellipsis of *go*. Also, onwards, straight on, without deviation; = FORTH 2.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 183/1 Let us forth on a litle further. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 49 My free drift .. Flies an Eagle flight, bold, and forth on.

2. Of time: Onwards; = FORTH 3.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II He .. shold be his frend fro than forthon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lix. (1895) 361 Thy fortres fro this day fourthon shalbe quyte of ony trybute. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxi. 505 From the beginning foorthon, Moyses and the Prophets gaue it you.

b. Straightway, at once, forthwith.

a 1000 *Martyrol.* (E. E. T. S.) 154 þa het Valerianus se refa hi forðon acwellan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3162 Ilc firme bigeten..was storuen on morwen and dead forðan.

† For-tho·n, *conj. Obs.* Also 1 forþám, -þan, 2–4 forthan, 7 forthen. [In OE. two words: FOR *prep.* + *þon* instr., *þám* dat., of THE. The dat. and instr. forms coalesced in ME.]

1. For this reason, therefore. In ME. sometimes repeated, *forþon .. forþon* 'for this reason .. that'.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 198 He forðon eallum ȝe þisse worulde aldormonnum wæs leof. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 25 Forþam [*c* 1160 *Hatton* Forþan] ic secge eow þæt [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Forðon wes þe halia gast on culfren onlicnesse bufan criste, forðon he wes [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 989 For þon [*c* 1275 for þan] ȝif hit eow bi-loueð..fare we from þisse londe. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1072 He scholde neuer die for þon. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 27 By a fraynyng for-þan faileþ þer manye. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 43 Not forthan I wyl not blynne. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 19 *Forthen* and *Forthy*, therefore.

2. For the reason that, because.

Beowulf (Gr.) 150 Forþam wearð [sorȝcearu] ylda bearnum undyrne cuð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hit is riht þet me hem spille, forþan betere hit is [etc.]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1996 Putifar..boȝte ioseph al forðan He wulde don is lechurhed wið ioseph.

So **For-thon the,** later **forthon that** = 2.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. (1883) 24 For ðon þe sio sunne þær gæð near on sett þonne on oðrum lande, þær [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 24 For-þam [*c* 1160 *Hatton* for-þan] þe hyt wæs strang wind. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 For þon þet he scolde swote smelle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Leomene fader we clepeð ure drihten for þan þe he sunne atend. *c* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 780 And for þan þat hit no wit not Ne mai his strengþe hit ischilde 1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Vor þan þet roboam..uorlet þane red of þe yealden guode men..he uor-leas bet gratteste del of his kingdome.

Forthought: see FORETHOUGHT.

† Forthpa·ss, *v. Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + PASS *v.*] *intr.* To pass forth, go, proceed.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxviii. 2 But go, and forthpasse into Mesopotany..to the hows of Batuel. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. viii. (1896) 16 þe holy goste of þe fadyr & þe sone forthpassynge. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxxvi, By cause of synne he forthpassith [1533 passeth farre] liuyng in this worlde in this ymage of synne.

† Forthputter. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. FORTH *adv.* + PUTTER.] One who puts forth; a braggart.

a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* xxiii. (1636) 79 A vanter or forth-putter is he, that boastes upon the Exchange that he hath store of banke-mony.

Forthputting (fōəɹþpu·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + PUTTING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The action of putting forth.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* (1658) 1009 The effects of Hope..arising out of want, contention, and forth-putting of the mind. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. ii. 163 An obvious..forth-putting of skill. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. 24 A continuous forth-putting of power.

2. *U.S.* Obtrusive behaviour.

1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 216 To secure myself against any imputation of unseemly forthputting.

Forthputting (fōəɹþpu·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + PUTTING, pr. pple. of PUT *v.*] That puts forth; *esp.* that puts oneself forward; forward, obtrusive, presumptuous. (Now chiefly *U.S.*)

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 33 For soft, and no whit forthputting was he. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xviii. 21 Peter is still the same, ever too forwardly and forth-putting. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 312, I should wrong her if I left the impression of her being forth-putting and obtrusive. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* i, Do you think it was forth-putting at all, to ask him?

† Forthra·st, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forðræstan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *ðræstan* to crush.] *trans.* To crush, shatter.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* ix. 36 [x. 15] Forðræst earm ðes synfullan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlviii[i]. 7 In strange gaste schippes of Thars for-thrist saltou. 13.. *Visions St. Paul* 34 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 224 Synful soules, and al for-þrast. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 249 Bot in þe þryd [act of God's vengeance] watz for-þrast al þat þryue schuld.

Forthren, obs. f. FURTHER *v.*

Forthright (fōəɹþɹəi·t, fōə·ɹþɹəit), rarely with advb. gen. *-s* **forthrights,** *adv., a.* and *sb. arch.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + RIGHT *a.* and *adv.*, in OE. *riht, rihte*: cf. DOWNRIGHT.] **A.** *adv.*

1. Directly forward, in or towards the front, straight before one.

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Haupt's *Zeitschr.* IX. 406 *Indeclinabiliter*, forðrihte. *c* 1205 LAY. 1523 Brutus..iwende forðrihtes to þon ilke weie þer him iwised wes. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 295 She mighte loke in no visage Of man or woman forth-right pleyn. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 That heryth not only fourth ryght but all abowte. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 115 He ever going so just with the horse, either forth-right or turning. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 1076 Now forthright and now in Orbits wheel'd. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 331 Until inpatient in embarrassment He forthright pass'd. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. viii. 153 Reach the good man your hand, my girl: forth-right from the shoulder, like a brave boxer.

† b. Straight out, horizontally. *Obs.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 356 The fruite .. standing some forthright, and some upright.

2. Straightway, immediately, at once.

c 1200 ORMIN 2481 He..wollde forrþrihht hire himm fra All stillelike shædenn. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Ant tenne some agulteð eawiht [*sc.* ha moten] gan anan forðriht þæt ha [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 35 Whose dore forthright To him did open as it had beene taught. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 131 You may see some slain forthright with the thrust of the Spear. 1659 TORRIANO, *A ribibo*, forthright, as it were carelesly. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 49 Forthright upon his steed [he] Leapt.

B. *adj.*

1. Proceeding in a straight course, directly in front of one, straight forward.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 222/30 *Directanei*, forðrihte. 1398 TREVISA tr. *Barth. De P. R.* IX. i. (1495) 345 Streyghte and forthryghte meuynge. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 190 Having two points forth-right, not barbed like a Bees. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxvi, Now in making feints, now in making forthright passes. 1865 C. J. VAUGHAN *Words fr. Gosp.* 71 Must thine eye be thus roving

thy forthright vision thus distracted? 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 145 A headlong, forth-right tide.

2. *fig.* Going straight to the point, straightforward, unswerving, outspoken; also, unhesitating, dexterous.

1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Andrea del Sarto* 5 This low-pulsed forthright craftsman's hand of mine. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* July 22 In clear forthright manner of procedure .. it resembles the work of Chaucer. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 261 The home-thrust of a forthright word. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 422 The practical, forthright, non-argumentative turn of his mind.

C. *sb.* A straight course or path; *lit.* and *fig.* (Chiefly after Shakspere.)

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 158 If you giue way Or hedge aside from the direct forth right. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 3 Here's a maze trod indeede Through fourth rights, and Meanders. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Clive* 12 Thought..Notes this forthright, that meander. 1884 BP. BARRY in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 409 Materialism with its maze of 'forthrights and meanders' is utterly at fault. 1887 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 186 He has not allowed himself to be lured from the direct forthright by any [etc.].

Hence **Fo·rthrightness,** the quality of being forthright; straightforwardness.

1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 123 Dante's concise forthrightness of phrase. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 225 He ..carried into his arguments that intensity and forthrightness which awaken dormant opposition.

† **Forthri·ng,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + THRING *v.* to press. The OE. *forðringan* (FOR- *pref.*[2] ?) occurs once, app. in the sense 'to urge forward'.] *trans.* To press heavily upon, oppress.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1084 Þæt he ne mehte..Þa wea-lafe wiġe forþringan þeodnes þeġne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6169 Himm þatt i cwarrterrne liþ Forrbundenn & forrþrungenn.

Forthrow: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 1.

† **Forthse·t,** *v. Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + SET *v.*] *trans.* To set forth; to present to view, display.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) I. 1 They, that are most forthy in the ingyring and forthsetting themselves. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 37, I had farr rather Babell tower forthsett, Then [etc.].

Hence **Forthse·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1528 J. HACKET *to Wolsey* (*MS. Cott. Galba* B. ix. 181) Yt myght be a forthesettyng of Frenchemen to make ther bragges. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 344 Being conveaned .. in the name of Jesus Christ, for furthsetting of his glorie. *a* 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* I. 76 Let me not enter on the vain attempt to enhance the impression of this celebrated story by any forthsetting of mine. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* Pref. (ed. 2) 10 It has seemed therefore to me advisable to..select less obvious forth-setting of the same great Truths.

† **Forthshow',** *v. Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + SHOW *v.*] *trans.* To show forth, declare, exhibit.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliv. [cxlv.] 4 Strende and strende..sal..þi might forth-schewe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 54 Þei durst it not forth schewe. 1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 127 Quhat and he be blynd quhilk suld furthschaw the way to utheris. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 503 Now haue I breuelie heir furthschawin..How that ȝe suld [etc.].

† **Fo·rthsithe.** *Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + *síð* journey.] Departure, decease; hence, death-bed.

O. E. Chron. an. 992, Æfter Oswaldes..forðsiðe. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich þe bidde þet tu kume to mine uorð-siðe.

† **Forthtee',** *v. Obs.* [OE *forðtéon*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *téon*: see TEE *v.*] *trans.* **a.** To manifest outwardly. **b.** To bring forward, adduce, quote. **c.** To draw (a person) on, seduce, beguile.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Þe deuel teð forð geres hwile after fox..hwile after oðre, and on ech of hise deden is iefned to þe deore wuas geres he forðteoð. *Ibid.* 145 Þe fewe word þe ich nu forð-tegh he speoð of [etc.]. *Ibid.* 199 Man mid is gele, eggeð us and fondeð and forþ-teþ to idele þonke.

Forthtell (fōəːrþtɛ·l), *v. rare.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + TELL *v.*] *trans.* To tell forth, publish abroad.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cxlviii. 14 His Saints shall all forthtell His praise and worthinesse. 1561 KETHE *Ps.* c. 1 Hym serue with feare, his praise forth tell. 1889 T. WRIGHT *Chalice of Carden* xv. 108 'Imprinted', as its title page forthtold, in the last year of Elizabeth.

† **Fo·rthward,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *Sc.* forðward, forthwart. [See FORTH *adv.*] = FOREWARD *sb.*[1]

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13959 (Fairf.) Þe Iewes wiþ þaire fals forþward..þai soȝt ihesu to þe dede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 487 For thi manheid this forthwart to me fest. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* iii. 254 As plesit him his fordward to fulfill.

Fo·rthward, with adv. gen. *-s* **forthwards,** *adv.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: see FORTH and -WARD. [OE. *forðweard* (= OS. *forðward*, *forðwardes*), f. FORTH *adv.* + -WARD.] **A.** *adv.*

1. Of place: Towards a place or part in front or before, onward(s, forward. *To be forthward*: to be on one's way. *To set forthward*: to help on.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 And tech me hu ic scal swimmen forðward. *c* 1205 LAY. 5370 Feouwer daies fulle forð ward [*c* 1275 forþwardes] heo wenden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 245 Þo þys ost al ȝare was, vorþward vaste hii drowe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 315 Drawe þe boon forþward. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xciii. (1869) 51 Me thinketh riht longe þat I ne were forthward and set in þe wey. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6097 He went forthward with þe wayne. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 301 Also to the peir, if it go furthwardes, xl*s*. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 659 Fordward I fuir. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 39 Besyddis yat we set furthwart, be all meanis possible yproffeit of our nyghbour. *Ibid.* 205 b, Gif thou preiss forduart. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. iv. § 35 That unity and concord in opinions .. may encrease and goe forthward. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 8 'Tweish twa hillocks the poor lambie lies, An' ay fell forthert, as it shoope to rise.

b. Prominently, in public.

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix, He wyll also apere forthwarde, and haue the syghte and experyens of many thynges by his outwarde senses.

2. Of time: **a.** (OE. only.) Continually, prospectively. **b.** For the future onwards. Also, *ay, (from) hence, now, then forthward*; *from that* or *this day* or *time forthward.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* l[i]. 79 (Gr.) Þæt min ȝehernes hehtful weorðe..forðweard to þe! *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxi. (Z.) 125 Ðis ȝemet [the imperative mood] sprecð forþweard. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5226 Þatt itt [þatt twifalde gast] beo nu forrþwarrd inn me. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14905 (Fairf.) Of his passion þat is sa harde þat ȝe sal here now forþwarde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2605 If y þys day forþward spare Sarasyn ouþer torke, for euere mot y þan for-fare. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* l. 225 (Harl. MS.) & þere for, fadir, dothe to me fro hennys forþeward as þe likithe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6930 Þare he ordayned þe bischop se Ay forthward forto be. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 147 Wich wages shall than forthwarde cesse. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 From that time furthward.

B. *adj.* = FORWARD *a.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 46 Growand in curage; Forthward, rycht fayr. *Ibid.* X. 78 So weill beseyn, so forthwart, stern, and stult. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 50 Don Quixote went..on his forthward way.

Hence **Fo·rthwardly** *adv.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 653 So forthwartlye thai pressyt in the thrang. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvii. 189 Richarde..toke vpon hym the rule of his owne signory, and grewe & encreased forthwardly.

† **Forthwa·x,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forðweaxan*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *weaxan* to WAX.] *intr.* To grow forth, grow to excess, increase.

a 900 ? WERFRITH *Greg. Dial.* II. xxvii. (Bosw.-T.) Forþweox his feondscipe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1211 Wintres forð wexen on ysaac.

† **Fo·rthwise,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forþwísian*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *wísian* to show, guide.] *trans.* To guide forth, direct; hence, to bring up (a child).

Beowulf (Gr.) 1795 Him seleþeȝn .. forð wisade. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 68 The fader and moder That hyne fleschlyche forthwyseth.

Forthwith (fōːrþwi·þ, -wi·ð), *adv.*

[For *forth with* (prep.), = earlier *forth mid*, along with, see FORTH *adv.* 2 c. The adv. *forthwith* originates from this phrase, the prep. being used *absol.* or with ellipsis of its regimen.]

Immediately, at once, without delay or interval.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 3 Other before the letter or after or else fourthe wyth togyther. 1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 384 II. 4 Ther was a certeyn person forth wyth after the jurney at Wakefield. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 Yt ye messe of requiem may begynne forthwith whan yt is doo. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 17 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 17 That the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers, doe foorthwith certifie [etc.]. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 424 It shall be done forthwith. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* VIII. 50 Forthwith it grew In size and splendour. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v., When a defendant is ordered to plead forthwith, he must plead within twenty-four hours. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iv. (1880) 53 The King determined that they should forthwith be reconverted to Roman Catholicism.

¶ Used for FORWITH *adv.* and *prep.* (which is a variant reading in all the passages).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10752 Amang þir men es forthwit tald, He come al forto ber his wand. *Ibid.* 11423 Þe stern went forth-wit þat þam ledd. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 11001 (Trin.) In septembre moneth þe foure & twenty nyȝt was .. Forþwiþ þe annunciacioun.

† **Fo·rthwithal,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + WITH *prep.* + ALL. See FORTH *adv.* 2 d.] = prec.

c 1200 ORMIN 1336 Let itt eornenn forþwiþþ all Vt inntill wilde wesste. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 262 And forthwithall ..A naked swerd..She toke, and through hir hert it throwe. *a* 1500 *Assembl. Ladies* cv. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 261 Than eche of vs toke other by the sleue And forth withal, as we shulde take our leue. 1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. D. 27 Yf thou take hym that is not trew unto hys prynce, punysh him forthwithall.

Forthy (fōəːrþi), *a. Sc.* and *dial.* [f. FORTH *adv.* + -Y[1].] Disposed to put oneself forth or forward; forward, outspoken, unrestrained.

c 1565 [see FORTHSET *v.*]. 1846 *Spec. Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55 A yungster comed out very forthy, 'Here come I, St. George'. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Forthy*, officious; forward. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss., Forthy*, industrious, well doing, free, kindly spoken.

† **For-thy',** *conj. Obs.* Also 1 **forðí,** 2–5 **forthi,** 3 *south.* **forðui,** 3–4 **forthe.** [OE. *forðí, forðý*, f. FOR *prep.* + *ðý*, instr. of THE. Cf. FORTHON.] For this reason, therefore.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 22 Forðy Moyses eow sealde ymbsnydenysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Forðon a þis worlð wind onȝein us..for-þi we suneȝiet on-ȝein drihtenes welle. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 For þi seli meiden forȝet ti folc. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 69 Forthe the sulve mose Hire thonkes wolde the to-tose. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 234 My joy for-þy watz much þe more. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 187 For-þi I conseille alle þe comune to lat þe catte worthe. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 45 The morning myld, my mirth was maire forthy. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xxii, For thy I knew the signe Was Acteon. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 22 Forthy, Montanus, follow mine arreede. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxviii, Forthy let first an inward centre hid Be put.

b. *Not-for-thy*: nevertheless. *What for-thy*: what of that?

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 319 Vndir the mantill nocht-forthi He suld be armyt preualy. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 13 Nought for thy, this I byhote expresse. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 736 The fyrste that rode noght for thy, Was the kyng of Lumbardy. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 120 Nevyr the les, what for-thy .. Withowith mannys company She myght not be with childe.

Hence **Forthy that,** earlier **forthy the,** because.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 22 Na forði ðe heo of Moyses sy. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 On þon deie þa engles of heofene ham iblissieð: forði þe þa erming saulen habbeð rest of heore pine. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Al þæt vuel of Dina .. ne com nout forðui þæt te wummen lokede cangliche o weopmen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2698 Forthy þat sum has na knawyng Of purgatory..Þarfor [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 Þare also gert kyng Nabugodonosor putte þe three childer in þe fyre, forþi þat þai held þe riȝt beleue.

† **Forthye·te,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forðgéotan*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *géotan* to pour.] *trans.* To pour out.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxix. [xxviii.] (1890) 370 He .. forðȝotenum tearum .. Dryhtne his willan bebead. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I iii. 55 The deip furtht ȝet in schaldis heir and thair. — IV. viii. 88 All for nocht the teris war furth ȝet.

Fortieth (fō·rtiəþ), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: **α.** féowertiȝoða, *erron.* -teoða (fem., neut. -ðe), 2 furteohte, 3 fowertiðe, -tuðe, -tiȝthe, fuwertiðe, **fourtiand,** 4 *south.* **vourtaȝte, fourtithe,** -tied, 5 fowrtyde, fortith, 6 fourteth. 7 fourtieth, 6–fortieth; **β.** 6 fourtyest. [OE. *féowertigoða*:—prehistoric **fiwortigunþon-*, corresponding to ON. *fertugonde*. -*ande* (Sw. *fyrationde*, Da. *fyrretyvende*), f. FORTY on the analogy of TENTH.

The rare 13th c. *fourtiand* is of Scandinavian origin. The 16th c. *fourtyest* is noteworthy as being formed with the same suffix as in the Low and High Ger. equivalents (Du. *veertigste*, OHG. *fiorzugôsto*); cf. also late Icel. *fertugasti*.]

The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal forty. *The fortieth man*: one man in forty. *Fortieth part*: one of forty equal parts into which a quantity may be divided. Also *absol.* and quasi-*sb.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* I. 3 On þam ȝeowerteoðan ȝeare. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Drihten þa an þa furteohte deȝe his æristes astah to heofene. 1258 *Charter of Hen. III*, in Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 In the two and fowertiȝthe geare of ure crunninge. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 152 The fourtied day after that he ras .. he stegh in-till heuen. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. iv. 89 Of hys kynryk þe fowrtyde yhere. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 52 The fourtyest daye after his resurreccyon. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 51 Of which, scarce the fortieth man escaped with life. 1611 BIBLE *Chron.* xxvi. 31 In the fourtieth yeere of the reigne of Dauid. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lowe's Diet* 23 Ah! what doth it availe To be the fourtieth name in an entail? 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 138 It is not above the fortieth part in value to the rest of Britain. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* V. 145 In that fortieth of Isaiah how is that Jehovah set forth? 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 55 A large card, divided..into fortieths of an inch. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. IX. vii. 324 All prelates [etc.]..were summoned to contribute at least a fortieth to this end.

Fortifiable (fō·rtifəiăb'l), *a.* [f. FORTIFY *v.* + -ABLE; cf. F. *fortifiable*.] That may be fortified.

1609 OVERBURY *Observ.* 17 *Prov.* Wks. (1856) 223 The countrey every where fortifiable with water. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 207 The quadrilateral plan of my fortifiable dispositions.

† **Forti·ficate,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *fortificāre*.] = FORTIFY.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 188 The vther part gif thay fortificat In ȝour contrair.

Fortification (fō·rtifikē·ʃən). [a. F. *fortification*, ad. L. *fortificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fortificā-re* to FORTIFY.]

I. The action of fortifying; in senses of the vb.

† **1.** Strengthening, corroboration, ratification.

1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 [They] haue .. procured many men .. to the .. practise of archerie .. to the greate encrease and fortificacions of the same outwarde realmes. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 122 To come to Edinburgh to subscriue the fortificatioun of the kingis coronatioun. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 454 For the more fortification of that which hath been said. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 116 The defender quha propones the exception, for fortification therof, may propone ane duply, against the libell and reply. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 442 Much common good therby likely to arise with mutual fortification of both those kingdoms. 1623 CONWAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 155 His actes had not need of theire fortification.

2. The strengthening of wine with alcohol.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 5/2 Spirits exported to Spain for the fortification of native wines. 1893 *Manch. Guard.* 19 May 5/4 The duty was raised..to discourage the fortification of Spanish wines with coarse spirits.

3. *Mil.* The action of fortifying or providing with defensive works.

1562 WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiavel* (*title*) Certain waies of the orderyng of Souldiers in battelray, & settyng of battailes ..also plattes for fortificacion of Townes. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 129 He had no means of fortification, and lay open to attack.

b. The art or science of fortifying or constructing works of defence.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 80 The art of Navigation and Fortification. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 23 *Fortification*, or Military Architecture, is a Science [etc.]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 103 ¶ 2 We range from city to city, though we profess neither architecture nor fortification.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 201 *Fortification* ..is divided into two parts, which are called Permanent or Field Fortification. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 21/2 The science..is termed Fortification.

fig. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 124 Observe what object is aptest to inflame thee, and by speciall arts of fortification, stop up the avenues to that part.

II. *concr.*

4. *Mil.* A defensive work; a wall, earthwork, tower, etc. Chiefly *collect. plural.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv 137 Upon euery yate muste be made dyuerse deffences and fortyfycacions. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 To make Bulwerkes, Brayes..and al other fortificacions. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. v. 5 This Fortification (Gentlemen) shall we see't? 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Strong fortifications do secure thy Ports. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I .. made me a Door to come out, on the Outside of my Pale or Fortification. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 362 In the neighbourhood of Lexington .. are the remains of two ancient fortifications. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 223 We find all the Seven Hills embraced within a fortification which the legendary history ascribes to Servius Tullius. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 40 Extensive fortifications to protect them from their enemies.

b. *Comb.*: **fortification-agate** (see quot.).

1882 in CASSELL. 1892 *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 189 *Ruin-agate* or *Fortification-agate* is a variety with light to dark brown shades, showing, when polished, curious markings well described by the name.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* A means of defence.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcad.* I. x. 40 b, The Stagge thought it better to trust to the nimblenes of his feete then to the slender fortification of his lodging. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 41 The gloves of an Otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather. 1656-7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 363 That..is the best fortification for all honest men. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 80 Horse-dung should be laid to the Windows as a Fortification against them [winds]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 7 He was happy in this fortification [an arrangement of bolts and bars].

5. †a. *gen.* A means of strengthening. *Obs.*

1655 *Advt.* in *Culpepper's Pract. Physic*, It [*aurum potabile*] is an Universal Fortification for all Complexions and ages. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, Go, provide .. the Westphalia ham, and other fortifications of nature.

b. *spec.* The strengthening timbers, etc. of a whaling vessel: see FORTIFY *v.* 1 b.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 191 The next important part of the fortification is the pointers.

†c. *Gunnery.* The additional thickness of metal serving to strengthen certain portions of a cannon.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 32 To .. know her leuell poynt blanke .. her fortification, the differences of powder [etc.]. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 65 Canon-Powder is best..for in taking up much room it hath the greater length or fortification of metal about it in the Piece.

Fortified (fɔ̄·rtifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. FORTIFY *v.* + -ED 1.] Strengthened; provided with means of defence; protected with fortifications.

1538 ELYOT, *Firmus*, stable, constant, well fortified. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 12 He shal come .. from the fortified cities. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 234 Your days fare, a fortified toast. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xviii. 128 A Well Fortified Gun, hath her Metal at the Vent or Touch-hole as thick as her Diameter at the Bore. 1757 *York Courant* 18 Oct., A well-fortified vessel for the coasting trade..has been long wanted. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 247 The Orsini and Vitelli in Italy, who used to sally from their fortified dens to rob the trader and traveller. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Three fortified and portcullised gateways.

Fortifier (fɔ̄·rtifəi,əɹ). [f. next + -ER 1.] One who or that which fortifies: a. One who constructs fortifications. b. One who or that which strengthens; a supporter, an upholder.

a. 1552 HULOET, Fortifier, *munitor*. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 33 Admonishing the Fortifier .. to vse .. the considerations before in them alleaged. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 123 A fortifier, had deuised a certaine kinde of ioyned boords, the which being caried of the souldiers, defended them from the shot of the Harquebuzers. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 149 The fortifier made his aduantage of the commoditie, affoorded by the ground. 1873 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/3 General Chabeau Latour, the fortifier of Paris.

b. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 45 But also reproached the fortifiers and allowers of him in such wickedness. 1569 MURRAY 15 Oct. in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. 58 We wer constrainit to nominate the said Quene..as maintenar and fortifiar of the executouris thairof. 1878 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 4/7 The opinion is at least a fortifier against adverse criticism. 1894 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 5/3 An egg beaten in a very little whisky and water will be found an excellent fortifier.

Fortify (fɔ̄·rtifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *fortifier*, ad. L. *fortificāre*, f. *fortis* strong + *-ficāre* : see -FY.]

I. To make strong.

1. *trans.* To strengthen structurally. Now somewhat *rare*.

c 1450 *Merlin* 187 He made to a-mende and fortyfie the wallis of the town ther, as thei were most feble. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 262 The grave experienc'd Bee..Employ'd at home..To fortify the Combs, to build the Wall. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 113/2 They shou'd also be fortify'ed all round with strong brick work. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 545 Fortifying the wood-work of the Dome and Lantern.

b. *spec.* To strengthen (a gun) by additional thickness of metal. Cf. FORTIFICATION 5 c. Also, to strengthen (a ship) for especial emergency, by means of additional timbers, etc.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Those small Peeces are better fortified than the greater. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 62 You must work as if the Piece were fortified no more than only so much as the thinnest part of the Metal is. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 508 The new ship..is fortified within the bow. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 112 She was..fortified with three additional strips of boiler iron.

c. To cover or bind with some protective material or appliance. (Now coloured by senses 7–8.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 Men armed with shields, and fortified all over with thongs of leather. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 21 A little [air] brake into the Reciever..because I had neglected to fortifie the cover with Turpentine. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xv. (1715) 130 The whole Fabrick..was fortified with Pitch to secure the Wood from the Waters. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Feb., Being us'd to fortifie himself against weather by..a thick Robe. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 31 Ingenious modes of fortifying shoes, and rendering them water-proof. 1803 WELLINGTON 20 Jan. in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 397 Kegs of six gallons each, well fortified with iron hoops. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 193 Camillus .. fortified the shield with a rim of metal.

2. To impart strength or vigour to (the body, its organs, or powers, †a plant); to give (a person, oneself) strength or endurance for some effort.

14.. LYDG & BURGH *Secrees* 1959 Wyn..fortefieth the heete in the body natural. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lxxi. 241 It doth fortefie and strengthen the harte. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* II. xxii. (ed. 3) 624 The Turks will take of it [opium] to the bigness of a hazle Nut to fortifie themselves when they are going to fight. 1691 RAY *Creation* Ded. (1704) 3 To fortifie you in your Athletic Conflicts. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 212 We endeavour to fortifie it, and make it grow big all Summer, by watering and cropping it. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 42 Cold water, as a beverage, fortifies the stomach and intestines. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, Mr. Inspector hastily fortifying himself with another glass.

†3. To render more powerful or effective; to strengthen, reinforce with additional resources or co-operation; to garrison (a fortress); to provide (an army, etc.) with necessaries. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xviii, They had..moo than eyght thousand for to fortyfye alle the fortresses in the marches of Cornewaylle. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* 6 He ever prayed to God to send hym a chyld ..to multyply and fortyfy his lynage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxii. 94 The countesse..fortifyed all her garisons of euery thyng yt they wanted. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* an. 31) 165 He fortified Burdeaux with Englishmen and victayle. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 190 It fortifieth the other medicines, and doubleth their forces. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 69 The Inhabitants of the Suburbs of St. Germains were order'd to slip in to fortifie the attempt. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 11 They admitted three thousand into a share of the government; and thus fortified, became the cruellest tyranny upon record. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840 28, I fortified myself with the French captain, and the supercargo.

b. To arm, strengthen with weapons. Cf. 7. *rare.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 3 That great Variety of Arms with which Nature has differently fortified the Bodies of several kind of Animals, such as Claws, Hoofs, and Horns.

4. To strengthen (liquors) with alcohol.

1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict.* c. 24 § 70 Any spirits warehoused.. may be used in the warehouse for fortifying wines. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 142 In 1869 the present practice of fortifying the [lime] juice with rum was resorted to.

5. a. To strengthen mentally or morally; to endow with immaterial resources; to impart fortitude to; to cheer, encourage.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 It apparteigneth to euery man .. to seke science and ther with to fortiffie hym hauyng a good eye vpon his enemyes. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 948 To haue a hart fortified with wisedome. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 111 Which .. so greatly fortified her desires, to see that her mother had the like desires. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* § 70. 100 A young Man, before he leaves the shelter of his Father's House, should be fortified with Resolution to secure his Vertue. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 8 Every delay gives vice another opportunity of fortifying itself by habit. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 69 The king .. fortified by this unsuccessful attempt to dethrone him. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Life* viii. (1839) 238 Timidity was fortified by pride. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 269 Their courage was fortified by a fervent prayer.

b. To confirm, corroborate, add support to (a statement, etc.). *To fortify oneself*: to confirm one's statement, etc. † Also (*rarely*) *intr.* for *refl.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 285 To fortofie and strength the same badde answere. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 164/1 That glose he would haue fortified .. with another worde of Christ. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1063 My lorde the President fortifyeng sayd that we be nat bounde by the lawe to say. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 5 To fortifie his Reasons, he sent us a Manifesto. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 96 A distinct charge is brought against you, fortified by particulars. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 295 If he made transcendental distinctions, he fortified himself by drawing all his illustrations from sources disdained by orators.

†6. *intr.* To gain strength, grow strong. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 6 How they [the affections] gather and fortify. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 165 Leaving the least to bear seed, and that the plant may fortifie. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 126 Bind up..the strongest and forwardest first, letting the other fortifie.

II. To strengthen against attack.

7. *trans.* To provide (a town or its walls) with defensive works; to protect with fortifications.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 166 To fortefye anone he dyd devyse Of englysshe townes iij. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 165 The walles of that cyte ben fortefyed with towres. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lvii. 120 All their houses well fortified with sundry trenches round about. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxii. 10 The houses haue yee broken downe to fortifie the wall. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 152 These were immediately commanded to fortify Leith. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 86 It is environed with walls, but not regularly fortified. 1893 *Academy* 13 May 411/2 The opposite bank .. was admirably fortified.

transf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 111 This isle is fortified with the mount Prion. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 8 A Rock that runs out into the Sea, and is well fortify'd by Nature. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 121/1 A Pier..to fortifie a Port.

fig. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (an. 3) 42 b, Realmes and countries are fortified and munited with a double power. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 Shut and fortifie one gate against corruption. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 31 His house is fortified by the law. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 355 He..fortified his position against the malevolence of a future consul.

8. To surround (an army, oneself) with defences; to put in a position of defence.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 3) 48 b, The fotemen were hedged about with the stakes..This device of fortifiyng an army was at this tyme fyrst invented. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, I'll have you learn..the way to fortify your men. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 47 Here they proceeded to fortify themselves.

9. *intr.* To erect fortifications; to establish a position of defence.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 185 Sailing up the River of Thamise, he fortifieth at Middleton. *c* 1600 SIR R. CECIL *Let.* in Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 61 They will first fortifie and learn the strength of the Rebels. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 293 No people will give themselves the trouble of fortifying amidst the security of friends. *a* 1885 U. S. GRANT *Personal Mem.* I. 331 The enemy was fortifying at Corinth.

transf. and *fig.* 1591 LYLY *Endym.* I. iii, I will withdraw myselfe to the river, and there fortifie for fish. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxiii, For such a time do I now fortifie Against confounding Ages cruell knife.

Hence **Fortifying** *ppl. a.*

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Sign. Distress* 22 Soup, made of sound and fortifying materials. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 217 The fortifying religions .. those which lay the plainest stress on the manly parts of morality.

Fortifying (fɔ̄·rtifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FORTIFY. Also gerundially with omission of *in*.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Fortifiement*, a fortifying. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I laid aside..my building, and fortifying. 1774 S. COOPER in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) V. 364 The entrance into this town is now fortifying by the soldiery. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 191 Fortifying, is the operation of strengthening a ship's stern and bows. 1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 287 Lying down is an instant specific for it [sea-sickness], and eating, a certain alleviation and fortifying against it. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 40 Sir Maximus Debarry who had been at the fortifying of the old castle.

†b. *concr.* A fortification, defence. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxiii. 422 The fote men.. beate downe the fortifyeng and barryers. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VII. 138 b, The King of Scythia .. iudging yt the fortifieng vpon the ryuers side, shuld be as a yoke to his neck. 1573 BARET *Alv.* F 950 A proppe, a fortifying..*fulcimentum*.

† **Fortiht**, *v. Obs.* (early ME.) [OE. *fortyhtan*, f. FOR- *pref.*1 + *tyhtan* to draw.] *trans.* To draw aside (to evil); to seduce.

a 1000 *Elene* 208 (Gr.) Swa se ealda feond..leode fortyhte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Seuene oðre gostes .. fortehten hit [þat child]. *Ibid.* 107 Þe deuel mid his fortihtinge bringeð unnut þonc on mannes hearte.

Fortilage, fortiless, obs. ff. of FORTALICE.

† **Fortin**, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *fortin*, dim. of *fort*: see FORT *sb.*] A small fort; a field-fort.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fortin*, or *Field-fort.* 1721-36 in BAILEY. 1744 HANMER *conjecture* in *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 55 Of palisadoes, fortins [1623 frontiers], parapets.

† **Fortin**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *fortin* (used only of Samson), f. *fort* strong.] Strong.

1340 *Ayenb.* 204 Samson fortin.

Fortingle, var. f. of FARTHINGDEAL, *Obs.*

1721-36 in BAILEY.

For-tired: see FOR- *pref.*1 6.

Fortis (fɔ̄·rtis). [f. L. *fortis* adj., strong.] A variety of dynamite: see quot.

1889 MAJOR CUNDILL *Dict. Explosives, Glycero-Nitre* .. This explosive has been submitted for authorisation in this country under the name of 'Fortis'.

‖ **Forti·ssimo,** *adv. Music.* [It. *fortissimo*, superl. of *forte*: see FORTE.] Very loud. (Abbreviated *ff.*, *ffor.*, or *fortiss.*) Also quasi-*adj.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Words in Music* 32 *Fortissimo*, is Extream loud. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xi, Amen, cried my father, *fortissimo*. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Golden Calf* I. ii. 50 If their pianissimo passages failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo. 1889 *Athenæum* 6 Apr. 448/3 A splendid effect being gained by the sudden entry of the combined chorus *fortissimo* to the words 'Hosannah! Lord of Lords!'

[**Fortition,** spurious word: see SORTITION.]

Fortitude (fɔ̄·rtitiud). [a. F. *fortitude*, ad. L. *fortitūdo*, f. *fortis* strong: see FORT *a.*]

†1. Physical or structural strength. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 A beast..excellinge all other beastes in fortitude and strength. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, II. i. 17 Dispairing of his owne armes fortitude. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 222 The Fortitude of the place is best knowne to you. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 50 Bonding of Brick-work..conduces very much to its Fortitude.

2. Moral strength or courage. Now only in passive sense: Unyielding courage in the endurance of pain or adversity. (One of the cardinal virtues.)

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 654 Agayns..Accidie..ther is a vertu that is called Fortitudo.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxviii. 77 Fortitude, prowdence, and temperance. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* xiii. Comm., The Apostles fleing God recalled them, and streingthened them with fortitude. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 22. 144 Fortitude is the peculiar Excellence of Man. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Let.* 10 Nov., The Duchess of Queensbury bears her calamity with great fortitude. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* ii. (1870) 27 Fortitude does not appear at any time to have been the distinguishing virtue of poets. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi. (C. D. ed.) 40 She could bear the disappointments of other people with tolerable fortitude.

3. *Astrol.* A position or circumstance which heightens the influence of a planet; a dignity.

1547 BOORDE *Astronamye* Contents in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 23 The iii[i]. capytle doth shew of the fortitudes of the planetes. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. i, Sure the Moon is in all her Fortitudes.

Fortitudinous (fɒ·rtitiū·dinəs), *a.* [f. L. *fortitūdin-em* (see FORTITUDE) + -OUS.] Endowed with or characterized by fortitude.

1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 224 As fortitudinous a man as any in the King's dominions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 262 These fortitudinous heroes are awed by the superior fierceness of the lions and tigers. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 175 Right service performed in fortitudinous temper.

Fortlet (fɒ·rtlĕt). Also 4, 6 fortelet. [f. FORT *sb.* -LET. (In quot. 1330 it may be an error for *forcelete* or *fortelece*: see FORCELET, FORTALICE.)] A small fort.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4822 Hys pleyn londes he let hym haue, Bot his forteletes he dide saue. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 55 A lytle poore Steple as a Fortelet for a Brunt. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 354 As if he that took them driue them to a Fortlet or Castle. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, III. 372 The troops were employed in burning a fortlet. 1817 G. CHALMERS *Pref. to Churchyard's Chips, Murton's Trag.* 159 The master defended the donjon of the fortlet against the regent. 1859 *Times* 26 Dec. 7/2 The new fortlets have been completed.

Fortnight (fɒ·rtnəit). Forms: 3 furten-, 3–5 fourte-, (5 fourtee-, fowerte-), 4–5 fourten-, fowrt(e-, 5–7 fo(u)rth-, 6 fourt-, (fortk-), 6– fort-: see NIGHT. [Contracted form of OE. *fēowertýne niht* fourteen nights. Cf. SENNIGHT. For the ancient Germanic method of reckoning by nights see Tacitus *Germania* xi.]

1. A period of fourteen nights; two weeks.

a 1000 *Laws of Ina* § 55 Oþ ðæt feowertyne niht ofer Eastron. *c* 1275 LAY. 25675 Nou his folle fourteniht [*c* 1205 feowertene niht] þat he hire haueþ i-holde forþ riht. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4236 Al a fourten niȝt sike he lay. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5342 It passith not a fourthnyght sithe it was. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 20 It is but a senyghtes labour, or, at the moste, a fourtnyghtes. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 81, I shall make ane end of uhuat I can do in on fortnighte. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Case Stated* 8 It wanted a fortnight to Bartlemew-fair. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 69 During the brief fortnight of his seventh consulship.

b. *This day, Monday,* † *Monday was* (*a*), etc. *fortnight*: a fortnight from (this day, etc.).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 71 Y· tridde shal been y· sunday fowrtenytz aftere hestern. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. ii, I..haue remembraunce of your promyse that ye haue made with me to doo batayille with me this day fourtenyght. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 278 To be payd..10 li. this day fortnight. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P 2 On Monday was fortnight it was my misfortune to come to London.

† 2. *attrib.*; occas. quasi-*adj.* = FORTNIGHTLY.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 120 There was thre wekes sessions at newgate, and fourthnyghte Sessions at the Marshialshy. 1563 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 59 At the fortnight end, he maried her not, but [etc.].

Fortnightly (fɒ·rtnəitli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] **A.** *adj.* Happening or appearing once in a fortnight. **B.** *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

1800 *Dundee Mag.* Dec. Pref., He then published a Fortnightly Magazine which was carried on for two years. 1820 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. I. *South-Sea Ho.*, His fine suite of official rooms..resounded fortnightly to the notes of a concert. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 325 The masons..were paid fortnightly. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 436/1 Fortnightly Sunday concerts are to be given next season.

† **Fo·rto, fo·rt(e,** *prep.* and *conj. Obs.* [f. FOR *prep.* + TO *prep.*]

A. *prep.* Till, until; up to, as far as.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Al mankin was wunende on muchele wowe..forte þat ilke time þat [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 'Aue Maria', uort 'Dominus tecum'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 463 Þe kyng..vorto Mydewynter ney byseged þe emperesse. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4796 That strengthe him last Fort arnemorwe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 25 Alle þe woke longe, forto Saturday at none.

b. In conjunctional phrase, *Fort(e that*: until.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Þe king of babilonie bilai þe burh ierusalem, forte þat hit [=he it] wan. *c* 1275 LAY. 11518 Mauric verde vorþ riht..forte that he come to Maximian. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 396 The mayden..al niht lay and wepe Forte that day gon dawe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 2 A gyde, That mihte folwen us vch a fote forte that we come there. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Wash hem [peson] clene in cold water, fort that ye holys go of.

B. *conj.* Till, until.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 For to þe time cam þat he heregede helle. *c* 1275 LAY. 7563 Alle dai was þat fiht forte hit were dorcke niþt. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 668 No grome louen y no may Fort he be knizt. *c* 1440 *Marriage Serv.* in *Bk. Offices* (MS. Hereford Cath. No. 45), Ich — take the — to my wedded wife..forte deth us departe. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 114 Nym a pond of ris, seth hem fort hit berste.

† **Fortoggle,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + *toglen*, TOGGLE *v.*] *trans.* To distract.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24606 Fortoglid [*Gött.* fortugild] þus wit trei and tene.

Fortoiled: see FOR- *pref.*1 6 b.

Fortoken, -told, -top, -touch: see FORETOKEN, etc.

Fortorn, -tossed: see FOR- *pref.*1 5 b and 5.

† **Fortravail, -vel,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + TRAVAIL *v.*] *trans.* To exhaust with labour.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 314 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 56 Fortravailled hy were sore: þat hi moste slepe echon. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 326 The king saw that he.. wes for-trawaillyt. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. ii. 349/1 The fende.. thre houres togydre..fortrauayled hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 20 His men of warre..were meruailously fortrauailed. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 129 The sutor-foik..Wi' flings fortravail'd and forfairn.

† **Fortrea·d,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *fortredan*, f. FOR- *pref.*1 + *tredan* to TREAD.] *trans.* To tread down, tread under foot; to destroy by trampling.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 90 Weȝferende hit [ðæt sæd] fortrædon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum of þe sed.. fel bi þe wei, and was fortreden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 116 In helle schulle þay be al fortrode of deueles. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 143 Eatinge over all that he coulde fonge The remnant he fore-treade.

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. i. 85 It [vertue] is cast vndyr and fortroden vndyr the feet of felonos foolk.

Fortress (fɒ·rtrĕs), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 forteresse, *Sc.* fortrace, fortrass, 4 forceress (? read *fort-*), 5–7 fortresse, 6 fortres, 4– fortress. [a. OF. *forteresse* strength, a strong place, f. *fort* strong; a variant of, or parallel formation with, *fortelesce* FORTALICE.]

1. A military stronghold, fortified place; in mod. use chiefly one capable of receiving a large force; often applied to a strongly fortified town regarded from a military point of view.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2668 Wel they warden gatis alle, The fortresses and the walle. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7143 When he had alle þys forceresses .. ȝyt he þoughte [etc.] *c* 1450 *Merlin* 192 Kynge Arthur hadde wele garnysshed alle the forteresses of hys londe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. Aj, Divers stronge Castels and Fortresses were peaceably geven up. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 759 There was a strong Fortress raised close by the City. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, II. ii. 90 Those in garrison at Goletta threatened to give up that important fortress. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Thick walls and turrets at the angles gave the whole the aspect and the reality of a fortress.

transf. and *fig.* 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 104 The hertis of good peple ben the castell & forterescis of secretes. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 Affection towardes hym, had bene to his noble children.. a merveilous fortresse and sure armor. 1603 R. NICCOLS *Fun. Orat. Q. Eliz.*, Her countrie was the fortresse of banisht men. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* xviii. 1 My Rock and Fortress is the Lord.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *fortress-company, -engineer*; b. appositive, as *fortress-chapel, -rock, -tomb*; c. instrumental, as *fortress-guarded* adj.

1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 52 The *fortress-chapel of Nôtre-Dame-de-la-Garde. 1893 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 5/7 A garrison company of artillery, a *fortress company of engineers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 4/3 A company of *fortress engineers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/2 Across the *fortress-guarded frontier. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 218 Our *fortress-rock of Gibraltar. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xii. 90, I crossed the Tiber at the *fortress-tomb of Adrian.

Fortress (fɒ·rtrĕs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a fortress or fortifications; to protect with or as with a fortress. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Wks. (1564) 68 a, Hitherto I haue fortressed this my treatise with the sayinges of y° godly learned Doctors. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xii. 232 That holy hyghe mount of Sion, well fortreced and turretted. 1546 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. lii. 390 Our most puissant.. King fortressed his most flourishing monarchy.. with all things that a man can invent. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., So impregnably fortrest with his own content. 1652 WHARTON tr. *Rothmann's Chiromancy* Ded. Wks. (1683) 2 Learning is best Fortress'd of those by whom she is most understood. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 34 Want was the prime foe these hardy exodists had to fortress themselves against. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 499 Those grassy banks that fortressed him and his household from the rage of waters.

Hence **Fo·rtressed** *ppl. a.*, **Fo·rtressing** *vbl. sb.*

1542 BECON *David's Harp* Wks. (1564) 159 b, There was no kyngdom so inuincible, strong, and fortressed, but that he .. was able easly to ouercome. 1624 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Venus* Wks. (1858) 95 Venus, that owes in fate the fortressing Of all maritimal Cyprus. 18.. LOWELL *To Garrison* Poet. Wks. 1890 I. 284 The lesson taught of old .. In our single manhood to be bold, Fortressed in conscience. 1895 *Religuary* Oct. 194 The stern, severe, massive fortressed work of their sister city, Florence.

† **Fo·rt-roy·al.** *Obs.* [f. FORT + ROYAL *a.* Cf. Fr. *bastion royal* a great bastion.] Some kind of fort of great size and strength: see quot. 1706.

1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 39 To convert a Square Fortresse..into a Fort-Royall. 1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 4 Kinsale might haue a Forte Royall erected on it [the Harbour]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fort Royal*, a Fort that has 26 Fathoms for the Line of Defence.

fig. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 12 Hypocrisie is the devils Fort-Royal. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 36 To acknowledge this Union the Fort-Royal against the hostile Invasions of Popery.

† **Fortuit,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 -ite. [a. F. *fortuit*, ad. L. *fortuitus*: see FORTUITOUS.] Fortuitous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. I. 117 (Camb. MS.) Fortuit hap. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 16 Utterly fortuyt and done by chaunce. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. v, False feares and all other fortuit inconueniences. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 15 That the world was made by a fortuit concourse of Atomes.

Hence † **Fortuitness.**

1642 SIR K. DIGBY *Observ. Religio Medici* (1659) 18 Fortuitnesse or Contingency of things.

† **Fortui·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 417 They inferred fate, fortuition..and co-incidency of all things.

Fortuitism (fɒ·rtiū·itiz'm). [f. FORTUIT-OUS + -ISM.] The belief that adaptations in nature are produced by natural causes operating 'fortuitously'. So **Fortu·itist,** one who believes in fortuitism.

1881 *St. James's Gaz.* 14 Apr. 13/1 There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be fortuitists (if we may coin a needful correlative term); but..Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's fortuitism that [etc.]. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 239 In assigning the lion's share of development to the accumulation of fortunate accidents, he tempted fortuitists to try and cut the ground from under Lamarck's feet.

Fortuitous (fɒ·rtiū·itəs), *a.* [f. L. *fortuīt-us*, f. *forte* by chance, f. *fors* chance + -OUS.] That happens or is produced by fortune or chance; accidental, casual. *Fortuitous concourse of atoms*: see CONCOURSE 3. *Fortuitous event* (Law): see quot. 1856.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xv. (1712) 135 This Argument against the fortuitous concourse of Atoms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 293 P 4 The highest Degree of it [Wisdom] which Man can possess, is by no means equal to fortuitous Events. 1806 FELLOWES tr. *Milton's 2nd Def.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 240 This extraordinary kindness .. cannot be any fortuitous combination. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* Pref. Let., A fortuitous rencontre. 1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict., Fortuitous event*, a term in the civil law to denote that which happens by a cause which cannot be resisted .. Or it is that which neither of the parties has occasioned or could prevent. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 6 The epithet he [Lord Palmerston] applied to the coalition of parties against him on the China question in 1857—'a fortuitous concourse of atoms'. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xviii. 241 Neither fortuitous nor necessitated, but entirely under the governmental control of the great and good God.

absol. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* IV. ii. (1872) I. 408 All grades, from the necessary to the fortuitous.

Fortuitously (fɒ·rtiū·itəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fortuitous manner, by chance.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. viii. (1821) 258 This gift was not so fortuitously dispensed as to be communicated without any discrimination of persons. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 97 Wiles, Trech'ry, Lies, Guilt, Flattery, Deceit, Like Atoms here fortuitously meet. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. v. 64 Atom is added to atom..not boisterously or fortuitously.

Fortuitousness (fɒ·rtiū·itəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fortuitous; accident, chance, fortuity.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 132 How have men been crucified betwixt inevitable fatation and undeterminate fortuitousness! 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 580 Whether the personages were brought together..by the pretended fortuitousness of a nicely contrived probability. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 116 They allow them to be guided by no accident or fortuitousness.

Fortuity (fɒ·rtiū·iti). [irreg. f. L. *fortuitus*: see FORTUITOUS and -ITY.] Fortuitous character, fortuitousness; accident, chance; an accidental occurrence. Occasionally used for: Appearance of fortuitousness or unstudiedness.

a 1747 D. FORBES *Incredulity* 80 How they can be sure, that those deserved judgments were the effect of mere fortuity. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 194 Forgeries confirming and falling in with one another by a species of fortuity. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 110 It is by the fortuities of life that the religious enthusiast is deluded. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 245 One of the company, by some immense fortuity, could read. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. vii, She looks..at her bracelets, and adjusts their clasps with that pretty studied fortuity which [etc.]. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) II. II. i. 372 Nothing that might not happen in a universe of fortuity.

† **Fo·rtunable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *fortunable* ('unfortunate', Godef.): see FORTUNE and -ABLE.]

1. Favoured by fortune, fortunate.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXV. ii, The lord Wiloughby, full fortunable. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A iij, He the wich berith in his Cote armur that stone, fortunable of victori in his kinges battayl shall be. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B, It behoveth that suche persons be well fortunable.

2. Bringing good fortune, lucky.

c 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 3 There was neuer birde brede vnder þe stone More fortunable in a felde þan þat birde hath be. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 75 We the beseik, this day be fortunable To ws Tirianis.

3. Pertaining to fortune or chance. fortuitous.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 46 Thus is that man voyde of all intelligence Whom fortune fedeth with chaunce fortunable. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 253 Such things as are subiect to change; and may be and not be; may be done or not done; and (when al is said) are fortunable.

Hence † **Fo·rtunably** *adv.*, by fortune.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* (1556) C iv, If by chaunce thou fallest amonges thyne enemies, and yet hast fortunably escaped them.

† **Fo·rtunacy.** *Obs.* [f. FORTUNATE *a.*: see -ACY.] Fortunateness, good fortune.

1580 LODGE *Forb. & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 94 The fortunacie

of Forbonius is..unfortunate for thy selfe. 1624 [T. Scott] *Vox Cœli* 29 Ending these warres with more fortunacie.

† **Fo·rtunary.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. Fortune *sb.* + -ary.] One who deals in fortunes, a fortune-teller.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 147 And why doe our Fataries and Fortunaries so confound them: especially in their prognostications or predictions?

Fortunate (fǫ·rtiŭnĕt), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 4–5 fortunat, 5 fortenat. [ad. L. *fortūnāt-us*, f. *fortūnāre* (see Fortune *v.*).]

1. Favoured by fortune; possessed of or receiving good fortune; lucky, prosperous. Said of persons; also, of an enterprise, event, etc. Const. *to* and *inf.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Priest's Prol.* 10 Whan a man.. clymbeth vp and wexeth fortunat. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 115 He shall be..fortunate to marchandy. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 37 Wold God of myhte, I had be borne, by influence hevenly, So fortunate, that [etc.]. 1514 Bainbridge in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 232 Which [enterprise] I shall besiche the blisside Tryinitie to make fortunate. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 13 Their attempts more desperate.. and their success fortunater. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. iii. 39, I am most fortunate, thus accidentally to encounter you. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 70 Nor was he very fortunate in the election of those Dependants. 1705 J. Philips *Blenheim* 48 Burleigh (fortunate.. to serve The best of Queens). 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vii. 150 [He] was fortunate enough to save himself by flight. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 171 He..might think himself fortunate when [etc.].

transf. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 335 Authors who..have written one or two pieces so facile in thought and fortunate in phrase as to be carried lightly in the memory.

b. *Fortunate Islands* (=L. *Fortunatæ Insulæ*), fabulous isles of the Western Ocean, the abode of the blessed dead. Also *fig.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 321 The Yles Fortunate. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* Contents, The fortunate Ilandes, otherwyse called the Ilandes of Canaria. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 273 Keepe his course towards the fortunate Ilands of Parmenes favour.

2. Bringing or presaging good fortune; auspicious, favourable, lucky.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 4 They wol caste that thei have a fortunat planete in hir assendent. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 5 Thou..also hast giuen vnto mee the right fortunate gift of grace. 1676 Lilly *Guide Astrol.* 75 To consider in Nativities .. if a Fortune fortunate and no way afflicted be in the seventh. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. i. 20 Postumius .. proclaming it to be a fortunate omen. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 68 Thursday and Friday are considered fortunate. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 154 It ought to be considered as a most fortunate circumstance that [etc.]. 1880 Mrs. Forrester *Roy & V.* I. 11 'This is fortunate', she cries gaily.

3. a. *absol.* passing into a *sb.* (See next sense.)

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 29/1 The rich is more able to satisfie his desires .. yet the fortunate excels him. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 202 ¶ 5 Each coming upon the same Errand, to know whether they were of the Fortunate in the Lottery. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. xv. 379 The fortunate are satisfied with the possession of this world.

b. *sb.* (with *pl.*) A fortunate person or thing; *esp.* in *Astrol.* a fortunate planet, sign, etc.

1614 Tomkis *Albumazar* v. i, Search your Natiuitie: see if the Fortunates And Luminaries bee in a good Aspect. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* (1858) 37 Marriage of all states Makes most unhappy, or most fortunates. 1894 W. B. Harte in *Arena* (Boston) June 3 The colony of fortunates whom Almighty God sent ready booted and spurred to ride over the millions.

† **Fo·rtunate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 *pa. pple.* fortunate. [f. L. *fortūnāt-*, ppl. stem of *fortūnāre*: see Fortune *v.* and -ate[3].] *trans.* To make fortunate, give good fortune to, prosper. Also *absol.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 180 Let sowe hit on, and God hit fortunate. 1535 Shaxton *Let. Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 152 [I] shall rejoyce that God hath fortunate my writing. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xiii. (1632) 730 These petty braues thus giuen to the King, were farther fortunated with a little victory. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xxvii. 169 If the Lord of the third fortunate the Lord of the second .. he will be assisted in procuring an Estate. 1792 Sibly *Astrology* I. 18 Some heavenly influence .. that .. fortunateth or infortunateth by mistake of words, signals, or acts.

† **Fo·rtunateling.** *Obs.* [f. Fortunate *a.* + -ling.] A favourite of fortune.

1605 A. Warren *Poor Man's Pass.* cxvii, Succour and meanes of maintenance to mee, The..ayre, the woods, and waters giue, Though Fortunatelings hate it so to bee.

Fortunately (fǫ·rtiŭnĕtli), *adv.* [f. Fortunate *a.* + -ly[2].] In a fortunate manner; by or with good fortune, happily, luckily, successfully. In mod. use often qualifying the whole sentence, intimating that the fact stated is fortunate.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* (an. 4) 54 After this victorye fortunately obteined. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. xvi. (1609) 54 In that yeare the Romanes fought with the Sabines fortunatelie [*bene pugnatum*]. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 51 These Adam-wits, too fortunately free, Began to dream they wanted Liberty. 1706 Maule *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 16 The Roman Emperors who warred fortunatly against them. 1794 Paley *Evid.* I. i. i. iv. 82 When, fortunately for their preservation, they were not found at home. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 122 Fortunately, Lord De la War.. met them the day after they had sailed. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1864) I. 171 As vacillating and incompetent a statesman as he was prompt and fortunately audacious in the field. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 72, I fortunately possessed a box of wax matches.

Fortunateness (fǫ·rtiŭnĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being fortunate.

1530 Palsgr. 222/2 Fortunatnesse, *bienheureté.* 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 117 Whose greatest fortunatenesse is more vnfortunate, then my sisters greatest vnfortunatenesse. 1664 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 122 The fortunateness of his Armes. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 30 Felicity, in its proper sense, is but another word for fortunateness, or happiness. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. x. § 9. 308 A sign of fortunateness.

† **Fortuna·tion.** *Obs.* [f. Fortunate *a.* or *v.*: see -ation.] The action of making fortunate, the being favoured by fortune.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* XI. ii, He..Reioysed highly of his fortunacion. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Fortunation*, luckiness, etc.

Fortune (fǫ·rtiŭn), *sb.* Also 4–6 fortoun, 6 fortun. [a. F. *fortune* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *fortūna*, related to *forti-*, *fors* chance, and *ferre* to Bear.]

1. Chance, hap, or luck, regarded as a cause of events and changes in men's affairs. Often (after Latin) personified as a goddess, 'the power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour' (J.); her emblem is a wheel, betokening vicissitude.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 32719 Dame fortune turnes þan hir quele And castes vs dun vntil a wele. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 781 (837) Wele fynde I that Fortune is my fo. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 106 The chaunces of the worlde also, That we fortune clepen so. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 218 As longe as fortune was for them. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xv. 44 To fecht with fortoun is no wit. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 47 Though fortune's malice overthrow my state, My mind exceeds the compass of her wheel. 1683 Hacke *Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 41 Yet fortune did not favour them. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 212 Here..you have fortune on your side. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 497 When fortune changed .. his real propensities began to show themselves.

b. *In the name of fortune*: see Name.

† c. phr. *By fortune*: by chance. *Upon fortune*: as it fell out. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 152 The worldes good was first comune, But afterward upon fortune Was thilke comun profit cessed. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvi. 267 Thoghe it happene, sum of hem, be Fortune, to gon out. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vj, Yf by fortune he falle. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 226 That Handkerchiefe.. I found by Fortune, and did giue my Husband.

d. with a defining phrase added, as *the fortune of war*, etc.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 12 The fortune of every chaunce.. To man it groweth from above. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* IV. xiv, When the toune is taken .. by fortune of warre. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 524 By fortune of wedryng they were well eyght moneths vpon the See. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lvii. 191 Fortune of yᵉ se hath brought vs hyder. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 1 One who was his by the Fortune of War. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 177 It remained only..to try once more the fortune of war.

e. *A soldier of fortune* (see quots. 1802, 1810). (F. *soldat de fortune* is explained by Littré in the sense given in quot. 1810, but this meaning is rare in English).

1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 186 Like war which is wont as well to raise soldiers of fortune as to ruine men of fortune. 1685 South *Serm.* (1823) I. 212 Every warrior may in some sense be said to be a soldier of fortune. 1775 R. H. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 13, I refer you to Mr. Frazer .. who goes to the camp a soldier of fortune. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict., Soldier of Fortune.* During the frequent wars which occurred in Italy, before the military profession became so generally prevalent in Europe, it was usual for men of enterprise and reputation to offer their services to the different states that were engaged..They afterwards extended their services, and under the title of *soldiers of fortune* fought for employment in every country or state that would pay them. 1810 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Fortune*, A soldier of Fortune, a military man who has risen from the ranks by his own merit. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 338 A brave, reckless, profligate soldier of fortune. 1889 J. Corbett *Monk* xi. 156 He [Monk] patiently resumed his unassailable position of the obedient and disinterested soldier of fortune.

† 2. A chance, hap, accident; an event or incident befalling any one, an adventure. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 157 As þis fortune bi-fel þat i told of bi-fore. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xiii. 49 The Erle thought euer on Raymondyn..that som ffortune he had fonde at the fontayne of Soyf. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. 26 That in all accidents and fortunes, that citie should not faile to minister to him. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 23 What euer fortune stayes him from his word. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 75/1 Many other good Fortunes happening to the Athenians upon this day are Recorded by Ælian. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* Pref. A iv, A Detail of Fortunes I have run through for many Years.

† b. A mishap, disaster. *To run a fortune* (=F. *courir fortune de*): to run a risk. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxxii. 121 Wher they arryued in fewe dayes wythout eny fortune. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 67 It was tyme nowe to leue of alle sorowe & lamentacion for any fortune that was befalle. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* II. 29, I had rather run a fortune in giving way unto your desire, than refuse you so small a matter.

3. The chance or luck (good or bad) which falls to any one as his lot in life or in a particular affair. Also in *pl.* † *Extreme fortune* (=L. *res extremæ*): the last extremity.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. metr. iii. 27 (Camb. MS.) Wolthow thanne trusten in the tomblynge fortunes of men? *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1177 Ne had my fortune bene faire, fey had I leuede! 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* 2 First begynneth the lyf of Esope with alle his fortune. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccccii. 698 He that hath any yuell fortune, men wyll speke the worst therof. 1531 Elyot *Governour* II. ii (1534) 100 b, It is no lyttell thyng to meruayle at, the maiestie showed in extreme fortune and mysery. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 5 b, Thanking God for their .. good fortune in this their first brunt of daunger. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. v. 48 To know if it were my Masters fortune to haue her, or no. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Of Fortune*, Chieflie the mould of a Mans fortune is in himself. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 22 It was my fortune to be at the Helm from 6 a Clock in the Evening till 8. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 125 The Women of Morocco, I mean all that I had the Fortune to see, were very handsome. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 3 Good or ill fortune is very little at our disposal. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 232 Scotland was now doomed to wait on the fortunes of her more powerful ally. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. iii, Some good fortune at last occurred to a family which stood in great need of it. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 121 On the fortunes of Philip hung the fortunes of English freedom.

b. attributed to things, purposes, undertakings.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 34 They that would compleat the Good Fortune of these Papers. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 132 And undecided leave the Fortune of the Day. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, V. IV. 367 The fortune of the day was quickly changed. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. lx. 324 The fortunes of the war were virtually decided in a day.

c. phr. *To try one's fortune*: to make trial how it will turn out (with the hope of its proving favourable). Similarly (with mixture of senses 5, 6) *to seek one's fortune.*

1573 Baret *Alv.* F 955, I will aduenture, or trie and seeke my fortune. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 13 Any one that hath a mind to see the Indies, and to try his Fortune. *a* 1745 Swift (J.), His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. x, To seek his fortune at sea, or rather, indeed, to fly away from his fortune on shore. *c* 1790 Willock *Voy.* 94 They thought proper to sail towards the western isles, and try their fortune a little longer.

d. That which is to befall a person in the future: chiefly in phr. *to tell a person his fortune* and *to tell fortunes* (said of would-be seers).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 640 For, or 3e pass, I sall 3ow schaw Of 3our fortoun a gret party. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. v. 60 Alisandre..fond two trees, whiche trees told hym his fortunes. 1647 Cowley *Mistress*, My fate I9 You, who men's fortunes in their faces read. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 11 Aug., This afternoon my wife and Mercer ..to see the gypsies at Lambeth, and have their fortunes told. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/2 The Visier then demanded, if he could tell his own Fortune? 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xi, They were great thieves, and told fortunes, and played all manner of tricks.

4. *absol.* (=good fortune): Good luck; success, prosperity.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 166 Though thou victoire have on honde, Fortune may nought stonde alwey. *c* 1490 *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 429 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 21 Then went they to supper, Wyth such meat as they had, And thanked god of ther fortune. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxix. 43 He was entred into such fortune and grace of the people. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 62 God sendeth fortune to fooles. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 9 A herald by great fortune found out his pedigree in an old church book. 1625 Bacon *Ess.* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 498 Your Fortune, and Merit both, haue been Eminent. *a* 1698 Temple *Misc.* II. Wks. 1720 I. 163 This Terrestrial Globe..has since been surrounded by the Fortune and Boldness of several navigators. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. II. (1866) 98 Saint Quentin being thus reduced, Philip was not more disposed to push his fortune.

5. One's condition or standing in life; often *absol.* a prosperous condition, as in *to make one's fortune* =to win a good position in the world. Also *pl.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 263 My pride fell with my fortunes. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* 14 A private conscience sorts not with a public Calling: but declares that Person rather meant by nature for a private fortune. 1677 Dryden *State Innoc.* V. I No, he shall eat, and dye with me, or live: Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give. 1680 Otway *Orphan* I. i, Unable to advance her Fortune He left his Daughter to our Master's care. 1683 Hacke *Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 23 Had reason but ruled them, we might all have made our Fortunes. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* XV. (1860) 355 If you only make a great man laugh now and then, your fortune is made. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. V. 142 John.. went soon to push his fortune in Australia.

6. Position as determined by wealth; amount of wealth; *concr.* a person's possessions collectively, wealth, 'substance'; † formerly also *pl.* in the same senses. *A man*, etc. *of fortune*: one possessing great (usually inherited) wealth. Also (with *a* and *pl.*) a stock of wealth, accumulated by an individual or received by inheritance, as a marriage portion, etc.; ordinarily implying a somewhat ample amount. Phr. *to make a, one's fortune.*

A small fortune (colloq.): used hyperbolically to designate the extravagantly large amount paid for some object of expenditure.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ix. 30 For wisedome is most riches; fooles therefore They are which fortunes doe by vowes devize. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. vii. 14 You haue shew'd me that which well approues Y' are great in fortune. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 366 Seize vpon the Fortunes of the Moore. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 49 Make thee a Fortune from me. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 123 He paid much too dear for his Wife's Fortune, by taking her Person into the bargain. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* Ep. Ded. (1712) 4 Those ample Fortunes that Divine Providence has bestowed upon you. 1725 Berkeley *Proposal* Wks. III. 222 There is no prospect of making a fortune by this small trade. 1732 — *Alciphr.* I. § 12 Men of rank and fortune. 1791 Mrs.

RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iii, A chevalier of family, but of small fortune. ?*a* 1800 *Song*, 'My face is my fortune, Sir', she said. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxii, Imagining them ..to be young Englishmen of fortune on their travels 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 39 They might have made large fortunes out of them. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 46 Every one of the partners is liable to the full extent of his fortune for all the debts incurred by the partnership.

†**7.** Short for: A woman of fortune; an heiress.

1655 A. JOHNSON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 251 The Lady Bath (one of the greatest fortunes here). 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. ii, She's his Neece, a Widow, an approv'd fortune. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 19 ¶ 2 He is secretly married to a great Fortune. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* II. ii, She certainly was handsome..and a very considerable fortune. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. xxxii.

8. *Astrol.* A name for the planets Jupiter and Venus (see also quot. 1819).

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. viii. 22 A Planet is said to be a Fortune when he is conjoyned to the Fortunes or beseiged of them or their beams. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict., Fortunes*, the two benevolent Planets ♃ and ♀, by reason of their kind and friendly Nature. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The Sun..The Moon and Mercury are likewise esteemed as fortunes when well aspected by ♃ and ♀, and free from affliction. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult. Sc.* 309 Jupiter, 'the greater fortune'.

9. *Comb.*, as *fortune-maker*; †*fortune-bit, -curst, -proof, -trodden* adjs.; also **fortune-book**, 'a book consulted to know fortune or future events' (J.); †**fortune-flinger**, *humorous* for FORTUNE-TELLER; †**fortune-speller** = FORTUNE-TELLER; †**fortune-stealer**, one who runs off with an heiress; so †**fortune-stealing**.

1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 56 Was ever man thus *Fortune bit, that he shou'd cross my hopes just in the nick? 1646 CRASHAW *Love's Horosc.* 12 A Face, in whose each looke, Beauty layes ope loves *Fortune-booke. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cxcvii, And 'tis but only Fooles are *Fortune-curst. 1642 SHIRLEY *Sisters* III. i, More antics yet? What nation have we here? *Fortune-flingers! *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. i, Are these the men that conquer by inheritance, The *fortune-makers. 1656 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *True Relat. Nature's Pict.* 383 And Misery hath tried us, and finds us *Fortune-proof. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 23 Away, then, with all..Planet Prognosticators, and *fortune spellers! 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 1 Those audacious young Fellows among us who commonly go by the name of *Fortune-Stealers. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* Epil. 19 The next Sparks that go a *Fortune-stealing. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 137 Hee that's *fortune-trodden.

Fortune (fō·rtiŭn), *v.* Also 5 **forteyn(e**, 6 **forten, fortone.** [a. OF. *fortune-r* to assign fortune to, make fortunate, ad. L. *fortūnāre* to make fortunate, f. *fortūna*: see FORTUNE *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To assign a (certain) fortune to (a person, affair, etc.); to allot, regulate, or control the fortunes of. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1519 O stronge god..that..hast in euery regne and euery lond Of armes al the brydel in thyn hond, And hem fortunest as thee list deuise. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 361 With many an other mo, Which hadden be fortuned sore In loves cause. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1431 Atte last, as god wold fortune it. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 77 Deere Isis, keep decorum, and Fortune him accordingly!

†**b.** To ordain (a person), as his fortune or luck, *to do* something; to ordain (something) *to* happen, or *that* it shall happen. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1187 If god you fortune oones come to elde. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 What day God fortune yᵗ I desesse. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 371 Gif God fortunit him to be on live. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xci, That Lord..Shall Fortune all your Actions well to speed.

†**c.** in *Astrol.*: To ascribe a (certain) fortune to.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 419 Wel cowde he fortune the ascendent Of his ymages for his pacient. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 60 With Astrologie joyne Elements also, To fortune their Workings as theie goe.

†**d.** To give good fortune to, make fortunate.

14.. LYDG. *Temple Glas* 903, I myself also Shal þe fortune er þi tale be do.

2. To endow with wealth or a fortune; to dower. (*rare*: cf. FORTUNED.) Also, *to fortune off* or *out*: to get (a daughter) off one's hands by dowering her.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxv. 166 He is to fortune her out to a young lover. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 31 In order that they may save a few hundreds for fortuning off their girls. 1838 *Ibid.* V. 253 They have dowered their wives, and fortuned their daughters. 1881 MISS LAFFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 389 She grumbled..over the expensive schooling of her two grand-daughters. The money, in her opinion, would have been far better kept to 'fortune them off'.

†**3.** *intr.* Of events, etc.: To happen, chance, occur. Const. *to, unto*, or dative obj. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 288 Swiche meruayles fortuned than. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 41. 14 What so ever fortunyd in the seyd pleynt. *c* 1450 *Cokwolds Daunce* 168 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 45 Hym selfe, noble kyng Arthour, Hath forteynd syche a chans. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 42 If any thynge fortuned well to vs, we gaue her parte of it. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccl. 84 b, The impedimentes whiche doth fortune to the synewes. 1620 *Frier Rush* 23 This night hath fortuned to me a great aduenture. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 104 All that fortunes, fortunes for the Best.

b. impers. *It fortunes* = it happens or befalls. Const. with clause; also *to, with* (a person) or with dative obj. Also with omission of *it. arch.*

1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 461 II. 115 It so fortuned your seid besecher cowd not performe the seid apoyntement. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xvii, Hit fortuned me that I was a slepe in the wyndowe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiii. 156 Sith it hath fortuned thus with me. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stories (W. de W.) ii. 431 It fortuned after..yᵗ he gaue batayll. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. III. ii, How fortunes that he came not? 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (ed. Lumby) 172 It so fortuned, that he was taken by pirates at sea. 18.. LOWELL *Dara* Poet. Wks. (1879) 378 When it fortuned that a king more wise Endued the realm with brain and hands and eyes. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 14 So it fortuneth that I am toiling..while thou takest thine ease.

†**c.** followed by *object* and *inf.* (Sometimes a dative obj.; sometimes the phrase is equivalent to L. acc. and inf., or to the subj.-clause in 3 b). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 204 A solom cite me fortunyd to fynde. 1487 *Will* in *Surrey Archæol. Collect.* III. 163 At that auter before which it shall fortune me to be buried. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* i. Wks. (1876) 32 It may also fortune a man to be sory for his synne. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1110/1 If it fortune no issue male to be borne of this matrimonie. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 631 Therefore if fortune thee in Court to liue. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1279 If hereafter it should fortune any detriment..to be by any man..done unto the Hungarians. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 If it should fortune each to loose other.

†**4.** With person or thing as subject: To happen or chance *to be* or *to do* (something). *Obs.*

1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 134 All myne other goodes whatsoeuer they fortune to be, in valour. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 313 These daungerous tempestes of heresyes, whan so euer they fortune to aryse. 1570 THORNE *Song, This world is but a vanety* vi. (1848), Yf thow fortune to be poore. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* II. 182 The Birth-day of the Emperor Augustus fortuned to fall on that very time. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 73 Here fortun'd Curll to slide. 1798 YOUNG *Let.* in *Mem. Dalzel* (1862) 163 The Dean himself fortuning to be absent.

b. To come by chance *upon* (something). *rare*⁻¹.

1662 EVELYN *Sculpt.* iv. 38 Albert Durer..had performed wonders both in Copper and Wood, had he once fortun'd upon the least notion of that excellent manner, which came afterwards to be in vogue.

†**c.** *ellipt.* To chance to come *to* (a place).

a 1520 *Joseph of Armathia* 133 They fortuned to a countre of a tyraunt kene Called wales.

†**d.** To have a certain fortune, to fare. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1830 Whan ye in trauelyng vpon her do call..Ye fortune and spede well.

†**Fortune,** *adv. Obs.* [Cf. FORTUNE *v.* 3 b and CHANCE *sb.* C.] Mayhap, haply, perchance.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 797 If..one of hys tormentours might fortune breake his heade for marring of the play. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* v. 56 Your feet are not so sicker sett Bot fortun ȝe may fall.

Fortuned (fō·rtiŭnd), *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [f. FORTUNE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having fortune (of a specified kind); †also, = fortunate (*obs.*). Of an event: Characterized by a (specified) fortune.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 180 My lady is..so wel fortuned and thewed. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 685 A fortonyt man. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. iii, He that is wel fortuned and happy. — *Curial* 15 O fortuned men. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 24 The full-Fortun'd Cæsar. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* (1894) 202 The poisoning being like Juliet's a mere trick though differently fortuned.

b. Possessed of a 'fortune' or portion.

1631 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* I. i, This Gerard is a gentleman Of handsome parts, And, they say, fortuned. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xl. 299, I must go to him, and to his, as an obliged and half-fortuned person.

Fortune-hunter. One who seeks to win a fortune; *esp.* one who tries to capture an heiress.

1689 J. CARLISLE (*title*), The Fortune Hunters, or two Fools well met, a Comedy. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 111 Several Irish brigades..may be formed out of those able bodied men which are called Fortune-hunters. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. I. x. 36 If she were of our sex, [she] would make a capital fortune-hunter.

So **Fortune-hunting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, There is no character more contemptible than a man that is a fortune-hunter; and I can see no reason why fortune-hunting women should not be contemptible too. 1793 MRS. ELIZA PARSONS *Woman as she should be* II. 122 Poor Harry..is gone a fortune hunting to India. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 125 [A] fortune-hunting count.

†**Fortunel,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *fortunal, -el*: see FORTUNE *sb.* and -AL.] Fortuitous, accidental.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) The wateres I medlyd wrappith or implieth many fortunel [L. *fortuitos*] happis or maneres.

Fortuneless, *a.* [f. FORTUNE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without (good) fortune, luckless, unfortunate. Also, destitute of a 'fortune' or portion.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 27 Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare. 1669 *Raleigh's Troub.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 227 Being a person not full twenty years old, left friendless and fortuneless. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 314 Flaunting, fortuneless, over-educated girls. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* iv. (1891) 41 The utilitarian line of education..especially desirable for a fortuneless boy.

Fortune-teller. [See FORTUNE *sb.* 3 d.] One who 'tells fortunes'.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 239 One Pinch..A thred-bare Iuggler, and a Fortune-teller. 1612 J. MASON *Anat. Sorc.* 46 They travelled about the country, as fortune-tellers..and such like do with us. 1716 SWIFT *Phillis* 51 Long ago a fortune-teller Exactly said what now befel her. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xii. 101 The fortune-teller, who, from the lines engraved on the open palm, predicts a destiny.

Fortune-telling, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. prec.] The practice of 'telling fortunes'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 56 Forbidding..euill and vnprofitable arts..or fortune tellings. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 184 We are simple men; wee doe not know what's brought to passe vnder the profession of Fortune-telling. 1655 WALTON *Angler* v. (ed. 2) 161 The Gypsies were then to divide all the money..got..by Fortune telling. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 21 They are..addicted to..astrology, fortune-telling, and presages of all kinds.

So **Fortune-telling** *ppl. a.* Also (*nonce-wd.*) **Fortune-tell** *v.*, a back-formation from prec.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 196 Out of my doore, you Witch!..Ile coniure you, Ile fortune-tell you. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Fuscara* 26 Wks. (1687) 2 He tipples Palmestry, and dines On all her Fortune-telling Lines. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 49 He finds both comets and eclipses, But pretty fortune telling gipsies. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VII. 88 Belong they to the fortune-telling Tribe?

†**Fortunity.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *fortunité* (ill) hap: see FORTUNE and -ITY.] ? Fortune, hap. (Cf. INFORTUNITY.)

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* x. v, Seyng Iuly this fals fortunite The soroes greate in hym so multiplied, That there for shame of his fortunite, In no wyse would [he no] lenger dwell ne byde. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 365 By aduenture of his fortunitie. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 187 That they here..vaticinate or ominate of..fortunity, infortunity.

†**Fortunize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FORTUNE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To regulate the fortunes of; to make fortunate. Hence **Fortunizing** *ppl. a.*, fortune-telling.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI ix. 30 Fooles therefore They are which fortunes doe by vowes devize, Sith each unto himselfe his life may fortunize. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 98 Else, how can the fortunizing Genethliack foretell that the child new born shall be a Traveller?

†**Fortunous,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *fortuneus*: see FORTUNE *sb.* and -OUS.]

1. Pertaining to fortune or chance, fortuitous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 17 (Camb. MS.), I ne trowe nat in no manere, that so certeyn thinges sholden be moeued by fortunows fortune. *Ibid.* II. pr. iv. 29 (Camb. MS.) Thinges that ben fortunous and temporel.

2. Fortunate, successful.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* IX. iv, He wanne the felde in batell fortunous.

†**Fortuny.** *Obs.*⁻° (See quot.)

1676 COLES, *Fortuny*, a kind of Tournement or running a tilt with launces on horseback. [So in some later Dicts.]

Forty (fō·rti), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **féowertiġ, féowurtiġ**, *Northumb.* **feuortiġ**, 2 *Orm.* **fowwerrtiġ, feortiġ**, 2–3 **f(e)owerti**, 3 **feouwerti**, **f(e)uwerti, fuerti, feowrti, fourte**, 3–4 **fourti**, *south.* **vourti, -y**, (3 **forti**), 3–8 **fourty**, 4 **faurty**, 5 **fourthi, -y**, 6 **fourtie, -ye, fortie**, 6– **forty.** [OE. *féowertig* = OFris. *fiuwertich*, OS. *fiwartig, fiartig, fiortig* (MDu. *viertich*, Du. *veertig*), OHG. *fiorzug* (MHG. *vierzic*, mod.Ger. *vierzig*), ON. *fiórer tiger, fiorutigi, fiorutlu* (Sw. *fyratio, fyrtio*, Da. *fyrretyve, firti*), Goth. *fidwôr tigjus*: see FOUR and -TY.]

A. *adj.* The cardinal number equal to four tens, represented by the figures 40, xl, or XL. Also in comb. with numbers below ten (cardinal and ordinal), as *forty-one, forty-first*, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 2 & miđ ðy ȝefæste feuortiġ daȝa & feowertiġ næhta. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi afedde feortiȝ wintre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Adam was in helle in pine fuwerti hundred wintre for his sinne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 419 More þan a uourty ȝer hyt was þat he was ybore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 808 If that thee list it have, Ye shul paye fourty pound. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 55 He hadde noo moo wyth hym but fourthi. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 43 In the fourtie and eyght Psalme. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 94 At the end of their Quarentine, which is Forty days. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 323 He died in the fourty fifth year of his Age. 1803 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 89 It..was found to contain one forty-eighth of antimony. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 188 The day ..according to his calculation, was about forty-eight hours. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* XXV, Dietrich's forty years weighed him down like forty bullets.

b. Used indefinitely to express a large number. *Like forty* (U.S. *colloq.*): with immense force or vigour, 'like anything'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 243 On faire ground I could beat fortie of them. 1619 G. HERBERT *Let.* 19 Jan. Wks. 1859 I. 381, I have forty businesses in my hands: your Courtesy will pardon the haste of your humblest Servant. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCV, He that's Well, already, and upon a Levity of Mind, Quits his Station, in hopes to be Better, 'tis Forty to One, he loses by the Change. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii, 'I has principles and I sticks to them like forty.'

c. †*Forty pence*: a customary amount for a wager. *Forty winks* (colloq.): a short nap, *esp.* after dinner.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* viii. 46 Forty pence gaged vpon a matche of wrastling. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 89 How tastes it? is it bitter? forty pence, no. 1872 *Punch* 16 Nov. 208/2 If a .. man, after reading steadily through the Thirty-nine Articles, were to take forty winks. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 228 I'm tired, and I want my forty winks.

†**d.** = FORTIETH. *Obs.*

1559 *Homilies* I. *Good Wks.* III. (1859) 58 Sectes..were neither the forty part so many among the Jewes, nor [etc.].

B. *sb.*

1. a. The age of 40 years. b. *The forties*: the years between 40 and 50 of a century or of one's life.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 Alciphron is above forty. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 July 83/1 His *magnum opus* was published in Edinburgh some time in the forties. 1893 GEO. HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 243 What were called half-caps were worn in the early forties.

2. *The forty*: a designation applied to certain public bodies in various countries and at various periods, from the number of their members; e.g. to several courts of justice in the Venetian republic; to a body of itinerant justices in ancient Attica, empowered to try petty actions; to the French Academy, and (occasionally) to the Royal Academy of Arts in London.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. i. 24 'Tis not for us To anticipate the sentence of the Forty.

3. A yacht of forty tons burden.

1894 *Field* 9 June 836/1 The two big cutters had left..the two forties many miles astern.

4. *The roaring forties*: the exceptionally rough part of the Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude. Also occasionally applied to that part of the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans between 40° and 50° south latitude.

1883 BUCHAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 146/2 The region of the 'brave west winds', the 'roaring forties' of sailors. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 165 Older shipmasters laughed..saying that they found the Roaring Forties quite strong enough for them.

C. in Combination.

1. Combination of the simple numeral with a sb. (used *attrib.* or *elipt.* as sbs.), and parasynthetic derivatives of these: **forty-foot**, †(*a*) = *forty legs*; (*b*) see quot. 1889; **forty-knot**, 'the *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate amarantaceous weed of warm countries' (*Cent. Dict.*); **forty legs**, a popular or dialectal name of the centipede; †**forty pence**, ?a jocular designation for a servant who runs errands; **forty-penny nail**, a nail of such size that one thousand of them weigh forty pounds (see PENNY); †**forty penny piece**, a coin worth 40 pence Scots, i.e. 3⅓*d.* sterling; **forty rod lightning**, *U.S. slang*: see quot.; **forty rod whisky** = prec.; **forty-spot**, the Tasmanian name for a bird, *Pardalotus quadragintus* (Gould, *Birds Austr.*, 1848); **forty-tonner** = B. 3.

1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Europe* (1677) 17 An Indian Scolopendria, or *Forty-foot. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Forty-foot*, a right of forty-foot which the tenants of certain manors had over the soil of an adjoining manor. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 320 Centapees, call'd by the English *40 Legs. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 89 The Forty-legs in Surinam are a great deal larger than what are bred in Barbados. 1865 BROGDEN *Provinc. Words Lincolnsh., Forty-legs*, a centipede. 1616 *Englishm. for my Money* F iiij a, Farewell *fortipence, goe seeke your Signor. 1769 in Hawkesworth *Voy.* (1773) II. 182 No nails less than *fortypenny were current. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Nails of sorts* are, 4, 6, 8..and 40-penny nails. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 Butter and cheese, and wool fleeces, For groats and *Fourty penny pieces. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, **Forty Rod Lightning*, whisky of the most villainous description, so called because humorously warranted to kill at forty rods. 1892 STEVENSON *Wrecker* 124 *Forty-rod whisky was administered by a proprietor as dirty as his beasts. 1895 *Daily News* 11 June 2/4 For the second match, *forty-tonners, three entered.

2. Substantival uses of the compound numerals (see A. 1): **forty-eight**, a flowerpot of the third smallest size, of which there are 48 in a 'cast'; **forty-four**, (*a*) a forty-four gun ship: (*b*) a bicycle with a wheel 44 inches in diameter; †**forty-nine**, a 17th c. name for some kind of liquor; **forty-one** *Hist.*, the Venetian council by whom the Doge was elected; **forty-two** *attrib.* in *forty-two man*, a man of the 42nd regiment.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 227 They must be potted off into moderately small pots, say *forty-eights. 1821 BYRON *To Murray* 7 Feb., The giant element..made our stout *forty-four's..timbers creak again. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 55/2 His hand resting..on the handle of his forty-four. 1692 A. P[ITCAIRNE] *Babell* 2 (Maitl. 1830) 5 Assist me all, ye Muses nyne! With a beer glass of *fourtie nyne. 1723 MESTON *Knight* (1767) 21 A glass or two of forty-nine He can pull off before he dine. 1612 W. SHUTE tr. *Fougasses' Venice* II. 481 The *forty one being assembled..they..chose him Prince. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii, Here comes an old *forty-two man, who is a fitter match for you than I am.

b. In abbreviated dates, as *forty-one, -two, -three*, etc., colloquially used to designate a year of the current or preceding century. Hence **forty-niner** *U.S.*, one of those who settled in California during the 'gold fever' about 1849.

1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 1 The Spirit of Forty-one is reviving. 1887 *Council Bluffs Herald* (Iowa U. S.) 17 Jan., Running the 'pony express' in the exciting days of the '49-ers'. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xliv. 384 All old prospectors and 'forty-niners'.

Forty-five. a. *The Forty-five*: the year 1745, and the Jacobite rebellion of that year. b. *Card-playing.* A game in which each trick counts five and the game is forty-five. Also *forty-fives.*

a. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Ye have heard of a year they call the *forty-five*. 1895 D. MARSHALL in *Scot. Antiq.* X. 77 In the 'Forty-five, Burleigh Castle..was garrisoned for King George.

b. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Wait. Mail* 32 The others..gathered round the table to enjoy the Irish game of 'forty-fives'.

Fortyish, *a.* Looking forty years old.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 324 A sort of Tom Shuffleton grown flat, staid, and fortyish.

Foruh, obs. form of FURROW.

Forum (fō·rŭm). [a. L. *forum.*]

1. *Rom. Ant.* The public place or market-place of a city. In ancient Rome the place of assembly for judicial and other public business.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 29 Thoo places in which juges herd causes he [Foroneus] cleped hem aftir his name, 'forum', that is to say, 'a hopen place', or 'a market'. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 117 The said Scipioes statue erected in the Forum or publick hall. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 61 The city of Rome had four great forums or piazzas. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 15 The principal Forum; which appears to have been of a circular, or rather elliptical form. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 38 He [Tarquinius] made a forum or market place and divided out the ground around it for shops and stalls, and made a covered walk around it.

b. as the place of public discussion; hence *fig.*

1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 160 Foes in the forum in the field were friends. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxiv. 1025 Rienzi..The forum's champion, and the people's chief. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 8 To descend..into the angry noisy Forum, with an Argument that cannot but exasperate and divide.

2. A court, tribunal. *Law of the forum*: the legal rules of a particular court or jurisdiction.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Forum*, the court to the jurisdiction of which a party is liable. 1857 PARSONS *Contracts* II. ii. § 6 (ed. 2) 103 Limitation and prescription are applied only according to the law of the forum. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* II. 4 As the law of property is now administered in the different forums..it exhibits a splendid..code of jurisprudence.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. med.L. *in foro interno, in foro conscientiæ*).

1690 *Case Univ. Oxford* 48 A right to be impleaded in their own Forum only. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* v. v, Of this, at first view, every man, in his own forum, ought to judge without appeal. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. xiv. 151 In every country of Europe, except one, when excusable collision arises between the civil and the religious power it must be in the external forum. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 147 It is truth that in the forum of conscience claims an undivided allegiance.

3. *attrib.*, as *forum-area, -orator.*

1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 347 A forum orator some years ago published a tour. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 544 The forum area was trenched but not excavated.

Forur(e, var. FURRURE *Obs.*, fur trimming.

†**Forvay'**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 (Gower) **forsveie,** 5 **forvoyen, -wey**(e, **-way**(e, 5–6 **for-, fourvey**(e. [ad. OF. *forvoier, forsvoier*, f. *for*(*s*)-, FOR- *pref.*[3] + *voie* way.] *intr.* To go out of the way, go astray; *fig.* to err, make a mistake. Hence **Forvay'ing** *vbl. sb.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 76 [MS. Fairfax] That þei be Duistres of þe weie For þi if eny man forsueie [*Pauli prints* forswey] Thurgh hem þei be noght excusable (Also III. 224, 272, 275). 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. i. (1859) 2 Ther nys no pylgrym that goth so redyly but that oftymes he mote forvoyen. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lxv. (1869) 207 þe forueyinge of oobere shulde ben warnynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K vj, This yonge man forweyeth. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. 101, I was forwayed of my way to comme to lusygnen. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 204 As drunkyn man he all forvayit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 18 Tharfore wald God I had thair eris to pull Misknawis the creid and threpis othir forwayis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 15 Forvey no tyme, be reddy day and nicht.

Forwake(d: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6 b.

†**Forwal.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [perh. mis-written for **forfal*, a. ON. *forfall* (law term) hindrance.] A legitimate excuse.

c 1205 LAY. 31590 Þa andswarede Cadwalan þe kene..Oswy haueð for-wal [Wace: *essoine le tient*].

†**Forwa'lk,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **fore-**. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WALK.] *trans.* To weary with walking; to over-tire. Hence **Forwa'lked** *ppl. a.*

In the Sc. examples prob. confused with *forwaked*: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 6 b.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2236 þei þeder come al wery for walked. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 204 Whan thow art wery for-walked. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vi. [v.] 35 Quhen the first quyet Of natural slepe..Stelis on forwalkit [*so Ruthven MS.*; *ed. Small* fordoverit] mortall creaturis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 204 The Romanis..sett on the Volschis, wery and forwalkit. 1612 [see FORWELK.]

For-wall, -wallowed: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5, 6 b.

Forwa'nder, *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *Sc.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WANDER.] *intr.* To weary oneself with wandering; to wander far and wide. Hence **Forwa'ndered** *ppl. a.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 739 He..forwandreþ in wo & wakeþ ..on niȝtes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 7, I was wery forwandred and went me to reste. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag., Buckingham* lxxiv, All forsake..forwandred in despayer. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 34 A wearie wight forwandring by the way. 1890 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. xvi. 254 Among the bruised, the prisoners, the forwandered of Israel. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 158 A poor lost forwandered lad.

Forward (fō·rwəd), *a., adv.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **fore-, forweard, -weard**, 4–7 **foreward**(e, 4–6 **forwarde**, 6 **foret**, 9 *dial.* **forat, -et, forrad, -at**, 4– **forward.** See also FORRIT. [OE. *for(e)weard*, adj. and adv.; see FORE *adv.* and -WARD. The adj. seems to have become obsolete after the OE. period, and to have been redeveloped from the adv. in the 16th c. The adv. (OE. *forewearde*) was app. in origin the neut. acc. of the adj.]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** In OE. used in partitive concord: The front part of (any thing material); the first or earliest part of (a period of time, etc.). *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii]. (1891) 422 In forewearde neaht. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 266 Ure Forewearde heafod.

2. Situated in the fore part. *Obs.* exc. *techn.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 39 Let's take the instant by the forward top. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 503 The guides conducted the forwardest of the party..a wrong way. 1876 HOLLAND *Sevenoaks* x. 131 He fixed a knob of tallow upon the forward sight of Mr. Balfour's gun.

b. *Naut.* Belonging to the fore part (of a vessel).

1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., The nine forward men are divided into three watches. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 5/3 The forward-house and forecastle bulkhead were stove in.

†c. Principal, foremost, chief. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 184 Many haue beene wasted by casuall chances, the most sufficient and forward by the cruelty of the Prince.

d. That lies in front; now only, that lies in the direction towards which one is moving.

1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 17 In the five preceding Plagues, the obduration of Pharaohs heart is attributed to himselfe, in these five forward, it is attributed to God. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Dream* ii, Shadow'd in the forward distance Lay the land of Death. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvii. (1878) 233 Out of the forward horizon.

3. Directed towards a point in advance, onward; also 'outward' as opposed to 'return'.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xlvi, She [fortune], dispos'd his forward course to let. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXIX. 136 Let us seek The forward path again. 1840 BURY *Select Comm. on Railw.* Q. 2398 You spoke of sending an engine to meet the train; on what line would that go?—It must go on the forward line. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 46 General Wood was compelled..to undertake a forward movement. 1884 *G. W. R. Time Tables* July 87 *Return Tickets* are available..for completion of the forward and backward journeys.

b. Of the face: (Looking) straight in front.

1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 594 The lovers close the rear, With forward faces not confessing fear. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiv, She [knowledge] sets her forward countenance And leaps into the future chance.

c. Of a ship's beak: Moving onwards.

1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 12 Scarcely the forward snout tore up that wintery water.

d. *Forward play* in *Cricket*: the method of playing forward: see the *adv.* 3 b.

1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* § 4 in *Outdoor Games & Recr.* 19 Practise both backward and forward play.

e. *Forward movement*: recently often used to denote a special effort made by a political party, a religious or benevolent organization, etc., in order to make more rapid progress. Cf. 9.

1896 *Indep. & Nonconf.* 31 Dec. 494 The Colonial Missionary Society Forward Movement. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan., The Liberal Forward Movement.

4. *Comm.* Of a business transaction, contract, etc.: Prospective, relating to future produce.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4 In the old days, when it took three or four months to send out goods to India..there was a real ground for forward buying. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/7 The rate for good furnace coke is 14*s.*..but consumers will not pay this price for forward contracts.

5. That is in an advanced state or condition; progressing towards maturity or completion. Chiefly *predicative* and barely distinguishable from the *adv.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 b, How moche we profyte & be forewarde in euery day by our labour. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. C b, It is nowe well forwarde in nyghte. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 86 To acquaint him how forward the Boat was [in making]. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 515 The [vaccinated] arms of Sarah..were in a more forward state than the rest. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. I. 7 The sheep..get exceedingly forward in condition. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* iv, A sturdy little fellow..sufficiently forward in walking to get about the room.

b. Of a plant, a crop, or the season: Well advanced, early.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 45 As the most forward Bud Is eaten by the Canker ere it blow. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 13 The inhabitants of Turon..enjoy as forward a summer, as those of Provence. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 254 Fruit, the soundest and forwardest of any on the Tree. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 344 Sow three or four seeds..in a small pot, which being placed on a gentle heat, will be much forwarder and finer. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 18 He 'gins again 'Bout signs in weather, late or forward spring. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ii. 23 Place our hungry brethren where nature's work is forwardest.

c. Of a pregnant animal: *in* or *with foal*, etc.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A Red Cow..forward with Calf. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4312/3 Lost..a bay Saddle Mare..forward in Fole. 1839 *Lincoln, etc. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 2/3 Eleven ewes forward in lamb. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. I. 19 The mares are indulged a little as they get forward with foal.

6. Ready, prompt, eager (in an action or a cause); *esp.* with const. *to* (do something).

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxxi. 45 At the first assaute he was so forwarde, that he was stryken to the erth. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 56 God grafte in vs the trewe knowledge of his woorde, with a forward will to folowe it. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* v. Ded. 406 Be not backward to patronize what you have been forward to produce. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 231 Neither can it be collected..that hee [St. Bartholomew] was ever forward of his Tongue, as some of the Rest were. 1644 Laud *Wks.* (1854) IV. 181 His Majesty's piety was so forward, that nothing needed to be extorted from him. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 203 He was much forwarder to give his assent than they were to ask it. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 52 Their followers were to be ranked as the most forward and loud, who denounced parliament as so corrupt. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 40 Authors were always forward to send him copies of their learned publications.

† b. Inclined *to* or *for* (something). *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 256 b, If I had bene ..so foreward to sedition..there wanted not.. fautoures of the cause. 1681 Baxter *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 4 The forwardest to Peace. 1727 Swift *Art Polite Lying* Wks. 1755 III. I. 118 A hot-headed crack-brained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation.

c. Ardent, eager, spirited, zealous. ? *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1551/2 Three sonnes, all forward, martiall, and valorous gentlemen. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 72 How fondly do'st thou spurre a forward Horse? 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 I. 41 His forward spirit press'd into the front. 1680 Otway *Orphan* I. i, They both have forward, gen'rous active Spirits. 1804 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 468 He is a gallant, forward officer.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* of things. ? *Obs.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* Ded. 1 This..Treatise was once vnaduisedly forward to haue bin dedicated to your good worship. But .. It recalled it selfe in good time. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 654 Their forward genius without teaching grows. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iii, These stakes also, being of a wood very forward to grow. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 18 We are accustomed, from our youth up, to indulge that forward delusive faculty [imagination].

7. Well-advanced for one's years, precocious.

1591 Lyly *Endym.* II. ii, It will be a forward cock that croweth in the shell. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 203 Long liue thou, and these thy forward Sonnes. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 14 When..a mans good wit [cannot be] seconded with the forward childe vnderstanding. 1714 *Restoration* in *Villiers' Wks.* (1775) 8 He's a pretty forward boy about four and twenty. 1869 Princess Alice *Mem.* 25 Apr. (1884) 215 My children..are so forward, clever, and spirited.

8. In bad sense: Presumptuous, pert; bold, immodest.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxii. (1634) 454 Some.. doe raile at this doctrine with greater maliciousnesse, than that their forward pride ought to be suffered. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 221 They tould how forward Maidens weare, how proude if in request. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 94 A forward prating coxcomb. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 1, I have .. a great Aversion to the forward Air and Fashion which is practised in all publick Places. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* I. iv, Clara ..would think this step of mine highly forward. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. lxix, Hearing your favourite poem .. mammocked by the mouth of a forward Puppy. 1844 Dickens *Mart.Chuz.* xl, 'The favouritest young for'ard huzzy of a servant gal as ever come into a house.' 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* v, 'Do you call him forward?'..'He was certainly free in his manners'.

9. Of persons, opinions: Advanced, extreme; in mod. use, favouring vigorous aggressive action.

1608 F. Johnson *Cert. Reasons & Argts.* To Rdr., The Books of the forward Preachers now abroad. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 1/2 You of all people in the world, the Forwardest of the Forward school, cannot complain of the advance of Empire. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 June 7/1 Denouncing outrage and dynamite, and what are generally known as 'forward' measures.

B. *adv.*

1. Of extent in time: Towards the future, immediately afterwards and continuously onwards. Chiefly (and now only) in phrases *from this day* (*time*, etc.) *forward*. † Also, *from this, from hence*, (*from*) *now, and so forward*. Cf. Forth *adv.* 3.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 788 (Gr.) Gif hie wolden lare godes forweard fremman. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5480 (Gött.) In egipt held he þaim ful hard, As i sal tell you sone forward. *Ibid.* 13958 (Gött.) Ai fra þat dai for-warde..þe Iuus..soght iesu to do to dede. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 744 Alle my obys grete Fro þys forwarde wyl y lete. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 12, & fro that time forward .. shal the verrey degree of the sonne shewe the howr of the planete. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 261 (Harl. MS.), I Resseyve [yow] fro hens forwarde to my Ioye. 1552 Latimer *Serm. 2nd Sund. in Advent* (1562) 132 If we .. intend to amend our life now forward. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. xli. 71 This is the first time that the law Agraria was published: and so forward unto this present hower, it was never debated of. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 547 From that time forward whatsoever he did .. was in order to that end. 1853 Maurice *Proph. & Kings* iii. 42 From that day forward .. the Spirit of God came upon David. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* iii. (1876) 68 The elder student from that time forward acted as the Mentor of the younger one.

b. With vbs., as *look, think*; esp. *To look forward*: to look ahead, to look expectantly towards the future or *to* a coming event.

1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. i. Wks. (1813) 9 To think forward a little. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 343 One who can look forwarder than the Nine Days of Wonder. 1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 249 Banish your fears, and let us look forward, my love. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 23 Like chess-players, they seem always to look three moves forward. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* III. i, His visit to the hall was looked forward to with interest. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 45 He looks forward to all future systems sharing the fate of the past.

c. *Comm.* For future delivery or payment. *To date forward*: to postdate.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., The orders being neither numerous nor large, and not a few dated forward. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 4/4 Dating forward..is a thing unknown among shippers, for payment is usually made a week or so after the goods have been delivered. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 7/3 Maize still..dear, but cheaper forward.

† **2.** Onward or further on in a series; onwards from a specified point. *And so forward*: = and so forth, et cetera. Cf. Forth *adv.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 173/2 Forwarde, or more vttyr, *ultra, ulterius.* 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. 2 a, Whether that from the Cape of Buena Esperansa forwarde there were anye Nauigation to the East India. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 34 If sixtie would serue, they must have an hundred, and so forward. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* Annot. 3 From that tenth Psalm forward. 1663 Marvell *Corr.* xlvii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 96, I am this day beginning my long voyage to Archangel, and so forward.

† b. In the first place, foremost: in phr. *first and forward. Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. x. 127 Furst and foreward to folk that ben i-weddet. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 275 First and forward, ye han erred in [etc.]

3. Towards the front, in the direction which a person or thing faces. *Forward of* (U.S.): in front of. *To put* or *set foot forward*: see Foot *sb.* 29.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron* (1568) II. 758 He came into the world with the feete forward. 1548 etc. [see Foot *sb.* 29]. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* II. 82, I..bow the Head forward or backward, or over the one side or the other. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* II. 103 You must begin with your Bow forward, though the Bow be drawn forward the Note before. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 226 Its middle part .. stands about an Inch forwarder than the Foreside of the Puppet. 1762 Foote *Lyar* III. Wks. 1799 I. 308 Your hood a little forwarder, Miss. 1811 *Lett. fr. Eng.* II. xlix. 270 The skirts of the coat .. brought forward to meet over the thigh. 1852 J. H. Newman *Scope Univ. Educ* 242 He may have no power at all of advancing one step forward of himself. 1856 C. J. Andersson *Lake Ngami* 256 The ostrich.. always strikes forward [with its foot]. 1891 M. S. Wilkins *Humble Rom.* 165 Two little thin dancing curls..just forward of her cap!

b. *To play forward*, in *Cricket*: to reach forward in order to play a rather short-pitched ball.

1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 101 Rather too fond of playing forward. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* § 5 in *Outdoor Games & Recr.* 23 If he [the batsman]..plays forward, pitch shorter and shorter..until he makes a mistake.

4. Of continuous motion: Towards what is in front; (moving) onwards, on.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 847 Þe faster forward him he faris þe faster he snapirs. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Suche..be not mete to .. go forwarde in this pilgrymage. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. viii. (1840) 190 His ships were manned, victualled, and sailing forward. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. xiii. 346 Meeting very strong Westerly Winds, we got nothing forward in many days. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* IV. § 15 In case they walk straight forward, in half a hour they shall meet men. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, He was desirous to hasten forward. 1855 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 50 The river is rushing forward; the clouds are hurrying onward.

b. with ellipsis of some part of the vb. *go*. Also *Mil.*, as a word of command *Forward! For'ard on!* in *Fox-hunting*: of the fox: Gone on in front.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 186 His horse wolde nother forwarde nor backe warde. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xv. 86 Therefore let us on forewarde as he commandeth. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 25 The word *Forward* .. is given by the commander. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 207 Ibrahim .. had but to cry 'Forward', and Constantinople was his.

c. In advance, in front, ahead.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 369 Dercylus seems to have been sent forward. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 182 One of our porters..was sent forward to test the [snow] bridge.

d. *Back* or *backward and forward*: to and fro; see Back *adv.* 13 and Backward *adv.* 5 b.

5. To the front or to a prominent position (from being behind or in the background), into view; *esp.* in phrases, as *to bring forward* (see also Bring *v.* 17). *To come forward*: see Come *v.* 58; also, to come into existence. *To put* or *set forward*: to put forth, advance, allege, offer; also *refl.* to give oneself (undue) prominence.

1611 Bible 2 *Esdras* iii. 6 Before euer the earth came forward. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xl. 252 To set forward .. such doctrine as was agreeable to Moses. 1783 Burke *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 304 He certainly has it in his power .to keep it back, and bring it forward at his own times. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xliv, Dorothee, who had lingered far behind, was called forward. 1849 James *Woodman* xviii, Who are you, my good friend, who put yourself so forward? 1895 Coulson Kernahan *God & Ant* Apol. (ed. 4) 9 The worst of all reasons which inexperienced writers put forward for setting pen to paper.

† **6.** In front, on the front or front side. *Obs.*

1618 Bolton *Florus* I. xviii. 57 All their wounds were forward. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 101 Caused .. the windowes which were forward to be made up.

b. *fig.* In a prominent position.

1796 Burke *Let. to C. J. Fox* Wks. 1842 II. 391 A young man..who stands very forward in parliament.

7. At an advanced point; at a point or position which is beyond or further than another. Cf. Forth *adv.* 4.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I xvii. 18 All his barones went out of the cite, and y^ first nyght they lodged vi. myle forwarde. 1611 Bible *Num.* xxxii. 19 We will not inherite with them on yonder side Iordane, or forward. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* IV. ii. 189 To secure the landing of Irish or Welch supplies so much the forwarder towards the east. 1656 H. Phillips *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 162 Adding a cipher, and setting the (1) a figure forwarder. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 52 A little forwarder you find small Cross-ways with four Alleys.

b. Of time: In advance.

1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 38, I thinke they are too forward in their computation. 1820 Vince *Elem. Astron.* xxiv. 289 The time at the place of observation is forwarder than that at Greenwich.

8. *Naut.* a. Of motion: Towards the fore part of a vessel.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Hawl forward the main Bowline. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 15 The Carpenter going forward to inspect the Chain-Plates.

b. Of position: At or in the fore part of a vessel. *Forward of* (U.S.): in front of. † *Forward on*: at the fore end, forward.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 88/1 The Sayler imagined that his horse was too much laden ahead, or foreward on (as the sea phrase is). 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 Captain Killegrew..being at the same time forward by the Gang-Way. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 The butt-ends..have been as it were abolished forward on for the easie passage of the Vessel through the water. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 110 Being oblig'd to lie forward with the Men. 1794 Nelson 5 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 504 Transports laying..with their Truce Flag hoisted forward. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii. 67 Her only fault being .. that she was wet forward. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 112 Forward of the ward-room.. is the midshipmen's room.

9. *fig.* Onward, so as to progress or advance. Chiefly in phr. *to go forward* (rarely with ellipsis of *go*): to be in progress or 'on foot', to be going on. *To build forward*: to continue building.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 760 There must it needes be long ere any good conclusion go forwarde. 1535 Coverdale *Ezra* iii. 8 To se that the worke of the house of the Lorde wente forwarde. *a* 1600 Hooker in *Eccl. Pol.* V. (1888) App. I. § 3 It is the nature of Gods most bountiful disposition to build forward where his foundation is once laid. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. ii. 91 Now forward with your Tale. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 177 He would not forget to help forward the Belgick Affairs. 1727 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 119 The Climate is so fertile..that the Fruit is coming forward all the Year. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xi, Mr. Burchell..was always fond of seeing some innocent amusement going forward. 1788 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 181, I am got forward too fast with my story. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 124 My models and preparatory matters were now so far brought forward. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Life in Wilds* I. 18 Dinner was going forward. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 165 Unless..extreme partisans..make concessions, there is no getting any forwarder. 1891 R. Kipling *City Dreadf. Nt.* 43 Let's go in here—there may be something forward.

10. Phrases. *To put* or *set forward* (a person): to start onward, give a start to. *lit.* and *fig. To set forward* (intr.): to start on a journey, set out.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 17 Set forward, ye shall neuer labour younger. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* vii. 18 Such gale as would serue to put him forward on his iourney. 1650 Hubbert *Pill Formality* 202 The trips and slidings shall but set thee forwarder on thy journey. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iii, The next morning we all set forward together. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Hill & Valley* ii. 19 To set his young people forward in the same way of life with himself. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* xvi. 258 Her godfather .. straightway sets forward to avenge her death.

11. *Comb.* a. with *pres. pple.*, as *forward-bearing, -creeping, -flowing, -looking* adjs. b. with *pa. pple.*, as *forward-turned* adj.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xxiii, Strong *forward-bearing will or appetite. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* ciii. 37 The *forward-creeping tides. 1830 — *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* i, The *forward-flowing tide of time. 1800 Wordsw. *Michael* 158 A child .. Brings hope with it, and *forward-looking thoughts *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 46 It took his *forward-turned backe, and lookt out of his breast.

C. *sb.* [The *adj.* used absolutely.]

† **1.** The fore or front part, the first part. *On forward*: in the beginning (see Aforeward). *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxviii. 13 Drihten þe ȝesett simle on foreweard & na on æfterweard. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 On forward þos cristendomes ech man leorned his bileue er he fulht underfenge.

† **2.** A trick in wrestling; a throw which causes one's opponent to fall forward on his face. *Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 76 Many sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto .. Such are the .. forward and backward. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 6 They practise .. The forward, backward, falx.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Foreward*..the fore end of a barge or other craft.

4. *Football.* One who plays in the front line; one of the body of players termed 'forwards', as opposed to 'backs' (see Back *sb.* 21), whose duty is to be foremost in the attack.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 367/2 Under the Rugby code.. fifteen a side [is] the usual number of players—ten 'forwards', two 'half backs', one 'three-quarters back', and two 'backs'. 1889 *Pauline* VIII. 33 There is much to be learnt by the forwards. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 17 Jan. 6/4 The side whose forwards were beaten won the match.

Forward (fɔ̄·ɪwəɹd), *v.* [f. FORWARD *adv.*]

1. *trans.* To help or push forward; to advance, assist, hasten, promote, urge on. Also, †to put forward, set on foot (*obs. rare*).

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 33 Then let me heare..What yesternight our Councell did decree In forwarding this deere expedience. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 172 Hee was greatly encouraged and forwarded in the matter by diuers of his most inward friendes. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. i. 219 The Moriscoes of Africa..were often forwarded and assisted by them in their nocturnal Expeditions. 1780 BURKE *Let. to Burgh* Wks. IX. 243 He [Lord North]..forwarded two bills, that for encouraging the growth of tobacco, and that for giving a bounty on exportation of hemp from Ireland. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 24 July, After doing whatever I can to forward my dress for the next morning, I go to bed. 1806 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* lxxvi, This prince .. showed every disposition to impede rather than to forward the operations of the British army. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvi. 33 To protect its rights and to forward its interests.

2. To accelerate the growth of (plants, etc.).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 412 So wee may House our owne Countrey Plants to forward them, and make them come in the Cold Seasons. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 266 A Dunghill.. is of wondrous Efficacy to forward the Flowers. 1720 SWIFT *Apollo to Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 16 Whenever I shine, I forward the grass, and I ripen the vine. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl* 55 They [plants] will be forwarded, or retarded, according to the state of the season.

3. To send forward, send to an ulterior destination (a thing, *rarely* a person). In commercial language often loosely, to dispatch, send by some regular mode of conveyance.

1757 FRANKLIN *Let. to Wife* in Bigelow *Life* (1881) I. 378 The black silk was sent to Mr. Neates, who undertook to forward it in some package of his. 1757 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 33 Where they might meet with..an Opportunity also of being forwarded to their own Home. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Pref. 3 That letter .. has been since forwarded to the person to whom it was addressed. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 122 Who..forwarded him in safety to Rome. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xii, There is a letter which should be forwarded to my brother. *Mod.* (*Comm.*) We have this day forwarded to your address per S.W.R. three boxes marked [etc.].

† b. To pass on, publish abroad. *Obs.*

1713 *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 1 His countenance is communicated to the publick..and forwarded by engravers, artists by way of mezzo-tinto, etc.

4. *Bookbinding.* To get (a sewed book) ready for the 'finisher' by putting a plain cover on (see FORWARDING *vbl. sb.* 2).

Hence **Fo·rwarded** *ppl. a.* (in 17th c. occas. †forwardly disposed, eager); **Fo·rwarding** *ppl. a.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 208 None are more glad to see those punishments inflicted, or more forwarded to promote it, then [etc.]. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 315 Enough to ingage us to seek out for the best and most forwarding Assistances. 1776 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 371 The latter part of that month was warm and forwarding. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xv. (1813) 238 When these forwarded beans are planted in rows singly. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 96 She had received a forwarded letter from that old friend.

Forward: see FOREWARD.

Forwarder (fɔ̄·ɪwəɹdəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which forwards.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., A fyne forewarder of the ghospels lybertie. 1611 COTGR., *Poulseavant* .. an overseer, and forwarder of a worke that requires hast. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* v. i, Nor am I .. seconder, perswader, forwarder, Principall, or maintainer of this late theft. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 2 (1689) 308 Fresh Water being a great Forwarder of Fishes feeding. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. 1808 VIII. 274 Contempt of the suppliant is not the best forwarder of a suit. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 222 Mecca..had at one time a population of 100,000; buyers, forwarders of those Eastern and Western products.

2. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1890.)

1870 *Echo* 20 Dec., The men..are divided into two classes, forwarders and finishers. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 424 The ends of the cords are then drawn by the 'forwarder' through holes pierced in the boards. 1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Binding Bk.* 18 *Forwarder*, the workman who takes the books after they are sewn, and advances them to the covering department.

Forwarding, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FORWARD in various senses. Also gerundially, with omission of *in*.

1635 J. GORE *Well-doing* 17 Like that which Bias calls ἐγκοπὴν προκοπῆν the Backeward forwarding of a cause. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 268 Horse-dung, and Kennel-Water, contribute..to the forwarding of Plants. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Sept., The people in general know that a peace is forwarding. 1817 *Evans' Parl. Debates* 1381 Sir J. Newport urged the immediate forwarding of the measure.

2. *spec.* in *Bookbinding.* The operation of putting a plain cover on a book previously sewn, and otherwise making it fit for the 'finisher's' hands.

1893 E. G. DUFF *Early printed Bks.* 193 Even a study of the forwarding of a binding is of great help. 1895 ZAEHNSDORF *Hist. Book binding* 13 His backs were firm, and his forwarding excellent.

3. *attrib.* as *forwarding department, -room*; **forwarding agent, merchant,** one whose business is the receiving and shipment or transmission of goods; **forwarding-note** (see quot.).

1839 STORY *Bailments* Index, Forwarding merchant. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 10 The same building also includes..a telegraph office, and a forwarding department, where remittances are sent from friends of emigrants, and all other miscellaneous letters received and forwarded. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 40 The book now passes from the women to the forwarding room, where several processes occur. 1882 CASSELL, *Forwarding note* (*Comm.*), a note in which is entered a description of goods or parcels, with the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, to be sent along with goods, &c., conveyed by a carrier (*American*). 1892 E. REEVES *Homewd. Bound* 327 He employed a forwarding agent.

Forwardly (fɔ̄·ɪwəɹdli), *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. FORWARD *a.* + -LY.]

A. *adv.*

1. In a forward manner; readily, promptly, eagerly; presumptuously, pertly.

1552 HULOET, Forwardly or towardly, *recte*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1579/2 He was not so suddenlie come, as forwardlie welcome. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. Ep. Ded., You must not admire too forwardly for your own sake. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. viii. § 3, I grant, as forwardly as any one, that they are all true. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 5 The fellow..very forwardly, and like a man who was willing to deal, told him [etc.]. 1812 W. GODWIN *Let.* in Hogg *Life Shelley* (1858) II. iii. 86, I shall still acknowledge as forwardly as ever the lovely qualities. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 103/2 Men being forwardly obedient to all the impulses they receive from themselves.

† 2. In a forward position, in the fore part. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 The Cartilages, which the ribbes forwardly produce, are diuerse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 261 If the horne have this situation, and be so forwardly affixed. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 189 When his valour marched so forwardly in the Van.

3. In a forward direction, towards the front. *U.S.*

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* vi. 82 We did not come upon it forwardly..we moved alongside it. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 263/1 The..hands were stretched out forwardly, as though feeling the way.

† 4. Early, prematurely. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 546 Mary, Cleophas his daughter, was forwardly married, and a mother before she was 5 yeers old.

† B. *adj.* a. Eager, ready. b. Advanced (in growth or progress). Also, of a season: Early.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 151 Til the childe be either in the grammar schole, by orderly ascent, and not by two forewardly hast. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* Ded. (1603) *iv b, It was so forwardly that I could not well hinder the impression. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xviii. 21 Peter is still the same; ever too forwardly and forth-putting. 1670 W. HUGHES *Compl. Vineyard* (1683) 39 Neither ought it to be done, unless it be a forwardly Spring..If your Vines be forwardly, you ought..[to] break off some of the Leaves.

Hence † **Fo·rwardliness**, forward condition.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xxi. 38 Let our people look upon their forwardliness. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 220/2 The two Men of War that were building.. are in a good forwardliness.

Forwardmost (fɔ̄·ɪwəɹdmōst), *a., superl. rare*—1. [f. FORWARD *a.* + -MOST.] Most to the front, foremost; nearest.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 24 Making the sweeps .. appear as black as ebony, between us and the flash of the forwardmost gun.

Forwardness (fɔ̄·ɪwəɹdnės). [see -NESS.]

1. The state or condition of being forward; advancement towards completion or perfection.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 41 Whan this croisy was in gret forwardnesse, for there was no spekyng but therof. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* I. 677 Whilst in so faire forwardnesse it was. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxiv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 59 That Bill, which is in good forwardnesse to be presented to the House. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4836/1 Funds..which are hitherto in no forwardness of being compleat. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 298 The arts are in no kind of forwardness here. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 129 Mr. Jessop had .. got other things in forwardness that had been committed to his charge. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xii. 242 Till it [a work] is in some state of forwardness.

† b. Furtherance, advancement. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 89 Thus fortune (Lords) acts to your forwardnesse. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 209 If you should [chuse to be divorced from me], I will give your Wishes all the Forwardness that I honourably can.

2. (Unusual) advancement towards maturity: a. of a child; b. of a crop, the season, etc.

1693 *Humours & Conv. Town* 21 Parents..bring them to a bold Confidence..and this they miscall Wit, and hopeful forwardness. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 95 ¶ 4 The Satisfaction the Father took in the Forwardness of his Son. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 376 The forwardness of the season. *c* 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 99 Gardens .. all in great forwardness. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 139 Our peas are in such forwardness.

3. The quality of being forward; readiness, promptness, eagerness, zeal. †Also, proneness or inclination *to*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 In my body and flesshe I fynde no good, ne forwardnes to perfeccyon. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 A man of..apt forwardenes to attempte thynges. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* ix. 2, I know the forwardnesse of your mind. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. xlii. 68 Not by reason of any forwardnesse in him to anger. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* IV. ii, I speak .. in my desire And forwardness to serve so great a man. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 84, I have observed in the American farmers..not the least backwardness, but great forwardness, to applaud and admire my mode of cultivating these crops. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxx. X. 480 The extreme forwardness with which these leaders exposed themselves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 217 Forwardness to take office.

4. Over-readiness, presumptuous self-confidence; hence, lack of becoming modesty, boldness.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 159 Since the youth will not be intreated His owne perill on his forwardnesse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 162 There is a fault in young Surgeons of forwardnesse in taking too much blood at Sea. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 145 It is indecency and too much forwardness in young Men to enquire into the Institution of their Laws, and demand Reasons for them. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 45 In France it is usual to bring their Children into Company, and to cherish in 'em, from their Infancy, a kind of Forwardness and Assurance. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xii, Nobody will call your civility forwardness and pushing. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 129 She snubs him in the .. most remorseless manner..His forwardness is quite amazing.

Forwards (fɔ̄·ɪwəɹdz), *adv.* (and *a.*) [f. FORWARD with advb. genitive *-s*: see -WARDS.]

A. *adv.* = FORWARD *adv.* in its various senses.

The present distinction in usage between *forward* and *forwards* is that the latter expresses a definite direction viewed in contrast with other directions. In some contexts either form may be used without perceptible difference of meaning; the following are examples in which only one of them can now be used: 'The ratchet-wheel can move only *forwards*'; 'the right side of the paper has the maker's name reading *forwards*'; 'if you move at all it must be *forwards*'; 'my companion has gone *forward*'; 'to bring a matter *forward*'; 'from this time *forward*'. The usage of earlier periods, and of modern dialects, varies greatly from that of mod. standard English. In U.S. *forward* is now generally used, to the exclusion of *forwards*, which was stigmatized by Webster (1832) as 'a corruption'.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 61 Fro this forewardes nevere entred such Filthe. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vii, And sire Brastias was maade wardeyn to wayte vpon the northe fro Trent forwardes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 24 To marche forwardis a quantite of paaces. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 10 Thei will .. with good endevour fillip Nature forewardes. 1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 47 We leave it .. to be weighed by your honours wisdome, and set forwards by your authority. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 122 An..unlevel keel drooping forwards. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 17 The Teeth of the File are made to cut forwards..for it cuts not coming back. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 283 When .. we carry forwards our views. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 57 If he can come forwards, and prove .. that he has merely been absent. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, He was backwards and forwards constantly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 Policemen .. have to carry him backwards and forwards between the police station and the workhouse.

† B. *adj.* = FORWARD *a. Obs. rare.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. x. (1622) 78 A valiant warriour, and forwards in all his charges. 1625 BACON *Ess., Travaile* (Arb.) 524 Let him be rather aduised in his Answers, then forwards to tell Stories. 1626 — *Sylva* § 422 Quere, if laying of Straw some height about the Body of a Tree, will not make the Tree forwards.

† **Forwa·rn, forewa·rn,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwiernan*, f. FOR- *pref.*1 + *wiernan* to forbid: see WARN *v.*2] *trans.* To prohibit, forbid. With double *obj.*, or *obj.* of the person and *to* with *inf.* or *from*.

Beowulf (Gr.) 429 Pæt þu me ne forwyrne .. þæt ic mote [etc.]. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. (Sweet) 76 Him þær se ȝiunga cyning þæs oferfæreldes forwiernan mehte. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Hwi wolde god swa litles þinges him forwerne. *c* 1205 LAY. 3497 Nule heo me do na wurse þanne hire lond forwurnen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2809 Þus damesels for-werneþ al, þat me greueþ werst. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxvii. 163 He forewarneth vs here to make any vndergods or meane gods. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 67 He prohibited and forewarned them the companie of strangers. 1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* III, This wicked Duenna..has forwarn'd her the house. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Sept. (1879) II. 236, I meet the Workman by Mr. Pemberton's Gate, and forewarn him from making of it. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *years ago*, He did not know that the thing had been forewarned.

† **For-wa·ry,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + OE. *węrgan*, WARY *v.* to curse; cf. OHG. *furwergen.*] *trans.* To curse. Hence **Forwa·ried** *ppl. a.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8048 Þatt tatt man iss forrwarrȝedd þatt [etc.]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1350 (Trin.) Abelle þat kaym slouȝe forwaryed wiȝt.

† **Forwa·ste,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 forewaste. Pa. pple. 6 forwaste. [f. FOR- *pref.*1 + WASTE *v.*] *trans.* = WASTE *v.* in various senses; to lay waste; to use up, exhaust; to render emaciated or feeble; to spend wastefully.

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xi, A piteous wight, whom love had al forwaste. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Jocasta* Wks. (1587) 91 Then set aside these vaine forewasted words. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 365 The rest both in face and apparell so forewasted, that they seemed to beare a great conformitie with the sauages. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 1 And their forwasted kingdom to repayre. 1630 LORD *Banians & Persees* 31 To make their forewasted powers..to renew their vigour.

Forwatched: see FOR- *pref.*1 6 b.

† **Forwa·x,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forweaxan*, f. FOR- *pref.*1 + *weaxan*, WAX *v.* Cf. Ger. *verwachsen.*] *intr.* To grow to excess, overgrow, swell. Hence **Forwa·xen** *ppl. a.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. (1872) 292 Sumu [treowu] he cearf..ðylæs hie to ðæm forweoxen ðæt hie forsearoden. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 80 Wiþ þon þe man on wambe forweaxen sy. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2990 Horrible gret was, a forwoxen grome, Such another neuer had he sain.

Forwe, obs. form of FURROW.

† **Forwea·n,** *v. Obs.* [OE. **forwęnian*; only in pa. pple. *forwęned*, 'insolens' Corpus Gloss.; cf. Ger. *verwöhnen.*] *trans.* To accustom to bad habits, spoil by over-indulgence, pamper.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 33 *v.rr.* Let no wynnyng for-wanye hem, let no welthe for-wany hem. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* I. 27 [They] walwed in her willis forweyned in here youthe.

† **Forwea·r,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WEAR *v.*] *trans.* To wear out, wear away, exhaust.

c 1205 LAY. 14479 Þenne mihte þu mid winne þi lif al uorwerien mid haueken & mid hunden hired-plæie luuien. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Þah ich hefde a þusent tungen of stele and talde aðet ha weren alle forwerede. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 736 Wib cloutede schon & clobes ful feble Wel neiȝ for-werd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Meuynge of watres, þat digge þ and forwereþ [1535 wereth] þe nesche parties of þe erþe. 1473 *Pilgr. Sowle* Caxton I. xix. (1859) 19 Teethe had he none, but they were al forbroke, forweryd, and forfaren. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Jocasta* Wks. (1587) 104 You a weake old woman forworne with yeares.

Hence **Forwea·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 85 Some in meditating doe vse to speake and gesture; but this a forewearing of the spirits, and too Histrionian like.

Forweary *a. Obs.*: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 10.

Forweary (fɒiwī·ri), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6–9 **fore-.** [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WEARY *v.*] *trans.* To weary, tire out.

¶ An intr. sense, 'to become wearied' is given in the *Cent. Dict.* with reference to Palsgr., but he has only the trans. sense. Many of the examples of the pa. pple. might admit of being referred to the intrans. use.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3894 Forð ðeðen he comen to salmona, for-weried grucheden he ðoa. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 239 Nowe shaketh my hande, my pen waxeth dulle, For weryd and tyred. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 The foure foster children of desire entered in a braue chariot .. as men forewearied and halfe ouercome. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 8 The Christians forewearied with long travel, were not able farre to follow the Chace. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 112 Hawkey..Within the byre forwearyt stood. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Tim the Tacket* 10 A spectre ship, Forwearied of the storm and ocean. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* I. 389 A pleasant bed For tired limbs..Of sandalled nymph, forewearied with the chase.

Hence **Forwearied** *ppl. a.*; **Forwearying** *vbl. sb.*

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 126 b, As forwearied souldiers. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 15 After long forwerying, he lay as it were in a slomber. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 134 The verie thought.. woulde haue inspired thy forewearied Muse with new furie. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 210 His forwearied limbs.

† **Forwee·p,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. forwepe, -weped, -wept(e. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WEEP.] *intr.* a. To exhaust oneself with weeping. b. Of a vine: To bleed excessively.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2868 Þe quen was wery for-wept & went to bedde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1149 Vines that forwepe & turne away ffrom fruit. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* lxxiii, For-wepit and for-pleynit pitously. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* Wks. (1687) 606 2 With visage and ein all forwept, And pale, as man longe vnslept.

† **Forwe·l(e)we,** *v. Obs.* [ME., f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *welewe*, ? related to WELK *v.*] *intr.* To wither, decay, dry up. Only in *pa. pple.*

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 22 Þe stapes he [Seth] vond uorwelwed. *c* 1300 *Life Jesus* (Horstm.) 846 Þe figer felde a non is lef..And fur weolewede as a stok. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1255 (Trin.) In þat weye shal þou..se þe steppes of þi moder & me For welewed in þat gres grene.

† **Forwe·lk,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WELK *v.*] *trans.* To wither. Hence **Forwe·lked** *ppl. a.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 361 A foul forwelked thing was she. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 73 b, They weare away with continuance, euen as Time doth weare and fore-welke [1612 fore-walke] vs. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Forewelked*, dried vp.

† **Forwe·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WEND. Cf. MLG. *vorwenden*, MHG. *verwenden.*] *trans.* To turn *into* (something); to turn, incline, dispose.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1121 So ist nu forwent mirie dale In to drirhed. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 24728 (Fairf.) We prai þat lauedi be for-wende þat we mai finde hir sone our frende.

† **Forwe·rpe, forworpe,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forweorpan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *weorpan*, WARP *v.*, to throw.] *trans.* To cast away, cast off, reject.

Beowulf (Gr.) 2872 Mæg secȝan, se þe wyle soð sprecan..Þæt he..ȝuðgewædu..forwurpe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 God nele þet we beon gredie ȝitseras, ne ec for weorld ȝelpe forworpan ure ehtan. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 345 Forwerpen pride eurił[c] del, so hert doð his hornes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Al so god dede þet wule adeaden forworpeð hire rinde, þet is, unheleð hire. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* I. 12 [li. 11] Ne forwerpe me fra face of þe.

† **Forwhi·le.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Something that lasts only 'for a while'.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xiii. 21 He..hath noo root in himself, and yerfoor is but a forwhile.

† **Forwho·re,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WHORE *sb.*] *trans.* To lead into unchastity; to debauch, defile. Also *refl.* and *fig.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2043 Ȝho forrhoredd wass þurrh ful forlejerrnesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Heo muhte uorhoren hire mid oðer men. *Ibid.* Ne beo neuer his leofmon uorhored mid so monie deðliche sunnen. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 59 The gode forhorede the fend Wyth hys blaundynge stevene.

Hence **Forwho·red** *ppl. a.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Iuelmennish and forhored mannish [*generacio mala et adultera*] acseð after fortocne.

† **Forwhy·,** *adv.* and *conj. Obs.* Forms: 1 **for-hwí, -hwý** 2–4 **-hwi** (3 **-we, -wi**), 3–5 **-qui, -quy,** 3–6 **-whi,** 4– **-why.** [OE. *for-hwí*, f. FOR *prep.* + *hwí*, WHY, instr. of *hwæt*, neut. of *hwá* who?]

A. *adv.*

1. As *direct interrog.* For what reason? Why?

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxiii. 5 Þu, Iordanen, for hwi ȝengdest on bæcling? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Ach for-hwi nemneð ure drihten þis fa to neddre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12690 Forrwhi wass þatt tatt Sannt Iohan amang þe leode seȝȝde off Crist, tatt [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11157 Ioseph, dauid sun, for-qui [*c* 1340 (Fairf.) for-why] Wil þou leue þi spuse mari? *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3464 Alas! this for-whi hast thou me in hate?

b. *ellipt.* and quasi-*int.* Cf. the use of WHY?

In many early examples the interpretation 'because' (see B.) would be equally suitable, the punctuation being merely due to the editors.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Ure helendes on tocume þincð ..grisliche alle manne. Forwi! for þat [etc.]. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1019 The horses had no power any part to take: For why? by myracle theyr heedes all..Were vp holden in the ayre. 1561 KETHE *Ps.* c. 4 '*All people that on earth do dwell*', For why? The Lord our God is good. 1601 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 425 For why? temptations doe approach vs fast.

2. As indirect *interrog.* For what reason, why.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her me ah to understonden for-whi hit seið alf quic. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 507 Schaw sumwhet of ham, for hwi ha beon wurðe for to beon iwurðȝet. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 115 The reson is good and feir for-whi. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 20 To knowe .. the causis Ffor-why this is more then that cause is. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4325 And I sall quethe þe forqui & quat is þe cause.

ellipt. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., I will tell you no more at present, guess for why.

3. With connective force: On account of which, for which cause; wherefore.

c 1275 *Death* 31 in *O. E. Misc.* 170 Ah seo ðen moni mon biȝet bores and halle For-hwi þe wrecche sawle schal in-to pine ualle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2478 Alle our syns þat may be knawen, Commes of our selven..For-why, without God we syn sone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4584 ȝe say ȝe sawe neuire soile, ne na citis biggis..For-quy as bestis on þe bent ȝe growe on þe greuys. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xli. (1869) 59 The doublet is maad with poynynges, For whi it is cleped a pourpoynt. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 18 For why we wyl and stedfastly commaunde that [etc.].

B. *conj.* 1. Because; = FOR *conj.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6975 (Gött.) For-qui þai held þair lay lastand, Was na folk þaim miht wid-stand. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 45 And al my felynge gan to dede For whi hit was to grete affray. 14.. *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 214 For-micam þou schalt brenne, fforwhi a cauterie drawiþ out al þe matere þat is corrupt. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 202 But no man that hath ony rayson in his hede ought not to counseyll you the same for whi the daunger is there grete. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. ii. 144 Regard no dreames, for why the mind Of that in Sleepe a view doth take, Which [etc.]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 188 The Argument.. will ever fall short upon this score: For why, there is not a full reckoning up of those attributes of his [God's] that have to do in the work. 1883 E. A. FREEMAN *MS. letter*, It will be pleasant if you go to the Old Borough .. Forwhy in that case you will certainly come on hither.

b. *For why that*: (*a*) = sense 1; (*b*) on the consideration that; provided that.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3500 Þe fader luued esau for fode, For-qui þat he was archer gode. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 389 (Roxb.) Thou shalt haue yiftis good, For why þat thou wilte dwelle wyth me.

2. = FOR *conj.* 2 (= L. *nam, enim*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15242 Drinckes all o þis he said For-qui it es mi blod. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 5 For whi [Vulg. *enim*] God woot that, in what euere dai ȝe schulen ete therof [etc.]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv. 445 Forwhi whi schulde he thanne more correcte..than he correctid. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* (1866) 18 Saturne þe planete..is enemye to al kynde. For why, euery snow [etc.] comeþ of him. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2607 Her merytes were..manyfest and playne For why by her merytes.. Sygnes and myracles were shewed full playne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 618 A camell might well carrie one of them [fieldpieces]..for why, Solyman .. had..brought no greater pieces of batterie with him.

Forwintered: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5 c.

† **Forwith,** *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* See also FOROUTH, FOREOW. [f. FOR *adv.* or FOR- *pref.*[2] + WITH.] = BEFORE *adv.* and *prep.* (used of place, time, order, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 215 Drery days fiuten..sal cum for-wit domesday. *Ibid.* 1068 (Gött.), þis caym þat i forwid melte vnto his broþer ire he bare. *Ibid.* 11006 He þat suld cum help vr hele Sent him forwit his bedele. *Ibid.* 11007 For-þi sent iesus iohn forwith, Ar he himself til vs wald kyth. *Ibid.* 11499 Melchior .. Wit recles forwit him he fell. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 15, I forwith ȝow alle ettillis to schewe Of ane Emperoure. *Ibid.* 1675 As our fadirs has folowid forwith þis time. *Ibid.* 2242 Quare-to feynys þou þis fare for-with myne eȝen?

b. With *ere, than.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10904 Als neuer did womman forwit ar. *Ibid.* 10953 He praid in þe kyrk allan, Als he forwit þan was wont. *Ibid.* 14423 Als i haf teld you forwit are.

¶ = FORTHWITH. ? = Immediately, at once.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 41, & put raw ȝolkys of Eyroun ij or iij þer-to, & choppe for-with. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Josh.* iii. 7 They being gone out the gate forwith was shutte.

Forwithered: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 5.

† **Forwi·tting,** *sb. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WITE *v.* + -ING[1]; after Du. *verwijten.*] Reproach.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 91 Parauenture ye remembred not that I shal now saye, not to ony forwyttyng of yow, for ye be worthy alle worship.

† **Forwle·nch,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwlencean*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *wlencean* to make proud, f. *wlanc* proud.] *trans.* To render proud.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxvi. (1871) 182 Ðonne hiene ne maȝon ða welan forwlencean. *a* 1310 *Lyric P.* (Böddeker) 183 When we beþ wiþ þis world forwleynt.

† **Forwo·nder,** *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WONDER; cf. Ger. *verwundern* to be astonished at.] Only in pa. pple.: Astonished.

c 1200 ORMIN 3417 Iwhillc mann þatt herrde itt ohht Forwunndred wass þæroffe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18163 Þai war forwondred o þat light. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 10 Till him tald all haill the cass, That tharof all forwonderit wass.

Forwo·rden, *ppl a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *irreg.* 3 *Orm.* forwurrþenn(-like), forworthyn, 9 *dial.* forwoden. [OE. *forworden*, pa. pple. of *forweorðan*: see FORWORTH *v.*] Perished, gone to ruin. Hence (*Orm.*) **Forwurþenlike** *adv.*, corruptly, perversely.

c 1200 ORMIN 6245 Þeȝȝ wirrkenn ȝunnkerr weorrc Forwurrþennlike & ille. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 106 Þou faryst as a forworthyn man, þat had leuere to lyen & rottyn in prisoun, þan to do penaunce. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 105 Forworthin fule, of all the warld reffuse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 21 A grysly den and ane forworthyne gap of Cacus. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 27 Foreworden with Lice, Dirt etc., i. e. over-run with. 1847 HALLIW. *Forewarden*, destroyed, undone. *North.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, They are lost and forwoden i' muck.

† **Forwo·rk,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwyrcan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *wyrcan* to WORK; cf. OS. *farwirkian*, OHG. *firwirken* (MHG., mod.Ger. *verwirken*), Goth. *frawaurkjan.*]

1. *trans.* To forfeit (a possession, privilege, etc.), ruin (oneself) by one's own conduct.

a 1000 *Crist* 921 (Gr.) He biþ..eȝeslic..to ȝeseonne..þam þær mid firenum cumaþ forð forworhte. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þæt wuniunge on hefen rice, þe se deofel forwo[r]hte mid modinesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13734 Forr affterr þat ta forrme menn Adam & Eve .. Forrwrohhte wærenn ȝæness Godd. *Ibid.* 17534 Hu wærenn þeȝȝ forrwrohhte To dreȝhenn wa wiþþ mikell rihht Inn helle wiþþ þe defell? 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 52 Have I forwrought, and angred my frendes.

2. To do wrong to, injure.

c 1205 LAY. 16694 Þat þu hauest þas hæȝe burh swa swiðe forworht.

3. To overwork, exhaust with toil. Only in pa. pple. **Forwrou·ght.**

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 163 Þen þo wery for-wroȝt wyst no bote. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5861 He was very [= wery] forwroght, & woundet full sore. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 888 So forwrocht hys lymmys ver ilkon. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 44 Werie forwrocht, and richt weilsum of wane.

Forworn (fɒiwǫ·un), *ppl. a. arch.* [mod.Eng. (strong) pa. pple. of FORWEAR *v.*] Worn out, exhausted, decayed, grown old, the worse for wear.

1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 117 To botche or mende an olde forworen thynge. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* A iij b, They, who haue .. requested me, (an old forworne Mathematician) to take pen in hand. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 35 A silly man, in simple weedes forworne, And soild with dust. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 64 He was an old forworne soldiour. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 545 Old, wearied, and for-worne Hackneyes. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* 32 Those spirits who were foreworn and naked, changed colour. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 410 Slowly he went, for afternoon it was, And with the long way was he much foreworn.

Forworship: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 4.

† **Forwo·rth,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forweorðan* str. vb., f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *weorðan* to become (see WORTH *v.*); cf. OHG. *farwerdan.*

In early northern ME. occasionally conjugated weak.]

1. *intr.* To perish, come to nought, go wrong.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 52 Mid swurde hig forwurþað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þurh his ahȝene ehte forwurð a on echnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Sum [sed] ful among þornes, and forwarð. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 175 If ðu hauest is broken Al ðu forbreðes, forwurðes and forȝelues. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxii. 9 [lxxxiii. 10] Þai forworthed in Endor. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 780 His werkes forworthes þat he bygynnes.

2. To degenerate into, become (something inferior).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Þeo þet schulden one lecnen hore soule ..uorwurðeð fisiciens & licomes leche. *Ibid.* 422 Ancre ne schal nout forwurðen scolmeistre.

† **Forwou·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwundian*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *wundian*, WOUND *v.*] *trans.* To wound sorely. Hence **Forwou·nded** *ppl. a.*

O. E. Chron. an. 882, & þa wæron miclum forslæȝene & for wundode ær hie on hond eodon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 He com bi þis forwundede mon. *c* 1205 LAY. 14713 Hors forð riht þer for-wundede Catiger. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1287 Þat folc vel doun vorwounded & aslawe in eiþer side. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3686 ȝour mene .. þat feynt ar for-fouten in feld & for-wounded. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1830 Upon my feet I roos up than Feble, as a forwoundid man. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xv. 258/2 He was so forwounded that by waye of manhode..nedely he muste dye.

† **Forwra·p,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 fore-. [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + WRAP *v.*] *trans.* To wrap up. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 390 Why artow al for-wrapped save thi face? — *Pars. T.* P 246 Al moot be seyd, and no thyng excused, ne forwrapped. 1571 FORTESCUE tr. *Mexia's Forest* 43 a, Whereunto he [Tamburlayne] answeared forewrapped in coller, Supposest thou [etc.].

† **Forwray·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *forwrégan*, f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *wrégan* to accuse: see BEWRAY.] *trans.* To accuse, betray, charge with a crime.

O. E. Chron. an. 1009, Brihtric .. forwrægde Wulfnoð..to þam cyning. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 97 Þer sculle ben deofles swo fele þe wulleð us forwreien. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 46 Oðer ichulle forwreien to mi meinfule feder. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11448 Þe synne hymself shal forwreye.

† **Forwre·cche,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + OE. *wreccan* to rouse.] *trans.* To rouse to wrath.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 36, I..sorwe more, þat I haue forwrecchyd my god, þan I drede..to gon to helle.

Forwrinked, -writhen: see FOR- *pref.*[1] 8.

†Forwrou·ght, *ppl. a. Obs.* [See FORWORK *v.*] Destroyed, ruined, accursed. In quot. *absol.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 266 Quan al man-kinde .. Sal ben fro dede to liue brost, And seli sad fro ðe forwrost.

†Forye·llow, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + YELLOW.] *intr.* To turn yellow, fade.

c 1220 [see FORWORTH *v.*].

†Forye·me, *v. Obs.* [OE. *forgéman, forgýman,* f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + *gíeman, gýman,* YEME *v.*, to take care.] *trans.* To disregard, neglect.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1751 He þa forðgesceaft forgyteð and forgymeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Gif ȝe..mine heste forȝemeð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7502 Þurrh þatt te33 Godess bodeword Forr-letenn & forrȝemmdenn. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 207 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Monymon..for his seoluer hym seolue forȝemeþ. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 947, I seo þe mis-lyken and al for-ȝemed, And out of þin owne lond i-flemed. *c* 1440 *Ps. Penit.* (1894) 26 For me that hath thi feyth foryemed.

†Foryie·ld, *v. Obs.* [f. FOR- *pref.*[1] + YIELD *v.*; = OHG. *fargeltan* (mod.Ger. *vergelten*).]

1. *trans.* To repay, recompense, requite. With personal obj. in *dative*, and direct obj. of the thing. Also *intr.* (const. *of*). Phr. *God*, etc. *foryield* (it).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Þa wæs him forȝolden æfter his agenum ȝewyrhtum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 For godes luue forȝeue we al, for he hit wel forȝelden scal. *c* 1205 LAY. 2298 An þu mi muchele swinc mid sare forȝeldest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4883 Sir, godd þe for-yeld..Of al þi god, and haue god day. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 263 Þis is a loueli lesson vr lord hit þe for-ȝelde! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 102 And men say lyght chepe Letherly for-yeldys. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 560 God ȝow forȝeild.

2. To afford, permit.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 311 Thyn hous .. to repare as may thi londe foryelde.

Hence **Foryie·lding** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., an instance of this; retribution, a reward.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cii[i]. 2 And nil forgete alle his foryheldinges.

Forytt, obs. f. FERRET *sb.*[1]

‖ Forzando (fɒrtsa·ndo), *adv. Mus.* [It. gerund of *forzare* to force.] With force: an indication that a note or passage is to be rendered with force or emphasis; = SFORZANDO.

1828 in BUSBY *Mus. Man.* 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT.

Foschip, foshipe, obs. forms of FOESHIP.

Fosile, obs. form of FOCILE.

Fosper, var. f. of *footspore* (see FOOT *sb.* 35).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 73/44.

Foss, var. form of FORCE *sb.*[2], FOSSE.

‖ Fossa (fɒ·să). Pl. **fossæ.** *Anat.* [L. *fossa* ditch, fem. pa. pple. (understand *terra*, earth) of *fodĕre* to dig.] A shallow depression, pit, or cavity.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 68 The inflation of the abdomen..causes the contents of the stomach to flow..into ..the nasal fossæ or the mouth. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 505 *Sphenostoma*..Nostrils basal, placed in a fossa. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 Between the temporal and the antorbital fossae.

†Fo·ssage. *Obs.*—° [ad. med.L. *fossāg-ium*, f. L. *fossa* ditch.] (See quot.)

1721–92 BAILEY, *Fossage*, a Composition paid, to be excused from the..maintaining the Ditches round a Town.

Fossak (fɒ·sæk). (See quot.)

1888 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 503/2 The tidal trout, or so-called 'fossak' of the Inver and other rivers.

Fossane (fɒ·se[i]n). [a. F. *fossane*; French travellers give *foussa* as the native name.] A species of weasel or genet, found in Madagascar, etc.

1781 PENNANT *Quadrup.* II. 349 Weesel .. Fossane. W. with a slender body [etc.]. 1855–82 in OGILVIE.

Fosse (fɒs). Also 7–9 **foss.** [a. F. *fosse*, ad. L. *fossa* (see FOSSA).]

1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length; a canal, ditch, or trench; †a cart-rut.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1640 The stede stert over a fosse and strykys astray. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 19 As water in fosses of the Carte-wheele. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 137 Fosses or trenches made of oulde tyme. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 185 Hee had an intention..from thence by a Fosse to let the Sea into old Rome. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 44 You may plant them in double Fosses. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 41, I stripped off several of his garments, which I threw into a fosse. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 254 With mounds and parallel fosses that have evidently an artificial origin.

fig. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 The diuyne sapiens .. garris them fal in the depe fosse of seruitude.

2. *esp.* in *Fortif.* and *Archæol.* A ditch or dike formed to serve as a barrier against an advancing foe, a moat surrounding a fortified place.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 32 There nyghe is the Fosse of Mennon, that is alle round. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 113 Thai maid tua lang depe fosses about al the toune. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 113 A Trench, a casting up of Earth by way of Parapet, with a Ditch or Foss on the side of the Enemy. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 95 A round British camp surrounded with two fosses. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iv. 157 It..was defended by three strong ramparts, and two large fosses. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. 51 A deep fosse is a safeguard against a sudden surprise. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 122 What fosse may fence thee round as deep as hate?

transf. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* II. ix. 22 [The Meuse] was now..in the power of the Spaniards, The Province of Brabant became thoroughly guarded again by its foss.

†3. A deep hole dug in the ground; a pit. Also, a burying-ground, grave. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. vii, Than he herde a voyce that yssued out of the fosse or pitte of the sacrefises. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 137 Its usual to apply good Mould..to fill up the Foss after the placing the Tree. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., The Foss or Pit for the Bait should be under it as at *A. B. C. D.* *a* 1777 FAWKES *Apollonius Rhodius* III. 1277 A deep round foss he made, And on the kindling wood the victim laid. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 129 Most of the spirits..hover over the foss and its bloody libation.

b. *Hist.* A pit [= med. Lat. *fossa*] in which women condemned for felony were drowned.

1825–80 JAMIESON s.v. *Pit & Gallows*, In some old deeds.. these terms [*furca et fossa*] are rendered *furc* and *fos.*

†4. A waterway or navigable channel. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 117 In the fosse and mouth of this riuer Phasis.

5. An abyss, chasm, or gulf. [transl. It. *bolgia.*]

1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* VIII. 74 We came within the fosses deep, that moat This region comfortless.

6. *Anat.* = FOSSA.

1730–36 BAILEY (folio), *Foss* [with Anatomists] a kind of cavity in a bone, with a large aperture, but no exit or perforation. 1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 215 Its origin was marked by a deep incissure or fosse in the back. 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 22/2 Between the margin and the feelers..there may be a groove or foss.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foss-ditch*; **foss-work,** *Hist.* (*Feudal*), work done on the town foss.

1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 402 The nature of the Turkish frontier provinces, an immense foss-ditch (if I may so call it) of desert, is a defence made .. at the expense of mankind. 1775 ASH, *Foss-work.*

‖ Fossé (fɒ·se). Also anglicized forms 8 **faussee,** fossée, -ee; and Sc. **Fowsie.** [F. *fossé*:—late L. *fossātum*, neut. pa. pple. of *fossāre*, freq. of *fodĕre* to dig.]

A fosse, ditch, or sunk fence.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4470/3 In the Night we made the Descent of the Fossés of the Counterguard on the Right. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* IX. lxxvii. 366 The digging of the fossee round will go a great way in raising the ground. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvii. 312 Having ordered Andelot..to drain the fossée, he commanded an assault. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 175 The Orangery .. is separated from the Lawn by a Faussee. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Fossé* in fortification. See *Ditch.*

Fossed (fɒst), *a.* [f. FOSSE + -ED [2].] Encircled with or as with a fosse.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 60 A square Toure, or Castle, Fossed without but not very deep. 1831 LANDOR *Siege Ancona* Wks. 1846 II. 584 Burnt-offerings raised In your high places, and fossed round with blood!

Fosser, obs. form of FORCER [1].

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xl, These trees be good for caskets and fossers.

Fosset, obs. form of FACET, FAUCET, FORCET.

Fossette (fɒse·t). [a. F. *fossette* dimple, dim. of *fosse* ditch: see FOSSE.] A little hollow, depression, or dimple; *esp.* **a.** *Zoöl.* (see quot. 1856). **b.** *Path.* 'A small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep' (Ogilv.).

1848 CRAIG, *Fossette* (French) a little hollow; a dimple. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 49 Inner antennæ without fossettes, and elongated. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 178 *Cestoïdea.*—Head usually furnished with fossettes or suctorial oscules. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 273 Showing..the depression or fossette in the star on one side.

Fossick (fɒ·sik), *v. Austral.* [app. of Eng. dial. origin; cf. '*Fossick*, a troublesome person, *fossiking*, troublesome. *Warw.*' (Halliwell).]

1. *intr.* in *Mining.* To search for gold by digging out crevices with knife or pick, or by working in washing-places and abandoned workings in the hope of finding particles or small nuggets overlooked by others. Also, *to fossick about.*

1852 W. H. HALL *Diggings Victoria* 16 (Morris) Fossicking (picking out the nuggets from the interstices of the slate formation) with knives and trowels. 1855 CLARKE *Dict., Fossick*, to undermine a man's gold-digging. 1864 ROGERS *New Rush* I. 18 We'll fossick wherever we think there is gold. 1886 M. KERSHAW in *Spectator* 4 Dec. 1630 When a Chinaman fossicks about for gold or tin.

2. *gen.* To rummage or hunt about; to search.

1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 282/3 'Fossicking' among books and memoranda I came upon an .. example. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 165 We fossicked about for a while to see if the man..had left anything behind him. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/3 Half the time was spent in fossicking for sticks.

3. *trans.* To dig *out*, to hunt *up* (something).

a 1870 LEMAITRE *Songs of Gold Fields* 14 He ran from the flat..Without waiting to fossick the coffin lid out. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 8 I'll have to fossick up them mokes, Mariar.

Hence **Fo·ssicking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fo·ssicker,** one who fossicks, *esp.* a pocket-miner or a prospector for gold.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 130 A plain leather belt, in which he..carries his fossicking knife. 1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 32 Steady old fossickers often get more Than the first who opens ground. 1880 SUTHERLAND *Tales Goldf.* 22 He commenced working..at surface digging and fossicking. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 25 July 13/2 One could wish that all irrigationists would take the view that most of the native birds, and above all the swamp fossickers, are not merely friends but allies.

Fossiform (fɒ·sifɔ[i]m), *a.* [f. L. *fossa* (see FOSSA) + -(I)FORM.] Taking the form of a FOSSA.

1846 DANA *Zoöph.* (1848) 188 Cells fossiform.

Fossil (fɒ·sil), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **focille,** 7–8 **fossile,** (7 -ill, 8 **fosile, fossel**). [a. F. *fossile*, ad. L. *fossil-is* dug up, f. *fodĕre* to dig.]

A. *adj.*

1. Obtained by digging; found buried in the earth.

[1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 1 Those bodies, that are generated in the earth called *Fossilia.*] 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* III. lxx, Seven unmixt fossil Metals are forecited. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 25 Lime, Chalk, Marle, or any cold fossile Soils, are an extraordinary Improvement to dry, sandy, hot Lands. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 101 Fossile Dice, which they say they dig out of the Earth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 All fossil Salts, as Sea-Salt, Rock-Salt, etc. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 354 Fossil coal, and..bitumen, contain a large quantity of carbon. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 54 The oldest of all kinds of fossil fuel, the anthracite.

†b. *Fossil fishes*: fishes anciently supposed to live in water underground. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. [*a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies Lancashire* II. (1662) 107 These Pisces Fossiles or Subterranean Fishes must needs be unwholesome.]

2. Now applied in narrower sense to the remains of animals and plants, belonging to past (usually prehistoric) ages, and found embedded in the strata of the earth. (Commonly apprehended as an attrib. use of the sb.)

Fossil ivory, ivory furnished by the tusks of mammoths preserved in Siberian ice; *fossil screws* (see quot. 1882).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 111 Of Fossile wood and Coals. *c* 1680 *Enquiries* 2/1 Is there any..Amianthus, Fossile teeth, or any kind of Ore unknown to you? 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1702) 251 The fossil Shells are many of them of the same kinds with those that now appear upon the neighbouring Shores. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Ivory*, Fossile Ivory. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 801 It is..considerably lighter than any fossile petrifaction. 1758 FOTHERGILL *ibid.* L. 688 The fossill Bones of an Alligator found .. near Whitby. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 196 This is true likewise of the fossil-pitch of Coal-Brookdale. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. XXX. 177 A fossil forest. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 2 Another kind of real ivory—the fossil ivory. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 264 Its fossil eggs are estimated at twenty-four pounds weight each. 1882 CASSELL, *Fossil-screws*, a popular name for the casts in the rock left by spiral shells, or for those of encrinites when their impressions are horizontally furrowed.

fig. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 162 Language is fossil poetry. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xii. (1866) 206 Words are fossil thoughts. 1877 CONDER *Basis Faith* i. 34 The fossil impression of a dead faith.

b. Used in names of certain mineral substances fancifully considered to resemble organic products, as *fossil copal, cork, farina*: see the sbs.; *fossil flax, paper, wood, wool*, varieties of asbestos; *fossil flour, meal*, ? = *fossil farina.*

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Fossil-Paper, Fossil-Wool.* 1882 CASSELL, *Fossil-flour. Ibid.*, *Fossil-wood.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Fossil-flax.* 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 62/2 'Fossil meal' is the name given to a composition..used for coating steam pipes and boilers.

3. Applied contemptuously to persons, ideas, etc.: Belonging to the past, out of date; 'petrified', incapable of growth or progress.

1859 T. PARKER in Weiss *Life* (1863) II. 103 The Pope is a fossil ruler, pre-mediæval. 1894 LD. ROSEBERY in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/2 Those fossil politicians—for there is a fossil Radicalism as well as a fossil Toryism.

B. *sb.* **†1.** In early use: Any rock, mineral, or mineral substance dug out of the earth. *Obs.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 23 So that he seemes as if black Vulcan's art Of diverse fossiles had compil'd each part. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 111 Of some Fossils as Sand, Gravel, Earths. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 23 Its being dug out of the earth shews it to be a fossil. 1799 *Scotl. Descr.* (ed. 2) 15 An infinite diversity of minerals and other fossils. 1807 HEADRICK *View Min. etc. Arran* 58, I could not find any solid rock of that fossil [pitchstone]. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 382 The chief mass of this porphyry seems..to be a distinct fossil from basalt.

†b. A fossil fish: see A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1569 E. FENTON *Secr. Nat.* 50 b, The auncient Philosophers affirme, that there haue bene founde fishes vnder the earth, who (for that cause) they called Focilles.

c. *humorously.* Something dug out of the earth.

1855 LADY HOLLAND *Mem. Syd. Smith* I. 376 You always detect a little of the Irish fossil, the potato, peeping out in an Irishman.

2. Now only in restricted sense: Anything found in the strata of the earth, which is recognizable as the remains of a plant or animal of a former geological period, or as showing vestiges of the animal or vegetable life of such a period.

[1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 296 When a Plant petrifies, it degenerates by degrading it self to the Rank of Fossiles.] 1736 P. COLLINSON in *Darlington's Mem.* (1849) 73 What are called fossils—being stones..that have either the impressions, or else the regular form of shells, leaves, fishes, fungi [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 26 These shells and extraneous fossils are not productions of the earth. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 100 He regarded fossils as the real remains of plants and animals which had been buried in the strata.

3. *fig.* Something 'petrified', that has lost its vitality or capacity for growth or progress. Also, contemptuously applied to a person of antiquated notions or habits.

1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 300 Government has been a fossil; it should be a plant. 1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* iv, When a man endures what ought to be unendurable he is a fossil.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, attributive or similative, as *fossil-like* adj.; objective, as *fossil-bearing* adj.; **fossil-botanist**, one skilled in **fossil-botany**, the study of fossil plants; **fossil-ore** (see quot.).

1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 195 These lowest *fossil-bearing strata. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 183 The *fossil botanist who devoted himself chiefly to the study of microscopic structure. 1882 CASSELL, **Fossil-botany.* 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 61 Long-forgotten strata of society which our *fossil-like records reveal to us. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Fossil ore*, fossiliferous red hematite.

Hence † **Fo·ssilry**, ? a collection of fossils.

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 567 Verses occasion'd by seeing the Fossilry at Tenderves in Cornwall.

Fossilate (fǫ·silēit), *v.* [f. FOSSIL *sb.* + -ATE³.] *trans.* or *intr.* To make or become fossil. Hence **Fo·ssilated** *ppl. a.* Also **Fossila·tion**, the action of the vb.; = FOSSILIZATION.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 143 The fossilated ruins of the productions of the third, and fifth, and sixth demiurgic periods. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 553 The fossilated remains of their skeletons. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 128 There are two suggestions in reference to the way in which iron-ore particles have been accumulated:—first, fossilation of ancient iron-bogs; second, segregation.

Fossiled (fǫ·sild), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. FOSSIL *sb.* + -ED¹.] Made fossil, fossilized.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 28 Everywhere both living and fossiled word-foliage, everywhere transition.

Fossiliferous (fǫsili·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. FOSSIL *sb.* + -(I)FEROUS. Cf. F. *fossilifère.*] Bearing or containing fossils or organic remains.

18.. LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxi. 194 The fossiliferous deposits of modern date. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vi. 97 Richly fossiliferous beds of the mountain limestone.

Fossilification (fǫsi·lifikē·ʃən). [f. FOSSILIFY: see -FICATION.] The action of the vb. FOSSILIFY; petrifaction.

1846 WORCESTER (cites WAILES). 1855 in OGILVIE Suppl.

Fossi·lify, *v. rare* −°. [f. FOSSIL *sb.* + (I)FY.] *trans.* and *intr.* = FOSSILIZE.

In recent Dicts.

Fossilism (fǫ·siliz'm). [f. FOSSIL *sb.* + -ISM.]

1. The scientific study of fossils. *rare* −¹.

1796 COLERIDGE in J. Cottle *Early Recollect.* (1837) I. 192, I would thoroughly understand Mechanics; Hydrostatics.. Fossilism; Chemistry [etc.].

2. The state of being a fossil, the character or nature of a fossil.

1861 *Med. Times* 18 May 526/1 Precocity may talk of superfluous laggards and obstructive fossilism.

Fossilist (fǫ·silist). Now somewhat *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies fossils, an authority on fossils, a palæontologist.

1746 [see ARGUMENT *v.* 4]. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 41 Those remains which fossilists distinguish by the title of diluvian. 1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 115 The fossilist and botanist may here find ample amusement. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 Battles of opinion were fought between Cosmogonists, Diluvialists, and Fossilists.

Fossility (fǫsi·liti). [f. as prec. + -ITY. Cf. F. *fossilité.*] The quality or state of a fossil.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Penny Cycl.*).

Fossilization (fǫ·siləizē·ʃən). [f. FOSSILIZE *v.* + -ATION. Cf. F. *fossilisation.*]

1. The action or process of fossilizing; the conversion of vegetable and animal remains into fossils.

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 124 The human species alone..entirely escaped fossilization. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 142 Draw up one of the piles driven into the Danube by Trajan, and see how far in it the process of fossilization has proceeded. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 3 Fossilisation may be applied in a general sense to all the processes through which an organic body passes in order to become a fossil.

2. The process of becoming, or state of having become, antiquated. 1886 [see FLUIDITY 1 b.]

Fossilize (fǫ·siləiz), *v.* [f. FOSSIL *sb.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *fossiliser.*]

1. a. *trans.* To turn or change into a fossil.

1794 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 407 Bones that are fossilized become so in the medium in which they were deposited at the animal's death. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 32 'Petrifying wells' do not, however, fossilize the things put into them. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 229 There is much more likelihood that the remains of animals .. should be fossilized.

b. *intr.* To become, or be changed into, a fossil. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *fig.* a. *trans.* 'To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed'; 'to place beyond the influence of change or progress' (Webster 1864); *rarely*, to preserve as if in fossil form. b. *intr.* for *refl.*

a. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 532 Ten layers of birthdays on a woman's head Are apt to fossilise her girlish mirth. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 98 Poetry,—which last century became temporarily fossilised from a slavish worship..of antiquated models. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 100 Sakkarah fossilises the name of Sokari, one of the special denominations of..Osiris.

b. 1864 WEBSTER, *Fossilize*, to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed, beyond the influence of change or progress. 1888 *Co-op. News* 2 June 550 If it is to flourish, and not fossilize.

3. *intr.* To search for fossils. *colloq.*

1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 158, I fossilized for three days very diligently.

Hence **Fo·ssilized** *ppl. a.*; **Fo·ssilizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 124 No proper fossilized portion of the human subject has ever yet been detected. 18.. LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. xiv. 314 The Fossilizing process. 1861 STANLEY *Lect. Eccl. Hist.* p. xxxviii, The fossilised relics of the old Imperial Church. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xviii. 228 The Academy 'has changed all that', as well as other fossilized rules. 1891 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 715/1 The fossilizing influence of the patristic theologians.

Fossil(l(e, var. form of FOCILE.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 151. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 242.

† **Fossi·logy.** *Obs.* [Incorrectly f. FOSSIL *sb.* + -LOGY.] That branch of science which deals with fossils; palæontology; also, a treatise on this. So † **Fossi·logist**, one who studies this science.

1776 G. EDWARDS (*title*) Elements of Fossilogy. 1776 DE COSTA *Conchology* 250 The Gryphytæ of fossilogists. 1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 176 In fossilogy we shall notice the echini, shark's teeth, and ammoniæ. 1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. I. 206 An accurate and learned fossilogist. 1866 PHILLIPS in *Athenæum* 2 May (1874), Natural History and 'Fossilogy', as we then termed the magnificent branch of study now known as Palæontology.

Fossilo·logy. *rare* −°. A less incorrect form (in Dicts.) of FOSSILOGY. So **Fossilolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to 'fossilology'. **Fossilo·logist**, one who studies this science.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. XVIII. iii. § 2. 525 When..earlier writers..spoke of mineralogical and fossilological maps. 1864 WORCESTER (cites Buchanan), *Fossilogy.* 1882 CASSELL, *Fossilologist.*

† **Fo·ssion.** *Obs. rare* −°. [ad. L. *fossiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fodĕre* to dig.] A digging.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fossion*, a digging or delving.

‖ **Fossor** (fǫ·sɒr). *Eccl.* [L. *fossor* in late L. sense of 'grave-digger'.] An officer of the early Church charged with the burial of the dead.

1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 205, I saw it all, answered the old fossor. 1877 WITHROW *Catacombs of Rome* (ed. 3) 519 A very numerous class in the economy of the primitive church was that of the fossors, or grave-diggers.

Fossorial (fǫsō·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Zool.* [f. L. *fossōri-us*, f. *fossor*, agent-n. of *fodĕre* to dig + -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a faculty of digging, able to burrow, burrowing, fodient.

Fossorial Hymenoptera, a family of insects called *Fossores.*

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 46/2 The recently discovered American fossorial animal, the *Chlamyphorus.* 1845 *Zoologist* III. 847 Some species of Fossorial Hymenoptera. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* ix. 280 Other animals are as decidedly fossorial as the Badger.

2. Of or pertaining to fodient animals, adapted for or used in burrowing.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 148 Among the Edentata those tribes possess a clavicle whose habits are fossorial. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c1865) II. 107/1 The fossorial (digging and scratching) character of the .. mechanism of the limbs. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* 22 The fossorial limbs of the badger.

B. *sb.* A fossorial animal.

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl., *Fossorials.*

Fossorious (fǫsō·riəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = FOSSORIAL.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. XXXV. 545 The first pair of legs are fossorious.

‖ **Fossula** (fǫ·siŭlă). [L. *fossula*, dim. of *fossa*: see FOSSA.] A small fossa; *spec.* a. *Anat.* 'One of the numerous slight depressions on the surface of the cerebrum' (1894 Gould *Dict. Med.*). b. *Zool.* A vacant space representing one of the primitive septa of certain corals; more fully *septal fossula.*

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 21 They lie on the base of the tongue in superficial crypts or fossulæ. 1879 NICHOLSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 382/1 The septal fossula.

Fossulate (fǫ·siŭlĕt), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. L. *fossula* (see FOSSULA) + -ATE².] Having one or more long narrow grooves or depressions.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 297/1 In the kangaroo .. there is a large fossulate papilla near the base of the tongue.

Fossule (fǫ·siŭl). [anglicized form of FOSSULA.] = FOSSULA. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Fossulet (fǫ·siŭlĕt). *Entom.* [dim. of FOSSULE: see -ET.] An elongated shallow groove.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Fo·ssure.** *Obs. rare* −°. [ad. L. *fossūr-a*, f. *fodĕre* to dig.] 'A digging' (1727 Bailey vol. II.).

† **Fo·stal,** *sb. Obs. rare* −¹. In 5 *pl.* **fostalx.** [? a contraction of FOOTSTALL (not recorded in this sense).] The track of a hare.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij b, When he [a hare] rennyth in the way drye or weete Then men may finde fostalx of clees or of feete.

Fostal, var. form of FORESTALL *sb.* 2.

† **Fo·stell.** *Obs. rare* −¹. [? a. OF. *fustaille* (mod.F. *futaille*) cask.] ? A cask.

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. lxi, Grein Lust, I leif to the at my last ende, Of fantisie ane fostell fillit fow.

Fosten, obs. form of FUSTIAN.

Foster (fǫ·stəɹ), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* [OE. *fóstor*, str. neut. = ON. *fóstr*:—OTeut. **fōstrō*ᵐ, f. root **fōd-* (see FOOD) + instrumental suffix *-tro-*.]

1. Food, nourishment.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 198 Sio is blodes timber, & blodes hus, & fostor. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Ure licomes lust is he feondes foster.

Proverb. a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 60 Styntyng the cause, th' effect styntethe eke, No lenger forster, no lenger lemman. 1670 RAY *Proverbs* 94 No longer foster no longer friend.

2. Guardianship, keeping, fostering. *At foster*, at nurse (with a foster-parent).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 320 Now shalle thai have rom in pyk and tar ever dwelland, Of thare sorow no some, bot ay to be yelland In oure fostre. 1861 G. W. DASENT *Burnt Njal* II. 166 They had children out at foster there.

3. a. Offspring, progeny. b. One nourished or brought up; a foster-child, nursling. c. An animal of one's own breeding.

a. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic ȝegaderi in-to ðe of diercynne and of fuȝel cynne simle ȝemacan, þat hi eft to fostre bien. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 451 Ant ti semliche schape schaweð wel þæt tu art freo monne foster. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 257 For hit was þe forme-foster þat þe folde bred. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 86 Ne neuer, certis, the ground of the Romanis Of ony foster sall hym so avance.

b. *c* 1205 LAY. 25921 Eleine min aȝen uoster. 1585 M. W. *Commendat. Verses to Jas. I's Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 10 Lo heir the fructis, Nymphe, of thy foster faire.

c. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 108 This..beast..is my leill, lawfull, and hamehalde cattell, or my inborne foister, the quhilk was thifteouslie stollen fra me.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foster-home*, *-milk*, FOSTER-BROTHER, -SISTER; FOSTER-CHILD, -SON and synonymously *foster-babe*, *-daughter.* Also FOSTER-FATHER, -MOTHER and in the synonyms *foster-dam*, † *-mame* (Sc.), *-parent*, *-sire*; hence in sense of 'acting as a foster-mother or nurse', *foster-city*, *-earth.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxxix, All thy *foster-babes are dead. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xviii. (1636) 228 All Etruria and Campania, finally Italy, rose joyntly in armes against the mother and *foster city. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VIII. 843 There, by the Wolf, were laid the Martial Twins..The *foster-Dam loll'd out her fawning Tongue. *c* 1616 WEBSTER *Duch. Malfy* II. ii, Go, go, give your *foster-daughters good counsel. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 9 The nursling Grove Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with *foster Earth. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 647 *Foster-homes under the boarding-out system. 1506 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 17 Superstition, the *foster mame of all error. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* iii. 272 Like a louing mother, and tender nursse, giving my *foster-milke, the foode of thy word and Gospell, aboundantlie to all. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* 37 That little love which is abated from the *Foster-parents upon publick report that they are not natural. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 11 The Gentleman's Magazine being very justly considered as the foster-parent of English Topography. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 16 Scarce had the beauteous maiden ceased When Miljutin, her kind *foster sire..approached.

Hence **Fo·stership** = FOSTERAGE.

1861 CLINTON *Frank O'Donnell* 110 The tie of fostership is, or at least was, held as sacred as that of natural brothers.

Fo·ster, *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 1–3 fostre. [OE. (*cild-*) *fóstre* wk. fem., nurse, = MDu. *voester* (also *voetster*, mod.Du. *voedster*), ON. *fóstra*:—OTeut. **fōstrōn-*, f. **fōstr* om: see prec. ON. had *fóstre* wk. masc., foster-father, of similar formation.

In the sole recorded OE. instance, a variant reading is *cild fęstre*, which is prob. a genuine form:—prehistoric **fōdistra*, f. root of FOOD + fem. agent-suffix *-istrōn*, -STER.]

A foster-parent, nurse.

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* lxiii[i], Mot he habban .. mid him .. his cildfostran [*v.r.* -festran]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Þu art foster ant feder to helplese children. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2620 Sche forð-ran, And brogt hire a fostre wimman. *Ibid.* 2624–5 Iakabeð wente bliðe agen, ðat ȝhe ðe gildes [cildes?] fostre muste ben. *a* 1563 BECON *Humble Supplic.* Wks. 1563 III. 21 b, Heretofore we had suche shepeheardes, as were tender fosters of thy flocke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. iv, The Greekes, whom wee may count the very fathers and fosters of all vices. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* Pref. 10 Your sweete Fosters the Bishops have brought the Pope upon you and your Children. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 157 The Word is all Things to the Infant, a Father, a Mother, a Preceptor, a Foster. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. *Village Church*, This is the Black Pater-noster, God was my foster, He fostered me Under the book of the Palm-tree!

† **Fo·ster,** *sb.*³ *Obs.* Also 5 fostere. [contracted f. FORESTER; used in AF.] = FORESTER.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 117 A forster [*v.r.* foster] was he, soothly, as I gesse. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1063 Then swere the fosters alle twelve, They wolde no wedd but hymselfe. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 111 Flaundres..had no othir governouris but the Fosteres of the Kyng of Frauns. 15.. *Adam Bel* 561 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 162 Forty fosters of the fe, These outlawes had y-slaw. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 17 A griesly Foster forth did rush. 1594 [see FORESTER 1]. 1597 DOWLAND *1st Bk. Songs* (1844) 90 And love as well the foster can, As can the mighty nobleman. 1607 [see FORESTER 1].

Hence **Fo·stership,** the office of forester.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 20 a, The Office of a Fostership [was] intailed.

Foster (fǫ·stəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 ?fóstrian, 3 fostren, -in, (*Orm.* fosstrenn), 3–6 fostre, (3 *south.* vostre, 4 fostire), 5 foustre, (5 fostare, 7 fauster), 3– foster. [OE. **fóstrian* (Lye), = ON. *fóstra* (Sw. *fostra*, Du. *fostre*), f. *fóstor*, FOSTER *sb.*¹ The recorded OE. *fóstr(i)an* may be either f. the same stem or f. *fóstre* nurse: see FOSTER *sb.*²]

† 1. *trans.* To supply with food or nourishment; to nourish, feed, support. In early quots. *to feed and foster.* *Obs.* in lit. sense.

[*a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxxxi. (1889) 222 Mann byþ festrud [*nutritur*] and byð ȝefedd.] *c* 1200 ORMIN 1558 Annd Jesu Crist himm sellf shall ben Uppo þatt bodiȝ hæfedd, To fedenn & to fosstrenn hemm. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1434 Vnto this day, Haue ich ben fed and fostred ay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 71 Lat take a cat, and fostre him wel with milk, And tendre flesh. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 434 b/1 Wold to god I had mylke to foustre the wythal. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 119 One, bred but of Almes, and foster'd with cold dishes. [1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, The infant of my bosom! Whom I would foster with my vital blood.]

fig. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 4 For þi name þou sall lede me & fostire me. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3495 His flesche is fostard & fedd be fiȝt & by sternes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 b, They sholde be..with swete consolacyons fostred & nourysshed. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. iv, Fauster'd and fed with hid hypocrisie.

†**2.** To bring up (a child) with parental care; often, to bring up as a foster-child, be a foster-parent to. Also with *forth*, *up*. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25900 Ich wes hire uoster-moder, and feire heo uostredde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3070 (Trin.) Here shal þou wiþ him wone & foster forþ here þi sone. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.*, Fleshli fadir and modir That getes and fosters us forthe in this world. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 177 Thy yonge doughter fostred up so softe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vi, Your wyf that as wel as her owne hath fostred me and kepte. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 337/2 Oure fathers also, whiche while we liued fostred vs vp so tenderly. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 153 Some say, that Rauens foster forlorne children. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 34 Such children as were borne vnperfect..should not..be fostered vp. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 941 The son of Mulciber, Found in the Fire, and foster'd in the Plains.

†**b.** To bring up, educate, nurture *in* (beliefs, habits, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 122 This mayden..Was..from hir cradel fostred in the faith Of Crist. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 378/1. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 50 Fosterit, teachit, and brocht vp in continuall exercise. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 138 b, A Prince..fostred [ed. 1598 fostered vp] in blood by his naughty Father.

c. with reference to FOSTERAGE 2. Also *absol.*

1515 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 13 Some sayeth, that the Englyshe noble folke useith to delyver therre children to the Kynges Irysshe enymyes to foster. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 638/2 These evill customes of fostring and marrying with the Irish most carefully to be restrayned. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* 313 A Laird, a man of wealth and eminence, sends his child, either male or female, to a tacksman or tenant, to be fostered. 1887 STOKES tr. *Tripartite Life Patrick* 141 He gave him to bishop Bron to be fostered.

d. *To foster on* (a lamb): to put it to a ewe, which is not its mother, to be nourished.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 264 Sometimes it is necessary to..compel the ewes to admit the lambs, either their own or fostered on, to suck them. *Note*, To foster on a lamb, they tie the ewe, and at night compel her to give suck to the lamb two or three times.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* of a country, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22102 Bethsaida and corozaim, þir tua cites sal foster him. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 145 Euery mans countrie..which fed, fostered, adorned, and defended him. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb) 35 Such barbarus vsadge What soyle wyld fosters?

3. To 'nurse', tend with affectionate care; to 'nurse', cherish, keep warm (in the bosom).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 166 And in greet reverence and charitee Hir olde poore fader fostred she. — *Merch. T.* 143 No man hateth his flesh, but in his lyf He fostreth it. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* v. 20 Mi sone, whi art thou disseyued of an alien womman; and art fostrid [*foveris*] in the bosum of an othere? 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I iv b, She hadde grete pyte of wymmen whiche were at theyre childbedde and vysyted and foustred them. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 330, I was so foolish and inconsiderate to foster vp as it were in my bosom this my domesticall and neglected enemy. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, What a viper have I been fostering in my bosom! 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 140 But the god fostering her chilled hand, She felt the warmth.

4. To encourage or help to grow; to promote the growth of (a fire, plant, etc.). Also, with †*forth*, *up*. Now only with mixture of sense 3.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Þe sparke lið & kecchеð more fur, & fostreð hit forð, & waxeð from lesse to more. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 206 Wex and weyke and hote fyre togyderes Fostren forth a flaumbe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. i. 24 The moste pleasaunt plot of the earth, fostered to flourishe with the moisture of floudes on euery parte. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 4 Westerne windes do foster forth our floures. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1652) 133 They [the priests] shave their heads and foster their beards, contrary to the laity. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* viii, A flower ..Which once she foster'd up with care. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 98 Fostered by the reverberation of solar heat from the rocks, we met a flower growth.

5. To encourage, cherish, harbour fondly, nurse (a feeling, etc.); to encourage, promote the development of; (of things, circumstances) to be favourable or conducive to. Also with *up*.

1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 31 The hamiltonis fosterit yair vane hoip. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* x. 166 The Arrians, the Anabaptists, the Family of loue, with all others of the like sort, fostered vp their errors in secret and darke corners. 1755 *Monitor* (1756) I. ii. 17 They always foster up a jealousy in the minds of the people. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 8 July, Of Miss H– whom you charge me with forgetting, I know not why I should much foster the remembrance. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 207 The system of concealment is fostered by a system of falsehood. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 192 Rivalry between two nations..fosters all the virtues by which national security is maintained. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 216 Thus fostered, the insurrection was rapidly gaining head. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. viii, The enmities that are fostered between you and my grandfather. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 76 The genius of financiers was directed towards fostering exportation, checking importation. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iii. 40 The superstitions which mountainous countries especially foster.

†**b.** To encourage, indulge *in* a habit, etc. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 64 Rather to be brideled for his presumption, then to bee fostered and encouraged therin. 1633 PRYNNE *1st Pt. Histrio-mastix* VI. vi. 505 Stageplayes serve..to drawe men on by degrees to idlenesse, or to foster, to foment them in it.

Hence **Fo·stered** *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Junoes long fostred deadlye reuengment. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 50 The Citty..placed him as a fostred fatherless child. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eccius.* xxix. 95 Thou shalt be revil'd..even by the ffoster'd Child Of thy owne Charity. 1790–1811 W. COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng.* (1817) IV. 201 The fostered habits of his mind.

Fosterable (fɒ·stĕrăb'l), *a.* [f. FOSTER *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be fostered.

1869 *Anc. Laws Irel.* II. 165 To return a fosterable child without necessity.

Fosterage (fɒ·stĕrĕdʒ). Also 7 **fosteridge.** [f. as prec. + -AGE.]

1. The action, also the office or charge, of fostering or bringing up (another's child).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 182 Some one or other adjoyning to this Lake, had the charge and fosteridge of this childe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXVII, Thou art already envied of many of our tribe, for having had the fosterage of the young Chief. 1882 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* I. 161 For the sake of my fosterage of thee..spare this young lady.

b. The condition of being a foster-child.

1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 114 It was rather a sort of clientship or fosterage. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 157 Placed upon a footing with the foster-child during his fosterage.

2. The custom of putting (a child) under the care of a foster-mother; *esp.* the now obsolete custom amongst the Irish and Scottish nobility of giving over their children to a tenant to be nursed and brought up.

1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 484 There still remains in the islands, though it is passing fast away, the custom of fosterage. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 241 This was Fosterage, the giving and taking of children for nurture. 1893 JOYCE *Short Hist. Irel.* 85 One of the leading features of Irish social life was fosterage.

attrib. 1881 *Leisure Hour* Apr. 226 Where the fosterage ties had most strength..were the north-west of Ulster..and Munster. 1893 JOYCE *Short Hist. Irel.* 86 A fine of two-thirds of the fosterage fee.

3. The action of encouraging or helping forward.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 125 A branch of human morals so important; one which calls for the statesman's fosterage, the patriot's countenance. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 262 [Under her] fosterage our evil habits throve apace. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 848 Its [a conspiracy's] fosterage and management Richmond described very graphically. 1867 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 430 The scope afforded by one and all to the fosterage of the imaginative quality.

Fo·ster-brother. [OE. *fóster-bróðor*, f. FOSTER *sb.*[1] So ON. *fóstrbróðir.*] A male child nursed at the same breast as, or reared together with, another of different parentage.

a 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 268 *Alumnus*, foster-broþor. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vi, My sone your foster broder Syre Kay. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* liv. (1663) 212 The Chaumigrem his Foster-brother was Commander in Chief. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 78 He had been her foster-brother. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, Eachin MacIan placed himself in the second line betwixt two of his foster-brothers.

transf. and *fig.* 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1320/1 Foure of fansies fellowes, fosterbrothers to desire, and drie nurst by despaire. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, My wrongs, Which are my foster-brothers. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Wks.* (1751) I. 195 The Bear with her Cubs and their Foster-Brother. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 295 The nestling cuckoo ungratefully ejects his legitimate foster-brethren out of the family nest.

Hence **Foster-bro·therhood.**

1886 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 194/1 A more picturesque story of foster-brotherhood was never imagined.

Fo·ster-child. [OE. *fóstercild*, f. FOSTER *sb.*[1]] A child as related to persons who have reared it as their own, or (*esp.* in Ireland and the Highlands) to its wet-nurse and her husband; a nursling.

a 1200 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 538 *Alumnus*, fostercild. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 33, I avow, by this most sacred head Of my deare foster childe, to ease thy griefe. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 135 The foster-children do love, and are beloved of their foster-fathers. 1717 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* III. 346 The Goddess thus beguil'd, With pleasing Stories, her false Foster-child. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, Torquil, who entertained for his foster-child even a double portion of that passionate fondness.

fig. 1820 KEATS *Ode on Grecian Urn* 2 Thou foster-child of Silence and slow Time. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. iv. 153 Leibnitz..[was] a foster-child of literature.

Fosterer (fɒ·stərəɹ). [f. FOSTER *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who nurses and brings up (a child); a nurse, foster-parent; *esp.* with reference to the custom of FOSTERAGE.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 48 What sparkes they haue of inconstancie, they drawe from their female fosterers. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 135 In Ireland..they put away all their children to fosterers. 1747 W. HARRIS in Southey *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 362 If any love or faith is to be found among the Irish, you must look for it among the fosterers and their foster-children. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 81 My fosterer, my saviour, my more than father.

fig. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On* 1 *Thess.* (1611) 153 Peace .. is the Nurse and fosterer of the Church of God. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 577 Fountains and Rivers and ye Trojan Plains, I loved ye as my fosterers.

2. One who cherishes or cultivates (a plant, etc.).

1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 27 All our Impudent, Ruffianly, and Shamelesse Love-locke fosterers. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. vi. 167, I don't pretend to guess whether she prefers the fosterer of flowers or the smiter of steel.

3. A patron, protector, favourer (of persons or things); one who, or something which, promotes or encourages the growth of (a feeling, an institution, etc.).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 54 Dooth not knowledge of Law..being abused grow the crooked fosterer of horrible iniuries? 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 132/1 The most notable offenders and their fosterers. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 616 His Mother was a Recusant, and a fosterer of Recusants. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 819 Being found unfit..because he was a fosterer of faction, he resign'd. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 210 The Arabians became the fosterers and patrons of philosophy. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. vii, His character, as the foe of all injustice and the fosterer of all that were desolate.

4. *Anglo-Irish.* A foster-brother.

1735 SWIFT *Lett.* (1766) II. 217 When I had credit..at court, I provided for above fifty people..of which, not one was a relation. I have neither followers, nor fosterers, nor dependers. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* II. 238 He has an eye on the farm this long time for a fosterer of his own.

Fo·ster-father. [OE. *fósterfæder*, f. FOSTER *sb.*[1] (also *fóster-*: cf. related forms under FOSTER *sb.*[2] and *v.*). Cf. ON. *fóstrfaðir.*] **a.** One who performs the duty of a father to another's child. **b.** The husband of a nurse (*esp.* in Ireland and the Highlands).

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 140 *Altor*, fostorfaeder. ?*a* 1000 *Martyrol.* (Cockayne) 62 He is ure festerfæder on Criste. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8855 Annd till hiss fossterrfaderr ec He wass buhsumm & milde. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 169 Gif a forster fader hadde That him lerd and him radde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ii. 37 a, The chylde..beeyng vnder the guydyng of his mother, and his foster-father. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 342 The duke of Britain having been .. a kind of parent or foster-father to the king. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 ₱ 5 Florio lived at the House of his Foster-father. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, He motioned his child's foster-father to the door.

fig. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 161 Esay..promiseth that kinges shalbe fosterfathers of yᵉ Chirch. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iii. 51 Epicureans (who are not the true, but foster-fathers of that natural philosophy they brag of).

†**Fo·ster-fee·ling.** ? *nonce-wd.* One who 'fosters feeling', a sentimental person.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 119 The luke-warm rhetoric of foster-feelings.

Fo·sterhood. *rare.* [f. FOSTER *sb.*[1] + -HOOD.] The condition of being fostered or nursed tenderly.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 242 Margaret would .. bid her not spoil the boy by over-fosterhood.

Fo·stering, *vbl. sb.* [f. FOSTER *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. FOSTER in various senses.

a 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Jn his fostrenge forð. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6113 In Gile & in Ipocrisie, That me engendred & yaf fostryng. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.), Of Seynt Margrete .. The byrthe, the fostryng and how she cam Fyrst to the feyth. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 13) 225 b, For the long mainteinyng, and fosteryng of Quene Margarete, and her soonne Prince Edwarde. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 441/2 The withdrawal of such official and quasi-official fostering as architecture already has.

b. = FOSTERAGE 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 638/1 The chiefest cause of the bringing in of the Irish language, amongest them, was specially theyr fostring, and marrying with the Irish. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 135 In the opinion of this [the Irish] people fostering hath always been a stronger alliance than blood. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 354 The English settlers..connected themselves with them [Irish] by the national custom of fostering.

2. *concr.* Food, nourishment, sustenance.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 137, I am a man of litel sustenaunce. My spirit hath his fostring in the Bible.

Fostering (fɒ·stərin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That fosters, in senses of the verb.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 35 The fethred foule ..his fostring foode, with chirping bill he peckes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 9 Bacchus and fost'ring Ceres, Pow'rs Divine. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 368 Thou transitory flower, alike undone By proud contempt, or favour's fostering sun. 1795 BURNS *To Cunninghame* 4 The furrow'd, waving corn is seen Rejoice in fostering showers. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke's Hist.* Ess. 1851 II. 145 Edinburgh has owed less to..the fostering care of rulers.

Hence **Fo·steringly** *adv.*

1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 205 Sheltered and fosteringly embowered.

Fo·ster-land. *rare*—°. [after FOSTER-MOTHER, etc. OE. had *fósterland* 'land allotted for the support of monks' (= *ad cibum monachorum*, Domesday).] 'One's adopted country' (Cassell, 1882).

Fosterling (fɒ·stərlin). [OE. *fóstorling*: see FOSTER *sb.*[1] and -LING.] A foster-child, nursling.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* Supp. in Wr.-Wülcker 170 *Uerna, uel uernaculus*, imberdling, *uel* fostorling. *c* 1205 LAY. 28574 Þer weoren of-slaȝe..þa Bruttes alle of Arðures borde, and alle his fosterlinges. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i, I'll none of your Light Heart fosterlings, no inmates, Suppositious fruits of an host's brain..to be put upon me. 1872

Morris *Love is enough* (1873) 70 Bid farewell to thy fosterling while the life yet is in me. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Feb. 272 He has no special fosterling of his own, no pet theory for which he is bent on securing..recognition.

† Fo·sterment. *Obs. rare.* [f. Foster *v.* + -ment.] Food, nourishment, subsistence.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 33 b, She had no other refuge of fosterment, she was constrained .. hauing but one onely sonne, to kill him and rost him. 1623 in Cockeram.

Fo·ster-mother. [OE. *fóster-, fóstormódor*, f. Foster *sb.*[1] Cf. ON. *fóstrmóðir*. (OE. had also *féstermódor*; cf. *féstre* = Foster *sb.*[2]).] A woman who nurses and brings up another's child: a. as an adoptive mother; b. in the capacity of a nurse.

?*a* 1000 *Martyrol.* (1894) 154 Þa cwæð hæs cnihtes fostormodor to þam fæder: gif [etc.]. *c* 1205 Lay. 25899 Ich wes hire uoster-moder. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3347 Hir foster moder wit hir sco ledd. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 270. 1634 Sandys *Prudence* x. 127 That Childe that receiveth nutriment from his Foster Mother. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot *Wks.* (1751) I. 196 The young Gentleman told his Foster-Mother..that [etc.]. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 582 Maine .. was loved by Lewis with the love of a father, by Madame de Maintenon with the not less tender love of a foster mother. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/5 Each home..will be in charge of a foster-father and foster-mother.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80 Obedience..is the nouryce or fostermother of all vertues. 1637 Ld. Carey *Romulus & Tarq.* 201 Liberty belongs to equals, flattery to inferiours, the one is the Common-wealths Nurse, the other the Tyrants foster-mother. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxxiii. 129 France became the foster-mother of republicanism.

Fo·ster-nurse. [f. Foster *sb.*[1]] A nurse who brings up another's child as her own.

1607 Wilkins *Miseries Inforst Marr.* I. B iij, Your hands haue bin to me like bounties purse, Neuer shut vp, your selfe my foster-Nurse. 1826 Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 245 The foster nurse first chanted the spell over the cradle.

fig. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 40 Fiue hundred Crownes ..Which I did store to be my foster Nurse. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* x. 311 In the North nature is rather an awful mother than a kind foster-nurse and friend of man.

Fo·ster-sister. [f. Foster *sb.*[1] In OE. **fóstersweoster* (Lye). Cf. ON. *fóstrsystir.*] A female child nursed at the same breast as, or reared together with, another of different parentage.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* 37 Scipio Asiaticus .. pardoned them at the request of his Foster-sister. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xx, [Dolly] had ever since been the humble friend of Miss Haredale, whose foster-sister she was.

Fo·ster-son. [f. Foster *sb.*[1] Cf. ON. *fóstrsonr.*] One who is brought up as a son though not one by birth.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2955 That fals traytor, sr Mordreid, The Kynges foster sone [*Furniv.* soster son] he was. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IV. 66 O of Cœlestial Seed! O foster Son of Jove. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 82 He was called the foster-son or *alumnus* of Adamnan.

† Fo·stler. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? metathetic corruption of Forcelet.] = Forcelet[2].

1531 Ph. Stronge in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 148 My wif shall have her coffer and her fostler to her own use.

Fostress[1] (fɒ·strĕs). Also 7 fost(e)resse. [fem. of Fosterer: see -ess.] A female who fosters, in the senses of the vb.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 161 That hope..the nurse and fostresse of old age. 1611 Heywood *Gold. Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 54 Great Athens The nurse and fostresse of my infancy. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Sp. at Pr. Henry's Barriers* Wks. (Rtldg.) 578/1 Glory of knights..Come forth; your fostresse bids! who from your birth Hath bred you to this hour. 1648 Hexham, *Een Mamme*..a Nurse, a Fosteresse, or a Foster-Mother. 1883 Swinburne *Century of Roundels, In Guernsey*, My mother sea, my fostress. 1891 — *Eton: an Ode* in *Athenæum* 30 May 700/1 With England Eton her child kept pace as a fostress of men to be.

appositively. 1882 Swinburne *Tristram of Lyonesse, Athens* 176 Woven about the fragrant forehead of the fostress maiden's town.

† Fo·stress[2]. *Obs.* In 6 *Sc.* fostaress. [f. Foster *sb.*[3] + -ess.] = Forestress.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. xxiii, Sine ladyis come with lustie giltin tressis, In habit wilde maist like till fostaressis.

† Fo·strild. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Foster *v.* + fem. suffix -ild.] A nurse. In quot. *fig.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 So hit is ine monie, ase seint Gregorie seiþ; Silence is wordes fostrild.

Fot(e, Fotch(e, obs. ff. of Foot, Fetch.

Fother (fɒ·ðəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 fóðer, 3–4 *south.* voðer, 4–6 fother, -yr, futher, -ir, (6 fouther, fowther), 5–7 fuder, -yr, fudder, *Sc.* -ir, 5–9 fodder, (5–6 foder, -yr, 6 fodar, 7 fooder), 6–7 *Sc.* fidder, 4– fother. [OE. *fóðer* str. neut. = OS. *fôthar* (MDu. *voeder*, Du. *voer*), OHG. *fuodar* (MHG. *vuoder*, Ger. *fuder*):—WGer. **fôþr(o)*; the continental words mean 'cartload', 'a certain weight supposed to represent a cartload', 'a certain measure of wine' (see Fodder, Fudder). The root is usually believed to be an ablaut variant of *faþ-* to stretch out: see Fathom *sb.*]

1. A load; a cart-load (of hay, turf, wood, etc.). *Obs* exc. *dial.*

O. E. Chron. an. 852 (Laud MS.) He scolde gife ilca zear in to þe minstre sixtiza fodra wuda and twælf fodur græfan and sex fodur gearda. *c* 1205 Lay. 25762 Ban unimete, bi atlinge heom þuhte þritti uoðere. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 198 Ane fudyr.. greter.. Than eny he broucht.. befor. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 530 With him ther was a Plowman, was his brother That hadde y-lad of dong ful many a fother. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6007 Þe sledd it bare so grete fothir. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 Your tenant..hath not gotten but xii foder of hay. 1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 181 Withhaldin .. fourtj fuder of pettis [=peats] of ane yere bipast. 1568 *Wowing Jok & Jynny* vii, Fyve fidder of raggis to stuff ane jak. 1569 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 307 Lxxx fudders of barke xx *l.* 1774-5 *Act* 14 *Geo. III* in Brand *Newcastle* (1789) I. 652 Four fother of clod lime, and fifteen fothers of good manure, on each acre. 1813 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 507/2, 20 fothers of additional thickness in clay were thrown in. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., A fother of muck, or of lime, &c.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Þu hauest imaked uoðer to heui uorte ueðren mide þe soule.

b. *transf.* A mass; a quantity, 'lot'.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1809 Darie .. makith thretyng ful a fothir. *Ibid.* 6467 Heore nether lippe is a foul fother. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiii. 490 Vnder hem bothe was there fair fothir. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. Prol. 159, I compt not of thir pagane Goddis ane futhir. 1515 *Scot. Field* 44 There they fell, at the first shotte Many a fell fothir. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 52 King, Quene and Lord, they pass into ane fidder.

c. Used for an enormous quantity, a 'cart-load' of gold or money.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1050 Another, That coste largely of gold a fother. 14.. *Partonope* App. 3147 Fforthough a man wolde gyfe a fother Of golde he myght not sell to another. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 62 Out of thair throttis thay schot on vdder Hett moltin gold, me thocht a fudder. 1863 Robson *Bards Tyne* 287 Where the brass hez a' cum frae nebody can tell..But..they mun have at least had a fother.

2. *spec.* A definite weight of some specified substance. **a.** Of lead: Now usually 19½ cwt.

1375-6 [see Fotmal]. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 154 My mastyre sent to my lorde a fodyr and di. off leede. 1541 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 310 For þe fraucht of thre fidder of leid. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 269 Foure of these Loads will make a Fother of Lead of twentie hundreth. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* J iv, In both the Peaks the Merchants deal and sell the Lead by Fodders. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. x. 168 The charrus contains nearly 19½ hundreds, that is, it corresponds to the fodder, or fother, of modern times.

b. *ellipt.* in phr. *to fall as a fother* (*of lead*); hence, a crushing blow.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1732 On his head falleth the fother. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 641 Euery strok þat þou me rau3t falleþ doun as a foþer.

c. Of coals: (see quot. 1851).

1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Fother* is a weight of twenty hundred which is a waine or cartload. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 17 Dec. 582 Several fothers of coals this week have been found short of the standard measure. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 26 *Fother*, a measure of coals, being one-third of a chaldron, of 17¾ cwt.; a good single horse cart load.

Fother (fɒ·ðəɹ), *v. Naut.* Also 9 fodder. [prob. ad. Du. *voederen* (now *voeren*), or LG. *fodern* = Ger. *füttern* to line (used also *Naut.* as below); cf. further ON. *fóðra* to line, f. OTeut. **fóðro-* sheath, etc. (mentioned under Fodder *sb.*: see also Fur, Forel).]

1. *trans.* To cover (a sail) thickly with oakum, rope yarn, or other loose material fastened on it, with the view of getting some of it sucked into a leak, over which the sail is to be drawn.

1789 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) IV. 36 The leak began..to gain upon them, a second sail was fothered and got under the bottom. 1790 *Ann. Reg.* 263 Fothering it round with oakum, to fill up. 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 4 The ..sail had been fothered, and drawn under the ship. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* iii. (1859) 93 Get the boatswain to fother a sail then.

2. To stop a leak by this method.

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 473 By foddering, and those excellent pumps, we kept her above water. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 449 The different plans which .. had been adopted to stop a leak..were..1. To fother.

Hence **Fo·thering** (fodder) *sb.*, the material used for fothering. **Fo·thering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Also *attrib.*, as *fothering-mat, -sail.*

1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 473 We could get a sail with fodder over. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney) s.v., A superior method of fothering is now practised. 1819 J. H. Vaux *Mem.* I. 226 Applying what is termed a fothering mat to her bows. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 451 A bunch of rope-yarns..might enter some of the larger leaks..through the medium of a fothering sail.

Fother, obs. form of Fodder.

† Fo·tion. *Obs.*[−1] [as if ad. L. **fōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fovēre* to cherish.] A cherishing.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 233 Action Vegetative 4. Fotion, cherishing, foster, foment, brood. 1721-92 in Bailey.

† Fo·tive, *a. Obs.*[−1] [f. L. *fōt-* ppl. stem of *fovēre* to cherish + -ive.] Cherishing, warming.

a 1639 T. Carew *Cœlum Brit.* IV. Wks. (1824) 168 If I not cherish them With..fotive heat, They know no vegetation.

† Fo·tmal. *Obs.* See also Formell. [app. a use of OE. *fótmæl*, foot measure (see Foot *sb.* and Meal); the L. *pes* seems to have been used in the same sense. The reason for the name is obscure.] A weight used for lead, app. about 70 lbs., the thirtieth part of a Fother or load.

?*a* 1300 *Assisa de Ponderibus* in *Stat. of the Realm* I. 205 Item charrus plumbi constat ex xxx fotmals; Et quodlibet fotmal constat ex vj petris, ij libris minus; Et quelibet petra constat ex xij. libris. [The transl. printed with this passage (taken from ed. 1751) has *formel* instead of *fotmal*; for the Lat. text which this version seems to represent, see Formell.] 1375-6 *Abingdon Acc.* (1892) 30 Et ad iactandum xvj vothres vj votmels [*printed* votinels] plumbi in pondere, Cs. 13.. *Meas. of Weight* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 70 Sex waxpunde makiet .j. ledpound .xij. ledpunde .j. fotmel.. xxiij fotmel .j. fothir of Bristouwe. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. x. 168 This [charrus] contained thirty fontinelli [*misread for* fotmelli], fotmael, pedes, or pigs.

Fott, e, obs. f. Fet, Food, Foot.

‖ **Fotus.** *Obs.* [L. *fōtus* (-u stem) noun of action from *fovēre* to warm, cherish.] A fomentation.

1586 W. Bailey *Preserv. Eye-sight* (1633) 21 If the eyes be over-dry, we humect them..with a fotus of Mallows.. and Violets. 1714 *Spect.* No. 572 P 5 The Anodine Fotus.

† Fou (fū), *sb. Sc. Obs.* [? subst. use of *fou* Full *a.*] A bushel.

a 1700 *Sir Patrick Spens* viii. in Child *Ballads* III. (1885) 25/2, I brought half a fou o good red goud Out oer the sea with me. 1786 Burns *Auld Mare, Maggie* 99 For my last fou, A heapit stimpart, I'll reserve ane Laid by for you.

Fou (fū), *a. Sc.* Also 6–8 fow, 8 fu'. [var. of Full *a.*, q.v. for other senses, in which this spelling is no longer commonly used.] Drunk.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 139 Na he is wod drunkin I trow; Se3e not that he is wod fow? 1602 *Shetland Law Rep.* in *Scotsman* (1886) 29 Jan. 7/1 Magnus Crasmusson for being fow and drunken, etc. 1768 Ross *Helenore* III. 113 Awa', she says, fool man, ye're growing fu'. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbk.* 14, I wasna fou, but just had plenty. 1820 Scott *Monast.* Introd. Epist., He is as fou as a piper by this time. 1858 Porteous *Souter Johnny* 13 The rogue gied monie a hearty smack When he was fou.

Fou, var. of Faw, *Obs.*, dial. f. Foul.

† Fou·at. *Sc.* = Foose.

1822 Scott *Nigel* ii, There is hay made at the Cross, and a dainty crop of fouats in the Grassmarket.

† Fouch. *Obs.* Forms: 4 fourche, 5 forche, 6 fowche, 7 fouch(e. Also Furch. [ME. *fourche*, a. OF. *fourche, forche*, lit. 'fork': cf. Forche.]

1. ? The fork of the legs.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1824 Wiþ fet in fourche [*v.r.* fouche] ilk oþer tok [said of wrestlers].

2. The hind quarters of a deer; also *pl.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1357 Þay.. henged þenne a[y]þer bi hoȝes of þe fourchez. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iij b, And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also The forchis. 1491 [see Furch]. *c* 1550 *Wyl Bucke His Test.* B 3 b, For to cut out kindely the fowche. Take of the buttockes..let both the loynes sitte together .. and leue therin the kidneys. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Forrester* 36 To present some .. gentleman in his masters name, with a side or a fouch. 1671 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. (1890) 382 Given to Mr. Bellingham's man that brought a fouch of venison, 2*s.*

Hence **Fouch** *v. trans.*, to divide a buck into four quarters (Halliwell).

Fouch, obs. form of Vouch *v.*

Foud (faud). *dial.* Also 6, 9 fowd(e, 7 fold, 8 feud. [Adoption of the local Scand. form:—ON. *fógeti* (Da. *foged*, Sw. *fogde*) = Ger. *vogt*, ad. med.L. *vocātus*, pa. pple. of *vocāre* to call.]

In Orkney, Shetland, and the Faroe Isles, a bailiff, magistrate, or governor; formerly the President of the Supreme Court in Orkney and Shetland.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 255 Gevand—to the said lord robert stewart and his..schireffis and fowdis foirsaidis, full power [etc.]. 1602 *Min. District Crt. Dunrossnan* in *J. Mill's Diary* (1889) 178 Provin in the foldis buikis to have disobeyit to gang to my lordis wark in Scallowy. 1703 Brand *Descr. Orkney, etc.* 121 In this parish..the Principal Feud or Judge of the Country used to sit and give Judgment. 1889 Goudie *J. Mill's Diary* Introd. 38 Originally in Shetland .. every .. parish had its court, presided over by the parish Foud. 1894 *Scotsman* 10 Nov. 10/6 The Foude [in Faroe] is collector, or rather treasurer of all kinds of skat.

Hence **Fou·drie** [see -ry], the office of a foud; also, the district over which his jurisdiction extended.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1814) III. 254 Our souerane lord .. grantis to the said lord robert stewart .. the offices .. of schirefschip and fowdrie. 1592 *Ibid.* 619 Landis lyand wtin the diocie of orknay wtin the fauderie of orknay and Zetland. 1693 J. Wallace *Descr. Orkney* 91 Foudrie, the Government of the Foud.

Foude, var. form of Food *v.*

Foudre, var. of Fouldre, *Obs.*

Foudroyant (fudroi·ănt, Fr. fudrwayañ), *a.* [a. Fr. *foudroyant*, pr. pple. of *foudroyer* to strike with or as with lightning, f. *foudre*: see Fouldre.]

1. a. Thundering, stunning, noisy. **b.** Flashing, dazzling.

1840 De Quincey *Style* Wks. 1859 XI. 210 When .. the 'foudroyant' style of the organist commenced the hailstone chorus. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xxi. 292 With Helen Darley as a foil .. she must be foudroyant.

2. *spec.* in *Pathol.* of a disease: Beginning in a very sudden and severe form.

Fouel, obs. form of Fowl.

‖ **† Fou·et.** *Obs.* [Fr. *fouet* whip.] A whip.

1492 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 296 a/2 Thenne he delyuered to hym a fouet & his hogges to kepe.

† Fouga·de. [a. Fr. *fougade*, ad. It. *fugata.*] = Fougasse; also *fig.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* 37 'Twas not dumbe chance; that to discover the Fougade or Powder Plot, contrived a miscarriage in the letter. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2163/1 The Enemy sprang five Mines or Fougades at the foot of the Breach. 1827 Southey *Peninsular War* II. 126 The

explosion of two fougades .. scarcely appeared to impede their progress.

Fougasse (fuga·s). [a. Fr. *fougasse*, according to Hatz.-Darm. an alteration of FOUGADE.] 'A small mine from 6 to 12 feet under ground, charged either with powder or loaded shells' (Voyle).

1832 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 414 Under the three angles of the glacis they placed fougasses. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fort.* 224 The point at which it is intended to fire the fougasse.

Fouge: see FOG *sb.*1

Fough, var. of FAUGH *int.*

Fought (fɔ̄t), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FIGHT *v.*] In senses of the vb.; also with *out*. *rare* in attrib. use exc. with advs., as *well-fought*. † *Close-fought* (nonce-use): used in hand-to-hand fighting.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 125 He had in his dayes ben in .xxvi. fought battayles. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* II. 727 No touch away with him bore..of close-fought sword. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 562 The circumstances of that well-fought field. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2059 The lord of fought fields Breaketh spearshaft from spear. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/2 A keenly fought out match.

Foughten (fɔ̄·t'n), *ppl. a.* [Archaic form of pa. pple. of FIGHT *v.*: see prec.]

1. *Foughten field*: one in which there is or has been fighting; a battle-field. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 424 Was taken prisoner .. in a pitched and foughten fielde. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 78 With all the horrour of a foughten field. 1819 KEATS *Otho* I. iii, A thousand foughten fields. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* 53 You will doubtless live to see..many foughten fields.

2. Of persons: † a. That has fought (*obs.*). b. *Sc.* FORFOUGHTEN.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 166 So many staid and dreadfull soldiers?.. long foughten? 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 173 Are we sae foughten an' harrass'd.

Fou·ghty, *a. dial.* Also 7 faughty, foughtie, 9 fouty. See also FOOTY. [app. repr. OE. **fúhtig* (corresp. to Du. *vochtig*, Sw. *fuktig*, Da. *fugtig*, damp), f. *fúht* damp. The form *faughty* may be due to confusion with *fauty*, FAULTY. At Sheffield the pronunciation is (fʉ·tė or fou·tė).] Musty.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. ii. 731 A mustie and foughtie taste in the wine. 1625 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 115 Neither will the Corne corrupt or grow faughty, as long as the wormewood remaines amongst it. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Meat or broth which has lost its freshness ..or a pudding made of old suet, is fouty.

‖ **Fougue** (fūg). *Obs.* Also 7 fogue. [a. Fr. *fougue*, ad. It. *foga*.] Fury, passion; ardour, impetuosity.

1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 203 Henceforth their fogue must spend at lesser rate. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) II. 55 The governor only laughed at his fogue. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 452 After some Fougue spent for about a Fortnight..those Ambassadors began to grow soft and calm again.

‖ **Foujdar** (fau·dʒdar). Also 7 fous-, 8 phous-, 9 fouge-, faoja-. [Pers. فوجدار, f. Arab. فوج *fauj* troop.]

'In India, an officer of the Moghul Government, who was invested with the charge of the police, and jurisdiction in criminal matters. Also, used in Bengal last century for a criminal judge' (Yule).

1683 SIR W. HEDGES *Diary* 8 Nov. (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 136 The Fousdar received another Perwanna. 1702 in Wheeler *Madras* (1861) I. 405 Perwannas directed to all Foujdars. 1763 ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans. Indostan* I. v. 374 The Phousdar of Velore..made overtures, offering to acknowledge Mahomed ally. 1809 LD. VALENTIA *Voy. & Trav. India* I. viii. 409 The Faojadar, being now in his capital, sent me an excellent dinner of fowls. 1828 HEBER *Journ. India* I. xvi. 419 The 'Foujdar' (Chatellain) of Suromunuggur. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. v. 369 The majority.. dismissed the fougedar.

Hence ‖ **Fou·jdary** *a.* [Pers.], pertaining to a foujdar.

1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. vi. 413 Each zemindar.. was 'to exercise a fougedary jurisdiction'. 1892 *Wharton's Law Lex., Foujdarry-court*, a tribunal for administering criminal law. *Indian.*

Foul (faul), *a., adv.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 fúl, 2–3 ful, (3 ? fuȝel), 2–5 fule, (5 fulle), 4 fole, (feule), 4–7 foule, fowl(e, 4 *south.* voule, (5–6 foull, fow(e)ll), 9 *dial.* feaw, fou, 3– foul. [OE. *fúl* = OFris. *fúl(nisse)* (Du. *vuil*), OHG. *fûl* (MHG. *vûl*, Ger. *faul*), ON. *fúll* (Sw. *ful*, Da. *fuul*), Goth. *fûls*:—OTeut. **fúlo-*, f. root **fu-* (also in ON. *fúenn* rotten, *feyja*:—**faujan* to cause to rot):—Aryan **pu-* (in Skr *pū́* to stink, Gr. πθον, L. *pūs* purulent matter, L. *pūtēre* to stink, *puter* rotten).] **A.** *adj.*

1. Grossly offensive to the senses, physically loathsome; primarily with reference to the odour or appearance indicative of putridity or corruption.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1031 *Holido*, fule. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Se lichoma þonne on þone heardestan stenc..þone fulostan bið ȝecyrred. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Ful stunch. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2556 Summe he deden in vn-ðewed swinc, for it was fuȝel and ful o stinc. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 77 Wykked folk sall fall doun Into hell that foule dongoun. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* (1557) 477 Lest he finally fall into the fowle smoke of helle, where he shall neuer see after. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 841 Thou resembl'st..Thy.. place of doom obscure and foule. *Mod.* The foul smells of the place soon drove us away. The foul dens to be found in our great cities.

b. Of a disease or a person affected with disease: Loathsome. † *The foul disease* or *evil*: (*a*) epilepsy, (*b*) syphilis, etc. *Foul brood*: a disease of larval bees (see quot.).

c 900 *Bede Gloss.* 50 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 181 *Feda peste*, fulre adle. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IV. 96 Feueres oþer fouler yueles. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, That is tokyn of the foule glet. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) 1 The foule, vnhappy sorte of lepres. 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ii. 127 As 'the foule euyll', whyche is the fallyng syckenes, is at the ende of euery skottysh mans tale. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 567 The disease called the Foul evill. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 711 On Winter Seas we fewer Storms behold, Than foul diseases that infect the Fold. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 63 Useful in gouts, dropsies, and rheums, as well as in the foul disease. 1888 *Gd. Words* 353 The terrible disease [of bees] known as 'foul-brood'. 1896 *Board of Agriculture Leaflet* No. 32 Foul brood or Bee pest is the most terrible scourge of apiculture. It..is caused by a rod-shaped micro-organism, called *Bacillus alvei*..Hives in which foul brood exists give forth a sickly and unpleasant smell.

c. Charged with offensive matter; 'full of gross humours' (J.). Of a carcase: Tainted with disease.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 þis is þe difference bitwene a cankre & a foul ulcus. 1606 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* II. vii. 60, I will through and through Cleanse the foul bodie of th' infected world. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. III*, c. 40. 59 b, Fyle Swine, or Corrvpted Salmon, sould be not sauld. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 350 A comparative view of a foul ulcer, with one in a healing state. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii. 1872) 32 Foul Product of still fouler corruption.

II. Opposed to CLEAN *a.* II.

(The implication of disgust etymologically belonging to the word was formerly often absent in these senses; in present use association with sense 1 has commonly restored it, exc. in certain technical or idiomatic expressions.)

2. Dirty, soiled; covered with or full of dirt. Of ground, a road: Miry, muddy. Now *arch.* or *dial.*, exc. with mixture of sense 1: Disgustingly dirty, filthy.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125 *Stigmentum*, ful maal on rægel. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 þes oðer..luueð his sunnen alse deð þet fette swin þet fule fen to liȝȝen in. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 þa ilke sari wrecches þat i þat ilke fule wurðunge unweddede walewið. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 555 In a poke, ful and blac, Sone he caste him on his bac. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls I. 287 Torfes..smelleþ wors þan wode, and makeþ fouler askes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7214 þe way was foule, and wendyng hard. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 16 Yf it [the vrinall] be foull. So rubbe it within. 1516 *Will of R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, To ament a fowll holle abowt the brige. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* iii. 4 Take awaye yᵉ foule clothes from him. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Stars* (1858) 56 The night Is dark, and long; The Rode foul. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 341 One of the Washers, came..to fetch People's foul Linnen. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 107 The sick .. dressed in their foulest clothes. 1889 *Whitby Gaz.* 25 Oct. 3/3 If the way be foul so as not to be passable.

fig. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 139 Come, come, you talke greasily, your lips grow foule. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) 86 If you hold of this Mind, we are like to have a foul house with you quickly.

3. † Of handwriting: Blotted, illegible (*obs.*). *Foul copy*: a first copy, defaced by corrections (now *rare*); so † *foul books*, etc. (Cf. CLEAN *a.* 3 c, FAIR *a.* 8 c.) *Foul proof*: see quots.

1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 575 II. 307 By cause of the foule wrytyng and interlynyeng. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 85 Acquaintance is the first draught of a friend, whom we must lay downe oft thus, as the foule coppy. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 470 The particulars in his hands were foul books and papers, out of which those he had returned were extracted. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 377 *Foul Proof*, when a Proof has many Faults markt in it. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 46 He sent a foul Copy..to Ammonius, begging him to get it transcribed. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc., Foul proof*—a proof distinct from a clean proof.

b. *Foul bill of health*: see BILL *sb.*3 10.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Bill of Health.*

4. Charged with defiling or noxious matter; *esp.* said of air, water, etc. † Of a ship: *To make foul water* (see quot. 1769). Cf. CLEAN *a.* 2.

Foul air, water, exc. in technical uses as *Naut.* or *Mining*, are now used with a mixture of sense 1.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ii. 18 To drinke foule water. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 Fowle water is when she comes into shallow water where shee raise the sand or ose with her way. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 132 [The ship]..made fowle water by striking as she passed over the Riffe. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 35 The Seine..is foul and turbid as the Avon. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Eau changée*, foul water; or water whose colour is changed by approaching the shore, or otherwise. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 48 Oppressed with breathing the foul air. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 271 The unwholesome plain Sent up its foulest fogs. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 26 *Foul*, in an inflammable state, from fire-damp having accumulated. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/2 Old workings charged with foul gas. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 2 Coal pits..make the atmosphere foul with smoke.

b. Dirty-coloured, discoloured. Also *fig. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 6 We..make foule the clearnesse of our deseruings. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 Those teeth, which at a distance appear'd rarely white, are yellow and foul. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 183 Glass made with Saltpeter..is green, foul, and ill wrought. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 136 Put into this your yellow-coloured or foul pearls.

5. Of food: Coarse, gross, rank. Hence, applied to the eating of such food, or the eaters of it (in present use, with the stronger notion of feeding on unclean or putrid food).

1713 FELTON *On Classicks* 67 They are all for rank and foul Feeding. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 256 Not one of us had an hour's sickness, notwithstanding we fed on such foul diet as we did, without bread or salt. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscript ch. x, How the Esq: from a foul-feeder grew dainty. *Mod.* The vulture is a foul feeder.

b. Of a horse: Sluggish from want of exercise. † Hence, torpid. [Cf. Ger. *faul* lazy.]

1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 133 For if they cast the juyce uppon him, it maketh him fowle [Sp. *lo entorpece*]. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 92 Any Horse that has too little Exercise, and is what we call foul, may puff and blow when moved quick up a Hill.

6. Clogged, choked, or encumbered with something foreign. Cf. CLEAN *a.* 3 b. a. *gen.* ? *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 377 Thoct it [the blaid] was foule, nobill it was of steyll. 1572 HULOET, *Fowle corn*, being full of weedis. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Devon 31 The Head of it lies in a fowl, barren ground. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 77 Ground that is either foul of weeds or grass. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 75 Swamps, muddy banks, and foul shores.

b. of a gun-barrel, or a chimney.

1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* 17 The Body of it [a gun] is fowl..by being too much heated. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 32 The scourings of a foul gun barrel. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 137 If the gun be allowed to get very foul. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 If your chimney is foul, sweep it.

c. Naut. *Foul bottom, coast, ground* (see quot. 1867). Also, of a ship: Having the bottom overgrown with seaweed, shell-fish, etc.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 The norther part of the bay hath foule ground and rockes under water. 1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* I. (1699) 23 Yet she out-sailed us, she being clean and we as foul as we could be. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 293 The Sea running high..made us fear, because the Coast is foul. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 405 The Monmouth now became very foul and leaky. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 515 The navigation of the Sound of Ilay is dangerous..from foul ground. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Foul Bottom*..the bottom of the sea if rocky, or unsafe from wrecks. *Foul Coast*, one beset with reefs and breakers. *Foul Ground*, synonymous with foul bottom. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 157 The launch should be sent in the direction of the foulground.

† d. Of plants: Infested with insect parasites. Cf. FILTH 2 c. ? *Obs.*

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 33 The peas fine, but foul [with plant-lice].

e. *Path.* Of the tongue: Coated with fur, furred.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 422 We misunderstand one of the most common appearances..I mean a foul tongue. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 166 Foul tongue and pain at the pit of the stomach.

7. Morally or spiritually polluted; abominable, detestable, wicked. For *Foul fiend*, see FIEND. *Foul thief*: the devil. *Foul spirit* = unclean spirit. Cf. CLEAN *a.* 4.

a 1000 *Crist* 1482 (Gr.) Þu þæt sele-ȝescot..þurh firenlustas fule synne unsyfre besmite. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Euel ȝeþanc and fule lustes. *c* 1205 LAY. 27634 His fule saule sæh in to helle. *c* 1275 *Death* 206 in *O. E. Misc.* 181 Þer ich schal imete mony o ful wiht. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 380 Kyng Wyllam..bygan sone..to febly.. Vor trauayl of þe foul asaȝt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7444 (Gött.) Goli, þat etin, In foul hordam was he getin. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1007 Þou lexst a foule lesing. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 72 Ne a fouler thral may no man..maken of his body than for to yeuen his body to synne. *c* 1420 *Metr. St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 10 Helle hounde, thou fowle wyght. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 681 The fule thefe..He was aboute my wyf to spyle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 b, Theyr suggestions & thoughtes be foule & unprofytable. 1526–34 TINDALE *Rev.* xviii. 2 Babilon..ys become..the holde of all fowle sprettes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 139, I had forgot that foule conspiracy Of the beast Calliban. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 186 To be Led..in ways we see to be foul or wrong. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* cxxi. (L. M.) 25 On thee foul spirits have no power. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 213 Grace abused brings forth the foulest deeds, As richest soil the most luxuriant weeds. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 216 Beneath the foulest mother's curse No child could ever thrive. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 267 Aristophanes must stand convicted..of the foulest motives. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 60 A court foul with all the vices of the Restoration.

ellipt. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 81 O' a' the Nine, the foul a ane [= devil a one] Inspiris like thee.

† b. Guilty of a charge or accusation; criminally implicated. *Obs.* Cf. CLEAN *a.* 4 b.

a 1300 [see CLEAN *a.* 4 b]. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 194, I must .. Prooue foule, or cleane, and by my peeres be tried. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 611 Efter the offendar be anis fund foul of the first offence. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 36 Twedy is very fowle in this business.

8. Of speech, etc.: Filthy, obscene; also, disgustingly abusive.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 458 *Obscæne*, þære fulan. *c* 1450 *Grosseteste's Househ. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* 330 That they be-haue them selfe honestly, with-out stryffe, fowle-spekyng, and noyse. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 Beware that .. ther escape out of your mouth noo foule wordes. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 107 in *Babees Bk.* 74 Foule speech deserues a double hate. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 50 The bold Semiramis..her fowle reproches spoke. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 309 In foule mouth..To call him villaine. 1757 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 32 He poured out a deal of foul Language. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU 3 *Ages* ii. 47 The..gentlemen present had..set the fiddlers..to sing all the foul songs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 145 If you don't stop that foul mouth of yours, I'll [etc.]. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xii. 80 Keep..your foul tongue to yourself.

9. †**a.** Of persons: Ceremonially unclean. Of food: Defiling, not fit for use. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xiii. 4 Ne naht fules ne þicge! *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xi. 41 So foule men schuld nogt comme in to so haly place.

b. In mod. use applied to fish at or immediately after spawning. Cf. CLEAN *a.* 5 b. †**c.** See quot., and cf. CLEAN *a.* 5 d; also *foul-cut* in C. 6.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 212 A foul horse—not a complete gelding.

†**10.** Of language, diction: Incorrect, inelegant. *Obs.*—[1] Cf. FAIR *a.* 4, CLEAN *a.* 7 a.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8627 To my sawe blame may be leyde For foule englysshe.

III. Opposed to FAIR *a.*

11. Of persons and material objects: Ugly. Now *rare* in literary use, but in many (midl. and north.) dialects the current sense. Cf. FAIR *a.* 1 a.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 265 And if that she be foul thou seist, that she Coveiteth every man that she may se. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 54 Thenne tok ich hede, Whether the frut were faire other foul to loken on. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 58 These pepyns myght nought kyndely sprynge to a fayre appeltree but to fowle buskes and wylde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G vij, Soone after another [sone] they hadde whiche was fowle and lame. 1509 *York Manual* (Surtees) 27 For fayrer for fouler. 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 225 He hath made a foul hole in his kinsmans best coat. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* E vij, Daylie we maye see a foule deformed woman, that [etc.]. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 15 Thou callest me fowle [Fr. *laide*, It. *brutta*] wenche. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 53 Hee was set upon a foule lean cammell. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 141. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii 28. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. 10 None could be foule esteem'd compar'd with her. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 145 There is no object so foul that intense light will not make beautiful. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xii. (1877) 232 He loved her foul, that He might make her fair.

b. Of a part of an animal: ? Ill-shaped. ? *Obs.*

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2336/8 Lost . . a middle-siz'd Fleet-Hound Bitch, very strong made . . a foul stern. 1703 *Ibid.* 3881/4 Stolen . . a thick punching Horse . . a little white on one of his Heels, and a foul Head. [1765: cf. 20 a.]

†**c.** Unattractive, poor in quality. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam* XV. 9 What was foule and nothinge worth, that they damned. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 359 Let vs (like Merchants) show our fowlist Wares, And thinke, perchance, they'l sell.

†**d.** Of the face: Disfigured by distress or tears.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8507 Thies fellyn hym to fete with a foule chere. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XVI. 16 My face is fowle with weeping.

12. Of sounds: Ugly, disagreeable. Now *dial.* (Common in north midlands). Cf. FAIR *a.* 2.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXXI. 320 O! ȝe make a foule noyse for þe nonys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 274 The Genowayes . . made another leape and a foule crie. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 81 The Frogges . . chaunced to make a foule noyse.

13. Disgraceful, ignominious, shameful. Cf. 7.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7829 (Gött.) A fouler dede þan ani may driue. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 þe Son of God wold be condempnid to fowlist de'h. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) ii, Thenne made I a fulle fowle ende! 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1213/2 Thys vngracious secte of Mahomette, shall haue a fowle fall. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Northumberland* xi, This fowle despite did cause vs to conspire. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 197 Haue you conspir'd . . To baite me with this foule derision? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 605 This is a foul blot in the Sailors Scutchion. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 144, I should be glad . . to acquit the college . . of this foul charge. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xv, A letter forged! . . Did ever knight so foul a deed!

14. *Sporting* and *Games.* Contrary to rule or established custom, irregular, unfair; said also of the player. *Foul ball* (Baseball): a ball struck so that it falls outside the lines drawn from the home base through the first and third bases. Cf. FAIR *a.* 10.

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 283 His antagonist having struck him two foul blows. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Last Poems, Garibaldi* i, Perhaps that was not a foul trick. 1882 *Field* 28 Jan. (Cassell), Thus, at billiards, if a player makes a foul stroke and scores, his adversary has the option of not enforcing the penalty. 1892 J. KENT *Ld. G. Bentinck* ii. 48 Colonel Leigh . . accused Sam Chifney of foul riding.

b. *esp.* in *Foul play*: unfair conduct in a game; *transf.* unfair or treacherous dealing, often with the additional notion of roughness or violence: see 17. So also †*foul player.* Cf. *fair-play*, FAIR *a.* 10 c.

[Cf. *c* 1440 in 17.] 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Foule gamesters, who hauing lost the maine . . thinke to face it out with a false oath. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 58 What fowle play had we, that we came from thence? *c* 1672 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 383 Supposing . . that Dr. Thomas Jones . . would act foul play in the election. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 109 To strike the ball with their bandies over the others line (for it is foul play to fling it with their hands). *Ibid.*, Any one that is found delinquent in this kind, is branded for a fowl plaier. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1738) 21 And when he can't prevent foul-play, Enjoys the folly of the fray. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 241 After the fifteenth round 'Foul play!' was loudly called. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 5 There can be no foul play at the public tables. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* XXII, At any rate that does not look like foul play.

c. †Of a return: Fraudulent (*obs.*). Also, in *foul loss*: see quot. 1848.

1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 341 Foul returns [of elections] made in many places. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. IX. 1004 If after a loss has been paid, the underwriter discovers that there was fraud, misrepresentation or concealment . . such payment is familiarly termed in insurance law a foul loss.

†**d.** *Foul honesty*: (? an oxymoron) false pretence of honesty. *Obs.*

1550 HOOPER *Serm. on Jonas* iii. 40 b, Then washeth he hys handes with as much foule honestie as he can.

15. Of the weather, etc.: Unfavourable; wet and stormy. Cf. FAIR *a.* 12.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 101 Foule wedir and coold. *a* 1541 WYATT in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. XXXVIII. 47 In foule wether at my booke to sit. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 108 So foule a skie cleres not without a storme. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 9 And att night wee had foule weather. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Apr., It being so foule that I could not go to Whitehall. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. XIII, A very foul Night it was after it. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. X. (1869) I. 107 A mason . . can work neither in hard frost nor in foul weather. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* III. (1875) 228 For labor or amusement in foul weather.

16. Of the wind: Contrary, unfavourable.

1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years' Voy.* 3 Untoward Weather, as well as a foul Wind. 1795 NELSON 22 May in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 39 Continued foul winds . . from the day of our sailing. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 300 The packet could not sail in the teeth of a foul wind.

17. Of a means or procedure, and of language: Harsh, rough, violent. Cf. FAIR *a.* 15.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lx. 248 (Harl. MS.), Tristing in h mselfe that the lion wolde have I-made a foule pleye withe þe lorde & withe þe lady. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 573 Foul words and frowns must not repel a lover. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. vii, A fouler strength than his O'erthrew me with his arms. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 171 He would not have gather'd by faire meanes or foule, that which he so impatiently desired. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 79 Some of you get foul checks. 1704 [see FAIR *a.* 15]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. II. 85 War is a foul game.

18. *Naut.*, opposed to *clear*: 'Entangled, embarrassed, or contrary to' (Adm. Smyth). Const. *of*, †*on*. *To fall, run foul of*: see the vbs. *Foul berth, hawse*: see quot. 1867.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 We are fowle on each other, and the ship is on fire. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 303 She . . coming foul of the same shole . . was in great danger of being lost. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 115 In weighing the Grapenel . . we found it foul among some Rocks. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 10 And we were in no small danger of driving foul of the Prince Frederick. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* 1789, *Tour de cable*, a foul hawse; a turn or elbow in the hawse. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 13 A small axe to cut away the line, in case of its getting foul when running out. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxiii, Topsail-tie is foul. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vii. 16 We [the ship] were continually swinging round, and had thus got a very foul hawse. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Foul Berth*, when a ship anchors in the hawse of another she gives the latter a foul berth. *Foul Hawse*, when a vessel is riding with two anchors out, and the cables are crossed round each other outside the stem, by the swinging of the ship when moored in a tide-way.

b. *Foul anchor*: see quot. 1769. Also, the badge of the British Admiralty.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), Foul *Anchor*: it is so called when it . . hooks some other anchor, wreck, or cable . . or when . . the ship . . straying round the bed of her anchor entangles her slack cable about the upper fluke of it. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 31 On one of his broad arms he had the crucifixion, and on the other the sign of the 'foul anchor'. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 203 Put a foul-anchor strop round the crown.

19. Of a charge of powder.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 9 If the rocket rises a little, and falls back, the charge is foul.

IV. 20. *Comb.* **a.** paræsynthetic, as *foul-aired, -browed, -faced, -minded* (hence *foulmindedness*), *-thighed, -tongued, -visored.* Also FOUL-MOUTHED.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 213 The whole place unclean and *foul-aired. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 765 The holy . . servants of the true God live in this *foule-browed world. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. (Arb.) 7 Then *foule faced Vice was in his swadling bands. 1849 KINGSLEY *Poetry Sacr. & Leg. Art* Misc. I. 244 Every form of prudish and prurient *foulmindedness. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 95 Let it [another colour] fall here, or on any other part of the thigh, it is called *foul-thigh'd. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* iii. 8 *Foule tounged people. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* I. i, *Foule vizard coynes.

b. in *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) uses of *foul weather* (sense 15); also *foul-weather like* adj.

1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 108 Over these they have a kind of foul-weather jacket. *c* 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 75, I don't care a stale chaw of tobacco for the foul-weather looks of any fair-weather Jack in the three kingdoms. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xii, He remained in his . . foul weather hat. 1793 SMEATON *Eddystone L.* § 275 The sky began to look foul-weather-like.

B. *sb.* [The adj. used *absol.* or *elliptically.*]

1. That which is foul (in senses of the adj.); something foul. *For foul nor fair*: on no account, by no means. For *foul befall* see note on FAIR *sb.*[2] 1.

a 900 *Halsunge* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 176 Dis mon . . scal reda ofer ða feta ðe ful infalleð. *a* 1000 *Elene* 769 Þæs he in ermðum sceal ealra fula ful fah þrowian. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 525 But what she was, she wold no man seye For foul ne fair. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 199 And foule shal hem this day bifalle. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, All the foule shall couertly be wryed. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 430 Foule mot yow fall. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 47 Foule and cleane by naturall lawe Hath greate discord. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 54 Foule fall the wagge that lost so rare a iewell. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 7 Foul befal the man who ever lays a snare in its way!

Prov. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* I. (1662) 177 Frost and Fraud both end in Foul.

2. A disease in the feet of cattle and sheep. Also, a disease in dogs (see quot. 1854). Cf. FILE *sb.*[2] 6 b.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 63 There be bestes, that wyll haue the foule and that is betwene the cleese, sometyme before, and some tyme behynde, and it wyll swell, and cause hym to halt. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xxiii. (1668) 79 Troubled with that disease which is called the Foule. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 315 What the Cow-Leeches term the Foul in a Cow's Foot. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 629, I have had them disordered in the feet with the fouls, but not the foot-rot. 1854 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* (1861) 114 Foul is not one disease, but an accumulation of disorders, brought on by the absence of exercise, with a stimulating diet.

3. (In sense partly derived from FOUL *v.*)[3] A collision or entanglement, *esp.* in riding, rowing, running, etc.; an irregular stroke, piece of play, etc. *To claim a foul*: to claim a favourable award because of unfair action on the part of an opponent. In *Baseball*: A foul hit: see A. 14.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1311 Foul imports, also, the running of one ship against another. 1864 *Home News* 19 Dec. 21. 2 Coombes . . boring his opponent too closely to the shore, a foul occurred. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 150 The drop will fall over the stretcher, and a foul will be the consequence. 1873 BENNETT *Billiards* 480 The player who made the foul must follow suit. 1889. *Billiard Rules* xix, A player may claim a foul if he sees his opponent touch a ball . . (except with his cue, when making a stroke).

C. *adv.* [In early ME. *fule, foule*, f. the adj. with advb. ending *-e*; after 14th c. not distinguished in form from the adj.]

†**1.** In a manner offensive to the sense of smell.

c 1200 ORMIN 1201 Gat iss . . Gal deor, and stinnkeþþ fule. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 123 in *O. E. Misc.* 150 Þe stude . . stinkeþ fulre þane þe hund. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18147 Þou hell, sua fule stinkand thing. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 6353 (Trin.) Þe wattres þat so foule stank. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 b, Lead also, which maketh it to bee in colour so black and so fowle to corrupt.

†**2.** In an ugly manner. *To fare foul*: To behave in an unseemly way, 'go on' outrageously.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 155 Y frounced foule was hir visage. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4082 Wemen . . þat frely faire ware of face bot foule ware clethid. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 484 Scho . . To-rente hyre clothes and foule ferde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 116 Foule were thei skorched with the fier.

†**3.** Disgracefully, shamefully. *Obs. To call* (*a person*) *foul*: to call by a bad name. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Doomsday* 48 in *O. E. Misc.* 164 So fule he [þe cwed] vs blende. *c* 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxi, He shal be foul afrounted. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 179 And þou hast famed me foule bifore the kyng heer. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1307 *Dido*, Ye wil nat fro your wyf thus foule fleen? *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 741 He leseth foule his good þat ne seketh with the yifte of his good no thyng but synne. *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taught his Son* 100 in *Babees Bk.* 51 To calle hir foule it is þi schame. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 13 [In confession] ye shulde telle the synne as foule as ye do it, and in the same manere. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 12 Hir bewte was foule spente, seth it was loste in soche manere. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 44 Ile haue this Crown of mine cut from my shoulders, Before Ile see the Crowne so foule mis-plac'd.

4. †**a.** Badly, ill, grievously. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Heo is a grucchild, & ful itowen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1639 (Trin.) Þe erþe wiþ synne is foul shent. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1061 They . . foule abate the folkes prys. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. X. 472 Selden falle thei so foule . . As clerkes of holikirke. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2655 Than shalt thou goon, ful foule aferd. 1426 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 7 I. 26, I am foule and noysyngly vexed with hem. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 114 Ille spon weft, I wys, ay commys foulle owte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 23 Two of three her nephews are so fowle forlorne.

b. Not in the correct or regular manner.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1840/4 [He] trots and gallops foul. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2136/4 Stolen or stray'd . . a red roan Gelding . . trots foul . . cuts behind. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5331/4 Carries his Tail foul. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 16 Apr. 7/2 A well-known . . amateur . . in spurring his first bird fastened the spur on 'foul', the result being that the first blow it made cut its own throat.

5. Unfairly; contrary to the rules of the game. Also *fig.* in *To play* (*a person*) *foul*: to deal treacherously with.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 261 You are fond of Gaming and you Play foul. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* 105 He that plays foul the most dexterously is sure to be undone. 1799 NELSON 17 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* IV. 60 Our Allies have . . played us foul.

6. *Comb.*, as *foul-feeding, -reeking, -smelling, -spoken* adjs.; also **foul-biting** *sb.* (see quot.); **foul-cut** *a.*, imperfectly gelded (cf. FOUL *a.* 9 c).

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 429 Otherwise you will have parts bit that were not intended, which is called *foul-biting. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 It was a *foul-cut horse. 1634 BP. HALL *Serm. Rom.* xii. 2 Wks. II. 301 There is an *appetitus caninus*, that . . falls upon unmeet and *foule-feeding morsels. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, The dirty Dugs of a foul-feeding Witch. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 799 O night, thou furnace of *foul-reeking smoke. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 55 In the case of any *foul-smelling or suspected water. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 58 *Foule spoken Coward That thundrest with thy tongue. 1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 527 They who are too fair-spoken before you, are likely to be foulspoken behind you.

Foul (faul), *v.*[1] [In form repr. OE. *fúlian* intr. = OHG. *fúlôn* (MHG. *vûlen*, mod.G. *faulen*). In the trans. use, which begins in the 14th c, it may be regarded as a new formation; cf. FILE *v.*[2], to which the early ME. *fulen* trans. belongs.]

1. *intr.* To be foul, become foul.

*c*893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. (Sweet 21) Dær liczað þa deadan men swa lange and ne fuliað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxviii[i]. 5 Mine wunda rotedan and fuledon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Sume men ladeð here lif on etinge and on drinkinge alse swin, þe uulieð. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 269 So ferly fowled her flesch þat þe fende loked, How [etc.]. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 41 So apt to foul, or difficult to clean as Wood. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 400 Prince's breech-loader..fouls in the proportion of at least 3 to 1 more.

2. *trans.* To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to destroy the cleanness or purity of; = Defile *v.*[1] 2, File *v.*[2] 1.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 937 Lest þt holy plase wt þat blod y folud shuld be. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* v. 1594 It is neyther wurshipful ne honest On-to mankeende to foule soo his nest. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 110 in *Babees Bk.* 302 To foule þe borde clothe with þi knyfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 177 He yt hath a precyous..garment, wyll be loth to..foule it. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxxiv. 19 They drinke that which yee haue fouled with your feete. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 303 A close heavy substance .. that fouls and makes the blood thick and gross. 1705 Oliver in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2181 'Tis farther observable, he never foul'd his Bed. *a* 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 355 The waiting maid..fouls a smock more in one hour, than the kitchen maid does in a week. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 141 It fouls itself with a pale ochrous sediment. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* II. xxii. 368 Any more than the wolf would forgive the lamb for fouling the water below him. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Nov. 5/5 Manchester gas is fouled by sulphur compounds.

b. *absol.* To cause filth or dirt, to drop ordure.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* G v, It fortuned that the swalowe dyd fowle within the eyen of Thobye. 1814 J. Gilchrist *Reason* 56 Thus they croaked, and crawled, and spawned, and fouled.

3. *fig.* and in immaterial sense. To defile or pollute (with guilt); to dishonour, disgrace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10637 (Gött.) To saule þat fowlid was in sinne. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 137 Leste þe Fend and heore flesch fouleden heore soules. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 264 Many þenken þei [þe freres] ben heretikes and foulen men þat maynteynen hem. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 297 For venyall synnes þat foulyth vs yche day. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. xlii. 41 Fouling his infamous life with a slow and dishonest departing. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 He careth not to be filthy still.. and to fowle..all that come in his companie. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxxxix. 372 Your *Commensaux*, who .. foul themselves with..scoundrel gamesters. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 15 With hands not fouled with confiscation. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* III. x. (1873) 241 Whose imaginations have been fouled of evil. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. II. 621 No weariness of good shall foul thy name.

†b. To throw discredit on. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 62 (Add. MS.) The new lawe that he made, and fowled [*v. r.* fylid] not the other.

†c. To violate the chastity of. debauch. *Obs.*—[1]

1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* I. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 33 Sweare me to foule my sister!

4. To make ugly (see Foul *a.* 11); to deface, disfigure, spoil the look of.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 7 Swa to foule þis ymage [of God] þt it kan noght knaw til whas lycnynge it is made. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 309 Kammokes and wedes Fouleth þe fruite in þe felde þere þei growe togyderes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 23 So was the wiff fouled and maymed alle her lyff. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 158 He ..fowlth with haile the winters face. 1884 Browning *Fer-ishtah* (1885) 25 The cloud, which fouled so late Thy face.

5. Chiefly *Naut.* Cf. Foul *a.* 18. a. To cause (an anchor, a cable) to become entangled. Also, To jam or block, render immovable or incapable of working; to make (a sea bottom) 'foul' or obstructed.

1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 401 'Tis generally said, That the West-of-England-men fouled this Bay, by heaving their Stone Ballast over-board in it. 1827 Hood *Sailor's Apol.* ii, 'Twas all along of Poll, as I may say, That fouled my cable, when I ought to slip. 1835 Marryat *Pirate* viii, See that she does not foul her anchor. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/4 The Manchester express..ran into a mineral train by which the line was fouled. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 590/1 A ship..fouled her propeller. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/3 Station him at the east..section of the Circus to prevent the traffic from east to west 'fouling' the crossing.

fig. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, His luck's got fouled under the keels of the barges.

b. *intr.* To get foul; to become entangled.

1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 32 To foul, or get foul, is to get entangled. 1860 C. Harrold in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 173 The chain fouled on the windlass. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* v. (1880) 166 He will be perpetually fouling in the branches.

c. *trans.* To run foul of, collide with.

1859 *Guardian* 2 Mar. 195 In attempting to make the harbour [she]..fouled the pier. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 16 He managed..to get into Iffley lock on the way up without fouling the gates. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 389 Her jib-boom fouled the jib-boom of the Agamemnon. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 125 Keep to the left, or you'll foul me.

6. a. *Sporting* and *Games.* Cf. Foul *a.* 14. To handle or strike an opponent in a 'foul' manner. b. *Baseball.* To hit a foul ball. *To foul out*: to be caught 'out' from a foul ball.

Hence **Fou·ling** *ppl. a.* Also **Fou·ler**, one that fouls or makes dirty.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ix. (1889) 45 Fuligendum limum. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise cleane Linen* 13 Wks. II. 166 Prayers for the cleane amendment of all foulers of Linnen. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 23 Mar. 3/2 Ridding our soot-charged passages of the fouling stuff.

†**Foul, fowle,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [a. F. *fouler* to tread, trample, press. Cf. Full *v.*, Foil *v.*[1]] *trans.* To trample, tread, tread down.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4681 And be þar gold in oure gate.. We do bot foulis it with oure fete. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 24 b/2 The presse I have torned and fowled all allone. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxl. 524 The countre is sore fowllyd and opressyd. 1643 Prynne *Popish R. Fav.* 46 He caused the Image of the Crosse to be redressed, and that men should not foule it under their feete.

†**Fou·lage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Foul *v.*[1] + -age.] Defilement, dirt. In quot. *fig.*

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 457 Made fruitfull by the sweet shower of the grace and mercy of God, and not by the filthy foulage and dung of mans merit. *Ibid.* Pref. p. xxx, Fowlage [*printed* fowtage].

Foulard (fūlar, fūlā·rd). [a. Fr. *foulard.*]

1. A thin flexible material of silk, or of silk mixed with cotton.

1864 E. Sargent *Peculiar* II. 137 Laura was attired in a light checked foulard silk. 1885 *Yng. Ladies' Jrnl.* 1 July 42/1 The new cambrics..very much resemble foulards.

2. A handkerchief of this material.

1879 Boddam-Whetham *Roraima* 60 Stores filled with gay-coloured foulards. 1888 *19th Cent.* Apr. 514 A foulard has become a common attire with the St. Petersburg housemaids.

Fould, obs. form of Fold.

Fouldage, obs. form of Foldage.

†**Fou·ldenhead.** *Obs.* Also 8 **foudenhed.** [f. *foulden*, var. of Folden *ppl. a.* + Head.]

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.*, *Foudenhed*, a small Pick, and the least of all the Tools that belong to a Miner .. so thin and slender, that it will not abide to have an Eye struck in it..but is made by laping over in form of a Noose, without any Head at all. *Ibid.* O iv b, Foulden-Head.

†**Fou·lder,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. OF. *fouldrer*, f. *fouldre*: see Fouldre.] *trans.* To flash or thunder forth; to send forth as a thundercloud or a gun. Also *absol.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mortimers* iv, Which forced enuy foulder out the rust That in mens hearts before did lie and smother. 1594 W. Percy *Cælia* x, From the leads of that proud Citadell Do foulder forth two fierie Culuerines.

Hence **Fou·ldering** *ppl. a.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ii. 20 Loud thunder..Did rend the rattling skyes with flames of fouldring heat.

†**Fou·lder,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [?f. Foul *a.*, after the analogy of Moulder.] *intr.* To crumble.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* 251 When the leaues were touched they fouldred to dust.

†**Fouldre.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 foudre. [a. OF. *fouldre* (Fr. *foudre*):—vulg. Lat. **fulgĕr-em* (L. *fulgur* neut.).] Lightning; a thunderbolt.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 27 That thing that men calle foudre That smoot somtyme a tour to powdre. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3413 His face like foudre shynyng. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F iij, Sodome and Gomorre .. were..brente..by fyre of sulphur and of fouldre.

Foule, obs. form of Foal.

‖ **Foulé** (fūle). [Fr. *foulé* pressed (cloth), pa. pple. of *fouler* Full *v.*, Foul *v.*[2]] A light woollen dress material with a glossy surface.

1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 6/4 A..dainty little dress..in biscuit-coloured foulé.

Fouled (fauld), *ppl. a.* [f. Foul *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] In various senses of the vb. *Fouled anchor*: = 'foul anchor' (see Foul *a.* 18 b).

1388 Wyclif *Lev.* vii. 20 A pollutid [*v.r.* foulid] soule. 1552 Huloet, Fowled, *maculatus.* 1704 Derham in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1786 Some of the fouled Oyl of the Pump spirtled on the Wheels. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 11/1 The fouled water from inside the house. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 6/1 The red flag, with a fouled anchor emblazoned thereon.

†**Fou·lhead.** *Obs.* [f. Foul *a.* + -head.] Foulness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1160 (Gött.) Felauschip and broþerhede Ne miht þe drau fra foulhede. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2395 All his foulehed away was go. 1340 *Ayenb.* 257 And zuo þenche his uoulhede and his ziknesse.

Fouling (fau·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Foul *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Foul in various senses.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 514 þe gospel oweþ to be kept, wiþouten ony foulinge, of alle Cristene men. 1552 Huloet, Foulinge or defilynge, *vitiatio.* 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Salissure*, fouling. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 80 As to its fouling, it fouls nothing near so soon as a Wood-sheathing. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 293 The fouling of two boats in a solemn funeral procession. *attrib.* 1893 R. Kipling *Many Invent.* 248 The rifle .. uncleaned, with the fouling marks about breech and muzzle.

2. *concr.* A foul deposit, filth. Also, †a foul person, a wretch.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxiv. 11 That..the foulinge therof be wellid togidre in the mydil therof. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 306 Spek, I say, thou foulyng. 1882 J. H. Walsh *Modern Sportsm.* I. 382 The chamber where the fouling collects. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/8 A rousing flood..will effectually cleanse out this fouling.

Fou·lish, *a.* [See -ish.] Somewhat foul.

1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 76 Her Tongue was foulish.

Foully (fau·li), *adv.* [f. Foul *a.* + -ly[2]; in OE. *fullice.*] In a foul manner.

1. Fetidly, noisomely, filthily, disgustingly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6353 þe water was al suete alson, þe water þat sua fuli stanc. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 It es better þai be eten with fewles .. þan foully to be eten in þe erthe with wormes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 77 Though she were sweete, nowe fowly doth she stinke. 1642 Quarles *Feast for W.* ix. ix. 36 Their service is unsweet and foully taint.

fig. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 48 There is scarce any Passage..which does not .. foully disgust their curious..Palates.

2. Hideously; with gross disfigurement.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. iii. 8 Fowlyly hym demenbryd þai. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7809 It was sa fouly sa defuyled. 1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* I. iii, We calle him goose, and disarde doulte, and fowlye fatted nowle. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1035/1 Houses .. burned, and fowlie defaced with fire. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 65 Fairest truth I fouliest masked. 1632 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* 466 Foulely defaced with Sinne. 1728 Swift *Answer* 261 Your numerous virtues foully stain'd.

3. Abominably, disgracefully, shamefully; with revolting wickedness, cruelty, or treachery.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is te blosme þat beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen, ne spruteð ha neauer eft. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16461 (Trin.) Iudas..bihelde & seȝe how foulely þei wiþ him dalt. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 127 So betyn, so woundyd, Entretyd so fuly. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1233/2 His goods by the commons fowlie despoiled. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Al trust fowlye breaking. 1605 Camden *Rem.* 212 Forsooth, yee doe fowly to smite a King annoynted. 1666 Bunyan *Grace Abound.* ¶ 159, I had not..transgressed so foully as he. 1714 Gay *What d'ye call it?* II. iii, Filbert still is true; I foully wrong'd him. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 459 From mine own earldom foully ousted me. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* iii, He was foully murdered one October evening.

b. Impurely, obscenely.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxviii. (1889) 106 Wel oft soðlice ȝyfernyss & ȝenihtsumnyss wines fullice [*turpiter*] on galnysse tolætt. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 174 Dost thou desire her fowly, for those things That make her good? 1864 Neale *Seaton. Poems* 265 Still Madlier the revel, foullier went the jest.

4. With gross contumely, insultingly. Now only with strong mixture of sense 3, with reference to slander or coarse language.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxi. 13, I am slane of thaim as fouly as watere is helt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 24085 (Fairf.) Fouli þai on him spitte. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 96 Thenne gan faith foully þe false Iewes to despisen. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129 The things wherein Gods name is fowly abused. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 154 For whose death we..Liue scandaliz'd, and fouly spoken of. *a* 1627 Hayward *Edw. VI* (1630) 96 The other two [letters] did fully and fowly set forth his obstinacie. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxx. (1647) 163 The Pope hearing thereof, belibelled him more foully than ever before. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 234 The gentlemen who had been so foully slandered.

†5. Badly, grievously. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 42 Bot ever was Eilred fouly begiled. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 156 Quha vist euir men sa fouly fall As vs, gif that we thusgat leif? 1539 Tonstall *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 81 Surely they be fowelye deceyued. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 360 He erred fowly in the .. vnderstanding thereof. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1217 Hee fell sicke of the small poxe, wherewith hee..was..foulely tormented. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 1 Pope Formosus was foully offended. [1881 R. Buchanan *God and Man* II. vi, An innocent man foully taxed and troubled.]

†**Fou·lmouth,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Foul *a.* + Mouth.]

A. *adj.* = Foul-mouthed. **B.** *sb.* A foul-mouthed person.

a 1640 W. Fenner *Christ's Alarm* II. (1657) 10 Hearing what this fowl-mouth [Goliath] said. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* 390 Infamous foulmouth wretch.

Foul-mouthed (fau·l,mau·ðd), *a.* [f. Foul *a.* + Mouth + -ed[2].] Of persons and their utterances: Using obscene, profane, or scurrilous language.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 122 Like a foule-mouth'd man as hee is. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 17 Those foule mouth'd papers like Blackmoors did all look alike. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 95 One of those foul-mouth'd Poets. 1838 Macaulay *Ess., Temple*, Temple .. complained, very unjustly, of Bentley's foul-mouthed raillery. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iv. 101 This runaway soldier and foul-mouthed Ionian satirist [Archilochus].

Hence **Fou·lmouthedness.**

1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 275 Thou hast aggravated thy offence .. by thy foul-mouthedness. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 645/2 The country .. has had a taste of Radical foulmouthedness.

Foulness (fau·lnės). [f. Foul *a.* + -ness.]

1. A foul or dirty condition; dirtiness, impurity, pollution, uncleanness. Rarely *pl.*

1552 Huloet, Fowlenes or fylthines *sordidudo.* 1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *John* xiii. Annot., The fovlnes of the fute.. signifieth the earthie affections. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 429 My wife and I fell out a little about the foulness of the linen of the table. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fish*, It is the Foulness of the Ponds .. that stenches the Water. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 4 A medicine..useful in..foulnesses of the blood. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 214 With such..eagerness as to neglect the foulness of the road. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 271 The..foulness of air in the between-deck..cannot be amended.

fig. 1755 Young *Centaur* iv. Wks. 1757 IV. 194 Few know the foulness of their own hearts.

b. Of the weather: Storminess. Of a sea-bottom: Rockiness, roughness.

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1028 Such was the foulenesse of the winter weather. *a* 1718 Penn *Wks.* (1726) I. Life 64 Being..wearied with the Foulness of the Ways and Weather. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 115 To secure them [the cables] from being rubbed by the foulness of the ground.

c. *concr.* Foul matter; something that is or makes foul; a foul crust or deposit; filth; † a purulent affection (of the skin). Also *pl.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lii. (1495) 570 It.. clensyth the eyen of fowlenes and fylthe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 25 Washe well the fowlenesse which is about the jointes of the fingers. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. xii. (1680) 246 The spots or foulness of other cloaths are washed out. 1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 424 If a glass Globe filled with Water be rapidly turned on its Axis, one sees little Foulnesses. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 396 The dust and smoke of earth will continually throw a foulness upon our glass. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xxiii. (1806) 122 Efficacious in cleansing the skin from many foulnesses. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Myth.* 214 The floors were made of serpents encased in foulness.

fig. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 18 They had a Foulness about them, viz. Original Sin, that could not be washed away but by Baptism. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. 199 The wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and foulness into this one quality. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxx. 331 What debasing shame must sink the wretched soul, when foulnesses without number shall be revealed.

2. Moral impurity; disgusting wickedness.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 905 The foulenesse, *la turpitude.* 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 135 Grievous sinnes..for the foulnesse whereof I name them not. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 155 Claudio..lou'd her so, that speaking of her foulnesse, Wash'd it with teares. 1624 BACON *New Atlantis* Wks. 1857 III. 152 There is not.. a nation..so free from all pollution or foulness. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* v. i, The foulness of thy guilt secures thee From my reproach. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 208 Those umbrageous groves were the dark haunts of every foulness.

† **3.** Ugliness, hideousness, repulsiveness. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Bible, Pref. Ep. St. Jerome* vii. (1850) I. 73, I wole not, that thou be offendid in holi scripturis .. thurȝ foulness of words 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxii. (1495) 432 The pecok arereth his fethers..and thenne he..seeth the fowlenesse of his fete. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 66 Hees falne in loue with your foulnesse. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 582 The Fury..with new methods try'd The foulness of th' infernal Form to hide.

† **4.** Unfairness, dishonesty. Also, roughness, violence. Cf. FOUL *a.* 14, 17. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxi. 202 a, Outher with fayrnesse or foulnesse. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 150 Be fairnes ather be foulnes. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* 99 Piety is opposed to..all falsness or foulness of intentions.

Foulsome, Foulter, obs. of FULSOME, FALTER.

Foulzie, var. of FULYIE, *Sc.*

Foumart (fu·mărt). Forms: 4 folmarde, 5 ful(e)merd(e, -mert, 5–6 -mard(e, 5–7 -mer(e, (5 -mare), 5 fullimart, 6 fullymart, 7 ful-, 7–8 fuli-, 7–9 foul(e)mart, 5–7 fow-, 7, 9 fu-, 8, 9 foomart, (6 foumerd, 7 fummer, 8 formet), 8– foumart. [ME. *fulmard*:—OE. **fūl mearð* (*fūl*, FOUL *a.* + *mearð* marten).]

1. The polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 534 Þe fox & þe folmarde to þe fryth wyndez. *c* 1450 *Chester Pl., Noah's Flood* 170 (Pollard), Atter and foxe, fullimartes alsoe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B vij b, That no fulmertis nor fecheus ne other vermyn com nott in to hir. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 To se that they be well kepte from..fully martes & other vermin. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 102 Vsurers..lurke about the City like Rats, and Wesels, and Fulmers. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin Killer* 23 The Polecat, Fitchat, Fitchew, Formet. The same animal called by different names in different countries. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, 'Sicken a day as we had wi' the foumarts and the tods.' 1863 N. MACLEOD *Remin. Highland Par.* iii, Rats, fumarts, wild cats [etc.].

b. Used as a term of contempt or opprobrium.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 517 Fowmart, fasert, fostirit in filth and fen. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 69 False fecklesse foulmart, loe heere a defyance! 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* I. iv, You stote! Was ever such a fulmart for an huisher, To a great worshipful lady, as myself! 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Dick Whittington* I. 112 He and that foulmart, the parson, have just gone.

2. *attrib.*, as *foumart-hunt, -skin*; **foumart-dog,** a dog used for hunting the foumart.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs* in Halyburton *Ledger* (1867) 329 Skins called .. Fowmart skins. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 52 Mezzil fease..gran like a Foomurt-Dog. 1855 WAUGH *Lanc. Sketches, Heywood,* etc. (1869) 182 Now and then a foomart-hunt takes place.

Foun, obs. form of FAWN, FEW.

† **Founce,** *sb. Obs.* Also founs. [AF. *founz* = OF. *fonz, funz* (mod.Fr. *fonds*):—popular L. **fundus* neut. = class. L. *fundus* masc.] The bottom of anything.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 113 In þe founce þer stonden stonez stepe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4130 Þai flee as fast in-to flode & to þe founce plangid. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 172 The founs of the valey.

† **Founce,** *v. Obs.* [app. a. F. *foncer*, f. OF. *fonz*: see prec.] **a.** In *passive*: ? To have one's attention fixed *upon.* b. *intr.* To come down with force *upon.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi, By the power of this sorceresse I was so founced upon her fayrenesse; That [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 557/2, I fownce (Lyd[gate]), I dent a thing. *Ye fonce.* This terme is nat yet in comen use. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 645 Yet is his soule .. crushed with the beetle of the whole earth, that founceth downe vpon it.

Found (faund), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [f. FOUND *v.*[2]] = FOUNDATION; see also quot. 1846.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 503 Our milkhouse .. micht hae stude to the last day; but its found had been onnerminit by the last Lammas-spait. 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict., Found,* in architecture, the trench or excavation made to receive the foundation stones of a wall.

Found (faund), *sb.*[2] [f. FOUND *v.*[3]] The process of founding (metal, materials for glass). † *Of found* (Sc.) = made of cast metal (cf. FONT *sb.*[2] 1).

1540 *Sc. Act Jas. V* (1597) § 94 Ane Hagbutte of Founde, called Hagbute of Crochert. 1566 in T. Thompson *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 166 Foure new cannonis of found. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Guns, cross-bows, hagbuts of found. 18.. *Glass-making* 120 (*Cent. Dict.*) The success of the subsequent melting or found.

Found, *sb.*[3] A comb-maker's tool (see quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 909 *Found,* a three-square, single-cut file or float, with one very acute angle.

Found, obs. var. of FOUNT[2].

Found (faund), *ppl. a.* Forms: see FIND *v.* [pa. pple. of FIND *v.*]

1. Discovered, met with, ascertained, etc. (see the verb). Also, with adv. prefixed, as *new found,* † *rare found.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 But ȝif he took more charge upon him bi his newe foundun ordenaunce. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 231 Also the founden shepe broght home yᵗ arst was lorne. 1553 EDEN (*title*) A treatyse of the newe India, with other new founde landes and Ilandes. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. prob. xxiv. Ee iij b, The square of the Dodecaedrons founde side. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. (ed. 7) 96 Double the foresaid found Root 13. 1603–8 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 214 His great vertues, and rare found courtesie. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 225 Our lost, but now found comrade. *a* 1823 *May Collin* in Child *Ballads* I. (1882) 58/1 Who owns this dapple grey? 'It is a found one', she replied, 'That I got on the way.'

† b. Said of children exposed or abandoned; *found child* (*brat*, etc.) = FOUNDLING. *Obs.*

1655 *Valentine & Orson* 53 This Found-fellow I perceive growes in great favour with the King. *Ibid.* xii. 56 They call me Found-brat. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 The maintenance of orphans, found and exposed children.

c. *Found stones*: stones obtained from the surface of the ground without quarrying.

1885 *Blacklaws Quarry Price List, Ruble & Founds* Found Stones, not above 7 in. thick per sup. foot 4½*d.*

2. Furnished with stores, supplies, or the like; of a ship, equipped; only with defining word prefixed, as *well found, single found* (see quot. 1799).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 94 A strong and very well found sloop. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 216 Her materials were what is called *single found,* i. e. she had only one anchor, one cable, etc. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ii. 35 The strongest-moored and best found vessels. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 144 The garrison is large, and well found.

† **Found,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 fundian, 2–3 fundie(n, 3–5 fund(e, 4–6 found(e, 5 fownd(e; also 3–5 fond(e. [OE. *fundian* = OS. *fundôn*:—OTeut. type **fundôjan*, f. **fund-*:—OAryan **pnt-* (whence Gr. *πάτος* way), ablaut var. of **pent-*: see FIND *v.* Cf. OHG. *funden* (:—**fundjan*) of the same meaning; also the cognate FAND *v.*]

1. *intr.* To set out, start, hasten; to go, depart, betake oneself; to travel, journey. (In its later use chiefly *north.*) Cf. FAND *v.* 8.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 47 Ac a hafað longunge se þe on lagu fundað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* XXVI. 224 And lædde forð mid him þær he fundode to. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Đo þe ure louerd ihesu crist fundede lichamliche fro eorðe to heuene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2958 Đis folc of londe funden ne mot. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6034 (Gött.) Þe folk to fond [*Cott.* fund, *Fairf.* founde] i sal giue leue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 256 [Bruce] syne our all the land can found. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 80, I am nouȝt bowne to fonde nowe ouer þere ffellis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 32 Nane off that place had power for to found. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 435 With clarions cleir..Quhomeof the sound did found attouir the fell. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 182 Spangs vp on a swofte horse, and founde away at speid.

b. followed by *inf.* expressing the purpose.

Beowulf (Gr.) 1819 We fundiað Higelac secan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 2269 Hwider fundast þu..siðas dreogan? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5091 To fotte mi fader sal yee fund.

c. To rush or dash forcibly *into*; to strike out *at* (with a weapon).

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xli, He foundes into the freke with a fresche fare. *Ibid.* xlvii, Fast he foundes atte his face With a squrd kene. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2469 But lordys of other lond, Every one to other fond.

2. *To found to* (an object): to strive or yearn towards, try to arrive at or reach; also, to take or betake oneself *to* (flight, war, etc.).

a 1000 *Crist* 1671 (Gr.) Nu þu most feran þider þu fundadest longe and ȝelome. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 1062 Sawul fundað of lic-fate to þam longan ȝefean. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 848 And techest hom that hi fundieth honne Up to the songe that evre i-lest. 1352 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) i. 12 When Edward founded first to were. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10276 Þai foundyt to flight.

3. Const. with *inf.* (a development from 1 b): To set about, set oneself, try, begin or prepare (*to do* something); to proceed or go on (*to do.*)

c 1205 LAY. 17858 Vther..fundede to uarene wið Passent to fehten. 12.. *Prayer to our Lady* 7 in *O. E. Misc.* 192 Dai and nicht ich fundie to wendende heonne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2831 Moyses, friȝti, ðo funden gan to speken wið ietro ðat riche man. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 53 He foundede [*v. rr.* fonded, vondede] biseliche..to fulfille [orig. *implere satagebat*] þe counsail of the gospel. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 135 If thou Wyll saue thy self vnshent ffownde the fast to fare. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 203 On horsis some..can found To socour thaim. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 141 *Found,* idem quod *fettle* [*Fettle,* to set or go about any thing].

b. with clause: To try to find *how* (one may, etc.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 139 [He] foundeth howe he might excite The juges through his eloquence Fro deth to torne the sentence.

4. *trans.* a. To try, test, tempt (a person).

c 1175–1400 [see FOUNDING *vbl. sb.*].

b. To make experiment of, prove, try (something); also, to follow after, practise.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 392 Alle beccheries lust vs lobeth to founde. *Ibid.* 913 And oþur wordliche werk wisly to founde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 241 Ferther wol I neuer founde Non other help, my sores for to sounde. *c* 1420 [see FAND *v.* 3].

Hence **Fou·nding** *vbl. sb.*: (*a*) setting forth, faring, etc.; (*b*) trial, temptation.

O. E. Chron. an. 1106, Forþam þe he nolde on his fundunge ofer sæ hired healdan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ne led us noht in to costnunga, þet is an cun [*printed* cum] of fundunga. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 87 Þe createris of God are maad in to hate, & foundingis [*Vulg. Sap.* xiv. 11 *in tentationem*] to þe soul of men *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4154 Þe writhe of þe wale god I wate on vs liȝtis For oure founding ouire his forbod so ferre to þe est. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C) 4486 He was tryste in all fowndynge.

Found (faund, *v.*[2] Forms 4–5 fund(e,fond(e, fownd(e, 4– found. Pa. t. and pa pple. founded: also 4–5 founde, fund e, fond, and in pa. pple. (by confusion with that of FIND), fonden, -yn, founden, -un. [a. F. *fonder*:—L. *fundāre*, f. *fund-us* bottom, foundation.]

1. *trans.* To lay the base or substructure of (a building, etc.); to set, fix, or build *on* a firm ground or base. (Sometimes used simply = build, erect.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1443 Tel me now..Whi noman no may founde Castel here opon þis grounde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7876 Dauid..an hous bigon to founde. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 25 It felle nat doun, for it was foundid [1388 foundun] on a stoon. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 891 Yet hit [the house] is founded to endure. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4156 A sturdy wal, Which on a cragge was founded al. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vii. 25. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 97 The House..is..solidly built and founded.

b. To serve as the base or foundation of.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 160 A folio Common-place Founds the whole pile, of all his works the base.

2. To build (an edifice, town, etc.) for the first time; to begin the building of, be the first builder of.

c 1290 *Becket* 374 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 Þe churche of Redinge þat i-founded was and a-rerd þoruȝ henri þe oþur kingue. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 62 That is the castel of care..Ther inne woneth a wiht..he foundede it him-seluen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11662 Here foundit he first the faire place Ylion. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vii. 17 Seleucia, founded and built by King Seleucus. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 16, I founded palaces, and planted bowers. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. ii. 58 His son Lycaon founds the first city, Lycosura.

3. *fig.* To set up or establish for the first time (an institution, etc.), *esp.* with provision for its perpetual maintenance; to originate, create, initiate (something which continues to exist thenceforward).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20901 Quen he of antioche had fund þe kirk. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 127 He lis..In an abbey of pris he founded with lond & rent. 1368 in *Reg. Gilds* 54 In septembre þis fraternite is funded and stabeled. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 215 Alle thise sciences I my-self sotiled and ordeyned And founded hem formest folke to deceyue. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix, For þeras oþer kynges haue ffounded byshopriches..þe kyng shall þan haue ffounded an holl reaume, and endowed it with gretter possescions [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ii. 13 He founding a librarie. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 295 By great Arsaces led, who founded first That empire. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 413 ₱ 5 The Breed is incapable of propagating its Likeness, and of founding a new Order of Creatures. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 18 That city where he had founded a church. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 12 The abbey of Marmoutier, founded by St. Martin himself. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* 113 The glossators who founded modern jurisprudence. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 169 De Foe founded the modern school of English novelists. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 218 Flemish weavers had come over with the Conqueror to found the prosperity of Norwich. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 June 5/2 Bismarck is eager to found colonies in all parts of the world.

† b. To endow, make provision for the maintenance of (persons who are to perform certain functions). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 319 And ȝiueth to bidde for ȝow to such that ben riche, And ben founded and feffed eke to bidde for other. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liii. 309 Kyng Galaaz..fownded an hows of the Trenite, And there-inne syxty monkes serteinle, And therto fownded hem with good inowhe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lix. 361 Yf thou wylt edyfye an hospital, and founde therin a preste to syng dayly for thy faders sowle. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5 The Kemurims, whom the kynges of Iuda had founded, to burne incense vpon the hye places. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 873 Gilbert..who founded those Diuines, Monasticks all that were, of him nam'd Gilbertines.

4. To set or establish (something immaterial) on a firm basis; to give a basis or firm support to; to construct as on a ground or underlying reason or principle; to base, ground. Const. *on, upon.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 127 Þar-for þis werc sal I fund Apon a selcuth stedfast grund. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 342 Lo, what it is to be well grounded, For he hath first his love

founded Honestelich as for to wedde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4641 Pure is 3oure tecches, Mare fonden opon foly þan ficchid on reson. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Therfore on it I founde this poore treatyse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 94 A man that all his time Hath founded his good fortunes on your love. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 5 The question which Moses supposeth, is founded upon clear and evident reason. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 P 6 The most humourous Character in Horace is founded upon this Unevenness of Temper. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I ii. 77 A play founded on a Barbadian story. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 85 Greatness can never be founded upon frivolity and corruption. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 42 A classification of insects founded on larvæ would be quite different from that founded on the perfect insects. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 626 The order appealed from was founded on the Chief Clerk's certificate. *Mod.* This novel is believed to be founded on fact.

b. const. *in.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvii. 383 The opinion of some schoolmen, that dominion is founded in Grace. 1690 LOCKE *Of Govmt.* I. ix. § 97 A right to the use of the creatures being founded originally in the right a man has to subsist. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 109 God, in the nature of each being, founds Its proper Bliss. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 21 A claim founded in justice and expediency. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. I. § 23. 432 Remarks so delicate in taste and so founded in knowledge.

† c. with *obj.* a person: To establish in a firm position (in controversy, etc.); to ground *in* (a subject of instruction, etc.); also *refl.* to take one's stand *upon* (a ground for argument, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 47 It is but a fayntfolk i-founded vp-on iapes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 81 This knewe they by their grete..vnderstandyng of astronomye in whiche they were endowed and founded. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 He was ryght sore founded in humylyte. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig Med.* I. § 43 They that found themselves on the radical balsome, or vital sulphur of the parts, determine not why Abel lived not so long as Adam. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 Because our understanding cannot in this body found itself but on sensible things. 1676–7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxxiv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 516 If you find yourselves so firmly founded as we imagine you.

d. Of a thing: To serve as, or furnish, a basis or ground for.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. § 19 The comparing them then in their Descent..is enough to found my Notion of their having..the Relation of Brothers. 1885 B. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 585/1 The relationship between the parties was..one of bailment, and therefore could not found criminal proceedings. 1894 *Solicitors' Jrnl.* XXXIX. 2/2 The further report, if it is to found jurisdiction for an order for public examination, must state that [etc.].

e. *intr.* (for *refl.*: cf. 4 c). To base oneself or one's opinion, to base itself, to be based (*on, upon*). Chiefly *Sc.*

1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1870) I. 99 The legitimacy of every synthesis is..dependent on the legitimacy of the analysis which it presupposes, and on which it founds. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. v, All Delineation..must either found on Belief and provable Fact, or have no foundation at all. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii. 311 All that course of argumentation which founds on the occurrences of the outward World. 1882 OGILVIE s. v., 'I found upon the evidence of my senses'.

† 5. To fasten or attach *to.* Also *fig. Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The bone ..wherto the tongue is founded. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* III. Dram. Wks. (1875) 240, I see you are growing obdurate in your crimes, Founded to vice, lost to all piety.

Hence **Fou·nding** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. *heading*, Of the Foundyng of New Troye. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 41 Some twenty five yeeres before the founding of Armagh. 1682 WOOD *Life* 20 Mar., The vice-chancellor asked 'whether they denied the founding of the lecture itself, or the conditions?' 1697 *Conf. at Lambeth* in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 40 Particularly, the word founding, which is always the Law Word for a perpetual fund of maintenance, is always put into these Revenues. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 409 When first the question rose About the founding of a Table Round. 1889 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 178/2 [He dies] a 'Poor Brother' in the hospital of his own founding.

Found (faund), *v.*3 Also 4, 8 fond. [ad. F. *fond-re* :—L. *fundĕre* to pour, melt, FUSE.]

† 1. *trans.* To dissolve or mix *together. Obs.*—1

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 18 Take wyne and hony and fond it togyder.

2. To melt (metal) and run it into a mould; to form (an article) by running molten metal into a mould; to cast.

1562 WHITEHORNE tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) II. 44 a, The Pottes .. may also serue to found metalles in. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. ii. 487 Famous for metall-founding, and casting of images. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 703 A second multitude With wondrous Art founded the massie Ore. *Ibid.* VI. 518 Veins..of mineral..Whereof to found.. their balls Of missive ruin. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 6 Lead, when moulded into Bullets, is not so mortal as when founded into Letters! 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 93 A bell at Moscow, founded in Czar Boris's time.

b. To melt or fuse (the materials for making glass); to make (glass) by melting the materials in a furnace.

1782 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 907 A Bohemian furnace in which..window glass is founded. *Ibid.* 914 The fourth is called the *arch of the materials*, because it serves for drying them before they are founded.

c. *fig.* (? A pun: cf. FOUND *v.*2 3 b.)

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* IV. ii, A fellow founded out of charity, And moulded to the height, contemn his maker, Curb the free hand that fram'd him?

Hence **Fou·nding** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1658 W. BURTON *Comm. Antoninus' Itin.* 156 The magnificent Acts [*read* Arts] of Statuarie, Founding, Mowlding. 1779 HERVEY *Naval Hist.* III. II. 50 Ship-building, and the founding of iron cannon, were the sole [arts] in which the English excelled. 1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 320 The fonding heat of the glass furnaces..was.. 114° for flint-glass. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 908 The founding-pots are filled up with these blocks of frit. *Ibid.* 917 These three stages are called the first, second, and third fusion or founding.

† **Found,** *v.*4 *Obs.* Aphetic form of CONFOUND.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvi. 8 Remembreth this, and beth foundid [Vulg. *confundamini*]. *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 267/2 A plague found you!

† **Found,** *v.*5 Also 6 pa. pple. **fundied.** [aphetic f. *affound*, ad. OF. *enfondre*: see first quot.] To be chilled or numbed with cold.

[13.. CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 21 My love may not refreyd be nor affound.] *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 108 The maymed, the foollich, the founded [*morfondue*], the froren. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 736 Becaus I was baith fundeit, faint, and cald. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 108 [Pyrethio] is excellently good for any parte of the body yᵗ is fundied or foundered or made allmost num, with to much colde.

† **Fou·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. FOUND *v.*2 + -ABLE.] That can be founded.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 82 Ouer fantastyk, nought grounded, nor foundable in holy Scripture.

Foundation (faundē·i·ʃən). Forms: 4–6 f(o)undacio(u)n, -yon, 5–6 f(o)undatio(u)n, -yo(u)n, (6 foundasyon), 7 fund-, fondation, 5– foundation. [ad. L. *fundātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fundāre*: see FOUND *v.*2 Cf. OF. *fondacion* (1322).]

1. The action of founding or building upon a firm substructure; the state or fact of being founded.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 739 *Thisbe*, This wal .. Was cloven a-two, right fro the toppe adoun, Of old tyme of his fundacioun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 223 The foundacion of the Tour of Babylon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* iii. 12 Many of the olde prestes..which had sene the house afore in his foundacion. 1611 BIBLE *John* xvii. 24 Thou louedst mee before the foundation of the world. 1719 TICKELL *Death Addison* 44 Ne'er to these chambers where the mighty rest, Since their foundation, came a nobler guest.

2. *fig.* The action of establishing, instituting, or constituting on a permanent basis.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 44 Þat was þe fundacion of þe Templeres and of þaire ordre. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 9) 206 b, For the more sure foundacion of the newe amitie, Edward Prince of Wales, wedded Anne. 1629 SEMPIL *Sacrilege Handled* 84 Heere then was but a Nuncupation, a Fundation of Priesthood. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 73 Extending to the foundation of the Empire of Baghdad. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 506 The foundation of the linen manufacture which was to bring wealth to Ulster.

3. *esp.* The establishing of an institution, together with an endowment or provision for its perpetual maintenance.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 67 Theyse arne the ordinaunces of the Gylde of Seynt Katerine .. ordeynyd .. in the fyrste fundacion. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 185 To establysh and .. amortyse þe same lyuelod to is crowne..wych than wold be as a newe ffundacion of is crowne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2449 What landes he gaue towarde the fundacyon Of the sayd monastery. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1349/2 In ech vniuersities by the foundation of the ordinarie and publike lessons. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 7 The piety..evidenced by bequests of broad acres, the foundation of religious houses.

† b. The charter of establishment or incorporation of a society, institution, etc., with rules and ordinances for its government. *Obs.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 110 [heading] *Certificacio fundacionis et regiminis gilde*..[ending with] Other fundacioun es ther non. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Euery person .. bounden by reason of any foundacion or ordynaunce to gyue or distribute any money in almes. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 20 As in the First Chauntrie at large is declared as apperyth by Foundacion dated [etc.].

4. That which is founded or established by endowment; an institution (e.g. a monastery, college, or hospital) established with an endowment and regulations for its maintenance.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 808 He begun to founde a College of a hundred priestes, which foundation with the founder shortly tooke an ende. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxviii. 175 It was our Lord's pleasure, that no Foundation should be erected without great troubles to me. 1843 COLERIDGE in Stanley *Arnold's Life & Corr.* (1844) I. i. 9 Corpus is a very small establishment,—twenty fellows and twenty scholars, with four exhibitioners, form the foundation. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 190 He was with difficulty hindered from becoming a monk in his own foundation of Jumièges.

b. *On* (or † *of*) *the foundation*: said of the members of an endowed college or similar society.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 William Priour of Cristchurche of Caunterbury of your noble fundacion. 1588 LD. BURGHLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 26 No Scholer nor Fellowes of the foundation of any Howse of Learninge. 1761 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 86 If the boy was to be on the foundation [at Eton]. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 71 He..was removed to..London, and placed on the great foundation of Christ's Hospital. 1881 *Oxford Univ. Calend.* 163 There are now fourteen Fellowships and fifteen Scholarships on the old Foundation at this College.

c. The fund or revenues appropriated to endow such an institution. Also *U.S.* (see quot. 1851).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 136 To sette of tithes a fundacioun. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 83 b, They peruert foundations, and will not bestow the Bequeathers free almes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. 312 None [of the Convents] was left standing in the whole Diocesse of Bangor, where no Foundation was valued at full seventy pounds per annum. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* 134 *Foundation* .. In America applied to a donation or legacy appropriated especially to maintain poor and deserving..students at a college.

5. The solid ground or base (natural or built up) on which an edifice or other structure is erected; also, the lowest part of a building, usually constructed below the ground-level.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiv. 119 Albeit yᵗ many [buildings] stande vpon theyr first foundacion, as this yet doth. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 b, Where as yet are seene the foundations of the auncient citie. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 27, I lay the deep Foundations of a Wall. 1802 C JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., If the earth to be built upon is ..such that the natural foundation cannot be trusted. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 22 In digging the foundations of the monastery of Monte Cassino.

transf. and *fig.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 The bones ben the foundacion of al the body and the byldynge of all the body is sette therupon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cii. 25 Thou Lorde in the begynnynge has layed y foundacion of the earth. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. 54 Which engines of protests, and proffers kind..So shook the whole foundation of his mind, As they did all his resolution move. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Hock-cart* 29 The large and cheefe Foundation of your Feast, Fat Beefe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 455 The Rocks are from their old Foundations rent. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Jan. (1879) II. 122 The Horses went away with the foundation and left the Superstructure of the Slay and the Riders behind.

† b. The 'seat' of the body, the 'fundament'.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 131 Who quarrels pick with neighbour nations Get halberts thrust thro' their fundations.

6. *fig.* A basis or groundwork on which something (immaterial) is raised or by which it is supported or confirmed; an underlying ground or principle; the basis on which a story, fiction, or the like is founded.

c 1400 *Hist. & Art. Masonry* 28 Hit was cause and fundacion of all craftys and sciens. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 161/1 This one poynt is the very fond foundacion and ground of all his great heresyes. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 The Edition of the Seuentie was vsed by the Greeke fathers for the ground and foundation of their Commentaries. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 182 The principles, and foundation of a demonstration, are necessary axiomes. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 1 The Bass, which is the lowest part and foundation of the whole Song. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. (1723) 179 There being no reasonable Foundation to believe that the Deluge did come to pass this Way. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 91 P 1 The Subject I am now going upon would be much more properly the Foundation of a Comedy. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Dec., The report..I can assure you..has no real foundation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 47 The only true and natural foundations of society are the wants and the fears of individuals. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 9, I shall term the sensation of white the foundation of the quality whiteness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 313 Thus far Socrates has proceeded in placing religion on a moral foundation.

† b. A ground or reason upon which men act; an understanding, basis of agreement. *Obs.*

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* IV. ii. 132 He may kill his adversary, upon this foundation, because he must either kill or be killed. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 107 That the English might again repair to their respective Houses, and trade on the old Foundation. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 30 Upon this foundation Captain Lovet engaged Mr. John Rudyerd to be his engineer.

7. *transf.* That upon which any structure is built up; a body or ground upon which other parts are overlaid; in various technical uses: e.g. in *Dressmaking*, an underskirt over which the outer skirt is hung or draped; also, a material used for stiffening a garment, etc.; in crochet-work and knitting, the first set of stitches, to which the rest are secured.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 909 *Foundation*..the body of a hat, of wool or inferior fur, upon which the napping of superior fur is laid and united at the battery. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Foundation net*, a coarse quality of Net..employed for stiff foundations in Millinery and Dressmaking. 1893 G. HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 270 Six skirts of tulle over a foundation of satin.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (= belonging to or serving as a foundation, fundamental).

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xi. (1680) 98 If any ask, how the Soul came by those foundation-Propositions. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 160 Christ, that foundation-mercy, that hath all mercies folded up in him. 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. to Lond.* I. i, It is a settled foundation-point that every child that is born shall be a beggar, except one; and that he—shall be a fool. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 262 He builds everywhere on the foundation-thought that a Christian is [etc.].

b. = belonging to a foundation (sense 4), as *foundation-charter, child,* † *master, scholar,* † *undergraduate.*

c 1670 WOOD *Life* (1848) 129 A copie of the *foundation-charter of Canterbury college in Oxon. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 156 The *foundation children, fifty in number, are elected from the Christian population of Calcutta. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Feb., He was a *Foundation Master (as they call them). 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 525/1 The number of free or *Foundation scholars has been increased. 1687 W. SHERWIN in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 216 Any *foundation-undergraduate.

c. Special comb.: **foundation-chain,** the first stitches in a piece of crochet-work; **foundation-muslin, -net,** gummed fabrics used for stiffening dresses and bonnets; **foundation-school,** an

endowed school; **foundation-stone**, one of the stones forming the foundation of a building; *spec.* a stone laid with public ceremony to celebrate the founding of the edifice; also *fig.*; **foundation-stop**, in an organ (see quot. 1881).

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Foundation Chain*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Foundation-muslin*. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Foundation net*. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 92, I had been..educated at a *foundation school. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 302 The *Foundation-Stone of the Church. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 250 The first foundation-stone for the doctrine of liberty is to be sought in the conception of society as a growing and developing organism. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 924/1 The foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute was laid by the Queen. 1846 RIMBAULT in North *Mem. Musicke* 121 Smith seems to have excelled in the diapason or *foundation stops. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 148 Foundation stops are those that give a note corresponding to the key pressed.

Hence † **Founda·tion** *v.*, to ground.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvii. 215 He that foundations not himself with the Arts, will hardly be fit to go out Doctor, either to himself or others.

Foundational (faundē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a foundation; fundamental.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 44 Foundational Doctrines. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 100 The foundational Laws of Beauty and Proportion. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 161 His command of it should be foundational and progressive, hers, general and accomplished for daily and helpful use.

Hence **Founda·tionally** *adv.*

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 133 Never till then can they construct foundationally.

Foundationary (faundē·ʃənări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of or belonging to a foundation.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 440 [It] was converted into a foundation of canons..It has its own foundationary amt-office. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 2 Aug., The foundationary funds attached to them [schools].

Foundationer (faundē·ʃənəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who is 'on the foundation' of an endowed school or college.

1839 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 155 The difference which I had always made between Non-foundationers and Foundationers. 1876 Fox BOURNE *Locke* I. i. 17 A new charter, which in addition to the forty foundationers ..provided for the education of eighty other boys.

Foundationless (faundē·ʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without foundation, baseless.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 1 Wks. 1684 IV. 506 A flattering, fallacious, foundationless..hope. 1821 *Examiner* 2/1 The rumour..was not altogether foundationless. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. 165 Tottering, foundationless shells of splintered wood and imitated stone.

Hence **Founda·tionlessness.**

1895 *Blackw. Mag.* July 33 Its one foundation is the foundationlessness of other systems.

† **Foundator.** *Obs.* Also **-atour**, *Sc.* **fundatour.** [ad. L. *fundātor*, agent-n. f. *fundāre*, refashioned after FOUND *v.*2] = FOUNDER *sb.*2

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 19 And with ofte visitacions solempne laude yeldid to God, with the foundatoure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 128 Lauberaris of the grond .. var fundatouris of al there triumphand prosperite. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv. 140 Penetropolis .. afterwards of his foundator Philippopoli. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* I. 324 The Abbay ..quhairof he is namet fundatour.

† **Founday.** *Obs.* [? f. FOUND *v.*3] (See quot.)

1674 RAY *Collect. Words* 126 Every six days they call a Founday, in which space they make 8 Tun of Iron, if you divide the whole summ of Iron made by the Foundays: for at first they make less in a Founday, at last more. *Sussex.*

Founded (faun·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOUND *v.*2]

1. Based, having a (specified) base or ground (with qualifying adverb). † Also without adv. = 'well founded', well grounded, etc. (*obs.*).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 22 Then comes my Fit againe. I had else beene perfect, Whole as the Marble, founded as the Rocke. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1504 Thy hopes are not ill founded. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lv. 291, I mean..of such charges..to show that they are not founded. 1774 tr. *Helvetius' Child of Nature* I. 132 A young woman of your prudence must be founded in her behaviour. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks III. 398 Supply them with just and founded motives to disaffection. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 152 If Ministers are founded in saying there is no sort of treaty with France. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 248 These complaints were in many cases well founded.

2. Endowed, 'on the foundation'. *rare.*

1895 J. M. BULLOCH *Hist. Aberdeen Univ.* 99 The greater part of the founded members had been 'quyte abolisched'.

Foundement: see FUNDAMENT.

† **Fou·nder,** *sb*1 *Obs.* [f. FOUND *v.*1 + -ER1.] One who tests: only in *ale-founder* = ALE-CONNER.

c 1500 *Bk. of Brome* (1886) 164 Enquere..of yower ale-founders, 3ef they hawe do yer office well and trwly.

Founder (faun·dəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. FOUND *v.*2 + -ER1: cf. OF. *fondeor, -eur.*]

1. 'One who raises an edifice; one who presides at the erection of a city' (J.).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 79 þe foundour of þis citee is vnknowe. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 11 Antenowre..founder of Jerusalem. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 8 Julius Cæsar was the first founder of this tower. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 161 Every City set up the worship of its own Founder. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 477 The building displays..the taste of different founders.

† **b.** A maker or creator. *Obs*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 68 He þat is mi foundeor may hit folfulle, þat was ded on þe cros & bouȝte us so deore.

2. One who sets up or institutes for the first time; one who gives its first beginning to (an institution, sect, etc.). Formerly in wider use, an originator (of a practice or custom).

1340 70 *Alex. & Dind.* 664 He [Mars] was fihtere fel & foundur of werre. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 101 Yᵉ first foundurs of yᵉ gilde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 32 b, No man could tell who was the authoure and founder of that rumoure. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Rebel.* IV. (1859) 583 Sathan, the first founder of Rebellion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. Contents § 17 Leucippus and Democritus.. were..the Founders of that Philosophy which is Atheistically Atomical. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 24 Pallas .. Thou Founder of the Plough and Plough-man's Toyl. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 357 Like Augustus, Diocletian may be considered as the founder of a new empire. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 24 George Fox, the founder of the sect of Quakers. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 52 The founders of great fortunes and great families.

3. One who founds or establishes (an institution) with an endowment for its perpetual maintenance.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2584 He was fyrst founder and syre Of þe cherche of Knares myre. 1535-6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 28 Suche as pretende to be foundours, patrons or donours of suche relygyous houses. 1682 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 122 Our founders monument being defaced in the late wars, I am again restoreing it. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 8 The Honourable Founder of this Lecture. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 89 The pictures of the founders hang from the walls.

† **4.** One who supports or maintains another. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 491 He [Perkyn Warbeck]..with all hys complices and confederates, and Jhon Awater .. one of hys founders and hys sonne, were..arreyned and condempned at Westmynster. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* I. iii, What a vengeance ails you, To be so childish to imagine me A founder of old fellows?

5. Founder's-shares, (**-parts**) *pl.*, shares issued to the founders of a public company, as part of the consideration for the business or concession which is taken over, and not forming a part of the ordinary capital.

1889 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 7/2 The value of..founders' shares has grown unwieldy. 1896 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 143/2 The invention of 'founders' shares'..dates only from 1889.

Founder (faun·dəɹ), *sb.*3 [f. FOUND *v.*3 + -ER 1. Cf. OF. (and mod.F.) *fondeur.*]

1. One who founds or casts metal, or makes articles of cast metal. Often in comb., with the metal or article specified, as *bell-, iron-, type-founder.*

1402 in *Rot. Parl.* III. 520 Bartilmew Dekene, Founder. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* vi. 29 The lead is consumed in the fyre: the founder melteth in vaine. 1637 *Decree Star Chamber* xxvii. in Arb. *Milton's Areop.* 21 That there shall be foure Founders of letters for printing allowed. 1682 GREW *Museum* III. iii. 334 Founders add a little [antimony] to their Bell-Metal, to make it more sonorous. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 581 Her majesties founder has orders to cast 60 heavy cannon. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 28 Let Mr. Wood and his crew of founders and tinkers coin on. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v., Master founders are the owners or managers of a foundry for making iron or brass castings.

b. One who founds glass.

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 905 The glass-founder. 1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 89 Glass Manufacture [Workmen employed in] Metal Making: Founder.

2. *Comb.*, as *founder's dust, sand* (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Founders' Dust*, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust ground fine and sifted for casting purposes in foundries. *Ibid., Founders' sand*, a species of sand obtained from Lewisham, Kent, and other districts, for making foundry moulds.

Founder (faun·dəɹ), *sb.*4 [f. FOUNDER *v.*]

† **1.** *pl.* Grounds, lees, sediment. Cf. F. *fondrilles. Obs.*

c 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 176 Do awey þe foundres [*v.r.* groundes] vndernebe.

2. The action of the verb FOUNDER; a landslip.

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 738 A series of founders or landslips, caused by the undermining of the solid strata.

Founder (faun·dəɹ), *sb.*5 [app. f. *found*, pa. pple. of FIND *v.* + -ER 1.]

† **1.** = FINDER. *Obs.*

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* in *App. Jas. I's Counterbl.* (Arb.) 84 Lorde Nicot..first founder out of this hearbe.

2. *spec.* in *Derbysh. Lead-mining* (see quot. 1851).

1601 *High Peak Art.* I. in Mander *Derbysh. Min. Gloss.* (1824) 130 Who .. were or pretended to be possessed of the same ground as taker of a Fore-field for an old founder. 1851 TAPPING *Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Founder* is the mining term expressive of the finder of a vein, or rake, or in ordinary language, a miner.

3. That portion of a lead-mine which is given to the first finder of the vein; hence, the part first worked. Called also *founder-meer, -shaft.*

1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 59 (E. D. S.) If two Founders in one Rake be set. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I ijb, Sometimes it happens that there is two Founders in the same Vein, for a Vein may be found at a distance from my Founder. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* 204 *Foundermere*, the first 32 yards of ground worked. *Ibid., Foundershaft*, the first shaft that is sunk. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 § 2 The Word 'Founder' shall mean the Point at which a Vein of Ore shall be first found..the Words 'Founder-Meers' shall mean the Two first Meers to be set out to the Finder.

Founder (faun·dəɹ), *sb.*6 Also 6 **fowlder.** [f. FOUNDER *v.* (senses 4–5).]

1. Inflammation of the laminar structures of a horse's foot, resulting usually from overwork; a similar disease in dogs.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Fraco val march*, fownder. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 They are subject to Heat or Founder to their Feet or Legs. 1825 LOUDON *Agric.* § 6517 (1831) 987 Founder of the feet. 1884 SPEEDY *Sport* iii. 31 Kennel lameness, founder, and rheumatism [in dogs] are often caused by [etc.]

2. A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest in horses. Called also *body-, chest-founder.*

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 275 They were often mistaken even in what they call the Chest or Body-founder. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 171, I agree with the French writers that the founder is a fluxion.

Founder (faun·dəɹ), *v.* [a. OF. *fondrer* to plunge to the bottom, submerge; also *intr.* to collapse, fall in ruins:—f. L. *fundus* bottom.

The simple vb. *fondrer* appears to be rare in OF.; the compounds *esfondrer, enfondrer.* are common, and occur in most of the senses below; cf. AFOUNDER, ENFOUNDER, of which *founder* in some uses may be an aphetic form. The *r* in the OF. vb. is variously accounted for: see Hatz.-Darm. s.v. *effondrer*, Körting *Lat.-Rom.-Wb.* s.vv. *exfundulare, infundulare*; a popular Lat. type **fundorāre* may have existed, f. *fundora* (see Du Cange) pl. of *fundus* neut., whence Fr. *fonds*, FOUNCE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To burst or smash (something) in; to force a passage through. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 5266 He gaff Richard a sory flatt, That foundryd bacynet and hat. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 183 And whan he was withinne, & fauht as a wilde leon, He fondred þe Sarazins otuynne & fauht as a dragon.

† **2.** To send to the bottom, cause to be swallowed up or engulfed. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1014 þis watz a uengeaunce violent þat voyded þise places, þat foundered hatz so fayr a folk & þe folde sonkken. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 97 Haue no mercy..of ony man that lyueth, foundre & droune altogider [F. *effondres tout*] in-to the botome of the sea.

3. *intr.* Of the earth, a building, etc.: To fall down, give way.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 153 The toure foundred and sanke doune in to the grounde. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Wilts* (Royal Soc. MS.) 106 (Halliw.) A quantity of earth foundred and fell downe a vast depth. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 274 We find that the cliffs of Bawdsey and Felixtow are foundering slowly.

† **b.** *trans.* To undermine. Also *fig. Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 13 King John having his soul battered without, with forrain fears, and foundred within by the falsenesse of his Subjects, sunk on a sudden beneath himself. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* v. (1658) 60 The river .. foundering the wall thereof 20 furlongs in length, bare it down.

4. *intr.* (Chiefly of a horse or its rider.) To stumble violently, fall helplessly to the ground, collapse; to fall lame; *occas.* to sink or stick fast (in mire or bog).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's. T.* 1829 For which his hors for feere gan to turne, And leep asyde, and foundred as he leep. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1022 As he loutit our ane bra, His feit founderit hym fra. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiv. 157 Down swakkis the knycht sone with a fellon fayr, Foundris fordwart flatlingis on hys spald. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 163 To grund, for fersness, he did founder. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Regation Week* IV. (1859 498 Whereby thy poor nyghbour, sitting on his seelly weak beast, foundereth not in the deep thereof. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No 132 P 6 The man is a thick-skull'd puppy, and founders like a horse. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 749/1 The guide had strayed off the ford, and I was foundering in a quicksand. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 219 When a man has..driven another's horse so hard as to cause it to founder.

5. *trans.* To cause to break down or go lame; *esp.* to cause (a horse) to have the founder, thus disabling him.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 51 A broken-winded .. Iade, that..now is quite foundred and tired. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. viii, O stumbling jade .. Plague founder thee. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 97 You will surbate or founder your Hounds. 1680 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* II. (1699) 3 A very bad Path, which with our being necessitated to wade the River..almost foundred our Men. 1732 GAY *Achilles* I, He will quite founder himself with galloping from place to place to look after me. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 74 She..rode my pony till she foundered him.

b. *fig.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 18 Such firie Agues fall soonest into a surfeit, and founder themselues with their intemperate behauiour. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 365 Founder himself to and fro in his own objections. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 148 And so your Consequence..is foundered of all four, and can neither passe nor repasse.

¶ **c.** Confused with FOUND *v.*5: To benumb.

1562 [see FOUND *v.*5]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xix. 342 The Oyle..is good..for members that are benummed or foundered.

6. *intr.* Of a vessel: To fill with water and sink, go to the bottom. [= OF. *s'enfondrer*: cf. sense 2.]

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 398 Already she had receiued in much water, insomuch that she beganne to founder. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, The seamen every now and then cried out she would founder. 1882 WHITE *Naval Archit.* 13 Ships founder when the entry of water into the interior causes a serious and fatal loss of floating power.

b. *fig.* To 'come to grief', be wrecked.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 40 But in this point All his trickes founder. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 56 *note*, Spain began to founder from the loss of the Low Countries: **but a first-rate ship does not go down like a wherry.**

7. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to fill with water and sink; to send to the bottom.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 305 When a vessel is, or comes once to bee foundered, there is no possibility of her being helped up. [But this may be sense 6.] 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 52 Capable of pierceing a Ship under her Bends, so foundering her. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* III. 110 A great ship was being foundered and ground to pieces by some invisible force within a few yards of them.

8. *Golf.* To hit (a ball) into the ground.

1880 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football, etc.* 96 The young Golfer ..is likely to founder the ball, or drive it only a comparatively short distance.

¶ 9. *error.* =Fr. *fondre*: To burst (into tears).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 The damoiseau Jason .. began thenne to foundre in teeris right habondantly. [Often in Caxton.] *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 51 The king foundred all in teeres.

Hence **Fou·ndering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (an. 13) 127 Matthew Gouth, by founderyng of his horsse, was taken. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 238 No one thing quailes Religion more than foundring Presbytrie. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. li. (1668) 62 Of Foundring in the Feet there be two sorts, a dry and a wet. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Foundering in the feet..Foundering in the chest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xvii, Rescued from our foundering skiff.

Foundered (fau·ndəd), *ppl. a.* [f. FOUNDER *v.* + -ED [1].]

†1. Undermined, made to give way. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 119 A foundered and failing foundation.

2. Of a horse: Affected with founder; lamed.

1543 tr. *Act* 20 *Rich. II*, c. 5 The sayde horses become al lost and foundred [original AF. *foundez*]. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, As tender as the foot of a foundred nagge. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 1 Cor. xi. (1867) 81 So our judgment will be partial and favourable to us, as foundered feet will never tread hard. 1726 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 506 Shall gallop a foundered horse ten miles upon a causeway and get home safe. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* xxiii, Your horse was greatly foundered.

fig 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. i. 51 He not only hears but examines his Client, and pincheth the cause, where he fears it is foundred. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judg.* xci, Ere he could get a word Of all his founder'd verses under way.

3. Of a vessel: Sunk, wrecked.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Founder'd, Ship at Sea*, that sprung a Leak and Sunk downright. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 634 They .. Across the founder'd deck o erwhelming roar.

Founderous (fau·ndərəs), *a.* Also foundrous. [f. FOUNDER *v.* + -OUS.] Causing or likely to cause to founder; miry, full of ruts and holes.

1767 *Hull & Anlaby Road Act* 2 The other roads..are become very founderous for travellers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 267, I have travelled through the negotiation, and a sad founderous road it is. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III, Poor pilot I, by snows confounded, And many a foundrous pit surrounded! 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1873) 314 Where a public way is foundrous, as such ways frequently were in former times.

Foundership (fau·ndəʃip). [f. FOUNDER *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] The position of a founder.

1565 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 252, I would wish a better in his place to govern the house, and he to hold him in his foundership if he will. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 213 Many Inheritances I found in reason freed from these Taxes and Lays, as Tythes in Spiritual hands..Presentations, Founderships. 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXIII. 92 There seems to be a patriotic schism .. as to the foundership of the Temperance societies. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 67 It.. harmonizes with his foundership of the Olympic games.

Foundling (fau·ndliŋ). Forms: 4 fynd(e)ling, 4–8 fondling, 4–6 -elyng, 4–6 found(e)lyng, (4 -eling), 4–5 fund(e)ling, -lyng, 4, 6 foundling. [ME. *fundeling* (=Du. *vondeling*, MHG. *vundelinc*), f. *funden*, pa. pple. of FIND *v.* + -LING; ME. had also *findling* (=Ger. *findling*), f. the pres. stem of the vb. Cf. also ME. *funding*.]

1. A deserted infant whose parents are unknown, a child whom there is no one to claim. Also *transf.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxvii[i]. 5 (Horstm.) Of fadre of foundlinges ma. *c* 1305 *Judas* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 So þat þe quene vpbreid adai: þat he fyndling was. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/2 Fundelynge, as he þat ys fowndyn, and noman wote ho ys hys fadur, ne hys modyr. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* iii. 5, I am an Israelite, not by engraffynge, but by kyndred: not a straunge foundlyng, but a Jewe, beynge borne of the Jewes. 1602 WITHALS *Dict.* 271/1 A childe which is laid and found in the streete .. or elsewhere, which they call commonly a foundling. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 372 Whether there should not be erected.. an hospital for orphans and foundlings, at the expense of old bachelors? 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xliv. 113, I myself have seen these foundlings in their nest displaying a strange ferocity of nature. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, He roared again until the very foundlings near at hand were startled in their beds.

appositively. *a* 1712 KING *Ulysses & Tiresias* 25 Tho' he a foundling bastard be. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. xxiii. (1876) 250 The discovery of a foundling orphan.

b. *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 8 As for lying or vntruth, it is a foundling, and not a thing bred. 1827–38 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 210 Employ such words as have the largest families, keeping clear of foundlings and of those of which nobody can tell whence they come unless he happens to be a scholar. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 39 The great majority of proverbs are foundlings, the happier foundlings of a nation's wit, which [etc.].

2. *The Foundling*: the Foundling Hospital, London.

1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 123 It would be as wise to recommend wolves for nurses at the Foundling, on the credit of Romulus and Remus.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **foundling-hospital**, †**-house**, an institution for the reception of foundlings; **foundling-stone**, an erratic boulder.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 39 The *enfants trouvés*, or *foundling-hospital. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 166 The Crêches of Paris, or the foundling hospital of Dublin. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 12 ¶ 6 What, you never heard of the *Foundling House? 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 305 "Foundling-stones" innumerable have become objects of popular superstition and scientific curiosity.

Foundment: see FUNDAMENT.

Foundress [1] (fau·ndrés). Forms: 5 fowndowr-, 5–6 founderesse, (7 -ess), 5–7 foundresse, 7–8 -res, 7– foundress. [f. FOUNDER *sb.*[2] + -ESS.] A female founder; *esp.* a woman who founds or endows an institution, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 11 Gramer..Cheeff ffounderesse and roote of alle connyng. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 23 Dydo .. foundresse of the noble cyte of cartage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 898 [Perkin] retourned againe to the Lady Margaret his first foolish foundresse. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 387 The chiefe Foundresse of this religious house. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 328 Semiramis was the foundress of this part also of the Babylonian greatness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 530 The goddess who is the common foundress of both our cities.

†**Fou·ndress** [2]. *Obs.* [f. FOUNDER *sb.*[3] + -ESS.] A woman who founds or casts metals.

1638 FORD *Fancies* III. ii, The great bell of my heart is crack'd and never Can ring in tune again, till't be new cast By one only skilful foundress.

Foundry (fau·ndri). Forms: 7 fondary, -ery, founderie, 8 -ary, 8–9 -ery, 9 foundry. [a. F. *fond(e)rie*, f. *fondre*: see FOUND *v.*[3]]

1. The art or business of founding or casting metal; *concr.* founders' work, castings.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 565 This art of grauing images in stone is of greater antiquitie by farre, than..founderie and casting statues. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 279 *note*, The ingenious Mr. Prickett, to whom the Iron Foundery of this kingdom owes much. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 2/3 Cut nails are advanced .. and a similar run is declared in heavy iron foundry, mill-rolls, wheels, etc.

2. An establishment or building in which founding of metal or glass is carried on.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 194 The founderie where they cast ordinance. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 258 This man .. dwelt near an English foundery in Glengary. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 915 (art. *Glass-making*). 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xliii, Fellow-workmen together in the same foundry.

fig. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 320 Thus I contend with fancy and opinion; and search the mint and foundery of imagination. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 249 The nursery of irresistible legions, the foundary of the human race.

†b. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 3 The Fondaries or Stilling-Houses of the Great Duke of Florence. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fondery* (Fr.) a Stilling-house.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foundry-coke*, *-furnace*, *-goods*, *-man*; **foundry-iron**, iron containing sufficient carbon to make it suitable for castings; **foundry-proof**, the final proof before stereotyping or electrotyping (Jacobi).

1892 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 8/6 Wanted by Colliery Proprietors, an Agent, to sell *foundry coke. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 355 **Foundry Furnace* .. Reverberating and blast furnaces. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 71 That endless variety of smaller and generally useful articles, denominated *foundery goods. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 357 He..keeps 'a the *foundrymen starvin' till neet.

Fount [1] (faunt). Chiefly *poet.* [Appears late in 16th c.; ad. F. *font* or L. *font-em* on the analogy of *mount*, *mountain*, etc.] A spring, source, FOUNTAIN.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 850 Why should .. toads infect fair founts with venom mud? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 154 Proofes as cleere as Founts in Iuly, when Wee see each graine of grauell. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Temper* I. 8 As naturall a fluxe and emanation forth of it .. as the water in the rivelet hath from the fount. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 357 And flours aloft shading the Fount of Life. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX 562 Thy milky founts my infant lips have drained. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 398 High to their fount..trace up the brooks. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 308 By Kedron's brook, or Siloa's holy fount.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* iv. 107 From this Fount did all those Mischiefs flow. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 144 Because I stole The secret fount of fire. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 188 Ancient founts of inspiration well thro' all my fancy yet. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 235 The Archbishop turned fiercely upon Oxford as the fount and centre of the new heresies.

Fount [2] (faunt), **font** (fɒnt). *Printing.* Also 8 found; cf. FUND. [See FONT *sb.*[2]] A complete set or assortment of type of a particular face and size. Also fully, *fount of letter* or *type*.

1683 MOXON *Printing* No. II. ¶ 2. 13 A Fount (properly a Fund) of Letter of all Bodies. *Ibid.* No. XXIII. 377 *Fount* is the whole number of Letters that are Cast of the same Body and Face at one time. 1687–8 BOYLE *Let.* 5 Mar. in Birch *Life* 417, I caused a font of Irish letters to be cast. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 258 Break down the printing-presses, melt the founds. 1771 P. LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 248 A Complete Fount of Letter. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. ii. 27 We discussed the merits of a new font. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 76 The largest font of Italics possessed by the establishment. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 630 He set up a complete fount of type.

Fountain (fau·ntən). Forms: 5–6 fontayn(e, -eyn(e, 5–7 -taine, fountayn(e, 6 fontane, 6–7 fountaine, 7– fountain. [late ME. *fontayne*, a. OF. *fontaine*:—late L. *fontāna* (whence Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *fontana*, Welsh *ffynnawn*, *-on*), fem. of L. *fontānus* pertaining to a fount, f. *font-*, *fons* FOUNT *sb.*[1]]

1. A spring or source of water issuing from the earth and collecting in a basin, natural or artificial; also, the head-spring or source *of* a stream or river. Now *arch.* or *poet.* exc. *fig.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 308 To this fountayn ofte tyme com nimiane for to disporte. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xviii. 400 A fore the gate sprange a quycke fontaine. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* viii. 2 The fountaynes of the depe and the wyndowes of heauen were stopte. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. v. 23 Like to a bubling fountaine stir'd with winde. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. 163 Some would haue the great riuer Tanais not to haue his head or fountaine in the Riphæan mountains. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 581 God, who caused a fountain at thy prayer From the dry ground to spring, etc. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. ii (1732) 83 Making Rivers to ascend to their Fountains. 1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 20 So oft I have, At the fountain of a rill Sate upon a flow'ry bed. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 105 The greatest objection to this country is the want of fountains and running streams. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 96 The vilest herb that runs to seed Beside its native fountain.

b. used with reference to baptism (cf. FONT).

[1526 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 26 Clensed it in the fountayne of water thorowe the worde.] 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 8 Them which at this fountayne forsake the deuill and all his workes.

c. *transf.*

1526–34 TINDALE *Mark* v. 29 And streyght waye her fountayne of bloude was dryed vp. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 92 With purple fountains issuing from your veins.

d. *fig.* A spring, source, 'well'. (Often in *pl.*)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 God is the fountayne of all godenesse and of all vertue. 14.. *Balade to our Ladie* (Chaucer's Wks. 1561) Fountain al filthlesse, as birell current clere. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vi. 30 Parys Oxenford & Cambryge ben the fontayns where men may drawe out most science. 1548–9 Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Post-Communion, Almightie God, the fountayn of all wisdome. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C iij, This mischiefe hath many fountaines. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 3 Some principal Rules of practical Geometry, reducing them to their original Fountains. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 223 The French law, which is derived from the same feodal fountain. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 268 The Crown is the fountain of honour. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 116 Long-practised craft had poisoned the very fountains of trust in him.

2. A jet or stream of water made to rise or spout up artificially; the structure built for such a jet or stream to rise and fall in; also, an erection in a public place for a constant supply of fresh water for drinking (more fully, *drinking fountain*). Applied also to a natural jet of water, as that of a geyser.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. ix, A dulcet spring and marvaylous fountaine Of golde and asure made all certaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 60 In the midst of all a fountaine stood, Of richest substance that on earth might bee. 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* II. ii. 77 My Statue, Which like a Fountaine, with an hundred spouts Did run pure blood. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 561 Fountaines I intend to be of two Natures: the One that sprinckleth or Spouteth Water; the Other a Faire Receipt of Water, .. without Fish, or Slime, or Mud. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 23 A stone fountaine weeping out the yeare. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr., There were four fountains of cold water in this room. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 It had been formerly a Fountain, but was only choak'd up..I ask'd..if he had ever known it to play. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 145 Let spouting fountains cool the air, Singing in the sun-baked square. 1882 CASSELL s.v. *Drinking-fountain*, Modern drinking fountains began to be erected in Liverpool in 1857. The first one in London was opened to the public on April 12, 1859. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks in Geol. Field* 84 Instantly the fountain [of the Great Geyser of Iceland] began to play with the utmost violence.

3. *Her.* A roundel, barry wavy of six, argent and azure.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. 96 He beareth..a Bend.. betweene six Fountaines Proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* v. 25 In representation, the Bezant, Plate, and Fountain, are flat. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 70 A Bend between six Fountains forms the Coat of the Stourton Family.

4. A reservoir or compartment for holding oil, ink, etc., in an Argand lamp, a printing-press, etc.

5. *Conchol.* (See quot.)

1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 355 Fountains and watering-pots.. and helmet-shells .. names which have been locally .. applied to a few of the multitudinous species of Mollusca.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (chiefly appositive and *fig.* =belonging to or of the nature of a spring or source, original).

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 5 The fountain-love, the fountain-delight, the fountain-joy of men and angels. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xviii. (1700) 111 His Love is the first Original and Fountain-blessing. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. 446 The universal fountain-fulness of one supreme almighty goodness. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 286 The Fountain-light of the soul. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 192 The original and

fountain-Being. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intimat. Immort.* ix, Those shadowy recollections, Which be they what they may, Are yet the fountain light of all our day. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 191 In contact with Him who is the fountain-flame of all life.

b. *Comb*, as *fountain-brim, -side*; *fountain-fruitful* adj.; also **fountain-fish**, a ctenophoran; **fountain-pen**, a pen furnished with an ink-reservoir; **fountain-pipe**, a pipe which supplies a fountain with water; **fountain-tree**, a name for the deodar (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); also, 'a tree in the Canary Isles which distills water from its leaves' (W.); †**fountain-water**, fresh water from a spring, spring-water.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 119 By dimpled brook and *fountain-brim. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* iv. ii, The *Fountain-fruitfull Lebanon. 1823 *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sc.*, *Fountain-pen. 1892 E. REEVES *Homewd. Bound* 164 One silver pocket-knife and fountain-pen. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 226 Look to your *Fountain-Pipes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 326 By a fresh *fountain-side. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv. 480 Descry'd By road frequented, or by fountain-side. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 78 Mingled with a little *Fountaine or running water. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* ii. 7 Let it be boyled in foure pints of fountaine water. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* iv. iv. 245 Common Salt is dissolved in clear Fountain Water.

Fountained (fau·ntĕnd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Provided with a fountain or fountains; also with attributive prefixed, as *many-fountained.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 717 O fountain'd hill! Old Homer's Helicon! 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 22 O mother Ida, many-fountain'd Ida. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recollect.* II. 3 Fountained garden and pillared court.

†**Fountaineer.** *Obs.* In 7 -e(e)r(e, -iere; also FONTANIER. [ad. F. *fontainier, fontenier*: see -EER.] One who has charge of a fountain.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 220 No gardener nor fountainer. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., A basilisc of copper, wh^ch managed by the fountainere, casts water neere 60 feet high..The fountainiere represented a showre of raine from the topp. 1652 WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 28 Like those Fountaineers, who shewing curious Water-works and Grotta's..set themselves in some known place where they remain dry, whilst every one else is wetted to the skin.

Fountain-head.

1. A fountain or spring from which a stream flows; the head-spring or source of a stream.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. viii. 9 This tower was made..for the garding and keeping of the fountayne heads which from thence are brought..into the citie. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 200 The sea..is the fountain-head from whence all fountains have their heads. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 26 Any Water coming from the Fountain, will rise to the height of that Fountain Head. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 60, I passed through the regions of the north to the fountain-head of the Ister. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 57 Taking the waters of the streams from their fountain-heads.

2. *fig.* The chief or prime source of anything; the quarter whence anything originates; *esp.* an original source of information, news, etc.

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 114 These two vnruly..powers, which are the spring and fountaine head of all disordinate affections. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 326 As I am..assured from some heere very neare the fountayne head at Bruxells. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 I. 64 You are about the court; and so, being at the fountain-head, know what is in the papers before they are printed. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* x. 94 To trace an error to its fountain-head is to refute it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 28 The Convention was the fountain-head from which the authority of all future Parliaments must be derived.

Fountainless (fau·ntĕnlĕs), *a.* [f. FOUNTAIN + -LESS.] Without fountains.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 264 Barren desert, fountainless and dry. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* (1830–2) II. xviii. 164 Like Hagar watching the waning life of her infant amid the fountainless desert. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 207 A..wilderness..everywhere fountainless.

Fountainlet. *nonce-wd.* [See -LET.] A little fountain.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Huntingdon* II. (1662) 48 In the afore-said Village there be two Fountaine-lets.

Fountainous (fau·ntĕnəs), *a. rare.* [f. FOUNTAIN + -OUS.] a. Of the nature of a fountain or source. *lit.* and *fig.* b. Containing fountains or springs of water.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 18/1 From the Fountainous Idea's there proceeded others. 1664 BEALE in *Evelyn's Pomona* 29 If the Land be neither dry..nor fountainous. 1747 E. POSTON *Pratler* I. 42 From this vast fountainous Cause we may plainly trace all the Sins and Follies of Mankind. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 72 The angels..unsealed The secret wealth of many a fountainous hill.

Hence **Fountainously** *adv.* (=as from a source).

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 195 The light of the same proceeding immediately and fountainously from the Father of Lights.

Fountful (fau·ntful), *a. poet.* [f. FOUNT 1 + -FUL.] Full of founts or springs.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XX. 204 The foot of Ida's fountful hill. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1626) 315 Where yellow Tybris runs From fountfull Appenines. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 114 Fountful Ide. 1809 MRS. WEST *Mother* (1810) 144 On the top of fountful Pisgah.

Founting (fau·ntiŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. FOUNT 1 + -ING 2.] Welling up like a spring; *transf.* drooping in the form of a falling fountain.

1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* iii, And there were founting springs to overflow Their marble basins. *Ibid.* xlviii, We bend each tree in proper attitude, And founting willows train in silvery falls.

[**Foupe**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Four (fōə1), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1–3 féower, féwer, (2 fure), 2–3 f(o)uwer, 3 feouwer, fowuer, fower, *Orm.* fowwerr, foo(u)r, fuȝer, fur, *south.* vor, 3–4 *south.* vour, 3–7 fowre, foure, (3 fawre, fowr, *Orm.* fowwre), 4 faur(e, 3–four. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *fíower*=OFris. *fiuwer, fior*, OS. *fiwar, fiuwar, fiori* (Du. *vier*), OHG. *fior, fier* (MHG., mod.Ger. *vier*), ON. *fiórer* masc., *-ar* fem., *fiogor* neut. (Sw. *fyra*, Da. *fire*), Goth. *fidwôr*. In comb. OE. had a form *fyðer-, fíðer-*, Anglian *feoðor-, -ur*; cf. OSw. *fiæþer-*, Frankish *fitter-* (Lex Salica), Goth. *fidur-*. The phonological relation of the Teut. forms to those in other Aryan langs. presents anomalies of which the explanation is still disputed; the OAryan type is **qetwer-, -wôr-, qetur-* (with other ablaut-variants of somewhat uncertain form), regularly represented by Skr. *catvār-, catur-*, Gr. *τέσσαρες* (Dor. *τέτορες*), L. *quattuor*, OIrish *cethir*, OWelsh *petguar* (mod. Welsh *pedwar*).] The cardinal number next after *three*, represented by the symbols 4 or IV.

A. as *adj.*

1. In concord with the sb. expressed.

The four corners, quarters, etc. (*of the earth, heavens* or *world*): the remotest parts; see CORNER *sb.*1 8. *The four corners* (of a document): the limits or scope of its contents; see CORNER *sb.*1 1 c. *Within the four seas*: within the boundaries of Great Britain, †*Of all four sides*: entirely, thoroughly.

a 1000 *Crist* 879 (Gr.) From feowerum foldan sceatum þam ytemestum eorðan rices englas..blawaþ byman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Þas fure kunnes teres boð þe fuwer wateres þa þe beoð ihaten us on to weschen. *c* 1205 LAY. 5154 Com þa tiðinde to þan feouwer kinggen þat Belin king wes icumen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 9 Þa leaden him i cure up o fowr hweoles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14241 Mari and martha..þai had ben wepand þar four dais. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8808 Þen þos maisters gert make..Fovre lampis full light..all of gold fyne. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 151 Reynawde is well a noble gentylman of all foure sides. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 19 A rich canapie of cloath of silver borne over her heade by the fower Lordes of the Portes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. i. 359 So be it he goeth not out beyond the Foure seas. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 156 They fired four Guns as Signals of Distress. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* iii, He..was the safest confidant to be found within the four seas. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 29/2 It may be necessary to look beyond the four corners of the agreement.

b. *Four corners*, a game: see quots. Also, in *Horsemanship* (see quot. 1753).

1730–36 BAILEY (folio), *Four-corners* [with Horsemen]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Four-corners*, in the manege, or to work upon the four corners, is to divide in imagination the volt or round into four quarters, so that upon each of these quarters, the horse makes a round or two at trot or gallop; and when he has done so upon each quarter, he has made the four corners. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 241 Four-corners is so called from four large pins which are placed singly at each angle of a square frame. 1881 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.* 64 The game of Skittles is also altered from nine pins to four, and is called 'Four Corners'.

c. *The history of the Four Kings* (see quot.).

1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1894 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* s.v., The History of the Four Kings (*Livre des Quatre Rois*), a pack of cards.

2. With ellipsis of sb., which may usually be supplied from context. †*Four for four*: in fours.

c 1205 LAY. 4046 Feowere here weren riche þe haueden ferden muchele. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 938 Þe aungelez..enforsed alle fawre forth at þe ȝatez. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 201 Syne four for four togidder than tha fuir, And sone all aucht. 16[21] BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxi. 22 These foure..fell by the hand of Dauid. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 53 All Fowre were in the place apointed.

b. with omission of *hours*, as *four o'clock.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 32 (Az vnhappy it waz for the bride) that cam thither too soon, (and yet waz it a four a clok). 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford* Wks. 1755 III. II. 44, I shall think of that no more, If you'll be sure to come at four. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 266 The bustle and turmoil of the work grow to a climax at four o'clock.

c. with omission of *horses.*

1815 L. SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 3 An elegant post-chaise and four stopped at the door. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 363 As pleasant as a barouche and four.

†d. In phrases *On* (*upon, of*) *all four* (sc. feet or limbs); also *on* or *upon four. Obs.*; now *on* ALL-FOURS.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1683 He fares forth on alle faure. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. 37 What thyng..Goth fyrst on foure, or els gothe he nought? 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xviii, Thenne balan yede on al four feet and handes and put of the helme of his broder. 16[21] BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 20 All foules that creepe, going vpon all foure, shalbe an abomination vnto you. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 431 You'll hardly find..beast that trots sound of all four: There will be some defect. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* (1669) 157 [Babies] will crawl stark naked of all four about the House and into the fields. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 128 What a sorry cripled Argument's here, even lame upon all four? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, I would crawl upon all four to serve you. [1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 211, I was oblig'd to creep upon all Fours.] 1722 *Lett. from Mist's Jrnl.* I. 294 An old black Horse, that can scarce crawl upon Four.

3. Coupled with a higher cardinal or ordinal numeral following, so as to form a compound (cardinal or ordinal) numeral.

c 1205 LAY. 2092 [Brutus] hæfde þis lond fower and twenti winter on his hond. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xi. (1495) 421 Amonge foules oonly the rauen hath fowre and syxty chaungynges of voyce. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 416 The foure and thirtieth Chapter sheweth the vse of the Masse. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* viii, My breath is growing as scant as a broken-winded piper's when he has played for four-and-twenty hours at a penny wedding.

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number four.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21748 O four and thre qua tels euen, He sal þe numbre mak o seuen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxviii. (1495) 921 One doo to thre makyth foure. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 47 Four..was held to be the most perfect number.

2. A set of four persons or things: *esp.* a. A card, domino, or the side of a die marked with four pips or spots; a throw of the die by which the 'four' comes uppermost. b. *Card-playing* (*Poker*). A set of four cards of the same value. c. A four-oared boat or a crew of four oarsmen. *Fours*, races for four-oared boats. d. *Cricket*, etc. A hit for which four runs are scored. e. *pl.* (See quot. 1888.) Also *in fours* (formerly †*in fours and fours*), arranged in groups of four; *spec.* in *Bibliography* used to indicate the number of leaves in a sheet or gathering.

a. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Dial.* iii. 26 *R.* I did lift an Ace.—*L.* I a foure. 1674 COTTON *Gamester* vi. 80 The Deuces, Treys, Fours, and Fives. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. II. 196 When lady Tricksey play'd a four You took it with a mattadore. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 81 Suppose your hand consists of a four, five, and six of spades.

b. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 499 Fours, or four [cards] of a kind. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 84 If he had been so fortunate as to possess another ace among the cards..he would have a 'four'.

c. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liv, A Four and two sitters..up with one tide and down with another. 1891 *Outdoor Games & Recreat.* 137 He must graduate through his college fours, and Torpid races. *Ibid.* 144 The 'Coxswainless Fours', These 'Fours'..are inter-collegiate races.

d. 1836 in 'Bat' *Cricketer's Man* (1850) 100 Threes, fours, and fives appear as easy for him to get. 1894 A. LANG *Ban & Arrière Ban* 67 When Oxford's bowling always goes For 'fours', for ever to the Cords.

e. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 84 Item, a frete of the Quenis oure set with grete perle sett in fouris and fouris. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc., Fours*, a familiar term used by compositors for 'quarto'. 1890 H. O. SOMMER *Malory's Arthur* II. Introd. 9 The first part has signatures A to Z.. in fours.

3. Short for, a. four-shilling beer (see quot).; b. four-pennyworth (of spirits); c. (*pl.*) four-per-cents.

a. 1633 W. R. *Match at Midn.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 43 *Tim.* What is't, brother? Four or six? *Capt.* Four or six! 'tis rich Canary... *Tim.*... Now I think on't, a cup of this is better than our four-shilling beer at home.

b. 1869 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* xxii. 241 'Fours' of rum, and 'sixes' of brandy. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i. 20 The girl..set before him a 'four' of brandy and the cold water.

c. 1887 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/6 Fully-paid-up stock..in exchange for the converted Fours and Four-and-a-Halfs.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1. a. Combined with sbs. forming adjs., as *four-acre, -button, -gallon, -gun, -line, -story, -year-old.*

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xi. (1870) 420 A *four-acre field. 1896 *Daily News* 2 July 8/7 White kids sewn with black..as well as lavender, chiefly in *four-button length. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* I. 264, I told him to fill up the *four-gallon kettle. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xvii. (ed. 2) 400 A *four-gun cutter. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 501 Underneath this a stave or *four-line verse. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vi, A *four-story brick building. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. v, The *four-year-old mutton..affecting the shape and assuming the adjuncts of venison. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 137 'That [colt] was the four-year old I sold the Squire.'

b. In parasynthetic adjs. with suffix -ED 2, as *four-barrelled, -chambered, -columned, -decked, -faced, -fingered, -headed, -legged, -lettered, -lined, -roomed, -sided, -snouted, -spined, -stranded, -stringed, -tined, -toed.*

1881 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/6 A high power of firing for a *four-barrelled gun. 1870 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* Introd. 2 The heart is *four-chambered, transmitting venous blood to the lungs. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 386 We are now poring over all the nothings in a *four-columned newspaper. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXV, Nothing would suit Nelson but this *four-decked ship. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 86 A cube with a low four-sided pyramid on each face..is sometimes called a *four-faced cube. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 89 The *four-fingered monkey. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 75 The *four-headed creatures in Ezekiel's vision. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 402 To guard the magazine i' th' hose From two-legg'd and from *four-legg'd foes. 1778 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 57 The whole being supported by a four-legged stand. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, Louise..calling her little four-legged companion, had eagerly followed in the path. 1652 H. C. *Looking-Glasse for Ladies* 4 That *four-letter'd name, rare and Divine. 1831 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 214 The poem..is in *four-lined stanzas. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 234 A new *four-roomed cottage. 1669

STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 26 Of *four-sided Figures. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* v. 55 Thou drain'st a foule *four-snouted glasse, that's call'd The Beneventine Cobler. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 83 The *four-spined Stickleback. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) U u iij, The middle strand of a *four-stranded rope. 1742 BERKELEY *Let. to Gervais* in Fraser *Life* viii. (1871) 284 The instrument she desired to be provided was a large *four-stringed bass violin. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 33/1 A *four-tined fork. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* ii. 27 The first time I saw the peculiar *four-toed print of the hippopotamus's foot.

c. In parasynthetic sbs. with suffix **-ER**[1], as *four-boater, -decker, -master, -year-older*.

1889 *Century Dict.*, **Four-boater*, a whaling-ship carrying four boats on the cranes. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxv, She was a *four-decker. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. vii, Any stray *four-year-older not yet sent to bed.

d. In advb. sense (= in four parts) with pa. ppples., as *four-cleft, -parted* adjs.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Four-cleft leaf. *Folium quadrifidum.* 1846 DANA *Zooph.* 1848) 139 Mouth prominent, four-cleft within. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 3 (1622) 264 The *foure-parted Image. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Four-parted leaf. *Folium quadripartitum.*

2. Special comb.: **four-ale**, ale sold at fourpence a quart; **four-cant** (see quot.; cf. *four-strand*); **four-centred arch** (*Arch.*), one described from four centres; † **four-corner** *a.* = next; **four-cornered** *a.*, having four corners, square; *four cornered cap*, a college cap or 'square'. Hence **four-cornerwise** *adv.*, so as to form four corners; **four-coupled** *a.*, having four coupled wheels; **four-course** (*Agric.*), a four years' course or series of crops in rotation (in quots. *attrib.*; see COURSE *sb.* 23); **four-crossway(s**, the place where two roads cross or four roads meet; **four-dimensional** *a.* (*Math.*), of or belonging to a fourth dimension; **four-dimensioned** *a.*, having four dimensions; † **four-double** = FOURFOLD *a.* 1; † **four-eared** *a. fig.*, twofold; **four-eyes**, (*a*) see quot. 1755; (*b*) the name of a fish (see quot. 1879); (*c*) *slang* (see quot. 1874); † **four-fallow** *v.*, to fallow fourfold; **four-field course** (*Agric.*), a series of crops grown in four fields in rotation; **four figures**, i.e. an amount of one thousand pounds or over (whence *four figured* adj., that sells for four figures); **four-foil** (*Arch.*), a quatrefoil; **four-foot (way**, the space (really 4 ft. 8½ in.) between the rails on which the train runs; **four-half** (*slang*), half ale, half porter, at fourpence a quart; **four-horse, four-horsed** *adjs.*, that is drawn by four horses; **four-hours** *Sc.*, a light refreshment taken about four o'clock; also † *four hours penny* (see quot. 1651); **four-inch** *a.*, that measures four inches, also *ellipt.* = four inch rope; † **four-inched** *a.*, four inches wide; **four-lane-end(s** *dial.*, = *four-crossways*; † **four-millioneer**, one who is worth four millions of money; **four-nooked** *a.*, four-cornered (*obs.* exc. *dial.*); **four-oar**, a boat rowed with four oars; **four-oared** *a.*, propelled by four oars or oarsmen; also *absol.* (= four-oared boat); **four-part** *a.* (*Music*), composed for four parts or voices; **four-post, -posted** *adjs.*, (of a bedstead) having four posts (to support a canopy and curtains); **four-poster**, a four-posted bedstead; **four-pounder**, (*a*) a gun to carry a four-pound shot; (*b*) a loaf four pounds in weight; **four-rowed**, (of barley) having four rows of awns; **four-shilling** *a.*, that costs four shillings (in quot., † of beer, 4*s.* the barrel); **four-strand**, (of a rope) having four strands; **four-tailed bandage** (see quot.); **four thieves' vinegar** (see quot.); **four-tooth** (see quot.); **four-way(s** = *four-crossways*; **four-way** *a.* (in *four-way cock* or *valve*), having communication with four pipes; **four-winged** *a.*, having four wings or wing-like appendages; **four-wings** (see quot.).

1883 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3/1 Nearly every man seemed to order nothing more mischievous than 'half-a-pint of *four ale'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Four-cant*, a rope composed of four strands. 1822-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 154 Its arch is very often *four-centred, which at once decides its date. 1640-1 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 9 The Lawne sleeves, the *foure corner Cap, the Cope. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 175/2 *Fowre corneryd, *quadrangulus.* 15.. in Strype *Parker* App. (1711) No. 40 Every Hedde of College .. to weare when they goo abrode, longe Gownes .. and square or four cornered Capps. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xv, It [the idol] had..a mouth extended four-cornered, like that of a lion. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to Ld. Montagu* 18 June in *Lockhart*, Think of a vile four cornered house with plantations laid out in scollops. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 509 The common kind of this moustrap is made of wood, long, and *foure cornerwise. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6/3 A *four coupled engine drew an excursion train of 13 vehicles. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 245 By what is termed the *four-course shift, having equal proportions of fallow, barley, clover, peas or beans, and wheat in each year. 1894 SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 28 This 'Four-Course' system, as it is called, produces five entirely different plants, namely, turnips, barley, beans, clover, and wheat. [*a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 176 At the crosse yn Baldwyne strete been *iiii crosse wayes metyng.] 1647 W BROWNE *Polexander* I. 48 He came to a foure crosse way. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 288 Do you mean..that your husband was buried in a four-crossways? He must then have killed himself. 1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* II. 314 *Four-dimensional space (if that exists). 1880 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/1 The unfamiliarity of a début in this world to a spirit more at home in *four-dimensioned space. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij, With a *foure dowble clowte, or with hempen towe steped in the same .. do as ye dyde before twyse or thryse a daye. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 249/2 Wet therin a fourdubble cloth, and applye him theron. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3990/4 A small Gold Chain 4 double fastened to the Watch. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incurable Fooles* 62 A ridiculous and *foure-eared foole. 1614 BRETON *I would & I would not* lxxxii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 10, I would I were the gallanst Courtizan, That euer put a four-Ear'de Asse to schoole. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 199 Some people have named this bird [the golden eye] the *four-eyes. 1874 *Slang Dict., Four eyes*, a man or woman who habitually wears spectacles. 1879 BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* 130 The little fish known as 'Four Eyes', *Anableps Tetraophthalmus.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 22 b, You must not only twyfallow and threefallow your ground, but also *fourfallow it. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 33 We .. discuss'd the farm, The *four-field system, and the price of grain. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 162 It is usually cropped on the four-field or Norfolk course. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 3/2 The two best yearlings sold for *four figures. 1895 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/4 The total amount of capital invested in these *'four-figured '..animals. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. iv. 29 The normal of *four-foils is therefore [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 5/5 The body of the lady, who was lying in the *four-foot. 1884 *Punch* 29 Nov. 257/1 Drinks anything stronger or dearer than *'four-half'. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 254 In a *four-horse plough yoked in pairs. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 91/1 The mail takes the lead in a four-horse wagon. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvi. 15 The Lord in fyr shal come, and as a whirlewynd his *foure horsid carres. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 587 Borne on his four-horsed chariot .. Over the Danaan land. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 243 We think all is but a little earnest, a *four-hours, a small tasting, that we have..in this life. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 125 When the craftsmen were required to assemble .. they went to their foure houres pennie. *Note*, The name of the afternoon refreshment of ale [etc.] taken at four o'clock. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 When I get my four hours, that will refresh me. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 254/1 Seedlings .. must be pricked off into *four-inch pots. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xii, Here's a good long piece of *four-inch. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 57 To ride .. ouer *foure incht Bridges. 1787 PEGGE in *Archæol.* VIII. 203 He being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end without the city. 1666-7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* II. ix. 14 Find out the Cheats of the *four Millioneer. *c* 1205 LAY. 21999 *Feower noked he is and ⁊er inne is feower kunnes fisc. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 286 The mone beand in opposition, quhen it is maist round, apperit suddanly as it war foure nukit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fourneuk'd*, square or four-cornered. 1844 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem.* (1884) I. 154 We then returned home in the *four-oar. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2023/4 A six Oared Barge..and a *four Oared Boat. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liv, If we had seen a four-oared galley going up with the tide. 1870 DASENT *Eventful Life* I. 141 Leaving the boat-hook of a four-oared, which I steered. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 79 We sung ..Ravenscroft's *4-part psalms. 1890 E. PROUT *Counterpoint* 143 Four-part counterpoint. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 110, I saw none without a *four-post bedstead and plenty of bedclothes. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. XXV, Beds, *Four-posted and silk curtain'd. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 285, I expect to sleep in my great comfortable four-posted bed. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 265/2 His small French bedstead was converted into a regular matrimonial *four-poster. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 *Four Pounders. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, I ha' gone and bought a four-pounder out o' another baker's shop to common on such days. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxv. 573 It was boarded by the provincials, who carried off four four-pounders and twelve swivels. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 444 It might have been once used for husking big, or *four-rowed barley. 1633 [see B. 3 a] *Four-shilling beer. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Ropes*, **Four-strand* is .. laid with four strands, and a core scarcely twisted. 1844 HOBLYN *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Four-tailed bandage*, a bandage for the forehead, face and jaws. 1868 *Paxton's Bot. Dict.*, **Four thieves' vinegar*, a preparation from *Rosmarinus officinalis.* 1793-1813 *Agric. Surv. Dorset* 8 (E. D. S.), **Four-tooth*, a two-year-old sheep. 1598 FLORIO, *Quadriuio*, a *fower-way, a way that hath fower turnings, a place where fower waies meete. 1891 H. HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 72 Peasants flock in from the fields to the four-ways. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 161 A considerable improvement on the *fourway-cock. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin., Four-way Cock*..a description of valve..for passing the steam to the cylinder; it was invented by Leopold in about the year 1720. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 457 She'll strive to soar as high, As *four-wing'd Seraphs fly. *c* 1755 GARDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 931 They are followed by pretty large four-winged fruit. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 248 In the other four-winged orders. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Four-wings*, a name of the goatsuckers or night-jars of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*, in which some of the flight-feathers are so much elongated that the birds seem to have four wings.

† **Fourb(e**, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 **fowrb.** [a. F. *fourbe* masc. and fem. (two distinct words), f. *fourbir* to FURBISH, taken in fig. sense. Cf. FOB *sb.*[1]]

1. A cheat, an impostor.

1668 DENHAM *Passion of Dido* 107 Thou art a false Impostor and a Fourbe. 1680 C. BLOUNT *Philostratus* 43, I have never met with greater Fourbs than those Quaking Saints. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 273 He was a fourbe in his politicks .. and thought to be a secret convert to the Roman Catholick Religion. 1761 W. SANDBY *Port. Inquis.* 17 (Stanf.) The various tricks put in practice by this notable Fourbe, to introduce the Inquisition.

2. A trick, an imposture.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 133 Many Politicians yeeld and perswade, that..fraud and fowrbs are commendable and innocent instruments. 1691 BAXTER *Cert. of Worlds of Spirits* 89, I began to suspect a Fourbe.

† **Fourb(e**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *fourber*, f. *fourbe*; see prec.] *trans.* To cheat, impose upon, trick.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 122 Lord Jermyn hath lustily fourbed the Queene of all her jewells. 1713 *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 5) 244, I ask then, how those who fourb'd others become Dupes to their own contrivance?

† **Fourbery.** *Obs.* Also 7 **furbery.** [ad. F. *fourberie*, f. *fourber*: see prec.] A piece of deception; a fraud, trick, imposture.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb. 43 Young Travellers must be cautious..to avoyd one kind of Furbery or cheat, whereunto many are subiect. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II*, Pref. A ij b, Let all the world judg of the Furberies and Tyranny of those times. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* III. Wks. 1882 X. 232 This, sir, I think is a very pretty Pantomime trick, and an ingenious burlesque on all the fourberies which the great Lun has exhibited in all his entertainments. [1856 SMYTH *Catal. Roman Family Coins* 165 Alessandro had a strong vein of fourberie in ancient matters.]

Fourbour, var. of FURBER *Obs.*

Fourbusher: see FURBISHER.

† **Fourch e**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *fourcher* to fork, f. *fourche* fork.]

1. *intr.* = FORK *v.*; *spec.* of a hart: see quot. Hence **Fourched** *ppl. a.*, forked.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 503 Þe rauen he ȝaue his ȝiftes Sat on þe fourched tre, On rowe. 1413-22 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 Alleway we calle [a hart one] of the fyrst hed tyl that he be of x. of the lasse. And fyrst whan an hert hath fourched, and then auntlere ryall, and surryall, and forched on the one syde, and troched on that other syde, than is he an hert of x. and of the more. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j b, And that in the toppe so when ye may hym keen Then shall ye call hym forchyd an hert of tenne.

2. *Law*: see FOURCHER.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 429 The Pl' and Def. if they list, may fourch infinitely by the common Law.

Fourche, earlier form of FOUCH, *Obs.*

Fourche, var. f. of FORCHE, *Obs.*, gallows.

Fourché(e (fu:ʃe), *a. Her.* [a. F. *fourchée*: see FORCHE *a.*] = FORCHE *a.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), s.v., A Cross fourché, is a Cross forked at each end. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xviii. § 1 (ed. 3) 288 A lion rampt. arg., the tail fourchée.

‖ **Fourcher.** *Law. Obs.* [Law F. *fourcher*: see FOURCH(E *v.*] A mode of delay practised by two defendants in a suit, and consisting in their appearing (or being essoined) alternately instead of together.

1602 *Les Termes de la Ley* 166 Fourcher is a deuice vsed to delay the plaint.fe or demaundant in a suite against two.

Fourchette (fu:ʃet). [a. F. *fourchette*, dim. of *fourche*: see FORK *sb.*] A fork; something forked or resembling a fork. **a.** *Anat.* (See quot.)

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 93 The Fraenum or Fourchette, which bounds the inferior part of the Fossa magna and os externum. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* (ed. 2), *Fourchette* .. the thin commissure, by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together.

b. *Surg.* A forked instrument formerly used to divide the frænum of the tongue when short (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885.)

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

c. *Ornith.* The furcula of a bird.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1862 J. SMITH *Newer Plioc. Geol.* 14 A marine deposit, containing the bones of..sea-fowl. *Foot-n.* The fourchette of a diver.

† **Fourd,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Aphetic var. of AFFORD.] *trans.* To supply, AFFORD.

1581 *Disc. Comm. Weal Eng.* (1893) 66 He could not fourde his paper as good cheape as that came from beyonde the seaze.

† **Fourdrye,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? Corruptly ad. OF. *fouldrié, foudroyé*, struck by lightning.]

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E iiij b, So were the seuen cytees brenned and fourdryed in stynkyng sulphure.

Fourfold (fō·ɹfōuld), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* [f. FOUR + -FOLD.]

A. *adj.*

1. Consisting of four things; made up of four parts.

c 1275 LAY. 1356 To þan lond hii verden þare hii leof folk funden fourualdi ferde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28974 Chastiyng o flexs foure fald to tak, In praier, fasting, wand, and wak. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 70 A four-fold Advantage. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 58 A four-fold cleavage, or one in four directions, will produce a tetrahedron. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 4 The four-fold distribution of the country is the foundation of another tradition. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xii. 341 The four-fold surroundings of Philæ—the cataract, the river, the desert, the environing mountains.

2. Four times as great or numerous: quadruple.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 8 Gif ic æniȝne bereafode ic hit be feowerfealdum agyfe. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B ij, Quadrupla. 4 to 1: 8 to 2..Fowerfolde. *a* 1650 MAY *Old Couple* IV. i, *2nd Neigh.* All happiness betide you. *3rd Neigh.* And a reward four-fold in th' other world.

3. *Comb.*, as *fourfold-visaged* adj.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 845 Nor less on either side tempestuous fell, His arrows, from the fourfold-visag'd foure.

B. *adv.* In fourfold proportion.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xii. 6 The shepe also shal he make good foure folde. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* i. 14 Its

penetrating power is increased nearly fourfold. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 [They] amount to at least fourfold that quantity.

C. *sb.* A fourfold amount. † Also *spec.* in *U. S.*, 'A quadruple assessment for neglect to make return of taxable estate'; hence **Fourfold** *v.*, 'to assess in a fourfold ratio' (Webster *Compend. Dict* 1806).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 209 3if y have ought bigiled ony Y 3elde a3en þe forefold. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xix. 8, I restore him foure fold. 1779 *Vermont St. Papers* (1823) 296 The listers shall add the sum total of such additions and four-folds, to the sum total before mentioned.

Four-foot, *a. Obs.* exc. *poet.* [f. FOUR *a.* + FOOT *sb.*] = FOUR-FOOTED.

[*c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 3 Ælces cynnes feowerfetes feos an. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxx. [xxix.] (1891) 374 He..nales ðæt aan feðerfotra neata .. ðone teoðan dæl ..sealde.] *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19848 (Edin.) Alle fourfote bestis sa3 he bune. 1732 SWIFT *Beasts' Confess.* 201 For libelling the four-foot race. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 149 Yea, lest they smite us with some four-foot plague.

Four-footed, *a.* [f. FOUR *a.* + FOOT *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having four feet, quadruped.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Innan þan ilke sea weren unaneomned deor summe feðer fotetd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19848 All four foted bestes sagh he bun. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 Foure footed beastes. 1714 BERKELEY *Serm.* Wks. 1871 IV. 606 Birds and fourfooted beasts. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ix. 150 Many a four-footed friend..would eat from no hand but mine.

b. Of or pertaining to four-footed animals.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 14 Expose not thyself by four-footed manners unto monstrous draughts, and caricatura representations. 1698 DRYDEN *Ovid's Metam.* Fables (1700) 435 Whose Art in vain From Fight dissuaded the four-footed Train. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Accident* vi, The Maid rides first in the fourfooted strife.

c. quasi-*adv.* On four feet.

1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 631 All the living that four-footed move Along the shore, the meadow, or the grove.

‖ **Fourgon** (fuərgoñ). [a. F. *fourgon.*] A baggage-wagon, a luggage-van.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii, Lord Bareacres' chariot, Britska, and fourgon, that any body might pay for who liked. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxv. (1874) 309 Your wedding-dress is come, with lots more things, nearly a fourgon full, Louise says. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxix, Fourgons containing the equipment of Hospital Corps.

Four-handed, *a.*

1. Having four feet which resemble the hands of a man; quadrumanous.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 249 Animals of the monkey kind..From this general description of four-handed animals, we perceive what [etc.]. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 3 When, in the darkness over me, The fourhanded mole shall scrape. 1846 OWEN *Brit. Fossil Mammals & Birds* 3 Arboreal Mammalia of the four-handed order.

2. Suitable for four persons. Also, *rarely*, of a piece of pianoforte music: Adapted for four hands (Fr. *à quatre mains*), i.e. two players; a duet.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 217 If we could both have won—if it had been four-handed cribbage, and she my partner. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxix, We'll make a four-handed game of it, and take in Groves. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 5/2 Among those who are wedded to their first love of normal chess, the four-handed game does not gain much favour.

†**Four-herned,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 3-huyrned. [f. FOUR + HERN corner + -ED 2.] Four-cornered.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 416/462 Þo hiet he is desciples þat huy ane put four-huyrned him made.

†**Fou'rhood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5-hede. [f. FOUR + -HEAD, -HOOD.]

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 109 Yn ffourhede er oon, two, thre, and ffoure, and if þou geder hem to-gedre þey make tene; þe nombre of ten ys þe perfeccion of hem þat enbracen fourhede.

Fourierism (fū·əriĕriz'm). [in F. *Fouriérisme*, f. the name *Fourier*: see -ISM.] A system invented by the French socialist Charles Fourier for the re-organization of society; phalansterianism.

1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Nom. & Real* Wks. (Bohn) I. 251 Mesmerism ..Fourierism, and the Millennial Church .. are poor pretensions enough, but good criticism on the science, philosophy, and preaching of the day. 1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. Days* 7 Apr 486/1 Fourierism found many adherents in France and the United States.

Fourierist (fū·əriĕrist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent of the system of Fourierism.

1843 EMERSON *Let.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) May 581 He thinks himself sure of W. H. Channing as a good Fourierist. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 386, I was pitched out into the gutter..and I got up a Radical, a Democrat, a Fourierist.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the Fourierists; Fourieristic.

1870 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 187 The Fourierist communities were, with one or two exceptions, equally short-lived.

Hence **Fourieristic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Fourierists or to Fourierism.

1883 R. T. ELY *Fr. & Ger. Socialism* 102 All the strictly Fourieristic experiments tried in France thus far have failed.

Fou'rierite [See -ITE.] = FOURIERIST.

1844 MARY HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 209 The Fourierites have spread themselves..widely through France.

attrib. or *adj.* 1850 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 175 L— at me again to edit his book on Fourierite Analogies!

Four-in-hand.

1. A vehicle with four horses driven by one person.

1793 *European Mag.* XXIII. 46 Swift thro' Hyde Park I drive my four-in-hand. 1825 DISRAELI in Smiles *Life J. Murray* (1891) II. xxvi. 188 The four-in-hands of the Yorkshire squires. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 103 As quaint a four-in-hand As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.

fig. 1837 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 277 This four-in-hand of outlandish animals [the foreign instructors at Harvard College], all pulling the wrong way, except one.

2. quasi-*adv.* With a four-in-hand.

1812 COMBE (Dr. Syntax) *Picturesque* xx. 145 Thus off they went, and, four-in-hand, Dash'd briskly tow'rds the promis'd land. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ix. 276 He drives them down four-in-hand.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *four-in-hand club*, *-driver*, *-driving*: **four-in-hand tie,** a kind of neck-tie.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* I. 169 A style that completely outdoes the .. most renowned members of the "Four in hand' Club at home. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii, He considered himself equal to the best whip in the Four-in-Hand Club. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 153 Flash *Four-in-Hand and Donkey drivers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* x, Boxing, rat-hunting .. and *four in hand driving were then the fashion of our British aristocracy. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 7/2 You do not need..slippers, nor *four-in-hand ties.

b. quasi-*adj.*

1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 75 The intrepid female, the hoyden .. the swinging arms, the confident address, the regimental, and the four-in-hand. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* iii. (1811) 41 It is excessively pleasant to hear a couple of these four-in-hand gentlemen retail their exploits over a bottle. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xx, The tobacco-smoking, four-in-hand Miss Coventry.

Four-leaved, *a.* [f. FOUR + LEAF + -ED 2.] Having four leaves.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Four-leaved tendril. 1839 LOVER *Four-leaved Shamrock* 1 I'll seek a four-leaved shamrock in all the fairy dells. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii. 19 The marvellous powers of four-leaved clover.

b. *Four-leaved grass*: †a. a four-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*; b. the plant *Paris quadrifolia.*

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 152/1 *Quadrafolium*, fowrleuedgras. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1029 The other is called *Lotus quadrifolia*, or fower leafed Grasse, or purple Woort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1112 *Quadrifolium fuscum.* Fower leafed or purple grass. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 86 Four leaved grass..the Herb Trulove, *Paris quadrifolia.*

Fourling (fō·ərliŋ). [f. FOUR *sb.* + -LING.]

1. 'One of four children born at the same time' (Ogilvie 1855 and mod. Dicts.).

2. *Min.* A twin crystal made up of four independent individuals (*Cent. Dict.*).

†**Fourment.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *fourment*, 16th c. var. of *froment*, ad. L. *frumentum.*] Corn; rendering L. *frumentum.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 557 Of all graine, there are two principall kinds..first Fourment, containing vnder it wheat and Barley, and such like: secondly, Pulse.

†**Fourneau.** *Mil. Obs.* [a. F. *fourneau*, lit. oven, OF. *fornel*:—late L. type *furnellus*, dim. of *furnus* (F. *four*) oven.] = FORNELLO.

1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 56 Blowing up the Bastions of a Place besieged, by means of Mines and Fourneaus.

†**Fourneil.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *fornel* furnace, kiln: see FOURNEAU.] A kiln.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 105 b/2 As I wente .. after one of my sowes I fonde a fourneil of lyme meruelously grete.

†**Fournie.** *Obs.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Fournies for cartouches, v...canvas for cartouches, 1 elles.

Fournyment, var. of FURNIMENT. *Obs.*

Four o'clock.

1. (More fully *four o'clock flower.*) A name for the plant *Mirabilis Jalapa* or Marvel of Peru.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 166 Jalap or Four-o-clock-flower. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 211 In the west Indian Islands, where it [Marvel of Peru] is very common, they call it four o'clock flower. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Here also .. various brilliant annuals, such as marigolds, petunias, four-o'clocks, found an indulgent corner. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants* 269 Marvel of Peru (*Mirabilis Jalapa*) .. This and *M. longiflora* are handsome garden plants, opening their pretty tube-like flowers .. in the afternoon, hence called Four o'clock-flower.

2. The Australian friar-bird, *Philemon corniculatus*, so called from its cry.

1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. Descr pl. 58, *Tropidorhynchus Corniculatus.* Friar Bird. From the fancied resemblance of its notes to those words, it has obtained from the Colonists the various names of..'Four o'clock', etc.

3. A seed-head of the dandelion. Cf. *one o'clock.*

1883 TALMAGE in *Chr. Globe* 13 Sept. 819/1 The hand that had plucked four o'clocks in the meadow.

4. A light meal taken by workmen about four o'clock in the afternoon.

1825 JAMIESON Supp. s.v. *Four-hours*, A slight refreshment taken by workmen in Birmingham is called a four o'clock. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* 432 *Four o'clock*, a lunch or bait taken by labourers at this hour in the harvest. 1881 *Oxf. Gloss.* Supp., *Four o'clock*, a tea in the hayfield.

Fourpence (fō·ərpĕns). [f. FOUR *a.* + PENCE.] A sum of money or coin equal to four pennies. *Fourpence-halfpenny*: see quots. 1722, 1860.

The Irish shilling of Elizabeth circulated in England under the name and at the value of 'ninepence'; it is inferred that the 'fourpence-halfpenny' was the Irish sixpence of the same period.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 46 Ninepences, and fourpence-halfpennies..Scotch and Irish coin. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 319 'Well, there's sixpence for you, my good woman', said he..'It's nabbut fourpence', observed the woman. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Federal Currency*, The [Spanish] half real .. is called .. in New England, fourpence ha'penny, or simply fourpence. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. (1885) 75 Give me two fo'pencehappenies for a ninepence.

Fourpenny (fō·ərpĕni), *a.* [f. FOUR *a.* + PENNY.]

1. That costs or is valued at four pence. *Fourpenny ale*, ale sold at four pence a quart; *fourpenny bit* or *piece*, a silver coin of the value of four pence; so *fourpenny-halfpenny piece.*

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 517 Simple plaine felowes..that weare foure-pennie garters. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1348/4 Three pieces of Four-peny broad black taffaty Ribon. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 97 A sufficient Quantity of Four-penny, Four-penny half-penny, and Five penny Pieces should be coined. 1756 *Monitor* I. No. 25. 220 How often do we see these fourpenny boarders, in red coats, turning the family out of their beds. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. i, He looked as if he'd lost a fourpenny-piece. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ii. 61 He set..to work to intoxicate himself with fourpenny ale. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Nov. 2/3 The once familiar fourpenny bits have ceased from circulation.

b. quasi-*sb.* A fourpenny piece.

1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. i, He promised me a silver four-penny on the first of every month.

2. *Fourpenny nail* [see PENNY *a.*]: a nail 1½ in. long, of which 4 lbs. go to the 'thousand' (i.e. 10 nominal hundreds or 1120).

1482 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 320 Et de dimidio centum de forpeny nayl. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Another sort are four Penny, and six Penny Nails. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 135 *Nails of sorts* are, 4, 6, 8..and 40-penny nails.

Fourrier. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or as an alien word. Also 7-8 **fourier.** [a. F. *fourrier*, var. of OF. *forrier*: see FORAYER.]

1. = FORAYER.

1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* lxxxiii. 131 They made semblaunt for to take fourriers and the horses nyghe them. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 30 The Arch-duke had caused a Fourrier or Harbinger..to be put in prison. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, I. 34 This was the preparative and fourrier of the rest. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii, He that decoyed us into this snare shall go our fourrier to the next world, to take up lodgings for us.

2. A quartermaster. Also *brigadier-fourrier* (see quot. 1895).

1678 tr. *Gaya's Art of War* II. 47 The Fourier ought to have a List of all the Soldiers of a Company. 1781 in *Nimes Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 7 He makes the Fourier mark the headquarters, and the quarters of the General Officers. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/4 He had worked his way up to the enviable position of brigadier-fourrier, a sub-officer charged with accounts, lodging of men, etc.

Fourscore (fō·ərskō·ər), *a.* [f. FOUR *a.* + SCORE *sb.*] Four times twenty, eighty. Formerly current as an ordinary numeral; now *arch.* or *rhetorical.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2911 Fowre score 3er he was hold. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 382 Þo deyde he in þe 3er of grace a þousend .. And four score and seuene. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 754 If in myghtfulnes four score 3here falle, Mare es thair swynk and sorow with-alle. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 58 The fourescore and nynthe Psalme. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 56, I haue liued foure-score yeeres, and vpward. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 74 At seauentéene yeeres, many their fortunes seeke But at fourescore, it is too late a weeke. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Daphne & Apollo* 70 We mortals seldom live above fourscore. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. ccxix. 345 An Italian book .. written by one Alberti about fourscore or a hundred years ago. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 64 Nestor who came To war on Troy with fourscore ships and ten. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The fourscore volumes which he wrote are the monument .. of a new renascence. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *School-boy* (1879) 73 Fourscore, like twenty, has its tasks and toys.

†**Fourscorth,** *a. Obs.* [f. FOURSCORE *a.*: see -TH.] Eightieth.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 1 In the fowerscorthe Psalme, there is put y plurall nomber (Lillyes). 1587 — *De Mornay* viii. 100 What euidentnesse or certeintie is there in the Greeke histories afore the fourescorth Olympiade. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 2 (*Constantine*) Great Britain, of which he was the fourscorth King. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 137 P 7 An Aunt..who..is supposed to have died a Maid in the fourscorth Year of her Age.

Foursenery, var. f. of FORCENERY. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 Madde folke..were delyuerd fro theyr foursenerye or madnesse.

Foursenyd, var. of *forcened*: see FORCENE.

c 1500 *Melusine* xlii. 315 They that are foursenyd with yre.

Foursome (fō·ərsŏm), *a.* and *sb. Sc.* [f. FOUR *a.* + -SOME.]

A. *adj.*

1. Four (together). Also *absol.*

15.. DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 198 The fouresum baid and huvit on the grene. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 145 For, wer 3e foursum in a flok, I compt 3ow nocht a leik.

b. Used for the nonce as *adv.*

1875 MORRIS *Æneid* VII. 509 Come from the cleaving of an oak with foursome driven wedge.

2. Performed by four persons together.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxviii, Dancing full merrily in the doubles and full career of a Scotch foursome reel. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* IX. 388 The Murebbes or foursome song occurs once only in the Nights.

B. *sb. Golf.* A match in which four persons take part, two playing on each side.

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 493 Perhaps you find three men who, with yourself, will make a good foursome.

Four-square, *a.* (*adv.*), and *sb.* [f. FOUR *a.* + SQUARE.]

A. *adj.* Having four equal sides; square.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19843 A mikel linnen clath four squar Laten dun, him thoght was bar. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iii, There was sene in the chircheyard ayenst the hyghe aulter a grete stone four square. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 Whyte wheate is lyke polerde wheate in the busshell ..and the eare is foure-square. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 Adjoyning is another foure-square room. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 279 A four-square looking-glass. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. 164 The four-square keep of Granson.

transf. and *fig.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1304 Sixteene is a number quadrangular or foure-square. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 135 Goneril is..the more incapable of any hatred which is not solid and four-square. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 176 One of Aristotle's four-square men, capable of holding his own in whatever field he may be cast

b. quasi-*adv.* In a square form or position.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 45 Caste by 'e cake round a-bowte, & close hym four-square. 1522 3 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 13 Bere barleye..hathe an eare thre ynches of lengthe or more, sette foure square. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Dk. Wellington* 39 That tower of strength Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew!

fig. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. 1 iii. 47 We have a Gospel which stands four-square, with a side facing each side of the spiritual world. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 260 It is strength To live four-square. 1884 WARFIELD in *Chr. Treas.* Feb 90/1 A masterly argument ..set four-square against all possible opposition.

B. *sb.* A figure having four equal sides.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. 241 A fiuesquare conteineth both a Fowersquare and a Triangle. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 32 You may forme the stone .. into a foure-square. 1596 TEMPLE *Ess.* iii. § 2 ed. 4) 175 Peking .. is a regular Four-square; the Wall of each side is six Miles in length. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnl. & Corr.* (1888) I. 224 The whole roof forms the base of the steeple in a four-square. 1844 URTON *Physioglyphics* 174 It is then of a shape between a circle and four-square.

Hence †**Four-squared** *ppl. a* = FOUR-SQUARE *a.* Also **Foursquarewise** *adv*, forming a square.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 78 He Stude schydand ane four squayr akyne tre. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 9 He hath stopped vp my wayes with foure squared stones. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. O ij, Walwurt .. hath a forsquared stalk and full of ioyntes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 701 The West part, is compassed in with a ueric faire wall and the river together, fouresquarewise. 1694 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans* XVIII. 181 Our Irish Basaltes is composed of Columns, whereof none are four-squared. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xl. 160 It threw..four squar'd Steel Boults.

Fourteen (fōːrtīn, fōːrtēn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **féowertéone, -týne**, *Northumb.* **-téno**, 2 **fowertene**, 3 **feo(u wertene**, 3 **furten, fourtine**, *south.* **vourtene**, (6 **fowertene**), 4–6 **four(e)ten**, (4 **faurten**), 6–7 **fourteene**, 6– **fourteen**. [OE. *féowertíne* = OFris *fiuwertíne*, OS. *fiertein* (Du. *veertein*), OHG. *fiorzehan* (MHG. *vierzehen*, mod. Ger. *vierzehn*), ON. *fiórtan* (Sw. *fjorton*, Da. *fjorten*), Goth. *fidwōrtaihun* see FOUR and -TEEN.] The cardinal number composed of ten and four, represented by the symbols 14, xiv, or XIV.

A. as *a'j.*

1. In concord with the sb. expressed.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 17 From oferfaer babilones wiþ to cristeneuresua feower-teno. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5491 Aboute vourtene ȝer king þer after he nas. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6552 Omang alle þat þar has bene sene, I fynde wryten paynes fourtene. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 119 Whan thi. foureten persones were come to Crete the kyng made theym to be putte wythin the forsayd house. 1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 79 Fowertene yeares past. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xxv. 5 Fourtee e sonnes. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 24 Our ill-fated Vessel struck abaft on a sunken Rock, in fourteen Fathom Water. 1894 C. W. BOASE *Reg. Coll. Exon.* p. xxxii, The fellowships were.. tenable for rather less than fourteen years.

†**b.** (*A*) *fourteen night* (rarely *fourteen day*): a fortnight. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* § 55 Op ðæt feowertyne niht ofer Eastron. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Easter dei þe nu bið to dei on fowertene niht. *c* 1205 LAY. 28236 Ah feowertene niht fulle þere lei þa uerde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 65/406 And fourtene niȝt þare-aftur-ward. 1477 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 The purpressures come in this day xiiij day. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 30 Do this a fourten night and it shall auoyde. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 15 Apr., I have been confined this fourteen-night to one floor.

2. With ellipsis of sb.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. 303 With other tounes fortresses and vyllages in to the nombre of fourtene. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 13–14 Ile lay fourteene of my teeth ..shee's not fourteene. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. i. 14, I reduce them to fourteen in the recitation, for memory-sake. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* viii, A tall gawky silly-looking boy of fourteen or fifteen.

†**3.** = FOURTEENTH *a. Obs.*

c 1300 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. xx. 261 In þe kinges fourtehe ȝere [*v. r.* fourtene ȝeer of þe kyng] hure sone henri com Of king dauid of scotlond. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 245 The fourtene artycul .. Scheweth the mayster how he schal don. 1553 WILSON *Rhetorike* (1567) 35 a, The fowertene of Julie.

4. *Comb.*, as **fourteen-foot** *a.*, fourteen feet in length; **fourteen-gun** *a.*, (a vessel) carrying fourteen guns; †**fourteen-shilling piece** the Scottish 'merk' (see quot. 1695).

1695 *Act Privy Counc. Scot.* in Cochran-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scot.* II. 252 The value of thretteen shilling four pennies was never put upon the merk peice after they were raised to fourteen shilling, neither were they tearmed therafter merk peices but fourteen shilling peices. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xvii. (ed. 2) 400 A fourteen-gun schooner .. some boats, and forty men constituted the authority. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 120 A fourteen-foot whip in your hand.

B. as *sb.*

1. The abstract number fourteen.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302 Twia seofon beoð feowertyne.

†**2.** A fourteen shilling piece: see A. 4. *Obs.*

1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 129 The Preacher seeing him in Church, took a Fourteen out of his Pocket.

3. *pl.* Candles fourteen to the pound.

1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 4/5 Dip Candles (Fourteens).

Fourteener (fōːrtīnəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

a. A poem of fourteen lines. *rare*—1. **b.** A line of fourteen syllables. Also *attrib.*

1829 LAMB *Let. to Procter* xvii. 157 Study that sonnet .. and was this a fourteener to be rejected by a trumpery annual? 1884 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 350 Few men manage the long 'fourteener' with middle rhyme better than Lockhart. 1887 — *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 9 The attempt to arrange the old and apparently almost indigenous 'eights and sixes' into fourteener lines and into alternate fourteeners and Alexandrines.

Fourteenth (fōːrtīnþ, fōːrtēnþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **féowertéoða, -teoğða**, 3 **fourteothe, fowrtuðe**, 3–4 **four-, *south.* vourtepe, fourtend**, (3 **four-, fortend**), 4 **faurtend, fourtənpe, -teneth**, 6– **fourteenth**. [OE. *féowertéoða*, f. *féowertýne* FOURTEEN on the analogy of *téoða* tenth. (For the subsequent history of the forms cf. FIFTEENTH.)] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal fourteen.

A. *adj.* in concord with sb. expressed; also *ellipt. Fourteenth part*: one of 14 equal parts into which a whole is divided.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. iv. (1890) 32 Se wæs feowerteoða fram Agusto þam casere. ?*a* 1000 *Martyrologium* 82 On one feowerteoğðan dæğ þæs monðes bið þara haligra þrowung sancte Victores ond sancte Coronan. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 79 Þe fowrtuðe Kalende of mearch þat is seoðden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 408 Þe vourtepe day of Jenyuer vor honger þanne hii wende. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 331 The thretteoth [brother] fram the to the ylle of ankres schal wende, And the fourteothe to helle al quic. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6581 Þe fourtend payne despayre es cald. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 181 The fourteenth Chapter expoundeth the same text. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 3 The fourteenth of Nisan was passed before the sanctification of the Temple was finished. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 18 Aquatic trees .. contain only about a fourteenth part of their weight of solid matter. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The massive and imposing style of the fourteenth century.

B. *sb.* **a.** A fourteenth part. **b.** *Mus.* The octave or replicate of the seventh.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distances make discord? *Ma.* A ninth, aleuenth, a fourteenth, etc. 1800 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 59 Its transverse diameter must be diminished one-fourteenth..of an inch.

Hence **Fourteenthly** *adv.*, in the fourteenth place.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 322/1 Fourteenthly, They ought to Sign Estimates. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 170 And Fourteenthly, That our Blessed Lord himself was thus treated.

Fourth (fōːrþ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 **féorða**, **féowerða**, *Northumb.* **féarða**, (2 **forðe**), 2–3 **feorð**, (3 **feorthe, foerth**, *south* **veorðe**), 3–4 **ferþe**, *south.* **verþ(e, fierþ(e**, (4 **firþe**, 5 **firthe**), 3–5 **fe(e rthe**, 3–6 **ferth**, (3–4 **fæirth, ferith, feurth, furth, firth**), 4–5 **furthe**, (**furþe, forthe, fourþe, -the**), 3–6 **ferd(e**, (3–4 **feird**, *south.* **veorde**, 4 **feyrd, fyrde, furde**, 6 *Sc.* **faird**), 4–6 **ford(e**, 4–7 **fourt(e**, (4 **fowrte, forte**), 5–6 **fowerth**, (5 **faw-, fowrith, fowrth(e)**, 3– **fourth**. [OE. *féorða*, corresp. to OS. *fiordo* (Du. *vierde*), OHG. *fiordo* (MHG. *vierde*, mod.G. *vierte*), ON. *fiórðe* (Sw., Da. *fjerde*):—OTeut. **fi(ð)(w)orþo-n-* repr. Com. Aryan **qeturto-* or **qetwrto-*, whence Skr. *caturtha*, OSl. *četvrĭtŭ*, Gr. *τέταρτος*, L. *quartus*.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal four.

A. *adj.*

1. In concord with the sb. expressed.

Fourth estate: see ESTATE *sb.* 7 b.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 25 Ðiu feorða waccen næhtes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Honora patrem tuum et matrem tuam þet wes he feowerðe heste þet godalmihti het. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 157 Forð glod ðis ferðe dais niȝt, ðo cam ðe fifte dais liȝt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 82 In his ferþe ȝere he went tille Aluerton *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 2007 The furthe day fell all þe fuerse wyndes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E jb, The fowrith yere a Stagge call hym by any way. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 Euerie fourt ferie (callid wenesday). 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 127 The ferd Acte condemned the Presbiterie as ane judgement not allowed by the King's law. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 112 For the Tuning of your Violin..the Bass or Fourth String is called G sol re ut.

2. With ellipsis of the sb.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 þat forðe is þat þu scalt wakien for þines drihtenes luue. *a* 1300 *Ten Commandm.* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Þe verþ, loue þi neiȝbore as þine owe bodi. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 294 Þe fierthe is a fortune þat florissheth þe soule Wyth sobrete fram all synne. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 360 And ilk of thre payis, iiijs. viij*d.*, and ye forte, iijs. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 52 b, It is hotte and drie, in the thirde degree, and in the beginnyng of the foweth. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 33 Three Right Lines being given, To find a fourth in proportion to them.

b. *esp.* with ellipsis of 'day'. *The fourth (of July)* U.S, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; also *attrib.* Also quasi-*sb.* in *pl.*

1827 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. viii. 121 We did not celebrate the 'glorious Fourth' here. 1888 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) VI. 202 This is what may be called the Fourth of July period of our history. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 74 As I write I picture, here in my lonely study, bright Fourths of June. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 The amounts passing through on the 4ths of the months for 1893.

3. *Fourth part*, †*deal*: one of four equal parts into which a thing may be divided. See also FARTHINGDEAL.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 1 Feorþan dæles rica. *c* 1350 [see DEAL *sb.*1 1 b]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 593 For gif thai fled, thai vist that thai Suld nocht weill ferd part get away. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 946 The fourtedele a furlange be-twene þis he walkes. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 221 Yet saw I neuer the ferth part of the wynge fyght. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. v. 35 Two buts of wine of Chio, two fourth parts of muscadell. 1893 STEVENSON in *Daily News* 11 Apr. 6/3 Of the remaining three-fourth parts of my said father's estate, one-fourth part of the three-fourth parts I give and bequeath [etc.].

B. *sb.*

1. The fraction indicated by a unit in the fourth place in the sexagesimal, decimal, or any other system of fractional notation having a constant modulus. Hence, in Scotland, a weight of account, = $\frac{1}{888\frac{8}{9}}$ (i.e. $1 \div 24^4$) of a grain Scots.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xxvii. (ed. 7) 65 They divide every whole thing that had no usuall parts into 60 minutes, and every minute into 60 seconds, and every second into 60 thirds, and so forth into 60 fourths, fifths, sixths [etc.]. 1604 *Proclam. James I.* in Ruding *Coinage Gt. Brit.* (1840) I. 363 Pieces of Gold..v.s. 1 denier 23 grains 7 primes, 18 seconds, 8 thirds, 10$\frac{1}{2}$ fourths. 1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* Cij, 3(0) 7(1) 5(2) 9(3), that is to say, 3 Primes, 7 Seconds, 5 Thirds, 9 Fourths .. of .. valew. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 209 As to set down 3 Fourths, and 4 Fifths, thus, 0,00034.

2. = *Fourth part.*

1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxxi. 229 The idle Fables and gross Lyes, with which Three-fourths of the European Authors stuff their Works. 1892 E. K. BLYTH in *Law Times* XCIII. 489/1 The cases requiring pleadings are not more at the outside than a fourth of the contested cases.

3. *Mus.* A tone four diatonic degrees above or below any given tone; the interval between any tone and a tone four degrees distant from it; the harmonic combination of two such tones.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 71 *Phi.* Which distances make discord or dissonant sounds? *Ma.* All such as doe not make concords: as a second, a fourth. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. v. 20 This Rule serves for the rising of Fourths or Fifths, etc. 1788 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 238 When those sounds are considered with respect to the first, they are called..the prime or key-note..fourth, fourth major, [etc.]. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* ii. 6 The fourth, which in strict counterpoint is always treated as a discord. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. s.v., Fourth is an interval comprising two whole tones and a semitone. It is called a fourth because four notes are passed through in going from one extreme of the interval to the other.

4. *pl.* Articles of the fourth degree in quality.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 186 Crown glass is sold, according to its quality, under four different denominations—firsts, seconds, thirds, and fourths. 1890 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/7 Butter .. classified as follows:—Firsts, 0; seconds, 9; thirds, 36; fourths, 9.

†**5.** *By fourths*: by fours. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art of Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 17 First thow most compt the figures by fourthes, that is to sey in the place of thousandes.

C. *Comb.*: **fourth-born** *a.*, that is born fourth; **Fourth-day**, the name given by members of the Society of Friends to Wednesday; **fourth-hand** *a*, that has passed through the hands of four persons; **fourth wheel** (see quot.).

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* viii, The *fowerth borne. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xi. 196 Gylford Dudly fourth-borne Sonne vnto Northumberland Had married her. 1697 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Sept. (1878) I. 459 *Fourth-day was a storm, else might have husbanded it so as to have come to Rehoboth that night. 1820 J. H. WIFFEN in A. A. Watts *Life A. Watts* (1884) I. 102 She .. must necessarily lay the matter before the monthly meeting next fourth day. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 176 Tail'd, and retail'd, till to the pedlers packe, The *fourth-hand ward-ware comes. 1684 BRITTEN *Watch and Clockm.*, **Fourth Wheel*, the wheel in a watch that drives the escape pinion, and to the arbor of which the seconds hand is attached.

b. Prefixed to certain sbs., as *class. form, rate*, etc. forming a comb. which is used attrib. and passes occas. into an *adj.*, and through the absolute use into a *sb. Fourth-class matter* (*U.S. Postal system*), matter containing merchandise.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2453/2 Their Majesties Ship the Nonsuch, a small fourth Rate of 36 Guns. 1694 *Ibid.* No. 3021/3 This day were Launched .. two new fourth Rate Ships. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi. The fourth form are uncertain in their belief. *Ibid.* I. vii [A] fourth-form boy. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Mar. 190 More sham than school, taught by fourth-rate teachers, because they are cheap.

Hence **Fourthly** *adv.*, in the fourth place, † for the fourth time.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 b, Fourthly they

must trust onely in the grace & mercy of god. 1613 SYLVESTER (*title*), Du Bartas his Deuine Weekes and Workes .. Now fourthly corr: and augm. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 247/2 Fourthly, Because [etc.].

Fourvey(e, var. of FORVAY *v. Obs.*

Four-went, *a. dial.* [f. FOUR + *went*, pa. pple. of WEND to turn.] Only in *four-went way(s*, a point where four roads meet.

1777 T. FISHER *Kent. Trav. Comp.* (1787) 50 This lane will bring the traveller to a four-went way. 1865 *Monthly Packet* June 609 A 'four-want-way', where suicides were buried in times past.

Four-wheel. A four-wheeled carriage.

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* I. 45 In the four wheel they drove to the place of the clansmen's meeting. 1859 HUGHES *Scouring W. Horse* vi. 119, I would go behind in the four-wheel.

Four-wheeled, *a.* [f. FOUR *a.* + WHEEL *sb.* + -ED ².] Having or running upon four wheels.

1622 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 327 One [proclamation] against four-wheeled carts or waggons, that with their weight mar and tear the highways. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 286 Scarce twenty four-wheel'd cars, compact and strong, The massy load could bear. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* I. 14 The four-wheeled carriage.. came to the door.

transf. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 230 She might pull up some distance short of the castle, and leave the ass at a cottage before joining her four-wheeled friends.

Four-wheeler. [f. FOUR + WHEEL *sb.* + -ER ¹.] A vehicle with four wheels; *esp.* a four-wheeled hackney carriage.

1846 JAS. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 26 Farmers' wives .. enter the market with their neat four-wheeler and pair. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 415 A four-wheeler is let to a driver for about twelve shillings a day. 1874 W. BLACK *Princ. Thule* x, He, having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old four-wheeler, got into the hansom beside her.

† **Fous,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 fús, 2–3 fus, (3 fuus, fuss), 3–5 fous, (*south* vous(e). [OE. *fús* = OS *fûs*, OHG. *funs*, ON. *fúss*:—OTeut. **funso-*:—pre-Teut. **pnt-to-*, f. root **pent-*, *pont-*, *pnt-* to go, set out; cf. FIND, FAND, FOUND *vbs.*] Eager, ready. Const. with *of*, *to*, and *inf.*

Beowulf Z. 1805 Wæron æðelingas eft to leodum fuse to farenne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16997 He wass fus to lernenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21881 He sends us þis all in warning Of vr saul to be ai fus. *Ibid.* 23749 Þe flexs es ai to filthes fus. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 288 To dele ech man rappes Ever he was fous.

Hence **Fous** *v*, *intr.* and *trans*, to hasten.

Substituted in the later text of Layamon ll. 19546 and 29780 for FUSE (*ú*).

Fousie, -y: see FOWSIE.

Fous(s)on, Fousty, obs. ff. FOISON, FUSTY.

† **Foutch.** *Obs.* [Cf. *fouchon*, FALCHION.] ? = FALCHION.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Malcus*, a foutch, a kinde of sword.

Fouth (fūþ). *Sc.* Also 6 foutht, fowith, 6–8 fowth. [Sc. form of FULTH.] Fullness, plenty. † *At fouth*: in plenty.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xiii, Thow sall haue fouth of sentence and not scant. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 509 Of neidfull thing weill furneist all at fouth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, I..took a fouth O' sweetest kisses frae her glowing mouth. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 84 The earth has fouth o' trusty hearts.

Foutre, fouter (fū·tər). Forms: 6–7 footra, footre, fowtre, 7 foutra, foutree, foutir, 9 fouter. [a. OF. *foutre*:—L. *futuĕre* (the inf. used subst.).]

1. In phrases, *a foutre for*, (*to care*) *not a fouter*.

[*a* 1592 GREENE *James IV*, v. ii, *Jaques* .. faites bonne chere: foutre de ce monde !] 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v iii. 103 A footra [*Q.* footre] for the World, and Worldlings base. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* v. i, Therefore footra, When I am full, let 'em hang me, I care not. 1638 SUCKLING *Goblins* III. (1646) 26 Shall I so?—why then foutree for the Guise. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 17 He leaves her alone to romp idly, cares not a fouter.

2 Applied contemptuously to persons.

1780–1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* III. xxv, The astonish'd tailor .. swearing he was better stuff Than sick a fouter. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in *R. Chambers' Pop. Poems Scotl.* (1862) 50 A sutor, Most manfully about does lay—A rough auld fouter. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 145 O'Brien declared that he was a liar, and a cowardly *foutre*.

† **Fou·ty,** *a. Obs.* Also futie. [Sc. f. of FOOTY *a.*¹] = FOOTY *a* ¹

1722 HAMILTON *Wallace* XII. vi. 353 He..beat out another fouty Rascal's Brains. 1785 R. FORBES *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 31 Then to blame me Is futie an' mislear'd.

Fovea (fō·vi·ă). *Anat., Zool., Bot.* [a. L. *fovea* small pit.] A small depression or pit; *esp.* a depression of the retina of the eye.

1849 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 364 A .. furrow .. beginning behind the eye .. terminating in a deeper fovea, and with a foveola near the centre. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 480 In consequence of cell-division..the sporangium soon appears as a swelling in the fovea.

† **Fo·veable,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Other [bones] be foueable or holow.

Foveal (fō·vi·ăl), *a.* [f. FOVEA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to or situated in a fovea. In recent Dicts.

Foveate (fō·vi·ĕ·t), *a.* [f. FOVEA + -ATE ².] = next. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Foveated (fō·vi·ĕ·tĕd), *a.* [f. as prec + -ED ¹.] *Anat., Zoöl., Bot.* Marked with foveæ, pitted.

1846 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 196 Thorax .. less deeply foveated at the base. 1883 *Quain's Med. Dict.* s.v. *Vaccination*, There is then left a cicatrix, which is circular, somewhat depressed, foveated, etc.

† **Fo·vent,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [ad. L. *fovent-em*, pr. pple. of *fovēre* to keep warm.] Producing pleasant or salutary warmth.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 272 All Starres haue a certain fovent heate.

‖ **Foveola** (fōvī·ŏlă). [L. dim. of FOVEA.] A small fovea.

1849 [see FOVEA].

Foveolate (fō·vi·ŏlĕt), *a.* [f. prec. + -ATE.] Marked with little depressions or pits; pitted.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 289 The back flattened, foveolate.

Foveolated (fō·vi·ŏlĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] = FOVEOLATE.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 168 Foveolated thorax. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 249 Head oblong-ovate..obsoletely foveolated on the forehead.

Foveole (fō·vi·ōul). [ad. L. *foveola*: see FOVEOLA.] A foveola; in *Bot.* 'the perithecium of certain fungals' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Fovilla (fovi·lă). *Bot.* [mod.Lat., used by Linnæus in 1766 (*Syst. Nat.* II. 6).] The substance contained in the pollen-cells.

In ed. 1735 Linnæus calls it *farina*, in 1744 *pulvis*, in 1758 *elater*; it is stated (Bischoff *Bot. Term.*) that he somewhere uses the word *favilla* in the same sense. Perh. *fovilla* is an alteration of *favilla*, suggested by the word *fovere* to cherish, which actually occurs in the context in ed. 1766.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Fovilla*, a fine substance, imperceptible to the naked eye, exploded by the pollen in the anthers of flowers. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* 114 Emitting a subtile and elastic vapour, or sort of fovilla which swims on the surface. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 255 The matter contained within the coat or coats of the pollen-cell is called the fovilla.

† **Fow,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 foe. [a. ON. *fúga*: see FAY *v.*] *trans.* To clean, cleanse (*out*). Also *fig.*

13.. *Sir Beues* 1120 (MS. A.) Beter be-come þe iliche, For to fowen an olde diche þanne for to be dobbed knizt. *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 351 Chyldys vryne þin ere fowe, And helpe þin ere on a throwe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 266 Take mekenes in herte, & þat schal fowyn out all trouble and vnreste. 1530 PALSGR. 557/2 Thou shalte eate no buttered fysshe with me, tyll thou wasshe thy handes, for thou hast fowed a gonge late. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 They are only good, when on the sabbath day they are fowing tap-houses.

Hence † **Fow·ing** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Fow·er,** one who cleanses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/2 Foware, or clensare of donge, as gongys, and oþer lyke, *fimarius, oblitor. Ibid.* 175/1 Fowynge, or clensynge, *emundacio.* 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 9 *note*, He had found six thousand infants' heads in the foing of his fish ponds.

Fow, var. of FOU *a. Sc.*, full, drunk.

† **Fow(e.** *Obs.* A kind of fur. See FAW *a.* 2.

Fowage, var. of FEUAGE, *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* V ccxli. 351/2 This fowage .. shulde have been well worthe every yere a xii thousand from euery fyer to have payed yerely a franke. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 225 He levyed a fowage in Guyan agaynst the myndes of the lordes. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 84 Wanting which a fowage was desierd To pay the soldiers for this iourney hierd. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 136 The Prince of Wales had..propounded a demaund for fowage, or of money to be leuied by the Chimney. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *1st Pt Artevelde* II. vi, What were the fowage and the subsidies When bread was but four mites that's now a groat?

Fowayle, -el, obs. ff. of FUEL.

Fowe, var. of FAW *a. Obs.*; obs. f. of FEW *a.*

Fowie, *a. Sc.* [f. *fow*, FULL.] Jolly-looking.

1590 A. HUME *Hymns, &c.* (1832) 9 Why monethly the Moone renewes hir hew and hornes so paill, Why monethlie hir fowie face is round and lightned haill.

† **Fow·ker.** *Obs.* [a. Ger. *fucker*: see FOGGER, FOOKER.] A capitalist, financier.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 72 Some great Fowker or Agent for a whole kingdome.

† **Fow·kin.** *Obs. rare* —¹. = FART *sb.*

? *a* 1600 *Turnament of Totenham* 89 He gurde so fast his gray mare, That she lete a fowkyn fare At the rerewarde.

Fowl (faul), *sb.* Forms: 1 fuzel, -ol, -ul, 2–3 fuzel, -hel, -wel, *south.* vuhel, 3–4 fozel, *south.* vozel, (3 feozel, fohzel), 4 5 foghel, -il(l, -ul, (4 fughil, foxl, -ul, fouxl, -ul, fuxl, fuxol, -ul, 5 foghle), 3–7 foul(e, 3–4 fou-, fowel, (*south.* vowel), fuel, 4 fule, (fouul, 5 f(e)wle, -ylle, 4–7 fowle, 6– fowl. [Com. Teutonic; OE. *fugel, fugol, fugul* str. masc. = OFris. *fugel*. OS. *fugol* (Du. *vogel*), OHG. *fogal* (MHG. and Ger. *vogel*), ON *fugl* (Sw. *fogel*, Da. *fugl*). Goth. *fugls*:—OTeut. **foglo-z, fuglo z*; usually believed to be a dissimilated form of **floglo-*, *fluglo-*, f. *flug-* to FLY; cf. the OE. adj. *fluzol* 'fugax', and the form *fluglas heofun* in the Rushworth Gloss. Matt. xiii. 32, rendering *volucres cæli*; the Lindisf. gloss has *flegende*, the Wessex gospel *fuhlas*.]

The forms containing *x* are from the Cotton MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*; perh. miscopied from an original which had ȝ (or possibly þ).

1. Any feathered vertebrate animal; = BIRD 2 (q.v. with note attached). Now *rare* exc. *collect.*

Beowulf 218 (Gr.) Gewat þa ofer wæxholm winde gefysed flota famiheals fuzle gelicost. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 20 Foxas habbaþ holu and heofenan fuzlas [*c* 1160 *Hatton* fuzeles] nest. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 A vuhel com flon from houene into orðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 298 We speken of fuwelene cunde, þet beoð iefned to ancre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 621 Fiss on sund, and fouxl on flight. 1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Þe herte is ase þe uoȝel þet wolde vly to his wylle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 188 Thai for he slepit as foul on twist. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1002 Thi son wham we..seke als foghil the day. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Fowles, & all other creatures..hath place deputed..to them. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slue* 460, I leuir haue euer Ane foule in hand, or tway, Nor seand ten fleand About me. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 95 Stalke on, stalke on, the foule sits. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 213 To defend them from Eagles and other ravening Fowls. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat*, *David's Punishm.* xxii. (1867) 235, I for your fowls of Phasis do not care. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xxv, I saw a great fowl, like a hawk, sit upon a tree. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVII. 293 And the fowls sate with his flesh.

collect. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lxv, The fearefull Fowle all prostrate to her power. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 1 Stored with infinite delicate fowle. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 273 In this was served up..seven thousand fowl of the most valuable kinds. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvi, All the fowl of heaven were flocking to the feast.

† **b.** In narrower sense: Winged game. *Obs.*

1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 252 Sometimes we shot at fowls and other birds: nothing came amiss. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. 85 In the great antichamber [at Chatsworth] are several dead fowl over the chimney finely executed.

† **c.** With some modifying addition; as, *fowl of chase, flight, game, prey, ravin. Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 323 The foules of ravyne Were hyest set. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vi. (1495) 416 The owle semyth lyke to foules of pray. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 280 Wyld bestes and folys of flyȝt. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 26 Faulcens and many other fowles of chace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 342 Beasts of chase, or fowl of game In pastry built.

fig. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21276 (Gött.) Þe firth Iohn, fowel of [*Cotton MS.* on] flight.

† **2.** In wider sense: Winged creatures. Also *collect.* in plural sense. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus* xi. 3 Short in foules [Vulg. *in volatilibus*] is a bee. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), To þe ornament of þe eyer parteyneþ briddes and foules [*volatilia*]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. x. 789 They offered to him [the Sunne] Fowles, from the Butter-flie to the Eagle. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Battes, or Rear-mice and other fowle.

3. The prevailing sense: A 'barn-door fowl', a domestic cock or hen; a bird of the genus *Gallus*. In the U.S. applied also to 'a domestic duck or turkey' (*Cent. Dict.*). Often with some modifying word prefixed: as, *barn-door-*, *game-*, *guinea-fowl*, for which see those words.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 311 As folkes keep foul when they are not fat enough for their eating. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iv. 76 The Inhabitants plant Corn..and breed a few Fowls. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Fowls simply roasted or boiled. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 43 The Talmud .. devotes one whole treatise..to the method of killing a fowl.

4. a. The flesh of birds used for food. Now only in the phrases *fish, flesh, and fowl*, etc. **b.** In narrower sense: The flesh of the 'barn-door' or domestic fowl.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 169 A feast suggests..Fish, Foul, Flesh. 1861 BEETON *Bk. Househ. Man.* § 978 Fricasseed Fowl. Ingredients—The remains of cold roast fowl [etc.].

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *fowl-flight*, *-house*, *-net*, *-yard*. **b.** objective, as *fowl-keeping*, *-rearing*, *-stealer*, *-stealing*. **c.** Special comb., as **fowl-cholera** = *chicken-cholera*: see CHOLERA 4; **fowl-foot,** the plant *Ornithopus perpusillus*; **fowl-grass, fowl-meadow-grass,** *Poa trivialis*; **fowl-run,** a place where fowls may run, an establishment for breeding fowls.

1883 *Gd. Words* 179 The epidemic among fowls, called *fowl-cholera. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3321 At euen cam a *fuȝel-fliȝt, fro-ward arabie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxix. 487 *Ornithopodium* .. This wild herbe is called in Brabant Uoghelvoet, that is to say in English, Birdes foote, or *Fowle foote, bycause his huskes or cods are lyke to a birdes foote. 1839 *Lincoln, etc. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3/4 They went to Mr. F.'s; whose *fowl-house they broke open. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 303 It is *fowl-keeping on this modest scale that pays. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 28 Feb., Shall I try to introduce *fowl-meadow, and herds-grass into the meadows? 1786 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 264 Fowl meadow-grass is cultivated in wet meadows. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 134 Tinkering over..*fowl-nets or other household-gear. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 302 A point of cardinal importance..in..*fowl-rearing. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under Two big Trees* 179 In one corner of the little estate is a *fowl-run. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 336 Have we..no *fowl stealers. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 2/1 Poaching is closely allied to *fowl-stealing. 1889 *Ibid.* 27 May 2/3 The lack of interest displayed in their *fowl-yards by..British farmers.

Fowl (faul), *v.* [OE. *fug(e)lian*, f. *fugel* FOWL.] *intr.* To catch, hunt, shoot, or snare wildfowl.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXV. (Z.) 146 *Aucupor*, ic fuglie. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 157 Thus ffoulyd this ffaukyn on ffyldis aboute. 1519 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 32 Þt no man fyshe nor fewle in the dam. 1530 PALSGR. 557/2, I fowle after byrdes, *Je vas a la pipée*. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 192 The Tenour of them [Commissions] is, to give a Liberty to fish, fowl, and hunt. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxvii. 419 Such persons as may thus lawfully hunt, fish, or fowl. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 86 He went out fowling in a small skiff.

† **b.** *fig.* with *after*, *for*.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2442 But tonge of man ..Nat may be tamed..And after repreef fissheth, clappeth, fouleth. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 314 Heir hes thou a commodious and meit place for the slauchtir, that thou foules for.

† c. quasi-*trans.* To hunt over, beat (a bush).

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, They..Fowl every brook and bush to please Their wanton taste.

Fowl(e, obs. forms of FOAL, FOUL.

Fowler (fau·lər). [OE. *fugelere*, agent-n. f. *fugelian* to FOWL.]

1. One who hunts wild birds, whether for sport or food, *esp* with nets; a bird-catcher. Now *rare*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 14 Dær huntan ȝewico don oþþe fisceras oþþe fuȝeleras. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 As þe fuhel þe is fon i þe fuheleres grune. 1382 WYCLIF *Amos* iii 5 Wher a brid shal falle into grane of erthe, withouten a fouler. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 138 The foweler we deffye, And al his crafte. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 186 A bleryeed fowler trust not though he wepe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 305 Boyes and Fowlers use the Berries [of the Ash] as Baites to catch Blackbirds, etc. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6222/9 Simon Teatford .. Fisher and Fowler. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 77 Fowlers catching quails among the wheat. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 296 A fowler .. had a cock chaffinch in a cage covered with a black cloth.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Þe herte ualþ ofte into þe grines of the uoȝelere of helle.

Comb. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* Epil., There fowler-like the watching gallant pores Behind his glove.

† 2. A species of catapult. *Obs.*

1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Archæol.* XXI. 52 A stronge fowlere there was leyde lowe..that he miȝt throwe.

† 3. A kind of light cannon, *esp.* for use on board ship. *Obs.* Cf. Du. *vogheler*, whence Fr. *veuglaire*.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 197 The municions folowing..fowlers of iron xij. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 206 Fowlers and great bases in the cage workes. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 Fowlers ..are Pieces of greatest Importance, after a Ship is Boarded.

Fowlerite (fau·lərəit). *Min.* [named after Dr. S. Fowler: see -ITE.] A flesh-red variety of rhodonite containing zinc.

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 186 Fowlerite. Ferro-Silicate of Manganese. 1884 in *Dana's Min.*

Fowlery. A place where fowls are kept.

1845 *Bachel. Albany* (1848) 185 A fowlery and a piggery.

Fowling (fau·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOWL *v.* + -ING .]

1. The action of the vb. FOWL: the art or practice of hunting, shooting, or snaring wild fowl.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. § 84 Alle suche labourers that trauaylen..in fysshyng and fowlynge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 83 Owre Spanyardes..are ignorant in foulynge. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* (1875) II. 210 His birding-piece going off, as he was a-fowling. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 62 Launch'd the Yawl to go a fowling; shot several Geese, Ducks..and Sea-pies. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. iv. 38 Exercise in riding and fowling had kept him spare.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fowling-cutter, -net, -pole.*

1882 SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Ireland* v, A *fowling-cutter on the bleak coast of a wide estuary. 1530 J. HALL in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 114 Xij hangyng and *fowlyng netts. 1810 G. LANDT *Descr. Feroe Islands* 241 They are caught with the *fowling-pole and net.

Fow·ling-piece. [f. prec. + PIECE *sb.*]

1. A light gun for shooting wild fowl.

1596 *Lanc. Wills* III. 4 A foulinge piece. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 31 God sent a deadly messenger out of a Fowling-Piece to one of them. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Of Fowling pieces, those are reputed the best, which have the longest barrel. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 130 The well-known double report of a fowling-piece, fired at a distance. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 244 The old fowling-piece of seven-foot barrel.

2. A picture of game.

1888 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 21/2 The fowling-piece, which is something like the fine picture at the Prado.

† **Fow·l-kin.** [OE. *fugel-cynn*, see FOWL and KIN.] a. The race of birds. b. A species of bird.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 30 Eallum nytenum and eallum fuzelcynne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Forðon þe þet fuzel-cun is swiðe bilehwit. *c* 1205 LAY. 8109 Of an fohȝel [*c* 1275 fozel] cunne ne mai hit na mon kennen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 65 Thu art loth al fuel-kunne.

Fowness. Sc. var. of FULLNESS.

† **Fow·sie.** *Obs.* Sc. form of FOSSÉ, ditch. Also 6 fous(s)ie, -y, fowse(a.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lxxxviii, That gudlie garth.. Quhilk with a large fousie .. Inueronit was. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 His head was brokin .. and he castin in the fowsea. 1637 ADAMSON in R. Ford *Harp of Perthsh.* (1893) 5 Turning home we spared nor dyke nor fowsie. [1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Fossa*, a pit or fowsie.]

Fowsome, Fowte, Sc. var. of FULSOME, FOOT.

Fox (fɒks), *sb.* Also 3–7 **foxe**, 3, 4, 6 **vox**, (6 **wox**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *fox* str. masc. corresponds to Du. *vos*, OHG. *fuhs* (MHG. *vuhs*, mod. Ger. *fuchs*); the ON. *fox* neut., fraud, may be a different word. The OTeut. type is **fuhs-*, from the same root as the feminine formation OHG. *foha* (MHG. *vohe*) vixen, fox, ON. *fóa*, Goth. *fauhō* fox, f. OTeut. **fuh-* :—pre-Teut. **puk-*, which some scholars plausibly connect with Skr. *puccha* tail.

With regard to the Eng. and Du. *o* for OTeut. and HG. *u* before *hs*, cf. OE. *lox*=Du. *los* = OHG. *luhs*, lynx; also Du. *drossaerd*=OHG. *truhsāzzo* steward.]

I. 1. An animal of the genus *Vulpes*, having an elongated pointed muzzle and long bushy tail. Usually *V. vulgaris*, preserved in England and elsewhere as a beast of the chase.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxii[i]. 11 [10] Sien sald in hond sweordes daelas foxa bioð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 294 Nimeð & kecchеð us..anon þe ȝunge uoxes. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 208 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 65 Ȝe, quad the vox, al thou most sugge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7151 Thre hundreth fox he samun knitt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 663 In-till the luge a fox he saw, That fast can on a salmond gnaw. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A skulke of ffoxis. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxxix. § 16 As if the world did..thinke the Foxe a goodly creature. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 8 Fox..is called the first year, a Cub. The second year, a Fox, and afterwards an old Fox. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 210 The lonely fox roams far abroad, On secret rapine bent. 1835 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 245 If the esteem of the people were made as much a pursuit as a stinking fox's brush. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 266 The red fox of America.

b. with allusion to its artfulness and cunning.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Þe fox mid his wrenches walt oðer deor and haueð his wille þerof. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Ode* 64 Nor will we spare To hunt the crafty fox. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 23 The wily Fox remain'd A subtle pilf'ring Foe, prowling around In Midnight Shades. 1791 BURNS *3rd Ep. R. Graham* 17 Foxes and statesmen, subtile wiles ensure.

c. in various proverbial expressions.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 29 Aye runnes the Foxe as long as hes feete hes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 10 Let furth youre geyse, the fox wille preche. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 27 An olde foxe is not taken in a snare. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. H v, As yᵉ mayest knowe a foxe by his furred taile. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 153 When the foxe preacheth, then beware our geese. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 38 A Fox is known by his bush. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Dec., We shall endeavour to joyne the lion's skin to the fox's tail.

d. Phrases: † *To catch, hunt the fox*: to get drunk. *To slay the fox*: see FLAY *v.* 6. *To play (the) fox*: (*a*) to act cunningly, (*b*) to sham. † *To smell a fox*: to be suspicious.

1593 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 19 Whosoeuer loues good wine, hunts the foxe once a yeere. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 145 Now I do smell a fox strongly. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 6 Tiberius play'd the Fox with the Senate of Rome. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Fox* .. He has caught a Fox, he is very Drunk. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 329, I played fox several times, pretending to be in pain.

2. *fig.* A man likened for craftiness to a fox.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 32 Gað & secgað þam foxe, deofol-seocnessa ic utadrife. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* an. 31) 164 b, This auncient Fox, and pollitique Capitayne lost not one houre..till [etc.]. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. iv, Don't you see how that old fox steals away your customers? 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* I. 383, I could not help reflecting on the strange stratagem by which the old fox [Rube] had saved himself.

b. ? Used as *adj.*: Fox-like, cunning.

c 1200 ORMIN 6646 Þatt mann iss fox & hinnderrȝæp..batt ..follȝhepþ deofless wille. *a* 1300 *Long Life* in *O. E. Misc.* 156 Fox and ferlich is his wren[c]h.

3. The fur of the fox.

1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 88 My tawney gown furryd wᵗ ffoxe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 9 A fur'd gowne to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins too. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Fox*..Of this fur there are several varieties.

4. One of the northern constellations (*Vulpecula*).

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 398 Situated between the constellations of the Swan and the Fox.

5. Some beast or fish likened to a fox, *esp.* the gemmeous dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*), called also *fox-fish*. *Flying fox, Sea-fox*: see those words.

1611 COTGR., *Spase*..the sea-fox, or fox dog-fish. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 Some are called the Fox, the Dog, the Sparrow, or Frog-fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 302 These fish [carp] are extremely cunning, and on that account are by some styled the river fox. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 302 Fox..The common Skulpin.

b. Short for *fox-moth* (see 16 b).

II. Senses of obscure development.

† 6. A kind of sword. *Obs.*

It has been conjectured that this use arose from the figure of a wolf, on certain sword-blades, being mistaken for a fox.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy) 60, I had a sword..a right fox, i faith. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* V. ii, 'Tis a tough fox, will not fail his master. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, Put up your fox, and let us be jogging.

7. *Brewing.* (see quot.) Cf. FOX *v.* 5.

1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housewife* 377 (E. D. S.) That poisonous damage called in great brewhouses the fox, which gives the drink a sickish nasty taste.

8. *Naut.* (see quots. 1769. 1815).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Fox* a sort of strand, formed by twisting several rope-yarns together, and used as a seizing, or to weave a mat or paunch, etc. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), Spanish *Fox*, a single rope-yarn untwisted, and then twisted up the contrary way and rubbed smooth. It is used for small seizings. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 38 Mr. Jenkins desired the other men to get half-a-dozen foxes and make a spread eagle of me. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 27.

9. A drain carried under another water-course by means of a tunnel. Cf. FOX *v.* 3.

1784 *M. Weighton Drainage Award* 13 The Fox made under the canal.

10. See quot. Also FOX-TAIL.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Fox-bolt*, a description of bolt which is made tight by a fox or wedge driven into a split in the end.

11. *pl.* A variety of ironstone. *dial.*

1793–1813 A. YOUNG *Agric. Surv. Sussex* 13 (E. D. S.).

12. *slang.* An artificial sore.

1862 MAYHEW & BINNY *Criminal Prisons Lond.* 305 Daring youths..were constantly in the habit of making 'foxes' (artificial sores).

13. *In U.S. Colleges*: A freshman. Cf. Ger. *fuchs*.

1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* (1865) 77 A procession of newcomers or Nasty Foxes, as they are called in the college dialect. 1847 *Yale Lit. Mag.* Jan. XII. 116 'Halloo there, Herdman, fox!' yelled another lusty tippler.

† 14. ? = FOXGLOVE I. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 473 Bathes wherein proper Herbs, especially Foxes, have been boiled.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

15. a. simple attrib., as *fox bitch, -burrow, -cover, -craft, -cub, -earth, -head* (used attributively); (used for taking the fox), as *fox-gin, -trap*; (sense 6), as *fox-blade, -broadsword*.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV i, When my *fox-bitch Beauty grows proud, I'll borrow him. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 321 And old *fox blade made at Hounsloe heath. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, A good *fox broad-sword. 1550 WILSON *Logike* (1567) 37 a, The huntesman .. will sone espie when he seeth a hole, whether it be a *Foxe borough, or not. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 371 Who .. turns his farm into a *fox-cover. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* IV. xcii. 87 Two fals Scotsh Earls of *Fox-craft fraud composed. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, To watch the *fox cubs playing in the green rides. 1530 PALSGR. 222/2 *Foxe erthe, *taisniere*. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 141 Amongst broken ridges and fox earths. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 216 Small Iron-gins like *Fox-gins. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* XVIII. (1893) 88 A large gold *fox-head pin. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* V. iii, Let his sport pay for't. This is call'd the *Fox-trap. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 53 Places of deposit for meat, and rocks arranged as foxtraps.

b. objective. as *fox follower, -stealer, -worship*; *fox poisoning* vbl. sb.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 410 Though the fox he follows may be tamed, A mere *fox-follower never is reclaimed. 1890 *Daily News* 7 July 3/8 Attempts at *fox-poisoning. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liii. (1893) 284 The poachers and *fox-stealers of the village. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 71 *Fox-worship being one of the most universal superstitions in Japan.

c. parasynthetic, as *fox-nosed, -visaged* adjs.

1889 *Century Dict.* s. v., The lemurs called *fox-nosed monkeys. 1892 A. M. *Yoshiwara Episode* 41 The wares the *fox-visaged, bullet-headed gyn kept on crying.

16. Special comb., as **fox-beagle**, a beagle used for fox-hunting; **fox-bench**, 'indurated sand' (*Chesh. Gloss.*); **fox-bolt** (see quot.); **fox-brush**, the tail of a fox. used *similatively*; † **fox-case**, the skin of a fox; **fox-chase**, (*a*) = FOX-HUNT: (*b*) a game in imitation of this. also *attrib.*; **fox-colour**, a reddish-yellow colour, whence *fox-coloured* adj.; † **fox-court**, a place or yard in which foxes may be kept; **fox-dog**, a fox-hound; † **fox-drunk** *a.* (see quot.); **fox-evil**, 'a disease in which the hair falls off' (1842 Johnson *Farmer's Encycl.*), alopecia (see also 16 e); † **fox-hen**, ? a payment of a hen for the maintenance of fox-hunting; **fox-hound**, a superior variety of hound trained and used for fox-hunting; **fox-key** (see quot.); † **fox-lungs**, some medicinal preparation; **fox-mould**, a name given to green sand when coloured by an oxide of iron; **fox-skin**, the skin of a fox, also *attrib.*; **fox-sleep**, a pretended sleep; † **fox-stones** *pl.*, (*a*) the testicles of a fox; (*b*) an old name for *Orchis mascula*; **fox-terrier**, one of a breed of short-haired terriers, used for unearthing foxes, but kept chiefly as pets; **fox-trot**, a pace with short steps, as in changing from trotting to walking; **fox-wedge** (see quot.); † **fox-whelp**, (*a*) a cub of the fox (used also as a term of contempt); (*b*) some kind of drink; **fox-wood** (see quot.; cf. FOX-FIRE).

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1108/4 A black *Fox Beagle Bitch. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Geology brings to mind here all the connexion of ideas of *fox-bench, with the denudation of forests, coal-beds, iron. 1874 *Fox-bolt [see sense 10]. 1891 *Daily News* 1 June 2/5 Some large tails of *fox brush orchids. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxiii. (1611) 170 Where the Lion's skin is too scant it must bee peeced out with a *fox case. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II ii, You old fox-case. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A kind of *Fox-chace pleasure. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 74 Mad at a Fox-chase, wise at a Debate. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 145 A 'fox-chase' round the decks. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 193 Gills white, in pairs: pileus *fox colour, convex. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 84 *Foxe coloured lambes. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* IV. 45 A fox-coloured yellow. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 328 If you breed up cubs, you will find a *fox-court necessary. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xliv. (1737) 178 Some of your Badger's or *Fox-Dogs. 1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 82 The eighth [kind of drunkenness] is *Fox drunke, when he is craftie drunke. 1659 TORRIANO, *Alopecia*, the falling or shedding of a mans hair through foul diseases, called the *Fox-evil. 1528 SIR R. WESTON in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 93 He hath of every householde .. a henne by name of the *'fox henne', for the which he ys lykewyse bounde to hunt the foxe. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Œcon.* I. 94 Who lavishes his wealth On racer, *fox-hound, hawk or spaniel. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Fox-key* (Machinery), a splitcotter with a thin wedge of steel driven into the end to prevent its working back. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4, Rates

Inwards, [In List of Drugs] *Fox lungs the pound iiis. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 42 A moist peaty earth on a reddish brown clay, highly retentive of water, and commonly called *fox mould. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 71 Who gaue vnto eche of vs a gowne made of *Foxe-skinnes. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. App. xi. 311 Dressing in fox-skin clothing. 1596 LODGE *Margarite Amer.* (1876) 30 Entering Arsadachus chamber [they] found him in his *foxe sleepe. 1623 HEXHAM *Tongue-Combat* Ep. Ded. 3 That stupide Lethargie or reserued Foxe-sleepe of Policie, wherein they lye bed-rid. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. cxiii. (1633) 212 There be divers sorts of *Fox-stones. 1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* II. ii, Jelly of cock-sparrows, hemonkey's marrow, or powder of fox-stones. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xxiv, Unless they are game as bull-dogs and *fox-terriers. 1888 *Century Mag.* Oct. XXXVI. 897 She heard a horse approaching at a *fox-trot. 1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* ed. 3), *Fox-wedge*, a long wedge driven between two other wedges with their thick ends placed in the opposite direction. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1733 Ayilt þe, a seide, þow *fox welp. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr iii. 78 Yif he .. reioyseth him to rauisshe by wyles, thou shalt seyn him lyke to the fox whelpes. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch xvi, Fox-whelp, a beverage as much better than Champagne, as it is honester, wholesomer and cheaper. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Fox-wood* .. decayed wood, especially such as emits a phosphorescent light [U.S.].

b. *esp.* in names of animals, etc. having a real or fancied resemblance to the fox, as † **fox-ape**, ? the opossum; **fox-bat** = FLYING FOX; **fox-fish**, see FOX *sb.* 5; **fox-lynx**, a variety of lynx; **fox-moth**, a greyish-brown European bombycid moth (*Lasiocampa rubi*); **fox-shark**, the sea-fox (*Alopias vulpes*); **fox-snake**, a large harmless snake of the United States (*Coluber vulpinus*); **fox-sparrow**, a North American sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*; **fox-squirrel**, a North American squirrel (*Sciurus cinereus, S. niger*, etc.).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 570 Gesner calleth this Beast an Ape-Foxe, or a *Fox-Ape. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* xiv. 187 The *fox-bat bustled from his covert among the tombs. 1852 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 439 The Räflo, or *fox-lynx, of a soft reddish-white fur. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 385 The *Fox Shark. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* (N. Y.) Aug., The *fox-sparrow..comes to us in the fall. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 283 The great black *fox squirrel. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 707 Some towering oaks, on which several fox squirrels (*Sciurus capistratus*) were frisking.

c. in plant-names, as **fox-bane**, a species of monkshood (*Aconitum Vulparia*); **fox-berry** = BEARBERRY; **fox-chop** (see quot.); **fox-finger(s** = FOXGLOVE: **fox-geranium, -grass**, herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*); **fox-grape**, a name for several North American species of wild grapes. Also FOXGLOVE, FOXTAIL.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, **Foxbane*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fox-chop, *Mesembryanthemumvulpinum*. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxvii. 126 Some call it *Fox-finger. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 59 The *Fox Grape is a faire large fruit. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 302 The great red grape (now ripe) called by ignorance, 'The fox-grape', (because of the relish it hath with unskilful palates). 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 176 Growing so fairly..as a fox-grape over a scrub-oak in a swamp.

d. in the names of various games in which one of the players acts as a fox, as **fox and geese**, a game played on a board with pegs, draughtsmen, or the like; **fox and hounds**, a boys' game, in which the 'hounds' chase the 'fox'; † **fox in** *or* **to the** *or* **thy hole** (see quots.).

1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* II. v, Let him sit in the shop..and play at *fox and geese with the foreman 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IX. Poems 1890 VI. 351 Though you played At 'fox and goose' about him with your soul. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 37 Noise of blind-man's buff, and *fox-and-hounds. 1585 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 298 A kinde of playe wherein boyes lift up one leg and hop on the other; it is called *fox in thy hole. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., New Yeares Gift* (1869) 134 The wassel-boule, That tost up after Fox-i-th' hole. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) VI. *Discoliasmus*, Children's play, called Fox to thy hole.

e. with genitive *fox's*, as **fox's cough** (see quot.); † **foxes evil** = *fox-evil*; **fox's foot**, a kind of grass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.); in early use, perh. *Sparganium simplex*; **fox's tail** (see FOXTAIL).

1611 COTGR., *Toux de regnard*, the *Foxes cough; a rooted, or old-growne cough, which waits on a man to his graue. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 379 Troubled with the *foxes evill. 1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasm.* 134 The foxes evil (falling off of the hair) had made him almost quite bald. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 150 Genim þysse wyrte wyrttruman þe man .. *foxesfot nemneð. 1853 JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 216 *Dactylis glomerata*, Fox's-foot, which the clustered panicle somewhat resembles.

Fox (fɒks), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. † **a.** *trans.* To play the fox for; to compass by crafty means (*obs.*). **b.** *intr.* To play the fox, dissemble, sham. Now *dial.* and *slang.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 239 Insociable, Maleparte, foxing their priuate good. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 351 The other pettie princes are foxeing alreadie for fear. 1884 *Chester Gloss.*, *Fox*, to sham. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Pers. Singular* xxix. He had played the fox for so many years, that now to his mind everybody was dodging and foxing.

2. *trans.* To intoxicate, befuddle. Also (? *nonce-use*), to redden (one's nose) with drinking.

1611 [TARLTON] *Jests* (1844) 21 Before they parted they foxt Tarlton at the Castle in Pater Noster Row. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 258 It [Cider] serves as well..for men to fox their noses. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Oct., The last of whom I did almost fox with Margate ale. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 41 (1740) 251 Mr. Atkins was .. at Greenwich, and there, at an Entertainment of some Ladies, soundly foxed, the Attorney General threw up.

† **b.** *transf.* To stupefy (fish). *Obs.*

1650 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 86 For ought you know, it may be onely a charm to fox fishes. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 67 Take heart-wort, and lime, mingle them together, and throw them into a standing water, and it will fox them [fishes]. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 178 Two gentlemen..were foxing fish in the river Calder.

† **c.** *fig.* To delude. *Obs.*

a 1660 H. PETERS in South *Serm.* (Bohn) I. 540 Fox them a little more with religion. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 115 (1740) 93 When the Faction had .. once foxed the People with an ill Opinion of the Government.

† **d.** *intr.* To get drunk. *Obs.*

1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* (1864) 8 The humble tenant, that does bring A chicke or egges .. Is tane into the buttry, and does fox Equall with him that gave a stalled oxe.

† **3.** *trans.* To pierce with a 'fox' (see FOX *sb.* 6).

1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 68 *Jack.* By the mass, I will box you. *Will.* By Cock, I will fox you. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* Nashe's Wks. (Grosart) I. 123 Diuinitie..holding of her hart as if she were sicke, because Martin would have foxed her.

4. *trans.* To discolour (the leaves of a book). See FOXED *ppl. a.*

5. *intr.* Of beer: To turn sour in fermenting; also *trans.* (causatively).

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* II. i. 130 (E. D. S.) She.. took out the wort..laying it thin enough to be out of danger of foxing. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 213 In this way the fermentation may fearlessly be conducted during the warmest weather without risk of foxing.

6. *trans.* To repair (boots or shoes) by renewing the upper leather; also to ornament (the upper of a shoe) with a strip of leather.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Foxing a Boot*, mending the foot by capping it. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Fox*, a shoemaker's term, to repair boots.

7. *intr.* To hunt the fox. *U.S.*

1877 [see FOXING 1].

† **8.** *trans* ? To trim (a horse's ears) in some manner. *Obs.*

1806 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1807) X. 109 He..appears..What the jockies call a roarer. His owners are anxious to have his ears foxed; but we think he is more in need of cropping and docking.

9. *Comb.* † **fox-mine-host** (see quot. and sense 2).

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. iii. ii. 194 They may afterwards play at Foxe mine Host, or some other Drinking Game at Cards or Dice for their recreation.

Foxed (fɒkst), *ppl. a.* [f. FOX *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

1. Intoxicated, drunk, stupefied.

1611 [see COLUMBERED]. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* IV. Wks. 1720 II. 248 Udsooks, I begin to be fox'd. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 16 Will Symons had often seen him 'foxed' amid the most undignified surroundings.

2. Trimmed with fox-fur. In quot. *punningly.*

1609 W. M. *Manin Moone* (1849) 26 His gowne is throughly foxt, yet he is sober.

3. Of the leaves of books, also of timber: Discoloured by decay; stained with brownish-yellow spots.

1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, Timber is said to be foxed, when it becomes discoloured in consequence of incipient decay. *Warw.* 1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. 335 A torn or foxt and dog's-eared volume. 1885 A. DOBSON *At Sign Lyre* 83 The Burton I bought for a florin, And the Rabelais foxed and flea'd.

4. Of beer: Turned sour.

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* 106 The evil stinking Scent that arises therefrom, which has brought it under the Denomination of being foxed.

5. Of a boot: (see FOX *v.* 6, FOXING 2.)

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., Women's cloth boots are foxed when they have a binding of leather on the cloth all round next the sole.

Foxery (fɒ'ksĕri). [f. FOX *sb.* + -ERY.] The character, manners, or behaviour of a fox; wiliness, cunning.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6795, I .. have wel lever .. Bifore the puple patre and prey, And wrye me in my foxerye Under a cope of papelardye. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 278 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 85, I had rehersid nothing but papry, sprong owt of Antichrist, full of foxry. 1893 R. F. BURTON tr. *Il Pentamerone* I. 178 The fox, never dreaming that the other was a quintessence of foxery, found a woman more a fox than herself.

Fox-fire. Now only *U.S.* The phosphorescent light emitted by decaying timber.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 140 Fox Fire, *glos, glossis.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 The fox-fire of the Virginia meadows.

Fox-fur. The fur of the fox, used to face gowns; hence, a gown trimmed with fox-fur.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 204 Let him but in iudgements sight vncase, He's naught but budge, old gards, browne fox-fur face. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV* lxxxvii, The Alderman has won his Fox-furre here. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vii. 183 The dying daylight on the silver fox-furs.

Fox-furred. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Trimmed with fox-fur.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 Take heed of the foxe-furd nightcap. 1606 DEKKER *Devils Answ.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 139 Shall my Fox-furde gownes be lockt vp from me?

2. Wearing fox-fur, wearing a fox-furred gown.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 12 Those Fox-furd Gentlemen that hyde vnder their gownes faced with foynes, more falshood then all the Conny-catchers in England. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. (1886) 21, I thinke not worse of faire Parnassus' hill For that it wants that sommer's golden clay, The idol of the foxfur'd usurer. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 38 Some few of the Fox-furred Aldermen.

Foxglove (fɒ'ksɡlʊv). [OE. *foxes glófa* (? pl.) see FOX *sb.* and GLOVE.

The reason for the second part of the name is obvious, as the flower resembles a finger-stall in shape; cf. the Lat. name. Why the plant was associated with the fox is not so clear; but cf. Norw. *revhjelde* = 'fox bell'.]

1. The popular name of *Digitalis purpurea*, a common ornamental flowering plant.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 54 Herba tricnos manicos þæt is foxes clofe [*v.r.* glofa]. *c* 1265 *Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/6 *Saluinca*..foxesgloue. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 15 *Ceroterica, Ceroteca vulpis*, foxglove. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxiv. 175 Foxe gloue floureth chiefly in July and August. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 214 Columbines, Iron-colour'd Fox-gloves, Holly-hocks. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xii, Fox-glove and nightshade, side by side, Emblems of punishment and pride.

b. Used in medicine: see DIGITALIS.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 209 The Fox-glove of which the tincture is made, is commonly procured from the Hall. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 13 Recalling the relief his mother had found from a simple preparation of foxglove.

2. Applied to various plants of other genera; *e.g.* formerly to the Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1600) 242 The iuyce of hegtaper, called Foxegloue.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *foxglove bell, -leaf, -spire*; **foxglove-shaped** *a.* (see quot.).

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn.* iii, Where the deer's swift leap Startles the wild bee from the *foxglove bell. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 610 Take of *foxglove leaves dried, a drachm. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, **Foxglove-shaped*, a nearly cylindrical but somewhat irregular and inflated tube, formed like the corolla of a Digitalis. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxiii, The *foxglove-spire.

Fo'x-hunt. The chase of a fox with hounds.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 288 Next after a fox-hunt, the finest sight in England is a stage-coach just ready to start. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* II This is my first fox-hunt.

So **Fo'x-hunting** *vbl. sb.*, the sport of hunting the fox; **Fo'x-hunting** *ppl. a.*; and (back-formation) **Fo'x-hunt** *v. intr.*, also † *to fox-hunt it*. Also **Fo'x-hunter, Fo'x-huntress, Fo'x-huntsman**, one who hunts the fox.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 106 Fox-hunting is very pleasant. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* civ, The foxhunters went their way. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 232 Rid up to Toulston in order to fox hunt it. 1772 DR. RICHMOND in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 393, I have engaged a large party..to come here..and stay a month to fox-hunt. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 93 No bad stem to graft a fox-huntsman on. 1829 *Ibid.* XXIV. 32 A female fox-huntress. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 59 A fox-hunting, horse-racing..people. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. iv. (1862) 31 Fox-hunting is now the chief amusement of the true British sportsman. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lvi. 318 Breaking their necks being, as she conceived, the inevitable end of fox-hunters.

Foxian (fɒ'ksiăn), *a.* [f. FOX(E + -IAN.] Pertaining to: **a.** John Foxe, author of the *Book of Martyrs*; **b.** George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends or 'Quakers'.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 197 They which one of your Bishops scornfully termes the Foxian Confessors. 1642 — *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 289. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Quaker's Meeting*, Once only..I witnessed a sample of the old Foxian orgasm.

Foxing (fɒ'ksiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FOX *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb., in various senses.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 435 And in ure skemting he doð raðe a foxing. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 43 Foxing is a Misfortune, or rather a Disease in Malt Drinks, occasioned by divers Means. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 809 The sugar in the worts will become partially converted into acetic acid, or, as it is termed, foxing occurs. 1873 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. XI. 216 Is there any known means to prevent foxing in books? 1877 HALLOCK *Sportsman's Gaz.* 17 With us of the North, foxing is by some followed during..winter.

2. *concr.* (See quots. and FOX *v.* 6.)

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 75 Say wore cloth boots, with patent foxings. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Foxing*..an outer covering or upper leather over the usual upper. 2. Ornamental strips of a different material on the uppers of shoes.

† **Fo'xish,** *a. Obs.* [f. FOX *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to a fox, fox-like.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 Four different kinds of Leprosy are distinguished..3. *alopicia* and *vulpina* foxissch. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxviii. 3 This foxish wylynesse. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xxxvi. 215 If the fathers bee woolues they would haue their Children wooluish: if they bee olde foxes they would haue them to bee foxish.

2. *fig.* Like a fox in nature, crafty, cunning.

14.. LYDG. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 25 Among foxys be foxische of nature. 1535 JOVE *Apol. Tindale* 44 By his foxisshe example he pretendeth [etc.]. 1699 T. [COCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 273 Your..crafty, foxish, juggling kind of Fellows.

Foxite (fɒ'ksəit). [see -ITE.] A political follower of Charles James Fox. Also *attrib.*

1782 DR. WOLCOT (Peter Pindar) *Lyric Odes* iii. 41 His muzzle, form'd of opposition stuff Firm as a Foxite, would not lose its ruff. 1808 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 8 Feb., During the Foxites' interval of power. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Mrs. Fry* V,

The Pittite hues will sadden there, Whereas the Foxite shades will all show fair! [Used punningly: cf. FOXIAN b.]

Fo·xless, *a.* [f. FOX *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of foxes.

1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 331/2 To show that the fine country they ranged over is not foxless, it may be stated that in the course of the day they moved eight or nine.

Fox-like (fǫ·ksləik), *a.* [f. as prec. + LIKE *a.*] Like a fox; *esp.* crafty, cunning.

1577 87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1808) V. 577 This Mudiard and his companions imbued with more than fox-like conditions, did (deceiuing their keepers) returne to their owne cages. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 26 Reconciliations are for the most part Fox-like friendships. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. i. 25 The domestic dogs on the coast of Guinea are fox-like animals.

† **Fo·xly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* In 2 adv. **-liche.** [f. as prec. + -LY [1] and [2].] Like a fox.

A. *adj.* Crafty, cunning. B. *adv.* Craftily.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He wile seggen and foxliche smeþien mid worde, Nabbe ic nawiht þer-of. 1528 in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 354 By foxly polecy þou dyd them in toll. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* 18 Your painted box, and goodly preach, I see doth hold a foxly reach.

Foxship (fǫ·ksʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. The character or qualities of a fox.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. ii. 18 Had'st thou Foxship To banish him that strooke more blowes for Rome Then thou hast spoken words?

2. As a mock title.

1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterita* 41 If I meet thy foxship afterdays..I'll mar that serpent face..And leave thy surgy rock without a king. 1870 *Standard* 13 Dec., His foxship was 'run into' between Culgaith and Longwathby.

Fo·xtail. [f. as prec. + TAIL *sb.*]

1. The tail of a fox, a fox's brush. Formerly one of the badges of the fool or jester. † *Flap with a foxtail*: see FLAP *sb.* 1 b.

?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 57 The fole Roberd with hym went, Clad in a fulle sympulle garment, With foxe tayles to renne abowte. 1553, 1717 [see FLAP *sb.* 1 b]. [*a* 1605 MONTGOM. *Misc. P.* iv. 48 Then tak me with the foxis taill a flap, Since that the Hevins are hinderers of my hap.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. § 2 (R.) Such a one is carried about the town with a boord fastned to his necke, all be-hanged with foxe-tayles. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 24 When they pulled out this stop, suddenly a large fox-tail flew into their faces. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 31 Their bells and ornaments of fox-tail.

2. As the name of a plant: a. One of various species of grass with soft brush-like spikes of flowers, *esp Alopecurus pratensis.*

1552 HULOET, Foxe taile, herbe, *Alopecurus.* 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lviii. § 1. 81 Foxetaile hath many grassie leaues or blades. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 208 The meadow fox tail (alopecurus pratensis). 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 359 The foxtail flowers in April, May, and..June.

b. A club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*).

[1800 WORDSW. *Idle Shepherd-boys*, That plant which in our dale We call stag-horn or fox's tail.] 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

3. In various technical uses (see quots.).

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 195 These Pipes are..subject to Fox-Tails, which are the Roots of very small Trees, which passing by the Pores of the Earthen Pipe.. grow to such Length and Bigness, as to stop up the Pipe entirely [so Fr. *queue de renard* Littré]. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut* 313 Willughby tells us that of salars caught in the Ribble, those of the first year are called smolts..those of the fourth, fox-tails. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4), *Fox-tail* in metallurgy, the cinder obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-finery process; it is a cylindrical piece hollow in the centre. [So Fr. *renard*, quoted by Littré from Buffon.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **foxtail-grass** = FOXTAIL 2 a; **foxtail-saw, foxtail-wedging** (see quots.).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. vii. § 1. 8 The great *Foxe-taile grasse. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 377 Rough ear'd Fox-tail Grass. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 362 Meadow fox-tail grass. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 **Fox-tail saw*, a dovetail saw. 1825 HAMILTON *Dict. Terms*, **Foxtail wedging.* 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Fox-tail Wedging*, a method of fixing a tenon in a mortise by splitting the end of the tenon and inserting a projecting wedge, then entering the tenon into the mortise and driving it home.

Fo·xtailed. [f. prec. + -ED [2].] Having a tail like a fox. *Foxtailed Asparagus*, the horsetail (*Equisetum maximum*) (Britton and Holland).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) IV. 237 The saki, or cagui ..has been often termed the foxtailed monkey.

Fo·xter. *Sc.* Also 7 **fochsterrie, fox trie.** The foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

1623 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* II. 538 Issobell confessit that scho send furth hir sone to gether fochsterrie leaueis. 1636 in *Dalyell's Darker Superst. Scotl.* (1831) 113 Ane drink of fox trie leaves. 1818 HOGG *Wool-gatherer, Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 183 They [the fairies] 'll hae to .. gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups an' foxterleaves till the gloaming come again.

Foxy (fǫ·ksi), *a.* [f. FOX *sb.* + -Y [1].]

1. Fox-like: *esp.* crafty, cunning.

1528 ROY *Rede me* Ded. (Arb.) 23 An hole or denne of falce foxy hipocrites. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 148 Oh foxy Pharisay. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 30 Having merrily passed the time with this foxy fryer. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 62 Modred's narrow foxy face.

2. Fox-coloured, reddish brown or yellow.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 132 There are many patches of a deep, loose, foxy soil. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xiv. 198 Its forehead washigh, with a mass of foxy hair over it.

b. *Painting.* Marked by excessive predominance of reddish tints; over-hot in colouring.

1783 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Notes on Du Fresnoy* 105 That [style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden Manner, when unskilfully managed becomes what the Painters call Foxy. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 128 They allowed such an excessive brownness in their shadows, as to make them sometimes perfectly foxy. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 342 In some of the England series there is a violent foxy tone, very hot and oppressive.

3. Used to denote various defects of colour and quality resulting from atmospheric conditions, improper treatment, etc.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 260 The substance will be what is termed foxy. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 351 Salt..stiffens the clammy soft dough made from new flour, and gives it a fair colour, when otherwise it would be foxy. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Foxey* implies 'a defect in timber of a reddish cast or hue, arising from over age or other causes'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), Turnips when they turn leathery are said to be foxy. 1883 in *Standard* 18 May 6/5 Foxy to fine ordinary Guatemala [Coffee], at 48*s*. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Foxy*, specked, spotted—as with spots of mould or mildew. Also, clouded or uneven in shade of colour..Said of some bad dyeing. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Foxey*, timber is said to be foxey when there is an excessive proportion of green sapwood present in it.

4. Of beer, wine, etc.: Turned sour in the course of fermentation, not properly fermented.

1847 in HALLIW. 1864 in WEBSTER.

5. Of grapes: Having the coarse flavour of the fox-grape. 1864 in WEBSTER.

6. *Comb.*, as *foxy-eyed, -red* adjs.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 26 Its inky taste, and the foxy-red sediment which it deposits..attest the presence of iron. 1880 W. J. FLORENCE in *Theatre* (U. S.) Oct. 215 The foxy-eyed party near us.

Hence **Fo·xiness.**

1875 LASLETT *Timber* viii. 47 Oak timber..in its worst stage of 'foxiness'. 1889 J. JACOBS *Æsop's Fables* I. 209 To him [early man] cunning was foxiness.

† **Foy,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *foi*, later form of *fei* FAY *sb.*[1], faith.] a. Faith, allegiance, homage. b. As an asseverative exclamation.

1590 [see FAY *sb.*[1] 3]. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. iv, O foy! Sir Paul! what do you mean?

Foy (foi), *sb.*[2] Now *dial.* [a. Du. *fooi* (in Kilian *foye, voye*), prob., as Kilian suggests, a. Fr. *voie* way, journey.] A parting entertainment, present, cup of liquor, etc., given by or to one setting out on a journey. In different parts of Scotland applied variously to a party given in honour of a woman on the eve of her marriage; to a feast at the end of the harvest or fishing season; and the like.

1496-7 *Recs. Burgh Prestwick* 6 Feb. (Maitl.) 34 He said the said balȝeis was foy takaris, and held na courtis. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xii, Hoping to enjoy you before you go, and to give you a friendly foy. 1668 J. GIBSON *Let. to F. Wright* 24 Aug., My due deserved thanks .. for ye friendly foy you pleased to giue me at our parting. 1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* I. i, I'll pay my foy, drink a health to my King..and away for Hungary to-morrow morning. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxvii. 343 Under the notion of my foy, I slid a couple of guineas into the good woman's hand. 1854 *Phemie Millar* 175 Mr. Millar could not reconcile himself to Isabella's foy being passed over without notice. 1856 ELIZA EDMONSTON *Sk. & T. Shetland Isl.* iv. 46 At the Foys, the time-honoured toast is, The Lord open the mouths of the gray fish. 1896 MACKAY *Hist. Fife & Kinross* x. 196 The Foy or farewell supper before Martinmas was specially a ploughman's feast.

Foy (foi), *v. local. intr.* To go off to ships with provisions and assist them when in distress (Simson *Historic Thanet* 110). Hence **Foy·er,** one who does this; **Foy-boat,** a boat used by 'foyers'.

1813 R. EDINGTON *Coal Trade* 225 Not less than 500 pilot and foy-boats. 1830 *Beauties Thanet* I. 71 The Foyers of this town form a numerous and hardy class.

Foyaite (fō·yăiəit). *Min.* [f. *Foya* a place in Portugal, where it is found.] A kind of syenite.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 169 In the syenite group we also include..foyaite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 108 Elæolite is a constituent of the rocks zircon-syenite, foyaite, miascite, and ditroite.

‖ **Foyer** (fwaye). [Fr.: see note s.v. FOCUS *sb.*]

1. = FOCUS 4.

1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 157 But that when the softening follows typhus fever, puerperal, and other general diseases, the foyers will be multiple.

2. Originally, the green-room in French theatres; now usually, a large room in a theatre, concert-hall, etc., to which the audience may retire during the intervals of the performances.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 263 This model *foyer* is to have something of the Haymarket and something of the Adelphi. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 327 Twice a year it is held in the foyer of the Academy of Music.

Foygne, obs. form of FOIN *v.*

Foyle, Foyl(l, obs. ff. of FOAL, FOOL, FOIL.

Foyne, obs. form of FEW.

Foyn(e, foynge(e, obs. forms of FOIN *v.* and *sb.*

Foysen, -so,u)n, -zon, etc., obs. ff. FOISON.

Foyst(e, Foyster, var. of FOIST, FUSTER.

Foyte, obs. form of FOOT.

† **Foȝ,** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [repr. OE. **fóg* = MHG. *vuoc*, mod.Ger. *fug*; cf. OE. *ge-fóg*, and the derivative *fégan*, FAY *v.*] Fitness; in phr. = Ger. *mit fug und recht.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 184 We muȝe..Plaidi mid foȝe and mid riȝte.

Fozy (fō·zi), *a. Sc.* and *dial.* [cf. Du. *voos* in Kilian also *voosch, vooghs*, 'spongiosus, rarus et levis instar fungi'); also Norw. *fos* spongy, LG. *fussig* porous, spongy.] Spongy, loose-textured; also of flesh = FOGGY 3. Also *fig.*, 'fat-witted'. Hence **Fo·ziness.**

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 753 The weak and young Whigs have become middle aged, and their foziness can no longer be concealed. 1823 J. WILSON *Ibid.* XIII. 593 A certain ingenious person..met with a turnip of more than common foziness in his field. 1826 — *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 15 The language is out of condition—fat and fozy, thickwinded, ..and plethoric. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Beside Bonnie Brier Bush* 206 He's fair fozzy wi' trokin' in his gairden an' feeding pigs.

Fra, obs. form of FRO.

Frab (fræb), *v. dial.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *crab* and *fret, fratch*, etc.] *trans.* To harass, worry.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* iv. (1882) 72, I was very frabbit with him. 1853 — *Ruth* III. xii. 298, I was not kind to you. I frabbed you, and plagued you from the first. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 34 What toylin an' frabbin ther needs Through this woald to get decently poo'd.

† **Fra·bble,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. next.] Confused wrangling.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 370 Rather a frabble of words than a distinct disagreement of senses.

Fra·bble, *v. rare.* [dim. or freq. of FRAB. Cf. BRABBLE.] *intr.* To bicker, wrangle.

1885 *Manch. Even. News* 6 July 2/2 It is distinctly undesirable that the matter should be made a peg on which to hang further misunderstandings and frabblings.

Fracas (fraka; in U.S. frē·kăs). Also *Sc. fraca* (Jam.). [a. Fr. *fracas*, ad. It. *fracasso*, vbl. sb. f. *fracassare* to make an uproar.] A disturbance, noisy quarrel, 'row', uproar.

1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* Apr., He ..occasions such fracas among the ladies of gallantry that it passes description. 1785 BURNS *Scotch Drink* I Let other Poets raise a fracas 'Bout vines, an' wines, an' drunken Bacchus. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvi, A violent fracas took place between the infantry-colonel and his lady.

‖ **Frace·do.** *Obs.* [mod.L. *fracēdo*, f. *frac-idus* FRACID, after the analogy of *dulcēdo* sweetness.] Putrefying heat. Hence **Frace·dinous** *a.*, erroneously *frace·donous*, productive of heat through putrefaction; pertaining to putrid fermentation.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 253 The several sorts of Earth, are various coagulations of water, according to the difference of the Fracedinous seeds dispersed and implanted therein. *Ibid.* 329 The Fracedinous Odor. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 306 Some Insects..have an Origination..by very strength and *fracedo* of the Earth and Waters quickened by the vigorous Heat of the Sun. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xiii. (1692) 75 Their several malignant, congelative and fracedonous Natures and Qualities.

Frache. ? *Obs.* Also 9 **fraiche.** A metal tray for holding glass-ware in the annealing process.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 244 After some time these Glasses are put into Iron Pans..call'd Fraches, which by degrees are drawn..all along the Leer..that the Glasses may cool Gradatim. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 167 Fraches. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 158 The annealing oven..is..furnished with numerous shallow iron trays, which can be passed easily along the level bottom of the chamber. These trays are called lier-pans or fraiches.

† **Fra·cid,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fracid-us*, f. *frac-, frax* lees of oil.] Rotten from over-ripeness.

1655 G. S. *Let. to Hartlib* in *Ref. Commw. Bees* 23 Insects ..is..Natures recreation, which she out of the fracid ferment of putrifying Bodies doth form. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fracid*, more then ripe, rotten-ripe, putrified. 1721 in BAILEY. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fracid*, Of a pasty texture; between fleshy and pulpy.

Fracin, frackne, var. of FRECKEN *sb. Obs.*

Frack, Sc. var. of FRECK, *Obs.*

Fracle, obs. form of FRECKLE.

† **Fract,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fract-us*, pa. pple. of *frangĕre* to break.] a. Broken, cracked. b. Of a number: Fractional.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxx. 29 b, A mans skull..may be fract or broken. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 211 Mr. Newton introduced into his Analytical Computations, the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinitive Indices of Dignities.

† **Fractable,** *sb. Arch. Obs.* [f. prec. + TABLE.] (See quot. 1862.) Also **Fractabling.**

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 451/2 Of the outsides of an House..are..the Fractables and Corbells. 1862 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Fractable*, or *Fract Table*; *Fractabling* at Liverpool. A term used, in the middle ages, for the *crest table* or coping running up and down the gables of a building.

Fra·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. L. *fract-* (see prec.) + -ED [1].]

† 1. Broken, in various senses. Of a number: Fractional. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 321 If..the memory [be] fracted with the pregnance of it [some matter above his capacity]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 130 His heart is fracted and corroborate. 1607 — *Timon* II. i. 22 My reliances on his fracted dates Have smit my credit. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 161 If the Addends be Fracted Geodaeticals..Then proceed in the Addition with the Fractions. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 163 This Proportion will hold, whether *n* be..Whole, Fracted, or Surd Quantity.

2. *Her.* Having a part displaced as if broken.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. *Fracted*, broken or parted asunder..[e. g.] a fesse debruised, fracted or removed.

Fractile (fræ·ktil), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ILE [1].]

Pertaining to fraction or breakage; indicating liability to breakage or cleavage.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Fractile*, Frail or Brittle. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 470/2 The fractile lines of the sandstone.

Fraction (fræ·kʃən), *sb.* Also 4–6 **fraccion**, **-yon**. [a. OF. *fraccion* (Fr. *fraction*), ad. eccl.L. *fractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *frangĕre* to break.]

1. The action of breaking: **a.** in the Eucharist: the breaking or dividing of the bread.

1504 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. xi. 190 Many foloweth hym to be parteners of the fraccyon of his brede. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 50 Though it may be said .. that he suffreth fraction or breaking in the Sacrament when it is broken..yet [etc.]. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 67 The distributing the Bread to the Company, after the Benediction and Fraction, was customary among the Jews. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 377 The Fraction is the most solemn, ancient, and significant Action of the whole of the Formulary of Consecration.

† **b.** with reference to material things in general, and to lines, etc.; also, refraction (of light). *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxi. G j b, Glasses transparent, whiche by fraction should vnite or dissipate the images. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Fraction is the breaking of some matter with ones hand, or with an instrument. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 195 The bending or curvation of a strait line into the circumference of a circle..is fraction continually increasing. 1684 Burnet *Th. Earth* I. iii. 30 Several parcels of Nature that retain still the evident marks of fraction and ruine. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* I. Comment. xxi, Had compound bodies been subject to unlimited fraction.

c. with reference to immaterial things; chiefly in obsolete uses, e.g. a disturbance (of the mind), an infraction or rupture (of the peace).

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* 27 This impediment [dreames] ..may come..specially of fraction of the mynde. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. v. 170 When the Affections are glewed to the world, Death makes not a Dissolution, but a Fraction. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. iv. 51 The French king having lost his friendship by divers fractions of the peace with England. 1842 Sir H. Taylor *Edwin the Fair* I. v, The blackbird sang us forth..loud and full at first..then with pause And fraction fitfully.

† **2.** The result of breaking; the state of being broken; a broken place, breach, fissure, rupture; *spec.* in *Surg.* a fracture. *Obs.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1349/1 Healing of bones broken, termed commonlie fractions. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vii. 67 Carefully feel with your finger, whether there be any fraction. 1685 Travestin *Siege Newheusel* 20 We..made large Fractions in the Bastion. 1690 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* III. 36 If we had seen the mountains..when the earth was fresh broken..the fractions ..of them would have appear'd very gastly. 1705 Cherry in Hearne *Collect.* (Oxf Hist. Soc.) I. 22 A fall..caus'd a great fraction in my nose. 1798 W. Blair *Soldier's Friend* 74 Wounds, fractions, and dislocations.

† **3.** An interruption of good feeling or harmony; discord, dissension; a rupture. In early use also: A breach of the peace, brawling. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. ix. 193 Whiche taketh wylfully ony persone..in the chyrcheyarde..or yᵉ whiche there maketh ony fraccion. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 262 Betwen the Poll and them fractions, and factions among themselves. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 107. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. vi. 262 By which means.. a fraction betwixt them must of necessity ensue. *a* 1713 Shaftesbury *Char.* (1749) III. 143 Fractions at Court.—Shipwreck of Ministrys. 1721 [see 1 c].

4. Something broken off; a disconnected portion; a fragment, scrap, small piece. Said with reference both to material and immaterial things. *By fractions*: piecemeal, by halves. Now *rare*.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 158 The fractions of her faith, orts of her loue. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 220. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* To Rdr., My primitive intention was, to have presented thee with this..Antipathy intirely at the same instant without fractions. 1656 Davenant *Siege Rhodes* I. To Rdr., Why my numbers are so often diversify'd and fall into short fractions. 1657 Sanderson *Pref. to Serm.* (1681) § 23 Whilest they are still crumbling into Fractions and Factions. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 19 No one is disposed to be a friend by fractions. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* (1858) 233 Mahomet's followers found the Koran lying all in fractions.

† **b.** ? A paragraph or section (of a book). *Obs.*

1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 44 In the next Fraction after that branch of the Statute..it is said; Prouided alwaies [etc.].

5. *Math.* **a.** *Arith.* A numerical quantity that is not an integer; one or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude.

Common or *vulgar fractions* are those in which the numerator and denominator are represented by numbers placed the one above, the other below, a horizontal line. Sometimes *fraction* is used for 'vulgar fraction', or for a quantity expressed by means of a numerator and denominator; e.g. 'the fraction $\frac{1}{2}=2$'. For *complex*, *compound*, *continued*, *decimal*, *proper* and *improper fractions*, see those words.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol. § 3 Smallest fraccions ne wol nat ben shewed in so smal an instrument. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 130 b, Thenne maye I boldly enstructe you in yᵉ arte of fractions or broken nomber. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 214 But the very minutes and lesser fractions were to be observed by him. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 393 A Fraction may be exprest..by the Adjective Neuter. 1705 Arbuthnot *Coins* (J.), Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction. 1811 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 269 This place would suit you to a fraction. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 243 The deflection..if reduced to feet, comes out 16 and a small fraction. 1827 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 86 The vulgar fraction may be reduced to a decimal, then joined to the integer, and the root of the whole extracted. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 30 The probability of an event is measured by the fraction which the number of favourable cases is of all that can happen. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 392 The Belgians too find the same result to a fraction. 1847 Grote *Greece* I. xxviii. (1862) III. 43 The village is a fraction, but the city is an unit. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 11 The fraction which denotes the ratio of the two distances is sometimes termed the representative fraction.

b. *Alg.* An expression analogous to an arithmetical vulgar fraction, in which the numerator and denominator are algebraical terms or expressions.

1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 39 This fraction is a maximum, when the denominator $A+B+$ [etc.] is a minimum.

Hence **Fra·ction** *v.*, to break into fractions or pieces. **Fra·ctionlet**, a small fragment.

1830 Carlyle in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1882) II. 88 Wrote a fractionlet of verse, entitled 'The Beetle'. 1840 — *Heroes* ii. 47 The Nation fractioned and cut asunder by deserts.

Fractional (fræ·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. Fraction + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with a fraction or fractions; comprising or constituting a fraction; of the nature of a fraction. Hence, Incomplete, partial, insignificant. *Fractional currency* (see quot.). *Fractional distillation*: see Distillation 3.

1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Pref., Not regarding the Fractional Parts of a Mile. *a* 1806 Fox *Speech, Proc. Ld. Melville* Sp 1815 VI. 584 The right honourable gentleman..has amused the House with an account of fractional sums of 8*s.* 6*d.*, 14*s.*, and 2*s.* 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. ii. 32 At length we are surprised that these fractional disputes close into one mighty ..enmity. 1858 Mill *Liberty* iv. (1865) 45/1 The interest which society has in him individually..is fractional. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 102 Realizing a fractional profit for the convenience which they afford. 1879 Webster, Supp., *Fractional currency*, small coin, or paper notes, in circulation, of less value than the monetary unit. 1892 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 7/3 Messrs. B. decline to accept Messrs. M.'s fractional certificates in exchange for bonds.

Hence **Fra·ctionally** *adv.*, in a fractional manner or degree; by a fraction or fractions.

1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/7 American prices were firm, but foreign Government stocks receded fractionally. 1888 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 7/2 A surplus, applied to augment that dividend fractionally.

Fractionary (fræ·kʃənări), *a.* [f. Fraction + -ary 2. Cf. Fr. *fractionnaire*.] **a.** = Fractional. **b.** Dealing with or carried on by fractions or fragments. **c.** Tending to divide into fractions.

a. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 32 But the further practise therewith must be referred to Fractionary or Contract Operations. 1847 Gilfillan in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 523 To discharge even a fractionary part of what would never in whole be defrayed.

b. 1840 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 128 Fritters away my time in fractionary writing. 1847 De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 666 Beyond what can be supplied by the fractionary life of petty brokerage or commerce.

c. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 154 The 'fractionary' ecclesiastical spirit of the African Christians has been traced in the enormous numbers of the African bishops.

Fractionate (fræ·kʃənēit), *v.* [f. Fraction + -ate 3.] *trans.* To separate (a mixture) by distillation or otherwise into portions of differing properties. Hence **Fra·ctionated** *ppl. a.*; **Fra·ctiona·tion**, the action of fractionating.

1867 W. R. Bowditch *Coal Gas* 5 These heavy oils were obtained by passing the gas over carefully fractionated pure light coal oils. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 210 It may.. be separated from that substance by a process of fractionation. 1894 *Nature* 23 Aug. 410/2 By fractionating Russian petroleum the author had obtained hydrocarbons [etc.].

Fractionize (fræ·kʃənəiz), *v.* [f. Fraction + -ize.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To break up into fractions.

1675 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 216 If the second term of an equation be wanting, the penultimate may be removed into the room of it..and that without fractionizing. 1831 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 443 They fractionize, they divide. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 207 To ..fractionise..the Conservative party, would be an act of treachery. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 583 All of these fragmentary ideas..fractionize, but do not resolve the problem.

Fractious (fræ·kʃəs), *a.* [f. Fraction (sense 3), after *captious*, etc.

The original sense seems to have been 'disposed to make breaches, factious'; the more trivial use now current may be due to association with Fratch.]

Refractory, unruly; now chiefly, cross, fretful, peevish: *esp.* of children.

1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 353 Having had an account how mutinous and fractious they had been. 1776 Foote *Capuchin* III. Wks. 1799 II. 399 The young slut is so headstrong and fractious. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 30 A terrible peevish fractious fellow. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* lxi. (1879) 510 Baby would be getting so very fractious. 1857 Buckle *Civilisation* vii. 402 The fractious and disloyal conduct of many of the hierarchy. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* ix. 46 Men struggling doubtfully with fractious cows and frightened sheep.

transf. 1821 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 261 The fractious noise of the dashing of a lake on its border.

Hence **Fra·ctiously** *adv.*; **Fra·ctiousness**.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Fractiousness*. 1736 — (folio), *Fractiously*. 1753 Miss Collier *Art Torment.* 159 She will..ask your pardon..for having indulged your own fractiousness. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 54 The treason of Russell is to be attributed partly to fractiousness. 1858 Polson *Law & L.* 99 His fractiousness, and his want of patience. 1878 Mrs. H. Wood *Pomeroy Abb.* (ed. 3) 122 'How stupid you are, Bridget!' she fractiously said.

Fracture (fræ·ktiŭr), *sb.* Also 6 **fractour**. [a. Fr. *fracture*, ad. L. *fractūra*, f. *fract-* ppl. stem of *frangĕre* to break.]

1. The action of breaking or fact of being broken; breakage; *spec.* in *Surg.* (the earliest use), the breaking of a bone, cartilage, etc.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B j, Ye must begyn the lygature at the vlcerate party, in ledynge it towarde the hole partye, as Hyppocrates wylleth in the fractour of bones. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 38 Without any great fracture of the more stable and fixed parts of Nature. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 241 The shock of the air, which the fracture in the clouds made. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* iv. (ed. 3) 33 Time is requisite for producing the fracture of the ice. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 39 Fracture of the sterno-costal cartilages is a rare accident.

fig. 1842 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* I. 315 Preparations have begun to be made for..fracture of the Church.

2. The result of breaking; a crack, division, split; † a broken part, a splinter.

1641 'Smectymnuus' *Answ.* § 18 (1653) 71 Their Fractures were so many, they knew not which Religion to chuse if they should turne Christians. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying* iv. § 8 (1727) 177 Reconcile the fractures of his family. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* I. v. 16 Besides, the losse of his Launce, though it stuck emblematically on his sides, yet the fractures went to his heart. 1798 W. Clubbe *Omnium* 33 He got off his box, and went to splicing the fractures [of the harness]. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. vi, O'er chasms he pass'd, where fractures wide Craved wary eye and ample stride. 1832 De La Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 29 No appearances of fracture are visible in the hills. 1876 J. S. Brewer *Eng. Stud.* ii. (1881) 78 They admitted no such fracture in the chain of our political existence.

b. *Surg.* For *comminuted*, *compound*, *simple fracture*, see those words.

1525 tr. *Brunswick's Surg.* G iiij, If the fracture be lytell it shall be cured like yᵉ contusyon aforesayd. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 306 Whether it be a wounde or a Fracture. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Repentance* vi, Fractures well cur'd make us more strong. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 161 Fractures of the Nose, Cheek-bones..fasten again in twenty or twenty-four days. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 593 The art of reducing fractures. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 443/1 In one [bone] the fracture had not united. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 11 The fracture was a simple one.

fig. 1859 Holland *Gold F.* vi. 98 Old fractures of character that refuse to unite.

3. The characteristic appearance of the fresh surface in a mineral, when broken irregularly by the blow of a hammer. More fully, *surface of fracture*.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I, Sparkling in its fracture like sugar. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 2 The fracture of which is of a dark colour. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii 47 The rock at once splits with a clean fracture. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xii. 101 The two surfaces of fracture were absolutely black. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* iii. 65 It breaks with a resinous fracture.

† **4.** = Fraction 5. *Obs.*—1

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 230 Forasmuch as alwayes an whole Year..is not the subject of the Question..but sometimes Parts or Fractures of the whole are useful.

5. *Phonology.* The euphonic substitution of a diphthong for a simple vowel, owing to the influence of a following consonant (in OE. *h*, *l*, *r*); the diphthong so produced.

1891 A. L. Mayhew *O. E. Phonol.* § 81 Short *eo* corresponds to Germ *e*, as the result of fracture before final *h*. *Ibid.* § 84 *eo=io* the fracture of Germ. *i* before *h*+cons.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fracture-bed*, *-bedstead*; **fracture-surface** (= sense 3).

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/1 *Fracture Beds. *Ibid.* 102/2 *Fracture Bedstead. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 135 The *fracture-surfaces or planes thus exposed.

Fracture (fræ·ktiŭr), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cause a fracture in, *esp.* a bone, etc.; to break the continuity of; to crack.

[1612–1794 see the ppl. adj.] 1803 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 134, I fell upon a large round timber and fractured two ribs. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 132 Before our secondary strata were formed, those of older date..were fractured and contorted. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* 7 A liability of bursting or fracturing some parts of the machine might arise. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* I. ii. 42 She would..fracture her skull with the pony.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To suffer fracture; to break.

18.. *Science* IV. No. 16. 5 (Cent.) The implements..are of sandstone [or] quartzite, neither of which fractures properly when subjected to heat.

Hence **Fra·ctured** *ppl. a.*; **Fra·cturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 Nothing cureth a fractured bone so much as rest. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Economy* III. 38 Behold his chair, whose fractur'd seat infirm An aged cushion hides. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 104 That mass of fractured and sinking country. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 285 The sudden application of convulsive and fracturing efforts. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (1849) 350 The part which originally had a north pole acquires a south pole at the fractured end. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 221 Much fracturing of the crust must have resulted.

Frae, Sc. form of Fro.

‖ **Frænulum** (frĭ·niŭlŏm). *Anat.* [dim. of Frænum.] A small frænum; a frænum.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1840 Youatt *Horse* viii. (1847) 204 A portion of the tongue of a mare, extending as

far as the frænulum beneath. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 59 Each of the lips has its peculiar frænulum.

‖ **Frænum, frenum** (frī·nŭm). Pl. **fræna, frena.** [L. *frēnum, frænum,* bridle.]

1. *Anat.* A small ligament or membranous fold which bridles or restrains the motion of the organ to which it is attached; *e.g.* that of the tongue.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 147 The Frænum of the Tongue. 1754–64 [see FOURCHETTE]. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 382 In persons born dumb, the state of the frænum should always be examined. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 51 The glosso-epiglottic fold..or frænum of the epiglottis.

2. (See quot. 1859.)

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. 192 Pedunculated cirripedes have two minute folds of skin, called by me the ovigerous frena, which serve, through the means of a sticky secretion, to retain the eggs until they are hatched. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 295 The ovigerous fræna of Lepas.

Fraght, obs. form of FRAUGHT.

Fragile (frædʒil), *a.* Also 6 **fragyll,** 8 **fragil.** [a. F. *fragile* (14th c.), ad. L. *fragil-is,* f. *frag-* root of *frangĕre* to break. See FRAIL *a.*]

1. Liable to break or be broken; easily snapped or shattered; in looser sense, weak, perishable, easily destroyed. Also *fig.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 204 Throwes That Natures fragile Vessell doth sustaine In lifes vncertaine voyage. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 841 Of Bodies, some are Fragile; and some are Tough, and not Fragile. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 188 When subtile Wits have spun their thred too fine, 'Tis weak and fragile, like Arachne's line. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 388 Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm And fragile arms. 1756 BLACKLOCK *Soliloquy* 281 Secure, thy steps the fragile board could press. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 248 Threads .. render the material [glass] extremely fragile. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 356 We found the spot..hemmed in by loose and fragile ice.

b. Of persons, etc.: Of weak or tender frame or constitution, delicate (= FRAIL, but used with an allusion to the primary sense).

1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii 435 The..people saw as yet but a single fragile life between the country and a disputed succession. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 43 An old lady, so delicate..so pretty and so fragile.

†2. Liable to err or fall into sin; frail. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1875 More lyke an angell ..Than a fragyll mayde of sensuall appetyte. *Ibid.* I. 2776 A wanton prynce folowynge sensualyte And his fragyll appetyte. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 23) 248 b, Suche is the blyndnes of our fraile and fragile nature, euer giuen to carnal concupiscence.

3 quasi-*sb* in *pl.* = fragile articles or goods.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 10/1 Cases..marked..'Fragiles'.

Hence **Fra·gilely** *adv.*, **Fra·gileness.**

1727 BAILEY II, *Fragileness.* 1854 WEBSTER, *Fragilely.*

Fragility (frădʒi·lĭti). [a. F. *fragilité* (12th c.), ad. L. *fragilitātem*: see FRAILTY.]

1. The quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, liability to be damaged or destroyed, weakness, delicacy.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 147 Hit is not fittyng for a woman to goo to bataylle for the fragylite and feblenes of her. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Fragilitie,* brittlenes, or weakenesse. *c* 1620 BACON *Wks.* (1857) III. 807 Three things are chiefly to be observed: the colour: the fragility or pliantness: the volatility or fixation. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 25 Man ought not to regard.. Flowers without reflecting..on their Fragility and small Duration. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xvi, An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 131 The shell of this species is..characterized by its extreme thinness and fragility.

b. *fig.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 54 That which was left of his body..lay, as..the miserable spectacle of mans fragilitie. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ¶ 9 General forgetfulness of the fragility of life. 1751 *Ibid.* No. 143 ¶ 3 They would .. lament..the fragility of beauty. 1886 SIR H. MAINE *Pop. Govt.* in *Fortn. Rev.* N. S. XXXIX. 171 The controversy as to the relative fragility, or the relative difficulty, of popular government and other forms of government.

†2. Moral weakness, frailty. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 8 In case that bi humayne fragilyte or freyltee thou trespas ayenst the commaundement of almyghty god. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* l. 167 Adam & Eue .. the whiche by theyr fragylyte brake goddes commaundement. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 273 God condescending to our fragilities. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. 307 Beseeching the Dictatour to forgive this humane fragilitie and youthfull folly of Qu. Fabius. *a* 1624 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 156 The fragility and mutability of the fæminine Sex considered.

Fragment (frægmĕnt). [a. F. *fragment* (16th c.) or ad. L. *fragment-um* (f. *frangĕre* to break).]

1. A part broken off or otherwise detached from a whole; a broken piece; a (comparatively) small detached portion of anything.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 75 They promised me to bring me .some of the leavinges, or fragmentes [of a feast]. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 13. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 280 The valley..now filled up with fragments of old walles. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* II. III. v. 55 If a thin'd or plated Body.. should be..broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 493 Their Car in Fragments scatter'd o'er the Sky. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 155 Extracting..the fragments of bone. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, A mere precipice, with here and there a projecting fragment of granite. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 221 Fragments of old pottery.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A detached, isolated, or incomplete part; a (comparatively) small portion of anything; a part remaining or still preserved when the whole is lost or destroyed.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xix, At that tyme Idolatry was nat clerely extincte, but diuers fragmentes therof remained in euery region. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. vi. Q iij b, Howe fragmentes or partes of a Globe are measured. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 399 Where should he haue this Gold? It is some poore Fragment, some slender Ort of his remainder. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 109 However irregular and desultory his talk, there is method in the fragments. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xix. (1866) 318 Fragments of truth torn out of connection. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 100 This fragment of the County of Lincoln [the isle of Axholme]. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 189 Thegns of the shire who retained some small fragments of their property.

b. An extant portion of a writing or composition which as a whole is lost; also, a portion of a work left uncompleted by its author; hence, a part of any unfinished whole or uncompleted design.

1595–6 CAREW in *Shaks. C. Praise* 20 Shakespeare and Marlows fragment. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Critic* (Arb.) 56 He conuerses much in fragments and *Desunt multa's.* 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 11 The fragments of Manetho in Eusebius. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 333 ¶ 8 Claudian in his Fragment upon the Gyants War. *a* 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xx. (1801) 183 Cowley, in his unfinished fragment of the Davideis. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 191 The 'New Atlantis' is only a fragment.

†c. applied to a person as a term of contempt.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 9 From whence, Fragment? 1607 — *Cor.* I. i. 226 Go get you home, you Fragments.

†3. = FRACTION 5. *Obs. rare.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 41 The next sort..are Fractions, sometime called Fragments. *Ibid.* 60 If ⅗ be divided by any of the three Fragments.

Fragmental (frægmĕntăl, frægme·ntăl), *a.* [f. FRAGMENT + -AL.] = FRAGMENTARY. *spec.* in *Geol.* (see quot. 1882).

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb* (1833) II. ix. 159 Some fragmental journal, continued probably to the last gasp. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 218 Collected from his lips, or from fragmental notes. 1845 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 410 The treasuries Of half-forgotten and fragmental things. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (1885) 116 Fragmental rocks are formed either of the débris of older rocks, or of the aggregated remains of plants or animals.

Hence **Fragmentally** *adv.*

1814 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 26 Aug., Inquire in seven years' time for the 'Rokebys' and the 'Laras', and where shall they be found? fluttering fragmentally in some threadpaper. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 540.

Fragmentary (frægmĕntări), *a.* [f. FRAGMENT + -ARY. Cf. mod.F. *fragmentaire.*

Johnson 1755 cites Donne, and says 'a word not elegant, nor in use'. It has been common since 1835.]

Of the nature of, or composed of, fragments; not complete or entire; disconnected or disjointed.

1611 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 158 With those fragmentary recreations I must make shift. *a* 1631 — *Progr. Soul,* 2nd Anniv. 82 What fragmentary rubbidge this world is Thou know'st. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 32 A few Discoveries, as appended here and there, The fragmentary produce of much toil. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiv. 275 We have but scanty and fragmentary notices of his operations. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 248 Becoming embarrassed in fragmentary ice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 527 His knowledge is fragmentary and unconnected.

b. *spec.* in *Geol.* Composed of fragments of previously-existing rocks, etc.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 395 The rocks were found to be fragmentary, consisting of pieces of coral, cemented by carbonate of lime, and interspersed with quartzy sand.

Hence **Fra·gmentarily** *adv.*, **Fra·gmentariness.**

1836 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. p. lxxxvii, I have always had .. a sense of fragmentariness from not having been there. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 94 Pamphleteer or journalist..must read meanly and fragmentarily. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vi. (ed. 5) 329 The various narratives of the Resurrection place the fragmentariness of the Gospel [of St. Luke] in the clearest light. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., Where an enterprising enemy might have cut them off fragmentarily.

Fragmentation (frægmĕntē·ʃən). [f. FRAGMENT + -ATION. Cf. F. *fragmentation.*] A breaking or separation into fragments; *spec.* in *Biol.* separation into parts which form new individuals.

1881 *Times* 24 Dec., Fragmentation of work, not attacking too many points at once. 1882 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXVIII. 88 The 'fragmentation', or division of the chlorophyll corpuscles of both Hydra and Spongilla. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 946 This process of nuclear division has been termed fragmentation.

Fragmented (frægmĕntĕd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. FRAGMENT + -ED². Cf. F. *fragmenté.*] Broken into fragments, made fragmentary.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 128 What follows is a song from the same fragmented masque. 1852 WILLIS *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xxiii. 143 Heaps of fragmented columns. 1864 *Reader* 2 July 20 Examples of bones fragmented by man of animals extinct in that part of Europe. 1893 *19th Cent.* Nov. 839 The tumbled crags..Lie fragmented in horror.

Fragmentist (frægmĕntist). [f. FRAGMENT + -IST. Cf. F. *fragmentiste.*] A writer of fragments or of works which survive only in fragments.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 314 The Wolfenbüttel fragmentist. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 390 The [Muratorian] fragmentist.

Fragmentitious, *a. rare.* [f. FRAGMENT, after *commentitious* or the like.] = FRAGMENTARY.

1827 J. S. MILL in Bentham *Rationale Jud. Evid.* III. 573 The papers..were..left by him in a very incomplete and fragmentitious state. 1837 HARRIS *Great Teacher* 404 Instead of resting in any fragmentitious excellence, it only sends him in thought to the great Archetype.

Fragmentize (frægmĕntəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To break into fragments.

1815 MURRAY *Let. Byron* in Smiles *Life* (1891) I. xv. 354 You should fragmentize the first hundred [lines], and condense the last thirty. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. xiii. 182 You can .. fragmentize her into a medley of spars, ropes, and planks.

†**Fra·gor** [1]. *Obs.* Also **-our.** [a. L. *fragor,* f. *frag-* stem of *frangĕre* to break.] A loud harsh noise, a crash, din.

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Wks. (1717) 339 Those thund'ring Fragors that affright the Earth. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 392 This Streight is vexed with forcible tides .which..encounter with a most obstreperous fragour. 1702 WATTS *Horæ Lyr., Vict. Poles over Osman,* Scarce sounds so far The direful fragor, when some southern blast Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks.

†**Fragor** [2]. *Obs. rare.* Also **-our.** [a. It. *fragore* = *fragrore* f. L. *frāgr-*: see FRAGRANT.] Fragrance.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 The gardens challenge our attention; than which for grandeur and fragor no Citie in Asia out-vies her. *Ibid.* 322 [The musk] by its fragor is oft found by the carelesse passenger.

Fragrance (frē·grăns). [a. OF. *fragrance,* ad. late L. *frāgrantia,* f. *frāgrans*: see FRAGRANT.] Sweetness of smell; sweet or pleasing scent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 425 Eve separate he spies, Veiled in a cloud of fragrance. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 92 A cruise of fragrance, formed of burnish'd gold. 1751 GRAY *Spring* 10 Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky Their gather'd fragrance fling. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 131 As they sat in the cool fragrance of this delicious spot. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* XXX, Inhaling the fragrance of baked apples from the refectory.

fig. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* X, To meet again .. and share The inward fragrance of each other's heart. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) IV. xvii. 297 Years that are past bear in retrospect so much of fragrance with them.

Hence **Fra·grance** *v. nonce-wd.* (*trans.*), to fill with fragrance.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 449 The rose-bush fragrances all the vale.

Fragrancy (frē·grănsi). Now *rare.* [see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell. Occas. with *pl.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 79 b, He hath lost the sauour of the roses and frangrantie [*sic*] of their nature. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 120 The fragrancy of every green herb yeeldeth such a savour as [etc.]. 1693 SALMON *Pharm. Bat.* I. (1713) 78/2 Thus have you .. one of the most abominable Scents upon Earth, made one of the greatest Fragrancies in the whole World. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 245 The goblet crown'd Breath'd aromatic fragrancies around. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* iv. 201 The fragrancy of the fruit is admirable. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* i. 10 The pleasant fragrancy of the fine pollen that floats into the air.

fig. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 124 When others give allowance of our works, and are edified by them, there is their savour, their odour, their perfume, their fragrancy. 1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. 1684 11 Pray let us have none of your Fragrancies, and Fine Rhetorical Flowers, to take the People with. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 100 The High German is indeed a *lingua communis* ..the choice and fragrancy of all the dialects.

Fragrant (frē·grănt), *a.* Also 6 **fragraunt**; see also FLAGRANT 6. [a. F. *fragrant* (16th c. in Godefroy) or ad. L. *frāgrant-em,* pr. pple. of *frāgrāre* to smell sweetly.] Emitting a sweet or pleasant odour, sweet-smelling.

1500–20 DUNBAR *'Now fayre, fayrest'* 7 Freshe fragrant floure. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) xxxii, The fragraunt odour & oyntment of swete floure. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 31 As fresh and fragrant as the floure-deluce She was become. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 645 Fragrant the fertil earth After soft showers. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Garland* ii, The flowers less blooming than her face, The scent less fragrant than her breath. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 178 The springtime stirs within the fragrant birches.

fig. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Erasmus* 84 In Basil He did end his dayes, As full of yeeres as fragrant fame. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 631 Their fragrant memory will outlast their tomb. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Churching* i, This hallow'd air Is fragrant with a mother's first and fondest prayer.

Hence **Fra·grantly** *adv.*; †**Fra·grantness.**

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv, (1570) C vj/2 As medoes paynted with floures redolent The sight reioyce of suche as them beholde: So man indued with vertue excellent Fragrantly shineth with beames manyfolde. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxiv. 85 Gods goodnes smelleth most fragrantly. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 449 To keepe the aromaticall fragrantnesse in those which smell sweet. 1707 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* 137 As the Hops begin to change colour ..and smell fragrantly, you may conclude them ripe.

Fraiche: see FRACHE; also obs. f. FRESH.

†**Fraid,** *a. Obs.* [app. the pa. pple. of **fraid* v. ad. OF. *freidir*: see FRETISH *v.*] (See quot.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) III. 123 b, If a horse have ..taken cold, which the Germanes call *Verfangen,* in English foundred, or in some places fraide.

Fraid: see FRAYED *ppl. a.*

Fraik, *Sc.* Some kind of sea-bird.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* V. 220 Scarfs, marrots, fraiks and other seafowl hatch in the rocks.

Frail (frēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **frayel, fraell(e, fraiel,** 4–6 **frayle,** 5–6 **fraile,** 6 **fraile,** 7 **freal,** 6– **frail.** [a. OF. *frayel*, of unknown origin.]

1. A kind of basket made of rushes, used for packing figs, raisins, etc.; the quantity of raisins, etc. (30 to 75 lbs.) contained in this.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1549 Fyggys, raysyns, in frayel. **1382** WYCLIF *Jer.* xxiv. 2 One fraiel hadde good figus. *c* **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 494 A multitude of reysouns..take, And into russhy frayels rare hem gete. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 141/1 A frale [*v.r.* fraelle] of fygis, *palata*. **1562** TURNER *Herbal* II. 144 b, A kind of..sea rishe (whereof the frayles are made that fyges and rasines are carried hether in out of Spayne). *c* **1618** FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* II. iv, Three frailes of spratts ..Ore as much meat as these. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 719 In frails of wicker bore the luscious fruit. **1836** *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 286 Sixteen frails of Zante currants. **1880** W. WHITELEY *Diary & Alman.* 82 Frail of figs = 32 to 56 lbs.

2. 'A rush for weaving baskets' (Johnson 1755).

3. *Comb.*, as *frail-bent, -rush.*

1548 TURNER *Names Herbs* (E. D. S.) 76 Spartum herba.. may be called in english Frailbente. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe or panier Rushe, bycause they use to make figge frayles and paniers therwithall.

Frail, *sb.*[2] ? *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Observations upon loading of a Ship with Lead..Salt, Frail, and Timber.

Frail (frēl), *a.* Forms: 4–5 **fre(e)(l)le,** (4 **freile,** 5 **frael, frale, freall, freyle**), 5–7 **fraile, -yle,** 6– **frail.** [ad. OF. *fraile, frele* (Fr. *frêle*) = It. *fraile* :—L. *fragilis* FRAGILE.]

1. Liable to break or be broken; easily crushed or destroyed.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 1 An other thinkende to seilen .. the tree berende hym, inwardli clepeth a more frele tree. *c* **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 177/2 Freyl, and brokulle, or brytylle, *fragilis*. **1535** COVERDALE *Wisd.* xv. 13 He yᵗ of earth maketh frayle vessell and ymages, knoweth himself to offende aboue all other. *c* **1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xcii. 7 The wicked grow Like fraile, though flowry grasse. **1600** FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xlviii, Their armours forged were of mettall fraile. **1713** YOUNG *Last Day* II. 63 Thus a frail model of the work design'd First takes a copy of the builder's mind. **1812** J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 496 In that frail bark the lovers sit. **1879** STAINER *Music of Bible* 82 Their great age renders the wood from which they were made extremely frail.

b. Of immaterial things, sometimes with conscious metaphor: Subject to casualties, liable to be suddenly shattered, transient

c **1450** *St. Cuthbert* Surtees) 2482 How freele is werldly welefare. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) Cij b, It is no new thyng that men gape for hygh and frayle thynges. **1656** COWLEY *Pindar. Odes and Olympique* vi, With a frail good they wisely buy The solid Purchase of Eternity. **1703** ROWE *Ulyss.* IV. i. 1523 Grasp thy frail Life, and break it like a Bubble. **1770** GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 291 But when those charms are past, for charms are frail. **1843** J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 295 A profounder but a frailer bliss.

2. Weak, subject to infirmities; wanting in power, easily overcome.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* viii. 3 That was vnpossible to the lawe, in what thing it was syk, or freel, by fleisch. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxii. (1495) 178 The flesshe .. was freell and brotyll of mankynd. *c* **1450** tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxii. 29 Al þe while þat we bere þis fraiel body, we can not be wiþoute synne. **1545** JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 28 b, Because the toes were parte yerne and parte baked erthe, this empyre shalbe partely stronge and partely frayle and weak. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 227 Wil not my tongue be mute, my fraile ioints shake? **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* xxxix. 4 That I may know how fraile I am **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 291 The Governor and Council..knowing the frail condition of the place, were greatly alarmed. **1853** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 222 Too weak and frail to be out of bed. **1871** R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxv. 18 Lest..these words..Seem too soon from a frail memory fallen away.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

[Cf. **1387** in 5.] **1886** *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Frail*, weak-minded, timid, frightened: as 'She was born frail, poor lass.'

3. Morally weak; unable to resist temptation; habitually falling into transgression.

Now sometimes applied as a half-jocular euphemism, to a woman who lives unchastely or has fallen from virtue.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 8 See how frele I am of kynd. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 117 Heo is frele of hire Flesch, Fikel of hire tongue. **1597** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 10 In our speech of most holy things, our most fraile affections many times are bewrayed. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 404 Purposed not to doom frail Man So strictly. **1713** YOUNG *Force Relig.* I. (1757) 54 Though with ill frail nature will be mov'd, I'll bear it well. **1824** W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 250 The leniency of one who felt himself to be but frail. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 90 Most likely a child of the frail Abbess of Leominster.

† **4.** Tender. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 31 That sight..smote Deepe indignation and compassion frayle Into his hart.

5. *Comb.*, as *frail-bodied, -floreted, -lived, -strung, -witted.*

1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* xi. 211 Trinal was a *frail-bodied man. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. i. § 1 Infinite orchards wreathing the hills with *frail-floretted snow. **1859** LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 204 *Frail-lived April's newliest nurtured blossoms. **1820** KEATS *Lamia* I. 309 The self-same pains Inhabited her *frail-strung heart. **1387** T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii (Skeat) 57 *Freelwitted people supposen in such poesies to be begyled.

Hence † **Frai'lful** *a.* [+ -FUL], extremely frail. **Frai'lish** *a.* [+ -ISH], somewhat frail, feeble. **Frai'lly** *adv.*, in a frail manner.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 25689 Man .. þat frelli fra þi [God's] frenscep fell. *a* **1541** WYATT *Domine ne in furore tuo* POET. Wks. 216, I know my frailful wickedness. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Whore* 33 Wks. II. 108/2 King Daiud frailely fell. **1854** LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 209 A rather frailish kind of stuff. **1860** *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 50 The two garments linked frailly by a half-yard of string.

Frailness (frēlnes). Now *rare.* [f. FRAIL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being frail; liability to be broken or destroyed, fragility; lack of permanence; weakness, physical or mental; moral weakness, inability to resist temptation.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 25337 Thurgh frelnes of oure flesс. *c* **1374** CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. ii. 87 (Camb. MS.) Yif thou knowe clerly the frelenesse of yuel, the stidefastnesse of good is knowen. *c* **1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 405 Freelnesse and towghnesse [of bread]. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 195 In a uergyn pure The freelnesse took of oure nature. *c* **1450** *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 108 ȝe must consyder the frelnes of mankende. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 236 Let hir [fortune] passe and hir fraylenes defye. **1535** COVERDALE *Rom.* xv. 1 We that are stronge ought to beare yᵉ fraylenesse of them which are weake. **1545** *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 55 After mannes fraylnes of condycons deyth to every creatour is certan. **1687** J. NORRIS *Misc., Of Courage* 166 There is nothing among all the frailnesses and uncertaintys of this sublunary world so tottering and unstable as the virtue of a Coward. **1871** BROWNING *Balaust.* 160 Pity for the frailness found in flesh. **1882** C. A. DAVIS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 81–8 The depression arising from mortal frailness.

Frailty (frēlti). [ad. OF. *fraileté* :—L. *fragilitāt-em*, f. *fragilis* FRAGILE.]

1. Liability to be crushed or to decay, either in a material or immaterial sense; perishableness, weakness; an instance of this; † also, a frail feature or spot, a flaw. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vii. 28 The lawe ordeynede men prestis hauynge sykenesse or freelte. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 5 Mynde of Man ne may not ben comprehended ne witheholden, for the Freeltee of Mankynde. **1593** NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 29 No frailtie hath thy fame, but the imputation of this Idiots friendship. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav* 216 Tyrus is now no other then an heape of ruines; yet..they..instruct the..beholder with their exemplary frailty. **1635** QUARLES *Embl., Hierogl.* vi, Behold the frailty of this slender snuff. **1665** HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. a b, The like frailties are to be found in the Memory; we often let many things slip away from us. **1781** COWPER *Convers.* 554 The works of man inherit ..Their author's frailty, and return to dust. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 230 A person may feel conscious of such weakness, and frailty of mind. **1883** *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 The frailty of the vessels which are employed in the lake traffic.

2. Moral weakness; instability of mind; liability to err or yield to temptation.

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 2 To shew þe frelte of mannys fleysse. *a* **1400** *Prymer* (1891) 105 Alle the synnes þat they han doon by freelte of worldli lifynge. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xi. 37 (Harl. MS.) If we synne by .. frailte .. late vs with shrifte .. do it away. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. i. 18 They consydur not the frayilty of man, wych seyng the best folowyth the worst. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 100 Is't Frailty that thus erres? **1661** COWLEY *Disc. Govt O. Cromwell* Verses & Ess. (1669) 57 Sir, it may be you have spoken all this rather to try than to tempt my frailty. **1725** WATTS *Logic* Introd., Something of this Frailty is owing to our very Constitution. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 78 All frailty is taken clean away.

b. A fault arising from infirmity; a 'weakness'.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* x. ii. 123, I .. do confesse I haue Bene laden with like frailties, which before Haue often sham'd our Sex. **1635** QUARLES *Embl.* III. vi. (1718) 150 See not my frailties, Lord, but through my fear. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbe Conti* 19 May, My vanity (the darling frailty of mankind [is] not a little flattered. **1750** GRAY *Elegy* 126 No farther seek..to..draw his frailties from their dread abode. **1877** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 159 There is some characteristic frailty at the bottom of every human heart.

Frain(e, var. of FRAYNE, *v. Obs.*

† **Frais,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also frase. [of obscure origin; cf. Sw. *f. asa* to rustle.] *intr.* To creak, make a grating noise.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 60 Cabillis can freit and frais. *Ibid.* VI. ix. 52 Feill crewell strakis smytting hard thai sound, Frasing of irn fetteris and chenȝeis.

‖ **Fraischeur.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 **frechure.** [F. *fraischeur* (now *fraîcheur*), f. *frais, fraiche* fresh.] Freshness.

1599 A. HUME in *Chron. S. P.* III. 388 The breathless flocks drawes to the shade And frechure of their fald. **1647** W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 12 That fair and delightfull country .. conserves a perpetuall spring and continuall fraischeur. **1661** DRYDEN *On Coronation* 102 Hither in summer-evenings you repair, To taste the fraischeur of the purer air. [**1862** THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* II. vii. 163 What innocence! What *fraîcheur*! What a merry good-humour !]

Fraise (frēz), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *fraise* fem.

The F. word is app. a transferred use of the earlier *fraise* mesentery of a calf; for a similar development of meaning see CHITTERLING; cf. also FRILL *sb.*[1]]

1. A ruff such as was worn in the 16th century.

1801 C. SMITH *Solit. Wanderer* II. 136 The stranger had already caught a glimpse, between the trees, of the white fraise she wore. **1830** JAMES *Darnley* XV, A beautiful standing ruff, or fraise, as the French termed it. **1876** OUIDA *Winter City* ii. 22 She had..a high fraise; sleeves, etc.

2. *Fortif.* A palisade, made horizontal or slightly inclining to the horizon, placed for defence round a work near the berm.

1775 R. MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 470 By the time we arrived there, the fraise around the berme would be destroyed. **1851** J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 91 The stakes of the fraise should be 11 feet long. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. liv. 427 The storming party ..broke through the fraises and mounted the parapet.

Fraise (frēz), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *fraise* fem., f *fraiser, fraser*, to enlarge a circular hole, f. *fraise* (see prec.).] A tool used for enlarging a circular hole; also, in Watchmaking, for cutting teeth in a wheel.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Fraise*..2 a tool used by marble-workers to enlarge a hole made by a drill. **1884** F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 125 If the fraise chosen is too large, it will cut a jagged and uneven tooth.

Fraise (frēz), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [cf. FRAIS *v.*] A 'fuss'. commotion.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* I. ii, He may, indeed, for ten or fifteen days, Mak meikle o' ye, wi' an unco fraise. **1801** R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* (1808) 18 Atween the twee there's sec a frase. **1809** F. DONALDSON *Poems* 77 (North-umbld. Gloss.) The auld wives aften mak' a fraise. **1871** C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* XXVI, Let him have his own way, instead of standing here making a fraise about nothing.

b. *Comb.*

1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 10 This Frace-maker and Scaramuchi to the vain youth of the nation, is ever enterchanging the characters of men.

Fraise (frēz), *v.* [ad. F. *fraiser*, f. *fraise*: see FRAISE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To fence or defend with or as with a fraise.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Fraise* a Battalion. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Fraiser, Fraiser un battaillon* is to fraise or fence all the musquetry-men belonging to a battalion with pikes, to oppose the irruption of cavalry. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. iv. 371 The counterscarp and parapet were fraised with sharpened stakes.

Fraise, var. of FROISE, a pancake.

† **Fraist,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **frest, fraist(e,** 4 **frayst e,** 5 **frast.** [a. ON. *freista* (Sw. *fresta*, Da. *friste*) = Goth. **fraistan* (whence *fraistubni* temptation).]

1. *trans.* To try, put to the proof, test.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 18672 (Cott.) Iesus him kidd til þaim all neu, To frest if þai in trouth war tru. *Ibid.* 25670 (Gött. Leuedi mari! wele þu wast, þe feindes fraistes me ful fast. *a* **1300** *E. E. Psalter* xi. 7 Silver fraisted with þe fire. *c* **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 8391 In bataille now þey wil vs frayst. *c* **1400** *Destr. Troy* 6947 Therfore, feris, bes fell, fraistes your strenght! *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 36 My servand I wille found and frast, Abraham, if he be trast.

2. To try, attempt.

c **1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3253 His felow fraisted with al his mayn, To raise him smertly up ogayn. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* ii. 71 With tedrys fayre to frast þer flight fro stede to stede where þai will stand. *Ibid.* xl. 158 Fraste þer-on faithfully, my frendis you to feede.

3. To learn or know by trial; to experience.

c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 ȝour douhtynesse of blode þe Sarazins salle freist. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1090 Many men þe world here fraistes, Bot he is noght wise þat þar-in traystes.

4. *trans* and *intr.* To ask. Also *at* (a person).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1395 'Þat watz not forward', quod he, 'frayst me no more'. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 435, I salle be foundyne in Fraunce, fraiste when hym lykes, The fyrste daye of Feuerȝere. *a* **1400** *Isumbras* 669 The lady ..fraystes at hym there 'Was thou ever gentylle mane?' **1400** *Destr. Troy* 97 Ffrayne will I fer and fraist of þere werkes. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 25 My [wife] wille I frast what she wille say.

5. *trans.* To seek, search for, desire.

13.. *E. E Allit. P.* A. 169 Þe more I frayste hyr fayre face. **13**.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 279 Nay, frayst I no fyȝt, in fayth I þe telle. ?*a* **1400** *Morte Arth.* 1227 The kyng fraystez a furth ouer the fresche strandez. *c* **1420** *Awntyrs Arthur* 412 (Thornton MS.) For fyghtynge to frayste I fowndede fra hame.

Hence † **Frai'sting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Also † **Fraist** *sb.*, trial, assault.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 9884 þis castel .. a-pon þe marche it standes traist, O fede ne dredes it na fraist. *c* **1440** *York Myst.* xl. 49 In frasting we fonde hym full faithfull and free.

Fraiter, -our: see FRATER, refectory.

Frak, obs. var. FRECK *a.*

† **Fra'ked,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *fracoð, fracod*: see FORCOUTH.] Wicked, vile

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xv. [xxi.] (1891) 222 Ond cwæð, þæt heo fracuðe & earme wære, þat heo ne woldon heora Gode hyran. *c* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 þis frakede folc. *Ibid.* 189 Nis non werse fo þene frakede fere.

† **Fra'kel,** *a. Obs.* Also 2 **frekel.** [? repr. OE. **frǽcel, *frécel*, implied in *frécelnes* dangerousness, *frécelsian* to endanger.] Dangerous, deceitful.

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Ne beo heo [the sin] swa frekel, ne swa heh. *Ibid.* 25 He biõ wiõ-uten feire and frakel wiõ-innen. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 204 þet euerich..boruwe et tisse urakele worlde so lutel so heo euer mei. *a* **1250** *Prov. Ælfred* 257 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 118 And oft mon of fayre frakele icheoseþ. *c* **1275** *Luue Ron* 12 ibid. 93 Vikel and frakel.

Fraken(e, **-yn**(e, var. ff. FRECKEN. *Obs.*

Fram: see FROM.

Framable, frameable (frē'məbl), *a.* [f. FRAME *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being framed; † conformable.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* 10 in *Holinshed* (1587) II, Ech of these fiue, where they are framable to ciuilitie .. be sundred into shires or counties. *a* **1600** HOOKER *Serm. Jude* 17–21 § 30 Wks. 1888 III. 696 Framable to the truth, not like rough stone..refusing to be..squared for the building. **1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 417 An obiection..frameable out of these words. **1658** tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* I. iii. 4 The

Air .. doth make mens bodies framable to her temperature. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* I. xvii. 221 The absolute lie, if such be frameable by lips of men.

Hence **Fra'mableness.**

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 65 To bring them to a more frameablenesse to His own will 1654 S. ASHE *Funeral Serm. R. Strange* 2 Their natural, inbred ingenuity or acquired frameablenesse to that which is good.

Framboesia (fræmbī'ziă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. F. *framboise* raspberry: see FRAMBOISE.] A chronic contagious disease peculiar to the negro, and characterized by raspberry-like excrescences: the yaws.

[1768 F. B. DE SAUVAGES *Nosol. Method.* II. 554 Frambæsia; Yaw Guineesium; Epian vel Pian Americanorum Est morbus contagiosus apud Guineenses.] 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* II. viii. 145 The pians .. has been improperly included with the former [yaws] under the term framboesia. 1814 BATEMAN *Cutaneous Dis.* (ed. 3) 316 For, like the febrile eruptions, the Frambœsia affects the same person only once during life. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 443 Frambœsia..is an endemic disease.

Hence **Framboe'sioid** *a.* [see -OID], like or indicating frambœsia.

1885-9 BUCK *Handbk. Med Sc.* V. 77 (Cent) Growths.. at first wart-like, later profusely hypertrophic—frambœsioid.

† **Framboise.** *Obs.* Also 6 framboye, 6–7 frambois, -boys. [a. F. *framboise* (from 12th c.), usually regarded as a corruption of Du. *braambezie* = Ger. *brombeere* blackberry, lit. bramble-berry: see BRAMBLE, BROOM, BERRY. But some French scholars doubt this.] The raspberry (*Rubus Idæus*).

[1551–62 Turner cites the word as French only.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. v. 662 Of Framboys, Raspis, or Hyndberie. The Framboye is a kinde of bremble. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 125 Strawberies are .. to be preferred before the Framboise. 1631 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 31 Of this sort the chief are Borage..Frambois or Raspis, &c.

Frambousier [F. *framboisier*], a raspberry bush.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life Hen. VIII* (1683) 89 A Frambousier or Raspis-Bush.

Frame (frēⁱm), *sb.* [In sense 1, perh. a. ON. *frami* furtherance, advancement, or repr. the neut. of OE. *fram* adj., forward (see FROM *prep.*); cf. FREME *sb.* In the remaining senses, f. the vb.]

† **I.** 1. Advantage, benefit, profit. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 17 Þu þohhtesst tatt itt mihhte wel Till mikell frame turrnenn. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2540 Pharao .. dede ðe ebris frame. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9604 Sey..' Y crysten þe [etc.]' ..And ȝive what thou wylt hyt a name, And kast on water; than ys hyt frame. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* 162 We trowe it is our frame, his resurrectioun.

II. Action or manner of framing.

† 2. The action of framing, fashioning, or constructing: a contrivance. *Obs.*

1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* i. 3 He openeth our eyes to see the frames of our enemyes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 191 The practise of it liues in John the bastard, Whose spirits toile in frame of villanies. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 28 The first happy moover in this frame of miraculous cure. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 96 A man which will teach a child in the frame of a letter, will first teach him one line of the letter.

† b. ? *nonce use.* Upbringing. Cf. FRAME *v.* 5 d.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V 182 Thou Tharsus, brookes a glorious name, For that great Saint, who in Thee had his frame.

3. The manner or method of framing; construction, structure; constitution, nature.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 31 The goodly frame, And stately port of Castle Joyeous. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 3 Apes do..resemble men .. in the inward frame of the hand. 1705 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 204 Upon Account of the whole frame of the act. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 126 We have in our inward frame various affections. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, My youngest brother .was of a very different disposition of mind and frame of body. 1884 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 6/1 There was a trust created..which might be enforced even though the deed in its form and frame were inoperative.

4. An established order, plan, scheme, system, *esp.* of government.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 130 Grieu'd I, I had but one? Chid I, for that at frugal Natures frame? 1605 — *Macb.* III. ii. 16 But let the frame of things dis-ioynt, Both the Worlds suffer. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 118 Which ouerthrowes the whole foundation, frame, and method of the Scriptures. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) I. iv. 150 The Law of Moses..had nothing in the Frame and Design of it apt .. to recommend it to its Professors. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 180 Mr. Penn left his frame at least in a very imperfect state. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1854) 22 His death dissolved the whole frame of society. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 253 The democratic principle enters largely into the frame of our mixed monarchy.

† b. A form or arrangement of words; a formula; a form of reasoning, type of syllogism. *Obs.*

1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* Wks. (1717) 7 All verse is but a Frame of Words. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 273 This frame containes a proposition negatiue vniversall, an assumption affirmatiue speciall, and a conclusion negatiue speciall. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 261 To make this frame good, they maintain, that [etc.]. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualth. & Gris.* 66 Take, for your Plan, some old Pontific Frame.

† c. ? Warlike array; a host. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 44 Þe deuelis gadriden þer greet frame, And heelden þer perlament in þe myst.

† 5. Adapted or adjusted condition: definite form, regular procedure; order, regularity, 'shape'. Frequent in phrases (*to bring, set,* etc.) *in, into, out of, to* (*a good,* etc.) *frame. Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cvi. 80 Arthur by his marcyal knyghthode, brought theym in such frame .. that [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded., It causeth all prosperite, and setteth euery thyng in frame. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 84 It [walking] is good for..the throte, the chest, when they be out of frame. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 321 Good my Lord put your discowrse into some frame. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* xiii. 125 To plant and erect Churches to their due frame. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 199 The Strata..owe their present Frame and Order to the Deluge. 1718 SWIFT *Horace's Odes* IV. ix. 9 Your steady soul preserves her frame. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 41 When Nature finds any Member..weakened or out of Frame. 1801 W. SEWARD *Pordes Cave* 2 Box-trees are cut into a curious frame. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxii, To her lips in measured frame The minstrel verse spontaneous came.

6. Mental or emotional disposition or state (more explicitly, *frame of mind, soul,* etc.). a. Natural or habitual disposition, temper, turn of thought, etc. (now *rare*). b. Temporary posture of mind, state of feeling, mood, condition of temper. *Frames and feelings*: often used in religious literature of the 18th and 19th c. as a disparaging term for emotional states as a criterion of the reality of spiritual life.

a. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 31 So had he the most merciful, gentle, and compassionate frame of spirit. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ₱ 3, I am a Fellow of a very odd Frame of Mind. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Char. Man* Wks. 1784 IX. 409 That heavenly frame of soul, of which Jesus Christ himself was the most perfect pattern. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 110 It did not occur to a body of so conservative a frame of mind, that [etc.].

b. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 28 The way of thinking we would recommend, does very much dispose men to an attentive frame of mind. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. xvi. 117 He would compose himself unto a most heavenly Frame in all things. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, In this thankful frame I continued. *c* 1741 BRAINERD in Edwards *Life* i. (1851) 3 All my good frames were but self-righteousness. 1774 FLETCHER *Ess. on Truth* Wks. 1795 IV. 114 The modish doctrine of a faith without frame and feeling. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 10 The concluding stanza shews .. in what frame he wrote. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 45 Hence arose that substitution of frames and feelings for the sacraments..of the church. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) IV. viii. 144 Consider the different frames of mind we are in hour by hour. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 131 He was in no patient frame.

III. A framed work, structure.

* *generally.*

7. A structure, fabric, or engine constructed of parts fitted together. Now *obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in the particular applications under 8, 9. † In early *Sc.* applied *spec.* to a rack; in 16–18th c. to a gallows, an easel, a scaffolding, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 338 Þar-eftyre gert hyme straucht In til framis with al þare macht. *Ibid. Agatha* 168 He gert strek hire in a frame, & torment hir in syndry vyse. 15.. *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 158 Yea, at Tyburn there standeth the great frame, And some take a fall that maketh their neck lame. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 147 The way of perfeccyon is as a frame, in the whiche one thynge dependeth of an other. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* IV. 653 Make out with ores, in ships, in boates, in frames. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 41 b, They use a greater Sythe..fenced with a crooked frame of stickes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V 171 At Ierusalem I lodg'd..in a Cloystred frame. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* Wks. (1646) 87 If I should see Van Dike with .. his Frame and right Light. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1889) I. 189 At Naples they use a frame [a 'maiden', sort of guillotine], like ours at Halifax. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 162 Divine Cecilia came, Inventress of the vocal frame. 1700 — *Palamon & A.* II. 554 The gate was adamant; eternal frame. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 121/2 He made use of Frames to shut out the River.

† b. ? A snare; = ENGINE. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 164 The deuyll .. labours to get vs in his frame. [Cf. 1558 in 2.]

8. Applied to the heaven, earth, etc. regarded as a structure.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 21 Yᵉ knowledge of God ..in the frame of the world and all the creatures is..plainly set forth. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* V. ii, Ye gods, that guide the Starry frame .. Grant [etc.]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 310 This goodly frame the Earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 154 These are thy glorious works, Parent of good, Almightie, thine this universal Frame. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 371 Power supreme .. to thee I sue, to thee, coeval with the mundane frame. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xii. (1858) 403 The thunderstorm .. begins by making the solid frame of Lebanon and Sirion to leap for fear.

9. Applied to the animal, *esp.* the human body, with reference to its make, build, or constitution.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i, As you enter at the door, there is opposed to you the frame of a wolf in the hangings. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lix. 10 This composed wonder of your frame. 1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) in *Shaks. C. Praise* 126 His post-like legs were answerable to the rest of the great frame which they supported. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., How long in this corruptible Frame some Parts may be uncorrupted. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. vi, Simple woman Is weak in intellect, as well as frame. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 65 Amidst the terror which shakes my frame. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 298 A lever of the third sort became most admirably adapted to the animal frame. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 398 One whose vigorous frame had won him his distinctive surname [Ironside].

** A supporting or enclosing structure.

10. A structure of timbers, joists, etc. fitted together to form the skeleton of a building.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/1 Frame of a worke, *fabrica.* 1533 UDALL *Flowers Latine Speaking* 84 b, *Fabrica,* proprely is a forge or frame of a carpenter. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The secret burnynge of frames of tymber.. redy to be sett up, and edified for houses. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 182 For the frame of the house at Fre Scole. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 505 Great Castles made of Trees vpon Frames of Timber..were anciently matters of Magnificence. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 132 Taking away the wooden Blocks .. from under the corners of the Frame, they let it fall into its place. 1741 P. TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 107 The Frame of the Orphan-house is up. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 251 The bare frames of the lodges, and the brands of extinguished fires, alone marked the place.

b. A building; in later use, one composed chiefly or entirely of wood. *Obs.* exc. *U.S.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 13 He reysid vppe a grete frame. 1509 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 85 A Trinite and ij aungellis set in the new Frame upon the bridge. *c* 1639 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 452 The frame in the College yard. 1667 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 37 The Complaint of seuerall Inhabitants of a frame sett vp. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 334 A large ..frame of timber and brick was set thereon. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 4/6 The house is a three story frame, and was full of guests at the time.

11. A structure which serves as an underlying support or skeleton, or of which the parts form an outline or skeleton not filled in.

In mod. dialects used for the skeleton of a person or animal (see Cheshire and Wilts. Glossaries, E. D. S.).

1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 183 To Wesburne, carpenter, settyng upon the frame and bells in St. Fryswides steple, xiiijs. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 161 *Beare,* a frame, whereon they vse to lay the dead corse. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) Index 84 The Frame where the Coppers stand..is made of Dutch Bricks. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1845) 335 For placing broken Looking-glasses upon a moveable Frame betwixt their Nets. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ii. 20 Lay there all night, upon our Barbecu's, or frames of Sticks. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 26 The tube and basin are fixed to a frame of wood. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 143 The whole of the machine is made of iron, the length and breadth of the frame being regulated according to the size of the article to be turned. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 310 The paddle-shafts and intermediate shaft rest on the top of a strong frame. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 1086 The powerful uprights or standards called housing frames, of cast iron, in which the gudgeons of the rolls are set to revolve. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Frame*..the ribs or stretchers for an umbrella or parasol. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 542 The frame or body of the cart. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 486 The terrible jars which its rubberless wheels and springless frame communicated to the system of the rider.

fig. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 1 These two Graces ..are the chiefe frame of these my ensuing lectures.

b. *Horology.* (See quots.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Frame* is the Out-work of a Clock or Watch, consisting of the Plates and Pillars. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 106 [The] Frame .. [comprises] the plates of a watch or clock that support the pivots of the train.

c. *Printing.* (See quot. 1874.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 22. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912/2 *Frame..7* (*Printing*) a desk containing two pairs of cases, containing roman and italic letters for the use of a compositor (see *Case*), or the stand supporting them.

d. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D b, A frame of timbers..is composed of one floor-timber .. whose arms branch outward to both sides of the ship: two or three futtocks .. and a top timber. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Frames,* the bends of timbers constituting the shape of the ship's body —when completed a ship is said to be *in frame.* 1883 NARES *Const. Ironclad* 4 The frames, which correspond to the ribs or timbers of a wooden ship are of iron about ½ inch thick.

12. That in which something, *esp.* a picture, pane of glass, etc. is set or let in, as in a border or case.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxiv, My body is the frame wherin 'tis held. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1890) 280 Paid him £14 for the picture, and £1 5*s.* for the frame. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. iv. 89 It had a glass over it, and a frame curiously carved. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. lxxxviii, These [filters] are generally made .. with the mouth stretched on a hoop or frame. 1849 C BRONTE *Shirley* xix, The mill yawned all ruinous with unglazed frames. 1892 *Photogr. Rev. of Rev.* I. 452 Pictures in unusual frames.

fig. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvii, A grass-plat..set in the heavy frame of the forest.

13. Hence applied to various utensils of which the 'frame' or border is an important part.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Frame,* The founder's Frame is a kind of ledge inclosing a board; which being filled with sand, serves as a mould to cast their work in. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 912 *Frame* .. 3 the head of the batten in a loom. *Ibid., Frame..*10 (Soap-making) a box whose sides are removable when required, and locked together when the soap is to be poured in.

b. *Embroidery* and *Weaving.* In early use: A loom (*obs.*). Now short for *lace-frame, stocking-frame,* etc.: see also quot. 1727.

The early uses should perh. be referred to sense 7 or 11.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 792 The frame was brought forth with his wevyng pin. 1530 PALSGR. 222/2 Frame to worke in, *metier.* 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* IV. x. (1714) 36 Narrow Webs on narrow Frames are weav'd. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Frame* is more particularly used for a sort of loom, whereon artizans stretch their linens, silks stuffs &c. to be embroidered, quilted or the like. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 243 Many frames are entirely stopped, and others but partially employed. 1812 *Examiner* 11 May 291/2 Frames ..indisputably lessen the number of workmen. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, Two young girls .. sat near with tall frames before them, running the industrious needle in and out.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* i, He expects two waggon loads of frames and shears.

c. *Horticulture.* A glazed structure, portable or fixed, for protecting seeds and young plants from frost, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Covering..the Tree.. with a glaz'd Frame. 1782 COWPER *Pineapples & Bee* 9 The frame was tight, And only pervious to the light. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 276/1 Stocks.. are mostly sown in frames. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 73/3 The whole of these were placed in..a propagating frame.

14. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict., Frame*, This is for Sinking in Sand and Water..it is made of four good Planks..placed in the Top of a Sand, [it] may be let down with ease enough as one Sinks. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 Frame of Timber—Differs (as some say) from a 'set' in width, and the legs are placed perpendicularly. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* Gloss., *Frame*, an inclined board over which a gentle stream of water is made to flow, for the purpose of washing away the waste from small portions of ore which are placed upon it from time to time.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* General relations: a. simple attrib., as (sense 10) *frame-building, -cottage, -dwelling*; (sense 11) *frame-boat*; (sense 11d) *frame-bend, -timbers*; (sense 12) *frame-door*; (sense 13 b) *frame-smith*; (sense 13 c) *frame-cucumber.*

c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 120 *Frame-timbers*, Various timbers that compose a *frame bend. 1888 T. T. WILDRIDGE *Northumbria* 124 *Frame-boats covered with skins. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 93 The machinery is in a *frame building. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine Caranero* iv. 12 A little *frame cottage, standing on high pillars. 1890 *Daily News* 26 June 2/6 *Frame cucumbers, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 23 A *frame door is set in a proper frame, made for the purpose. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6385/4 John Smith.. *Frame-Smith. 1861 *Stamford Mercury* 1 Feb. 6/2 Apprenticed..to a frame-smith. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Frames*, or **Frame-timbers*, in shipbuilding, the floor timbers, which ..compose what is termed the frame.

b. objective, as *frame-bender, -maker.* c. instrumental, as *frame-knit, -knitted, -knitter, -knitting, -tape, -worker.*

1882 *Standard* 13 Oct. 2/3 The dispute originated with the *frame benders and steel platers. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3226/4, 5 dozen of superfine Rolling *Frame Knit Hose. 1892 *Scott. Leader* 30 Mar. 5 He presented a petition from the *frame-knitters to Parliament. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Frame Knitting*, a description of Frame Work, which when finished has the appearance of Knitting. 1762 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. 57 *note*, Norrice, *frame-maker to the Court. 1822 MRS. HOFLAND *Son of a Genius* iv, His frame-maker agreeing to take his pictures off his hands. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Frame Tape*, this is a stout half bleached linen tape..The prefix 'Frame' refers to the loom on which it is woven. 1812 BYRON *Let. to Ld. Holland* 25 Feb., Practices which have deprived the*frame-workers of employment.

16. Special comb.: **frame-breaker**, one of those who resisted with violence the introduction of frames for weaving stockings, etc.; so **frame-breaking**; **frame-bridge** (see quot.); **frame-dam** (see quot.); **frame-level** (see quot.); **frame-stud**, one of the uprights of the frame of a building; **frame-tubbing** (see quot.). Also FRAME-HOUSE, FRAME-SAW.

1812 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1813) XVI. 160, I have had an application from Nottingham to chalk for the *frame-breakers. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii, I only wish..the frames.. were safe here.. Once put up, I defy the frame-breakers. 1816 *Parl. Debates* 10 July, Lord Sidmouth moved the third reading of the *Frame Breaking Bill. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i, The frame-breaking riots, which Tom could just remember. 1882 OGILVIE, **Frame-bridge*, a bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together on the principle of combining the greatest degree of strength with the smallest expenditure of material. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 26 A *frame-dam is formed of balks of fir wood, placed endwise against the pressure. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 913 **Frame-level*, a mason's level. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 195 In wooden cottages, the *frame-studs are to be six inches by five. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Frame Tubbing*, solid wood tubbing.

Frame (frēm), *v.* [OE. *framian* to be helpful or profitable, to make progress, f. *fram* forward *adj.* and *adv.* (see FROM); cf. the equivalent ON. *frama* to further, advance. get on with. The cognate ON. *fremja* (= OE. *fremman, fremian*: see FREME *v.*) to further, execute, perform, may have influenced the development, as it has no umlaut in pa. t. and pa. pple. (*framde, framdr*).]

†1. *intr.* To profit, be of service. Const. with *dat.*; also quasi-*impers.* Also, to supply the needs of. *Obs.*

c962 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lvii. (Schröer) 95 Forðy, þe he bydæle þære stowe mid his cræfte framað. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Þat tu understonde hu lutel hit frameð ham. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1642 At sett time he sulden samen ðor [i. e. at the well] hem-self & here orf framen. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11112 To nemne hem here, litel hit frames.

†2. To gain ground, make progress; to 'get on' (*with*); to prosper, succeed. Also, in neutral sense with adv., to get on *well, ill*, etc. *Obs.*

a1050 *Liber Scintill.* iv. (1889) 20 Eadmodness swa micelum swa heo is ahyld to neowlum swa micelum heo framað [*profici*] on heahnysse. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 253 But oft full yll they frame That wyll be besy with to hye thynges to mell. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1863 The feldfare wolde have fydled, and it wold not frame. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, Wks. I. 228 Now I could not frame with it, nor it liked me not in no sauce. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. York* xxiii, God that causeth thinges to fro or frame. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 186/2 When the world framed contrarie..to his purpose. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxxi. (Arb.) 117 So frames it with mee now, that I [etc.]. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 13 The two..are pleas'd to see how well the..fight did frame. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 126 Even howbeit the business frame not, the Lord shall feed your soul. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 184 It framed not according to expectation.

†3. *trans.* To prepare, make ready for use; also, to furnish or adorn *with*. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3146 So mikil hird so it noten mai, Ben at euen folc sum to samen, And ilc folc is to fode framen, And eten it bred. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1859 The knights framed the tree-castel Before the city upon a hill. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6206 A cloth all of clene gold, Dubbit full of diamondis ..Framet ouer fresshly with frettes of perle.

†4. To prepare (timber) for use in building; to hew out; to prepare the timbers, perform the carpenter's work for (a building). Phrase, *to frame and rear, frame and set up. Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 481 (530) This timber is al redy up to frame. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/2 Framyn tymbyr for howsys, *dolo*. 1520 WHITTINTON *Vulg.* (1527) I To square tymbre, frame and rere ony buyldynge. c1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 205 Will'mo Caruer framyng the sayd fertter per ij dies & alias, *2s. 2d.* 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 It shalbe lawfull..to erecte, make, frame and set vp..one good..windemill. 1557 *Trin. Coll. Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 472 Carpenter 4 dayes in framing tymber for y upper floor. 1603 *Ibid.* II. 491 A bargayne to frame finish and set vp y^e roofe. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 302 The Carpenters Work to Hew the timber, saw it out, frame it, and set it together. 1724 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 199, I hope the fort and houses will be framed and set up this month.

5. To shape, give shape to; to fashion, form. a. with material obj. *Obs.* exc. with additional notion as in 6 and 7.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 30 They frame the roofes of these cotages with sharpe toppes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 190 This brittle bottle framed out of clay. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 181 The effigies of Saint Ierome, miraculous framed by the naturall veines of the stone. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. xxiii. 171 The Iron .. is softned and framed. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 9 Batter it out .. pretty near its shape; and so by several Heats .. frame it into Form and Size. *Ibid.* 183 The Gouge..may..also frame pretty near the hollow Moldings required in the Work.

b. To shape, compose, give (specified) expression to (the countenance).

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Frons castigata*, a Countenance so well framed that it cannot be reprehended. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 186 Why I can .. frame my Face to all occasions. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 The Admirall (framing the best countenance he could) departed thence.

c. To shape, direct (one's thoughts, actions, powers, etc.) to a certain purpose. Also with a person, etc. as obj., to shape the action, faculties, or inclinations of; to dispose. †In early use, to train, discipline; = FORM *v.* 2. †Also in *passive*, to be in a certain frame or mood. Const. *for, to, to do.*

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 210 You shall .. frame his youthe with verteous preceptes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering of Deacons*, To frame..youre owne lyues..according to the doctrine of Christ. 1556 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Qiii. v, The good man of the house..firste with faire woordes, afterward with threatninges, attempted to frame hir to do his pleasure. 1569 J. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, You must endeuour so to order and frame your selues in the setting foorth of Gods true Religion. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 127 Two whelpes..the one he framed to hunt, and the other [etc.]. 1599 B. JONSON *Every Man out Hum.* II. i. (Rtldg.) 38/1, I cannot frame me to your harsh vulgar phrase, 'tis against my genius. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxxxvii. (1891) 367 Frame yourself for Christ, and gloom not upon His cross. 1640 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 117 It will be a harder matter for me to frame them to their bookes. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Jan., We were as merry as I could frame myself to be. 1662 NEWCOME *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 44, I got up about 8, and was but ordinarily framed. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (ed. 3) Introd. 6 b, She..framed her Tongue to a pure and elegant way of Speaking. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 177 She cannot quite..frame her Mouth to the Sound of the Word Sister. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mr. Crisp* 8 May in *Early Diary*, I cannot frame myself to anything else. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* III. 110 God knows how, after that, my life was framed. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 150 Such is Thy silent grace, framing aright our lowly orisons.

d. To direct (one's steps): to set out upon (a journey). Also *refl.* and *absol.* To shape one's course; to betake oneself, resort. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = 'go'.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 169 Many .. men .. have framed themselves to my conversation. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 20 A stately Castle far away she spyde, To which her steps directly she did frame. 1598 YONG *Diana* 61, I frame my selfe to the seruice of some Lord or Gentleman. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* Prol. 32 The beauty of this sinful dame Made many princes thither frame. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 100 Pilgrimage I'l frame Vnto the blessed Maid of Walsinghame. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* v, 'Frame upstairs, and make little din.' *Ibid.* xiii, A threat to set Throttler on me if I did not 'frame off', rewarded my perseverance. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 120, I fraimt up to her and sed.

e. *intr.* for *refl.*, in various applications, now chiefly *dial.*: (*a*) To put oneself in a posture of doing something; to set about, make an attempt or pretence *to* do; (*b*) to go about a work in a promising manner; to give promise of becoming skilful; (*c*) to manage, contrive, *to* do something. Cf. *shape* intr., used dialectally in all these meanings.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. v. (Arb.) 62 Schollers must frame to liue at a low sayle. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xii. 6 He could not frame to pronounce it right. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 119 The masters..not..knowing how to frame to till, and order their land, the ground hath been untilled. 1664 *Flodden F.* ix. 83 For defence they fiercely frame. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 130 Before he could frame to get loose of her. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, She frames with the butter, does Mary Ann. 1867 MISS PARR *Mr. Wynyard's Ward* II. 79, 'I frames to get about, but I'se racked wi' rheumatiz terrible—terrible.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'She frames at eating a bit'..'He frames badly at wark.' *Ibid.*, 'It's framing for wet.' 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly Won* iv. 31 If..the mare framed well for jumping..he would [etc.]. 1888-9 *Longm. Mag.* XIII. 442 'And when the other maids was back, she was framin' to be asleep, with her cap of rushes on.' 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 5/3 He was just framing to play when a ball .. came right through the next net. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 265 He frames well in speaking.

6. *trans.* To adapt, adjust, fit (chiefly an immaterial object) *to* (or *into* (something).

c1550 *Lusty Juventus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 93 Unto his teaching your life ye will not frame. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* to Rosana..framed her selfe unto all the humours of the Prince. a1656 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 132 To frame our wills to the chearful performance of that duty. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 15 Carpenters do frame their Railes to Ballesters. *Ibid.* 94 Carpenters do frame them so exact to the width..of the window. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 131 They are to be framed into one another. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 305 The desires of the righteous are..framed to an agreeableness with the ways of God. 1806 WORDSW. *Intimations* vii, Unto this he frames his song.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To adapt oneself, conform. Of things: To suit, fit. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 783/1 How would then those wordes frame. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb. 80 It will not frame altogether so currantlye in our English as the other, because the shortnesse of the seconde Penthimimer will hardly be framed to fall together in good sence. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 76 Having in..ardent heat begun a Tragœdie, when he saw his stile would not frame thereto..he..wiped it quite out. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 436 Bids us try the Unicorne whether he .. will draw our cart..meaning that his wildnesse will not frame to it.

7. *trans.* To make, construct. Now always implying the combination and fitting together of parts, and adaptation to a design; in 16–17th c. often used more widely.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 They framed a new carauel shortly after. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. vi. C ij b, Couple y^e endes of those two right lines togither with a thirde, and so haue you framed a Triangle equall to the former. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 b, [Hemp]serveth both for making of Canvesse, and framing of Ropes. *Ibid.* IV. 185 They be greater, as though their bodies were purposely framed for generation. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 To frame bridges ouer rivers. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 264 Alexander the Great caused Lysippus .. to frame the pictures of all those knights which .. were slain at the river Granicus. 1612 *Enchir. Med.* 94 A cataplasme framed of crumbs..and milke with oile of Roses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 691 It was a place Chos'n by the sovran Planter, when he fram'd All things to mans delightful use. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 The principal things..to be considered in framing and fitting of a Ship. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 321 Their rafts .. were lifted off from the place where they were framed. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 You may frame wooden dams. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. v, The fieldfare framed her lowly nest. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 291 If the tongue had not been framed for articulation man would still be a beast in the forest. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 418 The things in heaven are framed by the Creator in the most perfect manner. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 189/2 This is really the first stage in the operation of 'framing' a wood ship.

8. In various immaterial applications. a. To contrive (a plot, etc.); to devise, invent, fabricate (a rule, story, theory, etc.); to put together, fashion, compose; to put into words. express.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Than frame they fraudes men slyly to begyle. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 187 Leland calleth it Noviodunum, which word is framed out of the Saxon Niwanðune. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 150, I will frame an aunsweare, to your two severall letters. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 16 He can not so easely frame a false accompt. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 127 Shee ever lookt when he Would frame his humble sute. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 122 (*Slothfull*) He is wittie in nothing but framing excuses to sit still. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 153 He who had so great a hand in framing the Oath. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 40 Who hath framed to himself a manner of Singing. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* ii. 27 This was a Story framed long after. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 128 We may observe, with how much nicety and consideration the old rules of law were framed. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 226 But let us frame Effectual means. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vii, Frame love-ditties passing rare. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 359 The convocation .. had framed their answer in the same spirit. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 67 Statutes..Which must needs have been framed for some purpose or other.

b. To form, articulate, utter (words, sounds).

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* ix. comm., God answered by a voice framed by an Angel. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 80 When

first his infant voice shall frame Imperfect words. 1782 HAN. MORE *Belshazzar* I. 62 Then may my tongue refuse to frame the strains Of sweetest harmony. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 153 She framed the words half aloud.

c. To form or construct in the mind; to conceive, imagine. More fully *to frame to oneself.* † Also with *out.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. ii. § 2 Frame to themselues a way more pleasant. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Sceptick* in *Rem.* (1651) 21 As several humours are predominant, so are the.. conceits severally framed and effected. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iii. (ed. 1712) 13 An Idea of a Being absolutely..Perfect, which we frame out by attributing all conceivable Perfection to it. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 98 Whenever I attempt to frame a simple idea of time. 1782 HAN. MORE *Moses* III. 14 A mother's fondness frames a thousand fears. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* II. 48 With thoughts devout, Such as I best can frame. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ix, He could frame to himself no probable image of love-scenes between them.

† d. To cause, produce, bring to pass. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A iv b, Can you name A better place then countrie blest? Where..Summers frame Joyes. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 243/1 His daughter..by her marrying did his pardon frame. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 32 Feare frames disorder. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 180 Which Heauen so frame.

9. [from the sb.] To set in a frame; to enclose in or as in a frame; to serve as a frame for. Also with *in*.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 7 The winding Rocks a spacious Harbour frame. 1842 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 138, I have your .. Villa framed and hung up. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 63 Scenery and machinery were employed to frame the play. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 56 Somebody saw a portrait framed and glazed. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. xiii. 237 The lovely lake, framed in by a background of soft-swelling hills.

Hence **Fra·ming** *ppl. a.*, that serves as a frame.

1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxxiv. 382 Her yellow face with its framing rouleau of grey hair.

‖ **Fra·mea.** *Ant.* [L.; presumably a Teut. word.] A kind of javelin used by the ancient Germans (see quot.). By modern archaeologists the word has been applied to a particular type of lance found in ancient German tombs, etc., and also to a form of socketed stone celt.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Germany* i. (1622) 259 [They] carry Iauelines, or as they term them Frameas, with a narrow and short iron, but so sharpe..that..with the same weapon they can fight both at hand, and a farre off.

Framed (frēˑmd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRAME *v.* + -ED 1.] In senses of the vb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/1 Framyd, *dolatus.* 1496 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 83 [The carriage of loads of 'framed timber' figures in the accounts of 1496.] 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 65 A Rood loft whearof is made a framde table. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 91 The principal point of wisdom is, framed sobriety to the obedience of God. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 21 In Ordinances, or framed battels..the Ensignes do march in one large or long ranke iointly. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 3, I cannot..propound unto you framed particulers. 1639 in *Virginia Mag. of Hist. & Biog.* (1895) III. 30 Others have undertaken to build framed howses to beautifye the place. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, To carry a framed sloop on board the ship. 1816 JAMESON *Charac. Min.* 207 Framed or squared fluor-spar (*chaux fluatée encadrée*). 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 319 Framed pictures require to be placed where they may be seen.

Framed, Sc. var. of FREMD.

Fra·me-house. [f. FRAME *sb.* and *v.* + HOUSE.]

† 1. A house in which things are framed or fashioned. *Obs.*

a 1555 BRADFORD in *Certain Lett.* (1564) 276 The crosse.. is the framehouse in the which god frameth his children like to his sonne Christe.

2. A house constructed with a wooden framework or skeleton covered with boards.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 331 Every planter..is able to erect a handsome frame-house. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 394 In a little white frame-house we found a company of engineers. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 412/2 A master-carpenter..lived in a comfortable two-story frame-house.

Frameless (frēˑ mlės), *a.* [f. FRAME *sb.* + -LESS.] Without frame, having no frame.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. vii. 110 Smaller frameless canvasses. 1882 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* iii, He had a frameless, stringless glass, which stuck in his eye with the tenacity of a limpet.

† **Fra·mely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FRAME *sb.* + -LY 2.]

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. i, That .. my purpose may more framelie [*later edd.* firmelie] stande.

Framer (frēˑmə1). [f. FRAME *v.* + -ER 1.] One who frames; a maker, contriver, inventor. Also, one who frames a picture, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 41, I maruel what these framers of new Gods do meane. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. vi. (1614) 367 It is the Minde of the minde which is framer of the fierie world. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiii. (Rtldg.) 156 The first framers of the government. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 16 The Framers of this Objection. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 12 Leske, the framer of the present collection. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Evening* ix, Thou Framer of the light and dark. 1864 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 32 & 33 *Edw. I* Pref. 34 The framer of the Latin version translated from the French form. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 315 Without more form of order than has been given by the framers and hangers.

Fra·me-saw. [f. FRAME *sb.* + SAW.] A thin saw stretched in a frame which gives it sufficient rigidity in its work (Knight).

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 99 The office of the Cheeks made to the Frame-Saw is, by the twisted Cord and Tongue..to..strain the Blade of the Saw the straighter. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 299 An oak fructed, proper, having a frame-saw, transversely fixed. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxii. (ed. 3) 217 The horny exterior is then cut into three portions with a frame-saw.

Fra·mework. [f. FRAME *sb.* + WORK *sb*]

1. A structure composed of parts framed together, *esp.* one designed for inclosing or supporting anything; a frame or skeleton.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 What a fine conformity would it starch us all into? doubtless a stanch and solid peece of frame-work, as any January could freeze together. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 132 Laying a Block..under the corner of the Frame-work to bear it hollow off the Foundation. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 192 Let ribs of beef this frame-work line. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* iii. 28 The old arm-chair, whose framework had been made any number of years ago. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vi. 164 The framework [of vertebrate animals] as a whole always exhibiting the same fundamental type.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 10 That the frame-work of a nation may be strong, each of its divisions must be let closely into others. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 67 Those grand frameworks, such as at Marathon and elsewhere correspond to the event they have encompassed. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 7 The outward framework of law and government still keeps its ancient shape.

2. (Written as two words or with a hyphen.) Work done in or with a frame. a. Knitting or weaving done on a 'stocking-frame'; cf. FRAME *sb.* 13 b, and see 3 below. b. (See quot.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Frame Work*, this work, also called *Travail au Métier*, is formed with wools and silk upon a flat solid wooden Frame cut to the size required.

c. *Gardening.* (See quot.)

1819 REES *Cycl., Frame-work*, that sort of forcing and raising vegetable productions at an early period, which is performed by means of frames and artificial heat applied by them.

3. *Comb.*, as *framework-knitted, -knitter.*

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5484/4 John Hathoway .. Framework-knitter. 1788 *Act* 28 *Geo. III*, c. 55 An Act for the.. Punishment of Persons destroying .. Framework knitted Pieces, Stockings, and other Articles. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Frame-work Knitter*, an operative in the hosiery trade, who weaves the worsted or cotton thread up into a knitted fabric.

Framing (frēˑ miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRAME *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of FRAME *v.* in various senses.

† 1. The action of making profit. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/2 Framynge or affraymynge or wynnynge, *lucrum, emolumentum.*

2. The action, method, or process of constructing, making, or shaping anything whether material or immaterial; † also, hewing of timber (*obs.*). Also gerundial with omission of *in*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/2 Framynge of tymbyr, *dolatura.* *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* ix. (1580) 45 There is a stone framyng, it shall be laied in Sion. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. iii, This curious Isle, whose framing yet Was never .. known to any humane wit. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. vii. 189 Captain Bond had the framing..of it [a Fire ship]. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 To pin the Frame..of a Roof together, whilst it is framing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Framing*, the placing, scarphing, and bolting of the frame-timbers of a ship. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 The clause in dispute was of Lord Salisbury's own framing.

3. *Mining.* See quot. and cf. *framing-table.*

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 913 *Framing*..2 (Mining) an operation upon pounded or stamped ores by which they are sorted into grades of comparative weight and consequent richness.

4. *concr.* Framed work; a framework; a frame or set or system of frames.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 142 The Timber..to make 3 Square of Framing. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 455 The pannels of the captain's state-room door were forced out of the framing. 1828 TREDGOLD *Elem. Princ. Carpentery* title-p., Pressure and Equilibrium of Timber Framing. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 4/2 Walls of bamboo framing filled in with mud.

5. *attrib.*, as *framing-house, -timber*; also **framing-chisel**, a heavy chisel for making mortises; **framing-table** *Mining* (see quot. and sense 3).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 914 **Framing-chisel.* 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 57 The colledge..is the *framing house, and as it were, The shoppe of men. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 913/2 The *framing-table is .. suspended in an inclined position, on pivots, so that it may be tipped into a vertical position when full, discharging its contents into separate cisterns beneath. 1522 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 184 Le *framyng tymbre.

† **Framp,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. *intr.* ? To revel, indulge greedily.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 716/1 Which not content with..manna..murmured yᵗ they might not frampe in fleshe.

† **Fra·mple,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [? freq. of FRAMP *v.*] To swallow or gobble *up*.

a 1598 ROLLOCK 2 *Thess.* iii, xii. (1606) 146 When thou hast beene an idle vagabound .. and yet stops to thy dinner, and framples vp other mens trauels, that is vnlawfull eating.

Fra·mpler. pseudo-*arch. rare*−1. [Cf. FRAPLER, FRAMPOLD.] A brawler; = FRAPLER.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxvii, A rude low-born frampler and wrangler.

Fra·mpold, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6–7 frampold, frompall, 7 frampald, -pard, frompered, frampel(l, -ple, -pole, -poll, -pull, (phrampell), 7, 9 *hist.* frampal(l, 7, 9 *dial.* frampled. [Of obscure origin; it is uncertain which of the many divergent forms is the earliest; formation on *fram.* FROM + POLL head, would suit sense 2. Cf. *frommard* = FROMWARD, FROWARD; also FRUMP, and Sc. *frample* 'to put in disorder'.]

1. Sour-tempered, cross, disagreeable, peevish.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 94 She leads a very frampold life with him. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 37, I think the fellow's frompall:—I ask thee where my Cloak is. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 539 If a Priest were so frampoll..as to refuse to baptize a poore infant in that case. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* II. iv, I pray thee, grow not fram pull now. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., An ill will'd and frampled waspishness. 1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple Spiritualized* xlix. 9 Babes .. have .. babyish tricks .. their childish talk and frompered carriage must be borne withal. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Frampled*, cross, ill-humoured.

2. Of a horse: Fiery, mettlesome, spirited.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 14 Like a skittish and frampold horse. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 170 Coachman .. are we fitted with good phrampell iades. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxii, The two 'frampal jades' (to use the term of the period). [1876 *Whitby Gloss., Frample* v., to paw on the ground, as a horse when kept standing in one place.]

Framward: see FROMWARD. *Obs.*

Franc (fræŋk). Forms: 4–8 **frank**, 9 **franc**. [a. F. *franc*, said to be derived from the legend *Francorum rex*, 'king of the Franks', on the first coins which were so called.

The F. word appears as the name of a gold coin in an official document of 1360 (Hatz.-Darm.); the legend *francorum rex* occurs on a gold coin struck in the same year]

The name of a French coin or money of account, of different values at different periods. a. A gold coin, in the 14th c. weighing about 60 grs., and intrinsically worth about 10*s.* 6*d.* of our present money, but afterwards depreciated. b. (Sometimes *Pound Franc.*) A silver coin, first struck in 1575, identical with the livre tournois of 20 sols; in the 18th c. English money-changers valued it at 9*d.* or 10*d.* c. Since 1795, a silver coin representing the monetary unit of the decimal system; its value is slightly more than 9½*d.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 201, I wol bringe yow an hundred frankes. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 589 Take a thausande pounde of Frankis fyne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 527 A franke is worth ..ii. *s.* sterl*g*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 236 Ilk 3eir how lang he lyuet xxx thousand frankis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 223 The yearely tribute of..eight hundred thousand franks of siluer. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark vi. 34 *note*, Beza reckoneth the 200 pence, to 35 pound Frank of Tours. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxii. 129 A Chicken of Gold .. which amounts to Seven Francs and half. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 300 A piece of silver weighing five grams..to which has been applied the term *Franc.* 1892 E. REEVES *Homewd. Bound* 227 We had again to turn our pesetas into francs at a loss.

‖ **Franc-archer** (frɑ̃kɑrʃe). *Fr. Hist.* Pl. **franc(s-archers.** [Fr.; *franc* free (see FRANK *a.*) + *archer* archer.] One of a body of archers established by Charles VII, one man being equipped by each parish, and exempted from taxes in consideration of his service.

1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 293 In every parish in France there is a person called a frank archer. 1852 MISS YONGE *Canteos* (1877) III. ii. 92 Marching all night, he surprised the franc-archers and their leader. 1885 PLUMMER in *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 197 The francs-archers, abolished by Louis XI after..Guinegate in 1479.

† **France.** *Obs.* [cf. FRANK *sb.*3] = FRANKINCENSE.

14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 109 Golde france and myrre thei gaf hym all thre.

† **Franch, fraunch,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **faunge.** [? onomatopœic; cf. *craunch.*] *trans.* To devour. *intr.* To feed greedily (*on*). Hence **Fra·nching** *ppl. a.* Also **Fra·ncher,** a devourer.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 39 b, He is euer fraunchynge. *Ibid.* 71 Thou arte a rauenar of delicates and a francher. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M iij, People gullyng, fraungyng, and dronkerds. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Ld. Rivers* lxviii, A Bull and Bore dyd passe, Fraunchyng the fysh and frye, with teeth of brasse. 1575 TURBERVILE *Bk. Venerie* 358 He that..had yong fleshe to banquet at his fill Were fonde to fraunshe on garbage, graynes or swyll. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1579 They cast of them also to flesh fraunching Dogs.

† **Franchemyle.** *Cookery. Obs.* Also **franchemole, frawnchemyle, -mul(le, fraunchemele, fronchemoyle.** [a. F. *franche mulle*, ruminating stomach of a sheep, etc.] A sort of haggis.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 36 For fraunche mele. Take swongene eyrene..and kreme..and kremelyd sewet of schepe .. And fylle þy bagge [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 38 Frawnchemyle. Nym Eyroun [etc.]..& do in the wombe of the chepe, þat is, þe mawe; & sepe hem wel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 141 A Franchemole (*v. r.* Frawnchmulle), *lucanica.*

Franchise (fraˑntʃiz, -tʃəiz), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **fraunchis(e, -yse,** 4–6 **franchis, -yse, -es,** 5–6 **fraunches, -schis(se,** (6 **franchese, frauuces,**

-chest, -chiese, -cis), 3- **franchise.** [a. OF. *franchise* freedom, frankness, f. *franc* free, FRANK *a.*[2]
For the history of the pronunciation see ENFRANCHISE.]

I. Freedom, immunity, privilege.

† **1.** Freedom as opposed to servitude or subjection. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 142/127 And to bi-nime þe kynge is fraunchise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1091 We wulleþ vor oure franchise fi3te & vor oure lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 378 þe goodes of body ben hele of body, as strengthe.. beautee, gentrye, fraunchise. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 71 Aruns.. assemblid a gret oost ayenst the Romains to have..put hem in servage out of her fraunchise. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. xliii 140 Ye sholde take all that we haue .. to maynteyne vs and our fraunches. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 110 The House of Commons by themselves..have no power to imprison men, or put them out of Franchise.

† **b.** Moral freedom. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1637 Al his for-geten nou al þat franches þat i gaue man in paradis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 27 The mooste difficulte in a man .. To knowe hym self, To kepe his fraunchyse or liberte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 28/2 For where the holy ghoost is, there is fraunchyse and lyberte.

2. a. A legal immunity or exemption from a particular burden or exaction, or from the jurisdiction of a particular tribunal, granted to an individual, a corporation, an order of persons, etc. In early use also *collect.* or in generalized sense: The immunities, freedom of government, etc., belonging to a municipality, etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 130, I þe forbede to chalange any clerke In lay courte..of holy kirke has merke, Ne þe franchise fordo, þat it ouh to halde. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 2 He ratyfied .. all the ffraunsches yeve to citeis .. and graunted to many cyteis .. new fraunschesses. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* cxlvii. Ij, & that holy chyrch shold haue all fraunchises as ferforth as they had in seint Edwards tyme the confessour. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 336 This yere the Kynge seasyd the fraunchyse of the cytie of London. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 68 King Eadgar .. bare a gret Zeale to the Towne, and gave very great Fraunceses and Privilges vnto it. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 All franchises and liberties of the bisshoppericks..deryvid from the crowne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 92 A most famous towne .. endowed by Claudius .. with the franchises and right of a Colonie. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 167 Franchise .. signifies in our Law an Immunity or exemption from ordinary Jurisdiction, as for a Corporation to hold pleas within themselves to such a value, and the like. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. viii. Wks. 1812 V. 684 They had strength enough to oblige him [John] to a solemn promise of restoring those liberties and franchises, which they had always claimed. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xxiii. 334 The city, having first obtained assurance of respect for all its franchises and immunities, surrendered.

b. In wider sense: A privilege or exceptional right granted by the sovereign power to any person or body of persons. In England now chiefly *Hist.* and as a technical term of law; in the U.S. applied *esp.* to the powers conferred on a company formed for some purpose of public utility.

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Noughtwithstondyng the same fredam or fraunchise, Nichol Brembre .. was chosen Mair. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 53, I beqwethe to Robert myn son, my tenmentes called Calfes and Northes.. w^s the fraunchyse of faldes of ijcc shepe to eche of the seyd tenmentes bylongyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I. cccl.xxxi. 640 In diuerse countreys .. the noble men hath great fraunches ouer the commons, and kepeth them in seruage. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xxiii. 17 *note*, The Romains had gyuen such franches and liberties to the Iewes [to 'let one lowse vnto them at the feast']. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 37 Ye ..the love of ladies foule defame; To whom the world this franchise ever yeelded, That of their loves choise they might freedom clame. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* i. § 5 (1615) 24/2 A Forest .. is the most highest franchise of noble, and princely pleasure, that can be insident unto the Crowne and Royall dignitie of a Prince. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 121 A mannor whereunto the franchise of waife and stray and such like are appendant. 16.. *Act Chas. I*, c. 15 (Manley) 20 And the Lords and owners of Fairs, Markets and other Franchises. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 P 2, I do humbly propose .. that another Theatre of Ease may be erected.. and that the Direction thereof may be made a Franchise in Fee to me, and my Heirs for ever. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 37 Franchise and liberty are used as synonymous terms: and their definition is, a royal privilege, or branch of the king's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 324 The bill is brought for the purpose of protecting the bank in the exercise of a franchise granted by a law of the United States. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 33 The right of having a watermill was a franchise. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. App. § 1. 268 The rights to have 'waifs, wrecks, estrays, treasure-trove, royal fish, forfeitures, and deodands' are franchises, which must rest on royal grant, or prescription which presupposes a grant. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxvi. 500 After the sale by the Board of Aldermen of the Broadway franchise (the right of laying down a tramway in Broadway), the Aldermanic office was much sought after. *Ibid.* lxvii. 521 The form which corruption usually takes in the populous cities is the sale of 'franchises' (especially monopolies in the use of public thoroughfares). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 4/3 The Weights and Measures Bill .. empower[s] municipal and County Councils to purchase 'franchises' of weights and measures.

† **3.** Freedom from arrest, secured to fugitives in certain privileged places; right of asylum or sanctuary; privileged character, inviolability, of a place of refuge. Hence *concr.* an asylum, sanctuary.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 323 Here men wondren moche whi alle manquelleris shullen have þis franchise of þe sche [? *read* seintuarie]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4994 In cuthbert mynster he come forþi, þe fraunchyse to breke of it. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 69 The haly schaw, Quilk strang Romulus did reduce and draw In maner of franches or of sanctuary. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 121 They forbeare those..that flie vnto them as to a place of franchise and priuiledge.

attrib. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. 177 a, Trecte, a fraunches towne for all maner of people.

4. The freedom of or full membership of a body corporate or politic; citizenship.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 742 Our franches, freedom, or conuersation is in heauen. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 2 Unlesse they might be *donati civitate.* i. enioy the Franchises and Freedome of Rome. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 36 Solon .. published an amnesty .. which restored those citizens who had been deprived of their franchise for lighter offences. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 305 The men of London .. ranked with the barons of the realm, and many barons of the realm had been admitted to the franchise of their commonalty.

† **5.** The district over which the privilege of a corporation or an individual extends; a territory, domain. Cf. LIBERTY. *To go* or *ride the franchises*: to beat the bounds. *Obs.*

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 53 Tadcastre brige, being thextremitie of y^e fraunches. 1526 R. WHYTFORD *Mar. iloge* (1893) 64 In the fraunchest of pontyne. *Ibid.* 174 In the fraunchest of lyngon. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 The francheses of this Cytie shalbe ryd according to auncient custom. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ireland* 36 *Hen. VI*, 27 This Statute shall be obserued and take place as well within Franchises and liberties as without. 1680 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 493 That day he went the franchises with the mayor and citizens. 1774 E. JACOB *Faversham* 27 The river which separates the franchise of the church of Canterbury down to a place towards the South. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. i. § 2. 15 The owner of a franchise or liberty or district exempt from the jurisdiction of the hundred.

attrib. 1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 168 Payd for carydg of the olde fraunces crose to the towne. 1587 *Ibid.* 215 Another hole in Wilforth Pasture..to want frauncis stones.

6. The right or privilege of voting at public elections, *esp.* for members of the legislative body. (Originally a mere contextual application of 2 b; more fully, *elective franchise*; now the prevailing sense.)

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 318 It would be too much to tell a man jealous of his equality, that the elector has the same franchise who votes for three members as he who votes for ten. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Parl. Suffrage* Wks. 1846 III. 215 The reasons which make it important to liberty, that the elective franchise should be exercised by large bodies of the lower classes. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III xiii. 36 New boroughs..acquired the franchise of election. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* I. ii. (1852) 66 The occupiers of *iol.* houses have been intrusted with the elective franchise. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 128 Citizens in a certain sense, but without franchise.

b. In recent use: One of the various principles of qualification by which the bestowal of the elective franchise may be regulated. *Fancy franchise*: see FANCY C.

1884 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 29 Feb. 2/4 We propose to establish a new franchise, which I should call—till a better phrase be discovered—the service franchise.

II. As an attribute of character or action.

† **7.** Nobility of mind; liberality, generosity, magnanimity. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 750 3if I for-loyne as a fol þy fraunchyse may serue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 796 A gayns franchise and alle gentillesse. — *Merch. T.* 743 Heer may ye see, how excellent fraunchise In womman is whan thay narow hem avyse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 283 And therfore remembre vs of pitee and of youre grete fraunchise. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 283 Telle Reynawde.. that he take no hede to my trespase & evyll dede, but to his fraunchyse. 1658 J. COLES *Cleopatra* 161 It might be remedied by an action of generosity and franchise.

† **8.** Freedom or licence of speech or manners.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* II. i. G v, And lo by such like wayes Came firste the fraunchyse Fessentine.

† **Fra·nchise,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 **fraunchise,** 5 **fraunch(a)yse, fraunches,** 6- **franchise.** [a. OF. *franchiss-*, lengthened stem of *franchir*, f. *franc* free: see FRANK *a.*[2]] *trans.* To make or set free; to invest with a franchise or privilege; = ENFRANCHISE *v.* Const. *from, of.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 269 Thus stonden all men fraunchised. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 114 Hit ys no3t semly .. þat vsurers..Be fraunchised for a free man. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 3 From other dayes that day whas so devyded, And fraunchesid from mystes and from reyne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 325 b/2 The kyng .. fraunchysed al England of the trybute. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxi. 165 He .. fraunchaysed that towne with many great lyberties. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxii. 28 Before I could be franchisid & made a citizen. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 74 b, Though all the towne were franchised, yet horses are not toll-free to this day. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 28, I .. still keepe my Bosome franchis'd. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 24 The summe then of those were franchis'd, mounted unto 400 Talents. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 93/1 (MS.) Every Soul, when franchis'd from its dust, May quit this life with certain hope in thee. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. 432 Franchised by nature..he [Dryden] felt that he could adventure in poetry beyond any other writer of his age.

Hence † **Fra·nchising** *vbl. sb.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 43 a, If the Lorde make to him [his villaine] a lease of landes..thys is no fraunchisinge. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 82 Claudius' speech..concerning the franchising of the town.

Franchised (fra·ntʃizd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRANCHISE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

† **1.** Of a city, etc.: a. Possessing the right of sanctuary. b. Invested with municipal or political privileges. *Obs.*

a. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 36 Preamb., Sir Edward kepith hym in such hidelles and other places fraunchesed. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. viii. 74 b, Moses ..did institute thre franchised tounes.

b. 1451 *Paston Lett.* (1872) I. 194 It was a fraunchised town and within the Duchye. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) V. 43 There hath beene a Franchisid Toune, now clene decayith. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 215 Seised of lands in Gavelkind, as in Kent, and in other places franchised.

2. Of persons: Made 'free' of a body politic.

1520 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 26 Eny Fraunchesid man sworn unto the fraunches. 1558 *Reg. Gild Corpus Chr. York* (1872) 220 *note*, The mayour's kid-cot, where unto franchised men are used to be commytted for their offens. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 116 The community, composed of all the franchised citizens.

† **3.** Made free, enfranchised. *Obs.*

1650 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 257 The one was but a franchised slave, and the other a common Player. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosc's Accomplish'd Woman* II. 114 Anicetus. [*Note*] His [Nero's] franchis'd slave.

† **Fra·nchisement.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *franchisement, franchissement*, f. *franchir*: see FRANCHISE *v.*] The action of setting free or investing with a franchise; the state or fact of being enfranchised; = ENFRANCHISEMENT.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 74 b, The franchisement [of Couentrie] was graunted to her vpon condition, that shee should ride naked through the same Citie. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. xi. 36 Artegall..went..to worke Irenaes franchisement. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 375 He could scarce enjoy The benefit of franchisement. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vi. 49 Till..the..superior court shall see cause to restore him to his franchisement or freedom again.

b. A privilege.

1779 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 416/1 His Christian Majesty, in making reprisals, would also limit the franchisements of the ships of this state.

Fra·nchiser. *nonce wd.* [f. FRANCHISE *sb.* + -ER 1.] One possessed of the (elective) franchise.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xiii. (1872) 187 O free and independent Franchiser.

Franc hoode: see FRENCH HOOD.

Francic (fræ·nsik), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Francic-us*, f. *Francus* FRANK *sb.*1] = FRANKISH.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 445 Books written in the Samaritan ..Francic..and Islandic. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Music* (1789) II. iv. 261 Lai (lay) seems a word purely Francic and Saxon. 1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VII. 379 He asserts that the language which the Saxons introduced into England must have been Francic. 1833 G. S. FABER *Recapit. Apostasy* 37 The short-lived Francic Emperorship.

Francisc fransisk). Also **francesque, -isque.** [ad. med.L. *francisca*, or its adopted form in Fr.] A battle-axe varying in form, used by the Franks.

1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 21 One soldier..raising his francesque or battle-axe, struck the vessel. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* vi. (1875) 141 Franks came down..with.. heavy short-handled double-edged francisc.

Franciscan (fransi·skăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med. L. *Francisc-us* Francis + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the order of St. Francis; pertaining to the Franciscans.

[1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* I. (1596) 26 A Passenger .. did aduertise mee that a Franncis Frier, etc.] 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. ii. 1 Holy Franciscan Frier, Brother, ho? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 480 They who .. Dying put on the weeds of Dominic, Or in Franciscan think to pass disguised. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 36 The long Franciscan controversy about poverty.

B. *sb.* A friar of the order founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 67 The Franciscans..in the time of Sixtus Quintus .. are sayd to have beene found by survey to be XXX. thousand. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 216 This Learned Franciscan did so far excel the ancient Magicians. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 143 Enthusiastic Franciscans who think the end of the world at hand.

Hence **Franci·scanism,** the system and practice of St. Francis and the Franciscans.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 275 The first patron of Franciscanism, Gregory IX.

Francize (fra·nsəiz), *v.* In 7 **francise.** [ad. F. *franciser*, f. *franç-ais* French.] *trans.* To make French. Hence **Franciza·tion** [in F. *francisation*], the action of making French or investing with French nationality, the status thus conferred.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 26 He was an Englishman Francised. 1888 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/1 Francisation shall not be too readily accorded. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov. 5/2 Why then do Arab boats..receive francisation?

Franco-(fræ·ŋko), originally med. L., combining form of *Franc-i* the Franks or French; chiefly in combs. signifying 'Frank or French and ..' as *Franco-American, -Gallican, -Gauls, -German, -negroid, -Prussian, -Roman.* Cf. ANGLO- 2.

1711 LD. MOLESWORTH tr. *Hotman's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 12 These were Franks, not Gauls, or rather Franco-gauls. *Ibid.* 28 A true History of Francogallican Affairs. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II. 182 The Franco-Roman Emperor. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 740 The Franco-Gallican Church .. would seem to have almost entirely lost the character of a religious institution. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 478/1 The Franco-American Claims' Committee decided in favour of the claim. 1885

Lady Brassey *The Trades* 285 Hayti, the Franco-negroid portion of San Domingo.

Francolin (frænkŏlin). [a. Fr. *francolin*, ad. It. *francolino*.] A bird of the genus *Francolinus* (sub-family *Perdicinæ* or Partridges), somewhat resembling a pheasant. Also *francolin partridge*.

[1594 Carew tr. *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 304 Partridges and Francolini haue a like substance.] 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xxxvii, Plovers, francolins, briganders. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 68 Cooks usually stick one of the Feathers of the Wings into the Body of a Francolin. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* i. 4 Hares are plenty .. and the francolin (heathcock) from October to June. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* xiii. 227 The trees formed a shelter for the black francolin partridge. 1880 P. Gillmore *On Duty* 380 That splendid bird here denominated a pheasant (but properly speaking a francolin).

Francolite (frænkŏlait). *Min.* [f. *Franco* (see below) + -lite.] A variety of apatite found at Wheal Franco in Devonshire in stalactitic masses.

1850 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. III. XXXVI. 311 *Francolite*.

Francophil(e (frænkŏfil), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Franco- + Gr. φίλος friend. A newspaper word.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by excessive friendliness to the French. B. *sb.* One who is so affected.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 6/2 The Francophil tendencies of the English Court. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 478 Francophobes and Francophiles. 1891 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 His admiring Francophile countrymen. 1893 *Rev. Current Hist.* (U. S.) III. 253 Attributed .. to Francophile and Panslavist influences in St. Petersburg.

Francophobe (frænkŏfōub), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Franco- + Gr. φόβος fear: see -phobe.]

A. *adj.* Affected with a morbid fear of the French. B. *sb.* One who is so affected.

1891 *Times* 15 Aug. 5/3 In conclusion, observes this .. Francophobe critic. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* [see Francophile].

‖ **Franc-tireur** (frantirör). [Fr.; f. *franc* free (see Frank *a.*) + *tireur* shooter, f. *tirer* to shoot.] One of a corps of light infantry, originating in the wars of the French Revolution, and having an organization distinct from that of the regular army.

1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct., All the volunteers, whether called Francs-tireurs or National Guards .. will .. be embodied in one regular army.

Frangent (frænd3ĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *frangent-em*, pr. pple. of *frangĕre* to break.] Causing fractures. (Webster 1864 cites H. Walpole.)

Frangibility (frændʒibi·liti). [ad. F. *frangibilité*, f. *frangible*: see next and -ity.] The quality of being frangible or breakable.

1783 Fox *Sp. E. India Bills* 1 Dec. *Sp.* (1815) II. 240 He allows the frangibility of charters, when absolute occasion requires it. 1816 P. Cleaveland *Mineralogy* 55 *Frangibility*..This property can be described only in general terms; or by comparing one mineral with another in this respect. *a* 1835 J. MacCulloch *Proofs Attrib. God* (1837) II. 454 Steel..will maintain nearly the same tenacity or strength ..under a frangibility which yields to the slightest impulse.

Frangible (frændʒi·b'l), *a.* [a. OF. *frangible*, as if ad. L. **frangibil is*, f. *frangĕre* to break.] Capable of being broken, breakable.

c 1440 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 65 An adamant stone, it is not frangebyll With no thyng but with mylke of a gett. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 320 The frangabyll tyn, to Iubyter, yf ȝe can dyscus. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 If of hard stone, or of soft, frangible, and easie. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* vi. 121 The Councell is blasphemous in saying that Christs glorified body is passible and frangible by naturall manducation. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 383 Your ships .. are but made up of .. frangible materials. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 223 Hardness from 7 to 9, difficultly frangible. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 259 Whenever..the housemaid [had] broken any little frangible article. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 192/2 The least frangible rays predominate.

b. as *sb.* in *pl.* Things breakable. *nonce-use.*

1824 *Mirror* III. 19/2 Strut around your room .. to the manifest terror of all frangibles in your reach.

Hence **Fra·ngibleness.**

1676 H. More *Remarks* 100 The lightness and frangibleness of Glass.

Frangipane (frændʒipein). [a. F. *frangipane*, said to be from *Frangipani*, the name of the inventor.]

1. A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of the red jasmine.

1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* III. H 4 a, I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa Romane, Frangipand [*sic*]. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Frangipane*, an exquisite kind of perfume. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Frangipane*.

2. The red jasmine tree (*Plumiera rubra*), from the flower of which the perfume is prepared.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Frangipane, *Plumiera rubra*.

3. In various applications: see quots.

1844 Hoblyn *Med. Dict.*, *Frangipan*, an extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, mixed with almonds and sugar. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Franchipane*, *Frangipane*, a kind of pastry, a cake of cream, almonds, spice, &c.

attrib. 1892 Garrett *Encycl. Cookery*, *Frangipane Flawn ..Frangipane paste*. 1895 Jusserand *Eng. Ess.* 98 Lafleur, whom he often asked to make frangipane tarts.

Frangipa(n)ni (frændʒipœni,-pā·ni). = prec. 1.

1864 in Webster.

Frangulin (frængiǎlin). *Chem.* [f. the mod. Lat. name of the tree (*Rhamnus*) *Frangul a* + -in.] (See quot.) Hence **Frangu·lic (acid)** *a.*

1864 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 706 *Frangulin* .. a yellow crystallisable colouring matter, contained in the bark of the berry-bearing alder. 1872 *Ibid.* Suppl. 623 Frangulic acid.

† **Fra·nion.** *Obs.* Also 6 **fronion, frannian.** [Of obscure origin.

Cf. OF. *fraignant*, pr. pple. of *fraindre* to break; *fraigneis* uproar. The usual explanation that the word is a corruption of Faineant hardly suits the sense.]

A gay reckless fellow; a gallant, paramour. By Spenser applied also to a loose woman.

1571 Edwardes *Damon & Pith.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 60 But, my franion, I tell you this one thing. 1587 Turbervile *Epitaphs & Sonn.* (1837) 319 Whereby to set their fronions harts on fire. 1589 *Rare Triumphs Love & Fortune* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 179, I am a gentleman, a courtier, and a merry frank franion. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. iii. 22 This ladie .. Is not .. Florimell .. But some fayre franion, fit for such a fere. 1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 44 He's a frank franion .. and loues a wench well. 1810 Lamb *Poems, Going or Gone*, Fine merry franions, Wanton companions.

Frank (frænk), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] Forms: 1 **Franca,** Fronca, 3 **Franke,** 4–7 **Fran(c k(e,** (8 **Franc**), 7– **Frank.** [ad. L. *Franc-us*, F. *Franc*; a name of Teut. origin, repr. OHG. *Franko* = OE. *Franca* :—prehistoric **Frankon*.

It is usually believed that the Franks were named from their national weapon, OE. *franca* (:—**frankon-*) javelin; cf. *Saxon* (*Sahsom-*), thought to be from **sahso-* (OE. *seax*) knife. The notion that the ethnic name is derived from the adj. meaning 'free' (see Frank *a.*[2]) was already current in the 10th century; but the real relation between the words seems to be the reverse of this.]

A. *sb.*

1. A person belonging to the Germanic nation, or coalition of nations, that conquered Gaul in the 6th century, and from whom the country received the name of France.

Beowulf 1210 (Gr.) In Francna fæðm. *c* 1205 Lay. 3715 Cordoille þe wes Francene quene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21081 To þe franckis prechid he. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* I. x. 259 These Germans..maintained the honourable epithet of Franks or Freemen. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 457 A family of slaves under the Romans risen to Nobility under the Francs. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 40 The Franks, who founded the French Monarchy.

2. A name given by the nations bordering on the Levant to an individual of Western nationality. Cf. Feringhee.

1687 tr. *De Thevenot's Trav.* II. i. xi. 51 They presently blazed it abroad that I was a Franck. *a* 1734 North *Lives* II. 456 All European nations that live among them..are called Franks. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* iii. 62 Foreign merchants called franks. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 4/1 The Greeks .. calling their Roman brethren 'unbaptized dogs' and Franks.

† 3. With ellipsis of 'language'. A *lingua franca* or mixed language. *Obs.* –[1]

1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 13 In Germany or Holland .. most of the Hosts speak a certain Franck, compounded of Dutch, Latin, and Italian.

† B *adj.* Belonging to, characteristic of, or customary among the Western nations of Europe. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 245 Beating him most cruelly, and all the rest of the Francke Pilgrimes. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2336/5 Two Led Horses, richly furnished, one after the Franke, and the other after the Turkish Fashion.

† **Frank,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **frawnke,** 6–7 **franke,** 7 **franck,** 5– **frank.** [a. OF. *franc* in same sense.]

1. An enclosure, *esp.* a place to feed hogs in; a sty. Also, the process of fattening animals.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3248 Alle froytez foddenid was þat floreschede in erthe, ffaire frithed in frawnke appone tha free bowes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/1 Frank, kepynge of fowlys to make fatte, *saginarium*. 1562 Bulleyn *Def. agst. Sickness* 67 The fatte Oxe, or vglie brauned Bore..can not come out from their frankes or staules. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 194 Like boars in a franck, pining themselves into lard. 1736 Bailey *Househ. Dict.* 115 The Frank should be in form something like a dog kennel, a little longer than the boar. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Frank*, a place to feed boars in. And in mod. Dicts.

fig. 1563 Becon *Compar. Lord's Supper & Pope's Mass* Wks. III. 110, I may speake nothyng of that most fatte francke of Whoremongers, Adulterers .. and suche other idle beastes.

2. *Comb.*: **frank-fed** *a.*, fed in a frank; fatted.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* xiv. H ij b, The frank fed porkelynges of that gredy gulf. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 480 These guests of his fared so highly, that a man would haue said they had bin franke-fed.

Hence † **Fra·nky** *a. nonce-wd.*, looking as if frank fed; 'stalled'.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 We view'd grasing heards of bigge franckye fat oxen.

† **Frank,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [? Short for Frankincense; cf. France.]

14.. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 110 Franke. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 234 Spycery..Frankke.

† **Frank,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6–7 **fran(c)k(e.** [f. Frank *v.*] A name given to the plant Spurry, from its fattening properties; also *frank spurry*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxviii. 56 This herbe [Spurry] is called in Englishe Francke, bicause of the property it hath to fat cattell. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 562 Both the Dutch and we in England call it Spurry or Franck Spurry, for the causes aforesaid, but I do a little more explaine the names, in calling it Francking Spurrewort. 1659 Torriano, *Spergola*, the hearb Frank, Surrie, or Spurrie: it is good to fatten cattle.

Frank (frænk), *sb.*[5] [f. Frank *v.*[2]]

1. The superscribed signature of a person, e.g. a member of Parliament, entitled to send letters post free.

1713 'Philopatrius' *Refl. Sacheverell's Thanksgiv.-Day* 4 The Franks are now become a Monopoly to one Side. 1776 Twiss *Tour in Ireland* 37 The third custom is that of forging franks. 1812 Scott *Let. to Crabbe* in Lockhart *Life* xxv, I must..send this scrawl into town to get a frank .. it is not worthy of postage. 1852 Raine *Mem. Surtees* 92 *note*, The want of a frank for a letter..frequently afforded him an errand.

Comb. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* v. 62 There were regular frank-hunters—men who could nose a member who had not yet given all his franks away.

2. A letter or envelope bearing such a superscription.

1755 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 182 Mr. Perronet sends them down to me in franks. 1781 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 63, I did it to save a frank. 1806 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 16 Dec. (1894) I. 62, I cannot employ time or a frank better than by inquiring whether you have got rid of the unlucky typhus. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvi, To send the manuscript in a frank to the local paper. 1878 Symonds *Shelley* 26 Shelley..would stop to fix his father's franks upon convenient trees and shoot at them.

3. *fig.* Mark of approval; 'stamp'. *rare.*

1876 *World* V. No. 108. 11 Impecuniosity has had the frank of Fashion.

Frank (frænk), *sb.*[6] *dial.* [app. a rendering of the sound made by the bird; see quots.] A heron.

1823 Moor *Suffolk Wds.*, *Frank*, the large slow-flying, fish-eating, heron .. Our name is probably derived from its monotone—which is supposed to be like *fr a a a nk*. [1829 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 4 All the flesh and feathers I could see..were 'old Francis' (a heron) and 'the parson' (a cormorant). 1870 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 332 When danger is apparent, the Heron rises with his peculiar cry of 'frank!']

Frank, *a.*[1] : see after Frank *sb.*[1]

Frank (frænk), *a.*[2] Forms: 4 **franc,** 5–6 **franke,** 6–7 **franck(e,** (6 **francque**), 5– **frank.** [a. OF. *franc* (= Pr *franc*, Sp., Pg., It. *franco*) :—med.Lat. *francus* free; originally identical with the ethnic name *Francus* (see Frank *sb.*[1]), which acquired the sense of 'free' because in Frankish Gaul full freedom was possessed only by those belonging to, or adopted into, the dominant people.

Cf. the use of the originally ethnic name Slave, and of OE. *wealh*, orig. 'Welshman', to denote a person of servile condition.]

1. = Free in various applications of the word; often *frank and free*. † **a.** Free in condition; not in serfdom or slavery. *Obs.*

The meaning of the first quot. is doubtful: perh. = 2.

c 1300 *Maximian* 159 (Digby MS.) in *Anglia* III. 280 Of herte ich was wel liȝt. And franc mon of honde. *a* 1470 Tiptoft *Cæsar* (1530) 13 He was frank & free borne in a free cytye. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40 a, The pleyntyfe sayethe that hee is franke and of free estate and noe vylleyne.

† **b.** Free to come and go; released from captivity. Also *frank and quit*; cf. Fr. *franc et quitte* (Commines), Anglo-L. *liber et quietus*. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 66 He shulde .. deliver out of prison a gret nombre of yong men of werre of Cartage .. and he shulde goo frank and quite. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xliii. 143 He and all his company shall deperte franke and free at there pleasure. 1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 25 All the Jewes that..have been taken..shall be sent francke and free.

† **c.** Free from restraint or impediment; unrestricted, unchecked. Const. *of*. Of a wind: Steady (cf. Fr. *vent franc*). *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 41 He .. was all free and franke of alle his enemyes. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Many shippes .. haue .. had their franke passages without let impedimente or interruption. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 53 Euery one of them..are desyroune of frank lyberty. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 22 When franke election first beganne. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* I. i. 46 If any happen to mislike, that they may francke and free appeale unto the Court of Rome. 1579 Fenton *Guiciard.* I. (1599) 30 He offered him..franke power to dispose of him and his armie. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 35 A frank light can mis-become no Ædifice whatsoever. 1628 F. Fletcher *World Encomp.* 45 Being glad..to fall asterne againe, with francke winde [etc.].

† **d.** Free from obligation in respect of payments or other conditions; free of charge; unconditional. *Frank traffic* = Free trade. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxxii. [ccxviii] 685 Desyre ..that ye may be franke and fre fro all subsydies. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1286 2 Landes .. franke and free simpliciter and wythout anye condicion. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 b, Let Pardons be as francke and free as they would seeme to be for me. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 531 Thou hast it wonne, for it is of franke gift. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 210 A faire free and franke of al custome. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 517 The remission of our sins is the frank forgiving of our debts. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 405 All nations .. went thither by reason of franck Traffick. 1727 Pope, etc *Art of Sinking* 122 The court of aldermen..shall all have their places frank.

† **e.** Free from anxiety, unburdened. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 104 The goode shipman began to rowe with a franck corage. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* xxvi. 168 With a franke harte and a good wyll.

2. Liberal, bounteous, generous, lavish, *esp.* in dealing with money. Const † *of*. † *Frank house* = 'open house'.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 92 Chyualrye and Fraunchyse accorden to gyder..the knyght must be free and franke. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* iv. 13 Through whose..franke distribution of that he had, many of our men were recouerd. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1299/1 My lord Norths..was no whit behind anie of the best for a franke house. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 39, I would wish you not to be so francke with your bribes. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* iii. § 32 The world, like a frank Chapman, sayes, All these will I give thee. *a* 1639 WOTTON in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 217 They have always been frank of their blessings to countenance any great action. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à-la-Mode* Ded., You are endued with that excellent Quality of a frank Nature, to forget the good which you have done. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. i, Lose it all like a frank gamester on the square. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. vi. (1872) 219 He..set about improvements..on a frank scale. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 43 In such frank style the people lived.

† b. in bad sense (of a woman).

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 71 Chaste to her Husband, frank to all beside.

c. Of a horse: *Frank to the road* = FREE *a.* 20 c.

1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xl, 'He's very frank to the road.'

3. a. Not practising concealment; ingenuous, open, sincere. Of feelings: Undisguised.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 321 The bondeman..lacketh the francque noblenes of minde. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 38 Rearing with frank appearance Their purposes toward Cyprus. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 11 Quick and lively humours are readier and franker; but then the Melancholy are the discreeter. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 146 We dined together in a most .. frank manner. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, Frank in his temper, ingenuous in his sentiments. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 323 The manners of the Afghauns are frank and open. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 63 The English are by much a franker people than the Scotch. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 93 A look of frank gratitude in her eyes.

b. With reference to speech: Candid, outspoken, unreserved.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 10 Whome he folowed also in franke reprouing of kinges. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 244 With franke and with vncurbed plainnesse, Tell vs Dolphins minde. 1660 ORMOND *Let. to Cowley* in *Academy* (1893) 7 Oct. 296/2 An ingenuous and frank recantation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 251 In their conversation frank and open. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 131 How frank and downright in speech. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi, The honest frank boy just returned from school. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* ii, You may as well be frank with me.

c. Avowed, undisguised; downright.

1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* 1811 IX. vi. 135 The Founders of empires and false religions..were frank Enthusiasts. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 2. 95 Farther than this man's invention could not reach without frank imitation. 1877 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 6/2 What may be effected by frank force remains to be seen. 18.. *Med. News* L. 306 (Cent.) Although there frank peritonitis coexisted.

† **4.** Of plants, trees, etc.: Of superior quality for the purpose to which they are applied; producing good and abundant fruit, or the like. Often applied to cultivated as opposed to wild plants. Of drugs, etc.: Of high quality, valuable. Cf. FRANKINCENSE. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C ij b, Take powder of Canell and the Juce of franke cost. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 52 Take your Cions of a Peach tree..and graffe them vpon a frank Mulberie tree. 1574 HYLL *Planting* 85 All sortes of franke trees .. may be graft with graffes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvii. 250 There be two sortes of Sage, the one is small and franke, and the other is great. *Ibid.* VI. lxvii. 743 The seconde kind of Withy called the Franke Ozier hath no great stemme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 369 The greatest price of the garden frank-Myrrh, or that which is set by mans hand is 22 deniers. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 40 Applied all manner of frank remedies.

† **5.** Luxuriant in growth, lusty, vigorous. *Obs.*

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* ix. I iv, When they were ones franke & fatt, they stode vp together proudely againste the Lorde. *Ibid.* K j, I beheilde in a visyon the horses, franke, fatte, and fearce. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. i. 24 The graciousnes of the earth was also abated, and the francke fertilitie therof..withdrawen. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 148 Over the fields, in his franke lustinesse, And all the champain o're he soared light. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 540 The Sap is not so frank as to rise all to the Boughs.

6. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as † *frank-born, -faced,* † *-handed, -hearted* (whence *frank-heartedness*) adjs; † *franklike* adv.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xxiv. (1609) 1217 All of us in Rhodes *franke-borne and of free condition. 1873 A. DOBSON *Vignettes in Rhyme, Sundial* xii, Blue-eyed, *frank-faced, with clear and open brow. ?*a* 1626 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) 8 A wench as *franck-handed, as free-hearted, and as liberall for love. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 62 Of a bountifull disposition and franke-handed. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Hab.* ii. 4 Wks. 1888 III. 604 That *frank-hearted wastefulness spoken of in the gospel. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xi, The frank-hearted Monarch. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 10 Signifieth an unconstreyned willingnesse, or a meere *frankhartednesse. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 89 She made a large behest, Of gold that she would *franklike give.

† **Frank,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. FRANK *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To shut up and feed (*up*) in a frank.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/1 Frankyd, *saginatus.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They .. francke them vntyll they be very fat. 2556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 38 a/2 *Alilia,* all things franked to be made fatte. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xvii. (1609) 228 The Commons doe feed and franke up, even for the shambles and butchers knife the fautors and maintainers of their weale and libertie.

2. To feed high; to cram. Also with *up.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Theyre panch with venison they franck. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 539 They .. franke them vp like fat ware, with good corn-meale. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 22 When they are saginated and franked, their turn comes to bleed.

fig. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Fs.* lxiii. 175 Lo thus my soule full franki shall bee. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* i. 5 Israel .. franked and pampered with prosperitie. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. ii, One that franks his lust In swine-security of bestial incest.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To feed greedily.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1602) 102 That fiankes and feedeth daintily, this pines and fareth ill.

Hence † **Franked** *ppl. a.*, fattened in a frank or pen. † **Fra·nking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/1 Frankynge, *saginacio.* 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 268, xxvii. frankyd gees, *vis. viiid.* 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 98 They set before her ..franked Fesant. 1611 COTGR., *Engrais de volaille,* the franking or fattening of fowle. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* XVII. 171 Fat goats enough they sacrifice, And franked Swine.

Frank (fræŋk), *v.*- [f. FRANK *a.*[2], see sense 1 d.]

1. *trans.* To superscribe (a letter, etc.) with a signature, so as to ensure its being sent without charge; to send or cause to be sent free of charge. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 14 June, They'l be frank't at y^e^ Posthouse. 1745 *Advt.* in *Swift's Wks.* VIII. 297 It is desired their letters may be either franked, or the post paid. 1764 J. CLAYTON in Darlington *Mem. J. Bartram, etc.* (1849) 411 Dr. Franklin would be kind enough to frank a small parcel of seeds from you to him. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 334 The post-masters-general have had the liberality to frank the correspondence of the Society. 1818 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* 7 Dec. (1894) 74 Brougham has just left me; and .. I made him frank this cover. *a* 1834 WIRT *Let. to Carr* in J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 228 This is the last letter I shall ever frank to you as Attorney-General. 1855 *Ill. Lond. News* 21 July 70/1 The stamp must be folded outside; and this will frank the paper throughout the United Kingdom for fifteen days. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1441 He .. has franked masses of letters..with the President's stamp.

b. *absol.* (In quot. 1774 = to obtain franks.)

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 600 The trading Cit, whose object was to frank. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 231 Many a day have I slipped off my coat, and franked away as for life.

c. *fig.* To facilitate the coming and going of (a person); to furnish with a social passport, secure entrée into society for.

1801 *Spirit. Pub. Jrnls.* IV. 25 A few yards of muslin, &c., and a gig on a Sunday, will frank you for the whole week. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 702 The premier .. franks him through England by introducing him to the royal presence. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 98 Even some of the best established and most respectable titles have difficulty in franking themselves through all parts of the country. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* i. 2 English .. will now frank the traveller through the most of North America.

2. To pay the passage of (a person); to convey gratuitously.

1809 SCOTT in Smiles *Life J. Murray* (1891) I. vii. 151, I believe I shall get franked, so will have my generosity for nothing. 1851 THACKERAY *Lett.* 140, I suppose I could be franked through the kingdom from one grandee to another. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 190 He got an opportunity of being franked to Poland.

3. To secure exemption for; to exempt. Const. *against, from.* Cf. FRANK *a.*[2] 1.

1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxix. 260 Most people being in all probability franked against all the common epidemics they have once had. 1881 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 15 Jan. 41 The abstract merits..are almost franked from criticism.

Hence **Franked** *ppl. a*, **Fra·nking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1727 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 27 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 141 You must take care that no one packet .. exceed the limits of franking. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Wortley M.* 17 July, I begin to suspect my servants put the franking money in their pockets. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 9 The Pay-office shall transmit..a franked order for payment. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vii. (1852) 321 Franked letters were in most instances addressed to those who could best afford to pay the expense of postage. 1869 W. M. ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* p. xxxiii, In his franking signature outside some of his son's letters. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xii, They had never paid postage. They were born and had always lived in the franking world.

Frank, *v.*[3] *Build.* (See quot.)

1823 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 585 *Franking,* in sash-making, is the operation of cutting a small excavation on the side of a bar for the reception of the transverse bar, so that no more of the wood be cut away than may suffice to show a mitre when the two bars are joined together.

Frankable (fræ·ŋkăb'l), *a.* [f. FRANK *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] That may be franked.

1811 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 239 This is a MS. of a frankable size. 1894 *Columbus Disp.* (Ohio) 17 Oct. 7/3 The envelopes, not containing any frankable matter.

Frank-almoign, -almoin. *Law.* [a. AF. *fraunke almoigne*: see FRANK *a.*[2] and ALMOIGN.] (See ALMOIGN 2.)

† **Frank-arbitrian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *franc arbitre* free-will + -IAN.] A free-willer.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 19 This is the mother of the Frank-arbitrians pride.

† **Frank bank.** *Law. Obs.* Also 6 **frank bench.** [a. AF. *franc banc,* = med.L. *francus bancus*: see FRANK *a.*[2], BANK *sb.*[2]] = FREE BENCH.

[1419 *Liber Albus* I. ii. (Rolls) 68 Quæ habet francum bancum suum.] 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 202 The Woman..shall have all the Copyhold whereof the Husband died seized for her Franck-bench. 1605–6 *Act* 3 *Jas. I,* c. 5 § 11 The Widowes Estate and Frankbanck. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 59 Tenants in Franck Banck.

Fra·nk-chase. *Law.* [f. FRANK *a.*[2] + CHASE *sb.*] Free chase: see quot. 1641 and CHASE *sb.* 2.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 310 The franke chase .. taketh something both of parke and forrest. [1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdict.* E. I. *Trespas* F. 239 Le ley de franke chase est, etc.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 167 Franke chase is a liberty of Frank chase, by which all men having land within this compasse are prohibited to cut downe the wood, or discover, &c. without the view of the Forester, although it be his owne. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xvi. (1655) 39 None but the King can have a forest; If he chance to passe one over to a Subject, 'tis no more Forest, but frank Chase.

Franker (fræ·ŋkəɹ). [f. FRANK *v.*[2] + -ER 1.] One who franks a letter.

1784 MRS. BOSCAWEN *Let.* in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. II. III. 228 My son us'd to have the honour to be franker to your ladyship. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 35 He has the worst fault a franker can have; he is un-come-at-able. 1880 *Antiquary* 25/1 The stamp may usually be depended upon to authenticate the autograph of the franker.

Fra·nk-fee. *Law.* [f. FRANK *a.*[2] + FEE *sb.* Cf. Anglo-L. *liberum feodum.*] a. A tenure of lands in fee-simple, *esp.* as opposed to *ancient demesne*; see DEMESNE 4. b. Land so held.

1531 *Dial. Doct. & Stud.* II. ii. 72 a, Whan a plee is remoued out of auncyen demeane for that the lande is franke fee. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ii. (1636) 6 If tenant in ancient demesne bee disseised by the Lord .. and the disseisee bring his assize in the Court of the Lord, Francke fee is no plea. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* v. 70 Yet in his Hands the Land is Frank Fee.

† **Frank-ferm.** *Law. Obs.* [a. AF. *franke ferme*: see FRANK *a.*[2] and FARM *sb.*[2]] Freehold tenure at a fixed rent.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 81 It was thought, in the reigns of both Edward I and Charles II, a point of the utmost importance..to the tenants, to reduce the tenure by knight-service to fraunke ferme or tenure by socage.

Fra·nkfold. *Law.* [f. FRANK *a.*[2] + FOLD *v.*[2]] = FALDAGE. Also **Frankfoldage** in same sense.

1609 *Patent* 7 *Jas. I* in *Act* 5 *Geo. III,* c. 26 Preamb., Rents, pensions, portions, frankfolds. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 114 b, To hold .. frank foldage .. a man may make title by usage. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 352 Frankfold is where the Lord hath benefit of folding his Tenants Sheep within his Manor for the manuring of his Land.

Frankfort (fræ·ŋkfŏɹt). The name of a German city. *attrib.* in **Frankfort black,** a fine black pigment used in copper-plate engraving.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 28 The black which is made by sublimation of pitch in dark chambers, and termed lamp-black and Frankfort black. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts, etc.* I. 814 *Frankfort black* is..made by calcining vine-branches, and the other refuse lees of the vinegar vats, in Germany.

Frankincense (fræ·ŋkinsens). Forms: 4 **franke ensens,** 5 **frank encens, -ensence, -ynsens,** 6 **frankenscence, -insence,** (6–7 **fran(c)kumsence**), 6– **frankincense.** [a. OF. *franc encens*: see FRANK *a.*[2] and INCENSE. The special meaning of the adj. in this combination seems to be 'of high quality': see FRANK *a.*[2] 5.]

1. An aromatic gum resin, yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia,* used for burning as incense; olibanum; occas. the smoke from the same.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Thus album, i. olibanum,* franke ensens. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 8 Kynges iij With gold, myrre, and ffrankynsens. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 849 Cloves that be swete smellyng, Frankensence, and olibanum. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Gosp.* vi. 188 Franckumsence to signify his priesthoode. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 50 He..sent Leonidas a present of five hundred talents' weight of frankincense. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 904 Curling frankincense ascends to Baal. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. iii, Odour of myrrh and frankincense.

2. Resin resembling this, obtained from firs or pines. Also, the tree itself.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 342 The firre, frankincense, and pine we doo not altogither want. 1620 J. MASON *Brief Disc. Newfoundland* B iij, Tarre, Tirpintine, Frank-Incense. 1856 *Treas. Bot., Frankincense..European,* a resinous exudation of the spruce fir. The name is also applied to *Pinus Tæda.*

3. *attrib.* as *frankincense-pine, -tree.*

1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* I. 8 As the branches of the frankincense tree in the time of summer. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 436 Frankincense tree. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 106/1 The Frankincense pine of Virginia (*Pinus tæda*).

Hence **Fra·nkincensed** *a.*, perfumed with frankincense.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. i. 204 No velvet-bound missal, nor frankincensed manuscript.

Frankish (fræ·ŋkiʃ), *a.* (*sb.*) For earlier forms cf. FRENCH. [f. FRANK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Franks.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 11 The French, through their Frankish ancestors [have] *hacher.* 1875 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* III. 8 Leodegar was..connected with the most powerful families of the Frankish nobility.

2. Of or pertaining to the Western nations.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* I. lxxvi. 41 Onely the King of Trypoli .. Athwart the Frankish army might haue stept. 1862 FAIRHOLT *Up Nile* 52 Frankish gold has overridden religious prejudices.

3. *sb.* The language of the Franks.

1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* I. 6 France kept Frank names..while ceasing to speak Frankish.

†Frank-law. *Law. Obs.* [f. FRANK *a.*[2] + LAW.] The condition of a full freeman (*liber et legalis homo*), esp. the liberty of being sworn in courts, as a juror or witness.

1607 in COWEL. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 78 The party attainted shall lose his Franke Law [AF. *perdera son Frank Ley*], to the intent that hee be not impannelled upon Juries or Assises.

Franklin (fræ·ŋklin). Forms: 3 francoleyn, 4 fraunkeleyn, 4–6 frank(e)le(i)n, -(e)leyn, (4 fran(c kelain, -layn(e, 5 franklon), 6–9 fran(c)klin(g, -lyn(g. 6– franklin. [First recorded as Anglo-L. *franc-colanus*, *francalanus*, *franchelanus* (12–13th c.); it appears as AF. *fraunclein* a 1307 (Du Cange s.v. *Franchilanus*). The ultimate formation is clearly from med.L. *francus*, OF. *franc* FRANK *a.*[2]; but the process of formation is somewhat obscure.

The suffix is usually supposed to represent the OHG. *-linc*, -LING. This is possible, but the analogy of CHAMBERLAIN is not quite conclusive, as there is no trace of an OHG. **franclinc* or Lat. **franclingus*, nor on the other hand does L. **camerlinus* appear. Possibly *francalānus* may be f. the adj. *francālis* 'having the rights of a freeman', f. *francus*. The earliest spelling *franccolanus* suggests that the word was in 1200 supposed to be a compound.]

†1. A freeman. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5374 First he was here als our thain Bot now es he for ai franckelain. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 39 And þo þat bicome crysten, by conseille of þe baptiste, Aren frankeleynes, fre men. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/1 Frankeleyne, *libertinus*.

2. A freeholder; in 14–15th c. the designation of a class of landowners, of free but not noble birth, and ranking next below the gentry.

[1200 *Rotuli Chartarum* 43/1 Unam carrucatam terrae apud Hamerwich cum villanis et franchelano. *Ibid.* 82/1 Omnia feuda militum et franccolanorum qui tenent de eodem monasterio. *a* 1300 *Vit. Har. Reg.* (1885) 34 A duobus ut fertur mediocribus viris quos francalanos sive agricolas voccant agnitus.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 36 Wel may a symple Francoleyn in mysese hym so bringe Of lutel lond, wan þer fel such of a kyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 239 No oþer lorde stoute, ne fraunkeleyn of toun, Tille holy kirke salle gyue tenement. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Prol.* 216 Ful wel biloved and famulier was he With frankeleyns over al in his cuntré. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1071 Marchaundes & Franklonz worshipfulle & honorable..may be set semely at a squyers table. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 100 One or two ryche francklyngis Occupyinge a dosen mens lyvyngis. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 6 Entred in, a spatious court they see .. Where them does meete a francklin faire and free. 1618–29 *App.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 17 To make..Francklines, and rich Farmers, Esquires, to precede them, would yield your Majesty also a great sum of money in present. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 340 The Franklin's Bread of England is counted most nourishing. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon*, Proverbs may be called the truest Franklins or Freeholders of a Countrey. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. v, His dress was that of a substantial franklin.

†3. Applied allusively to: A liberal host. Cf. FRANK *a.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 31/1 To purchase the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good viander. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Officious Messenger* 72 No Franklin carving of a Chine At Christide, ever look'd so fine.

Franklinian (fræŋkli·niăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. the proper name *Franklin* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin; also, following Franklin (in politics).

1767 PRIESTLEY *Hist. Electricity* in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) II. 62 The Franklinian system. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 133 The Franklinian Theory. 1814 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 90 In politics, Rittenhouse was..Franklinian, democrat, totally ignorant of the world.

B. *sb.* A follower of Franklin; a Franklinist.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvi. 283 You will find the ideas of the Franklinians concerning it quite contradictory.

So **Frankli·nic** *a.* [see -IC], an epithet applied to electricity excited by friction; **Fra·nklinism** [see -ISM], frictional electricity; **Fra·nklinist** [see -IST], one who follows Franklin in his theory of electricity.

1767 PRIESTLEY *Hist. Electricity* in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) II. 65 The terms Franklinism, Franklinist..occur in almost every page. 1772 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 IV. 501 All the rest, who have in any degree acquainted themselves with electricity, are, as he calls them, Franklinists. 1862 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 4) 115 What is called Franklinic electricity. 1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 556 (Cent.) It has also been called 'frictional' electricity..or Franklinism.

Franklinite (fræ·ŋklinəit). *Min.* [f. *Franklin*, New Jersey, where it is found + -ITE.] A compound of oxides of iron, manganese, and zinc, found in brilliant black crystals.

1820 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* II. 323 The black zinciferous mineral, the Franklinite. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 84 Franklinite, an iron-zinc ore.

Franklinize (fræ·ŋklinəiz), *v.* [f. the proper name *Franklin* (after Benjamin Franklin) + -IZE.] *trans.* To operate on by Franklin's methods.

Hence **Fra·nklinized** *ppl. a.* Also **Fra·nklinization** (*Med.*), the therapeutic application of 'Franklinic' or frictional electricity.

1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 27 The Treaty between la-Fayetted France and Franklinised America. 18.. *Med. News* L. 509 (Cent.) Another method that may be applied during the day is general franklinization.

Frankly (fræ·ŋkli), *adv.* [f. FRANK *a.*[2] + -LY[2].] In a frank manner.

†1. Freely; unrestrictedly, without restraint or constraint. *Obs.*

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 25 All other lawfull thinges..to do as liberally, frankelie, lawfully .. as if they .. had been naturally borne within this realme. 1547 *City of London Jrnls.* 317 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 132 [To] excercyse the seyd..office..Franklye & frelye. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 544 The Sap .. cannot get up, to spread so frankly, as it should do.

2. †a. In liberal or abundant measure, bountifully, lavishly (*obs.*). b. In a liberal spirit, generously; unconditionally, unreservedly.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 102 The cattell .. was .. frankely fed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 402 They would procure the people to deale their almes somewhat more franckly. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 48 Wee..pardon francklye the villeyn. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxiii. 130 Oxen are not to be fed so frankely and full in winter. 1602 ROWLANDS *'Tis Merrie when Gossips meet* (1609) 19 His Crownes vpon them frankly he bestowes. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 106 Were it but my life, I'de throw it downe..As frankely as a pin. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* vii. 42 And when they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgaue them both. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. P., Oracle* 61 Ambrosian streams .. Do frankly flow. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 2, I do here francklie..lay aside all wrath and bitterness. 1683 CLAVERHOUSE 9 June in Mowbray Morris *Life* xii. (1889) 142 All the Justices doe their deuty francly and cheerfully. 1848 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xi, The power of meriting the kindness..so frankly offered. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 50 Sir Tristram accepts the invitation as frankly as it is given.

3. Without concealment, disguise, or reserve; avowedly, openly, plainly. Occas. with ellipsis of *to speak*.

c 1540 *Fisher's Wks., Life* (E. E. T. S.) p. li, This worthie Byshopp..was .. desired to speake his minde frankly and freely. 1625 BACON *Ess., Suspicion* (Arb.) 529 The best Meane..is franckly to communicate them [suspicions]. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 24 Venture to own frankly that you came to Cambridge to learn what you can. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 27 Frankly, if you can like my niece, win her. 1865 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* I. iv. (1885) 185 The deposition of the urates is sufficient evidence that the urine is frankly acid. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 79 It would be impossible to accept more frankly the theory that lying is wrong when it is found out. 1892 M. DODS *St. John* I. xvi. 248 Frankly open your soul before Him.

4. With freedom of artistic treatment.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xix. 198 Frankly completing the arch work and cornice of each. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/2 Frankly painted, and with much good drawing.

†Fra·nk-ma·rriage. *Law. Obs.* [a. AF. *franc mariage*: see FRANK *a.*[2] and MARRIAGE.] A tenure in virtue of which a man and his wife held lands granted to them by the father or other near relative of the wife, the estate being heritable to the fourth generation of heirs of their bodies, without any service other than fealty.

c 1150 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 117 Concesserunt eis en fraunkmariage. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1506 But you wil I gif gentilly, sire, of myne .. With my fair doughter in franke mariage. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcestersh.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 228 Simon his grandfather..had the same in franck mariage by the guyft of Henry Rolland. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 115 Estates *in libero maritagio*, or frankmarriage. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 68 [He] holds a small amount of land in frank-marriage, and another portion in fee.

Frankness (fræ·ŋknĕs). [f. FRANK *a.*[2] + -NESS.] The quality of being frank.

†1. Liberality, bounteousness, generosity. Also, luxuriance. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Largueza*, franknes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. § 2 To take downe the frankenesse of nature, and to tame the wildnesse of flesh. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 124, I requested that you might see it; which, with his usual Frankness, he readyly granted. 1738 *Lucca's Mem.* Pref. vi, Whether it be on account of their Power at Sea, or their Frankness in spending their Money. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 64 He..kept a great table, and often pressed the king for money with a freedom which his majesty's own frankness indulged.

2. Freedom of address or manner; absence of disguise, reserve, or suspicion; candour, ingenuousness, openness.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. Sir O. Bridgman* Wks. 1731 II. 55 He would return my Frankness to him with the same to me. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 P 7 To expose the levities of frankness. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 28 The servants come with an air of frankness to assist him to alight. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 346 Fabius had experienced also the noble frankness of Decius' nature. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 54 The King..implored his nephew to meet his overtures with the frankness with which they were made. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Secrecy* 53 That happy union of frankness and reserve..comes not by studying rules.

b. *esp.* in speech: Outspokenness. More fully, *Frankness of speech* (in early use = 'liberty of speech').

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VIII. 159 All the libertie and franckenes of speache being taken away. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 77 The Other..declared with a very unnecessary Frankness, 'that he would have no Friendship..with him'. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals, etc.* 57 What from the Frankness of your Soul you say The Fool may tattel, and the Knave betray. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 357 Profound dissimulation under the disguise of military frankness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 132 She confessed, with her usual frankness, that she had no sort of dislike to his attentions. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 168, I shall offend them..by my frankness in stating this. 1886 *Academy* 30 Jan. 83/3 Certain roughnesses and franknesses of expression.

3. Freedom of artistic treatment.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 221 A great work in fresco..requires..spirit, frankness, decision. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § v. 140 Two very distinguishing characters of vital imitation are, its Frankness and Audacity.

Fra·nk-pledge. *O. E. Law. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 fraunciplegge, 6 frankepledge, 6–8 fran(c)(k)ple(d)ge, 6– frankpledge. [a. AF. *franc-plege* (Latinized *franciplegium*), f. *franc* FRANK *a.*[2] + *plege* PLEDGE; app. a Norman mistranslation of OE. *frip-borh* peace-pledge (see FRITHBORH), *frip* having been supposed to be connected with *free*.]

1. The system by which every member of a tithing was answerable for the good conduct of, or the damage done by, any one of the other members.

16.. *Act* in Stow *Surv.* (1633) 671 You shall..inquire if any man .. abide within your Ward that is not put under frank pledge. 1817 T. J. PETTIGREW *Lettsom* II. 247 Every place must..be a free settlement, where frank-pledge is properly maintained. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 190 The system of 'frank-pledge', or free engagement of neighbour for neighbour, was accepted after the Danish wars.

transf. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 50 The solemn, sworn, constitutional frank-pledge of this nation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 13 The servants of the Crown were not, as now, bound in frankpledge for each other.

b. *View of frankpledge*: a court held periodically for the production of the members of a tithing, later of a hundred or manor. Cf. COURT-LEET. *Obs.* exc. in formal notices.

[1292 BRITTON I. i. § 13 En cyteez et en burgs et en fraunchises, et en tourns des viscountes, et en vewe de fraung plege.] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 § 1 Viewe of fraunciplegge within the purcynct of the seid Manoir. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 52 b, A generall assembly, yet called the view of Frankepledge..or the Leete court. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 91 (1810) 88 The town hath a weekly market, and yearly fairs, with toll and view of frank pledge. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 311 Once a year, (and if necessary twice) there was held an extraordinary assembly of the hundred, called a view of frankpledge or court leet. 1828 [see 2]. 1864 *Notice on Kirkby* (*Yorks.*) *Church Door*, A COURT Leet or Law Day, with view of Frankpledge..will be holden.

2. One of the mutually responsible members of a tithing, etc. Occas. the tithing or decenary itself.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 93 Francpledge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 25 True reue, true frank plege. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 50 These decennaries received the name of the frank-pledge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 114 Entire vills sir Henry Spelman conjectures to have consisted of ten freemen, or frank-pledges. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 266 The view of frankpledge .. means the examination or survey of the frankpledges.

†Frankpost. *Building. Obs.* [f. FRANK *a.*[2] + POST *sb.*] ? An angle-post in a frame building.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 233 In the .. champagne countrie they are inforced for want of stuffe to use no studs..but onlie frankeposts, raisins, beames, prickeposts..whereunto they fasten their splints or radels, and then cast it over with thicke claie.

Fra·nk-te·nement. *Law.* [a. AFr.; see FRANK *a.*[2] and TENEMENT.] = FREEHOLD. So **Fra·nk-te·nure** [see TENURE].

[1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 2 Brefs de dreit de mariage ne sount mie fraunc tenement.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 14 Yet haue they no franke tenement bycause of the commen lawe. 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* § 41 B, An estate of franktenement, is where a man hath the freehold of land. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xlv. (1609) 419 To enjoie to them and their heires for ever, as freehold in frank tenure. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 6 Yet does not he deprive the Lord of his Lordship in the Copy-hold, nor .. devest the Fee and Frank-tenement out of the lord.

fig. 1593 HARVEY *Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 229 See, how the daggletaild rampalion bustleth for the frank-tenement of the dung-hill.

†Frank-tenementary. *Sc. Law. Obs.* [See -ARY.] One who possesses freehold lands.

1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 92/1 Quharethrow he Intromett wt þe saidis landis bot be his grantschir quhilk wes bot franktenementare alanerly.

†Frankve·rytie. *French Feudal Law. Obs.* [ad. F. *franche verité* lit. 'frank truth': see FRANK *a.*[2] and VERITY.] A feudal court at Calais.

1528 SIR R. WESTON in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 92 Fynes and amercements presentable every yere at the Court of Frankverytie..Every household ought to pay to the King for the Frankverytie vj[d].

Frans(e)y, -ical, obs. ff. FRENZY, FRENZICAL.

Frantic (fræ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: α. 4–5 frentik(e, -tyk(e, 6 phrentique, 6–7 fren-, phrenti(c)k(e. β. 4–6 frantyk(e, 6–8 franti(c)k(e, 6 frantycke, -tique, (6 phrantic), 7– frantic. [ME. *frentik*, *frantik*, a. OF. *frenetique* (mod.F. *frénétique*), ad. late L. *phrenēticus* delirious (see PHRENETIC), a corruption of Gr. *φρενιτικός* affected with *φρενῖτις* delirium: see FRENZY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Affected with mental disease, lunatic, insane; in later use, violently or ragingly mad. Now *rare*.

α. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 6 'Wel artou witti', quod heo 'wisdom to telle To fayturs or to fooles that frentik [B. x. 6 frantyk] ben of wittes!' 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 85,

I do the wel to wite, frentike I am not. 1467 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 569 II. 299 As for John Appylby, he is half frentyk. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xi. 52, I .. haue obserued .. in phrenticke persons the strength doubled vpon them. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. 413, I have seene some frenticke persons, that [etc.].

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 132 Also by .. acorde of musyk seke men and frantyk come oite to theyr wytte ayen and helthe of body. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 587 Frantyke men hadden þer hurre wytte. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxvii. (1870) 298 Euery man the whiche is madde, or lunatycke, or frantycke. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 562 It makes you look like a Company of Frantick men or Dæmoniacks. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* 240 His father, believing him frantic, shut him [St. Francis of Assisi] up and bound him in his chamber.

absol. 1787 COWPER *Lett.* 24 Dec., All the frantic who have been restored to their reason.

2. *transf.* Affected by wild and ungovernable excitement; 'mad' with rage, pain, grief, etc. †Also, in early use, applied as a term of reproach imputing extreme folly (cf. the variation in the shades of the lit. sense 1).

[*c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 56 b, He was so angry that he semed better frantyk..thenne other wise. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 410 And thus as phrentik to our gates he ran.] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 56 There be risen up certaine phrenticke men as Servetto and other like. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 420 The furious Mare..is frantick with Despair. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* v. (ed. 2) 73 That they must be grave and solemn at Church, but may be silly and frantick at home. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xvi. 140 Julia, pale, bleeding..supported in the arms of her frantic lover. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 204 Miss Jonquil was perfectly frantic. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* xii, His Aunt and Cousin are frantic with fear.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 A heart ..Raging more wilde then is this franticke sea. 1798 FRERE in *Anti-Jacobin* vii. 24 War with herself see frantic Gallia wage. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 176 Fiery, frantic Mars, the unnatural plague Of man.

3. †**a.** Of a disease: Attended by frenzy or delirium (*obs.*). **b.** Pertaining to, characterized by, or displaying frenzy; delirious, wild; †insanely foolish.

α. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 32 b, Ye shal see it proued in plain words, a frentike part to worship Images. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 267 It is more grievous then yⁿ phrentique sicknesse of madnesse. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. 144 Esteeming in the phrentique error of their mindes the greatest madnes in the world to be wisedome.

β. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Prol. (1829) 93 The ignorant people..was fallen into that frantic imagination that [etc.]. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 666 There are (as I take it) two causes intermingled, which breede this franticke feaver of our France, the one proceeding from the estate, the other from religion. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxliii. 264 Strange Agewes arise, raging continuall, burning, phrantike. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 150 For in a franticke piety they cause a Smith to pull forth their eyes. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 47 She displayed a frantic and impotent rage. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 142 The royal captives..were slowly moved along, amidst the horrid yells .. and frantick dances .. of the furies of hell. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I. 81 He threw his hands aloft in frantic prayer. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xii. 129 His welcome by the citizens was frantic.

†**4.** quasi-*adv.* Frantically. *Obs. rare.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlvii, Past cure I am .. And frantic mad with evermore unrest. *a* 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* III. i. Wks. 1873 III. 497, I fear he's brain-crack'd, lunatick, and Frantick mad.

5. *Comb.*, as †*frantic-headed*, † *-like* adjs.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* IV. 647 Her golden heare she tare and frantiklyke with moode opprest, She cried, O Iupiter [etc.]. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xix. 199 Ærius saith he was a man frantick-headed, proud-minded.

†**B.** *sb.* One who is frantic or frenzied; a lunatic, a delirious patient. *Obs.*

α. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* x. Sel. Wks. I. 26 Resoun shulde teche hem þat þei ben worse þan frentikes. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 106 Persons Excommunicate, Infants, Phrentickes, and Mad Men. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. vi, You did neuer heare A Phrentick, so in loue with his owne fauour! 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 88 The world was little better than a common fold of Phrenticks and Bedlams.

β. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 34 Idiots, Dolts, Lunatikes, Frantikes, and blockheads. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiii. § 99 He was esteemed as a frantick, and sent to the Marshal-See for a Lunaticke foole. 1669 PENN *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 96 Being slighted of them for a ninny, a fool, a frantick [etc.]. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 192 The combustions raised by these Frantics.

Hence †**Fra·ntic** *v. intr.*, to move frantically.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. iv. (1818) 270 Like to the arctic needle, that .. First frantic's up and down from side to side, And restless heats his crystal ivory case.

Frantically (fræ·ntikăli), *adv.* [f. FRANTIC *a.* + -AL + -LY ².] In a frantic manner.

1749 HURD *Horace's Art of Poetry* Notes § 123 She herself .. says, fiercely indeed, but not frantically. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Our philosopher .. was heartily and even frantically in Love. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 332 Frantically flourishing his spear and agitating his bow.

Franticly (fræ·ntikli), *adv.* [f. FRANTIC *a.* + -LY ².] = FRANTICALLY.

1549 BALE *Leland's N. Year's Gift* Dib, Them that so frantycklye on their ale benches do prattle. 1596 *Edward III*, III. v, He lion-like..Frantickly rends and bites the woven toil. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1626) 190 Hopelesse, her hated mansion she eschues: And frantickly, her brothers flight persues. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 8 The one is gloomy and ferociously distracted; the other is merrily, but perhaps not less franticly mad. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She cried thus franticly, to ears which she was taught to believe were stopped by death. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 687/2 Everything here was..franticly scrubbed.

Franticness (fræ·ntiknés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being frantic.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 411 Of frantyckines and folysshnes, Whyche ys the grett stale? 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxii. 1568 Men bee driuen with a certaine furie or frentikenesse. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Aug., Her kinswoman, who it seems is sickly even to frantiqueness sometimes. 1728 *Entertainer* No. 21 P 6 Frantickness, and a Start of Passion, they deify'd as the Extremity of Courage and Resolution. 1878 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Molly Bawn* (1893) 139 You have all the franticness to yourself.

†**Fra·ntling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* Used to express the noise made by peacocks.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The barking of Curs..coniating of Storks, frantling of Peacocks.

Franzy, dial. form of FRENZY.

†**Frap,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [echoic: cf. RAP.] A noise made by knocking. In quot. *attrib.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 120 Mightily rapping Her brest with thumping frap knocks.

Frap (fræp), *v.* [a. OF. *fraper* (mod.F. *frapper*) = Pr. *frapar*, It. *frappare* to strike; of obscure origin, but perh. f. the Teut. root *flap-*: see FLAP.

It has been conjectured that the ONorthumb. (*ge*)*fræpeiga* meant 'to strike'; it renders *re verebuntur* (which the glossator may have mistaken for *verberantur*!) and *accusarent*. The two ostensible senses are so irreconcilable that the supposition of a blunder seems justifiable; possibly the ONorthumb. may preserve the Teut. root of the Rom. word.]

1. a. *trans.* To strike; to beat; also *fig. Obs.* exc. *dial.* †**b.** *intr.* To strike (*at, on*). *Obs.*

a. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2513 With myn ax I schal hem frape. *a* 1330 *Syr Degarre* 13 He .. frapte his tail with gret mi3t Upon Degarres side. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10515 Kepis you in couer..Tyll the kyng and his company by comyn within; ffallys on hym fuersly, frap hym to dethe. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas., Rhom. & Jul.* (1575) II. 197 Who heart was frapped with sutch surpassing woe, as neither teare nor word could issue forth. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 A seabelch grounting on rough rocks rapfulye frapping Was hard. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bread*, You may know that the Oven is hot enough, when frapping a Pole against the Hearth..small Sparks arise. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Frap*, to strike, to rap.

b. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4546 The Crystene on hem gan fast to frape. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1115 He..frappez faste at hys face fersely þer-aftyr! 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. iii. 65 (E. D. S.) If [the calf's tail] do not bleed to your desire, frap about it with the handle of a knife.

2. *Naut.* To bind tightly. [So also in Fr.]

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 22 b, Thei frapped together xxiiii. greate Hulkes. 1578 BOURNE *Inventions* No. 14. 10 The caske being layd close vnto the ballest, and fraped down close, that it doth not stirre. 1703 [see FRAPE ².] 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 15 Who..caused the stern-post and standard to be frapped together, and both of them to be frapped to the mizzen-mast. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Ceinrer*, to frap a ship, or pass turns of a cable round the middle of the hull of a ship, to support her in a storm. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iii. 32 It seemed possible to frap the shrouds and stays in such a way as to secure it from going overboard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 82 We succeeded..in smothering it and frapping it [the sail] with long pieces of sinnet. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xii. 151 All superfluous branches were lopped off, and the whole well frapped together with cords. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Frap*, to secure the falls of a tackle together by means of spun yarn, rope yarn, or any lashing wound round them. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 714 They could not help in such technical tasks as frapping the vessel. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 45 The end is..frapped round all parts.

b. To brace the cords of a drum by pulling them together. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 914.

†**Frapaille.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *frapaille*, collect. f. *frape*: see FRAPE ¹.] A contemptuous name given to a body of people; rabble; *esp.* the camp-followers of an army.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13319 þer frapaille þat fel nought to be in bataille Vnder an hil he set þem þere.

†**Fra·part.** *Obs. rare.* Also in contracted form **frap.** [a. OF. *frapart*, f. *frapper* to strike.] Only in *friar frapart* [F. *frère frappart* 's'est dit d'un moine libertin et débauché' (Littré)].

a 1535 MORE *How Serjeant wolde lerne to be frere* 267 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 129 The frier frap, gate many a swap. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* Ep. Ded. 3 Be they monarkes, or be they fryer fraپartes. *Ibid.* I. i. 5 A .. religion .. built vpon impious popes, frier fraparts, and massing priests mouthes.

†**Fra·pe.**¹ *Obs.* [? a. OF. *frap* of same meaning, f. *fraper*: see FRAP *v.*]

1. A crowd; a mob, the rabble.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 323 þe þrid day com grete frape, & conged him away. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 289 þei be fendes al þe frape. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2091 This gentille..ffyghttez with alle the ffrappe a furlange of waye. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5085 Ther cam of hem a grete frape, Ful like Giauntez thei wer y-shape. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. i. 11 Let loose the Frape to shew their Folly. 1710 — *Brit. Hud.* I. 11 This wild Frape, to Mischief free.

2. ? Tumult, disturbance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 In alle þis mykelle frape wex a grete distance Of Boniface þe pape, & þe kyng of France. [1824-28 *Craven Gloss., Fraps*, noise, tumult.]

Frape ², frap. [? f. FRAP *v.* (see quot. 1703).] (See quot. 1867.) Also *frape-boat.*

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 20 From which girding them with Ropes, which our Seamen call Fraping, they have the Name of Frape-boats. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Frap*, a boat for shipping salt, used at Mayo, one of the Cape de Verde Islands.

†**Fra·ple,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. FRAP *v.* and OF. *frapillier* to be indignant, murmur.] *intr.* To dispute, wrangle, bluster.

a 1595 KELLEY in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem.* (1652) 324 Then you begin to fraple, Swearing and saying, what a fellow is this? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVIII. iv. 342 Frapling one against another *pro* and *con.ra.*

Hence †**Fra·pling** *vbl. sb.*, †**Fra·pling** *ppl. a.* Also **Fra·pler** *sb. arch*, a blusterer, bully.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. iii, Thou art.. a frapler, and base. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* I. ii. 50 This frapling frier. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxiii. (1609) 297 What frapling is here to no purpose. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 47 Idomeneus in frappling prompt, What mean'st thou thus to prate? 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 338 Like a vaine & frapling surueyor, who [etc.]. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. ii. 40 Grooms, and porters, and fraplers, and bullies.

‖ **Frappant** (frapañ), *a.* [Fr.; f. *frapper* to strike.] Striking, impressive.

1797 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 10 Her figure is not very *frappant*. [1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* x. 60 That ligneous barricado..decorated with frappant and tintinnabulant appendages.] 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 576 This is so extraordinarily *frappant*, that the .. baronet .. only ventured to put it forth once.

‖ **Frappé** (frape), *a.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *frapper* in sense of 'to ice (drinks)'.] Iced, cooled.

1848 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 121 A warm morning; *frappé* at noon with an east wind. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Good Word for Winter*, The air you drink is *frappé*.

†**Fra·ppet.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1607 WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marr.* Hjb, Why my little frappet you, I heard thy Vnckles talk of thy riches.

Frapping (fræ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRAP *v.* + -ING ¹.] The action of the vb. FRAP in various senses; an instance of this; also *concr.* a lashing. *Frapping turns* (see quot. 1867).

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 8 The opposite ones are braced together under a bowsprit by a frapping. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 216, 3 takes hold of the tube at the frapping with both hands. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The frapping increases tension. *Ibid., Frapping turns*, in securing the booms at sea the several turns of the lashings are frapped in preparation for the succeeding turns. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* ed. 6) 184 Pass a hawser round outside the rigging ready for frapping in a wreck.

†**Fra·ppish,** *a. Obs.* [f. FRAP *v.* + -ISH; cf. *snappish.*] Fretful, peevish.

1631 *Celestina* VII. 82 Hee is frappish, and I cannot beare.

†**Fra·ry.** *Obs.* Also 5 **fray-, freyry**; and see FRIARY. [a. OF. *frairie, frerie*, f. *frere* brother.]

1. A brotherhood, fraternity.

13.. *Seynt Katerine* in *Leg. Kath.* (1840) 196 He hath me to his frari cald That schal be bot of mi bale. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 171 Swiche a frary requyrithe Goddis curs. *c* 1450 *Cuckold's Dance* 215 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 47 We be all offa freyry; I ame your awne brother. ?*a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl) 45/144 þe numbur of þe demonycall frayry. 1505 *Will of T. Prowde* (Somerset Ho.), I bequeth to seynt Chadde frary.

2. = FRIARY.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 40 All their qwarters ..was burryd at Pardone church yerde in the frary.

attrib. 1514 *Grant* in Wright *Prov. Dict.* s.v. *Frary*, My frary clark.

Frase, var. form of FRAIS, FRAISE.

Frase, obs. var. PHRASE *sb.* and *v.*

Frasier (frē·ziəɹ). *Her.* [ad. F. *fraisier* strawberry plant, f. *fraise* strawberry.] (See quots.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Frasier* .. used by Scotch heralds in the blazon of the coat of Fraser..but English heralds call it a cinquefoil. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Frasier, Frases* or *Fraze*, the same as Cinquefoil; sometimes termed a primrose.

‖ **Fra·silah.** Also 6 **farazuola, frasoll,** 7 **frasslee.** [mod.Arab. فارسلة *fārsalah*, pl. فراسلة *farāsulah*; by some scholars thought to be of Romanic origin: cf. PARCEL.] A weight varying from 12 to 35 pounds, used in the East.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 The farazuola (which is xxii. poundes and syxe vnces). 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 273 Which barre .. is 20 frasoli, and euery frasoll is 10 manas. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 211 The Weights by which they are bought, are Baharrs and Frasslees; each Baharr 20 Frasslees, each Frasslee 12 *l.* 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ix. 228 An old man .. had once carried five frasilahs (= 175 lbs.) of ivory.

†**Frask.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *frasque*, of same meaning.] A trick.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 328 He shall finde the same but fraskes, cawtelles, and subtelties. 1542 PAGET *Ibid.* IX. 49 We knowe your fraskes wel ynough.

Frass (fræs). [a. Ger. *frass*, f. root of *fressen* (= FRET) to devour.] The excrement of larvæ; also, the refuse left behind by boring insects.

1854 H. F. STAINTON *Entomol. Comp.* (ed. 2), The half-eaten leaves attest but too surely that some devourer is near. These indications of the presence of a larva are expressed in the German language by the single word 'frass', and we may, without impropriety, use the same word for the purpose of expressing the immediate effect of the larva's jaws, and the more indirect effect of the excrementitious matter ejected by the larva. 1860 E. ADAMS in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 91 Frass, the rejectamenta found at the

entrance of the burrows of wood-boring insects. 18.. *Board of Agric. Leaflet* No. 30. 1 If such apples are split in halves a passage can be seen leading to the ovaries or pip-centres, around which there is usually a mass or 'frass'.

Frass, obs form of FERASH.

Fratch (frætʃ), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* [? onomatopœic.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a harsh or strident noise; to creak. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 76/1 Cherkyn, or chorkyn, or fracchyn, as newe cartys or plowys, *strideo.*

2. To disagree, quarrel, scold.

1714 D'CHESS MARLBOROUGH in Madresfield *Lett.* (1875) 90, I am intirely of your Mind, that it is not the D. of Marl.'s businesse to fratch. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 54 While thus they fratch'd, the Greeks were getting Just finisn'd, as the sun was setting. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* (1805) 44 But let them fratch on 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Joseph and his brethren got together fratching, and they put him in a pit. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xiii. 72 Mr. Godfrey and father can talk together for hours without fratching.

Hence **Fratched** *ppl. a.* In quot. *transf.* of a horse: Restive, vicious; **Fra·tching** *vbl. sb.*, a scolding; **Fra·tching** *ppl. a.* (also **Fra·tcheous**, **Fra·tchety**, **Fra·tchy** *adjs.*), that scolds, quarrelsome. Also **Fratch** *sb.*, a disagreement, quarrel; **Fra·tcher**, one who quarrels, a scold.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (T. Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 52 They'd'n seme o' the warst fratchingst company as eer I saigh. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 119 Juno, that fratching quean, pretended Her sense of smelling was offended. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* (1805) 23, I mun heame. Or I's git a deuce of a fratchin. 1803 *Ibid.* 64 He .. aye crack'd his thoums for a bit of a fratch. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 6 Blackan o' Warton, he was there..An' fratcheous Gweordy Barns. 1847 HALLIW., *Fratched*, restive, vicious, applied to a horse. *Ibid.*, *Fratcher*, a scold; one who brags much. *North.* 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. iv, 'I ha' never had no fratch afore sin ever I were born wi' any o' my like.' 1875 WAUGH *Tufts Heather, Old Cronies* vii. Wks. 1881 IV. 285 Come, come, lads; let's ha' no fratchin'! 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A fratchy body'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Fratchety*, peevish, irritable.

‖ **Frate** (frā·te). Pl. **frati** (frā·ti). [It.; lit. 'brother'.] A friar.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues in Italy* 329 A Fine Madonna of the Frate (Fra Bartolomeo is always so call'd). 1823 LADY MORGAN *Salvator Rosa* ii. 48 The rules of the rigid Chartreux oblige the prior and procuratore to flagellate all the frati, or lay brothers. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* viii. 288 The frate crossed himself, opened his book, and wandered away. 1889 *Athenæum* 27 July 125/3 Every quarter had its child-counsellors..—all children, vigilant, eager, irresponsible instruments of the frate [Savonarola].

Frater[1] (frē·tər). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3 freitore, 4 freitur, -our, 4–5 freytour, frature, 4–6 frai-, fraytour, (5 freytowre, 6 fratour), 5–7 frayter, (5–6 frai-, fraytre, 6 fratre, fratter, froyter), 5– frater. [a. OF. *fraitur*, short for *refreitor*, repr. med.L. *refectōrium* REFECTORY.] The eating or refreshment room of a monastery; a refectory.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 286/282 Seint Domenic axede of þe freitore: ȝwat is þi dede þere. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 171 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 He shal into the freitur and ben i-mad ful glad. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 995 And after in to þe fraytre þo come he. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxxii. (1869) 193 þer was þer inne cloystre and dortour, chirche chapitre and freytour. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 241/2 There cam two yong men of y same habite and forme whiche entrid in to y^e refectory or fraitour. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden 34 The church was shott in from monday unto thursday, and the servys and masse sayd and songe in the fratter. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* 64 A fraiter or place to eate meate in, *refectorium*. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 255/1 At Westminster..only the frater and the chapel of the infirmary have been formally dismantled.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frater-wall*; **frater-house** = FRATRY 1.

1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 183 For takyng downe of the roof of y^e fraterhowse of Abynton. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 69 b, A roode there was upon the frayter wall in the monastery. 1844 F. A. PALEY *Church Restorers* 25 Not less than one hundred bretiren dined at once in this noble frater house.

Hence † **Fra·terer**, the monk who has charge of the refectory. Also in fem. form and sense.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlv. (1869) 197 She that hath þe gorgiere is ladi and freytoureere [F. *refecturiere*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 141/2 Frayturer, *refectorarius.*

‖ **Frater**[2] (frē·tər). [L. *frāter* brother.]

† 1. A friar. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 The sayd Frater hadde brought with him a great bottle. 1639 LD. G. DIGBY *Lett. Relig.* (1651) 78 As well furnished .. as you may imagine some good Fraters closet in Spain .. is with the works of Calvin, or Luther.

† 2. *Cant.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 4 A Frater goeth wyth a like Lisence to beg for some Spittlehouse or Hospital. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, And these, what name or title e'er they bear, Frater, or abram-man. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 77 *Fraters* are such, who with a Counterfeit Patent, beg for some Hospital or Spittle-house.

3. A brother, comrade. Also *attrib.*

1794 BURNS *Bard's Epitaph* ii, Is there a Bard of rustic song, Who, noteless, steals the crowds among, O, pass not by! But, with a frater-feeling strong, Here, heave a sigh. 18.. BLACKIE *Death Columba* 38, I am come to bless my people, Faithful fraters, ere I die.

Fraternal (frătə·ɪnăl), *a.* [f. L. *frātern-us* (f. *frāter* brother) + -AL. Cf. F. *fraternel.*] Of or pertaining to brothers or a brother; characteristic of a brother, brotherly.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxvi. 90 His vncle Chilperich bare towarde the sayd Guthranus not very fraternall loue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 Y^e prayer that fraternall charite or brotherly loue commendeth before god. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Olympique Ode v, Those kind pious glories do deface The old Fraternal quarrel of thy Race. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 247 Sorrows, which fraternal love in vain Hath strove to soothe. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxix, The great new world—new Church I should have said—of enfranchised and fraternal labour. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 8 More than one modern writer has expressed a fraternal affection for Addison.

Hence **Frate·rnally** *adv.*, in a fraternal manner.

1611 COTGR., *Fraternellement*, fraternally, brotherly. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 284/2 So fraternally gigantick were his imagination and his intellect. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 412 Children of the earth..the Greeks loved all fair and fresh things of the open world fraternally. 1882 SIR R. TEMPLE *Men & Women of My Time* ii. 19 The sitting Director..entreated us..to think kindly, even fraternally, regarding the Natives of India.

Fraternalism (frătə·ɪnălɪz'm). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The state or condition of being fraternal.

1893 in J. H. Barrows *Parl. Relig.* II. 1548 Having proclaimed our fraternalism from this national housetop.

† **Fraterna·lity.** *Obs. rare* —°. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] (See quot.)

1727–36 BAILEY, *Fraternality*, brotherhood; brotherliness, brotherly Affection.

Fra·ternate, *v. U.S. rare* —°. [f. L. *frāternus* (see FRATERNAL) + -ATE.] To fraternize.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing JEFFERSON); and in mod. Dicts.

Fraterna·tion. *U.S. rare* —°. [f. prec.: see -ATION.] Fraternization.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing JEFFERSON); and in mod. Dicts.

† **Fra·terne,** *a. Obs. rare* —¹. [a. OF. *fraterne*, ad. L. *frātern-us*, f. *frāter* brother.] Fraternal.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVIII. viii, Austyn .. prayed .. Of fraterne loue and due obedience, To helpe hym furth.

Fra·ternism. *U.S. rare* —°. [f. L. *frātern-us* + -ISM.] Fraternization.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing JEFFERSON); and in mod. Dicts.

Fraternity (frătə·ɪnĭti). [a. OF. *fraternité*, ad. L. *frāternitāt-em*, f. *frāternus* pertaining to a brother: see FRATERNAL and -ITY.]

1. The relation of a brother or of brothers; brotherhood.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 In the virgine, where he [the godhede] nome Oure flesshe and verray man become Of bodely fraternite. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 22 O my brother what fraternitie! O my child what delectation! 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 40 If sons, we must be brethren to the only-begotten: but being he came not to do his own will, but the will of him that sent him, he acknowledgeth no fraternity but with such as do the same. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. 12 A Phenician Fable touching the Fraternitie of al men made out of the Earth.

2. The state or quality of being fraternal or brotherly; brotherliness.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. iii, Therfor was the round table founden and the Chyualry hath ben at alle tymes soo by the fraternyte whiche was there that she myght not be ouercomen. 1598–9 E. FORDE *Parismus* I. vi. (1636) 34 Those Out-lawes..continued a great fraternity amongst them. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To the King § 13 There cannot but be a fraternitie in learning and illumination relating to that Paternitie which is attributed to God. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* § 35 To substitute the principles of fraternity in the room of that salutary prejudice called our Country. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 255 It was a treaty of friendship, fraternity, and alliance. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 106 Equality and fraternity of governors and governed.

† 3. A family of brothers. *Obs. rare.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 23 When there is an ample fraternity of the bloud Royall, and of the Princes of the Bloud. *Ibid.* 40 Between these two Families, there was..no great correspondencie..there was a time when (both these Fraternities being met at Court) there passed a challenge between them.

4. A body or order of men organized for religious or devout purposes.

Letters of fraternity: letters granted by a convent or an order to its benefactors entitling those named in them to a share in the benefits of its prayers and good works.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 188 With [þam] were þe templers, & þer fraternite. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 179 Thauh thou be founden in fraternite a-mong the foure ordres. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 3if þei maken wyues and oþer wymmen hure sustris bi letteris of fraternite. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 29 Why be ye so hardie to grant by letters of fraternitie to men and women, that they shall have part and merite of all your good deedes? *a* 1512 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 5 To the fraternytie of our Lady and seynt Anne, w^tin the said church xii *d.* 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 105 Like unto the fraternity of mercy among the Papists, which onely out of charity..do tend those that are sick. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 70 Each Fraternity have their Altars and Sanctuary. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IV. XXV. 193 In each mitred abbey of the order of St. Benedict, some persons of the fraternity were appointed to register the most considerable events. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. viii. 398 The first recluses and monks who established religious fraternities in Scotland.

5. A body of men associated by some tie or common interest; a company, guild.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 364 An Haberdassher and a Carpenter .. clothed in o liveree, Of a solempne and greet fraternitee. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 Eche broþer oþer suster þt ben of þe fraternite .. schal ȝeue somwhat in maintenance of þ^t bretherhede. 1433 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 95 The fraternyte of my crafte of cokes. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2, I William Caxton..of the fraternyte and felaushíp of the mercerye. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 13 This dooth the fraternity of the shoemakers carry in solemne procession. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 15 Fraternities enter'd into there for the better carrying on that Plantation. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. iv. 59 Their first charter in which they are styled Peyntours, was granted in the 6th of Edward IV, but they had existed as a fraternity long before. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. viii. 442 The ancient..fraternity of Free Masons. 1870 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 358 Scarcely a town of importance .. in Italy was without its fraternity of goldsmiths.

attrib. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Sept., I din'd in the City, at the fraternity feast in yron-mongers Hall.

6. A body of men of the same class, occupation, pursuits, etc.

1561 AWDELAY (*title*), The Fraternitye of Vacabondes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 5 *Auceps.* Why Sir, I pray, of what Fraternity are you, that you are so angry with the poor Otter! *Pisc.* I am..a Brother of the Angle. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 44 Some ignorant Grooms..think they are able to give Laws to all their Fraternity. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶ 2 The Fraternity of the People called Quakers. 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* § 25 The French fraternity in that town. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germany* 91 Calais is one of those places where the fraternity of couriers have a station. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 269 [Henry] was..ardently anxious to resume his place in the fraternity of European sovereigns.

Fraternization (fræ təɪnəizē·ʃən). [a. F. *fraternisation*: see FRATERNIZE and -ATION.] The action of fraternizing or uniting as brothers, the state or condition of fraternity, fraternal association.

1792 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 2 They .. give the kiss of fraternization to negroes. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 31 The Jacobins, in realizing their system of fraternization, always contrived to be the elder brothers. 1851 L. MARIOTTI *Italy in* 1848, 125 Something even approaching to a fraternisation of the people with the dreaded foreign soldiery.

transf. 1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* I. i, The obscurity in the air and the obscurity in the land closed together in a black fraternisation.

Fraternize (fræ·təɪnəiz, frē·ɪ·təɪ-), *v.* [ad. F. *fraterniser*, ad. med.L. *frāterniz āre*, f. *frāternus*, f. *frāter* brother: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To associate or sympathize *with* as a brother or as brothers; to form a fraternal friendship.

1611 COTGR., *Fraterniser*, to fraternize, concurre with, be neere vnto, agree as brothers. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 1 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii 290 Had Alexander not fraternized with Buonaparte. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* v, Too little of a democrat to fraternize with an affiliated society of the *soi-disant* Friends of the People. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii, We fraternised upon the spot.

2. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or sympathy; to unite as brothers. Now *rare.*

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1793 BURKE *Conduct of Minority* § 7 A regular correspondence for fraternizing the two nations had also been carried on. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* vii, To know ourselves Parts and proportions of one wondrous whole! This fraternizes man. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 326 Emissaries were soon sent to the West Indies to fraternize the sable citizens of all the French islands. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 2 It might have..reconciled and fraternised my soul With the new order.

Hence **Fra·ternized** *ppl. a.*, **Fra·ternizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fra·ternizer,** one who or that which fraternizes.

1793 *Trial of Fyshe Palmer* 46 Had these fraternizing principles been only heard in France, we might have cared the less. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 74, I join issue with the Fraternizers, and positively deny the fact. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 27 All societies..which extended themselves by fraternized branches. 1837 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* IV. 72 All Whigs..all, indeed, fraternisers with French republicanism. 1858 HOGG *Life of Shelley* II. 463 The love of equality, of levelling, and fraternising. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* ii, The grand equalizer and fraternizer is [wine]. 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* v, A gentle .. old man, who combined consummate shrewdness with a sort of fraternising good humour.

† **Fratra·tion.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [agent-n. f. L. *frātrāre* expressive of the swelling of the breasts of boys at puberty, f. *frātr-*, *frāter* brother.]

1666 J. SMITH *Pourtract of Old Age* 117 Inflation, and Turgescency of the Seminary vessels both preparatory, and ejaculatory; commonly called Fratration.

Fratriage (frā·trɪɛdʒ). *Law.* Also **fratrage.** [ad. med.L. *frātriāg-ium*, f. L. *frātr(i)-* brother: see -AGE.] (See quots.)

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Fratrage*, the partition among brothers or coheirs, coming to the same inheritance or succession; also that part of the inheritance that comes to the youngest brothers. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Fratriage*, a younger brother's inheritance.

Fra·tricidal, *a.* [f. next + -AL.] That kills or has killed his brother; concerned with the slaughter of a brother or of brothers.

1804 LD. TEIGNMOUTH *Mem. Sir W. Jones* (1806) 202 A fratricidal war between the learned. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertrude Wyom.* vi, Amidst the strife of fratricidal foes. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 202 All gashed and gored, by fratricidal Wounds they die. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, Such a method would give rise to fratricidal civil wars.

Fratricide[1] (frē·trisəid, frætɪ-). [a. F. *fratricide*, ad. L. *frātricīda*, f. *frāter* brother + *-cīdĕre*: see -CIDE 1.] One who kills his (or her) brother.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3955 Absolon his awen brothere sleere..ffor he a fratricide is calde. *a* 1685 BP. WOMOCK in

Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 193 For his [Calvin's] bitter speeches Bucer gave him the title of a fratricide. 1779 Franklin *Wks.* (1889) VI. 289 If you will enable the king to reward those fratricides, you will establish a precedent. 1821 Byron *Cain* III. i, Hence, fratricide! henceforth that word is Cain.

Fratricide [2] (frē·trisəid, fræ·tri-). [a. F. *fratricide*, ad. L. *frātricīd-ium*, f. *frāter* brother + *-cīdĕre*: see -CIDE 2.] The action of killing one's brother. (In *Law* also the killing of one's sister.)

1568 Grafton *Chron.* 3 For the which fratricide or brother murthering, he [Cain] was by the sentence of Almighty God publyshed for a vagabond. 1687 Boyle *Martyrd. Theodora* ii. (1703) 25 Fratricide be justly listed among the blackest crimes. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 134 The Fratricide .. is said to have been committed in this place. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xxi. 425 The stain of fratricide could never be entirely wiped away.

† **Fra·truel.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. L. *frātruēl-is*, f. *frāter* brother.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Fratruels* .. brothers children, cousin Germans.

Fratry [1], **fratery** (frē·tri, frē[1]·tĕri). Also 9 **fratory.** [app. f. Frater [1] + -y] = Frater [1].

1538 Leland *Itin* III. 119 This John Chinok buildid the Cloyster, the Dormitor, the Fratery. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 31 The scroll .. at the last they found in the fratry. 1611 Cotgr., *Refectoüer*, a Refectuarie, or Fratrie: the roome wherein Friers eat together. 1883 *Norfolk Directory* 486 The [Grammar] School was originally kept in the fratory of the Blackfriars.

attrib. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 18 He led us into a .. Refectuary, or Fratrie-room.

b. By some modern writers applied (through etymological association with Fratry 2) as the name of a room in monastic establishments supposed to have served as the common-room of the 'brethren'; also to the chapter-house.

1786 W. Gilpin *Lakes Cumberld.* (1808) II. xx. 95 The fratry, as it is called, or chapter-house in the abbey. 1874 E. Sharpe *Archit. Cistercians* 18 The Fratry, the ordinary day-room of the monks.

Fra·try [2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *frātria*, *fratreia*, f. *frāter* brother; app. the word was mixed with the adoption of Gr. *φρᾱτρία*, f. *φρᾱτωρ* guild-brother. Cf. Friary.] a. A fraternity, brotherhood. b. A convent of friars, friary.

1532 Tindale *Exp. Matt.* vi. 16-18 The hypocrisye of the fratrye wher they eate but inuisible flesh. *a* 1571 Jewel *On Thess.* (1611) 114 He selleth the mercies of God, the blood of the martyrs .. the merits of his fratries. 1581 Hanmer *Answ. Jesuit's Challenge* 6 a, Here .. the merite Cell of orders, Munkry, fratry, and societies is established. 1887 Boase *Hist. Oxford* 68 Agnellus of Pisa .. built a school in the Fratry of Oxford.

‖ **Frau** (frau). [Ger.] A married woman. wife.

a 1813 A. Wilson *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 214 Each rugged task his hardy frau partakes. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 532 Some half a score of Fraus sat round a table. 1880 Webb *Goethe's Faust* II. vi, You have left the kettle and scorched the frau.

Frau, var. form of Frow.

Fraud (frɔd), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **fraude, frawde,** 4– **fraud.** [a. OF. *fraude*, ad. L. *fraude-m* (*fraus*) deceit, injury.]

1. The quality or disposition of being deceitful; faithlessness, insincerity. Now *rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3919 Alle for falsede, and frawde. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 162 Fle doubilnesse, fraud, and collusioun. 1508 Dunbar *Twa mariit wemen* 255, I semyt sober, and sueit, et sempill without fraud. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 74 The fraud of men was euer so. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 408, I do not believe there is any fraud in him. 1718 Hickes & Nelson *J. Kettlewell* II. xxvi. 128 A Person of Simplicity without Fraud. 1827 Macaulay *Machiav.* Ess. (1854) 36 Vices .. which are the natural defence of weakness, fraud and hypocrisy.

personified. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 21 Frawd (with two faces) is his Daughter. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 88 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud, and beggared rapine.

2. Criminal deception; the using of false representations to obtain an unjust advantage or to injure the rights or interests of another.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 128 In alle manere cause he sought þe right in skille, To gile no to fraude wild he neuer tille. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* x. 19 Do no fraude, worschipe thi fadir and modir. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 7 But safely keepes that he hath long, with frawde and lying got. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 646 To work in close design, by fraud or guile, What force effected not. 1726–7 Swift *Gulliver* I. vi. 67 They look upon fraud as a greater crime than theft. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* III. iii, Fraud has been practised.

b. in Law. *In fraud of, to the fraud of*: so as to defraud; also, to the detriment or hindrance of.

[1278 *Stat. Glouc.* 6 *Edw. I*, c. 11 Ou par collusiun ou par fraude pur fere le termer perdre sun terme. 1292 Britton I. ii. § 11 Ne nule manere de fraude.] 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 151 The condition is reiected, as being made in fraude of mariage. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 622/2 The same Statutes..are often..wrested to the fraud of the subject. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 268 And shall not have deposited or invested in fraud of his creditors. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Fraud*, all deceitful practices in defrauding or endeavouring to defraud another of his known right, by means of some artful device, contrary to the plain rule of common honesty.

3. An act or instance of deception, an artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured, a dishonest trick or stratagem.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) The iustice Regal hadde whilom demed hem bothe to gon into exil for hir trecheryes and fraudes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 131 If ȝe feyue slike frawdis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 b, Moo than a thousande wayes he hath by his craftly fraudes to deceyue man. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 317 The Pharisees..made great shews of Piety, to cover their Frauds and Rapines. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 4 Declaiming against the frauds of any employment. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 72 The fraud of imputing guilt to a known innocent being. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* II. xxix. 312 Most of the Dauphin's followers gloried in their successful fraud and murder.

b. in *Law*. *Statute of Frauds*: the statute 29 Chas. II, c. 3, by which written memoranda were in many cases required to give validity to a contract.

1678 *Act 29 Chas. II*, c. 3 *title*, An Act for Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 362 The frauds, naturally consequent upon this provision..produced [etc.]. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 29 Which prevents the statute of Frauds from being a bar. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* vii. 38 An instance of what is deemed a sufficient fraud to enable equity to relieve.

c. *Pious fraud*: a deception practised for the furtherance of what is considered a good object; *esp.* for the advancement of religion.

[1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 898 Their accustomed lies, which they term Fraudes pieuses, pious beguilings.] 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 319 There is too much cause to suspect that there have been some Pious Frauds practised upon these Trismegistick Writings. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 Pious Frauds were made use of to amuse Mankind. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 143 The pious fraud of a nurse who had substituted her own child for the youngest of the Emperor.

transf. 1868 Lowell *Willows* xxi, May is a pious fraud of the almanac, A ghastly parody of real Spring.

4. A method or means of defrauding or deceiving; a fraudulent contrivance; in mod. colloq. use, a spurious or deceptive thing.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* 35 They had an happy fraud against excessive lamentation, by a common opinion that deep sorrows disturbed their ghosts. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 575 Surprize him first, and with hard Fetters bind; Then all his Frauds will vanish into Wind. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 597 New from the corse, the scaly frauds diffuse Unsavoury stench of oil. 1782 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 17 Not all .. Can .. Discern the fraud beneath the specious lure. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* III. 5 Many persons persisted in believing that his supposed suicide was but another fraud. 1890 L. B. Walford *Mischief of Monica* i, The whole place is a fraud..we can't live in a villa.

b. *colloq.* of a person: One who is not what he appears to be; an impostor, a humbug; *spec. U.S.* (see quot. 1895).

1850 Dickens *Reprinted Pieces* (1866) 120 The begging-letter writer is one of the most shameless frauds and impositions of this time. 1885 F. B. Van Voorst *Without a Compass* 12, I had called him an old fraud. 1895 *Standard Dict., Fraud* .. specifically .. a person, firm, or corporation declared by the Postmaster-general .. to be engaged in obtaining money by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, [etc.] .. and therefore debarred from obtaining payment of money-orders or the delivery of registered letters.

† **5.** By Milton used in passive sense (as L. *fraus*): State of being defrauded or deluded.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 643 So glister'd the dire Snake, and into fraud Led Eve. 1671 — *P. R.* I. 373 To all his Angels he proposed To draw the proud king Ahab into fraud, That he might fall in Ramoth.

6. *Comb.*, as † *fraud-doing* vbl. sb.; † *fraud-wanting* adj.

1382 Wyclif *Dan.* xi. 21 He .. shal weelde the rewme in fraude doynge. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* F 4 Fraud-wanting honestie.

† **Fraud,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *fraudāre*, f. *fraud-*: see Fraud *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To defraud, cheat, or deceive (a person).

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 16 Muche deceipt used to fraude one an other. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 231 That Christen folkes should not be frauded of the holie Sacrament. 1623 Cockeram II, To *Deceiue*, Defeate .. Fraude, Defraude.

2. To withhold (something) fraudulently.

1382 Wyclif *Jas.* v. 4 The hijre of ȝoure werkmen, that repiden ȝoure cuntrees, that is fraudid of ȝou. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 231 If he hath frauded & retayned taxes.

3. To obtain (something) by fraud.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxii. (1878) 140 Ill husbandrie waies has to fraud what he can.

Hence † **Frau·ding** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Frau·der,** a defrauder.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 54 Fraudars, misdoars, sortylogers, spousbrekars. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iii. (1570) C iij/2 Their dayly murther and forsing of women, Frauding of virgins, pilling of simple men.

† **Frauda·tion.** *Obs.*—[0]. [ad. L. *fraudātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fraudāre*: see prec.] 'A deceiving or begniling' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Frau·delous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. F. *frauduleux*, *-se.*] = Fraudulent.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 313 b/1 This is but temptacion of the deuylle and fraudelous deceyte. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* IV. i. 230 The frawdylouse deceyuer. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* I. l. (1495) 101 b/2 He shall be preserued and kepte from alle frawdelous decepcyons.

Hence **Frau·delously** *adv.*

1482 Caxton *Godfrey* xcvii. (1893) 148 *heading*, How the vntrew greek latyns departed fraudelously fro the hoost.

Fraudful (frɔ̄·dfůl), *a.* [f. Fraud *sb.* + -ful.] Full of fraud, fraudulent, treacherous.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 112 þus he is a þef & fraudful reuar. *c* 1450 Henryson *Fable Dog, Scheip & Wolf* 5 Ane fraudfull Wolf was juge that time. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxiv. 39 To pass out of this frawdfull fary. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 251 By forced Warre or fraudfull peace. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VI. 30 By the fraudful God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promis'd Song. 1725 Pope *Odyss* IV. 393 The fraudful horse. *c* 1750 Shenstone *Elegies* xxiii. 21 The fraudful maid To these lone hills directs his devious way. 1860 T. Martin *Horace* 183 Fraudful Carthage expiring in flame.

Hence **Frau·dfully** *adv.*, in a fraudful manner.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 407 Til fraudfully scho gert þe kinge .. assemble hale his barne. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 1056 The ayth he maid; Wallace com in his will; Rycht frawdfully all thus schawyt him till. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 408 The Chancellor..had left out the Rents of the Abbay of Dunfermling fraudfully. 1876 Ruskin *Fors Clavig.* VII. lxxiii. 5 In fraudfully writing for the concealment of Fraud.

† **Frau·ditor.** *Obs. rare.* [badly f. Fraud *v.*, after *creditor*, etc.] A defrauder, cheat.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 204 You have so many Frauditours..and so many Deceivers to get up your money, that thei get all to themselves.

Fraudless (frɔ̄·dlĕs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Fraud *sb.* + -less.] Free from fraud.

1580 H. Gifford *Gilloflowers* (1875) 103, I which saw such perfect shewes Of fraudlesse fayth in you appeare. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 64 With a sincere and fraudlesse intention. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xii. xii, I..Forgetting, and forgotten, run to fraudlesse swains.

Hence **Frau·dlessly** *adv.*, **Frau·dlessness.**

1848 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Frau·dsman.** *nonce-wd.* [f. Fraud *sb.* + Man; cf. *tradesman*] A cheat, a rogue.

1615 T. Adams *White Devill* 38 You shall not easily discerne..between a tradesman and a fraudesman.

Fraudulence (frɔ̄·diŭlĕns). [a. OF. *fraudulence*, f. *fraudulent*: see Fraudulent and -ence.] The quality or fact of being fraudulent.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 801 Either by his violence or his fraudulence. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1737) V. viii. 340 It was without any fraudulence or injustice on their part. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 229 Those who .. saw great imprudence, in many, and a little fraudulence, in some. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 464/2 The Customs entry should be held to be sufficient to prove the fraudulence of the trademark.

Fraudulency (frɔ̄·diŭlĕnsi). ? *Obs.* [f. next: see -ency.] = prec.; also an instance of this.

1630 Lord *Banians* 86 The merchants grew full of fraudulency in their dealings. 1659 W. Brough *Manual* p. iv, To prevent..all further fraudulencies, He thinks fit to have his Name affixed to it. 1700 S. Sewall *Diary* 18 Apr. (1879) II. 11, I press'd .. that Capt. Checkley should give Daniel a Deed; that so this Fraudulency might not remain to be seen. 1792–7 Geddes *Crit. Rem. Exod.* xii. 2 (R. Suppl.) The Egyptians were guilty of inexcusable fraudulency.

nonce-use. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 272/1 His Fraudulency Mr. Redpath was visited by the Turnkey this morning.

Fraudulent (frɔ̄·diŭlĕnt), *a.* Also 5–6 **-elent.** [a. OF. *fraudulent*, ad. L. *fraudulent-us*, f. *fraud-*: see Fraud *sb.* and -ulent.]

1. Guilty of or addicted to fraud; that wrongs another person by false representations; cheating, deceitful, dishonest.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 197 Dispoosid of kynde for to be fraudulent. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 96 He that had be a theef fraudelent was maad afterward a trewe procurour. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 91 Agayne is the seruaunt fals and fraudelent. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 204 Is God so likely to concur with the fraudulent, the deceitful man, as with the laborious, and religious? 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* 304 Productions .. which were imposed on the world by fraudulent men as the writings of the holy apostles. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii, Fraudulent or careless issuers of convertible paper. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 163 Parliament has made fraudulent trustees answerable criminally for their acts.

† b. Of an animal: Crafty, deceitful. *Obs.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 676 A Chamæleon is a fraudulent, ravening and gluttonous Beast.

2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, fraud; serving the purpose of, or accomplished by means of, fraud.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, He nought aduertith the menyng fraudulent. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2923 Abner of Joab was slayne be fraudulent dissymuiling. 1529 More *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 328/2 Their entent is fraudulent and false. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 5 Such guylefull covenous or fraudulent Devyses and Practyses. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 15 Fraudulent deductions, or inconsequent illations. 1771 *Junius Lett.* li. 262, I cannot .. commend him for making patriotism a trade, and a fraudulent trade. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 288 The detection of a fraudulent balance. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 460/2 Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was damnified. 1893 Sir J. W. Chitty in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The case set up is one .. of fraudulent misrepresentation.

† **3.** *Path.* (After *fraudulentus* in the L. transl. of Avicenna). Deceptive. *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* T j, The woundes are somtyme composed with vnnatural mater.. somtyme vyrulent & fraudelent venymous fylthynes [*cum vlceribus sordidis putrefactis & fraudulentis*]. 1588 J. Read *Compend. Method* 101 This auaileth..to all cancrouse and fradulent [*sic*] vlcers of the legges. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 30 These are ψευδοῦς εὐλαται, Bastard, or as Auicen termeth them Fraudulent spirits.

†4. used as *sb.* A fraudulent bankrupt. *Obs.*
1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 151 A scene where fraudulents may learn to thrive.

Frau·dulently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a fraudulent manner, by fraud, with intent to defraud or deceive, dishonestly, wrongfully.
1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 120 Dyuerce offycers accuse the good peple fraudulently. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 330 The kyng my husbande..is taken fraudelently. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* II. vii. 142 What is violently or fraudulently gotten wilbe lavishly spent. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* III. ii. § 9 The correspondence concerning which the said Hastings hath fraudulently suppressed. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* v. 27 The statement must be made fraudulently, that is, with an intention to deceive. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 8/6 Deserters and fraudulently enlisted men who have received..a free pardon.

Fraudulentness (frɔ̄·diŭlĕntnĕs). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being fraudulent.
1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Fraught (frɔt), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: (? 4 fraun(t]), 4–5 frauȝte, *Sc.* frawcht, 5–6 *Sc.* fraucht, (5, 7 fraght), 5– fraught. [prob. a. MDu. or MLG. *vracht* (also *vrecht*: see FREIGHT *sb.*) freight, cargo, charge for transport; commonly identified with OHG. *frêht* str. fem., earnings:—OTeut. **fra-aihti-z*, f. **fra-*, FOR- *pref.*1 + **aihti-* (=OE. *æht* acquisition, property: see AUGHT), f. root *aig-*: see OWE, OWN.

The irregular vocalism of the Du. word is supposed to point to adoption from Frisian. From Du. or Fris. the word has passed into all Teut. langs., Ger. *fracht*, Da. *fragt*, Sw. *frakt*; the parallel form *vrecht* has given rise to the Rom. forms: see FREIGHT.]

†1. The hire of a boat for the transportation of a freight or cargo; the money paid for this; the carriage or transportation of goods, usually by water: = FREIGHT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 482 Sad he: 'ȝa, gyf ȝou has macht to pay ȝame ȝi schip fraucht.' 'frawcht haf I nane, bruthyr der.' *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 90 (Harl. MS.) My fader had not to pay to the maister of the ship for the fraught. 1443 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 388 For fraught of..iij tonne fro London vn to the College at xvj *d.* the tonne. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 343 In mid water at thame he askit fraucht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 684, I knew not gif he payit fraucht or fie. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxii. § 1 (1669) 311/1 This is as if the Mariners .. should fill the ship, and leave no stowage for his goods that pays the fraught. 1662 ANN KEITH in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 472 For his fraght be sea, 10*s.*
fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 215 Our souls..are safe over the frith, Christ having paid the fraught.
Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 318 'Tarry Breeks pays no fraught;' .. People of a Trade assist one another mutually.

†2. The cargo or lading of a ship: = FREIGHT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*
[*c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 74 Sir Adinoth þei slouh, & alle þat þei mot hent. Whan þei had frauh [? *read* frauht] inouh, ageyn tille Ireland went.] *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* 507 (MS. E) Marchaundes þai fonde wondyr fale And solde hym for mechel frauȝte [MS. A. auȝte]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5384 þan fild þai with fraght all þere fuerse shippes. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXII. viii, He had not to his fraught, But fewe persones .. vnslayne. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i, Bid the merchants and my men despatch, And come ashore, and see the fraught discharg'd. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iv. 54 The fraught of this Ship being concluded to be Cedar..she was quickly reladed. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* xiii, The Bark..Charg'd with thy Self and James, a doubly Royal fraught.
fig. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 Ful of synne is my secke; To þe preest y wole schewe þat frauȝte, mi schip is chargid. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 266 To reade good Authors. till the afternoone be weary, or memory have his full fraught. 1671 — *Samson* 1075 His habit carries peace, his brow defiance..His fraught we soon shall know, he now arrives.

3. *transf.* A burden, load; also *fig. A fraught of water*: 'two pailfuls' (Jam.). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*
c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 137 As me semyth as be here fraught, 'flayr chylde, lullay' sone must she syng. 1598 FLORIO, *Soma* .. a fraught or charge that a beast doth carie. 1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, xii, Shee long'd to see, Her burth'nous fraught; at last she brought forth me. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* IV. 343 The Crosses now discharged of their fraught, The People fled. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* (MS.) II. 315 Having disburden'd of its fraught his breast. 1775 PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) I. 41 All load this bosom with a fraught, so sore, scarce can I cater for the daily food. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Coggie* Poems (1846) 141 Then, O revere the coggie, sirs!.. It warsels care, it fights life's fraughts. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* III. 21 To carry a fraught of water to the manse.

4. *Comb.*, as *fraught money*; *fraught-free* adj.
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 10/34 Fraught money, *naulum.* 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 17 Sept. (1891) 516 To blow our poor tossed bark over the water fraught-free.

Fraught (frɔt), *v. Obs.* exc. in pa. pple.: see next. Forms: 5 fraght, 5–7 *Sc.* fraucht, 6– fraught. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 6–7 fraught, fraughted. [f. prec. sb.; cf. MDu. *vrachten*, Ger. *frachten*, Da. *fragte*, Sw. *frakta*.]

†1. *trans.* To load (a ship) with cargo: = FREIGHT *v.* 1. *Obs.*
c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 15 þai wende gladly to Cipre to fraght þer schippes with salt. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 30/1 Cesar was constreined to fraught those [ships] that he could get with a greater burden. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. ii. (1810) 232 Hee provided a Barke, which hee fraught with Hides. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 30 If we.. Fraught any Strangers Ship for any of the Trades, it is forfeit with all her Goods.

† b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*
1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. i. 126 If after this command thou fraught the Court With thy vnworthinesse, thou dyest. 1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Polyolb.* v. 265 note, His wife had.. fraughted her selfe with a yong one. 1637 SUCKLING *Aglaura* I. i, I have so fraught this Barke with hope, that it Dare venture now in any storme or weather.

† c. To hire (a vessel) for the carriage of goods or passengers. *Sc. Obs.*
1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 209/1 And þat naine of oure souerane lordis liegis tak schippis to fraucht vnder colour to defraud cure souerane lord. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 62 Scho [my pynnege] will ressaif na landwart Jok, Thocht he wald frawcht hir for a croun.

†2. To carry or convey as freight: = FREIGHT *v.* 2. *Sc. Obs.*
c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 228 Quha evyr for his frawcht wald be For caus frawchtyd owre þat se. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 38 Bot, quhair scho findis a fallow fyne, He wilbe frawcht fre for a souss. 1581 *Sc. Act Jas. VI*, c. 120 (1597) 54 That nane of them conduct, fraucht, nor pilot onie stranger, to the said Iles.

3. To store, supply, furnish *with* (a stock of); to equip. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*
1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 25 Counterfet Gods with which the comon errour or foly of yᵉ world fraughteth heaven. 1578 T. P. *Gorgious Gallery Gallant Invent.*, With phrases fine they fraught This peereles peece. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 59 His new Parke at Woodstocke, which he had fraught with all kinde of strange beasts. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 61 When his better earnings have fraught his trencher with a warm, and pleasing morsell. 1878 *Masque Poets* 27 All these vessels With deadliest poisons had been fraught.

† b. with a person as object. *Obs.*
1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 11 With what feats and Artes, he began to furnish and fraught him selfe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Descr. Eng. Poetry* Wks. II. 247/2, I haue..found such obseruations as are fit, With plenitude to fraught a barren wit. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 313 So king Henry full fraught all those with wealth and rewards, whom he retained in that employment.

Hence **Frau·ghting** *vbl. sb.*; **Frau·ghting** *ppl. a.*, that forms a freight or cargo.
1598 FLORIO, *Porto*, the cariage, bringing, or fraughting of any thing. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 12 The good Ship..and The fraughting Soules within her.

Fraught (frɔt), *pple.* and *ppl. a.*; also fraughted. Forms: *α.* 4 frauȝt, 5 fraght, (frawth, 7 frought), 4– fraught. *β.* 6–8 fraughted. [pa. pple. of FRAUGHT *v.*]

1. Of a vessel: Laden. Also *full fraught.*
α. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2459 The drowmound was so hevy fraught That unethe myght it saylen aught. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Lj, A shippe fraght full of hawkis. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* cvii. Wks. (1587) 136 The ships retire wyth riches full yfraught. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 106/1 Smaller Vessels that lay fraught for the Streights. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. Fr. Paris* Prol., Our fleets come fraught with every folly home. 1827 MACAULAY *Misc. Poems* (1860) 398 His painted bark of cane Fraught for some proud bazaar's arcades.
β. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxxi, And furth we launch ful fraughted to the brinke. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 113 In the meane time came a Ship from Heraclea fraughted with Barley-meale. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 261/2 The ships are said to be richly fraughted.

2. *transf.* Stored, supplied, furnished, filled, equipped *with.*
α. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 313 This River ..was fraught with these strong and serviceable ships. 1595 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Beauty* xxxii, That all the world shold with his rimes be fraught! 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 10 The writings of Plinius..being fraught with much fabulous matter. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 137 The Scarborough and Malton water are better fraught and more richly laden with its Minerals. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 336 And Waggons fraught with Utensils of War. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 Nov., The little princess had excited her curiosity by the full-fraught pincushion. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* V. iii, A desert Pelican..now, return'd from distant flight, Fraught with the river-stream, Her load of water had disburthen'd there. 1812 CRABBE *Tales, Procrastination* 175 A silver urn with curious work was fraught.
β. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 32 In these dayes, when the worlde is fraughted with so manye varlettes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 176 For this matter of Theames it is fraughted full of the graue testimonies. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 165 All the books of the Prophets are even fraughted and stored with such predictions.

b. of a person or his attributes.
α. ?14.. *Cast. Perseverance* 94 in *Eng. Miracle Plays* (1890) 67 With ryche rentes thou schalt be frawth. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 312 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 90 Or thou must take it [payne] in thy age, or be fraught full of vyce. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 241, I would you would make vse of your good wisedome (Whereof I know you are fraught). 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, A large Memory, plentifully fraught with Theological Polysyllables. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 86 [He] returned to Oxford full fraught with Greek.
β. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 148 My heart above the brink is fraughted full of pain. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 145/1 The said lawiers..thought themselues so well fraughted with knowledge in the laws. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* xiv. (1675) 367 Such a father is fraughted with more griefs than Pandora's box was with mischiefs. 1798 *Missionary Mag.* No. 24. 224 From these retreats, he often returned fraughted with light.

3. fig. *Fraught with*: a. attended with, carrying with it as an attribute, accompaniment, etc.; b. 'big' with the promise or menace of; destined to produce.
α. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 178 Such thinges as bee intricate and fraught with difficulties. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 89 It would in charity (with which it was so fully fraught) do no less. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 280 Liberty, fraught with blessings as it is, when unabused, has, perhaps, been abused to our destruction. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of Lond.* (1864) 70 This measure, which, by your own admission, is fraught with danger. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 148 Every event is therefore fraught with a moral import.
β. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 485 This life of ours is fraughted with adversities. 1643 WITHER *Campo Musæ* 7 Those tedious Declarations, Which with more Wit then Truth, full fraughted came.

Fraughtage (frɔ̄·tĕdʒ). *arch.* [f. FRAUGHT *v* + -AGE.]

†1. = FREIGHTAGE 1. *Obs.*
1442 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 For fraughtage of x tonne..fro London vn to yᵉ College at xvj *d.* the tonne.

2. = FREIGHTAGE 2. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*
1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 87 Our fraughtage sir, I haue conuei'd aboord. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 38 Broader likewise they were made, for the better transporting of Horses, and all other fraughtage. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 153 Deep-loaded to the wale with fraughtage rich. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 154 But as a merchant's laden be the bark With royal ware for fraughtage. *fig.* 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. vii. § 6 Now where the fraughtage, or furniture of life is precious.

†3. The process of lading a vessel. *Obs.*
1683 *Brit. Spec.* 84 Cæsar .. ordering them [the Ships] to be low-built for the easier Fraughtage, and better haling ashore.

† **Frau·ghtsman.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 frauchtisman. [f. *fraught's*, genitive of FRAUGHT *sb.* + MAN.] A freighter.
1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 178/2 And this to be serchit be þe officiaris of þe burgh, and the heid frauchtismen of þe schip.

‖ **Fräulein** (froi·lain). [Ger.; dim. of FRAU lady, 'Mrs'.] A young lady, 'miss'. Often applied in England to German governesses.
a 1689 ETHEREDGE *Poems* Wks. (1888) 378 Now sparkling in the Fräulein's hair. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Golden Calf* I, The placid voice of the Fraulein demonstrating to Miss Mullins that..ten words out of every twenty were wrong.

Fraunch, fraunge: see FRANCH *v.*

Fraward, -wart, obs. and Sc. f. FROWARD *a.*

Frawn (frɔn). Also 8 fraghan, 9 frauchan, frughan. [a. Ir. *fraochan.*] The Irish popular name of the BILBERRY.
1726 THRELKELD *Synopsis Stirp. Hibern., Vaccinia nigra vulgaria*..They grow in wet boggy Ground .. the poor Women gather them in Autumn and cry them about the streets of Dublin by the Name of Fraghan. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 92 By the Irish they [Bilberries] are called 'Frawns'. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* s.v., Frughans, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*..The old Irish name.

† **Fra·xate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fraxâre*, 'vigiliam circuire' (Festus): see -ATE.] (See quot.)
1623 COCKERAM, *Fraxate*, to goe view the watch.

Fraxetin (fræksĕtin). *Chem.* A substance obtained along with glucose by digesting fraxin with dilute sulphuric acid.
1864 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem., Fraxetin* $C_{10}H_8O_5$..occurring in horse-chestnut bark.

Fraxin (fræksin). *Chem.* [f. L. *frax(inus)* ash + -IN.] (See quot.)
1864 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem., Fraxin* $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$..A substance occurring in the bark of the common ash, and also, together with æsculin, in the bark of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxine·lla. Also 7–8 fraxinel(l. [mod.Lat., dim. of L. *fraxinus* ash. Cf. F. *fraxinelle.*] A name for cultivated species of dittany, *esp. Dictamnus Fraxinella.*
1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May .. Flowers in Prime or yet lasting..Digitalis, Fraxinella. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 100 Solomons Seal, of some called St. Johns Seal..or Fraxinell. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 41 White Dittany or Fraxinella. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 122 Old-fashioned durable flowers, jessamine, honeysuckle, and the high-scented fraxinella.
attrib. 1892 SYMONDS in *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 3/1 Amidst the fraxinella bushes and the chestnut copse.

Fray (frē), *sb.*1 Also 6 frai(e, 7 frey. [aphetic f. AFFRAY, EFFRAY. Cf. FRAY *v.*1]

1. A feeling of fear; alarm, fright, terror. Also in phrase *to take a* or *the fray.* Cf. AFFRAY *sb.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4775 (Trin.) Whenne iacob was moost in fray God him coumfortide. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), It [the stone Crisolitus] .. helpeþ nyȝte frayes and dredes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 That theire hertes scholde not be in fray or feere to beholde bloode. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xii. 51 Al suddanly the Latynis tuke ane fray .. and fled away. 1559–66 *Hist. Estate Scot.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 61 The Friers takeing the fray—begane to dispose the best of their goods. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* VIII, Nor shepherd hastes (when frays of wolves arise) So fast to fold. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 148 Thus that Fray was over, and we came ashore again: recovered of the fright we had been in. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 157 Whan the hail Hellespont reboundit And icy on Ida's taps confoundit Ran down the hills for fray.

†2. An assault, attack. Cf. AFFRAY *sb.* 1. *Obs.*
c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 14 Thou woldist bleede for mannis nede, And suffre manye a feerdful fray. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Hamfare, þat is, a fray made in an

howse. *c* 1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 300 After that Crampton had maid a fraye of the said Martyn, one Robert Johnson cauld for the constable, to carry them to the stoks.

3. A disturbance, *esp.* one caused by fighting; a noisy quarrel, a brawl; a fight, skirmish, conflict.

[1382 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 171 De quodam fray in campo de Walleshond per homines de Tynnemouth ad effusionem sanguinis.] *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 105 And all þe ladyes..Of þis grete fraye þe wheche þye sie and herden, weren Sore agast. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 16 There began a great fraye bitwene some of the gromes and pages of the strangers, and of the archers of Inglande. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 3 Fleete-street fraies, when Prentices With Clubs did knocke thee downe. 1698 FRYER *E. India & P.* 46 The Vice-Admiral .. left not off till Night parted the Fray. 1799 NELSON 12 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* IV. 11 The Turks are returned to Constantinople having had a fray with the Sicilians. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 157 He immediately charged into the thickest of the fray. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iv. 126 They were always eager for the fray.

Proverb. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xl. (Alford) 306 The first blow makes the Wrong, but the second makes the Fray. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 242 It is a true Proverb, It is the second blow makes the fray.

b. *transf.* (esp. 'a war of words').

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. i. (1852) 356 That fray between that Bishop, and Laud, the Bishop of London. 1851 BRIGHT *Sp. Eccles. Titles Bill* 12 May, The noble Lord ..commenced the fray by his celebrated letter. 1884 RITA *Vivienne* II. iv, I'll wait and see you adorned for the fray.

† c. A din, noise, stir. *Obs.*

? *a* 1550 *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) *Freiris of Berwik* 197 Sone is Symone that makis all this fray. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 168 Where window is open, cat maketh a fray. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 468 The Toune was in Armes, the Bells ringing .. people shouting, and Drummes beating..I asked him what the fray was?

† 4. *To stand at fray*: to 'show fight'. *Obs.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Badger-hunting*, If the Hounds..undertake the Chase before he Earths, he will then stand at fray, like a Bear, and make most incomparable Sport.

5. *Comb.*, as *fray-maker, -making.*

1532 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 4 § 3 They may be known as *Fray-makers and Fighters. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 28 Constables may by the Law .. imprison peace-breakers, fray-makers, riotors, and others. 1884 A. GRIFFITHS *Chron. Newgate* I. vi. 233 Any church brawler .. might be branded with the letter F, as a fraymaker and fighter. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12 All the day long is he facing and craking Of his great actes in fighting and *fraymaking.

b. Special comb., as † **fray-bell**, an alarm-bell formerly sounded on the occasion of a tumult. Also (perh. f. the verb-stem); † **fray-boggard**, a scarecrow; **fray-bug**, an object of fear; a bogy, spectre (whence *fray-bug* vb. *trans.*, to scare as with a fray-bug; to terrify).

1864 J. RAINE *Priory of Hexham* I. p. cxxiv, The common-bell beginning to peal; and then the great *fray-bell of the monastery boomed in answer. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* vi. 69 Like as a *frayboggarde in a garden off Cucumbers kepeth nothinge, euen so are their goddes of wod, of syluer & golde. 1555 SAUNDERS in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1043/2 Howe lothe is this loyteryng sluggard to passe foorth in Goddes pathe. It fantasyeth forsooth much feare of *fray bugges. 1592 STUBBES *Motive Good Wks.* 123 The broching of this fraibugge or scar-crow [Purgatory]. 1671 S. CLARKE *Mirr. Saints & Sinn.* (ed. 4) I. 485 Event proveth that these are no Fray-Bugs. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. *Conclusion* (1550) 118 They *fraybugged them with the thunderboltes of their excommunycacyons.

Fray, *sb.*[2] [f. FRAY *v.*[2]] The result of fraying; a frayed place.

1630 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i, Your purest Lawnes haue Frayes, and Cambrickes Brackes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 91 'Tis like a Lawnie-Firmament as yet Quite dispossest of either fray or fret.

Fray (frē[1]), *v.*[1] [aphetic f. AFFRAY, EFFRAY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To affect with fear, make afraid, frighten. Cf. AFFRAY *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

a 1300, 1330 [see FRAYED *ppl. a.*]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1553 For al hit frayes my flesche þe fyngres so grymme. 14.. *Sir Beues* 2396 (MS. M.) The dragon kest vp a yelle, That it wolde haue frayed the deuyl of hel. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* I *John* (1537) 14 That..we shulde exalte our selues ouer you .. frayenge you with the bugge of excommunicacyon. 1604 BP. W. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton Crt.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 154 A Puritan is a Protestant fray'd out of his Wits. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 149 And other some with baleful sprig she 'frays. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 98 He frayed the monsters with his bugle's sound. 1850 BROWNING *Xmas Eve & Easter Day*, My warnings fray No one, and no one they convert.

absol. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* Cj, And when she hath plumyd ynough: go to her softly for frayenge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 40 Instead of fraying they themselves did feare.

2. To frighten or scare away. Also *to fray away, off*, or *out*. Cf. AFFRAY *v.* 4. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 55 God hath ordeyned ..a specyall remedy, wherwith we may fray them away. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* CV b, Why fraye ye the commen people from the lytteral sense with thys bugge? 1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Are the turtles frayed out of their nests? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. 560 It [the Basilisk]..frayeth away other serpents with the hissing. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 232 Can he fray off the vultur from his breast? 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiii, It is enough to fray every hawk from the perch. 1867 MANNING *Eng. & Christendom* 154 We should have to answer to the Good Shepherd, if so much as one of His sheep were frayed away from the fold by harsh voices.

absol. 1542 BECON *David's Harp* Wks. 1564 I. 147 Exhort unto virtue. Fray away from vice.

b. *simply.* To drive away, disperse.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xiv. (1718) 57 Thy light will fray These horrid mists. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Death* (1858) 205 Thy shades .. Which his first looks will quickly fray.

† **3.** *intr.* To be afraid or frightened; to fear. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 509 Yow fray not of his rod. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 606 Thai had no caus to dreid Nor 3it to fray. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 80 This and the convoy of it make us tremble for fear of division..Thir thingis make us fray.

† **4.** *trans.* To assault, attack, or make an attack upon; to attack and drive *off*; *rarely* to make a raid on (a place). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5237 The grekys .. segh the kyng .. With fele folke vppon fote þat hom fray wold. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 237 Thus the forest they fray, Hertus bade at abey. *c* 1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 286 Neither this examinate nor his brother..ever did lay in wayt nor frayd off the said Sir Richard Mylner.

5. *intr.* To make a disturbance; to quarrel or fight. Also, to make an attack *upon*. *To fray it out*: to settle by fighting. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 147 Why shuld we fray? 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 512 II. 205 My Lord of Suffolks men ..fray uppon us, this dayly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxi. (1811) 50 Conan Meridok with a certayne of knyghtes of his affynyte, was purposed to haue frayed with the sayd Maximus, and to haue distressed hym. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* III. B v b, For foode and harboure gan they fray..with clubbes. 1570 *Song* in *Wit & Sci.* etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 90 The sonne is up with hys bryght beames, As thoughe he woolde with the now fraye, And bete the vp out of thy dreames. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 337 A gaol..for such as should brabble, fray, or break the peace. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 38 Sooner than fray it out thou wouldst retire.

Hence **Fray**·**ing** *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 339 Arthur was also fallen to grounde with the frayinge that thei hurteled to-geder. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. 1 They doe their endeuour to maynteyn their tyrannie with disceytes, frayinges, wiles [etc.]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 194 Of fraying of babes. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 394 But only auoideth this clause..as a fraying ghost.

Fray (frē[1]), *v.*[2] [ad. F. *frayer*:—OF. *freiier* to rub:—L. *fricāre*: see FRICTION.]

I. To rub; to come into collision.

1. *intr.* Of deer: (see quot. 1756). Also *trans.* in *to fray their heads.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 69 The old harts do fray their heads upon the yong trees. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Chiefe stags vpbearing croches high from the antlier hauted On trees stronglye fraying. 1756 WHALLEY *Notes on B. Jonson's Wks.* V. 103 A deer is said to fray her head when she rubs it against a tree to renew it. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* vii. 112 Towards the end of July—they are then fraying, rubbing the velvet off their new horns against the trees.

2. *trans.* To rub away, wear through by rubbing; to ravel *out* the edge or end of (something woven or twisted); occasionally, to chafe or irritate by friction.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 Four striped Muslin Night-Rails very little frayed. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Clear Starching*, Pull out your pinner, holding it by the Edging, with dry and clean hands lest you fray it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii, The very bell-rope in the porch was frayed into a fringe. 1873 A. DOBSON *Vignettes in Rhyme, Sundial* xii, The frequent sword-hilt had so frayed his glove. 1884 J. F. GOODHART *Dis. Childr.* iv. (1891) 77 The polypus [should be] hooked down, and its pedicle frayed through with the nail [of the finger].

fig. 1851 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. 1 The stage coach.. got into the ravel of traffic frayed out about the Cross Keys.

b. *intr.* Of material: To become frayed, to ravel out. Also with *out*.

1721 BAILEY s.v., *To fray*, to fret as Cloth does by Rubbing. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. iii. 14, I do not think it will wash well; I am afraid it will fray.

c. To rub *against*.

1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 29 Dry dark heather continually fraying against my knees.

† **3.** *trans.* To bruise. Also, to deflower. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 455 And w[t] ow[r] strokys we shalle fray hym as he was on y[e] rode. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 220 Whom being then no maid (For why the God of Delos and of Delphos had her fraid).

† **4.** *intr.* To clash, come into collision. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 594 Ther myght a man haue sein .. many a shafte and shelde frayen to-geder. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424/2 Whan he sawe..how therthe onelye by frayeng of his staffe was dyched aboute.

II. 5. [A recent adoption from Fr.] *trans.* To clear, cut through, force (a path, way).

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 81 The narrow thorny paths, frayed by the elephant and the rhinoceros. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Origin Relig. Belief* (1878) I. vii. 135 Man had to fray his road through a wilderness of fable before he could reach the truth.

Hence **Fray**·**ing** *vbl. sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 653 Thai..Herd bath stering, and ek speking, And [alswa fraying] of armyng.

† **Fray**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [short f. DEFRAY *v.*] *trans.* To defray; also *absol.*

1450 *Plumpton Corr.* 39 Nothing will they pay, without your said tenants will fray with them. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* IV. iv, The charge of my most curious and costly ingredients frayed..I shall acknowledge myself amply satisfied.

† **Fray**, *v.*[4] *Obs.* *trans.* ? To fry. Also *absol.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 89 Caste hem and the oynons into þat potte with the drawen pesen, and late hem boile togidre..And then take faire oile and fray. 1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 28 a, Havyng frayed and consumed it in hote water, give it to the woman to drinke.

Hence † **Frayed** *ppl. a.*

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 93 Take figges .. and cast a litull fraied oyle there-to.

Fray, obs. f. and Sc. var. of *fra*, FRO.

Frayed (frēd), *ppl. a.*[1] *arch.* [f. FRAY *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] (The *pple.* passing into *ppl. a.*) Afraid, frightened.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5814 A neddir it was, and he was fraid. 1330 [see AFRAID 1]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 580 The fute men..On frayt folk set strakis sad and sayr. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxix. 206 All the countre was so frayed, that euery man drue to the fortresses. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 185 Be sey and land sic reif without releif, Quhilk to report my frayit hart afferis. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 795 The Ape is as fraid thereof, as it is of the Snail. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* vii, Like a fray'd bird in the grey owlet's beak. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 238 With a curve in her form like the neck of a frayed horse.

Proverb. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 36 More frayde than hurte. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 He shall let fall all, And be more fraid then hurt.

b. quasi-*sb.* in phr. *for fraid* = for fear. (Cf. FERD *sb.*[2])

1536 GRAY in *State P. Hen. VIII*, II. 355 Duetie to my Maister, and force, constraynyth me therto, for fraid of worse to comme herafter. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., *For fraid*..'for fear'.

Hence **Fray**·**edly** *adv.*, **Fray**·**edness**.

1530 PALSGR. 222/2 Fraydnesse, *esmoy*. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 347 All for frayitnes he fell in extasie. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* IV. 244 Frayitlie [*MS.* ferdely] thai rais, that war in to thai waynis.

Frayed (frēd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. FRAY *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Rubbed, worn by rubbing, ravelled out. Also with *out*.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. iii, The ivy twigs were torn and fray'd. 1824 LANDOR *Johnson & Tooke* Wks. 1846 I. 155/1 The leather .. will look queerly in its patches on the frayed satin. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 296 His dress a suit of fray'd magnificence. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, The frayed ends of his dress. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 107 Not good it is to harp on the frayed string. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 25 Apr. 7/5 The front of the bonnet is composed of frayed silk. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/3 The satin train had a thick ruche of frayed-out silk bordering it all round.

fig. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/1 This novelty is getting just a trifle frayed at the edges.

Hence **Fray**·**edness**, frayed condition.

1893 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* June 500/2 He hands over [the rope] to us in all its frayedness.

† **Fray**·**er.** *Obs* [f. FRAY *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] a. One who frightens *away*. b. One who makes a disturbance; a fighter, rioter.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 583 Both frayers were taken & brought vnto the countour in the Pultry. 1543 BECON *Policy War* Wks. 1564 I. 143 They be the aungels of God ..the exhorters vnto vertue, the frayers away from vice, &c.

Fraying (frē[1]·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRAY *v.*[2]]

1. Of a deer: The action of the vb. FRAY. Also that which is robbed off in fraying; 'peel'.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 243 Then he rubbeth of that pyll and that is called fraying of his head. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, For by his Slot, his Entries, and his Port, His Frayings, Fewmets, he doth promise Sport. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, To track mischief from light words, as I would find a buck from his frayings.

b. *Comb.*: **fraying-post**, † **-stock**, the tree or other object against which a deer frays.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 68 All Stags as they are burnish'd, beat their Heads dry against some Tree or other, which is called their *Fraying-post. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* vii. 113 A fir, which was used as a fraying post. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 69 When the huntsman hath founde his *frayingstocke, he must marke the heyght where the ende of his croches..hath reached. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Nauy Land Ships* Wks. I. 93/1 Pores, and Entryes, Abatures, and Foyles, Frayen-stockes.

2. Ravellings.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxix, Picking threads and fraying of her work from the carpet.

† **Fray**·**ment.** *Obs.* [f. FRAY *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Disturbance.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Cj, Pan, with his sodaine fraiments and tumults bringeth age over all thyng.

† **Frayne,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also freyn. [a. OF. *fraisne, fresne* (Fr. *frêne*):—L. *fraxinus.*] An ash.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 225 The Freyns of the asche is a freyn After the language of Breteyn. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1035 Vnder a tre of frayne. *c* 1490 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv, Lawrers..ffresnes, Cornyliers.

† **Frayne,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* ? A mark or streak on a horse. Hence † **Frayned** *a.*, ? streaked; brindled.

1539 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 16, I bequeth to my brother..a great franeid meire. 1550 *Will of R. Maddox* (Somerset Ho.), My frayned gray troting gelding. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* 4 His colour would euer be milke white with red fraynes.

† **Frayne,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [?f. OF. *fraindre* to break; cf. REFRAIN.]

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* Aij, Observe the frayne: the ceasure marke To rest with note in close.

Frayne, freyne, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 frēġnan, friġnan, frīnan, 3 frǣinen, -ien, *Orm.* fraȝȝnenn, (frayny, *south.* vraini), 3–5 frein(e(n, 4–5 frain(e, fran(e, -ayn(e, -eyn(e, (4 freygne, 5 frayen, fraynne), 9– frayn. Also

pa. t. 4 **frain.** [A Com. Teut. str. vb. inflected in ME. as wk. ; OE. *fregnan, frignan, frinan* (pa. t. *frægn, frán*, pl. *frugnon, frinon*, also wk. (*ge*)-*frægnade*) = OS. *fregnan* (pa. t. *fragn*), ON. *fregna* (pa. t. *frá*), Goth. *fraihnan* (pa. t. *frah*); the Teut. root **freh-, freg-* is found also in OE. *fricgan* to ask, *fricca* herald, *freht* (=**freoht, friht*) oracle, and (with different vowel-grade) in OS. *frâgôn* (Du. *vragen*), OHG. *frâgên, frâhen* (MHG. *vrâgen*, mod.Ger. *fragen*); further (with metathesis), OHG. *fergôn* to ask, beg. The OAryan root is **prek-, prk-*, found e.g. in L. *precārī* to PRAY ; and with *-sk-* suffix in L. *poscĕre* (:—**pork-sk-*), Ger. *forschen* to demand.]

1. *trans.* To make inquiry of (a person) about (something); =ASK *v.* 2-6 (which see for constructions).

Beowulf (Z.) 1319 (He) frægn gif him wære æfter neodlaðum niht getæse. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* C 581 (Hessels) *Consulo*, frigno. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii. (1890) 268 Hine frugnon and ascodon his geferan, for hwon he his dyde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxxviii[i]. 20 Þone fælan gebanc frine me sybþan. *c* 1205 LAY. 30734 Brien hine gon fræine of his fare-coste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7193 Sua lang sco frain him, þat bald, þat suilk a gabing he hir tald. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 151 And this ermyt bigan to frain At Satenas, hou he hafd spedde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 3 And frayned ful oft of folke þat I mette, If ani wiȝte wiste where dowel was at Inne. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xvii, Sir Amadace franut hur the marchandes name. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 678 And sithe he freyned also swithe, 'How fares my lady brighte'? 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xi, I..fast at thame did frane Quhat men thay wer? 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 397 Of you I wolde frayne Why come ye nat to court. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxviii. 65 Theyr myndes disdayne Gods actes to fraine. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 270 The said Umphra frayned the said Thomas. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 181, I, musing, frain'd her meaning. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.) *Frayn*, to ask. *Lanc.* 1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 160 Frayn'd by the knight, they told, a beautious maid .. Was borne a prisoner.

b. *intr.* To make inquiries; to inquire *at* or *of* (a person); to ask *after* (a person), *of* = about (a thing).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xix. [xxi]. (1890) 316 Swa swa me seolfum frinendum .. Wilferþ biscop sægde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19628 Þa Farisewwess haffdenn sket Off Cristess dedess fraȝnedd. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 92/73 Þagh þu frayny after freond, ne fyndestu non. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3849 Þai frannid o þar frendes fare. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3745 Thus of hir he gan to axe and freyne. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lvi, If he frayne oȝte aftur me .. Say him my sute is quite. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1099 The kyng at hym can frayne. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 261 He franyt Of thar counsall in this caiss. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 227 He began to frane farther mair. 1568 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 45 Ȝe preiche, ȝe fleich, ȝe frane.

2. a. *trans.* To ask for (a thing); to request (a person) *to* do something. b. *intr.* To ask, request. Const. *for*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 129 Fortune fares þer as ho frayнez. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. vi. 39 For þis as scho fraynyd fast, He consentyd at þe last. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 485 He can him frayn Al the sothe him to sayn.

Hence † **Fray·ning** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27371 Þe preist bi-gin þan his franyng. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 30 Þe kynge..one þis wyis mad franyng. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 27 By a fraynyng forþan failеþ þer manye. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 207 At last, be lang franing of his wife, he schew quhat schame the king had done to him.

Frayturer: see FRATERER.

Frazil (frē·zi·l). [? A Canadian use of F. *fraisil*, coal-dust, cinders.] In *Canada* and *U.S.* Ice formed at the bottom of a stream, anchor-ice. Also *attrib.*

1888 *Montreal Gaz.* 17 Mar. (Cent.), It has been suggested that it may be due to the accumulation of frazil or anchor-ice. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Companion* 9 Feb. 71/4 The greater the surface of the swift open water, the greater the quantity of frazil made in a minute, hour, or day. Every open rapid is, in 'zero weather', a frazil-factory.

Frazzle (fræ·z'l), *v. dial.* and *U. S.* Also **frazle.** [Cf. FASEL *v.*, and FRAY *v.*[2]] *trans.* To fray, wear out, tear to rags or ribbons. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Fra·zzled** *ppl. a.* Also **Fra·zzle** *sb.*, the state of being frazzled or worn out; **Fra·zzlings**, ravellings.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Frazle*, to unravel or rend cloth. *Frazlings*, threads of cloth, torn or unravelled. 1893 *Amer. Missionary* (N. Y.) Dec. 418 One's garments get frazzled in the grass; one's mind and body and spiritual sense sometimes become frazzled, torn to pieces, good-for-nothing. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 2 Jan., Two years ago his nerves were worn to a frazzle over an attempt made to levy a tax. 1895 *Nebraska State Jrnl.* 23 June 3/1 Everyone believed that Thomas would..plant the frazzled banner of the distillers in its place.

Freak (frīk), *sb.*[1] [Not found before 16th c.; possibly introduced from dialects, and cognate with OE. *frician* (*Matt.* xi. 17) to dance.]

1. A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious humour, notion, whim, or vagary.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Jane Shore* ii, Fortunes frekes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 50, I feare the fickle freakes .. Of Fortune. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* II. i, Her I'll make A stale, to take this courtier in a freak. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 654 Now the Freak takes him and he makes seventy Peers of the Land at one clap. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 P 2 Sometimes in a Freak [she] will instantly change her Habitation. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 79 Amid the freaks that modern fashion sanctions, It grieves me much to see live animals Brought on the stage. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vi. 158 Ibrahim Pasha, in a freak of tyrannical fury, turned every Mahometan out of the city. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip Libr.* v. 56 One of the grimmest freaks that ever entered into a pious mind.

2. The disposition of a mind subject to such humours; capriciousness.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 54 It is the Freak of many People, they cannot do a good Office, but they are presently boasting of it. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. 380 Several..have ruined their fortunes out of mere freak. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiii, A decent quiescence under the freak of manner, gave me the advantage.

3. A capricious prank or trick, a caper.

Cf. the earlier synonym REAKS.

1724 GAY *Quidnuncki's*, Thus, as in giddy freaks he bounces, Crack goes the twig, and in he flounces! 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jackdaw*, The priests, with awe, as such freaks they saw, Said: The Devil must be in that little Jackdaw. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 3 Expelled from Harrow for some boyish freak.

4. A product of irregular or sportive fancy.

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 130 Thy most magnificent and mighty freak [an ice-palace], The wonder of the North. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 Strawberry Hill of Horace Walpole, Fonthill Abbey of Mr. Beckford, were freaks.

b. (More fully *freak of nature*, = *lusus naturæ*): A monstrosity, an abnormally developed individual of any species; in recent use (*esp.* U. S.), a living curiosity exhibited in a show.

1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 230 Many were .. the freaks of nature that I beheld in the singular formations of the rocks. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 2/5 An association of ..natural curiosities usually exhibited at booths..called the 'Freaks' Union', the word freaks being an abbreviation of the term 'freaks of nature' by which these monstrosities are described. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 130 The two freaks were retired into private life for purposes of refreshment.

5. *Comb.*, as *freak-show*; *freak-doing* adj.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 470 The freak-doing Aswins. 1887 E. R. PENNELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 400 *note*, What I should call penny peep, or rather freak, shows.

Hence **Frea·kdom**, the region or domain of caprice; **Frea·kery**, freaks collectively; **Frea·kful** *a.*, freakish, capricious; **Frea·ksome** *a.* = prec.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 230 By some freakful chance. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 175 The Puck of Fancy, that freaksome, tricksy wight. 1873-4 A. J. ELLIS in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 15 Was it ['scrumptious']..a pure fancy of the moment, with nothing but absurdity and freakdom to generate it? 1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* I. 5 What a wide range of Nature's curious freakery a forest has!

Freak (frīk), *sb.*[2] [f. FREAK *v.*] A fleck or streak of colour.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 215 These quaint freaks of russet [in an old book] tell of Montaigne.

Freak (frīk), *v.* [f. FREAK *sb.*[1]; the word (in sense 1) seems to have been formed by Milton.]

1. *trans.* To fleck or streak whimsically or capriciously; to variegate. Usually in pa. pple.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 144 The pansy freaked with jet. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 814 And dark embroun'd, Or beauteous freakt with many a mingled hue. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 80 Collecting dianthi freaked with beautifully varied colours. 1880 SWINBURNE *Studies in Song* 15 The very dawn was..freaked with fire.

fig. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 221 The anxious elaboration of a style freaked with allusions.

2. *intr.* To practise freaks; to sport, gambol, frolic.

1663 [see FREAKING *ppl. a.*]. *a* 1820 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* xxvi. 1836 Then glad they left their covert lair, And freaked about in the midnight air.

Freak, var. form of FREKE, *Obs.*, man.

† **Frea·king**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FREAK *v.*] Addicted to freaks, freakish.

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 140 After 4 daies time (in which Feak and his Freaking Partisans were almost run from their wits). 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Jan., He told me what a mad, freaking fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been.

Freakish (frī·kiʃ), *a.* [f. FREAK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.]

1. Full of freaks, characterized by freaks, capricious, whimsical.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 186 Without any such freakish conceits. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* I. i, An ill-contrived, ugly, freakish fool. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 P 4 The most wild and freakish garb that can be imagined. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 605 His freakish thoughts. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 249 We found our companions busily employed in securing the young freakish horses. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I. viii, Her trees of tinsel kiss'd by freakish gales. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. iii, Look at that sketch: it is a fancy of..a strange freakish painter. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 40 Our freakish climate. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 122 The synthesis of title and right in Civil law may be freakish and capricious.

2. Of the nature of a freak, curious, grotesque.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xi, The ozier wand In many a freakish knot had twined. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxxviii, He .. had stuck His freakish gauds upon the Ancient's brow.

Hence **Frea·kishly** *adv.*, **Frea·kishness.**

1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 26 Let us admire the freakishness of worldly affairs. *a* 1714 J. SHARP *Wks.* (1754) V. ii. 48 Such a piece of folly and freakishness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Freakishly. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Apr., That freakishness of humour which made me a voluntary idler. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 204 But gods intervene mechanically and freakishly, like the magicians in Ariosto or Tasso. 1888 *Repentance P. Wentworth* II. 340 You..are fully persuaded I did it out of sheer freakishness.

Freaky (frī·ki), *a.* [f. FREAK *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] = FREAKISH.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 453 Instead of..clipsome hedges and freaky meadows..his faded eye could only fall upon horrid bars and walls. 1891 *Ibid.* CXLIX. 107/2 Theodora was..a slippery, freaky little creature.

Hence **Frea·kiness.**

1886 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* 347 No other species seems to show such peculiar 'freakiness' of character, both individually and locally.

† **Fream**, *sb. Obs.*—° 'Arable land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover' (Phillips 1671).

Phillips appends this definition to his explanation of *Freameth* (see next); Kersey 1706 refers it, prob. rightly, to *Fream.* The word is otherwise unknown.

Fream (frīm), *v.* Also 6 (? *erron.*) froam. [Of uncertain origin.

Perh. an artificial term suggested by L. *fremĕre* to roar (F. *frémir*, to shudder, is too remote in sense). But quot. 1876 suggests that it may, with unexplained irregularity, represent OAngl. *hréma* = WS. *hrēman*, to cry out.]

intr. To roar, rage, growl: *spec.* of a boar.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 238 A Bore freameth. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Hee freams, and skrawling to the skye brays terribil hoyseth. *Ibid.* IV. (Arb.) 100 Hudge fluds lowdlye freaming from mountayns loftye be trowlling. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* viii. 113 He [a man turned into a boar] did..extreamly froam at his own Countrymen. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 11 Terms for their Noise at Rutting time .. A Boar Freameth. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 90 An hart bellows, a buck groyns..a boar freams. [1876 *Whitby Gloss., Freeam* or *Reeam*, to scream.]

† **Frean**, *v. Manège. Obs.* (See quot.)

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 28 If he will lie downe and tumble, which horsmen call Freaning, you shall not onely giue him leaue, but..helpe him to wallow ouer and ouer.

† **Freare.** *Sc. Obs.* = FRAIL *sb.*[1]

1565 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 25 (Jam.) Fywe half frearis of feggis. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 292 Ane frear of feggis. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 166 Quhilk was convoyit to the castell of Edinburgh in a freare of fegges.

Freat, obs. form of FRET.

Freathe (frīð), *v. Sc.* [? repr. OE. (*d-*)*frōðan* to foam (pa. pple. *-froðen*: cf. FROTH *sb.*).]

1. *intr.* To froth or foam.

1785 BURNS *Sc. Drink* x, O rare! to see thee fizz an' freath I' th' lugget caup!

2. *trans.* To make to froth or lather.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. song v, We're not yet begun To freath the graith.

Freche, obs. form of FRESH.

† **Fre·chedly**, *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. *frech* var. of FREEK + -ED [1] + -LY [2].] Greedily.

c 1450 MYRC 1332 Ete or dronke to frechedely.

Freck, frack (frek, fræk), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: *a.* 1 frec, 3 frech, *south.* vrech, 4 freck, -kk(e, 4-5 frek(e, (5 freik), 8-9 *Sc.* freck. *β. Sc.* 6-7 frak, 6-9 frack. [Com. Teut.: OE. *frec, fric, fræc* = OHG. *freh* covetous, greedy (MHG. *vrech* courageous, Ger. *frech* bold, insolent), ON. *frekr* greedy (Sw. *frack* daring, Da. *fræk*), Goth. (*faihu*) *friks* (fee-)greedy, covetous. Cf. FRIKE *a.*, which seems to have been confused with this word.]

1. Desirous, eager, prompt, quick, ready. Const. *gen.* (OE. only) *to* with *sb.* or *vb.* in *inf.* *To make freck*: to make ready.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* viii. 15 Hwæt hi firenlusta frece ne wæron. *c* 1205 LAY. 9419 To heo eoden alle afoten & swiðe freche weoren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5198 To bidd hast now es nan sa frek. 1352 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 68 Doghty men .. That war ful frek to fight. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4441 He was freke his name to frayne. 1560-78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) Pref., Frack to preach the Gospell in Scotland, as in another Antiochia. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 104 The merchantis maid frack to saill. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 119 Hae ye your man by acht o'clock, A' frack and furnish't for the shock. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiv, You know whether I am so frack as the serving-man spoke him.

b. In bad sense: Greedy, gluttonous; also, keen for mischief.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 19 Heonu monn fric. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þe vox is ec a wrecche vrech best, and fret swuðe wel mid alle. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 75 Ac sathanas þe frecche Þe saule wule drecche, Hwanne he agult habbeþ.

2. Lusty, strong, vigorous.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 23 On all the flwre thair was nane frackar. 1569 in Napier *Mem.* (1793) 127 Thou art the frackest felow amang them. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxiv, Unlikely men to stay one of the frackest youths in Scotland of his years.

Freck (frek), *sb. rare*—[1]. [? Shortened from FRECKLE *sb.*] = FRECKLE.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 53-349 Burnt-umber spots and frecks.

† **Freck, frack**, *v.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [f. the adj.] *intr.* To move swiftly or nimbly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 62 As the Troianis frakkis our the fluide. *Ibid.* V. iv. 101.

Freck (frek), *v.*[2] [? Shortened from FRECKLE *v.* or var. of FREAK *v.*] *trans.* To mark with spots or freckles; to dapple.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 43 There shee a bloodlesse Statue sate, all freckt. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.*

II. 3 Eve put on her sweetest shroud .. Freck'd with white and purple cloud. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedr.* Poet. Wks. (1870) 25 The painted windows, frecking [ed. 1890 IV. 47 freaking] gloom with glow.

Fre·cken, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 frekne, 5 frakyn(e, 5–6 frakene, 6 fracin, frackne, freken, -in, 7 frechon. [a. ON. *freknur* pl. (Sw. *fräkne*, Da. *fregne*).] A freckle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1311 A fewe freknes in his face y-spreynd. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 680/3 *Hec lenticula*, a frakyn. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1634) 200 Frekens..may be taken away by often anoynting them with the oyle of Tartar. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 562 Redde streeks, frechons, hairs, warts. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Freckens*, freckles.

Hence **Fre·ckened** *ppl. a.*, marked with freckles.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1081 His forhevede alle was it over, As þe felle of a froske, and fraknede it semede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/1 Fraknyd, *idem quod* Frakny. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Frecken (fre·kĕn), *v. Anglo-Irish*, etc. [mispronunciation of FRIGHTEN.] *trans.* To frighten. Also with *of*.

1847 LE FANU *T. O'Brien* 230 'A whole parish that was freckened beyant all tellin'.' 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 347 'May be it was myself she was freckened of.'

Freckle (fre·k'l), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 fracel, -le, frakel, -il, -le, 6 frekell(e, -le, -yll, 6–7 freck-(e)l, 7 frecle, -lle, 6– freckle. [Alteration of FRECKEN.]

1. A yellowish or light-brown spot in the skin, said to be produced by exposure to the sun and wind.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Of cloop þat is clepid fraclis or goute roset. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B v a, Lac virginis..taketh awaie frekles of yᵉ visage. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 163 The legs and thighes discoloured into frekels. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* III. 76 Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen, Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. ii, Her skin .. spangled here and there with a golden freckle. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 5 She was running about without thinking of freckles.

fig. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 7 He semed somwhat besprent wᵗ the frekell of negligence.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

1547 BORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 127 If a man doth cast a cupe..in the well, it wyll be full of droppes or frakils. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 13 In their [Cowslips'] gold coats, spots you see, Those be Rubies, Fairie fauors, In those freckles, liue their sauors. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 3 One would take them at first but for little reddish Frecles and Spots. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 241 Not a flower But shows some touch, in freckle, streak, or stain, Of his unrivalled pencil. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmos. Phænom.* (1815) 78 A sort of cirrostratus like little freckles. 1832 BOWLES *St. John in Patmos* v. 57 Not a freckle stained the firmament High overhead.

transf. 18.. O. W. HOLMES *Good Time Going*, This little speck, the British Isles? 'Tis but a freckle; never mind it!

† **3.** ? A wrinkle. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 b, They fille vp theyr frekyllys; and stretche abrode theyr skyn with tetanother.

4. *Comb.*, as *freckle-water*; *freckle-faced* adj.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/4 Charles Vine..freckle Fac'd ..Run away from his Master. 1856 ANNE MANNING *Tasso & Leonora* 100, I am off to the Barber-surgeon's to buy some freckle-water for Madama Leonora. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 307/1 You were freckle-faced.

Freckle (fre·k'l), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover with freckles or spots.

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy d'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 107 The bloud She so much thirsts for, freckling hands and face. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 68 Persons naturally with brown skins, are blistered or freckled less than those who are fairer. 1844 HOOD *Discov. in Astron.* ii, 'Lord, master .. To wonder so at spots upon the sun! I'll tell you what he's done—*Freckled himself!*'

b. *intr.* To appear in spots or patches.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 207 The sunbeams, filtering small, Freckling through the branches fall. *Ibid.* II. 201 Where the sunshine freckles on the eye Through the half-clothed branches in the woods.

2. *intr.* To become marked with freckles.

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Conf.* Wks. 1869 XXII. 220 Those fair complexions, they freckle so. 1889 ANSTEY *Pariah* I. iv, You know I never freckle.

Freckled (fre·k'ld), *ppl. a.* Also 4 y-fracled, 5 y-freklet, fraculd. [f. FRECKLE *sb.* + -ED [2].]

1. Marked with freckles.

1440 [see FRECKNY]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 50 She hath a freckled face. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1532/4 With pock-holes in his face, and freckled. 1751 GORDON *Another Cordial for Low Spirits* II. 138 One of the Barkin-Tribe, with weather-beaten Countenance and freckl'd Fist. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sk.* 232 The freckled children looked hard and healthy.

2. Spotted; dappled; variegated.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3659 Is stede, Al y-fracled wyþ whit & rede. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 233 Eyen..whit y-freklet, or I-sprotid. *c* 1614 DRAYTON *Quest of Cynthia* Wks. (1748) 227 We'll angle in the brook, The freckled trout to take. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 41 Their [Hounds'] Legs freckled with red and black. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 140 Freckled cowslips are gilding the plain. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 63 Velvet.. freckled with gold thread sprouting up like loops.

† **3.** Resembling a freckle. *Obs.*—[1]

1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 39 It is a freckled spot that groweth in the skin.

4. *Comb.*, as *freckled-faced* adj.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 107/2 When a stout frecled faced King should passe over that ford, then the power of the Welshmen should be brought under. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2256/4 They were taken away by a Fellow ..swarthy and freckled Faced. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* ii, The little red-headed, freckled-faced lassie.

Hence **Fre·ckledness**, the state of being freckled.

1611 COTGR., *Canetille*..the freckllednesse of a face.

Freckling (fre·klin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRECKLE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb FRECKLE. In quots. quasi-*concr.*, a mark like a freckle. Also *collect.*, a marking with freckles.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 159 A deep Volcanian yellow..Made gloom of all her frecklings, streaks and bars. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 68/3 A white variety without the external freckling is not uncommon.

Fre·cklish, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. FRECKLE *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat freckled.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2809/4 Timothy Phillips .. pale and frecklish..went away..with a..Sum of Money.

Freckly (fre·kli), *a.* [f. FRECKLE *sb.* + -Y [1].] Full of spots or freckles.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Highlander* 14 He.. plumps his Freckly Cheeks with stinking Weed [Tobacco]. 1740 PINEDA *Span. Dict., Sarpullido*, freckly, motly, or full of small Spots.

† **Fre·ckly, fra·ckly,** *adv.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. FRECK *a.* + -LY [2].] **a.** Voraciously, greedily. **b.** Eagerly, with spirit, promptly, lustily.

a. *c* 1205 LAY. 31772 He æt of ane uisce urechliche swiðe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 166 Thai rostit in hy thair met, And fell rycht frakly for till et.

b. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 393 Do charge oure charyottis swithe And frekly folowes me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 164 Wonder frakly thai Onto thair labour can thaim all addres. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 362 The gentilmen offerit tham selves verie frachie. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 669 How fracklie, as a perjured and man-sworne person he went forward.

† **Fre·ckny,** *a. Obs.*—[1] In 5 **frakny.** [f. FRECKEN *sb.* + -Y [1]; = Sw. *fräknig*.] Freckled.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 176/1 Frakny, or fraculde (*P.* frekeny) *lentigi(n)osus*.

† **Fre·ddon,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 firdon, friddon, fridoun. [ad. Fr. *fredonner*.] *intr.* To hum, warble, quaver. Hence † Fri·ddoning *vbl. sb.*

1584 SOUTHERNE in Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 260, I will freddon in thine honour. 1588 A. HUME *Triumph Lord* 207 Douce friddoning of flutes. 1599—[see FIRDON.] 16.. MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* vii (in *Evergreen*), Compleitly, mair sweitly, Scho fridound flat and schairp.

† **Frede,** *v.* Forms: 2–4 frede(n; also 1 ge-frédan, 3–4 *south.* ivrede(n. [OE. (*ge*)*frédan* wk. vb., f. *fród* wise; = MDu. *vroeden*, OHG. *fruotan*.] *trans.* To be sensible of, feel, perceive; with direct *obj.* or with sentence as *obj.* Also *refl.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 4 Sio ȝefrednes hine mæȝ ȝegrapian & ȝefredan þæt hit lichoma biþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 544 Hi swurdes ecge ne ȝefreddon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 29 Heo on hire ȝefredde [*c* 1160 *Hatton* fredde] ðæt heo of ðam wite ȝehæled wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 27138 Ah he herm ivredde: his heȝe men he losede. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 197 in *O. E. Misc.* 78 Bute we vs bi-rede þe gost hit schal ivrede. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 22 ȝef that ȝe fredeth ȝou, That he ne be nauȝt digne For te be housled. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1514 His wife lai warme abedde And solas of hire lemman fredde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 374 If that I her fredde, Whan I toward offring her ledde.

Frederize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *Frederick* + -IZE.] *intr.* To take the part of the Emperor Frederick.

1628 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng., Hen. III.* (an. 1246) 138 Vpon the Popes..dispising the Kings message (who, he said, began to Frederize).

‖ **Fredon.** *Obs.* [Fr. *fredon* in similar sense.] A particular sequence of cards: see quot.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 142 The fredon which is four tens, four aces, four nines, etc.

Fred-stole: see FRITHSTOOL.

Free (frī), *a.* Forms: 1 frío, fréo, freoh, frioh, frí, fríy, fríz, 2–3 fri(e, 3–4 freo, (3 *south.* vreo), 4 fry, frey, *south.* vry, vri, 6 frye, 6–7 (chiefly *Sc.*) frie, 2–6 fre, 4– free. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fréo*, *frío*, *frig* corresponds to OFris. *frí*, OS. *frí* (recorded only as sb. and in the compound *frí-lík*; Du. *vrij*), OHG. *frí* (MHG. *vrî*, mod. Ger. *frei*), ON. **frí-r* (lost exc. in the compound *frídals*:—**frí-hals* 'free-necked', free; the mod.Icel. *frí*, Sw., Da. *fri* are adopted from Ger.), Goth. *frei-s*:—OTeut. **frijo-* free:—OAryan **priyo-*, represented by Skr. *priyá* dear, Welsh *rhydd* free, f. root **pri* to love (Skr. *prî* to delight, endear; OSl. *prijateli* friend, Goth. *frijôn*, OE. *fréon* to love, whence FRIEND).

The primary sense of the adj. is 'dear'; the Germanic and Celtic sense comes of its having been applied as the distinctive epithet of those members of the household who were connected by ties of kindred with the head, as opposed to the slaves. The converse process of sense-development appears in Lat. *liberi* 'children', literally the 'free' members of the household.]

I. Not in bondage to another.

1. Of persons: Not bound or subject as a slave is to his master; enjoying personal rights and liberty of action as a member of a society or state.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Gif hwylc swiþe rice cyning..næfde nænne fryne [*MS. Cott.* freone] mon on eallon his rice, ac wæron ealle þeowe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xxi. 2 Þeowie he six ȝer and beo him freoh on þam seofoðan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6708 (Gött.) Qua-so smytes vte his thrales eye..He sal him make fre and quite. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 19 The bonde man, and he that is fre from his master. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 81 When I did make thee free. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 442 Delicate Ariel, I'll set thee free for this. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 16 These are free Negroes, and wear..the badge of their freedom. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 65 It sometimes happens, though rarely, that free girls are sold as slaves.

b. *fig.* (*esp.* in a spiritual sense = not in bondage to sin).

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John viii. 36 Gif forðon sunu iow ȝefrioð soðlice frio ȝe biodon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 He hadde maked hem fre of þe deules þral-ipe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. iii. 84 Of the fatis fre [orig. *libera fati*]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 20 As you from crimes would pardon'd be, Let your indulgence set me free. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* v. 1. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* 130 Who .. free from Conscience, is a slave to Fame. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 194 Everything is by so much the freer from Fate.

c. Of or belonging to free men. *Free labour*: the labour of free men (in contradistinction to that of slaves).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 100 He is satisfied that at present free-labor is more profitable than slave-labor.

2. Of a state, its citizens, institutions, etc.: Enjoying civil liberty; existing under a government which is not arbitrary or despotic, and does not encroach upon individual rights. Also, not subject to foreign dominion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 219 A[a]s ! that folk, that euir wes fre .. War tretyt than sa wykkytly. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xi. 31 And Jerusalem be holy and free. with his coostis. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 49 Till the iniurious Romans did extort This Tribute from vs, we were free. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 259 Here at least We shall be free. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVII. 184 He is king of a free people. 1792 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 155 France is now the freeest country in the world. 1802 WORDSW., *Sonn.*, '*It is not to be thought of that the flood*', We must be free or die, who speak the tongue That Shakspeare spake. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 21 Is it not a mockery to call a man free, who no more dares turn out his tallow into candles for his own use, than he dares rob upon the highway? 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 187 Holland .. became the chief European centre of free thought, free religion, and free industry.

† **3.** Noble, honourable, of gentle birth and breeding. In ME. a stock epithet of compliment. Often in alliterative phr. *fair and free*. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1642 (Gr.) Da wearþ Seme suna & dohtra..worn afeded, freora bearna. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lvi[i]. 9 Ic þe on folcum frine Drihten ecne andete. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 109/100 þe Amirales douȝter..þat was so fair a[i]d fre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 420 Of fayrost fourme & maners, & mest ȝentyl & fre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8121 Als milk þair [Ethiopians'] hide becom sa quite And o fre blod þai had þe heu. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 795 My joy, my blys, my lemman fre. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 633 Mirthe, that is so fair and free. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* I. 442 His fader Anchises the free. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 125 For to wyrship that chyld so fre. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 199 They met wyth damp Rambault the free knyght. *c* 1554 *Interlude of Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 20 To have a sight I would be fain Of that lady free. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 11 Thou Goddess fair and free.

† **4.** Hence in regard to character and conduct: Noble, honourable, generous, magnanimous. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25524 þat ilk time þou mistred þe, Suet iesu I wit hert sa fre, To maria magdalene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 525 'Now frynd', quod þat faire, 'as ye bene fre holden, Will ye suffer me to say, and the sothe telle?' 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Salisbury* xviii, Vertuous life, fre hart and lowly mind. 1594 H. WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 You must be secret, constant, free. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 199, I would not have your free and noble nature, Out of self-bounty, be abused.

† **b.** Of studies: Liberal; = L. *ingenuæ* (*artes*).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 150 He sholde make his chyldryn to lerne fre Sciencis of Clergi.

II. Released, loose, unrestricted.

5. At liberty; allowed to go where one wishes, not kept in confinement or custody. † *Free keeping* = L. *libera custodia*. Also, released from confinement or imprisonment, liberated. Phr. *to set free, let go free*, etc. (Also *fig.*)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 206/2 And ii yere he was in free kepyng and disputed ayenst the Jewes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 24 b, He wold .. set them at free deliverance. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 107 O that the gods Would set me free from this unhallow'd place! 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 269 We would let them go free. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Love disarmed* 25 Set an unhappy pris'ner free, Who ne'er intended harm to thee. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 37/2 We use no compulsion with untried prisoners. You are free as air till you are found guilty. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 2 Calvin..set free all those souls.

b. Of animals: Not kept in confinement, at liberty to range abroad.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 250 Godes foules and hus free bestes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 889 Their Steeds around, Free from their Harness, graze the flow'ry Ground. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 35 The round blue heaven is all thine own, O free and happy bird! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 Deer, as free as in an American forest, wandered there by thousands.

6. Released from ties, obligations, or constraints upon one's action.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 142 Till by helping Baptista's eldest daughter to a husband we set his youngest free for a husband. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Commend. of Love* 1, I rather far be fast nor frie, Albeit I micht my mynd remove. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 57 Free, madam! no .. He's bound unto Octavia. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Song*, '*Phillis, since*

we' 18 We both have spent our stock of love, So consequently should be free. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 2 Since I was what may be termed a free man; or, in other words, since I became independent.

b. Released or exempt from work or duty.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 640 The Swain, who, free from Business and Debate, Receives his easy Food from Nature's Hand. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 300 They watch and are free by turns in the day-time, but at night they must all be in the Fort. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 37 Coleman had a whole day free to make his escape. *c* 1818 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. iv. 116 A fortnight hence I shall be free as air.

7. Guiltless, innocent, acquitted. Const. *from, of* (a crime or offence). ? *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 252 Your Maiestie and wee that haue free soules, it touches vs not. *Ibid.* v. ii. 343 *Laer.* Mine and my Fathers death come not vpon thee, Nor thine on me. *Ham.* Heauen make thee free of it. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 23 Sep. (1891) 521, I am free from the blood of all men, for I have communicated to you the whole counsel of God. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 A man that hath a free heart, and a good Conscience. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* III. i (end), My hands are guilty, but my heart is free.

8. Of actions, activity, motion, etc.: Unimpeded, unrestrained, unrestricted, unhampered. Also of persons: Unfettered in their action.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13079 Þe king þam lete haf fre entre. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 152 Þe necke schal nevere have his free mevynge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 Fre owth goyng and in comyng. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Thess.* iii. 1 That the worde of God maye haue fre passage. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 86 We shall haue the freer woing at Mr Pages. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 292 That the water may have free passage to all parts. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 62 Whilst each Bishop in his respective Diocesse, Priest in his Parish, were freer than formerly in execution of their Office. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 552 As if one, while his friend was stooping, should fetch a freer stroke at their common Enemy. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 49 ¶ 7 [A] library that I have free access to. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, Her dress, which was loosened for the purpose of freer respiration. 1828 LD. GRENVILLE *Sink. Fund* p. viii, Without the free examination of previously received opinion, no branch of human knowledge can ever be advanced. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* xvii. (1874) I. 188 They have free admission of the light of Heaven. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 112 The various passions are allowed to have free play.

b. phr. (*To have* or *give*) *a free hand*: liberty of action in affairs that one has to deal with. So *to have one's hands free.*

1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiv. 329 Harold thus had his hands free. 1890 J. CORBETT *Drake* ix. 117 He was given a free hand to act against the East and West India convoys. 1895 COL. MAURICE in *United Service Mag.* July 414 No one ever had, in the composition of any history..a freer hand or more ample resources.

c. with *to* and *inf.*: At liberty, allowed, or permitted *to do* something. Also, † permitted by one's conscience, feeling it right *to do* something.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 49, I am free To wedde, a goddes half, wher it lyketh me. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 1 May, Thomas Pepys did come to me, to consult about..his being a Justice of the Peace, which he is much against.. [He] tells me, as a confidant, that he is not free to exercise punishment..against Quakers and other people, for religion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 99, I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 31 Privateers are not obliged to any Ship, but free to go ashore where they please. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 83 He's free to sow discord in German plantations. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Mid'l.* xix, If ye arena free in conscience to speak for her in the court of judicature. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxi, She was free to come and go. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iii. (ed. 4) 59 Some occupation that would leave him freer to move about.

d. Not fettered in judgement; unbiased, open-minded.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 35, I appeal to any free Judge. *Ibid.* III. xvi. (1712) 141 His own words are so free and ingenuous. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 60, I wish they had larger and freer Souls.

e. Showing absence of constraint or timidity in one's movements.

1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, The traveller came forward with a bold, free step.

9. Of literary or artistic composition, etc.: Not observing strict laws of form; (of a translation, copy, etc.) not adhering strictly to the original.

1813 TYTLER *Ess. Princ. Transl.* (ed. 3) 231 The limits between free translation and paraphrases. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 406 A free and tasteful expression of the minute forms in landscape. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iii. 142 Any mistake of grammar or construction, however dexterously concealed in the folds of a free translation. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xv. 97 When..it becomes impossible to follow exactly all the intervals proposed.. The imitation is then said to be Free, or Irregular.

10. Allowable or allowed (*to* or *for* a person *to do* something); open or permitted *to.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 216 If that which we have learned, be free for every man to know. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., Be it free, with reverence and modesty, to note over-sights. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 44 It was free to every one to bastinado a Christian where he met him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 747 Defaming as impure what God declares Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Apr., Y^e^ Copy was..free to y^e^ View of any one. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 32 His Grace may think as meanly as he will of my deserts .. It is free for him to do so. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxii. (1862) 452 The 'twelve legions of Angels', whom it was free to Him to summon to his aid.

b. Open to all competitors; open *for* all. *Free fight*: a fight in which all and sundry engage promiscuously.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 430 The affair became what they call on the frontier a free fight. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xvii. 114 The sailors of a British ship .. challenged our Sailors to a free fight. 1881 *Chicago Times* 11 June, The grand free-for-all horse race, open to the world. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 759/2 English riots are mere free-fights, begun without special premeditation.

11. Of a space, way, passage, etc.: Clear of obstructions, open, unobstructed. So of air = freely-circulating, in which one breathes freely.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3244 On twel doles delt ist ðe se, xii. weizes ðer-in ben faizer and fre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5932 (Gött.) Froskis .. al þe erde þai couerd sua, A man miht noght fre sett his ta. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 233 Are not the streets as free For me as for you? 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 145 They did meet with no Ice, but a free and open Sea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 47 Where in the Void of Heav'n a Space is free, Betwixt the Scorpion and the Maid for thee. *Ibid.* IV. 424 They stop his Nostrils, while he strives in vain To breath free Air. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. iv, And quickly make the entrance free. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 35 The wind off shore—with much free water. 1878 PATMORE *Tamerton Church-Tower* I. 9 Our weary spirits flagg'd beneath The still and loaded air; We left behind the freër heath.

12. Clear of (something which is regarded as objectionable or an encumbrance). Const. *of, from.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5923 Ne was in hus na vessel fre þat watur hild, o stan ne tre, O þis watur þat sua stanc. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xlii. (1495) 503 Creta is an ylonde free and clene of venyme. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 20 Every Man is commanded to keep himself clean, and free from Lice. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 236/2 A Woman all Hairy, no part of her Face free. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 117 These places are seldom free from Soldiers and Seamen. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 120 There is hardly any mine. free from pyrite. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. (ed. 12) 4105, I can keep free with the pumps. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xix. 135 [Glacier] Ice, singularly free from air-bubbles. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 176/1 The main travelling ways ..had been..reported free from any accumulation of foul gas.

13. † a. Of a bird's flight: Agile, swift. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 Her ordinary flying .. is commonly more free than the best Haggard Faulcon. *Ibid.*, A kind of sea Hawk .. of a far freer wing, and of a longer continuance.

b. *Naut.* Of the wind: Not adverse (see quot. 1867).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXV. 81 We had the wind free ..sail after sail the captain piled upon her. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, s. v. *Freeing*, To be free. Said of the wind when it exceeds 67° 30′ from right-ahead. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., She is on the wrong tack, but the last puff was free, and helped her.

14. Of material things: Not restrained in movement, not fixed or fastened. *To get free*: to get loose (from something that restrains or encumbers), to extricate.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 19 And, knitting all his force, got one hand free. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII 464 Now half appeared The tawny lion, pawing to get free His hinder parts. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 114 The.. free zoöids of the *Lucernaridæ*. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 82 (1875) 250 The pennant of a vessel lying becalmed first shows the coming breeze..by gentle undulations that travel from its fixed to its free end. 1878 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 40 The discovery of the free reed. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm., Free Spring*, a balance spring uncontrolled by curb pins. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 The yacht..with courses free.

15. Disengaged from contact or connexion with some other body or surface; relieved from the pressure of an adjacent or superincumbent body. In *Bot.*, not adnate to other organs. *Free-central*: see quot. 1845.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 10 Making over the Architraves..Arches that will bear the weight, and leave the Architraves free. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 374 At the free surface of the mucous membrane. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 16 If it [the placenta] grows in the middle of the ovary, without adhering to its sides..it is called *free central.* 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 8 The anthers remaining separate, and being termed free. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 105 Carpels 1 or more, free or connate.

16. *Chem.*, etc. Uncombined.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 244 The nitric acid remains free in the liquor. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 51 By the decomposition of the carbonic acid, oxygen is set free. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xx. (ed. 2) 464 A silicate of alumina, with some free silica, and a trace of iron. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 148/2 A few grains of kaolin..may be added to neutralise an excess of free acid.

17. Of power or energy: Disengaged, available for 'work'.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 662 The whole power of the engine would be expended in impelling itself and the ship..and no free power would remain for freight. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 363 The action of the free fluid is in equilibrio with the external force. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 6 Free electricity is not under any circumstances conducted silently to the earth.

18. Of a material: Yielding easily to operation, easily worked, loose and soft in structure. Also *free-working*: see D. 1. a below. See also FREE-STONE, whence this sense prob. arises.

1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 174 Item for Ramsey stone free and ragge. 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 353 Many flat stones, but being free and soft, their inscriptions are woren out. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 59 Even that kind of land that is most free and open in its nature, is found to be rendered more fertile by [fallowing]. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 106 This stone was capable of being thus wrought, and was so free to the tool. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 It is generally called free, or Dunstone land.

b. Of wood: Without knots. (So *free-stuff*; see D. 2.)

1678 [see FROUGHY 2]. 1770 KUCKAHN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 315 Out of any soft free wood, cut an artificial one.

III. Characterized by spontaneity, readiness or profuseness in action.

19. Of a person, his will, etc.: Acting of one's own will or choice, and not under compulsion or constraint; determining one's own action or choice, not motived from without. (See also FREE WILL.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Forþæm he gesceop twa gesceadwisan gesceafta frio [*MS. Cott.* freo], englas & men. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7441 He knew nat that she was constreyned .. But wende she come of wille al fre. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 180 Nay, be free, my daughters, in election. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 170 To make vp a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 5 Considering man as a free agent. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 22 A man is said to be free, so far forth as he can do what he will. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 561 From the day when he quitted Friesland..he had never been a free agent. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 6 The choice of the electors would be perfectly free.

20. Ready in doing or granting anything; acting willingly or spontaneously; (of an act) done of one's own accord; (of an offer, assent, etc.) readily given or made, made with good will.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 852 To kepe his forward by his free assent. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* x. 13 And Kynge Salomon gaue vnto y^e^ Quene..all that she desyred and axed, besydes that which he gaue her of a frye hande. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect* 20th *Sund. Trinity*, That we maye with free hearts accomplyshe those thynges that thou wouldest have done. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 121 There is no kinde of thing, which Cæsars highnesse .. wil not graunt and give of his free bountie. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 188. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* I. i, You neede not urge my spirit by disgrace, 'Tis free enough; my Father hinders it. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 13 Tarquinius .. of his own free courage demanding the Kingdome, had it as freely granted. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* Wks. 1802 II. 132 His noble free offers left us nothing to ask. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 206 God doth justifie us (saith he) of his free-goodnes. 1882 OGILVIE s. v., He made him a free offer of his services.

b. with *inf.*: Ready *to do* something; eager, willing, prompt. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *free to confess*, where the adj. is now apprehended as in 8 c.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 22, I shall be very free to open my Heart. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. v. 94 He was very free to talk with me, and first asked me my business thither. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 276 To part with anything in this World..and to be free to suffer any temporal Loss .. rather than live in a State of strong Temptation to Sin. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 191 But they were not free to consent thereto. 1784 *New Spectator* xvi. 6/2 For my own part, I will be free to confess, that, in my opinion, [etc.]. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 40 Mark .. his generous mind; How free he is to push about his beer. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxiii, He was 'free to confess'—(whence comes this phrase? Is't English? No—'tis only parliamentary) That [etc.]. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXXVII. 4, I am free to confess I did not quite know the sort of creature I had to deal with.

c. Of a horse: Ready to go, willing.

1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 802 III. 200 It shall never neede to prykk nor threte a free horse. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 242/1 Horses that be free Do need no spurs. 1673 E. BROWN *Brief Acc. Trav.* 71 They [Servian horses] are very free. 1884 *Daily News* 23 July 7/2 'Free horses'—horses that is..that have been working in pairs, and have been too conscientious in their work, and have done more than their share.

21. Ready in giving, liberal, lavish. Const. *of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14397 Sua fre giuer of all-kin gode. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 27874 (Cott. Galba) Help þe pouer with hert fre. *Ibid.* 28741 (Cott. Galba) What nede es þat þe spenser be nithing of þat þe lord es fre. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxix. 31 As many as were of a free heart. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 496 For Saints themselves will sometimes be Of Gifts that cost them nothing, free. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 84 The Tonquinese in general are very free to their Visitants, treating them with the best cheer they are able to procure. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I was not very free of it, for my Store was not great. 1740 GARRICK *Lying Valet* II. Wks. 1798 I. 53 When he's drunk..he's very free, and will give me any thing. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 185 Handsome in person and free of hand.

b. Of a gift: Given out of liberality or generosity (not in return or requital for something else).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 312 To fynde goode prestis bi fre almes of þe peple. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* I. 21 The messinger of this free felicitie. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xv. 403 The worde χάρισμα..signifieth, 'a free gift', or a gift that is freely giuen..wherof the Prouerbe is, what is so free as gift? 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. I. 411 Benefices are now, I might almost say never a free gift from a private patron.

22. Acting without restriction or limitation; allowing oneself ample measure *in* doing something.

1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 86 Being convinced..that he was too free in sinning. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 147 That either too light, or too free feeding hath occasioned you this dreame. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. I. 224 How free the present age is in

laying taxes on the next. 1746 BERKELEY *Lett. Tar-water* ii. § 9 The free use of strong fermented liquors. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/2 Probably no divine made a freer use of the *paronomasia* than Dan. Featley. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls.* I. 191 He is .. free and careless in displaying his precious wares. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Apr. 4/5 At the close [of the market] the tone is easy, with free sellers.

b. *Free of* or *with*: using or employing without reserve or restraint.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 92 He was so free of his stomacke to receive in strong liquor. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 80 Grotius, the freest man of his tongue that ever I knew. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 196 He was not free of his Discourse. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 258 He gives us a Caution not to be too free with such Preparations.

c. Unstinted as to supply, quantity, etc.; coming forth in profusion; administered without stint; abundant, copious. (Used with mixture of sense 8.)

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg* 86 His wounded thigh by its free bleeding gave the .. eye occasion to suspect [etc.]. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 July, After a free glass or two he happen'd to discourse. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 217 A free stimulus given to the absorbent system. 1822–34 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 244 The skin warm, the pulse free and forcible. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* xii, A monthly rose that was a free bloomer.

23. Frank and open in conversation or intercourse, ingenuous, unreserved; also, in bad sense = over-free, forward, 'familiar', ready to 'take liberties'.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iv. (1718) 18 If thou be free, she's strange; if strange, she's free. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 185 Beeing of a free nature..quite forgot all circumspection. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 132 These Antipodes began to be somewhat bolder, and more free. 1693–4 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 217 His Grace is very free and open. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, I pressed him to be free and plain with me. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. ii, Not so free, fellow! 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 171 Daring and free as was this young nobleman, with women whose principles were as free as his own. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 464 A very able man, with the Western sociability and free-fellowship.

24. *To make* (or *be*) *free with*: to adopt very familiar terms in one's conversation or dealings with (a person); hence *gen.* and *transf.* to treat unceremoniously, take liberties with. Also *Naut.*, to approach boldly.

1708 SWIFT *Abolit. Chr.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 84 Great wits love to be free with the highest objects; and if they cannot be allowed a God to revile or renounce, they will speak evil of dignities. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 7, I was once like to have been run through the Body for making a little too free with my Betters. 1728 N. SALMON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden 36) The Itinerary of Antoninus I find all authors making free with, condemning it for blunders, and altering figures. 1783 *Hist. Miss Baltimores* II. 79 If I can infuse into Carleton's ear, that Sedly and her ladyship make too free, he may..propose setting me as a watch over his wife's conduct. 1803 NELSON 10 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* VIII. 155 You are..to approach Toulon with great caution and not make too free with the entrance of the harbour. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, He may with justice make free with our baggage. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 7 Rebuked him for being so free with the pastor. 1856 READE *Never too late* I, I advise you not to make so free with your servants. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 226 You may make free with the .. shore to within half a cable's length.

25. Of speech: Characterized by liberty in the expression of sentiments or opinions; uttered or expressed without reserve; frank, plain-spoken.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 148 With the free voice of a departing soule, I here protest this Gentlewoman cleare. 1625 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 329 For else Counsellours will but take the Winde of him; And in stead of giuing Free Counsell, sing him a Song of Placebo. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 107 Their free rebukes out of the word of God being very disquieting. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 1 The Mistress and the Maid shall quarrel, and give each other very free Language. 1794 NELSON 19 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 375 Gave Lord Hood my free opinion that 800 troops, with 400 seamen, would take Bastia. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 The conversation at table was free; and the weaknesses of the prince whom the confederates hoped to manage were not spared. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* I. viii. 238 Men used rather free expressions to each other .. in the days of the Regency.

b. Not observing due bounds, 'loose', licentious.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. iii, Where she .. listened to much free talk. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1140 Earl Limours Drank till he jested with all ease, and told Free tales.

IV. Not burdened, not subject or liable, exempt; invested with special rights or privileges.

26. (With const. *from* or *of*): a. Released or exempt from, not liable to (e.g. a rule, penalty, payment).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 26 Eornestlice þa barn senden frie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3240 O þi trout þan mak i þe fre. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 185 He is free from all tax and imposition, all his life after. 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 60 (ed. 2), The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 7 That the Roman Catholic, where the interests of his religion were concerned, thought himself free from all the ordinary rules of morality.

b. Exempt from, having immunity from, not subject to (some circumstances or affection regarded as hurtful or undesirable).

c 1200 ORMIN 16818 Þatt Crist wass..all þwerrt ut off sinne fre. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Freo ouer alle fram alle worldliche weanen. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 55 Poetrie .. is the freest from thys obiection. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. ix. § 2 The freer our minds are from all distempered affections. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 264 These..Are such allow'd Infirmities, that honestie Is neuer free of. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 35 When they feel themselves freest from Sickness. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 179 Our own writers are not free from this error. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, I am never free from those uneasy sensations. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/3 These Highlanders are notoriously free from pulmonary consumption. 1895 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 645/2 The point..appears to me..free from any real difficulty.

27. a. Exempt from, or not subject to, some particular jurisdiction or lordship. b. Possessed of certain exclusive rights or privileges. Used to designate franchises or liberties, as *free chapel* see CHAPEL *sb.* 3 c); *free chase* FRANK CHASE; *fr.e fishery* (see FISHERY 4); *free marriage* = FRANK MARRIAGE; *free warren* (see WARREN). *Free miner* (local): see quot. 1883.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 474 Other holi churche was issent, that mid riȝte was so fre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 164 Or as myn eldris forouch me Held it in freyast reawte. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Bk. Trav.* 21 b, A cure of fre chapell. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xx. 2 Giue amonge you fre cities .. yᵗ they may be fre amonge you from the auenger of bloude. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 170 The Free-Cityes .. have all save some very few, enfreed themselves from the Pope. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iii. § 11 Setting to sale the free-rights of the Church. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 168 Free marriage. 1669 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* 4 Tenements lands and fishings holden in frie burgage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xi. 317 He was a free Merchant..by that name the Dutch and English in the East Indies, distinguish those Merchants who are not Servants to the Company. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Their feoffees and Free-Tenants. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3950/4 The several Regalties, Free-Fisheries, etc. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6194/7 Elizabeth Smith..Free-Dealer. 1726 C. KIRKHAM (*title*), Two Letters the First Shewing..the Rights and Privileges of Pourallees or Free-Hey. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* p. xii, The defection of the Colonies, now the Free and United States. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 26 The rights of free warren and free chace. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* v, No free-forester shall ever be arrested by our people, or on our land. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The free towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Free Miner*..a man born within the hundred of St. Briavels ..who has worked a year and a day in a mine. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 78/2 A free miner made an application to the gaveller for a grant to him of one of the two gales.

28. Of real property: Held without obligation of rent or service, freehold.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/186 An hondret hidene of guod lond with hire he ȝaf þer þat hous, al-so freo in eche point ase he him-suff it heold er. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 348 *Armig.* A place here beside lorde wolde I wedde-sette. *Pilat.* What title has þou þer-to? is it þyne awne free? *Armig.* Lorde, fre be my fredome me fallis it. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 522 II. 224 Other x acres of fre londe. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 249 Your landes oughte to be rendred to you franke and fre. 1587 in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 180 Ladyes Crofte Mr. Losse free. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 492 She had conferred frankely vpon the people of Rome, a piece of medow ground .. which was her owne Free-land. 1701 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3712/4 About 60 Acres of Meadow and Pasture Land, all Free Land.

† b. Of property: At one's own disposal. *Obs.*

1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1808) V. 144 A prohibition existed..against marriage, unless where the young couple could show they possessed £40 Scots of free gear.

29. Invested with the rights or immunities *of*, admitted to the privileges *of* (a chartered company, corporation, city, or the like). Sometimes used simply, without *of*.

1496 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 Merchants and Adventurers dwelling and being free within the City of London. 1553 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 215 He was made fre in myne yere..Am not I also a freeman? 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1311/1 Citizen of London, and free of the clothworkers. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii, Free of the Grocers? 1651 *Rec. Carpenters' Co.* 4 Dec. in Jupp *Hist. Acc. Comp. Carpenters* (1887) 160 Whereas the ffree Sawiers have indited a ffforreine sawier, etc. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, It was in his thoughts to have got me made free of the towne. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 The Company of Free Fishermen of Your River of Thames. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi. § 59 Is a Man under the Law of England? What made him Free of that Law? 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3944/4 He is a Free-Burgess of Colchester. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 18 Sept., It is necessary they should be made free here before they can be employed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, My horse fell, and made me free of the country, as they call it. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 239 The shop-keepers are obliged to be free of the city. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 54 Persons not free of the craft.

b. Hence: Allowed the use or enjoyment *of* (a place, etc).

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1245 He therefore makes all birds of every sect Free of his farm. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 53 ¶2 Powel of the Bath is reconciled to me, and has made me free of his show. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* III. Poet. Wks. (1886) 139 And I was free of haunts umbrageous. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, Barnaby's as free of the house as any cat or dog about it.

30. Said of workmen who are not members of a trade-union: also *free labour* = the labour of non-unionists.

1890 *Times* 17 Sept. 4/3 A free labour registration for the purpose of securing the services of men .. for work as free men without reference to any other combination. 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan., The refusal of Union men to work with free-labourers.

31. Exempt from restrictions in regard to trade; allowed to trade in any market or with any commodities; open to all traders; also, not subject to tax, toll, or duty.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 38 Their Free-martes, or Markets. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 64 Nothing is so advantageous to it [trade] as a free-port. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 2 The Privileges of Cities, Towns, Persons, Free-fairs, and other Exemptions. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, Having gotten a good acquaintance at Manilla, he got his ship made a free ship. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 110/2 Free ships render the merchandize on board free. 1842 CALHOUN *Wks* (1874) IV. 105 The act..increased the list of free articles many-fold. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Free public-house*, one not belonging to a brewer; the landlord has therefore free liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he chooses. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xvii. (ed. 2) 400 It became a free port, and throve through its freedom.

32. (In full *free of cost, charge*, or the like). Given or provided without payment, costless, gratuitous. Of persons: (Admitted, etc.) without payment.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xviii 104 To have free shot and cheare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 357 Lazy Drones, without their Share of Pain, In Winter Quarters free, devour the Gain. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvii, You will carry me..to England, passage-free. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 400 Paid..partly in victuals; and partly in free tickets. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* vi. 1850) 22/1 Books were bought, all the free-seat people provided therewith. 1852 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 15 Aug., I got a place among the free seats. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 234 We went to the Haymarket Theatre, where Douglas Jerrold is on the free list. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 43 To every man..who chose to ask for it, there was free fare and free lodging. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Feb. 113/2 An..applicant for a free pass over this company's lines of railway.

b. *Free school*: 'a school in which learning is given without pay' (J.).

It has been denied that this was the meaning of 'free (grammar) school', i.e. *libera schola grammaticalis*, as the official designation of many schools founded under Edw. VI. The denial rests on the two assertions (both disputable): that the Eng. phrase is a translation of the Latin, not the reverse; and that *liber* could not mean 'gratuitous' in mediæval any more than in classical Latin. Many different interpretations of the adj. have been proposed: (1) exempt from ecclesiastical control; (2) exempted by licence from the operation of the statute of mortmain, and hence entitled to hold property (to a limited amount); (3) giving a liberal education; (4) 'privileged' or 'authorized'. We have failed, however, to find any example in which the interpretation 'gratuitous' is inadmissible (though the schools called 'free' were often gratuitous only to a select number or class of scholars; and there is abundant proof that this interpretation was already current *before* the time of Edw. VI.

[1488 *Will of Sir Edm. Shaw* (Som. Ho.), I woll that the said connyng Preeste kepe a Grammer scole contynually in the said Town of Stopforde [Stockport]..and that he frely without any..salary asking..except only my salary..shall teach, etc.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxi. 165 He [King Alfred] ordeyned the firste grammer scole at Oxenforde, and other free scoles. 1500 *Deed Found. Lancaster Grammar Sch.* in *National Observer* (1896) 3 Oct. 578 [The master shall be] a profound grammarian, keping a Fre Scole, teching .. the childer unto the utmost profitt, nothing taking therefor. 1503 *Will of Sir John Percyvale* (Macclesfield 1877) 5, I woll that the said preest shall alway kepe .. in the said Town of Maxfeld a Fre Grammar Scole. *c* 1512 *Ordinance Agnes Mellers* (MS. *c.* 1590) in *Nottingham Rec.* III. 453 [She founds at Nottingham] a Free Schole of one maister and Usher .. [They are forbidden to] take any other gift .. whereby the scollers or their friends should be charged but at the pleasure of the friends of the scholars, save the wages to be paid by the said Guardians. [1518 *Stat. St. Paul's Sch.* in Lupton *Life Colet* 271 John Colet..in.. 1512 bylded a Scole in the Estende of Paules church for 153 to be taught fre in the same.] 1548 *Chantry Certif.* No. 22 in A. F. Leach *Eng. Schools at Reform.* (1897) 82 The chauntry of Blakebroke..Founded..by licence obtained of Kinge Henry the Sixt to manteigne a discrete priest..to kepe a gramer scoole half free, that ys to seye, taking of scolers lerning gramer 8*d.* the quarter, and of others lerning to rede 4*d.* the quarter. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 19 Be there not..free schooles, where youth may bee brought vp in learning Gratis without any charges to their parents? 1599 *Will of P. Blundell* (founding Tiverton Grammar School) in *Rept. Comm. Char.* 1820 III. App. 136 My meaning is yt shall be for ever a Free Schole and not a Schole of exaction. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 116 There is also a free schoole setled att Carickfergus, which is maintained by the Bishop, Clergy, &c. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 441 A State-House, and a Free-School. 1727 *Stat. Bury Gramm. School* (Bury 1863), I have ordered my Free Schole of Bury to be free to all boys born in the parish .. yet my intent is..not to debar [the masters] from that common priviledg in all Free Scholes of receiving presents, benevolences, gratuities from the scholars. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 6 § 1 ¶ 4 The manner in which our youth of London are at present educated is, some in free schools in the city, but the far greater number in boarding schools about town. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 164 One needs but go from a charity-school in an English county to a free-school in Massachusetts, to see [etc.]. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* vii, It's a poor boy from the free-school. 1842 — *Amer. Notes* (1850) 113/1 Its free-schools, of which it has so many that no person's child among its population can, by possibility, want the means of education.

transf. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 10 A free schoole of skolds shalbe set vp for the nonce.

† B. *sb. Obs.*

1. The adj. used *absol.*

c 1300 *Beket* 221 The crie was sone wide couth among thue and freo. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3153 Þo folwed bond and fre. *c* 1350 *Will Palerne* 5514 Feiþful..to fre & to þewe.

2. A person of noble birth or breeding; a knight or lady.

[In OS. poetry *frī* neut. (prob. orig. adj. with ellipsis of *wif*) is used in the sense of 'lady', or ME. BURD; the same use occurs once in OE. in a passage known to be translated from OS. (quot. *a* 1000 below).]

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 457 (Gr.) Freo fæxroste. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3046 Ysonde men calleþ þat fre, Wiþ þe white hand. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 929 'Penne fare forth', quoth þat fre [an angel] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 505 Whan þe fre was in þe forest founde in his denne. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3441 þanne saide Roland to þat fry: 'Damesele, þow spekest ful cortesly.' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 268 Well I wote that it was he My lord Jesu; he that betrayde that fre Sore may he rew. *a* 1549 *Murning Maidin* 14 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 150, I followit on that fre, That semelie wes to se.

C. *adv.* In a free manner, freely: used in the different senses of the adj. In educated use now only *techn.* or *arch.*, and chiefly in contexts where it admits of being interpreted as adj.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* ii, That truth vnshent should speake in all thinges fre. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 82, I as free forgiue you As I would be forgiuen. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 202 Achitophel..Disdain'd the golden Fruit to gather free. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 321 So as the Plumb-line play free in the Groove. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 61 This subsidy was extreamly free and readily granted. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 105 The Middle of the Current of the River, runs the freest. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Page* xxxiv, The knight smiled free at the fantasy. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 101/1 An adjoining pulley which ran free.

b. Without cost or payment. Often with *gratis* added. *Scot free*: see SCOT.

1568 V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus' Inquisit.* 35 b, Escape scotte free. 1682 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 252 Hee was admitted free gratis. 1774 *Ibid.* (1886) II. 195 Admitted to the freedom free gratis. *Mod.* The gallery will be open free on Saturdays.

c. Naut. (*To sail, go*, etc.) *free*: i.e. with bowlines slackened and sheets eased; farther from the wind than when close-hauled.

1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 649/2 Both keeping up a heavy fire and steering free. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xii, We were going about four knots and a half free. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 447/2 A boat..with ability to fetch to windward and to run free.

D. *Comb.*

1. a. with ppl. adjs. where *free* is either adverbial or enters into parasynthetic combinations, as †*free-bestowed, -bred, -footed,* †*-franchised, -garmented,* †*-mienèd. -minded,* (*-mindedness*), *-mouthed, -moving, -spirited, -swimming, -tongued, -working.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xiii. 75 Through his owne *freebestowed goodenesse. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Oh indignity To my respectless *free-bred poesie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III iii. 26 For we will Fetters put vpon this feare, Which now goes too *free-footed. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 28 In these *free franchis'd, subterranean caves. 1848 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1859) 341 The sayings of the *free-garmented folks in Julius Cesar could not have come from the close-buttoned generation in Othello. 1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 215 They'r *free-mein'd, gallants, and fine gentlemen. 1597 BACON *Ess., Regiment of Health* (Arb.) 58 To be *free minded and chearefully disposed at howers of meate and of sleepe and of exercise. 1834 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 41 As if they were more high and free-minded from having slaves to trample upon. 1579 KNEWSTUB *Confutation* 68 b, Out of the *free mindednes of their heat [?heart]. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lviii, Mirth, and Free-mindednesse, Simplicitie. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii 403 A vain pretence of *free-mouthed patriotism. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 688/1 The *free-moving young have very well developed eyes. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 429 Princes..ought to be *freespirited, generose, liberal. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking in Math.* § 8 Many free-spirited inquiries after truth. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 272 A pelagic or *free-swimming Ascidian. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. ii, A *free-tongued woman, And very excellent at telling secrets. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 141 The free-tongued girls of Cleopatra. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom* I. xiii. § 1 (1622) 135 Both wittingly, and willingly, by a *free-working will. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 98 Portland, or some other free working stone. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Hexford* 3 Light or free-working land may be ploughed more easily than that which is stiff and heavy.

b. in derivative combinations based upon some recognized phrase in which the adjective is employed, as *free-agency, -citizenship, -pressism,* etc. (after *free agent, free citizen, free press*, etc.).

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 205 The restoration of the Mogul..to his *free-agency in the conduct of his affairs. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 324 He so wills to be freely loved..that He does not force our free-agency. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxix. (1862) VI. 216 To Xerxes, the conception of *free-citizenship..was..incomprehensible. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 698 Our *free pressism is one of our peculiarities.

c. in secondary combination with a verbal or agent noun (where *free* seems partly adverbial, qualifying the action understood), as *free-acting, -handler, -handling, -seeker, -speaker, -speaking, -writer, -writing.* So FREE-LIVER, -THINKER, etc.

1738–41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 41 'Tis the punishment of *free-acting to fear where no fear is. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 157 The sanctimonious vocabulary of *free-handlers and secularists. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xii. (1878) 144 If you will but nullify by criticism and *free-handling the truth on Atonement. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 56 A new sect is started up here called the *Freeseekers. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. 10 I'm a Free-thinker, Child. *Ab.* I am sure you are a *Free-speaker! 1660 *Trial Regic.* 49 Let there be *free-speaking by the Prisoner and Councel. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 65 In the case of many zealots, who have taken upon 'em to answer our modern *free-writers. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 6 In this most wise and happy age of Free-thinking, Free-speaking, *Free-writing, and Free-acting.

2. In spec. phrases, etc.: †**free alms** = *frank almoign* (see ALMOIGN); **free-chant** *Mus.* (see quot.); **free companion** (see quot. and cf. FREE LANCE); so **free company**; †**free fish** (see quot.); **free grace**, the unmerited favour of God (whence †*free gracian*); †**free holly** (see quot.); **free love**, the doctrine of the right of free choice in sexual relations without the restraint of marriage or other legal obligation; whence *free-lover, -loving, -lovism*, etc.; **free-milling** *a. Mining* (of ores) easily reducible; **free part** *Mus.* (see quot.); **free-stock** (see quot. 1763); **free-stuff** *Building* (see quot.); †**free suitor**, one of the tenants entitled to attend a manorial court; †**free ward**, ? = L. *libera custodia*, detention not involving close or ignominious restraint (hence *free-warder*); †**free-work**, ? decorative mason-work.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 Preamb., To hold..of your Highnesse and of your heyres in *free & perpetuall Almes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 97 a, Free almes, (which was free from any limitation of certaintie). 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, **Free chant* is a form of recitative music for the Psalms and Canticles, in which a phrase, consisting of two chords only, is applied to each hemistich of the words. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* viii, A knight who rode near him, the leader of a band of *Free Companions, or Condottieri; that is, of mercenaries belonging to no particular nation, but attached for the time to any prince by whom they were paid. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* II. xv. 11 A soldier in one of these *free companies. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 31 a, After Shell-fish succeedeth the *free-fish, so termed, because he wanteth this shelly bulwarke. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 108 How many, O Lord, doe with Pelagius fight for Free-will against Thy *Free-grace? 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 380 [She] was filled with the consciousness of free grace. 1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 141 The *Free-Gracian. They that have discovered up into free-grace or the mystery of salvation [etc.]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. 108 There is a kinde of Holly that is void of these Prickles .. and therefore called 'Free-holly, which in my opinion is the best Holly. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* vi. 96 The *free-love doctrines and free-love practices of the day. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tournament* 275 'Free love—free field—we love but while we may.' 1872 F. HALL *Recent Exempl. False Phil.* 89 *Free-lovers may, with good reason, look up. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xviii. 318 Affection which lifts us above emigrating rats and *free-loving baboons. 1864 *Realm* 17 Feb. 3 Advocates of *free-lovism, who believe the great evil of the world to be the indissolubility of marriage. 1895 *City Review* 3 July 3/2 *Free milling ores are usually obtained from the auriferous quartz lying near the surface. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, **Free-parts*, additional parts to a canon or fugue, having independent melodies, in order to strengthen or complete the harmony. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IV. 52 It should be Grafted on a Quince-stock, because on a *Free-Stock the Fruit grows spotted, small, and crumpled. 1763 J. WHEELER *Botan. & Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, All the sorts propagated in gardens are produced by budding, or grafting them upon stocks of their own kind; which are commonly called free-stocks. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 223 **Free Stuff*, that timber or stuff which is quite clean, or without knots. 1620 WILKINSON *Courts Leet & Baron* 108 Then call the *free suitors and dozonors one after another. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 195 Which in the Court of this Lord in Radclive street shee denyed; whereupon the freesuters there gave iudgment vpon his life. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 23 Sep. (1891) 523 My spirit also is in *free ward. *Ibid.* 17 Sep. (1891) 516 Jesus hath a backbond of all our temptations, that the free-warders shall come out by law and justice, in respect of the infinite and great sum that the Redeemer paid. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 726 Sculpture, *Free-work, inlayings and Painted Windows.

Free (frī), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. freed. [OE. *frēon, frēoz(e an*, = MHG. *vrîjen*, ON. *frîa, frîa*:—OTeut. **frījējan*, f. **frījo-* FREE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make free; to set at liberty; to release or deliver from bondage or constraint.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxv. 10 On þam forgifenisse ȝeare man sceal freoȝan ælcne þeowan. *c* 1205 LAY. 882 Ich hine wille freoien ȝif he me ȝefeð gersume. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2787 Nu am ic liȝt to fren hem ðeðen, And milche and huniȝe lond hem queðen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16942 þan war we frehed all. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1580 Thai frede the folk, in England for to gang. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiii. *heading*, Lausus..Quhilk fred his fader hurt in the bargane. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 108 France will haif hir brocht hame Quene And fred out of Ingland. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ii. 22 They..freed the citie, and vpheld the lawes. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 23 Like a furious Tigres..seeking to free her young ones. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* v. 182 Canst thou no other Master understand Than him that freed thee by the Pretor's Wand. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 64 He who beats his slave without fault..his atonement for this is freeing him. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi. 267 Then he freed one of these four men.

b. Const. *from*, † *of.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 He ben þanne fried of þe deueles þralshipe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Ac vri ous uram queade. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 284 The Portugals .. not onely freed that their Castle from Turkish bondage, but had meanes to fortifie it better. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 250 Till the Israelites were freed from the Egyptians. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 116 Freed from the restraints of fear. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i, They all died in ignorance of the plague That freed them from their cells. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 234 A philosophy which could free the mind from the power of abstractions.

2. To relieve or deliver *from*, rid or ease *of* (a burden, obligation, inconvenience); to exempt *from* (payment, tribute, etc.), confer immunity upon. † In early use chiefly, to exempt (a church, etc.) from feudal services or exactions.

O. E. Chron. an. 777, Seo kyning freode þa þæt mynstre Wocingas wiþ cining & wiþ biscop & wiþ eorl & wiþ ealle men. *c* 1205 LAY. 10213 Freoden alle þe chirchen. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 16 Or ony othir chirche yn all Inglonde that is most y-freid. 1530 PALSGR. 558/1, I free a marchandyse or person that shulde paye a somme or tale. *Je quitte.* 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 80 Thocht of this feir thow salbe fred. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 172 The said marchants should be exempted and freed from all custome and imposition of small clothes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Comm.* 95 If it be a blessing..to be freed from corrupt and absurd ceremonies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 137 We were now freed from the apprehensions of our provisions falling short. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 123 He freed their subjects from all oaths of allegiance. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 374 The lands would be held of nobody, and freed from all feudal services. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 74 From all these inconveniences we are entirely freed. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 198 That Bank of England notes should be freed from stamp duty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 171 The towns had long since freed themselves from all payment of the dues..exacted by the King.

† b. intr. *To free with*: = 'To dispense with' (see DISPENSE *v.* 9). *Obs.*

1561 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 126 If that this young student had a dispensation for the delay of his orders-taking, yet he were not freed with for his laity and the bishop might repel him at his institution.

† c. *trans.* To grant immunity *from* the operation of a thing; to make safe or secure *from*. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 444 Thou Churle, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee From the dead blow of it. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 311 Chederles hereby freed from death. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 382 There are but few Trees .. that are free'd from the Thunder, save the Lawrel.

d. To relieve or rid of the presence of a person. Const. *from, of.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 134 Meaning to free him of so serpentine a companion as I am. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1677) 74 How soon the Cardinal was freed of the Earl of Lenox, he [etc.] 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ix, Desirous to get her house freed of her guest. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. 129 The gentleman soon chose to free the family of his presence. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 124 To free his rear from a force which cut off his communication with Rangoon.

† e. To clear from blame or stain; to show or declare to be guiltless; to absolve, acquit. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1208 My life's foul deed, my life's fair end shall free it. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. ii. 112 Mine Honor Which I would free. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* vi. 7 He that is dead, is freed from sinne.

f. To relieve, unburden (one's mind).

1869 TROLLOPE *He knew, etc.* I. xxvi. 204 'It is a matter in which I am bound to tell you what I think'. 'Very well. If you have freed your mind, I will tell you my purpose!'

3. To clear, disengage, or disentangle (a thing) from some obstruction or encumbrance. Const. *from, of.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 759 Faire and open grounds, freed from woods. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 835 Nor cou'd their tainted Flesh with Ocean Tides Be freed from Filth. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvii. 280 Take six pounds of young pork, free it from bone and skin. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxvi, Of all its wreathed pearls her hair she frees. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 203 For freeing the gases of their impurities. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 213/2 Has anyone ever succeeded in freeing a ship at sea in a warm latitude from cockroaches?

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1627.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 Free the Boat is to baile or cast out the water. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Ss, There is no resource for the crew, except to free her by the pumps. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., *To free a pump*, to disengage or clear it. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 590/1 A ship..fouled her propeller, and it became necessary to put her upon the ground in order to free it.

c. To get (oneself) loose, disengage, extricate.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 507 Till you have got up your Anchors, and freed yourselves from the shore. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 37 Its parts will be..agitated, and so by degrees free and extricate themselves from one another. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxv. 301 Having freed himself from his difficulties.

† d. To open so as to allow free passage. *Obs.*

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* IV. i, This master Key Frees every Lock, and leads us to his Person. 1700 — *Cymon & Iphigenia* 285 Hast'ning to his prey, By force the furious lover free'd his way.

† 4. To remove so as to leave the place clear, banish, get rid of. *Obs.*

1599 DANIEL *Octavia to Antonius* li, Free thine owne torment, and my griefe release. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 35 We may againe .. Free from our Feasts, and Banquets bloody knives. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. vi. 80 *Bel.* He wrings at some distresse. *Gui.* Would I could free't. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii. Wks. 1874 III. 239 By these all his stor'd labours he hath sent To call him home, to free her discontent. 1638 FORD *Fancies* II. ii, Free suspicion.

† b. *Naut.* To bale *out* (water) from a ship.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 56 We kept her[a Barge] from sinking by freeing out the water.

† **5.** To leap or get clear over, clear (a ditch, etc.). Cf. F. *franchir*. *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, He..made him [a horse] ..free the ditch with a skip. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* iii, I stacher'd whyles, but yet took tent ay To free the ditches. 1799 *Hist. in New Ann. Reg.* 299/1 Rallying such of his troops as had been able to free these abysses.

† **6.** To frank (a letter): see FRANK *v.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

1775 JOHNSON *Let. to H. Thrale* Feb., Please to free this letter to Miss L. Porter at Lichfield. 1823 *Mirror* I. 410/2 Those who do not free their letters.

7. *Lead-mining.* To register (a new mine, vein, etc.) by making the customary specified payment to the barmaster. Also, *to free for*.

1601 *High Peak Art.* lii. in Mander *Derbysh. Min. Gloss.* (1824) 131 If any Miner..do free or pay a Meare. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 51 (E. D. S.) First the finder his two meers must free With oar there found, for the Barghmaster's fee. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Break-off*, I am obliged to Free for a new Vein, or Forfeit the same to the Lord. 1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vic.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 12 If any Miner shall work any Mine or Vein without having duly freed the same.

8. *intr.* (See quot.) ? *U.S.*

1889 *Century Dict., Free, intrans.*, To make free; take liberties: followed by *with*. [Colloq.]

Hence **Freed** *ppl. a.*

1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 407 The freed Indians in their native groves. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 116 The freed slave.

Free and easy, *adjectival phr.*, (*adv.*) and *sb.*

A. *adjectival phr.* Unconstrained, natural, unaffected; also, careless, slipshod.

1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 41 In a very free and easie posture. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 3 The fashionable World is grown free and easy. 1756 R. BARON *Pref. Milton's Eikon.*, In the book before us his style is for the most part free and easy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii, I don't think he has ever got back since that day to his original free-and-easy swagger. 1864 NEWMAN *Apologia* 134, I had a lounging free-and-easy way of carrying things on.

b. quasi-*adv.*

1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 83 Arches..over large waters, which with their navigation pass free and easy under them at the same time.

Hence **Free-and-easiness.**

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxiv. 184 Belle and Blanche ..were well-bred free-and-easiness personified.

B. *sb.* A convivial gathering for singing, at which one may drink, smoke, etc.

1823 in 'JON BEE' [J. Badcock] *Slang.* 1832 *Examiner* 460/1 The prisoner was a frequenter of Free and Easys. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxvi. (1887) 264 The Blue Anchor..where there was a nightly free-and-easy for soldiers and sailors.

Free bench. *Law.* Also free bank. (See quot. 1670.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Free-bench*..signifies that estate in Copihold Lands which the Wife, being espoused a Virgin, hath, after the death of her Husband, for her Dower, according to the custom of the Mannor. 1714 *Spect.* No. 614 ¶ 16 The Steward is bound by the Custom to re-admit her to her Free-Bench. 1764 KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 27 To hold in Name of Free-bank. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 328 If the widow be entitled to the whole of the copyhold, as her free bench, she may enter immediately.

Free-board (frīˑbōəd). [transl. of AF. *franc bord*: see FREE *a.* and BOARD *sb.* Sense 2 seems to have been suggested by sense 1.]

1. *Law.* In some places the right of claiming a certain quantity of land outside the fence of a park or forest; also, the land thus claimed.

[?*c* 1350 *Carta T. Dom. Moubray* in Dugdale *Monasticon* (1661) II. 241/1 Et totum boscum quod vocatur Brendewode, cum frankbordo duorum pedum & dimidium, per circuitum illius bosci.] 1676 COLES *Free-bord*, a small space beyond or without the fence. 1795 *Epworth* (*Linc.*) *Enclosure Act* 25 Any Freeboard, Screed, or Parcel of Land left outside the fences. 1793 in Chancellor *Hist. Richmond* (1894) 222 The Boundaries of His Majesty's Park at Richmond, and the Free-board thereto belonging. 1894 *Ibid.*, Richmond Park has a free-board of 16½ feet outside the boundary-wall.

2. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1726 G. SHELVOCKE *Voy.* (1757) 268 Not having above sixteen inches free board..the water continually ran over us. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Plank-sheer*, The space between this [plank-sheer] and the line of flotation has latterly been termed the free-board. 1880 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/3 According to this vessel's construction, she ought to have had 6 ft. freeboard.

Hence **Free-boarded** *a.*

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 Low free-boarded, shallow, beamy boats.

† **Free-boot,** *sb. Obs.* [f. FREE *a.* + BOOT *sb.*[2]; after FREEBOOTER.] Plunder, robbery.

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 156 The Cilicians, that lived ..upon free boote. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VI. lxxviii, The Swed free boot: Dane Dice and Drink approved.

Free-boot, *v.* [back-formation from FREEBOOTER.] *intr.* To act as a freebooter, plunder.

1592 GREENE *Black Bk.'s Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 17, I came to the credite of a high Lawyer, and with my sword free booted abroad in the country like a Caualier on horseback. 1659 GAUDEN *Brounrig* (1660) 104 Jesus..loves to see his Soldiers not straglingand freebooting in broken parties..but united. 1869 *Echo* 28 Oct., When the conquerors had freebooted thoroughly, they settled. 1879 *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Nov. (Cent.), An ambition to..freeboot it furiously over the placid waters took possession of their bosoms.

Hence **Free-booting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 631 When he goeth abrode in the night on free-booting. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 119 Many a night Had they used this free-booting. 1798 C. SMITH *Young Philosopher* II. 242 The free-booting savage. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 52 The great freebooting rebel. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. xi. 162 Where freebooting was terribly rife.

Freebooter (frīˑbuːtəɹ). Also 6 **frebetter, fribooter,** 7 **frybuter.** [ad. Du. *vrijbuiter* (Kilian *vrijbueter*) = Ger. *freibeuter*, f. the equivalents of FREE *a.*, BOOTY or BOOT *sb.*[2], -ER[1]. Cf. also Eng. *flibutor*, s. v. FILIBUSTER.] One who goes about in search of plunder; esp. a pirate or piratical adventurer.

1570 MICHAEL COULWEBER in Burgon *Life Gresham* II. 360 For so much as I was spoyled by the waye in cominge towards England by the Duke of Alva his frebetters, maye it please the Queenes Majestie [etc.]. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. To Rdr. *5 They tooke fiue..ships of the Freebooters. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 179 If the ship become assailed by Pirats or Frybuters. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxix. 376 The Danites were .. Free-booters .. and did all by force. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 12 The ships there..fired several shot at me, mistaking me for a free Booter. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. vii. (1869) II. 151 St. Domingo was established by pirates and free booters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlii. 214 Every freebooter was, or might easily become, a pirate. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 314 These rail-road freebooters.

transf. and *fig.* 1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* iv. (1602) 100 So..to send abroad his fribooters.. against other words and writings. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 20 Those spiritual freebooters, that lie in wait for our souls. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 240 The fierce shark is the free-booter of the ocean.

Hence † **Free·booter** *v. intr.* (see quot.); **Free·booˑtery,** the practice of freebooters.

1659 TORRIANO, *Vivere à discrettione*.. for a souldier to free-booter or free-quarter in any place. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xviii. 273 In the pure principles of freebootery have they excelled all men. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 448 The Pirate-Kings..agreed unanimously to forego their free-bootery.

† **Free·booty.** *Obs.* [f. FREE *a.* + BOOTY, after FREEBOOTER.]

1. Plunder or spoil (to be) taken by force.

1623 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 152 If any usurping spirit of error shall have made a free-booty of truth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. i, Whose property is considered as free-booty by all his poor neighbours.

2. Taking of booty, plundering.

1649 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 26 To goe to sea as a man of war upon free bootie.

Free·born, *a.* [f. FREE *a.* + BORN *ppl. a.*; cf. Ger. *freigeboren*.]

1. Born free, born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship, inheriting liberty.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9497 (Trin.) Fre born to be & not bonde. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 399, I am your man fre born. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet?* (1613) 3 My freeborne Muse is no such seruile baby. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 299 That free-born spirits should obey Wretches, who know not to sway! 1794 BLOOMFIELD *Amer. Law Rep.* 14 The Court do adjudge that the said Negro Peter was free-born. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 178 To me a free-born Cretan did that journey bring Imprisonment.

2. Pertaining to or befitting a free-born man.

c 1510 *Robin Hood* 2 in Arb. *Garner* VI 423 Lithe and listen, Gentlemen, That be of freborn blood. 1605 1*st Pt. Jeronimo* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) III. 98 A base blush upon our free-born cheeks! 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Emb.* Ded. (1641) A ij, Professed fauorer and furtherer of all freeborne studies. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 275 They insensibly lost the freeborn and martial virtues of the desert. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xvii, The wily priests..damned each free-born deed and thought.

† **Free-bound.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. FREE *a.* + BOUND *sb.*[1]] = FREE-BOARD 1.

1639 *Of Nuisance to private Houses* 7 Hee that maketh a Parke, will leave ground..without the pale for the Keeper to walke about it..This is called free-bownd.

† **Free burghership.** *Obs. rare.* [f. phrase *free burgher* (FREE *a.* 29) + -SHIP.] Citizenship.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* vii. 42 Our conuersation, freburgership or dwelling, is in heauen.

Free Church.

1. *gen.* A church free from state control. In *pl.* a name often given by Nonconformists to the various churches of Congregationalists, Baptists, etc., as distinguished from the Established Church.

1869 SKEATS (*title*) A history of the Free Churches of England from A. D. 1688–A. D. 1851. 1892 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 355 Their..notion of any number of 'Free Churches'. 1897 FAIRBAIRN in *Oxford Free Ch. Mag.* Jan. 1 (*article*) The Free Churches and the education of their sons.

2. *The Free Church* (*Kirk*) *of Scotland*: the organization formed by the ministers who seceded from the established Presbyterian Church in 1843.

1843 [see DISRUPTION 3]. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 47 The Free Church of Scotland.

So **Free-chuˑrchism,** the principles or doctrines of the Free Churches; **Free-chuˑrchman,** a member of a Free Church. Also **Free-kiˑrker** (*depreciatively*), a member of the Free Kirk of Scotland.

1847 CANDLISH in *Life* xiv. (1860) 402, I feel on this subject far more as a Christian patriot than as a Free Churchman. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 116/2 This egregious assumption of the Freekirkers. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 135/3 Thus, Freechurchism goes ahead in these colonies. 1897 *Oxford Free Ch. Mag.* Jan. 3 These important bonds of faith between all Free Churchmen.

† **Free cost.** *Obs.* In phr. *at, of, on, upon free cost* = cost-free, gratis. (See also COST *sb.*[2] 5 c.)

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idleness* (1859) 517 Eating other men's bread of free cost. 1627 BP. HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. 516 An error of free-cost is better than an high-rated veritie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 26 If he affirmeth it on free cost, we can confute it as cheap, by denying it. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* Ded., A man .. had better pay for what he has at an inn than lie on free-cost at a gentleman's house. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1820) 172 The Methodists asking her to live upon free-cost. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 134 Considering how well acquainted I was with the way of travelling at free-cost.

b. as adv. phr. without preposition.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *'Nothing free-cost'* (1869) 189 Nothing comes free-cost here. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. IX. 67 That the People might..see the Sports Free-cost.

c. *attrib.* or *adj.* Gratuitous.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 136 Such parasites and scrap-gatherers at free-cost feasts.

† **Free-denize,** *v. Obs.* = DENIZE.

1577, 1577–87 [see DENIZE 1, 2]. *a* 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 128 His own subjects free-denized in America. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. XXXVII. § 10 (1670) 123 The Son of God .. being come to secure and free-denize the world.

† **Free-deˑnizen,** *sb. Obs.* = DENIZEN 2, 2 b.

1576 [see DENIZEN 2]. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1348/2 Peter Moris free denison, having made an engine for that purpose. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Wks.* (1673) III. 619 As often as any good or harm did happen to any Citizen or Free-denizon thereof. *a* 1653 [see DENIZEN 2 b].

† **Free-deˑnizen,** *v. Obs.* = DENIZEN *v.* 1.

1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 910/2 The Irish language became free-denizened in the English Pale. 1655 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 202 No worldly respects can free-denison a Christian here.

Freeˑdman. [f. *freed*, pa. pple. of FREE *v.* + MAN *sb.*] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted, an emancipated slave.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 245 Optatus his freed man (who sometime had bin a slaue of his). 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 63 The freedman of Tiberius. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, He thinks..to make us forget that he is the son of a freedman. 1870 WHITTIER *Soc. Friends* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 307 The Freedmen and Indians.

Freedom (frīˑdəm). Forms: 1 *fréodóm*, *frýdóm*, 3–4 **freodom**, **-dam**, 4 *south.* **vridom**, 2–6 **fredom**(**e**, 4–5 **fre**(**e**)**dam**, (4 **fredame**), 6–7 **freedome**, 7 **freedoom**, *Sc.* **friedome**, 4– **freedom.** [OE. *fréodóm*: see FREE *a.* and -DOM.]

1. Exemption or release from slavery or imprisonment; personal liberty. † *Letter of freedom*: a document emancipating a slave.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Nis ha þenne sariliche..akast & in to þewdom idrahen, þat fram se muchel hehscipe & se seli freodom schal lihte se lahe in to a monnes þeowdom. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 13 And whom with freedam thow 3yuest, thou shalt not suffre to goon awey voyd. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 57 Thus he long while in thraldome there remayned .. Untill his owne true love his freedome gayned. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 295 They will write any thing for monie, as letters of freedome for servants to runne away from their Masters. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 298 Taken by the Turks, and..have set their heads on work how to get their freedoms again. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 172 Neither age nor force Can quell the love of freedom in a horse. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 38 Face to face with the alarming truth that we must lose our own freedom or grant it to the slave.

b. *fig.* Liberation from the bondage of sin.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 320 Wilnigende mid þissum þeowdome, cuman to ecum freodome. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Þe oþer uridom is þe ilke þet habbeþ þe guodemen..þet god heþ yvryd..uram þe þreldome of þe dyeule. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, From the thraldome of the princes of the world to the fredome of glory & kyngdome of god.

2. Exemption from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic control; independence; civil liberty.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 225 Fredome all solace to man giffis. He levys at ese that frely levys! 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 42 They died for the Libertie and Free-dome of their Cittie. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* v. Wks. 1761 III. 97 Freedom consists in a people's being governed by laws made with their own consent. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 284 They, that fight for freedom, undertake The noblest cause mankind can have at stake. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlvii, I like the freedom of the press and quill. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cix, A love of freedom rarely felt, Of freedom in her regal seat Of England.

† **3.** The quality of being free or noble; nobility, generosity, liberality. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 145 He 3af Adam..Feirlek, and freodam, and muche miht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 564 He was of knyghthod and of fredam flour. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. LXXX. (1869) 47 Nay, but me shulde thinke suich a yifte ful of gret fredom .. and of gret curteysye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 28 On fredome is laid foirfaltour. *c* 1530 *Calisto & Melib.* C ia, With grace indewid in fredome as alexandre.

4. The state of being able to act without hindrance or restraint, liberty of action.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xvii. (1839) 193 Fissches, that han fredom to envirouu alle the Costes of the See, at here owne list, comeu of hire owne wille to profren hem to the dethe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 17 And Romanes, fight for Freedome in your Choice. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 513 Alexander of Macedon .. shall rule powerfully and with great freedom and absoluteness. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 1 ¶ 5 Freedom of Thought is like Freedom in Actions. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 67 It is absolutely necessary to maintain .. the freedom of other men to labour if they like. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 July 4/4 The Government's freedom of action was limited by the fact that they came into negotiations partly concluded.

5. The quality of being free from the control of fate or necessity; the power of self-determination attributed to the will.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Þu sexist þæt God sylle ællcum frydom [*MS. Cott.* freodom] swa god to donne swa yfel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Uri-wyl huer-by he may chyese and do uryliche oþer þet guod oþer þet kuead. Þerne uridom he halt of god. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 27. 123 In this then consists Freedom, (*viz.*) in our being able to act, or not to act, according as we shall choose, or will. 1855 Bain *Emotions* xi. (1859) 544 The doctrine of Freedom was first elaborated into a metaphysical scheme, implying its opposite Necessity, by St. Augustin against Pelagius. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 420 The freedom which is said to characterise mental life, and is distinguished from the necessity of nature.

† 6. Readiness or willingness to act. *Obs.*

a 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1627) 18 We found such humanity, and such a freedome and desire to take strangers as it were into their bosom. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 502, I had been accustomed to hardships and hazards, therefore I did with much freedom undertake it.

7. Frankness, openness, familiarity (in intercourse or conversation); outspokenness.

1699 Lister *Journ. Paris* 67, I had not that freedom of Conversation as I could have wisht with both of them. 1705 Addison *Italy* 86 They are generally too distrustful of one another for the Freedoms that are us'd in such kind of Conversations. 1792 Burke *Corr.* 1844 IV. 32, I talked a great deal to him with the freedom I have long used to him on this and on other subjects. 1887 F. Darwin *Life & Lett. C. Darwin* I. 18 And laughed and joked with everyone.. with the utmost freedom.

b. The overstepping of due or customary bounds in speech or behaviour; undue familiarity. Phr. *to take the freedom* (*to do* something).

1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* II. i, Your eye..Is fix'd upon this captain for his freedom; And happily you find his tongue too forward. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* (1660) 9 This Love, I have taken the freedom to style 'Seraphic Love'. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, Let her alone to make the best use of those innocent Freedoms I allow her. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 402 ¶ 1 The young Women who run into greater Freedoms with the Men. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) I. xvi. 287 When the officers do not eat or drink, or take too many freedoms with the seamen.

8. Of action, activity, etc.: Ease, facility, absence of encumbrance.

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 103 You cannot with such freedome purge your selfe. 1705 De Foe in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 322, I humbly thank your Lordship for the freedom of access you were pleas'd to give my messenger. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. iii. 243 The sun's rays penetrate our atmosphere with freedom.

9. Boldness or vigour of conception or execution.

1643 Howell *Lett.* I. vi. lvi. (1655) 203, I alwaies lov'd you for the freedom of your genius. 1782 Cowper *Table-talk* 700 Nature..But seldom .. Vouchsafes to man a poet's just pretence. Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought [etc.]. 1842 Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 11 For by knowing..what was to be done in every figure they designed, they naturally attained a freedom and spirit of outline.

10. *Physics.* Capability of motion. *Degree of freedom*: an independent mode in which a body may be displaced.

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 197 Taking next the case of a free rigid body, we have evidently six degrees of freedom to consider.

11. The state of not being affected by (a defect, disadvantage, etc.); exemption *from*.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 57 Though age from folly could not giue me freedom It does from childishnesse. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Promising to the doers long life, health .. freedome from losses, and the like. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. xiii, The contemplation of our own freedom from the evils which we see represented. 1839 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 99 There is a freedom from cant about the authoress, which..I could not have anticipated.

12. Exemption *from* a specific burden, charge, or service; an immunity, privilege; = Franchise *sb.* 2 b.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 We eow wulleð .seggen of þa freedome þe limpeð to þan deie þe is iclepeð su sunedei. *c* 1205 Lay. 22222 He sette grið he sette frið and alle freodomes. 1386 [see Franchise *sb.* 2 b]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 61 He graunted hem fredom [*immunitatem*] þat dede þat deede. 1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 24 Many thynges be commune to cytezyns amonge them selfe, as..fredomes, iudgementes, voyces in elections. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 315 That all ye auntient freemen of ye respective Corporacions should enjoy their former freedoms and Priviledges. 1711 T. Madox *Hist. & Antiq. Excheq.* 524 K. John..granted to Robert de Lisieux .. Quittance or Freedom from Tallage. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 9 All Foreigners might freely come and reside in any Part of this Kingdom..with the like Privileges and Freedoms as our selves. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 332 Freedom from arrest, a privilege at that time necessary for the cause of liberty.

b. A privilege possessed by a city, a corporation, etc. Cf. Franchise *sb.* 2 a.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 35 If you denie it, let the danger light Vpon your Charter, and your Cities freedome. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xi. 180 The great Freedoms then those kings to these [Universities] did giue. 1673 Temple *Observ. United Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 9 Cities and Towns; of which the Old had their ancient Freedoms and Jurisdictions confirmed, or others annexed.

† c. A city or corporation possessing such immunity. Also, the district over which the immunity extends; the 'liberties'. Cf. Franchise *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. Ep. Ded. 160 b, The actes and lawes of certeine Municipies or freedomes. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 306 Passing over Tower-hill, they come again into the freedom.

13. The right of participating in the privileges attached to: a. membership *of* a company or trade; b. citizenship *of* a town or city; often conferred *honoris causa* upon eminent persons. Also, the document or diploma conferring such freedom.

a. *c* 1744 *Parl. Bill* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 32 All persons .. should be admitted into the freedom of the said company, upon paying a fine of fifty pounds. 1746 H. Walpole *Let. Mann* 1 Aug., It was lately proposed in the city to present him [the Duke of Hamilton] with the freedom of some company.

b. 1579, 1606 [see Franchise *sb.* 4]. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812 I. 500 The magistrates intended to compliment us with the freedom of their town. 1772 Wesley *Jrnl.* 28 Apr., They presented me with the freedom of the city. 1864 H. Ainsworth *John Law* VI. iii, The freedom of his native city of Edinburgh was transmitted to him in a valuable gold box. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 29 An Act to enable Municipal Corporations to confer the Honorary Freedom of Boroughs upon persons of distinction.

c. The liberty or right to practise a trade; also the 'fine' paid for this: see *freedom-fine*.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. iv, Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of clothier and draper, without serving his time or purchasing his freedom. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 5 ¶ 20 Exclusive of the masters, there are numberless faulty expenses among the workmen,—clubs, garnishes, freedoms, and such like impositions.

d. *Freedom of the Rule* (Sc.), liberty granted to a Scotch advocate to plead at the English bar.

1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* Introd., Ivanhoe..may be said to have procured for its Author the freedom of the rules .. since he has ever since been permitted to exercise his powers of fictitious composition in England as well as Scotland.

e. *transf.* Unrestricted use *of*.

1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 155 Hee would not permit Merchants and Sea-men to enjoy a freedom of that Sea .. but at an extraordinarie rate. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. xix. 528 They having the freedom of our Ship, to go to and fro between Decks. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 48 Having conferred on you the freedom of the library, he will not concern himself by observing how you use it.

14. *Sc.* A piece of common land allotted to a free-man.

1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 473 Each of these freemen possesses what is called a lot or freedom, containing about four acres of arable land. 1861 Howie *Hist. Acc. Ayr* v. 46 The Newton people divided them [the lands] into 48 portions. These were denominated freedoms.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *freedom-loving* adj.; **freedom-fine**, a payment made on being admitted to the freedom of a city, guild, or corporation.

1882 Cassell, *Freedom-fine.* 1884 Miss Hickson *Irel. in 17th Cent.* I. Introd. 15 The Ulster of to-day..filled with the ..freedom-loving men of the mixed race.

Hence † **Free·dom** *v. trans.*, to set free. Also **Free·domless** *a.*, without freedom; † **Free·dom-ship**, investiture with a freedom.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 107 Christe mourderd broken, and offered was the meane wherwyth we be fredomed frome ye thraldome of .. ye devyll. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxvi. 838 Baptisme .. was ministred with such reuerence, that .. the Congregation was assembled together, as if one were to receiue an holy freedomship. 1821 Byron *Irish Avatar* iii, Famine which dwelt on her freedomless crags.

Freedstool: see Frithstool.

Free-hand (frī·hænd), *a.* Of drawing: Done with a free hand, i. e. without guiding instruments, measurements, or other artificial aid. Also *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* = free-hand drawing.

1862 in *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *s.v.* 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 48/1 The study and practice of freehand drawing gives accuracy to the eye. 1888 *Nature* XXXVII. 294 The curve was not done by freehand, but by means of engineer's curves.

Free-ha·nded, *a.* [f. Free *a.* + Hand *sb.* + -ed 2.] Open-handed, generous, liberal.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Soliloquies* 75 He is freehanded and munificent. 1832 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 325 The free-handed and open-hearted farmer. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 717 A bold, jolly, freehanded English gentleman.

Free-hea·rted, *a.* [f. Free *a.* + Heart + -ed 2.] Having a 'free heart' in various senses; frank, open, unreserved; unburdened with anxiety, guilt, or suspicion; acting on the spontaneous impulse of the heart; generous, liberal, bountiful.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxix. (1495) 520 Angry of speche and sharpe. Netheles free herted and fayr of speche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/2 Fre hertyd in yefftys .. *liberalis.* 1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* Ded. 1 They shewed them selues so willing, so glad, so cherefull, and so fre harted, to further the worke. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 Bound..with the bond of freeharted and willing love. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. i. 10 That..Free-hearted Gentleman of Athens. 1684 Otway *Atheist* I. i. Come, come, no trifling, be free-hearted and friendly. 1728 Gay *Begg. Op.* II. i, Money was made for the Freehearted and Generous. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 43 He .. throws off his habits of shy reserve, and becomes joyous and free-hearted. *a* 1853 Robertson *Lect.* ii. (1858, 61 A rigorous proscription of all freehearted mirth.

Hence **Free-hea·rtedly** *adv.* (in mod. Dicts.); **Free-hea·rtedness.**

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 389 As for examples, we haue .. the free heartednesse of Cornelius, he gaue much almes. 1686 Burnet *Trav.* i. (1750) 57 They all met with a Kindness and Freeheartedness, that [etc.].

Freehold (frī·hōuld). *Law.* For forms see Free *a.* [f. Free *a.* + Hold *sb.*; a transl. of AF. *fraunc tenement.*]

1. A tenure by which an estate is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life; applied also to a corresponding tenure of a dignity or office.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 12 There be many maner of fre holdes, and holde their landes and tenementes in diuers maner. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. C 4 When tenure for short yeeres (by many a one) Is thought right good be turn'd forth Littleton, All to be headdie, or free hold at least. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 44 Leases for lives are also called freeholds. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 25 *Do* or *Dedi* to such a man or woman for term of either of their lives, or to such a man or woman during the life of another, creates a freehold. 1846 Parke *Moore's P. C. Cases* V. 391 A party cannot be removed from office, in which he has a freehold, but for misconduct. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* x. 65 An estate for life, or for another man's life, is termed a freehold, less than an inheritance, but still a freehold.

2. An estate or office held by this tenure.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 393 And that he be of frehold yerly, at the leste, xl *s.* 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 Who that hath eny freeholde within the Toun of Caleis. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 Manours..beinge the inheritaunce or the freholde of his wife. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 22 He must be turned out by due course of Law; and not frighted from his freehold by the thunder of Excommunication. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 25 The Vicar hath the Freehold of the Chancel. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 100 No freeman shall be divested of his freehold. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 81 The great estates are absorbing the small freeholds 1871 Freeman *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 167 One lordship in Somerset, alone among all the lands of England, became the freehold of the Church of Saint Peter at Rome.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 He that medleth with mens Religion medleth with their custome, nay, with their freehold. 1631 Massinger *Beleive as You List* IV. ii, *Courtesan.* Yf thou wer'et Ten times a Kinge, thou liest. I am a ladie .. *Metellus.* Hee hath touchd her free hold. *a* 1882 Whittier *My Triumph* 18, I..take by faith, while living, My freehold of thanksgiving.

4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by freehold; relating to or of the nature of freehold.

1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 235 All my landes, as well copiehold as freehold. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 63, I have observed men to haue two kindes of Wills, a Free-hold will ..or a Copy-hold will. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 115 The testatrix having in a former part of her will disposed of all her freehold estate. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* iii. § 15. 139 When the rights over the land are given for a period the termination of which is not fixed or ascertained by a specified limit of time, the interest is a freehold interest.

Freeholder (frī·hōuldəɹ). [f. Free *a.* + Holder; rendering AF. *fraunc tenaunt.*]

1. One who possesses a freehold estate.

For the use in *Scots Law* see quot. 1890.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xi. 9 In Fyfe þat tyme wes nane Erle, Lord, na Capytane, Ðe Fre haldarys of þat Land. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* Prol., And than may the lorde of ye sayd maners .. haue parfyte knowledge .. who is his freholders, copyeholders, customarye tenaunte, or tenaunt at his wyll. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1169 He must (at least) hold up his hand, By twelve Free-holders to be scann'd. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ix. 347 He [the coroner] is still chosen by all the freeholders in the county court. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* III. i. 13 The cultivator of the soil was, for the most part, a freeholder. 1890 *Bell's Dict. Law Scotl.* (ed. 7), *Freeholder* .. in modern language, applied to such as, before the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, were entitled to elect or be elected members of Parliament, and who must have held lands extending to a forty shilling land of old extent, or to £400 Scots of valued rent.

fig. 1637 Rutherford *Let.* 9 Sep. (1891) 499 The whole army of the redeemed ones sit rent-free in heaven .. we are all freeholders. 1670 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 373 Hypocrites are hell's free-holders. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) V. ix. 195 God did not make them freeholders; they held their possessions under him.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Freeholder*, he whose Wife goes with him to the Ale-house. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Hence **Free·holdershi·p.**

1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 247. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 544 It began with fiefs, and it has developed a system of practical freeholdership.

† **Free·holding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Free *a.* + Holding *vbl. sb.*; after Freehold.] = Freehold.

1591 *Charter of Kilmarnock* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 359 We have given..to our beloved cousin, Thomas, Lord Boyd, in free-holding or life-rent. 1637 Rutherford *Let.* cciii. (1891) 401 We are but loose in trying our free-holding of Christ. [1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 306 Franktenement..must be the Freeholding of an Estate, either in Fee-simple or Fee-tail.]

Free·holding, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Free *a.* + Holding *ppl. a.*; after Freehold.] That possesses a freehold; in † early use *absol.* or *sb.* = AF. *fraunc tenaunt*, Freeholder.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1259 To Londoun, to hys somouns, Come .. Serjaunts, and every freeholdande. 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, Freeholding peasants.

Freeing (frī·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Free *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Free.

1601 *High Peak Art.* I. in Mander *Derbysh. Min. Gloss.* (1824) 130 Such working and freeing of the said new taker. 1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* I. 6 An absolution or freeing, made by authority of the Prelate. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* V. i, The freeing of an innocent From the emperor's furious jealousy. 1802 Mawe *Mineral Derbysh.*

204 (E. D. S.), *Freeing sb.*, entering a mine or vein in the bar-master's book. 1872 TENNYSON *Lynette* 992 Toward thy sister's freeing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*; **freeing-dish**, the dish or measure of ore with which a Derbyshire lead-miner 'frees' his vein; **freeing-port** (see quot.).

1851 *Act* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 11 Being called the Freeing Dish. 1880 *Times* 23 Oct. 5/4 This inner bulwark is provided at intervals with freeing ports, so that in case a sea breaks over and fills them they may quickly be relieved of the water.

Free·ish, *a.* [see -ISH.] Somewhat free.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 391 A gay comedy..and a freeish farce.

Freel, ? = FRILL *sb.*[1] 2.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 227 Freeles there are, Cockles and Scallopes.

Freel/e, obs. form of FRAIL *a.*

Free·lage. *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.* Forms: *α.* 3 freolac, -aic, -ec, vreoleic. *β.* 6 frelege, -lige, -lag(e, 7 freledge, 6–7 freelege, 9 freelage. [OE. **fréo-lâc*, f. *fréo*, FREE *a.* + *-lâc*: see -LOCK (*fréolâc* occurs only as a compound of *lâc* neut. oblation).

In the later *β* forms the suffix *-lege* has been substituted for OE. *-lâc*, on the analogy of *knowledge*, or possibly by the same process that has led to the substitution in that instance.]

†1. = FREEDOM in various senses: *esp.* in later use, a franchise or privilege. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Anker, of oðer freolac, haueð ibeon oðerhwules to freo of hire suluen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2366 Ha .. bisohte .. þæt he for his freolec, firstede hire. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Nis þis þeowdom inoh azain þat ilke freolaic þat ha hefde.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 47 Quhat God hes to hym grantit sik frelage? 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 359 In strang presoun, but ransoun or frelag, This nobill man..[he] maid to die. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil & P.* iv. in Arb. *Garner* V. 341 Whom thou in person guardest ! dest subornerS Should work his freelege). 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 36 A frelige graunted by God and Sancte Cuthbert for every such offender to flie unto for succour. 1617 in Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 173 Grace my wife and her mayde to have theire dyet..as they used to have when I was lyveinge, and the freledge of the gardens. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 19 *Freelege* (Sheffield), Privilege. *Immunitas.*

2. *Sc. dial.* 'An heritable property, as distinguished from a farm, *Roxb.*' (Jam.)

attrib. 1805–11 A. SCOTT *Poems* 42 (Jam.) Altho' he had a freelage grant O' mony a tree, herb, flower, and plant, Yet still his breast confessed a want.

Free lance.

1. A term used by recent writers denoting one of those military adventurers, often of knightly rank, who in the Middle Ages offered their services as mercenaries, or with a view to plunder, to belligerent states; a 'condottiere', a 'free companion'.

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiv, I offered Richard the service of my Free Lances. 1855 MISS YONGE *Lances of Lynwood* vi. (1864) 95 He..knew a d'Aubricour would be no discredit to his free lances. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 77 Those rude German free-lances, ever ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder.

2. *fig.* Applied *esp.* to a politician or controversialist who owns no fixed party allegiance, but from time to time assails one party or the other in a capricious or arbitrary manner; also, to one who in any department of speculation or practice follows the methods of no particular school.

1864 *Standard* 16 Apr., They may be Free Lances in Parliament so long as the guerilla career suits them. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 135 The band of literary free-lances that..made *Fraser's Magazine* a name of terror. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* v. 216 The Friars..were free lances with whom the bishops had little to do.

†**Free·less**, *a. Obs.*—[1] [= ON. *frjáls-lauss* blameless, f. *frjáls* taunt + *-lauss* -LESS.] Blameless.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 432 That freles fleȝe of hyr fasor.

Free-li·ver. One who lives freely; one who gives free indulgence to his appetites.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 306 Those naturally honest appellations of free-livers, free-thinkers..or whatever other character implies a largeness of mind and generous use of understanding 1806 *Culina* 53 This is a good..dish, for free-livers. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1849) 87 Free-livers on a small scale.

Free-li·ving, *a.*

1. Living freely and abundantly, given to free indulgence of the appetites.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, 'He was a gude servant o' the town..though he was an ower free-living man'.

2. *Biol.* Living free from and independent of the parent.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

†**Free·ly**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *fréolic*: see FREE *a.* and -LY [1].] Free, noble; excellent, goodly, beautiful, lovely. (A stock epithet of compliment in ME. poetry: cf. FREE *a.* 3.)

Beowulf 615 Freolic wif. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xv. 13 Freolic fyrdsceorp. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 68 A meiden..feir ant freolich o wlite & o westum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8376 Þou freli king, sa ful o bliss. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 162 To þis frelych feste þat fele arn to called. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 193 Sone to deþ þer drewe Mani a frely fode. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 822 Alle freliche foules þat on þat friþ songe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 42 Ryse vp now, with thi frely face. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 545 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 44 Vndo thy dore ! my frely floure.

b. *absol.* Noble one, fair one. (Cf. FREE B)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1155 Quen I seȝ my frely I wolde þe here. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxix, That freli..And the kene knyȝte.

Hence **Fre·lyhede.**

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 185 Þe vj. spanne in þe handyl of þi confessioun, is frelyhede; þat frely..for loue & deuocyoun to God, þou art schrevyn.

Freely (frī·li), *adv.* [OE. *fréolice*, ME. *freoliche, freliche, frely*, f. FREE *a.* + -LY -.]

1. Of one's own accord, spontaneously; without constraint or reluctance; unreservedly, without stipulation; readily, willingly.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciii.[xciv.] 1 *Libere egit*, freolice dyde. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 4 Seo sawl færþ swiþe freolice to heofonum. *c* 1205 LAY. 5547 Of Normaundie & of Flaundres freoliche him fulsten. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 209 Gij him answerd freliche: 'Sir, ichil wel bleþeliche'. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 876–7 And right as frely as he sente hir me, As frely sente I hir to him ageyn. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 139 The reaume off Fraunce givith neuer ffrely off thair owne gode will any subsidie to thair prince. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 These ..gyftes and graces, he hath gyuen to vs frely. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 46 Let us freely forsake all such things [worldly goods]. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 110 Lord Timon, heare me speake. *Tim.* Freely good Father. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 Let none..despise..these short Directions, so freely and ingenuously imparted. 1817 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in Maule & Selwyn *Rep. K. Bench* VI. 316 He does not even ask for [the bills]; but they are freely and voluntarily handed over. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 82 He may either give it us freely, or demand payment for it. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* ix. (1877) 92 He freely forgives the penitent.

b. With freedom of will or choice.

1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Uri-wyl, huer-by he may chyese and do uryliche oþer þet guod oþer þet kuead. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 28 Angels haue myght and power frely to chese to vnderstonde and to loue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 538 Freely we serve, Because we freely love, as in our will To love or not.

2. Without constraint or reserve in regard to speech; unreservedly, frankly, openly, plainly.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 257, I freely told you. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 To speake freely what cannot bee concealed. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I § 4 He may speak his mind freely to me without fear of offending. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, We were shewn a room where we could converse more freely. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 69 She well knew that she was not handsome, and jested freely on her own homeliness. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 24 Oct. 8/2 He..freely criticised the policy of the Government in South Africa.

3. Without restraint or restriction upon action or activity; without let, hindrance, or interference.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2238 Þat ai quen we se ani chesun, Freli may climbe vp and dun. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1106 Hit ferde freloker in fete in his fayre honde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 362 For þanne Goddis lawe myȝte freeli renne bi þe lymytis þat Crist haþ ordeyned. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 8 Every suche Woman..[shall] frely enjoye ..all hir owne inheretaunce. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 17 b, To thende the fire maye..burne the freelyer. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 38 The woman may frelie marie, against the will of the over-lord. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 10, I began to breathe more freely. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 143 That the Light may the freelier play upon the Glass. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 1 The right of thinking freely and acting independently. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VIII. 91/1 These wheels turn freely upon the shaft.

b. Without observance of strict rule; loosely.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 180 Only a freely sweeping line can justly express the form. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 122 Translate it somewhat freely.

4. Without stint; plentifully, abundantly; generously, liberally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12332 Iesus tok his corn for-melt, And freli it a-bute him delt. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 20 For þay schal frely be refete ful of alle gode. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 75 You would drink freely. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ii. 16 Of euery tree of the garden thou mayest freely eate. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 100 *note*, Throw your monies away freely in the Alehouse. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 260 We ate very freely. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 431 The blood flowed freely. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 23/2 He lived in princely style and spent his money freely. 1883 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 39 Gold has been found freely. 1892 E. P. DIXON (Hull) *Seed Catal.* 37 *Brachycome iberidifolia* .. blooms freely, and is useful for bedding.

†5. In freedom, with the rights of free birth; without servitude, with absolute possession (of property, franchises, etc.). *Freely begotten* = lawfully begotten. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 5440 Ȝe scullen..habben freoliche eoure lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 228 He levys at ese, that frely levys ! *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Mariage* 31 God graunte you youre lyf frely to lede In fredom. 1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 24 Hers of his body frelych be-gotun. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. i. 65 Bot it suld joys all Fredomys, Franchys, Profit, and Customys, Alsa frely as before. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xlvi. (1869) 27 And that the gouernaunce of heuene longeth freeliche to me. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* Index (1811) 11 That citezens of London..of al their libarteis and fre vsage as holly and fully be restored. As them the tyme of ony our progenitours Kinges frelyest and fullyest they had. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 252, I must freely haue the halfe of any thing That this same paper brings you. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iv. 40 Thou shalt liue as freely as thy Lord, To call his fortunes thine. *a* 1647 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcestersh.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 255 The Church heald one Hyde freely.

†6. Nobly; excellently, beautifully. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 28941 An hundred and sixti þusend freoliche iwapned. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 21 And under hire nebscheft al se freoliche ischapet. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 Fulle frely he lyued here. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2634 On þe fairest on face and frelokest ischapen.

†7. a. Without payment or cost, gratis; b. without punishment. *Obs.*; = FREE *adv.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5965 *Quod gratis accepistis, gratis date.* He says 'þat þat ȝe haf of grace fre And frely resayved, frely gyf ȝe'. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lii. 3 Freeli [Vulg. *gratis*] ȝee ben sold. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXXXVI. 116 Somme of hem lete he go frelych and somme lete he putte to the deth. 1546 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 163 Which were discharged frelie without paying any fine to the cittie. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 1411 Let none break such laws freli. 1589 *Acl* 31 *Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 Freelye without anye rewarde. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 264 For 153 children to be taught freely.

8. *Sc.* †Entirely, completely (*obs.*); also used as an intensive, very.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 78 Quhen flude and fyre sall our it frak, And frely frustir feeld and fure. 1873 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xi. (ed. 3) 66, 'I wud like freely weel to see them, man', said the stranger.

Freeman (frī·mæn). [OE. *fréoman*: see FREE *a.* and MAN *sb.*]

1. a. One who is personally free; one who is not a slave or serf. b. In later use often, one who is politically free; one not a subject of a tyrannical or usurped dominion.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2175 (Gr.) Hwæt ȝifest þu me .. freomanna to frofre. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* I. i. § 1 Þæt ælc freoman ȝetreowne borh hæbbe. *c* 1205 LAY. 15577 Þu nahtes i nane stude habben freo-monnes ihude. *c* 1275 *Fortune* 3 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 86 Wyþ freomen þu art ferly feid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16022 All þai gedird o þe tun, bath freman and dring. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* vi. 8 Whethir seruaunt, whether fre man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 178/1 Fremann, made of bonde .. *manumissus.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 25 Had you rather Cæsar were liuing, and dye all Slaues; then that Cæsar were dead, to liue all Freemen? 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 459 No Free-man shall be imprisoned without due Process of the Law. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 733 He is the freeman whom the Truth makes free And all are slaves beside. 1793 BURNS *Scots, wha hae* iv, Free-man stand, or free-man fa'. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 98 A coloured free-man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 222 Injustice, whether existing among slaves or freemen.

2. One who possesses the freedom of a city, borough, company, etc.

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 The eleccion of Mairaltee is to be to the Fre men of the Citee. 1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 34 The Rights..are not only granted to the Mayor, but to the Free-men and Barons. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 42 Both having been made Free men on the same day. *c* 1744 *Parl. Bill* in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 32 The oath to be taken by the freemen of the said company. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* II. 474 The son and heir of a freeman succeeds to his inheritance within the borough unencumbered by the debts of his father. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 730 The electors [of the Council] are citizens, burgesses, or freemen.

3. In various modern uses. a. (See quot.)

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 194 A class of beaver-trappers and hunters technically called freemen..They are .. Canadians..who have been employed..by some fur company, but their term being expired, continue to hunt and trap on their own account.

b. *Austral.* A 'free-labourer', a non-union man.

1890 *Times* 8 Sept. 3/1 The ships are being loaded by freemen.

4. *Comb.*, as *freeman-like* adv.; †**freeman's song**, the name applied in 16th c. to a certain class of vocal compositions of a lively character.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 273 Children, whiche are more liberally and more freemanlike handled of theyr fathers. *c* 1575 J. HOOKER *Life of Carew* 39 The King would very often use him to sing with him certain songs then called fremen songs, as namely 'By the bank as I lay'. 1609 [T. RAVENSCROFT] *Deuteromelia*: or The Second part of Musicks melodie, or melodius Musicke. Of Pleasant Roundelaies; K. H. mirth, or Freemens Songs. And such delightfull Catches. 1611 COTGR., *Virelay*, a .. Round, freemans Song.

Hence **Free·manship**, the position or status of a freeman, with its rights and privileges.

1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug., The fees payable on taking up freemanship. 1873 M'DOWELL *Hist. Dumfries* xxviii. 315 He had to serve other three years .. before he could aspire to freemanship.

Freemartin (frī·mārtin). [Of unknown origin: cf. Ir., Gael. *mart*, heifer.] A hermaphrodite or imperfect female of the ox kind: see quot. 1790.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 The Heifer .. is supposed to be Spaied, or else a Free-Martin. 1779 J. HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 279 Account of the Free-martin. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1807) 28 When a Cow happens to bring forth two calves—one of them a male, the other a female,—the former is a perfect animal, but the latter is incapable of propagation, and is well known to farmers under the denomination of a Free Martin. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 56 Freemartins and Spayed Heifers are not qualified.

b. *transf.* Said of a sheep.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 361 An ewe-sheep, that is a free-martin..has a..lanker bearing than other sheep.

Freemason (frī·mē sən, -s'n). [f. FREE *a.* + MASON.

The precise import with which the adj. was originally used in this designation has been much disputed. Three views

have been propounded. (1) The suggestion that *free mason* stands for *free-stone mason* would appear unworthy of attention, but for the curious fact that the earliest known instances of any similar appellation are *mestre mason de franche peer*, 'master mason of free stone' (Act 25 Edw. III. st. II. c. 3, A.D. 1350), and *sculptores lapidum liberorum*, 'carvers of free stones', alleged to occur in a document of 1217 (tr. *Findel's Hist. Mas.* 51, citing Wyatt Papworth); the coincidence, however, seems to be merely accidental. (2) The view most generally held is that *free masons* were those who were 'free' of the masons' guild (see FREE *a.* 29). Against this explanation many forcible objections have been brought by Mr. G. W. Speth, who suggests (3) that the itinerant masons were called 'free' because they claimed exemption from the control of the local guilds of the towns in which they temporarily settled. (4) Perhaps the best hypothesis is that the term refers to the mediæval practice of emancipating skilled artisans, in order that they might be able to travel and render their services wherever any great building was in process of construction.]

†1. A member of a certain class of skilled workers in stone, in the 14th and following centuries often mentioned in contradistinction to 'rough masons', 'ligiers', etc. They travelled from place to place, finding employment wherever important buildings were being erected, and had a system of secret signs and passwords by which a craftsman who had been admitted on giving evidence of competent skill could be recognized. In later use (16–18th c.) the term seems often to be used merely as a more complimentary synonym of 'mason', implying that the workman so designated belonged to a superior grade. *Obs.*

1376 in Conder *Hole Craft* 51 [A list of the city companies with the number of their representatives on the Council has: Free masons 2, Masons 4. But in the original handwriting the figure for the Masons is altered to 6, and the entry *Free masons* is expunged]. 1396 *Charter Rich. II* (Sloane 4595) in *Masonic Mag.* (1882) 341 Concessimus.. archiepiscopo Cantuar. quod .. viginti et quatuor lathomos vocatos ffre Maceons et viginti et quatuor lathomos vocatos ligiers .. capere .. possit. [1444 *Act* 23 *Hen. VI*, c. 12 Les gagez ascun frank mason ou maister Carpenter nexcede pas par le jour iiij *d.* ovesqe mangier & boier .. un rough mason & mesne Carpenter .. iii *d.* par le jour.] 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Proem. in Ashm. (1652) 7 Free Masons and Tanners. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 80 Paide to Will'm Whelpdale fremason for makyng of the crosse in ye chirchrth. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 1 A Freemason maister Carpenter Rough mason Brickleyer [etc.]. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 104 To John Dealtry, fremason, *xs.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 The free mason setteth his prentyse first longe tyme to lerne to hewe stones. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 3 No Person .. shall .. lett or disturbe any Fre mason, rough mason, carpenter, bricklayer. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* Cont. (ed. 7) A. iv, In free Masons craft, in Joyners craft. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 650 Who seeth not that it were far better the master work-men, free masons, and carpenters, might be spared, then the true labouring husbandman? 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 90 Encountring the difficulties of the free-mason. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5907/4 Anthony Ashley .. Free Mason. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6195/6 John Lane .. Free-Mason.

2. A member of the fraternity called more fully, *Free and Accepted Masons*.

Early in the 17th c., the societies of freemasons (in sense 1) began to admit honorary members, not connected with the building trades, but supposed to be eminent for architectural or antiquarian learning. These were called *accepted masons*, though the term *free masons* was often loosely applied to them; and they were admitted to a knowledge of the secret signs, and instructed in the legendary history of the craft, which had already begun to be developed. The distinction of being an 'accepted mason' became a fashionable object of ambition, and before the end of the 17th c. the object of the societies of freemasons seems to have been chiefly social and convivial. In 1717, under the guidance of the physicist J. T. Desaguliers, four of these societies or 'lodges' in London united to form a 'grand lodge', with a new constitution and ritual, and a system of secret signs; the object of the society as reconstituted being mutual help and the promotion of brotherly feeling among its members. The London 'grand lodge' became the parent of other 'lodges' in Great Britain and abroad, and there are now powerful bodies of 'freemasons', more or less recognizing each other, in most countries of the world.

1646 ASHMOLE *Mem.* (1717) 15 Oct., [At] 4 Hor. 30 Minutes post merid., I was made a Free-Mason at Warrington in Lancashire, with Colonel Henry Mainwaring. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 316 Admitting Men into the Society of Free-masons, that in the moorelands of this County seems to be of greater request, than any where else. *Ibid.*, A Fellow of the Society, whom they otherwise call an accepted mason. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 393/2, I cannot but Honor .. the Masons .. the more as being a Member of that Society called Free-Masons. 1691 AUBREY *Memorandums* 18 May in Conder *Hole Craft* (1894) 4 This day is a great convention at St. Pauls church of the fraternity of the free [*erased, and* accepted *written above*] Masons; where Sir Christopher Wren is to be adopted a Brother. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 3 They have their Signs and Tokens like Free-Masons. 1723 (*title*) The Constitutions of the Free-masons .. for the Use of the Lodges. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 425/1 The society of free and accepted masons caused a..triumphal arch.. to be erected. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 174 'I'd turn a Turk, or Methodist—Christian, Freemason, even Jew!'

3. *attrib.* (of or pertaining to freemasons), as *freemason knock, secret, work*.

1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 220, I distinguished his *free-mason knock at my door. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot* 33 The true *free-mason secret of the profession of *soucaring*. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 268 De *fremason-work operata.

Hence **Free·maso·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to freemasons; **Free·ma·sonism** (*Stand. Dict.*) = FREEMASONRY.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 156 A free-masonic order who converse by signs, innuendos, and slang. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xxxviii. 317 That mysterious undefinable free-masonic signal, which passes between women, by which each knows that the other hates her. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* vi. 85 There she is at her post, with a wonderful free-masonic understanding with the doctor.

Freemasonry (frī·mē·sənri). [see -RY.]

†1. The craft or occupation of a freemason. *Obs.*

1435 in Speth *Freemasonry* 4 [In 1435 'John Wode, masoun', contracted to build the tower of the Abbey Church of St. Edmundsbury] in all mannere of thinges that longe to free masonry.

2. The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 6 The lodges of Free Masonry. *Ibid.* 14 He denies that the secret of freemasonry consists in liberty and equality. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 24 Most of their absurdities were mere external badges, like the signs of freemasonry or the dresses of friars.

3. *fig.* Secret or tacit brotherhood, instinctive sympathy.

1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 30 Mar. (1894) I. vi. 173 There is a freemasonry among kindred spirits .. that always leads them to understand one another at little expense of words. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* vii. (1879) 68 There seemed to be a sort of free-masonry amongst them. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 369 The gun, fishing-rod, boat, and horse, constitute among all who use them secret freemasonries. 1886 MRS. CRAIK *K. Arthur* v. 178 The two children with the wonderful freemasonry of childhood..made friends immediately.

Freend, Sc. form of FRIEND.

Freeness (frī·nés). Now *rare*. [f. FREE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality or state of being free (in different senses of the adj.); freedom.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* xx. 46 With frenes truly of her lyst with grace of god þai ar fulfillyd. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. (1617) 206 According to their freenes..they work freely. 1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 22 That cometh like water out of a Spring, with a voluntary freenesse. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 23 Resolution and freeness of courage. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 218 The absolute freenesse of it: It was neither for his advantage, as an end, nor for our deservings, as a motive. 1862 C. DRESSER *Art Decorative Design* 70 The convolvulus winding its way in graceful freeness around the branches.

b. Const. *from*.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxvi. 260 Freenesse from Enemies, Cleernes from Injuries. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 36 The freenesse of their writings from..error.

2. Readiness; generosity, liberality.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27861 Cott. Galba Frenes of hert and large of gift. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 88 *Filius*, bi the Fader wille and frenesse of *Spiritus Sancti*. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 421 Wee'l learne our Freenesse of a Sonne-in-Law: Pardon's the word to all. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 25 Their .. freeness to assist the Kingdome in a time of need. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 180 Let us now pay taxes that we may never pay taxes; for, as matters now stand, our freeness at the present may cause our freedom at the future. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 37. 1/1 This Comparison displays the Freeness of Remission with regard to the Offending Persons.

3. Unreservedness (in speech, etc.); openness, frankness.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvii. 13 Frenesse in reprouyng of kynges. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 b, Freenesse of speache, is when we speake boldely & without feare..whatsoeuer we please. *c* 1614 CORNWALLIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 149 He would requite my kind proceeding with a real freeness. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 57, I am sorry my freenesse should offend you.

Free-quarter. *Hist.* The obligation or impost of having to provide free board and lodging for troops; also, of the troops, the right to be billeted in free quarters, or else the necessity of having to find them for themselves. *To live at free-quarter*: to be maintained without expense to the government.

1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 17 Have not inforced Assessements, and free-quarter grated them as small? 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 15 Nov. in *Carlyle*, The Country is..not able to bear free-quarter; nor well able to furnish provisions if we had moneys. 1655 — *Sp.* 22 Jan. *ibid.*, These took advantage from .. the stopping of the pay of the army, to run us into Free-quarter. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 63 Make Law and Equity as dear, As Plunder and Free-quarter were. 1818 COBBETT in *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 524 An army must be sent into Yorkshire; but, they must live at free-quarter then.

Hence †**Free-quarter** *v.*, to live at free-quarter; †**Free-quarterer**, one billeted in free quarters.

1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* C ij, As our free-quarterers doe now. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 16 As for evil Things, look on them but as Lodgers, (though as unwelcome as Free-quarterers). 1659 To free-quarter [see FREEBOOTER *v.*].

Freer (frī·əɹ). [f. FREE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who frees or sets free.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIV. xi. (1620) 485 He is the Freer who is the Sauiour. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) III. 142 But the French shall be the freers of all the earth. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 76 It was erected to him..as to the freer of the city.

Freer, obs. and Sc. dial. form of FRIAR.

Frees, Freese, obs. ff. of FRIEZE, FREEZE.

Free-sele·ctor. *Austral.* One who takes up a block of crown-land under the Land Laws and by annual payments acquires the freehold (Morris). Also called simply *selector*.

1866 *Sydney Morn. Her.* 9 Aug. (Morris), The very law which the free selector puts in force against the squatter. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* III. 260 He made a spring at the free-selector. 1883 KEIGHLEY *Who are You* 79 Far apart stood free-selectors' huts.

So **Free-sele·ct** *v. trans.*, to take up (land) under Government; hence **Free-selecting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Free-sele·ction**, the action of the vb.

1870 T. H. BRAIM *New Homes* ii. 87 A man can now go and make his free selection before survey of any quantity of land .. at twenty shillings an acre. 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* xix. 134 Had he proceeded to free-select an uninhabited island. *Ibid.* xx. 142 This was years before the free-selection discovery. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321, I camped .. just below those free-selecting friends of yours. *Ibid.* 401 Free-selecting here might be very well for some people; it didn't suit them.

†**Free·ship.** *Obs.* [f. FREE *a.* + -SHIP.]

1. Freedom, liberty.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 He gef hom eche frechipe alle þa þet hit alde cunnen. *c* 1205 LAY. 372 Ær we nulleð mid frescipe faren from ure feonden.

2. Liberality, generosity.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Luue is heouene stiward, uor hire muchele ureoschipe.

Freesia (frī·ziă). [mod. Lat.] A genus of iridaceous bulbous plants of the Cape of Good Hope, allied to *Gladiolus*.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 73/3 Freesias. 1891–6 [In many newspaper quots., often spelt *Freezia*].

Free soil, *sb.* and *a. U.S.*

A. *sb.* Territory in which slaveholding was prohibited.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 547 All these, in the slang of the day, were what are called slave territories, and not free soil.

B. *adj.* The epithet of a political party in 1846–56, which opposed the extension of slavery into the territories; pertaining to this party or its principles.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 143, I went to a free soil meetin' once. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev* CXX. 69 Mr. Clay was speaking of the antislavery agitators and of the Free-soil party.

So **Free-soiler** (*a*) a politician in favour of free soil and opposed to slavery; (*b*) one who lives on free soil, a free man. **Free-soilism**, the principles of the Free-soil party, opposition to slavery.

1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 162 Palfrey, Adams, Sumner ..all and several Free-soilers. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 675 All the free-soilism of the north will strain its every nerve to [etc.]. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 73 Tainted with Free-soilism or Abolitionism. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lv. 355 The Abolitionists and Free Soilers..had for some time previously acted as a group by themselves.

Free-spoken, *a.* [cf. *plain-spoken*] Accustomed to speak plainly and without reserve. Hence **Free-spokenness.**

1625 BACON *Apophthegms* § 176 A free-spoken Senatour. 1641 MILTON *Animad. Rem. Def.* Wks. 1738 I. 79 These free-spoken and plain-hearted Men, that are the Eyes of their Country. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 508 The slaughter of the free-spoken orators. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 269 In our refined era, just the same as at that more free-spoken epoch. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 486 The free-spokenness of Queen Elizabeth and King James.

Free state.

1. Occasionally = REPUBLIC. Now *rare*.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 330 As all countries are not monarchies governed by kings, but some by free-states, where many together have equal power. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Free State.* 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 54 Names conspicuous in the municipal annals of the free state.

2. *U.S.* Before the Civil War of 1861–5, a state of the Union in which slavery did not exist.

1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 47 He would .. have received the unanimous support of the Free States. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 334 New States had been admitted substantially in pairs, a slave State balancing a free State.

Free-stone, freestone [1]. Also 4 **fre-stane**, 6 **freese stone**, 7 **friestane**, **frise-stone**. [f. FREE *a.* + STONE *sb.*; a transl. of OF. *franche pere*, where the adj. means 'of excellent quality'; cf. FRANK *a.*[2] 5.]

1. Any fine-grained sandstone or limestone that can be cut or sawn easily.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3036 The knyght gat masons many ane, And grat them hew ful faire fre-stane. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37 An ymage of our lady .. in an howsyng of free stoon. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 71 Houses builded..for the most part of hard freestone. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 67 He hes use for certaine friestane for building. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 24 As for Free-stone, Portland Stone works well. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xv. (1809) 172 The streets .. are all paved with white free-stone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 18 The alluminous ore of Whitby is sometimes a grey Freestone. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 367 The handsome embattled tower..is chequered with flint and freestone.

†b. A slab or piece of such stone. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 768 *Hec timeria*, a free-stone. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 570 Toads have been found in

the middle of a Freestone. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 412 A White Free Stone is laid over Mr. Wm. Joyner's Grave.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *freestone house*, † *mason*, *ornament*, *passage*, *quarry*; † **freestone-coloured** *a.*, of the colour of freestone.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 25 She has .. A *freestone coloured hand. 1665–6 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 72 The larg *free-stone house. 1703 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 211 Paid the *freestone Mason his bills in full. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliv. 235 What! are there no living ornaments in Oxford? Are its inanimate, its *free-stone ones its greatest glory? 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 357 A *free-stone passage. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. I. 186 The value of a *freestone quarry..will..increase.

Free-stone [2]. A variety of the peach (or nectarine) in which the flesh parts freely from the stone when ripe. Also *free-stone peach.*

1866, 1880 [see CLINGSTONE]. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Free-stone peach.*

Freet, var. of FREIT *Sc.*

Free-thinker (frīˈpiŋkəɹ). One who refuses to submit his reason to the control of authority in matters of religious belief; a designation claimed *esp.* by the deistic and other rejectors of Christianity at the beginning of the 18th c.

The sect mentioned in the first quot. seems to be identical with the 'free seekers' (quot. 1693 s.v. FREE D. 1 c).

?1692 S. SMITH (*title*) The Rel gious Impostor..dedicated to Doctor S—lm—n, and the rest of the new Religious Fraternity of Free-Thinkers, near Leather-Sellers-Hall.. Printed .. in the first year of Grace and Free Thinking. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. of Eng. Man* Wks. (1755) II. i. 56 The atheists, libertines, despisers of religion..that is to say, all those who usually pass under the name of Free-thinkers. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 170 Freethinker..has come to be synonymous with a libertine and a contemner of religion. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 151 The modern freethinker does not attack Christianity; he explains it.

transf. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, He (who had been .. inclined to be a sad free thinker on these points) entered into poaching and game preserving with ardour.

Free-thinking, *vbl. sb.* The free exercise of reason in matters of religious belief, unrestrained by deference to authority; the adoption of the principles of a free-thinker.

?1692 [see FREE-THINKER]. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 58. 1/2 Free Thinking (to use the Modish Phrase) .. is no better than a Sword in a Child's hand. 1758 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 263 The mode of free-thinking is like that of Ruffs and Farthingales, and has given place to the mode of not thinking at all. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 122 If, by free-thinking, Deism be meant.

attrib. 1719 *Free-Thinker* 118 P 2, I proceeded..to give Assurances of many Free-Thinking Feats, which it was, then, generally suspected I never intended to perform.

Free-thinking, *ppl. a.*

1. Holding the principles of a free-thinker.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1843) II. 109 Our free thinking and freer practising age. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* II. ix. (1785) 66/1 A free-thinking writer of moral essays.

2. Pertaining or relating to free-thinkers or free-thought.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xi. 52 Those heritical, pernicious, and free-thinking tracts. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xix, Her shocking free thinking ways. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Nov. 671 A Trashy freethinking productions.

Free-thought. = FREE-THINKING *vbl. sb.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) II. 116 If it brings along with it any affection opposite to manhood..or free-thought. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 152 The tendency of modern free thought is [etc.]. 1887 *Academy* 12 Nov. 314 These centres of learning and freethought.

attrib. [1882 CASSELL, *Free-thought a.* of or pertaining to free-thinking.] *Mod.* A—'s catalogue of free-thought publications.

Free trade, free-trade.

1. An open and unrestricted trade.

1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* I, Wit's become a free trade for all sorts to live by. 1622 MALYNES *Maint. Free Trade* 105 A Remedie, whereby the Kingdome shall enioy all the three essential parts of Traffique vnder good and Politike Gouernment, which will bee Free Trade effectually or in deed. 1642–3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 137 As if they desired not only the free Trade, but even the Monopoly of plundering to themselves. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 33 Our Plantations .. would have been much increased and inriched by a Free Trade, more than by this restraint. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 308 The wisdom of allowing a free trade has been pretty generally allowed in speculation by all statesmen. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 527 The circumstance of our carrying on a great free trade with it.

2. Trade or commerce left to follow its natural course, i. e. without the interference of customs duties designed to restrict imports or of bounties intended to foster home production. Also, the legislative establishment or maintenance of this state of things, and the principles of those who advocate it; opposed to *protection.*

Adam Smith *W. N.* 1776 uses *freedom of trade* in this sense. He has also frequently *a free trade*, in sense 1.

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 400 One newspaper says .. he will endeavour to 'inculcate in the mind of the Bourbons wise principles of free trade!' 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 134 Suppose that, under a system of free trade, we imported a considerable proportion of silks and linens now wholly manufactured at home. 1861 COBDEN in *Times* 18 July, The principles of Free Trade.

b. In various occasional applications (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Free-trade* .. unrestricted action in banking operations. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xvii. (1876) 231 Correctly stated, free trade in land consists rather in the removal of the hindrances which the law puts on the conveyance of land.

3. Trade free from the lawful customs duties; smuggling.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, 'If you will do nothing for the free trade, I must patronise it myself.' So saying he took a large glass of brandy. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xiv. (1889) 211 [He] was engaged .. in the free trade, and had set the officers of the revenue at defiance.

4. *attrib.*

1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 45 In all this, do you.. discover anything like your free-trade plan? 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4/4 The free-trade party.

So **Free-tra·ding** *a.*, favouring free-trade; **Free-tra·dist**, an advocate of free-trade.

1832 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 593 To the theory of the free-tradist objections cannot well be made. 1851 LYTTON *Lett. John Bull* 93 To sum up the authorities from Free-trading political economists.

Free-tra·der.

1. One allowed to trade without restriction.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 86 They permit Free Traders on their Island Bombaim. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 375 The pedlar .. was, as it were, the first 'free-trader'.

b. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Free Trader*, ships trading formerly under license to India independent of the old East India Company's Charter.

2. A smuggler; also, a smuggling vessel.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* v, There go the free-traders. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiv, As if..a free-trader could sail the Solway as securely as a King's cutter!

3. An advocate of free-trade.

1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 34 If..there be free-traders who think that free-trade is only an experiment. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 266 They were tariff men and free-traders, conservative Whigs and radical Democrats.

Free will, free-wi·ll, free-wi·ll. [See FREE *a.* 19.]

1. (Best written as two words.) Spontaneous will, unconstrained choice (to do or act). Often in phr. *of one's own free will*, and the like. † *In one's free will*: left to or depending upon one's choice or election.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Þeos & swuche oþre beoð alle ine freo wille to donne oþer to leten hwon me euer wule. 13.. *Myrour of lewed Men* 4 in *Min. P. Vernon MS.* 407 God send vs thoght to his plesyng In whos fre wil hynges all thyng. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 11/2 Very happy is a christen man, sith that the victorie is..put in his owne frewill. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 5 Every dore of freewill open flew. 1611 BIBLE *Ezra* vii. 13 All they..which are minded of their owne free-will to goe vp to Ierusalem. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 42 Every Ship's master is left to his free will, whether he will sail into the Ice. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No 308 P 1 Whether she has not been frightened or sweetned by her Spouse into the Act she is going to do, or whether it is of her own free Will. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 190 Having of her own free-will exposed her life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 133 They were allowed to wander at their own free will.

2. 'The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate' (J.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9408 Wijt and skill he gaf þam till, Might, and fairhid, and frewill. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Þe uerste is uri-wyl huer-by he may chyese and do uryliche oþer þet guod oþer þet kuead. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) Of the knowynge and predestinacion diuine and of the lyberte of fre wille. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 259 He made vs and endued vs with reason and frewyll. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 28 Frewyl can not be wythout knolege, both of the gud and of the yl. 1654 HOBBES *Liberty, Necess., etc.* (1841) 1 The third way of bringing things to pass, distinct from necessity and chance, namely, freewill. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 205 Such variety of Events, as fortune produces, or free-will prepares. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. ii. (1866) 22 Without free-will there could be no human goodness.

b. In a bad sense: Arbitrary or licentious will.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 34 In stede of vertue, ruleth frewyll & lust! 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Mympwy*, Frewyll.

3. *attrib.* (in *free-will offering*) = given readily or spontaneously.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* liii[i]. 6 A frewil offeringe wil I geue the. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 108 Accept, I beseech thee, the freewil offrings of my mouth. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 44 The free-will offerings of their golden ornaments by the Libyan women.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 2).

c 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctr. Purgatory* (1577) 13 The free will men of our time. 1627 S. WARD *Christ All in All* 13 To all..merit and freewill-mongers.

Hence **Free-wi·lled** *a.*, having the faculty of free-will; **Free-wi·ller**, a contemptuous term for one who believes in the doctrine of free-will, an Arminian; **Free-wi·llist** *rare*, a believer in free-will, a 'libertarian'; † **Free-wi·lling** *a.* (in Coverdale), spontaneous, giving (or given) freely.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 880 Peccability arises from the necessity of imperfect *freewilled beings left to themselves. 1709 PRIOR *Ode to Col. Villiers*, In vain we think that free-will'd Man has pow'r. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publ.*, Wks. 1737 II. 681 So again, the *Free-willer, he will ascribe all to God. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 562 Using therein the new coined phrase of free-willers. 1732–38 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 90 Besides these free-willers it seems there were some few in prison for the gospel that were Arians.

1814 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 534 Freewillers were persecuted as heretics. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* XXXV. 29 The children of Israel brought *free-wyllynge offerynges. — 1 *Chron.* xxx. 9 And y people were glad that they were fre wyllinge: for they gaue it with a good wyll .. vnto the Lorde. 1867 BAGEHOT in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 522 Every *Freewillist holds that [etc.].

Free-woman. A woman who is (personally) free; also, a woman who possesses the freedom of a city. (Cf. FREEMAN.)

1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* ii. 11 Of a free-woman shee is become a bondslaue. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 3 She was alwaies her owne free woman and obnoxious to none. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* li. 168 Are ye not rather the children of the bond woman .. than children of the free woman. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 471 Any freeman or freewoman of this city.

Freeze (frīz), *sb.*[1] [f. FREEZE *v.*] The action of the vb. FREEZE; *lit.* and *fig.* Also **freeze-out**: see FREEZE *v.* 7; **freeze-up**: see FREEZE *v.* 2.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 72 Þe fellest frese þat euer I felyd. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Wks. II. 256/2 The Lord, the Lowne, the Sir, the Swaine Against the freeze, of Freeze make winter suites. 1866 DICKENS *Lett.* 6 Jan. (1880) II. 246, I am charmed to learn that you have had a freeze out of my ghost story. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Dec., Most of the saw mills .. get as much of their stock into lumber before the freeze-up. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 177/2 The severe frost of Oct. 5 .. was an exceptional freeze. 1884 *Breadwinners* (U. S.) 144 They organized a freeze-out against him. 1891 K. FIELD *Washington* IV. 383/2 During a freeze there is no comfort in a southern house.

† **Freeze,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also frees. (See quots.) Also **freeze-water**, water used for diluting wine.

16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 155 Let me have but a touch of your ale..Or tinkers frees, Or vintners lees. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* XVIII. 382 Freeze-water [orig. has *aqua* only] is thinner than new wine, and lighter. 1698 *In Vino Veritas* 8 A Liquid nick-named Freeze, which is.. but a hungry, thin, sorry kind of Cyder, which does us a .. kindness in lowering our Wines. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 104 They had fetched their Frees, And mired their Stomachs quite up to their Knees in Claret and good Cheer.

Freeze (frīz), *v.* Pa. t. **froze** (frōuz). Pa. pple. **frozen** (frōu·z'n). Forms: *Infin.* 1 *fréosan*, 3–4 fr(e)osen, 4–6 fre(e)se(n, frise, (5 freys, 6 freis, freze), 6, 8 frieze, 7–8 freez, (7 freize), 6– freeze. *Pa. t.* 1 *fréas*, 4 fre(e)s(e, 5 frore, frose, (9 *dial.* friz), 7– froze; *weak forms*: 4 freesed, 6 frised, 9 freezed. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 froren, 3–5 froren, -yn, 5–6, 9 frorn(e, 4–9 frore, 4 froore, 5 froare) also 3–4 i-, yfrore. *β.* 4–6 frosen, -yn, (6 frose), 5–9 froze (now *vulgar*), (9 *dial.* and *vulgar* friz), 6– frozen; *weak forms*: 6 frozed, 7–8 freezed. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *frēosan* = MLG. *vrēsen*, Du. *vriezen*, OHG. *friosan* (MHG. *vriesen*, mod.Ger. *frieren*), ON. *frjósa* (Sw. *frysa*, Da. *fryse*), Goth. **friusan* (inferred from *frius* frost) :— OTeut. **freusan*, f. root **freus-*, *fraus-*, *fruz-*:—pre-Teut. **preus-*, *prous-*, *prus-*; cf. Lat. *pruīna* (:—?**prusvīna* hoar-frost), Skr. *prúṣva* drop, frozen drop, hoar-frost; less obviously connected in sense are L. *prūrīre* to itch, *prūna* (:—**prusnā*) live coal, Skr. *pluš* to burn; some scholars assume contamination with the Aryan root **qreus*, *qrus* to freeze, whence Gr. *κρύσταλλος* ice.

The OTeut. conjugation was **freus-*, *fraus*, *fruzum*, *frozono-*, which is accurately represented in the OE. *frēosan*, *frēas*, *fruron*, *froren*. The later Eng. form of the pa. pple. *frosen*, *frozen* (whence pa. t. *froze*) is due to the analogy of the pres.-stem; similarly ON. has *frosenn* (possibly the source of the Eng. form) beside the older *frorenn*, and Du. has pa. t. *vroor*, pa.pple. *vrozen*, as well as the correct *vroos*, *vroren*; the MHG. inf. *vriesen*, pa. t. *vrōs*, have become in mod. Ger. *frieren*, *fror*, through the analogy of the pa. pple. *gefroren*.]

I. intransitive uses.

1. *impers. It freezes*: the local temperature of the atmosphere is such that water becomes ice. † Also quasi-*personal* with a subject (*frost*, etc.).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 Men steorran mazon ȝeseon swa sutole swa on niht ðonne hit swiðe freoseþ. *a* 1000 *Gnomic Verses* (Bosw.), Forst sceal freosan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 128 *Gelat*, hit fryst. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 620 An his hou never ne vor-lost, Wan hit snuith, ne wan hit frost. *a* 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* xxxix. 110 When the forst freseth, muche chele he byd. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 115 Whon the Forst freseth foode hem [the foules] bi-houeth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 236 If the month of juil shall frese. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 82 He shal neuer take harm by colde..thaugh it snowed, stormed or frore neuer so sore. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 671 Still it frised. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 8 If it freez, put on your frees jacket. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 153 It snowed all night, and froze very hard. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 40 A road in the wet snow, which, should it afterwards freeze, would be sufficiently hard to bear the horses.

2. Of a liquid, or liquid particles: To be converted into ice. Of a body of water: To become covered with ice. Occas. with complement, as *to freeze hard, solid.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317/608 Þe dropen bicomeþ to snowe, And þanne huy freosez adoneward are huy comen here ouȝt lowe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 Þe snowe lay in þe feld, þe water frese biside. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 125 Thare ys a nother Ryvere, that upon the nygt freseth wondur faste. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 947 To frese, *geller*. 1692 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 2) 122 The aqueous Humor of the Eye will not freeze. 1694

Acc. Sev. Late Voy. II. (1711) 222 The Dutch, who winter'd in Nova Zembla, took notice, that the salt Water freez'd. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 159 Port Wine froze solid. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 41 Some other liquor must be employed, which is not so subject to freeze. 1878 MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* v. 60 The cold spray flew aft into our faces where it almost froze.

b. To become hard or rigid as the result of cold; *esp.* of objects containing moisture.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 22 Wherof art thou so sore afered, That thou thy tunge suffrest frese. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 208 Their Tackle was so frozen, and full of Isicles. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 238 Snows collected on the mountain freeze. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 21 Our Ropes were now froze with Ice hanging on them.

fig. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xix, The smile on his lips froze.

3. To become fixed *to* (something) or *together* by the action of frost.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 99 When my shone freys to my fete It is not alle esy. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 7 Were not I .. soone hot; my very lippes might freeze to my teeth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 361 Their liquid liberty is destroyed, and the surfaces freeze together. *Mod.* In Canada a child's tongue once froze to a lamp-post he was licking.

b. *U.S.* and *Australian.* *To freeze (on) to*: to hold on *to* (a person or thing); to keep tight hold of; also, to become attached *to* (a person), 'take to'. Cf. *to stick to.* Also, *to freeze down.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 377 Do as I do, younker..freeze down solid to it. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 234, I friz right down where I wuz, merried the Widder Shennon. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* XX. 163 No, sir; I am of the children of Israel; and I freeze to that. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 193 'Freezing' to him, as the Americans call it—was a tiny fellow of some eight years. 1883 P. ROBINSON *Saints & Sinners* 114 The better the Mormon, the harder he freezes to his religion. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xvii, He's a lawyer and he might not freeze on to you. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 189 Here, Jem!.. freeze on to this brute.

4. To be affected by, or have the sensation of, extreme cold; to feel very chill; to suffer the loss of vital heat; to die by frost. So *to freeze to death.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 38 Wether that he frese or swete .. He woll ben idel all aboute. 1601 ?MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 363 Powre wine, sound musicke, let our blouds not freeze. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 21 Nay, you must not freeze. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 37 A..passage .. he finds by the north-west, Where Davies freezed to his rest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 318 We might sooner have frozen than kept our Innate Heat entire. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 176 By being thus hung in the Air, the Rabbit .. freezes to Death. 1817 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* 22 Her limbs did creep and freeze. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* ii, The sculptured dead, on each side, seem to freeze.

b. Of inanimate things: To be extremely cold; to be utterly devoid of heat.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 4 Orpheus .. made .. the Mountaine tops that freeze, Bow themselves. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 540 Heav'n froze above severe, the clouds congeal. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Old Benchers I. T.*, His kitchen chimney was never suffered to freeze.

c. In non-material or *fig.* sense: To grow intensely cold; to lose warmth of feeling; to be chilled by fear, etc.; to shudder.

a 1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 169, I frise amids the fire. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 340 Gray-beard thy loue doth freeze. 1596 B. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 74 Thou then didst burne in loue, now froz'd in hate. 1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 265 Courage, to kill Ten men I should not freeze thus. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Introd. 66 Zeal against Paganism did not freeze. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XV. 756 Pale, trembling, tired, the sailors freeze with fears. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 289 If I behold the tiny fish on which they put such a price I freeze with horror.

II. Transitive uses.

5. Of natural agencies: To change (a fluid) to a solid form by the action of cold; to congeal; to form ice on the surface of (a river, etc.). Also said causatively of personal agents.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 609 In this..yere..began a froste that..frose y' Thamys. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 54 The .. Northern winds doe frieze the vapours; and so it becommeth hoare frost. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* X. 325 The froist dois freis vp all fresche watter. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* V. (1651) 164 It will .. forthwith be freezed. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 57 Far hence lies, ever freez'd, the northern main. 1781 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 516, I have froze a quantity of water with an equal weight of good ether. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XXXVI. 507 We froze oil of almonds in a shot-mould.

b. With adverbs. *To freeze over*: to cover with a coating of ice. *To freeze in, up*: to set fast in ice. *To freeze up*: to obstruct by frost.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 313 Though .. all the Conduits of my blood [be] froze vp. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 146 The rivers and other waters are frozen uppe a yearde or more thicke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 The Ozera or lake before the toune was frozen over Octob. 13. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 28 Anvile, Smith's Tongs, and other Tools belonging to the Cookery were frozen up in the Ice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. XV, The Baltic would be frozen up. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 105 His Ship..was froze up. *Ibid.* 154 By the ninth the Creek was froze over from Side to Side. 1858 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* XVI. 164 Six vessels lay frozen in, at a considerable distance from the town.

c. To congeal (the blood) as if by frost; chiefly as a hyperbolical expression for the effect of terror. Hence with personal obj., to 'make (one's) blood run cold', to horrify intensely.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxvi. (1495) 283 The venyme of a scorpion .. closyth the herte atte the last and fresyth the blood with his coldenesse. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 26 Such rage as winters raigneth in my hart, My life-bloud freesing with unkindly cold. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 16 A Tale .. whose lightest word Would .. freeze thy young blood. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, Look here, My blood is not yet freez'd. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 347 The one inflamed me with love, the other freezed me with feare. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 242 A cool and serious Air, capable of freezing his Readers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 102, I should have melted her by love, instead of freezing her by fear. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 79 One Moment's Cold, like theirs, would ..Frieze the Heart's Blood.

d. *fig.* To chill, quench the warmth of (feelings, etc.); to paralyse (one's powers, etc.).

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 150 This Act .. shall coole the hearts Of all his people, and freeze up their zeale. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 52 Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage, And froze the genial current of the soul. 1793 E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* III. 133 This paragraph froze his senses. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 25 That recent hiss froze up her faculties and suspended her voice.

6. To affect with frost; to stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc. by chilling; to change *into* or *to* (something) and *fig.* to bring *into* a certain state by chilling. Also, *to freeze to death*: rare in active. Occas. to allow to freeze.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 40 My Master and mistris are almost frozen to death. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 449 That snaky-headed Gorgon shield .. Wherewith she [Minerva] freezed her foes to congealed stone. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 839 Sense fled before him [Death], what he touched he froze. 1704 *Ded.* in *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* III. 4 Severe Winters, that freez..and cut off many hopeful plants. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 163 And if close, the Snow lying there must freeze the Leg. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 23 Will she not freeze me too into stone? 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* xi. (ed. 3) 91 He [the bird] must have chilled his beak and frozen his toes as he sat there.

7. *To freeze out*: a. *lit.* in *pa. pple.* or *ppl. a.*: see FROZEN. b. *fig.* (U.S. *colloq.*) To exclude from business, society, etc. by chilling behaviour, severe competition, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2/2 Part of the campaign for freezing out' the Rosario Company.

Freeze, obs. form of FRIEZE.

† **Freeze-pot.** *Obs.* [f. FREEZE *v.*] An epithet applied to January.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* (1878) 233 Janeuer fryse pot..And feuerell fill dyke.

Freezer (frī·zəɹ). [f. FREEZE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A machine used for freezing, or for keeping anything extremely cold.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 74 He had agitated a quantity of..milk in what was called a cream-freezer. 1870 MRS. PRENTISS *Let.* 4 July in *Life* xi. (1883) 350 Papa bought a new fashioned freezer, that professed to freeze in two minutes.

2. Anything that freezes.

1845 HOOD *To Adm. Gambier* ix, The Maine—the Weser —or that freezer, Neva.

fig. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* V, The books..looked..as if they had but one idea among them, and that was a freezer.

3. A sheep destined, when killed, to exportation in a cold chamber.

1893 J. HOTSON *Lect.* in *Age* 30 Nov. 7/2 The breeding of what are in New Zealand known as 'freezers'.

Freezing (frī·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FREEZE; also, *freezing in, out,* etc.: see FREEZE *v.* 5 b, 7. *At freezing* = at freezing-point (see 2).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xlvi. (1495) 889 Greys is made faste and harde by fresyng and by colde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 b, To sowe it .. of October, that it may take deepe roote before the freezing and colde in Winter. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XCVII, What freezings haue I felt. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 91 If you.. expose it to a very sharp freezing. 1803 T. BEDDOES *Hygëia* X. 34 The weather was at freezing. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXXI. 420 Now awaits the freezing-in of her winter cradle. 1891 E. B. HOWELL in *Advance* (Chicago) 25 June, The law permits the unjust 'freezing out' of the small capitalist.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *freezing-chamber*; also, **freezing-mixture,** a mixture of two or more substances, e.g. salt and snow, which, while remaining liquid, is cold enough to freeze some other liquid within its influence; **freezing-point,** the point on the thermometer marking the temperature at which a liquid, *esp.* water, freezes.

1896 *Daily News* 28 May 6/3 Delahaeff's body lies in the *freezing chamber at the Morgue. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 236 A strong *freezing Mixture. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 155 The air may also be drawn through tubes cooled by a freezing mixture. 1747 *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. II. 613, 17 degrees above 0 or *freezing Point. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV. 190 The temperature of the air was 20° Fahr. below the freezing point.

Freezing (frī·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That freezes, in senses of the vb.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 39. *c* 1625 MILTON *Death of a fair Infant* 16 Through middle empire of the freezing air. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 738 By Strymon's freezing Streams he sate alone. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 100 P 1 A freezing Night. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 10 In a freezing cold, clay contracts more than any other earth.

2. *fig.*; *esp.* of manners: Chilling.

1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 95 Oh grant that he may never spread Its freezing influence to my heart. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* iii. (1875) 27 Her sudden burst of enthusiasm met with but a freezing reception. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXIV, A warmth within the breast would melt The freezing reason's colder part. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 538 Many .. had been repelled by his freezing looks. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sk. Acad. Life* 16 To regulate all things with freezing accuracy and precision.

Hence **Free·zingly** *adv.*, in a freezing manner.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1806 Thoght me brenneth and freesyngly keelith. 1798 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 226, I wrote to him very freezingly. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* IV. (1873) 31 Her eye of ice continued to dwell freezingly on mine.

Freezy (frī·zi), *a. rare.* [f. FREEZE *v.* + -Y 1.] Chilled almost to freezing.

1827 HOOD *Lamia* lx, With blue chilly shades, Showing wherein the freezy blood pervades

Frefre, var. of FROVER, *Obs.*, to comfort.

Freibergite (frəi·bəɹgəit). *Min.* [f. *Freiberg,* a town in Saxony + -ITE. Named by Kengott in 1853.] A variety of tetrahedrite containing silver.

1856 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 347 Freibergite.

Freiesle·benite. *Min.* [f. *Freiesleben,* who first described it + -ITE. Named by Haidinger in 1845.] A sulph-antimonide of lead and silver, which crystallizes in striated prisms. Cf. DIAPHORITE.

1850 DANA *Min.* 541 Freieslebenite.

Freight (frēt), *sb.* Also 5 **freyte, freyght,** 6–7 **fraight,** 6 **frate.** [prob. a. MDu. or MLG. *vrecht,* var. of *vracht*: see FRAUGHT *sb.* The word has passed from Du. or LG. into some of the Rom. langs.; F. *fret* hire of a ship (from 13th c.), Sp. *flete,* Pg. *frete.*]

1. Hire of a vessel for the transport of goods; the service of transporting goods (originally, by water; now extended, esp. in *U.S.*, to land-transit); the sum of money paid for this. In early use also: Passage-money.

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 194 My mastyr toke hym ffor his ffreyte to Caleys..vj. *li.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 283/2 Whome they receyued in to theyr Shippe gladly and sayd they wold brynge hym thyder without ony freyght or huyr. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 172 Specyally yf to that were joynyd a nother ordynance..wych ys, concernyng the frate of marchandyse. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Naulage,* the fraight or fare payed for passage ouer the water. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 19 Those who have the command of the Sea Trade may Work at easier Freight with more profit. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 353 Having agreed to pay no Freight there. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 180 Let a small deduction be made from the freights of ships, and from seamens wages. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 257 They purchased a ship-load of masts, the freight whereof cost them sixteen hundred pounds. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 123 The captains talk together about..how freights are in America. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 18 The charge for freight acts with the same force as a charge for a commodity actually produced and exported. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 83 The passage from the East to Europe has been so shortened, that a freight from thence to England is reduced to one-fourth.

† b. *To take freight*: to take passage for oneself and goods. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xvi, We all took freight with him.

2. The cargo or lading (of a ship); a ship-load. In *U.S.* by extension: Anything carried by sea or land (a general term for 'goods' in transit). *Fast freight* (U.S.): see FAST *a.* II.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 229 We..charge you precisely that the forsayd [merchants] wyth their shyp's freight .. ye suffer and let go passe. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Beyng mynded..to take any freight or ladynge..into any of the saide shyppes. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 3 When they have their full Fraight of Whales, they put up their great Flag. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 255 [A vessel] trading to Newcastle upon Tyne with corn, and returning with a freight of sea-coals. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* 131 Do you know that Vessel? You cannot be aware what freight it bears? 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 196 They offered to exclude both clothes and food in favor of a full freight of these treasures.

b. *transf.* A load, burden.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 574 At thy purse's height, And when it fights low, give thy use his freight. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 599 With the ruddy Freight the bending Branches groan. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* V. 84, I .. looked self-questioned what this freight Which the new comer carried.. Could mean. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 These warm moist winds..deposit their freight of moisture in showers of rain.

c. *fig.*

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 43 Keep up that holy cheerfulness, which Christ makes the ballast of a Christian, and his freight too. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* V. Wks. 1757 IV. 223 Every moment shall return, and lay its whole freight..before the Throne. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 127 An earthly freight she bears Of joys and sorrows. 1872 HOLLAND *Marb. Proph.* 97 A man who lifted On ready words his freight of gratitude.

† 3. A journey of a laden vessel. *Obs.*

1716 CHURCH *Philip's War* (1865) I. 157 He made use of Canoo's: But by that time they had made two fraights.. the Wind sprung up.

4. *U.S.* Short for *freight-train*: a goods-train. *By freight*: by the usual means of transportation, as opposed to *by express.*

1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, A freight of thirty loaded cars..collided with the other train.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. *U.S.* in reference to the carriage of goods by railway), as *freight car* (= goods truck or van), *carriage, engine, -man, route, shed, steamer, traffic, train* (= goods train); also *freight-handler, -handling.* Also †*freight-money*, payment for conveyance of freight.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 55 There were, in the train, two first-class passenger cars, and two *freight cars. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 5/2 They will put up their rates on the *freight carriage eastward. 1882 *Ibid.* 12 July 8/2 A riot has occurred [at Jersey city] between the *freight-handlers on strike and the Italian labourers. 1887 *Bureau Statist. Labour* (N. Y.) 327 There was also a great interruption of *freight-handling. 1855 *Gen. Term Rep.*, Goods.. should be sent forward by a carrier, or *freightman. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 189 All Insurances on expected Gain..future *Freight-Monies, Seamens Wages and Mens Lives are universally forbid. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., This has been the cheapest *freight route to New York. *Ibid.* 17 June, Between the gas-works and the *freight-sheds of the..railway. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/2 The St. John's Board of Trade..thinks that the interest of the country would be better served by grants to *freight steamers. 1885 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 6/2 Goods traffic—called in America "*freight" traffic. 1872 *Japanese in America* 199 *Freight-trains frequently number..one hundred cars.

Freight (frēt), *v.* Forms: 6–7 fraight, (6 freith), 7– freight. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 6 freyghted, frayted, 6–7 fraighted, 7– freighted. [f. prec. sb.; cf. FRAUGHT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish or load (a vessel) with a cargo; to hire or let out (a vessel) for the carriage of goods and passengers. Also with *out* and *to* or *for* (a place).

1485 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 229 For too..lade and freith and cary awaye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 296 Donco, where the marchauntes..fraight theyr shyppes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 With the Merchandise they buy at home, can fraight a Ship, to export it. 1671 CLARENDON *Dialog.* Tracts (1727) 293 They who freighted them out. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* I. vi. (1852) 84 They build one ship more, which they fraighted for England. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp* 707 The British merchants..not having obtained the expected permission to freight their ships to the port of London. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II 233 An opportunity of making immense sums of money, by freighting their ships to the powers at war. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 120 He proposed to freight as many English vessels as possible by Flemings, Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Italians.

b. *transf.* To load, store. Also *fig.* of a burden: To bear upon as a load.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. vii, Fortune freights not your channel with her hoarded stores. 1838 SPARKS *Biog.* IX. *Eaton* xi. 301 The caravan had been freighted by the Bashaw only to this place. 1892 TALMAGE in *N. Y. Weekly Witness* 13 Jan. 7/5 All the sins of the past and of the present freighting him.

c. *U.S.* intr. *To freight up*: to take in a cargo. *fig.*

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yank. at Crt. K. Arth.* (Tauchn.) I. 128 How to freight up against probable fasts before starting.

2. To carry or transport (goods) as freight.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Euery brode wollen cloth freyghted to Daunske. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xv. 412 Every man freights his Goods in his own room; and probably lodges there, if he be on board himself. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 160 Van Duyk would have freighted a shipful of presents to Rupert's friends.

Hence **Freighting** *vbl. sb.*

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 7, I incourage all I possibly can buildinge of Ships of our owne (for Fraigtinge of Forringhners distresse us). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Freighting*, a letting out of vessels on freight or hire. 1884 L. HAMILTON *Mexican Hand-bk.* 67 The water flowing down from the various ravines..fills the arroyo and renders freighting in wagons difficult.

attrib. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 83 The freighting business revived. The ships were fewer, but much larger. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 396 The roads seemed to be doing a heavy freighting business with cotton. 1880 N. H. BISHOP 4 *Months in Sneak-Box* 15 There appears to be no fixed freighting tariff established for boats.

†**Freight,** *pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 freyght, 6–7 fraight, 6–8 freight. [Contracted pa. pple. of FREIGHT *v.*]

1. Freighted, laden.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 494 The ryuer of Loyer, wher at y^t season certayne shyppes laye freyght with vytall. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX. 736 And so [he] dispatched away the ships a second time fraight and laden with the spoiles of enemies. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 39 Ships, richly freight with wines and other commodities.

b. *transf* and *fig.* (Cf. *fret full*, FRET *v.*6)

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 463 It was written by a man of an iron face..and is freight full of most shamelesse lies. 1587 TURBERVILE *Trag. T.* (1837) 214 The jades were fully fraight with heavie burdens. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xii. (1609) 481 Two strong holds..full and fraight [*plena*] of prizes and victuals. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 134 ¶2 Each Paragraph is freight either with useful or delightful Notions.

2. Fraught, provided, abounding *with.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 This yle is fraight with both bounteously. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 35 The king..with suddein indignation fraight Bad on that Messenger rude hands to reach. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* v. i, I'll go in mine own shape, When he shall see it fraight with love and duty.

Freightage (frē·tėdʒ). [f. FREIGHT *v* + -AGE.]

1. The hire of a vessel for the transport of goods; cost of conveyance of goods (originally, by water; now extended, *esp.* in *U.S.*, to land-transit).

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* July an. 1656 Wks. 1851 VIII. 349 A Sum of Money owing.. upon the account of Freightage and Demorage. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 32 The tonnage, freightage, and tolls, will produce as follow. 1819 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 21 Sept., It costs, with all duties and freightage, about half. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 189/1 The defendants..offered him a steamer called the *Glendevon*..at the rate of 30*s.* freightage. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 Oct. 4/8 The higher scale of freightage [by railroad] will be maintained.

b. The freighting or hiring of a vessel.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 282 If a Ship be intirely freighted for a full Cargo..In case the Owner was not informed of the above-mentioned full Freightage.

2. That with which a vessel is freighted; freight, cargo; quantity of cargo conveyed.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 61/1 The immense increase of their [Danes'] freightage during the wars of this country. 1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, etc.* I 309 The largest vessels can ride at anchor in safety, and unload their freightage close to the very houses. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I ii. 11 English ships laden with full freightage of gallant soldiers. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXXI. 199 Coal as an up freightage is fully as important as the down cargo of grain.

b. *transf.* Burden, load.

1823 *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxix. 282 The wretched freightage of the Atlantic wave. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 601 The Diligence..discharged its whole freightage into the street.

c. *fig.*

1827 MARY HOWITT *Two Voy.* i, My ship waits but for me..And all I lack of freightage now is a farewell word from thee. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xii. (1878) 77 Conscience was beginning to inhabit him, and he carried some of the freightage known to men; though in so crude a form that it overweighed him, now on this side, now on that.

3. Transport of goods.

1886 *Harper's Mag.* LXXII 216 All travel and freightage are still, as of old, conducted by means of horses, asses, camels and mules.

Freighted (frē·tėd), *pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. FREIGHT *v.* + -ED 1.] Laden with cargo.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 21 Shyppes frayghted wyth gossampine cotton and silke clothes. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 33 A rich ship from Spain, freighted with pieces of eight. 1703 TATE *Her Majesty's Pict.* xxix, To Western Worlds our Freighted Fleets shall run. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxi, The boat moved on—freighted with its weight of sorrow. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iv. v. 455 Their galleys still returned to port freighted with the spoils of the infidel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* vii. D v, At supper when he had at full Layde out his lauishe mynde At length to bed to take a nap He fraighted, was assynde. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 124 Some persons.. being fraighted with many loose, and unsound opinions. 1725 L. WELSTED *Oikogr.* 4 From whence we may .. survey, The freighted Thames. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gerir.* I. 57 He therefore endured with complacency, her freighted work-basket. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXVI. 257 Just arrived from College..full freighted with academic gleanings. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 2 Epistles which .. were freighted with the doom and destiny of countless millions.

Freighter (frē·tǝr). [f. FREIGHT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. 'One who loads a ship, or one who charters and loads a ship' (W.).

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 138 And hereupon C. D. the Merchant and Fraightor, doth likewise couenant with the said Master..that he .. will lade or cause to be laden.. the said Ship. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Mar., Abundance of most ingenious men, owners and freighters of the 'Experiment'. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 70 The Freighter, who was a Mahometan, delayed paying the Freight long after it was due by the Tenor of the Charter-party. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. iii. 57 It was stipulated by the Charter-party that the freighters should pay for the use of the ship.

b. One who consigns goods for carriage inland.

1872 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 4 It was resolved that a freighters' association be established, having for its object the assimilation and check of railway charges. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 458 What the public service demands is, that freighters and manufacturers should be allowed to choose for themselves.

2. One whose business it is to receive and forward freight.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 205 The Dutch..are carriers and freighters to the rest of the world. 1884 *American* IX. 110 Men employed by the freighters to look after the mules..to prevent their straying off.

3. A vessel for transporting goods, a cargo vessel.

1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 278 Though a freighter and not a royal yacht, the Rurik looked every inch a government vessel. 1893 *Leisure Hour* Apr. 389 Our ships get larger whether they are freighters or expresses.

Freightful, *a. rare*—1. [perh. f. **freight* dial. = FREIT + -FUL.] ? Of the nature of a charm or incantation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 90 Gnosticks, who all dealt in Magical Medals and freightfull Inscriptions.

Freightless (frē·tlės), *a. rare.* [f. FREIGHT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without freight or load.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 135 Wave after wave rolls freightless to the shore. 1795 A. SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 94 The age of these freightless, these lonely seas.

†**Freightment.** *Obs.* [f. FREIGHT *v.* + -MENT; after F. *frètement.*] The action of hiring a vessel; the document which records this.

1559 in *Sir R. Sadler's Papers* (1809) II. 235 And if you have advertised me of touching their [ship's] fretment. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 402 Vpon the ladings of Ships which are to take in the same, or else may incurre a further danger vnto the Charter-partie of fraightment. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 25 When it can be proved against any one, whether by Charter-Party, Bills of Lading, Freightement..that he has altered the Voyage insured upon.

Freik, Freir (*Sc.*), var. of FREKE, FRIAR.

Freis, var. of FREEZE.

Freit (frēt). *Sc.* Forms: 5–6 frete, 6–9 freet, 7 freite, 8 fret, 7– freit. [a. ON. *frétt* fem., news, inquiry, augury, corresponding to OE. *freht* (for **freoht, friht*), oracle (whence *frihtere* diviner, *frihtrian* to divine), from the root of FRAYNE.]

Anything to which superstition attaches; an omen; a superstitious formula or charm; a superstitious observance or act of worship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28310, I .. folud wiche-crafte and frete, and charmyng. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xviii. 362 Makbeth aye in fantown Fretis had gret Fay. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 42 The Albanis hallowit thair fretis, and terribill conjuracionis. 1597 JAS. I. *Daemonol.* I. iv. 11 All kinde of practicques, freites, or other like extraordinarie actiones. ?17.. *Adam o' Gordon* XXVII, in Pinkerton *Select. Sc. Ballads* (1783) I. 49 Wha luik to freits, my master deir, Freits will ay follow them. 1768 *Song* in *Ross' Helenore* (1789) 147 Fouk need not on frets to be standing That's woo'd and married and a'. 1868 G MACDONALD *R. Falconer* III. 70, 'I dream aboot him whiles sae lifelike, that I canna believe him deid. But that's a' freits.'

Hence **Freity** *a.*, superstitious.

1788 J. MACAULAY *Poems* (1790) 122, I..saw a blade fast sticking to my hose, An', being freety, stack it up my nose. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 154 Deeply imbued with the superstitious and freity observances of his native land.

†**Freith,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 4 freth. [Sc. form of FRITH *v.*] *trans.* To set free, liberate. *To freith oneself*: to perform one's promise. *esp.* in *Sc. Law.* To release from an obligation or pecuniary burden.

13.. *Assis. Dav. II* in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 18 To freith and releive thair borghis, except thay have a lauchfull essonyie. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 290 To freth his borowis & mak fre. 1466 *Acta Dom. Audit.* (1839) 3 To freith the said landis..of the v mercis.. that he grantis he promist to pay. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1316 Wallace gert freith the wemen, off hys grace. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 187 That tha had done, and freith [thame] for to go To thair awin land. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X 319 The Protectour denyes ony way to freith the Erle afor the weiris be endet *Ibid.* 350 Quene mother suld suirlie freith her selfe in al, quhat euir scho had promiste.

†**Freke.** *poet. Obs.* Forms: 1 frec(a, 5–6 freak(e, freik(e, (5 frecke, freeke, freyke), 4–freke. [OE. *freca*, properly subst. use of *frec*, FRECK *a.*] Properly, one eager for fight; a warrior, champion; but usually a mere poetic synonym for 'man' (cf. *berne, tulk, wye*).

Beowulf 1563 He ǽfeng þa fetel-hilt freca scyldinga. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2161 Oure kyng hath this freke y-felde. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xl, Wele armut and dyȝte, As freke redy to fyȝte. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 255 in *Babees Bk.* 305 Go not forthe as a dombe freke. 15.. *Scotish fielde* 50 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 214 When his father, that feirce freake, had finished his dayes. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 218 Than euery freik thay tuke of me sic feir. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Commend. of Love* 39 Fy on that freik that can not love.

†**Frelan'd, frelange.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Place aright..Frelange, Fontange. — *Fop Dict., Frelan* [ed. 2 *Ireland*.], Bonnet and Pinner together.

†**Frels,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 fréolsian, 3 *Orm.* fre(o)llsenn, 4 frels(en. [OE. *fréolsian*, f. *fréols* str. masc., neut. 'freedom, time of freedom, festival', also as adj. 'free'; cf. OFris. *frîhals* freedom, OHG. *frîhals* free man, freedom, ON. *frials* adj. free, Goth. *freihals* freedom; the sb. (adj.) means literally 'free neck': see FREE *a.* and HALS.]

1. *trans.* To keep (a holy day) free from work; to celebrate.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* XXXIV. 21 Wirc six dagas and freolsa ðone seofoðan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8895 To frellsenn þær þatt heȝhe tid O þatt Judisskenn wise.

2. To set (a person) free; to free, release.

c 1250 *Lord's Prayer* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 22 Frels us fra alle ivele þinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10082 His folk to frels fra sin and scam.

Fremail, var. of FERMAIL.

1892 G. LAMBERT *Gold & Silversmiths' Art* 48 Another fremail of gold, garnished with three pearls.

Fremd (fremd), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 1 fræmde, from(e)de, *Northumb.* frempe, 2–6 fremde, 3 fræmde, *Orm.* fremmde, freomede, *south.* vreomede, 3–5 frem(m)ed(e, (4 fremned, frimmed), 4 5 fremyd, 5–9 *Sc.* frem(m)it, -yt, 4–7 frem(m)e, (7 fremb), 5–7 frem(e)(d, fremb'd(e, 6 frenned, 7, 9 *Sc.* frem, (9 fraim), 6, 8 *Sc.* fram(m)et. (8 fram'd, 9 fraumit), 9 *Sc.* frem't, frem(m)'d. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fremede, fremde, frempe* = OS. *fremithi* (Du. *vreemd*), OHG. *framadi, fremidi* strange, wonderful (MHG. *vremede, vremde*), Goth. *framaþs* foreign, estranged:—OTeut. **framoþjo, framiþjo-* f. **fram-*: see FROM.]

1. Foreign: see FOREIGN 8.

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* (Schmid) § 20 Gif feorcund mon, oððe fremde, butan wege ȝeond wudu gonge. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 421 A faukoun peregryn than semed sche Of fremde lond. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 4 Ambassadouris thay directe to framit natiounis quha war

thair special freinds. ?1517.. in Child *Ballads* II. lii. A. (1884) 450 2, I wish I had died on some frem isle, And never had come hame! 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* I. 299 'Dinna bring me a daughter of that land to vex me as the fremd woman vexed Rebecca.' 1864 T. CLARKE *Westmld. Dial.* in *Kendal Merc.* 30 Jan., It mappm mud lead me inta sum fremm'd cuntry.

b. = FOREIGN 4.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 242, I may not at this time prosecute this position, as to fremd for this place.

2. Strange, unknown, unfamiliar. Also *ellipt.* or *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*). *The fremd*: strangers. Of an incident: Remarkable, surprising.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 5 Fordon ne cuðon stefn ðara fremðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 His deore deciples..bileueden him alle one, ase ureomede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28292 Priuetis o fremyd and frende I haue discouerd. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1046 *Dido*, That nevere yit was so fremde a cas. 14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 Euery man, bobe fremyd & kouth, Xul comyn with-outyn ly. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* 1893) 307 The fremmit thairof thair baggis can fill. 1535 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 52 Let her take 2 fremde menne, or frendes, and I other 2. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 87 Cowards..With sight of feare from friends to fremb'd doe flie. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (1874) 184 'There's a fremd man i' t' house, I heerd his voice!' 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxv. (1873) 199 Mary Howie needin' to gae awa' to the frem't.

b. Wild, opposed to *tame*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 480 (529) Al this world is blynd In this matere, bothe fremed and tame.

3. Like a stranger, estranged, unfriendly. Of the bearing, voice, etc.: Strange, forced, unnatural. Const. in OE. with dat., *with*, *till*.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 68 Fracoð he bið ðonne and fremede frean ælmihtigum. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 200 Woa is me þet ich am so freomede wið be. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 199 (248 Lat be to me your fremde maner speche. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3343, I hafe bene frendely, freke, and fremmede tille other. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 225 On syde scho lukit wyth ane fremyt fare. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 719 And makes them fremb'd, who friends by nature are. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 178 He looked fremed and unco-like upon me when I came first here. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 280 The Erle of Murrey was so frem to Mr. Knox, that [etc.]. 1789 BURNS *Carlins* xx, Monie a friend that kiss'd his caup, Is now a fremit wight. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 9 Rab called rapidly, and in a fremyt voice.

Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 72 Better my friend think me framet, than fashious. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, 'Better kind fremit, than fremit kindred.'

b. Adverse, unpropitious, hostile.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxiv, So infortunate was we that fremyt day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i 58 Scho thame fordrivis .. by fremmit weird full mony zeris tharbye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 323 Sayand the Britis fremit war and fals.

4. Not related, of another family or house; opposed to *sib* or *kin*. Often *ellipt.* or *absol.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 34 Sone wule hine forȝeten þe fremede and þe sibbe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 Nanmore þen þu woldest beaten a ureomede child þauh hit agulte. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 8 Many .. neuer haue halde þe ordyre of lufe ynesche þaire frendys sibbe or ffremede. *c* 1460 *How Goode Wif taught hir Doughter* 17 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 181 Make thou none iangelynge withe fremed ne withe sibbe. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iij, For thy fremde folke and seruauntes to prouide. 1530 PALSGR. 627, I make of a frenned chylde my sonne by the lawe. *Je adopte.* 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xvi. 126 Those children that are nursed by frembd mens fyers. 1611 COTGR., *Affiliation*, adoption, or the conferring on fremme children all aduantages belonging to naturall ones. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 143 Mak friends o' fremit folk.

Hence **Fre·mdly** *adv.*, strangely, like a stranger; unkindly. **Fre·mdness**, strangeness, coldness; also personified.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 714 Fer floten fro his frendez fremedly he rydez. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1508 [They] haith no thonk bot fremmytness of the. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 3 Fra all the Scottis prescribit war ilkone..So fremmitlie in mony sindrie land. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 6 The Iustice Clark, was callit Fremmitnes. 1569–70 KNOX *Let. to Cecil* 2 Jan. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 318, I have been fremedly handled. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 49 The hand of fate unkeynde Has us'd us fremtly.

† **Freme,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 frǽmu, freomo, 2–3 freme, 3 freoma, -e, 4 *south.* vreme. [OE. *frǽmu* str. fem., noun of quality from *fram* forward.] Advantage, benefit, profit. Cf. FRAME *sb.* 1.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 135 *Beneficium*, fremu. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 1 Hwelc fremu is ðe ðæt, ðæt ðu wilnige þissa andweardena gesælþa. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 84 Þonne ys wen þæt hyt him cume to mycelre freme. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 þat we hine [God] lufie..naht him to mede ac us to freme and to fultume. *c* 1205 LAY. 674 He deð him selua freoma a helpeð his freondene. 1288 *Charter Hen. III* in Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 Ure treowthe for the freme of the Loande. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 Yef enye of hare uryendes ham wylleþ rede and hare ureme ssewy nazt ham nolleþ yhere.

† **Freme,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 frǽmian, frǽmman, 3 freme(n, -ien, (fremmen, froemen, *south.* vreomien). [OE. *frǽmian*, *frǽmman* trans. and intr. = OFris. *fremma*, OS. *fremmian*, OHG. (*gi-*)*fremen*, ON. *fremja*:—OTeut. **framjan*, f. **fram* forward: see FROM.]

1. *trans.* To help forward, promote the interests of; to benefit; to refresh (with food, etc.). Also, to indulge.

Beowulf 1832 Ic on Hiȝelace wat..þæt he mec frem-man wile weordum ond worcum. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 936 (Gr.) Dæt ic eaðe mæȝ anra ȝehwylcne fremman and fyrðran freonda minra. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2367 Ha..bisohte..þæt he for his freolec, firstede hire & fremede. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1245 Ȝhe gan fremen ysmael Wið watres drinc and bredes mel.

2. *intr.* **a.** To profit, be of service. **b.** To gain ground, make progress; = FRAME *v.* 1 and 2.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxvii. 20 Ðonne bib ȝesyne, hwæt him his swefn fremion. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 26 Hwæt fremað ænegum menn þeah he [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Ne ligge nefre on þine heorde, þet hauelese monnam meie fremian. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Gif þu hauest..eni oðer þing þet ham wolde ureomien. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 22 Noghte freme in him sal þe faa.

3. *trans.* To accomplish, effect, perform.

Beowulf 2800 Fremmað ȝe nu [MS. ȝena] leoda þearfe. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 30 (Gr.) Þæs engles mod, þe þone unræd ongan ærest fremman. *c* 1205 LAY. 24010 Heo scullen me mouradene mid moscipe fremmen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 441 Alle haueden sworen..That he sholden hise wille freme.

† **Fre·meful,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *frǽmfull*, f. *frǽmu*, FREME *sb.* + -FUL.] Advantageous; profitable; beneficial, beneficent.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 152 Ðysse wyrte wos ys swyðe fremful. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ne bið naut his lare fremful. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Swich wop is fremful to wassende mide sinnes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 80 Me can todele þri manere guodes, guod worþssiplich, guod lostuoll, and guod uremuol.

Hence **Fre·mefully** *adv.*, profitably.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 175 Wat it bitocneð..fremfulliche to understonden.

† **Frement,** *a. Obs.* — [ad. L. *frementem*, pr. pple. of *fremĕre* to roar.] Roaring.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Fremescence (frėmė·sĕns). *rare.* [f. next: see -ENCE.] An incipient roaring.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I v. iv, Confused tremor and fremescence; waxing into thunderpeals, of Fury stirred on by Fear.

Fremescent (frėmė·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [as if ad. L. **fremescent-em*, pr. pple. of **fremescĕre*, freq. vb. f. L. *fremĕre* to roar.] Murmuring, growing noisy.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vii. (1872 250 Fremescent clangour comes from the armed Nationals. 1881 *Scotsman* 9 May 4 On either side fremescent crowds jostle and growl.

† **Fre·mish,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. and F. *fremiss-* lengthened stem of *frémir*:—pop. L. **fremīre*, L. *fremĕre*.] *intr.* To shudder. Of the ranks in an army: To waver.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 5 He fremyshid, and for drede tremelyd. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 162 He ..rode in a-monge hem that alle the renges fremysshed.

‖ **Fremitus** (frė·mitŭs). [L. verbal sb. f. *fremĕre* to roar.] **a.** A dull roaring noise. **b.** *Path.* A palpable vibration or thrill, e.g. of the walls of the chest.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. lvi, The conviction of Cleinias is followed by a fremitus of applause. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 47 The fremitus is the movement which can be felt by the hands on making the patient speak.

† **Fre·mman.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 frinman. [f. FREMD *a.* + MAN.] A person not related; a stranger.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. ii. C ij, Where is betwene one fremman and an other, Lesse loue found than now betwene brother and brother? *a* 1639 WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. 105, I proceede to Abrahams carriage toward forreiners that were not of his house, whether kinsmen or frinmen as we call them.

Fremmit, fremyt, etc.: see FREMD *a.*

Fren: see FRENNE.

French (frenʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 frencisc, 3 frenkis, (4 frenkysch), 3–4 frankys, frankis, 3 Frenchis, freinsse, frence, frenchs, frenynch, frensc, (frennssce), frenysch, 3–5 Frensch(e, 3, 6 franch(e, 3–6 frensh(e, 4 freynsch, 4, 6 frenche, 5 frenssh(e, 3– French. [OE. *frencisc*, f. *franc-a* FRANK *sb.*[1] + *-isc*, -ISH; the suffix produces umlaut. With respect to the contraction, which began in early ME., cf. *Welsh* from OE. *wielisc*, *Scotch* from *Scottish*.

The equivalent continental Teut. *frankisk-*, Latinized as *franciscus*, became in O F. *franceis*, *-ois*, mod.F. *français*; but the fem. *francoise* instead of *francesche* shows that the termination was very early confused with *-eis*:—L. *-ensis* (see -ESE)]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

O. E. Chron. an. 1003 (Laud MS.), Her wæs Execeaster abrocen þurh þone Frenciscan ceorl Hugon. *c* 1205 LAY. 3239 Aganippus þe Frennsce king. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 81 Ðes frenkis men o france moal, it nemnen 'un jur natural'. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 118 Thi bowe is bent Newly now after the Frensche gyse. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 125 Trewrew, a frensh priorie. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 52 Nowe the Frenshe fasshyon, nowe the Spanyshe fasshyon. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 174 Such French occurrences .. as the credible relation of inquisitiue frendes .. shall acquaint me withall. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* (Rtldg.) 34/2, I have a rare French rider. *a* 1687 PETTY *Polit. Arith.* iv. (1691) 85 The value of the French commodities brought into England. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 350 P 1 An Engagement between a French Privateer .. and a little Vessel of that Place. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 120 It was eighteen feet and an half, French measure, in length. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 128 An Indian mystic or a French recluse.

¶ Misused for: Gaulish. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. in Arb. *Garner* III. 57 For killing Viridomax the French king in [the] field at the river of Padua. 1616 BUDDEN tr. *Ærodius' Disc. Parent's Hon.* 4 C. Flaminius..which enacted the law about the partage of some french grounds.

b. with reference to the language, its words or phrases, compositions written in it, etc.

Partly an attrib. use of the sb. *French class*, a class to which French is taught; so *French master*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24 Sanges sere of selcuth rime, Inglis, frankys, and latine. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 174 Thilke newe frenshe song. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 375 His stock a few French phrases got by heart. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, The French class becomes so demoralised that [etc.].

† **c.** *French fox*: a game of some kind. *Obs.*

1759 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III 575 How do you think we warmed and amused ourselves? Why I taught them French Fox.

2. Having the qualities attributed to French persons or things; French-like.

† *French fare*: ? elaborately polite behaviour.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1116 Syben with frenkysch fare & fele fayre lotez þay stoden, & stemed & stylly speken. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl., Noah's Flood* 100 For all thy frankish fare I will not doe after thy red. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 13 So french hes men beene in their fashions. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 168 If any place be more French then Paris. 1710 *Acc. Distemp. T. Whisg* I. 6 Their Frowns, French shrugs..Laughing [etc.]. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 28 Nov., As the French style..is fashionable. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 670 His address, if not quite French at ease, Not English stiff, but frank, and formed to please. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, Their sprightly melodies, debonnaire steps [etc.]..gave a character to the scene entirely French.

3. In names of things of actual or attributed French origin, as **French barley** (see BARLEY); **French-bit** (see quot.); **French-blue**, artificial ultramarine; **French-boiler** (see quot.); **French bread**, a kind of fancy bread; **French brush**, a brush used for rubbing down horses; **French casement** (see quot. and cf. *French window*); **French chalk**, a variety of steatite, used for making marks on cloth, removing grease-spots, and (in powder) as a dry lubricant for boots and gloves; **French drain**, a rubble-drain; † **French eaves**, eaves provided with a gutter to carry off the water; **French fake**, a variety of the Flemish fake (in Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846); **French-flyers** (see quot.); **French-grey** (see quot. 1862); **French hem** (see quot.); **French horn**, a metal wind-instrument (see HORN); † **French lock**, ? a kind of shackle for a horse's foot; † **French panel**, some kind of wainscoting; **French paste** (see quot.); **French pink** (see PINK); **French purple, French red, rouge** (see quots.); **French rice** = AMELCORN; **French roll**: see ROLL; **French roof**, a mansard roof; † **French rowel**, a kind of seton for a horse; **French salt**, ? = bay salt; † **French shroudknot** (see quot.); **French sixth** *Mus.* (see quot.); **French tub, tuning** (see quots.); **French white** (see quot.); **French window**, a long window opening like a folding-door, and serving for exit and entrance.

1661 *Specif. Burneby's Patent* No. 133 That sort of barley commonly called..*French barley. 1770 LATHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 451 He followed the trade of a miller, and maker of French barley. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 915 **French-bit* (Carpentry, a boring tool adapted to use on a lathe-head or by a bow. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* x. 157 This same tendency .. reached a maximum in *French-blue. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **French boiler*, Elephant boiler: one large and two smaller cylinders connected by transverse pipes. 1686 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 246 Short rated *ffrench bread. 1836 *Act* 6 & 7 *Will. IV*, c. 37 § 4 Bread usually sold under the Denomination of French or Fancy Bread or Rolls. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 11 Rub him [Horse] all over with the *French Brush, beginning at his forehead. 1842 59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **French casements*, windows turning upon two vertical edges attached to the jambs. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* I. 3 Red *French chalk. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *French Chalk*, a variety of indurated Talc. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 34 Coarse Rubbish and Stones, which were just like a *French Drain under our Dike. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 47/1 'Box drains', 'French drains', 'blind drains'. 1634 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 699 The *French Eves to keepe the water from the building. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 915 **French-flyers* .. stairs that fly forwards until they reach within a length of a stair from the wall, where a quarter space occurs; the steps next ascend at a right angle, when another quarter space occurs; they then ascend in an opposite flight, parallel to the first direction. 1862 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), **French grey*, a tint composed of white with ivory black, Indian red and Chinese blue. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/3 The flowers are pale blue, or French grey in colour. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **French Hem*, a description of Hem employed for the finishing of Flounces. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4067/8 A *French Lock on her off Foot before. 1556 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 564 The backe..vnderneth the turned pilleres of the stalles to be *frenche pannell. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 731/2 "French paste" which imitates the diamond so well, is a kind of glass into which a certain quantity of oxide of lead is introduced. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Archit.* (ed. 3), **French purple*, a beautiful dye prepared from lichens. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, **French red* or

rouge, genuine carmine. 1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 The roofe .. shalbe a sufficient strong *French roofe to be made after the best manner hipt of[f]. 1883 Howells *Woman's Reason* II. xvii. 118 The row of French-roof cottages. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3928/4 A bay Nag..all his Paces, and had lately a *French Rowel in the inside of the near Leg behind above the Hock. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voyd.* I. (1711) 45 Good white Stone-Salt, whiter than *French-salt. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **French shroud-knot*, the shroud-knot with three strands single walled round the bights of the other three and the standing part. 1841 Hamilton *Dict. Mus. Terms* App., **French sixth*, the name of a chord composed of a major third, extreme fourth and extreme sixth. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Archit.* (ed. 3), **French tub*, a mixture used by dyers, of the protochloride of tin and logwood. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Flat tuning*, one of the varieties of tuning on the lute; called also *French tuning or French flat tuning. 1844 Hoblyn *Dict. Med.*, **French white*, the common designation of finely pulverized talc. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 291 *French windows and glass doors. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* vi, The Doctor stept out of the French windows of the dining-room into the lawn.

b. of articles of dress, stuffs, etc.

1592 Greene *Def. Conny Catch.* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 96 Blest be the French sleeues and breech verdingales. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 203 Seest thou yon gallant in the sumptuous clothes..Note his French-herring bones: but note no more. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 35, I had as liefe be a Lyst of an English Kersey, as be pil'd .. for a French Velure. 1675 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 979/4 A strait bodied Coat, with French Pockets. *a* 1706 in *J. Watson's Collect.* I. 30 French-gows cut out and double banded. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 546 Her tott'ring form Ill propp'd upon French heels. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* 1821) 127 Cambricks and Lawns, commonly called French Lawns. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *French canvas* .. a description of Grenadine, of a stout wiry character. *Ibid.*, *French Merino*..is manufactured of very superior wool from the Merino sheep. *Ibid.*, *French Point*, a name by which Alençon lace is sometimes called. *Ibid.*, *French Twill*, although called French this is an English-made dress material—a variety of French Merino.

4. In the names of various animals: **French fly** = Cantharides; **French gurnard, ray, sardine, sole**: see quots.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 330 The Cantharides or *French greene Flies. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 15 Take French Flies..and a few Drops of Vinegar. 1879 Rossiter *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *French gurnard, *Trigla lineata*. 1776 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* III. 77, I met with this species [*Raia fullonica*] at Scarborough, where it is called the *French Ray. 1879 Rossiter *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **French sardine* = Young pilchard. *Ibid.*, *French sole, *Solea pegusa*.

5. In names of various trees and plants; as **† French apple**, some flowering plant; **French bean** (see Bean 3); **French berry** = Avignon berry; **† French broom**, *Spartium monospermum*; **French cowslip** (see quot. and Cowslip 2); **French furze**, *Ulex europæus*; **French grass**, *Onobrychis sativa*; **French heath**, *Erica hibernica*; **French honey-suckle**, *Hedysarum coronarium*; **French lavender**, *Lavandula Stœchas*; **French leek**, *Allium Porrum*; **French lungwort**, *Hieracium murorum*; **French mallow**, a species of *Malva*?; **French marigold**, *Tagetes patula* and other species; **French mercury**, *Mercurialis annua*; **French nut**, the fruit of *Juglans regia* = Walnut; **French oak**, (*a*) a variety of *Ilex*, (*b*) (see quot. 1829); **† French onion**, *Scilla maritima*; **French rose**, the common red rose, esp. as used in the pharmacopœia; **French sage**, a variety of mullein; **French sorrel**, *Oxalis Acetoselia* (see also quot. 1829); **French turnip** = Navew (*Brassica Napus*); **French wheat** = Buckwheat I; **French willow**, (*a*) *Epilobium angustifolium*, (*b*) *Salix triandra*.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 378 Several annual Flowers, as the *French Apple, Convolvulus .. and others. 1552 Huloet, Beanes called *Frenche beanes, *erutilia*. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 33 The one thin and lean As a garden French bean. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 88 French beans may be divided into two classes: the Runners..and the Dwarfs. 1727–51 *French Berry [see Avignon Berry]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *French Berries*, the fruits of *Rhamnus infectorius, saxatilis, amygdalinus, &c.* 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 76 Spartium or spartum..is a bushe called of some gardiners *french broume. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclxxv. 663 *Pulmonaria Gallorum*, *French Cowslips of Jerusalem. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 21 Great store of furze of which the shrubby sort is called tame, the better growne *French. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.* 87 **French grass*, sainfoin. 1871 *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 52 The beautiful *Erica hibernica*..locally known as *French Heath, is found .. to make capital brooms. 1629 Parkinson *Paradisi in Sole* (1656) 340 The red Sattin flower, although some foolishly call it, the red or *French Honysuckle. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxxvii. 266 It is called in English .. *French Lavender. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxx. § 1. 469 French lauander. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 65 The one is called..in englishe a *frenche Leke. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, *French Lungwort. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 687 French Lungwort. Golden Lungwort, or Hawkweed. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 50 The other kynde ..is called in englishe *french Mallowe. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 144 The curled Mallow, called of the vulgar sort, French Mallowes. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 80 *Viola flammea* otherwyse called .. in englishe veluet floure or *french Marigoulde. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxv. 176 We do call this floure Turkie Gillofers, and French Marygoldes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xlvii. 262 It [Mercurialis] is called ..in English *French Mercurie. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cviii. (1495) 671 The more nottes be *frenshe nottes and the lasse ben Auelanes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* vi. lvi. 731 The fruit is called .. in Englishe Walnuttes .. and of some Frenche Nuttes. 1796 W. Marshall *W. England* I. 326 *French nuts*, walnuts. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. xxi. 1161 This Oke [*Ilex*] is named..in English Barren scarlet Oke, or Holme Oke, and also of some *French Oke. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 26 *Cacalpa longissima* is .. known in the West Indies by the name of French oak. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 71 Scilla is named .. in english a sea Onion, and in some places, a *french Onyon. 1552 Huloet, *French roses, *trachinia*. 1853 *Pereira's Mat. Med.* 1807 *Rosa Gallica*, French or Red Rose..The dried petals of the unexpanded flowers.. constitute the red-rose leaves of the shops. 1882 Cassell, The petals of the French or Red Rose are astringent and contain a red colouring matter, which is turned green by alkalis. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclxiii. 625 *Verbascum Mathioli*, *French Sage. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 140 Woody Mullein or French Sage. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 1081 The young leaves and shoots of several species of Rumex and Rheum are eaten .. under the name of.. *French sorrel. 1863–79 Prior *Plant-n.* 86 *French Sorrel*, the wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 232 The root of the *French turnip, or naveu, differs from the other varieties. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lx. 83 In English *French wheate..and Bucke wheate. 1658 T. Mayerne *Receipts Cookery* xxxi. 31 Take .. a pint of French wheat flower. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* I. 237 Snakeweed.. Buckwheat..Frenchwheat. 1838 Loudon *Arboretum* III. 1499 *Salix triandra*..The *French willow..cultivated in Sussex and the east parts of England. 1863 Prior *Plant-n.* 87 *French Willow* from its leaves somewhat resembling those of the willow, *Epilobium angustifolium* L.

b. **† French pippin, warden**, varieties respectively of apple and pear; **French plum**, the fruit of a variety of *Prunus domestica*, dried and exported from France.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Golden Pippin, French Pippin, Kirton Pippin. *Ibid.* 226 The..Squib-Pear, Spindle-Pear..and French Wardens. 1838 Loudon *Arboretum* II. 689 The prune d'Ast..is chiefly used for preparing what are called in England, *French plums.

6. In various names given to venereal diseases.

1503 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 105 A Surgeon whiche heled him of the Frenche pox. 1592 Greene *Disput.* Wks. (Grosart) X. 233 There you shall see men diseased of the French Marbles. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 621 His burned stalks, with strong fumosities Of piercing vapours, purge the French disease. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 10 Like the French Moale. 1612 Chapman *Widowes T.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VI. 229 They shall be burnt .. to salve for the french-measles. 1614 J. Cooke *Tu Quoque* ibid. VII. 177 May the french cannibal eat into thy flesh And pick thy bones. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 456 As no man of his own self catches The Itch, or amorous French aches. 1678 *Ibid.* III. i. 716 Tis hard to say..who imported the French Goods. 1688 S. Penton *Guardian's Instruct.* 29 The easie Cure of the French Complement. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *French Gout*, the Pox. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* 207 If any Servant..happen to have the French-pox. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 11 It is particularly famous for the cure of the French disease.

7. *Comb.* (chiefly prefixed to ppl. adjs., or objective), as *French-bi ed,-built,-loving,-speaking* adjs.; *French-wise* adv. Also **† French-sick** *a.*, affected with syphilis (cf. 6), also used *punningly*.

1684 Otway *Atheist* III. i, This Man of War, this *French-bred Hero. 1798 Nelson 28 Sept. in Nicolas *Desp.* (1845) III. 135 The only remaining *French-built Ship of the Line. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/1 The good *French-loving servants of her English Majesty. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 776 Who bear upon their *French-sick backs [*dessus leurs corps du mal François ronges*].. Farms, Castles, Fees. 1772 T. Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 182 Which have made our .. idiom so very French-sick .. that [etc.]. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel., *French-speaking knights. 1573 Baret *Alv.* F. 1058 Like a frenchman, or *french wise, *Gallicé*.

B. *absol.* and *sb.*

1. The French language, or a specified variety of it. *Pedlar's French*: cant, thieves' slang.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7542 Vor bote a man conne frenss, me telþ of him lute. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 25 Ne mowe we alle Latin wite..Ne French. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 429 þe worþy reume of fraunse..haþ translatid þe bible.. out of lateyn in-to freynsch. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 126 For Frensh of Paris was to hir unknowe. *c* 1483 Caxton *Vocab.* 2 Frenssh and englissh. 1530 Palsgr. 223/1 Frenche spoken in Burgondy, *wallon*. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 964/1, I..would also be bold in suche frenche as is peculiare to the lawes of this realm, to leaue it with them in wryting too. 1567 Harman *Caveat* 24 Pedlers French or Canting. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 58 Yet since the last Conquest much French hath got in. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 12, I could speak but little French. 1888 F. Hume *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., 'So', he said rapidly in French, 'we are in the land of promise'.

2. *The French* (pl.): the French people. Also (rarely) without article = French persons. † Formerly with inflexion as sb., pl. *Frenches*.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 173 If but a dozen French Were there in Armes, they [etc.]. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xlviii, Such is the nature and complexion of the frenches that they are worth nothing, but at the first push. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 11 Oct., Captain Titus told us the particulars of the French's expedition against Gigery upon the Barbary coast. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 434 Germany bravely defended against the French and Bavarians. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 Our island has indeed been conquered by Italians, and conquered by French.

b. *French and English*: a children's game.

1823 Moor *Suffolk Words* 238 English and French—French and English (different games)—Frog in the middle [etc.]. 1858 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 76 They could play at 'shinty' and 'French and English', almost within hail of their parents' homesteads.

French (frenʃ), *v. rare.* [f. prec. adj.]

1. *To French it*: to speak French. *nonce-use.*

1639 Fuller *Holy Warre* (1647) IV. xvi. 196 The Turks could not French it so handsomely, but that they were discovered.

2. *trans.* To teach (a person) French. *nonce-use.*

1831 *Examiner* 814/1 Where she had been Frenched, danced, and taught to draw. 1861 [see Deportmented].

3. To render into French or give a French form to.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 435 'I love you' (quite correctly Frenched, '*Je vous aime*'). 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/2 Monte Silvio..was Frenched into Mont Cervin.

† 4. (See Frenched *ppl. a.*) *Obs.*

5. *Cookery.* (See quot.) ? *U.S.*

1895 *Standard Dict.*, *French v.* To prepare, as a chop, by partially cutting the meat from the shank and leaving bare the bone so as to fit it for convenient handling.

† French crown. *Obs.* The English name for the French coin called Ecu, Escu.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, You should give him a French crown for it. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 715 The powder or dust whereof must be the full weight of a golden groat, or as we say a French Crown. *Comb.* 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. i. 97 Your Frenche-crowne colour'd beard.

b. Punningly, with reference to the baldness produced by the 'French disease'.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 99.

† Frenched, *ppl. a.* [f. French *v.* + -ED 1.] Dressed in the French fashion.

1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cv, Mrs. Tibbs in a new sacque, ruffles, and frenched hair.

ǂ Frencher (fre·nʃəɹ). *contemptuous. rare.* [f. French *a.* + -er 1.] A Frenchman.

1845 *Jonathan Sharp* I. 13 Now, these Frenchers, and even the English, do not understand. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* II. i. 3 The mongrel Frenchers who scoff at the tongue of their forefathers.

Frenchery (fre·nʃĕri). [See -ery.] French goods, fashions, characteristics, etc., collectively.

1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 224 A cap case full of French occurrences .. When that fly-boat of Frenchery is once launcht, your trenchor attendant .. intends [etc.] 1826 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 149 Bright island; I have a nook in my heart for thee with all thy Frenchery.

French hood. A head-dress worn by women in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

1541 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 695 To the Quenes Grace ye must appoynte six frenche hoods, with thappurtenaunces. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb. 35 We shall go in our frenche hoodes euery day. 1636 Jackson in *Hygiasticon* To Tran-lator, For these loose times, when a strict sparing food More's out of fashion then an old French hood.

b. ?A head-dress worn by women when punished for unchastity.

1568 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 89 A whipe and a cart and a franc hoode, waies me for the, my lasse.

Frenchification (fre·nʃifikā·ʃən). [See -fication.] The action of Frenchifying.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 226 They had assumed all the Frenchifications possible. 1863 Lytton *Caxtoniana* II. xxv. 265 Where he [Pope] was deemed by his contemporaries to have improved upon Dryden, it was in the more complete Frenchification of Dryden's Style.

Frenchified (fre·nʃifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. next + -ED 1.]

1. *contemptuous.* Having French manners or qualities; French-like.

1597 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. i, This is one Monsieur Fastidious Brisk, otherwise called the fresh Frenchified courtier. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 8 Can yee not knowe a man from a Marmasett, in theis Frenchified dayes of ours? 1717 D. Jones *Secr. Hist. Whitehall* II. 328 Which Procedure thunderstruck the King and his Frenchify'd Council. 1770 J. Love *Cricket* 4 The Frenchifi'd Diversion of Billiards. 1819 *Hermit in Lond.* III. 116 Frenchified John Bull is a would-be butterfly, and a positive blockhead. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* ii. (1876) 51 The home satirists jeered at the Frenchified .. ways which they brought back.

† 2. (See quot. 1659). *Obs.*

1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* II. viii. 85 One Man..whom he suspected to be Frenchified. 1659 Torriano, *Rinfrancescáre*, to be or become frenchified, or full of the French-pox. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Frenchified*, in the French Interest or Mode; also Clapt or Poxt. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Frenchify (fre·nʃifəi), *v.* [f. French *a.* + -fy.]

1. *trans.* To make French in form or character, imbue with French qualities, render French-like.

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 247 Or will you be Frenchefied with a loue locke downe to your shoulders? 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 281 Arnoldsonne was Frenchefied into Fitz-Arnold. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. Let. to Editor 13 Reduce our Sterling Substance into an empty Shadow, or rather frenchify our English Solidity into Froth and Whip-syllabub. 1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 125/2 They dressed him in a bag-wig.. frenchified him up. 1852 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 363 What a quantity of French words have I used! I suppose that the subject Frenchifies my style.

2. *intr.* To become French in ideas, manners, etc.; to have French sympathies.

1775 J. Jekyll *Corr.* 19 Aug. (1894) 46 'Tis in these domesticated visits one Frenchifies most. 1799 *European Mag.* XXXVI. 60 What astonishes me most is, that this custom of Frenchifying should be so prevalent among us.

Frenchism (fre·nʃiz'm). [f. French *a.* + -ism.] A French custom, idiom, or characteristic; a Gallicism.

1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 306 It is very amusing though very full of Frenchisms.

Frenchize (fre·nʃəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn into French.

1887 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 421/2 Kill-devil (Frenchized into *guildive*). 1887 FURNIVALL *R. Brunne's Chron. Wace* (Rolls) I. 2 *marg.*, Master Wace frenchized all the Latin Brute till Cadwallader's time.

French leave. Originally, the custom (in the 18th c. prevalent in France and sometimes imitated in England) of going away from a reception, etc. without taking leave of the host or hostess. Hence, jocularly, *to take French leave* is to go away, or do anything, without permission or notice.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Clinker* (1895) 238 He stole away an Irishman's bride, and took a French leave of me and his master. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 33 She..left Fanny with French leave. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 28 [French etiquettes] are precise to a degree.. I will allow that.. *taking French leave* (which gains ground even among us at present) is easy and natural. But, on the contrary.. there is more formality..in *entering* one assembly here [France] than in taking the round of routs for a whole winter in London. 1775 TRUSLER *Chesterfield's Princ. Politeness* (ed. 4) 72 As the taking what is called a French leave was introduced that on one person's leaving the company the rest might not be disturbed, looking at your watch does what that piece of politeness was designed to prevent. 1821 W. GIFFORD in Smiles *J. Murray* (1891) II. xxi. 55 The few teeth I have seem taking their leave — I wish they would take a French one. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xiii, Her roving son had taken French leave to go back to London.

Frenchless (fre·nʃlĕs), *a.* [f. FRENCH *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no French.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* ix. 26 As for me, a Frenchless grub, At Congress never born to stammer. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 230 The rest [of the *Romaunt of the Rose*] has to go in double columns of smaller type, Frenchless.

French-like, *adv.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + LIKE.]

A. *adv.* After the manner of the French people; in French fashion.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xviii. 17 *note*, We folowing yᵉ greek calle yis house, as yᵉ north doth yet moor truli sound it, yᵉ kurk, and we moor corruptli and frenchlike, yᵉ church. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vii. 34 His haire, French-like, stares on his frighted hed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 126 Whatsoever extortion or injury they use against him, he must be French-like contented, bowing his head, and making a counterfeit shew of thankes.

B. *adj.* Like the French. 1848 in CRAIG.

Frenchly (fre·nʃli), *(a.) adv.* [f. FRENCH *a.* + -LY.] †A. *adj.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—° B. *adv.* In a French manner, French-like.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 269 This wther buik..Quhilk, ondir colour of sum Franch strang wicht, So frenschlie leis, oneth twa wourdis gais richt. 1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Frenchely belongyng to the countrey of Fraunce *Gaule Gallican.* 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) *Salisbury* xxxii, And they as frenchly took them selues to flyght. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Dry Dinner* Piv, Go Frenchly: Duchly drink: breath Indianly. 1847 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Three Cousins* (1866) 33 A word too Frenchly expressive to admit of translation. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* xxii. 344 He only smiled..and Frenchly shrugged his shoulders!

Frenchman (fre·nʃmăn). [f. FRENCH *a.* + MAN. In early use two words.]

1. A man of French birth or nationality.

O. E. Chron. an. 1052 (Laud MS.), Þa Francisce menn. *c* 1205 LAY. 7663 Ælc Frensc mon þe wes aht hæfð hine seolfne bi-þoht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 239 Mast es it wroght for frankis man. 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 516 Sharper enemys and traitours þan Frensshe men and alle oþere naciouns. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 295 The kyng .. was wonder sore agreued and right euyll payed toward the frensshmen. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 79 The spanyardes, franchmen and germanes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 125 The breast is by the Frenchmen called peculiarly *Hampan.* 1782 COWPER *Truth* 303 The Frenchman first in literary fame. 1841 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer W. France* I. i. 5 The generality of Frenchmen, too, are naturally averse to travelling.

† b. Incorrectly used for: An ancient Gaul.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 271 Afterward he come and brak the siege of Frensche men [*Gallorum*]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 35 How the Franchemen did the ȝet assaill. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. lvii. 467 A Frenchman together with a French woman.

2. A (good, etc.) French scholar. *colloq.*

1670 COTTON *Espernon* Pref., The greater part of them being better Frenchmen, than I pretend to be. 1828 BENTHAM Wks. 1843 I. 247 The subject was not without its difficulties: the language French: I am but a sorry Frenchman now; I was, I imagine, not quite so bad an one then.

3. A French ship.

1889 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 6/5 The vessel .. proved to be a Frenchman.

†4. In Virginian tobacco-raising (see quot. 1688).

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 948 French-men they call those Plants, whose leaves do not spread and grow large, but rather spire upwards, and grow tall. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 439 The plants..showed..a tendency to lag in their growth and to take a spiral shape. For this reason they were always referred to as 'Frenchmen', a people who were associated in the Virginian mind with tallness and attenuation in form.

Hence **Fre·nchmanlike** *a.* and *adv.*

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 560 The character of Orasmane is somewhat too chivalrous and Frenchmanlike for an Eastern sultan. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 419 Frenchmen like, they had a theatre in their camp.

[**Frenchmore,** error for TRENCHMORE.]

Frenchness (fre·nʃnés). [f. FRENCH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being French or of displaying French characteristics.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 357 The nauseating frenchness if we may so call it of the French stage. 1850 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 257 We are not so much inclined to smile at the Frenchness of the notion.

† **French-peire.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *franche peere*, freestone.] = FREESTONE.

1593 *Rites of Durh.* (Surtees) 5 The two dores in the said French Peire dores.

French polish.

1. A polish for wood-work (see quot. 1874).

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 367 Wheeler, T., Warehouse for Bentley & Co's French Polish. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 915 *French polish*, a solution of resin or gum resin in alcohol or wood naptha.

2. 'The smooth glossy surface produced on cabinet-work by the application of this substance' (Ogilv.).

Hence **French-polish** *v. trans.*, to make smooth and glossy with French-polish, *lit.* and *fig.*; **French-polished** *ppl. a.* Also **French-polisher,** one who French-polishes (furniture, etc.).

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1837) I. 132 You could..French-polish yourself on any one of the chairs. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* iv. (1879) 40 Houses of rustling brocade and French-polished mahogany. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, French-polisher.* 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 144 A shoal of porpoises..all quite smooth and shiny, because the fairies French-polish them every morning. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/1 Their boat..has just been left by the French polisher.

pumingly. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 202 The modern German-plated and French-polished tourist.

Fre·nchwoman. A woman of France; also misapplied, † a woman of ancient Gaul.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 143 Was't I? yea, I it was, prowd French-woman. 1600 [see FRENCHMAN 1 b]. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 148 As was said of the letters of the Frenchwomen.

Frenchy (fre·nʃi), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* [f. FRENCH *a.* + -Y.]

A. *adj.* Characteristic of what is French (as opposed to English, etc.); French-like.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 148 St. Pierre is a pretty..town..it is neat and Frenchy. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 103 The Englishman .. prefers his hot chop .. to the .. amplest and Frenchiest bill-of-fare.

Hence **Fre·nchily** *adv.*; **Fre·nchiness.**

1881 *Lit. World* (Boston) 21 May 179/2 This [book] is an excellent piece of work, true to its title. Its strain is Frenchily enthusiastic. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 3/3 This worship of Frenchiness I would brand as..unworthy of cultured Englishwomen.

B. *sb.* A disrespectful name for a Frenchman.

1883 MISS YONGE *Stray Pearls* II. xvi. 267 The squires had begun by calling him Frenchy. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 7/3 Of what nationality is he, then?—Witness: Why, I think he's a Frenchy.

Frend, obs. form of FRIEND.

† **Fre·ndent,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *frendent-em*, pr. pple. of *frendĕre* to gnash the teeth.] Gnashing the teeth.

1630 LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 204 (Ashm. MS.) His frendent horse of manie colors pied.

Frenesy, obs. and dial. form of FRENZY, q.v.

Frenetic, etc.: see PHRENETIC, etc.

Frenge, frenȝe, obs. forms of FRINGE.

† **Freni·gerent,** *a. Obs.*—° [L. *frēniger* bridle-bearing: for the termination cf. *belligerent.*]

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Frenigerent*, that ruleth the bridle.

† **Frenne, fren,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [A corrupt form of *frend*, FREMD, influenced by etymologizing association with *forenne*, FOREIGN.]

A. *adj.* Strange, not related. *rare*—¹.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 21 They conuey those same riches to frenne folke: which it were more reason bothe to bee delt and left to their kinsfolke.

B. *sb.* A foreigner, stranger, enemy.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 28 So now his frend is chaunged for a frenne [1597 fren]. *Gloss.*, *Frenne*, a straunger. The word I thinke was..poetically put, and afterwarde vsed in common custome of speech for forenne. 1614 DAVIES *Eclogue* in *Browne's Past.*, If frennes forbeare at home hem to inuade. They wry their peace to noy each other.

Frenum: see FRÆNUM.

† **Fre·nzic,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 **frensyke, -icke, -eke.** [f. FRENZY *sb.* + -IC.] = FRENZICAL. Hence **Fre·nzicness.**

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 27 But if the pacyent be frensyke..it doth most commynly betoken death. *Ibid.*, If it be in a burnyng Ague, it is a token of frensycknesse. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 54 Frenseke, 121 Frensicke.

† **Fre·nzical,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **fransical,** 8 **phrensical.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] Affected with, characterized by, or of the nature of frenzy; crazy, mad; wildly enthusiastic.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1629) 619 A certaine fransical maladie they call Loue. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 50 Their scorns shall have no more impression upon us than the ravings of a frenzical person that knows not what he speaks. 1720 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* vii. (1731) 111 When a horse is poisoned .. he will .. sometimes be Phrenzical and delirious. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 96 Such a passion..as might confirm the intimation I had given of a phrensical disorder.

Frenzied (fre·nzid), *ppl. a.* [f. FRENZY *v.* + -ED¹.] Affected with or characterized by frenzy; crazy, mad; distracted, frantic; wildly enthusiastic.

1796 JANE WEST *Gossip's Story* I. 156 His troubl'd soul to phrensy'd rage By fancy'd wrong was stung. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *Sonn., To Author of 'The Robbers'*, Wandering at eve with finely frenzied eye. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xxix, St. Fillan's blessed well, Whose springs can frenzied dreams dispel. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxviii, He danced in a frenzied manner round the sofa. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 312 Gatherings of frenzied enthusiasts.

Hence **Fre·nziedly** *adv.*, in a frenzied manner.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 158 They bark frenziedly at nothing.

Frenzy, phrenzy (fre·nzi), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 frenesie, -ye, 4 frenesi, frensye, fransie, -ye, (4–5 frenise, 5 frenysye, franesie, 6 frenyse, franzie), 4–7 frenesy, 5–6 fransey, 6–7 frensie, -zie, (7 frensey), 5–9 frensy, (6 frenesi, fransy, -zy, 6–7 freno(e)y, 7– frenzy. *β.* 6–7 phrenesie, -ye, phrensie, -zie, 6–9 phrensy, (9 -esy), 7– phrenzy. See also PHRENESIS. [ME. *frenesie*, a. OF. *frenesie* (F. *frénésie*) = Pr. *frenezia*, It. *frenesia*, f. late L. *phrenēsis* (whence directly Pr. *frenezi*, Sp. *frenesi*, Pg. *frenesi*), a pseudo-Gr. formation (on the analogy of pairs of related words in *-ησις, -ητικός*) after *phrenēticus*, corruption of Gr. *φρενιτικός*: see FRANTIC.

The spelling with *ph-* is now rare; some writers show a tendency to prefer it when the reference is to prophetic ecstasy or demoniacal possession.]

A. *sb.*

1. Mental derangement; delirium, or temporary insanity; in later use chiefly the uncontrollable rage or excitement of a paroxysm of mania. Now somewhat *rare* in lit. sense.

a. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 17 A fantasie caused of trubblyng of þe brayne, as a mane þat es in a frensye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. v. (1495) 225 Frensy is an hote postume in certayn skynnes and felles of the brayne, and therto folowyth wakynge and rauyng. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii, Thou shalt fall in to syckenes or in to fantasyes or in to frenesyes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 124, I may compair them til ane man in ane frenyse, quhilk byris his auen membris vitht his teth. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed. 2) XI. 485 Demoniac frenzy, moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 138 An officer of the custom house, who was taken ill of a violent frenzy last April. 1794 COLERIDGE *On a Friend who died of a Fever* 17 Till frenzy ..Darts her hot lightning-flash athwart the brain. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 219 He must have been subject to temporary fits of frenzy.

β. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 133 b, Rinning thyme .. is .. good..for the phrenesye. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. iii. § 1 They thinke and doe as it were in a phrensie they know not what. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 82 Through phrenzie out of our right minds. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* i. 8 Should the light by being brought too close to his eyes produce phrensy, he may burn himself. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 111 The women of Argos were struck with phrenzy.

2. *fig.* Agitation or disorder of the mind likened to madness; a state of delirious fury, rage, enthusiasm, or the like; also, wild folly, distraction, craziness.

a. [*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 501, I hold him in a maner frenesye.] ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3827 He felle in a fransye for fersenesse of herte. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 715 The Shipman had also the franesie, þat with this Emperice hadde ment ffulfillid his foul lust of aduoutrie. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 605/2 Happy were Tindall, if he were as well recouered of his fransies. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 12 The Poets eye in a fine frenzy rolling. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 266 That the Immortal Gods should be ..pleased with such Wickedness, is the highest Frenzy to believe. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 6 When the tongue or the pen is let loose in a frenzy of passion. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 231 The sight inspired almost a frenzy of delight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 234 Some hot-headed Roman Catholic, driven to frenzy by the lies of Oates. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 112 An act done in the mere frensy of despair.

β. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 379 *note*, His moderation in a time of phrenzy was surely a sufficient argument. 1795 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 5 Jan. (1812) I. 264 With all the phrenzy and fondness which men usually shew to their most extravagant opinions. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xii, I could have laughed..To see, in phrenesy sublime, How the fierce zealots fought and bled. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. 287 The king, probably to save his life from the phrensy of faction, banished him.

b. A crazy notion or wild idea; also, a craze or mania (*for* something).

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 126 A new phrensie being come into his head of getting the Princesse. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 13 Whom the Frensy of Travelling never carry'd into Foreign Lands. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 291 Accustomed to indulge every chimera in politics, every frenzy in religion.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frenzy-pointed, -rolling* adjs.; **frenzy-fever,** a fever attended with delirium, ? brain-fever.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 903 Had halfe his people on this Coast sicke of shaking, burning, *frenzie-fevers. 1806 *Antid. Mis. Hum. Life* 111 [She] was seized with the scarlet fever, from which she was scarcely recovered when she was attacked by a still more formidable one, a frensy fever. 1835 TALFOURD *Ion* II. iii, The dull groan and *frenzy-pointed shriek Pass them unheard to heaven. 1777

WARTON *Ode* viii. 54 To bid her visions meet the *frenzy-rolling eye.

Hence † **Fre·nziful** *a.*, affected with frenzy.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. iv, All these pretences of frenziful and fanciful people.

B. *adj.* [? attrib. use of the sb.]

†1. Mad, insane, crazy. *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 205 He that bindeth a phrensie man, and waketh him that is sick of the lethargie, doth trouble them both, and yet he loueth them both. 1616 S. WARD *Serm.* (1635) 337 All these sharpers have but a frensie mans sleepe. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* V. 44 Saunders ..being sent to prison by Stephen Gardner .. (who bad, Carry away this phrensie-fool, etc.).

2. *dial.* Angry; of a violent temper, passionate.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* x, I daresay ye warna franzy, for ye look as if ye'd ne'er been angered i' your life. 1876 *S. Warw. Gloss., Franzy*, passionate. 1884 *Chester Gloss., Franzy*, irritable.

Hence † **Fre·nzily** *adv.*, † **Fre·nziness**.

1594 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 310 Vehement anger is often accompanied with frensinesse. *a* 1688 BUNYAN *Wks.* (1692) I. 427/1 How frenzily he imagins!

Frenzy (fre·nzi), *v.* [. FRENZY *sb.*] *trans.* To drive (a person) to frenzy, infuriate.

1810 A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* 155 A poet .. Frenzied by change of manners and town fashion, Rails at the change. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 439 The people, frenzied by centuries of oppression, practised the most revolting cruelties. 1872 *Daily News* 18 Mar., The bare thought..frenzies him to the verge of madness.

Hence **Fre·nzying** *ppl. a.*

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 270 Ever and anon Some mother raised o'er her expiring child A cry of frenzying anguish. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 267 Rain then thy plagues..Ghastly disease and frenzying fear.

Freprie, obs. form of FRIPPERY.

Frequence (frī·kwĕns). [a. F. *fréquence*, ad. L. *frequentia*, f. *frequent-em*: see FREQUENT and -ENCE.]

1. An assembling in large numbers; a crowded state or condition; also *concr.* concourse, crowd, assembled throng. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1535 J. AP RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 There was here suche frequence of women commyng and reassorting to this monastery. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 542 The great multitude of people in that church, by reason of the frequens of the imperial city. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks* (1660) 11, I was encouraged with a sufficient frequence of Auditors. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 128 The Most High who, in full frequence bright Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 242 Hold me before the frequence of Thy seraphs. 1871 — *Balaust.* 2001 He .. knew the friendly frequence there.

†2. Constant use of (something); familiarity, close acquaintance. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 428 [He] submitted himselfe to that arte [medicine] .. by reason of the frequence he had in other Sciences. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis* xx. 79 Besides the ordinary practise of Idolatry, and frequence of oathes. 1624 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 4 Oh ye foolish Israelites with whom too much frequence made the food of Angels contemptible.

3. Frequent occurrence or repetition.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. 522 The long-continued frequence of this accident, should by this time have seasoned the bitter taste thereof. 1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* Pref. 1 Bemoaning the frequence of scandalous Pasquins. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1136 Ever some spiritual witness new and new In faster frequence. 1889 L. KEITH *Hurric. Petticoats* I. x. 212 The granny..wakes up to tell it [her story] anew with a zest that is never staled by frequence.

† b. *Physics.* = FREQUENCY 4 b. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 119 Vibrations of different Kinds, or Frequences.

Frequency (frī·kwĕnsi). [ad. L. *frequentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

†1. The state or condition of being crowded; also *concr.* a numerous assembly, concourse, crowd.

1553–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 196/1 The king commanded all the .. prelats of the church to be called in a great solemn frequencie. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 201 To Pinnendene Heath .. expert men of this Shyre .. came in great frequencie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 Nothing doth better temper the aire of any place than the frequency of inhabitants. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 290 He was for two years chief Professor .. with greatest frequency and applause of all learned and pious men. 1723 *State of Russia* I. 209 The frequency of People at Moskow was extraordinary on this Occasion.

†2. The fact of occurring at short distances apart; numerousness. *Obs.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 45 The enemies army could not enter, in regard of the frequency of great rivers.

†3. The constant use or repetition *of* (something); frequent practice. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 69 The patronage of Plebeians .. The frequencie of which custome made Nobilitie famous. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 14 Neither does this precept of honouring an Oath forbid us Perjury only, but also frequency of Swearing. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 59 Obliges him to frequency of Writing Home. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. xviii, The frequency of vice had deadened her sense of it.

† b. Frequent intercourse, familiarity *with* (a person); constant attendance *at* (a place). *Obs.*

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 21 The greatest bane of English Gentlemen abroad, is too much frequency and communication with their own Countrey-men. 1680 LD. CAPEL *Sp. Ho. Com.* 26 Oct. in *Collect. Poems* 179 Who by his frequency at the Palace, had seemed rather one of the Family.

4. The fact of occurring often or being repeated at short intervals. Of the pulse: Rapidity.

1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 20 The frequencie of Parliament is most essentially necessary. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 226 Earthquakes .. there happen'd four in one day .. Nor does their frequency make em less dreadful. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 272 They increase the Strength and Frequency of the Pulse. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, I began..to be displeased with the frequency of his return. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* (1876) 271 The diminished frequency of wars. 1883 A. JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* XIII. 259 The ghastly frequency of the punishment of death tended to make people savage and bloodthirsty.

b. *Physics*, etc. The rate of recurrence of any regularly repeated event, *e.g.* a vibration; the number of times that it occurs in a second or other assumed unit of time.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix. (1868) 287 The pitch or frequency of vibration constituting the note. 1881 *Nature* No. 616. 359 If the notes *c'* and *d''* are sounded together, their frequencies being in the ratio 8 : 9. 1893 *Times* 11 May 6/1 Alternating currents of high frequency. 1896 W. G. WOOLLCOMBE *Pract. Work Physics* III. 69 Take the average of these numbers for each fork to represent the ratio of their frequencies.

† **Frequent**, *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-2}$. [f. FREQUENT *v.*] Frequentation, resort.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Decoy* 28 Private alleys are his sanctuaryes in the citie: but places of publike frequent in the countrey. 1635 — *Arcad. Pr.* II. 162 Private solitary groves Shut from frequent, his contemplation loves.

Frequent (frī·kwĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *frequent-em* crowded, frequent; cognate with *farcīre* to stuff (see FARCE *v.*).]

†1. Of persons, an assembly, etc.: Assembled in great numbers, crowded, full. Often in *full and frequent*. *Obs.*

1590 *Disc. conc. Span. Invas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 166 There was generally made throughout the whole realm a most frequent assembly of all sorts of people. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 14 He..in a ful and frequent assemblie.. besought the faithfull helpe and assistance of his soldiers. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 71 As when of frequent bees Swarms rise out of a hollow rock. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 37 To-morrow, in Stirling, is expected a frequent councill. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* I. Wks. 1883 V. 128 'Tis fit in frequent senate we confer. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVI. 377 Apart they sate, And full and frequent, form'd a dire debate. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Sir H. Mann* (1857) II. 38 One hundred and thirty-nine Lords were present, and made a noble sight on their benches *frequent and full*!

† b. Of a place: Filled, full, crowded (with persons, *rarely* with things). Also, much resorted to, frequented. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xviii, The erd is now mair frequent in pepil than it was. 1555 GRINDAL *Rem.* (1843) 239 Master Scory and certain other .have an English Church there. but not very frequent. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 342 When he was to play upon his harpe, for a prize in some frequent Theater. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Frequent*, much haunted, or goe too. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 1 The town..seemed frequent and full of people. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 93 Halls, Frequent with crystal column, and clear shrines Of pearl.

2. Found at short distances apart; numerous, abundant. Somewhat *arch.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 2 [Britaine is]..beautified with many populous Cities .. frequent Hospitals [etc.]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 343 There is no Beast so frequent as these in all Cilicia. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 Pirats and Pickaroones: which are very frequent upon the Coasts of Spain. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1760) 149 Through frequent cracks the steaming sulphur broke. 1722 D. COXE *Carolina* 86 The Plant .. is very frequent in most of the Southern Parts of this Country. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 217 Walls..flanked and crowned by frequent square towers. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* II. XVI. 275 It was a wise and lovely sentiment, that set up the frequent shrine and cross along the roadside.

3. Commonly used or practised, well known, common, usual. Now *rare*. † *Frequent to*: commonly occurring in.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. vii, Howe frequent and familiar a thynge with euery astate and degre throughout Christendome is this reuerent othe. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 39, I have not .. used any one word not frequent and familiar. *a* 1688 DAVENANT *Siege* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 375 In the epistles Dedicatory..'tis frequent To bely men with praise. 1706 CONGREVE *Disc. Pindaric Ode* A j, There is nothing more frequent among us, than .. Pindarique Odes. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 239 Such enamelled plates being frequent to old watches instead of crystals. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 139 Such we may rely on it was a picture, and a correct one, of frequent life. 1869 *Times* 1 Jan. 4 It is frequent to impute to Radicals the wish to 'Americanize our institutions'.

† b. Of a report, etc.: Widely current. Of a book: Widely circulated, popular. *Obs.*

1623 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 369, I was not then fully persuaded of the prince's going to Spain, though the report were frequent, from London. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. i, 'Tis frequent in the city he hath subdued The Catti and the Daci. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Pot-Poet* (Arb.) 46 His frequent'st Workes goe out in single sheets. 1632 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 62 The story is frequent.

4. Happening or occurring at short intervals; often recurring; coming or happening in close succession. Of the pulse: Faster than is normal or usual (cf. F. *pouls fréquent*).

The prevailing sense, by which all the others, so far as they survive, are more or less coloured.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Frequent*, often, done many times. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 260 This watch-word will be frequent in his cups. 1662–3 MARVELL *Corr.* XXXVII. Wks. 1872–5 II 83 Concerning which you may expect frequente letters. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 43 This Pulse is feverish..and frequenter than the former. 1750 T. NEWTON *Postscr. to Milton's P. L.*, There have been frequent forgeries in the literary world. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 The blights were this year..more frequent, and..more destructive than usual. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i, These green banks .. Brown, when I left them last, with frequent feet. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 166 The snow was deep ..and our immersions in unseen holes very frequent.

5. Addicted *to*, wont to indulge *in* (a practice, course of action); accustomed *to do* (something); given to repetition *in* (a subject). Now *rare*.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 911 Bot weill ȝe knaw, thair is na men frequent To enter heir. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix. & xii. 101 The holy Ghost in this booke, is very frequent in this point. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 36 He is..lesse frequent to his Princely exercises then formerly he hath appeared. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* cliii. (Alford) VI. 118 The fathers were frequent in comparing.. Eve the Mother of Man and Mary the Mother of God. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 7 How frequent the Scripture is in the prohibition of this practice. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 244 ₱ 5 Fellows of this Class are very frequent in the Repetition of the Words Rough and Manly. 1854–58 NEWMAN *Idea of University* (1873) 329 Milton is frequent in allusions to his own history and circumstances.

6. †a. That is often *at* or *in* (a place). *Obs.*

b. (with an agent-noun): That does a thing often; constant, habitual, regular.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* xi. 23 In prisons more frequent: in deaths oft. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* I. iv, In suffering such a crew of riotous gallants .. to be so frequent Both in your house and presence. 1628 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 208 Fyve of the frequentest Comunicants. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 306 The timorous hare, Grown so familiar with her frequent guest, Scarce shuns me. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 49 Of course, the frequent writer will in time be quick. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 211 The Professor was a frequent guest at my grandmother's tea-table.

† c. That is often in company *with* (a person); familiar; conversant *in* (a subject). *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXVII. Accuse me thus .. That I haue frequent Loue with vnknowne mindes. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 214 A talkative Barber: with whome he is the more frequent. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 52 He was..In the liberall arts so frequent, that they appeared rather innate and born with him, then .. acquired. 1632 — *2nd Pt. Iron Age* To Rdr., Wks. 1874 III. 352 Euery hard name, which may appeare obscure or intricate to such as are not frequent in Poetry.

7. quasi-*adv.* (Also, in illiterate use, as a real adv. = Frequently, often.)

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 6 Such like more occurre in ancient and later Storie very frequent. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 61 Th' old And crazy earth has had her shaking fits More frequent. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. 490 Nor frequent does the bright oar break The darkening mirror of the lake. 1870 B. HARTE *Truthf. James* ii, But his smile it was pensive and childlike, As I frequent remarked to Bill Nye.

Hence **Fre·quentness**, the state or condition of being frequent; frequency.

1664 H. MORE *Expos. Seven Churches* c 7 a, The more-then-ordinary frequentness of burning the blessed Protestant Martyrs..in this Period. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. viii. 217 Admit the necessity of dying, what necessity or conveniency of the frequentness of Diseases? 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 344 The frequentness of saintship among the Irish.

Frequent (frī·kwe·nt), *v.* [ad. L. *frequentāre*, f. *frequent-em* FREQUENT. Cf. F. *fréquenter* (recorded from 12th c.).]

1. *trans.* To visit or make use of (a place) often; to resort to habitually; to attend (a meeting, etc.).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 320 The nauigation to India was then wel knowen and frequented. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. 266 Many .. haue frequented sermons with appearance of great deuotion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 769 This house is fiftie or threescore yards long, frequented onely by Priests. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 227 He constantly frequented the Presbyterian meetings. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 ₱ 4 A Coffee-house which I myself frequent. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 193 Some of those ways through the hills were much frequented. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11 Proper ideas or materials are only to be got by frequenting good company. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1888) III. 248 Drawing in the academy, which was then frequented, though established only by private contributions among the artists. 1834 L. HUNT *Town* iv. (1848) 191 The Church of St. Clement Danes .. was the one most frequented by Dr. Johnson. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 Whales of the species called 'California Greys', frequent this..bay.

2. To visit or associate with (a person); to be frequently with (a person) or in (his company). Now somewhat *rare*.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 Frequente and haunte the companyes of wysemen and not of the riche. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 293 If you frequent the companie of Crates, a man indued with rare wisdome. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVI. iii, I did not them frequent, Who be to vainesse bent. 1616 in J. Brown *Bunyan* I. (1887) 4 He doth frequent and keep company with Margarett Bennett. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 307 Nor do their husbands frequent them till that time [their month] be expired. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 192 His Lordship had one friend that used to frequent him much. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 145 It is for other and greater virtues that I would frequent the Greeks.

†b. Of a disease: To attack often. *Obs. rare*—¹.
1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 59 This disease .. doth frequent children.

†3. To use habitually or repeatedly; to practise.
1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 29 Charles..by ardaunt desyre frequented the bookes composed vpon the crysten fayth. 1541 BIBLE (Cranmer) *title-p.*, The Byble in Englyshe .. to be frequented and used in everye Churche within this his sayd realme. 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. xi. 226 The Great Prophet Dauid, whiche songe the Misteries of God in Meter frequented Singing. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A, Vertue and commendable behaviour, was of them both so frequented and followed. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 105 The oyle of Oliues they..frequented..sparingly. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Hon.* 55 And after that the word Baron seemeth to be frequented in this Realm in lieu and place of the word Thane. 1665-7 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (1668) 43 A Play which has been frequented the most of any he has writ.

†b. To celebrate (a sacrament, etc.); to honour with observances. Cf. F. *fréquenter*. *Obs.*
a 1555, 1669 [see the vbl. sb.]. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 375 He gaue the Image of his Passion to be frequented *[celebrandam]* in the Church. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 723 The Christians did solemnelye frequent the memories of the martyrs. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 343 b, God did institute in his Church two Sacramentes..If we do not frequent these in that sincerity of Religion .. Let us be condemned.

†c. *refl.* To busy oneself *about* something. *Obs.*
a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 216 He dayly frequentyng hymeself abought suche busynes and deeds of honest charitie.

†4. To familiarize *with*. *Obs.* [Cf. FREQUENT *a.* 6 b.]
1588 *Exhort. to H. M. faithful Subjects* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 93 Ye encounter with them that are rich, hardy, resolute, and frequented with daily victories. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 219 [The Armenians practised certain vices] which my conscience commands me to conceale: least I frequent this Northern world with that which their nature never knew.

†5. *intr.* To resort *to* or *unto* (a person or place); to associate *with* (a person); to be often *in* or *about* (a place). *Obs.*
1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 96 An infinite multitude..frequented vnto Paulus. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 467, I frequented more often to Camilla. 1599 SIR R. WROTHE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 181 Sertaine lewde fellowes..which doe frequente and use aboute Layton heath. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 67 He frequented much with Fra. Antonio da Viterbo. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. vii. 123 Will she frequent in Towns, or will she resort to unhabited places? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 128 Far from all the ways Where men frequent. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxv, Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there.

†6. *trans.* a. To crowd or pack closely together. b. To crowd, fill (a place). c. To supply abundantly. *Obs.*
1578 [see FREQUENTED *ppl. a.*]. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* II. 253 These brimfull Eyes With Tydes of Teares continually frequented. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1091 With tears Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air Frequenting. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Cur.* (1684) 82 Winchester is a City which flourished in the time of the Romans and now indifferently peopled, and frequented by water.

Hence **Freque·nting** *vbl. sb.*
a 1555 RIDLEY in *Confer. betw. Ridley & Latymer* (1556) 16 b, The ..institution of our sauior Christe, for the ofte frequenting of the remembrance of his deathe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 138 b, As touchyng Luthers frequentyng of Hyperbolicall speaches. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xix. (1671) 119 Here comes in the frequenting of the Sacraments. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 376 Birds, by whose frequentings he arrives to the top of his hopes. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* v. 163 Which may be known from ordinary snakes by certain signs, such as their frequenting huts, not eating mice [etc.].

Frequentable (frĭkwe·ntăbl), *a. rare.* [f. FREQUENT *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *fréquentable.*] That may be frequented or visited, easily accessible: †a. of a person (*obs.*); b. of a place.
1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 126 The exercises of that age [youth], and his humour .. made him something the more frequentable. 1843 *New Mirror* III. (Cent), Have made their bookstore most frequentable for facility of purchase.

Frequentage (frĭ·kwĕntēdʒ). *rare*—¹. [f. FREQUENT *v.* + -AGE.] 'The practice or habit of frequenting' (W.).
1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* X. 37 To guard them on their flight through upland paths—remote from frequentage.

†**Frequentance.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. FREQUENT *v.* + -ANCE.] ? The fact of being frequented or resorted to.
1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 79 b, Some one Gentleman generally acquainted, they giue his admission vnto, sans fee, and free priuiledge thence-forward in theyr Nunnery, to procure them frequentance.

Frequentation (frĭkwĕntē·ɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *fréquentation*, ad. L. *frequentātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *frequentāre* to FREQUENT.]
1. The action or habit of frequenting (a place); a visiting or resorting to frequently; habitual attendance.
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 The principall entrie was .. shut with great bushes .. which in processe of time and lacke of frequentation, were so growen. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 73 Are these the fruit thy frequentation Of learned sermons yeilds? 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 155 Famous it has been for its Trade, and frequentation of forraigners to her. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cl. 33 The frequentation of courts checks this petulancy of manners. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 477 A shop in the islands as in other places of little frequentation. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 571 The art of deserving it [praise] will hardly be attained without some frequentation of the theatre. 1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* I. xxviii. (1862) III. 46 Reciprocal frequentation of religious festivals was..the standing evidence of friendship.

2. The action or habit of frequenting (a person); familiar intercourse *with*.
? 1520 BARCLAY tr. *Jugurtha* xlv. 63 They dwelled seperat..farre from the court and frequentation of kynges of numidy. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 390 He denied he was a Witch or had any Frequentation with them. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* IV. (1676) 55 Retired from the c. mmerce or frequentation of men. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 4 He had however qualities which were derived no doubt from early frequentation with negroes. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Feb. 216/1 If only frequentation of sovereigns and statesmen could do it, a superficial explanation would be provided.

†3. The act of using or making use *of* frequently. Also, in early use, a custom, practice. *Obs.*
1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. [CXCVIII.] 620 They be herde people, and of rude engyn and wytte, and of dyuers frequentacyons and vsage. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 Columbus reproued such as hitherto haue made description of the eyes, by frequentation of brutish Anathomies. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 56 Frequentation of prayer is an employment more spiritual.

b. Frequent use or celebration (of the sacraments). (So F. *fréquentation.*)
1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 217 The exercise of the presence of God, ioyned with..frequentation of sacraments. 1887 C. W. WOOD *Marriage* 20 Prayer and the frequentation of the sacraments will be the source of help.

Frequentative (frĭ·kwe·ntătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *frequentātīv-us* (in the later L. grammarians), f. *frequentāt-* ppl. stem of *frequentāre*: see FREQUENT *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *fréquentatif, -ive.*]

A. *adj.*
†1. Accustomed, versed *in*. *Obs. Sc. rare*—¹.
1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 79 In siclik Actis thay [the Musis] ar frequentatiue, And mair facill 3our mater will consaif.

2. *Gram.* Of a verb or verbal form: Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action.
1533 UDALL *Flowers Lat. Sp.* 115 *Rescio* .. and a verbe frequentatiue of the same: *rescisco.* 1656 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1684) II. 70 There is no such thing in the Greek language, as the variation of frequentative, transitive, and reciprocal. 1711 [see DESIDERATIVE *a.* 2]. 1793 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. i. § 3. 58 The verbs called Deponent, Desiderative, Frequentative..etc. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 50/1 The termination *so* in *viso*, has a desiderative force, in *pulso*, a frequentative. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxvi. 415 An action may be often repeated, and a frequentative conjugation follows.

B. *sb. Gram.* A frequentative verb, verbal form, or conjugation: see prec.
1530 PALSGR. 403 They knowe neyther frequentatyves, nor inchoatyves. 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 125 It is not *exiliit* neither, but *exultavit.* And that is a frequentative; and so he did it more than once. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 193 By the addition of *le*, it becomes a Frequentative, as *Sparkle.* 1870 F. HALL *Hindi Reader* 137 [*Karnā*], following an uninflected past participle, forms a frequentative.

†b. ? An adverb expressing frequency. *Obs.*
1635 *Grammar Warre* B viij, Other Adverbs: as Indicatives, Frequentatives, Meditatives.

Frequented (frĭkwe·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FREQUENT *v.* + -ED¹.] †a. Crowded (*obs.*). †b. Commonly practised or used (*obs.*). c. Of a place: Often resorted to.
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 81 Blacke concreted bloud..packed together with the frequented Fibres. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 The most vsuall and frequented kind of our English Poetry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 36 Patales (a most famous and frequented port). 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 1 He invited him into a less frequented walk. 1666 J. SERGEANT *Lett. Thanks* 80 Naturall knowledges imprinted by frequented Sensations. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 399 The goodness of God is a frequented theme. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 34 Ghastly countenances .. haunting our most frequented avennes. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, It was the least frequented of the bridges. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 118 In the frequented parts of the North Atlantic.

Frequenter (frĭ·kwe·ntəɹ). [f. FREQUENT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who frequents or resorts to (a place); also, one who attends (a meeting, etc.).
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) To Rdr. ¶ iv b, A gratious King, so diligent a frequenter of Sermons. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 5 The miserable spectatours and frequenters of these infernall pleasures. 1751 RICHARDSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 25 What expence of dress..is required to qualify the frequenters for such emulous appearance. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 56 There are not even seats provided for the frequenters of gin-palaces.

†**Freque·ntless,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. FREQUENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Not frequented.
1631 CHETTLE *Hoffman* I b, It semes frequentlesse for the vse of men: Some basiliskes, or poysonous serpents den!

Frequently (frĭ·kwĕntli), *adv.* [f. FREQUENT *a.* + -LY².] In a frequent manner.
1. At frequent or short intervals, often, repeatedly.
1532 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii. (1880) 245 He had frequently in his mouthe this worde. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii, These being heaven's gifts, and frequently conferred On such as are beneath them. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, He had been since frequently at my house. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* xxvii, I frequently examined the colour of the snow.

†2. Numerously, populously. *Obs.*
1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 279 The place became frequently inhabited on every side. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* iv. (1775) I. 34 The noblemen who came in frequently against the afternoon, stayed all that night.

Frere, obs. form of FRIAR.

Fresadow: see FRISADO.

Frescade (freskā·d). Also 6 (from It.) **freskata.** [a. F. *frescade* (Cotgr.), ad. It. *frescata*, f. *fresco* cool, FRESH.] A cool walk; a shady alley.
[1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 7 Nor have those under the Torride Zone so much need of the Romane Grottaes or Freskataes for to coole them.] 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Frescades*, refreshments as..light garments, cool air..cool drinks, Bowers or shades over-spread with green boughs. 1759 *Loud. Mag.* XXVIII. 605 They..go in parties to enjoy themselves in their gardens and frescades. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 706 The fragrant orangeries,—the grateful frescades,—the many-twinkling fountains.

Fresco (fre·skō), *sb.* Also 6-7 **frisco**; pl. **frescos, -oes.** [ad. It. *fresco* cool, FRESH.]
†1. Cool, fresh air; occas. a fresh breeze. *In fresco*: in the fresh air. *Obs.* Cf. ALFRESCO.
1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1629) 410 There being a custome amongst the people of Paris, in the Summers euenings, to goe out of the Suburbes of S. Germain in great multitudes, to take the *fresco.* 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. ii, Come, let us take in fresco, here, one quart. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov., Here, in summer, the gentlemen of Rome take the fresco in their coaches and on foot. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 12 We had a promising Fresco, but somewhat chilled by too frequent Calms. *Ibid.* 335 As they sit in Frisco. 1740 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 82 They..walk about the city, or upon the sea-shore..to enjoy the fresco. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i, I..was .. overtaken by Mrs. Herner, in fresco as before.
attrib. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 26 May (1857) I. 167 We have as much waterworks and fresco diversions, as if we lay ten degrees nearer warmth.

†b. 'It has been sometimes used for any cool refreshing liquor' (T.). *Obs.*—°
[1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 7 Fevers, which they treat with *frescos* or cooling drinks.]

2. A kind of painting executed in water-colour on a wall, ceiling, etc. of which the mortar or plaster is not quite dry, so that the colours sink in and become more durable. Orig. in phrase (*to paint*) *in fresco.*
1598 R. H[AYDOCKE] tr. *Lomatius' Artes Paintinge*, etc. III. iv. 99 Which wil cause the colours in Frisco to continue as faire as if they were laid while the chalke is fresh. [1644 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Oct., The houses..are..excellently painted, *à fresco* on the outer walls.] *Ibid.* 22 Oct., To this church joins a convent, whose cloister is painted in fresco very rarely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/1 Frescoe, or Wall Painting; some call it seiling. 1749 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 14 The Paintings..in Herculaneum .. are all done in Stucco in Water-colours in Fresco. 1843 RUSKIN *Let.* 21 Sept. in *Atlantic Monthly* LXVIII. 740 It is not the love of fresco that we want. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 54 The grand sibyls..painted in fresco by Michel Angelo.

b. A painting so executed.
1670 R. LASSELS *Voy. Ital.* I. 238 The Library, painted with a rare *Fresco*, which is yet ravishing and lively after two hundred years. 1717 POPE *Ep. Jervas* 34 A fading Fresco here demands a sigh. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 347 The beautiful frescoes that decorate the walls. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 91 This church is represented in one of the famed frescoes at Wallington Hall.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fresco-paint, -painting, -plaster, -wall.*
1842-5 BROWNING *Waring* I. vi, We are on the brink Of something great in *fresco-paint. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June, The incomparable *fresco painting in St. George's Hall. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 213 Let us take advantage of the lessons it affords us in..fresco painting. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 19 The use of *fresco-plaister in very early buildings. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* IV. It was a lofty room with beautiful old *fresco walls and ceiling.

Fresco (fre·skō), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To paint in fresco.
1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 202 The Donation of Constantine, frescoed in the Vatican. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 345/2 We do not..fresco our azure ceiling with angels.

Hence **Fre·scoed** *ppl. a.*, **Fre·scoing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fre·scoer, Fre·scoist,** one who paints in fresco.
1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* I. § 7. 15 Have we no..frescoed fancies on our roofs? 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 73/1 Many a mute inglorious frescoist has only waited his hour. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 59 The frescoed Parnassus gradually emerges from out of the dark wall. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 46/2 Some leisurely prisoner of the frescoer's trade. 1885 *Ibid.* Mar. 609/1 The original frescoing of walls and ceilings..was the work of a..soldier.

†**Fre·scour.** ? *nonce-wd.* [ad. pseudo-L. *frescūra*, It. *frescura*, n. of quality f. *fresco* FRESH. Cf. FRAISCHEUR.] Coolness.
1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & D.* (1651) 31 By Cold, and by a kinde of Frescour (as we now-a-days speak).

†**Frese,** *sb. Obs. north. dial.* Also fres(se. [Of obscure origin.
Stratmann compares OS. *frēsa* str. fem. (MDu. *vrēse*, Du. *vrees*), OHG. *freisa*, fear, danger. The sense is not inappropriate, but the exact OE. equivalent of these words would be **frās*, yielding **frase* in northern ME.]
In phr. *no frese* = 'no doubt'.
a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* (Vernon) 43 To fonge flourus and

fruit þouȝt þei no fresse *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 30 So wold mo, no frese..Of wifes..For the life that thay leyd, Wold thase husbandes were dede. *Ibid.* 291 Putt thi hand in my syde, no fres, ther Longeus put his spere.

† **Frese,** *v. Obs. rare* −1. *trans.*

c 1510 *Robin Hood* iv. 42 in Flügel *Lesebuch* 178 Make glad chere sayd lytell Johan And frese our bowes of ewe.

Frese, obs. form of FREEZE.

Fresh (freʃ), *a., adv.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 ferse, 3 fersse, ferȝhs, *south.* uer(i)sse, 4 fersch(e. *β.* 3 *Orm.* fressh, 3–5 fress(e, 3–6 freche, fres(s)ch(e, 4 fraiche, frechs, 4–5 freys(s(he, freysshe, 4–6 fres(s)h(e, 4 freisch, 5 freisshe, 4– fresh. [The *α* forms, which are not found later than the 14th c., represent OE. *fersc* (recorded only in senses 4 and 5, opposed to 'salt'), corresponding to Du. *versch*, OHG. *frisc* (MHG. *vrisch*, mod.Ger. *frisch*; used in senses approximately identical with those found in Eng.), ON. *fersk-r* (Sw. *färsk*, Da. *fersk*; chiefly in physical senses; the mod. Icel. *frisk*, Sw., Da. *frisk*, are adopted from Ger.) :—OTeut. **frisko-*. As the *β* forms (with *fre-*) do not occur till the 13th c., it is most likely that they are due to adoption of OF. *freis* masc., *fresche* fem. (mod.F. *frais*, *fraîche*), = Pr. *fresc*, Sp., Pg., It. *fresco*, a Com. Rom. adoption of OTeut. **frisko-*.

The senses first occurring in ME. coincide substantially with those in OF.; how far they were introduced from that language, and how far they descend from unrecorded OE. uses, cannot be determined.

The ultimate etymology of OTeut. **frisko-* is obscure. Kluge compares OSl. *prěsinŭ* fresh (:—**praiskino*), Lith. *prěskas* unleavened, and Finn. *rieska-* unleavened.]

A. *adj.*

I. New, recent.

1. New, novel; not previously known, used, met with, introduced, etc. † Also *absol.* in advb. phr. *of, on fresh* = AFRESH.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 516 New & freyss goddis come. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliii. 165 The battayl beganne of fresshe to be sore fyers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 b, Than thy payne began of fresshe to be renewed. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 193 To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new. 1639 FULLER *Holy Warre* (1647) I. xvi. 25 This sight so inspirited the Christians, that coming in on fresh, they obtained a most glorious victorie. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 9 The Fog..presenting continually fresh Objects. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* 1844 I. 162 That fresh concern and anxiety which attends those who [etc.]. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 3 Very severe labour is requisite to clear a fresh country. 1813 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lv. 529 Its [river's] thousand turns disclose Some fresher beauty. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 31 There are few traces of fresh research or new matter produced. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 384 And with fresh hope came on the fresh May-day. 1888 *Times* 12 Nov. 13/3 The untoward fate of plays that break fresh ground.

b. In weaker sense: Additional, another, other, different, further.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 243 Then thei maken fressche men redye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 209 Than suld I haif a fresch feir to fang in mynn armes. 1532 MORE *Conflut. Tyndale* Wks. 675 In the conclusion of al that tale, he knitteth it vp with a freshe lusty poynt. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 644 In which way having gotten fresh helpe of some other streames. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 16 The Hounds .. take fresh scent, hunting another Chase. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 14 ₱ 7 The Troops of the Allies have fresh Orders dispatched to them. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ₱ 2 Our Time lies heavy on our Hands till the Arrival of a fresh Mail. 1721 BAILEY, *Fresh Spell*..a fresh Gang to relieve the Rowers in the Long-Boat. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 106 Several fresh spectators were yet to see the sight. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 198 Interest was seldom allowed to be turned into principal, except upon the advance of fresh money. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 153 One fresh concession .. was easily obtained from the restored king. 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/2 We must begin a fresh paragraph.

2. Recent; newly made, recently arrived, received, or taken in. Cf. Fr. *frais*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5307 Woundes..þat fressche sal sem and alle bledand. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 172 So þat þe wounde be freisch and not oold hurt. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxi. 6 The Shewbredes..were taken vp before the Lorde, that there might be other freshbredes set therin. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 11, I was fain .. to insert.. some of a much fresher date. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 9 This Morn by fresh Advice he was assured [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., The Author was then young..and his reading fresh in his head. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 146 Seeing whether the Marks of their Teeth are fresh or not. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 16 The ministers of Ferdinand VII could not please him more than by laying before him a fresh express or dispatch. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 204 The floor .. was covered with snow, and on it were the fresh footmarks of a little animal.

b. Newly come or taken *from, out of.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 31 Great yellow Frogs also are much admired, especially when they come fresh out of the Pond. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 289 The hue and cry of Heaven pursues him at the heels, Fresh from the fact. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 330 By forms unfashioned, fresh from Nature's hand. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 45 A..production..fresh from the press. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 209 An heiress quite fresh from Bengal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 673 The narrative .. was fresh from the lips of an Englishman.

c. Law. *Fresh force* (AF. *fresche force*, Anglo-Lat. *frisca fortia*), *fresh disseisin*: = 'novel disseisin'; see quots. and DISSEISIN 1 b. *Fresh fine, pursuit, suit*: one made or levied immediately or within a short prescribed interval.

[1292 BRITTON I. xix. § 6 Deforceours et purprestours par fresche force.] 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 173 Item, de assisis Novæ Disseisinæ, vocatis 'Fresshforce'. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 132 b, Upon any out crie, hute or freshesuit for any felonye. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 64 But if he [the owner] make fresh pursuit he may take his goods from the thiefe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 169 An Assise or Bil of fresh force brought within 40 daies after the force committed, or title to him accrued. *Ibid.* 171 Fresh suit. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Fresh Disseisin* [see DISSEISIN 1 b]. 1721 BAILEY, *Fresh suit.* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Fresh-fine*, a fine which has been levied within a year.

3. Making one's first acquaintance with a position, society, etc.; raw, inexperienced; unsophisticated, 'green'. Also (*University slang*), characteristic of a freshman.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 145 How green you are, and fresh in this old world. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 184 Between two Armies both made up of fresh Men, that have never seen any Service. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 11 Reserv'd by the old Sailors .. must not be touch'd by the fresh Men, as they call 'em. 1815 E. S BARRETT *Heroine* III. 9 If I don't tell the coach-maker what a fresh one he was, to give you his barouche on tick. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. v, Did you ever fight a duel? No!..Well! you are fresh, indeed! 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 101 It is very fresh to walk about in academic costume with a stick in his hand. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xix 237 He was a perfectly fresh man, not having yet undertaken a journey.

II. Having the signs of newness.

4. Of perishable articles of food, etc.: New, in contradistinction to being artificially preserved; (of meat) not salted, pickled, or smoked; (of butter) without salt; (of fruits, etc.) not dried or preserved in sugar or the like.

c 901–9 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 164 Tu riceðru oðer sealt oðer fersc.

β. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* vi. 3 Thei schulen not ete freisch grapis and drie [*uuas recentes siccasve*]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 347 *Adepis porci antiqui sine sale id est* freisch swynys grese molten. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 630 Fresche lamprey bake þus it must be dight. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 5 Flesh of bueff saltede shall be good with the mustarde. The fressh with gharlyk. *Ibid.* 6 Fressh hering.. Reede heeryng. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 No..person.. shall..by anie freshe fyshe of anie estraunger in..Flaunders. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 91 There is made a kinde of Iuncket, called in most places a Fresh-Cheese. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. 143 They will buy..a Riall worth of fresh meat to eat on the Lords day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 365 And seek fresh Forrage to sustain their Lives. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 606 If in the dry state, by pulverization, or, if fresh, by slicing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 314 During several months, even the gentry tasted scarcely any fresh animal food. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 234 Three pounds of fresh butter at twenty pence a pound.

absol. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7290 Made hem at aise with fresche and selt.

¶ b. (See quot.) *Obs. rare* −1. (Perh. some error.)

1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Fresshe or lussyouse as meate that is nat well seasoned, or hath an unplesante swetnesse in it, *fade.*

5. Of water: Not salt or bitter; fit for drinking. † Also of a marsh: Containing fresh as opposed to salt water; watered by a river (*obs.*).

[A Com. Teut. sense: prob. an extension of the notion 'without salt' as applied to meat (sense 4).]

α. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 6 [Eufrates] is mæst eallra ferscra wætera. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 316/597 Þe sonne .. makez þe wateres breþi up-riȝt .. Boþe þe sees an ferchse wateres.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxii. (1495) 455 For cause of .. fresshe waters that come therto the see .. is more fresshe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 39 Of fysschyng of freschwatyr & of salt watyr, þe tythe owȝte to be payed. *a* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2224 A fresche well was þer besyde. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 26 In this deserte are..founde bytter waters: but more often fresshe and sweete waters. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 10 No Acre of fresh Marsh..[shall] be taxed above the Rate of a Penny..nor of every ten Acres of salt Marsh above the Rate of a Penny. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* vii. 19 Our men quietly landed and tooke in fresh water. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 419 Tempests are kinde, and salt waues fresh in loue. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. N. York* (1845) 19 These woods also every mile..or half-mile are furnished with fresh ponds, brooks, or rivers. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 154 He always found the ice fresh that floated upon the sea-water. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 34 Sometimes we find them in salt Water, sometimes in fresh. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4489/3, 119 Acres of fresh Marsh-Lands. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 267 Another river .. is very rich in fresh marsh. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 235 Throwing into large quantities of pure fresh water a few drops of volatile oil. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 The great stream of fresh water which flows over Teddington Weir.

b. Of or pertaining to such water. † Of fish = FRESHWATER *a.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 1 Engelond ys ful ynow..Of salt fysch and eche fresch, and fayre ryueres þer to. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 Fresshe fysshe as Tenches. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 128 Till the fresh taste be taken from that cleerenes, And made a brine pit with our bitter teares. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 8, I have oft wondred howe fishes can retaine their fresh taste, and yet live in salt waters. 1881 J. PAYN *Hum. Stories* 294 The professional fisherman..whether he be salt or fresh.

6. Untainted, pure; hence, possessed of active properties; invigorating, refreshing. Said *esp.* of air and water.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11705 (Trin.) A welle out braste wiþ stremes clere fresshe & colde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 16 There sprang a welle fresh and clere. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1071 Sum of hom thei madyn nesche As is the water that is fresche. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxii. 1 He..ledeth me to a fresh water. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 45 The fresh Streames ran by her, and murmur'd her moanes. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iii. 71 [Death] hides him in fresh Cups, soft Beds, Sweet words. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvii. 117 A fruit named Xocotte..it is fresh and cooling. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 771 They among fresh dews and flowers Flie to and fro. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 82 The inferiour Air..in the Night so very fresh and cold. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise* Wks. III. 440 It takes the peasant from his smoky cabin into the fresh air. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, The desire of fresh air..had carried her into the .. garden. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 7 Fresh odours..that have an action akin to pure air.

† **b.** Cool; see COOL *a.* 1 and 1 d. Cf. Fr. *frais.* In Romanic langs. a very prominent sense; *rare* in Eng.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 29 Thei .. sytten there [in dyches]..for thei may ben the more fressche. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Fresche alures with lusty hye pynacles. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 150 The Porche of the dore is verye freshe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 108 Here is constantly a fresh Sea breeze all Day, and cooling refreshing winds in the Night.

7. Retaining its original qualities; not deteriorated or changed by lapse of time; not stale, musty, or vapid. † Formerly often reduplicated *fresh and fresh* (cf. 'hot and hot').

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 Þe blode was boþe warme & fresh, þat of þe schankes lete. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 352 An oynement..al freisch leie it þerto, for þe more freisch þat it is þe bettir it is. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 351 Tua bostis of gude wyne, Baith stark and freche. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xci[i]. 10 My horne..shal be anoynted with fresh oyle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 b, See that their nestes bee very cleane, and kept still with freshe cleane strawe. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 128 Having restored me with fresh egges. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 55 The other Fish we took as we had occasion fresh and fresh. 1805 DIBDIN in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 393 Burton ale—fresh or stale. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Distant Correspondents*, As fresh as if it came in ice. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* XXX. 181 Roots of trees and wood in a fresher state than I ever saw them in any tertiary formation. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (ed. 3) 71 The .. Mammoth remains fresh as on the day of its death.

b. *transf.* of immaterial things.

14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 233 Trewloue is fress & euere neu. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 452 ₱ 5 By this means my Readers will have their News fresh and fresh. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ₱ 6 To be able to tell the freshest news. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 6/1 It is only by the fresh feelings of the heart that mankind can be very powerfully affected. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 350 The genial smile of English mirth fresh on every lip.

8. Not faded or worn; unfading, unobliterated. Said both of material and immaterial things.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 66 They [i. e. the names] were As fresshe as men had writen hem there the selve day right. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 303 *note*, Wee might still have them, by continual view of their pictures, in freshe remembrance. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i 68 Our garments are now as fresh as when we put them on. 1611 BIBLE *Job* XXIX. 20 My glory was fresh in mee. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 365 These Roses will retaine..their Colour fresh for a yeare at least. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. lxxvi. 326 By such memorials the memory of Gods mercies is kept fresh. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 69 These antipathies..do still remaine..as fresh, as if Adam had but falne yesterday. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4867/4 The Small Pox fresh upon him. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 27 Men..who lived..when the memory of things was fresh. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. i, An incident..as fresh in her memory as if it had occurred yesterday. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 447 Samuel Pepys, whose library and diary have kept his name fresh to our time.

9. Not sullied or tarnished; bright and pure in colour; blooming, gay.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 92 Upon the fresshe daysy to beholde. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 260 The fresshe beautee sleeth me sodeynly Of hir that rometh in the yonder place. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 997 Iason .. hade fongit þe flese & þe fresshe gold. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 55 To luke vpone his [the sun's] fresche and blisfull face. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Flouryssshe the forenoone neuer so fresshe, at the last commeth the euentyde. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 Rhetorike .. setteth forth those matters with freshe colours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1041 Flours were the Couch..Earths freshest, softest lap. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 28 The Green of the Pine .. now looked fresh and pleasant. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 37 He never had a fresh complexion, but it was always dark. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxxvii, Her cheek Lost its fresh and lively hue. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 177 Scarcely less exquisite than the freshest bloom of the Alpine rose.

b. Of personal appearance: Blooming, looking healthy or youthful. Often *fresh and fair*; also in proverbial phrases *fresh as paint, as a rose*, etc.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1191 *Dido*, An huntyng wolde this lusti fresche queene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. x. 29 Venus, the fresche Goddes .. can draw nere. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* XV. 267 The freshest Gospeller in appearance, in experience is found not to be the soundest. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 29 Hast thou beheld a fresher Gentlewoman. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 94 A widow fresh and faire. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Ritter Bann* iv, 'Twas the Abbot of St. James's monks, A fresh and fair old man. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* III. 81 Forth they walked .. as fresh as an oyster. *Ibid.* III. 155 As fresh as a daisy. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 172 The fresh country ladies had to be warned against spoiling their natural roses with paint. 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 217 Though nearly seventy years of age, he is

still hale and 'fresh as paint'. 1885 RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 763/2 [They] see him emerge from his carriage, after a long journey, 'fresh as a rose'.

†c. Gaily attired, finely dressed. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 2037 Ther coursers trappid in the fressest wise. *c* 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 437 II. 86 Perys of Legh come to Lynne opon Cristynmesse Even in the fresshest wise. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iij, To array and make me fresshe for them. 1530 PALSGR. 623/2 My maystresse maketh her fresshe, I wene she go out to some feest to daye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 235 They rose & apparelled them in fresshe arraye. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 807/2 With manie a fresh gentleman riding before them.

10. Not exhausted or fatigued; full of vigour and energy; brisk, vigorous, active. † Of a country: Of unexhausted fertility.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 397 An hondred knyȝtes, pur fersse & sound. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3633 A fersche ost hem to help hastili þer come.

β. c 1205 LAY. 9418 To heo eoden alle afoten: & swiðe freche weoren. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2405 He hadde y-hud .. xx. thousand, That scholden come, on fresche steden. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 103 Þe kyng a seknes hent, þe dede him tok alle fresse. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1528 Oure Britons bolde that fresche come in Thoghte that [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 108 Kynge Aguysas..a freisshe yonge knyght, and with hym v C knyghtes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxix. 532 They were nat strong ynough to abyde them that were freshmen, for theymselfe were sore traueyled. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 26 The mornyng, when our wyttys be most redy and fresch. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 21 He mounted first on the one fresh horse, and afterwards upon the other, posting on. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiii. 74 This Country is very fresh and plentifull. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* v, Take with you three of your fellows whose horses are the freshest. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* II. i. 3, I never felt fresher in my life. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 3 Jan., Ignition is probably the freshest of all the veterans.

absol. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* cii, Or whilst we spend the freshest of our time, The sweet of youth in plotting in the ayre; Alas how oft we fall, hoping to clime.

† b. Recruited, refreshed, rested. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii 162 Whan thei shall be fresshe, thenne shall ye mow make werre. 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Honoria* 187 Nor lies she long, but .. Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain Is saved to-day, to-morrow to be slain.

†**11.** Ready, eager. Const. *to*, also *to* with *inf.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6348 A33 himm birrþ þeon fressh þærto [i. e. to worship God]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18060 (Fairf.), Was nevir ern so fresh to flight. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1254 Enmys thre .. þat, to assayle us here, er ay freshe. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 3 Euer since a fresh Admirer of what I saw there.

† b. Ready to eat or drink; having an appetite or inclination. Also, *fresh and fasting. Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 840 Drinking a filthy liquor, whereto they said Tobacco made them fresh. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 92 They will fresh and fasting, besprinkle themselves with the Stale of a Cow.

12. Of the wind: Having considerable force, strong; † formerly, springing up again (*obs.*). Hence, of the 'way' of a ship: Speedy, steady. Also quasi-*adv.* in *to blow fresh.* Cf. Fr. *frais.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 213 They .. lyft vp theyr saylles & so had a good freshe wynde. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxvi. 66 Uppon a sodayne there came a fresh gale of Winde. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 A fresh Gale is that doth .. presently blow after a calme. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 322 It is a long time ere a ship can bee put upon the stayes when shee has her freshest way. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2181/4 The Wind blowing very fresh .. forced into the Downs a Dutch Man of War. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x, Not making such fresh Way as I did before. 1766 BRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 226 The velocity of the wind on May the 6th, when it blew a fresh gale. 1805 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 77 If it comes on to blow fresh I shall make the signal for Boats to repair on board. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 29 The miller grinds corn when the breeze is fresh.

13. With regard to the use of drink, in two opposite senses: **a.** Sober. Now only *Sc.* **b.** Exhilarated by drink; partially intoxicated; 'half seas over'.

a. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1226 He was freche, he was nought dronke. 1628 W. YONGE *Diary* 113 The Lord Denbigh scarce fresh any day after the morning. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiv, 'Our great udaller is weel eneugh when he is fresh.'

b. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 174 On his return home, rather fresh. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiii, I could get 'fresh'..when in good company. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* iii. 31 For my notion was, they were all fresh.

14. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Of the weather: **a.** Open, not frosty. **b.** Wet.

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 49 Fresh weather. Open weather. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v., How's t' weather to-day? Why fresh; i.e. it rains. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Stirlings.* XV. 319 *note*, Our winters.. have been open and fresh, as it is termed. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 363 What is called in Durham 'fresh weather', *alias* rain. 1880 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 2/1 There were indications of fresh weather..The fresh became less marked.

15. *Comb.*, as *fresh-looking*, † *fresh-new* adjs. Chiefly parasynthetic, as *fresh-coloured, -complexioned, -faced, -hearted,* (*-heartedness*), *-leaved,* † *looked,* †*-suited, -tinctured* adjs. Similarly *fresh-button, -skin* vbs., *fresh-dooring* vbl. sb.

1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 213 To turn the lace, and *fresh-button* the suit. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* i. § 24 *Fresh coloured wares, if they bee often opened, leese their brightnesse.* 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi, With a fresh-coloured face. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* 2156/4 A Girl of about 11 years of Age..light brown hair, and *fresh Complectioned. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 117 A .. fresh-complexioned, quiet, fair man. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 250 By dint of whitening, sash-windowing and *fresh-dooring, the old ample farmhouse has become a very genteel-looking residence. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 354 *Fresh-faced girls sit knitting by their myrtles. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. viii. 123 But I cried the *fresh-hearted New Year. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 The *fresh-heartedness, generosity, and heroism which seagoing has a manifest aptitude to nourish. 1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* I. i, That dost..in *fresh-leaved woods delight! 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5249/4 One William Williams, a *fresh look'd Boy. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 314 The *fresh-looking masonry of yesterday. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 41 This *fresh-new sea-farer. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxii, I had *fresh skinned myself. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. iii, Enter Livio, *fresh suited. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Lady Tyrconnel* 43 *Fresh-tinctur'd like a summer-evening sky.

B. *adv.*

1. In a fresh manner, freshly (see senses of the adj.); newly; † clearly; † eagerly; † gaily; † strongly. † Also *Law*, immediately.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 190 Y-clothed was she fresh, for to devyse. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv, Fresche thay folo the fare. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1423 With the small pype, for it most fresche will call. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 26 New of thi knop, at morrow fresche atyrit. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 39 A pavylyon..garnysshed fresshe after my fantasy. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 188 The Heyfer dead, and bleeding fresh. 1622 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 336 Speak fresh that way. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 64 If fresh after the goods were stolne, the true owner maketh pursuit. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 There is 4 pound of [comfits] and made fresh for you of the purest sugar. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 145 When the earth was fresh broken. 1709 tr. *Poncet's Voy. Æthiopia* 11 Thick Beer..being bad to keep, they are forc'd to make it Fresh, almost every Hour. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* I. xiv. § 4 Anthony .. remembering very fresh the wars he had gone through. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 107 Plantane root fresh digged up. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, *Mrs. Can.* She has a charming fresh colour. *Lady T.* Yes, when it is fresh put on.

2. *Comb.* chiefly with *pres.* and *pa. pples.*, as *fresh-armed, -baked, -bleeding, -blooming, -blowing, -blown, -boiled, -born, -breaking, -caught, -coined, -comer, -crop(t, -drawn, -fallen, -forged, -killed, -made, -quilted, -rankling, -rubbed, -slaughtered, -thrashed, -thrown, -turned, -watered*; **fresh-run** *a.*, (a fish, *esp.* a salmon) that has lately run up from the sea.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 379 Ane new *fresche armit gard. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 844/2 *Fresh-baked brown bread. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xv. 698 His side, *fresh-bleeding with the dart. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 110 In each smiling Countenance appears *Fresh-blooming Health. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 10 The breath of Heav'n *fresh-blowing, pure and sweet. 1632 — *L'Allegro* 22 *Fresh-blown roses washed in dew. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 243 Looking as red and hot as a *fresh-boiled lobster. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 438 Can they refuse to usher in The *fresh-born Year with loud Acclaim. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. ii, And thou, *fresh breaking Day, and you, ye Mountains, Why are ye beautiful? 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, I thought I would make you a present of a *fresh-caught specimen. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 82 The *fresh-coin'd lie. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., *Fresh-comers from England and elsewhere. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus' Supplicants* 90 Why..fly you to these Gods for refuge, Holding these *fresh-crop't branches crown'd with wreaths? 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lv, A *fresh-drawn cork. 1885 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 170 No doubt the thawing of *fresh-fallen snow is not pleasant. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 171 Without loss of time, *fresh forged anathemas are come. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 238 The Gutts of their Cattle *fresh killed. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Corinna's going a Maying* (1869) 69 Aurora throwes her faire *Fresh-quilted colours through the aire. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 100 Inward Grief, *fresh-rankling in his Soul. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 8/5 It had a *fresh-rubbed sore under the collar. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 83 As clean as a *fresh-run salmon. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XVI. 198 Some tall stag, *fresh-slaughter'd in the wood. 1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 7 Sept. 2/6 Very little *fresh-thrashed wheat has been marketed during the past week. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xlvi, She gazed into the *fresh-thrown mould. 1777 WARTON *First of April* 29 The *fresh-turn'd soil. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii. 11 Thou shalt be like a *freshwatred garden. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 365 That .. verdant lawn, Fresh-water'd from the mountains.

C. *sb.*[1]

1. [The adj. used *absol.* passing into a sb.] The fresh part or period (of a day, year, etc.).

1715 JANE BARKER *Exilius* II. 22 They went to divert themselves in a cool Walk, during the fresh of the Morning. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 192 And for that work he took the fresh of the morning. 1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* I. xv. 288 In the fresh of the morning it is the greatest delight. 1889 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 381 The robins..keep on pretending it is the fresh of the year.

2. A rush of water or increase of the stream in a river; a freshet, flood. Also, a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea; *esp.* an ebb tide, whose force is increased by heavy rains. Freq. in *pl.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 136 Lichet Village and an Arme out of Pole Water beting with a litle fresch. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt in Eng.* 10 Sometimes there are great freshes in the River of Tyne. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 25 We met with the Freshes off the Shore caused by the Upland Rains. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 31 And the Freshes or Landwaters, the Snow being mostly dissolved, very much abated. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 83 The officers observed the king's boat to float suddenly, which they attributed to a great fresh. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 401 The high freshes..will bear a vessel of any burden..out to sea. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* I. i. 18 The banks are not so low as to be injured or overflown to any great extent by the freshes.

b. A sudden increase (of wind); a gust, squall.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii, If I should be taken with a fresh of wind. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 23 In the afternoon we had a fresh of wind.

3. A pool, spring or stream of fresh water.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 63 A small fresh or brook that falleth into the Nure. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 75 He shall drinke naught but brine, for I'le not shew him Where the quicke Freshes are. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 13 It groweth like a flagge in low muddy freshes. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 952 Brouzed On celery wild, from watery freshes gleaned [ἑλεόθρεπτόν τε σέλινον]. 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 53, I see Carisbrooke Castle from my window, and have found several delightful wood-alleys.. and quiet freshes.

4. A freshwater stream running out into a tideway; the part of a tidal river next above the salt water; also, the land or lands adjoining this part. Freq. in *pl.* Now *U. S.*

1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 12 It runs vp to the North about 20 miles before it comes to the fresh. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 173 Here the Salmon relinquish the Salts because by the Porposses pursued up the Freshes. 1683 W. PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 313 The Swedes [inhabit] the freshes of the river Delaware. — *Let. to North* in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 412 We are one hundred and thirty miles from the main sea, and forty miles up the freshes. 1686 *Laws of Maryland* (1765) ii, At Pile's Fresh, on both Sides of the said Fresh. 1689 BANISTER *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 668, I have sent you what Muscles our Freshes afford. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 297 In the Freshes they more rarely are troubled with the Seasonings. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* II. ii. 6 By running up into the Freshes with the Ship..during the Five or Six Weeks, that the Worm is thus above Water. *Ibid.* iii. 11 Mawborn Hills in the Freshes of James River. 1708 OLDMIXON *Brit. Empire Amer.* I. 151 This part of the Delaware is call'd the Freshes. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 500 note, His plantation..was situated in the freshes of Rappahannock River.

† **Fresh,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*[-1] [? var. of FRUSH *sb.*[1]] An onset, rush.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4730 The fresshe was so felle of the furse grekes..That [etc.].

Fresh, *v.* [f. FRESH *a.*; cf. F. *fraîchir* (OF. *freschir* intr. in the 12th c.).]

†**1.** *trans.* To make fresh. **a.** To refresh, recruit, strengthen; also, to increase. **b.** To renew, repair. **c.** Naut. *To fresh the hawse*: see FRESHEN *v.* **3.** *Obs.*

a. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1513 He thoughte of thilke water shene To drinke and fresshe him wel withalle. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 119 Crist wolde þat our hope were freschyd in hym. *a* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 291 As diuers men han done to fresshe her fame. 14.. *Sir Beues* (1885) 134/77 (MSS. CM.) The watur him freschyd, þat was colde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. 167 They of Calays were often tymes..fresshed by stelth. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVII. iii, [He who] Fresheth the mountaines with such meedfull spring. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xi. (1718) 45 And fresh their tired souls with strength-restoring sleep. 1890 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 190 Now stay..And fresh your life anon.

b. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 727 They make Her water thryes fresshed euery day. 1513 *Churchw. Acc., St. Mary hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 107 For freshynge the canopy at the high awter. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophеis* 325 With fresh assaults freshing their fury so. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. (1857) 268 Groans fresh'd with vows and vows made salt with tears.

c. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 78 *Fresh the Hawse.*

2. *intr.* † Of the wind: To become fresh, to begin to blow fresh. Also with *up*. Occas. of the sea: To become lively, roughen.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 107 The 16 the winde freshed, and we passed by Mount Carmel. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 282 The wind freshing westwardly, the English bore in..hard among them. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliver.* (1754) 157 The wind freshed up, and began to blow a brisk gale. 1775 E. WILD *Jrnl.* in *Proc. Mass. Hist. Soc.* Ser. II. II. 267 The wind freshing we got clear after several tacks. 1892 [see *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Fre·shing** *vbl. sb.*, renewal, refreshment; (of a wound) recrudescence; **Fre·shing** *ppl. a.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxxii. 488 Thou nedyste not fere of any fresshynge nor of more fourtherynge for me. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 26, I walkt abroad to breath the freshing ayre. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 Abrahams bosome, wherein the Saints receiue freshing. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Her skill in herbs might helpe remove The freshing of a wound which he had got. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 He can paint the freshing sea when the tide runs in.

Freshen (fre·ʃən, fre·ʃn), *v.* [f. FRESH *a.* + -EN [5].]

1. *intr.* To become fresh. **a.** Of the wind: To begin to blow fresh; to increase in strength. Also with *up*. Const. *into*.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iv. 79 The wind came about to the Eastward and freshened upon us. 1760 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 143 The Wind freshened up as the Evening came on. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xvii, The wind now freshened fast. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 197 The wind was again freshening into a gale.

b. To assume a fresh look; to become bright or vivid; to brighten.

1819–20 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christm. Dinner* (1865) 281 How truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles! 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ix, A greenness grew over those brown beds, which freshening daily, suggested the thought that Hope traversed them at night.

c. To grow fresh; to lose salt or saltness.

1864 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* To make FRESH, in various senses: *esp.* to recruit, renew, revive, give freshness to; to remove salt or saltness from. Also with *up*.

1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 14 Water Holes .. were cut in the Ice, for freshening the Meat. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 246 Freshen'd from the wave the zephyr blew. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. II. 138 It freshens the ocean many leagues with its flood. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1833) II. xxi. 90 Let in a little air to freshen the room. 1805 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 227 [They] get into the suburbs ..and freshen themselves for the confinement of the week to come. 1808 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 94 He will beat the Austrians, and freshen his popularity in France by so doing. 1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 254 It would freshen up my Italian. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 70 It freshens up a sick person's whole mind to see 'the baby'. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i, The good wives of the market freshened their utensils. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. iii. 95 It is freshened with carbonic acid gas. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 258 And must we again freshen up their memory? 1877 *Goodholme's Dom. Cycl.* 113 (Cent.) Freshen [salt codfish] by leaving it in water an hour.

3. *Naut.* 'To relieve (a rope) of its strain, or danger of chafing, by shifting or removing its place of nip' (Adm. Smyth). *To freshen hawse, the nip*: to pay out more cable, so as to change the place of the part exposed to friction. *To freshen ballast*: 'to divide or separate it, so as to alter its position' (Adm. Smyth). *To freshen way*: of a ship, to increase the speed; also *transf.* of a passenger or traveller.

1855 CAPT. CHAMIER *My Trav.* I. xi. 177, I freshened my way, and got home as quickly as possible.

Hence **Fre·shened, Fre·shening** *ppl adjs.* Also **Fre·shener**, something that freshens; *spec.* a spell of exercise for 'freshening' a horse.

1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, I .. bid the freshen'd waters glide .. Through winding woods and pastures wide. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 223 Gave her cheeks all the freshened animation of a flower that [etc.]. 1884 *Advance* (Chicago) 13 Mar., Change of method will be a freshener of interest. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* I. i. 11, I thought of taking the boys out for a freshener on the cliff. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/1 The simplest form of this grafting process is the bringing together of 'freshened' edges of flesh.

Fresher[1] (fre·ʃəɹ). [f. FRESH *a.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which comes fresh. a. *Univ. slang*: = FRESHMAN. b. A fresh breeze. Hence **Fre·sher-dom**, the condition of a freshman.

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 4/2 The entry of freshers is about two hundred under the average. 1891 DUNCAN *Amer. Girl Lond.* 254 According to the pure usage of Oxonian English, he was a 'Fresher'. 1894 *Field* 9 June 836/2 The Britannia took in her flying jib, a fresher from off St. Mary's Marshes laying on until the Prince of Wales's cutter was fairly foaming. 1895 *19th Cent.* Nov. 763 Emergence from the condition of 'fresherdom'.

Fresher[2]. *dial.* A young frog.

1823 in MOOR *Suffolk Words.* 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 314 He loved to catch 'freshers' and let them hop down his throat.

Freshet (fre·ʃét). Also 8 *erron.* **fresh shot.** [f. FRESH *sb.*[1] + -ET; or possibly a. OF. *freschet* adj., dim. of *freis* FRESH *a.* (cf. *fontaine frechette*, 16th c. in Godef.).]

1. A small stream of fresh water. Cf. FRESH *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 113 Freshets distilling from the said mountaines..do fall into the lake. 1611 SIR T. DALE in A. Brown *Genesis U. S.* (1890) I. 507 A shallop necessarie and propper to discover freshetts, Rivers and Creekes. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 160 Gardens, well watered with springs and small freshets. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* IV. xiii. 215 The Traveller..skirts, on the dry lea, many a little freshet. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 168 A cave.. sweet Fountain freshets within it.

2. A stream or rush of fresh water flowing into the sea. Cf. FRESH *sb.*[1] 2.

1596 L. KEYMIS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 673 The freshets .. grow strong and swift, setting directly off to sea against the wind. 1721 BAILEY, *Fresh Shot* .. is when any great River falls into the Sea. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vii. 238 He hugged the cross freshets instead of striking out into the smoother water.

3. A flood or overflowing of a river caused by heavy rains or melted snow.

1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond.-wrkg. Provid.* (1867) 45 Her scituation is neere to a River, whose strong freshet at breaking up of Winter filleth all her Bankes. 1784 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 100 The freshet in the river.. was so sudden that cattle..were in danger of being drowned. 1837 C. T. JACKSON *1st Rep. Geol. Maine* 109 The loose materials .. are deposited along river courses, especially during freshets. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 142 In a flood, or freshet, the water is always highly charged with detritus.

transf. and *fig.* 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 196 A feast of reason and a regular 'freshet' of soul. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xvii. 116, I never saw such a freshet of loveliness before. 1886 MRS. PHELPS *Burglars in Par.* ix. 155 Freshets of circulars poured over the land

attrib. 1865 M. C. HARRIS *St. Philip's* xxiv. 173 Rough bridges..left gaping from freshet-time to freshet-time. 1875 in Buckland *Log-bk.* 364 It is always in a freshet season that the Channel cuts down the Frampton side. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 14 Evans..puts the ordinary freshet rise at twenty feet.

Hence **Fre·shet** *v. trans.*, to flood as with a freshet; in quot. *fig.*

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. 179 The winds .. freshened all the waysides..with a down-pour of colour.

Freshful (fre·ʃful). *a. rare.* [f. FRESH *a.* + -FUL.] Full of freshness; refreshing. Hence **Fre·shfulness.**

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 426 Fragrant breezes, freshful showers. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Poems* (1860) 234, I took a long deep draught of silent freshfulness.

Fre·shhood. *U. S.* = FRESHMANHOOD.

1836 *Harvardiana* III. No. 555. p. 98 When to the college I came in the first dear day of my freshhood.

Freshish (fre·ʃiʃ), *a.* [f. FRESH *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat fresh; in senses of FRESH *a.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 170 If the Mould should look a little freshish, it wont be so much suspected. 1798 LADY HUNTER in *Sir M. Hunter's Jrnl.* (1894) 123 All the gales..are..a little fresh, or freshish. 1824 *Examiner* 555/2 He was freshish..neither drunk nor sober. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. i. 6 'It is freshish'..pulling up the fur collar. 1865 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 Sims, a waterman, says there was a freshish wind, but no surf.

† **Fre·sh-lap.** *Obs.* = DEWLAP I.

1398 [see DEWLAP].

Freshly (fre·ʃli), *adv.* [f. FRESH *a.* + -LY 2.] In a fresh manner.

1. Newly; lately; recently. (Now only with ppl. adjs.)

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 255 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 343 Whoder thou3test thou fere, That were thus freshliche from me gon? 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 56 New comen in to Irlonde freshly after the martirdome of seint Thomas of Cauntorbury. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 236 Where we, in all our trim, freshly beheld Our royall, good, and gallant Ship. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxvi (1700) 159 As I freshly intimated, I..fear..your tir'd Patience..doth summon me to leave you. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus* (1721) Addi. 3 The banks were freshly wet. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxviii, Yells the mad crowd o'er entrails freshly torn. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 276 The excommunication of the king was then freshly published.

b. Anew, afresh. Now *rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 He bled freshly. 1617 WITHER *Fidelia* Juvenilia (1633) 458 Downe againe we set And freshly in that sweete discourse went on. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 An additional reason for freshly introducing him..to English readers.

2. With unabated or renewed vigour. †Also fiercely, eagerly (*obs.*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1190 William ginnes ride fresly toward here fos. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 166 And fell rycht freschly for till ete. 14.. *Fencing w. Two-Handed Sword* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 300 Freshly smyte thy strokis by dene. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 The trees & flowres dyd ..sprynge moost freshly. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 818/1 Three score archers shot freshlie at their enimies. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 348 He was .. freshly pursued. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* IV. Wks. 1883 VI. 205 Fate seemed to wind him up for four score years; Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more. 1849 W. M. W CALL *Reverberat.* I. 8 Again the life-tree freshlier springs. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* II. ii. 82, I would sleep On this strange news of thine, that being awake I may the freshlier front my sense thereof.

b. With respect to the wind: Briskly; with considerable force.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 415 They .. bare a topte saile affor the wynde ffresshely, to make a good ffare. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv, [A breeze] gathering freshlier overhead, Rock'd the full-foliaged elms. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 It has been blowing freshly from W.S.W.

3. With undiminished intensity, purity, distinctness, etc.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1228 And love hir alwey freshly newe. 1660 COWLEY *His Majesties Restoration* iv, That name of Cromwell, which does freshly still The Courses of so many Sufferers fill. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 621 One held a living foe, that freshly bled With new-made wounds 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. Pref. 9 While yet the man lives freshly in the memory of his fellows.

4. With fresh appearance, odour, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 243 Looks he as freshly, as he did the day he wrastled? 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxix, And every morn his colour freshlier came. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, The air..smelt more freshly than down beside the marsh.

† **5.** Gaily, with magnificence. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6206 A chariot..Framet ouer freshly with frettes of perle. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* III. i, So they rode freshly with grete royalte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 16 Ladyes and damozelles freshly apparayled.

6. *Comb.* with pa. ppples., as *freshly-blown, -fallen, -named, -opened* adjs.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. iv. (1682) 49 The one is that freshly-named Mr. Townly and divers ingenious persons, etc. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 34 The melting of freshly fallen mountain snow. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 140 Freshly blown lilacs. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxi. 216 She looked out like a freshly-opened flower.

Freshman (fre·ʃmæn). [f. FRESH *a.* + MAN.]

1. A new comer; a novice; a 'new hand'. Used by Cheke for † a proselyte.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxiii. 15 Ie go about both bi see and land to maak oon freschman. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* II. iv, I'll trust no freshman with such secrets. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 490 Cranmer was an old and experienced captain, and was not to be troubled by freshmen and novices. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 26 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/2 The Masters of Fishing-Ships .. do neglect to produce Certificates of their Compliments of Green Men or Fresh Men. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. i. 89 Shy and unsophisticated I, as honest freshman, waited.

attrib. 1833 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 164 We freshman reviewers are too serious for Lockhart.

2. A student during his first year, *esp.* his first term, at a University.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 4 He was but yet a freshman in Cambridge. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Gentl. of Univ.* (Arb.) 44 At Tennis .. when hee can once play a Set, he is a Fresh-man no more. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* I. B j b, Your Master of Artship That made you lord it over Boys and Freshmen. 1782 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 206 The admission of so large a class of Freshmen the last year .. is matter of agreeable surprise. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* iii, Freshmen cannot learn the mysteries of college etiquette in a day.

b. *Comb.* as **freshman-class** *U.S.*, 'the lowest of the four classes in an American college (Webster 1890); **freshman-sophomore** *U.S.* (see quot. 1851) also shortened *fresh-soph omore*\.

1847 *Yale Lit. Mag.* XII. 114, I was a Fresh-Sophomore then, and a waiter in the commons' hall. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words, Fresh-soph*, an abbreviation of Freshman-Sophomore. One who enters college in the Sophomore year, having passed the time of the Freshman year elsewhere.

Hence **Fre·shmanhood**, the condition or state of a freshman; the period during which it lasts; **Freshma·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a freshman; † **Fre·shmanly** *a.* = prec.; **Fre·shmanship** = *freshmanhood*; also *humorous*, the personality of a freshman.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* To Rdr., Thus I put forth this my freshmanly enterprise. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV i. (Rtldg.) 195/2 Well, wise sir Pol, since you have practised thus Upon my freshman-ship, I'll try your salt-head, What proof it is against a counter-plot. 1617 HALES *Serm.* 9 This young fencer hath set himselfe vp one of the deepest mysteries of our profession, to practise his freshmanship vpon. *c* 1741 BRAINERD in Edwards *Life* i. (1851) 15 Being much exposed on account of my freshmanship. 1837 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 21 Those days of Freshmanic innocence. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 4 What they had in common was freshmanship, etc. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxvi. 192 That I might not torment Mr. Baker with his freshmanship. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 28 1 As it grew in the Freshmanhood of John Henry Newman.

† **Fre·shment.** *Obs.* [f. FRESH *v.* + -MENT.] Refreshing influence.

1611 J. CARTWRIGHT *Preacher's Trav.* 19 To enioy the freshment of the aire and riuer.

Freshness (fre·ʃnés). [f. FRESH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fresh in senses of the adj. Also *concr.* (nonce-use) a fresh stream.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxi. (1495) 451 Fressh water rysyth vpwarde for fresshnes and lyghtnes, and salte water fallyth dounwarde for his heuynesse. 1493 *Petronilla* (Pynson 1528) Glad all in floures of spirituall fresshnesse. *a* 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* 155 For therof truly commeth all goodnesse..Jollitie, pleasaunce, and freshnesse. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 184 Ye fresshenes of his aparyll. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 824 The Kite affecteth not so much the Grossenesse of the Aire as the Cold and Freshnesse thereof. 1683 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 628 My way of examining the Freshness and Saltness of Waters. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 P 1 That I might enjoy the Freshness of the Evening in my Garden. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. I. vi. § 32 The mind runs after it with .. much freshness and eagerness. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intimations Immort.* i, The glory and the freshness of a dream. *a* 1821 KEATS *'I stood tiptoe upon a little hill'*, Where the hurrying freshnesses aye preach A natural sermon o'er their pebbly beds. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 164 The impression..had already lost much of its freshness. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 13 The freshness of the open sea Seemed ease and joy and very life to me.

Fre·shwater, *a.* [f. FRESH *a.* + WATER *sb.*]

1. Of or pertaining to, yielding, produced by, or living in water that is fresh or not salt. Also, pertaining to an animal that lives in fresh water. So in names of fishes, as *freshwater mussel*, etc.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* O iij, The best freshe water fyshe .. is taken in water stonye in the bottum. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 465 Pearch, and other freshwater fish. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 160 The fresh-water polypus. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 49 Animals .. bred in the numerous fresh-water lakes. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 183 The Bull-head..is in some places called the fresh-water devil. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 82 Fresh-water flowers of several colours. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 142 Land and fresh-water shells, are common to both formations. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxix. 485 We suppose those in the western channel to be of freshwater origin.

2. Unaccustomed to salt water, new to the sea.

1621 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 215 The French ambassador .. being himself such a fresh-water sailor. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 515 Fresh-water travellers at Sea. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, You're but a fresh-water sailor. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 26 A considerable deal of bustle occurs amongst the fresh-water sailors of these countries.

† **b.** *fig.* Unpractised; unskilled; untrained; raw.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 232 [The storm] did marvellously trouble them, and specially those that were but fresh-water Souldiers. 1624 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 461 Some fresh-water soldiers are preferred to old servitors. 1677 *App. to Spottiswood's Hist. Ch. Scotl.* 15 The Tironenses..are not a distinct Order of Monks, but rather young Novices, or fresh-water Monks. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I xxvii. 338 The..Army was commanded by ..Antonio de Figuera, a Freshwater Soldier, but a great

Bragadocio. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. to Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 11 Ignorant, unlearned, and fresh-water critics.

†3. *Fresh-water soldier*, a name for the plant *Stratiotes aloides* (Gerard, *Herbal*, 1597, II. ccxcix).

Hence †**Fresh-watered** *a.* = prec. 2 b.

1674 S. VINCENT *Gallant's Acad.* Ep. Ded. A v b, Commanders will not disdain to instruct even a fresh-watered Souldier in the School-points of War.

†**Fre'shwoman.** *rare.* The analogue of a freshman in an imaginary university.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. ii, Mother, you do intreat like a fresh-woman.

Freshwood, dial. form of THRESHOLD.

Fresison (frĭ'səi·ᵊǫn). *Logic.* A mnemonic word designating the fifth mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* (ed. 2) 98 Fresison.

Freson(e; see FRISON *Obs.*, Frisian (man or horse).

Fres(s)t, var. form of FRIST, *Obs.*

Fret (fret), *sb.*[1] Also 4–9 frette, 5–6 frete, (6 *Sc.* fratt). [app.a.OF. *frele* trellis-work, interlaced work (mod.F. *frette*, in the heraldic sense = 2).

This sb. and the related FRET *v.*[2] are commonly believed to represent the OE. *frætwe* pl., ornaments, *frætw(i)an* to adorn, but this appears to be phonologically inadmissible, and many of the usual phraseological combinations of the words in ME are paralleled by similar uses in OF.]

1. Ornamental interlaced work; a net; an ornament (esp. for the hair) consisting of jewels or flowers in a network.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. A 147 A frette of goold sche hadde next hyre her. *Ibid.* B 228 In-with a fret of rede rose leves. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 228 With frette of perle upon his hede. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 36 Wroght wit mapil leues and fret of a iij. foill. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 212 A ladyes head with many a frete. 1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 392 A frete of the quenis oure set with grete perle. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 152 On her head A rich fret of gold..full of stately riche stones set. 1516 *Inventories* (1815) 26 Item ane paclott of crammesy satene with ane fratt of gold on it with xii. d amantis. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xliii, About the Border, in a fine-wrought Fret Emblem's, Empressa's, Hieroglyphics, set. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* VII. 190 Unto her fragrant breast her hand she set, And drew therefrom a bag of silken fret.

2. *Her.* Originally, a figure formed by two endlets, dexter and sinister, intersecting; = F. *frette*. (Cf. FRETTY.) In later use, 'a figure formed by two narrow bands in saltire, interlaced with a mascle' (Cussans).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 85 b, The Fret borne in this Cote Armour, is founde borne also of diuerse noble Gentlemen. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxiv, In his white Cornet, Verdon doth display A fret of Gueles. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 149 Arms..in the second and third, a fret, or. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. 224 Hugh, the head of the family, bears the frette without any difference.

3. †a. *Arch.* Carved ornament, *esp.* in ceilings, consisting of intersecting lines in relief. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 111 We see in Garden-knots, and the Frets of Houses, and all equall and well answering Figures how they please. 1625 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. 71 To Butler and his boye .. plastering the frett in the drawinge chamber. 1664 EVELYN *Archit.* 138 Roofs..Embossed with Frets of wonderful relievo.

b. An ornamental pattern composed of continuous combinations of straight lines, joined usually at right angles. Also *attrib.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Arch.* II. ix. 110 The Fret..consists in a certain interlacing of two Lists or small Fillets, which run always in parallel distances equal to their breadth, with this necessary condition, that at every return and intersection they do always fall into right angles. 1665–76 REA *Flora* 8 A railed fret of twenty-three divisions. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 172 The fret, an ornament, either of open filigree work, or cast in bold relief..is placed immediately beneath the lowest bar or fret-rail, and in the best kind of stoves it is made stationary. 1836 H. G. KNIGHT *Archit. Tour Normandy* 199 The most common mouldings are the hillet..the zig-zag or embattled frette. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 4 The fret or herring-bone is of common occurrence on vases of the oldest style. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 209 In the kylix on the right, the rectilinear designs and enclosed squares become the fret.

4. *Comb.*, as **fret-cutting** *vbl. sb.*, the cutting of wood with a fret saw into ornamental designs; also *attrib.*; **fretwood,** wood prepared for FRETWORK (sense 2). Also FRET-SAW.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 530 Small pieces of ornamental furniture..can be adorned most effectively by fret-cutting. *Ibid.* § 663 A fret-cutting treadle-machine. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1262/3, 12 ft. planed fret-wood.

Fret (fret), *sb.*[2] Also 6 frete, freete, freate, 7 freat. [f. FRET *v.*[1]]

1. A gnawing or wearing away, erosion. Now *rare.* Also *concr.* †a canker, a fretting sore; a decayed spot (in the wood of a bow or arrow, in a hair).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 120 Freetes be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be muche lyke a Canker, crepynge and encreasynge in those places in a bowe, whyche be weaker then other. 1639 FULLER *Holy Warre* (1647) IV. iv. 173 This string to his bow is so full of gauls, frets, and knots, it cannot hold. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 6 (1689) 10 Such [hairs] as are .. free from Galls, Scabs and Frets. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 82 The fret or erosion which frequently takes place in different parts of the skin. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 41 Before..the busy fret Of that sharpheaded worm begins.

fig. 1580 BABINGTON *Lord's Prayer* (1596) 6 If thou desirest to be free from the fret of enuie .. pray. 1581 J. BELL tr. *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 And now behold how many pumples and frets lurke under this one skabbe of the popish doctrine. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. xli, Time never toucht him with deforming Fret. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Iustine* Gg 6b. He was a diligent repressor of Eunuches and Courtiers, calling them the mothes and frettes of the Pallace.

2. Pain in the bowels, gripes, colic. Also *pl.* Now *dial.* Cf. FRET *v.*[1] 4.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlix. 316 Oile of [Jesamin] ..will..appease the frets of yoong children. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 161 Children..are troubled with winde in the stomach or belly, which they [Nurses] call the Frets. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 642 The fret, or mouldy-grubs. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl., Fret* in farriery, a name sometimes applied to gripes or colic in horses or other cattle.

3. Agitation of mind; a ruffled condition of temper; irritation, passion, vexation; also, querulous or peevish utterance. In phr. *fret of mind, fret and fever, fret and fume.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xliii. 38 This formost spider and flie in furious fret, Frowning ech on other. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 6 The thought of that Turnes my abused heart-strings into fret. 1612 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 184 He is..blamed .. as if he had hastened his brother's end by putting him into frets. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Cor.* xii. 5 They make us sick of the fret. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq* xx. 77 It were a plague and fret of mind .. to the poor credulous Laiety. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (184.) 145 My lord was in as great a fret as I. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser I. *South-Sea Ho.*, Situated as thou art ..amid the fret and fever of speculation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II III. vii, A fret and fever that keeps heart and brain on fire. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xxix. (1867) 290 He heard his wife's plaintive fret. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxvii. 2 Those whom the Lord loves are delivered from the fret and fume of life.

†4. A sudden disturbance (of weather); a gust, squall (of wind); in early use also, agitation of waves. *Obs.*

1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 130 It [foresaile] was blowen from the yarde with a freat. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Through Sicil his raging wyld frets .. you sayled [*Scyllæam rabiem experti*]. 1590 R. FERRIS *Voy. Bristow* in Arb. Garner VI. 159 We were in a great fret by reason of the race. 1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 166 Such frets of weather in twenty howers time .. that [etc.]. 1678 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 269 At on this morning roase a frett of wind. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 316 Between Ireland and the height of the Cape, such frets of wind came down.

fig. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 73 ₱ 10 Frustrated of my hopes by a fret of dotage.

5. Secondary fermentation in liquors. Phr. *on* or *upon the fret.*

1664 BEALE *Cider* in *Evelyn's Pomona* 40 Men like or dislike drink, that hath more or less of the fret in it. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 12 White Wines upon the Frett. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 1 Midling Ale .. fresh, and not upon the fret. 1763 S. T. JANSSEN *Smuggling laid open* 111 The Officer should not dip when any Wines are upon the Fret. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 240 When every symptom of fret is wholly subsided, the cider is racked off. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Fret*, a gaseous fermentation of cider or beer.

6. Phr. *On* or *upon the fret* (see senses 3 and 4; perh. partly transf. from sense 5): in a state of agitation, irritation, ill-humour, or impatience.

1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* 6 'Tis some Roring Ranting Play that 's upon the fret all the while. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 3 But he fears nothing, when his Zeal and his Discretion are once upon the fret. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 160 The Surface..cover'd with Froth and Bubbles; for it [River] runs all along upon the Fret. 1705 S. WHATELY in Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 166 Crying out whenever he is put upon the fret, 'Gov[r] Nicholson'. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. x, The moment you have put him upon the fret, you'll fall into the dumps yourself. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* Wks. II. 280 Flanders .. on the fret for an insurrectionary war. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* XXV. 94 He was always either on the strut or the fret.

Fret (fret), *sb.*[3] Also 5–6 freyte. [of uncertain etymology.

Possibly a use of OF. *frete* ring, ferrule (see FRET *v.*[5]). Another possibility is that it is connected with FRET *v.* to rub (cf. quot. 1606.]

In musical instruments like the guitar, formerly a ring of gut (Stainer), now a bar or ridge of wood, metal, etc. placed on the fingerboard, to regulate the fingering.

c 1500 *Prov.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 In myddest of the body [of Lute], the stryngis soundith best, For, stoppide in the freytes, they abydeth the pynnes wrest. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 21 b, If the strings be out of tune, or frets disordered, there wanteth the harmony. 1606 CHAPMAN *M. D'Olive* I. B 3 b, The string sounds euer well, that rubs not too much ath frets. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 80 The Frets are nearer to one another toward the Bridge. 1788 CAVALLO *ibid.* LXXVIII. 242 In a set of musical keys, pipes, or frets, a temperament is absolutely necessary. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 92 The violin, which once had six strings, with guitar frets, was fortunately relieved from these superfluities.

fig. 1587 *Gascoigne's Wks., Hearbes*, &c., Commend. Verse, Whose cords were coucht on frets of deepe disdaine.

attrib. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* XX. 22 As sound Of cittern, at the fret-board..Is..modulate and tuned.

Fret, *sb.*[4] *rare.* [ad. OF. *frete, fraite, fraicte,* breach.] A breach or passage made by the sea. (Quot. 1884 perh. belongs to FRET *sb.*[2])

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/2 They had no entrance at all, vntill the riuer had made a new fret. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. vi. (1810) 550 Before they could compasse the fret, or cleft rocky ground as aforesaid. 1884 *Times* 15 Aug. 5 The sands had a tendency to accumulate in the Upper Mersey and .. it was the 'frets' and erosion of the sand banks which counteracted this tendency.

Fret (fret), *sb.*[5] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. OF. *frete* (mod.F. *frette*) a ferrule, ring (also *spec.* as below).] (See quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 332/1 The Frets..of a Wheel ..are Iron Hoops about the Nave. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Fret*, the belt of iron which goes round the nave of a wheel. Also called Clam.

†**Fret,** *sb.*[6] *Obs.* Also 7 frete. [ad. L. *fretum.* (Perh. confused with FRET *sb.*[4]).] A strait.

1576 SIR H. GILBERT *Disc. passage to Cataia* i, An Islande [America] .. hauing on the Southside of it the frete, or strayte of Magellan. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 345 This Sea coast of Britaine is seperated from the Continent of Europe by a frete or streight. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 364 In this Euripe or fret of Negropont ..Aristotle drowned himselfe, as many affirme. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 506 A small fret (known by the peculiar name of Menai) sundereth it from the Welch continent.

Fret (fret), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **fretted.** Pr. ppl. **fretting.** Forms: *Inf.* 1 fretan, 2 freoten, 3–6 frete(n, 3 *south.* vreten, 5 fretyn, freete, 6 freat(e, 6–7 frett e, 4– fret. *Pa. t.* 1–2 frǽt, 3–4 fret(e, *south.* vret, freet, 4 frat(e, frette, 6 fret; also *weak forms*: 5 freted, 6– fretted. *Pa. pple.* 1 freten, 4 freaten, fretyn(e, 5 frete, -ette; *weak forms*: 6– fretted; also 4–7 fret. Also 3–4 i-, yfrete(n, 5–6 i-, yfret(te. [OE. *fretan* str. vb. (conjugated like *etan* to EAT) = MLG., MDu. *vrēten* (Du. *vreten*), OHG. *frezzen* (MHG. *vrezzen*, mod.G. *fressen*), Goth. *fraitan* (pret. *frēt*), f. OTeut. *fra-* (see FOR- *pref.*[1]) + **etan* to EAT.]

†1. *trans.* Chiefly of animals: To eat, devour. Also with *up* and to eat *of. Obs.*

Beowulf 1582 He .. fræt .. fyftyne men. *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Hie..hæfdon miclne dæl þara horsa freten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Sum [sede feol] bi þe weie .. and fuȝeles hit freten. *c* 1205 LAY. 274 Let þu þa hundes .. eiðer freten oðer. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe coue..fret al þæt of hwat heo schulde uorð bringen hire cwike briddes. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 4027 Þis leun sal oðer folc freten. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (Horstman) lxxix. 14 A beste frate it and nama. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 161 Opone thy wombe thou schalt glyde, And erthe frete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 194 Adam afterward aȝeines hus defence Frette of þat fruit. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1951 *Ariadne*, And into a prysoun..cast is he Tyl ..he shulde fretyn be. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 729 Þey freten vp the furste froyt & falsliche lybbeþ.

absol. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 95 And in fastyng-dayes to frete ar ful tyme were. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 71 Have of thine own and faste gyne to frete.

†b. *transf.* To devour, consume, destroy. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxxii. 22 Fyr fryt land mid his wæstme. ȝ.. *E. E. Altit. P.* B. 404 þat þe flod nade al freten with freȝtande wawez. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 387 For alle thing it [tyme] fret and shal. 1388 WYCLIF *Micah* v. 6 Thei shulen frete the lond of Assur bi swerd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6691 A tru to be takon..paire men for to bery, And to frete hom with fyre.

absol. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67 Thee fyre heer on fretting [*ignis edax*] with blaze too rafter is heaued.

2. To gnaw; to consume, torture or wear away by gnawing. Now only of small animals: = EAT 9. Also *intr.* (const. *on, into*).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 274 Naddren and snaken..tered and freteð þe uuele speken. *c* 1205 LAY. 166 Heo [fleoȝen] freten þet corn & þat græs. *c* 1275 *Xl Pains of Hell* 19 in *O. E. Misc.* 147 Wrmes habbeþ my fleys ifreten. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6570 Vermyn grete..þe synful men sal gnaw and frete. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1159 Fayre handes & feete freaten too the bonne. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 171 Wormes..frate so Julianus his neþer ende þat [etc.]. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ii. (1554) 166 b, His flesh gan turne to corrupcion Fret with wormes vpon eche partie. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvii. 384 (Add. MS.), I suffere thes todes to frete. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlvii. 207 On his hondis he gan to frete. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) 127 The mothes and soft wormes fret the cloath. 1551 *Psalter* xxxix. 12 Like as it wer a moth fretting a garment. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 92 The greedie wormes that linger for the nones, To fret vpon her flesh. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 198 The Dragons put in their heads into their snout ..and withall fret and gnaw the tenderest part. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser II. *Pop. Fallacies, Home is a Home*, etc., We cannot bear to have our thin wardrobe eaten and fretted into by moths. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1423 The .. bee Flits through flowering rush to fret White or duskier violet.

fig. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 The fende..purposyth to chew and to frete the clene fyf of gode men.

b. To champ (the bit); also *absol.*

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* V. ii, Fretting his proud heart, as a steed frets on the bit. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 67 A young colt That frets the bit..Art thou.

3. *transf.* of slow and gradual destructive action, as of frost, rust, disease, chemical corrosives, friction, the waves, etc.: = EAT 10. Const. *into, to* (the result). Also with *asunder, away, in pieces, off, out.*

In this and the following senses this vb. has partly coalesced with FRET *v.*[4]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He uret him suluen, weilawei! ase þe uile deð. ȝ.. *E. E. Altit. P.* B. 1040 Þe soyle by þat se halues .. fel fretes þe flesch. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 557 The fome of syluer..fretyth awaye

superfluytee of deed flessh. *c* 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 183 Þe rust hat þi siluer duþ freete. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 The thistyll .. fretteth away the cornes nygh it. 1567 G. FENNER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 148 Our cable was fretted in sunder with a rocke. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 69, I may no praise unto a knife bequeath Wyth rust yfret though painted be the sheath. 1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 5 The seas fretteth away the Ice and Snowe. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 37 Inkes that .. would corrode or fret the paper in peeces. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 266 The Barble fishes..will set the line against their backes, and..presently saw and fret the same asunder. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 182 Some thieves have .. fretted off their fetters with mercury water. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 158 The name of the City [on the coin] fretted out and quite worn away with age. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 166 The Air..is so sharp, that in a short time it frets not only Iron Plates, but..Tiles upon the Roofs of Houses. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 74 The Copperas in the Ink will fret the Nibs. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 106 An island fretted by every frost and storm. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 134 The river frets away the rocks along its banks.

absol. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* ii. 17 Their wordes shall fret even as doeth a Cancre. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxiv. 135 The Onions do fret, attenuate or make thin. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 484 Arsnick .. eateth, and fretteth, being a very strong corrosiue. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., [Said of a grindstone] Capital stone, it frets (i.e. grinds) well.

b. *fig.* Chiefly of the passions, etc.: To 'devour', 'consume', torment: cf. EAT 10 c. Also, *to fret oneself*. *Obs.* exc. in *fret the heart*, in which use this sense is now hardly distinguishable from 8.

c 1200 ORMIN 16132 Hat lufe towarrd Godess hus me freteþ att min herrte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 98 Full of.. wrathfull thought He fret him selven all to nought. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. i. (1554) 101 a, This Manlius was fret in his corage To greater worships sodainly to ascende. *c* 1450 *How good Wife taught Doughter* 80 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 185 Envyouse herte hym selfe fretithe, my dere childe. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 47 So wrathful love .. May freat thy cruel heart! *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV 126 Dido doth burne with loue, rage fretes her boones. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xiv (1609) 322 Their hearts alreadie fretted and cankered at the very roote, for the last disgrace received. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 A crafty Constitution, and an uneasy Mind is fretted with vexatious Passions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xli. 241 It did tease me; insomuch that my very heart was fretted. 1849 SAXE *Poems, Proud Miss M^c Bride*, The very sigh That her stately bosom was fretting. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 59 So many curiosities drive one crazy, and fret one's heart to death.

† c. *To fret out* (time): to waste.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 50 By the third is cald to question most that musically fret their time out in idle baubling.

† 4. Said of pains in the stomach or bowels.

c 1275 *Vl Pains Hell* 148 in *O. E. Misc.* 151 Gripes freteþ heore Mawen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 179/1 Fretyn, or chervyn, *torqueo*.

5. To form or make by wearing away; = EAT 11. With cognate obj. *to fret its way*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 167 Till they haue fretted vs a payre of graues, Within the Earth. 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 307 Let it stampe wrinkles in her brow of youth, With cadent Teares fret Channels in her cheekes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 441 As if his eager soul, biting for anger at the clay of his body, desired to fret a passage through it. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* iv. 87 A broad white torrent fretting its way along the bottom of an impassable gorge.

† 6. *intr.* To make a way by gnawing or corrosion; *lit.* and *fig.*; = EAT 12. Also with *through*. Const. *into, to. Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 127 The ffresinge ffrost ffreted to here hertis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy) 159 With knotted whyppes in the flesshe to frete. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The flud and rage of the sea .. doth freate .. in dyuers places. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit & Sonn.* (1837) 368 Eche lowering looke of yours, frets farther in my hart. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1126 How dangerous it is, to suffer sinne to lye fretting into the soule! 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. 123 The Water .. would sooner fret through and cause a passage, then make a stoppage. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 82 His streames [mouths of the Nile] fret one into another. *Ibid.* 373 Perforations which in process of time might fret in, and indent into the structure itself. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xvii. 80 Many Wheals arose, and fretted one into another, with great Excoriation.

† 7. *intr.* for *refl.* To become eaten, corroded, or worn; to waste or wear away; to decay, become corrupt. Also with *asunder, off, out*. *Obs.* Cf. FRET *v.*4 2.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B ij b, And that same penne shalle frete asonder, and fall a way. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 121 Bowes moost commonlye freate vnder the hande..for the heete of the hand. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 218 If I had bidden from meat any longer, I think my very maw would have fret asunder. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 170 Metals doe waste, and fret with Cankers Rust. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life of Peiresc* II. 128 When passing through a coloured glasse, they [the Raies of the Sun] fret off, and carry with them some portion of the colour. 1761 HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* (1765) 23 They [Alder trees] fretted at the top and died. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 299 The leather fretting..By friction wore must ever be supply'd. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 111 The wound fretted out into a sore.

8. *trans.* To chafe, irritate. Chiefly with regard to the mind: To annoy, distress, vex, worry. Also, *to fret oneself*; and to bring *into* or *to* (a specified condition) by worrying. Cf. FRET *v.* 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/95 So þat þe salt scholde is woundene frete. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 1 Frett not thy self at the vngodly. 1546 [see FRETTING *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1594 FORMAN *Diary* (1849) 26 She cam not to me, and I was marvailously freted with yt. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 77 You may as well forbid the Mountaine Pines To wagge their high tops .. When they are fretted with the gusts of heauen. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 52 They that stood by mocked him, and he being fretted went away. 1693 W FREKE *Art of War* ix. 265 Arrows.. fret horse doubly more than Guns can. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 160 ¶ 9, I should have fretted my self to Death at this Promise of a Second Visit. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, I have tried to fret him myself. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XI. iii, The officious hand Cf consolation, fretting the sore wound. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 207 The horses were urged and checked until they were fretted into a foam. 1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* iv. (1874) 190 They were fretted into something like contempt by the rejection of a claim. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 32 The long-lost mother .. once fretted our young souls with her anxious humours. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xi. 91 The bishop .. fretted himself in his chair, moving about with little movements.

absol. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 173 Þe bladdre ne mai not be soudid if it be kutt..for..þe urine fretiþ and þat lettiþ þe souding. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III v, Injuries from friends fret and gall more.

9. *intr.* for *refl.* To distress oneself with constant thoughts of regret or discontent; to vex oneself, chafe, worry. Often with additional notion of giving querulous and peevish expression to these feelings. Also, *to fret and fume*, and *fret it out*.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop* I. (1895) 75 He..so fret, so fumed, and chafed at it. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 46 [He] chafid and frettid like a proctor 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* v. iii, Another frets, and sets his grinding teeth Foaming with rage 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. iii 188 The more conspicuously are their evill deeds discovered: which makes them the more fret and fume. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 53 Hanniball gallantly frets it out in Silius. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II I. 81 He fretted to see his inferiours raised. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 9 ¶ 1 He neither languishes nor burns, but frets for Love. 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n Man* V, He only frets to keep himself employed. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 43 Another neet'll sum be here, Sae divvent freet and whine 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl 45 Say to Robin a kind word, and tell him not to fret. 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* I. 7 Don't fret, wife, we must do as others do. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II v. 150 Englishmen were fretting under their enforced abstinence [etc.]. 1875 W S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 83 In secret, Jasper fretted and fumed.

b. quasi-*trans.* With *away, out*.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v v. 25 A poore Player, That struts and frets his houre vpon the Stage. 1611 BARNEY *Ram Alley* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X 327 Now let him hang, Fret out his guts, and swear the stars from heaven 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 244 Many who..have fretted away an unblessed existence within .. the monastery 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV xviii. 48 She had driven him from his country to fret out his life in banishment 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 357 The Vibiuses, who..fretted their little hour on the narrow stage of Philippi.

10. *intr.* Of liquor: To undergo secondary fermentation. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1664 BEALE *Cider* in *Evelyn's Pomona* 36 When it [i.e. the Cider] is bottled it must not be perfectly fine, for if it is so, it will not fret in the bottle. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I 244 All Love at first, like generous Wine, Ferments and frets, until 'tis fine. 1775 SIR E BARRY *Observ. Wines* 43 Some of the .. more generous kind [of wine] ..required great care to prevent them from fretting. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 270 *Fret*, to ferment.

transf. 1804 *Poet Reg.* 470 Beneath these butchers stalls ..Where rankling offals fret in many a heap.

b. *trans.* (*causatively*). Also, *To fret in*: see quot. 1872.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 66 Without fretting or causing it to burst the Cask for Want of Vent. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V* xxii. (1891) 313 Both were .. old enough to have all their beliefs 'fretted in', as vintners say,—thoroughly worked up with their characters. 1872 *Cooley's Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 5) 1185/2 The technical terms 'sweating in' and 'fretting in' are applied to the partial production of a second fermentation, for the purpose of mellowing down the flavour of foreign ingredients (chiefly brandy), added to wine.

11. *intr.* Of a stream, etc.: To move in agitation or turmoil, to flow or rise in little waves; to chafe. Often used with conscious metaphor and mixture of sense 9.

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 481 The..brook..fretting o'er a rock. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intimat. Immort.* xi, I love the brooks which down their channels fret. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. 104 Scarce can Tweed his passage find, Though much he fret, and chafe, and toil. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi. 307 The mill-stream..fretting with gnarled tree-roots. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 189 Short sharp waves in a Highland loch, fretting under a squall against a rocky shore.

fig. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1869) 81 A certain stream of irritability that is continually fretting upon the wheels of life. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. iii. 51 The stream of thought, Fretting against its limits and obstructions.

12. *trans.* (*causatively*). To throw (water) into agitation; to cause to rise in waves; to ruffle.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vi. 210 The surface of the water is fretted and curdled into the finest waves by the undulations of the air. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 54 Some great river .. fretted by rocks or thwarting islands. 1858 LYTTON *What Will He do* I. iv, See .. how the slight pebbles are fretting the wave. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 272 The surface [of the river] ..being fretted by the passage of a hundred steamers. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 23 Not one gondola frets the lagoon.

13. *dial.* See quot.; cf. sense 4 and FRET *sb.*2 2.

1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 482 The grassland in this district is peculiarly liable to scour ('fret') the young cattle.

Fret (fret), *v.*2 Forms: *Inf.* 4–7 frett(e, (5 freett, 6 freat), 5– fret. *Pa. t.* 5 fret. *Pa. pple.* 4–7 fret(t(e, (5 freit, freyt), 4–5 frettet, -it, -ut, 4– fretted. Also *pa. pple.* 4 ifreted. [Perh. represents several distinct but cognate words. In part this word seems to be a OF. *freter* (used in pa. pple. *frete*, = Anglo-Lat. *fretatus, frictatus, frestatus*, in the sense 'ornamented with interlaced work, embroidered with gold, etc.', also *Her.* 'fretty'), f. *frete*: see FRET *sb.*1 In the architectural sense it agrees with FRETISH *v.*2; the two forms may be adoptions of the two stems of the OF. vb. **fraitir, fraitiss-*. There may also have been an independent English formation on FRET *sb.*1

The common view, that *fret* represents OE. *fretw(i)an*, to adorn, seems madmissible phonologically; but it is possible that the OE. vb., though not recorded after the 12th c., may have survived in speech, and have been confused with the Romanic vb.]

† 1. *trans.* To adorn with interlaced work, *esp.* in gold or silver embroidery; in wider sense, to adorn richly with gold, silver, or jewels. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1476 Fyoles fretted with flores & fleez of golde 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9107 Other stanes of gret prys, With fyne gold wyre alle about frett. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 11 Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3926 A swerd .. wyth seyntur Ifreted all with perelis. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 318 Frenyeis of fyne silk, fretit ful fre 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV lxix 48 The Emperour .. garnysshed the Crosse with many riche stones freit with golde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr* 375 Curtle, cope and gowne With golde and perles sett And stones well iffret 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 815/1 Ladies all in white and red silke, set vpon coursers trapped in the same suit, freated ouer with gold. *Ibid.* 857/1 The quire..sieled with cloth of gold, and thereon fret ingrailed bent clothes of silke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lxxxii 175 In his Turkish pompe he shone, In purple robe, ore fret with gold and stone. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 74 He could .. haue fretted (as it were) the whole volume of the booke with excellencie of words. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Masque* Wks (1673) 364 His bed-chamber door, and seeling, fretted with stars in Capital Letter.

b *transf.* To variegate, chequer, form a pattern upon.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i 104 Yon grey Lines That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* III. 1 (1853) 142 White clouds sail aloft; and vapours fret the blue sky with silver threads.

2. *Arch* To adorn (*esp.* a ceiling) with carved or embossed work in decorative patterns.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 88 The Roofe o'th Chamber With golden Cherubins is fretted. 1615 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 66, I compounded with my plaiserer to ffrett my parlor. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 322 The Duke of York's chamber..as it is now fretted at the top, is .. one of the noblest and best-proportioned rooms. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xix. 218 Against the wall stood presses and chests fretted with fantastic Oriental carving.

transf and *fig.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 313 This Maiesticall Roofe, fretted with golden fire. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI v. 336 Simple ignorance not fretted and embossed with malice, caused that desolation of Libraries in England. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 40 The solar fires now faint and wat'ry burn, Just where with ice Aquarius frets his urn! 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 559 Vaulted by magnificent canopies, fretted with a variety of depending petrifactions. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 170 Its shelly armour was delicately fretted with the forms of circular or elliptical scales.

3. *Her.* To interlace.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 121 b, Hee beareth Or, a Lyon rampaunt d'Ermine, debrused with two Barruletes, and fret with the thirde, Sable. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Fretting each other*, interlacing each other.

† **Fret,** *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *freter* (Fr. *fretter*), f. OF. **frete* (Fr. *frette*) ring, hoop.] *trans.* To bind (properly, with a hoop or ring). Also *fig.*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Foxes frettid in fere wasten the cornes. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxviii. (1869) 190 She was bounden with hoopes, and faste fretted [*fretee*]. *Ibid.* xxix. 191 She is bounden and bounden ayen; fretted [F. *fretee*] with obseruaunces. *a* 1450 *Lysshynge vp. Angle* (1883) 8 Double the lyne and frete hyt fast yn þe top with a nose to fasten an your lyne.

† **Fret,** *v.*4 *Obs.*: merged in FRET *v.*1 3–13. [Of difficult etymology.

It might satisfactorily be explained as a. OF. **freiter* = mod. F. dial. *fretter*, Pr. *fretar*, It. *frettare*:—vulgar L. **frictāre*, freq. of L. *fricāre* to rub; but the OF. form has not been found. Cf. the synonymous OF. *froter* (F. *frotter*), which, in spite of phonological difficulties, some scholars connect with this group.]

1. *trans.* To rub, chafe. Also with *away*. Causatively: To make pass by rubbing; to cause (a keel) to graze.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 978 Penaunce.. freteþ a-wei þe fulþe of synne. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens* 283 Þai fretyt þare facis þane [*faciem confricantes*] Fore ferly & þis speke be-gane. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym appeles, seth hem, let hem kele, frete hem thorwe an her syue. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 143/1 To Frete; *fricare* .. to rubbe. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 Ne by

coward dred..On shalow shores thy keel in perill freat. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 127 The inhabitants..know this tree..by the Elephants rubbing and fretting it. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4179/4 The Hair fretted short about the middle of her Mane.

fig. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xix. (1588) 602 The one of these Statutes doth not fret the other.

b. Of a bird: To preen (feathers).

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XXXV, Freschly in thaire birdis kynd arraid Thaire fetheris new, and fret thame In the sonne.

2. *intr.* To rub, produce friction; to fray *out*.

1643 FULLER *Inaug. Serm.* § 23 That his curtesies might not unravell or fret out hath bound them with a strong border. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 147 Such positions, that one [branch] may not easily fret upon another. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 81 *To Serve a Rope*, is to wind something about it, to keep it from fretting out. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 587 Taking off the weight of difficulties, so that they may not fret upon the shoulders.

3. a. ? To have dealings *with* (cf. F. *se frotter avec*). b. ? To conflict, offend *against*. *Obs.*

(The interpretation of the words in these passages, and their identity with the present verb, are very doubtful.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12846 Hetis hom..to haue all hor hert wille, Of ffredom..fret with hom so, And all your will shall ye wyn. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 92 Slike frenschyp is pure naturel, & perfore meyd ne vnmeyd, but if it oght freyt [*nisi aliquid moliatur*] agayn godis commament, it is worpi.

Fret (fret), *v.*[5] [f. FRET *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish (a guitar, etc.) with frets. Hence **Fretted** *ppl. a.*

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* 5 While you your selues like musicke sounding Lutes fretted and strunge, gaine them their silken sutes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 388 [Punning use] Call me what Instrument you will, though you can fret me, you cannot play vpon me. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 Instruments may be well made and well strung, but if they be not well fretted, the Musique is marred. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2437/4 All sorts of fretted Instruments, especially Lutes and Viols. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1031 An instrument having the fretted neck of the former [the guitar].

† Fret, *v.*[6] *Obs.* *Pa. pple.* fret(t/e; also yfretted. [ad. OF. *freter*, pa. pple. *fretė* 'garni' (Godef.); perh. a use of *freter* FRET *v.*[2] Cf. FREIGHT *pple.* 1 b.] *trans.* To furnish, stock, stud, supply. Chiefly in pa. pple. modified by advbs. *full, thick, well.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 339 With alle þe fode þat may be founde frette by cofer. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4705 Love, it is an hateful pees..A trouthe [*Thynne and MS.* And through the], fret full of falshede. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXX. 136 All þir greez er..frette full of perle and oþer precious stanes. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 3160 A klub.. Thik fret with mani a thwang. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 Armes..wel frett with senewes and al ful of veynes. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. vii. (1554) 127 a, A croune of fresh Laurer Forged of gold, fret full of stones clere.

Fret, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FRET *v.*[2]] Of a ceiling: = FRETTED *ppl. a.*[2]

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 45 Summers..to be framed in such proportion as may serve to make an Italian fret Seeling. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. II. xiii. 191/1 This Church..was built in an Octangular Form with a fine fret Cieling.

† Fretchard. *Obs.*[−1] [f. **fretch*, FRATCH *v.* + -ARD.] A fretful or peevish person.

a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice Faithf.* (1648) 15 The angrie fretchard praies for patience and meeknesse and yet sets downe without it.

† Fretel. *Obs.*[−1] [a. OFr. *fretel, frestel.*] A sort of flute; a pan-pipe.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI. iv, And Tymolus..juged by ryghte that the sowne of the lyre was better than the fretel or pype of Cornewaylle.

† Fretewil. [f. stem of FRET *v.*[1] + *wil* (related to WILL *sb* and *v.*) desirous. Cf. ME. *drunc-wil, herc-wil, spatwil*, etc.] Voracious.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* (MS. C) 128 *note*, Fretewil wiðalle.

Fretful (fre·tful), *a.* [f. FRET *v.*[1] + -FUL.]

† 1. a. Corrosive, irritating, *lit.* and *fig.* b. Irritated, inflamed. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 403 Though parting be a fretfull corosiue, It is applyed to a deathfull wound. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 56 More sharpe, and fretfull to their fingers than their vsuall morter. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ.* 126 The ulcer..was of the size of a shilling, with fretful edges.

2. Disposed to fret, irritable, peevish, ill-tempered; impatient, restless.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 20 A Tale.. whose lightest word would..make..each particular haire to stand on end, Like Quilles vpon the fretfull Porpentine. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 96 In so much as he became fretfull, and pettish. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 34 The fretful temper of a friend. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 209 Impelled by a fretful impetuosity. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 528 The child had become more silly and fretful. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 83 A horse continues uneasy and fretful with the bit. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* III. ii, Men of second-rate faculties..are fretful and nervous. *a* 1848 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* vi, Where this earth Spins like a fretful midge.

3. a. Of water, etc.: Agitated, troubled, broken into waves. b. Of the wind: Blowing in frets or gusts; gusty.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. 691 Two goodly streames..Whose fretfull waues beating against the hill, Did all the bottome with soft muttrings fill. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 322 The horizon.. was so extremely black, fretful, and hazy, that nothing could be seen. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 122 Bitter blows the fretful morning wind. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 2/2 A pretty picture framed by the fretful sea and the cloudless sky.

4. Characterized by or apt to produce fretting.

1737 THOMSON *Mem. Ld. Talbot* 340 The kindred Souls of every Land, (Howe'er divided in the fretful Days Of Prejudice and Error) mingled now. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey*, The fretful stir Unprofitable and the fever of the world. 1852 BLACKIE *Study Lang.* 33 To pick words out of a dictionary is fretful. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* June 737 The fearsome, fretful, forest, dank and deep.

Hence **Fre·tfully** *adv.*, in a fretful manner; **Fre·tfulness**, the quality or condition of being fretful.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 274 And this we tearme fretfulnesse or pettishnes. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., Really frightened at she knew not what, she fretfully exclaimed, [etc.]. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 239 Drives away every trace of fretfulness. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 174 The Carews rode fretfully up and down the river banks, probing the mud with their lances to find footing for their horses. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. ix. 228 'What is the use of putting off?' said her mother fretfully, 'you will be ill'.

† Fre·tish, fre·tize, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 fretissh, freatish, 6–7 frettish, -ize. [f. *fredis-* lengthened stem of OFr. *fredir, freidir* (Fr. *froidir*), f. *freid* (Fr. *froid*) cold.] *trans.* To chill, benumb. Only in *pass.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 52 Many of their horses loste and fretished. 1535 *Ibid.* IX. 147, I could get neither bread, drink, nor fire .. till I was fretisshed. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xliii. (1887) 265 That foolish fellow was fretished for cold. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 58 Reviving those remote parts, which without his influence woulde otherwise be frettisht with a chilnes.

Hence **Fre·tished** *ppl. a.*; **Fre·tishing,** *vbl. sb.*, a weakness in a horse's feet, the result of a chill, the pinching of a shoe, etc.; **Fre·tishing** *ppl. a.*, becoming 'fretished'.

1581 MULCASTER *Posit.* vi. (1887) 48 Daunsing..strengtheneth weake hippes, fainting legges, freatishing feete. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 292 Of the fretized, broken, and rotten lungs. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. lxii. 322 If the horse be foundred through the straitnesse of a shoo, which .. is not a founder, but a frettizing which is a degree lesse then foundring. 1617 — *Caval.* VIII. 8 Nowe if his Horse haue beene formerly foundred or frettised vpon his feete. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 38 We prick the two Toe-veines which do help Frettizing.

† Fre·tish, fre·tize, *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 7 frettish. [Connected with OF. *fraitis* (Godef.), said of capitals of columns, and app. rendering 'quasi in modum retis' in 1 *Kings* vii. 17. Cf. FRET *sb.*, *v.*[2] If this be a pa. pple., the Eng. vb. is prob. ad. OF. **fraitiss-*, **fruitir*. If it be an adj.:—L. type ? **fracticius*, the Eng. vb. is prob. formed upon it.]

trans. = FRET *v.*[2] Hence **† Fre·tized** *ppl. a.*, **† Fre·tizing** *vbl. sb.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 36 The fretised seelings curiously wrought. 1601 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 260 Payde also vnto Cobbe for frettishing the gallerie and the great chamber 30[s]. 1606 BRETON *Sydney's Ourania* ii, In purple robe with starres yfretized. *Ibid.* xvi, A Carkanet..Fretized with Carbuncles. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 85 This..beautiful embowed frettizing of the heauenly Orbes. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Angiports..frettized and embowed Seelings. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 43 Frettized work.

Fretless (fre·tles), *a. rare.* [f. FRET *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -LESS.] a. Free from fret or annoyance. b. Of water: Unruffled.

1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 3 Fretless and free, Soul clap thy pinion! 1894 A. WEBSTER *Mother & Dau.* (1895) 17 A full and crystal lake..strong and fretless, stirs not.

† Fre·tly, *a. Her. Obs.* [a. OF. *fretelé*, occurring in the sense 'bespattered (with mud)', dim. of *fretė* FRETTY; cf. the MDu. adapted vb. *fretteleeren* to chequer.] = COUNTERFESSED.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij a, Fretly is calde in armys whan the cootarmure is counterfesid. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 They called it sometimes Countersesyd, and commonly Frettely.

Fretoure, obs. form of FRITTER.

Fret-saw. [f. FRET *sb.*[1] + SAW *sb.*] A saw used for fret-cutting. So **Fret-sawing** *vbl. sb.*, fret-cutting with such a saw.

1865 *Specif. J. Kennan's Patent* No. 926. 1 Oscillating frame in which the fret-saw is strained. 1875 W. E. A. AXON *Mechanic's Friend* 15 Vibrating fret-saw.

Fre·tsome, *a. rare.* [f. FRET *v.*[1] + -SOME.] a. Causing to fret; annoying. b. Given to fretting.

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 586 Incessant refilling of plates is fretsome. 1870 MRS. PHELPS *Hedged In* xviii. 273 Been aye too busy and poor an' fretsome.

Frettage (fre·tėdʒ). [a. Fr. *frettage*, f. *fretter* to ring, f. *frette* FRET *sb.*[5]] a. The process of shrinking on rings of metal about the breech of a gun to give additional strength. b. The collection of rings thus employed.

1882 *Rep. Chief of Ordnance* 244 (Cent.) The gun..ordinarily receives an exterior frettage.

Frettation (fretē·ʃən). *rare*[−1]. [f. FRET *v.*[1] + -ATION.] Annoyance; discomposure.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. iv. 163 She heard of my infinite *frettation* upon occasion of being pampleted.

† Frette. *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. med.L. *fretum*, adapted form of the Teut. **fripu-* FRITH *sb.*, peace.] A composition, agreement.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 290 Barons..Suld com þer he was, & with him mak þer frette, Or [etc.]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxciii. 169 No man must speke with the Kyng, but he had made with hym [the chamberlain] a frette for to done his nede.

Frette, var. of FRET *sb.*[1]

Fretted (fre·tėd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. FRET *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Eaten or worn into holes, chafed.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 121 To make the freated place as stronge or stronger then any other. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccIxxxii, His Raigne was All one thin Much-fretted veile of Loyaltie. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xxxi, Through fretted hose and garment rent.

2. Worried, vexed, chafed, distressed.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., The fears of these fretted philosophers will by and by subside. 1797–1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 203 Feelings are rather fretted than melancholy. 1864 E. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* I. 7 Mrs. Townshend's .. countenance .. bore that fretted expression which [etc.]. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 136 Like ruffled plumes upon a fretted bird.

3. Of water: Raised in small waves, ruffled.

1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* III. 416 The sentiment of filial piety, which ought to flow in a placid current, is changed into a broken and fretted tide.

Fretted (fre·tėd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. FRET *v.*[2] + -ED[1].]

1. Adorned with carving in elaborate patterns; carved or wrought into decorative patterns.

1552 HULOET, s.v. *Beame*, Beame of a rouffe, not beynge inbowed or fretted. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 3 May, The Duke of York's chamber..is now fretted at the top. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 138 Wide vaults appear, and roofs of fretted gold. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 39 Thro' the long-drawn isle and fretted vault The pealing anthem swells the note of praise. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. v, And round her lamp of fretted gold Bloom flowers in urns of China's mould. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's Nest* § 92 The fretted pinnacles of Rouen.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* in various senses.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 725 His necke in many a ruge Yfretted grete. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 118 Embossed, and fretted wild The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes Capricious. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 205, I..watched ..the moon ascending in the fretted vault. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 11 The antler'd oak, the fretted thorn. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 78 The slope .. its termination being the fretted coping of the precipice.

2. *Her.* Interlaced. Cf. FRETTY *a.*[1]

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 177 Burley beareth palee of 6 parts A and B, fretted with a barrulet in fesse G, chiefe and baste of the same. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. iii. 195 The Field is Pearle, a Purse open, the long strings thereof pendant, Fretted, Nowed, Buttoned and Tasselled.

† Fre·tten. *Obs.* Also 5 freton. [ad. Fr. *fretin* broken pieces, ultimately f. L. *fractus* broken.] (See quots.)

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 96 The harder stuffe is called Freton, Of clipping of other Glasses it come. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 385/2 Fretten is waste cut and broken Glasse fit for noe worke. Castaway glasse.

Fretter[1] (fre·təɹ). [f. FRET *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which frets.

1. † a. A devourer (*obs.*). b. That which gnaws, eats away, or corrodes. *Obs.* exc. in *vine-fretter*: see quot. 1608.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 43 Terre .. is a fretter, and no healer, without it be medled with some of these [oil, butter, etc.]. 1568-9 *Act* 11 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 298 The fretter of our lives and substance. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 666 Vine-fretters, which are a kind of Caterpillers, or little hairy wormes with many feet, that eat vines when they begin to shoot. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. CXXX. 432 Other Farriers vse the powder of Risagallo, or Risagre, but it is a great deale too strong a fretter. 1611 COTGR., *Tavelliere*, the little worme called a Wood-fretter. 1771 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/2 Reaumur has proved that vine fretters do not want an union of sexes for the multiplication of their kind. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 444 He considered the generation of vine fretters from a new point of view.

2. a. One who or something which irritates or chafes. b. One who gives way to fretting or ill-temper.

a. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* viii. (Arb.) 38 So that fraylte to hym be no freter. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* II. ii, Give me some drink, this fire's a plaguy fretter. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Advice to Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 341 Thou plague of Post Office, the teaser, fretter.

b. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 19 The first are the fretters. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Serm.* (1850) 120 This doctrine reproves murmurers and fretters.

Fretter[2] (fre·təɹ). [f. FRET *v.*[4] + -ER[1].] A branch that rubs.

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. xi. (1668) 38 Fretters are when..two or more parts of the tree, or of divers trees, as arms, boughs .. grow so near and close together, that one of them by rubbing doth wound one another. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 472 This is of great importance and so is the sedulously taking away of Suckers, Water-boughs, Fretters, etc. 1670 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Revived* 72.

Fretting (fre·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. FRET *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of FRET *v.*[1] in various senses.

1. A slow gnawing or eating away; erosion, corrosion; also, the process of decaying or wasting.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* viii. 37 If that hungre were growen vp on the erthe, or .. fretynge or locust. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlv. (1495) 568 Rust is .. done awaye ..by..fretyng of a sawe or a fyle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 278 (Add. MS.) And the thirde day after she died, as by fretyng of the addres. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Buckles and agglettes at vnwares, shall race hys bowe, a thinge..perilous for freatynge. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 161 No Wooll is lesse subiect to Mothes, or to fretting in presse, then this. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* V. (1853) 22 These roads are by .. the fretting of water worn down through the first stratum of our freestone. 1878 *Masque Poets* 106 The fretting of worms on withered wood.

†b. A gnawing or pain (in the bowels). *Obs.*
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 73/1 Chervynge, or fretynge in þe wombe, *torcio.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 24 [Fennel seed] mytigateth freattynges of the stomake and guttes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxviii. 646 Gripings and frettings of the belly.

2. Of fermented liquors: The process of undergoing a second and inactive fermentation.
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Parell.*.poured into a Vessel of Wine to Cure it's Fretting. 1745 NEEDHAM *Microsc. Disc.* vii. 76 The fretting of Wine in the Spring Time..may be owing to a Fermentation. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 171 Singing must be carefully distinguished from fretting. The former is the result of active, the latter of inactive, fermentation.

3. The action of irritating or chafing.
1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) T vb, Some haue an ytch and a fretting of the skynne as yf it hadde bene rubbed with nettels. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 194 The onely Medicine that..cleanseth without fretting.

4. Vexation, worrying: an instance of this.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 Turment not thy selfe (my hert) with afflicyon & frettynge for that thynge that thou can not haue. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With choloricque fretting I dumpt. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 83 They fall into passions, frettings, sweating, pulling off their hats, and trembling fearfully. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 46 By their continual Peevishness and Frettings, they become ten times more uneasy. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 325 In age, we put out another sort of perspiration,—gout, fever, rheumatism..fretting, avarice.

Fretting (fre·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. FRET *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of covering (a ceiling, etc.) with frets or fretwork, the ornamentation so produced. Also *transf.*
1614 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 49, I agree to paie the plaisterers for fretting of my gallery at Yoghall 40 marks. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 63 Of this plastick Art, the chief use with us is in the graceful fretting of Roofs. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. x, The lovely Moon, O'er whose broad orb the boughs A mazy fretting framed. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xiv. 185 The arches intersected intricately, forming a fretting of black upon the white. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 84. 227 The peculiar microscopic spiral fretting of the genus.

†**Fre·tting,** *vbl. sb.*[3] *Obs* [f. FRET *v.*[4] + -ING[2].]
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 If þou wolt kepe þe eendis of þe heeris fro fretynge. 1552 HULOET s. v. *Bolster,* Bolsters whyche bearers of burdens, as porters, etc. do weare for freatynge, *thomices.* 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 [A] Gristle..maketh the motion..more easie, and swift, without metyng and frettyng of the Bones. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 128 They kindle their fire with.. fretting one sticke against another. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 65 Trees planted a good distance one from another are freed from frettings and gallings.

Fretting (fre·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FRET *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That frets, in senses of the vb.

1. Gnawing, corroding, consuming, wasting.

a. in material sense. *Obs.* or *arch.*
1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 158 Of alle fretynge venymes þe vilest is þe scorpion. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 203 Erugynosa is lijk þe rust of copur. & þis maner of colre is miche freting & scharp. 1570 G. ELLIS *Lament. Lost Sheep* lxxvii, Thou drankest freting vineger with gall, To make their bitter waters hunny-sweet. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lvi. 223 Cast into fretting and devouring ulcers .. it stayeth the same. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 151 Command these fretting waters from your eies. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 257 Some other thing that will not be injured by the fretting Brine. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* IV. i, *Dor.* Now has he a fretting Feaver on him. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 65 The Liquor..by its fretting quality corrodes and dissolves Gold. 1769 J. BROWN *Dict. Bible* s. v., A fretting leprosy is one which by prickling and rankling wastes the flesh. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 361 To watery drops the hardest marbles yield, And lessening ploughshares own the fretting field. 1873 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 61 All these gifts combined saved her not from being eaten away by that fretting leprosy of her favourite sins.

b. in immaterial sense.
1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Ye ben lene Caitifs withouten flesshe and that is of youre owne fretyng hertes. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1573 The sharp Corosye of fretyng detracciown. *Ibid.* 1971 And delyuer in the heed, ffrom fretyng malencolye. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. iii, These memories, in memory enrold, By fretting time may never thence be worn. 1652 R. BOREMAN *Countr. Catech.* x. 28 Sinne, which is of that fretting nature, that wasting power [etc.]. 1682 O. N. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 332 Exiling fretting Care, that kills a Cat! 1752 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iv. 75 By industry we shut out..many fretting desires. 1878 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* 7 If poverty means pinching and fretting need of money.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Decaying.
1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 46 Curiosity his steps hath led To gaze on some old arch or fretting wall.

2. Chafing, fretful. Of a horse: Impatient. Also *transf.*
1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 43 Full sore she feard her flanks, and thought shee sawe Her friende pursue her on his fretting steed. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV ix. § 2 When wee are in a fretting moode at the Church of Rome. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 179 Familiar and friendly conversation with the angry fretting king. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 4/2 Slow barges .. move on more speedily behind a fretting tug.

3. Agitated, frothing. Of wine: That is undergoing a second fermentation.
1567 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 342 No force of fretting fome. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 300 Just as a Bottle of..fretting Wine, when the Cork is pull'd out, will fly up, fume, and rage. *a* 1764 J. CLUBBE *Physiognomy* 38 Anger is a kind of yeast in lumpish constitutions, that ferments, and gives a frothy, fretting volatility to the sluggish matter.

b. Of the wind: Blowing in frets or gusts.
1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 51 It was a maine storme, and a furious fretting wind, and in gustes there came most violent flawes.

Hence **Fre·ttingly** *adv.*, in a fretting manner.
1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 107 In musical instruments, if a string jar and be out of tune, we do not frettingly break it, but leisurely veer it about to a concord. 1866 MRS. M. J. PRESTON *Beechenbrook,* Like a mettled young war-horse that.. frettingly champs at the bit.

Fretty (fre·ti), *a.*[1] Also **fretté**(e. [ad. OFr. *fretté,* f. *frete* trellis-work: see FRET *sb.*]

1. *Her.* 'Covered with a number of narrow bars or sticks, usually eight, lying in the directions of the bend and bend-sinister, interlacing each other' (Cussans). †Of a charge: Fretted or interlaced *with.*
1562 LEGH *Armory* 158 b, If there be mo then viii Peces, then shall it be blazed frette and neuer tell the pices. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 36 b, This Cheuron may be borne frettie with an other. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Nov., [He] bore for his Armes Or frette gules, with a Besant on each joynt of y Frette. 1844 PAGE *Suppl. Suff. Trav.* 159 Willoughby: or; fretty, azure. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 109 Morville bears the Fretty fleurs-de-lis.

absol quasi-*sb.* 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2217/4 The following Coats of Arms..viz. A Frettee of Six Barrs, and a Party-par-pale Indented Quarter'd Coat upon the one Pair. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 236 The Lord Audley as a special favour..allowed four of his esquires to bear his own fretty in their coat armour.

†2. *transf.*
a 1618 J. DAVIES *Sonnet Oxf. Univ.* 16 Oxford, o I praise thy situation..Thy Bough-deckt-dainty Walkes, with Brooks beset Fretty, like Christall Knots, in mould of Iet.

Fretty (fre·ti), *a.*[2] [f. FRET *v.* + -Y[1].] Inclined to fret. a. Of persons: Fretful; irritable. b. Of a sore: Inflamed, festering.
1844 DICKENS *Let. to Forster* in Forster *Life* (1873) II. 110 O'Connell's speeches are the old thing: fretty, boastful, frothy. 1890 *Life's Remorse* II. xiii. 136 I have been rather fretty about it. 1894 *Catholic News* 16 June, The book is a literary running sore, fretty, stenchsome and repulsive. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 2/1 It is a curious thing that if you call his name aloud in public after an Englishman you make him hot and fretty.

†**Fre·twise, -ways,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FRET *sb.*[1] + -WISE.] In the form of a fret; so as to interlace.
1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlvi, In fret-wise couchit [was] with perleis quhite. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. 169 Sometimes you shall find Fishes borne fret-waies, that is to say fretted or interlaced one ouer another. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 558 Some [bricks] had one of their Sides wav'd..some Fretwise.

Fre·twork. [f. FRET *sb.*[1] + WORK *sb.*]
1. *Arch.* Carved work in decorative patterns consisting largely of intersecting lines, *esp.* as used in the decoration of ceilings.
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVI. xxiv. II. 595 Plastre serveth passing well to white wals or seeling; also for to make little images in fretworke, to set forth houses. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 144 Y' Church is new and very handsome, good frettworke on y^e top. 1768 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 81 The wooden fretwork of the north isle you may copy, when you build the best room of your new Gothic parsonage. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. lxii, The gale sweeps through its fretwork. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xiv. 149 A tomb rich in fretwork and imagery.
transf. and *fig.* 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* Apol. 6 If.. the..sincerity of my Work has been full and just .. I may well leave the Fretwork .. to an after part. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 2 The curious Fret-work of Rocks and Grottos. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South Sea Ho.*, Moths.. making fine fret-work among their single and double entries. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 353 Some party of pleasure banqueting on the turf in the fretwork of shade and sunshine.
attrib. 1634 WITHER *Emblemes* 222 Hee that in his hall or parlour dines Which fret-worke roofes, or costly cedar lines. 1799 R. WARNER *Walks* (1800) 43 The magnificent cathedral of Wells, with its fret-work towers. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 343 And floors encumbered with the show Of fret-work imagery laid low. 1841 T. J. OUSELEY *Eng. Melodies* 146 To gaze upon the leafy fret-work screens. 1878 M. VITTIE *Ch.-Ch. Cathedral* 75 A fret-work string course under the triforium arcade.

2. Wood-work cut with a fret-saw into ornamental designs.
1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 39 Better adapted for back-grounds than for sawing as fret-work. *Ibid.* § 633 Fret-work consists chiefly in cutting out an open and elaborate design in thin wood.

3. *Her.*
1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* vii. 32 This Frette-Work is supposed to be in relief upon the field.

4. (See quot.)
1859 GWILT *Encycl. Arch.* II. iii. (ed 4) 586 Fretwork is the ornamental part of lead-light work, and consists in working ground or stained glass into different patterns and devices.

Hence **Fre·tworked** *ppl. a.*
1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* IV. xix. 607 The sandstone rocks..are..fretworked into every conceivable shape.

Freuch, Sc. form of FROUGH *a.*, weak, frail.

Freure, var. of FROVER, *Obs.*, comfort.

Frevol(l, -wall, -ell, -ill, var. ff. FRIVOL, *Obs.*

Frey, obs. form of FRY *sb.*, young fish.

Freyne, var. of FRIAN, *Obs.*

Freytoureere: see FRATERER.

Frezel, var. of FRIZZLE, *sb.*[2]

Friability (frəiəbi·liti). [ad. F. *friabilité*: see FRIABLE and -ITY.] The quality of being friable.
1620 VENNER *Via Recta* IV. 73 Codfish for.. friability of substance is commended. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vi. (1695) 337 Its Malleableness too.. would be changed into a perfect Friability. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 280 In some states the particles .. recede and melt with friability. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* viii. 153 From their friability they are most easily decomposed.

Friable (frəi·əb'l), *a.* Also 7-8 **fryable.** [a. F. *friable,* ad. L. *friābilis,* f. *friāre* to crumble into small pieces.] Capable of being easily crumbled or reduced to powder; pulverizable, crumbly.
1563 T. GALE *Treat. Gonneshot* 2 The spume of Nitre is Iudged best, which is most lyghte, fryable. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. 17 Stone Walls, of matter moldring and friable, have stood two or three thousand years. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 48 Lightly calcin'd .. till it became .. friable between the Fingers. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* IV. (1853) 21 Balls of a friable substance like rust of iron called rust balls. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 288 The clot is soft, friable..and is very rarely covered with a buffy coat. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 61 These tiles..drain the land, make it sweet and friable.

Hence **Fri·ableness.**
1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 317 In Vitriol the friableness..need not be attributed to the compositum as such. 1852 JOHNSTON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. I. 21 The natural fertility and friableness of its soils.

†**Frian, freyne.** *Cookery. Obs.*
c 1500 *How to serve a Lord* in *Babees Bk.* 376 Chese, freynes, brede hote, with a cake. 1597 *Bk. Cookerie* F, How to make Frians.

†**Fri·and,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [a. F. *friand* dainty; according to Hatz.-Darm. an alteration of *friant,* pa. pple. of *frire,* the primary sense being 'qui grille (d'impatience)'.] **A.** *adj.* Dainty; delicious to the palate; fond of delicate food. **B.** *sb.* A person of dainty taste in food, an epicure.
1598 FLORIO, *Leccardo,* a glutton, a friand, a gurmand. 1599 A. HUME *Hymns* (1832) 11 The little friand fish in flude, and dentie volatil. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 622, I am very friand and gluttonous of fish. 1792 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 276 The good family wanted something friand for a side dish. 1818 T. MOORE *Fudge Family* 22 The land of Cocaigne, That Elysium of all that is friand and nice.

†**Friandise.** *Obs.* [a. F. *friandise,* f. *friand* dainty.]
1. Something dainty to the taste, a delicacy.
1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B vij, She..gaf to them flesshe and other fryandyses delycyous.
2. Daintiness, fondness for delicate fare.
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 620 Whosoever remooveth from a child a certaine .. obstinate affection .. to bakon, or to garlike, taketh friandize from him. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xvi. 255 They have invented .. (for friandise and pleasure) a certaine kinde of paste.

Friar (frəiəɹ, frəiɹəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3-6, 9 *arch.* **frere,** 3-5 **frer,** 5-6 **freer**(e, 6 *Sc.* **freir,** (freyr), 6 **freare, freazour, frir,** 6-7 **fryer,** 6-8 **frier, fryar,** 9 *Sc. dial.* **freer, freir,** 5, 7- **friar.** [ME. *frere,* a. OF. *frere* (mod.F. *frère*), earlier *fredre*:—Lat. *frātrem,* BROTHER.
In Fr. and Pr. the words for brother and friar are the same; in the other Rom. langs. they are different. It. *frate* (as a prefixed title *fra*) is ad. L. *frater*; Sp. *fraile* (as prefix *fray*), earlier *fraire,* is ad. Pr. *fraire,* regularly repr. L. *frātrem*: Pg. has *frei* from the Sp. *fray.*
For the change of *frere* into *friar,* cf. *quire* (=choir) from *quere, briar* from *brere, entire* from *entere.*]
†1. = BROTHER, in fig. applications; *esp.* in OFr. phrase *beu frere* 'fair brother'. *Obs.*
c 1290 *Beket* 1348 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145 'Certes, beu frere' quat þe pope: 'I nelle nouȝt take on so'. *c* 1290 *St. Brendan* 121 *Ibid.* 223 'Beau freres' quaþ seint brendan: 'ȝe nebore noþing drede'. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 17 How yong the[y] become frere, In courte whereas thei were. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* E ij, What Frewyll myne owne frere Arte thou out of thy minde. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Lady G. B.* xix, Her jealous Frere, oft on her gazing.
2. In the *Roman Cath. Ch.*: A brother or member of one of certain religious orders founded in the 13th c. and afterwards, of which the chief were the four mendicant orders: the Franciscans († *Friars minors, Minorites,* or *Grey Friars*); the Augustines (*Austin Friars*); the Dominicans (*Friars Preachers, Black Friars*); and the Carmelites († *Frirs carims* = F. *frères carmes*; *White Friars*).
c 1290 *Beket* 1170 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 Forth rod þis holi man As þei it were a frere and let him cleopie frere cristian. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10105 & þer .. þe ordre bigan of frere prechors. *a* 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* 110 He leneþ on is forke ase a grey frere. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 163 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 Freres of the Carme, and of Seint Austin. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Twa frere meneours of Lombardy. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7462 Sakked Freres. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 91 Geder up, lo, lo, Ye hungre begers frerys. *c* 1500 *God speed the Plough* 55 Then commeth the blak freres. *a* 1502 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) p. xxi, This yere .. frirs carims began first .. A°. Dni. M.ij.C.xx. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Though the frere minor gyue great example of holynes. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 223/2 Frere Hierom geuing vp his order of the frere obseruantes came to hym. 1537 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 130 *note,* Prior of the Freazours Preachours of Newcastell. *a* 1596 in Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 148 It was the Friar of Orders gray As he forth walked on his

way. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 132 The Order of Friers Minors and Preachers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Tim.* iv. 2 It was grown to a common Proverb, *A Frier, a lier.* 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Spain* 492 A great Convent of Dominican Freres. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 19 Johan. de Coloribus .. by Profession a Black Frier, was a Reader of Divinity. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 7 Some Itinerant Fryars. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, These friars had left the convent. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxix, Lordlings and freres—ill-sorted fry I ween! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, 'He might be a capechin freer for fat I kend.' 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 To the towns especially the coming of the Friars was a religious revolution.

b. Sometimes loosely applied to members of the monastic or of the military orders.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 197 Þe freres of Þe hospital, & Þe temple also. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vii. (1884) 139 The brimborions of the cælestine friars. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 225 In ordinary occurrences of difficulty he [the Abbot] may consult with the older friars.

c. *pl.* The quarters or convent of a particular order; hence often used as a proper name for the part of a town where their convent formerly existed.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 33 He .. with Schyr Ihone the Cumyn met, In the freris, at the hye Awter. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 They shall here sermonde at the frrere menors. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxcvii. 173 The barons token counceyll bytwene hem at Frere prechours at pountfret. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XIV. vii, He wes in Þe freiris of Dunfreis. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. 270 A place .. still retaining the name of Black Fryers. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxv, You are about to leave the Friars? I will go with you. 1897 *Oxf. Times* 13 Feb. 5/8 Houses in the ..Friars have been invaded by the flood-water.

†**3.** Some vessel, etc. made in the similitude of a friar. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 To Kateryne Druy my best gay cuppe of erthe kevvryd, or ellys oon of the frerys, to chese of bothe.

†**4.** Some kind of fly (see quot.). *Obs.*

1651 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 48 The long flye called a Frier..which is counted poysonsome.

5. A name given to various fishes.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 123 The frier [named in a list of fish]. 1889 *Century Dict., Friar*, a fish of the family *Atherinidæ*. An Irish name of the angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *Friar*, a name for the silversides, a North American fish, *Chirostoma notatum*.

6. An Australian bird of the genus *Philemon*. Now usually *friar-bird*.

1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. Eng. Col. N. S. Wales* 615 Vocab., *Wirg-an*, Bird named by us the Friar. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. *Descr.* pl. 58 *Tropidorhynchus Corniculatus*..Friar Bird.

7. *Print.* (See quots.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 377 *Fryer*, when the Balls do not Take, the Un-taking part of the Balls that touches the Form will be left White, or if the Press-men Skip over any part of the Form, and touch it not with the Balls, though they do Take, yet in both these cases the White place is cal'd a Fryer. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 524 That corner untouched by the ball [of printer's ink] .. is technically termed a *friar*. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt), *Friars*, light patches caused by imperfect inking of the form.

8. *White friars*: 'a small flake of light-coloured sediment floating in wine'.

a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i. Wks. 1824 XI. 396 If the cork be musty or white friars in your liquor.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive (of or pertaining to the friars), as *friar-house, -kirk, -lands*; appositive, as *friar-beggar* (and see under sense 2).

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng* ccxxxvii. 262 The iiij ordres of the *frere beggers. 1525 FITZHERB. *Husb.* 58 b, Chyrches, abbeys, *frere houses. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 488 He .. Syne bureit was .. In the *freir kirk at the hie altar end. 1681 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 379 They likewise renounce all chapels..monk-land, *frier-lands..and dice.

b. Special comb.: **friar's balsam**, tincture of benzoin compound used as an application for ulcers and wounds; **friar-bird**: see sense 6; **friar's cap(s)**, the Monkshood, *Aconitum Napellus*; **friar's chicken**, 'chicken-broth with eggs dropped in it' (Jam.); **friar's cowl**, the Cuckoo-pint or Wake Robin, *Arum maculatum*; **friar's crown**, *Carduus eriophorus*; †**friar-fly**, an idler; **friar's goose**, *Eryngium campestre*; **friar's-grey**, grey worn by the Franciscans; **friar's-hood** = *friar's cowl*; **friar('s knots**, in goldsmith's work, knots made in imitation of the knotted cords of the Franciscans; **friar's lantern** = *Ignis fatuus*; **friar-skate**, the *Raia alba*; **friar's thistle** = *friar's crown*.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, **Friars' balsam*. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 7) Brit. & H., **Friars caps*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 46 Monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*..Had the old names of Helmet-flower and Friar's-cap. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Sc. Dial.* 150 *Fried chickens*, (properly) **Friars chickens*. A dish invented by that luxurious body of men. 1815 [see CRAPPIT-HEAD]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxci. 686 Of *Friers Coule, or hooded Cuckowpint. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 90 Wake Robin or Cuckow Pintle .. is of some called Friers Coule, because of the hooding of the Pestle, when it is springing forth. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccIxii. 990 The downe Thistle .. is thought of diuers to be that .. report[ed] to be called *Corona fratrum* or *Friers Crowne. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1579) 11 b, Idlers & wanderers were wont to be called *friers flees [the Lat. above is *fratres muscas*] that do no good. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 62 Another British species, *Eryngium Campestre*, called by John Ray *Friar's Goose. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiii. § 6 As one family is not abridged of liberty to be clothed in *friars'-grey for that another doth wear clay-colour, so neither are all churches bound to the self-same indifferent ceremonies which it liketh sundry to use. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxci. 686 *Friers hood is of two sorts, the one broad leafed, the other narrow leafed. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 83 A chenze of gold maid in fassone of *frere knottis. 1529 M. PARR in *Wills Doct. Comm.* (Camden) 18, xviij. diamontes sett with fryers knottes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 104 And he, by *Friar's Lantern led, Tells how [etc.]. 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 28 (Jam.) Sharp-nosed Ray..*Friar-skate.

†**Friar,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To act as a friar, play the friar.

a 1535 MORE *How Serjeant would be Frere* 156 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 125 His heart for pride lept in his side, to see howe well he freered. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 571 A rich Boor's Son, whom his Father had sent abroad a Fryaring, that is, shroving in our Language.

2. *trans.* To make (a person) a friar.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 232 There remaines nothing for a Iew converted, but to bee Friered.

†**Friarage.** *Obs.* In 6 frerage. [f. FRIAR *sb.* + -AGE.] The system of the orders of friars.

1555 RIDLEY *Farew. Let.* in *Cert. Godly Lett. Saints* (1564) 100 b, Her false counterfayte religion in her monkery and frerage, and her traditions, whereby [etc.].

Friarhood. [f. FRIAR *sb.* + -HOOD.] = FRATERNITY.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 259 By the Canon-Law..Abbots .. may excommunicate their Monks for Disobedience..and if they become incorrigible thereby, they may be expell'd and turn'd out of the Society of the Fryar-hood.

†**Friarish,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to friars, friar-like.

1581 HANMER *Answ. Jesuit's Challenge* To Rdr. 2 In weede monkish, frierish, priestly and Pharisaicall. *Ibid.* 25 b, This is right Frierish, Limitor like.

Friar-like, *a.* Like a friar; of or pertaining to friars.

1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* I. viii. 189 All honest men detest this frierlike fashion. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (R.), Their friar like general would the next day make one holyday in the Christian calendars in remembrance of 30,000 Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* I. 24 The idle toyes, and frier-like conceits about Purgatory drawn from hence, I passe by.

†**Friarling.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -LING.] A young friar, a disciple in friarhood.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 381, I .. will that all my frierlings shall labor, and liue of their labor.

Friarly (frəi·əli), *a.* (*adv.*) Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -LY^1 and 2.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to friars; resembling a friar; friar-like.

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 Thys is a fryerly fassion that wyll receyue no monye in theyr handes but wyll haue it put vpon theyr sleues. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxiv. 518 These frierly flatterers. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 247 In his Friarly garments (habits of peace and pietie). *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 125 He never set his name to his Books, but it may (according to the Friarly-Fancy) be collected out of the Capital Letters of his severall works. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 33 In life three ghostly friars were we And now three friarly ghosts we be. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossways* II. vii. 159 We will..send you back sobered and friarly to Caen.

B. *adv.* In friarly fashion, after the manner of the friars.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett. to Sir R. H.* (Alford) VI. 337, I never fettered nor imprisoned the word Religion, not straightening it Friarly, *ad religiones factitias*.

†**Friar Rush.** The proper name (Ger. *Rausch*) of the hero of a popular story, which tells of the adventures of a demon disguised as a friar. Hence used as the name of a Christmas game.

1603 *Declar. Popish Impost.* 33 Fitting complements for ..*coale vnder candlesticke*: *Frier Rush*: and *wo-penny hoe*. ¶ Confused by Scott (?after Milton *L'Allegro* 104) with *Ignis fatuus*.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. i, Better we had .. Been lanthorn-led by Friar Rush.

Friarship. *nonce-wd.* [f. FRIAR *sb.* + -SHIP.] A mock title applied to a friar or monk.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 272 As if every one was a Monk, like his Fryarship.

Friary (frəi·əri). *sb.* [f. FRIAR *sb.* + -Y^2; see the earlier FRARY.]

1. A convent of friars.

1538 LATIMER *Let. to Cromwell* 6 Oct., Rem. (Parker Soc.) 403 If the kings grace..would vouchsafe to bestow the two friaries, Black and Grey, with their appurtenance, upon this his poor, ancient city. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 217 Not a poor loop-hole, Error could sneak by, No not the Abbess to the Friery. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 156 Near Guildford is the Friery. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 122 The remains of an old friary. 1884 *Catholic Times* 10 Oct. 4/8 The foundation-stone of the new Friary..the first of the kind established since the Reformation.

2. A fraternity or brotherhood of friars.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 423 A Friery or Brotherhood founded by Raph Hosiar. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3312/3 A Bill for Suppressing Fryeries was presented this day to the House of Lords. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 216 He proposed also to found a convent, to be dedicated to the poorest friary in the Kingdom.

†**3.** The institution or practices of friars. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 272 When John Milverton .. began (in favour of Friery) furiously to engage against Bishops and the Secular Clergy. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* IV. (1662) 9 A Secular Priest, betwixt whose Profession and Fryery, there was an ancient Antipathy.

4. *attrib.* (of or pertaining to a friary or friaries), as *friary-cart, -chapel, -church*.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 357 This was called the frery cart .. and had the priueledge of sanctuary. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poet.* I. ix. 293 It was fashionable for persons of the highest rank to bequeath their bodies to be buried in the friary churches. 1872 *Daily News* 22 May, The Friary Chapel, where the ceremony was to be held.

†**Friary,** *a. Obs.* [f. FRIAR *sb.* + -Y^1.] Of or pertaining to the friars.

1589 COOPER *Admon.* 224 Hypocrites .. which will haue these preceptes perpetuall, and builde thereon frierie and monkish superstition. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 165 Francis Cornefield..invented to signifie his name, Saint Francis with his Friery kowle in a cornefield.

†**Friation.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **friātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *friāre* to rub into small pieces.] The action of rubbing or crumbling into small pieces.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frication* or *Friation*, a rubbing or fretting together. 1657 R. TURNER *Paracels. Chym. Transmut.* 43 The first beginning of its Resolution is not Friation. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 139 By such Friation they are put into a Condition of imparting their Essence more freely to the Wort.

Fribble (fri·b'l), *sb.* and *a.* [f. next vb.]

A. *sb.*

1. A trifling, frivolous fellow, one not occupied in serious employment, a trifler.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* I. iii, A Company of Fribbles, enough to discredit any honest House in the World. 1771 J. GILES *Poems* 161 A nymph who can for me forego The fop, the fribble, and the beau. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 128 The criminals they lash were at least no milksops in crime, no fribbles in vice. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. iii, Yonder little fribble..is a haberdasher from town, who pretends to be a Templar.

2. A trifling thing; also, a frivolous notion, idea, or characteristic.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 24 To supply his horse's rack He deem'd it but a fribble. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 83 The fribbles, oddities, and monstrosities of humanity.

3. Frivolity, nonsense.

1881 E. MULFORD *Republic of God* ii. 31 *note*, This life, that is not that of fribble or of crime, is not ephemeral.

4. *Comb.*, as *fribble-like* adj.; **fribble-frabble**, nonsense.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 239 He with legs planted wide in this fashion, Fribble-like, swings his frame. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 77 The innumerable whim-whams and fribble-frabble of fashion.

B. *adj.* Trifling, frivolous, ridiculous.

1798 *Brit. Critic* Jan. 96 The superficial, trivial and frigid manner in which that fribble minister (*Ministre de Boudoir*) treated this important branch of administration. 1839 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 128 An illustration of some wretched story in some wretched fribble Annual. 1840 — *Catherine* i, Lovely woman!..what lies and fribble nonsense canst thou make us listen to.

Hence **Fribbledom**, the spirit or behaviour of a fribble; **Fribbleism**, the quality characteristic of a fribble, frivolity.

1758 *Phanor* in *Goldsmith's Wks.* (ed. Gibbs) IV. 429 He [Shakespear] disdained the fribleism of the French, in adopting the blemishes with equal passion as the beauties of the ancients. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 557 Such as the Quarterly informed us last year, in a fit of fribbledom, were worthy the neat little crowquills of lady-authors.

Fribble (fri·b'l), *v.* [onomatopœic; prob. influenced in sense by association with FRIVOL.]

†**1. a.** *trans.* To falter, stammer (*out*); also *intr.* with *through*. **b.** *intr.* To falter, totter in walking. *Obs.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenborough* v. i, They speak but what they list of it, and fribble out the rest. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* II. Wks. 1873 III. 257 If he [the actor] can frible through, and move delight In others, I [the author] am pleas'd. *a* 1652 — *Mad Couple* II. ibid. I. 26 You haue often muttered and fribled some intentions towards me. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 P 8 The poor Creature fribles in his gate. 1848 CRAIG, *Fribble*.. to totter like a weak person.

2. *intr.* In early use, to act aimlessly or feebly, to busy oneself to no purpose; to 'fiddle'. Now (exc. *dial.*) only in strongly contemptuous sense: To behave frivolously, trifle.

1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II. ii, As true as I live he fribles with mee sir Hugh. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 36 Though Cheats yet more intelligible Than those that with the Stars do fribble. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. lxxviii. 378 He fribbled with his waistcoat buttons, as if he had been telling his beads. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 27 Not as you treat these fools that are fribbling round about you. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 60 Who's fribbling now, you or me, Cantercot? 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Fribble*, to fuss about.

b. trans. *To fribble away*: to throw away or part with lightly, fool away. *To fribble out* (nonce-use): to portray with purposeless minuteness.

1633 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* IV. ii, Here is twenty pieces; you shall fribble them away at the Exchange presently. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* viii. To B. Barton, Rembrandt has painted only Belshazzar, and a courtier or two..not fribbled out a mob of fine folks. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. x. 205 While Lord Melbourne and his Whig colleagues..were

fribbling away their popularity. 1887 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* xii, Don't fribble away the season.

3. To frizz or frizzle (a wig). *Sc.*

1756 [see FRIBBLED *ppl. a.*]. 1822 GALT *Steamboat* xii. 297 The minister had a blockhead whereon he was wont to dress and fribble his wig.

Hence **Fri·bbled** *ppl. a.*, **Fri·bbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fri·bbler**, a trifler; **Fri·bblery**, frivolity.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 474 The gingling Eare, or Fancy .. may have Patterns exceeding ordinary Imitation, or Friblings of Wit. 1656 R. FLETCHER *Martiall* iii. 63 He then that's pretty's but a fribbling fool. *a* 1680 EARL OF ROCHESTER *Poems* (1702) 129 And fribling for free speaking does mistake. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), A Fribbling Question. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 2 A Fribbler is one who professes Rapture and Admiration for the Woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her Consent. 1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* III. 106 It was a severe punishment to the fribbled jessamy waiter. 1873 H. KINGSLEY *Oakshott* xli. 278 He had been writing fribbling poetry. 1889 T. WRIGHT *Chalice of Carden* xxxiii. 227 Why this waste of time, this wronging of self, this reduction to a condition of fribblery?

Fribblish (fri·bliʃ), *a.* [f. FRIBBLE *sb.* + -ISH.] Characteristic of or suited to a fribble; frivolous, trifling.

1768 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 176 His library is indeed as fribblish as himself. *c* 1770 T. ERSKINE *Barber* in *Poet. Reg.* (1810) 329 No longer England owns your fribblish laws. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 153 You may perhaps be puzzled..to discover how, instead of our received preterite *fought* he should obtain such a maidenly and fribblish substitute as *fit*. 1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 848, I love to be candid, fribbleish and feeble.

Friborgh, -burgh: see FRITHBORH, *Hist.*

† Fricace, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 fricasie, -ye, 6-7 fricacie, 7 fricace. [ad. L. *fricātio* FRICATION; for the form cf. *conspiracy*.] = FRICATION, FRICTION 1.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 47 a, Of fricasies or rubbynges precedinge exercise. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, Applying only a warme napkin to the place, after the vnction, and fricace. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Love's Convert* II. ii, Some Grooms o' the Teeth, and others of the hair; Mistres o' th' Fricace, one, one of the Powders.

† Fri·cace, *v. Obs.* In 6-7 fric,c'ase. *trans.* To rub; to subject to friction. Hence **Fri·cacing** *vbl. sb.*

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxiii. 44 Fricasing the bodie first emptied of the common excrements. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 143 First rub and friccase the wart violently, and afterward anoint it with Salt. *Ibid.* 504 [The powder] rubbed upon the teeth, although they be loose ..yet, Pliny saith, they will be recovered by that fricassing.

Fricandeau (frikændō·). Pl. **fricandeaux.** Also 8 **fricando**(e. [a. F. *fricandeau*.] A slice of veal or other meat fried or stewed and served with sauce; a collop; a fricassee of veal.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fricandoe*, a sort of Scotch Collops made of thin slices of Veal, well larded and stuff'd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., To make farced Fricandoes or Scotch Collops. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 115 A Fricando of Beef. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XXVI, 'That dish', he cried, 'I'd rather see, Than *fricandeau* or *fricassee*'. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* IV. vii, I think her very like a fricandeau—white, soft, and insipid. 1884 *Girls' Own Paper* June 491/1 For birds, hares and fricandeaux the bacon should be two inches long.

Hence **Fricandeau·** *v. trans.*, to make into fricandeaux.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 132 To fricando Pigeons.

Fricandel, -elle (frikændel·). Also **fricadelle.** [quasi-Fr. form of prec.] (See quot. 1892.)

1871 *Warne's Every-day Cookery* 155 Ragout, Fricandelles, Sweetbreads. 1892 GARRETT *Encycl. Cookery, Fricadelles*, These are also erroneously called Fricadilloes and Fricatelles. They are hashed meat made into balls and fried.

Fricassee (frikăsī·), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 fricase, fricacy, -ie, 6-8 **fricasy**, (7 **frycase**, fricace, **fregacy**), 7 **fricassie**, (**frigasie**), (8 **fricasey**, **frigacy**, **frigusee**), 7-9 **fricassé**, 7-9 **fricasee**, 7- **fricassee**. [a. F. *fricassée*, f. *fricasser* to mince and cook in sauce; of unknown origin.]

1. Meat sliced and fried or stewed and served with sauce. Now usually a ragout of small animals or birds cut in pieces.

1568 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 624 That hee coulde make seuen manner of fricasies. 1597 *2nd Pt. Gd. Hus-wiues Jewell* B ij, For fricasies of a lambes head and purtenance. 1656 *Perfect Eng. Cooke* 3 To make a Fregacy of Lamb or Veal. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav., Persia* III. i. 101 Little Birds..of which we caught enow to make a lusty Fricassie. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 263 A duck, which was hot at dinner, was brought cold in the evening, the next day served up as a fricassee. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 25 A fowl, in some sort of delicate fricasee.

fig. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Lucasta* (1659) 80 Hotter than all the rosted Cooks you sat To dresse the fricace of your Alphabet. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 300 His confused and unequal picture of the 'Field of Waterloo'.. a perfect fricassee of ill-drawn lumps of figures.

† 2. (See quot. 1611.) *Obs. rare* −1.

c 1575 *Life Ld. Grey* (Camden) 30 It was resolved..to make a fricoisie within the bullckwarck, and prezently too withdrawe all from thence..and then too have blowen it up whoale. [1611 COTGR., *Fricassee*..a kind of charge for a Morter, or murdering peece, of stones, bullets, nailes, and peeces of old yron closed together with grease, and gunpowder.]

† 3. A kind of dance: see quot. *Obs. rare* −1.

1775 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 294 A new dance at the Festino, called the Fricasée.. begins with an affront, then they fight and fire pistols, then they are reconciled, embrace, and so ends the dance.

Fricassee (frikăsī·), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *fricasser*.] *trans.* To make a fricassee of; to dress as a fricassee. Also *transf.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 The Sun..did so scald us without, as we were in a fitter condition to be fricased for the Padres dinner, than to eat any dinner our selves. 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy* (1696) 63 Common sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hash'd and fricassed. 1724 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 127 You may fricasy it, or fry it as you do Veal. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* Corr. 1861 II. 76 They are all fried and fricasseed by the sun at Madrid. 1817 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 72, I would have..fricaseed..her radishes..ragouted her onions. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* viii, We cannot afford to be both scalped by Indians or fricasseed by French. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 98 *Sparassis crispa*..In Austria it is fricasseed with butter and herbs.

fig. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 2 He Trills, and Gapes, and Struts, And Fricassee's the Notes.

Hence **Fricassee·d** *ppl. a.*, *lit.* and *fig.*

1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 9 All manner of Rost, boyl'd..friggassi'd, carbonado'd sinners of both sexes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 4 By three I had got sat down to my dinner upon a fricassee'd chicken. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* V. 54 A breakfast of..fricasseed chicken [etc.].

Fricasseer (frikăsī·ə1). [f. prec. + -ER 1. Cf. F. *fricasseur*.] One who makes fricassees.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 268/1 Call we this plodding fricasseer a Cook?

† Fricate, *v. Obs. rare* −1. [f. L. *fricāt-* ppl. stem of *fricā-re* to rub.] *trans.* To rub (one body *on* another).

1716 NEWTON *Let. to Law* 15 Dec. in *Nature* (1881) 12 May, A piece of Amber or resin fricated on Silke clothe.

† Frica·tion. *Obs.* Also 6 fricacion. [ad. L. *fricātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fricāre* to rub.]

1. The action or process of chafing or rubbing (the body) with the hands. Cf. FRICACE and FRICTION 1.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 75 b, Then increase fricacions and exercise by litel & litel. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 Gentle Frication draweth forth the Nourishment, by making the Parts a little Hungry. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Detracting Empiric* (1860) 65 This quackroyall is .. never so happy as when he's .telling them..how many humours he hath asswaged by frication. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 85 By..a strong Frication of the eye from without.

2. The action of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another: friction.

1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* v. (1669) 29 Some woods that are unctuous..which yield fire by frication. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 156 A well polished Stick of hard Wax (immediately after frication) will..move the Directory Needle. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Shrouding*, They [trees] need no fence..as standing in no Danger of the Brousings and Frications of Cattle or Conies.

Fricative (fri·kătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *fricātīv-us*, f. L. *fricāre* to rub: see -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a consonant-sound: Produced by the friction of the breath through a narrow opening between two of the mouth-organs.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 489 The *b*..showing no tendency to the more explosive articulation of some of the German dialects, or the more fricative of the Spanish. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 61 A sound of very different character, a fricative consonant. 1883 [see FAUCAL *sb.*].

2. 'Sounded by friction, as certain musical instruments' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. *sb.* A fricative consonant.

1863 LEPSIUS *Standard Alphabet* 68, H belongs, therefore, to the unvocalised strong fricatives.

Fricatory (fri·kătəri), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **fricātōri-us*, f. *fricātor* one who rubs: see -ORY.] *fig.* That rubs or 'rubs down'.

1829 MOORE *Diary* 6-7 Apr., One of those fricatory letters with which we asses of literature rub each other.

Fricatrice (fri·kătris). [ad. L. **fricātrīc-em*, fem. agent-n. f. *fricāre* to rub.] A lewd woman.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. ii, [A patron] To a lewd harlot, a base fricatrice. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. v. 165 Ingles, Fricatrices, He-Whores. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XCIX. 10 Like slaver abhorr'd breath'd from a foul fricatrice.

Fricht, Sc. form of FRIGHT *v.*

† Frickle. *Obs.*—°

1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frickle*, a Basket (for fruit) that holds about a bushel.

Fricollis: see FRIJOLES.

Frictile (fri·ktil), *a. Obs. rare* −1. [f. L. type **frictilis*, f. *fricāre* (pa. pple. *frict-us*): see -ILE.] Obtained by friction.

1883 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* II. 610 There is water boiled on the frictile fire.

Friction (fri·kʃən), *sb.* [a. F. *friction*, ad. L. *frictiōn-em*, n. of action from *fricāre* to rub.]

1. The action of chafing or rubbing (the body or limbs). (Formerly much used in medical treatment.) Cf. FRICATION.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXIV. (1887) 122 Gouerning the body after exercise, and his frictions to rubbe it and chafe it. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, If he but hear a coach.. The friction with fumigation, cannot save him From the chine-evil. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 35 The Solids..must be treated..by Frictions, Exercise of the Body ..and the like. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 369 Observations on the Effects of Acetic Ether applied by Friction in Rheumatic Complaints. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. vi, Hoping to have got off by..a little blistery friction on the back! 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* X. v. 388 A cold bath, with friction and a little exercise.

2. The rubbing of one body against another; attrition.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. i. (1721) 314 Whether that agitation be made by Heat, or by Friction, or Percussion, or Putrefaction, or by any vital Motion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 481 The rocks below..are worn many feet deep by the constant friction of the water. *a* 1800 COWPER *Mischievous Bull* iii, The sheep here smooths the knotted thorn With frictions of her fleece 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 409 A light was procured by rubbing a blunt pointed stick in a groove made in another..until by friction the dust was ignited.

3. *Physics* and *Mech.* The resistance which any body meets with in moving over another body.

Angle of friction, the maximum slope at which one body will rest upon another without sliding down. *Centre of friction*: see CENTRE 16. *Coefficient of friction*, the ratio between the force necessary to move one surface horizontally over another and the pressure between the two surfaces; cf. COEFFICIENT *sb.* 2 b. *Friction at rest*, the amount of friction between two touching bodies that are relatively at rest. *Friction of motion*, 'the power required to keep a moving body in motion' (*Lockwood*). *Friction of repose*, 'the power necessary to set a body moving from a state of quiescence' (*Lockwood*).

1722 CHESELDEN *Anat.* vii. (ed. 2) 39 This Contrivance is always found necessary by Mechanics, where the Friction of the Joynts of any of their Machines is great. 1755 JOHNSON, *Friction*, the resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 57 Polished substances .. have less friction than rough ones. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Engine* § 13 That excess, however, of the friction of rest over the friction of motion, is instantly destroyed by a slight vibration. 1868 E. J. ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* 110 When one part of a body rests on another a force is called into play tending to prevent slipping. This force is called friction. 1875 NYSTROM *Elem. Mech.* 88 *Rolling-friction* is the resistance of uneven surfaces rolling on one another, like that of a wheel rolling on a road.

4. *fig.*; *esp.* of the jarring or conflict of unlike opinions, temperaments, etc.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iii. Souls..by long friction and incumbition, have the happiness..to get all be-virtu'd. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 531 When memory began to lay in her stores, their frictions among one another struck out the first sparkles of judgment and forecast. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to A. Young* 18 June, You find by a little approximation and friction of tempers and things that they are mortal. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvi. (1857) 239 The fears of the people, exposed to so continual a friction, began to wear out. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* (1879) I. 25 He felt the friction of existence more than was suspected. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 151 In this case friction between parent and child is out of the question.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly *Mech.*, as **friction-ball**, one of the balls used to lessen the friction of bearings, etc.; **friction-block**, a block which is pressed against a revolving body to arrest its motion by friction; **friction-brake**, see quots.: also, a brake operating by means of friction; **friction-breccia** *Geol.* = *fault-rock* (see FAULT 11); **friction-clutch, -cone, -coupling, -disc**, contrivances for transmitting motion by frictional contact; **friction-fire**, fire obtained by means of a fire-drill; **friction-fremitus** *Path.* = *friction-sound*; **friction-fuse** = *friction-tube*; **friction-gear, -gearing**, gear or gearing for transmitting motion by frictional contact; **friction-machine** (see quot. 1884); **friction-match**, a match that ignites by friction; **friction-powder** (see quot.); **friction-primer**, the name used in the U.S. for *friction-tube*; **friction-roller**, (*a*) a roller placed so as to lessen the friction of anything passing over it; (*b*) see quot. 1888; **friction-sound** *Path.* (see quot.); **friction-tight** *a.*, fitting so tightly that the desired amount of friction is obtained; **friction-tube** (see quots.); **friction-wheel**, (*a*) see *friction-roller*; (*b*) see quot. 1888.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Friction balls*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 915/2 **Friction-brake*, a form of dynamometer invented by Prony, in which a pair of *friction-blocks are screwed to a journal rotating at a given speed. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 436 White's friction brake measures the amount of work actually performed in any time by an engine or other 'prime mover', by allowing it during the time of trial to waste all its work on friction. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 357/1 *Friction Brake*..2 A measurer of the lubricity of oils. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Friction-clutch*. *Ibid.*, **Friction-cones*. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Friction Disc*. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 257 The flint and steel has superseded the ancient *friction-fire. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 7 The presence of any cardiac thrill or pericardial *friction-fremitus. 1879 KNOBY *Princ. Med.* 47 Friction fremitus may be felt while the patient is taking deep breath. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb. 191/2 The old plan of a touch-hole on the top is disused, and the *friction-fuse substituted. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 916/2 **Friction-gear*. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Friction Gearing*..gearing, whose driving force is produced by the friction only of the peripheries of the wheels. 1882 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 478 An isolated electric pile, or a *friction machine of Nairn, positive and negative, and also isolated. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 357/2 *Friction Machine*, an electric

machine, generating electricity by contact with amalgamated silk. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 337 Thus, the men of the senses .. believe that mustard bites the tongue, that .. *friction-matches are incendiary. 1864 WEBSTER, **Friction powder*, a composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 916/2 **Friction-primer*, a small brass tube filled with gunpowder, and having a smaller tube containing friction composition inserted at right angles near the top. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 150 *Friction-rollers were applied to take off some of the weight. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 91 The movement of this valve is produced by a cam with bosses, by means of a lever and a friction-roller. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Friction Rollers*, or *Friction Wheels*, small rollers which revolve in bearings, and sustain an axle in the depression formed by the contiguity of the upper portion of their peripheries. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, **Friction sound*, the auscultatory sound heard when the pleuræ or pericardium are roughened by inflammation and effused lymph. 1864 WEBSTER, **Friction tube*, (Mil.), a tube used for firing cannon by means of friction. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Friction-tube* .. ignition is caused by the friction on sudden withdrawal of a small horizontal metal bar from the detonating priming in the head of the tube. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 476 Their axes..rested on *friction wheels of four inches diameter. 1826 J. ADAMSON *Railroads* 23 A large fixed pulley or friction-wheel. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Friction Wheel*, any wheel which drives or is driven by friction.

Friction (fri·kʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *intr.* To move *about* with friction; *to friction away*, to go on rubbing. **b.** *trans.* To chafe or rub (the body or limbs). **c.** *intr.* To sustain friction (see quot. 1855).

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 61 Did not the earth perform its motions as regularly before the creation of man, as now it does with 800,000,000 of human beings on its surface incessantly frictioning about. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 186 If it [an oil-painting] will 'friction' as the term is—that is, if he can raise the varnish by rubbing with finger or thumb, he accounts himself happy; and, laying it flat on his dining-table, he frictions away till his hands are tender and blistered. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 361, I reached the ice-floe, and was frictioned by Hans with frightful zeal.

Frictionable (fri·kʃənăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. FRICTION *sb.* + -ABLE.] Liable to undergo friction.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 338 An agricultural steam-engine being much exposed to the weather, and consequently the frictionable parts liable to corrosion.

Frictional (fri·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. FRICTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to friction, moved or produced by friction.

Frictional electricity, electricity developed by friction (see ELECTRICITY 1). *Frictional escapement* in *Watch and Cl.-making*, an escapement receiving and transmitting motion by friction. *Frictional gearing* (*-wheels*), wheels which transmit motion by friction instead of by teeth. *Frictional resistance*, the resistance of surfaces due to friction; *esp.* the resistance to slipping of riveted joints by the contraction of the rivets (*Lockwood*).

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 23 The deflection of the magnetic needle .. when resulting from frictional electricity. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 17 By linking cells together we cause the voltaic current to approach more and more to the character of the frictional current. 1871 PROCTOR *Sun* iv. 211 The frictional impulses of circulating planetary matter in process of subsidence into..the larger body. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 275 No relative motion can take place without meeting with frictional or other forms of resistance. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 107 The Cylinder, Verge, and Duplex are the best known examples of frictional escapements for watches. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 101 Daily motions adequate to develop a large amount of frictional heat.

Hence **Fri·ctionally** *adv.*, 'as regards friction' (Cassell 1882).

Frictionary (fri·kʃənări), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec.

1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) I. xii. 281 He considerably endangered Frump's frictionary equilibrium, and nearly reduced her to a horizontal position.

Frictionize (fri·kʃənəiz), *v.* [f. FRICTION *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to friction; to rub.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 301 By the aid of a hard towel—he goes over his entire skeleton, frictionizing. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 376 Their principal recreation is to scrub, polish, tickle, and frictionise the brass and wood work of the fire-engines.

Frictionless (fri·kʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. FRICTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from or without friction.

1848 in CRAIG. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* viii. 136 Unless water be frictionless, a thing which it is not. 1887 EWING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 597/2 The joints and bearings of all the levers are made frictionless.

fig. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 53 It gives you a cool brain, quite frictionless, quiet. 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 19 Dec. 5/2 The .. frictionless speed with which the Boundary Commission are proceeding.

Hence **Fri·ctionlessly** *adv.*, in a frictionless manner; without friction.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 319 A system in which any number of fly wheels..are pivoted frictionlessly on any moveable part of the system.

Friday (frəi·dė, -di). Forms: 1 frīgedæg, frīgdæg, 3 fridæi, 2–3 fridai, 3 *south.* vridei, vridawe, vryday, 3–7 fryday, 4–6 frydaye, (4 fredaye), 6 fridaie, 3– friday. [OE. *frīgedæg*, 'day of (the goddess) *Frīg*'; a Com. WGer. translation of the late L. *dies Veneris*, day of (the planet) Venus. Cf. OFris. *frigendei* (where however the name of the goddess is of the weak declension), MDu. *vrīdag* (Du. *vrijdag*), OHG. *frîatag* (MHG. *vrîtac*, mod.Ger. *freitag*); the ON. *friádagr* (Sw., Da. *fredag*) seems to be of Ger. origin.

The OE. *Frīg* str. fem. occurs only in this name and as a common noun in pl. = Lat. *veneres*; it corresponds to ON. *Frigg*, name of the wife of Odin (not, as often said, to *Freyja*, though the latter goddess corresponds more nearly in character to Venus), and is the fem. of the O Teut. adj. **frijo-*, originally 'beloved, loving': see FREE. The more exact transl. of 'Dies Veneris', *Freyjudagr*, occurs *Hist.* in some Icel. writers.]

1. The sixth day of the week.

Black Friday (*a*) † *School slang* (see quot. 1611); (*b*) applied to various historic dates of disastrous events which took place on Friday, as Dec. 6, 1745, when the landing of the Young Pretender was announced in London; May 11, 1866, when a commercial panic ensued on the failure of Overend, Gurney, & Co. *Golden Friday*, the Friday in each of the Ember weeks. † *The three Golden Fridays*, humorously for Good Friday: see quot. 1532. *Good Friday*, the Friday before Easter-day, observed as a holy day to commemorate Christ's crucifixion; also † *Long Friday* (see quot. 1891).

a 1000 *Laws Eth.* v. § 17 Fæstan ælce Frige-dæg. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Hanâboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302 Frigedæg, wodnesdæg, sæternes dæg. *a* 1123 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1106 On þon Frigedæg..ætywde an ungewunelic steorra. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.), & on lang fridæi him on rode hengen for ure Drihtines luue. *c* 1205 LAY. 13932 Freon heore læfdi heo 3iuen hire fridæi. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 229 Þer uore þe Englysse clupede..after Frye, Fryday. [*c* 1330 *Ann. Lond.* an. 1305 in Stubbs *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 136 Die qui dicebatur bonus dies Veneris.] 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 168 This by-fil on a Fryday, a litel by-fore Paske. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 76 And on the Gode Fryday it [the Lampe] gothe out be him self. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1513 On þe fryday, god mad man. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, The sixth chapiter sheweth a meditacyon for Fryday. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 651/2 The .iii. golden frydayes, that is to wit, the frydaye nexte after Palme sundaye, and the frydaye next afore easter day, and good fryday. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. viii. 24 Above all other times they [witches] confesse upon fridaies. 1611 BOYS *Exp. Epist. & Gosp.* (1630) 203 Let me tell them of another schoole-tricke; at the world's end there is a blacke-friday, a generall examination. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 19 And because his [Mahomet's] creation hapned upon a friday, that day was ordayned by him to be their Sabbaoth. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* IV. i. I. 750 The Friday after Pentecost is called Golden Friday, and is a high Festival. 1868 CAMPION & BEAUMONT *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* (1876) 115 The term Good Friday is peculiar to the English Church. 1891 BENHAM *Dict. Relig.* 476 Among the Saxons it [the Friday in Holy Week] was called Long Friday—probably on account of the long fasts and offices used on this day.

2. A reception or entertainment given on that day.

1836 C'TESS GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 209 Not a Genoese appeared there, or at my Friday. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 73 Happy the man who was admitted to the Marchioness's Fridays.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Friday morning.* Also † **Friday-face**, a grave or gloomy expression of the countenance: whence † **Friday-faced** *a.*, sad-looking; **Friday-fare**, food for a fast-day; † **Friday-feast**, a fast-day meal, a fish dinner; † **Friday-look**, a solemn look = *Friday-face.*

1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) C iv b, The Foxe made a *Fridayface, counterfeiting sorrow. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1092 What makes you look so sad, and moodily? with such a Friday face. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* III. ii. (1881) 57 No, you *Friday-fac't-frying-pan. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hawkins *Eng. Drama* (1773) III. 356 What a friday-fac'd slave it is! I think..his face never keeps holiday. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xlix, That he might haue his Capons, *fryday fare. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 100 The lonely Hall, Whose Friday fare was Enoch's ministering. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* 56 Invites his friends to a *friday feast. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 109 If he steps forth with a *Friday-look and a Lenten Face ..Oh! then he is a Saint upon Earth. 1633 ROWLEY *Match Midnight* I, A plague of *Friday mornings!

Fridge (fridʒ), *v.* Also FRIG. [App. onomatopœic; cf. FIDGE, FIG.]

† **1.** *intr.* To move restlessly (*about* or *up and down*); to fidget. Cf. FIDGE *v. Obs.*

a 1550 *Hye way to Spyttel-ho.* 394 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 44 At euery doore there they foot and frydge. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* V. 23 Whilest you currie your Horse, if hee keepe a fridging vp and downe .. it is a signe your Curriecombe is too sharpe. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. xxii, So must it..rub against the Stars, surround the Sun.. Then swiftly fridge about the pallid Moon. 1681 HALLIWELL *Melampronoea* 3 The little Motes or Atoms that fridge, and play in the Beams of the sun.

† **2.** To chafe, rub, scrape (*against* or *upon*). *Obs.*

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 70 His spurs also must needes fridge vpon his sides. 1651 H. MORE *Second Lash* (1655) II. 213 The parts fridge one against another uncessantly.

3. *trans.* To rub, fray, chafe; to wear away by rubbing. Also with *off.* Now chiefly *dial.*

1617 [see the vbl. sb.] 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iv, You might have.. fretted and fridged the outside of them all to pieces. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Fridge*, to rub in pieces. 1788 MARSHALL *Rural Econ., E. Yorks.* (E. D. S.), *Fridge*, to chafe, to wear or injure by friction. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, etc., Fridge*, To fray, chafe, or 'rough up'..'These stockings won't fridge you so much as coarse ones'. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* (1859) II. 33 The Spruce-fir next him had come so close that its branches fridged off little pieces of his ..bark.

† **4.** ? To jerk or scrape *out. Obs.*—1

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* xxxiii. 132 The immersion of the Tube may be made so obliquely and leasurely as neither to press out nor fridge out any mercurial *effluvia.*

Hence **Fri·dging** *vbl. sb.*

1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 79 Yet when you strike, to strike freely and soundly, for the tickling or fridging of a horse with the spurre is a grosse fault. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. x. (1713) 19 By the mutual fridging of those Particles one against another. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 831 The meer Fridging up and down, of the Parts of an Extended Substance, changing their Place. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 333 By the Fridging, etc. in Riding, the Serum or watery Part of the Blood is gathered between the two Skins.

† **Frie,** *v. Obs.*—1 [ad. ON. *frȳja* to challenge.] *trans.* To blame. Cf. FREELESS.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1998 And ther nis he nouth to frie, For other sholde he make hem lye Ded.

Fried (frəid), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **i-fri3et.** [pa. pple. of FRY *v.*] Cooked by frying.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 298 Bote hit weore fresch flesch or elles fisch i-fri3et. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 500 Off Fryed metes be ware, for þey ar Fumose in dede. 1598 *Epulario* H j b, Cut it on both sides like a fried fish. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch of Venison*, At the top a fried liver and bacon was seen. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 86 Roast mutton and fried potatos were our incessant fare.

fig. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 208 Who would have sought for wealth amongst those fried Regions of blacke brutish Negars.

Friend (frend), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1 frēond, frīond, (*dat.* frīend, frȳnd), 2–3 friend, 4 *south.* vriend, 2–7 frend(e, 4 *south.* vrend(e, 3–4 freond, (3 *south.* vreond), 3–7 freind(e, 4 *south.* vrind, vryend, 4–6 freend(e, freynd, 5–7 frind(e, 5–6 frynd(e, (6 *Sc.* freynd), 6–friend. *Pl.* 1 friend, frȳnd, frēond, frēondas, frīondas, 2–3 frend, friend(e, 3 frond, 3–4 freond; otherwise *regular.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *frēond* str. masc. = OFris., OS. *friund, friond* (Du. *vriend*), OHG. *friunt* (MHG. *vriunt*, mod.Ger. *freund*), ON. (with change of declension in sing.) *frīende* (Sw. *frände*, Da. *frænde*), Goth. *frijōnds*; the pr. pple. of the OTeut. vb. **frijōjan* to love (OE. *frēogan, frēon*, Goth. *frijōn*; the Ger. *freien*, Du. *vrijen* to woo, and the rare ON. *frjá* to caress, are prob. not identical, though from the same root), f. pre-Teut. **priyo-* dear: see FREE *a.*]

A. *sb.*

1. 'One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy' (J.). Not ordinarily applied to lovers or relatives (but cf. senses 3, 4).

Beowulf 1018 (Gr.) Heorot innan wæs freondum afylled. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2025 Þa hæt inwitspell Abraham sæcgde freondum sinum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17960, & whase iss þatt bridgumess frend, He stannt wiþ himm. *c* 1205 LAY. 703 3e sculen .. beon mine leofe freond. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 98–9 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 114 Gode freond hi were For tuel schrewen wolleþ freond beo. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8523 Ho was vnkyndly to knaw of hir kyd frendis. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xiii, A trewe frend is oftyme better at a nede than a Royalme. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 185 A faythfull frende is thing most worth. *c* 1651 HOBBES *Rhet.* (1840) 455 A friend is he that loves, and he that is beloved. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 310 If we observe the common discourses of mankind, we shall find a friend to be one we frequently visit, who is our boon companion, or joins with us in our pleasures and diversions, or [etc.]. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. i, The sound of his dear native tongue May be like the voice of a friend. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 91 The doctor is a private friend of the dean.

b. In various proverbial expressions. † *But a friend's friend*: ever so remotely connected.

1340 *Ayenb.* 186 Þanne he yzi3þ his niede: uor ate niede me yzi3þ huet þe urend is. *c* 1468 *Paston Lett.* No. 582 II. 313 Better ys a frende unknow then knowen. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 433 It is sayd, that at the nede the frende is knowen. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 32 A frende is more necessary than either fyer or water. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 Many kynsfolke and few freends, some folke saie. 1562—*Prov. and Epigr.* (1867) 132 Proue thy freende er thou neede. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy) 82 No, by lady, a friend is not so soone gotten as lost. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epise.* Pref., I am confident you will owne any thing that is but a friends friend to a cause of Loyalty. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* V. 100 'A friend in need' 'Is, certainly, 'a friend in deed'.

c. *Friend of God*: a person eminent for piety, and presumed to enjoy God's special favour. Now only with express reference to *Jam.* ii. 23.

O. E. Chron. an. 654 He wæs swyðe Godes freond. *c* 1205 LAY. 9145 Þat scolde beon i-haten Hælend & helpen his freondes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Þus hauen godes freond al þe fruit of þis world. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Berthol.* 41 Of mychty god..þe frende he is.

d. Used in subscribing a letter.

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Youre olde brynger up and lovying frende. 1650 CHAS. II in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 254 Your most affectionate frinde, Charles R. 1661 JER. TAYLOR in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 27 Your Lor^ps most endeared, as most obliged, freind and servant.

e. Applied to a second in a duel.

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. iv. 72 Miss Honor O'Grady would be her *friend* upon the occasion. 1874 E. B. DE FONBLANQUE *Life A. Fonblanque* 16 The matter was at this point referred to two 'friends', by whom a hostile meeting was arranged.

2. Used *loosely* in various ways: e.g. applied to a mere acquaintance, or to a stranger, as a mark of goodwill or kindly condescension on the part of the speaker; by members of the 'Society of Friends' adopted as the ordinary mode of address (cf. 7). Also often *ironically.*

Similarly in parliamentary language, 'my honourable friend' is often used by members in referring to each other; so also 'my learned friend' is applied in the law courts by counsel to each other. Cf. 6.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 21/83 'Mine leue frend', seide þis holie Man. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3229 'Frend', he said, 'þou wend in hij vntil mesopotani'. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 369 Oure sib men and oure wele-willandes, Oure frendes, tenandes, & seruandes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 12 Frend, hou entridist thou hidir, nat hauynge brijd clothe? *Ibid.* xxvi. 50 Frend, wherto art thou comen? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 89 Gud freynd, pray I the, The schireffis serwand thow wald lat him be. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* i. Wks. (1876) 2 Frendes this day I shall not declare vnto you ony parte of the epystle. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 204 ₱ 6 A Quaker .. with an Air of good Nature and Charity calls you Friend. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1813) II. 195 'Nay, keep it, friend, keep it', said Dinah Plait. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, Dear friends, come and take this blessedness. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321 Those free-selecting friends of yours.

3. A kinsman or near relation. Now only in *pl.* (one's) relatives, kinsfolk, 'people'.

This is the only sense of the word in the Scand. langs., where sense 1 is expressed by ON. *vinr* (Sw. *vän*, Da. *ven*); similarly in many HG. dialects, *freund* is 'kinsman', the sense of 'friend' being expressed by *guter freund* (Kluge).

O. E. Chron. an. 1135 Þa namen his sune & his frend & brohten his lic to Englelande. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* xvii. (1888) 41 Of his agene wiue and ec of his auene frienden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3016 For þe birth of ysaac, gret ioi can his frendes mak. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 225 For who that betraieth..his frende carnall ought not to lyve nor have ever ony worshyp. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. viii. 104 All the sones & doughters of Adam & of Eue the whiche were our fyrst frendes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 106 She .. is promis'd by her friends Vnto a youthfull Gentleman of worth. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 103 Friends agree best at a distance. By Friends here is meant Relations. *Mod.* The prisoner will be handed over to the care of his friends. His friends are well-to-do people.

† **4.** A lover or paramour, of either sex. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 67 Playse the, thenne to haue mercy of this poure desolate frende [Dido], that shalle be sone broughte to the poynte mortalle. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 405 O! neuer will I..come in vizard to my friend, Nor woo in rime like a blind-harpers songe. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 29 He hath got his friend with childe. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 16 When a gentleman wanted a friend, I could supply him with choice in an hour.

5. One who wishes (another, a cause, etc.) well; a sympathiser, favourer, helper, patron, or supporter. Const. *of, to.*

c 1205 LAY. 1615 In to France he ferde þer he freond funde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14569 To iurselem rede we þou wende For þar es communli þi freind. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxii. 11 Who loooueth clennesse of herte, for the grace of his lippis shal han the king frend. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* ix, With that a freynd of his cry'd, fy! And up ane arrow drew. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* vii. 7 Let him punish al his frends and ayders. 1612 PEACHAM *Graphice* II. iv, Shee is a friend to all studies, especially poetry. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Advice to Author* (1757) 143 The Minister who was no friend to the young nobleman. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 206 The Gnostics..were no friends to marriage. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* II. xviii. 341 Physical science has a friend in every theologian. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. 198 These who should only have been friends of order.

b. Said of God or Christ.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 23 Criste warnes us ful fair als frend. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 14 Cain, I reyde thou so teynd That God of heven be thi freynd. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 43 Hald God thy freind, ewir stabill be him stand. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 26 His never-failing Almighty Friend.

c. *Friend in* or *at court*: one who has ability and disposition to help another by his influence in high quarters.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5541 For freend in court ay better is Than peny in [his] purs [*orig.* Qu'ades vaut miex amis en voie Que ne font deniers en corroie]. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 14 A frend in court is worth a peny in purse. 1655 DICKSON *On Ps.* cv. 16 When the Lord was to bring his people into Egypt He provided so as they should have a friend at court before they came. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxviii, I shouldn't wonder—friends at court you know—but never you mind, mother, just now. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 11/2 Despite the activity of the squatters' friends 'at court' (that is, in the public land offices at Sydney).

d. *transf.* Anything helpful.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 150 Wherfore spiritus exaliþ þe whiche þat ben freendis boþe to þe body and also to þe soule. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 458 Good Expedition be my friend. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 186 Here Brandy was our best Friend, for it kept them always Fox'd.

6. As opposed to *enemy* in various senses: One who is on good terms with another, not hostile or at variance; one who is on the same side in warfare, politics, etc.

a 1000 *Elene* 953 (Gr.) Se feond & se freond. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Wa .. him were frend oðer fend. 13.. *K. Alis.* 122 He disgysed him anon, That him no kneow freond neo fon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7853 To beri þe bodys of hor bold frendys. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 173 For frende or foo. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 85 My freyindis thow reprovit with thy pen? Thow leis, tratour! 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 26 *Lor.* Who comes so fast in silence of the night? *Mes.* A friend. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 175 The French, whom they call Friends and Allies. 1717 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Windham* Wks. 1809 I. 7 From our enemies we expect evil treatment..but when our friends abandon us..the firmest mind finds it hard to resist. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 20 Whether it be by a friend or an enemy, I shall be glad. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, 'I hae been willing to save the life o' friend and foe.'

b. Phrases: *To be,* † *hold, keep, make friends with,* † *to make friends to*: to be or get on good terms with; also absol. *to be friends.* † *To have,* etc. *to (at) friend,* i.e. as a 'friend', on one's side.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 28 So forward on his way (with God to frend) He passed forth. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, III. iii. 203, I am good Friends with my Father, and may do any thing. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 91 *Mess.* I will hold friends with you Lady. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 143, I know that we shall haue him well to Friend. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 182 Implore her..that she make friends To the strict deputie. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 10 As I shall finde the time to friend; I will. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 140 From him Giue you all greetings, that a king (at friend Can send his Brother. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 24 The King had no Port to Friend, by which he could bring Ammunition to Oxford. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxix (1739) 173 The people..had God to Friend in all. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 108 By his own Industry, and activity (having youth and strength to friends) raise his fortune. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ii. 23 A party of 500, or 600 men..may do it without asking leave of the Indians; though it be much better to be friends with them. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 230 Sole should he sit, with scarce a god to friend. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxiii. 190 Will you be friends with me again, Mary? 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvi. 255 You will never make friends with me by speaking ill of my husband. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thirlby Hall* v, You must keep friends with her, or she may do you an ill turn one of these days.

† c. *Heavy friend, small friend*: an enemy. Cf. BACKFRIEND 1.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 182 His Aunt Lepida..hee deposed against..thereby to gratifie his mother her heavie friend, and who followed the suite hotly against her. 1767 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 270 So hitherto all the bad labour of my small friends is lost.

7. A member of the Society of Friends, a Quaker.

1679 *Establ. Test* 24 He passes for one of their *Friends.* 1708 WHITING (*title*), A Catalogue of Friends Books; Written by many of the People, called Quakers. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 67 It is probable that his name is held in respect by the 'Friends' of Pennsylvania. 1870 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) III. 307, I am not blind to the shortcomings of my friends.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *friend-foe, -killer, -maker, -spectator*; *friend-betraying, -finding, -making,* † *-pretending,* † *-seeming* adjs. Also † **friend-pipe**, the calumet; **friend-stead** *a. Sc.*, 'possessing a friend' (Jam.), befriended; **friend-strong** *a.*, having many friends.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 37 Where..*friend-betraying treasure May passe in barter for repented Pleasure. 1846 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* I. 63 Luitolfo was the proper *Friend-making, everywhere *friend-finding soul. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Miracle Peace* Wks. (Grosart) II. 42 The *friend-foe strangers, With us, against us. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 182/2 He received his just reward of .. a *friend killer. 1580 LUPTON *Siquila* 118 The chiefe friende and *friendmaker is money. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 167 Indian methods of making peace..They first smoke out of the *friend-pipe, and eat together. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 274 His *friend-pretending foes. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 74 In fawning and *friend-seeming shewes. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* Prol., Gallants and *Friends-spectators will yee see A strain of Wit that is not Poetry? 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 462, I am sure that while Christ lives, I am well enough *friend-stead. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* vii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 322 Our *friend-strong Muse shall use the helpe of Strangers.

† **B.** *adj.* Well-disposed, friendly, not hostile. (Cf. ENEMY *a.*) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (Tollem. MS.) Fresche bred and clene, made of whete, is moste frende and acordynge to kynde. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 69 A fisician þat was frend to þe freendis of þe pacient. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 28 The citie of Sagunto was alwayes friend and allied with the Romanes. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* (ed. 2) 33 They were in a strong lodging, ioyning to a friend towne. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 18 That I may rest assur'd Whether yond Troopes are Friend or Enemy. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 36 Passe you not with much labour many plaines, that are friend to vs? 1690 S. SEWALL *Diary* 10 Mar. (1878) I. 315 The present settlement of the Friend-Indians.

Friend (frend), *v.* Forms: 3 **vreonden**, 4–6 **fre(e)nde**, 9 *Sc.* **freend**, 6– **friend**. [f. FRIEND *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To gain friends for. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ne makie none purses, uorte ureonden ou mide.

† **2.** To make (persons) friends or friendly; to join in friendship; to join (a person) *to* or *with* another in friendship. Chiefly in pass. *to be friended. Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. 109 Charitie is love, and love is charity. God graunt us al[le] therin to be frended! *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. vi. 196 And efyyr swne frendyt were The Kyng Dawy of Scotland And Stewyn Kyng þan of Ingland. 1585 EARL LEYCESTER in *Corr. Dudley* (1844) 33 Yf the man be as he now semeth, hit were petty to loose him, for he is in dede mervelously frended. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1346/2 What freendship he had shewed ..both by his owne purse, as also by freending them to some of the popes chamber. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 363 Thou sall never get regeneratioun befoir God be friended with thee: thou is his enemie, thou mon be friended with him. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. x. 37 Others you have, soone angrie, soone friended.

3. To act as a friend to, befriend (a person, cause, etc.); to assist, help. *arch.* or *poet.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 89 Freende they any, That flatter many? 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. xxxix. (1591) 198 Kings which frended the cause. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. xi. 779 They had undertaken the warre upon king Philip, because he had friended and aided [*auxiliis juvisset*] the Carthaginians. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 967 Shee all the gods requires To friend her love, and further her desires. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 434 Reports came that the King would friend Lauderdale. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 27 Do thou but at his birth the boy..O chaste Lucina, friend.

absol. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 84 Well, the Gods are aboue, time must friend or end.

b. *fig.* of things.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 If they be not friended with hedge, ditch, or some such place of aduantage. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. v. 19 Disorder that hath spoyl'd vs, friend vs now. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXII. (1748) 343 But friended with the flood the barons hold their strength. 1721 SOUTHERNE *Spartan Dame* I. i, There the street Is narrow, and may friend our purpose well. 1857 M. ARNOLD *Poems, St. Brandan*, That germ of kindness..outlives my doom, And friends me in the pit of fire.

4. *To friend it*: to act the friend. *rare.*

1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* I. iii, To herd with people that one owns no care for; Friend it with strangers that one sees but once.

Hence † **Frie·nding** *vbl. sb.*, friendliness; the action of befriending or favouring one's friends.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I v. 185 T'expresse his loue and friending to you. 1642 *Compl. Ho. Com.* 10 There is notable friending there in causes.

† **Frie·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. FRIEND *sb.* + -ABLE. Cf. *amicable.*] Friendly.

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 83 Sleepe to nature so friendable.

Friended (fre·nded), *ppl. a.* [f. FRIEND *sb.* and *v.*] **a.** Having a friend; possessed of or supplied with friends. Usually qualified by an adv. as *ill, well,* etc. *friended.* **b.** In sense 3 of the vb.: Befriended (*rare*).

1530 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 243 Cassalis and other be so frendyd abought Yowr Grace, that they have avyses of al the tenour off yowr mooste honorable lettres writen hyther. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* E iv, What avayleth it a man to have his wife of..good parentage, and wel friended, if [etc.] 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1605) 292 The curteous Amphialus..raine ouer the head of his therein friended enemie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 19 Who is so ill friended, as he hath not one, with whom to conferre. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks*, Although he was a man mightily friended, yet was he..banished. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, 'He was weel-freended and at last he got the haill scraped thegither.' 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xl, I have been well 'friended' all my life, he said.

Prov. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 86 For (as hyt ys commynly and truly also sayd) materys be endyd as they be frendyd. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 292 As a man is friended, so the law is ended. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 6 Causes best friended haue the best euent.

† **Frie·ndess.** *Obs.* In 4 **frendesse.** [f. FRIEND *sb.* + -ESS.] A female friend.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 4 Clepe thou prudence thi frendesse. 1388 — *Song Sol.* i. 8.

† **Frie·ndful,** *a. Obs.* [f. FRIEND *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Friendly, well-disposed, loving.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincencius* 173 Þar-for so frendful ma nane be to me as þu. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1383 A hous, quhar..A wedow duelt was frendfull till our men. *a* 1509 HEN. VII in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 321 *note*, The dedly corrupcion did utterly overcom the pure and frendfull blod. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 36 Remember yat he schew him self neuir mair freindfull and succurabill to na people yan he hes done to 30w.

Hence † **Frie·ndfully** *adv.*, in a friendly manner.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidas* 659 He hyme met, &..ful frendfylly hym gret. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1173, I mak you request, Freyndfully, but falsset, or ony fenyeing, That ye wald to me..Tell your entent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 329 Thir gouernouris to purpois than tuke Richt freindfullie to deliuer this duke To his fredome.

Frie·ndism. *nonce-wd.* [f. FRIEND *sb.* + -ISM.]

1820 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* II. 174 Shakspeare meant to represent Richard as..a man with a wantonness of spirit in external show, a feminine friendism, an intensity of woman-like love of those immediately about him.

Friendless (fre·ndlės), *a.* [f. FRIEND *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of friends. † *Friendless man*: in OE. law a frequent designation for an outlaw.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiv. 18 Ne forlet ic iuih freondleasa ic cymmo to iuih. *a* 1035 *Laws of Cnut* II. § 35 (Schmid) Gif freondleas man geswenced weorþe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 331/292 So freondlese ase huy were. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1559 A frendleser man than he was. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1721 For now ful frendlese, yee mowe wel sey that ye been. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 31 Ane freindles man or woman. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 81 Alas, I am a Woman friendlesse, hopelesse. 1664 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. ii. 68 Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none so much as upon the friendless person. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. i, Friendless, homeless, hopeless, they wandered from city to city.

absol. *a* 1035 *Laws of Cnut* II. § 35 (Schmid) Be freondleasan. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* i. 27 To vysit the frendlesse and widdowes in their adwersite. *a* 1777 FAWKES *Nathan's Parable* 29 To recompense the friendless and the poor.

2. Used by Shelley = UNFRIENDLY.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xiii, One bare A lighted torch, and four with friendless care Guided my steps the cavern-paths along.

Hence **Frie·ndlessness.**

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vii, The seeming friendlessness of him who strove To win no confidence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. iv. 72 She experienced the most afflictive reverses of friendlessness..and penury.

† **Frie·ndlihood.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **frendelyhede**, 5 **frendle-**, **frendlihede**, **frendlyhead**, **-hed(e**, **-hode.** [f. FRIENDLY + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Friendliness, friendship.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 286 As by way of frendelyhede. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 958 In mukke is alle this worldes frendlyhede. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5170 Telle me doughter, of very frendlehede, What sygrem seid. 1481 EARL WORCESTER *Tulle on Friendsh.* (1530) A v, I truste that the frendlyhode of Scipio with Lelyus shalle be knowen to all them whiche shal come aftir us.

Friendlike (fre·ndlәik), *a.* [f. FRIEND + -LIKE.] Like a friend or friends, friendly.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Glass* 171 The nature of the people more ciuill, frindlyke, wise. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Matilda* lviii, But soone my Soule had gath'red vp her Powers, Which in this need might, friendlike, giue her ayd. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Erle Robert's Mice* 35 Reply'd the friendlike Peer, I weene, Matthew is angred on the Spleene.

Friendlily (fre·ndlili), *adv.* [f. FRIENDLY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a friendly manner. like a friend.

1680 *Earl Rochester's Will* in *Wills Doctor's Comm.* (Camden) 140 Soe long as my wife shall..friendlily live with my mother. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 651 We discoursed friendlily on several subjects. 1829 S. TURNER *Mod. Hist. Eng.* III. II. xi. 356 She sent the two nobles..to persuade him..to come back friendlily to her. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. vii, Nodding friendlily to the powdery miller as they pass.

Friendliness (fre·ndlinės). [f. FRIENDLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being friendly; rarely *pl.*, manifestations of friendliness.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 31 They began to treate wyth theym curtoysly, wyth all gre and frendlynes. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 814 She had whole richesse Of womanhead, and friendlinesse. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 10 His humblenes, and frendelynes to all men. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* I. § 4 (1680) 7 Let all the intervals..be imployed in prayers.. charity, friendliness, and neighbourhood. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 127 All the engaging, the heart-rejoicing friendlinesses of a human being 1807 SOUTHEY *Let.* 8 Dec. in *Life & Corr.* III. xiii. 124 Fully sensible of your friendliness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, The keen eyes were bright with hope and friendliness.

Friendly (fre·ndli, *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* [OE. *frēondlic* adj., *-līce* adv.: see FRIEND *sb.* and -LY 1, 2.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Having the qualities or disposition of a friend, disposed to act as a friend, kind.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. (1891) 440 Oðþe ðurh ða freondlican ænglas oðþe ða feondas. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 106 (155) He is the frendliest man Of so grete astate, that ever I saw in my lyve. 1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. of Cupid* 302 How frendely was Medea to Jason. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 8 b, The enuyous man is frendely to him that is present. 1584 BURLEIGH in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. 159 Your Graces as friendly as any Will. Burley. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi, I knew him to be friendly as far as he was able. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xlii, No one could be friendlier.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a friend or friends; manifesting friendship.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 251 Hyde Jonathas al thyn frendely manere. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxli. 312 The grayhounde..made to hym the same frendly countinaunce and chere as he was wonte to do to the kyng. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 47 Your Mother came to Cicelie, and did finde Her welcome Friendly. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 72 And first, I congratulate wth a friendly Joy. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 67 P 12 To tell People of their Faults in a friendly and private Manner. 1785 J. C. LETTSOM *Let.* 8 Apr. in T. J. Pettigrew *Life* (1817) II. 425, I was sorry to perceive by your last friendly letter that you have failed in procuring a loan for my friend Mr. W. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* I. i. 9 Jernam acknowledged their courtesy with a friendly nod.

b. *Friendly lead*, among the poorer classes in London, an entertainment given by friends for the benefit of a person in distress, etc.

1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxii, The great table dented.. with a thousand hammerings of pewter pots at friendly leads. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 26 Sept. 3 He went to a 'friendly lead' for the benefit of a man who had just come out of the hospital.

3. Not hostile or at variance; on amicable terms. Const. *to*, *with*.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 481 Why answer not the double Maiesties, This friendly treatie of our threatned Towne. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 122 Nothing but himselfe, which lookes like man, Is friendly with him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 The Inhabitants whereof.. have shewed themselves friendly to the Portugals. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 135 The People were friendly..but.. very theevish. 1798 NELSON 22 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 47 The King's flag is insulted at every Friendly Port we look at. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 399 The wits and the Puritans had never been on friendly terms. 1860 *Ann. Reg.* 21 Sowing suspicion and distrust, calculated to bring about a total rupture with a neighbouring and friendly country.

b. Not proceeding from or attended with hostility; amicable. Of an action at Law: Brought between parties not really at variance, in order to obtain a decision on some point.

c. Of a match at football, etc.: Played simply for the honour of the thing and not in competition for a cup, etc. Usually *ellipt.* (quasi-*sb.*).

1894 *Athletic News* 5 Nov. 4 The Sunderland and Woolwich Arsenal match was a friendly. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 3/2 When an inter-club match is called a 'friendly', the inference as to what a league match means is fairly easy.

4. Favourably disposed, well-wishing; inclined to approve, help, or support.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxiv. [xxv.] 8 O how frendly & rightuous is the Lorde. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 94 The Gods to day stand friendly. 1826 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 79 A letter..which contained a most friendly reference to me. 1878 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 72 The side of his history from which a friendly biographer would most readily turn away.

5. Of things, influences, etc.: Disposed or likely to be helpful or serviceable; kindly, propitious, favourable, salutary. Const. *to*, † *unto*.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 He is in dignite & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 163 O churle, drinke all? and left no friendly drop, To helpe me after. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvii. 23-30 By the friendliest gales. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 192 The more simple .. sorts of Food and Drink, as Bread, Cheese .. are both mild and friendly. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End*, As words written in lemon come out upon exposure to a friendly warmth. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 341 He bent down his head to kiss it, when a stroke, more friendly than the rest, put an end to his existence.

b. Suitable to one's comfort, convenient.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 33 Neighb'ring Trees, with friendly Shade invite The Troops. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, At th' approach of Night On the first friendly Bank he throws him down. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 196 A friendly pillar brought Dennis himself to anchorage.

†**6.** Of things: 'Disposed to union' (J.); not jarring or conflicting. *Obs.*

1717 POPE *Ep. to Jervas* 15 Like friendly colours [we] found them both unite. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 272 To bring all the parts into their most friendly state of contact.

7. Of or pertaining to the Society of Friends.

1886 *American* XII. 155 Whose family are Friendly people.

8. Friendly Society. Originally, the name of a particular fire-insurance company. In later use, one of numerous associations, the members of which pay fixed contributions to insure pecuniary help in sickness or old age, and provision for their families in the event of death.

1703 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3910/4 All Persons who have any Demands upon the Undertakers of the Friendly Society, by reason of the late Fire..may .. Receive the money, due on any Policy of Insurance. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5909/3 The Friendly Society (or Sheaf of Arrows) give Notice, That they assure Losses from Fire. 1819 *Gentl. Mag.* 529 He placed the property of Friendly Societies under the protection of the laws. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. (1876) 240 A Trades'-Union performs the ordinary functions of a Friendly Society.

9. *Comb.*, as *friendly-fiendly*, *-seeming* adjs.

1709 E. HOLDSWORTH *Muscipula* (1749) 51 With friendly-seeming wellcome. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i, With that friendly-fiendly smile of his.

B. *sb.* (See also A. 3 c.) A 'friendly' native, one of a friendly tribe. Usually *pl.*

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr., They were friendlies returning home. 1885 *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 8/1 Our Arab 'friendlies' declare that [etc.].

C. *adv.* In a friendly manner or spirit, like a friend, with friendship.

Beowulf 1027 Ne ȝefrægn ic freondlicor feower madmas. *c* 1205 LAY. 14845 We scullen an londe..godes folc uroæfrien & freondliche hit halden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15294 For-wit his disciplis fete Ful freindli he fell. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 171 Was neuer gome vppon grounde..Feirore vndurfonge ne frendloker maad at ese. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 76 So frendly he fared. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 281 Than spak he freindly. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* i. 27 Euen so muste we agayne bee bothe mercyfull and frendely liberall towardes our neighbour. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Glasse* 9 Vnles he friendly drew his purse. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Nov., Wen [he] was friendly told of. 1772 & 84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1672 Some of the men marry three wives, who in general live friendly together. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 255 The natives used us friendly and with kindness. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 157 He tended him friendly in his castle for three days.

†**Frie·ndman.** *Obs.* [f. FRIEND *sb.* + MAN.] An intimate friend; also, a relative.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Among þat þe sowle witeð þe licame worpeð hewe and þe frendmen him biwepeð gef þar anie ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20242 Hir freind-men til hir scho cald. [1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 4 Man looks for man—not any man, but the friend-man.]

†**Frie·ndrede.** *Obs.* [OE. *frēondræden*: see FRIEND *sb.* and -RED.] Friendship.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi, Þæt hie ȝetreowlice heora.. freondrædenne healdaþ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1488 To beon of his freondrede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 149 Þise urendrede ous ssewede Iesu crist þe zo'e urend.

Friendship (fre·ndʃip). Forms: 1–3 *frēondscipe*, (1 -scype, 3 freond-, freontschipe, freonscipe), 2–3 frendshipe, 3–4 frenscip, -scep, freinschip, 3–5 frendscip, -schip, frenschip(e, (4 frendischipe, frencipp, -s(c)hepe, 5 -chepe), 4–5 frendeship, (freendshippe), frenship(pe, -shyp, 4–6 frendship(pe, (4 frendshepe, 6 -shype, 4 *Sc.* freyndschip, 6 *Sc.* freindship, 6– friendship. [OE. *frēondscipe*: see FRIEND *sb.* and -SHIP.]

1. The state or relation of being a friend; association of persons as friends.

Beowulf 2069 Þy ic Heaðobeardna hyldo ne telze .. freondscipe fæstne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Alre erest þu most habben mine freonscipe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Uor no freondschipe nis so vuel ase is fals freondschipe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 35 Þat bi nom þe myn frenschipe for þi sobnesse al clene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. iii. (1495) 553 It is sayd that alabastre .. gendryth and kepyth frendshypp. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 76 He fest me to his frenschippe, so frendly he fared. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 Wilde menne, which could by no gentilnes be allured to frendshippe. 1622 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 160 Without friendship, society is but meeting. 1733 SWIFT *Life & Char. Dean S—t* 43 True friendship in two breasts requires The same aversions, and desires. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* v. 125 The love of friendship is..the most perfect form of love.

b. A friendly relation or intimacy.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 210 Freondscipas niwe. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 7 Knawing weill, na thing micht bring the pepill sonar under ane freindschip and band than sic doingis. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 85 The learned and choice Friendships that you enjoy. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I. vii. 182 To endeavour a Friendship with those Indians; a thing our Privateers had long coveted. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 40 And softly, thro' a vinous mist, My college friendships glimmer. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 361 His friendship with two of the chief actors may have biassed his judgment.

†**c.** *collect.* Friends. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 3526 And lokid .. with a rewful cher .. on othir frendshipp and neyȝbours he had ther. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1274 The duke rekyvered agyne, Hys frenchepys were fayn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* c. 80 Cadwalyn in playne batayll slowe Edwyn and al his frendshippes.

2. Friendly feeling or disposition felt or shown by one person for or towards another; friendliness. † *In friendship*: on friendly terms.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14359 Mikel frenscip has þou him kidd. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 84 For that at the King off Ingland Held swylk freyndschip and cumpany To thar King. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 Þat was giffen me for grete frenschepe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 661 Such rawe captaynes as are usuallye sent out of England, being therto preferred onely by frendship, and not chosen by sufficiencye. 1664 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. ii. 45 We have here..an account of Christ's friendship to his disciples. 1723-4 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 277, I could never impute it to want of friendship in one, whose goodness to me has always been abundantly more than I could deserve. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 To renew the assurance of his friendship, which was not diminished by the sorrowful event.

†**3.** A friendly act; a favour; friendly aid. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xviii. 24 A frende that delyteth in loue, doth a man more frendshipe, and sticketh faster vnto him then a brother. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 62 Hard by heere is a Houell, Some friendship will it lend you 'gainst the Tempest. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* II. i, You have done me friendships infinite, and often.

†**4.** 'Conformity, affinity, correspondence, aptness to unite' (J.). Cf. FRIENDLY 6. *Obs. rare*—1.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Observ. 175 This rule obliges us to know those Colours which have a Friendship with each other, and those which are incompatible.

†**Frie·ndsome,** *a. Obs.* [f. FRIEND (? *sb.* or *a.*) + -SOME.] Friendly, kindly, benign.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 20 [lxix. 16] Here me, lauerd, witterli, For frendsome es þi merci. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 88 Thai trowyt that he .. as freyndsome compositur, Wald hawe Iugyt in lawte.

Hence †**Frie·ndsomeness.**

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv. 12 [lxv. 11] Blisse saltou þe croune þat es Of yhere of his frendsomnes. *Ibid.* lxxxiv. 13 [lxxxv. 12] Sothlike frendsomnes lauerd giue sal.

Frienge, obs. form of FRINGE.

Frier, var. of FRYER; obs. form of FRIAR.

†**Friese,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [The native name: see FRISIAN.] = FRISIAN *a.* and *sb.*

1482 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 42 Pater symonet the friese was woned to make there false money. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 592 They [Spaniards] were received by the Friese Musketiers with a Volley of small Shot.

Hence **Frie·sic** *a.*, †**Frie·sish** *a.* [see -IC, -ISH], = FRISIAN.

1864 WEBSTER, *Friesish* (rare). 1887 CUMMINS (*title*) A Grammar of the Old Friesic Language.

Frieze (frīz), *sb.*1 Forms: 5–6 fres(s)e, 5–7 fryce, fryse, 6 friese, fryze, 6–8 frees(e, -z(e, 5–9 frise, 6–9 frize, 7 freise, -ze, 6– frieze. [a. Fr. *frise* (from 15th c.), f. *friser* (16th c.) to curl (hair, etc.): see FRIZZ *v.*1]

1. A kind of coarse woollen cloth, with a nap, usually on one side only; now *esp.* of Irish manufacture. Also **frieze-cloth,** † **frieze-ware.**

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37 Also a gowne of grene frese. 1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 150 Item, payd ffor iij. ȝerdys off blakke fryce ij. *s.* ob. 1483 *Act* 1 *Ric. III*, c. 8 § 18 The making..of any Cloth called *Frise Ware*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Wks.* (Dyce) I. 121 In dud frese ye war schrynyd With better frese lynyd. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xix. (1634) 407 For this is truly said, that oftentimes in freese and course cloth dwelleth a purple heart. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* vi. (1614) 11/1 A home-spun freeze-cloth. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 89 His wast-coate of redde fryse. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 43 A thick Covering made of course Wool, having a Nap on both sides like Freez, worn by the Gauls and better sort of Britains to keep out the Cold. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxi, An old calash..lined with green frize. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 416 In the county of Wicklow a kind of frize and ratteen of pretty good quality, is very generally made for domestic uses. 1827 MISS SEDGWICK *H. Leslie* (1872) II. 187 His dress was an overcoat of coarse frieze cloth. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 540 Half St. Giles in frieze Was bidden to meet St. James in cloth of gold.

†**2.** The nap or down on a plant; a tuft of the same. *Obs.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 255 Nine leaves, three whereof fall downe, having a freeze neere the bottomes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 110 Round Leaves .. thicker and greener than those of the Butter-burr, with a little Down or freese. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 109/1 Dittany hath ..a Tassel in the middle..with a little Freez or Thrum.

3. In *Leather-manuf.* An imperfection in leather, consisting in a bruising or abrasion of the grain.

1885 C. T. Davis *Leather* iv. xiii. 239 'Frieze' is principally caused in the subsequent step of sweating when the grain of the hide is inclined to be tender and has the appearance of being scraped off.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Chiefly simple *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* = 'made of frieze', as in *frieze coat* (whence *frieze-coated* adj.). Also frieze-coat, a designation applied to an Irish peasant; †frieze-leather = frizzed leather.

1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 29 Wm Wey *als.* Smyth my old ffryse cotte. 1535 *Ibid.* 28 Sir John Sherman my ffryce gowne. *c* 1550 W. S. *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* II. (1893) 82 In a kendall cote in somer or in a frese cote in winter. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1365/1 Maister Latimer..wearing an olde threadebare Bristowe fryse gowne gyrded to his bodye with a peny lether gyrdell. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 72 A peece of freese-leather. 1598 Florio, *Marrochino*, Spanish lether, frizeleather. 1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all* A ij, Vp starts an old cacodemicall Academicke with his frize bonnet. 1640 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 22 A poore Ale-house is your Inne, an old Freeze Jerkin in Summer your Sonday-suit. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* II. iii, As ridiculous as gold lace on a frize coat. 1796 Coleridge *Observ. Blossom 1st Feb.*, This dark, frieze-coated, hoarse, teeth-chattering Month. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 295 'Poor Ireland!' said Gerard. 'Well, I think the frieze-coats might give us a helping hand now, and employ the troops at least.' 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, Paul had thrown on a long frieze ulster.

fig. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Such frize jestes uppon fustion earnest.

Frieze (frīz), *sb.*[2] *Arch.* Forms: 5 fres, 6 frise, fryse, 6–7 frese, 6–9 frize, 7 freese, 7–8 freeze, 8 freze, 7– frieze. [a. Fr. *frise* fem., which (with Sp. *friso* masc.) is prob. related in some way to the synonymous It. *fregio* masc., also 'border, fringe, ornament':—L. *Phrygium* (sc. *opus*) a Phrygian work (cf. *Phrygiæ vestes* embroidered garments).]

1. That member in the entablature of an order which comes between the architrave and cornice. Also in extended sense (see quot. 1850).

1563 Shute *Archit.* D iv b, The Architraue, frise, and Cornish..Zophorus, which we cal ye frese. 1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 110 The room .. is tapestried with crimson damask .. the frieze above rarely painted. 1656 Davenant *Siege of Rhodes* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 259 In the middle of the freese was a compartiment, wherein was written Rhodes. 1726 Leoni *Designs* Pref. 2/1 Makes the projection of the Architrave..hide the Freze. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 57 *note*, The .. frieze adorned in stucco with sea-monsters. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Descr. Author's Bed Chamb.* 17 With beer and milk arrears, the frieze [of a mantel-piece] was scored. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 158 Stiffly ornamented friezes. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 221 Any horizontal broad band which is occupied by sculpture may be correctly termed a frieze (and is so by architectural writers), whether it form part of an entablature or be placed in any other position. 1852 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 148 A frieze of angelic boys ornaments the alcove.

b. A band of painted or sculptured decoration.

1847 Disraeli *Tancred* I. vi, They entered the ball-room ..the walls of looking-glass, enclosing friezes of festive sculpture. 1851 Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 344 A thin coat of plaster, on which were painted figures and ornamental friezes.

2. a. In a column (also *frieze of the capital*) = Hypotrachelium. b. In a cannon: The encircling ring immediately behind the cornice-ring (see Cornice 4).

1569–91 Spenser *Vis. Bellay* iv, The chapters Alablaster, the fryses christall. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 32 The Freese, Gul or Throat. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 94 C is the Freeze [of a cannon]. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 142 The freezes gold, and gold the capitals.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frieze-work.* Also †**frieze-orders** *pl.*, those in which a frieze is always a part of the entablature; **frieze-panel**, (*a*) one of the uppermost panels of a six-panelled door; (*b*) the lower part of a gun-port (Adm. Smyth); **frieze-rail**, the rail below the frieze-panels.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 31 Any of the *Frese orders. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 The *Friese Pannel above the *Friese Rail. 1859 Gwilt *Encycl. Arch.* (ed. 4) 568 Indoors, the upper rails are called *top rails*; the next in descending, *frize rails*..The panels are also named from their situations on the door; thus CC, being the uppermost, are called *frize panels.* 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1773 Nothing is to be seen without a kind of *freeze-work, or a representation of some animal upon it.

Hence **Friezed** *ppl. a.* [-ED[2]], furnished with a frieze; **Friezeless** *a.*, having no frieze.

1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 76 Night's shrieking bird Flaps the friezed window with her wing. 1852 Willis *Summer Cruise in Medit.* xl. 244 Some friezeless portico.

Frieze (frīz), *v.*[1] Forms: see Frieze *sb.*[1] [ad. F. *friser* or Sp. *frisar*; perh. identical with the vb. of the same form represented by Frieze *v.*[2]: see Frizz *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cover with a nap; = Cotton *v.*[1] 1. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1509, 1557 [see Friezed *ppl. a.*[1]]. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Many poore people haue ben well set a worke .. with dressing & frising of the said cottons. 1591 [see Cotton *v.*[1] 1]. 1601 [see Friezed *ppl. a.*[1] 1]. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/8 For Beautifying of Cloth..by Napping and Freezing the same without Honey. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 61 There were mills for scouring, fulling, and friezing cloth.

†2. = Frizz *v.*[1] (q. v. for examples in the forms *freeze, frize*). *Obs.*

†3. To brush lightly *over.* (= F. *friser* 'effleurer', Littré.) Cf. Frizzle *v.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* 115 For Leather..take yellow Oker .. and where you will have it darker, by degrees, mix Umber with it, and when you have wrought it over, take a broad Pencil and frieze it over with Umber.

4. *Comb.*, †**frieze-board** (see quot.).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 348/1 The [Clothiers] Frise Board is that by which the Cloth after it is sheared hath a Nap or Curl put upon it.

Hence **Frie·zing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 4 No Person..shall use or exercise the Faculty of Frizing or Cottoning. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2985/4 A new built Water-Mill..containing..a Fryzing Mill, a Raising Mill for Cloth.

Frieze (frīz), *v.*[2] [ad. F. *friser*, related to *frise* Frieze *sb.*[2]; chiefly in pa. pple. *frisé*, whence med.L. *frisātus* embroidered (with gold).]

1. *trans.* To embroider with gold; to work (gold) into arabesques, etc. Now *rare.*

1577–87 [see Friezed *ppl. a.*[2]]. 1881 *Academy* 28 May 400/2 A magnificent screen—golden in hue and patterned and friezed in exquisitely delicate arabesque.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Freezing*, a sort of ornamental painting on the upper part of a ship's quarter, stern or bow. It consists generally of armour, instruments of war, marine emblems etc. 1771 Rear Admiral J. Montagu *To Secretary of Admiralty* 15 Apr., An order to the Navy Board 'for his Majesty's ship Captain to be freezed on the quarters'. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 120 *Friezing*, ornamental carving or painting above the drift-rails, and likewise round the stern or bow.

3. To cover (a silver plate) with chased patterns. Now used by workmen with reference to 'frosted work', and associated with Freeze *v.*

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1301/4 Lost .. A round Gold Watch ..the Dial plate freezed with a little knot in the middle. 1683 *Ibid.* 1800/4 A round Silver Watch..with a Freiz'd Dial-Plate. 1684 *Ibid.* 1938/4 A Silver Watch with .. long frized Hours on the Dyal Plate.

Frieze, Friezeadow: see Freeze, Frizado.

Friezed (frīzd), *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Frieze *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1] + -ED.]

1. Of cloth: Having a nap; = Cottoned 1.

1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112, I wyll yt euery poor man and woman dwellyng in my almesse howsyn have..a ffrysed rosat gown. 1557 *Act* 4 & 5 *Phil. & Mary* c. 5 § 12 Upon Pain of Forfeiture for every Welsh Cotton or Lining frised or cottoned to the contrary, vj. *s.* viij. *d.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 227 About Istria and Liburnia, the sheeps fleece resembleth haire rather than wooll, nothing at all good for to make frized clothes with a high nap. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 291 Pennistones freized. 1865 Dircks *Mrq. Worc.* iv. 37 The term being applied to garments having long wool, then said to be friezed.

2. Of a plant: Downy; = Cottoned 2.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. x. 328 Rha (as it is thought) hath great broade leaues .. white and fryzed underneath. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxxvi. § 1. 51 A fringe..downe the middle of the lower leaues..tipped or frized.

†**Friezed,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* In 6 frised, frized. [See Frieze *v.*[2]] Of gold: Wrought into ornamental patterns. Of cloth: Embroidered or otherwise adorned with patterns in gold.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 805/2 Fret with frised gold. *Ibid.* 807/1 A tree of gold, the branches and boughes frised with gold. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1338/1 A canopie of cloth of gold frized.

Friezer (frī·zəɹ). Forms: 6 friser, 6–9 frizer. [f. Frieze *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who friezes cloth.

1557 [see Cottoner 1]. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 1 Six hundred Persons of the Art or Science of Sheermen or Frizers. 1871 *Gd. Words* 608 The drapers, cottoners, and frizers of Shrewsbury.

Frie·zy, *a.* [f. Frieze *sb*[1] + -y[1].] Clad in frieze.

1849 Alb. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* 35 A rough, friezy man brought in some uncouth leathern bags. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 153 Friezy hairy groups..wondering at us.

†**Frig,** *v. Obs.* Also frigg. [? Onomatopœic alteration of Frike *v.*; cf. Fridge, Fig, Fidge *vbs.*]

1. *intr.* To move about restlessly; to agitate the body or limbs. Cf. Fridge *v.* 1.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313 A welle blawen bowke thise frygges as frogges. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 51 Marke how Seuerus frigs from roome to roome. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xi, He would..be often in the dumps, and frig and wriggle it. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 955 How ridiculously the barbarous people when they are bitten will frig and frisk. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 124 O! how they do frig it, Jump it and Jigg it.

2. *trans.* To rub, chafe: = Fridge *v.* 3.

a 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 178 The bore .. His rumpe ..he frygges Agaynst the hye benche. *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 724 Except I were to frig thee with whin stanes. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., As long as the Summers warmth holds on to cocker them, and the days heat to frigge and chafe them [flowers and insects].

3. *Comb.*, as **frig-beard.**

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. v. 164 Shavers and Frig-beards.

Hence †**Fri·gging** *vbl. sb.* Also †**Fri·gger.**

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) 21 Sum luvis lang trollie lolly, And sum of frigging fane. 1598 Florio, *Menamenti*, stirrings, friggings. 1659 Torriano, *Frugatoio*..a frigger, a clown, a wriggler up and down.

Frigate (fri·gĕt). Forms: 6–7 fregate, -att, -ot, frig(g)ot(e, -tt, 6–9 frigat, (6 frygatte, 7 fricket, friggatt, -ett), 6– frigate. Also 6 in It. form **fragatta** [ad. Fr. *frégate*, ad. It. *fregata, fragata*, = Sp., Pg., Cat. *fragata.*

The ultimate etymology is unknown, the hypothesis of Diez, that it represents a late L. *fabricāta* in the sense 'building' (cf. F. *bâtiment* building, ship), being generally rejected by recent scholars.]

1. A light and swift vessel, orig. built for rowing, afterwards for sailing. *Obs.* exc. *poet.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii. 2 b, With a frigat to accompany us and to bring backe newes from us. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 151 All which people were embarked in small ships and two frygattes [*printed* foygattes]. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 111 And toward Sunne set, the castle sent a Fragatta vnto vs, to giue vs warning of three Foistes comming after vs. 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 8 Perceiving a Fregat a farre off, rowing towards vs. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 106 The other are Frigats fit to Row or Sail. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. VIII. 171 He promis'd..to furnish him..with a frigat to carry him..to the port. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxiv, Permit me..to guide Your fairy frigate o'er the tide.

2. Applied to a vessel of larger size. †a. A merchantman. Also *galleon-frigate. Obs.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* V. 180 They sent one of the two Frigats last left with them for England. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 115 They .. had at that time another Frigat of Mr. Hasduncks. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6142/2, $\frac{1}{8}$ of the Craggs Frigate. 1800 *Naval Chron.* II. 237 Two more galleon frigates were expected. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 229 Among the merchant-men serving against the Armada..was a frigate.

fig. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 298 He must cut out large docks .. to unlade the foolish frigate of his unseasonable autorities.

b. A war-vessel. In the Royal Navy, formerly a vessel of the class next in size and equipment to ships of the line, carrying from 28 to 60 guns on the main deck and a raised quarter-deck and forecastle. As now used, the term no longer denotes a distinct class of vessels, being often applied to ships of much larger size than those that were so designated early in this century.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 224 There are continuall fights with the Portugall Frigats. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 41 The packet-boat..a pretty frigate of six guns. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 264 Being with one of the king's frigates in the Baltic. 1825 J. Neal *Brother Jonathan* III. 43 Without a single ship of war, frigate or sloop, to encounter a powerful navy. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Donkey-frigate*, those of 28 guns, frigate-built; that is, having guns protected by an upper deck, with guns on the quarter-deck and forecastle. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 11 She has all the accommodation of a frigate with the handiness and draught of water of a corvette.

3. A large swift-flying raptorial bird (*Fregata aquila* or *Tachypetes aquilus*), found near land in the tropical and warmer temperate seas. Also *frigate-bird, -petrel.*

1738 Albin *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 75 The Frigate Bird. The Indians call it so, because of the Swiftness of its Flight. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 627 The sea-birds, called frigates ..quit the air, and seek the shore. 1837 Mrs. Caulfeild *Deluge* 94 At his side The kingly eagle, frigat, pelican. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 142 No one except Audubon has seen the frigate-bird..alight on the surface of the ocean. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6/2 The Frigate Petrel.. a specimen was washed up dead on the shore of Walney Island in November 1890.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frigate-almshouse* (nonce-wd.), *-fashion*; *frigate-like* adj. and adv. Also **frigate-built** *a.*, having 'a descent of some steps from the quarter-deck and forecastle into the waist' (Adm. Smyth); **frigate-bird, -petrel** (see 3).

a 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 201 Have you not seen a charact lie A great cathedral in the sea, Under whose Babylonian walls A small thin *frigot almshouse stalls? 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 *Viva Oranga* of St. Malo's, Burthen 50 Tuns .. *Frigat built. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 213 A small frigate-built vessel. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 75 A ship of more than usually heavy scantling, and with a variety of foreign timber judiciously distributed in all its parts, might have fairly claimed to be frigate-built. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 18 Phineas Pett, inventor of the *frigate-fashion of building. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1077/4 A small Bark, called the Castle Frigat of Falmouth, burthen 25 to 30 Tun, built *Frigat like. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4398/3 Captain Haddock..got Sight..of two Frigat-like Ships.

Frigatoon (frigătū·n). [ad. It. *fregatone*, augmentative of *fregata* Frigate.] (See quot.) 'Also applied to a ship sloop-of-war' (Adm. Smyth).

1721 Bailey, *Frigatoon*, a Venetian Vessel, built with a square Stern without any Fore-mast, having only a Main-Mast, Mizen-Mast and Bow-sprit. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Fri·gefact,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [ad. L. *frīgēfact-āre*, f. *frīgē-re* to be cold + *fact-* ppl. stem of *facĕre* to make.] *trans.* To chill. So †**Fri·gefacted** *ppl. a.* [see -ED[1]], made frigid; †**Frigefa·ction** [see -ION or -TION], the action or process of chilling; †**Frigefa·ctive** *a.* [see -IVE], chilling.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 21/2 If it be a Foote or a Legge which is in this sorte frigefacted, I then take my beginning of circumuolutione at the knees to the bodye vpwardes. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 192 Frigefactive and positive power. *c* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 279 Taking a huge draught of frigifacted wine. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Frigefaction*, a making cool. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godliness* VII. xv. 340 Saturn .. is in an high degree frigefactive, as also exsiccative. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6132 All these to be further examined by Contusion, Agitation, Frigefaction. 1684 *Ibid.* XIV. 769 The severity of the Air's frigefactive power.

†**Fri·gefy,** *v. Obs.* Also **frigify.** [ad. med. L. **frigēficāre*, f. *frīgēre* to be cold: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To make cold; to cool.

Hence **Fri·gefied, Fri·gefying** *ppl. adjs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 44/1 Then infuse her in frigefyed water. *Ibid.* 226/1 She must eschewe .. of Onions, Apples, Peares, Oranges, and of all other frigifyinge fruictes. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Frigifie*, coole, make cold. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 153 When any want a Medicament that califies or frigifies.

2. *intr.* To become cold.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 2/1 Let them seeth sufficiently in water, and then let it somwhat frigifye.

†**Fri·gerate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *frīgerāt-* ppl. stem of *frīgerāre* to cool, f. *frīgus*: see FRIGID and -ATE.] *trans.* To make frigid; to cool. So †**Fri·geration** *Obs.*—[1] [see -ATION], the action or process of cooling; †**Fri·geratory** *Obs.*—° [see -ORY], see quot.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frigerate*, to cool. *Frigeratory*, a Cooling-house, or place. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xl. (1692) 248 Which wonderful Change I should not so much ascribe to a Frigeration of the Air..as to some nitrous..Exhalations.

Friggle (fri·g'l), *v.* [frequentative of FRIG.] *intr.* †a. To jerk oneself about; to wriggle. b. *dial.* To fribble, to fuss. Hence **Fri·ggling** *ppl. a.*

1621 S. WARD *Happin. Pract.* (1627) 44 Is it harder for vs to cut off the friggling taile of that Hydra of Rome? 1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Cæs.* I. 6 Though the head of this Hydra was cut off, yet it had still a frigling taile. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, etc., Friggle*, to be tediously particular over a thing..She *friggles* so long at it.

Fright (frəit), *sb.* Forms: 1 fyrhto, -u (*Northumb.* fryhto, fyrihto), 3–4 friȝt, 5 fryȝt, frey(h)t(e, -th, 7–fright. [OE. *fryhto*, a metathetic form (recorded only in Northumb.) of *fyrhto, -u* = Goth. *faurhtei*:—OTeut. **furhtîn-* wk. fem., noun of state or quality from **furhto-*, *forhto-* adj., afraid (Goth. *faurhts*, OS. *foroht, for(a)ht*, OHG. *foraht*, OE. *forht*). The other WGer. langs. have a synonymous derivative of the same root; OFris. *fruchta*, OS. *for(a)hta* (MDu. *vruchte, vrocht*), OHG. *for(a hta* (MHG. *vorhte*, mod.Ger. *furcht*):—OTeut. **(furhtî, -ôn-) forhtô, -ôn-* str. and wk. fem.]

1. †a. In OE.: Fear in general (*obs.*). b. In ME. and in mod. use: Sudden fear, violent terror, alarm. An instance of this. Phr. *to take fright.*

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xii. 13 Dylæs fiondes ðes efestgan facne fyrhtu stille awecce. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* liv. 20 [lv. 19] Ne him Godes fyrhtu ȝeorne ondrædað. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1234 His moder wurð neȝ dead for friȝt. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camd.) 338 Ne thorte us have friȝt ne fer, that God ne wolde his blisse us sent. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 948 Tho the knave hadde a fryȝt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 177/2 Freyhte, or feer .. *timor, pavor, terror.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 232 Least by his clamour..The Towne might fall in fright. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. xii. 369 The Mazices..thus beaten down in sundry slaughters, in a foule fright, brake their arraies. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 96 The greate advance made into this countrye had noe other ende then by giving a generall fright. 1770 *Junius Lett.* XXXVIII. 189 *note*, The minister took fright. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, In my fright..I forgot to take the roundabout way. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 221 The antelopes, nearly exhausted with fatigue and fright .. made no effort to break through the ring of the hunters. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 351 An echo started up..and died of fright in far apartments.

2. †Anything that causes terror (*obs.*). Hence (*colloq.*) a person or thing of a shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. 8 Hide my selfe here with your good favour..than to beare a shew there with their frights and soure lookes. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 27 As a skilful fowler..catches..some with frights, as black-birds with a sparrow-hawk or a low-bell. 1751 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* 50 A friend .. who is working a fright of a carpet! 1809 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 76 The present race of young men are such a set of frights. 1832 *E. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 174 To be sure..the women are sad frights, very yellow, and mostly so lean. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* III. iii, 'You mustn't marry that ridiculous old fright', she whispered.

¶ 3. ? Misused for FRET *sb.*

1668 in Boyle *Hist. Air* xv. (1692) 85 The Storm had seven Paroxysms or Exacerbations, which the Seamen call Frights of Weather.

Fright (frəit), *v.* Forms: 1 **fyrhtan** (*Northumb.* fyrhta, fryhta), 3 **friȝten**, 5, 9 *Sc.* **fricht**, 6 **frite**, 6– **fright**. *Pa. pple.* 9 *dial.* **frit**. [OE. **fryhtan* (Northumb. *fryhta*), metathetic var. of *fyrhtan*, corresp. to OFris. *fruchta*, OS. *forhtian* (MDu. *vruchten*), OHG. *forhten, furhten* (MHG. *vürhten*, mod.Ger. *fürchten*), Goth. *faurhtjan*:—OTeut. **furhtjan* to fear, f. **furhto-* (*forhto-*) afraid. (OE. had also *forhtian* = OS. *forhtôn*, of the same meaning but differing conjugation). The factitive sense 'to terrify' is peculiar to Eng.]

†1. *intr.* To be afraid, to fear. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Durham Rit.* (Surtees) 102/21 Ðu doest ða fyrhta, *facis eam tremere.* *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1861 Oc michil he friȝtede for-ði boðen symeon and leui. *Ibid.* 3978 Ðhoȝ ðe asse spac, friȝtede he noȝt.

2. *trans.* To affect with fright; to scare, terrify. Now *rare* exc. *poet.* and *Sc.*; in ordinary language its place has been taken by *frighten.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii. (1890) 268 Gif .. þunorrade eorðan and lyfte brægden and fyrhten. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxii, I ne wist quhat to done, so was I fricht. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* IX. xiii, With terrors greate, O Lord, doe thou them fright. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 23 The likelihood of the war wherewith the Corcyreans frighting you go about [etc.]. 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 9 Those that fired upon the Indians, and frighted them. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, Frighting the maids, and worrying the kittens. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 196 The coy hare squats nestling in the corn, Frit at the bow'd ear tott'ring o'er her head. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxii, No lower life that earth's embrace May breed with him, can fright my faith. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* iv, 'Ye needna be frichted, mither, he's just got himsel hurt'.

absol. 1748 JOHNSON *Vanity of human Wishes* 148 Should no..difficulty fright.

b. With complement: To scare *away*, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 11 Heele fright you vp yfaith. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, Except Love's fires the vertue have To fright the frost out of the grave. *a* 1643 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* Ep. (1646) 1, I send you that Discourse which frighted the Lady into a cold sweat. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 373 Would fright them from Obeying the Laws. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 121 Of a Sword the flame Wide waving, all approach farr off to fright. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 97. 468/1 Charles the fifth..frighted Solyman the Turk from Vienna. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 167 The God..who frights away, With his Lath Sword, the Thieves and Birds of Prey. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* ix. 27 A Man distracted and frighted out of his Wits. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 558 A Refractory People might be frighted into good Manners. 1719 WATTS *'There is a land of pure delight'*, Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood, Should fright us from the shore. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Thomson* Wks. IV. 170 He accompanied the players by audible recitation, till a friendly hint frighted him to silence. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 5 Before King Oberon's bright diadem .. Frighted away the Dryads and the Fauns From rushes green.

Hence **Fri·ghting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1631 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* 188 Frightings and terrors. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 188 How did I sometimes look upon Deaths frighting visage? 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1650) 16 Their triviall and frighting argument. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 29 God hath now, in a great measure, left frighting of men to Heaven by visible terrors. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* iii. 19 Frighting fearfull terrors.

Frightable (frəi·tăb'l), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. FRIGHT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being frightened.

1832 CARLYLE *Let.* 31 Aug. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 306 Medical men can do nothing except frighten those that are frightable.

Frighted (frəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRIGHT *v.* + -ED [1].] Affected with fright, scared.

1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theolog.* in *Comm. Epist.* 727 As a frighted worme wriggles into its hole. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 480 The sinner..must be [penitent] not from a frighted phansie. 1700 DENNIS *Iphigenia* 49 Frighted Wolves, with dreadful Howl, Her dire approach declare. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. x. 61 The man must think he has a frighted fool to deal with. 1839 LONGF. *Hesperus* vii, She shuddered..like a frighted steed. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XXII. 311 Driven within the city walls Like frighted fawns.

¶ b. Of a region or space: Pervaded with fear.

Milton's *frighted deep* is echoed by later writers.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 994 Such a numerous host Fled not in silence through the frighted deep. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 446 Like lightning flashing through the frighted Skies. *a* 1780 BLAKE *Tiriel* vii. 1 She..led him over mountains and through frighted vales. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 207 Ere Rome's first Eagle clave the frighted air.

Hence **Fri·ghtedly** *adv.*, in a frighted manner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. lix. 395 An accent rather frightedly and hoarsely inward than shrilly clamorous.

Frighten (frəi·t'n), *v.* [f. FRIGHT *sb.* + -EN 5. A late formation, which has taken the place of the earlier FRIGHT *v.*] *trans.* To throw into a fright; to terrify; = FRIGHT *v.* 2.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Sept., Which at first did frighten people more than any thing. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 280 But even that was a Voyage enough to frighten us, considering our scanty Provisions. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, I am sorry I frightened you so last night. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 206 These lunatics .. never frighten women or children. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. vi. 65 In fearing that England would go into schism the pope was frightened by a shadow.

b. With complement: To scare *into, out of*, etc.

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 47 They were frightened to it by the Arms and Threats of the Souldiers. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 278 [They] thought by Fire and Sword..to frighten him out of his Kingdom. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 116 They frighten them into the most laborious submission. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* XXI. xv, Paying handsomely..to be canted out of your saddle, and frightened out of your wits. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 168 The French Revolution had frightened all classes out of advanced ways of thinking. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 583/1 Manufacturers..are frightened to death at the..rise in prices. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/6 There are no stocks to frighten down prices. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 394/2 Evidently the idea was to frighten and terrorise the lady into paying.

Hence **Fri·ghtening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fri·ghtenable** *a.*, capable of being frightened; **Fri·ghtener**, one who or that which frightens.

1715 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* III. 390 *note*, I do not find there was any frightning Threatnings. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 362 Man as..a frightenable being. 1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 195 A bird frightener from Southampton. 1850 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Petticoat Govt.* 32 You do not look so frightenable as my Aunt does. *c* 1854 FABER *Hymn, Predestination* vi, And still the frightening echoes grow, As it goes sounding on. — *Divine Fævours* v, Why didst Thou come so frighteningly. 1865 *Englishman's Mag.* Oct. 298 The number and variety of living things is positively frightening.

Frightened (frəi·t'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] That is put into a fright; affected with fright. Also *fig.*

a 1721 PRIOR *Lady's Looking-glass* 16 Big waves lash the frighten'd shores. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, He suffered the frightened girl to spring to the ground. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, Her face wore a frightened look, as if she dreaded the effect of her boldness. 1885 *Athenæum* 2 May 561/3 The police..turn the frightened inmates out of their beds.

b. Const. *at.* In recent colloquial use *frightened of* (cf. 'afraid of') is common; *frightened for* in the same sense is Sc.

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Romance* II. 123, I saw thee running ..but thou wert frightened for our little dog. 1830 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 108, I cannot but be vexed that..you should set seriously about being frightened of my own worshipful self. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 310 2 It is not usual for educated people to perpetrate such sentences as..'I was frightened *of* her'. 1881 MRS. MOLESWORTH *Herr Baby* 113 Baby was at first terribly frightened of him. 1890 [see the vb.] 1897 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 11/1 What were you frightened at?

Hence **Fri·ghtenedly** *adv.*

1884 E. FAWCETT *Rutherford* xxiv. 294 She was on the verge of drawing away from her frightenedly. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 10 Looking out..not in the least frightenedly, but inquiringly.

†**Fri·ghter.** *Obs.* [f. FRIGHT *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which causes fright or scares away. *Fever-frighter*: = FEBRIFUGE.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 279 And is of such strength that in war the frighter he affrights. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 586 The Fever 'frighter' of Dr. Riverius. 1693 — *Bate's Pharm.* (1713) 277/2 'Tis a famous Ague Frighter, seldom or never failing the Cure at some few Doses taking.

Frightful (frəi·tfŭl), *a.* [f. FRIGHT *sb.* + -FUL.]

†1. *subjectively.* Full of terror; timid; alarmed.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3459 ðis friȝ[t]ful [folc] ðus a-biden, Quiles ðis daiȝes for[ð] ben gliden. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 215 The wild and frightfull Heards .. Feed fairely on the Launds. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 168 The heart is apt to be startled with threatenings .. especially those that are of a more tender and frightful spirit. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 24 These Bourgois are so frightful. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* III. 332, I am so frightful at being in a murderer's house.

Comb. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 245 Ghastly, and frightful-pale her Face is seen.

2. *objectively.* a. Tending to cause fright; alarming. Const. *to.* ? *Obs.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 64 It fell so without fright-full word. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 31/1 It was then a little more frightful to our people than afterwards. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 349 Any..ravenous creature..which .. were frightful to the deer. 1812 SHELLEY *Addr. Irish People* 8 Is danger frightful to an Irishman who speaks for his own liberty?

b. Horrible to contemplate, shocking, dreadful, revolting. Often hyperbolically applied to bad or annoying things; cf. *awful, fearful, terrible*, etc.

'A cant word among women for anything unpleasing' (J.).

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 295 Sea-Devils or Sand-Creepers are 5 or 6 yards long, with a frightful Head. 1733 POPE *Ep. to Cobham* 250 One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 199, I need not recount the frightful effects of jealousy. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 301 A high tower, from whence he sounds a frightful horn. 1827 MACAULAY *Macchiav.* Ess. (1850) 33 The annals of France and England present us only with a frightful spectacle of poverty, barbarity and ignorance. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 162 The Clodius business had been a frightful scandal.

†3. quasi-*sb.* (*pl.*) = frightful adjuncts or accessories.

1727 DE FOE *Secrets Invis. World* (1735) xiii. 329 If he [the Devil] will come in all his Formalities and Frightfuls, he would not be capable of half so many Cozenings and Cheatings as he now puts upon us.

Frightfully (frəi·tfŭli), *adv.* [f. FRIGHTFUL + -LY [2].] In a frightful manner; to a frightful degree.

†1. *subjectively.* In a manner indicating fright; timidly. *Obs.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 237 She, as if her enemy had been at hand, amazedly and frightfully answered [etc.]. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 82 To run away from a snail, and very ruefully and frightfully to look back. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 55 [He] cryed out frightfully, Who art thou?

2. *objectively.* †a. qualifying a vb.: Like a 'fright'; hideously. *Obs.*

1729 SWIFT *Lady's Jrnl.* 48 Then to her glass; and, 'Betty, pray Don't I look frightfully to-day?' 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 P 8 The Beauty remarks how frightfully she looks.

b. To a frightful extent or degree. Often hyperbolically as a mere intensive with adjs. of unfavourable connotation. Cf. FRIGHTFUL 2.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 350 Their reverses made one feel the place frightfully unsafe. 1828 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 22 Nov. (1894) II. 36 His thirst for knowledge is frightfully minute. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 252 His cheeks..grew frightfully livid. *Ibid.* 275 His features were frightfully harsh. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, You look frightfully ill. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 65 We English are frightfully wanting in tact.

Frightfulness (frəi·tfŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being frightful. †a. The state of being filled with fright (*obs.*). b. The quality of causing fright; hideousness.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 401 Her face sad and perplexed, shewing frightfulnesse so perfectly. 1633 BP. HALL

Hard Texts 453 Express a frightfulness and an amazed suspicion of the approach of an enemy. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 333 Is Wormwood good for frightfulness? 1713 NELSON *Dr. Bull* Introd. (1840) 7 All this serveth chiefly to cover the frightfulness of mortality.

Frightless (frəi·tlĕs), *a.* [f. FRIGHT *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from fright, without fear.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* IV. i, I speake all frightles.

† **Fri·ghtly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. **fright*, contracted pa. pple. of FRIGHT *v.* + -LY 2. Cf. FRIGHTILY under FRIGHTY.] In a frighted manner.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3870 Ic wene friȝtlike ðat he do. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 152, I was castyn in care so frightly afrayd.

Frightment (frəi·tmĕnt). *rare.* [f. FRIGHT *v.* + -MENT.] a. The state of being in a fright. b. Something that causes fright.

1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 338 All these frightments are but idle dreames. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* III. II. 62 Bellerophon came on for all the turbulency and furious frightments of his horse. 1649 DRUMM OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 46 Sighs, plaints, horrors, frightments, ..Invest these mountains. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* VI. 259 Remorse there sends her frightments, Conscience hers.

† **Fri·ghtness.** *Obs.* [f. **fright* (see FRIGHTLY) + -NESS.] The state of being in a fright, panic.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ivel.* (E. E. T. S.) 16 Whan the host was in so gret frightnes.

Frightsome (frəi·tsŭm), *a.* [f. FRIGHT *sb.* + -SOME.] a. Causing fright; frightful. b. Feeling fright, full of fear.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 94 How lonely and frightsome —to be left by herself. 1827 CARLYLE *German Romance* I. 306 Edwald and Froda had their own almost frightsome thoughts on the matter.

† **Fri·ghty**, *a.* In 3 friȝti. [f. FRIGHT *sb.* + -Y 1.] a. Causing fright, formidable. b. Suffering from fright; fearful. Hence † **Fri·ghtihead**, fearfulness; **Fri·ghtily** *adv.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 984 Of him kumen folc friȝti. *Ibid.* 1617 Iacob abraid, & seide friȝtilike. *Ibid.* 2222 Al he it listnede in friȝtihed. *Ibid.* 2849 Sephora..gret, and wente friȝti a-gen.

Frigid (fri·dʒid), *a.* [ad. L. *frīgid-us*, f. *frīgēre* to be cold, f. *frīgus* cold.]

1. Intensely cold, devoid of heat or warmth, of a very low temperature.

1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. ii, Your eye Will make the frigid region temperate, Should you but smile upon't. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* vii. 35 If..in a Winter-night, we expose the liquor to the frigid air. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 4 Frigid applications, would .. have induced a spontaneous separation. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 340 In these frigid regions, the scurvy becomes a very alarming disease. *Ibid.* 362 Frigid winds (or winds blowing over an extensive surface of ice). 1849 LONGF. *Christmas Carol* V, Nuns in frigid cells At this holy tide. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 47 Like snow on the mountains, So white but yet so frigid.

b. *Frigid zone*: each of the two regions of the globe which lie within the north and south polar circles respectively.

[1597 HARTWELL *Pigafetta's Congo* Title-page, The two Zones, *Torrida* & *Frigida*.] 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* V. i, I'll..hang thee In a contorted chain of icicles In the frigid zone. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 65 The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone, Boldly proclaims that happiest spot his own. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* I. 15 It conveys heat away from the torrid zone and ice from the frigid.

† 2. *transf.* Wanting in sexual vigour; impotent. *Obs.*

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 If either party were precontracted, or frigid; these necessarily preceding the matrimony do dissolve the bond. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Frigid*, a weak disabled Husband, cold, impotent. 1732 SWIFT *Beasts' Confession* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 268 He was not much inclin'd To fondness for the female kind .. Not from his frigid constitution, But through a pious resolution.

3. *fig.* Destitute of ardour or warmth of feeling, lacking enthusiasm or zeal; cold, indifferent, apathetic; formal, stiff.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* V. 27 To be content that times to come should onely know there was such a man, not caring whether they knew more of him, was a frigid ambition in Cardan. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 363 His faint and frigid expressions thereof manifested his mind rather to betray than defend it. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 18 P 3 The most frigid and inexorable judge. 1751 *Ibid.* No. 149 P 5 Our reception was rather frigid than malignant. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 353 Charms that might warm even the frigid heart of a dervise. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii. 321 The nobles .. let matters take their course with frigid indifference. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* III. 224 Anne went home with her, bidding Loveday a frigid adieu.

absol. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 219 You will have at one view, the choleric .. the frigid, the frothy..and the clamorous.

b. Said of things: Chilling, depressing.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* VI. (1886) 18 The frigid respectability and dilapidated grandeur of the Faubourg St. Germain. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. iv, Placed, not amid the frigid splendours of the drawing room, but..in his own particular den.

c. That leaves the imagination cold; that does not stir the fancy; lacking fire or spirit; dull, flat, insipid. † Formerly also (as L. *frigidus*), of a reason, argument, etc.: Lacking force or point, senseless, absurd.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* IX. (1851) 46 The pretended reason of it [is] as frigid as frigidity it self. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* 112 Was ever any thing so forced, so frigid, so unworthy of refutation? 1713 PARNELL *Styles Poetry* 65 Bleak level Realm, where Frigid Styles abound, Where never yet a daring thought was found. 1729 SWIFT *On burning a dull Poem* Misc. 1735 V. 48 Methought..No Vessel but an Ass's Head Such frigid Fustian could contain. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 138 The one shall impart the most frigid, and the other the most vivid conception of the meaning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 273 He .. gave vent to his feelings in a hundred and sixty lines of frigid bombast.

Hence **Fri·gidly** *adv.*, **Fri·gidness.**

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* i. 22 And not as the Scribes. Frigidly and jejunely. 1697 BATES *Harmony Div. Attrib.* xvii 322 If in the Platonical Philosophy there are some things directing to it, yet they are but frigidly exprest. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frigidness*, coldness. 1777 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/1 Lands doomed by nature to perpetual frigidness. 1844 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* XV, Ere her limbs frigidly Stiffen too rigidly. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXVI, 'What I have is quite enough', said the .. lady, somewhat frigidly.

† **Fri·gidal,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. FRIGID + -AL.] = FRIGID.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 171 Of a frigidal temper.

‖ **Frigidarium** (fridʒidē·riŭm). [L., f. *frīgid-us* cold.] The cooling-room in a Roman bath.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. vi. 95 Here was certainly the frigidarium. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 244 Grown men and women were wading up to their chins in a sort of Frigidarium.

b. *transf.* A room kept at a low temperature.

1892 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 400 The chief rooms with all their ample fire-places were but miserable frigidaria. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Apr. 2/2 Room..for fourteen in the frigidarium [of the Morgue].

† **Fri·gidate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *frīgid-āre*, f. *frīgid-us* FRIGID: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make frigid. (Cf. *infrigidate.*)

1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* XXXI, Who Frigidated by Distemper'd Hams, His Fiery Zeal for Slavery proclaims.

† **Fri·gidative,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *frīgidāre*: see prec. and -ATIVE.] Cooling.

1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 87 The frigidative or cooling remedy.

† **Frigi·dious,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [irreg. f. FRIGID + -(I)OUS.] Frigid, intensely cold.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Anagrams & Sonn.* Wks. II. 257/1 Frigidious Janus twofold frozen face, Turnes moyst Aquarius into congeal'd yce.

Frigidite (fri·dʒidəit). *Min.* [f. *Frigid-o* the place where found + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1887 DANA *Man. Min. & Lith.* 150 Frigidite is a nickeliferous variety [of Tetrahedrite] from the Apuan Alps.

Frigidity (fridʒi·diti). [a. F. *frigidité*, ad. L. *frīgiditāt-em*, f. *frīgidus*: see FRIGID and -ITY.]

1. The state or condition of being frigid; intense coldness.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 124 And in frigiditie [L. *locis frigidis*] Of seed and bayes make the semynary. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. III. 37 Neither the parching heat of Lybia,..or the benumming frigiditie of Groenland. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 274 There is such an intolerable frigidity in some parts under the Poles, as that they cannot bee discovered. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 It had seemed probable that the intense frigidity of the winter would have destroyed the animalculæ.

b. In old Physiology: The quality of being frigid or producing frigidness; = COLDNESS 1 b.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 44 The great frigiditie and coldnesse of it [Purselayne]..maye be tempered and qualefied with Minte. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 438 Our Astronomicall divines say that Saturns frigidity proceedeth from these waters. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXVI. vii. (1678) 633 If to the same frigidity remaining in Fruits, a certain humidity accrew. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 100 As it is of an exceeding cold nature, it does, with its frigidity, convert the air..into water.

c. Lack of natural heat or warmth (of the body).

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. i. 131 Before David died, such frigidity fell upon him, as with cloathes they could not keepe him warme. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiv. 82 The frigidity of decrepit Age is as much its enemy.

2. *transf.* Want of generative heat; impotence.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 58 His 1. wife..was deuorced from him for cause of frigiditye. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 4 His articulate lady, called so, for articling against the frigidity and impotence of her former Lord. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1738 I. 299 Why are we suffered to divorce Adulteries, Desertions, or Frigidities? 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 992 Forasmuch as Eunuchs .. make most noise and greater than young persons that are more hot, therefore frigidity cannot be the cause.

3. *fig.* Want of warmth of feeling or enthusiasm; apathy, coldness, indifference.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 220 This heat may ouercome my former frigidity and coldness. 1771 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 July, I dare neither write with frigidity nor with fire. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xlv. 173 There is need that the frigidity of the Scholar be exchanged for the genial nature of the dweller in the open sunshine of heaven. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xvii. 318 'She is not, sir', replied Fanny with excessive frigidity. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Success* Wks. (Bohn) III. 128, I seek one who shall make me forget or overcome the frigidities..into which I fall.

b. Lack of imagination; deficiency in fire or spirit; flatness, insipidity; also quasi-*concr.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* VI. 33 Having begun loftily..he falls downe to that wretched poorenesse and frigidity as to talke of *Bridge street in heav'n.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. IX. 37 Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit. 1763 FORDYCE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 286 The polite frigidity of the French drama. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 17 The frigidity of modern productions was characteristic.

Frigidize (fri·dʒidəiz), *v. rare*−1. [f. FRIGID *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To depress (a person) by frigidity of manner; to make frigid.

1838 D. RICE *Gowers of Glename* I. 105 Lady Gower .. tried at first to frown her down and frigidize her.

† **Frigi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. In 7 **frigiverous.** [badly f. L. *frīg-us* cold + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or bringing cold; cold.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 26 Not exposed to Sulphurous exhalations or Frigiverous winds.

† **Fri·gitate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [irregularly f. L. *frīgus* cold.] *intr.* To freeze.

1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. West* (Hakluyt Soc.) 427 The sea doth keepe it selfe from frigitating.

† **Frigor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *frīgor*, noun of state from *frīgēre* to be cold.] Extreme coldness.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Phys.* 183/1 Ther will approach on him a vehement frigor, or coulde. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 121 To avoyde the frigor of the frozen seas.

Frigoric (frigo·rik), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *frīgor-*, *frīgus* cold + -IC. Cf. F. *frigorique* sb. (Littré *Suppl.*).]

† A. *sb.* An imagined 'imponderable' substance supposed to be the cause of cold. Cf. CALORIC.

1812 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 297 If..water has decreased in temperature, and dilated by the presence of frigoric, why should frigoric..produce a contrary effect [in mercury]?

B. *adj.* 'Pertaining to or consisting in the application of cold' (*Cent. Dict.*). *rare.*

1887 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LVI. 178 The conditions under which the frigoric service was to be introduced into the morgue.

Frigorific (frigŏri·fik), *a. Physics.* [a. F. *frigorifique*, ad. L. *frīgorific-us* cooling: see prec. and -FIC.] Producing cold, freezing; cooling.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 608 A strongly frigorifick mixture of Ice and Salt. 1685 — *Effects of Mot.* IV. 41 The Atomists ascribe the freezing of water to the ingress of multitudes of frigorifick corpuscles. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 195/1 Quicksilver was again completely frozen..in a frigorific mixture. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 364 Data for determining the frigorific effect of the ice on the temperature of the Pole. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* X. 277 Rumford maintained with great tenacity the existence of 'frigorific rays'.

b. *fig.*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 P 7 Knowledge and virtue remain too long congealed by this frigorifick power. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* XIV, A frigorific torpidity of despair chilled every sense. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 195 Their moral nature wants the true frigorific tension of a well-wintered life and experience.

† **Frigori·fical,** *a. Obs.*−° [see -AL.] = prec.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

Frigorify (frigo·rifəi), *v.* [f. L. *frīgor-*, *frīgus* cold + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To cool or make cool. Hence **Frigo·rifying** *ppl. a.*

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 74 Cold-blooded animals..are provided with a frigorifying rather than with a calorifying apparatus.

† **Fri·got.** *Obs. rare*−1. [? arbitrarily f. FRIGID, after *bigot*, etc.] A person of frigid temperament.

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 26 It is much better patiently to be such a hen-peckt frigot than always to be wrack'd and tortured with..suspicion and jealousie.

Frijoles (in Sp. frĭ·χoles), *sb. pl.* Also 6 **frisoles, frysoles,** 7 **frixoles, frizoles,** 9 **fricollis.** A kind of kidney-bean grown and much used in Mexico. Cf. FASELS.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 66 b, I doe sende you .. certaine Frisoles, that you maie commaunde to bee sowen in the beginning of Marche. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 803 Three boyes sate by eating tosted Mais, with sodden Frizoles in a little pan. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XV. 99 A dish of Frixoles..being black and dry Turkey or French beanes boyled with a little biting Chille. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 222 The small black beans called *fricollis*, which are in general demand all over Mexico, are no doubt a kind of kidney-bean. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XIV. 35 Living upon beef, hard bread, and frijoles, (a peculiar kind of bean, very abundant in California). 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 27 He .. set before us chocolate and what he called the national dish, frijoles, or black beans fried.

† **Frike,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *frique* (13th c.), regarded by some scholars as the earlier form of *frisque* (see FRISK *a.*); it is perh. a. Teut. **freko*- FRECK *a.* In ME. the adjs. *frike* and *freck* seem to have been somewhat confused.]

1. Lusty, strong, vigorous.

13.. *Fest. Church* in *Holy Rood* 221 The egle is frikest fowle in flye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2204 My floures bene fallen, & my frike age. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 104 Barons, Admyralls, and Dukes frike. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 230 When thou art fryke and in thy flowres, Thou werest purpure, perreye, ore palle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 179/1 Fryke, or craske, or yn grete helthe, *crassus*. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2803 The body welle made, frike in ioly plite.

2. Joyful.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 23 Loue is hetter þan þe cole To hem] at of it is fayn & frike [*rime* lijke].

Hence † **Fri·ckly** *adv.*, † **Fri·keness.**

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6120 Lest þi friknes so furse..Brynge þe to bale. *Ibid.* 9880 All ffrickly his fos fled at the last. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 179/1 Frykenesse, *crassitudo*.

† **Frike,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *frícian* (only once).] *intr.* To dance, move briskly.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 17 We sungun eow & ge ne fricudun [*c* 1175 *Hatton Gosp.* fricodon]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 Al hit is idel þat me at pleȝe bihalt .. þih and shonkes and fet oppieð..armes and hondes frikieð.

† **Frilal.** *Obs.*−[1] [? f. FRILL *sb.* after the analogy of FALLAL.] A border of ornamental ribbon.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Fril'al next upper Pinner set, Round which it does our Ladies please To spread the Hood call'd Rayonnés. 1846 in FAIRHOLT *Gloss.*

Frill (fril), *sb.*[1] [This and the related FRILL *v.*[1] are of uncertain origin. The common view is that FRILL *v.*[3], to shiver, gave rise to a sb. (see FRILL *sb.*[3]) meaning 'the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering', and that the word as applied to an article of costume is a transferred use of this. But this hypothesis finds no support in the rare early instances of the words; and there is no proof that the sb. ever had the alleged sense. Sense 2 of the vb. suggests that it may be a metathetic form of FURL; but this is app. peculiar to Knolles, and should perh. be regarded as an unconnected word. The sb. as used by butchers (sense 3 below) is commonly regarded as a transferred sense from the 'frill' of a shirt; but the analogy of CHITTERLING and of F. *fraise* (mesentery of a calf, 14th c.; ruff, frill, 16th c.) suggests the possibility that the butchers' sense may be the original (though not recorded until quite recently). Godef. has one quot. for an OF. pple. *freolé* (v. r. *freioleit*) = 'frilled' (said of a shirt); and it is noteworthy that in the 17th c. the F. equivalent of FURL *v.* (cf. FRILL *v.*[1] 2) was *fresler*, which seems to belong to OF. *freseler* to frill, adorn, f. *fresel, -ele*, dim. of *fraise* ruff; but it is not easy to see how Eng. *frill* can be connected with these words.]

1. An ornamental edging made of a strip of any woven material, of which one edge is gathered and the other left loose so as to give it a wavy or fluted appearance. *Toby-frill*, such as appears on the figure of Toby in the frontispiece of *Punch*.

(The sense in the first quot. is doubtful; '*borrowed* frills' suggests rather false curls or the like than what is defined above; cf. FRILL *v.*[1] 2.)

1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Jas.* 95 b, Their flaunting ruffes ..their borowed frilles, and such like vanities. 1801 MASON *Suppl. to Johnson, Frill*, an edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt. 1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gulls Horne-bk.* 90 *note*, What we now call the frill or chitterling of the shirt. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. iii, What have you been at? You have torn your frill into tatters. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 210 Mopsy and Dopsy, their long limbs sheathed in sea-green velveteen, Toby-frills round their necks.

b. *transf.* A similar article of cut paper or net put round the knuckle of a ham, etc. when brought to table.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 33 His eyes fixed abstractedly on the frill of a ham before him.

c. Anything resembling such an edging; e.g. a fringe of feathers round the neck of a bird; a process like this on an invertebrate animal, a ring on a fungus, a tuft on the neck of a dog, etc.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 122 They consist of 4 or 8 frills, curved in a semilunar form. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 Frill—The mass of feather on a long-coated dog's chest.

d. *fig.* (U.S. *colloq.*) An affectation of dress or manners, an air. Usually *pl.*

1889 *Century Dict.* s. v., He puts on too many frills.

2. A kind of scallop-shell. See FREEL.

1803 MONTAGU in Gosse *Year at Shore* (1865) 25 *note*, [This Pecten] is known by the name of Frills or Queens. 1865 GOSSE *ibid.*, The term 'frill' obviously refers to the form of the shell.

3. Used by butchers for: The mesentery of an animal.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk, Frill*, a piece of fleshy fat surrounding the entrails of a pig; it has the appearance of being puckered like a frill, whence its name. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss., Frill*, the puckered edge of the fat which is stripped from the entrails of a pig.

4. *Photography.* [From the vb.] The irregular rising of a gelatine film at the edges of a plate, so as to present the semblance of a frill.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frill-like* adj.; **frill-back** (see quot.); **frill-lizard**, an Australian lizard of the genus *Chlamydosaurus* whose neck is encircled by a broad membrane, erectile at pleasure.

1765 *Treatise Dom. Pigeons* 144 The Frill-back..what is remarkable in them is the turn of their feathers, which appear as if every one distinctly had been raised at the extremity with a small round-pointed instrument, in such a manner as to form a small cavity in each of them. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 3/3 The extraordinary frill-like appendage which encircles its neck.

Hence **Fri·lless** *a.* [-LESS], having no frill; **Frilly** *a.* [-Y[1]], furnished with a frill.

1843 HOOD *To Henrietta* ii, With..a pair of frilly trousers, like a little bantam cock. 1883 D. WINGATE *Lost Laird* xvi, Over her grey hair she wore a frillless 'mutch'. 1896 *Punch* 21 Mar. 133/3 Blossoms flounced and frilly.

† **Frill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Maie*, the greatest kind of sea-Crab, round, long-legd, and verie rough-shelled; some call her, a Frill.

Frill, *sb.*[3] *rare*−°. [f. FRILL *v.*[3]; but the word seems to be an etymologizing figment: see note on FRILL *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Frill*..the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling with cold.

Frill (fril), *v.*[1] [See FRILL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish or decorate with a frill. (In the first quot. the meaning may be 'to curl the hair'; cf. sense 2 and FRILL *sb.*[1] 1, quot. 1591.)

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 296 The goode townselike craftsman, needes no daughter in lawe that can fril and paint her selfe [*que sepan affeytar*]. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. vii. 105 When I see one of those fine creatures, sailing along, in her taudry robes of silk and gauze, frilled, and flounced, and furbelowed. 1831 SIR F. B. HEAD *Bubbles of Brunnen* 114 Next came a row of women in caps, frilled and bedizened. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 53 A dainty work-basket frilled with blue satin.

absol. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, They can pink, point, and frill, and know something of music.

b. To serve as a frill for.

1887 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* iii, The great mob of lace that frilled her night-cap.

† 2. To furl *up*; to twist *back*. *Obs. rare.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 516 His long mustachoes on his vpper lip, like bristles, frild back to his neck..did so expresse his martiall disposition .. that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1256 To depart whither they would, with their ensignes frilled vp. *Ibid.* 1288 Ensignes..frilled vp.

3. *Photography.* a. *trans.* (*causatively.*) To raise (a film) in flutes like a frill. b. *intr.* Of the film: To rise in flutes like a frill.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 57 The drops of perspiration would sometimes splash on a plate, you know, and sort of frill the film.

† **Frill,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [prob. echoic.] *intr.* Of the eagle: To scream.

1677 WITTIE *Gout Raptures* lviii. (1681) 103 The Goat did blare, squeak did the Hare, And there the Eagle frilled. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/2 The Eagle Frilleth, or Scriketh.

Hence **Frill** *sb.*, the cry of an eagle.

1847 in HALLIWELL.

† **Frill,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*−° [ad. OF. *friller.*] *intr.* To shiver with cold.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* Tt ij, The hawk Frilleth, *a* Fr. G. *Friller, Horrere, Rigere, Tremere.* 1721 BAILEY s. v., The Hawk frills. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1847 in HALLIWELL. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Frilled (frild), *ppl. a.* [f. FRILL *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1] + -ED[1] or [2].] Having, wearing, or adorned with a frill, or something like a frill. Of a photographic plate: Raised in flutes at the edges. *Frilled lizard* = *frill-lizard.* Hence **Fri·lledness.**

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1856) 37 The polite ruffled and frilled gentlemen of the olden time. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 100 A delicate frilled hand. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 87 The Frilled Lizard is a native of Australia. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Oct. 513/2 In America the legs of tables have been seen by travellers encased in frilled trousers. 1867 W. B. TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* ix. 82 Some of the flying birds seen in this country are frilled very much like an Owl or a Turbit. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 302 The very beggar or fakir in the streets, whose face has more lines of humiliation and dejection than a frilled negative.

Frillery (fri·lĕri). [f. FRILL *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] An arrangement or mass of frills; frills collectively.

1887 A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (1892) 85 A wealth of snowy frillery and lace. 1889 *Daily News* 13 July 3/3 Many of the frills were silk as well; in one case a thick ruching of white silk having been substituted for the more orthodox sort of frillery.

Frilling (fri·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRILL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of putting a frill to (a garment); also *concr.* frilled edging; frills collectively.

1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* II. 149 Here was no.. seaming, or frilling, or flouncing. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* viii, The frillings and trimmings on her bridal dress looking like earthy paper. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 153 [They] mourn with one another over the decadence of cambric frilling. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/3 Accordeon-pleated frilling lavished on hats, toques, and capes.

attrib. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 2/5 The ruching and frilling department is dull.

2. *Photography.* The rising of a gelatine film in flutes along the edge.

1880 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 782/1 'Frilling' was prevented by the same means. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 136 'Frilling' of the plate takes place in the hyposulphite of soda solution.

† **Frillock.** *Obs. rare*−[1]. ? = FILLOCK.

1647 G. W. *Grand Pluto's Progress through Gt. Brit.* 15 Madge my deare and bonny Frillock Set we downe beside this hillock.

Frim, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 freme, 4 frym, 6–7 frimm(e, (7 frime, 8 frem), 7– frim. [OE. *freme*:—prehistoric **framī-*, cognate with *fram* adj., forward, advanced, bold.]

a. Vigorous, flourishing; after OE. only in physical sense (or *fig.* of this), luxuriant in growth, plump, full-fleshed. b. Abundant in sap, juicy, full of moisture; rarely in unfavourable sense. Also of sap: Abundant, rich. c. Easily melting, soluble, fusible.

Beowulf 1932 Mod þryðo wæg fremu folces cwen. *c* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2328 (Gr.) Ic þam magorince mine sylle godcunde gife gastes mihtum, freondsped fremum. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1078, & twelue syþez on 3er þay beren ful frym [fruits]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 5 Cast on þe powder of hare I wot; Hit is so frym, ren hyt wylle An malt as sugur. 1589 *Mar Martine* 3 Abbots were fat and friers frimme. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. vii. (1609) 221 Those nations that by long peace were most frimme and lustie [*ex integerrimis*]. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 348 Many are so frim and free of milke, that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 463 The timber also is more frim and soft. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 5 The frim sap .. From the full root, doth swell the plenteous rynde. 1613 — *Poly-olb.* xiii, My frim and lusty flank Her bravery then displays. 1622 *Ibid.* xxvii, Her deare daughter Dale, which her frim Cheeke doth lay To her cleere mothers Breast. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 136 Seede plants are commonly more frim straight and handsome, then wood-stocks. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 224 If May and June prove wet Months, it causes a Frimm and Frothy Grass. 1712 MORTON *Northamptonshire* 51 The fremmest .. that is the richest feeding land we have. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exp. Husb.* 54 The shorter and younger the grass, the frimmer is the Sap. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Oj b, Potter's Ore .. is so frim and fusible that a great deal of this sort is sold. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 151 A frim growing time. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., This lettuce is very frim.

Hence **Fri·mness.**

c 1714 T. BATES in *Athenæum* No. 1982 (1865) 535/3 The frimness of the grass. 1736 W. ELLIS *New Exp. Husb.* 64 We..sow a Mixture of Clover..to allay its Frimness.

‖ **Frimaire** (frimē·r). [Fr., f. *frim-as* hoar-frost.] The third month of the French revolutionary calendar (from Nov. 21 to Dec. 20).

1838 NICOLAS *Chron. Hist.* 171 Frimaire (Sleety Month).

Frim fram, var. of FLIM-FLAM.

1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 131 Criticks with their frim frams and whytie waities.

Fringe (frindʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 frenge, (5 freny(e, 6 *Sc.* frenʒe, 6–7 fryi(y)ng, frienge), (7 frindge), 6– fringe. [ME. *frenge*, a. OF. *frenge* (1316 in Douët d'Arcq *Comptes de l'Arg. des Rois de France* 60), also (Walloon) *fringe* (mod.Fr. *frange*) = Pr. *fremja, fermja*:—popular L. **frimbia*, metathetic alteration of class. Lat. *fimbria* border, fringe. The change of ME. (e) to mod. Eng. (i) before (ndʒ) is normal: cf. *hinge, singe.*]

1. An ornamental bordering, consisting of a narrow band to which are attached threads of silk, cotton, etc., either loose or formed into tassels, twists, etc. (Occas. *spec.* that worn by the Hebrews in accordance with the command in Num. xv. 38.)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 598 A sadel, þat glemed ful gayly with mony golde frenges. 1407 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 52 Pro uno riben frenge de cirico, xvij *d.* *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 175 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i, With a blak fryng hemyd al about. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 The fringe of your sattin peticote is ript. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Exp. Judges* xix. 22 What did it avail them that they had..God's Law in their Fringes, but the Devil in their Hearts. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 70 Another Dutch painter .. faithfully imitating the details of lace, embroidery, fringes, and even the threads of stockings. 1861 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* ii. (1862) 42 Drab alpaca frocks..not a coloured bow nor handkerchief, not a flounce nor fringe, to relieve them.

b. *collect.* A manufactured article of this kind which may be cut into lengths.

1327 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. III* 33/2, 14 uln. frenge, serico nigro, per uln', 3*d.* 1461–83 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (Nicolas) 117 For frenge of gold of Venys at vj *s.* the ounce. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 270 For grey lynen cloth and sylk frenge for the hers. 1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 226 For fustyan and fringe..tryminge vpp of the townes pikes. 1660 *Goostrey Churchw. Acc.* in Earwaker *Sandbach* (1890) 248 Pd. for cloth, silke, thread, and frinje, for a pulpit chussin 1 li. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. iii. (1743) 168 An earl may also have a cloth of State without pendants, but only Fringe. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* II. i. 184 She had..made many yards of fringe. 1815 JANE TAYLOR *Display* xiii. 167 Pray do you sell silk fringe?

2. Anything resembling this; a border or edging, esp. one that is broken or serrated.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 11 Little distances neere the centre make larger figures, then when they part neere the fringes of the circle. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CXC, A Curled Cloud, whose Top With golden frindge, Spreads Glorie. *a* 1687 COTTON *Song*, Poems (1689) 354 Light .. Beautifies The rayie fringe of her fair Eyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 85 ¶ 1 A friend of mine ..has converted an Essay of a Man of Quality into a kind of fringe for his candlesticks. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 107 Some works come forth at noon and die at night In blazing fringes round a tallow light. 1815 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xvi, The fringe of the foam may be seen below. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. i. 8 Asia Minor..was bordered by a fringe of Greek colonies. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 46 [He] detected the dying man peeping cautiously through the fringes of his eyelids. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* v. 96 A rim or fringe of ancient rocks. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* I. 95 His whiskers met in what is commonly known as a Newgate fringe. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 5 The handlooms made a far-reaching straggling fringe about the great centres of manufacture. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 85 A broad fringe of snow ending in a bergschrund. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 A grand-looking sheet of fresh water..a thin fringe of timber surrounding its margin.

b. *fig.* occas. in sense of an appendage or sequel; also (*slang* or *colloq.*), irrelevant matter.

1642 [see FACING 4 b]. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 357 In..the confines of Grace and the fringes of Repentance. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 322 There followed the horrid conspiracy, called the Rye plot, and, as fringes to these, other minor plots. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 5. 47 A fringe of Gentile forces and influences had surrounded the sacred institutions of Judaism. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III. 272 Depth of intellect relieves even the ink of crime with a fringe of light. 1886 *Police Report*, As to what had taken place in the park, he (the magistrate) considered it simple fringe, and he would not go into that.

c. A portion of the front hair brushed forward and cut short. Cf. BANG.

1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *A Lover & his Lass* (ed. 2) III. iv. 84 Jean was not too old to indulge in..fringes and curls on her forehead. 1884 BESANT *Children. Gilbeon* 49 The 'fringe' was never intended to darken and disfigure the face. 1887 *Daily News* 2 May 7/2 Wanted, at once, a young person.. who understands house and parlour work..No fringe.

d. In plants.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 217 The said root is full of strings or fringes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) III. 330 *Splachnum*..fringe with 8 teeth. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 363 Calyx magnified, showing the fringes. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 136 Why its [the daisy's] fringe..Is thrown o'er mosses mellow. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 207 If these fringes are placentae, they are more largely developed than in other Orchids. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 17 Small flies..when they have once entered the tube, are imprisoned by the fringe of hairs.

e. In animals.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 174 The whole edge of the wing is cover'd with a small fringe, consisting of short and more slender brisles. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) 279 A black substance on the fringe or fin [of oysters]. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 327 Elytra and wings ..without fringes. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 107 A delicate contractile arborescent fringe. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 248 In Fishes the gills are composed of fringes.

f. *Anat.* = FIMBRIA.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 65 One of these fringes ..attaches itself to the extremity of the ovary.

g. *Optics.* One of the coloured spectra produced by diffraction: see DIFFRACTION 1.

1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. i. (1721) 293 These Shadows have three parallel Fringes, Bands or Ranks of colour'd Light adjacent to them. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 32 A bright light..separated from the faint light by a coloured fringe. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 76 When I obtained the light of the prism..obliquely, the coloured fringes instantly appeared.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fringe-maker*; *fringe-making* vbl. sb.; *fringe-backed, -finned, -hung, -lipped* adjs. Also **fringe-flower** = *fringe-tree*; **fringe-gloves**, fringed gloves, gloves ornamented with a fringe; **fringe-loom** (see quot.); **fringe-moss**, a name for various species of moss (see quot.); **fringe-myrtle** (see quot.); **fringe-pod**, a name given in California to *Thysanocarpus laciniatus*; **fringe-tree**, *Chionanthus virginica.*

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 321 A division of Ganoids called ..Crossopterygidæ, or *fringe-finned. 1882 JOHN SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Pl.* *Fringe-Flower (*Chionanthus virginica*) a shrub..of the Olive family. 1589 *Acc.-bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 55 A dosse' *fringe gloves. 1670 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 208 A rich pair of fring gloves. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* lxxvi, Picture one..Who slowly parts the *fringe-hung canopies. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) I. 19 The *Fringe-lipped Lampern. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fringe-loom*, one in which the weft-thread is carried and detained beyond the limit of the warp, which has thus a series of loops beyond the selvage. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 11 French-*fring-maker. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 P 2 Fringe-makers, lace-men. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5086/4 The Employment .. of *Fringmaking. 1818 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) III. 1058 Toothed Hoary *Fringe-Moss, *Bryum hypnoides*. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 124 *Ptychomitrium polyphyllum*, Many-leaved Fringe Moss. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Fringe-Myrtles*, a name given by Lindley to the Chamælanciaceæ. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 7 The woods are beautified with *fringe-trees, flowering poplars, etc. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. vi. 85 The fringe-tree.

Hence **Fri·ngeless** *a.*, having no fringe; **Fri·ngelet**, a small fringe.

1837 COOPER *Recollect. Europe* II. 78 The present cropped and fringeless, bewhiskered and laceless generation of France. 1868 TRIPP *Brit. Mosses* 71 *Anodus Donianus*.. Fringeless Bristle Moss. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXI. 747 Each fringelet is a tube made of firm elastic membrane.

Fringe (frindʒ), *v.* [f. FRINGE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish, adorn, or encircle with a fringe or something resembling a fringe. Chiefly in pa. pple.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 143 An other sperver.. frenged with frenge of silk. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 315 They so rychely frynge and byset the same with perles. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 174 Nor is this edge onely thus fring'd. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 Curtains fringed with Battlements from one to the other. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr., They are covered.. with..cloth..very often richly embroidered and fringed. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 164 Day's first rays..Fring'd the blue clouds with gold. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 9 The wheat fly itself is very small..with rounded wings, fringed with short hairs. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* vii. (1883) 125 A pair of gloves, which she had fringed and embroidered to his order. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 165 A long tract of moorland, fringed with villages. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., Fringing the wet sands with many coloured wreaths of sea-weed and delicate shells.

fig. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 250 When he hath set downe some wicked Doctrine, presently to lace and fringe it with Precepts of Fasting, Prayer, or Good manners. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. II. 20 The transaction .. was fringd with such cautelous restraints that he was sure to keep the better end of the staff still to himself. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 233 The old Gentleman's memory is fringed with exemplary characteristics.

2. To serve as a fringe to; to present the appearance of a fringe upon.

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberld.* I. 188 The wood that fringes the border of the rivers. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 65 Why, beautiful nymph, do you close The curtain that fringes your eye? 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 84 The Alder loves also to fringe the margins of our lakes and pools. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 342 Close upon the Esquimaux who fringe the northern coast. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 153 Camels in scattered order..fringed the horizon. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 338 A narrow band, fringing the lateral edge of the bundle.

3. To fritter or trifle *away*. *rare.*

1863 G. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) II. 367 Such fringing away of precious life, in thinking of carpets and tables, is an affliction to me.

Fringed (frindʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRINGE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with a fringe; adorned with or as with a fringe.

1495 *Wills Doct. Com.* (Camden) 4 Twoo curteyns of whit sarcenet fringed. 1552 *Church Goods* in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1802) 97 Foure quesshinges, one of reede frynged silke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 408 The fringed Curtaines of thine eye aduance. 1654–5 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. (1890) 22, 4*s.* for a black fringed belt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 262 The fringed Bank with Myrtle crownd. *a* 1775 *Hobie Noble* in Child *Ballads* clxxxix. 2/1 He has pulld out his fringed grey. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 380 Flowers 3 or 4 together, included in a membranaceous fringed sheath. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 369 The margin of their wings is fringed. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 437/2 The old and pretty Fringed Pink.

Fringent (fri·ndʒĕnt), *a. rare*—1. [? formed to correspond with *friction*, on the supposed analogy of *fraction, frangent.*] Exercising friction.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 104 A shower of meteors..lit by fringent air, Blaze near and far.

Fringilla·ceous, *a.* [f. L. *fringilla* finch + -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the finches (Webster 1864).

Fringi·llide [anglicized sing. form of mod.L. *fringillidæ*], a bird of the finch family. **Fringi·lliform** *a.* [-(I)FORM], finch-like (*Cent. Dict.*). **Fringi·lline** *a.* [-INE], of or pertaining to the finches.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 390 That familiar little fringillide, the snowbird. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 163 The Lark Bunting is one of the most singularly specialized of all our fringilline forms. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Idle Days in Patagonia* I. 15 The finest voiced of all the fringilline birds.

Fringing (fri·ndʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRINGE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FRINGE; in quots. *concr.* = FRINGE 1 a. Also *transf.*

1598 FLORIO, *Smancerie* .. any trimming, lacing, fringing, or such ornament. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, With much plumage and fringing. 1864 — *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 576 Some fringing of light horse. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 306 Simulated pearls of transparent radiance..adorn it round about with a fringing of copper.

Fri·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. FRINGE *v.* + -ING 2.] That fringes. *Fringing reef*: see quot. 1878.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XX. (1873) 465 The three great classes of coral-reefs, Atolls, Barrier, and Fringing-reefs. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* XV. 253 Rocky ridges which fringe a shore in the manner just described, are known as fringing-reefs. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. XXIII. 339 The American Constitution..with the mass of fringing decisions which explain it. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 3/2 Its blue sea, and fringing islands.

Fringy (fri·ndʒi), *a.* [f. FRINGE *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a fringe.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XXI. 10 My devious path I bend, Through fringy woodland, or smooth-shaven lawn. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 327 The fringy termination of the Fallopian Tubes. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXV. (1856) 321 A fimbriated or fringy series of purple cirri. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* I. 75 The gracefullest little fringy films of lace.

2. Furnished or adorned with a fringe or fringes; covered with fringes.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* XIV. (1887) 149 All that surrounded their [eyes'] fringy portals was radiant as 'the forehead of the morning sky'. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 206 Fluttering as the mantle's fringy rim. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. V. VII. 48 Green, shaggy or fringy mountains looking down on it to rearward. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 203 Any sort of people in conical hats and fringy caps. *Comb.* 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. iii. § 21 The dog ..is one of the little curly, short-nosed, fringy-pawed things.

Fringy, var. of FERINGHEE.

†**Frini·ght.** *Obs. rare.* [= ON. *friá-nótt*; cf. OE. *fríge-æten* Thursday evening.] a. The night before (Good) Friday. b. The night of (Good) Friday.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Efter alle þe schendfule pinen þet he þolede oðe longe urinihț, me ledde him amorwen uorte hongen o waritreo. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 177 On good fryȝ-nyȝt..þe chanoun lay be þe lewys dowter. On þe satyrday [etc.].

‖ **Fripier** (fri·piəɹ, fri·pie). Also 9 **frippier.** [Fr. *fripier*: see FRIPPER.] A dealer in old clothes.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 242 Men .. turn their principles inside out, as a frippier does a garment. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* XXI, The house of the well-known fripier Martin, where every sort of dress .was to be procured.

†**Fri·pler.** *Obs.* [transformation of Fr. *fripier*: see next.] = FRIPPER.

1589 NASHE *Ep. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 Those and these are .. bought at the deerest though they smell of the friplers lauander halfe a yeere after. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 72 When hee first began to be a fripler or broker in that trade.

‖ **Fri·pon.** *Obs.* [Fr.] A rogue.

1691 *Satyr agst. French* 19 (Stanf.) Attended by a young *petit Garçon*, Who from his Cradle was an arch *Fripon.*

1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* (1824) II. 70 (Dunbar's Flyting) And help to hang Fripons for half a Frank [*original* and help to hang the pece for half a frank].

‖ **Fripo·n(n)erie.** *rare.* Also fripp-. [Fr. *friponnerie*, f. *fripon* (see prec.).] Roguery.

1708 tr. *Petronius Arbiter* Key 1 Associates in all sorts of Friponeries and Debocheries. 1747 WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 26 June, Lett. 1857 II. 90 The shortest way to prevent any *fripponnerie*. 1818 R. PETERS in *J. Jay's Corr. & Publ. Papers* (1893) IV. 424 Most of the articles went through my hands..and a more complete piece of fripponerie never was seen.

†**Fri·pper.** *Obs.* [ad. Fr. *fripier*, f. *friper* to tear to rags, f. OF. *frepe, ferpe, felpe* rag.] = next.

1598 FLORIO, *Barattiere*..a trucker, a marter..a fripper. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 14. 66 Like a Frippers or Brokers Shoppe; that hath ends of euerie thing, but nothing of worth. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 81 Frippers or Upholders, that sold Apparel. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 31 Goods wrongfully gotten, and sold to Brokers, Frippers or Pawn-takers.

Fripperer (fri·pərəɹ). [extended form of prec.: see -ER 1 3.] A dealer in cast-off clothing.

1584 WHETSTONE *Mirr. Mag.* 33 b, They upon their owne or maisters apparell finde Brokers or fripperers. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 171 b, Friperer is one that uses to dresse old clothes to sell againe. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 619 To see his fripperer..reminds him of his meanness. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 76. 614 Birchover-lane, where the fripperers, or sellers of old clothes, dwell.

Frippery (fri·pĕri). Forms: 6 **freprie, fripperie,** (7 **thripperie**), 7 **fripery,** 7– **frippery.** [a. or ad. OF. *freperie, ferperie, felperie* (Fr. *friperie*), f. *frepe, ferpe, felpe* rag.]

In all senses, more or less collective.

†1. Old clothes; cast-off garments. *Obs.*

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 74 Tho' it be awld, and twenty tymis sawld, 3it will the freprie mak 30w fane With vlis to renew it and mak it weill hewit. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 241 Which extendeth also to slaves and old wares or thripperie. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. iii, Some frippery to hide nakedness. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, I'll reduce him to frippery and rags. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 409 An old huge full-bottomed perriwig out of the wardrobe of the antiquated frippery of Louis the Fourteenth. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 199 The old garments and frippery that fluttered from every window. *fig.* 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* To Rdr. (1654) 3 And makes a great shew of the frippery and brokage of other Authors. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxv. 112 Old Sarah's Memoirs..are nothing but remnants of old women's frippery.

2. Finery in dress, *esp.* tawdry finery; an example of this, an article of fashionable attire. Also, *transf.* tawdry ornamentation in general.

1637 SIR E. BURKE in *Dk. of Rutland's MSS.* (1888) I. 408 Such a cuning peti larceny of fripery as amazes us all. 1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, I. 10 A little Pinke Laden with toyes and fripperies from France. 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops to Conquer* I, She is as fond of gauze and French frippery as the best of them. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 16, I will.. send my wife with a cloak..to hide the child's frippery. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* x, With no fripperies or fandangos of any sort. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I. v. 220 We obtained one of this class of Churches..at a preposterous cost for Bath stone and corresponding frippery.

b. Applied to a showily-dressed person.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 34 The painted fripperies you meet at every woman's house in London.

c. Articles of small value; trifles.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXIV. (1831) 203 Boxes, baskets, and other frippery. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 241 Modern frippery of combs, razors, brushes [etc.].

d. *fig.* Empty display, *esp.* in speech or literary composition; showy talk; ostentation.

1727 SWIFT *To Yng. Lady* Wks. 1755 II. II. 47 You will gather more advantage by listening to them, than from all the nonsense and frippery of your own sex. 1764 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 187, I can stay with great patience for anything that comes from Voltaire. They tell me it is frippery, and blasphemy, and wit. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. v. 114 Throwing aside all the fopperies and fripperies of chivalry. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* ix. 237 A noble young gentleman amid all his frippery of courtier and virtuoso.

†3. A place where cast-off clothes are sold. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Recateria*, a fripperie or brokers shop. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 225 Oh, ho, Monster; wee know what belongs to a frippery. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 98 For learning, th' Universitie; And for old clothes, the Frippery. [1830 JAMES *Darnley* XXIX. 128/2, I will get the three dresses this very night, from a frippery in Poole Street.]

fig. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. lvi, Whose Workes are eene the frippery of wit. 1649 OWEN *Serm.* Wks. 1851 VIII. 236 Ireland was termed by some in civil things a frippery of bankrupts. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 364 A Frippery of common Places of Pulpit Railing, ill put together.

†4. A stand or horse for dresses, etc.; a wardrobe. *Obs.*

a 1616 [see FLIPPERY: Dyce prints *frippery*]. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, He shews like a walking frippery. *c* 1645 SIR R. VERNEY *Inv. Claydon* in Lady Verney *Mem. Verney Fam.* I. 6 The little and greate Fripperies, etc.

†5. Trade or traffic in cast-off clothes. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 131 The Iewes..have generally not any other trades than frippery and usury. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* III. i, *D'Ol.* Now your profession, I pray? *Frip.* Frippery, my Lord, or as some tearme it, Petty Brokery.

6. Tawdry style; frivolity. *rare.*

1802 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 5 May, His manly air carried off the frippery of his trappings. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* I. xviii. 320 The frippery of fashion might not have caused a Roman to strut about with an eye-glass.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. 24 Yet by that base and servile way of Frippery trade, they grow rich. 1744 *Ess. Acting* 18 Macbeth's..Night Gown..ought to be a Red Damask, and not the frippery-flowered one of a Foppington.

Hence **Fri·pperied** *over, pa. pple.*, showily tricked out.

1858 Miss MULOCK *Thoughts Women* 323 Flimsy, light-coloured dresses, fripperied over with trimmings.

Frippery (fri·pĕri), *a.* [developed from the attrib. use of the sb.] Trifling; frivolous; contemptible; trumpery.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* II. ii, A frippery cause. 1739 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 49 That city..made so frippery an appearance, that instead of spending some days there.. we only dined, and went on to Parma. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I, In spite of the frippery French Salick laws, a woman is a free agent. 1795 *Jemima* I. 161 His dress..is so frippery. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 200 Neither will they be persuaded by the frippery tomes which load the counters. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 55 Numbers of frippery and vulgar ornaments on the table. 18.. M. PATTISON *Mem.* ii. (1885) 89 Betake themselves..to the frippery work of attending boards.

† **Frippish,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. FRIPP-ERY + -ISH.] Tawdry. gaudy.

1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 156 Let them erect their pompous edifices with all the frippish grandeur of modern architecture.

† **Fri·pple,** var. of FRIBBLE *sb.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 355 Do but leave your fripples and sticke to the fathers.

Frisado: see FRIZADO.

† **Frisca·do.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. FRISCO + -ADO.] = FRISCO.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. xv, Fearefull to approach neere the friscadoes of her Iron heeles.

† **Friscaj·oly,** *a. Obs.* [? f. *frisca*, FRISCO + JOLLY.] Used as a refrain for jovial songs; also *attrib.*

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* (1848) 17 Synge fryska joly, with hey troly loly. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 Stoicall studiantes, and friscaioly yonkerkyns. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1794 Now shall I be able to .. make frowlyke chere, with hey how fryska Jolye. [1580: see FRISK *a*]

† **Fri·scal.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 friscol, -oil, 7 friskal, -kle. [f. FRISK *sb.* or FRISCO; perh. on the analogy of *caracole.*] = FRISCO.

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. ii. Dij, These friscoles shal not serue your tourne for al your vauntes so braue. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, His treadings were but friscals of a poppet. 1612 SHELTON *Quixote* I. IV. iii. 315 And saying so, he gaue two or three friskles in the ayre with very great signes of contentment. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 175 Their beds .. wherein they were like to..fetch..friscalls in the ayre.

transf. 1613 WITHER *Epithal.* Juvenilia (1633) 360 Comets and Meteors..shew their fiery Friscoils in the ayre.

Friscay, obs. form of FRISKY.

† **Fri·sco.** *Obs.* Also 6 frysca, frischo, 7 friska, friskoe; *pl.* -os, -oes, -as. [? Pseudo-It. form of FRISK *sb.*]

1. A brisk movement in dancing; a caper.

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* (1848) 45 That shall both daunce and sprynge..With fryscas and with gambawdes round. 1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* B iij, With fetching frischoes here and there. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* I. (1603) 38 Hee fetched at the last such a frisco, that he fell downe and brake his neck. 1608 ARMIN *Nest. Ninn.* (1880) 56 Shee longed to heare his friscoes morallized, and his gambals set downe. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. ii, Observe the friska, be enchanted With the rare discord of bells, pipes, and tabours. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 50 Having taken their frisco, returnd as they cam.

2. Applied to a person as a term of endearment. (Cf. FRISKIN 2.)

a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 3 Where's my Boykin? my Friskoe? my Delight?

Frisco(i)l, var. of FRISCAL.

Frise (frīz), *sb.* [short for CHEVAL DE FRISE.] = CHEVAL DE FRISE 1. Also *transf.*

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* III. xxv, Each bold and promontory mound With .. armour crown'd, And arrowy frize. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 145 A low wall, coped with a formidable 'frize' of broken bottles.

‖ **Frisé** (frize), *a.* [Fr. *frisé* in similar sense, pa. pple. of *friser*: see FRIEZE, FRIZZ *vbs.*] (See quot. 1884.)

1884 *West. Daily Press* 20 June 7/5 Frisé materials are everywhere, frisé meaning a raised design .. in silk, looking as if it had been woven over pins, and the pins withdrawn. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 3/1 A raised frisé stripe in black silky wool.

Frise, obs. form of FREEZE, FRIEZE.

Friseado, var. of FRIZADO.

Frise stone, var. of FREESTONE.

Frisette (frize·t). Also frisett, frizette. [a. Fr. *frisette*, f. *friser* to FRIZZ.] A band or cluster of small curls, usually artificial, worn on the forehead.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* IV. § vi. 239 The one appeared without his stays, and the other without her frizette. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ii. (1891) 30 A..middle-aged female, with a parchment forehead and a dry little 'frisette' shingling it. 1868 *Daily News* 10 Aug., The sixpenny frisett sold to fill out the sparse locks of the servant-of-all-work.

‖ **Friseur** (frizör). Also frizeur. [Fr. *friseur*, f. *friser* to FRIZZ.] A hairdresser; now *rare.*

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) II. 60 Let your man learn of the best *friseur* to do your hair well. 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 69, I wish every lady and gentleman in France would .. dismiss their friseurs, and pay me half the money they paid to them. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 306 By mercers, frizeurs, mantua-makers press'd. 1831 JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 279 The sister, a romp, married a sort of friseur, the son of old Viscount Fitzwilliam. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* vii. (1883) 35 He was surpassed by..a conscientious frizeur of an older school.

Frisian (fri·ziăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Frīsi-ī* pl. (ad. the native name: OFris. *Frise, Frese*, MDu. *Vriese* (Du. *Vries*), OHG. *Friaso, Frieso*, OE. *Frīsa, Frēsa* wk. sb., a Frisian) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the people of Friesland. **B.** *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of Friesland. **b.** The language of Friesland.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. vi. 147 The Frisian nation .. rebelled after the ouerthrow of L. Apronius. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 212 The Frisians, neere vnto whom we lay incamped, shewed our men this herb. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 181 English literary monuments go back to the seventh century .. and Frisian literature from the fourteenth. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1472 The rigorous party was again divided into Vlamingen and Frisians.

† **Fri·sic,** *a. Obs.* In 7–8 -ick. See FRIESIC. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Friesland.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 163 Divers other [Languages] seem to be much derived from them, namely, the Greek .. Frisick, Illyrian [etc.]. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 8 Dec. in *Life*, It will be a favour if you can get me any books in the Frisick language.

Frisk (frisk), *sb.* [f. FRISK *v.*]

† **1.** A brisk and lively movement in horsemanship or dancing; a caracole or curvet; a caper, a jig. *To fetch a frisk*: see FETCH *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxviii. [lxxiv.] 234 Eche of them [knyghtes] a good dystaunce fro other made theyr tournes and fryskes fresshly. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 145 He leapt, and set a frisk or twain, as men commonly do in dauncing. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 46 Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play Their pleasant friskes. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark all* 36 Diuers..can now for ioy.. fetch friskes about the house. 1640 SHIRLEY *Arcadia* III. i, The new frisk we danced at Enispe to-day. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 79 When he had done his Message he gave a Frisk. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 237 Give him [the Frenchman] his lass, his fiddle and his frisk. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) I. vii. 89 He favoured me with a frisk as I left him at his own door.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A brisk sportive movement; a frolic; also, a freak, whim. † *Frisk of nature* = *freak of nature*: see FREAK *sb.* 4.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 186 If they do by a frisk get below that superficies, they presently ascend again. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 79 New objects .. excite the spirits into a pleasant frisk of motion. 1752 JOHNSON in Boswell (1848) 80/1 I'll have a frisk with you. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 133 The frisks of a company of summer flies. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 754* There is scarcely a nobleman.. who is not possessed of one or more of these frisks of nature. 1819 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 17 Apr. (1894) II. xv. 43, I wish you would all take a frisk down here this summer. 1825 — *Jrnl.* 22 Dec., Can't say what made me take a frisk so uncommon of late years, as to write verses of free-will. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx, When you and I had a frisk down in Lincolnshire. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman of Rue Cain* iv, The married frumps come over for a frisk.

† **Frisk,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 friske, fryske, frixe. [a. OFr. *frisque*, of uncertain origin; by some viewed as ad. Teut. **frisk-*, FRESH *a.*; by others as an altered form of *frique*: see FRIKE *a.*] Full of life and spirit; brisk, lively, frisky.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne Regim.* H b, Wyne muste be friske & sprynkelynge. *c* 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* B ij b, The Est wynde is temperat fryske and fragrant. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 402 Thou seest how friske and jolly now he is. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 294 Fayne would she seeme all frixe and frolicke still. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Asne*, Asses discharged of their burthens, vnsadled, and set at libertie, are the friskest creatures aliue.

b. Of a horse's tail: Constantly in motion; jerky. Cf. FLISK, FLICKY, FLIGGY, FLETCH.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3017/4 A brown bay Mare with a .. frisk Tail. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4148/4 A black Gelding..with a long frisk Tail.

Frisk (frisk), *v.* Also 6–7 friske, frysk(e, 7 frisque. [f. prec. adj.]

1. *intr.* Of living beings: To move briskly and sportively; to dance, frolic, gambol, jig. Also with *about, away, in and out, off*, and *to frisk it.*

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* (1848) 49 And I can fryske it freshly. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 34 Nymphs a thowsand do frisk with Princelye Diana. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 64 Sholes of fish frisking and playing hard under the wals of the citie. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 67 We were as twyn'd Lambs, that did frisk i' th' Sun. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 He [the Flea]..will frisk and curvet so nimbly. 1679 E. BROWN *Let. to Blythe* in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 114/2 The gallants are frisquing and making merry in Hyde Park. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Simile* 14 Those merry blades, That frisk it under Pindus' shades. 1730 FIELDING *Temple Beau* I. i, For your heart is like a coffee-house, where the beaus frisk in and out, one after another. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 253 The gay grandsire, skilled in gestic lore, Has frisked beneath the burden of threescore. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* XV, Cold-pausing caution's lessons scorning, We frisk away. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 8 June, To-day he has frisked off to Windsor. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. XXV. 177 He..rejoiced at seeing the children frisking about in the happiness of youth.

transf. and *fig.* 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 9 It will make the Water friske and sprinkle up in a fine Dew. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 492 The Proclamation of a Prince never frisks it in Tropes. 1779 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 586 Did I mean to show my wit?.. Did I only intend to frisk? 1823 LAMB *Elia, Oxford in Vacation*, The enfranchised quill .. frisks and curvets .. over the flowery carpet-ground of a midnight dissertation.

2. *trans.* **a.** To move (*up, out, about*, etc.) in a sportive or lively manner. **b.** *To frisk away*: to squander on freaks or caprices.

?16.. *A Cap, etc.* (N.), To frisk away much of thy time and estate. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 187 It would by frisking out of its tail..sink itself below the surface. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xvii. 140 A pair of Yarn Windles, which she.. veered, and frisked about. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 109 The tail is frisked up into the air in the liveliest manner possible.

† **3.** To render sprightly, enliven. *Obs.*

1802 FENTON *Wks.* 63, I look'd for sparkling lines, and something gay To frisk my fancy with.

4. *slang.* **a.** (See quot. 1812.) **b.** To hoax.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Frisk*, to search; to *frisk a cly* is to empty a pocket of its contents; to stand *frisk* is to stand search. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 150 Has Tom been frisking you already with some of his jokes?

Friskal, var. of FRISCAL.

Frisker (fri·skəɹ). Also frysker. [f. FRISK *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which frisks. Also *slang* (see the *vb.* 4 a), a pilferer.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 117 Now I am a frysker, all men doth on me looke. 1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* G ij, He tells thee right, my brave Frisker. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 20 Such Frysters and Friskers as these Lads and Lasses. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper*, Grave old plodders, gay young friskers. 1892 *Star* 6 Feb. 3/4 A dangerous gang of 'till friskers'.

† **Fri·sket** 1, *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Meaning and origin doubtful: cf. OF. *friquet* a small lively sparrow.] *c* 1602 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 586 The chatting of pyes, and the chirkinge of the friskets.

Frisket 2 (fri·skĕt). *Printing.* [ad. Fr. *frisquette*, of unknown origin.] A thin iron frame hinged to the tympan, having tapes or paper strips stretched across it, for keeping the sheet in position while printing. *To fly the frisket*: see FLY *v.*2 2.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 55 Which .. serves for the Frisket to move truly upon. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 118 The pressman beateth it over with printers ink..spreadeth upon it the papers put in the frisket. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 526 To catch the bottom of the sheet when the frisket rises and conveys it quickly and gently to the catch. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 23 Apr. 5/2 A press frisket was thrown down.

attrib. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 55 From the Fore-end or Frisket-joynt. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 308 The clerk now inks the type with a printer's ball, opens the frisket sheet .. on its hinges, and places the note .. against the tympan. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Mar. Advt., Frisket forks are so arranged that, etc.

Friskful (fri·skful, *a. rare.* [f. FRISK *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Apt to frisk, frolicsome.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 836 His sportive lambs .. in friskful glee, Their frolics play. 1876 F. LOCKER *Bramble-Rise* viii. in *Lond. Lyr.*, My little friskful daughter.

† **Fri·skin.** *Obs.* Also 6 fruskin, 7 frisquin. [f. FRISK *sb.* or *v.* + *-in* (? for -ING 1).] **1.** A brisk lively action; a frolic, playful encounter. *To try a friskin*: to have a brush (see BRUSH *sb.*3 1). Also *to dance friskin.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 133 Fruskin, *saltus.* 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* To Rdr. (1871) 18 This is a light friskin of my wit. 1612 *Two Noble K.* IV. iii, The pranks And friskins of her madness. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii. (1651) 472 It was the custome of some lascivious queans to dance friskin in that fashion. 1675–93 CROWNE *Country Wit* I. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 34 Yes, Betty Frisque and you shall try a frisquin for him,—you shall duel it, you shall.

2. A gay frisky person.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 143 His Wench or Friskin was footing it aloft on the greene. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 217 *Sir Q.* I gaue thee this chaine, manlie Tucca. *Tuc.* I, sayst thou so, Friskin.

Frisking (fri·skiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRISK *v.* + -ING 1.] In senses of the vb.

1553 tr. *Bcza's Admonit. Parl.* (1566) G iij b, The Lords Supper .. is transformed into .. olde stagelike frisking and horrible Idol gadding 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Gambade*, Old peoples frisking doth presage their ending. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nose*, If it [the Blood] proceeds from a Vein, it is thicker and redder, and runs without any frisking. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Frisking*, the wind freshening. 1890 *Spectator* 3 May 624/1 And the lambs bleat!.. And their friskings, and their races!

Frisking (fri·skiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FRISK *v.* + -ING 2.] That frisks, in senses of the vb. † Of wine: Sparkling.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. F iij, Fragrant friskyng wyne. 1610 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 122 A fine frisking usher in a dauncing schoole. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 105 The quick Motions of the frisking Tail. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 296 The bounding goats and frisking heifers rove. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 21 A certain snappishness—a frisking abruptness!

Hence **Fri·skingly** *adv.*, in a frisking or frisky manner. In mod. Dicts.

Friskle, var. of FRISCAL.

Frisky (fri·ski), *a.* Also 6 frysky, friscay, [f. FRISK *sb.* + -Y 1.] Given to frisking; lively; playful.

? *a* 1500 *Ragman Roll* 132 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 75 And your foot ye tappyn, and ye daunce, Thogh hit the fryskyst horse were in a towne. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx.

[clvi.] 279 a, The lorde of Clary..was a frisca and a lusty knyght. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VII. 203 By the Heat in Frisky Bells the Liquors dance. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* July, She was as gay, flighty, entertaining, and frisky as ever. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* vii, His Sancho thought The knight's fandango friskier than it ought. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 291 Away they trip it, like so many frisky buffalo calves. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* III. xv. 500 The Negroes .. of all ages, from frisky merry little children to decrepit old men. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 6/2 The dogs, at once sagacious and frisky, have been admirably drawn.

Hence **Fri'skily** *adv.*, in a frisky manner; **Fri'skiness**, the quality or state of being frisky.

1727 BAILEY, *Friskiness.* 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Aug, I left him .. to make his own comments upon my friskiness. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 74 The white bear gambols .. friskily after his meal on human flesh. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 172 An outpouring of intellectual friskiness. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 3/1 The brims to hats are friskily curved.

† **Fri'slet.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [? f. OF. *fresel*, dim. of *fraise* ruff + -ET.] 'A kind of small ruffle' (Halliwell).

1607 BREWER *Lingua* IV. vi, Partlets, Frislets, Bandlets.

Frisole, var. of FRIJOLE.

† **Fri'son**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4 **frysoun**, 5 **freson**(e, -un. [a. OF. *frison*, ad. late L. *frison-em* a Frisian.] a. A native of Friesland. b. A Friesland horse.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10663 A frysoun ȝe shul vndyrstande To a marchaunde of fryslande. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1365 A freke .. Come forthermaste on a fresone in flawmande wedes. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi, The freson was afrayet, and ferd of that fare.

† **Frison**[2]. *Obs.* [a. F. *frison* (1474 in Godef.); Littré and Hatz.-Darm. derive it from *friser* FRIEZE *v.*[1]] ? Some kind of woollen stuff. Also *frison-stuff.*

1562 *Stanford Churchw. Acct.* in *Antiquary* (April 1888) 168 For ij lodes of ffrysons ijs. 1714 *French Bk. Rates* 69 Frizon-Stuffs, 13 Ells.

† **Frisoneer.** *Obs.* ? = prec.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, Go, hang out an old Frisoneer-gorget.

Frisque, Frisquin, obs. ff. FRISK, FRISKIN.

Frist, *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 1 **first**, **fyrst**, **frist**, 2-4 **first**(e, *south.* **virst**, (3 **ferst**, **feorst**, **forst**), 3-4 **furst** (*ü*), 3-5 **fres**(**s**)**t**, (4 **freist**), 4 **friste**, 5 **fryst**, 5- **frist**. [OE. *first*, *fyrst*, *frist* masc. Cf. OFris. *first*, *ferst* neut., OS. *frist*, OHG. *frist* fem. (neut.) (MHG. *vrist*, Ger. *frist* fem.), ON. *frest* neut. pl. (fem. sing.).]

1. A space of time, time; a certain time.

Beowulf 134 Næs hit lengra fyrst. *O. E. Chron.* an. 918 Oþ þone first þe hie wurdon swiþe metelease. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Furtie dazen firste [he] ham mid wnede. *c* 1205 LAY. 12242 Wið innen ane ȝere, nes þer first na mare, iwrað þe king Gracien gumene forcuðest.

2. Delay, respite; also, a truce. *To do in* or *a* (= *on*) *frist*: to delay, procrastinate, give respite of. *Of* or *on frist*: (*Sc.*) in the future, at a distance. *To frist*: on loan or credit.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Ure deð he do in firste ȝet. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 38 Ne scholde nomon don a virst ne slakien wel to donne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19225 Þe penis .. he broght, wit-vten frest. *c* 1300 *Beket* 890 For-to þe nexte daie we biddez furst. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 277 At to morn, but langar frest, ȝe sall isch furth. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 49 First of ten dayes were i-graunted. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 60 He wold gyve dayes for his best But he sold the derur for the fryst. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 178/2 Freste, or to frest yn byynge or borowynge, *mutuum.* ?*c* 1450 *How goode wif taught doughter* 161 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 191 Borow nought blethely, ne take nought frest. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Peder Coffeis* 43 Ane dyvour coffe .. Takis gudis to frist fra fremmit men. 1888 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 497 My time is short, my frist is o'er, and I have much to say.

attrib. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 49 Þe firste dayes.

Proverb. (*Sc.*) *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) I. 238 All thir lordis war verrie blyth, thinking that all evil was guid of frist. 1808-80 JAMIESON *s. v.*, All ills are good a frist.

† **Frist**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see the sb. [f. the sb.; cf. OFris. *fersta*, OHG. *fristen*, *fristôn* (MHG. *vristen*, mod.Ger. *fristen*), ON. *fresta*, (Sw. *frista*, Da. *friste*).]

1. *intr.* To delay, grant respite. Also *to frist it.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Þæt ha ne firsten hit nawiht to schawen hit ischrifte. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2331 Nawiht, King, ne kepe ich Þæt tu hit fir firsti. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 743 Þaȝ faurty forfete ȝet fryst I a whyle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 162 Thairof wald delay no langar nor frist.

2. a. with *dat.* passing into *trans.* To grant delay to (a person); to respite. b. *trans.* To put off, delay (a thing); to postpone the enjoyment of.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2399 Þæt he, for his freolec firstede hire. 1340 *Ayenb.* 173 And naȝt ne uerste uram daye to daye. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 71 Thocht he be fristit at this tyme, He will not be forgeuin. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* clxxx. (1848) 345, I would frist heaven for many years.

3. *trans.* a. To lend or give (a thing) on credit. b. To give (a debtor) credit or time for payment. c. To grant time for payment of (a debt).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 178/2 Frestyn, or lende to freste. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 124 Quhen I laubyr .. be mecanik craftis, I am compellit to len and to fyrst it to my tua cruel briethr. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxix. (1848) 165 That debt is not forgiven, but fristed. 1637 *Ibid.* cv. 202 Frist Christ; He is an honest debtor. *Ibid.* cclxvii. 527, I am content; my faith will frist God my happiness. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Frist*, to trust for a Time.

absol. 14.. *Rel. Ant.* I. 316 Kype and save, and thou schalle have; Frest and leve, and thou schall crave.

Proverb. 1718 RAMSAY *Christis Kirke Gr.* III. iii, What aft fristed's no forgien. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, What is fristed is not forgiven.

Hence **Fri'sted** *ppl. a.*, **Fri'sting** *vbl. sb.*

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 55 For frystyng wold he ocur take And nothyng leyn for Goddis sake. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* v. 45 Sen fristed goods ar not forgivin, Quhen cuppe is full, then hold it evin. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ccxxvi. (1848) 443 A suspension and a fristing of my heaven. *Ibid.* ccxi. 413 Few know the pain and torment of Christ's fristed love.

Frist(e, obs. form of FIRST.

† **Fri'stel(l)e.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *frestel(e.*] A flute.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1396 Damysels danceand ful wele, With trompes, pipes, and with fristele. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 143 Fristelle, *fistula.*

† **Fri'ster.** *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. [a. Du. *vrijster* = *vrijdster* 'amasia, virgo nubilis' (Kilian), f. *vrij-(d)en* to woo, court.] A sweetheart.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* I. iii, A short coat frister, That as she milkes each morning, Bedews the coole grasse with her Virgin moisture.

† **Fri'sure.** *Obs.* Also **frizure**. [a. Fr. *frisure*, f. *friser*: see FRIZZ.] Mode or fashion of curling the hair.

1755 *Lond. Mag.* July 343 Let an artificial flow'r Set the frisure off before. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 18 July Let. i, She was most remarkable for the frisure of her head. 1773 GRAVES *Spirit. Quixote* v. vii. 285 Though it had not received the fashionable frizure, it was grown .. long enough to curl. 1790-1811 COMBE *Devil upon 2 Sticks in Eng.* (1817) IV. 23 The immense expanding frisure of 1780.

† **Frit,** *sb.*[1] [a. Fr. *frit*, pa. pple. of *frire* to fry.] ? Toast.

14 . *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 Daryolus, and leche-fryes, made of frit and friture.

Frit (frit), *sb.*[2] Also 7-9 **fritt**. [ad. (directly or through F. *fritte*) It. *fritta*, fem. pa. pple. of *friggère* to FRY.]

1. *Glass-making.* A calcined mixture of sand and fluxes ready to be melted in a crucible to form glass.

1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 17 Fritt is nothing else but a calcination of those materials which make glass. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 461 The globe in question was of this frit. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 415 The product is a kind of vitreous frit, soluble in water. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 908 The founding-pots are filled up with these blocks of frit. 1870 T. W. WEBB in *Eng. Mech.* 21 Jan. 448/1 Specks of 'frit' (unmelted material in the substance of the glass).

2. *Ceramics.* The vitreous composition from which soft porcelain is made.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 39 The frit of the potters .. is liable to crack in drying. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 43 A frit compounded of nitre, soda, alum and selenite. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* i. 2 A loose frit or body, to which an enamel adheres.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frit-brick*, *-mixer*, *-powder.* Also **frit-porcelain** (see quot.).

1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 908 These frit-bricks are afterwards piled up in a large apartment for use. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 917 A *frit-mixer* is a horizontal cylinder with oblique beaters, or a box with semi-cylindrical bottom and a rotating shaft with beaters or stirring arms. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 15 This fritt powder is used along with borax and other materials. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Frit porcelain*, a name given to the artificial soft-paste English porcelain.

Frit (frit), *v.* [f. FRIT *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To make into frit; to fuse partially; to calcine. Hence **Fri'tted** *ppl. a.*, **Fri'tting** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 295 *Fritting*, when single parts of the mass are melted, while others remain unaltered. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* vi. 199 The sand, lime, soda, and manganese, being properly intermingled, are fritted in small furnaces. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 908 When the fourth hour has expired the fritting operation is finished. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 291 Porcelain jasper has a fused or fritted appearance. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Fritting*, the formation of a slag by heat with but incipient fusion. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 364 These .. are fritted or melted in an oven till they run like molasses.

Frit-fly. A small fly of the genus *Oscinis*, destructive to wheat.

1881 Miss E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 92 The Frit Fly is a small, black, shining, two-winged fly. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 827 Some other pests .. are wire-worms, crane-fly, frit-fly .. and winter-moth.

Frith, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *friðu*, *frioðu*, *freoðu* str. masc. and fem., *frið* str. neut., = OFris. *fretho*, *frede*, *ferd*, OS. *frithu* masc. (MDu. *vrēde*. *verde*, Du. *vrede* masc.), OHG. *fridu* (MHG. *vride*, mod.G. *friede*), ON. *friðr* (Sw., Da. *fred*), Goth. **friþu-s* (in comb. *Friþareiks* = Frederick); f. OTeut. root **frī-* to love: see FRIEND.]

1. Peace; freedom from molestation, protection; safety, security.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. ii. § 8 He ȝenom friþ wiþ þæt folc. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 34 Ne cuom ic frið sende ah suord. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1011 (Laud MS.), Þonne nam man grið & frið wið hi. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Londe þet lið on griðe and on friðe under mire onwalde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 681 Euerilc man he gaf lif and frið ðat to ðat likenesse soȝte grið. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 90 Þat bataile was hard, fo men has no frith. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 289 ȝif þes poscessioneris toke frepis in here lond. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 5. 45 Their leader was bound by a solemn peace or 'frith'.

† 2 a. A game-preserve, deer-park. b. *Water frith*: a place where the fishing is preserved. *Obs.*

OE. had *déor-frið* in the abstract sense 'protection of game' (*O. E. Chron.* an. 1086).

c 1205 LAY. 1432 Ȝe huntieð i þes kinges friðe [*c* 1275 parc]. 1584 in Bunnell *Descr. Thames* 63 Places inhibited to fish in, called Water Friths.

3. *Comb.*: **frith-guild**, a guild established for the maintenance of peace; also *attrib.*; **frith-silver**, ? some feudal payment (see quots.); **frithsoken** *OE.* and *Hist.*, an asylum, a sanctuary (the later explanations seem to be baseless conjectures).

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* VI. c. 8 § 9 (Schmid), Gif ure hlaford .. us ænigne eacan ȝeþæncean mæȝe to urum *friðgildum. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 128 The frank-pledge or frith-guild system had been vigorously enforced under Edward. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 190 The tendency to unite in such 'Frith-gilds' or Peace-clubs became general throughout Europe. 1669 in E. Salt *Hist. Standon* (1883) 114 It was agreed .. that John Hardinge shall sett a gate .. he payinge yearly the *frith selver of the towne. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 477 *Frith-silver*, up to the last fifteen or twenty years, a payment, chargeable on the poor rates of the parish [Alrewas, Lichfield], was annually made to Lord Somers, and bore the above name. 1014 *Laws of Ethelred* VIII. c. 1 (Schmid), Dæt he *friðsocne .. ȝesece. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Frithsocne*, Franchise de franchplege. *a* 1342 HIGDEN *Polychr.* (Rolls) II. 94 Frithsoken, id est, tutatio in jurisdictione; Gallice, seurte en defence.

Frith (friþ), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 ȝe`fyrhðe, fyr(h)ð, 4 friht, fryht, 5 freth, 9 *Kent.* fright (*-wood*, 6 fryth(e, 3- frith. Also FIRTH *sb.*[1] [OE. (*ge*)*fyrhðe* str. neut. (also *fyrhð* str. fem.) :—OTeut. type *(*gə*)*furhiþjom* (see below). In ME. and in mod.E. the word seems to have been confused with others of similar sound: see the remarks under senses 1 and 4 below.

The OTeut. type *(*gə*)*furhiþjom* would appear to be a collective f. **furhā* FIR; but there is no trace in Eng. of the etymological sense 'fir-wood', and as firs seem to have been not very abundant in early times in this country, the development of the general sense 'wooded or waste land' must have taken place on the continent. Cf., however, the mod.Ger. *forchdistel*, *forchgras*, *forchheide* (Grimm), which seem to contain a word that may be the source of med.L. *frocus* (OF. *froc*) waste land; if so *fyrhðe* may be derived from it.

With regard to the form-history in Eng., the reduced form *fyrðe* is represented by FIRTH *sb.*[1], and with metathesis by *frith*. The fuller form *fyrhðe* is represented, with metathesis, by ME. *friht*, mod.Kentish *fright-wood*.

The Welsh *ffridd*, *ffrith*, often given as the etymon, are adopted forms of the Eng. word.

To the scanty evidence for the OE. *fyrhðe* must be added the place-name Pirbright in Surrey, which in documents of 13th and 14th c. appears as Pirifirith, Pirifright, Pirifrith, Purifright :—OE. **pirig-fyrhðe* pear-'frith': see *Cal. Close Rolls* 1326 p. 622, Manning & Bray *Surrey* I. 145, *Surrey Fines* (Surrey Archæol. Soc.) 22.]

1. With uncertain meaning, denoting a wood of some kind, or wooded country collectively, *esp.* in poet. phrases associated with *fell*, *field.*

In the later quots. the word occurs only as a poetical archaism of vague meaning. In the earlier quots. it may have had the more definite sense explained under 2. In senses 1, 2 there may be confusion with FRITH *sb.*[1] 2 a.

? 826 *Charter of Ecgberht* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 545 Þonne on þone haȝan to witan fyrðe. 898 *Charter of Ælfred* (Farleigh, Kent) ibid II. 220 Þonne is ðæt suð land ȝemære ðæs cinges west andlang ðæs fyrhðes oð ðone bradan weȝ. ? 956 *Charter of Eadwig* ibid. III. 120 Of þan stapole on accan ȝe/yrhðe. 973-4 (MS. 12th c.) *Charter of Eadgar* (Hants) ibid. III. 632 On ðet wot treow æt ðere baran fyrhðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7697 In feild and tun, in frith and feil. *a* 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* x. 36 In a fryht .. y founde a wel feyr fenge to fere. *c* 1320 *Kyng & Hermit* 20 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 13 The grete herte for to hunte, In frythys and in felle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2216 Þei trauailed al a niȝt, out of forest & friþes & alle faire wodes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 219 And of the floures in the fryth and of her feire hewes. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Aa iij, A Pynetree frith I had [Lat. *pinea silva mihi*]. 1573-80 GOLDING *To Rdr.* in *Baret's Alv.* Av/1 In plant, or tree, By natures gift abroad in frith and feeld. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. 174 As over Holt and Heath, as thorough Frith [*margin*, high wood] and Fell. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 83 Where now stretch Forest and upland frith.

2. A piece of land grown sparsely with trees or with underwood only. Also, a space between woods; unused pasture land (see quots.). Now only *dial.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (ed. 2, 1745) II. 3 From Maidenhedde Town a 2 Miles by narow wooddy Way to the Frithe, and so thorough the Frithe 3 Miles. *Ibid.* (*margin*), *Fruticea Sylva*, Angl. Frithe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 b, Frythe is a plain between woods. 1641 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 216 The inhabitants of Sheriff Hutton presented for not repairing the highway leading to le Frith. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1840), *Frith*, unused pasture land. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Frith*.. a thin, scrubby wood, with little or no timber, and consisting mainly of inferior growths. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Frith*, a clearing in a forest.

3. Brushwood, underwood; sometimes forming a hedge, hedgewood.

1605 *Rec. Chippenham* 194 in *Wilts Gloss.* (1893) s.v., Itm to James Smalwood for an Acre and halfe of hedginge frith out of Heywood .. Item for felling the same frith. 1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 2 It will grow to frith or wood, if it be not continually..laboured with the plough. 1668 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, *Frith*, underwood, or the shroud of Trees. 1670 J. SMITH *England's Improv. Reviv'd* 27 A dead Hedge..made of dead wood, as Bushes and Frith, which is all sorts of small wood that are not Thorns. *Ibid.* 31 Frith .. is all small lops or shreadings of trees, as also all Under-woods. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 326 *Frith*, brush-wood. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 267 *Frith*, thorns or bush underwood. 1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Frith*, young underwood growing by the side of hedges. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 183 Frith, too, still means copse-wood.

4. A hedge; *esp.* one made of wattled brushwood; also, a hurdle.

[Although this sense appears to be chiefly a development of sense 3, it may partly belong to other words of similar form but etymologically unconnected. (1) The sense 'hedge', and the related FRITH *v.*[2] 1, might without difficulty be regarded as special uses of FRITH *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; cf. MHG. *vride* (= FRITH *sb.*[1]) used in the senses of 'fence, fenced place', mod.Ger. *einfriedigen* to fence in. (2) As in S.W. dialects both *fr-* and *vr-* are represented by *vr-*, it is possible that *frith* in the sense of 'wattled work' may be partly a literary rendering of a dialectal *vrith*, *vreath* connected with OE. *wrīðan* (see WRITHE, WREATHE).]

[*c* 1430 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, Item in fridys, vjd. Item in cirpis, vjd.] 1511–1647 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.* in *Kent. Gloss.* s.v., To enclose the vij acres wt. a quyk fryth before the Fest of the Purification. 1810 *Voc. Dev. & Cornw.* in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 466 *Frith*, *writh*, wattles or hurdles, placed in a gap. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornwall Wds.* in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* Mar., *Freath*, or *Vreath*, a wattled gap in a hedge. 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXVI. 785/1, I was getting over a frith [*foot-note*, hurdle] by Nicholls's cow-house. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Frith*, a hedge.

† b. The same used as a fish-weir. *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30 The Weare is a frith, reaching slope-wise through the Ose. from the land to low water marke, and hauing in it, a bunt or cod with an eye-hooke, where the fish entering, vpon their comming backe with the ebbe are stopped from issuing out againe..and left drie on the Ose.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*frith-copse*, †*-man*, *-wood*; †frith-pear, the name of a kind of pear; **frith-work** (*dial.*), wattling.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 In this greene *frith-cops a new sight newly repressed Long feareful dangers. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5597 Fiue thousand olifants in fere þa *frithmenn him brȝt. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 217 **Frith-Pears*, *Arundel-Pears* also to bake. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s.v. *Frith*, Though some of the old woods bearing this name may now, by modern treatment, have been made much thicker and more valuable, they are also still called, as of old, *fright-woods, as the Fright Woods, near Bedgebury. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 134 The *frithe-work or wattling was made upon willow or sallow stakes.

Frith (friþ), *sb.*[3] [Metathetic form of FIRTH *sb.*[2]; possibly suggested by the form FRITH *sb.*[2] = FIRTH *sb.*[1], or by the once commonly supposed derivation from L. *fretum*.] = FIRTH [2].

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1375 The Tyber..brake out many times, and having found a frith or creeke, it beat upon the foot of the Aventine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 919 The warie fiend Stood..Pondering his Voyage; for no narrow frith He had to cross. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 37 The Neck of Land between the two Fryths about Sterling and Glasco. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 243 Waiting to go up the frith with the flood. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 16 Lands intersected by a narrow frith Abhor each other. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* Introd. 7 The Friths of Forth and Clyde. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 115 The friths that branch and spread Their sleeping silver thro' the hills.

† **Frith,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3 fruðie, 4 *south.* vrepie, 5 frethe [OE. *friðian*. *freodian*, f. FRITH *sb.*[1]; cf. OFris. *frethia*, *ferdia*, OS. *frithôn*, OHG. (*ga-*)*fridôn*, ON. *friða* (Sw. *freda*, Da. *frede*). Cf. FREITH *v.*]

1. *trans.* To keep in peace, make peace with; to secure from disturbance, defend, help, preserve, protect.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. i. § 9 Angunnan þa herȝean & hienan þa þe hie friþian sceoldon. *O.E. Chron.* an 921 Þæt hie..eall þæt friþian woldon þæt se cyng friþian wolde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eower lond ic wulle friþian. *c* 1205 LAY. 16804 ȝif..þu me wult fruðien we þe wulleð to teon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24133 Þou frith me noght als freind. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8733 Þeyr buryels he þoughte for to honure Wyþ som þyng þat ay myght dure, & ffryþe þe stede þer þey lay. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Me ssel hine loky and ureþie zo holyliche. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 656 Fannde my fforestez be ffrythede..That nane werreye my wylde.

2. To free, liberate. Cf. FREITH *v.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3094 Bi-sek þet god, ðis one siðe, ðat he vs of ðis pine friðe. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXIX. v, Then was Vmfrey erle of Herford frethed clene, And enterchaungid for Kyng Robertes wife.

Frith (friþ), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **frethe**, 9 *dial.* **freath.** [f. FRITH *sb.*[2] (senses 3, 4); but perh. of mixed derivation: see note under FRITH *sb.*[2] 4.]

1. *trans.* To fence in. Also *fig.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 590 He is frithed in with floreines. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3247 Froytez..ffaire frithed in frawnke appone tha free bowes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 292 The sauge & the Isope, I-frethid & I-sakid. 1541 *Old Ways* (1892) 110 Walter was cuttyng off a hagge to frithe a corne.

2. *intr.* **a.** To form a hedge of wattled brushwood; to wattle. **b.** To cut underwood. **c.** (See quot. 1893.)

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 132 Frithing, or wattling with willow-stakes, or any other hardy wood. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Frith*, to plash a hedge. *Devon.* 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* I, A labourer .. had been frithing: that is to say, cutting underwood in one of the forest copses. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Frith*, to make a brushwood drain.

Hence **Frithing**, material for fencing; brushwood, underwood.

1429 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, In ij Draghtrapis et iij frethyng', xix*d*. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* xlv, The frithings have not been cut for ten years.

† **Frithborh.** *Law.* Only *O.E.* and *Hist.* Also **frithborg, -burg, frichborgh, fridburgh, friborg(h, -burg(h, -bourg, freoborg, freeborgh.** [OE. **friðborh* lit. 'peace-pledge': see FRITH *sb.*[1] and BORROW *sb.*; the word, though found in no document earlier than the spurious 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' (app. the source of all the later statements on the subject), is certainly genuine. A mistranslation of the corrupt form *friborg*, *freoborg* gave rise to the later name FRANKPLEDGE.] The Old English name for FRANKPLEDGE.

a 1200 *Laws of Edw. Conf.* c. 20 Preamble (Schmid) Alia pax maxima est, per quam omnes firmiori statu sustentantur; scilicet fidejussionis stabilitate, quam Angli vocant friðborgas, præter Eboracenses, qui vocant eam tenmanne tale. *Ibid.* c. 20. § 3 and caps. 21, 29 [other texts read *fri-*, *freo-*]. *c* 1290 FLETA I. xlvii. § 10 (1647) 62 Frichborgh. 1607 [see DECENER 2]. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Anc. Govt. Eng.*, *Reliq.* (1723) 51 Every Hundred was divided into many Freeborgs or Tithings..which stood all bound one for the other. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 311 Appeals from the decisions of particular friborghs. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. ii. 49 A tithing, decennary, or fribourg. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 41 I. 87 The association of ten men in common responsibility legally embodied in the frithborh or frankpledge.

† **Frithburgher.** *Obs. local.* [Interpreted as f. FRITH *sb.*[2] + BURGHER; but perh. originally connected with FRITHBORH.]

1587 in *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 728 The Lord Bailiff .. issued his summons..to choose four 'Frith Burghers' .. to act as jurymen. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 151 If the Offence was committed .. within the Bounds of the Forest, then there were Frithbourgers also to judge of the Fact, who were to be summoned out of the Forestholders, as they are called, who were to hold of that Frith, that is of the Forest. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 145 This officer summoned a jury of frith-burghers to try him.

Frithles, *sb. pl. dial.* [f. FRITH *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2]; but cf. OE. *wriþels* band.] A flexible branch or twig used for wattling.

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1882) II. iv. 79 To lash it, with stout oak frithles, to a pair of stout ash-saplings.

† **Frith-stool.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 1 **frith-, fryhstól**, 7 **freedstool**, 9 **fridstool.** [OE., f. *frið*, FRITH *sb.*[1] + *stól* chair, seat: see STOOL] **a.** OE. only. A place of safety; a refuge. **b.** A seat, usually of stone, formerly placed near the altar in some churches, which afforded inviolable protection to those who sought privilege of sanctuary.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. 1 Þu eart frið-stol us fæste, Drihten. *a* 1016 *Laws of Ethelred* VII. c. 16 And ȝif forworht man frið-stol ȝesece. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 712 This seat of Stone is called Freedstool, that is, The chaire of Peace. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* II. 137 At the upper end of the choir, on the right side of the altar stands the Freed stool. 1829 G. POULSON *Beverley* 687 The Fridstool is..hewn out of a solid stone, with a hollow back. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 288 Inviolable sanctuary..was afforded..by the frithstool of the saint.

† **Frithy,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FRITH *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Of the nature of 'frith' or brushwood.

a 1529 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 22 In the frythy forest of Galteres.

‖ **Fritillaria** (fritilēəriă). Also 7 **frit(t)ell-.** [mod.L. *fritillāria*, f. *fritillus* dice-box.

According to Clusius *Rariorum aliquot Stirpium per Pannon. etc. observ. Hist.* (1583) 172, the name was given by Noel Capperon, a druggist of Orleans, to the Common Fritillary, 'quod ejus areolæ versicolores fritillum quodammodo æmulentur'. Unless this refers to some chequered pattern with which dice-boxes were painted, Gerarde's explanation below would seem to be correct, though the Lat. dicts. of the 16th c. and still earlier give the correct explanation of *fritillus*. In any case the name refers to the chequered markings of the corolla, not to its shape as is usually stated.]

A genus of liliaceous plants, the best known species of which are the CROWN IMPERIAL (*F. imperialis*), and the Common Fritillary or Snake-head (*F. Meleagris*) found locally in moist meadows.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lii. 214 The third [Tulipa] is called ..*Flos Meleagris*..some do also cal this flower *Fritillaria*. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* 123 It hath been called Frittillaria, of the table or boord vpon which men plaie at chesse, which square checkers the flower doth very much resemble, some thinking that it [the chess-board] was named Frittillus. 1611 *Tradescant's bill* in A. Amherst *Gard. Eng.* (1895) 170 Fortye fritellarias at 3 pence the peece. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 556 Camarïs, Frettellaria. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 *March*..Violets, *Fritillaria*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 378 Bulbous-rooted Flowers .. such as the .. Fritillaria's, and Colchicum. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* xii. 137 Primroses; anemones; hyacinths; and the rare fritillaria.

Fritillary (fritĭlări). [Anglicized form of prec. Cf. Fr. *fritillaire*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Fritillaria*, esp. *F. Meleagris* (see prec.).

1633 *Gerarde's Herball* I. lxxxix. 151 In English we may call it Turky-hen or Ginny-hen Floure, and also Checquered Daffodill, and Fritillarie, according to the Latine. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 74 Fritillary. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 74/1 The sullen Lady .. some call it the black Fritillary. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 47 Fritillaries, crown imperials, or any other kind of bulbous flower-roots. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 531 The chequered fritillary or the tinted wood anemone. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis*, I know what white, what purple fritillaries The grassy harvest of the river-fields Above by Ensham, down by Sandford yields.

2. A name for several species of butterfly, e. g. the Silver-washed Fritillary (*Argynnis paphia*) and the Queen of Spain Fritillary (*A. lathonia*).

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 132–3 The 'white admirals' and silver washed 'fritillaries' flit round every bramble bed. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* XXX, Off dashed Bob after a Queen of Spain fritillary.

† **Fritiniency.** *Obs.*[−1] (In the first ed. spelt *fritiniancy*; the mod. Dicts. spell *fritinancy*.) [f. L. *fritinnī-re* to twitter + -ANCY.] Twittering.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. iii. 236 The note or fritiniancy [of the Cicada] is far more shrill then that of the Locust. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fritiniancy*, *Fritiniency*.

Fritt: see FRIT *sb.*[2]

† **Fritta·do.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *frittata*, f. *frittare* to fry, f. *fritto*, pa. pple. of *friggere*: see FRY *v.*] A fritter.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 46 Making her a frittado of egges and milke he set it before her.

Fritter (fri·tər), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **fretoure, -ure**, **frutter, fruyter, frytour, -owre**, (**freature**), 5–6 **frit-, frut-, -er, -eur, -our(e, -ur(e, 6 frither, frytter**, 7 **frittar**, 5– **fritter.** [a. Fr. *friture* = Sp. *frilura*, It. *frittura*:—Lat. type **fricti-ūra*, f. *frīgĕre* to FRY.]

1. Usually *pl.* A portion of batter, sometimes containing slices of apple, meat, etc., fried in oil, lard, etc. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *apple-*, *oyster-*, *rice-fritter*; also, in 15–16th c., in some semi-anglicized French terms, as †*fritter-bounce*, *-pouch*, *-sage*, *-viant* (meat) (*obs.*).

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 55 Tarts and daryels and custan dere, Rysshene and pome dorres, and frutur in fere. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 501–2 O fruture viant, Frutur sawge, byn good, bettur is Frutur powche; Appulle fruture is good hoot, but þe cold ye not towche. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 600 Frytour of sunne facion, with a floure delyce therin. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 240 Fresshe storgion, quynces in paste, tarte poleyn, fritour bounce. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Later Kent* 12 Pancake or fritter or flap-iacke. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Aug., Home to supper to a good dish of fritters. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 161 Batter, made as for common fritters. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 72 A paste made of flour and water, and fried, like fritters, in lard. 1859 *All Year Round* No 36. 222 The fritter refuses to imbibe any more oil. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xix. 301, I have heard much of the rice fritters and savoury soups of the Lancashire vegetarians.

fig. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 276 O Clinias..the very fritter of fraud, and seething pot of iniquitie.

† **2.** ? A species of apple. *Obs.*[−1]

1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iii, For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes and lady longings.

3. *pl. Whaling* = FENKS.

[Perh. a transferred use of F. *friture* fat in which something is fried.]

1631 PELLHAM *Preserv.* 8 *Englishm. in Green-land* 22 We agreed..to keepe Wednesdayes and Fridayes Fasting dayes; excepting from the Frittars or Graves of the Whale. (*marg. note.* These be the Scraps of the Fat of the Whale, which are flung away after the Oyle is gotten out of it.) 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 488 Extracting the oil from the fritters. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 176 The finks or fritters were always sufficient to boil the remainder without any other fuel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fritter-barrow*, *-pan*, *-seller*; *fritter-filled* ppl. a.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 176 A '*fritter barrow' being furnished with a grating .. drained the oil from the fritters. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 152 When every paunch till it can hold no more, Is *Fritter-fild, as well as heart can wish. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. i, My face dropt like the skimmer in a *fritter-pan. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* I. i, Hans van Holme, *fritter seller of Bombell.

Fritter (fri·tər), *sb.*[2] [app. an altered form of FITTERS; perh. due to the influence of prec.; but cf. OF. *freture*, *fraiture*:—L. *fractūra* FRACTURE.]

1. *pl.* Minute pieces, fragments, shreds. Also, articles of trifling size, trifles. Now *rare*.

In Johnson's quots. (1626 BACON, 1678 BUTLER) the correct reading is *fitters*; in SHAKS. *Merry W.* V. v. 151 The word is prob. FRITTER *sb.*[1]

1755 in JOHNSON. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. iv. 94 Trimmings hanging in fritters and tattars. ? *c* 1890 in *Daily News* 12 Oct. (1895) 6/3 A huge collection of ornamental fritters huddled together.

attrib. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 168 There appears these differences, Flaxen Clouds, Fleec'd Clouds, some which I call Fritter Clouds, all from their likeness.

2. [From the vb.] Excessive subdivision (by which the general effect is lost).

1803 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 56 Producing variety without fritter, and continuity without sameness. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 201 This window is a series of small panels ..and these..throw the building into fritter.

Fritter (fri·təɹ), *v.* Also 8 **fretter.** [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To break or tear into pieces or fragments; to subdivide minutely. Now *rare*.

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1243 Having our main-top-gallant yard carried away in the slings, and the sail frittered in a thousand pieces. 1780 Burke *Sp. Œcon. Reform* Wks. III. 285 Frittering and crumbling down the attention by a blind unsystematick observance of every trifle. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 83 The no less mischievous fragments into which they [northern hordes] were frittered. 1803 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) III. 508 Perverting the simple doctrines he taught..and frittering them into subtleties. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. ix. 268 The kernel to be..frittered among the parties cracking. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 236 France was once frittered into subdivisions, as Spain still is. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 359 When they [i. e. hydatids] die, the bags and cysts are often broken up and become frittered into minute tatters and filaments. 1865 Algar *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 366 That throng of women whose attention is frittered on trifles.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* † To become broken into pieces or subdivided (*obs.*). *rarely*, To dwindle.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 79 Small pieces of it fritter between the fingers. *a* 1828 H. Neele *Lit. Rem.* (1829) 18 The canvass fritters into shreds and the column moulders into ruin. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* II. Epil. 374 Minuteness never fritters into pettiness.

2. a. With *away*, *down*: To do away with piecemeal; to attenuate, wear down, whittle away; to spend (energy, time) on trifles, to waste.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 232 How prologues into prefaces decay And these to notes are fritter'd quite away. 1777 Burke *Let. to Mrq. Rockingham* Wks. IX. 170 To break the continuity of your conduct, and thereby to weaken and fritter away the impression of it. 1799 Han. More *Fem. Educat.* (ed. 4) I. 73 They had..frittered down delicacy into frivolousness. 1803 Wellington *Let. to Close* in Gurw. *Desp.* II. 88 To fritter away the small force which his Highness has produced. 1820 Ld. Dudley *Lett.* 26 Sept. (1840) 266 Our unpunctuality..fritters away so large a part of the..day in wearisome waiting. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 537 The whole country would be frittered down into potato gardens. 1846 Thackeray *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 96 He frittered away in fugitive publications time and genius. 1868 Miss Braddon *Run to Earth* III. vi. 87 You know what Sheridan said about frittering away his money in paying his debts.

† b. With *out*. To bring out, utter piecemeal.

a 1764 Lloyd *Poetry Professors* 42 What pretty things imagination Will fritter out in adulation.

Hence **Fri·ttered** *ppl. a.*, **Fri·ttering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1778 Boswell in *Johnson* (1791) II. 216 He could put together only curt frittered fragments of his own. 1795 Mason *Ch. Mus.* ii. 136 The frittering of one syllable into almost half a century of semiquavers is perhaps the best and only expedient for shewing its executive powers. 1803 Repton *Landscape Gard.* (1805) 47 If too many trees be introduced .. the effect becomes fritter'd. 1816 J. Scott *Vis Paris* (ed. 5) 77 Broken mass of small windows, unequal stories, frittered compartments. 1853 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. 337 A foolish, frivolous, disgraceful, frittered past. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov., This frittering away of feeling on the scenes of an opera.

Fritterer (fri·tərəɹ). [f. Fritter *v.* + -er 1.] One who fritters or wastes (time).

1837 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 14 On this day .. have I, erst the most incorrigible of time's fritterers, learned..twenty(-1) pages in Cicero. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* Feb. 351 The unawakened but happy fritterer.

† **Fri·ttle,** *a. Obs.* ? Fickle.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 612/1 We are so frittle, that though the way be plaine and beaten before vs, yet can we hardly lift vp one foote. 1638 Farley *Emblems* xxxix, Then to the frittle people he doth stinke.

Friture, obs form of Fritter *sb.*1

† **Fri·vol,** *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 frewall, -ill, 5–6 -ell, -oll, 5–6 frivole, 7 -oll, fryvol(l)e, 6 frevol(l, fruell, 7 frival(l. [a. F. *frivole*, ad. L. *frīvol-us*: see Frivolous.]

A. *adj.*

1. Fickle, unreliable.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 144 Frewill [*v.r.* freuoll] fortoun thus broucht him in the snar. *Ibid.* v. 646 The obserwance Quhilk langis luff, and all his frewill [*v. r.* freuoll] chance.

2. Frivolous, of little account, paltry, trumpery, flimsy, absurd. (In quot. 1894 merely a nonce-use.)

1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 246/1 Nain vther frewell exceptioune. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B iij, Whiche all ben but fryvole excuses. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. xxiii, My friwoll actioun. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 883 Thair friuole foches to repeit. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 134, I did (to shift him with some contentment) Make such a frivall promise. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. II* 49 The saidis frivoll and dilatour exceptions being omitted. [1894 *Sat. Rev.* 9 June 615/2 That wearyful transition from the novel simply frivol to the novel frivol-philosophic.]

B. *sb.* A frivolous thing, a trifle.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 97 Wiþouten þe all binges are friuoles. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xii. 44 Put out of your ymaginacyon suche casuall fryuolles.

† **Fri·vol,** *v.*1 *Sc. Obs.*–1 [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To declare frivolous; to quash, set aside.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 45 Gif thir jugis frivole his appellacioun, and convict him.

Frivol (fri·v'l), *v.*2 Not in dignified use. Also **frivel, frivvle.** [Back-formation from Frivolous.] *intr.* To behave frivolously, to trifle. Also, *to frivol away* (money, time): to spend foolishly.

1866 Mrs. Whitney *L. Goldthwaite* iv. (1873) 56 They will come, and frivel about the gates, without ever once entering in. 1883 Black in *Illustr. Lond. News* 251 If you want to frivvle .. I shut my door on you. 1885 L. Wingfield *Barbara Philpot* II. v. 152 Had he not drawn 5,000*l.* a year..which his Duchess frivolled away?

Hence **Fri·volling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fri·voller,** one who 'frivols'.

1882 *Tales Mod. Oxf.* vii. 183 So between cricket and boating and frivoling at the vicarage, the sunny summer days sped along. 1883 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 405/3 We fear that very little confidence could be felt in the frivolling princes of Simla. 1889 A. Sergeant *Esther Denison* II. iv. xxxii. 268, I am a born trifler—a flâneur—a 'frivoller', as we call it in our modern slang.

Fri·volism. ? *Obs.* [f. Frivol *a.* + -ism] 1. A frivolous occupation.

1778 Apthorpe *Preval. Chr.* 179 Botany, entomology, and other frivolisms.

2. Frivolity. In dicts. citing Priestley.

Frivolist (fri·vŏlist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who gives his time to frivolity.

1884 *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 138/2 Look on the frivolist. He is endowed with capacity for thought and will and aspiration, but he lives making life a laugh.

Frivolity (frivo·lĭti). [ad. F. *frivolité*: see Frivol *a.* and -ity.]

1. The quality of being frivolous; disposition to trifle, frivolous behaviour, levity.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 86 When frivolity and effeminacy had been .. acknowledged as their national character by the good people of this kingdom. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xii, Musing upon the frivolity of mortal pursuits. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Exper.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 189 A preoccupied attention is the only answer to the importunate frivolity of other people.

2. A frivolous act or thing.

1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iii, Mr. Nickleby glanced at these frivolities with great contempt. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 625/1 Pithy maxims of conduct .. entering into the lowest details and frivolities.

Frivolize (fri·vŏlaiz), *v.* [f. Frivol *a.*, Frivol(ous) + -ize.] *trans.* To render frivolous.

1821 *Examiner* 662/2 The mode in which the King is spoken of .. is improved through a French strainer, which frivolises it most admirably. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. *Sower*, Human presence, if frivolous, in such moments frivolizes the soul. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* vii. 195 You are allowing some levity to frivolize your life.

Frivolous (fri·vŏləs). Forms: 6 frivolus, fryvolous(e, (7 frivoulous), 6–7 frivelous, (6 fryvlous), 7 frivilous, 6– frivolous. [f. L. *frīvol-us* + -ous. Cf. Frivol *a.*]

1. Of little or no weight, value, or importance; paltry, trumpery; not worthy of serious attention; having no reasonable ground or purpose.

1549 Bale *Leland's N. V. Gift* D iv, We fynde for true hystoryes, most fryuolouse fables and lyes. 1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen.* 25 It is too frivolous and vaine to expound this worde. 1624 Ld. Kensington in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 172 In their frivolous delayes, and in the unreasonable conditions which they propounded. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xx 169 His answers seeming frivolous. *c* 1670 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 398 The warden .. did put the college to unnecessary charges, and very frivolous expences. 1770 *Junius' Lett.* xxxix. 198 They voted his information frivolous. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 184 The other frivolous ornaments of dress and furniture. 1828 Scott *F. M Perth* vii, The slight and frivolous complaints unnecessarily brought before him. 1871 Dixon *Tower* III. xxv. 280 He was arrested on a frivolous charge.

b. *Law.* In pleading: Manifestly insufficient or futile.

1736 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 249 The decree was affirmed most unanimously, the appeal adjudged frivolous. 1883 Sir H. Cotton in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 532 Unless the counter-claim is frivolous and unsubstantial.

2. Characterized by lack of seriousness, sense, or reverence; given to trifling, silly.

1560 tr. *Fisher's Treat. Prayer* F ij, Eschewyng all vayne, friuolus, and vnfruitfull thoughtes. 1575 G. Harvey *Leiterbk.* (Camden) 101 Frivolous boyishe grammer schole trickes. 1687 Wood *Life* 21 Apr., The duke of Bucks is dead .. many frivolous things extant—'Bays', a comedy. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 156 ₱ 6 From reading frivolous Books, and keeping as frivolous Company. 1783 Johnson 18 Apr. in *Boswell*, He may be a frivolous man, and be so much occupied with petty pursuits, that he may not want friends. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* ix. 63 Lady Audley amused herself in her own frivolous fashion.

absol. 1836 Emerson *Nat., Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The frivolous make themselves merry with the Ideal theory, as if its consequences were burlesque.

Hence **Fri·volously** *adv.*, **Fri·volousness.**

1611 Cotgr., *Vainement*, vainely, friuolously, to no purpose. 1624 Donne *Serm.* (Alford) V. cxxx. 330 If Abraham had any such doubts, of a Frivolousness in so base a Seal. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 448 ₱ 2 The frivolously false ones. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 119 To .. judge of the weight or frivolousness of objections. 1812 G. Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 396 This argument .. has been found to have, at least, the pertinacity of faction, if it have not the frivolousness of folly. 1885 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 223 The bankrupt being held to be acting frivolously and vexatiously.

Frixe, obs. form of Frisk *a.*

† **Fri·xion.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **frīxiōn-em*, n. of action f. *frīgĕre* (ppl. stem *frīx-*) to roast.] (See quots.)

1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Frixion is the preparation of some medicaments, with oyl, butter, [etc.]. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 66 Assation and Frixion differ thus.

† **Fri·xory.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *frīxōrium*, f. as prec.] A frying-pan.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 472 That same supellex is necessary..as Pottengers, Frixories, etc.

Friz, variant of Frizz.

† **Friza·do,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6–8 fris(e-, frysado(w(e, (6 fres-, frisc-, friz-, 7 friez(e)a-do(w), 7–frizado. [a. Sp. *frisado* (obs.), explained to mean 'silk plush', f. *frisar* = Fr. *friser* to curl (hair), raise a nap on (cloth); see Frizz, Frieze *vbs.*] A fine kind of frieze. Also *attrib.*

1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 One Spaynes cloke of frysado. 1546 O. Johnson in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 175 Untill I have made sale of the frisados and lynnen cloeth. 1600 Vaughan *Direct. Health* (1633) 165 In Winter, your upper garment must be of Cotton or Friezeadow. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 64/1 Our cottons, penistones, frizadoes, baze. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 272 And an old Frysadoe Coat to cover his Worship's trunk Hose.

Hence † **Friza·do** *v. intr.*, to produce the appearance of frizado. In quot. *transf.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-crafts* 591 A cleer Brook..Whose gurgling streams frizado'd on the gravell.

Frize, obs. form of Freeze, Frieze.

Frizel, var. of Frizzle *sb.*2

Frizette, Frizeur, vars. of Frisette, Friseur.

† **Frizila·tion.** *Obs.*–1 [f. Frizzle *v.*1 + -ation.] The action of frizzling (hair).

1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 141 Her chief and comon exercise, was, to force a frizilacion of her haire.

Frizon, Frizure, var. ff. Frison 2, Frisure.

Frizz, friz (friz), *sb.* Also 7 frizze. [f. next vb.] The state of being frizzed or curled; *concr.* frizzed hair; a row or wig of crisp curls.

1668 Etherege *She would if she could* III. iii, Draw a Comb through him, there is not such Another Frizz in Europe. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2075/4 Her hair brown of a natural Frizze or Curl about the forehead. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 189 A little Friz, like a Tower, running round the Edges of the Face. 1802 Syd. Smith in *Edin. Rev.* I. 18 Dr. Parr's wig..swells out into boundless convexity of frizz. 1827 T. Hamilton *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 277 His golden locks were spread out in the utmost amplitude of friz. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 517 Clustering glossy curls, which were sometimes made soft and semi-transparent by a peculiar friz.

fig. 1848 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 478 A similar full-bottomed well-curled friz of words.

b. *attrib.*

1646 in Thornbury *Haunted London* (1865) 383 Gave to old Friz-wig .. 0 . 6 . 0. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 40. 260 A Head..with a friz Wig and plenteous Cravat-string.

Frizz, friz (friz), *v.*1 Also 7 freeze, 7–8 frize, 8 frieze. [ad. Fr. *friser*, = Sp. *frisar*, to curl (hair), raise a nap on (cloth); in the latter of these senses the Fr. vb. was adopted earlier: see Frieze *v.*1 The Eng. word seems to have been originally pronounced (frīz), but to have afterwards undergone assimilation to the older Frizzle *v.*

The origin of the Rom. vb. is disputed. There seems to be no good ground for the common view that it is of Teut. etymology (the interpretation of the ethnic name of the *Frisians* as 'curly-haired' being a mere assumption); quite possibly it may be a mere special use of the homophonous F. *friser* Frieze *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To curl or crisp (the hair); to form into a mass of small, crisp curls.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 22 Nov., Dressing of herself with her haire frized short up to her eares. 1750 F. Coventry *Hist. Pompey* II. iii. (1785) 53/2 People who frize their hair in the newest fashion. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Clinker* (1895) 378 This machine a tye-periwig] has been in buckle ever since, and now all the servants in the family were employed to frizz it out for the ceremony. 1777 W. Whitehead *Goat's Beard* 32 Is't not enough you read Voltaire, While sneering valets frizz your hair? 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *South-Sea Ho.*, He wore his hair..powdered and frizzed out. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 41 Grayish hair, frizzed, in short crêpé curls.

2. *intr.* Of hair: To stand up in short crisp curls. Also *trans.* To set up (hair) on end; to erect.

1696 [see Frizzing *ppl. a.*]. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 501 [The hair] at the crown of the head is about two inches broad .. and stands frized upright. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 246 The lion roaring and frizzing his shaggy crest.

3. *trans.* To raise a bur on (the nap of cloth). = Frieze *v.*1

1806 Webster *Compend. Dict., Friz*, to form nap into small burs.

4. In *Leather-dressing*: To rub (wash-leather, etc.) with pumice-stone or a blunt knife, so as to remove the grain, soften the surface, and give a uniform thickness.

1697 [see Frizzed *ppl. a.*]. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Wet-glover*, Frizing is the working the Skin woolly on one side. 1853 C. Morfit *Arts of Tanning* 434 The skins, after having been brought to a state of pelt..are subjected to what is technically termed frizing, which is a rubbing with a pumice stone, or working under the round edge of a blunt knife. 1885 C. T. Davis *Leather* xlii. 681 The treatment with the scraping-knife being generally not sufficient for complete frizzing, the remaining portions of the grain are removed with another sharp knife.

Hence **Frizzed** *ppl. a.*, **Frizzing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 117 Freez'd Minions all, most brave in vaunts and vowes. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2459/4 Black short frized Hair. 1696 W. Mountague *Delights Holland* 52 Fellows, with black frizzing Hair and great

Whiskers. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 60 To use dry, curried and frized Leather. *c* 1770 ERSKINE *Barber* in *Poet. Reg.* (1810) 327 Ruin seize thee, scoundrel Coe! Confusion on thy frizzing wait. 1787 *Generous Attachm.* I. 28 His hair wears the flourishes of the most skilful of the frizzing tribe. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracch. Hall* (1845) 309 The barber would thrust out his frizzed head, with a comb sticking in it. 1856 R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xxi. (1883) 204 He .. walked about London in his well-combed wig, frizzed and three tailed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 917 *Frizzing-machine*, a machine on which the nap of woolen cloth is formed into a number of little prominences or tufts.

Frizz (friz), *v.*[2] [f. FRY *v.* with echoic termination.] a. *intr.* To make a sputtering noise in frying. b. *trans.* (See quot. 1891.)

1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* ix, What's that frizzing in your frying-pan? 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Frizz* or *Frizzle*, to scorch or dry up.

Frizzle (friz'l), *sb.*[1] [See FRIZZLE *v.*[1]]

1. Frizzled hair; a short crisp curl.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 650 They curle and fold the haire of their head, making a hill in the midst like a hat, with frizzles round about. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 191 To rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins. *a* 1845 HOOD *Hymeneal Retrosp.* I. vii, Though now they look only like frizzles of wool, By a bramble torn off from a sheep. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 32 Some blue fly Which punctured a dewy scalp where the frizzles stuck awry.

transf. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiii, Bald crown of the landscape, girt with a frizzle of firwoods all round.

†b. A frizzled wig. *Obs.*

1628 BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. 720 When his eyes should meet with a poudred frizle.

2. [f. the vb.] The state of being frizzled.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L., Custom Ho.* (1851) 39 A wig of majestic frizzle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*frizzle-frize*, *-head*; *frizzle-headed*, *-topped* adjs.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 208 The frizzle topped wench in coorse and sluttish geere. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxxii, Pray what do you do with that frizle-frize top of your own? 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. Flirt* iv, Fancy him bowing his little frizzle head. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 19 A frizzle-headed brawny damsel.

Frizzle (friz'l), *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also 7 **frezel**, 9 **friz(z)el**. [Cf. FLEERISH, FURISON.] See quot. 1892.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell Soule* 1266 He is euer readie to strik fyre with his frezell and his flint. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 192 Putting down the frizzel, and making it spring up again with a loud snap. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 305 *Frizzle*, in flint and steel guns the piece of iron acted on by the flint to produce the explosion.

Frizzle (friz'l), *v.*[1] Forms: 6 **frisel**, **frysle**, 6–8 **frisle**, **frizel**, **frizle**, (7 **frez-**, **frizil**), 7– **frizzle**. [This and the related FRIZZLE *sb.* are of obscure origin; they occur much earlier than FRIZZ *v.* to curl (hair) from which they might be supposed to be derived; the verb to FRIEZE cloth, however, which is etymologically identical, is older, and may have given rise to *frisel* as a frequentative formation. Cf. OFris. *frisle*, *fresle*, head of hair, curls, North Fris. *friessle*, *fressle* head of hair, lock of hair, mod.Fris. *frisseljen*, *frislen* to plait (*esp.* the hair); but the origin of these words, and their relation to the Eng. words, is uncertain; cf. also OF. *fresel* a comb worn in the hair.]

1. *trans.* To curl (hair) in small crisp curls.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Calamistratus*, trimmed: crisped: or frisled. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* II j, Lockes with bodkins frisled fine. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 283 A long lock he has got, and the art to frizle it. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 277 'Tis enough only that her Hair be not frizzled. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xi. 41 A prodigious rough black Head of Hair That is frizzled and curl'd o'er her Neck that is bare. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracceb. Hall* iv. 34 Her hair .. is frizzled out and put up with pins. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* vii, Her grey hair was always frizzled with the greatest care.

absol. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Epil. 15 They .. bumbast, bolster, frisle, and perfume. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 180 Hee studies by the discretion of his Barber, to frizle like a Baboone.

†b. ?*transf.* To adorn with frills or ruffles. *Obs.* [But possibly a distinct word. Cf. OF. *freselé* frilled, ruffled, f. *fresel* frill; also FRISLET.]

1753 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 231 Frizzle your elbows with ruffles sixteen. 1755 *Lond. Mag.* July 343 Circling round her iv'ry neck, Frizzle out the smart Vandike.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To form into crisp curls; to curl or twist *up*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 505 The dust of the same mixed with oyl..doth cause the hair to frisle and curl. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Crown-Scab*, A..malignant Matter, that breaks forth at the Roots of the Hair, where it sticks to the Skin, and makes it frizzle and stare. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 84/1 The smoke and the noxious gases caused the leaves of the plants, etc., to curl and frizzle up.

†3. *trans.* To brush or touch lightly. Cf. FRIEZE *v.*[1] 3.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxvi. 93 For a feather, Lake frizled with red lead. 1652 WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 134 The agreeable noise, which the Leaves of the Neighbouring Trees did make, when frizled by the Zephyr's welcome Wings.

Hence **Fri·zzling** *ppl. a.* Also **Fri·zzler**, one who frizzles.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 95 Their comb..with which they now and then combed their frizzling locks. 1779–80 COOK *Voy.* (1785) I. 183 In some it [hair] was of a frizzling disposition. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 263 Musicians, dancing-masters, perfumers, frizzlers, gilders.

Frizzle (friz'l), *v.*[2] [f. FRIZZ *v.*[2]: see -LE.] a. *intr.* = FRIZZ *v.*[2] a. b. *trans.* To fry, toast, or grill (with a sputtering noise).

a. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* (1869) 362 A nice fresh steak was frizzling on the gridiron. 1853 *Confess. Ticket-of-Leave Man* 77 Jack dropped the candle, and set some of the wigs frizzling. 1874 DASENT *Tales Fjeld* 187 He heard the molten lead bubbling and frizzling in our clerk's throat.

b. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 134 When the sun had the fairest chance to frizzle me. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 388 To pull a herring daily from the string, and to frizzle it..for breakfast.

Hence **Fri·zzled**, **Fri·zzling** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Fri·zzle** *sb.*, the action of the vb.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Aunt Chloe .. presiding..over certain frizzling items in a stewpan. 1860 *All Year Round* 460 My frizzling brains. 1891 *Rutland Gloss.* s.v. 'The doctor says as how he's to hev some frizzled mutton.' 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 35 Flounders .. with their tails jerking Flip, flap, in the frizzle of the pan.

Frizzled (friz'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. FRIZZLE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.: a. of hair. Also, of a wig, the head: Consisting of or covered with crisp curls. Of a fowl: see quot. 1885.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Art Poetrie, etc.* C iij a, Mecænas, if I meete with the without my frisled top, Not notted fyne and fashion lyke. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 103 A gallant friseld pate. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 272 You shall have a halter in place of your frizeled haire. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. 58 The frizled and over-powdered Gallants of our times. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 250 Displumed geese, as likewise most part of the ducks were, the rest frizeled. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Poultry*, Frisled Hens .. may also be put into the Yard. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 6 He called it New Guinea, from the frizzled locks of the inhabitants. 1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* June (1894) I. 101 A fine, courteous-looking seigneur, with a grey frizzled head. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 126 Cain is represented with frizzled hair. 1885 TEGETMEIER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645 Frizzled fowls are birds in which each feather curls outwards away from the body. They are common in India.

fig. 1577 HARRISON *England* Pref. (1877) 111, I hope that this foule frizeled Treatise of mine will prooue a spur to others better learned. 1652 BE LOWES *Theoph.* v. vii. 68, I will Neglect curl'd Phrases frizled skill.

b. of other objects.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 66 All tapistred with Natures mossie greene, Wrought in a frizled guise. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 33 *note*, *Aurifrisium* frisled cloth of gold. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 396 Those [citron tables] that are frisled with small spots standing thicke. 1613 16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v. 158 The frizled coates which doe the mountaines hide. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 323 The..Bush with frizl'd hair implicit. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 101 The parsley, with her frizzled locks. *a* 1803 BEATTIE *Hares* 34 O'er their head The furze its frizzled covering spread. 1784–1815 *Annals of Agric., Suff.* V. 251 (E. D. S.) *Frizled.* 'The straw [of the potatoes] being frizled (curled) as they call it here.'

Frizzling (friz'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRIZZLE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. FRIZZLE in various senses; an instance of this. Also *attrib.*

1592 T. TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* F iij, The divell himselfe was the first inventer of .. frizling. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 261 A frisling or crisping pinne of iron. 1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* I. VI. i. 303 Meretricious Paintings, Frizlings, Pouldrings, Attyrings, and the like. 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 128 No frizzling tongs had ever been heard of in their vicinity.

Frizzly (friz'li), *a.* [f. FRIZZLE *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] Full of frizzles or crisp curls.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 370 Frizly black .. Hair. 1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* II. XXXVI. 103 Nor with frizzly shock, nor frowsy hair. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 264 The crisping, frizzly waves glide in snaky folds. 1882 *Day of Rest* 206 The under steward—whose frizzly unkempt head of hair stood out..round his head like a halo.

Frizzy (friz'i), *a.* [f. FRIZZ *sb.* + -Y [1].] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a frizz.

1870 DASENT *Annals* (ed. 4) I. 339 A thing with frizzy hair all down her neck. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 217 Mr. Lush's .. strong black grey-besprinkled hair of frizzy thickness. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* 72 The Africans show the woolly or frizzy kind [of hair].

†**Fro,** *sb. Obs.*[−1] [? a. ON. *frð* in the same sense.] Comfort, relief.

a 1310 in Wright's *Lyric P.* XXXVI. 100 Of myne deden fynde y non fro.

Fro (frōu), *Sc.* **frae** (frē), *prep.* (*adv., conj.*). Forms: *α.* (chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 2–7 **fra**, 5–6 **fray**, (6 **fre**, **frea**), 8–9 **frae**; *β.* 2– **fro**, (4–5 **froo**, 7 **frow**). [a. ON. *frá*, corresp. to OE. *fram*, FROM.]

A. *prep.* (Now only *Sc.* and *dial.*)

1. = FROM in all its senses.

a. *c* 1200 ORMIN 211 Fra þiss da33 þu shallt ben dumb. *Ibid.* 1265 Swa fer fra Godess riche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 479 (Gött.) Lucifer..fell For his pride fra heuen to hell. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 To..delyuer vs fra deed withouten end. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 9 Euery Satterday fra ane efter none to four houris. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractiue* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 103 To discerne the rycht understanding of the Scripture fra the wrang. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 163 To abstein fra flesh. 1788 BURNS *Naebody*, I'll borrow frae nae-body. 1803 WORDSW. *Yarrow Unv.* v, Fair hangs the apple frae the rock. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, After his walk frae the manse. 1876 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 You canna tell a tree frae a tether. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fra*, from.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Þis longe weie þe he ferde fro heuene to helle. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 89 God ledde hem fro helle niȝt to paradises leue liȝt. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 256 Whan hit was fro his possession. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 138 And þus semen oure religious to be exempte fro charite. 1382 — 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 15 Fro Dan vnto Bersabee. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 1 At Trumpington, nat fer fro Cantebrigge. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 54 Clobede hem in copis, to be knowe fro obere. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lii, Fro this day forth. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 7 Fro al resonyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng.* xliv. 29 They went fro toune to toune. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 [He] gyueth fro hymselfe frely. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* ix, Where you may haue some defence Fro the storms in my breast breeding. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 261 Why did you throw your wedded Lady fro you? *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 29 Can eal vow'd men fro cloysters, dead from tombs. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Fro*, from.

†b. In verse frequently placed after its sb. (*esp.* as a rime-wd.). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 + 20 Or þai parted hom froo. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 34 When heo was me fro, I loked and byhelde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4120 That I mote goo So fer the fresh floures froo. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 258 That no tratur stylle his cors you fray. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 837 Bot othir dede, or ellis fled thaim fray. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* XXX. 13 The mourning weede thou tookest me fro. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 87 Pas thought it hell, while he was Cosma fro. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xvi, Well could he hit a fallow-deer Five hundred feet him fro.

†c. *Fro oneself*: 'beside oneself', out of one's wits. *Clean fro*: quite contrary to. (Cf. FROM 8 b.)

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 18 b, I am fro my selfe for angyre. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B iij, She bycam al frantyke and fro herself. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxix. [ccxv.] 676 They had spyces ynoughe, and bredde made of mylke, clene fro the nature of Fraunce. *c* 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 111 He was so sore dyspleased, that he was nye therwyth fro him selfe.

2. Followed by other prepositions. (Cf. FROM 16.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14407 Fra amang þat cursed ledd. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 25506 (Fairf.) Þou was tane fra of e crosse. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* viii. 11 Fro ayens of the citee [Vulg. *ex adverso civitatis*]. 1382 — *Luke* i. 78 He spryngynge vp fro an hiȝ hath visytid vs. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 803 Tho come Gamelyn fro under þe wode-rys. *a* 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. (Rtldg.) 62/2 But I will tear thy eyes fro forth thy head. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 70 Than up there rase ane wee wee man Franethe the moss-gray stane.

†3. With an adverb in place of a sb.-object. (Cf. FROM 15.) *Fro ðan ðat*: from the time that. *Froforth*: ? = from this time forth. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 17970 He þatt fra bibufenn comm. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 188 Fro ðan ðat he singen bi-gan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 932 Eue fra þan hir cald adam. *Ibid.* 10976 Þou sal be dumb fra nu. *Ibid.* 20078 For quam i com dun fra o-bouen. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Wks.* (Horstman) I. 187 Sothely fra thythene Inryses a gret lufe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 109 Cam late fro bisunde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 63 Be waar therfore frohens forthward. *Ibid.* II. ix. 197 Whanne he were departid frothens. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 243 Ye may go fro hens forth where ye lyst. 1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. XXXV. 271 It is to trust..that party will also froforth..own to law all other abusions.

†4. Of, concerning. Cf. ON. *frá*. *rare*[−1].

c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 28 More wo Then i con ou telle fro.

B. *adv.* In a direction or position that is remote or apart; away. Now only in phr. *to and fro* (see To); for which rarely *fro* (*fra*) *and till*. † *To do fro*: to remove. Also, contrary, against. *Of or fro*: for or against.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8927 Þar was a stank bot littel fra Hight piscina probatica. *Ibid.* 11937 Þat water moght rin fra and till, Vte of þe flum al atte will. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 197 Whan they come vp the smallest fro they do, So that the saddist faster may ascende. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 270 Sum said to and sum fra, Sum nay and sum ȝa. 1562 *Child-Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 204 He sais he cannot say anythinge of his honesty, of nor fro. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A iij b, Passage to, fro, and through without danger.

†b. *Comb.*, as *fro-leader* = ABDUCTOR I. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 749 Called the Fro-leader or the muscle of Indignation or the Wayward muscle.

†C. *conj.* (Chiefly *north.*) *Obs.*

1. From the time that, from the moment when; as soon as, when. Also, *fra that*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1325, & al þur3 dome of Daniel, fro he deuised hade, þat alle goudes com of god. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 141 And fra he wyst quhat charge thai had, He buskyt hym, but mar abad. *Ibid.* 581 Fra at the Brwce to dede war brocht. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 536 And fra Marcellus þis cane se, He had þarof rycht mekil wondir. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 And, fra I come þare, I knewe wele þat it was oþerwise. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 39 Fra he was eght ȝers ald. *Ibid.* 3435 Fra þat god my saule will haue. 14.. *Plumpton Corr.* (1839) 28, I am siker he will thank you full hartely, fro I lett him witt. 15.. [DUNBAR] *Gif ȝe wald lufe* 14 Poems (1893) 312 And he that is of hairt vntrew, Fra he be kend, fair weill, adew. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. x. 1 Fra that the ancyant nun of Dan Phebus Thir wordis endit had.

2. In a logical sense: Since, seeing that.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 701 Syne efter him Alexander his bruther .. Efter his deid succeidit in his steid, Fra this Edgair withoutin child wes deid. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 Then, fra I saw (as I already told) How men complaind. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 102 Fra the follower haue founden borgh lawfullie.

†**Fro,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? f. FRO *adv.*] *intr.* ? To go frowardly or untowardly, be unsuccessful.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. York* xxiii, God that causeth thinges to fro or frame.

Fro, obs. form of FROW, Dutchwoman.

Froam, ? erron. form of FREAM.

Froat, Froath, vars. of FROT, FROTH.

Frob, obs. var. of THROB.

Frock (frǫk), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **frokke**, 5 **frogge**, 4–6 **frok**(e, *Sc.* or *north.* **frog**, 6–7 **frocke**, 6– **frock**. [a. F. *froc* (recorded from 12th c.); of uncertain origin.

Cf. Pr. *floc* frock, med.L. *froccus*, *floccus*. Some scholars regard the *fr-* forms as the original, and identify the word with L. *floccus*, OF. *floc* FLOCK *sb.*[2] Others regard *froc* as adopted from a Teut. word, OHG. *hroch* (once), OS. *hroc* (once), OFris. *hrokk* (rare); but in these forms it is believed by many Germanists that the *hr-* is a misspelling without phonetic significance, the usual forms being OHG. *roch* (mod.Ger. *rock*, OFris. *rokk*, OE. *rocc*.]

1. A long habit with large open sleeves; the outer and characteristic dress of a monk. *Rarely*, a cassock (of an Anglican clergyman). Hence, the priestly office which it indicates. Cf. UNFROCK *v.*

1350 *Durh. MS. Cha. Roll*, In xj pannis..præter ij frokkes. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 64 Of a freris frokke were the foresleuys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 179/2 Froke, monkes habyte ..*cuculla*. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 270 For a cope called a frogge of worsted for the Prior of Bromholm xxvi *s.* viii *d.* 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 3-4 An other poynteth to some one of the pharisaical sort, clad in a blacke frocke or cope. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 465 A French Monk, who some time since had left his Frock for a Petticoat. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. iii. 51 As the frock of no religious order ever was green, this cannot be meant for a friar. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, The Hermit by it stood, Barefooted, in his frock and hood. 1887 W. GLADDEN *Parish Problems* 333 It was the utterance of such words as these that cost the great Carmelite preacher [Father Hyacinthe] his frock.

2. An upper garment worn chiefly by men; a long coat, tunic, or mantle.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1742 Þe kyng comaunded anon to clepe þat wyse, In frokkes of fyn clop. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 375 With blak froggis all helit thai The Armouris at thai on thame had. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxviii. 57 Ilkane a gud Burdowne in hand, And royd Frogis on þare Armyng. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 241, I wold be fayn of this frog [Christ's coat] myght it fall vnto me. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* li. 3 To giff a doublett he is als doure, As it war off ane futt syd frog. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* I. 6 And also that he geiff to Richard Fene a jakett called my frocke. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xl. 4 From him that weareth purple, and a crown, vnto him that is clothed with a linnen frocke. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxxix, Another girds his Frock, with a sure Thonge. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 144 Yet (for the wood perplexed with thorns he knew) A frock of leather o'er his limbs he drew. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* II. 559 Kings at arms covered with long frocks of cloth of gold.

fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 164 (Qo. 2) That monster custome..to the vse of actions faire and good..giues a frock or Liuery That aptly is put on to refraine night.

b. *Frock of mail*: a defensive garment, armour. Cf. *coat of mail.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 133 Samson..Made arms ridiculous, useless the..frock of mail Adamantean proof. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. 715, I have addressed a frock of heavy mail, Yet may not join the troop of sacred knights.

fig. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 244 The gladiators in the lists of power feel, through all their frocks of force and simulation the presence of worth.

3. A loose outer garment worn by peasants and workmen; an overall; more fully *smock-frock.*

a 1668 DAVENANT *News from Plymouth* IV. i, *Cable.* Come your affair, Squire of the Frock! Briefly Dispatch! Where is this courteous Damsel? *Porter.* At my House, Sir. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 95 Flesh-coloured Vests, somewhat like our Brickmakers Frocks. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 237, I had pistols under my grey frock. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 525 Three officers..disguised like the peasants of that country with long frocks. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXVI. 136 The duck frocks for tarring down rigging. 1883 C. WALFORD *Fairs* 153 Dealers in haubergs, or waggoners' frocks.

b. A wearer of a smock-frock; a poor person.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 25 The rich and the poore, euen from the furd gown to the sweating frock. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. ii, *Porter.* Sir, I did give it him. *P. sen.* What..A frock spend sixpence!

c. A woollen 'guernsey' or 'jersey' worn by sailors; *esp.* in *Guernsey* or *Jersey frock.*

1811 W. THOM *Hist. Aberd.* vi. 150 Besides stockings, they make frocks, mitts, and all sorts of hosiery. 1825 JAMIESON, *Frock*, a sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 13 The sailors have dressed him in [a] Guernsey frock. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Frog*, an old term for a seaman's coat or frock. *Ibid., Jersey frocks*, woollen frocks supplied to seamen.

4. The outer garment, for indoor wear, of women and children, consisting of a bodice and skirt; a gown, dress.

The word is now applied chiefly to the garment worn by children and young girls, cf. *short frock*; that worn by women is commonly called a *dress*; *gown* is also current, though (exc. in the U.S.) less generally. (But in the language of fashionable society the use of *frock* for 'dress' has within the last few years been revived.)

1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 134, I wyll my goddowter and seruant, shall haue my wosted kyrtell .. and my froke. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 325 Let youre wiues therefore put of theire fine frockes and Frenche hoodes. 1613 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 284 And on her loynes a frock with many a swelling pleate. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4117/4 Cloathed with a red Damask Coat, with blue Flowers, and over it a white Holland Frock. *Ibid.* No. 4149/4 James Smith, upwards of 4 years of Age, in a hanging Sleeve Coat, and a painted Frock..is missing. 1755 JOHNSON s. v. *Frock*, A kind of gown for children. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No. 108. 87/2 The newest ball-dress is composed of a frock of tulle, over a rose-coloured slip of satin. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* III. 108 Striving to patch up once more the girl's frock and the boy's coat. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 9, I don't think I've ever been in London since I wore short frocks. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 143 Fishky..looked lovely in her white satin frock and orange-blossoms. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 618/3, I think 'frock' seems to be applied to the morning costume, and 'dress' to that of evening only. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 172 There could never be more than a Sabbath frock and an everyday gown for her.

5. A coat with long skirts. In mod. quots. = FROCK-COAT.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, A light coat like a frock. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 387 A gentleman dressed in a green frock came in. 1770 RICHARDSON *Anecd. Russian Emp.* 325 A light blue frock with silver frogs. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 162, I observed the Duke of Wellington .. He was alone, simply attired in a blue frock. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 128 Dine in your frock .. if your dress-coat is in the country. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III. 194 The coat..a comfortable easy old frock, a little baggy at the elbows.

b. A coat of a similar 'cut' used as a military uniform; *spec.* see quot. 1881.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcii. 422 He..appears..always in his regimentals, which are a blue cloth frock with silver brandenburgs. 1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict., Frock*, in the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 842 The stable jacket will retain its freshness, as its owner drills in his 'service frock'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *frock-body*; *frock-like* adj.; †**frock-clothes**, **-dress** (*rare*), dress of which a frock-coat is a part: so **frock-suit**; †**frock-man** = 3 b; **frock-uniform**, undress uniform (see 5 b).

1862 F. WILFORD *Maiden of our own day* 97, I can make this *frock-body while you are making the skirt. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 1 June 3/2 Silk Cloths..for Gentlemens Dress and *Frock Cloaths. 1854 J. BUCHANAN in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. (1884) 256/1, I was invited 'in *frock dress' to the dinner. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 183 From beneath his vest there hung..the *frock-like 'gatya' (drawers) of the Magyar peasant. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea for Nineveh* II. 46 If ye fight for the wall, let not the *frokman take the right hand of you in worth. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 591 We..shall be highly flattered by your company..whether in full or in *frock uniforms.

Hence **Fro·ckhood**, the state of being dressed in a (short) frock; †**Fro·ckified** *ppl. a.*, clad in a (monk's) frock.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlvi. (1737) 186 A frockify'd Hobgoblin. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 124 How many Billies and Bobbies, revelling in all the glorious ease of frockhood, have you not reduced to the cruel purgatory of breeches.

Frock (frǫk), *v.* [f. FROCK *sb.*] *trans.* To provide with or dress in a frock; *lit.* and *fig.* **b.** To invest (a person) with priestly office or privilege. Cf. UNFROCK *v.*

1828 W. S. LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 535/2 A gentleman whom perhaps nothing but the hope of gratifying his amiable passions had cowled and frocked. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 54. 79, I have seen baby London short-coated, and frocked, and breeched. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* XCV, I'll..femininely frock, Your poem masculine that courts La Rocque. 1896 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 315 Founding a Jerusalem bishopric and frocking its new bishop.

Fro·ck-coa·t. A double-breasted coat with skirts extending almost to the knees, which are not cut away but of the same length in front as behind.

1823 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1824) 60 A regularly built green frock coat, not forgetting the velvet collar. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xliv. 46 He sat on a divan, cross-legged, in a military frock-coat. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 102/1 He usually wore a brown frock-coat, without a wrinkle. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, There was John Proudfoot, the blacksmith, uncommonly awkward in a frock coat.

Hence **Frock-coa·ted** *ppl. a.*, wearing a frock-coat.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 205 The people .. could hardly recognise the frock-coated, fancy-vested, military-trousered swell as Lord Scamperdale.

Frocked (frǫkt), *pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. FROCK *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Dressed in a frock.

?*c* 1550 *Robin Consc.* 167 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 238, I will goe frocked and in a french hood. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 146 Both in bloomwhite silk are frocked. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxi. (1883) 226 Frocked and hooded skeletons. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 318 The Father came bare-headed, frocked, a rope Around his neck.

Frocking (frǫ·kiŋ). [f. FROCK *sb.* + -ING[1]. Cf. COATING.] Material for (smock-)frocks.

1864 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl., Fireside Trav.* 112 Enormous cowhide boots, over which large blue trousers of frocking strove in vain to crowd themselves.

Frockless (frǫ·klés), *a.* [f. FROCK *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a frock.

1880 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 2/5 Brissac privately orders a guard to be set over the frockless friars.

†**Fro·dils.** *Obs.* Also 7 **frodels**. [shortened ad. Fr. *afrodille*: see AFFODILL.] = AFFODILL 1.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 146 Two pound of the Roots of Frodels. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Mange*, The Roots of Frodils two Pounds.

Froe, frow (frōu). Now chiefly *U.S.* Also 6-7 **frower**, 7 **frowe**, **frau**, 8 **fro**. [The synonymous FROMWARD suggests that the earliest form *frower* represents a subst. use of FROWARD *a.* in the lit. sense 'turned away', the reference being to the position of the handle.]

1. A wedge-shaped tool used for cleaving and riving staves, shingles, etc. It has a handle in the plane of the blade, set at right angles to the back.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 A frower of iron, for cleauing of lath. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Syr.'s T.* ix. 63 Incastinge stooles, ropes, froes, chaines..and all trassh whatsoever. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. Wks. (Arb.) 608 Tooles [required] .. 5 frowes to cleaue pale. 1668 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.*, A *Frower*, an Edge-tool used in cleaving Lath. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* x. 149 A set of Wedges and Fraus..to every family. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 182 A river or splitter, who rives them [trees] with the fro. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvi. (1871) 137 With froe in one hand and mallet in the other. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 918 *Frow* (Coopering).

†**2.** (See quot.; perh. a distinct word.) *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 20 Those warming pinnes..which of some are called Froes, and being put into their cases, and those cases wrapped in linnen bagges, doe serve to heate beddes.

Froe, obs. form of FROW, Dutchwoman.

Frog[1] (frǫg). Forms: 1 **frogga**, 2–7 **frogge**, 4 **frock**, 5 **froke**, (4 **froge**, 5 **frugge**), 7 **frogg**, 5– **frog**. *Pl.* 2 **froggen**, 3 **wroggen**. [OE. *frogga* wk. masc.; a hypocoristic formation (peculiar to Eng.), from the root contained in the various Teut. synonyms, of which there are three different types: (1) OE. *frox*, (**frosc*). *forsc* str. masc. (see FROSH) = Du. *vorsch*, OHG. *forsk* (MHG. *vorsch*, mod.G. *frosch*), ON. *frosk-r*:—OTeut. **frosko-z*; (2) ME. *frūde*, FROUD, frog or toad, related by ablaut to ON. *frauð-r*, OSw. pl. *frøðhir* (Da. *frø*); cf. OF. *froit*, *frot* toad, which is perh. of Scandinavian origin; (3) ON. *frauke*, whence perh. the ME. *froke*, given among the forms of the present word.

The etymological relation between the various Teut. words involves some unsolved difficulties. Some scholars, on the ground of OE *frogga*, and ON. *frauke*, assume a root ending in a guttural, and explain OTeut. **frosko-* as = **froh-sko-*. This does not account for the ME. *frūde*, ON. *frauð-r*, and hence it has been suggested that the common root of all the words is *frud-* (*frod-*), *fraud-*, *frūd-*; OTeut. *frud-* + suffix *-ko-* would by phonetic law become **frosko-*; the ON. *frauke* appears to be for **frauðke*. With regard to OE. *frogga* it may be remarked that the ending *-gga* occurs in several other names of animals: cf. *stagga*, *docga*, *wicga*. It is possible that *frogga* may owe its form to the analogy of other animal names with this termination.

1. A tailless amphibious animal of the genus *Rana*, or, in wider sense, of the family *Ranidæ*.

The *Promp. Parv.* (Norfolk, *c* 1440) explains *frogge*, *frugge* as meaning 'toad' (*bufo*), while the forms *froke* and *frosche* are said to mean 'frog' (*rana*). It is not known whether this distinction was recognised in the Norfolk dialect of the time; modern East Anglian glossaries do not mention it.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/10 *Rana*, frogga. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* II. 192 He afylde eal heora land mid froggum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þer wunieð in-ne..þeluwe froggen and crabben. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 69 For it alles com forþ, yt was a foul frogge. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 256 Wroggen haueth his dou iknede. 13.. *M. E. Glosses* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 80 Frock, *reyne*. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 Þey..made hym unwityngе drinke a frogge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 180/1 Froke or frosche..*rana*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Civ b, Yeue hir a frogge for to eete. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 53 Leaste .. thou bee lyke vnto Isopes frogges. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 14 Eye of Newt, and Toe of Frogge. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 145 The Pike will eat venemous things (as some kind of Frogs are). 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylv.* (1848) 16 There is another sort of Frog that crawls up the Tops of Trees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 73 The frog..can live several days under water, without any danger of suffocation. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 389 The Edible Frog. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 129 Amongst the fossils is a complete series of frogs.

b. In various proverbial expressions.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 4 The whiche peraduenture will..saye yt I geue frogges wine, as the Greke prouerbe speaketh. *a* 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 413 Well, I have fished and caught a Frog; brought little to pass with much ado. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* v. i, Old M[aster] you haue fisht faire and caught a frog. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* VI. i. (1842) 345 Whose coat was as bare of nap as a frog's is of feathers.

2. Applied to certain animals more or less resembling frogs, e.g. the FROG-FISH or ANGLER 2.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 106, I have changed the old name of Fishing Frog to the more simple one of Angler. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Frog*, *Frog-fish*, names sometimes applied to..(*Lophius piscatorius*) the angler. 1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* VI. 191 The horned frog is not a frog at all, but a lizard.

3. As a term of abuse applied to a man or woman. Also, † a Dutchman.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1782 Formest was sire Gogmagog, He was most, þat foule froge. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2136 Ane Frog that fyles the winde. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 54 These infernall frogs [Jesuits] are crept into the West and East Indyes. 1652 *Season. Exp. Netherl.* 2 Neither had I ever wished the charming of those Froggs [the Dutch].

4. A name given to certain diseases of the throat or mouth.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 174 The Frog—It is a swelling under the Tongue that is common to children. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 235 Little Frogs, Pushes or Swellings in the Tongues of Oxen. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Frog-i-t'-mouth*, a popular name for the complaint known as

the thrush. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frog*, the thrush, or aphthous stomatitis, of infants.

5. = *frog-stool*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cviii. (Tollem. MS.), Yf it is doo amonge frogges [1535 frogge stoles: Lat. *fungos*] & venemouse meetes, it..quencheþ all þe venym.

6. *Brickmaking.* (See quot.)

1876 SIR E. BECKETT *Bk. Build.* 162 Making bricks with a hollow in one or both faces which I have heard absurdly called a frog.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *frog-colour, -concert, -green, -kind, -pit, -tribe*; *frog-like* adj.; **b.** objective, as *frog-fishing*; **c.** parasynthetic, as *frog-coloured, -hearted, -voiced* adjs.

1836 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, Died himself *Frog-colour. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 238 Many of the faces round me assumed a very doleful and *frog-coloured appearance. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 184 We were being treated with a *frog-concert. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Frog-fishing*, the act or practice of fishing for frogs with hook, line, and rod; frogging. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/1 The small bonnet .. is in *frog-green velvet. 1846 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1894) I. 201 A *frog-hearted wretch. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 97 The *Frog kind. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 225 b, By their complaintes .. and disputations altogether *frogge-lyke and fenlyke, they be hatefull both to God and men. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. 176 As loud as his frog-like voice permitted. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A viij b, They that take From puddles or dull *Frog-pits, never make Themselves nor others happy. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1213/1 The larva, resembling in appearance a *frog-tadpole. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 396 The *Frog tribe, which forms the lowest order of Reptiles. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 308 You ill-looking *frog-voiced reptile!

8. Special comb.: **frog-back**, a 'back' at leap-frog; **frog-catcher** (see quot.); **frog-clock**, ? = *frog-hopper*; **frog-crab**, a member of the crustaceous genus *Ranina*; **frog-dance**, ? a kind of horn-pipe in which the performer crouches down in a frog-like attitude; **frog-eater**, one who eats frogs, a term contemptuously applied to Frenchmen; so **frog-eating** *ppl. a.*; **frog-hopper**, a group of homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidæ*, so called from their shape and leaping powers; **frog's horn-pipe** (see *frog-dance*); †**frog-paddock**, a large kind of frog; **frog-pecker**, a heron; **frog-pike, frog-plate, frog-shell** (see quots.); **frog-spit, -spittle**, (*a*) = CUCKOO-SPIT [2] 1; (*b*) = *frog-spawn*; **frog-tongue** (see quot.).

a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. 258 Everybody was bound to run at the '*frog-back' given, and do his best. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 212 Quaw bird or *Frog Catcher, *Ardea clemata*. 1653 W. LAUSON *Comm. Y. D[ennys] Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 196 Washing down worms, flies, *frog-clocks, etc. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **Frog crab*, Ranina: can climb trees, etc. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 1/2 A '*frog-dance', cleverly executed by a budding barge-builder of seventeen. 1863 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* viii. 179 M. de Lacépède was a *frog eater. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Frog-eating*. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 351 The remaining *Ranatræ*, or *Froghoppers. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* (1861) 281 Our own 'frog-hopper' (*Aphrophora spumaria*) or 'cuckoo-spit'. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi, A dancing step .. commonly called the 'Frog's Hornpipe. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 151 The green Frog..is by Topsel taken to be venemous; and so is the Padock, or *Frog-Padock, which usually keeps or breeds on the land. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiii, I will shew you one of these *frog-peckers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Frog-pike*, a female pike, so called from its period of spawning being late, contemporary with the frogs. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 110 A *Frog-plate for viewing the circulation of the blood in the web of a frog's foot. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., **Frog-shell*, the name applied to various species of shells of the genus Ranella. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Frog-spit*. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., Cuckoo-spittle or *frog-spittle (*Aphrophora spumaria*). 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 94 The Ranula or *frog-tongue, is a tumour under the tongue.

b. In various plant-names, as **frog-bit**, (*a*) *Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ*, an aquatic plant; (*b*) *Limnobium Spongia*, a similar plant of America; **frog-cheese**, (*a*) (see quot. 1866); (*b*) *Malva sylvestris* (cf. CHEESE *sb.*[1] 5); **frog('s-foot**, duckweed (*Lemna*); **frog-grass**, (*a*) = CRAB-GRASS 1; † (*b*) *Juncus bufonius*; **frog's lettuce**, water caltrops, *Potamogeton densus*; **frog-orchis** (see quots.); †**frog-parsley**, some plant (? = *fools' parsley*); **frog-stool** = TOADSTOOL; **frog-wort**, a name given to species of *Orchis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxi. 106 The thirde [kind of floating weeds] .. is called .. *Frogge bitte. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 The .. Spearwort, and Frogbits. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Frog-bit, American, *Limnobium*. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 659 One of the Frogbit tribe of plants. 1818 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) IV. 453 *Lycoperdon* .. *Frogcheese. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frog-cheese*, a name applied occasionally to the larger puff-balls when young. 1529 *Grete Herbal* cclix. P i, Lentylles of the water ben called *frogges fote. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 87 Frog-foot, *lemna*. 1597 *Frog grasse [see CRAB-GRASS 1]. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Index 1738 Frogge grasse or Toadegrass. *Ibid.* II. lviii. 281 The people that dwell neare it by the Sea side, call it Frogge grasse or Crab grasse. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 385 Glass-wort is sometimes called..Frog-grass. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxcviii. 824 Small water Caltrops or *Frogs lettuce. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, **Frog-orchis*, see *Gymnadenia viridis*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 214 Green Habenaria .. sometimes called .. Frog Orchis. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* xviii. 41 Sheep fly from *Frog-parsley as from some deadly thing. 1535 *Frogge stoles [see 1398 quot. in FROG *sb.*[1] 5]. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 144 The dung helps against Frogstooles with wine and vineger. 1865 *Science Gossip* 1 Nov. 258 In Dorsetshire poisonous fungi are often called 'Frogstools'. *a* 1824 HOLDICH *Ess. Weeds* (1825) 65 Man-orchis, Red-lead and *Frogwort are the only English names we have heard given to these weeds in damp pastures.

c. In names of games, as *frog-in-the-middle, frog over an old dog*. Also LEAP-FROG.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 293 Another [game] equally..well known with us, and called Frog in the middle. 1847–78 HALLIWELL *Frog over an old dog*, leap-frog, list of games, Rawl. MS.

Frog [2] (frɒg). [Of doubtful origin.]

Perh. a use of prec., suggested by some resemblance in sound between this word and the It. name *forchetta*, or some dialectal variant of F. *fourchette*.

An elastic, horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's hoof.

1620 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. ci. 384 The Frush, which of some is called the Frogge of the foot, is the tenderest part of the hoofe towards the heele. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. ix, They have excellent medicines..to cure..cuts in the pastern or frog of the foot. 1840 YOUATT *Horse* xviii. 376 In the space between the bars, and accurately filling it is the frog.

b. *Comb.*: **frog-stay** (see quot.).

1829 B. CLARK *Hippodon.* (ed. 2) 61 This cell or cleft of the frog is .. prevented from rupturing inwards towards the quick by a stout considerable cone of horn passing directly from it into the sensitive frog..This cone commences nearly opposite to the termination of the heels of the coffin-bone.. This part..being without even a name, I gave it the epithet frog-stay..from its closing the frog, and holding more firmly its halves together.

Frog [3] (frɒg). [Of obscure origin; perh. ad. Pg. *froco* (repr. L. *floccus* FLOCK *sb.*), which has much the same sense.]

1. An attachment to the waist-belt in which a sword or bayonet or hatchet may be carried.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, A belt with a frog hanging to it, such as..we wear hangers in. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 150 Every man a hatchet, hung in a little frog at his belt. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict., Frog* .. that part of a soldier's accoutrements which is attached to the waist-belt for holding the bayonet. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* v. 40 A small leathern frog with a flap.

2. An ornamental fastening for the front of a military coat or cloak, consisting of a spindle-shaped button, covered with silk or other material, which passes through a loop on the opposite side of the garment.

1746 BERKELEY *Let.* Wks. 1871 IV. 306 Laces, frogs, cockades..are so many..obstacles to a soldier's exerting his strength. 1770 W. RICHARDSON *Anecd. Russian Emp.* 325 In a light blue frock with silver frogs. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 181 The coat..With tabby lin'd and frogs complete. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* vii, He wore a braided surtout with frogs behind. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 3rd Light Dragoons* 39 The buttons set on three and three upon yellow frogs or loops. 1848 CRAIG, *Frog* .. a small barrel-shaped silk ornament with tassels, used in the decoration of mantles, etc. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/5 Serge suits and tweed costumes are better adapted than any other to this style of ornamentation. Frogs are sold in sets to accompany the braiding.

3. *Comb.*, as *frog-belt, -button*.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) II. 68 He drew a hatchet out of a frog-belt. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 190 A coat with frog-buttons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Frog-belt*, a baldrick.

Frog [4] (frɒg). (See quot. 1860.)

1860 WORCESTER (citing Williams), *Frog* (Railroads), a grooved piece of iron placed at the junction of the rails where one track crosses another. 1889 *Scott. Leader* 30 Apr. 5 The accident..would appear to have been caused by the train suddenly leaving the rails at a 'frog'.

Frog-fish. A name given to various fishes, *esp.* to the Angler or Fishing-frog (*Lophius piscatorius*). Other varieties belong to the genera *Batrachus* and *Chironectes*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 The .. Frog-fish. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 105 Toad-fish, Frog-fish, or Sea-Devil. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/2 The œsophagus of the frog-fish leads to a large globular stomach. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms, Frog fishes*, Chironectes.

Frogged (frɒgd), *ppl. a.* [f. FROG [3] + -ED [2].] Of a coat, etc.: Fastened or ornamented with frogs.

1774 W. COLE in *Y. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 370 Coat with frogs, and slashed sleeves frogged also. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 181 Which coat, so trimmed, so frog'd, said Gull Did spoil. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ii. (1873) 13 *note*, Young Betty..clad in a furred and frogged surtout. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 188 A frogged frock-coat with a fur collar.

Froggery (frɒ·gĕri). [f. FROG [1] + -ERY.]

1. An assemblage of frogs, frogs collectively.

1785 SARA FIELDING *Ophelia* II. ii, The concert, of which the froggery made the bass. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 47 A thrush, who is watching the froggery from above.

2. A place where frogs are kept or abound.

1763 ELIZ. CARTER in *Pennington's Memoirs* (1808) I. 335 A very high causeway, with a perpendicular descent on each side to the toaderies and frogeries below. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 695 He had what he called a Froggery and Toadery at the bottom of his orchard. 1871 *Echo* 14 Jan., Mr. .. confesses to have actually kept a 'froggery' for his own private consumption.

Frogging (frɒ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. FROG [1] + -ING [1].] Catching frogs, fishing for frogs. Also *attrib.*

1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 25 Pikes go a frogging. 1884 G. W. SEARS *Woodcraft* (Cent., When..fishing is very poor, try frogging. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip, etc.* 78 A thumping, lively carpet snake, whose frogging ground he had intruded on. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 182 Nor had he gone frogging by himself.

Frogging (frɒ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. FROG [3] + -ING [1].] The ornamentation on a frogged coat.

1888 *Times* 20 Jan. 5/3 A Bohemian costume, made up of a long, frogged coat—this frogging being, by the way, an essentially Hungarian ornament.

Froggish (frɒ·gĭʃ), *a.* [f. FROG *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Frog-like.

a 1889 J. G. WOOD (Cent.), The froggish aspect.

Froggy (frɒ·gi), *sb.* [f. FROG [1] + -Y.]

1. A playful designation for a frog.

1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 129 A series of frogs, from the full-grown froggy..down to that minute frogling or tadpole.

2. *slang.* A term of contempt for a Frenchman, from their reputed habit of eating frogs.

1872 S. DE VERE *Americanisms* 82 As when Frenchmen were dubbed Froggies. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 203 With the assistance of 'Froggy', we succeeded in filling all our bottles.

Froggy (frɒ·gi), *a.* [f. FROG [1] + -Y [1].]

1. Having or abounding in frogs.

1611 COTGR., *Grenouillière*, a froggie place. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 458 A..slimy, froggy pool. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xxiv, Why are you wandering up and down the very froggiest and toadiest path in the garden?

2. Frog-like, such as a frog would have.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 223 The little Whigs..are puffing out their froggy sides to the dimensions of the ox. 1883 R. F. BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 59 Froggy faces.

Froghood (frɒ·ghud). [f. FROG [1] + -HOOD.] Quality or standing as a frog.

a 1770 C. SMART *Duellist* 32 Too hard for any frog's digestion, To have his froghood call'd in question. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Gd. Words* 230 In the accomplished dignity of perfect froghood.

Frogland (frɒ·glænd). [f. FROG [1] + LAND *sb.*] Marshy land in which frogs abound, as the Fens, Holland, etc. In quots. *attrib.* only.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* xxxiii, May she be curst to starve in frogland fens. 1830 SCOTT *Auchindrane* I. i, A Netherlander, One of our Frogland friends.

So **Fro·glander**, *slang*, a Dutchman.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Frog-landers*, Dutch-men. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Frogling (frɒ·glĭŋ). [dim. of FROG [1]: see -LING.] A little frog; also, a tadpole.

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. iv. (1749) 107 He does not fail..the wormlings of the earth, nor the froglings of the water. 1831 CARLYLE in *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 365 A Frog with Frogling by his side Came hopping through the plain. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 129 That minute frogling, or tadpole.

Frog-march, frog's-march.

1. A movement forward in frog fashion.

1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-land* iv. 26 He had had a frog's march—that is to say, on hands, belly, and knees.

2. *slang.* The method of carrying a drunken or refractory prisoner face downwards between four men, each holding a limb.

1871 *Evening Standard* 18 Apr. 5/4 They did not give the defendant the 'Frog's March'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 20 Nov. 3/2 Treating a refractory toper to the frog's-march, by carrying him, face downwards, to the station. 1885 in *West. Morn. News* 2 Jan. 7/3 What is known as the 'frog's march'.

Hence **Frog-march, frog's-march** *v. trans.*; **Frog-marching** *vbl. sb.*

1884 *B'ham Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 3/7 Deceased was 'frog's-marched'—that is, with face downwards—from Deal to Walmer. 1894 *Times* 8 May 13/6 Death was accelerated by the 'frog marching'.

Frog-mouth, frog's mouth.

1. A name given to the Snapdragon (see quot.).

1851 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 252 The great snapdragon or frog's-mouth (*Antirrhinum majus*).

2. A bird of the family *Podargidæ*.

1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* IV. Birds 387 The frog-mouths (*Batrachostomus*) are confined to southern India [etc.].

Frog-spawn, frogs' spawn.

1. The ova, spawn, or young of frogs.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. ii. (1651) 200 He had .. swallowed frogs-spawn. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 228 Frog's Spawn. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 11 Carp .. will devour small eels, frog-spawn, and the roe or the young of fishes. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Frog's spawn*, the ova of the common frog..Once used in medicine.

attrib. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Collection of Receipts to make..Frog Spawn Water.

2. The popular name for certain freshwater algæ, which form green and slimy masses floating on the surface of ponds and ditches.

1864 *Realm* 15 June 546 Cities to which Genoa is a cob-web on a wall and Venice mere frog-spawn in a puddle. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 299/1 Slime and frog-spawn are the chief products of these holes.

fig. 1895 J. SMITH *Message of Exodus* xix. 297 God in whom his fathers trusted was different from the frog-spawn of superstition.

3. *Sugar-manuf.* A fungus destructive to saccharine solutions.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 469 *Leuconostoc mesenterioides*, the 'frog-spawn' of sugar-factories.

Froise, fraise (frɔiz, frē·z). Forms: 4–7 **froyse, froyze**, 5 **froys**, 7 **frois**, (**froyes**), 7–9 **froize**, 4– **froise**, 8– **fraise**. [The twofold spelling

with *aï, oï* would seem to point to a Fr. etymon, OF. **freis, *freise*, repr. popular Lat. **frīxum, -a*, var. of *frīxum, -a*, pa. pple. neut. and fem. of *frīgĕre* to FRY; but the word has not been found.] A kind of pancake or omelette, often containing slices of bacon.

1338 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, In Carnibus porc' pro froys, ij*d*. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 93 He routeth with a slepy noise And brustleth as a monkes froise Whan it is throwe into the panne. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 741/29 *Hoc frixum*, a froys. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. cxvi. 310 b, Eschue puddinges, sausages, froyses, and al manner confected and mengled meates. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1875) 475 They'd make me froises and flapjacks too. 1672 T. B. *Let. to Author Vind. Clergy* 79 To smell a Fanatick as far as another man shall do broil'd Herrings, or a burnt froise. 1755 JOHNSON, *Fraise*, a pancake with bacon in it. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 133 The general ..threw the froize out of the window. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Fraise*, a kind of pancake eaten with sweet sauce: it was thicker than the ordinary pancake, and made with a 'stiffer' batter.

Froit, Sc. var. FROT; obs. form of FRUIT.

† **Fro·kin.** *Obs.* [a. Du. † *vrouwken* (Kilian), dim. of *vrouw*: see FROW and -KIN.] A little Dutch woman; a Dutch child.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* D iv b, A little Frokin (one of my Dutch runnawayes children). 1620 MIDDLETON *Courtly Masque* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 169 You, blue-ey'd frokin, looks like fire and brimstone. 1738 *Common Sense* (1739) II. 58 My Neighbours learn nothing but to be so proud they won't darn their own Linnen, and all their Talk is of nothing but Mantelets, Frokins, Farinelli, and London Midwives.

Frolic (frǫ·lik), *sb.* [f. FROLIC *v.* or *a.*]

1. An outburst of fun, gaiety, or mirth; a prank. Also, † a flourish (on the drum). *On the frolic*: on the 'spree'.

a 1635 CORBET *To Ld. Mordaunt* 110 Whiles the bold Drum Strikes up his Frolick, through the Hall they come. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 311 Thou and I will enjoy our selves in uncontrouled Frolicks, and Discourse. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* III. iii, I was upon the frolic this evening, and came to visit thee in masquerade. 1700 CIBBER *Love makes Man* v. iii, What, is my deary in her frolics already? 1784 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 101, I spent no time in taverns, games, or frolics of any kind. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, But mark you, it shall be the last of my frolics. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 176 He .. often filled whole pages .. with the gay frolics of his pencil.

b. Fun, merriment, sportive mirth.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* III. i, There's mirth and frolick in 't. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 282 To such a madness of frolick and intemperance. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 52 Alas, that such frolic should now be so quiet! *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 276 Those who meet as we have met, In frolic and in laughter. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 39 All young creatures are full of motion and frolic.

c. = WHIM.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 5 Apr., If the frolic should take you of going to Bath, I here send you a note on Parvisol.

2. A scene or occasion of gaiety or mirth; a merry-making; a party. In *U.S.* = BEE 4. Also preceded by some modifying word, as *reaping-, water-frolic*.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. 37, I intend to wait on you, and give you a frolik. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* V. x, We hit upon this Frolick, Colonel, only for a kind o' Mask .. to celebrate your Nuptials. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 20 Apr, I told him of my frolick for Friday. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 292 This operation is almost always the subject of what they term a frolic, or in some places, a bee. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* I. 18 They meant to have a reaping frolic when the corn should be ripe. It should be a pic-nic. 1895 *E. Anglia Gloss., Frolic*, water-frolic, a gala, regatta, or water-picnic.

† 3. ? Humorous verses circulated at a feast. *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. viii, To see him .. drinke vnto 'hem; And then talke baudy: and send frolicks! O! 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2. 244 Moveable as Shittlecockes .. or as Frolicks at Feasts, sent from man to man, returning againe at last, to the first man.

† 4. A plaything; toy. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 136 Apples were dedicated unto her, and her image commonly made with such fruit, as a frolick in her hand.

Hence **Fro·licful** *a.*; † **Fro·licky** *a. Obs.*, full of frolic, frolicsome.

1848 CRAIG, *Frolicful.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. xxiv. 209 A little too frolicky that air—Yet have I prepared my Beloved to expect .. great vivacity and quality-freedom. 1751 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) V. x. 68 Yet may we .. make a good frolicky half-day with them.

Frolic (frǫ·lik), *a.* Forms: 6-8 frol(l)i(c)k(e, (6 fralicke, fro(w)lyke), 6-9 frolique, (7 frœlich), 6- frolic. [a. Du. *vrolijk* (in Kilian *vrolick*), = OS. **frôlîc* (whence *frôlîco* adv.), OHG. *frôlîch* (MHG. *vrœlich, vrœlîc*, mod.Ger. *fröhlich*); f. MDu. *vrô* = OHG. *frô* (MHG. *vrô*, mod.G. *froh*) glad, joyous.]

1. In early use: Joyous, merry, mirthful. In later use with sense derived from the vb.: Frolicsome, sportive, full of merry pranks.

1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 1794 And make frowlyke chere, with hey how fryska jolye! *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. i. (1881) 30 Fair Love, be frolick; talk no more of death and care. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 18 The frolic wind that breathes the spring. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 74 The Nature and Education of Spain restrain'd men from .. Gayety, and Frolique humour. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, Then sparkling champagne .. Makes us frolic and gay. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 140 Galantha .. prints with frolic step the melting snows. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. iv, Her voice was rich and sweet; the air she sang .. fantastically frolic. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* iii. 60 A thousand forms of frolic life.

absol. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 182 Blessed are the frolick and joviall. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 176 ¶ 6 You may find Instances of the Haughty, the Proud, the Frolick, the Stubborn, who are each of them in secret downright Slaves. 1779 & 81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 54 The Tatler and Spectator .. taught the frolic and the gay to unite merriment with decency.

† b. *transf.* of colours, wine, etc. *Obs.*

? 1606 DRAYTON *Eclog.* iv, *Poems*, etc., E j b, She ware a frock of frolicke green. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 2 Eat thy bread with a merry heart, and gulp down care in frolic cups of liberal wine. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Ode for B. Jonson*, And yet, each Verse of thine Out-did the meat, out-did the frolick wine.

† 2. Free; liberal. Const. *of. Obs.*—[1]

1593 *Pass. Morrice* 79 Shee began to perceave that Master Anthonie was changed, being nothing so frolick of his kindness as he had been.

3. quasi *adv.* or *interjectional.*

1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* (1883) 19 Frolike braue Souldiers wee must foote it now. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 184 Therefore frolicke, we will hence forthwith.

4. *Comb*, as *frolic-hearted* adj.

1646 QUARLES *Judgement. & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 73/2 The vacant houres of frolique-hearted youth.

Hence † **Fro·lickish** *a.*, somewhat sportive; † **Fro·lickness**, the state of being frolic.

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 104 Dost thou maruell at his frollikenesse and iollitie. 1660 *Charac. Italy* To Rdr. A iv, The more frolickish Genius, who no doubt is freer from intended mischief then the thoughtful man, will disgest it. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1704) V. 199 Mirth, Jollity, Frolickness of youth, as you call them. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 453 Frolickness of Fancy.

Frolic (frǫ·lik), *v.* Inflected **frolicked, frolicking.** [f. the adj.; cf. Flem. *frolicken* (Kilian), also Ger. *frohlocken* (where the second element is of obscure origin).]

1. *intr.* To make merry; in later use, to play pranks, gambol, caper about. Also, *to frolic it.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 29 They frolique both in glory. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 52 'Tis Whitsontyde, and we must frolick it. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* v. i, I come to frolic with you, and to cheer Your drooping souls by vigour of my beams. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. xiv. 201 Those who can devise no other subjects to frollick upon beside these. *Ibid.* 205 It would not be seemly to frolick it thus. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 257 Lightly they frolic o'er the vacant mind. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett.* 11 Apr., My mistress .. laughs, and frisks, and frolicks it all the long day. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. iii, Its bounding crystal frolick'd in the ray. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 158 Talent may frolic and juggle; genius realizes and adds. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 181 Horses .. frolicking with each other when they had a chance.

quasi-*trans.* 1798 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1709) II. 194 'Twas theirs .. To laugh, intrigue, and frolic life away.

2. *trans.* † a. To make joyous or merry (*obs.*) b. [from the sb.] To give 'frolics' or parties to.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 Also mye companions in country cittye be frollickt. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxv. Wks. 115 Virtue .. gives such Cordials, as frolick the heart, in the press of adversity. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 137 By dint of dinners, of feeding and frolicking the town, the Giblet family worked themselves into notice.

Hence **Fro·licking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fro·licker**, one who frolics; **Fro·lickery** ? *nonce-wd.* [see -ERY], buffoonery.

1676 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 165 All the day following they spend in frolikeing with their women. *c* 1741 BRAINERD in Edwards *Life* I. (1851) 3 Addicted to young company or frolicing (as it is called). 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., In the midst of this frolicking .. the King entered. 1801 in D. L. Leonard *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* (1894) V. 48 Swearers and Sabbath-breakers, frolickers and dancers were pricked and crying for mercy. 1829 COBBETT *Adv. to Lover* § 147 Winter is the great season for jaunting and dancing (called frolicking) in America. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 408 He took to the trade in frolickery. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* i. 11 A long summer day's laborious frolicking. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* ii. 64 Frolicking she-goat roves to the cytisus flower to be fed.

† **Fro·licly,** *adv. Obs.* Also **frolickly.** [f. FROLIC *a.* + -LY².] In a frolic manner; mirthfully.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* G ij, A mad merrie crue .. leping ouer the field, as frolikly as if they ought not all the world two pence. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1102 The Fox .. very froliquely being delivered from their [fleas'] molestation .. swims to land. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 14 But, after some days frolickly spent at Bath, he return'd to his former temper.

Frolicsome (frǫ·liksŏm), *a.* Also **frolicksom(e.** [f. FROLIC *v.* or *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of frolic; gay, merry, mirthful.

1699 SHAFTESB. *Virtue* II. ii. iii, A gay and frolicksome Delight in what is injurious to others. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 86 Instead of coming on board to be frolicksome and merry, we should have given Thanks. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Ded, Dr. Clarke .. was unbending himself .. in the most playful and frolicksome manner. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 147 In their frolicksome malice the Fates had ordered that a French boarding-house .. should be established directly opposite my aunt's residence. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. x, Mingled with the more decent holiday-makers there were frolicsome apprentices.

Hence **Fro·licsomely** *adv.*, **Fro·licsomeness.**

1727 BAILEY, *Frolicksomness.* 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 23 They gave way .. to the .. mischievous frolicsomeness .. of advanced boyhood. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. xiii. 163 'Capital!' she exclaimed, throwing down the letter frolicsomely. 188– R. G. H[ILL] *Voices in Solitude* 195 The fresh breeze .. frolicsomely flaps them on her breast.

† **Fro·ligozene, -one.** *Obs.* [? suggested by Du. *vrolijk zijn* 'to be jolly': see FROLIC *a.*]

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy) 50 Ha, my resolued Nicke, froligozene! 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* I. B 2, What all lustick, all froligozone?

From (frǫm). *prep.* (*adv., conj.*). Forms: 1–6 fram, 3–4 *south.* vram, vrom, 4 fromme, 5 frome, 1– from. [OE. *fram, frǫm*, = OS. *fram*, OHG. *fram* (MHG. *vram*), Goth. *fram*, ON. *frá* (see FRO). The primary sense is 'forward'; cf. ON. *fram(m* (Sw. *fram*, Da. *frem*) :—**framz* = Goth. *framis* (comparative) 'forward', adv.; cf. also the adj. OE. *fram, from*, ON. *fram-r* forward, valiant; further cognates are cited under FORME, FRAME. From the sense 'forward' were developed those of 'onward', 'on the way', 'away', whence the transition to the prepositional use is easy.]

A. *prep.*

1. Denoting departure or moving away: governing a sb. which indicates a point of departure or place whence motion takes place. Also with advbs. prefixed (e.g. *away, down, out*).

O. E. Chron. an. 874 Her for se here from Lindesse to Hreopedune. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon lihte from ierusalem in to ierico. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 325 Hardeknout hys broþer þo þen wey sone nome Fram Denemarch in to Engelond. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 349 Out of hauen þai rade .. Fram þe brimes brade Gun flete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 128 She leet no morsel from hir lippes falle. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 4 Lifteth them up very high from the earth into the aire. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 16 And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. Prop. xxviii, From the centers *G, H* draw *GA, GC*, and *HD, HF*. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I came down from my apartment in the tree. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiii, I am just returned from Westminster Abbey. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Ctess & Gertr.* IV. lxxxv. 328, I should chuse to have her buried from her own house. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1845) I. xi. 200 He .. leapt down from his seat. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 399 During the voyage of the sacred ship to and from Delos.

b. *from .. to*, used with repeated sb. to denote succession, change of place. Similarly in proverb. phr. *from post to pillar*, and the like.

1530 PALSGR. 818/2 From towne to towne, *de ville en ville.* 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 24 When the Exhalation is driven from side to side of that cloud. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* c. 615 Certaine others of the faithfull whome God tossed from post to piller. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 27 To beg their breade from doore to doore. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 262 How often the body of Saint Augustine was tost from porch to pillar. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 27 From vale to vale, from wood to wood, he flew. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* I. 215 Xavier's name was repeated from mouth to mouth with cries of vengeance.

2. Indicating the starting-point or the first considered of two boundaries adopted in defining a given extent in space.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Ac se ġeleafa sceal beon fram eorþan up to heofonum areaht. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Þe sæ is biter, swo is ec þis woreld fram ende to oðer. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 2 Techinge þe anotomie of alle lymes from þe heed to þe foot. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 15 So that there dyed of the people from Dan vnto Berseba, thre score and ten thousande men. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 3 Full many Countreyes they did overronne, From the uprising to the setting Sunne. 1727 GAY *Fables, Barley-Mow & Dunghill* 2 How many saucy airs we meet, From Temple-bar to Aldgate-street! 1826–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. *Miseries Stage Coaches* iv, The whole machine .. groaning under its cargo from the box to the basket. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 Neustria .. extended from the Meuse almost to the present southern limits of France. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Dec. 603/1 From title to colophon all is sound and whole.

b. Indicating the starting-point in a series or statement of limits.

Expressions like 'from four to ten' are treated grammatically as simple numerals, and may qualify the subject of a sentence, or the obj. of a vb. or prep.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 7 Ic adilige þone mannan .. fram þære eorðan ansine fram þam men oð þa nytenu, fram þam slincendum oð þa fuġelas. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 b, From ye begynnynge to ye ende. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 3 The Sicyonian Kingdom .. from which Varro began his history. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 75 They are rowed with from 16 or 20 to 24 Oars. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1813) I. xviii. 286 The swallow lays from four to six white eggs. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 207 Many bankers are always below their authorised issues by from 25 to 20 per cent. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* ix. 269 The whole alphabet .. is not unfrequently met with as an inscription, from the fourteenth, or fifteenth, to the seventeenth century.

3. Indicating a starting-point in time, or the beginning of a period. (The date *from* which one reckons may be either inclusive or exclusive). Also in idiomatic phrases like *from a child* = from (his) childhood (cf. Gr. ἐκ παιδός, ἐκ παίδων).

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 300 Fram easter tide þæt he eft cume. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Alle þon þet uram þe ginningge of þe wordle storue in zoþ & guode byleaue. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 324 In termes hadde he caas and domes alle, That from the tyme of king William were falle. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* xiii. 21 From that tyme forth came they nomore on the Sabbath. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 593 Images were vsed from the Apostles, and Christ him selfe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iii. 15 From a childe thou

hast knowen the holy Scriptures. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. i, We are thieves from our cradles, and will die so. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1792) II. 275 Here I absconded from five o'clock in the morning to six in the evening. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 545/1 The scenes to which we have been accustomed from our infancy. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 99 An unaltered smile, and an inflexible seat, were preserved from first to last. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 257 A succession of adverse circumstances..beset it almost from the outset. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 3 Officers ..are to take Rank and Precedence from their Commissions as Colonels in the Army, not from the dates of their Appointments as Brigadiers. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvi, I knew him from a boy. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Appeal Cases 379 The gate was erected in 1846, and the public were effectually excluded from that year.

b. *from . . to*, used with repeated sb. to denote succession or recurrence at regular intervals.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 229 This Frein thriued fram yer to yer. 1530 PALSGR. 808/2 From hour to hour, *de heure en heure*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 26 And so from houre to houre, we ripe, and ripe. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 37 (an. 5 *Edw. IV*) On paine of two pence a man from moneth to other. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 285 Having received a new policy from three months to three months. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 1 The Thoughts will be rising of themselves from time to time. 1790 COWPER *Stanzas for* 1790, He who sits from day to day Where the prisoned lark is hung. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Law Times* XCIX. 547/1 The ..examination is in special books set from time to time.

4. Indicating a place or object which is left at a distance or left behind by an object which withdraws or goes away. Formerly also with ellipsis of verb.

O. E. Chron. an. 755 Ond him cyþdon þæt hiera mæȝas him mid wæron, þa þe him from noldon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 þonne flyhþ þæt deofol fram us. *c* 1290 *Beket* 340 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 Sire henri, þe kingus sone..bi-lefde euere in is warde, fram him nolde he nouȝt. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 20308 (Br. Mus. Add. MS.) Hit rewiþ me, that I schal—Iohan—parte fram þee. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 107 Yet should thilke lasse not from my thought. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 21 We will not from the Helme, to sit and weepe 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 49 And, spurring from the Fight, confess their Fear. 1709 SWIFT & ADDISON *Tatler* No 32 ¶ 2 She shrinks from the Touch like a Sensitive Plant. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 304 He withdrew from the council unobserved. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 714, I recoiled from the murderous instrument.

b. Indicating a place or object which is left on one side by an object which deflects or turns away. † Rarely used *simply* = 'averted from'.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxx. § 1 Whether it be a thing allowable or no that the minister should .. turn his face at any time from the people. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* I. i, Why speak'st thou from me? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 2 Mankind are generally averse from thinking. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 422 The ray being bent towards the perpendicular on entering another medium of greater density, and from the perpendicular, on entering a medium of less density.

5. Denoting (statically) distance, absence, remoteness: **a.** after words indicative of the extent of distance, also after *away, absent, apart*, etc.

O. E. Chron. an. 893 Hi tugon up hiora scipu oþ þone weald .iiii., iv mila fram þæm muþan ute weardum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Sæȝde..þæt he ȝesawe naht feor from þæs mæsse-preostes sidan..oþerne ealdne man. 1340 *Ayenb.* 270 Lyȝt ne is naȝt awaye: ac ye byeþ awaye uram lyȝte. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 47 Sydon is but right lytell from the citye of Tyre. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 26 How can he feed them from whom he is absent. *Ibid.* 27 If the priests might not dwell farre from the temple. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius' Gothick Wars* IV. 124 The Ocean being far distant from these mountains. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXV, We were now got from my late dwelling about two miles. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xvi, Alone with her good angels, far apart From wicked men like thee. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1845) I. xii. 211 Veii lay about ten miles from Rome. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) I. 179, I am far from saying that merit is sufficiently looked out for.

b. used *simply* = away from, apart from, absent from, etc. Now only in *from home*. (Cf. 8 b.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10413 (Fairf.) When he hym held from home. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 738 (766) What is Criseyde worth, from Troilus? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 206, I dwell from the citee in subbarbes. 1571 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 339 Noe freman of the Cytie .. shall grynde from the said milles any kynd of grayne. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XV. x. (1886) 341 Go to a faire parlor or chamber .. and from people nine daies. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 64 'Tis now good policie to be from sight. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 225 Sign your will, before you sup from home. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* I. 318 Whatever your designs may be, it will be less to my dishonour, if you prosecute them from under your husband's roof. *Ibid.* II. 118 Mrs. Arnold was from under her husband's protection. 1796 MOSER *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 238 He was continually from home, running from one house to another. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 203 Georgina she could not bear a moment from her sight.

6. Denoting removal, abstraction, separation, expulsion, exclusion, or the like: **a.** Governing a sb. or pron. expressing a concrete object.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 Maria hire ȝeceas þone betstan dæl, se ne bið næfre fram hire afyrred. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 32 Swa swa se hyrde asyndraþ ða scep fram tyccenum. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 446 For to saue thi soule fram Sathan thin enemy. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 Which gave occasion unto a brother of his to take away his life from him. 1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 26 From the determination of a counsell there can be no appellation. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 9 But release me from my bands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 513 Some bending 37/2 The following, extracted respectively from *The World* and *Truth*. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 163/1 This list I could amplify from my own verbal stores.

b. with ellipsis of a verb or participle: = coming from, taken from, etc.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* XXVI. (1841) I. 266 Serge from Taunton and Exeter. 1771 R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. I. vi. 378 The Phœnicians from Cadiz were the only persons who traded to these islands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 3 Zealous Cavaliers from the country. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 The history has been .. distorted by stock quotations from the fathers.

10. Indicating a place or position where action or motion is originated which extends beyond that place, while the originator remains fixed there (e.g. a place whence a person directs his vision, and *fig.* a 'point of view'). Similarly after words which express 'hanging', 'depending', and the like.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 228 *Jul.* Speakest thou from thy heart? *Nur.* And from my soule too. 1619 DANIEL *To Henry Wriothesly* 42 He..doth from a patience hie Looke onely on the cause [etc.]. 1698 *Hist. Q. Christiana's Progress to Rome* 246 Gay ornaments hanging from the window's and balcons. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 227 God from the mount of Sinai..will himself..Ordain them laws. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 615 The sultry Dog-star from the Sky Scorch'd Indian Swains. 1771 R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. I. v. 338 Those who fought from chariots. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. ix, The Cryer from the Minaret, Proclaim'd the midnight hour. 1844 *Huc's Tartary* I. 150 Each of us hung a bag from his shoulders. 1867–76 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 685 When observations are made from the deck of a ship. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 3. 35 From their point of view they are perfectly right.

11. Indicating a person as a more or less distant source of action, *esp.* as a giver, sender, or the like. In OE. also indicating the agent = by.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Þæt he wære costod from deofle. *Ibid.* 45 þonne onfoþ hi from Gode maran mede þonne hi from æniȝum oþrum lacum don. *c* 1205 LAY. 20 Æfter þan flode þe him drihtene com. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 86 in *Cott. Hom.* 195 Uor þere gretunge þet Gabriel ðe brouhte urom ure heouen kinge. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 159 Ye shall telle the emperour from my behalve, that [etc.]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii. 2 b, With a frigat to accompany us and to bring backe newes from us. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 105 He bad me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawdor. 1608 — *Per.* I. i. 164 An arrow shot From a well-experienced archer. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 29 For I am from him, and he hath sent me. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 1 Moses tells them as from God himself. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 159 On the third [day]..he had audience from his Majesty. 1790–1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng.* (1817) I. 263 In this business, as in every other, she acted from herself. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 328 You shall hear from my attorney. 1844 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* VIII. 303 Dionysodorus, an envoy from Attalus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 405 Independence, veracity, self-respect, were things not required by the world from him. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 919/1 He..still holds his place from the trustees. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/6 Virulent abuse from that class of men.

12. Denoting derivation, source, descent, or the like: **a.** in regard to material things.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 423/1, I Henry of Lancaster .. am disendit by right lyne of the Blode comyng from the gude lord Kyng Henry therde. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 124 This Calfe, bred from his Cow. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. v. 239 Eve, who..anomalously proceeded from Adam. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves More aerie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 481 Clio and Beroe, from one Father both. 1736 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 169 Ebulus or wild elder, fancyed to spring from the Danes blood. 1771 R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. I. vi. 371 The greatest rivers sometimes flow from the smallest fountains. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 739 Bequeathed to missions money from the stocks. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 334 A real woman, lineal indeed From Pyrrha's pebbles or old Adam's seed. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. ix. 68 Dangerous cuts from a sabre.

b. in regard to things immaterial; *esp.* 'noting progress from premisses to inferences' (J.).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ded. ¶ 3 An argument drawen from the greatnesse of the labors. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ii. 23 The Argumentation is from a Similitude, therefore not Apodictick. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 1 What dire offence from am'rous causes springs. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 541/1 You will be astonished at the logick which could draw such an inference from that address. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xiv, Enriched from ancestral merchandise. 1838 THIRLWALL *Hist. Greece* IV. 223 Several very pernicious consequences arose from this bent of mind. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 40 From these facts the following laws have been deduced. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 320 His chief pleasures were commonly derived from field sports and from an unrefined sensuality. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 2. 21 Let us try to draw a Conclusion from the two Premisses.

13. Indicating a model, rule, copy; also, a person or thing after which another is named.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 53 For sure Æacides Was Ajax, cald so from his grandfather. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 42/2 Cleobulus..had a Daughter whom he named Eumetis, but was called commonly from her Father Cleobulina. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 28, I lay the deep Foundations of a Wall; And Enos, nam'd from me, the City call. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 127 You are to consider what Apartments .. to make on your Ground-plot .. and to set them off from your Scale. 1800 H. WELLS *Const. Neville* III. 266, I am..to take charge of a younger brother, who was named from him. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess of Gertr.* III. lix. 259 She sketched objects; she colored from nature. 1875 *Knight's London* (Walford) I. xi. 195 The Birdcage walk..was so named from the cages of an aviary disposed among the trees which bordered it.

14. Denoting ground, reason, cause, or motive: Because of, on account of, owing to, as a result of, through. Now replaced in some uses by *for*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 24 Your Highnesse Shall from this practise but make hard your heart. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* III. iii, For what I now do is not out of spleen.. but from remorse of conscience. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* 2nd Olympique, Argt., He is commended..from his Hospitality, Munificence and other Virtues. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 99 His Cunning is the more odious from the resemblance it has to Wisdom. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xi, From such a picture of nature in primeval simplicity..are you in love with fatigue and solitude? 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 165 Whether from the fall or the fright, the Major mov'd off in a month. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 32/2 The man could not be brought here .. without imminent danger of expiring from fatigue. 1796 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 8 They spoke and acted from principle. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. iii, Remarkable from the neatness .. of its architecture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 232 That weak apostle who from fear denied the Master. 1851 *Illustr Lond. News* 11 Jan. 23 Nine children died from want of breast milk. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 264 The mighty fabric .. was beginning..to sink and crumble from its own enormous size and weight. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The firm had to suspend payment, not from any fault of their own, but from their connection with another firm. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The censure had been made injuriously and from motives of private malice. 1885 T. RALEIGH in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 151 A person suffering from senile dementia is not a lunatic.

b. indicating the ground of a judgement, belief, or the like.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 16 Fram hyra wæstmun ge hi underzytað. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 7 That the rain doth continually wash down earth from the mountains ..is manifest from the Lagune or flats about Venice. 1855 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 328 From your silence I fear the fact is so. 1891 M. R. HASELDEN in *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 From the language of the preamble you might perhaps fancy that [etc.]. 1894 *Solicitor's Jrnl.* XXXIX. 2/2 It is clear from these decisions that [etc.].

15. Used in certain of the above senses (esp. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10) with an adverb or a phrase (prep. + sb or pron.) as object. a. With obj. an adverb (of place or time), as *from above, afar*, etc. Also, more or less pleonastically, before *hence, thence, whence, henceforth*, etc.: see those words.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7505 (Trin.), I hadde no helpe but from aboue. *Ibid.* 16749 (Fairf.) From then [*Gött.* fra þan. *Trin.* fro þenne]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 105 Com late from bizonde. *a* 1553 PHILPOT *Exam.* (1842) 403 A destiny which from ever hath been, is, and shall be true. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 534 That the Plantation may spread into Generations, and not be euer peeced from without. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 169 They mined it near, they battered from afar. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 391 And from beneath was heard a wailing sound. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 116 The mingling notes came softened from below. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii, The breath of Winter comes from far away. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. vii, From of old, Doubt was but half a Magician.

b. Followed by a preposition indicating a static condition, as *from amidst, beneath*, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 25 Fram begeondan iordanen. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 49 Til that ȝe be clothid with vertu from an hiȝ. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 44 She culd 't from among the rest. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 16 The sacred well That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring. 1671 — *Samson* 1691 His fiery virtue roused From under ashes into sudden flame. 1667 SIR R. MORAY *Let.* 10 Dec. in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphtali. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 ₱ 4, I thought it better to remove a studious Countenance from among busy ones. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, That they might feast on fresh meat from on shore, as we did with their salt meat from on board. 1761 [see 5 b]. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 56 (1787) II. 197, I see my grandmother .. looking at me from under her spectacles. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, A body of horsemen.. dashed from amidst the trees.

c. Followed, more or less pleonastically, by a prep. of similar meaning, as *out, out of, forth, off*, where each prep. serves to strengthen or supplement the sense of the other.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. iii, His soul is fled from out his breast. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 5 [A principle] drawn from out of the very bowels of heaven and earth. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 138, I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggers of the world. 1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Losse* 51 Know ye not that God hath taken away your captaine from off your heads this day? 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 514 Knights unhorsed may rise from off the plain. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1813) I. xiv. 256 From out of the side of this bed leaped an animal. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* XXX, While he from forth the closet brought a heap [etc.]. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 150 Ready to engage with all comers on all subjects from out the stores of his accumulated knowledge.

† B. quasi-*adv.* = away. (Cf. FRO B.) Only in phr. *to and from* (= to and fro), *from and back*.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 The synner that gothe ofte to and from in his foule plesaunce. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 608 A sliding snake .. Gliding along the altar, from and back.

† C. quasi-*conj.* = from the time when. (Cf. FRO C. 1.) *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 850 From she was twelve yeer of age, She of hir love graunt him made. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1432 Euery gilt .. Done frome he passith the ȝeris of Innocens. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. Applic. Wks. (1637) 92 From morning to night, from wee rise till we goe to bed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvi. (1612) 282 From Elizabeth to Raigne, and I to liue begunne.

Frome, Fromenty: see FRUME, FRUMENTY.

Fromple, var. of FRUMPLE.

† **Fromshapen**, *ppl. a Obs.* Also 6 frameshapen. [f. FROM + SHAPEN; ? in imitation of L. *dēformātus*.] Deformed, misshapen.

1581 J. BELL tr. *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* II. 75 b, This extraordinarie Jurisdiction of the Pope, is a most..deformed frameshapen chaungelyng. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. § 4. 307 How from-shapen this philosophy is, which Aristotle bringeth in.

Fro·mward, *sb. dial.* Also frommard. [app. subst. use of next: see FROE.] = FROE.

1883 *Hants Gloss.*, *Fromward* or *Frommard*, a tool used in lath-rending or cleaving. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Frommard.*

† **Fro·mward,** *a., adv., prep. Obs.* Forms: 1 frǫmweard (*adj.*), 3 frommard, *south.* vrommard, 3–4 framward, 4–6 fromwarde, 3– fromward. [f. FROM + -WARD.]

A. *adj.* = Turned from or away. (See also B. 1 *attrib.*)

1. Departing, about to depart. (Only OE.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Ælc þara þe þas woruld ȝesælþa hæfþ oþer tweȝa oþþe he wat þæt he him fromweardе beo ðóðe he hit nat. *c* 1000 *Seafarer* 71 Adl oþþe yldo oþþe eczhete fægum fromweardum feorh oð ringeð.

2. Froward.

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 45 in *O. E. Misc.* 94 Þeo luue þat ne may her abyde..hit is fals and mereuh and frouh And fromward in vychon tide. 1576 PETERSON tr. *Della Casa's Galateo* 25, I call them Fromward people, which will in all things be ouertwart to other men.

B. *adv.*

1. In a direction which leads from, or is turned from, a given place or object.

a 1547 SURREY *Ps.* lv. 1 Give ear to my suit, Lord! fromward hide not thy face. 1552 HULOET s.v. *Becke*..Wyth a becke fromwarde or to warde. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 354 They from-ward turn. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4917/4 The forepart of his Mane longest, the one part being short, lies toward, the other fromward.

attrib. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 41 Who can unite again a Broken-bone, Whose parted ends, are set the fromward way.

2. Of time: Onward from a given date.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 197 And fro theus fromward, thei ben alle obeyssant to him.

3. *fig.* In a different or diverse way, contrarily.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Heo makieð frommard hore nest—sofie wiðuten, & þorni wiðinnen. *Ibid.* 248 Lo! nu, hu urommard beoð þe ontsule to ure Louerd!

C. *prep.*

1. In a direction which leads from or is turned from (an object), away from.

c 1205 LAY. 1899 Geomagog .. þudde Corineum frommard [1275 framward] his breoste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Þe hole half & te cwike dole drowen þet vuele blod ut frommard þe unhole. *c* 1300 *Beket* 886 And knistes that were ek with him al framward him drowe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Mountеynes ben..rered fromwarde þe erþe towarde þe heuen. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 50 b, All his steppes towarde and fromwarde the holy churche. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 93 To go wyth their feet the one against the other, and their heddes the one fromwarde the other. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcaaia* (1622) 127 As cheerefully going towards, as Pyrocles went frowardly fromward his death. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 23 When the Endeavour is fromward something, it is generally called Aversion. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 5194 Shooting it self forth into several points or stiriæ .. from ward its Center. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. xii. 221 The Feathers being placed fromward the Head toward the Tail.

b. with tmesis. *from . . ward.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Auersus*, *Auersis .. cornibus*, .. with the corners from the sunne warde. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 22/2 Sol .. makes vs heavie going from-vs-ward. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 13 The Ice had broken from the Ship-ward. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 29 To signifie that a Wall..doth not stand up right, but leans from-you-ward, when you stand before it.

2. Contrary to, different from.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Hercneð nu .. al an oðer speche, & frommard tisse vorme.

So **Fro·mwards** *adv.* and *prep.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 142 Gif hunta ȝebite mannan, sleah þry scearpan neah fromweardes. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 109 Those are also called to account that are met walking fromwards the Church. 1664 *Relat. Proc. at Hertford Assize* Aug. 7 With his face from-wards the place where they usually met. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 119 A pend or earnest strift fromwards. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. i. 316 Towards or fromwards the Zenith. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723 *Fromward* (West Eng.), land is ploughed 'framwards' when the horses are turning to the right. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 159 The carters .. saying 'toward' for anything near or leaning towards you, and 'vrammards' for the reverse.

† **Fro·ncle.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *froncle*, ad. L. *fūrunculus* FURUNCLE.] A furuncle or boil.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 53. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 26 b, A froncle is a lytle impostume ingendred of a gross bloud.

Frond (frǫnd), *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *frond-*, *frōns* leaf, applied by Linnæus in a specific sense, in contradistinction to *folium* leaf.]

1. *Bot.* The leaf-like organ formed by the union of stem and foliage in certain flowerless plants. Formerly (and still in loose popular language) applied also to the large compound leaves, e. g. of the palm, banana, etc.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Frondes* expresses leaves consisting of several other leaves and forming the whole plant.] 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 489 Our common species .. may be known by the frond or leaf being ovate. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 478 The lower larger fronds were digitated, or rather radiated. 1840 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Ferns* Introd. (1844) 31 The fronds of ferns are generally much divided. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 14 One or two fragments of stone with fronds of green sea-weed growing thereon. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* vi. 110 The broad fronds of the pine trees. 1877 — *Christ* liv. (1879) 661 Cutting fronds .. from the palm-trees, that lined the path. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 235 A frond differs from an ordinary leaf in usually bearing fructification.

attrib. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 112 One of the latter contains a frond-bud or imperfect germ.

2. *Zool.* A leaf-like expansion found in certain animal organisms.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 323 Small, foliaceous, fronds solitary. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 370 The fronds are mucilaginous when young.

Frond (frǫnd), *sb.*[2] *Surg.* [ad. F. *fronde* lit. 'sling'. The *Syd. Soc. Lex.* gives, as obsolete, a latinized form *frondium*.] (See quot.)

1848 CRAIG, *Frond* .. a bandage employed principally in wounds and diseases of the nose and chin, and more especially in cases of fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw.

Frond (frǫnd), *v. nonce wd.* [f. FROND *sb.*] *intr.* To wave with fronds.

1856 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* i, A massive wood .. crisping, fronding, feathering..here and there.

Frond, obs. form of FRIEND.

Frondage (frǫ·ndēdʒ). [f. FROND *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] The fronds (of a tree or plant) collectively. Sometimes improperly used as a synonym of foliage.

1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 21 Cedarn woods with shadowy frondage cool. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Hertha*, The tree many-rooted..With frondage red fruited. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 475 Jamaica, with its tree-ferns and flowerless frondage.

Frondaille, var. of FRUNDEL. *Obs.*

† **Fro·ndated,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *frondāt-us* leaved (f. *frond-*, *frōns* leaf) + -ED[1].] 'Leaved, having leaves' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

† **Fronda·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *frondātiōn-em*, f. *frond-*, *frōns* leaf.] (See quot.)

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxviii. 77 Lastly, Frondation or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprays, of such Trees.. is a kind of pruning.

‖ **Fronde** (frōnd). *Fr. Hist.* [F. *fronde* sling.] The name given to the party which rose in rebellion against Mazarin and the Court during the minority of Louis XIV; hence, a malcontent party; also, violent political opposition.

1798 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 206 The history of France during the periods of the League and the Fronde. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 493 Was there ever a mixed constitution without a *fronde*? 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* III. x. 136 A *fronde* was formed but they wanted a De Retz. 1889 *Athenæum* 20 Apr. 507/2 His chance came in the *fronde* against the Second Empire when its day was waning.

† **Fro·nded,** *ppl. a.*[1] [ad. L. *frondātus*: see FRONDATED.] Having leaves or foliage.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* i. 19 The Clustre of Diadems which begirt her high fronded forehead

Fronded (frǫ·ndėd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. FROND *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having fronds.

1882 WHITTIER *Eternal Goodness* 20, I know not where His islands lift Their fronded palms in air. 1883 W. WESTALL *Ralph Norbreck's Trust* III. xiv. 186 She was sitting..under the fronded roof of the mighty palms.

Frondent (frǫ·ndėnt), *a.* [ad. L. *frondent-em*, pr. pple. of *frondēre* to put forth leaves.] Full of fronds or leaves, leafy.

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *Owen's Epigr.* III. No. 118, I, Phœbus Tree, still frondent, flourishing. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frondent*, bringing forth Leaves. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vi, That broad frondent *Avenue de Versailles*. 1864 — *Fredk. Gt.* XI. i. (1865) IV. 12 A real Newspaper, frondent with genial leafy speculation. 1863 *Reader* 7 Nov. 537 The ..broad frondent banana-like leafage.

Frondesce (frǫnde·s). *v.* [ad. L. *frondescĕre* (see FRONDESCENT).] *intr.* To put forth leaves.

a 1816 STAUGHTON *Eulogy Dr. Rush* in Pickering *Vocab.* (1816) s.v., His powers began now to frondesce and blossom. [Hence 1846 in WORCESTER.]

Frondescence (frǫnde·sĕns). [ad. mod.L. *frondescentia*, f. L. *frondescent-em*: see next and -ENCE.] (*a*) The process or period of coming into leaf. (*b*) The conversion or development of other organs into leaves. (*c*) Fronds or leaves collectively.

[1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Frondescentia*, leafing season.. the time of the year when plants first unfold their leaves]. 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas., Frondescence* .. the precise time of the year and month in which each species of plant unfolds its leaves. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July LXXVII. 216 Nearly as bright are the masses of pomme-cannelle frondescence, the groves of lemon and orange.

Frondescent (frǫnde·sĕnt), *a.* [ad L. *frondescent-em*, pr. pple. of *frondescĕre*, freq. of *frondēre* to put forth leaves, f. *frond-*, *frōns* leaf.] Springing into leaf; expanding into fronds.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 435 Polypiferous masses sub-stony, with crustaceous or frondescent expansions. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 125 Frondescent or papillose appendages. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 411 A young frondescent life would show itself again.

Hence **Fronde·scently** *adv.*

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 125 Tentacles papillose or frondescently lobed.

‖ **Frondeur** (frŏndör). [F. *frondeur*, f. *fronde* (see FRONDE).]

1. *Fr. Hist.* A member of the Fronde.

1798 *Anecd. Dist. Persons* IV. 333 Would to Heaven that the late Frondeurs in that Country had been as harmless.

2. *transf.* A malcontent, an 'irreconcilable'.

1847 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 93 All Americans who return from Europe malcontent with their own country, we call Frondeurs. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Are the French, then, incurable frondeurs? incorrigible revolutionists, who must attack a Minister simply because he is 'in'?

Frondiferous (frŏndi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *frondifer* bearing leaves (f. *frond-*, FROND *sb.*[1]: see -(I)FEROUS).] Bearing leaves or fronds.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Miij, Ouershadowed with frondiferous boughes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frondiferous*, that beareth leaves or branches. 1825 HAMILTON *Handbk. Terms*, *Frondiferous* in Botany, bearing leaves. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondiferous*, leaf-bearing; applied to flowers which produce leaves. Also applied to plants, like ferns, which bear fronds.

Frondiform (frŏndifôrm), *a.* [f. L. *frond-*, FROND *sb.*[1] + -(I)FORM.] Having the shape of a frond.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Frondigerous (frŏndi·dʒĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *frond-*, FROND *sb.*[1] + -(I)GEROUS.] Bearing fronds.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Frondiparous (frŏndi·părəs), *a.* [f. L. *frond-*, FROND *sb.*[1] + *par-ĕre* to bring forth + -OUS.] Producing leaves instead of fruit.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frondiparous*, a monstrosity, consisting in the production of leaves instead of fruit. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondiparous*, leaf producing; applied to flowers which produce leaves.

Frondivorous (frŏndi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *frond-*, FROND *sb.*[1] + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on leaves.

1828 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 126 Graminivorous, frondivorous, carnivorous.

Frondlet (frŏ·ndlĕt). [f. FROND *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little frond.

1882 *Trnl. R. Dublin Soc.* Apr. 348 The first young frondlet was seen to be protruded from the nipple end of the sporangia. 1887 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* xxii. 213 Each frondlet..is separately symmetrical as well.

Frondose (frŏndō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *frondōs-us*, f. *frond-*, FROND *sb.*[1]] Covered with fronds; having the form or appearance of a frond. In early use, † Leafy, leaf-like.

1721–92 BAILEY, *Frondose*, leavy or full of leaves. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, A frondose stem; applied to Palms. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 493 Liverworts. Of these the herbage is commonly frondose. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 3987 (ed. 2) 648 The branches of frondose trees. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 260 Banana groves ..extended out in deep frondiose [*sic*] groves far into the Semliki Valley.

b. *Comb.*, **frondose-branched** *a.*, having flat branches spread horizontally like the fronds of a fern.

1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Brit.* § 3987 (ed. 2) 648 Resinous or frondose-branched trees.

Hence **Frondo·sely** *adv.*, **Frondo·seness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frondoseness*, leafiness. 1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 561/2 Thallus frondosely dilated.

† **Frondo·sity.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. Leafiness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frondosity*, leaviness, or aptness to bear leaves. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 330 In the frondosity of a pleasant meadow.

2. (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Frondosity*, a flourishing with green leaves, being just under the architrave.

† **Frondo·sous,** *a. Obs.*—° [badly f. L. *frondōs-us* (see FRONDOSE) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Frondosous*, full of leaues.

Frondous (frŏ·ndəs), *a.* [ad. L. *frondōs-us*; see FRONDOSE and -OUS.] Leafy (see quots.).

1828 WEBSTER (citing Milne) s.v., A frondous flower is one which is leafy, one which produces branches charged with both leaves and flowers. 1864 SIR K. JAMES *Tasso* XVI. xii, Among the frondous boughs 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Frondous*, having branches bearing both leaves and flowers. Also, a term applied to flowers parts of which develop into leafy structures.

Frondule (frŏ·ndiul). [dim. of FROND *sb.*[1]: see -ULE.] A small frond (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

‖ **Frons** (frŏnz). [Lat.] = FRONT *sb.* 1 c.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 290 Polyzonium Brandt. Two series of 3 small eyes in the frons.

Front (frŏnt), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 3–7 **frount**(e, **frunt**(e, 4 *Sc.* **froynt**(t, 4–6 **fronte**, 4, 6 **frownt**, (4 **frond**), 3– **front.** [a. OF. and Fr. *front*, ad. L. *front-em*, *frōns* the forehead.]

I. Forehead, face.

1. = FOREHEAD 1. Now only *poet.* or in highly rhetorical language.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 169/2176 Bote fram þe riȝt half of is frount. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1547 þe takine of]e cors to mak, one þar froynttis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 47 A sterre whit Amiddes in her front she [the hors] hadde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 405 þe calf is rede I undertake, With a white sterne in þe fron e 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. v. 71 Peple ther haue only but one eye, and that standeth right in the myddys of the fronte or forhede. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, On theyr heads a Saracoll of Crymson velvet, and before the front the bande, a silver socket set with long feathers. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 56 See what a grace was seated on his Brow, Hyperions curles, the front of Ioue himselfe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 496 The mark of fool set on his front! 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 513 Soon he rears Erect his tow'ring Front. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* A Portrait 13 Ye matron censors..Whose peering eye and wrinkled front declare, etc. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxxvii, And bore he..Such noble front, such waving hair? 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 227 Her nostrils dilated, and her front rose erect. 1884 W. ALLINGHAM *Blackberries* (1890) 88 Blear eyes, huge ears, and front of ape.

b. in fig. phrases, after Shakspere.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 80 The verie head, and front of my offending. *Ibid.* III. i. 52 (Qq.) To take the safest occasion by the front. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 15 This was the whole front of his offending 1878 MORLEY *Condorcet* 37 Placing social aims at the head and front of his life.

c. *rarely* used *techn.*, e.g. in *Entomology.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 483 The front of insects may be denominated the middle part of the face between the eyes.

2. By extension: The whole face. Cf. Fr. *front. Front to front* (arch.) = *face to face*: see FACE 2 d.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 Januarius is paynted wyth two frontes to shewe and to teche the begynnynge and ende of the yere. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 791 Nor hire nekke nor hire front vsed sho to bere vppright. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 84 Fy! feyndly front, far fowlar than ane fen. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 784 Jock Blunt, thrawin frunt! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 232 Front to Front, Bring thou this Fiend of Scotland and my selfe. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 82 Brazen Impudence..hath two fronts, its boasting one, and bold one: with the one they look back.. the other looketh forward. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* I. ix, They stand not front to front, but each doth view The others Tayl, pursu'd as they pursue. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 292 Antelopes..guarding their Fronts, scampering with their Heads to the Earth, to avoid the.. Enemy aloft. 1767 SIR W. JONES 7 *Fountains* Poems (1777) 50 Till thrice the sun his rising front has shown. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* II. 39 Those.. have the courage to treat it, front to front, in a manner corresponding to the enormity of the consequences [etc.]. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i. 28 For front to front in an hour we stood.

3. † a. The face as expressive of emotion or character; expression of countenance (*obs.*). b. Bearing or demeanour in confronting anything; degree of composure or confidence in the presence of danger, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. viii. 47 (Camb. MS.) Whan she[fortune] descouereth hir frownt and sheweth hir maneres. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 104 b, [Medea] commanded that her ladies..shold put on the fayr fronte in entencion to make feste solempne. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 17 That face..beares the selfe-same front. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 20 ₱ 3 A Fellow that is capable of shewing an impudent Front before a whole Congregation. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 347 Who, patient in adversity, still bear The firmest front. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Visiting Scene in Ayrshire* iv, Through the perils of chance.. May thy front be unalter'd. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi, The..unclouded front of an accomplished courtier. 1873–4 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. xxii. ix. 221 Kildare.. resolved to.. meet his accusers with a brazen front.

transf. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xiv. 309 The league, which had raised so bold a front against the government, had crumbled away. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 76 The limestone bastions..preserved a front of gloom and grandeur.

4. Effrontery, impudence. Cf. FACE 7, FOREHEAD 2. Now *rare.* So, † *man of front. To have the front*: to be sufficiently impudent.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 170, I.. wonder how any man, except one of the most hardened front, can [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 168 ₱ 3 Men of Front carry Things before 'em with little Opposition. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 5 With what Front the Absurdities charg'd on her could be broach'd in the World. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 293 None of the commissioners had the front to pronounce that [etc.].

II. Foremost part.

5. *Mil.* a. The foremost line or part of an army or battalion. Also, † a rank (*obs.*), and in words of command; e.g. *files to the front, right in front.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2584 In sexe semli bata les..al be fore in þe frond he ferde þan him-selue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1278 þan..ffrochit into þe frount & a fray made. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. x. 87 But alweyes kyng Lot helde hym in the formest frunte. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 250 Fronte, a French word, is the face or foreparte of a squadron or battell. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 8 Both our powers, with smiling Fronts encountring. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 6 The Rankes are called Frunts, because they stand formost..but in truth none can properly be called the Frunt, but the ranke which standeth formost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 105 Front to Front Presented stood in terrible array. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 378 As Legions in the Field their Front display. 1700 S. L. tr. *Pryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 61 Commanded Captain Jochem, who led the Blacks, to march in the Front. 1775 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 9 They ..began their march, with a very wide Front. 1838–43 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xliii. 141 The..Gaulish horse charged the Romans front to front. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 7 Fi es to the front. *Ibid.* 18 A column Left in front will bring its rear companies to the front. *Ibid.* 19 Open column, right in front—right about face.

b. Line of battle.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 569 The Ingliss men com on sadly..Richt in a frount vith a baner. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10869 And all fore to þe fight in a frunt hole. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 They used to terrifie the Barbarians, setting their Horses in a double front, so as they appeared headed both wayes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 78 If we aduance in a large Front..if in a narrow Front. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 563 Advanc't in view they stand, a horrid Front Of dreadful length. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4744/2 Our ..Army..marched..to Attack the Enemy in full Front. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 349 The Spartans..preserving an even and unbroken front. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/7 The troops marched past, the infantry in company fronts and the cavalry by half squadrons.

c. The foremost part of the ground occupied, or in wider sense, of the field of operations; the part next the enemy. Also, the foremost part of a position, as opposed to the *rear.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 440 Not onely the Front as heretofore, but the backside also..rendred unsafe. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 504 Belisarius protected his front with a deep trench. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VI. 367, I propose to move up the infantry of the army to the front again. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 320 One division..was sent to take the stockades in rear, while another..threatened them from the front. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* i. 6 To see him before his departure for the front next day. 1889 R. KIPLING *Willie Winkie* 72 British Regiments were wanted—badly wanted—at the Front.

fig. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 54 The present state of our artillery requires an advance to the front, to be in a line with the march of science.

d. The direction towards which the line faces when formed. *Change of front*: see CHANGE *v.* 9 b; in quot. *fig. To make front to*: to face in the direction of; in quot. *fig.*

1832 in *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 The whole will face, as accurately as possible, to their former front. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. (1072) 9 The improvised Municipals make front to this also. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 92 This change of front seems to be founded on the report of the Board of Education for Scotland. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/6 The eventuality of a war with two fronts—that is to say, with France and Russia—was foreseen.

e. *Front of fortification*: see quot. 1859.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 23 The outline above traced is called a Front of Fortification. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 261 A Front of Fortification consists of two half bastions, and a curtain.

6. *Arch.* 'Any side or face of a building, but more commonly used to denote the entrance side' (Gwilt); occas. *collect.* in *sing.*, and *pl.* = 'the four sides' (of a mansion). Also *back-*, *rear-front.*

1365 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 41 Non fecit clausuram tenementi sui de le front. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 9 He metide..the frount therof in two cubitis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/1 Frownt, or frunt of a churche, or oþer howsys. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 16 And the contrary fault of low distended Fronts, is as unseemly. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 A Building, which is 25 Feet, both in the Front and Reer Front. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 32 The fronts being of stone. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 144 The Town-house, an elegant structure, with a handsome front. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 150 Monastic cloisters with their dark length of front. *Ibid.* 166 One of the back-fronts of the old palace. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 355 The garden front was most inconveniently embowered..in forest trees. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The fronts of the mansion were decorated with statues by skilled sculptors.

7. *gen.* The part or side of an object which seems to look out or to be presented to the eye; the forepart of anything, the part to which one normally comes first. Opposed to *back*, *esp.* in objects that have only two sides. Cf. BACK *sb.* 3.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10814 In þe frunt of þat faire yle, Was a prouynse of prise. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 85 We found the fyrst front of this land to bee broader. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* I. (1586) 41 b, A lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheeles, and the Frunt armed with sharpe Syckles. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. viii. 47 Had he his hurts before? I, on the Front. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 5 The Front to the Sea is not large, but there are a great many Houses behind it built up the Side of the Mountain. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (Milman) V. 2 The southern basis presents a front of a thousand miles to the Indian Ocean. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 287 The opposite angles, edges, and planes, which are supposed to form the back of the engraved figure, are respectively similar to those which appear on its front. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 398 The sternum itself being so largely developed, as to cover almost the entire front of the body. 1893 F. W. MAITLAND *Mem. de Parl.* Introd. 92 The skin being thin, the writing on the front could be seen upon the back.

b. *transf.* With reference to time: The first period; the beginning. *poet.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii, Philomel in summer's front doth sing. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 28 More black than ashbuds in the front of March. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 237 A hawthorn in the front of June.

† c. = FRONTIER *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Sp. Masquerado* Wks. (Grosart) V. 256 When the Sarasens..had inuaded Germanie, and the frontes of France. 1593 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Dict.* P 2 b, *Les frontieres d'vn pais*, the frontiers of a countrey: the front or marches.

d. *Mining.* = FACE 20 a.

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 183 A Mine, which is 40 Varas, or Spanish Yards in Front. 1857 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 140 Let us now turn our attention to the 'face' or front of the working.

e. Land facing a road, river, the sea, etc.; a frontage.

1766 *Laws of N. Carolina* (1791) 234 The Water Fronts of the Lots herein before mentioned. 1769 *Bp. Wilton Inclos. Act* 2 Occupiers of ancient messuages, cottages, houses or fronts.

f. *Theatrical.* (See quots.)

1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 30 Mar. (1894) I. 174 There was fine work in the front, as they call the audience part of the house. 1894 *Evening News* 18 Oct. 2/6 Generally speaking,

the 'front of the house' means the audience; but among theatrical employés the 'front of the house' means everybody engaged to work before the curtain.

† 8. The first part or line of anything written or printed. *In the front*: at the head. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 435, I could not but in ye very front and beginning of my letter, use this. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xx. (ed. 7) 324 Six Columnes, every front or head whereof is noted with three great letters, D. M. S. signifying degrees, minutes, and seconds. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 94 A Catalogue of above three hundred Advisers, and his name in the Front. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 17 Thy Name..Shall in the front of every Page be shown.

† b. = FRONTISPIECE *sb.* 3 or 4. *Obs.*

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 128 If with distinctive eye and mind you look Upon the front, you see more than one book. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 147 Which the Reader may find in the Front of the Books they [the Prefaces] were designed for.

9. A fore part or piece having some particular use or function.

1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 152 The body of the wagon is about equally balanced over the axletree, the front resting upon the tongue. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 467 Pianoforte..in newly designed case with sliding front. *Ibid.* II. 526 Boots and shoes..with elastic fronts and sides.

† b. = FRONTAL *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 148 To the gyltyng of the frownt at the hye auter. 1539 *Peterboro' Invt.* in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 459 In the Rood Loft..one front of painted cloth. 1552–3 *Invt. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 66 One fronte for an alter of yelowe and grene satten.

c. A band or bands of false hair, or a set of false curls, worn by women over the forehead.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. iv, I undertook the modelling of one of their fronts, the more modern structure. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Mamma means her front! 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvii, The graces of her own hair had given way to a front. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 13/2 A.. black velvet band..to keep her auburn front..in its place.

d. That part of a man's shirt which covers the chest and is more or less displayed; a shirt-front; also, a 'dicky'; also, a similar article of silk, etc. serving as a cravat.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii, What a very few shirts there are, and what a many fronts. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 579 Gentlemen's fronts and stocks.

10. A position or place situated before something or towards a spectator; forward position or situation. Only in phrases with prefixed prep.

a. *In* (*the*) *front of* (prep. phr.): at a position before, in advance of, facing, or confronting; at the head of (troops). *In his, our,* etc. *front*: in front of or facing him, us, etc.

The article is now omitted, exc. in expressions like *in the* (*very*) *front of* (*danger* etc.) = 'in the position most exposed to', 'bearing the brunt of'.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 144, I saw..a pragmatical Portugal..in the front of 40 men marching to the Governor's. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 174 We..fir'd..at the Men in Arms in the front of the Church. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 143 Behind him there was a little wood and the walls of a convent; and in his front, the morass above mentioned, which was almost impassable. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 225 The standards were faced about, and formed in our fronts. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 256, I was particular to make my servants keep in front of me. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 144 Forcing a passage across the river in his front. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1 The proclamation was repeated..in front of the Royal Exchange.

fig. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poeme on Sir F. Vere* 172, I the front Of danger where he did his deedes advance. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* v. (1852) 124 Those holy..men.. in the front of severest obloquy, are now labouring in remotest lands. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 345 In the very front of danger. 1892 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 353/1 His majesty will speedily be in front of a new difficulty. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 9/2 The shares had nothing in front of them—no preference or debenture capital.

b. *In* († *the*) *front* (advb. phr.): in an advanced or forward position; on the side that meets the eye; in a position facing the spectator.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 380 With his whole forces, in front, [he] assailed. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 21 By comes a Christning, with the Reader and the Midwife strutting in the Front. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 133 The upper Story had the two Captains Cabins in Front. 1821 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 134 Determined .. to attack him [a bear] in front, I got upon the ice. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 76 These dirt hovels presented a bold contrast with the city behind, and the wealthy church in front. *Ibid.* 99 A kind of shawl [which] by being crossed in front, obscures the bosom. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ix. 129 The most injurious direction for light to come from is that directly in front. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 78 Setting an old press in front so as to conceal the door.

c. *To the front* (*of*): to a position in front (of).

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 235 Being removed to the front of a brisk fire, a strong ebullition commenced. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 150 Far to the front shoots Gyas..Gliding ahead on the water.

d. *To come to the front*: to become conspicuous, be revealed, emerge into publicity; to make oneself or itself manifest. So (*To be*) *to the front* = 'to the fore' (*rare*).

1871 *Archæol. Assoc. Jrnl.* Sept. 323 Another saint came to the front. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. ix. 132 When subjects came to the front on which his knowledge was great. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 184/2 At such a time his true boastful self would come to the front. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. vi. 231 Underneath in the hidden depths lurked other matters than those which came to the front. 1886 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 5/1 The year has gone, however, and the aged Emperor is still to the front.

11. *ellipt.* (quasi-*adj.* or *adv.*)

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 36 Suppose that same be 25 foot Front, and forty foot deep, it may be let for to be built, for forty shillings the foot Front. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 512 The Enemy..had beset them Front and Rear. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 8 The biggest of them [buildings] had not four yards Front. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 25 A little shed, open back and front. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 127 It's the key of my first-floor front.

† 12. [from the vb.] Encounter, onset; = AFFRONT *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxxxii. 760 The men of armes..at the first front ouerthrue many.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

13. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* = Of or pertaining to the front, situated in front. (The comb. of adj. + sb. is itself often used *attrib.*)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. 957 They had raunged their ships broad in a front-ranke. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. vii. 133 If your Shop stand in an eminent Street, the Front Rooms are commonly more Airy than the Back Rooms. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 145 P 2 She in a Front Box, he in the Pit next the Stage. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 106. 4/1 The Front side of a good House, is to be Left. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 57 P 3, I shall be next Saturday at the Play, in a Front Row. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* let. XXVIII. 80 The horn of a male moose, which had no front-antlers. 1832 *Prof. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 33 The leading front-rank man advances two horses' lengths. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 64 The front entrance is kept locked up. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 2 The small-pox, and the loss of some front teeth from an accident, impair his good looks. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 467 A front and side elevation of the Elizabethan pianoforte. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 275 A straight pinnacle of ice, the front edge of which was perfectly vertical. 1883 *Expositor* VI. 434 He [St. Peter] was naturally quick, mobile, a front-man. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 43 The front ditch party are extended at 5 feet apart.

14. In special comb. and phrases: **front bench**, the foremost bench on either side of the Houses of Lords and Commons, occupied by ministers and ex-ministers respectively; **front door**, the principal entrance-door of a house; **front driver** (see DRIVER 6 b); **front-fastening** *a.*, that fastens in front; **front-handed** *a.*, done with a forward movement of the hand; **front name** (*jocular* or *vulgar*), a Christian name; **front-stall**, an appendage to the bridle covering the horse's forehead; † **front-tickled** *a.* (? *nonce-wd.*), ? flattered; **front-ways, -wise** *advbs.*, in a position or direction facing to the front.

1891 *Daily News* 28 July 3/4 To have seen the motion carried on the strength of the two *Front Bench speeches. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/1 At the *front door. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 110 The front-door is on the street. 1871 *Figure Training* 88 A *front-fastening corset. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 74 He..made a quick *front-handed plunge in the direction from which the attack came. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 511 'What's your *front name?' asked Roy boldly. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 631 The KK. of the East had their horses set out therewith [cochlides]..in their *frontstals. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xii. 83 A barbed horse furnished with a frontstal. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, The front-stall of the bridle was a steel plate, with apertures for the eyes and nostrils. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ciii, But faire pretence leads on; and the Dull Heard *Front-tickled, yeild themselves into his hand. 1863 R. H. GRONOW *Remin* II. 46 The cocked hat he always wore, placed *frontways on his head, like that of the Emperor Napoleon. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. III. ii. (*Venom. Serpents*, It has..a mark of dark brown on the forehead, which, when viewed *frontwise, looks like a pair of spectacles. 1885 MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 612/1 Though the faces are nearly always represented in profile, the eyes are shown frontwise.

Front (frunt), *v.*[1] [ad. OF. *front-er* in same sense, f. *front* FRONT *sb.*; it may however in some uses be an independent formation on the Eng. sb.]

1. *intr.* To have the front in a specified direction; to face, look. Const. *on, to, towards, upon.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. li. 73 The french king..purueyed suffyciently for all the forteresses frontyng on Flanders. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 88 Tarent .. to which heunlye Lacinia fronteth. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 297 A countrey..fronts upon another Nation. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 143 Having a few small Rooms fronting outward. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* II. ii. 48 This room was erected ..fronting westward to the privy-garden. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden*, Philip's dwelling fronted on the street. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. iii. 134 The rooms fronted to Athol Street.

† b. *trans.* To set the front of (a building) in a specified direction. *Obs.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 105 Temples..should be so fronted, as that Travellers passing by might behold them. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 97 Mr. G. has erected a large elegant mansion, fronted towards the river.

2. *trans.* a. To have the front towards; to 'face', stand opposite to.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 122 Like a gate of steele, Fronting the Sunne. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 2 All the Houses..which fronted the Bishop's Palace. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. v, This enclosed place exactly fronted the foot of the bed. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 11 Fronting us, rose the summit of Mont Blanc. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 109 The perspective picture which fronts the title-page represents a cotton factory.

b. Of a building: To have its front on the side of (a street, etc.).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 Opposite to this, one [Gate] more stately fronts the High-street. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) I. 323 This alcove fronts the longest gravel-walk in the garden. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 90 The proprietor or proprietors of any buildings fronting any of the streets. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 166 The church..was to have fronted the Plaza.

3. To stand face to face with, meet face to face, look straight at, face, confront; *esp.* to face in defiance or hostility, present a bold front to, oppose. *lit.* and *fig.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Of Greeks thee first man with a gallant coompanye garded Fronted vs. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 660/1 He dare now to fronte princes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 59 Front her, boord her, woe her, assayle her. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* IV. iii, Amazed..at your..impudence, That dare thus front us. 1697 DRYDEN *Disc. Epic Poetry* D 4, When Æneas and Turnus stood fronting each other before the altar. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* IV. 65 Some fell upon the Rear, some fronted them directly. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 104 Here you fronted the ocean, looking at a sail. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* (1842) 98 Evil, once manfully fronted, ceases to be evil. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 222 Soldiers can be hired .. to front death in its worst form. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. i. 22 The brazen pride with which he fronted accusation and reproach.

b. said of things.

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 265 Would God such things .. never had fronted our native shores! 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 61 Those Warres Which fronted mine owne peace. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* II. iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 26, I am arm'd with innocence, And that dares front all danger. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 6 At length, the boat..fronted the broad waters of the Atlantic.

4. To set face to face *with*, confront *with*.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 351 The Cardinall had fronted him with one such false place out of Chrysostome. 1625 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 411 Which kinde of Persons, are..to be fronted, with some other, of the same Party, that may oppose them. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III xxi. 275 Fronting his patron and his prince with the stern unpalatable truth of God.

5. To adorn in front; to furnish with a front. (So in comb. *new-fronted.*) Also, to face (with some specified material); = FACE *v.* 13.

1635 DAVENANT *Prince d'Amour* Wks. (1673) 396 The Scæne was discovered with a Village consisting of Alehouses and Tobacco shops, each fronted with a red Lettice. 1742 W. COLE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 228 They have..new Fronted the east front. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 231 He new fronted his house in Piccadilly. 1772 J. G. W. DE BRAHM *Hist. Georgia* (1849) 45 The Savannah Bay is nearly fronted with contiguous Wharfs. 1782 COWPER *Let.* Wks. 1837 XV. 116 My green-house .. is fronted with myrtles, and lined with mats. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 31 The Presbyterian church..is fronted with two towers. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 87 The whole building was proposed to be fronted with stone.

† 6. To introduce (a tale, etc.) *with* (the mention of or reference to something); to preface. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 9 The wily Treacher.. coyned such a smooth tale vnto them both, fronting it with the Gammon of Bacon and the Cheese sent from their maides Father. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* v. 15 You .. haue fronted your Libell with this inscription. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 109 Hippocrates did wel to front his Axiomaticall Experiments .. with the grand Miscariages in the practice of Physitians. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 73 Solomon .. fronts his writings, in the beginning of the Proverbs, with most express gospel.

b. To place in front as a frontispiece. *Obs.*—[1]

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 305 Pindarus would haue in the beginning of a Treatise .. some glorious personage fronted.

7. To be or stand in front of, to serve as a front to.

1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* ii, I saw a stately frame..With hundreth pillours fronting faire the same. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 219 Yonder wals that pertly front your Towne ..Must kisse their owne feet. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* V, She came to the lawn which fronted the fabric. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XIV. (1879) 296 The coast..is fronted by many breakers. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. X. 3 A..mansion..fronted by a garden abounding with fruits and flowers. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 228/1 The damage done to the sea wall fronting Curry Marsh Farm.

8. Chiefly *Mil.* † a. *intr.* To march in the front or first rank. *Obs.*—[1]

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 42, I..front but in that File Where others tell steps with me.

b. To turn the front or face in a specified direction; = FACE *v.* 9 b. Also, as word of command.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 122 Upon this the third tronting to their flanckward squrr'd towards him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 He fronts to the left. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 5 Upon the word *Front*, if he has faced to the right, he fronts to the left.

c. To form a front or extended line.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When the battalion is marching by files..the word *front* is always practised to restore it to its natural situation in line. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 258 The Spanish troops..were remarkably polite, always fronting and saluting when I passed 1883 *Army Corps Orders* in *Standard* 22 Mar. 3/2 It will halt, front, and march past.

d. *To front about*: to turn round so as to face in another direction.

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 23 Mr. H. .. fronted about with an air of defiance.

e. *trans.* (causatively, from *Front!* as a word of command): To cause to form a front or line.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 74 He then *Halts, fronts!* it, and dresses and closes it to its pivot marker on the line. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 14 In the movement of Threes to a flank, the squadron should occupy but little more ground than when fronted. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 25 Each company in succession will be halted, and fronted.

† 9. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 559/1, I fronte up, as a woman dothe the heare of her heed with a fyllet. *Je effronte.* I wene you be bydden to some bridale to daye, you be so well fronted up.

10. *Sc.* and *dial.* (See quots.)

1808-18 JAMIESON, *To front*, applied to meat, when it swells in boiling. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Front*, of tender meat which swells in cooking; of meal which swells under boiling water; of the full feeling supervening after a hearty meal, etc.

† **Front,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 4–5 **frunt**, pa. t. **frunt.** [ad. OF. *fronter* to ill-treat.]

1. *trans.* To strike, kick, drive *back.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 187 þe freke hym frunt with his fot. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6923 He .. frunt hym in þe fase a full fel wond. *Ibid.* 8327 Polidamas .. ffaght with hom felly, frunt hom abacke.

2. *intr.* a. To rush, make a rush. b. To fall plump.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6887 þe freke, with a felle spere frunt vnto Ector. *Ibid.* 6890 He frunt of hys fol flat to þe ground.

Frontage (frʌ·ntédʒ). [f. FRONT *sb.* + -AGE.] Not in Johnson or Todd.

1. Land which abuts on a river or piece of water, or on a road. Also, the land between the front of a building and the road, etc.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 87 Frontage is where the grounds of any man do joyn with the brow or front thereof to the Sea, or to great or royal streams. 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 319/2 They have obliged proprietors of houses situated at a short distance from the road to purchase their frontage. 1831 *Drakard's Stamford News* 4 Feb. Advt. 1 Two Frontages with two cottages upon the same. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 One corner of the Thames Street frontage [of the Steelyard] was occupied by a wine-house. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Feb., The remainder of the establishment consisting chiefly of the river frontage, will then be sold in plots. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 15 May 16/1 It might be bought and sold in the market any day, like a Collins-street frontage.

2. Measurement of front-line, extent of front.

1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 18 July 3/7 The run has four miles frontage to the Yarra Yarra. 1863 HINCHLIFF *Trav. S. Amer.* 24 Shopkeepers in the best quarters pay enormous rents, but get very little frontage to display their goods. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Frontage*, the length or face of a wharf. 1873 GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* v. 66 The .. glacier .. shedding icebergs along its whole vast extent of frontage. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 20/4 The substantial old Family Mansion..extensive frontage of 35 ft.

3. The front face or part of a building. Also *collect.*

1861 *Times* 16 Aug., There is a breadth of roadway and a grandeur of frontage that would not disgrace the neighbourhood of Piccadilly. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxix. (1877) 669 The august capitals of Egypt and Syria, with their long columnar frontages, and marked horizontal lines of architecture. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 400 Savile was just finishing the fine frontage towards the meadows. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii, The frontage of the Château looked southward. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/3 A municipal law requires the frontages of Paris houses to be painted or scraped every six or seven years.

4. *Mil.* 'The ground troops of line occupy either on parade or in camp' (Voyle).

1893 *Times* 15 June 12/1 The battalion commander 'instructs the captains as to the frontage of their companies.'

5. The action of fronting in a certain direction; the fact of facing a certain way; exposure, outlook.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 183 The breeze is .. excluded by careless frontage. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 286 But it has no wide and open frontage to the sun. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., We had changed front left back to meet his flank attack; now we had still to maintain that frontage.

¶ An alleged sense 'part of a woman's head-dress', given in some Dicts., is based on a blundered version of a passage of Addison: see quot. 1711, s.v. FONTANGE.

6. *attrib.*, as *frontage-foot, -owner, -rate, -system*; **frontage-claim**, a portion of land of a definite measurement in front, but of indefinite length towards the rear.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 Frontage-claim—A claim, the lateral boundaries of which are not fixed until the lead has been traced through it. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xli. (1878) 325 We would cover every frontage foot with gold. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 843 The small affair of a frontage rate. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* viii. 81 The frontage system..was considered..to afford a highly needful guarantee for capital invested in mining enterprise. 1896 *Star* 15 Dec. 2/6 Charging the frontage owners 9*s.* in the pound.

Frontager (frʌ·ntédʒəɹ). [f. FRONTAGE + -ER[1].]

1. An owner of land or property adjoining: a. the sea-shore.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 25 The Frontagers have claimed those grounds so left, by a pretended Custome of Frontagers. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec., The free use and enjoyment of the sea-shore..giving to the frontager .. such a title as may not be inconsistent with those rights. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 570 The liability of a frontager to repair a sea-wall..can only be ascertained by usage.

b. a roadway.

1739 *Bewholm Inclos. Act* 6 Messuagers, cottagers and frontagers. 1880 LD. THESIGER in *Law Rep.* Exch. Div. V. 206 Several frontagers called upon to pay the expenses of paving a street. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 559/2 Mr. Forbes would willingly carry a new line along the proposed route..with the permission of the frontagers and owners.

2. One who lives on a frontier. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1893 S. L. POOLE *Auranzeb* vi. 115 Mir Junda's disastrous campaign in Assam was typical of many attempts to subdue the North-east frontagers of India.

Frontal (frʌ·ntăl), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **fro(u)ntel**(l, 5–6 **fruntall**(e, -telle, 6–7 **frontall**, 6–8 **frontale**,(6 **frontayle**),7–**frontal.** [ME. *frountel*, a. OF. *frontel*:—late L. *frontāle*, f. *front-*, *frōns*: see FRONT *sb.* and -AL. OF. had also the form *frontal* (still preserved in some senses); in mod.F., by confusion of suffixes, *frontail* and *fronteau* (cf. med.L. *frontellum* in *Fromp. Parv.*) are used in various specific applications of the general sense.]

† 1. Something applied to the forehead. *Obs.*

a. A band or ornament worn on the forehead.

c 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 The bout and the barbet wyth frountel shule feȝe. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 585/2 *Frontale*, a frontell. 1552 HULOET, Frontayle for a womans head, some call it a fruntlet. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 416 His brother foorthwith tooke the roiall frontall called a diademe, and did it about his owne head. 1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 52 Look how much difference there is between .. the frontal of the high priest and the bells of the horses.

b. A piece of defensive armour for a horse's head; =*front-stall.* (Cf. Fr. *frontail, fronteau.*)

1587 UNDERDOWN tr. *Heliodorus* IX. 126 They arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and couer his head with frontals of steele.

c. *Med.* A medicament applied to the forehead to cure headache. (Cf. Fr. *frontal, frontcau.*)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 75 It cureth the head-ach, if it be applied as a frontall to the forehead and temples. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 172 A Frontal with Mastic. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 154/1 The frontal prescribed by Fathom was applied.

d. A knotted cord, wound tightly round the forehead as a means of torture. (Cf. Fr. *frontal.*)

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 48 To make your brains fly out of your heads with a frontal of cord.

2. A movable covering for the front of an altar, generally of embroidered cloth, silk, etc., but sometimes of metal.

1381 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 233 An altar-cloth, with a frontel, for the great feast-days. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 336 I. 489 Item, j. auter clothe, withe a frontell of white damaske. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 394 The goldin and silkin claithis .. war distributc amang the abbays of Scotland to be vestamentis and frontallis to thair altaris. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 49 A girdell a fruntall and 3 albes. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 305 The frontal, or coloured altar-cloth, should hang separately from the altar. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 268 Frontals may be..formed of gold and silver plates.

† b. ? A hanging for the front of a bed. *Obs.*

1539 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 47 Rufis of beddis.—Item ..thre curtingis..with ane frontale. 1542 *Ibid.* 98 The nether frontale of the samyne bed.

c. A decorated front for a tomb.

1881 *Academy* 5 Mar. 177/3 The whole frontal is enriched in a..somewhat tawdry manner by numerous false gems.

3. The façade of a building.

1784 HENLEY *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 136 *note*, We are told of a strange fortress..whose frontal presented the following inscription. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, Vast hotels, with their gloomy frontals, and magnificent contempt of comfort. 1893 M. E. FRANCIS *N. C. Village* 202 Not a very imposing building..with its low frontal and irregular architecture.

† 4. *Arch.* (See quot. 1730–6.) *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 36 It hath foure windowes with frontals and galleries. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Frontal*, a little fronton or pediment sometimes placed over a little door or window.

† 5. =FRONTIER *sb.* 3 (where see quot. 1412–20).

Frontal (frʌ·ntăl; in sense 2 often frʌ·ntăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *frontālis*, f. *front-*, *frōns*: see FRONT and -AL. Cf. Fr. *frontal* adj.]

1. Of or pertaining to the forehead, or to the corresponding part in the lower animals. Frequent in anatomical applications, as *frontal artery, bone, sinus, vein*, etc. *Frontal tonsure*: see quot. 1894.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein, Frontal-vein*, the forehead vein, a third branch of the outward throat vein, whence, mounting by the bottom of the nether jaw, it comes into the lips and nose, and thence ascends by the inside of the eye to the middle of the fore-head. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 87 The frontal Bone serves to contain, defend and sustain the anterior Lobes of the Brain. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 6 The true Frontal Muscle arises fleshy from the Process of the *Os Frontis.* 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlv. 258 He conjectures the seat of this sense [smell] to reside in certain frontal organs. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 2 The frontal artery, a branch .. of the ophthalmic. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ii. 16 The front of the brain..is known as the Frontal Lobe. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 41 The tonsure was made by shaving off all the hair in front of a line drawn from ear to ear, and is called the frontal tonsure.

2. Of or pertaining to the forepart or foremost edge. *Frontal hammer*: see quot. 1881.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 217 From the summit descended by a glissade to the frontal portion of the cavern. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 300 The frontal or terminal moraine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Frontal hammer* or *Frontal helve*, a forge-hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a 'tongue' immediately in front of the hammer-head.

b. Of an attack, etc.: Directed against or delivered upon the front.

1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 63 A magazine exposed to frontal fire only. 1886 N. L. WALFORD *Parl. Gen. Civ. War* 43 With the aid of a frontal attack by the infantry.

3. quasi-*sb.* =*frontal bone.*

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 193 The frontals ..rest by descending lateral plates, representing connate orbitosphenoids. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 218 The frontal, forming the forehead, as well as the superior-anterior part of the face. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* II. iv, This was, indeed, a horse of great power..and such a head! the ear, the frontal, the nostril?

† **Fro·ntal,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. FRONTAL *sb.*] *trans.* To be a frontal or prelude to; to precede.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 177 Serving in this place to frontal a Vindication of the honour of Scotland.

† **Fro·ntary.** *Obs.* [f. FRONT *sb.* + -ARY[1].] = FRONTAL *sb.* I c.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 27, I haue appointed..in what order that your frontary should bee applied to your forehed to cause you to sleape quietly.

Frontate (frʌ·ntē|t), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *frontāt-us*, f. *front-*, *frōns*: see FRONT and -ATE[2].] = next.

1855 in OGILVIE Suppl.

† **Fro·ntated,** *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] (See quot.)

1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* 161 *Frontated*, in Botany expresses the Leaf of a Flower growing broader and broader, and at last..terminating in a right Line.

Frontayle, -el(l, obs. forms of FRONTAL.

Fronted (frʌ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRONT *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or having a front; formed with a front. With qualifying adverb: Having a front or countenance with a specified expression.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess., Impudent Censurer* (1857) 133 Hee is so fronted with striving to discountenance knowlege, by the contempt of it, as you would think him borne to insolence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 532 Part curb thir fierie Steeds, or shun the Goal With rapid wheels, or fronted Brigads form. 1873 A. DOBSON *Vignettes in Rhyme, Sundial* xii, So kindly fronted that you marvelled how The frequent sword-hilt had so frayed his glove.

Fronter, var. of THRUNTER *Sc.* (=a ewe in her fourth year).

Frontier (frʌ·n-, frʌ·ntiəɹ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 **frounter**(e, -teere, -tier, -tor, **fron-**, **frowntere**, 5–6 **frontyer**, 5–7 **fronter**, 6 **frontour**, 6–7 **frontire**, 6– **frontier.** Also **FRONTURE** (*obs.*). [a. OF. *frontier* masc., *frontiere* fem. (mod.Fr. *frontière*), f. *front* FRONT *sb.* Cf. Pr. *fronteira* forehead, It. *frontiera*, Sp. *frontera*, Pg. *fronteira* frontier.]

A. *sb.*

† 1. The front side; the forepart. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 16 Att ffrountor of thees welles clere, Ther whas a scripture commendyng ther lycour. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 107 The fronter of which Ward in the entering is exceeding stronge with Toures and Portecoleces. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 116 The forefrontes or frontiers of the ii corners [of the haven] ..be very..daungerous.

† b. The side that fronts in a specified direction. *Obs.*[−1]

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 95 The principal wife placeth her court on the West frontier.

† c. The forehead. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 67 Their bolstred heir..standeth crested round about their frontiers.

† 2. = FRONTLET 4. *Obs.*

1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 182 Item syx alter towelles of lynnen cloth the first with a frounter pailed read white and black..the 5th with a frountier of burde Alisander.

† 3. The front line or foremost part of an army. Hence 'attack, resistance' in phr. *to make frontier* (tr. OF. *faire frontière*). *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2898 Frykis one the frowntere welle a fyve hundreth. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix (1555) In the frounter [1513 frountell] many manly man With sharpe speres first together ran. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclv. 378 He sent them into Poicters to kepe the citie, and to make fronter there agaynst the frenchemen.

4. *sing.* and *pl.* The part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the marches; the border or extremity conterminous with that of another.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 To kepe the frounters of the reame fro perille of enemyes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxii. 215 The fronteres of Caleys. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 48 On y^e^ east partes and frontours of this his realm. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 171 Vpon another frontire lie the Spaniards. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xx. 157 After the two daies we drew neer unto the Heathens Frontiers. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 8 A Country Church upon the Frontiers of Cornwall. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 226 It might be dangerous to weaken the defence of the frontier. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* I. 64 He..received an order to join the army on the frontiers. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 84 He found a difficulty in defending his frontier towards Persia.

transf. and *fig* 1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 39 Those Churches which are seated nearer upon the Frontire of Popery. 1738 *Tom King's, or Humours Cov. Garden* 3 A spacious Plain..Whose large Frontiers with Pallisados

bound From Trivia's Filth inshrines the hallow'd Ground. 1768 W. WILKIE *Rake & Hermit* 65 Faith in the utmost frontier stands. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxvii. 350 Along this portion of their frontier, the Upper Silurian Rocks [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 150 A few seditious persons..had gone very near to the frontier of treason. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 391 Even in this more general study of mankind, the frontiers of language and race ought never to disappear.

b. *U.S.* 'That part of a country which forms the border of its settled or inhabited regions: as (before the settlement of the Pacific coast), the western frontier of the United States' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 8 'Tis wonderful how soon a piano gets into a log-hut on the frontier.

† 5. A fortress on the frontier; a frontier town.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Q¹. 2) IV. iv. 16 Goes it against the maine of Poland, sir, Or for some frontire? 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 22 Gorcum, a very strong and considerable frontier. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* 1840) 222 It [Baldivia] was a fortification and a frontier. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Georg.* I. 721 [Natchitoches in Louisiana] was a frontier on the Spanish settlements.

† b. A barrier against attack. *Obs.*

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 1 A Forte not placed where it were needefull, might skantly be accompted for frontier. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv. 105 This Province..which is a Frontier against those Heathens. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 122 His Navies do carry a moveable Frontire to all the habitable world. 1690 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* (1715) 133 Three Hundred Firelocks, as a Frontier, to intercept the English Soldiers.

† c. A settler on the frontier; a frontier-man.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 51 The Frontiers discerning Indians in..the Swamp, fired immediately upon them.

B. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the frontier of a country; situated on the frontier, bordering. Const. *to.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxiii. 135 The erle..departed his people into dyuers garysons, to kepe fronter warre. 1530 PALSGR. 34 The dyuersite of pronuncyacion of the other frontier countreys. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 43 Diuers frontier Cities and Castles. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* III. 87 A desert which is frontire betweene Guinea and Senega. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 240 Held their way towards Bayonne, a city frontier to Spain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 466 Dreaded through..Gaza's frontier bounds. 1701 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 20 Leaving that most ffronter part..Denuded of..Defence. 1756 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 360 The intent of sending men hither was to protect the frontier inhabitants. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. xiv. 209 If you come a foot nigher, you shall have frontier punishment. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxiii. 281 A few of the frontier castles had fallen into his hands.

† 2. Fronting; opposite. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 106 With readie minds.. they breake through the frontier bankes over-against them.

Frontier (frʌ·n-, frʌ·ntiəɹ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To be a frontier, or as a frontier; to border *on* or *upon*. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 15 The countrey called Suet.. frontering vpon the countrie of the Damascenes. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 166 As far Westward as the River Tibiscus, where it frontiered on the Jazyges Metanastæ.

2. *trans.* a. To look upon the frontier, boundary, or coast of; to face; now *rare*. † b. To stand in front of; to bar, oppose. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 270 They saw the armie so hardie, as to incampe in that valley which was frontired with troublesome mountaines, and in the midst of the enemies countrey. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 32 Being that part of the country a frontering the sea. 1589 IVE *Fortif.* 29 So small Forts may well serue to hinder the courses of a small number, but not to frontier a forcible enemie. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 621/2 Now that it is noe more a border, nor frontyerd with enemyes. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* 1859) 227 The bridge that, bounding Life's domain, frontiers the wold of death.

Hence † **Fro·ntiering** *ppl. a.*, occupying the frontier or border; neighbouring.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 His Lordship..repared the breaches of the castle, and placed such a garrison in the same as might anoy the fronteringe rebells.

Fro·ntierism. *rare*—¹. [See -ISM.] A mode of expression current on the (U.S.) frontier.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 383/1 A shallow 'cooley' (frontierism for gully) that led down through the bluff.

Fro·ntierman, fro·ntiersman. Chiefly *U.S.* [f. FRONTIER *sb.* + MAN; for the second form cf. *draughtsman, tradesman*.] One who lives on the frontier of a country, or on the outlying districts of civilization.

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 209 Somewhat in the manner of our frontier men's leggins. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* 116 There seems to prevail a rage amongst the frontiers-men, for emigration to that quarter. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xx. 142 They were all, or nearly all, natives of the Mexican border, frontier-men. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 22 The whites they had seen were mostly rude Canadian frontiersmen. 1883 B. MITFORD *Zulu Country* iii. 45 A burly frontiersman..strides along in all the glory of wideawake and corduroy.

Frontignac (frɒntinyæ·k), *sb.* Often *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Forms 7–9 **frontiniac(k, (7 frantiniak, -ick, frontineacke)**, 8 **frontigniac**, 8– **frontignac.** [erroneous form of next; the substitution of *-ac* for *-an* is perh. due to a reminiscence of the many southern Fr. names in *-ignac*.]

1. A muscat wine made at Frontignan, in the department of Hérault, France.

1629 WELDON in Chambers *Life Jas. I* (1830) II. v. 148 His drinks .. were frontiniac, canary, high country wine. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* v. i, Nothing could please your haughty Pallat but The Muskatelli, and Frantiniak Grape! 1670 W. HUGHES *Compl. Vineyard* (1683) 73 Frantinick is a very pretty pleasant Wine. 1765 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 221 Those long vials, in which Frontiniac wine is usually kept. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 377 The Coniac-brandy, Claret and Frontiniac were excellent.

2. The grape from which this is made.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 55 Mistresse and Woman differ no otherwise than Frontiniack and ordinary Grapes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Exposition*, Muscats (the grapes they call Frontiniacks. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778 363 The Frontiniac grape is the best.

† **Frontignan.** *Obs.* = prec.

1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 36 Frontignan excellent for a glass or two. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 78 French plants of burgundy, muscade, and frontignan have likewise been tried.

Fronting (frʌ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRONT *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. FRONT in various senses.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 212 In some desperate cases, fantasie is froward, and wil bide no fronting. 1659 TORRIANO, *Facciata* .. any fronting or facing. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 183 The fronting every two hundred yards is prescribed to prevent the breaking or falling into file of the line. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 86 The halting and fronting of each line may..be regulated. 1883–4 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible-Work* II. 65 This bold fronting of danger for the preaching of Christ. 1895 *Daily News* 1 June 5/6 It was .. determined to achieve the new fronting without disturbing it [the Dutch cannon ball].

2 *concr.* A superficial coat or layer; a facing.

1886 *Athenæum* 22 May 686/3 The bath..reaching to the marble semicircular fronting of the western mosaic. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/5 The..town has everywhere a thin fronting of sparkling white.

Fronting (frʌ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FRONT *v.* + -ING ².] That fronts (in senses of the vb.).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 66 Oh, with what Wings shall his Affections flye Towards fronting Perill, and oppos'd Decay? *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 82 They made supernal Waves asunder start, And into fronting liquid Bastions part. 1797 COLERIDGE *This Lime-Tree Bower, etc.* 54 Those fronting elms. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 192 Their military [infantry] is formed in a long .. lane of two fronting ranks. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* 68 She, with level fronting eyelids. 1846 LD. HOUGHTON *Men of Old* iv, Content, as men-at-arms, to cope Each with his fronting foe.

Hence **Frontingly** *adv.*

1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI. 128 Hostile armies..On dimly tent-ed fields, stand frontingly.

† **Fro·ntish,** *a. Obs. rare.*—¹ [f. FRONT *a.* + -ISH.] Only in *frontish-door* = *front-door*.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 128 Frontish doors in great Buildings, with their Ornaments, as Pilasters, etc.

Frontispiece (frʌ·ntispīs), *sb.* Forms: 7 **frontispice, -peece, (frontespice, frontice-piece, frontispeice)**, 6– **frontispiece.** [a. Fr. *frontispice*, ad. med.L. *frontispicium* lit. 'looking at the forehead', metoposcopy, hence physiognomy, countenance, face or façade of a building, f. L. *front(i)-* (see FRONT *sb.*) + *spicium*, f. early Lat. *specĕre* to look. In English the spelling was very early assimilated to that of *piece*.]

1. The principal face or front of a building; 'but the term is more usually applied to the decorated entrance of a building' (Gwilt).

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. ii. 62 But if thou chance cast vp thy wondring eyes, Thou shalt descerne vpon the Frontispice, ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΕΙΣΙΤΩ grauen vp on hye. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 8 An indiscreet builder, who preferreth the care of his frontispice before the maine foundation. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 45 The French King gives 10000 Livres for the Frontis-peice. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 440 The ornaments of the architecture, and the relievo in the frontis-piece, are after the chinese and japan manner. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II lvi. 302 The temple .. was of white marble. On the frontispiece was the..chariot of the Sun. 1855 FERGUSSON *Handbk. Arch.* II. 772 As a frontispiece .. it [the three-gabled front of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is not without considerable appropriateness and even beauty. 1874 SYMONDS *Italy & Greece* 102 The façade [of the Cathedral of Orvieto] is a triumph of decorative art. It is strictly what Fergusson has styled a 'frontispiece'; for it bears no relation whatever to the construction of the building.

transf. and *fig.* 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* i. 1664) 3 He had his celestial sentence..engraven on the frontispeece of his Heart. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Appleton House* 23 A stately frontispiece of poor Adorns without the open door. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 20 Who is it has inform'd us, that a rational Soul can inhabit no Tenement, unless it has just such a sort of Frontispiece. 1728 GLOVER *On Sir Isaac Newton* 207 The ev'ning on the frontispiece of heav'n His mantle spreads with many colours gay.

† b. The summit of a building. *Obs.* [So sometimes med. L. *frontispicium*.]

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. XXIII. 368 The image of Jupiter.. in the lanterne or frontispice [L. *culmine*] of the Capitoll.

2. The pediment over a door, gate, etc. Also, a sculptured or engraved panel.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 580 The very frontispeece and maine little-tree which lay ouer the jambes or cheekes of the great dore of the said temple. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 41 Upon the upright of the Upper Counter, standeth Victory, in the middle of a Frontispiece. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 506 A Kingly Palace Gate, With Frontispice of Diamond and Gold Embellisht. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 168 The great Dome is a magnificent Building, but the Frontispiece to the great Gate is not yet made. 1819 SHELLEY *To Peacock* 25 Feb., Columns..supporting a perfect architrave, and two shattered frontispieces. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 109. 76 An Ionic portico on the outside, and on each side a Doric frontispiece.

fig. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 2 When God himselfe setteth these duties in the frontispice or top of both the Tables of the Decalogue.

† 3. The first page of a book or pamphlet, or what is printed on it; the title page including illustrations and table of contents; hence, an introduction or preface. *Obs.*

1607 R. C. tr. *H. Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded., I could see none .. fitter to be placed in the Frontispice of this worke .. then your two Lordships. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 226 In the Frontispice of Ina's laws, he saith he made them with the assent and help of his Bishops. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., Hee figures the whole people of Rome, in the person of a Man (as the frontispice sheweth). 1646 BURGESS in *Presbyt. Rev.* (1887) 317 This speech..a scoffing Remonstrant takes, and sets it forth odiously in the Frontispice of his Book. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. § 1 A Declaration (which he caused to be printed, and, in the Frontispiece, recommended to the consideration of all his loving Subjects). 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1 Your prefixing Greek Motto's to the Frontispiece of your late Papers. 1721 BAILEY, *Frontispiece*..the Title or first Page of a Book done in Picture.

fig. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 409 His face was the frontispice of his mind; he knew not how to dissemble a thought. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. v. 57 Godly sorrow is but the frontispiece or title page. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. 12 Nature..never meant a serene and clear forehead should be the frontispiece to a cloudy tempestuous heart. 1704 S. WESLEY *Def. Let. conc. Educ. Dissenters* 23 Stephen Marshall, the very Frontispiece of Smectimnuus.

4. An illustration facing the title-page of a book or division of a book. (The current sense.)

The 'Frontis-piece' of the first quot. faces the title-page.

1682 *Lithgow's Trav.* III. 120 And lo in the Frontis-piece is my Effigies affixed with my Turkish habit..even as I travelled. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 28 May, I grudge six shillings for Herveys Meditations..but I want to see the frontispieces. 1753 GRAY *Lett.* Poems (1775) 225 If I had received such a book, with such a frontispiece..it would have given me a palsy. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 368 The engraving which forms the frontispiece to this volume .. is illustrative of this accident. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 One of them appears in the Frontispiece which is taken from Seymour's 'Compleat Gamester'.

fig. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* I. ii, In a word, a thing made up of so many several parishes, that you'd have taken him at first sight for a frontispiece of the resurrection.

5. The front piece or forepart of anything.

a. The face or forehead. Chiefly *jocular*.

a 1625 *Grobian's Nuptialls, MS. Bodl.* 30, lf. 17 a, That fayre frontispeece of yours. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. i. 26 It were a pity that..so beautiful a frontispiece should cover a mind destitute of internal grace. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. iv. 120 A smart little father, with a bit of toupet on his frontispiece. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 233 Hammering his frontispiece to the appearance of a pudding-stone. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* XCV, No face-shape, beast or bird..but some one had preferred From out its frontispiece.. To make the vizard whence himself should view the world.

† b. In a theatre: The front scenery; also, the forepart of the stage. *Obs.*

1651 J. WILSON *Astræa* A viij, The Shepherdess avanceth to the Frontispiece of the Scene. 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, The curtain rises, and discovers a new frontis-piece, joined to the great pilasters.

Frontispiece (frʌntispīs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To furnish *with* as a FRONTISPIECE (senses 3, 4), put a frontispiece to. b. To represent on the frontispiece. c. To put as a frontispiece.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 12 Those two Clementin Epistles .. wherewith .. Cotelerius frontispiec'd his Collection of Apostolick Remains. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 297 His insolent Sermon, Sawcily frontispiec'd, *Non-Resistance without Priestcraft*, &c. *c* 1821 BYRON in Dowden *Shelley* (1887) II. 364, I have advised him to frontispiece his book with his own head, Capo di Traditore, the head of a traitor. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 201 [He] is frontispieced most abominably, in a sort of caricature of the Freischutz. 1836 *Ibid.* XIII. 34 Poole's Sketches .. are frontispieced with an engraving. 1894 *Speaker* 19 May 560/2 Let him frontispiece a good map.

Hence **Fro·ntispiecer,** one who supplies a frontispiece.

1828 LAMB *Let. to Barton* 5 Dec., I esteem thy verses .. honour thy frontispicer, and..reverence thy dedicatee.

Frontisterion, -um: see PHRONTISTERION.

Frontless (frʌ·ntlĕs), *a.* Also 7 **frontles**(se. [f. FRONT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no front.

1. *fig.* Unblushing, shameless, audacious, daring; = FOREHEADLESS *a.* Now *rare*.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. v, The most prodigious, and most frontlesse piece Of solid impudence. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 425 Command to towns of their nativity These frontless wooers. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 10 The whelps of that Roman litter have thus cast frontless imputations upon them. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 99 As if the author had impos'd upon them the most frontless absurdity. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 10 Sept. an. 1773 The duchess had not superior parts, but was a bold frontless woman. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 464 We have .. editors frontless enough to advocate them. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 79 The repulsiveness of a republic..with its frontless love of money. 1886 SWINBURNE *Miscell.* 297 A brainless and frontless trafficker in scandal.

2. Of a house: That has had its front destroyed.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 12/1 Diano Marina is a wreck ..The passengers in the trains look into frontless houses.

Hence **Fro·ntlessly** *adv.*, **Fro·ntlessness.**

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* 143 The worse depraving the

better; and that frontlessly. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Ruffian* 83 Hee will intrude most frontlesly into any company. 1698 R. FERGUSSON *Ecclesiastick* 5 Without a strange frontlessness, they can neither deny [etc.]. 1709 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 370, I cannot persuade myself that any man will be so frontlessly base.

Frontlet (frʌ·ntlĕt). Forms: 5–6 **frontlett**(e, (6 **frountlett**, 7 **frontilet**), 6– **frontlet**. [a. OF. *frontelet*, dim. of *frontel, fronteau* FRONTAL *sb.*: see -LET.]

1. Something worn on the forehead.

a. An ornament or band; also, a bandage worn at night to prevent or remove wrinkles.

1478 in *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 289 Frontlettes of blak velvet. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 68 A frontlet of golde for the Quene. *c* 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* B j b, And they be masked in many nettes As frontlettes, fillettes, partlettes, & braceletes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 They weare also frontlets of feathers: in their eares they weare bones. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 206 Holinesse to the Lord is found written.. upon the high Priests frontlet. *a* 1717 PARNELL *To an Old Beauty* 2 To please our youthful sight You sleep in cream and frontlets all the night. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 255 The Centaurs..wearing frontlets of brass on their foreheads. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 260 That Dame of haughty air.. wears a frontlet edged with gold. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Ex.* xiii. 9 The fillet or frontlet encircles the head.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 208 How now Daughter? what makes that Frontlet on? You are too much of late i'th'frowne. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIII. 469 As when we loosed Her radiant frontlet from the brows of Troy. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1396 To bind on the brows of thy godhead a frontlet of night.

b. In *Exod.* xiii. 16, *Deut.* vi. 8, or phrases referring thereto: = PHYLACTERY.

1578 BIBLE (Genev.) *Exod.* xiii. 16 It shalbe as a token upon thine hande, and as frontlets betwene thine eyes. 1670 L. STUCLEY *Gossip-Glass* xl. 481 Let it be as Frontlets between thine eyes day and night. 1732 SWIFT *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 674 His [Clarendon's] books had frontlets of Scripture to recommend and sanctify all their venom. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton* Ess. (1854) 27 That sublime treatise which every statesman should wear as a sign upon his hand and as frontlets between his eyes.

†**c.** A cloth or bandage containing some medicament; also, the medicament itself. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xii. 57 To cause them to sleepe .. it is good to make a frontlet with the seede of poppie, [etc.]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 401 To put them all together into a Frontlet or fore-head cloth. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. vi. 396 Frontlets are well known to every good wife, Rose water and Vinegar.. applied to both temples. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Eye*, You are to apply to the Temples a Frontlet made with Provence Roses.

d. = FRONT 9 c. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 375 These flaxen frontlets with elastic springs.

e. = FRONTAL 1 b, *front-stall* (see FRONT *sb.* 15).

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. v, Thirty steeds..Barbed with frontlet of steel. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 89 The bullocks went on their slow ways with flowers in their leathern frontlets.

†**f.** A coronet. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. Concl. (1611) 283 Twixt an Earle and Vicounts Frontilets The ods is like: so needlesse to be learn'd.

2. = FOREHEAD 1. Now only of animals.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 378 Like the smooth-faced *fontes, fluvia, stagna*, and *lacus's* of a land, that lyes with never a wrinckle upon their frontlets. 1758 DYER *Fleece* I. 203 A fairer species..Of shorter limb, and frontlet more ornate. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. ii, The antlered monarch of the waste..Tossed his beamed frontlet to the sky. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXXIX. 299 We can recognise the horns and frontlets of the elk. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* vi. 88 From frontlet to tail the horse likewise shone red. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 228 A very evil-looking beast..with a development of horn remarkable even in that forest of frontlets.

b. *Ornith.* The margin of the head, behind the bill, of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 89 The differences..are found in every sufficient series of the North American bird; thus, of two specimens, both shot at Washington, D. C., one has a whitish and the other a brown frontlet.

3. The façade of a building: = FRONT *sb.* 6. Also *transf.*

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. XX, The antique buildings, climbing high, Whose Gothic frontlets sought the sky. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 338 Fair east he turn'd him, and anon attain'd The beetling frontlet of the mountain.

4. A superfrontal or cloth hanging over the upper part of an altar frontal; also, an ornamental border to an altar-cloth.

1536 *Reg. of Riches* in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 199 A purpure cloth, with an ymage of the Crucifix..with a divers frontlet, having in every end two white Leopards. 1549 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 246 Item on corporaxe cloth & ij tasslys. Item one lyttell frountlett of ffustyan. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 305 One frontlet may serve with a variety of frontals. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 269 Frontlets may be sewn on the front of these linen cloths so as to hang over the edge.

†**Frontly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FRONT *sb.* + -LY 2.] ? With a bold front, bravely.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 174 Thai..frontly with thar fayis can ficht.

Fronto- (frʌ·ntō), used in scientific nomenclature for *fronti-*, the combining form of L. *front-em, frōns* FRONT, chiefly in anatomical and surgical combs. signifying 'pertaining to the front or forehead and to something else'; as in *fronto-auricular, -ethmoid, -malar, -mental* (see MENTAL *a.*^{2}), *-nasal, -occipital, -orbital, -parietal, -sphenoidal, -squamosal, -temporal*, for which see the word forming the second member of the combination.

1857 BULLOCK *Caxeaux' Midwif.* 221 The fronto-mental, or the facial, extends from the frontal boss to the point of the chin. 1864 *Reader* No. 85. 204/1 The fronto-nasal protuberance. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 99 The basi-cranial line is from the anterior margin of the *foramen magnum* to the fronto-nasal suture. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 100 The parietal may be one with the frontal, forming a fronto-parietal bone. 1886 F. H. H. GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* I. 274 Thus causing the fronto-orbital edge to be very sharp.

Fronton (frʌ·ntŏn). Also 9 **frontoon**. [a. Fr. *fronton*, ad. It. *frontone*, f. *fronte* FRONT.]

1. *Arch.* A pediment.

1698 M. LISTER *Journ. to Paris* (1699) 42 There are two Stones in the Fronton of the South East Facade of the Louvre. 1721 BAILEY, *Fronton* [in Architecture] is a Member which serves to compose an Ornament, raised over Doors, Cross-works, Nitches, etc. 1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 417 Every architrave and window-sill of the long and regular palace of the Tuileries was thickly dotted with these arches,—every frontoon and arch regularly framed with them. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 284. 314 It stands more upright over the fronton and inclines forward more above the side-walls. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/3 One of the curiosities of Paris is the bas-relief on the fronton of the east side of the Louvre over the colonnade.

2. Of an altar: = FRONTAL *sb.* 2.

1749 U. AP RHYS *Tour Spain & Portugal* (1760) 83 An exceeding rich Altar, the Fronton of which is of Brass gilt.

‖**3.** [Sp.] A building where pelota is played.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 7/1 The great objection to the popularity of pelota over here is the expense of the fronton or court. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 9/4 A fronton epidemic broke out in Madrid.

Fro·ntsman. [f. FRONT *sb.* + MAN.] A salesman who stands on the pavement in front of a shop.

1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 9/4 Butchers.—Young man, 22, seeks Situation as cutter and frontsman.

Fro·ntstead. [f. FRONT *sb.* + STEAD *sb.*] A piece of ground between the front of a house and the road or street; a fore-court, a front garden. Now *dial.* only.

1688 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 285 He would make a bonefire on his own frontstead. 1769 *Aclome Inclos. Act* 11 Houses, frontsteads, garths, gardens, and orchards. 1825 *Brighton Commissioners Act* § 76. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Frontstead*, a front site in the line of a street.

†**Fro·nture.** *Obs.* Also 5 **frunture**. [altered form (after words with suffix -URE) of FRONTIER.] = FRONTIER.

1417 LD. FURNYVAL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 58 A bridge .. sett in the fronture of the borders of the Irish enimies. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 18 And last was wryten in the ffrontures 'I schalle ffullefille him withe joy' [etc.]. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 237 Charlys Nowel, Otywell Nowell, Robert Ledeham..kepe a frunture and a forslet at the hows of the seid Robert Ledeham, and issu ought at her pleser. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xvii. § 7. 97 Placed in the fronture of this Chapter.

Frontward, -wards (frʌ·ntwŭd, -z), *adv.* (*a., sb.*) [f. FRONT *sb.* + -WARD(S.]

1. Towards or in the direction of the front; also, to the front *of*.

1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* XXVI, She spoke, gazing frontward all the while. 1876 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 133 Run each road that frontward leads. 1877 — *Hard Times in Elfland* 6 Drew More frontward of the mighty fire.

b. quasi-*adj.* Of or pertaining to the front.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. XI. IX. 208 Burkersdorf, Ludwigsdorf..are frontward posts.

†**c.** quasi-*sb.* The direction towards the front.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* (1570) 90 b, Suche as stode in y^e hinder partes of the battailles, were ordered to turne their faces from y^e frontwards.

2. With the front or face in a specified direction. Const. *to. rare*$^{-1}$.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 310 Men define a man The creature who stands frontward to the stars.

†**Fro·nysate,** *a. Obs.* [app. connected with Gr. *φρόνησις* thought, intelligence.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pref., Your scyentycall beneuolence and clere fronysate intellygence.

†**Froofe.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. App. used by Chapman for 'the handle of an auger' (Nares).

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 530 And as you haue seene A ship-wright bore a nauall beame; he oft Thrusts at the Augurs Froofe; works still aloft; And at the shanke, helpe others; with a cord Wound round about, to make it sooner bor'd.

†**Fro·ppish,** *a. Obs.* Also **fropish**. [? f. **frop*, var. of FRAP *v.* + -ISH.] Froward, fretful, peevish.

1659 J. ALLEINE in *Life* (1838) Let. I. 140 As a man would give a thing to a froppish child. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 2/2 A fropish, froward..Perverse Wife. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. XXXVII. 260 So, once, he was as froppish as a child, on my calling him *the man*. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 138, I was a giddy headed girl, too proud and froppish to take up with my sister's leavings.

Hence †**Fro·ppishness.**

1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 75 Whenever you find the Child in an Extravagant fit of Froppishness and Anger. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) V. 112 If my Lord will ask pardon for his froppishness, as we say of children.

Frore (frōəɹ), †**froren,** †**frorn(e,** *pa. ppte.* and *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of FREEZE *v.* (q. v. for Forms).]

1. With distinctly participial sense: FROZEN. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 97 Of waters froren, of yses wal, ðis middel werld it luket al. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 265 Þe water yfrore hys. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xcii. (1495) 840 Salamandra quenchyth the fyre that he towchyth as yse dooth and water frore. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 19 Plenty of water that was therein froare. 1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 197 Our bloud is .. frorne with the cold ayre of Scotlande. 1880 SHARP *Sword of Damocles* III. 74 The lake .. was soon 'frorn', as they say in Suffolk.

absol. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 108, I hatte Peresce..the foollich, the founded, the froren.

2. Intensely cold, frosty, frost-like. Now only *poet.* in the form *frore* (after Milton's use).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 130 b/1 After longe tyme saynt Julyen slepte aboute mydnyght..and it was frorn and moche colde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 595 The parching Air Burns frore, and cold performs th' effect of Fire. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 74 Th' aged Year Inclines, and Boreas' Spirit blusters frore. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* I. Poems II. 19 Frore January, Leader of the Year. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 121 Snow-fed streams now seen athwart frore vapours. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Anniversary* 9 *Epistle*, Time upon my head Hath laid his frore and monitory hand. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 415 The Loves..lie, Frore as taken in a snow-storm. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 251 His beard is with icicles frore.

Frory (frōə·ri), *a.* Also **froarie, -y.** [f. FRORE *ppl. a.* + -Y^{1}. Cf. OE. *frēorig.*]

1. Frozen; frosty; extremely cold.

a 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CXXI. 368 The moone by night shall serue thy turne: Her frory hornes shall thee not fray. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 35 Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reard, And with his frory lips full softly kist. 1691 DRYDEN *Arthur* III. 31 There the pale Pole Star in the North of Heav'n Sits high and on the frory Winter broods. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 271 Her son within a vale retired afar, Sequestered by the frory flood, she saw.

†**2.** Covered with foam or froth. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xl, While .. yong, she vs'd with tender hand The foming steed with froarie bit to steare.

†**Frose·nder.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. FRO *adv.* + SENDER.] One who sends forth. So **Frose·nt** *ppl. a.* [+ SENT *ppl. a.*], that is sent forth; in quot. *absol.*

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* ix. 5 *note*, Even as y^e servant is to y^e M^r..so is y^e frosender, and y^e frosent.

Frosh, frosk. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **frox**, forsc, 3–4 **frosse**, 3–5 **frosk**(e, 3, 5–6 **frosche**, 4–5 **frossh**(e, 5–7 **frosh**, 8–9 *dial.* **frosk**. *Pl.* 3 **frosse**. [See FROG *sb.*[1]] A frog.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* viii. 4 To þe and to þinum folce and in to eallum þinum þeowum gað þa froxas. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Neddren ant eauraskes [*v. rr.* eaureskes, eafroskes]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2969 Đo cam ðor up swilc froskes here ðe ðede al folc egipte dere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5928 Þat toþer on-com þat him fell Was frosse þat na tung moght tell. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvii. 45 He sente in..a frogge [*v. r.* frosshe], and it destroyede them. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1081 His frount and his forheuede, alle was it ouer, As the felle of a froske. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 37 The frosshis..complayned that they had none lorde. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1593) 356 The mud hath in it certaine seed whereof greene froshes rise. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Frosh*, a frog. 1690 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 288 It is order'd in Councel y^t no allowance be given him to slutch y frosse lake. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Frosk.* 1821 MRS. WHEELER *Cumbld. Dial.* App. 7 Thou cuddent tell me be a frosk, at hed been hung up beeth heels ith' sunshine, an dryt to deeth. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Frosg frosk.* 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Frosk.*

†**Froshell.** *Obs.* In 5 **freshell** (? *incorrectly*), **frosshell.** [app. a corruption of OF. *fourchelle, forcel*: see FURCEL.] The furcula of a bird.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij b, Yeue hir a chekyn..and take the tenderist of the brest withe the ffreshell [1496 frosshell] bone and let hir eate it.

Fro·sling. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? for **frostling*, f. FROST *sb.* + -LING.] (See quot. 1823.)

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 460 Another brought two goslynges, That were noughty froslynges. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Froslin*, a lamb, a goslin, a chicken, an apple. &c., nipped, or pinched, or injured by frost.

Frost (frɒst), *sb.* Forms: 1 **frost, forst**, 2–5 **forst**(e, 3 *south.* **vorst**, 5 **froste**, (4 **wrost, froist**, 7 **froast**), 4– **frost**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *frost*, usually *forst*, str. masc., corresponds to OFris. *frost, forst*, OS. *frost* (MDu. *vorst* masc. and fem., mod. Du. fem. only), OHG. *frost* (MHG. *vrost*, mod.Ger. *frost*) str. masc., ON. *frost* neut. (Sw., Da. *frost* masc.):—OTeut. **frusto-*, f. weak-grade of the root of **freusan* to FREEZE.]

1. The act or state of freezing or becoming frozen; the temperature of the atmosphere when it is below the freezing-point of water; extreme cold. Often used with qualifying adj. as *hard, sharp*, etc. *frost. Black frost*: frost not accompanied by rime; opposed to *white frost* (see sense 2). Also *personified* in *Jack Frost.*

† *Below frost*: below freezing-point (*obs.*). (*Ten*, etc.) *degrees of frost*: degrees below freezing-point.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 485 *Gelum*, frost. *a* 1000 *Phoenix* 58 Se hearda forst. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1110 Treow wæstmas wurdon þære nihte þurh forste swiðe for numene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ic walde fein pinian and sitten on

forste and on snawe up et mine chinne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 524 Wane nistes cumeth longe, And bringeth forstes starke an stronge. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 69 Byndynge frost [1388 Blac forst] and colde, bless ye to the Lord. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 149 Thei cloded hem warme as thei myght, for the froste was grete. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxvi. 428 They went a seuyn leages afote .. and it was harde frost, wherby they cutte their fete. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 395 The Winter Frostes doe not alwayes indure: no more should your greefe. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Bathing in the River* iv, When rigorous Winter binds you [river] up with Frost. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 207 The Days in Summer being excessive hot, and the Nights sharp Frosts, even to an inch thickness in the Ponds. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 47 The Liquor subsided to 18 degrees, which was two Degrees below Frost. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 214 As when a waveless lake.. Is sheeted by a nightly frost with ice. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 9 Welcome Jack Frost had visited the city of New Orleans..that hoary benefactor. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* Ser. II. *Shaker Bridal*, The hoarfrost, and the blackfrost, hath done its work on Brother Adam.

b. viewed as an agent which penetrates and freezes the contained moisture of a porous substance, *esp.* the ground.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 27 The frost cannot penetrate far into such Ground. 18.. C. D. WARNER *Spring in New Eng.* (Cent.), In the shade there is still frost in the ground. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 139 Frost will penetrate eight inches, sometimes more. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 3/2 A sheep's carcass is small; you can get the frost out of it as soon as you require it.

† **c.** *Proverb.* (Cf. *farewell fieldfare.*) *Obs.*

c 1590 *Play Sir Thomas More* (1844) 52 Why, farewell, frost. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 43 Farewell, frost. 1670 RAY *Eng. Prov.* 174 Farewell, frost; nothing got, nor nothing lost.

2. Frozen dew or vapour. More fully *hoar(y, rime,* or *white frost.*

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxviii. 8 (Gr.) Hwilum hara scoc forst of feaxe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6520 Manna .. fel fra lift sa gret plente, Als a grideld frost to se. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 52 Paire mours [Vulg. *moros*]..he sloghe in ryme froist. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 68 Dewis and whyt frost, blesse ye to the Lord. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 54 Hoare frost or white frost is nothing else, but dew congealed by over much cold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 899 Seed-time and Harvest, Heat and hoary Frost, Shall hold their course. 1704 POPE *Winter* 9 Behold the groves that shine with silver frost. 1739 T. SMITH *Jrnl.* (1849) 268 Last night there was a very white frost, that killed the tops of our potatoes. 1832 TENNYSON *New Year's Eve* iv, There's not a flower on all the hills: the frost is on the pane.

† **b.** Frozen water, ice. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Another water þat on nyghtes fresez hard, and on days es na frost sene þeron. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 169 Waters which doe proceed of snow and of frost. *Ibid.* 170 With a piece of frost, chewing it continually.

3. *fig.*

c 1200 ORMIN 12655 To shridenn uss þærwi'þ onnsæn þe frosst off fakenn trowwþe. 1595 in *Caxton's Blanchardyn* (E. E. T. S.) 214 A frost of cares [began] to ouer runne their summers blisse. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* Poems (1777) 22 A reverend sage, Whose beard was hoary with the frost of age. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 225 The Renaissance frosts came, and all perished.

b. *esp.* Of a person: Coldness of behaviour or temperament, frigidity; also *slang*, a 'coolness'.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 141 The difference betweene a woman of frost and one of fire. 1720 *Humourist* 99 But with all this Shyness, Frost, and Virtue.. my Friend finds her as willing a Tit [etc.]. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lv, One of those moments of intense feeling when the frost of the Scottish people melts like a snow wreath. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* II. 256 He could not .. keep a slight frost from his manner. 1891 S. J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl Loud.* 196 There's a frost on—we don't play with each other any more.

c. *Sc.* (See quot. 1825–80.)

a 1757 *Gil Morrice* x. in Child *Ballads* IV. lxxxiii. (1886) 272 Sen ye by me will nae be warnd, In it ye sall find frost. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Frost*, difficulty; *to fin' frost*, to meet with difficulties, Barffs.

4. *slang* (originally *Theatr.*). A failure.

1886 *Stage Gossip* 70 When a piece 'goes' badly, it is called, a 'frost'. 1891 I. ZANGWILL *Bachelors' Club* 209 This last book .. is a regular frost. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 538 The Randt mines would, in mining phrase, 'turn out a frost'.

† **5. a.** A colour like that of hoarfrost; silver-grey. **b.** Gold or silver frost-work; cf. *frost-button. Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 83 The colour for the most part, frost upon green. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/8 All Gold and Silver Plate shall be spun close on well boiled and light died Silk only, (Frost excepted).

† **6.** ? = CALK *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1718 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Jan. (1882) III. 161 Great Rain, and very Slippery: was fain to wear Frosts. *Ibid.* 5 Feb. III. 165 Had like to have fallen grievously, by reason of my Frosts, on the Steps in the night. (*Note*, Probably the caulks or mocassins of those days, which were in use till quite recently by aged people.)

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *frost-diamond, -giant, -mark, -power, -scene, -time, -wind, -wound, -wreath*; also *frost-like* adj.

1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 215 *Frost-diamonds twinkle on the grass. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 134 Thor, the divine foe of the *frost-giants. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace Art* xiii, From shadow'd grots of arches interlaced, And tipt with *frost-like spires. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xix. 193 Not an icicle or even a *frost-mark was to be seen on the roof. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 138 The *frost-powers led by Thjasse's kinsmen. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 1 We shall not shortly have so much as a Landskip or *Frost-Scene to refresh ourselves. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 467 Longe aftirward, in frosty time [*v. r.* *frost tyme], Iulian was wery, and reste hym aboute mydnyȝt. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxiii, A sharp *frost-wind, which made itself heard and felt from time to time. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxvi, The frost-wind blows. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 45 One [suffering] from *frost-wounds. 1872 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 349 Around that little grave, in the long night, *Frost-wreaths were laid.

b. instrumental, as *frost-beaded, -bound, -burnt, -chequered, -concocted, -congealed, -fettered, -firmed, -kibed, -rent, -riven, -tempered* adjs.

1842 FABER *Styrian Lake, etc.* 122 The white *frost-beaded grass. 1785 COWPER *Task* v. 155 Materials..*frost-bound Firm as a rock. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. i, I came .. Among the Alps, all through one frost-bound dawn. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* I. 152 Whipping the *frost-burnt villagers to the bones. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *To the Robin* vii, The *frost-chequer'd pane. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 707 The *frost-concocted glebe Draws in abundant vegetable soul. 1877 LONGF. *Wapentake*, Voiceless as a rivulet *frost-congealed. 1811 E. LYSAGHT *Poems* 1 The *frost-fettered rivers no longer can flow. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 875 For when her Troops of wandring Cranes forsake *Frost firméd Strymon. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. iii, Proud of your *frost-kibed feet, and dirty serge. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scotl.* 84 A *frost-rent fragment. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* v. 58 A heap of *frost-riven débris. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 16 My thoughts recal the *frost-tempered junks of this pachydermoid amphibion.

c. Special comb.: **frost-bearer** = CRYOPHORUS; **frost-bird** (see quot.); **frost-blite**, the plant *Chenopodium album* (see quot.); **frost blue** (see quot.); **frost-bow** (see quot.); † **frost-brained** *a.*, dull, stupid; **frost-button**, a button with a frosted surface; **frost-cog** (see quot.); **frost-dew**, hoar-frost, rime; **frost-fall** (see quot.); **frost-fern**, a fern-like figure produced by the freezing of a moist surface; **frost-fish**, (*a*) the Tomcod, *Microgadus tomcodus*, so called from its appearing on the coast of N. America as the frost sets in; (*b*) the scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus caudatus* **frost-fix** *v.*, to fix with frost; **frost-fog** = *frost-mist*; **frost-grape**, an American species of the vine *Vitis cordifolia* or *riparia*; **frost-hoar** *a.*, covered with hoar frost; **frost-itch, -lamp** (see quots.); **frost-line** (after *snow-line*), the limit of frost; **frost-mist**, mist caused by the freezing of vapour in the atmosphere; **frost-nail** *sb.*, a nail driven into the shoe to prevent slipping in frosty weather; so **frost-nail** *v.*, to put frost-nails in the shoes; **frost-piece**, a person of cold behaviour or disposition; **frost-rime** = *frost-smoke*; **frost-root**, the common fleabane of the U.S., *Erigeron philadelphicus* (*Cent. Dict.*); **frost-shod** *pple.*, shod with frost-nails; also *fig.*; **frost-smoke** (see quot. 1867); **frost-split** (see quot.); **frost-stud** = *frost-nail* sb.; **frost-valve** (see quot.); **frost-weed, -wort**, the plant *Helianthemum canadense*, sometimes used as an astringent or aromatic tonic; so called because, late in autumn, crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root (W.). Also FROST-BITE, -BITTEN, FROST-NIP, -NIPPED, FROST-WORK.

1826 *Frost-bearer (see CRYOPHORUS). 1848 H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports in U. S.* II. 58 The American Golden Plover .. is better known to our gunners by the name of "Frost Bird", so called from being more plentiful during the early frosts in autumn. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.*, **Frost-blite*. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Frost-blite*, a blite whitened as by hoar-frost, *Chenopodium album*. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Arch.* (ed. 4), **Frost blue*, a coarse variety of smalt. 1863 *Home Walks* 20 A *frostbow appeared, resembling in all respects a rainbow, except that it was of a lustrous white. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 300 But he, *frost-braind, will not be obtaind To take upon him this Realmes government. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2102/4 A good cloth Coat .. trim'd with a silver and silk *frost Button. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4912/4 A dark Grey Suit of Cloaths, trim'd with Gold Frost Buttons. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 358/2 **Frost Cog*, a toe or projection on a horse shoe to keep the animal from slipping. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, My pumps are full of this *frost-dew. 1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mount.* I. 295 That curious phenomena [*sic*] called *frost-fall..in which, whatever moisture may exist in the air, somehow aggregates into feathers and fern-leaves. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiv. 358 When it [water] runs into *frost-ferns upon a window pane. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 36 Th' *Frost fish and the Smelt. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 21 The people have tom cod, or what they call frost fish .. in great plenty. 1880 GÜNTHER *Introd. Study Fishes* 435 The Scabbard-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*) is well known in New Zealand, where it is called 'Frost-fish'. 1890 J. HABBERTON *Out at Twinnetts* 50 A string of frost-fish in one hand, and a lighted pipe in the other. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* I. 15 When did the God..Congeal and *frost-fix your [mountain's] prodigious limbs. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. iii, The sun was struggling with *frost-fog grey. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Chicken Grape*, the River Grape, or *Vitis riparia*; also called **Frost Grape*. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* iv, The ice-bound waters and *frost-hoar fields. 1894 DUANE *Student's Dict. Med.*, *Pruritus hiemalis*, winter itch, *frost-itch. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 918/2 **Frost-lamp*, an oil-lamp placed beneath the oil-tube of an Argand lamp to keep the oil in a flowing condition. 1865 WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* 160 While the red logs before us beat The *frost-line back with tropic heat. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlvi, A *frost-mist rising from the ocean, covered the eastern horizon. 1611 COTGR., *Ferré a glace*, shod with *frost-nayles. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 918/2 **Frost-nail*, a roughing nail driven into a horse's shoe in slippery weather. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 26 If I slip, you shall see how I will *frostnayle my selfe the nexte time that I ride abroade. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 753/3 His Highness hath caused all the Horse of his Guard to be Frost-nailed. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xxxi. The little hold I have in the heart of this charming *frost-piece. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, Away, villain, and marshal in this fair frost-piece. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 434 *Frost-rime or frost-smoke .. consists of a dense frozen vapour, apparently arising out of the sea or any large sheet of water. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xiii. 354 To say truth, it [self murder] is a meate a man must swallow without chewing, vnlesse his throate be *frost-shod [Fr. *ferré à glace*]. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxviii. (1766) II. 216 The mules .. were frost-shod for the occasion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 136 In those forlorn regions round the poles .. the sea smokes like an oven, and a fog arises which mariners call the *frost smoke. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Frost-smoke*, a thick mist in high latitudes, arising from the surface of the sea when exposed to a temperature much below freezing; when the vapours as they rise are condensed either into a thick fog, or, with the thermometer about zero, hug the water in eddying white wreaths. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Frost split*, a phrase used by our farmers to express such trees as have large cracks in their trunks and branches. 1895 *Times* 21 Jan. 13/6 The sudden change in the weather has checked the demand for skates, *frost studs, and heating apparatus. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 358/2 **Frost Valve*, a valve which opens to allow water to escape from the portion of the pipe or pump where it is liable to be frozen. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Frost-weed, Helianthemum canadense*. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Frostwort* (*Cistus canadensis*), a medicinal plant prepared by the Shakers, and used for its astringent and tonic properties.

Frost (frɒst), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To freeze, frost-bite, nip with frost. *To frost off*: to cause to drop off with frost. Chiefly *fig.*

1807 [see FROSTED 1]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 188 At this, a surprised start Frosted the springing verdure of his heart. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 49 Individuals whose social sympathies have been frosted in early life. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iv, The golden leaves, these earls and barons, that clung to me, frosted off me by the first cold frown of the King. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Frost*, to spoil by the frost, of potatoes.

2. To cover with or as with rime; also with *over*. Chiefly *fig.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 153 Such beauties as Aurora takes oft-times pleasure, in first frosting over with her canded dewes. 1787–9 WORDSW. *Evening Walk*, The rising moon, While with a hoary light she frosts the ground. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 73 Nitre..frosts with branching plumes the mouldering walls. 1861 *Times* 22 Oct., These camps increase in number and in size till the white canvass frosts every knoll. 1890 C. DIXON *Stray Feathers* ii. 26 He frosts the feathers of some with gold and silver.

3. To give a frosted surface to (glass or metal); to make (glass) to resemble ice.

1832 [see FROSTING 1]. 1849 [see FROSTED 5 b].

4. To treat (a horse's shoes) by the insertion of frost-nails, roughing, etc., as a protection against slipping in frosty weather; to shoe (a horse) in this way.

1572 in Gage *Hist. Hengrave* (1822) 192 For frosting the cart-horses at Thetford..*vd.* 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Nov., I .. set out, after my horses' being frosted well caulk'd and frosted, 'tis fine Travelling. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 189, I could not get the shoes of my horses frosted. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Frost*, to turn up the hinder part of a horse's shoes, or to put frost-nails in them to hinder the animal from slipping on ice.

Fro·st-bi·t, *pple.* and *ppl. a. rare.* = FROST-BITTEN.

1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 13 The Weather was so sharp as several of the People were Frost-bit. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* I. 7 There's some poor devil outside that's frost-bit and going to die.

fig. 1823 BYRON *Age Bronze* x, A Calmuck beauty with a Cossack wit, And generous Spirit, when 't is not frost-bit.

Fro·st-bi·te, *sb.* 'The inflamed or gangrenous condition of the skin and adjacent parts produced by exposure to severe cold. The milder forms constitute chilblain; the severe form, or gangrene, may be either dry or moist, usually the latter' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 57 Inflammation accompanying the state which is usually denominated frost-bite. 1823 SCORESBY *Jrnl. Whale Fishery* 44 Some of the sailors suffered considerably from partial frost-bites. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 42 One does not look for frostbite in Ispahan.

Fro·st-bi·te, *v.* Also 7 **frost-bit**. *trans.* † To injure with intense cold, also *fig.*; to invigorate by exposure to the frost (*obs.*); to get (oneself or one's limbs) frost-bitten.

1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses G iij b, Emilia faire thou didst frost-bit, And shee inflamed thy melting wit. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Jan., My wife up, and with Mrs. Pen to walk in the fields to frost-bite themselves. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 403 Morton has frost-bitten both his heels.

b. *fig.* To whiten.

a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Pilgrim.* xcvii. Wks. (Grosart) 19 Many winters haue Frost-bit my Haires.

So **Frost-biting** *vbl. sb.*; **Frost-biting** *ppl. a.*, intensely cold. *lit.* and *fig.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 23 His frost-biting words should nippe her. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636)

28 The graine cast into the earth, after a frost-biting, comes up the fairer. 1635 L. Foxe *N. W. Foxe* 171 Such as had been upon those Frost-biting voyages. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 243 Pray walk when the frost comes, young ladies, go a frost-biting. 1817-8 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 202 If the cold be such as to produce danger of frost-biting, you must take care not to drink strong liquors. 1895 C. Markham in *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 7/1 The only effect of this was to stop the circulation and make frost-biting all the easier.

Fro·st-bitten, *pple.* and *ppl. a.* Injured by exposure to frost.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 181 Farre poorer then poore frost bitten Snakes. 1594 — *Terrors of Night* Ibid. III. 267 [He] like a lanke frost-bitten plant looseth hys vigor. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 21 Dec., A good chine of beef .. being all frost bitten, was most of it unroast. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 93 The Leaves also gathered .. somewhat before they are much frost-bitten. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 250 Some fruits become mellower..from having been bruised and frost-bitten. 1865 Dickens *Lett.* 1 Mar. (1880) II. 226, I have been laid up here with a frost-bitten foot. *fig.* 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 34 The Captaine, when hee heard me say so, was frost-bitten. 1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* IV. v, Lady, I return But barren crops of early protestations, Frost-bitten in the spring of fruitless hopes. 1891 C. James *Rom. Rigmarole* 60 'She's 'ad what I may call a frost-bitten life of it.'

b. *Frost-bitten asphyxy* (see quot.).

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 435 Frost-bitten Asphyxy, or that produced by intense cold.

Frosted (frɔ̝·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Frost *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Injured by frost, frozen, frost-bitten.

1807 Wilkinson in Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. App. 29 Two more of my men got badly frosted. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 13 Socrates .. trod the frosted ground with his bare feet. 1884 Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* ii, Why does sudden heat..destroy a frosted plant? 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 89/3 Slightly frosted wheat is reduced for flour making purposes perhaps 30 per cent. in value, what is called frozen wheat 50 per cent.

2. Covered (*over*) with rime or hoar-frost.

1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 164 Hoary Thames with frosted oziers crownd. 1842 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 115 The trees were frosted all over with silver. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 9 The windows were already frosted with French breath. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* x. 313 Tall tree-heaths that wave their frosted boughs above your head. *fig.* 1847-8 H. Miller *First Impr.* ii. 25 Picturesque incidents..frosted over with the romance of history.

3. Covered with a fine powder or coating resembling rime. Also with *over*. *Frosted cake*: cake covered with concreted sugar or 'icing'.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 318 Entering upon the Plains .. we found it all frosted with Salt. 1734 Fielding *Old Man taught Wisdom* Wks. 1874 III. 122 His head is ..done all down upon the top with sugar, like a frosted cake. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 128 Its [Fluor's] surface mostly smooth, and frosted over with minute crystals. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 114 Pope and his school wrote poetry fit to put round a frosted cake. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 37/1 The younger [lady] was attired in frosted tulle and snowdrops.

b. *spec.* in *Zool.* and *Bot.* Covered with glistening particles, silvery hairs or scales, etc.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 279 Pileus .. when fresh gathered, beautifully frosted over with distinct globular pellucid particles. 1829 Loudon *Plants* 1099 *Frosted*, covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 279 Frosted Sea Orache

c. Of the hair: Hoary, white.

1645 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 64 'Twould trouble me, when I, with frosted hairs, Should look at what I was. *a* 1717 Parnell *Gift of Poetry* Poet. Wks. (1758) 35 Helpless Age with hoary frosted head.

4. Of glass, silver, etc.: Having a surface roughened or finely granulated so as to resemble a coating of hoar-frost.

1689 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2420/4 The 5th had a Silver Box and pinn'd Case, long Hours of the Dial Plate, and Frosted. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4916/4 A .. Cloth Suit trim'd with frosted Buttons. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 211 Being of a dead frosted surface on breaking. 1825 T. Cosnett *Footman's Directory* 31 The parts [of silver salvers, etc.] which are rough, or what is called frosted. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 156 A large jug..between two frosted tumblers. 1883 *Hartwick's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 123 The Salts of Iron..produce a sparkling precipitate, resembling what is termed frosted silver. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 7/4 This office had frosted glass windows.

5. Made to resemble rough ice: a. *Arch.* Resembling a cluster of icicles or ice formed by irregular drops of water.

1790 W. Wrighte *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The arcades to be ice or frosted work. 1859 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Frosted*, a species of rustic-work, imitative of ice formed by irregular drops of water. 1868 G. Stephens *Runic Mon.* II. 507 The single lines slightly roped or twisted or frosted, or whatever we may call it.

b. *Frosted glass*: a kind of Venetian glass (see quot.).

1849 A. Pellatt *Curios. Glass-making* 116 Frosted glass ..has irregularly veined, marble-like projecting dislocations, with intervening fissures. *Ibid.* 139 Fig. 2 Ancient Venetian frosted vase..The satyr heads have been impressed .. after the vase was frosted. The frosting manipulation and the Vitro di Trino are explained at pages 113 and 114.

Frostify (frɔ̝·stifəi), *v.* [f. Frost *sb.* + -(i)fy.] *intr.* To become frosty. Implied in **Fro·stifica·tion**, *jocular*, the process of becoming frosty; **Fro·stified** *ppl. a.*, *dial.*, frosty.

1831 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 543 A certain frostification in progress among most elaborately tended whiskers. 1854 Miss Baker *Northhants. Gloss.*, *Frostified.*

Frosting (frɔ̝·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Frost *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. Frost; exposure to the influence of frost or frosty air (gerundially † *a* or † *on frosting*).

1617 Bp. Hall *Quo Vadis?* § 3 Fond mothers vse to send forth their daughters on frosting, early in cold mornings. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Heb.* xii. 10 Aloes kils worms, and stained clothes are whitened by frosting. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 51 Mould that was digged up in the winter, and laid a frosting. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 310 The grinding of glass, or frosting it, in order to lessen its transparency. 1849 [see Frosted 5 b].

2. *concr.* a. A substance powdered to resemble frost and used for 'frosting' purposes; *esp.* pulverized white sugar used for 'icing' cake. b. A 'frosted' surface: see quot. 1892.

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 64 A kind of stoney concrete..like a sort of frosting. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Frosting*, loaf-sugar prepared to coat plum cakes with. 1892 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 8), *Frosting*, (1) the grey surface produced on steel work for watches, etc.; (2) the granular or 'matted' surface given to brass pieces prior to gilding. 1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Lakes, crayons, smalts and frostings.

Frostless (frɔ̝·stlĕs), *a.* [f. Frost *sb.* + -less.] Without frost.

1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Jan., Did you ever see such a frostless winter? 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 358 A wet or frostless winter.

Frostling. *Building.* (See quot.)

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* vii. 337 It is this crystallization which is observed by the workmen when a heap of lime is mixed with water, and left for some time to macerate. A hard crust is formed upon the surface, which is ignorantly called *frostling*, though it takes place in summer as well as in winter.

Fro·st-ni·p, *sb. rare*$^{-1}$. = Frost-bite *sb.*

1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xli, Two of his toes had been lost by frost-nip.

Fro·st-ni·p, *v. rare*$^{-1}$. *trans.* To nip or injure with frost. Cf. Frost-bite *v.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 241 They..will not so much as frostnip their souls with a cold thought of want hereafter.

Fro·st-ni·pped, *pple.* and *ppl. a.* = Frost-bitten.

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 129 Its other branches were .. frost-nipt. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 II. 122 A pair of naked frost-nipt legs. 1817 Scott *Harold* II. ii, Frost-nipt leaves. 1885 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. xiv, Sheep were bleating high up on the frost-nipped side of the fell. *fig.* 1684 Z. Cawdrey *Certainty Salvat.* 28 The first warm..Spring-beam to the Frost-nipt Loyalty of the Nation. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* IV. xv, Honesty will go as it did, frost-nipped in a summer suit. 1797 M. Robinson *Walsingham* II. 219 Its expanding wings had been frost-nipped by disappointment.

Frost-work.

1. Work produced by frost; *esp.* the delicate tracery formed on the surface of glass, etc. by frost.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* III. 65 In Frost-work now delight the sportive kind [Fairies]. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 483, I peeped through the chamber window externally beautified by the glittering frost-work. 1862 M'Cosh *Supernat.* II. i. § 4. 153 The frostworks on our flag-stones, and windows, so like the tree in their ramifications. *fig.* 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* II. 438 Lo, Fancy's fairy frost-work melts away. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xix. 188 These few warm words .. breathed on that frail frost-work of reserve. *attrib.* 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 416 Ye who strike To dust the citadels of sanguine kings .. And thaw their frostwork diadems like dew. 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 4 The frost-work palace of an April night.

2. Ornamentation in imitation of this.

1648 E. Sparke in *J. Shute's Sarah & Hagar* (1649) Pref. b 1 a, Many others set but their slight Frost-works upon Sattin. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 Her body looks like Silver in Frost-work. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's Nest* § 174 The feathers like frost-work of silver. *attrib.* 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 59 Like frost work Silver.

Hence **Fro·st-worked** *ppl. a.*, ornamented with frost-work, frosted.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4748/4 A small silver Milk Pot frost worked.

Frosty (frɔ̝·sti), *a.* [f. Frost *sb.* + -y^1: OE. had the equivalent *fyrstig*; cf. Du. *vorstig*, OHG. *frostag* (MHG. *vrostec*, *-ic*, mod.Ger. *frostig*).]

1. Affected with or characterized by frost; reduced to a temperature at or below freezing-point; ice-cold.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiv. [xix.] (1890) 217, & se winter wære grim & cald & fyrstig. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 2 In the frosty contrey called Trace. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 79 Whanne a bodi breþiþ wiþ þe mouþ in frosty wedir..þou myȝt se þe breeþ. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 171 The sparrow in the frosty nyght, May shroude her in the eaues. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 231 In Frosty weather, Musick within doors soundeth better. 1710 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 45 It has been fair two or three days, and is this day grown cold and frosty. 1765 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* II. 339 The frosty moon Glittering on some smooth sea. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. v. 251 If the winter set in with clear frosty weather. 1864 Tennyson *Boädicea* 75 The noise of frosty woodlands, when they shiver in January.

† b. Belonging to the winter-season. *Obs.*

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 364 The throstel old; the frosty feldefare.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cold as frost; chilling; without ardour or warmth of feeling, frigid.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 173 *Thisbe*, How kysseth she his frosty mouthe so colde? 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 36 She red and hot..He red for shame, but frosty in desire. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., *Asper* .. One whom no..frosty apprehension of danger, can make to be a parasite. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 295 Her father..is frosty in my fervent suite. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 83 Death still bore to me a frosty Sound. 1833 Carlyle in Froude *Carlyle* (1882) II. xvi. 381 He [Jeffrey] now writes to Jane in the frostiest..manner. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 77 Fenced from the frosty gales of ill.

3. Covered with or consisting of hoar-frost.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 The frostye Grasse..fils their bellies full of water. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXIV. xvi, The winters frosty gowne. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 424 The dormitory decked itself on the instant with a frosty forest of feathers [when the cold outside air was let in].

4. Having the appearance of being covered with frost. a. Of the hair: Hoary, white.

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* 85 Janus bifrons .. With frosty berd. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. Embleme, So the old man checketh the rash-headed boy for despysing his gray and frostye heares. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 117 Where was old frostie father graybeard (Saturne I meane)? 1794 Burns *John Anderson my Jo*, Your locks are like the snaw; But blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson my jo.

b. Hence, Characteristic of old age.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 77 If my frostie signes and chaps of age..Cannot induce you to attend my words. 1863 Hawthorne *Our old Home* 257 That dreary picture of Lear, an explosion of frosty fury.

c. *spec.* in *Entom.* Of a glistening white colour. Also *frosty white*.

1698 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 396 The Sides are grey or frosty. 18.. Packard (Cent.), When seen laterally the surface appears frosty white.

5. *Comb.* a. adverbial, as † *frosty cold*; b. parasynthetic, as *frosty-natured*, *-spirited*, *-whiskered*; **frosty-face** *slang* (see quot. 1785); also *attrib.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 67 Now thou art *frosty cold, now fyry hote. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 48 ¶ 11 My Friend's Wife damned ugly in a Morning—A *frosty Face Devil. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Frosty face*, one pitted with the small pox. 1618 Dekker *Owles Almanacke*, Men are so *frosty natur'd. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 21 What a *Frosty-spirited rogue is this? 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 35 His old brandy-nosed, *frosty-whiskered trumpeter of a groom.

Hence **Fro·stily** *adv.*, **Fro·stiness.** Also † **Fro·sty** *v.*, to make to look frosty, cover with ice.

1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* C ij, But when againe her morrow-gathered Ice The morne displaies, and frostieth drouping leaues. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* lii, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. vi. 118 The Pinching Cold and Frostiness of the Night! 1830 E. B. Pusey *Hist. Enquiry* II. 239 The iciness of the state, the chillness of letters, the frostiness of the people. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image, etc.* (1879) 31 The stars glimmering frostily. 1859 *Life E. Henderson* vi. 392 Volumes chargeable with somewhat of frostiness. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 593/1 Her mother met them frostily.

Frot (frɒt), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **frote**, (4 **froote**, *Sc.* **froit**), 6-7 **frott**(e, 7 **froat**(e, 4- **frot**; *pa. pple.* 4 **ifroted**, 5 **yfrote.** [a. OF. *froter* (mod. Fr. *frotter*), of unknown origin.]

† 1. *trans.* To rub, chafe; *spec.* to polish (a precious stone); to rub (a garment) with perfumes; in early use, to stroke, caress (an animal). *Obs.*

a 1225 [see Frotting *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1320 *Orfeo* 77 She froted hur hondys and hur fete. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1919 Her [dogs'] hedez þay fawne & frote. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1174 Hee raught forthe his right hand & his [Bucephalus'] rigge frotus. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Pelagia* 71 For-þi he one þe cause fel..& one þe erde froittit his face. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 3if he [a stoon] is i-froted and i-het, he holdeþ what hym neiȝheþ. *Ibid.* (Rolls) IV. 25 ȝongelynges .. frotede þe oliphauntes in þe forhedes wiþ hors combes. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1927 Embrowded with peerle wele y-frote. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 76 Frote youre visage with this herbe, and youre handes. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Let him frot the head sore therewyth. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 52 The Hart..froteth his hornes to make them sharpe. 1600 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* (1616) v. iv, I assure you, sir, pure beniamin .. I frotted a jerkin, for a new-reuenu'd gentleman, yeelded me three score crownes but this morning, and the same titillation. 1608 Middleton *Trick, etc.* IV. iii, A sweet debt for froating your doublets. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 239/1 [To] Frott or Rub themselves as Hawks will do..is to rub her eyes on her Wings. *absol.* *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxxiii. (1869) 127 On that oon side [i can] frote and enoynte. *fig.* *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxi. 5 Wiþ þis thoght frote þi for heuyd.

2. *Tanning.* To work or render supple by rubbing. 1853 [see Frotting *vbl. sb.*].

Hence † **Fro·terer,** one who rubs.

1607 Marston *What you will* III. i. E iv b, I am his froterer or rubber in a Hot-house.

Froth (frɒþ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **frooth**, **frope**, 5-6 **frothe**, 6-8 **froath**, 4- **froth.** [Not found in OE.; perh. a. ON. *froða* wk. fem. (Da. *fraade*; the relation of Sw. *fradga* is obscure), related to the synonymous ON. *fraud* neut.; the root (OTeut. **freuþ-*, *frauþ-*, *frud-*) appears in OE. *á-fréoðan* to froth.

Possibly the Eng. word represents both ON. *fraud* and *froða*; for the later shortening cf. *cloth.*]

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cold as frost; chilling; without ardour or warmth of feeling, frigid.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 173 *Thisbe*, How kysseth she his frosty mouthe so colde? 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 36 She red and hot..He red for shame, but frosty in desire. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., *Asper* .. One whom no..frosty apprehension of danger, can make to be a parasite. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 295 Her father..is frosty in my fervent suite. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 83 Death still bore to me a frosty Sound. 1833 Carlyle in Froude *Carlyle* (1882) II. xvi. 381 He [Jeffrey] now writes to Jane in the frostiest..manner. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 77 Fenced from the frosty gales of ill.

3. Covered with or consisting of hoar-frost.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 The frostye Grasse..fils their bellies full of water. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXIV. xvi, The winters frosty gowne. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 424 The dormitory decked itself on the instant with a frosty forest of feathers [when the cold outside air was let in].

4. Having the appearance of being covered with frost. a. Of the hair: Hoary, white.

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* 85 Janus bifrons .. With frosty berd. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. Embleme, So the old man checketh the rash-headed boy for despysing his gray and frostye heares. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 117 Where was old frostie father graybeard (Saturne I meane)? 1794 Burns *John Anderson my Jo*, Your locks are like the snaw; But blessings on your frosty pow, John Anderson my jo.

b. Hence, Characteristic of old age.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 77 If my frostie signes and chaps of age..Cannot induce you to attend my words. 1863 Hawthorne *Our old Home* 257 That dreary picture of Lear, an explosion of frosty fury.

c. *spec.* in *Entom.* Of a glistening white colour. Also *frosty white*.

1698 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 396 The Sides are grey or frosty. 18.. Packard (Cent.), When seen laterally the surface appears frosty white.

5. *Comb.* a. adverbial, as † *frosty cold*; b. parasynthetic, as *frosty-natured*, *-spirited*, *-whiskered*; **frosty-face** *slang* (see quot. 1785); also *attrib.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 67 Now thou art *frosty cold, now fyry hote. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 48 ¶ 11 My Friend's Wife damned ugly in a Morning—A *frosty Face Devil. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Frosty face*, one pitted with the small pox. 1618 Dekker *Owles Almanacke*, Men are so *frosty natur'd. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 21 What a *Frosty-spirited rogue is this? 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 35 His old brandy-nosed, *frosty-whiskered trumpeter of a groom.

Hence **Fro·stily** *adv.*, **Fro·stiness.** Also † **Fro·sty** *v.*, to make to look frosty, cover with ice.

1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* C ij, But when againe her morrow-gathered Ice The morne displaies, and frostieth drouping leaues. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* lii, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my work, than praise it frostily. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. vi. 118 The Pinching Cold and Frostiness of the Night! 1830 E. B. Pusey *Hist. Enquiry* II. 239 The iciness of the state, the chillness of letters, the frostiness of the people. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image, etc.* (1879) 31 The stars glimmering frostily. 1859 *Life E. Henderson* vi. 392 Volumes chargeable with somewhat of frostiness. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 593/1 Her mother met them frostily.

Frot (frɒt), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **frote**, (4 **froote**, *Sc.* **froit**), 6-7 **frott**(e, 7 **froat**(e, 4- **frot**; *pa. pple.* 4 **ifroted**, 5 **yfrote.** [a. OF. *froter* (mod. Fr. *frotter*), of unknown origin.]

† 1. *trans.* To rub, chafe; *spec.* to polish (a precious stone); to rub (a garment) with perfumes; in early use, to stroke, caress (an animal). *Obs.*

a 1225 [see Frotting *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1320 *Orfeo* 77 She froted hur hondys and hur fete. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1919 Her [dogs'] hedez þay fawne & frote. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 1174 Hee raught forthe his right hand & his [Bucephalus'] rigge frotus. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Pelagia* 71 For-þi he one þe cause fel..& one þe erde froittit his face. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 3if he [a stoon] is i-froted and i-het, he holdeþ what hym neiȝheþ. *Ibid.* (Rolls) IV. 25 ȝongelynges .. frotede þe oliphauntes in þe forhedes wiþ hors combes. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1927 Embrowded with peerle wele y-frote. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 76 Frote youre visage with this herbe, and youre handes. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Let him frot the head sore therewyth. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) 52 The Hart..froteth his hornes to make them sharpe. 1600 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* (1616) v. iv, I assure you, sir, pure beniamin .. I frotted a jerkin, for a new-reuenu'd gentleman, yeelded me three score crownes but this morning, and the same titillation. 1608 Middleton *Trick, etc.* IV. iii, A sweet debt for froating your doublets. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 239/1 [To] Frott or Rub themselves as Hawks will do..is to rub her eyes on her Wings. *absol.* *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxxiii. (1869) 127 On that oon side [i can] frote and enoynte. *fig.* *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxi. 5 Wiþ þis thoght frote þi for heuyd.

2. *Tanning.* To work or render supple by rubbing. 1853 [see Frotting *vbl. sb.*].

Hence † **Fro·terer,** one who rubs.

1607 Marston *What you will* III. i. E iv b, I am his froterer or rubber in a Hot-house.

Froth (frɒþ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **frooth**, **frope**, 5-6 **frothe**, 6-8 **froath**, 4- **froth.** [Not found in OE.; perh. a. ON. *froða* wk. fem. (Da. *fraade*; the relation of Sw. *fradga* is obscure), related to the synonymous ON. *fraud* neut.; the root (OTeut. **freuþ-*, *frauþ-*, *frud-*) appears in OE. *á-fréoðan* to froth.

Possibly the Eng. word represents both ON. *fraud* and *froða*; for the later shortening cf. *cloth.*]

1. The aggregation of small bubbles formed in liquids by agitation, fermentation, effervescence, etc.; foam, spume; = FOAM *sb.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* x. 6 Samarie made his king for to passe, as frooth on the face of water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 180/2 Frothe, *spuma.* 1530 PALSGR. 223/1 Frothe of an egge, *glette.* 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 24 Venus was feigned by the Poets to spring of the froathe of the Seas. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvi. 106 Untill it bubble and rise into a froath. 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. iii. § 4 The Froth of Beer or Eggs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 333 The water was all a white foam of froth. 1795 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Let. to Admiralty* 4 It would prevent the Yeast, or, as it is commonly called, the Froth, from bubbling over. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 132 This second caldron is always covered with a foam or froth. 1886 *Tip Cat* xxii. 300 She..had shaken the bottle so vigourously that its contents were more than half froth.

transf. and *fig.* 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 108 Through the resistyng of the froath and enticementes of sinne. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* i. § 3 (1643) 24 The doting froth of a wittie brain. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. (1685) 71 Forgive those foolish words—They were the froth my raging folly mov'd When it boil'd up. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* Introd. 11 My end is .. to blow off that Froth, that has been thrown on his Memory. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 3 Society is froth above and dregs below. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* 194 The lees and froth of common humanity.

b. *spec.* Foaming saliva issuing from the mouth.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1572 Þe frobe femed at his mouth vnfayre bi þe wykez, Whettez his whyte tuschez. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxv. x. 542 The froth which fell from his [a dog's] mouth as hee panted and blowed almost windlesse with running. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Froth* .. is a moist white matter that oozes from a horse's mouth. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Froth, bronchial,* the tenacious frothy secretion expectorated in some cases of asthma..and other affections of the respiratory organs.

c. Extraneous or impure matter rising to the surface of liquids during boiling, etc.; scum.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xviii. (1541) 134 That [water], wherof commeth least skimme or froth, whan it doth boyle. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvi. 107 In wine which is in the Must .. a thinner substance, which is the flower, and may be called the scum, or froath. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 170 To skim off the froth collected on the surface. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Its name recalling its origin as the froth or scum of lava. 1883 *Hardwicke's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 363 A mixture is made of Gelatine, Albumen, [etc.]..the ingredients being well beaten together; when the froth has settled down the mixture is filtered.

2. Something comparable to 'froth' as being unsubstantial or of little worth.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 212 What win I if I gaine the thing I seeke?..a froth of fleeting ioy. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Darius* i. Chorus, Drunke with frothes of pleasure. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 210 Nothing but froth, childishnesse and vncertanetie. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xxii. 629 When thou hast delighted in froth, and idle talk. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 547 It was food and not froth, which in his publick sermons he entertained the souls of his people with. 1783 H. BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) II. xviii. 23 There is no froth nor affectation in it.

† **b.** Applied to what is tender or immature.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2270 We Romayns þat þey han in prison loke, Ben but 3onge froth, vnlernëd in batayle, And othir feble folk with age I-broke. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lix, Eate vp thy veale, pig and lambe being froth.

3. Applied contemptuously to persons. Cf. SCUM.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 167 Froth, and scum thou liest. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* III. ii. Wks. (Grosart) V. 168 Out, you froth, you scumme. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 22 The Froath of the Town, and the Scum of the University. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xv, That his son should consort with all..the dirtiest froth of the sea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *froth-flake*; *froth-like* adj.; **b.** instrumental and originative, as *froth-becurled, -born, -clad, -faced, -foamy* adjs.; **c.** special comb., as **froth-spit** = CUCKOO-SPIT 1; **froth-stick,** a stick for whipping cream, etc. Also in many names given to the frog-hopper (*Aphrophora spumaria*) or cuckoo-spit insect, as **froth-fly, -frog-hopper, -insect, -worm.**

1624 MILTON *Ps.* cxiv. 8 That saw the troubled sea and shivering fled And sought to hide his *froth-becurled head. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 19/2 The *froth-born goddess of the sea. 1769 HOME *Fatal Discov.* v, The *froth-clad pool. 1625 W. HARBERT *Poems* (Grosart) 81 *Froth faced Neptune. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Introd. 6 Not a *froth-flake touched the rim Of yonder gap in the solid gray Of the eastern cloud. 1864 *Frothfly [see FESCUE 4]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 23 The nimble thyes Of his *froth-fomy steed. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 10 The *Froth-frog-hoppers .. entered the room in such numbers as to cover the table. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 355 Of the Earwig, the *Froth Insect, and some others. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 257 A very shallow crape bonnet frilled and *froth-like. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Froth spit* or cuckow spit. *a* 1706 *Country Wedding* in *Watson's Collect.* III. (1706) 47 My bairn has tocher of her awn..A *Froath-stick, a Can, a Creel, a Knock. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. II. v. 358 To this order of insects we may also refer the Cuckow Spit, or *Froth Worm.

Froth (frɒþ), *v.* Also 5–6 (? *erron.*) frote, 7–8 froath. [f. prec. sb.; ON. had *frýða.*]

1. *intr.* To emit froth or foam; to foam at the mouth. Of liquids: To gather or throw up froth; to run foaming *away, by, over.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 17 The which..hirtith him, and he frothith, or vometh. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 801 As wilde bores .. That frothen whyte as foom for ire wood. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 36 The mayde begane greuously to be turmentyd, and sorer than she was woonnte to be vexid, frotyng at the moweth. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* 13 These folk .. fume, frete, frote and fome as fyerce and as angerly as a new huntyd sow. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* VI. ix. 607 When oyle doth froath or fome. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvii. 148 Hee would ..froth and fome like a Boare. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 136 The sea that froaths below. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 45 They..call for brimming tankards frothing o'er. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 50 Grief soon would bid the beer to run, Because the squire's mad race was done, Not less than now it froths away, Because 'the squire's of age to-day'. 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xix, This, as it frothed by, might have been a bath For the fiend's glowing hoof. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 370 His lips frothing like a mug of hot ale. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 12 The cutlets duly frothing in their silver dish.

fig. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 594 For this the demagogue spouts — the newspaper froths - the liberal in Parliament proses. 1873–4 DIXON *Two Queens* III. XIII. x. 55 The leaguers of Cambrai were frothing at each other, and preparing for a future fight.

2. *trans.* To emit or send forth in or like froth or foam. Now only with *out.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jude* ii. 13 Frothinge out her confusiouns. 1388 — *Wisd.* xi. 19 Ether beestis frothinge heete of firis. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 765 Is your spleen froth'd out, or have ye more?

3. To cause to foam; to make froth rise on the surface of; to pour *out* in such a manner as to make frothy. Also to *froth up.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. vi, Fill me a thousand pots, and froth 'em, froth 'em. 1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 120 The wine was froth'd out by the hand of mine host. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell 30 Sept., She .. made his coffee, and frothed his chocolate. 1806 *Culina* 79 Judiciously beating and frothing the eggs. 1832 TENNYSON *Death Old Year* iii, He froth'd his bumpers to the brim. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 227 A tumbler of milk warm from the cow, and all frothed up.

absol. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 15 Let me see thee froth and hue.

4. To bespatter or cover with or as with froth or foam. Also, *to froth over* (something). *fig.*

1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* Wks. 1806 VI. 122 He suddenly bolted out..his face frothed up to the eyes with soap lather. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VI. v, The foam froth'd his limbs. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XXX. 415 Foam pours out from his jaws till it froths his beard. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Mort. Antip.* Introd. (1886) 4 A certain amount of sentiment.. somewhat frothed over by his worldly experiences.

5. *Comb.* † **froth-can,** the trick of frothing the can.

1624 *Skelton's Ghost, E. Rumming* Prol. 19 Our pots were full quarted, We were not thus thwarted, With frothcanne and nick-pot.

Hence **Fro·thed** *ppl. a.*, **Fro·thing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13.. *E. E Allit. P.* B. 1721 Þat froþande fylþe. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, His hasty waves among The frothed Rocks, I earing the tender song. 1628 *Robin Goodfellow* II. (1638) D iij a, A Tapster .. with his pots smalnesse, and with frothing of his drinke, had got a good summe of money together. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 186 By brewing Rebellion, Micking, and Frothing. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 318/2 Which she..threw back with some frothed phlegm. 1795 A. SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 102 A frothing brook leaps and clamours over the rough stones. 1798 FERRIAR *Of Genius* in *Illustr. Sterne, etc.* 285 Alexander learnt the art of frothing at the mouth. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 484 The frothing might..be ascribed to the emission of this oxygen on the application of heat. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 23 (1822) I. 177 That frothed glass of porter. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarèl* I. 47 Florio was perpetually in and out..with some frothing cup of chocolate.

Fro·thery. *nonce-wd.* [f. FROTH *sb.* + -ERY.] Mere froth, empty display, triviality.

1851 CARLYLE *Jrnl.* in Froude *C.'s Life in Lond.* II. xix. 79 'All nations 'crowding to us with their so-called industry or ostentatious frothery.

Frothless (frɒ·þlĕs), *a.* [f. FROTH *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no froth, free from froth.

1848 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Frothsome (frɒ·þsŏm), *a.* [f. FROTH *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of froth, frothy.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. ix. 127 The sea.. weltered in a sadly frothsome state.

Frothy (frɒ·þi), *a.* [f. FROTH *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Full of, covered with, or accompanied by froth or foam; foamy.

1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 157 Their .. frothy waves. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 901 The hunted boar Whose frothy mouth..A second fear through all her sinews spread. 1623 *Uncasing of Machivils Instr.* C ij b, Beare with a Tapster though his Cans be frothie. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 117 When you do finde your Hawkes mouth and throat to bee continually frothy and furred. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* II. 205 Two boars .. With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol.* III. 281 Wanton Joy Lavish had spilt the Cyder's frothy Flood. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 450 A frothy cough ensues. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 311 The urine..was turbid and of a reddish colour, very frothy [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 124 Back the frothy wave is flowing

† **b.** *Frothy Poppy,* the Bladder Campion.

So called because it was supposed that cuckoo-spit was more frequently found on this than on other plants.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxiv. 551 Called .. in English Spatling Poppie, frothie Poppie, and white Ben. 1878 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

2. Consisting of froth or light bubbles, of the nature of or resembling foam, spumous.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vii. 32 The flower of salt .. is frothy. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. iii. 237 That spumous frothy dew or exudation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 400 About his churning Chaps the frothy Bubbles rise. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 140 His saliva was remarkably frothy. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. XXV. 320 The frothy breccia on one side. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 454 The tapetum becomes disorganised and forms a frothy mucilage.

† **b.** Soft, not firm or solid, flabby. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 740 You need not fear that Bathing should make them [the Turks' bodies] frothy. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1070 She hath a frothy body.

3. *fig.* Vain, empty, unsubstantial, trifling. Also, of a person: Having no depth of character, conviction, knowledge, etc.; shallow.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 16 The abiectest and frothiest forme of Diuinitie. 1622 WITHER *Mistr., Philar.* Wks. (1633) 686 Such frothy Gallants. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iii. 54 Contentious disputes, and frothy reasonings. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 189 Our frothy censurers. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 66 Most young People are too frothy. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 412 Adding, in his frothy Way, Now can I say, I have saluted an Angel. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii. (1871) 123 With .. much frothy rant. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xvi, A mere ranter, a frothy mob orator. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 450/2 Much frothy fine writing.

absol. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 219 You will have at one view..the frothy, the turgid, the calm, and the clamorous.

4. *Comb.*, as *frothy-looking* adj.

1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 133 A frothy-looking silk crêpe.

Hence **Fro·thily** *adv.*, **Fro·thiness.**

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 259 The humidity, heate, frothinesse and whitenes. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VIII. ix. 264 The profaneness and frothiness of his discourse. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frothily,* with Froth; also emptily, not solidly or substantially, lightly. 1823 LAMB *Elia, On some Old Actors,* The .. face..that looked out so formally flat in Foppington, so frothily pert in Tattle. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 5 A limpid fluid.. unobscured by frothiness. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 109 Persons who frothily declaim about genius.

† **Fro·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. Du. *vrouwtje(n = vrouwken*: see FROGKIN.] ? A maiden.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* 12 a, Athwart the wood With cruell curres an armed knight there went, That had in chace a frotion fresh of hewe.

Frotting (frɒ·tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FROT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FROT in various senses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Þe caliz..þuruh so monie duntes & frotunges, to Godes biheue..so swuðe ueire afeited. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 417 Frotinge of iren and whestones þou schalt hire. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 195 Froting wiþ squillis is good þerfore. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning, etc.* 157 The working, or frotting is solely to remove the wrinkles and stiffness of the dry skins.

† **Fro·tting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FROT *v.* + -ING 2.] Rubbing; (of language) grating, harsh.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 163 Þe longage of þe Norþhumbres..is so scharp, slitting, and frotynge. 1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphes, etc.* 70 b, It frets the Culter keene that cuts the frotting soyle.

† **Froud.** *Obs.* Also 2 frude, -te, 3 frode, 5 frowde. [ME. *frūde* (riming with *prūde*); see FROG *sb.*] A frog or toad.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 271 Þeor beð naddren and snaken eueten and frude (*v. rr.* fruden, frute). *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Þe laðe helle wurmes, tadden ant froggen [*v. r.* froden] þe freoteð ham ut te ehnen. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 209 He openyd his cofere in presence of his confessour, & fonde þer-in as manye frowdys as he putt þer-in almessis. Þe preest seyde: 'here þou seest how almes of euyl getyn good plesyth god!' þat man seyde .. syth I falsly haue deuouryd þe peple of here good, I erfore þise frowdys schal deuowre my body qwyk. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xlvi. 87/1 Some man hadde leuer for to mete with a froude or a frogge in the waye than to mete with a knyght or a squyre.

‖ **Frou-frou** (frū frū). [Fr.; of echoic formation.] A rustling, *esp.* the rustling of a dress.

1870 *Athenæum* 4 June 734 The modern *frou-frou* of satin and gros-de-Naples skirts is nothing to the rustling of brocaded silks. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. v. 155 With a frou-frou of soft silk she arose. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 527/1 The rustle of the dresses, the frou-frou of the fans.

fig. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* vi, The frou-frou of life was lost to her. 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* II. 4 The Princess fretted for some little frou-frou of the world to break its solemn silence.

Frough, frow, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 frouh, 4 frouȝ, 5 frogh, 5. 6, 9 *Sc.* freuch, (6 frewch, 8 freugh), 4, 7– frow, 8 frowe, 5, 7– frough. [Of obscure origin: the forms point back to OE. **fróh,* or possibly **fróh*; a word of the latter form is represented by *þrógum* 'rancidis', *þrón* 'rancida' (Napier *OE. Gll.* VII. 193, 210); for the meaning cf. FROUGHY.]

1. Liable to break or give way, not to be depended on, frail, brittle. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1275 *Lune Ron* 44 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 94 Hit is fals and mereuh and frouh. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2305 Þoghe þe prest be fals or frow. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 671 Ek thike ysowe is frough [L. *sectilis*] And rare ysowe is heded grete & tough. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 525 Of. fair foullis ar fundin faynt, and als freuch. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. vii, Quha suld haue firm esperance in this, Whilk is alace sa ffreuch and variant? 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 185 This warld is verry frewch. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 18 Timber ..which grows in Gravel is subject to be Frow (as they term it) and brittle. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 *Frough,* loose, spungy. *Frough wood,* brittle. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 37 The arms of an ash-tree are commonly put in if they be not too frowe. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Frough-wood,* brittle wood. 1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* 5 The swingle-trees flew in flinders, as gin they had

been as freugh as kail-castacks. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Words, Frough*, loose, spungy, easily broken.

2. Crisp or 'short' to the taste.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 662 To make hem frough, kitte of the bladys longe.

3. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1808–80 Jamieson, *Freuch* .. 2. dry; applied to corn, that has recovered from the effects of rain in the time of harvest.

Froughy, frowy (frōu·i), *a.* Now *dial.* [? f. Frough *a.* + -y¹.]

1. Musty, sour, stale, not sweet.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 111 They..like not of the frowie fede. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Frowy*, stale, on the point of turning sour from being over kept. 1866 Mrs. Stowe *Lit. Foxes* 117 Mrs. D. is a decent housekeeper, and so her bread be not sour, her butter not frowy [etc.].

2. Of wood: Spongy, soft-textured, brittle. *Frowy-stuff* (see quot. 1858).

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 The best stricles are those that are made of froughy, unseasoned oake. 1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 67 If your Wood be soft, and your Stuff free, and frowy, that is, evenly temper'd all the way. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* VII. ii. 43 (E. D. S.) Such an ash..grows frowy, short and spungy. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Frowy-stuff*, a builder's name for short, or brittle and soft, timber. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms, Froughy*, spongy, brittle, or, in fact, applied to anything that is of inferior quality.

Frounce (frauns), *sb.*¹ Also 5–7 frownce. Cf. the altered form Flounce *sb.* [a. OFr. *fronce, fronche* (Fr. *fronce*), = Sardinian *frunza*.

According to some scholars a vbl. noun f. the Rom. **frontire* (OF., Pr., OSp. *froncir*, Sp. *fruncir*, Cat. *frunsir*, Sard. *frunsiri*), to wrinkle the brow, to wrinkle, f. L. *front-em* brow, Front. Others consider the Rom. sb. to be adopted from OHG. (**wrunza*), *runza*, modG. *runze* wrinkle.]

†1. A wrinkle. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 27 He seeth her front is large and pleine, Withoute frounce of any greine. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. xx. (1494) e vij b, Their reueled skyn abrode to drawe and streyne Frowarde frouncis to make theym smoth & pleyne. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* C iv, The same water taketh awaye the frounces in the face whan it is rubbed therwith. 1616 Bullokar, *Frownce*, a wrinkle. 1721 Bailey, *Frounce*, a Plait, a Wrinkle. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†2. A fold, crease; a pleat. Also *fig.*, duplicity.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. ii. 5 (Camb. MS.) With the lappe of hir garnement I-plited in a frounce she dryede myn eyen. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 318 'Bi Criste', quod Conscience tho, 'thi best cote .. hath many moles and spottes'..'3e, who so toke hede'..Men sholde fynde many frounces and many foule plottes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 173 So that he pronounce A plein good word withouten frounce. 1721 [see 1].

†3. The ornamented edge of a cup. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 180/2 Frownce of a cuppe, *frontinella* (Pynson *frigium*).

†4. = Flounce *sb.*² 1. *Obs.*—¹

1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* III. ii, Farthingals, and frounces.

5. With allusion to Milton's use of Flounce *v.*: A piece of foppish display.

1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* II. 397 With these [dresses] he made so many frounces and tricks. 1887 Saintsbury *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 153 A rather plain and straightforward writer, with few tricks and frounces of phrase and style.

Hence †**Frounceless** *a.*, without a frounce or wrinkle, unwrinkled.

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 860 Hir forheed frounceles.

†**Frounce,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 5 frounch, 5 fronse, 6 fronce, frounze, 6–8 frownce, 5– frounce. [Of obscure origin; no similar word of like meaning is known in Fr.

Perhaps it may be etymologically identical with prec., or due to some mistake; cf. Froncle and Formica 2.]

1. A canker or sore in the mouth of a hawk.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 3 With mysfedyng þen schall sche haue the frounce. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 301 Of the f[r]ounces it is drede for it is a noyous sekenes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, Blaynis in haukes mouthes cald frounches. 1587 Turbery. *Trag. Tales* 183 The frounce consume the flesh of her, that feedes vpon my bones. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 249 The Frownce proceedeth from moist and cold Humours which descend from the Hawk's Head to the Palate. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rye*, It .. causes the Frownce, or a perpetual dropping Humour, very hard to be cur'd. 1820 Scott *Abbot* iv, 'Twere the ready way to give her the frounce.

2. A disease in the mouth of a horse: see quot. 1587. Cf. Camery.

1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 131 The frounce is a disease soone cured, and they are smal pimples or warts in the midst of the pallat of his mouth aboue, and they are soft, and they will let him to eat his meat. 1610 [see Camery]. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Camery* or *Frounce*, a Distemper in Horses. In mod. Dicts.

Frounce (frauns), *v.* Forms: 3–4 fronce, 4–6 frounse, 6–7 frounze, frownce, -se, 4– frounce. [ad. OF. *froncier, froncir* (Fr. *froncer*), f. *fronce* Frounce *sb.*¹]

†1. *trans.* To gather in folds or wrinkles, to wrinkle; to knit, purse (the brows or lips); occas. to knit the brows of. Also with *up*. *Obs.*

The first quot. perhaps belongs to 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3571 þe front it fronces þat was scene. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2306 þenne tas he hym stryþe to stryke, & frounses bo'e lyppe & browe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 95 With that she frounceth up the browe. *c* 1572 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* (1831) 209 The frolicke fauour frounst and foule defast. 1587 Hughes *Misfort. Arthur* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 321 All fury-like, frounc'd up with frantic frets. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 143 That he may not seeme mercenary, hee will frounce his browes.

†b. *intr.* To knit the brows; to look angry. Also of the face or forehead: To fall into wrinkles, become wrinkled. *Obs.*

c 1450 Henryson *Test. Cress.* 155 in Thynne's *Chaucer* Qq iiij, His face frounsed..His teth chattred. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 489 [He] frounsed and glared with his eyen as though he had ben wode. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Grislye faces frouncing, dyd I see. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. vi. 253 They frounced and tooke on most insolently for this unhappie expedition.

2. *trans.* To frizz, curl (the hair, a wig, etc.); also, to curl the hair of.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1532 Schall frounce them in the foretop. 1559 Aylmer *Harborowe* N j b, Ladies..with their heares frownsed and curled. *a* 1592 Greene *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 316/1 A periwig frounc'd faste to the front. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 123 Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* II. 102 Some..scatter'd o'er the silver margin stood, To frounce their braids.

b. *fig.* [Echoing Milton: see quot. 1632 in 2.]

1891 Saintsbury *Scherer's Ess.* Pref. 9 Not only unnecessary, but in bad taste, to trick or frounce him in English.

†3. To gather (a piece of cloth, a garment, etc.) into creases or pleats; to pleat. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc vj, Their shurts frounced. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishm.* XXV, All iagde and frounst with diuers coloures dekt. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. v. (1611) 266 A piece of cloth..that is iagged and frowned after the manner of our now commonly recieued Mantlings. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* IV. xviii, Buff coats, all frounced and broidered o'er.

†b. *intr.* To fall into creases or pleats. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7259 Shoos knopped with dagges That frounceu lyke a quaile pipe. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 691 It bossed out and frounced very stately to behold.

Hence **Frounced** *ppl. a.*, † (*a*) of the forehead: Wrinkled; (*b*) of the hair, the head, etc.: Curled, frizzed; **Frou·ncing** *vbl. sb.*, † (*a*) knitting of brows; (*b*) frizzing; also *attrib.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 221 A sharpe straght farred, noght gretly lene ne al full, nethyr al frouncet. *c* 1450 Henryson *Fables, Paddok & Mous* 43 Her fronsit face. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1337 The ferryman of hell, Caron .. with his frownsid foretop. 1530 Palsgr. 223/2 Frounsyng, *froncement. a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 An ouerstaring frounced hed, as though out of euerie heeres toppe, should suddenlie start out a good big othe. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 Thy flaring frounced Periwigs. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIII. XXXIX. (1609) 846 There was frounsing, and their bloud was up. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 76 Fye vpon these frownsing Irons. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 203 The Temples .. in those that are angry frowned or furrowed. 1835 in *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. (1836) 135 And her hair was all frizzled and frounc'd like a nigger.

Frount(e, Frountel(l, Frounter, obs. ff. of Front, Frontal, Frontier.

†**Frou·sshure.** *Obs.*—¹ [ad. OF. *froisseure* (Fr. *froissure*), f. *froisser* to rub violently, to crush.] A bruise, contusion.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 138 b, Renewing to him the dolour and grete payne of his woundes and frousshures.

Frouzy: see Frowzy.

†**Fro·ver,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 frófer, -or, -ur, 2–3 frofer, 3 frofre, froure, frowere, frover(e, *south.* vroure. [OE. *frófor*, str. fem. and masc. = OS. *fróbra, frófra*, OHG. *fluobara.*]

1. Comfort; a means of comforting.

Beowulf 698 Him dryhten forgeaf .. frofor ond fultum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 136 He ȝe-andbidode ðone frofer. *c* 1200 Ormin 8786 Forr þatt he ȝifeþþ her hiss þeoww Hiss frofre o seofenn wise. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Þeonne schullen ȝe iseon hu al þe world nis nout, & hu hire uroure is fals. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 We .. buggeþ worldles froure wiþ moni sori teone.

b. applied to God, the Holy Ghost.

a 1225 *Juliana* 11 ȝef þu wult..leuen..i þe hali gast folkene froure. *c* 1250 *Hymn to God* 5 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 Vroure & hele folkes fader. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 54 Hali froure welt oc ðat miȝt. *c* 1275 Lay. 387 Fader he his on heuene and alle man his frouere.

2. *attrib.*, as *Frover-Ghost* [= OHG. *fluobargeist*]; also in syntactical form *Frovre Ghost*, the Comforter, the Holy Ghost.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiv. 26 Se haliga frofre gast. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 322 Se Halga Gast..is ȝehaten on Greciscum ȝereorde, Paraclitus, ðæt is, Frofor-gast. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Þe frofre gast. *c* 1200 Ormin 10554 Þe Faderr, & te Frofre Gast Himm hafenn sett to demenn.

†**Fro·ver,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 fréfran, -ian, frófer)ian, 2 3 fréfrian, -en, 2–3 freuren, -in, 2–4 frou(e)ren, -in, *south.* vrouren, vroefrien, (3 froðeren). Also 1–2 ȝefréfran, -ian, 2 ifréfran, 3 ifrófren. [OE. *fréfrian, frófrian*, also *gefréfran, gefréfrian*, f. *frófor*, Frover *sb.* Cf. OS. *fróbrean*, OHG. *fluobiren.*]

trans. To comfort, console. Const. *for, of.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. v. (1890) 396 Cwæð he þæt ȝewunelice word þæra frefrendra. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xi. 19 Hiȝ woldon hi frefrian for hyra broðor þingon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He ifrefrað þa drorigan. *c* 1200 Ormin 150 Forr þatt he wollde himm frofrenn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Bidde we nu þe holigost..þat he..freure us of alle soreȝe. *c* 1205 Lay. 19545 Þat [ich] on þissen felde mote beon ifroured. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 465/104 Pouere Men þare-with to freueri. *c* 1315 Shoreham 7 Frevereth thorwe his body man. *c* 1320 *Cast. Loue* 889 Of þulke [grace] þat alle [con] frouere.

Hence †**Fro·vering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Ich wile ȝiu senden þe heuenliche frefringe wiðinnen a lit daȝes. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 166 We hopeth wel thourh thy comyng Of oure sunnes haven frorynge.

Frow (frau), *sb.* Forms: 4, 6–8 frow(e, 6-8 fro(e, (7 frau, phraw), 7– frow. [ad. Du. *vrouw* = Ger. *frau* lady, woman, wife.]

1. A Dutchwoman.

1390 *Will of M. Quellyngbourgh* (Comm. Crt. Lond.), Margareta Quellyngbourgh Frowe. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 792 III. 181 The frowys of Broggys, with there hye cappes. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. i, By this light a Dutch frow; they say they are called kind. 1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* III. ii. 1 [To a Dutch nurse] Sweet fro, to your most indulgent care Take this my heart's joy. *c* 1681 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 490 In Holland a Phraw he did wed, a couple he marri'd in Cailes. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. i. ii. 7 The skippers and frows flocked in crowds to the pier.

2. A woman, a lady; a wife. Chiefly of Dutch or German women, or of others compared to them.

1587 Harrison *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 189 Saxon princes began to ioine in matrimonie with the British ladies, as the British barons did with the Saxon frowes. 1639 Glapthorne *Wallenstein* III. ii, I've known him..for all this heat 'Gainst woman-hood, pursue a sutlers froe. 1666 tr. *Horace's Odes* VIII. ii, The sun-burnt froe Of him that was chose Consul from the plough. 1708 E. Cook *Sot-weed Factor* (1865) 21 We scarce had play'd a Round about, But that these Indian Froes fell out. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. 168 Old Saboo there keeps himself, and frow, and half a score of young ones.

†3. Applied to the Mænads or Bacchantes of classical paganism; also *transf.*

1567 Turberv. *Ovid's Ep.* 114 The frantike fro, Whome fell Erichtho hath in chase. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D, Some gadded vppe and downe the streetes, like Bacchus Froes. 1606 Chapman *M. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 208 The Ladies of this land would teare him peece-meal (As did the drunken Froes, the Thratian Harper). 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* viii. 117 The frantick British Froes, their hair disheuelled With fire-brands ran about. *a* 1616 Beaum & Fl. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* v. i, They are now Buxsome as Bachus Froes—revelling, dancing.

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss. *Frow* sb., an idle, dirty woman. *c* 1795 [? Porson] *Horace* Odes I. xxvii. in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 142 And were your girl the dirtiest drab..Out with it..What? is it she? the filthy frow.

†**Frow,** *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [Cf. ON. *frá-r* adj., quick.] Hastily.

c 1325 *Earth* i. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 150 Erþ vp erþ fallip fol frow [glossed *festine*].

Frow: see Froe, Frough.

Froward (frōu·wəɹd), *a., adv., prep.* Forms: *α.* 2–5 fraward, 3 *Orm.* frawarrd, 4–5 frawarde, -werd, frauward, 5–6 *Sc.* frawart, 6 frauwerde; *β.* 2– froward, 4–5 frowerd, 4–6 frowarde. [Early ME. f. *fra*, Fro + -ward. Cf. Fromward.]

A. *adj.* (Not now in colloquial use.)

1. Disposed to go counter to what is demanded or what is reasonable; perverse, difficult to deal with, hard to please; refractory, ungovernable; †also, in a wider sense, bad, evilly-disposed, 'naughty'. (The opposite of *toward*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7302 'Parfai', þan answard samuel, 'Yee ar to fraward [*Trin.* frowarde] wit to dele'. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5854 If man be til God frawarde. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxi. 18 If a man gete a rebel sone, and a fraward. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 319 To chaste froward men and sturne men. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 141 How may this be that thou art froward To hooly chirche to pay thy dewtee. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 317 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 146 For sum bene devowte, holy, and towarde..And sum bene feble, lewde, and frowarde. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi. 13 Ye shall be safe .. agaynste the frowarde temptour. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 167 b, The Cocke of this kinde, is a frowarde and mischievous Birde. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* ii. 28 Samuel, reiected..by this froward & rebellious people. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 527 A Froward Retention of Custome, is as turbulent a Thing, as an Innouation. 1689–90 Temple *Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 249 When all is done, Human Life is, at the greatest and the best, but like a froward Child, that must be play'd with and humour'd a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep. 1703 *Clarendon's Hist. Reb.* II. Ded. 5 That this Remark may not look froward or angry. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 45 Such froward and touchy People as these. 1775 Johnson 14 Apr. in *Boswell*, A judge may become froward from age. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 270 In the infancy of taste, the froward pupils of art took nature to pieces, as spoiled children do a watch. 1848 Lytton *Harold* v. vii, 'Speak on' said Hilda, calmly as a nurse to a froward child. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. xix. (1858) 291 Russell had always been froward, arrogant, and mutinous.

absol. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xviii[i]. 26 With the frowarde thou shalt be frowarde. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iii. 47 They may remove the froward from their offices. 1842 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* VI. 346 If you bear with the froward.

2. Of things: †a. Adverse, unfavourable, untoward; difficult to deal with, refractory. Of shape (cf. B. 2): Ill-formed, ugly (*obs.*). b. In later use only as *fig.* of sense 1 (said, e.g., of fortune): Perverse, ill-humoured.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8104 Bi-halden vs inogh has þou Vr frawarde scapp al ses þou hov. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2622 The weder was cold & froward. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 103 By froward chaunce my hood was gone. 1513 Douglas

Æneis III. ii. 149 Syryus, the frawart star. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1450 This delycate dasy, With frowarde frostis, alas was all to-fret. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 D iij, Curacyon of frowarde and rebel vlceres. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 120 To take his froward fortune and untoward luck with..patience. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 213 It has been my froward fate to have too much. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 270 During this month of froward weather. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 348 The froward chaos of futurity. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. vii, The froward May month.

† 3. quasi-*sb.* A froward person or thing. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 779 Our language is so rusty, So cankered, and so full Of frowardes. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 266 b, Through the cankerd peevishnes of wayward frowardes.

† B. *adv. Obs.*

1. In a direction that leads away from the person or thing under consideration; = FROMWARD.

O. E. Chron. an. 1127 Eall þæt þa beon dragen toward swa frett þa drane & draȝað fraward. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 68 ȝif thou to the cherche go, Toward, froward, or ellis cum fro. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXVII. 108 He myghte goo or ryde frowarde or sydewarde, but towarde the chapell myght he in no wyse atteygne. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 34 Thy face allwey thus wilt thou let Be turned froward? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 24 And eeke them selves so in their daunce they bore, That two of them still froward seem'd to bee, But one still towards shew'd her selfe afore.

2. *fig.* Untowardly; perversely. *Froward shapen* = misshapen (cf. FROM-SHAPEN).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8076 Sagh man neuer for-wit þat hore, Sua fraward scapen creature. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 465 Thou knowest howe frowarde matters went, when thou tookest shippe.

† C. *prep.* (In a direction) away from; = FROMWARD. Also in form *frowards. Obs.* (or *arch.*)

c 1200 ORMIN 4672 Þa turnesst tu þe frawarrd Godd, & towarrd eorþlic ahhte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3322 At euen cam a fuȝel-fiȝt, fro-ward arabie to hem riȝt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. (1495) 36 The angels slake neuer.. nother tornyth theyr entent frowarde god. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1314 The Sowdane..sawe the Cristen in the felde Frowarde the Cite ride. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 786 Frawart the south thaim thocht it best to draw. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxx, And euer sire Tristram tracyd and trauercyd and wente froward hym here and there. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 57 Scho thame fordrivis, and causis oft ga will Frawart Latium. *Ibid.* IV. Prol. 130 Thy self or thame thou frawartis God remouis. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 106 He only is a pilgrim who goeth towards or frowards the House of St. James.

b. with tmesis *fro..ward.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 719 And wende we neure fro him-ward.

† **Frow·ard,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make froward.

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXVI. 119 Vexations when they daily billow upon the minde, they froward even the sweetest soul, and..turn it into spleen and testinesse.

† **Fro·wardhede.** *Obs.* [*-hede,* -HEAD.] = FROWARDNESS.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCIX. ix, The prynce of wrath and wilfull hede Agayne hym made debate and frowardhede.

Frowardly (frōu·wɑ·ɪdli), *adv.* [f. FROWARD *a.* + -LY².] In a froward manner; perversely; adversely. (Now chiefly *arch.* in Biblical phrases.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7317 (Gött.) 'Mi folk', said godd, 'full frawarly [*Trin.* frowardly] þai seke and wirke full grett enuy. 14.. LYDG. *Secrees* 1032 Avaryce and gadering frowardly. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. v. 11, & luf of þe endeles lufar for fals luf frawardly þai haue lost. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIV. ii, Afrycus, Auster bloweth frowardly. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* XIII. 4 Love doth not frowardly. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 145 Quhilk glaidlie or frawartlie dois præsume to speik agains the halie decrees of the fathers. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 211 Finding the misbeliever not frowardly affected. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardians Instr.* 71, I once dealt with him very Frowardly, and ask'd him plainly, How [etc.]. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. vii. 263 He deals frowardly in the land of uprightness.

Frowardness (frōu·wɑ·ɪdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Froward quality or condition; perversity; untowardness; an instance of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27617 O pride bicums vnbuxumnes, strif and strutt, and frawardnes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* liv. 22 Dwelland in frawardnes of þaire witt. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 155 Frowardnes comyth fro þe herte, but þe tunge schewyth it out thrugh ouer-thwerte woordys. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 223 He did it not for any self-will or frowardness. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 393 The frowardnesse of my fortune. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 21 The pride, frowardness, and perversness of the Rebels. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* § 42 We should not..shew a frowardness or impatience of those transient sufferings. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 78 How many Frowardnesses of ours does he smother, how many Indignities does he pass by. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. (1808) III. 62 It is nothing but a little sally of anger, like the frowardness of peevish children, who, when they cannot get all they would have, are resolved to take nothing. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 188 Giving way to one of his occasional fits of boyish frowardness, he dashed his sword on the floor.

† **Fro·wardship.** *Obs.* [see -SHIP.] = prec.

14.. *Burgh Laws* c. 34 (*Sc. Stat.* I.), Throuch frawartschyp [*contrarietate*] of hym selff.

Frowde, var. of FROUD, *Obs.*, frog or toad.

Frower: see FROE *sb.*

Frowie, var. of FROUGHY *a. Obs.*

Frow·ish, *a.*¹ *Obs. rare.*—¹ [? f. *frow,* FRO + -ISH, after *froward.*] ? Unfavourably disposed, froward.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1609) D b, Were you but as fauourable as you are frowish.

† **Frow·ish,** *a.*² *Obs.* [f. *frow,* FROUGH *a.* + -ISH.] Frowzy, stale-smelling, fetid.

1608 *Withals' Dict.* 286 He that is rank or frowish in savour, *hircosus.* 1688 BUNYAN *Solomon's Temple* xvii, Covetousness makes a minister smell frowish.

Frown (fraun), *sb.* [f. next; but cf. the equivalent OF. *froigne.*]

1. A wrinkled aspect of the brow; a look expressive of disapprobation or severity, occas. of deep thought or perplexity. Also, the habit of frowning.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 209 You are too much of late i' th' frowne. 1625 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 206 With one frown, divers of us being at White Hall to see her..she drave us all out of the Chamber. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 8 May a Man knit his Forehead into a Frown. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. viii, His brow in manly frowns was knit. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* III. i. 3 The lawyer..walked away from his wife with a frown upon his face. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 223 He encounters some obstacle in his train of reasoning..and then a frown passes like a shadow over his brow.

fig. 1783 MASON *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 341 Beneath the frown of angry Heav'n..The guilty Empire sunk. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 636 Ere darkness shroud you in a deeper frown.

2. A manifestation of disapprobation.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 27 Dissuaded from the worse, by misliking and frowne. *a* 1627 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Ausonius* xvi. 33 Peruerting crimes he checkes with angry frownes. 1721–2 WODROW *Suffer. Ch. Scotl.* (1838) I. I. ii. § 2. 112/1 To this no answer was given, but frowns. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. iii. (1840) 104 The father's frowns are a part of correction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 205 He tried the effects of frowns and menaces. Frowns and menaces failed. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. ix. 140 Ralegh .. was still..under the frown of his royal mistress.

Hence **Frow·nful** *a.*, full of frowns; **Frow·nless** *a.*, devoid of frowns; **Frow·ny** *a.*, having a habit of frowning.

1771 LANGHORNE *Laurel & Reed* 52 The murderer's burning cheek to hide, And on his frownful temples die. *a* 1861 SIR F. PALGRAVE (Ogilvie), Her frowny mother's ragged shoulder. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 262 Planted with virtues, frownless gravity And sober elegance.

Frown (fraun), *v.* Forms: 4–6 froun(e, (5 frownyn), 6–7 frowne, 4– frown. [ME. *froune,* ad. OF. *froignier, frongnier* (mod.F. only in the compound *refrogner*), of obscure origin.]

1. *intr.* To knit the brows, especially by way of expressing displeasure or (less frequently) concentration of thought; to look sternly. Said also of the brow. † Also (*rarely*), to sneer.

c 1386 [see FROWNING *ppl. a.*] *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 17 Wiche ought of resone the devise to excuse To alle tho that wold ageyn it frroune or musee. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/1 Frownyn wythe the nose, *nasio.* *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 52 He frowned in this wise and bote on his lippe a grete while. 1574 *Mirr. Mag., Sabrina* xxix, When Fortune most doth smile: Then will she froune: she laughes but euen a while. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Fortunes browe hath frown'd, Even to the utmost wrinkle it can bend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 106 He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* A Portrait, She frowns no goddess, and she moves no queen. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* II. xii, Had I been your father, I should have taken alarm, and frowned. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 223 A man who joined us, and who could not conceive what we were doing, when asked to listen, frowned much, though not in an ill temper.

b. Of inanimate things: To present a gloomy or threatening aspect.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 118 They saw the times to frowne and trouble to come. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 480 And will you not bee in the like fear, when the Heavens frown above you? 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 85 And though the rocky-crested summits frown. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, And sometimes frowned with forests of gloomy pine. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 7 That wild architecture, whose gigantic stones .. are still to be seen frowning upon the plains of Stonehenge. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xv. 283 The cannon of the Prussians frowned along the rugged eminences of their left. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* I. 9 A rude Saxon temple may have frowned down from the height above the Thames.

2. To express disapprobation or unfriendliness by a stern look. Const. *at, on, upon.* Also in *indirect passive.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 305 You are not the first upon whom fortune hath frowned. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 194, I frowne vpon him, yet he loues me still. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iv. 13 Much were wee frowned at by the Dominicans our chiefest friends. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 11 Frontlet not only looks serious, but frowns at him. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xix, Montoni frowned upon him. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 152 That they should be..frowned upon at Kensington for not going farther.

b. attributed to inanimate objects.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 6 The heauens with that we haue in hand, are angry, And frowne vpon 's. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 32 Robat and Sallee seem to frown at each other across this fine river.

3. quasi-*trans.* a. To drive or force with a frown *away, back, down, off*; also *from, into* (something).

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, Ventidius fix'd his Eyes upon my Passage Severely, as he meant to frown me back. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 315 Despairing wretch, he'll frown thee from his throne. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iii. § 2 Nor should such an enquiring temper be frowned into silence. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 274 The fear of singularity frowns me into the concealment of it. 1805 BYRON *To Dorset* v, Peace, that reflection never frown'd away. 1806 WEBSTER in Scudder *Life* vi. (1882) 231, I will be neither frowned nor ridiculed into error. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 66 You would not frown a great person like Lady Delville into affection for us. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, And the cold black country seemed to frown him off. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 261 A new order of society in which..judges [should] no more frown down the poor.

b. To enforce, express, produce, etc. by a frown.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., She smiles preferment, or she frowns disgrace. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 518 Among us, however, the present statue of the prophet would seem to frown restraint on levity and mirth. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iii. (1894) 72 In 1861 the Schreckhorn..still frowned defiance upon all comers.

Hence † **Frowned** *ppl. a.*, covered with a frown; made to look frowning. Also **Frow·ner,** one who frowns.

1598 FLORIO, *Inarcato,* a frowned or scouled countenance. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 138 Such..friends or acquaintance as are neither..Fawners nor Frowners. *a* 1763 BYROM *Christ among Doctors* 10 That meek old Priest, with placid Face of Joy, That Pharisaic Frowner at the Boy. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 223 Some persons are such habitual frowners that the mere effort of speaking almost always causes their brows to contract. 1892 *Idler* June 590 A handful of frowners against thirty million laughers!

Frownce, obs. form of FROUNCE.

Frowning (frau·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. FROWN *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FROWN; an instance of the same.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4062 With that the cherl his clubbe gan shake, Frouning his eyen gan to make, And hidous chere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/1 Frownynge. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 9 E vj, For bittur frounyng, godly ioye and lightenesse of herte. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 145 With frownings dume, downe are his smilings cast. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* x. 478 Turnes him fro, and nought but frowninges gave. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 146 He read a page or two with much frowning. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 16 How pinch'd with winter's frownings he has been. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 224 We may conclude that frowning is not the expression of simple reflection .. but of something difficult or displeasing encountered.

Frowning (frau·nin), *ppl. a.* [f. FROWN *v.* + -ING².] That frowns; gloomy; stern; disapproving, threatening.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 300 And eke whan I say ya, ye say not nay, Neither by word ne frouning countenance: Swere this, and here I swere our alliance. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 245 Now frownyng cheer, now fressh of visage. 1567 TURBERV. *To a Gentlewoman from whome he tooke a Ring* 1 What needes this frowning face? 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 377 A frowning, raging, and rowling storm. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 520 The General Assembly..sent at the same time two frowning letters. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Poems, Mocena,* And o'er her many a frowning fold Of crimson shades her closed eyes. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 20 The frowning guns of the Castle. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 402 A deep ravine of frowning rocks.

b. *attrib.* in † *frowning cloth,* an imaginary frontlet supposed to be worn by a person when displeased.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 285 The gallery, where shee was solitaryly walking, with her frowning cloth, as sick lately of the solens.

Frowningly (frau·ninli), *adv.* [f. FROWNING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a frowning manner.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxvi. 22 Such flies as erst had frowninglie faste him: Louinglie they then, on him did smothlie smile. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 270 With the eye of his soule he saw the Lord looke frowningly vpon him. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, 'You shall know me hereafter', said the stranger, frowningly. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. ii. 21 Four rows of dark houses that frowningly faced one another.

Frownt, obs. form of FRONT.

Frowst, froust (fraust), *v.* ? *dial.* [Of unknown origin; cf. Harrow school slang *froust* sb., 'extra sleep allowed in the morning of Sundays and whole holidays' (Barrère and Leland).] *intr.* To rest lazily, lounge.

1884 *Standard* 5 May 4/4 A generation that frousts over the fire. 1889 B. WHITBY *Awakening M. Fenwick* II. 182, I hate..frowsting over a fire.

Frowsty (frau·sti), *a. dial.* [of obscure origin; cf. OF. *frouste* ruinous, decayed; also FROUGHY, FROWISH, FROWZY.] Fusty; having an unpleasant smell. (In Berks., Oxf., Leic., and Glouc. glossaries.)

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960. 678/1 Use it on his frowsty head. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xvii, When it is not only humble, but *frowsty* .. you are apt to wish you were anywhere else than at home!

Frowy: see FROUGHY *a.*

† **Frowze,** *sb. Obs.* Also (? 6 frowes), 6–7 frowse, 7–8 fruz, 8 frouze. [Of uncertain origin; possibly an alteration of FROUNCE, with assimilation to FRIZ, FUZZ.] ? A wig of frizzed hair worn by women. Also *frowze-, fruz-tower.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 919/2 Her two gentlewomen .. helped her of therwith [her gowne] and also with her frowes paste and neckerchefe. 1570 LADY M. BERTIE in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Some ware all small ribban, others brode ribbans .. and all frowzes of their owen haire. 1676 ETHEREGE *Man of Mode* I. i. Wks. (1888) 245 This fine woman, I'll lay my life .. has adorned her baldness with a large white fruz. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. viii, The

mother [bought] a great fruz-tower and a fat amber-necklace. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 101. 3/2 This filthy Fruz I ne'er shall brook. 1724 [see BULL-TOUR].

Frowze, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 7 frouze. Also FRUZ *v.* [related to prec. sb.] *trans.* To curl, frizz, ruffle, rumple.

1611 FLORIO, *Increspare*, to crispe, to curle, to frouze. Also to wrimple. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Frouze*, to rumple.

Frowzy (frau·zi), *a.* Also 7–9 frouzy, 8-9 frowsy, (9 frousy). [Perh. cognate with FROWSTY, or with some of the other words there referred to. Cf. also FROWZE *sb.*]

1. Ill-smelling, fusty, musty; having a 'close' unpleasant smell from being dirty, unwashed, ill-ventilated, or the like.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, An overgrown Deputy of the Ward, tho a frouzy Fellmonger. *a* 1700 DRYDEN quoted in *Faction Displ.* (1704) 15 With Frowzy Pores, that taint the ambient Air. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 400 It is the frouzy corrupt air from animal substances. *a* 1802 STRUTT *Bumpkin's Disaster* (1808) 19 Is pinching frowzy wenches in their bed Fit sport for spirits? 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, By the steams of moist acts of Parliament and frowsy petitions. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, In his weeks my study was so frowsy I couldn't sit in it. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. III. 252 Another Greek convent, said to be frowzier, if possible, than that of Csalho.

2. Having a dirty, untidy, soiled, neglected appearance (like e.g. unkempt hair); dingy, rusty, slatternly, unkempt. Of the complexion: Red and coarse, blowzy.

1710 *Apparition* 7 A frowzy high-crown'd Hat his face did hide. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beau y* Wks. 1755 III. II. 163 A frowzy dirty-colour'd red S'ts on her cloudy wrinkled face. 1752 J. SPENCE [Sir H. Beaumont] *Crito* 53 His Woman of a..sun-burnt frowsy Complexion. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 214 See! on the floor, what frowzy patches rest! 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 530 The frowzy hostess would complain. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii, Hair .. hanging in a frowzy fringe about his forehead. 1848 — *Dombey* vi, There were frowzy fields, and cowhouses .. at the very door of the Railway. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. ii, [He] produced from the pocket..three frowsy acidulated drops. 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 90 A pony would be shoving its frowzy brow against its master's shoulder. 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia, Frouzy*, blouzy, with disordered and uncombed hair.

fig. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xciv, A drowzy frowzy poem, call'd the 'Excursion', Writ in a manner which is my aversion. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 245 Even the frowsy military board—composed of several very old and feeble Company's officers of the last century—was frightened into something like activity.

3. *Comb.*, as *frowzy-headed* adj.

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv. 53 Frowzy-headed men passed him in the yard. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 60 A frowsy-headed woman.

Hence **Fro·wziness.**

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* II. (1733) 41 The Frowsiness of the Place, and the ill Scents of different kinds, are a perpetual Nuisance. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 106 That species of high conventual frowziness which monastic habits and garments are not a little apt to engender. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/3 They regard .. the frowziness of our [railway-carriage] accommodation with contempt. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCIX. 197 He loves to have his room reeking with heat and frowsiness.

Froynt, obs. Sc. form of FRONT.

Froyter, var. of FRATER, *Obs.*

Frozen (frōu·z'n), *ppl a.* Forms: see the verb. [pa. pple. of FREEZE *v.*]

1. Congealed by extreme cold; subjected or exposed to extreme cold.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXV. 5 Þe south blawand frosyn strandis lesis & rennys. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3 63 Sir Dary..fande it [the burne] frosyn hym byfore. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents, The nauigation by the frosen sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 587 Beyond this flood a frozen Continent Lies dark and wilde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 3 Warmth adds Spirits to our frozen Limbs. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. I. 90 A piece of frozen mercury .. thrown into a little water at 32°. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 224 In Canada .. frozen meat is a common article of commerce. 1893 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 89/3 Allowance must be made in the North-West [of Canada] for a proportion of frozen wheat.

b. *fig* and of immaterial things. Of facts, truth (*U.S.*) = HARD, SOLID.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 367 Is that olde acquaintance..frozen..in you? 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 125 But farre worse then any frozen captivity is the bondage of Prelates. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 99 Verse fires the frozen Veins. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* 146 They hoped to see..christian charity, then frozen, wax warm. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. xv, The tender blue of that large loving eye Grew frozen with its gaze on vacancy. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 62 This frozen sisterhood of the allegoric family. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Sonn., West London*, The rich she had let pass with frozen stare. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* 25 Sept., 'Frozen Facts' is a purely American expression. *Ibid.* 22 Oct. 2/2 We were simply stating the frozen truth.

2. *Frozen-out*: cut off or excluded by frost. *Frozen-up*: closed or stopped by frost.

1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* iii, On the stray chance of catching a frozen-out racoon. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/2 'All-froze-out poor working men who've got no work to do-o-o'..The carrying of water to frozen-up householders has become almost a .. recognised industry. In many of the suburbs there has been..a mellifluous sing-song telling of frozen-up pipes. 1893 *Ibid.* 23 Feb. 7/4 The frozen-up German seed is still delayed.

3. *Comb.*, as *frozen-hearted* adj.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 26 They are not men, but cold statues, and such as the frozen hearted Venetians.

Hence **Fro·zenly** *adv.*, in a frozen manner; with a cold look or action; (*U.S.*) stubbornly; **Fro·zenness,** frozen condition.

1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* 486 For however people have now and then a warm fit of giving..they soon returne to that frozenness, which is hardly dissolved by any mans warmest breathings. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Towering*, The Signs of which are, they look frozenly on their Sides. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XV. 151 He .. looked frozenly at the prisoner, rebuking him [etc.]. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 150, I..began to hack frozenly at a log.

† **Frub,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Short f. FRUBBISH, perh. influenced by RUB.] *trans.* To furbish or polish.

1611 FLORIO, *Amolare*, to frub or furbish. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 415. 119 The Frubber or Furbisher frubbeth or furbisheth.

† **Fru·bber.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER[1]. Cf. FURBER.] A furbisher, burnisher, or polisher.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 73 [To a maid-servant] Well said frubber, was there no Souldier here lately? 1659 TORRIANO, *Frugatoio*, also a burnisher or a frubber.

† **Fru·bbish,** *v. Obs.* Also frobish. [var. of FURBISH.] *trans.* To furbish or polish by rubbing.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 144/20 To Frubbish, *fricando polire.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 466 When it is well scoured and clensed with sand, and knowne by the brightnesse and lustre thereof that it hath bin sufficiently frobished and purified. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Cust. Country* III. iii, I'll make you young again, beleeve that Lady, I will so frubbish you.

Hence † **Fru·bbisher,** a furbisher.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1074 The frubyssher hath my sword.

Fruct(e, obs. var. of FRUIT *sb.* and *v.*

Fructed (frv·ktĕd), *a. Her.* [f. L. *frūct-us* fruit + -ED[2].] Of a tree or plant: Having fruit (of a specified tincture).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 105 He beareth argent a pine apple tree Fructed proper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 5/1 A Garland of Vine leaves fructed (that is with Bunches of Grapes) about his Temples. 1708 [see ERADICATED b.] 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.*, A pear tree erased, fructed ppr. that is, with its fruit in the natural colour. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 103 An Oak-tree is fructed of its Acorns; and a Pine, of its Cones.

† **Fru·cterist.** *Obs. rare.* (See FRUCTSTER.)

Fructescence (frvkte·sĕns). [ad. mod.L. *fructescentia*, f. *fructescent-em*: see FRUCTESCENT and -ENCE.] (See quot.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Fructescentia*..Fructescence, or the fruiting season, is the time when vegetables scatter their ripe seeds. 1848 in CRAIG.

Fructescent (frvkte·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *fructescent-em*, pr. pple. of *fructescĕre* to produce fruit, f. L. *frūctus* fruit.] Beginning to bear fruit.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 30 Works are of three descriptions, technically designated as accumulated, current, and fructescent.

Fructicist (frv·ktisist). Also FRUCTIST. [f. L. *frūct-us* FRUIT + -IC + -IST.] One who classifies plants by their fruit.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 253 Linnæus .. began by being a fructicist. 1886 THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 301/1 He [Ray] was no longer a fructicist but a corollist.

[**Fructiculose,** spurious word in mod. Dictionaries: see FRUTICULOSE.]

‖ **Fructidor** (früktidor). [Fr.; f. L. *frūct-us* fruit + Gr. δῶρον gift.] The twelfth month of the French revolutionary calendar (from Aug. 18 to Sept. 16); the revolution which took place in that month in 1797. Hence **Fructidorian,** *a.*, belonging to the party that came into power in Fructidor.

1793–97 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) 35 *note*, The explosion of the 18th Fructidor. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 199 The catastrophe came on 18th Fructidor (September 4, 1797)..Such was Fructidor, which may be considered as the third of the revolutions which compose the .. French Revolution..The circle of Madame de Staël was strongly Fructidorian.

Fructiferous (frvkti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *frūctifer* (f. *frūctus* fruit + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing fruit; fertilizing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 85 All other fructiferous trees. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 217 Inundations which fertilize all Egypt, and serve instead of fructiferous rains. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 61 The finely divided, loamy or fructiferous part of the soil. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 433 None of its branches yet found bear the fructiferous stalk or spike.

Hence **Fructi·ferously** *adv.*

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xvi. (1659) 134 You may sometimes cast the water that drayneth from the Muck, upon the muck heaps again, which will..desend to the former receptacle more fructiferously. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. Comm. 98 Neither more fructiferously can any thing be found than the holy Trinitie.

† **Fru·ctifi:able,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. FRUCTIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of bearing fruit.

1623 T. ADAMS *Barren Tree* 37 The Fig-tree does not beare so soone as it is planted..but now it is growne fructifiable.

Fructification (frvktifikē·ʃən). [ad. L. *frūctificātiōn-em*, f. *frūctificāre* to FRUCTIFY.]

1. The action or process of fructifying or producing fruit (now *rare* exc. *Bot.*). Also fecundation, fertilization (? *obs.*).

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vi. § 3 When the first seeds of that faith, which .. by fructification..becomes salvifical, are first sown in our hearts. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* IV. i, Wholly given To the deeds of fructification. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 236 The sprouting, springing, and fructification of the earth. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. (1658) 198 As may be discovered from several Insects generated in rain water, from the prevalent fructification of plants thereby. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 483 They may indeed be sowed too thick with seed of another nature, which may hinder the fructification thereof. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xv. 91 The organs of fructification. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 10 The plants of the feeblest structure die, as soon as fructification has taken place. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 73 At the time of fructification, watch the plants daily.

fig. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 253 Giving is a free translation of the right or title, of dominion..or fructification of anything to any man. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis Solil. Soul* xvi. 229 Temptation is wont to be very helpful .. to the Fructification of Virtues. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/3 As regards the fructification of their estate, there is all the difference in the world between the value of arable as distinguished from mere grazing land.

2. *concr.* in *Bot.* a. The fruit of a plant; b. *collect.* the organs of fruiting or reproduction, *esp.* the reproductive parts of ferns and mosses.

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. *note* 6 That part of the Cane which shoots up into the fructification, is called by planters its Arrow. 1767 P. COLLINSON in *Darlington's Mem.* (1849) 292 The Wild Lime is a singular plant. Dr. Solander wishes for its fructifications. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. Pref., The families or Genera are characterized by the analogy of all the parts of the flower or fructification. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 11 Collectively, these cases and their contents are called the fructification. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 294 Nearly the whole under side of the frond is covered with the fructification. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 95 This is usually the case..with many Lichens and the fructifications of Fungi.

Fructificative (frv·ktifikē·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *frūctificāre*: see FRUCTIFY and -ATIVE.] Capable of fructifying; produced by fructification.

1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* IV. 125 Where fructificative and purely propagative generations of bions proceed alternately from one another.

Fructiform (frv·ktifōm), *a.* [f. L. *frūct-us* fruit + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a fruit.

1816 SIR J. SINCLAIR in *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 298 The fructiform productions which were found upon the same stalks often remained fixed together.

Fructify (frv·ktifəi), *v.* Also 6 frutyfye. [a. F. *fructifier*, ad. L. *frūctificāre*, f. *frūctus* fruit: see -FY.]

1. *intr.* To bear fruit, become fruitful.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* li[i]. 8 Ich am in Godes hous as oliue fructifiand. 1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Þet zed..fructefide of one half to þe þrittaȝte, of oþer half to zixtiaȝte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 50 Elles it [the Bawm] would not fructify. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1065 Aarons ȝerde fructified without plantacionne. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 141 Hys wyfe shall encreace, hys land shall frutyfye. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 304 The tree of lyfe..doeth fructifie, or bring forth fruite twelue tymes in the yeare. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xv. (1845) 260 Those Soils wherein they will afterwards Flourish and Fructifie. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 7. 2/2 Saffron..needs no adventitious moisture to make it Fructify. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 84 Causing it [the perfect animal] to fructify and renew the species. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 13 Species of lichens which in many countries do not fructify.

fig. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 48 Thenke on Tullius kindenesse, Minne thy frend, ther it may fructifye! *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 17 Y shal teche thee Thyng þat shal to thy soule fructifie. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 422 b/1 So moche grewe and fructefyed the chylde in resplendour or lyghte of alle good vertues. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 24 And desyreth not to fructefye neyther to encrease with the goodes of the erthe. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 96 It seems very improbable that Christianity should fructify there. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Contracts* II. iii. § 1 (1883) 591 This description of pledge .. was constantly fructifying and paying off the debt. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. iv. 420 Each has caused to fructify the talent which the Master gave.

2. *trans.* To make fruitful, cause to bear fruit; to fecundate, impregnate.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 66 To fructifie and increase the earth. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* II. i, Let a man..fructify foreign countries with his blood. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 4 The red marle hath this property to fructify the barrenest ground. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 441 To fructify the Seed he sow'd. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 654 On the mucous surface of which .. it [exhalation of yellow fever] .. fructifies a like harvest of contagious matter. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hupfeldiana* 6 Many a plant has been fructified by means of pollen..brought to it unwittingly by an insect.

fig. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 204 It fructifies our knowledge by making it practical. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 85 Floods of treasure would .. have fructified an exhausted exchequer. 1860 SMILES *Self-Help* xi. 282 The facility with which young people are made to acquire knowledge..fills, but does not fructify the mind.

Hence **Fru·ctified** *ppl. a.*, in senses of the vb.; also † *Her.* = FRUCTED; **Fru·ctifying** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; **Fru·ctifying** *ppl. a.* Also **Fru·ctifier,** one who or that which fructifies.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.) Affeccyons whiche þat ne ben nothing fructefiynge nor profytable. 1532 Fructyfyed [see FRUCTIVE]. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 3 The vegetatiue & fructifying Salt of Nature. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 128 It is not necessary there should be the same means of Growth and Fructifying in both these Worlds. 1649 HAMMOND *Serm. Chr. Oblig.*

Peace 10 The growths and fructifyings of his Graces. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 5 An Almond-tree Leav'd, Blossom'd, and Fructified. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) p. lvii, These merry and fructifying .. Books. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, An able and fructifying preacher. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 261 A fructifying of the corrupt seed, of which death is the germination. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 39 Think you .. that one of our great financiers I mean the Thomsonian fructifier .. would be scared from his presidency by apprehension of a general bankruptcy? 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 263 His ideas still retain their fructifying character.

Fructiparous (frʊktĭ·părəs), *a.* [f. L. *frūct-us* fruit + *par-ĕre* to produce + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fructiparous*, producing fruit in excess of the normal quantity.

Fructist (frʊ·ktist). [ad. mod.L. *fructist-a*, f. L. *frūctus* fruit: see -IST.] (See quot.)

1775 ASH, *Fructist*, a botanist who endeavours to distinguish the several kinds of plants by the fruit or seeds which they produce.

† **Fru·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [irreg. f. L. *frūct-us* fruit + -IVE.] Fruitful.

14.. LYD. *Commend. Our Lady* 38 Fructif [1532 *Thynne's Chaucer*, Fructyfyed] olyue, of foyles faire and thikke, And redolent cedre.

Fructivorous (frʊktĭ vŏrəs), *a.* [as if f. L. **frūctivor-us* (f. *frūct us* fruit + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on fruit.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/1 Fructivorous Birds such as feed upon Fruit. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 972 Fructivorous animals will sometimes feed on flesh.

Fructose (frʊ·ktōus). *Chem.* [f. L. *fruct-us* fruit + -OSE.] 'Fruit sugar or lævulose. Also applied to the sugar found in fruit, which consists of variable proportions of lævulose and dextrose' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1893 P. F. FRANKLAND *Secr. Friends & Foes* 104 One of the principal artificial sugars prepared by Fischer is called fructose. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Fructose*, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ Fruit-sugar, formerly called levulose.

† **Fru·ctster.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [Cf. FRUITESTER.]

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/1 Fructster a Fruit-seller; of some Fructerist or Fruterer.

† **Fru·ctuage.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *frūctu-s* FRUIT + -AGE. Cf. FRUITAGE.] Fruits collectively, fruit.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 141 Their Moondayes mercatt, occasioning necessarlie the carieing of loads on the Lord's day; Item, Selling of flours and fructuages that day.

† **Fru·ctual,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Fruitful.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dream* 818 The haboundance of fyschis in our seis, And fructuall montanis for our bestiall. 1629 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Wks. I. 274 It is fructuall: let it be so to vs in operation. It giues vs the fruite of life, let vs returne it the fruits of obedience.

Fructuary (frʊ·ktiuări), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *frūctuāri-us*, f. *frūctus* FRUIT: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.* in *Roman Law.* Of or belonging to usufruct; usufructuary. Only in *fructuary stipulation.*

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 166 Provided that he gives his opponent security by the fructuary stipulation.

† B. *sb. Obs.*

1. One who enjoys the 'fruits' or profits (of something); a usufructuary.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 168 A fructuary can dispose or give the profits at his pleasure. 1687 DR. SMITH in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 162 Of which we are but the fructuaries.

2. Something enjoyed by usufruct. *rare*—¹.

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 63 In fructuaries and in those things whereof we have the use but not the property.

† **Fru·ctuate,** *v. Obs.*¹ [f. L. *frūctu-s* FRUIT + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To bear fruit; to fructify.

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 5 Those ill qualities which fructuated in him [Cromwell] at this age.

Hence **Fru·ctuated** *ppl.a. Her.* = FRUCTED. Also **Fructua·tion,** the action of bearing fruit; † *concr.* a crop of fruit (in quot. *fig.*).

1782 T. POWNALL *Antiquity* 60 Knowing .. with what superabundant population the first fructuation of an advancing society is loaded. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 193 An oak tree vert. fructuated or. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fructuation*, the development or production of fruit.

Fructule (frʊ·ktiul). [a. F. *fructule*, f. L. *frūctus* + -ULE.] (See quot.)

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fructule*, one of the parts or simple fruits of which a compound fruit is made up.

† **Fructuose,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **frut-.** [ad. L. *frūctuōs-us*: see FRUCTUOUS and -OSE.] = FRUCTUOUS.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/2 Frutuose or full of frute .. *fructuosus*. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xv. (1893) 17 What euer be doon of charite .. is fructuose. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 317 He may perceve the Kinges recommendations..to be unto him fructuose and to good purpose. 1727–36 in BAILEY.

† **Fructuo·sity.** *Obs.*—° [ad. F. *fructuosité*, f. L. *frūctuōs-us*: see next and -ITY.] The condition or quality of being fructuous. 1727–36 in BAILEY.

Fructuous (frʊ·ktiuəs), *a.* Also 5 **fructuowse,** 6 **fructuus, -eous.** [a. OF. *fructuous* (mod.F. *fructueux*), ad. L. *frūctuōs-us*, f. *frūctus* FRUIT: see -OUS.]

1. Full of, abounding with, or producing fruit.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xi. 16 An olyue plenteous, fair, fructuous. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) v. 42 That Lond .. is drye and nothing fructuous. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 58 That graf was taken fro a free appel tree and a fructuous. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 68 Ane .. fructuus grund, plenteous of victall. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 106 Thair follouit 3eiris thre So fructuous with sic fertilitie. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 310 It was as populous as fructuous; and at once blessed with pregnancie both of fruits for the people, and of people for the fruits. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 33 As fruits..trans-earth'd..haue vigour enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 106 It leads us .. to woods and fructuous plains. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxxiv, Contrast the fructuous and sterile eras. 1886 B. ROOSEVELT *Copper Queen* I. ii. 23 Did not fruit come from St. Joseph, and every other fructuous town from east, west, north, or south?

† b. Promoting fertility. *rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 991 If water were of the oune nature fructuous, it must needs follow, that it selfe alone, and at all times, should be able to produce fruit. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 35 So rich the soil, So much does fructuous moisture o'erabound.

2. *fig.* Productive of 'fruits' or results; advantageous, beneficial, profitable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. Prol.* 73 Telleth quod he youre meditacioun..Beth fructuous and that in litel space. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xl. 88 (Gibbs MS.) After þat worthy sopere was done: and þat noble and fructuouse sermon endet. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* Arb.) 115 Goddis worde..The fructeous fode of oure faythfull trust, Thou hast condempned. 1879 A. W. WARD *Chaucer* ii. 123 The even more improbable, but .. infinitely more fructuous tale of patient Griseldis. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 119/1 The execution must be fructuous if poundage is to be payable.

Hence **Fru·ctuously** *adv.*, **Fru·ctuousness.**

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* viii. 10 Of hem [wise prestis] forsothe thou shalt lerne wisdam .. and fructuousli vse grete men withoute pleynt. *c* 1450 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 233 (Harl. MS.) Who so euer prechithe fructuovslye the worde of god. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (Arb.) 150 Old writinges .. do include The pithe of a matter most fructuously. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Fructuously*, fruitfully, fertilely. *Fructuousness*, fruitfulness, fertility.

† **Fru·cture.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. OF. *fructure*, ad. med.L. *fructūra*, f. *fruī* (ppl. stem *fruct-*) to enjoy.] The use or enjoyment of the fruits (of something).

1611 COTGR., *Fructure*, the fructure, vse, fruition, possession, or enjoyment of.

Frude, var. of FROUD, *Obs.*, frog, toad.

Frugal (frū·găl), *a.* [ad. L. *frūgālis*, f. *frūgī* used as indecl. adj. = 'frugal, economical, useful', originally the dat. of *frux* profit, utility, fruit (chiefly in pl. *frūgēs* fruits): see -AL. Cf. F. *frugal*.]

1. Careful or sparing in the use of food, goods, etc.; economical. Const. *of* (? obs.).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 28, I was then Frugall of my mirth. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, 2nd Olymp. Ode* xi, 'Tis now the cheap and frugal fashion, Rather to Hide than Pay the Obligation. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 51 Observation had taught me to be frugal of the Teguments. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 120 Few had borne a greater part in the frugal politics of the late king. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* viii, Though on pleasure she was bent She had a frugal mind. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 457 The mere husbandmen are sober, frugal, and industrious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 685 The frugal life of the true Hellenic citizen.

b. Of things, *esp.* food: Sparingly supplied or used; of small cost; opposed to *luxurious.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 616 Captaine Timotheus having upon a time beene at a sober and frugall scholars supper. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 194 Pot-herbs..bruis'd with Vervain, were his frugal Fare. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlvi. (1837) 267 A frugal meal, which consisted of roots and tea. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I. 324 The glad parish pays the frugal fee. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. *Half-Rome* 460 A frugal board, bare sustenance, no more. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 9 The uncovered boards with their frugal strips of carpet.

2. *Comb.*, as *frugal-feeding* adj.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 51 The frugal-feeding goat supplied a competency of milk.

Hence **Fru·gally** *adv.*, in a frugal manner; **Fru·galness.**

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 1 For worldly goods it sufficeth frugally and honestly to vse them to our owne benefit. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 37 Plato seemed too frugally politick, who allowed no larger Monument then would contain four Heroick Verses. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 198 That sum..frugally and prudently laid out in workhouses. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Frugalness.* 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P.* Wks. 1816 IX. 338 He seldom lives frugally who lives by chance. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 373 His frugally elegant small house and table. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. ix. 328 The bunch of grapes or stalk of garlic they frugally dined on.

Frugalist (frū·gălist). [f. FRUGAL *a.* + -IST.] One who lives frugally.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct., Unless the colleges could be enlarged, residence within the walls for the 'frugalists' would be impossible.

Frugality (frugæ·lĭti). [a. F. *frugalité*, ad. L. *frūgālitāt-em*, f. *frūgālis*: see FRUGAL and -ITY.] The quality of being frugal; moderate or sparing expenditure or use of provisions, goods, etc.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxi, The auncient temperaunce, and moderation in diete, called sobrietie, or in a more general terme, frugalitie. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 136 Frugalitie in diet was priuately misliked: Towne going to good cheare openly vsed. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xii. § 9. 183 Riches are gotten with industry, and kept by frugality. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 2 A family remarkable for domestic prudence and elegant frugality. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 445 The wise frugality that does not give A life to saving, but that saves to live. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 128 In this miracle .. there is a meeting of generosity and frugality which is striking.

b. Const. *of* (? obs.).

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. (1721) 8 In this frugality of your praises there are some things which I cannot omit.

c. Occasional uses: The product of frugality, wealth gathered by economy; also in *pl.* frugal ways of living, frugal fare.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 62 Thro' my court the noise of Revel rings, And wastes the wise frugality of Kings. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 61 A temporary sharer in the frugalities of my farm house lodging.

Frugardite (frū·gardəit). *Min.* Also **-it.** [f. *Frugard* in Finland, where found + -ITE. Cf. F. *frugardite.*] (See quots.)

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 467 Frugardit, reddish idocrase containing magnesia. 1884 DANA *Min.* 277 The mineral from Gokum and that from Frugard, Frugardite, have been denominated magnesian.

Fruggan (frʊ·găn). *dial.* Also 7 **fruggin.** [var. of FURGON.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Fourgon*, an Ouen-forke (tearmed in Lincolnshire, a Fruggin) wherewith fuell is both put into an Ouen, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it. 1652 *Inv. T. Teanby of Barton-on-Humber* (*N. W. Linc. Gloss.*), In the kitchen ..on fruggin. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Fruggan*, an oven-poker. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Fruggan*, a curved iron scraper or rake to stir ashes in an oven with, or on the hearth. 1892 in *Northumb. Gloss.*

† **Frugi·ferent,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *frūgiferent-em* f. as next: see -ENT.] = next.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frugiferent*, bringing forth fruit, profitable.

Frugiferous (frudʒi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *frūgifer* (f. *frūgī-*, *frux* fruit + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Fruit-bearing, fruitful. Hence **Frugi·ferousness** (Bailey 1727–36).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 18 All trees are not frugiferous, Christians are. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 4 And God said, Behold, I give you every frugiferous Herb, which is upon the face of the Earth.

fig. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxvi. 318 We never accounted the Experiment either so luciferous or frugiferous, to make it our business to attend rivals.

Frugivorous (frudʒi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *frūgi-*, *frux* fruit + *-vorus* devouring + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on fruit. Hence **Frugi·vorousness** (Bailey 1727–36).

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. ii. 384 Suited to various Foods, some Membranaceous, agreeable to the frugivorous or carnivorous kind. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 302 This bird having a remarkable thick, strong bill, more like the frugivorous tribes. 1809 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 147 Philippics against frugivorous children after dinner, are too common. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 86 A small monkey and a frugivorous bat are eaten as delicacies in Zanzibar.

† **Fruibly,** *adv. Obs.*—¹ [f. **fruible* (ad. med.L. **fruibilis*, f. *fruī*: see next) + -LY 2.] Enjoyingly; in a state of enjoyment.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 A louer of ihesu..may frely..lifte himself aboue himself in spirit, and þere reste fruibly [L. *fruitive*].

† **Fruish,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **fruisshe.** [ad. OF. *fruiss-* lengthened stem of *fruir* to enjoy, ad. pop. L. **frŭīre* (classical L. *fruī* deponent vb.).] *trans.* To enjoy. Hence ***Fruishing** *ppl. a.*, **Fruishingly** *adv.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiii. 92, I may not fruisshe tho iocunde clippinges that are redy to holy spirites. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 86, III. lvi. 133. *Ibid.* III. lxiii. 147 Gone all & hool into þe loue of me, in whom þei reste fruisshingly.

Fruit (frūt), *sb.* Forms: α. 2–6 **frut,** 3–6 **fruyt(e,** 4–5 **froyte,** (4 **frot(t, fryt(e),** 4–6 **frute, -tt(e,** *north.* and *Sc.* **froit(e,** (4 **freut, frou(i)t,** 5 **fret, fruth),** 4–7 **fruite,** (4 **fruyte,** 6 **frught,** *Sc.* **frw(i)t),** 3– **fruit.** β. 4–6 **fruct(e,** 6 **fruict.** [a. OFr. *fruit* (later often spelt *fruict*):—L. *frūctus* (*u*-stem), f. **frugv-* root of *fruī* to enjoy.]

The form *fruct(e* in 14–15th c. English use, and still later in Sc. writers, appears to be merely a variety of spelling of course after the L.; but it is possible that in the few English 16th c. uses of this form, which seem to be confined to immaterial senses, the writers intended the word to be taken as a direct adaptation of the Latin, with the *c* pronounced.

1. Vegetable products in general, that are fit to be used as food by men and animals. Now usually in *pl.* Also *fruits of the earth* or *the ground.*

α *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Me saweð sed on ane time and gedereð þet frut on oðer time. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28833 (Cott. Galba) þe pouer man es like þe felde, þat mekill fruit es wont to yelde. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 392 Þo froytes of þo erthe make plentuus. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 111 We schal beseke for y^r frutte y^t is on y^r herthe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Ev, Booth in wodys and feldis corne and oder frute. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 73 Yf hyt were dylygently laburyd hyt wold bryng forth frute for the nuryschyng of man. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Litany, That it may please thee to give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 43 The answer of our Queene Elizabeth .. to some that presented unto her of the fruits of America. 1665 *Ord. Mayor Lond.* in De Foe *Plague* (1840) 46 That no..musty corn, or other corrupt fruits..be suffered to be sold. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 3 If the husk or seeds are eaten, they are called the fruits of the ground. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 196 At Aberdeen, turnips, carrots, and potatoes, pass, among the common people, by the name of fruit. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 20 The Breton peasant can turn all the fruits of the earth to account.

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 3 They helde hem paied of the fructes þat þey ete. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 63 Quhilk slayis the corne and fruct that growis grene.

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.) Thise ben tho that..destroyen the corn plentyuos of fruites of resone. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xxxix, See here the pleasaunt fruytes that many princes reape. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Come, *we that love the Lord*' viii, Celestial Fruits on earthly Ground From Faith and Hope may grow. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I. II. 233 The only fruit which he could reap from a victory.

2. The edible product of a plant or tree, consisting of the seed and its envelope, *esp.* the latter when it is of a juicy pulpy nature, as in the apple, orange, plum, etc. † *Tree of fruit* = *fruit-tree.*

As denoting an article of food, the word is popularly extended to include certain vegetable products that resemble 'fruits' in their qualities, e. g. the stalks of rhubarb.

a. *collect.* in *sing.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Figer is ones kunnes treou þet bereð swete frut, þet me clepeð figes. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1044 Þe fayrest fryt þat may in folde growe, As orenge & oþer fryt. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Al oþer trees of fruyte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 75, I ne apreve nouȝt almaundis ne noon oþer vaperous fruyt: as notis eiþir walnotis eiþer avellanes. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 6 b, Of fruyt shall ye here named Peres, apples, plommes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 62 The berries, which is the fruite, are redde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 432 The lowness of the Bough, where the Fruit cometh, maketh the Fruit greater. 1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* v. § 1 (1682) 186 The Fruit, strictly so called, is, A Fleshy Uterus, which grows more moist and Pulpy, as the Seed ripens. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. Lett. (1735) 26 We take Branches from a Tree, to add to the Fruit. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 27 [Bats] devouring indiscriminately every kind of fruit.

fig. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Mon, þi flesch, hwat frut bereð hit? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 57 Heroes, whose Etherial Root Is Jove himself, and Cæsar is the Fruit. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 304 [He] sees the fruit of his honest industry ripen beyond his hopes.

b. with *a* and *pl.*, as denoting a kind of fruit.

a. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 216 Ðat he sulde him ðer loken fro A fruit, ðe kenned wel and wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11667 (Götт.) Scho..sau a frout .. Men cleples palmes in þat land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 191 The treis..Chargit with froytis on syndri viss. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 261 Þou schalt purge colre wiþ a decocciouu of fretis. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 667 Speke..For frutes a-fore mete to ete þem fastyngely. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 Our fruites and graines be Apples, Nuts, and Corne. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. iv. 11 Dates, Almonds .. Nuts .. Pomegranates and other severall fruits. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 540/1 The glow of ripe fruits and declining leaves mark the autumn. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 190 Fruits and cream served in the weeping elm. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 886 This fruit [currants] is of a violet colour, and hangs in long loose bunches.

β. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 70 Planted withe treis of verdure of divers fructis. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 14 To taste, and smell..Delicious fruictis, whilks in that tyme abound. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 6 Excepte spice and Vine, and sum fructes.

c. An individual product of a tree. *rare.*

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 26 The Mandarin has borne 4,200 fruits in the year.

d. *Proverbs.*

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 38 (Götт.) Wers tre wer frouit it beris. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common-pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Often tymys provyth the frught affore The stok that hyt cometh off. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 115 The weakest kinde of fruite Drops earliest to the ground. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 176 No roote no fruite.

β. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 165 Sindrie tymes we se That rycht gude fruct cumis of ane gude tre.

†**3.** A fruit-tree; also a food-plant. *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8239 All frutes he plantede in þat place. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 84 b, About the tenth of June, both the Vine, and Wheate, the two noble fruites, do flowre. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 313 Many of our fruits and most useful plants are the natural inhabitants of much warmer countries.

†**4.** A course of fruit; the dessert. *To be in one's fruits*: to be at dessert. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 915/2 The officers being at dinner, and the cardinall not fullie dined, being then in his fruits. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 52 My Newes shall be the fruit to that great Feast.

5. The seed of a plant or tree, regarded as the means of reproduction, together with its envelope; *spec.* in *Bot.* 'the ripe pistil containing the ovules, arrived at the state of seeds' (Lindley); also, the spores of cryptogams.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* i. 21 In Botany, by fruit, in herbs as well as in trees, we understand the whole fabric of the seed. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 194 Its flower is that of Plantago, but..its fruit distinguish[es] it from that genus. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 140 Fruits .. contain a certain quantity of nourishment laid up in their cells for the use of the Embryon plant. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 210 Hypochæris .. Fruits striate, scabrous. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 174 The low rank of these plants [in the coal-formation] is evinced also by the absence of flowers and fruit.

6. Offspring, progeny. Also, an embryo, fœtus. Orig. a Hebraism. Now *rare*, exc. in Biblical phraseology. More fully *fruit of the body, loins, womb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5445 þi frut i se bi-for mi nei. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXI. 11 Of þe froite of þi wambe i sall sett on þi seat. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 30 God hadde sworn to him, of the fruyt of his leende for to sitte on his seete. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxiv. (1495) 647 We speke vnproperly somtyme and call the brode of the beestys frute. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 42 Stondyng neyr the tyme that the fruyt shulde be proferid forth. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXX. 218 Duchesse, take good heede of your fruyte that groweth in your blood. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 12 Thay quhilk takis away the frwtis of thair nichtburs beistis. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* XXVIII. 4 Blessed shalbe the frute of thy body. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvii. 252 It closeth the Matrice, causeth the fruite to live. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 24 Least with my sighes or teares I blast or drowne King Edwards Fruite. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 463 There is.. another excellent medicine..whereby the fruit in a womans womb may be brought forth either dead or putrified. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxi. 22 If men striue, and hurt a woman with child, so that her fruit depart from her. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* i. 2 The Lord with-held the fruit of the womb..so that by her he had no issue. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 128 Risking the loss of the uterine fruit.

7. Anything accruing, produced, or resulting from an action or effort, the operation of a cause, etc.

a. Material produce, outgrowth, increase; *pl.* products, revenues.

a. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 202 Þe fruyte & þe profyȝte of þat lande & of beeste in þi tyme. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 36 S. B. occupyeth the sayd personage him selfe, withall the glebe landes, medowes, tythes, and all other frutes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* viii. 10 Milke..which is the fruit of the breasts. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 6 Round her new-fallen young the heifer moves, Fruit of her throes. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 86 A dozen of hams.. the fruit of this country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 312 The produce of the soil far exceeded the value of all the other fruits of human industry.

β. *a* 1300 *Colkelbie Sow* iii. 763 Quhilk for þe tyme no fruct nor proffeit did. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles*, Ani patron that..taketh the tythes and other fructes to him selfe.

b. An immaterial product, a result, issue, consequence. *sing.* and *pl.*

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19230 Was neuer þe fruit o suilk bot ill. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 268 Dois worthy froite of pennance ay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 424 Of al oure strif, God woot, the fruyt is thin. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 Alle the wyde world is fulfylled with the fruyte of theyr good labour. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 116 Sumwhat now I haue shewid the frutes of both lawes. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Post-Communion, The fruite of good liuing. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 216 If you will then see the fruites of the sport, mark his first approach before my lady. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* 1 All these Psalms are not the fruit or product of one inspired brain. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 108 The Fruits of our Conferences your Lordship will find in the Enclosed. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ₱ 6 Riches and Plenty are the natural Fruits of Liberty. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Churchey* Wks. 1837 XV. 189 The most effectual spur to industry in all such exertions, is to lay the fruit of them before the public. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 64 Zingis swept round the sea of Aral, and destroyed the fruits of a long civilization. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. vi. (1865) I. 85 His going on the Crusade..was partly the fruit of the life she led him.

β. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 23, I wishe..that yong M. Rob. Sackuille, may take that fructe of this labor. 1585 M. W. *Commend. Verses to Jas. I's Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 10 Lo, heir the fructis, Nymphe, of thy foster faire.

c. Advantage, benefit, enjoyment, profit.

a. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Þus hauen godes freond al þe fruit of þis world þat ha forsaken habbeð. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 3 Thou shalt haue labour wythoute fruyt and shalt vse thy lyf in perylle. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* V, The fruite Of reading stories, standeth in the suite. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 17 You shold preach foure times euery weeke, with more fruit than you can doe now foure times euery yeere. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 145 She tooke the Fruites of my Aduice. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 384 The greatest fruit which the Emperour reapeth by the Crowne of Hungarland, ariseth by the benefit of Mines. 1698 J. HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* x. (1863) 219, I read thy lines with fruit and delight. 1858 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Amer. Orient. Soc.* (1862) VII. 31 Whosesoever..at any time, has been the soil, his, at that time, has been the fruit of even the previous bestowment thereof.

β. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 22 Off warldis gud and grit richess, Quhat fruct hes man but miriness?

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *fruit-barrow, -basket, -branch, -broker, -close, -dealer, -dish, -garden, -grove, -industry, -loft, -shop, -sort, -stall, -stand, -stone, -tart, -time*; also *fruitwise* adv.

1801 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1802) V. 187 *Fruit-barrows and the hunger-giving cries Of vegetable venders fill the air. 1803 *Gentl. Mag.* Ibid. (1804) VII. 44 Look at..the fillagree tea-caddies, the *fruit-baskets, &c., &c. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* XV. 123 If a *Fruit Branch should chance to be join'd with the two Wood Branches it may be preserv'd. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, Several *fruit-brokers had their marts near Todgers's. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. xxvi. 317 Inheritance of *fruit-closes, and olive-grounds. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 39 The defendant is a *fruit-dealer. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 95 We had but two in the house, which .. stood, as it were in a *fruit dish. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 Kitchen and *Fruit-Gardens. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 974 The faithful slave Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave, To tend the *fruit-groves. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 5/5 Will the *fruit industry of this country find another £100 towards it? 1552 HULOET, *Fruite loft, or place to lay fruite in, or to kepe fruite, *oporotheca*. 1604 *Office B. V. M.* 277 Ps. lxxviii. 1 They haue made Hierusalem a frute loft. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 1. (1664) 10 He went up and down the *fruit-shops that were in that quarter. 1842 BROWNING *Soliloquy Sp. Cloister* vi, How go your flowers? None double? Not one *fruit-sort can you spy? 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Fruit stall*, a stand on the pavement where fruit is sold in the streets. 1800 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 40 Nor do we ever see him .. riding backwards over *fruit-stands. 1845–6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 465 Their nucleus is usually a foreign body, a *fruit-stone, a splinter of bone, a needle, or woody fibre. 1568 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* IV. (1619) 624/1 Hee coulde make..twelue sorts of sawces and ten of *fruit tartes. 1552 HULOET, *Fruite tyme, when fruite is ripe, *vindemia*. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 ₱ 1, I do not suffer any one..to drive them [the birds] from their usual haunts in fruit-time. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 214 *Fruit-wise upon the old flower of tears.

b. objective, as *fruit-bearer, -culture, -eater, -evaporation, -giver, -grower, -keeper, -monger, -picker, -seller, -vendor*; *fruit-bearing, -candying, -packing* vbl. sbs.; *fruit-bearing, -bringing, -eating, -growing, -producing* ppl. adjs.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 24/2 Trees..especially *Fruit-bearers. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 271 *Fruit-bearing without Christ is not an improbability, but an impossibility. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* Title-p., An Orchard of all sorte of *fruit-bearing Trees. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* i. 4 We have the fruit-bearing branches more distinct. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 546 Ceres, the *fruit-bringing queen. 1889 *Daily News* 31 May 5/4 *Fruit-candying establishments. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 144 A *Frute eter, *xirofagus*. 1848 CRAIG, *Ampelidæ*, Chatterers or fruit-eaters. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowl.* 25 May 304/1 The blackcap .. is a confirmed fruit-eater. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* 688 The shambling, *fruit-eating, bear. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/4 *Fruit evaporation would pay British fruit-growers. 1888 *Epictetus* II. x. 74 He will be Raingiver and *Fruitgiver. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 602/2 The..*fruit-grower may..be made independent of the weather. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 487 Our neighbors of northern Europe are..removed from *fruit-growing regions. 1623 COCKERAM II, A *fruit keeper, *epicarpean*. 1721 BRADLEY *Virtue Coffee* 28 As our *Fruit-mongers do for Cherries. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/3, I am not going to reply in 'The Daily News' to the three letters on *fruit-packing. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 164 For harvesting, we have mowing, reaping and binding machines, shellers, *fruit-pickers, etc. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/3 Great Britain has to be seriously reckoned with as a *fruit-producing country. 1552 HULOET, *Fruite seller, *fructuarius*. 1887 *Spectator* 25 Mar. 412/2 The Italian *fruit-vendor or organ-grinder is often a retired workman.

9. Special comb.: **fruit-bat** (see FLYING-FOX); **fruit-bud**, a bud containing a fruit germ, in opposition to *leaf-bud*; **fruit-button** = *fruit-bud*; **fruit-cake**, (*a*) a cake containing fruit; (*b*) (see quot.); **fruit-clipper**, a fast-sailing ship, built for the conveyance of fruit; **fruit-crow** (see quot.); **fruit-dot**, *Bot.*, the sorus of ferns; **fruit-fly** (see quot.); **fruit-frame** (see quot.); **fruit-girl**, a girl who sells fruit; **fruit-house**, a house for storing fruit; **fruit-knife**, a knife for cutting fruit, with a blade of silver or other material not affected by the acids of the fruit; **fruit-meter**, a person officially appointed to examine all fruit brought into a market (Cassell); **fruit-mill** (see quot.); † **fruits-paying**, the payment of annates or 'first-fruits'; **fruit-piece**, 'a pictured or sculptured representation of fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*); **fruit-pigeon**, a general name given to the pigeons of the genera *Carpophaga* and *Treron*; **fruit-press**, an apparatus for extracting the juice from fruit by pressure; **fruit-spur**, a small branch whose growth is stopped to ensure the development of fruit-buds; **fruit-stalk**, a stalk that bears fruit; *spec.* = PEDUNCLE; also occas. = CARPOPHORE; **fruit-sugar** = GLUCOSE or LEVULOSE; **fruit-tree**, a tree cultivated for its fruit; † **fruit-trencher**, a wooden tray, formerly used as a dessert-plate; † **fruit-user** = USUFRUCTUARY *sb.*; **fruit-wall**, a wall against which fruit-trees are trained; **fruit-wife, fruit-woman**, a woman who sells fruit; also, † a bawd; † **fruit-yard**, an orchard.

1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 22 Dec. 810/1 That curious species of bats known as the *fruit-bat or flying-fox. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 [When] the Sap begins to stir..one then best discerns the *Fruit-buds. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 147 The Graft very seldom fails..provided it.. have *Fruit-Buttons. 1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 841/2 The cysts [of the *Endosporeæ*] may be united side by side in larger or smaller groups..These composite bodies are termed '*fruit-cakes' or 'æthalia', in view of the fact that the spore-cysts of Fuligo, also called Æthalium—the well-known 'flowers of tan'—form a cake of this description. 1864 BLACKMORE *C. Vaughan* lxxi, The 'Lily-flower'..could exhibit her taffrail to the smartest *fruit-clipper. 1856 W. S. DALLAS *Nat. Hist. Anim. Kingd.* 552 The Gymnoderinæ, or *Fruit Crows. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 433/2 The clustered *fruit-dots of ferns. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Fruit-flies*, a name given by gardeners, and others, to a sort of small black flies, found in vast numbers among fruit trees, in the spring season. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fruit-frame, Hort.* a trellis or espalier. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 23 July (1857) II. 213 She had brought Betty, the *fruit-girl, with hampers of strawberries and cherries. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XXIII, A fruit-girl's barrow strikes his shin. 1794 LD. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 255, I am going with Caroline to the *fruit-house. 1855 H. CLARKE *Dict.*, **Fruit-knife*. 1881 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 2/7 In long past days the Corporation *fruitmeters claimed a sample of fruit from each package entering the Port of London. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Fruit-Mill*, a mill for grinding grapes for must or apples for cider. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 97 To pray the Queen .. to be discharged of their own subsidies the first year of their *fruits paying. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1954. 494/3 A rare *fruit-pigeon from the Seychelles. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 325 [A] great number of these shoots have *fruit-spurs, which will have blossom, if not

fruit, next year. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 17 Leaf-stalks, shorter than the *fruit-stalks. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 301 [Strawberries] Every runner is, in its incipient state of formation, capable of becoming a fruit-stalk. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 *Fruite trees and Vines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 213 Where any row Of Fruit-trees..reached too farr Thir pamperd boughes. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 379 Three modes of pruning..first, the fruit-tree method. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 28 He greets us with a quantity of thum-ring posies. *He has a fortune therefore good, because he is content with it.* This is a piece of sapience not worth the brain of a *fruit-trencher. 1883 *Oxf. Guide-book* [The picture-gallery of the Bodleian contains] Queen Elizabeth's fruit-trenchers. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 411 But thei ben *Fruyte Users of the godis. 1699 (*title*) *Fruit Walls improved by inclining them to the Horizon. 1773 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1807) I. x. 78 She has built a fruit wall, a thing before unheard of here. 1611 COTGR., *Fruictiere*, a *Fruit-wife; or woman that selleth fruits. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* III. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 416 She's as arrant a *fruit-woman as any is about Rome. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 358 Fruit women screamed. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 205 The Gelonites, occupienge tilthe: liue by corne, and haue their *frute yardes.

Fruit (frūt), *v.* Also *α.* 4–5 **frute**, **-yn**; *β.* 5 **fruct**. *Pa. pple.* 4 **y-fruited**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To bear fruit.

α. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 39, I saue it til I se it..somdel y-fruited. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/1 Frutyn, or brynge forbe frute, *fructifico*. 1712 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 424 It Fruits yearly in Chelsey Garden. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 220 They have fruited, and are now propagated in almost all the West-India islands. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. XXVII. 253 But few of them fruit. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Daisies & B.* I. 114 The scarlet-runners fruiting and blooming at the same time.

β. a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* iii. 766 How suld a penny fruct contrair nature.

fig. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E E.T.S.) 259 Mysgouernaunce ..frutyth noȝt in goodnesse to þe soule. 1851 *Beddoes' Poems* Mem. 113 Interchanging knowledge, as it..fruited daily in every branch of science. 1883 BALDW. BROWN *Home* iii. 50 We can see the passions and the forces working, which fruit in bane or blessing.

2. *trans.* (*causatively*) To make bear fruit; to cultivate to the point of bearing fruit. *lit.* and *fig.*

1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 177 He is rooted in Christ, and therefore fruited by Christ. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Jan. 8, I have not fruited those sorts [of Strawberries]. 1862 THOREAU *Excurs., On Wild Apples* (1863) 291 Their 'Favorites' [apples]..when I have fruited them turn out very tame. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 25 For Capital is Labor fruited, saved and preserved.

†**3.** In various obsolete uses: **a.** To produce as fruit. **b.** To flavour with fruit-juice. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiv. 23, I as a vyne frutede [Vulg. *fructificavi*] swotnesse of smel. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 359 Fill tin iceing pots with any sorts of cream you please, either plain or sweetened, or you may fruit it.

Fruitage (frūˈtẽdʒ). Also 6–8 **frutage**, (7 **-idge**). [a. OF. *fruitage*, f. *fruit* FRUIT.]

1. The process, season, or state of bearing fruit.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 Plantes: which onely florish in growyng, and frutage. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 In Grouth, the thriuage, verdure, fruitage .. &c., of particular Vegetables are regardable. 1816 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit., Lay Serm.* 317 A tree transplanted from Paradise, with all its branches in full fruitage. 1871 LYTTON *Coming Race* xvii, Fruit-bearing plants after fruitage either shed or change the colour of their leaves.

fig. 1892 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 444 Many have commented on the late fruitage of Swift's genius.

2. Fruit collectively; a crop of fruit.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 What Trees, Plants, Shrubs: what Frutage, Mastage, Gummage. 1613 CHAPMAN *Masque of Inns of Court* Plays 1873 III. 117 Freely earth her fruitage bearing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 561 Greedily they pluck'd The Frutage fair to sight. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 3 Whoeer expects his lab'ring trees should bend With fruitage. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 215 The wide domain, with game and fruitage crown'd, Supplied their food. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 180 Much of the plumpest fruitage found its way into the hoards of thieving boys.

fig. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. l. 58 When me Thou shalt impregn'd with Vertues make A fruitful Eden, all the frutage take. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. iii, I come..To claim the promis'd fruitage of my love. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 39 His genius was yet in the bud—with the promise of glorious fruitage.

†**b.** *pl.* Various sorts of fruit. *Obs.*

α 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 110 Men do more copiously in the Season of Harvest feed on Fruitages then at any other time.

c. *transf.* Offspring. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 195 Yet should she By her own body's fruitage have been slain?

†**3.** A decorative arrangement of fruits; a representation of this in embroidery, painting, carving, etc. *Obs.*

1600 *Q. Eliz. Wardr.* in Nichols *Progr.* (1823) III. 509 One peticoate..with a verie faire border of pomegranetts, pyne aple trees, frutidge. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 309 Pomona—attirde in greene, a wreath of frutages circling her temples. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan., The vines, climbing to the summit of the trees, reach in festoons and fruitages from one tree to another. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/2 Fruitage is the hanging of several sorts of Fruit together in husks with strings. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 238 The most exactest workmanship in y^e^ wood carving..both in figures, fruitages, beasts, birds, flowers. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 37 A glorious Embroidery of Festoons, and Frutages, depending from the yielding Boughs.

Hence **Fruitaged** *ppl. a.*, abounding in fruitage.

1846 C. G. PROWETT *Æschylus' Prometh. Bound* 22 Flowery spring Or fruitaged summer.

Fruitarian (frutēˈriăn). *rare.* [f. FRUIT *sb.* + -ARIAN; cf. *vegetarian*.] One who lives on fruit.

1893 *Nat. Food Mag.* Feb., Even at 3*d.* a lb...the economical fruitarian would gain on the economical cerealist. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 10 1 He became 'fruitarian'.. He believed in nothing but fruit.

Fruited (frūˈtẽd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRUIT *v.* + -ED^{2}.]

†**1.** Having fruit of a certain kind. *Obs.*

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 4 Fie on such Fatherhood, so rooted, so fruited.

2. a. Of a branch, tree, etc.: Having fruit upon it. **b.** Abounding in or laden with fruit.

1784 BURNS *'Now Westlin Winds'* iv, Let us..view.. The rustling corn, the fruited thorn, And ev'ry happy creature. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 122 Mighty Jove, the gracious giver..Crown the fruited year! 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiii. (ed. 3) 124 A wreath of peach-branches fruited. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 4/5 The plant..though small is unusually heavily fruited. 1888 MORRIS *Burghers' Battle* in *Athenæum* 16 June 761/2 The shadows of the fruited close Dapple the feast-hall floor.

Fruiten (frūˈtn), *v.* [f. FRUIT *sb.* + -EN^{5}.]

†**a.** *trans.* To make fruitful (*obs.*). **b.** *intr.* To become full of fruit. Hence **Fruitening** *ppl. a.* (*rare*$^{-1}$).

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 84, I will give you seasonable rains..to supple and fruiten the earth. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 11/2 Fanning the fruitening plains.

Fruiter (frūˈtəɪ). [orig. a. F. *fruitier*, f. *fruit*; later prob. independently f. FRUIT *sb.* or *v.* + -ER^{1}.]

†**a.** One who deals in, or has the care of fruit. **b.** A vessel engaged in the fruit-trade. **c.** A tree that produces fruit. **d.** A fruit-grower.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 22 Besides the fruter and waferer. *c* 1500 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 9 Fruyters, chese-mongers, and mynstrelles. 1667 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* 31 July (MS.) William Settertree of Brooke..fruiter. 1860 A. CUMMING in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 102 Let them swing to one anchor..(as the fruiters do at St. Michael's). 1870 *Harper's Mag.* XLI. 864 A man can't bring into port..a fruiter from the Levant, with Portuguese and Greeks before the mast. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* No. 421. 79 The former is a handsome variety of medium growth, and a sure fruiter. 1887 J. E. MCGOWAN *Chattanooga & Tennessee* 35 The fruiter, farmers and truckers have now more capital for their business.

Fruiterer (frūˈtərəɪ). [extended form of prec.: see -ER^{1} 3.]

1. A dealer in fruit; a fruit-seller.

1408 *Close Roll* 9 *Hen. IV* b, Thomas Seleche, fruterer. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* Ssj b, The frewte..on the frewterers hande lying. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 36 The very same-day did I fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a Fruiterer. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 12 Telling the fruiterers that they should pay the gabell. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 167 Walnuts the fruiterer's hand, in autumn stain. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 75 Amongst the handsomest shops were the fruiterers'. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. i. 301 Careful as a fruiterer is of the bloom upon his grapes.

†**2.** A fruit-grower. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 298 The Pear-maine .. Which carefull frut'rers now have denizend our owne. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. i. (1668) 1 Whosoever desireth..to have a pleasant and profitable Orchard, must provide himself of a fruiterer..Skilful in that faculty. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 255 Most of our best apples are supposed to have been introduced into Britain by a fruiterer of Henry the Eighth.

Fruiteress (frūˈtərès). Also 8 **fruitress**. [f. as prec. + -ESS.] A female seller of fruit.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 87 ¶ 1 The hawker-women, fruitresses, and milk-maids. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 244 The fair fruiteress, it seems was jealous of her neighbour. 1823 LAMB *Elia, My First Play*. The fashionable pronunciation of the theatrical fruiteresses then was 'Chase some oranges'..chase *pro* chuse.

Fruitery (frūˈtẽri). Also 7 **frut(e)ry**. [ad. Fr. *fruiterie*, f. *fruit* FRUIT.]

†**1.** A place for growing or storing fruit. *Obs.*

1609 *Patent* 7 *Jas. I* in *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26. Preamble, Dove-houses, orchards, fruiteries, gardens, lofts, cottages. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., You must be careful in cleaning and sweeping your Fruitery often. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 161, I must next conduct you from the garden into the orchard and fruitery.

2. Fruit collectively; a crop of fruit. Now *rare.*

16.. SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (N.), He sowde and planted in his proper grange (Upon som savage stock) som frutry strange. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIV. 229 Where full Pomona seemes most plentiously to flowe, And with her fruitery swells by Pershore in her pride. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 27 Indeed she had manifested a prodigious prodigality, had she afforded a Shambles to her Frutery. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 35 Oft, notwithstanding all thy Care To help thy Plants, when the small Fruit'ry seems Exempt from Ills, an oriental Blast Disastrous flies. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 491 Dealing with him in all sorts of fishery and fruitery for..her shop.

†**Fruitester.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. FRUIT *sb.* + -STER.] = FRUITERESS. (Cf. quot. 1672 for *fruit-woman* in FRUIT *sb.* 9.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pardoner's T.* 16 Than comen tombesteres Fetys and smale, and yonge frutesteres [*v. rr.* fruytesteres, fruytsters].

Fruitful (frūˈtful), *a.* Forms: *α.* (see FRUIT *sb.*). *β.* 4–7 **fructfull**, (5 **fructufulle**), 6 **fruictfull**. [f. FRUIT *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Productive of fruit. Of trees, etc.: Bearing plenty of fruit. Of soils, etc.: Fertile. Of rain, etc.: Causing fertility.

α 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlviii. 9 Tries fruitefulle and cedres alle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 61 Þir hilles er riȝt fruytfull. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* ix. 25 Vynyardes, oyl-garden, and many frutefull trees. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Clay..is not so fruitfull as marle. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 8 The..Boare (That spoyl'd your Summer Fields, and fruitfull Vines). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. vii, Such seeds..must be all throughly dried before they be.. fruitfull. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 49 The fruitfull Nilus..filling all the trenches to make a plenty of corn and fruits. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 293 The Tree hath usually 3 fruitfull Branches. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 236 Heav'n invok'd with Vows for fruitful Rain. 1739 LADY POMFRET *Let.* I. xxii. 84 A very steep but fruitful hill..the vineyards..crown the very summit. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxiv, His estate .. was as large as Kent; and.. infinitely more fruitful.

2. Productive of offspring; not barren; producing offspring in abundance, prolific.

c 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* in *Babees Bk.* 229 A Bremon is a fruteful fisshe that hathe moche sede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Lya was the more fruytfull, and had more chyldren than Rachel. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 162 Some [hens] are so fruitfull, as they kill them selves with laying. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* i. 22 God blessed them, saying, Be fruitfull, and multiply. 1667 D'CHESS NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. Newcastle* (1886) 87 A young woman that might prove fruitful to him. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 225 The fruitfullest marriage that has been known in our age. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 43 Nature .. has rendered some animals surprizingly fruitful. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 367 The queen bee, when deprived of her wings before any communication with the male has taken place, will nevertheless lay fruitful eggs. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 111 That marriage proved happy and fruitful.

b. *Astrol.* Favourable to fecundity.

1721 BAILEY, *Fruitful Signs*, [in Astrology] are the Signs Gemini, Cancer and Pisces.

†**3.** Of a harvest, a crop, hence of a reward, a meal, etc.: Abundant, copious. Chiefly in Shaks.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 80 The fruitfull Riuer in the Eye. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 161 One fruitful Meale would set mee too't. 1607 — *Timon* V. i. 153 With a recompence more fruitfull Than their offence can weigh downe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 197 Harvests heavy with their fruitful weight, Adorn our fields.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* †**a.** Productive *of* (material things), abounding *in*. *Obs.*

1629 *S'hertogenbosh* 1 This Boscage was..fruitfull of wild Deere. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 328 The whole Region is very fruitful of Barren Mountains.

b. With reference to immaterial things: Prolific; abundantly productive. Const. *in*, *of*.

1535 COVERDALE *Col.* i. 10 To be frutefull in all good workes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 337 Golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 284 Martock in com. Somerset, ever fruitfull in good wits. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 457 We curse not wine: The vile excess we blame; More fruitful than th' accumulated board Of pain and misery. 1826 T. I. WHARTON in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 134 His travels are fruitful of information. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. i. (1864) 335 His fruitful genius suggested an expedient. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 406 A fruitful subject of contention. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. v. 289 The main incidents of that Session, so fruitful in great measures. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 37/2 Prince Albert Victor..has probably a long and fruitful career before him.

5. Productive of good results; beneficial, profitable, remunerative. Now only of actions, qualities, or the like; formerly also of concrete things.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 36 And this is fruitful penance ayenst tho three thinges, in which we wrathen our Lord Jesu Christ. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 228 Ydelnesse & ese wyth-oute fruytfull occupacyoun. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. XXV. 178 Holye redynge of frutefull doctrine. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 316 The fruitfullest thing that can be kept about a Countrie-house is Bees. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 4 Robert with his followers obtained a fruitfull possession in those parts. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 4 Instances of the same great and fruitful Invention. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* IX. 303 It had the opportunities of rapid and fruitful exercise.

β. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 56 The noble and fructufulle examples of the noble cenatours. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 4 His mooste fruictfull and glorious Passion. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4788 Lat thay y^e^ fructfull fysche [*i. e.* the Kirk] eschaip thare handis.

†**Fruitfulhead.** *Obs.* In 5 **fruȝtfulhed**. [f. FRUITFUL + -HEAD, -HOOD.] = FRUITFULNESS.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 238 Wetched softhed & neschhed, fruȝtfulhed.

Fruitfully (frūˈtfuli), *adv.* [f. FRUITFUL + -LY^{2}.] In a fruitful manner.

1. So as to produce good results; with good effect, beneficially, profitably, edifyingly.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xviii. 20 Euery tyme þei spendid fruytfully. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lxv. § 19 Our very nature doth hardly yeeld to destroy that which may bee fruitefully kept. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* ix. 311 That you may be helped fruitfully to read much Scripture. 1658 C. CARTWRIGHT (*title*) A Practical and Polemical Commentary..on the Whole Fifteenth Psalm. Wherein the Text is learnedly and fruitfully explained. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 29 Apr., It is the mission of others to illustrate and to show how to think, wisely, deeply, fruitfully.

†**2. a.** Copiously, fully. **b.** In such a manner as to be prolific. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 73 *La.* You vnderstand me. *Clo.* Most fruitfully. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 270 If your will want not, time and place will be fruitfully offer'd. *a* 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Virgil's Sixth Eclogue* 45 How scatter'd Seeds of Sea, and Air, and Earth, And purer Fire..did fruitfully unite.

Fruitfulness (frūˑtfulnės). [f. FRUITFUL + -NESS.] The quality, fact, or state of being fruitful, in senses of the adj.

1. Fertility in crops; exuberant production.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxi. (1495) 637 The fygge tree..hath that name of fruitfulnesse, for it is more fruytfull than other trees. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvi. (1634) 85 As though the fruitfulnesse of one yeare were not the singular blessing of God. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Bij, A ground Which thrice a yeere her fruitfulnes did show. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 18 *note*, Named Felix..famous for its Fruitfulness and Number of Cities. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 184 The vine was..a symbol of fruitfulness. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 245 Some idea of its [banana's] fruitfulness may be gathered from the statement [etc.].

concr. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 80 And plentifully he did eate The fruitfulnesses of the field.

2. Fertility in offspring; fecundity.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 138 By that blessing hee bestowed fruitfulnesse upon them. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 120 That water..proved like the spa unto her, so famous for causing fruitfulness. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 93 The Cornu-copiæ in her hand is a type of her fruitfulness. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 420 The increase..must..be attributed to an increased fruitfulness of the female sex.

3. Productiveness in general:

a. of material things. ? *Obs.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 237 The fruitfulnesse of the Mines is no whit diminished. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 103 The milkie fruitfulnesse of the Cow.

b. of immaterial things. Also, profitableness, utility; occas. † liberality.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xxxvii, He shal attaste the well of frutefulness Which Vyrgyl claryfied. 1551 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxvi. *note*, The fertilitie and fruitfulnes of the holy Ghoste. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 266 To heale that up by the fruitfulnesse of physicke. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 38 This argues fruitfulnesse, and liberal heart. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 87 It [woad] giveth them [colours] truth and fruitfulness. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. 52 Shows at the same time the great fruitfulness of the Poet's fancy. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Product. Mod. Art*, To the lowest subjects .. the Great Masters gave loftiness and fruitfulness. 1881 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Serm. Coll. Chapel* 150 The fruitfulness of the fragmentary lives of old.

Fruiting (frūˑtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FRUIT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FRUIT; the process of bearing fruit. † In early use *concr.*: Offspring.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12257 (Göttˑ) Þat þe geld þair fruiting find. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 488 A..white frost, will..check the fruiting of the trees for several years. 1871–2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 115 The period of..fruiting is accelerated..by grafting.

Fruiting (frūˑtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FRUIT *v.* + -ING[2].] Bearing fruit.

1778 COWPER *Let.* 3 Dec., He has presented me with six fruiting pines. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 178 *Galium uliginosum*..fruiting pedicels erect. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 289 [Of Horsetail] The fertile or fruiting stem is unbranched. 1894 FLORA A. STEEL *Potter's Thumb* (1895) 161 A shingled hut, hung with flowering, fruiting gourds.

Fruition (frūiˑʃən). Forms: 5–6 fruicion, -yon, fruycion, (5 fruycon), fruyssyon, 6 fruitioun, fruytion, 6– fruition. [a. OF. *fruission, fruition, fruycion*, ad. L. *fruitiōnem*, n. of action f. *fruī* to enjoy: see FRUIT *sb.*]

The action of enjoying; enjoyment, pleasurable possession, the pleasure arising from possession. † *In the fruition of* = in the possession of.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 75 An aungel hath that knowynge of his creatour by very fruycion. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 86 Contryssyon, Compassyon, and Clennes, And that holy mayde Fruyssyon. 1554 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxv. 98 If we live by hope let us desire the end and fruition of our hope. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 57 We had when so disposed, the fruition of our bookes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 179 Solyman entred the Toune as conquerour..It is ever since in the fruition of Turkes. *c* 1655 A. SIDNEY *Treat. Love* in *19th Cent.* Jan. (1884) 61 It is very certaine that all desire is for fruition. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 7 An Object of Desire placed out of the Possibility of Fruition. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 20 Repaid by such a scant holiday and brief fruition. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 854 In the contemplation and fruition of the Uncreated Good.

¶ Erroneously associated with FRUIT.

(The blunder is somewhat common both in England and in the U.S., but is not countenanced by Dictionaries in this country, nor by Webster or Worcester.)

1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 906 The greenish nuts, ripened as always from the flowers of the previous year and now in their full fruition. 1889 *Century Dict., Fruition*, a coming into fruit or fulfilment. 1895 *Standard Dict., Fruition*, the bearing of fruit; the yielding of natural or expected results; realization, fulfilment.

Fruitist (frūˑtist). [f. FRUIT *sb.* + -IST.] One who cultivates fruit.

1824 B. MAUND (*title*) Fruitist: a Treatise on Orchard and Garden Fruits. 1848–61 (*title*) The florist, fruitist and garden miscellany. 1849 *Florist* 52 Our space prevents our doing more than warmly recommending such of our readers as are fruitists to procure this work.

Fruitive (frūˑitiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *fruitīvus*, in *unio fruitiva* (Thomas à Kempis); f. L. *fru-ī* (see FRUITION).] Consisting of, arising from, or producing fruition or enjoyment; having the faculty or function of enjoying.

1635 ROUS *Myst. Marr.* (1653) 263 A spiritual conjunction & the excesses of a fruitive union. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xxvi. (1700) 154 To whet our Longings for Fruitive (or experimental) knowledge. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 77 This vision is fruitive, unites the Soul with the blessed object. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideals* (1876) 293 Utilitarianism..looks upon man as fruitive, or enjoying, in the first instance, and active only in the second instance.

Fruitless (frūˑtlės), *a.* [f. FRUIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of fruit.

1. Not producing fruit; barren, sterile. † *Rarely* of animals: Not producing offspring, unfruitful.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* (1887) 806 With whom this lady lyued a longe season Barrayn and fruyteles of generacion. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 92 Rotton and fruyteles trees. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii. 151 The ground..seemes barrayne, sere, vnfertill, fructles [ed. 1599 fruitles], dry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 224 Such begotten in this maner..are themselues barren and fruitles, vnable either to beare or beget yong. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 230 We see some women which haue conceyued to become fruitlesse for a space. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 3 Christ ..had power..to turne the fruitlesse desarts into kitchins. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fuiy*, Diligently removing, either by Pinching or the Knife, all weak and fruitless Shoots. 1800 STUART in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 571 The part that does not belong to us is savage and fruitless. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. § 17. 69 The root of a fruitless tree.

2. Yielding no profit or advantage; producing no effect or result; inefficacious, ineffectual, unprofitable, useless; empty, idle, vain.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5666 Ilk idel worde, spoken in vayne, þat es to say, þat war fruytles. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 2 This waverand warldis wretchidness, The failȝeand and fruitless bissiness. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1605) 44 The basest and fruitlessest of al passions. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 371 When they next wake, all this derision Shall seeme a dreame, and fruitlesse vision. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xv. 4 An image spotted with diuers colours, the painters fruitlesse labour. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ix. 251 Our search was..fruitless. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. iii. 49 Vows which often end in fruitless regrets. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 298 The liberality of the nation had been made fruitless by the vices of the government. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Carlyle* 202 It is fruitless to go to him for help in the solution of philosophic problems.

3. a. Of persons: Not attaining one's object; unsuccessful. b. Const. *of.* Unable to produce or utter (words). *rare.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vi, The Devil and the Dream both fled away fruitless. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* IV. v. (1865) I. 309 He storms and rages forward..but..has to retire fruitless, about daybreak, himself wounded. 1869 LOWELL *Under the Willows* Poet. Wks. (1880) 195 Dumbly felt with thrills Moving the lips, though fruitless of the words.

Hence **Fruˑitlessly** *adv.*, **Fruˑitlessness.**

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XI. v, Then she had griefe from her own fruitlesnesse. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. i, You have but fruitlessly laboured to sully A white robe of perfection. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 72 Time fruitlesly pass'd away, will in the end cause an aking Heart. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi, She saw the inconvenience and fruitlessness of opposition. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 55 Policy had laboured for a union, and had laboured fruitlessly. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* v. 184 If by 'God' is meant only [etc.]..we need not read Spinoza to convince ourselves of the fruitlessness of prayer.

Fruitlet (frūˑtlėt). [f. FRUIT *sb.* + -LET.] A little fruit; *Bot.*, a single member of an aggregate fruit: see AGGREGATE *a.* 5.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 495 If the carpels do not cohere, each forms a part of the fruit, or a fruitlet. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Cal.* xxi. 119 The blackberry and raspberry; where the individual fruitlets grow soft, sweet, and pulpy.

Fruitling (frūˑtliŋ). [f. FRUIT *sb.* + -LING.] A small fruit; in material and immaterial sense.

1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 247 Time lost! in acquiring some fruitlings of error. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Feb. 107/2 A mango tree with two small green fruitlings on it.

† **Fruituously,** *adv. Obs.*[−1] Altered form of FRUCTUOUSLY, after FRUIT.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiv. 16 Euere he laboriþ fruytuously.

† **Fruˑiture.** *Obs.*[−1] [As if ad. L. **fruitūra*, f. *fruī* to enjoy: see FRUIT.] Fruition.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* i. 99 To give the fruiture of each desire.

Fruity (frūˑti), *a.* [f. FRUIT *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to or resembling fruit.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 72 A fruity taste. 1817 L. HUNT *Let. to C. C. Clarke* in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 600 All that is fine, floral, and fruity. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 81 The flowery calix, full surcharged With fruity promise. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* IV. (1864) 91 The succulent peach gathers its fruity parts..about the nut or stone. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. 131, I never saw a blooming girl of sixteen with a more fruity hopefulness in her countenance.

2. Of wine: Having the taste of the grape.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVII. 281 A glass of good fruity port—and yours is capital. 1855 *Athenæum* 13 Oct. 1194 Genuine Masdeu is a very fine fruity wine.

Hence **Fruˑitiness.**

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 357 Appreciating critics who write about its [a picture's] fruitiness, and juiciness, and pulpiness. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 4/7 The wines of the last vintage..are wanting in ripeness and fruitiness.

† **Frumberdling.** *Obs.* [OE. *frumbierdling*, *frumbyrdling*, f. *frum-a* first + *beard* beard (with umlaut of *ea* to *ie*) + -LING.] A youth.

c 1000 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 171/22 *Pube tenus*, frumbyrdling. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 He frumberdlinges binimeð undeawes and gode techeð.

† **Frume.** *Obs.* Also 1 fruma, 3–4 frome. [OE. *fruma* wk. masc.: see FORME *a.*] Beginning.

Beowulf 2309 Wæs se fruma egeslic. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 4 Se þe on fruman worhte, he worhte wæpmann ænd wif-mann. *c* 1205 LAY. 13265 Þe frume wes vnhende: & al swa wes þe ænde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 476 Hit is gode monne i-wone, An was from the worlde frome, That [etc.]. 13.. *Sir Beues* 3197 (MS. A.) Ich bidde the at the ferste frome That [etc.]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1104 Speke we atte frome Of Erld Olyuer & his felawes.

† **Fruˑment.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *frūment-um* corn, f. *frugv-* root of *fruī* to enjoy.]

1. Corn.

c 1440 LYDG. *St. Albon* (1534) A iij, Grayne of this frument was this man Albon. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C iij, Fulsome fieldes habundaunt of frument. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. vii. 560 When the Bruers steep their wheat or frument in water.

2. = FRUMENTY 1.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 599 Frument with venyson. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 173 Bread, and Fruments [orig. *pultes*] and Wine.

Frumentaceous (frūmėntēˑiˑʃəs), *a.* [f. late L. *frūmentāce-us* (f. L. *frūmentum* corn) + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling wheat or other cereals. *Bot.* (see quot. 1841).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 70 Frumentaceous; Such whose seed is used by men for food. 1721–92 BAILEY, *Frumentaceous plants.* 1841 MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas., Frumentaceous*, in botany an epithet for plants that have their stalks pointed, and their leaves like reeds, bearing their seed in ears, like corn.

† **Frumental,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *frūmentāl-em*, f. *frūmentum* corn: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to corn or grain.

1670 R. WITTIE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1076 Any Vinous or Frumental Spirit.

† **Frumentaˑrian,** *a. Rom. Ant. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *frūmentāri-us*, f. *frūmentum* corn + -AN.] = next. Only in *Frumentarian law*, i. e. a law providing for the distribution of corn at low rates.

1652 *Observ. Forms Govt.* 31 They..humoured the Commons by the Agrarian and frumentarian Laws.

Frumentarious (frūmėntēəˑriəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to corn.

1670–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1806 SYD. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 24 Horner, the frumentarious philosopher.

† **Fruˑmentary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *frūmentāri-us*: see prec.] = FRUMENTARIAN *a.*

1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 10 Those seditious Frumentary, and Agrarian Laws.

Frumentation (frūmėntēˑiˑʃən). *Rom. Ant.* [ad. L. *frūmentātiōn-em*, f. *frūmentārī* to furnish with corn, f. *frūmentum* corn.] (See quot. 1861.)

1623 in COCKERAM. 1721–92 in BAILEY. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* i. 28 The third class .. lived upon the 'frumentations', or public largesses of corn.

† **Frumentoˑse,** *a. Obs. rare.* [as if ad. L. **frūmentōs-us*, f. *frūmentum* corn: see -OSE.] 'Full of corn' (1727 BAILEY, vol. II).

Frumenty (frūˑmėnti), **furmety** (fɜˑmėti). Forms: *a.* 4 frumentee, 5 frumyte, 6–7 frumentie, -tye, 7 frummetry, 7, 9 fromenty, 7–9 frumet(t)y, 8 frumentary, 9 fromety, frumerty, -arty, frummaty, -ety, 5– frumenty. *β.* 4–5 furmente, 5, 6, 9 -ty, 6 fermeté, fer-, fir-, four-, fur-, fyrmentie, -ye, 7 fir-, formity, formety, 8–9 fu(r)metry, furmetree, -etty, 7–9 furmety, -ity. [ME. *frumentee, furmente*, a. OF. *frumentée, fourmentee*, f. *frument, fourment* (mod.F. *froment*):—late popular L. **frūmentum* = class. L. *frūmentum* corn.]

1. A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, etc.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 180 Flesch fluriste of fermysone with frumentee noble. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 383 Fatt venesoun with frumenty. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 144/2 Frumyte, *frumenticium*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. Ee b/1 Frumentie made of sodden wheate. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 11 Dinner..Frumetty and Beer at 3 o'clock. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 68 The Squire made his supper of frumenty, a dish made of wheat cakes boiled in milk with rich spices. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. 153 Mothers..who made their butter and their fromenty well.

β. ? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 15 Make furmente as before. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 6 b, Furmente whiche is made of whete. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) G v, Peasen, beanes, mylke, cheese, ryse, and firmentie. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii, He'll finde you out a food that needs no teeth nor stomack; a strange formity Will feed ye up as fat as hens i'th forehead. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 220 John Gawston, eat such a quantity of what is called furmety..that he actually burst! 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 56 The high bowl..Fill'd full of furmety. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 42 We had ..furmenty on Mothering Sunday. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Wrkg. Life* I. 28 On that fourth Sunday in Lent, I regularly feasted on Furmety.

† 2. A kind of wheat or spelt. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* V. xvii. 687 Furmentie is that which the Latines call *Alica* or *Chondrus*, and it is a kinde of wheate, whereof..is made a kinde of grosse meale, resembling oatmeale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxiii. 582

After the Frumentie or Spike corn be taken off, there be pulse sowed three times, one after another.

3. Wheat mashed for brewing. *rare* (*?nonce-use*).

1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* iv. 197 The wheat is crushed and mixed with water. This frumenty is allowed to ferment.

4. *Comb.*, as *frumenty-* or *furmety-corn, -kettle, -pot,-seller.* Also **frumenty sweat** (see quot. 1847).

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19 The woman .. strowed firmentye corne theron. *c* 1550 *Wyl Bucke His Test.* (Halliw.) 43, I bequeth my grece to .. the fermeté potte. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii, Licking his lips Like a spaniel o'er a furmenty-pot. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 127 Simpering like a Frumety-Kettle. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., A person in a dilemma is said to be in a frumenty sweat. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* i, The furmity seller decided to close for the night.

† **Frumkenned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *frum-cennedˊ*, f. *frum-a* first + *cennedˊ*, pa. pple. of *cennan* to bear.] First-born.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. vii. § 1 Ealle ða cnihtas and ealle ða mædena þe on þæm lande frumcennede wæron. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. i. 1 Heo cende hyre frum-cennedan [*c* 1160 *Hatton* kennede] sunu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Godes engel..acwalde on elche huse..frumkenede childe.

† **Fru·mmagemed,** *ppl. Cant. Obs.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Frummagem'd*, choaked. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Frummagem'd*, choak'd, strangled, or hanged.

† **Fru·mmer.** *Obs. rare.* [? var. of FRUMPER.]

1659 TORRIANO, *Taccagnatore*, a chuff, a caviller, a frummer, a niggardly wretch.

Frump (frʌmp), *sb.* [Of unknown origin; possibly shortened from FRUMPLE.]

† **1.** ? A sneer, ? a derisive snort. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 4 You vse the nostrils too much, and to many vnseasoned frumps [to a man, as if he were a horse]. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 24, I gaue him slender thankes, but with such a frump that he perceiued how light I made of his counsayle. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* xxiii. 4 As God takes notice of the least courtesie shewed to his people .. so he doth of the least discourtesie, even to a frown or a frump.

† **2.** A mocking speech or action; a flout, jeer. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 188 You brought a shillyng to ninepence .. and so gave hym a frumpe euen to his face. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 99 Esteeming those things as the frumps of fortune, which ye exalt above the skies and take for felicitie. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. iii, Sweet Widow leave your frumps, and be edified. 1651 HOWELL in *Cartwright's Poems* b 8 b, They dash thee on the Nose with frumps and rapps. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Frump*, a dry Bob, or Jest.

† **3.** A derisive deception, a hoax. *Obs.*

1593 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Dict.* (Halliw.), To tell one a lie, to give a frumpe. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* II. i, These are a kind of witty frumps of mine like selling of bargains. 1791 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II. (E. D. S.), *Frump*, an untruth, a story.

4. *pl.* Sulks, ill-humour. Now *dial.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. i, Not to be behind hand with you in your Frumps, I give you back your Purse of Gold. 1678 — *Kind Kpr.* I. i, Why should you be in your frumps, Pug, when I design only to oblige you? 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xl, When the Duchess of Portsmouth takes the frumps. 1833 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s v., If insolent withal, she [a cross old woman] would be said to be *frumpy* or *frumpish* or 'in her frumps'.

5. A cross, old-fashioned, dowdily-dressed woman. Also *rarely*, said of a man.

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* I. xi. 261 They voted me a prig, a frump, a fogram. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Hamilton Tighe* 97 All the best trumps Get into the hands of the other old frumps. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xlii, I looked a frump. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. 231 'Hang me .. if she has not taken up with that confounded old military frump'.

b. said of a dowdy dress.

1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells, &c.* ix. 229 She taught me ..how to make pretty dresses..for half what my ugly old frumps of gowns..used to cost me.

Frump (frʌmp), *v.* [Connected with FRUMP *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mock, flout, jeer; to taunt, insult, browbeat, snub. *To frump off*: to put off with jeering answers. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 34/1 He taketh the man to be overlavish of his pen in frumping of his adversaries with quipping taunts. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 149 Whom .. Caius was wont to frump and flout in most opprobrious termes as a wanton and effeminate person. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i, Was ever Gentlewoman So frumpt off with a foole? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 116 God suffers somtimes the infirmities of his people to be known by the wicked (who are ready to check and frump them for them). 1753 *School of Man* 288 How can your spirit bear that Aglae shall daily be frumping you.

P? *erron.* 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 561 Conceiting himself, when he is only frumping the face of his own whim, to be beating..a whole world of buckramed giants into jelly.

† **2.** *intr.* To scoff, mock. Const. *at. Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* III. B iij b, One Mevius did frumpe and floute at Nevie then awaye. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xiv. 81 These skoffers which are alwayes frumping. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 202 We are but frumpt at and libell'd vpon. 1662 *Rump Songs* II. 60, I do not love for to frump. [1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 148 The riders screamed, cross-bit, frumped and hooted at each other.]

† **3.** To sulk, be in a bad temper. *Obs.*

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. i, My wife frump'd all the while and did not say one word.

4. *trans.* To put in a bad humour, vex.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 59 Gustaf, frumped at the non-arrival of the Garter, placed the portrait of Charles Edward..opposite his own in the palace.

Hence **Fru·mping** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fru·mper**, one who 'frumps'.

1598 FLORIO, *Motteggiatore*, a frumper, giber or iester, a quipper. 1611 COTGR., *Mocqueur* ..a mocking, flowting, scoffing, frumping. *Ibid.*, *Mocqueur*, a mocker, flowter, frumper. 1664 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 31 Pray young Man leave off your Frumping. 1677 HOLYOKE *Lat. Dict.*, A frumper, *sannio*.

† **Fru·mpery.** *Obs.* [f. FRUMP *sb.* + -ERY.] Abuse, mockery; also, a flout, mock, or sneer.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis, etc.* (Arb.) 145 With bitter frumperye taunting. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xl, Which is the cause wherefore he hath of all men mocks, frumperies and bastonadoes.

Frumping (frʌ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FRUMP *v.* + -ING².] That frumps; mocking, scoffing, jeering.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) II. 24 This frumping speech so moued the king, that, [etc.]. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. iv. 387 Æsops frumping scoffes or fables. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* II. Wks. 1873 I. 403 The frumping Jacks are gone.

Hence **Fru·mpingly** *adv.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 267 [Dogs] which some, frumpingly, term Fisting Hounds.

Frumpish (frʌ·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. FRUMP *sb.* + -ISH.] Disposed to mock or flout; jesting, sneering; also, cross, ill-tempered.

1647 WHARTON *Pluto's Progr. Gt. Brit.* 15 Thy lowring scowling makes me dumpish, For to see my Love so frumpish. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Play-House to be Let* Wks. (1673) 116 When Fortune frumpish is, who e're withstood her? 1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 155 Methought she looked very frumpish and jealous. 1820 KEATS & HUNT *Keats' Wks.* (1889) III. 35 Such a frumpish old fellow. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. ii. 47 The companion sour and frumpish.

† **Fru·mple,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **fromple.** [f. next vb.] A wrinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/2 Frumpylle, *ruga*. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVIII. III Grete ryueles and fromples that putte oute the beaulte of the playsaunte vysage.

Fru·mple, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **fromple,** 5 **frompel,** 6 **frompill.** [? ad. Du. *verrompelen* (Kilian) of same meaning, f. *ver-* = FOR- + *rompelen* to RUMPLE.]

1. *trans.* To wrinkle, crumple.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. l. (1495) 168 The flesshe in the buttockes is fromplyd and knotty. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 48 He frompeled his forhede and knytted his browes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 112 b, She founde all his clothes frompled. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. iv. 660 The leaves are not smoth, but crompled or frompled. 1611 COTGR., *Plionner*, to wrinkle, crumple, frumple. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Frumple*, to crease, to crumple. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Frumple*, to wrinkle, to ruffle or disorder.

2. ? To rumple, tumble.

a 1529 SKELTON *Manerly Margery* 16 What wolde ye frompill me? now fy!

Hence **Fru·mpled** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 181/2 Frumplyd, *rugatus*. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss.* s. v., A frumpled pinafore.

Frumpy (frʌ·mpi), *a.* [f. FRUMP *sb.* + -Y¹.] Cross-tempered; also, like a frump, dowdy.

1746 *Clan Ronaldsmen* in *Jacobite Songs* (1887) 238 The frumpy forward Duke. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Frumpy*, having a sour and ill-humoured look. *c* 1840 J MITFORD in *C. M.'s Lett. & Remin.* (1891) 181 He is as old-fashioned and frumpy as if he had never been out of college. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 243 An old, faded, frumpy bonnet. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xliv, I have been a grumpy, frumpy, wayward sort of a woman, a good many years. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* xxvii, She was frumpy and dowdy.

† **Fru·mrese.** *Obs.* In 3 **frumræs.** [f. OE. *frum-a* first + *rés* rush.] A first attack, onslaught.

c 1205 LAY. 8655 Æt þon frum ræsen; he feolde..feowerti hundred.

† **Fru·mschaft.** *Obs.* [OE. *frumsceaft*, f. *frum-a* first + *sceaft* creation, f. *scieppan* to SHAPE.] First formation, creation.

Beowulf 91 Sægde, se þe cuþe frumsceaft fira feorran reccan. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. XXV. [XXIV.] (1890) 344 Þa cwæð he: Hwæt sceal ic singan? Cwæð he: Sing me frumsceaft. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 3 In ure lauerdes luue þe feader is of frumscheft. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Þu folckes feder of frumschaft schuptest al the ischapen is.

† **Frumth.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **frymð** (? *erroneously* **frumð**), **fryməo,** 2 **fremð,** 2–3 **frumð,** *south.* **vrumð,** *Orm.* **frummð.** [OE. *frymð*, Northumb. *frymðo*, fem. f. *frum* adj., original.] Beginning.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 34 From frymðo middangeardes. *a* 1000 *Elene* 345 (Gr.) Fiumða god. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XI. 75 Hi..sculon þone ilcan ryne eft gecyrran þe æt frymðe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18555 Þiss wass i frummþe wiþþ soþ Godd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Ich seide..iðe frumðe of þis tale. 12.. *Duty Chr.* 30 in *O. E. Misc.* 142 He [Crist] hit haued al biþouht þe frumðe to þon ende.

† **Fru·ndel.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **frondaille, frundle,** 6–7 **frundel**(l, 7 **frundele.** [app. a var. of *farundell*, FARTHINGDEAL.] A dry measure; by Ray said to be equal to two pecks.

Quot. 1641 seems to identify the *frundel* and the peck. This appears more probable than Ray's statement, if the word means etymologically 'quarter' (of a bushel); but the discrepancy may admit of being explained, as Ray mentions the existence of a 'bushel' twice as large as the standard bushel.

c 1550 *Bottesford Manor Rec.* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), From martyngmes to mydsomer i frondaille off malt. 1557 in *Antiquary* Dec. (1888) 20, i frundell of barlye. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 68 Many will putte to a pecke or frundell of malte..to make it both stronge and likewise to keepe well. 1673 *Yorksh. Dial.* 6 in 9 *Specim.* (E. D. S.) III You s' ge m'a frundel o' yar grains. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 A Frundele: Two pecks.

Frunt(e, obs. form of FRONT.

Fruntall(e, **-elle,** obs. forms of FRONTAL.

Frunter, var. of THRUNTER *Sc.* (a ewe in her fourth year).

Frunture, var of FRONTURE, *Obs.*

Frush (frʌʃ), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 4–5 **frusche,** 4–6 **frusshe,** (5 **frushe,** 9 *arch.* **frusch**). [a. OF. *fruis, frois*, n. of action f. *fruissier, froissier*: see FRUSH *v.*]

† **1.** A rush, charge, onset, collision. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 292 He and all his cumpany.. In-till a frusche all tuk the flycht *c* 1400 *Melayne* 268 Righte at the firste frusche thay felde Fyve thowsande knyghtis. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. XXI, All in a frushe in all the haste they may They ran. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXX. 474 So they aprochyd, and al at a frusshe of both partyes dasshed together.

b. The noise caused by this; the crash of breaking weapons, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 545 Men mycht her, that had beyn by, A gret frusche of the speres that brast. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. XIX, With horrible uproar and frush Of rocks that meet in battle. 1875 J. VEITCH *Tweed* 144 Of mingling spears a shivering frusch.

2. *collect.* Fragments, splinters.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 18 Al the frushe and leauings of Greeks. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 190 Some brak in sma' The carvit wark..Sending the glory o' the wa' In fritter't frush about.

Frush (frʌʃ), *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Of uncertain origin; Topsell's suggestion (quot. 1607) seems not impossible. It might be plausibly regarded as a subst. use of FRUSH *a.*; but that word has not been found earlier than the present century.] = FROG *sb.*²

Also (more fully *running frush*) a disease which attacks this part of a horse's foot; thrush.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 324 The frush is the tenderest part of the hoof towards the heel..and because it is fashioned like a forked head, the French men call it 'Furchette' which word our farriers..perhaps for ea-iness sake of pronuntiation, do make it a monosyllable, and pronounce it the 'frush'. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Let her shooes be taken off, her feet pared well, the Frush and heeles opened. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 152/2 The running of the Frush; which is a rotten corrupt humour, that comes out of his [a horse's] Leg. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hoof*, When the Frush is broad, the Heels will be weak. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 32 A large Coronet is often accompanied with a tender Heel and running Frush. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1350 *Frush*, or Frog, among farriers, a sort of tender horn which arises in the middle of a horse's sole. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss., Frush*, the thrush, or tender part of a horse's foot.

Frush (frʌʃ), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [? f. FRUSH *v.*; but cf. the synonymous FROUGH *a.*]

1. Liable to break; brittle, dry, fragile. Cf. FRUSHY *a.*

1802 in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* II. 142 O wae betide the frush saugh wand! 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 243 Frush becomes the whole cover in a few seasons; and not a bird can open its wing .. without scattering the straw like chaff. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 200 The bottom of the pulpit being auld and frush the wooden tram flew crash through. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Frush*, very brittle; crumbly. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Frush*, brittle, as applied to wood, &c.: said of flax when the 'shoughs' separate easily from the fibre.

fig. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. 59 When we think o' the frush green kail-custock-like nature of bairns.

2. Soft, not firm in substance.

1848 T. AIRD *Frank Sylvan* Poet. Wks. 302 They..peel the foul brown film of rind [of the earth-nut] away To the pure white, and taste it soft and frush. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 Beef that is in the flabby, unwholesome-looking condition that the butchers call 'frush'.

3. Frank, forward. *Aberd.* (Jam.) ? *Obs.*

1779 in *J. Skinner's Misc. Poetry* (1809) 183 Ye're unco frush At praising what's nae worth a rush.

Frush(frʌʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **frusch**(e,**frus**(s)**he,** (4 **frussche, fruyshe, froche**), 6– **frush.** Also (sense 5) 8 **frust.** [a. OF. *fruissier, froissier* (mod.F. *froisser*):—popular L. **frustiāre* to shiver in pieces, f. L. *frustum* fragment: see FRUSTUM.]

† **1.** *trans.* To strike violently so as to crush, bruise, or smash. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1814 To frusche the gadelyng, and to bete, And none of heom on lyve lete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 201 Lest þei frushen her owne brest at þe hard stoone. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 138 They frusshed his helme and made him a meruaillous wounde in his hede. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 10 High Cedars are frushed with tempests, when lowe shrubs are not toucht with the wind. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XI. LXV, With fury each invades His opposite their mutual armour frushing.

† b. with *adv.* or advb. phrase. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 588 Harnise and sched & body all Fruschit in peciss vndir small. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1201 Thei fond his scheld was fruschit al to nocht. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1275/1 Enmyty wil I put betwene thee and the woman..she shal frushe thyne head in peeces. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic* III. ii. 107 He was.. frushed and brused to death. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judg.* v. 11 The chariottes were frushed together.

† c. To dash (a person) *aback, down*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 204 Where evere þis spirit taki› him he fruyshiþ him doun. *c* 1402 *Des r. Troy* 3225 þai..frusshit hom abake. *Ibid.* 5931 He frusshet so felly freikes to ground.

† d. *fig.* To crush, disable. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 197 The Sothroune part so frusched was that tide, That in the stour thai mycht no langar bide. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 9/1 Refreshing all his membres that were bruised and frushed with that feuer. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807–8) VI. 38 They are sore frusht with sicknesse.

† 2. *intr.* To rush violently; also with *in, out, together*. Also in comb. *again-frushe*: see AGAIN- 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 161 Horss com thair fruschand, hed for hed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11893 þan the freike shuld frusshe out, & a fyre make. *Ibid.* 11927 The grekes.. Frushet in felly at the faire yates. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 469 A fire þan fro þe crosse gane frusche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 Thei frusschen to gidere fulle fiercely. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 3831 He com frushing, and leid on, And sleugh ther many a worthie mon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 208 Thei frussht bothe on an hepe, the horse and his maister.

3. *trans.* To rub harshly, scratch. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13940 He..ffowle frusshet his face with his felle nailes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 39 With his berde he frusshed hir mouthe un-mete. [1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Frush*, to rub, to rub bright, to polish.]

† 4. *intr.* To break, snap; to break or become broken under pressure; to become crushed. *Obs. rare.*

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XII. 57 (Edin. MS.) The hand-axschaft..fruschit..in twa. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 219 Timber-Work..to keep the Arras from frushing.

† 5. *trans.* The technical expression for: a. To carve (a chicken); cf. BREAK *v.* 2 b. b. To dress (a chub). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 33 A chekyn [is] frusshed. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 265 Termes of a Keruer .. frusshe that chekyn. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 33 Persons of some Rank, and Quality, say, Pray cut up that Goose: Help me to some of that Chicken..not considering how indiscreetly they talk, before Men of Art, whose proper Terms are, Break that Goose, frust that Chicken. 1726 *Gentleman Angler* 149 *Frushed* is a Term used for a Chub or Chevin when it is dressed; as to Frush, *i.e.* to Dress. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 *Frush a chub*, dress him.

6. To straighten, set upright (the feathers of an arrow). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 418 How quikly the Archers bent their bowes and frushed theire feathers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. § 56 The Archers stript vp their sleeues, bent their Bowes, and frushed their feathers. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xx. 189 The archers strung their bows and 'frushed' their arrows.

Hence † **Fru·shing** *vbl. sb. Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 504 At the assemble thair, Sic a frusching of speris wair That fer avay men mycht it her. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 18 Than began great .. frusshyng of speres, & bateryng of harneys wt swerdes. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 39 b, Euery riuyng, or frushyng of mannes fleshe, whiche maie be..by meanes of a wounde, and without a wounde. 1589 FLORIO, *Ammaccatura*..a frushing together.

† **Fru·shing,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* fruschand. [f. FRUSH *v.* + -ING².] That breaks or is liable to break; brittle.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 190 O wareide suerd, of tempyr neuir trew, Thi fruschand blaid in presoune sone me threw. *Ibid.* III. 147 The shafft to schonkit off the fruschand tre.

Hence † **Fru·shingly** *adv. Obs.*

1659 TORRIANO, *Affrústo*, by shivers, frushingly, piecemeal.

† **Fru·shy,** *a. Obs.* Also 8 **frushey**. [f. FRUSH + -Y¹.] Liable to break, brittle, fragile. Cf. FRUSH *a.* 1.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 7 The large and loose grained timber of the old Oake and frusshie Ash. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 86 Bog Oak Timber is always found to be frushey.

Fruskin, var. of FRISKIN, *Obs.*

† **Frust** (frʌst). *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *frust-um* a piece.] A fragment.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi, Such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain than all the Frusts, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) VI. 165 The top is a mere frust.

† **Fru·ster,** *a.* and *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also **frustar, -ir, -yr.** [? Back-formation from FRUSTER *v.* or FRUSTRATE.]

A. *adj.* Fruitless, ineffectual, meaningless, vain; empty *of* (deeds). Also absol. *in fruster*: in vain.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 345 In frustyr termys I will nocht tarry long. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 53 He of natur that wirker wes and king, Wald no thing frustir put. *Ibid.* lxv. 21 To ws..in our darkness be lampis in schyning: Or than in frustar is [all] 3our lang leirning. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Wemen* 190 He has a forme without force, And fair wordis but effect, all fruster of dedis.

B. *sb.* Frustration, disappointment.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 313 Quhat suld I spek of frustir?

† **Fru·ster,** *v. Obs.* [ad. Fr. *frustrer*, ad. L. *frustrārī*: see FRUSTRATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To balk or defraud *of* something due or expected. Also, to falsify (a prediction).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 45 Pygmalyon the wolde haue frustred of the grete tresours and Rychesses that he awayteth to haue of thy somtyme husbande. *Ibid.* xxii. 80 Prenostycatures..that to her were frustred.

2. To bring to nought, render useless; to frustrate (an enterprise); to destroy, lay waste, ruin. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 78 Quhen flude and fyre sall our it frak, And frely frustir feild and fure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 45 [This] wald be caus sone efterwart perchance The commoun weill to fruster and to faill. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 50 Bot God, that hes thy Maiestie in cure, Will fruster all thair fulische Interprysis. *c* 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 1127 Have these .. Withstood your Fury, and repulst your Powrs, Frust'red your Rams, fired your flying Towrs?

† **Frustilla·tion.** *Obs.* [f. L. *frustill-um* a small piece + -ATION.] A breaking into small pieces. In quot. quasi-*concr.* something fragmentary.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 53 All pleasures here are but petty frustillations.

† **Fru·strable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *frustrābilis*, f. *frustrārī*: see FRUSTRATE *v.*] Capable of being frustrated or rendered ineffectual.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 176 The Dominicans, from whom it is likely he got nothing agreeable to the Jesuits notion of respective Decrees, and frustrable grace. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 404 The Divine Wil is universally efficacious, insuperable..nor impedible and frustrable in any manner.

† **Frustra·neous,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* **frustaneous**. [f. L. type **frustrāne-us* (f. *frustrā* in vain) + -OUS. Cf. It. and Sp. *frustraneo*.] Vain, useless, ineffectual, unprofitable.

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 4 Though hee saw how frustranious [*sic*] and empty all his intendments and purposes were. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 53 A most insufficient and frustraneous meanes. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 74 Frustaneous and vain desires. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 25 This, if frustraneous, is fortified with *Diascord.* or *Laud. Op. a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 317 Their real Substance to evade, And have their Force frustraneous made. 1780 J. HOWIE *Faithf. Contend.* Pref. 10 It were frustraneous to insist upon a portrait of that here.

Hence † **Frustra·neously** *adv.*, vainly.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* 2 From which the Patient day by day frustraneously expecting relief.

Frustrate (frʌ'stre¹t), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. arch.* Forms: 5–7 **frustrat**, (6 **frustraite**), 5–**frustrate**. [ad. L. *frustrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *frustrārī*, *frustrāre*: see next.] Equivalent to the later FRUSTRATED.

† **A.** *pa. pple.* In various senses of the vb. *Obs.*

In recent archaistic use the word is prob. viewed by the writers as adj.; see the examples under B.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 100 So the abbot frustrat went home sory. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 148 That thy labor therfore be not frustrate. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXV. 40 Sleipand and walkand wes frustrat my desyr. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 197 They be ofte frustrate of that that they truste vpon. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 103 The said Commission might be..frustrate and letted. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 236/1 Because the cumming together of the Lordes from Grenewiche..shoulde not bee frustrate. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 24 Noble Germanicus, who shoulde haue succeded Tiberius in the empyre, if the treason of Fiso hadde not frustrate the truste of the People. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 66 Beinge thus frustrate of the increase of theyr seedes. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. i. 2 Go to him, Dollabella, bid him yeeld, Being so frustrate, tell him, He mockes the pawses that he makes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 270 He who would not be frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought him selfe to be a true Poem. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol. 13 He was altogether frustrate and disappointed.

B. *ppl. a.*

1. a. Bereft or deprived *of*, or of the chance *of*; destitute *of*. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Cf. Fr. *frustré*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 3 Death..leaveth the body frustrate of feeling. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chlor.*, Frustrate was his body of garments. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 1 Such a profitable thing should [not] be altogether frustrate of attempt, howsoeuer voide of effect. 1616 J. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1881) 140, I am frustrat of money, so that I cannot come to Newmarket myself. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 149 Returne againe from whence they came frustrate of power, and robbed of obedience. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 141 The face Of Pietro frustrate of its ancient cheer. 1878 — *La Saisiaz* 364 At what moment did I so advance Near to knowledge as when frustrate of escape from ignorance.

† b. Balked, disappointed *of*. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* II. (1859) 439 That the same most mercifull worke might..not be frustrate of his end and purpose. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* X. 412 But of that intent I was made frustrate by the Company. 1703 A. B. *Law Success. Benefices* 34 The great Work .. becomes frustrate of its End.

2. Failing of effect; ineffectual, fruitless, unavailing, useless. ? *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 144/1 And finally, then wer these wordes frustrate where he said: Lo, I am wt you al ye dayes to ye worldes ende. 1600 *Maides Metam.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 131 We wish you to forbeare this frustrate mone. 1651 STANLEY *Poems* 34 And doth relate His frustrate sport. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 237 Some guardian of the skies, Involved in clouds .. turns unseen the frustrate dart away. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* X. (1794) 103 The florets .. of the ray are imperfect, and therefore abortive or frustrate. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* I. (1848) 20 Else were creation a frustrate thing.

† b. Of a legal document, enactment, or proceeding: Invalid, null, unavailing. *Obs.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, Without they be kept in dewe obedyence ben voyde & frustrate. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 46 Whether all marriages made against that prohibition were void and frustrate it is not very certain. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 263 The later testament doth make frustrate the former. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 6 Thus the Parliament continued..untill the King was out of debt, making frustrate the grant. 1664 *Flodden F.* I. 6 The league therefore and peace is vain And frustrate.

3. Of a desire, hope, purpose, etc.: Balked, defeated, disappointed, futile.

1588 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 138 That purposse which we doubte not but by godes goodnes, shall prove frustrate. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 91 Though that expectation were made frustrate by the Earl of Warwick. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atalanta* 164 And multitude makes frustrate the design. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 348 His frustrate Hopes, and unavailing Pains. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxiv. (1874) 93 Men..in their frustrate longings still again The weary round of earthly things pursue! 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxxix. 395 To all of you pain must come..and many frustrate hopes.

† 4. Idle, vain, purposeless. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 107, I knaw me vicious, Lord, and right culpable .. Of frustrat speiking in court, in kirk, and table. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1143/1 So were it vndoutedlye frustrate to laye spirituall causes of coumforte, to hym that hath no faythe. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Without frustrate or wilful delay.

Hence † **Fru·strately** *adv.*, in vain.

1632 VICARS *Virgil's Æneid* XI. 812 Great Tuscane dames, as she their towns past by, Wisht her their daughter in law, but frustrately.

Frustrate (frʌ'stre¹t), *v.* Pa. pple. 6– frustrated; 5–7, 9 *arch.* (see FRUSTRATE *pple.*). [f. L. *frustrāt-* ppl. stem of *frustrārī* to disappoint, f. *frustrā* in vain. Cf. Fr. *frustrer*.]

1. *trans.* To balk, disappoint (a person).

1447, 1606 [see FRUSTRATE *pa. pple.*]. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 509 And soe they were frustrated in their designes. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XIII, To improve their good sense, in proportion as they were frustrated in ambition. 1847 JAMES *Convict* iii, He had been seldom frustrated in life. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. XXVIII, Gwendolen he would certainly not have been sorry to frustrate a little.

b. Const. *of* (a desired object). Now *rare.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* vi, They frustrate and defeact themselues of that blessed rewarde, whiche [etc.]. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 119 Being frustrated of your long desired presence and promises. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ii. 17 Being frustrated of getting over the River this way, we lookt about for a Tree to fell across the River. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. 115 God, after he had made the World, was liable to be wholly frustrated of His End in the Creation of it. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 1 Frustrating them [Americans] of what they consider their 'destiny'.

2. To deprive of effect, render ineffectual; to neutralize, counteract (an effort or effect).

1471 [see FRUSTRATE *pa. pple.*]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 To bewray poisons and to frustrate th[e] opperacion therof. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 762 They are heartlesse, if they see defence to frustrate their arrowes. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* vi. 108 Yet they not lying near enough the superficies of the earth, may frustrate its effects. 1703 J. BARRETT *Analecta* 50 Is not such a Course likely to frustrate to them all means of Conversion? 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 23 He endeavoured to frustrate the effects of it by imposing many humiliating ceremonies on Bakarra Khán. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 9 The worst effects of the enemy's malice were frustrated.

b. To make null and void; to annul, abrogate (a law, etc.); to do away with (a right). Now somewhat *rare.*

1528 [see FRUSTRATE *pa. pple.*]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 67 The Ordinances of these diets cannot bee frustrated, but by another diet. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 205 Nor [ought] the Laws and Statutes of this Realm [to be] by him frustrated. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* vi. (1853) 239 A moral system is not frustrated, so long as it can enforce its sanctions. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 411 The fellows frustrated the common right of graduates to the Office of Tutor.

3. To render vain; to balk, disappoint (a hope, expectation, etc.); to baffle, defeat, foil (a design, purpose, etc.). (The current use.) Also, † to prevent the fulfilment of (a prophecy).

1500–20, 1540–1 [see FRUSTRATE *pa. pple.*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 64 'Twas yet some comfort When misery could beguile the Tyrants rage And frustrate his proud will. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 116 Julian..sent for workemen from all places, thinking to frustrate Christs prophecie concerning the Temple. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 17 But our hopes were strangely frustrated: for we quite lost our course. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. IX. 339 He was .. thoughtful of .. frustrating Anteus's unjust design. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 14 The innocent has a chance to frustrate or avoid the villany. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 67 You have the power frequently to frustrate your adversary's intended motion. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 155 Sastri's enemies .. had come from Baroda to frustrate his negotiation. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 548 His plan was frustrated, owing to its premature announcement by his friends in Paris.

Hence **Fru·strating** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Fru·strater,** one who frustrates.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. 298 The frustrating of that vaine conceit makes it seem longer than the truth. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* v. 31 Let thy grace teach Mee wisely to enjoie as well the frustrateings, as the fulfillings of My best hopes. *a* 1665 DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 117 To continue too long in such a school is a frustrating of the intent of it. 1676 *Packet Adv. Men of Shaftesbury* 39 Continual Frustrater of the Parliamentary Constitution. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* 149, I would have endeavoured to avoid the

common frustraters of Disputes. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. i, I shall know how to advise Edward to the frustrating all your schemes.

Frustrated (frʌ'streitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FRUSTRATE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.; disappointed, balked, etc.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 155 A frustrated name is an hainous crime. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 48 Our By-acquists do richly recompense our frustrated (or rather unsucceeding) pains. 1799 R. WARNER *Walk West. Counties* (1800) 143 The two ravens..returned to accomplish their frustrated purpose. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 128 With a frustrated, nay terrified aspect. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic* Wks. (Bohn) III. 204 The frustrated expectation .. in the intellect is comedy. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxiv, Now he felt weary, frustrated and doubtful of his own temper. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/2 There must surely be..a good many frustrated careers.

Frustration (frʌstrē'·ʃən). [ad. L. *frustrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *frustrārī* to FRUSTRATE.] The action of frustrating; disappointment; defeat; an instance of this.

c 1555 HARDSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 184 That he should..with crafty secret frustrations dally with him. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 175 The perpetuall frustration and reuocation of the foresayd priuiledges. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 135 This were .. a frustration of that seminall power committed to animalls at the creation. 1676 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 247 The authors..having missed of their mighty aims, are fain to retreat with frustration and a baffle. 1776 G. HORNE *Comm. Ps.* lxxxix. 46 The frustration of the divine counsels concerning man. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvii. X. 101 *note*, Aristeides ascribes the frustration of this attack to the valour of two Athenian generals. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. ii, He thrust his hand into a purse ..and explored it again and again with a look of frustration. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 548 There may be cases of acts absolutely inconsistent with, and amounting to an entire frustration of the main object of the deed.

Frustrative (frʌ'strătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *frustrāt-* (see FRUSTRATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. OF. *frustratif.*] Tending to frustrate, balk, or defeat; disappointing.

1730 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1839 L. BLANCHARD in *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 418 The exposition.. would have been utterly frustrative of its intention.

† **Fru'stratory,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 frustratoire, 6–7 frust(r)atorie, (6 frustatery, frustratarie, 7–8 frustatory). [ad. OF. *frustratoire* and late L. *frustrātōrius*, f. *frustrārī* to FRUSTRATE.] Tending to frustrate, balk, defeat, or make void. In early use also: Resulting in disappointment, disappointing.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 Many goynges & comynges were there made of the sayd anne .. that fynably were all frustratoire. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 With convenyent spede without any frustratory delay. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 60 Then would he..by frustratorie kindes of answeres goe about to put off such interrogatories. 1650 GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Considerat.* 144 If this be not true, that was frustratory, and of no availment to Socrates. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 26 Without Frustatory Delay. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 75 Bartolus restrains this to a Frustatory Appeal.

Frustule (frʌ'stiul). [a. F. *frustule*, ad. late L. *frustulum*, dim. of FRUSTUM.] The siliceous two-valved shell of a diatom, with its contents.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 103. 130 The frustules which are long and slender, slip over each other, yet so as always to adhere. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 278 Each frustule is however a perfect unicellular plant. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 67 Diatomaceae..whose frustules are also of silex.

Frustulent (frʌ'stiŭlĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *frustulentus*, f. FRUSTUM.] Full of small pieces.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in later Dicts.

Frustulose (frʌ'stiŭlō·us), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *frustulum* + -OSE.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Frustulose*, consisting of small fragments. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 412/2.

‖ **Fru'stulum.** *Obs.* Pl. **frustula.** [L. *frustulum* small piece.] **a.** A fragment, an atom. **b.** *Math.* A small frustum.

1700 S. PARKER 6 *Philos. Ess.* 109 Nor yet could each such Frustulum have been so modify'd and temper'd as we find, unless by the same. 1785 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 241 Suppose a rectangular cone cut into frustula by..planes perpendicular to the axis.

Frustum (frʌ'stŭm). Pl. **-a, -ums.** Also *erron.* 7–9 frustrum. [a. L. *frustum* piece broken off.]

1. *Math.* The portion of a regular solid left after cutting off the upper part by a plane parallel to the base; or the portion intercepted between two planes, either parallel or inclined to each other.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 57 In the parts thereof [plants] we finde..frustums of Archimedes. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 960 The Axis of a Pyramid .. and of a Figure of different Bases, which he calls a Frustrum of a Prisme. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 265 The ..Frustrums of Spheres, cut by parallel Planes, are equal to the corresponding Surfaces of the Sphere's Circumscr. Cylinder. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 49 We could see within the straits a hill with a flat top, like what is called the frustum of a cone. 1812–6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 291 This proposition is easily proved of pyramids, and frusta of pyramids, of which the solid angle is indefinitely small. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 378 The difference between the two piles thus found will be the number in the frustum or incomplete pile. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 218 We may..liken this belt of winds which encircles the earth..to the frustum of a hollow cone.

b. Applied to the sections of the shaft of a column.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xl. 23 We were directed to it by thirteen or fourteen frustra of enormous columns. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 286. 316 A truncated pillar, or frustum of a column.

2. *gen.* A portion or fragment of anything material or immaterial. *rare.*

1721 BAILEY, *Frustum*, a Fragment, a broken Piece. *a* 1733 R. NORTH *Examen* III. viii. (1740) 624 This Frustum of a Libel is grafted into his pious History. 1812 CRABBE *T. in Verse* vii. Wks. 1834 IV. 288 She minced the sanguine flesh in frustrums fine. 1812 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* II. 94 What I would deprecate is, putting into people's hands the frusta of a system.

Frutage, obs. form of FRUITAGE.

Frute, var. of FROUD, *Obs.*, frog, toad.

Frutescence (frʌte'sĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Shrubbiness.

1882 *N. Y. Tribune* 28 June, The earlier this is done after the first appearance of frutescence the better.

Frutescent (frʌte'sĕnt), *a. Bot.* [Incorrectly f. FRUT-EX + -ESCENT. The correct form would be **fruticescent.*] Becoming shrubby; having the appearance or habit of a shrub.

1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 469 Our Frutescent Herbs, such as Lavenders, Abrotonums, Rue, Tyme. 1775 MASSON *ibid.* LXVI. 288 Evergreen shrubs, both frutescent and succulent. 1801 BARROW *Interior S. Africa* I. i. 26 The frutescent or shrubby plants. *Ibid.* 38 A tall, elegant, fruit-escent [*sic*] plant. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 185 Stems ..in the frutescent species leafy. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 142 The fruitescent [*sic*] produce of the mountains.

Frutex (frū'teks). *Bot.* In 7 pl. **frutexes.** [a. L. *frutex.*] A plant having a woody stem, but smaller than a tree; a shrub.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 67 What is meant by trees, frutexes, &c. 1727 in BAILEY II. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.*

† **Fru'tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *frutic-* FRUTEX + -AL.] Having the nature of a shrub, shrubby.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xiv. 1129 This shrubbie or fruticall plant. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 396 The ferulaceous Plants can scarce be called fruticall.

† **Fru'ticant,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *fruticant-em* pr. pple. of *fruticāre* to sprout.] Putting forth shoots, sprouting. Also † **Fru'ticate** *v. Obs.*[−1] *intr.* To shoot, sprout. † **Frutica'tion.** *Obs.*[−0] [L. *fruticātiōn-em.*] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Frutication*, sprouting out of young sprigs, a springing forth. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 148 In which..Soyl, many of the same kind fruticate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 2 These [trees] we shall divide into the greater and more deciduous, fruticant, and shrubby. 1740 TULL *Suppl. Horse-hoing* 260 The other Fields..being planted late, could not be ho'd till after the time of Frutication (i.e. Tillering) was past.

† **Fruti'ceous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *frutic-* FRUTEX + -EOUS.] Shrubby, bushy.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 34 Of a low and fruticeous growth.

Fruticose (frū'tikō·us), *a. Nat. Hist.* Also 9 *erron.* fructicose. [ad. L. *fruticōs-us*, f. *frutic-* FRUTEX.]

1. Of the nature of a shrub; having woody stalks.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 81 Fruticose, having stalks of a hard woody consistence. 1721 BAILEY, *Fruticose Stalks*, stalks of a hard woody Substance. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 120 The fruticose Rubi. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 475 The main shoots .. may..climb, or may form the stems of arborescent and fruticose plants.

2. Resembling a shrub in external appearance; said, *e.g.*, of certain minerals, zoophytes, and lichens.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 95 The whole when viewed from above has a fructicose aspect, not unlike the appearance of cauliflower. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 The mode of growth .. arborescent, and clustered (fruticose). 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 56. 70 The species which are most fruticose in habit consist of a single cell. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 319 The Fruticose Lichens are attached only at one spot and with a narrow base, and rise from it in the form of small much-branched shrubs.

Fruticous (frū'tikəs), *a. rare*−°. [f. L. *frutic-em* FRUTEX + -OUS.] = prec.

1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Fruticulose (frutiːkiŭ'lō·us), *a.* [as if ad. L. **fruticulōs-us*, f. **fruticul-us*, dim. of FRUTEX.] Resembling a small shrub. Also in comb. form **Fruticulo'so-.**

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 In the fruticulose or foliaceous species [of Lichens] the medulla is distinctly floccose. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 611 Carnose Alcyonidæ, fruticuloso-ramose.

Fru'tify, *v. nonce-wd.* A comic blunder attributed to an illiterate person; the word meant is *notify*, which is confused with *fructify.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 142 The Jew hauing done me wrong, doth cause me as my Father being I hope an old man shall frutifie unto you.

Fruycion, -ssyon, -tion, obs. ff. FRUITION.

† **Fruz,** *sb.* [onomatopœic; cf. FRIZ, FUZZ: see also FROWZE.] A collection of short and small branches, producing a frizzy appearance.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 53 The Second cut all those Branches within three or four Eyes, or Buds, and by that means occasion abundance of Fruz.

Fruz, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. prec.] *trans.* To spread out (hair) in a frizzy mass; to ruffle, rumple.

1703 MRS. CENTLIVER *Beau's Duel* IV. i, Mercy on me, what a bush of hair is there fruz'd out. 1705 ROWE *Biter* I. i, She has as much..black Hair fruz'd out as any Toast of 'em all. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5171/4 Short fruz'd brown Hair. 1873 *Yorksh. Mag.* May 378 (in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v.) He could..smooth the place down, and fruzz it up from beneath so deftly, that no one could tell that any hay had been taken. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Fruz*, to rub the hair the wrong way on, to entangle.

Fry (frəi), *sb.*[1] Also 7 frey. [a. ON. *frió, fró, frœ* neut., seed = Goth. *fraiw* seed, offspring. Cf. ON. *frió-r, frœ-r* adj., fertile. The F. *frai* masc., used in sense 3, is believed to be unconnected.]

1. Offspring, progeny, seed, young (of human beings); a man's children or family; *rarely*, a child. Now *obs.* exc. as transf. from sense 3.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 867 Fourty thousand wane to þe fay, outakine wemene & 3ung fry. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 24 *Deus.* Noe, to the and to thi fry My blyssyng graunt I. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 403, I..maid bot fulis of the fry of his first wif. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 13 Commaunde your folkes to departe out of the chamber and your yonge frie also. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 83 What you Egge? Yong fry of Treachery. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* I. 5 Thy tender frie Whom childhood taught no language, but their crie T' expresse their infant griefe.

2. The roe (of a female fish).

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 16 Take fayre Frye of Pyke, and caste it raw on a morter. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 469 Take frye of female pike, and pille away the skyn. [1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *To shoot one's fry*, to make a last effort without success. Derived from the analogy of a female herring, who having shot her fry, has done all she can do in the course of nature.]

3. Young fishes just produced from the spawn; *spec.* the young of salmon in the second year, more fully *salmon fry.*

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 19. § 1 Stalkers .. par les quelles le frie ou brood des salmons laumpreis .. pourra estre pris. 1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 Grete carpes and many oare smale and myche ffrye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 682 Fyne foullis in Fyrth, and Fischis with fry. 1532–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Broode and frie of fisshe in the saide riuer .. be commonly therby distroied. 1565 J. SPARKE in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 62 An innumerable yonge frie of these flying fishes. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 141 The force of winds may suddenly sweep away little frey out of ponds. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 In Cumberland, the [salmon] fishers have four distinctions of yearly growth (after the first summer, when they call them free, or frie, as we smowts, or smelts) .. young fry of other fishes. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 297 They feed .. sometimes on their own fry. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 75 The young salmon fry, or gravellers. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109. § 4 Fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names..salmon..burntail, fry, samlet, [etc.].

b. Applied to the young of other creatures produced in very large numbers, *e.g.* bees, frogs.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 Combs..which contain the young spawn or fry of the Bees. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 135 The Bees, specially the young fry (being loaded and weary with their labour)..are beaten down. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. ii, A bed of snakes ..whose poisonous spawn Ingenders such a fry of speckled villainies. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 832 A race obscene, Spawned in the muddy beds of Nile..And the land stank—so numerous was the fry. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 10 The fry of the aquatic races are almost as different from their parents as the caterpillar from the butterfly.

c. *fig.*

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* (1613) C ij a, This hedge-bred rascall this filthy fry of ditches, A vengeance take you all. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 442 They come from the sea of Rome..to beget a new spawne and frie of catholikes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 459 The Sunne..together with his frie (whole armies of Gnats). 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 199 It was reserved for the present day to bring forth a fry of young critic imps.

4. Hence, as a collective term for young or insignificant beings: now chiefly in phrase *lesser, small* or *young fry.* **a.** The smaller kinds of fish or other animals.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 811 The huge Leviathans .. attend their prey And give no chase, but swallow in the frie. 1674 PULLEYN in *Flatman's Poems* 2/2 Let your eye Wander, and see one of the lesser frie .. Ruffle his painted feathers, and look big. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 56 We bring out not onely Pike and Carp, but lesser Fry. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 465 This small Fry I take to be the top of their Fishery: they have no Instruments to catch great Fish. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 108 Of fishes next..From the small fry that glide on Jordan's stream .. To that Leviathan. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 137 A lake ..which..swarmed with small fry. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiii. 101 One of the small fry..is hopping about on the grass.

b. Young or insignificant persons (collectively or in a body); a 'swarm' or crowd of such persons.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbs, Weeds, etc.* Wks. (1587) 303 To make their coine a net to catch yong frie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 7 Them before, the fry of children yong..did play. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* III. iii, The whole frie in a Colledge, or an Inn of Court. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 2 To that indigested heap, and frie of Authors. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 242 As in a theatre the ignorant fry, Because the cords escape their eye, Wonder to see the motions fly. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 27 A public School to teach all the young Fry of a Parish. 1799 *Morn. Post* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 122 The fresh fry so constantly emerging from the scholastic trammels of Eton. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix, MRS. Bird.. followed by the two eldest boys, the smaller fry having by this time been safely disposed of in bed. 1878–82 C. FLEET *Ancestors in Sussex* Ser. I. 122 Chambermaids, and all the fry who feed on the little weaknesses of humanity. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 99 Compared with [Sheridan], all other managers were small fry.

c. of inanimate things.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Bladud* xvi, An heape of hurtes..a fry of foule decayes. 1650 tr. *Hotham's Introd. Teut. Philos.* Pref., Few have attained its height in this last frie of books. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 220 South of Japan, lyeth a great fry of Islands. *a* 1797 H. Walpole (Ogilvie), We have burned two frigates, and a hundred and twenty small fry. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* iv. 38 Having sold his eggs, rags, and other small fry. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 The smaller fry of Christmas Books.

Hence **Fry·hood**, the state of being 'fry'.

1884 *Longm. Mag.* III. 531 An abdominal pouch, where they [the eggs] are..nourished during their early fryhood.

Fry (frəi), *sb.*[2] [f. Fry *v.*[1]]

†**1.** Excessive heat. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 187 Their colour is blacke (living in the scorching frie of the Torrid Zone).

2. Food cooked in a frying-pan; fried meat.

1639 Mayne *City Match* III. ii, This came from The Indies, and eats five Crownes a day in frye, Oxe livers, and browne past. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xviii, Cook promises a little fry for supper. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 226, I get my dinner, you your supper, free; And, if I bite the fat, you suck the fry.

b. *dial.* Applied locally to various internal parts of animals, usually eaten fried.

1847-78 Halliwell, *Fry*, the pluck of a calf. *North.* 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Fry*, the viscera of a pig, or other animal, generally cooked in a frying-pan. 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Fry*, pig's liver. 'Mudder sent us a fry o't' killin' day.' 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., The products of lambs' castration are called lamb's fries. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 110 A dish of lamb's fry reposing among its parsley.

†**Fry,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [?cf. Fly *sb.*[2] 5 d.] 'A kind of sieve' (J.).

1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 270 He dresseth the Dust from it [Malt], by running it thro' a Fan or Frie.

Fry (frəi), *v.*[1] Inflected **fried, frying.** [a. F. *fri-re* (=Pr. *frir*, Sp. *freir*, Pg. *frigir*, It. *friggere*) :—L. *frīgĕre* to roast, fry, cogn. with Gr. φρύγειν, Skr. *bhrajj*, of the same meaning.]

1. *trans.* To cook (food) with fat in a shallow pan over the fire.

c 1290 [see Frying *vbl. sb.*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 111 Þet ilke bread ..wes ymad of oure doȝe..and yfryd ine þe panne of þe crouche. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 747 Flesche of bestys is sometyme rostyd and somtyme fryed. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Take onyons and..Frye hom in grece. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij a, Take a blacke snake ..and fry it in an erthyn potte. 1530 Palsgr. 158 *Vne pöylle*, a fryeng pan to frye any meate in. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 95 Frie it with sheeps suet, and apply it to bruses. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 71 A very good way to fry Beef Steaks. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 65 The tender leaves are very commonly .. fried with other herbs. 1875 Mary Jewel *Model Cookery* 21/1 Frying being actually boiling in fat instead of water.

b. Phrases: *Fry your eggs*: mind your own business. *To have other fish to fry* (see Fish *sb.* 4 c).

1841 James *Brigand* ii, Fry your eggs, Gandelot, and leave other people to fry theirs. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 495/1 Cornish Proverbs..Fry me for a fool and you'll lose your fat in frying.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* †**a.** *trans.* To torture (a person) by fire; to burn or scorch (anything) with effects analogous to those of frying; sometimes *hyperbolically*, of the heat of the sun, etc. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxix. 22 As Achab whom friede [Vulg. *frixit*] the king of Babiloyne. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 11 Þou schalt be rostyd and fryed in þe fyir of helle! *c* 1526 Frith *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 112 He will not fry us in the fire of purgatory for our sins. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Prayers 27 My banes as it ver in ane frying panne ar fried. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* viii. 2700 When we were boyld and fryde, in blood and fire. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* iv. 925 Raging Sirius fries the thirsty Land. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* vii. 644 So when with crackling Flames a Cauldron fries, The bubbling Waters from the Bottom rise.

†**b.** *To fry a faggot*: see Faggot *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 124 Master Hooper.. said..must we two take this matter in hand, and begin to frie these faggots. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 946/2 A great manie of them..had died for it in Smithfield, in frieng a faggot.

3. *intr.* To undergo the operation of cooking with fat in a pan. *rare* in lit. sense. *To fry in one's own grease* (also †in *passive*): originally *transf.*, said *e.g.* of persons burning alive, and *fig.* to be tormented by one's own passions; now only, to suffer the consequences of one's own folly.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4409 Beter it is that we out renne, Thenne as wrehches in house to brenne, And frye inne oure owne gres! *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 487 In his owene grece I made him frye For angre, and for verray Jalousye. *a* 1415 Lyeg. *Temp. Glas* (1891) 14 Thus is he fryed in his owene gres, To-rent & torn with his owene rage. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 37 She is as fierce as a Lyon of Cotsolde. She fryeth in hir owne grease. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 78 Let..the woods and forests blaze away, and the fat soyl of the earth fry in its own grease; these things will not affect us [the rocks and mountains].

4. *transf.* To undergo the action of fire or intense heat, with effects resembling those of frying; to frizzle, burn with a sputter or exudation of juices. †Formerly often of persons tormented by fire; also *hyperbolically*.

c 1526 Frith *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 136 Thinkest thou to be justified by frying in purgatory? 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 117 Luke gif ȝour partie prydis yame in thair spurring, Keipand the feildis, and fryis not in thair furring. 1583 Lyly *Pref. Ep.* in *T. Watson's Poems* (Arb.) 29 A swerde frieth in the fire like a blacke ele. 1596 Drayton *Legends* iii. 147 Fuell to that fire, Wherein He fry'd. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* I. i, Earth and seas in fire and flame shall fry. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vii. 6 The Smiths forge fries, when cold water is cast upon it. 1656 Cowley *Mistress, Incurable* ii, As well might men who in a feaver fry, Mathematique doubts debate. 1664 Waller *Late War Spain* 84 Spices and Gums about them melting fry. *a* 1711 Ken *Imitat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 529 Tho' frying where the Sun all Day Shoots perpendicular fierce Ray. 1715 Bentley *Serm.* x. 358 What Heart could bear that his dead Father should fry in the flames of Purgatory? 1886 A. Winchell *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 152 Caking-coals, when ignited, seem to fry with an exudation of a fluid petroleum.

b. with advbs. *up, out* expressing the result of heating.

1630 May *Lucan* v. 471 The metalls melted by the Sunne, fry'd vp. 1694 *Acc. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 177 When the Fat is well tryed or fryed out. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* I The heat of the stove made the rosin in the wood to fry out.

c. *fig.* Of a person: To burn with strong passion or emotion. Also *refl.* in same sense.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 163 Thay fryit in furie that he schaipit quick. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thus she frying fretted, thus deepely plunged in anger Æolian kingdoom shee raught. 1591 Lyly *Endym.* v. iii, In the moment that I feared his falshood and fried myself most in mine affections. 1646 Sir R. Fanshawe tr. *Guarino's Pastor Fido* (1676) 192 The happiest Pair that this day fry Under the torrid Zone of Love. 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* I. ccxviii, Whether she walks, or sits, or stands, or lies, Her wretched self still in her self she fries. 1767 *Babler* I. 97, I sat frying the whole time, from a conscious incapacity to please. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 62 My uncle, frying with vexation, cried, [etc.]. 1842 T. Martin in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. XXVI. 652/2, I lay frying with impatience to hear the clatter of cups.

†**d.** said of a feeling, passion, etc. *Obs.*

1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 83 Here fyre and flames by Fancie framde, In brest doo broyle and frye. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 176 Thus loue at once doth frye, freeze, ryse and fall. *a* 1632 Fairfax (Ogilvie), What kindling motions in their breasts do fry.

†**5.** Of water: To be agitated, boil, seethe, foam. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 45 Ye might have seene the frothy billowes fry Vnder the ship. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 737 Thus, when a black-brow'd gust begins to rise, White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries.

†**b.** To ferment; to seethe (in the stomach). Of lime: To slake. *Obs.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. ii. 44 As much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having fryed some 26 weekes in the ships hold, contained as many wormes as graines. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 52 To keep the Oyle from frying in the Stomach, you must drinke..Milde Beere after it. 1647 Trapp *Mellificium Theol.* in *Comm. Ep.* 619 Cast water upon this lime, it will fry the faster.

Hence **Fry·ing** *ppl. a.*

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 128 Whose frying hartes With Cupids coles did melte. 1592 Greene *Mamillia* II. Wks. (Grosart) II. 175 So discontinuance should be of sufficient force to quench out ye frying flames of loue.

Fry (frəi), *v.*[2] *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Fry *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To swarm.

1816 L. Hunt *Rimini* II. 171 Plashy pools with rushes, About whose sides the swarming insects fry, Opening with noisome din, as they go by.

†**Fryberry.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. A raspberry.

c 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1073 Fruites, as cheres..strauberis, fryberis [F. *framboises*].

Fryce, obs. form of Frieze *sb.*[1]

Fryer, frier (frəi·əɹ). [f. Fry *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who fries (fish): also a vessel used in frying (fish). More fully *fish-frier*: see Fish *sb.*[1] 6 d.

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 18 Offal [fish] is bought only by the 'fryers'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lvii/2 Four Large Fish Fryers.

2. *pl.* Fish for frying.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 166 This supply is known in the trade as 'friers', and consists of the overplus of a fishmonger's stock.

Frying (frəi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Fry *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the vb. Fry.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/86 Þat grece of him orn a-brod: ase þei it frijnge were. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Þis zenne is þe dyeules panne of helle huerinne he makeþ his friinges. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxv. 29 For the pannes, for y^e fryenge. 1633 P. Fletcher *Contemnenti* 2 Chill icie frosts in midst of Summer's frying. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* ii, The frying of beef-steaks and onions. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* ii, There stole upon him from the distant kitchen a gentle sound of frying.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frying-piece*, Frying-pan.

1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 838 The orderly corporal slices off a frying piece and has it cooked for his breakfast.

Fry·ing-pa·n. [f. Frying *vbl. sb.*]

1. A shallow pan, usually of iron, with a long handle, in which food is fried.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* xxiii. 29 The prestis..to the fryinge panne [Vulg. *ad sartaginem*]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 936 Sartago the fryenge panne hath that name of the noys that is therin whan oyle brennyth therin. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 129 Item, for a frying pane x.*d.* 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* III. iii. (1634) 167 That that remaineth, fry it together in a Frying panne with Suger. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. v. 58 For want of nets..we attempted to catch them [fish] with a frying pan. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) V. 38 Frying-Pans they do use for Ladles. 1806 *Culina* 218 Melt a piece of butter in a frying-pan..pour in the above preparation. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxvii. 564 Which..resembled the noise of fifty fryingpans in active operation.

fig. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 643 O frieng panne of all fritters of fraud. 1616-61 Holyday *Persius* (1673) 296 This hissing frying-pan of speach.

b. Phrase (*To jump, leap*, etc.) *out of the frying-pan into the fire*: to escape from one evil only to fall into a greater one.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 488/2 [He] featly conuayed himself out of the frying panne fayre into the fyre. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1874) 126 Leape out of the frying pan into the fyre; and change from il paine to worse. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. vi. (1614) 32 Like.. the foolish fish that leapeth out of the frying pan into the fire. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 32 Priest-craft got the Ascendant at Rome, and then Men were—out of the Frying Pan into the Fire. 1890 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 1507/3 If they thought they could get away from the State by disestablishment, they would find that they were jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *frying-pan maker*; **frying-pan brand** (*Austral.*), 'a large brand used by cattle-stealers to cover the owner's brand' (Morris); **frying-pan plate,** ? a piece of tin-plate cut out to be made into a frying-pan.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* ix. 335 Nine fryingpan-plates being commonly laid upon one another and claspt together by turning up 4 Labells. *Ibid.* 336 There are but two Master Frying-pan makers..in the whole Kingdom. 1857 F. De B. Cooper *Wild Adv. Austral.* 104 This person..got into some trouble..by using a 'frying-pan brand'.

†**Fry money.** *Obs.* ? = *frith silver* (see Frith *sb.*[1] b).

1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 115 *Debts*.. Rob ffarmer, and Jone Portyn wedowe, of fry mony iij*li.* v*js.* viij*d.*

Fryse, obs. form of Frieze *sb.*[1]

Fryst, Fryze, obs. forms of First, Frieze *sb.*[1]

Fuage, var. of Feuage, *Obs.*, hearth-tax.

1765 [see Fumage].

Fuants, var. of Fiants, *Obs.*

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 12 Of a Fox, the Billiting; and all other such Vermin, the Fuants.

Fub, var. of Fob *v.*, to cheat, impose upon, put *off* deceitfully (in quot. 1619, ? to reject with scorn).

1597, 1602, 1647 [see Fob *v.*[1]]. 1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* II. ii, My letter fubb'd too, And no access without I mend my manners! 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat.* III. i, Well, I must not be fubb'd off thus. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* 74 Our Albanian fubbed us off with a thousand delays.

Fub(b, fub(b)s. [onomatopœic: suggested by *full, chub*, etc.]

†**1.** A small chubby person. Chiefly used as a term of endearment. *Obs.*

1614 T. Freeman *Rub & Great Cast* xliv, Caspia, that same fowle deformed Fubs. 1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* III. i, So farewell Fubb. 1681 — *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, Dead, my poor Fubses! 1685 Crowne *Sir C. Nice* v. 48 'Tis he that I told you is to marry my Indian Fubs of a Sister. 1694 Echard *Plautus, Rudens* II. viii, Here's the Water, my little Fubs ye! 1721 Bailey, *Fub*, as a fat Fub, a little plump Child.

2. (See quots.)

1807 *Public Char., Ld. Somerville* 213 It is the custom in Spain and adopted here with our Merino wool, to divide or sort the fleece into three portions of different qualities, namely into rafinos, finos, and terceros; or superfine, fine, and fubs or refuse. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Fub*, long withered grass on old pastures or meadows.

†**Fu·bbery.** *Obs. rare.* Cf. Fobbery. [f. Fub *v.* + -ery.] Cheating, deception.

1604 Marston & Webster *Malcontent* I. i, O heaven! O fubbery, fubbery!

†**Fu·bble,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [onomatopœic: cf. *fumble*.] *trans.* ? To jumble (*up*).

1611 Cotgr., *Entretouillé*..intangled, fubbled, confounded. *Entretouiller*, to mingle, intangle, confound, fubble vp things together.

Fubby (fʌ·bi), *a. rare.* [f. Fub *sb.* + -y[1]. Cf. Fobby.] = Fubsy.

1790 J. Williams *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 12 Th' Idalian urchin and his fubby crew. 1815 Nichols *Lit. Anecd.* 18*th C.* IX. 339 *note*, The Sculptors and Painters apply this epithet to children, and say for instance of the boys of Fiammengo, that they are *fubby*. 1867 R. S. Hawker *Prose Wks.* (1893) 144 A ruddy-visaged widow..fubby and interjectional in figure.

Fu·bsical, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Fubsy + -ic + -al.] = Fubsy.

1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 51 A fubsical, squat wife.

Fubsy (fʌ·bzi), *a.* Also 8 fubsey, 9 fubzy. [f. Fub(s + -y[1].] Of the figure, limbs, etc.: Fat and squat.

1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Apr., Her daughter, a fubsy, good-humoured..merry old maid. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 261 Fat and fubzy fellows of colleges. 1829 Dk. Buckhm. *Priv. Diary* III. vii. 159 A fat, fubsy foot, as unsentimental as could be. 1879 Sala *Paris herself again* (1880) II. iv. 57 She was a squat, fubsy little old woman. 1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 723 To hold and confess the opposite opinion is to announce oneself a fubsy Philistine.

transf. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* viii, He was..cosily.. seated upon the..little fubsy sofa.

Fucaceous (fiuke·ɪ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *fūcāce-æ* (f. L. *fūcus* : see Fucus) + -ous.] Of or belonging to the group *Fucaceæ* of seaweeds.

1891 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 382/3 The Fucaceous Genus Turbinaria.

†**Fu·cal,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Fuc-us + -al.] Of the nature of 'fucus'; specious, fair-seeming.

1619 H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* (Percy) 53 Joves constant Daphne, timorous, perplext, His fucall arguments doth still confute.

†**Fu·cate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *fūcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fūcāre* to paint, rouge, f. *fūcus* FUCUS.] Artificially coloured, beautified with paint; hence, falsified, disguised, counterfeit.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. iv. (1883) 221 In vertue may be nothing fucate or counterfayte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 1877) 183 What setting foorth of fucate and deceiuable wares. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. II. iii, Virtue and honesty are great motives..especially if they be sincere and right, not fucate.

†**Fucate,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fūcāt-*, ppl. stem of *fūcāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To paint, counterfeit.

1535 [see next]. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY.

†**Fucated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] = FUCATE *a.*

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 20 For the trowth knoweth no fucated, polesshed and paynted oracion. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Fuca·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *fūcāre*: see FUCATE and -ATION.] The action of painting the face; hence, the giving of a false semblance or appearance, counterfeiting.

1612 J. COTTA *Dang. Pract. Phys.* I. v. 46 Apothecaries.. that..use faithfull industrie in fitting wholesome and incorrupt remedies .. without fucation, adulteration or deceit. 1638 NABBES *Covent Garden* I. iii, They [balconies] set off a Ladies person well, when she presents her selfe to the view of gazing passengers. Artificial fucations are not discern'd at distance. 1721 BAILEY, *Fucation*, a Colouring, Painting, or Counterfeiting.

†**Fuca·tious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Of the nature of 'fucation', fair-seeming, specious, deceitful.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 78 To offer a courtesy under impossible condition, is frivolous or fucatious. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 38 Varnished over with fucatious semblances of truth.

†**Fu·catory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fūcāt-* (see FUCATE) + -ORY.] Relating to painting or artificial colouring.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 737 This Fucatory Art.. is exercised by none but some Juglers, and vafrous Knaves.

Fucher, fuchez, obs. pl. ff. FITCHEW, polecat.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 305 That no fucher no volymare enter in. 1467 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 235 Unam togam de crymysin, pænulatam cum fuchez.

Fuchsia (fiū·ʃiă). [mod.L. f. the name of the German botanist Leonhard Fuchs (16th c.).] A genus of ornamental shrubs (N. O. *Onagraceæ*) with drooping flowers; a plant of this genus.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1789 *Curtis' Bot. Mag.* III. 97 *Fuchsia coccinea*..Scarlet Fuchsia..was introduced to the royal gardens at Kew in the year 1788. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ix. I. § 20. 471 Leonard Fuchs..has secured a verdant immortality in the well-known *Fuchsia*. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 169 The pendant fuchsias drooped in their last loveliness. 1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 316 Pretty bow-windows, with the crimson fuchsias climbing up them.

b. (See quots.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fuchsia*, Australian or native. A colonial name for *Correa*. 1880 L. A. MEREDITH *Tasm. Friends & Foes* iii. 23 *note*, *Correa speciosa*—native fuchsia of Colonies.

c. *attrib.*, as *fuchsia-red*, *-tree*.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 47 The girl..turned to a fuchsia-tree, pretending to pick some of its flowers. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 7/4 Bright fuchsia-red has become.. a favourite.

Fuchsine (fiū·ksin). [f. FUCHS-IA + -INE. Named from its resemblance to the colour of the flower.] A salt of rosaniline, crystallizing in iridescent green tablets, soluble in water and forming a deep red liquid; used as a dye.

1865 *Reader* 23 Sept. 354/1 An alcoholic solution of aniline red and fuchsine. 1883 *West. Daily Press* 22 Oct., Apple, foreign seeds, and currants well mixed, and tinctured with fuchsine, are frequently palmed off as..raspberry jam.

Fuchsite (fiū·ksəit). *Min.* [Named in 1842 after the mineralogist J. N. von Fuchs: see -ITE.] A variety of muscovite containing chromium, which gives it a green colour.

1844 DANA *Min.* 321 Fuchsite is a chrome mica from the Zillerthal.

Fucivorous (fiusi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *fūc-us* FUCUS + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Eating, or subsisting on, sea-weed.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

†**Fuco'd,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. Beautified with fucus, painted.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. xii, Frequent are fuco'd Checks; the Virtuosa's rare.

Fucoid (fiū·koid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. FUC-US + -OID. Cf. F. *fucoïde*.]

A. *adj.* a. Resembling or belonging to seaweeds, *esp.* those of the group *Fucaceæ*. b. Characterized by or containing impressions of such seaweeds or markings similar to them.

1839 ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, *Fucoïd*, a term applied to several fossil plants. There is a fucoïd shale, so called from the abundance of fuci it contains. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi. 136 In the cliffs at Ludlow, the chief rocks are surmounted by what I termed the fucoid bed. This is a greenish-grey argillaceous sandstone, almost entirely made up of a multitude of small, wavy, rounded, stem-like forms, which resemble entangled sea-weeds. 1871 LYELL *Student's Elem. Geol.* xxvii. 473 These sandstones have been called in Sweden 'fucoid sandstones'.

B. *sb.* a. A seaweed of the group *Fucaceæ*.

b. A fossil marine plant resembling these.

1848 CRAIG, *Fucoid*, a fossil plant belonging to the order Fucaceæ. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* i. 17 The fucoids, or kelp-weeds. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v., Fucoids or fucus-like impressions occur in strata of every epoch. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* iii. 30 The feathery sertularia, the delicate fucoid. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 50. 562 Little fucoids, progenitors of the kelp-weeds. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 477 The Lower Cambrian Rocks have yielded many so-called 'fucoids'.

Fucoidal (fiukoi·dăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = FUCOID A. b.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 177 Fucoidal sandstones. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 465 They seemed fucoidal, and might of course belong to any age. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 477 The 'Fucoidal Sandstone' of Sweden.

†**Fuco·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *fūcōsus*, f. FUCUS.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fucose*, painted, feigned, counterfieted.

†**Fu·cous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *fūcōs-us*: see prec. and -OUS.] Of the nature of fucus or 'paint'.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* Pref. 4 It is Vice which.. hath such specious shewes and pretences put upon it, to make it seem Virtue, which fucous and false paint continues no longer then the present Faction.

‖**Fucus** (fiū·kŭs). Pl. ‖**fuci** (fiū·səi); also 7–8 fucus(s)es, 7 **fucus's, fucos, fucu's**; also anglicized *β.* **fukes.** [a. L. *fūcus* rock-lichen, red dye, rouge, false colour: cf. Gr. *φῦκος* (neut.).]

†1. Paint or cosmetic for beautifying the skin; a wash or colouring for the face. Frequent in 17th c. writers. *Obs.*

a. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, What are the ingredients to your fucus? 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 285 Heere is..an excellent Fucus to..weede out Freckles. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* II. iii. (1673) 66 Leaving fucus's and paintings..to those that belong to Plays and Theatres. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 59 Virtue hates Fucos, Patches and perfumes. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks 1721 IV. 496 The loathsome Fucus..Which fill'd and glaz'd her furrow'd Skin 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 76 Bella-donna .. came into credit as a fucus among the Italian ladies.

β. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. lxix. 592 These compound waters are..for fukes and painting, as ornaments to the body. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) Words of Art, *Fukes*, paintings to beautify the face in outward appearance.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

1640 J. HOLLIS in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 168 Whatsoever Fucus or Artifice they be sligthed over with, I do not like their Countenance. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. (1696) 390 God .. sees through all the Dawbings and Fucu's of Hypocrisie. 1701 COLLIER *M. Anton.* (1726) 155 Pull off its mask and fucus, and view it in its naked essence. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 462 Of fortune's fucus strip them, yet alive.

β. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 108 If not a Penitent, what will all his Church tinctures do him good? No, Jerusalem had all these fukes to Admiration.

†c. *gen.* Any dye or colouring. *Obs.*

1676 R. DIXON *Nat. two Test.* 2 To give Poyson a gusto of Honey, and colour over a Leaden Cause with a Fucus of Gold. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 332 We..have hardly given the Potter his handful of White Marle to form into Vessels without Fucus.

2. A genus of seaweeds with flat leathery fronds. Formerly applied more widely.

1716 DERHAM *Physico-Theol.* 415 *note*, The first that discovered the Seeds in *Fuci*, was the before commended Dr. Tancred Robinson. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 63 The whole rock..was covered with that curious kind of fucus. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 996 In basons of water left by the tides, and often adhering to Fucuses. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 282 The common fucus, which is the seaweed usually most abundant on the coast. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 945 *Laminaria digitata*. This fucus is olive-coloured. 1857 WOOD *Com. Obj. Seashore* 30 The slimy and slippery fuci make the rock-walking exceedingly dangerous.

Hence **Fu·cused** *ppl. a.*, beautified with paint, painted (also *fig.*); **Fu·cusing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1680 EARL OF ROCHESTER in *D'Urfey's Pills* (1719) III. 343 With butter'd Hair, and fucus'd Breast. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 34 How did the Jugglers do this with Painting and Fucussing. 1684 PHILLIPS tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* (1691) III. VII. 199 The Sibyl .. uttering Sentences altogether thoughtful and serious, neither fucus'd nor perfum'd. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1861) 180 A painted, patched, fucused, perriwigged, bolstered, Charybdis.

Fud (fud). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of uncertain origin; perh. a. or cognate with ON. *fuð* neut., cunnus, = MHG. *vut* (mod.Ger. *hundsfott* used as a term of abuse); formally identical with Skr. *putau* dual, buttocks.]

1. 'The backside or buttocks' (Jam.).

1785 R. FORBES *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 5 He .. turn'd to us his fud. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 99, I..wad yir heavy fud gie A piercin pike.

2. The tail or 'scut' of a hare, rabbit, etc.

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson* vii, Ye maukins cock your fud fu' braw, Withouten dread. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 459 Do you cock your fud at me, you tiny thief you?—he struck at it with his stick. Tip the duck dived and did not rise again. 1847 in HALLIWELL; and in various dial. glossaries.

3. *Woollen-manuf.* [Perh. a different word. Cf. FOOD 4 b.]

1873 *Weale's Dict. Archit.* (ed. 3), *Fud*, woollen waste. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Fudd*, the refuse or dirt cleaned out of the materials during the processes of scribbling and carding.

Fud(d)e, obs. form of FOOD.

Fudder (fu·dəɹ). Also 7–8 **fooder.** [ad. Ger. *fuder* (= FOTHER) used in the same sense.] A tun (of wine).

1679, *a* 1767 [see FOODER]. 1839 BURCKHARDT *German Dict.*, *Fuder*, fudder, tun (of wine). 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Convent of Hirschau* 100 A benison rest on the Bishop who sends Such a fudder of wine as this to his friends! [1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Aug. 5/2 Eight fuders of wine.]

Fudder, Sc. var. of FOULDRE.

c 1590 BUREL *Pass. Pilgr.* in *J. Watson's Collect.* (1706) II. 24 To fle the flichts, of fudder.

attrib. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 219 Thunder-vollies..And fudder-flashes mixt wi' hail.

Fudder, obs. form of FODDER, FOTHER.

Fuddle fu·d'l), *sb. slang* or *colloq.* [f. next vb.]

†1. Drink, liquor, 'booze'. *Obs.*

1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* 124 They have taken their Dose of Fuddle. *c* 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 78 With a cup of fuddle. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fuddle*, Drink. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. v, We sipp'd our Fuddle, As Women in the Straw do Caudle.

2. A drinking bout. *On the fuddle*: out for a lengthened spell of drinking.

a 1813 A. WILSON *My Landlady's Nose* Poet. Wks. (1846) 301 Old Patrick M'Dougherty when on the fuddle, Pulls out a cigar, and [etc.]. 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 111 For a ance-a year fuddle I'd scarce gie a strae. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 61 At th' height of a wakes fuddle. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 29 Jan. 3/1 She usually provided food in the house when she was not on the 'fuddle'.

3. Intoxication; an intoxicated state.

1764 *Low Life* 24 In order to take large Morning Draughts, and secure the first Fuddle of the Day. 1890 *Yoshiwara Episode* 67 If he were only in his senses, instead of in a fuddle.

4. *transf.* The state of being muddled, confused, or the like.

1827 R. H. FROUDE *Remains* (1838) I. 219 My notions about it have been..very fuddled and bewildered; and, I suppose, if I were to attempt to analyse and explain them, I might raise my fuddle to the nth power. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* II. v, He rushed about—Vain was his frenzied fuddle.

Fuddle (fu·d'l), *v.* [Of obscure origin; cf. Du. *vod* soft, slack, loose, Ger. dial. *fuddeln* to swindle.]

1. *intr.* To have a drinking bout; to tipple, booze. Also, *to fuddle it.*

1588 *Acc.* in Morris *Chester* (1895) 328 John Wright, for fuddleing and drinkinge with other leters and molestationers, just nothing. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 116 *note*, See a Captain of a ship sending for this, and the other shandy fellow..to fuddle it in their cabbins. 1696 W. MOUNTAGUE *Delights Holland* 184 The Men .. sit up Gaming and Fuddling greatest part of Night. 1713 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 137 Here Barons may talk, and Squires may fuddle. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 33 No man might drink That could not fuddle till he wink. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iii. (1864) 53 He is going to fuddle in honour of St. Thomé.

b. quasi-*trans.* with *away*. †Also, to empty (a pot) by drinking.

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 77 She calls up her Neighbors, for to go and fuddle a Pot. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 431 They fuddle away the day with riot and prophaneness.

2. *trans.* To confuse with or as with drink, intoxicate, render tipsy.

c 1600 *Timon* II. v. (1842) 37 Ile giue thee ale pragmaticall indeede Which, if thou drinke, shall fuddle thee hande and foote. 1633 MAY *Heir* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 523 Did you never come in half fuddled? 1706 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 362, I made my Man give him a Cup of Ale.. under a Pint, yet it almost fuddled him. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 233 After all the other females were fuddled with dram-drinking. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 241 The inhabitants..get fuddled with mint-julep and apple-toddy. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* I, Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen, both slightly fuddled. 1890 *Spectator* 27 Dec. 938/1 It [hypnotism] fuddles the will, in fact, but does not destroy it.

absol. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Strawberry*, The Wine made of them will Fuddle. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 130 The toddy having lost all taste and all power o' fuddlin.

b. *To fuddle one's cap* or *nose*: to get drunk.

1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Colman St.* II. ii, We'll fuddle our Noses together. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 106 If their Caps be fuddled with Ipse. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1729) 15 Come, let us fuddle all our Noses. *c* 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 9 No Persian of old, till he fuddled his nose, Any measure in Senate was wont to propose.

c. *transf.* (See quots.)

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Fuddle*, to intoxicate fish. 1835 S. OLIVER *Rambles in Northumb.* 83 What they call fuddling the fish, by liming the water, or throwing into the pools a preparation of Coculus Indicus.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To stupefy, muddle, confuse (also † with *up*). Formerly also of delight, etc.: To 'intoxicate'. (In quots. 1617, 1678 perh. = FUBBLE.)

1617 tr. *De Dominis on Rom.* xiii. 12 Nor would they suffer themselues to be any longer deceiued, and fuddled up in that darke cloud, and night of infolded faith. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 157 Nature is..Reason immersed and plunged into Matter, and as it were fuddled in it, and confounded with it. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 325 Now she will fuddle me with every kiss. 1745 LADY S. COWPER *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* 5 June in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 356 He was quite fuddled with joy. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 398 He is fuddled with animal spirits. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 6 To impair and fuddle the intellect.

4. *Comb.*: †**fuddle cap** [see 2 b], a tippler, sot.

1666 tr. *Horace's Odes* I. i, The Fuddlecap whose God's the Vyne. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vi. (1737) 21 Here's to thee, old Fuddlecap.

Fuddled (fʌ·dl'd), *ppl. a.* [f. FUDDLE *v.* + -ED[1].] Intoxicated; also, muddled.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Triumph.* 7 They would consider of it first both welnigh fuddled and sober. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. 420 Full Brimmers to their Fuddled Noses thrust. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 537 The table floating round, And pavement, faithless to the fuddled foot. 1830 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Oct. 4, I was not drunk, I was only fuddled. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 117 Our men soon pacified the fuddled but good-humoured medico.

Fuddler (fʌ·dlər). [f. FUDDLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who fuddles, a tippler.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* iii. 125 What Present could be more proper to such a Fuddler than..one of the biggest of Cups? 1764 *Low Life* 32 For the Use of .. conceited Fudlers. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* I. xix, I'll not have you, thou fuddler.

Fu·ddling, *vbl. sb.* [f. FUDDLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. FUDDLE.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 225 His other Fables, of Electing, Feasting, Fudling, Fidling, they are beneath us. 1670 J. FURLY *Test. to True Light* 24 Go not a Fudling, but fear the Lord. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* XXX, The fuddling commenced in earnest.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fuddling-bout, -cap, -liquor, -table, -tent*; fuddling-crib, -school, a drinking den.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix, We went back to have t'other *fuddling Bout. *c* 1600 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 119 The *fuddling cap, by Bacchus' m'ght, Turns night to day, and day to night. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 80 The Parson hath lost his Fuddling-cap. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 544 Saunders's *fuddling crib was a double hovel. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xxix, The common *fuddling liquor .. is Rum-punch. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 333 The Greeks .. keep *Fudling Schools for the Mariners. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 37 Transform'd the..Altars into *Fuddling Tables. 1683–4 *Frost of* 1683–4 (Percy) 6 Where ships and barges used to frequent Now may you see a booth or *fuddling tent.

Fuddling (fʌ·dlin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That fuddles, tippling.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 93 Fudling Gossips. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Mar., A fuddling, troublesome fellow. 1832 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xi, Fuddling squires from the country round.

Fude, obs. form of FEUD[1], FOOD.

Fudge (fʌdʒ), *int.* and *sb.* [Origin obscure.

The int. as used by Goldsmith (quot. 1766) seems from the context merely to represent an inarticulate expression of indignant disgust, though later writers who adopted it from him use it with a more definite meaning. The sb. appears to have been developed partly from the int., and partly from FUDGE *v.* The etymology suggested in the annexed quot. 1700 can hardly be correct, though Captain Fudge, 'by some called Lying Fudge', (*Letter* of 1664 in Crouch *Posthuma Christiana* 1712, p. 87) was a real person (the surname is still common in Dorset). The nautical phrase 'You fudge it', associated in 1700 with the name of the mendacious captain, prob. belongs to FUDGE *v.* 1. In a dialogue of 1702, 'The Present Condition of the English Navy', one of the interlocutors is called 'Young Fudg of the Admiralty', perh. with allusion to the same verb.

1700 *Remarks on the Navy* in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Neology* (1841), There was, sir, in our time one Captain Fudge .who ..always brought home his owners a good cargo of lies, so much that now aboard ship the sailors, when they hear a great lie told, cry out, 'You fudge it'.]

A. *int.* Stuff and nonsense! Bosh!

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi, The very impolite behaviour of Mr. Burchell, who .. at the conclusion of every sentence would cry out Fudge! *c* 1818 PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. iv. 116 To all the latter part of your letter I answer..Fudge. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bloudie Jacke*, But others cry 'fudge'. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. xv. 200 Anything of consequence to say? Fudge! He is coming begging.

B. *sb.*

1. Contemptible nonsense, 'stuff', bosh.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, That is all fudge to frighten you. 1838 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 28 As for my dependence on my own powers, 'tis all fudge. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 105, I only hope your marriage will cure you of your silly fudge.

2. A made-up story, a deceit.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 112 But that must be all a fudge; because, you see, he did not overtake you. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. vii, Very genteel young man—prepossessing appearance—(that's a fudge!) highly educated. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. Republ.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 399 'Tis a wild democracy; the riot of mediocrities and dishonesties and fudges.

3. An impostor, humbug.

1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* III. 132 What an old fudge! You won't give her up, I hope, Charles.

Fudge (fʌdʒ), *v.* [app. an onomatopœic alteration of FADGE *v.*, with vowel expressive of more clumsy action.]

1. *trans.* To fit together or adjust in a clumsy, makeshift, or dishonest manner; to patch or 'fake' *up*; to 'cook' accounts. Often in schoolboy language: To make (a problem) look as if it had been correctly worked, by altering figures; to conceal the defects of (a map or other drawing) by adjustment of the parts, so that no glaring disproportion is observed; and in other like uses. Cf. FADGE *v.* 3. Often with *up*.

The first quot. is open to doubt, as the word may be a misprint for *fridged*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., They may..be.. fudged up into such a smirkish liveliness, as may last as long as the Summers warmth holds on. 1771 LUCKOMBE *Printing* 498 *Fudge*, to contrive without necessary Materials or do Work in a bungling Manner. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pictures* xvi. 255 Do they go to chapel in surplices, and fudge impositions? 1867 MISS BRADDON *Birds of Prey* I. ii, Any one who can fudge up the faintest pretence of a claim to it. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 99 They fudged their accounts so as to give little or no trouble to the almighty control department. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrim.* xiv. 297 A stout resolute matron .. with a lot of cotton lace fudged about her neck. 1890 W. WESTCOTT in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Mar. 620 The root of the white bryony .. is sometimes fudged up by dealers to imitate the mandrake root.

absol. 1888 RYE *Record-searching* 9 Straining coincidences, presuming identities, and fudging judiciously.

b. To thrust *in* awkwardly or irrelevantly; to foist *in*.

1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 128 That last suppose is fudged in. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 708 This adjected part of the plan, which has been fudged in with so much unnecessary haste.

c. Naut. *To fudge a day's work*: to work a dead reckoning by rapid 'rule of thumb' methods.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* viii, He could *fudge* a day's work. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Before they arrived at Malta, Jack could fudge a day's work.

2. *intr.* To fit in with what is anticipated, come off; also, to turn out, result; = FADGE *v.* 4.

Is *fadge* the true reading in these passages?

1615 CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 15 June in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 366 Sir Fulk Greville is once more in speech to be made a baron..but, if that fudge not, the Bishop of Winchester is in the way to be lord privy seal. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 2 Feb., We will see how this will fudge. 1831 *Ibid.* 20 Jan., We will see how the matter fudges.

3. [f. FUDGE *int.* or *sb.*] To talk nonsense, tell 'crams'. Also quasi-*trans.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 205 The Duchess..feeds, flatters and fudges them into allegiance. 1884 *Chester Gloss., Fudge*, to talk nonsense; especially with the intent to *cram* another person.

Hence **Fudged** *ppl. a.*, **Fu·dging** *vbl. sb.*

1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. v. 132 He had .. an addiction to 'fudging', which rendered the severest overseeing necessary. 1885 RYE *Hist. Norfolk* 226 A lot of fudged heraldry. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 465 A circular dome can easily be raised with only a little fudging of the surfaces.

Fudge-wheel. [? f. FUDGE *v.* + WHEEL *sb.*] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 921 *Fudge-wheel* (Shoemaking), a tool to ornament the edge of a sole.

Fudgy (fʌ·dʒi), *a.* [? f. FUDGE *v.* + -Y[1].]

1. Fretful, irritable, uneasy.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 677 [He] kept running to and fro like a wasp without a sting, very fierce and fudgy. 1883 *Hants Gloss.* s.v., They young cows are apt to be fudgy in milking.

2. *U.S.* Botched, bungling, awkward.

1872 C. D. WARNER *Saunterings* (1883) 156 There is some fashion, in a fudgy quaint way, here in Munich.

Fuellemore, -e: see FEUILLEMORTE, FILEMOT.

Fuel (fiū·ĕl), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **fewaile**, 5–6 **-all**, 5–8 **-el**(l, 4–5 **fowayle**, 5 **-aly**, **-el**(l, 4 *Sc.* **fwaill**, 4–7 **fuell**(e, 8 **feuel**, 7– **fuel**. [a. OF. *fowaille, feuaile*:—popular L. *focālia*, neut. pl. of *focālis* adj., f. *focus* fire: see FOCUS. In the mediæval Lat. of France and England *focalia* pl., *focale* or *focalium* sing., frequently occur in charters with reference to the obligation to furnish or the right to demand supplies of fuel.]

1. Material for burning, combustible matter as used in fires, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cix. (1495) 528 In many places the grounde is glewy: and of it they make good fuell. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvii. 126 Men .. driez bestez dung and brynnez for defaute of fewaile. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 385 in *Babees Bk.* 311 Fuelle þat schalle brenne In halle. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 347 Meate, clothe, and fewell withe the same to bye. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 497 Divers kinds of Coale, and earth fewell. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 180 Dry grass and sea-weed which I intended for feuel. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 381 Shrubs, which..serve for fuel. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 98 The fuel to be used in furnaces..coal, coke, and charcoal.

P In the poem of *Coer de Lion*, which contains the earliest known examples of the word in Eng., it seems to be used for 'victuals, provisions', perh. by a misinterpretation of the OF. phrase *bouche et fouaille* 'meat and fuel', which seems to have been current as a general expression for the necessaries of life; cf. the quots. from Barbour below.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1471 No man selle hem no fowayle. *Ibid.* 1545 'Swylk fowayle as we bought yistyrday, For no catel get I may.' Rychard aunsweryd .. 'Off froyt here is gret plente!'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 64 The castell weill vittalit thai, With met and fwaill can purvay. *Ibid.* 170 [Thai] na wittaill na fwaill had.

b. *fig.*; *esp.* something that serves to feed or inflame passion, excitement, or the like.

c 1580 CTESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxlvii. 3 [He] Fuell of life to mountaine cattaile yieldes. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 147 My blandishments were Fuell to that fire. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 206 They foment, and adde fuell to their inimicitious qualities. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 339 Lord Shaftsbury had been busie in preparing Fewel for next Session. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 P 6 Where each Party is always laying up Fuel for Dissention. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 273 This elevation added fuel to the ambition of Hyder. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 299 Enjoyments which could supply fuel to private cupidity. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iii. § 13 Difficulty adds fuel to the flame.

2. (With *a* and *pl.*) A kind of fuel. † Also *pl.* in collective sense, articles serving as fuel.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 775 Turf, and Peat, and Cow-sheards are cheap Fewels, and last long. *a* 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (1856) 60 That none should be troublesome to their neighbours by cutting their wood or breaking their fuels. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. II. (1869) I. 176 Coals are a less agreeable fuel than wood. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 386 This fuel, like coal, consists principally of carbon and hydrogen in various proportions. 1894 *Daily News* 25 May 2/6 Mr. G. Stockfleth read a paper on 'Liquid Fuels'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fuel-forest, -house, -log, -wood*.

1895 *Daily News* 16 May 6/5 A French *fuel forest. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 *Fuel-house. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 126 One half of her deck is dedicated to *fuel logs. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 330 Hay, Straw, *Fewel wood. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 361 There is a good deal of fuel-wood.

c. Special comb.: † **fuel-bear** (see quot. and BIER); **fuel-economizer**, a contrivance for saving fuel in an engine or furnace; **fuel-feeder** (see quot.); **fuel-gas**, gas intended for use as fuel.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 117 The *Fewell-beare is a generall part of a Furnace which beareth and holdeth the fewell and fire. 1880 *Engineering* 2 Apr. 262 An arrangement of *fuel economiser. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 921 **Fuel-feeder*, a device for feeding fuel in graduated quantities to a furnace. 1886 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXI. 311 Some form of *fuel-gas will be manufactured to take its place.

Fuel (fiū·ĕl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To feed or furnish with fuel. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. i, The native sparks of princely love..May still be fuell'd in our progeny. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 12 Five chimnies, well fewel'd, vent not more smoake then his mouth and nostrils. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Despair* ii, That dreadful Name, Which fewels the infernal Flame. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 130 Wealth fuel'd Sin. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. viii. § 8 (1734) 204 Neglecting the Means, or fuelling the Disease by a Mal-regimen. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 120 Whose fires are not lighted and fuel'd by Love. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 129 The magic cauldron of a fervid and ebullient fancy, constantly fuelled by an unexampled opulence of language. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* 169 We fuel ourselves, I conceive, The fire the Fiend lights. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvi, I would not put a trunk of wood on the fire in the kitchen, but let Annie..fuel it.

2. *intr.* To get fuel.

1880 DIXON *Windsor* IV. ii. 14 Poor people had enjoyed the right of fuelling in the park.

† **Fu·elist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. FUEL + -IST.] One who supplies fuel.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 538 First that our Fuelist begin with the Underwood. 1736 in BAILEY (folio).

Fuellage, obs. form of FOLIAGE.

Fuelled (fiū·ĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. FUEL + -ED[1].] Furnished with fuel.

1624 WOTTON *Elem. Arch.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 203 Some [of the precepts for well-building] are plainly Oeconomicall; as that the seat be well-watered and well fuelled. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 234 Thundring Ætna, whose combustible And fewel'd entrals, etc. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 502 The fuel'd chimney blazes wide. 1772 MURPHY *Grecian Dau.* IV. ii, The fuelled entrails [of mount Ætna] summon all their rage.

Fueller (fiū·ĕlər). Now *rare.* [f. FUEL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which supplies fuel for fires. Also, the domestic who makes the fires, and *fig.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 688/32 *Hic focarius*, a fewyller. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 145/1 Fueller (*A.* Feweller), *focarius*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Leñador*, a fueller, a wood carrier. 1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Death Earl of Huntington* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 235 See the fueller Suffer the cook to want no wood. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 738 Let vs see what fine fuellers they be in the Popes kichen that they can make the Purgatorie fire so cunningly. 1647 C. HARVEY *Sch. Heart* (Grosart) 122 See how hell's fueller his bellowes plies Blowing the fire that burnt too fast before. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 313/2 The Carmen .. were incorporated with the people called Fuellers by the name of woodmongers. 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 May, The fuelers .. desire to help the cargo loaders.

Fuelless (fiū·ĕl,lés), *a.* [f. FUEL *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of fuel.

1897 *Sat. Rev.* LXXXIII. 251/2 The party entered the fuelless wastes of the Barren Land.

† **Fu·ellize,** *v. Obs.* [f. FUEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To supply with fuel, feed.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* V. 33 Whom the ordinary Creatures cannot content in fuellizing and refreshing Nature. *Ibid.* xiii. § 2. 203 Imagining to satisfie Lust, by fuellizing and feeding it.

Fuerse, obs. form of FIERCE.

Fuff (fʌf), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. next vb.]

1. A puff of wind; also a sound resembling this; the 'spit' of a cat; a whiff (of tobacco-smoke).

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2137 Ane fistand flag; a flagartie fuffe. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 67 Something hin' her wi' a skyte, Gat up, an' gied a fuff. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* ix, 'The ghaist..then disappeared like a fuff o' tobacco.' 1881 STEVENSON *Thrawn Janet* in *Cornhill Mag.* XLIV. 443 'There cam' a clap o' wund, like a cat's fuff.' 1895 *United Presb. Mag.* Apr. 167 The stillness was unbroken save by the cheerful fuff of the fire.

2. A burst of ill temper; 'huff', 'fume'.

1834 CARLYLE *Let.* 28 Jan. in Froude *Remin.* (1882) II. 410 What a miserable fuff thou gettest into, poor old exasperated politician! 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 102,

I have put the Stimabile in a great fuff. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 235 The causelessness of all this fuff stirred my own bile.

3. ? A soft feathery mass. (Cf. *fluff*.)

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 47 The Leaves [of the coco-nut tree] spread themselves all in a fuff, and the Nutts under them.

Fuff (fʊf), *v. Sc.* and *dial.* [echoic. Cf. FAFFLE, *faff* dial.]

1. *intr.* To puff. Said of a breeze, fire, etc.; also, of a person in anger or out of breath. Also, *to fume and fuff, fuff and pegh.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 120 The hait fyr Dois fuf and blaw in blesis byrnand schyr. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy Patie Birnie* iii, When strangers landed .. Fuffin an pegh-ing, he wad gang, And crave their pardon that sae lang He'd been a coming. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* vii. (1884) 204 She fuffed and kindled, if they but opened their mouth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 160 For ane that gat in o' that rout, Ten fuffin' stood a while thairout. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 39 He brings me in mind o' a barrel o' beer, fuming and fuffing. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1928. 456/2 It was a smithy, fuffing, glowing. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fuff*, to puff, as a breeze does.

b. To go *away* or *off* with a puff. *lit.* and *fig.*

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. xviii. 150 'He fuffed awa wi a' his gowd and gear to Miss Jenny'. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The poother fuffed off iv a jiffy.

2. Of a cat or tiger: To 'spit'.

a 1693 [see the vbl. sb.]. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) I. 124 Coiled up and fuffing like a young tiger about to spring.

3. *trans.* To puff (a tobacco-pipe). Also, to send *out* (steam) with a fuff.

1787 BURNS *Halloween* xiii, She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, 'Reuben Butler isna the man I take him to be, if he disna learn the Captain to fuff his pipe some other gate than in God's house.' 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 240 The pot boiled and fuffed out little puffs of steam.

Hence **Fu·ffing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1687 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 151 Batrons..Doth fall a fuffing, and a mewing, While monkeys are the chesnuts chewing. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 Mioling of Tygers, bruzzing of Bears, sussing [*read* fuffing (Jam.)] of Kitnings. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. 231, 'I should hae said something in return, but..I was like to fa' to the fuffing and greeting.' 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 165 'Them that steals..burns in muckle hell—bleezin' up in fuffin' lowes.'

Fuff (fʊf), *interj. Sc.* a. Used to imitate a sound. b. An exclamation of contempt.

1780 MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. xli, Fuff play'd the priming—heels owr ither, They fell in shairn! 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 4 Fuff, Robie man! chear up your dowie saul!

Fuffle (fʊ·f'l), *v. Sc. rare.* [onomatopœic.] *trans.* To throw into disorder; to jerk about; to hustle, treat with contumely. Hence **Fu·ffled** *ppl. a.* Also **Fu·ffle** *sb.*, violent exertion, fuss.

1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. Kingis Flyting* 54 That feynd, with fuffilling of hir roistit hoch, Caist doun the fat. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 177 Thou must be content instead of favour to be fuffled. 1801 HOGG *Sc. Pastorals* 14 When muckle Pate, wi' desp'rate fuffle, Had at Poltowa won the scuffle. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 66 He saw the Vicar..In fuffel'd garb, and plicht ungainly.

Fuffy (fʊ·fi), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. FUFF *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Light and soft.

1824 in *Craven Gloss.* 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 147 She mounted the high, white, fuffy plain [of snow]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fuffy*, light, soft, and fraught with dust, like a fuzz-ball.

2. 'Huffy', 'touchy'.

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 30 Nocht invites Your fuffy bardship, mair nor see His Satellites.

‖ **Fufu** (fū·fū). *West African.* (See quots.)

1863 *Wand. W. Africa* II. 144 'Fufu' is composed of yam, plaintain, or casava; it is peeled, boiled, pounded and made into balls. 1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/3 Plantains .. form the staple of food with the natives, who beat them up into fufu.

Fug, Sc. form of FOG *sb.*[1]

Fugacious (fiugē·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 **-atious.** [f. L. *fugāci-*, *fugax* (f. *fugĕre* to flee) + -OUS.]

1. Apt to flee away or flit. a. Of immaterial things: Tending to disappear, of short duration; evanescent, fleeting, transient, fugitive.

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) A ij, Fugatious words, which escape the eares pursuit. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 53 A thing most fugacious and slippery. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 With at best only a few deceitful, little, fugacious pleasures interspersed. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xli. III. 433, I owe this information to the manuscript papers of these fugacious anecdotes. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 234 There is in the affection of poetic readers a something very fugacious. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 226 The fugacious nature of life and time. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 203 Colours, tastes, smells..being, in comparison, fugacious.

b. Of persons: †Ready to run away. Also *humorously* (of persons), fleeing; (of things) slippery. *rare.*

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 557 The most fugatious of all the Gods. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 81 The oily slices of fugacious potatoes slipping about in the dish. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 367/1 Aunt..chuckled away to herself at the retrospect of her own fugacious figure.

c. Of a material substance: Volatile.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* viii. 126 This *primum ens* ..is a fugacious spirit. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 198 The fugacious poison departs as the Serum breaks out. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 433 No one ..has analyzed the fugacious element of air with more success. 1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 10. 160 From the highly fugacious nature of that part of coffee on which its fine flavour depends.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Falling or fading early; soon cast off. Cf. CADUCOUS 1.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 35 An immoderate use of crude fugacious fruits..will likewise occasion a Diarrhœa. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 288 Curtain white, delicate, fugacious, hanging in fragments at the edge of the pileus. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* ii. (1813) 16 Seed..may be extreemly fugacious by its slight adhesion to the plant. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 18 In some Agarics the ring is very fugacious or absent altogether. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* Ser. I. p. xiv, Petals..very fugacious.

Hence **Fuga·ciously** *adv.*, **Fuga·ciousness.**

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Introd. 56 Well therefore did .. Columella put his Gard'ner in mind of the fugaciousness of the Seasons. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1830) 1011 Sulphuretted hydrogen is known to be contained in water .. by its reddening the infusion of litmus fugaciously. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 160 The utter inanity and fugaciousness of all mortal grandeur. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 116 The volatility of ammonia and the extreme fugaciousness of its action.

Fugacity (fiugæ·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -TY.] The quality of being fugacious; instability; transitoriness. Of a material substance: Volatility.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fugacity*, a readiness to run away, inconstancy, an inclinat'on to flight. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 190 By our Experiment, its Fugacity is so restrain'd, that..the *Caput mortuum*..endured a good fire in the Retort. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 3 The deceitfulness of hope, the fugacity of pleasure, the fragility of beauty. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 31 Considerations of the fugacity of time. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 288 The acrid principle..notwithstanding its fugacity, has been lately obtained pure. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* (1885) II. 321 The accidency and fugacity of the symbol. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 281 The fugacities are left behind us.

Comb. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XLI. 68 The fugacity-producing quality of this bath.

†**Fu·gacy.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **fugācia*, f. *fugax*.] Flight; also, the fact of being a fugitive slave.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 2 Upon the fugacie of the conquered Britons. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. iv. 71 All goods and chattels, which being stolne, are left or forsaken by the thiefe in his fugacie. *a* 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 15 That earthly City, built up by Cain in the Land of his Banishment, and Fugacy from God. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 261 They were branded to express their fugacy with Φ or F.

Fugade, var. of FOUGADE.

1687 J. RICHARDS *Jrnl. Siege Buda* 18 Those that went to the Left were..beaten off, by the springing of a Fugade.

Fugal (fiū·găl), *sb. Australian.* [short f. CENTRIFUGAL.] A centrifugal machine for drying wool.

1895 *Australian Pastoralist Rev.* 15 Aug. p. xii, Will dry more Wool at less cost than any other Fugal made.

Fugal (fiū·găl), *a. Music.* [f. FUGUE + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fugues.

1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 7 He will be able to form himself in the style which befits the fugal art. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 23 This is..common in fugal works. 1881 *Mus. Trades Rev.* 15 Feb. 7/1 It is in B minor *allegro*, and opens with a fugal figure.

Hence **Fu·gally** *adv.*, in a fugal manner.

1892 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 2/1 The various themes are properly developed, and in at least two instances are even treated fugally.

†**Fu·gate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fugāt-* ppl. stem of *fugāre* to put to flight, f. *fuga* flight.] *trans.* To put to flight.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 67 It hath not the qualities of Stygian fire..to..fugate the devil. 1653 J. MAYER *Comm. Job, etc.* 236 Singing Psalmes fugates Devils.

†**Fuga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *fugātiōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *fugāre*: see prec.] a. A chase; privilege of hunting. b. A 'run' for cattle.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 62 This Clerk owght to have a booke of Remembraunces of all manner pourveyaunces of beefe and motons..that the pasture and fugations take trewe allowance. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 2 That they haue their fugacions and huntyngis lyke as they had the tyme of King Harry the Second. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 196 Item, Fugation of beefs, muttons, and veales.

‖ **Fugato** (fugā·to), *adv. Music.* [It. *fugato* fugued, f. *fuga* FUGUE.] In the fugue style, but not in strict fugue form. Also *sb.* Music composed in this style (Stainer & Barrett 1876).

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* iii. 104 The motive is treated fugato at the commencement of the allegro.

†**Fuga·tor.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 7 **fugatour.** [a. late L. *fugātor*, agent-n. f. *fugāre*: see FUGATE.] That which puts to flight or drives away.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 300 It is a most solemn fugatour of Pestilence.

†**Fuge,** *sb. Obs.*[−1] [?ad. L. *fuga* flight.] ?Flight.

1436 in *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 198 Assaute was there none; No sege, but fuge, welle was he that myght gon.

†**Fuge,** *v. Obs.*[1] [ad. L. *fugĕre* to flee.] *intr.* To flee.

1566 G. GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 34, I to fuge and away hither as fast as I could.

-fuge (fiūdʒ), *suffix*, occurring in words (adj. and sb.) f. mod.L. types in *-fugus*. According to classical L. analogy, this ending should be connected with *fugĕre* to flee (cf. *profugus*), and should have the sense 'fleeing from' (cf. *lucifugus*, *erifuga*). In the medical words *febrifugus*, lit. driving away fevers, *vermifugus* expelling worms, however, the ending derives its sense from L. *fugāre*, to put to flight. In imitation of the anglicized forms of these, nonce-wds. in *-fuge* have occasionally been formed; chiefly on Lat. stems, as DEMONIFUGE (q.v.), dolorifuge, something to drive away pain; but occasionally on Eng. words, as *mendacity-fuge.*

1802-12 BENTHAM *Rationale of Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. ix. iv. 429 In all purely pecuniary cases, to which the virtue of the mendacity-fuge diaphoretic does not extend. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 86 The children..had made use of this idea as a species of dolorifuge after the death of the horse.

†**Fu·geand,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [Belongs to the spurious Sherwood dialect of the piece; it may be an alteration of FIGENT.]

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Shew your sell In all the shepherds bauldly; gaing amang 'em, Be mickel in their eye, frequent and fugeand.

†**Fuger**[1], **fugo.** *Obs.* [cf. AF. *satayn fugeree*, in *Stat. Ædw. IV* (Godefr.).]

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 436 The polronds of a payre bryganders of rede sateyn ffugr. 1596 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 11 One cover of a fielde bedde of fuger satten yellowe and redde. 1638 *Lanc. Wills* III. 206 And a petticoate of fugo satten layd on wth silver and gold lace and spangled.

†**Fuger**[2]. *Obs.*[−1]

1681 MRS. BEHN *Rover* II. Epil., Right Worshipfuls and Squires: Who laugh, and cry Ads Nigs, 'tis woundy good When the fuger's all the Jest that's understood.

†**Fugeratta.** *Obs.* [quasi-It. deriv. of FUGER[1].]

1638 *Proclam.* 5 Sep. in Rymer *Fœd.* (1735) 271/1 Silk Mohair, Barratine Silk, Rash Silk..Fugeratta.

Fuggy, Sc. form of FOGGY *a.*[3]

†**Fugh,** *int. Obs.* Variant of *fough*, FAUGH.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* II. ii, A very filthy Fellow: how odiously he smells of his Country garlike! fugh, how he stinks of Spain! 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Fughist, obs. form of FUGUIST.

Fugie. *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 8 **fugee.** [perh. f. *fugæ* in the Law Lat. phrase *in meditatione fugæ* 'contemplating flight', occurring in the 'fugie-warrant' (see 2).]

1. A cock that will not fight; a runaway. Hence as a term of abuse, a coward.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 61 The School-masters were said to preside at the Battle, and claimed the run-away Cocks, called Fugees, as their perquisites. 1785 R. FORBES *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 29 How foul's the bibble he spits out, Fan he ca's me a fugee! 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* XXVIII. (1857) 418 The birds..were converted into droits, under the ill-omened name of fugies. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. 478 The master..enjoyed the perquisite of all the runaway cocks, called fugies.

2. *Comb.*: **fugie-warrant,** a warrant granted against a debtor, on a sworn information that he intends to flee.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, 'Ay', said Ochiltree, 'that will be what they ca' the fugie-warrants.'

†**Fu·gient,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [ad. L. *fugient em*, pr. pple. of L. *fugĕre* to flee.] Fleeing.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 60 Lest the fugient should first fly away, before the Fire could any way bring forth the persequent thing.

†**Fu·gill.** *Obs.*[−1] [ad. med.L. *fugilla.*] A glandular swelling.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 129 Scruphules and fugilles ben often engendred vnder the arme holes. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Fugile*, an Impostume in the Ears.]

†**Fu·gitable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *fugit-* (see FUGITIVE) + -ABLE.] = FUGITIVE.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. 139 Devoting thee to pleasure, and the fugitable [1631 fugitiue] toyes of life.

Fu·gitate, *ppl. a. Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *fugitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *fugitāre*: see next.] Outlawed.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 235 Such of the Pannels as were absent, were fugitate.

Fugitate (fiū·dʒitēit), *v.* [f. L. *fugitāt-* ppl. stem of *fugitāre*, frequentative vb. f. *fugĕre* to flee, but as used in *Sc. Law* f. FUGIT-IVE + -ATE[3].]

1. *trans. Sc. Law.* To declare fugitive, to outlaw.

1721 WODROW *Sufferings Ch. Scotl.* I. 11 On the 10th of October [1660] the Committee fugitate Sir Archibald Johnstoun of Waristoun [and others]. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 The offenders were both fugitated for non-appearance.

2. *intr.* To run away. *rare*[−1].

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 182 My valet..had edged to the door, and was on the point of fugitating.

Hence **Fu·gitated** *ppl. a.*, put to flight, expelled.

1824 J. MCCULLOCH *Highlands Scotl.* IV. 171 Many manuscripts were carried to Douay, Rome, and Ratisbon, by the fugitated monks.

Fugitation (fiūdʒitēi·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.: see -ATION.]

1. *Sc. Law.* A judicial sentence, declaring a person to be a fugitive from justice, and inflicting the penalty of outlawry and confiscation of goods.

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 144 The Sentence of Fugitation is pronounced by the Clerk to the Macer.. thus: 'The Lords Justice-Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary, Decern and adjudge—, —and——to be Out-laws and Fugitives..and ordain..all their moveable Goods..to be escheat. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 192 Pronounce sentence of outlawry and fugitation. 1880 MASSON *Milton* VI. I. i. 134 On the 10th of October there was a decree of fugitation or outlawry against Sir Archibald Johnstone [etc.].

b. *transf.* Exclusion from society.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 516 Their ladyships know well that..instant fugitation [would] be the inevitable reward of too much candour.

2. The action of fleeing.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 14 The bustle of fugitation and war. 1881 MASSON *De Quincey* 110 With all allowance for his wanderings and fugitations.

Fugitive (fiū·dʒitiv), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 fugit-, fugyt-, -if(e, -yf(e, -yve, (5 fegetyff), 6– fugitive. [a. F. *fugitif, fugitive*, ad. L. *fugitīvus*, f. *fugit-* ppl. stem of *fugĕre* to flee.]

A. *adj.* (Formerly sometimes with inflected plural, esp. in legal phrases after AF.)

1. Apt or tending to flee; given to, or in the act of, running away.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 7 Whilst yet with Parthian blood thy Sword is warme, The Fugitiue Parthians follow. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xv. 200 Hee was not much pleased with this fugitive course. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Ep.* Wks. 1730 I. 110 Call back our fugitive mercers from Covent-garden. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 68 His oars with fugitive hurry the waters beat.

fig. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xx. 87 Fugitive Divines, that like cowards..run away from their Text. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 A fugitive and cloister'd vertue..that never sallies out and sees her adversary.

b. That has taken flight, *esp.* from duty, an enemy, justice, or a master. † Also, of a debtor: Intending flight.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 376 That no citezein be attached by his body as fugityf. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 48. § 2 Catalles of felons fugitif. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 255 That none should receiue the others subiects fugitiues. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xii. 5 Now whan one of ye fugityue Ephraites dyd saye [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 139 If it be my lucke to recover the fugitive fellowe [a slave]. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* 120 Malefactoures quha are fugitive fra the law. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xxx. (1609) 530 There were scourged and beheaded of fugitive traitours, to the number of two thousand. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 78 In London, if the debtor be fugitive, that the creditor before the day of payment may arrest him to find better surety. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 16 The wrauth Of stern Achilles on his Foe pursu'd Thrice Fugitive about Troy Wall. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. xxxi. 168 To countenance a fugitive daughter, in opposition to her parents. 1753 GLOVER *Boudicea* I. i, Come from your hills, ye fugitive remains Of shattered cohorts. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 99 To implore the pardon of a poor fugitive negress. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 224 The fugitive Englishry found in England .. munificent relief. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 19 This was the first instance in which a Union officer refused to return a fugitive slave.

fig. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 56 By what crafte .. the kynge maye .. drawe to him againe fugitiue Naples. 1704 *Addr. Glamorgan* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4064/6 For him it was reserved to reduce fugitive Victory to her former Mistriss's Land.

† c. Of a substance (*e. g.* the metal mercury): Escaping from or eluding the grasp, slippery. *Obs.*—1

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 318 Þe fegetyff mercury [perteynyng] on-to mercuryus.

† 2. Driven out, banished, exiled. Const. *from, of.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 146 That first came thorgh his destanee ffugityfe of Troy Contree In Italye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 4 The man..that fugitive By fait to Itale coyme. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 81 He vas fugitiue fra al cuntreis. *c* 1560 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25, I became fugityve frome myn awne house. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* 34 The Armenians..receiued the fugitiue Vonones.

3. Moving from place to place; flitting, shifting, vagabond. Also *fig.* Fickle.

1481 CAXTON *God frey* cxxxi. 195 *heading*, How guyllem de grateuylle and his felaws fugytyfs cam in to Allexandrye the lasse. 1490 — *Eneydos* ii. 16 This noble companye .. now vacabonde and fugytyf by the feeldes dardanike. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 266/2 The Pictavians..fugitiue and unstable. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 277 His helpe extends farre and neere to fugitive Raga-muffins. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. ii. (1651) 185 Restless .. fickle, fugitive, they may not abide to tarrie in one place long. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 114. 186, I pity thy fugitive mind, and pray for thee, when I see thee hunt from one man to another, and from one Medicine unto another. 1883 MACFADYEN in *Congreg. Year Bk.* 72 Fugitive preachers make fugitive congregations. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 2/3 With fugitive securities, which move between London and foreign stock markets.

4. a. Of immaterial things: Evanescent, fleeting, of short duration.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iv, This shorte life present as shadowe fugitiue. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* v. 127 Fugitive follies and fading pleasures. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 109 In Youth alone, unhappy Mortals live; But, ah! the mighty Bliss is fugitive. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 568 Bless'd as the pleasing dreams of holy men; But fugitive like those. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 7 The woe was earthly, fugitive, is past. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. vi. 162 A fugitive gleam lit up the Vales of Athens and Sparta. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* iv. 41 The latter—the weak endings—are more fugitive and evanescent in character.

b. Of impressions, colours, etc.: Quickly fading or becoming effaced. Less correctly of material substances: Perishable.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* I. v. 12 For the Fire..consumes every Fugitive and inflammable Substance. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 296 The more tender and fugitive Parts, as the Leaves. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 188 The colour is extremely fugitive. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 81 The materials used in the fugitive dyes. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 574 *note*, Letters written on fugitive materials. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 26. 30 Cerise, like most aniline colors, is fugitive.

c. Of a chemical substance: Volatile. *rare.*

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 48 Quicksilver.. may be turn'd into..a Fugitive Smoak. 1684–5 — *Min. Waters* 76 Spirituous and Fugitive Exhalations. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* x. (ed. 2) 324 A fixed carbonate .. heated along with an ammoniacal compound of a less fugitive description.

d. *Bot.* Of flowers and petals: Soon falling.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 151 [Of the Rock-rose Tribe] Petals 5, hypogynous, very fugitive. *Ibid.* Their beautiful fugitive flowers.

5. Of a literary composition (occas. of a writer): Concerned or dealing with subjects of passing interest; ephemeral, occasional.

1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* ii. (1832) 15 At least when he chooses his book to increase I may take a small flight as a fugitive piece. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 95 You're a fugitive writer, I think, sir, of rhymes? 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. vii, Various fugitive publications of the day. 1864 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 423 The greater part of periodical literature is meant to be, and ought to remain, fugitive.

B. *sb.*

1. One who flees or tries to escape from danger, an enemy, justice, or an owner. Cf. A. 1. Occas. one who intends flight. *To declare a person a fugitive* (Sc. Law): to pronounce sentence of FUGITATION upon.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxxv. 11 Fugityues that not wilnyng sheeden blood. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 66 Men resceyved there all manere of Fugityfes of other places. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* 405 Though it so be the seid fugitif fynd suerte to answer to the accion comencyd ayenst hym. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 To fugityues vnneth or with grete payne cometh agayn the herte to fighte. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 128 Your clearke or Secretarie, hath plaide the fugitive or runnagate. 1667–1708 *Termes de la Ley* 357 Fugitives Goods are the proper goods of him that flies upon felony, which, after the Flight lawfully found, do belong to the King. [The AF. version has *fugitives biens*, as if the word were an adj.; but the passage of Coke referred to (*Rep.* v. 109 b) has *bona fugitivorum*.] 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 252 That man (saith he [Antoninus]) is to be esteemed a fugitive and an apostate, who runs away from his master. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 147 The Persons contained in the Criminal Letters, and formerly declared Fugitives. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 473 The approach of the Turks filled the town with crowds of fugitives. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 340 Dido..a fugitive here Fled from a brother.

† b. A deserter. *Obs.*

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* v. 94/1 It was there shewed him by fugitiues that came out of Darius camp, that he was fled with al spede into Bactria. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer, and a fugitiue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* XXV. 11 The fugitiues that fell away to the king of Babylon. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 293 The Romans themselves accounted it a servile punishment, and inflicted it upon their slaves and fugitives.

c. One who quits or is banished from his country; an exile, refugee.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. iii. 67 Who then, but English Henry, will be Lord, And thou be thrust out, like a Fugitiue? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 48 Rome .. is the Seminary and Nursery of English Fugitives. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 510 This is what that herd of Fugitives and Vagabonds hired you to write. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxvi. 265 The Greek fugitives from Constantinople promoted a taste for eloquence. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 58 Fugitives from the Spanish and American frontiers. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. i. (1864) I. 137 The fugitives from Rome were found in all parts of the world.

† d. One that abandons a monastic life. *Obs.*—1

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 84 Religyous persons that were fugytyuys that is to sey that ranne oute of her order.

2. One who shifts about or moves from place to place; a vagabond, wanderer. Applied also to the lower animals.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 747 If thou wert an honest Woman, thou wouldest not..run about the Country like a Fugitive. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 239/1 [A] Fugitive..is a Hawk that rangleth and wandreth abroad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 159 When the Swarms..idly Stray, Restrain the wanton Fugitives.

3. Something fugitive; something fleeting, or that eludes the grasp. *Obs.* exc. with personification.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 242 They [light ores] cannot well be brought into compass, for they rise for the most part in the Water, and are fugitives. 1690 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 316 You would not exchange your inward consolation, for the return of all those external fugitives you once enjoyed. *a* 1774 HARTE *Vis. Death* Introd. 48 What Muse but his can Nature's beauties hit, Or catch that airy fugitive, called wit. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Ode to Beauty*, Thou eternal fugitive, Hovering over all that live.

Hence **Fu·gitive** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to make fugitive, drive into exile; **Fu·gitively** *adv. rare*—0, in a fugitive manner (Webster 1864); **Fu·gitivism**, the condition of a fugitive; **Fugiti·vity**, the quality or state of being fugitive.

1843 W. S. LANDOR *Let.* 16 Apr. in R. R. Madden *Life C'tess Blessington* (ed. 2) II. 411 What fugitivities in this lower world of ours! 1864 GREENSHIELD *Ann. Lesmahagow* vi. 116 Her son Thomas was fugitived in the persecution. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxix. 468 This change in the position of the peasantry .. naturally increased fugitivism and vagrancy.

Fugitiveness (fiū·dʒitivnės). [f. FUGITIVE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being fugitive (see the adj.).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 38 The Ficklenesse and Fugitivenesse of such Servants, justly addeth a valuation to their constancy, who are Standards in a Family. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* 2 The Ludicrousnesse and Fugitivenesse of our wanton Reason. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 318 That also divers Salts..are very Volatile, is plain from the fugitiveness of Salt. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. i. (1869) 2 The suddenness and fugitiveness of the interest taken in them. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Superann. Man* II, What with my sense of its fugitiveness, and over-care to get the greatest quantity of pleasure out of it.

† **Fu·gitour.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 fug(i)atour. [ad. L. *fugitor*, f. *fugĕre* to flee.] A fugitive.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 124 The Hethruschis war advertist be ane fugitoure of this huge nowmer of bestial liand utouth the portis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 355 All fugatouris als far fra the law that fled, Siclyke for rebell to thame bayth be hed.

Fu·gle, *v.*[1] *slang* or *dial. trans.* To cheat, trick.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 126 Who fugell'd the Parson's fine Maid. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Fugel*, or *Fugle*, to cheat, deceive, or trick; used actively.

Fugle (fiū·g'l), *v.*[2] [back-formation from FUGLEMAN.]

1. *intr.* To do the duty of a fugleman; to act as guide or director; to make signals. *lit.* and *fig.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. (1871) 207 Wooden arms with elbow-joints are jerking and fugling in the air, in the most rapid mysterious manner! 1863 DE MORGAN in *From Matter to Spirit* Pref. 35 The case..fugles admirably for a very large class of the philosophical principles.

b. *trans.* To give an example of (something) *to.*

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12/2 The cost of keeping a few thousand good men to fugle all the public and domestic virtues to the benighted millions of Roman Catholics.

2. *Comb.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. (1871) 191 The French nation is of gregarious imitative nature; it needed but a fugle-motion in this matter. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 377 The fugle-word [Martyrdom] of our present article, is a venerable expression.

Hence **Fu·gling** *vbl. sb.*

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. ii. (1868) I. 81 No Czech blows into his pipe in the woodlands, without certain precautions, and preliminary fuglings of a devotional nature. *Ibid.* IV. viii. 468 A certain handy and correct young fellow .. who already knew his fugling to a hair's-breadth, was Drill-master. 1863 *Reader* 5 Dec. 676 What the author calls, metaphorically, 'Fugling', or the representation of a corporate process of mind by some single exaggerated instance of the same process stationed in front of it.

Fugleman (fiū·g'lmăn). Also **fugelman, fugal man, flugleman, flugelman.** [ad. Ger. *flügelmann* leader of the file, f. *flügel* wing + *mann* MAN.] A soldier especially expert and well drilled, formerly placed in front of a regiment or company as an example or model to the others in their exercises.

1804 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls* (1805) VIII. 117 Time has utterly deprived these stiffening limbs of mine of all power to spring through the rapid motions of the fugleman. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 143 Several times was Antony obliged to stand forth like a fugleman and repeat the sign. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 271 Like the flugelman of a regiment, he over-acts the movements which he would excite in others. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. v. 579 This Hohmann was now *Flügelmann* ('fugleman' as we have named it, leader of the file). 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 229 With the captain as volunteer fugleman the colony quickly enrolled.

transf. and *fig.*

1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 44 After the example of some great gardener who has been made flugle-man to all generations. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 120/2 We propose Lord Nugent as a political flugelman. 1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 33 What! must the state be fugleman to God's worshipers, that all may assume the same posture and bow alike? 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xliv. (1879) 388 Acting as fugleman for the approbation, which was judiciously thrown in from time to time. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vi. 168 Popular guides to public collections are seldom of more value than the explanations of the fugleman of a raree-show. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 342/1, I picked out their fugleman, a well-grown boar, and fired.

Hence **Fu·glemanship**, the office and duties of a fugleman. Also by substitution, **Fu·glewoman**, a woman who gives a signal.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 37 Not the smallest regularity of fuglemanship or devotional drill-exercise. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, Miss Tickletoby..well acting as fuglewoman to her eight-and-twenty boarders, waves her virtuous pocket-handkerchief in response to the salutations from a drag full of roystering young guardsmen.

Fugue (fiūg), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 fuge, (7 fug), 7–8 feuge, 7– fugue. [a. F. *fugue*, ad. It. *fuga* lit. 'flight':—L. *fuga*, related to *fugĕre* to flee.] 'A polyphonic composition constructed on one or more short subjects or themes, which are harmonized according to the laws of counterpoint, and introduced from time to time with various contrapuntal devices' (Stainer and Barrett). *Double Fugue* (see quot. 1880).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 We call that a Fuge, when one part beginneth and the other singeth the same, for some number of notes (which the first did sing). 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 The Reports and Fuges have an Agreement with the Figures in Rhetorick, of Repetition, and Traduction. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1649) 48 The Contrapunctum figuratum, consisting of Feuges, or maintaining of Points. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Sept., The sense of the words being lost by not being heard, and especially as they set them with Fuges of words, one after another. 1667 MILTON

P. L. XI. 563 His volant touch Instinct through all proportions low and high Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fugue. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 59 The Fugue is indeed come into disrepute with Modern Masters. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 4 The art of Fugue can be mastered thoroughly by dint of laborious application. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 459 *Double Fugue*, a common term for a fugue on two subjects, in which the two start together.

transf. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i, Elderly market-women...contributed a wailing fugue of invocation.

Comb. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xviii. 150 Of all kinds of musical composition none perhaps is so important as the art of fugue-writing.

Fugue (fiūg), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To compose, or perform, a fugue. (Nonce-use, *to fugue it.*)

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 4 Half-a-dozen squeaking fiddles fugued and flourished away in the galleries. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* i. 41 They fugued and canoned and counterpointed it.

So **Fu·guing** *vbl. sb.*; **Fu·guing** *ppl. a.* (= FUGUED *ppl. a.*).

1694 PURCELL *Playford's Skill Mus.* (1697) 98 The third sort of Fugeing is called a Double Fuge. 1731 *Rules for Thorow-Bass* in *Holder's Harmony* 200 Short Lessons by way of Fugeing. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 104 Dr. Tudway ..had the boldness to declare, 'that the practice of fuguing in vocal music obscured the sense.' 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* iv. (1864) 48 The fuguing chants of the Papal choir sound..down the aisles. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogunuc P.* vii. 56 Those old fuguing tunes were like the same [calm] ocean aroused by storming winds.

Fugued (fiūgd), *ppl. a.* [f. FUGUE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED. Cf. F. *fugué.*] Composed in the form of a fugue.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* I. 319/2 The first part is brought to a close by a fugued chorus. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 369 A sort of fugued movement. 1878 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 307 Pieces written..in a fugued style, though not strict fugues.

Fuguist (fiū gist). Also 8 **fughist**, 9 **fugueist.** [f. FUGUE *sb* + -IST.] A composer of fugues.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 110 Handel was perhaps the only great Fughist exempt from pedantry. 1829 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 233 Dear Fugueist, or hear'st thou rather Contrapuntist? 1841 H. F. CHORLEY *Mus. & Mann.* (1844) III. 246 Classical preluders and steady fuguists will come in time.

Fuhel, -wel, obs. forms of FOWL *sb.*

Fuid(e, obs. form of FEUD[1].

Fuil-de-mort, corrupt f. FEUILLEMORTE *a.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 138 And contents himself with an old Fuil-de-mort Cloak.

Fuilȝie, var. of FULYIE, *Sc.*

Fuir-days. *Sc.* Also foor-, fure-, fuor-. [Somewhat obscure; the sense would suggest identification of the first element with FORE *adv.*, but the phonology is in that case abnormal.] a. Late in the day: = *far days, forth days* (see FAR *adv.* 3 c, FORTH A. 4 b). b. Broad daylight.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 517 The king..left his sueit that tyme, and tuke gud rest, Sleipand rycht sound quhill all the nycht wes past, And on the morne, quhill it wes neir fuir-dais. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. 17 Be that time it was fair foor days. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 17 At last 'twas gitten wheyte fuor days, The lavrocks shrill war whuslin'.

Fuisum, -un, obs. forms of FOISON.

† Fuite. *Obs. rare.* In 5 **fuyte.** [a. F. *fuite* flight, f. *fuir* to flee.] Flight.

1499 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 31 Semed to theym that they oughte to make an ende of their fuyte or fleeynge.

† Fuk. *Obs.* Also 5 **fukke**, 6 **fuck(e, fouke.** [Proximate source uncertain; the word, with such variety of application as is not uncommonly found in nautical terms (cf., e.g., MIZEN), occurs in many mod. European langs.: F. *foc* jib; Du. *fok* (MDu. *fokke*) foremast; Ger. *fock(e*, Sw. *fock*, Da. *fok* foresail. The origin is usually sought in ON. *fok*, action of driving, f. root of *fūka* to drive; possibly the nautical word was originally a shortening of various compounds of this.] Some kind of sail; ? a jib, a stay-sail (but prob. used loosely in quots.). Also in Comb. *fukmast* (in quot. 1598 = 'foremast'), *fuksail, fuksheet.*

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 200 Item, my mastyr paid for a ffukke maste, iiij.*s.* iiij.*d.* 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 20 Tha salit fast..befoir the wynd With fuksaill, topsaill, manesall, musall, and blynd. *Ibid.* 100 It is ..Sax houris saling bayth with fuk and blind. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 30 Plum weill the grund quhat evir ȝe doo, Haill on the fukscheit and the blind. 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* I. 165 The chiefe Boteson hath..gouernement ouer the Fouke mast, and the fore sayles.

transf. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 74 So mony fillok with fuck sailis Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 399 Set up theyr fucke sayles To catch wynde.

Fuke (fiūk). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **fuike, -yke.** A lock of hair.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 145/1 Fuike (*A.* Fuyke), *lanigo.* 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 19 *Fukes*: Chesh. Locks of Hair. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/1 The Topping, or fore-top [of a horse]; Fuke. 1879 in MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Wordbk.*

Fukes: see FUCUS.

Ful, obs. form of FOUL.

-ful, *suffix*, originally identical with FULL *a.*

1. Forming adjs. In OE. the adj. *full*, like its equivalent in the other Teut. langs., was used in composition with a preceding sb., forming adjs., the etymological sense of which (= 'full of...') is usually somewhat weakened, so that the words may be rendered 'having', 'characterized by' (the attribute denoted by the sb.); the meaning of the suffix thus differs little from that of L. *-ōsus*, -OUS. In ME. and in mod.E. many new formations of this type have arisen, some of them from Romanic sbs., as *beautiful, graceful*; and the suffix is still to some extent productive. In the 14th c. a few new forms arose in which the suffix had the force of 'possessing the qualities of'; e. g. *masterful, manful.* In OE. *-full* was not ordinarily appended to adjs.; an instance occurs in *deorcfull*, DARKFUL, used to render L. *tenebrosus*, and prob. formed in imitation of it. In the 16th and 17th c. a few new words appear f. adjs. or L. adj. stems + *-ful*, e. g. *direful, grateful, tristful, fierceful*; prob. these were due to the analogy of older synonyms having this suffix, though it is possible that they may have been in part suggested by It. words like *gratevole* (*gradevole*), the ending of which has an accidental resemblance to the Eng. suffix. As the sbs. to which *-ful* is appended are often nouns of action or state coincident in form with the stems of related vbs., it happens frequently that a word really f. a sb. + *-ful* is associated in ordinary apprehension rather with the vb. than the sb. (For this there are sometimes special causes; e. g. the sb. *thank* being obsolete in the sing. while *thank* vb. is current, the adj. *thankful* is naturally viewed as a derivative of the latter.) Hence in mod.Eng. adjs. in *-ful* are sometimes formed directly on verb-stems, the sense of the suffix being 'apt to', 'able or accustomed to', as in *assistful, distractful, crossful, mournful*; an example of a passive sense (= *-able*) occurs in *bashful.*

2. Forming sbs. In the Teut. langs. the form of expression in which a sb. denoting a receptacle is followed by the adj. FULL in concord with it and governing a genitive (e. g. 'a hand full of corn') was used, not only in its proper sense, but in the transferred sense of 'the quantity that fills or would fill' (the receptacle): see FULL *a.* 1 b. The ambiguity thus arising is partly obviated by a differentiation of form; the sb. and adj. are treated as independent words when they retain their proper sense, but as forming a compound when the sense is transferred. This differentiation has not been carried out to an equal extent in the various langs. In Ger., *handvoll* 'handful', *mundvoll* 'mouthful' are written as single words, but this makes no real difference in their syntactical value; the gender of the quasi-compound is determined by that of its first element, and there is no inflexion. In OE. the development had proceeded a step further in the case of *handfull*, which, although retaining the fem. gender of *hand*, was so completely one word as to be declinable (accus. *-fulle*, pl. *-fulla*, after the prevailing declension of feminines); in the 14th c. the pl. was *handfullis.* No other compound of this class is found in OE.; commonly the notion was expressed in the original Teut. manner by the adj. *full* in concord with the sb. This continued also in ME.; but owing to the practice of using the sing. of a noun of quantity instead of the pl. after a numeral, there is seldom any evidence to show whether the ME. antecedent of a word like *dishful* is to be regarded as a syntactical combination or as a single word. In mod.Eng. *-ful* has become a suffix forming derivatives with the general sense 'quantity that fills or would fill' (something), and may be attached at pleasure to any sb. denoting an object that can be regarded as holding or containing a more or less definite quantity of anything; thus we have not only *bottleful, boxful, canful. spoonful*, etc., but *bookful, churchful, houseful, worldful*, etc. The plural forms *spoonsful, cupsful*, etc., which are still sometimes heard, represent either a survival of, or (much more probably) a return to, the older grammatical view; but though they have thus some appearance of historical justification, they are contrary to good modern usage, and are objectionable on account of their ambiguity.

The ON. *-fyllr* (*handfyllr* handful, *munnfyllr* mouthful, etc.) is not identical with the Eng. suffix, but is the sb. *fyllr* fem. = FILL *sb.*[1], and the compounds are therefore all fem., whatever the gender of the first element.

† Fu·lcible, *a. Obs.*[−o] [f. L. *fulcīre* to support: see FULCRUM and -BLE.] That may be propped up.

1623-6 in COCKERAM; whence in later Dicts.

† Fu·lciment. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *fulcīmentum*, f. *fulcīre*: see FULCRUM and -MENT.] A prop or support; usually *spec.* a fulcrum.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. xii. 80 If we conceive the same dis-proportion betwixt their several distances in the former faculties, from the fulciment, or center of gravity, they would both equiponderate. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 Boughs which without fulciments would lay along the ground. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 54 The *fulciment* or point of bearing comes nearer the middle of the Oar. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 56. 2/1 In this Position of the Body the Fulciment..is the Legs. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vii. (1762) 17 And a weight, or fulciment, as he calls it.

fig. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 518 A fulciment is wanting to the lever of revolution.

Fulcne(n, var. of *fulhtne*, early ME., to baptize, q.v. under FULLOUGHT.

Fulcra: pl. of FULCRUM.

Fulcraceous (fʊlkrē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. FULCR-UM + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the fulcra of plants.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Fulcral (fʊ·lkrăl), *a. rare.* [f. FULCR-UM + -AL.] Relating to the fulcra of a fish.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 323 Fin borders generally with fulcral scales.

Fulcrant (fʊ·lkrănt). *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 346 *Fulcrant*, when the trochanter merely props the thigh below at the base, but does not at all intervene between it and the coxa.

Fulcrate (fʊ·lkrēt), *a. Bot.* [f. FULCR-UM + -ATE[2].] Supported by or provided with fulcra.

1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. iv. 166 Fulcrate, propt; when their Branches descend to the Root; as in *Ficus.* 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc., Fulcrate*, in *Bot.*, having branches descending to the earth; having fulcres. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 412/2.

Fulcre. Englishing of FULCRUM (in sense 2 a). 1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.*

Fulcrum (fʊ·lkrŭm). Pl. **fulcra.** Also 7 **fulchrum.** [a. L. *fulcrum* (in class.L. 'the post or foot of a couch'), f. root of *fulc-īre* to support, prop.]

1. A prop or support; now only *spec.* in *Mech.* the point against which a lever is placed to get purchase or upon which it turns or is supported.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 41 Square Rods.. whose Ends let be supported with convenient Blocks or Fulcra. 1690 BOYLE *Med. Hydrostat.* ix. 60 The Ballance hangs on a stable Fulcrum. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 182 They [serpents] entirely want a *fulcrum*, if I may so express it, from whence to take their spring. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 2 The same spine was also .. to afford a fulcrum, stay or basis for the insertion of the muscles which are spread over the trunk of the body. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* iv. 50 The Lever is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point which is called the fulcrum or center of motion. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 40 If the centre of gravity of the mass chances to be high and far removed from the perpendicular of its fulcrum, the stone falls from its elevation. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 141 The use of the scapula is to afford a movable fulcrum for the motions of the arm. 1869 GILLMORE *Reptiles & Birds* ii. 59 They hook themselves on to a tree, which gives them the power of a double fulcrum.

b. *fig.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 472 The most excellent Fulcrum of the Soul, the supersensuous of the Everliving God. *a* 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1682) II. iv. 335 Our Hearts will need a most special strong fulchrum, support and susteiner (as the word imports). 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 334 This .. should have been selected as the fulcrum of indignation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 172 The consulship was the fulcrum from which the whole Roman world was to be moved. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 222 A footing once gained is a fulcrum which should never be lost.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) a. *Bot.* Accessory organs or appendages of a plant; e. g. bracts, stipules, tendrils, etc.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 485 The parts I now allude to, are what he [Linnæus] calls *Fulcra*, props or supports of the plant. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* xvii. 218 Of the several kinds of Fulcra, or Appendages to a plant. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 62 In an exotic genus .. the fulcra, or appendages..are black.

b. *Ichth.* (*pl.*) The small osseous scales arranged in a row and situated on the anterior ray of the fins of many ganoid fishes.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 360 Vertical fins with a single series of fulcra in front. 1885 tr. *Claus' Zoöl.* II. 164 The spine-like splints known as *fulcra.*

Fulder, Sc. var. of FOULDRE, *Obs.*, a thunderbolt.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiv. 88 Nor fulderis dynt .. With sik a rummyll com bratland on sa fast.

Fule, Sc. form of FOOL; obs. form of FOWL.

Fulfil (fulfi·l), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **fulfilled** (fulfi·ld). Forms: 1-7 (see FULL *a.* and FILL *v.*), 8-9 **fullfill**, 3-9 **fulfill**, 4- **fulfil.** [OE. *full-fyllan*, f. FULL *a.* + *fyllan* to FILL. Cf. *to fill full*: see FILL *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To fill to the full, fill up, make full. Const. *of, with.* Now only *arch.*

a. in material sense.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 153 *Compleo*, ic fullfylle. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 29 Þo serganz uuluelden þo faten of watere. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4319 Al þat huge halle was hastili fulfulled. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 28 Growe ȝe and be ȝe multiplied and fulfille ȝe the erthe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 102 Aftirward I fulfillide þe wounde with hoot oile of rosis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 79 b/2 All the londe therof shal be fulfyllid with deserte. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 68 All Beastes I byd yow multeply .. the earth to fulfill. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 22 Simple and pure fleshe, which fulfylleth the

concauities of voyde places. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 676 The world has received animals .. and is fulfilled with them.

b. in immaterial applications.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 852 (Gött.) God..fulfild þis world al wid his grace. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 The Apostles were fulfylled with the holy ghoost. 1480 *Robt. Dewyll* 5 Hys hearte was fullfylled all with thought. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1151/2 Theyr owne conscience .. may fulfil their heartes wyth spiritual ioy. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* I. (1859) 475 He .. fulfilleth both heaven and earth with his presence. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Be not drunke with wine, but be fulfilled with the spirit. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxiv, I have never known knight more fulfilled of nobleness. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 35 Her subtil, warm, and golden breath Which mixing with the infant's blood Fullfills him with beatitude. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2120 Filling thine eyes And fulfilling thine ears With the brilliance of battle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 313 When he was fulfilled of this delight.

† c. To spread through the whole extent of; to pervade. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxiii. 24 Whether not heuene and erthe Y fulfille? seith the Lord. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 35 The stone .. became a greate mountayne which fulfylleth the whole earth. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 436 The glorie of the Lord fulfilling the house.

† 2. To furnish or supply to the full with what is wished for; to fill as with food; to satisfy the appetite or desire of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii[i]. 16 Be fulefilled sal trees ofe felde ilkan. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6842 (Fairf.) Þe seyuende 3ere lete hit ly stille Þe pouer men hunger for to fulfille. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xv. 33 Therfore wherof so many loouys to vs in desert, that we fulfille so grete a cumpanye of peple? 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70 b, Thyne empty wombe eche day to fulfill, If thou mightest haue vittayle at thy will. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 3 Þe eye is not fulfilled wiþ þe siȝt nor þe ere wiþ heringe. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 941 Your plesance may ye wel fulfill Of me. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* F ij, Not to sustaine nature..but to fulfill insaciable gurmandize. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 114 To fulfill his greedy and endlesse appetite.

3. To fill up or make complete; to supply what is lacking in; † formerly sometimes with *forth*. Also, to fill up or supply the place of (something); to compensate for (a defect). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Al swa fele þe me mihte þat tioðe hape fulfellen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 305/214 Þare-fore man is i-wrouȝt, To fulfulle þe teoþe ordre þat was out of heouene i-brouȝt. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Chirche* p. xxvii, Cristen men hauen xxi lettris..and 3euynge to eche c. þe newe Testament was endid whanne þe noumbre of þes assingned lettris was fulfilled. 1382 — *Phil.* ii. 2 Fulfille ȝe my ioye. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 29 Þo .ij. defautis þe medlynge of þe ligament fulfilliþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182 Fulfyllyn or make a-cethe in thynge þat wantythe, *supleo.* 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1877) I. 30 Item iij quarteris of blak to fulfill furth the lynyng of the Queynis goone. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 107 The new Faderis chosin..to fulfill the auld nowmer of Faderis afore minist. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (ed. 2) II. (Arb.) 90 Then they fulfyll and make vp the numbre with cytezens. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 9 Glory and life Fulfil their own depletions.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To supply what is wanted.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 Where lacketh good the word fulfilleth To make amendes for the wronge.

† 4. To fill, hold, or occupy (a position that has been vacant); to take (the place of something). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Man sholde fuluullen englene sete. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 221 Þat it miȝte fulfille þe place of þe þrote. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 289 Whiche gete turfes..to fullefille the stede of woode. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 168 His wretched Carcas shall the voyde graue fulfill. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 18 Some [bones] to fulfyll the hollowe places, as in the handes and feete.

5. To carry out or bring to consummation (a prophecy, promise, etc.); to satisfy (a desire, prayer).

In origin a Hebraism: a literal transl. of the Vulgate *adimplere*, *implere*, Hellenistic Greek πληροῦν, used in an unclassical sense after Heb. מִלֵּא, literally 'to fill'.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 104/119 3uit it scholde bi-foren eov alle bi folfuld bi me her. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26254 His flexs lust to ful-fill. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1201 The profecye of Symeon Wes fulfylled thon. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 694 *Cleopatra*, Thilke comenant..I wele fulfille. 1400 G. AP DAVID in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 6 Other thinges he behiȝt me the qwich he fulfullyt not. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Fulfill thy promise, I praye the now begynne. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 43 His purpose was onely to get money: but God's purpose was (thereby) to bring Mary to Bethlehem. Hee, to fill full his Coffers, God, to fulfill the Prophecies. 1769 J. BROWN *Dict. Bible* (1818) s. v., To fulfil requests and desires is to grant the things desired. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i. (1872) 101 The universal prayer therefore is to be fulfilled. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112, I fulfilled to the letter my engagement..to ask no help. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ix. (1875) 145 Full of bright promise never fulfilled. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 15 Nature leads men by purely personal motives to fulfil her ends.

refl. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 233 My desire..By its own energy fulfill'd itself. 1847 — *Princ.* VII. 121 If you be, what I think you, some sweet dream, I would but ask you to fulfil yourself.

6. To carry out, perform, execute, do (something enjoined); to obey or follow (a command, the law, etc.).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1222 To fulfillen godes reed. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9736 þi will i sal euermar full-fill. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 264 That thing may he nought fulfille. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi, My mayster .. whiche constrayneth me to fulfylle his wylle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 So to study this present treatyse, that they may fulfyll it in theyr lyuyng. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 353 Let not therfore under the name of fulfilling Charity, such an unmercifull..yoke, bee padlockt upon the neck of any Christian. 1667 — *P. L.* XII. 402 The Law of God exact he shall fulfil. 1777 BLAIR *Serm.* I. iv. 111 Let us carry on our preparation for heaven..by fulfilling the duties and offices of every station in life 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 644 To praise him is to serve him, and fulfil..his unquestioned will. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. v. 76 In what sense do we fulfil the words of Christ? 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 310 Still each hand fulfilled its pious labour eternal.

† b. To perform, execute, accomplish (a deed).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 3if þer were eise uorto fulfullen þe dede. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 53 Thei fulfillen first the more longe Pilgrymage, and after retournen a3en be the nexte Weyes. 1582 A. MUNDAY *Discov. E. Campion* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 205 The deaths of these noble personages should be presently fulfilled. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1635 Where you did fulfil The loathsome act of lust.

c. To fill the requirements of, answer (a purpose), comply with (conditions).

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 93 If all .. Fulfill the purpose, and appear design'd Proofs of the wisdom of th' all-seeing Mind. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 304 Every stone fulfils its place inside and out. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii, The numerous haunts which fulfilled with that idle people the office of cafés and clubs at this day. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 112 If in two triangles, either of the conditions of similarity be fulfilled, the other condition must also be fulfilled. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 1/1 To inquire what form of government is best fitted to fulfil those purposes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 174 Before a truth can be known as necessary, two conditions must be fulfilled. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxvii. 320 A street speaker and his audience fulfilling the condition of moving on. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 200 The Cretan laws..fulfil the object of laws, which is to make those who use them happy.

7. To bring to an end, finish, complete (a period, portion of time, a work, etc.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 5/145 3wane þe time were folfuld. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Þis boc is uolueld ine þe eue of þe holy apostles Symon an Iudas. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 168 Þere is fulfillid þe firste digestioun of þe guttis. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh* (E. E. T. S.) 71 Turne he vpon þy left syde, and fulfylle þy sleepe vpon þat syde. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 A thynge that is infynyte maye not be fulfilled. 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* xiii. 25 When John had fulfylled his course, he sayde, whome ye thinke that I am the same am I not. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vii. 12 Whan thy tyme is fulfylled yᵗ thou shalt slepe with thy fathers. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 766 Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh Fulfilled their tardy and disastrous course Over a sinful world. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxix, Whose ill-timed speed Fulfill'd my soon-repented deed.

Hence **Fulfilled** *ppl. a.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. Wks. (1847) 329/1 All our past and fulfill'd miseries.

Fulfiller (fulfi·lə1). [f. FULFIL *v.* + -ER 1.] One who fulfils, in various senses of the vb.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 108 The hooly ghoost that is the ender and the fulfiller. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 24 b, Christ wolde not breake the lawe, but was the fullfiller of the lawe. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1718) II. 102 God himself is first the author, and then the fulfiller of them. 1752 LAW *Spirit of Love* II. (1816) 138 A fulfiller of all righteousness. 1843 HOOD *Forge* I. xiii, Of his duty so true a fulfiller. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 110 The faithful Fulfiller of His promises.

Fulfilling (fulfi·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FULFIL *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. FULFIL in various senses; an instance of this; also *concr.* that which fulfils. Cf. FULFILMENT, now usually substituted.

1340 *Ayenb.* 260 God þet is þe ende and þe uoluellinge and þe somme of his wylninges. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiii. 10 Therfore loue is the plente, or fulfillinge, of the lawe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxviii. 263 For vnmesurable fulfylling of his lust his lyf shorted the souner. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 43 The accomplysshynge or fulfyllynge of his commaundementes. 1628 J. GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 22 He could haue indured any thing rather then a Prophecies not fulfilling. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 109 With thoughts Meekly compos'd awaited the fulfilling. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 29 The fulfilling of Old Testament types, and Old Testament promises.

Fulfilling (fulfi·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That fulfils, in senses of the vb.; † hence, complementary or suitable *to* (*obs.*).

1340 *Ayenb.* 113 Þa3 ha leuede an hondred year..he ne miȝte na3t do uoluellinde penonce of one dyadliche zenne. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 A Batylment by nethe with a Crest above and a Casement fulfyllyng to the werk. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 18 With massie Staples And corresponsiue and fulfilling Bolts.

Fulfilment (fulfi·lmĕnt). [f. FULFIL *v.* + -MENT.] The action or an act or process of fulfilling; accomplishment, performance, completion. (Not in Johnson 1755.)

1775 in ASH. 1777 BLAIR *Serm.* I. v. 141 With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the fulfilment of all his other promises, in their due time. 1786–1805 J. H. TOOKE *Purley* (1860) 586 Gage. By which a man is bound to certain fulfilments. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. (1851) 42 There are consequences and fulfilments of the laws of nature. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, She exacted a fulfilment of all prescribed duties from her nuns. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 76/2 The fulfilment of the condition literally became impossible.

† **Fu·lgence.** *Obs.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] = next.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) i. 180 And here were now the Trynitie, We sholde him pass by our fulgence. *a* 1645 HEYWOOD *Epil.* Wks. 1874 VI. 343 May Venus and the Moones bright constellations, With their best fulgence smile on all your Nations. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. lvii, Sols radiant Fulgence in meridian Skies Seem'd shade unto those Clarities.

† **Fu·lgency.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] Fulgent quality; brightness, splendour.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 480 A flower that will constantly expose itself unto the fulgency of the Sun. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 412 The great fulgency and clearness of the sun's light.

Fulgent (fv·lʤĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *fulgent-em*, pr. pple. of *fulgēre* to shine: see -ENT.] Shining brightly; brilliant, glittering, resplendent. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 Asches or sonde, whiche semenge as thynges impure and wontenge lyȝhte be wonte to yelde pure materes and fulgent. ? *a* 1500 *York Myst., Inholders* (1885) 514 Hayle! fulgent Phebus. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 563 It doth lesse hinder the fulgent brightnes of the christaline. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistress* 2nd Prol. Wks. 1874 V. 88 Liquid Gold Of fulgent beautie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 449 At last, as from a Cloud, his fulgent head And shape Starr-bright appeer'd. 1770 GLOVER *Leonidas* IV. 518 Other Thracians.. fulgent morions wore, With horns of bulls in imitating brass Curv'd o'er the crested ridge. 1807 WORDSW. *Gipsies* 16 Then issued Vesper from the fulgent west. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 401 Brighter..than the stream Which in Pirene shed its fulgent gleam.

fig. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 32 The studious mind..throws off acids and crusty particles in the piling of the years, until it is fulgent by clarity.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Fulgent*, having rays, as a star fulgent.

Hence **Fu·lgently** *adv.*, **Fu·lgentness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fulgentness.* 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 36 Her hero faced about and stood up, looking at her fulgently.

Fulgid (fv·lʤid), *a.* [ad. L. *fulgid-us*, f. *fulgēre* to shine.]

1. Flashing, glittering, shining.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fulgid*, shining, glistering, bright. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. III. vi. 74 Of most..fulgid Splendor. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* x. 547 Through the brown shade the fulgid weapons shined. 1773 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 16 This beauteous substance is at the surface, most fulgid. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 51 The fulgid sunbeams spread abroad their animating light. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* XI. 261 A very black robe fulgid with a dark splendour. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit* VIII. 163 Demons with fulgid eyes.

2. *Nat. Hist.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 279 *Fulgid*, a bright fiery red.

Hence **Fulgi·dity**, fulgid state or condition.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Fulgor, fulgour (fv·lgŏɹ, -əɹ). *arch.* [a. L. *fulgor*, f. *fulgēre* to shine.] A brilliant or flashing light; dazzling brightness, splendour.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Introd., By the resplendent fulgor of this steele, I will defende the feminine to death. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. x. 128 Glowewormes alive, project a lustre in the darke, which fulgour notwithstanding ceaseth after death. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 302 Chains of burnished Gold or Brass, whose fulgor they delighted in. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 13 The fulgour and rapidity of the streams of lightning .. exhibited a very awful scene. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, There had risen .. quite another variegated Glitter and nocturnal Fulgor. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 103 Leaped up the hot red sun above the sea, And lit the horrid fulgour of his scales.

fig. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 278 Those Mindes and Essences diuine By nature with Miraculous Fulgor shine. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xiv. (1713) 28 *Hyl.* There shines from them such an intellectual fulgor. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 699 Their influence shall enable us to make this article..glow with a fulgour not otherwise its own.

Fulgorous (fv·lgŏrəs), *a. rare.* [f. FULGOR + -OUS.] Flashing, brilliant, lustrous. *lit.* and *fig.*

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 204 Their waxen wings desolving at the inflamed and sparkling rays of so fulgorous and resplendent a defender. 1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* Misc. 1857 III. 194 He heard him [Diderot] talk one day..with a fulgorous impetuosity almost beyond human.

‖ **Fu·lgur.** *Obs.* [L., f. *fulgēre* to lighten.] Lightning, a flash of lightning.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 27 Fulgur is that kinde of lightning which followeth thunder. 1695 D'URFEY *Gloriana* ix. 2 Till by some Flashes of Ætherial Fire, And fatal Fulgur glimmering Light was lent.

fig. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 175 The King.. by the fulgur of his eye can dart them dead.

Fulgural (fv·lgiŭrăl), *a. rare.* [a. F. *fulgural*, ad. L. *fulgurālis*, f. *fulgur* lightning: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to lightning. *Fulgural science* (Fr. *science fulgurale*): divination by lightning.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fulgural*, belonging to lightning. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* VI. Comm. iv, The Romans, it is well known, derived from the Tuscans the system of their fulgural superstition. *Ibid.* v. Comm. v, Their skill in fulgural divination. 1891 tr. *De la Saussaye's Man. Sc. Relig.* xvi. 139 This fulgural science was considered of Etruscan origin.

† **Fu·lgurance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ANCE.] Dazzling brilliance (as of lightning).

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VI. xxiv, Who, like a full-orb'd Moon, our stars out-shin'd In glorious Fulgurance of minde. *Ibid.* VII. xxviii, From this Fulgurance such splendors fly.

Fulgurant (fʊ'lgiŭrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *fulgurant-em*, pr. pple. of *fulgurāre* to lighten, f. *fulgur* lightning: see -ANT.] Flashing like lightning.

1647 H. MORE *Resolution* Poems 175 [Though] Nature play her fiery games In this fore'd Night, with fulgurant flames. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 43 Careful Jove's face be duly fulgurant. 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1600 That erect form, flashing brow, fulgurant eye.

Hence **Fu'lgurantly** *adv.*

1873 DOWDEN in *Contemp. Rev.* July 193 This eruption [in V. Hugo's *Châtiments*], which is meant to overwhelm the gewgaw Empire goes on fulgurantly, resoundingly, and not without scoriæ and smoke.

Fu'lgurate, *v.* [f. L. *fulgurāt-* ppl. stem of *fulgurāre* to lighten, f. *fulgur* lightning: see -ATE3.] *intr.* To emit vivid flashes like lightning.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 867 [It] doth now and then fulgurate, and sometimes also raise it self as 'twere into waves of light. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 179 As soon would we have believed that two Diamonds could Fulgurate. 1756 [see FLAGRATE *v.*]

Hence **Fu'lgurating** *ppl. a.*; also *transf.* (of pains) darting like lightning through the body.

1677 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 867 This fulgurating substance carries its light alwaies with it. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 36 A brisk Fulgurating Light was produc'd. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 276 The individual may first notice the commencement of the disease by fulgurating pains which dart from the feet up the legs and thighs.

Fulguration (fʊlgiŭrē'ʃən). [ad. L. *fulgurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fulgurāre*: see FULGURATE and -ATION. Cf. F. *fulguration.*]

1. The action of lightning or flashing like lightning; chiefly in *pl.* flashes of lightning. Now *rare* in literal sense.

1633 J. DONE *Hist Septuagint* 57 Your Eyes..were so incountred with the order and splendor of the workes .. so as you should be forced to turn them elsewhere or not too stedfastly behold their Fulguration. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 12 Though thunder be first in Nature being by the violent eruption it makes out of the cloud the cause of such fulgurations. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 93 These signs are chiefly..the fulgurations of the air, and the falling of stars. 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phaenom.* (1815) 76 The vespertine fulgurations, called summer lightning, are not followed by any thunder at all.

fig. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* ii. 88 Angels are the fulgurations of His power. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 86 The continual fulgurations of deity.

2. In *Assaying.* (See quots.) Cf. BLICK.

1676 COLES, *Fulguration*, a reducing metals into vapours by the help of lead (in a copel) and a violent fire. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 323 The surface of that metal will at once dart out a dazling splendour: but, if the fire be strong enough to keep the Silver in fusion .. this change of colour, which is called its fulguration, will not be so perceptible, and the Silver will appear like a bead of fire. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 98 When the lead is wasted to a certain degree, a very thin film of it only remains on the silver, which causes the iridescent appearance, like the colours of soap-bubbles; a phenomenon, called by the old chemists, fulguration.

‖ **Fu'lgurator.** *rare.* [L. *fulgurātor*, f. *fulgur* lightning.] A priest who interprets lightning.

1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* VI. Comm. v, The Tuscan fulgurators..were induced .. to direct sacrifices which they knew would be unacceptable to the Gods.

† **Fu'lgure.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fulgure*, f. L. *fulgur* lightning.] = FULGOR.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 88 The Light or fulgure in it [star] was purely Supernaturall. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. iii. 34 Noble by reason of fulgure and transparencie.

Fulgu'reous, *a. rare*—1. [f. L. *fulgureus* (f. *fulgur* lightning): see -EOUS.] Of the nature of lightning.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 224 Generated in the sky by a fulgureous exhalation.

Fulgurite (fʊ'lgiŭrəit). [f. L. *fulgur* lightning + -ITE.]

1. *Geol.* (See quot. 1865.) Also written (less correctly) *fulgorite.*

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* XXVII. (1835) 312 Dr. Fiedler exhibited several of these fulgorites in London ..dug out of the sandy plains of Silesia and Eastern Prussia. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1852) 60 At Paris MM. Hachette and Beudant succeeded in making tubes in most respect similar to these fulgurites. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Fulgurite, Fulgorite*, any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning. More strictly applied to a bore or tube produced by the passage of lightning into a sandy soil. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 526 In sand or rock, where lightning has struck, it often forms long hollow tubes, known to the calmly discriminating geological intelligence as fulgurites.

2. An explosive substance (see quot. 1889).

1882 H. S. DRINKER *Tunnelling* (ed. 2) 102. 1889 CUNDILL *Dict. Explosives, Fulgurite* consists of nitro-glycerine mixed with some coarsely ground farinaceous substance. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/5 At Geneva a trial has been made in a quarry with the new explosive, 'fulgurite', under the direction of the inventor, Raoul Pictet.

† **Fulgu'rity.** *Obs.*—0 (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Fulguritie*, lightening. [In eds. 1631–2 printed *Fulgurite*, in 1637–9 *Fulgurie.*] 1721 BAILEY, *Fulgurity*, Shining, Glistering.

Fulgurous (fʊ'lgiŭrəs), *a.* Also 7 **fulgrous.** [f. L. *fulgur* lightning + -OUS.] Resembling lightning; full of or charged with lightning. Also *fig.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VIII. 217 The pitchie clowdes of fulgrous heavn. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. viii. VIII. 261 The angry similitude had shot, slightly fulgurous and consolatory, athwart the gloom of one's mood. 1876 LOWELL *Ode* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 94 Of Rome, fair quarry where those eagles crowd Whose fulgurous vans about the world had blown Triumphant storm and seeds of polity.

Fulham (fu'ləm). *slang.* Forms: 6 fullan, 6–7 fullam, 6–8 fullom, (7 fullum), 7– fulham. [Of uncertain origin: by some conjectured to be derived from the place-name *Fulham*, once a noted haunt of gamesters. Another conjecture is that the oldest form *fullan* = 'full one', which would suit the sense.] A die loaded at the corner. (A *high fulham* was loaded so as to ensure a cast of 4, 5, or 6; a *low fulham*, so as to ensure a cast of 1, 2, or 3.)

c 1550 *Dice-Play* C iiij a, Fullans .. be square outward. Yet being within at the corner with lead, or other pondorus matter stopped, minister as great an aduantage as any of the rest. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 337 Those are called high Fulloms. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 94 Let Vultures gripe thy guts: for gourd, and Fullam holds: & high and low beguiles the rich & poore. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i, Two bale of false dice, videlicet, high men and low men, fulloms..and other bones of function. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 12 This they do by false Dice, as High-Fullams 4, 5, 6. Low-Fullams 1, 2, 3. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 21 At dice they have The Doctors, the fullums. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 A bale of fulhams. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* XXX. 316 There is no loading of the dice, or throwing of fulhams.

fig. 1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* (1677) 108 Now a Scotch-man's Tongue runs high *Fullams.* There is a Cheat i' his Idiom. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 642 One cut out to pass your tricks on, With Fulhams of Poetick fiction.

† **Fuli'ginated,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fūlīginātus* (f. *fūlīgo* soot) + -ED 1.] Of a sooty colour, as if powdered black.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 Such the misery of these fuliginated creatures, who as they use all Ceremonies of devotion usually on the nights and not at daytime, tis they say because the Devill is then sole Ruler. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 310 It is formed either by the union of the Yellow Calx with an excess of Volalkali, and this may be called the Fuliginated Calx.

† **Fuligino'se,** *a. Obs.*—0 [ad. L. *fūlīginōs-us*: see FULIGINOUS and -OSE.] = FULIGINOUS 1 and 3.

1721–36 in BAILEY. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Fuliginosity (fiŭlidʒi'nɒsĭti). [ad. F. *fuliginosité*, f. L. *fūlīginōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous or sooty; sooty matter, soot.

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 185 A short tapering funnel..which will serve for a chimney to carry off all fuliginosities. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 471 All fuliginosities arising from combustion on the surface of the earth are finally carried into the sea.

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau, Ess.* (1840) V. 136 In the old Marquis there dwells withal..a latent fury and fuliginosity very perverting. 1895 *Expositor* Nov. 350 This might be due to intentional fuliginosity—(if I may coin a word) but it cannot be the case that the whole of the Talmud has been wilfully obscured.

Fuliginous (fiŭli'dʒinəs), *a.* Also 7 **-enous, -inus.** [ad. L. *fūlīginōs-us*, f. *fūlīgo* soot: see -OUS. Cf. F. *fuligineux, -euse.*]

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling soot; sooty.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. v, It offends commonly if it be to..fuligenous, cloudy, blustering, or a tempestuous Aire. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 73 This Fuliginus matter, which did thus obscure the Sun, must needs be very near his Body. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 334 A sootish and fuliginous matter proceeding from the sulphur of bodies torrified. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., London .. was so filled with the fuliginous steam of the sea-coal, that hardly could one see across the streets. 1731 HALES *Stat. Ess.* I. 260 In great cities where the air is full of fuliginous vapours. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise of Chimneysweepers*, The fuliginous concretions, which are sometimes found (in dissections) to adhere to the roof of the mouth in these unfledged practitioners. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. VIII. 222 A huge octagon lamp, that apparently never had been cleaned from smoke and fuliginous tarnish.

fig. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 107 Prayer compar'd with praise, is but a fuliginous smoak issuing from the sense of sin. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xix, His ideas .. all obfuscated and darkened over with fuliginous matter! 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 3 A very fuliginous set of doctrines. 1860 TROLLOPE *Cast. Richmond* II. 80 The debate went on..with many sparks..of eager benevolence, and some few passing clouds of fuliginous self-interest.

b. Covered or blackened with soot. Chiefly in humorously bombastic use.

a 1763 [see FULIGINOUSLY]. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xv, To that dingy fuliginous Operative, emerging from his soot-mill. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 32 A fuliginous suburb of factories. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 59 The pleasant gardens .. are a delight and a luxury to the Londoner escaped from some close fuliginous domicile. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/1 All the world is peering down the fuliginous chimney.

† **2.** In old physiology applied to certain thick 'vapours' or 'exhalations' said to be formed by organic combustion, and noxious to the head and vital parts. *Obs.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 53 Those apples .. repel and drive away all fuliginous moyste vapours which trouble the harte and strike up into the head. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. iv, It is not amiss to bore the scull with an instrument to let out the fuliginous vapours. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 57 The grosser Steams that continually perspire out of our own Bodies .. are the fuliginous Eructations of that internal fire, that constantly burns within us. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bath*, It will be attended with these two Advantages, viz. the Dissipation of the fuliginous Excrements, and drawing out the superfluous Humours.

3. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*) Soot-coloured, dusky.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 290 The upper part of the Body is brown, or Fulgineous (*sic*).] 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 339 A morbid deep-coloured bile, fulvous, greenish, or fuliginous. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 282 *Fuliginous*, the opaque black of soot. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cinders from Ashes* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 247 An older and much bigger boy, or youth, with a fuliginous complexion. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 642 Entire plumage deep sooty or fuliginous blackish.

Hence **Fuli'ginously** *adv.*, **Fuli'ginousness.**

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 222 When this sinke of Melancholy is once exhausted, and all fuliginousnesse banished. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 27 According to the fuliginousness of vapours more or less recoiling, the fire is more or less choaked. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Wks.* (1764) I. 114 To rear some breathless vapid flow'rs Or shrubs fuliginously grim. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. iii, Military France is everywhere full of sour inflammatory humour, which exhales itself fuliginously, this way or that.

‖ **Fuligo** (fiŭləi'gō). [L.] Soot. (See also quot. 1727.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 Thus Camphire of a white substance, by its fuligo affordeth a deepe black. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* Advt. to Curious 4 Wax, or Oyl-Olive (for such it ought to be, to avoid the intollerable smell and fuligo's of gross and cheaper Materials). 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fuligo*, sulphureous, foul and thick Vapours, breath'd out at the Mouth, or thro' the Pores of the Body. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 387 The book before us smells pestilently of orange peel and the lamp .. nor is the *fuligo* wanting.

Fulimart, obs. form of FOUMART.

Fulk (fulk), *v. dial.* Also **fullock.** [Of obscure origin; cf. FULKAT.] (See quots.) Hence **Fu'llocking** *vbl. sb.*

a 1784 in MILLES *MS. Gloss.* (Halliw.). 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Fulk*, to use an unfair motion of the hand in plumping at taw. *Schoolboy's term.* 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 311 Come, down with your taw—no fulking..I like to see boys manly, even in their boyhood. 1874 HALLIWELL, *Fulk*, a phrase made use of by boys playing at taw, when they slily push the hand forward to be nearer the mark. *Fullock*, to jerk the hand unlawfully. A term at marbles. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Fullock*, to jerk the hand and arm unlawfully at marbles, instead of shooting from the thumb-joint with the hand perfectly steady. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Fullock*, to fire a marble .. from the hand by a jerk of the bent thumb. 'That was well fullock'd.'

Fulk, obs. form of FOLK.

† **Fulkat,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 263/1 Fulkat, or Fulkating over hand [in the Game of Truck] is to make your Ball jump over his through the Argolis, when his Ball lies directly in the way before you.

† **Fu'lker.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Corruption of Ger. *fucker, fugger*: cf. FOGGER, FOOKER, FOWKER.] 'A pawnbroker or usurer' (Halliwell).

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* ii. iii, A prety paune, the fulkers will not lend you a farthing upon it.

† **Full,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [OE. *ful* = OS. *ful*, ON. *full*, str. neut.; perh. originally the neuter of the adj.] A cup, goblet; a bumper.

Beowulf 616 Þa freolic wif ful ȝe-sealde ærest Eastdena eþel-wearde. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 88 Drince ðonne þreo ful fulle..nistig. *c* 1205 LAY. 14325 Oder uul me þider fareð .. þenne þat uul beoð icumen þenne cusseoð heo þreoien.

† **Full,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.*—1 [Identical with Sc. *fow* (see quot. 1673 below) of which FOOSE seems to be the plural, and FOUAT a derivative or compound.

It is not clear whether Bullen's *full* is the original form (? from FULL *a.*, with reference to the fleshy leaves), or due to his own conjectural identification of the sb. *fow* with *fow* = full.]

Houseleek.

1562 BULLEIN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 35 It is called Houslike ..in the South parts of England, but in the North it is called Full. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Vocab.*, *Sedum majus*, Fow.

Full (ful), *a.*, *sb.*3, and *adv.* Forms: 1–7 **ful,** 3–5 **fol(le,** *south.* **vol(le,** 4–5 **fulle,** 6 *Sc.* **fow,** 8 *Sc.* **fou,** 1– **full.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *full* = OFris. *fol, ful*, OS. *full* (Du. *vol*), OHG. *fol, l* (MHG. *vol*, mod.Ger. *voll*), ON. *full-r* (OSw. *fuld-er*, mod.Sw. *full*, Da. *fuld*), Goth. *full-s*:—O Teut. **follo-, fullo-*:—OAryan **pl-nó*, represented also in Lith. *pilna-s*, OSl. *plŭnŭ*; cf. also the synonymous Skr. *pūrṇá*, L. *plēnus*, OIr. *lán*, Welsh *llawn* (:—pre-Celtic **plāno-, plōno-*), which though not formally identical contain the same root and suffix. From the Aryan root **pel-, pol-, pl*, and its extended forms *plē-, plō-*, etc. are derived many words expressing the notion of abounding, filling, etc., as Skr. *puru*, Gr. πολύς (see FELE *a.*); Gr. πιμπλάναι to fill, πλήρης full, πλῆθος multitude, L. (*com-, im-, op-, re-, sup-*) *plēre* to fill, *plūs* more.

In this and in several other words (Sievers *Ags. Gr.* § 55), the OE. *u* represents WGer. *o*; when this is the case a labial consonant is almost always present, but the precise conditions have not been determined.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having within its limits all it will hold: having no space empty; replete. Const. *of* (in OE. with

genitive). Often with intensive phrases, as *full as an egg*, *full to the brim* (see BRIM *sb.*² 4 b), *full to overflowing*, *full up* (colloq.), etc. For advbl. phrase *full mouth*: see MOUTH.

a 1000 *Judith* 19 Þær wæron bollan steape boren..swylce eac bunan and orcas fulle flettsittendum. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 193/45 A fat þare stod fol of baþe-water. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii. 14 Cleues ofe þa fulle ere yhite [*promptuaria eorum plena*]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 Heelde into þe hoole..hoot oile of roses..til al þe wounde be ful. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 12 Hit is of a fulle fatte. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 56 The ignorant in Philosophy must be admonished, that all things are full, nothing is empty, for nature abhorreth emptinesse. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C ij b, To preache to Gods people vpon a full stomach. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 68 Can a weake emptie Vessel beare such a huge full Hogs-head? 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* vi. 19 Filling them [boats] so fast and so full, that some sunke. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 175 When many Whales float on the Sea, they [birds] have their Bellies full. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 112 A Board plastered over, which with Cotton they wipe out, when full, as we do from Slates. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 187 ¶ 5 The full House which is to be at Othello on Thursday. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 9 When he is playing at Backgammon, he calls for a full glass of Wine and Water. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv. 49 When she came into any full assembly. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 353 Full..As an egg. 1786 BURNS *Dream* 131, I hae seen their coggie fou. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 126 An ancient flying, a signal indicative in the whale fishery of a full-ship. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 32 A few full sacks, tied tight at the mouth. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 37 The coach was completely full. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 131 All the stables were full. 1892 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/3 Because they [cemeteries] are full up..this additional one is required.

b. Locutions in which *full* is in concord with a preceding sb. denoting a receptacle are sometimes used *transf.* to signify either (1) the contents viewed with respect to quantity, or (2) a quantity equal to the capacity of the receptacle. In the latter of these applications, this usage is now almost superseded by the practice of forming derivatives ad libitum with the suffix -FUL 2.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 268 Sele þonne cælic fulne to drincanne. *c* 1205 LAY. 1285 In þære sæ heo funden vtlawen ..fifti scipen fulle. *Ibid.* 6470 A kene sweord and enne koker fulne flan. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 52 He that hath seene an egges shell full of dew drawn up by the Sunne.. in a May morning. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1887) 179 A theatrefull of people.

c. *fig.* (see 2 c); *esp.* of the heart: Overcharged with emotion, ready to overflow.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19404 (Edin.) Steuin of strenþe and godis grace was fillid ful in ilk a place. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 175 Speake, for my heart is full. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, His heart was so full, he could say no more. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, My heart was never so full in my life.

†**d.** Of an office: Occupied, not vacant. Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 38 b, Where a villeyne purchasethe the avowson of a Church full of an incumbent. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 11 He laid his eye on the place of Chief Justice of Chester, which was full of Sir Job Charleton.

e. Of an animal: Pregnant. Of a fish: Charged with roe. †*Full of* (*foal*): big with.

a 1618 *Rates Merchandize* G i b, Hearings white, full, or shotten, the barrell viijs. iiijd. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6120/4 A large Black Mare .. very full of Foal. 1864 MITCHELL *Herring* 114 If the herrings are assorted, namely, the full herrings (herrings full of milt and roe) separated from *matjes* (herrings with the milt and roe of a small size), and these separated from 'ylen', empty or shotten herrings, the fishery officer has authority to apply a brand with the word 'full' to the first, and the word 'maties' to the second description..in addition to the crown brand.

†**f.** Having the outline filled in; solid, not open. *Full flower* (=F. *fleur pleine*) = 'double flower'.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., There were .. foure maners of pricking, one al blacke, which they tearmed blacke full, another which we vse now which they called black void, the third all red, which they called red ful [etc.]. 1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 137 It hath no full, or double flower. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 118 Make three openings in it..the space *lm*, which is 6 Inches wide, must be left full..leave *qc* open 6 Inches wide, *bc* and *qy* full, being of 6 Inches each.

absol. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 128 Let the Doors ..be right over one another, that the void may be upon the void, and the full upon the full.

2. a. Containing abundance *of*; plentifully charged, crowded. †Rarely const. *with*.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 174 (Gr.) Hateþ ðonne heahcyning helle betynan, fyres fulle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11 Engelonde is vol inoȝ of frut and ek of tren. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þet corn ..is uol of frut and al ripe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1288 A wrethe of gold .. set ful of stones brighte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 53 But if þe membre þat was brusid be ful of senewis, as þe hand ouþer þe foot. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxxi. 257 a, The fylde was strowed full of caltroppis. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xl. 94 Great adders, which are very full of poison. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 341 Which the people take with boords bored full of holes. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 229 As full of spite and ill nature as a Spider with poyson. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 147 Some Horses will be too full of flesh. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 436 His bedchamber is full of Protestant clergymen. 1878 SMILES *Robert Dick* vii. 76 The sky was full of fire.

†**b.** Formerly sometimes of a surface: Covered (with). Const. *of*. *Obs.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 36 b, The lidde will be all full of small drops of water. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 We..turne him away with his backe full of stripes. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 133 Here be the dice. How full of dust they be. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 75 The rind of a pure ash colour, full of wrinkles.

c. In non-material sense: Abounding (in), abundantly characterized (by). Const. *of*, occas. †*with* (in OE. with *genit.* or *instrumental*).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1292 (Gr.) He .. ȝeseah unrihte eorðan fulle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1784 Crisstnedd þed..iss All full off haliȝdomess. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 110 Ouer ðat .. An oðer heuene ful o blis. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1917 A loghe þai founden made, Was ful of gamen and play. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 551 Þus may a man his bygynnyng se Ful of wrechednes and of caytifté. 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 379/2 He that hathe ever bene ful of mercy and of grace to all his lyeges. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 13 Of uncouth dangeris this nixt buik hail is full. 1569 TURBERV. *Trag. T. etc.* (1587) 199, I found him full of amours euery where. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 10 O full of all subtilty and all mischiefe. 1650 TRAPP *Comm.* Deut. vi. 12 Full with Gods benefits. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 24 The fuller it is of labour & slavery. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1837) II. 12 Your whole letter is full of mistakes. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 150 Mr. Sharply being retired, full with Self-applause of his deep Cunning. 1857 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 18 M. Guizot is..full of political and literary gossip. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc., Ser. I. 200 The Protestant cause remained full of vitality.

d. *A full man*: (After Bacon) One whose mind is richly stored.

1597–8 BACON *Ess., Studies* (Arb.) 10 Reading maketh a full man. 1868 LOWELL *Dryden* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 105 For, like Johnson, Burke, and the full as distinguished from the learned men, he was always a random reader.

3. Engrossed with or absorbed in; fully occupied with the thought of (something). Now only with const. *of*. †Formerly also with *that* or *infinitive*.

1607 FENTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 116 We are now so full to prouide for the daungers which the tyme doth threaten on all sides, that [etc.]. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 403 Those that are most full, and most conscious of their owne infirmities. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 26, I could not go my self about it, being full of other business. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., The king seemed mighty full that we should have money to do all that we desired. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 79 These Sort of *Petit Maitres* are so full of themselves, that they reject all wise Counsel. 1765 REID *Let.* in Wks. I. 43/1 Your friend.. was very full of you when he was here. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 238, I am full of business, owing to the sudden movements. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 130 The lonely man, if full, is quite likely to be full of himself.

4. Having eaten or drunk to repletion. (Cf. FOU.) Also *full of food, wine*, etc. Now *arch.* (and *vulgar*).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lviii[i]. 15 Gif hi fulle ne beoð [hi] fela gnorniað. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ii. 13 Thei ben ful of must. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 229 And he schal not, whanne he is ful, slepe anoon þerupon. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 290 Full of wine, and intoxicated with Bacchus berries. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 43 Hast thou no liste to eat? Art thou full? 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxvii. 7 The full soule loatheth an honie combe. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Dec., I .. have eaten cold pie .. and I am full. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1776) 33 He's unco fou in his ain house that canna pike a bane in his neighbour's. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 26 Horses full of grass are very subject to scourings. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 176 So they ate and drank and drained the mead-horn once more, and, when they were all full, they made a raft.

b. Having one's needs or appetite satisfied; having 'had one's fill' of anything. *Obs.* exc. in the Hebraisms *full of days, years, children*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo [Auaricia] is helle iliche, forðon þet hi ha habbeð unafillendliche gredinesse, þet hi nefre ne beoð fulle. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Upo hwas nebschaft þe engles ne beoð neauer fulle to bihalden. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xlii. 17 He diede old, and ful of daȝis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ded. ¶ iij, An example of Jacob, an old man, and ful of yeres. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvii. 14 They are full of children. 1715 TICKELL *Iliad* I. 292 Full of Days was He; Two Ages past, he liv'd the Third to see. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ii, The first Viscount Castlewood died full of years.

c. †Sated, weary *of* (*obs.*). Similarly in mod. colonial slang, *full up* (*of*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 32 Heo [Regan] was al ful of hym [Lear] er þe ȝeres ende. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 993 ȝyf ȝe be ful of my der sone. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 21 Anone..ye shal be wery and full of her. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 322 He maye waxe full of the lawe, and vtterly contempne it. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 418 The Athenians being full of him, tooke pleasure to raise slanders and contumelious reproches of him [Themistocles]. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* i. 11, I am full of the burnt offerings of rammes. 1625 BACON *Ess., Masques*, The Alterations of Scenes..feed and relieue the Eye, before it be full of the same Obiect. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xxiii. 213 She was 'full up' of the Oxley..a rowdy, disagreeable goldfield. 1891 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 33 The men.. get tired, or as the colonial slang goes, 'full up', soonest.

†**5.** Abounding in wealth; amply supplied with means; also in weaker sense, having sufficient for one's needs. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 74 b, To have a new [emperor] ful, and ready to give. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iv. 18, I haue all, and abound. I am full. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 651 He is a full man, *omnium rerum affluentibus copiis ditatur*. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 118 Of the Poor and Needy no recompence can be expected, as of the Rich and Full.

6. Abundant, amply sufficient, copious, satisfying, satisfactory. Said both of material and immaterial things.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 Syllað and eow byþ ȝeseald God ȝemet and full. 1052–1087 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 211 Ic wille habban fullne dom of ðam menn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9560 His witherwin him wroght ful wa. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 37 Of þese mundificatyves þou schalt have a ful techinge in þe laste tretis. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 342 *note*, He had full experience and proofe of his qualities in freendship. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 53 Of diets..that of Germany is full, or rather fulsome. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 9 Thus I doe but tast of that whereof you make full meales. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 31/2 They who want means Believe themselves of full estates possest. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 756 The falling Mast For greedy Swine provides a full Repast. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 316, I want a full Experience in these low Pulses. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 7 Suppose you saw a fruit of a new untried kind; would you recommend it to your own family to make a full meal of? 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ii. 29 He turned his studies to full account.

b. Of an account or report, hence of a writer, etc.: Complete or abundant in detail.

1656 DENHAM *Destr. Troy* Pref., Where my expressions are not so full as his. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 8 They who were so famed for wisdom and antiquity, should be able to give a full and exact account of themselves through all the ages of the world. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. 139, I have endeavoured to be as full and clear as the usual length of these discourses would permit. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 778/1 For the basis of his Greek text, Contius took, as the best and fullest, the edition of Scrimger. 1866 LORD BLACKBURN in *Hurlstone & Coltman's Rep.* IV. 275 The case is reported .. by Lord Raymond, whose report is the fullest. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 90 We might have expected him [Roger] to be very full on that part of his history. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 You will find in its columns all the latest and fullest telegrams from every part of the world. 1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep* 26 Apr. 257/2 The audience are quite at liberty to take the fullest notes they like for their own personal convenience.

7. Complete, entire, perfect. †(To be) *in full will to*: quite ready, eager *to*. Also *full point, stop*, for which see those words.

O. E. Chron. an. 917 Þa land leode..ȝebrohton hie on fullum fleame. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 8 Sece him eft hræðe fulne friodom. *c* 1205 LAY. 29047 We wulleð mid þe uehten mid fullere strenðen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2611–2 Þe bodys sal .. outher þan have ful ioy togyder, Or ful sorow. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 22 Þei were .. in fulwille to suffre..for þe love of ihesu Crist. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 Whiche States .. gafen hem full auctorite and power. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 28 This testament is my volle & hole wille. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. xlii, Foure longsquares..and one full square. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 17 Seen only in the morning and evening, when the light of the Sunne is not in his full force. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 240 Taking a view of ourselves by this looking glasse to make full and just account. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxvi. 156 b, He gaue them for ful answere, that [etc.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 399 We shall make full satisfaction. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 313 For our fuller perswation of this. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. xiii. 391 In his time the Gospell shined out in her full brightnesse. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 115 When a comely personage comes in place..you shall have all husht .. onely to take a full view. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* II. 21 To make the matter full, there souldiers came Unknown unto Perennus. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 That the Prize may receive our full Broadside. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 33 Entering the scene in the time of a full peace. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 14 When it was full Day [we spy'd] a very high Land. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 5 We assured him, he was at full liberty to speak his mind. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 132 Full vomiting .. has also been very advantageously employed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 131 They received each a full suit of armour. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. i. 10, I was introduced to him in full form. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 36 White batenbrier often in full flower. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 439 When he declared himself a Roman Catholic, he was in full possession of his faculties. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* (1869) 211 The rabbit is now in full health and vigour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 4 192 A seven years' apprenticeship formed the necessary prelude to full membership of any trade-gild. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* xii. 113 The Gubbio fabrique was in full work previous to 1518.

b. Answering in every respect to a description; possessed of all the qualifications, or entitled to all the privileges implied in a designation. *Full brother, sister*: born of the same father and mother (opposed to HALF-BROTHER). *Full man*: see quot. 1867.

O. E. Chron. an. 1036 He wæs þæh full cyng ofer eall Engla land. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 33 Belzebub thy full brothir will clame To be thyne air. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 Agnes my wyfe I doo ordeine and make my full executrix. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 36 For I haue serv'd him, and the man commands Like a full soldier. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 87 One that but performes The bidding of the fullest man. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 238 Their deacons are not to administer the sacraments, neither any of those which are full priests, but according to a popish liturgy. 1738 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 803 He proved the fullest rogue..in either kingdom. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 143 Chub is full brother in blood to Mirza. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 94 The term 'full passenger' is explained..Every person above 16 years of age falls under that description. *a* 1825 *Fair Annie* xxxi. in Child *Ballads* III. lxii. (1885) 73/2 'Then I'm your sister, Ann', she says, 'And I'm a full sister to thee'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Full man*, a rating in coasters for one receiving whole pay, as being competent to all his duties; able seaman. 1883 *American* VI. 125 Mr. Frank Holl has been elected a full Royal Academician. 1891 D. MACRAE *G. Gilfillan* 78 One full sister of Dr. Ander-

son and three full brothers died in youth. 1894 Doyle *S. Holmes* 148 A gallant veteran, who started as a full private.

† c. Of a foe: Avowed, open. Of a friend: Thorough, trusty. (Cf. Entire 3 c.) *Obs.*

972 *Will of Ælfsæd* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 603 þæt he beo..min fulla freo[n]d & forespreca. *c* 1275 *Passion* 174 in *O. E. Misc.* 42 þer him cumeþ iudas, þat is my fulle i-vo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14780 þai him held þair ful fa. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 1059 Pandarus..desirous to serve His fulle freend, than seyde in this manere.

8. Complete in number, quantity, magnitude or extent; reaching the specified or usual limit. Of the moon: Having the disc completely illuminated: cf. Full moon. Of the face, or front: Entirely visible to the spectator; advb. phr. (*in*) *full face*. *Full pay* (see quot. 1867).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* I. 10 Þar hiz wæron seofon daxas fulle. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1013 Bead þa Swezen full zild. *Ibid.* an. 1031 Whenne þæt flod byþ..ealra fullost. *Ibid.* an. 1106 Wæron zesewen twezen monan .. bezen fulle. *c* 1205 Lay. 1632 Fulle seouen nihte heo somenede cnihtes. *c* 1315 Shoreham 45 So thes þeth ordres folle sevene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2745 At þe fulle flod þei ferden to sayle. *c* 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 416 in Ritson II. 287 Ahte ant tuenti folle yer. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 Alle other that hath take the ful ordir of preesthod. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 76 b, The whiche deyde assone as it was born for it had not his full time. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* xxii. 22 For y^e full money shalt thou geue it me. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 98 Whan as the mone unto the world..shining with face both full and round. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 250 Thou did promise To bate me a full yeere. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 401 And over ten thousands, which made a full regiment. *Ibid.* 740 One of their ships..happened to strike on a great Whale with her full stemme. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xii. 43 To visit Mexico (which was not two full miles from us). 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 38/2 He lived to a full Age, about Seventy Years, or (following the account of Suidas for his Birth) Eighty. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 287, I knew the time Now full, that I no more should live obscure. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 6 The full and regular pay begins only after they are passed the Tonnen. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3756/15 Irish Usquebagh..to be sold in full Quart Bottles. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* Wks. 1721 I. 538 The head of a Roman Emperor drawn with a full face. 1710 In full Front [see Front *sb.* 5 b]. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5351/3 He will be .. pleased to allow Full-Pay to such Half-Pay Officers. 1723 Sir R. Blackmore *Hist. Conspiracy* 36 His Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Captains, being named, and the Troops almost full. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 11 The Flour of the Grain will remain in its full Quantity. 1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 250 When the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Jurisdiction there. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 100/1 The moon was .. full. 1784 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 262 Measure .. of the polar diameter 21″ 15‴ full measure, that is, certainly not too small. 1805 T. Lindley *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 102 A concert of sacred music was performed by a full band, with vocal parts. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1252 The plaintiff shall have full costs. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxix. 360 There Philammon waited a full half-hour. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 355 The muster was not a very full one. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Full pay*, the stipend allowed when on actual service. 1876 Voyle *Milit. Dict.* 153 *Full Charges*, in artillery, are the ordinary charges used with rifled projectiles. 1876 Humphreys *Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 54 The head of Apollo on the gold coin..appears in full face. 1895 M. R. James *Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 51 At top is Christ in a mandorla seated full-face with a book.

b. Of an assembly, council, etc.: One from which none or few of the members are absent.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* C iv, Item That no Lease, alienation .. be .. done, of Lands or Tenements except at a Full Court. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. i. 275 Is this the Noble Moore, whom our full Senate Call all in all sufficient? 1834 Wallace in Mackintosh *Hist. Rev.* p. viii, He..kept the academic senate waiting for him in full conclave. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 James..in full council declared it to be his pleasure that [etc.].

† c. Of a point in the compass: Exact, due (east, etc.). Cf. C. 3 b. *Obs. rare.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 77 The Island is situated almost full North. *Ibid.* 122 On the full East doe the Alps divide it [France] from Italie.

d. In various phraseological combinations: as *full flood, sea, tide* (*lit.* and *fig.*) indicating the greatest height of the water, or the time when it is highest. Also *full tide*, used *attrib.* and as *adv.* *Full summer*: the height of summer. Cf. B. 4 b.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5174 It was full se. *Ibid.* 5178 And so it was full flode. 1574 Bourne *Regiment for Sea* 7 b, The Moone dooth make a full Sea at that place. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 395 Thinke you .. that your ebb is so lowe, that you are never like to have a ful tyde? 1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* xiv. 83 Although the courteous Sun With free and ful-tide Raies about it flows. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 16 Not so swift near full Sea as at other times. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* II. ii, Such Swi-m-ing in the Brain..carries many a Guinea full-tide to the Doctor. 1845 G. Murray *Islaford* 78 Fortune's full-tide flowing Shall bring him back to me. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* i. 5 It was full summer at Belton. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Full sea*, high water. 1875 W. M^cIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 140 The surf breaking over the rock at full flood. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 859/2 At this Jubilee-time, when the whole nation is in the full tide of rejoicing.

9. Possessed of, delivered with, or exerting the utmost force. † *With a full arm, eye, mouth, soul*: with the utmost strength of (the arm, etc.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 86/93 Loude he gradde with folle Mouth. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 He..toke hym wyth a full arme .. in lyke wyse in maner of wrastelyng. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 99 It neuer loketh on man with eyes full But euer his heart by furious wrath is dull. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxvii. 230 Whom so euer he strake a full stroke neded after no surgyon. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 121 Was better fixed in the memorie .. if I did speake with a full voice. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* ix. 12 The Philisthims..shal devoure Israel with ful mouth. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. i. 44 For seuerall vertues Haue I lik'd seuerall women, neuer any With so full soule, but [etc.]. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 Rush't into the chamber .. and .. thrust at him a full *stocada*. 1634-5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 124 Presently favouring us..with a full gale of wind. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 29 Bread .. has not here that full taste it has in Eng'and. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 38 If in a brisk Gale of a full Wind the Sails are all full and Round. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 207 The Javians set up a full Huzza. 1783 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* I. 142 Pulse 68, full and strong. 1805 T. Lindley *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 21 His pulse full and regular.

b. Of light: Intense. Of colour: Deep, intense.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 66 These leaves being.. of a full green. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 26 View her with a full light transmitted through a Burning-glass. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. i. 19 The colour of the wool will be much more full and intense. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 17 In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* xi. 303 Under the application of heat, amounting to a full red in iron.

c. In various phraseological combinations: as *full butt, cry, drive, gallop, jump, pack, pelt, pitch, retreat, sail, scent, speed, stretch, swing, tilt*, etc.: for which see the words.

10. Having a rounded outline; large, swelling, plump, protuberant.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 268 Ealle eorþlice lichaman beoþ fulran on weaxendum monan. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 The hoofe that is ful and fleshy, is not to be liked. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The longer a ship is, the fuller should be her Bow. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 178 A round Head, somewhat full on the top. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/1 This Sultan Soliman is of a long, lean and pale Visage, with a full black Eye. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. iii. 32 Full round Faces, small black Eyes..full Lips, and short Chins. *Ibid.* vi. 131 It is a high bluff, or full point of Land. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 Where we took in fuller and larger Pepper than any yet. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 125 The Women ..fine large full Eyes, round Faces, and every Feature exact. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 36 In proportion as the patient was full, robust and vigorous. 1840 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 She is..full enough to prevent the haggard look which comes upon women who grow thin at fifty. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 252 Its use is to take out the snying edge occasioned by a full bow. 1894 J. E. Humphrey in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 494 The fruit is cut as soon as it is 'full'.

b. Of portions of dress: Containing a superfluity of material which is arranged in gathers or folds.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 306 White silk petticoat, exceedingly full and short. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 213 An open gown..whose very full tail..would have formed an inconvenient little train. 1862 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* ii. 42 Alpaca frocks, rather long and not very full. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 Velvet sleeves, full and high on the shoulders.

11. *Naut.* (with mixed notion of 1 and 10). Of a sail: Filled. Of the ship: Having her sails filled with wind; and in phrase *keep* (*her*, i. e. the ship) *full*. *Full and by*: see By *adv.* 1 d. *Full for stays*: see quot.

1627 [see By *adv.* 1 d]. 1697 *Occasional Conformity* 10 'Tis like a Ship with her Sails hal'd some back, and some full. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Z z iij, You are all in the wind; keep her full! 1805 Adm. Stirling in *Naval Chron.* XV. 80 We .. had our main-top-sail full. 1838 Poe *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 15 We .. kept full, and started boldly out to sea. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Full for Stays!* The order to keep the sails full to preserve the velocity, assisting the action of the rudder in tacking ship. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 148 When the fore sail is full, 'Let draw'.

12. *Comb.* a. with sbs. forming combinations used attrib.; as *full-cream, -draught, -dug, -hand, -page, -plate, -power, -top, -value, -way, -weight*.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The *full-cream cheese manufactured in the states of Wisconsin and Illinois. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 46, I have manufactured a *full-draught pipe for our smoky stove. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 79 Where *full-dug foragers at evening meet In Cow-bell concert. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 22 The .. profuse sacrificatory expences of *ful-hand oblationers. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 849 We may select for notice the *full-page illustrations of 'Dundee' and 'Stirling'. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 108 A *full plate watch has a top plate .. of a circular form. 1890 *Times* 18 Sept. 4/2 The Skipjack .. left Sheerness yesterday for the *full-power official trial of her machinery. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6206/9 He is..pale fac'd, a *full-top Wig. 1896 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 9/3 Any *full-value gold pieces in circulation will have to be called in. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 49 Excelsior *full-way hot water valves. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* IV, *Full Way Valve*, a pipe valve which lifts entirely out of the current. Also called a clear-way valve. 1866 Crump *Banking* x. 234 The Bank..would supply new and *full-weight coin.

b. with pres. and pa. pples. forming combinations in which *full* stands as a complement; as *full-built, -charged, -crammed, -farced, -fed, -flowering, -flowing, -fraught, -freight, -freighted, -gorged, -made, -opening, -pulsing, -resounding, -stuffed, -swelling*; also *full-feeding* vbl. sb.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, very *full built forward. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 3, I stood i' th' leuell Of a *full-charg'd confederacie. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* 1st Sund. in Lent, Thy full-charg'd vial standing by. 1613 Wither *Satir. Ess.* II. ii. P j a, Emptying their *full cram'd bags. 1879 Huxley *Hume* i. 56 Unknown to this full-crammed and much-examined generation. 1578 Timme *Caluine on Gen.* 189 The place..so *full-farssed and stuffed up. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 594 The *full-fed hound or gorged hawk, Make slow pursuit. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 320/1 We..have a notion that full fed authors do bad work. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xli. 20 Other seuen oxen .. the whiche ..no merke of *fulfedyng 3ouun. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 12 The place of fulfeedyng by the plentifull running streames. 1821 Keats *Lamia* I. 44 The taller grasses and *full-flowering weed. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 74 Lady I am not well, else I should answere From a *full flowing stomack. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 67 While I look'd And listen'd..the fullflowing river of speech Came down upon my heart. *c* 1606 Fletcher *Woman Hater* I. ii, His tables are *full fraught with most nourishing food. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 103 I'll teach her how t' act..and send her *full-fraight with my Tricks. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* III. 356 A full-freight Ship, Blest in a rich Return of Pearl, or Gold. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 His *full-freighted Thought, Back on his Tongue, Hymn and Heroick brought. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 194 She [my Faulcon] must not be *full gorg'd, For then she neuer lookes vpon her lure. 1782 Cowper *Hope* 509 The full-gorged savage. 1790 *Pol. Misc.* 58 With *full-made sleeves and pendant lace. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 421 The pack *full-opening various. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 189 No feeling for broad force and *full-pulsing vitality. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 268 Dryden taught to join the *full-resounding line. 1613 Drayton *Poly-olb.* XIV. 118 When twixt their burly Stacks and *full-stuft Barnes they stand. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. 297 Each spacious room was one *full-swelling bed.

c. parasynthetic, as *full-bagged, -banked, -bellied, -bloomed, -blossomed, -bosomed, -bowed, -brained, -busted, -buttocked, -cheeked, -chested, -clustered, -eared, -feathered, -flanked, -fleshed, -flocked, -foliaged, -formed, -fortuned, -fronted, -fruited, †-gaskined, -haired, -handed, -happinessed, -haunched, -headed, -hipped, -jointed, -leaved, -licensed, -limbed, -measured, -minded, -natured, -necked, -paunched, -personed, -powered, -proportioned, -rayed, -rigged, -roed, -sailed* (lit. and fig.), *-shouldered, -sized, -skirted, -souled, †-speeched, -sphered, -statured* (lit. and fig.), *-stomached, -streamed, -throated, -timed, -toned, -tushed, -uddered, -voiced, -weighted, -whiskered, -winged, -witted, -wombed*.

1613 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiv. 227 The *full-bagd Cow. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* 15 No full bag'd man would euer durst haue entered. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxviii. 2 5 Many a *full-bankt Flood. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/8 Stolen..a dark Brown Nag..pretty *full-bellied, and reasonable fat. 1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* 21 Lo! a mouth, whose *full-bloom'd lips At two deare a rate are roses. 1840 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* I. iii, The *full-blossomed trees filled all the air with fragrance. 1603 Drayton *To Maiestie K. James* A iv, The fruitfull and *ful-bosom'd Spring. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 376/2 The *full-bowed schooners lean over on the beach at low tide. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Whose *full-braind temples deck't with laurell crowne. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 539 Her *full-busted figure head Stared o'er the ripple feathering from her bows. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 657/4 A Bay Mare .. with .. a black List down the Buttock, and *full Buttockt. 1686 *Ibid.* No. 2145/4 Elizabeth Tildel..short and black, *full-cheek'd. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 92 It chanc'd, just as the full-cheek'd Moon Reach'd her nocturnal Noon. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1620/4 A black brown Gelding..short Neck, *full Chested. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 19 *Full clusterd Vineyards. 1635 — *Emblems* I. ii. Epig. 2 A *full-ear'd Crop, and thriving. 1845 Mrs. Norton *Child of Islands* (1846) 107 Whose mass of full-eared sheaves the reapers bind. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 254 Barton is a *full-feathered pigeon. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* III. 298 Many a plump-thigh'd moor & *ful-flank'd marsh. 1832 Motherwell *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 48 In *full-fleshed pride, Bright roses burst in June. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb* xxvi. 38 The large, and goodly *full-flockd *Oulds*. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 187 The whispers of the *full-foliaged grove fall on the ear of contemplation. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 823 The *full-formed maids of Afric. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 24 Th' Imperious shew Of the *full-Fortun'd Cæsar. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 7/1 A *full-fronted coat. 1853 Hickie tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 543 Shaking the *full-fruited chaplet about your head. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1768/4 A white grey Roan Gelding..well Crested.. *full gascoign'd. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2513/4 A grey Mare..only gallops and trots, and a *full haired bob Tail. 1643 [Angier] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 35 Mercies..have been granted ..with *full-handed favours. 1815 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) I. 294 My *full-happiness'd friend is picking his crackers. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2019/8 Stolen..a brown bay Nag..*full Haunched, and small Bodied. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 152 *Full-headed trees..have been left at judicious intervals. 1882 O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. 343 The..slovenly-looking *full-hipped tunic. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2355/4 A dapple grey..*full jointed in both his hinder Legs. 1630 Drayton *Muses Elysium* 199 With *full leav'd lilies I will stick Thy braided hair. 1883 *Goole Weekly Times* 14 Sept. 5/3 To be let, the 'Royal Oak Inn'..a *full-licensed House. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 43 Those whom God had made *full-limb'd and tall. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 114 God oft makes Thunder, Lightning, Storm, Hail, Snows, Pour on full-measur'd Sin, *full-measur'd Woes. 1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxiv. 58 To be poor, is to be made a pavement for the tread of the *full-minded man. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Child Angel*, Those *full-natured angels tended it by turns. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 59 They are *full-necked, and headed and beaked like a Crow. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 332 To be ministered .. when the horse is not altogether *full panched, but rather empty. 1873 Howells *Chance Acquaint.* I. 14 The *full-personed good-humored looking gentleman. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 317 To-day is yesterday return'd..*Full-pow'r'd, 1632 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 762 Two *full proportioned figures in brasse. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Coll. Breakf. P.* 762 *Full-rayed sensibilities

which blend Truth and desire. 1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl.* 342 A *full-rigged [French] bagage waggon is a curious spectacle. 1884 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* May 869/2 Full-rigged foreign ships. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/5 The *full-roed Norway herrings. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* A 3 Mercenarie attendants on his *ful-sayld fortune. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xix. 178 Arthur's full-sail'd Fleet. 1629 Massinger *Picture* II. ii, Such is my full-sailed confidence in her virtue. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* I. 623 The fullsail'd ship ..Dash'd into fragments by the floating rock. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxix, A *full-sized wine-bottle carefully corked. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/4 A *full skirted Leather Saddle. 1882 Ogilvie, *Full-souled*, magnanimous; of noble disposition. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2809/4 Timothy Phillips .. *full speech'd, in a light grey..Suit..went away .with a.. Sum of Money. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 84 *Fullsphered contemplation. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2631/4 A Black named Johanna..*full Statured. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* lxvii, And my soul .. sprang, full-statured in an hour. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 63 Grosse *full-stomacht tautology. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 I. 40 The full-stomack'd Sea. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 38 b, Hearing riche London was the *full-streamed wel-head. 1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 72 And joins, with opened banks, the full-streamed Clyde. 1820 Keats *Ode to Nightingale* 10 Thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees..Singest of summer in *full-throated ease. 1859 *Daily News* 5 June 6/7 Just preceding or at the time of her death she had been delivered of a *full-timed child. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* SS. Simon and Jude, Mild As evening blackbird's *full-ton'd lay. 1611 Corgr., *Mirè* .. long-tusked, *full-tushed, as a full-growne Boare. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 222 The *full-uddered mother lows around The cheerful cottage. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 162 There let the pealing organ blow, To the *full-voiced quire below. 1888 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 The Bank of Germany does not refuse *full-weighted gold to those who can demand it. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xvii, Such a *full-whiskered dashing young man. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iii. 21 The *full-wing'd Eagle. *c* 1630 Drummond of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 41/1 Full-winged argoses. 1884 *American* VIII. 251 Any *full-witted American. 1630 Drayton *Noah's Flood* 34 The *full-womb'd Women very hardly went Out their nine months.

d. Special comb.: **full-back** (*Football*), position in the field behind the other 'backs'; a player in this position; also *attrib.*; † **full-belly**, one who has or makes a point of having his belly full; **full-bodied** *a.*, having a full body (*esp.* of wine: see Body 25); also *fig.*; **full-breasted** *a.*, having a full breast; also *transf.*; **full-brimmed** *a.*, full to the brim, overflowing; **full-centre arch** [Fr. *arc à plein-cintre*] (see quot.); † **full-charge**, *v.*, to charge to the full (cf. *full-charged* in 12 b); **full-circle** *adv.*, with the form of a full circle or disc; **full-eyed**, † (*a*) perfectly visible; seen in the front; (*b*) having full eyes; **full-flavoured** *a.*, having a full or strong flavour (said esp. of cigars); also *fig.*; **full-front** *v.*, to present a full front to; † **full-mouth**, one whose mouth is full (of words), a chatterer; also *attrib.* = Full-mouthed; **full-orbed** *a. poet.* (of the moon), having its disc completely illuminated; also *fig.*; (hence *full-orbedness*); † **full-trussed** *a.* (of a horse), having full hind-quarters.

1887 Shearman *Athletics & Football* 324 Last but not least comes the *full back .. Two things only are required of him, that he should be an admirable and accurate drop, and a safe and strong tackler. 1893 A. H. Harrison in *Assoc. Football Handbk.* 18 Let the full-backs keep close to their halves. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 9/4 A splendid little bit of full-back work. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 30 Lazy lubbers, and *full bellyes, drowned in worldly delights. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2162/4 He is about 21 years of age .. broad-shoulder'd, *full-bodied. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 336/2 A Bleke .. is a full bodied little Fish..with red eyes. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) 177, I put in a Quart of full-bodied Red Wine. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* I. ix. 60 It is a ripe, rich, full-bodied liquor. 1890 *Standard* 10 Mar., To the full-bodied humour of..Hogarth. 1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 125/1 A provident and *full-breasted mother. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 51 The men, they are..full breasted, well filletted. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 120 Our Wheat is large, full-brested, and thin-rined. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxix. 110 Two faire and *full-brim'd Floods. *a* 1845 Hood *To Mrs. Fry* xiii, I like the pity in your full-brimmed eye. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Full-centre Arch*, a semi-circular arch or vault. One describing the full amount of 180°. 1766 Spry *Locked Jaw* in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 89, I now .. several times *full-charged her with the electric matter. 1879 Browning *Pheidippides* 39 The moon, half-orbed, is unable to take *Full-circle her state in the sky! 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Glance* iii, What wonders shall we feel when we shall see Thy *full-ey'd love. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 One of the persons a little Man, full eyed, in a cinnamon colour'd Coat. 1891 Duncan *Amer. Girl in Lond.* 231 A very frank and *full-flavoured criticism. 1855 Browning *Saul*, Perfection, no more and no less, In the kind I imagined, *full-fronts me. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 54 Some propheticall *full mouth. 1646 Crashaw *Music's Duel* 156 A full-mouth Diapason swallowes all. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 42 Now reigns *Full-orbed the moon. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxxiv. 260 The moon, full-orbed, is sweeping up towards the zenith. 1871 R. B. Vaughan *Life Thomas Aquinas* II. 644 The steady full-orbed revelation of Jesus Christ. 1895 *United Presbyt. Mag.* 259 We confess to the impression that he lacks somewhat of fullorbedness. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1846/4 A *full trust Nag, a good Trot, short Rack.

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. The *adj.* used *absol.*, passing into *sb.* In various adverbial phrases.

a. At (the) full: † (*a*) In various uses, now chiefly expressed by the other phrases below: Fully, completely; at full length; to the full extent (*obs.*). (*b*) At the position or moment of fullness; in the state of fullness (cf. 4 c).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4008 (Trin.) But who so god helpe wol May sauely go at þe fol. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Church & Members* Sel. Wks. III. 347 Lord! where he were not charged at the fulle as apostlis weren. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xv. cxxvii. (1495) 536 A penne maye not wryte at full the prayesynge of this kyngdom. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 They ben wel ioynted and myghtely boned so that they ben strong at the fulle. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony* (1859) 299 They that use to drinke deeply and to feed at full. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 171 Satisfying..the rest of his demands at full. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* 35 Eight Foote in length, being at full the space which the Horse doth possess when..he lyeth stretcht on his Litter. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 641 His regal state Put forth at full. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 22 Nov., Giving his Reasons at full. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 878 He drops his mask; Frowns out at full. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 66 The power of the house of commons..is..great; and long may it be able to preserve its greatness. at the full. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 186 Having certain jets turned on at full.

b. In († the) full: (*a*) with reference to a statement, etc.: At full length, in extenso; (*b*) Of payments, receipts, etc.: To the full amount. *In full of*: in full discharge or satisfaction of. † *A leg in the full*: one that is plump and well rounded.

1552 J. Caius *Sweating Sickness* 4 A woorke of Erasmus ..I dyd geue..not in the ful as the authore made it, but abbreuiate. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 36, I have a good head of haire..a legge, faith, in the full. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 35, 37li 5s 9d, in full of a former bill for that service. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* 23 The Cause..may be for not paying in full to two or three Shillings. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 368 To assign her Five Hundred Pounds, in full of all her Demands upon her Family. 1754–62 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. liv. 177 Eight hundred and fifty pounds a day, in full of their subsistence. 1781 Cowper *Convers.* 201 A satisfactory receipt in full. 1879 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 814 A sufficient sum to pay the trade-creditors of my aforesaid sons in full. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* Nov. 3/2 Reproducing in full instead of simply summarising the..documentary material.

c. To the full (also † *to full*): to the utmost extent, completely, fully, quite. Also † to satiety.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 413 May no..presiouse drynkes Moyst me to þe fulle. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 682 The angele Gabryelle, Wol kepe hem to the ful welle. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 114 Although I cannot do it to the full in this lyfe: yet let me profite from day to day untill it may come to the full. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xvi. 3 When we did eate bread to the full 1628 Gaule *Pract. Theorists Paneg.* 60 Done, Done to full, whatsoe're he came to doe. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xxi. 190 We thought our money had satisfied them .. to the full. 1701 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 53, I must expect my right to the full. 1798 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 73 To keep them out of it; or which is to the full as likely, to direct them into another course. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/4 The University match promises to illustrate to the full the delightful uncertainty of cricket.

2. = Fill *sb.*[1] 1. Now *rare.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 266 Arise vp ar appetit haue eten his fulle. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 187 If they eat Walnuts (and not to their full) unripe. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xiii. 76 Here is now enough, drink thy full of it. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xliv. 281 These flies, he said, have nearly sucked their full. 1874 Dasent *Tales fr. Fjeld* 152 Tom Toper had eaten his full. *Ibid.* 178 They had all stared their full.

† **b.** The quantity that fills (a receptacle). *Obs.* [app. evolved from -ful 2.]

1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 7 The full of his hat is the standard of his corn measures.

3. Complete scope, entire range; entire amount or sum total; completeness, fullness. † In adverbial phrase, *All the full*: in all its fullness or completeness (*obs.*). Now *rare.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8433 What þou se al þe fulle, Wiche socour don we schulle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13855 When the freike had the fulle of xvtene yeres. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) I. 689 They shulde playnly shewe the full of his entencyon and mynde. 1592 Daniel *Delia* Poems (1717) 409 Her tender Bud doth undisclose That Full of Beauty, Time bestows upon her. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. II. 49 The Lords of Guise had the full of their own demands. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 172, I should not be able to recollect the full..of the great variety. 1734 Snelgrave *Guinea & Slave Trade* 55 Afterwards we experienced the full of what he told us. 1843 J. H. Newman *Apologia* (1864) 358 With my opinions, to the full of which I dare not confess. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* II. xix. 134 Sleeping as he did, right in the 'eyes', he got the very full of the motion.

4. The period, point, or state of the greatest fullness or strength.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxix. (1495) 287 One manere medicyne nedyth in the begynnynge of the euyll, and a nother in the fulle, and a nother in passynge therof. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12560 [The] stones at the full of the flode [were] flet all aboue. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxxi. 317 Empires..haue their risings, their fuls, and their fals. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 399 Their [the Romanes'] Empire was growing to the full. *c* 1621 S. Ward *Life of Faith* (1627) 97 Whiles he was..in the full of his prosperity.

b. Of a month or season: The height, the middle.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 143 The perfect season to sow Melon-seeds, is in the full of february. 1855 Browning *Another Way of Love* i, June was not over Though past the full. 1858 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. 327 The highest circles of London in the full of the season.

c. *The full of the moon* (also ellipt. *the full* and in phr. *at full*): the period or state of complete illumination of the moon's disc.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 341 Thanne shal she [the moon] been euene atte fulle alway. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lviii. (1495) 174 Beestes and trees haue passynge plente of humours and of marowe in the fulle of the mone. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 149 Before the Full, and after the change, she shineth presently, the sonne being set. 1598 Yong *Diana* 309 The fuls and wanes of the Moone. *a* 1652 Brome *Queene's Exch.* II. i. Wks. 1873 III. 473 Bright Cynthia in her full of Lustre. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 262 He made an Instrument to know If the Moon shine at full or no. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 431 The Paschal Moone, whose Full fell..next after the Vernal Equinox. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 123 The moon was near the full. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 245 Every full and change of the moon. 1818 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 28 She is to be at her full to-morrow. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* i, The moon is past the full, and she rises at nine.

fig. 1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I C, Heere his wit is at the fullest, and presentlie it beginneth to wane againe.

5. The full grasp (of the hand).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 59 The bridoon rein .. to be held in the full of the bridlehand.

6. *Crown fulls*: Herrings of the best brand (see quot. 1864 in A. I. e).

1892 *Berwick Advertiser* 16 Sept. 3/6 Not a single barrel of crown fulls has been branded this summer.

† **7.** A set (of kettles). *Obs.* (? Another word.)

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 206 My mastyr paid..for iij. kettelles calde a ffulle, iij.s. vj.d. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 237 Fullis off ketellis redy bownde, the full, at iij.s'. iiij. d'. 1528 Sir R. Weston in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1892) 91 Item, of every fulle [*printed* fulte] of kettles jd. 1660–1 *Newcastle Merch. Advent.* (Surtees) 202 Railph Fell..petitioned for a full of battery seized on.

C. *adv.*

1. Simply intensive: Very, exceedingly.

a. with adjs. of quality. Now only *poet.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xi. § 1 Manege beoþ þeah æxþer ge full æþele ge full welige and beoþ þeah full unrote. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxviii[i]. 3 [4] Ic .. ġeworhte ful sefte seld, þæt hi sæton on. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 75 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 Heuene and erðe he ouersihð his eien beð ful brihte. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21061 (Edin.) Ful elde [quen þat] he seich his endedai him neiȝand neich. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 309 ȝee, ful deer breþeren. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 Þese boonys in oon partie ben ful hard. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) xxvii, Sir Amadace toke leue atte alle, Un-semand with fulle glad chere. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 7 Praye for oure right poure and full wretched soulle. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 416 II. 51 To my full worshipfull..maister. 1482 *Inv. of W. Pelle* (Somerset Ho.) The Full Reverend Fadur in God John Archepysshop of Canterbury. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* I. iii, Fou ȝellow ȝellow wes hir heid. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 17 Came hurtling in full fierce. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 133 Anger is like A full hot Horse. 1640 J. Dyke *Worthy Commun.* 56 Full faine wilt thou be to have Christ Jesus to receive thy soule. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 70 And I suppose too, she'll say, I have been full pert. 1869 Jean Ingelow *Lily & Lute* II. 104 O, full sweet, and O, full high, Ran that music up the sky.

b. with adjs. of quantity or indefinite numerals. Now only *arch.* in *full many.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 39 Ful litel while it was þat he in ioy wald bee. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 18 For þay schal comfort encroche in kyþes ful mony. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 40 Fulle fo [*printed* so] frendes he had. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xviii. 198 In that Lond is full mochelle waste. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1278 [She] lete falle fulle many a tere. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1652) 10 Full few Clerks. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* * ij a, Gen. Prol., Q iv b, Ful few are the pleasures which Princes enioy. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xiv, Full many a gem of purest ray serene. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* v, Old dames full many times declare. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xiv. 168 Philammon would have gone hungry to his couch full many a night.

c. with advbs. Now *arch.*, chiefly in *full well.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5 Þa men þe habbaþ unhale eaġan, ne magon ful eaþe locian ongean þa sunnan. *a* 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 311 (Gr.) He ful baldlice beornas lærde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Þa iuguleres and þa oðer sottes alle heo habbeð an þonc fulneh. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 'Vbi amor, ibi oculus'; wite þu fulewel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1800 (Gött.) Allas! fule late þai þaim began. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 100 Jesu, wel y knowe the! That ful sore reweth me. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* vi. 62 The kyng..brake fulsoone the ooth that he swore. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 25 Full euell haue ye sped that thus haue slayn youre kynge. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 35 He thenne kyssed his childe alle bloody full often. 1529 Frith *Wks.* (1573) 98 Christ full lowly and meekely washed his disciples feete. 1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. xxxviii. (1609) 310 Let them buy it full deerly. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 206 Full litle slept the Duke that night. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 536 The imperial ensign .. full high advanced, Shone like a meteor. *a* 1711 Ken *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 523 Full well I know my Jesus present there. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 79 Full slowly pacing o'er the stones. 1818 Wordsw. *Had this effulgence* iv, Full early lost, and fruitlessly deplored. 1875 Helps *Ess., Transact. Business* 73 Those who can seem to forget what they know full well.

2. Completely, entirely, fully, quite.

a. with adjs., *esp.* numerals. Also *Full due* (see quots. 1867 and 1895).

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 33 Aulixes..sæt longe þæs tyn winter full. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9227 (Trin.) Sip þis world bigon to be Is foure þousonde six hundride fol. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 378 Thus argumentyd he, in his bygynnyng, Ful unavysed of his wo cominge. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordination*, Full .xxiiii. yeres olde. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 27 It waxeth greater, and..is within fourtie dayes after ful ripe. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 396 Full fadom fiue thy Father lies. 1653 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 6 Being now not full 13 years of age. *c* 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 11 We were full an hour passing that hill. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 634/1 New Beans are full 6s. per quarter lower: but old ones fully support their price. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 245 A hill of full a mile high. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* 9 He weighed

full fifteen stone. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Full due*, for good; for ever; complete; belay. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 35 She..Blushed like the full-ripe apple. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 50 As being a full-free member of the community. 1884 READE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 637/2 'I condemned it ten years ago'. 'Full that..,' said Pierre. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Full due*, final acquittance, for good and all.

b. with advbs. Now *rare*.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* vi. 5 And the wallis of the cyte [Jericho] shulen fuldoun falle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 200 Kynge Johan was that day a full right good knyght. ?*a* 1550 *Frere & Boye* 134 in Ritson *Anc. P. P.* 40 Than drewe it towarde nyght, Jacke hym hyed home full ryght. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. cv. 288 He articulated every word .. full loud enough to be heard the whole length of my library. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vi. 116 Adam, as I told you, I saw full enough of.

c. with advbl. phrases. Also in *full as, full as* (or † *so*) . . . *as*.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1215/2 Though menne shoulde neuer stande full out of feare of fallynge. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 52 Some Swans but not full so large as ours. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 215 The Topaz is a Stone very hard, full as hard as the Saphire. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, They lived, though .. concealed, yet full at large. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* III. i, To mount full rebel-high. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 302 You will be full as useful to it by recruiting her subjects at home. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Butter put into the dripping-pan does full as well. 1825 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 38, I should get full as much by keeping it [the story] to myself. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 92 To the English reader they are full as interesting as to Americans.

† d. **Ful iwis, fuliwis, to fuliwis**: full certainly, for certain, assuredly. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2529 Þatt witt tu fuliwiss. *c* 1205 LAY. 26841 Ich wulle bitachen þe ful iwis minne castel inne Paris. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 563 Fro ðe noule niðerward ne is ȝe no man like, Oc fis to fuliwis. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 55 Fore Adames sunne, fol y wis, Ich have tholed al this.

e. **Full out**: to the full, fully, out and out, quite, thoroughly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xii. 6 Ful out ioȝe, and preise, thou dwelling of Sion. *c* 1400 *Prymer, Litany* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846–7) II. 106 Lord, make saaf the king: and ful out heere thou us in the dai that we shulen inclepe thee. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 2138 Archbishop and archdiacre Song full out the servise. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 624 This number must definitely be taken for so many thousands full out, that [etc.]. 1615 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 485 Sacrilege the Apostle rankes with Idolatrie; as being full out as evill. 1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 226 Mr. Mercator is full out as obscure in his treatise of Mars. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 201 And Lucius Crassus..was full-out as generous. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

3. Of position and direction: Exactly, directly, straight.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxvii. 137 Our Ordinance beeing shot off, did all light full amongst the enimies. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. v. (1886) 20 [They] dare not looke a man full in the face. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 248 An olde Arch of stone..standing ful in the high Way. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 13 Always..shoot..rather side-ways, or behinde the Fowl, than full in their faces. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 25 For which the Winds served them well enough, though full in our Teeth. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 456 Full in the centre of the flow'ry ground A crystal fountain spreads its streams around. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* x. xvii, Full in his face the lightning-bolt was driven. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 16 With these principles full in his mind, he began to observe all that surrounded him. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 196/1 A sudden escape from curtaining oak branches brought us full upon the summit.

b. With reference to the points of the compass: Due. See DUE B. 2. ? *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 146 Untill she commeth to the Meridian Circle, and is full South. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 79 Before Zacynthus 35 miles full East, are the two Strophades. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* Pref. A school that stands full south. 1708 *Brit. Apol.* No. 93. 2/1 The..Wind is..Full East. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 154 The one [way] was to travel full west.

† 4. With vbs. or pples.: Fully, completely, entirely, quite, thoroughly. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 144 Bi fulcuðum strætum. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1083 Hi comon into capitulan on uppon þa munecas full ȝewepnede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 Huer-by we ssolle by zuo uol dronke of þine loue þet [etc.]. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 17 a, He was brought forth and recured And full made hole of his woundes sore. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. 1182/2 Then he feareth that he bee neuer full confessed, nor neuer full contrite. 1611 BIBLE *John* vii. 8 My time is not yet full come. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 508 Our Reader..being before full cloyed with our tedious Narrations. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 319 When once he's broken, feed him full and high. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 237 He had the small-pox..again very full.

5. *Comb.* † a. with vbs.: **full-bring** [cf. OFris. *ful-branga*, Ger. *vollbringen*] *trans.* to accomplish; **full-burn** *intr.*, to blaze forth, follow hotly; **full-forth** [+ FORTH *v.*] *trans.*, to accomplish, complete; **full-make** *trans.*, to complete, perfect; **full-serve** *trans.*, to serve fully; **full-sound** *intr.*, to sound loudly; **full-timber** *trans.*, to build completely; **full-thrive** *intr.*, to thrive to the full; **full-work** [OE. *full-wyrcan* = OHG. *fol(l)awurchan*] *trans.*, (*a*) OE. to perpetuate; (*b*) to complete. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 16335 Ȝure temmple timmbredd wass, & all *fullbrohht till ende. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 36 For what my synne, has thow thus *fulbrent [Vulg. *exarsisti*] after me. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 His ȝiaf miht and strencþe þurl þe gief of his gaste his hesne to *fulforðie. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15597 Ærþann þiss temmple mihhte ben Fullwrohht & all fullforþedd. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi[i]. 5 *Fulmake mi steppes in sties þine. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Fulmake thoblacyon to pluto. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 And me kan zigge huo þet seruep and naȝt *uol-seruep his ssepe he lyest. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 18 Whanne the trompe *fulsowneth in myn hoond. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5130 Swa *fullþrifenn þatt itt nohht Ne maȝȝ na mare waxxenn. *Ibid.* 16321 Godess temmple..wass i sexe ȝeress all and fowwerrtiȝ *fulltimmbredd. *a* 1035 *Cnut's Laws* II. c. 61 (Schmid) Gif hwa on fyrde griðbryce *fulwyrce. *c* 1200 Fullwrohht [see quot. for *fullforth* above].

b. with pres. and pa. ppples. (cf. A. 12 b, to which some of these might be referred), as *full-accomplished, -acorned, -adjusted, -armed, -assembled, -assured, -beaming, -bearing, -born, -bound, -buckramed, -descending, -digested, -distended*, †*-drive(n, -exerted, -extended, -fashioned*, †*-fast, -fatted, -fledged, -glowing*, †*-greased*, † *-knowing*, † *-known, -levelled, -manned, -nerved, -plumed, -ripened, -spread, -strained, -trimmed, -tuned*, †*-waxen*; † **full-begotten**, lawfully begotten, legitimate; **full-blown** [1], filled with wind, puffed out (*lit.* and *fig.*); see BLOW *v.*[1] 22; **full-blown** [2], in full bloom (*lit.* and *fig.*); see BLOW *v.*[2] 1; **full-stated** (see quot.).

1726 46 THOMSON *Winter* 668 Indulge her fond ambition.. To mark thy various *full-accomplished mind. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. v. 16 Like a *full Acorn'd Boare. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 835 The *full-adjusted harmony of things. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 31 *Full-arm'd they came, for brave defence prepared. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 260 Her *full-assembled Youth innumerous swarm'd. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 220 The *full-assured faith. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 142 Had not her Eyes, With Life *full-beaming, her vain Wiles betray'd. 1896 *Daily News* 17 June 4/5 The thousand acres is never all *full-bearing altogether. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 182 Your Father counteth you not a bastard: *full-begotten bairns are nurtured. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 3 With cheeks *full blowne Each man will wish the case had beene his owne. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 A time in which (for externals) she was full blown. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 735 Some did the Way with full-blown Roses spread. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* I. 254 Who at enormous Villany turns pale, And steers against it with a full-blown Sail. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 414 Full blown with the opinion of his wonderfull Acuteness. 1749 JOHNSON *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 99 In full-blown dignity, see Wolsey stand. 1898 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 20 Flower that's full-blown tempts the butterfly. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 172 Whither fled Lamia, now a lady bright, A *full-born beauty new and exquisite. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 319, 45 barrels *full bound mess-beef. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 545 Bible, 8vo., full-bound in maroon Turkey morocco. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 7 The *full-buckramed fancy dresses of the young gentlemen. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XX. 460 The impatient steel with *full-descending sway Forced through his brazen helm its furious way. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 419 We shall..partake in the expertness and *full-digested remembrance belonging to that. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 185 The *full-distended clouds Indulge their genial stores. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 502 This bargayn is *ful dryue, for we been knyt. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 171 Before the breath Of *full-exerted heaven they wing their course. 1730–46 — *Autumn* 1119 The long lines of *full-extended war In bleeding flight commixed. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 21 Apr. 8/2 Ladies' *full-fashioned black Lisle thread hose. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Þa odre weren *fulfeste sone. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 15 Ful fat maad is the loued, and aȝen wynsed; *ful-fattid, fulgresid, outlargid. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Nov. 8/2 A tutor's pay is only about a third of that of a *full-fledged professor. 1895 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 14 May, A full-fledged butterfly. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. viii. (1874) 89 The sun..Blending them in the golden blazonry Of his *full-glowing orb. 1382 *Ful-gresid [see *full-fatted*]. 1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Poly-olb.* To Rdr., What the Verse oft with allusion, as supposing a *full knowing Reader, lets slip. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Nichol Brembre.. with stronge honde, as it is *ful knowen..was chosen Mair. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. i. 6 This is..staring, with a *full-levelled eye, the great luminary of spirits in the face. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 52 Our ouer-plus of shipping will we burne, And with the rest *full mann'd, from th' head of Action Beate th' approaching Cæsar. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vii. (1848) 70 Dare with *fullnerved arm the rage of all. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Elegy on G. Adolphus* Wks. (1711) 54 With *full plum'd wing thou faulkon-like could fly. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 58 He will be a full-plumed Royal Academy Student. 1878 *Masque Poets* 214 Brings to northern shores *full-ripened tropic fruits. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 64 With *full-spread sails to run before the wind. 1748 THOMSON *Castl. Indol.* I. 209 Slow from his bench arose A comely full-spread porter, swol'n with sleep. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk., Full spread*, all sail set. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 405 (E. D. S.) Ya know es kep Challacomb-Moor in Hond; tes *vull stated. *Ibid., Full-stated*, spoken of a Leasehold Estate that has Three Lives subsisting thereon. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 169 Sinewy arms of men, with *full strain'd strength, Wring out the latent water. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* ii. 59 A *full-trimmed suit of black silk, or velvet. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 40 When thy low voice, Faltering, would break its syllables, to keep My own *full-tuned. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10890 He wass *full-waxenn mann.

† **Full**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 ful(l)wian, fullian, 3–4 folle(n, 3 *south.* volle(n, 3 fulhe(n, vul3en, fulewen, folewen, 2–4 fulwe(n, ful3e, 2 fule(h)-3en, 4 folwen, fologhe, 5 folowe, 4–6 fulle, (4 fully). [OE. *fullian, fullwian*, f. FULL *adv.* + OTeut. **wîhêjan, wîhjan* (OHG. *wîhen*, mod.Ger. *weihen*) to consecrate, f. **wîho-* (OS., OHG. *wîh*, Goth. *weihs*) holy.

The word thus means 'to consecrate *fully*'. A convert who was deemed not sufficiently instructed for baptism, or who shrank from assuming the responsibilities which it involved, was frequently *prime-signed*, i.e. marked with the sign of the cross only, the 'full consecration' by baptism being deferred till a later period.]

trans. To baptize.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xv. [xxvi.] (1890) 62 Ongunnon heo somnian & singan..& men læran & fulwian. *a* 1000 *Martyrol.* (E. E. T. S.) 80 He wæs ȝefullwad æt Rome. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 33 Se þe me sende to fullianne on wætere. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Heo setteð heoran handan ofer ifulȝede men. *c* 1205 LAY. 2402 Þe king heo lete fulwen æfter þon lawen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1391 Hwi ne hihe we for to beon Ifulhet [*v.r.* ifulhtnet] as he het his. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 239 As ȝoure fader dude, do, And be yuolled in holy water. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 164 Alle arn laþed luflyly..Þat euer wern fulȝed in font þat fest to haue. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5697 He wolde fully..þan Amyral þat was þere. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 369 The sixte was fulwedde cheuelere assigne. *c* 1450 MYRC 85 To folowe the chylde ȝef hyt be nede. 1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 32 b, Cryste..was fulled in water.

Full (ful), *v.*[2] Also 4 follen, fulle(n. [f. FULL *a.*

OE. had *fullian* to fulfil (*Cædmon's Gen.* 2317), but continuity is doubtful; in the early ME. *fullen* the *u* prob. represents *ū*, so that the examples belong to FILL *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To make full. Cf. FILL *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 184 In couenant that Clement schulde the cuppe fulle. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 39 Thanne is oure mouth fulled of joye. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* (1889) 72 He was .. fulled with sorowe. 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxvii. 270 Surely travail fulleth the man.

b. *intr.* To be or become full. Const. *of. Obs.* exc. *dial.* and in U.S. of the moon.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 44 Thei .. demeth god in-to the gorge whon heore gottus follen. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 343 Myn heed dullyth Myn herte ffullyth Of sslepp. 1864 WEBSTER, The moon fulls at midnight. *Mod.* Suffolk dial. (F. Hall) 'The moon will full to-night'.

† 2. *trans.* To fulfil, complete. *Obs.*

1380 [see FULLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 247/1 Þe saidis persons sall mak na payment of the said soume quhill the poyntis of þe said decrett be fullit efter the forme of þe samyn. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. viii. Wks. 1873 III. 290 Before he has given her satisfaction I may not full my suit.

3. *Dressmaking.* To make full; to gather or pleat. Also with *on*.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 424 The milliner with her fulling, and quilling, and puckering, come[s] in to supply the retiring graces of nature. 1832 *E. Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 261 A petticoat fulled and stiffened into the dignified rotundity of a hoop. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 2 June 7/2 Plastrons..are composed of a straight piece, fulled into a small band at the top. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 3/4 Many pretty little jackets .. are composed of black lace fulled on over a foundation of silk or gold gauze.

b. *intr.* To draw up, pucker, bunch.

1889 *Century Dict.*, The skirt fulls too much in front.

Hence **Fulled** *ppl. a.*, gathered or pleated; arranged in folds; **Fu'lling** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; † a. the action of fulfilling; b. the action of gathering or pleating; in quots. *concr.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 257 Her matere schulde be trupe and fullynge of Goddis lawe. 1760 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. III. App. 504 There was very little fulling, but the whole design was to be seen without many folds. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* I. ii. 24 She gathered in the skirt of her frock and the fulling of her cloak. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/5 Coats..finished off at the neck with a fulled shoulder cape.

Full (ful), *v.*[3] Also 5 ful(le. [ad. OF. *fuler* (F. *fouler*): see FOIL *v.*[1]

1. *trans. spec.* To tread or beat (cloth) for the purpose of cleansing and thickening it; hence, to cleanse and thicken (cloth, etc.).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 445 Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nouȝt comly to were, Tyl it is fulled vnder fote or in fullyng-stokkes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/1 Fulle clothe, *fullo*. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 15 b, Colard..Can well fulle cloth. 1511–2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The Walker and Fuller shall truely walke fulle thikke and werke every webbe of wollen yerne. 1598 FLORIO, *Follare*, to full, as clothes in a presse. 1643 PRYNNE *Open. Gt. Seale* 20 One..man should be assigned..to seale the Clothes that shall be wrought and fulled in London. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3086/4 A new Invented Engine, which Fulls all sorts of Stuffs by Hand or Mans Labour. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 63 In this manner a girl can full twenty pair of hose in four or five hours. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 147 English cloths, at the outset were sent to be fulled and dyed in the Netherlands. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 233, I shall..weave for her and full her yarn.

† 2. *gen.* To beat or trample down; also, to destroy. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 112 Fulle the under my horse fete. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 118 Nowe kyng Pharo fuls thare childir ful faste. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 78 Hee threw his hey abroad a nights afore hee lette them in, because then they did not runne over it and full it so much.

† **Fu'llage.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *foullage* (F. *foulage*), f. *fouler* to FULL.]

1. Money paid for the fulling of cloth.

1611 in COTGR. s.v. *Foullage*. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

2. [Cf. FULYIE *sb.*2; the lit. sense is 'what is trampled under foot'.] Refuse. street-sweepings, filth.
1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 51 Some storm or other must be near at hand, To sweep away the fullage of the Land. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour. Irel.* I. 9 They go much to Dublin for fullage of the streets to lay on their hay grounds.

Full age.
Adult or mature age, esp. (in opposition to *nonage*) the age of 21 years. Cf. AGE *sb.* 3.
1622 BACON *Holy War* (1629) 120 That after full Age the Sonnes should Expulse their Fathers and Mothers out of their Possessions. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 320 God had a respect to the non-age and full-age of his people. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 428 Those .. who are of full age and sufficient understanding, should have power to suffer a common recovery. 1885 GLADSTONE in *Chr. World* 15 Jan. 37/1 The anniversary .. which will to-morrow bring your Royal Highness to full age.
attrib. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poor Cavalier* 11 E'er ripe Rebellion had a full-age Power.
Hence † **Full-aged** *ppl. a.*, being of full or mature age. Of a horse: Exceeding the age of 6 years (now simply, *aged*). *Obs.*
1631 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Samson* xiii. 31 A full ag'd Lyon, who had sought..his long-desired prey. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1737/4 A chesnut sorrel Nag, with a bob Tail, full aged. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ₱ 4 There stood by her a man full-aged, and of great gravity. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6310/3 A sorrel Horse..full aged.

Full-blood, *a.* a. Of a brother or sister: Born of the same parents (opposed to HALF-BLOOD 1. *attrib.*). b. Qualifying an ethnic designation: Of pure or unmixed race.
1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 17 Brother, full blood = male child of male and female parents 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. LXXVI. 602 The full-blood [Cherokee] is always present in the national Legislature. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 2 Oct., His mother [was] a full-blood Potawatomie squaw.
Similarly **Full-blo·oded** *a.* = FULL BLOOD, *lit.* and *fig.*; also, having plenty of blood. Hence **Full-blo·odedness** *lit.* and *fig.*
1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 68 A full-blooded republican 'driver'. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lxii. 220 His general appearance and actions, those of a full-blooded and wild Indian. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 42 The full-bloodedness, the large feet and hands. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 571/3 His unquestioned ability has not the roundness, the ripeness, the mellow full-bloodedness of the style of 'The Heptameron'.

Fu·ll-bottom. [f. FULL *a.* + BOTTOM *sb.*] A full-bottomed wig.
1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ₱ 5 Little master will smile when you..thrust its little knuckles in papa's full-bottom. 1759 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 169/2 A flaxen full bottom suitable to the age between forty and fifty. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 296 Full-bottom, tie, perriwig, curl, or toupee.

Fu·ll-bottomed, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 2.]
1. Of a wig: Having a full or large bottom.
1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ₱ 7 My Banker ever bows lowest to me when I wear my full-bottom'd Wig. 1797 *The College* 15 A huge full-bottom'd wig, and college gown. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 52 Their hero..wore a Greek helmet over a full-bottomed wig.
2. *Naut* (See quot.)
1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Full-bottomed*, an epithet to signify such vessels as are designed to carry large cargoes.

† **Fullcome,** *v. Obs.* [f. FULL *adv.* + COME *v.* Cf. Ger. *volkommen* adj., perfect.] *trans.* To finish; to perfect.
c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 16 An other spere that he [Jason] had taken of his esquyer for to fulcome his emprise. *c* 1483 — *Vocab.* 47 *Dieu leur laisse leur voye Bien employer*, God late them theyr waye Well fulcome.

† **Fu·lldo·**, *v. Obs.* [f. FULL *a.* + DO.] *trans.* To accomplish, fulfil, complete.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Me schal fuldon flesches pine ase uorð ase euere efne mei þolien. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 To destrue.. alle guod by hit lite by hit lesse by hit uoldo. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 23 Whiche make verry confession. And theyr penaunce fuldoo. *c* 1500 *Melusine* i. 1 He wyl helpe me to bring vnto a good ende & to fuldoo it att hys glorye & praysyng. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 29 Willing to full-doe their too-false lot.
Hence † **Fu·ll-do** *sb.*, completion, finish. (Perh. the source of the Naut. phrase *for a full due*: see DUE *sb.* 8.)
1631 [see Do *sb.*1 2].

Full dress. See DRESS *sb.* 2 a. Also *fig.*
1790 COWPER *Lett.* 17 June, Here am I at eight in the morning in full dress. 1875 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 465 The habitual full-dress of his well-bred mind. 1887 *Spectator* 4 June 764/2 A crown that could be worn, like a tiara of diamonds, as an adjunct of full dress.
b. *attrib.* as in *full-dress coat, dinner, rehearsal, suit.* etc.; also *fig.*, as in *full-dress debate*, a formal debate in which important speeches are delivered on each side.
1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gulls Horne-bk.* 41 *note*, Not a full-dress coat is made without it. 1834 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 47 A Tory of the full dress school. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 526 Pair of full-dress boots. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* I. viii, A rusty, black, full-dress suit. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxi. 600 At present the 'full-dress debates' in the Senate are apt to want life. 1893 *Times* 8 July 12/2 Mr. Heneage's amendment is not the best possible text for a full-dress debate.

Full-dressed, *a.* Fully dressed; wearing full dress. † Of a coat: = prec. b.
1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 14 ₱ 2 In a full-dressed Coat, with long Skirts. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 162, I have no objection in the world to full-dressed assemblies. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 206/2 There are hours and occasions when she needs not be full-dressed.

† **Fulle·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *fullendian* (= Ger. *vollenden*): see FULL *adv.* and END *v.*] *trans.* To end fully, accomplish, complete, fulfil.
c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxiii (MS. B in Smith 554 *note*), He bæd Cynebill..ꝥ he ða arfæstan ongunnennesse fullendode and ꝿefylde. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 239 in *O. E. Misc.* 66 Þeo þat gode were by-gunne and ful-endy hit nolden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 We hauen ure penitence fulended. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2322 If he ful in feble stat, that he ne miȝte hit ful ende. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 8 With oute lesing shal be ful endid the word of the lawe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. iv. (1495) 349 The Cycle and the Course of the Mone is fullended in the nintenth yere. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 He that al thynge fulle endet.

Fuller (fu·ləɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1–4 fullere, 3 follare, 4 *south.* vollere, 4–6 fullar(e. (6 fullor, furler, 7 fullner), 4– fuller. [OE. *fullere*, ad. L. *fullō* (of unknown origin), assimilated to agent-nouns in *-ere*, -ER1. If there existed an OE. **fullian* vb., ad. late L. *fullāre* to FULL, the agent-noun may have been derived from it.]
1. One whose occupation is to full cloth.
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 3. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 366/53 Mid one follares perche; þat men tesieth opon cloth. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 188 The webbes ant the fullaris assembleden hem alle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Mochel is defouled mid þe uet of uolleres he robe of scarlet. 1511-2 [see FULL *v.*5 1]. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 24 Compounding with the Fuller to thicke it [wool] very much. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 118 The Fuller treads upon that cloth which he means to whiten. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 156 Three weavers..six spinners, one fuller and burler. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 103 There are twelve clergymen..six fullers and six girdlers. 1885 *Instructions to Census Clerks* 66 (In list of workers in textile fabrics). Fuller.
2. In the names of various materials, plants, etc. used in the process of fulling; as **fuller's clay** = FULLER'S EARTH; **fuller's grass, herb, weed,** (*Saponaria officinalis*); **fuller's teazel, thistle** (*Dipsacus fullonum*); **fuller's thorn?** = prec.
1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. viii. (1869) II. 238 *Fuller's earth or fuller's clay. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 101 Fuller's clay or earth. 1526 *Grete Herball* cccl xxxiiij, Saponaria..is called..*fullers grasse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 262 The *Fullers herb in wine honied. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beas.* (1658) 486 There is an herb called Fullers-herb which doth soften wool. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lx. 522 This kinde of Thistel is called..*Fullers Teasel. 1653 CULPEPER *Eng. Phys.* 356 *Fullers Thistle, or Teasel. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 661 An Herbe called Hippophæston [that groweth] vpon the *Fullers Thorne 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Fullers-Weed*, or Fullers-thistle, an Herb.

Fu·ller, *sb.*2 [?f. FULL *v.*2 (sense 3) + -ER1.]
1. *Blacksmithing*, etc. A grooved tool on which iron is shaped by being driven into the grooves.
1864 WEBSTER, *Fuller*, a die, a half-round set-hammer. 1896 *Farrier's Price List*, Best Cast Steel, for Fullers, Stamps, &c.
2. A groove made by a fuller.
1855 MILES *Horse-shoeing* 9 The 'fuller' should be carried quite round the shoe to the heels, and the fullering iron should have both sides alike. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Fuller*, the fluting groove of a bayonet. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 1 Mar. 5/8 The present pattern is too thin in the 'fuller'.
Hence **Fu·ller** *v.*, to stamp with a fuller; to groove by stamping; also *dial.* to goffer (linen). **Fu·llered** *ppl. a.* **Fu·llering** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; also *concr.* the groove thus formed.
1820 BRACY CLARK *Descr. New Horse Shoe* 14 Our old English custom of fullering. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 170 The shoes being fullered or grooved near the outer edge to receive the heads. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiq.* Gloss. 434 *Fullaring*, a groove into which the nails of a horse's shoe are inserted. 1855 Fullering iron [see sense 2 above]. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ₱ 573 The horse's Shoe is not to be grooved or fullered. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. xi. 159 His linen clothes are dry, and even quite lately fullered—ironed you might call it. *Mod. Advt.*, Sandal horse shoe..made of plain, fuller'd, or Rodway bar.

Fu·ller's ea·rth. A hydrous silicate of alumina, used in cleansing cloth; also *Geol.* a group of strata characterized by the presence of this earth.
1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 31 Mynes of tynne, leed, ore, cole ..lymestonne, chalke, furlers [*sic* 1526; ed. 1534 fullers] erthe, Sande, cley. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. xvii. II. 560 This Fullers earth Cimolia, is of a cooling nature. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 17 Fullers Earth is no where else produced in that abundance and excellency as in England. 1738 CHESTERF. *Comm. Sense* 11 Nov. (1739) II. 238 Fuller's-Earth, the Exportation of which is strictly prohibited by our Laws 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumpet* I. 9 Like fuller's earth, defiling for the moment but purifying in the end. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 50 The bed of clay called fuller's earth .. may be considered merely local. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 36 This Fuller's earth forms a thick bed of clay which retains the water that reaches it.
fig. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 56 The blots of sin will be easily taken out by the soap of sorrow, and the fullers-earth of contrition. 1727 GAY *Beggar's Opera* I. ix. Money, Wife, is the true Fuller's Earth for Reputations, there is not a Spot or a Stain but what it can take out.
attrib. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 31 The Fuller's Earth Rock..in many places is imperfectly lapidified.

† **Fu·llery.** *Obs.*-° [f. FULLER *sb.*1 + -Y 3.] A place where the process of fulling is carried on.
1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Fu·ll-fa·ced, *a.* [f. FULL *a.* + FACE + -ED 2.]
1. Having a full face; *esp.* of persons, having a full or plump face.
1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 31, I was a yong Lad, ruddy-cheek't, full-fac't, and plumpe withall. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 980/4 Stolen..a large silver Cup..by a Lodger..a Full-fac'd man. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 3 Sept. 2/2 David Hallett..stout made, of a low stature, and full faced. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 230 One side consisting of a full-faced damask rose.
b. said of the moon at full.
1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xxvii, Not from full-faced Cynthia.
2. Having the face turned fully on the spectator or in some specified direction.
1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. 265 The full faced Helmet doth signifie direction or command. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 79 When all the full-faced presence of the Gods Ranged in the halls of Peleus. 1894 J. P. HOPPS in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 2/1 As full-faced to the sunshine as you are today.

† **Fullfre·me,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 full-ferm. [OE. *ful(l)fremian, -fremman*: see FULL *adv.* and FREME *v.*] *trans.* To accomplish, fulfil, perfect.
Hence † **Fullfre·med** *ppl. a.*; † **Fullfre·medly** *adv.*, perfectly; † **Fullfre·medness**, perfection.
c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 5 Þinre unriht gitsunga ꝿewill to fulfremmanne. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xix. [xxvii.] (1891) 244 Lifde he his lif in micelre eaðmodnesse ..and in fulfremednesse. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Gif we þa dæzas fulfremedlice for Gode lifȝeaþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 34 Þæt ic full fremme [*c* 1160 *Hatton* fulfremie] his weorc. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Ne meȝ nan iscefie fulfremedlice smeagan ne understonden embe god. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2530 Fullfremedd herrsumnisse. *Ibid.* 5135 Þatt te birrþ e33berr lufess mahht Fullfremeddlike fillenn. *Ibid.* 6083 Þatt mann þatt tiss Fullfremeddnesse follȝhebb. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Thos same barris shall telle you whan she is full summed or full fermyd.

Fu·ll-gro·wn. [f. FULL *adv.* + GROWN.] Fully grown; having attained full size or maturity.
1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 456 Innumerous living Creatures.. Limb'd and full grown. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 30 Wickedness presented itself full-grown. 1767 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 43 Fig. II. The same view of the same bone in a full-grown Elephant. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 52 In a state of nature almost every full-grown plant annually produces seed. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 151 He had two sons, one full-grown.
transf. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x. (1858) 374 Four springs pour their almost full-grown rivers through the plain.
Hence **Full-grow·ner** *colloq.* or *slang*, a full-grown person.
1867 P. FITZGERALD 75 *Brooke St.* III. 251 A full growner: no 'Miss' at all in the case.

† **Fu·llhead**1. *Obs.* In 4–5 fulhed(e. [f. FULL *a.* + -HEAD.] Fullness.
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXXV. 9 [XXXVI. 8] Þai sal be drunken, als of wine, Of þe fulhed of house thine. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 Alsuo wes he..zuo uol of grace..þet of his uolhede we nimeþ al. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (1494) III. xxii, In hyr was fulhede of all vertues without wem of synne.

† **Fu·llhead**2. *Obs.* [f. FULL *a.* + HEAD *sb.*] A castrated stag.
1803 J. SLEIGHT in *Ann. Agric.* XXXIX. 556 The full-heads..always herd with the bucks, excepting in the rut.

Fu·ll-hea·rted, *a.* [f. FULL *a.* + HEART + -ED 2.] Having a full heart. a. Full of courage and confidence; hence of a work: Carried on with zeal. b. Full of feeling; indicative of strong emotion. Hence **Fu·ll-hea·rtedly** *adv.*
1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. i i. 7 The Enemy full-hearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaught'ring. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* 31 The sky above..seemed to..palpitate in glory, like a dove Who has flown too fast, full-hearted. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 323 The most effective work is always the full-hearted work. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxiii. 240 Full-hearted silence. 1882 J. L. LUDLOW in *Homilet. Monthly* May 451 For you he lived.. and sends his Holy Spirit as full-heartedly as if there were no other human being.

Fullimart, obs. form of FOUMART.

† **Fu·lling,** *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 5 folowynge. [f. FULL *v.*1] Baptizing.
1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 257 Som acounteþ from þe tullynge of Crist. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XV. 207 Ther is follyng of font and follyng in blod-shedynge. *c* 1450 MYRC 146 Eghte dayes they schullen abyde That at the fonte halowynge They mowe take here folowynge. 1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 48 This trynyte was knowen in the fullynge of Cryst as the gospel setteth.

Fulling, *vbl. sb.*2: see after FULL *v.*2

Fulling (fu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*3 [f. FULL *v.*3 + -ING 1.]
1. The process of cleansing and thickening cloth by beating and washing; also called *milling*.
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 348/2 This trade of Milling or thickning Cloth is termed Fulling. 1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. i. 127 He has explained the effects of fulling by the external conformation of the hair or wool of animals. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VII. 63 The women perform the work of fulling by treading the cloth in a tub.
transf. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Fulling*, in massage, a valuable method of kneading, named from the motion used by fullers in rubbing linen between their hands.
2. *attrib.* as *fulling-boy, -hammer*, † *-mace, -stone*; † **fulling-clay, †-earth** = *fuller's earth*; **fulling-**

mill, a mill in which cloth is fulled or milled by being beaten with wooden mallets, which are let fall upon it (or in modern use, by being pressed between rollers) and cleansed with soap or fuller's earth; †fulling-stocks, wooden mallets worked by machinery, used for fulling cloth.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 109, If I had not been an old Clothier, and a *Fulling-Boy when I was young. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2338/1 We do..streightly Charge..that no manner of .. *Fulling Clay, be .. exported. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5853/1 Any Fuller's-Earth, or Fulling-Clay. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 591 A certain poor man.. went to the Sea, minding to have gone into Kent for *Fulling Earth. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 186 Some fulling Earths, it is said, effervesce slightly with acids. 1712 MOTTEUX *Quixote* III. vi. (1749) I. 160 Let the six *fulling-hammers be transform'd into so many giants. 1612 SHELTON *Quixote* III. vii. 175 Without being able to attribute it to the little knowledge of the *fulling Maces or the darkenes·e of the night. 1417-18 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 88 *note*, The reparacions done this yere at y^e *Fullingmilles. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9 b, Fullyngmylnes, sythe mylnes, cutlersmylnes. 1612 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* 8 The wholl yeares rent of the fulling mill. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xvi. (1804) 97 My heart went knock, knock..like a fulling-mill. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 161 Nor will the cloth .. endure without injury the violent strokes of the fulling mill. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* i. 2 Below this two or three saw-mills..and a fulling-mill. 1377 *Fullyng-stokkes [see FULL *v.*³ 1]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/2 The 'fulling-stocks' .. consist of heavy wooden mallets. 1884 J. PAYNE 1000 *Nts. & One Nt.* VIII. 135 Making the ship fast to one of the *Fulling-Stones.

Fullish (fu·liʃ), *a.* [f. FULL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat full.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 164 Rather pompous and dullish; of falsetto, too, fullish. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* (1886) 206 Her nose firm, her lips fullish. 1889 *National Rev.* XIII. 686 The most noticeable features of the face are the rather prominent nose and fullish lips.

¶ app. misused for *fulliche*, FULLY *adv.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 208 It is not fullyssh a moneth complet syn that we departed thens.

Full length. The entire length or extension of any object.

1. In advbl. phrase, (*at*) *full length.*

1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4, I have..drawn at full Length, the Figures of all sorts of Men. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vi, By constructing..a temporary sofa of three chairs..and lying down at full-length upon it. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 47 Of polished marble thou full-length shalt stand.

2. *attrib.*, as *full-length figure, portrait*, etc. Also ellipt. *a full-length.*

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xiv. 141 A full-length portrait ..of a little girl. 1894 A. D. WHITE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 722 A full-length woodcut showing the Almighty in the act of extracting Eve. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 1/2 Just above the line, hangs a full-length of the German Emperor. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 8/1 This is, we understand, the first full-length novel he has written.

fig. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 296 What may be called a close and full-length portrait [of a disease].

Full moon.

1. The moon with its entire disc illuminated.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxviii. 81 Hwa is on weoruldе þæt ne wundrige fulles monan. 1530 PALSGR. 223/2 Full moone, *plaine lune.* 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, 'Twas a Full-moon, and such a Moon, Sir! 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 597 The full moon rises at sun-set. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 58 The full moon was rising above the Glöckner range.

2. The period at which this occurs (= L. *plenilunium*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+72 Þese thre thinges a-bod our lord, or he to ded wald goo, Vre leuedy day & friday als and ful moyne als-soo. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 800 *Hoc plenilunium*, fulmone. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 61 b, From the new moone, to the full, all humors do encrease and from the full to the new Moone, decrease againe. 1676 WISEMAN *Wounds* v. ix. 393 Towards the Full-moon, as he was coming home one morning, he felt his Legs faulter. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 34 They [tides] exhibit no sensible rise till the second or third day after the full Moon.

3. *attrib.*

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 282 The breach, though small at first, soon opening wide, In rushes folly with a full-moon tide. 1797 SOUTHEY in J. Cottle *Remin.* (1847) 211 A very brown-looking man of..full-moon cheeks. 1894 G. MEREDITH *Lord Ormont* I. iii. 91 Howling like full-moon dogs all through their lives.

Fu·ll-mou·thed, *a.* [f. FULL *a.* + MOUTH *sb.* + -ED ².] Having a full mouth.

1. Of cattle: Having the mouth full of teeth; having the full complement of teeth.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. iv, Now forasmuch as in such as bee full mouthed, eche chap hath 16 teeth at the least. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 A brown bay Mare above 14 hands high, full Mouth'd. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4521/4 Stoln .. a blood-bay Mare .. full mouth'd. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 93 These six teeth tolerably developed .. probably misled Mr. Parkinson .. to say that at four years old cattle were full-mouthed. 1892 *Salisbury Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 4/1, 100 grand full-mouthed ewes.

†**2.** Having the mouth filled with food; hence, Festive. *transf.* Of a sail: Filled with wind. Also *fig. Obs.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vii. Epig. 271 Cheare up, my soule: call home thy spir'ts, and beare One bad Good-Friday; Full-mouth'd Easter's neare. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 12 Where, where resides content? 'Tis neither in Extent Of Power, nor full-mouth'd gaine. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* iv. 39 Force and bold-fac'd Wrong May hap to roar upon thy full mouth'd Sailes. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 16 Like murm'ring full-mouth'd Isra'lites we stand.

3. a. Having a loud voice or sound; sounding or talking loud. Of dogs: Baying loudly. **b.** Produced or uttered with a loud voice or with violence.

a. 1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. 161 Whom both the full-mouth'd Elders hastened To catch th' Adulterer. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 314 He came to me full mouth'd in the King's Name. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 410 The full-mouth'd Pack With dreadful Consort thunder in his Rear.

b. 1605 *Narr. Murthers Sir J. Fitz* (1860) 6 The fulmouth'd report of infamous rumour. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* K j b, Had Boreas blown His full-mouth'd blast. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. 76 A full-mouth'd Language she [German] is, and pronounc'd with that strength as if one had bones in his tongue insteed of nerfs. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 276 With a full mouth'd laugh. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl* I. xxii. 279 These faithful servants generally bayed their full-mouthed welcome from afar off.

Hence **Fullmou·thedly** *adv.*, with a full mouth; uncompromisingly.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. (1890) 154 The earlier Satires..denounce lewd verses most fullmouthedly.

Fullness, fulness (fu·lnés). [f. FULL *a.* + -NESS. OE. had *fyllnes* = OHG. *folnissi*:—OTeut. **fullinassu-z*; but as the existing word does not appear before the 14th c. it was prob. a new formation rather than a refashioning of the older word.

The spelling *fullness*, though less common (exc. in the U.S.) than *fulness*, is here adopted as more in accordance with analogy: see the remarks s.v. DULLNESS.]

The quality or condition of being full.

1. The condition of being filled so as to include no vacant space.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 b, The equall medley of heat and cold, drieth and moisture, fulnesse and emptinesse. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 254 How commeth it to passe..that the Lake it selfe never diminisheth, nor increaseth, but alwayes standeth at one fulnesse. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 223 If the presence of this æthereal Matter made an absolute Fulness. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. iv. 145 Like water in a well, where you have fulness in a little compass.

b. *fig.* Of the 'heart': The state of being overcharged with emotion.

1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 165 A principall Fruit of Frendship, is the Ease and Discharge of the Fulnesse and Swellings of the Heart. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xx. (1824) 636 He yielded to the fulness of his heart. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* vi, Father only speaks out of the fulness of his heart.

2. The condition of containing (something) in abundance, or of abounding in (a quality, etc.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 2 Fulnes of wisdom & gastly sauour. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 215 That Fulnesse [of the Holy Ghost] is not to be understood for Infusion of the substance of God. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 19 He..died in consequence of fulness of blood.

b. *concr.* All that is contained in (the world, etc.). A Hebraism.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. [l] 13 Þe world and þe fulnes of it is myn. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xvii. 32 Let the See make a noyse, and the fulnesse therof. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* xxiv. i, The Earth and all her Fulness owns Jehovah for her sovereign Lord!

3. Completeness, perfection; complete or ample measure or degree.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 283 Of oone volnes they were ful ryght. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 8 b, The fulnesse of thy grace. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 35 Such is the Fulnesse of my hearts content. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 2 They yeeld to the Pope a fulnesse of power as they tearme it, from whence all Spirituall Iurisdiction must proceed to others. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 11 In thy presence is fulnesse of ioy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 225 The Son of God, In whom the fulness dwels of love divine. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 10 Houses where I shall be entertained with such fulness of delight..that [etc.]. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 401 Christianity is distinguished by..a fulness of generosity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. VII. ii. 44 The papacy in the fullness of its strength.

b. Phrases. *The fullness of time* (= Gr. πλήρωμα τοῦ χρόνου): in Biblical language, the proper or destined time. *In its fullness*: in its full extent, without exceptions or qualifications.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gal.* iv. 4 When the fulnes of time was come, God sent forthe his Sonne. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 41 And this work was done in a fulness of time. 1752 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 4 Which in the fulness of time should be made manifest. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 134 Admitting the suggestion in its fulness. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 728 That tale he adopts in its fulness.

c. Copiousness or exhaustiveness (of knowledge, statement, or expression).

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 410 The words, with a Divine fulness, express [etc.]. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* i. 5 To illustrate the principles of linguistic science. with as much fullness as the limited space at command shall allow. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 The study of the ancient languages is one which peculiarly demands fullness of knowledge to make it fruitful. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1188 The interesting matters which he describes with more or less fullness.

†**4.** The condition of being satisfied or sated; satiety, repletion; the condition of having indulged to excess. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvi. 10 Vnshamefast doggus knewen not fulnesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/1 Fulnesse of mete, *satietas.* *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 109 Thair wes nowdir lad nor [*for.* not] loun Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 115 As for me, if I may enjoy the fulnesse of my desyres, the residue of my lyfe will I lead in Rhodes *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lvi. 6 Although today thou fill Thy hungry eyes even till they wink with fullness. 1666 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1696) I. i. 43 When God hath made us smart for our fulness and wantonness, ti en we grew sullen and murmured and disputed against providence. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 93 In the third place he puts Exercise, as that which corrects the fulness of diet.

†**5.** The condition of being well supplied with what one needs. Hence, of things, abundance, plenty. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/2 Fulnesse or plente, *habundancia, copia.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulnesse Is sorer, then to lye for Neede. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. 57 The Houses; to whom I wished nothing more then Safetie, Fulness, and Freedom. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 225 Amidst this Fulness of every thing. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 180 Before I revelled in fulness, and here I struggled with hard fare.

6. Of sound, colour, etc.: The quality of being full; 'volume', 'body'.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/2 Fulnesse of sownde, *sonoritas.* 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 7 The .. Applauses of the People .. were true and vnfeigned, as might well appeare in the very Demonstrations and Fulnesse of the Crie. *a* 1744 POPE *Pastorals* I. *note*, This sort of poetry [pastoral] derives almost its whole beauty from a natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and fulness of both. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 131 Ochres..Exhibited on account of their clearness, fulness of colour, body. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 230/2 A subtle mingling of colour, an exquisite delicacy and refinement of treatment, a fulness such as always results from a rich mingling of hues. 1881 *Standard* 18 Oct. 3/4 The wort is .. passed into a copper with 20 per cent. of malt-flour, to impart fullness and flavour.

7. Full habit of body; roundness or protuberance of outline.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Crabbes heere with us have a sympathy with the Moone, and are fullest with her fulnes. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 173 To heare of your health, and that you keepe your bodie in that reasonable fulnesse of flesh, which contributes something to your gravitie. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 378 Most of them by a Fulness of Body are subject to the Hemorrhoids. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 7 A certain degree of fulness improves the figure. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pericles* Ess. & Lett. (Camelot) 140 The face is of an oval fulness. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. ii, In a family notorious for fulness, she is considered superfluously fat.

b. A feeling of internal pressure or distension.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 364, I perceived a sense of fulness in the head, and throbbing of the arteries. 1807 *Ibid.* XVII. 528 'Internal distress, a sense of fulness and aching' may be felt.

8. *Dressmaking.* The condition of being 'full'. Also *concr.* the portion of material arranged in folds to produce this.

1884 *West. Daily Press* 2 June 7/2 An ordinary short skirt .. trimmed with flounces, or other fulnesses. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/3 The fulness of this blouse effect is drawn in close at the waist.

Fullock: see FULK *v. dial.*

†**Fullo·nical,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fullōnic-us* (f. *fullōn-*, *fullō*, a fuller) + -AL.] 'Belonging to a fuller' (Bailey 1721).

†**Fu·llought.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ful(l)wiht, 1-2 fulluht, 2-3 fuluht, ful(e)ht, 3 fulleht, 4 follaut, fullouȝt, folloȝt, fullauȝt, fullou(g)ht, 5 folghthe. [OE. *full wiht*, noun of action f. *fulwian* (prehistoric *-wihan*): see FULL *v.*¹] Baptism.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt xxi. 25 Hwæðer wæs iohannes fulluht þe of heofonum þe of mannum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Underfoð fuluht on cristes nome. *c* 1205 LAY. 9617 Þa þe time wes ifulled þæt hit [þet child] fulleht sculde habben. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 He was Godes baptiste—þe muchele heihnesse þet he heold, ine fuluhte under his honden. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 316 Þou nost what follaut is. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 682 Þenne com Seraphes and fullouȝt furst askes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVIII. 76 Folouht is trewe. *c* 1450 MYRC 177 Alle these be cosynes to hym for ay .. The preste þat foloweþ..þe godfader & hys Wyf knowe be-fore folghthe.

Hence in early ME. **Fu·l(e)htles** *a.* [see -LESS], without baptism. **Fu·lhte** *v.*, also **Fu·lhtne (fulcne)**, *v.* [see -EN] *trans.* to baptize. **Fu·lhtninge, fulcninge**, *vbl. sb.* **Fu·lcnere** [see -ER¹], (John the) Baptist.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Mon scule childre fulhten. *Ibid.*, Þa weren monie childre dede fulhtles. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 15 Ðre þing..þat on is rihte bileue, þat oðer is fulohtninge, þe þridde þe faire lifloðe. *Ibid.* 131 Iohan þe fulcnere. *Ibid.* 139 Seint iohan baptiste was send into þis midden erd to donde þrefolde wike, an is to kiðen cristes to cume, oðer is bodien fulcninge, þat þridde is fulcnen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9149 Sibbenn toc he þær þe follc To spellenn & to fullhtnenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 29769 Þeo he alle fullehteð and to gode fuseð. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* [see FULL *v.*¹].

Full-summed, *a.*

1. *Falconry.* Of a hawk or its wings: In full plumage.

1486 [see FULLFREME]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 169 Byrdes wynges once full sumd byrdes wyll hardly be catcht. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 72 The King of Birds ..with fullsummd wings fastning his Talents East and West. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 14 Inspire..my prompted song..And bear through highth or depth of Nature's bounds, With prosperous wing full summed.

2. *nonce-use.* Fully developed or accomplished.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 272 These twain, upon the skirts of Time, Sit side by side, full-summ'd in all their powers.

Fu·ll-ti·mer. [f. phrase *full time* + -ER¹.] A child that attends school during the whole of the school hours; opposed to HALF-TIMER b.

1870 *Morning Post* 2 June 2/1 There is no uniform rule as to the period either of age or knowledge when the 'full-timer' shall become the 'half-timer'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/2 He [the half-timer] needn't read so well, write so well, draw so well, cipher so well as the full timer at school.

†**Fu·lly,** *a. Obs.* [f. FULL *a.* + -Y¹.] Complete, perfect, thorough, without defect. Also, of a full or rounded form.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxviii[i]. 22 With fulli hatereden hated I þa. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9862 All es fulli þat he wroght. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 232 The said queen's [Joanna, of Naples] breasts be somewhat great and fully..they were trussed somewhat high. the which causeth her grace to seem much the fullyer, & her neck to be the shorter. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1366 Well byloued father this is my fully mynde.

Hence †**Fu·llily** *adv.*, completely, fully; †**Fu·lli·ness**, fullness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10404 (Cott) Þe takening of a hundret tale Al fullines it takens hale. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 424 And haid till erd gane fullyly, Ne war he hynt him by his sted. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 207 Al þe lafe..of his gret fullyness has tane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 127 All the laif..wes..with the said bischop fullelie remittit. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 174 S. Johne..is fullalie occupied in commending vnto vs brotherlie charitie.

Fully (fu·li), *adv.* Forms: see FULL *a.* and -LY². [OE. *fullice*, f. FULL *a* + *lice* -LY² = OS. *fullîko*, OHG. *follîcho* (MHG. *vollîche*).]

In a full manner or degree; to the full, without deficiency; completely, entirely; thoroughly, exactly, quite. †**Fully and by** (*Naut.*) = *full and by*: see BY B. 1 d.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. iii. (1890) 104 Heo [the church] þa zyta næs fullice ȝeworht ne ȝehalȝod. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 306 Þæt he fullice ȝefrætwod sy mid feower & twentiȝ tidum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 He nis noht fulliche cristene mon þet [etc.]. *c* 1205 LAY. 14150 Ich beo i þine londe fulliche at-stonde. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is te blosme þat beo ha eanes fulliche forcoruen, ne sprutteð ha neauer eft. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 29/6 Þat fulliche so holi man nas. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 476 Unnethes es a child born fully That it ne bygynnes to goule. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 50 We fulliche vndirstondend 3our lettres. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 87 Him nediþ his medicyn I-maad nouȝt fulliche so drie. *c* 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ch. xx, Lete it nat buille fully. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Whenne the candell was liȝt, þey sawe fully the toode sitting on his brest. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 More opynner and fullyor than he knewe afore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 230 b, All the powers & desyres of mannes soule shall be fully contented & quyeted. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xiv. 18 Gather the clusters of the vine of the earth, for her grapes are fully ripe. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 187 Italian, Spanish, and Greek, who fully pronounce every letter in the word. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 275 His eyes .. are so fully placed as is most comely. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 19 The things that we thought should be fullier expressed then in the ancient Creed, are these. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* II. 63, I know that thou art one who hast been fully perswaded. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 15 Sheeps Wooll, that is fully as hard and coarse as Hogs Hair. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, In this I satisfied him fully. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) E.ee, Fully and by! 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, And introduced the strangers more fully to each other. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Inferior Franks..posted themselves, fully armed, outside. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* v, By the time that exercise was terminated, day had fully dawned. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 441/2 Both sides should be heard, and heard fully.

b. with numerals and expressions of quantity. Also (*To eat, feed*) *fully* = to satiety.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 488 Þar he badd noght fullik an vre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4570 Anticrist .. Sal regne thre yhere and an half fully. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2092 Fuliche ne is he noȝt now fram þe vj fet y-mete in brede. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 111 Ne take his ese [wolde he] fully half a day. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 26 By twene an hundryth and a thowsande, so þat it be not a þowsande fully. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccvii. 189 The kyng had not yet fullych eten. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordination* Pref., Fully thyrtie yeres of age. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxxxii. x, The poore .. with store of bread Shall fully all be feed. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 220 Behold Achilles' promise fully paid. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 25 Hesitation lasting fully two days.

Fullymart, obs. form of FOUMART.

Fulmar (fu·lmər). [originally belonging to the dialect of the Hebrides, and so prob. of Norse origin; perh. f. ON. *fúl-l* FOUL (referring to the disgusting odour of the bird) + *már* MEW, gull.

That the word is, as commonly said, a transferred use of *fulmar*, FOUMART, seems unlikely. The Gael. *fulmair* and the scientific Latin *fulmarus* are from Eng.]

A sea-bird of the petrel kind (*Fulmarus glacialis*), about the size of the common gull. Also called *fulmar petrel*.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* 55 The Fulmar, in Bigness equals the Malls of the Second Rate. 1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 275 Another Bird..called Fulmar, about the Size of a Moor-hen. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 431 The Fulmar supplies them with oil for their lamps, down for their beds. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 126 In consequence of a fulmar's darting upon its back, and plunging its beak in the skin. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 406 Still and ghost-like buoyant Fulmars wing their way.

Fulmar\d(e, -mart, obs. forms of FOUMART.

‖**Fulmen** (fu·lmen). [L.; = 'lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt'.] A thunderbolt; thunder, esp. as the attribute of Jupiter.

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* 79 The fulmeen or thunder-bolt is the same with the lightning. 1747 J. SPENCE *Polymetis* II. vi. 49 In his right hand..he grasps his fulmen; his thunder, as we are used to translate that word, improperly enough. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 We recognise the..god..by his fulmen.

fig. a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (Ogilv.), Reasoning cannot find such a mine of thought, nor eloquence such a fulmen of expression.

Fulmer(d(e, -mert, obs. forms of FOUMART.

Fulminancy (fu·lminănsi), *rare.* [f. next: see -ANCY.] Fulminant character.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. (1865) I. 46 The new King noticed her, and hurled back a look of due fulminancy.

Fulminant (fu·lmināntˌ), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *fulminant*, or ad. its original L. *fulminant-em*, pr. pple. of *fulmināre*: see FULMINATE *v.*]

A. *adj.*

1. = FULMINATING, in various senses.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 78 Let .. his fulminant foolish deity .. bee measured by the law of God. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 46 Who .. had power over Purgatory and Hell, thither to strike innocent Souls by his fulminant Excommunications. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 319/1 This Fulminant Gold. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vii. 99 Fierce was the cry and fulminant the ban. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 117 From whom the fulminant Frenchman knew defeat.

2. *Path.* Developing suddenly.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 104 The fulminant forms of anthrax. 18.. *Med. News* I. 41 (Cent.) The glandular alterations were especially pronounced in fulminant cases.

B. *sb.* Something that thunders or explodes; a thunderbolt. an explosive. *rare.*

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 557 He bids conflicting fulminants expire The guided blast, and holds the imprison'd fire. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Mandeville*, This book was a pothouse fulminant, levelled against the ethical theories of Shaftesbury.

Fulminate (fu·lmineˌt), *sb.* [f. FULMIN(IC) + -ATE.] A compound of fulminic acid with a base, detonating by percussion, friction, or heat.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 456 A class of salts, to which they have given the name of fulminates. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 25 Fulminate is prepared with nitric acid ..alcohol and mercury. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 732 *Fulminate of Copper* is obtained in green crystals. *Ibid., Fulminate of mercury, Mercuric fulminate, Fulminating Mercury. Ibid.* 737 *Fulminates of Zinc.* The neutral salt, also called fulminating zinc, was first obtained by Liebig.

Fulminate (fu·lmineˌt), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. 5–6 **fulminat**, 6–8 (pa. pple.) **fulminate.** [f. L. *fulmināt-* ppl. stem of *fulmināre* to lighten, strike with lightning, f. *fulmen* lightning.]

I. In physical senses.

1. *intr.* To thunder and lighten. *rare.*

1610 J. DAVIES *Wits Pilgrim* I iv b, With a firy Wreathe bind thou my Brow That mak'st the Muse in Flames to fulminate. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 60 It tonitruated horribly, fulminating promiscuously from all parts of the troubled Hemisphere. [Meant for ludicrous bombast.] 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 490 Loud Ætnas fulminate in love to man.

2. To issue as a thunderbolt.

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iv. 164 It was on the latter body that the bolt of Roman vengeance first fell, and it was as sudden and as terrible in its effects as if it had really fulminated from the throne of Capitolian Jove.

†3. *Metallurgy.* Of gold: To become suddenly bright and uniform in colour. *Obs.*

1727 P. SHAW tr. *Boerhaave's Chem.* (1741) I. 71 *note*, Till ..the gold have fulminated, as the refiners call it.

†4. *trans.* To strike with lightning. *Obs. rare.*

1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 40 Shall our Mountain..be fulminated, and thunder-strook.

5. To flash forth like lightning.

1630 RANDOLPH *Panegyr. to Shirley's Gratef. Serv.* A iij, I cannot fulminate or tonitruate words..nor make a iusiurand, that [etc.]. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 46 The one [Beatrice's wit] is fulminated in brilliant coruscations .. the other [Rosalind's wit] shines with gentle, genial radiance.

6. ? † a. *trans.* To cause to explode with sudden loud report (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To explode with a loud report, detonate, go off.

1667 HENSHAW in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 275 If you fulminate it [salt-petre] in a Crucible. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 235 The nitre and tartar will soon begin to fulminate. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 255 A dark powder is formed, which fulminates violently when heated.

II. *fig.*

[Originally a rendering of med.L. *fulminare*, the technical term for the formal issuing of condemnations or censures by the pope or other ecclesiastical authority; afterwards used with wider application and with reference to the literal sense.]

7. *trans.* To 'thunder forth'; to utter or publish (a formal condemnation or censure) upon a person.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 80 The Arbiteris..The sentence gaif, and proces fulminat. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 Notwithstandynge..it should happen any Excommengement .. to be fulminate, promulged, declared, or put in Execucion. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 17 The mater was to be fulminat. 1682 *News fr. France* 37 The Pope sent .. a Bull of Excommunication, which he required him .. to fulminate in his Name against all the Assembly. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 157 All Ecclesiastical Persons..to whom an Ordinary Jurisdiction is given .. may fulminate these Church-Censures. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* II. v. Wks. 1811 VIII. 339 Judgments..fulminated with the air of one who had the divine Vengeance at his disposal. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 27 The maledictions he [Napoleon] fulminated against our Island. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xii. 272 The Pope fulminated a bull against him..for having hanged an archbishop. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. iii. 112 Kings have fulminated their decrees against it.

8. To strike with the 'thunderbolts' of ecclesiastical censure; hence *gen.* to denounce in scathing terms, condemn vehemently.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 584 For all of ancient that you had before..Was Errour fulminated o'er and o'er. 1688 T. BROWNE *Reasons Bays Changing Relig.* 15, I fulminated Johnsons affected Style. 1760 HURD in *Lett. late eminent Prelate* (1809) 311, *Burnet's Exposition* I find was fulminate; and, had the Convocation been as busy, twenty years ago, as Dr. Atterbury would have it, I should have been in pain for the *Divine Legation*. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Prot. Diss. Bill* Wks. X. 37, I would have the Laws rise in all their majesty of terrours, to fulminate such vain and impious wretches. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 263 The catholic church .. fulminates without hesitation a Julian or an Elizabeth.

9. *intr.* Of the pope, etc.: To issue censures or condemnations (*against*); *gen.* to 'thunder', inveigh violently *against*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. XXX. (1647) 162 Before his time the Imperiall majesty..was never fulminated against with excommunication. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 215 Pope Paul .. after he had fulminated so dreadfully against him, proposed him for an Example to be imitated. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 65 The Vatican from whence the holy father used..to fulminate with serious effect against the greatest powers in Europe. 1792 *Bar. Munchausen's Trav.* XXXIV. 159, I .. seized the Speaker, who was fulminating against the Aristocrats. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 466 Pulpits fulminated, presses groaned. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. xxii. 157 It will be the duty of the Pope himself to fulminate against them.

Hence **Fu·lminating** *vbl. sb*, the action of the vb.

1693 W. SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1715) 537/1 You need not fear its fulminating in the drying.

†**Fu·lminate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *fulmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *fulmināre* (see FULMINATE *v.*).] Fulminated, emitted as a thunderbolt.

1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* XIV. 315 They [the Jesuits] were the only cause that incensed the Pope to send so many fulminate Breves to these Kingdoms.

Fulminating (fu·lmineˌtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. FULMINATE *v.* + -ING².] That fulminates.

1. Detonating, violently explosive.

Fulminating gold, mercury, platinum, silver, various fulminates or salts of fulminic acid. *Fulminating pane* (see quot. 1879). *Fulminating powder*, formerly, a mixture of nitre, potash, and sulphur; now sometimes applied to other violently explosive powders, chiefly containing fulminate of mercury.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 89 These afford no fulminating report. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 35 These I found to have quite lost all their fulminating or flying quality. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 80 For fulminating Engines. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 227 The Fulminating Damp will take Fire at a Candle. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 210 This fulminating composition. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 12 This powder is fulminating gold, which is composed of five parts of yellow oxide of gold and one part of ammonia. *Ibid.* 423 Mr. Howard..has given it the name of fulminating mercury. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 22 Nothing can resist the exceeding intensity of the action of fulminating powder. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms, Fulminating pane*, glass plate coated on each side with tin-foil, which, when electrified, can be discharged with a spark. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 146/2 Fulminating silver, even when moist, will explode by percussion.

b. Producing a brilliant flash when ignited.

1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124 The fulminating powder, which the spikes of *Muscus Lycopod.* yield.

2. *fig.* That thunders or hurls forth censures, denunciations, or the like; also, that is thundered forth.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 127 Rome, from whence came all the fulminating thunders, and bloudy Edicts agaynst Christians. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xii. 93 A powerful and fulminating Goddess. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 91 This fulminating decree. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 16 All things in this his fulminating bull are not of so innoxious a tendency. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 273 Hits Sent slyly out by little wits, A fulminating breed.

Fulmination (fu·lmineˌi·ʃən). [ad. L. *fulminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fulmināre* (see FULMINATE *v.*).]

1. The bursting forth of thunder and lightning. In quots. only *fig.*: cf. 4.

1623 COCKERAM, *Fulmination*, thundring. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 126 Like wicked Outlawes despising the fulmination of divine Anger. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 606 St. Paul..Deplored the check o' the puny presence, still Cheating his fulmination of its flash. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* 96 He beats down with His fulminations the old idols of prejudice.

2. The action of fulminating or detonating; loud explosion.

1667 HENSHAW in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 275 The Volatile part that was seperated from it in the fulmination. 1765 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 176 Mariotte..calls these bubbles [in boiling water] fulminations. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light, etc.* 232 Another species of explosion, which has been termed fulmination. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fulmination*, an explosion with noise, resulting from the sudden decomposition of a chemical substance.

†3. *Metallurgy.* (See FULMINATE *v.* 3.) *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Fulmination .. is a metallicall gradation, with excoction to an absolute perfection in Cinerition, whose purity is declared by an effulgent splendor.

4. The formal emission of an ecclesiastical condemnation or censure (see FULMINATE *v.* II). Subsequently with a more general sense: Violent denunciation or threatening; an instance of this, a terrific explosion of indignation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. viii. 101 For the twenty fulminacyons that they make at this day comenly. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 3 The sayde fulminacions of any of the same interdictions. 1606 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 63 Their protestation against the Pope's fulmination. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 132 These Fulminations from the Vatican were turn'd into Ridicule. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 556 Gross vice is not, in the first instance, to be encountered with menaces and fulminations. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 122 Awaiting the fulmination of the bull. 1858 *Times* 6 Aug. 11/2 His .. generals were more strictly bound down by great fulminations never to attack without permission. 1861 MISS C. FOX *Jrnls.* II. 280 John Bright is great fun, always ready for a chat and a fulmination.

Fulminatory (fv'lmĭnătəri), *a.* [ad. F. *fulminatoire*, f. L. *fulmināre*: see FULMINATE *v.* and -ORY.] Sending forth fulminations, thundering.

1611 COTGR., *Fulminatoire*, fulminatorie, thundering, lightening, destroying, terrible. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-92 in BAILEY. 1820 *Examiner* No. 641. 475/2 One of the framers of the fulminatory preamble. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii, Its speculatory Height or Mountain, which will become a practical fulminatory Height. 1840 J. QUINCY *Hist. Harvard Univ.* I. 134 Their violent and fulminatory measures.

Fulmine (fv'lmin), *v.* [ad. L. *fulmin-āre*: see FULMINATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To send forth (lightning or thunder).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 5 As it had beene a flake Of lightning through bright heven fulmined. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV. 381 A sound As 'twere of thunder fulmined nigh at hand, O'erwhelm'd his hearing.

b. *fig.* To 'thunder' or flash *out*.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 118 She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique And little-footed China.

2. *intr.* To 'thunder', speak out fiercely or energetically. Now chiefly in echoes of Milton's use (quot. 1671).

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 276 He had interdicted and fulmined against the Emperour. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 270 Whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that fierce Democratie, Shook the Arsenal and fulmined over Greece. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Luigi* 35 How unlike him who fulmined in old Rome! 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 384 Listening to him who fulmined over Greece.

Fulmineous fv'lmi·nĭəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *fulmine-us* (f. *fulmin-* FULMEN) + -OUS.] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1744 *J. Claridge's Shepherd of Banbury's Rules* 31 The fulmineous matter in the air is set on fire. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* IV. 318 Than the flame fulmineous fiercer far.

Fulmi·nic (fv'lmi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *fulmin-* (with sense derived from FULMINATE *v.*) + -IC.] In *Fulminic acid* $C_2H_2N_2O_2$, nitro-acetonitril, an acid (not yet isolated) forming explosive salts with some metals.

1825 HAMILTON *Dict. Terms, Fulminic Acid*, in Chemistry, an acid capable of combining in different proportions, with different bases, and thus forming as many detonating salts. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 215 Cy 2+oxygen 2+Aq. 1 forms fulminic acid. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 The various fulminating salts are all formed by the union with metals, of a certain nitrogenous acid called fulminic acid.

Fulminous (fv'lmĭnəs), *a.* [f. L. *fulmin-* FULMEN + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to thunder and lightning; fulminating.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 63 In his hand A Trisulc thunderbolt or Fulminous brand. 1665 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1835) IV. 354 The like fulminous fire killed a man in Erpingham church. 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 122 Sad as those fulminous imprecations on mankind, when Lear bows his head to the storm.

Fulminurate (fv'lmĭniū·rĕit). *Chem.* [f. as next + -ATE: see URATE.] A salt of fulminuric acid.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 739 *Fulminurates.* Fulminuric acid appears to be monobasic; at all events all the fulminurates hitherto obtained contain only 1 at. metal in place of hydrogen.

Fulminuric (fv'lmĭniū·rĭk), *a. Chem.* [f. FULMIN-IC + URIC.] Only in *Fulminuric acid* (see quots.): *Fulminuric ether.*

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 738 *Fulminuric Acid* $C_3H_4N_4O_3$ Isocyanuric acid. An acid isomeric with cyanuric acid. *Ibid.* 741 *Fulminuric Ether*: see Fulminurate of Ethyl. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms, Fulminuric acid* .. an anhydrous crystalline substance obtained from fulminic acid.

Fulness: see FULLNESS.

† **Fulsa·mic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? corruptly f. FULSOME + -IC.] = FULSOME.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. x, O filthy Mr. Sneer; he's a nauseous figure, a most fulsamick Fop, Foh!

† **Fu·lsion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [as if ad. L. **fulsiōn-em*, f. *fulgēre* to shine.] The action of shining forth; an instance of this.

1690 W. LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 782 Fourteen of the Extream Fulsions, or of the brightest shinings of Mars.

Fulsome (fv'lsəm), *a.* Forms: 3-5 fulsum, 4-8 fulsom, 5- fulsome; also 5 folsome, 6 fulsoom, 7 fullsome, (9 foulsome), 6 *Sc.* fowsum, 7, 9 *Sc.* fousome. [f. FULL *a.* + -SOME.

It is possible that there may have been a ME. *fulsum* (f. *fūl*, FOUL *a.*) which has coalesced with this; but the supposition is not absolutely necessary to account for the development of senses.]

† 1. Characterized by abundance, possessing or affording copious supply; abundant, plentiful, full.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2153 De .vii. fulsum 3eres faren. ? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Lyfe our Ladye* (Caxton) A v, For alwey God gaf hyr to her presence So fulsom lyght of heuenly influence. *Ibid.* B v b, Like as a fulsum welle Shedyth his stremys in to the ryuere. *c* 1440 — *Secrees* 723 At Ellyconys welle This philisoffre by fulsom habundance Drank grettest plente. 1481 EARL WORCESTER *Tulle on Friendsh.* B vii b, Though he..were sette in moost folsom plente. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) C iij b, Folowe fulsome fieldes habundaunt of frument. 1515 — *Egloges* IV. (1570) C iij a, Suche fulsome pasture made him a double chin. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 26 Much more fulsome is Davids confession [orig. *Longè plenior est Dauidis confessio*]. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 571 Likewise of their firstfruites instede of making good fulsome sheaues and bundels vnto God, they gelded them, and made them verie thinne and lanke. [1868 HELPS *Realmah* II. xi. 80 My complaint of the world .. is this—that there is too much of everything.. and so I could go on enumerating..all the things which are too full in this fulsome world. I use fulsome in the original sense.]

† b. Growing abundantly, rank in growth. *Obs.*

1633 *Costlie Whore* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Plucke up the fulsome thistle in the prime.

† 2. Of the body, etc.: Full and plump, fat, well-grown; in a bad sense, over-grown. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 497 Wiþ þe siht clene We ben as fulsom i-founde as þou3 we fed were. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3068 With a necke..Nawþer fulsom, ne fat, but fetis & round. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1567) 85 a, His leane, pale, hore, and withered corse grew fulsome, faire, and fresh. 1593 RICH *Greene's Newes* G iij b, A chuffe-headed Cardinall with a paire of fulsome cheekes. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 637 For either arme in such a mould is cast As makes it full as fulsome as their waste. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 238 A fulsome and over-grown and unwholesome Flesh. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. i, 'Tis such a fulsom overgrown Rogue!

† b. Overfed, surfeited. Also *fig. Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 24 Lazy, Laodicean temper of a fulsome, carelesse, surfeted spirit. *Ibid.* 346 Doth he not deserve at our hands more then a faint fulsome grant with Martha, thou canst doe all things. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 40 (Jam.) Nor fall their [? read *they*] victims to a fulsome rift.

† c. App. used for: Lustful, 'rank'. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 87 The fulsome Ewes. [Cf. *rauche* in line 81.]

† 3. Of food: Satiating, 'filling', tending to cloy or surfeit; also, coarse, gross, unsuited to a dainty palate. *Obs.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* lxiii, It shulde so soone be fulsome and not comfortable deynte. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 94 This kinde of meate onely, serueth them all their life tyme..and neuer waxeth fulsome vnto theim. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 Our ale..is more thicke, fulsome and of no continuance. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 198 Though the same were a meat of such delicacie and pleasing rellish, yet in the end, the people of Israell found it fulsome. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 488 A little honie is sweet; much, fulsome. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 229 A gross and fulsome Nourishment, unless they meet with a strong and good Stomach. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plym.* (1673) 3 Their gross feedings On fulsome Butter, Essex Cheese. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* II. 118 Carthusian fasts, and fulsome Bacchanals. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 263 Why starv'd, on earth, our angel-appetites; While brutal are indulg'd their fulsome fill? 1770 WILKES *Let.* 29 July in *Corr.* (1805) IV. 76, I dined with the lord-mayor ..We had two turtles, and a fulsome great dinner.

† b. Having a sickly or sickening taste; tending to cause nausea. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 434 The oile..is very fulsome and naught to be eaten. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 248 The very sight of that cup, wherein such a fulsome potion was brought him, turnes his stomacke. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 6 The common Anise-Seed-Water .. is the most fulsom and insalubrious of Strong-waters. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 107 A certain sour, fulsome Quality that the former Wort left behind.

† c. *fig.* Cloying, satiating, wearisome from excess or repetition. (Cf. sense 7.) *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxi, Lest in repetyng a thinge so frequent and commune, my boke shulde be .. fastidious or fulsome to the reders. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 112 If it be ought to the old tune, my Lord, It is as fat and fulsome to mine eare As howling after Musicke. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 43 The Spanish majesticall, but fulsome, running too much on the O. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. 163 Who then wonders if the Supper of Christ..be as a fulsome thing unto you? 1694 ADDISON *Eng. Greatest Poets* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 36 The long-spun allegories fulsom grow, While the dull moral lyes too plain below. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 70 P 4 As too little Action is cold, so too much is fulsome.

† 4. Offensive to the sense of smell: a. Strong-smelling, of strong, rank, or overpowering odour. b. Foul-smelling, stinking. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Eech path was fulsoom with sent of sulphurus orpyn. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 14 Heres such a fulsome Aire comes into this Chamber. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 507 They are commonly of rank and fulsome smell; as May-Flowers and White Lillies. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 119 That is the reason why fryed, baked and stewed Food does send forth a stronger and fulsomer scent than other Preparations. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt*, The Kiln ought to have convenient Windows, that your gross Steams, fulsom Damps, and stupifying Vapours may pass freely away.

† 5. Offensive to the senses generally; physically disgusting, foul, or loathsome. *Obs.*

? 1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) A ij, Man is but fulsome erthe and claye. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 130 Whereby they noted the great dislyking they had of their fulsome feedinge. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 32, I will..stop this gap of breath with fulsome dust. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 53 She vomited some 24 pounds of fulsome stuffe of all colours. *Ibid.* II. iii. I. i. 232 Calis .. would use no Vulgar water; but she died .. of so fulsome a disease that no water could wash her clean. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* etc. 199 A thousand silken Puppets should haue died, And in their fulsome Coffins putrified, Ere [etc.]. 1642 DAVENANT *Unfort. Lovers* IV, Who once departed, know this fulsome world So much unfit to mingle with their pure Refined ayre, that they will returne. 1720 T. BOSTON *Hum. Nat in Fourfold St.* (1797) 152 They cleave fondly to these fulsome breasts. [1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 120/2 Hundreds of dogs..are annually committed to the abysses of these foulsome waters.]

6. Offensive to normal tastes or sensibilities; exciting aversion or repugnance; disgusting, repulsive, odious. ? *Obs.* exc. as in sense 7.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 496 Of his wykytnes þat fulsume til al gud-men wes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1061 There thow lygges, for the fulsomeste freke that fourmede was euere! 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 713/2 Tindall ..with hys fulsome feeling fayth. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 464/2 It is a foule and fulsome thing, whiche shee must leaue off. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Robin*, A filthie knane with a fulsome queane. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. ii. (1718) 133 Seest thou this fulsom ideot? *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 188 A phlegmatic dull wife is fulsome and fastidious. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i. (1691) 3 Now half the Youth of Europe are in Arms, How fulsome must it be to stay behind, And dye of rank diseases here at home? 1684 SIR C. SCROPE *Misc. Poems* 112 Let not his fulsome armes embrace your waste. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 173 Fulsom love for gain we can endure. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 291 And lest the fulsome artifice should fail, Themselves will hide its coarseness with a veil. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 29 Have at a fousome kirk, and batter Her lustfu' banes untill they clatter! 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, In a booth at the fulsome fair.

† b. Morally foul, filthy, obscene. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 37 Lye with her: that's fullsome. 1680 DRYDEN *Pref. to Ovid's Epist.* (1683) A iij b, A certain Epigram, which is ascrib'd to him [the emperour]..is more fulsome than any passage I have met with in our Poet. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 3 Thy Mirth by foolish Bawdry is exprest; And so debauch'd, so fulsome, and so odd. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 327 And earn a hated living in an odious Fulsome way. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* XXVI. 144 What followed was too fulsome for the eyes of my chaste readers.

7. Of language, style, behaviour, etc.: Offensive to good taste; *esp.* offending from excess or want of measure or from being 'over-done'. Now chiefly used in reference to gross or excessive flattery, over-demonstrative affection, or the like.

1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* 201, I never heard anything so fulsome from the mouth of man; and found my self .. impatient of such silly stuff. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* VI. 189 They were puffed up with the fulsome Flatteries of their Philosophers and Sophists. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. i. 1081 Bear back thy fulsom Greeting to thy Master. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xviii, Concealed disgust under the appearance of fulsome endearment. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xii. 338 This fawning and fulsome court-historian. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 289 The fulsome cant And pedantry that coxcombs learn with ease. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 226 The fulsome strains of courtly adulation. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* VI. 169 Pindar was never fulsome in his panegyric. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiii. 778 This fulsome publicity I have described.

b. quasi *sb.*

1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xxiv, 104 Some choice letters from Queen Anne, little inferior in the fulsome to those from King James to..Buckingham.

† **Fu·lsomehead.** *Obs.* [f. FULSOME + -HEAD.] Plentifulness, abundance.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1548 Heuene dew and eorðes fetthed, Of win and olie fulsum-hed. *Ibid.* 2128 Do .vij. 3er ben 3et to cumen In al fulsum-hed sulen it ben numen.

Fulsomely (fv'lsəmli), *adv.* [f. FULSOME + -LY^2.] In a fulsome manner.

† 1. Abundantly, plentifully, fully. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17805 (Gött.) Ga we þan fulsumli þeder. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4325 þann were spacli spices spe. ded al a boute fulsumli at þe ful to eche freke þer-inne. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy*, The foyson and plente Of kyngly fredom unto hye and lowe So fulsomly gan there to reygne and snowe. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii, He that woll..fulsomly fele the loue of Jhesu in his sowle.

2. In a way that causes surfeit or nausea; in a way that offends the senses; cloyingly, sickeningly; disgustingly, loathsomely.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot., Cosmogr. & Descr. Albion* IV. (1541) B ij b, Thow sall fynd thaym throw thair intemperance and surfet diet sa fowsumlie growin. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Repairing Ch.* (1859) 274 Suffered Gods House to bee in ruine and decay, to lye uncomely, and fulsomely. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, Neyther with such [euill ayre] as commeth of houses fulsomely kept. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 91 The very embers whereon he was singed..fumed most fulsomely of his fatty droppings. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 34 It is nauseous and fulsomely sweet. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 3/1 Who but in the Lushious delight, Which fulsomely Cloys.

3. In a way that is offensive to good taste (see FULSOME 7). † Also, coarsely, obscenely (*obs.*).

1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* IV. i, Your slighted love. Can you forget? and fulsomely pursue The man with kindness

who despises you? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 553 Apuleius also..grosly and fulsomely imputes the same to Plato. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 34 The Act of Consummation fulsomly describ'd in the very Words of the most Modest amongst all Poets. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. v, That nauseous cant, in which men and their wives are so fulsomely familiar. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxv. 377 Mr. Belford seems..although very complaisant, not so fulsomely so as Mr. Tourville. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 225 The language of these compositions was..fulsomely servile. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 444 Praising a king fulsomely during his lifetime.

Fulsomeness (*fv*lsəmnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being fulsome.

†1. Abundance, plentifulness. fullness. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr's T.* 397 The knotte, why that every tale is told, If it be taryed til that lust be cold..The savour passeth ever lenger the more, For fulsomnes of his prolixité. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 95 Y seyde in my fulsumnesse [*in abundantia mea*]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 14 Bochous schewed ther his fulsomnes Off holsome wynes to every maner wighte. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 274 Of wych ioye kyng dauyd þus seyde expresse, I lord with þi fulsumnesse sacyat shal be.

†2. The quality of cloying, surfeiting, or nauseating the palate; grossness, sickliness, or offensiveness of savour. Also, the state of being cloyed or surfeited. Also *fig. Obs.*

1481 Earl WORCESTER *Tulle on Friendsh.* C iij a, Ther is not suche fulsomnesse in frendship, as ther is in other thynges, ffor frendship fareth as wine which may be kepte many yeres. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 156 a, The body lacking exercise, gathereth fulsomnes & pestilent sauours. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xii. (1596) 191 Our soule hath a fulsomnesse at this slight meat. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 169 They induce fulsomenesse, and subuert the stomacke. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. (1651) 238 To absterge belike that fulsomeness of sweet, to which they are there subject. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 20 Quickned and actuated..(as the fulsomnesse of sugar is by the acrimony of Lemons). 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 979 A strong sort of Tobacco, in which the Smoakers say they can plainly taste the fulsomness of the Dung. 1876 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* lxi. 219 By 'fulsomeness' is indicated the disgust and loathing from over-fulness of meat as well as of wine.

†3. The quality of being offensive or disgusting to the senses; foulness, loathsomeness. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repairing Ch.* (1859) 277 All these abominations they..have cleansed and purged the churches of England of, taking away all such fulsomeness and filthiness as [etc.]. 1610 PRICE *Creat. Prince* B j b, Others haue described them by some diseases, to manifest the fulsomness and loathsomnesse thereof.

4. The quality of being offensive to good taste (esp. by over-adulation or the like). † Also, coarseness, obscenity (*obs.*). (See FULSOME 6-7.)

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 60 No Decency is consider'd, no Fulsomness omitted. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 50 How a man may commend himself, without Envy or Fulsomness. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. lviii. 179 Rather a proof of the bad taste in pulpit oratory prevailing..than of any peculiar servility or fulsomeness. 1881 *Times* 13 Mar. 9/3 Adulation became an art, and was carried to a pitch of fulsomeness beyond modern conception.

Fulsun, var. of FILSEN *v. Obs.*, to aid.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 99 As fortune wolde fulsun hom þe fayrer to haue.

Fulth. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also *Sc.* FOUTH. [f. FULL *a.* + -TH; cf. *length, depth.*] Fullness. Also = FILL *sb.*[1], in *to eat one's fulth.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 7 Ar the fulthe of tim was comen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 863 Quhare hele beis ay but seknes .. fulth but hungir. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2171 Pare his forrayouris fand þe fulth of vitaill. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 12 Fra fwlth of mete. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 A lambe will fall .. to eatinge of grasse, when it is aboute a moneth .. olde; yett if it have its fulth of milke it will forbeare the longer. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., Take and eat your fulth on 't. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Fulth,* fulness, full growth, perfection, as applied to flowers, &c.

Fulthe, early ME. form of FILTH.

†Fu·ltum. *Obs.* Also 1 fultéam, 3 foltom. [OE. *fultum, fultéam,* f. **fulltéon* (= OHG. *follaziohan*) to assist, f. FULL *adv.* + *téon* to draw, TEE *v.* Cf. TEAM f. the root of the simple vb. With regard to the sense-development see the remarks s.v. FOLLOW *v.*] Help, assistance, support; also *concr.* one who or something which helps.

Beowulf 698 Ac him dryhten for-geaf .. frofor and fultum. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 360 *Emolomentum,* fulteam [*Corpus Gloss.* fultum]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þurh drihtnes fultum. *c* 1205 LAY. 417 Þat Troynisce folc mid his fulle fultume nomen .. Brutus & makeden hine to duke. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2824 Of me sal fultum ben ðe brost.

†Fulve, *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [ad. L. *fulv-us*: see FULVOUS.] = FULVOUS.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 252 Whose surcles are very slender, fulve, odorate.

Fulvescent (*fv*lve·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *fulv-us* (see FULVOUS) + -ESCENT.] Passing into a fulvous tint, somewhat tawny.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xix. 124 *note,* The ventral segments are fulvescent. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 287 Those of a fulvescent colour.

Fulvid (*fv*lvid), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *fulvid us,* f. L. *fulvus* reddish-yellow.] = FULVOUS.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 40/1 Take a fulvide or blewe woollen cloth. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. iii, The fulvid Eagle with her sun-bright eye. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* 27 A Beast of a fulvid or Golden colour. 1860 *Sir Rohan's Ghost* vi. 133 Something in the softened light, through the fulvid noon, was moving here.

Hence **Fu·lvidness.**

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 304 The fulvidness of the Sand of the Sea.

†Fu·lvify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fulv-us* (see next) + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make fulvous.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 142/2 Fulvefye, or make it yellow with the poulder of pomegranate shelles.

Fulvous (*fv*lvəs), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *fulv-us* reddish-yellow + -OUS.] Reddish-yellow, dull yellowish-brown or tawny.

1664 BEALE *Aphor. Cider* xxxix. in Evelyn *Pomona* 26 A more fulvous or ruddy colour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 246/1 A Thistle-finch..hath..Neck & Back of a fulvous or reddish Ash colour. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 93 Fur shining fulvous brown. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 312, I now clearly distinguished an expansive eagle .. on the fulvous panel of the hinder boot. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 8 A Nemean lion, fulvous, torrid-eyed.

‖ **Fulwa** (fu·lwă). [corruptly ad. Bengali *phulwara,* the native name of *Bassia butyracea*] (See quots.) Also *fulwa-butter.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 2 *Bassia butyracea,* the Indian butter-tree, also the *Fulwa,* or *Phulwara-tree*..This phulwara butter will keep many months. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Fulwa,* a solid buttery oil obtained from Bassia butyracea. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Fulwa butter,* the concrete oil of the seeds of *Bassia butyracea.*

Fulyie (fu·lyi), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Also 5-9 **fulye,** 6 **fulȝe,** 9 **fulzie, foolyie.** [var. of FOIL *sb.*[1]]

†1. A leaf. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 89 Euery faill Ourfret with fulȝeis of figuris full diuers. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 113 Sae thick they [Bees] owr the fulȝies stalk.

2. Gold-leaf.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 939 The fulye of the fyne gold fell in the feild. 1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 85 A buke with levis of gold, with xiij levis of gold fulȝe. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Fulye* 2. Leaf gold .. We still use fulye in the same sense, without the addition of the term gold.

Fulyie, fulzie, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Also 5-6 **fulye,** 8 **foulyie,** 9 **foulzie, fuilzie.** [app. f. next vb.; the primary sense appears to be 'what is trampled underfoot'. Cf. FULLAGE.

The prevailing spelling in official documents and newspapers is *fulzie,* which often receives the anglicized pronunciation (*fv*lzi). The *z,* however, historically represents ȝ=*y,* and the purely popular pronunciation is (*fu*·lyi) or (*fu*·li).]

1. The sweepings or refuse of the streets.

1538 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) 154 Assis nor fulze. 1692 *Act Sederunt* 4 Aug., The muck and fulzie of the towne. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 174 When towns' bodies .. are pestilential wi' filth and foulzie. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV,* c. 46 § 111 Scavengers..to remove the dung or fuilzie thereof. 1863 *Daily Rev.* 22 Oct., They received about £7000 for the fulzie of the town

2. Manure.

1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 289/2 Þe tatht & fulye of þe said nolt & scheip. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 308 The Master's Foot is the best Foulzie.

3. *Comb.*: **fulyie-man,** a scavenger.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 197 A ginshower aneuch to sicken a fulzie-man.

†Fu·lyie, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Sc. var. of FOIL *v.*] *trans.* in various senses of FOIL. a. To trample on. b. To injure, destroy. c. To defeat, overcome. d. To dishonour, violate (a woman).

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 928 He..Pertly put with his pith at his pesane, And fulyeit of the fyne maill ma þan fyfty. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 456 Sone wndir feit fulȝeid was men of wer. *Ibid.* XI. 22 Hagis, alais, be laubour that was thar, Fulȝeit and spilt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 350 Seand his men so fulȝeit in that fecht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 165 He, with unbridlit lust, fulyeit his anttis. *a* 1807 *Christmas Ba'ing* XXVI. in J. Skinner *Misc. Coll. Poet.* (1809) 131 Tam Tull..Saw him sae mony fuilzie [ed. 1805 foolyie].

Hence **Fu·lyeit** *ppl. a.,* exhausted, worn out. Also **Fu·lyear,** one who dishonours (women).

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 63 Birdis..lattis thair fulȝeit feiris flie quhair thai pleis. *Ibid.* 86 Nothir febill, nor fant, nor fulȝeit in labour. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 20 He wes ane..fulyear of matronis.

Fum (fʊm), *sb.* Also fung. [corruption of Chinese *fung* (*hwang*).] A fabulous bird (by Europeans commonly called the phœnix), one of the symbols of the imperial dignity in China.

1820 MOORE *Fum & Hum* Wks. V. 132 One day the Chinese Bird of Royalty, Fum, Thus accosted our own Bird of Royalty, Hum. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 332 The fum or Chinese bird of royalty.

†Fum, *v. Obs.* [echoic.]

1. *intr.* To play (on a guitar) with the fingers. Cf. STRUM, THRUM *vbs.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 II. 349 Follow me, and fum as you goe. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* II. iii, He fums on the Guittar.

2. *trans.* ? To thump, beat. (The quot. is negro-Eng.; but cf. FUM-FUM b.)

1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Indies* 154 Then missess fum me wid long switch..Me fum'd when me no .. me fum'd too if me do it.

So with reduplication **Fum-fum,** (*a*) expressing the sound of a stringed instrument; (*b*) a thumping or beating.

1656 Earl MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 326 Trivial Fidlers, who play fum fum in the meanest Assemblies. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 522/2 He got fum-fum for purloining again.

Fuma·cious, *a. rare*[-0]. [f. L. *fūmāre* to smoke, after the analogy of Lat. adjs. in *-ăc-em*: see -ACIOUS.] Fond of smoking.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Fumade (fiumē·d). Also 6-9 **fumado,** (7 **fumatho**). Also corruptly FAIR MAID. [app. ad. Sp. *fumado* (fumā·ðo) pple., smoked; the spelling *fumatho* seems to indicate retention of the original pronunciation.] A smoked pilchard.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 61 Cornish pilchards, otherwise called Fumados. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 23 The dryed ware they carrye into Spayne, Italie, Venice .. and in those partes tooke name Fumados, for that they are dryed in the smoake. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 33 a. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 194 Then (by the name of Fumadoes), with Oyle and a Lemon, they [Pilchards] are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain. *c* 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 105 This sort [of salted Herrings] are commonly called Fumathos. 1859 WALCOTT *Guide Devon & Cornw.* 525 Pilchards, which elsewhere are known as 'Fair maids', are here called Fumados.

Fu·mage[1]. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *fūmāgium,* f. *fūm-us* smoke.] Hearth-money.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 323 As early as the conquest mention is made in domesday book of fumage or fuage, vulgarly called smoke farthings; which were paid by custom to the king for every chimney in the house. 1876 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* (1888) I. i. 10 A fumage, or tax of smoke farthings, or hearth tax..ranges among those of the Anglo-Saxon period.

†Fu·mage[2]. *Obs.*[-0] [a. F. *fumage,* f. *fumer* to dung.] (See quot. 1725.)

1676-1732 COLES, *Fumage,* manuring with dung. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Fumage,* a Term in Agriculture signifying Dung, or manuring with Dung.

‖ **Fumago** (fiumē·go). [mod.L., f. *fūm-us* smoke.] (See quot.)

1887 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 2 Sept. 918/1 The soot dews, or fumagos, are a genus of fungi which are mainly epiphytes .. The fumago settles upon the upper sides of leaves.

Fumant (fiū·mănt), *a. Her.* [a. F. *fumant* pr. pple. of *fumer* to smoke.] (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Fumant,* emitting vapour or smoke. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

Fumarin (fiū·mărin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Fumaria* FUMITORY.] (See quot. 1864.) So **Fumaric acid** (see quot); **Fu·marate,** a salt of this acid.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 742 *Fumaric acid.* $C_4H_4O_4$ ..An acid isomeric with maleic acid..It is produced by the dehydration of malic acid. *Ibid.* 743 Some of the fumarates are crystalline, others pulverulent, and most of them have a mild taste. *Ibid.* 747 *Fumarine,* an organic base, contained in fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*). 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 362 The lichen contains..a little fumaric acid.

Fumarole (fiū·mărōul). Also **fumarol, fumerole.** [ad. F. *fumerolle* (*fumarolle*): see FEMERELL.] A hole or vent through which vapour issues from a volcano; a smoke-hole.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 548 A more proper name for these ignited hills and spots would be fumarols. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 342 Fumeroles or small crevices in the cone through which hot vapours are disengaged. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 522 Cracks..are produced in the solid rocks; smoking fumeroles appear. 1881 W. G. MARSHALL *Thro. Amer.* xv. 315 The Californian Geysers are rather fumaroles—an immense collection of vents from which hot air is emitted.

Fumart, var. of FOUMART.

Fumatho, obs. form of FUMADE.

†Fuma·tic. *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. L. *fūm-us* smoke; ? a derisive parody of PNEUMATIC.]

1641 *True Char. Untrue Bishop* 7 He hateth his enthusiastick fumaticks, who talk so much of the Spirit.

Fumatory (fiū·mătəri), *sb.* Also incorrectly **fumitory.** [f. Lat. type **fūmātōrium,* f. *fūmāre*: see next and -ORY.]

†1. A censer. *Obs. rare*[-1].

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 318 The mending of a Fumitory waying more then it dyd before by d. oz.

2. A place set apart for smoking or fumigating purposes.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) II. 179 To sot away your time in Mongo's fumitory among a parcel of old smoakdry'd cadators. 1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 361 The great united talent of the age..had alighted..on this great 'fumatory' [Manchester]. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. v. (1871) 238 We have erected a Fumitory for the more complete cleansing of all that pass this way.

Fumatory (fiū·mătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **fūmātōri-us,* f. *fūmāre* to smoke, f. *fūmus*: see FUME *sb.* and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to (tobacco-) smoking.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 744 This fumatory process proceeded for some time almost in silence.

†Fumay, *v. Hunting. Obs. rare.* Also 5 **fe-may, femy, fymay.** [? ad. AF. **fu-, femeiier*; cf. OF. *femeis* and *femier, fumier* dunghill, *femer* (mod.F. *fumer*) to manure; the ultimate source is L. *fimus* dung.] *intr.* Of certain animals, esp. the hare: To evacuate excrement.

1486 [see CROTEY *v.*, FEN *v.*[1]].

Fumble (fv·mb'l), *v.* Also 6 **fomble.** [Of obscure origin: equivalent forms exist in other Teut. langs.; cf. Du. *fommelen,* LG. *fummeln, fommeln,* Sw. *fumla,* to fumble, grope; prob.

onomatopœic; cf. *bumble, jumble, mumble, stumble*, also FAMBLE, FIMBLE *vbs.* Possibly the formation of the word may have been in part suggested by the sb. which appears as OE. *folm(e*, OS. **folm* (pl. *folmos*), OHG. *folma* hand; cf. ON. *falma* (Icel. *fálma*) to grope, with which Sw. *famla*, Da. *famle* (= FAMBLE *v.*) are commonly regarded as identical.]

1. *intr.* To use one's hands or fingers awkwardly or ineffectually; to grope about. *To fumble at*: to make clumsy attempts at doing or handling (something). *To fumble for* or *after*: to make clumsy attempts to reach or grasp. Also *to fumble about.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1293/1 The dyuel .. should not be able to reache hys [Christe's] heade..but only to fumble about his foote. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1858/2 She desired him to looke in his Testament. Then he fumbled and sought about him for one. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 14 For after I saw him fumble with the Sheets, and play with Flowers .. I knew there was but one way. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 219 What made these paire of shittle-cockes heere? What doe they fumble for? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 108 Those, that cannot play, delight to fumble on Instruments. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 251 He vainly fumbles at the fatal Door. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 288 If you set a man with gloves on, or a rustic whose hands are hard by labour to take off a single sheet, he will fumble about a long while. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 169 Seeing him lay down his pipe and begin to fumble with his walking-staff. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 361 The soldiers were still fumbling with the muzzles of their guns .. when the whole flood of Macleans, Macdonalds, and Camerons came down. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 139 He .. fumbled for the bible in his boot. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xiv. 119 'Let me see' said [he] .. fumbling about in all his pockets.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 He will be nibling and fumbling at all these as far as he dare. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1662) 1 The foulness of his Mind makes him fumble very dotingly in the use thereof. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 683 Our Mechanick or Atomick Theists, will have their Atoms, never so much as once to have Fumbled, in these their Fortuitous Motions. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* v. ed. 3) 47 If he [horse] fumbles with his Corn, then give him no more at that time. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 223 Any artist .. fumbling through three or four strata of colour before he can find them. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw Pilgr* xxiii. 267 Englishmen are still fumbling about Mount Sinai in the East.

c. ? quasi-*trans.* with complement.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 110 A hostler fumbled the door open. 1887 *Punch* 19 Mar. 143/2 Dizzy, then Premier, fumbled his eyeglass into position.

2. *trans.* To handle awkwardly or with nervous clumsiness. Also with *on, out, over.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 174 And with a palsie fumbling on his Gorget, Shake in and out the Riuet. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *To T. C.* 17 A Nut which when thou'st crack'd and fumbled o'er Thou'lt find the Squirrel has been there before. 1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* I. i, His greasy bald-pate choir Came fumbling o'er the beads, in such an agony, They told 'em false for fear. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 134 (1774) IV. 228 The old women..fumbling over their tattered testaments till they have found the text. 1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husband* I. 235 The fugitives..having fumbled out their bundles in the dark, first handed them to him. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row Conspir.* i, [He] came forward, looking very red, and fumbling two large kid gloves. 1894 SALA *Things I have seen* II. xx. 254 The coin..I very soon tarnished by fumbling it..between my hot, moist little fingers.

fig. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 3/1 His incident must come to him naturally or he fumbles it.

b. *spec.* In games with a ball, *To fumble the ball*: to fail to take it 'cleanly'; to stop or catch it clumsily.

c. *To fumble one's way*: to find it by groping.

1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* III. 80 She started up, and fumbled her way down the dark stairs. 1879 G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* 13 Late that night a small square man.. fumbled his way into the damp entrance.

3. To wrap up clumsily, huddle together. Also with *up.*

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 212 Constreynd to sit..Close in a corner fumbled vp for feare. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 58 What dost thou wrap and fumble in thine armes? 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 48 As many farwels as be stars in heauen, With distinct breath, and consign'd kisses to them, He fumbles vp into a loose adiew. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xiii. 189 They send them [their women] forth so couered, vailed, and fumbled up. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 140 So many fumble this, last and next weeks devotion all in a prayer. 1681 [see FUMBLING *ppl. a.* d] 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 342 The attenuated, sham, filagree work .. wherewith Mr. Thomas Moore has thought fit to fumble up the personages of his 'Lalla Rookh'.

4. *slang.* (Cf. FUMBLER b, FUMBLING *ppl. a.* c.) Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 134 3it leit I neuer that larbar .. fumyll me, without a fee gret. *c* 1690 *Sat. on Lawyers* in *Collect. Poems* 18 Old Maynard..Who mumbles all Day, and fumbles all Night. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 239 The old Man..rejoicing to see her return in Good-Humour, fumbled away the Night. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 180 Impotent posterity would in vain fumble to produce his fellow.

5. *intr.* To hesitate in speaking; to speak haltingly or indistinctly; to mumble, mutter.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Gluttony* (1859) 305 A drunkard.. fumbleth and stammereth in his speech. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 110 He fumbleth in the mouth, His speech doth faile. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. XXVI. (1609) 1130 Being..found fumbling in their answere [*hæsitantibus in responso*] they were commaunded to void out of the Counsel-chamber. 1621 [see FAMBLE *v.*]. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* XXVII. 38 His tongue did so fumble and falter in his head. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* I. i, How silly a man fumbles for an excuse, when he is a little ashamed of being in love. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, Never lose time fumbling and prating about it.

b. *trans.* To speak (words, etc.) indistinctly or hesitatingly. Also with *out, up.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 46 He fumbeleth certeyne confounded woordes with hym selfe. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 370 M. Heskins fombleth out the matter with a foolish caueat. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 74, I..With stutting stamering at length thus fumbled an answer. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 121 He blameth vs for fumbling vp those things, which we answered distinctlie inough. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 127 She fumbled out, thanks good. and so she dide. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. ccxiii. 319 As soon as I had fumbled out this answer.

Hence **Fu'mbled** *ppl. a.* Also **Fu'mble** *sb.*, a piece of fumbling, a bungling attempt at something; *spec.* in ball games, a clumsy handling of the ball; † also, confused utterance, mumbling.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 84 The world's a well strung fidle, mans tongue the quill, That fills the world with fumble for want of skill. *c* 1832 J. WILSON in Lang *Life & Let. Lockhart* (1897) II. 109 He [Wilson] called Lockhart's remarks 'a feeble fumble of falsehood'. 1884 F. D. MILLET in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/1 The newspapers grew sticky, fumbled, and worn at the hands of the frequent readers. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 17 Jan. 6/4 At the first fumble of a Surrey back, Maturin rushed round.

Fumbler (fʊ'mblə). Also 6 **fumblar**, *Sc.* **fumler.** [f. FUMBLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who fumbles, in senses of the vb. *Cake fumbler*: see CAKE *sb.* 9.

1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 No man shulde rebuke..a stuttar or fumblar. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* II. 49 The work of, Sir, your humble Servant (Who, though I say't, am no such fumbler). 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 92, I must not let down the character of the work, to flatter a few feckless fumblers. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* viii. 145 A man..may be a mere fumbler in physiology and yet show a keen insight into human motives.

b. *slang.* (See quot. *a* 1700.)

1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II. ii, What stay we for, can you tell fumbler? 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Woman* 129 Wks. (1698) I. 147. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fumbler*, an unperforming Husband, one that is insufficient. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 349 Wench Fumblers give ear ev'ry Man. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xi. (1804) 56 In the mean-time give me a kiss, you old fumbler. 1818 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 90 A married couple, who have had no children, after a certain number of years, are compell'd by their neighbours to give what we call a Fumbler's Feast.

Fumbling (fʊ'mblɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUMBLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. FUMBLE.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 217 This man in his breech feelyng such fumblyng. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C ij, Now are we dwarfs, they [our issue] will be pismires then, This is the fumbling of our aged men. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 351 Your second Argument, without more tedious fumbling is briefly thus. 1762 STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 49 There's a disorder we call Fumbling, Amongst the men call'd Fighting shy. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 366 That impotent fumbling after carbines or pistols. 1892 JESSOPP *Stud. by Recluse* Pref. (1893) 15, I do not call these stray papers Essays, but mere Studies —fumblings if you will.

Fumbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

a. That fumbles or gropes about; also, characterized by fumbling.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 62 The frost-king ties my fumbling feet. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxiv, She attired herself, with fumbling fingers. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 286 The fumbling efforts of gentlemen in removing their gloves before shaking hands. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. of Rue Cain* v, A spare individual .. entered..after a fumbling rap at the door.

b. *fig.* That does something clumsily or awkwardly; also, hesitating in speech, mumbling.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 698/1 Not anye true feelynge faythe, but a false fumblyng fantasye. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Herbs, Weedes*, etc. Wks. (1587) 114 Wyth hollow voice and fumbling toong thus spoke. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 14 Such are their fumbling shifts. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75, I could eate Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 258 He hath .. but a very fumbling speech. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Truth* II. 36 A fibling..fumbling Arch-Deacon. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. iii, There are wrongs The fumbling piecemeal law can never touch.

c. Sexually impotent. Cf. FUMBLE *v.* 4 and FUMBLER b.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 81 b, They be vnto carnall coiture fumbling, slow, and not greatly therto addicted. *a* 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 17 Dull old age, with fumbling labour, cloys Before the bliss. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 77. 3/2 Their Fumbling Neighbours .. cannot Enjoy The Pleasure of getting a Girl, or a Boy. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xii, How fumblin cuifs their dearies slight.

fig. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Gardninges* 32, *Herbs* (1587) 164 If barreyn soyle, why then it chaungeth hewe, It fadeth faste, it flits to fumbling yeares. 1684 OTWAY *Prol. Lee's Constantine*, Fumbling, itching Rhimers of the town [proud] T' adopt some base-born Song that's not their own. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Introd. *Wks.* (1716) II. 500 Impotency is supply'd by Fumbling Registers.

d. (See FUMBLE *v.* 3.)

1681 CROWNE *Hen. VI*, I. 3 Pox o' these fumbling robes!

Fume (fiūm), *sb.* Also 5 feum, 6 fewme. [a. OF. *fum* masc. = Pr. *fum*, Sp. *humo* (earlier *fumo*), Pg., It. *fumo* :—L. *fūmus* smoke; also OF. *fume* fem. in the same sense, a derivative (like *fumée*, which has been retained in mod.F.) of *fumer*, FUME *v.* The Eng. sb. may be in part a direct adaptation from the Latin.]

I. 1. The volatile matter produced by and usually accompanying combustion; smoke. Also with *a* and in *pl. Obs.* or *arch.*

? *a* 1400 *Pety Iob* 279 in *Hampole's Wks.* (Horstm.) II. 384 As fromе the fyre departeth fume, So body and sowle a-sundre goth. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 56 Wyth the fume he [angel] toke to heven his flyht. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxi. 9 Like an Oven burn them, Lord, in fiery flames and fume. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iv. 176 By this kinde of mockage defiling death as well with fire as fume. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 600 While yet thin fumes from dying sparks arise. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 403 A copious black fume came from it. 1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in H.* II. Epil. (1879) 259 A fresh-lit fire Sends forth to heaven great shows of fume.

b. Odorous smoke (*e.g.* that of incense, tobacco). † *Indian fume*: tobacco smoke.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 681 Thai brente Frankensense That smoked up so stronge The Fume in her presence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34 b/1 It hath vertue tascende by the lightnes of the fume [of encence]. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Cij, Fume made of Roes lether, doth myghtyly sterre hym vp. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 138 Whose fume is holsome ageynst reumes and heauynesse of the heade. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1626) 230 Meane-while Alcyone holy fumes presents To all the Gods. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon Calf* Poems (1748) 172 In some six days journey, doth consume Ten pounds in suckets, and the Indian fume. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* XXX. 35 One of the most antient Ways of worshipping God; the first Men making a Fume, by burning parts of Trees, and Shrubs. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 473 Curling clouds Of Indian fume. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, And the fumes of choice tobacco scent the air.

† c. Something used or prepared for producing aromatic vapour. *Obs.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 41 Duryng the time of his execucion the Emperour commaunded the beedile to crie, With fume shall he die, who fumes hath sold. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 219 Rulandus makes a fume of one dram of white Amber to take at the Mouth. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Nov., They suspect by their sending for plaister and fume, that it may be the plague. 1679 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 451 A julep, 3*s.* 6*d.*; a fume 2*s.* 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 207 They had burnt a great variety of Fumes and Perfumes in..the Rooms.

2. Odour or odorous exhalation (either fragrant or offensive) emitted from a substance, flower, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 251 Breke hem [braunchis of fenel] a litil with þi teeþ, and þan þou schalt blowe in his ize..þat þe fume of þe fenel mowe entre into his ize. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 10 b/1 The fume & stenche of donge. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. iv, Aromatyke lycoure, Fragrant of fume. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The fume of hilicampana is very pleasing. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* v. ii, Send a fume, and keep the air Pure and wholesome. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiv. 115 When these [poultesses] are taken off .. there comes a great fume from the Wound. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 92 ?6 She..cannot bear the Fumes of the Table. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 17 A horrid Fume shall straight your Crime proclaim To ev'ry Nose. 1865 SWINBURNE *Hymn to Proserpine* 96 And the wind falls faint as it blows with the fume of the flowers of the night.

† 3. Vapour or steam given out by bodies when heated. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 278 Stoppe it [þe vessel] faste, þat þer mowe come out þerof no fume. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Civ b, Receyuing the fume of the sayd decoccyon wythin the eyes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 93 The liver of a Roe sod in salt water, and the eyes of a purblinde man held over the fume or reek thereof, are cured of their blindeness. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 236 Flowing out of the Mouth in Form of a Fume, or crasser Vapour.

b. The vapour given off by acids and volatile substances; said esp. of exhalations or vapours which are irritant, stifling, or the like. Rare in *sing.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 229 Looking at bodies through the fumes of *Aqua fortis*. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* I 87 The Predominant Fire will Carry up all the Volatile Elements Confusedly in one Fume. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 319 The fumes of hot iron, copper, or any other heated metal. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 467 The nitrat of pneum.. discharges the acid in red fumes. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 65 The inhalation of acrid fumes..sometimes gives rise to pulmonary catarrh. 1879 GEO. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 17/1 The fume when given off from the furnace appears as a dense white smoke.

c. An exhalation or watery vapour rising from the earth, the sea, etc.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Al corrupit humiditeis, ande caliginus fumis..that hed bene generit in the sycond regione of the ayr. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11, I descry a fume Creeping from out the bosome of the deepe. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. i. 12 The vpper face of the Earth..sendeth forth many times certaine hot fumes and vapours. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* xv. 103 A prodigious Quantity of Fume and Vapours flying off from the Body of the Comet. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.*

(ed. 20) 127 The sun's rays upon the earth cause vapours or fumes to be continually rising from it. 1875 M. M^cILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 62 The fissure is filled with fume and spray.

4. A vapour or exhalation produced as an 'excrement' of the body; *esp.* a noxious vapour supposed formerly to rise to the brain from the stomach (now chiefly as the result of drinking 'strong' or alcoholic liquors).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 163 þe lungis drawiþ eir into þe herte, for to do awei þe fume and þe untemprid heete of þe herte. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3880 Whan the paunch is fulle, A fume clymbethe up into the hede. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 24 The Nayles..are a superfluitie of members, engendred of great earthly smoke or fume. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1050 Grosser sleep, Bred of unkindly fumes. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 309 Dreams were believ'd to proceed from the Fumes of the last Night's Supper. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. viii, The wine..raise[d] disagreable fumes from the stomach into the head. 1805 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 203 The fumes of the whisky had taken possession of his brain. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiii. 240 The fumes of the wine at length thawed their reserve.

II. Figurative senses.

5. Something comparable to smoke or vapour as being unsubstantial, transient, imaginary, etc.

When used with reference to flattery, the word has often a mixture of the notions of 'incense' (1 b), and of sense 6.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. i, Fainte praise that is goten with feare or by flaterars gyuen..is but fume whiche is supported by silence prouoked by menacis. 1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 196 Loue, is a smoake made with the fume of sighes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 6. 10 Such Naturall Philosophie..shall not vanish in the fume of subtile, sublime, or delectable speculation. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 4 Claudius..hauing much of the fume of glory, and little fire to raise it otherwhere. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 34 To smother him with fumes and eulogies. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 566 As if the known and try'd Constancy of that valiant Gentleman were to be bought with Court fumes. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 172 Great pity too..That..They should go out in fume and be forgot. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. I. ix. 198 The fumes of philosophical reasoning were dissipated by more material..ingredients. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* liv. 3 Libo's airs to a fume of art refine them.

6. Something which 'goes to the head' and clouds the faculties or the reason.

1574 *Mirr. Mag., Sabrine* viii, For gelouzie..With frensies fume, enragde hir restles braine. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 67 Their rising sences Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their cleerer reason. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 391 Vertue doth refine and purifie our Minds, by stifling the fumes and steams of every Vice and Passion. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 14 It dissipated the Fumes of Sleep and left me in an Instant broad awake. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 517 The fumes of enthusiasm presently dissipate. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 75 Sometimes his head gets a little hot with the fumes of patriotism.

7. A fit of anger, an irritable or angry mood. Chiefly in phrase *in a fume.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 421 In a fume or an hete Wardeyn of the Flete Set hym faste by the fete. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 27 Softe & pacient, good wordis Tindale: and no furiouse fumes. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 27 b, He was in suche a fume, that he ranne vpon the yonge man, to haue beaten him. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v. Wks. 1856 I. 88 Tis not true valors pride..To stab in fume of blood. 1654 TRAPP *Comm Neh.* iii. 20 He burst out in a heat, being angry both at himself and others .. and in an holy fume, finished quickly. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, Every now and then a lady in a fume withdraws her name. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 96 There's Serjeant Cross, in fume and fret. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. vi. X. 103 Kaiser Joseph, in a fume at this, shot-off an express to Bohemia.

b. One who is apt to 'get into a fume'. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 123 The notary's wife was a little fume of a woman.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fume-black, -blind*; †**fume-gallant** (humorously), a smoker; **fume-worts**, a book-name for plants of the N.O. *Fumariaceæ* (Lindley *Veg. K.* 1846, p. 435).

1573 *Art of Limming* 6 To make a fume blacke called Sable. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Panaretus* 791 A rash Excesse of Courage boiling fell; whose fume-blind force .. Resembles right a sightlesse Polyphem. 1621 VENNER *Tobacco* C 4 b, Let these fume-gallants enioy their vanity.

Hence **Fu·meless** *a.*, free from fumes.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Fume (fiūm), *v.* Also 7 feum. [a. F. *fumer* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *fumar*, It. *fumare*:—L. *fūmāre*, f. *fūm-us*: see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To apply smoke or fumes to; to fumigate.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 Herwiþ anoynte hise heeris, and firste þou schalt fumie hem wiþ sulphur. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) L vj a, The Egipcyans were wont to fume their houses..with turpentine or rosin. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 74 *Succinum* .. is good .. to fume a ship or house in time of infectious aires. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 217 Fuming the holes with Brimstone, Garlick, and other unsavoury things, will drive them out. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. v. 267 First fume the Vessel with Brimstone.

b. To perfume with incense; to burn incense before or offer incense to.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* 1 They hallowed it, they fumed it, they sprinkled it. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 241 She fum'd the temples with an od'rous flame. 1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 186 The celebrant..went up to the altar, and..fum'd it all about with incense.

fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 266 They demi-deify and fume him so.

†c. To perfume. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 40 That the kings robes, doublettes, shetes & sheortes be fumyd, by all the yere, of the yeoman pothecary. 1592 GREENE *Poems* 113 Crisps and scarfs, worn a la morisco, Fumed with sweets. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* III. i, Now are the Lawne sheetes fum'd with Vyolets. 1680 SHADWELL *Woman Captain* II. Wks. 1720 III. 361 Let me have costlier scents, and fume the room. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 501 Chian Wines with Incence fum'd.

†d. To preserve by smoking; to smoke-dry (provisions). *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. (1723) 33 Those [fish] that serue for the hotter Countries of Spaine and Italie, they vsed at first to fume, by..drying them with the smoake of a soft and continuall fire. 1662 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 228 If one hang up gammons of bacon, beefe, or other flesh to fume, and prepare it in the chimnies.

e. *Photogr.* To expose to the fumes of ammonia.

1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 164 By fuming the film with the vapour of ammonia .. increased vigour is imparted to the print. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 68 Some say fume ten minutes, and some say an hour.

2. *intr.* To emit fumes, smoke, or vapour.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 946 To fume, *fumer.* 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. 74 Like boyling liquor..That fumeth, swelleth high and bubbleth fast. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 539 A Censer is there left fuming all the day and night. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 29 The Poles aboue At either end do fume. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 306 It will make the Drink fret and fume at the Bung. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 56 A short tube That fumes beneath his nose. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 259 On other occasions, they put burnt old shoes to fume in the censers. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 119 The acid appears as a very volatile liquid ..fuming in the air. 1878 C. D. WARNER *In the Wilderness* vi. 143 The fire sputters and fumes.

fig. 1620 in FARR *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 74 Lust's a fire .. Lighting never, ever fuming. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Nature* ii, If thou shalt let this venome lurk, And in suggestions fume and work. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, The spiritual essence or soul of Sim would sometimes fume within that precious cask, his body.

†b. *trans.* To cause to emit fumes. *Obs. rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 248 Frankincense being fumed, and candles being lighted. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 62 Burning or fuming vinegar and rose water. 1681 [see FUMING *vbl. sb.*].

3. *intr.* Of smoke, a vapour, etc.: To issue, rise, pass off; to rise and pass *away.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1043 As smoke..which from discharged annon fumes. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 720 Even such is all their vaunted vanitie, Nought else but smoke, that fumeth soone away. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 309 The vapours..do slowly fume and ascend to the head. 1643 WITHER *Campo Musæ* 17 Whence, may fume Into thy nostrils, that sweet-smelling savour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 600 Incense Clouds Fuming from Golden Censers, hid the Mount. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. XIV. 67 From it fumes A stifling smell of sulphur.

†b. Of food, wine, etc.: To rise as fumes (*to* or *into* the head). Also with *up. Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxv. 9 Stronge wyne fuminge quickly and strongly into the brayne. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 407 One of them when the wine had a little fumed up into the head, began both to speake and doe foolishly. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. ii. (1639) 3 He must abstaine from milke, and meates that fume into the head. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 782 They haue a manner to prepare their Greek-Wines, to keepe them from Fuming and Inebriating. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 9 To prevent their fuming up to the head and inebriating.

c. To pass *away* or *off* in fumes or vapour. *rare.*

1705 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. § 38. 78 Their parts are kept from fuming away by their fixity. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* x. 253 They..did something to it—applied heat, I believe—to drive away the sulphur. That fumed off, and left the rest as promiscuous as before.

fig. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 244 Their light slumbers gently fum'd away, And up they rose. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 4 The madness of joy will fume away. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) II. 2 The Gamin spirit fumed off in a metaphor. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Post. Wks.* (1891) I. 73 Yet all this marvellous learning fumes away in boyish impertinence.

†4. *trans.* To send forth or emit as vapour, disperse in vapour. Also with *away, forth, out. Obs.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 38 The snake and Adders ..be driuen away with euery sharpe and stincking sauour fumed abroad. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 67 Some..will..fume out a most stinking..smoke. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 36 That golden censer, Christ's body; which through the holes that were made in it..fumed forth a sweet savour. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 116 Which being Foppishly fumed into their Noses, Eyes, and Ears, has the Vertue to make them Talk. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* Bees 213 Otherwise the heat will fume away most of the Scent.

fig. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. (1612) 369 An Indian weede, That feum'd away more wealth than would a many thousands feed. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1370 How vicious hearts fume phrensy to the brain! 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv. (1878) 320 The worship of one's own will fumes out around the being an atmosphere of evil.

†5. *intr.* Of the head or brain: To be 'clouded' with fumes (of liquor). *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 24 Tye vp the Libertine in a field of Feasts, Keepe his Braine fuming.

6. *fig.* To give way to or exhibit anger or irritation. Often in phrase *fume and chafe, fret and fume.* Also with *up.*

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 85/1 As the fire of the burnyng hyl of Ethna burneth only it self, so doth the enuious parson, fret, fume, & burne in his owne hert. 1535, 1581 [see CHAFE *v.* 10]. 1551, 1631, 1875 [see FRET *v.*1 9]. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* 187 He..fum'd Both for the loss of the good spear he brake, And of the victory he had presum'd. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 313 How much he will fret and fume when he comes to discover the roguery. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxii, Nicholas, who had been fuming and chafing until he was nearly wild. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 211, I walked up and down the bar-room, fuming with conscious independence and insulted dignity. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxii. 44 People who would fume up at any intimation that they were indifferent. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* v, The Lieutenant..was fuming about the yard to rout out the ostler's assistants. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* I. i. 9 Your wisely selfish man knows his own interest too well to fret and fume about trifles.

Hence **Fumed** *ppl. a.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. iv, Isabella..was impoisoned By a fumed picture. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. iv. 96 They exported .. pickeld and fumed Herrings. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* 308 Fumed paper should be used within a day or two after fuming.

‖ **Fumé** (fūme), *a.* [Fr.; pa. pple. of *fumer* to smoke.] a. Of glass: Having a smoky tint. b. Of oak: Subjected to the process of fuming. (See FUMING *vbl sb.* b.)

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 79 Venetian Blown Glass.., in .. opal, avventurino, fumé, corniola. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/6 The case is of solid oak, fumé, relieved by scrolls.

†**Fumee.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *fumée*, f. *fumer* to FUME.] Smoke, a cloud of smoke.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 85 They sette by them fyre and encence. And they wene certaynly that their thoughtes goo vp vnto our lord in this fumee. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 302 a/2 He vanysshed awey as a fumee or smoke.

Fumer (fiū·mə1). [f. FUME *v.* + -ER 1.]

†1. A perfumer. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Triumph Time* i, An endless troop of tailors, Mercers, embroiderers..fumers.

2. One who fumes or 'gets into a fume'.

1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 29 Mar., Fumers and fanatics who do nothing but talk about corrupt politics.

Fumerell, -ill, obs. forms of FEMERELL.

†**Fu·met** 1. *Obs.* or *arch.* Chiefly *pl.* Also 5 *pl.* fumes, 7 *pl.* fumers, 6–9 fewmet. [app. a. AF. **fumets* (**fumez*) pl., f. *fumer* (repr. l.. *fimāre*) to dung. The continental Fr. word in this sense was *fumées*, of parallel formation.] The excrement (of a deer). *rare* in *sing.*

14.. *Maystre of the Game* MS. Bodl. 546 (Halliw.) And 3if men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an hert. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 66 There is difference betweene the fewmet of the morning and that of the evenyng. 1598 [see FUMISHING]. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, By his .. fewmets, he doth promise sport. 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* IV, That [Game] both his Slote and Fumers do proclaim. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 290 Take up the Fewmet, as well made in the Evening Relief, as in the Morning. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 324 The stag's tail is called the single; his excrement the fumet. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 371 The..fewmets of a deer.

†**Fumet** 2, **fume·tte.** *Obs.* [a. F *fumet*, f. *fumer* to FUME.] The scent or smell of game when high; game flavour.

1723 SWIFT *Stella at Wood Park* 14 A haunch of ven'son made her sweat, Unless it had the right fumette. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 64/1 A roasted leveret very strong of the fumet. 1755 JOHNSON, *Fumette*, a word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 89 ¶ 11 [He] gave the venison a reprieve to a certain distant day, when it should acquire the exact proper *fumet* for the palate of a connoisseur.

transf. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 109 The rest were cramming every crevice they could find with paper, to exclude the fumette arising from the well-dressed field.

†**Fu·mid,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **fumide.** [ad. L. *fūmid-us*, f. *fūmus* FUME *sb.*] Fuming, vaporous.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 210 The cause..is..drinking of strong and fumide drinke. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. ix. 1678) 14 Every smell, or fumid exhalation breathing out of bodies. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* II. 16 Two or three of these fumid vortices are able to whirle it about the whole City. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 31 The Vegetable Spirit is of the same Nature with the Plant .. the Fumid Spirit with the Odour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 445/2 The comet .. appeared like .. a rude mass of matter illuminated with a dusky fumid light. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Fumid*, emitting smoke.

Hence †**Fumi·dity,** †**Fu·midness,** the condition or quality of being fumid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Fumiditie*, smoake. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Fumidity*, smoakiness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fumidness.*

Fu·miduct. *rare.* Also fumeduct. [f. L. *fūmus* smoke; after AQUEDUCT.] A passage for smoke.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 106 He would have all the smoke led downwards by a series of fumiducts. 1867 *Morn. Star* 26 Dec. 7 The smoke from the stoves is conveyed by what may be called a fumeduct to a further distance, and there passed into an ordinary chimney.

†**Fu·mier.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **fumyer.** [a. OF. *fumier*:—L. *fūmārium* (in class. Lat. a chamber for smoking wines), f. *fūm-us* smoke.] Smoke.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 278 He shuld conduyte the vanwarde, puttyng fyre vpon the way where he went to thentent he shuld not fayll to fynd hym by the trasse of the fumyer.

†**Fumi·ferous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *fūmifer* producing smoke (f. *fūmus* FUME *sb.* + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing fumes or smoke.

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1742 *Lond.*

& *Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 12 This Malt..being very much impregnated with the fiery fumiferous Particles of the Kiln.

† Fumi·fic, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *fūmific-us,* f. *fūmus* smoke + *-ficus*: see -FIC.] (See quot.)

1727–36 BAILEY, *Fumifick,* making Smoak, Perfuming.

† Fu·mificate, *v. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fūmificāt-* ppl. stem of *fūmificāre*: see FUMIFY.] To make or cause smoke. Hence **Fu·mificated** *ppl. a.*, **Fu·mifica·tion.**

1721–92 BAILEY, *Fumificate.* 1721 *Ibid.*, *Fumification,* a Perfuming. 1727 *Ibid.* vol. II, *Fumificated,* incensed.

Fumi·fugist. *rare*—°. [f. L. *fūm-us* smoke + -FUGE + -IST.] 'One who or that which drives away smoke or fumes'.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Fumify (fiū·mifəi), *v. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *fūmificāre,* f. *fūmific-us*: see FUMIFIC.] *trans.* (*jocularly*) To fumigate.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 190 We had every one ramm'd a full charge of sot-weed into our infernal guns, in order to fumify our immortalities.

† Fumigal, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [? Badly f. L. *fūmigā·re* to FUMIGATE.] ? Productive of fumes.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 70 Pleasant Odours ingendered be shall Of cleane and Pure substance and fumigale [fumigall, *MS. margin*] As it appeareth in Amber, Narde, and Mirrhe

Fumigant (fiū·migănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *fūmigant-em,* pr. pple. of *fūmigāre*: see next.]

† **A.** *adj.* That fumes. *Obs.* **B.** *sb.* That which fumigates. *rare.*

1727–36 BAILEY, *Fumigant,* smoaking, fuming. 1890 *Scott. Leader* 7 Feb. 7 The production of the fashionable little fumigant [cigarette] has trebled in the last two years.

Fumigate (fiū·migeıt), *v.* [f. L. *fūmigāt-* ppl. stem of *fūmigāre* to smoke, f. *fūmus* FUME *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To apply smoke or fumes to; *esp.* to disinfect or purify by exposure to smoke or fumes.

1781 COWPER *Let. to Newton* (1884) 69 You never fumigate the ladies, or force them out of company. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. II. i. 136 The silks..are fumigated with sulphur. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 460 Acid fumigations bid fair to stop the progress of the complaint..though it might not always have been proper to fumigate the apartments of the sick. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 170 Let them [plants] be frequently well fumigated.

fig. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xix. 7 These fine words with which we fumigate..unpleasant facts.

b. To scent with fumes; to perfume.

1530 PALSGR. 539/2, I fumygate a place with a swete fumygacion, *je enfume* or *je parfume.* Let the place be well fumygate, or ever they come. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, You must be bath'd and fumigated first. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 350 With fragrant Thyme the City fumigate. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. v. 171 The Egyptians take great delight in perfumes, and often fumigate their apartments. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. v. 259 The Cathedral had been thoroughly fumigated with frankincense.

† **c.** 'To medicate or heal by vapours' (J.). *Obs.*

1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. I. 142 Fumigate him, I say, this very evening, while he is relieved by an interval.

† **2.** To extract in fumes, vaporize. *Obs. rare.*

1663 [see FUMIGATED *ppl. a.*].

3. To darken (oak) by the process of fuming. See FUMING *vbl. sb.* b.

Hence **Fu·migated** *ppl. a.*

1663 BOYLE *Usefuln. Nat. Phil.* II. v. vii. 183, I shall only subjoyn this secret, which a friend of mine practises in preserving the fumigated Juyces of Herbs. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II 18.. *Beck's Jrnl. Dec. Art* II. 346 (Cent.) A high dado, 8 ft. high, of fumigated oak.

Fumigating (fiū·migeıtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUMIGATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FUMIGATE.

1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* I. 40 Washings, fumigatings, and burnings.

attrib. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 218, I applied the nitrous gas.. by means of a tube from the top of a patent fumigating lamp. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 332 Fumigating-room. 1881 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6 6 The fumigating walking sticks carried by physicians when visiting plague and fever cases.

Fumigation (fiūmigē·ıʃən). [ad. L. *fūmigātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *fūmigāre* to FUMIGATE. Cf. F. *fumigation.*]

1. The action of generating odorous smoke or fumes, *esp.* as one of the ceremonies of incantation; the action of perfuming with aromatic herbs, perfumes, etc. Also *concr.* the preparation used to produce this, or the fumes resulting from it.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 174 Olde wicches, sorceresses, That use exorsisaciouns, And eek thise fumigaciouns. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 40 These ij wardrobers have all theyre fumigations. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 696 It was by necromansy Under a certeyne constellacyon, And a certayne fumygacyon. 1547–64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 148 Perfect deuotion & the knowledge of Gods law..smelleth far more sweetly before Him, then any earthly fumigation..doth pleasantly smell in the nose of man. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, It is the sorting, and the dividing, and the mixing, that makes the fumigation and the suffumigation. *a* 1689 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 235 These Spirits they use to catch by the Noses with Fumigations. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 35 P 9 She keeps the rooms always scented by fumigations. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 36 A divine efficacy is attributed to rites and formulas, sprinklings or fumigations. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* viii. (1875) 92 On these the sorcerer threw tobacco, producing a stifling fumigation.

b. *jocularly.* Tobacco-smoking.

1800 *Freemason's Magazine* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 157 Taciturnity and fumigation are now two essential requisites in a candidate..Every member of this society must, immediately after supper, take a pipe.

2. The action or process of fumigating or applying fumes or smoke, esp. as a disinfectant.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 49 Defend them from the frost (if there come any) with fumigations or smokes, made on the winde side of your Orchards. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 956 You may make a Fumigation or Perfume of Pomegranat Pills .. Sulphur, and Vitriol, which will drive them away. 1757 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* L. 252 The fumes of boiling water were conveyed upon this ball .. and, after a fumigation for thirty seconds, it shewed signs of electricity. *a* 1777 FAWKES *Argonautics* II. *note* (1780) 347 It was the custom of the ancients to force bees out of their hives by fumigation. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 489 The day after the fumigation not the slightest vestige of any offensive odour could be perceived. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 2/4 The vessel is detained for fumigation.

† **b.** *spec.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Fumigation is calcination of metals, by the sharp corroding vapour of Mercury, Philosophers Lead. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 80 Calcine it by fumigation i. e. by the fume of some very sharp Spirit as of *Aqua fortis.* 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 21 There are other ways of Calcination especially of Metals; viz. by..Fumigations.

3. *Med.* 'Exposure to fumes, especially the exposure of the body or a part of it, such as the skin or the respiratory mucous membrane, to fumes in order to produce a therapeutic effect' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). Also *concr.* the fumes generated for this purpose.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 256 Make him a fumigacioun to his eere wib hoot watir. *Ibid.* 291 Dr.e hem with fumygaciouns maad of pulpa coloquintida. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* I ij b, A fumygacyon made of the same water is good for hering. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, The friction with fumigation, cannot save him From the chine-evil. 1555 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* I. i. 3 Fumigations if they be not too strong, do well to consume moisture. 1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. I. 142 Let fumigations be used to corroborate the brain. 1891 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 219, I also applied the nitrous fumigation in cases of synochus. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 129 In..maladies of the respiratory organs, it [arsenic] is used with advantage by the process of fumigation.

4. *Comb.*: **fumigation-lamp** (see quot.).

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Fumigation Lamps,* a recent invention for the purpose of expelling foul air from the holds and other confined places of ships. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Fumigative (fiū·migeıtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *fūmigātīv-us,* f. L. *fūmigāre*: see FUMIGATE *v.* and -IVE.]

† **A.** *adj.* That is used in (medicinal) fumigation. *Obs.* **B.** *sb.* (*nonce-wd.*) = FUMIGANT *sb.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 200/2 Cause the Joyncte, or the whole bodye, to sweate in a fumigative bath. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 6/4 Whether he uses tobacco thus openly as a friendly fumigative only I know not.

Fumigator (fiū·migeıtəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *fūmigāre*: see FUMIGATE *v.* and -OR. Cf. F. *fumigateur.*] One who or that which fumigates; *spec.*, see quot. 1874.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxi, *We* feel no malice toward these fumigators. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 924/2 *Fumigator,* an apparatus for applying smoke, gas, or perfume. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LIX. 177 A corps of physicians and fumigators .. thoroughly disinfected and fumigated the room.

Fumigatory (fiū·migătəri), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. mod.L. type **fūmigātōri-us* (med.L. *fūmigātōrium* censer) f. L. *fūmigāre*: see FUMIGATE *v.* and -ORY. Cf. F. *fumigatoire.*]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of fumigating; concerned with fumigation. **B.** *sb.* 'A room or an apparatus used for fumigation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 224 The commission for quelling the contagion caused three receipts for making fumigatory powders to be published. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 675 A brother-officer .. sitting down to join in our fumigatory conclave.

Fuming (fiū·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUME *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FUME in various senses.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1172/2 Rather of his pacyence to take both ease and thanke, then by fretynge and fumynge to encrease hys presente payne. 1578 *Mirr. Mag., Harold* xvi, O Fancy fonde, thy fuminges hath mee fed. 1620 DEKKER *Dream Christ's Coming* Wks. (Grosart) III. 22 Learning burnt bright, without Contentious fuming. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 197 This fuming of the Incense by the Priests .. was nothing but a mystical Oblation of those Prayers to God. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 712/1 They are used for the fuming of the Bed Chambers of sick People. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* ii. 40 No fuming and fretting will make any difference.

b. The treatment of oak with fumes of ammonia in order to give it an antique appearance.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 8/1 Oak .. shaded to the .. tint of the antique work by the process known as 'fuming'.

c. *Photogr.* (See quot. 1890.)

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 347 Paper must be thoroughly dried before fuming. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr., Fuming,* a process of subjecting albuminised paper to the fumes of ammonia.

d. *Comb.*: **fuming-box,** † (*a*) 'a pastile-burner' (Halliwell 1847); (*b*) (*Photogr.*), an apparatus in which the sensitive paper is exposed to the fumes of ammonia; **fuming-pot,** 'a brazier or censer' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 925/1 *Fuming-box.* 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 68 If paper is..dry when put in the fuming box, long fuming does no harm.

Fuming (fiū·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That emits smoke, steam, or vapour; that rises in fumes. Of acids: Emitting fumes on exposure to the air. *Fuming liquor of Boyle* (see quot. 1807).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 309 A fumyng heate that ascendeth up from the liver to theyr [hawks'] heads. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxliv. 3 Lord .. make the stormes arise From mountane's fuming crown. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 282 He doth sophisticate his fuming Beere, to breed a skirmish the sooner. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 474 The fuming waters bubble o'er the blaze. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 347 Fuming Vapours rise And hang upon the gently purling Brook. 1791 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 55 The fuming nitric acid immediately turns the fixed oil black. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 10 Hydrogureted sulphuret of ammonia, known formerly by the name of fuming liquor of Boyle, because it was first described by that philosopher. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem* (ed. 3) 233 Terchloride of Arsenic..is a colourless, volatile, fuming liquid. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* v. (1873) 286 A fuming caldron. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 393 All Delphi's city Blithely receiv'd their god on fuming festival altars.

fig. 1820 WORDSWORTH *Sky Prosp.,* All the fuming vanities of Earth.

b. Applied to foaming or seething water; also to waves perh. with allusion to sense 3. *Obs.* or *poet.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* iv. 151 So haue I seene the fuming waues to fret. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v 6 Th' only sound Of leaves and fuming rills. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 155 Strephon who heard the fuming rill. 1805 W. RICHARDSON *Poems & Plays* I. 28 By the brooks and fuming rills Come, Smiling Health.

2. That emits odorous fumes, aromatic.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 380 The fume and smoke of the Cedar and the Citron trees onely, the old Troianes were acquainted with when they offered sacrifice: their fuming and walming steame..they vsed. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 244 They make a burning fire with sticks, putting therein certain fuming herbs.

3. That fumes, angry, raging. Also, characterized by or exhibiting anger.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With fuming fustian anger..I vowd to be kindlye reuenged. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 44 He will raile .. For I have often heard such fuming stuffe Presented to an Audience. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 113 The baron .. was naturally a fuming bustling little man. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 1/1 His fuming protests against English occupation.

Hence **Fu·mingly** *adv.*, in a fuming manner; manifesting 'fume' or rage.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. § 7 They answere fumingly, that they are ashamed to defile their pennes with making answere to such idle questions. 1611 COTGR., *Fumeusement,* smoakily, fumingly. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxviii. 441 Hereupon he departed fumingly. 1894 *Argosy* May 356 It was an insult—as he fumingly told himself.

† Fu·mish, *a. Obs.* [f. FUME *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Emitting smoke or vapour. Of a chimney: Smoky. Of waves: = FUMING *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 63 Little chimneyes alwayes be somewhat fumishe or smokie. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 204 Firmely piled and rampierd against the fumish waues battry.

2. Of the nature of fume, vapour, or smoke.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. viii. 43 The fumish and dryer part of the cloude yeelding a purplish, the waterie, a greenish sea colour. 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* 39 Who may not from these smoakie parents feare a fumish generation?

3. Belonging to or of the nature of fumes which rise in the body or stomach. Of meat or wine: Causing or emitting fumes.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 28 b, Heare is genderd of superfluous humours and fumy-she vapours. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* F iij b, White wyne .. is lesse fumishe and lesse vaperous than other. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) G v, The paciente oughte..to abstaine from..poudred meates and fumyshe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxxv. 94 This infirmitie [pleurisy] doth come of a fumyshe bloud. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 12 a, If it be to fumish, then lay..a peace of bread in the wine. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 109 The fumish Steam of Meat.

4. *fig.* Inclined to fume, hot-tempered, irascible, passionate; also, characterized by or exhibiting anger or irascibility.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxlvi. 547 He was a fumisshe man and malincolyous. 1539 CRANMER in Strype *Life* (1694) II. 248 Wee go not about .. to abate our fumish and rancorous stomacks. *c* 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 92 b, Let him .. not dispute with poore men in his fetters and presons with his fumisshe threatis. 1567 DRANT *Horace Ep.* ii. *To Lollius* C iij, Of foolishe kinges.. a fumishe flame. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 133 a Yet is nothing more noysome and preiudiciall then .. fumish anger and testynesse. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 650 A more fumish, testy, angry, Waspish..generation.

Hence **Fu·mishly** *adv.*, **Fu·mishness.**

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 72 Fury and fumysshnes is the blynde snare of right iugement. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* H j a, Be ware howe they drinke stronge wyne..For the fumishenes therof hurteth y heed. 1540–7 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less. Passion* (1593) P j a, O driue thou out of vs all fumishnesse, indignation, and selfe will. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 661/1 So wildly he writeth, so fumishly

he fareth. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 652 Their naturall inclination to anger, and the hasty fumishness of Wasps.

†**Fu·mishing.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 fewmishing, (6 femysshyng, femishing), 7–8 fimashing. [app. f. OF. *femer*, *fumer* to dung (see FUMET 2), + *-ish* (on the analogy of vbs. a. Fr. vbs. in *-iss-*, *-ir*) + -ING 1.] The excrement (of a deer). Cf. FUMETS.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 598 The scantlyn and femysshyng of such deir. 1575 [see CROTEY *sb.*]. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 32 Doth not the keeper..shew you his femishing? 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 6 (1615) 45 Of all Deere, the ordure is called fewmets or fewmishing. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Fimashing* (among Hunters), the Dunging of any sort of wild Beasts.

†**Fu·mist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *fumiste*, f. L. *fūm-us* smoke.] One who 'cures' smoky chimneys; a chimney-doctor.

1785 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1840) VI. 526 The nostrums of pretending chimney doctors and fumists.

Fumitory (fiū·mitəri). Forms: α. 4–5 fumeter, e, 4, 6 -terre, 4–7 fumiterre, 4–5 -ytere, (5 fumtere, fymterre), 6 femiter, -ar. β. 6 fume(n)torie, femetary, fumitarie, -orie, (fumyterry, -tory), 7 fume-, fumitery, 8 fumetory, 6– fumitory. [a. OF. *fumeterre*, ad. med.L. *fūmus terræ* lit. 'smoke of the earth'; so called because 'it spryngyth ... out of the erthe in grete quantyte as smoke dooth other fumosyte that comyth of the erthe' (Trevisa, tr. *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxix). In the 16th c. the ending was confused with -ARY, -ORY.

The med.L. name is also represented by Pr. *fumterra*, and corruptly by It. *fummosterno*; translated forms are Ger. *erdrauch*, Sw. *jordrök*, Eng. *earth-smoke*; cf. the Sp., Pg. *fumaria*, whence the mod.L. botanical name.]

A plant of the genus *Fumaria* (or the related *Corydalis*), usually *F. officinalis*.

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 143 Of lauriol, centaure, and fumeterre. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon) 22/1 *Fumus terre*, fumeter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 161 Fymterre, herbe, *fumus terre*. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 158 Take þe jus..of fumtere, [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau fumeterre, that tempris ane heyt lyuyr. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xv. 23 There is two kindes of Fumeterre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 247 Fumiterre the herb whosoeuer do eat, shal purge choler by vrine.

β. 1516 *Grete Herball* Kvj a, De Fumo terre, Fumyterry. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 58 a, Wylde hoppes: Wormewode: Centorie: Fumitorie. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 23 Capnos called in latin Fumaria, and in englishe Fumitarie..in frenche fumiterre. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xci. (1878) 182 Get water of Fumentorie, Liuer to coole. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 53 Whey with Fumitery. 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 122 Climbing-Fumitory. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 295 Fumitory is good to cure the itch, scurf and tetters. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 346 Fumitory has two filaments, each ..terminated by three anthers. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 90 The *Fumaria bulbosa*, or great bulbous fumitory. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 88 Fumitory—*Fumaria* of the old botanists, *Corydalis* of the moderns .. The Tuberous Fumitory, *C. bulbosa*.

b. *attrib.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 199 b, Taken with Fumyterre water..it cureth the Leprie.

Fumitory, incorrect form of FUMATORY.

†**Fu·mity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = FUMOSITY.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 15 b, It diminisheth the fumity, or juyce hurtfull.

Fumivorous (fiumi·vŏrəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [as if f. L. **fūmivor-us* (f. *fūm-us* smoke + *-vorus* devouring) + -OUS.] Feeding or living on smoke.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 316 Citizen.—A fumivorous being, much given to making money.

Fummel: see FUNNEL 2, sort of mule.

Fummerel(l, obs. form of FEMERELL.

Fumose (fiūmō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *fūmōs-us*, f. *fūmus* smoke.]

1. Full of fumes, giving off fumes, vaporous, flatulent.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 25 To entempren þe fumose hete of þe same herte. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 162 To feche the fumose wine. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 354 Y pray yow for to telle me Certenle of how many metes þat ar fumose in þeire degre. 1861 *Wheat & Tares* 199 The 'Publican and Sinner' wafted its praises aloft on a cloud of fumose panegyric.

2. Smoky, thick with smoke, like smoke.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 He..seyde ofte tymes when wyndes scholde folowe by fumose vapores ascendenge. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fumose.* 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 733 What a fumose volume comes from the sheets!

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fumous*, *Fumose*, grey, changing to brown, smoke-coloured.

†**Fumo·sity.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *fumosité* or med.L. *fūmōsitās*: see FUMOSE, FUMOUS, and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being full of fumes or vapours.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. vi. (1495) 607 For fumosyte of the stomacke greuyth the heed and makyth it ake. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 5 Engendering in the head fumositie. 1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Colmenero's Chocolate* 19 Benzoin the Head frees from Fumosity.

2. The flatulent quality of various articles of food; the heady quality of wine, etc.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 105 Siff dyuerse drynkes of theire fumosite haue þe dissesid. *Ibid.* 350 Ye must thus know..þe fumositees of fysch, flesche, & fowles. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 254 Bycause wyne is full of fumosyte.

b. Ill-smelling breath; smell of food or drink in the breath.

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 230 Belche thou neare to no mans face with a corrupt fumosytye. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 83 b, Rubbe your teeth wel..to take awaye the fumositie of the meate.

3. Vaporous humour rising into the head from the stomach.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 358 Ful were hir hedes of fumositee. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Þis drynke is alteratijf . and it lettiþ fumosite to arise to þe brayn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 325 The fumosities that trouble and dim the eie-sight. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. I. iii. 28 Their Brain repleat with many Fumosities cannot receive the true Intention.

4. a. The state of fuming or giving off fumes. b. *concr.* A fumy or vaporous exhalation from anything, a fume; the volatile part given off from a mineral or the like.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 Infused with a thick Fumosity congregate Of Water, and alsoe of Erth succended. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 58 That water receiveth the fumosity of brimstone, and other minerals, thorow which it runneth. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 620 His burnèd stalks with strong fumosities Of piercing vapours, purge the French disease. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 132 So that Mercury be made hot even to Fumosity. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 31/2 Rain is..an Earthly humor, or fumosities drawn up out of the Water and Earth. 1725 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/1 Whether the Wind be occasioned by a dry Fumosity of the Earth. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 37 The Red colour happens in perspicuous stones, when a lighted fumosity and a tender fire is infused in a perspicuous light.

Fumous (fiū·məs), *a.* [f. L. *fūm-ōsus* (f. *fūmus* smoke) + -OUS. Cf. F. *fumeux*.]

†1. Giving off fumes; *esp.* tending to generate wind or gas in the stomach, flatulent. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 73 Fumous things alone. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. I. I. iv. 90 If it [an aposteme] came of to muche eatynge of fumous meates. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxiv. (1639) 40 He must abstaine from Garlick, Onions..and such like fumous things. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 430/2 The Stopple, which hath a large Head..contains the fumous Medicine. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fumous*, apt to fume up, that sends Fumes into the Head, heady.

†2. Consisting of fumes; vaporous, windy. *Obs.*

1534 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. xii. 94 b, Let them abstein from meate, that ingender botches..fumouse ructuacions or vapours. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 21 That Artere bringeth with him from the lunges ayre to temper the fumous heate that is in the harte. 1604 Jas. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 98 Since the Subiect is but of Smoke, I thinke the fume of an idle braine, may serue for a sufficient battery against so fumous and feeble an enemy. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 21 The Glister Instrument, fit for the exact giving of a vaporous, fumous, or dry Glister, &c. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. I. II. ii. 41 The subtile fumous Humidity.

3. Pertaining to smoke or smoking. Now *jocular.*

1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* I. 7 Those fumous Works many of them were either left off or spent but few Coales. 1830 LYTTON *Paul Clifford* II. iv. 100 As soon as the revellers had provided themselves with their wonted luxuries, potatory and fumous.

†4. Full of passion, angry, furious. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ii. (1554) 166 b, Hasty, fumous, with furies infernal Of wilful malice innocentes blood to shede. 1460 *Pasion Lett.* No. 349 I. 514 Here hevedy and fumows langage. *c* 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 88 A man's enemy..gathereth together all that he can imagine, and so accuseth a man more of a fumous heat than of any verity. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I 617 With fax and face fumous. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 84 Each maintaining their cause with like fumous Animosity.

5. *Bot.* = FUMOSE *a.* 3.

1866 [see FUMOSE *a.* 3].

Hence **Fu·mously** *adv.*; in quots. †angrily, furiously.

1460 *Pasion Lett.* No. 349 I. 512 Whan he seyd so fumowsly, 'Who so ever sey that of me, he lyeth falsly in hise hede, &c.' 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2522 And fumously addresse you. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 151 An other beyng sore offended .. said fumouslie unto hym, dooest thou heare me? *a* 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* I. Wks. 1873 II. 17 Some have by the phrensie of despair Fumously run into the sea to throw Their wretched bodies.

Fumrell, obs. form of FEMERELL.

Fumy (fiū·mi), *a.* [f. FUME *sb.* + -Y 1.] Composed of, or full of, fumes, vapours, or smoke; of the nature of fume or fumes.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 101/40 Fumye, *fumosus.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1006 Blent With fumie mixture of grosse nourishment. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ix. 36 Ashes..have in them partly that which is earthie, and partly that which is fumie. 1635 SIR H. WOTTON in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 219 This fumie Citie [London] 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 953 The fumy Vapours And mounting Spirits of the deep-drunk Bowl. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1803) 368 The fumy tint [of a smoked glass]. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Parable* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* IV. 71 Through the fumy, thickened air. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. 4 It knows enough for its fumy dubiousness.

†b. *Fumy ball*: ? 'a puff-ball' (Halliw.); ? a bubble.

1598 HALL *Sat.* IV. iv, All soft as is the falling thistle-down, Soft as the fumy ball, or *Marrians* crowne.

Hence **Fu·mily** *adv.*, smokily.

1855 in OGILVIE *Supp.*

Fun (fŏn), *sb.* [prob. f. FUN *v.*]

†1. A cheat or trick; a hoax, a practical joke.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Fun*, a Cheat or slippery Trick. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 259 A Hackney Coachman he did hug her, And was not this a very good Fun?

2. Diversion, amusement, sport; also, boisterous jocularity or gaiety, drollery.

(Johnson 1755 stigmatizes it as 'a low cant word'; in present use it is merely somewhat familiar.)

1727 SWIFT *Misc. Epit. By-words*, Tho' he talk'd much of virtue, his head always run Upon something or other she found better fun. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vi, Partridge .. was a great lover of what is called fun. 1751 E. MOORE *Gil Blas* Prol. 25 Don't mind me tho', for all my fun and jokes. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 99 Vindex .. looked smilingly about him with much fun in his face. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 313 It is fun to them to break off an ornament, or disfigure a statue. 1790 BURNS *Tam o'Shanter* 144 The mirth and fun grew fast and furious. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, 'What's the fun?' said a rather tall thin young man. 1845 S. C. HALL *Bk. Gems* 90 His wit and humour delightful, when it does not degenerate into 'fun'. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 331 Being better mounted than the rest of his troop, [he] pushed on to see more of the fun. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 325 Most footballers play for the fun and the fun alone. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 42 There is no fun in doing nothing when you have nothing to do. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour-Land* iv. 50, I do not see the fun of going to hotels of the first class.

b. Phr. *To make fun of, poke fun at* (a person, etc.): to ridicule. *For* or *in fun*: as a joke, sportively, not seriously. (*He, it is*) *good, great fun*: a source of much amusement. *Like fun*: energetically, very quickly, vigorously. *What fun!* how very amusing!

1737 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 17, I can't help making fun of myself. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 157 The American .. in a dry way began to poke his fun at the unfortunate traveller. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 250 Then you won't make fun of me, will you? 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. IV. 98 Stickin' together like fun. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 19 You would be very sorry if your mamma were to .. break it for fun. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, The bolts went to like fun. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxvi. 82 Who knows but Volunteer Rifles may make a campaign in the Holy Land, and mount guard over the production of the holy fire at Easter? 'What fun!' 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 He may pretend in fun that he has a bad memory. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* iii, The races are great fun. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 1 He's such good fun, and he's so obliging. 1895 H. A. KENNEDY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 331, I suppose the wood-carver was poking fun at him?

3. *Comb.*, as *fun-loving* adj.

1775 PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) II. 119 This fun-loving Alicia. 1892 *Daily News* 14 July 5/1 A fun-loving, jolly, prankish elf of a woman.

Fun (fŏn), *v.* [Perh. a dialectal pronunc. of FON *v.*, to befool (not recorded after 15th c.).]

1. *trans.* To cheat, hoax; also, to cajole. Const. *of, out of. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1685 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 473 She had fun'd him of his Coin. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., What do you Fun me? Do you think to Sharp or Trick me? 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* (ed. 2) 44 He that funs me out of her, may boldly say, he has fun'd the best Sword in France. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Do you think to fun me out of it. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 86 Sure your lordship wouldn't be funning me. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Fun*, to cheat, to deceive, *Somerset.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., He've a-fun me out o' vower poun.

2. [from the sb.] *intr.* To make fun or sport; to indulge in fun; to fool, joke.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* x, If it be .. Christian-like .. to be after funning and fuddling, while a fellow-creature .. stands before you, all but dead. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. vii. 83 In later days he was often funning—I can find no other word to express it—in 'Blackwood'. 1886 E. L. BYNNER *A. Surriage* vi. 77 'Ye must be funnin', sir-r', she almost gasped.

Hence **Fu·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. Air xix, Cease your funning, Force or Cunning Never shall my Heart trapan. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand.* XXV. 377 He took upon him to furnish amusement during the .. journey by a succession of funning. 1879 SEGUIN *Black For.* xiii. 222 He generally contrives that his victims shall not materially suffer from his funning.

Fun, obs. and dial. pa. pple. of FIND.

†**Funa·mbulant.** *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **fūnambulant-em*, pr. pple. of an assumed vb. **fūnambulāre* to walk on a rope, f. *fūnambulus* (see FUNAMBULE) or its elements.] A rope-walker, a funambulist. So **Funa·mbulate** *v.*, to walk on a stretched rope (in mod. Dicts.). **Funa·mbulation,** the action of walking on a rope. **Funa·mbulator,** a rope-walker. **Funa·mbulatory** *a.*, pertaining to rope-walking; that walks on a rope.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 911 Hee's fain to stand like the *Funambulant Who seems to tread the air. 1623 COCKERAM II, a Rope walker, *Funambulante.* 1721–92 BAILEY, **Funambulation.* 1797 E. DARWIN *Cond. Fem. Educ.*, Skating on the ice in winter, swimming in summer, funambulation or dancing on the straight rope. 1676–1732 COLES, **Funambulator*..a dancer on the Ropes. 1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Aug., The apprenticeship of young children to acrobats and funambulators. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 1 Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory Track and narrow Path of Goodness. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Funambulus*, In the floralia..held under Galba, there were funambulatory

elephants. 1880 J. H. INGRAM in *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/2 Funambulatory labours.

†**Funambule,** *sb. Obs.* In 7 funamble. [ad. L. *fūnambul-us*, f. *fūn-is* rope + *ambul-āre* to walk. Cf. F. *funambule.*] A rope-walker.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* 277 The late Famous Funamble Turk.

Hence **Funambulic** *a.*, of or pertaining to rope-walkers or rope-walking.

1867 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Apr. 480 M. Blondin created, as we are told, an era in the funambulic art.

†**Funambule,** *v. Obs.*—° [f. FUNAMBULE *sb.*] *intr.* To walk on a stretched rope.

Hence †**Funambuling** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. Also †**Funambuler**, a rope-walker.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 5 Now go I a funambuling, I wish I may go steady lest I tumble. 1659 TORRIANO, *Artegatóre*, a tumbler, a funeambuler, a dancer on ropes.

Funambulist (fiunæ·mbiŭlist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A performer on the tight (or slack) rope, a rope-walker, a rope-dancer.

1793 *Looker-on* No. 80 P 3 What man will withhold from the funambulist the praise of justice, who considers his inflexible uprightness? 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (ed. 2) II. xx. 334 Tricks which proved him to be a funambulist of considerable merit. 1847–8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 95 That would be a sad task for the most skilful of funambulists or theological tumblers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3 A Funambulist is a gentleman who . . on a rope.. turns sommersaults, leaps thro' a ring, and plays on a fiddle while whirling like a Catharine wheel.

So **Funambulism** [see -ISM], rope-walking.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. 1890 X. 280 A sort of monster hired to play tricks of funambulism for the night. 1886 A. JESSOPP in *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 264 Horrible lessons of ghastly grammar and dreary funambulism yclept analysis of the sentence.

‖**Funambulo.** *arch.* [Sp. or It., ad. L. *fūnambulus*: see FUNAMBULE.] A funambulist.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 2. 58 The Trickes of Tumblers, Funambuloes, Baladynes. *a* 1626 — *Let. & Disc. H. Saville* in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 227 We see the Industry, and Practise, of Tumblers, and Funambulo's. 1895 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 251 The conjurors and funambuloes of our adventurously impudent century.

†**Funambulous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fūnambul-us* (see FUNAMBULE *sb.*) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a rope-walker.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* (1690) 9 Tread softly and circumspectly in this funambulous Track and narrow Path of Goodness [cf. quot. 1682 in FUNAMBULATORY].

‖**Funambulus.** *Obs.* Pl. **funambuli.** [L.: see FUNAMBULE *sb.*] A rope-dancer.

a 1614 JAS. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 487, I saw a funambulus, a Frenchman, play strang and incredibile prattiks upon stented takell in the Palace-close. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1651) 484 Walking not like a Funambulus upon a Cord, but upon the edge of a rasor. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxii. 240 Our Funambuli and Tumblers. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* vii. 239 Spiders. . will winde up the thred shorter till it is very straight, as the Funambuli strain their roaps.

Function (fʊ·ŋkʃən), *sb.* Also 6 funccion. [a. OF. *function* (F. *fonction*, cf. It. *funzione*, Sp. *funcion*), ad. L. *functiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fungī* (*fungor*) to perform.]

†**1.** In etymological sense: The action of performing; discharge or performance *of* (something).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xciii, His hand, his eye, his wits all present, wrought The function of the glorious Part he beares. 1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 50 A representing commoner in the function of his publick calling. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**2.** Activity; action in general, whether physical or mental. Of a person: Bearing, gestures. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 142 A trifold kinde of life, Actiue, which is about ciuil function, and administration. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 582 Teares in his eyes. . A broken voyce, and his whole Function suiting With Formes, to his Conceit. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 140 Function is smother'd in surmise.

3. The special kind of activity proper to anything; the mode of action by which it fulfils its purpose. Also in generalized application, esp. (*Phys.*) as contrasted with *structure.*

a. of a physical organ; in early use of animal organisms only; later of vegetable. Often preceded by some defining word, as *animal, organic, vital*, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 177 Dark night, that from the eye his function takes, The eare more quicke of apprehension makes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 500 The Earth. . modified into a frame fit for the functions of life. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 284 If our Air had not been a springy Elastical Body, no Animal could have exercised the very Function of Respiration. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 22 Animal Spirits. . serve to execute other Functions besides that of Motion. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 285 There is little disadvantage to the animal functions produced by this variety. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 386 Before we can. . understand the functions of the nerves, we must understand those of the brain. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 34 The same. . law. . is. . essential to the functions of vegetable life. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iii. (1833) 51 Some accidental and temporary derangement of the vital functions. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 988 The functions of the leaves during the day are very different from what they are during the night. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. 65 These points of structure and function. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 730 If the. . limits mentioned. . are exceeded, the functions of the plant may. . simply come to rest. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 260 They [Pterosaurs] foreshadowed birds. . in the flying function.

b. of the intellectual and moral powers, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. ii. 354 As her Appetite shall play the God, With his weake Function. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 596 Nature within me seems In all her functions weary of herself. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 192 The functions of comparison, judgment, and interpretation. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 33 The first function of the conscience is to warn.

c. of things in general.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C j, There be two fyrste dyfferences of the functions and actions of medycyne. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) I. 25 These rude bars, therefore, performed at this time the function of money. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 189 The letters are placed as if all the angles and edges had different functions. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* v. 93 The sun has a great function to perform in controlling the movements of the whole system. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 2 (1875) 8 They assert that the sole function of the State is the protection of persons against each other, and against a foreign foe. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 210 The function of historical painting.

4. The kind of action proper to a person as belonging to a particular class, *esp.* to the holder of any office; hence, the office itself, an employment, profession, calling, trade.

1533 MORE *Conſut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 761/1 [Barnes values his own prayers above those of Our Lady and the saints] because the sayntes be al departed hence. . and be no lenger of our funccion. 1564 *Brief Exam.* *****, Garmentes make not the person knowen by name, but his common function. 1574 *Ord.* in D. Irving *Hist. Scot. Poetry* (1861) 451 The contravenersheref, if they be ministers, to be secludit fra the function. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* i. (1627) 1 A Discourse betweene two Schoolemasters, Concerning their function. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Prayer Ember Week, To those which shall be ordained to any holy function. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* IV. i, If I don't succeed here, I'll renounce the Honour of my Function. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 210 Exercise no other function than that of a physician. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 85 With perfidy to their colleagues in function. 1795 — *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. IX. 81 One of the very first acts, by which it auspicated its entrance into function. 1811 LAMB *Good Clerk* Misc. Wks. (1871) 385 The quill, which is the badge of his function, stuck behind his dexter ear. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 369 The Jewish Prophets. . included within their number functions so different as those of king and peasant. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 118 Then at thy noble function toil. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 252 It is our function as ministers to satisfy the wants. . of the higher life of man.

†**b.** *collect.* The persons following a profession or trade; an order, class. *Obs.*

c 1580 in Rye *Cromer* (1870) p. lxiii, The Peere. . will yealde further meanes of trade and wourke to every function. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 146 The Scribes are not a Sect, but a function. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 145 The Earl of Essex was rather Displeased with the Person of the Arch-Bishop . . than Indevoted to the Function. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 19, I went. . to hear the Minister of Chinner; and this was the last time I ever went to hear any of that Function. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXI. 177 Thy coward function ever is in fear [said to a priest]. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iv, Never was a person of my function so used.

c. *pl.* Official duties.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 105 b, Preferrynge vyrgynyte as. . more free to all godly funccions. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 71 Eyther Prince or Subiect fayling in their seuerall functions and places. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 71 More. . exact in their functions than the other Monks. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 335 They were in some particular functions the most accurate. . of any creatures upon earth. 1792 J. BARLOW *Const. of* 1791, 5 The quantity of prejudice with which their functions called them to contend. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 44 The mule performs in Spain the functions of the camel in the East. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* iii. (1876) 43 Ministers are worked to death by their double functions—parliamentary and official 1874 FARRAR *Christ* 86 Caiaphas and Annas were dividing the functions of a priesthood which they disgraced.

5. A religious ceremony; orig. in the Roman Catholic Church. (Cf. It. *funzione.*)

1640 in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccles. Soc.* I. 46 Wee have had neyther prayers nor any other function her thes two yers. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 33 A cross set with Diamonds and Pearls which the Pope wears at his breast in great functions. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. VI. 416 The dedication was not performed with any of the solemn words and rites which such a function required. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 83 The Christmas functions here were showy. 1818 H. V. ELLIOTT *Let.* in Bateman *Life* iv. (1870) 70 These were the finest parts of the 'Function' as it is called. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xi, The function over, one almost expects to see the sextons put brown hollands over the pews. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 439 After function's done with, down we go. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 745/2 On Wednesday and Thursday last week there were functions in two adjacent Cathedrals.

b. [? after Sp. *funcion*: see quot. 1858.] A public ceremony; a social or festive meeting conducted with form and ceremony.

[1858 W. STUART *Let.* in Hare *Story Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 431, I hope that Char. s journal will have done justice to the Rajah of Mysore and his funcion along the road to receive her.] 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 123 Then was held a grand function. Dietrich. . had Italy ceded to him by a 'Pragmatic' sanction. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* XXXVII, There was a Function of some kind—a Launch—a Reception—a Royal Visit—going on in the Dockyard. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 5/2 The American people are fond of functions. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 333 A prandial function which did not promise to be very amusing.

6. *Math.* A variable quantity regarded in its relation to one or more other variables in terms of which it may be expressed, or on the value of which its own value depends.

[This use of the L. *functio* is due to Leibnitz and his associates. A paper in the *Acta Eruditorum* for 1692, pp. 169–170, signed 'O. V. E.', but prob. written by Leibnitz, uses *functiones* in a sense hardly different from its ordinary untechnical sense, to denote the various 'offices' which a straight line may fulfil in relation to a curve, viz. its tangent, normal, etc. In the same journal for 1694, p. 316, Leibnitz defines *functio* as 'a part of a straight line which is cut off by straight lines drawn solely by means of a fixed point, and of a point in the curve which is given together with its degree of curvature'; the examples given being the ordinate, abscissa, tangent, normal, etc. As the *functiones* (in Leibnitz' sense) of a curve are variable quantities having a fixed mutual relation, this use of the word easily developed into the modern sense, which occurs in the writings of the Bernoullis early in the 18th c. A somewhat peculiar use occurs about 1713, in Leibnitz' *Hist. et Origo Calc. Diff.* (*Math. Schriften* ed. Gerhardt V. 408), where he says that just as constant quantities have their 'functions', viz. powers and roots, so variables have also 'functions' of a third kind, viz. differentials.]

1779 *Chambers' Cycl.* (ed. Rees) s. v., The term *function* is used in algebra, for an analytical expression any way compounded of a variable quantity, and of numbers, or constant quantities. 1789 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 184 Let a quantity P be a function of x, or the fluent of a function of $x \times \dot{x}$. 1816 BABBAGE, etc. tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 2 Let us take a function a little more complicated, $u = a x^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 145 Whether the quantity and deviation at any point could be expressed by any function of the latitude and longitude of that point. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Elecir. & Magn.* I. 242 The functions ϕ_a and ϕ_b may be positive or negative. 1892 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calculus* i. § 6 (ed. 2) 2 When one quantity depends upon another or upon a system of others, so that it assumes a definite value when a system of definite values is given to the others, it is called a function of those others. 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 8 A complex quantity w is a function of another complex quantity z when they change together in such a manner that the value of $\frac{dw}{dz}$ is independent of the differential element dz. This is Riemann's definition.

transf. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 110 A man's fortitude under given painful conditions is a function of two variables.

Hence **Functioned** *ppl. a.*, furnished with or having a function.

1882 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 657/2 Imagine a spiritual being so placed, so surrounded, and so functioned.

Function (fʊ·ŋkʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *fonctionner.*]

1. *intr.* To fulfil a function; to perform one's duty or part; to operate; to act.

1856 MASSON *Chatterton* II. iv. (1874) 227 Debt, though negative property, still is a kind of property, and functions as such to the advantage of its possessor. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 40 When played upon by an expert operator it functioned, as the French say, very well. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* v. 328 The mind will function along certain definite lines or paths. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 533 No instrument of despotism. . has ever functioned with so little noise. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 257 In the higher groups the nutritive system is. . the first to function, and the last to cease its work.

b. *Phys.*

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 7 We. . know Vertebrata in which the clefts function only for a time as respiratory organs. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 572/1 Groups. . having the nephridia functioning as efferent ducts for the gonads. 1896 *Life & Lett. G. J. Romanes* 16 But in no case had it been shewn that they [nerves] functioned as such.

2. To hold a 'function' (see FUNCTION *sb.* 5 b) or ceremonial meeting. ? *nonce-use.*

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 10 May 554/1 Two other Societies. . 'functioned' on the same day.

Hence **Functioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 W. S. TUKE tr. *Charcot's Clin. Lect.* 232 Disturbances resulting from the abnormal functioning of the affected organ. 1894 *Westm. Mag.* 8 May 2/3 The mere show, the social functioning and ceremony, remains, although everyone knows that the life of the metropolis no longer expresses itself through the City Corporation. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* ii. 117 The still functioning muscles of the forehead.

Functional (fʊ·ŋkʃənăl), *a.* [f. FUNCTION *sb.* + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to some function or office; official. In weaker sense: Formal.

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 205 The title of holines is not alwaies personall, but often functionall. . thus. . the Levites and Priests. . were stiled holy. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Ordin.* 23 The validity. of. . functional acts. . is not affected by the unworthiness of the appointed agent. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 3. 351 He had certain national. . offices to fill, for which He needed specific and functional introduction. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 5/1 Some. . functional speeches followed.

2. *Phys.* **a.** Of or pertaining to the functions of an organ. Of diseases: Affecting the functions only, not structural or organic. **b.** Of an organ: Serving a function (opposed to *rudimentary*).

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 53 It seems probable that more than functional error in the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow exists in this case. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 164 It would appear. . that the lachrymal glands do not. . come to full functional activity at a very early period of life. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* ii. 44 It is with so-called functional diseases

such as epilepsy, chorea, neuralgia. 1884 *Cassell's Family Mag.* Feb. 143/2 Functional disease of the heart.
transf. 1864 *Reader* 24 Dec. 792/2 The stage never needed a tonic more. There are many indications of returning health, amid all its symptoms of weakness and functional derangement. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 25 The hoofs may be .. 2 functional and 2 rudimental, as in the greatest number of ruminant types. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 190 My last lecture brought the subject of vaulting to its full functional development.

3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a function: see FUNCTION *sb.* 6.

1806 GOMPERTZ in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 176 This theorem evidently supposes that the functional values of ϕz are distinct in the general expression for the sum of the series. 1815 BABBAGE *Ibid.* CV. II. 390 A functional equation is said to be of the first order, when it contains only the first function of the unknown quantity. *Ibid.*, α, β, γ, &c. are known functional characteristics. 1850 BOOLE *Finite Diff.* xi. 218 The most general definition of a functional equation is that it expresses a relation arising from the forms of functions; a relation therefore which is independent of the particular values of the subject variable.

Hence **Functiona'lity**, functional character; in *Math.*, the condition of being a function. **Fu'nctionalize** *v.*, to place or assign to some function or office (Webster 1864).

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 252 The old native Latin, whose vitality and functionality was all but purely flectional. 1879 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 818/1 Functionality in Analysis is dependence on a variable or variables.

Functionally (fʊ·ŋkʃənăli), *adv.* [f. FUNCTIONAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a functional manner; with respect to the functions; in the discharge of the functions.

1820 W. LAWRENCE *Lect.* ii. 163 The organ is said to be functionally disordered. 1846 OWEN *Brit. Fossil Mamm.* 433 The horned Ruminants, for example, manifest transitorily in the embryo-state the germs of upper incisors and canines, which disappear before birth, but which were retained and functionally developed in the cloven-footed Anoplothere. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 256 Its muscle becomes functionally an adductor. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xi. 188 Functionally produced modifications. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 919 The male organs of species-hybrids are functionally weak to a higher degree than the female organs.

Functionarism (fʊ·ŋkʃənăriz'm). [f. FUNCTIONARY + -ISM.] The system of administration by means of functionaries; the characteristic bearing and manner of functionaries; officialism.

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 177 That new power which in this country is termed official patronage, and which Mr. Laing calls Functionarism. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xiii. 121 By a rapid and perpetual extension of functionarism .. he was casting a net over France. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 432 Functionarism is one of the most characteristic phenomena in Germany. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Oct. 463 What Mr. Newmarch called 'functionarism' in opposition to individualism—the State undertaking the functions of the individual.

Functionary (fʊ·ŋkʃənări), *sb.* [f. FUNCTION *sb.* + -ARY 1, after F. *fonctionnaire.*] One invested with a function; one who has certain functions or duties to perform; an official.

1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 19 Their republick is to have a first functionary as they call him) under the name of king, or not, as they think fit. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) Pref. 61 Several houses have been burnt, and an unfortunate functionary cut to pieces. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* (C. D. ed.) 195 A female functionary, a nurse. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 303 Legitimate functionaries to carry on the government.

Fu'nctionary, *a.* [f. FUNCTION *sb.* + -ARY 2.]
1. = FUNCTIONAL 2.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 59 The disease may..commence in some structural or functionary affection of the abdominal organs.

2. Official; = FUNCTIONAL 1.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 118 In order that these offices should be adequately filled it was necessary to maintain this functionary reservoir constantly at the same exalted level. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1310 The functionary duties of the Levites. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 2/3 Let us have done with these fictions of functionary superiority.

Functionate (fʊ·ŋkʃəne't), *v.* Somewhat *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To perform one's function; to work, operate; to officiate. Hence **Fu'nctionating** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 149 The worst of the class is, they'll only functionate for your grand dinners, and they leave your every-day meal to some inferior in the department. 1869 *Daily News* 11 June, The reflective faculty remains in undisturbed repose. As the French say, it does not 'functionate'. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 40 The muscles and the brain cannot functionate in their best way at the same moment. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 187 The existence, then, of greater nutrition and greater functionating ability in the left hemisphere might well be assumed.

Functionize (fʊ·ŋkʃənaiz), *v. rare.* [f. FUNCTION *sb.* + -IZE.] = FUNCTION *v.* 1.

1868 N. PORTER *Human Intellect* Introd. IV. § 41. 55 A soul that is self-conscious is not so singular as a brain functionizing about itself and its own being.

Functionless (fʊ·ŋkʃənlès), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Having no function: chiefly in physiological sense. Cf. FUNCTION *sb.* 3 a.

1836 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Admin.* (1837) III. 296 Its nominal functionless minister. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 238/1 Clavicles .. almost obsolete and functionless. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 29 The os coccyx in man, though functionless as a tail, plainly represents this part in other vertebrate animals. 1879 A. W. BENNETT in *Academy* 32 A fifth stamen, which however is functionless, so far as the ordinary purpose of stamens is concerned. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 6/2 These organs are quite functionless as wings. 1894 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Personality* ii. (1895) 52 Capabilities .. which we cannot conceive ultimately frustrated and functionless.

Fund (fʊnd), *sb.* [ad. L. *fund-us* the bottom; also, a piece of land. Cf. FOND *sb.*

Fund and *fond* were used indiscriminately in the 17th c.; in the 18th c. *fond* went out of use. The senses represent those of F. *fond, fonds*, rather than those of L. *fundus.*]

†**1.** The bottom; in various applications; occas. *Phys.* = FUNDUS. *In the fund* (= F. *dans le fond, au fond*): at bottom. *Fund of grass*: a low-lying grass-plat. Cf. BOTTOM 4 b. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 36 An adventitious joy, which hath no funde or bottome. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 18 Objects of Sight, whose Chief, if not onely Images, are in the fund of the Eye. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 431/2 In the fund she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest lady breathing. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 77. 2/1 A Glass-Bubble..fix'd..to the Fund of a Vessel. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 61 Bowling-Greens, or hollow Funds of Grass. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 281 So that the Wound may be closed in its whole Length, from the Fund to the outward Orifice. *a* 1762 LAW *Comf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 58 This depth is called the center, the fund or bottom of the soul.

†**b.** A coach-seat. (Cf. F. *carrosse à deux fonds.*) *Obs.*

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 12 The Coaches..of the great Nobility..have two Seats or Funds.

c. of a medal.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 214 Moulding Medals..in case they polish the Fund with any Tool, 'twill seem to have been trimm'd with more Niceness and Formality than is Genuine.

†**2.** Foundation, groundwork, basis; only in immaterial sense; = FOND *sb.* 1. *Upon one's own fund*: on one's own account. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 143 A secret desire of Independence..is graven on the very fund of our corrupt nature. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 75 The only Fund for this Conjecture is Hermippus's Relation of Pythagoras's Death. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 12 Weak ties indeed, and what may afford fund enough for ridicule. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 3 The..British product, being the fund of its inland trade. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. cxciii. 239, I took to him for his resemblance to you; but am grown to love him upon his own fund.

3. Source of supply; a permanent stock that can be drawn upon:

†**a.** of material things. Rarely *pl. Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 52 The Matter it self [being] restored to its original Fund and Promptuary, the Earth. 1716 R. COTES in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 69 For let A B, represent the plane of the Horizon..E F, a fund of Vapours or Exhalations at a considerable height above us. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 231, I know not what funds they have of the papers of those times. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. xviii. (1760) 79 Nor is this the only Fund of their Brandies. 1793 N. VANSITTART *Refl. Propriety Peace* 127 An inexhaustible fund of recruits may be drawn from Hungary. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 757 The northern parts are covered with wood, among which is an inexhaustible fund of large timber.

b. of immaterial things; = FOND *sb.* 2; sometimes with mixture of sense 2. † *Out of one's own fund* [= F. *de son propre fonds*]: from one's own stock of knowledge, out of one's own head.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1707) I. II. 81 The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them out of my own fund. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 185 Nor had I a fund of religious knowledge. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 73 There is a fund of good sense in this country, which cannot be deceived. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 400/1 Learning..ought not to be considered as mere pastime and an useless fund for talk. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 80 When we get such a fund of labour as this at our command. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 300 Beatrice possesses a fund of hidden tenderness beneath her exterior gaiety and sarcasm. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* vi. 134 The Painter..brings a fund of experience into the council.

4. a. *sing.* A stock or sum of money, *esp.* one set apart for a particular purpose. Cf. FOND *sb.* 3. *Sinking fund*: see SINKING *vbl. sb.*

1694 *Massachusetts Law* 27 Oct., A fund for the repayment of all such sums. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, Or, if that fund be deficient, it is largely supplied by the crown. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 202 And e'en those ills, that round his mansion rise, Enhance the bliss his scanty fund supplies. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 544/2 The principal projector of the fund for decayed musicians. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, A small fund raised by the conversion of some spare clothes into ready money. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 25 There is a reserve fund, valued at from two to three times the amount of the yearly expenditure.

b. *pl.* Money at a person's disposal; pecuniary resources. (*To be* or *put*) *in funds*: in possession of money.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. (1757) 86 By your revenue measure your expence; And to your funds and acres join your sense. 1798 PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 225 Your Committee has little doubt of its bringing into the Corporation Funds a sum of money. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. V. § 2. (1876) 412 Funds which have not yet found an investment. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1885) II. 17 When he had no funds he went on tick. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 93 An additional guarantee from the public funds of one-half the cost of building. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* II. i. 11 When he was in funds he preferred a hansom. 1895 BUDD in *Law Times* XCIX. 545/1 With a view to putting the society in funds to pay its out-of-pocket disbursements.

5. † **a.** *sing.* A portion of revenue set apart as a security for specified payments. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *A Staunch Fund*, a good Security. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 209 The parliament went on slowly in fixing the fund for the Supplies they had voted. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 135 Some good fund should be assigned her for the payment of what was due. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 13 The 500,000*l.* lately proposed without Fund or Period. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. iii. (1869) II. 513 The first general mortgage or fund, consisting of a prolongation to the first of August 1706, of several different taxes which would have expired within a shorter term.

fig. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 152 Industry, talents and integrity constitute a fund which is as confidently trusted as property itself.

b. *The (public) funds*: the stock of the national debt, considered as a mode of investment.

(The origin of this sense may perh. be illustrated by phrases like 'to invest in *securities*'.)

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 55. 353 Methought my Mony chink'd..for joy of the Safety of the rest I have in the Funds. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 23 Nov., If he be the happiest man who has least money in the funds. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 52 Funds is a general term for money lent to government, and which constitutes the national debt. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, Look what the funds were on the 1st of March. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* ii 10 He..must have close on a hundred and fifty thousand in the funds.

† **6.** In sense of L. *fundus*: A farm. *Obs.*—1

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 You to your..rural Fund migrate.

7. *Printing.* = FOUNT 2. Also *attrib.*

1683 [see FOUNT 2]. 1695 *Specimen of Let. to Univ. by Dr. John Fell*, 5 Pair of Fund Cases. 1709 TANNER *Let.* 3 Oct. in Hearne *Collect.* II. 458 They can have a new fund of Letter from Holland.

8. *Comb.*, **fund-holder**, one who has money invested in the public funds; so *fund-holding* ppl. adj.; **fund-lord** (formed by Cobbett after *landlord*), a magnate whose position is due to wealth invested in the funds; **fund-monger**, one who speculates in the public funds; whence *fund-mongering* vbl. sb.

1797 FOX *Sp. Assessed Tax Bill* 14 Dec. *Sp.* (1815) VI. 375 Would you tax the property of the *fund-holder? 1812 H. CAMPBELL in *Examiner* 25 May 333/1 In 1688..the fundholder received about 80 quartern loaves for his pound sterling annuity. 1878 F. HARRISON in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 697 If the Sovereign State borrows money at 3 per cent., it..confers on the fundholder a legal right. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1830) I. 81 The taxes being, in fact, tripled by Peel's Bill, the *fundlords increase in riches. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 3/1 The Rothschild family..those land-absorbing Fund-lords. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 June (Cent.) Importing that the present civil war has been got up by jobbers, swindlers and *fund-mongers. 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. CXLIII. 210 Thoroughly imbued with its hostility to perpetual debt and *fund-mongering.

Fund (fʊnd), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* Originally, to provide a 'fund' (see FUND *sb.* 5) for the regular payment of the interest on (an amount of public debt); hence, to convert (a floating debt) into a more or less permanent debt at a fixed rate of interest.

1776 [see FUNDED *ppl. a.*]. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 584 If they fund their public debt judiciously..I believe they will be able to borrow any sums they please. 1802 ADDINGTON in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 513 Exchequer bills, which he says he shall .. fund. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 454 Had it been funded in a six and a quarter or six and a half per cent. stock, the interest might have been reduced five and twenty years ago to 4 or 4½ per cent.

2. To put into a fund or store (see FUND *sb.* 3 b); to collect; to store (immaterial things).

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. Introd., I have been little in a humour for..noting them down in my tablets;—I have funded a few loose agonies, however. [? Allusion to sense 1.] 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 50 Every day and everywhere we are unconsciously funding a stock of treasures and pleasures of memory. 1879 *Family Herald* XLIII. 109 A reserve of lion-like courage was funded ready for use in that dull mass of matter.

3. To put (money) in the 'funds' (see FUND *sb.* 5 b); to invest.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 48, I. R. sent a hundred pounds over to his father..who funded it in his son's name.

4. intr. *To fund up*: to 'pay up', provide funds.

1888 FENN *Man with Shadow* II. xix. 223 You will have to fund up among the rest, if you don't want to see your poor parson in rags.

Hence **Fu'nding** *ppl. a.*, in sense 1.

a 1852 MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* 98 [John Bull] unfleeced by funding block heads.

Fund, Fund-: see FOUND, FOUND-.

Fundable (fʊ·ndăb'l), *a.* [f. FUND *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being funded.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 11/2 As for the Ten-Forties, they are now selling at their fundable value.

Fundaco, obs. form of FONDACO.

Fundal (fʊ·ndăl), *a.* [f. FUND-US + -AL.] Relating to the fundus or base of an organ.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* x. (ed. 4) 59 Inflammation..of the fundus uteri, fundal endometritis.

†Funda·lity. *Obs. Feudal Law.* [ad. med.L. *fundālitas*, f. *fundālis*, f. L. *fundus* an estate. Cf. F. *fondalité*.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Fondalité*, fundalitie; right of, or interest in, the soyle; the title or estate of the Lord of a soyle.

‖Funda·men. *Obs. rare.* [L., f. *fundāre* to FOUND.] Foundation, basis.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 168 Plato makes Religion to be the principal Fundamen of a Republic. 1678 *Ibid.* III. 131 The fundamen of clearing God from being the Author of sin is [etc.].

Fundament (fʌ·ndămĕnt). Also **†foundment.** Forms: 3–6 fond(e)-, found(e)-, fund(e)-ment, (4–5 occas. in pl. -mens), 4, 7 fonda-, 5–7 foundament, 5, 7 fundamente, 4– fundament. [ME. *fondement*, a. OF. *fondement*:—L. *fundāment-um*, f. *fundāre* (see FOUND *v.*[2]), f. *fundus* bottom: see FUND *sb.* The form *fundament* is directly from the Lat., and is therefore strictly a distinct word from *foundment*, but it is convenient to treat them together on account of the occurrence of mixed forms.]

†1. The foundation or base of a wall, building, etc. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 131 Lat delue vnder þe fundement, & þou schalt bi nebe fynde A water pol. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 2112 (W.) Thai to-rent ston fram ston, The fondement to-brast anon. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 322 Þere-with grace bigan to make a good foundement, And watteled it and walled it with his peynes & his passioun. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 23 3if the fondment be false, the werke most nede falle. 1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* 248 The fondementes of it ben in the holy montaynes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 261 Ane castell..Quhairof the fundament restis3it to se. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 160 Thaye did big firmelye on that sure roke and fundament.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21739 It [þe croice] es ..Fondement of ur clergi. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 9 For-þi cane criste apone hym lay þe fundament of haly kirk. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 199 Elles is al owre labour loste .. if fals be þe foundement. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 29 Whan he heeng vp the foundemens of the erthe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 438 It [Cephas] is also a word of Sire tunge in which it is as miche to seie as fundament or ground or stable. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 321 That grete foundament of the chirche and most stable stone. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1598 As in Bodies Natural The Rump's the Fundament of all.

†b. A surface on which to stand, footing. *Obs.*

c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 Ther fete failen fondement.

†2. *fig.* = FOUNDATION 6. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 100 (Camb. MS.) The which thing sustenyd by a stronge fowndement of resouns. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 71 The first fondement of Justyce is that no man shold noye ne greue other. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. XXV. 117 The sonne is the foundement of alle hete and of alle tyme. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 27 Articulis..as thay ar contenit in the creid quhair thay haiff thair grund and fundament prowine be the halie writ. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 105, I think it expedient..to preche first the foundment of the Cristin faith. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* C j, The fundament and reason, why, he wil neither offer sacrefice to Idols, neither yet defyle hys mouthe with their names. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 45 There is nothing in Moralitie but has some relation to .. human nature as its subject and fundament.

3. The lower part of the body, on which one sits; the buttocks; also, the orifice of the intestines, the anus. In birds, the vent.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6340 Þe luþer þef..smot him þoru þe fondement. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22395 (Fairf.) Alle þe filþ of his magh saile breste out atte his fondament for drede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* excvii. 174 He .. with a spere smote the noble knyght in to the foundament soo that his bowels comen oute there. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, Anoynt hir fundement with Oyll. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 56 b, It amendeth the affectes of..the fundement. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 148 The falling of the fundament. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 35 Cock chickens made bare at the Fundament. 1698 SIR R. SIBBALD in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 266 He hath passed Three by the Fundament. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. v, The orifice of the fundament. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 5 P 12 Applying his foot directly to my fundament. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. iv. 546 The end may be attained by the pressure of a warm cloth against the fundament.

b. *Comb.*, as **fundament-bot** (see quot.).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 261 The *Œstrus hæmorrhoidalis*, or fundament-bot.

4. (See quot.)

1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.* etc., *Fundament*, in embryology, the rudiment.

†II. 5. The action of founding or establishing; also, something that is founded, an institution. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 250 Our foundement was first of þe oþere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 37 Begouth I first set wallis of a citie Allthocht my fundment was infortunate. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 6 Thay .. maid the first foundement of the nobil realme of France.

Fundamental (fʌndămĕ·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *fundāmentālis*, f. *fundāmentum*: see FUNDAMENT and -AL. Cf. F. *fondamental*.]

A. *adj.*

†1. Of or pertaining to the foundation or base of a building. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 503 Comrade .. placed the first fundamentall stone with his owne handes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 123 The fundamentall walls yet extant. *c* 1650 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) Introd. 50 Christ the fundamental stone. 1769 *Middlesex Jrnl.* 12–14 Sept. 2/2 Near 300*l.* expended in fundamental repairs [of a tavern].

†b. Having a foundation, fixed, not temporary. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 18 'Let us build here three tabernacles', movable tilts? No; fundamental and constant habitations.

2. Of or pertaining to the foundation or groundwork, going to the root of the matter.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 413 Afŭr sure fundamental encerche. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* I. vi. 25 The true signs, whereby you may have a fundamental information of a wounds condition. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 5 If there be any fundamental distinction in the authority of the testimony. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. viii. 80 Before they could submit to such a fundamental change. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 207 The fundamental analogy of sound and light is thus before us. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V. 120 The consideration involves the fundamental question of what is a University.

3. Serving as the foundation or base on which something is built. Chiefly and now exclusively in immaterial applications. Hence, forming an essential or indispensable part of a system, institution, etc. Const. *to* (rarely *of*).

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. i. 2 Now haue you heard The fundamentall reasons of this warre. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* iv. 56 Fundamentall laws are not subject to alteration. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 223 The Sheath and plough-head, which is the materiall fundamentall peece in the Plough, must be made of heart of Oak. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xi. 235 Samson applied himself to the two pillars most fundamentall to the roof of Dagons Temple. *a* 1705 HOWE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 2 Former mercies are fundamental to later ones. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 217 Their ills all built on life, that fundamentall ill. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lix. 304 The fundamental principles of christianity may still be preserved. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 6.8 The fundamental rules of poetry and music and painting, and dramatic action, and eloquence, have always been the same, and will be to the end of the world. 1835 J. HARRIS *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 87 The existence of the Deity is a truth fundamental of every other. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xx, The ideas of strict law and order were fundamental to all his political teaching. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv (1877) 88 How low down in a man sometimes..lies the fundamental motive which sways his life!

b. Primary, original; from which others are derived.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xii. 350 Noon fundamental cronicler or Storier writith therof saue Girald. 1868 CARPENTER in *Sci. Opin.* 6 Jan. 174/2 Of the most varied shapes, apparently referrible to the *Astrorhiza limicola* as their fundamental type. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 262 In the noun the nominative was regarded as the fundamental case. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 11 To show .. how such a change in the organ might be effected side by side with permanence of the fundamental form. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 15 The fundamental editions were those of Erasmus..and of Stunica.

c. esp. *Math.* and *Cryst.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 30 Diuide the side of your Fundamentall Cube into so many æquall partes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 47 Therefore we will demonstrate the fundamental Diagram of the Mathematical Scale. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Fundamental Diagram*, a Projection of the Sphere in a Plane &c. 1721–92 in BAILEY. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 120 A fundamental figure is said to be acuminated when [etc.]. 1875 EVERETT *C. G. S. Syst. Units* ii. 7 The quantities commonly selected to serve as the fundamental units are—a definite length, a definite mass, a definite interval of time. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 235 In virtue of the fundamental equations (2) of No. 2, we have [etc.]. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Fundamental Circle* or *Base Circle*, a curve which is rolled over by a generating circle in the production of cycloidal curves. 1893 FORSYTH *Th. Functions* 591 There is considerable freedom of choice of an initial region of reference, which may be called a fundamental region. *Ibid.* 603 It is a circle being the inverse of a line; it is unaltered by the substitutions of the new group, and it is therefore called the fundamental circle of this group.

4. Of strata: Lying at the bottom.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 42 Mr. Eversman..tells us that the fundamental rock of Scotland is a mass of the granitic kind. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 202 The fundamental rock..is a black slate. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, He has proved the existence of a fundamental gneiss, on which all the other rocks repose.

5. *Biol.* and *Bot.* (See quots.)

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Fundamental-organs*, the nutritive organs absolutely essential to the existence of the individual. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Fundamental*, constituting the essential part of anything; in a plant, the axis and its appendages. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 155 Epidermal and fundamental tissues. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Fundamental organs*, term applied by von Baer to the primary structures which directly issue from the blastoderm in the form of tubes, and from which the permanent organs or structures are developed. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med., etc.*, *Fundamental Tissue*, in biology, unspecialized parenchyma; those tissues of a plant through which the fibro-vascular bundles are distributed.

6. *Mus.* Applied to the lowest note of a chord, considered as the foundation or 'root' of it; also to the tone produced by the vibration of the whole of a sonorous body, as distinguished from the higher tones or HARMONICS produced by that of its parts.

Fundamental bass, a low note, or series of low notes, forming the root or roots of a chord or succession of chords. *Fundamental chord*, an old name for the common chord; now extended to any chord formed of harmonics of the fundamental tone.

1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Mus.* ii. 9 Of the Fundamental Bass. *Ibid.* x. 28 Any one of the Notes contained in the fundamental Chords. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Fundamental Movement*, progression or movement of that species of bass. *Ibid.*, *Fundamental Sound*, the gravest sound or generator. 1828 BUSBY *Mus. Man.*, *Fundamental Bass*, that bass on which the superincumbent harmony is founded; or of which the superior parts of the accompanying chord constitute the third, fifth, and eighth. *Ibid.*, *Fundamental Chord*, a chord consisting of the third, fifth and eighth, of the fundamental bass. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 181 This sound is called the fundamental sound of the string. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Sound* i. 18 The note is the lowest that the pipe can give, for which reason it is called the fundamental note of the pipe. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Fundamental tones*, the tones from which harmonics are generated. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* iii. § 61 Our 'fundamental chord'—that is, a chord composed of the harmonics of its fundamental tone, or generator. *Ibid.* ix. § 197 We here meet..with a 'fundamental discord'.

¶ **7.** *jocularly.* Of or pertaining to the fundament or 'seat', posterior.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 65, I lingered behind, detained by my fundamental malady. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 184 He fixes his fundamental feature upon the outer edge of a chair.

Hence **Fundame·ntalness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

B. *sb.*

1. A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part. Chiefly in *pl.*; the sing. is *obs.* or *arch.*

1637 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 263 They have composed a symbol of fundamentals, which both the Lutherans and Calvinists do hold without interfering one with another. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* iv. 60 How then is Episcopacie one of the fundamentals of the kingdome? 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 24 A Fundamentall in Physic. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. v. (1821) 228 Relying upon this known fundamental, viz. That there is no prophecy revealed but by one of these two ways. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vii. (1739) 540 The same Apostle mentions as a Fundamental, not only..Baptism but also the laying on of Hands. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 373 They permitted little deviation .. from these great fundamentals. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 16 There is an odd tenacity of life in the fundamentals of.. legends. 1878 MORLEY *Vauvenargues* 11 Very faint and doubtful as to even the fundamentals—God, immortality, and the like.

b. *pl.* Fundamental requisites. ? *nonce-use.*

1864 E. BURRITT *Walk fr. Lond. to John o' Groats* 378 Bread, bacon, and butter. Their stock of these fundamentals was exhausted.

2. *Mus.* Short for *fundamental tone* or *note*: see A. 6. (Formerly = *key-note.*)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Fundamental*, in music, denotes the principal note of a song or composition, to which all the rest are in some measure adapted, and by which they are swayed. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Fundamental*, the principal note or root of a harmony, concordant or discordant.

Fundamentality (fʌndămĕntæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being fundamental.

1721–92 BAILEY, *Fundamentality*, the belonging to the Foundation. 1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 367 More of fundamentality in the research. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 301 The fundamentality of a given proposition in religion.

Fundamentally (fʌndămĕ·ntălі), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a fundamental manner.

†1. From the foundation or bottom upwards, thoroughly. *Obs.*

1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 21 Fundamentally learne the Noble Art of Physicke. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* I. iii. 7 It is undeniable, that wounds ought to be cured fundamentally, not superficially. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 27 Men .. cobble up old houses, until they become fundamentally irreparable.

2. In fundamental or essential matters or points, as regards fundamentals, essentially.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 236 To conclude this point of Connext axiomes; I hope it doth now appeare, that, they are fundamentally, and indeed no other but simple. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 110 There can be nothing more fundamentally Antichristian than it. 1701 J. LAW *Comm. Trade* (1751) 5 Such as fundamentally, at least understand arithmetic and accompts. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 16 Feb. (1870) My health .. though not fundamentally bad, yet .. wanted some repairs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 125 The simple governments are fundamentally defective. 1827 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 325 Fundamentally, the process consists in [etc.]. 1880 H. JAMES *Diary of Man of Fifty* 324, I was fundamentally not the least addicted to thinking evil.

¶ **3.** *jocularly.* At the fundament or 'seat'.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* V, Oh! those floggings, how deceptive they were, and how much I regretted them when I came to understand the thing fundamentally. 1842 [see DEPHLOGISTICATE *v.* 2].

†Fundamentive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. FUNDAMENT + -IVE.] Original.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 58 There were in Ierusalem three factions, Eleazers..was the fundamentiue and first.

†Fu·ndative, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **fundātīvus*, f. *fundāre*: see FOUND *v.*[1] and -ATIVE.] Tending to found or originate.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 14 The Divine Bonitie .. is .. constitutive and fundative of althings.

Fundatorial (fʌndătō·rĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **fundātōri-us* (see next) + -AL.] Pertaining or proper to a founder.

1892 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. xvi. 305 The Queen issues the document by virtue of her 'fundatorial' powers.

†Fu·ndatory, *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **fundātōrius*, f. *fundāre*: see FOUND *v.*[1] and -ORY.] Having the function or effect of founding (an institution).

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 67 The Fundatory Letters, or Statutes of the Foundation of the said Monastery.

†Fundatrix. *Obs.* [mod.L. *fundātrix*, fem. of L. *fundātor*, agent-n. f. *fundāre*: see FOUND *v.*[2]] = FOUNDRESS [1].

1549 RIDLEY in *Bradford's Wks.* (1853) II. 371 The fundatrix purpose was wondrous godly, her fact was godly.

Funded (*fʌ*·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. FUND *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. a. Of a debt or stock: That has been made part of the permanent debt of the state, with provision for the regular payment of interest at a fixed rate.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. iii. (1869) II. 522 The publick debts of Great Britain funded and unfunded. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 199 Besides the said four funded stocks, a national bank is established at Philadelphia. 1820 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 166/2 Ireland now supports a funded debt of about 64 millions. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 183 The permanent debt due to the Bank .. which was included in the national debt accounts as funded debt.

b. Of property: Invested in 'the funds'.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prelim. Remarks I. 9 Funded property therefore cannot be counted as part of the national wealth. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xx. 152 In bequeathing your stock, give it generally, as all your funded property.

2. Stored up. Cf. FUND *v.* 2.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 208 The class of power, the working heroes .. see that .. fashion is funded talent. 1888 T. W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* xv. 77 The traditions and habits of society are to a great extent what might be called funded and accumulated good feeling.

†Fu·ndible, *a. Obs.*–[0] [as if ad. L. **fundibilis*, f. *fundĕre* to pour.] That may be poured.

1775 in ASH.

Fundie, var. of FOUND *v.*[5] (In quot. *trans.* = to benumb.)

1591 JAS. I. tr. *Du Bartas' Furies* 240 The Moone doth deaze and fundie him, Her brother rosts him quite.

Funding (*fʌ*·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUND *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. FUND (sense 1); conversion of a floating debt into a permanent one.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. iii. (1869) II. 521 We had recourse to the ruinous expedient of perpetual funding. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 517 It remains a subject of infinite curiosity, to see how far the infatuated and blind spirit of funding will now be pursued. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 447 Funding is now effected in France as in England, by granting interminable annuities redeemable at pleasure.

attrib. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 463 Congress .. ought to pay no regard to this matter in their establishment of a funding system. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 428 In the infancy of the funding system it was customary to borrow upon the security of some tax, or portion of a tax, set apart as a fund for discharging the principal and interest of the sum borrowed. 1892 *Daily News* 29 June 2/3 The directors protest against the receipt of funding bonds instead of the cash guarantee.

Fundless (*fʌ*·ndlĕs), *a.* [f. FUND *sb.* + -LESS.] Without funds.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Mar. 278/1 The unhappy anti-Parnellites, bookless, fundless, branchless, denounced him.

Funduck, obs. form of FONDUK.

‖ Fundus (*fʌ*·ndŭs). [L. *fundus* bottom.]

1. *Anat.* The base or bottom of an organ; the part remote from the external aperture. *Fundus of the eye*: 'the back part of the globe of the eye behind the crystalline lens' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 96 The Uterus .. is divided into neck and Fundus. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 236 The uterus was united with the fundus of the bladder, and projected very little above it. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 608 The upper part or fundus is convex, and covered by peritonæum. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xii, This process gives a very satisfactory view of the fundus with the optic disk and retinal vessels. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 604 The œsophageal opening looks backwards to the fundus of the sac. 1887 G. T. LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* x. § 16 549 Prolonged work with the microscope will cause the images seen in its focus to 'live in the fundus of the eye'.

2. Foundation, groundwork. *rare*–[1].

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* in *Blackw. Mag.* July XLVIII. 1 Want of principle and want of moral sensibility compose the original *fundus* of southern manners.

Fune, var. of FOIN *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Funebrial (fiunī·briăl), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 funebriall, 7–8 funebral. [f. L. *fūnebri-s* (f. *fūnus* funeral) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to funerals, funereal. Hence, gloomy, sad, melancholy.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 163 What are funebriall accents, but ruthful lamentations for our friends eclipsed? 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 174 Here I heard a Spanish sermon, or funebral oration. 1664 — *Sylva* (1776) 291 We have most of our pot-ashes of this wood together with the torch or Funebral Staves. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 91 Their funebrial Garlands had little of beauty in them beside Roses. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 507 A shroud .. he dressed himself in that funebrial habit. 1830 SOUTHEY *Let.* 10 July in *Life & Corr.* VI. 108 An air of book-making .. which is not lessened by the funebrial verses that it contains. 1865 L'ESTRANGE *Yachting round W. Eng.* 100 By some they are considered to have been funebrial, and originally covered with mounds of earth. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Unspoken Serm.* (1884) 237 Those pagans who in their Elysian fields could hope to possess only such a thin, fleeting, dreamy, and altogether funebrial existence.

†Fune·brious, *a. Obs.* Also funebrous. [f. as prec. + -OUS. With *funebrous* cf. OF. *funebreux*.] = prec.

1653 SIR G. WHARTON *Disc. Comets* Wks. (1683) 159 Comets are certain Funebrious Appearances. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* III. 217 At so funebrous a spectacle I could not refraine from griefe. 1669 R. B. *Life T. Morton* Pref. 16 Funebrious sickness of the plague. 1708 OZELL *Boileau's Lutrin* iii. 42 Here Ravens and Funebrous Birds resort. 1721 BAILEY, *Funebrous.* [In mod. Dicts.]

† Funel. *Obs. rare*–[1]. Also 3–4 fonel. [a. OF. *funel*:–L. *fūnāle*, f. *fūnis* rope.] A rope.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3306 Wantes vs here na uessell, Ne mele, ne bucket, ne funell [*v.r.* fonel].

Funeral (fiū·nĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5–7 funerall, (5 fynerall, 6 funyralle), 4– funeral. *Plural.* 5–7 funeralles, (5 funerales, funeralx, fyneralles, 6 funirals), 6–7 funeral(l)s. [The adj. is a. OF. *funeral*, ad. med.L. *fūnerāl-is*, f. *fūner-*, *fūnus*, funeral, death, dead body. The sb. is ad. OF. *funeraille* (1406 Hatz.-Darm.), collect. fem. sing., ad. med.L. *fūnerālia*, neut. pl. of the adj. Like many other OF. sbs. in *-aille* of similar derivation, the word was used in the pl. with the same sense as in the sing. (mod.F. has only the pl. *funérailles*); this usage was originally followed in English, and continued until the end of the 17th c.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the ceremonial burial (or cremation) of the dead; used, observed, delivered, etc. at a burial. Now usually apprehended as an attributive use of the *sb.* Cf. B. 6.

Funeral-ale (? nonce-wd.) = ARVAL. *Funeral column* (see quot. 1862). *Funeral-house*: (*a*) the house from which a funeral has started, (*b*) a mortuary. *Funeral pall*: the pall used to cover the coffin, also *fig.* *Funeral pile, pyre*: the pile of wood and other combustibles on which a dead body is burned. †*Funeral pot* = funeral urn. †*Funeral ring*: a ring given at or in remembrance of a funeral; a mourning ring. *Funeral-bell*: the tolling of a bell at a funeral. *Funeral urn*: the urn in which the ashes were placed after cremation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2006 He wolde make a fyr, in which thoffice Funeral he mighte al accomplice. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 115 My byrryng .. & expenses funeralx. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 328/1 There wer in the funeral seruice at the burying of the corps, the selfe same psalmes songen. 1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 38–9 The syngyng men that synge vayne funerall songes vnto the deade bodie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 315 [The people] came .. to touch the Funerall-pot of his ashes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 84 Is it not lawfull for him to take monie in his cure for preaching funerall sermons? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 117 My sighing brest, shall be thy Funerall bell. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D vj b, My Swans last funerall dirgee to the king. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 4 Funerall griefe loathes words. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 164 After any buriall, the neerest friends returne to the Funerall house. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* I. (vol. II.) 76 You have had the pleasure to heare your owne Funerall Oration. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 211 That noe funerall pompe be bestowed at my buriall. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., The Funeral Pyre was out and the last Valediction over. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1789/4 All Persons who shall have occasion for Funeral Rings for time to come. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. liii. 423 The Fuel of the Funeral and bustuary Fire. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, The flattery of a funeral sermon. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 315 They were equal as to fame and funeral honours. *a* 1771 GRAY *Descr. Odin* 70 Hoder's corse .. Flaming on the fun'ral pile. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, She repaired first to the convent to attend the funeral service. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 191 The funeral-toll, announces solemnly The service of the tomb. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 339 After payment of my just debts and funeral expences. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IX. 1180 Thousands that sleep Forgotten beneath the funeral pall of Time. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 131 The praises of Athens were the main topic of every funeral harangue. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 Vague terms as Burial-House, or Rest-House, or Funeral-House, will never come into vogue. 1854 C. F. ALEXANDER *Burial of Moses* v. Poems (1896) 84 But when the warrior dieth, His comrades in the war, With arms reversed and muffled drum, Follow his funeral car. 1862 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Funeral column*, the name applied by some writers to a pillar raised instead of a cenotaph; or over a place of sepulture. 1875 *Edin. Rev.* July CXLII. 208 It is far more likely .. that the vow was made at his [Harold Harfagr's] father's funeral-ale.

2. = FUNEREAL.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 6 To converse with his friends and standers by so as may do them comfort, and ease their funeral and civil complaints. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 226 Many of the Religious Rites and Solemnities, observed by the Pagan Priests, were Mournful and Funeral. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 8 Aug., The firs .. look dull and funeral. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. xvi, O'er which the raven flaps her funeral wing.

B. *sb.* 1. The ceremonies connected with the burial (or cremation, etc.) of the body of a dead person; obsequies; a burial (or its equivalent) with the attendant observances.

a 1512 FABYAN *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 6, I will that after my funerall .. that .xii. of the foresaid torches be bestowed as after foloweth. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b, At complyn where shold be remembred the funerall or buryall of that most holy corps. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 233 Do not consent That Antony speake in his Funerall. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Aug., Went to Mr. Cowley's funeral, whose corpse .. was conveyed to Westminster Abbey in a hearse with six horses. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 P 2 Melancholy Scenes and Apprehensions of Deaths and Funerals. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* ii, On his return from the funeral, St. Aubert shut himself in his chamber. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 300 Funerals in the country are solemnly impressive. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 168 You must be careful in your expenditure on the funeral.

fig. 1885 TENNYSON *To Princess Beatrice*, The Mother weeps At that white funeral of the single life, Her maiden daughter's marriage. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 5/2 Next election would see the funeral of party government.

†b. pl. with sing. sense. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 475 The duke of Gloucestre kepte the kyng his brothers funeralles. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* (Arb.) 88 Some parte of his funeralls let vs here beginne. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 58 Mourners come to meet Thy tear-bedabled fun'rals in the Street. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 280 On the 5 of Sept. following his Funerals were solemnized. 1711 LD. MOLESWORTH tr. *F. Hotman's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 22 Lewis .. celebrated his Funerals.

fig. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 23, I .. drinke to the funerals of your Enimitie. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 45 Behold, I say, the time which is the Funerals of my Glory.

†2. *pl.* The expenses attending a funeral. *Obs.*

1496 *Will of Cely* (Somerset Ho.), After that my funerales and dethe be paied. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 104 The lawe of this lande .. leaueth all the residue to the disposition of the testator, funeralles and debts deducted. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 71 If the Executor or Administrator pay debts, or funeralls, or Legacies of his owne money.

†3. *sing.* and *pl.* A funeral sermon. *Obs.*

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 193 The fiend .. preacht Sauls funerall, as one calls it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 2 In the absence of Doctor Humfreys designed for that service, Mr. Giles Laurence preached his Funeralls. *a* 1661 — *Worthies, Hereford* (1662) 41, I could learn little from the Minister which preached his funeral.

fig. 1621 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 245, I send you here the funerals of the Bohemian affairs, if that be true which the enclosed reporteth.

4. A burial procession.

a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants, Chambermaid* Wks. 1824 XI. 443 You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral .. As they pass by in the street [etc.]. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 103 A city bell Wailed for a funeral passing to the tomb. 1824–9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. i. 320 There is no funeral so sad to follow as the funeral of our own youth. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Among the Trees* 45 The funeral goes forth; a silent train Moves slowly from the desolate home.

5. In various indefinite applications: a. death; b. grave; c. monument.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 149 Which hast the seed of thine own loin thrust forth to funeral! 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 25 Him deeming dead .. [he] Fledd fast away to tell his funerall Unto his brother. 1591 — *Ruins of Rome* 37 Rome now of Rome is th'onely funerall. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iv. 32 He lives to govern us, Or dead, give's cause to mourn his funeral. 1668 DENHAM *Pass. Dido* 199 May he .. find his funeral I' th' Sands, when he before his day shall fall. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 316 Those Funerals which come by gentle and leisurely decays.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *funeral-biscuit, -boat, -cake, -cup, -party, -undertaker.*

1882 MCQUEEN in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 163, I have already referred to what was called the '*funeral biscuit'. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 329 'Funeral biscuits' are baked expressly for those who visit the house on the day of interment. 1843 S. C. HALL *Ireland* III. 187 And all in that *funeral-boat repeated 'why—why—why'. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, **Funeral-cakes*, long, narrow, sponge cakes used at funerals. *Ibid.*, **Funeral cups*, drinking vessels used at funerals. 1832 *E. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 124, I watched the *funeral-party as they stood .. in all the pride of their military array. 1707 EARL OF BINDON in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4339/3 Divers Abuses .. have been committed .. by Painters, *Funeral-Undertakers.

†Funeral, *v. Obs.*–[1] [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To bury. Also (? nonce-use), *To funeral it*: to mourn for the dead.

1595 HUNNIS *Joseph* 76 The purchase of the field and caue; and all that therein stood Of Heth his children purchast was, to funerall the good. 1641 R. HARRIS *Abners Funerall* 1 'Tis an hard thing to Funerall it well .. God .. helps us here by David. He has the art of mourning.

†Fu·neralize, *v. Obs.*–[1] [f. FUNERAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render sad or melancholy.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* II. 119 It transfixes my soule, that the first day in which I have had the fortune to reverence you should be funeralized with things most molestfull.

†Fu·nerally, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In a funeral manner; with funeral ceremonies.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 3 For when even crows were funerally burnt, Poppæa the wife of Nero found a peculiar grave enterment.

Funerary (fiū nĕrări), *a.* [ad. late L. *fūnerārius*, f. *fūner-*, *fūnus*: see FUNERAL. Cf. F. *funéraire*.] Of or pertaining to a funeral or burial.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 185 Those Funerary and Obsequial Festivals. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 62 It was probably an altar to Bacchus, possibly a funerary urn. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The deciphering of Egyptian funerary rolls. 1890 A. B. EDWARDS in *Century Mag.* Jan. XXXIX. 328 The sacred cats .. had their funerary bronzes laid beside them in the grave.

†Fu·nerate, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. 6 **funerat, funerated.** [f. L. *fūnerāt-* ppl. stem, of *fūnerāre*, f. *fūner-*, *fūnus*: see FUNERAL.] *trans.* To bury with funeral rites.

1548 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 66 My body to be funerat within the churcheyerd of Fyngell. 1568 *Ibid.* My bodye to be funerated or buried within the churche of Est Witton.

So **Funera·tion** [late L. *fūnerātiōn-em*], the performance of funeral rites.

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 311 To the..funeration belongeth the imbalming of the dead body. 1693 KNATCHBULL *Difficult Texts* 41 The rites of funeration.

Funereal (fiuni·ri·ăl), *a.* [f. L. *fūnere-us* (f. *fūner-*, *fūnus*: see FUNERAL) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a funeral; appropriate to a funeral. Hence, gloomy, dark, dismal, melancholy, mournful.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 740 You timely will return a welcome guest, With him to share the sad funereal feast. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iv. 2 Near some lone fane, or yew's funereal green. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 725 Cyparissa veiled With broad redundance of funereal shades. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXV, A chill hung over our minds, as if the feast had been funereal. 1841 THACKERAY *2nd Funer. Napol.* i, A car..decked with funereal emblems, had been prepared. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. III. 239 We marched at a funereal pace through the forest. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 66 The funereal papyri.

Hence **Fune·really** *adv.*, in a funereal manner.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 294 Strangely and funereally suggestive of a mausoleum. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 332 The hearse..was drawn by four black funereally-draped horses.

† **Fu·nerous**, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *fūner-*, *fūnus* FUNERAL.]

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES.

Funest (fiune·st), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **funeste.** [ad. F. *funeste*, ad. L. *fūnestus*, f. *fūnus*: see FUNERAL.] Causing or portending death or evil; fatal, deadly, disastrous; deeply deplorable.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 96 How funest and direfull must my conceptions be, looking upon her prison all hanged with black. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 418 This execution was.. one of the funeste effects of the war. 1727 SWIFT *God's Rev. agst. Punning* Wks. 1755 III. I. 169 Scarce had this unhappy nation recovered these funest disasters. 1865 LONGF. *To Italy* 3 The dower funest of infinite wretchedness.

Hence † **Fune·stal**, † **Fune·stous** *adjs.* [see -AL, -OUS] = FUNEST. † **Fune·state** *v.* [f. L. *fūnestāt-*: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make funest or disastrous (Cockeram 1623). † **Funesta·tion** [see -ATION], 'pollution by touching a dead body' (Coles 1676).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 151 A court or yarde nere vnto this funestal place. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* I. 90 Have pity on a wretch to whom both life and death are equally funestous. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 69 With such funestous preparatifs. 1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 10 That funestous War betwixt Charles the First and the Parliament.

Fung (fŋ). *rare.* Anglicized form of FUNGUS.

1832 [see ALG].

Fungaceous (fŋgē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *fung-us* + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of a fungus or fungi.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 270 Circumstances which cause the destruction of the primitive fungaceous vegetation.

Fungal (fə·ŋgăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *fungālis*, f. L. *fungus* FUNGUS.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a fungus; of the nature of a fungus. *Fungal Alliance*: Lindley's name for the group of fungi.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 119 The Fungal Alliance. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 16 Unnatural union between a captive algal damsel and a tyrant fungal master. 1882 *Quain's Med. Dict.* 523 Assuming the filaments to be of undoubted fungal origin. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 5/2 The peculiar parasite or fungal formation, for the removal of which he has had to undergo an operation.

B. *sb.* A fungus.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 156 Fungi—Fungals. 1849 SIDNEY in *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 382 Fungals most commonly grow upon animal or vegetable substances in a state of decomposition. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 36 Many of them are now proved to be imperfect in themselves, and only forms or conditions of other fungals.

† **Fu·ngate**, *sb. Obs.* [f. FUNG-US + -ATE 1. Cf. F. *fongate.*] *Chem.* A salt formed by the combination of 'fungic acid' with a base.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem., Fungates*, the saline compounds of a peculiar acid, which M. Braconnot has lately extracted from mushrooms. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 941 Fungate of potash.

Fungate (fə·ŋgēt), *v. Path.* [f. FUNG-US + -ATE 3.] *intr.* To grow up with a fungous form or appearance; to grow rapidly like a fungus (Gould *Illust. Dict. Med.* 1894): see FUNGUS *sb.* 2. Hence **Fu·ngating** *ppl. a.*

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 132/1 The fungating sore produced in the tongue or cheek by a carious tooth. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 107 An irregular, fungating, bleeding surface. *Ibid.* I. 124 It may fungate, crack, fissure, or ulcerate.

† **Funge.** *Obs.* [a. OF. **funge*, *fonge*, ad. L. *fungus* FUNGUS.]

1. A mushroom or fungus.

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* 5 Take Funges and pare hem clene and dyce hem. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXIV. (1495) 686 Asshen of wylde perys dronken helpyth ayenst Funges: todestoles.

2. A soft-headed fellow. [After L. *fungus*]

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiv. (1651) 123 Whenas indeed, in all wise mens judgments..they are mad empty vessels, funges, beside themselves. *Ibid.* II. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 306 Drink drowns more than the sea (meer Funges and Casks).

b. *? attrib.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXVIII. 3 There liueth not thy lyke (for a flie) I trow, For funge wit: thou arte the fly for the nonse.

† **Fu·ngeous**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **fungious.** [ad. OF. *fongeux*, f. *fonge* FUNGUS.] = FUNGOUS.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lvi. § 2. 78 Blew Panick hath a reddish stalke..full of a fungious pith. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 34 They are soft and fungeous.

† **Fu·ngiate.** *Obs.* [f. FUNGI-C + -ATE 1.] = FUNGATE *sb.* 1848 in CRAIG. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Fungible (fə·ndʒib'l), *a.* and *sb. Law.* [ad. med.L. *fungibilis* ('*res fungibiles*' Du Cange), f. *fungī* (with sense as in *fungi vice*, to take the place, fulfil the office of).

The adj. belongs to Civil Law and to the general theory of Jurisprudence; the sb. is in addition a current term of the law of Scotland.]

A. *adj.* (See quot. 1832.)

1818 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 64 In the instance of money and other fungible articles. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlvi. 807 When a thing which is the subject of an obligation..must be delivered in specie, the thing is not fungible, i. e. that very thing, and not another thing of the same or another class in lieu of it must be delivered. Where the subject of the obligation is *a* thing of a given class, the thing is said to be fungible, i. e. the delivery of any object which answers to the generic description will satisfy the terms of the obligation. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 853 A certain number of persons..do not..regard books as 'fungible', but exercise a choice as to the books they read.

B. *sb.* A fungible thing.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst.* III. i. § 18 (1773 I. 418 Grain and coin are fungibles, because one guinea, or one bushel or boll of sufficient merchantable wheat, precisely supplies the place of another. 1865 M LENNAN *Prim. Marriage* i. in *Stud. Anc. Hist.* (1887) 8 The Libripens with his scales, officiating at a will or act of adoption..illustrates the sources whence all ideas of formal dispositions were derived—the sale of fungibles. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 15 Casualties..paid in money or in fungibles at fixed periods or intervals. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 489 If he..had been guilty of immorality, he was punished by being required to restore fungibles at once.

Fu·ngic, *a.* [f. FUNG-US + -IC. Cf. F. *fongique.*] Of or pertaining to fungi or mushrooms. *Fungic acid* (see quot. 1885).

1829 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 275 M. Braconnot has discovered another acid in fungi, which..he has named fungic acid. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 747 *Fungic acid* ..According to Dessaignes..the acid in question is nothing but a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acids. 1883 *Sword & Trowel* Sept. 480 A John Chinaman was passing the Consulate just then, and was soon introduced to the fungic fare.

Fungicide (fə·ndʒisəid). [f. *fungi-* FUNGUS + -CIDE -.] Something used for destroying fungi.

1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 June, Paris Green, being composed in part of sulphate of copper, may act to a limited extent as a fungicide. 1894 *Times* 10 Dec. 10/2 The latest improvements in..appliances for the distribution of..fungicides upon growing crops.

† **Fungi·ferous,** *a. Obs.* [f. *fungi-* FUNGUS + L. *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Bearing fungi; covered with fungi.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 76/2 The Fungiferous Stone.

Fungiform (fə·ndʒifōm), *a.* [f. *fungi-* FUNGUS + -FORM. Cf. F. *fongiforme.*] Having the form of a fungus; having a termination resembling the head of a mushroom. Said esp. of papillæ on the tongue.

1823 PHILLIPS *Mineral.* p. LXXXVIII, *Fungiforme*, certain substances..are occasionally met with having a termination similar to the head of a fungus; whence they are said to be fungiform. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 589 Fungiform Papillæ. Their number is indeterminate. 1858 WRIGHT *Ocean World* v. 120 Happalimus.—Mass fungiform, pedicillate below, expanding conically. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 172 The fungiform papillæ are much smaller and more numerous than the circumvallate ones.

† **Fu·ngify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fung-ī* to perform + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To fulfil or perform (an office).

1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 109 Bending the severall parts of the body in a devout posture to fungifie their severall offices. 1652 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 62 Every Minister of the Church..should be in a capacity of fungifying his office in preaching the Gospel.

‖ **Fungillus** (fŋdʒi·lŭs). [mod.L. *fungillus*, dim. of L. *fungus* FUNGUS.] A little fungus. Hence **Fungi·lliform** *a.* [-FORM.] = FUNGIFORM.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 13 Embryo fungilliform, seated at the base of firm somewhat fleshy albumen. 1885 P. MACOWAN *Rep. Cape Town Bot. Gard.* 12 Our specimens of the fungillus being decayed.

Fungin (fə·ndʒin). (Incorrectly **fungine**). [f. FUNG-US + -IN. Cf. F. *fongine, fungine.*] The substance which forms the cell-walls of a mushroom or fungus.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 299 Fungin is to the fungi, what woody fibre is to trees. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 333/1 The nutritive part is in the fungin.

Funginous (fŋdʒinəs), *a.* [f. L. *fungin-us*, f. *fungus* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to a fungus.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Fu·ngite.** *Obs.* [f. FUNG-US + -ITE.] A kind of fossil coral.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 102 Fungites, which grow upon the rocks like Shrubs. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 514 The ..most remarkably shaped fungites I ever saw.

Fungivorous (fŋdʒi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *fungi-*, *fungus* + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* let. xlix. (1828) IV. 492 Among the phytiphagous insects the fungivorous ones form about a twentieth. 1849 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 361 Other species whose larvæ are considered..to be either fungivorous or saprophagous.

† **Fu·ngo.** *Obs.* Also 6 **funga.** [? a. It. or Sp. *fungo* FUNGUS.] A mushroom or fungus.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 3 b, Rotten Moushrimpes called Fungas. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 73 Pure fungo's, such as Claudius eate, before His wife's came, after which he ne're eate more. 1682 *Loyal Satirist* in Somers *Tracts* (Scott) VII. 68 Are frogs, fungos, and toadstools the chiefest dish in a spiritual collation?

Fungoid (fə·ŋgoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. FUNG-US + -OID. Cf. F. *fongoïde.*]

A. *adj.* Resembling a fungus or its qualities; of the nature of a fungus.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252/2 *Fungoid*, resembling a fungus; that is, irregular in form and fleshy in texture. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 411 The familiar mushroom or fungoid appearance which is shown in many of the plates. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 133 Minute fungoid moulds. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 100 Peziza venosa has the most decided nitrous odour, and also fungoid flavour. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xi. 272 Yeast and other low fungoid forms flourish in solutions of ammonia.

b. *Path.* (See FUNGUS 2.)

1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 89 An inert substance in the ear.. surrounded by fungoid growths. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 100 Cancer, or fungoid disease. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 30 The malignant growths include fungoid tumour. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 42 The diphtheritic membrane is fungoid in character.

B. *sb.* A fungoid plant. Also *attrib.*

1851 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nat.* 211 The highest development of fungoid life. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6 1 They lived on a spoonful or two of arrowroot, with such fungoids as they could gather in the forest.

Fungology (fŋgŏ·lŏdʒi). [f. FUNG-US + -(O)LOGY.] The science or study of fungi. Hence **Fungolo·gical** *a.* [+-IC + -AL], of or pertaining to fungology. **Fungo·logist** [+-IST], one who studies or is learned in fungology.

1860 BERKELEY (*title*), Outlines of British Fungology. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1980. 463/3 A philanthropic fungologist. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 73 The seeker after fungological knowledge. 1885 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 769 Harkness..is absorbed in fungology. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 26 Aug. 3/2 The fungologist may not be altogether unwilling to part with a group which has always been a source of some perplexity to him.

Fungo·se, *a.* [ad. L. *fungōsus*, f. *fungus.*] = FUNGOUS 1.

1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 217 The welted Bark or Fungose excrescencies which grow to its Branches. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 412/2 *Fungose*, spongy in texture, fungus-like.

Fungosity (fŋgŏ·sĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being fungous; in quots. *concr.* a fungous growth.

1720 S. PARKER *Bibliothec. Bibl.* I. 292 Certain little Pustulæ and Fungosities on its Surface. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVIII. 107 A fibrous, excrescent, and feeble fungosity. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 404 An extensive cavity is exposed, covered with fungosities of a bluish color.

Fungous (fə·ŋgəs), *a.* [ad. L. *fungōsus*, f. *fungus*: see FUNGUS and -OUS. Cf. F. *fongueux.*]

1. Of or pertaining to fungi; having the nature of a fungus. † Also, formerly, Resembling a fungus in texture; spongy.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 42 And chaf is bettir for hem than is donge, For they therof wol be right fungous stronge. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 8 The tables of the bones of ye head whiche shut betwene them the Fungous substaunce. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. XXXV. I. 613 We may be sure of raine, in case wee see a fungous substance or soot gathered about lamps and candle snuffs. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Their lungs are single, fibrous, divided by pipes, very long and fungous. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 27 Rhubarb is a thick fungous Root. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 397 Twenty-five acres of spungy fungous bog. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 54 The sapless wood, divested of the bark, Grows fungous. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 274 There is a deep soil, with a crust of fungous moss. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 221 *Placentæ* either single and fungous, or double and thin. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 237 No fungous weeds invade thy scanty soil. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 84 An afternoon which had a fungous smell out of doors.

transf. and *fig.* 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloq.* p. vi, Fungous and empty inflations are evill in an Oration, as well as in a naturall body. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vii. § 47. 269 The base principles of modern building..some fungous wall of nascent rottenness that a thunder-shower soaks down. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 267 Antiquity, with merely the natural growth of fungous human life upon it.

b. *Path.* (Cf. FUNGUS 2.)

1667 R. LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 614 What the cause may be of that fungous Excrescence, or why Horses are peculiarly obnoxious to it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *White honey Charge*, Verdigrease or Vitriols keep down the growth of proud fungous Flesh. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 207 The following case of fungous excrescence from the tongue. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 669 Desault mistook a fungous tumour of the bladder for a calculus. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 275 This form of cancer may produce very vascular fungous growths.

2. Growing or springing up suddenly like a mushroom, not durable or substantial.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* III. v. (1765) 424 That fungous growth of Novels and of Pamphlets. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xiv. 86 The fungous production of the common novel-wright will be too insignificant to attract his notice. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vii, Those manufactories, which have

suddenly sprung up, like fungous excrescences. 1829 W. G. MEREDITH *Mem. Chas. K. of Sweden* Introd. § 33. 89 One of the mushroom monarchs of Napoleon, fortunate in not being as evanescent as his fungous brethren. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 6. 59 These temporary elements have been fungous in their growth.

Hence **Fu·ngousness**, fungous quality.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio).

Fungus (fʌ·ŋgŭs), *sb.* Pl. **fungi** (fʌ·ndʒəi), **funguses**. Also 7 **fungous**. [a. L. *fungus*, commonly believed to be cognate with or ad. Gr. *σφόγγος, σπόγγος* SPONGE; in sense 2 prob. through OF. *fungus* (F. *fongus*).]

1. A mushroom, toadstool, or one of the allied plants, including the various forms of mould. In *Bot.*, a cryptogamous plant, characterized by the absence of chlorophyll, and deriving its sustenance from dead or living organic matter. Also *collect.* in *sing.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* E vj b, Water of fungus .. The beste parte and tyme be the whyte tode stoles or muscheroms whan they be full rype. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 132 Those excrescenses in manner of Mushromes, which be named Fungi. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 115 Cork seems to be by..the pores, a kind of Fungus or Mushrome. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 152 Like unto the Fungus that grows on Elder, which we call Jews-ears. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 385 Case of Poison from a Vegetable Fungus. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 947 This black matter is a species of small fungus, which draws its nourishment from the wheat. 1847 BADHAM *Escul. Funguses* p. xiii, No country is perhaps richer in esculent Funguses than our own. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 243, I shall..treat separately the forms which contain chlorophyll (so-called Algæ) from those destitute of chlorophyll (so-called Fungi).

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Often used *fig.* for something of rapid growth.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Introd. (1751) 45 Exsuding from her [the Church's] sickly Trunk a number of deform'd Fungus's. 1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 156 The offspring of a dunghill! born in a cellar..and living in a garret; a fungus, a mushroom. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 107 They began to consider aristocracy as a kind of fungus growing out of the corruption of society. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 631 Nor, when criticising this architectural fungus [Exhibition Building], must its cost be forgotten. 1871 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxviii. 36 A mere unsubstantial fungus of unabiding excitement. 1881 G. W. CABLE *Mme. Delphine* i. 2 That significant fungus, the Chinaman.

2. *Path.* A spongy morbid growth or excrescence, such as exuberant granulation in a wound.

1674-7 MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 17 An old Man having a Contusion upon his Skin there threw out such Fungous that all the Escharotticks signified nothing. 1721 BAILEY, *Fungus* [in Surgery], soft spungy, Flesh which grows upon Wounds. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 152 Bitters and Acids applied to Funguses of the Brain. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 91 It is no uncommon circumstance to meet with wens, that have burst spontaneously, and have thrown out a fungus. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 41 Sometimes small vegetations can be observed on its surface, and the commencing existence of polypus or fungus.

fig. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 248 The comick genius was apply'd as a kind of caustick, to those exuberances and fungus's of the swoln dialect, and magnificent manner of speech.

b. A skin disease in fish.

1892 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/4 Though the disease of the skin of fish known as 'fungus' is common..they never had a better supply of salmon in the river than at present.

†**3.** An excrescence of lamp-black or charred fibre on the wick of a candle or lamp. *lit.* and *fig.* (So in Latin.) *Obs.*

1775 FLETCHER *Last Check* § 18 Wks. 1795 VI. 243 Is a spiritual lamp trimmed when its flame is darkened by the black fungus of indwelling sin? 1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phænom.* (1815) 150 The excrescence of fungi about the wicks of lamps and candles; the flaring and snapping of the flame.

4. The vegetable growth employed as tinder.

[1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 27 Nor may we here omit to mention the..fungus's to make Tinder.] 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic.* xiii. (1833) 320 The heat of the wire is always sufficient to kindle a piece of German fungus.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fungus disease* (see 2 b above), *growth*, *production*, *tree*; *fungus-covered*, *-like*, *-proof* adjs.

1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* III. xvii. 169 *Fungus-covered cabins. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 9/1 Fish affected with *fungus disease. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, The Literature of the present day, a *fungus production which has flourished from the artificial state of our Society. 1887 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 348 Raising *fungus-proof varieties of the potato. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, *Fungus trees grew in corners of the cellars.

Hence **Fu·ngus** *v. intr.*. to grow *out* rapidly like a fungus; **Fu·ngused** *pa. pple.*, grown over or covered with fungus.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 167 From that little boss has fungused out a terrible hump. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 209/1 From a celebrated cellar, cobwebbed and fungused with the dirt and dust of half-a-century of neglect.

Fungusy (fʌ·ŋgŭ·i), *a.* Also **fungousy**. [f. FUNGUS + -Y[1].] **a.** Covered with a fungous growth. **b.** Of a fish: Affected with a fungous disease.

1856 CANNING in Hare 2 *Noble Lives* (1893) II. 89 Despatch-boxes not opened for some time assume the appearance of a bottle of curious old port—white and fungus-y. 1880 F. BUCKLAND in *Scotsman* (1883) 10 Nov. 6/6 He received a pike..which after a while became fungousy.

†**Fu·ngy,** *a. Obs.* [f. FUNGE + -Y[1].] Like a fungus in texture, cellular, spongy.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 7 The Bones of the Head are neither altogether Solid, nor yet wholly fungie. 1721 BAILEY s. v. *Funk*, A fungy Excrescence of some Trees.

†**Funible.** *Obs.* = FUNNEL 1. (The orig. has *trächter.*)

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. vi. 234 The fume .. which the party took down at his mouth going to-bed, in a funible or pipe.

Funic (fiū·nik), *a.* [f. FUN-IS + -IC.] Pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1876 PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midw.* I. II. iv. 159 One of these [sounds heard in auscultation] is the so-called *umbilical* or *funic souffle.*

†**Fu·nical,** *a. Obs.*[-1] [f. FUN-IS + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord; supplied through the funis.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 13 The Opinion of the funical Nourishment is also defensible from another Circumstance.

Funicle (fiū·nik'l). [Anglicized form of FUNICULUS.] In various senses of FUNICULUS, *esp.* **a.** = FUNICULUS 2. **b.** *Bot.* = FUNICULUS 3.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 134 The uppermost Surface of the Quicksilver being sliced off, is dilated into a tenuous Column or Funicle. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Funicle*, a little stalk, by which the seed is attached to the placenta. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Funicle*, in Anat., an aggregation of fibres into a little round cord. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 87 Cytisus. Broom..seeds with a tumid funicle.

Funicular (fiuni·kiŭlăi), *a.* [f. L. *fūnicul-us* + -AR. Cf. F. *funiculaire.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a funiculus in various senses. † *Funicular hypothesis*: see FUNICULUS 2.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 138 A Confutation of this Funicular Hypothesis of Linus. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* iii. (1719) 89 The Objections of the Favourers of Suction, and the Funicular Hypothesis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 735 The name *funicular sclerosis* is given to sclerosis following certain definite columns of the cord, such as lateral and posterior spinal sclerosis.

2. Of or pertaining to a rope or its tension; depending on or worked by a rope. *Funicular machine*: an arrangement of a cord, pulleys, and suspended weights, designed to illustrate statical principles. *Funicular polygon*: the figure assumed by a cord supported at its extremities, and having weights suspended from it at various points. *Funicular railway*: one worked by a cable and stationary engine; a cable railway.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 296 The whole is called the Funicular Machine. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 13 Stevin..applies his principle of equilibrium to cordage, pullies, funicular polygons. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 14/1 The ascent..will be by means of a funicular railway. 1892 *Tablet* 3 Sept. 365 A funicular railway runs up the mountain's side.

3. Resembling a cord; *spec.* in *Anat.* and *Bot.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 702/1 Small muscles .. to which Poli has given the name of funicular muscles. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 70 Funicular, rounded cords of white fibrous tissue. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 465 The knotted funicular torc. 1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Funicular chord*, a cord-like appendage, by the intervention of which .. the seeds are attached, instead of being seated immediately on the placenta.

4. Pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord.

1873 KENNEDY in Leishman *Syst. Midwif.* ix. 179 Except under such circumstances, it must be very difficult to discover the funicular soufflet.

Funiculate (fiuni·kiŭlēt), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. FUNICUL-US + -ATE[2].] Having a funiculus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 349 *Funiculate*, when it [the postfrænum] forms a narrow ridge. In mod. Dicts.

‖**Funiculus** (fiuni·kiŭlŭs). [L. *fūniculus*, dim. of *fūnis* rope.]

†**1.** A little rope. *Obs. rare*[-0].

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

†**2.** A hypothetical 'string' or filament of extremely rarefied matter, imagined to be the agent operating in the suspension of the mercury in the Torricellian experiment. *Obs.*

The hypothesis was propounded by Franciscus Linus (the Jesuit F. Line or Hall) in his book *De Corporum Inseparabilitate* 1661, which attempts to refute the correct explanation of the phenomenon that had been given by Boyle.

1662 BOYLE *Spring of Air* II. i. (1682) 18 That the things we ascribe to the weight or spring of the air are really performed by neither, but by a certain Funiculus, or extremely thin substance provided by Nature..which..does violently attract bodies whereunto it is contiguous if they be not too heavy to be removed by it. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 5 Who attribute the suspension of the Quicksilver in the Torricellian experiment to a certain rarified matter, which some call a Funiculus.

3. The umbilical cord; = FUNIS. Hence *transf.* in *Bot.* A little stalk by which a seed or ovule is attached to the placenta.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 111 Ovules ascending from the axis, attached to a short funiculus. 1854 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Funiculus*, a name for the umbilical cord. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 326 The funiculus is parallel to the ovule, instead of being at right angles to it. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 492 The nucellus..is seated on a stalk, the Funiculus.

4. *Ent.* 'A term for the part of the antenna which lies between the scape and the club in certain insects' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 262 Lamellar appendage of the outer antennæ reaching to the middle of the second joint of the funiculus.

5. *Anat.* 'Applied to the primitive cord or bundle of nerve fibres, bound together in a sheath of connective tissue, called the perineurium or neurilemma' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

6. In *Polyzoa.* (See quot.)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 455 Very generally, the gastric division of the alimentary canal is connected with the parietes of the body by a sort of ligament, the funiculus, or gastro-parietal band.

Funiform (fiū·nifōm), *a.* [f. L. *fūni-s* rope + -FORM.] Having the form of a cord or rope.

1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Funiform*, cord-like, rope-like. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 61 The whole is overlaid with funiform wire ornaments.

Funiliform (fiuni·lifōm), *a. Bot.* [as if f. L. **fūnili-s* adj. (f. *fūnis* rope) + -FORM.] (See quot.)

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Funiliform*, tough, cylindrical, and flexible, like a chord; as the roots of arborescent monocotyledones.

Funipendulous (fiūnipe·ndiŭlŏs), *a.* [f. L. *fūni-s* rope + *pendul-us* hanging + -OUS.] Hanging from a rope; connected with a hanging rope.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 290 The greater the Funipendulous Body is, the less does the Medium Resist it. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* vi. 92 The exhibition of some half-dozen funipendulous forgers might have shocked .. his humanity. 1863 DE MORGAN *Budget* (1872) 386 And so, having shown how the reviewer has hung himself, I leave him funipendulous.

Funipotent (fiuni pōtĕnt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *fūni-s* rope + *potent-em* POTENT.] Playing tricks with ropes.

1880 F. POLLOCK *Spinoza* 60 Believers in table-moving, slate-writing, funipotent and other goblins.

‖**Funis** (fiū·nis). *Anat.* [L. *fūnis* rope.] † **a.** Short for *funis brachii*, 'an old name for the median vein' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **b.** The umbilical cord.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 159 Þis veyne..is eftsoones dyvydid, and þe oon partie is spred bi þe arm manye weies wiþoute forþ, þat is clepid funis. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 8 The Funis, the Placenta, with its Amnion and Chorion, and Allantoides. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 323 With the other [hand] we take hold of the funis and make a gentle distension. 1855 RAMSBOTTOM *Obstetr. Med.* 64 One coil of the funis is seen twisted round the neck, and another round the left ancle.

†**Funk,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 **fonk**, 4-7 **funke**, 7 **founck**. [Corresponds to M Du. *vonke* (Du. *vonk*), OHG. *funcho* (MHG. *vunke*, mod.Ger. *funke*) wk. masc., spark; the Eng. word may have been adapted from Du., or it may represent an OE. **funca.* The existence of the ablaut-var. MHG. *vanke*, mod.Ger. dial. *fanke*, renders it unlikely that the word is a diminutive of the sb. represented in Goth. by *fōn* (gen. *funins*) fire.]

1. A spark. (The sense in the quots. from R. Brunne is quite uncertain.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Þat was not worth a fonk. *Ibid.* 211 Þe kyng an oth suore, He suld him venge on Steuen..& of þo fourtene monkes .. Be beten alle fonkes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 Of lust that ilke firy funke Hath made hem as who saith half wode. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 335 For al the wrecchednesse of this worlde and wicked dedes Fareth as a fonk of fuyr that ful a-myde Temese. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 182/2 Funke or lytylle fyyr, *igniculus*, *foculus.*

2. Touch-wood. Cf. PUNK, SPUNK.

1673 [see 3]. 1704 E. WARD *Dissenting Hypocrite* 35 Burn it as Funk, or keep't as Fodder. 1721 BAILEY, *Funk*, a fungy Excrescence of some Trees dress'd to strike Fire on. 1754 GOOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 817 They gather an excrescence, growing..upon oaks, and call it Funk, which impregnated with nitre, is used as a match to light pipes. *a* 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Funk*, touch-wood.

3. *Comb.*, as **funk horn**, ? a horn case containing touchwood.

1673 CHANNON in *Col. St. Papers, Amer. & W. Ind.* (1889) 538 A flint and 'founck horn,' which a man had put in his pocket the day before to strike fire in the night.

†**Funk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. FUNK *v.*[1]] A strong smell or stink; also, tobacco smoke.

1623 W. CAPPS in P. A. Bruce *Econ. Hist. Virginia* (1896) I. 136 Betwixt decks there can hardlie a man fetch his breath by reason there ariseth such a funke in the night that it causes putrefaction of bloud. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Funk*, Tobacco Smoak; also a strong Smell or Stink. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s. v., What a Funk here is! What a thick Smoak of Tobacco is here! Here's a damn'd Funk, here's a great Stink.

fig. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 491 *note*, I would either run out of the stinke of swearing, or make them to run out of the ship that should..make such a filthy funke in it.

Funk (fʌŋk), *sb.*[3] *slang.* [First mentioned as Oxford slang; possibly, as Lye suggests, a Flemish *fonck* (Kilian), the origin of which is unknown.]

1. Cowering fear; a state of panic or shrinking terror. *Blue funk*: see BLUE *a.* 3.

1743 LYE in *Junius' Etymologicum* s. v., Funk vox Academicis Oxon. familiaris. *to be in a funk* . vett. Flandris *fonck* est Turba, perturbatio . *in de fonck sijn*, Turbari, tumultuari, in perturbatione versari. 1765 E. SEDGWICK in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I 390 Poor Todd.. is said to be in a violent funk. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., I was in a cursed funk. 1827 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 204 The horrid panic or 'funk' (as the men of Eton call it) in which Des Cartes must have found himself. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER 9 Apr. in W. N. Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 127 *Funk* is the order of the day. 1861

HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xliv, There is no sign of anything like funk amongst our fellows. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* II. xi. 183 With all my heroism, I was in a frightful funk.

2. One who funks; a coward.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Funk*..2 a coward. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/2 The public opinion among youth would..dub a 'fellow' a 'funk'.

Funk (fʊŋk), *sb.*[4] *Sc.* and *north.* [f. FUNK *v.*[3]]

1. A kick.

1808–80 in JAMIESON. 1838 J. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 145 He placed his hand .. unluckily just on the spot where Mr. Pony is rather touchy. Sundry vehement funks .. were the immediate consequence.

2. Ill-humour, passion.

1808–80 JAMIESON s. v., In a funk, in a surly state, or in a fit of passion. *Loth.* 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'The gaffer's in a fine funk'.

Funk (fʊŋk), *v.*[1] *slang.* [perh. a. F. dial. *funkier* = OF. *funkier*, *fungier* :—L. **fūmicare* (It. *fumicare*), *fūmigāre*, f. *fūmus* smoke. (FUNK *sb.*[2], though app. f. this vb., is recorded earlier.)]

1. *trans.* To blow smoke upon (a person); to annoy with smoke.

1699 W. KING *Furmetry* iii. 56 What with strong smoke, and with his stronger breath, He funks Basketia and her son to death. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 303 He..with a sober Dose Of Coffee funks his Nose. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 119/1 He proposed that we should retire into a corner, and funk one another with brimstone. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To funk the cobbler, a school boy's trick, performed with assa fœtida and cotton, which are stuffed into a pipe..and..the smoke is blown..through the crannies of a cobler's stall. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxv, Do look how the old gentleman is funking Mary, and casting sheep's eyes at her through the smoke. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Spectre Tappington*, An arrangement happily adapted for the escape of the noxious fumes up the chimney, without that unmerciful 'funking' each other, which a less scientific disposition of the weed would have induced.

b. To smoke (a pipe, tobacco). †Also, to blow (tobacco smoke) *on* (a person).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Inscript. Tobacco-box* Wks. 1730 I. 65 Since Jove .. Gives us the Indian weed to funk. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* II. 67 When the King was upon his Trial, did not the Soldiers funk Tobacco in on the King as he sat, to offend him. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II 54 Where a round dozen pipes they funk, And then return to town dead drunk. 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 114 A pipe I did funk.

c. *intr.* To smoke.

1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* I. iv. 211 The grain having funked for six and twenty weeks in the ship's hold. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 29 At Jenny Brown's she'd smoke and funk. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 174 My straw-fire flared and funked. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v., When the smoke puffs out from a chimney place or stove, we say 'it funks'.

2. To cause an offensive smell.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxii. 92. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Funk*, to smoke or rather to cause an offensive smell.

Hence **Fu·nking** *ppl. a.*

1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 54 Many a funking Poor may have had his Pipe lighted by a Flash.

Funk (fʊŋk), *v.*[2] *slang.* [Belongs to FUNK *sb.*[3]]

1. *intr.* To flinch or shrink through fear; to 'show the white feather', try to back out of anything.

1737–9 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1886) I. 15 The last time I saw him here [Eton], was standing up funking over against a conduit to be catechised. 1813 LD. CAMPBELL *Let.* Apr. in *Life* (1881) I. 295, I funk before Ellenborough as much as ever. I almost despair of ever acquiring a sufficient degree of confidence before him to put me in possession of my faculties. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 360/2 It occurred to me that the change of temperature would be disagreeable, and I rather funked. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. 1. ix. Poems 1890 II. 137 To Funk right out o' p'lit'cal strife aint thought to be the thing. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sk.* 79, I hope you will not think I am funking.

2. *trans.* To fight shy of, wish or try to shirk or evade (an undertaking, duty, etc.). Also, *to funk it.*

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 103 He'll have funked it, when he comes to the edge, and sees nothing but mist below. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xlv, Not that he liked good-byes—he always funked them.

3. To fear, be afraid of (a person).

1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* 154 The rich men fear him, And he is funked by all the poorer class. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 385, 'I rather funk the governor' replied, in turn, Mr. Spooner.

4. To frighten or scare.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 197 The Frenchman, funked at the superiority of his antagonist. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 May, Jeffrey is fairly funked about it. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 496/2 The jury, 'funked' by the Anarchists, returned extenuating circumstances in the miscreant's case.

5. *Comb.*, as **funksticks** (*Hunting*), one who 'funks' the 'sticks' or fences.

1889 *Univ. Rev.* III. 76 The 'funksticks' immediately slacken rein.

Hence **Fu·nking** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fu·nker.**

a 1845 HOOD *Jack Hall* xi, Funking, indeed, was quite a thing Beside his function. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, While he [Flashman] was thrashing them, they would roar out instances of his funking at football. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 115 Martyr and Dickenson are both funkers. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* iv. (1879) 64 Of all riders 'the hard funker' is the most unmerciful to his beast.

Funk (fʊŋk), *v.*[3] *Sc.* and *north.* [app. onomatopœic; a variant **fung** is common (see Jamieson).] *trans.* and *intr.* To kick.

c 1709 *Auld Grey Mare* i. in *Jacobite Songs* (1887) 56 You've curried the auld mare's hide, She'll funk nae mair at you. *Ibid.* v, The good auld yaud Could nowther funk nor fling. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. X. 393 The horse funkit him aff into the dub. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxxv. 294 The beast's funking like mad. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 375 The quadruped funking up her heels and tossing the dry sand with her horns. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Funk*, to kick, to kick up the heels as a horse or donkey does. 'To funk off' is to throw the rider.

Hence **Fu·nking** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fu·nker.**

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. XIII. 313 It's hard to gar a wicked cout leave off funking. 1825–80 JAMIESON s. v., Dinna buy that beast, she's a funker. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 219 The move of the hounds caused a rush of gentlemen to their horses, and there was the usual scramblings up, and fidgetings, and funkings.

Funkite (fʊ·ŋkəit). *Min.* [Named by Dufresnoy in 1837, presumably after some person surnamed *Funk*.] A variant of pyroxene containing ten per cent. or more of iron.

1850 DANA *Min.* 268 Funkite is a green coccolite.

Funky (fʊ·ŋki), *a.*[1] [f. FUNK *sb.*[3] + -Y[1].] In a state of 'funk', frightened, nervous, timid.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* [The nervous junior counsel in Bardell v. Pickwick is named 'Mr. Phunky'.] 1845 S. NAYLOR *Reynard* 46, I do feel somewhat funky. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* lii. (1889) 501 If he did not give up to you like a funky traveller to a highwayman.

Hence **Fu·nkiness.**

1896 *Punch* 22 Aug. 88/2, I subdued my native funkiness so far as to make the revolution of the great wheel.

Funky (fʊ·ŋki), *a.*[2] *Sc.* [f. FUNK *sb.*[4]] 'Given to kick, as a horse' (Ogilvie *Supp.* 1855).

†**Fu·nky,** *a*[3] *Obs.*

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 11 [Faults in Cheese] Sweet or Funkey Cheese. *Ibid.* 30 A means of preventing Sweet, or Funkey Cheese.

Funnel (fʊ·nĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 fonel(le, 6–7 funell, 6–8 funnell, (6 fonnell, funnelle), 7– funnel. [ME. *fonel* (15th c.; a supposed earlier example belongs to FUNEL, rope), app. a. OF. **founil* (whence Breton *founil*). Mod. Pr. dialects have *founil*, *enfounilh*, which are probably corrupted adoptions of L. *infundibulum*, f. *infundĕre* to pour in (the Lat. word may have been familiar from its use in pharmacy); the unrecorded OF. form, and the Sp. *fonil*, Pg. *funil*, may be adoptions from Pr.]

1. A cone-shaped vessel usually fitted at the apex with a short tube, by means of which a liquid, powder, or the like, may be conducted through a small opening.

1402–3 *Durh. MS. Alm. Roll.*, j funell. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxvii. (1869) 155 A gret old oon .. þat a foul sak, deep and perced, heeld with hire teeth, and hadde with inne it a fonelle [F. *entonnoir*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 170/1 Fonel, or tonowre, *fusorium*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 The parfume .. taken into the mouth through the pipe of a funnell, or tunnell. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i, With a funnel, I make shift to fill The narrow vessel. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Deidekindus' Grobianus* 202 To ev'ry Mouth by Turns the Funnel guide, Let Streams of Wine, thro' pewter Channels, glide. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 179 Make a paper funnel, and put it in the hole of the globe. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 221 The whole fire-box is then filled up with fuel by means of a funnel. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 549 The juice being poured into the tun by means of a funnel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 49 A circular metallic funnel for catching the rain, and a vessel for storing it.

fig. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 228 ₱ 2 The Inquisitive are the Funnels of Conversation .. They are the Channels through which all the Good and Evil that is spoken in Town are conveyed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 2/1 If they .. become the 'animated funnels' of the executives of their associations. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug., The funnel through which legislation can trickle down to the country is..nearly blocked up.

b. *spec.* in *Casting.* The hole through which the metal is poured into a mould. Cf. GATE, INGATE, TEDGE.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 925/1.

c. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A funnel-shaped organ or limb; an infundibulum.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 493 Some [muscles] the long Funnel's curious Mouth extend Thro' which ingested Meats with Ease descend. 1839 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 200 Funnel [of cuttle-fish] white. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 623 The surrounding element being alternately drawn into the branchial cavity ..and again expelled in powerful streams through the orifice of the funnel.

2. A tube or shaft for lighting or ventilating purposes; also, the metal chimney of an engine, steamboat, etc. †Formerly also, the soil-pipe of a privy.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 333 A funell or trunke of woodde or such other open instrument wherby the ayer maye be conueyed into the caue. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiii. 92 Priuy Funnels or Vaults may also bee made by the Pressware Art so close and so sweete that there can no annoyance or vnsauory smels euapoure out..Many houses..are much annoyed by the leaking and sincking through the funnels of Brick. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 39 Admitting neither Light nor Air, more than what the Lamps, always burning, are by open Funnels above suffered to ventilate. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 36 Sir Christopher Wren has made this day 4 funnells on the top of the house of commons, to lett out the heat, in case they sitt in the summer. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xv, The funnel to carry the smoke. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. (ed. 4) 506 These funnels served to communicate the air to the hold. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 480/2 There are..eight funnels for letting out the steam through windows. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Mr. Chucks slapped his fist against the funnel. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 127 The chimney, or funnel, is made of sheet iron, and rivetted on to the uptake. 1868 *Lessons Mid. Age* 315 All this while the steam has been fiercely chafing through the funnel.

b. The flue of a chimney, somewhat resembling an inverted funnel (see quot. 1859).

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 787 The Funnel of the Chimney. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 51 The outward Hole of the Funnel ought to be small, always less than the Bore of the Funnel. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) 949 The cavity or hollow [of a chimney] from the fireplace to the top of the room is called the funnel.

3. Applied to a funnel-shaped opening, shaft, or channel in rocks, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 102 The sides of the funnel are actually often burst with the great violence of the flame. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 246 The ground.. presenting to view, those funnels, sinks and wells in groups of rocks..as already recited. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 106 The number of funnels, or sink holes, formed by the washing of the earth into fissures of the limestone rock. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 137 A narrow gap or funnel in the mountains through which the river forces its way between perpendicular precipices. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Funnel*, the excavation formed by the explosion of a mine. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 105 The crater now became a funnel which was accessible to the bottom.

4. Applied to anything of conical shape with an extension at the apex.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 108 This [cloud] gradually changed into a filmy funnel, from the narrow end of which the 'cord' extended to the cloud in advance. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x, He lay back, sent funnels of smoke to the ceiling.

5. A cylindrical band of metal; esp. that fitted on to the head of the topgallant and royal masts, to which the rigging is attached.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 161 The Wooden Stick is fastened within the Iron Coller or Funnel of the Harpoon, with Packthread wound all about. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The head is round to receive the funnel. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 31 The rigging of a royal mast, topgallant mast and topmast, is placed upon a copper funnel fitting the mast head.

6. A channel, leading from a pond, over which a net is spread forming a 'pipe', broad at the mouth but narrowing to a point, into which wild fowl are decoyed.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 138 This little animal [dog]..keeps playing among the reeds, nearer and nearer the funnel, till they [wild fowl] follow him too far to recede.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attrib., as *funnel-pipe*, *tube*; similative, as *funnel-fashioned*, *-formed*, *-like*, adjs.; *funnel-wise* adv.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Funnel-fashioned flowers.* 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* xviii. (1887) 176 The smoke was caught and carried back under a *funnel-formed canopy into a hollow central pillar. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 757/2 The fibrous *funnel-like sheath. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/5 Narrow, up-hill, funnel-like streets. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* 13 A piece of *funnel-pipe fitted loosely into the hole. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 231 Through one aperture in the cork passes the *funnel tube. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, The landlord..applied himself to warm the same in a small tin-vessel shaped *funnel-wise.

b. Special comb., as **funnel-casing(s** (see quot. 1883); **funnel-form** = *funnel-shaped*; **funnel-hood** (see quot.); **funnel-net,** the net of a funnel (sense 6); **funnel polype** (see quot.); **funnel-shaped** *a.*, shaped like a funnel, infundibuliform, *esp.* in *Bot.*; **funnel-stays** (see quot.); **funnel-top** (see quot.).

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 18 An excellent drying-room has been discovered in a space in the *funnel-casings. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, *Funnel-casing*, a portion of the funnel of a steamer extending from the smoke-box to some distance upwards. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 249 Infundibuliform, or *Funnel-form, such as the corolla of common Morning-Glory, denotes a tube gradually enlarged upwards from a narrow base into an expanding border or limb. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Lang.*, **Funnel-hood*, a projected portion of or protection to the funnel, raised some feet above the deck. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 138 The decoy-ducks never enter the *funnel-net with the rest. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Polype*, The *funnel polype nearly resembles a funnel, from which it has its name. *Ibid.*, *Infundibuliform*..There are properly two species of the *funnel-shaped flowers. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 147 Over this a kind of funnel-shaped supplier is to be made fast. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 77 The surface is honeycombed throughout with circular, funnel-shaped holes. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s. v. *Funnel*, This [funnel] is secured by ropes or chains, called the *funnel-stays, leading from eye-plates near the top of the funnel to the ship's sides. 1854 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, **Funnel-Top*, common name for the genus *Pexisa*.

Hence †**Fu·nnel** *v.* **a.** *intr.* of smoke: to issue *out* or rise *up* in a funnel-shaped cloud; **b.** *trans.* to feed with a funnel. **Fu·nnelled** *ppl. a.*, funnel-shaped; also *fig.*; in *Bot.* infundibuliform.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 125 Before a gun is shot off, a stinking smoake funnels out. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 102 A dampe (like the smoake of a Cannon) ..would stugglingly funnell vp. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Deidekindus' Grobianus* 202 To ev'ry Mouth by Turns the Funnel guide, Let Streams of Wine, thro' pewter Channels, glide

Adown the Throats .. [*Note*] Whenever this Comedy is represented, the Gentlemen of the upper Gallery are exceedingly delighted with seeing Teague funnel Obadiah. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 67 ▶ 14 The auditory passage was extremely narrow, and not funnelled as in other subjects. 1849 *Florist* 194 [A pelargonium] too funnelled, and the blotch on upper petals not even. 1883 D. PIDGEON in *Nature* 23 June, The double funneled stem of whirling mist [of a waterspout]. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 130 Quivering to the swell of funneled uproar.

Funnel (fʊ·nĕl), *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also fummel. (See quots.; the form *fummel* seems of doubtful genuineness.)

1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 323 The Little Mule, or Hinny ..the produce of a Stallion and a She-ass..In some counties, it is called a Fummel. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Fummel*, a mare mule produced by an ass covered by a horse. *Linc.* 1866 BROGDEN *Linc. Gloss.*, *Funnel*, a mule whose sire is an ass.

Funniment (fʊ·nimĕnt). *jocular.* [f. FUNNY *a.* + -MENT. Cf. *merriment.*] Drollery, humour; also, a joke, a comicality.

1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xix. (1887) 65 His first funniment took place amongst the macaws. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 138 A man with heaps of funniment and plenty of talk. 1878 E. YATES *Wrecked in Port* xxviii. 319 I'll take care to repay you that little funniment on the first convenient opportunity.

Funny (fʊ·ni), *sb.* [perh. f. next adj.] A narrow, clinker-built pleasure-boat for a pair of sculls. Also loosely, any light boat.

1799 *Caldron or Follies Camb.* 9 While others woo The well-oar'd funney or the slim canoo. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 109 A young couple .. took a sail in a funny off Fulham. 1843 ATKINSON in *Zoologist* I. 293, I was in a 'funny'—as the small boats at Cambridge are called. 1870 DASENT *Annals Eventful Life* (ed. 4) I. 140 The funnies, cutters, wherries.. that thronged the river daily.

Funny (fʊ·ni), *a.* [f. FUN *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Affording fun, mirth-producing, comical, facetious.

1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* II. 151 Tom Heartley and Richmond said a great many funny things. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i, Is it damn'd funny and comical? 1787 BURNS *Halloween* xxviii, Unco tales, an' funnie jokes. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 22 He became very sociable and funny. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xiii, Popping in his little funny head.

absol. 1820 PRAED *Eve of Battle* 297 A mixture of the grave and funny.

2. Curious, queer, odd, strange. *colloq.*

1806 METCALFE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 809 This study to decrease our influence is funny. I cannot understand it. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i, That was a funny slip of mine. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, 'What funny things you are making'..' I'm trying to write to my poor old woman.' 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1897) I. xi. 527 Lady Ellesmere was very funny about Mrs. Gaskell, wanting very much to see her, and yet quite shy about it. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s.v., 'To keap fun'rals waaitin' time efter time is a straange funny waay for a parson to go on.'

† **3.** *slang.* Tipsy. *Obs.*

1756 TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* I. 62 More brandy was drank, and, Tom Throw beginning to be what is called funny, the house was full of uproar and confusion.

4. *Comb.*, as *funny-looking* adj.; **funny-bone**, the popular name for that part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes, from the peculiar sensation experienced when it is struck; **funny-man**, a professional jester.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bloudie Jacke*, And they smack, and they thwack, Till your '*funny bones' crack. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 4 It is like rapping a man .. over the funny-bone. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xv, Even the fiddlers three..worked their funny-bones more gently. 1895 M. E. FRANCIS *Frieze & Fustian* 283 'Yon's a *funny-lookin' lass. Let's chase her!' 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 119 What I've earn'd as clown, or the *funnyman, with a party of acrobats.

Hence **Fu·nnily** *adv.*, in a funny manner; **Fu·nniness**, the quality or state of being funny; a funny saying or joke. Also **Fu·nnyism** *nonce-wd.*, a joke.

1814 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 18 Nov. (1894) I. 51 [He] says she..talks so funnily and sweetly. 1839 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 37 His stories and funnyisms of all descriptions. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 317 *note*, It was funnily done; which was not always the case, for it was often with bitter gravity. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xi. 57, I did hear one or two members..make a kind of school-boy titter at the funniness of a man's not being seconded. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 8 Dec. 4/6 Marching .. to the sound of their own .. irrepressible funninesses. 1882 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. III. 35 A man .. whose absolute levity and funniness became ponderous.

Funny (fʊ·ni), *v. Sc.* [mod. form of *fundy*, FOUND *v.*[5]] *intr.* To become stiff with cold, to be benumbed. Hence **Fu·nnied** *ppl. a.*

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 52 An eating Horse never funnied. 1785 *Frnl. fr. Lond.* 3 in *Poems Buchan Dial.*, The wile limmer was sae dozen'd an' funied wi' cauld. 1845 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. (1890) I. 418 The funneit tod cam forth.

Funster (fʊ·nstəɹ). *jocular.* [f. FUN *sb.* + -STER after PUNSTER.] One who makes fun.

1887 *Through the Long Day* I. 234 Punster is universally recognised as a permissible and legitimate word, and why not 'funster'? 1892 *Dram. Opin.* 13 Jan. 3/1 The greatest punster since Hood, and greatest funster of his age.

Fuor, mistake for, or var. FUR *sb.*[1] (sense 7).

1858–9 WEALE *Dict. Arch.* (ed. 2) *Fuor*, among carpenters, a piece nailed upon a rafter to strengthen it when decayed.

Fur (fəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 furre, 7–9 furr, 8 fir, 6– fur. [f. FUR *v.*

The OF. *forre, fuerre*, sheath, case, is commonly given as the immediate source; but it does not appear to have had the sense of the Eng. sb., though the derived vb. *forrer* (mod.F. *fourrer*), originally to encase, developed the sense 'to line', and 'to line or trim with fur.' The Fr. word for fur is *fourrure* (OF. *forrure*): see FURRURE.]

1. A trimming or lining for a garment, made of the dressed coat of certain animals (as the ermine, beaver, etc.: see 2); *hence*, the coat of such animals as a material for trimmings, linings, or entire garments (worn either for warmth or for ornament). Also a garment made of, or trimmed or lined with, this material; now chiefly *pl.*, exc. as denoting a piece of fur to be worn about the neck.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 228 A burnet cote..Furred with no menivere, But with a furre rough of here, Of lambe-skinnes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 401 þei schal were no manere furres. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 34, I bequethe .. my ffurre of Calabre. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 163 Thay are so gay in furrys fyne. 1551 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxxiii. 539 A fur of black Irish lamb. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Thou wrapt in furres..Forbidst the frozen zone to shudder. 1681 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II 525 Blak gownes, fac'd with furr. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 231 The inhabitants go ..cloathed in furs or feathers. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. vi, The costly furs That erst had deck'd their caps were torn. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, Greta had returned to the parlour, muffled in furs.

fig 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xiv. 374 Ill will, envie, grudgings, the right linings and furres of the soule.

b. worn as a mark of office or state, and as a badge of certain degrees at the Universities.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 707 Those budge doctors of the Stoic fur. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* I. i, Heavy Gown-men clad in formal Furrs. 1729 WATERLAND *Let.* Wks. 1823 X. 320 The picture of Sir William Cecil..in his gown and furs. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 148 And add strange wisdom to the furs of Pow'r.

2. The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals (as the sable, ermine, beaver, otter, bear, etc.) growing thick upon the skin, and distinguished from the ordinary hair, which is longer and coarser. Formerly also, † the wool of sheep.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 49 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 16 The shepe..berythe furres blake and whyte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 165 Thy Ball is a bold bigge curre, And could make a iolly hole in theyr furre. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 14 (Qo. 1) This night, wherin..The Lyon, and the belly pinched Wolfe Keepe their furre dry. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 176 To want the strength of Bulls, the fur of Bears. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 189 Leave the Hair on Skins, where the Fleece or Fir is soft and warm, as Beaver, Otter, &c. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 310 Coney Wool, or Rabbits' Fur..principally used by Hatters. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. ii. 10 Cold would the winter be, for thick was the fur of the foxes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. i. 46 All the cats are covered with short stiff hair instead of fur.

b. *fig.* in phr. *to stroke the fur the wrong way* (i. e. to cause irritation); *to make the fur fly* (U.S. slang: see quot.).

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., To make the fur fly.* To claw; scratch; wound severely. Used figuratively. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* I. vii. 100 He stroked all the fur the wrong way. 1888 *Denver Republican* 29 Feb. (Farmer), 'Wait until the National Committee assembles .. and you will see the fur fly from the Cleveland hide'.

3. *pl.* Skins of such animals with the fur on them.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 214 In this lande are many excellent furres as marterns, sables. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. VI. iii. 9, I shall be carefull to bring with me those Furres, I had instructions for. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 156 The Skins of those Beasts, which are killed in Winter being only of Value, and what we call Firs. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, This his old host and friend, with whom he had transacted many bargains for hides and furs. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 168 Mr. Clarke accordingly packed all his furs on twenty-eight horses.

4. *Her.* A tincture representing tufts upon a plain ground, or patches of different colours supposed to be sewn together.

The eight principal furs are ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, countervair, potent, and counterpotent.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. iv. (1660) 20 Furres (used in Armes) are taken for the Skins of certain beasts stripped from the bodies and artificially trimmed for the furring, doubling, or lining of Robes and Garments. 1708 [see DOUBLING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Furs*, in Heraldry are used in the Doublings of Mantles pertaining to a Coat of Arms, and sometimes to the Coat it self: They are usually of two Colours. 1766 [see DOUBLE *v.* 6a]. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iii. (ed. 3) 55 Furs are known by the name of Doublings, when used in the linings of mantles; but when coming under the denomination of Tinctures, they are called each by their respective name.

5. *collect.* Furred animals. Also in phrase *fur and feather.* See FEATHER *sb.* 4.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* V. 1025 Hunted thence the fur To Labrador. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. vii. § 7. 106 They will readily hunt fur when nothing else is to be had. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Aug. 4/2 Farmers..find it somewhat difficult to carry on their coursing meetings because of the scarcity of fur.

6. Applied to something resembling fur or adhering to a surface like fur; e. g. a coat or crust of mould, of deposit from wine, etc.

1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* vi. (1878) 38 The ill-omened fur one sees on an antiquated apple-pie. 1852 MRS. C. MEREDITH *Home in Tasmania* I. ix. 134 Projecting ridges [in shells], fringed beneath like the fur of a mushroom. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. v, Empty wine-bottles with fur and fungus choking up their throats. 1864 WEBSTER, *Fur*..the soft, downy covering on the skin of a peach. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xix, Covered the thick top-coats of the two men with a fur of wet.

b. *esp.* A coating formed on the tongue in certain diseased conditions of the body.

1693 DRYDEN tr. *Persius* III. 172 My Pulse unequal, and my Breath is strong; Besides, a filthy Furr upon my Tongue. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun.* I. 277 Her tongue had a whitish fur on it. 1801 *Med. Frnl.* V. 508 Her tongue, teeth, and lips were covered with a black fur. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1139/2 Variation in the quantity of fur on the tongue from day to day.

c. A coating or crust formed by the deposit of carbonate of lime on the interior surface of a kettle, boiler, etc.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 38 Boiling..drives off the excess of carbonic acid, and thus causes the chalk to be precipitated; hence the earthy crust, or furr, on kettles. 1837 *Mech. Mag* XXVIII. 96 An invention for dissolving the 'fur' which collects in kettles and boilers. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 7/2 For the purpose of removing the fur from the steam boiler.

7. *Carpentry.* (See quot.) Cf. FURRING *vbl. sb.* 3 b, FUR *v.* 6.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 146 When Rafters are.. sunk hollow in the middle, and pieces (cut thickest in the middle, and to a point at each end) are nail'd upon them to make them straight again..those pieces so put on are call'd Furrs. [1858–9: see FUOR.]

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of fur.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Bullion*, Ilk serplaith of furfelles, con. 4000 .iiij. ounce. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 58 A Velvet Cape or Fur Gorget about her Shoulders. 1792 *Descript. Kentucky* 49 Fur-muffs and tippets. 1884 *Chamb. Frnl.* 5 Jan. 10/1 The dogs..should then be protected by fur-boots. 1885 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 202/1 Fur balls, fur fringe, and fur tails seem the most usual finish on all mantles.

9. General comb., as *fur trade, -trader*; objective, as *fur-dressing* vbl. sb.; instrumental, as *fur-clad, -lined, -trimmed, -wrought* ppl. adjs.; parasynthetic, as *fur-capped, -collared, -cuffed, -gowned* ppl. adjs.

1887 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (1892) 68 Here comes a stout, *fur-capped Mossoo. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 129 Imperial mistress of the *fur-clad Russ! 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Proph. Capys* xxxi, Where fur-clad hunters wander Amidst the northern ice. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 136 A grey cloth spencer being drawn over his coat, *fur-collared and cuffed. 1888 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 7/2 A *fur-dressing patent. 1757 J. G. COOPER *Apol. Aristippus* iii. 160 The .. *fur-gown'd Pedants' bookish Rules. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 202 He muffled himself in his *fur-lined cloak. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 42 People connected with the *fur trade. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 14 One small leaden bullet, and some colored beads, the last to be referred, perhaps, to early *fur-trader days. 1860 G. A. SPOTTISWOODE *Vac. Tour* 98 Long, straight, *fur-trimmed coats. 1731 GAY *Rur. Sports* I. 270 Let me, less cruel, cast the feather'd hook..And with the *fur-wrought fly delude the prey.

10. Special comb.: † **fur-man** *slang* (see quot.); **fur-puller** (see quot.); so *fur-pulling* vbl. sb.; **fur seal**, the seal which affords the valuable fur known as seal-skin.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Fur-men*, Aldermen. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Fur-pullers*, those who scrape the loose down off rabbit and other skins, and do various minor parts of fur-making. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 5/5 A widow, working at *fur pulling. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 102 The *fur seal has its name from its coat, which is a fine soft furr, and is thinner skinned than any of the others. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 191 Group of Fur Seals..stuffed Ribbon Seal..cast of Harbour Seal.

Fur, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Also 5 fyre, firre (fyir, fyyre), 6 fyrre, furre, 9 furr. [See FURZE.] = FURZE. Chiefly in Comb., as *fur-bill, -bush* (*-busk*), *-stack*; **fur chuck**, the bird furze-chat.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 162/1 Fyyre, sharpe brusche (*K.* firre, whynne, *P.* fyir or qwynne), *saliunca*. *c* 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 A gentilman..toke a fyrre bushe on..a pitche-fork, and being all sett on fyer thruste it into his moth. 1562 W. BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 69 a, The Brome and the Whin or Furre bushe. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 22 He that shooteth at a starre, aimeth higher then he that shooteth at a furbush. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 13 We are guarding the place now with duck-guns, fur-bills, and other spears. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 11 Whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*)..Furr chuck (Norfolk). 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Fur-bill*, a bill-hook: perhaps a furze-bill. *Fur-bush*, a bush of gorse. *Fur-stack*, a stack of gorse.

Fur (fəɹ), *v.* [a. OF. *forre-r* (mod.F. *fourrer*) to line, envelop, encase, sheathe, = Sp., Pg. *forrar*, It. *foderare*, a Com. Rom. vb. f. **fod(e)ro* case, sheath (OF. *fuerre, forre*, Sp., Pg. *forro*, It. *fodero*), a. Teut. **fōdro-* (Goth. *fōdr*, OE. *fōddor*, OHG. *fuotar*, mod.Ger. *futter*). In all senses exc. 6 and 7 the Eng. vb. is closely connected with FUR *sb.*[1], of

which it is commonly apprehended as a derivative. Cf. FOTHER *v.*]

1. *trans.* To line, trim, or cover (a garment) with fur.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5474 The kyng dude of his robe, furred with meneuere. ?*a* 1365 [see FUR *sb.*[1] 1]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Y wolle furre her gowne, coleres, sleues, and cotes, the here outwarde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 160 They gaue her .. a mantell furryd with ermyns. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 98 The rich Tartars sometimes fur their gowns with pelluce or silke shag. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 266 In Winter 'tis furr'd with a Skin, call'd *Samour*. 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 73 A pair of fur boots (furred on both sides). 1842 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* II. i, A robe of violet-coloured velvet, furred with powdered ermine.

fig. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. 96 A Supper, that should strongly support our empty stomacks, and furre and line them well for the next foure and twenty houres.

b. To serve as a lining or trimming for.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 198 His [Raynard's] case will serue to fur the Cape of Master huntsmans gowne. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 165 As many Fox-skins as will furre his Long-lane gowne.

2. To clothe or adorn (a person) with fur.

?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 56 The aungelle .. clad them alle in clothys of pryse, And furryd them with armyne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 She shalle be beter purfiled and furred thanne other ladies and gentille women. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I j, I am furred with the furres that thou hast sent me. 1812 *Examiner* 12 Oct. 652/2 So to ribband, to fur, to tassel, and to fringe .. men is .. degrading their humanity. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xx, Miss Mannering was furred and mantled up to the throat. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 49 It was the 29th May .. and still the fair were furred.

b. *pass.* Of an animal or his skin: To be covered with fur. Also *fig.*

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., S. Fox* 383 Rare Fox (well furr'd with patience). 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 109 The skin which was very white, and well furred.

3. To coat or cover with fur or morbid matter. *To fur up*: to stop up or 'clog' with this.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 a, Her Alablaster walls were all furred and fome-painted, with the bespraying of mens braines. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 34 Yee shall haue me an emptie caske that's furd With nought but barmie froth. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 354 A rejected Sordes of the blood, which furs up the Orifices. 1700 ADDISON *Eneid* III. Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 60 The walls On all sides furr'd with mouldy damps. 1792 S. IRELAND *Views Thames* II. 89 This water has the property of not furring any vessel it is boiled in. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 25 It [the water] .. furs every thing in which it is kept. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xi. 375 The surface of the vessel .. is now white-furred all over with hoar-frost.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 220 We .. after all these spirituall preparatives, and purgations have our earthly apprehensions so clamm'd and furr'd with the old levin. 1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* IV. iii, Thy love to her is furred all over like a sick man's tongue. 1863 *Hants. (Otterbourn) Dial.*, One can't do nothing, one's so furred up with things.

4. *intr.* To become furred or coated with morbid matter. Also, to collect as fur. *To fur up*: to become 'clogged' with fur.

1550 BECON *Fortr. Faithf.* Prol. A vij b, Nowadayes y^e archedecons aske not for y^e pore .. but whether y^e hosts be wel kept in y^e pyxe from moulding & furring. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 520 Take it forth, and scrape from it the mouldinesse or vinewing that doth furre or gather about it. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 401 A little skill to cleere and dresse the wheeles may keepe this watch of his life [the heart] in motion, which otherwise will furre vp and stand in his dissolution. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Upon Glasco* (1869) 46 Teeth .. Which though they furre, will neither ake or rot. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 71 The better will they [Spades] rid off work by far .. and not fur and clog with Earth. *a* 1706 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 6 For too much Meat the Bowels fur. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 245 Their rough Inside, that is sooner apt to furr, taint and leak. *Mod.* This kettle soon furs.

† b. *To fur up*: to become fluffy. *Obs.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 395 The thread is slightly twisted, in order to enable it to bear the action of the hot liquor without the fibres separating or furring up.

5. *trans.* To clean off the fur of (a boiler).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Furring the boilers*, in a steamer, cleaning off the incrustation or sediment which forms on their inner surfaces.

6. *Carpentry.* To fix strips of wood to (floor-timbers, rafters, etc.) in order to bring them to a level, or to the required surface. Also with *off*. (Cf. FUR *sb.*[1] 7.)

1678, 1703, 1823 [Implied in FURRING *vbl. sb.* 3 b]. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 977 The timbers of a floor, though level at first, oftentimes require to be furred. 1852 *P. Nicholson's Encycl. Archit.* I. 436. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 312/1 Some sod walls are furred off, lathed, and plastered.

¶ 7. (? *nonce-use* after F. *fourrer*). To foist or thrust *in*.

1592 BACON *Disc. in Praise of Sovereign* in Spedding *Life* I. 134 But only by furring in audacious persons into sundry governments.

Fur, obs. or dial. f. FAR, FIR, FIRE, FURROW.

Furacious (fiurē·ʃəs), *a.* Now *pedantic* or *humorous*. [f. L. *fūrāci-* (nom. *fūrax*), f. *fūrārī* to steal + -OUS.] Given to thieving, thievish.

1676 in COLES. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 194 There could be no stop given to his furacious exorbitancies any way but one. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 393 How like is man in one place, to man everywhere; equally prosing, fraudulent, and furacious. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. VIII. 208 *note*, Greece was *mendax, edax, furax* (mendacious, edacious, furacious).

Hence **Fura·ciousness, Fura·city,** the quality of being furacious; inclination or tendency to steal.

1623–6 COCKERAM, *Furacity.* 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 134 In their way of Hieroglyphique when they figured furacity or theft by a light fingered left hand. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Furaciousness.* 1790 UMFREVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 36 They [Indians] glory in every species of furacity and artifice.

Furbelow (fē·ɹbĭlo), *sb.* Forms: 7–8 furbelo(e, 8 furbellow, (forbulo, forbuloe), 8– furbelow. [An alteration of FALBALA.]

1. A piece of stuff pleated and puckered on a gown or petticoat; a flounce; the pleated border of a petticoat or gown. Now often in *pl.* as a contemptuous term for showy ornaments or trimming, esp. in a lady's dress.

1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset Table* IV. H 2 b, Lady Revel .. Discovers a purse in the Furbeloes of her Apron. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 15 Their peticoates silke y^t were with furbellows one above another with Ribons. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 4 A Furbelow of precious Stones, an Hat buttoned with a Diamond. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 275 Here, Jane, settle the furbellows of my scarf. 1827 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 555 The Baron bows low to a furbelow, If it be not my Lady's dress. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxiii. 249 My lady smiled as she looked at the festoons and furbelows which met her eye upon every side.

fig. 1883 D. G. MITCHELL *Bound Together* i, Rhetorical furbelows or broidery that belong to the wardrobes of the past.

2. Anything resembling a flounce.

1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xxvi. 203 Its Wings are encompassed with a Furbelow of long Feathers. 1875 CARPENTER *Microscope* xi. § 481. 584 The beautiful *Chrysaora* remarkable for its long 'furbelows' which act as organs of prehension.

3. A name for *Laminaria bulbosa*, a seaweed with a large wrinkled frond.

1846–51 HARVEY *Phycologia Britannica* III. Plate ccxli, This is the largest British species of the Laminarieæ .. Its common name is Furbelows. 1854 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 257 You .. made The dimpled flounce of the sea-furbelow flap .. to please the child.

† 4. *Conchol.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1776 tr. *Da Costa's Conchol.* 289 The Furbelow from Falkland Island; Baccinium Fimbriatum.

5. *attrib.* passing into adj.; chiefly in the sense 'having furbelows', pleated. † Also as the name of a kind of pear.

c 1680 *Crys of London* in *Bagford Ballads* I. 116 Will you buy any Furbeloe Pears. 1705 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4177/4 Lost .. a blue Furbelow Coach-Box Cloth. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* IV. i, I'll buy you a furbelow scarf. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, Crimpt ribbons in her head-dress, furbelo-scarfs, and hooped-petticoats. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* III. 221 If you were to put round you a heap of furbelow veils, you would look picturesque enough.

Furbelow (fē·ɹbĭlo), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To ornament with a furbelow, or with something resembling a furbelow.

1701 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3743/4 Lost .. a Deal Box .. having in it a rich Scarf forbulo'd with a rich Gold Lace. 1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Chelone*, Many flat Seeds, that are furbelow'd on the Edges. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 157 It is furbeloed with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 74/2 Many a private chair too, inclosing some fine lady, monstrously hooped and furbelowed. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 222 Trains of daughters, furbelowed and flounced by the same dressmakers.

fig. 1709–10 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 2 Very florid Harangues, which they did not fail to set off and furbelow (if I may be allowed the Metaphor) with many periodical Sentences. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 44 To break their points, you turn their force, And furbelow the plain discourse.

absol. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 171 They could trim, flounce, and furbelow to admiration.

Hence **Fu·rbelowed** *ppl. a.*

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* II. i, Have you got home your furbelowed smocks yet? 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 142 ¶ 5, I am now rearing up a set of fine furbelowed dock-leaves. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 104 Under a most sumptuously fringed and furbelowed canopy of purple velvet. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 123 It terminates in four furbelowed lips.

† **Fu·rber.** *Obs.* Also 5 fourbour, forbyer, 6 forborer, 7 forbere. [a. OF. *forbere, forberer*, agent-n. f. *forbir* to FURBISH.] = FURBISHER.

c 1415 in Davies *York Rec.* (1843) 233 Coupers, .. Fourbours. 1492 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 24, j. forbyer pretii vj d. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 9 Gyrdelers, forborers, and webbers. 1609 D. ROGERS in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxi, Smythes, forberes, Pewterers.

Furbery, var. FOURBERY, *Obs.*

Furbish (fē·ɹbĭʃ), *v.* Forms: 4–6 furbusshe, 4–7 furbush, (4 forbisch, fourbosh, 5 forbesh, foorbush, 6 furbisshe, 7 forbush), 5 forbysch(yn, 5–7 f(o)urbyssh(e, 4– furbish. [ad. OF. *forbiss-* lengthened stem of *forbir* (= Pr. *forbir*, It. *forbire*), ad. OHG. *furban* in the same sense.]

1. *trans.* To remove rust from (a weapon, armour, etc.); to brighten by rubbing, polish, burnish. Also with *up*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 9 The swerd is whettid and furbishid. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 16 A swerde, Whiche me ought to furbysshe. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 327 Varlettes were furbusshynge .. of theyr maysters harneys. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 70 In heaven .. your swords are furbushed and sharpened, by him that made their metall. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii, I .. furbished up one of the .. cutlasses. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XIII. 415 Corslets furbish'd bright. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T., Golden Fleece* (1879) 215 As soon as they could furbish up their helmets. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi, Old arms duly furbished.

absol. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* III. li, Or if, by forbushing, he [the potter] take more paine To make it fairer, shall the Pot complaine?

fig. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 224 Men shulden not holde al gold þat shyneþ as gold, for many þingis ben fourboshid ful falseli. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 134 b, He hath somewhat furbushed the old rusty Argumentes of other raynebeaten souldiours. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 76 With thy blessings steele my Lances point, That it may enter Mowbrayes waxen Coate, And furbish new the name of John a Gaunt. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxix. 25 He had so fourbished the sword of Justice with the Oyle of Mercy.

2. To brush or clean up (anything faded or soiled); to give a new look to (an object either material or immaterial); to do or get up afresh, renovate, revive. Chiefly with *up*, occas. *over*.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. (1617) 304 The soule, which must be fain to be, as it were, new furbished. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 65 Their'le flowt a man behind his backe, if he Be not trim furbish'd and in decencie. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* III. (1640) 131 He shewed himselfe ambitious to file and furbish over the staine of his shamefull life. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iv. 397 This infection [Pelagianisme] was to come to this Iland in after-ages, furbished up under a new name. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 582 Their ancient houses, running to decay, Are furbish'd up. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 28 The University Statutes .. were afterwards corrected, methodized, and furbisht over with excellent Latine. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* III. i, They furbish up their Holy Trumpery. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 5, I might be furbishing up my old reading in Law and History. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* IV. CXXIII. 228 Some part of the furniture was to be furbished, some to be renewed. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. iii, What we want .. is not to .. furbish up old baronies, but to establish great principles.

† b. *intr.* for *refl. Obs. rare*[−1].

1697 DENNIS *Plot & no Plot* I. 12 Go, get you gone and furbish, you little young Dog.

Hence **Fu·rbished** *ppl. a*; **Fu·rbishing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* and used gerundially with the omission of *in*. Also **Fu·rbish** *sb.*, the action of the vb.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. iii (1869) 2 A foorbushed sword wel grownden. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 226 My mastyre payd to Robyn the armerere .. ffor xij. dayis werke in ffforbeshynge, iij. s. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 32 The Norweyan Lord .. With furbusht Armes, and new supplyes of men, Began a fresh assault. *a* 1640 BALL *Answ. J. Can* I. (1642) 90 A new furbishing over of the same broken staffe. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 40. 264 These .. are lately furbishing up to shine out at some favourable Conjuncture. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* II. 159 For all the furbish'd up stuff it contains. 1839 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 171 Had a general furbish of all the gear and stores. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 438 To this the arts of fulling and .. furbishing attend in a number of minute particulars. 1882 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 188 The tarnished lace having been subjected to a furbishing process.

† **Furbishable,** *a. Obs.*[−o] Capable of being furbished or polished.

1611 COTGR., *Polissable*, burnishable, furbishable.

Furbisher (fē·ɹbĭʃəɹ). [f. FURBISH *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *fourbisseur.*] One who furbishes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 470/1 Foorbyschowre, *eruginator*. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Vocab.* 16 Denis the fourbysshour Hath of me a swerd. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 257 The which Armourers, Fourbushers, Cutlers, and such like doe furnish. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. XXX. 199 Ogier the Dane was a Furbisher of armour. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 344 Wherein are .. employed about 14 furbishers, in cleaning, repairing, and new-placing the arms. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 172 About getting Long the appointment of furbisher at the Tower. 1881 J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implem.* 5 A furbisher of every cutting instrument in those metals.

fig. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortal.* II. v. 126 As furbushers, to varnish vs from the rust and canker of our corruption.

Furbishment (fē·ɹbĭʃmĕnt). [f. FURBISH *v.* + -MENT.] The action of the vb. FURBISH.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 8 Every sort of fine flourishing and delicate furbishment.

‖ **Furca** (fē·ɹkă). *Rom. Ant.* (and *allusively*). [L.] A gallows.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *XXV Serm. Gold.-Grove* xii. 162 They shall escape the *furca* and the *wheel*. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 460 The American General deserved a *furca* rather than a *mischianza*.

Furcate (fē·ɹkēt, -ĕt), *a.* [ad. med.L. *furcātus* (of a hoof) cloven, f. L. *furca* fork.] Formed like a fork; forked or branched.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 248 Converted into a furcate tail. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 149 The furcate horn of the caterpillar of Parnassius Apollo. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 729 The insect, being seized by its furcate extremity, is .. brought between the jaws of its destroyer. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 148 A variety of venation may be therefore called Furcate or forked.

Hence **Fu·rcately** *adv.* Also **Furca·to-,** used as combining form = forkedly-.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 163 Segregato-gemmate, furcately ramose. *Ibid.* 511 Glomerate or furcato-ramose. *Ibid.* 669 Furcato-dichotomous, two feet high, axils arcuate.

Furcate (fē·ɹkēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of assumed L. **furcāre*, f. *furca* FORK *sb.*] *intr.* To form a fork; to divide into branches.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 79 These lines frequently furcate or give out lateral branches. *Ibid.* 108 Stems straight, furcating. 1852 — *Crust.* I. 142 Another small fissure, which furcates a short distance above.

Furcated (fɪ̈ːrkeˌtéd), *ppl. a.* [f. med.L. *furcāt-us* + -ED¹.] = FURCATE *a.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 426 Ramuli furcated at the apex. 1847-9 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* IV. 401/1 Chætonotus and Ichthydium possess a furcated foot. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 174 The dôm-palm..invariably divides at a certain height into two branches, and these again..become furcated. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 52 Each of these..branch out into a furcated form.

Furcation (fɪ̈ːrkēˈ·ʃən). [f. L *furca* fork; see -ATION.] A forking or branching; hence, a fork-like division or branch.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 124 When they [deer] grow old, they..first doe lose their..brow Antlers or, lowest furcations next the head. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 71 There are two modes of branching:—1. By a simple furcation of the extremity of a branch. 1862 — *Man. Geol.* 36 Another furcation of it passes by Eastern Borneo. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 52 The furcations being made in such a manner that the ends of the branch at last so stand together that their surface forms a ball.

Furch (fɪ̈ːtʃ). Also FOUCH. [ad. F. *fourche* FORK *sb.*]

†1. = FOUCH 2. *Obs.*

1491 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 181 Item..till a man of the Chanslaris that brocht a furche of venyson to the King v s. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xi, My heart like the furch of a hart in rut doth beat within my breast.

2. *Vet. Surg.* = FRUSH, FROG. Also *attrib.* in *furch-stay.*

[App. introduced by B. Clark, as a more etymologically correct substitute for the current forms. The Fr. equivalent is *fourchette.*]

1842 BRACY CLARK *On Running Frush* (ed. 3) 2 The part diseased, and which in my Treatise on the Foot of the Horse published in 1809, I called the Furch-stay, as being the part which held the base of the Furch together. *Ibid.* 3 This remarkable part was without any name and very little noticed, till I gave it the epithet Frog-stay or Furch-stay.

Furch, obs. form of FURROW.

Furchur(e, var. of FORCHURE, *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4995 Another folk there is bisyde That habbeth furchures swithe wide.

Furciferous (fɪ̈ːsɪˈ·fərəs), *a.* [f. L. *furcifer* (f. *furca* FORK *sb.* + *-fer* bearing) fork-bearer, hence (with reference to the 'fork' or yoke placed on the necks of criminals) rascal, jail-bird + -OUS.]

1. *Ent.* Bearing a forked process; said of the larvæ of certain butterflies (*Cent. Dict.*).

2. Rascally. *rare* (somewhat *jocular*).

1823 *Monthly Mag.* LV. 222 Long addicted to furciferous practices. 1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 81 Observe the dilemma into which these furciferous knaves must drop.

‖ **Furcula** (fɪ̈ːrkɪ̈ʊlă). *Ornith.* [L. *furcula,* dim. of *furca* FORK.] A forked bone below the neck of a bird, consisting of the two clavicles and an interclavicle; the merry-thought or wish-bone.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1878) 16 Relative size of the two arms of the furcula. 1868 — *Anim. & Pl.* I. v. 175 The sternum, scapulæ, and furcula are all reduced in proportional length.

Furcular (fɪ̈ːrkɪ̈ʊlăr), *a.* Also 6 furculare. [ad. OF. *furculaire,* f. L. FURCULA; in later use f. FURCULA + -AR.] Of or pertaining to the furcula; in early use, to the collar-bone.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F 4 b, Howe many bones are in yᵉ sholdre?..the bone sholdre blade and the bone furculare. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 609 Two clavicles, a coracoid and a furcular.

†**Furcule.** *Obs.* Also 6 furculle, furkle. [ad. L. *furcula*: see FURCULA.] = FORCEL. Also *attrib.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D 3 b, Some be proprely lacertes that brede nyghe the eares tyll they come to the furcules or forkes of the brest. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 56 In the vpper ende of Thorax is an hole..in which is set the foote of the Furklebone or Canel bone.

‖ **Furculum** (fɪ̈ːrkɪ̈ʊlŭm). *Ornith.* [mod.L. *furculum,* incorrectly formed dim. of *furca.*] = FURCULA.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 54 The furculum or fork bone, which in carving, we detach after removing the wings of the fowl, corresponds with the clavicle. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 451 The furculum, or merry-thought..marks the forepart of the trunk. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* App. 525 The furculum of a gull was found in brick-clay at the Bridge of Johnston, near Paisley.

†**Furdel, furdle,** *v. Obs.* [var. of FARDEL, *v.*] *trans.* To furl or fold. Also with *up.*

1594 GLENHAM *News fr. Levane Seas* 16 Their sayles furdeld. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Peace France* Wks. III. 114/1 The Colours furdled vp, the Drum is mute. 1635 *Fox's Voy. N.-W. Pass.* Hakluyt Soc.) 496 We strooke all our sayles and furdeld them up. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 34 Which being a drie and ligneous Plant..though crumpled and furdled up, yet, if infused in Water, will swell and display its parts.

Hence **Furdled** *ppl. a.,* †**Furdling** *vbl. sb.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 128 To urge the thwart enclosure and furdling of flowers, and blossomes before explication.

Furder, obs. form of FURTHER.

†**Fure,** *v. Obs. Sc.* [f. **fure,* Sc. form of FORE a journey.]

1. *trans.* To bear, carry.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 222 With flour and wyne als mekill as thai mycht fur. 1487 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 178/2 That na gudis be furit be þe master apoun his ouerloft. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xvi. 1 How suld my febill body fure The dowble dolour I indure? 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 141 Na gudes sould be fured vpon the over-loft of the shippes.

2. To lead, conduct. Also *absol.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme p. vi, So far as laboure and his wisdome furis. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* I. 45 To his Master the Kings Majesty or Generall, that fuers or leades the warre.

Hence **Furing** *vbl. sb.,* freight.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 246 For birth and wecht hir furing wes so hie, With thame ilkane scho sank into the se.

Fure, obs. form of FIRE.

†**Furel.** *Obs.* [Possibly a mistake of some kind: cf. FORCHE.] ? A gallows.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 310 It is not lawfull for anie subject..to..set vp furels, tumbrell, thew or pillorie..within his owne soile without his [the king's] warrant and grant.

Furel, obs. var. FOREL, sheath.

Furen, var. FIREN *a., Obs.,* fiery.

Furfur (fɪ̈ːrfɪ̈ʊr). *Path.* Pl. **furfures.** Also 7 furfaire, 9 *arch.* furfair. [a. L. *furfur* bran.] Dandriff, scurf; *pl.* particles of epidermis or scurf; also, a bran-like sediment in the urine.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. iii. (1651) 7 Grievances, which..are inward or outward..belonging to the brain, as baldness, falling of haire, furfaire. *Ibid.* II. i. IV. iii. 231 Leprosie, Ulcers, Itches, Furfures, Scabs, etc. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1358 Those excrementitious particles which are evacuated with the urine, are also called furfures. 1798-1808 R. WILLAN *Cutaneous Dis.* in *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* App. (1820) 320 *note,* Furfur (scruf), small exfoliations of the cuticle which occur after slight inflammation of the skin. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. 117 My outward crust Of lies, which wrap as tetter, morphew, furfair, Wrap the sound flesh. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Furfur,* a term applied, especially in France, to the layers of cuticle, like to bran, which are detached from the skin in such diseases as pityriasis.

Furfuraceous (fɪ̈ːrfɪ̈ʊrēˈ·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* -aggerous, 8 -acious. [f. late L. *furfurāce-us* (f. *furfur* bran) + -OUS.] Resembling bran; scurfy, scaly; in *Bot.* covered with bran-like scales.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 101 The furfuraceous excrements of the Temples. 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 26 The upper Chap of the Bill is half cover'd..with a naked, white, tuberous, furfuraceous Flesh. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 674 The urine is peculiarly distinguished by a natural furfuraceous separation. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Fungol.* 177 Stem somewhat flexuous, brittle, furfuraceous, then smooth. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 45 The epidermis, on being scratched, was raised in furfuraceous scales.

Furfuramide (fɪ̈ːrfɪ̈ʊrăməid). Also **furfuro·lamide.** [f. FURFUR(OL + AMIDE.] A white crystalline substance produced by the action of ammonia on furfurol.

1845 Furfurolamide [see FURFUROL]. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 747 Furfuramide [see FURFURINE].

Furfuration (fɪ̈ːrfɪ̈ʊrēˈ·ʃən). *rare*—°. [f. L. *furfur* bran + -ATION.] 'The shedding of the skin in small branny particles'. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Furfuration,* the falling of Dandriff or Scurf from the Head, when it is comb'd. 1721 in BAILEY. 1854 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

Furfurine (fɪ̈ːrfɪ̈ʊrin). [f. L. *furfur* bran + -INE.] (See quot. 1864.)

1845 [see FURFUROL]. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 747 *Furfurine*..an organic base, isomeric with furfuramide, and produced therefrom under the influence of caustic potash, or simply of heat.

Furfurol (fɪ̈ːrfɪ̈ʊrɒl). [f. L. *furfur* + -OL.] A volatile oil obtained by distilling bran with dilute sulphuric acid.

1845 FOWNES in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 261 The following..will be the provisional nomenclature:—Oil produced by the action of sulphuric acid on bran, &c.. termed 'furfurol'..Product of the action of ammonia on furfurol or 'furfurolamide'..Vegeto-alkali, 'furfurine,' produced by the duplication of the elements of furfurolamide.

†**Furfuro·se,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *furfurōs-us,* f. *furfur* bran.] Full of bran.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Furfurous (fɪ̈ːrfɪ̈ʊrəs), *a.* [f. L *furfur* bran + -OUS.] Resembling bran; containing bran or bran-like particles; made of bran.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 23 A furfurouse water or urine that is lyke as branne were in it. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 Furfurous Desquammations. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 359 Furfurous bread and the water of the pool constitute his food.

Furgon (fɪ̈ːrgŏn). Also 6 furgone, 9 furgen, *dial.* FRUGGAN. [ad. F. *fourgon* poker.] †**a.** An oven-fork, a poker (*obs.*). **b.** (See quot. 1881.)

14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1059 The turmentowris com rennand With furgons and with tongis glowand. 1530 PALSGR. 223/a Furgone for an ovyn, *uavildree.* 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 211, iij furgons of yron. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Furgen,* a round rod used for sounding a bloomary fire.

†**Furial,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *furial,* ad. L. *furiāl-is,* f. *furia* FURY.] Furious, raging.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 440 This furial pyne of helle. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* 43 Meanwhile, the young Prince, furiall lust doth move.

Furibund (fɪ̈ːrɪbønd), *a.* Also 5 **furybound,** 6 *Sc.* **furebund,** 8-9 **furibond.** [ad. L. *furibund-us* (f. *furĕre* to rage); the earlier forms through F. *furibond.*] Furious, raging, mad.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 72 As a persone furybounde and furyous. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 610 All in ane mynd and will, Richt furebund. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. M 3 b, [In a list of affected words] Oblatrant—Obcæcate—Furibund—Fatuate. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 Enragements of that furibund animal the Matrix. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* XIV. cxix, Brutal, superb, audacious, furibond. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv. (1872) 120 A waste energy as of Hercules not yet furibund. 1855 R. R. MADDEN *Life C'tess Blessington* II. 104 Strangely jocular in his furibond movements. 1880 *Standard* 16 Jan. 4 The furibund utterances of Ultramontane journalism.

†**Furibundal,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 17 The furibundall Champion of Fame.

Furicane, -cana, -cano: see HURRICANE.

†**Furie,** *v. Obs.*—¹ [ad. OF. *furrer, fourrer* to forage.] *intr.* To search.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 377/26 To furie after a Carpenter.

Furied (fɪ̈ʊˈ·rid), *a. rare.* [f. FURY + -ED².] Having fury, furious.

1878 P. W. WYATT *Hardrada* 6 The fight Unbroken raged in its first furied might.

†**Furifuff.** *Obs. rare*—¹.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 14 Timon Misantropos (though churl enough) I think, was better than this Furifuff.

Furify (fɪ̈ʊˈ·rifəi), *v. rare.* [f. FURY + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To render furious.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxix, Some real man..must thwart And furify and set a-fizz this counterpart O' the pismire.

Furio·sant, *a. Her.* [? f. FURIOUS *a.* + -ANT.] (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. *Furiosant,* is a term applicable to the bull..and other animals, when depicted in a rage, or madness: it is also termed *rangant.*

Furiosity (fɪ̈ʊriɒˈ·sĭti). [ad. late L. *furiōsitāt-em,* f. *furiōsus* FURIOUS: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or state of being furious; fury; an instance of this. Now *rare.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 69 His owne madnes and cruell furiositie. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 578 We reid greit furiositie Of slauchter maid be Leui and Simeon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Furiosity,* furiousness. 1894 PHIL. ROBINSON in *Monthly Packet* Feb. 152 His furiosities do not count for much.

2. Madness, *esp.* in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1882). *Brieve of furiosity*: a BRIEVE directing an inquiry as to a person's sanity.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 371 After the dethe of whom, Claudius..as in furiosite, wolde say oftetymes, and inquire..why Messalina his lady come not to table. 1475 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 112 þat in tyme tocum þe said brefe be reformit and a clauss put þarin to Inquere of þe foly and furiosite. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 75 The quenis grace commandit him to pas to the castell of Edinburgh induring hir will, to appeis the furiositie foirsaid. 1707 in *Athenæum* 1 Feb. (1896) 143/1 A person, because of her Furiosity, unfitt to be dealt with according to Discipline. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 286 Services of Idiotry and Furiosity to pay as General Services. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii, As it is expressed in the breves of furiosity. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 The brieves of furiosity and idiotry hitherto in use are hereby abolished. 1882 *W. Bell's Dict. Law Scotl., Furiosity,* or madness, by which the judgment is prevented from being applied to the ordinary purposes of life.

‖ **Furioso** (fɪ̈ʊriōˈ·o), *a.* and *sb.* [It.:—L. *furiōsus*: see FURIOUS *a.*]

A. *adj.* (*Music.*) See quot. 1825. Also quasi-*adv.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Furioso* (Mus.) or *con furia,* Italian, signifying furiously or with vehemence. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus., Furioso* denotes a quick movement, but principally that species of movement which requires a wildness of character in the execution.

B. *sb.* A furious person. (Also furiosa fem.)

Presumably suggested by the title of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. § 202 (1693) 218 A violent Man, and a Furioso. 1710 *Age of Wonders* vi. in Wilkins *Pol. Ball.* (1860) II. 69 The furiosas of the Church Come foremost like the wind. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. viii. (1840) 290 He gave Oliver the protectorship, but would not let him call himself king, which stuck so close to that furioso, that the mortification spread into his soul. 1784 *Lett. to Honoria & Marianne* I. 74, I have heard one of these pitiful furioso's raving to a most amiable woman.

Furious (fɪ̈ʊˈ·riəs), *a.* Also 4 **furyus,** 5-6 *Sc.* **-ius,** 5 *Sc.* **furiouss, -eous,** 5-6 **furyous,** 6 **furiouse.** [a. OF. *furieus* (mod.F. *furieux*), ad. L. *furiōsus,* f. *furia* FURY.]

1. Of a person, an animal, etc.: Full of fury or fierce passion; mad with anger, zeal, or the like; raging, frantic. Also of actions, attributes, utterances: Proceeding from or exhibiting fury; fierce, raging, destructively or menacingly violent.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 143 Now wol I speke of Mars, furious and wood. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 157 Whan he [the lioun] is moost furious in his myhte, Ther comyth a quarteyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vii. 6 Lift vp thyself ouer the furious indignacion of myne enemies. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* XXXVI. 87 a, Heerevppon, they began in a furious outrage, running out of their dores like madde men. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* v. 15 When I shall execute iudgments in thee in anger and in furie, and in furious rebukes. 1641 in Hearne *Collect.* 15 Aug. (1706) (O. H. S.) I. 285 Yᵉ furiousest Presbyterians. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* To Parlt., Wks. (1847) 175/2 The

furious incitements which have been us'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 419 The furious Mare, Barr'd from the Male, is frantick with Despair. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 62 Parties of religion are more furious. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 58 Furious against every one whose words make them tremble at their own insecurity. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. iii. (1866) 112 The King, already enraged, was furious at the presentation of this petition. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 14, I cannot help being astonished at the furious and ungoverned execration.

b. *transf.* Of the elements: Moving with or as if moved by fury, violent, raging.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. vii. 80 If the water be too furious and deepe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 259 Feare no more..the furious Winters rages. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 126 It got a head after so furious a manner, that it set fire on the Ship itself. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 119 From the top is a view of the furious Stream. 1799 COWPER *Castaway* iv, The furious blast. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 Blowing a furious gale.

† c. Of pains, diseases, evil influences: Raging, cruel. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 373 In langour and in torment furyus. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 14 Folke were there blent with furious darkenes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 211 In fureous payne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. li. 270 Furious agues. 1627 ABP. ABBOT *Narr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 434 Some furious infirmities of Body.

d. *Fast and furious*: (of mirth) eager, uproarious, noisy.

1790 [see FUN 3]. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xviii, Fast and furious grew the mirth of the parties.

2. *Hyperbolically* (after Fr. use): Excessive, extravagant. *rare.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i, What a furious indigence of ribbons is here upon my head! *Ibid.* v. i, I will do my best to disingage my Heart from this furious Tender which I have for him. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 7 Without a suspicion of his own furious romancing.

3. Mad, insane. *Obs.* exc. in *Scots Law.*

1475 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 112 The Inquest fyndis þat he was ouder fule or furiouss. 1564 *Child Marriages, etc.* (1897) 135 She, beinge seruaunt with the testatrix, did neuer knowe that euer she was Lunatike or furiouse. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiv. § 4 Neither furious persons nor children may receive any ciuill stipulation. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 33 Fvrious men sould be taken, and keiped be their friends. 1642 *View Print. Book int. Observat.* 10 Except the King be Captive, furious, or in his infancy. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 66 Idiots ..and furious persons cannot marry.

† 4. Foolish, absurd. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, In theyr moost furyous & false opinyon they iudged hym a dissembler and an ypocryte. 1608 II HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 62, I have ever found, that to strive with my superiour is furious, with my equall doubtfull.

5. *Comb.*, as *furious-curious, -faced* adjs.; *furious-wise* adv.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv, *Handie-Craftes* 630 Dauncing, foaming, rowling furious-wise. 1614 — *Little Bartas* 407 The furious-curious Spell Of those Black-Artists. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 174 To go through a furious faced death to life eternal!

Furiously (fiū·riəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. With fury, in a mad or frantic manner, to an irrational degree, madly.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 They furiously cryed out againste him. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* (E. E. T. S.) 46 The king raging at these wordes and full of concupiscence, furiouslie sayd vnto her [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 25 They shall deale furiously with thee. 1751 WARBURTON *Julian* (ed. 2) I. v. 99 An inference so furiously sceptical, as would overturn the whole Body of civil history. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 362 His scheme was .. furiously attacked. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 18 To see how furiously jealous you would become. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct., Furiously interested classes.

2. With impetuous or boisterous motion or agitation; swiftly, violently, vehemently.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barthol., Reporters Concl.* xix, So staies the streame, when furiouslie it flouth. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* ix. 20 Iehu .. driueth furiously. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 391 The water .. is furiously hot. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 72 The Piece recoiled so furiously. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 279 The Phosphorus took fire, burnt furiously, and burst the vessels. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, Perceiving his master beset, he came furiously to his aid. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Before the words had passed my lips, he rode upon me furiously. 1880 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* vi. § 312 Here ..the sea-breeze blows furiously. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 269 Where the molten lava dashed up furiously against the rocks.

3. Excessively, 'awfully'. Cf. F. *furieusement.*

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 35 The lady of 1752 if living in 1800 must be furiously wrinkled.

Furiousness (fiū·riəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being furious; madness, fury.

c 1500 *Melusine* xlvi. 321 Makyng .. by her furyousnes suche horryble crye & noyse that it semed al thayer to be replete with thundre & tempeste. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 49 He sent vpon them y^e^ furiousnesse of his wrath. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 1125 Unlesse God had, in mercy, curb'd their furiousnesse. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 180 Instead of discharging the furiousness of his wrath upon this guilty head. 1840 in SMART; and in later Dicts.

Furison. *Obs.* exc. *Her.* [a. MDu. *vuurijzen* (Kilian *vierijzer*), f. *vuur* FIRE *sb.* + *ijzen, ijzer,* IRON. (Perh. FLEERISH is a corruption of this.)] (See quot. 1889.)

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvii, He that was found in the army but flint and furisine, or but his swerd. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Furisons,* the steel used for striking fire from a flint.

Furl (fēəl), *sb.* [f. next vb.]

1. A roll, coil, or curl of any furled body.

1643 WITHER *Campo Musæ* 17 [Who] Hath taken downe, one furle of his proud sailes. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 180 Ye vernal Clouds, furls of finer air, folds of softer moisture.

2. The action of furling or state of being furled, the manner in which a sail is furled.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxii, That part of the sail .. was wanted to be rolled in with the furl. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 70 Every sailor knows that a vessel is judged of, a good deal, by the furl of her sails.

Furl (fēəl), *v.* [prob., as Prof. Skeat suggests, an alteration of FURIDLE *v.*

This cannot, however, be considered certain, as *furdle* may have been due to a mixture of *furl* and *fardle.* Cf. the synonymous F. *ferler* (by Littré regarded as adopted from Eng.), also early mod.F. *freser* (cited s.v. FRILL.).]

1. *trans.* 'To roll up and bind (a sail) neatly upon its respective yard or boom' (Adm. Smyth); to roll or gather up (a flag) into small compass. Also with *up. To furl in a body, the bunt* (see *vbl. sb.* 1).

1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 Offering vs, if wee woulde, to furle his Flagges, and to be at our commaundement in all things. 1626 *Sir F. Drake revived* in Arb. *Garner* V. 500 A ship..which..had not yet furled her sprit-sail. 1647 WARD *Simp Cobler* 33 By furling up all the Ensignes. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 24 A Sailor going up to furl the Main-Top-Gallant Sail, fell. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5917/3 They furled their Colours and began to fly. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 413 We were full five hours in furling our sails. 1775 *Tender Father* II. 142 The method of furling up a pair of colours. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 127 Till..the battle-flags were furl'd In the Parliament of man. 1876 SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* vii, The fisherman furls his sail.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 232 All the hopes of your reward you furl. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 318 When providence has been pleased to furle up the foggy curtains of the Heavens. 1713 *Guardian* No. 11 ₱ 8 She on a sudden..furl'd her fan. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 65 This Paper must be furled or twisted round the Bung. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. v, Moath furl'd the tent. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi, I hope my sister-in-law is well—furl up the bed-curtain. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* viii. (1879) 84 The umbrella was directly furled. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 15 But, furl'd beneath that florid surface, lurk'd A vice of nature, breeding death, not life. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 69 The eagle..furled his great wings.

† 2. To twist or curl (hair). In quot. *absol.* Cf. FRILL *v. Obs.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 742 One.. Combs out at length her goodly golden locks..Th'other.. Frizzles and Furls in Curls and Rings a-part.

† b. Of a lion: To ruffle (its mane). *Obs.*

1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 837 [The lion] Disdaining furls his mane and tears the ground.

† 3. To make undulations on (a surface); to furrow, wrinkle. *Obs.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 1 (1689) 98 Cloudy and windy day that furls the Water. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 261 He..furls his wrinkly front, and cries, 'What stuff is here!' *a* 1763 — *Odes,* etc. (1765) 206 Nor bite your lip, nor furl your brow.

4. To swathe or envelope *in* or *with* something twisted or folded. Now *rare.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ₱ 8 A Purple Canopy furled with curious Wreaths of Drapery. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 29 His staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 184 When its flesh is furl'd Within a shroud.

5. *intr.* To become furled: to be rolled or gathered up in a spiral or twisted form; to curl *up.*

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 Her Foresail and Foretopsail furling aloft. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 2 It [a fog] sometimes casts it self into Threds or Ropes, and by the warmth of the Sun furls up into Gossamere. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xi, The banners drooped along their staves And as they fell around them furling. 1821 — *Juan* III. lxxii, Her..Turkish trousers furl'd Above the prettiest ankle in the world.

b. (with *from, off.*) To roll away (like passing clouds). Also (*nonce-use*) of the sky, *to furl asunder.*

1814 *Prophetess* III. v, The Trojan ruins burning, and the skies Furling asunder, that the Gods may view Their dreadful warrants rig'rously fulfill'd. 1844 LOWELL *Poems, Forlorn* viii, And years of misery and sin Furl off, and leave her heaven blue. — *Captive* v, The dread, like mist in sunshine, Furled serenely from her mind. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T.* 206 The clouds furled off from the sky.

¶ 6. Misused for *unfurl.*

1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* II. 153 A lady..laid hold of an umbrella, and furling it full in the animal's face, terrified it so that it instantly retired.

Hence **Furled** *ppl. a.* Also **Furler**, one who furls: only in comb., as *sail furler.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *May Day* i, Why shroud Ye up your selves in the furl'd Sails of Night? *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The sailfurlers go below. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Gasket,* a cord..to secure furled sails to the yard.

† **Furlength.** *Sc. Obs.* [= *furrow-length,* q.v. under FURROW.] = FURLONG.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2898 3it hase þe flode, as I fynd a furelenth of brede. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1279 Ane furlenth before his folk, on feildis so faw.

Furless (fē·rlės), *a.* [f. FUR *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no fur.

1855 GEO. ELIOT *Jrnl.* in *Life* (1884) I. 301 Though he was wrapped in fur; and we, all fur-less as we were, pitied him. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* 7 The degeneracy of the furless times.

Furlet, -ot, obs. forms of FIRLOT.

Furling (fē·rliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FURL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *Furling in a body, in the bunt* (see quot. 1867).

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxii, That they might practise furling. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 345 The instinctive furling off..of a conceived external world of possibilities from a conscious and persisting personality. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.. Furling in a body,* a method of rolling up a topsail..by gathering all the loose part of the sail into the top, about the heel of the topmast, whereby the yard appears much thinner and lighter than when the sail is furled in the usual manner, which is sometimes termed, for distinction sake, furling in the *bunt.*

2. *Comb.*, as *furling-system*; **furling-line,** a line or cord used in furling sails.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 15 The ..gassits or furling lines. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 Furling lines are small lines made fast to the top saile, top gallant saile, and the missen yards armes. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 Captain Finlay intended to confine his furling system..to schooners. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Furling-line,* a generally flat cord called a *gasket.*

Furlong (fē·rlŏŋ). Forms: 1 furlang, -ung, 2 -eng, 3-5 fur(e)lang(e, 4 ferlong, fourlonge, 4-5 for(e)lang(e, 4-6 -long(e, 4-5 fur(e)longe, 4- furlong. *Pl.* 4-5 for-, furlong. [OE. *furlang* str. neut., f. *furh,* FURROW + *lang,* LONG *a.*]

1. Originally, the length of the furrow in the common field, which was theoretically regarded as a square containing ten acres. As a lineal measure, the furlong therefore varied according to the extent assigned at various times and places to the ACRE, but was usually understood to be equal to 40 poles (rods, perches). As early as the 9th c. it was regarded as the equivalent of the Roman *stadium,* which was ⅛ of a Roman mile; and hence *furlong* has always been used as a name for the eighth part of an English mile, whether this coincided with the agricultural measure so called or not. The present statute furlong is 220 yards, and is equal both to the eighth part of a statute mile, and to the side of a square of 10 statute acres.

a. as a measure in current use. (Early examples are wanting.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6693 V. forlong he dede hem recoile. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 5 Er I hadde faren a fourlonge feyntise me hente. 14.. *Sir Beues* 752 (MS. M.) Ther was no hors in the world so stronge That myght fiolowe hym a fur longe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3856 A foure furelange or fyue it was of full brede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xi, Thenne he..departed his waye a furlonge. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 There is also diversitie what a Furlong should conteine in length. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 48 Fifteene furlongs, that is, a mile and ⅞ parts. 1653 WALTON *Angler* v. 128 For Gesner observes, the Otter smels a fish forty furlong off him in the water. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 15 About two furlongs out of Town. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., In Scotland the furlong is equal to forty falls. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1853) 68 This noise may be heard a furlong or more. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxix, The fresh and desperate onset bore The foes three furlongs back. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc,* His day's ride is a furlong space.

b. *Antiq.* as a rendering of L. *stadium* or Gr. στάδιον.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxv. (1890) 56 Se is þreora furlunga brad. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 13 Syxtiġ furlanga fram hierusalem. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1030 Twelue [thousand] forlonge space. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 13 A castel, that was fro Jerusalem in space of sixty furlongis. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. xxi. H h iij, A furlonge is the eyght parte of a myle and contayneth a hundreth and xxv. paces, which is in length vi. hundreth and xxv. fote. 1625-35 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. viii. (ed. 2) 195 A Furlong contains according to Herodotus 600 feet. 1760 FAWKES *Hero & Leander* 23 *note,* The narrowest Part of the Channel is about seven Stadia, or Furlongs.

† c. *Furlong way*: a short distance, hence the time taken in walking this, a brief space. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 974 Or hyt a forlonge way was olde. *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 451 They sitten stille wel a furlong way. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 91 Penne take hem downe..and lete stonde a forlonge wey or ij. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* V. v, I had leuer..that I hadde ben a forlonge way to fore hym.

† 2. Used (on the analogy of 1 b) to render L. *stadium* in the sense of 'the course for foot-races'. (Chiefly *fig.*) *Obs.*

The course for runners at Olympia was a stadium in length; hence the use of στάδιον, *stadium* in this sense.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 93 (Camb. MS.) Yif a man renneþ in the stadie or in the forlong for the corone. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 258 Þei þat rennen in þe feriong for þe pris. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 328 After the forlonge of thys presente lyfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 62 b, For every relygyous persone sholde renne in the forelonge of perfeccyon.

3. An area of land a 'furlong' each way, containing ten acres.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., The furlong as a superficial measure, is generally 10 acres, according to the acre of different counties.

† b. The eighth part of an acre. *Obs.*—0

Perh. only a blunder of Minsheu.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Furlong*..is otherwise the eight part of an acre. 1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

4. The headland of a common field. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

?1854 *Charter of Æthelwolf of Wessex* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 111 Of twelf ækeran ut forð bufon scortan hlince æt ðæs furlanges ende. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 10 One Furlong butting or Hadlanding upon other Furlongs. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Furlong*, the road or boundary upon which the separate lots abut in an 'open field' or piece of unenclosed ground divided into several occupations.

5. An indefinite division of an unenclosed field.

12.. *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 122 Usque ad Gaulelok furlang. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 424, I can fynde in a felde or in a fourlonge an hare. 1438 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 170 Quinta acra jacet super eundem furlong. [But is this 4?] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 38 b, At a furlong called Dale furlong yᵉ whiche furlong conteyneth .xxx. landes and two heed landes. 1637 HARRISON in *Sheffield Gloss.*, A piece of land enclosed lying in furlongs. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Furlong*, a division of an uninclosed cornfield. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 302 Two selions of land containing one acre, lying in a furlong called Foxholes. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Furlong*, an indefinite number of lands or leys, running parallel to each other.

6. = LAND. (See quot. 1893.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 97 The land must be cast into furlongs, that the furrows may convey the water one to another into a general trench. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Furlong* ..the strip of newly-ploughed land lying between two main furrows.

7. 'The line of direction of plowed lands' (Marshall).

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* I. (1795) 131 Endeavouring to lay their 'furlongs' north-and-south, that the sun may have an equal influence on either side the narrow ridges.

Furlough (fə̄·rlou), *sb.* Forms: 7 vorloffe, fore-loofe, forloff, furloff, furloff, -ogh, 7, 9 furlo, 8 furloe, foreloff, 7–9 furlow, 7– furlough. [a. Du. *verlof*, app. formed in imitation of Ger. *verlaub*, f. *ver-* FOR- *pref.*[1] + root *laub-*: see BELIEVE *v.*, LEAVE *sb.* Cf. Da. *forlov*, Sw. *förlof.* The Eng. word, having from the beginning been stressed on the first syll., seems to show influence of the synonymous Du. *oorlof*, = Ger. *urlaub* (OHG., MHG. *urloup*), abstract noun corresp. to the OTeut. vb. **izlaubôjan, -laubjan* to give leave, allow (Goth. *uslaubjan*, OHG. *irloubôn*, mod.G. *erlauben*, OE. *ālīefan*): see A- *pref.*[1] and LEAVE *sb.*]

1. Leave of absence, esp. a permit or licence given to a soldier (or more rarely, an official) to be absent from duty for a stated time.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. i, The deed..is a thing of greater consequence, Then to be borne about in a blacke boxe, Like a Low-Countrey vorloffe, or Welsh-briefe. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 34 The Lievetenant Colonell taking a fore-loofe, did go unto Holland. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxxxii, They'd feigned Furloghs, of Sloth, or Feare. 1707 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* I. i, Enter him a grenadier..absent on furlow. 1749 *MS. Desp.* 14 Nov., *Bd. of Trade, S. Carolina* T. 68 In Charlestown living on the license of your Excellency's third foreloff. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 198/1 Maclauchlan..was sent off upon a furlow for three months. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 41 Officers not on furlough..are to join their corps without delay. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi, My uncle James came home on furlough, for he held a very high and lucrative situation under the Company. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 71 Over fifty men..were found to have furloughs, or leave-certificates.. in their pockets.

attrib. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 51 The salaries are large..the furlough allowance and retiring annuity handsome and all-sufficient. 1876 *Voyle's Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Furlough*, The furlough pay is as follows.

fig. 1816–7 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 378 One of those short furloughs from the service of the body, which the soul may sometimes obtain even in this, its militant state.

b. extended to general use.

1763 COWPER *Let.* 9 Aug. Wks. (1876) 5 My destination is settled at last, and I have obtained a furlough. 1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Feb., You..could not refuse to her request the week's furlough. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. I. vii. 158, I..demanded a furlough of a fortnight, to enable me to see my friends in England. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i, Would but her saintship leave her gold behind, We'd give herself her furlough.

† 2. A passport; a licence, or permit.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 7 The greatest Honours on the aged hurl'd Are but gay Furlows for another World. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, Or what else will your uncle Everard do for us? Get us a furlough to beg?

Furlough (fə̄·rlou), *v.* Chiefly *U. S.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To grant (a person) a furlough; to give leave of absence to.

1783 N. GREENE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 38 The Northern Army does not choose to be furloughed. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 208 The practice of furloughing officers, and then renewing the furloughs from time to time. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day & Other Pieces* Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Amid the hue and cry Of scholars furloughed from their tasks. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 236 With outward senses furloughed.

2. *intr.* To spend a furlough.

1892 *Black & White* Christm. No. 31/2 The unsteady white gaiters of two Grenadiers furloughing in the village.

Furloughed (fə̄·rlōud), *ppl. a.* [f. FURLOUGH *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having a furlough or leave of absence; hence, unoccupied, inactive.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 5 Ten thousand furlow'd Heroes. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 23 She ..Patted the furloughed ferule on her palm. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov., All furloughed officers and men have been ordered to return immediately.

† **Furmage.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *fourmage* (mod.F. *fromage*):—popular L. **formāticum*, f. *forma* mould, FORM.] Cheese.

14.. HENRYSON *Two Myss* 124 Bannatyne MS. VII. (1881) 963 Furmag full fyne scho brocht in steid of geill.

Furme, obs. form of FORM.

Furmente, -ty, furmety, -ity: see FRUMENTY.

Furnace (fə̄·rnės), *sb.* Forms: 3 furneise, 4–5 f(o)urneys(e, fo(u)rnays(e, fournas, fornayce, fornes, (5 fornas, furnasee), 4–6 forneys(e, f(o)urneis, furnes(s, (5 furnoys, 6 furneyse, fournes), 6–7 fornace, (6 fournace, furnise), 6– furnace. [a. OF. *fornais*, masc. (= Pr. *fornatz, fornaz*, It. *fornace*), also *fornaise* (mod.F. *fournaise*, = Sp. *hornaza*), repr. L. *fornācem, fornax*, fem., f. *forn-us, furn-us*, oven.]

1. An apparatus consisting essentially of a chamber to contain combustibles for the purpose of subjecting minerals, metals, etc. to the continuous action of intense heat.

In modern use it chiefly denotes a building of masonry lined with firebrick, used for metallurgical operations, the baking of pottery, or the like; but it is also applied to smaller apparatus (usually constructed of iron) used in chemistry, assaying, etc.

a 1225 *Juliana* 32 As þu..te þreo children..biwistest unweommet from þe ferliche fur of þe furneise. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 4 þe fournas þat purges metall. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* vi. 30 The heye of the feeld, that to day is, and to morwe is sente in to the fourneyse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. vii. 55 With fyre pykes they cast them in the forneis. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvii 3 Like as syluer is tried in the fire and golde in the fornace. 1544 PHAER *Regym. Lyfe* (1553) I iij b, Baken or dryed as clay is in the fourneis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 148 The Louer, Sighing like Furnace. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 A plain single Furnace, (such as Chymists use in their Laboratories for common Operations). 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 272 Running like liquid metal out of a furnace. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 130 The furnaces, retorts and other apparatus are too numerous to be described. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* I. 11 On the signal being given, the furnaces were tapped, and the metal flowed.

b. *transf.* The fire of a volcano; the volcano itself.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 376 One of the most conspicuous furnaces of the Indies..for the hill..hath five mouths..for casting out fire. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 344 Volcanos must have emitted their fiery currents more frequently in the earlier ages, when..the Ocean, loaded with it's vegetable spoils, supplied more abundant matter to their furnaces. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 99 The existence of this furnace agrees with all the traces of earthquakes hitherto mentioned.

c. *fig.*, esp. used to express any severe test or trial. Also, a place of excessive heat; a 'hotbed'.

1340 *Ayenb.* 131 þise wordle þet ne is bote..a fornays anhet mid uer of zenne and of zorze. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* iv. 20 The Lord took 30w, and ladde 30w oute fro the yren forneys of Egipte. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* C iij, He lyved here in purgatory and in the fornays of temptacyon. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV. l, He..open set Of his broad gaping iawes the fornace wide. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlviii. 10, I haue chosen thee in the fornace of affliction. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 962 Breathed hot From all the boundless furnace of the sky..A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites With instant death. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* xxiv. 320 Nablous is the very furnace of Mahometan bigotry.

† 2. Applied to an oven or chamber for producing a moderate continuous heat; in quots. an incubating chamber. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 49 There is a comoun Hows in that Cytee, that is alle ffulle of smale Furneys; and thidre bryngen Wommen of the Toun here Eyren of Hennes, of Gees and of Dokes, for to ben put in to tho Furneyses. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, Furnaces, made in maner like unto..stoves of Germanie in the whiche with a small heate they do..hatch their egges. 1616 [see FURNER 1].

3. A closed fireplace for heating a building by means of hot-air or hot-water pipes; also, 'the fireplace of a marine boiler' (Adm. Smyth).

1691 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Dec., Saw the effect of my greenhouse furnace. 1881 FAWKES *Horticult. Build.* 218 Stokeholes, furnaces, and boilers, should always be protected by an enclosed shed from rain and wind.

4. A boiler, cauldron, crucible. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (See quots. 1884 and 1886.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 295/61 A forneis he let maken of bras: and fullen it ful of led. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1011 As a fornes ful of flot þat vpon fyr boyles. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 171 þe heete of þe lyvere makiþ þe stomac to sepe as fier makiþ a furneis to sepe. 1494 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 30 Unum fornes de plumbo. 1540 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 154 To sawyng yᵉ quyrbys to yᵉ Furnes of Chyrche howse vj d. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 Seethe all these [herbs] (being well washed) in a furnace of fair water. 1884 *Upton on Severn Gloss., Furnace*, a large boiler set in brickwork, for brewing, making soup, &c. 1886 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, Galvanized iron Furnace, 27 gals...11s. 9d.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *furnace air-pipe, -chink, -coke, -feeder, -filler, -fire, -firer, -glow, -heat, -house, -smoke*; *furnace-burning, -like* adjs.; *furnace-ward* adv. Also **furnace-bar** = *fire-bar* (see FIRE B. 5); **furnace-bridge** (see quot.); **furnace cadmia** or **cadmium** (see quot.); **furnace-drift,** † **-earth** (see quots.); **furnaceman,** one who tends a furnace; **furnace-pumice** *Metall.*, 'a slag often produced in smelting pisolitic iron ores, having the cellular appearance of pumice-stone' (Cassell); **furnace-tube** (see quot.).

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 231 The *Furnace Airpipes..are placed to pass through the Fire and Brick-work. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Furnace Bars.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 926/2 **Furnace-Bridge*, a barrier of fire-bricks or of iron plates containing water thrown across the furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the area. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 80 All my bodies moysture Scarse serues to quench my *Furnace-burning hart. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Furnace cadmium* or *cadmia*, the oxide of zinc which accumulates in the chimneys of furnaces smelting zinciferous ores. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 35 That the flame, with subtle flood, Through the *furnace-chink may fly. 1889 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 2/7 This week *furnace coke has been selling at 22s. 6d. to 23s. per ton at the ovens. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Furnace-drift*, a passage leading into an 'upcast' pit provided with a furnace for the purpose of ventilating the mine. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 114 *Furnace-earths..where-withall you build up your Furnaces. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Furnace-feeder*, a stoker or fireman; one who supplies fuel to the furnace. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Furnace Fillers*, men who remain at the top of the furnace and empty therein the loaded barrows sent up from the bottom. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxix. 41 If this small *furnace-fire hath vertue to convert such a small lump of Dark Dust and Sand into such a precious clear Body as Crystal. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 A *furnace firer..stated that [etc.]. 1863-65 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* vi, The East resumes its *furnace-glow. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 407 Alternate *furnace heat and chilly dampness. 1882 OUIDA *In Maremma* I. 62 A *furnace-house to make the salt that was raked upon the beach. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 b, The Furrow must be made *Furnase like, straight aboue, and broade in the bottome. 1825 HEBER *Narrative* (1828) III. 33 Such a furnace-like climate. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Furnaceman.* 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 Wanted two little Mill Furnacemen. 1797 *College* 20 Like *furnace-smoke in volumes rolling down. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Furnace-tube*, the tube within which the fuel is enclosed in an internally fired boiler. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1087 First floore hit ij feet thicke enclynynge softe The *fourneis ward.

Furnace (fə̄·rnės), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To exhale like a furnace. b. *intr.* To issue as from a furnace.

1598 CHAPMAN *Achilles Shield* Ep. Ded. A iv b, That raging vlcer, which..Furnaceth the vniuersall sighes and complaintes of this transposed world. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 66 He furnaces The thicke sighes from him. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* xx, Represse those flames, that furnace from thine eye.

2. *trans.* To subject to the heat of a furnace.

1612 [see the vbl. sb.]. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Chem.* v. 474 It has been proposed, instead of furnacing the sulphate of soda, to decompose it by caustic barytes. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* No. 2726 This mixture is furnaced during a period of 5½ hours.

fig. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 33 The faithful must be damn'd before they die, And, like th' asbestos, furnac'd to be white. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 50 Every word that he speaks has been fierily furnaced In the blast of a life that has struggled in earnest.

3. To make a furnace in.

1833 [see CHIMNEY *v.*].

Hence **Fu·rnaced** *ppl. a.*, in quot. *fig.*; **Fu·rnacing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.* Also **Fu·rnacer.**

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 58 All kinde of ouens, lamps, stoues, kilnes, hearths, all which we generally comprehend vnder the name of Furnacing. *Ibid.* 59 Furnacing may be briefly touched as being a necessarie instrument in most Inuentions. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 680 The dexterous management of this transposition characterizes a good soda-furnacer. 1862 H. C. KENDALL *Fainting by Way* 5 Poems 20 Furnaced waste lands..like to stony billows rolled. 1869 — *Glen of Arrawatta* 167 In soft Australian nights; And through the furnaced noons. 1880 J. LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 4 The manufacturer should be..able..to..perform the furnacing operation himself.

Fu·rnage. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–8 fornage, (6 firnage), 5– furnage. [a. OF. *fornage* (F. *fournage*), f. OF. *forn* (F. *four*):—L. *furn-us* oven.] a. The process of baking; the price paid for baking. b. *Feudal Law.* (See quot. 1753; the interpretation is justified by the med.Lat. quots. in Du Cange s.v. *Furnagium.*)

1468 in *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. 443/1 The Baker shall be allowed..two Lofis for Fornage. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* v. (1530) 7 They shulde have no corne to furnage. 1572 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 48 Wood for firnage of breed by the yere. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 43 (1876) 26 This serjant shal take for fornage of pain de main for the kinges mouth. 1676-1732 in COLES. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Fornage*, the fee taken by a lord from his tenants, bound to bake in the lord's oven, or for a permission to use their own. 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Furnage*, a sum formerly paid by the tenants of the Lord of the manor for right to bake in his oven. 1882 A. W. ALEXANDER *Preston Guilds* 6 A burgess may make an oven upon his grounds, and bake for his furnage for one horse load of flour or meal, one halfpenny.

attrib. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. iii. 112 A seignorial oven in which all the tenants were obliged to bake their bread and pay furnage dues.

Furner (fɜ·nəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 furnour, 7 furnar. [late ME. *furnour*, ad. OF. *fornier*:—late L. *furnārius*, f. *furn-us* oven.]

1. One who has charge of an oven; a baker.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman furnour also in this office [the Bakehouse] making the weyght of brede. 1555 *Will of T. Clayton* (Somerset Ho.), To Christofer Strongman my furnour XXS. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 117 Glasse windowes..so that thereby the Furnar may continually see and behold his Rawe-matters .. and how his fire and Furnace worketh upon them. 1616 *Trav. Eng. Pilgr.* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 338 The country people bring their eggs..to this place, where there is an oven, or furnace, purposely kept temperately warm; and the furner, or master thereof standeth ready at a little door, to receive the eggs. 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Isle Tenet* (ed. 2) 36 *Furner*, a baker. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Furner*, a baker.

2. (See quots.)

1598 FLORIO, *Bisciere*, a furner or a maulkin. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Furner*, a malkin for an oven. *Linc.*

†**Furney**, *v. Obs.* In 4 furneye. [ad. OF. *furni-r*: see next.] *trans.* To procure.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5517 Furneye a tree, styff and strong.

†**Furniment.** *Obs.* Also 6 f(o)urnyment, (furnament). [ad. OF. *fourniment*, f. *fournir* to FURNISH.] a. The state or condition of being furnished. b. *pl.* Accoutrements, decorations, fittings.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 14 Neither the men nor the horse .. glistered .. with golde nor precyous furnymentes. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) S ij a, I wyll not haue the Courtier bereaued from hys due honoure and the fournymentes whiche you youre selfe promised hym yesternyght. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 38 They spyde with speedie whirling pace One in a charet of straunge furniment.

Furnish (fɜ·nɪʃ), *sb.* [f. next vb.] †a. A furnishing or providing; *concr.* a provision or stock of anything (*obs.*). †b. The state of being furnished or fitted (*obs.*). c. *colloq.* A setting off or embellishing.

1500 *Will of Treffry* (Somerset Ho.), A Furnyssh of bras. 1604 DANIEL *Funeral Poem Earl Devonsh.*, That furnish perfect held. 1613–21 — *Hist. Eng.* 169 He sends him a whole Furnish of all Vessels for his Chamber of cleane gold. 1617 *Greene's Groat's W. Wit* A 3, To lend the world a furnish of witte, she lays her owne to pawne. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 115 Very liberall..chiefly to have in regard the Furnish for these grave and reverent Persons. *Ibid.* 179 Furniture for the whole furnish of a chamber. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 6/3 The chin..is often the better for the 'furnish' of the strings.

Furnish (fɜ·nɪʃ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 fourn-, furnis(s)he, -ys,s)he, (6 fornyssh, furnesshe, -ice), 6–7, 9 *Sc.* furneis, -ess, -ich, -ise, -yse. [a. OF. *furniss-* lengthened stem of *furnir*, also *fornir*, *fournir* (F. *fournir*) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *fornir*, It. *fornire*, app. a Com. Rom. alteration of an earlier **formire*, **fromire* (Pr. *formir*, *furmir*, *fromir*), ad. WGer. **frummjan* (OS. *frummian*, OHG. *frummen*, MHG. *vrumen*) to further, promote, accomplish, supply, f. **frum-* (as in OHG., OS. *fruma* fem., profit, advantage) ablaut-var. of **fram-* forward: see FROM.]

†1. *trans.* To accomplish, complete, fulfil. Also with *that* and obj. clause: To bring about, ensure.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 87, I shall not departe me but that I shal furnisshe myn auowe. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* ix. (1890) 39 The knyght..shewed hym the waye that he muste holde for to furnysshe his entrepryse. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 126 For to see and furnysshe that this were doon. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* lxxxiv. 62 To furnysshe or perfourme the Story of Vortiger. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XX. 111 Behighte no thing but that ye may fournysshe & hold it. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 245, I sawe that I hadde furnysshed your message. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 212 A man maye see..furnished..those thinges whiche husbandemen doo commenly in other countreys.

†2. To fill, occupy, garrison (a place, etc.). Const. *of*, *with*, also simply. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 33 The houses were all fornyssht with folkes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 52 The cyte was strong, and well furnyssshed of men a warr. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 153 There shall be a boord.. furnished with lords spirituall and temporal. 1533 CRANMER in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 384 Four rich charettes, one of them empty, & three other furnished with diuers ancient old ladies. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 278 The Gouernour commandes to furnice the castell of Edr. be al meines. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 11 A World already filled & furnished.

†b. To fill, occupy (a position); also with *out*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 257 There is a place voide and to be furnished. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 108 That they haue neede to be instructed or els that they cannot furnish out the place to performe their dutie.

†3. To supply, provide for (needs, occasions, expenses). *Obs.*

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 304 Item..giffin.. to furnys Margret Drummondis costis in Linlithquho. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 191 My need concerning bodely necessaryes is..furnyshed by Gods provision. 1666 MARVELL *Corr.* lii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 192 The House is much in earnest to furnish his Majestye's present occasions.

4. To provide or supply *with* (something necessary, useful, or desirable, either material or immaterial). †Also const. *in* (cf. FIND *v.* 19), *of*.

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Of evry thyng mete for houssold vnprovydyd and furnyshyd. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 154 Whan the shyppe was fournyshyd with vytaylles, than he put therin his horses. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 326 Let your wiues..furnishe them selues with al pointes of honest housewifery. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* X. 5 To furnish them of iron, hemp and sails. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 301 Scotland had furnist Jngland in all necessaries to the Weiris. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 147 Come, sweare to that: kisse the Booke: I will furnish it anon with new Contents. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. IX. XV. § 9. 1600 Parmezan, of which the Bailo of Venice doth alwayes furnish them. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 38 Ending at May, at which time the Trees begin to be furnished with Leaves. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 319 A man may be furnished with genteel accomplishment. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 18 An inhabitant..who has furnished one..in meat, clothes, or other merchandise. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* II. iv. (1823) 470 There was too much innocence in the breast of Lucy, to suffer it to be furnished with disguise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 638 The officers..had orders to furnish him with whatever military aid he might require. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 192 He [Plato] has furnished us with the instruments of thought.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To provide oneself *with* (something). *Obs.*

1631 NATH. WARD *Let.* in *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 93, I expect measure hard enough and must furnish apace with proportionable armour.

c. (Chiefly in *pass.*) To provide (an instrument, organ, etc.) *with* (some appendage subsidiary to its function).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 15 Rockets may be both within and without furnished with crackers. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 352 Each of the bladders should be furnished with a stopcock. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 19 Bones..which..are furnished with a great mass of muscles. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 252 The..tail of this bird..is furnished with proper quills.

†5. *simply.* To supply with what is necessary.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. iv. 9 'Tis now but foure of clock, we haue two houres To furnish vs. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxviii. 19 Can God furnish a table in the wildernes? 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 76 It is succoured and furnished by the neerenesse of the Port of Ascalon [etc.]. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. II. iii. 318 The outer [branch] ..furnishes the Cheeks and Muscles of the Face. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 185/1 The Abbots Table must be furnished for Strangers. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 93 The English..thinking themselves compleatly furnished by Barley and Oat-Malt-Liquors, hear supinely neglected the Improvement of the best of all others.

†b. To decorate, embellish. *Obs*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 103 Ile shew thee some attires, and haue thy counsell, Which is the best to furnish me tomorrow. 1690 HALIFAX *Epist. Earl Dorset* 185 The wounded Arm wou'd furnish all their Rooms, And bleed for ever Scarlet in the Looms.

c. in *Hop-growing.* (See quot.)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 555 It is not..necessary for the hop-tiers to wait until there are three bines for every pole long enough to tie, that is, for the hills to furnish, as they term it..When every pole is furnished with three bines pull the remainder out of the hills. *Ibid.* 556, I have known bine that has been kept back..by cold weather..so as not to furnish the poles before the middle of June.

†6. *esp.* To prepare for work or active service; to equip (a person), caparison, harness (a horse), fit up (a weapon, etc.), fit out (a ship). *Obs.*

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 197 Hand-goones furnesshed, cc. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* V. ix. (1619) 494 Chosroes, being now furnished to battell. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 39 He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort, Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 242 How sune the schip was now furniched, sayle thay lous. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 18 He shall not suffer any souldier to come thither without his Armes fully furnished. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 244 Bucephalus..being sadled and furnished..could endure none but Alexander. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 22 Far better..to purchase a Plantation there ready furnish'd. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 34 There is sufficient to furnish them against all attempts whatsoever. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 127 Six led Horses, all of excellent shape, and nobly furnish'd. 1725 DEFOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 2 Every sailor is able to do it if his merchants are but qualified to furnish him for so long a voyage.

7. To fit up (an apartment, a house) with all requisite appliances, including a supply of movable 'furniture' (see FURNITURE 7), which in mod. use is the predominant notion.

[1611 BIBLE *Luke* XXII. 12 He shall shew you a large vpper roume furnished. (Strictly to sense 5.)] 1650 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 270 A stately chamber furnished to have entertained a prince. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. i. 2 The apartments are lofty and enormous and they knew not how to furnish them. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xii. 159 He had taken more pains to furnish his house, than his mind. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 342 A church may be furnished, as well as built, by degrees.

absol. 1837 HOOK in *Life* I. 407 My lady is very busy a-furnishing.

8. To provide, contribute, afford, supply, yield.

The general currency of this sense appears to date from the 18th c., and is perh. due to mod. Fr. influence. The Sc. instances (16–17th c.) quoted below may belong to 6.

[1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 6, I may nocht furnise to this excellent werk euery kind of necessar waippin. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 142 The Committie finding that Johne Wilsone, runaway, in Crocemichael, is unable to goe upon service..ordaines the said paroche of Crocemichael to furneis ane uther in his place.] 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 110 Philosophy has furnished Difficulties on every Side. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 5 *Unfort. Merit* ¶ 9 The host..refused to furnish him a dinner without previous payment. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 78 The idea of inheritance furnishes a sure principle of conservation. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 390 The exhalents .. furnish a fluid similar in use to the secretion of the lachrymal gland. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 29. 119 The pinnacles furnish the third term to the spire and tower. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 453 The proof which you desire has been already furnished. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. iii. 25 *note*, Rhode Island..has furnished the most abundant analogies to the Greek republics of antiquity.

9. *dial.* = BURNISH *v.*[2] Hence in *Stable slang*, of a horse: To fill out, gain in strength and 'condition'. (Cf. FURNISHED 2 b.)

1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* II. x. 103 The horse had furnished so since then. 1883 *Standard* 19 May 3/3 Being a big horse he is not quite furnished yet. *Mod.* (Suffolk) 'She is tall for age, and thin; now, it is to be hoped, she will begin to furnish'.

10. With adverbs.

a. **Furnish forth.** Used by Shaks. with the sense = 5, 6 above; echoed by later writers (by Scott in the more recent sense 8).

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 251 Will your Lordship lend mee a thousand pound, to furnish me forth? 1602 — *Ham.* I. ii. 181 The Funeral Bake-meats Did coldly furnish forth the Marriage Tables. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxii, Our broad nets have swept the mere, To furnish forth your evening cheer. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 188, I got myself well furnished forth as a defence against the rain.

b. **Furnish out.** (*a*) To supply what is lacking in; to complete. (*b*) To supply adequate materials or provision for. (*c*) To send out with proper equipment or training. Now *rare*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 b, When ..you are to furnish out the number, you must [etc.]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* ii. (1887) 5 To furnish out all knowledge in the cunning, and all iudgement in the wise. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 116 There's not so much left to furnish out a moderate Table. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. v. (1647) 236 They..improved their interest with all their benefactours, to furnish out a fleet. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 22 Whose great example..furnished out many undaunted Champions of the Christian Faith. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 16 How many Heroes would Moor-fields have furnished out in days of old. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 1 ¶ 15 He may yet have enough to furnish out an essay. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. xiv. 268 Modern customs often leave to the imagination the task of furnishing out the proper quantity of beauty.

†c. **Furnish up.** (*a*) To supply the necessary material for, make up, bring into a complete form. (*b*) To fit up with proper equipment. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9 Here was stuf gud plente to furnish up a trim tragedi. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Danng. Posit.* III. xiii. 115 Before a Nationall Synode be celebrated, let it be called three monethes afore, that they may prepare and furnish vp those thinges, that belong vnto it. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 26 a, With al dilligence..he furnished vp his Nauy to the sea 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 221 As many rows, as furnish up a sheet.

Furnishable (fɜ·nɪʃăb'l), *a.* [f. FURNISH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being furnished.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 121 Hast thou not a Brain ..furnishable with some glimmerings of Light?

Furnished (fɜ·nɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. FURNISH *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

†1. Possessed of one's faculties physical and mental. *Obs.*

1473 *Writ* 10 Nov., *Patent Roll* 13 Edw. IV, I. m. 3 Oure deerest sone..whom it hath pleased God to yeve unto us hool and fornissed in nature.

2. Generally preceded by a qualifying adverb, and often only with the force of the *pass. pple.*

†a. Provided or stocked *with* (something, material or immaterial). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 34 A wylie wicht..With warldly wit weill furnissit at will. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 These Rivers are very well furnished with Fish. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 56 Our own Nation was never better furnished with able and skilful artists. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. viii. 231 It was plentifully furnished with groves of Green Trees. 1751 J. STUART in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 382 Gentlemen..abundantly furnished with Literature. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 237 The city is plentifully furnished with a very excellent coal.

b. Covered with flesh, filled out. [= F. *bien fourni.*]

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Arthur* (1814) 258 He was byg, and mighty..with byg armes and longe, wel furnished.

c. Equipped; formerly in material sense, †Accoutred, dressed, provided with necessaries; now only in immaterial sense, Informed, instructed, prepared. †Of a tree: Clothed with foliage.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Epist. A ij, Some other not so well-furnished as your Lordeshypp is. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) 150 b, The sight of his sonne richly furnished..did more astonne him. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83 Readie furnished against all manner of misfortunes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. i. 1 b, Two Gallies of the best and best furnished that were within the haven of Marseillie. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iii. 21 A gallant Knight he was..Semblably furnish'd like the King himselfe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* V. 263 The Scotis sal rais ane furnist armie, nochtwithstanding vpon the French expenses. 1611 BIBLE *2 Tim.* iii. 17 That the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished vnto all good workes 1647 tr. *Malvezzi's Pourtract* 47 The Englishmen were expected with so furnished a preparation, that [etc.]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 148 This Shrub grows very well furnish'd. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* Pref. 9 For the composition of which its writer is

by no means furnished. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. i. (1876) 4 A remarkably clear, and richly furnished intellect.

d. Of a house or apartment: Stocked with furniture: e.g. in phr. *to let, furnished.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3905/4 The Three Colts Inn..is to be let..furnished. 1734 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 2 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 220 We would .. have a furnished house to ourselves. 1802 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 4 Nov. (1812) II. 45 A ready-furnished lodging. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 519 Their cottages are, for the most part, comfortable and well furnished. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, At this other private house..apartments were let Furnished.

e. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Furnished* is a term used when a horse is borne bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned; in blazon he is then said to be furnished or completely furnished .. It is, likewise, applicable to .. the attire of a stag, furnished with six antlers, &c.

Furnisher (fɜ̄·nɪʃəɹ). [f. FURNISH *v.* + -ER 1.] One who furnishes, in senses of the vb.; *spec.* one who supplies furniture. b. *Australian mining* (see quot. 1869).

1611 COTGR. *Fournisseur*, a furnisher. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 269 Their victuals are brought dayly..each furnisher ringing the Bell, giveth warning to his friends, to come receive their necessars. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 158 The Line-furnisher, or the Man that doth look after the Ropes. 1759 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* I. 303 Some gave out the Duchess of Lauderdale as a..furnisher of him with money. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Furnisher*, a capitalist who by erecting machinery for, or otherwise assisting a party of miners working a claim, becomes entitled to a share of the profits. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/2 The furnishers of pantomime properties. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 3/1 Diversity is the aim of the modern furnisher.

Furnishing (fɜ̄·nɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FURNISH *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. FURNISH, in senses of the vb.; an instance of this. Also gerundial with omission of *in*.

1496-7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 *Preamble*, The behouful chargis and expencis for the fornysshyng and contynuaunce of the same armyes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxi. 421 For y furnysshyng of his vowe. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 237/2 The Queen of Swadeland .. for whom a Palace is already furnishing. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 35 Rudder-Irons..of this Company's furnishing. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. x. (1872) 61 Due furnishings began to be executed in it [a ship]. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 A complete furnishing for war.

attrib. 1887 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 2/5 General furnishing goods.

b. *concr.* A sum of money furnished; a supply.

1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) II. lxxvi. § 22. 432 The war .. cost .. in subsidies or furnishings to foreign powers, ten millions four hundred thousand pounds.

2. Decoration.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 63 Those two who thus in one conioyned goe And parrell white, white haue their furnishing. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 394/3 The Fruiting Duckweed.. is now largely used in London for what is termed 'furnishing'. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 6/7 Hats provided for young girls have a floral furnishing.

3. *pl.* †a. Unimportant appendages; mere externals. b. Articles of furniture; apparatus, etc. c. (See quot. 1892.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 29 Something deeper, Whereof (perchance) these are but furnishings. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. v. (1865) I. 76 Now a Penitentiary, with treadmill and the other furnishings. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ii, The furnishings were small and dainty. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 113/1 All the furnishings of an hotel. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 5/5 Carpets from Fontainebleau, furnishings from Saint Cloud. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Furnishings*, Scotch term, equivalent to the English term 'grindery'; that is, rivets, sprigs, &c., used by the men to fasten the bottoms of boots to the uppers; and also the materials used in the process of finishing.

Furnishment (fɜ̄·nɪʃmĕnt). [f. FURNISH *v.* + -MENT. Cf. F. *fournissement.*]

1. The action of furnishing or supplying; the state of being furnished or supplied.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 43 b, They bestow a great deal upon the furnishment of images. 1592 DANIEL *Epist. Bp. Winchester* Poems (1717) 426 Yet, Rev'rend Lord, vouchsafe me Leave to bring One Weapon more unto your Furnishment. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 96 He sent Briguemant into England to deal with the Queen for some furnishment of men. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 12 A feast of magnificent furnishment. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1651) 317 The culture and furnishment of the mind. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Jireh* 68 Cambridge Countie also petitioning the Parliament for furnishment of Armes. *a* 1670 BP. HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 176 Yet with all this furnishment, out of a custom which modesty had observed, Sir Thomas deprecated the burthen. 1895 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/1 The grannies had no real cause for complaint of the furnishment of the tea table.

2. *pl.* Supplies in general; munitions (of war). Now *rare.*

1558-9 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 58 And as for other furnishments I am too far behind. 1617 DANIEL *Hist. Eng.* 93 No other thing was thought or talked on, but onely preparations, and furnishments for this businesse. 1619 tr. P. Mexia *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. III. xxi. 345 The Castle..was munited with Artillery of all sorts, and other furnishments for warre, in great plenty. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 346 Purveyor for the army..vastly rich; grown so as contractor of furnishments which he never furnishes.

† **Furnitor.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = FURNER 1.

1601 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 294 The Yeoman furnitor hath for his fee all the burnt coales drawne out of the oven.

Furniture (fɜ̄·mitiŭɹ). Forms: 6 **forniture**, (furnature, furnitury), 6-7 **furnyture**, 6- **furniture**. [ad. F. *fourniture* (*forneture*, 13th c.), f. *fournir* to FURNISH. Cf. Sp., It. *fornitura.* (Many of the applications, including the important sense 7, have been developed in Eng.)]

†1. The action of furnishing: a. The action of fitting out or equipping, of accomplishing (a design), or of providing *with* (supplies); occas. *furniture forth. Obs.*

1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 Appoyntyng such thyngs as shuld be convenient for my furniture. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvi, Exercises, apt to the furniture of a gentilemannes personage. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The said owners shalbe more charged for the furniture of their shippes .. with vitailes. 1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxxiv. 282 The King..granted 200 mark..toward the charge of the said Earls furniture. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B iij b, You must deuide all your seuerall places of offices appartayning to the furniture of your house. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 855/2 That he should be at so great charges for his furniture foorth at this time. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iv. (1588) 172 For the more complete furniture of the Iustice of the Peace in this seruice. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 226 There shalt thou know thy Charge, and there receiue Money and Order for their Furniture. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 711 Toward the furniture of his hostile designs hee had extraordinary Subsidy granted. 1668-83 OWEN *Exp. Heb.* (1790) IV. 33 The furniture of the Lord Christ..to the discharge of his work of mediation, was the peculiar act of the Father. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 359 For a hundred years after the beginning of the Thurian Government, the Expense and Furniture of Tragedy was very moderate.

† b. The action of decorating or embellishing; a means of doing this. Hence *concr.* a decoration, an embellishment; also *collect. Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 132 As they [the gospell and epystell] be inserted and placed in the pryvee masse to the furniture, worship, and commendation therof. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 25 Nothing wanting..that perteyneth to the perfite absolute furniture of the godlynes of the Gospell. *Ibid.*, *1 Cor.* xi. 15 It is to a womanne a furniture to haue long heare. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) X 6 a, Laughters, gestures, and all the other pleasaunte furnitoures of beautye. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 138 They adorne themselves with plumes and feathers of eagles..These and such like furnitures do cause them to be discerned of their fellowes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 99 See the Barge be ready; And fit it with such furniture as suites The Greatnesse of his Person. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Affliction* ii, I looked on thy furniture so fine. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 21 That God..should erect this stately fabrick of heaven and earth decked with so rich and goodly furniture.

† c. The action of supplying, affording, or yielding. *Obs.*

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1889) I. 227 Passing by the Euganean hills, celebrated for the furniture of rare simples, which we found growing about them. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 93 They..stop all furniture of food and victuals. 1690 E. GER *Jesuit's Mem.* 141 The provision and furniture of Vestments.

2. The condition of being equipped whether in body or mind; equipment in dress or armour; preparedness for action; mental cultivation, culture. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* † *Furniture of* (*arts*): the being equipped with or accomplished in. Cf. 5, 5 b.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 260 b, They .. through their [cities'] force, & furniture, haue gotten the landes & possessions of others. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 4 David hath reherced .. the furniture and powers .. of his enemies. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 129 The perfection of pleading required the notice and furniture of all the arts in the world. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 183 Neither art thou the worse For this poore furniture, and meane array. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 662 Souldiers..differing..in language, countenance, and manner of furniture. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 17 Great defect of inward Furniture and Worth. 1657 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 83 You will inform yourself of the..furniture of the French on the Mediterranean Seas. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 8 A Thing that hath been often attempted by Men of mean Furniture. 1846 URWICK *Life Howe* in *H.'s Wks.* p. ii, The Gospel had to grapple with antagonists of no common nerve, furniture and skill.

† b. The condition of being occupied (by persons); complement of occupants. *Obs.*

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 153 There shall be a boord.. furnished with lords spirituall and temporal .. being above the degree of a barron; and lacking such furniture to supply and fulfill the same boord with barrons.

† 3. That with which one is provided; a provision, stock, or supply of anything (whether material or immaterial); stores in general, provisions; necessaries. *Obs.*

1549 SOMERSET *Let. to Hoby* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. FF. 106 Their victuals and other provisions, wherof they had gotten large furniture. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. i. 62 Great increase and furniture of knowledge. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 210 He left..his own treasurie not emptie, but abundantly stored with gold, silver and other furniture. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 235 Wee were particularly searched, to the effect wee carried in no Furniture of Armes, nor Powder with us. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 95 Ships .. which come from Lima with Furniture for the People. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Chrysostom* 528 Having thus ransack'd the Sacred Treasuries, and carried away a noble Furniture of Divine Learning. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iv. § 2 Enlarge your general acquaintance with things daily, in order to attain a rich furniture of topics. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 4 Fishes considered as a food, make a considerable addition to the furniture of the table.

b. That with which something is or may be stocked; something to fill or occupy (a receptacle, etc.), contents. Now *rare.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 For first, whose are the heauens and earth, and the furniture of them? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. xi. (1732) 415 The Earth remaining without any Furniture or Inhabitants. 1788 COWPER *Let. to Mrs. Hill* 17 Mar., I am likely to be furnished soon with shelves..but furniture for these shelves I shall not presently procure, unless by recovering my stray authors. 1828-32 MISS BERRY *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* 107 The modern furniture of a circulating library. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 109 The furniture of his pocket, and his outside chattels in no way harmonising together.

4. Means of equipment.

† a. Apparel, dress, outfit, personal belongings. Also *pl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 52 His wife sitteth vpon the ground, apparelled with those furnitures that he did weare. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 322 The office of prouiding furniture for the armie. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iv, How shall we know them?..if horsemen, by short boots, And riding furniture of several counties. 1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 111 The king would find himself incommoded with all that furniture upon his back. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1760) I. viii. 44 My companion being charged with the furniture of us both, crammed into one knapsack.

† b. Armour, accoutrements, weapons, munitions of war. Also, a suit of armour. *Obs.*

1569 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. lv. 603 They shall want furniture; your self shall have abundance. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 Sallet, shield, sword, and.. many other partes of defensive and invasive furniture. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxviii. 158 b, The Boates went verye heauie laden with theyr furniture. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 77 It is thought that there is inough to arme 70,000, of which may be som x or 12,000 furnitures for horsemen. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 214 Caused..most part of his furniture to be convaied by the Caspian Sea. 1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 63 Two warlike furnitures and their bandeliers. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 209 My horse and horse armor, pistolls, and the other furniture belonging thereto. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 62 They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for Pilgrims.

fig. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr., Sufficient furniture to arme..them against ignoraunce. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 207 He armed hym with sufficient furniture agaynst sinne.

c. The harness, housings, trappings, etc. of a horse or other draught animal; rarely in *pl.* a single article of this kind. Similarly, the hood, bells, etc. of a hawk.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Precious stones.. wherewith ye trappers, barbes and other furnitures of his horse are couered. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1171/1 He kept in his stable .. twentie great horsse .. and had in a readinesse furniture for them all to serue in the field. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 127 They are able..to set out with furniture 300 Elephants. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxi. 34 Rachel had taken the images, and put them in the camels furniture. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 180 A Hawk newly taken ought to have all new Furniture. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 20 They provided him a Horse and Furniture. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xxxv. 299 The saddles and rich furniture of the cavalry were collected. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 35 Six led horses, in elegant furniture. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. vi. 159 Bridle-bits and other portions of horse furniture. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii. 53 The seats and furniture of the camels stowed within the covering of the tents.

d. Hangings and ornamental drapery; also, the coverlets and linen for a bed.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 245 His bed, and the necessarie furniture thereunto belonging. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 586 Most People take care that their Furnitures are daily brushed and rubbed. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 34 The way before him not covered with Tapestry or rich Furniture. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 241 Menes taught them to adorn their beds and tables with rich furniture. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, She..perceived a broken bedstead, with some decayed remnants of furniture. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 64 Curtain and counterpane and coverlet, All the bed-furniture.

5. Apparatus, appliances, or instruments for work.

a. material: Implements, tools, utensils; rigging, stores, and tackle of a ship; military engines and defensive works. Now chiefly *Naut.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 Hesiodus would have a husbande have all his furniture redy. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxix 73 b, The tackling with the other furniture of the Shippes..made such a terrible noyse. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 56 Yong Clarion .. did cast abroad to fare; And theretoo gan his furnitures prepare. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xxiii. 125 A cow is not of so great charge to maintaine and keepe ..neither yet of her handling..neither yet in furniture. 1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 30 Ladders, bridges, shot, powder, and other furnitures. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* 173 A Fained fortresse, with Trenches, Baracadoes, and other furniture of defence was erected. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 77 It was provided that Antiochus should surrender his long ships and their warlike furniture. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 34 Tilting Furniture, emblazon'd Shields, Impreses quaint, Caparasons and Steeds. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 125 Images or Idols, and such gross furniture of their worship. 1795 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. xxvii, The yawl astern swamped, and was lost with all her furniture 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 182 A very useful and commendable piece of furniture. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Furniture*, the rigging, sails, spars, anchors, cables, boats, tackle, provisions, and every article with which a ship is fitted out.

b. immaterial; *esp.* Of intellectual faculties, or

aptitudes; now only with *mental* or some equivalent defining expression.

In the quots. the sense borders closely on 2.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 146 He now refuseth and abhorreth the sacrificing of beastes, and al that furniture of the Leuiticall Presthode, wherwith in the olde time he was delited. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* vii. 32 That qualitie..is the onely furniture to a Courtier thats but a new beginner, and is but in his A B C of Complement. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 52 All the malice, power, cruelty, and diligence of which we have spoken..are but his furniture and accomplishment which fit him for his subtle contrivances of delusion. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 26 Thus the whole furniture of the human mind is presented to us at one view. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* I. 21 His faculty and furniture of mind would have been employed in defending himself. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 52 Impressed with the statesmanlike furniture of his mind. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/8 Lord Russell..had a mental furniture fit for repose.

6. Accessories, appendages. (Formerly also *pl.* in the same sense.) Now only *techn.* in specific applications; used, e.g., for the finger-plates, handles, locks, etc. of a door; the plates and handles, etc. of a coffin; and the like.

1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 282 One syde sadle wth the furnitury. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 52 The woman..was nothing else but the addition and furniture of the man. 1615 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 339 16 musketts or bastard musketts, and furnytures to them. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 870 A plain Coffin, without any Covering or Furniture upon it. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* III. 149 To force up the Rocket and all its Furniture. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 125 The stag and fallow deer. Alike..in the superb furniture of their heads. 1808 *Beverley Lighting Act* 20 The posts, irons, cover, or other furniture of any such lamp. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 299 The two competitors for the enemy's furniture [fox's brush]. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Furniture*, the visible brass work of locks, knobs to doors, window-shutters, and the like. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 544 Sometimes the cart with the whole furniture..is bought. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1493 The new kind of door-handle or 'furniture' as it is technically called. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 8/2 A massive oak coffin, with heavy brass furniture.

† b. *pl.* Adjuncts or condiments of a salad. Cf. F. *fourniture*. *Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., Furnitures, are all hot and spicy Herbs, mixed with..cold Herbs in Sallets to temper and relish them. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 196 Melesse, is an odoriferous Herb, whose Leaf, when tender, makes a part of Sallad-Furnitures. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* I. iii. 19 Tarragon, basil, burnet, mint, and other sallet furnitures.

c. *Printing.* (See quot. 1874.)

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. viii. 28 By Furniture is meant the Head-sticks, Foot-sticks, Side-sticks, Gutter-sticks, Riglets, Scabbords and Quoyns. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xv. 534 If letters, quadrats, or furniture, rise up and black the paper, they should be put down with the bodkin. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Furniture (Printing)*, the wooden inclosing strips and quoins which surround the matter in the chase.

d. (See quot.)

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Furniture of a Dial*, are such Lines as are drawn thereon for Ornament; as the Parallels of Declination, Length of the Day, Azimuths, &c.

7. (The prevailing sense.) Movable articles, whether useful or ornamental, in a dwelling-house, place of business, or public building. Formerly including also the fittings. († Occas. const. as *pl.*)

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* viii. (1878) 16 Be house or the furniture neuer so rude. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* [x]xxii. 78 b, All the furniture for his Chamber and Kitchin. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 99 My interest in the lease of Swanswick, and my hangings, pictures, and furniture there. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 86 Their Furniture is not commonly very Rich, if we except the Pictures. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 412 He might ..take some sly opportunity to slit holes in our furniture. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 197 The furniture were all in their places. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. lv, The groups of poor peasants flocking in, with cart-loads of furniture..present very distressing spectacles. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 10 There was a great deal of..dinginess on the walls and furniture of this smaller room.

8. *Music.* (See quots. and cf. F. *fourniture*.)

1690 *Specif. Organ Magd. Coll., Oxf.* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 594/2 Furniture of 3 ranks. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. I. x. 147 The compound stops are the Furniture, and sundry others. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Furniture*, the name of one of the mixture stops in an organ.

9. *Bell-founding.* (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Bell*, The waist or furniture viz. the part of the Bell, which grows always wider or thicker by a supply of metal, which is larger and larger quite to the brim.

10. *attrib.*, as *furniture-broker, -polish, -remover, -shop, -van*; and in names of fabrics used for covering furniture, as *furniture-plush, -print, -silk*. Also **furniture-pad** (see quot.); **furniture-picture** (see quot.); **furniture-pin**, a pin for fixing the furniture (see 6) of a gun; **furniture-stop** *Music* (see 8); † **furniture-tree**, ? an ornamental tree.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 80/1 The small shops.. occupied..by *furniture-brokers. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., *Furniture-pad*, a piece of india-rubber or similar thing attached to a piece of furniture to prevent rubbing or striking against objects. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang., *Furniture pictures*, pictures painted by the dozen for the trade. Of the same class as 'pot-boilers'. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 After having removed the *furniture-pins, the trigger-plate and triggers may be taken from the stock. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 363 **Furniture Plush (Fabric)*, also known as Utrecht velvet. 1895 MASKELYNE in *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 3/5 She has more methods of lifting a table than any *furniture remover has ever dreamt of. 1866 MRS CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 337, I saw in an old *furniture-shop window..a copy of the Frederick picture. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 310 Those .. gardeners who .. expose their tender *Furniture-trees of the green-house too early. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishm. of Rue Cain* iv, A dismal *furniture-van.

Fur-nut. [? f. *fur* FURROW + NUT.] = EARTH-NUT I.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 361 Earth, kipper, pig, hawk or fur-nut.

‖ **Furole.** ? *Obs.* [F. *furole*, earlier *fuirole*.] = CORPOSANT.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Furole* (Fr.), a little blaze of fire, appearing by night on the tops of Souldiers Launces or at Sea on Sayl-yards, where it whirles and leaps in a moment from one place to another. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Furole*, a kind of little Meteor appearing amidst the Sails of a Ship, especially upon an approaching Storm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Furole*, the luminous appearance called the *corpo santo*.

‖ **Furor** (fiū·rɒr). Forms: 5 fourour, fureur, 5–6 furour(e, 6– furor. [originally a. F. *fureur*, ad. L. *furōr-em*, n. of state f. *furĕre* to rage, be mad. Now only as an occasional use of the Lat. word.]

1. Fury, rage, madness, anger, mania.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 22 b, Considerest thou not the strengthe and force of my body and the furour of my swerde? 1489 — *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 219 A madde man duryng his fourour may not be reputed nor taken for enemye. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1570) 70 Where..wrath doth reigne with his furours. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlvii. 162 Some oppressed..with the furoure of the see. *a* 1541 WYATT *To his unkind love* Poet. Wks. (1861) 46 What rage is this? what furor? of what kind? 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 191 Hoping that the Lord mighte be..turned from the furor of hys wrath. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 85 The furors of Nero. 1758 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 122 A Lord, who with..some derangement of his intellects was so unlucky as not to have his furor of the true poetic sort. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 413 The enthusiastic furor of the God of War. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, In mixed terror and furor. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. vi. § 5. 209 The anti-papal furor of the king's youth.

2. The inspired frenzy of poets and prophets; in weaker sense, a 'glow', excited mood.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. i. (Arb.) 20 This science in his perfection can not grow, but by some diuine instinct, the Platonicks call it furor. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. 13, I am afraid the poetic Furor may have betray'd me into some Indecency. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. i. (1872) 102 Rises into furor almost Pythic. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 218 Of these two kinds of divining..the latter is [characterized] by a fervency and elevation such as the ancients styled furor. 1860 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 159 They [the pages] were written in a furor; but I dare say there is not a word different from what it would have been, if I had written them at the slowest pace.

3. Great enthusiasm or excitement, a 'rage' or craze which takes every one by storm. (Cf. next.)

1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 301 He seldom was without some female Patients among them, for the furor. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 100 Like most old churches, Earndale had suffered under the beautifying furor of the eighteenth century. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 316 The mastery which the athletic furor has established over all minds in this place.

‖ **Furore** (fiŭrō·re). [It. form of prec.] Enthusiastic popular admiration; a 'rage', 'craze'.

1851 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1884) II. 83 This blockhead ..is..making quite a furore at Glasgow. 1864 LEWINS *H. M. Mails* 263 It was little thought that..they would excite such a furore among stamp collectors. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Nov., If we make a furore there.

Furred (fəːd), *ppl. a.* [f. FUR *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Made of fur, lined or trimmed with fur.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 148 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 330 But if he have hod and cappe furred, he nis noht i-told. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 485 The richmond commonly Wes wount that furrit hat to wer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 175 A Fisicien with a forred hood. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cc. 181 He lete hym vnclothe of his furred taberd and of his hode and of his furred cotes. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy) p. lxi, His furred mittens were of a curres skin. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 57 Prince of Orange, in a furred and almost like alderman's gown. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 216 The original painted by himself with a black cap and furred gown. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 43 He generally wore the furred greatcoat even within doors.

2. Of an animal: Provided with or having fur.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 61 As thou maist know a foxe by his furred tayle. 1652 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. vi, Man.. Whom, when his Furr'd and Horned Subjects knew, Their sport is ended. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 218 The furred, the provident, and the torpid tribes. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 179 A map..showing the routes and resorts of furred and feathered creatures.

b. *Ent.* (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 278 *Furred*, when shorter decumbent hairs thickly cover any space.

3. Wearing fur; wrapped up or clothed in furs.

1593 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVII. (1612) 186 Empson and Dudley, fur'd Esquiers. 1642 EGLISHAM *Forerunner Revenge* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 276 Buckingham came out muffled and furred in his coach. 1798 S. ROGERS *Epist. to Friend*, The furred Beauty comes to winter there. 1809 HEBER in *Q. Rev.* II. 295 The furred and muffled nobles. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 3/4 You..will pass in graceful sweep many a furred damsel.

fig. *c* 1596–1603 in Hargrave *Coll. Tracts Law Eng.* I. 314 For heretofore in 5. R. 2. there was a complaint exhibited against them in parliament, that they were over fatt, both in boddie and purse, and over well furred in ther benefices.

4. Covered or coated with morbid matter, incrusted; *esp.* of the tongue: 'Covered with a more or less thick substance consisting of epithelial scales, granular matter, food particles, and often fungoid growths' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy) 159 Right anone a lady gan to scrape His furred tonge. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 72 Take a torch or linke, and hold it under the bottome of a latten basen, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within strike it with a feather into some shell or other. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 149 My..Teeth were..all furr'd. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 16 Musty vaults, Furr'd round with mouldy damps. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 510 Teeth furred, and throat sore. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* 16 A furred tongue is generally caused by the excessive formation of the epithelial coat.

† b. *transf.* of the voice: Husky. *Obs.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Oct., Her voice, for want of use, is so furred that it do not at present please me.

c. Of a boiler: Encrusted.

1873 R. WILSON *Steam Boilers* vii. 118 The objection.. is their liability to become furred up when the water contains a considerable quantity of lime salts.

† **5.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 213 Monetaries have melted old Coins, and taking a slight Proportion of Silver, cover'd the Copper, and new stamp'd it; these among Medalists are called Plated, or Furr'd Medals.

Furrene, var. FERREN, *Obs.*

† **Furrer.** *Obs.* [? aphetic form of *afurer*, AFFEEROR. Cf. FEEROR.] ? = AFFEEROR.

1486 *Ord. Lichfield Gild* (Stanley) 12 The presentment by the xij men, and the furrers of the court, vnto my lord reserveddd notwithstondinge.

Furres, obs. form of FURZE.

‖ **Furriel.** *Obs.* [Sp. (obsolete); perh. a corruption of F. *fourrier*.] = FURRIER[1], FORAYER 2.

1598 R. BARRET *Mod. Warres* 150 All the furriels, maiors, or chiefe Harbingers of the Tertios of the Infantery. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 59/2, I would to God such were the health of the Furriel which gaue it vs.

† **Furrier**[1]. *Obs.* Also 6 furiour, furrior, -yer, 7 furriour. See also FORAYER, FOURRIER. [ad. F. *fourrier*, OF. *forier*, f. *feurre* FORAGE.]

One who went in advance of an army, etc. to secure and arrange accommodation, etc.; a purveyor, quarter-master; hence also a courier, harbinger. *Comb.*, as *furrier-major*.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clix. [clx.] 456 The nexte day [the Erle of Foiz] departed fro Tholous, and lefte his furriers behynde hym to paye for euery thyng. 1582 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 18 Ther must by him be appointed, a furrior or harbinger, who shall..lodge yᵉ whole companie. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 4 Our two faithful furriours Enoch and Elias. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 33 The Furriers sent before, to divide the Quarters. 1704 *Lond. Mag.* No. 4022/4 Deserted..Jacob Fulk..a Furrier.

Furrier[2] (fə·riəɹ). [f. FUR *sb.* + -IER; cf. *clothier*. Fr. has *fourreur*, agent-n. f. *fourrer* FUR *v.*] A dealer in or dresser of fur or furs.

[*c* 1330: see FURROUR.] 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 12 Skynnes sent to the furryers and pellytours of Fraunce. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 156 Certaine Furriers of London .. haue had a great part of the sayd goods, namely of the Furres. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 323 Of this [skin] the furriers make a covering that is warm and durable. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 28 Mr. Astor became acquainted with a countryman of his, a furrier by trade. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 107 It is well known to furriers that animals of the same species have thicker fur the further north they live.

Furriery (fə·riəri). [f. prec.: see -ERY.] Manufacture of or trade in furs; a fur store.

1784 KING in King & Cook *Voy.* III. VI. vi. 340 No labour can ever be turned to so good account as what is employed upon their furrieries.

Furring (fə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. FUR *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. a. The action of clothing or adorning with fur. **b.** *concr.* A lining or trimming of fur. Also *collect.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 344 Per is also costlewe furring in here gownes. *c* 1394 *P. P. Crede* 604 Hem faileþ no furrynge ne clobes at full. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xxxiii, Mony martrikis, bevers, quhitredis and toddis; the furringis and skinnis of thaim ar coft with gret price amang uncouth marchandis. 1554 T. MARTIN *Bk. Priests' Marriages* (R.), Their whole life is spent.. in providing for furring of their backs. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1587) 38 Their garments..fret for lack of furring. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiii. 62 He shall have the whole furring of a long gowne.. for fourescore or a 100 ducats. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 209 He sent me his own Night-Gown furred with rich Furrings. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. vi. (1743) 416 None might wear Silk or costly furring except Knights & Barons. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 53 Among the clergy of the lower grade in a cathedral, there was a distinction marked by the furring of the amys. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* N. S. LV. 129/2 A sort of hedgehog with heavy furring and short legs.

2. The process of becoming furred or incrusted; the state of being furred; also, a coating of fur.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. xiv. II. 59 With Honie it [Mint] cureth the roughnes & furring of the toung. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 217 The furring of the mouth and

the throat in fevers. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. i. 9 Their chief inconvenience arose from the furring up of the small hole through which the water passed. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 212 The lime salts are deposited in an insoluble form, such as the 'furring' in a tea-kettle or boiler.

3. a. *Shipbuilding.* The action or process of double planking a ship's side; also, a piece of timber used for this. Cf. DOUBLING 3 b.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 120 Another manner is used with double plankes as thicke without as within after the manner of furring. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 Ripping off the plankes two or three strakes vnder water and as much aboue, and put other Timbers vpon the first, and then put on the planks vpon those timbers, this..is called Furring. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III (1704) 346/2 Another Sheathing is with double Planks .. like a Furring. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Furring*, doubling planks on a ship. Also, a furring in the ship's side.

b. *Building.* The nailing on of thin strips of board in order to level or raise a surface for lathing, boarding, etc. Also, the strips thus laid on.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 167 Furrings, the making good of the Rafters Feet in the Cornice. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 146 When Rafters are..sunk hollow in the middle, and pieces (cut thickest in the middle, and to a point at each end) are nail'd upon them to make them straight again; the putting on of those pieces is call'd Furring the Rafters. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 223 Furrings, slips of timber nailed to joists or rafters, in order to bring them to a level. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5), *Furrings*, or Shreadings, short pieces attached to the feet of the rafters of a roof. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Furring*, the fixing of thin scantlings or laths upon the edges of any number of timbers in a range, when such timbers are out of the surface they were intended to form. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 884/2 The only combustible material..is the wood used in the floors and their furrings.

c. *Building.* 'A lining of scantling and plaster-work on a brick wall, to prevent the dampness of the latter reaching the room' (*Cassell*).

† Furrour. *Obs.* Also forrour. [a. OF. *forreor* (mod.F. *fourreur*), agent-n. f. *forrer* to FUR.] A furrier.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12453 Til a pane, as a furour [*v. r.* forrour], he did hem tewe.

Furrow (fʌ·rǝu), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 furh, fyrh (*dat.*), 3 furȝ, 3–4 furgh(e, 3–5 forw(h, 4 fo(o)-rew, forwe, forȝ, furch, 4–5 forgh(e, 4–6 for-(r)ough(e, for(r)ow(e, (6 furrough, furrowe, 7 forrwe), 6– furrow. *β.* 4–5 fore, *south.* vore, 5 fure, (foure, fowre), 6 feure, 7 furr(e, 9 furr, 4– *Sc.* fur. [Com. Teut.: OE. *furh* str. fem. (gen. *fyrh, fure*, dat. *fyrh*) = MDu. *vōre* (Du. *voor, vore*), OHG. *furuh* (MHG. *vurch*, mod.Ger. *furche*) furrow, ON. *for* trench, drain:—OTeut. **furh-*:—pre-Teut. **pṛk-*; cf. L. *porca* ridge between furrows, OIr. *rech*, Welsh *rhych* (:—**pricā, priccā*).

Some scholars connect this word with L. *porcus*, Eng. FARROW, assigning to the common root the sense 'to root like a swine'.]

1. A narrow trench made in the earth with a plough, esp. for the reception of seed. *To sow under the furrow* (see quot. 1523).

† *To spare neither ridge nor furrow*: a proverbial phrase in ME. poems expressive of reckless speed on the part of a rider.

α. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 2 Þonne dysegaþ se þe þonne wile hwilc sæd opfæstan þam drium furum. 955 *Charter of Eadred* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 70 Andlang weges to ðære gedrifonan furh, andlang fyrh oþ hit cymð [etc.]. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 398 [This der] god o felde to a furȝ, and falleð ðar-inne .. forto bilirsten fuȝeles. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 12 No man yit knew the forwes of his lond. 14.. *Tretyce* in *W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 47 Yeff [ye] sowe your lande vnder þe foroughe let it be ereyd. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 746 He stroke the stede with the spurrys, He spared nodur rygge nor forows. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 34 Wheate is mooste commonlye sowen vnder the forowe, that is to saye, caste it vppon the falowe, and than plowe it vnder. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 77 A man.. shuld take his plow, and go draw a furrow in a field. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 797 The lab'ring Swain Scratch'd with a Rake, a Furrow for his Grain. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 37 The well-us'd plough Lies in the furrow. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 658 The straightest furrow lifts the ploughman's heart. 1831 *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* II. 365 The chief furrows, which conduct the choaked-up water, are always laid out by the agriculturist himself. 1883 MACFADYEN in *Congregat. Year Bk.* 47 The furrow is uneven because an ox and an ass draw the plough.

β. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1565 Þay..Ne spared rigges noþer vores; til þay mette þat pray. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 405 The suerd flaw fra him a fur breid on the land. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 20 A lityll fur, To mark the fundment of his new citie. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 42 Men..hidd themselves lyke fearefull hares in the furres. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 44 The furre on your lefte hande is the best for the fore-furre; for then the corne falleth the fittest for the hande. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 238 The plough will..go upon the points of the irons, which will make her..make a bad fur. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, 'I wad..turn sic furs on the bonny rigs o' Milnwood holms, that it wad be worth a pint but to look at them.' 1877–89 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Fur*, a furrow. 'Th' furs was all full o' watter on pag-rag daay, an' soa th' taaties rotted.'

b. *transf.* and *fig., esp.* in allusion to the track of a vessel over the sea.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vii. 3 Sowe thou not eueles in the foorewes of vnrigtwisnesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxviii[i]. 3 The plowers plowed vpon my backe, and made longe forowes. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C b, God shall .. punish euery forrow they haue plowed vpon his backe. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxii, When in thee times forwes I behould. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* II. 15 Marking well the furrow broad Before you in the wave. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 59 Push off..smite The sounding furrows. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 157 Each with her long keel ploughing in lengthened furrows the brine.

c. *poet.* Used *loosely* for arable land, a piece of ploughed land, the cornfields.

α. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5593 Ac sone sterte he vp of þe for3. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 135 You Sun-burn'd Sicklemen of August weary, Come hether from the furrow, and be merry. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 292 What time the laboured ox In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 130 See how they thread The Brakes, and up you Furrow drive along.

β. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 12 Barronis takis .. All fruct that growis on the feure.

d. (In form *fur.*) A ploughing. Now only *Sc.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 43 Their seuerall orders and seasons for fallowing, twifallowing, trifallowing and seed-furre. 1743 MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scotl.* 21 It is advised to plow it with all convenient Haste, that so it may have got three Furs betwixt and the latter End of April or Beginning of May; the first to be cloven, the second a cross Fur, the third to be gathered.

† 2. In extended sense: A trench, drain. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3460 Þe knist fel ded in a forwe. *Ibid.* 8184 He cleued thurch..king Beas doun in a furch. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xviii. 32 And he made a water cundid, as by two litil forwis in envyroun of the auter. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 36 A forgh iij footes deep thy landes thorgh. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 121 Out of a fountaine water is somtime dronk .. somtime by forrowes is conueied to the watering of groundes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 If you will needes plante the same yeere..let the furrowes be made at least two moneths before. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xvii. 7 That hee might water it by the furrowes of her plantation. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 600 Carrying it [Water] in some long Furrowes; And from those Furrowes, drawing it trauerse. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 144 The soil..will not give it a passage into the furrows or drains. 1884 *Chr. World* 21 Feb. 134/3 Fortunately, our water furrow is a swift-flowing stream.

† 3. A quantity (of land) having the length or breadth of a furrow. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1094 Ne shulde he hauen of Engelond Onlepi forw in his hond. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 372 Þat a fote londe or a forwe fecchen I wolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 Til they have with a plough to-broke A furgh of lond. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. v. 135 Ðat nowþir Fure na Fute of Land Wes at þaire Pes þan of Ingland. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 22 Off him I held neuir a fur off land.

4. Anything resembling a furrow; **a.** generally, e. g. a rut or track, a groove, indentation, or depression narrow in proportion to its length.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) Som of hem..drawen after hem a traas or a forwh I- kountynued. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxix. (1495) 938 Orbita is the forough of a whele that makyth a depe forough in the wyndynge and trendlynge abowte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. 32 Thair followis [the sterne] a streme of fire, or a lang fur. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 282 The first furrow of the mouth—I mean that which is next unto the upper fore-teeth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 4 There were several great and deep scratches, or furrows. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 416 P 2 The different Furrows and Impressions of the Chisel. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 205 The middle waters .. sink in a furrow. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 615 This ligature produced a slight furrow in the arm.

b. on the face: A deep wrinkle.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Loue* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 204 If it [my brow] once proue full of angrie forrowes. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* i. 7 Now those furrowes are fild vp with Ceruse and Vermilion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, Habitual discontent had fixed the furrows of their cheeks. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. iv. 86 They make.. furrows in the cheeks of the sufferers.

c. *Milling.* One of the grooves in the face of a millstone. *Furrow and land* (see quot. 1880).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 144 When the furrows become blunt and shallow by wearing, the running stone must be taken up, and both stones new dressed with a chisel and hammer. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 485/2 Cutting all the short furrows into the master furrow. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Furrow and Land*, the hollows and heights on the surface of a mill-stone.

d. *Anat., Zool.*, etc. (= L. *sulcus*).

1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 301 The lateral sinuses .. occupy the deep transverse furrows in the middle of the inner surface of the os occipitis. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 327 Whorls..divided by eight or ten furrows into as many imbricating joints. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 26 A furrow which forms the line of contact with the forehead. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. v. 140 The external orifice or furrow of the nostrils was also twice as long. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 45 The median furrow easily discerned. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ii. 12 The soft mass [of the brain] being arranged alternately in ridges, and in grooves or furrows.

e. *Bot.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Furrow*, among Botanists .. signifies a Ridge or Swelling on the Sides either of a Tree, Stalk, or Fruit. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 151 Seed single .. marked with a furrow lengthways. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 118 If the furrow be touched very gently by a needle .. it instantly splits along its whole length. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 396 The arrangement of.. projecting longitudinal ridges, and depressions or furrows, is exactly repeated.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *furrow-water*; *furrow-cloven, -like* adjs. Also furrow-board = MOULD-BOARD; furrow-drain (see quot.), hence *furrow-drain* vb., *-draining*; † furrow-face, one who has a wrinkled face; furrow-faced, -fronted *a.*, having furrows or wrinkles on the face or forehead; furrow- (*dial.* fur-) side, the side of the plough towards the furrows already made; furrow-slice, the slice of earth turned up by the mould-board of the plough; furrow-weed, a weed that grows on the 'furrow' or ploughed land.

1649 **Furrow-board* [see EARTH-BOARD]. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 192 The firths of ice That huddling slant in *furrow-cloven falls. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Furrow-drain*, a deep open channel made by a plough to carry off water. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 593 The new practice of *furrow-draining has been the most important of the recent improvements in Scotch agriculture. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. iv. 130 b, Pale, and leane, *furrow-faces. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, I..expose no ships To threat'nings of the *furrow-faced sea. 1640 RAWLINS *Rebellion* II. i, The *furrow-fronted Fates have made an Anvill To forge diseases on. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 225 The loose surface ..sometimes forming hilly undulations, at others *furrow-like ripples. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 215 This lessens the resistance from the *furrow-side. *Ibid.* 235 If the beam points to the fur-side, the plough will have too much land; and if it points to the land-side, the plough will have too little land. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 5 The perfect turning over of the *furrow-slice. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 206 In ploughing for a seed-bed the furrow-slice is usually cut about 5 inches deep. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii, *Furrow Water Is all the Wine we taste. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 3 He was met euen now As mad as the vext Sea, singing alowd, Crown'd with ranke Fenitar and *furrow weeds.

Furrow (fʌ·rǝu), *v.* Also 5 forow, 6 furow, 7 furr. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make furrows in (earth) with a plough; to plough.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 354 They [oxen] drawe the plough, they furrowe the soyle. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 48 They furrow the earth like a draught of Oxen with a plow. 1894 T. ROOSEVELT in *Forum* (U.S.) Apr. 202 Fields already fifty times furrowed by the German ploughs.

fig. 1847 JAMES *Convict* V, Heaven..furrows the heart with grief, to produce a rich crop of joys hereafter.

b. *transf.* To make a track or tracks in (water); to cleave; to plough.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 43 Certeyne shypmen at sandwyche, glad and mery with a prosperous cowrse forowid the dowtable see. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 1038 Long to furrow large space of stormy seas. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 With woodden vessel thee rough seas deepelye we furrowe. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 39 Prince Meleneone furrowed the surging waves. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 10 They pass down the strong current of Time with the same facility that a well built ship..doth furrow the Ocean. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* IV. xiii, Now launch'd once more, the inland sea They furrow with fair augury. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. 39 The whole sea was in places furrowed by them [porpoises]. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 171 We .. saw sundry shoals of fish furrowing the water.

2. To make furrow-like depressions, indentations, or channels in. Also with *up*.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. i. 354 When..they began to .. varie in their words, after their sides were throughly furrowed [L. *fodicatis*]. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 298 Furrowed from Pole to Pole with the Deep Channel of the Sea. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 656 The chapt Earth is furrow'd o'er with Chinks. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 83 They furrow'd their bodies with sharp stones. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 328 After furrowing up the sand, it hides itself under it, horns and all. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 287 A hard and irregular surface, furrowed by linear marks. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 116 Then [the wind] rolls onward to furrow the snows on Eiriks Jokull. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 225 O God, the feel of the fang furrowing my shoulder! see! It grinds—it grates the bone.

b. To make wrinkles in.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 229 Thou canst helpe time to furrow me with age. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiii. 20 Another lives hardly here, with a heavy heart, furrowing of a mournful face. 1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* Supp. 6 The inraged Tygre..furrowed his Front. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 595 Sev'nty years have furrow'd o'er her Face. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, The lordly features .. furrowed by petty cares. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 5 Their brows seem furrowed deep with more than years.

c. *fig.* Said of the action of tears.

1523 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. ix. Iij a, Howe can she weep for her sinne, yᵗ muste bare her skynne there with, and forowe her face? *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 184 We may furrow our cheekes with our tears. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xx, Fair cheeks were furrowed with hot tears. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmos* ix. 113 The Apostle.. with a tear..furrowing his cheek.

d. To gather *up* in folds or wrinkles. *rare*⁻¹.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 66 *note*, Cotta, the short surplice worn in Rome..is usually furrowed up in a full and tasteful manner.

3. *intr.* To make furrows or grooves; to make wrinkles.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us catche the ploughe by the handle, and fall to furrowing. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, etc. Wks. (1587) 45 We furrowing in the foaming flouds to take our best availe. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 2 Where the ploughshare furrows in spring.

b. quasi-*trans.*, as in *to furrow (out, up) one's way.* Of a river: To excavate (a channel), to force *itself* along a channel.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 Maragnon is far greater, whose waters having furrowed a Channell of six thousand miles, in the length of his winding passage [etc.]. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Ps.* civ. in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 248 There go the ships, that furrow out their way. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* III. 241 Let thy choler furrow up and make a way to that Island whereto none can arrive. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* v. 492 And I have pass'd, Furrowing my way. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi, The circular wrinkle slowly furrowed its way round Barker's mouth. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 259 The Rami-lulu had eventually furrowed and grooved itself deeply through.

Hence **Fu'rrowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fu'rrower,** one who or that which furrows.

1611 COTGR., *Canelure*, a channelling, or furrowing in stone, or in timber; a fluting. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 3 Vpon the utmost end of Cornwall's furrowing beake. *Ibid.* xviii. 78 She learn'd..To steele the coulters edge, and sharpe the furrowing share. 1841-3 *Anthon's Class. Dict.* 380 Gyes (the part of the plough to which the share is fixed) is the Furrower. 1891 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 523/1 The greater number of them have been crushed and broken by the deep furrowing of the steam cultivator.

Furrow (cow): see FARROW *a.*

Furrow, obs. form of FORAY.

Furrowed (fʌ'roud), *ppl. a.* [f. FURROW *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb. † *Furrowed-grass*: see CHAMELEON *sb.* 6 c, and quot. (1598) there.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 12 The threaden Sayles.. Draw the huge Bottomes through the furrowed Sea. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 18 Another doth conceale The furrowed wrinkles of his tawny skinne. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 64 While the ploughman, near at hand, Whistles o'er the furrowed land. 1646 GAULE *Sel. Cases Consc.* 4 Every old woman with a wrinkled face, a furr'd brow..is.. pronounced for a witch. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 114 ¶ 1 The features are strong and well furrowed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvi, The furrowed bosom of the deep. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 305 Thorax furrowed and crenated on the margin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. 205 The furrowed marble walls.

Furrowless (fʌ'roulĕs), *a.* [f. FURROW *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no furrows, grooves, or wrinkles.

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *River Thought* v, The furrowless brow. 18.. LOWELL *Pioneer* Poet. Wks. (1890) I. 248 When all before him stretches, furrowless and lone.

Furrowy (fʌ'roui), *a.* [f. FURROW *sb.* + -Y[1].] Full of furrows or wrinkles.

1611 COTGR., *Rayonner*, to furrow; make furrowes, or make furrowie. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 267, I should have known, though furrowy, sunk and wan, That face. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 71 We view their furrowy track. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 158 A double hill ran up his furrowy forks Beyond the thick-leaved platans of the vale.

† **Fu'rrure.** *Obs.* Also 4 for(r)-, furrour(e, 5 forer, forur(e, furure, furrur. [a. OF. *forrëure, fourrëure* (mod.F. *fourrure*), f. *forrer, fourrer*, FUR *v.*] Fur; a trimming, lining, or adornment of fur.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 373 He usede forours of symple prys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 247 The folk of that Contree usen alle longe Clothes with outen Furroures. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 54 Also I will þat all þ' ffurrurs þat I haue, be sould and doon for my saule. 1439 *Ibid.* 118 All my..clothis of silke, with-oute ffurrereur [*sic*]. 1463 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* 151 Item, he owyth ffor the forer off the same gowne, x. li. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXV. 229 No clothe that was wrought oute of Englond .. ne furrur of beyonde the see.

attrib. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 475 Furrour skynnes.

Furry (fʌ'ri), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. FUR *sb.* + -Y[1].]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or composed of fur; consisting of furs.

a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. (1851) 483 The Furs which clothe them; the furry side in Summer outward. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 40 Euryclea spreads With furry spoils of beasts the splendid beds. 1881 R. ROUTLEDGE *Hist. Sc.* i. 1 Man is even unprotected from the vicissitudes of the seasons by the furry coat which covers the beasts of the field.

2. Of animals: Covered with fur; furred.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 25 The time When all her furry sons in frequent senate met. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxvi, Bear-skins black and furry. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* viii. 59 A furry little water-rat swimming along by the edge of the bank.

fig. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 11 He is one of those sleek 'furry' little men who are met with in all close religious communities.

3. Of persons: Wearing fur, clad in furs.

1717 FENTON *Ode Ld. Gower* 36 From Volga's Banks, th' imperious Czar Leads forth his Furry Troops to War.

4. Made of fur, lined or trimmed with fur.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, His furry cloak shewed him to be no common man. 1872 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Snow* 97 With ample furry robe Close-belted round her waist.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* III. ii, Awake, awake, And winter from thy furry mantle shake. 1716 ROWE *Ode for N. Year* 1717 i, Winter! thou hoary, venerable Sire, All richly in thy furry Mantle clad. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xlvi. 591 We wrap ourselves up in a sort of furry contentment.

5. Resembling fur, fur-like, soft.

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 88 An open space .. floored at the bottom with..cushions of furry moss.

6. Of the nature of, or coated with, fur or morbid matter.

1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 222 Laughter misbecomes Foul furry Teeth. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. i. 31 Two foggy decanters, half full of the remnants of yesterday's libation, with a sort of furry rim just over the surface. 1856 CANNING in Hare 2 *Noble Lives* (1893) II. 89 One's shoes get furry with mildew in a day. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 624 Yellowish furry coating [of the tongue].

† B. *sb.* A hairy caterpillar. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Millepiedi*, a worme having manie feete, called a furrie or a palmer.

Furry (fʌ'ri), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [Perh. in some way connected with FAIR *sb.*, L. *fēria.*] A festival observed at Helston, Cornwall, on the eighth of May; also, a peculiar dance used on that occasion. (The *W. Cornwall Gloss.* gives *Faddy* and *Flora* as synonyms.) Also *attrib.*

1790 in *Gentl. Mag.* LX. i. 520 At Helstone..it is customary to dedicate the 8th of May to revelry..It is called the Furry-day. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 225 A large party of ladies and gentlemen .. commence a peculiar kind of dance, called 'the furry'. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 87 A spring festival..annually celebrated at Helston..named the 'Furry', or gathering.

† **Fu'rry,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? back-formation from FURRIER.] *trans.* To quarter (soldiers).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 89 The armie being furried in many partes of the realme .. lived in such vnbrideled incontinencie [etc.].

Fursday, Sc. var. of THURSDAY.

Furse, obs. form of FIERCE.

† **Fu'rsell.** *Obs.* [dim. of FURZE.] = FURZE.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 5 Underwoods, Bushes, Fursells, Broome.

† **Fu'rshe,** *a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *fourchée*: see FORCHE *a.*] = FORCHE *a.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 136 Beareth party per pale Sable and Argent, a crosse Furshe of the one and the other.

Furst, var. of FRIST and obs. f. of FIRST, THIRST.

[**Furt,** in Dicts. explained 'theft', is a misprint in the later edd. of Tomkis's *Albumazar* for *furie.*]

Furth, obs. and Sc. form of FORTH.

† **Fu'rther,** *sb. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *v.*] The action of the vb. FURTHER; = FURTHERANCE.

1526 Q. MARGT. (Scotl.) *Let. Wolsey* (MS. Caligula B. viii. 160) in M. A. Everett Wood *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* II. 9 The said bearer, whom pleaseth you, my Lord, cause have good further and expedition of his errands. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 522 Commending him that he had done sic thing, In so greit forder of the commoun weill. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxviii. 87 For the increase of Religion and further of the Gospel. 1785 BURNS *3rd Ep. to J. Lapraik* 1 Guid speed and furder to you, Johnny.

Further (fɔ'rðəɹ), *a.* Forms: 1 furðra (*Northumb.* forðora), 2 furþur, 4–5 furþer(e, 3–7 forþer(e, -ther, *Orm.* forrtherr, (5 forthre), 6–7 furder, 4–7 forder, 6 forthir, 6– further. See also FARTHER. [OE. *furðra* = OFris. *fordera*, OS. *forthoro* (MLG. *vordere*), OHG. *fordaro, fordoro* (MHG. *vordere*, mod.G. *vorder*) :—OTeut. **furþeron-* wk., f. **furþero-* str. (the acc. neut. of which appears in FURTHER *adv.*) :—pre-Teut. *pg-tero-*, f. root of FORE *adv.* + comparative suffix as in *af-ter, o-ther.*

On this assumption the Eng. *further* adj. and adv. have nothing but their ultimate root in common with the Goth. *faurþis* adv. :—OTeut. **furþ-iz* or **furþ-oz*, f. the stem of FORTH + comparative suffix = -ER[3]. A different hypothesis (Kluge in Paul's *Grdr.*, ed. 2, I. 483) is that *further* and its cognates are f. the stem of FORTH + compar. suffix (not *-izon-* but) *-eron-, -uron-*, as in *inner, outer* (see -ER[3] A. 2). The OHG. *furdir* adv. is explained by Kluge as repr. a locative **furþirt.*]

† 1. That is before another in position, order, or rank; *esp.* of an animal's limbs or a part of the body: Front. *Obs.* (Cf. FARTHER B. 1.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 16 Soþlice ic eow secge nys se ðeowa furðra þonne his hlaford. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28169 He was for-þer mar þen j. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 187 A wounde receyved in þe furþer partie of his body [*in anteriori parte corporis*]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 113 Brood twoward þe forþere side of þe heed & scharpere twoward þe hyndere syde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b, The ij. forther legges the hede layde by twene. 1539 *Invent. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 36 Lynit the forthir quarteris with blak taffiteis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 134 Gif ane horse slayes ane man passand before him, with his forther feete.

† b. With reference to time: Former. Also in comb. *furthur-ealdefader* (cf. L. *proavus*): great grandfather. *Obs.*

1155 *Proc. Henry II*, in *Anglia* VII. 220 Þæt hi beon ælc þare lande wurþa þe hi eafdon in Edwardes kinges deȝe & on Willelmes kinges mines furþur ealdefader. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Jas.* v. 7 The forther and the latter rayne. 1561 CHRIST. HINDALL *Depos. in Bp. Chester Eccl. Crt.* 1561–6, lf. 10 b, Mr. Holden did knowe of his forther wief beynge on lyve. 1562 *Child Marriages*, etc. (1897) 192 She was temptid by daily sute of the said Dilon, & did forget her forther promesse.

2. More extended, going beyond what already exists or has been dealt with; additional, more. † *Further age*: advanced age. † *Further way*: a further-continued road. (Cf. FARTHER B. 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10327 Child to gett, Bituix and þair forþer eild. 1495 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Soc.* (Record Ser. 1895) XVII. 127 Oure forthre pleasir in that behalf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 50 b, For a forther knowledge of this tree, you must vnderstande that [etc.]. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxiii. 58 Without any further delay, the King sent them away. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Forme of Proces* 22 He..judicially renounces all forder probation. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 44 Without further ambiguity. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 174 To th' ascent of that..Hill Satan had journied on..But further way found none. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 65 ¶ 2 Without further Preface, I am going to look into some of our most applauded Plays. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (ed. 2) I. v. 97 We find ..two of them..seized..and threatened with further punishment. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Prob.* 201, I now proceed to some further instances. 1861 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* II. iv. 315 This was a further stimulus to Scotch industry.

3. More distant, remoter, esp. the remoter of two. Of a horse: The off (side). (Cf. FARTHER B. 3.)

1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 396 One grey .. mare, crapped on the further yeare. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Esdras* xiii. 41 They would..goe foorth into a further countrey. 1675 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 90 Work your further Mountains so that they should seem to be lost in the Air. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 58 With kicks and bangs he ply'd The further and the nearer side [of a horse]. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* lvi, In the further rear. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 396 Not ever to be question'd any more Save on the further side.

† 4. absol. *Further of the day*: a later hour.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* ix. 113 b, Fyrst at mydnight .. the seconde in the mornyng .. the thyrd at further of the day.

Further (fɔ'ðəɹ), *adv.* Forms: 1–2 furð-, furþor, 1 *Northumb.* forðer, -ur, -or, 2–4 furð-, furþer (furthir), 3–5 forðere, -ðre, -þer(e, -þir, -thir(e, 3–6 forther(e, (3 forer), 4–5 furþere, 4–7 furder, 5 forder, (6 fourther), 6– further. See also FARTHER *adv.* [OE. *furðor* = OS. *furthor* (early mod.Du. *voorder*); for the formation, and the relation to Goth. *faurþis*, OHG. *furdir*, etc.: see FURTHER *a.*]

1. To or at a more advanced point of progress: a. of space; *lit.* and *fig.*; occas. with omission of *go.* Proverb, *To go further, and fare worse.* (Cf. FARTHER A. 1 a.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* x. 12 Ne gang þu mona onȝean Achialon anne stæpe furþor. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1039 Eode se sæster hwætes to Iv penega and eac furðor. *c* 1205 LAY. 4880 He furðer lað, to Seguine duc. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 Nere þe heorte so cold þat ne schulde neuer sunne habben for-ðer in-ȝong þer þis brune were. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 128 in *O. E. Misc.* 110 Nere he for his weole neuer þe furþer. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* Prol. 182 Vnto þe Cadwaladres; No forer, þer makes he ses. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 440 Þarfor I wille, ar [I] forthir pas, Shew yhou what a man first was. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10156 (Fairf.) As furthir in this boke we rede. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 221, I lete make a pipe of silvir and putte it in at her mouþ & passede forþere þan þe wounde was. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* (1811) I. cxxvii. 107 Forthere then ye chapell dore noon of them wold enter. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 11 Hither to shalt thou come, but no further. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 51 You .. might haue gone further, and haue faren wurs. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 60 But or we further proced, marke this figure. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 169 His eye balles further out, than when he liued. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 26 Go tell a trades-man he deceiues .. And he will answere..Go further on, you will be cheated worse. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 187 Ere a foot forder we must bee content [etc.]. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 336 Taken out of their beds..and carryed on shipboard, and whence further is vnknowen. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, They kept out of sight further and further. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 214 Folks may go further and fare worse, as they say. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 182 Whose stingings bade thy heart look further still. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 1 It was not thought safe for the ships to proceed further in the darkness.

b. of time. (Cf. FARTHER A. 1 b.)

c 1290 *Beket* 2321 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 173 So þat forþere in þe ȝere: it was wel onder-stonde .. In ȝwat manere he was a-slawe. 1896 *Act* 59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 39 § 1 The acts.. shall..be continued until the 31st day of December 1897 and shall then expire unless further continued.

2. To a greater extent; more. (Cf. FARTHER A. 2.)

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 209 Nu wille we furðor geican þurh godes mihta. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 47, & ȝef ich mahte [wurche his wil] forðre ich walde þeo þe feinre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28869 (Cott.) And for þer mater es gode to knau, Of almus sal i for-þer drau. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 858 (Trin.) Leue we now of þis spelle Of oure story furþere to telle. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 523 And if ȝow likis of þis lare to lesten any forthire. 1552–3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 2 There saffeli to be kepte untill the kinges majesties pleasure be therin furder knowen. 1559 HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 7 That the doinges of this honourable assembly may .. be allwayes fourther honourable. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1847) 48/2 To the intent of further healing man's deprav'd mind. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 7 Men who pretend to believe no further than they can see. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 90 All the western Merchants declined .. from being further Adventurers. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 252 When we inquire further into the worship.

3. In addition, additionally; moreover. (Cf. FARTHER A. 3.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 57 ȝiet hie seið furðer. 1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Forther the maister desyryd to wete yf the shipmen would holde with the duke. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 22, I do furder perceive that [etc.]. 1560–78 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 40 And furder we think it expedient [etc.]. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* vii. 16 b, What further than followed. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 58 What further keeps the Cold from the Arm-pits is, that [etc.]. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 100 And, further, God is the only end that can..satisfy the soul with bliss. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/2 The sketching-case may be ..further provided with a cover.

4. At a greater distance in space; sometimes with mixture of sense 1. Also †*more further, further off.* (Cf. FARTHER A. 4.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 306 Oþer Yles þat ben more furþere beȝonde. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos & Cass.* II. iv, The furder off I wretched finde both comfort and reliefe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 125 So neere will I be That your best Friends shall wish I had beene further. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 68 Island disjoyned no further than a ship in one day may saile unto. 1710 *Tatler* No. 254 ¶ 7 The Dutch Cabbin, which lay about a Mile further up into the Country. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 572 It was calculated to be 18,000 times further from us than the sun. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 156 There is nothing further from his thoughts than scepticism.

b. Phrases. † *To be further*: to get on. † *I'll be further, if* (etc.); *I'll see you further* (*first*): strong forms of refusal. *To wish any one further*: i. e. to wish him away. See also FARTHER A. 4.

1526 DARRELL *Let.* 1 Aug. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 163, I..intende to be further and doo. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 16 She .. wished the beast further, yet taking her wonted strength of heart..she said thus. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 320 And so that I must not wi h to incur [his Displeasure] to save any body else. I'll be further if I do. *Ibid.* 377, I bow'd to him, but I could have wish'd him further, to make me sit so in the Notice of every one. 1873 *Punch* 3 May 185/1 He'll see me further first.

† c. Used as the comparative of *far*, as in *further-fetched*. compar. of *far-fetched*.

1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 23 But God being infinitely more perfect then man, the phrase is further fetcht, and less proper of God then of man.

Further (fɜ·rðəɹ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 fyrðran, -ian, 2–4 furðrien, 3 *Orm.* firrþrenn, *north.* firther, 4 ferthren, -ther, furthren, 4, 6 *Sc.* furthir, (6 furthur), 6–8 furder, 4– further. *β.* 3–4 forthren, 4 forþer, -thor, 4–6 forther, -ire, 5. 8 forder. See also FARTHER *v.* [OE. *fyrðr(i)an*, f. *furðor*, *-ðra* FURTHER *adv.* and *adj.*; equivalent forms are OHG. *furdiren* (MHG. *viirdern*, mod. G. *fördern*); cf. also OHG. *fordarôn* (MHG. *vordern*, mod.G. *fordern*) to further, call forth, demand.]

1. *trans.* To help forward, assist (usually things; less frequently † persons); to promote, favour (an action or movement). Cf. FARTHER *v.* † Also *to further forth, on.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix § 2 Þæt hi magen henan ða yflan and fyrþrian þa godan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Ac alle þo þe leueð þat swilch þing hem muȝe furðrie oðer letten, ben cursed of godes muðe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1250 ȝiff þu firrþresst fremmde menn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Þet tet swuðest auaunceð & furðreð hit, þet is onlich stude. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27918 Sua vr flexs to firþer and lede, þat it fale in na dedli dede. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 God, that deȝedest on the rod, Al this world to forthren ant fylle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iv. 41 (Camb. MS.), I haue sum what auaunced and forbered þe, quod she. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x, For me to further Clio came to late. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 18 Ire..furthereth all euyl. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 112 And furthir hym eik sall I Ontil Avern, clepit the loch of hell. 1566 in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1734) 331 The saids Rebels..promittit they should forder him to the Crown Matrimoniall. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 158 You must..further their laying, by giving them meates for the purpose. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 877 Furthered with a faire gale of wind. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 20 A more wary Builder may be very much further'd by it. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 172 Barnevelt's hard Fate was occasion'd or further'd on by Maurice. 1777–1803 MAYNE *Siller Gun* III. xxv, Here Discord strave new broils to forder. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi, To remain together in arms for furthering the covenanted work of reformation. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ix, I came to see ..if you had any wishes that I could further. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 6 The necessity of furthering a general system of school training.

absol. 1560–78 BIBLE (Genev.) To Chr. Rdr. 52 Some notable worde .. which may greatly further .. for memorie. 1607 S. HIERON *Defence* I. 160 Wheras the addition of 2 or 3 wordes oftentimes furthereth to the meaning.

† 2. To honour. *Obs. rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 273 And thenken yee that ferthered be your name To love a newe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11170 To forther þat fre with fynerall seruys.

3. *intr.* To go on, continue; to advance, make progress. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Eft sone sum godes giue is bigunnen alse rihte leue and furðreð alse trust. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5397 And touche we ferre as þis tale forþeres. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 378 Wald thow further and prosper in thy wais. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons, etc.* 182 Wha fastest rides does aft least forder. 1794 BURNS *Hee Balou* 10 Thro' the Lawlands, o'er the border, Weel, my babie, may thou furder.

† 4. *trans.* To put (an event) further; to defer, postpone. *Obs.*

1529 WOLSEY *Let. to* [*Cromwell*] in *St. Papers* (1830) I. 351 The ferderyng and puttyng ovyr of your commyng hyther hath..increasyd my sorowe.

Furtherance (fɜ·rðərăns). Forms: *α.* 5–7 forþ-, fortheraunce, -ans, forderance, (5 firtherance, foderance), 6 fordraunce, 7 fortherance. *β.* 5–7 furtheraunce, (7 -ence), 6–7 furderance, -aunce, -auns, 5– furtherance. See also FARTHERANCE. [f. FURTHER *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. The fact or state of being furthered or helped forward; the action of helping forward; advancement, aid, assistance. Also *concr.* a means or source of help.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 48 Yf þat false faytor Your fortheraunce may fang. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1448 (1559) II. 446 For the furtheraunce of this purpose. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., All suche..shall finde greate ease and furtheraunce by this simple..forme of writinge. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 286 For the greater forderance and better executioun of justice. 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* I. xi. (1620) 19 The pompes of the funeralls are rather solaces to the liuing then furtherances to the dead. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 72 Expecting your fortherance in all. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 89 Thinking of the many Furtherances this Voyage received from that honourable Knight. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 4 Issuing..with every external furtherance, it is of such internal quality as to set Neglect at defiance. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 422 In furtherance of this project, she kept her son in a state of ignorance and vice. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Organ. Daily Life* 174 Some few furtherances have been shown.

2. *Coal-mining.* (See quot. 1883.)

1851 in GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* 27. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Furtherance* (North), an additional sum of money paid per score to hewers, putters, &c. as an allowance in respect of inferior coal, a bad roof, a fault, &c.

Hence † **Furtherancer** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. One who gives furtherance to (anything).

1599 HAYWARD 1*st Pt. Hen. IV*, 6 A dissolute and dishonest life, which findeth some followers when it findeth no furtherancers.

Furtherer (fɜ·rðərəɹ). Also 5 furtherar, 6 ford-, fortherer. See also FARTHERER. [f. FURTHER *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which furthers or helps forward; a helper, promoter, supporter; an aid or encouragement.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 111 The brighte sonne..furtherer of the daies light. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camd. 1856) 23 He was our furtherar and promoter. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* E iij, The Psalme..is a furtherer to them which go forwarde to vertue. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. i. (ed. 7) 278 Leaving to speak of the first inventers, or of the furtherers of these Sciences. 1630 LORD *Bauians* 32 Making the profits..the furtherers of ryot and excesse. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 207 He was a continual favourer and furtherer of learning. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 315 Ploughs and oxen are not instruments and furtherers of disobedience. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 535/1 The fate which seems to turn men..into furtherers of a cause which they know to be evil.

† **Furtherforth**, *adv. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *adv.* + FORTH *adv.*] Further on; to a greater distance or extent.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 182 Further-forth he starts With venom'd breath. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 33 Not to be inquisitiue of Gods trueth furtherfoorth than it is vttered in the holy scriptures. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxi. (1617) 355 Open the booke furtherfoorth at all aduenture wheresoeuer you list.

† **Furtherhead.** *Obs.* In 4 forþer-, furþerhed(e, -heed. [f. FURTHER *a.* + -HEAD.] Priority.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 75 Joon spekiþ of forþerhede of manhede of Crist bifore Ioon in grace, and also in worþynes. *Ibid.* III. 78 Þe first furþerheed is forþerhed of comynge forþ and þe toþir forþerheed is furþerheed of kynde.

Furthering (fɜ·rðərin), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [OE. *fyrðrung* furtherance, f. *fyrðrian*: see FURTHER *v.* and -ING¹.] The action of the vb. FURTHER.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 208 Sæ smylte ȝesihð ceapas fyrðrunge ȝe[tacnað]. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 128 Thou..ever mo of love enditest..in his folkes furtherynges. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 Take a newe faith, Which shall be forthringe of thy life. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 174/1 Fortherynge, *promocio*. 1526 TINDALE *Phil.* i. 12 The gretter furtherynge off the gospell. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 8 They are a great furthering to diuers Ships voiages. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. i, There is eager Furthering of the Husbandries.

† **Furthering,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *v.* + -ING².] That furthers, aids, or helps; helpful. Of a gale: Favourable.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 38 Y pray hem þat þey be well wyllet and forderyng to here. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 486 Y mayre..was nat quyk or fortheryng in that mater. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 102 The winde..blew a furthering gale.

Furtherly, *a.* and *adv.* [f. FURTHER *a.* and *adv.* + -LY¹ and ².]

A. *adj. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a. Adapted to further, favourable. **b.** In a forward condition, advanced. **c.** *dial.* (see quot. 1855.)

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 38/1 He..thought that their deuision shoulde bee..a fortherlye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente. 1571 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 238 The matter was so furtherlye bytwix them a, that neither his frends nor hir frends can hynder the same. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Furtherly*, forward and flourishing.

† **B.** *adv.* **a.** In an onward direction, in advance; hence, completely, thoroughly. **b.** = FURTHER *adv.*

c 1200 ORMIN 14812 He [Faraon] comm swa forr' errliȝ þatt all hiss follc was inne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 þet oðer is, þet he furðerluker echeð his pine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1585 Þe find wend..þat..Man kind war til his wil bekend Sua forþerli þat [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Þir husband sall hafe his actioun agaynes him before þe iusticez of þe land, als fortherly as he had bene aboute for to slae him. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxl. 127 To the correccyon of suche as be lerned, & not oonly to Englyssshe reders as there is fortherly declared. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 2 That it pleas your Highnes with th' assent..furtherlie to enacte ordeign and stablisshe that [etc.].

Furthermore (fɜ·rðəɹmōəɹ). *adv.* See also FARTHERMORE. [f. FURTHER *adv.* + MORE *adv.*]

† 1. To a more advanced point of progress, still further; = FURTHER *adv.* 1 a. Occas. with omission of *go*. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7338 Þe sterrne comm riht till þatt hus & flæh itt ta na forrþerr mar. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6543 Þar-wit forþer-mar he yede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 8 [Bruce] said he mycht no forthirmar. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 991 Com furder more and folow me. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Do away þe cifer & þat 1. & sette þere 8. þan go forthermore. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4401 Father, or we passe forther more, Quhen did begyn thare temporall glore?

† 2. To a greater extent, more; = FURTHER *adv.* 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27958 Forthermar o þis lecheri agh i þe noght to specifie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2892 Now wille I rede forthermare, And shew yhow of sum paynes þat er þare. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7247 ȝit forthir mare of þe same.

3. Besides, also, moreover; = FURTHER *adv.* 3.

c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 67 in *O. E. Misc.* 149 A hwel of stele is furþer mo. *a* 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Furthermore, the forsaid Lord the Roos..schall forgevyn the forsaid Robert. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 400 b/1 Yet he sayd furthermore who so compleyneth is no monke. 1555 SPURGE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xl. 110 Furthermore..we humbly beseech thee. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. iv. § 3 Furthermore..the leaues, body, and boughes, of this Tree ..exceede all other Plants. 1730 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 109 And furthermore, I think myself in honour bound to acknowledge, that [etc.]. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* lviii, And, furthermore her brethren wonder'd much Why she sat drooping. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 55 Furthermore, to direct the power of the home aright, women..need [etc.].

† 4. Of time: Henceforth, subsequently. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28677 Þis man sais..þat him reuys his sinnes sare, and will for-bere þam forþire mare. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 29 Rede Rose—Take þe same, saue a-lye it with þe ȝolkys of eyroun & forþer-more as vyolet.

Furthermost (fɜ·rðəɹmōəst), *a.* Also 4 forthirmaste. See also FARTHERMOST. [f. FURTHER *a.* + -MOST.]

† 1. Foremost, first. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3331 The forthirmaste was..The faireste of fyssnamy þat fourmede was euer. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 721 One the forthirmaste daye of Auerille.

2. Most distant or remote.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 16 The furthermost cushion in the window. 1786 S. HASWELL *Victoria* I. 51 We were sitting in an arbour at the furthermost part of the garden. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 266 He instantly sets himself to flee to the then furthermost West.

† **Furtherous,** *a. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *v.* + -OUS.] = FURTHERSOME 1.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 3 Vessells for his glorie, furtherouse to his churche. 1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decameron* 6 b, Wee may very well hope that Fortune will be furtherous to our purposed journey.

† **Furtherover,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *adv.* + OVER *adv.*] Besides, moreover.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 231 Forther ouer contricion moste be continueel. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 16 Furtherover, these monuments of reverend antiquitie ..will in many places convince of affected obscurity some late translators.

Furthersome (fɜ·rðəɹsŏm), *a.* Also 9 *Sc.* for-, furdersome. [f. FURTHER *v.* or *adv.* + -SOME.]

1. Adapted to further or help forward, advantageous, helpful. Const. *to.*

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 3 That state, that is most furthersome to Gods seruice. 1637 *Declar. Pfaltzgrave's Faith* 19 It is most comfortable and furthersome vnmeasurably to the believers. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 242 A principle which he had often..perceived for himself to be furthersome and reasonable. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 387 So furthersome an instrument Honorio would never leave behind. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 68 Two little pieces of advice which may prove furthersome to him. 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct. 301/1 An interesting performance, highly furthersome to the interests of the drama.

2. Inclined to go forward; rash, venturous.

1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 195 They are eith hindered that are no furdersome. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* (ed. 2) 118 He's young and fordersome (rash), but gude stuff for a' his pliskies (frolics).

† **Furtherward,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FURTHER *adv.* + -WARD.] Forward; straight on. Of time: Henceforth.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5480 In egipt held he þam sa hard, Als i sal tel yow forþer-ward. *Ibid.* 7525 Ne forþerward ne yeitt o bake. *Ibid.* 13958 Ai fra þis dai fortherward þe Iues..soght ihesu at do to ded.

Furthest (fɜ·rðest), *a.* and *adv.* Also (? 4) 5 fyrthest, fertherest, forthest(e, 6 furdest. See also FARTHEST. [superl. formed (app. in the 14th c.) to correspond to the comparative FURTHER.

The instances in the 14th c. are somewhat doubtful (at least with regard to the precise form of the word), owing to the absence of contemporary MSS.]

A. *adj.*

1. Most advanced in any direction. Also as the superl. of FAR *a.* (now usually superseded by FARTHEST); Situated at the greatest distance, most remote. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) 86 þilke [cercle] þat is outterest..is unfolden by larger spaces in so moche as it is forthest [*MS. C. and ed. Thynne* fertherest] fro þe middel simplicitee of þe poynt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 108 Whan I wende next have be..Than was I furthest ate laste. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 60 Ports-

mouth, whiche is the furdest place on the south shore of Englande. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 275, I will fetch you a tooth-picker now from the furthest inch of Asia. 1725 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 576 The furthest corner of Naboth's vineyard. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 293 Those who are the furthest in the world from you in religious tenets. *a* 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* x, He who seeks her beauty's furthest goal.

2. † **a.** In past time: Earliest, first (*obs.*). **b.** In future time: Latest. *Obs.* exc. *absol.* in *at* (*the*) *furthest.*

1552 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* 25 Oct., That they might be in such place..by Christmas or Candlemas at the furdest. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 85 He should take the towne in fifteene dayes, or a moneth at the furthest. *a* 1648 LD HERBERT *Life* (1886) 30 When I came to talk, one of the furthest inquiries I made was, how I came into this world? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 The funeral pomp of King Emanuel was celebrated at Lisbon, namely..December 1521, which is the furthest thing I can remember.

B. *adv.* To or at the greatest distance, farthest.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) 91 Thilke thing that departeth furthest [*MSS. A and C* fyrthest] fro the first thoght of god. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 156 Th'other part furdest Weast, noted wyth F. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Weedes,* etc. Wks. (1587) 185 The stiffe and strongest arme..shootes furdest stil. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 102 Ideas..the furthest removed from anything sensual. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Aunt Rachel* II. 68 Even when his thoughts wandered furthest, he was mechanically accurate.

Comb. 1880 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 28 Feb. 3/2 From the highest Tory to the furthest-going Home Ruler.

Furthy, *a. Sc.* Var. of FORTHY *a.* Hence **Furthiness.**

a 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Commandm.* (1675) 360 There is a gadding, and a so called furthiness, especially in women ..which is exceedingly offensive. 1777–1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. xliv, Less furthy dames (wha cou'd resist them?) Th' example take. *a* 1820 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 58 Thy furthy, kindly, takin' gait.

Furtive (fē·ɹtiv), *a.* [a. F. *furtif, furtive,* ad. L. *furtīvus,* f. *fūr* thief; cf. *furtum* theft, *furtim* adv., by stealth.]

1. Done by stealth or with the hope of escaping observation; clandestine, surreptitious, secret, unperceived.

1490 [implied in FURTIVELY]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 301 In wounds, where no Gangrena may be suspected..nor furtive hemorrhage, &c. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* Stolen embraces and furtive births prov'd to be ever the best. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 96 By a furtive simulation. 1787–9 WORDSW. *Evening Walk* 423 Tender cares and mild domestic loves With furtive watch pursue her as she moves. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 106, I noticed the same singular, and, as it were, furtive glance, over the shoulder. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 128 The proprietor of the house cowered over a bed-candle, and a furtive tea-pot in the back drawing-room. 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xx. 354 It does not at once appear how the Canal could be secured against the furtive scuttling of ships.

b. *Hebrew Gram.* (See quot.)

1852 tr. *Gesenius' Hebr. Gram.* 42 [Between a strong and unchangeable vowel and a final guttural] there is involuntarily uttered a hasty *ă* (*Pathach furtive*) .. Analogous to this is our use of a *furtive e* before *r* after long [vowels]; e.g. *here* (sounded *hē*ᵉ*r*), *fire* (*fī*ᵉ*r*).

2. Of a person, etc.: Stealthy, sly.

1858 LYTTON *What will he do* II. xiv, There was something furtive and sinister about the man. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Eyeing him with furtive eyes. 1867 M. ARNOLD *St. Brandan,* That furtive mien, that scowling eye.

3. Obtained by theft, stolen: also in milder sense, taken by stealth or secretly.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 500 Do they [planets]..Dart furtive beams, and glory not their own? 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 293 He clear'd, manur'd, enlarg'd the furtive ground. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. i. 25 The patches from which a furtive harvest was thus gathered. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 53 Columba's furtive copy from St. Finnian's psalter.

4. Thievish, pilfering.

1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 30 Ants whose employment is to mine for gold and from whose vengeance the furtive Indian is constrained to fly on the swift camel's back. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 208 The Highlander could not be absolutely trusted to withhold his furtive hand from the flocks of his chief's friend. 1885 *That Very Mab* viii. 129 The farmers were so much plagued by the furtive bird.

Hence **Furtively** *adv.*, **Furtiveness.**

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 69, I wold not haue departed furtyuely out of thy land. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxiv, One lambent delicious fire, furtively shooting out from every part of it. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvi, Sir Mulberry..had been furtively trying to discover whence Kate had so suddenly appeared. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* viii. 55 My lady's pale-faced maid, who looked furtively under her white eye-lashes at the two young men. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 211 The implied idea by which, whether furtively or explicitly, we console ourselves. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 1/3 Strolling, as we do..through the press and bustle, we can sometimes capture a small hasty furtiveness.

† **Furtuose,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *furtuōs-us,* f. L. *furtum* theft: see -OSE.] 'Much given to theft or stealing' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Furuncle (fiū·ɹrʊŋk'l). [ad. L. *fūruncul-us,* orig. 'little thief', dim. of *fūr.* Cf. F. *furoncle* FRONCLE.] A boil or inflammatory tumour.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. vii. 43 Sorely afflicted with a Furuncle within his Nostrils. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 295 A Boil or Furuncle is a small resisting Tumor. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 204, I had relieved her from much suffering by opening a furuncle. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 105 The peculiar blood state which results in the development of furuncles and carbuncles.

Furuncular (fiurʊŋkiū'lăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *fūruncul-us* (see FURUNCLE) + -AR.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by furuncles or boils.

1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 457 Furuncular disease of cellular tissue. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 438/1 The scapular region is sometimes the seat of furuncular inflammation. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 569 A most painful furuncular eruption.

So **Furu·nculoid** *a.* [-OID], resembling a furuncle or boil.

1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Vocab., Furunculoid.*

Furunculous (fiurʊŋkiū'lŏs), *a.* [f. L. *fūruncul-us* FURUNCLE + -OUS.] = FURUNCULAR.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. vii. 367 A furunculous tumour produced by a Filaria. 1890 GOULD *New Dict. Med., Furunculous,* pertaining to the continuous production of furuncules.

Fury (fiū·ɹri), *sb.* Forms: 5 furey, 4–6 furye, 4–7 -ie, 5– fury. [a. F. *furie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *furia,* related to *furĕre* to rage, be mad. (OFr. had originally *fuire*).]

1. Fierce passion, disorder or tumult of mind approaching madness; *esp.* wild anger, frenzied rage; also, a fit or access of such passion.

The pl. is sometimes used in imitation of F. *furies* or L. *furiæ.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 817 (845) Anoy, smert, drede, fury and eek siknesse. *Ibid.* V. 212 To bedde he goth and weyleth there and torneth In furie, as dooth he, Ixion, in helle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 206 Sobre and appeese suche folk as falle in furye. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII,* c. 15 Certeyn persones..murdred..in an outrageous hedy furey..John Mountagu late Erle of Sarum. 1564 *Child Marriages,* etc. (1897) 123 Biecause the wordes were spoken in a furye. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxvii. 44 Tary with him a few dayes, vntill thy brothers furie turne away. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* III. iv. I. i. 706 As Plato doth in his Conuiuio make mention of two distinct furies; and amongst our Neotericks, Hercules de Saxonia. doth expressly treat of it [religious melancholy] in a distinct Species. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* I. xix. (1704) 46 A Poison that would fill the gentlest Spirits with the most violent Furys. 1692 DRYDEN *St Evremont's Ess.* 351 He..fell into such strange furies, that [etc.]. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1705) 159 (*Hypochondria*), 'Tis the first Fury that is the most Dangerous and Violent. 1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy & Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. I. 146 He flung down the book in a terrible fury. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 37 When Alexander had in his fury inhumanly butchered one of his best friends. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* XII. 410 Such furies in his bosom rise. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 118 He could hardly have addressed them in words more calculated to kindle their fury.

b. of beasts.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 111 Thy wild acts denote The vnreasonable Furie of a beast. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* vii. 20 The natures of liuing creatures, and the furies of wilde beasts. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 298 A large Camel raging with Lust for the Female..This Fury lasts Forty Days. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, Unable to defend himself from ..the fury of wild beasts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 288 In such a case, there was no method of appeasing its fury, but by giving it something to eat.

2. Fierce impetuosity or violence; *esp.* warlike rage, fierceness in conflict, attack, or the like. † Rarely, fierce cruelty.

1534 ELYOT tr. *Isocrates' Doctr. Princes* 9 b, Doue thou nothyng in furie, sens other men knowe what time and occasion is meetest for the. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 42 b, Two thousand whome the furye of the slaughter had lefte on lyue. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 41 In assaulting of tounes and fortresses, I confesse furie to be of great moment. 1630 *Ibid.* 13 If ever your eares heard of more hellish furies than those which these Princes have put in execution. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ₱ 7 'Tis fit the Fury of the Coursers should not be too great for the Strength of the Charioteer. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 155 The Fight continu'd half an Hour with the utmost Fury. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 65 The extremes of alternate indolence or fury..have governed your whole administration. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. vii, The furies of the Border war. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 31 To hunt with fury..all the game that is in nature.

b. Hist. *The* (*Spanish*) *Fury*: the massacre perpetrated by the Spaniards at Antwerp in Oct.–Nov. 1576.

1576 HETON *Let.* 10 Nov. in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 166 To answer and content the Spanish soldiers and others who, in the Fury, entered our said House. 1855 MOTLEY *Rise Dutch Repub.* III. 116 It was called the Spanish Fury, by which dread name it has been known for ages.

3. *transf.* of things (e.g. of a tempest, the wind, a raging malady, etc.).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 b, In despite of the rayne, wind, and furye of the sea. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* Vij a, Those places which, by the ardent furie of the sunnes vertue, become drie. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 5 These waters falling down with so much fury and violence. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 348 Before the Winds abated of their fury. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 235 Had not the late unusuall Rain something allayed the Fury of the Heats. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 127 Leaving their naked Bodies expos'd to the Fury of the Storm. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 51 For retarding and keeping back any Drink that is too much heated in working..it may be broke into several other Tubs, where, by its shallow Lying, it will be taken off its Fury. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 217 All his former complaints rage with more than double fury. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 69 Arm with fury the winds.

b. phr. *Like fury*: furiously, 'like mad'. *colloq.*

1840 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 359 The last eighteen miles it rained like fury.

4. Inspired frenzy, as of one possessed by a god or demon; esp. poetic 'rage'. Now *rare.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. xix. 33 b, When they prophesie in manner of furie, and rauishinge of mynde. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* i. (Arb.) 32 O Cupyde kynge of fyerye Loue..with Furye fyll my brayne, That I may able be to teil, the cause of Louers payne. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 They are so beloued of the Gods, that whatsoeuer they write, proceeds of a diuine fury. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 35 This hath been a mightie musicall furie, which hath caused him to shewe such diuersitie in so small bounds. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 72 A Sybill..In her Propheticke furie sow'd the Worke. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 5 The Sublimity of a Poet, which is that Poetical Fury which the Readers for the most part call for. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 3 A sacred fury fires My ravish'd breast, and all the Muse inspires. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 74 All that Enthusiasm or poetick Fury could inspire.

5. One of the avenging deities (L. *Furiæ, Diræ,* Gr. Ἐρινύες, Εὐμενίδες), dread goddesses with snakes twined in their hair, sent from Tartarus to avenge wrong and punish crime: in later accounts, three in number (Tisiphone, Megæra, Alecto). Hence *gen.* An avenging or tormenting infernal spirit.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2252 *Philomela,* The furies three with ale hir mortel brond. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 1826 Out of the ground a furie [*v.rr.* fyr(e, fir(e] infernal sterte. From Pluto sent, at requeste of Saturne. 1574 *Mirr. Mag., Cordila* xxiv, Art thou some fury sent? My wofull corps with paynes to more tormente? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 26 For she at first was borne of hellish brood And by infernall furies nourished. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* III Thou shalt neuer want furies so long as thou hast thy selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 620 Had not the folly of Man Let in these wastful Furies. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ₱ 3 Thunder, Furies, and Damnation! I'll cut your Ears off. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* VI. iii. § 4 Be thou a fury [*orig.* Ἐρινύς] to these seditious varlets. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vii. 106 All prayed that the furies of her father's blood might visit her with vengeance. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1865) II. 104/1 He [Surajah Dowlah] sat gloomily in his tent, haunted, a Greek poet would have said, by the furies of those who had cursed him with their last breath in the Black Hole.

b. Used for: One of the three 'Fates' or *Parcæ.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 75 Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears And slits the thin-spun life.

6. *transf.* One who is likened to an infernal spirit or minister of vengeance; *esp.* a ferociously angry or malignant woman.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1498 And of the holy serpent, and the welle, And of the furies, al she gan him telle. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, Come, sir, you put me to a woman's madness, The glory of a fury. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vii. 9 Thou like a fury takest vs out of this present life. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. Wks. 1883 V. 224 Remember, sir, your fury of a wife. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 Here's a termagant fury, St. Ursula by name. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi, He flew upon his murderers like a fury. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, There was the old deaf dowager, as usual, bidding like a fury against herself. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess. Mad. D'Arblay* (1865) II. 307/1 The card-table of the old Fury to whom she was tethered. 1873–4 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XXI. v. 149 When the King's confessor went to Oxford, he was stoned by female furies in the Market Place.

b. *humorously,* of things.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 167 Facing the little lobster-red fury of a stove.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fury-form, rage*; *fury-haunted, -moving* adjs.; *fury-like* adj. and adv. † Also **fury fire,** app. a technical term for a white heat.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. iii. 21 When the smith and the glassemender drive theire white and *fury fires (as they terme them). 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VIII. 282 There Catiline Hangs poised above the infernal deep With *Fury-forms behind. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 468 So the poor *Fury-haunted Wretch .. still seems to hear The dying Shrieks. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVI. lviii, My angrie soule..*furie like in snakes and fire brands drest, Shall aie torment thee. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 49 All dream'd that Herod Fury-like appear'd. *a* 1748 THOMSON *Song,* Come, gentle God of soft desire, Come, and possess my happy breast; Not, fury-like, in flames and fire, In rapture, rage, and nonsense, drest. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xlv, Forthwith, began these *fury-mouing sounds. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 129 With sykkin *fury rage catchit is he.

† **Fury,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *refl.* To drive oneself to fury, become infuriated.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. x. (1631) 29 As I would not neglect a suddaine good opportunity; so I would not fury my-selfe in the search.

So **Furying** *ppl. a.*, raging, moving with fury.

a 1861 CLOUGH *Life & Duty* vii, The wild sea's furying waters.

Fury, obs. form of FIERY.

Furze (fēɹz). Forms: 1 fyrs, 4–6 firse, (5 virse), 4, 6–7 furs(e, 5 fyrrys, 6 fyrs, 6–7 firr(e)s, firze, (6 fyrze), furres, 7–9 furz, 7–9 *dial.* fuz, 8 fuzz, 6– furze. Also pl. 4 firsen, fursyn, 5 fyrsyn, 6 fursen, 6–7, 9 *dial.* furzen, (7 -on), 9 *dial.* fuzzen. See also FUR *sb.*³ [OE. *fyrs* str. masc.; no connexions are known; the Gr. πράσον, Lat. *porrum,* leek, might be cognate so far as the form is concerned, but the difference

of sense is unfavourable to this supposition. The disyllabic forms *fyrrys, firres*, etc. seem to have been apprehended as plural, and a new sing. was formed from them: see FUR *sb.*[3]

1. The popular name of *Ulex europæus*, a spiny evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, growing abundantly on waste lands throughout Europe. Also named *gorse, whin*; *common, great* or *French furze*. †Sometimes, a bush or piece of this.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii, Swa hwa swa wille sawan westmbære land atio ærest of þa þornas & þa fyrsas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 324 *Rammus*, fyrs. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 195 All that herde..weschte that hit weore i-wipet with a wesp of firsen. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* vii. 4 A palyure, that is, a sharp bushe, or a thistil or frijse [*v. r.* firse]. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 498 Pasture, Wode, Hetthe, Virses, and Gorste. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, All the wode, brome, gorse, fyrs, braken. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* liii. (1878) 119 With whinnes or with furzes thy houell renew. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 180 Tooth'd briars, sharpe firzes, pricking gosse. *a* 1626 BRETON *Daffodils & Primr.* (Grosart) 23 Forrestes full of furres and brakes. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Discovery* ii, The humble Furzes of the Plain. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Virgil's Past.* Wks. 1722 I. 296 May I to thee more bitter seem than Rue, More course than Fuz. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 42 Thick with entangling Grass, or prickly Furze. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 192 With blossom'd furze unprofitably gay. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* IV. ii, A broad patch of green heath, covered with furz. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* i. 3 The hounds are making the furze crack and shake in their eager efforts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 Oh, to have a husband .. with a bush of furs on the ridge of his chinne. 1705 ELSTOB in Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 From Fuzz and Bramble to the downy beard He whisk'd them off.

2. In popular names of other plants, as **Dwarf furze** (*Ulex nanus*); **Ground furze**, the Rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*); **Needle furze** (*Genista anglica*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. x. 669 This herbe is called..in Englishe Rest Harrow, Cammocke, Whyn, Pety Whyn, or ground Furze. 1750 *Phytologia Brit.* 45 Genistella..Needle Furze or Petty Whin. *Ibid.*, Creeping Dwarfe Furze or Whins. 1738 C. DEERING *Catal. Stirp.* 89 Needle Furze.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. chiefly attributive, as *furze-bed, -brake, -cover, -croft, -cutter, -down, -faggot, -flower, -hill, -lea, -top, -toppings* (*pl.*); *furze-clad* adj.

1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Jireh* 133 His *Furze-bed was the best bed that ever he lay on. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ₱ 5, I saw a Hare pop out from a small *Furze-brake. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 38 The higher sides of the hills .. are advantageously appropriated for furze-brakes. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VIII. 370 Upon the skirts Of *furze-clad commons. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* June 462 The custom of setting fire to the *furze-covers on midsummer-day. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 63 A green down stretches up to bright yellow *furze-crofts far aloft. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 45 Here and there a *furze cutter. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. v. 157 Flat and open *furze-downs. *c* 1555 in Strype *Cranmer* 392 One load of *Furs-Fagots. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 335 Laying at the bottom .. a range of furse-fag-sots. 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* ii, We sip the *furze-flowers' fragrant dews. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 174 How elegant yon *furze-hill clothed in gold. 1794 *Act Inclosing S. Kelsey* 1 *Furze Leas, and Waste Grounds. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 126 The action of which effectually bruizes the *Furze-tops intended for Fodder. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xx. 347 Who was often glad enough .. to rob his own ponies of their *furze-toppings and boil them down for want of kale.

b. *esp.* in *furze-bush*, also (*obs.* and *dial.*) **furzen bush.**

1530 PALSGR. 220/2 Fyrsbusshe, *fourmarin.* 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, II. ii, So many men in the moon, And every one a furzen bush in his mouth. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Jireh* 133 Many other young Gentlemen..lay all that night ..upon Furze-bushes on the ground. 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 51 If you will graft a white rose upon a Broom-stalk, or on a furzon bush. 1738 C. DEERING *Catal. Stirp.* 89 Genista spinosa minor .. The lesser Furze Bush. 1882 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxiii, Miss Patience asked me if I had combed it [my hair] with a furze-bush.

4. Special comb.: †**furze cat**, a name given to the hare; **furze-huck** *dial.*, a heap or stack of furze; **furze-owl**, a cockchafer; **furze-pig**, the hedgehog.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The *furse-cat. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiii, The *furze-hucks of the summer-time, were all out of shape in the twist of it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Furze-owl*, a cockchafer. Somerset. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 40 As in Gloucestershire, "furse-pig" for hedgehog.

b. In popular names of various birds, as **furze-chat**, the whinchat (*Pratincola rubetra*); **furze-chirper, -chucker**, the mountain finch or bramb-ling (*Fringilla montifringilla*); **furze-hacker** = *furze-chat*; **furze-** (*dial.* **fuz-**) **kite** (see quots.); **furze-lark**, the tit-lark (*Anthus pratensis*); **furze-wren** = FURZELING.

1839-43 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 249 The Whinchat, or *Furzechat. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Furze-chirper*, the mountain finch. It is also called the *furze-chucker. 1862 J. R. WISE *New Forest* (1863) 270 The whinchat, known.. from its cry, as the '*furze hacker'. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Princesse* 237 Where choughs and *fuskites built their nest. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Fuz'-kite*, the ring-tailed kite. 1886 ELWORTHY *Word-bk., Vuz-kite*, a kestrel. *a* 1854 CLARE *MS. Poems* in Miss Baker *North-ants. Gloss.*, I wept to see the hawk severe Murder the *furze-lark whistling nigh. 1839-43 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 313 The *Furze Wren.

Hence **Furzed** *a.* [-ED[2]], made or covered with furze. Also **Fu·rzeling** [-LING], the Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus undatus*).

1855 OGILVIE Supp., Furzeling, Furze-wren, *Melizophilus provincialis.* 1873 *Daily News* 21 May 5/5 There are a ditch, a bank with a drop, a kind of furzed fence, and a low wall of turf and stones. 1885 W. ALLINGHAM *Flower Pieces* (1887) 14 Harbours the wren, the furzeling, and the coney.

Furzery (fē·uzĕri). [f. FURZE *sb.* + -ERY.] A mass of furze, furze collectively.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* i, A heavy-browed crest of furzery.

Furzy (fē·uzi), *a.* Also 7 **fursy**. [f. FURZE *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Of or pertaining to furze; composed of furze; covered or overgrown with furze.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, No furzy tuft.. shall harbour Wolfe. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 344 Their broomy, gorsy or fursy, hot sandy land. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 249 Where the cover is thick .. particularly if it be furzy. 1845 TALFOURD *Vac. Rambles* (1847) I. 127 We crossed an angle of furzy common. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xli, All things had..a kind of furzy colour.

2. Fuzzy, fluffy.

1719 H. BARHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1037 When the loose furzy Substance is taken off. 1880 SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antip.* 127 The old fellow is very furzy in the matter of hair.

b. Fuzzy, indistinct, blurred.

1825 MOORE *Sheridan* 664 Those painters, who endeavour to disguise their ignorance of anatomy by an indistinct and furzy outline.

Fus, var. of FOUS *a. Obs.*, eager, ready.

‖ **Fusain** (fūzæn̄). A charcoal crayon made of the wood of the Spindle Tree (F. *fusain*); also *attrib.*, as in *fusain drawing*. b. A drawing executed with this.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 638/3 Fontanesi, of Geneva, is well known for his fusain drawings. I have seen some admirable drawings in fusain (charcoal). 1884 *Gd. Words* Feb. 91/1 Good as Lalanne's etchings are, his fusains are better.

Fusarole (fiū·zărōul). *Arch.* Also 7 **fuserole**, 9 **fusurole**. [a. F. *fusarolle*, ad. It. *fusaruola*, later *fusajuola*, alteration of *fusaruolo* (*fusajuolo*) spindle-whorl, f. L. *fūsus* spindle.] (See quots.)

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 128 A smaller Bracelet again which incircles the Capital under the Voluta in the Composita, taken for the Fuserole. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* [1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* 1742) I. 23 The Composite Order has..the Voluta, Ovolo, and Fusarolo, or Fuse, which are Members of the Ionick Capitel.] 1852 *P. Nicholson's Dict. Archit.*, *Fusurole, Fusarole.* 1859 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Fusarole*, a member whose section is that of a semicircle carved into beads. It is generally placed under the echinus, or quarter round of columns in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

Fusate (fiū·sĕit), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. *fūs-us* spindle + -ATE.] = FUSIFORM.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Fusball, *obs.* form of FUZZBALL.

Fu·sby. ? *Obs.* [? = FUBSY.] A contemptuous designation applied to women. Also *attrib.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 108 With that the Flat-capt Fusby smiled. 1845 *Punch* 29 Nov. 240 A fusby woman who has indulged in the vulgar weakness of giving her children fine names.

Fusc: see FUSK *a.*

†**Fusca·tion.** *Obs.*—° [agent-n. f. L. *fuscāre* to darken, f. *fuscus* dark, dusky: see -ATION.] 'A darkening; obscurity; obfuscation' (W.).

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fuscation*, a darkning or clouding. 1727 in BAILEY, vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Fuscescent (fʊse·sĕnt), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *fusc-us* (see FUSCOUS) + -ESCENT.] Passing into a dark or dusky hue; 'brownish; approaching to darkish brown in colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1881 JOHNSON in *Jrnl. Bot.* No. 220. 113 Their colour is fuscescent.

Fuscin (fʊ·sin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. L. *fusc-us* (see FUSCOUS) + -IN.] 'A brown substance obtained by Unverdorben from the animal oil of Dippel after exposure to the air' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1864 WEBSTER, *Fuscine.*

†**Fuscite** (fʊ·sĕit). *Min.* [f. L. *fuscus* (see FUSCOUS) + -ITE.] Obs. synonym of WERNERITE.

1808 T. ALLAN *Alphabet. List* 32 Fuscite..a mineral from Arendal resembling the Pinite.

†**Fu·scity.** *Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *fuscitās*, f. *fuscus*: see FUSCOUS.] 'Darkness, dimness' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Fusco- (fʊ·skō), used as combining form of L. *fuscus* 'dusky', in certain adjs., as **fusco-ferruginous**, dull rust-coloured; **fusco-piceous**, dull reddish-black; **fusco-testaceous**, dull reddish-brown.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 237 Antennæ black, fusco-piceous at the apex. *Ibid.* 244 Elytra..with nearly parallel sides, flat, black, or fusco-testaceous.

Fuscous (fʊ·skŏs), *a.* [f. L. *fuscus* dark, dusky + -OUS.] Of a dark or sombre hue; dusky, swarthy. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*)

1662 RAY *Itin.* in *Rem.* (1760) 247 The 5 or 6 first Feathers of the Wing above of a dark or fuscous Colour, near Black. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvi. 235 A fuscous or darkish redness. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. xvi, Sad and fuscous colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 282 *Fuscous*, a dull brown. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 210 Back fuscous brown, with four lines of white spots. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* Descr. pl. 44 *Ptilotis fusca*, Fuscous Honey-eater. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) XIV. 390 The other sad, fuscous, begrimed with the snuff of ages. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 57 Seeds fuscous acutely tubercled.

fig. 1855 DE QUINCEY *Lett.* 31 July in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 106 Some confused remembrance I had that we were or ought to be in a relation of hostility, though *why* I could ground upon none but fuscous and cloudy reasons.

†**Fuse,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [perh. ad. OF. *fuies*, pl. of *fuie*:—L. *fuga* flight.] The track of an animal. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Foulée*, the Slot of a Stag, the Fuse of a Buck.. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 14 There wants a Scholar like a Ho nd of a sure Nose, that would not miss a true Scent..to trace those old Bishops in their fuse.

Fuse, fuze (fiūz), *sb.*[2] Also 8 feuze. [ad. It. *fuso* (:—L. *fūsus*) spindle, hence applied to the spindle-shaped tube originally used as a 'fuse' for a bomb, etc. Cf. FUSEE[2] 3.]

1. A tube, casing, cord, etc., filled or saturated with combustible material, by means of which a military shell, the blast of a mine, etc. is ignited and exploded.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 63 Every Ball hath a hole, left to put in a Fuse or piece of wood just like a Faucet for a spigot ..made taper. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 145 It is far more certain to fire a Morter-piece with Fuses then with Match. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) C c iv, The fuse..is generally a conical tube, formed of beech, willow, or some dry wood, and filled with a composition of sulphur, salt petre, and mealed powder. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 240 The other was the man standing by with a lighted match and determined to touch the fuse. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf Victoria* 612 *Fuse, Fuze*, a small cylindrical cord filled with powder or other combustible matter used for igniting the powder in a bore-hole. 1879 FIFE-COOKSON *Armies of Balkans* ii. 25 The shrapnel.. did execution around us, the time fuzes acting well.

b. Prepared material of which fuses may be made by cutting it into lengths.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1792) II. x. 86 Having bound some feuze round..the extremity of each of their tails. 1884 [see quot. for *fuse-bag* in 2].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fuse-bag, -composition, -hole.* Also **fuse-cutter, -extractor, -gauge, -saw, -setter, -tape** (see quots.).

1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. II. 109 Each *fuze bag to contain eight pieces of Bickford fuze. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 49, I therefore venture to suggest the possibility of the *fuse composition becoming altered in its properties, by the action of time and moisture. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 920/2 **Fuse-cutter*, an implement for gaging time-fuses to the desired seconds and fractions..The cutter for paper fuses for rifled guns..is more usually called a fuse-gage. It is a block of wood with a graduated brass gage let into one side, and having a hinged knife..by which the fuse..is cut off so as to burn any required length of time. *Ibid.* 930/1 **Fuse-extractor*, this implement is designed for extracting fuses from shells. 1874 *Fuse-gage [see *fuse-cutter*]. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 146 Try your Shells..by putting in a little Powder, and firing it, immediately stopping the *Fuse-hole with Clay. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 83 A light cast-iron hollow ball, with a fuse hole. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 930/2 **Fuse-saw*, a tenon-saw used by artillery-men. *Ibid.*, **Fuse-setter*, an implement for driving home wooden fuses. *Ibid.*, **Fuse-tape*, a flat form of fuse, coated externally with pitch or tar.

†**Fuse, fuze,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [alte ation of FUSEE, assimilated to prec.] = FUSEE[2] 2. Also *fuse-wheel.*

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 119 In the Fuze of a Watch, the greatest Strength of the Spring is made to work upon the shortest Vectis. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sac-a* II. vi. § 86. 61 Thinking Men considered how it [a clock] might be made portable..and so..put the Spring and Fuse-wheel, which make a Watch.

†**Fuse,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. = FUSAROLE.

1715 [see FUSAROLE].

†**Fuse,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *fūs-us* lit. 'poured out', pa. pple. of *fundĕre* to pour.] = DIFFUSE.

1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 160 His style is fuse, and reasonings..pretty magisterial.

†**Fuse,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **fýsan**, 3 **fusen** (*ü*). Also 3 **fouse** (see under FOUS *a.*). [OE. *fýsan*, f. *fús* FOUS *a.* (Not identical with FEEZE.)]

1. *intr.* To hasten, set out hastily. Also *refl.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2860 (Gr.) He..sona ongann fysan to fore. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1698 (Gr.) He..Ongan hine þa fysan & to flote ȝyrwan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1865 Forð com Corineus & fusde hine sulfne. *Ibid.* 13534 Alle we mote fusen.

2. *trans.* To forward or send forth speedily; to dispatch.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 269 (Gr.) He fysde forð flan ȝenehe. *c* 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* li. 7 (Bosw.) He fysþ ðe of ȝetelde. *c* 1205 LAY. 1511 Brutus nom al his ȝunge folc & hem to scipe fusede.

Fuse (fiūz), *v.*[2] [f. L. *fūs-* ppl. stem of *fundĕre* to pour, melt, FOUND *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make fluid by means of intense heat; to liquefy, melt. Also with *apart, together.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Fuse*, to melt as metals. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 321 If it be still exposed to heat, it..becomes fused into a transparent glass. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 756 As soon as the colours

are fused, the intensity of the fire should be abated. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xiv. § 113 A quantity of silver which had been fused in a ladle was allowed to solidify. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. iv. 85 The strata fused together by heat. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. i. 58 As by fierce heat, the chains be fused apart.

absol. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 134 The volcanic fire that smoulders and fuses in secret. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 359/2 Collect the crystals, dry, and fuse.

b. Of a flux: To facilitate the fusion of.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 6 They [fluxes] fuse lime without effervescence. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 378 Ammoniacal phosphate of soda fuses this matter perfectly.

c. *fig.* Often with the sense: To blend intimately, amalgamate, unite into one whole, as by melting together.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 149 He diffuses a tone and spirit of unity, that blends, and (as it were) fuses, each into each. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 136 The threat of foreign invasion had fused down and broken the edges of conflict and variance. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* iv. 136 Fused by the heat of poetic genius and poured out in one glowing and glittering flood. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 159 To fuse myself amongst them as if I had been an old acquaintance. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 12 The Scotch nation, nobles and commons, ministers and people, wonderfully fused together by fiery enthusiasm, poured like a lava torrent on the aggressor. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 121 A Chinese grammar cannot..be fused into the moulds of our Aryan logic.

d. *transf.* To liquefy, attenuate, thin (the blood).

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 111 They fuze and divide [the Blood] and break its Globules. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. iv. § 4 (1734) 147 Purgatives are either..to cleanse the *Primæ Viæ*, or to fuse and thin the Blood. 1822–34 [see FUSED *ppl. a.*].

2. *intr.* To become fluid or liquefied with heat; to melt.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 167 A mixture of these three substances fuses much easier. 1838 T. THOMSEN *Chem. Org. Bodies* 16 The crystals..fuse into a liquid. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 74 They were to fret and chafe till the dust was beaten off, and the grains of gold could meet and fuse. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1500. 678 By hard solder is meant one that only fuses at a high temperature.

b. *fig.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, Eyes so small and near together, that his broken nose alone seemed to prevent their meeting and fusing into one of the usual size. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. III. iii. 131 These passions fused and centred in one radiant point.

3. *Anat.* Of contiguous vessels, bones, etc.: To coalesce.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 56 There are two systemic aortæ which either fuse, or anastomose. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 39 In Tortoises all the trunk vertebræ are fused. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 456 In the Anura these fuse together on either side to form a fronto-parietal.

Hence **Fu·sing** *ppl. a.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxii. 171 The blinding, fusing power of Imagination and Passion. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 10 The fire of moulding, fusing and controlling genius.

Fuse, fuze (fiūz), *v.*[3] [f. FUSE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To furnish with a fuse.

1802 WELLINGTON *Jrnl.* 30 Nov. in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 382 Ordering..2500 four and half inch shells, 600 to be filled, fused, etc. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 396 Slate is extracted..by making perforations between its beds, into which gunpowder is placed and fused. 1869 *Daily News* 3 July, The projectiles can be fuzed and adjusted.

Hence **Fused** *ppl. a.*, **Fu·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1869 *Daily News* 3 July, The Horse Artillery..obtained 265 impressions with the Shrapnell; 323 with the segment, double fuzed. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. II. 104 Each man will throw four fuzed grenades across the ditch. 1895 *Daily News* 23 July 6/1 They failed in one important point—the correct fuzing of the shells.

Fused (fiūzd), *ppl. a.* [f. FUSE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] Liquefied by heat, melted.

1699 SALMON *Pharm. Bateana* (1713) 144/1 Fine cleanly powder'd fus'd Salt. *a* 1763 BYROM *Verses intended to have been Spoken* v. 10 The Forge wherein his fused Metals flow'd. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 135 He used a cylindrical needle of fused steel. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 213 The fused rocks in the depths of the earth which are vomited forth by volcanoes. *fig.* 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. II. ii. 178 The fused set of sounds we call a word. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 30. 63 If the dialects..again become completely fused.

b. Of the blood: Attenuated, thin.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 372 How are we to account for that crude, fused, or dissolved state of the blood?

Fusee, fuzee[1] (fiuzī'). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *fusil* (pronounced *fūzi*): see FUSIL[2].] A light musket or firelock.

1661 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. App. 430 Horsemen well appointed with..carabines, musquetoons, or fuzees. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 26 Mar. (1879) II. 127 A souldier from Deerfield accompanied us with his Fusee. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/1 A handsome double barrell'd fuzee valued at twelve or fifteen guineas. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 211 His light fuzee across his shoulder thrown.

†b. One who is armed with a fusee; a fusilier.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 29 That brave Gallant number of Fusees were squandred all to peices, knockt o' the head, or starved.

Fusee, fuzee[2] (fiuzī'). Also 7 fus(s)ie, fusey, phusee, 8 fusy. [a. F. *fusée*, primarily, spindleful of tow (:—med.L. *fūsāta*, f. L. *fūsus* spindle); hence used for spindle, and in senses 2–4 below. Sense 5 is an Eng. development from 3.]

†**1.** A spindle-shaped figure: = FUSIL[1] 1. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 105 The Fuzie or spindle, called Romboides.

2. A conical pulley or wheel, *esp.* the wheel of a watch or clock upon which the chain is wound and by which the power of the mainspring is equalized.

1622 in *Nawworth Househ. Bks.* 199 Making a fussie to my Lords cloke. 1658 S. CROOKE *Div. Char.* I. ix. 82 This is the first wheele, yea, the Phusee, the inward spring that moves his watch so swiftly. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 50 In the Watch..the reason of the motion of the Ballance is by the motion of the next Wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the Fusee. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5155/4 A Gold Watch..going with a Spring, without Fusey, Chain or String. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 284 From the fusy to the balance the wheels drive the pinions. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 146 Chains acting on a spiral in the manner of a fusee. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 112 The mouth at this time represents the going fuzee of a chronometer. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 108 In modern watches and clocks the fusee is furnished with maintaining power to drive the train while the fusee is being turned backwards during the process of winding.

3. = FUSE *sb.*[2] I.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4062/7 The Enemy..set Fire to great quantities of Powder, with Intent to spring their Mines; which..was prevented from taking Effect, by cutting off the Fusees. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Secret d'un brulot*, that part of the train of a fire-ship where the match or fusee is laid. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 287 Cones, containing..12 lbs. of powder, to burst by fuzees. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 139 The aperture [of the shell] is securely screwed up: fusees not being necessary in this arrangement.

4. *Farriery.* An exostosis upon one of the cannon-bones.

1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxxviii. (1738) 233 Sometimes a double Splent is formed which is called by the French a Fuzee. 1727 BAILEY, vol. II, *Fuzee* [in Horses] two dangerous Splents, joining above and downwards. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Commonly a fuzee rises to the knee and lames the horse. Fuzees differ from screws or thorough splents in this, that the latter are placed on the two opposite sides of the leg.

P Some modern Dicts, by an obvious misapprehension, define it as 'a kind of splint applied to the legs of horses'.

5. A kind of match with a large head of combustible material tipped with brimstone for ignition by friction; a lucifer, vesuvian.

1832 *Specif. Jones' Patent* No. 6335. 2, Fuzees for the purpose of lighting cigars, pipes, etc. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 433 The 'fuzees', as I most frequently heard them called..are chiefly German made. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xxiv, It was one of those flaming fusees, and burnt with a blue light.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *fusee-maker, -wheel.* Also **fusee-engine, -machine,** a machine for cutting fusees for watches; **fusee-piece, -sink, -snail, -windlass** (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Fusee-engine*, a clock-maker's machine for cutting and shaping fusees. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 930/1 **Fusee-machine*, a machine for cutting the snail-shaped or spirally grooved wheel on which the chains of certain descriptions of watches are wound. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Fuzee-maker*, a manufacturer of parts of watch-work. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 110 *Fusee Piece..the circular plug screwed to the top plate in which the upper pivot of the fusee works. *Ibid.*, *Fusee Sink..the sink cut in the top plate of a watch to give space for the fusee. *Ibid.* 247 The *fusee snail, a projecting nose on the end of the fusee. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303 (art. *Horology*) The spring..gives motion to the fusee, and with it the *fusee-wheel and the rest of the train. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 930/1 **Fusee-windlass*, a pump-windlass with a conical barrel.

Fusel (fiū'zĕl). [a. Ger. *fusel* bad brandy or other spirits; formerly applied in LG. dialects also to bad tobacco. Cf. Ger. *fuseln* to bungle (see FOOZLE).] *attrib.* in *Fusel oil*, 'a term for a mixture of several homologous alcohols, chiefly amylic alcohol, and especially applied to this when in its crude form' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* vii. (ed. 2) 227 Being abundantly obtained during the distillation of potatoes..the name of oil of potato spirit, or fusel oil, has been assigned to it. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 128 Fusel oil..makes oil of pear, used in perfumery and the so-called 'jargonelle pear drops'. 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248. 350 A peculiarly fœtid oil, termed 'fusel' oil, is formed in making brandy and whisky.

Fushionless: see FOISONLESS.

Fusht (fʊʃt), *intr.* [Sc. dial. pronunciation of WHISHT.] Hush!

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, 'Fusht, fusht,' said Francie.

Fusibility (fiūzibi·lĭti). [ad. F. *fusibilité*, f. *fusible*: see next.] The quality of being fusible.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 20 Observing in that Material..a Fusibility. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 3 Metals..lose their metallic splendor, fusibility, ductility and other properties. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 433 Its fusibility is proportionate to the amount of the magnesian salt present. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 29 Carbon, it is well known, gives to iron fusibility.

Fusible (fiū'zib'l), *a.* Also 7 **fusable.** [a. F. *fusible*, ad. mod.L. **fūsibilis*, f. L. *fūs-*, ppl. stem of *fundĕre* to pour, melt, FUSE.] Capable of being fused or melted. *Fusible metal* (see quot. 1853). *Fusible plug* (see quot. 1874).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 303 Also of hir induration, Oiles, ablucions, and metal fusible To tellen al, wolde passen any bible. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 104 Salt is fusible. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 203 Sand..becoming fusable with the heate of the fornace. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* iv. 36 The burning fluid..may be made..to melt..the more fusible metals. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* O j b, That called Potter's Ore..is so frim and fusible that [etc.]. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 297 These mixtures are more fusible than either of their constituents. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 472 The most contorted and irregularly figured calculus is the triple or fusible. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 46 The fusible metal consisting of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin..melts at the heat of boiling water or 212° Fahr. though the melting point deduced from the mean of its components should be 511°. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Fusible plug*, one placed in the skin of a steam-boiler, so as to be melted and allow the discharge of the contents when a dangerous heat is reached. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/4 The explosion..was partly due..to a defective fusible plug.

Hence **Fu·sibleness,** the quality of being fusible.

1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii 130 He had reduced..real Gold, to that degree of Fusibleness and subtlety, that..the finer part of the Metal would sweat through his Glasses.

†**Fusie,** var. of FOWSIE. *Obs.*

1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 536/2 Ditches and fusies.

Fusiform (fiū'zifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *fūs-us* spindle + -(I)FORM. Cf. F. *fusiforme.*] Spindle-shaped; tapering from the middle towards each end; esp. in *Bot.*, *Entom.* and *Zool.*

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 404 The cylindric, fusiform, and other Belemnites, of which the two Ends or Extremes terminate pointed. 1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 331 Root caulescent, fusiform. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxvii. 14 The great ganglion of the rhinoceros-beetle is fusiform. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 154 Seeds indefinite, very minute, fusiform. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 108 Shell fusiform, elongated. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 79 Each of these elongates, and surrounds itself with a delicate, fusiform, silicious case. 1881 GEIKIE in *Nature* XXV. 2 A genus of Palæoniscid fishes, possessing a fusiform body. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 427/2 This torpedo..is fusiform, or cigar-shaped.

Fusil[1] (fiū'zil). *Her.* Forms: 5–6 fusille, 7 fusile, -il, 7– fusil. [ad. OF. *fu(i)sel* (F. *fuseau*) :—popular L. **fūsell-us*, dim. of *fūsus* spindle.

The mod. Fr. heraldic term is *fusée*; but the adj. *fuselé*, = FUSILLY, seems to show that *fusel* was formerly used in this sense.]

A bearing in the form of an elongated lozenge; understood to have been originally a representation of a spindle covered with tow.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E ij a, It is calde fusillit for it is made all of fusill s. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 34 b, Fusilles, whiche are so termed, for that they be made like Spindles. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xiv. 79 Embrodered round about with a border of flames, fusils and fleeces. 1653 A. ROSS Ἱερατεῖα (1658) 351 The great Collar was made of double Fusiles enterwoven with Stones and Flints, sparkling flames of fire. 1765–87 in PORNY *Her. Gloss.* 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., The fusil nearly resembles the lozenge in shape, but is longer.

Comb. 1860 J. HEWITT *Anc. Arm.* II. 235 Fusil-shaped spikes [of a Rowel-spur].

Hence †**Fu·silled** *ppl. a.* (see quot. 1486 above).

Fusil[2] (fiū'zil). Also 6 **fusill,** 8–9 **fuzil**; and see FUSEE[1]. [a. F. *fusil* (OF. *fuisil*) = It. *focile* :—late L. **focīle*, f. *focus* hearth (in pop. Lat. fire).]

†**1.** A fire steel for a tinder-box. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Fusil*, a Fusill to strike fire in a tinder boxe.

2. A light musket or firelock.

1680 *Eng. Milit. Discipl.* I. 20 The Mousqueton is not so long as the Fusil or Fire-Lock. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1681/1 Six Men of the tallest Stature, with long Fusils. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx, We were..armed with a fusil.. each man. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 137 The dew..had made his fusil rusty, and..he was scraping and cleaning it. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 28 Seize the fusil with the left hand. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxii. 555 The sentry snapped a fusil at him.

Fusile (fiū'zil), *a.* Also 7-9 **fusil.** [ad. L. *fūsil-is*, f. *fūs-* ppl. stem of *fundĕre* to pour: see FOUND *v.*[3], FUSE *v.*[2] and -ILE.]

1. Capable of being melted. Now *rare.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. i. 105 Metall is nothing else but a certaine fusil salt. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 We teach, that every Cup in which the Eucharist is consecrated be Fusil. 1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 358 Mix with this powder..one part of fusile glass. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 641 Water, again, admits in the first place of a division into two kinds; the one liquid and the other fusile.

2. Running or flowing by the force of heat; made liquid by heat. Now *rare.*

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 220 Metal may be soft, and yet not fusile. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xii. (1647) 59 The glassie sand..could not be made fusile till it was brought hither. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 70 A fusil sea That in his furnace bubbles sunny red. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 278 And o'er the silver pours the fusil gold.

fig. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 461 The fusile capacity of a language for running into ready coalitions of polysyllables aids this tendency.

3. Formed by melting or casting.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. XXXVI. (1495) 564 Bras that is wroughte wyth hamour is callid Regular, and bras that oonly is meltyd hyghte Fusile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 573 He formd First, his own Tooles; then, what might else be wrought Fusil or grav'n in mettle. 1796

Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 490 The fusile or moveable types were undoubtedly Dutch or German inventions. 1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 386 To Peter Schoeffer belonged the honor of inventing 'fusil' types.

fig. 1624 Donne *LXXX Serm.* xlvi. (1640) 460 S. Paul was borne a man, an Apostle, not carved out, as the rest, in time; but a fusile Apostle, an Apostle powred out, and cast in a Mold.

Fusilier (fiūzilī·ɪ). Forms: 7–8 **fuzil(l)eer**, (7 **fuseleer**, **phusilier**), 8–9 **fusileer**, (8 **fuzeleer**), 7– **fusilier**. [a. F. *fusilier*, f. *fusil* Fusil 2.] Originally, a soldier armed with a fusil (see Fusil 2). In the British army, the designation of 'Fusiliers' is still retained by certain regiments (at present ten) which are distinguished from the other regiments of the line only by wearing a kind of busby and by some small peculiarities of costume.

1680 *Eng. Milit. Discipl.* IV. 132 The Fusiliers have for Arms the Sword, the Bayonet, and Fusil or Fire-lock. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2135/1 His Majesties Company of Fuseleers of this City, Commanded by Captain Graham. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xciii. 429 Some of the fuzileers, who are smaller bodied men, have their arms proportioned. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 272/2 Lieut. Brownson, of his Majesty's 23d Regiment Royal Welch Fusileers. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 128 Her [Madras] illustrious Fusiliers ..have been dispatched bodily to Calcutta.

attrib. 1802 C. James *Milit. Dict.* s.v., All officers belonging to fusileer corps have two epaulettes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* P 854 All grenadier and fusilier Regiments are..to march to the tune of the British Grenadiers.

Fusillade (fiūzilē·d), *sb.* Also 9 **fusilade**. [a. F. *fusillade*, f. *fusiller* to shoot, f. *fusil* Fusil 2.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms; a wholesale execution by this means.

1801 *Times* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1802) V. 53 From hence were shot those diavolinis and cardamoms, which have been so much admired for their happy illustration of the mitraille and fusillades. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 359 The enemy have a considerable force..and are keeping up a fusillade. 1835 Macaulay *Ess., Mackintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1887) 336 Then came..revolutionary tribunals, noyades, fusillades. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 283 This wanton fusilade must have been the result of a panic. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed. 16 Oct. 6/2 Notwithstanding the fusillade, no one..appears to have been hurt.

transf. and *fig.* 1816. B. Harte *Sanitary Messages* i, I heard the welcome rain, A fusillade upon the roof, A tattoo on the pane. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingw.* xxiii, O'er woodland crests, The ceaseless fusillade of terror ran. 1881 Geikie in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 429 The men found relief in fusillades of swearing. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 1/1 The din of controversy, the fusillade of personalities.

Fusillade (fiūzilē·d), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To assault (a place), to shoot down (persons) by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

1816 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XV. 56 A whole corps..were marched apart by one of Stofflet's officers and fusilladed. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. xiii. (1872) 77 Give them shriving if they want it; that done, fusillade them all. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 560 The Mahdi's adherents fusilladed his palace at Khartoum.

Hence **Fusilla·ding** *vbl. sb.* Also **Fusilla·der.**

1839 Carlyle *Chartism* V. 141 Lyons fusilladings..these.. were but a new irrefragable preaching abroad of that. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. iv. 119 The butcher of women and fusillader of children.

Fusillation (fiūzilē·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. F. *fusiller* to shoot: see Fusillade *sb.* and -ation.] Capital punishment by shooting.

1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* vii. 83 The black cutty [pipe].. was with him when under sentence of fusillation for sketching a droschky in the Nevski Perspective.

Fusilly (fiū·zili), *a. Her.* Also 6 **fusile**, 7 **fusillee**, 8 **fusilley**, 9 **fusilé**. [a. OF. *fuselé*, f. *fusel*: see Fusil 1.] Of a field: Covered with fusils (see Fusil 1 1).

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 116 Two Pillers in pile fusile Dargent. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 149 Fusillee is like unto Mascuły, but your fusils must be made long and small in the middle. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 165 The old Manner of Ingrailing in Arms is like Fusilley. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 309 The Tabley family, whose armorial ensign was; Argent, a pale fusile Sable. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* viii. 35 In a Field Fusilly..the divisions are narrower than in Lozengy.

b. Fusil-shaped.

1860 Hewitt *Anc. Arm.* II. 235 The rowels .. may be divided into three kinds—the star shaped, the indented, and the fusilly.

Fusing (fiū·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Fuse *v.*2 + -ing 1.] The action or process of fusing (see Fuse *v.*2), *lit.* and *fig.*

1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 192 This, in fusing, was converted into a black glass. 1885 *Athenæum* 22 May 684/1 A little fusing into harmony would do wonders for this picture.

b. *attrib.*, as *fusing point* or *temperature*, the point or temperature at which fusion takes place.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxxi. 409 The fusing point has been elevated by the pressure. 1863 — *Heat* vi. § 240 (1870) 188 The fusing-point of cast iron is 2,000° F. 1886 A. Winchell *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 101 The fusing temperature now existing within [the earth].

Fusion (fiū·ʒən). [ad. L. *fūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fundĕre* to pour. Cf. Foison and F. *fusion*.]

1. The action or operation of fusing or rendering fluid by heat; the state of flowing or fluidity in consequence of heat. Also in phrases †*of easy, hard fusion*: melted with ease or difficulty. †*Watery fusion*: the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.

1555 Eden *Decades* 327 To brynge it to fusion or meltynge. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 14 Although some sortes of them [Ashes] bee of harder fusion or melting than others. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Flints and pebbles are subject unto fusion. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 5 Oars..of an easier Fusion. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 12 This Operation is .. seldom perform'd without Melting or Fusion. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 53 When exposed to the heat of boiling water, they undergo the watery fusion; that is to say, the water which they contain becomes sufficient to keep the barytes in solution. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 5 The texture of steel is rendered more uniform by fusion. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 70 That degree of heat must be employed which will give perfect fusion to the glaze. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 199 It [the earth] existed at one time in a state of fusion.

fig. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 227 That wonderful religious movement which .. threw men's minds into a state of fusion.

b. *concr.* A fused mass.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 61 Clouds, which appeared but a fusion of the great orb of light. 1882 T. Coan *Life in Hawaii* 330 Drawing out small lumps of the adhering fusion, they moulded it, before it had time to cool, into various forms.

†2. *Path.* and *Phys.* a. Thinning, attenuation (of the blood). Cf. Fuse *v.*2 1 d. b. In etymological sense: A pouring; pouring forth (of the blood); ? = Circulation. *Obs.*

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 54 A Decoction of Burdock..keeps the blood in a due mixture, and hinders its Fusion. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 114 The Arteries, on whose Forces the Division and Fusion of the Blood entirely depend.

3. The union or blending together of different things (whether material or immaterial) as if by melting, so as to form one whole; the result or state of being so blended. Const. *into*, *with*.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) I. 24 By fusion of the parts they can easily be reunited. 1830–3 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xxxviii. 353 There seems to have been a partial fusion of the mammalia at some remote period. 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, That harmonious fusion of the manners of the player into those of everyday life. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Shaks. Notes* 1849) 10 The fusion of the sensual into the spiritual. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. l. 434 A fusion of nations..and an assimilation of races. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. VII. vi. 206 This absolute fusion of the religion of peace with barbarous warfare. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 Everything English is a fusion of distinct and antagonistic elements. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* xiii. 398 He argues for a fusion of law and equity. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 28 Fusions of ganglia may occur during the development of some animals. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 582 The embryo-sac is formed by the fusion of two cells equivalent to spore-mother-cells.

b. *Politics.* The coalition (of parties or factions).

1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 22 Political conciliation became the slang of the day, and the fusion of parties the babble of clubs. 1861 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 8 A new reign was favorable..to the fusion of parties. 1879 Green *Read. Eng. Hist.* vi. 33 Their union was the result of no direct policy of fusion.

attrib. 1864 Greeley *Amer. Conft.* I. xxii. 328 The refusal of part of the Douglas men to support the Fusion ticket (composed of three Douglas, two Bell, and two Breckinridge men). 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 7/5 Great difficulties are inevitable in making a fusion ticket in the various States.

Fusion, -ou(n)n(e, obs. forms of Foison.

Fusionism (fiū·ʒəniz'm). [f. Fusion *sb.* + -ism.] The principle or practice of supporting a coalition or coalitions between political parties.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 683 Fusionism means .. a renunciation of the Revolution of July, 1830, its deeds and principles [etc.].

Fusionist (fiū·ʒənist). [f. Fusion *sb.* + -ist. Cf. F. *fusionniste.*] One who strives to promote fusion or coalition between differing associations, parties, or opinions.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 683 The man..now comes forward as a fusionist. 1856 *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 479 Its [the French Academy's] elections are pitched battles between the Imperialists and the Fusionists. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 399/1 Ready to break a lance one day for the Orleanists, another for the fusionists.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1858 J. W. Donaldson *Lit. Greece* III. 41 Neglecting the reactionary or fusionist schemes of Philo or Antiochus. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Aug., The Fusionist negotiations have suddenly and finally ended in failure. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 504 After a short period of irresolution .. he settled down in the attitude which we may call fusionist. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr. 6 Among Canadian Railway Securities there is the fusionist conflict with its ups and downs of prices.

Fusionless: see Foisonless.

†**Fu·sitive,** *a. Obs.* [irregularly f. L. *fūs-* ppl. stem of *fundĕre* to pour.] Of or pertaining to fusing or melting.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 75 Whereby the liquative or fusitive Art is enriched.

†**Fu·sive,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *fūs-* ppl. stem of *fundĕre* to pour + -ive.] **A.** *adj.* Tending to fuse; in quot., tending to thin (the blood). Cf. Fuse *v.*2 1 d. **B.** *sb.* Something which fuses.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 262 Esula is..sharp, incisive, tenuative, fusive, apertive and siccative. 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* III. II. II. xii. 197 The special fusive of it [i. e. Iron] is Arsnick of every kind.

Fusk, *a. rare.* Also fusc. [ad. L. *fusc-us* in same sense.] Dark brown, dusky, fuscous. Hence †**Fu·skish** *a. Obs.*, somewhat dark or dusky; †**Fu·sky** *a. Obs.*–1 = Fusk.

1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 13 The seeds be then ripe to be gathered, when the grapes bee full ripe, which ripenesse of them by their fuskish and browne colour.. may be knowen. 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 75 That about the center is of fuskish or leadish colour. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 56/1 Till such time as the fuscke coloured oyle come therout. 1610 Tofte *Hon. Acad.* II. 44 The dreadfull lodge of the fuskie daughters of blacke Night. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 715 Verdigrease makes it sometimes citreous, sometimes fusk. 1669 Sir R. Paston in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 513, I found it, from itts fuscye red color, looke licke white lead ground with oyle. 1829 Lamb *Let. to H. C. Robinson* 27 Feb., Your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its fusc envelope.

†**Fu·skin.** *Obs. rare*–1. [ad. L. *fuscina* in same sense.] A three-pronged spear.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 52 A one syde, Neptune wyth hiz Tridental Fuskin.

Fusle, var. of Fuzzle *v.*, *Obs.*

†**Fusoe.** *Obs.*–1 [Anglicized spelling of Fr. *fuseau.*] A spindle.

c 1710 C. Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 119 People both in Suffolk and Norfolk knitt much and spin, some wth yᵉ Rock and fusoe as the French does, others at their wheeles.

Fusoid (fiū·zoid), *a.* [f. L. *fūs-us* spindle + -oid.] = Fusiform 2.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

†**Fu·sory,** *a. Obs.*–1 [ad. L. *fūsōri-us*, f. *fūs-* ppl. stem of *fundĕre* to pour.] Adapted or tending to fuse or melt.

1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* v. v. 276 The Fusory Furnace is that in which all Bodies are easily melted by themselves.

Fusoun, obs. form of Foison.

†**Fuss,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* = Fussock 1, Fustilugs.

1667 Dryden & Davenant *Tempest* III. iii, This [his Boson's Whistle]..is a Badge of my Sea-Office; my fair Fuss, thou dost not know it. 1675 Cotton *Burlesque on B.* 113 That great ramping Fuss, thy Daughter. 1702 Steele *Funeral* III. (1734) 51 O' Sunday Morning at Church I curtsied to you; and look'd at a great Fuss in a glaring light dress next Pew.

Fuss (fʊs), *sb.*2 [Perh. echoic of the sound of something sputtering or bubbling, or expressive of the action of 'puffing and blowing'. Cf. also *fuss*, Fuzz (= *fuzzball*). The common view that the word is connected with Fous *a.*, 'eager, ready,' is baseless; the adj. is not found later than the 15th c., and has little affinity of sense with the sb.]

1. A bustle or commotion out of proportion to the occasion; a needless or excessive display of concern about anything; ostentatious or officious activity. Phrase, † *to keep a fuss with* = the later *to make a fuss about.*

1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* III. i, Ah! I hate these Congregation-women. There's such a fuss and such a clutter about their Devotion. 1726 Swift *To a Lady* in Johnson *Eng. Poets* XLIII. 79 Come to use and application; Nor with senates keep a fuss. *c* 1730 Ld. Lansdowne *Wild Boar's Def.* Wks. 1732 I. 140 With your Humanity you keep a Fuss; But are in truth worse brutes than all of us. 1783 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Jan., I felt so fagged with the preceding day's fuss. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XI. 271 You have both been making a great fuss about nothing. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 71 She got under weigh with very little fuss. 1850 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 175 It is only foolish little men that are fond of mysteries and fusses. 1879 Dixon *Brit. Cyprus* vi. 58 They were to ask no leave, and make no fuss. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. ci. 424 There is a good deal of fuss about trotting-matches.

b. *Fuss-and-feathers*, bustle and display; hence **fuss-and-featherdom.**

1856 *Temple Bar* May 198 Their [hen-women's] fuss and featherdom have..a different direction. 1891 Wolseley in *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 7/2 It was no fuss-and-feathers and gold-lace army.

2. A state of (more or less ludicrous) consternation or anxiety.

1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 431/1 Why, here's your Master in a most violent Fuss, and no mortal Soul can tell for what. 1746 Hawley in Albemarle 50 *Yrs. of my Life* (1876) I. 114, I could not tell you..the fusse the battalions of Guards are in upon this sudden embarcation. 1813 Lady Burghersh *Lett.* (1893) 74 Madame Legoux.. had been in a fine fuss about us.

3. [f. the vb.] One who fusses.

1875 Howells *Foregone Concl.* 98, I am a fuss, and I don't deny it.

Fuss (fʊs), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make a fuss; to be in a bustle; to busy oneself restlessly about trifles; to move fussily (*about, up and down*, etc.)

1792 *Elvina* II. 132 The Thorntons were among the first, Sir Gilbert fussing about, with his large white wig and gouty legs, as happy as any of them. 1797 Polwhele *Old Eng. Gentl.* 62 She fuss'd to form arrangements with the cook. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xv. 78 He had been fussing about it not long before..dusting the portrait of himself. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 456/2 Forth would fuss Achmet, with a huge crowd of staff. 1871 Dixon *Tower* IV. iv. 34 Sir John..fussed and fumed about the Court. 1876 Mrs. F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* I. xi. 143 His wife

liked to be fussing about in kitchen and store-room. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* II But the more he was fussed over the more he infidelled. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xiv. 293, I remember the host fussing in and out of the room during the quarter of an hour before dinner. 1889 *The County* vi. in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., They may be fussed over as novelties.

transf. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 114 By the coal fire, where, through volumes of smoke, fussed and flickered a pretension to flame. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 340 Little steam gondolas with onion-funnels, puffing and fussing like busy water-beetles in a microscope.

2. *trans.* To put into a fuss; to agitate, worry; to bother about trifles. Also *To fuss up* (? dial.): to flatter, treat with fussy politeness.

1816 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 98 Safe arrived,—quite well, but more pulled about, fussed, and bustled than ever. 1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 14 Since Hope's deluding tongue inclin'd me To fuss myself. 1821 — *Vill. Minstr.* I. 157 Since he fuss'd me so up in the grove. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxviii. 245 It is generally the safest way to take care to be in time ourselves, but to guard against fussing other people. 1885 MRS. WALFORD *Nan*, etc. II. 163 The going in and out..always fusses me.

Hence **Fussed** *ppl. a.*, in a fuss; agitated, disconcerted; **Fussing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Fussa·tion** [see -ATION], the action, habit, or practice of fussing; **Fu·sser** [see -ER 1], one who fusses.

1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* Nov. in *Early Diary*, She dispelled all sort of ceremony, distance, or fussation. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* II. (1863) 317 She was addicted to a fussing and fidgetty neatness. 1832 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* Introd. 9 The character of the traveller, meddling, self-important, and what the ladies call fussing. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. i. (1861) 245 His obstinacy is but the fussing of his weakness. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secr.* v. (1880) 228 David is taking up his slate, and looking a little fussed because there is a scratch in the corner. 1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* xv. (1874 108, I have finished all my little fussings about the house. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Yrs. Police Judge* xv. 161 Every witness, affiant, loafer, fusser, and teazer of this jurisdictional region. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 2/3 The *Standard* with its fellow fussers and fogies abroad sits down and waits the event. 1895 *World* Christm. No. 61/2 That idiotic fussation..all the excitement, and all those people staring at her.

Fuss, Fuss-ball: see FUZZ, FUZZ-BALL.

† Fusse. *Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *fosse* a ditch.] A foss, ditch, or pool represented as a charge on a shield.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxi. 171 b, The blasure of his armes was goules, two fusses sable [*a deux fosses noires*] a border sable.

‖ Fu·ssefall. *Obs.*—1 [Ger. *fussfall*, f. phrase (*einem*) *zu fusze* or *zu füssen fallen* to fall at one's feet.] Prostration before a sovereign.

1547 THIRLBY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 402 The Commissaries of the Duke of Wyrtenberghe have made theyr fussefall and kneled before thEmperour.

Fusses: see FUST *sb.*2

Fussify (fʊ·sifəi), *v.* [f. FUSS *v.* + -(I)FY.] *intr.* To make a fuss, to go about fussily. So **Fu:ssifica·tion** [-(I)FICATION], the action of making a fuss.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 311 How to escape formal fussifications. 1868 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 317 Johnson was constantly fussifying about the brewery with an ink-horn in his button-hole. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Phantom Fort.* xli, Fussification about her carriage.

Fussily (fʊ·sili), *adv.* [f. FUSSY *a.* + -LY2.] In a fussy manner.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxiii, Who..getting but a nibble at a time, Still fussily keeps fishing on. 1864 J. FORSTER *Life Sir J. Eliot* I. 114 He had to make answer by fussily quoting his own book against Bellarmine. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 33 He had acted, a little fussily perhaps, but nobly.

Fussiness (fʊ·sinės). [f. FUSSY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or habit of being fussy; restless or ostentatious activity about trifles.

1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* xi. (1874) 192 That freedom from small fussiness. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 316 Her religious exhortations are backed by scoldings and fussiness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 The fussiness of Thiers, who would have a finger in every pie that was being made.

† Fu·ssle. *Obs.*

1607 BREWER *Lingua* IV. vi, Such stirre with .. Muffes, Pussles, Fussles .. Fillets, Croslets..and so many lets, that yet shee is scarse drest to the girdle.

Fu·ssock, fuzzock. Also 7 **fussocks.** [Cf. FUSS *sb.*1; also *fuss*, FUZZ *sb.*1, FUZZ-BALL.]

1. A fat, unwieldy woman. *dial.* or *slang.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *A Fat Fussocks*, a Flusom, Fat, Strapping Woman. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 55 This broddling Fussock lookt feaw os Tunor [a dog] when id done. 1868 WAUGH *Sneck Bant* ii. 40 'Nay,' cried Billy; 'thae'rt noan beawn to run off thi bargain becose o' this fuzzock makin' her din, arto?'

2. *Sc.* A fluffy mass (of cotton).

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xxiv. (1883) 153 A fussock o cotton-'oo' rowed roon a bit o' stick.

Hence **† Fu·ssock** *v. Obs. intr.*, to roll about in an unwieldy way. Implied in **† Fu·ssocking** *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.*

1782 CHARLOTTE BURNEY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 297 Mrs. Percy is a vulgar, fussocking, proud woman; but very civil to us. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Fussocking*, large and fat.

Fussy (fʊ·si), *a.* [f. FUSS *sb.*2 + -Y 1.]

1. Of persons, their habits and actions: Fond of fuss, moving and acting with fuss; habitually busy about trifles.

1832 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 201 Lucky for him that he is so little of an irritable or fussy nature. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 163 She is fussy and fidgetty (if there be such words). 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Y. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 46 Foreign travel may..make them, if not wiser, at any rate less fussy. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* iii. 41 The fussy dowager..swooped down upon her nephew. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlv, The fussy charlatanism .. of ambitious sciolists. 1892 JESSOPP *Stud. Recluse* Pref. (1893) 11 There were no schools then; no fussy visiting of the poor.

transf. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* ix. (1894) 212 The butterfly .. is much too fussy an insect to enjoy himself properly. 1895 *Daily News* 5 July 9/1 The fussy little Conservancy tug.

2. *dial.* and *U.S.* Of places: Full of bustle, bustling.

1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, etc.* s.v., The shops will be quite full and fussy. 1853 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 161 A populous, busy, fuming, fussy, little world like this.

3. Of dress, etc.: Full of petty details. Also, in dressmaking language, without depreciatory implication; With many flounces, puffs, pleats, etc.

1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* i. 92 Let every garment be well fitted..fussy in no point. 1881 *Queen* 1 Oct. Advt., The skirt .. puffed more or less fussy, according to figure. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 15 Jan. 7/3 The latter [medal] had been withheld, the designs being fussy and of doubtful construction. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 3/1 The fussy sunshade is much beflounced with lace-edged chiffon.

† Fust, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 6 foust. [a. OF. *fust* (mod.F. *fût*): see FOIST *sb.*2]

I. 1. A wine-cask.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 85, xxx. pipes bere, and a toon wyn x.*s.*, the bere x.*li.* and for the fustes xxx.*s.* 1601 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 295 The Serjant..hath for his fee, all the empty foustes of wine.

2. 'A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel' (Johnson 1755).

Whence in mod. Dicts.

II. 3. (See quot. 1819.) [So F. *fût*, It. *fusto.*]

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 35 The Column..diminishing (from the third Part of the Fust upwards). 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 48 They were neither Channell'd, nor altogether plain; but their Fusts cut into Angles. 1717 BERKELEY *Frnl. Tour Italy* 27 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 550 The wreaths along the fusts of the columns. 1819 NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit., Fust*, the shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster.

† Fust, *sb.*2 *Obs.* In *pl.* 6–7 fusses, fusts. [ad. It. *fusto* lit. 'stick'. Cf. F. *fût de girofle.*

With the plural form *fusses* cf. dial. *fisses* for *fists*. It is somewhat doubtful whether the first quot. belongs to this word.]

(See quot. 1657.)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 240 Moche worth is the lytwary y-makyd of fuste and aloes, for that fuste confortyth the stomake .. Then sethe he fuste in wynne, and drynke hit erly. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. cxliv. 1352 Those grosse kinde of Cloues .. which of the ancients are called Fusti, whereof we haue englished them Fusses. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxxxiv. 199 Those [Cloves] that do abide longer on the trees .. being called by most Fusses, yet some call the stalks of the Cloves Fusses. *Ibid.* Table..Fusses or Fusts.

Fust, *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [var. of FIRST *sb.*] The ridge of the roof of a house: see quot. 1819.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 142 The Fust of the House. 1819 NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit., Fust*, a term used in Devonshire, and perhaps in some other counties, for the ridge of a house.

† Fust, *sb.*4 *Obs.* [short f. FUSTIC.] = FUSTIC.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 307 There groweth Fust also, or Yellow-wood, used to dye with.

Fust (fʊst), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also FOIST *v.*2 [f. FUST *sb.*1 1, 2.] *intr.* To become mouldy or stale-smelling; *esp.* **a.** Of corn: To become mouldy; also *fig.* **b.** Of wine: To taste of the cask; also *fig.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 440 As the Manna which the Jewes gathered over an Homer did them no good, but mould and fust. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 39 (Qo. 2) He that made vs .. gaue vs not That capabilitie and god-like reason To fust in vs vnvsd. 1755 JOHNSON, *Fust*, to grow mouldy; to smell ill. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 429 To prevent wine from fusting, otherwise tasting of the cask. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Fust*, to mould as corn does.

Hence **Fu·sted** *ppl. a.* = FUSTY I.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 117 Of fusted hoppes now lost for lack of sale. 1621–51 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I. ii. I. vi. 63 If the spirits of the brain be fusted .. the children will be fusted in the brain; they will be dull..all their lives. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 432 To restore a wine fusted, or tasting of the cask. 1897 G. MACDONALD *Salted with Fire* 203 To me it was like the fuistit husks o' the half-faimisht swine!

Fust, obs. f. of FIST *sb.*1, var. of FOIST *sb.*1 *Obs.*

Fustage (fʊ·stėdʒ). *Cape Colony.* [f. FUST *sb.* + -AGE.] 'The vats, tubs, and all the wooden utensils used in making wine' (*MS. Let.* Nov. 1865).

1868 *Cape & Natal News* 7 Dec. 18 A large vintage in prospect, and no fustage in which to store it.

Fustanella (fʊstăne·lă). Also **fustinella, fustanelle,** (badly) **fustanelli.** [a. It. lingua franca *fustanella*, dim. of the name by which the garment is known in Greece and Turkey: mod.Gr. *φούστανι*, Albanian *fustan*, believed to be a. It. *fustagno* FUSTIAN.] A stiff full petticoat of white cotton or linen worn by men in Modern Greece.

1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 266 Gentlemen in dirty white jackets and fustanellas. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Lands of Saracen* 359 The spruce young Greeks, whose snowy fustanelles were terribly bespattered, came off much worse. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. vii. 407 The Pellecaria ..walking jauntily along the Street of Æolus..in tasselled fez, embroidered jacket, snowy fustanelli. 1882 G. F. ARMSTRONG *Garl. fr. Greece, Brigand Parnass.* 10 You see him yonder..his fustinella white and bright as it should be.

Hence **Fustane·llaed** *a.*, wearing a fustanella.

1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xli. (1865) 310 He was a fustinellied fellow, with a villainous..look. 1883 A. J. EVANS in *Archaeol.* (1884) XLIX. 24 These fustanella'd peasants.

Fuste, obs. form of FIST *sb.*1

† Fu·ster. *Obs.* Also 5 **fuystour,** 6 **fustar,** 6–7 **foystor.** [a. AF. *fuster, fuyster*, f. *fust* (mod.F. *fût*) piece of wood. In continental OF. *fustier* had the wider sense of worker in wood, carpenter, etc.] A saddle-tree-maker.

[1309 *Lib. Custum. Lond.* (Godef.), Que nul fuster face arzons de seles, sinoun de quarter.] 1425 in *York Myst.* Introd. 26 Fuystours. 1530 PALSGR. 223/2 Fustar that maketh saddell trees, *bastier*. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1603) 542 Foystors, the wardens and two persons, one messe. 1609 D. ROGERS *Harl. MS.* 1944 lf. 26 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) Forewords 22 Sadlers, fusters. 1611 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.) 7 Oct., Joh'em Morcetur de Challock, ffuster.

† Fu·sterer. *Obs. rare*—1. = prec.

1600 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) I. 7 Saddlers and ffusterers.

Fusteric (fʊstĕ·rik). [f. FUST-ET, after *turmeric.*] The colouring matter of fustet. Cf. FUSTIN.

1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 318 This wood contains a large quantity of yellow colouring matter, named fusteric.

Fustet (fʊ·stėt). [a. F. *fustet*, ad. Pr. *fustet* = Sp. *fustete*, an etymologizing corruption (as if dim. of Pr. *fust*, Sp. *fuste* stick, piece of wood) of the Arab. source of FUSTIC.] A small European shrub (*Rhus Cotinus*), from which a yellow dye is extracted; called also *young fustic.* (See quots.)

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.*, *Fustet*, the wood of the *rhus cotinus*, or Venus's sumach, yields a fine orange colour, but not at all durable. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 834 *Fustet*, the wood of the *rhus cotinus*, a fugitive yellow dye. *Ibid.* I. 837 *Fustic*, the old fustic of the English dyer, as the article fustet is their young fustic.

Fustian (fʊ·stiăn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 **fustane,** 4–5 **fustain,** 4 **fustayn,** 4–6 **fustiane, -yan(e, fusten(e,** (5 **fustien, fustyn,** 6 **fustin, fuschain, fustheyn, fushtyayne, fustyam, fusteen, fosten,** *Sc.* **fustean**), 5–7 **fustion, -yon,** 4– **fustian.** [a. OF. *fustaigne, -aine*, mod.F. *futaine* fem. = Pr. *fustani*, Sp. *fustan*, Pg. *fustão*, It. *fustagno*, repr. med.L. (*pannus*) *fustāneus*, (*tela*) *fustānea*; conjecturally derived from *Fostat*, the name of a suburb of Cairo where cloth was manufactured.]

A. *sb.*

1. Formerly, a kind of coarse cloth made of cotton and flax. Now, a thick, twilled, cotton cloth with a short pile or nap, usually dyed of an olive, leaden, or other dark colour.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Đe meshakele of medeme fustane [*or perh.* fustani]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 75 Of fustyan he wered a gepoun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 279 His clothinge was blakke fustyan with bendes on the sleues. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 16, ij yerdes of white fustyan for sokkes for the Quene. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 162, ij blanketts of fustheyn. 1586 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 49 Where's the Cooke .. the seruingmen in their new fustian. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxix. 149 Commonly I used ..some pieces of fustions, cutting them of two fingers breadth. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 8 Dimetty .. which is called Pillus Fustian, is of great use to put Feathers in for Pillows. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 418 Fustian and corduroy that was neither sound nor fragrant.

† b. A blanket made of this material. *Obs.*

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56, I wull he haue to þe oone bed a peyre fustyans. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 922 Fustian and shetis clene by sight and sans ye tast. 1494 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 121 Then shall the yeoman of the stuffe take a fustian .. & caste it upon the bedd .. & the sheete likewise .. then lay on the other sheete .. then lay on the over fustian above. 1500 *Inv.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1768) 134 A paire of old Fustians.

† c. Fustian of Naples. Also 6 *fustian in naples* or *aplis, fustyan(e aples* or *n)apes, fwstinaples, fustianapes, fustniapes*, 6–7 *fustian anapes* or *an apes.* App. a kind of cotton velvet. Cf. A-NAPES. *Obs.*

1465 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 505 Fustian, bustian, nor fustian of Napuls. 1534 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 207 A new cusshion of fustian in naples. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Fustianapes of Vellures, and of Wool, Bayes, Silke, Parchment lace, Sarcenet and Inkle. 1575, 1611, *a* 1627 [see A-NAPES].

2. *fig.* Inflated, turgid, or inappropriately lofty language; speech or writing composed of high-sounding words and phrases; bombast, rant; in early use also † jargon, made-up language, gibberish. For the development of sense cf. BOMBAST.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iv. 76 *Wag.* Let thy left eye be diametarily fixed upon my right heel, with *quasi vestigiis nostris insistere. Clown.* God forgive me, he speaks Dutch fustian. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of his Humour* III. i, Prithee let's talk fustian a little, and gull them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 316 If he can..wear his clothes in

fashion..talk big fustian. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 41 With humble service, and such other Fustian. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* Ded., I am much deceiv'd if this be not abominable fustian, that is, thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 187 And he, whose fustian's so sublimely bad, It is not Poetry, but prose run mad. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1848) I. viii. 111 Glover..uttered a speech in most heroic fustian. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 123 They flounder about between fustian in expression, and bathos in sentiment. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 838 It was all nonsense, and the basest kind of political fustian.

b. *occas.* Clap-trap.

1880 BEACONSFIELD *Endymion* xci, Sensible Englishmen ..looked upon the whole exhibition as fustian.

3. (See quot.)

1832 HONE *Year Bk.* 62 Rum fustian is a 'night-cap', made precisely in the same way [as egg-flip].

4. *Comb.*, as *fustian-maker*; *fustian-clad, -suited* adjs. Also **fustian-cutting**, the action or process of cutting the surface-threads of weft of fustian; so **fustian-cutter**, one who performs this; †**fustian-man**, a fustian-maker; **fustian-picker**, a workman who dresses fustian.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 54 *Fustian clad men. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, **Fustian cutter*, one who finishes off fustian by cutting it to a sort of velvetty pile. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii, Where is your sister? Gone *fustian-cutting. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3987/4 Robert Dunn, of Bolton in Le Moors..*Fustian-maker. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5909/8 William Nabbs, late of Hallifax, *Fustianman. 1865 *Public Opinion* 21 Jan. 55/1 If the makers of lucifer-matches are not henceforth to be poisoned..nor *fustian-pickers to be rendered deformed by bad conditions of work. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec 5/5 A gardener .. assisted by one of his *fustian-suited fellows, is staking and pruning a tree.

B. *adj.*

1. [attrib. use of the sb.] Made of fustian.

1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 128 Item I geve to Wylliam Bolof my fosten doblett. 1554 *Ibid.* 144 A paier of fustian blankets. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 465 For my clothes being but a threadbare fustian case were so meane. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 408 ₱ 3 A lively young fellow in a fustian jacket. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1781) 63/2 For all my bit of a fustian frock..I have more dust in my fob, than all these powdered sparks put together. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. 538 The plain fustian jacket used by English sportsmen. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxii, He wore a plain fustian cloak.

fig. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Botching in such frize iestes vppon fustion earnest. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 158, I could smile at a frise jest when the good man would be pleasurable and laugh at fustion earnest when the merry man would be surly. 1885 E. W. LIGHTNER in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 533/1 To gain some individuality which will remove the impression that it is a fustian counterpart of a genuine and admirable fabric.

b. *dial.* (See quot., and cf. FUSTIANY.)

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb* III. i. 66 There are four several sorts [of Marl], viz.—the Fustian, the Cowshit, the Blacksteel, and the Shale: The Fustian Sort is an Earth composed of a fat Loam and Sand, of a reddish Colour.

2. Of language: Of the nature of fustian; ridiculously lofty in expression; bombastic, high-flown, inflated, pompous. †Also, belonging to cant or made-up jargon.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 37 Then comes he out.. with his fustian eloquence. 1598 FLORIO, *Monédle*, a roguish or fustian word, a word in pedlers French, signifying wenches. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. ii, Haue 'hem vp, and shew 'hem Some fustian booke, or the darke glasse. 1623 COCKERAM *Premon.*, The fustian termes, vsed by too many who study rather to bee heard speake, than to vnderstand themselves. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl., Fustian Language*, Barragoüin; la lingua furbesca; Jerigonça. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 329 The Queen .. writ a Letter to the Duke .. in a fustian style. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 482 Notwithstanding the fustian eulogiums bestowed upon them by the Catholic Missionaries. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. II. § 73. 229 Pope censures the haste, negligence and fustian language of Chapman. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* ii. 26 The fustian ornament of somewhat spirited talk.

†b. Hence of a writer or speaker. *Obs.*

[1597: see 3.] 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. 9 Let Fustian Poets with their Stuff be gone. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. x. 149 *note*, Ridiculing the false pomp of fustian writers.

†c. *Fustian fume*: a great display of anger. So *fustian anger. Obs.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 30 b, The Treasurer, beynge in hys fustene fumes, stoughtely demaunded a determinate answere. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 With fuming fustian anger. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 3 Vpon this the Monke in a Spanish fustian-fume, cryed out. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 173 The Chanter netled heard in fustian fume Rejoyning Girard thus sawcily presume.

3. Worthless, soiry, pretentious.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1206 This fustian maistres and this giggishe gase. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 203 Thrust him downe stayres, I cannot endure such a Fustian Rascall. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 103 A fustie Potticarie ever at hand with his fustian drugges. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 108 Now what a selfe Losungeous fellow hath this fustian companion proved. 1861 K. H. DIGBY *Chapel St. John* (1863) 325 The fustian rascal and his poor lack-linen mate.

†b. 'Made up', imaginary. *Obs.*

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* (1692) Induction, The scene Gargaphie; which I do vehemently suspect for some fustian country.

†4. *Sc.* ? Coarse, plain, homely. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Thai hed na breyd bot ry caikis and fustean skonnis maid of flour.

Hence **Fu·stianed** *a.*, clothed in fustian; **Fu·stianist**, one who writes fustian; **Fu·stianize** *v. intr.*, to write fustian; **Fu·stiany** *a. dial.* (see quot., and cf. FUSTIAN B. 1 b).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii, Preferring the gay rankness of Apuleius, Arnobius, or any modern Fustianist, before the native Latinisms of Cicero. 1830 O. W. HOLMES *Poet's Lot* 4 To get a ring, or some such thing, And fustianize upon it. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 62 The fustianed keeper winked at the gorgeous Roman warrior. 1883 T. HARDY *Wessex T.* in *Longm. Mag.* I. 572 Hob-nailed and fustianed peasantry. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Fustiany*, applied to sand with a good deal of earth (the colour of fustian) in it, that prevents its being used for mortar.

Fustic (fʌ·stik). Also 6–7 **fusticke**, (7 **fust-wick**, 8 **fustoc**, **-uc**), 7–9 **fustick**. [a. F. *fustoc*, a. Sp. *fustoc*, a. Arab. فستق *fustuq*, ad. Gr. *πιστάκη* PISTACHIO. The name was transferred from the pistachio to the closely-allied sumach-tree (*Rhus Cotinus*), and thence to another tree which resembles the latter in yielding a yellow dye.]

1. The name of two kinds of wood, both used for dyeing yellow. a. The wood of the Venetian sumach (*Rhus Cotinus*). Now only with defining word, *young* or *Zante fustic*. b. The wood of the *Cladrastis* (*Chlorophora*, *Maclura*) *tinctoria* of America and the West Indies. Sometimes called for distinction *old fustic*.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 123 Steles [of arrows] be made of dyuerse woodes, as..Fusticke [etc.]. 1646 *Royalist Composition Papers* (Yorksh. Archæol. Soc.) II. 47 In goods viz. Oyles, Mathers, Gales, Copperis, Retwood, ffustwick. 1652 *Perfect Account* No. 101. 2071, 2 Cannestrees of Cochinele, a good quantity of Fustick. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi, It was very like the Tree we call Fustic. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 97 The snowy web is steep'd, with grains of weld, Fustic, or logwood, mix'd, or cochineal. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 290 Fustick imported from the Greek islands is in very small sticks, and is denominated by the trade young Fustick. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 414 Before fustic can be employed as a dye-stuff, it must be cut into chips. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 218 Fustic is brought to market in long pieces or logs.

2. A yellow dye extracted from the wood of the fustic trees.

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 367 The dye termed Fustic .. is extracted from the wood of a species of Mulberry tree. 1863 *Life in South* II. 306 Fustic, and copal, with other dyes and varnishes

3. *attrib.*, as *fustic-tree, -wood.*

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xxvi. 56 Fusticke trees are very great and the wood yellow, good for dying. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 70 The People of Provence and Italy, after they have peel'd off the Bark, sell the Fustick Wood. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 339 The Fustic tree. This is a fine timber wood, and a principal ingredient in most of our yellow dyes.

Fustied (fʌ·stid). [f. FUSTY + -ED [1].] Made fusty; deprived of brightness or freshness.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. vi. 141 b, Affections and perplexities..making him to loke lyke syluer al fustyed wyth chimney soote.

Fustigate (fʌ·stigeɪt), *v.* Now *humorously pedantic*. [f. L. *fūstīgāt-* ppl. stem of *fūstīgāre* to cudgel to death, f. *fūstis* cudgel.] *trans.* To cudgel, beat.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Fustigate*, to beat with a staff, to cudgel. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 136 Falling out with his Steward..and fustigating him for his faults. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. viii. (1872) 131 These serpent-haired Extreme She Patriots do now shamefully fustigate her. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 168 Our panting steeds, whom the Vetterino was fustigating. 1879 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 31 May 813 She may now leave the business to the small patient himself, provided he be old and sensible enough to fustigate himself systematically.

fig. (*absol.*) 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 667 He brands, he bruises, he fustigates; he stamps his victims ridiculous.

Hence **Fu·stigated** *ppl. a.* Also **Fu·stigator**, one who fustigates or beats (another).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fustigated*, beaten with a Cudgel. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Nov. 9 We shall hear by an early mail of the magistrate himself having been assaulted..as soon as the gallant fustigator is liberated on bail.

Fustigation (fʌstigē·ʃən). [ad. L. *fūstīgātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *fūstīgāre* to FUSTIGATE. Cf. F. *fustigation*.] The action of cudgelling or beating.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 609/2 This penance .. to be done..that is to say, six fustigations or displings about the parish church of Aldborough. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 64 That punishment of Fustigation was it seems, instituted by Antoninus and Commodus. 1667 EARL OF BRISTOL *Elvira* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 32 Heaven send him a light hand To whom my fustigation shall belong. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 205 Don Pedro cry'd so loud at that fustigation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. i, Martyrdom not of massacre, yet of fustigation. 1860 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. about Doctors* I. 7 For many centuries fustigation was believed in as a sovereign remedy for bodily ailments.

fig. 1858 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. 249 Lord Clarendon in the Lords administered a most serious fustigation.

†**Fustila·rian.** *Obs.* (? *nonce-wd.*) [? Comic formation on next.] ? = next.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 66 (Qo. 1600) Away you scullian, you rampallian, you fustilarian [1623 Fustillirian], ile tickle your catastrophe.

Fustilugs (fʌ·stilʌgz). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? f. FUSTY *a.* + LUG in the sense of something heavy or slow.] A person, esp. a woman, of gross or corpulent habit; a fat, frowzy woman.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estiennie's World of Wonders* Pref. 10 The country swains contenting themselues though they haue not the fairest, take the woodden-fac'd wenches and the ill-fauoured-foule-fustilugs for a small summe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (1651) 519 Every lover admires his mistress, though she be..a vast virago, or..a fat fustylugs. 1639 tr. *Junius' Sin Stigmat.* XV. 39 You may dayly see such fustilugs walking in the streets, like so many Tunnes, each moving upon two pottle pots. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 118 (E. D. S.) Ya gurt Fustilugs! 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss., *Fusty-lugs*, —spoken of a big-boned Person,—a Great foul Creature. 1867 W. F. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* lxii. (E. D. S. No. 76) 'Nell isn't a gurt fustilugs O' cart-hoss heft, an' hulking dugs.'

Fustin (fʌ·stin). *Chem.* [f. FUST-IC or FUST-ET + -IN.] 'The name given by Preisser to the colouring matter of *Rhus Cotinus*' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1864). Cf. FUSTERIC.

Fustle (fʌ·s'l), *sb. Sc.* and *dial.* Also **fussle.** [onomatopœic; cf. FUSS, BUSTLE.] (See quots.) So **Fu·stle** *v. dial.*, to make a fuss; **Fu·stling** *ppl. a. dial.*, fussing, fussy.

1832–53 J. BALLANTYNE in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 116 Thou jaggy, kittly, gleg wee thing .. Soon scamper aff, hap stap an' fling, Wi' couring fustle. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Fussle*, a slight confusion. *Suffolk. Fustle*, a fuss, or bustle. *Warw.* 1867 W. F. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* cxxxiv. (E. D. S. No. 76), Zum foreward, fustling youth. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, *Fustle*, to make a fuss.

†**Fu·stler.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? = FUSTER.

1605 *Depos.* in *Wells Depos.* (MS.), Johannes Webb, de Brushford in comite Somerset, Fustler.

Fusty (fʌ·sti), *a.* Also 6 **fewsty**; and see FOISTY. [f. FUST *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. That has lost its freshness, stale-smelling, musty. a. Of a wine-cask or vessel. Also of the wine: Tasting of the cask. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xii. (1495) 57 Wyne and other licour takyth infeccion of a vessell that is fusty. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 15 The wyne bottell is somwhat fusty. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 152 To renue their wines, and make them seem fresh and new, after they haue by long lying gotten a fusty rotten tast. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 617 To restore againe into his former and sound estate, the Wine that is growne fat, fustie, and hath taken winde. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Fusty*, musty; fetid; stale: generally applied to malt liquors, or vessels containing them.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 375 His farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his jabberment in law, the flashiest and the fustiest that ever corrupted in such an unswill'd hogshead.

b. Of bread, corn, meat, etc.: Smelling of mould or damp.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 6 He..founde brede..the whyche was not fayre, but fusty and spotted. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 76 If a feaste .. had fewsty and noughty bread, all the other daynties shulde be vnsauery. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 59 Who had rather the corne should waxe fustie in their garners then to sell it out. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 111 If he knocke out either of your braines, he were as good cracke a fustie nut with no kernell. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 339 You must not presently mould up your Meal after grinding..nor keep it too long, lest it prove fusty. 1884 *J. Bull's Neighb. in True Light* xii. 88 He will take a piece of diseased horse or fusty beef, and make a *ragoût* that will cause you to smack your lips.

fig. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Numbers* ix. 11 That fusty, swelling, sowring, spreading corruption of nature and practice.

2. Of persons, places, etc.: Having an unpleasant, 'close', or 'stuffy' smell such as arises from dirt, dust, or damp.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 77 Fusty bawdyas. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Hang him, fustie Satire, he smells all goat. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2233 Farewell musty, dusty, rusty, fusty London. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* X v a, Ins are nasty, dusty, fustie. 1798 A. SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 147 Old fusty stuff-beds. 1840 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* Jan. (1894) II. 299 Intense heat in the mild, fusty weather. 1842 DICKENS in Forster *Life* III. 101 Dirty clothes-bags musty, moist and fusty. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. iv, Stifling her with fusty sighs. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* IV, A fusty old gown which had been about college probably for ten generations.

3. *fig.* That has lost its freshness and interest; bearing marks of age or neglect; of old-fashioned appearance or behaviour, 'fogeyish'.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 161 At this fusty stuffe, The large Achilles .. laughes out a lowd applause. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1857) 84 True is the proverbe, though fustie to fine wits. 1674 J. D. *Mall* I. i. in *Dryden's Wks.* 1884 VIII. 513 All pretty Ladies will shun thee for a fusty Husband. 1728 CAREW *Song* in Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* IV, If I stay 'till I grow gray, They'll call me old Maid, and fusty old jade. 1743–4 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* 249 Old fusty physicians, you know, are full of ceremony. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* X. x, What could ever induce you to give up your charming estate for the sake of coming into his fusty old family! 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 153, I forgave you all the blame, Musty Christopher; I could *not* forgive the praise, Fusty Christopher. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 164 Létorière is too good a rider .. to lose his time with fusty Latin and Greek. 1883 *Gd. Words* 183 The doctors say we get musty and fusty if we stay in one place.

†b. ? Ill-humoured, peevish, dull. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 18 June, My wife still in a melancholy, fusty humour, and crying, and do not tell me plainly what it is.

†c. Used as *sb.*: A 'seedy' person. *Obs.*

a 1732 GAY *Distress'd Wife* II. v, If Mr. Forward calls, I think—Yes—You may let him in..But, be sure you let in no Fusties.

4. *Comb.*, as *fusty framed, -looking, -rusty* adjs.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 4 After the finishinge of whose fustie framed speech. 1782 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 5 Jan. in *Life* 1804 III. 110 But what shall we say of his [Johnson's] fusty-rusty remarks upon Henry and Emma? 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, A fusty-looking old personage with a large umbrella.

Hence **Fu·stily** *adv.*, **Fu·stiness**; also (jocular nonce-wds) **Fu·sticate** *v.*, to make fusty; **Fu·stified** *a.* = FUSTY *a.* 3.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 218 Item, that the Brewers doe brew good and seasonable stuff without Weevell or Fustines. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 333 If any fustiness be found in his writings, it comes not from the grape, but from the cask. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 169 'Tis not only the loss of those grains that actually grow, but a foulness and fustiness also. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 150 This most consequential of equerries .. invited us .. to screen ourselves from the meridian heats .. Preceded by the right pompous and fustified equerry, we diverged from the mended track. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 734 When there was a sort of golden age .. and shepherds had nothing to do but pipe .. The country pipes now-a-days, are terribly fusticated with tobacco. 1864 *Realm* 18 May 8 We have so long associated him [an actor] with Melter Moss, that rustiness and fustiness seemed a normal part of his being. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 30 A student, and smells fustily of books, as an inveterate smoker does of tobacco. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* 151 The one is fustiness, the other is skimpiness. In the former case .. the air is rather difficult to breathe. Flue is everywhere.

Fusun, obs. form of FOISON.

Fu·sure. *rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *fūsūra* founding, f. *fundĕre* to found (metals).] Fusing, smelting.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Fusure*, a flowing or melting of Metals. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Fut**, *int. Obs.* [? an instinctive exclamation; but cf. FOOT *sb.* 1 b.] Used to express surprise.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 23 Fut, how he tickles yon trout under the gilles. *Ibid.* III. 35.

Fut, obs. and Sc. form of FOOT.

Futchel (fʊ·tʃĕl). [Of obscure origin. Possibly repr. some compound of FOOT; cf. *pole-foot*, 'the hind end of a pole which goes into the cleaves of the futchels' (Knight).]

One of the pieces of timber carrying or supporting the shafts, or pole, or splinter-bar of a carriage.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 50 The futchels are 2 light timbers fixed in The fore axeltree bed 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* I. 260 Friction plates attached to futchells. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 940 The futchel or socket for the pole of the carriage, must also be jointed to the middle of the fore-axletree bed and splinter bar. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Futchels* are strong pieces of wood or iron, three in number, uniting the splinter-bar and the axle-tree bed of a gun-carriage or limber.

† **Fute**, *v. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [? echoic.] *intr.* To whistle.

c 1650 *Robin Hood* 52 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 29 Now fute on, fute on thou cutted fryar..it is not the futing in a fryers fist that can doe me any ill.

Fute, obs. Sc. form of FOOD, FOOT.

Fute, Futerer, var. FEUTE, FEWTERER, *Obs.*

Futher, -ir, obs. forms of FOTHER *sb.*

Futhorc (fū·þork). Also **futhark, -ork.** [Named from the first six letters, *f, u, þ, o* or *a, r, k.*] The Runic alphabet.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 285 The name futhork is applied to all systems of phonetic signs of the Teutonic Stock, for the same reason as those of classical derivation are called alphabet. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* App. (1878) 618 We possess no less than 61 Runic Futhorcs. 1838 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. vii, Shown by a couple of the later futhorcs.

Futile (fiū·til, -əil), *a.* [a. F. *futile* or ad. L. *fūtilis* (more correctly *futtilis*) that easily pours out, leaky, hence untrustworthy, vain, useless, usu. supposed to be f. *fud-* stem of *fundĕre* to pour out.]

1. Incapable of producing any result; failing utterly of the desired end through intrinsic defect; useless, ineffectual, vain.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 252 How weak and futile it is .. we have already shown. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* ix. 31 Disdaining riches as the futile weeds. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 8 Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of futile tapestry. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. VII. 113 Render it as futile in its effects, as it is feeble in its principle. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 12 All complaint is futile which is not followed up by appropriate remedies. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xvii, These struggles with the natural character .. may seem futile and fruitless, but in the end they do good. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 An inference that Protagoras evades by drawing a futile distinction between the courageous and the confident. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* Pref. (1878) 13 This is indeed an appeal which is made by every futile dreamer.

2. Occupied with things of no value or importance, addicted to trifling, lacking in purpose. ? *Obs.*

1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 112 These judgments and these reasonings may be expected in an age as futile and as corrupt as ours. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 1792) III. 152 The polite conversation of the men and women of fashion at Paris, though not always very deep, is much less futile and frivolous than ours here. *Ibid.* 192 Frivolous futile people. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 27 Mar. an. 1775 'Davy has some convivial pleasantry about him; but 'tis a futile fellow.'

† 3. Unable to hold one's tongue, addicted to talking, loquacious. *Obs.* [From the etymological sense, 'leaky'.] Cf. FUTILITY 3.

1612 BACON *Ess., Counsell* (Arb.) 320 One futile person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt, then manie that know it their dutie to conceale. 1625 — *Simulation* (Arb.) 508 Talkers and Futile Persons.

4. quasi-*sb.* A futile person.

1892 T. DUNCAN *Canadianish Woman* x. 130 After all, why should he remain for ever among the futiles?

Hence **Fu·tilely** *adv.*, **Fu·tileness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Futileness, Futility*, Blabbing, Silliness, Lightness, Vanity. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 80 Being without arms, and in an unknown country, my inconsequence and futileness lay heavy on my spirit. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 353 Regnault met his death, futilely in almost the last engagement of the war. 1888 MRS. M. HUNGERFORD *Hon. Mrs. Vereker* I. xvii. 232 The Chinese lanterns that so liberally, but so futilely, sought to light the pleasure grounds.

Futilita·rian, *a.* and *sb.* [A humorous coinage, f. FUTILITY, after UTILITARIAN.]

A. *adj.* Devoted to futility or futile pursuits.

B. *sb.* One who is devoted to futility.

1827 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* V. 290 If the Utilitarians would reason and write like you, they would no longer deserve to be called Futilitarians. 1834 — *Doctor* XXXV. (1848) 85 The whole race of Political Economists, our Malthusites, Benthamites, Utilitarians, or Futilitarians. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 19 *note*, The word *international*, introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's *gigmanity* ..are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the futilitarian misanthropist, respectively.

† **Futi·litous**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. FUTILIT-Y + -OUS.] = FUTILE.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xiii, Love is..one of the most Agitating, Bewitching .. Futilitous .. of all human passions.

Futility (fiuti·liti). [ad. F. *futilité* or L. *fūti-, futtilitātem*, f. *futtilis*: see FUTILE and -ITY.]

1. The quality of being futile; triflingness, want of weight or importance: *esp.* inadequacy to produce a result or bring about a required end, ineffectiveness, uselessness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Futilitie*, vanitie. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 477 Divine Poems .. might well absolve Poetry of its objected Futility, and Levity. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 19 Whatever futility there may be in their notions. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* 204 Shew the futility of these replies, if you can. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. 1852) 253 We have already seen the futility of all attempts to assess taxes proportionally to real profits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 117 The manifest futility and absurdity of the explanation. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Irish Cathol.* 104 We should recognize the futility of contending against the most rooted of prejudices.

2. Disposition to trifle or be occupied with trifles, incapacity for serious affairs or interests, lack of purpose, frivolousness.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 28 The same trifling futility appears in their xii Signs of the Zodiack. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clvi. 57 If they [diversions] are futile and frivolous, it is time worse than lost, for they will give you an habit of futility. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 25 ¶ 11 Leave foppery and futility to die of themselves. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. (1863) 507 If they go wrong, it is from utter futility and incapacity to keep out of harm's way. 1865 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxiii. 128 The noisy futility that belongs to schismatics generally.

† 3. Talkativeness, loquacity, inability to hold one's tongue. Cf. FUTILE *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1640 WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VIII. ii. 383 The Futility of vaine Persons, which easily utter, as well what may be spoken, as what should be secreted. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCCXXVII, This Fable does not strike so much at the Futility of Women in General, as at the Incontinent Levity of a Prying Inquisitive Humour.

4. Something that is futile.

1667 BP. S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* 100, I am sure that those Notions..were but grand and pompous Futilities. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1841) 163 *He* was but a loud-sounding inanity and futility; at bottom, he *was* not at all. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* I. i, His mouth full of loud futilities. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 222 A patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious futility, hard to write and harder to read. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 To reduce the faith to a vague futility.

Futilize (fiū·tilaiz), *v. rare.* [f. FUTILE + -IZE.] *trans.* To make futile.

1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* II. ix. 119 Her whole soul and essence is futilized and extracted into shew and superficials. 1857 R. M. PHILLIMORE tr. *Dupanloup's Stud. Wom.* vi. (1869) 35 Not to futilize (if I may be allowed the word) the mind of men, who are already too much inclined to futility.

† **Fu·tilous**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *fūti-, futtil-is* FUTILE + -OUS.] = FUTILE.

1607 S. HIERON *Defence* I. 171 These arguments..are futilous. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 11 A futilous distinction of *of* and *to*. 1643 *True Informer* 30 The Authors were worthlesse and meane futilous persons. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 It is a most unworthy thing, for men, to spend their lives in making fidle-cases for futilous womens phansies. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 201 Which is enough to discover how futilous you are, to say, as you have done, that it was a Pope. 1703 BP. PATRICK *Comm. a Sam.* vi. 20 Not with a futilous, lascivious, and petulant joy, but with a pious and moderate.

Futra: see FOUTRE.

Futtling (fʊ·tlin). *Naut.* = FOOT-WALING (see FOOT *sb.* 35).

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 119 *Footwaling*, or *Futtling*, or *Ceiling*, the inside plank of the ship's bottom.

Futtock (fʊ·tək). *Naut.* Also 8 **foot-hook.** [prob., as already suggested in quot. 1644, a pronunciation of *foot-hook* (see quot. 1769).]

1. One of the middle timbers of the frame of a ship, between the floor and the top timbers.

1611 COTGR., *Cour-baston* .. (in a ship) a crooked peece of tymber, tearmed a Knee, or Futtocke. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict., Futtocks*, this word is commonly pronounced but I thinke more properly it should be called Foote-hookes; for the Futtocks are those compassing timbers, which give the bredth and bearing to the ship, which are scarfed to the ground-timbers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Futtocks*, the middle division of a ship's timbers: or those parts which are situated between the floor and the top-timbers .. As the epithet *hooked* is .. applied .. to several crooked timbers in a ship, as the breast-hooks, fore-hooks, after-hooks, &c., this term is evidently derived from the lowest part or *foot* of the timber and from the shape of the piece. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 94 The jolly-boat was dispatched to .. fetch some timbers for futtocks. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii, Several of the lower futtocks and timbers still hung together. 1846 ADDISON *Contracts* II. vii. § 2 (1883) 998 The twenty-two broken futtocks of the vessel were concealed only by the ballast. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 120 Futtocks .. are named according to their situation, that nearest the keel being called the first futtock; the next above, the second futtock, etc.

2. *Comb.*, as *futtock-mould, -rigging, -timber.* Also **futtock-head, -hole, -hoop** (see quots.); **futtock-plank** = LIMBER STRAKE; **futtock-plate**, one of the iron plates crossing the sides of the top-rim perpendicularly, to which the futtock-shrouds are secured; **futtock-rider** (see quot. 1867); **futtock-shroud**, one of the small shrouds which secure the lower dead-eyes and futtock-plates of top-mast rigging to a band round a lower mast; **futtock-staff, -stave** (see quots.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Futtock-head*, in shipbuilding, is a name for the 5th, the 7th, and the 9th diagonals, 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s. v. *Futtock-shrouds*, They are often formed by a continuation of the topmast rigging coming down through holes in the top, called *futtock-holes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Futtock-holes*, places through the top rim for the futtock-plates. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 931 **Futtock-hoop*, a hoop encircling the mast at a point below the head, and serving for the attachment of the shackles of the futtock-shrouds. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 19 The .. *futtock-Mould is hauled downward. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Limber-strake*, sometimes called the **futtock-plank*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M m ij, An iron band, called the *foot-hook-plate. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 *Futtock-plates*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Equilleites*..the *futtock-riders. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Futtock-riders*, when a rider is lengthened by means of pieces batted or scarphed to it and each other, the first piece is termed the first futtock-rider, the next the second futtock-rider, and so on. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 17 What is the name of the rigging from the necklace to the top rims? *Futtock-rigging. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) M m ij, A rope called the *foot-hook-shroud. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* vi. 13 He fell from the star-board futtock shrouds. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* vi, Clinging to the futtock shrouds. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 106 **Futtock-staff*, a short piece of wood or iron, seized across the upper part of the rigging, to which the catharpin legs are secured. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 166 **Futtock-stave*, a short piece of rope served over with spun-yarn, to which the shrouds are confined at the catharpins. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 107 **Futtock-timbers*, those timbers between the floor and navel timbers and the top timbers.

† **Fu·turable**, *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. FUTURE + -ABLE.] That may happen in the future.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. iii. § 51. 175 What the issue.. would have been, is only known to him..whose prescience extends not only to things future, but futurable, having the certain cognisance of contingents, which might, yet never actually shall, come to passe.

† **Futura·lity.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. med.L. *futūrāl-is* (f. *futūr-us* future: see -AL) + -ITY.] Futurity; the future (of a person).

1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 101 What the futurality of my days will bring forth, I know not.

Future (fiū·tiŭ, fiū·tʃəi), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **futur.** [a. OF. and F. *futur* masc., *future* fem., ad. L. *futūrus*, fut. pple. of *esse* to be, f. stem *fu-* (see BE etym. 3).]

A. *adj.*

1. That is to be, or will be, hereafter. Often qualifying a sb., with the sense: The person or thing that is expected to be (what the sb. denotes).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 748 Futur tyme, er I was in the snare, Coude I not seen. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 105 (Harl. MS.) Vyneger was gode, and that is for þe preterit tyme; wyne is gode, and þat is for the presente tyme; and muste shalle be gode, and that is for the future tyme. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 860 There is no likelihood of future sedition .. in any of the kingdoms. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii, The trifling doubts and jealousies of future sects. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 7 We attain the greatest assurance of things past and future by divine faith. 1816 M. GREENLEAF *Distr. Maine* 136 Like every thing future, all speculations on this subject must .. be in a measure uncertain. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 25, I wish I were the future Lady Vargrave. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 228 The little embryo bears no resemblance whatever to the future animal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 374 To help future observers to place this point beyond doubt, etc. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 428 The series of events which the future Cardinal thus indicated in outline. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 264 If to one and the same consciousness that is to become Present which was previously Future to it. 1895 *Law Times* XCVIII. 280/1 The injury..blighting the plaintiff's whole future career.

b. In certain contexts used *spec.* with reference to the condition of the soul after death. *A future state, life*: existence after death, esp. as an object of belief.

1733 POPE *Ess. Man* I. *Contents*, It is partly upon this Ignorance of future Events, and partly upon the Hope of a Future State, that all his Happiness in the Present depends. 1799 WILLES & DURNFORD *Comm. Pleas Cases* 550 Supposing an infidel who believes a God..but does not believe a future state, be examined on his oath. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 207 The theory of a man's future state depending simply on the preponderance of his good or bad actions.

c. *absol.* or *ellipt.*; esp. in phr. *in future.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 141 Three Talents on the present; in future, all. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 155 It utterly cast him out of all favour from the King in future. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 78 Him God beholding from his prospect high, Wherin past, present, future he beholds. 1808 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* 28, I shall be obliged to..endure a dark room in future.

2. Of or pertaining to time to come; esp. in *Gram.* of a tense: Relating to time to come; describing an event yet to happen. Also *ellipt.* (=*future tense*).

Future perfect (*tense*): expressing an event or action viewed as past in relation to a given future time.

1530 PALSGR. 84 The future tens, as *je parleray.* 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 768 Hee maketh them .. plainer by chaunging the pretertence into the future. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 34 What time speaks the Future Tense of? *A.* Of the time to Come. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 32 Man is a future creature, the eye of his soule lookes beyond this life. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 51. 1/2 Tho' the first Aorist be..used for the second future. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 124 The first Future Tense..The second Future.

¶ **3.** Loosely used for: Subsequent (to a specified past epoch).

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 120 Since those times by future times were changed. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 114 Scotland .. in times past began at the Mountaine Grampius..But in future times, by the extinguishment of the Picts, it reached also unto Tweed. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 107 Prognosticks..made good by the future event of the Experiments. 1858 W. L. SARGANT *Soc. Innov.* 27 This rhapsody will not be intelligible to those unacquainted with St. Simon's future history.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** *pl.* Future events. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. vi. 133 (Camb. MS.) It..procedith fro preteritz in to futuris. *Ibid.* 134 It ne hath nat the futuris þat ben nat yit. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 476 Providence against all sorts of Futures that fall under our Care.

2. *The future.* **a.** Time to come; future time. Phr. *For the future*: in all future time.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5015 Aforn hir she may see In the future som socour. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 63 That what in time proceeds, May token to the future, our past deeds. 1693 *Hum. & Conv. Town* 63 All the Fury of Minor Criticks follow..all his Opinions for the future. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 II. viii. 52 I'll..teach him to take better care for the future. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. iii. 52 The future is like a dead wall or a thick mist hiding all objects from our view. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 197 The industrial organization of the future.

personified. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* i, Till the Future dares Forget the Past.

b. What will happen in the future.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. i. 157 The future comes apace. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 81 Oh blindness to the future! Kindly giv'n. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. (1787) 85 The future [is the object] of hope and fear. 1820 LAMB *Elia, Oxf. in Vac.*, The mighty future is as nothing, being everything! 1856 GLADSTONE in *Pall Mall G.* 28 July (1892) 1/2 You cannot fight against the future..time is on our side.

3. a. A condition in time to come different (esp. in a favourable sense) from the present.

1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 61 Every little present has its little future for which we live. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* v. 132 Making all futures fruits of all the pasts. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 86, I would soon carve out a new future for us both.

b. The prospective condition (of a person, country, etc.).

1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* II. viii, My sacrifice to Jasper's future might not have been in vain. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 263–4 See everything which belongs to the future of Greece. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 Its future is a future which .. is likely to add fresh lustre to the Newspaper Press.

4. *Gram.*=*future tense*: see A. 2.

1881 RUTHERFORD *New Phrynichus* 405 It affords the necessary authority to supply deponent futures to a group of verbs..of which by a singular fatality no future form has been preserved.

5. One who is affianced in marriage, one's betrothed. [After F. *futur, future.*]

1827 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 196 Lord Charles took his pretty future to Church this morning to receive the sacrament.

6. *Comm.* in *pl.* Goods (esp. corn, cotton and other produce) and stocks sold on an agreement for future delivery. Also, contracts to sell or buy on these terms. Also *attrib.*, as in *future system.*

1880 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 3/8 American futures are in better demand. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 4/4 Amongst the new developments of the cotton trade, the buying of futures may be looked upon as the most prominent. 1888 *Times* 26 June 12/1 Coffee very dull on the spot and not much done in futures. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 8/4 The question on the programme was that of 'futures'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 9/1 The future system had created..in New York..an enormous market.

†**Fu·ture,** *v. Obs.* [f. FUTURE *a.*; cf. med.L. *futūrāre* in the same sense.] *trans.* To make future, put off to a future day. Also *absol.*

1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 15 And who knows but that therefore God hath futured other hopes, and frustrated other means, to the intent that he might honor this ordinance? 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* xii. 35 So they trifle, and by futuring, fool away their own salvation. 1647 — *Matt.* xxv. 11 Trifling..with Christ and their souls, futuring their repentance. 1650 — *Gen.* xx. 8 So [they] are shut out, with the foolish Virgins, for their lingring and futuring.

Futureless, *a.* [f. FUTURE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a future, having no future before one.

1863 *All Year Round* July 477/1 An animal, a brute beast, soulless and futureless. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* (1882) I. 141 The ordinary, futureless young girl.

†**Futurely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. FUTURE *a.* + -LY 2.] In future, at a future time, hereafter. Also *loosely*, at a time later than a certain epoch, thereafter.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 201 This field the Lycians futurely..the Errant call'd. 1628 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 293 A distinction by which I shall futurely govern my self. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 78 Jesus. foretold great sadnesses .. futurely contingent to it. 1673 GARROWAY in *Debates Ho. of C.* (Grey) II. 213 As for Duncombe's argument of building ships futurely, Money may be had. 1793 G. READ in *Life & Corr.* 1870) 547 That I may not be thought concluded from asking for an increase of allowance futurely.

Fu·tureness. [f. FUTURE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being future.

1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. § 5. 118 You have pastness, presentness, and futureness. 1875 McCOSH *Scot. Philos.* li. 386 Time is pastness, presentness, and futureness joined by association.

Futurist (fiū·tiŭrist), *sb.* (*a*) *Theol.* [f. FUTURE *sb.* + -IST.] One who believes that the Scripture prophecies, esp. those in the Book of Revelation, are still to be fulfilled in the future.

The sense 'one who has regard to the future', given in Worcester 1846, and expanded in later Dicts., is prob. a figment.

1842 G. S FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 88 *note*, Dr. Todd and Mr. Mac-Causland .. are alike stanch Antiprotestant Futurists. 1854 H. S. DESPREZ *Apocal. Fulfilled* i. 2 We have Præterists and Futurists—one class of interpreters believing that the Apocalypse was fulfilled in the first three or four centuries of the Christian æra; another class maintaining that, with the exception of the three first chapters, none of it is fulfilled. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 227.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* Pref. (1880) 5 The futurist school of prophetic interpreters. 1881 *Ch. Times* 25 Feb. 121 To give themselves up .. to idle futurist speculations.

Futuritial (fiūtiuri·ʃăl), *a. Obs.*—◦ [f. FUTURIT-Y + -(I)AL.] Relating to what is to come; pertaining to future time or events.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing HAMILTON); hence in mod. Dicts.

Futurition (fiūtiuri·ʃən). *Philos.* [ad. med. L. *futūrītiōn-em*, irreg. f. *futūr-us* FUTURE.

As a metaphysical term the med.L. word is used e. g. by St. Bonaventura *Opera* ed. Peltier 1864 II. 65 b, in discussions relating to God's foreknowledge of events. A different sense, = 'the act of forecasting the future', occurs in a letter of Bp. Jewel, 1 Aug. 1559, in *Zurich Lett.* ser. 1 (Parker Soc.) App. 22. The Parker Soc. translator renders Jewel's *valde desitum futuritionibus* by 'mightily addicted to futuritions'; but the sense is not otherwise authenticated either in Lat. or Eng.]

1. Existence or occurrence in the future; future existence or accomplishment. Now *rare.*

1641 D. CAWDREY 3 *Serm.* 72 In the one there shall be a succession of punishments, and so there shall be a respect of futurition or time to come. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 64 A certainty of divine Prescience touching the precise period of every mans life, as also the order or maner of its futurition. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1682) I. 115 In which words is clearly expressed the futurition of salvation certain by him. 1684–5 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 207 Is it imaginable, that the great means of the worlds redemption .. should hang so loose in respect of its futurition as [etc.]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 147 The word *shall* .. does not mean, to promise..in the third person, but the mere futurition of an event. 1882–3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2524/1 While foreknowledge may insure the certain futurition of a volition.

b. quasi-*concr.* A future event or existence; a futurity.

1668 SHIELLS *Naphtali* Pref. 49 Let us not be anxious about futuritions. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 996 There is a futurition of glory for the Soul. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 107 Seeing thorough the possibilities and futuritions of each [world]. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 144 Some mere futurition, as metaphysicians love to speak, some event in futurity.

2. The quality, attribute, or fact of being future; the fact or circumstance that (something specified) will be.

1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 79 Futurition in respect of existency of things, is no prejudice to the Eye of Faith, in the beholding of them as present. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xvii. (1700) 153 When God decrees that anything shall be, it has from that a certain futurition. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. viii. 251 The Acts and State of the Wills of moral Agents, which had a fix'd Futurition from Eternity. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 462 The Romans .. had .. forms expressing futurition and desire. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* vii. (1861) 166 If there is any law of futurition.

Futurity (fiūtiū·riti). [f. FUTURE + -ITY.]

1. The quality, state, or fact of being future; = FUTURITION 2. *rare.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 11 The hope of my blessednes is not here: the futurity of which doth no way mitigate my comfort. 1660 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* viii. 74 The bare Possibilities, which never commence into a Futurity. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 56 The comforting elements of futurity and uncertainty.

2. Future time; the future; a future space of time.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 117 Nor present Sorrowes, Nor purpos'd merit in futurity. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 A white Spot..which in futurity proves the Heart with its Veins and arteries. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 159 Involved in the dark bosom of futurity. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 58 Futurity's blank page. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* i, These events were still in the womb of futurity. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxxiii. 346 The particular events and personages of a distant futurity. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 64 Throwing forward into the darkness of futurity an image of himself here.

3. What is future.

a. What will exist or happen in the future; future events as a whole. Also † those that will live in the future, posterity (*obs. rare*).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 And perhaps not out of the reach of futurity to exhibit. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 35 ¶ 5 A wretch racked .. with .. a secret dread of futurity. 1738 SWIFT *Let.* 24 Aug., I will..contrive some way to be known to futurity, that [etc.]. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 19 We must have no Share or Lot in the Glories of Futurity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* III. 60 An Egyptian monk, who possessed..the knowledge of futurity. 1884 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxiv. 389 The caprices of fate and the uncertainty of futurity.

b. *pl.* Future events.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 304 In the futurities of our performances. 1694 J. HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* x. (1863) 285 Such sad futurities God, in mercy to us, hides from us. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xxi. 7 What an itching curiosity there is in the best of men, to know futurities. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 420, I must one of these days go back to see him..but futurities are uncertain. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 177 O centuries That roll, in vision, your futurities My future grave athwart. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posthum. Wks.* (1891) I. 85 *note*, The reader whose scholarship is still amongst his futurities.

c. State or condition in the future. Also, existence after death.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iii. 166 The expectation of a futurity. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 355 Rules ..which teach Mankind how to secure a happy Futurity. 1775 JOHNSON *Taxx. no Tyr.* in Boswell an. 1775, This futurity of Whiggism. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 173 Futurity..what we are to be, determined by what we have been. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt* (1865) 39/1 The practical dangers to which the futurity of representative governments will be exposed.

Futurize (fiū·tiŭrəiz), *v. rare.* [f. FUTURE + -IZE.] *intr.* To form the future tense; to express the idea of futurity.

1859 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 194 But it is in the Romance languages that this mode of 'futurizing' (if we may so call it) has shown itself on the largest scale.

Fuxl, -ol, -ul, obs. forms of FOWL *sb.*

Fuyl, obs. Sc. form of FOOL.

1533 GAU *Richt Way* To Rdr. (1888) 3 As sum fuyl or munk maid.

Fuyle, obs. form of FILE *v.*2 or FOIL *v.*1

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 882 (Trin.) She hab me fuyled wib her synne.

Fuyt, var. FEUTE, *Obs.*

Fuzil: see FUSIL.

Fuzz (fŭz), *sb.*1 In sense 2 also 7 **fuss.** [Perh. imitative of the action of blowing away light particles. Cf., however, FOZY and the cognate words there cited.]

1. Loose volatile matter; a mass of fine, light, fluffy particles.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 125 A Snayl..which is.. to our feeling, very cold, is fain to brood its as cold sweatty eggs..bespiewing them about with the fuzze of a cold clammy froth. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Pontius & Pontia* ii. Misc. Wks. (1740) 107 One ask'd, if that high fuzz of hair Was, bona fide, all your Own 1840 SMART, *Fuzz*, volatile matter. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 319 Blankets with the woollen fuzz upon them. 1865 MISS CARY *Ball. & Lyrics* 61 Your hair! why, you've only a little gray fuzz! 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1320. 203 The expensive valentines are gaudy chromolithographic objects, fluttering in a fuzz of paper-lace.

†**2.** = FUZZ-BALL. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 7 Puffes, Fusbals or Fusses. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 45 The most conservent is that Toadstool which is called a Fuss. 1701–2 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 249 The bottom part of a great cup mushroom or fuz.

3. *Photogr.* = FUZZINESS.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 370 The importance of knowing beforehand by what standard (focus or fuzz) we are to be judged.

4. *Comb.*: **fuzz-type,** a jocular name for a photograph with (intentional) blurred effect; **fuzz-wig,** a wig of crisp curls; so *fuzz-wigged* adj.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xi, A shovel-hatted fuzz-wigged Silenus. 1854 — *Y. Leech's Pict.* (1869) 327 There was Rowlandson's..Doctor Syntax in a fuzz-wig. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 750 However tolerable a 14×12 fuzztype (as they have been jocularly called) may be.

†**Fuzz,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* [cf. FUZZ *v.*3] A fuddled or muddled state.

1721 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 155, I think I'm in a fuzz, and don't know what I say.

†**Fuzz,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [echoic; cf. *buzz, fizz.*] *intr.* To buzz. Hence **Fu·zzing** *vbl. sb.*

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* II. iv. 57 You may discover the least Crack or Looseness of any Barr, by the shattering or Fuzzing it will make.

Fuzz (fʌz), *v.*[2] *slang.* (See quot. 1754; it is doubtful whether the later explanations represent a change of sense or a misunderstanding.)

1753 E. MOORE in *World* No 41 P 7 As to shuffling, fuzzing, changing of seats..he was an absolute ideot. 1754 CHESTERF. *Ibid.* No 101 P 5, I was also a witness to the rise and progress of that most important verb, to *fuzz*; which, if not of legitimate birth, is at least of fair extraction..it means no less than dealing twice together with the same pack of cards, for luck's sake, at whist. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 60 P 3 They can scarce tell what is meant by..fuzzing the cards. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), To *Fuzz*, to shuffle cards minutely; also, to change the pack.

† **Fuzz,** *v.*[3] *Obs.*[−1] [Perh. connected with FUZZ *sb.*[1], *v.*[4] through the notion of blurring or confusing.] *trans.* To make drunk, fuddle.

1685 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 152 The University troop dined with the Earl of Abendon at Ricot, and came home well fuz'd.

Fuzz (fʌz), *v.*[4] [f. FUZZ *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* (See quots.) Also *to fuzz out.*

1702 in J. K. *Dict.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Fuzz*, to ravel or run out, as some sorts of Stuff and Silk do. 1753 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* (1862) 258 Have you begun the shade for your toilette? If not, I believe you must do it to wash, for the catgut in time grows very limp, and the silk fuses. 1840 SMART, *Fuzz*, to fly out in small particles. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* ix. (1881) 93 A flounced frock of dark silk figured with blue, that looked slightly fuzzed out.

2. *trans.* To cover with fine or minute particles.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii, The fine grail glancing in her eyes and fuzzing her face.

Hence **Fu'zzing** *ppl. a.*

1775 ASH, *Fuzzing*, flying off in small parts, fretting out in small particles.

Fuzz-ball (fʌ'zbɔ̄l). Forms: 6–7 **fus(se)bal(l**, 7, 9 **fuss-**, 7–9 **fuz-**, 7– **fuzz-ball.** [f. FUZZ *sb.*[1] + BALL.] A popular name of the fungus *Lycoperdon Bovista*, puff-ball.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clxii. 1386 Puffes Fistes & Fussebals. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Adelphi* II. ii, He hath made..my head as soft as a fusball with buffets. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 328 With a Fusse-ball, or some sharpe smoake, smoake them to death. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 245 As soon as touched..[they] like a fuss-ball, resolve all into dust and smoak. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 585 The spungey internal part of the common fuz-ball. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 107 Tread on it, and like the fuss-ball it will break into dust. 1853 MRS. WHITNEY *F. Gartney's Girlhood* iv. 25 Short, sandy hair standing up about the temples like a fuzz-ball.

transf. and *fig.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 The Gray or Horse-Fly. Her legs..slit at the ends into two toes, both which are lined with two white sponges or fuzballs. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* II. iii, You empty fuzz-balls, your heads are full of nothing else but proclamations. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 291 When they [Hedge Hogs] fear any harm towards them, gather themselves into a round Fuz-ball.

attrib. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Feast* (1869) 126 A little fuz-ball pudding stands By.

Fuzze. ? *Obs.* [dial. var. FUSE *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* 204 *Fuzze*, straws, or hollow briars, reeds, &c., filled with powder. *Fuzze-borer*, an iron made red hot to bore a fuzze to hold powder.

Fuzzen, obs. f. FOISIN, and dial. f. FURZE.

Fuzzily, Fuzziness: see under FUZZY.

† **Fuzzle** (fʌ'z'l), *v. Obs.* In 7 **fusle.** [cf. FUZZ *v.*[3], FUDDLE.] *trans.* To intoxicate, make drunk, confuse, muddle.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. vi, If the spirits of the brain be fusled..at such a time, their children will be fusled in the brain. 1632 SHERWOOD, To fuzzle, *enyurer.*

Fuzzy (fʌ'zi), *a.* [f. FUZZ *sb.*[1] + -Y[1]. Cf. FOZY.]

1. Not firm or sound in substance; spongy. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (Cf. FOZY.)

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* IV. iv. 498 If your ground be subiect to anie filthie soft mosse, or fuzzie grasse, which is both vnsauourie and vnwholesome for beasts. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 A fuzzy kinde of substance like little sponges. 1725 KELLY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 122 A fuzzy sort of Earth, that we call Moss. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* (1739) 21 As dry and fuzzy as an old Branch spread over with Spungy Cork. 1824 *Craven Gloss., Fuzzy*, light and spungy. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

2. Frayed into loose fibres; covered with fuzz; fluffy, downy.

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 40. 259 Their Linnen of the same Hue, and so fuzzy that it was not easy to distinguish. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s. v., The fine ends of silk or cotton..when they appear make the article 'wear fuzzy'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Those fuzzy, dusty, padded first-class carriages. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 460 Nine pennyworth of muslin with gilt fuzzy ends. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 808 Seen through a magnifying glass, rough or plain paper has a surface .. made up of fuzzy elevations and depressions, not unlike that of cotton cloth, but on a smaller scale. 1894 *Times* 9 Feb. 8/3 There are so many fuzzy politicians who have not hearts but only cotton wool in the place of them.

3. Blurred, indistinct.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 401 Venus appeared very dim and fuzzy. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 30 The fuzzy glass. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 2/4 It makes the picture more 'fuzzy'. 1884 *Gd. Words* Dec. 819/2 His drawing is rougher and fuzzier.

4. Of hair: Frizzy, fluffy.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Fuzzy*, rough and shaggy. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 171 A..black man, with thick lips and fuzzy hair. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxi. 83 Fuzzy red wigs, stuck with jewels.

5. *Comb.*, as *fuzzy-headed, -legged* adjs.; **fuzzy-ball** = FUZZ-BALL; **fuzzy-wuzzy**, a soldier's nickname for the typical Soudanese warrior, from his method of dressing his hair.

c 1850 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 48 The dust of a *fuzzy ball cast in the eyes will cause blindness. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1043/1 They were .. *fuzzie-headed. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* xii, A couple of *fuzzy-legged hens. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* 10 So 'ere's to you, *Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the Soudan.

Hence **Fu'zzily** *adv.*, **Fu'zziness.** Also **Fu'zzyism** [-ISM], *Photogr.*, the studied production of 'fuzzy' pictures.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II ij, A little paire of round wheeles, which..doth so certainly guide the Plough ..that it can neither..drownd through the easie lightnesse of the earth, nor runne too shallow through the fussinesse of the mould. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2042. 801/1 A certain 'fuzziness', as artists say, appears in many examples. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not Wisely* (1869) 10 They [locks of hair] ..thence went off crisply, fuzzily, in a most unaffected wave. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr.* II. xiv. 221 Her hair was a bunch of fuzziness. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 477 Tomentose appearance of stem or fuzziness of stem. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. Supp. 5 A prelude to a descent into Fuzzyism.

Fwde, obs. Sc. form of FOOD.

† **Fy,** *v. Obs.* [aphetic form of DEFY *v.*[2]] *trans.* To digest.

13.. *Knowe þi self* 65 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 Þi flesche foode þe wormes wol fye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 159/2 Fyin, or defyin mete and drynke..*digero.*

Fy, obs. form of FIE.

Fy-: see also FI-.

-fy (fəi), *suffix*, forming *verbs.* The older Eng. vbs. in *-fy* are adoptions of Fr. vbs. in *-fier*, which are either adapted from Lat. vbs. in *-ficāre* or formed on the analogy of vbs. so originating. (The form *-fier* was used as the representative of L. *-ficāre* on the analogy of words like *saintefier* :—*sanctificāre.*) The Lat. vbs. in *-ficāre* were originally derivatives of adjs. in *-fic-us* (see -FIC), though subsequently the suffix could be used to form vbs. without the intervention of an adj. They may be divided into three classes (corresponding to three classes of adjectives in *-ficus*: see -FIC), all of which are represented by adapted words in Eng.: (1) vbs. f. sbs., with the sense 'to make, produce', as *pācificāre* (orig. *intr.* to make peace) pacify, *ædificāre* edify, or 'to make or convert into something', as *deificāre* deify; (2) f. adjs., with the sense 'to bring into a certain state', as *sanctificāre* sanctify; (3) f. vb.-stems, with causative sense, as *horrificāre* horrify. In med.L. there was a tendency to substitute *-ficāre* for *-facĕre* in the few Lat. vbs. so ending, and hence Fr. and Eng. vbs. in *-fier*, *-fy* sometimes correspond to Lat. vbs. in *-facĕre*; e.g. F. *stupéfier* (but in pa. pple. *stupéfait* as well as *stupéfié*) stupefy, OF. *satisfier* (but mod.F. *satisfaire*) satisfy, F. *liquéfier* liquefy, F. *rubéfier* rubefy, med.L. *calefícare* calefy. Exc. in the case of these few vbs. the ending has normally the form *-ify* (for the reason see -FIC). It is now used as the regular rendering of *-ficāre* in new words adopted from Lat. or formed on assumable Lat. types, and is also freely added to Eng. adjs. and sbs. to form vbs., mostly somewhat jocular or trivial, with the senses: 'to make a specified thing', as *speechify*; 'to assimilate to the character of something' (chiefly in pa. pple., as *countrified*); 'to invest with certain attributes', as *Frenchify.* (A large proportion of these vbs are from sbs. and adjs. ending in *-y* or *-ey*, the suffix then having the form *-fy* instead of the usual *-ify.* An early example is *beautify*, but the analogy on which this word was formed is not clear.) In a few cases the suffix has been quite irregularly added to vb. stems, but the words are either obsolete, as *dadify, hindrify, ornify*, or merely jocular or illiterate, as *argufy.* The noun of action related to vbs. in *-ify* normally ends in *-ification*, though, by confusion of suffix, *petrifaction* is used in Eng. where Fr. has more correctly *pétrification.* The words in which *-fy* represents L. *-facĕre* have their corresponding nouns of action ending in *-faction.*

The following examples illustrate the freedom with which this suffix has been used in the formation of nonce-words.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Liva, Nay by Sesu you shall bee a Poet, though not Lawrefyed, yet Nettlefyed so. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ephes.* iv. 15 But speaking the truth .. Doing the truth..Truthifying. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) II. 260 Not that I would have you suppose I am bigotted to frippery, even though you now see me so apefied. 1790 A. SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 381 Though fashion has now bullified us all. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* II. Inter-ch. vi. 119 Either of these misfortunes would have emasculated his mind, unipsefying and unegofying the *Ipsissimus Ego.* 1844 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.* I. viii. 135 He might have knowed how to feel for other folks, and not funkify them so peskily. 1872 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY] *S. Sea Bubbles* viii. 206 The boom of the pigeon is wondrous pleasant and drowsyfying.

Fyall, var. FILIOLE[1], *Obs.*

Fyar, obs. form of FIRE.

Fyble, -bull, obs. forms of FEEBLE.

Fych(e, obs. form of FISH, FITCH *sb.*[2]

Fyciscien, obs. form of PHYSICIAN.

Fye, obs. form of FAY *v.*[1], FIE.

Fyell, var. FILIOLE[1], *Obs.*

Fyen, -ene, obs. forms of FAY *v.*[2], FAIN.

Fyers(e, Fyest, obs. ff. FIERCE, FIST *sb.*[2]

Fy'ing, *vbl. sb.* [f. FIE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of saying FIE!

1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) II. 63 Which put pretty Maids to pishing and fying.

Fyke (fəik). *U. S.* [a. Du. *fuik.*] A bag-net used for catching fish, esp. shad.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Fyke*..the large bow-nets in New York harbor, used for catching shad, are called shad-fykes.

b. *Comb.*, as *fyke-net*; also **fyke-fisherman,** one who fishes with a fyke (*Cent. Dict.*).

1891 W. K. BROOKS *Oyster* 181 The shores..are now so lined by fyke nets .. that the number of shad which reach the spawning grounds at all is proportionally much less than it was in 1880.

Fyld(e, Fylet(te, obs. forms of FIELD, FILLET.

Fylfot (fi'lfɒt). [The sole authority on which this word has been accepted by modern antiquaries as the name of the mark in question is the passage from the Lansdowne MS. quoted below. The context in which the word there occurs seems to favour the supposition that it is simply *fill-foot*, meaning a pattern or device for 'filling the foot' of a painted window. There is nothing to show whether the word denoted specifically this device as distinguished from others used for the same purpose, and it is even possible that it may have been a mere nonce-word.] A name for the figure called also a cross cramponnee (see CRAMPONNEE), and identical with the SWASTIKA of India, the *gammadion* of Byzantine ecclesiastical ornament; it has been extensively used as a decoration (often, apparently, as a mystical symbol) in almost all known parts of the world from prehistoric times to the present day. Also *fylfot cross.*

a 1500 *Instruct. Memorial Wind.* in *MS. Lansdowne* 874 lf. 190 Let me stand in the medyll pane .. a rolle abo[ve my hede] in the hyest..[pane] vpward, the fylfot in the nedermast pane vnder ther I knele. [The words defaced or torn off are supplied conjecturally. In the sketch, below the effigy of the writer, is a 'fylfot' composed of broad fillets, with tricking app. intended for 'ermine'.] 1842 J. G. WALLER *Brasses*, Priest & Franklin, This device is denominated 'the fylfot' on the authority of some ancient directions for the execution of two figures in painted glass .. preserved in Lansdowne MS. 874. 1852 PLANCHÉ *Pursuiv. Arms* 135 The Fylfot is a mystic figure, called in the Greek Church, Gammadion. It is very early seen in Heraldry. 1861 HAINES *Mon. Brasses* p. cix, The Fylfot, a kind of cross potent rebated, or cross cramponeé. 1868 BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths* Ser. II. iii. 89 Bells were often marked with the 'fylfot', or cross of Thorr. 1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 249/2 It comprises a fylfot cross set with studs.

Fym(e)rel, -elle, obs. forms of FEMERELL.

Fymterre, obs. form of FUMITORY.

Fynd(e, Fyne, obs. ff. FIEND, FIND *v.*, FAIN.

Fynerall, obs. form of FUNERAL.

Fynt, obs. form of FIEND.

Fyrble, obs. form of FIMBLE *sb.*[1]

Fyrd (fɵ̄d, fɪəd). *Hist.* [OE. *fyrd*: see FERD.] The military array of the whole country before the Conquest; also, the obligation to military service.

1832 J. BRFE *St. Herbert's Isle* 99 'The .. fyrd!' cried Edwal, 'raise the fyrd.' 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 A threefold obligation lay on all the holders of land in the Kingdom. This consisted of the Bricgbote, Burhbote, and Fyrd. 1861 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 147 When the king summoned his fyrd to his standard. 1895 MEIKLEJOHN *Hist. Eng.* I. 105 In 1181 a regulation called the Assize of Arms was issued for the Fyrd or National Militia.

Fyre, obs. form of FIR, FIRE.

Fyrette, obs. form of FERRET *sb.*[1]

Fyrmentie, -mete: see FRUMENTY, FIRMITY[2].

Fyrrys, fyrs, obs. forms of FURZE.

Fyrst, var. FRIST, and obs. form of FIRST.

Fyry, -ie, -e, obs. forms of FIERY.

Fysegge, Fysel(l, obs. ff. VISAGE, FIZZLE *v.*[1]

Fysnomye, obs. form of PHYSIOGNOMY.

Fysoun, Fysyke, obs. ff. FOISON, PHYSIC.

Fytch, obs. form of FITCH *sb.*[1] = VETCH.

Fythal, -el(e, -il, -ylle, obs. ff. FIDDLE.

Fytlo(c)k, obs. form of FETLOCK.

Fyton, var. FITTEN, *Obs.*, untruth.

Fytte: see FIT *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Fyver(e, obs. form of FEVER.

Fyxyll, var. THIXELL, *Obs.*, pole of a wagon.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. fyxyll ijd.

Fyz, obs. form of FITZ.

G.

G (dʒī), the seventh letter of the Roman alphabet, was originally a differentiated form of C; for its early history see that letter. In Latin G represented the voiced guttural stop; but in the later period of the language it must have been pronounced before front vowels as a palatal, its representation in the Rom. langs. being precisely the same as that of Lat. I consonant (J); hence in OF. G before *e*, *i* was pronounced like J, viz. as the assibilated (dʒ).

In OE. the letter stood for four different sounds, viz. the voiced guttural and palatal stop (in this Dictionary represented by g, *g*), and the voiced guttural and palatal spirant (here printed ȝ, *ġ*). The precise distribution of these sounds is much disputed, but if we confine our view to the very end of the OE. period the following statements may be made. Initial G before back vowels was a guttural stop (g), developed from an earlier spirant. Initial G before front vowels was a palatal spirant (y). Medially and finally, G represented a guttural or a palatal, according to the nature of the associated sounds; in the combinations *ng* and *gg* (written *cg* when palatal, rarely when guttural) it was a stop, and in other positions a spirant. In early ME., or perh. in late OE., the palatal stop developed into the complex sound (dʒ), thus coinciding with the power of G before *e*, *i*, in contemporary French.

In early ME. the continental form of G (approximately g) was used for the two sounds which the letter had in French, (g) and (dʒ), while the OE. form ȝ was used for the sounds peculiar to native words, viz. the guttural and palatal spirants (γ, y). Ormin attempted to differentiate the symbol g into two, g = (dʒ), and ȝ = (g); but his example was not followed. The symbol ȝ gradually came to assume a form indistinguishable from that used for Z in contemporary MSS.; in this Dictionary the form ȝ is employed for ME. words. This symbol was commonly used in ME. for the sound of (y) initial and final, for the guttural and palatal unvoiced spirant final or before *t* (as in *inouȝ*, *auȝt*, *niȝt*, OE. *genóh*, *áht*, *níht*), and, so long as the sound remained in the language, for the guttural voiced spirant. From the 13th c., however, the ȝ was by some scribes wholly or partially discarded for *y* or *gh*; a few texts have *yh*. In the 15th c. vocabularies the words beginning with ȝ are at the end of the alphabet. Caxton uses the symbol sparingly, chiefly before final *t*. The English printers of the 16th c. scarcely use it at all; but in Scotland it survived longer, and has left a trace in the use of *z* for *y* in the spelling of surnames like *Menzies* and *Dalziel*, and of such words as *capercailzie*, *gaberlunzie*.

In modern English G has the so-called 'hard' sound (g) at the end of a word, before a consonant or *a*, *o*, *u*, (exc. in *gaol*, *gaoler*), and in words of Teutonic etymology before *e* and *i*, as in *give*, *get*; also in Hebrew proper names, as *Gedaliah*, *Gideon*. In words from Lat. or Romanic it has the 'soft' sound (dʒ) before *e*, *i*, *y*; and at the end of a syllable, in words of whatever origin, the sound (dʒ) is represented always by *dge* or *ge*, the letter J not being used in this position. The combination *gn* is sounded *n* initially or at the end of a syllable. When the combination *ng* occurs in one syllable, the *g* is now silent, serving only to give to the *n* the value of (ŋ). With regard to the pronunciation of *ng* in the middle of a disyllable, modern usage is somewhat inconsistent: in the inflexions and derivatives of verbs the *g* is silent, as in *singer*, *singeth*, *singing* (siˑŋəɹ, siˑŋɛ̆þ, siˑŋiŋ), but is sounded in the comparatives and superlatives of adjs., as in *younger*, *longer* (yʊˑŋgəɹ, lɒˑŋgəɹ), and the other words generally, as *finger* (fiˑŋgəɹ).

The combination *gh* is in a few words (*aghast*, *ghastly*, *ghost*) a mere capricious substitute for *g* (cf. Caxton's frequent *ghoos*, *ghoot*, *gherle* = goose, goat, girl). Elsewhere it chiefly represents the older guttural or palatal spirant (OE. *ġ* or *h*), which in modern pronunciation is either dropped, as in *high*, *night*, *through*, *plough*, or replaced by (f), as in *laugh*, *rough*, *tough*; a special development has taken place in *hough* (hɒk).

II. Used as a symbol, with reference to its place (7th) in the alphabet.

1. G, g, *g* is used to denote anything occupying the seventh place in a series. (Cf. A, B, C, etc.)

2. In *Music* G is the name of the 5th note of the diatonic scale of C major; called G in Germany, *sol* in France and Italy. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic. *G clef*: the treble clef (see CLEF[1]) placed on the line in the stave appropriated to the note G.

1596 *Pathw. to Mus.* A iv b, Note also that what is vnder G *sol re vt*, the same is vnder *Gamma-vt*, and what is aboue E *la mi*, the same is aboue ee *la*. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 7 Keyes..are 22 in number. The first is of Capitall Letters..viz. Γ. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* iii. 6 The G Clef is a compound character of the letters G and S, for the Syllable, Sol. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 75/2 [He] burst forth with a high *G* of astounding volume. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 106 The curate..after waiting in vain for his G [note on the organ], was obliged at last to start without it.

III. Abbreviations.

a. G. = various proper names, as George, Gertrude. **b.** In *Physics* g is the symbol for acceleration by gravity = about 32 ft. per second. **c.** *Math.* G.C.F. or G.C.M. = Greatest Common Factor or Measure. **d.** *Comm.* G.M.B.: see quot. **e.** In the order of Freemasons, G.M. = Grand Master.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 5 'G.M.B.' means a good merchantable brand of iron; but a small proportion..which is neither good nor merchantable, has been deposited in the stores as 'G.M.B.'

Ga, obs. and north. form of GO *v.*

Ga, obs. form of *gave*: see GIVE.

Gab (gæb), *sb.*[1] Also 3–4 gabbe. [a. OF. *gab* (also *gap*; inflected *ga-s*) masc., *gabe* fem., mockery, derision; cf. It. *gabbo* jest, and ON. *gabb* neut., mockery. See GAB *v.*[1]]

†**1.** Mockery, derisive deception; a lie, deceit. *Without gab* [OF. *sanz gas*]: without deception, of a surety. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 489 For ihc wene hithute gabbe þat þe Admiral me wule habbe. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Syker hit siweth me ful sore, Gabbes les ant luthere lore, sunnes bueth un-sete. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 507 Hose Pees louep, wip-outen gabbe, Pees wip-outen ende he schal habbe. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2888 þou schalt habbe..half mi lond wip-outen gabbe.

† **b.** A taunt. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2269 Porphire and alle hise..wiþ se soðe gabbes gremeden him se sare þæt [etc.].

2. An idle vaunt, a piece of brag or bravado. Also *Hist.* of the 'gabs' of Charlemagne and his knights (see quot. 1846). (The corresponding word in German chivalric romance was *gelpf* = OE. *gielp*.)

1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 226 *note*, Upon his saying, only by way of Gab .. that [etc.]. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. ii. 39 Charlemagne and his twelve peers..began each to make his 'gab', or joke, which consisted in an extravagant gasconade. 1889 C. T. MARTIN *Gaimar's Lestorie des Engles* II. p. xxxviii, The first is the *Gab* of Walter Tirel and the King..The King replies at once by more *Gab.*

Gab (gæb), *sb.*[2] Not in dignified use. [See GAB *v.*[2] In Sc. often associated with GAB *sb.*[3]]

1. The action of gabbing or talking; conversation, prattle, talk, twaddle. Also *jocular nonce-use*: A language.

1790 A. WILSON *3rd Ep. to W. Mitchell*, Perhaps Rob G——y's auld grey pate..May join the social gab. 1811 J. POOLE *Hamlet Travestie* I. iii. 10 Then hold your gab, and hear what I've to tell. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 58 The captain hates 'a woman's gab'. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sir Y. Bowring* 5 All kinds of gabs he talks, I wis, From Latin down to Scottish. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* II. xv. 240 'Come, stash your gab, my lad', said Green. 1874 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxiii. 72 They certainly can't get the best of him at the gab. 1887 *Punch* 10 Sept 111/1 Gladstone's gab about 'masses and classes' is all tommy rot. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 19 There's no fair way to stop your gab.

b. *The gift of the gab*: a talent for speaking, fluency of speech. (*Sc.* also *gift of the* GOB.)

[1681 see GOB.] 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1794 GODWIN *Caleb Williams* 29 We knew well enough that he had the gift of the gab. 1820 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) 20 Dec., A Government cannot go on without the gift of the gab. 1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand.* vii. 100 Our good gentle Florentines have a very inordinate gift of the gab.

2. *slang.* In phrases *To blow the gab*: to blab, give information, 'peach'. (Cf. GAFF *sb.*[2] 2.) *To flash the gab*: to show off in talk, to hold forth.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To blow the gab, to confess, or peach. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (1821) 12 While his Lordship..that very great dab At the flowers of rhet'ric is flashing his gab. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Never blow the gab, or squeak.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (jocular), as in *gab-machine*, *-shop*; **gab-trees**, the jaws.

1728 W. STARRAT *Ep. to Ramsay* 38 Sae gash thy gab-trees gang. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 13, 'I always dose at the gab-shop' [i.e. the House of Commons], replied he. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 379 Nut while the twolegged gab-machine's so plenty, 'nablin' one man to du the talk o' twenty.

Gab (gæb), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [var. of GOB.] The mouth. *To steek one's gab*: to be silent, make one silent.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 He dighted his gab and pri'd her mou'. 1725 — *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, Bannocks and a shave of cheese Will make a breakfast that.. Might please the daintiest gabs. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gab*, or *Gob*, the mouth. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* ix, Now Robinson harangue nae mair, But steek your gab for ever. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 105 Her mou's like the gab o' the fleuk. 1810 COCK *Simple Strains* 136 (Jam.) His menseless gab was fairly steeket. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, 'Now, my mates'..'once again dight your gabs and be hushed.' 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 55 'I'm unco yuckie to hear a blaud o' yer gab.'

b. *Comb.*: **gab string** *slang* (see quot.).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gab or gob string*, a bridle.

Gab (gæb), *sb.*[4] [Of obscure origin: cf. Flem. *gabbe* notch, gash (in Kilian, glossed 'incisura').] (See quot. 1888.)

1792 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1879. 8 Clear of the notch or gabb of the catch lever. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 95 In the end of the rod is a notch, called a gab. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Steam-engine* § 32 The eccentric has a notch, or gab as it is called, fitting a pin in the gab-lever. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Gab*, a hook, or open notch, in a rod or lever, which drops over a spindle, and forms a temporary connection between valve or other motions.

b. *Comb.*: **gab-lever** (see quot. 1888).

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 97 When the notch in the rod is engaged with the stud on the gab lever, the engine works itself. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Gab Lever*, generally any lever which is connected up by means of a gab; specifically the lever which forms the connection between the slide valve spindle and the eccentric rod in some forms of marine engine valve.

Gab (gæb), *v.*[1] Forms: 2–4 gabbe-n, 4–6 gabb(e, (5 gabe), 3– gab. [app. a. OF. *gab(b)er* (also written *gauber*, *gaiber*, once, perh. erroneously, *jaber*), to mock, deride, jest; the word is found (perh. as an adoption from OFr.) as Pr. and OSp. *gabar*, It. *gabbare*, to mock, jest, Pg. *gabar* to praise, refl. to boast. Cf. the related GAB *sb.*[1]

Most etymologists regard the Rom. vb. and sb. as adoptions of the Teut. words which appear as ON. *gabba* to mock, *gabb* mockery (GAB *sb.*[1]), OFris. *gabbia* to accuse, prosecute (cf. sense 1 below), MDu. and MLG. *gabben* to mock, deceive. But in words of early adoption, Teut. *ga-* normally became *ja-* in Central French; further, the occurrence of *bb* in Teut. words (apart from hypocoristic and onomatopœic formations and WGer. *bb* from *ff*) is rare and etymologically obscure; and the chronology of the various Teut. forms would not forbid the supposition that they were all adopted from OFr. If the words be either Teut. or Rom. formations from a Teutonic root, they may perhaps be connected ultimately with GAPE *v.*; cf. the Icel. use of *gap* in the sense of clamour, jeers; on the other hand they may be onomatopœic formations expressing the notion of loud outcry, chatter; cf. GAB *v.*[2], GABBLE, GAGGLE *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To reproach, accuse. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 We aȝen to gabben us seluen forþat we syneȝeden, alse þe holie man iob seið, Reprehendo me..Ich haue syneȝed and gabbe me suluen þeroffe.

†**2.** *intr.* To speak mockingly, to scoff. Const. *on, upon. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Lauhwen oðer gabben, ȝif him misbiueolle. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2115 þou gabbest on me so, Mi nem nil me nouȝt se. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 þis blaspheme gabbiþ upon God, and seiþ þat al þis is Goddis werk. *c* 1550 *Hye waye to Spyttel Ho.* 338 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 42 Where they lyst, for to gabbe and rayle. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 106 Doth sea ingender flame? You gabb fonde poetts, or in bowrde, You blason Neptune's name.

†**b.** *trans.* To mock. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 338 Ye wynne not moche by, for to gabbe me of this facyon.

†3. *intr.* To lie, tell lies. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* 47 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 6 Soþ to sigge and noȝt to gab. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5173 Yee gab and, certes, yee ha sin. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2470 Y no gabbe nouȝt, for sothe to say. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 290 [Scho] askit quhy he gabbit had Of the Ansuer that he hir mad. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4303 As the gospell of God, þat gabbis not, says. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 31, I pray yow that ye sey the trouthe .. and wite ye well yef ye gabbe enythynge, I know it wele i-nough. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2410 A king ne shold lye ne be gabbyng.

†b. *trans.* To tell lies to, to deceive. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Sermun* 36 in *O. E. Misc.* 188 Bachares and brueres for alle men heo gabbe. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 7 That wiht lesinge Gabbid Adam and his ofspringe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 141 We ! why gab ye me swa. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 243 Might I se ihesu gost and flesh gropyng shuld not gab me.

4. *intr.* To boast, brag. quasi *arch.* and *Hist.* (A modern adoption of the OF. word as occurring in the Charlemagne romances.)

1825 Scott *Talism.* ii, Their fashion..is..to gab of that which they dare not undertake. 1846 Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. ii. 39 Even Turpin, the archbishop, gabbed; and his boast was [etc.]. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xii, He would chant his own doughty deeds; and gab (as the Norman word was) in painful earnest.

Gab (gæb), *v.*2 [app. onomatopœic; cf. Gabble *v.*] *intr.* To talk much or glibly; to chatter, prate.

1786 Burns *Earnest Cry* x, Could I like Montgomeries fight, Or gab like Boswell. ?*a* 1800 *Earl Richard* xvii. in Child *Ballads* III. lxviii. (1885) 149/1, 'I wad shoot this wee pyet Sits gabbing on the tree.' 1844 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 293 [He] came in to tea and sat there gabbing till ten o'clock. 1883 Black *Yolande* xx, 'Bout him the carles were gabbin'.

Hence **Ga·bbing** *vbl. sb.*, chatter, idle talk; **Gabbing** *ppl. a.*, that gabs; chattering, glib-tongued.

1794 *Flowers of Forest* in *Ritson's Sc. Songs* II. 3 Nae dafin, nae gabbin, but sighing and sabbing. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* II. v. (1849) 56 Giving such gabbing the go by. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1842) 79 He's a gash, gabbin' birkie, the Auld Beggar Man.

†**Gab,** *v.*3 *Obs.* [Cf. dial. *gobber-tooth, gubber-tush,* a projecting tooth; also Gag *v.*2 2, Gag-tooth.] *intr.* Of teeth: To project.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XI. xxxvii. I. 337 They [teeth] stand gabbing out of the mouth.

Hence † **Gabbed** *ppl. a.*, projecting.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XI. xxxvii. I. 337 Goats haue none aboue but the 2 foreteeth. None haue gabbed tusks standing forth of the mouth.

†**Gabarage.** *Obs.*—° (See quot.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Gabarage*, that which Irish Goods are wrapped in. 1721 in Bailey; and in mod. Dicts.

Gabard, obs. form of Gabbart.

Gabarden, -dine, obs. forms of Gaberdine.

Gabarre, gabart, gabbard, var. Gabbart.

Gabb, Gabback, obs. ff. Gab, Gabbock.

Gabbardin(e, obs. form of Gaberdine.

Gabbart (gæ·bärt). In recent use chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 **gabard, gaber,** 7 **gabart, gaboard, gabbord,** 7–9 **gabbard,** 9 **gabarre, gab(b)ert,** 8– **gabbart.** [ad. F. *gabarre* (now spelt *gabare*), ad. Pr. (also It. and Sp.) *gabarra* of unknown origin. Some of the forms may come from F. *gabarot, -otte,* dim. of *gabare*] A sailing vessel for inland navigation; a sailing barge, lighter.

1580 R. Hitchcock *Politic Plat* in Arb. *Garner* II. 162 Thither cometh yearly three hundred lighters, called Gabers, with wines. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 24/1 Two Gaboards were sunck in this Harbour. 1775 T. Campbell *Diary Visit Eng.* in Napier *Boswell* (1884) V. 222 Litt e gabbards, with coals, and groceries, &c., come up here from Bristol. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxvi, Coal-barges and gabbards. [The spelling *gabbart* occurs in ch. xxxi.] 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xvi, She sailed in a gabbart for Dundee. 1877 in *Law Rep.* App. Cases II. 844, I owned gabbarts [*foot-note* scows] on the Leven for about twenty years.

attrib. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 112 A few Gabbard-men and Labourers.

Gabbe, obs. form of Gab.

Gabber (gæ·bəɹ), *sb.*1 Also 4–5 **gabbere,** 5 **gabbar.** [f. Gab *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who gabs.

†1. A mocker; a deceiver; a liar. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 15 He is a laper and a gabber, and no verray repentant, that eftsoone dooth thyng, for which hym oghte repente. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 160, I schal speke a litille more of the Dyamandes..to the ende that thei that knowen hem not, be not disceyved be Gabberes [F. *barratours*], that gon be the Contree, that sellen hem. 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 237 Gabberys gloson eny whare.

2. One who utters 'gabs' (see Gab *sb.*1 2).

1869 T. Wright in *Student* II. 449 Sir Ken was celebrated as the most accomplished gabber in King Arthur's court.

Gabber (gæ·bəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. Gab *v.*2 + -er 1.] A chatterer, prater.

1793 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 250 My reputation of being a good gabber, that is to say, possessing a considerable share of low quaint language. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1857) 339 The direction will be apparently in the hands of a few fluent gabbers.

†**Ga·bber,** *v. Obs.*—1 [onomatopœic; cf. Jabber, Gibber, also Gab *sb.*3 and *v.*2, Gabble. Du. *gabberen* has the same sense.] *trans.* To talk volubly, to jabber.

1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux Strat.* III. i, He and the count's footman were gabbering French. 1808 Jamieson, *Gabber,* to jabber, to gibber, to talk incoherently.

Hence **Ga·bbering** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ga·bber** *sb.*, jabber.

1796 Coleridge in Mrs. Sandford *T. Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 155 Their unmeaning gabber of flattery. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 4 The gabbering and noise they made, was enough to stun any one.

Gabbert, var. Gabbart.

†**Gabbery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gab *v.*1 + -ery; cf. OF. *gaberie.*] (See quot.)

1627 Minsheu *Ductor,* Gabberies, gabbings, wilie deceits, gullings or cheatings. 1676 in Coles. 1721 in Bailey.

Gabbing (gæ·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Gab *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Gab.

†1. Lying, falsehood, a lie. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 626 Thu me telst of other thinge, Of mine briddes seist gabbinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5176 'Fader,' þai said, 'mis-tru vs noght, þat we þe now ha gabbing broght' 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 124 With glosynges and with gabbynges he gyled þe peple. *a* 1400 *Hymns Virg.* (E. E. T. S.) 108 Bakbyte þou no mon blod ny bon But ay let gabbynges glyde and gon. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 7097 Ye were neuer wont to use gabbyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 13, I shall well knowe yef ye haue made eny gabbynge. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 328 Here beware that ye make no gabbynge. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I Pref. 203 Was it nocht eik als possible Eneas, As Hercules or Theseus to hell to pas? Quhilk is na gabbing suthlie, nor na lie.

2. The action of the vb. Gab (sense 4).

1869 T. Wright in *Student* II. 449 This proceeding was called gabbing, and the boasts and jests were called gabs.

Gabbion(e, obs. form of Gabion.

Gabble (gæ·b'l), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. Voluble, noisy, confused, unintelligible talk.

1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 Taint not thy sweete eare With that sots gabble. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 56 Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud Among the Builders. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 74 ¶ 10 Where there are children, she hates the gabble of brats. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) V. iv, A crew of savages whose laughter and gabble are all that you are allowed to hear. 1830 J. Jekyll *Corr.* 8 July (1894) 241 Holland House..is..the very focus of political gabble. 1862 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 346 Gabble's the short cut to ruin. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 480 The stately reserve [of Charles]..contrasted favourably with the gabble and indecorum of his father.

2. The inarticulate noises made by animals.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. i. 22 Coughs language, gabble enough, and good enough. 1638 Shirley *Mart. Souldier* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 203 If they do but once open and spend there gabble, gabble, gabble, it will make the Forest ecchoe. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 72 In their envious gabble [the birds] would prognosticat a year of sects and schisms. 1847 L. Hunt *Jar Honey* IV. (1848) 48 The turtles stun one with their yawning gabble.

Gabble (gæ·b'l), *v.* Also 7 **gable.** [onomatopœic; cf. Gabber and the words there cited; also MDu. *gabbeln* of similar meaning; and Gaggle *v.*]

1. *intr.* To talk volubly, inarticulately and incoherently; to chatter, jabber, prattle. Also, to read so fast as to be unintelligible.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Ivel.* i. 4 in Holinshed *Chron.* I, He that dooth not perceyue, what is fitting or decent for euerye season, or gabbleth more then he hath commission to doe. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 95 Haue you no wit, manners, nor honestie, but to gabble like Tinkers at this time of night? 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* II. i, I'll keep the old man in chat, whilst thou gabblest to the girl. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 101 Which made some think when he did gabble Th' had heard three Labourers of Babel. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 36 A careless nurse..gabbling among her gossips, without attention to her charge. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* vi. Wks. 1834 III. 122 And lisps and gabbles if he tries to talk. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 7 Are you still gabbling at the foot of the table. 1860–1 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 402 If there is some matter which must be read to a sick person, do it slowly. People often think that the way to get it over with least fatigue to him is to get it over in least time. They gabble. 1868 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 48 We could hear them within the hut, gabbling merrily

quasi *trans.* 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* i, The confusion of tongues which has gabbled me deaf as a post.

2. *trans.* To utter rapidly and unintelligibly. Also with *over.*

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 308 Gabbling infidelity and laughing at the religion of his country. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 382 He..like Macpherson, glibly gabbles Erse. 1798 Coleridge *Fears in Solit.* 72 We gabble o'er the oaths we mean to break. 1829 Scott *Jrnl.* 13 July, Gabbling eternally much that I did, and more that I did not, understand. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* xxii. 222 Tangle rolled upon his side, gabbling something in his sleep. 1870 R. B. Brough *Marston Lynch* xxxi. 342 The contemptuous haste of an actor gabbling a part.

3. Of geese, etc.: To utter with rapidity inarticulate sounds. More commonly Gaggle.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IX. 48, I..gabble like a Goose, amidst the Swan-like Quire. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 112 The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 299 The geese in the Capitol..gabbled Till Rome awoke. 1865 S. Evans *Bro. Fabian's MS.* 23 Gabbling and plashing half across the pool..Wrestles the gander.

Gabblement (gæ·b'lmĕnt). [f. Gabble *v.* + -ment.] Gabbling, rapid unintelligible noise.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 515 The old Gander again set up his gabblement. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Caperings, shoutings and vociferation,—which ..dwindle into staggerings, into quick gabblement.

Gabbler (gæ·b'ləɹ). Also 7–8 **gabler.** [f. Gabble *v.* + -er 1.] One that gabbles.

1625 Jackson *Orig. Unbeliefe* xxiv. 238 Such sharers in the office of intercession, as the Creeple and the Gabler are in mens benevolences at Faires or Markets. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 215 Wheadling Gablers.., Spoilers of Paper. 1780 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 July, We are none of the giddy gabblers, we think before we speak. 1879 Sala *Paris herself again* (1880) I. xvii. 269 The few French gentlemen whom the guttural gabblers have not driven away sit silent in corners.

Gabble-ratch: see Gabriel.

Gabbling (gæ·b'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Gabble *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Gabble.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 251 Their clacke or gabbling to this purport. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* III. i, Foh! do not trick me off; I overheard your gabbling. 1685 Stafford in *Dryden's Misc.* II. (1685) 440 Time and patience..To tell the Gabblings of each Hag and Ghost. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 389 ¶ 9 Having no language but a confused gabbling which is neither well understood by themselves or other. 1769 Goldsm. *Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 181 The garrison were awaked by the gabbling of some sacred geese. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Cinnamon & Pearls* ii. 26 Mixed with their chaunt came the mutterings and gabblings of the charmers. 1876 Black *Madcap V.* xl. 352 A people prone to gabbling after dinner.

Gabbling (gæ·b'liŋ, *ppl. a.* [f. Gabble *v.* + -ing 2.] That gabbles. *Gabbling crow* (see quot. 1756).

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 8 Her gabling gossips were officiously attending a better euent then they found. [Cf. quot. *c* 1624 s.v. Gadling 4.] 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 472 The gabbling Crow. This bird..is very noisy and seems to imitate the sounds of most syllables in every language, in its gabblings. *a* 1771 Smollett *Burlesque Ode* 27 Nor to the waddling duck or gabbling goose Did she glad sustenance refuse. 1822 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 24 Their gabbling talk did Lubin's cares beguile. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xvii, Don't you know the mischief your gabbling tongue might make? 1877 M. Grant *Sun-Maid* iv, I am a gabbling silly old thing. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 293, I remember a gabbling sound of words.

Gabbock (gæ·bŏk). *Sc.* and *Anglo-Irish.* Also 8 **gabback, 9 gabbok, -buck, gobbock.** [a. Ir. *gobóg* a dog-fish, a sand-eel; Sc. Gael. *gobag.*] A dog-fish.

Quot. 1719 is doubtful. Jamieson, after Sibbald, interprets *gaphocks* as 'gobbets, morsels, pieces'.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* VI. 352 There'll be..Fish of geud Gabback and Skate. [Herd *Scot. Songs* (1776) II. 25 With fouth of good gabbock of skate. Ritson *Scot. Songs* (1794) I. 211 And fouth of good gappoks of skate.] 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Gabbok,* a voracious dog-fish which infests the herring fisheries in St. George's Channel. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Gabbuck* or *Gobbock,* the piked dog-fish.

Gabbord, obs. form of Gabbart.

Gabbro (gæ·bro). *Geol.* [a. It. *gabbro.*] (See quot. 1864–72.)

1837 Dana *Syst. Min.* 288 Saussurite occurs in primitive regions, and with hornblende and augite constitutes the rocks called gabbro and euphotide. 1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 756 *Gabbro,* the name given by the Italian artists..to a rock essentially composed of felspar and diallage, called by the French geologists euphotide. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* X. 120 Enstatite occurs in lherzolite and certain gabbros.

Hence **Gabbro·ic** *a.*, of or pertaining to gabbro; having the nature of gabbro.

1884 *Science* July IV. 71 Gabbroic and granitic rocks.

Gabbronite, gabronite (gæ·brŏnəit). *Min.* [f. Gabbro + -(n)ite; so called by Schumacher in 1801.] A compact variety of scapolite, somewhat resembling gabbro.

1808 T. Allan *Names Min.* 33 Gabbronite..from Arendal. 1852 Brande *Dict. Sci. Lit. & Art* Supp., *Gabronite,* a mineral found in a vein of titaniferous iron near Arendal in Norway.

Gabbuck: see Gabbock.

Gabby (gæ·bi), *a. Sc.* [f. Gab *sb.*2 + -y 1.] Abounding in gab; garrulous, talkative.

1719 Hamilton *Ep. A. Ramsay* in *Ramsay's Poems* (1721) I. 197 On condition I were as gabby As either thee or honest Habby. 1785 R. Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial.* 7 Altho' mair gabby he may be Than Nestor wise and true. 1790 A. Wilson *Callamphitre's Elegy* Poet. Wks. (1846) 106 But now nae mair he'll bless their bield, Wi' gabby cracks and stories. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 91 Ae mornin', wee Rabie, fu' canty and gabbie, Gat up frae his nestie an' buskit him braw. 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 11 Had gabby skill To crack a joke.

†**Ga·bel,** *v. Obs.*—1 *trans.* To mark (sheep) on the ear in some particular way.

1715 [see Farthing 1 b].

Gabelkind, obs. form of Gavelkind.

Gabel(l, obs. form of Gable.

Gabelle (gabe·l). Also 5–8 **gabel(l,** 6 **gable.** [a. F. *gabelle,* ad. med.L. *gabella,* a deriv. from *gablum, gabulum,* a tax, impost, a word of Teut. origin; see Gavel. Cf. Pr. and Sp. *gabela,* It. *gabella.* From the 16th cent. it is rarely used by English writers except as a foreign word, referring esp. to France and Italy.] A tax; *spec.* the salt-tax imposed in France before the Revolution.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiii. 81 Other counceylours of the kynge..haue for to sene in special to gouernaunce of his propre goodes..gabelles and customes. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* X. (1885) 131 For wych cause the gabell off the salt, and the quaterimes of the wynes were graunted to the kynge by the iij estates off Fraunce. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clv. 187 The thre estates ordenid..that the gabell of salt shulde ron through the realme. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* I. ii, No man should dare To bring a salad from his country garden Without the paying gabel. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. lxiv.

(1650) II. 100 England..having neither the Gabells of Italy, the Tallies of France, or the Accise of Holland laid upon them. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 83 Like Massanello freeing Naples From Gabells put on roots and apples. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xx. 404 There being already many new imposts and gabels, beside the ordinary excise. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 34 In France..on account of the heavy gabel or excise..no man dares to purify salt for his own table. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Louis XVI*, 185 This was no less than the total abolition of the Gabelles throughout France. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vii, A gabelle was put upon wine and salt. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ix. 156 With Cambridge the levy of this gabelle is regular.

fig. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad § 15. 137 The tribute which he demands are..Faith, Hope, and Charity; no other gabels but the duties of a holy spirit.

b. *attrib.* as *gabelle-house, -man, -pence.*

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 15 Quarters of the City, where all the *Gabell houses were. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 76 He flung *gabellemen and excisemen into the river Durance..when their claims were not clear. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 209/2 Simon de Montfort's charter for the remission of *gable-pence and bridge-silver to the burgesses of Leicester.

Hence **Ga·belled** *ppl. a.*, liable to a gabelle or tax.

1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 10 They wold buy no gabell'd fruit.

†Gabe·ller. *Obs.* Also in Fr. form **gabellier.** [f. GABELLE + -ER 1.] A collector of the gabelle, a tax-gatherer.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 159 To bee thus dayly racked, fleyed and devoured, by so many pety tyrants as it were with their prolling Gabelliers. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 539 They drew up a List of above four hundred of the best Families of the City, under the Title of Gabellers. 1685 J. WRIGHT *View Late Troub.* Pref., To their tumultuous burning the gabeller's goods I think I may, not unaptly, compare our burning the pope. 1698 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 182 He [Masaniello] commanded them to cast into the fire all the goods, papers, plate, beds, hangings, &c., of the Gabelliers.

Gaber, obs. form of GABBART.

Gaberdine (gæ·bərdī·n). Forms: 6 **gawbardyne, -berdyne, gabarden, -berdin,** 6–7 **gabberdine,** 6–9 **gab(b)ardin(e,** 6– **gaberdine.** [The earliest forms appear to be directly a. OF. *gauvardine, galvardine, gallevardine*, perh. a derivative of MHG. *wallewæt* pilgrimage (for the sense cf. *pelerine*); the word passed into other Rom. lan s. as It. *gavardina*, Sp. *gabardina*, the latter of which has influenced the form of the Eng. word.]

1. A loose upper garment of coarse material; a smock frock.

1520 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 39, I bequeth unto litill Thom s Beke my gawbardyne to make hym a gowne. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep. to Mæcenas* in *Art Poet.* C iij a, My cote is bare, my gawberdyne amis. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 40 My best way is to creepe vnder his Gaberdine. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 917 He disrob'd his Gaberdine. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIX. 397 Spread his couch..with fleecy gaberdines And rugs of splend'd hue. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 158 A huge pocket at the back of his chogah (a sort of gaberdine).

b. As a garment worn by Jews, perh. orig. a reminiscence of Shakspere's phrase.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 113 You..spet vpon my Iewish gaberdine. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* iii. (1832) 28 Before his eyes we paraded the effigy of a Jew, dressed in a gabardine of rags and paper. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* v, The very gaberdine I wear is borrowed from Reuben of Tadcaster.

c. As worn by almsmen or beggars.

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 121 Scramble along..with thy pope's tiaras..and beggar's gabardine. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 120 The garb of the fourteenth century is still seen in the almsman's gaberdine. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 17 His long blue gaberdine fluttering in the breeze.

d. In local use, a child's loose frock or pinafore.

Mod. (*Kent*), 'If you put a good gaberdine on a child it covers everything else, and makes him look tidy.'

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Dress, covering; also (with allusion to Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 40), protection.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* Ded. of Transl., Your Booke returneth vnto you clad in a Cornish Gabardine. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 206/1 If his canonical gabardine of text and letter do not now sit too close about him. 1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* 8 Sept. (1884), They have crawled into the House of Commons under the gabardine of the Whigs. 1879 LOWELL *Let.* 15 Jan., Lett. (1894) II. 266 There are great patches of green on the brown gaberdine of the Campiña.

Hence **Ga·berdined** *ppl. a.*, clothed in a gaberdine.

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Sign. Distr.* 263 The gaberdined Jews chattered incessantly.

Gaberlunzie (gæ·bəlɪ·nzi, -yi). *Sc.* Also 6 pl. (? or genitive) **gabirlenzeis,** 9 **gaberloony.** [Of unknown origin; *-lunzie* is traditional Sc. spelling for *-lunyie* (see G), which would be pronounced (-lü·nyi).]

1. A strolling beggar or mendicant. Also, a beadsman (see BEADSMAN 2 b).

1508 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scotl.* I. I. 61 Nov. 19—Andrew Crossar, Convicted..of art and part of the Slaughter of Adam Turnbull of Chalmerlane-Newtoune, and Adam Turnbule, called Gabirlenzeis. 1794 PICKERING *'Keen blaws the Wind'* in *Burns' Wks.* (1856) IV. 91 The Gaber-lunzie tirls my sneck, And shivering tells his waefu' tale. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii, It just does its office in barking at a gaberlunzie like me. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 64 The political Economy creatures are a cruel set—greedier themselves than gaberlunzies. 1875 *Gd. Words* 280 Gaberlunzies, with blue coat and tin badge, still wandered from door to door begging. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 476 Crowds of sturdy beggars and gaberlunzies in the highest degree picturesque, assail him.

fig. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 265 That gaberlunzie, Memory (whose wallet has so many holes), would step in oftener

appositively. ? *a* 1700 *Song* in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.*, The Gaberlunzie-man. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, There was never sic a braw propine as this sent..through the hands of a gaberlunzie beggar. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, An auld gaberlunzie fiddler. 18.. WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) I. 337 We used to see one or more 'gaberlunzie men', pack on shoulder and staff in hand.

transf. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. ii, The gaberloony winter arose from the chumly-lug.

2. App. the trade or calling of gaberlunzie.

It is perhaps from this instance that the sense of 'wallet' has been derived by editors.

? *a* 1700 *Song* in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 To follow me frae town to town And carry the Gaberlunzie on.

Gabert, obs. form of GABBART.

Gabian (gē·biăn). [f. the name of the locality where it is found.] *Gabian oil* (see quot.).

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. Lit. & Art* Supp., *Gabian oil*, a petroleum or mineral naphtha exuding from the strata at Gabian, a village in Languedoc.

Gabion (gē·biən). Forms: 6–7 **gabbion(e,** 7 **gab(b)yon,** 6– **gabion.** [a. F. *gabion*, ad. It. *gabbione* augmentative of *gabbia* cage:—L. *cavea.* Cf. It. *gaggia* = F. *cage*:—*cavea*: see CAGE.]

1. A wicker basket, of cylindrical form, usually open at both ends, intended to be filled with earth, for use in fortification and engineering.

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 113 Graund Maunds, or Gabbions. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 137 To place and fill the gabbions; to digge earth for the same. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. i, With these gabions guarded, Unload my great artillery. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 289 More gabions, and renew the blinds. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 437 The sapper..putting the earth which he diggs up into the gabion. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 229 There is also a smaller description of gabions, in the form of a frustum of a cone. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 932 Gabions filled with stones are used in civil engineering as defences for starlings of bridges. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. lvii. 131 The gabions and the interstices of the fascines were filled with snow.

¶ 2. Used *fig.* (with some unexplained allusion) by Scott.

a 1832 SCOTT in *Harper's Mag.* LXXVIII. (1889) 779 [Gabions are] curiosities of small intrinsic value, whether rare books, antiquities, or small articles of the fine or of the useful arts. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1838) VII. 218 Sir Walter..began..to dictate to Laidlaw what he designed to publish in the usual novel shape, under the title of 'Reliquiæ Trottcosienses, or the Gabions of Jonathan Oldbuck'.

3. *attrib.* as *gabion-battery, stuff*; **gabion-knife,** a knife for cutting the osier twigs in making gabions.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. ii. (1810) 525 Nor wood for necessary use, or gabion stuffe within three miles of it.

Gabionade (gē·biənē·d). Also 8–9 **gabionnade.** [ad. F. *gabionnade*: see GABION and -ADE.] A work formed of gabions, whether in fortification or engineering.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gabionnado.* 1721 in BAILEY, *Gabionnade.* 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 231 Gabionnade, a term employed to denote a work thrown up in haste. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 375 The construction of a thick gabionade. 1893 *Times* 29 May 11/1 Engineers put together Jones's gabions, and with them and sandbags constructed a gabionade.

Gabionage (gē·biənēdʒ). [ad. F. *gabionnage*: see GABION and -AGE.] *collect.* Gabions as a whole; the supply of gabions (Webster 1864).

Gabionate (gē·biənēt), *v.* [f. GABION + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To protect with or as with gabions.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. viii. 72 His Lady..advised him to shield, fence, and gabionate it with a..Helmet.

Gabioned (gē·biənd), *ppl. a.* [f. GABION + -ED 2.] Having gabions or something resembling gabions; protected with or as with gabions.

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 59 The 4 day were planted..two demie Canons and two Culverings against the towne, defended or gabbioned with a crosse wall. 1619 LUSHINGTON *Repet. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 484 A firm Rock spread out of the Roots of Golgotha, gabion'd and rough-cast with Flint. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. vi. (1810) 547 The place will be so trenched and gabioned, as you must runne upon assured death. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 378 Floating batteries, strongly parapetted and gabioned.

†Gabionized, *pa. pple. Obs.*—° [See -IZE.] = GABIONED.

1611 FLORIO, *Gabbionato*, Gabbionized.

Gable (gē·b'l), *sb.*1 Forms: *a. Sc.* and *north.* 4–9 **gavel**(l. 4–6 **gavyll,** 5 **gavul, gawill,** 4, 7 **gavil**(l. *β.* 5 **gabyl, gabul,** 7–8 **gabel**(l, 4– **gable.** [The northern form *gavel* (still in Scotland pron. gē·v'l) is perh. directly a. ON. *gafl* masc., of the same meaning (Sw. *gafvel*, Da. *gavl*). The southern form *gable* might be a dial. variant of this (cf. *nable* for *navel*), but is more prob. a. OF. *gable, jable* masc., which is not found in other Rom. langs., and is prob. a. ON. *gafl.*

The corresponding words in the other Teut. langs. (OTeut. types **gabla, -jā*) have the sense of 'fork': so OE. *ġe(a)fol*, OS. *gaffla* (Gallée *OS. Texts* 157), MDu. *gaffele* (Du. *gaffel*), OHG. *gabala* (MHG., mod.G. *gabel*) fem.; app. cognate are OIr. *gabul, gobul*, Welsh *gafl*, fork (of the body, of a branch); the L. *gabalus*, app. meaning some kind of gallows or cross, is by some supposed to be lit. 'fork', and to have been adopted from Teut. or Celtic. In Goth. and WGer. the sense 'gable' is expressed by words that appear to be related by ablaut to the word for 'fork'; Goth. *gibla* wk. masc. πτερυγιον, 'pinnacle' of the temple, MDu *ghevel* (Du. *gevel*), OHG. *gibil* (mod.G. *giebel*) masc. With different sense, but agreeing in root, grade, and suffix, are OHG. *gebal* head, *gibilla* crown of the head, app. cognate with Gr. κεφαλή head (OAr. root **ghebh*). Possibly the primitive meaning of the words may have been 'top', 'vertex'; this may have given rise to the sense of 'gable', and this latter to the sense of 'fork', a gable being originally formed by two pieces of timber crossed at the top supporting the end of the roof-tree (see FORK *sb.* 7).]

1. The vertical triangular piece of wall at the end of a ridged roof, from the level of the eaves to the summit.

α. 1374 in *Hist. Dunelm. Scrip. tres* App. p. cxli, Unum gavel capellæ super portam. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 101 Emendand. in le Westgavell, 15*s.* 3*d.* *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. X. 275 That west gawill alsua In till hys tyme all gert he ma. 1531–2 *Durham Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 176 Ac in fine aulæ super le gavylls. 1680 A. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* xi. (1881) 309 Putting upe in the waster gavills, to the heads, 3 chimlies. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 148 Gavel, a word used by some, by which they mean the same as Gable. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 164/1 The gavel of..Reid's land..to be taken down and rebuilt. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 77 Sitting by the gable end (the 'gavel' as it was locally expressed).

β. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 385 And whan thou..hast..broke an hole on heigh upon the gable Unto the gardin-ward, over the stable. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 204 Wyde as a chirche that hath a gabyl. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 141 The principal Rafters, Purlins, Gables, &c. are also fram'd and set up. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, Be at the lattice window on our east gable by the very peep of dawn. 1839 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 97 A porch and great gables with spread-eagles distinguish it. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 5 With steep gables and curious abutments.

transf. 1896 SIR R. TEMPLE *Story of my Life* I. x. 212 The icy and snowy gables, towers, pinnacles of the mid-Himalayan range.

b. Any architectural member having the form of a gable, as a triangular canopy over a window or a doorway. See GABLE-END 2.

1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 225 *Gablets*, small ornamented gables formed over tabernacles, niches, buttresses, etc.

2. The triangular-topped end wall of a building; a gable-end.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 50 Woldestow Glase þe Gable and graue þerinne þi nome. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 183/2 Gabyl, or gable, pykyd walle. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Exeter* I. (1662) 273 The Houses stand sidewaies backward into their Yards, and onely endwaies with their Gables towards the Street. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 318 Towards the street, the ends or gables of the houses are plated. 1874 in PARKER *Goth. Archit.* Gloss. 324.

3. *Mech.* (See quot.)

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Gable*, the outer ends of the cranked portion of a crank shaft. Dressing this down square is termed cutting the gable.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gable-belfry, -coping, -perch, -roof* (hence *gable-roofed* adj.), *-wall*: *gable-shaped* adj.; *gable-wise* adv.; **gable-cresting** = *gable-coping*; **†gable-fork** = FORK *sb.* 7; **gable-window,** a window in the gable or gable-end of a building.

1804 E. H. BARKER *Summ. in Guyenne* 67 A little old Gothic church with a *gable-belfry. 1860 G. E. STREET in *Archæol. Cantiana* III. 115 Surmounted by a high-pitched roof, finished with *gable-copings and crosses. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 553 Elaborate *gable-cresting of the time of James I. 1371 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 111 Reparabit unam grangiam de uno pare de siles et duobus *gauilforks 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder* Poems 1877 I. 151 And in Valhalla from his *gable-perch The golden crested cock began to crow. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 254 *note*, A hipped-roof is quite distinct from a *gable-roof. 1742 BROWNE WILLIS *Survey Cath.* II. [III.] 334 The great Cross Isle or Transept is *Gabell roof'd in a sloping Fashion. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 46 In the walls of Mycenæ and Larissa..are to be found *gable-shaped passages formed of blocks resting against each other. 1442 *Building Accts. Thame Ch.* in *Oxf. Archit. & Hist. Soc. Proc.* (1860–4) N. S. I. 274 John Walschef 5 dayys for to take a downe y *gabul wall. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 162 The space between the screen and the gable wall of the Hall. 1447–8 HEN. VI in Lyte *Eton Coll.* (1875) 501 A grete *gable wyndowe of ix dayes. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XXI. 12 A branch or two of larch, set *gable-wise across them.

†Ga·ble, *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 5–6 **gabul**(le, 6 **gabel**(l. A variant of CABLE *sb.*, frequent in the 15–16th c. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gable-rope*; *gable-like, -long* adjs.

1420 [see CABLE]. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1193 Hys gabulle and hys ropys everechone Was portrayed verely. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1864 They stroke the sayle, the gabuls braste, They hyed them a bettur spede. *c* 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 18 'Softe, ser,' seyd the gabulle-rope, 'Methinke gode ale is in 30ur tope.' 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 4 Any person..taking any vitailes, gabels, ropes, ankers, or sayles. 1542 *Lanc. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 239 Our shyppes, losyng theyr ancres and gables, were broken and beaten in peces. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* IX. 25 b, Those which watched in the shippe Berrio, felt the

gabell of the same wagging. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 156 Revenge of malice is too little to satisfie a serpent, she twineth her gable-like body about the throat of the amazed elephant. 1608 — *Serpents* (1658) 612 She twineth her gable-long body about his neck. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 333 Which, with dispatch, he wrought, Gables, and halsters, tacklings.

b. *fig.* Bonds, chains.

1602 *Content. betw. Lib. & Prod.* II. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 350 Sweet Money, that gables of bondage unbinds.

Hence † **Ga·ble** *v.*, ? to stretch ropes across.

1649 *Thomasson Tracts* (Brit. Mus.) CCCCXLII. vi. 52 They had gabled all their streets.

Gable (gē'·b'l), *v.* [f. GABLE *sb.*[1]] **a.** *trans.* To make (a roof) end in a gable. **b.** *intr.* To form gables.

1848 B. WEBB *Sk. Cont. Eccles.* 14 The roofs of all four arms of the great cross are extremely high; but though gabling nobly in the nave and transept fronts, and ending apsidally in the choir, they are all four hipped in the most ugly way, instead of gabling on the central lantern. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 23 Its roof must be gabled.

Gable, obs. form of GABBLE, GABELLE.

Gabled (gē'·b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. GABLE *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with a gable or gables.

1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 189 Covered with a cupola, which again is sometimes gabled. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 235 Before you stands an old gabled mansion. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 48 A low long house with gabled roof. 1886 MARY LINSKILL in *Gd. Words* 5 Some of the houses stood with their gabled ends towards the street.

Ga·ble-e·nd. An end-wall that is surmounted by a gable.

a. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 374 A lode cley to dawbe þe gavulende with. 1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 344 Aboute one yeard above the floore, on the south gavell end. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I. xxii, Up the gavel end thick spreading, Crap the clasping ivy green.

β. 1427 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 5 The West Gabylende of the Halle. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Gable endes, cambers, parlers. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, I affect not these high gable-ends, these Tuscan tops, nor your coronets, nor your arches, nor your pyramids. 1708 S. MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 38, I found all was done on or near the Gabel-end of the House. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 61 Do tell me to whom that old house belongs—with the picturesque gable-end, and Gothic turrets. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leg. Folkestone,* The numerous gable-ends and bayed windows. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 296 Perhaps now only some one gable-end..shows the noble scale of the ancient church.

† **2.** Used for GABLE *sb.*[1] 1, 1 b. *Obs.*

1632–33 *Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 697 The Gable-ends ouer the Windowes in y Roofe to be of Bricke. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 163 The Angle a Gable-end is set to, is called the Pitch of the Gable-end.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 329 Lord Monboddo believed..that men had once tails depending from the gable end of their bodies. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 16 They have ..satisfied themselves with narrow, contracted, and, as it were, gable end views of the monetary edifice.

Hence **Ga·ble-e·nded** *a.*, having a gable-end.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 Gable-ended roofs, unless properly supported by ties, are liable to thrust out the walls. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* ii. 10 A gable-ended old house, one side palsied as it were and leaning over sadly.

Gablet (gē'·blĕt). [a. AF. *gablet*: see GABLE *sb.*[1] and -ET.] A little gable, esp. one constructed as an ornament over a tabernacle, niche, buttress, etc.

[1395 *Contracts for tomb of Rich. II & Anne* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VII. 798/1 Et auxi ferrount Tabernacles, appelles Hovels, ove Gabletz, de dit Metall Endorrez, as Testes.] *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1462 Alle the wallus of geete, With gaye gablettus and grete. 1512–3 *Contract* 4 Jan. in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 610 With Fynyalles, ryfant gablettes, Batelmentes..and euery other thyng belongyng to the same. 1846 *Ecclesiol.* V. 17 These are generally worked in the three faces into gablets. 1861 *Times* 12 Oct., A dim perspective of gables, gablets, dormers, and pointed roofs. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 20 It lifted its gablet carved to look like a canopy.

Hence **Ga·bleted** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a gablet or gablets.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1959. 658/3 A column..surmounted by a gableted head. 1887 *Stratford-on-Avon Her.* 21 Oct. 8/3 The central spire has on four opposite sides gableted spire lights.

Gablett, obs. form of GOBLET.

Gabling, obs. form of GABBLING.

Gablock (gæ·blŏk). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 gablack, gaflock. [var. of GAVELOCK.]

† **1.** An artificial metallic spur for a fighting cock. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 252/2 Gablocks are Spurs made of Iron, or Brass, or Silver and are fixed on the Legs of such Cocks as want their natural Spurs, some call them Gaffs. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1848 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

2. *dial.* An iron crowbar.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 62 Truth on honesty..ston os stiff os o gablock. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Gablock*..we are seldome without one in the Works, which is straight and about a Yard long, and of very good Use to wrest a Stone, or a Spark of Ore that is large. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723 *Gablock, Gavelock,* an iron bar for putting up hurdles with.

Gaboard, obs. form of GABBART.

Gabriel (gē'·briĕl). [Heb. גבריאל *Gabhrīēl* (LXX and N.T. Γαβριήλ).] The name of one of the archangels: see Dan. ix. 21; Luke i. 19, 26. Used in certain phrases, as **Gabriel-bell** (see quot.); **Gabriel('s)-hound** (see quots.); **Gabriel-rache, -rachet** (in some dialects corruptly *Gabble-ratch, -ratchet*) = *Gabriel-hound.*

1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 338 There yet hangs the *Gabriel-bell..which the sexton had to ring at morn and evening every day as a bidding to the people..that they should greet our Lady with these five 'Hail Marys'. ? 16.. KENNETT in *MS. Lansd.* 1033 in *Cath. Angl.* 147 *note,* At Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of *Gabriel's Hounds, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese, making this noise in their flight. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Gabriel hounds,* the flocks of yelping wild geese high in the air, migrating southward in the twilight evenings of autumn, their cry being more audible than the assemblage is visible. As the foreboders of evil, people close their ears and cover their eyes until the phalanx has passed over. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 147/2 *Gabrielle rache, *camalion.* [1808–25 JAMIESON, *Gaubertie-shells*..a hobgoblin who..has been heard to make a loud roaring, accompanied with a barking similar to that of little dogs..and a clattering resembling that of shells striking against each other. *Lanarks.*] 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giantkillers* 196 He also told me a very great deal about the Gabriel-rachet..and all that it could ever foreshow. 1893 J. H. TURNER *Hist. Brighouse* 240 No wonder that hobgoblins..gabble-ratches and headless-horses scoured the country.

† **Gabrill,** ? punning alteration of GABBLE *sb.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 78 Now where be our honorable Caualiers, that keepe such a prating and a gabrill about our Gabriell and his admirable stile.

Gabronite: see GABBRONITE.

Gaby (gē'·bi; *dial.* gō·bi). *colloq.* and *dial.* Also gab(b)ey, gawby, gauvey. [orig. in north. and midland dialects; of unknown etymology; some have suggested a connexion with GAPE (cf. Icel. *gapi* 'rash, reckless person'); but the dial. forms hardly favour this.] A simpleton.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) *Gabey,* a foolish fellow. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiv, The marine officer is a bit of a gaby, and takes offence where none was meant. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, She is still whimpering after that gaby of a husband. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.,* He's such a gauvey it's now use to tell him how to do it. 1875 OUIDA *Signa* I. iv. 47 What a gaby a man is without a wife! 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard.* 78 While we stand watching her, Staring like gabies.

Hence **Ga·byhood** [-HOOD], the state or condition of a gaby; a state resembling that of a gaby.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 736 The narrative opens with a very lively description of the gabyhood of Paris in 1579.

Gad (gæd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 gadd, 5–6 gadde, 8–9 *Sc.* gaud, gawd, 4– gad. [a. ON. *gaddr* spike, nail = OHG. and MHG. *gart,* Goth. *gazd-s* :—OTeut. **gazdo-z* (cf. L. *hasta*). From the OTeut. deriv. **gazdjâ* comes OHG. *gerta* (G. *gerte*), OE. *gerd, gierd, gyrd*: see YARD. The original sense is probably that of 'spike' (as in Goth. and ON.), but the name is also given to the handle or shaft to which this is fixed (as in L. *hasta*); hence the meaning 'rod'. The development of the word in Eng. has also been influenced by its similarity, both in form and in meaning, to OE. *gâd* GOAD, with which it is not originally connected. The forms are not always easy to separate.]

1. A sharp spike of metal. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1945 Let þurhdriuen þrefter þe spaken & te felien mid irnene gadien. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3621 Gryme gaddes of stele, ghywes of iryne. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* VII. 225 b, Stakes of a fote long stickt full of Iron hokes, and theis thei called gaddes [L. *stimulos*]. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 145 b, A light Armour..full of short sharpe gaddes or Bodkins. 1834 [see GADLING[1]]. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* vii. 104 It [the caltrap] was formed of four short but strong spikes, or Gads.

† **b.** Applied to a stylus. *Obs.*

1570 FOXE tr. *Prudentius' Death Cassianus* in *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 129/1 These gads were but their pens wherewyth Theyr tables wrytten were. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 103, I will goe get a leafe of brasse, And with a Gad of steele will write these words.

c. = GADLING[1]. (Cf. GAD *v.*[1] a.)

1830 MEYRICK *Illustr. Anct. Arms & Armour* Plate lxxix, *Fig.* 2. A long gauntlet of the time of Elizabeth. In this specimen the gads lap over upwards.

2. A bar of metal, esp. of iron or steel; also, an ingot. ? *Obs.* In *Her.*, 'a rectangular plate of steel, borne in the Arms of the Ironmongers' Company' (Cussans).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3185 On an gold gad ðe name god Is grauen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 199 Slegges and hameres, wiþ þe whiche smythes smyteþ and tempreþ grete gaddes of iren. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxi. (1554) 210 b, Theodorus..On his body layde gaddes read brenning. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xii. 50 Slang gaddis of irne, and stane kast gret plente. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 60 Then I had as liefe haue smal gadds or plats of Siluer and Gold, without any coyne at al. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Wolsey* lvii, To fawning dogs some times I gaue a bone, And flong some scrapps to such as nothing had; But in my hands, still kept the golden gad, That seru'd my turne. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 374 They cut it [steel] into narrower barrs about half an inch over, and then break it into short pieces of an inch, or two inches long, call'd Gadds. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 58 Flemish-steel is made..some in Bars and some in Gads. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 69 Quenching..in this Liquor a Gad of Steel, about eight or ten Inches long. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXX, 'Deil be in me but I put this het gad down her throat.' 1826 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 29/2 The gaud or iron bar and the ring to which he was fastened. [Cf. GAID.] 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 377 After levelling a file [of soldiers] with his gaud of iron.

b. *Mining.* A pointed tool of iron or steel (see quot. 1881).

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2104 The Instruments commonly used in Mines..are..Gadds, or Wedges of 2*l.* weight, 4 square, well steeled at the point. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Gad,* in mining..is a small punch of iron with a long handle of wood. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lame Jervas* i. (1832) 6 A pickaxe and a gad were put into my hands. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Gad,* 1. a steel wedge, 2. a small iron punch with a wooden handle used to break up ore.

3. A spear. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 85 Four or five of this Captain's prickers with their gads ready charged. *Ibid.* 133 The Scottish prickers, within less than their gad's length asunder. *a* 1555 RIDLEY in *Cert. godly Conf.* (1556) 33 b, I haue knowen my contreiemen watche nighte and daie in their harnesse..and their speares in their hands (you call them northen gads). 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, I took a young Southern fellow out of saddle with my lance, and cast him, it might be, a gad's length from his nag.

4. A pointed rod or stick used for driving oxen; a goad; also *dial.* (see quots. 1796 and 1825).

c 1300 *Havelok* 279 Al Engelond was of him adrad So his þe beste fro þe gad. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xiv. (1495) 774 An oxe herde yockyth the oxen..and pricketh the slowe with a gad and makyth them drawe euen. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* Percy Soc.) 15 Than brought our Lorde to them the carte & harowe, The gad & the whyp. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 31 Samgar..which slewe sixe hundreth Philistynes with an oxes gadd. 1607 *N. Riding Rec* (1883) I. 78 Tho. Hildreth presented for that armed with gaddes he had assaulted John Pearson. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 321 *Gad,* a supple, tapering rod, six or seven feet long, with a leathern thong, about three feet long, fastened to the weaker end. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Gad,* a tapering rod ended with a leather thong as a whip for driving a team of horses or oxen. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 10 The long gad or goad with which he impelled the horses or oxen.

† **b.** Phrase. *Upon the gad*: as if pricked with a gad; suddenly. (Cf. *upon the spur of the moment.*) *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 26 All this done Vpon the gad?

5. *dial.* A rod or wand, esp. a fishing-rod. Also, a stake or stout stick.

1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 395 And hys blessed heade so Crowned, they dyd beate it downe with a gadde, or a harde Reede. 1552 HULOET, Angling gad, or rodde, *pertica.* 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. s.v. (E. D. S.), A fishing-rod is in like manner called a 'fishing-gad'. 1829 T. DOUBLEDAY *Fisher's Call* in *Anniversary* 64 Then up an' rig your gads, And to it, fishers, to it! 1847 FOSTER in *Whistle-binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. (1890) 230 The lang sma' taper gad is swung Around wi easy slight. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Gad,* a hedge stake, or stout stick. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iii, An armful of gads thrown on the still hot embers caused them to blaze up cheerfully.

6. A measuring rod for land; hence, a measure of length differing in various districts. Cf. GOAD *sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 184/1 *Gad,* to mete wythe londe (*P.* gadde, or rodde), *decempeda.* 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 173 In dyuers odur placis in this lande they mete ground by pollis gaddis and roddis some be of xviij. foote some of xx fote and som xvi fote in lengith. 1599 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particata,* Ane rod is ane staffe, or gade of tymmer, quhairwith land is measured. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gad,* or Geometrical Pearch, a Measure of Ten Foot, and in some places but Nine Foot.

b. A division of an open pasture, in Lincolnshire usually 6½ feet wide; = SWATH.

1593 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Court Roll* (*N.W. Linc. Gloss.*). 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VII. 285, I am seized of..four gads in the Bishop Ings. 1794 *Act Inclos. S. Kelsey* 19 Owners and Proprietors of Gads in a certain Piece of Ground..each Gad being Two Roods, Two Perches and a Half.

7. Comb.: gad-bit (see quot.); gad-cracking (see *gad-whip* 1889); gad-crook, -hook, -meadow (see quots.); gad-nail (see quot. 1841); gad-sledge *Mining,* a sledge hammer for driving gads; † gad-staff = GAD *sb.*[1] 4; † gad-steel (see quot. 1703); gad-stick = GAD *sb.*[1] 4; † gad-wand = GAD *sb.*[1] 4, 6; gad-whip, a heavy cart-whip. Also GAD-BEE, GAD-BREEZE, GAD-FLY, GAD-MAN.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Gad-bit,* a nail-passer. 1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Kalend.* I. 182 At Hundon, in Lincolnshire, there is still annually practised on this day [Palm Sunday] a remarkable custom, called *Gad Cracking. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Gad-crook,* a long pole with an iron hook or claw. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Gad-hook,* a long pole with an iron hook attached to it. *Somerset.* 1787 *Surv. Manor Kirton-in-Lindsey* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., All the lands in the Ings are laid out in gads or swaths; they are called *gad-meadows. 1375–6 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 28 Item in clauis, *gadnayl et bordnayl..ij s. ij d.* 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiqua* Gloss., *Gadnail,* a long and stout nail used chiefly in fastening posts and rails. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 61 These boring sledges are sometimes used for driving wedges or 'gads'..Sometimes a special '*gad-sledge' is provided for the purpose. 15.. *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* 46 (Laing), Scho lowsit oxin aucht or nyne, And hynt ane *gad-staff in hir hand. *a* 1618 *Rates Merchandize* L ij a, *Steele,* vocat. *Gad-steele the halfe barrell. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 270 Good Steele in barres, and also Gad Steele. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 58 Flemish-steel is made..some in Bars and some in Gads, and is therefore by us call'd Flemish-steel, and sometimes Gad-steel. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 232 He than lete the *gad wand fall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 47 And passand by the plewis, for gad wandis, Broddis the oxin wyth speris in our handis. 1570 LEVINS

Manip. 23/7 A Gadwande, *partica.* **1827** G. P. J. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 394 A very large ox-whip, called here a *gad-whip. [Speaking of the Broughton tenure: see next quot.] **1842** White *Hist. Lincolnsh.* 570 On Palm Sunday, a person from Broughton brings [into Caistor Church porch] a large whip, called a gad whip, the stock of which is made of wood, tapered towards the top; the thong is large, and made of white leather. [He cracked the whip three times, this being the service by which the land at Broughton was held.]

Gad (gæd), *sb.*[2] Short for 'gad-fly' (Halliwell 1847–78); also in comb. *gad-stricken* adj.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 937 Those famous Poets of old were said to be *Oestro perciti*, stung with this furious Fly called *Oestrum.* Plutarch cals them Gad-stricken.

Gad (gæd), *sb.*[3] [f. Gad *v.*[2]] The action of gadding or rambling about. Only in phrase *On, upon the gad*: on the move, going about.

c **1815** Jane Austen *Persuas.* (1833) I. vi. 252 Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid..is always upon the gad. **1863** Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* II. 204 Thou might have a bit o' news to tell one after being on the gad all the afternoon.

Gad (gæd), *sb.*[4] *Anglo-Irish* and *Mil.* [a. Ir. and Gael. *gad.*] A band or rope made of twisted fibres of tough twigs.

1728 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 216 Or if you'd be reckon'd tight Irish lads, Throw off your cravats and bands, and tie on your gads, And then you'll resemble your primitive dads. **1834** *Brit. Husb.* I. 175 They are generally harnessed with ropes, and collars of straw, or gads. **1841** S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 22 [They] at once twisted a gad round his neck and hung him from the next tree. **1859** F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 254 The gads are made of rods 5 feet long, first twisted until the fibres separate.

Gad (gæd), *sb.*[5] Now *rare* exc. *arch.* [Minced pronunciation of God. Cf. Agad, Egad.]

1. Substituted for *God*, in various phrases, chiefly asseverative or exclamatory; esp. in *By Gad!*

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* Induct., By gad, if any of them all blow wind in the tail on him, I'll be hanged. **1663** Dryden *Wild Gallant* I. i, He's a bold fellow, I vow to gad. **1741** Richardson *Pamela* II. 230 A Challenge, A Challenge, by Gad! **1771** Foote *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 237 Mercy a Gad! **1777** Sheridan *Trip to Scarborough* v. ii, Gad take me, but they are all in a story! **1840** Thackeray *Bedford-Row Conspir.* ii, By gad, sir..I never will give you a shilling. **1875** W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 44 If either of the young dogs wants to quarrel, by gad, sir, he shall quarrel with me.

b. Elliptically = 'God give'. (Cf. 'God ye good den,' Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 116.) quasi-*arch.*

1849 James *Woodman* xv, Gad ye good night, lords and ladies.

c. *Gads me, Gads my life*: ? God save me, my life.

1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* III. i, Gads me! he's angry. **1694** Congreve *Double Dealer* II. iv, Gad's my life, the man's distracted! **1764** Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 174 Gad's my life, sure as a gun that's her voice.

2. quasi-*int.* perhaps by omission of 'by'.

1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 5 And, gad, she will. **1679** Dryden *Tr. & Cr.* III. i, Gad, that's exceeding foolish. **1831** Lytton *Godolphin* 12 Gad, if I were some years younger, I would join them myself. **1881** Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 41 Gad! there will be a pretty storm with my lady when she hears it.

3. In various phraseological combinations, as *Gadsbobs, Gadsbodikins, Gadsbud, Gadsbudlikins, Gadslid, Gadsniggers, Gadsnigs, Gadsnouns, Gadsookers, Gadsookers, Gadsprecious, Gadswookers, Gadswoons, Gadzookers, Gadzooks*, for the explanation of which see the corresponding forms under Gods-.

1695 Congreve *Love for L.* IV. vi, *Gads bobs, does he not know me? **1676** Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* III. i, *Gadsbodikins, you puny upstart in the law, to use me so! **1696** Southerne *Oroonoko* I. ii, If my husband were alive, Gadsbodykins, you wou'd not use me so. **1694** Congreve *Double Dealer* I. iii, *Gadsbud, much better as it is. **1792** Wolcott (P. Pindar) *To a Fly* Wks. 1812 III. 167 Gadsbud ..thou art not dead. **1698** Vanbrugh *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 374/2 Your friend was a witty person, *gadsbudlikins! **1598** B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, And by *gads-lid I scorn it. **1657** *Lust's Domin.* IV. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 164 By Gad's-lid, if I run not After them like a tiger, hough me. **1715** tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 438 By *Gads-niggers I will have this Pasty. **1651** Randolph, etc. *Hey for Honesty* III. i, Her will tug out her sword, and, *gads nigs! let her take very many heed, her will carbonado very much legs and arms. **1676** Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* III. i, *Gadsnouns! I love thee more and more. **1687** Montague & Prior *Hind & P. Transv.* 6 *Gadsookers! Mr. Johnson, does your Friend think I mean nothing but a Mouse, by all this? **1672** Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. v. (Arb.) 65 Ah, gadsookers, I have broke my Nose. **1708** *Trip to Dunkirk* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 210 The French, as they say.. Are coming, gadsookers! to pay us a visit. **1676** Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* III. i, *Gads-precious! you hectoring person, you, are you wild? **1698** Vanbrugh *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 373/2 *Gadswookers! do people use to ask for folks when they have nothing to say to 'em? **1826** Scott *Woodst.* x, *Gadswoons, I would have a peep. **1694** Echard *Plautus* 197 *Tra.* You Dog, there's no such Fish. *Gripus.* *Gadzooks, but there is tho'. **1751** Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xxxvii. 25 'Gadszooks!' said he, 'what business had you with that?' **1838** Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, Gadzooks, who can help seeing the way to do it?

Gad (gæd), *v.*[1] [f. Gad *sb.*[1]] **a.** *trans.* To furnish with gads or a gad. **b.** *intr., Mining*, To use a gad; *trans.* to break up (rock) by means of a gad. (Cf. Gadder [1], Gadding *vbl. sb.*[1]) **c.** *trans.* To fasten with a gad-nail. Hence Ga·dded *ppl. a.*

18.. Planché (Cent.), The gauntlets .. are richly ornamented on the knuckles, but not gadded. **1841** Hartshorne *Salop. Antiqua* Gloss., *Gad*, to affix, fasten. Ex. 'Gad it to', chiefly with reference to iron-work.

Gad (gæd), *v.*[2] [Of obscure origin. The common view, that it is f. Gad *sb.*[2] (the supposed primary sense being 'to rush about like an animal stung by gad-flies') is possible, but does not appear to be favoured by our quots.; the few passages which in any degree countenance it are collected under I b. Possibly it was a back-formation from Gadling in its later sense of 'vagabond'.]

1. *intr.* To go from one place to another, to wander; *esp.* to wander about with no serious object, stopping here and there, to rove idly. Also *to gad about, abroad, out.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 149, I hold the mad! wenys thou now that I list gad To gif away my warldis aght? **1529** More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1241/2 To.. hold hymself content with that place, & longe not to be gadding out any where elles. **1554** Martin *Marr. Priests* xii. Dd iiij b, Whyle the virgins..will nedes..gooe raunginge and gaddinge abrode. **1570–6** Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 264 Such, as..gadded to Sainct Thomas for helpe and devotion. **1605** Camden *Rem.* (1637) 373 He was alwayes gadding up and downe the world, and had little rest. **1710** Philips *Pastorals* i. 52 She gads where-e'er her roving Fancy leads. *a* **1732** T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 15 Gadding abroad to satisfy her youthful curiosity. *c* **1815** Jane Austen *Persuas.* (1833) I. i. 252 Her upper house-maid and laundry maid are gadding about the village all day long. **1862** Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xxi. 114 There's Betsy.. gadding out somewhere ever since she came home. **1880** Webb *Goethe's Faust* II. vi. 157 'Twould injure me with folks, where'er I gadded.

†**b.** Rarely used for: To rush madly about. (In Dryden said of cattle, with distinct etymological reference to Gad *sb.*[2]) *Obs.*

1552 Elyot, *Bacchor*..to renne, gadde, and rage as it were a mad man. **1561** Stow *Eng. Chron.* (1580) 39 Women gadding vp & down frantickly in mourning weedes, their haire hanging about their eares, & shaking firebrands. **1678** Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* I. Wks. 1883 VI. 141 You shall see them toss their tails, and gad, As if the breeze had stung them. **1688** J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 793 The most of the Cattle will set on gadding, and run..to the River to drink the Salt Water. **1697** Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 240 Their Stings draw Blood; And drive the Cattle gadding thro' the Wood.

2. *fig.* To go wandering, in desire or thought; to leave the true path. Now *rare.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 4/2 When she gaddeth not astray from the simplicitie of the Gospel. **1600** Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 61 Yet, idle eye, wilt thou be gadding still? **1641** Milton *Prel. Episc.* 6 While we leave the Bible to gadde after these traditions. *a* **1688** Cudworth *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 98 Sense wholly gazes and gads abroad. **1692** Locke *Educ.* § 167 'Tis no wonder their Thoughts should..seek better Entertainment in more pleasing Objects, after which they will unavoidably be gadding. **1871** B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 32 If I once regardless gadded For the world my hopes are vain.

†**3.** Of inanimate objects: To move about. *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Thee roads, thee countrey, thee towns fro oure nauye be gadding. **1600** Fairfax *Tasso* XVII. xxi, Th' Arabians next that haue no certaine stay, No house, no home..But euer..From place to place their wandring cities gad. **1618** Bolton *Florus* IV. i. 260 The frenzie had gadded over the Alpes.

4. Of a plant, tree, etc.: To spread hither and thither, to straggle in growth. *arch.*

1637 [see Gadding *ppl. a.*]. **1675** Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 35 Keep the roots from gadding too far from the Stem. **1752** Mason *Elfrida* 212 The ivy gadding from th' untwisted stem, Curtains each verdant side. **1820** Wordsw. *Fort Fuentes*, Now gads the wild vine o'er the pathless ascent.

†**5.** quasi-*trans.* with cognate object. *Obs.*

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 38 They gadde many a weerysome journey on pilgrimage unto them.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1846 R. L. Snowden *Mag. Assist.* 346 Going without shoes, gadding the hoof. **1865** in Hotten *Slang Dict.* (1874).

Gadabout (gæ·dăbaut), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gad *v.*[2] + About.]

A. *adj.* Given to gadding or roving, wandering.

1817 Scott *Let. to Mrs. Clephane* 23 Mar. in *Lockhart*, The frivolous .. gad-about manners of many of our modern belles. **1851** Helps *Comp. Solit.* iii. (1874) 25 Foolish gad-about, dinner-eating, dancing people. **1857** Hughes *Tom Brown* I. i, The gadabout propensities of my countrymen.

B. *sb.* One who gads about, esp. from motives of curiosity or gossip.

1837 Palmer *Devonsh. Dialogue* Gloss., *Gad-a-bout*, a gossiping rambling sort of person. **1849** Lytton *Caxtons* 140 Your shrew-mice are sad gad-abouts. **1859** Smiles *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 66 He even ran some risk of becoming a gadabout and busy-body. **1883** *Harper's Mag.* July 295/1 It is incapacity in this direction which makes gad-abouts of some women.

†**Gad-abroad** = Gadabout *sb.*

1810 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 295, I am become quite a gad-abroad.

Ga·d-bee:. [f. Gad *sb.*[1]] = Gad-fly I.

1530 Palsgr. 223/2 Gadde bee a flye, *bourdon.* **1601** Holland *Pliny* I. 318 The bigger kind of bees .. and this vermin is called Oestrus (*i.* the gad-bee or horse flie). **1639** Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xix. § 221 Cattell stricken with a gad-bee, skip up and down, and run about.

1731 *Rape Helen* ii, Like an heifer, when her back sustains Of biting gadbees the deep piercing pains. **1829** Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 177 *Oestrus Curvicauda*, Gadbee or Dun Fly. **1842** Browning *Artemis Prologizes* 21 A noisome lust that, as the gadbee stings, Possessed his stepdame.

†**b.** *fig.* in phrase *To have a gad-bee in one's brains*: to be crazy. Cf. Bee [1] 5. *Obs.*

1682 Mrs. Behn *False Count* II. ii, What means he? sure he has a gad-bee in his brains.

†**Gad-breeze.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gad *sb.*[1] + Breeze *sb.*[1]] = Gad-fly I.

1703 *Country Farm. Catech.*, I can liken him to nothing but my bald heffer when she's got the gad-breeze in her tail.

Gaddel, obs. form of Gadwall.

Gadder [1] (gæ·dəɹ). [f. Gad *v.*[1] + -er [1].] An instrument for splitting rock.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* LVI. 21 It is claimed for the diamond gadder that it will do its work at the rate of 180 feet a day.

Gadder [2] (gæ·dəɹ). [f. Gad *v.*[2] + -er [1].] One who gads. † Also *gadder-about, -abroad.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 98 Gadders, pylgrymes and ydoll sekers. **1550** — *Image Both. Ch.* xxii. K k vij b, Gadders to Compostel, Rome, Trier, and Tholose. **1568** Grafton *Chron.* II. 106 An idle gadder about. **1577** B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 The Mastie..no gadder abroade, nor lavish of his mouth. **1625** Gill *Sacr. Philos.* Concl. 207 Hauing brought my houshold to a few, and them no gadders abroad, but such as were easily commanded to stay within. **1678** Dryden *Kind Keeper* Epil., When these grow up, Lord, with what rampant Gadders Our Counters will be throng'd. **1725** Bradley *Fam. Dict., Bandog*, a Dog..not..too gentle of Disposition, nor lavish of his Barking, no Gadder. **1777** Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 May, You will become such a gadder. **1863** *Chambers' Bk. of Days* I. 682 A gadder after amusements.

Gadding (gæ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Gad *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action or process of splitting rock with gads.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Gad*, in mining..the working by this instrument is thence called gading. **1884** Knight *Dict. Mech.* IV. 364/2 Fig. 1123 shows the drill mounted on car for gadding.

b. *Comb.*: **gadding-car, -machine** (see quots.).

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* IV. 364/2 *Gadding Car* (Quarrying), one arranged to carry a drilling machine so as to present it to drill a series of holes in line. **1887** *Sci. Amer.* LVI. 21 The gadding machines .. drill or bore circular holes along the bottom and sides of the blocks, into which wedges are introduced and the stone split from its bed.

Gadding (gæ·diŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Gad *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Gad. Also *gadding-about.*

1545 Brinklow *Lament.* 4 b, What is their gaddinge with 'ora pro nobis' vnto creatures ..? Is it ought elles but abhominacion? **1550** Bale *Apol.* 108 b, Gapynges, gaddynges, ydoll sensynges. **1589** R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 57 No wandring vnto waks, those dayes did women vse, Nor gadding vnto greens, their life for to abuse. **1649** G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccxxviii, Hee charmes the gaddings of opinion, With the loud Cimball of their Liberties. **1662–3** Pepys *Diary* 1 Jan., Willing to make an end of my gaddings and to set to my business. **1760** Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xlv, Neither pride, nor debauchery, nor a love of gadding. **1786** Cowper *Lett.* Wks. (1835–7) VI. 9 Unaccountable gaddings and caprices of the human mind. **1820** W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 155 There is nothing going on but gossiping and gadding about. **1865** Miss Braddon *Sir Jasper* I. vii. 164 'No gadding after dark, Doll,' he said in a warning voice.

attrib. **1840** R. Bremner *Excurs. Denmark, Norway*, etc. II. 375 During this gadding season. **1862** Sala *Seven Sons* I. viii. 183 A gadding-about mania seized on all ranks and conditions of men.

Gadding (gæ·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Gad *v.*[2] + -ing [2].] That gads or gads about, wandering, straggling.

1598 Florio, *Mattana*, .. a madding or gadding humour. **1602** Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. 234 Our gadding Thoughts conceite the Cloudes. **1625** Bacon *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 Envy is a Gadding Passion, and walketh the Streets and doth not keepe home. **1637** Milton *Lycidas* 37 With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown. **1727** Fielding *Love in sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 41 The Traps are no gadding family, our women stay at home and do business. **1777** Warton *Inscript. Hermitage* iii. 24 Fantastic ivy's gadding spray. **1819** S. Rogers *Human Life* 545 Soon through the gadding vine the sun looks in. **1829** Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 26 A gadding, feather-brained set of wantons. **1859** Tennyson *Guinevere* 310 The good nuns would check her gadding tongue Full often. **1873** Symonds *Grk. Poets* x. 312 The stone walls .. are..fragrant with gadding violets that ripple down their sides.

Hence **Ga·ddingly** *adv.*

1552 Huloet, Gaddingly, as they that went on pilgrimage, *peregre.* **1567** Drant *Horace's De Arte Poet.* B vij, He that dothe belch out puffinge rymes And gaddingly doth straye. **1755** in Johnson, whence in later Dicts.

Gaddre, obs. f. Gather *sb.*, pluck (of an animal).

†**Ga·ddy,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gad *v.*[2] + -y [1].] Given to gadding or roving about.

1637 Rutherford *Let. to Lady Busbie* (1894) 525, I would my sufferings..might buy an agreement betwixt His fairest and sweetest love, and His gaddy (Jer. ii. 36) lewd wife.

Gade (gēd). [ad. mod.L. *gadus*, ad. Gr. γάδος codfish; cf. F. *gade.*] A fish belonging to the genus *Gadus*; a codfish.

1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 195 The Silvery Gade..*Gadus argenteolus*..Montagu. **1876** Smiles *Sc. Natur.* xvi. (ed. 4) 339 It was a long-lost fish—Montague's Midge, or the Silvery Gade.

Gade: see Gaid.

Gade, var. *gaed*, Sc. pa. t. of Go.

Gadean (gē·dĭăn). [f. mod.L. *gad-us* (see Gade) + -(e)an.] A fish belonging to the family *Gadidæ*, of which the typical genus is *Gadus* (cod).

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 352 Having found, on the Cretan

coast, a gadean which .. accords with the ass-fish of the ancients. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IV. 278 The only marine gadean common in Italy, the hake.

Gader, obs. form of GATHER.

Ga·d-fly·. [f. GAD *sb.*[1]]

1. The popular name of a fly which bites and goads cattle, esp. a fly of the genus *Tabanus* or of the genus *Œstrus*; a bot-fly, breeze.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 120 It was like..as a bull stung with a Gad-fly. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 499 Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight Of angry gad-flies fasten on the herd. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xiii. (1843) 289 A species of gad-fly, the œstrus equi, is in the latter part of the summer exceedingly busy about horses. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1876) 25 The nomads of Africa were constrained to wander by the attacks of the gadfly, which drives the cattle mad.

2. *fig.* One who irritates, torments, or worries another. Also (after L. *œstrus*), an irresistible impulse to some course of action.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccxlvii, Rather then have the Gad-flyes of an ill-Disposed Army on their shoulders feed. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 243 It is our misfortune to be frequently pestered .. by certain critical gad-flies. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 314 Bitten with the Anglo-Saxon gadfly that drives us all to disenchant artifice.

†**3.** With allusion to GAD *v.* **a.** In phrase *To have a gad-fly*: to be fond of 'gadding about'.

1591 LYLY *Sappho* II. iii, My mistresse, I thinke, hath got a gadfly, never at home, and yet none can tell where abroade. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. viii, You have neither wings to your shoulder, nor gad-fly in your cap: you love home.

†**b.** A person who is constantly 'gadding about'.

1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* IV. ii, Where are those gad-flies going? to some junket now. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xviii. 125 Your Harriet may turn gad-fly, and never be easy but when she is forming parties.

4. *attrib.*, as *gad-fly time*; *gad-fly haunted* adj.

1846 C. G. PROWETT *Prometh. Bound* 28 The gadfly-haunted maid, whose charms have power To smite Jove's heart with love. 1893 D. JORDAN ('Son of the Marshes') *Forest Tithes, etc.* 197 In gadfly time it was a fine sight to see a herd of cattle charging along.

Gadge, *sb.* ?*pseudo-arch.* Used by Browning as the name of some instrument of torture.

Perh. a mistaken phonetic apprehension of *gagge*, old spelling of GAG *sb.*[1]

1845 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* I. 332 The dead back-weight of the beheading axe! The glowing trip-hook, thumb-screws and the gadge!

Gadge (gadʒ), *v. Sc. intr.* (See quot.)

1719 RAMSAY *and Answ. Hamilton* iii, It sets ye well indeed to gadge! *Ibid.* Gloss., *Gadge*, to dictate impertinently, talk idly with a stupid gravity.

Gadge, obs. f. GAGE *sb.*[1] and Sc. f. GAUGE.

Gadhelic (gădĕ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Gaedhlic**, 9 **Gaedhlic**: cf. GOIDELIC. [Literary formations from Ir. *Gaedheal*, pl. *Gaedhil*, OIr. *Gáidel*, *Góidel*, pl. *Gáidil*, *Góidil*, the original form of GAEL.] = GAELIC, in uses other than the customary application to the Gaels of Scotland.

The forms *Gadhelic* and *Goidelic* are used by modern philologists for 'pertaining to the Gaels (in the widest sense)'; the earlier forms, now obsolete, are in our quots. used for 'Irish Gaelic'.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 183 The Gaedhlic, or Scottic, the purest and most ancient of all the Celtic dialects. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Mat.* 3 Ample materials still remain in the Gaedhlic or Irish language. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 960. 687/2 The Gadhelic and the Cymric were used in Gaul. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 183 The Gadhelic group includes the Irish.

Gadid (gā·did). *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *gad-us* cod + -ID.] = GADOID *sb.*

1889 in *Century Dict.* (citing T. GILL).

Gadine (gā·dəin). *Ichth.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] = GADOID *sb.*

1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* III. 268 The common cod-fish (*Gadus morrhua*)..may be briefly defined as a gadine with the lower jaw shutting within the upper.

Gadinic (gădi·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] In *gadinic acid* (see quot.).

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Gadinic acid*, a crystalline fatty acid, obtained from cod-liver oil.

†**Gaditan,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *Gāditānus*, f. *Gādēs* Cadiz.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Cadiz. **B.** *sb. pl.* The inhabitants of that city.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 315 The Gaditan wer most honored herewith, for at one time and for one battel they created 400 [Equites]. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* III. ii, Like a Gaditane strumpet I shall look to see you tumble.

Gaditanian (gæditā·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to Cadiz in Spain, or its inhabitants. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Cadiz.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Gadite (gā·dəit), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *Gād-ēs* + -ITE.] Belonging to Gades or Cadiz.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Introd. 72 Lo here his grave Who victor died on Gadite wave.

Gadling[1] (gæ·dliŋ). [f. GAD *sb.*[1] + -LING.] One of the small spikes of metal affixed to the knuckles of a gauntlet.

1592 STOW *Ann.* 386 Certayne prickes both short and sharpe, then [1351] called Gadlings, beeing closed in the ioyntes of his right gauntlet. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* x. 138 The backs of the leathern gauntlets were also furnished with overlapping plates, and the knuckles armed with knobs or spikes of iron, called gads or gadlings. 1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 571/3 Earl Ralph wears..gadlings on his gauntlets.

†**Gadling**[2]. *Obs.* Forms: 1 gædeling, 3-5 **gad-, gedeling, -(e)lyng** (in late MSS. corruptly, **godlinge, geldinge**), 4-7 **gadling.** [OE. *gædeling* = OS. *gaduling*, OHG. *gateling* (MHG. *getelinc*), Goth. *gadiliggs*:—OTeut. **gaduliŋgoz* f. root **gad-* (in OE. *gæd* fellowship, *gegada* companion, GATHER *v.*) + -LING.]

1. Originally, a companion or fellow, in good sense; esp. a companion in arms.

Beowulf 2617 His gædelinges gudȝewædu. *c* 1000 *Daniel* 422 Hwa þa ȝyfe sealde ȝingum gædelingum. *c* 1205 LAY. 12335 Alle þa gadelinges Alse heo weoren sunen kinges. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 312 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 So is mony gedelyng godlyche on horse. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1192 Fiftene thousand of fot laddes..And alle stalworthe gadelynges.

2. In bad sense, as a term of reproach: A base, low-born person, a 'fellow'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 310 Þe beste body & noblest .. yslawe was þoru a gadelyng, so vyllyche, alas! *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 107, I am no worse gadelyng..But born of a lady, and geten of a knight. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 612 Quhair gangis thow, Gedling, thir gaitis sa gane? ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) x. 237 That false gedlinge [*v.r.* gelding]. 15.. *Robd. Cysille* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 273 Fals thefe, and fowle gadlyng, Thou lyest falsely.

3. A wanderer, wayfarer, vagabond.

a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 41 The wandring gadling, in the sommer tyde, That findes the Adder with his rechlesse foote. 1565 *Maister Randolphes Phantasey* 539 The amased lewsarde..from the wandringe gadlinge hasteth amayne.

4. Hence *attrib.* (in sense of 'wandering', as if formed from a verb *gaddle*); also as *vbl. sb.*

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 98 Nor on the promiside ten alone relyes, But trusts he stealth should more a gaddling lead. *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resur. Serm.* (1659) 15 Three way-going women, gadling gossips that came from Galilee. 1676 COLES, *Gadling*, stradling. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gadling* (old word), straggling.

†**Gadman.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 8–9 *Sc.* **gaudsman,** 9 **gadsman.** [f. GAD *sb.*[1]] The man or boy who directed or guided a team by means of a gad or goad, esp. in ploughing; a goadsman.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 73 His Gadman and hee, His stots hee straught with Benedicite. 1515 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 260*, xij cartaris ane hundrethe and xx pynouris and ix gadmen, being careand the Artalzery fra Edinburghe to Streueling. 1786 BURNS *Inventory*, A gaudsman ane, a thrasher t'other. 1827 HONE *Every-Day Bk.* II. 1656 Pig drivers and gadsmen. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 10 With every plough two persons were engaged, one the ploughman .. the other the gadman, from the long gad or goad with which he impelled the horses or oxen.

Gadoid (gā·doid), *sb.* and *a.* [f. mod.L. *gad-us* (ad. Gr. *γάδος*) cod + -OID.] **A.** *sb.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ*, of which the cod is the type. **B.** *adj.* Of, belonging to, or resembling the *Gadidæ*, or cod-fishes.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. Lit. & Art, Gadoids*, a family of soft-finned fishes..of which the cod-fish..may be regarded as the type..The general character of the gadoid family is [etc.]. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin Tandon* II. III. i. 102 The following are the other Gadoids [besides the Cod] which principally furnish the Cod-liver oil. 1865 *Reader* No. 110. 143/2 Fishes which resemble at first Gadoïds or Blennioïds. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 202 This rare and remarkable gadoid fish of the Mediterranean.

Gadolinic, *a.* [f. as next + -IC.] Derived from gadolinite.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 57 A breccia composed of.. gadolinic yttria.

Gadolinite (gæ·dŏlinəit). *Min.* [Named in 1802 after the mineralogist *Gadolin*: see -ITE.] Silicate of yttrium, found in black crystals.

1802 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* III. 251 The earth last discovered in gadolinite. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 70 Hitherto yttria has been found only in the black mineral first analysed by Gadolin, and hence called Gadolinite. *attrib.* 1883 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 480/3 The principal gadolinite earths—yttria, terbia, erbia, etc.

Gadroon (gădrū·n). Also 8 **gaudron,** in mod. Dicts. **godroon.** [ad. F. *godron* (OF. *goderon*, *gauderon*), of uncertain origin.]

One of a set of convex curves or arcs joined at their extremities to form a decorative pattern (which may be described as the reverse of 'fluting') used in the ornamentation of gold and silver plate, in architecture, costume, etc. Chiefly in *pl.* Also *attrib.* as *gadroon ornament, pattern.*

1723-24 CHAMBERS tr. *S. le Clerc's Archit.* I. 125 Gaudrons of the Ball. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* XXV, Ornamented with gadroon sculptures. *Ibid.* XXVII, Cut in gadroons. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* XXXVIII. 261 A monster salver ..with massive gadroon edges. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Gadroon*, a term employed in dressmaking and millinery, borrowed from architecture, denoting a kind of inverted fluting or beading. Plaits of a similar form are made on caps and cuffs, as composing a decorative style of trimming. 1883 KERRY *Hist. Ch. St. Lawrence, Reading* 121 This dish has a double ogee-shaped edge with gadroon bordering. 1893 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 60/1 The central ornaments, external to the space for the enamelled shield of the owner's arms, are whirling gadroons.

Gadrooned (gădrū·n'd), *ppl. a.* In mod. Dicts. **godrooned.** [ad. F. *godronné*, f. *godron* GADROON.] Ornamented with gadroons.

1748-9 *Gen. Advertiser* No. 4440, 3 Dozen of gadroon'd shap'd Plates. 1753 *Pub. Advertiser* 3 Oct. 3 2 Two high gadrooned Candlesticks. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Gadrooned*, embossed as the edge of a silver salver. Old local note. 1881 *Jrnl. R. Archæol. Inst.* XXXVIII. 461 This vessel had a deep gadrooned silver edge at the top. 1894 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/7 A Queen Anne porringer and cover (date 1706), on gadrooned foot.

Gadrooning (gădrū·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GADROON + -ING[1].] The process of ornamenting with gadroons; ornamentation consisting of gadroons.

1882 *Mag. Art* May 278 Plain gadrooning, or chased strap-work being the principal..ornament in vogue.

Gadso (gæ·dsō), *int.* Also 7 **gads so.** [A var. of CATSO, through false connexion with other oaths beginning with GAD.]

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV i, Gads so, there he is, he must not see me. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor Garrat* II. Wks. 1799 I. 179 Gad-so! the candidates are coming. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXVI, 'Gadso!' ejaculated Oldbuck, 'these great men use one's house and time as if they were their own property.' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* IV, Gadso!..that's just the very thing I wanted to speak to you about.

Gaduin (gæ·diuin). [irreg. f. mod.L. *gadu-s* cod + -IN.] A fatty substance found in cod-liver oil.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 105 Cod-liver oil is a compound of oleine [etc.]..there is also found a.. particular principle called Gaduine. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Gaduin*, a peculiar brown substance contained in cod liver oil (De Jongh).

Gadwall (gæ·dwŏl). Also 7 **gaddel,** 9 **gad-well.** A freshwater duck, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulelasmus streperus*, of the north of Europe and America; the grey duck or grey.

1666 MERRETT *Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.* 180 A Gaddel. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 93 The Gadwall or Gray. 1709 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 The Gadwall. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 157 A small brown duck, which is nearly the same as the English gad wall. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 333 Gadwall (*Anas strepera*). Rare. 1884 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-minister* I. 26 We also killed a great many wild duck, gadwells, and snipe, by walking through the marshes.

†**Ga·dza.** *Obs.* Some textile fabric.

a 1618 *Rates Merchandize* G iv, Gadza of all sorts without gold or siluer, the yard xvj*d*. Gadza stript with gold or siluer, the yard ij*s*. vj*d*.

Ga'e, Gae, var. *gi'e*, Sc. pa. t. of GIVE.

Gae, Sc. and north. var. GO; obs. Sc. f. JAY.

†**Gaedelian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. OIr. *Gaedel* a Gael + -IAN: see GADHELIC and GAELIC.] Belonging to the Gaelic branch of the Celtic race.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 183 The Gaedelian or Scottish colony.

Gael (gēl). [a. Sc. Gael. *Gaidheal* a member of the Gaelic race = OIr. *Gaidel*, *Goidel*.

The Irish Celts call themselves by the same name, but the word first became familiar to English readers as denoting the Scottish Highlanders, and only in more recent times has it been applied to the Irish branch.]

A Scottish Highlander or Celt; also, an Irish Celt.

[1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 73 Calling thame al Scottis .. albeit is plane and euident that mony hundir ȝeiris eftir, thay war called Gathelis fra Gathel.] 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. ii, The Gael around him threw His graceful plaid of varied hue. 1895 J. H. STAPLES in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 202 The old Gaels possessed the voiceless 'qu'.

Hence **Gae·ldom** [-DOM], the land of the Gaels.

Perhaps modelled on Sc. Gael. *Gaidhealachd* the country inhabited by the Gaelic-speaking race.

1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highlands* (1890) I. Introd. 15 What part of the Gaeldom are you from? 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 277/1 Mr. Blackie's invasions of Gaeldom did not do very much..for Celtic philology.

Gaelic (gā·lik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 8 **Gaelick, Galic,** 9 **Gaelic.** Cf. GADHELIC. [f. GAEL + -IC. The form *Galic* perhaps represents Sc. Gael. *Gaidhlig* (gā·lik), while *Gaelic* is a fresh formation from GAEL = *Gaidheal* (gai·ăl). The word is first used to denote the language, etc., of the Scottish Gael, in more recent times that of the Irish branch also.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Gaels or Celtic inhabitants of the highlands of Scotland; occas. in wider sense, pertaining to that branch of the Celts which includes the Scottish Gaels with the Irish and Manx.

[1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 73 Quhilke commounlie is called .. the Gathelik toung, albeit corrupetlie.] 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 249 Stones .. with Galic inscriptions. 1787 BURNS *Let. to Miss M. Chalmers* Wks. (Globe) 352 It was the tune of a Gaelic song. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXVII, We have not a Gaelic word by which we can even name a maker of gloves. 1831 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* II. 408 The history and origin of the Gaelic people. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 299 The Gaelic language prevails throughout almost all Inverness-shire. 1895 J. H. STAPLES in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 210 These Gaelic changes are of a special and only temporary nature.

B. *sb.* The Gaelic language.

1775 BOSWELL *Let. Johnson* 18 Feb. in *Life Johnson*, It is affirmed that the Gaelick (call it Erse or call it Irish) has been written in the Highlands and Hebrides for many centuries. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 267 The Gaelic is the language of the people. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 372 *note*, Children who can only speak Gaelic. 1895

J. STRACHAN in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 192 *note*, There is no evidence that the Irish rule ever held good in pure Scotch Gaelic. 1897 *Gaelic Jrnl.* VIII. 96/1 The influence exerted on the minds of the Irish-speakers..when they found people coming long distances..in order to learn Gaelic.

Comb. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 2/4 There were 254,000 Gaelic-speaking persons in Scotland.

Gaelicism (gē·lisiz'm). [f. GAELIC + -ISM.] The quality or state of being Gaelic.

1895 *Cath. News* 14 Sept. 6 Those two events made an end of the Gaelicism of the Gaelic race.

Gaelicize (gē·lisəiz), *v.* [f. GAELIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To make Gaelic, treat as Gaelic.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 587 So Oakhampton, which is naturally expounded in Saxon, the town of the home of the oaks, is here Gaelicized into water-border-town.

Gaelly, obs. form of GILLIE.

Gaer, var. GARE *sb.*2

Gaerish, obs. form of GARISH.

Gaff (gæf), *sb.*1 Also 3, 7–9 gaffe. [a. F. *gaffe* = Sp., Pg. *gafa* fem., Pr. *gaf* masc., boat-hook.]

1. **a.** An iron hook; a staff or stick armed with this. Now only *dial.*

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Hail, seint dominik with þi lang staffe hit is at þe ouir end crokid as a gaffe. 1867 W. F. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* lxxiv. (E. D. S. No. 76), A guidestrap, hayvor-seed, A gaff, dree picks vrom Varmer Reed. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Gaff*, an instrument with long handle, used to pull furze out of the furze-rick.

b. *spec.* A barbed fishing spear; also, a stick armed with an iron hook for landing large fish, *esp.* salmon. Phrase, *to bring* (a hooked fish) *to gaff.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gaffe*, an iron hook wherewith Seamen pull great Fishes into their ships. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. iv. iii. 394 They begin to knock it [a turtle] on the head with their gaffs. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* (1855) 338 The poacher, with a gaff and torch, selects some gravelly ford. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* iii, Ronald had got him transfixed on the gaff and landed. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Oct. CLXIII. 351 When a fish is beat and is being brought to gaff, much caution is necessary.

2. *Naut.* 'A spar used in ships to extend the heads of fore-and-aft sails which are not set on stays' (Adm. Smyth).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Rr ij b, In the schooner both the mainsail and foresail are extended by a boom and gaff. 1796 HUDDART in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 32 The angle made by the gaff and mast. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 22 We pulled for a light, which, as we came up, we found had been run up to our trysail gaff. 1893 H. M. DOUGHTY *Wherry in Wendish Lands* Introd. 15 One sail with very high peak and an enormous gaff.

3. **a.** A steel spur for a fighting cock: = GABLOCK 1 and GAFFLE 3. **b.** The spike of a spur.

a. 1688 [see GABLOCK 1]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gaff*, an artificial Spur for a Cock. 1893 in FARMER *Slang Dict.*

b. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. iv. (1895) 788 The dragoons wear..a sort of jack-boot..to which are fastened, by a rivet, the spurs, the gaffs of which are sometimes near an inch in length.

†4. *Card-sharping.* 'A ring worn by the dealer' (Farmer). *Obs.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *gaff(s)-man, -net, -point*; (sense 2) *gaff-end, -jaw, -sail* (also *attrib.*); **gaff-hook** = sense 1; **gaff-setter**, a boat-hook; **gaff-string** (see quot.). Also GAFF-TOPSAIL.

1851 *Voy. Mauritius* i. 10 Up ran certain bits of red and blue and yellow bunting to her *gaff-end. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xi, Boots seized the *gaff-hook.. and was going to plunge it deep into the pike's jaws. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 17 They had neither..gaff-hook, nor landing-net. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 7/2 *Vigilant's* *gaff-jaws broke, and just as *Britannia* was catching up, her spinnaker went wrong. 1875 F. FRANCIS in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 39/2 The *gaffsman..drags it out of the water to the land. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 337/3 A Norwegian gaff-man's feelings are not very acute. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Gaff-net*, a peculiar net for fishing. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 288 His armour of scales defied the *gaff-point. 1886 J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 2 In setting a *gaff-sail..keep the throat ahead of peak. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/3 The veteran.. won the match for sprit and gaff sail boats by a long way ahead. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 270 The staffsman then fastens the staff to the lighter by means of the*gaffstring or rope attached to the side of the vessel.

Gaff (gæf), *sb.*2 *slang.* [Of obscure origin; cf. GAB *sb.*1, OE. *(ge)gaf-sprǽc*, blasphemous or ribald speech, Sc. local '*gaff*, loud, rude talk', '*to gaff*, to talk loudly and merrily' (Jam.), and mod.F. (colloq.) *une gaffe*, a remark by which one 'puts one's foot into it'.]

1. **a.** ? Vociferation, outcry. **b.** Humbug, 'stuff and nonsense'.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 267 Stifle e'en a bull-dog's gaff. 1877 *Five Yrs.' Penal Serv.* iv. 151, I also saw that Jemmy's blowing up of me was all 'gaff'.

2. Phrase. *To blow the gaff*: (*fig.*) to let out a secret; to reveal a plot, or give convicting evidence.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Blow the gaff. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xliii, I wasn't going to blow the gaff, so I told him, as a great secret, that we got it [the gun] up with a kite. 1877 *Five Yrs.' Penal Serv.* ii. 122 The prisoner..quietly hides his time till the chief warder comes round, then asks to speak to him, and 'blows the gaff'.

Gaff (gæf), *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **gaffe.** [short for GAFFER.] = GAFFER 1.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxii. (1878) 60 Mixe well (old gaffe) horse corne with chaffe. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Gaff.*

Gaff (gæf), *sb.*4 *slang.* [Of unknown origin.]

1. A fair.

1753 J. POULTER *Discov.* 31 The first Thing they do at a Gaff is to look for a Room clear of Company. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.* s.v., The drop coves maced the joskins at the Gaff; the ring-droppers cheated the countryman at the fair. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 22 We stopped at this place two days, waiting to attend the Gaff.

2. Any public place of amusement. Hence the term has passed into the literary vocabulary as the name for the low class of theatre or music-hall to which it is most frequently applied by slang speakers. Also *penny-gaff.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., Any public place of amusement is liable to be called the gaff, when spoken of in flash company. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 11 Oct. 228/1 Would you root out the Penny Gaff, and compel the penny-paying public.. to find amusement elsewhere? 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 144 When a professional goes to a gaff to get an engagement, they in general inquire whether he is a good ballet performer. 1863 *Q. Rev.* July CXIV. 264 He knows them all..from the chief opera-house..to the humblest gaffs (as we believe they would be called in London). 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 516 A piece of histrionics rather below the mark of a penny gaff. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 400, I had always wanted to see a Penny Gaff since I first read my Dickens.

Gaff (gæf), *v.*1 [f. GAFF *sb.*1] *trans.* To seize or strike (a fish) with a gaff; also, to draw *out* with a gaff.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xi, I bid him..slack his hand the moment I had gaffed him [the pike]. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 352, I..gaffed him out of the great boiling turnhole below. 1867 B. OSBORNE *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 8 Apr., The hon. member for Lincolnshire, though a solitary fish, rose to the occasion, and he was safely gaffed and landed. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 101/1 The Japanese were gaffing salmon.

Hence **Ga·ffing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* Also **Ga·ffer**, one who gaffs fish. (In some mod. Dicts.)

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 171 Spearing, gaffing, and harpooning, are amongst the most obvious methods. 1886 *Fishing* 18 Sept. 417 He hooked a large grilse, but lost him in gaffing. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 288 Harry brought him within gaffing distance.

Gaff (gæf), *v.*2 *slang* and *colonial. intr.* To gamble, *esp.* to 'toss up'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Gaff*, to gamble with cards, dice, &c., or to toss up. 1828 'JON BEE' *Living Pict. Lond.* 243 Though any gentleman would gaff for a pound, there or any where else. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 17 Catch him gaffing! no, not for a sixpence.

Hence **Ga·ffing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ga·ffer**, one who 'gaffs' or 'tosses up'.

1828 'JON BEE' *Living Pict. Lond.* 241, I know of but one such public-house where gaffing is carried on to any amount. .. If the person calling for 'man' or 'woman', is not right or wrong at five pieces, neither of the gaffers win or lose, but go again.

Gaff (gæf), *v.*3 *Theat.* [f. GAFF *sb.*4] *intr.* 'To play in a gaff' (Farmer).

Gaff, var. of or error for *goff*, GOLF.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 154/1 Pythus, the first inventer of many Games at Ball: I do not say of Gaff, Tennis, or Paille-Maille.

Gaffelage, var. f. GAVELAGE, *Obs.*

Gaffel(l, var. of GAFFLE, *Obs.*

Gaffer (gæ·fəɹ). Also 6, 8 gaffar. [The analogy of the continental synonyms, F. *compère, commère*, Ger. *gevatter*, would suggest that *gaffer, gammer* are contractions of *godfather, godmother* rather than of *grandfather, -mother*; but the change of vowel may be due to association with these words.]

1. A term applied originally by country people to an elderly man or one whose position entitled him to respect.

a. Prefixed by way of respect (sometimes with an affectation of rusticity) to a proper name, the designation of a calling, office, etc. In 17–18th c. the usual prefix, in rustic speech, to the name of a man below the rank of those addressed as 'Master' (cf. GOODMAN).

1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, Then chad ben drest belike, as ill by the masse, as gaffar vicar. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 200 Were they called Gaffer Bishops, or had they not more honorable Titles? 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* I. i. Wks. (1875) 386 This same gaffer Phoebus is a good mountebank and an excellent musician. 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Mr. Davis's Vind.* iv. 31 For a Man, who before was but a Gaffer, to be now called Master, to have the people follow him, and he to frequent their Tables, is a better Trade, then to be Threshing, or such like work. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 151 For Gaffer Tread-well told us, by the by, Excessive Sorrow is exceeding dry. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. ii, Mr. Joseph Andrews..was esteemed to be the only Son of Gaffar and Gammer Andrews. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 89 Made them shake hands both wig and tory As Gaffer Homer tells the story. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, You have marred my ramble, Gaffer Glover.

b. Used simply as a title of address, often with no intimation of respect = *My good fellow.*

1590 R. W. *Three Lds. & Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 395 You speak too late, gaffer, having challenged prehemience. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. iii, I pray your blessing, gaffer. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Answ. to Pamph.* Poems, etc. (1677) 132 But, hark you, Gaffer; you that will tear the Speech and blow away the Sand. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 58 'Gaffer,' said he, 'is there stuff enough here to make me a cap?' 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccent. Excurs.* 89 The [Bucks] women, resolving not to drop a good old custom, call their husbands Gaffer. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 67 My good old gaffer, you're one of the old world. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 42 Harkye, gaffer! Thou hast no knowledge of this ass's case.

2. An elderly rustic; an old fellow. Also simply, a fellow.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 7 Now haue at you all my gaffers of the rayling religion. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxxi, The best little gaffer that was to be seen between this and the end of a staffe. 1710 *Dame Huddle's Let.* (N.) My gaffer only said, he would inform himself as well as he could against next election and keep a good conscience. 17.. *Country Vicar* in Fawkes *Poems* (Chalmers) 278 And through the parish, with their how d'ye, Go to each gaffer and each goody. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. iii. 41 The gaffers and gammers of the quarter..gossiped Tuscan-wise on their doorsteps. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iii. 27 The old gaffers and goodies had known her all their lives.

3. A master, a 'governor'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 88 Every twice a day the Teaching Gaffer Brings up his Easter-book to Chaffer. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON, *Gaffer*, a familiar Word mostly used in the Country for Master. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., 'Look out! here comes the gaffer.' 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Gaffer*, the master of the house, farm, etc.

b. The foreman or overman of a gang of workmen; a headman.

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiqua* Gloss., *Gaffer*, a superintendant, overlooker, head workman, leader of a band of reapers. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 545/2 Their own arrangement was made.. entirely by the men and their gaffers (subcontractors). 1862 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 215/2 The overman, or 't' gaffer', as the banksman called him, at once volunteered to shew me over the mine. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 4/7 Some of the employers and gaffers keep public-houses and provision shops.

Hence **Ga·ffership**, the position of gaffer.

1895 *Cornh. Mag.* July 20 This 'gaffership' suited Cleg so well that [etc.]

†**Ga·ffle.** *Obs.* Also 5 gaffolle, 6–7 gaffel(l, 7 gafel, 8 gafle. [prob. a. Du. *gaffel* = OE. *geafol*, Ger. *gabel* fork: see GABLE.]

1. A steel lever for bending the cross-bow.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 110 Bowes v, Arowes v.. Shot of ston for demy curtowes..clij, Gaffolles of iren..ij. 1598 FLORIO, *Martinello*, a gaffell, a racke or bender of a bowe. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elys.* vi, My cross-bow in my hand, my gaffle on my rack To bend it when I please. 1672 *Compl. Gunner* III. xv. 12 Certain strong Cross-bows to bend with Racks or Gaffels. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1721–92 in BAILEY. And in mod. Dicts.

2. A rest for a musket: = FORK 6 b, FORCAT.

In *Cent. Dict.* The Du. word had this sense among others, but Eng. examples are wanting.

3. A steel spur for fighting cocks. (Cf. GAFF *sb.*1 3 a and GABLOCK 1.)

1755 in BAILEY (ed. Scott). 1776 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1777) 379 *note*, The Gafle is a mere modern Invention.

Hence **Ga·ffled** *ppl. a.*, armed with 'gaffles' or spurs.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 8 We [cocks] assume the spatterdash and spur Gaffled and clad in brightly burnish'd steel.

†**Ga·fflet.** *Obs.* [f. GAFFLE + -ET] = GAFFLE 3.

1714 [MACKY] *Journey through Eng.* (1723) I. 130 [Cocks] wear Steel-Spurs (call'd, I think, Gafflets) for their surer Execution. 1757 *Lond. Chron.* 22 Mar. 279 In setting two Cocks to at the Pit, one of them struck one of his Gafflets into the Back of his Right Hand.

†**Ga·fflin.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. OF. *gaveline*, var. *javeline* JAVELIN.]

1540 *Lanc. Wills* II. 139 A gafflyn hedde.

Gaff-topsail.

1. 'A light triangular or quadrilateral sail, the head being extended on a small gaff which hoists on the topmast, and the foot on the lower gaff' (Adm. Smyth). Also *attrib.*, as *gaff-topsail-hook.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 Over the head of the mainsail a gaff topsail. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii, What a gaff-top sail she has got—my eye! 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 44 Taking in the Mainsail, gaff topsail. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. 349 Gaff top sail *Voile à corne.* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 365/1 *Gaff-topsail Hook*, a mousing hook for a gaff topsail with rope sheet.

fig. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* ii, Your mother.. with.. such a rakish gaff topsail bonnet, with pink pennants.

2. *U.S.* 'A kind of sea-catfish, *Ælurichthys marinus*' (Cent. Dict.).

Gafol, Gafol-, OE. ff. (used *Hist.*) of GAVEL, GAVEL-.

Gag (gæg), *sb.*1 Also 6–7 gagg(e. [app. f. GAG *v.*1]

1. Something thrust into the mouth to keep it open and prevent speech or outcry; in *Surg.*, an apparatus for distending the jaws during an operation.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 117 b, Musicians in England have vsed to put gagges in childrens mouthes that they might pronounce distinctely. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 236 They left Miso with a gagge in her mouth and bound hand and foot. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* III. v, Untye his feet; pull out his gag, He will choak else! 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 611 Some.. With Gags and Muzzles their soft Mouths restrain. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 359 He put a gag in my mouth, and..fastened my hands behind my back. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 158 Lest he should address the people, a gag was stuffed into his mouth. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* v. ii, If I only knew where to lay my hand on a gag, I'd cram it into your..mouth! 1885 DU CANE *Punishm. & Prev. Crime* 14 For women scolds the branks or gag..were authorised punishments.

b. *fig.* (Now often applied opprobriously to the action of a parliamentary majority in 'closuring' a debate.)

1623 M. KELLISON (*title*), The Gagge of the Reformed Gospell. 1629 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Wks. 890 The Eye-lidde is set open with the gagges of Lust and Enuie. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 190 Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your gags and snaffles. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 249 It was convenient to stop his Mouth with a Silver Gag. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xix. 427 The nineteenth century requires sterner gags than the eighteenth. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., The American Senate has adopted the principle of fixing a time at which the vote on a Bill resisted by obstruction must be taken .. The House of Representatives has already adopted this peremptory 'gag'.

c. *School slang.* (See quot.) Cf. GAG *v.*[1] 1.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, L. has recorded the repugnance of the school to gags, or the fat of fresh beef boiled.

2. *Coal-mining.* (See quots.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Gag*, a slight bit of Timber that is soon made for the present purpose, to clap in .. to keep some one Pair or more from settling, which is already begun, and so to stay it for some little time, till better may be had. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Gags*, chips of wood in a sinking pit bottom, or sump. 1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal Trade Terms* (ed. 3), *Gag*, an obstruction in the falls or lids of a bucket or clack which prevents them from working.

3. *Theat.* a. Expressions, remarks, etc. not occurring in the written piece but interpolated or substituted by the actor.

Perh. developed from the sense explained in quot. 1747 under 2, which possibly may have been current in other than mining applications. But cf. GAG *sb.*[3], *v.*[3]

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 Actors who are too much given to 'gag' at the present day. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 126 The performance consisted of all gag. I don't suppose anybody knows what the words are in the piece. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* viii. 288 Jigs were written in rhyme, plentifully interspersed with gag and extempore action. 1887 FITH *Autobiog.* I. xxv. 383 If he [the actor] found his gag tell upon the audience he repeated it.

b. ? The 'mounting' of a piece. *rare.*

1841 *Punch* I. 106/1, I shall do the liberal in the way of terms, and get up the gag properly, with laurels and other greens, of which I have a large stock on hand.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **gag-bit** (see quot.); **gag-eater** *School slang* (see 1 c); **gag-law** *U. S.*, 'a law or regulation made and enforced for the purpose of preventing or restricting discussion' (*Cent. Dict.*); **gag-piece** *Theat.*, a 'piece' or play in which 'gag' is freely used; **gag-rein, -runner** (see quots.); **gag-snaffle**, a powerful snaffle (see quot.).

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, **Gag-bit*, a bit of a very powerful description, used for breaking horses, &c. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, A **gag*-eater in our time was equivalent to a goul..and held in equal estimation. 1808 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 604, I would not repeal it, though it should raise a clamor as loud as my **gag*-law. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 192 No exclusions, no gag-laws can be contrived. 1882 *Times* 28 Mar. 9/4 The strange instrument [the Cloture] ..which a few years ago he called the 'gag-law'. 1865 in HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* (1874) s. v., In certain pieces this [gagging] is allowed by custom, and these are called **gag*-pieces. *The Critic, or a Tragedy Rehearsed* is one of these. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 934/2 **Gag-rein* (Saddlery), a rein which passes over runners attached to the throat-latch, so as to draw the bit up into the corners of the horse's mouth when pulled upon. *Ibid.* 935/1 **Gag-runner* (Harness), a loop depending from the throat-latch; through it the gag-rein passes to the bit. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. III. i. § 3. 395 The **Gag* Snaffle is also a useful adjunct with pullers that get their heads down. ..If the horse does not pull, it is not more severe than a common snaffle; but if he does, it acts with double power, owing to the pulley-like attachment of the rein, and to its drawing against the angle of the mouth.

Gag (gæg), *sb.*[2] *slang.* [This and the related GAG *v.*[3], which occurs earlier, may be fig. uses of GAG *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1], with the notion of thrusting something down the throat of a credulous person, or testing his powers of 'swallowing'. On the other hand, the words may be of onomatopœic origin (cf. GAGGLE) with the original sense of 'unmeaning chatter'. In the context of the quots. from Lockhart 1819, the sb. and vb. are said to be expressions current in Glasgow; but the form actually used there appears to be GEGG.]

A 'made-up' story; a piece of deception, an imposture, a lie. *Broad gag* (see quot.).

1805 *Townsman* (Manchester) in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 364, I hate to hear such gag about a Goliath of thirteen. 1819 [LOCKHART] *Peter's Lett. to Kinsfolk* III. 241 Whether the Gag come in the shape of a compliment to the Gaggee, or some wonderful story, gravely delivered with every circumstance of apparent seriousness. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Gag*, a grand imposition upon the public; as a mountebank's professions, his cures, and his lottery-bags, are so many broad gags. 1871 *All Year Round* 18 Feb. 288 You won't bear malice now, will you? All gag of mine, you know, about old Miss Ponsonby. 1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, *Gag*, a lie; 'a gag he told to the beak'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Gag*, a joke; a deception. 1885 *Daily News* 16 May 5/2 We need not gratify the Mahdi by believing any bazaar 'gag' he may circulate.

b. *U. S.* A laughing-stock.

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* III. ii. 27 'Sam,' says he, 'they tell me you broke down the other day in the house of representatives, and made a proper gag of yourself.'

Gag (gæg), *v.*[1] Also 5 **gaggyn**, 6 **gagge**, 7 **gagg**. [app. imitative of the sound made in choking.]

† 1. *trans.* To strangle, suffocate. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 184/2 Gaggyn, or streyne be þrote, *suffoco.*

b. *intr.* To choke, *lit.* and *fig.* Also, to retch. Also *trans.* (causatively). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1707 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 49, I do not, in the least, wonder, that he (that swallows Transubstantiation) should Gagg at believing, that [etc.]. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gag*, to nauseate; to reject with loathing, as if the throat were closed against the admission of what is offered; to make an unsuccessful effort to vomit. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Gag*, to choke; like a dog or cat in eating greedily.

2. *trans.* To stop up the mouth of (a person) with a gag in order to prevent speech or outcry; to put a gag into (the mouth) in order to keep the jaws distended.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXII. (Percy) 159 We saw men in great tormenting, With many ladies, that their mouthes gagged. 1530 PALSGR. 559/2, I gagge one, I putte a gagge in his mouthe that he shulde nat speke nor krye, *je embaillonne.* 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Gag him, we may haue his silence. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. i, He could have John gagged and bound whenever he pleased. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* lii, They fastened my arms, and gagged my mouth. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, 'Let him be gagged instantly', said Albany. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 195 He bound me, and then gagged my mouth. 1895 ERICHSEN *Surgery* (ed. 10) II. 691 If the patient be efficiently gagged.

b. To stop the mouth of (an animal) with or as with a gag.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XI. xlviii. (1607) 85 That one alone the monster should assaile, And gag him with an anker in such sort To make his strength, and life, and all to faile. 1625 BACON *Ess., Goodness* (Arb.) 201 A Christian Boy in Constantinople, had liked to haue been stoned, for gagging, in a waggishnesse, a longe Billed Fowle.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. to deprive of power or freedom of speech; to stop the mouth of.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 94 Vnles you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is gag'd. 1640 LD. FAULKLAND *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 139 He had as it were gagg'd the Commonwealth, taking away (to his power) all Power of Speech from that body. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 32 Satan still gags many to this day, that they cannot pray to God. 1792 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 6 Dec. 77, I am a placeman, you know; a very humble one, indeed, Heaven knows, but still so much as to gag me. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess., Machiav.* (1887) 48 The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be gagged, and reason to be hoodwinked. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. x. 267 Without gagging our press. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* xii. (1894) 294 The continuous snow-fields..have gagged the torrent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 331 The Church was gagged and its pulpits turned into mere echoes of Henry's will.

† 3. To prop *open* (a window). *Obs.*

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 18 He gagged open the Windowes.

4. a. To confine unduly the mouth of, or apply a gag-bit to (a horse). b. To obstruct the working of (a valve), to stop up the valves of (an engine).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 75 The reins..are to be shortened by degrees, and with great care not to gag, or confine the horse too much. 1839 [see GAGGED]. 1857 WRIGHT *Provinc. Dict.*, *Gag*, to hinder motion by tightness. *Northampt.* 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Gag*, To apply a very powerful bit, such as is used in breaking young horses or governing restive ones. 1888 *Engineer* June LXV. 468 The men who gagged the valve knew quite well what they were about.

5. *Theat.* a. *intr.* To introduce 'gag' into a piece. (See GAG *sb.*[1] 3.)

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXIX, The same vocalist 'gags' in the regular business like a man inspired. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 180 They 'gag' to such an extent that the author oftentimes does not recognise his own dialogue.

b. *trans.* To fill *up* (a piece) with 'gag'.

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 141 We only do the outline of the story and gag it up. 1889 L. WALLACK *Mem.* 162, I have read the part very carefully, and if you will let me gag it and do what I please with it, I will undertake it.

Hence **Ga·gging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1870) 85 Whatever the motives of ministers might have been for the sedition, or as it was then the fashion to call them, the *gagging* bills. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 126 And after a little business between them, all gagging, he says 'Slave! get back to the castle.' 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 173/2 But for his [Canning's] gagging of the European press .. some dismal or unseemly things would not have happened. 1893 *Times* 14 July 9/5 The gagging resolution excluded all debate on the remaining clauses. 1895 ERICHSEN *Surgery* (ed. 10) II. 690 Efficient gagging is one of the most essential parts of all operations on the tongue.

† **Gag**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 (? *misspelling*) **gage**, 7 **gagg**. [? onomatopœic; cf. JAG *v.*]

1. *trans.* To jerk; to strike with a sharp blow. Also, to toss *up* (the head); cf. Sc. GECK *v.*

It is uncertain whether quot. 1587 belongs to this word.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1019/2 Minding to haue striken the man to whom he leuelled the shot: but gaging his hand, and missing his marke, he stroke his owne and best freend John Peter. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIV. xv. 518 A man sometimes..will be angry at sencelesse things, as to gag his pen [L. *ut stilum collidat*] in anger when it writes badly. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 56 Whence hee first learnes to gagg vp his head to loose his reyne.

2. a. *trans.* ? To wound or prick. b. *intr.* To make thrusts or pricks (*at*).

1570 FOXE tr. *Prudentius' Death Cassianus* in *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 129/2 Some other gage hys flesh and ioyntes as with a poynted nall. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 180, I was ever so mightily pricked on to revenge, as if (like a beast) the spurres thereof lay still gagging at my sides.

3. *intr.* To project, stick out. [Cf. GAG-TOOTH.]

1599 MINSHEU, *Pûa*, any naile or such like sticking or gagging out. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Gagging out*, sticking out, projecting.

Gag (gæg), *v.*[3] *slang.* [See GAG *sb.*[2]] a. *trans.* To deceive, take in or impose upon (a person), to ply with talk, to 'stuff'. b. *intr.* To practise imposture. *To gag on*: to 'round' on, inform against.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., In the most capital scene..I endeavoured, what I could, to soften off the affectation of her sudden change of disposition, and I gagged the gentleman with as much ease as my very little ease would allow me to assume. 1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 154 Having discovered the weak side of him he means to gag. *Ibid.* II. 155 An old Soldier had gagg'd about London many years. His mode for provoking compassion was to [etc.]. 1819 [LOCKHART] *Peter's Lett. to Kinsfolk* III. 241 Gagging..signifies, as its name may lead you to suspect, nothing more than the thrusting of absurdities, wholesale and retail, down the throat of some too credulous gaper. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* s. v., He, in excuse, swears he said 'they were' and not 'are alive'. He thus gags the public. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Gag*, to play on one's credulity, a cant term used in Glasgow. 1828 G. SMEATON *Doings in Lond.* 28 Gagging has been practised of late to a considerable extent on simple countrymen. 1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, *Gag*, to hoax, 'take a rise' out of one; to 'cod'. 1891 *Tramps in Gentl. Mag.* Apr. CCLXX. 390 She .. besought them with (crocodile) tears not to 'gag' on them, in other words not to give information to the police.

† **Gagate.** *Obs.* Also 1, 6-7 **gagates**, 4 **go-gathes**. [ad. L. *gagātes*, Gr. γαγάτης, said by Pliny to be derived from the name of the town *Gagæ* and river *Gages* in Lycia. An OF. form of the word has passed into Eng. as JET.]

1. Jet.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 Her biþ eac gemeted gagates: se stan biþ blæc gym. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Þere is i-founde a stoon þat hatte gogathes [*v.r.* gagates]. 14.. *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 53 Tak a stane that es called a gagate. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonymus* 290 Tile-stones, Gagate, Aumber. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 8 Gagates is of the precious sort also, which was first found in Sicilie in a certain flood called Gagatus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 40/2 The Gagate..of which there are two kinds, the one russet colour and the other black. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 101. 2/1 Gagates kindle in Water.

2. Sometimes confused with AGATE (*Achates*).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* III. (1662) 185 The Agate, vastly distinct from Geat, is also named Gagates.

3. *attrib.*, in *gagate stone.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 220 Tush, in those times weare no such toyes as Gagate stones to trie, By foysting them in Potions, if a Maide had trode awrie.

Gage (gēdʒ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **gauge, gayge, guage**, 6-7 **gadge**. [a. OF. *g(u)age* (F. *gage*) masc. = Pr. *gage-s*, Sp., Pg. *gage*, It. *gaggio*:—Rom. **gwadjo*, a. O Teut. **wadjo*[m]: see WED. The OF. variant *wa(d)ge* was adopted in the form WAGE.]

1. Something of value deposited to ensure the performance of some action, and liable to forfeiture in case of non-performance; a pawn, pledge, security.

1457 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (1890) 19 Poore men dwelling within the citie aboueseid..may be releeved by a sufficient gage or pledge leyd in-to the seyd cofre for borowing mony of the same. 1513-4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 He shal..bring in sufficient gage and plegge..into the Kynges Court of Chauncerie or els to remayn in warde. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. § 1. 160 He also left Philip..for the gage of his promises to Pelopidas. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xix. Wks. 1714 I. 330 The Arguments that gain it Assent are the Vouchers and Gage of its Probability to us. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 52 'Here take my gage' [a ring]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix, The sheriff is commanded to attach him, by taking gage, that is certain of his goods which he shall forfeit if he doth not appear. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 15 This shall be my gage, that I may speak.

b. In phrases, *at gage*, (*to deliver, give, leave*) *in gage*, (*to lay, lie, sweep*) *to gage*, (*to give*) *under gage, upon gage*; also *in gage of.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclii. 375 The towne of Doway and Lisle delyuered in gage for money, y^t [etc.]. 1534 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurelius* (1546) Ziv b, We put our lyie in daunger, and lay our honour to gauge. 1560 RANDOLPH in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) VI. 409 Was fain to leave his saffron shirt in gage. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1661/1, I will lay my gowne to gage. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Bona præedia*, gages: goodes lying to gage. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xciv. (1878) 185 Ill huswiferie sweepeth her linnen to gage. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 92 Thirty thousand duckats..giuen vnder gage of the kings iewels. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 71 The common people..borrowed Money .. upon gage of their bodies to serve it out. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl.* III. iv, Learned Collin laies his pipe to gage. 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 9 When his owne were at gage, he [etc.]. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* viii. (1867) 234 Appealing to his birth, rank, and aristocratic sentiments, in gage of his loyalty.

2. *spec.* A pledge (usually a glove thrown on the ground) of a person's appearance to do battle in support of his assertions. Hence, a challenge. Also *gage of battle.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7236 He with-seith alle homage; And

sendeth you, by sonde, gage. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 865 Thanne Sire Piers, that was so dowhty A knyht.. Agens kyng Marahaus put his Gage. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iv, He accused one of treason the whiche anone casted his gage of bataylle unto hym. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccci. 445 Caste downe your gage in that quarell, and ye shall fynde him that shall take it vp. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 91/2, I will pawn my honour to his gage, He shall ere night be met and combated. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. lviii, There take my gage, behold I offer it To him that first accus'd him in this cause. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, A gauntlet flung down is a gage of knightly battle. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* (1877) 55 He was going to throw down a very ugly gage of battle.

fig. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 315 He was very loath to retreat from any gage of battle thus produced.

† **3.** *pl. Sc.* [prob. a late adoption of F. *gages* in the same sense.] Wages. *On the gages of*: in the pay of. *Obs. rare.*

1562 *Acts Sederunt* 2 Mar. (1790) 5 To haife the said College [of Justice] eiked the nowmer of six, and in the meyn tyme, the gauges to be eiked and augmentit. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 14 The principal sal deduce sa mekle of hys gagis to be vsit to the common profet of the college. *Ibid.* 16 That na idle person be haldin on the gagis or expensis of the vniuersite.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gage-place*, *-selling*, *-thrower*; *gage-like* adj.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 170 She..flung defiance down *Gagelike to man. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 13 The Castles of Rockesbrough and Berwicke, cautionarie Castles, or *gage places (for part of his ransome) should be restored. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 87 Marye, madame, this lady payeth wythout anye *gage sellyng [F *sans gage vendre*]. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 3/1 Here was the opener, the *gage thrower in the lists, declaring that he was no party champion.

Gage (gēidʒ), *sb.*[1] *slang.* [perh. f. GAGE *sb.*[1], the sense being 'enough to pledge any one with', or var. GAUGE, a measure.]

1. A quart pot; a quart pot full.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186 Gage, lytylle belle (*S.* lytyll bolle). 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1879) 34 A gage of bowse, whiche is a quarte pot of drinke. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, I crown thy nab with a gage of benebowse. 1652 BROOME *Jov. Crew* II. F iv b, I bowse no Lage but a whole Gage Of this I'll bowse to you. 1708 J. HALL *Mem.* 20 *Gage*, a pot. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gage*, a quart pot, also a pint, (*cant*).

2. A pipe; a pipeful (of tobacco).

1676 in COLES. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gage*, a Pot or Pipe. Tip me a Gage, give me a Pot or Pipe. 1834 [see FOGUS].

Gage (gēidʒ), *sb.*[3] = GREENGAGE.

1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/1 Plums, with their congeners, damsons and gages, were but little thought of.

Gage (gēidʒ), *v.* Also 6 **gagie, guage, gauge, gayge, 7 gaige.** [ad. F. *gager* in same sense, or aphetic form of ENGAGE, to which it corresponds in several senses.]

† **1.** *trans.* To pledge or pawn; to mortgage the revenues of (a country). = ENGAGE *v.* I. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 243 The emperoure..gagied the Malucas & the spicerie to the kynge of Portugale. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 579 Hast thou not Plate, and Apparel to sell or gage or help him to some? 1592 STOW *Ann.* 1380. 443 Sir Iohn Philpot..released the armour which the souldiers had gaged for their victuals.

absol. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 337 If he that hath gauged be a manne of substaunce: lette the creditour keep the gauge vntill the restitucion of the lone be made.

† **b.** To give a pledge for; to undertake to make. *Obs.*[—1]

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 232 Neither would the Court order the defendant to gage deliverance.

† **c.** *To gage battle*: to pledge oneself to judicial combat. Cf. F. *gager bataille. Obs.* (Cf. WAGE *v.*)

1586 FERNE *Blazon Gentrie* 77 If one gentleman shall detract from the honor of another..let combate be guaged. 1600 TATE in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 8 Battel personal gaged betwixt the subjects of one kingdom in criminal causes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 22 The defendant shall not gage battel in such appeales.

2. To stake, wager; to risk, bet. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) III. 124 Only to gage so much of his owne money, as he pleaseth, vpon the hazarde of the running of the cardes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 91 Against the which, a Moity competent Was gaged by our King. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 67 Assailed by the Christians, with such furie, as if they had thereon purposed to gage their whole forces. 1750 HODGES *Chr. Plan* (1755) 51 Doing the same, as if he had staked or gaged his seventh, i. e. all his hopes of the divine vision. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. vii, And 'gainst an oaken bough I'll gage my silver wand of state.

b. *fig.* To pledge, offer as a guarantee or forfeit (one's head, life, etc.). (Cf. ENGAGE *v.* 2.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Vox Populi* xiii. 11 My hed I hold and gage, There wylbe greate outrage. 1573 ESSEX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 32 To all which pointes I gage myne honour and faith. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* I (1877) 112 That thei would paie hym, or els thei would guage their neckes. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 279, I will gage my hand, Few women can my mistress force withstand. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 10 The clergiemen that had before for his safetie gaged their faith. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. iii, This feast, I'll gage my life, Is but a plot to train you to your ruin. 1876 G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* IV. i. 510 A guide sent to them by the headman of this place gaged his life as a forfeit if he failed.

† **3.** To bind as by a formal promise. *Obs.* (Cf. ENGAGE *v.* 4.)

1489 *Plumpton Corr.* p. xcviii, You have ministered unto us cause, as gaged to remember you in time to come. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 46 Heere is a Letter from Queene Hecuba, A token from her daughter..Both taxing me, and gaging me to keepe An Oath that I haue sworne.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To assert on one's own responsibility *that*. (Cf. ENGAGE *v.* 6.)

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 19, I gage, though long our way, and drear, We reach our nuptial bed to day. 1865 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 24 The other wore the crown of age, But a brighter one she found, I gage.

† **5.** *trans.* To fix or fasten *in* or *upon*. *Obs.* (Cf. ENGAGE *v.* 11 b.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 192 The further or open side of the Male-screw is gaged in, or pin'd on the Female-screw with a wooden Pin thrust through two opposite Holes. *Ibid.* 228 This Neck is..gaged in the Shackle.

† **6.** To bind or entangle *in*. Cf. ENGAGE *v.* 13.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 130 The great debts Wherein my time something too prodigall Hath left me gag'd.

Hence **Gaged** *ppl. a.*, **Ga·ging** *vbl. sb.*, in senses of the vb.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 244 *margin*, The gageing of the Ilands of malucas. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 153 Gaging of single battaile. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. Ixxv. (1612) 312 Elenor..did tell The circumstances of her Ring..And shewes the gaged Tablet.

Gage, Gager, obs. forms of GAUGE, GAUGER.

Gager: see GAGGER[2].

Gagg(e, obs. form of GAG *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Gagged (gægd), *ppl. a.* [f. GAG *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam. Eng.* 145 The safety valve .. may become gagged or rusted, and incapable of motion. 1888 *Century Mag.* July N. S. XIV. 431 A gagged engine working at the full stroke of the pistons. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 2/2 The gagged clauses were passed without any discussion at all.

Gaggee (gægī·). *rare*[—1]. [f. GAG *v.*[3] + -EE.] One who is gagged; the victim of a 'gag' or deception. 1819 [see GAG *sb.*[3]].

Gagger[1] (gæ·gəɹ). [f. GAG *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who gags, in senses of the vb.

1624 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* (*running title*), An Answer to the late Gagger of Protestants. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 524 The gagger of the press. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., The most incorrigible 'gagger' of his time. He said what he liked and almost did what he liked when on the stage. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 1/2 The rule..from which, if the gaggers [*sc.* of the press] will leave us alone, we have no intention to depart.

Hence **Ga·ggership** *nonce-wd.*, a mock title of address.

1624 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 287 Your Gaggership.

Ga·gger[2]. Also **gager.** [? f. GAG *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gagger*, a lifter used by the founder, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Gaggers* or *Gagers*, short conical or pyramidal projections, cast upon core plates and the plates for loam moulds, to assist the adhesion of the loam. The term is sometimes applied also to lifters.

Gagger[3] (gæ·gəɹ). *slang.* [f. GAG *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] One who 'gags', cheats, or hoaxes.

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 154 The high gagger ..The low gagger. 1819 [LOCKHART] *Peter's Lett. to Kinsfolk* III. 242 The solemn triumph of the Gagger, and the grim applause of the silent witnesses of his dexterity, are alike visible in their sparkling eyes. 1841 *Punch* 23 Oct. I. 169 Men with 'swallows' like Thames tunnels: in fact accomplished gaggers.

Gaggery (gæ·gəri). [f. GAG *v.*[3] + -ERY.] The practice of gagging.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 620 A species of wit peculiar to this mercantile city [Glasgow], and known in it by the name of gaggery. 1838 *Ibid.* XLIII. 681 And toasts, and tricks, and gaggery, And many a song between.

Gaggle (gæ·gʾl), *sb.* Forms: 4–9 **gagle,** 5–6 **gagyll,** 6– **gaggle.** [f. the vb.]

1. A flock (of geese); also *derisively*, a company (of women).

One of the many artificial terms invented in the 15th c. as distinctive collectives referring to particular animals or classes of persons; but unlike most of the others, it seems to have been actually adopted in use.

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 30 A gagyll of ghees A gagyll of women. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIII. XXX. 338 A shoale of goslings, or (as they saie) a gaggle of geese. 1676 COLES, *A Gagle of geys*, a flock of Geese. 1827 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 309 A gaggle of more than average chattering women. 1882 SIR R. PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* v, That last tempting gaggle of Brent Geese.

2. Chatter, gabble.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 29 A Consort of loud and tedious Talkers, that Tired and Deafn'd the Company with their shrill and restless Gaggle.

Gaggle (gæ·gʾl), *v.* Forms: 4 **gagul,** 5–7 **gagle,** (5 **gagelyn,** 6 **gagyll**), 6– **gaggle.** [Prob. an onomatopœic formation (with frequentative suffix) on the syllable *gag* (*gag-gag*) often used to imitate the cry of the goose. Cf. GABBLE, CACKLE. A similar imitation of the same sound appears as the root of OCeltic **gegdâ*, Irish *geadh*, Welsh *gwydd*, goose, and of ON. *gagl* goose. Cf. also mod Icel. *gagga* to gaggle.]

1. *intr.* Of geese: To cackle: see CACKLE *v.* 1. Also with *forth*.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 101 Þey gaglide fforth on the grene, ffor they greved were. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 184/2 Gagelyn, or cryyn as gees, *clingo*. *a* 1483 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The goos gagult ever more, the gam was better to here. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 302/2 This goseling..gagleth again vpon the same matter. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 58 These are..the Geese in the Capitall, to gaggle at Statesmen in the Common-wealth. 1744 *J. Claridge's Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 40 If geese gaggle more than usual, these are all signs of rain. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXIV. 245 [He] gave no ear to his own geese gaggling near his barn. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 4/2 Every bird gaggling his loudest.

quasi-*trans.* 1645 *Sacred Decretal* 3 Geese and Ganders ..hisse and gaggle him out of his Five pestilent senses.

† **2.** *transf.* and *fig.* To make a noise like geese; to talk volubly, to chatter. *Obs.*

c 1553 CHANCELOUR *Bk. Emp. Russia* in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 50 But when the Priest is at seruice no man sitteth, but gagle and ducke like so many Geese. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. I. 105/1 How grauely they from place to place will waggle And how (like Gossips) freely will they gaggle. 1706 *Refl. Ridicule* (1707) 325 They gaggle all at a time; as if it was for a Wager, who should make the greatest noise.

† **3.** *trans.* To utter like a goose; to express with gaggling or cackling; to babble, prattle. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* i. 3 in Holinshed *Chron.* I, It is not expedient that the Irishe tongue shoulde be so vniuersally gagled in the English pale. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 476 A Countryman..answer'd That he thought the Geese about Oxford did gaggle Greek. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 2 We need not fear..that she will gaggle any Treason. *Ibid.* 25 Had my Goose gagled out such a ..doctrine [etc.].

Hence **Ga·ggler,** one who gaggles, a goose.

1624 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* To Rdr. 7 As meere a gaggler as euer grased vpon a greene.

Gaggling (gæ·gʾliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GAGGLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GAGGLE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 184/2 Gagelynge of geese or of ganders, *drancitus*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 822/1 Except these geese go from theyr olde flock and giue ouer all theyr olde gagelynge [etc.]. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 238 We ought therefore to receaue the Sacrament vnder both kyndes, as Christe commaunded vs. And regarde not the gageling of theim that speake againste the vse of the sacramentes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xlvii. (1609) 210 With their gaggling [*clangore*] and fluttering of their wings, M. Manlius ..was awaked. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem Theol.* Supp. 222 Thred bare Arguments, which make Mens ears glow to hear their harsh gaglings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 15 Logick and Philosophy cannot be uttered by..the hissing and gagling of Geese. 1896 J. SKELTON *Summers & Winters at Balmawhapple* I. 168 When the geese pass Mount Taurus they stap their pipes fu' o' gravel to avoid gaggling, and so by silence escape the eagles.

attrib. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 130 Then must the Geese play the Sentinels, and with their gagling noise, give an Alarm. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 80 Strangers imagine they make only a gaggling noise, like what we are told of the Hottentots, without any articulate sound.

Gaggling (gæ·gʾliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GAGGLE *v.* + -ING[2].] That gaggles.

1. Of geese: Cackling, gabbling.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 32 Canst thou not at home suffer the gagling geese? 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 590 The gagling Wildgoose and the snow-white Swan. 1713 *Guardian* No. 132 ₱ 6 If I have Company they are a parcel of chattering Magpies; if Abroad, I am a gaggling Goose.

2. Of persons, their actions, and attributes: Garrulous, chattering.

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 338 Their gaddinge and gagglinge processions. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 80 Is heard the noise Of gagling women's tatling tongues. 1622 ROWLANDS *Gd. Newes & Bad Newes* 30 A gossip of the gaggling crew Into a humour of contention grew. 1688 H. CARE *King's Right Indulg. Asserted* 12 [They] allowed freedom of dispute to the Hereticks, and permitted their Gagling Loquacity.

Gagle, var. GAGGLE *sb.* and *v.*

Gagliard, -ise, obs. forms of GALLIARD, -ISE.

† **Gagrill.** *Obs.* [? Cf. GANGREL *dial.*, a toad.] Some insect or reptile.

14.. *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 766 *Hec septipedia*, a gagrylle.

† **Gag-tooth.** *Obs.* Also 7 **gagged-tooth.** [Cf. GAG *v.*[2] 3; also GAB *v.*[3], *gam-tooth, gang-tooth, gap-tooth, gat-tooth.*] A projecting or prominent tooth.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 29 *Dentes exerti*, Gag teeth or teeth standing out. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 225 Take heede of the man whom Nature hath marked with a gag-tooth; Art furnished with a gag-tongue; and Exercise armed with a gag-penne; as cruell and murdrous weapons, as euer drewe blood. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 316 A fellow..whose muse was armed with a gagtooth. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. II. 41 She was ill-shaped and ugly; had Six Fingers, a Gag-tooth. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1547/4 One Richard Taffin .. [with] a gag'd Tooth on the upper Jaw.

Gag-toothed, *a.* Having a projecting or prominent tooth.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 If shee be gagge-toothed tell hir some merry iest to make hir laughe. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 14 a, A leane gagtoothd Beldam. 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* I. i. A iv b, The busky grones that gag-tooth'd boares do shrowd. 1868 J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* II. 150 Gag-toothed Galaxias (*Galaxias brocchus*).

Gagul, gagyll, obs. forms of GAGGLE.

Gahnite (gā·nəit). *Min.* [f. *Gahn*, the name of a Swedish mining engineer and chemist + -ITE.] An oxide of zinc and alumina, or zinc aluminate occurring in octahedrons; called also *zinc-spinel.*

1808 T. ALLAN *Names Min.* 33 *Gahnite*..a species of zinc ore. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 298 The rock contains as accessories .. fahlunite, gahnite, chlorospinel, etc.

Gai, obs. form of GO.

Gaid, gade. *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Phonetically equivalent to GOAD, OE. *gád*, but in sense connected with GAD *sb.*[1] 2.] A bar of metal; esp. the iron bar which formerly crossed the condemned cell in a Scotch prison, upon which ran the iron ring which fastened the shackles.

?*a* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 263 Lyk to ane gaid of yrne or steill That doun war sinkand in ane weell. 1629 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 68* *note*, They instantlie wardit him, and patt baith his feitt on the gade. 1647 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 92 He is decerned to plenish the gaid Sufficientlie with seaven sufficient shakellis. [1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* lvii *foot-note*, When a man received sentence of death he was put upon *the gad*, as it was called, that is, secured to the bar of iron in the manner mentioned in the text.]

Gaie, Gaiell, obs. forms of GAY, GAOL.

Gaiety (gē'·ėti). Forms: 7–8 **gaity, gayity,** 6–9 **gayety,** 7– **gaiety.** [ad. F. *gaieté, gaîté*, f. *gai* GAY.]

1. The quality or condition of being gay; cheerfulness, mirth.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* IV. v. 335 Carrying in her countenance a gaity, and extraordinarie calm. 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 273 George Herbert..manag'd it with as becoming and grave a gaiety, as any had before, or since his time. 1710 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 328 Prophane Men..who stick not, in the Gayety of their Hearts, to say that a strict Piety is good for nothing. 1724 RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. p. v, Our Scots tunes..have an agreeable gaiety and natural sweetness. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 587 Such health and gayety of heart enjoy The houseless rovers of the sylvan world. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. v. 363 We see little..of rulers..in the gaiety of their felicities. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. vi. (1876) 367 Gayety the best legacy of youth.

† **b.** Levity, thoughtlessness. [So often F. *gaîté de cœur.*] *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 118 Here S[r] William Waller, out of pure gayety, departed from an advantage he could not again recover.

2. Merrymaking, festivity, pleasure-seeking; a festive occasion, a lively entertainment; freq. in *pl.*

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 143 The soule which doth with God unite, Those gayities how doth she slight Which ore opinion sway? 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 129 So braue a spectacle..set the London Dames on longing to behold such gaiety within their City walls. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (1682 Ded., The deceitful gayeties that steal us away from God. 1767 J. PENN *Sleepy Serm.* iii, The middling people..have a taste for gaiety and extravagance. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, He was allured by the gaieties of Paris. 1812 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 33 My last gaiety was at Lady Essex's on Sunday. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 319 Among the mountains an Italian of the present day..is always longing for town gaieties. 1887 *Daily News* 29 June 5/3 That funny piece..in which a little girl is carried off to a garrison gaiety.

3. Bright appearance or ornamentation; showiness; showy dress; occas. *pl.*

a 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1659) 60 Have you not marked their Cœlestial play, And no more peek'd the gayeties of day. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. 149 The Gayeities [*sic*] and Embellishments that we might seek for in it [the Earth]. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 538 The Jacobites appear'd in their utmost gayety. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right. over-much* (1758) 17 No sort of gayety or expensiveness in dress is permitted. 1756 W. DODD *Fasting* (ed. 2) 9 Solicitous about the niceties and gayeties of dress. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 326/1 A garden in which the objects desired ..are show, gaiety, and neatness. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxxiii. 4–6 They begin to lay aside all gaiety in dress.

† **Gaig,** *v. Obs.*[−1] [f. local Sc. *gaig* (? GAG *sb.*[2]) a cleft, chink (Jam., who gives also *geg* sb. and v. in the same senses).] *trans.* To chap, crack (earth). Only in *pass.*

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 14 Let Readers think they fele the burning heat, And graithly see the earth, for lacke of weit, With withering drouth and Sunne so gaigged all.

Gaige, obs. form of GAGE *v.*

† **Gaigeour.** *Obs. Sc.* [ad. F. *gageure* wager, f. *gager* GAGE *v.*] A wager or bet.

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) III. 124 To gage so much of his owne money, as he pleaseth, vpon the hazarde of the running of the cardes or dice; as well as he would doe vpon the speede of a Horse or a Dog, or any such like gaigeour. And so, if they be vnlawfull, all gaigeours vpon vncertainties must likewayes be condemned.

Gaignage, obs. form of GAINAGE.

Gail: see GYLE.

Gail(e, Gailer, -or, obs. ff. GAOL, GAOLER.

Gaill, Sc. form of GALE *v.*[1]

Gaillard, Gaillard-: see GALLI-.

‖ **Gaillardia** (gēlā·rdiă). [mod.L.; named by Fougeroux, in memory of M. *Gaillard*, an amateur botanist.] A genus of composite plants, producing showy flowers, for the most part red with a border of yellow.

1888 *Daily News* 25 July 7/2 Messrs. Kelway and Son's gaillardias. 1897 *Ibid.* 30 June 2/3 Japanese iris and gaillardias.

Gailvat: see GYLE.

Gaily, gayly (gē'·li), *adv.* [f. GAY *a.* + -LY[2].] The spelling *gaily* is the more common, and is supported by the only existing analogy, that of *daily*.

In a gay manner.

1. With reference to dress, etc.: Brightly, showily, smartly, splendidly.

13 . *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 597 A sadel, þat glemed ful gayly with mony gold frenges. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 912 His gloves gaylyche gilte, and gravene at þe hemmez. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxi. 388 (Add. MS.) This man..noryshede hem wel, ande arayede hem gayle. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 83 Brother of fear! more gaily clad, The merrier fool o' th' two, yet quite as mad. 1709 POPE *Ess Crit.* 744 Like some fair flow'r .. That gayly blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. 1751 GRAY *Ode Spring* iii, Some show their gaily gilded trim Quick-glancing to the sun. 1883 TENNYSON *Coquette* ii, A nobler yearning never broke her rest Than but to dance and sing, be gaily drest. 1876 C. G. FINNEY *Mem.* ix. 115 A young woman..who had two or three tall plumes in her bonnet, and was rather gayly dressed.

2. With reference to bearing and manner: Cheerfully, joyously, festively; airily, jauntily.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iii, And thus Dame Gaynour the gode, gayli ho glidus The gatys with Syr Gawan by a grene welle. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, Many fooles thinke it nothing so While they see courtiers outwarde so gayly go. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 87 Ye kirk moued be knauledge and experience of theis fruicts vses gaylie to sing. 17..? SWIFT *Orpheus burlesqued* 42 Wights, who travel that way daily, Jog on by his example gaily. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 21 (Hotel at Paris) The event I treated gaily came seriously to my door. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., At tea we all met again, and Dr. Johnson was gaily sociable. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* (1853) 97 Addison wrote his papers as gaily as if he was going out for a holiday. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 63 And the grouse-cock gaily crowing Fears not either dog or gun.

3. Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.* Fairly; tolerably; pretty well. In this sense also Sc. *gaylies*; cf. the synonymous *gaylans* (Jam.), where the suffix =-LINGS; and see GEY *adv.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 116 b, For this purpose..they woulde haue serued gayly well. 1568 *Let.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 394 A new Devyce of Heade dressyng setteth forth a Woman gaylye well. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Proverbs* 400 How dee yee..Bra'ly, finely, Geily at least. 1786 BURNS *Address of Beelzebub* 34 Your factors, grieves, trustees and bailies, I canna' say but they do gaylies. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 113 Tom is gaylie weel. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 51/2 He always replied that he was going on 'gaily'. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* II. Wks. 1862 X. 224 'It's gaily nigh like to four mile like.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Gayly*, in good health. 'We're all gayly.'

4. *Comb.*, as *gaily-bedizened, -breaking, -chequered, -dressed, -flowered, -jewelled, -throbbing, -warbling* adjs.

1897 *Daily News* 17 June 6/4 The *gaily-bedizened arm of the breakwater showed the scene of the ceremony. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 The rippling, *gaily-breaking billow. 1730 46 THOMSON *Autumn* 40 A *gaily-chequered heart-expanding view. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xviii. 130 Their *gaily-dressed chasseurs are in waiting. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 9/4 Dainty summer dresses and *gaily-flowered hats. 18.. POE *City in the Sea* Poems (1859) 95 Not the *gaily-jeweled dead Tempt the waters from their bed. 1810 *Associate Minstrels* 23 Tell me what *gaily-throbbing heart..Ere Summer gild another sky, Beneath the valley's clods shall lie? 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 462 Bid the loud Horns, in *gayly-warbling Strains, Proclaim the Felon's Fate.

† **Gain,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3 **gaȝhenn,** 5 *Sc.* **gawin;** *β.* 3 **gein,** 4 **geyn, gayne.** [The two main forms are app. adopted respectively from ON. *gagn* (Sw. *gagn*, Da. *gavn*) and *gegn*, parallel forms o. a sb. developed from the absol. use of the neut. of the adj. *gegn* (see GAIN *a.*). The word became obsolete in the 15th century, about which time the F. *gain* came into the language, with a closely allied meaning. See GAIN *sb.*[2]] Advantage, use, avail, benefit; remedy, help.

a. c 1200 ORMIN 13923 All swa summ till Natanael full litell gaȝhenn wære. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 383 That I haue hecht I sall hald..Quhidder sa it gang to greif or to gawin. *β. a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 Ah hit were þi gein þet tu þe gest unblescet ant ti god baðe efter blescunge ga. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2349 Al þe gayne þow me gef, as god mon schulde. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 206 But whan she saw that hir ne gat no geyn. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xii. (1554) 50 b, Her lord infect with sodain pestilence There was no geyn but he must nedes dye.

Gain (gē'·in), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5–6 **gayne,** 6–7 **gaine,** 7– **gain.** [a. OF. *gain, gaain* (mod.F. *gain*) masc., *gaigne, gaaigne* fem. (mod.F. *gagne*), f. *gaaigner* GAIN *v.*]

The OFr. sbs. had, in addition to the senses adopted in Eng., other senses related to those of the vb., e.g. 'cultivated land', 'crop', 'harvest'.]

† **1.** Booty, prey, spoil. *Obs.*

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 2 The Scottesche hoost supposed it hade be doone for some gayne. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxvii 261 One shippe..whiche was goon for somme gayne vpon the see cam alle laden with grete gayne. 1490 — *Eneydos* lii. 145 With the gayne of the knyghtes, & wyth the proye that they had goten. [1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 119 b, Being content with their prey and gayne, [they] began to retraite.]

2. Increase of possessions, resources or advantages of any kind, consequent on some action or change of conditions; an instance of this; profit, emolument; opposed to *loss*. Also (in somewhat rhetorical use), acquisition of wealth viewed as an object of desire; 'lucre', 'pelf'.

1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 12 Implementis of Houshold .. wherby .. they take no gayne ner wynnyng. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 1043 Wythout regard of pryuate gayne and profyt. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 113 Where (after long fightyng) bothe parties departed without either greate gain or losse. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 148 For the tanning of the best ox hyde, for materials, paines and gaine (*printed* ganie) fiftie shillings. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* i. (1841) I. 6 He..knows.. what gain is made of them, and what loss, if any. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 424 Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. x. 157 They make a gain of godliness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 303 Greedy as they were of gain, they seldom became rich. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 233 Disbelief..will bring no logical gain. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 26 This first life claims a second, else I count its gain no gain.

Proverb. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 153 Men say right well, that gaine still easeth paine.

b. In *plur.* Sums acquired by trade or in other ways; emoluments, profits, winnings, etc. († Formerly sometimes treated as *sing.*)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Light gaynes make heauy purses. 1554 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. ii. 290 If their offering did not bringe gaynes withal, it shulde not be so often done. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. xlv. (1609) 800 The gaines would hardly quit the paines [L. *vix operæ pretium erat*]. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 343 Out of that gaines..I made me a suit after the fashion of an old Gally-slaue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 74 That Crop..bursts the crowded Barns, with more than promis'd Gains. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 52 Whether small gains be not the way to great profit? 1795 BURKE *Th. on Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 248 The labouring people did, either out of their direct gains, or from charity..fare better than they did. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 120 The enormous gains, direct and indirect, of the servants of the public went on increasing, while the gains of every body else were diminishing. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 110 Where a joint-family claimed the gains of a dancing-girl. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 Having got into evil odour by their dubious gains.

c. In extended sense: An increase (whether beneficial or not) in amount, magnitude, or degree. Opposed to *loss*.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 412 The gain in weight by the absorption of oxygen and nitrogen even exceeds the loss occasioned by the exhalation of carbon. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 29 A measure of the rate of the gain of land in seven centuries and a half. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 206, I was weighed yesterday and found a gain of five pounds. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i, One with another, hard they go, to see the gain of the waters.

† **3.** A source of gain (= Gr. κέρδος). *Obs.*[−1]

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 22/1 To examine by what gain every Man maintained himself.

4. The action of acquiring (a possession), winning (a battle), etc. *rare.* [Cf. F. *le gain d'une bataille.*]

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 70 They stoode content, with gaine of glorious fame..To leade a life like true Philosophers. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 178/1 The gain of the battle has been ascribed to the aid of the Swedes.

5. *Comb.*: (sense 2), as *gain-devoted, -getting, -greedy, -spurred, -thirsty* adjs.; † *gain-sharing,* † *gains-taking* vbl. sbs.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 682 In proud, and gay, And *gain-devoted cities. 1894 *Church Building Quarterly* (N. Y.) July 143 [Church-spires] are eloquent reminders to a gain-saying and *gaingetting people that there are better things to think of than the whirling wheels of our manifold industries. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 523 You.. *Gain-greedy Chap-men. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 5/3 '*Gain-sharing' and other systems of remuneration akin to profit sharing. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 282 Saving that our *gain-spurr'd Pilots finde, In our dayes, Waters of more wondrous kinde. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* 52 Neither with high lokes, nor with bandes of men, nor with *gaynes taking. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Arctophilos's Epist.* 62 Who forbids *gaine-thirsty Chapmen cheapen Another's ware.

Gain (gē'·in), *sb.*[3] *techn.* [Of obscure origin; in sense 1 it might be a use of GAIN *sb.*[2] It is not certain that senses 1 and 2 belong to the same word.]

1. (See quots.; = TUSK, HORN.)

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 167, 168 *Gain*, the bevelling shoulder of a Joyst, or other Stuff..the thickness of the shoulder is cut into the Trimmer also Bevilling upwards, that it may just receive that Gain. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Gain*, in carpentry, the bevelled shoulder of a binding joist, for the purpose of giving additional resistance to the tenon below.

2. a. *Carpentry* and *Build.* (? *U.S.*) A notch, groove, niche (see quots.).

Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874 gives also the sense 'a mortise.'

1848 CRAIG, *Gain*..a lapping of timbers, or the cut that is made for receiving a timber. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 358 Its four walls run up perfectly plain, without a break, except a gain cut in one for a small stone saint, called St. Nectan. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 935 s. v. *Gaining-machine*, Two circular saws are placed at a distance apart equal to that of the desired gain. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 366 *Gain*, a notch, as made in the side or edge of a piece of timber to receive another bar of the frame.

b. *Coal-mining.* A transverse channel or cutting made in the sides of an underground roadway.

1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining.*

Gain, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *compar.* **ȝénra,** 4–5 **geyn, gayn,** 5 **gayne, gane,** 6– **gain.** [a. ON. *gegn* adj., straight, direct, favourable, helpful:—OTeut. **gagino-, gagano-*, whence OE. **gegn* (found once in the comparative: see below); otherwise the stem is not found as adj. outside Scand., but occurs both in Scand. and WGer. as

a prefix (ON. *gagn-*, OHG. *gagan-*, *-en-*, *gegin-*, MHG. and mod.G. *gegen-*, OE. *gegn*: see GAIN-), and in prep. and advb. forms (ON. *gegn* against, right opposite, contrary to, *gegnum* through, OHG. *gagan*, *gegin*, MHG. and mod.G. *gegen* towards, opposite to, OE. *gegninga* directly, straightway, altogether, *gegnum* forward; and see GAIN *prep.*).

For the root of the Teut. **gagano-*, *-ino-*, which seems to express the sense of direct motion or direct opposition, no certain explanation is known. Some have supposed it formed by reduplication from the root of Go, and cognate with the (also reduplicated) Gr. κίχημι I attain, meet with.]

1. Of roads or directions: Near, straight; esp. in superl. form, as *the gainest way*. [Cf. ON. *hinn gegnsta veg* acc.]

a 1000 *Epistola Alexandri*, Đe ða ȝenran weȝas cuðan ðara siðfato [*qui brevitates itinerum noverant*]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 319 Sir Jon tok the gayn stie. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4189 þei..went forþ on here way wiȝtli and fast euer þe geynest gatis to goo to þe sope. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 771 To the south ȝett the gaynest way he drew. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 53 A vj Miles, by the gainest way. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 90 Socrates did saye: thys to bee the nerest and (as it wer) the gayne way to glory. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxi, Which I conceive no gainer way is done Then by [etc.]. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 17 [She] to the glen the gainest gate can fare. 1892 TENNYSON *Churchtn. & Curate* iv, Fur I wur a Baptis wonst. Till I fun that it warn't not the gaäinist waäy to the narra Gaäte. *Midland Proverb.* Roundabout is sometimes gainest.

b. In adverbial usage, *the gainest* [= ON. *et gegnsta* neut.]. Also *at (the) gainest*: by the shortest way; *occas.* = at random.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1973 For to f[e]rk þurȝ þe fryth, & fare at þe gaynest. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2996 The lady..glod on full gayly þe gaynist to the bonke. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 558 He drewe his swerde, and layed about hym at y^e geynyst. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Riva, Lyke a woman shotyng foorthe my bolte at the gaynest. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. West* (Hakluyt Soc.) 437, I direct my course at gainest.

2 Of persons: Ready, well-disposed, kindly.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* vi. 29 Geynest under gore, herkne to my roune. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 þe ȝong kyng with gode man þat wer gayn Purneid his wendyng. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 207 Hys grace to me was evermore gayne, Thowgh I had don so gret offence. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ix. 7 Thou sende vs grace, if thou be gaine, to come to thee to nighte. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 78 When I gottin had ane grume, ganest of vther.

3. Of things: Available, handy, useful, convenient.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 259 To wham god hade geuen alle þat gayn were. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 878 Wiþ þat was comen to toun Rohand wiþ help ful gode And gayn. 1840 *Evnd. Hull Docks Comm.* 80 The dock would be so much gainer. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Gain*, near at hand, and so, handy, convenient.

†Gain, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* geȝȝnenn, 4–6 gayn(e, 4, 6 gaine, 4–5 geyn(e, 6 gane, 4, 8 gain. Also 5 *north.* gawne. [a. ON. *gegna*, primarily, to meet, encounter, hence, to be meet, fit or suitable, from the adj. and adv. *gegn* against, opposite to (cf. GAIN *a.*). The form *gawne* may be due to the less common ON. *gagna*, a derivative of *gagn* = *gegn*, but was perhaps influenced by the vowel of *gawin*, the northern var. of GAIN *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To be suitable, useful, or advantageous; to avail, help; to serve, suffice (*for*). *Const.* dat. of person.

c 1200 ORMIN 14480 þatt mikell maȝȝ þe geȝȝnenn her To winnenn heffness blisse. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Ne geineð þe nawt sweoke. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 343 For anger gaynez þe not a cresse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 318 Thou and I been dampned to prisoun Perpetuelly, us gayneth no raunsoun. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, That hym ne geyneth plate, shelde nor targe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xxx. 561 Youre pride and youre pransawte what wille it gawne? *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 121 It ganyth not..The seruand for to disput with ye lord. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 135 Thair was na thing absent Of gold, nor silk, that ganit sic cumpanie. 1603 *Philotus* xxi, Ane pair of Pleuaris..Ane cup of Sack..May for ane breckfast gaine. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 61 Ae pair [of shoon] may gain ye haff a year.

2. *trans.* **a.** To be an equipoise or balance *to*. **b.** *trans.* Of sleep: To come upon (a person). **c.** To meet, encounter, oppose.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2473 So glad was he þanne þat na gref vnder god gayned to his ioye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6046 This Agamynon, the grete, gaynit no slepe, Bise was the buerne all the bare night. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 157 There is none so great that me [Herod] dare gaine.

Gain (gēn), *v.*[2] Forms: 6–7 **gayne, gaine,** 7– **gain.** [App. first recorded in 16th c.; ad. F. *gagner* (earlier spelling *gaigner*):—OF. *gaaignier* = Pr. *gazanhar*, OSp. *guadañar* (to mow), It. *guadagnare*:—Com. Rom. **gwadaniare*, ad. OHG. **weidinjan* (recorded form *weidenen*), used in two main senses (1) to graze, pasture, (2) to go in quest of fodder or food, to forage, hunt or fish, f. *weida* str. fem., fodder or food, pasture, pursuit of fodder or food, hunting (mod.Ger. *weide* pasture, pasturage), corresp. to OE. *wāð*, ON. *veið-r* hunting:—OTeut. **waiþâ*, *-þô*. The twofold sense of the OHG. verb seems to be reflected in the Rom. form, which was used for 'to cultivate land' (so in OFr.; see GAIN *v.*[3], GAINAGE, GAINOR), as well as for 'to gain, win, earn'; the latter sense, which the word retains in mod.Fr. and It., may be in part developed from the OHG. sense 'to hunt'.]

1. *trans.* To obtain or secure (something which is desired or advantageous).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 200 To Gayne, *lucrari*. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 93 If the Gods thought no scorne to become beastes to obteine their best beloued, shall Euphues be so nice in chaunging his coppie to gayne his Ladie? 1595 W. C[LARKE] in *Shaks. C. Praise* 15 To gaine pardon of the sinne to Rosemond. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 152 Let therefore both the plenty and excellency of thy fruit gain glory and praise to the Heavenly Husbandman. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 54 The pleasure or advantage in this case, is gained by the action itself. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, Rose..ran with the speed of a fairy, that she might gain leisure..to put her own dress in order. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 144 Part of the effect which would otherwise be gained is lost. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 22 Whatever art and practice could acquire, he gained. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 292/2 Christians have not gained their belief by the method on which he lays so unremitting a stress.

⁋ In the following passage the word is a literal rendering of the Gr. κερδαίνειν. The sense of the original is disputed; most scholars, regarding the clause as qualified by the foregoing negative, take the verb as having, with or without a touch of irony, the extended sense 'to obtain whatever good or bad' (Johnson, s. v. *Gain*); so Liddell and Scott, also Revised Version ('gotten'). Others assign to the Gr. vb. the sense 'to spare oneself, avoid, save'; so De Wette, Alford, Blass, and others. Both uses of the vb. occur in Gr. writers; it is not at all clear which view was taken by the translators, or whether they deliberately adopted an ambiguous rendering.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxvii. 21 Ye should have hearkened to me, and not haue lowsed from Candie, and to haue gayned this iniurie and losse. [Similarly in 1611.]

b. Phrase. *To gain time* [= F. *gagner du temps, gagner temps*]: to obtain a delay by pretexts, by a slow or circuitous mode of procedure, etc. *To gain the ear of*: to induce to listen favourably (see EAR *sb.* 6). *To gain the wind* [= F. *gagner le vent*]: *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

[1611 BIBLE *Dan.* ii. 8, I know of certeinty that ye would gaine the time (a literal rendering of the Aramaic זבן).] 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 49 Ambiguous answers ..might serve to gain time. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 367 If on a pillory, or near a throne, He gain his prince's ear, or lose his own. 1792 COWPER *To Wilberforce* 7 Thou hast achieved a part; hast gained the ear Of Britain's senate to thy glorious cause. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 157 His eloquence had gained for him the ear of the legislature. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., *To gain the wind*, to arrive on the weather-side of some other vessel in sight, when both are plying to windward. 1884 [see EAR *sb.* 6]. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 89 Frank Dennis was of the party and could gain her ear at any moment.

c. With *infinitive* as object [= F. *gagner à être, à faire*]: To attain, get (to be or to do something). Now *rare*.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xi. 78 Whose Propositions may soon proov violent oppositions, if once they gain to bee necessarie impositions upon the Regal Autoritie. 1833–40 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 295 By fasting, Daniel gained to interpret the King's dream. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 230 What if I gain thereby nor health of mind..Nor gain to see my second baby-hope.

2. To obtain (a sum of money) as the profits of trade or speculation; to be benefited to the extent of (so much) by any transaction or event; to obtain, earn, 'make' (a livelihood).

1530 PALSGR. 559/2 Some men gayne more of a thyng of naught than many marchauntes do that venture over see. 1538 ELYOT, *Quæstuariæ artes*, craftes, wherby men do gayne money. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxv. 22 Lord, thou deliueredst vnto me two talents: behold I haue gained [1535 COVERDALE, wonne] two other talents besides them. — *Luke* xix. 16 Lord, thy pound hath gained ten pounds. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 38 There are also..sworn Attornies, gaining about 1701. per ann. one with another. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 238 She..Gain'd for her own a scanty sustenance. *Mod.* He gains a hundred a year by his change of employment. He gained £1000 by the fall in consols.

b. In wider sense: To obtain (a quantity of anything, an amount of available space or time) by way of increment or addition.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 105 For parsing to do it of themselues: as reading a lecture without any question asked.. which maner of parsing gaineth half the time which is spent therin commonly. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 2 Dec., New stowed the Larboard side of the Lazaretto forward, and gained 2 Butts over the Scuttle, and small Cask over them.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To make a gain or profit; to be benefited or advantaged, whether pecuniarily or otherwise.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxix, Though he gaine & cram his purse with crounes,.. He nought foreseeth what treasons dwells in Townes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 51 He gaines by death, that hath such meanes to die. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prel. (1877) 10 We have gained, doubtless, by that calamity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 489 When they [mankind] might gain in moderation they prefer gains without limit.

b. To improve *in* some specified respect. [= F. *gagner en.*]

1841 EMERSON *Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 40 Our popular theology has gained in decorum and not in principle. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 265 He [must] gain in sweetness and in moral height. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 17 May 309/2 The experience will gain in romance from our necessities.

c. To improve in effect, appear to greater advantage (by comparison or contrast).

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 475 The English Liturgy indeed gains by being compared even with those fine ancient Liturgies from which it is to a great extent taken.

4. *trans.* To acquire or reclaim (land) from the sea, etc. Const. *from, out of,* †*upon.*

1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 26 This part of Amsterdam is built and gained upon the main sea, supported by piles. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxii, Wharfing, gain'd from the Thames, and..probably..all Thames-street ..was gain'd out of the Thames. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III.* c. 26 Preamb., Lands thentofore overflowed by and then gained from the sea and reduced to dry soil. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 132 In proportion as land is gained at one part, it is lost by the overflowing of some other. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 452 Lands gained from the sea.

5. To obtain or win as the result of a contest; † to take or capture in fight.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 66 b, Perceivyng the walles skaled and the market place gained. *Ibid., Hen. VI*, 176 After the kynges navye gayned, and his capitayns ..taken and destroied. *Ibid.* 177 The great victorie, gayned by hys parte, at the feld of Northampton. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* II. 83 When we had gained the trenches, the Vanguard made a stand. 1682 WOOD *Life* 22 Nov., The Duke of York hath gained the point as to the penny post against Docuray the manager of it. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 16 A meaner than himself shall gain the prize. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 701 He of course gains a complete victory. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/1 In that case the worst tendencies of the party will gain the upper hand. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Nov. 5/2 A judgment gained against the railway company in the Law Courts.

b. To be victorious in.

1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 Either I shall gain the cause or lose it. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Dk. Wellington* 96 He that gain'd a hundred fights.

† **c.** absol. *To gain of*: to win an advantage over.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 125 b, Leavyng bothe the nacions, daily studiyng how to greve, and gain of the other. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 8 That the most puissant Roman forces, when they were at the highest, could not gaine of them.

6. To bring over to one's own interest or views, to persuade (often in bad sense, to bribe); also *to gain over*. [So F. *gagner.*]

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xviii. 15 If he shal heare thee, thou shalt gaine [Gr. ἐκέρδησας, Vulg. *lucratus eris*] thy brother. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 His malice hee fostred, tyl that priest Calchas he gayned. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 953 To come with presents laden, from the port, To gratify the queen, and gain the court. 1790 *Bystander* 91 Gradually, since that time, have the theatres gained over the newspapers. 1823 BYRON *Corsair* III. viii, I have gain'd the guard. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiii. 348 He did not try to gain him over by smooth representations. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* i. 17 It is much easier to lose friends than to gain opponents.

b. With following *inf.*: To persuade, prevail upon (now *rare* exc. with *over*). †Also, to persuade *into* a course of action.

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 404 And gain'd our Elders to pronunce a Foe. 1683 — *Vind. Dk. Guise* Wks. 1883 VII. 188 For Henry III. could never be gained to pass it, though it was proposed by the Three Estates at Blois. 1715 JANE BARKER *Exilius* II. 85 Almon..begg'd of her to gain me, if possible, to come once more to him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 251 [Antony] having thus gained Lepidus into his measures, he made use of his authority and his forces to harass and terrify the opposite party. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 128 By a sum of money, Bussy gained the deputy Governor to admit him secretly with his troops into the fort.

7. To reach, arrive at (some point desired or aimed at).

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iii. 7 Now spurres the lated traueller apace, To gayne the timely inne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 174 Sun..sound his praise.. both when thou climb'st, And when high Noon hast gaind. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 334 Antony press'd by Decimus Brutus, endeavoured to gain the Alps. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 278 The summit gained, behold the proud Alcove That crowns it I 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xii, At last a sofa was gained, and the great lady was seated. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 111 There were some who.. sprang into the river and gained the opposite bank.

† **b.** absol. *To gain in*: to get home, or to reach a place of refuge. *Obs.*

1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 41 They must be found in an open country; and the wood, which is their place of retreat, must be so situated as to oblige them to fly against the wind to gain in.

c. To succeed in traversing, accomplish (a certain distance of a journey). Now *rare*.

1733 SWIFT *Apol.* 133 You unus'd have scarcely strength To gain this walk's untoward length. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiii, Edward had gained above eight miles of his journey.

† **d.** *To gain one's way*: to advance, make progress. *Obs.*

1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* Poems (1777) 4 Through the thick forest gains her easy way.

8. *To gain ground* [= F. *gagner du terrain, du pays*]: originally *Mil.* to conquer ground from an adversary: cf. equivalent phrases s. v. GROUND; hence in the following uses. **a.** To make progress, advance; to acquire ascendency.

1625 BACON *Ess., Suspicion* (Arb.) 134 But in fearefull Natures, they [suspicions] gaine Ground too fast. 1736

BERKELEY *Let. to S. Johnson* 12 Mar., Wks. 1871 IV. 245 Learning and good sense are gaining ground among them. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. Wks. 1799 I. 331 A glorious cargo of turtle .. the captain assures me they greatly gain'd ground on the voyage. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 440 He recommended this particular practice to the world. Since then, it has been progressively gaining ground. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 319 The Chalcidians appear to have gained ground in the peninsula of Athos. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 22 (1867) 68 The conviction, so reached, that human intelligence is incapable of absolute knowledge, is one that has been slowly gaining ground as civilization has advanced. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* II. xxxvi, Nay, she had flattered herself that Mr. Flaxman, whom she liked, was gaining ground.

b. *To gain ground on* (†*of*): to make progress at the expense of, to encroach upon.

1644 SIR G. MARKHAM in *Calend. St. Papers* Domestic Ser. (1888) 86, I hear that Essex loses credit with his party, and Waller gains ground of him. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xxv. 294 My melancholy for the death of my wife, which I hoped time would wear off, rather gained ground upon me. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 75 Villeins, by this and many other means, in process of time gained considerable ground on their lords. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 240 The Parliament was slowly, but constantly, gaining ground on the prerogative.

c. *To gain ground upon*: to advance nearer to a person pursued.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, Each minute did their enemy gain ground perceptibly upon them!

†d. *To gain ground of*: to draw further away from (a pursuer), surpass in speed. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiv, He outstript them..in running, and gained ground of them.

9. *intr.* or *absol.* with preps.

a. *To gain from*: to get further away from (a pursuer). ? *Obs.* (Cf. 8 d.)

1805 SIR E. BERRY in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. 118 *note*, I had the satisfaction to perceive that we gained from the Three-decker.

b. *To gain on* or *upon* [= F. *gagner sur*]: to encroach upon (now only of the sea encroaching on the land). (Cf. 8 b.)

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxix. (1739) 179 It was no time for him to gain upon the people's Liberties. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 500 Herons .. mounting upward .. Gain on the Skies, and soar above the Sight. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxvi. 323 They built a fine City on the Rivers Side, about 3 Leagues from the Sea; but the Sea gaining on the Land yearly, it is not now above 100 Paces from it. 1842 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 29 Oceans daily gaining on the land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 345 The sea was gradually gaining on the buildings, which at length almost entirely disappeared.

c. *To gain on* or *upon* [= F. *gagner sur*]: to come closer to some object pursued. (Cf. 8 c.)

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 19 Finding the Pirate gain'd upon us..we prepared to fight. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 177 We gained considerably on the chace. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* iii, We are gaining on them quick. 1864 TENNYSON *Voyage* viii, And still we follow'd where she led, In hope to gain upon her flight.

d. *To gain on* or *upon*: to win favour with.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Romants* I. 41 The most agreeable services he is able to do her .. have already so gained upon her, as she hath wholly given her self unto him. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 305, I never heard that Mr. Attorney was popular with the K.'s party, nor do I take his disposition to be such as is like to gain much on the affections of many men. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 16 Lady Bellasis gained so much on the duke, that he gave her a promise under his hand to marry her. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, She don't gain on her papa in the least. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/3 Mr. Villiers Stanford's beautiful opera..gains more and more upon musicians at each successive hearing.

†e. *To gain upon* = 'to prevail upon'; cf. 6 b.

1790 A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* III. 107 The sweet idea that my entreaties may gain upon the King to spare his nephew, will supply this emaciated frame with strength, and my soul with fortitude.

†f. *To gain into*: to grow into, to come to be.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* I. ii. § 4 (1789) 23 They are observed to be remarkably fond of grandeur and distinction, which, doubtless, proceeds from the general obsequiousness of their numerous slaves and dependents, as well as from the necessity of keeping them at a distance; which in time gains into a habit.

† Gain, *v.*[3] *Obs. pseudo-arch.* [ad. AF. *gaaignier* to cultivate (land).] (See quots.)

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 170 (tr. *Act* 51 *Hen. III*) That no man of religion or other shall be distreined by the beasts that gaine his land. 1708 *Ibid.* 383 Of old to Gain Land was as much as to Till and Manure it.

Gain (*gē*ːn), *v.*[4] ? *U.S.* [f. GAIN *sb.*[3]] *trans.* 'To mortise' (*Cent. Dict.*); 'to fasten with gains or notches, or cut gains in, as floor-timbers' (Funk).

1874 [implied in GAINING *vbl. sb.*[2]].

Gain, *adv.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **gayn, gayne.** [f. GAIN *a.*] Straight, direct; *Full gayne*: quickly; also, very nearly.

In the passages quoted from the Fairfax MS. of the *Cursor M.* the other texts have differing readings; the Gött. MS. has 4142 *forgan*, 5171 *gan* (riming with *stan*) which may be the original.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1560 Þe quen .. To a baþ gan him lede Ful gayn. [*c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4142 (Fairf.) And wete our fader atte he be slayne his liue dayes ar past ful gayne. *Ibid.* 5171 (Fairf.), xxx. 3ere ys comyn fulle gayne syn he wiþ wild bestes was slayne.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2813 Gayn vnto Grese on þe gray water, By the Regions of Rene rode þai ferre.

b. *dial.* Used to qualify adjectives and adverbs: Pretty, tolerably, fairly. [Cf. the Sc. *gey an'* under GEY.]

1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'She's gain fresh this mornin'. Aa've hed a gain thrang time on 't thi day.' 1895 *Gloss. E. Anglia* s.v., 'Gain quiet', pretty quiet.

† Gain, *adv.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 **3ein.** [app. arising from separation of the prefix GAIN-.] Again, back again.

c 1275 LAY. 22136 þat he to him come .. to habbe 3ein his owe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12809 Mi breþer leif and mi freind, Yee sal gain to yur maisturs wend. *Ibid.* 22623 Þou yeild us gain vr ostel nu, þat us es reft, and we ne wat hu.

† Gain, *prep. Obs.* Forms: 3 3æn, 4 **gain**(e, **gayn**(e, **gan**, 4–5 **geyn**, 5 **gayn**, 6 **geyne.** [app. a. ON. *gegn*: see GAIN *a.*

Not known in OE., the instances given in Dicts. being due to erroneous readings. Ormin's *3æn* seems to be short for *onn3æn* AGAIN.]

1. Against, over against, contrary to.

c 1200 ORMIN 2322 All all swa summ Elysabæþ Shall nu 3æn kinde childenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21825 Anoþer king gan þe sal rise. *Ibid.* 22631 Windes on ilk side sal rise, Sa fast gain oþer sal þai blau. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 111 Gayn gostly enmys thynk on my passion. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Knolege, aquayntance*, etc. 20 Geyne surfetous suspecte the emeraud comendable.

2. Towards, to meet with.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5244 Joseph of his fader herd, Wit his curt gain him he ferd. *Ibid.* 19920 Quen þai o petre vnderstod, His cuming son gain him þai yod.

3. Of time: Towards, near. Now in Sc. GIN.

c 1475 *Partenay* 345 Where it were gayn night or at morne erlie.

Gain-, *prefix*, in OE. *gegn-, géan-* (see GAIN *a.*), was formerly employed to form various combinations, chiefly verbal, in the same way as AGAIN-, which was in more frequent use. Its senses are chiefly those of opposition, return, or reversal, answering to Lat. *re-*. These combs. are now obsolete, with the exception of GAINSAY, and the technical term GAINSHIRE. Compare also the forms given under AGAIN- and its compounds.

1. Against, in opposition to; **gain-race** [= L. *occursus*], a running against, meeting; **gain-saw,** con radiction; **gain-set** *v.*, to set over against, oppose; **gainspeaker,** a gainsayer, opponent; **gain-speaking,** opposition. Also GAINCALL *sb.*, -COPE, -SAY, -STAND, -STRIVE, -TURN.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 7 His *gaynras til þe highest of him [L. *occursus ejus usque ad summum ejus*]. *Ibid.* lviii. 5 Rise in my gaynrase [L. *exurge in occursum meum*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8382, I þat es þine hand-womman, For me *gain-sagh þar sal be nan. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxix. 7 [lxxx. 6] Thou set us in gaine-sagh [L. *in contradictionem*] til our neghburs. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 48 Sum for soth *gayn-settand, says: Actife lyfe is more fruytfull. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. 73 This humour aideth the vnderstanding with two qualities, and gainsetteth it selfe only with one. 1575 (*title*) A brief Rehearsal of the Belief of the goodwilling in England, which are named the Family of Love: with the Confession of their upright Christian Religion, against the false accusations of their *Gain-speakers. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxv. 1087 Also it was his wil to cause this last song to be receiued without *gaine speaking.

2. Reciprocal action; in return; **gainclap,** a blow in return, a counter stroke. Also GAIN-GIVING, -YIELD.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 129 Ha 3ealde ham swuche 3ain-clappes, ..Þæt al ha cneowen ham crauant & ouercumen.

3. Restoration or return to previous state; back again; **gain-buy** *v.*, to buy back, redeem; so **gain-buyer,** a redeemer, **gain-buying,** redemption; **gain-cover** *v.*, to recover, regain; **gain-taking,** taking back again; **gain-turning,** returning. Also GAINCALL *v.*, -CHARE, -COME.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. viii. 16 Þat he mankynd fro þe fendes power myȝt *gaynby. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/2 Geynebyyn, or byyn a-3ene, *redimo*. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. ii. 5 No meruayl if þai plese noȝt oure *gaynbyer. *Ibid.* I. xx. 44 Of cristis *gaynbyinge þa ar no partiners. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29203 Thoru scrift. sal we *gain couer ! e grace til heuen. 1538 *Abernl. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Deforsing of the officiare in execucion of his office in the *gane taking of ane caldrown poundit he the said officiare. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1718 Of bodily ded es no *gayn-turnyng, For of erthly lyf it es endyng. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. vi. 80 Þat hys mynde bisily to crist with-out gayn-turnynge has nott.

4. Repetition; over again, anew; in the *nonce-wds.* **gain-birth** [= Gr. *παλιγγενεσία*], regeneration; **gain-rising** [= Gr. *ἀνάστασις*], resurrection.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xix. 28 Je yᵗ hav folowed me in yᵉ gain birth. *Ibid.* xxii. 23 Yᵉ Saddoucais .. who sai yeer is no gainrising.

Gainable (*gē*ːnăb'l), *a.*[1] Also 7 **gaineable.** [f. GAIN *v.*[2] + -ABLE; cf. F. *gaignable, gagnable.*] Attainable, capable of being gained or won over.

1621 COTGR., *Gaignable*, gettable, winnable, gaineable. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 327 With paper in hand, [they] reckon'd up as many gainable persons, as made up their number. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv, Summon the National Assembly to follow you, summon what of it is Royalist, Constitutional, gainable by money; dissolve the rest. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. x. § 22. 147 Greatness in art .. is not a teachable nor gainable thing, but the expression of the mind of a God-made great man.

† Gainable, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 7–9 *Hist.* WAINABLE. [a. OF. *gaignable*, f. *gaignier* (see GAIN *v.*[1]) in the early sense to till, cultivate: see GAIN *v.*[3]] Of land: Cultivable.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XV. iv, Lenchayde was, of olde tyme, gaynable lond; now the see encloseth it. 1481 — *Godfrey* xlv. (1893) 85 The londe is ful of..large mareyses in suche wyse that there is but lytil londe gaynable.

† Gainage. *Obs.* Also 4 **gaignage, gaynage,** 6–9 *Hist.* WAINAGE. [ad. AF. *gaignage* (Anglo-L. *wainagium*), f. *gaigner*: see prec.]

1. The profit or produce derived from the tillage of land.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 358 As the true man to the plough Only to the gaignage entendeth. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 197, I trowe þe gaynage of þe ground, in a gret schire Nolde aparaile þat place, oo poynt til other ende.

2. Husbandry, agriculture.

1625 MARKHAM *Inrichm. Weald Kent* 4 We haue mention of Marle in bookes of gainage or husbandry.

3. In the Law Dicts. of the 17–18th c., the word is given with various conjectural explanations which relate to the use of *wainnagium* in the passage of Magna Carta quoted below. The interpretation 'implements of husbandry' is probably correct, though it led to an erroneous derivation from *wain.*

[1215 *Magna Carta* c. 20 in Stubbs *Sel. Chart.* 299 Liber homo..pro magno delicto amercietur..salvo contenemento suo; et mercator..salva mercandisa sua; et villanus..salvo wainnagio suo.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Gainage, (Wainagium)* .. signifieth .. the land held by the baser kind of Sokemen or villeines. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gainage*, or *Wainage*, a Word anciently us'd to signify all Plough-tackle, and necessary Implements of Husbandry.

† Gai·nand, *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: 4 **gainand,** 4–6 **gaynand, ganand,** 6 **ganeand.** [northern pr. pple. of GAIN *v.*[1]: see -AND.] Appropriate, becoming, suitable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16556 In tua þis tre þai scare, Als mikel als þai sagh to þaim gainand. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, 7 Sleperis* 210 A house to byge in-[to] þat hil, þat gaynand ware his hyrdis til. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 786, I will the ganandest gait to that gay glyde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xi. 77 Now is the tyme ganand our werk to speid. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 299 Except ȝe vnderstude..Thame apt and ganand for the ȝok. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 610 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, A ganeand maister for sic a man.

† Gai·ncall, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. GAIN- 1 + CALL *sb.*] A calling out against; a counter-prayer, opposition.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28783 Quat bot a prai for þi welle Ano er prai for þin vn-sele,..For if þai [? *read* he, *sc.* god] here þe tan mai fall, þe tother him lettes wit his gain call. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 664 Without ony gane-call, In that counsall tha war maid erlis all.

† Ga·incall, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. GAIN- 3 + CALL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To revoke, retract, withdraw.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 196 He thocht he wald gainecall That he had said, and wirk ane vther way.

2. To bring back again, recall.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. (1632) 894 Sith things past cannot be gaine-called.

3. To call to mind.

1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* 115 Fantasy of syn he gedyrs to-gidyr of old schrewdnes & likynge of luf past he gayncals. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 542 The skayth pertenis to ws all, The quhilk this tyme that ȝe sould nocht ganecall.

Hence **† Ga·incalling** *vbl. sb., Sc. Law*, withdrawing, revocation.

1489 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 142/1 Þat þe forsaid partiis sall stand at þar deliuerance Irrevocabilly but ony ganecalling. 1549 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 602 And ordains þe samyne to stand in strenth, force, and effect in all tyme cuming, w'out ony gancalling, reuocatioune or retractatioune.

† Gainchare. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **3éancyr,** 4 **3eynchar,** 5 **gayne chare, geyn char.** [OE. *géancyr*: see GAIN- *prefix* and CHARE *sb.*[1] The word seems to survive in the technical term GAINSHIRE.] A return, way of returning, means of escape.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xviii. 7 [xix. 6] Fram hean heofone is utgang his, and ȝeancyr [L. *occursus*] his oþ to heahnesse his. *c* 1150 *Eadwine's Psalter* ibid., Edryne *vel* ȝencyr. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 Ah feyre levedis be on-war, To late cometh the ȝeyn-char, when love ou hath y-bounde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 21922 (Trin.) Þo þat bifore wol not be war þenne shul þei fynde no ȝeyn char. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 435 Alas! ther is no gayne Chare, skape maye I not this chance.

So **† Gain-charing.**

c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 58 in *O. E. Misc.* 74 Þar nys no yeyn cherrynge ne..non endynge.

† Gaincome. *Obs.* [f. GAIN- 3 + COME; OE. *géncyme* means meeting, *occursus*.] A coming again, return.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Þet tu his ȝeincume underuo þe gledluker. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19043 (Laud) The appostils ecbe day To the temple went to pray; At hir yene come the mete they yaff To eche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2026 Full glad of þat gest and his gayne come. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 55 But quhen he sawe passit baith day and hour Of hir gaincome. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 28 b, And I (to further this my woe) thy gainecome did desyre.

So **† Gaincoming.**

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxi. 9 He losis hope of gayncumynge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 450 Sa dred thai far the gayne-cummyng Off schir Robert, the douchty king. 1565 *Answ. Kirk* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) 550 To the gaynecomeing of our Lord Jesus Chryst.

†Gai·ncope, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 geynecowp, 6–8 gaincope, 7 gainecope. [f. GAIN- *prefix* 1 + COPE *v.*[2]] *trans.* To catch up with, intercept or encounter another person by taking a short cut.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/2 Geynecowpyn, or chasyn, or stoppyn in gate [*K.*, *H.* geynstoppyn of gate, *S.* geyne cowpyn or charyn], *sisto.* 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 62 These came forth later than the rest, but coasting thwart a hill, They did gain-cope him as he came, and hild their master still. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 99 *To Gaincope*, to go cross a field the nearest way to meet with something. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Wars* II. ii. (1733) 614 As he was upon his Flight across a steep Bottom, Gratus gain-cop'd him.

fig. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 26 When they see a fellow leape from the subiect he is handling .. they should skip it ouer, and .. gainecope him at the next turning point to his text. 1643 ROBOTHAM *Gate Lang. Unl.* To Rdr. C iiij a., Some indeed there have bin .. who striving to gaincope these ambages..have..made their voyage in halfe the time.

Hence †**Gaincoping** *ppl. a.*

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Ep. Ded., How to be gainfull and gain-coping nauigators.

Gaine, Gaine-, obs. forms of GAIN, GAIN-.

Gained (gēind), *ppl. a.* [f. GAIN *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Obtained, acquired. Of time: Saved.

1598 R. BARRET *Mod. Warres* 137 To vndermine walles and to raze those of any gained places downe. 1850 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1866) I. 344 He was told that this was his gained time, and that he was engaged for himself. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 10, I kept the gained advantage.

b. Naut. *Gained day*: 'the twenty-four hours or day and night gained by circumnavigating the globe to the eastward.' (Adm. Smyth.)

Gainer (gē·nəɹ). Also 6 **geyner**, 6–7 **gayner**. [f. GAIN *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who gains, makes profits, or derives advantage.

1538 ELYOT, *Lucrio*, a couetous manne, an inordynate gayner. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* in *Starkey's England* Pref. 88 If merchauntes..Shoulde bee enriched and made grete geyners. 1590 LAMBARDE *Office Alienation* in *Bacon's Wks.* 1730 III. 554 The client, besides..retaining a good conscience..is always a gainer, and by no means can be at any loss. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 42 ¶ 6 By extending a well-regulated Trade we are as great Gainers by the Commodities of many other Countries as of our own Nation. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 161 The interests of British India..will be gainers by the contest. 1884 *Truth* 13 Mar. 375/2 We should be losers rather than gainers.

†Gainery. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *gaignerie, gaaignerie*, tillage of ground, etc. Cf. GAIN *v.*[3] and GAINAGE.] a. A farm. b. (See quot. 1670.)

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 All myn other howshold, saf suche as longeth to þe gamerye [*read* gaineryе]. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Gainery* (Fr. *gaignerie*), Tillage or Tilling, or the Profit raised of Tillage, or of the Beasts used therein.

Gainesse, obs. form of GAYNESS.

Gainful (gē·lnful), *a.* [f. GAIN *sb.*[2] + -FUL.]

1. Productive of gain or profit; profitable, advantageous. Now *rare* exc. as in b.

1555 BALE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxix. 108 It promiseth ful remission of our sins thro Christ's gainful sufferings. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 144, I hope.. that your skill in navigation shall be gaineful unto you. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* ii. § 18. 19 We are to consider it, as the gainfullest, as the joyfullest day of the week. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Introd. 36 An intervention gainful and agreeable to friends, injurious and irritating to enemies. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Nov. 5/3 They have no objection to the expedition, which will be gainful to them in many ways.

b. *esp.* Leading to pecuniary gain; lucrative, remunerative.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 86 By this pretence they make moste gainefull markets. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 717 The Hollanders and Zelanders..make a very gaineful trade thereof [herrings]. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 540 He will dazle his Eyes..with the luscious Proposal of some gainfull Purchase. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 252 Savage..then attempted a more gainful kind of writing. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scotl.* 302 It is likely to turn out a very gainful undertaking. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 104 She..speedily established a regular and gainful trade in milk. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 85 The gainful Crafts of the goldsmith and the moneyer.

¶ In the following quot. *gainful* is treated in some Dicts. (after Sympson) as a different word, f. GAIN *prep.*, and meaning 'untractable, fractious'; but the context seems to admit of the interpretation 'lucrative'.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. iii. (1647) You will find him gainfull, but be sure ye curb him.

2. Of persons and their actions: Bent upon making gain; adapted to make gain. *rare.*

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 26 Ah, for these gainful men—somewhat indeed Their sails are rent, their bark beat. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* xi. (1876) 308 Withdrawing the mind from thoughts that are wholly gainful, by taking it out of its daily rut. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 66 Men make gainful plans for the future without any reference to God.

Hence **Gai·nfully** *adv.*, **Gai·nfulness.**

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* ix. 8 God..is sufficiently able..to make your almesdedes gaynfully to returne vnto you. 1628 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 292, I am..gainfully, commodiously seated for the service both of king and people. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 30 The toothsom gainfullnesse of a silver shrine. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 163 If you would comprehend the gainfulness [of godliness] fully. 1868 MAINE *Vill. Commun.* (1876) 393 The Bar is getting to be more and more preferred to Government service .. both on the score of its gainfulness and on the score of its independence. 1880 *Nat. Respons. Opium Trade* 27 Drawbacks to the gainfulness of the opium trade to India.

Gain-giving, *vbl. sb.* [f. GAIN- *prefix* 2 + GIVING *vbl. sb.*]

†1. A giving in return, making return. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 115 Had 3e..consideryt his vsage That gryppyt ay, but gayne-gevyng.

2. A misgiving. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 226 It is but foolery; but it is such a kinde of gain-giuing as would perhaps trouble a woman. 1887 S. COLERIDGE *Demetrius* II There crept over the mother's heart a gaingiving undefined but strong and deep.

Gaining (gē·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. GAIN *v.*[2] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. GAIN [2].

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 No man complainyng..For losse or for gainyng. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xix, His gaining is their losse, his treasure their distressing. 1652 MILTON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 99 The gaineing of those four languages. 1745 PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 109 For the gaining of more certain intelligence. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 396/2 This movement is slightly in excess of the circumferential velocity of the front rollers..and the excess is called the 'gaining' of the carriage.

2. *concr.* esp. in plur.: That which is gained; profits, emoluments.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 279 Tell me where thy purchase lies, and show What thy advantage is above below: But if thy gainings do surmount expression, Why doth [etc.]. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* II. 5 Such poor gainings too as you have. I should not wonder, if you had never touched a farthing of the old lady's money.

Gaining (gē·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GAIN *v.*[4]] The cutting of gains (see GAIN *sb.*[3]) in wood. In *Comb.* **gaining-machine**, a machine for cutting gains in a beam.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Gai·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. GAIN *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That gains. in various senses of the verb. †Of manner, etc.: Winning. *Gaining-twist*: in rifled fire-arms, a twist of the grooves that increases regularly toward the muzzle (Brande & Cox 1866).

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 451 They keep all they haue, and still are on the gaining hand till they attain their desire. 1731 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 481 Though I take it to be your duty to write to him, and perhaps in such soft and gaining terms, yet I fear he is so stiff and self-willed, somewhat more of salt would have been as effectual. *c* 1685 HALIFAX *Char. Chas. II* (1750) 33 A plain, gaining, well-bred, recommending kind of Wit. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 141 Whenever the Goods come to a gaining Market.. and when they come to a losing Market. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Gaining*, winsome, loving.

†Gai·n-legged, *a.*

1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I*, C iij a, But if kinde Cambria deigne me good aspect, Ile short that gainlegd Longshanke by the top.

†Gai·nless, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* In 3 **gaȝhennlaes.** [f. GAIN *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Of no avail.

c 1200 ORMIN 13946 Annd tanne waere uss gaȝhennlaes þatt Crist wass daed o rode.

Gainless (gē·lnlēs), *a.*[2] [f. GAIN *sb.*[2] + -LESS.]

1. Producing no gain; unprofitable; useless.

1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 39 For our communion with God, it will grow more strange, less confident, and more gainless. 1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* ii. § 1. 24 The several gainlesse paines that his sharp Animadversion hath..cost each of us. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 14 (1687) 56 It is not only gainless, but painful and uneasie also. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 76 Some gainless glimpse of Proserpine's veiled head.

2. *nonce-use.* Indifferent to gain.

1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 24 The godless lover of gain and the gainless lover of God are fanatics both.

Hence **Gai·nlessness,** the state of being gainless.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. ¶ 23 And the parallel holds too, in the gainlesness as well as laboriousness of the work.

Gainly (gē·nli), *a.* Forms: 4 **gaynlych, gaynly**, 9 (*Sc.* **ganelie**) **gainly.** [f. GAIN *a.* + -LY [1].]

1. Proper, suitable, becoming. *Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3103 Þe mesager spak a gainli word before þemperur is bord. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Ganelie*, proper, becoming, decent. *Loth.*

†2. Ready to help, kindly, gracious. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 728 þat nas neuer þyn note .. Þat art so gaynly a god & of goste mylde!

3. a. Of conduct: Graceful, tactful. b. Of bodily form, attitude, or movement: The reverse of ungainly; graceful, shapely.

1855 MAYHEW *Wond. Sc.* xiv. (1862) 317 The curls .. had now been displaced, and the hair twisted into the more womanly, but less gainly, protuberance at the back. 1871 HAMILTON in *Bp. Hall's Medit.* Life 24 By his prudent and gainly conduct he reclaimed all the refractory. 1886 C. GIBBON *Clare of Claresmede* II. i. 8 She remembered a tall, gainly youth, with dark hair and eyes.

Hence **Gai·nliness.**

1886 C. GIBBON *Clare of Claresmede* II. xii. 195 There was as little goodness in his spirit as there was gainliness in his appearance. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* iii. 142 The symmetry and the gainliness of the athlete.

Gainly (gē·nli), *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* **geȝȝnlike**, 4 **gayn(e-, gein-, geynliche, -ly**, 7 **gainely, 7, 9 gainly.** [f. GAIN *a.* + -LY [2].]

1. Suitably, fitly, conveniently, readily.

c 1200 ORMIN 13084 þatt wass inoh geȝȝnlike don & all wiþþ Godess wille. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 476 He glent vpon syr Gawen, & gaynly he sayde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 744 Whan he geinliche was greiped he gript his mantel. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxxiv. (1609) 25 An eagle set it [his bonnet] gainly and handsomely on his head againe [*L. capiti apte reponit*]. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 13 Conuenient allies betweene to giue..passage for men to come and goe gainely. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gainly*, adv. eligibly situated. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, *Gainly*, quickly, handily.

†2. Thoroughly, completely; very (with adjs.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 636, I schal þurth craft þat ich kan kever 30u, I hope, Mow I geten a grece þat I gaynli knowe. *Ibid.* 3553 Þer-of þe king was geynli glad and graunted his wille. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. XXXV, A while this Universe here we will feign Corporeall, till we have gainly tride, If ought that's bodily may infinite abide.

†Gai·nor [1]. *Law. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **gainour, gainure.** [ad. OF. *gaigneure, gaaigneure* tillage. See GAIN *v.*[3] and GAINAGE.] Tillage, cultivation; in phrase *in gainor*, designating land in the occupation of a socage tenant.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Gainage*, The oxegang is alwaies of a thing that lyeth in gainor. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 60 Bouata is properly vsed of Lands in Gainour, viz. vsually plowed..It is not reputed in Demesne, but in Gainor. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Gainure*, tillage.

†Gainor [2]. *Law. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. OF. *gaigneur, gaaignor* etc., a husbandman. See GAIN *v.*[3]] A cultivator, husbandman.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Gainage*, Gainor..is used of a sokeman that hath such land in his occupation.

†Gai·npain. *Obs.* In 16 **gaynepayne.** [a. OF. *gaignepain* (in 13th c. *wagnepan*) a sort of gauntlet. Commonly identified with the F. *gagnepain*, lit. 'bread-winner' (f. stem of *gagner* GAIN *v.*[2] + *pain* bread), which is recorded from the 17th c. in the sense 'tool by which one gains one's bread', but is prob. of much older formation, as it appears *c* 1320 in Eng. as WEINE-PAIN (*Sir Beues* 926), in the sense 'man who has to earn his bread'. This derivation does not seem to suit the sense 'gauntlet', and perh. two distinct words have been confounded by popular etymology; the sense of 'sword' is hardly authenticated even in Fr.; if genuine, it may well have been a casual application of the surviving word.]

1. A sort of gauntlet.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxii. (1869) 64 Swich continence thus doubled is cleped of summe men gayn payn, For bi it is wunne the bred bi the whiche is fulfilled the herte of mankynde and that was figured heer bifore in the bred that Dauid askede For Achimelech wolde nevere graunte it him ne take it him bifore that he wiste he was glooued and armed with gayn paynes. ?*c* 1500 *Rom. Monk* (Sion Coll. MS.) (Halliwell), After I tooke the gaynepaynes and the sword with which I gurde me, and sithe whane I was thus armed, I putte the targe to my side.

¶ 2. Explained in accordance with the Fr. dicts., as 'The ancient name of the sword used at tournaments'. But evidence of the Eng. use of the word in this sense is wanting.

1824 MEYRICK *Antient Armour* III. Gloss., *Gayne-payne*, an English name for a large sword without point, from the French gagne-pain. The appellation was transferred from the field of battle to the tilt-yard, having been the bread-earner of the soldier. 1847 in HALLIWELL; and in mod. Dicts.

†Gains, *prep. Obs.* Forms: 3 **yeynes**, 4 **gaynes, gaines, gains.** [f. GAIN *prep.* + genitive ending *-es*; perh. to be regarded as short form of OE. *tōgegnes*: see AGAINST.]

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 7 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 Yef we habbeþ werkes yeynes þi wille wrauht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16696 'Fader', he said, 'for-giue þou þaim þat þai do gains me'. *Ibid.* 24845 Þe wind ras gains þam vnride.

Gainsay (gē·nsē·), *sb.* [f. next; cf. *gainsaw* (GAIN- *pref.* 1).] †a. A matter of dispute, a moot question (*obs.*). b. Contradiction.

1559 COX in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. xxii. 60 The matter of images hath always been a gainsay sith they entred first into the Church. 1601 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 317 To allow, admit, ratifie and confirme without all gainesay, controlment, or contradiction. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Sleepy Hollow* (ed. 2) II. 371 He..was the umpire in all disputes, setting his hat on one side, and giving his decisions with an air and tone that admitted of no gainsay or appeal. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLIX. 334/2 He has, beyond gainsay, established his intrepidity, if nothing else.

Gainsay (gē·nsē·, gē·nsē·), *v.* Inflected **-saying, -said** (rarely **-sayed**). [f. GAIN- *pref.* 1 + SAY *v.* Now a purely literary word, and slightly *arch.* The stress is even or variable; the vbl. sb. is commonly *gai·nsaying*. In *gainsaid* the last syllable is usually (-sē·d), not (-sed).]

1. *trans.* To deny.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 883 (Göttt.) All þis may scho noght gain say. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 154 If he it geynsay, I wille proue it on him. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 8 Yf it happene that y^e^ said aduersarye delyuer deffences & wyll gaynsaye it. 1530 PALSGR. 560/1 If I have sayd it I wyll nat gayne saye it. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 22 That this is true and may not be denyed, I wyll averre, and yf he it gayne say, I am content by verdict it be tryed. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. viii. § 1. 22 He, which dare gain-say a thing so generally received. 1682 BUNYAN

Holy War 113 He that gainsays the truth of this must lie against his Soul. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* vi. (1739) 91 Gainsay it if you dare. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 168 Whether he will in person appear..we dare neither say nor gainsay. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 498 Facts which cannot be gainsayed. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 350 So when the Sheriff asked him Matt did not gainsay that he had slain the parson.

2. To speak against, contradict.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14817 (Fairf.) Nane man may him gaine-sagh. [The other texts have *sb.*] *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2086 Bot oft tymes schortely him gainsayed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 506 Not we onelye do gaynesay you, but the whole authority of Gods Testament doth determine agaynst you. 1689-92 LOCKE *Toleration* III. x. Wks. 1727 II. 463 And that certainly you may think safely, and without fear of being gain-said. 1742 R. BLAIR *Grave* 230 The Grave gainsays the smooth-complexion'd Flattery, And with blunt Truth acquaints us what we are. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. viii. (1879) 374 We have evidence that can scarcely be gainsaid.

3. To speak or act against, oppose, hinder.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5769 (Trin.) Þat þei not ȝein seye [*earlier texts* say again] my sonde wiþ my tokenes þou shalt hem fonde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 198 My lord god will I noght gayne-saye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXXVIII. 143 That wold hem lete or gaynsey thentre therof. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* B iv, No man durste gaine saye your doinges for feare of displeasure. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 34 The waters..gainsaid and put a period to their further progresses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1158 Too facil then thou didst not much gainsay, Nay didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xlix, Or shall frail man heaven's dread decree gainsay. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, 'Yet be ruled, dearest father, and submit to that which we cannot gainsay.' 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. ii, Why is it, that still Man..believes Nature outraged if his will's gainsaid?

4. To refuse. *rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Kynewolf..toke þe feaute of þe kynges alle..Bot of Kent and Lyndesay and Northumberland. Þise þre kynges geynsaid it hym. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 923 To be gainsayeng and refusyng good counsayle. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 126 Would I gainsay her tender skin to bathe, where I do wash? 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 310 It is not in his nature to gainsay anything that relates to his pleasures.

Gainsayer (gē·nsē·ɪəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who gainsays, speaks against or opposes.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. iii. 73 Þat gostly songe with bodily accordis not; & þe cause & þe errour of gaynsayars. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 76 Ther were gainsaiars that spurned..that whympered agaynste him. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. ii. § 2 Able to bring such proofe of their certaintie, as may satisfie gaine-sayers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng* II. i. (1739) 7 The King may dissolve the Parliament at his pleasure, and all gainsayers are Traitors. 1725 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 76 With the universal approbation of all people, without one single gainsayer. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* VI. (1858) 362 Military Dictators, each with his district, to coerce the Royalist and other gainsayers. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iv. (1876) 113 Then you put all gainsayers in the wrong.

Gainsaying (gē·nsē·ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GAINSAY. *Without gainsaying*: without contradiction, unquestionably.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 104 His broþer Henry is heyre..Of alle Normundie, withouten geynsayng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 580 Than thocht he to have the leding Off all Scotland, but gane-saying. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 19 That was withoute ony gaynsayeng. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 3. § 2 Lords..might approve themselves of their Wastes..notwithstanding the Gainsaying and Contradiction of their Tenants. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 The same endured many a storm of gaine-saying or opposition. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, There was no gainsaying it 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 53 In that gentle way of his which, as you know, there is no gainsaying.

Gai·nsaying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.+-ING[2].] Given to contradiction, contumacious. Hence † **Gai·nsayingness.**

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. iv. 173 He ought to lese hys hed whiche is rebell and gainsainge in ordynaunce of a bataylle. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* x. 21 A disobedient and gainesaying people. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Youngling Elder* 65 The grace of God..takes away all actuall rebelliousnesse or gainsayingnesse of the will.

Gainshire (gē·nʃəɹ), *sb. dial.* [prob. a local survival of GAINCHARE.] **a.** (See quot. 1814.) **b.** *Sheffield Cutlery.* A barb on the tang of a knife, to prevent its being pulled out of the handle. So **Gai·nshire** *v.*, to barb (a tang).

1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose, Gain-shire* or *Gain-shere*, the barb of a fishing-hook, Derb. 1820 *Specif. Brownill's Patent* No. 4474 As a further security for the keeping on of the cap I spread or beat out the end of the tang, if a round tang, or make what is called a gainshire. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., When the tang of a knife is notched in various places, like a barbed arrow, so that when driven into the handle it will not come out, it is said to be gainshired.

† **Gai·nsome,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. GAIN *sb.*[2] + -SOME.] Profitable, lucrative, advantageous.

1569 E. HAKE *Newes Powles Churchyarde* (1579) D ij, They stick not it to call A gainesome Occupation. 1646 *Tythe-Gatherers no Gospel Officers* 18 Free for every man to betake himselfe to which of them he pleases, and thinkes will prove most gainsome and beneficiall to him.

Gai·nsome, *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. GAIN *a.* + -SOME.] Ready, prompt, ? † willing to assist.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. ii, To personate a gentleman, noble, wise, Faithful, and gainsome. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Gainsome*, expert, handy.

Gainst, *prep.* Also 'gainst. [Rather a poetic aphetizing of AGAINST than the direct descendant of GAIN, GAINS. For other examples see AGAINST.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 38 Both firmely armd for every hard assay, With constancy and care, gainst daunger and dismay. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. ii, A bloody part, flatly gainst law of arms! 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Div, That gainst the Pope I should in no wise stand. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CXXXI, A strange Doctrine Irrelative; but lately vrg'd 'Gainst Harrie's Title.

† **Gainstand,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. GAIN- *pref.* 1 + STAND *sb.*] Opposition, resistance.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CII. ix, Tharchbyshop Egbert..the primacye and pall brought to Yorkes lande, graunted without gaynstand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 437 We..At oure plesour agane 3ow ma proceid, Without ganestand of 3ow or ony dreid.

Gainstand (gē·nstæ·nd), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. GAIN-*pref.* 1 + STAND *v.* Common down to *c* 1650, after which it falls out of use, except as an archaism.] *trans.* To withstand, oppose, resist.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 Ilk crature wiþ God auȝt to ȝenstond falshed. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4932 And he na power had To gayne stande þaim in batayle. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5222 The kyng of Kyngis he sall ganestand. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1255/2 Vnless theyr purpose be..vtterly to impugne & gainstand the scripture. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. liii, They make a vassal to gainstand his Lord. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXX. (1848) 342 And seek ye to gainstand the faith in God?

† **b.** In northern dialects the pr. pple. was used in 14–15th c. in the phr. *not gainstanding* = NOTWITHSTANDING.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Justin* 44 Hou Eraclius þe emperoure..þe son of Cosdre slew in ficht nocht-gandstandine his gret mycht. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 55 Noght gaynestanding our grete eelde A semely sone he has vs sente.

Hence **Gainsta·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Gainsta·nder,** an opposer, opponent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi[i]. 9 [8] Fra gayn standand [L. *a resistentibus*] til þi right hand; kepe me as þe appile of þe eghe. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Bidding Prayer iii. 69 Gaynstanding and restrenyng of þare power. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 414 Sen weill we wait na ganestanding to get. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 22 Nane sall be repute as loyall..subjectis to our soverane Lord..bot be puneisabill as rebellaris and ganestandaris of the samin. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iii. 44 Their poore shifts are too weake for gainstanding it. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 7 He is, at the same time the evil thing is done, as much the cause of the gainstanding good that is not done. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xi, The three lions passant of England..must take precedence of beast, fish or fowl, or woe worth the gainstander.

† **Gainstri·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. GAIN- I + STRIVE *v.*] **1.** *trans.* To strive against, oppose.

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps., Da pacem*, The Word to offer thou dost not slacke, Which we unkindly gaine-strive. 1557 GRIMALD *Cicero's Death* 47 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 124 In case yet all the fates gaynstriue vs not. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 14 In his strong armes he stifly him embraste, Who him gain-striving nought at all prevaild.

2. *intr.* To make resistance.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 12 Whenever in his powre He may them catch, unable to gainestrive.

Hence † **Gainstri·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxix. 423 We must hold on in so doing, what hardnes and gainestriuing soeuer wee meete withal. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heav.* 94 You which vse no meanes at all, nor any gainestriuing, but willingly giue place to the Diuell.

† **Gainturn.** *Obs.* [f. GAIN-*pref.* 3 + TURN *sb.*] A turning back; an evasion.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2118 Bute ȝef þu þe timluker do þe i þe ȝeinturn. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3552 No ȝain-torn schuld lette. 1566 KNOX *Hist. Reform.* Wks. 1846 I. 210 At lenth the Scottishmen gave back, and fled without gane turne.

Gain-twist. *U.S.* [f. GAIN *v.*[2] + TWIST *sb.*] A rifle with a *gaining-twist* (see GAINING *ppl. a.*).

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarshish* 166, I done it once, when Judge Lynch sot on a bush whacker, and I'd rather give my best gain-twist than do it again.

† **Gai·nward,** *prep. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. GAIN-*pref.* 1 + -WARD: see AGAINWARD.] Towards, facing, over against.

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 161 For I with spur and sail go seek the Thames, Gainward the sun.

† **Gainy,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 **geanie,** 7 **ganey.** [f. GAIN *sb.*[2] (? and *sb.*[1]) + -Y[1].] **a.** Profitable, advantageous. **b.** Of the nature of gain.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 8 Loiterers I kept so meanie.., that, that waie nothing geanie, was thought to make me thriue. 1614 *Scourge of Venus* B vij b, And when you seeke to gaine the loue of such Let my experience thus much you assure They Fawlcon-like stoop to a ganey lure.

† **Gainyield,** *sb. Obs. Sc.* Forms: 6 **gayn-, genȝeild, ganȝeld, ganȝell, genȝell.** [f. GAIN-*pref.* 2 + YIELD *sb.* (ON. had *gagngiald* as a law term). The normal stress was on the first syllable (whence the forms *gan-, genyell*), but in verse the stress varies.] Recompense, return, reward.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. 54 The goddis mocht condingly the forȝeld, Eftir thi desert rendring sic ganȝeld. *Ibid.* VII. viii. 43 Set the to ganestand Thir perellis, but all thankis or gaynȝeild. 1568 BALNEVIS in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 392 Out of thair schynnis the substance rynnis, Thay gett no genyell ellis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XX. 62 At thame rycht fane or els be slane: That ganȝell will thay ȝeild.

† **Gain-yie·ld,** *v. Obs.* [f. GAIN- *pref.* 2 + YIELD *v.*] *trans.* To give in return, make return of.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. XXVI. 55 If þou þerfore desires be lufyd, lufe, for lufe gayn-ȝeldis þe self.

Gaip, obs. form of GAPE.

Gair (gēr). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **gare.** [a. ON. *geire* wk. masc., of the same meaning = OE. *gāra* GORE *sb.*] An isolated strip of tender grass.

1807 A. DUNCAN *Dis. Sheep* in *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl.* III. 524 Heath intermixed with gairs, that is, strips of very fine grass. 1818 HOGG *Brownie Bodsbeck* I. 37 They had amaist gane wi' a' the gairs i' our North Grain. 1880 EDWARDS *Mod. Scot. Poets* I. 34 The martyrs..Forgathered on some green gair. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 452 These 'green gairs' and the patches of marshy ground broke up the continuity of the heather. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., A *gair* is a bright, green, grassy spot, surrounded by bent or heather. Also an irregular strip of green turf running down the side of a moorland hill.

Gair: see GARE.

Gaird, Gairdone, Sc. var. GUARD, GUERDON.

Gairfish, obs. form of GARFISH.

Gairfowl, Gairish: see GAREFOWL, GARISH.

Gairth, Sc. form of GARTH.

Gais, obs. Sc. form of GAUZE.

Gaisling, Sc. form of GOSLING.

Gaison, var. GEASON, *Obs.*

Gaiss, obs. Sc. form of GUESS.

Gaist, Sc. form of GHOST; obs. form of GUEST.

Gait (gēit), *sb.*[1] Also 6–8 **gate,** 7 **gaite.** [A particular use of GATE *sb.*[2], q. v. for the other senses, now chiefly Sc. and dial., 'way', 'road', 'going', 'course', etc.

Until the 17th c. the spelling *gait* was rare exc. *Sc.*; before the middle of the 18th c. it became universal for this sense of the word, which was the only one that survived in general literary use.]

Manner of walking or stepping, bearing or carriage while moving, walk, step.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 19 Their gate and looke proude and abhominable. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 600 Scarse thy legs uphold thy feeble gate. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 372/1 He considered their presence and their gaite, and the whole motion of their body. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 427 He was well stay'd, and in his gate Preserv'd a Grave, Majestick State. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv, We can plainly discover one of his heels higher than the other; which gives him a hobble in his gait. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* III. xi, With this face and in the most solemn gait she approached Amelia. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 192 Its restless gait and odd chuckling sound distinguish it sufficiently from all other birds. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. Introd., My limping gait. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 338 Their gait in general is very slow. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, He was more fit from his gait to be a knight than a monk.

fig. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 241 Our great writers generally settle down to a stately but monotonous gait, after the fashion of Johnson.

b. *pl., esp.* of a horse: Paces.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1916/4 Lost..a black Gelding..the near Foot behind White, a small Star, and all his gates very well. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4540/8 Stoln or strayed .. a Bay Gelding..hath all his Gates. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Anacreontic* vii, Cupid mock'd his stammring Tongue With all his staggring Gaits. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 195 In photographing the various gaits of a saddle horse, it is best to [etc.].

c. *Comb.*: † **gait-trip,** manner of walking.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 Too moothers counsayl thee fyrye Cupido doth harcken Of puts he his feathers, fauoring with gatetrip Iulus.

Hence **Gai·ted** *ppl. a.*, having a (specified) gait or manner of walking or stepping.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 56 You must send the Asse vpon the Horse for he is verie slow gated. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. ii. 15 Let thy Spiders, that suck vp thy Venome, And heauie-gated Toades lye in their way. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 128 So many..heauy-gated lumberers into the Ministry are stumbled. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5037/15 Lost..a..Gelding..extraordinary well Gated.

Gait (gēit), *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also 8 **gate.** [See quots.]

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. II. 330 *Gait*, a single sheaf of corn, bound near the top, and set upon its butts. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 158 When the geates are dry, or ready to be gathered in. 1825 LOUDON *Agric.* § 2940 When the single sheaves (gaites) have remained in this position for a few days, if [etc.]. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gait*, sheaves set up singly in a corn field.

Gait (gēit), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [app. a special use of GATE *sb.*[2], act of going; cf. GANG in the same sense.] (See quot. 1854.)

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 162 Or gait of water from the pump to fetch. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* s. v., A *gait* of water is two buckets carried with a yoke; evidently from *gait* a going, as much as a man can walk with.

Gait (gēit), *v.*[1] *dial.* Also 8 **gate, geat.** [f. GAIT *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To set up (reaped corn) in single sheaves or 'gaits' to dry.

1797 BAILEY & CULLEY *View Agric. Northumbld.* 95 Wheat is set up in stooks of twelve sheaves each; oats and barley are ('gated') set up in single sheaves. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 794 Gaiting and hutting the corn. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* III. 1066, I would not hesitate to gait any sort of oats when wet with dew in the morning.

Hence **Gai·ting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb.; also *concr.* = GAIT *sb.*[2]

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 157 This practice is provincially called geating. 1825 BROCKETT *N. Country Wds., Gaitings*, single sheaves of corn set up to dry.

Gait (gēⁱt), *v.*[2] *dial.* or *techn.* [app. f. *gait* GATE *sb.*[2]; cf. 'to set AGATE'.] *trans.* To put in working order, fix up.

1846 *Brockett's N. Country Wds.* (ed. 3) s. v., To *gait* in Lancashire, is to prepare a loom for weaving. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 217/3 Will any of your numerous readers be kind enough to inform me of the best plan of gaiting a pair of cart wheels, so that they run with ease and freedom? *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 264/3 'Lancasterian' may gait his wheels by placing a straight edge to the back of the nave, parallel with the face of the spoke, then take the level [*read* bevel] along the inside of the buss [etc.]. 1895 *Bury Times* 6 Apr. 6/3 He had gaited a great many looms.

Gait, northern form of GOAT.

Gait, var. GET *sb. Sc.*, offspring, child.

Gaiten, *sb. dial.* [? dial. pron. of *gaiting*, f. GAIT *v.*[1] + ING.[1]] = GAIT *sb.*[2] Hence (?) **Gaiten** *v.* = GAIT *v.*[1]; **Gaitning** *vbl. sb.*, **Gaitner** (see quots.).

1831 LOUDON *Agric.* (ed. 2) § 3176 *Gaiting*, or *gaitning*, as it is called in Northumberland. *Ibid.*, The gaitner follows immediately after about eight or nine sheaves have been cut and laid down. *Ibid.*, He..brings the gaitning (sheaf) up to the left knee. *Ibid.*, Gaitned sheaves are not good to keep standing in stormy weather. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gaten*, *Gaiteen*, or *Gaitin*, a single sheaf of corn set on its end in a harvest field to dry.

Gaiter (gēⁱ·tɔɪ), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *guêtre* (in 15th c. *guietre*); of unknown origin; there are Rom. synonyms without *r*, as Walloon *guett*, Sardinian *ghetta*, mod.Pr. *gueto*: see Körting *Lat. Rom. Wb.* s.v.]

1. A covering of cloth, leather, etc. for the ankle, or ankle and lower leg.

1775 [cf. *half-gaiter*: see HALF II. 1]. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Gaiters*, a sort of spatterdashes, usually made of cloth, and are either long, as reaching to the knee, or short as only reaching just above the ancle; the latter are termed half-gaiters. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre* 71 Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xii, Mr. Weller was furnished with..light breeches and gaiters. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. v, Thick leather gaiters. 1880 *Plain Knitting* 19 Gaiters (i.e. legs of stockings without feet).. are very useful to those who are obliged to walk out in all weathers. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, Parson Christian stood near her in silk gaiters.

2. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Gaiter*, 2 a kind of shoe, consisting chiefly of cloth, and covering the ankle. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Gaiter*, Now, also, a shoe of similar form, with or without cloth, generally with an insertion of elastic on each side.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb*, as *gaiter-maker*, *-strap*.

1852 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1865) III. 152 From big guns a d wagon-horses down to gun-flints and gaiter-straps. 1894 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 3/6 Her husband was a gaiter maker.

Gaiter, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **gáte tréow**, 4–5 **gaitrys, gattris, gaytre**, 6 **gadrise, gaten(-tree), gater**, (8 **garter**), 6–9 **gatten**, 7–9 **gatt(e)ridge, gatter, gaiter.** [The OE. *gáte tréow* = goat's tree; but app. this has mixed with a synonym of which the OE. form, if it existed, would be **gáte hrís* (*hrís*, RISE, bush). The forms are partly northern, with (*ē*) for OE. *á*, and partly exhibit the vowel-shortening common in the first element of compounds.] A name properly belonging to the Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), but in various districts applied to other similar shrubs, as the Spindle-tree (*Euonymus europæus*). Also *attrib.* in *gaiter-berry*, *-bush*, *-tree*.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II. 86 Wiþ þære adl þe mon hæt circul adl, genim..gatetreow..wyl on wætre swiþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 145 Laxatyues..Of catapuce, or of gaitrys [*vrr.* gaytres, gaytrys, gatiris, gaytre] beryis. 1548 [see DOG-TREE 1]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. li. 725 Dogge berie or Gatten tree. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* III. cv. (1633) 1467 In the North Country they call it Gaten tree or Gatertree. 1660 RAY *Catalog. Plant. Cantab.* 39 *Cornus fœmina* ..Dogberry or Gatter tree. 1691 — *S. & E. Country Wds.*, *Gatteridge-tree* is *Cornus fœmina*, or Prickwood, and yet Gatteridge-berries are the Fruit of *Euonymus Theofrasti*, i. e. Spindle-tree or Louse-berry. 1692 COLES, *Gaiter-berries*, of the Gaiter tree, prickwood. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 200 *Cornus sanguinea*..Gatten tree. *Ibid.* 259 *Evonymus europæus*..Gatteridge Tree. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VII. 158 Dwarf trees and humbler shrubs.. Haw, gaiter, holm, the service and the sloe.

Gaiter (gēⁱ·tɔɪ), *v.* [f. GAITER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To dress or furnish with gaiters. Hence **Gai·tered** *ppl. a.*

1760 *Proceedings Crt.-martial Ld. G. Sackville* 11 The Cavalry must be saddled; the Artillery-Horses harnessed, and the Infantry gatered. 1848 CRAIG, *Gaiter*, to dress with gaiters. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* XXVIII. 230 A leather-gaitered and corduroyed Christian. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sep. 6/2 The cocked-hatted and gaitered troops of the First Republic.

Gaiterless (gēⁱ·tɔlĕs), *a.* [f. GAITER *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no gaiters, without gaiters.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 485 The gaiterless calf of the angry gentleman's healthy leg.

Gaitling, *Sc.* [dim. of *gait* GET *sb.* offspring, child.] A young child, an infant.

1821 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* Introd. Addr., The least gaitling among them all.

Gaitt, var. GET *sb. Sc.*, offspring, child.

Gaity, obs. form of GAIETY.

Gal, var. CAL.

1808 POLWHELE *Cornish-Eng. Voc.*, *Gal*, rust. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms.*, *Gal*, in Cornish, rusty iron ore. 1875 [see CAL].

Gal, obs. f. GALL; var. GOLE, *Obs.*, luxurious.

Gal (gæl), vulgar or dial. pronunciation of GIRL.

1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* XV. 173 You should speak to the gal first. *a* 1845 HOOD *Love has not Eyes* V, He'll swear that in her dancing she cuts all others out, Though like a Gal that's galvanised, she throws her legs about.

Gala[1] (gē·lä). [a. F. *gala*, a. It. *gala*.]

1. Gala dress, festal attire. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *in gala* (= F. *en gala*).

1625 ASTON *Let.* in *Cabala* (1654) I. 53 Whereupon this King, and the whole Court put on Galas. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 88, I love to see those, in whom I interest myself, in their undress rather than in gala. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1186/1 His Majesty and the latter [grandees] being covered, and all in grand gala or uniforms. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 59 The streets were dressed in gala. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. li. 104 Appareiled on Sunday morning in gala, as if for the drawing-room, he constantly marched out all his household to his parish church.

†2. Festivity, gaiety, rejoicing; esp. in *days of gala*.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess X——* 1 Oct., The ladies .. declare that on such a day the assembly shall be at their house in honour of the feast of the Count or Countess —— such a one. These days are called days of Gala. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. I. 78/2 The anniversary of her Majesty's name-day was celebrated at the Russian court with great gala. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 85 Damask hangings and gold lace..upon days of gala. 1799 SIR W. HAMILTON in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 226 We have had .. three days' gala and illuminations. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* 1861) 99 The standard of our city, reserved like a choice handkerchief for days of gala, hung motionless on the flag-staff.

3. A festive occasion; a festival characterized by the display of finery and show.

[1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. ii, A girl..who never knew ..dissipation above the annual gala of a race ball.] 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 51 A certain Lord gave a grand gala to the members of the volunteer corps. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XV. 153 Ladies had dressed themselves as for a gala. 1884 *York Herald* 27 Aug. 3/6 A meeting .. for the purpose of inaugurating a Volunteer gala .. the gala to be held in the park..attached to Thirsk Hall. *Mod.* A Fête and Gala will be held in —— Park on Bank Holiday.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gala flag*; **gala day**, a day of festivity, finery and show; so *gala hour*, *night*; **gala dress**, a dress suited for or worn at a gala; fine or showy dress; so *gala attire*, *clothes*, *coat*, *habit*, *suit*, *uniform*, and the like; **gala meet**, a (hunting) meet attended with festivities.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxiv, The Corporal..never put it [a Montero-cap] on but upon gala-days. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* XXX. (1809) 288 The triumphal car was preceded by..all the city officers in their gala uniforms. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, The doors of the theatre were thronged with Roman Ladies in their gala habits. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 9 The old lady appeared in her gala suit of faced brocade. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xxii. (1887) 72 [He] dragged him by sheer muscular strength to Rosherville every gala night. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engin.* xix. 104 The first and last to be supplied to the Superior Stations, as Gala, and Common or Storm Flags. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XX. 211 A libation of dirty slop would unaccountably deluge them from above when in full gala dress. *a* 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. I. x. 193 The day of entertainment was made quite a gala day. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/1 A gala meet was anticipated at Mullaboden.

Gala[2] (gæ·la). [short f. *Galashiels*, a town where this fabric is made.] (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Gala*, a Scotch cotton fabric. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 219 *Gala*, a Scotch cotton fabric, employed for servants' dresses. Gala is said to be only a local name.

† **Galace, gallace.** *Obs.* [of uncertain origin; it is difficult to regard it as corruptly ad. F. *guilloche*.] ? = GUILLOCHE.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 71 The single gallace five inches and half broad, twelve pence per foot .. Flowers for the Crosse worke in the galace..eight shillings per piece.

Galache, obs. form of GALOSH.

Galactic (gălæ·ktik), *a.* [ad. Gr. γαλακτικός, f. γαλακτ-, γάλα, milk. Cf. F. *galactique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to milk. = LACTIC.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Galactic acid*, *Lactic acid*, the acid of milk. 1854 in MAYNE; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *Astron.* Of, or pertaining to, the Galaxy or Milky Way. *Galactic circle* (see quot. 1893). *Galactic poles*: the two opposite points of the heavens, situated at 90° from the galactic circle.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 224 Her brow [grew] Brighter with thought, as with galactic light Mid Heaven when clearest. 1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 10) § 793 The density of star-light..is least in the pole of the Galactic circle. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* V. 397 The phalanx of star-hosts made galactic or milky by distance. 1893 GORE *Astron. Gloss.*, *Galactic Circle*, a term applied to the mean or centre line of the Galaxy, or Milky Way zone.

Galactin (gălæ·ktin). [f. Gr. γαλακτ-, γάλα, milk + -IN.] **a.** (See quots. 1838–48.) **b.** 'The coagulating principle of milk' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **c.** (See quot. 1864.) **d.** = LACTIN (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 449 When the milk of the cow-tree is evaporated..and the dry residue digested in alcohol, a substance is dissolved, which .. constitutes galactin. 1848 CRAIG, *Galactin*, a vegetable substance, obtained from the sap of the *Galactodendron utile*, or Cow-tree of South America, and used as a substitute for cream. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Galactin*, a gelatin-yielding substance said by Morin to exist in milk.

† **Galactite.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *galactītēs*, a. Gr. γαλακτίτης, f. γαλακτ-, γάλα, milk.]

1. A precious stone of a white colour.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Lechera piedra*, a precious stone called Galactite. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 51 Base morter serveth to unite Red, white, gray, marble, jasper, galactite. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. *Min.* An obsolete name for natrolite.

1832 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 244 Galaktite. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Galactite*, a calcareous variety of natrolite, found at Kilpatrick and Bishoptown in Scotland.

Galacto- (gălæktō), before a vowel *galact-*, combining form of Gr. γάλα, γαλακτ-, milk, occurring in various scientific compounds. **Gala·ctagogue** *a.* [Gr. -αγωγός leading], inducing a flow of milk; also *sb.* anything that does this. **Gala·ctocele** [ad. mod. L. *galactocēlē*: CELE *sb.*] (see quot.). **Gala·cto-genetic** *a.* [cf. GENETIC], adapted to produce milk; also *sb.* anything that does this. **Galacto·meter** [Gr. μέτρον measure] = LACTOMETER. **Galacto·phagist** [f. Gr. γαλακτοφάγ-ος milk-fed + -IST], one who feeds or lives chiefly on milk; so **Galacto·phagous** *a.* [cf. F. *galactophage*], feeding on milk. **Galacto·phorous** *a.* [f. Gr. γαλακτοφόρ-ος milk-bringing + -OUS; cf. F. *galactophore*], conveying milk; *galactophorous ducts* (see quot. 1819). **Gala·ctopoe·tic, -poie·tic** *a.* [Gr. ποιητικ-ός, f. ποιέ-ειν to make], that tends to produce milk; also *sb.* anything that does this. † **Gala·ctopote** [ad. Gr. γαλακτ-ποτης], a drinker of milk; hence **Galactopo·tic** *a.* **Galactorrhœ·a**, also badly *galactirrhœa* [Gr. ῥοία a flowing], an excessive flow of milk.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Galactagogus*, causing the flow of milk..*galactagogue. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 456 A good deal has been written in regard to the use of the leaves of the castor-oil plant as a galactagogue. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 470 It is questionable whether castor-oil leaves have a special galactagogue property. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Galactocēle* [Lat.], a *galactocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 257 Galactocele is a milk tumour found in the breast during lactation. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 412 Aliments of good and much juyce, and easy concoction, *galactogeneticks. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Galactometer, an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Galactophagist*, a Milk-eater, a Milk-sop. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 168 The Getes and Scythians were galactophagists, or drinkers of milk. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Galactophagous*, milk eating. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Galactophorous*, carrying or conveying Milk. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Galactophorous ducts*, the excretory ducts of the glands of the breasts of women, which terminate in the papilla or nipple. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 412 Debility of the *galactopoietick faculty. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XI. 371 Henbane, and such Narcoticks .. extinguish the galactopoietick faculty in the Breasts. 1864 WEBSTER, *Galactopoietic*, a substance which facilitates the production, or increases the flow of milk. 1626 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) **Galactopote*, a drinker of milke. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Galactopote*, a Milk Drinker. 1623 COCKERAM II, One that still drinkes milke, *Galactopoticke*. 1848 CRAIG, **Galactirrhœa*. 1852 JAS. MILLER *Surgery* XXVI. (ed. 2) 321 *Galactirrhœa*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 550 Another employment of ergot for the purpose of restraining excessive secretion is in *galactorrhœa.

Galactoid (gălæ·ktoid), *a.* [f. Gr. γαλακτ-, γάλα, milk + -OID.] Milk-like, resembling milk.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Galactose (gălæ·ktōs). [f. Gr. γαλακτ-, γάλα, milk + -OSE[2]. Cf. DEXTROSE.] (See quots.)

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Dilute acids convert lactose into a peculiar glucose, called galactose. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 404 Milk sugar is also first converted into galactose before it ferments.

Galage, obs. form of GALOSH.

Galago (gălē··go). [a. mod.L. *galago*.] A genus of *Lemuridæ*, of nocturnal habits, found in Madagascar and parts of Africa.

1848 in CRAIG. 1861 *Proc. R. Soc.* No. 45. 376 Description of the Brain of a Galago. 1884 *American* VIII. 218 True monkeys are scarce, but galagos and certain other lemurids are common.

Galah (gălä·). [native Australian *galah*.] Australian name for the Rose-breasted Cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*).

1890 LYTH *Golden South* xiv. 127 The galahs, with their delicate gray and rose-pink plumage, are the prettiest parrots. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 2/1 The galahs, the rose-breasted parrots, would scream at him.

Galai, obs. form of GALLEY.

Galainy, var. GALEENY.

Galam butter. [f. *Galam*, a French district on the Senegal.] (See quots.)

1855 OGILVIE, Supp., *Galame* [sic] *butter*, a solid oil or fat obtained from a plant of the genus Bassia, the *B. butyracea*. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 354 Another species [of *Bassia*] in Africa is said to yield the Shea or Galam butter mentioned by travellers. 1873 HOOKER *Gen. Syst. Bot.* 536 From the seeds of *Bassia butyracea*, in India, and of *B. Parkii*, in Senegal a fixed oil is expressed (Galam Butter), which quickly curdles, and is much used as food.

Galamelle, var. CANAMELL, *Obs.*

† **Gala·ncie.** *Obs.* [f. F. *galant* GALLANT: see -CY.] Delicacy, nicety.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 171 This is a point of such galancie, if my purpose were to praise them.

Galand, -ine, obs. ff. GALLANT, GALANTINE.

Galaney, var. GALEENY.

Galanga (gălæ·ŋgă). Also 5 galonga, 5–7 GALINGA. [a. med.L. *galanga, galenga, galinga*: see GALINGALE.] = GALINGALE.

[1309 10 *Durh. MS. Cell. Rolls*, j li. de Galanga.] *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 339 Dya, galonga, ambra, and also margaretton. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Galanga, Galangale, *Cyperus Babylonicus*. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 172 Take of the root of zedoary .. of goatesbeard, galanga .. of each three ounces. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 35/1 *Galanga*, or *Galangal*, is usually supposed to have been introduced by the Arabs, but it was previously mentioned by Ætius.

Galangal(e : see GALINGALE.

† **Galange.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *galange* (Cotgr.) galingale.] = GALINGALE.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 277 Galange, from China, Chaul, Goa, & Cochin.

Galant, obs. form of GALLANT.

† **Galanta gaye,** *adv. Obs.*—[1] [app. a. Fr. phrase *galant et gai*.] Gallantly.

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* v. M iv b, They went with garnisht heads, and bare theyr gifts galanta gaye.

Galantine (gæ·lăntin). Forms: 4–6 gala(u)ntyne, 5–7 galentine, -yn(e, (5 galyntyne, 6 galandyne, galendine), 7–9 gallantine, (7 galiantine), 8– galantine. [a. F. *galantine*, altered from *galatine* a sauce for fish, being connected in popular etym. with the adj. *galant* (see GALLANT *a.*) in the sense of agreeable.]

† **1.** A kind of sauce for fish and fowl. *Obs.*

a 1400 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 17 Nas never pyk walwed in galauntyne As I in love am walwed and y-wounde. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 Take lamprayes .. Serve with galentine, made in sale, With gyngere, canel and galingale. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1399 Sche brouȝt fram the kychene .. Hastelettus in galantyne. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 281 Fresshe lampraye bake .. with a spone take out galentyne, & lay it vpon the brede. 1598 FLORIO, *Prognata*, ..venison sauce or galandine for swans. 1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* ix. 5 When it is baked make a galentine of Claret-wine and Cinnamond and sugar, and poure it on the Pye.

† **2.** A dish made of sopped bread and spices.

1530 PALSGR. 602/2 Laye some breed in soke, for I wyll have some galantyne made.

3. A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold with the jelly.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Sausages*, To make a galantine with the royal sausages. 1730–6 BAILEY folio, *Galantine* [in Cookery], a particular way of dressing a Pig. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, Soups, grapes, pâtés, galantines. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 12 He insists upon entertaining him hospitably with galantine, mayonnaise, and Marsala.

Galanty show (gălæ·ntiˌʃōu·). Also 9 gal(l)antee, -tē, -té, -ti, **gallanty.** [perh. a. It. *galanti*, pl. of *galante*: see GALLANT.]

Where the word is really colloquially current the stress seems to be always *gala·nty*, though our first quot. has *ga·llantee*, which appears in some recent Dicts.

A shadow pantomime produced by throwing shadows of miniature figures on a wall or screen.

1821 T. HOOK in *John Bull* 22 Apr., Oh yes, I have been, ma'am, to visit the Queen, ma'am, With the rest of the gallantee-show. *a* 1845 HOOD *9th Nov.* v, The show is merely a gallanty-show, Without a lamp or any candle in. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 147 If you send to order the dancing-dogs or galanté-show to amuse your nursery. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 73 'The galantee show don't answer, because magic lanterns are so cheap in the shops.' 1883 *Daily Tel.* 5 Sept. 5/1 Some enterprising theatrical manager regales them with a nocturnal gallanty show.

Hence **Galanty showman.**

1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 366 They were received by 'artificial cock-crowing', by the galanti showman. 1852 D. JERROLD *Wks.* (1864) II. 394 'Gentlemen', said the gallantee-showman, 'I hate suspicion'.

Galany, var. GALEENY.

Galapectite (gælăpe·ktəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *γάλα* milk + *πηκτ-ός* congealed (f. *πηγνύναι* to fix) + -ITE. Named by Breithaupt in 1832.] A milk-white variety of halloysite.

1837 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXI. 269 Galapectite, from Silesia.

‖ **Galapee·.** A West Indian tree, *Sciadophyllum Browneï*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 189 The Galapee or Angelica tree. This tree grows at the foot of the red hills near the Angels. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Galary(e, obs. forms of GALLERY.

Galashoe, galatch, obs. forms of GALOSH.

Galatea (gælătī·ă). [From H.M.S. *Galatea*, the vessel commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867; the material was used for children's 'sailor suits'.] (See quot. 1882.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.*, *Galatea*, a cotton material striped in blue on a white ground. It is made for women's dresses, and washes well. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 669/1 During the Revolutionary and Napoleonic war our seamen wore trousers of striped stuff resembling 'galatea'.

Galaunt(e, obs. form of GALLANT.

Galavant, var. GALLIVANT.

Galawis, obs. form of GALLOWS.

Galaxy (gæ·lăksi), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 (from med.L.) galaxias, 6–7 galaxia; *β.* 4, 7 gal(l)axie, -ye, 8– galaxy. [ad. OF. and F. *galaxie*, ad. L. *galaxias* (med. Lat. also *galaxia*), Gr. *γαλαξίας*, f. *γαλακτ-*, *γάλα* milk.]

1. A luminous band or track, encircling the heavens irregularly, and known to consist of innumerable stars, perceptible only by means of the telescope; the Milky Way.

α. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. viii. (1495) 305 Galaxias is a cercle of heuen more fayr and bryghte than other cercles. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 43 b, The Astrologers be yet ignorant what Galaxias is, that is to saie, the Milkie circle. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxxi. Annot., Poems (Arb.) 67 Galaxia..is a white way or milky Circle in the heauens. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 98 Let Iuno .. With her quicke feet the galaxia weare. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 333 Pointing to the Galaxias or milky circle. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 6 That combination of weaker stars, which they call the Galaxia.

β. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 428 See yonder, lo, the Galaxyë Which men clepeth the Milky Wey, For hit is whyt. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 1 A brown, for which, Heaven would disband The Gallaxye, and stars be tann'd. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* Prel. Disc. p. xlvi, The Galaxy being well known to be the fertile place of New Stars. 1805 WORDSW. *Vaudracour & Julia* 97 Meanwhile the galaxy displayed Her fires. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xci. (ed. 4) 234 The Galaxy, or Milky-way, passes through the heavens like an irregular zone. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 84 The life of whole systems, perhaps even of whole galaxies, would thus disappear.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; now chiefly applied to a brilliant assemblage or crowd of beautiful women or distinguished persons.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* Wks. (Rtldg.) 298 The milk-white galaxia of her brow. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 51 Upon this Primrose hill, Where..Their form and their infinitie Make a terrestriall Galaxie. 1640 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 45 Others [stars] small, and scarce visible in the Galaxy of the Church. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, clxxxiii, My verse had trod The Galaxie of fame, to Crowne his merit. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* Prol., Where such bright Galaxies of Beauty sit. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxiii, The brightness of a single genius seemed lost in a galaxy of contiguous glory. 1802 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 376 The Hon. Mount-Stuart Elphinstone, Mr. Wilks, and Major Munro..were also constellations in that galaxy. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, The smiles of those beauties, who form a galaxy around the throne of England. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vii. III. § 19. 361 The heiress of this family became the central star of so bright a galaxy. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* xix. 228 His countenance was a galaxy of joy. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. vii. 164 A waiter was present solemnly lighting a galaxy of wax-candles. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* III. xxviii. 407 A galaxy of ability that is truly remarkable.

3. U.S. *Brandy-galaxy*, ? brandy and milk.

1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 176 Will was especially fond of mint julip, and brandy galaxy.

4. *attrib.*

1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VI. iv. 536 A splendid galaxy cluster. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 916 If the Kantian galaxy-theory were true.

† **Galaxy** (gæ·lăksi), *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To gather like a galaxy *into* (something).

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. IV. i. (1852) 585 Let all their vertues then be galaxied into this one indistinct lustre.

† **Galay,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [Of unknown origin. Hart's ed. has *stakker*.] *intr.* To reel; to stagger.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 422 And to philip sic rout he raucht, That thocht he wes off mekill maucht, He gert him galay disyly.

Galay, Galays, obs. ff. GALLEY, GALLOWS.

† **Ga·lbanated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. mod.L. **galbanāt-us* (f. GALBANUM) + -ED[1].] Treated with an infusion of galbanum.

1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1699) 188/1 This Galbanated Tincture..is a most admirable Opener.

† **Galbane.** *Obs.* Also 1, 4 galban. [Anglicized form of GALBANUM.] = GALBANUM 1.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 174 Læcedom..alwan wiþ untrymnessum & galbanes wiþ nearwum breostum. 1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxx. 34 The Lord seide to Moises, Take to thee swete smellynge spyceries .. galban of good odour, and pureste encense. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 905 Eek brymstoon and galbane oute chasith gnattis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 250 They are these folowynge..Ammoniac, Galbane.

† **Galba·nean,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *galbane-us* (f. *galbanum*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to galbanum.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 383 This when thou seest, Galbanean Odours use, And Honey in the sickly Hive infuse.

Galbanum (gæ·lbănŏm). [a. L. *galbanum* = Gr. *χαλβάνη*; prob. repr. an Oriental word etymologically identical with Heb. חלבנה *helbᵉnāh* (? f. root חלב *hālab* to be fat), which the LXX. and Vulg. render by these words.]

1. A gum resin obtained from certain Persian species of *Ferula*, esp. from *F. galbaniflua* and *F. rubricaulis*.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxx. 34 Stacten, and onycha, galbanum [*printed* galbantum] of good smel, and essence most liȝtynge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxvii. (1495) 651 Galbanus is an herbe and the juys therof hyghte Galbanum. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Take .. 1 quarter of gomme galbanum. *c* 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (Harting 1886) 31 To drawe ought any swellinge take a lytle galbanum. 1692 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. ii, I'll have ye burnt in effigy, with brimstone, galbanum, aristolochia, hypericon, and rue. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 689 Gum ammoniac and galbanum, strained, of each half a pound. 1851 HOOKER in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 424 Galbanum is said to be imported into Russia in large quantities by way of Astrachan. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 171 With the fume of galbanum To chase the fell chelydri.

2. *fig.* after French usage: Empty protestations or representations, bosh, humbug.

1764 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 210 Give them a good deal of Galbanum in the first part of your letter. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xii, How his weak eye would have sarved him a' utterin' of this galbanum, wouldn't it?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *galbanum-pill*; *galbanum-yielding* adj.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 50 Two compound galbanum pills were given every four hours. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 599 Galbanum-yielding Plants grow plentifully on the slopes of the Mountain ranges of Northern Persia.

† **Galbart.** *Obs. Sc.* Also 6 galbarte, ga(u)bart. [? shortened from GABERDINE] = GABERDINE.

1488 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 135 Item..for thre elne of Fransche browne to be a galbart to the King vj*li.* ? *a* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 233 [No tailor could make] Ane gabart for a deill compleit. 1521 *Burgh Recds. Stirling* 4 Oct. (1887) 13 Item, ane gaubart of russat, xx*s.* 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1094 First, to the Howlet..I laif my gaye galbarte of grene.

Galbulus (gæ·lbiŭlŭs). *Bot.* [a. L. *galbulus* the fruit of the cypress.] (See quots.)

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Galbulus*, a kind of cone, differing from the strobile only in being round, and having the heads of the carpels much enlarged. The fruit of the Juniper is a galbulus. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 245 These scales become woody and peltate, constituting a modification of the cone, called a galbulus. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 303 A cone when spherical, and of thickened scales with narrow base, as that of Cypresses, has been termed a Galbulus.

† **Gald,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 galde, gawld, 7 gauld. [var. of GALL *v.* developed from the pa. pple.] = GALL *v.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 358 Sum of theym are so galded that they are .. made lame. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 31 The keepers of houndes hauing a heauy hande in rubbing and trimming them, might galde of the skinne. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 83 As I gaze thus galded all with griefe. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. viii. 165 The one galding them with darts and Iauelins, and the others marching thicke and close togither. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 23 Our Cable galded off..we lost our Anker.

Hence † **Gald** *sb.*, † **Galding** *vbl. sb.*, = GALL *sb.*[2]

1611 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 512 They like busie flies are buzzing alwayes on the sores and gaulds of the church. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1950/4 A bay Gelding thick grown, without any White except Galdings.

† **Ga·lder.** *Obs.* [OE. *galdor, gealdor* (= ON. *galdr*), f. *galan* to sing.] A charm, or incantation.

Beowulf (Z.) 3052 Iu-monna gold galdre bewunden. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 352 Þas galdor mon mæ; singan on wunde. *c* 1205 LAY. 19257 Heo bigolen þat child mid galdere swiðe stronge.

Gale (gē·l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–3 gagel, gagel, 4 gayl, 5–7 gaul,e, (5 gawl, gawyl, gayle, 6 golle), 6–9 gall(e, 5– gale. [OE. *gagel, gagol* str. ? masc. (also *gagelle, -olle* wk. fem.) = MDu. *gaghel*, Du. and mod.G. *gagel*, and perh. ON. **gagl* in *gaglviðr*, which may denote this plant (f. **gagl* gale + *við-r* wood), though this is very doubtful. The phonology of the mod. form is somewhat obscure.] The bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale* (the mod.L. specific name is adopted from Eng.); also called *Sweet gale.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 6 Nim þre leaf gageles. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/22 *Mirtus*, gagel. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 22 Gayl, *mirta*. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4094 Full of gladen & of gale & of grete redis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 Gawl..*mirtus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 147/2 Gayle..*mirtus*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 40 The fenny part of Axholm berith much Galle, a low frutex, swete in burning. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 47 Called..in Cambridge shyre Gall, in Summerset shyre Goul or Golle. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 36 On the banks I found the gale like the European. 1807 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* 310 Gale from the bog shall yield Arabian balm. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 110, I .. heard with beating heart The Sweet-Gale rustle round the shelving keel. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Gale*, the fragrant bog-myrtle, often called 'sweet-gale'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gale-bush, -plant, -sheaves*; **gale-beer,** a drink made from twigs of sweet-gale; **gale-worts,** a book name for plants of the N. O. *Myricaceæ* (Lindley *Veg. K.* 1846, p. 256).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxviii. 1228 This Gaule groweth plentifully .. in the Ile of Elie, and in the Fennie countries thereabouts, whereof there is such store .. that they make fagots of it and sheaues, which they cal Gaule sheaues, to burne and heate their ouens. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 258 The hazel, the dwarf willow, the gall plant. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. IV. 311 'Gale beer', brewed from a plant growing on the moor above Ampleforth, in Yorkshire, is made and sold by Mrs. Sigsworth of the 'Black Horse'. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 50 The myrtle-like leaved sweet gale bushes. 1893 K. SIMPSON *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* 111 She baked, she washed, she brewed gale-beer.

† **Gale,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 3 gal. [Two words are perh. represented here: (1) ME. *gal* (f. *galen*, OE. *galan* to sing) = MHG. *gal*; (2) OF. *gale* gaiety = It. *gala*: see GALA.]

1. Singing, a song; merriment, mirth.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Þat hie ne muge heren here remenge ne here gal. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 126 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Þar-inne is vich balewes bote, blisse, and loye, and

gleo, and Gal. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2548 The nyghtyngale In wode, makith miry gale. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 He is faucoun in friht dernest in dale, Ant with everuch a gome gladest in gale. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 107 Þor3 his oȝene gale.

b. said of the voice of an animal.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (ed. Kaluza) 1059 Hornes herde þey blowe And houndes grete of gale.

2. Speech, talk.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2047 Listenith now, and letith gale, For now ariseth a noble tale. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3546 On knees we tolde hym our tale, But us ne gaynyd no gale. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1889 So grym a was in Gale.

Gale (gēl), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 **gaile, gayle,** (? 7 **gall**). [Of obscure origin.

Possibly elliptical for *gale* (or *gall*) *wind* (see quot. 1619 in 3) where *gale* may have been originally an adj. Some scholars suppose that the word is in some way connected with Da. *gal*, Norw. *galen* (neut. *galet*), mad, furious, bad (often said of weather), ON. *galenn*, mad, frantic (? lit. enchanted, bewitched), pa. pple. of *gala*, to sing. The spelling and rimes in the earliest quot., however, seem to disprove this.]

1. a. A wind of considerable strength; in nautical language, the word chiefly 'implies what on shore is called a storm' (Adm. Smyth), esp. in the phrases *strong, hard gale* (a *stiff gale* is less violent, a *fresh gale* still less so); in popular literary use, 'a wind not tempestuous, but stronger than a breeze' (J.). Also *gale of wind*. *Equinoctial gale* (see EQUINOCTIAL 2 b).

a 1547 SURREY *Proem. to 73rd Psalm*, I ..constrayned am to beare my sayles ful loo, And never could attayne some pleasaunt gaile [*rimes* saile, assaile, availe, faile]. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* v. 900 Frend Palynure, lo how the tydes them selues conueies the fleete, This gale by measure blowes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 48 What happie gale Blowes you to Padua heere, from old Verona. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 424 At noone we had a fresh gale in the poupe. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A calme, a brese, a fresh gaile, a pleasant gayle, a stiffe gayle. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 38 We set sail again..with a favourable Gale of Wind. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xi. 668 At the Close Of Day a stiffer Gale at East arose. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, The ladies gave me a gale with their fans. 1772 J. ROBERTSON *Navig.* VI. 354 *note*, A common brisk gale is about 15 miles an hour. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 99 Hard Gales of Wind in any Place, especially if it blows in the Direction of the Flood, swells the Tide to an uncommon Height. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 470 We had some smart gales of wind. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 261 High gales are generally from the west. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 137 There was little promise of the gale abating. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 195 The wind still blew a stiff gale.

b. *Poet.* and in rhetorical language often used for: A gentle breeze.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 872 Can fierce passions vex his breast, While every gale is peace, and every grove Is melody? 1742 COLLINS *Eclogues* I. 15 Wanton gales along the valleys play. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, The fresh gale came scented with the breath of flowers. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 201 The breath of vernal gales. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 282 The warm west-wind, in gales of foison alighting.

c. regarded as the vehicle of odours.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 3 He felt a Gale of Perfumes breathing upon him. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 46 The tainted gales. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 92 A new project of nutrition, by inhaling the gales of baker's, cheesemonger's, and cook's shops. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 132 And gales etherial breathe a glad perfume. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* II. (1828) 11 An underwood of myrtle, that by fits Sent up a gale of fragrance.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* † *With a full gale*: ? without any interruption.

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. iii, One gale of your sweet breath will easily Disperse these clouds. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 55 The Scots..brought all their mischievous Devices to pass, with ease, and a prosperous Gale in all they went about. 1663 H. POWER *Experim. Philos.* 39 It is far more ingenious to believe it to be a gale of Animal Spirits, that, moving from her head along her back to her tail..is the cause of her [the snail's] progressive motion. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* CXVI. Wks. 1872–5 II. 276 Unless we should finde..some unexpected gaile of opportunity that would be sure waft us quite over. 1675 PHILLIPS *Theatr. Poet.* 162 That which is chiefly pleasant in these Poems [Herrick's], is now and then a pretty Flourish and Pastoral gale of Fancy. 1731 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 646 Passions ..are the gales of life; let us not complain that they do not blow a storm. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 98 On the fifth night he slept with a full gale till morning, without any waking at all. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* Wks. (1837) 323 Contending gales of doubt and apprehension. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* III, Her sails..nicely set, to catch the gale Of praise. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* ii. 12 The music..Rose again from where it seem'd to fail, Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing gale.

2. *fig.* A state of excitement or hilarity. *U.S.*

18.. BROOKE *Eastford* (Bartlett), The ladies, laughing heartily, were fast going into what, in New England, is sometimes called a gale. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 238 When she gets into one of her gales there ain't any standing up against her. 1894 *Cassell's Mag.* Apr. 362/2 Going off into a gale of merriment at the recollection.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: instrumental, as *gale-bent, -lashed* adjs.; also † **gale-wind**, a stormy wind, gale.

In quot. 1619 *gale, gall* may conceivably represent Sc. *gell* 'intense, keen, brisk' (Jam.).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 209/2 The dwarf oaks grow scraggy and *gale-bent atop. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 3/1 Ushant and its neighbouring isles..rising from amidst the *gale-lashed waves. 1619 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* (1629) 544 This world is like a working sea, wherein sinne like a *gall winde or strong tyde carrieth many tribulations ..from Countrie to Countrie. *Ibid.* 1256 Our life like smoke or chaffe is carried away as with a gale winde.

Gale (gēl), *sb.*[4] [? contracted from GAVEL.]

1. A periodical payment of rent, the amount paid periodically. *Hanging-gale*: the rent due at the previous gale-day; arrears of rent.

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat. Irel.* (1691) 75, 300 M. would pay one half years Gale of all the land. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* Wks. 1832 IX. 196 The balance due of the hanging-gale. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 224 A receipt for the last gale of the rent reserved in the lease under which they claim to vote. 1862 H. COULTER *West Irel.* 214 There is no such thing known in Erris as a hanging gale. 1882 *Standard* Aug. 2/4 The effect of sweeping away the hanging gale would be that the landlord would be unable to collect the rent due in May, 1882. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Nov. 20/4 They all paid a deposit of £1, and one lodged a gale's rent less 40 per cent.

b. A rent-audit.

1881 *Leeds Mercury* 4 Jan. 6 The half-yearly gales or audits are held on the second and third weeks of May and December.

2. An instalment (of money). *rare* exc. *local U.S.*

1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) V. civ. 31 Calculating when another gale of salary would become due. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 408/2 The word Gale is used in the West of Philadelphia in the sense of an instalment.

† **3.** A lordship or toll (on fish). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 321 The fisherman sets the price of such his fish. The Lord chooseth whether hee will take the fish and pay halfe that price to the fisherman; or refuse the fish and require halfe the price ..The price or moity taken is called the Gale.

4. In the Forest of Dean: The royalty paid by a 'free-miner' for a plot of land, with the right to dig for coal, iron, or stone; a licence or grant of land for this purpose; the area of land granted.

1775 in Nicholls *Forest Dean* (1858) 285 Untill you have satisfied and paid me his Majesty's gale and dues for working and getting coal in such pitts for two years last past. 1832 in *5th Rept. Dean Forest Comm.* (1835) 70 If we open gales in different parts of the Forest, we must pay the gale for each. 1838 *Act* 1 & 2 *Vict.* c. 43. § 29 Such gales..so forfeited shall be subject to be again galed or leased. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 177 Gales or licences for making stone quarries in inclosed land. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 78/2 In 1846 M. was in possession of two gales in the Forest of Dean.

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *gale-day*; (sense 4) *gale-book, -fee.*

1832 in *5th Rept. Dean Forest Comm.* (1835) 70, I went to the galer, and had it transferred in the gale-book. Quarries have been sold to foreigners, but their names cannot be put in the gale-book. *Ibid.* 71 A gale-fee of 2*s.* for every 20 yards. 1862 H. COULTER *West Irel.* 215 A few days after the Gale day another bailiff..distrained for the Rent which had been paid. 1880 J. WILLIAMS *Rights of Common* 177 To exact gale-fees or rents in respect thereof [stone-quarries].

† **Gale,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6–7 *Sc.* **gail**(l. [OE. *galan* str. vb. (pa. t. *gól*, pa. pple. *galen*) = OHG. *galan*, ON. *gala*; cognate with GALE *sb.*[2], *-gale* (singer) in NIGHTINGALE; another grade of the root appears in YELL. The strong inflexion appears not to have survived beyond OE.]

1. *intr.* and *trans.* To sing; also, to deliver an oracular response.

Beowulf 786 Þara Þe of wealle wop ȝehyrdon, gryreleoð galan godes andsacan. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 3 Se Wisdom..glio-wordum gol gyd. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 798* Right as my graceux gode hase galet me before. *Ibid.* 2257 Þan gales Þaire god a-gayn & Þus spekis. *c* 1480 *Crt. of Love* 1356 '*Domine labia*' gan he crye and gaile.

2. *intr.* Of a dog: To bark, yelp. Of a bird, esp. the cuckoo: To utter its peculiar note.

c 1205 LAY. 20858 Hunten Þar talieð, hundes Þer galieð. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 927 Thare galede Þe gowke one grevez fulle lowde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Galyn, as crowys, or rokys, *crocito*. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 96 Gaill lyke ane goik, and greit quhen scho wes wa. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Of May* 26 In May begynnis the goik to gaill.

3. *transf.* To make an outcry, exclaim against something.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 1336 Now telleth forth, thogh that the Somnour gale. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xi, Though men on it galen aye and crye. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 23 Þat gome Þat gyrnes or gales, I myself sall hym hurte full sore.

Gale (gēl), *v.*[2] *Naut.* [f. GALE *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To sail *away* as if before a gale. Now *rare*.

1692 *Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 78 In faire weather when there is but little Wind that Ship which hath most Wind and sails fastest is said, to gale away from the other. 1739 *Encour. Sea-f. People* 39 It being little Wind, and they galing away out of his Reach, he left pursuing them. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., To gale away*, to go free.

Gale (gēl), *v.*[3] [f. GALE *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To grant or take the gale of (i.e. the right of working) a mine, etc.

1832 in *5th Rept. Dean Forest Comm.* (1835) 70, I consider myself entitled to have a coal-pit galed to me, because I am born of free parents within the hundred. *Ibid.* 71, I have not galed any new works of late years. 1839 *Heref. Gloss.* s.v., In the Forest of Dean, to gale (*i. e.* to gavel) a mine is to acquire the right to work a mine from the officer called a gaveller, and to pay the share of the crown. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v., Formerly stone quarries were galed, but they are now leased.

Gale, obs. form of GALL *sb.*[1], GALLEY, GOAL.

Galea (gē·lĭă). [a. L. *galea* helmet.]

1. Applied in *Bot., Zool.*, etc. to various structures resembling a helmet in shape, function, or position; e. g. the upper part of a labiate flower; the membrane covering the jaws of the Orthoptera and some other insects; a horny cap on the head of a bird; and the like.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 394 The maxillae are always terminated by a dentated and horny piece covered with a galea. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252/3 *Galea*, the upper lip of a labiate flower. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 402 Two processes terminate the stipes; of these the anterior and outer, the galea, is soft, rounded, and possibly sensory in function. 1880 [see GALEATE]. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. cx. 344 The petals are connivent in a galea over the column.

2. *Med.* **a.** 'A pain in the Head so call'd because it takes in the whole Head like a helmet' (Phillips 1706). **b.** 'A term for a bandage for the head, somewhat like the form of a helmet' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

† **Galeable,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. GALE *sb.*[4] + -ABLE.] Liable to a gale, i. e. a toll or lordship.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 321 Theis foresaid sorts only are called Galeable fishes or the gale fishinge.

Ga·leage. Also **galiage.** [f. GALE *sb.*[4] or *v.*[3] + -AGE.] Royalty paid for a grant of land in the Forest of Dean: see GALE *sb.*[4] 4.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Galiage*, royalty. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v., Many gales both of iron and stone now fall in to the Crown, through the failure to pay the ground-rent or galeage.

Galeas(s, e, obs. forms of GALLIASS.

Galeate (gæ·lĭēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *galeātus*, f. *galea* helmet.] = GALEATED 1 and 2.

a. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cucullate Flowers* are such as resemble the Figure of a Helmet, or Monk's Hood; being otherwise termed Galeate and Galericulate Flowers. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) III. 26 The upper lobe somewhat resembles the galeate maxilla just named; but consists of two joints. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 227 In the Monkshood, the superior sepal is prolonged upwards into a sort of hood or helmet-shaped process, in which case it is said to be hooded, helmet-shaped, or galeate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 247 Galeate is a term applied to a corolla the upper petal or part of which is arched into the shape of a casque or helmet, called the Galea: as in Aconite and Lamium.

Galeated (gæ·lĭētĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Shaped like a helmet.

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 286 The Flowers are Monopetalous, labiated for the most part or galeated. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 155 The flowers are of the galeated, monopetalous kind. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 222 Patches and beauty-spots in the most eccentric shapes—buttons, crescents, and galeated lines.

2. *Zool.* Covered as with a helmet; furnished with a galea.

1728 WOODWARD *Fossils, Lett.* I. 10 An Echinites, and form'd in the shell of the galeated *Echinus Spatagus*. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 146, I have seen some Specimens of the common pileated and galeated Echinites.

3. Furnished with a helmet; wearing a helmet.

1760 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 855 The drapery likewise of the galeated figure..is something different. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 9 The galeated head of Minerva.

b. fig. *Galeated preface*: a rendering of L. *prologus galeatus*, the name given to Jerome's preface to his Latin version of Samuel and Kings.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* Pref. 9 A galeated preface would be too latinized a term for a work not professedly divine.

Galeaze, Galeche, obs. ff. CALASH, GALLIASS.

Galee (gălī·). [f. GALE *v.*[3] + -EE.] One to whom a gale (GALE *sb.*[4] 4) has been granted; the tenant of a gale.

1884 *Law Times* 19 July 211/2 There is no fixity of tenure in the gales so as to enable the galees to raise the necessary funds. 1888 *Ibid.* LXXXV. 150/2 The possession of such property conferred upon the galee a licence to work the mine.

Galee, obs. form of GALLEY.

Galeeny (gălī·ni). Also 8 **galina,** 9 **galan(e)y, -ainy, -eny, -iny, gallini.** [a. Sp. *gallina morisca* (Minsheu 1623) lit. 'Moorish hen', or its equivalent in Pg. or It.] A guinea fowl.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxv. 234 They had also here the tame galinas, or Guinea-hens, called tokay. 1801 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 263 Bantam cocks and Galinies. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Galaney*, a fowl. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vi, 'Men is desaving, and so is galanies'. 1887 MRS. M. L. WOODS *Village Trag.* ii, 'Girls..as don't know a hen's egg from a galeeny's'. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Galainy*, a guinea fowl. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Gallini*, the Guinea fowl.

Galega (gălī·gă). [mod.L.; of uncertain origin.] A genus of the N.O. *Leguminosæ*, Goat's rue.

1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 89 The juice of Goat's-rue, or as others call it Galega. 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 131/3 The Galegas..are just now grand border plants.

† **Galegale.** *Obs.*—[1] [A ludicrous perversion of *nightingale*, f. *galen* GALE *v.*[1]] A noisy fellow; a 'sing-song'.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 257 Thu hattest niȝtingale, Thu miȝtest bet hoten galegale, Vor thu havest to monie tale.

Galege, Galei, obs. ff. GALOSH, GALLEY.

Galeid (gē·lĭid). [ad. mod.L. *Galeidæ*, f. *Galeus* = Gr. γαλεός, name of the typical genus.] A shark of the family *Galeidæ* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Gale·idan** [see -AN] = prec.

1868 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Museum Nat. Hist.* II. 164 Order XII Galeods or Sharks .. Family V.—Galeidans (*Galeidæ*).

Galeie, obs. form of GALLEY.

Galen (gē·lĕn). Also 4–6 **Galien.** [ad. L. *Galēn-us* (in med. L. also *Galiēnus*), Gr. Γαληνός.] A celebrated physician of the 2nd century A.D., born at Pergamus in Asia Minor. Hence, jocularly: A physician.

[*c* 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 572 Ne hele me may phisicien, Noght Ypocras ne Galien.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 29 What saies my Esculapius? my Galien? my heart of Elder? 1607 [see EMPIRICUTIC]. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Annot. 460 Every Galen hath his Plague. 1714 PEARCE *Spect.* No. 572 ¶ 2 Though Impudence and many Words are as necessary to these Itinerary Galens as a laced Hat or a Merry Andrew. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv, Then followed the two Galens, and little Reefpoint. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Galen*, an apothecary.

Hence **Gale·nian** *a.* [see -IAN] = GALE·NIC *a.*[1], GALENICAL *a.*[1] **Ga·lenism** [see -ISM], the medical principles or system of Galen. Also in combining form, as in † **Gale·no-chemist,** ? one who employs both Galenic and chemical remedies.

1665 G. THOMSON *Galeno-pale* iv. 19 They .. of a sudden will all become Chymists; but Galeno-Chymists. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Galenic*, Paracelsus .. exploded Galenism, and the whole Peripatetick doctrine. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 256 The doctrine of their functions still savoured of the old Galenian Theory. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* vi. (1883) 318 When we say 'cool as a cucumber', we are talking Galenism. 1896 F. RYLAND *Logic* 102 The fourth figure is still sometimes called the Galenian figure.

Galena (gălī·nă). *Min.* Also 7–9 **galæna.** [a. L. *galēna*, a name applied by Pliny to lead at a certain stage in the process of smelting; commonly, but perh. erroneously, identified with Gr. γαλήνη a calm.] Native lead sulphide; the common lead ore. *False* or *pseudo galena* = BLACK JACK 2. Also called *lead-glance.*

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 517 The third part of the vein which remaineth behind in the furnace, it is Galæna, that is to say, the very mettal it selfe of lead.] 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 201 *Galena*, or the hardest of Lead ore. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Galena*, a name given by mineralists to a species of poor lead ore. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 218 Lead in Galena is in its metallic state. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 148 The ore is what is called potter's ore, or galena, and has a broad shining grain. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 186 Parkins showed me a reef of galena on his farm.

attrib. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* 552 A specimen of galena lead ore was found in a small stream which runs into the Quair. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 91 Traces of silver have been found by the lessees of a galena lease at Murindal Creek. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 24 The greater number of the veins located near the center of the district are so-called 'galena ledges'.

Galenic (gălĕ·nik), *a.*[1] [f. GALEN + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Galen, to his followers, to his principles and practice; *esp.* pertaining to vegetable preparations, as distinguished from chemical remedies. Also playfully used for: Medical. *Galenic figure*: in *Logic* (see GALENICAL).

1668 MAYNWARING *Compl. Phys.* 64 Galenick Physitians are of two sorts: the Rigid Galenist, and the Galeno-Chymist. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 1 Concerning the old Galenic Doctrine about the Pulses. 1710 SALMON (*title*, English Herbal, or the History of plants, names, species, descriptions .. galenick and chymick virtues and uses. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 124 ¶ 2 The ordinary Writers of Morality prescribe to their Readers after the Galenick way; their Medicines are made up in large Quantities. An Essay-Writer must practise in the Chymical Method, and give the Virtue of a full Draught in a few Drops. 1771 *Muse in Miniat.* 50 Debar'd O Sun! thy great galenic skill, Earth shuts her pores, and Nature's pulse stands still. *a* 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) I. 401 The first notice of this Galenic Figure is by the Spanish Arabian, Averroes. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* vi. (1883) 339 Remedies .. both Galenic and chemical: that is, vegetable and mineral.

Galenic (gălĕ·nik), *a.*[2] [f. GALENA + -IC.] Pertaining to or containing galena.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Galenical (gălĕ·nikăl), *a.*[1] and *sb.* Also 7 **-all, gallenical.** [f. GALENIC *a.*[1] + -AL.] **A.** *adj.* = GALENIC *a.*[1] *Galenical figure*: in *Logic* (see quot. 1774).

1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Annot. 461 Albeit I magnifie Chemicall Phisique, yet I do not lessen the due commendations that belong to Galenicall. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 12 Galenical Physicians. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 133 They are much us'd in Physick among several galenical Compositions. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvii. Wks. VIII. 125 Whether chemical or galenical preparations. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Figure*, It is called the fourth .. and by others, the galenical Figure. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Sir Barth. Sapskull* I. 214 My face was disguised by a galenical mask. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logics* iii. § 2 It [the fourth figure of syllogism] was added by the famous Galen, and is often called the Galenical. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Galenical medicine*, the medical principles taught by Galen, which consisted in an almost entire reliance on simples. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., Galenical Laboratory. [Wanted] In the above department of a wholesale druggist, a young man who thoroughly understands the manufacture of tinctures and galenical preparations on a large scale.

Hence **Gale·nically** *adv.*, with galenical or vegetable remedies.

1682 SALMON (*title*), Compendium of Physick .. showing the Signs and Judgments of curing all Diseases perform'd Astrologically, Gallenically, and Chemically. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3020/4 The Cure of all sorts of Fevers; Galenically and Chymically performed.

B. *sb.* A remedy such as Galen prescribed, a vegetable medicine, a simple.

1768 W. DONALDSON *Sir Barth. Sapskull* II. 139 He was occasionally supplied with chymicals and galenicals. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Leech Folkestone*, He swallowed, at the least, two pounds of chemicals and galenicals. 1834 *Times* 14 Aug. 3 Suggestions had recently been made for standardizing some of our galenicals.

Galenical (gălĕ·nikăl), *a.*[2] [f. GALENIC *a.*[2] + -AL] = GALENIC *a.*[2]

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Galeni·ferous, *a.* [f. GALENA + -(I)FEROUS.] Containing or producing galena.

In recent Dicts.

Galenism: see after GALEN.

Galenist (gā·lĕnist). Also 7 **gallenist.** [f. GALEN + -IST.] One of those who followed the medical principles and practice of Galen.

1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 249 This needie Gallaunt .. rayleth on our Galenists, and calls them dull gardners and hay-makers in a mans belly. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* VII. (Arb.) 46 What Gallenist or Paracelsian in the world, by all his water-casting, and minerall extractions, would iudge [etc.]. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xvi. 131, I had rather fall into the hands of an unskilful Gallenist, than of a rash and ignorant Chymist. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The Galenists stand opposed to the chemists. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* vi. (1883) 319 These Galenists were what we should call 'herb-doctors' to-day. 1892 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epid. Brit.* 536 Sir Theodore Mayerne, the King's physician, who had been driven from Paris by the intolerance of the Galenists.

Hence † **Galeni·stical** *a.* = GALENIC *a.*[1]

1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 236 They excel all Galenistical compositions for the eradicating inveterate maladies.

† **Ga·lenite.**[1] *Obs.* [f. GALEN + -ITE.] = GALENIST.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Trophies* 793 A skilfull Galenite, Who (when the Crisis comes) dares even foretell Whether the Patient shall do ill or well. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Galenite*, one that studies or follows the Aphorisms of Galen, the ancient great Physitian.

Galenite[2] (gā·lĕnəit). *Min.* [f. GALENA + -ITE.] = GALENA.

1868 DANA *Min.* 41 All galenite is more or less argentiferous.

Galenoid (gā·lĕnoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. GALENA + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling galena.

1884 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 541/1 Depositing .. a lustrous galenoid coating by the decomposition of an alkaline solution of lead tartrate with sulphur urea.

B. *sb. Cryst.* (See quot.)

[The form occurs most freq. in galena, whence the name.] 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* II. (ed. 3) 45 The complete form is bounded by 3 × 8 = 24 equal and similar isosceles triangles; it is called .. the Trigonal Trisoctahedron, or the Galenoid.

Galeny, var. GALEENY.

Galeod (gā·lĭəd). *Ichth.* [ad. Gr. γαλεώδης resembling a shark, f. γαλεός (see next).] A shark.

1868 [see GALEIDAN].

Galeoid (gā·lĭoid), *a.* [ad. Gr. γαλεοειδής, f. γαλεός a kind of shark: see -OID.] **a.** *Ichth.* Resembling a shark or dog-fish. **b.** *Ent.* Belonging to the arachnidans of the family *Galeodidæ.*

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 217 The Ἀλώπηξ, Aristotle tells us, is a Shark or galeoid fish.

Galeon, -oon, obs. forms of GALLEON.

Galeopithecus (gā·lĭopipĭ·kŭs). [mod.L., f. Gr. γαλέη marten-cat + πίθηκος ape.] A flying lemur. See FLYING *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 595/1 The remarkable genus Galeopithecus. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xii. (1872) 504 The Galeopithecus or Flying Lemur.

Galeot, obs. f. GALLIOT[1]; var. GALLIOT[2].

Gale pote, obs. form of GALLIPOT.

Galer (gā·lə). Also 7 **galor.** [f. GALE *sb.*[4] + -ER, -OR. Cf. GAVELLER.] In Gloucestershire: † **a.** The farmer or collector of the 'gale' or manorial duty on fish (*obs.*). **b.** The agent for the letting of 'gales' or mining licences.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 321 The Lords servant or farmer thereof, the Galor. 1832 in 5*th Rep. Dean Forest Comm.* (1835) 70, I never sold a gale, but I have bought quarries. I went to the galer, and had it transferred in the gale-book.

Galericulate (gælĭerĭ·kiz̆lē't), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *galēricul-um* (dim. of *galērum* cap) + -ATE[2].] Capped, furnished with a cap; = GALEATE.

1706 [see GALEATE]. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Galericulated,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 468 A broad, round, galerniculated [*sic*] Lip, the Center of which opens into the Hollow of the Flower. 1725 [see CUCULLATED 2].

Galerite (gălĕ·rəit). [ad. mod.L. *galērītēs*, f. *galēr-um* cap: see -ITE.] A fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Galerites.*

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Galern.** *Obs.*[1] [ad. F. *galerne* = Pr. *galerna*, Sp., Pg., *galerno*; of uncertain origin.] (See quot.)

[14.. J. YONGE *Secreta Secretorum* 153 The lordshupp of solerne ther as the day dawyth, neyther of galerne the baillie, ther as the nyght nyghtyth.] 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 145 The Galern, otherwise called the North, and North North-West Wind, which reigns commonly in the Month of April.

Galette (gălĕ·t). [a. F. *galette.*] A broad thin cake of bread or pastry.

1775 J. JEKYLL *Corresp.* (1894) 51 He was crammed with the galette or cake of the vintage. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brit.* II. 61 He was, in short, a merry, careless fellow, eating the galette when he could get it [etc.]. 1865 MILTON & CHEADLE *North W. by Land* 53 Taking a couple of 'gallettes' [*sic*], or unleavened cakes, a-piece, [we] set out on a forced march to the Fort.

Galewes, -is, -ys, obs. forms of GALLOWS.

Galey(e, obs. forms of GALLEY.

† **Galful,** *a. Obs.* [f. *gal* GALE *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Of a deity: ? Ready to give oracular responses (cf. GALE *v.*[1] 1).

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 389 Ne we for sake of our sinne no sacrifice maken To oure galfule god. *Ibid.* 668 For mercurie miche spak to mentaine iangle, ȝe holden him galful & god, & god of the tounge.

Galghes, Galhe(fork), Galhouse, -hows, obs. forms of GALLOWS.

Galiace, var. GALLIASS.

Galiage, var. GALEAGE.

† **Ga·lianes,** *sb. pl. Obs.*[1] [f. *Galien* GALEN.] 'Drinks named after Galen' (Skeat).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prean.* 20 Thyn ypocras, and eek thy Galiones [*v.rr.* galyans, Galianes, Galiounes] And euery boyste ful of thy letuarie.

Galiantine, Galiard(e, Galias(s(e, Galiaudise, Galic, obs. ff. GALANTINE, GALLIARD, GALLIASS, GALLIARDISE, GAELIC.

† **Galiegross.** *Obs.* Also **galligross.** [ad. It. *galea grossa* great galley.] A great galley.

1628 SIR K. DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 38, I had intelligence that there was great force of galliones and galligrosses in the roade that might happily oppose me. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 245 Whether they had galleys, galeoons, galiegrosses, or huge war ships, it was all one to him.

Galigal, obs. form of GALINGALE.

Galilean (gælĭlī·ăn), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [f. L. *Galilæ-a* (Gr. Γαλιλαία Galilee) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Galilee, the most northerly province of Palestine.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 109 Last came, and last did go, The Pilot of the Galilæan lake.

B. *sb.* A native or an inhabitant of Galilee; used by pagans as a contemptuous designation for Christ, and hence as a synonym for 'Christian'. Also, a member of a fanatical sect which arose in Galilee in the 1st century.

1611 BIBLE *Acts* ii. 7 Behold, are not all these which speake, Galileans? 1683 *Life Julian* 100 After he received that mortal blow, he..cryed out, Thou hast overcome, O Galilean. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* XXIII. 697 A Galilean was a nick-name; when the Jews called one a Galilean, they meant an inconsiderable person. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 526 Under the appellation of Galilæans, two distinctions of men were confounded, the most opposite to each other in their manners and principles; the disciples who had embraced the faith of Jesus of Nazareth, and the zealots who had followed the standard of Judas the Gaulonite.

Galilean (gælĭlī·ăn), *a.*[2] [f. *Galileo* the celebrated Italian astronomer + -AN.] Distinctive epithet of the form of telescope invented by Galileo.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Telescope*, The Galilean or Dutch telescope. 1769 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 234, I have got from Mr. Ellicot the glasses, &c., of the long Galilean telescope. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i 108 The Galilean telescope was..of the simplest construction.

Galilee (gælĭlī). Also 6 **Galleley.** [a. OF. *galilee*, a. med.L. *galilæa* (Du Cange), a use of the proper name (see GALILEAN *a.* 1). Possibly the allusion is to Galilee as an outlying portion of the Holy Land, or to the phrase 'Galilee of the Gentiles' (*Matt.* iv. 15).] A porch or chapel at the entrance of a church.

According to some authorities, the L. word was also applied to the western extremity of the nave, as being a part regarded as less sacred than the rest.

[*a* 1186 *Charter* in Greenwell *Durh. Cath.* (1892) 48 *note*, Super altare Beatæ Mariæ in occidentali porte ejusdem ecclesiæ quæ Galilæa vocatur.] 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 36 A chappell maide and dedicated to the blessed Virgin Marie, now cauled the Galleley. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIV. 29 There was a church..and here within An oaken galilee, now black with age, His old Iberian ancestors were laid. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 128 The most gorgeous porch of this style in existence is the Galilee at the west end of Ely cathedral. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 5/1 The extension of the chapel, by the addition of a galilee, was entrusted to [etc.].

b. *attrib* as in *Galilee-bell, -door, -porch, -steeple.*

1593 *Rites of Durham* Surtees) 33 Over the Galleley dour ther, in a belfray called the Galleley steple, did hing iiij goodly great Bells. *Ibid.* 35 And dyd rynne streight waie to the Galleley Bell and tould it, to th' intent any man that hard it might knowe that there was som man that had taken Saunctuarie. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. i, My arabesques .. and Holy-Roods and Galilee-steeples. 1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 354 There is a Galilee porch at the south-west corner of the great transept. 1879 SIR G SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 127 The Galilee porch at Ely..is one of the most magnificent specimens of the fully-developed style in the country.

Galimatias (gælĭmæ·tiăs, gælĭmā·ʃ[t]iăs). Also 7 **galimatia,** 8 **gallimatia** s, **galimathias.** [a. F. *galimatias*, a word of unknown origin, first found in the 16th century; cf. *galimafrée* GALLIMAUFRY, and see conjectures in Littré.] Confused language, meaningless talk, nonsense.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. ii, A Galimatia of extravagant conceits. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 275 ¶ 6 The

great Cavity was filled with a kind of Spongy Substance, which the French Anatomists call Galimatias and the English, Nonsense. 1728 LD. HERVEY *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 28 Oct. in *Lady M.'s Lett.*, If you do not dislike long letters, and an unstudied galimatias of tout ce qui se trouve au bout de la plume (comme dit Madame de Sévigné), let me know it. 1824 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* 10 June (1869) II. x. 274 Now it seemed to me that Mr. C—— had no opinions, only words, for his assertions seemed a mere *galimatias*. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vi. 144 Simple thoughts overlaid with galimatias.

b. *transf.* A mixture, medley.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* clxv, Her dress, like her language, is a galimatias of several countries.

Galime·ta-wood. Also galemeta. The wood of a West Indian tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 201 The White Bullytree, or Galimeta-wood. This tree..is of a pale yellow colour, and reckoned a good timber-wood.

Galina, var. GALEENY.

Galinasso, var. of GALLINAZO.

† Galinga. *Obs.* Also galingay, galyngaye, GALANGA. [a. med.L. *galinga*: see next.] = next.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/1 Galynga, *galinga*. *a* 1500 *Recipes* in *Babees Bk.* 53 When it is thyk, do þer-to gode spyces, gynger & galingay & canyll & clows, & serue it forthe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 57/2 Cyperus, or English Galinga, or the Bull-rush hath in the top a few short leaves.

Galingale (gæ·lingēl). Forms: (1 gallengar), 4–5 galyngal(e, 5 ganyngale, 6 gallyngale, galigal, 6–9 galingal, 7 gallingale, galingame, galingall, 6–9 galangal(e, 7 galangall, calangall, 6, 8 galengal, 8 galengale, 4– galingale. [ad. OF. *galingal* (*garingal*), a. Arab. خلنجان *khalanjān* or خولنجان *khaulinjān*, said to be a. (through Pers.) Chinese *Ko-liang-kiang*, lit. 'mild ginger from Ko,' a prefecture in the province of Canton. The word appears also as med.L. *galanga, galinga* (F. *galangue*), MDu. *galigaen* (Du. *galigaan, galgant*), MHG. *galgan* (mod.Ger. *galgant*). Several of these continental forms are, like the English word, applied to some kind of sedge and its dried roots, as well as to the oriental product.]

1. The aromatic root of certain East Indian plants of the genera *Alpinia* and *Kæmpferia*, formerly much used in medicine and cookery.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 12 þonne do ðu pipor, & sideware, & gallengar, & ginzifre. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 73 The note is gingeuir and galingale. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 381 A Cook they hadde with hem for the nones To boille the chiknes with the Marybones And poudre Marchant tart and galyngale. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vii, Ther groweth galyngal, cytoual, gynger canel & encens. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 In this Iland is greate plentie of pepper, Nuttemegges, Spikenarde, Galangale, and other spices. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 373 It were good..to put thereunto some Cinamon, Ginger, Galingale, & such hot pieces. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 63 China root, Galingame, Rhubarb, Ginger, &c. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 49 Cardamums, Cloves, Cubebs, Galangal, Ginger, Mace and Nutmegs. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 267 The warm and pungent roots of the greater and lesser Galangale are..used by the Indian doctors in cases of dyspepsia.

† b. A dish seasoned with galingale. *Obs.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* II. ii, Put in some of this [*sc.* poison], the matter's ended; Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art on't; Or in a galingale, a little does it.

2. Applied to an English species of sedge, *Cyperus longus*, sometimes distinguished as 'English galingale', the root of which has similar properties to those of the true galingale.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 346 The roote of Cyperus or English Galangal is hoote and dry in the third degree. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 84 Galingale, or rather Cipresse roots, though it bee rare, yet is it found in some Gardens. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 23 Many a winding vale And meadow, set with slender galingale.

3. *attrib.*, as *galingale-root*.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 332 The lote trees, sea-grass reeds, And rushes, with the galingale roots..all were fir'd. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 226 Add a Pound or two of Galingal-Roots to it.

Galinipper, Galinule: see GALL-.

Galiny, var. GALEENY.

‖ **Galion**[1]. *Obs.* Also 6–7 gallion. [Gr. γάλιον.] The plant *Galium verum* or Lady's Bedstraw. See GALIUM.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 38 Galion or gallion is named in englishe in the North countrey Maydens heire. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxv. 539 Gallion hath small, rounde, euen stemmes, with very small narrowe leaues. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 497 Likewise the seed of Gallion or petty Mugguet.

† **Galion**[2]. *Obs.* ? The fore part of a ship.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 149 The vice-admirall..brake halfe the Galion of his owne shippe, and cut of all the hinder part of her.

Galion, obs. form of GALLEON.

Galiongee (gælyŏndʒē'). [a. Turk. قالیونجی *qālyūnjī*, deriv. of *qālyūn*, a. It. *galeone* GALLEON.] A Turkish sailor.

1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. ix, All that a careless eye could see In him was some young Galiongée. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 136 The Pacha..call'd to him a Galiongee. 1823 C. B. SHERIDAN in *Joanna Baillie's Collect. Poems* 104 Our Galiongees were her life and her breath.

Galiot: see GALLIOT.

Galipot (gæ·lipŏt). Also **gallipot.** [a. F. *galipot, galipo*, of unknown origin, perhaps connected with OF. *garipot*, a species of pine-tree. But cf. Littré *Suppl.*] The turpentine or resin which exudes from, and hardens upon, the stem of certain pines.

1791 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 73 Galipot, a concrete resinous juice, of a yellowish white colour and strong smell..comes from Guienne, where it is afforded by two species of pine. 1804 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (1816) 19 This turpentine, when it has acquired consistence by exposure to the air, forms what is called gallipot. *attrib.* 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Galipot varnish.*

Galipot, obs. form of GALLIPOT.

Galium (gē·liŏm). *Bot.* [a. mod.L. *galium*, ad. Gr. γάλιον BEDSTRAW 2.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Rubiaceæ*): = BEDSTRAW 2.

1548–1616 [see GALION[1]]. 1785–94 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 164 Galium has a salver shaped corolla and two roundish seeds. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 142 A little galium by the road-side.

† **Galiwhistell.** *Obs.* [Cf. OF. 'ung sifflet de galer d'argent', in a list of jewels dated 1474. ?Connected with *galer* vb., to make merry, dance.] 1423 *Indenture* in *Rot. Parl.* IV. 219 Item 1 Galiwhistell d'or pois' dim. unc', pris x *s.* Item, 1 Muskball d'or.

Gall (gǫl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 ȝealla, (ealla), *Anglian* galla, 3–4 ȝalle, 3–6 galle, 4 gawle, 4–5 gal, gale, 6–7 gaule, 7–8 gaul, 7 gawl, 6–9 *Sc.* gaw, 4– gall. [OE. *gealla* wk. masc., agrees in meaning with OS. *galla* fem., MDu. *galle* fem., (Du. *gal* fem.), OHG. *galla* fem., (MHG. and G. *galle* fem.), and ON. *gall* str. neut. (but Swed. *galle* masc., *galla* fem., Da. *galde* com.):—OTeut. types **gallo*ⁿ, *gallon-*, *-ôn-*:—pre-Teut. **gholno-*.

The pre-Teut. root **ghol-*, **ghel-*, which is represented also in Gr. χολή, χόλος, and in L. *fel*, is perhaps the same as that of OE. *geolo* yellow (:—OTeut. **gel-wo-*), L. *helvus*, Gr. χλω-ρός, the gall being thus named from its colour.]

I. 1. The secretion of the liver, bile. Now applied only (exc. in *Comb.*) to that of the lower animals, esp. to *ox gall* (see Ox) as used in the arts. (From the earliest period often used, like L. *fel*, F. *fiel*, etc., as the type of an intensely bitter substance.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 7 Saldun in mete minne gallan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 160/40 *Fel, uel bilis*, ȝealla. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 34 And hiȝ sealdon hym win drincan wiþ eallan [*MS. Bodl.* ȝeallan] ȝemenged. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 119 Aȝeanes þat underfeng godd ðe bit rîe ȝalle on his muðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 He smeihte galle on his tunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24046 þai gaf him gall to drinc. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1109 (1137) The woofull teres þat þei letyn fall As bitter wer.. as is ligne Aloes or gall. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 627/8 *Fel*, gal. *a* 1547 SURREY *Ps.* lxxiii. 22 Lyke cupps myngled with gall, of bitter tast and saver. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 43 The bladder of Gaul purgeth away the Choller from that meate. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 405 Gall is the greatest Resolvent of curdled Milk. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 218 This sweetness tempts the insects from the skies; Gall needeth not a flapper for the flies. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Sonn.* 176 The sweat oozed from me like great drops of gall.

b. *fig.* with reference to the bitterness of gall.

c 1200 ORMIN 15419 To birrlenn firrst te swete win and sibbenn bitterr galle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25729 Hony þai bede and gif vs gall. *a* 1415 LYDG. *Temp. Glass* 192 Alias þat euer þat it shuld[e] fal, So soote sugre Icoupled be with gal! 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* III. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 181 Loues sweets tast best, when we haue drunk downe Gall. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* xii. 88 His Plenty..shall Be Hony, tasted, but digested, Gall. 1752 MASON *Elfrida* 56 Relentless Conscience Pours more of gall into the bitter cup Of their severe repentance. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 53 And yet was free from the gall of disappointment.

c. in Biblical phrases.

1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* iii. 19 Recorde of porenesse and of myn ouergoing, and of wrmod and of galle. — *Acts* viii. 23 Forsoth in galle of bittirnesse and bond of wickidnesse I se thee for to be. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 1055 Why the good man's share In life was gall and bitterness of soul. 1893 *Times* 25 Apr. 10/1 A Bill the very idea of which is gall and wormwood to the Protestant artisans.

2. The gall-bladder and its contents.

c 1200 ORMIN 1259 Forr cullfre iss milde, and meoc, and swete and all wiþþutenn galle. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7176 þat schulder & arm & ribbes alle He doun kitt wiþ liuer & galle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The drie coler with his hete, By wey of kinde his propre sete Hath in the galle, where he dwelleth. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 172 Of þe galle we makiþ noon anothamie, for al oure science makiþ noon mencioun of a wounde in þe galle. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 To have a galle, and be clepid a douffe..It may wele ryme, but it accordith nought. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I ij a, What is y^e galle?..It is a bag or bladder panyculous set in the holownes of the lyuer. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. vi, He .. did .. wast his inward gall with deepe despight. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 416 Her Gall being burst, she would be seene to swim. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 403 Ground-Ivy, it is a wound-herb, opens the Lungs and Gall, cleanses the Reins. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 151 Two different Juices from the Gaul and Sweet-bread. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 470 Only a gut, a gaw, and a gizzard. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 543 The gall-bladder is most carefully removed from the leopard and burnt *coram publico*..This burning of the gall, however..is done merely to destroy it.

† b. Short for 'sickness of the gall', a disease in cattle. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 b, *margin*, The Gal, or Yellows [*In the text*: The sickenesse of the Gall is knowen by the running eies (etc.)].

3. Bitterness of spirit, asperity, rancour (supposed to have its seat in the gall: see 1390 in sense 2).

c 1200 ORMIN 1253 And arrt te sellf a33 milde and meoc annd all wiþþutenn galle. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Song Hezekiah* 497 Wiþouten gall of yre and wickidnes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 155 Falsenesse I fynde in þi faire speche, And gyle in þi gladde chere, and galle is in þi lawghynge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 43/1 A pleasant conceited companion, full of mirth without gall. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 152 Breaches of charity.. by virulencie and gall of our pennes, and by the violence of our hands. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. xlviii. 29 Their votaries have exhausted the bitterness of religious gall. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xxi. (1866) 349 The bitterness which changes the milk of kindly feelings into gall. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXXVI. 236 Fellows who had shown ruth for the first time, began to show gall for the hundredth.

† b. Spirit to resent injury or insult. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 303 And if it fal..A man to lese so his galle Him aught..the name bere of pacient. *c* 1450 *Cokwolds Daunce* 96 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 42 And 3et for all hys grete honour, Cokwold was Kyng Arthour, Ne galle non he had. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 93 We haue galles: and though we haue some Grace, Yet haue we some Reuenge. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 130 If there be any such thing as gall in us.

† c. Hence, *To break one's gall*: in early use, to break the spirit, cow, subdue; in later *slang* (see quot. 1785). *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 589, I warand you .. That he shall soyn yelde the gast, ffor brestyn is his gall. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 183 Obey, theif baird, or I sal brek thy gaw. *c* 1530 *Remedie of Love* lxv, in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 368 a/1 Whiche she perceyuyng brasteth his gal And anon his great wodenesse dothe fal. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 142/2 The deputie, when he had broken the galles of them, & had thus dispersed them..returned towards Dublin. 1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1638, I still defied them .. which in a manner broke their very galls. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v, His gall is not yet broken, a saying used in prisons of a man just brought in, who appears melancholy and dejected.

4. *U.S. slang.* Assurance, impudence.

1890 *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Frozen Truth* 28 Nov. 2/3 And 'gall', of which Joe always had plenty, especially as a politician. 1891 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 July, With infinite 'gall' he has opened an office for the sale of 'original packages' only a few feet away.

II. In certain transferred uses.

† 5. Poison, venom. *Obs.*

[Traces of a confusion between the notions of 'bitter' and 'poisonous' are found in many langs. (see, e.g., *Deut.* xxxii. 32–34); it was also anciently believed that the venom of serpents, etc. was produced from their gall (Plin. *N. H.* XI. cxciii). Cf. 'sagitta armata felle veneni', Virg. *Æn.* xii. 857.]

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6755 Galle of draguns þair wyne sal be, And wenym of snakes þar-with. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 33 Gal of dragouns the wyne of hem, and venym of eddres vncurable. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1654 How in an appelle he dede the galle.

6. *Gall of the earth* [L. *fel terræ*, F. *fiel de terre*]: a name given to the Lesser Centaury, from its bitterness: cf. *earth-gall* (EARTH *sb.*[1] B. II). Also applied to other plants.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 37 Centorie is called the bitter Herbe..some cal it the gal of the earth. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 148 Out of the lesser centaurie, which some call the gaule of the earth, much salt is extracted. 1848 CRAIG, *Gall of the earth*, a name given in North America to the plant *Sonchus floridanus*, a species of the Sow-thistle.

7. The scum of melted glass [F. *fiel de verre*]: see GLASS-GALL.

III. 8. *Comb.*, as *gall-like* adj. Also **gall-bag, -cyst**, the vessel containing the gall = GALL-BLADDER; **gall-drop**, a drop of gall or bitterness; **gall-duct, -passage, -pipe**, the tube through which the bile passes; † **gall-sickness** [= Du. *galziekte*, Ger. *gallsucht*], a form of intermittent fever, common in the Netherlands (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † **gall's purse** = *gall-bag*; † **gall-wet** *a.*, steeped in gall or bitterness. Also GALL-BLADDER, GALL-STONE.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 15 A yellow .. colour of the skinne doth better declare any obstruction of the *gall-bagge ..then the vrine. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death Chatterton* 109 For oh! big *gall-drops..Have blackened the fair promise of thy spring. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* 1714) 49 The Preternatural Position of Parts; as of the *Gall-duct inserted into the Stomach. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 85 The fissure was chiefly occupied superficially by a very dilated gall-duct, so large that the index finger entered it readily on opening it. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 85 They abounde with a certaine *gaulike bitternesse. 1676 COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 390 In it [the Duodenum] are inserted the *Gall-passage, *Ductus Choledochus* & *Ductus Wirtzungianus* or *Pancreaticus*. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 520 Which.. striving thro' the *Gall-pipe, here unload Their yellow Streams, more to refine the Flood. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* B iij b, The other necessite is in respecte of the *galles purse. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Virgid., Sat.* II. Prol., With *gall-weet words and speeches rude, Controls the maners of the multitude.

Gall (gǫl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 ȝealla, 4–6 galle, 4–7 gaule, 7 gal, 6–9 *Sc.* gaw, 6– gall. [OE. *gealla* wk. masc., a sore on a horse, corresponds in meaning to MSw. *galle* wk. masc., MLG., MHG., mod.G. *galle* fem., Du. *gal* fem.; in Ger. and Du. the word has or has had (see Grimm *Wb.* and the *Nederl. Woordenb.*) the senses 'pimple or blister

generally, barren spot in a field, flaw or rotten place in a rock', etc. All these words are in the several langs. formally identical with those repr. GALL *sb.*[1], and it seems not unlikely that they may be actually identical; the notion of 'venom' (GALL *sb.*[1] 5) passes easily into that of 'envenomed sore' (cf. FELON *sb.*[2]); the other senses illustrated below may be explained as referring to the gall as a part of the carcass which has to be removed as useless and offensive. The ON. and MSw. *galle* wk. masc., 'fault, defect' (in phrases equivalent to 'without gall'), seems to admit of the same explanation.

It is, however, probable that words of different etymology have influenced the sense-development in the Eng. and other Teut. langs. In the Rom. langs. the word for GALL *sb.*[3] (F. *galle*, It. *gala*, Sp. *agalla*) was used for a swelling on the fetlock of a horse (=Ger. *flossgalle*, *windgalle*, Eng. WINDGALL), and Ger. writers of the 16th c. argue that the word ought, being a transferred use of *galle* gall-nut, to be limited to this specific meaning. In Eng. the word seems to have been influenced (through GALL *v.*) by OF. *galler*, *galer* to rub, scratch, gall: possibly also by F. *gale* fem., itch, scurf, scab (also, flaw in cloth, whence Du. *gaal*); the source of these words is unknown, one suggestion being that they are derived from L. *galla* GALL *sb.*[3]]

1. Originally, a painful swelling, pustule, or blister, esp. in a horse (cf. WINDGALL). In later use (? influenced by GALL *v.*), a sore or wound produced by rubbing or chafing.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 Wið horses ȝeallan. Lacna ðone ȝeallan mid [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Galle, soore yn mann or beeste, *strumus*, *maristæ* [?=*marisca*, hæmorrhoid?]. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. ix, See how my handes are with many a gall, And stiffe as a borde by worke continuall. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 167 Tuiche anis the gaw and yan the hors wil fling, Fra tyme ye spur and hit him on the quik. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xxvii. (1609) 681 Full against my will I touch these points, as sores and gals [*vulnera*] that will not abide the rubbing. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3807/4 Lost or Stolen .. a brown Bay Horse..a Gall on the near side. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1889) 329 He only got one shrewd gall in his thigh.

† **b.** In specific applications (see quots.). *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulcourie* 345 Divers times there rise up knubbes upon ye feete of hawkes, as upon the feete of Capons, which some call Galles and some goutes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 504 Of the Gall in Swine .. This Distemper shews itself by a Swelling that appears under the Jaw.

† **c.** *To claw, rub, hit on the gall*: *fig.* to touch (a person) on a sore or tender point. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 84 Ther is noon of vs alle If any wight wol clawe vs on the galle That we nel kike for he seith vs sooth. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 97 Yet wrote he none ill Sauynge he rubbid sum vpon the gall. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. 242 Herod heard John gladly while hee carped others, but hee could not abide to bee rubbed on the gall himselfe. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 172 We shall scarce read a chapter, or hear a sermon, but we shall meet with something or other that seemeth to rub upon that gaul.

2. *fig.* Something galling or exasperating; a state of mental soreness or irritation.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 104 The other griefe, I that's a gall indeed, To thinke that Douer castle should hold out Gainst all assaults. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 612/1 They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetuall gall in the myndes of that people. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* x. (1661) 462 The gals, that sin makes in the conscience, are the entering of the iron into our soul. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ix, In a few days he might be rid of the gall and the pang. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxi. 421 This .. was a gall which of late she had been frequently called upon to endure.

† **3.** A person or thing that harasses or distresses.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 411 Theise men, being inhabited in soch a gall of the countrie as thei be, been soche a staye and lett to the King that onles thei be subdued, His Grace shall never be in securitie. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 645/1 It is both a principall barre and impeachement unto theeves..and also a gall agaynst all rebells and outlawes. *Ibid.* 654/1 For if they [the Irish] might be suffred to remayne about the garrison..they would..be ever after such a gall and inconvenience unto them, as that [etc.].

† **b.** Galling or harassing effect. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 112 b, The Frenchmen, not able to abide the smart, and gaules of the arrowes, fled a pace.

4. A place rubbed bare; an unsound spot, fault or flaw; in early use also a breach. Now only *techn.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 114 A bowe .. not marred with knot, gaule, wyndeshake, wem, freate or pynche. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1105 They..with great labour and industrie repairing the breaches and gaules made by the artillerie. 1617 MARKHAM *Cavel.* II. 203 Being comd into some large and even hie-way, without either ruttes or gaules to occasion stumbling. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* (1623) 23 Young twigs are tender, if boughs or armes touch and rub, if they are strong, they make great galls. 1639 [see FRET *sb.*[2] 1]. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 218 It is a good Tree that hath neither Knap nor Gaw. 1787 BEST *Angling* ii. (1822) 12 Angling line. To make this line..you are to take care that your hair be round and clear, and free from galls, scales or frets. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 268 In the cheaper grades a few small shakes, galls, and want of figure are not accounted faults.

b. *Sc.* A fault, dike.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 470 The coal-field from Saltcoats to Garnock is cut into three parts by two great dikes or natural walls of whinstone..here termed galls.

5. A bare spot in a field or coppice (see GALL *v.*[1] 3). In the southern U.S. a spot where the soil has been washed away or exhausted.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* li. (1878) 114 Bare plots full of galles if ye plow ouerthwart, and compas it then, is a husbandlie part. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Rediv.* Jan. 7 Gauls are void Spaces in Coppices which serve for nothing but to entice the Cattel into it, to its great Damage. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties* II. 437 Gloss., *Galls*, vacant or bald places in a crop. 1813 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted & Hardwick* iii, *Sand-galls*, spots of sand in a field where water oozes, or, as we say, 'spews up'; and lands where such spots are frequent, are called *galty* lands. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Gall*..3), a stiff, wet, 'unkind', place in plough-land. 1891 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* 140 The log cabin, set in a gall in the middle of an old field all grown up in sassafras.

† **6.** Filth, impurity; *fig.* 'the offscourings', refuse. *Obs.* [With *galle oþer glet* in the first quot., cf. early mod.Ger. *voller galle und glesz* (Grimm), said of a rock full of unsound places. Cf. also GALL *sb.*[1] 7.]

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1059 With-outen fylþe oþer galle oþer glet. *Ibid.* C. 285 Þa3 I be gulty of gyle as gaule of prophetes.

7. *Comb.*, as † **gall-rubbed** *a.*, rubbed in such a way as to be chafed; **gall-spot**, a mark produced by chafing.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bone Spavin*, Take the Root of Elecampane .. wrap it in a Paper and roast it soft, and after it is *gall-rubb'd and chafed well, clap it on. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5157/4 Some white *Gall-spots on her Withers.

Gall (gɔl), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4–6 galle, 6–7 gaul(e, gawle, 8 gawl, 5– gall. [a. F. *galle* = It. *gala*, Sp. *galla* (in Minsheu *galha*) :—L. *galla* the oak-apple, gall-nut; Sp. has also *agalla*.]

1. An excrescence produced on trees, especially the oak, by the action of insects, chiefly of the genus *Cynips*. Oak-galls are largely used in the manufacture of ink and tannin, as well as in dyeing and in medicine.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. civ. (Tollem. MS.), The mall (Mandragora) haþ white leues..and apples groweþ on þe leues, as galles groweþ on oken leues. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Galle of appulle, or oþer frute (*P.* galle, oke appyll, *galla*). 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xviii. 57 Neyther montayne ne valeye..taketh not away fro therthe his roundenesse no more than the galle leueth to be rounde for his prickis. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 109 b, A gall is the fruite of an oke and specially of the lefe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 28 He shall know a fruitfull and fertile yeare, if he see in the Oke apples, commonly called Gals, a Flie engendred and bred. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 389 To these add pounded Galls, and Roses dry. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 388 The balls, or galls upon the leaves, are occasioned by a small insect with four wings. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 70, I swear (and else may insects prick Each leaf into a gall). 1869 [see CASE *sb.*[1] 2 c]. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 335/2 Another very interesting gall is the Artichoke gall..so called from its somewhat resembling in form a Globe Artichoke.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *gall-knob*; also in the names of various insects producing galls, as *gall-beetle*, *-gnat*, *-insect*, *-louse*, *-mite*, *-moth*, *-wasp*; **b.** objective, as *gall-bearing*, *-making*, *-producing* adjs. Also **gall-apple** = sense 1; **gall-leaf**, a leaf upon which a gall is formed; **gall-oak**, † **-tree**, the oak (*Quercus infectoria*) upon which are produced the galls of commerce; **gall-steep**, 'a bath of nutgalls, for the process of galling in Turkey-red dyeing' (Cassell). Also GALL-FLY, GALL-NUT.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 203 *Gall-apples or Gals is thereto a good medicine. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Toilette Hebr. Lady* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 297 A preparation of vinegar and gall-apples. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* vi. 117 The valley of Berwari is well wooded with the *gall-bearing oak. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 86 When the *gall-insect called cynips, has fixed her eggs in the leaves of an oak, the wound of the leaf swells. 1892 L. F. DAY *Nat. in Ornam.* ii. 23 In the poplar too, the prominent *gall-knob at the base of the leaf-stalk is distinctly characteristic. 1865 E. PEACOCK in *Athenæum* 18 Mar. 388 When this happens, the *gall-leaves become prominent objects. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXVI. 505 There are also *gall-making insects among the Diptera. 1881 MISS ORMEROD *Man. Inj. Ins.* 179 The diseased growths formed of irregular masses of twigs ..are caused by this *Gall-mite. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, *Gall tree, and *Gall oke with his kinds. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 91 The *Quercus insectifera*, or Gall-oak, is a native of Asia. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 6 The complex and extraordinary out-growths which invariably follow from the insertion of a minute drop of poison by a *gall-producing insect.

Gall (gɔl), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–7 galle, 6 guall, 6–7 gaule, 6–9 gaul, 7–8 gawl, 6–9 *Sc.* gaw, 6– gall. [f. GALL *sb.*[2]; app. orig. a back-formation from GALLED *ppl. a.*[2]; the sense may have been influenced by association with OF. *galler* 'to gall, fret, itch; also, to rub, scrape, scrub, claw, scratch where it itcheth' (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To make sore by chafing or rubbing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Gallyn, or make gallyd, *strumo*. 1530 PALSGR. 560/1, I galle a horse backe with sadell or otherwyse, *je refoulle*. *Ibid.*, I gall, as one dothe his buttockes with rydyng, *je me escorche les fesses*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 153 The toe of the Pesant comes so neere the heeles of our Courtier, hee galls his Kibe. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 34 My Horse, who was gall'd under the Saddle-Bow. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 201 The Pole ..may draw..your Thigh against the underside of the Cheek of the Lathe, and .. Gawl, and also tire your Thigh. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 76 The snorting beast began to trot, Which gall'd him in his seat. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg., Columbus* xlii, Base irons his noble pris'ner gall. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* lv. (1886) 168 [His] feet were somewhat galled with the hard walking of the previous days.

† **b.** *To gall off*: to rub off, remove by chafing.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 21 Her wit stings, blisters, galles off the skinne. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1220/4 A dapple gray Gelding..the hair being gauled off of his breast, by drawing in a Coach. 1694 *Ibid.* No. 3027/4 The hair is galled off from the off Thigh and Ribs.

2. To fret or injure (inanimate objects) by rubbing or contact.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 66 The Gabriell .. had her Cable gauld asunder with a piece of driuing yce. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* (1623) 22 You shall see the tops of trees rubd off, their sides galled like a galled horses backe. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 29 Make several holes in the Earth with some Iron-Pin .. but withal so cautiously, as not to gall any of the Roots. 1793 *Trans. Soc Arts* XI. 21 We .. cut out every branch that was decayed or galled. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* viii. (1813) 106 Take care to fix the stake firmly, and to tie the tree so with a firm hay band that it may not easily get galled.

† **3.** To break the surface of, produce furrows or cavities in (ground, soil); to fret or wash *away*. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1223/2 Three men riding vpon the causeie, being then ouerflowne .. chanced to come into a place where the water had galled awaie the earth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 537 The light sands in many places gauled deepe with the wind, wonderfully troubleth the wearie passengers. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 103 It would gall the ground, wash away Plants by the Roots, overthrow Houses.

4. *fig.* To vex, harass, oppress. (Chiefly said of a metaphorical 'yoke', 'fetters', or 'harness'.)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. i. § 12. 232 The neckes of mortall men hauing been neuer before gawled with the yoke of forraine dominion. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 484 Long and heavily did the Tartar yoke gall the neck of Russia. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 129 And though its links be firmly set, I never found them gall me yet. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, Our old Florentine trick of choosing a new harness when the old one galls us.

5. To harass or annoy in warfare (esp. with arrows or shot).

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 124 b, The dastarde people .. galled and wounded with the shot of the arrowes. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 966/2 With shot of the English archers were so curried and galled that they were driuen to retire. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 535 As much as they could shunned to encounter their enemies with their horsemen, labouring only to gaule them with shot. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 446 Flights of Arrows from the Parthian Bows, When from afar they gaul embattel'd Foes. 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery* Pref. 17 By these engines they gauled the enemy at a distance. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxix, Where bowmen might in ambush wait, ..To gall an entering foe. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 270 The surrounding multitudes galled them from a distance with a cloud of arrows.

6. To harass or annoy mentally, render sore in spirit, irritate.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 18 So that I have not yit bene so courst and gald in our own Hous, as I am like hereafter to be pincht and nipt in the Regent Hous. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1205 Quhen Hope was gawd into the quick. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. iv. 196 Many men are as much gauled with a calumny, scurrile & bitter iest, a libel, a pasquill .. as with any misfortune whatsoeuer. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 129 Ere long I mean to meet 'em Face to Face And gaul 'em with my Triumph. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* May an. 1738, Cramped and galled by narrow circumstances. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 4 You will delight to gall their vanities.

† **b.** intr. *To gall at*: to scoff at. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 77, I haue seene you gleeking and galling at this Gentleman twice or thrice.

7. *intr.* To become sore or chafed. † Also *fig.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i, Thou 'lt gall between the tongue and the teeth, with fretting. 1721 RAMSAY *El. Patie Birnie* 88 He gaw'd fou sair. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 332, I .. am very apt to gall and have the Skin fretted off. *Ibid.* II. 161 A young Horse's Back..will fret, gall, and be full of Warbles, with even the least Journey.

† **b.** ? To crack. (Cf. GALL *sb.*[2] 4.) *Obs. rare*[−1].

1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 515 The wood looked well, and did not seem to gall or warp so much as Fir of the same age and seasoning would have done.

Gall (gɔl), *v.*[2] [f. GALL *sb.*[3]] *trans. Dyeing.* To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

1581 [cf. GALLED *ppl. a.*[3]]. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 194 Silk is dyed black as follows. After boiling it with soap, it is galled, and afterwards washed. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 180 For the dyeing of raw silk black, it is galled in the cold, with the bath of galls which has already served for the black of boiled silk.

Gallace: see GALACE.

Gallage, Gallaglass, Gallande, obs. ff. GALOSH, GALLOGLASS, GALLON.

Gallant (gæ·lănt, gălæ·nt), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 galaunt(e, 5–8 galant(e, 5–6 *Sc.* galland, 6 gallante, -aunt, -aunde, 6– gallant. [a. F. *galant* (recorded from the 14th c.), pa. pple of OF. *galer* to make merry, make a show, (connected with *gale* merrymaking = It., Sp. *gala*; see GALE *sb.*[2] and GALA). The early senses of the adj. in Fr. are: 'dashing, spirited, bold' (obsolete in Fr., but the source of the prevailing sense in mod.Eng.); 'gay in appearance, handsome, gaily attired'; and 'fitted

for the pleasures of society, attractive in manners, courteous, polished'. The last of these gave rise in mod.Fr. to the specialized senses 'politely attentive to women', and 'amorous, amatory', which were adopted into Eng. in the 17th c., and are usually distinguished by the accentuation *gallant*. The It. *galante*, courteous, honourable, and Sp. *galante*, gaily dressed, sprightly, *galan*, *galano* gaily dressed, seemed to have been adopted from French. The use as sb., which is recorded in Eng. somewhat earlier than the adjectival use, was adopted from Fr., in which language all the senses of the sb. had been developed.

The origin of the OFr. verb *galer* is disputed. The view of Diez, that it was f. the OHG. *geil* = ME. GOLE, wanton, is now abandoned, as the normal Central French form on that supposition should begin with *j*; the form *galer* (for which *waler* occurs as a variant) points to an original initial *w*. Hence most recent scholars regard the vb. as ad. OHG. *wallôn* to wander, go on pilgrimage; but the transition of sense offers difficulties that are not fully cleared up.]

A. *adj.*

1. Gorgeous or showy in appearance, finely-dressed, smart. *arch.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 296 Then was there set the god Cupido, All fresshe & galaunt & costlew in aray. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. (1876) 203 By wantonesse of wordes, by wanton lokes, galant apparayle of thy body, [etc.] 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 132 The houses be curiously builded, after a gorgiouse and gallaunt sort. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 139 The Mexican brought ..garments of Cotten exceeding gallant. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 2 And in a galland garden stood this famous Dame. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxi. 302 On the top of the stalke standeth a most gallant flower verie double. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 20 He shall alwaies go gallant and well armed. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. 35 The brauelier will your horses maine or taile curle, and the gallanter it will appeare to the beholders. 1665–76 REA *Flora* 75 It beareth the biggest, doublest, and gallantest flower of all the double Daffodils. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 544/3 She appeared extraordinary rich and gallant, being adorned with great quantities of Pearls, and other precious stones. 1794 BURNS *Song, Young Jamie*, Young Jamie, pride of a' the plain, Sae gallant and sae gay a swain. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. iv. (1849) 164, I must confess these gallant garments were rather short. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 5/3 The Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied by the High Sheriff and the Town Clerk, gallant in scarlet robes, ermine trimmed.

†**b.** Of language: Full of showy expressions, ornate, specious. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 77 The armes with whiche lecherye warreth chastyte ben yongthe beaulte queynt vestures and galaunt falshede. 1552 HULOET, Gaye or galaunt speach, *phaleratus sermo.*

†**2.** Of women: Fine-looking, handsome. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Galaunt wench, *bellula.* 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 51 This gallant girle, more faire then fortunate, and yet more fortunate then faithful. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript & Whipt* II. ii, Some gallant Lasse along before him sweeps. ?1650 *Don Bellianis* 173 The gallant Princess Persiana.

†**3.** Suited to fashionable society; indulging in social gaiety or display; attractive in manners, polished, courtier-like. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 6 Gif I be galland, lusty and blyth. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 Thei hauke, thei hunt, thei card, they dyce, they pastyme in theyr prelacies with galaunte gentlemen. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 98 He is but a beast that..would abstaine from such gallant pastyme.

absol. 1645 WALLER *Of her Chamber* 15 The Gay, the wise, the gallant, and the grave.

4. *loosely*, as a general epithet of admiration or praise: Excellent, splendid, 'fine', 'grand'. Cf. BRAVE *a.* 3. Now *rare* exc. with mixture of sense 1 or 5.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 24 Nothynge is so galaunt, so excellent, that can longe content the mynde. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 84 It was a gallant sight, to behold the army standing so imbattelled in the field. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 124 A few drops..put into any Wine giveth it a gallant relish. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 16 Our Accademies..teach..the gallantest Theories of knowledge. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 33. 29 He presently fell asleep, and also into a gallant breathing sweat. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 819 Camphore..given in cooling Juleps..is gallant to quench violent heat in Malign Fevers. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 78 Here was also a stable of gallant horses. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 185 A fox was run on Saturday..in a very gallant style. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 174 They played for gallant stakes—the bold men of those days.

b. often used as an admiring epithet for a ship: 'Noble', stately; now usually with mixture of sense 5 and some notion of personification.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Three gallant vessels. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 237 Our royall, good, and gallant Ship. 1757 GRAY *Bard* II. ii, In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Pict.* 88 A gallant bark from Albion's coast. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. II. iv. 450 A more gallant and beautiful armada never before quitted the shores of Spain. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 55 We may consider the name of the ship Argo as meaning..'stout', able to do battle with the waves, as we now say a good or a gallant ship.

5. Chivalrously brave, full of noble daring.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 26 And there is my Lord of Worcester, And a Head of gallant Warriors, Noble Gentlemen. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 68. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 236 Like a peerelesse Monarch garded with many legions of the gallantest Worthies. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 249 The gallant Bruin march'd next him. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ₱ 6 Our galant countryman, Sir Philip Sydney. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 64 These gallant, well-disciplined troops. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & Fall* III. 172 The gallant answer which checked the arrogance of that ambitious prince. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 639 He..had all the parts and qualities of a gallant soldier. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* i. (1860) 10 The gallantest of British seamen. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 426 Sherlock made a gallant defence.

quasi-*adv.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 25 (Qo.) A louer that kils himselfe, most gallant [1623 gallantly], for loue.

b. Used, esp. in parliamentary language, as the conventional epithet of a military or naval officer.

1875 LUCY *Diary Two Parl.* (1885) I. 49 The gallant captain always begins to address the House in a breathless, gasping manner. *Ibid.* 81 The hon. and gallant gentleman.

6. (Usually *gallant*.) Markedly polite and attentive to the female sex.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 216 Th' antique Sage, that was gallant t' a Goose. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 584 The gay troops begin In gallant thought to plume the painted wing. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 307 Gallant and gay in Cliveden's proud alcove, The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and love. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxiv. 137 Sir Charles fell immediately into the easiest (shall I say the gallantest ?) the most agreeable conversation. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* xiii, The general attended her himself to the street-door, saying everything gallant as they went down stairs.

7. (Usually *gallant*.) Of or pertaining to (sexual) love, amorous, amatory. Now somewhat *rare*.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, The *Billets doux*.. are so French, so *gallant*, and so *tendre*. 1724 SWIFT *Corinna* 29 Her common-place book all gallant is..She pours it out in Atalantis. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxvi. 185 A little gallant history, which must contain a great deal of love..the subject must be a love affair. 1849 TICKNOR *Span. Lit.* II. xxix. 529 *note*, Some of the contents of which are too gallant to be very nun-like.

8. *Comb.*, as *gallant-hearted*, *-minded* adjs.; †**gallant-springing** *a.*, 'growing up in beauty' (Schmidt).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 227 When gallant springing braue Plantagenet..was strucke dead by thee. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Pref. 5 All gallant minded gentlemen. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* XXXII, His hopes of the generous, handsome, gallant-hearted youth..began to fade.

B. *sb.*

1. A man of fashion and pleasure; a fine gentleman. (Sometimes with added notion of A. 5.) *arch.*

1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 274 Galauntes [are] purs penyles. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* V. XXV. (1554) 138 b, Thei toke a galaunt, borne of lowe linage, Called Prompalus..And affirmed..how he was sonne and iust heire in substance To Epiphanes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 200 Ilkane ane hundreth fallowys reddy boun Of 3oung gallandis. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 622 Though the gallants think thee rude, because in all things thou doest not imitate them. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincrt.* CCXCIV, That braue French Gallant, when the fight began, Whose lease of Lackies ambled by his side, Himselfe a Lacky now most basely ran. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 608 All the stout gallants of Judæa do roare and lament. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 168 The streets are full of gallants. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. Introd. 89 Brave Galants do my Pilgrim hug and love. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 349 Ye Side-Box Gallants, whom the vulgar call Beaus. 1789 BURNS *Song* Poet. Wks. (Globe) 251 My Harry was a gallant gay. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iv, And many a gallant, stayed per-force, Was fain to breath his faltering horse. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* ii, The young gallants of the Royal Court. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 389 Gallants gambled away a fortune at a sitting.

†**b.** Of a woman: A fashionably attired beauty.

c 1550 *Lusty Juventus* C iv b, Now by the masse I perceyue that she is a gallaunde. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* Induct. (Arb.) 8 Thou [London] that wert before the only Gallant and Minion of the world. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Sept., She would fain be a gallant.

†**2.** Used in the vocative as a courteous mode of address, *esp.* in plural; = 'Gentlemen'. Also with playful or semi-ironical tone, as in *this gallant* = 'this fine fellow'. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1022 Had we 3on gallandis doun, On the playn ground, thai wald mor sobyr be. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* XXII. 477 Reynawde called ten of his folke and sayd to theym, 'Galantes [Fr. *Barons*], goo fet me the duke rychard'. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. 21 Then suddanelie my keipar to me said, Ascend galland. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 41 God morrow Gallants, want ye Corn for Bread? 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. vi. 162 Whereby the indifferent Reader may perceiue with what prepared hatred, and prepensed malice this Gallant was affected. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* Epil. 11 Gallants, look to 't. 1714 POPE *Epil. to 'Jane Shore'* 24 Faith, gallants, board with saints, and bed with sinners. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* V. xvii, Exclaim not, gallants! question not.

†**b.** *pl.* One's (military) followers. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1526 Galba, whom his galantys garde for agaspe. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 49 Being roughly charged therewith by Wyat and others his gallants.

3. (Sometimes *gallant*.) One who pays court to ladies, a ladies' man. Now somewhat *rare*. Also, a lover; in a bad sense, a paramour.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 He toke alle her iuellys and rynges that was geuen her by galauntys forto haue had her to do foly. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 22 One that is well-nye worne to peeces with age To show himselfe a yong Gallant. 1664 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 153 A handsome face without mony has but few galants, upon the score of marriage. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* Epil. 41 And he that likes the music and the play Shall be my favourite gallant to-day. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 31. 3/2 And loose a Gallant by resenting a kiss. 1773 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1857) VI. 20 Pride was their mother, and whoever she laid them to, Hypocrisy was her galant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 65 His gallants are all faultless, his women divine. — *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 290 When the female [pigeon] admits the addresses of a new gallant. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* vii. 63 Small plates..which it was then the fashion for gallants to present, filled with preserves or confetti, to ladies. 1886 A. ARNOLD in *Academy* 18 Dec. 404 How few nowadays use the word 'gallant' to describe a lady's man.

¶ **4.** Given by Gerarde as the name of a kind of Anemone.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, Gallant, that is Anemone, Windflower. *a* 1667 SKINNER *Etymol. Bot., Gallant*, Anemone, sic dicta ob eximiam florum pulchritudinem.

†**5.** *Naut.* A name formerly applied to 'all flags borne on the mizen-mast' (Adm. Smyth). *Obs.*

Gallant (gălæ·nt, gæ·lănt), *v.* [f. the adj.]

I. (? stressed *gă·llant*.)

1. *intr.* To play the gallant or dandy, to 'cut a dash'. Also *to gallant it*. *rare*.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb. Knt.* I. B 3 b, Be patient wench, and thou shalt shortly see me gallant it with the best. 1883 LIGHTHALL *Yng. Seigneur* 74 As Papal Zouave, he embarked for Rome to gallant in voluminous trousers on four sous a day.

†**2.** *trans.* To make gallant or fine, to deck out in a showy manner. *Obs.*

1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* I 3 b, Enter Bubble gallanted. *Bub.* How Apparell makes a man respected; the very children in the streete do adore mee.

II. (Usually stressed *gallă·nt*.)

3. *intr.* To play the gallant, flirt, dally *with*. Also *to gallant it*.

1744 E. HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) I. 97 She..gallants it with every pretty fellow she comes in company with. 1749 GARRICK *Lethe* I. Wks. 1798 I. 17 I'll lay six to four that he has been gallanting with some of the beauties of antiquity. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* x, Captain Jemmison went on shore to..spend his time in great dissipation..eating, dressing, dancing, gallanting. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 71 Now we are in Horace Walpole's time, and the macaroni-cynic of Strawberry Hill is gallanting in the Mall with Lady Caroline Petersham. 1888 SNODGRASS *Heine's Wit*, etc. (ed. 2) 208 Nor..did he gallant with the crowned relatives of the Cæsars.

transf. 1762 STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 27 A Horse gallanting with a Mare. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 666 Small must have been the population, when these..great inexpressibles, gallanted with the ladies' large hoop farthingales.

b. To gad about idly, 'gallivant'. *Sc.*

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 143 In kirk-yard drear they may gallant, An' mak his turf their fav'rite haunt. 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* vii. 141 It is..believed..that the witches are in the practice of gallanting over field and flood..in the shape of cats and mawkins. 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v., Women who gad about idly, and with the appearance of lightness, in the company of men, are said to gallant with them.

4. *trans.* To play the gallant to (a woman), pay court or lover-like attentions to, flirt with.

1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* III. 37, I find the Doctor has a mind to gallant me. 1769 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 168/1 Abbes are always gallanting the ladies. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* (1832) 151 He was gallanting the Polish lady. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. iii. VI. 165 That young Durchlaucht..whom we saw gallanting the little girl..some years ago. 1883 A. DOBSON *Fielding* VII. 181 When he visits a friend or gallants the ladies.

transf. 1717 CIBBER *Non-Juror* II, He us'd to make the Maids lock up the Turky-cocks every Saturday Night, for fear they should gallant the Hens on a Sunday. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 11 The cock..was gallanting one of his hens.

†**b.** To caress (a hand) gallantly. *Obs.*

1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* III. i, I have tried every bar [of the grate] many a fair time over; and at last have found out one, where a hand may get through, and be gallanted.

5. *esp.* To act as cavalier or escort to (a lady), to attend or conduct (her) to some place.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* I. 4 Young Ranter talks to her, gallants to her coach, follows her home. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* III. i, The ladies..wanted you to help gallant them. 1814 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 280 The..House of Commons, where we were gallanted by half a dozen members. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I, Ladislaw gallants her about sometimes.

b. In a wider sense: To conduct, escort, convey.

1806 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 170 Show this scrawl to nobody, but gallant it, as quick as possible, to the fire. 1807–8 — *Salmag.* (1824) 196 His first care, on making a new acquaintance, is to gallant him to old Cockloft's. 1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 119 Mr. Agar Ellis, whom I invited, carried there, and gallanted about. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. XXXVII. 46 The one [buffalo] which I saw fit to gallant over the plain alone..led me a hard chase. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 441 The little black steamer..sometimes gallanting a tall ship in and out.

†**6.** *To gallant a fan.* **a.** (see quot. *a* 1700). **b.** (? a misapprehension.) To handle or manipulate a fan. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gallant a Fan*, to break it with Design, on Purpose to have the..Favour to Present a better. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ₱ 10, I teach young Gentlemen the whole Art of Gallanting a Fan. *N. B.* I have several little plain Fans made for this Use, to avoid Expence. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 303 Charlotte galanting her fan, and swimming over the floor without touching it. 1754 — *Grandison* (1811) III. iv. 24 Galanting her fan.

Hence **Gallanting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 644, I rather hop'd I should no more Hear from you o' th' gallanting score. 1707 *Reflex.*

upon Ridicule 133 Amours, Adventures, gallanting Stories. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 21 The Gallanting Pamphlet stiled The Pastime of Pleasure. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 537 He was of a gallanting turn, although he only made love to old ladies. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* II. 30 She would, by artful gallanting with a gentleman, facilitate my design upon his pockets. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. xi. (1849) 77 To spend money in such gallanting was a thing I had never thought of. 1869 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 6 Young men who do their gallanting away from the city.

Gallantee, var. GALANTY.

Ga·llanthood. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. GALLANT *sb.* + -HOOD.] 'Gallants' collectively, chivalry.

1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 134 Half our best treasures of gallanthood there, with axe and with glaive.

†**Gallantify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. GALLANT + -(I)FY.] *trans.* (See quot.).

1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* I. 6 *Isa.* Sirrah, talk of poisoning my children, and I'll have thee so gallantified. *Dr.* Gallantified? prethee what's that, Wife? *Isa.* To be gallantified, is to be soundly cudgel'd, sirrah.

Gallantine, var. GALANTINE.

†**Ga·llantise.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *galantise*, f. *galant* GALLANT *a.*: see -ICE.] Gallantry, gallant bearing, courtliness.

c 1520 *Treat. Galaunt* (1860) 12 Our gentylnes for galauntyse haue we lefte there. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 152 The thousand slippery sleightes of Loves gallantise. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 906 Whom all the Showes of State .. Gray-headed Senate and Youth's gallantise Grac't not so much, as onely this Device. 1596 *Life Scanderbeg* 10 The gallantise and bravery of thy youth.

†**Gallantish,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. GALLANT *sb.* or *a.* + -ISH.] ? Fond of display.

1802 BRUCE *Diss. Suprem.* in *Life Knox* (1813) I. 421 A weak, fickle, freakish, bigotted gallantish or imperious woman.

†**Gallanti·ssimo.** *Obs. rare.* [a. It. *galantissimo*, superl. of *galante* GALLANT *a.*] As a mode of address = Most gallant sir!

1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* II. ii, But why, my Gallantissimo's, do you not address to the rich Heiresses?

Gallantize (gæ·läntəiz), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. GALLANT + -IZE. Cf. F. *galantiser* to treat with gallantry.]

1. *intr.* To play the gallant; esp. in *to gallantize it.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 490 So they may gallantize and flush it in noveltie. 1611 COTGR., *se Gorgiaser*, to flaunt, braue, or gallantize it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Gallantize*, to play the Gallant. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 325 They do ponder on noughte but how to gallantize it at balls, routs, and fandangoes.

2. *trans.* To play the gallant to (a woman); to court.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 239 The meanest..never furnish their Visitors with such opportunities of gallantizing their wives, as the French and other Novelists..would insinuate. 1736 ELIZA STANLEY tr. *Hist. Prince Titi* 22 A certain Privy Counsellor, who..gallantised all the young Girls he came near. 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* IX. iii, There was a gal..whom I gallantised.

Gallantly (gæ·läntli, gălæ·ntli), *adv.* [f. GALLANT *a.* + -LY 2.] In a gallant manner.

1. In gorgeous style, showily.

1552 LATIMER *Fruitf. Serm.* (1575) II. 148 Our Clergymen whiche go so gallauntly now a dayes. I heare say that some of them weare Veluet shoes and Veluet slyppers. 1582 BRETON *Flourish on Fancy* (Grosart) 17/1 Thus shall you see her Bed and Chamber, brauely deckte: And every roome..set out in each respect, so gallantlie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1260 A gard of an hundred tall souldiours, gallantly apparelled all in blew. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 110 On her wedding-day, how gallantly does she come forth as a Bride adorned for her husband? 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxxii. 139 A party of fifty persons, gallantly dressed, well mounted and armed. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *In front of Cathedral* 23 A crowd..Gaily and gallantly arrayed!

2. In an excellent manner. splendidly, finely.

1552 HULOET, Galauntly, *belle, pollite, pollucibiliter.* 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 23 Which attire became her so gallantly, as shee seemed to be the Goddesse Flora her selfe. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, They were gallantly armed. 1838 L. E. LANDON *Leg. Teignmouth* ii, And gallantly the white sails swept On, on before the wind.

3. In a brave or spirited manner, courageously, heroically.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 25 (Fo.) A Louer that kills himselfe most gallantly for loue. 1653 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 37 Lo. Taff answeared gallantly that he appeared not there as a tale-carrier. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 14 The foot behaved themselves very gallantly. 1774 FLETCHER *Doctr. Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 195 They fought gallantly for many glorious truths. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 157 The place was gallantly defended..by the garrison. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 357 'Threaten such things to rich and dainty folk, which have their hope in this world', answered Elston, gallantly, 'we fear them not'.

4. With courtesy or politeness, esp. in the exaggerated style of a gallant or courtier; in recent use, only of behaviour towards women.

1611 COTGR., *Gaillardement* .. gallantly, like a gallant. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 343 One may say seriously of it, what has been gallantly said of Love, 'All other Pleasures are not worth its Pains'. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 83 The latter retired .. gallantly telling the prince, that his daughter should amuse his highness, until himself could attend him. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 253 Lord Wilmington, snatching her hand, gallantly pressed it to his lips. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XV, Mac-Ivor said, very gallantly, he would never raise his hand against a grey head that was so much respected as my father's. 1865 MISS CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* II. 268 The Colonel..gallantly conducted her to the door.

Gallantness (gæ·läntnés). Now *rare.* [f. GALLANT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being gallant, in various senses.

c 1450 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 75 Sum pepyl that levyn now on dayes, Ar mekyl set on galantnesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 209 *margin*, Their galantnes in the warres. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 151 His gadding moode and gallantnesse of minde. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* VI. vi, In gallantnesse of spirit without haughtinesse. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 192 Any gallantnesse of attire or houseroome. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 432 That bravery and gallantness .. is nothing else but the swelling of their own unbounded pride and vain-glory. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gallantry*, or *Gallantness*, courteous Behaviour, Genteelness..; Courtship; also Bravery, remarkable courage. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Gallantness*, Intrigue or Amour.

†**Gallantre,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. GALLANTRY + -IZE.] Only in *To gallantrize it*: to indulge one's propensity for gallantry. = GALLANTIZE.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. viii. 71 The more flauntingly to gallantrize it [orig. *pour plus gorgias estre*].

Gallantry (gæ·läntri). [ad. F. *galanterie*, f. *galant* GALLANT *a.* and *sb.*: see -ERY.]

†1. Gallants collectively; gentry, fashionable people. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 149 Hector .. and all the gallantry of Troy. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 33 So were likewise the Civill wars of France..the Fenceschools that inured the youth and Gallantry of the Kingdom. 1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 357, I went to Hyde Park, where was His Majesty, and abundance of gallantry. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 209 1, I shall next proceed to give you some examples of Countrey fashions .. not of the Gallantry of those Countreys..but of the commonalty.

†2. Fine or gay appearance or show, splendour, magnificence. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. viii. 693 They liued miserably, yet for gallantry ware bones and peeces of dried flesh about their neckes. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 411 The old men.. who could call to minde the greatness and gallantry of the former [Temple]. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ep. Ded. A ij, They seem to envy the gallantry of Peacocks, and strive to outvy them in the gayety of their Plumes. 1724 R. WELTON *Substance Chr. Faith* 19 In whatever gallantry a man appears upon the stage, he must retire, and be undress'd. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 5 The pomp and gallantry that we find recorded with poetical exaggeration in the legends of knight-errantry.

† b. A form of display or adornment; an elegant practice or habit. *Obs.*

1633 A. H. *Parthen. Sacra* xvii. 191 The greatest gallantrie of Ladies, is to haue them [pearls] dangling at their eares by half dozens. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* IX. 103 [They] bore holes in their Cheeks for a Gallantry. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 16 Justs and Tournaments were then the greatest gallantry of the Age.

† c. *concr.* in *pl.* Pretty things, knick-knacks. Cf. F. *galanterie. Obs.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/7 Great quantities of Sweet-Meats, Aqua-Frescas, and other Galantries. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., Besides these a set of fine china for the tea-table, enchased in gold, japan trunks, fans, and many gallantries of the same nature. *c* 1720 – *Lett.* (1837) II. 47 Every matron..saluted her with a compliment and a present, some of jewels, others of pieces of stuff, handkerchiefs, or little gallantries of that nature.

3. Bravery, dashing courage, heroic bearing.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 250 Sir John Berkly .. with great diligence, and galantry, visiting all places in Devon..took many Prisoners of name. 1688 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 379 The Bishops Council behav'd themselves in this weighty matter with a great deal of gallantry and plainness. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXV. 116 With the unpremeditated gallantry of a soldier. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 307 He defended himself with great gallantry. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 Hence, too, the heat and gallantry of its onset.

† b. A brave or gallant deed. *Obs.*

1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 190 He took the Bassa, and with this handful of men performed a world of gallantries. 1691 TATE in *Petty's Pol. Anat.* Ep. Ded. A iij b, But a single Gallantry appear'd not sufficient for the Heir of Ormond. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 20 The crusades, the rescuing of holy lands, and such devout gallantrys are in less request than formerly.

†4. Excellence. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xi. 228 The gallantry of his strength. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 87 It was a strong and lofty Plant, and so vigorous, as..to forbid all Weeds to grow very neer it; so thirstily it suck't the earth for nourishment, to maintain its own health and gallantry.

5. Courtliness or devotion to the female sex, polite or courteous bearing or attention to ladies.

1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* III. i, I may believe it Gallantry, not Love. 1746 W. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 46 His Grace shows as much gallantry as ever to a certain maid of honour. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 11 Glyndon accosted Isabel with impassioned gallantry. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 78 From exchanging glances, they advance to acts of courtesy, [and] of gallantry.

† b. Loyalty, devotion (to a monarch). *Obs.*

1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 190, I hope your LOPS greate goodnesse and galantry to the King will defend him from so high a miserie.

6. A polite or gallant action or speech, a courtesy.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, The prince..said a thousand gallantries. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. (1734) 37 Here's the Lute .. hold the Song upon your Hat..'Tis a pretty Gallantry to a Relation. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 145 The Soldier breath'd the Gallantries of France. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XVIII, To exchange a few gallantries with the lady. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 5/2 Men are polite because they think women inferior to them. If they looked upon us as their equals, these stupid gallantries would cease.

7. The occupation or behaviour of a gallant.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* V. i, I'm of your sect, and my gallantry but a dream. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* V. ix. (1845) 331 Those Excesses, that are misnam'd Gallantry. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 381 The men of pleasure, dress, and gallantry. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 576 ¶ 1 A range of broken Windows, and other the like Monuments of Wit and Galantry. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 101 His [Pope's] frame was not adapted for the robust gallantry of the time.

8. Amorous intercourse or intrigue.

1678 D'CHESS CLEVELAND *Let. to Chas. II* in Miss Berry *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* (1831) 91 All the world knew that all things of gallantry were at an end with you and I. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* in *T. Tub*, etc. 317 All Companions of great Skill and Practice in Affairs of Gallantry. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* (1792) I. Advt. 14 Gallantry with married women. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 15 Sept. I. 242 She was not without a charge of gallantry. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lxiii, What men call gallantry, and gods adultery. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 28 Persons .. notorious for their immorality (gallantry, the world calls it).

† b. An intrigue with one of the opposite sex.

1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* II. i, The French are a People that can't live without their Gallantries. 1727 SWIFT, etc. *Mem. P. P.* Misc. II. 272, I layed aside the powder'd Gallantries of my Youth. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 28 Every French woman of condition is more than suspected of having a gallantry.

†**Gallantship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. GALLANT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or dignity of a gallant; in quot. a mock title.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 65 Your gallantshipp would peradventure terme it zeale and devotion.

†**Gallanture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irregularly f. GALLANT *sb.* + -URE.] = GALLANTRY 7.

a 1683 OLDHAM *On Morwent* XXVII. Remains (1684) 74 Gallants, who their high Breeding prize Known only by their Gallanture and Vice.

Gallary, obs. form of GALLERY.

Gallate (gæ·lĕt) *Chem.* Also 8–9 **gallat.** [f. GALL-IC *a.*2 + -ATE.] A salt of gallic acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547, 14 Gallats, the alkaline, of a green colour. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 348 It [gallic acid] combines with alkaline bodies .. The compounds formed have received the name of gallates. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 422 The gallates of the heavy metals are insoluble.

†**Ga·llature.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *gallatura*, f. *gallare* to fecundate (an egg), f. *gallo* cock; the word may have been also mod. Lat.] The germ in an egg.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXVII. 151 Whether it [the chicken] be not made out of the grando, gallature, germe or tredde of the egge..doth seem of lesser doubt. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* III. 52 Whether it be not more rational Epicurisme to contrive whole dishes out of the nebbes..then from the Gallatures and treddles of Egges.

Gallaunde, -aunt, obs. ff. GALLON, GALLANT.

Gallaway, -axye, obs. ff. GALLOWAY, GALAXY.

†**Ga·ll-bitten,** *a. Obs.* In 5 **galbeton.** [f. GALL *sb.*2] ? Bitten so as to have galls on the flesh.

1482 *Rot. Parl.* 22 *Edw. IV*, VI. 222 Nor that any suche Merchaunt nor Palyngman, medell any Galbeton, storven or pilled Elys, with good Elys.

Gall-bladder (gō·lblædəɹ). [f. GALL *sb.*1 + BLADDER.] The vessel in the animal system which contains the gall or bile.

1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 394 The Gall-Bladder is Pear-like. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 410 An Officer received a wound in the inferior part of the Gall-Bladder. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 253 It frequently happens that gall-stones are found in the gall-bladder after death. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* V. 118 Opening into the hepatic duct is seen the duct of a large oval sac, the gall-bladder.

Galle, obs. form of GALL *sb.*

Galleass: see GALLIASS.

Galled, *ppl. a.*1 *nonce-wd.* [f. GALL *sb.*1 + -ED 2.] Mixed with gall, made bitter.

1604 F. HERING *Mod. Defence* 24 Hee that should taste your sweetned Gall, would call it galled sugar, and not sugred gall.

Galled (gōld), *ppl. a.*2 [orig. f. GALL *sb.*2 + -ED 2, but afterwards taken as f. GALL *v.*1 + -ED 1.]

1. a. Affected with *galls* or painful swellings. b. Sore from chafing. Often preceded by some defining word, as *harness-galled, saddle-galled, spur-galled, trace-galled.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 Gif hors geallede sie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 46 The hors, on which she rode, was black, All lene and galled upon the back. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. XX. (1554) 37 b, A galled horse, the sooth if ye list se, who trucketh him boweth his back for dred. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Gallyd (*S.* gally), *strumosus.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 69, I rub the gald hors backe till he winche. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 253 Let the galld iade winch: our withers are vnrung. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 151 Most persons are like gauld horses that cannot indure the rubbing of their sores. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 124 Trusting to the apparently insignificant name of a galled toe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) I. iii. 207 Less sympathy than is now felt for a galled horse or an overdriven ox. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. 146, I had a galled heel.

2. *fig.* Irritated, vexed, unquiet, distressed.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 328, I will leaue you to God, and to your galled conscience. 1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon*

Earth § 4 The galled soule doth after the wont of sicke Patients seeke refreshing in variety. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 161 Gall'd jealousy, like as the tide, ebbs to rest. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 243 His galled and indignant spirit demanded solitude.

3. Of land: Bare through exhaustion or removal of soil.

1881 *Leicester Gloss., Galled*..also applied to land having patches on which the crop has not grown or has been withered. 1883 C. F. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 49 Galled spots in a field are places where the soil has been washed away, or has been so exhausted that nothing will grow.

4. *Comb.*, as *galled-back*, *-backed* adjs.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* VII. 309 Thereby now doth only graze The gall'd-backe carrion lade. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2604/4 A Dark bay stray Nag..blind of the near eye, gall'd backt.

Hence **Ga'lledness.**

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. II. 15 Against the galdnesse of the feete.

Galled (gōld), *ppl. a.*[3] *Dyeing.* [f. GALL *v.*[2] + -ED [1].] Treated with a decoction of gall-nuts.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 3 Hosen, have been dyed with.. a galled and mathered Black.

Gallein (gæ'lĭin). [f. GALL-IC *a.*[2] + (-E)IN.] A brown-red powder, or small green crystals, obtained by heating pyrogallol and phthalic anhydride. Used as a dye. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gallenical, Gallenist: see GALENICAL, -IST.

Galleon (gæ'lĭən). Forms: 6–7 galion, gallion, (*Sc.* galȝeon, gailȝeown), 7 galeoon, gallioon, -oun, 6–9 galeon, 8–9 galloon, 7– galleon. [a. F. *galion*, and Sp. *galeon*, It. *galeone* (=Pg. *galeão*), med.L. *galiōn-em*, *galeōn-em*, deriv. of *galea* a galley. The form *galloon* is probably colloq. from nautical usage.] A kind of vessel, shorter but higher than the galley; a ship of war, esp. Spanish; also, the large vessels used by the Spaniards in carrying on trade with their American possessions (in modern usage chiefly in this connexion).

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 406 Idyll lownis Sall fetterit be in the gailȝeownis. *a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 27 Fortie or fiftie tall ships, whereof were four of the kings greatest and warlikest Gallions. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 449 There were four Galeoons .. every one of them carrying fifty Guns, or more, and near 700 men. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlii. 491 A hundred were galleons .. of greater size than any ever before used in Europe. 1805 DIBDIN in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 394 We took a Galloon, And the Crew touch'd the Agent for cash to some tune. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 213 In a few years they had compelled eleven Spanish galleons to strike their flags.

b. *fig.* A great prize or catch, referring to the capture of Spanish galleons by English privateers.

1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* IV. ii, This Prize will be a Galleon, a *Vigo* Business. I warrant you we shall bring off three or four thousand Pound.

Gallepyn, var. GALOPIN, *Obs.*

Ga'ller. *rare*[−1]. [f. GALL *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who galls or irritates.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 114 A willingness to be rid of those gallers that twinge the brain of the stiff maintainer of this.

Gallerian (gălī·rĭăn). Also 7–8 gallerien. [ad. F. *galérien*, f. *galère* slave-galley.] A galley-slave.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* v. i, This Gallerien Was not Antiochus. 1713 DARRELL *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 5) Supp. viii. § 5. 89 The Prerogative of a private Centinel above a Slave lies only in the Name, and the Advantage, if any, stands for the Gallerien. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 218 Don Silvio with one hundred and fifty gallerians, let loose on the coast yesterday afternoon!

Galleried (gæ'lərid), *ppl. a.* Also 6–7 gallered. [f. GALLERY + -ED.] Furnished with a gallery.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 103 On each syde this Street the Houses be gallered; soe that men may passe drye by them if it raine. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 24 The west window is noble, with a transome which is galleried. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 421 The entrance to an old galleried inn in the Borough. 1896 *Century Mag.* Apr. 931 It is radically unlike those columned and galleried .. churches.

Gallery (gæ'lĕri), *sb.* Forms: 6 galary(e, 6–7 gallerie, 7 gallary, 6, 8 galery, 6– gallery. [ad. F. *galerie* = Sp. *galeria*, Pg. *galaria*, It. *galleria* = med.L. *galeria*, of unknown origin.]

1. A covered space for walking in, partly open at the side, or having the roof supported by pillars; a piazza, portico, colonnade.

a 1500 *Assembly Ladies* 165 The galeryes right wonder wel y-wrought. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 67 To be edifyit .. with tavernis and galaris [L. *porticus*], to sauf thaim fra somer schouris, or fra fervint hetis of the sone. 1594 J. KING *Jonas* XXVII. 358 Chrysippus, who was saide to proppe vp the gallery of the Stoickes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 496 This image of hers was set vp in the great gallery or publick walking-place of Metellus. 1648 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 260 The rebuilding of ye Gallery in y fellowes orchard. 1760 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* II. 195 The vestry leads to the gallery or cloisters of the convent. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 729 There is in the gallery of the Tuilleries, on the right as you enter the gardens, an Ionic column.

2. A long, narrow platform or balcony, constructed on the outside of a building, at some elevation from the ground, and open in front except as having a balustrade or railing.

1509 FISHER *Serm. Hen. VII*, Wks. (1876) 278 His walles and galaryes of grete pleasure. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 65/1 Hee came foorth of his chamber, and yet not down vnto them, but stode aboue in a galarye ouer them. 1598 YONG *Diana* 57 The Lady is in the gallerie ouer her garden, taking the fresh aire of the coole night. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xliii. 3 Ouer against the pauement which was for the vtter court, was gallerie against gallery in three stories. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr., The first house has a large court before it, and open galleries all round it .. This gallery leads to all the chambers. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 24 The lantern for the lights, surrounded by a gallery or balcony. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 69 A wide handsome gallery outside every story. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. (1894) 94 We lounged lazily in the wooden gallery, smoking our pipes. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/4 Our old coaching inns, with their roomy yards and railed galleries.

b. A similar passage on the roof of a house.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 10 He buylded a galery also aboue vpon the whole house fyue cubytes hye. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 29 Round the roofs [ran] a gilded gallery That lent broad verge to distant lands.

c. *Arch.* A long narrow passage either made in the thickness of a wall, or supported on corbels, having its open side towards the interior of a building, and serving both for ornament and as a means of communication.

1756 7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 391 A gallery which leads round the inside near the roof, from whence the church makes a beautiful appearance.

d. *Naut.* A balcony built outside the body of a ship, at the stern (*stern-gallery*), or at the quarters (*quarter-gallery*).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 11 The Brackets are little carued knees to support the Galleries. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1393/1 During which time, our Quarter took fire, and burnt the Gallery, but we happily quencht it. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 As to her quarter, the carpenters made her a neat little gallery on either side. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 41 A soldier..having broken the upper quarter-gallery window, I jumped in. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 37 From her poop and galleries, the enemy sorely annoyed .. the British. 1872 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY] *South Sea Bubbles* i. 14 They lay under the stern gallery of the frigate.

3. A platform, supported by columns or brackets, projecting from the interior wall of a building, and serving e.g. to provide additional room for an audience. a. *gen.*

1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 4 Feb. (1882) III. 38 Mr. Hiller read it, out of the Council-Chamber Gallery. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* iii, The library..a large Gothic room, with double arches and a gallery. 1854 WILLIS in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 168 The proposed Museum..has a gallery running round.

b. In churches.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 56/2 And twenty pound he gaue to build a Gallerie in the same Church. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiv. 103 As for out-lodgings (like galleries, necessary evils in populous Churches) he rather tolerates then approves them. 1690 S. SEWALL *Diary* 11 Sept. (1878) I. 330 Having also found that sitting so near the out-side of the House [*sc.* the meeting-house] causeth me in Wintertime to take cold in my head, I removed into the Gallery. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 38 If the Churchwardens would..make a new Gallery, or add anything else to the Church. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* XIX. 494 My voice was heard distinctly in every part of the building, up to the western gallery. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 54 In churches of the same kind, however, we find the groined vault used to carry a gallery in the aisles.

c. In a theatre. Now *spec.* The highest of such projecting platforms, containing the cheapest seats.

1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* IV. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 84, I am .. Governor o' the eighteen-penny gallery i' the play house. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Prol. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 51, I, who never pass'd, as yet, The test of the misjudging pit; Nor i' th' galleries tickled Crowd. 1816 *Times* 25 Jan. In what part of the theatre was the one-shilling gallery? 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, The people were cracking nuts in the gallery.

d. In a senatorial chamber. Also *ladies'-*, *members'-*, *press-*, *strangers'-gallery.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 28/2 There are .. strangers in our gallery. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 367 Dumont relates that he sat in the gallery of the Convention, and heard Mirabeau make a speech. 1897 LUCY in *Daily News* 9 Apr. 7/2 News reached the Press Gallery to-night of the death of Mr. Doyle, one of the oldest members of the Press Gallery.

4. *transf.* a. The assemblage of persons who occupy the gallery portion of a theatre, the 'gods'; formerly often in *pl.* Hence *fig.* the less refined or instructed portion of the public. *To play the gallery*: to act the part of gallery-spectators. *To play to* (or *for*) *the gallery*: to address oneself to those in the gallery (also *fig.*).

1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 77 He should have wove in one, two Comedies; The first for th' Gallery .. Th' other for the Gentlemen oth' Pit. 1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* Prol. 16 Nor bless the Gall'ries with the Sweets of Rhime. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* xxviii, Kenney's 'World' .. Tires the sad gallery, lulls the listless pit. 1870 *Echo* 23 July 5/4 We were .. constantly called in to 'play the gallery' to his witty remarks. 1872 *Standard* 23 Oct. 5/4 His dispatches were, indeed, too long and too swelling in phrase; for herein he was always 'playing to the galleries'. 1878 IRVING *Stage* 28 That same gallery which at first roared itself hoarse, while the play went on in dumb-show, became hushed in rapt admiration. 1890 *Scotsman* 18 Aug., He [Mr. Blaine] was playing for his Irish gallery. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 156/1 We hope that .. advocates will be courteous to judges, to opposing counsel, and to witnesses, and not play to the gallery. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 4/2 The 'gallery' will be most interested in the three couples [of golf players].

b. The body of persons who occupy a public gallery in a senatorial chamber.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 568 He addressed himself principally to his friends on his right and left, and in so inaudible a voice that his remarks did not reach the gallery. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 2 (1862) 119 The mischief arose from suffering the galleries [of the French National Convention] to interfere with their plaudits or their hisses. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 383 The Solicitor spoke at great length and with great acrimony, and was often interrupted by the clamours and hisses of the audience .. The galleries were furious.

5. A long narrow apartment, sometimes serving as a means of access to other parts of a house; a corridor.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 210/1, I was brought afore my Lorde Cardinall into his galary, and there hee reade all myne articles. 1659 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 326 The roofe of the said building to conteine and be devided into five roomes or gallaryes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 1 We were now arrived at the Upper-end of the Gallery, when the Knight faced towards one of the Pictures. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, Brother Cyprian, at the end of a long gallery, opened the door of a small apartment. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 95 A gallery communicating between his residence and the monastery.

6. An apartment or building devoted to the exhibition of works of art.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 37 Long time thy shadow hath been thrall to me, For in my Gallery thy Picture hangs. 1625 BACON *Ess. Friendship* (Arb.) 165 For a Crowd is not Company; And Faces are but a Gallery of Pictures..where there is no Loue. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 339 A Gallery in the suburbs of Naples, looking toward the West, which was richly furnished with many good pieces. 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xi. (1842) 198 In going through a gallery where there were many portraits of the last ages. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxi, For I have been accustom'd to entwine My thoughts with nature rather in the fields Than Art in galleries. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Day's Ration*, Why need I galleries, when a pupil's draught After the master's sketch fills and o'erfills My apprehension? 1883 LD. CAIRNS in *Standard* 9 May 2/5 The galleries would not be kept open after six o'clock.

7. *Mil.* and *Mining.* An underground passage, horizontal or nearly so; a level or drift.

1631 PREMPART *Siege Busse* 7 Counte Ernst..was advised by his Ingeuer..to make a great Gallerie directly vpon the Citie from the letter N. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxxxix. 1–5 Paraphr. 673 A man can no more escape or march undiscovered out of a city the most closely besieged, when the galleries are prepared. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), *Galery*, .. also us'd for the Branch of a Mine, that is, a narrow Passage under Ground, leading to the Mine that is carry'd on under any Work design'd to be blown up. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 249 The basalt reposed on clay, into which a gallery was worked without meeting the basalt. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. v, Till he came at length into a narrow, dark, and damp gallery, that seemed cut from the living rock. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 175 The most ordinary dimensions of galleries [in mines] are a yard wide and two yards high. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/2 The air is carried along to the extremities of the workings in galleries constructed of canvas, technically known as brattice cloth.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1704.) ? *Obs.*

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Gallery*, in Fortification, is a covered Walk, the Sides whereof are Musket-proof, consisting of a double Row of Planks lined with Plates of Iron .. These Galleries are frequently made use of in the Moat already filled with Faggots and Bavins, to the end that the Miner may approach safe to the face of the Bastion, when the Artillery of the opposite Flank is dismounted. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4), *Galery*, a Passage made across the Ditch of a Town besieg'd, with Timbers fastened on the Ground and plank'd over. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5476/1 The Heads of the Bridges, or Galleries, over the Ditch of the Palank, had been damaged.

† c. *Mil.* A 'lane' or open space between ranks or bodies of men.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 212 The spaces, intervalles, galeries and passages, which are amongst the ranks .. do serue [etc.].

8. † a. A passage made by a deer, etc. through brushwood (*obs.*; cf. ENTRY 7 c). b. A passage made by an animal underground, or through a rock.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 68 If you would know the height and thickness of the Hart, observe his Entries and Galleries into the Thickets, and what Boughs he hath over-stridden. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 40 The .. galleries made by Crustaceans.

9. *Tennis.* (See quot. 1878.) *Winning-gallery*, the opening most remote from the dedans or service-side.

1699 BOYER *Compl. Fr. Master* IV. Fam. Dial., *J'ay mis sa Balle dans le petit trou, ou dans la Galerie.* I put his Ball into the Hazard, or the Gallery. 1829 *Lond. Encycl.* in *Blaine's Rur. Sports* (1840) 133 Upon the entrance of a tennis court there is a long gallery which goes to the dedans, that is, a kind of front gallery, into which, whenever a ball is struck, it tells for a certain stroke. This long gallery is divided into different compartments or galleries, each of which has its particular name. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 157 *Galleries*, the openings beneath the side-penthouse, including the first, second, and last galleries, the door, and the line-opening, on each side of the net. *Ibid.* 183 Every ball which either falls short or enters a gallery (except always the winning-gallery) counts for nothing.

10. An ornamental parapet or railing running along the edge of a table, shelf, or the like.

1853 *Cabinet-maker's Assistant* II. 35 Writing Tables.. The centre shelf should be hinged at the back...The gallery may either be of fret-work or of bronze.

11. In a lamp: A bevelled ring for supporting a globe or shade.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as (sense 1) *gallery-walks*; (sense 2, 3) *gallery-stairs*; (sense 3 b) *gallery-critic, -door, -keeper*; (sense 3 c, d) (*twopenny*) *gallery-man*; (sense 6) *gallery-attendant, -exhibition, -goer, -picture, -trotter*; (sense 7) *gallery-case, -frame*; also *gallery-like* adj. b. special comb., as **gallery-furnace** (see quot.); **gallery-hit**, a piece of showy play (primarily by a batsman in cricket) intended to gain applause from uncritical spectators; so *gallery-hitting*; **gallery-ladder** (see quot.); **gallery-post** *Tennis* (see quot.); **gallery-practice**, indoor photography; **gallery-road**, 'an artificial roadway constructed on piles' (*Cent. Dict.*); **gallery-shot, -stroke** (cf. *gallery-hit*).

1895 M. H. Judge in *M. H. J. & Lord's Day Act* (1897) 30 So far as the actual *gallery attendants are concerned. 1851 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* 229 Making gabions, fascines, blind-frames, and *gallery cases. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 365 Transforms old print To zigzag manuscript, and cheats the eyes Of *gallery critics by a thousand arts. 1480 *Wardrobe Accts. Edw. IV* (Nicolas 1830) 127 For a holowe key for the *galary dore of the same Wardrobe viij *d.* 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 129 There is one disadvantage attached necessarily to *gallery exhibition, namely, the extent of mischief which may be done by one foolish curator. 1851 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* 190 The false frame .. is a little shorter and wider than the *gallery-frames. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Gallery-furnace*, a retort-furnace used in the distillation of mercury. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 May 5/2 There are several minor collections on show at the present time worth the attention of the *gallery goer. 1882 Cassell, **Gallery-hit*. 1888 W. G Grace in Steel & Lyttleton *Cricket* ix. (Badm.) 307 On such a wicket as this do not go in for lofty and '*gallery' hitting. 1682 Whitelocke *Mem. Chas. I*, 16 Dec. an. 1645 Thirty Pounds given to the *Gallery-keepers at St. Margaret's Church. 1706 Phillips (ed Kersey) s.v. *Ladders*, The *Gallery-Ladder, made of Ropes, and hung over the Galleries and Stern, for ent'ring by the Ship's Stern out of the Boat, when the Weather is foul. 1796 C. Smith *Marchmont* I. 259 The *gallery-like passage that led to the stairs. 1607 Beaum. & Fl. *Woman-Hater* Prol., I do pronounce this, to the utter discomfort of all two-penny *Gallery men. 1897 Lucy in *Daily News* 9 Apr. 7/2 He was familiarly known to more than one generation of Gallery-men. 1878 J. Marshall *Ann. Tennis* 157 **Gallery-post*, the post which separates a gallery from the gallery next beyond it. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 168 The so-called professional, who has been trained in the routine of *gallery practice. 1894 Farmer *Slang*, **Gallery shot*. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 401 It is a gallery shot in a sense.. for the bird is flying level. 1616 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 435 The king .. stood on the *gallery stairs at Whitehall to see the prince come along from Richmond. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 11 Oct. 226/2 The gallery-stairs of a theatre. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 5/1 A reminder to bewildered '*gallery-trotters' of the pictures they have seen in the various exhibitions of the season. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 98 b, Sightcourtes, *galerywalkes, and new churches, the more reuerently I finde fault with, for Pompeyus sake.

Hence **Ga'lleryful**, as much as a gallery will hold; **Ga'lleryite**, one who occupies a seat in a gallery.

1885 *Art Jrnl.* 126/1 Where a work contains as much teaching as a whole galleryful its rightful place is by itself. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* ii. 93 A whole galleryful of fiddles. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 8 2 Surely, the galleryites, or, rather, playgoers generally, are not infallible in their judgment?

Gallery (gæ·lĕri), *v.* [f. Gallery *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a balcony or gallery.

1616 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 138 Which [sum] I bestowd to have the Church of Tallagh galleried round about. *Ibid.* 139 Thomas Carter..delivered Mr. Langredg of my money vij^li^ ster. to begyn the galleryng of the church at Tallagh. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 8/2 The Place Victor Emmanuel was galleried round with seats for 20,000 people. 1894 *Speaker* 12 May 524/2 The .. benchers plastered it and pewed it and galleried it.

b. *Mil.* To make an underground passage.

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* VII. 627 Their mining arts the staunch besiegers ply, Delve from the bank of York and gallery far, Deep subterranean, to the mount of war.

2. *intr. nonce-use.* To 'take' with, or appeal to, the audience in a theatre-gallery.

1672, 1831 [see Box *v.*[1] 11].

Gallesh, obs. form of Calash.

Gallet (gæ·lĕt). [ad. F. *galet* rounded pebble on the beach; also, a chip, f. OF. *gal*, of uncertain origin.] A chip or splinter of stone.

1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 45 The coarser Stone or Gallets.

Gallet (gæ·lĕt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] = Garret *v.*

1851 W. Laxton *Builder's Price Book* (ed. 28) 127 Kentish rag stone .. Galleting the joints externally, extra per foot super 1*d.*

Gallewasp: see Galliwasp.

Galley (gæ·li), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **galai**, **-ay(e**, (4 **gaylay**, 6 **ghallai**, 7 **gallay**), **gale(e**, **-ei(e**, **-ey(e**, 5–6 **galy(e**, (5 **galli**), 6–8 **gally(e**, (6 **gallie**), 4– **galley**. [ad. OF. *galie, galee*, med.L. *galea, galeia*, late Gr. γαλαία, γαλέα = Pr. *galeya, galea*, Sp. *galea* (obs.), Pg. *galé*, It. *galea, galia*.

The ultimate etymology is unknown. Cf. the synonymous F. *galère*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *galera*, It. *galeara*; also med.L. *galeida* (Du Cange), MHG. *galide, galeide*, MDu. *galeide*, Icel. *galeið*.]

1. A low flat-built sea-going vessel with one deck, propelled by sails and oars, formerly in common use in the Mediterranean. Cf. Galliass. The rowers were mostly slaves or condemned criminals. Hence phr. *to condemn*, or *send, to the galleys*, and simply *the galleys*, to indicate the punishment of a galley-slave. *Half, quarter galley* (see quot. 1794).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 185 Us he dude lede Into a galeie, Wiþ be se to pleie..Wibute sail and roþer. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 54 Þe erle .. did mak a riche galeie With fourscore armed knyghtes. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4105 He saw a galy fayre and strong lay atte rode. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii (1483) 293 He lete make galeys of werre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xx. 55 He shall..delyuer you shype or galee suche as shall be nessessary for you. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 328 Besides those that were put to death..very many were also condempned to the Galees. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xii. 297 This course hath emptied more full, then filled empty purses, and many thereby have brought a Galeon to a Gally. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlix. 193 His Fleet .. was composed of five Foists, four Galliots, and one Gally Royal. 1682 *News fr. France* 10 No Sea-man nor Trades-man shall offer to go out of the Kingdom without leave, under the pain of being sent to the Gallies. 1699 Roberts *Voy. Levant* 15 At length we saw the half Galleys go their way. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5982/2 Above London-Bridge [they] met with two Gallies, one rowing with Fourteen Oars, and the other with Eleven, loaden with Goods. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 238 Half and Quarter Galleys are rigged and navigated the same as galleys; and take this denomination from their being much shorter. Bombay-galleys are like the former, but smaller, and mostly used by corsairs on the coast of Barbary. 1829 Mackintosh *Revol. of* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 100 The ministers of the Reformed faith were banished from France in fifteen days, under pain of the galleys. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. xx. (1845) III. 278 King Ferdinand's galleys were spread with rich carpets and awnings of yellow and scarlet. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 138 High on deck of their gilded galleys Our light sailors they scorn below.

transf. and *fig.* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 120 Who would not, rather than abide chained in this loathsome galley of the world, sleep ever. 1802 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* III. (1832) 166, I wish to get out of this galley, and live for myself. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 145/2 They and their daughters chain themselves down in the galley of fashion.

b. Used with allusion to Molière *Scapin* II. xi, *Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?*

1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. ii. 47 After hunting for you everywhere..here I tumble on you amidst the howling wilderness of Furrowshire. But what on earth are you doing in this galley?

2. Applied to the Greek or Roman war-ships, large vessels with one or more banks of oars.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. ii. 29 Tua galeis did he cheis the ilk tyde. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 50 The one was a passage for Gallies to be cut behinde Mount Athos. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* V. liii. 497 The Dromones, or light gallies of the Byzantine empire, were content with two tier of oars. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. lix. 335 Ptolemy himself escaped, it is said, with only eight galleys. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 150 Over that blue sea, where..the Etruscan pirates hunted the Latin galleys.

3. A large open row-boat, e. g. one appropriated to the captain of a man-of-war, one formerly used on the Thames by custom-house officers, and by the press-gang (Adm. Smyth); also, a large pleasure-boat.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 99/24 A Gallye, *phacellus*. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, I.. went across the canal in my galley. 1813 *Examiner* 5 Apr. 218/2 Lieut. Devon had only the brig's galley..with him. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. ii. 12 Crowded in the glassy bay were the vessels of commerce and the gilded galleys for the pleasures of the rich citizens. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* liv, The Jack..asked me if we had seen a four-oared galley going up with the tide?

4. The cooking-room or kitchen on a ship. Cf. Caboose. Also, a ship's cooking-range.

1750 Blanckley *Nav. Expositor, Gally* is a Place in the Cook-Room, where the Grates are set up, and in which they make Fires, for boyling or roasting the Victuals. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* i. 9 The sleeper started up with a ghastly and disturbed countenance, and..proceeded to the galley, or cook-room of the vessel. 1840 R. Dana *Bef. Mast* vi. 14 When I went to the galley to get a light, I found the cook inclined to be talkative. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 301 Three stoves and a cooking galley, four Argand and three bear-fat lamps. 1866 Nordhoff *Young Man-of-War's Man* i. 12, I got my pot.. and proceeded to the 'galley' or cooking range.

5. *Printing.* [F. *galée.*] An oblong tray of brass, wood, or zinc, to which the type is transferred from the composing-stick.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 182 His [the setter's] plenishing of the gally, and imposing of the form. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 25 Our Master Printer is also to provide Galleys of different sizes. 1777 Hoole *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 118 He putteth these in a gally till a page be made. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 June, Three or four compositors ..bring up their various contribution of type to the long 'galley' in which the article is put together.

6. (See quot.) [= F. *galère.*]

1789 J. Keir *Dict. Chem.* 96/2 Distillers of aqua fortis do not use retorts, but stone-ware bottles, with short crooked necks..Two rows of these vessels are disposed opposite to each other, in an oblong furnace called a galley; and a wood fire is used for the distillation.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *galley-fashion, -fight, -fleet, -kind, -oar*; also *galley-like* adj.; (sense 4) *galley-fire.*

1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 294 Several persons are going to build privateers..after the *gally fashion with oares. 1695 *Ibid.* III. 508 Some tenders built galley fashion. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 122 We now haue had experience of *Gally-fight. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvii, 'What a bore to have no *galley fire lighted,' said one of the youngsters. 1791 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 186/2 The number of land forces which he had on board the *galley-fleet. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 97 We, essay-writers, are of the small-craft or *galley-kind. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 55 Her Bow and chase so *Gally-like contriued, should beare as many Ordnances as with conueniency she could. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. x, My own unceasing avocations which chain me like a slave to the *galley-oar of politics.

8. Special comb.: **galley-arch** (see quot.); †**galley-bird**, a galley-slave; **galley-brand**, a mark or brand on a galley-slave; **galley-built** *a.* (see quot.); †**galley-cassock**, a garment worn by galley-slaves; **galley-dungeon**, ? a dungeon in which galley-slaves are confined; †**galley-fish**, ? a 'Portuguese man-of-war' (*Physalia*); †**galley-frigate**, ? a frigate built like a galley; **galley-growler** (see quot.); **galley-house** = *galley-arch*; †**galley-matter**, an offence to be punished by condemnation to the galleys; **galley-nose** (see quot.); **galley-packet**, a made-up story, lie, 'yarn'; **galley-pepper** (see quot.); **galley-press**, 'a small hand-press for pulling proofs in slip form' (Jacobi); **galley-proof**, a proof in slip form taken from type on a galley; **galley-punt, -rack, -slang** (see quots.); **galley-slip** = *galley-proof*; **galley-stick, -stoker** (see quots.). Also Galley-foist, Galley-halfpenny, Galley-man, Galley-slave, etc.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Galley-arches*, spacious and well-built structures in many of the Mediterranean ports for the reception and security of galleys. 1655 T. White *Obedience Govt.* 124 A knot of slaves and *Galley-birds. 1856 W. E. Aytoun *Bothwell* (1857) 80 More like a hideous *galley-brand Than any wound from peace or war. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) R riij b, When the waist of a merchant ship is only one or two steps of descent from the quarter-deck, and fore-castle, she is said to be *galley-built. 1583 T. Stocker tr. *Hist. Civ. Wars Low C.* I. 47 b, The officers of the Inquisition bryng vnto them Saint Bennets furniture of apparrel, which is a *gally cassocke [orig. *habillement de galere*] without sleeues. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 337 The insupportable Slavery on the Gallies and in the *Gally-Dungeons. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 381 But O! what stile can worthily declare (O! *Galley-Fish, and thou Fish-Mariner ..) your dexterity In Sailer's Art! 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 293 The animal I mean is the Galley Fish, which Linnæus degrades into the insect tribe, under the title of the Medusa. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 709 The choice being made for the place to build the *gally-frigat, ashore it was brought. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Galley-growlers*, idle grumblers and skulkers, from whom discontent and mutiny generally derive their origin. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. I. iv. 77 These *Galley-Houses are 50 or 60 paces from the River side. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* (1827) I. 129 It is made a *gally matter to carry a knife whose point is not broken off. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 324 It is no less than galley-matter for any man to kill deer or hog, except at this general hunt. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Galley-nose*, the figure-head. 1785 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) V. 147 Why, sure, Miss, said he, that must be a *galley-packet somebody or other has told you. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Galley-packet*, an unfounded rumour. *Ibid.*, **Galley-pepper*, the soot or ashes which accidentally drop into victuals in cooking. 1891 Jacobi *Printing* ii. 48 In establishments where..a class of work is executed which necessitates slip proofs, a *galley-press is a requisite article. 1892 — *Notes on Bks. & Printing* 42 **Galley proofs*, these proofs supplied in slip form—not made up into pages. 1883 W. C. Russell *Sailors' Lang.*, **Galley-punt*, an open sailing-boat used by pilots in the Channel off the Forelands. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.* **Galley-racks*, receptacles for galleys. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Galley-slang*, the neological barbarisms foisted into sea-language. 1889 H. B. Wheatley *How to Catalogue* iii. 58 These additions [to a catalogue].. may be printed from time to time at short intervals on *galley slips. 1894 Hall Caine in *My First Bk.* 72, I asked Mr. Theodore Watts..to read some 'galley' slips of it. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.*, **Galley sticks*, long side-sticks used for quoining up galleys. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Galley-stoker*, a lazy skulker.

†9. Used in *Comb.* to designate various vessels or utensils, as *galley-cup, -dish, -glass, -grewse* (? = cruse). Also Galley-tile, Gallipot, q. v. for the explanation.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 389 Item, paid for v. galeygrewsis xv*d.* 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 150 a, Straw a part in the bottome of a broade or gallie glasse. 1642 *Rates Merchandize* 28 Gally dishes, the dozen .. 00.01.06.

Galley (gæ·li), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To transport in a galley.

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* 118 The cost and peril of galleying an invading army across the Straits.

Galley-foist. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Galley *sb.* + Foist *sb.*[1]] A state barge, esp. that of the Lord Mayor of London.

1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* IV. 66 Carried .. about his grounds in painted gallefoistes. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, When the Gally-foist is a-floate to Westminster! 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* I. ii, Captains of Gally-

foists, such as in a clear day have seen Callis. *c* 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 324 No Lord Maiors day, no gulls nor gallifoists. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xvi, Such *Epistolæ obscurorum Virorum* should meddle with the Gally-foists of my Lord Mayor's Show, and not first Rate Ships. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

fig. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Sayle this way thoue galley foyst of galls and garbadge!

attrib. 1612 DEKKER *Lond. Triumph.* Wks. 1873 III. 257 Their thunder (according to the old gally-foyst fashion), was too lowd for any of the Nine Muses to be bidden to it.

Galleyglass, obs. form of GALLOGLASS.

†Galley-halfpenny. *Obs.* Forms: see GALLEY and HALFPENNY. [f. GALLEY *sb.* + HALFPENNY.] A silver coin, said to have been introduced into England by the sailors of the Genoese and other galleys that traded to London. Its use was prohibited by law early in the 15th cent.

1409–10 *Act* 11 *Hen. IV*, c. 5 Ordeinez est & establiz que les ditz galihalpenyes jāmes ne courgent en paiement.. deinz le roiaulme Dengleterre. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 313 In this tyme [4 Henry V] was it defendid that galey halfpenies schuld not be used. 1521–2 *Churchw. Acct.-bk.* in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. II. 344 Resaved for ij vnces of galy halfepenys sold this yere vis. iiij*d.* 1542 BECON *Policy War* Pref., Wks. (1564) 125 b, My riches are not worth a Gally halfe peny. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* cvii. (1630) 277 Money called Galley halfepence..to bring and put in payment any such was made felonie by the Statute. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 338 The half-pence of Janua (commonly call'd Galley-half-pence.

Ga·lley-man. [f. GALLEY *sb.* + MAN *sb.*]

1. One who rows in a galley.

1352 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) III. 57 Þe galay men held vp þaire handes. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 220 The galayis and the galay-men did boyth eschape. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ii. (1636) 22 The Gally-man.. the Carier, ease the tediousnesse of their labour.. with singing and whistling. 1672 LEYCESTER *Antiq. Chesh.* II. ii. 115 There were fifty skilful Oars or Galleymen. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 259 *note*, The Athenian Galley-men taking cushions to sit upon. *a* 1845 HOOD *She is far from Land* 20 Pirates, and Sallee-men, Algerine galleymen.

†2. (See quots.) *Obs.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 127 These gally men, mercers, fustian sellers, grocers, poticaries, that selles vs anie ware made beyond the sea. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Galley-men*, certain Genoese Merchants formerly so call'd, because they usually arriv'd in Galleys, landed their Goods at a Place in Thames-street, nam'd Galley-key, and traded with their own small Silver Coin call'd Galley-half-pence.

Galley-nipper, var. GALLINIPPER.

Galleypot, obs. form of GALLIPOT.

Ga·lley-slave. [f. GALLEY *sb.* + SLAVE *sb.*]

1. One who is condemned to work at the oar in a galley. Often *fig.* as a type of painful slavery.

1567 TURBERV. *All Things haue release*, etc. 21 A gally-slave I seeme vnto my selfe to bee. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 733 Gally Slaues, notwithstanding their Misery otherwise, are commonly Fat and Fleshy. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 38 He is worse than a Gally-slave to his own lusts. 1701 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3715/1 The Galley-Slaves..had agreed together to throw their Officers and the Soldiers over-board. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 327 Worse than the deeds of galley-slaves broke loose. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxii, They ..perceived the house surrounded by the galley-slaves. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Domestic Rule* 39 We should not attempt to tie them up to their duties, like galley-slaves to their labour.

†2. *Printing.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 362 The Compositers are Jocosely call'd Galley Slaves; Because allusively they are as it were bound to their Gallies.

†Galley-tile. *Obs.* Forms: 7 galletyle, gallietile, 8 gall(e)ytile. [f. GALLEY *sb.* + TILE *sb.*: see GALLIPOT.] A glazed tile used for wall-decoration. Also *collect.*, the material of which these are made.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 4 Gallie and Thacke Tiles. *a* 1626 BACON *Wks.* (1857) III. 804 It is to be known of what stuff galletyle is made, and how the colours in it are varied. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiv, The little square Tiles we call Galley-Tiles in England, all made of the finest China. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xv. 240 Making Gally paving Tiles and Vessels for Apothecaries. 1768 COOK *First Voy.* I. i. in Hawksworth *Voy.* 1773 II. 8 The other side is divided into wards, each of which is.. neatly lined with gally-tiles.

Ga·lleytrough. *Sc.* Also 8 gallytrough, 8–9 gerletroch. [Of unknown origin.] A local name (Lochleven) for the CHAR.

a 1722 SIR R. SIBBALD (Jam.), Piscis in lacu Levino—Gerletroch. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 167 The gallytrough, or char abounds in the Loch. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 26 The species [of trout] called the galley trough or char is that chiefly admired. 1810 P. NEILL *List Fishes Frith of Forth* 16 (Jam.) The *S. Alpinus*, Red Char, or Gerletroch.

Galley-wat, obs. form of GALLIVAT.

Galleyworm, gallyworm (gæ·liwɔ̄m). [f. GALLEY *sb.* + WORM *sb.*, from the resemblance to a galley propelled by numerous oars.] An insect of the class *Myriapoda*; an iulus.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1047 All these Gally-worms, if they be touched roll themselves up, and become round. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 17 *Gally-worm*, the brown Iulus, with a hundred legs on each side. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 303 The Gally worm differs from the scolopendra, in having double the number of feet. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 66 De Geer.. thinks that the common *Julus* [foot-note *J. terrestris*], or Gallyworm feeds upon earth. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 136 Galley-worms or millipedes; wingless, many-jointed, and many-footed crawlers, resembling worms, but more allied to insects.

Gall-fly (gɑ̄·lˌflәi). [f. GALL *sb.*[3]] An insect (of the genus *Cynips*) which produces galls on trees.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 316 The larvæ of the *cynips querci*, or gall-fly. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* XXV. 482 Cynipidae..are popularly known as Gall Flies.

†Ga·ll-ful, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. GALL *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of gall; bitter, malignant.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* xii. in Arb. *Garner* VII. 195 Convert to sugared pleasure, gall-ful pain! 1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* Pref. 3 Casting vpon me all the cankred and galfull termes it could vtter.

Gallgaskin, Gall-house, Galliace, obs. ff. GALLIGASKIN, GALLOWS, GALLIASS.

†Galliac'k, *a. Obs.* (See quot. 1706.)

1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 24 For iij tonne of white wyne of galiake. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 69 Then have you Galliack Wines in Pipes and Hogsheads. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gaillac*, or *Galliac* Wine, a sort of French Wine, so call'd from *Gaillac*, a Town of Languedoc, where it is made.

Galliambic (gælіæ·mbik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *galliamb-us* a song of the *Galli* or priests of Cybele (*t. Gallus* + IAMBUS) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Epithet of a lyric metre (founded on the Ionic a minore tetrameter catalectic, with anaclasis), supposed to have been used by the priests of the Phrygian Cybele in their songs.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 215 Catullus relates the madness of Atys in a wonderful wild measure, intended to represent the ravings of that mystic priesthood, and thence called galliambic. 1893 *19th Cent.* Mar. 448 The galliambic rhythm of *Boadicea* is borrowed from .. the celebrated *Attis*.

B. *sb.* The galliambic metre; a verse written in this metre.

a 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1876) II. 175 *note*, The Galliambic of Catullus may be a relic (the only one) of Phrygian poetry. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 215 There were at that time no English galliambics; but Mr. Tennyson has since written them [in *Boadicea*] with great power. 1887 *Athenæum* 11 June 759/3 [George Meredith's] 'Phaëthôn' an achievement in the galliambic measure, which..should be read, not as galliambics, but as poetry pure and simple, while English poetry endures.

†Gallian (gæ·liăn), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Galli-a* Gaul + -AN.] Gallic, French. Also as *sb. pl.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 139, I am possest With more then halfe the Gallian Territories. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 66. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 18/2 The Spanish Pip, or else the Gallian Morbus. *Ibid.* III. 63/1 The Britaines, Gallians, and Hibernians.

Galliard (gæ·liărd), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–9 gaillard(e, gal(l)yard(e, 5–9 galiard(e, 5–6 galȝart, 6 galyeard (galȝard, galȝeard, gagliard), 6– galliard. [ad. OF. and F. *gaillard*, *-art* (mod.F. *gaillard*) = Pr. *galhart*, Sp., *gallardo*, Pg. *galhardo*, It. *gagliardo* adj., of unknown origin: for the suffix see -ARD. The sb. B 2, 3, is a. F. *gaillarde*, properly the fem. of the adj.]

A. *adj.*

1. Valiant, hardy, 'stout', sturdy. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1265 Sir Gawayne and syr Gryme, these galyarde knyghtez. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 540 Mony galiard gome was on the ground levit. 1535 *Let.* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* II. 299 There was a galiard assault given before five o'clock in the morning. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 2a, He [Sertorius] had also two horses, thone galyarde, lusty, and of a thycke tayle. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 46 It doth much import that the Front be gaillard and strong. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 130 And it was held convenient by all to com to som galliard resolution. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 241 We pass by gutted towers, four stories high, with machicolations fresh as yesterday—gaillard and daring.

2. Lively, brisk, gay, full of high spirits. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 3 Gaillard he was as Goldfinch in the shawe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 785 Amang their Galȝart Gromis I am bot ane Gest. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 31 The galiart grum grunschis at grammis hym greuis. 1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 92 There lives not ..a more frank, galiard, and supine people. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorist* II. Wks. 1720 I. 172 Come, Madam, let's be frolick, galliard, and extraordinary brisk. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 176 The faemen Grew galyard now, and crouse ilk ane. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. i. 21 Steno's a patrician, Young, galliard, gay, and haughty. 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 20 A young Swiss Count.. galliard in the extreme, and prone to every kind of wild adventure. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 194 These wretched Comparini were once gay And galiard, of the modest middle class.

†3. Having a gay appearance, spruce. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 150 Ane paradice it semyt to draw neyr Thyr galȝart gardyngis and ilke greyn herbere. 1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 112 Faile neuer in time of warres to be galliardest and brauest, both in cloathes and countenance. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xiii. 25 Love maks men galȝard in thair geir.

Hence **†Ga·lliardly** *adv.*, **†Ga·lliardness.**

1542 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 736 He..went galyardly to the matyer. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 222 b, They saylled and gouernedde their shyppes more galiardly than the othere. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 30 How galliardly does the prophet cry out. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi. & vii. 206 His sprightfull pleasance and galliardnesse abated.

B. *sb.*

1. †a. A man of courage and spirit (*obs.*). b. A gay fellow; a man of fashion (*arch.*).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 552/2 When the rage is ones passed, then rise vp like lusty galiardes agayn, and fight a freshe. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Mixt Assembly* 87 Selden hee's a Galliard by himself. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Sir Barth. Sapskull* II. 218 My fame..made my name famous among the gaillards of the town. 1828 [see GALLIARDISE]. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* I. 296 God and the truth dwell not among galliards and gay companie.

2. A quick and lively dance in triple time. *Hist.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 50 b, Vehement exercise is compounde of violent exercise and swifte whan they ar ioyned togither at one tyme, as dansyng of galyardes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Dansand base dansis, pauans, galȝardis, turdions, braulis, and branglis. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 137 Why dost thou not goe to Church in a Galliard, and come home in a Carranto? 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 2 Nothing but a nimble galliard filled with capers. 1746 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xlvi. 3 In the nimble-footed galliard, all, Shepherds and shepherdesses, lively, join. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, Never a hall such a galliard did grace. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 157 Whether the lute should breathe a summons to the gaillard, or the trumpet ring out an alarm to the battle [etc.].

†3. The air to which the galliard was danced. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 39 Whether these..galiardes .. be lyker the musike of the Lydians or the Dorians, you that be learned iudge. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 How manie foures of semibreues you put in the straine of your pauan, so many times sixe minimes must you put in the straine of your galliard. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 89 He whistles his owne Galliard. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 87 This strain was usually followed by the Galliard.

attrib. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 As when Galliard Time, and Measure Time, are in the Medly of one Dance. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 33 The Imperfect of the More .. is much used in Airy Songs and Galiards, and is usually called Galiard or Triple Time.

Galliard (gæ·liărd), *sb.*[2] *Geol.* [Of unknown origin.] (See quots.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 531 *Galliard*, a North of England term for a hard, smooth, flinty grit. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* II. § 6. 68 Very siliceous Sandstones with an even close grain are called Cank, Cankstone, or Galliard.

Galliardise (gæ·liădәi·z. *arch.* Also 6 ? galiardise, 7 galliardize, gagliardise, 9 gaillardise. [ad. F. *gaillardise*, f. *gaillard* GALLIARD *sb.*] Gaiety, mirth, revelry. Also, a merry trick.

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 58 A man..Whose trade is galiaudise [? *read* galiardise], drinke, and disport. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. x. xiii. 962/1 Landgartha..obseruing some rare galliardise, euen in the gracefull lookes of her female followers. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II § 11, I am no way facetious, nor disposed for the mirth and galliardize of company. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxx, 'How stands it with the bona robas and the galliards?' 'Little galliardise stirring, my lord.' 1842 L. HUNT *Palfrey* v. 129 This were a crowning galliardise For king himself to tell in hall. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 394 Your life is one long gaillardise.

Hence **†Ga·lliardi·zing** *ppl. a.*, tending to revelry; enlivening, exciting to levity.

1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* vi. (1730) 182 The Tunes are generally airy and gailliardizing. 1703 — *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 25 One word of Church Musick .. There must be .. no light and galliardizing notes.

Ga·lliardism. *rare*[−1]. [f. GALLIARD *a.* + -ISM.] = GALLIARDISE.

1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 285 The phlegmatic disposition of the English can ill endure any galliardisms in the females belonging to them.

Galliass, galleass (gæ·liăs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 6–9 gal(l)eass(e, -ias(s(e, 6 galeaze, 7 gal(l)iace, galleace, galeas, 6– galliass. [ad. OF. *galeace*, *galeasse*, *galiasse*, also *gall-*, ad. It. *galeaza*, augmentative of *galea* GALLEY *sb.*] A heavy, low-built vessel, larger than a galley, impelled both by sail and oars, chiefly employed in war.

1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) III. 504 Foure hundred galleys, foystes, and galyasses. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 This gaye galliasse, beand in gude ordour. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 380. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 360/1 A Galleass is built .. low and snug .. and carries the Force of a Ship .. the thing that gives her Advantage in Fight, is her Oars. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Eng.* 79 The sinking the great Galeas of the Saracens. 1721 *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 246 The Crew should be under some Covert, as they are in a Galeass. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Gg, The quarter of a first-rate galley, otherwise called a galleasse. 1777 WATSON *Philip II*, (1839) 447 The principal galeass, commanded by Moncada .. was driven ashore near Calais. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 248 A French galliass and galleon .. attempted to cut out two merchantmen. 1888 *Cassell's Mag.* Aug. XIV. 559 Galleon and caracke and galleasse Crashed down the stream of flight.

transf. and *fig.* 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 140 Whom ..I officiously recommende to the Ship of Fooles and the Galeasse of Knaues. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 63 Here's such a companie of flibotes, hulling about this galleasse of greatnesse, that there's no boarding him.

b. *attrib.* in **†galliass-breeches,** a jocular augmentative of *gally-breeches*.

1596 NASHE *Have with you* Wks. (Grosart) III. 51 Farre more boystrous and cumbersome than a pair of Swissers omnipotent galeaze breeches.

Gallic (gæ·lik), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [ad. L. *Gallic-us* Gaulish (in mod.L. 'French'), f. *Gallus* GAUL.]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Gauls or Gaul; Gaulish.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 353 Venus had descended on this part of the Gallic shore. 1881 F. E. WARREN *Celtic Liturgy* 59 Gallic sailors with their ship came to Iona.

b. Often used as a rhetorical or (now chiefly) semi-humorous synonym for 'French'; sometimes with allusion to characteristics which the French are supposed to have inherited from their Gaulish ancestors. †*His Gallic Majesty*: the king of France.

1672 CROWNE *Chas. VIII*, II. Dram. Wks. 1873 I 152 I' th' glories of the Gallic Court. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 481 ¶ 6 A little warm fellow..fell most unmercifully upon his Gallic majesty. 1756 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Hawkesworth* Mar., It is too Gallick. 1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 331 My imagination sets you down upon the Gallic shore. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi. 190 It is his habit to talk with a Gallic largeness and refer to the universe. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., We will Match our Gallic wit against these English fools.

c. In combining form, as **Ga·llico-a·nglian**, an Englishman who favours the French.

1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boat* 8 Is there a Gallico-Anglian who has the perverseness to say that [etc.].

B. *sb.* A Frenchman. *rare*—[1].

1755 J. ADAMS *Let.* 12 Oct. in Webster *Adams & Jefferson* 17 If we can remove the turbulent Gallicks, our people.. will in another century, become more numerous than England itself.

Gallic (gæ·lik), *a.*[2] *Chem.* [ad. F. *gallique*, f. L. *galla* (= F. *galle* GALL *sb.*[3]): see -IC.] Only in *gallic acid*: a crystalline acid prepared from the oak-gall and other vegetable products.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. v. 74 To which the name of gallic acid has been given from galls. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 86 Red sulphate of iron..is precipitated black by the gallic acid. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) iv. 117 On .. brushing with a solution of Gallic Acid, a manifest difference will be observed.

Gallican (gæ·likăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **gallicane**. [ad. L. *Gallicānus*, f. *Gallic-us* GALLIC *a.*[1] Cf. F. *gallican* (not *-ain*) in ecclesiastical sense.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. *gen.* = GALLIC *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. in palæographical use.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germanie* vi. 270 The Gallican toong doth conuince the Gothinos..not to be Germans. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 215 He therefore (a wickednesse not familiar with our Gallicane spirits) attempted vs both with poyson. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4426/8 The Popish Pretender and Pupil of the Gallican Tyrant. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 100 The culprit pleaded the restraint of marriage upon the will, and upon the affections, with every other common-place sophism of Gallican philosophy. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. 176 *note*, A copy of the Sermons of St Severianus..must also represent the Gallican script, which was the parent of the Irish uncial.

b. *Eccl.* (=med.L. *Gallicanus*), the distinctive epithet of the ancient Church of Gaul or France, and of its characteristic usages, liturgies, etc. as compared with those of other national Churches of the Roman communion. Hence applied to that school of French Roman Catholics of which Bossuet was the leader, which maintains the right of the French Church to be in certain important respects self-governing, and free from papal control; opposed to *Ultramontane*.

[1169 BECKET *Let. to Pope Alexander* in *Mat. Hist. Thos. Becket* (1885) VII. dlxxxiii. 121 Forma fidelitatis exigit in ecclesia Gallicana et Anglicana [etc.].] 1633 BP. MORTON *Disch.* 5 *Imputations* 263 For the defence and preservation of the Gallicane Regalities and Liberties. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 2 The Vigilance of France in maintaining the Gallicane Rites. *Ibid.* 16 The French keep close to their Gallican Church. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* iv. 61 This more correct Psalter..obtain'd first in Gaul about 580..From which circumstance it came to have the name of Gallican, in contradistinction to the Roman. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. I. 15 The Gallican theory [of church government] views the Church as a constitutional monarchy.

†2. = *French-sick*: see FRENCH 7. *Obs.*

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 3 Sweet Almonds..are commonly allowed by Physicians, to be eaten with a few Raisins, for a Supper, by their Gallican Patients. *Ibid.* 25.

B. *sb.* a. One who favours friendly relations with France. *rare*. b. A member of the Gallican party in the French Church.

1876 BANCROFT *Hist U. S.* VI. xlvi. 302 In regard to the foreign relations of the country [United States], Congress was divided between what the French envoy named 'Gallicans' and 'anti-Gallicans'. 1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 41/3 He is no Papist or Ultramontane, but a Gallican..a genuine Gallican of the school of Bossuet.

Hence **Ga·llicanist**, one who favours the independence of the Gallican Church.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 64 Gallicanists, Italicanists, Secular Priests. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1986 As the former proved him to be a Jansenist, and the latter a Gallicanist, a conflict with the Jesuits was unavoidable.

Gallicanism (gæ·likăniz'm). [f. GALLICAN + -ISM.] The principles and practice of the Gallican party (see GALLICAN *a.* 1 b).

1858 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 330 Gallicanism..has died under.. the irruption of liberal opinion. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 2 It would surely shock Archbishop Manning to learn that such rank 'Gallicanism'..is being taught under authority.

¶ Used erroneously for GALLICISM. *rare*.

1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 385/1 What may be conveniently described, to use a Gallicanism, as a 'contradictory' judgment.

Gallicide (gæ·lisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *gall-us* cock + -CIDE I.] A killer of fowls (in quot. = a fox).

1897 BOLDREWOOD *My Run Home* xxvi. 248 Resolute cast himself, all teeth and bristles, upon the reeling gallicide.

Gallicinite, var. GALLIZINITE *Obs.*

Gallicism (gæ·lisiz'm). [a. F. *gallicisme*, f. L. *gallic-us* GALLIC *a.*[1]: see -ISM.]

1. An idiom or mode of expression belonging to the French language, esp. one used by a speaker or writer in some other language; also, in generalized sense, free use of French idiom, 'Frenchy' kind of diction.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gallicism*, the form of speech, or custom of the French. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii 19, I can scarce believe..that it was written in French; however, some Gallicisms are put in to make you believe it. 1759 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Sir J. Steuart* 19 July, I hope you won't think this dab of Italian .. an affectation like his Gallicisms. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 310 It is useless investigating the crowd of gallicisms that might be presented. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess., Walpole* (1843) II. 107 His style is more deeply tainted with Gallicism [*Edinb. Rev.* Oct. (1833) 233 Gallicisms] than that of any other English writer with whom we are acquainted. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* (1874) 37 Each group of circumstances..receives, to employ a gallicism, a sort of consecration. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iii. (1876) 115 Its use has come to be reg rded as a musical Gallicism.

2. A French characteristic, custom, mode of thought, or the like.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 295 A higher pitch of Gothisms and Gallicisms in Religion, as well as in Words.

Gallicize (gæ·lisəiz), *v.* [f. L. *Gallic-us* GALLIC *a.*[1] + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To become Gallic or French; to adapt oneself to French habits, speech, etc.

1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* 29 Mar. (1894) 2 We have Gallicised in some measure already. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 373 When France upon the decline of Spain, succeeded to its places of dominion, the Company [Jesuits] gallicized.

2. *trans.* To render French-like; to Frenchify.

1773 KENRICK *Rhet. Gram.* § 3 The French..having not only gallicised terms of art and appellatives; but even given Christian names to Pagans. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 635 Conspiring to Gallicize the manners of the British. 1835 SYD. SMITH *Let.* 11 Dec., Being, since my travels, very much gallicized in my character, I ordered a pint of claret. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II 158 France seeks..to Gallicize whatever comes to her from abroad.

Hence **Ga·llicized** *ppl. a.*, **Ga·llicizing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 233 The dissenting teachers gradually abandoned the propagation of opinions to the gallicizing philosophers. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lix, The daughter..with her Gallicised graces and..affectations. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iv. 252 The Christianizing, the Gallicizing, and the feudalizing process, all went on. 1892 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 773/1 It is difficult to see .. that there is any such general gallicizing of our contemporary poetry. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 Jan. 14/3 Was the English author..given to Latinizing or to Gallicizing?

Gallicizer (gæ·lisəizəɹ). [f. GALLICIZE + -ER[1].] One who Gallicizes: in quot., a French partisan.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 61/2 It was admitted even by the loudest Gallicizers that the possession of Lombardy by Austria could by no possibility furnish a cause of war to France.

Gallie, obs. form of GALLEY, GALLOWS.

Galliet(te, obs. form of GALLIOT.

Galliform (gæ·lifɒɹm), *a. Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *galliform-is*, f. L. *gall-us* cock + *forma* form.] Belonging to the *Galliformes*, an order of birds, including ostriches, gallinaceous birds, rails, cuckoos, and parrots. (In recent Dicts.)

Galligaskin (gæ·ligæ·skin). Now chiefly in *pl.* Forms: 6 **garragascoyne**, 6–7 **galli-, gally gascoi(g)n(e, -gascoyn(e, (6 galigascon, gallie gascoine, gallo-gascaine, 7 gallgaskin)**, 7–9 **gally-gaskin**, (9 **galigaskin**), 7– **galligaskin**. [app. an interpretative corruption of the 16th c. F. *garguesque*, a metathetic var. of *greguesque*, ad. It. *grechesca* sb., originally fem. of *grechesco* Greek (this kind of hose being in 16th c. described as *alla grechesca* = F. *à la grecque* in the Greek fashion). The surviving Fr. word in this sense is *grègue*, ad. Pr. *grega* or Sp. *griega*, orig. the fem. of the adj., Pr. *grego*, Sp. *griego*, Greek.

The form *garragascoynes* seems to prove that the Fr. word is really the source. The synonymous *gally-breeches*, *gally-slops* (see GALLY *a.*[1] or *sb.*) occur earlier than, and *gasco(y)n*, GASKIN[1], about the same time with, the present word. If they are really older, the perversion of *garguesque* into *galligaskin* is fully accounted for. They may, however, have originated in a false analysis of *galligaskin*, which in that case must have been corrupted from *garguesque* by the influence of GASCON and GALLEY *sb.* (less probably L. *Galli-*, *Gallus*, GAUL, or *gally* GALLOWS in the sense 'braces'). The early examples associate galligaskins with 'shipmen's hose', and imply that the fashion belonged to the south of Europe, so that it would be very natural for popular etymology to connect the word with *galley*.]

1. A kind of wide hose or breeches worn in the 16th and 17th c.; later, a more or less ludicrous term for loose breeches in general.

a. *sing.* Also *attrib.* in *galligaskin breeches*.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1859/1 Galeygascoyne breeches all of Crimosyn satyn. 1592 *Def. Conny Catching* (1859) 57 The venetian and the gallogascaine is stale, and trunke slop out of use. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 27 Their hose sometimes Spanish, like to Shipmens hose, and sometimes close to the buttocke like the Venetian galligascoigne.

b. *pl.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 343 A well-burnished gentleman .. hath borne threescore at once in one paire of galigascons. 1581 B. RICHE *Farewell Mil. Prof.* Conclusion D d iij, In their Hoose so many fashions as I can not describe, sometymes Garragascoynes, breached like a Beare. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xix. 149 He began to untruss his Points: the Opinion is that he had but one before, which held up his Gally-Gascoins. 1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 121 My Galligaskins, that have long withstood The Winter's Fury. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii, His whole thoughts..were taken up with a transaction which was going forwards..within the precincts of his own Galligaskins. 1794 in *Poet. Reg.* (1807) 401 While in Rhyme's Galligaskins I enclose The broad posteriors of thy brawny prose. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 19 His galligaskins have been made by the same needle-jerker. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 72 What jackets and galligaskins had they.

2. Leggings, gaiters. *dial.*

1859 TROLLOPE *West Ind.* x. 150 He wears a huge pair..of galligaskins..made of thick stiff leather but so as to fit the leg exactly. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 43 Gossips too .. put galligaskin off At entry of a decent domicile. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Gallygaskins*, gaiters. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Galligaskins*, rough leather overalls, worn by thatchers, hedgers and labourers.

3. A variety of the cowslip (*Primula veris*).

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* xxxv. 245 There is another kinde [of cowslips] which doe somewhat resemble mens hose that they did weare and took the name of Galligaskins from thence.

appositive. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 56/3 Can any information be obtained as to the origin of the Galigaskins Primrose?

Hence **Galliga·skined** *ppl. a.*, wearing galligaskins.

1854 WALTER *Last of Old Squires* xiii. 137 The good old man .. with gun in hand from the paper-mill-cover, or galligaskined from the farm!

Galligross, var. GALIEGROSS, *Obs.*

Gallimania, bad form of GALLOMANIA: see GALLO-.

c 1793 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* I. 125 That febrile disposition and hectic heat commonly called *Gallimania*.

Gallimatia(s, obs. form of GALIMATIAS.

Gallimaufry (gælimɔ̄·fri), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **gallie-, gally-, gal(l)imafry, -ay, -ey, -ie, -ee**, 7 **gal(l)amafrie**; 6–7 **galli-, gallymalfreye, -maulfry, -malfrie**; 6–7 **gallimaufray, -maufrie**, 7 **galley-, gallymaufr(e)y, -mawfrey, (galy-maufry, gallemaufry, gallomawfry, gallimof(f)ry, -mophory, gallerie-maufry)**, 7–8 **gallamaufr(e·y**, 6–9 **gallimaufrey, -mawfry**, 6– **gallimaufry**. [ad. F. *galimafrée*, of unknown origin.]

1. A dish made by hashing up odds and ends of food; a hodge-podge, a ragout. *rare* exc. *dial.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Nogada salsa*, a gallimaulfry of nuts. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 II. 294 Lattin whole-meats are nowe minc'd, and serude in for English Gallimafries. 1623 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 2 That I may neither slovenly chop it into gobbits, nor curiously mince it to a gallamafrie. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xvii, The Devil mince me into a Galli-mafry, if I do not tremble for fear. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1859 HALIBURTON *Season Ticket* vii, The Gallimaufry at once tempts and satisfies. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Gallimawfry*, and by corruption Gallimawverty, a mixture of several sorts of meat.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A heterogeneous mixture, a confused jumble, a ridiculous medley.

1551–6 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* (Arb.) 64 Suche a tragycall comedye or gallymalfreye. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, So now they haue made our English tongue a gallimaufray, or hodgepodge of all other speches. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 29 Hee put me downe with such a galliemafrey of Latine ends that I was glad to make an end. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. viii. 128 And after by marriages with some false Christians, made such a galli-maufrey as [etc.]. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vii. 42 The hotchpotch or gallimafree of the perpetually begging Friars. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 57 Are you the Author then (quoth I) of that Gallimaufry of Prophesies, that's Publish'd in your Name? 1678 SALMON *Pharm. Londin.* 670 This is one of the greatest Gally-maufries that ever I saw: but it was intended as an Antidote against Plague. 1872 PLANCHÉ *Recoll.* II. xviii. 245 To me, the glittering gallimaufry in which all the ingenuity and beauty of the original fairy tale was lost and destroyed. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* xi. 260 At present it [the history of the Reformation] is but a hotch-potch, a gallimaufry, a confused mingle-mangle of divers things jumbled or put together.

3. A promiscuous assemblage (of persons).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 119 He wooes both high and low..he loues the Gally-mawfry (Ford perpend. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Gallimawfry*, a gathering, or set of persons or things. Generally used in an unfavourable sense.

4. Said somewhat contemptuously of a person: A man of many accomplishments; a composite character. Now *rare*.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 21 Peace pudding broth..peace you gallimafrey. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, A good, foolish, knavish, sociable gallimaufry of a man. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* II. v, Why how now my little Gallimaufry, my little Oleo-podrido of Arts and Arms! 1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* I. 207 A compound of Player, Soldier, Stroller, Sailor, and Tinker! An odd gallimaufry! 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. v.

Perhaps the most ludicrous characteristic of these factious gallimaufreys was an occasional assumption of the high moral and admonitory tone.

5. *attrib.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 110 These Galley-maufry humours. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. (1740) 242 Such a Gallimaufry Piece of Nonsense it was. 1769 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller!* II. 204 The gallimaufry list of pill-and-drop-mongers.

Hence **Gallimau·frical** *a*, miscellaneous.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 227 It has been the custom..to get up a gallimaufrical performance that is not deemed dramatic.

Gallimaufry (gælimɔ̄·fri), *v. rare* −¹. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To cut up into a hodge-podge; to make mince-meat of. In quot. *fig.*

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 197 In chapter the third, the satire rolls only against Long's hotel, which is thus wickedly gallimawfred.

Hence † **Gallimau·frier**, one who makes a gallimaufry or medley (of something).

1592 NASHE 4 *Lett. Conf.* K b, The gallimafrier of all stiles in one standish.

Gallinacean (gælinē·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **-acian.** [f. as next + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* = GALLINACEOUS; in quot. = concerned with domestic fowls. **B.** *sb.* A bird of the order *Gallinaceæ* or *Gallinæ*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Gallinaceans.* See *Rasores.* 1851 *Q. Rev.* LXXXVIII. 326 The gallinacian leech, like the mountebank of former days, has to exercise his wits for pure benevolence.

Gallinaceous (gælinē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *gallīnāce-us* (f. *gallīna* a hen) + -OUS.]

1. Of or belonging to the order *Gallinæ*, which comprises all the ordinary domestic poultry, and many other birds, such as pheasants, partridges, etc.

1783 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* II. ii. 668 Order V. Gallinaceous. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv. 185 Spallanzani has remarked a circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of gallinaceous fowls and the structure of corn-mills. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 77 An example of the want of wisdom in the gallinaceous tribe

2. *humorously.* a. Resembling that of a cock; 'cocky'. b. Consisting of fowls.

1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xix. 235 With all the gathered wisdom of Edinburgh in his gallinaceous cranium. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 493 We returned to the hotel, where another meal, as gallinaceous as that of yesterday, awaited us.

Gallinaginous (gælinæ·dʒinəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *gallīnāgin-em, gallīnāgo* woodcock (f. *gallīna* hen) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a woodcock. *Gallinaginous crest*, transl. L. *caput gallinaginis*, lit. 'woodcock's head'; the prominent fold of the lining membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra.

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 563 Acute inflammation of the gallinaginous crest is most commonly induced by an extension of gonorrhoeal inflammation.

Gallinazo (gælinā·zo). Also 8 **galinasso,** 9 **gallinaso.** [corruptly a. Sp. *gallinaza* a vulture, f. *gallina* hen + augmentative suffix *-aza.*] An American vulture (*Cathartes aura* or *Catharista atrata*).

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 58 These are equally fierce and carnivorous with the former; and called the kings of the gallinazos. 1774 GOLDSM. *Anim. Nat.* V. 113 Vultures, or galinassos, as the Spaniards call them. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii, I looked up and saw a gallinaso, the large carrion-crow of the tropics, sailing seaward. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1873) 183 From these facts the condor, like the gallinazo, must be considered as a gregarious bird.

Galline (gæ·lain, -in), *a. rare.* [f. L. *gall-us* cock + -INE.] = GALLINACEOUS.

1883 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 827/2 The Brush-Turkey..was originally described by Latham in 1821 under the name of the New Holland Vulture, a misleading designation which he subsequently tried to correct on perceiving its Galline character. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 763 Other birds possessing galline affinities are the well-known curassows.

Galling (gɔ̄·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. GALL *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb GALL in various senses; the condition of being galled.

1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) U v a, [It] is..good for the galling or chaffing of y⁰ fete. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 133 Er winter preuenteth, while weather is good, for galling of pasture get home with thy wood. 1598 R. BARRET *Mod. Warres* 96 Their vollie in their face would bee no small galling vnto them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 31 Vitex or Agnus Castus held only in the hand, preserveth the rider from galling. 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 196 It is a certain remedy against all gauling, at least by this argumentation. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 633 Pieces of brass, with holes in them, put into wooden shivers, to keep them from splitting and galling by the pin of the block. 1799 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Life* (1873) 440 Four [elephants] were disabled, by the galling of their backs, from carrying their usual burdens.

† 2. The result of galling; in *pl.*, galls, galled spots. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/1 Gallynge, *strumositas.* 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 320 Honey and Verdigrease boyled together..is a good Ointment for all gallings on the withers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Transplanting*, A good Piece of Rope tyed about the neck of the Trees upon a whisp of Straw, preserves them from gallings.

3. *Comb.*, as **galling-leather,** a piece of leather to prevent galling or chafing.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 130 The Coachman's Seat is covered with cloth .. lined at the bottom ends with pieces of leather, called galling-leathers. *Ibid.* II. 188 The galling-leather is sewed under that part of the harness where there is a buckle, to prevent it from galling the horse.

Galling (gɔ̄·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. GALL *v.*² + -ING¹.] The treatment of material with galls, as a preliminary of the actual process of dyeing it.

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. v. 105 Silk acquires by galling a [permanent] weight. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 275 Galling consists in macerating any piece of stuff in a decoction of gall-nuts. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 543 After the galling, the silk is put into a solution of sulphate of iron.

Galling (gɔ̄·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GALL *v.*¹ + -ING².] That galls.

1. Chafing, irritating or harassing physically.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxxiii, What tells the hand or head the toes great grief, When it alone is pinch'd with galling shooes? 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 53 What with gauling Darts and heavie strokes the Britans who wore neither Helmet nor Cuirass to defend them, were at last overcome. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 185 As stubborn steers..joined reluctant to the galling yoke. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 283 And looks with marvel on his galling chain. 1879 M·CARTHY *Own Times* II. xx. 89 They [the Ministry] were placed between two galling fires.

2. *fig.* Irritating, offensive to the mind or spirit.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vi. (1590) 253 The occasions of anger in many men are .. nipping words, and gawling speeches. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 5 Covetousnesse is a gawling sinne. It works a continual vexation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 105 The anodyne draught of oblivion .. is well calculated to preserve a galling wakefulness. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 46 Ruin in fashionable life is accompanied by so many galling mortifications. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 221 The more galling and oppressive instances of serfdom seem to have slipped unconsciously away.

Hence **Ga·llingly** *adv.*, **Ga·llingness.**

1647 BOYLE *Let.* Wks. I. p. xxxix, I never found that people discontented with their own church-government (the gallingness of whose yoke is the grand scare-crow that frights us here). 1802 JOANNA BAILLIE *Ethwald* II. iv. ii, One who, new to greatness, Feels its unwieldy robe sit on his shoulders Constrain'd and gallingly. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 220 Law bears gallingly on those who want to break it.

Gallingale, obs. form of GALINGALE.

Gallini, dial. form of GALEENY.

Gallinicide (gălī·nisəid). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *gallīni-* comb. form of *gallīna* hen + -CIDE (2).] The killing of hens or poultry.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 4/1 He sends in his claim for damages sustained by gallinicide to the 'poultry fund' of the neighbouring hunt.

Gallinipper (gælini·pəɹ). Chiefly *U.S.* Also **gali-, gall(e)y nipper.** [Of uncertain origin.] A large mosquito.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 261 Smaller flies from the gallinipper to the moschetto, began to muster in all directions. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. iii, He jump'd up .. a snappin' of his fingers, as if he wor bit by a galley-nipper. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 59 That prince of gallynippers, the sandfly, whose bite produces a painful ..swelling.

Gallinivorous (gælini·vŏrəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *gallīni-* comb. form of *gallīna* hen + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Feeding on fowls or poultry.

1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 85 Man is not strictly a 'gallinivorous' animal, and has a tendency to tire of perpetual poultry.

Gallinule (gæ·linjul). [ad. mod.L. *gallīnula*, the scientific name of the genus (in late L. the word occurs for a chicken), dim. of L. *gallīna* hen.] Book-name for a genus of birds, typified by the moor-hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Also extended to other birds of allied genera.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 409–11 Gallinule..215. Spotted.. 217. Common. 1785 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* III. i. 258 Common Gallinule .. Common Water-Hen or More-Hen. 1833 C. STURT *Exped. S. Australia* I. i. 39 Various tribes of the galinule [*sic*] .. made incessant noises around us. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* XVII. § 3. 274 That rich gallinule of velvet violet plumage proud. 1888 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* IV. 131 The purple-gallinules .. typified by the European species (*Porphyrio porphyrio*) and the American *Ionornis martinica.*

So **Gallinuline** *a.*, pertaining to the gallinule.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 764 It falls into line with another gallinuline character.

Gallion, var. form of GALION, GALLEON.

Galliot¹ (gæ·liŏt). Forms: 4, 7 **galiote,** 5 **galyet,** 6 **galyote, galyott, galliet(te,** 7 **galliote, galliott,** 7–8 **galeot,** 8–9 **galiot,** (in Dicts.) **galleot,** 6– **galliot.** See also GALLIVAT. [a. F. *galiote* fem. (OF. also *galiot* masc.) = Sp. and Pg. *galeota*, It. *galeotta*, dim. of the Com. Rom. *galea* GALLEY *sb.*¹]

1. A small galley or boat, propelled by sails and oars, used for swift navigation; in English applied esp. to Spanish and Mediterranean vessels.

1352 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 65, Viij. and xl. galays and mo ..And other many of galiotes, With grete noumber of smale botes. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* VIII. xiv, Seven carryks of Gene, and fyfty other vessels, as hulkes, barges, galeys and galyetis. *c* 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) p. xxviii, Galyottis of Spayne with odir smale shippis of warre, come a londe at Grauesende. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 88 The hauen..conteined fiue ships, foure light galleis, a galliot, and a gallion. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. xxi. 184 Those seventy lesser ships, and Galliots, brought .. out of the Bosphorus. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 221 Some Turkish Merchants..built and armed out a Galeot, or Light-Gally. 1799 NELSON 11 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) III. 262 The Officer who is to command the Galliots and Gun-boats. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. i. 15 Cartier moved his two large vessels safely into the deep water of the river..and in his galiot sailed up the majestic stream.

2. [In Du. *galjoot.*] A Dutch cargo-boat or fishing-vessel.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 239 *Galliot.* Is a large Dutch vessel, of burthen, with one mast and a bowsprit. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 263 The ships are the heavy one-masted Dutch galliots once common on the Thames. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Apr. 253/2 Now .. almost any day, are to be seen..a little fleet of Dutch galliots.

3. Used of ancient Roman vessels or galleys. ? *Obs.*

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* III. 797 On either Wing the larger Vessels ply, While in the Center safe the lesser Galiots lie. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Childhood* II. 165 The blood-fraught galliots of Rome.

4. = BOMB-KETCH. [= F. *galiote à bombes.*]

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Galleot*, Some also call the bomb-ketches galliots.

5. *Comb.*, as † **galliot-hoy,** † **pink, yacht,** small vessels resembling a Dutch galliot in build.

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 12/1 Captain Robinson hath sent into Falmouth a *Galliot-Hoy, bound for Bordeaux. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2496/4 A Galliot-Hoy .. being seven Foot and a half under the Beam, 56 Foot in length. *Ibid.* No. 2517/4 There will be exposed to Sale..a *Galliot Pink called the *Mermaid of Amsterdam.* 1709 *Ibid.* No. 4543/3 A Galliot Pink..burthen about 90 Tuns, Holland built. *a* 1895 LD. CLARENCE PAGET *Autobiog.* i. (1896) 5 He had a Dutch *galliot yacht..which used to cruise with the royal squadron.

† **Galliot**², *Obs.* Forms: 5 **galyot,** 6 **galyott, galliot,** 7 **galeyot, galeot.** [a. OF. *galiot* sailor in a galley, galley-slave, pirate = It. *galeotto,* med.L. *galiotus, galeota,* deriv. of *galea* GALLEY.]

1. A pirate. *rare.*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ire.* (E. E. T. S.) 22 We come nat ynto thys land as hyryng men, ne for no couetyse of gold, ne of syluyr, ne galyotz ne robbers.

2. A sailor or rower on board a galley, whether slave or free.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 15 In the whyche tyme the patrone, Galyottis, and pylgrimes, took in woode, water, &c. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 84 See we not in the Gallies that they giue the Oare to the strongest and most mighty Galliots? 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. 73 Oh, now all begins to passe betweene the Galeot, and the Marriner. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 350 Being informed of the fire..he..commanded it should be quenched, supposing it kindled by accident through the carelessnesse of the Galeyots, or Marriners.

Gallipot (gæ·lipɒt). Forms: 5 **galy pott, gale pote,** 6 **galey potte, galeye pot, gallie potte,** 6–8 **gally pot (gally-pot),** 7 **gollee-, galley-pot,** 8 **galipot,** 7– **gallipot.** [The first element in this word (occurring also in GALLEY-DISH, GALLEY-TILE) is of uncertain origin, but possibly identical with GALLEY *sb.*¹, in which case the words etymologically denote pottery such as was brought in *galleys*, i. e. imported from the Mediterranean. Cf. GALLEY-HALFPENNY.

The Du. synonym *gleipot* is not recorded till a century later than the date of our earliest examples of the English word, and the editors of the great Dutch dictionary think that its first element may possibly be identical with *glei* (frequent in the 17th c.), a variant of *galei* GALLEY *sb.*¹ In support of this view, it is pointed out that the Du. *kraakgoed, kraakporselein* mean literally 'porcelain imported in *carracks*', and a passage is quoted from the *Inv. v. Brussel* II. 206 which mentions 'glass-wares brought in galleys and carracks' (*que les galees et les caraques amenent*). Farther, *gleyers-werk* is explained by Kilian as meaning Balearic or Majorcan pottery (cf. MAJOLICA). On the other hand, the word *glei* is given in Kilian and Du. dicts. of the 17th c. as a name for porcelain clay; but it has not been found in any text, except in the compound *gleybacker, geley backer* 'porcelain baker'; and it may have been merely formed by misinterpretation of the compounds *gleipot* and *gleiwerk, gleigoed* (g'lazed pottery).]

1. A small earthen glazed pot, *esp.* one used by apothecaries for ointments and medicines.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 285 Item, the same day my mastyr paid for a galy pott, iij. d. 1552 HULOET, Galey potte, *culullus.* 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. 16 That, which Plato sayd of his Maister Socrates, whom he compared to the Gallypots of Apothecaries, which on the out side had Apes and Owles and Antiques, but contained with in soueraigne and precious liquors and confections. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* To Rdr. p. xxii, They make me think of Gally-Pots in an Apothecaries Shop. 1739 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 62, I Took a small Gally-pot, such as the Apothecaries in the North of England make use of. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 322 Pour it into small high Gallipots, like a sugar-loaf at top. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. vi, Traps [for flies] of vinegar and sugar in gallipots. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* vi. (1875) 290 A great number of blacks assembled about a pond, bringing with them a sheep and some gallipots. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Gaily pot*, a jam pot.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 206 She is the Gally-pot to which these Drones flye. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xvii, The little gallipot of a boat that we were in was gravely overloaded.

† c. applied to a silver vessel. *Obs.*—¹

1515 *Will of W. Willer* (Somerset Ho.), A Galey potte of silver double gilt.

2. *transf.* (in jest or contempt). One who handles gallipots; an apothecary.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gallipot*, nick name for an apothecary. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vii, Turning a stern look on the alarmed Pottingar, broke out..'Thou walking skeleton! thou asthmatic gallipot!' 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii. 29 The widow in the meantime had been left to the care of the apothecary's boy..and truly her sobs ..amazed young gallipot. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, 'One may ask one's medical man to one's table certainly; but his family, my dear Mr. Snob!' 'Half a dozen little gallipots', interposed Miss Wirt.

† Ga·llish, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Forms: 6 **gaulish,** gallishe, 7–8 gallish. [f. Gall *sb.*[1] + -ish.]

1. Belonging to the gall, bilious.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A v b, Wormwode..dryueth furth.. cholerike and gallishe humoures out of the stomack.

2. Tasting like gall, bitter.

1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.* (1660), *Galachtigh*, gallish, or as bitter as Gall.

b. *fig.*

1595 Southwell *St. Peter's Compl.* 69 The pleasing rellish of his former loue, In gaulish thoughts to bitter taste doth proue. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 95 *Crimen animo felleo pe petratum*, with a bitter or gallish inclination.

† Gallish, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gall *sb.*[3] + -ish[1].] Of the nature of galls.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 161 Neither the nuts nor the horn having any thing gallish, the Vitriol of the Earth could have no power on them.

Gallisize: see Gallize.

† Gallitzinite (gælĭ·tsinəit). *Min. Obs.* Also Gallizinite. [Named in 1801 after the name of Prince *Gallitzin* (who discovered the mineral): see -ite.] A variety of rutile, now called Nigrine.

1814 Allan *Min. Nomenclature* 50 Gallizinite. 1820 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* III. 132 Gallitzinite.

Gallitzinite, var. Gallizinite. *Obs.*

Gallium (gæ·liŏm). [mod.L.; said to be f. L. *gallus* cock, a translation of *Lecoq.*] A soft, tough, bluish-white metal, easily melted, discovered by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran (1875) in a zinc-blende from the Pyrenees.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 6 Nov. 14/2 The new metal, which is called gallium, was found by the spectroscope in zinc ores. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 July 84/2 This metal appears..to be probably gallium.

Gallivant (gælivæ·nt), *v.* Also **galavant, galivant.** [Perhaps a humorous perversion of Gallant *v.* Usually in the pres. part. *gallivanting.*] *intr.* To gad about in a showy fashion, esp. with persons of the other sex. Also merely = Flirt.

1823 W. H. Pyne *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. xxi. 300 Sitting at his ease, galavanting with a publican's daughter. 1835 Lady Granville *Lett.* 12 Feb. (1894) II. 184, I foresee she will be always galivanting with Lady Wharncliffe. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxviii, Else I shall have my maid gallivanting with somebody who may rob the house. 1851 De Quincey *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. XIII. 25 If she chose to go galavanting amongst the clouds, Pope, for his part, was the last person to follow her. 1875 W. S Hayward *Love agst. World* 32, I did not consider it right or proper that a lady..should be gallivanting about the country with those three fellows. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 503 The language came natural to him [Lope de Vega] when gallivanting with Filis.

Gallivanting (gælivæ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Gallivant *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb.

1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 9 Feb., If we had been so [in retreat] last year, instead of gallivanting to Ireland, this affair might not have befallen. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* (1869) 354, I have given up gallivanting, as I call it. 1869 Trollope *He Knew* xv. (1878) 83 It don't mean much, only just idle talking and gallivanting. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 76/1 This comes of gallivanting round with Emperors, Kings, Prime Ministers, and Poet-Laureates.

Gallivanting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That gads about, or flirts.

1819 'R. Rabelais' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 18 But does that gallivanting god Deign to give Taylor answering nod? 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. i, You can't be a gallivanting dodger. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/1 A lone lorn wife of many a gallivanting husband.

† Gallivat. *Obs.* Forms: 7 **gellywat(te,** 8 **galleywat(t, gallevat,** 8–9 **gallivat.** [ad. Pg. *galeota* through East Indian channels: cf. Galliot[1].] A large boat used in the Eastern seas, having a triangular sail as well as oars.

1613 Downton in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 501 As soone as I anchored, I sent..Master Spooner, and Samuell Squire in my Gellywatte to sound the depths within the sands. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 620 A number of vessels called galley-wats, about the size of our Gravesend tilt-boat, carrying six swivel guns, and 60 men. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 41 The gallivats are large row-boats, built like grabs, but of smaller dimensions, the largest seldom exceeding seventy tons. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* I. III. vii. 510 The gallivats .. combined the double advantage of sailing and row boats.

Galliwasp (gæ·liwɒsp). Also 8 **gallewasp.** [Of unknown origin.] A small lizard (*Celestus occiduus*), found in the West Indies.

1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 334 A Galliwasp. This appear'd in all things to be a great Scinc. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 765 The fens and marshes do [breed] the guana and gallewasp; but these last are not venomous. 1834 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 113 A Galli-wasp .. This is the Alligator in miniature. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* II. ix. 253 Sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of galliwasps and jack-spaniards.

Gallize (gæ·laiz), *v.* Also **gallisize.** [From Dr. L. *Gall* of Treves, the inventor of the process. In Ger. *gallisiren*, of which the form *gallisize* seems to be a blundered adaptation.] *trans.* To treat (unfermented grape-juice) with water and sugar, so as to increase the quantity of wine produced.

Hence **Ga·llized** *ppl. a.*, **Ga·llizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Gallization,** the process of gallizing.

1888 Prof. Dittmar in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 603/1 Science affords a means of distinguishing a gallisized from a natural wine. *Ibid.*, One mode of assisting nature in wine-making is the process of 'gallisizing', so called from its inventor (Gall), which is largely practised on the Rhine. 1891 *Cycl. Temp. & Prohib.* (U.S.) 647/1 Gallization, a method of increasing the quantity [of wine] by the infusion of sugar, acid and water.

† Galli·zinite. *Min. Obs.* Also **gallitzinite, gallicinite.** [First used by Beudant in 1824; f. the Ger. name *gallitzenstein*, lit. 'stone from Galicia': see -ite.] Native sulphate of zinc, goslarite.

1837 Allan *W. Phillips' Min.* 376 Gallizinite. 1843 E. J. Chapman *Min.* 14 Gallitzinite. 1851 H. W. Bristow *Gloss. Min.* 148 Gallicinite.

Gallizinite, var. Gallitzinite. *Obs.*

Gall-less (gɔ̄·llès), *a.* [f. Gall *sb.*[1] + -less.] Possessing no gall. Hence, free from bitterness or malice; incapable of being roused to anger.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xix. (1495) 779 Camelles ben beestys of long lyfe for they ben gallelesse. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 19. 147 A Dove, a meek and gall-less creature. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 17 Ah! mild and gaulless Dove. 1726 Savage *Sir T. Overbury* III. i, Tho' the soft Dove brood gall-less o'er your Breast, Yet let the wary Serpent arm your Mind. 1831 Scott *Ct. Robt.* xxviii, When I consider from what prison he was brought, and in what guise he inhabited it, I cannot believe in this gall-less disposition. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. vii, And the poor student, usually so mild and gall-less, stamped his foot in impotent rage. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 5/1 The idyllic, guileless and gall-less life.

Gall-nut (gɔ̄·lnʌt). [f. Gall *sb.*[3]] = Gall *sb.*[3] 1.

1572 Huloet, Galle nutte, suche as is put into inke, *galla.* 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 177 Gal-nuts. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 75 Round Fruit, of the Size of Gall-Nuts. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* s.v. *Gallic acid*, A large portion of the acid exists ready formed in the gall-nut.

Gallo- (gæ·lo), combining form (after Gr. analogies) of L. *Gallus* a Gaul.

1. In classical Latin it occurs only in *Gallo-græci*, Gauls who went east and settled in Asia Minor; also *Gallo-græcia*, the country inhabited by these Gauls, Galatia. Hence **† Gallo-græcians, † Gallo-greeks** *pl.*, Galatians.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 221 King Antiochus hauing in battaile slaine..a brave horsman of the Gallogreeks or Galatians, became maister of his horse. 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xi. (1636) 124 Those Gallo-Græcians, as their compound name sheweth, were a mixt and mongrell people. [1625 Bacon *Ess., Vicissitude* (Arb.) 573 It is true, the Gaules were Westerne; But we reade but of two Incursions of theirs; the one to Gallo-Grecia, the other to Rome.]

2. Used with the sense of 'Gallic' (i. e. French) in various mod.Eng. formations. a. Prefixed (with hyphen) to certain designations of nationality, as **Ga·llo-Ame·rican** *a.*, of combined French and American character; **Ga·llo-Bri·ton,** one partly French and partly British (either in birth or sympathies); **Ga·llo-Ce·ltic** *a.*, belonging to the Celts of France; **Ga·llo-Ge·rman** *a.*, belonging to both French and Germans. b. In objective formations on assumed Gr. types (in most instances adopted from Fr.), as **Ga·lloman** [ad. F. *Gallomane* (Gr. *-μανής* mad after)] = *Gallomaniac*; **Galloma·nia** [ad. F. *Gallomanie* (Gr. *-μανία*: see Mania)], an unreasoning attachment to France or French customs; **Galloma·niac,** one who is affected with Gallomania; also as *adj.*; **Ga·llophil** [Gr. *-φίλος* loving, friendly to], a friend of France and its interests; **Gallo·philism,** fondness for France, friendliness towards it; **Ga·llophobe** [Gr. *-φόβος* fearing], one who is affected with Gallophobia; also as *adj.*; **Gallopho·bia** [ad. F. *Gallophobie*, Gr. *-φοβία* dread of], morbid dread of the French, or abhorrence of what is French.

1797 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 186 If Louisiana becomes a *Gallo-American colony. 1828 Sydney Smith in *Mem.* (1885) II. 293 The travels of the Gallo-American gentleman .. are, I suppose, those of M. Simond. 1819 *Hermit in Lond.* III. 116 A kind of Amphibious animal, a *Gallo-Briton. *a* 1721 Ken *Blandina* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 516 Death and Infernal Pow'rs decreed The *Gallo-Celtick Saints should bleed. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* viii. 441 The great *Gallo-German river. 1787 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 317 It will be of great consequence to France and England, to have America governed by a *Galloman or Angloman. 1802 *Ibid.* VIII. 163 To suppose we are Gallomen or Anglomen [*sic*!]. 1819 *Metropolis* (ed. 2) III. viii. 180 This Galloman appeared a little put down. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* xxv. 388 In a word, *Gallomania had become the prevailing social epidemic of the time. 1819 *Hermit in Lond.* III. 117 The British *Gallomaniac ought to know better. 1840 Disraeli *Corr. w. Sister* 15 Oct. (1886) 163 *On dit* that even Lord Holland, that old Gallomaniac, ratted to Palmerston. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 4/6 In the years which immediately preceded the French Revolution the British aristocracy was notoriously Gallomaniac. 1889 *Times* 26 Jan. 7/3 The appointment of Señor Albareda to the Quirinal would not be looked on favourably at Rome, because he is a very pronounced *Gallophil. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 7/2 The ardent *Gallophilism which characterised many Russian gatherings at the time of the Toulon and Paris *fêtes*. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 8/2 The *Opinion* says 'the *Gallophobes on the other side of the Channel will gain nothing by their agitation against us'. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 324/2 Mr. Gallenga is too pronounced a Gallophobe to be able to make his French *attachés* true to life. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 7/3 Gallophobe Englishmen grew alarmed, but they have got their sop. 1803 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 246 Strong renewed symptoms of Anglo and *Gallo-phobia. 1881 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 165/3 His [Landor's] Gallophobia evidently strikes Prof. Colvin with astonishment.

† Ga·lloc. *Obs.* Also 1 **gallac, galluc.** [perh. corruptly ad. late L *anagallicum* (also *anagalla*; cf. class. L. *anagallis*, supposed to mean 'pimpernel'); see quot. *c* 1450 s.v. Comfrey.]

The plant comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*).

In OE. vocabularies the word renders not only *sinfitum* and *confirma* (comfrey) but also *galla* (in class. L. = gall-nut), *adriatica, adriaca* (of unknown meaning), and *mālun terræ* (in class. L. = birthwort). It is not clear whether the L. words were in late L. applied to the comfrey, or whether *galluc* denoted several different plants, or, finally, whether the glosses are mere mistranslations.

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 949 *Galla*, galluc.] *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 162 Deos wyrt þe man confirman & oðrum naman galluc nemneð. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 299/ o *Sinfitum*, gallac. *c* 1265 *Plant Voc.* Ibid. 555/4 *Cumfiria*, cumfirie, galloc.

Galloch, obs. form of Galosh.

Galloglass (gæ·lŏglɑs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6 galloglas(se, galoglas, galloweglass, gallyglasse, 7 galli(n)glass, e, (gallowgross), 9 gallaglass, 6–7, 9 galloglass, gallowglass. *β.* 6 galloglogh, 7 gallegalagh, 7, 9 galloglagh, 8–9 galloglach. [a. Ir. and Gael. *gall-óglách*, f. *gall* foreigner, stranger + *óglách* youth, servant, warrior. The etymologically correct form *galloglagh* appears later than the erroneous *galloglass*, which was prob. the result of the pl. *galloglа(gh)s*; in some early instances *galloglas* seems to be used as a pl., but *galloglasses* is found already in our earliest quot.

The statement, made on etymological grounds by Spenser (*State of Irel.* 640/1, Globe ed.), that the 'galloglasses' were originally English mercenaries, seems doubtful; *gall* is used of foreigners or strangers generally, and, although mainly applied to the English in Spenser's day, may not have been so restricted at the time when the compound was formed.]

1. One of a particular class of soldiers or retainers formerly maintained by Irish chiefs.

α. c 1515 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 5, 500 sperys 500 galloglasseis, and 1000 kerne. 1520 *Ibid.* 46, 18 baners of galoglas. *c* 1538 R. Cowley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 96 Which bere all the burdon of the chargis of holding horsemen, galloglas and kerne. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) III. 169 The saide Cahir shall pay yerely..the tributes and summes of mony, with refeccions and sustencions of all the galloglasses, as was accustumed to be payed by his auncetours. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 45/1 The fourth degree is a galloglasse, vsing a kind of pollax for his weapon. 1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 7 The Galloglass are pycked and scelected men of great and mightie bodies, crewell without compassion. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 147 Souldiours set in the rere gard, whom they terme Galloglasses, who fight with most keene hatchets. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. viii, Loud shouts each hardy galla-glass. 1875 Lowell *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 296 In October the wild kerns and gallowglasses rose in no mood for sparing the house of Pindarus.

β. 1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) II. 185, 10 scor spearys, callid gallogloghis. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 172 Fennyngher O-Conghir slew Cale-Rothe and with him of Galloglahes and others about three hundred. 1848–52 J. O'Donovan *Ann. 4 Masters* (1856) I. 119 *note*, The bands of kernes and galloglaghs or gallowglasses, supported by the Irish chieftains of the later ages.

2. In the Highlands: = Henchman 2.

1703 M. Martin *Descr. W. Isl. Scotl.* 104 Every Chieftain had a bold Armour-Bearer, whose business was always to attend the Person of his Master night and day to prevent any surprize, and this man was called Galloglach.

3. *attrib.* in *galloglass-ax.*

1580 Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 139 Everye man toke a galloweglasse axe of theires who were slayne. 1596 *Lanc. Wills* III. 4 A gally glasse axe.

Gallon (gæ·lən). Forms: 3–4 **galun,** 4–5 **galoun,** 5 **galown,** 5–7 **galon,** 6 **galne** (gal(l)-ond(e, **galla**(u)nde, 7 **gallante**), 6– **gallon.** [a. ONF. *galun, galon*, Central OF. *jalon*, etc. (= med.L. *galōn-em*), app. cogn. with F. *jale* bowl. Cf. the diminutive form OF. *galet, jalet* masc., med.L. *galleta* fem., a measure for wine, OE. *gellet* bowl (? from Rom. or popular L.), Pg. *galheta* mug; also OF. *galaie, galeie, jalaie*, etc., fem. a measure for liquids, grain, etc. The ultimate origin is unknown.]

1. An English measure of capacity. The imperial gallon contains 277¼ cubic inches: the wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches is the standard in the United States.

c 1300 in Wright *Relig. Songs* vii. 37 Bachares and brueres .. Loȝe heo holdet hore galun, mid berme heo hine fulleth. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 187 He that repenteth rathest schulde arysen aftur And greten sir Gloten with a galun of ale [B. a galoun ale]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Manciple's Prol.* 24 Ther is falle on me swich heuinesse .. þat me were leuere slepe, Than the beste galon wyn in Chepe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 To a pot of oyle of on galon, And

of hony a qwharte thou take. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 230 Some voyde mo cups then man would thinke possible, And other some galons, so that theyr ioynts are feble. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 204, 8 pounde (or 8 pyntes) doe make a Gallon. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* an. 3679 (1658) 275 He that drank most, was one Promachus, who drank off fower gallons and one pottle. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., In Liquids two Pottles, or four Quarts, or eight Pints, make one Gallon..But in dry Measure, two Gallons, which is six Pottles, make one Peck. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I. ii. 12 The men drank ale by the gallon. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The Jersey wine gallon, as commonly estimated, contains rather more than two hundred and forty seven cubic inches English.

b. As a dry measure for corn, bread, etc.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 132 Take a Gallon of Wheat, and Oat-meal-flower. 1725 [see 1]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 657/2, I ask questions in order to discover what a gallon of bread is. 1887 *Kent Gloss.* s.v., 'I'd far rather pay a shilling for a gallon of bread than have it so very cheap.'

c. *fig.* A large amount.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90 To requite your gallonde of godbwyes.

†2. A vessel for holding liquids (tr. L. *lagena*).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxx. 14 And shal be to-mynusht, as is to-brosid the galoun of the crockere. — *Mark* xiv. 13 A man beringe a galoun of watir. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 472, ij. galons, with gilt verges.

3. *attrib.*, as *gallon-bottle, -measure, -pot.*

1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 469 ij. galon pottes, all gilt. *Ibid.* 488, j. payre galon bottels of one sorte. 1465 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 424, ii Galon Pottis chased and half gylte. 1481 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, j galon mesour.

Gallo-nitrate (gæ·lo,nəi·treit). [f. *gallo-* = GALLIC *a.*[2] + NITRATE.] A combination of gallic and nitric acids with a base.

1841 FOX-TALBOT *Patent Specification* No. 8842 Take a sheet of iodized paper and wash it over with this gallo-nitrate of silver. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem. 89 Gallo-nitrate of silver.

Galloon (gălū·n). Forms: 7 **galloune, galoone, galloom(e, galoom e,** 7–8 **galloone,** 7– **galoon, gal'loon.** Also in Fr. form 9 **galon.** [ad. F. *galon*, vbl. sb., from the verb *galonner*. The sb. first appears in the 17th c., the verb is as old as the 12th c., and originally means to dress the hair with gold bands or other ribbons. Its origin is uncertain; a connexion with the root of GALLANT seems possible; the Sp. *galon* and It. *gallone* are prob. adopted from Fr.] A kind of narrow, close-woven ribbon or braid, of gold, silver, or silk thread, used for trimming articles of apparel; a trimming of this material. (See quot. 1882.)

1604 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 106 Neaples galloune to y[e] same Dublett. ?1648 DAVENANT *Vacat. in Lond.* Wks. (1673) 290 In Liv'ry Short, Galloome on Cape, With Cloak-bag Mounting high as Nape. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1651/4 A Negro Boy about 18 years old, with a broad brimm'd white Hat, edged with Silver Galoom. 1727 in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 144 Gold chains .. were tacked on the robing of her gown in loose scollops in the manner of a galloon. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xcvii. 453 His livery is yellow, laced with a galloon of blue silk and silver. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. iv. (1865) IV. 154 Footmen, grand as galoon and silver fringe could make them. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Galloon.* There are two descriptions of this article. One is a strong, thick gold lace..It is woven with a pattern in threads of gold or silver, on silk or worsted .. and is employed in uniforms and on servants' livery hats. The other is of wool, silk or cotton combined with silk or worsted, and is used for trimming and binding articles of dress, hats, shoes, and furniture. This sort is only a narrow ribbon. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 2/1 Gold, silver, and steel are to be more used than ever in embroideries and on galons for trimmings. 1896 *Ibid.* 30 May 9/2 A white damask silk was edged all round the hem with marabout feathers, on each side of them being embroidered a thick galloon of pearls, diamonds, and emeralds.

b. *attrib.*, as †*galloon-lace* = galloon; †*galloon-gallant*, ? one who is gaily dressed.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Galonné, Tresses gallonnées*, lockes plaited, or tyed vp with galloone lace. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Oh, for a whip to make him galloon-laces! 1622 FLETCHER *Sea-Voy.* I. iii, Thou Galloon gallant, and Mammon you That build on golden mountains! 1759 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 281/1 Sixteen men..all in rose colour with galloon lace.

Hence **Gallo·oned** *a.* [cf. F. *galonné*], trimmed with galloon; also *fig.*

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. vii, Enormous habiliments, that were not only slashed and galooned, but artificially swollen-out. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 237 The morning dawns—the sky gallooned in stripes, and spangled o'er with gold. 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* II. 120 His outer robe..had tight sleeves gallooned with lace.

Galloon, Galloot, obs. ff. GALLEON, GALOOT.

Gallop (gæ·ləp), *sb.* Also 6 **galop**(pe; and see WALLOP *sb.* and GALOP. [a. OF. *galop* (app. f. *galoper* to GALLOP), which is found from the 11th c. onwards, in early instances generally in the plural as acc. with verbs of motion (*vint les galops*, Chan. de Rol. 731). The word first appears in English in the 16th c.; but the ONF. form **walop* had been adopted in ME., and was used in the sense of 'gallop' as late as *c* 1480.]

1. The most rapid movement of a horse (occas. of other quadrupeds), in which in the course of each stride the animal is entirely off the ground, with the legs flexed under the body. In early use chiefly as descriptive addition to a verb. Phr. †*to ride* (*a*) *gallop*: now *at* (formerly also *on, upon, in, with*) *a gallop.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxi. 83 The frenchmen euer rode a great Galoppe towarde the bridge. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* N vij, He caused them put spores to their horses, and passed forwardes a gallop. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169/27 A Gallop, *extensus cursus.* 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 126 The first rides gallop into miserie. 1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 176 Our horse, upon a Gallop w[th] out once drawing up, advanceth toward y[m]. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6228/3 He goes in a little Gallop very easy. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 87 That trot became a gallop soon In spite of curb and rein. 1814 S. ROGERS in *Mem. T. Moore* (1856) VIII. 186 Our horses were almost always in a gallop. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 16 The gallop to be eleven miles an hour. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, He was hurrying on at the same furious gallop which had been his pace when the locksmith first encountered him. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 29 If an object fired at be moving, whether it be a man walking or a horse at a gallop. 1873 MUYBRIDGE *Descr. Zoopraxography* 37 The gallop is the most rapid method of quadrupedal motion; in its action the feet are independently brought to the ground; the spring into the air as in the canter is effected from a fore foot, and the landing upon the diagonal hind-foot.

b. A ride at this pace.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 220 Swift gallops tier both man and horse. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 365 Led his troops with furious gallops, To charge whole regiments of scallops. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xi, Vivian rode out alone .. to cure his melancholy by a gallop. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 242 The long gallop had done Narcissa good.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. xvi. (1739) 85 The Duke of York, and other Lords, not liking this gallop, endeavour to stop her pace. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. lxiii, Horace is always on the amble, Juvenal on the gallop..He goes with more impetuosity than Horace. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. i, Heav'n shield, I say; but Dick's upon the Gallop. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 428 Writing off a gallop and furnishing sheets for the press faster than they could be printed off. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 162 In wide sweeps, and with a swift and equable gallop, the ceaseless stream of water visits and makes green the fields. 1894 R. C. LESLIE *Waterbiog.* xiii. 237 A fast powerful boat becomes as necessary to a man .. as a good horse. In her, with a fresh breeze, he can always enjoy .. a few hours' gallop over the nearest stretch of broad salt water.

3. With defining word. a. *False gallop*: orig. a canter; now only *fig.* b. *Full gallop*: the extreme pace of which a horse is capable; also used *adv.* = 'at full gallop'; also *fig.* c. *Snail's gallop*: jocularly used for an extremely slow pace. †d. *Gallop galliard* [F. *galop gaillard*] (see quot.).

See also HAND-GALLOP, and *Canterbury gallop* under CANTERBURY A 2.

a. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ci. 335 By the counsell of Huon they returnyd a fause galop [orig. *les petis galoys*] towardes theyr cyte. 1587 SADLER *De procreandis*, etc. *equis* v. C ij a, Nouerit plene equus a succussatura, ad celeriorem paulo progressum, a celeriore ad citatiorem cursum ascendere [etc.]..At, vt clare anglice dicam: my meaning is that your horse know thorowly from his trot, to rise to his false gallope, from his false gallope yet to a swifter, and then from this swifter to descend to his false gallope, and trot againe, by turnes. 1593 NASHE *Apol. P. Pennilesse* D ib, I would trot a false gallop through the rest of his ragged Verses, but that if I should retort the rime dogrell aright, I must make my verses (as he doth his) run hobling [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 94 What pace is this that thy tongue keepes? Not a false gallop. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 119 This is the verie false gallop of verses. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. i. 60 Hee may not ride these a false gallop, as they vse to ride post-horses, for if he that receiues the horse, can find..that hee hath ridden an extraordinarye pace, hee shall pay ten soulz. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. v. (1718) 23 Lust is a sharp spur to vice, which always putteth the affections into a false gallop.

b. 1569 UNDERDOWN *Ovid agst. Ibis* I iv b, Curtius, to deliuer the city, all armed vppon a goodly courser, with a full galloppe rode into the same. 1709 MRS. D. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 135 He saw the Duke .. riding upon a full Gallop. 1733 SWIFT *Answ. Sheridan's Simile* 118 When Jove would some fair nymph inveigle, He comes full gallop on his eagle. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi, Coming now to a more open part of the forest, he set on a full gallop. 1797 M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 50, I was awakened..by the sound of a horse's hoofs, which advanced on full gallop. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* 11 Nov. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 613 To remind your friends in the Cortes that they should not always go full gallop. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, A body of horsemen advancing at full gallop. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 6/4 These letters of Magee's, written off, as it were, at full gallop..are among the very best in the English language.

attrib. 1803 M. CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 11 She declined this kind of full-gallop charge, for gentler and more promising manœuvre.

c. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks* (1709) 398 A Physician riding along on his Mule, a Snails Gallop. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 84 Neither whip nor spur can get him out of a snail's gallop.

d. 1611 COTGR., *Galop gaillard*, the Gallop Galliard; or ..one pace, and a leape. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 28 At the end of every third or fourth advancing.. make him bound aloft; then put him to his corvet again.. and then make him bound again; and thus at the end of every third advancing make him bound for the length of a tilt bar..this is called the *gallop galliard.* 1617 — *Caval.* II. 241 The next lesson to this, is the galloppe galliard.

4. *Comb.*: †**gallop-rake** = sense 1.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xiv. 100, I ran away a faire gallop-rake [F. *m'enfuis le beau galot*], and God he knows how I did smell my shoulder of mutton.

Gallop (gæ·ləp), *v.* Forms: 6 **galop**(e, 6– **gallop.** See also WALLOP *v.* [a. F. *galoper*, = Pr. *galaupar*, Sp. Pg. *galopar*, It. *galoppare.* No satisfactory origin has yet been suggested for these forms; the Pr. form suggests that the word may be a compound of the Teut. **hlaup-an* to LEAP, run, with some prefixed word. The initial must originally have been *w*; the OF. **waloper* vb., **walop* sb., have not been found, but their existence is proved by the adopted forms, Flem., MHG. *walop* sb., MHG. *walopiren* vb., ME. *walop* sb., *walope* vb. The Eng. verb *walope*, WALLOP, survived into the 16th c., when it was superseded by the present verb, app. a new adoption from F. *galoper.*

In *K. Alis.* 461, Weber's ed. reads 'The deor *galopith* by wodis side', following the Lincoln's Inn MS. The earlier Bodl. MS., however, has *galpep.* The passage is not in the AF. original by Thomas or Eustace of Kent. The reading of the Bodl. MS. is prob. correct, but perh. the reading of the later MS. may prove that the vb. *galope* existed in 14–15th c.]

1. *intr.* Of a horse (occas. of other quadrupeds): To go at a gallop (see GALLOP *sb.* 1).

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 185 The horse wold nother trot nor galop. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169 To Gallop, *fundere gradus.* To Wallop, *idem, cursitare.* *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 137 His steeds will bee restrain'd But gallop lively downe the Westerne hill. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 148 Fearing to be seen, The Leacher gallop'd from his Jealous Queen. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4382/4 Stolen or strayed .. a bright bay Gelding..4 Years old past, walks, trots, gallops, and leaps. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 159 They had also seen a fine wild horse, which, however, had galloped off with a speed that defied pursuit.

†b. *trans.* To pursue or chase at a gallop. *Obs.* [So F. *galoper.*]

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship* I. (1609) 7 To gallop the bucke, or followe a long winged Hawke.

fig. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 112 A thousand Princes, and phantastique great Ladies, haue galloped Honour vpon the full speed.

c. Racing. *To gallop to a standstill*: to tire out.

1892 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 3/6 Silvercrown..a celebrated racehorse..having galloped eighteen horses to a standstill for the Crawford Plate at Newmarket in 1886.

2. *intr.* Of a horseman: To ride at full speed. Also with advs.. as *forth, in, off.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. 69 b, He dasshed his spurres to his horse, and galoped forth in suche wyse that his kepars loste him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. vii 186 She and her Gentlewoman .. galoped thorough the Towne. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 89 Yet a many of your horsemen peere And gallop ore the field. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 140 The scouts came galloping in. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, They .. then placed them on two horses, a man mounted behind each, and they immediately galloped off. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 72 A squadron of hardy veterans..who..trot and amble, and gallop.. through every street. 1885 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* ii, Up the hill Gallopt the gallant three hundred.

3. *trans.* To make (a horse, etc.) go at full speed.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 178, I can ryght wel..rynne & galop a hors. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 145 And when you doe gallop him, you shal not at the first gallop him aboue fiue or sixe times vpon one hand. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 14 Let your Muse take breath, And never gallop Pegasus to death. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 309/2 If, immediately after drinking his fill, he were galloped hard. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 68 Then the bridegroom and his men went through a fantasia, galloping their dromedaries at full speed.

†4. To traverse (a space) rapidly on horseback or by means of horses. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 7 The golden Sunne .. Gallops the Zodiacke in his glistering Coach.

fig. 1590 NASHE (*title*), First Parte of Pasquils Apologie wherein he renders a Reason of his long Silence and gallops the Fielde with the Treatise of Reformation written by John Penrie. *Ibid.* I. D iv b, I haue . gallopped the fielde to make choyse of the ground where my battaile shall be planted.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* (from senses 1 and 2).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 101 Furth she [Fame] quicklye galops, with wingflight swallolyke hastning. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 154 Shee's tickled now, her Furie needs no spurres, Shee'le gallop farre enough to her destruction. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 329. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 31 They [the Iesuites] came galloping so fast into hell, and grew to be so many, that Lucifer was afraid. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 130/1 His Tongue much like a Hackney goes all paces..It gallops and false gallops, trots and ambles. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 44 Pray Sir, you go too fast already, as you are still galloping. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. ii, They gallop fast that deils and lasses drive. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 151 The mountain torrents crawl or gallop to mingle with the broad Atlantic.

b. *To gallop away*: to talk fast, to 'rattle on'.

1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 183 How you gallop away in your spleen and your rage about repenting my journey. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 237 Pray observe how I gallop away when I get on smooth ground.

c. *To gallop over* or *through*: to hurry over (in reading or reciting), to read cursorily.

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to S. Crisp* 25 Feb., The unreasonable hurry with which I was obliged to gallop over such a book. 1826 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 13 Nov. (1884), Do not gallop through my letter..but read it over and over again. 1859 H. C. WATSON in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 226, I could not rest till I had galloped through the whole. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 113, I will gallop through the discourse as fast as I can.

†**6.** To dance rapidly; to dance a GALOP. *Obs.*

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxi, You instantly tear down the dance..incessantly vociferating as you ramp and gallop along. 1826 *Lover's Quarrel* in *Lit. Souvenir* 6 When I dance with Sir Dunce, or gallop with Sir Gosling?

7. *trans.* To convey rapidly by means of galloping horses.

1882 *Let. of Officer* in *R. Acad. Catal.* (1883) 95 We galloped the left gun at it and it went into the ditch with a bump. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/4 Commander Wells was galloped over from headquarters in a hose van.

Ga·llop, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Prob. onomatopœic; cf. WALLOP.] *intr.* and *trans.* To boil.

?*a* 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. ii, *Hecate.* Boil it well. *Hoppo.* It gallops now. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Gallop,* to boil quickly. 'The pot gallops'.

Hence **galloped beer** (see quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gallopped-beer,* small beer for present drinking, made by simple boiling, or, as it is called, galloping, small quantities of malt and hops together in a kettle.

Gallopade (gælŏpē·d), *sb.* Also **galopade, galloppade.** [a. F. *galopade,* f. *galoper* to gallop: cf. GALOP.]

1. A lively kind of dance, of Hungarian origin.

1831 LD. HOUGHTON in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1891) I. 104 The Germans put my waltzing to shame..and actually scoff at my gallopade. 1835 L. HUNT *Capt. Sword* iii. 13 The galopade, strange agreeable tramp, Made of a scrape, a hobble, and stamp. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. xii. 249 He thought her a delightful partner for a dance, and found her rather tiresome at the end of the galloppade.

transf. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 181 In an early number we printed an account of this gentleman's 'gallopades' across the thistly plains of South America.

2. In the *manège*: A sidelong or curveting kind of gallop. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Gallopade.*

Hence **Gallopa·de** *v. rare,* to dance a gallopade; **Gallopa·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 424 She waltzes, gallopades, sings, plays, draws. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi, Then a tremendous gallopading, in which Tailtackle was nearly capsized over the wharf. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 40 The shock-head willows two and two By rivers gallopaded.

Galloper (gæ·lŏpəɹ). Also 6–9 **gallopper.** [f. GALLOP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. A horse which has special powers of galloping.

1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 60 He loved her above all the Horse in his Stables, she being an excellent galloper. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 156. I believe that some of the Gallopers of this county .. will out-do..the swiftest Horse that was ever bred in Turky or Barbary. 1845 BROWNING *How they brought the good News,* I saw my stout galloper Roland. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 11/2 She [a mare]..is a slovenly fencer, but is a fairly good galloper.

2. One who gallops on horseback, esp. of hunters.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 35 The gallopers, prickers, and huntsmen on horsebacke seeing their houndes strong enough .. shall then beginne to enter and to teach them. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 99 With the hounds quicksenting, with pricking galloper horsman. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 33 We..con'd neither see nor hear the least News of our Gallopers. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, The Sub-Prior .. without having any farther interview with Christie the galloper, answered by giving the promise. 1871 *Daily News* 22 Sept., One galloper found himself in the bottom of a muddy ditch, with his horse directly on top of him.

3. *Mil.* An aide-de-camp, or orderly officer.

1871 *Daily News* 18 Sept., The group of generals, field officers, and dashing gallopers. 1896 *Ibid.* 5 Feb. 5/4 Sir John Willoughby .. appointed me 'galloper', or volunteer orderly officer to him.

4. *fig.* One who proceeds at great speed. Also one who gads about.

1671 M. BRUCE *Good News Evil T.* (1708) 31 Thou art .. now a Galloper in the ways of God. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. ii, Well, lady galloper, how does Angelica? 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 132 P 6 If abroad, I am a gaggling Goose; when I return, You are a fine Galloper; Women, like Cats, should keep the House. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. iv, There is not a gallopper of us all, who might not have gone on ambling quietly on his own ground.

5. A light field-gun, formerly attached to regiments; also *attrib.* in *galloper carriage, -gun.*

1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 45 Assembled at Sterling with four Cohorns, four 'Gallopers', Provisions, &c. 1802 WELLINGTON *Frnl.* in Gurw. *Desp.* I. 378, I received from General Stuart .. information regarding the galloper carriages .. I reported to the General..the state of the galloper guns of the regiments. 1803 LAKE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp* 405 As many of the field pieces as could be brought up, with the gallopers attached to the cavalry, formed four different batteries. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* XXVI. 438 He was now engaged in drawing up six-pound gallopers, and forming a battery. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Hist. Ind.* I. lv. 280/2 When Tippoo opened a..cannonade from fifteen of his light galloper guns.

Galloping (gæ·ləpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 7–9 **gallopping.** [f. GALLOP *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb GALLOP.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 140, I did heare The gallopping of Horse. Who was't came by? *a* 1687 COTTON *Poems* (1689) 93 His [Pegasus'] days of galloping are ended, Unless I with the spur do prick him. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 252 Others fancied that they heard the galloping of horses over their heads. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 101 Galloping about there was .. but often the rides were long, weary, and unexciting.

2. *attrib.* as *galloping country, sound*; **galloping sketch,** a sketch of a locality made after a rapid ride through it.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) I. 110 For the first twelve miles we proceeded slowly, although over very fine galloping country. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, There was a distant rustling among the withered leaves, a bouncing or galloping sound on the path. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 248 Even galloping sketches have their uses.

Galloping (gæ·ləpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That gallops, in senses of the vb. *Galloping consumption*: a consumptive disease which makes rapid progress.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 69 For the Italians have a Proverb, that a galloping horse is an open sepulcher. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III,* I. 37 The King .. pursued the Duke, not only with a galloping Army, but with Edicts and Prescriptions. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 130 Having for many months laboured under a Galloping Consumption and made use of diverse Physicians in vain. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3336/4 Stole .. a bright bay Mare .. a true Yorkshire galloping Breed. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Rationale Jud. Evid.* (1827) v. 64 The father in full vigour, the son in a galloping consumption.

fig. 1755 J. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 167 No galloping eyes, or the least inattention in their devotion. 1770 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 115 What a blessing it is to have a galloping imagination. 1897 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* XXXIV, Ever since they had taken him he had been oppressed by this plague of galloping thought.

b. *Galloping nun*: (see quot. 1715; Milton's allusion is obscure).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 199 Our Liturgie hath run up and down the world like an English galloping Nun, proffering her selfe, but we heare of none yet that bids money for her. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 152 Having espous'd one of the Countessess of Mansfield, who had been a Chanoness or Dame of the Monastery of Girrisheim, a Temporal Religious Pensioner, or what is vulgarly call'd a Galloping-Nun, without any Votes [i.e. vows].

c. Mil. *Galloping carriage* = 'galloper carriage'; see GALLOPER 5.

1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 A 'galloping carriage' designed by Lord C. Beresford to carry a Nordenfeldt gun.

2 *comb.*: †**galloping-like** *a.*, having the appearance of a good galloper.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4839/4 Lost, or Stole..a strait, young, gallopping like bay Mare.

Gallore, obs. form of GALORE.

Gallosh, galloshoes, -shoos, obs. ff. GALOSH.

Gallo-tannate (gæ·lo,tæ·nēt). [f. GALLO-TANN(-IC) + -ATE.] A compound of gallo-tannic acid with a base.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 767 Gallotannates or Tannates. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 248 Astringent vegetable infusions, which precipitate the lead as insoluble gallo-tannate.

Gallo-tannic (gæ·lo,tæ·nik). *a.* [f. *gallo-,* taken as comb. form of L. *galla* GALL *sb.*[3] + TANNIC.] In *gallo-tannic acid,* tannic acid prepared from nut-galls.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 640 Gallotannic acid $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}$, the acid contained in the gall-nuts of *Quercus infectoria* and other species of oak.

Gallo-tannin (gæ·lo,tæ·nin). [f. as prec. + TANNIN.] Tannin prepared from nut-galls.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 128 Gallo-tannin (the ordinary tannin) produces a similar blue black coloration.

Gallote, Galloune, Galloure, Gallous, obs. ff. GALLIOT, GALLOON, GALORE, GALLOWS.

Gallovidian (gælŏvi·diăn), *a.* and *sb.* In 7 Gallowedian. [f. med.L. *Gallovidia* + -AN. *Gallovidia* (also *Galloweithia, Galweia,* etc.) is a Lat. form of Welsh *Gallwyddel* = Irish *Gall-gaidhil,* lit. 'foreign Gaels', now Galloway, a district in the SW. of Scotland (the shires of Wigton and Kircudbright).]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Galloway. B. *sb.* A native of that district.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 495 Gallowedian Nagges. 1824 MACTAGGART (*title*) The Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia. 1863 W. ANDERSON *Geneal. & Surn.* in *Herald & Genealogist* (1865) July 254 The name, however, has neither a Scotch, nor an English derivation, being purely Celtic and Gallovidian. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 52 The Romans were no peaceable visitants of the pagan Gallovidians.

†**Gallow,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*[-1] In 4 galwe. [f. *galwe* GALLOWS.] *trans.* To hang on a gallows or cross.

a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 132 Wip grete Iewes he is galwed, And dyeþ for Monnes gelte.

Gallow (gæ·lo), *v.*[2] *rare*[-1]. *intr.* Of a bird: To cluck, to scream. Hence **Ga·llowing** *ppl. a.*

1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 80 The capperkailzie scorn'd to flee But gallow'd on the forest tree. 1830 AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 817 Choked shrieks .. And gallowing cries .. thicken'd the midnight air.

Gallow, obs. form of GALLY *v.*, to frighten.

Galloway (gæ·lŏwē). Also 6–8 **gallaway.** [The name of a district in the SW. of Scotland, used *attrib.* and hence as a common noun.]

1. One of a small but strong breed of horses peculiar to Galloway; hence a small-sized horse, esp. for riding. Also *galloway-mare, -nag.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. iv. 205 Know we not Galloway Nagges? 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii. 56 Because his dame was swiftest Trunchefice, Or Runcevall his syre; himself a Gallaway. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 40 The rank-riding Scots upon their gallowayes. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 240 Spare your selfe, lest you bejade the good galloway. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1071/4 Another small Plate to be Run for by Gallawayes. 1713 *Guardian* No. 91 P 13 That Horse shall forthwith be Sold, a Scotch Galloway bought in its stead for him. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. ix. 210 His galloway sprung, rider and all, through a hedge of thick limes. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xv, My Ralph, whom I left training his galloway nag, on the banks of the Irthing. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* (1866) 103 A horse between thirteen and fourteen hands in height is called a Galloway, from a beautiful breed of little horses once found in the south of Scotland .. The pure galloway was said to be nearly fourteen hands high, and sometimes more; of a bright bay, or brown, with black legs, small head and neck, and peculiarly deep and clean legs. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 3/3 This was a claim for £22 10*s.* for hire of a racing galloway mare.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *galloway-race; galloway-sized* adj. Also **galloway-plate,** a racing prize, run for by galloways.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/7 On Thursday the *Galloway-Plate of 10*l. Value will be run for, 9 Stone, 3 Heats. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 3/3 She was entered for a *galloway race at North Walsham. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 76 The appearance of both ought to be conformable to each other, therefore a middling-sized phaeton, to the middling, or *galloway sized horses, suits best.

2. One of a breed of cattle peculiar to Galloway.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 373 That famous breed of cattle known by the name of galloways. 1867 MCDOWELL *Hist. Dumfries* (1873) 707 The dusky Galloways composed the bulk of the cattle at the Dumfries market.

Galloway dike. *Sc.* [from the district name: see prec.] 'A wall built firmly at the bottom, but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other' (Jam.).

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 451 The..most general fence is the Galloway dike. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Aug. in *Lockhart,* It would be easy to form a good farm by enclosing the ground with Galloway dykes.

Gallow-balk, -clapper, -tree: see GALLOWS-.

†**Ga·llow-gra·ss.** *Obs.* [f. GALLOWS + GRASS.] A slang name for hemp, from its use for ropes and halters.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 27 b, An herbe whiche light fellowes merily will call Gallowgrasse, Neckeweede, or the Tristrams knot. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 66 a/2 Wherefore in Sparta it ycleped was, Snickup, which is in English Gallow-grasse.

Gallows (gæ·lōz). Forms: *a. sing.* 1 galga, gealga, (3 *Comb.* galhe-), 3–4 gal(e)we, (5 *Comb.* galle-), 5–6 galow(e, 6–7 gallow, 7–9 gall(e)y. *β. pl.* in *sing.* sense, later construed as *sing* 3–5 galwes, (4 galewis, -ewys, -uus), 4–5 galus, (5 galhouse, -hows, galohous), 5–6 gallous, galowes, (5 galawis, -ays, -ewes, galghes, galos, -ouys, -owys), 6–7 gallowes, (6 galoss, gallhouse, gallies, -oes, -owes, -us), 9 gallos, -us, 6– gallows. *γ.* with additional *pl.* suffix, 6 gal(l)osses, 7–9 gallowses, (9 gallaces, -usses). [OE. *galga, gealga* wk. masc. = OFris. *galga,* OS. and OHG. *galgo* (Ger. *galgen*), ON. *galge* (Da. and Sw. *galge*), Goth. *galga*:—OTeut. **galgon-*; perh. cogn. with Lith. *žalga,* Armen. *dsałk* pole.]

1. An apparatus for inflicting the punishment of death by hanging, usually consisting of two uprights and a cross-piece, from which the criminal is suspended by the neck. Sometimes used as equivalent to CROSS. See CROSS *sb.* 1.

In OE. the sing. *galga* and the pl. *galgan* are both used for 'a gallows', the pl. having reference presumably to the two posts of which the apparatus mainly consisted. Occasional examples of the sing. form occur in ME., and even down to the 17th c.; but from the 13th c. onwards the plural *galwes* and its later phonetic representatives have been the prevailing forms. So far as our material shows, Caxton is the first writer to speak of 'a gallows', though he also uses the older expression 'a pair of gallows'; but it is, of course, possible that the pl. form was sometimes treated as a sing. much earlier. From the 16th c. *gallows* has been (exc. *arch.* in 'pair of gallows') used as a sing., with a new plural *gallowses*; the latter, though perh. not strictly obsolete, is now seldom used; the formation is felt to be somewhat uncouth, so that the use of the word in the plural is commonly evaded.

a. Beowulf (Z.) 2446 Swa bið geomor-lic gomelum ceorle to gebidanne, þæt hi byre ride giong on galgan. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 482 Sume ic rode befealh þæt hi .. on hean galgan lif aletan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 116/19 *Patibulum,* galga. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/1 A Galowe, *furca.* 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* v. 14 Let them make a galowe of fiftye cubites hie. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Calvin's Pref., Worthy of a thousand fires and gallowes. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep* xvi. F j, With gyues, and fetters Ile tame the vnder a galow dyre. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1014 Do you look I should .. praise you, who deserved the Gallow so lately?

β. c 1300 *Havelok* 1161 Thou shal to the galwes renne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Galwes do 3e reise, and hyng þis cheiteſe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1813 And for þaire souerayne sake þam send to þe galawis. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 305 There was made a newe payre of galewes and a strong cheyne and a coler of yren for hym. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xlviii. 187 He shold doo make and to be sette vp a galhouse. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* xii. 102 Tua speyris..stude vp fra the eyrd lyik ane gallus. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* C iv, The theefe on the gallowes was saued without them. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 345 Who doth he [Time] gallop withal?.. With a theefe to the gallowes.

a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 64 He took the maior aside and..required of him that a paire of gallowes should be framed and erected. 1689 WOOD *Life* 19 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 318 A gallowes being erected before Temple gate. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760 I. 409 Two ladders are placed against the gallows. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, 'Why do you trifle away time in making a gallows?—that dyester's pole is good enough for the homicide.' 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. vii. (1864) IX. 222 In the older versions the now ignoble words 'hanging and the gallows' were used instead of the Crucifixion and the Cross

γ. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 46 a, Mandrag..groweth not vnder gallosses. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 108 Make bonfires of the gallowses, set open all the prisons. 1775 J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 72 That all our liberty-poles will soon be converted into gallowses. 1801 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. xvii. 209 Previous to this epocha, gallowses had been erected at Naples.

2. The punishment itself.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A vij, His fader .. bought him ageyn fro the galowes and fro dyshonest dethe. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. (1557) 82 His galowes & death standeth within .x. mile at yᵉ farthest, & yours within .lxxx. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purg.* (1533) G v b, When we say that such a man hath delyuered his freende from the gallowes, we mean not that he was all ready hanged. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 84 What with the sweat, what with the gallowes, and what with powerty, I am Custom-shrunke. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 251 Into their secular hands the poor authors must be delivered to..pillories, whippings, and the gallows. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumps.* (1876) 174 Gallows—a cure without being a prevention of crime. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 48 The gallows did not terrify these evil-doers.

b. *To have the gallows in one's face*: to have the look of one predestined to or deserving the gallows.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 32 This fellow..hath no drowning marke vpon him; his complexion is perfect Gallowes. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 114 The gallows is almost as visible in their face as their nose: as is often to be seen in a thoro'-pac'd villain. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v. (Globe) 637/1 Hold him fast, the dog; he has the gallows in his face. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii, 'There's gallows marked in his face', observed another.

c. *Proverbs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1217 Deliure a bef fro þe galwe, He þe hatep after be alle halwe! 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. x, Yf ye kepe a man fro the galhows he shalle neuer loue yow after. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* li. 307 Saue a theefe from the gallowes and hee will helpe to hang thee. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* 3 He that feares the Gallowes shal neuer be good theefe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Pref. Ep., Saue a thief from the gallows, and hee'le be the first to shew the way to Saint Gilesesse.

3. One deserving the gallows; a gallows-bird.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 12 He hath beene fiue thousand yeeres a Boy. I, and a shrewd vnhappy gallowes too. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn Pestle* I. iii. Though he be a notable gallows, yet I'll assure you his master did turn him away. 1749 B. MARTIN *Eng. Dict., Gallows*, a wicked rascal. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xi, 'Now, young gallows!' This was an invitation for Oliver to enter through a door.. which led into a stone cell.

†**4.** Used to render L. *furcæ*. **a.** = FORK 5 b. **b.** *Gallows of Caudium* = *Caudine Forks*: see FORK 14. *Obs.*

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abire sub iugum*..to passe or go vnder the gallies. 1618 [see FORK 5 b (*a*)].

5. Applied to various objects consisting of two or more supports and a cross-piece. †**a.** An iron support for a pot over a kitchen fire. Cf. GALLOWS-BALK. *Obs.*

1512 *Will* in *Southwell Visit.* (1891) 116, I bequeth to the chauntrye priest..oon paire of galoes of yrne. 1576 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 378 A paire of iron gallows.

b. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D d iij b, Their [booms'] after-ends are usually sustained by a frame called the gallows. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Gallows*, the cross-pieces on the small bitts at the main and fore hatch-ways in flush-decked vessels, for stowing away the booms and spars over the boats.

†**c.** *Printing.* 'A frame used for supporting the tympans of the old wooden presses when turned up' (Jacobi). *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 328 One Press-man..will Beat so soon as he has laid the Tympan on the Gallows after Pulling. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 506* Fig. 8 is the gallows, in which the frame A, B, B is screwed to the front of the carriage, between the joints of the tympan. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 210 The gallows for the tympans is also removed.

d. A gymnastic apparatus.

1817 SOUTHEY *Jrnl.* in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* IV. 268 Others were swinging in such attitudes as they liked from a gallows. 1827 ARNOLD *Lect.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) I. 72 When .. I could no more .. hang on a gallows, nor climb a pole.

e. A part of a plough (see quot. 1842).

1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 219 An old Berkshire plough (with a high gallows in front). 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl., Gallows of a plough*, a part of the plough-head, so named by farmers, from its resemblance to the common gallows. It consists of three pieces of timber, of which one is placed transversely over the heads of the other two.

f. (See quots.)

1866 LADY BARKER *Station Life in New Zeal.* x. 64 The 'gallows', a high wooden frame from which the carcases of the butchered sheep dangle. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Gallows*, a crown-tree with a prop placed underneath each end of it. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss., Gallows*, a frame formed by fixing four poles, two and two, in the ground, crossed X wise, and laying another pole across, against which planks or boards are set when sawn out, to dry.

1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/3 They attacked..the carcases on the 'meat gallows'. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 350 The 'gallows' of the colonists, a rough, rude contrivance consisting of two uprights and a crosspiece for elevating slaughtered cattle.

6. 'Suspenders' for trousers; braces. Now *dial.*, *Sc.* and *U.S.*, in the form *gallowses*, whence occas. *gallows* for a single brace.

So *galgen* in Swiss German; also Du. (vulgar).

1730–6 BAILEY (fol.), *Gallowses*, contrivances made of cloth, and hooks and eyes, worn over the shoulders by men to keep their breeches up. 1813 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) LV. 530 *note*, He .. used to have books, pen, ink and paper, breeches, gallowses, neck cloth, and rolls and butter, all upon the breakfast table at the same time. 1827 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 50 The ball appeared to have hit the buckle of his gallows (yclept suspenders) by which it had been impeded. 1830 R. WARNER *Lit. Recoll.* I. 100 His under-clothes unsupported by those indispensable articles of decent attire denominated gallows. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xv. 141 Chock full of spring like the wire eend of a bran new pair of trowser gallusses. 1868 WAUGH *Sneck-Bant* ii. 38 His breeches wur nobbut fastened wi' one gallace. 1884 J. RENTON in *Mod. Scott. Poets* Ser. VII. 51 My gallowses baith strang and guid. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Gallaces*, braces for the trousers. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xiv. 104 The tattered trousers with one 'gallus' displayed across the blue shirt.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *gallows* + *-knowe* (= knoll), *-maker*, *-pin*, *-rope*; *gallows-ward* adv.; (sense 2) *gallows-free* adj., *gallows-worthy* adj. and sb.; (sense 2 b) *gallows-mark*; (sense 5) *gallows-frame*, *-timber*: (sense 6) *gallows-buttons*.

1836–54 BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* 162 'Thah mah breik all the *gallos buttons off.' 1831 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Gallows-frame*, a frame over a shaft, carrying the pulleys for the hoisting cables. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* II. 431 Let him be *gallows-free by my consent. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 342 They were led from the town to suffer punishment at the *gallows-knowe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 49 *Clo.* What is he that builds stronger than either the mason, the shipwright, or the carpenter? *Other.* The *Gallowsmaker; for that Frame outliues a thousand Tenants. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 7 A fellow .. with a *gallows-mark upon his face. *c* 1750 *Mary Hamilton* in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 125 To see the face of his Molly fair Hanging on the *gallows pin. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 121 Scramble along .. with thy .. plebeian *gallows-ropes. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, Forcheads knitted into the likeness of the gallows-rope. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 28 **Gallows Timber*, a crown-tree, with a prop placed under each end. *a* 1895 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* iii. (1896) 49 The man .. was hunted *gallowsward with jeers. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 214 Many respectable.. sinners, deliberately .. commit *gallows-worthy crimes. 1828 *Ibid.* XXI. 226 The master..attended by one of those gallows-worthies.

8. Special comb.: **gallows-apple** *slang* (*to make gallows-apples of* = to hang); **gallows-bitts** = 5 b; †**gallow-breed** *Sc.* = GALLOWS-BIRD; **gallows-brood**, a number of young gallows-birds: see GALLOWS-BIRD; **gallows-climber**, one doomed to climb the ladder at the gallows, i. e. to be hanged; **gallows-face**, one who bears the mark of the gallows in his face (cf. 2 b); hence **gallows-faced** *adj.*; **gallows-foot**, the space immediately in front of the gallows; †**gallow-fork** = GALLOWS-TREE; **gallows-gate** *dial.* (see quot.); **gallow-lea**, a level place on which the gallows was erected; **gallows-locks**, hair that hangs like gallows ropes; **gallows-ripe** *a.*, ready to be hanged; **gallows-rounded** *a.*, (of hair cut round like that of a condemned criminal; **gallows-sockets**, *Printing* (see quot.); **gallows-stanchions** = 5 b; †**gallows-strings**, a term of reproach (cf. *hang-string*); **gallows-tool** (see quot. and cf. sense 5); **gallows-top** = 5 b.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* III. vii. 126 They're resolved to make *gallows apples of all such Numprels (*Nonpareils*) as you. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), **Gallows-bits*, on flush-decks, a strong frame of oak about eight inches square, made in the form of a gallows, and fixed at the fore and main hatchway, to support the spare top-masts, yards, booms, boats, etc. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 141 Lyk to ane *gallow breid, Ramand, and rolpand, beggand koy and ox. 1831 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Jan. in *Lockhart*, A little *gallows-brood they were and their fate will catch it. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i, Pattern of rogues! thou *gallows climber! 1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. i, I crave your pardon, *gallows-face!' 1769 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* IV. xvii. 67 Art thou there, thou rogue, thou hangdog, thou *gallows-faced vagabond? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, And had just cruppen to the *gallows-foot to see the hanging. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Touward þe waritreo [*v.r.* *galheforke] of helle. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, **Gallows-gate*, a light gate, consisting only of a hinged style, top-rail and one strut. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 135 Thair was interchange of thir twa maid with consent of all pairties at the *gallowlee betuix Edinburghe and Leith. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, Thou must be bold, Henry; and bear thyself not as if thou wert going to the gallow-lee. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1812) II. 79 His hair hung in straight *gallows locks about his ears. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii. 270 Jourdan himself remains unhanged; gets loose again as one not yet *gallows-ripe. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* XIX. F vij, What though one..Should Cato counterfeate..in his *gallowes rounded hayre. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Art Print.* 249 **Gallows Sockets.* Two pieces of wood with square mortises in them, to receive the ends of the gallows; they are nailed or screwed upon the plank behind the tympans. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 85, I, hang him, little *Gallow-strings, He does a thousand of these things. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 110 **Gallows Tool*, a tool in which a pinion is placed by clockmakers when the leaves on bottoms are to be filed.

Gallows (gæ·lo͡uz, gæ·ləs), *a.* [Developed from the *attrib.* use of the sb. In the first quot. perh. intended as a derivative (f. *gallow* + *-ous*).]

1. Fit for the gallows; deserving to be hanged; villainous, wicked. Now only *dial.* in weaker sense, esp. of children: Impish, wild, mischievous. *Gallows air* = *hangdog air*: see HANGDOG *a.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 37 This gallowus man toke hym by the skyrtis of his palle or mantyl. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1805) 76 No gallous wretche, I am not angry. *c* 1708 [? E. WARD] *Welsh Monster* 33 For ev'ry Line did in it bear Such a rebellious Gallows Air, That [etc.]. 1785 BURNS *Earnest Cry* 54 An' plunder'd o' her hindmost groat By gallows knaves. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 23 Wolf .. sneaked about with a gallows air. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Gallows*, cunning, designing, full of duplicity. 1884 *Upton Gloss.* s.v., 'Taint as the lad's wicked, nor yet spiteful, but 'e's desp'rut gallus.' 1892 G. HAKE *Mem.* 80 *Yrs.* 44 They [King's Ward boys at Christ's Hospital circa 1820] were always considered a very gallous [*sic*] set, which in the school vocabulary signified 'daring'.

2. *dial.* and *slang.* [Prob. from the adv. Cf. BLOODY *a.* 10.] As an intensive: Very great, excellent, 'fine', etc.

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 132 While some their patter flash'd in gallows fun and joking. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* III. x. 232 If so be as ow little Paul vas a vith you, it vould be a gallows comfort to you. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, s.v., A gallus lot on 'um (a large number of them).

3. *Comb.*: **gallows-looking** *a.*, looking fit for the gallows, having a hang-dog look.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1812) II. 72 Their gallows-looking myrmidons. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. Margate*, A little gallows-looking chap.

Hence **Ga·llowsness** *dial.*, mischief, perversity.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 62, I never knew your equals for gallowsness.

Gallows (gæ·lo͡uz, gæ·ləs), *adv. dial.* and *slang.* [f. the sb.] With intensive force: Extremely, very, 'jolly'.

a 1823 *Song* in *Byron's Juan* XI. xix. *note*, Then your Blowing will wax gallows haughty, When she hears of your scaly mistake. *a* 1845 HOOD *Forl. Sheph. Compl.* ix, I've been so gallows honest in this Place. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* II. xv. 163 The pleece come in, and got gallus well kicked about the head. 1892 MRS. S. BATSON *Dark* II. v. 100 'A gallus bad wench her be!'

Ga·llow(s-balk. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7–9 **gally-bauk**, 9 **galley-baak**, **-bawk**, **gallibauk**, **gally-balk**, 6– **gallow(s-balk.** [f. GALLOWS *sb.* + BALK.] The iron bar in the chimney from which the pot-hooks hang.

1583 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 380 Gallow balk, ij reckens withe gallow crokes, tonges, and fyre sholl, *12s.* 1668 in *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 175 One still, one iron range, gallow-balk, and crooks. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 A Gally-bauk. 1855 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1881 *Leicester Gloss., Gallow-balk* or *Gallows-balk.*

Gallows-bird (gæ·ləzˌbɔ̄ɹd). [f. GALLOWS *sb.* + BIRD.] One who deserves to be hanged. Also *occas.*, one who has been hanged.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gallows bird*, one that deserves hanging. 1796 *Ibid.* (ed. 3), *Gallows bird*, a thief or pick-pocket; also one that associates with them. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Had this been in another place, young gallow's bird, I had stowed the lugs out of thy head. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. i. 11 'It is ill to check sleep or sweat in a sick man', said he. 'I know that far, though I ne'er minced ape nor gallows-bird'. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* LXXVI. 415 The famous converted 'gallows bird'.. proclaims the good word in lamentable accents.

†**Gallow(s-clapper.** *Obs.* [f. GALLOWS *sb.* + CLAPPER. ? From the swinging of the body to and fro like the clapper of a bell or of a scarecrow.] = GALLOWS-BIRD.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 81/4 A Gallowclapper, *furcifer*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* li. 305 It is not only the gallowes-clappers that say so I meane those whose faultes and crymes are manifest. 1640 BROME *Antip.* II. ix. Wks. 1873 III. 271 Come, come, ye Gallows-clappers. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. vii, Their Worships as he call'd them were about a score of fusty Crackropes and Gallowclappers.

Ga·llows-tree. Before 19th c. **gallow-**; see forms of GALLOWS. [OE. *galg-trēow*, Northumb. *galga-tre* (= ON. *gálga-tré*), f. *galga* gallows + *trēow* tree.]

1. = GALLOWS *sb.* 1.

Beowulf 2940 Cwæð he on mergenne meces ecgum getan wolde, sum[e] on galʒ treowu[m fuʒlum] to gamene. *a* 1000 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 23 Ðin rodes galga tre. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 43/300 Heng up-on þe galu-treo. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4764 Ȝe schul..heye hong on galwe tre. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Yeresleus' Wife* 436 Shee espyde A galwe tree to which men a theef ledde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 23 In his suppleis On gallow treis ȝitt dois he glowir. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxvi. (1609) 19 Let them .. hang him upon a cursed gallow tree [L. *infelici arbori*] by a rope. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. vii. 231 He that mistakes..the gallow-tree for a triumphal arch. 1748 THOMSON *Castle Indol.* II. 446 Most like to carcase parched on gallow-tree. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, The fatal day was announced to the public, by the appearance of a huge black gallows-tree. 1878 *Masque Poets* 97 The gallows-tree was never built for handsome lads like you.

†**2.** = GALLOWS *sb.* 5 a. Cf. GALLOW(S-BALK.

1590 *Inv.* in *Midl. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item j galowe tree ij Rekyrons.

Galls (gǫlz), *pl. dial.* Also sea galls. [= Du. *gallen*, of obscure origin, for which *kwallen* (also *zeekwallen*) is more common.] The jelly-fish, or sea-nettle (*Medusa*).

1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 458 A quantity of sea galls (a white sort of glutinous substance) .. It is a kind of zoophite, I presume. 1887 *Kent Gloss., Galls*, jelly fish.

† Gallsome, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 7 galsome. [f. Gall *sb.*^{1} + -some.] Having the nature of gall.

1633 T. Morton *Disch. Imput.* 210 Such Accusations .. any vulgar man..may cry out upon, and condemne, both of galsome bitternesse, and of wilfull fraud and falsehood.

Gall-stone (gǭ·lˌstō͡un). [f. Gall *sb.*^{1} + Stone *sb.*] A morbid calculous formation in the gall-bladder.

1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 543 An Account of Two extraordinary Cases of Gall-Stones. 1787 Sir J. Hawkins *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 553 He had frequent fits of pain which indicated the passage of a gall-stone. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 321 Gall-stones occur especially in the gall-bladder.

b. *attrib.*

1846 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 174 *Pilens* convex, ..of a uniform gall-stone yellow. 1883 G. Harley *Dis. Liver* xi. 607 The pathology of gall-stone pain.

Gallthrop, -trap pe, obs. forms of Caltrop.

Gallus, obs. form of Gallows.

† Gall-wort. *Obs.* [f. Gall *sb.*^{1} + Wort.] A name for Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*), and perh. for the Lesser Centaury (*Erythræa Centaurium*).

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 135 b, Take .. Gall-wort, beastes Loongwort, Planten leaues [to cure the 'sickenesse of the Gall' in cattle]. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1600) 277 For the staggars in a hog, giue him of the hearbe called starewort or gallwort in milke, and he shall amend. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* 313 It is called also Toad-Flax..and Flax-weed; in Sussex, Gallwort.

† Ga·lly, *a.*^{1} or *sb.* used *attrib. Obs.* [Of uncertain origin; possibly attrib. use of Galley *sb.*, denoting garments worn by sailors or by galley-slaves (cf. *galley cassock* in Galley *sb.* 8); possibly evolved from a supposed analysis of Galligaskin, though in our quots. appearing earlier than that word.] In *gally breeches, hose, slops*, app. synonymous or nearly so with Galligaskins.

1567 Harman *Caveat* 35 They commenly go in frese ierkynes and gally slopes. 1570 Drout *Gaulfrido & Barnardo* 182 They pull in peeces fast Their gally breeches all a rowe. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 56 Some be called french-hose, some gally-hose..The Gally-hosen are made very large and wide. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 334, I nimbly tooke out two little bundles, but somwhat weighty withall, which I presently convay'd very handsomely into my Gally-sloppes.

Gally (gǭ·li), *a.*^{2} ? *Obs.* Also 6 gallie, -ye, -ey, gawlie, -ye. [f. Gall *sb.*^{1} + -y^{1}.] Gall-like, resembling gall in taste, bitter. Chiefly *fig.*

c 1530 *Remedie of Love* lxv, in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1532) 368 a/1 Ful of melancoly and gally yre. 1550 Cranmer *Defence* 92 a, He abhorreth all gally and bytter dryukes of synne. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. B v b, Then, gawlye wordes .. He doth put vp .. at those which from him fled. 1658 *Torments of Hell* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 444 Their Ears are afflicted with horrible and hideous Outcries .. their Tongues with gally Bitterness, the whole Body with intolerable Fire. 1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* 143 And then by the anger of the Fly is his gally poisonous liquor injected.

Gally (gǭ·li), *a.*^{3} *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7, 9 gaully, 9 *dial.* galey, goiley. [f. Gall *sb.*^{2} + -y^{1}.]

†1. Having galls or sores. *Obs.*—^{1}

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* (Winchester MS.) [See Galled *ppl. a.*^{2}]

2. Full of galls, i. e. bare or wet places.

1602 Carew *Surv. Cornwall* I. 19 a, Some of the gaully grounds doe also yeeld plenty of *Rosa solis*. 1607 Norden *Surv. Dial.* v. 201, I see in some meddowes gaully places, where litle or no grasse at al groweth, by reason (as I take it) of the too long standing of the water. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 187, I was mowing broad-clover, where some of it in gully-places [? *read* gally places] was short. 1790 W. Marshall *Midl. Counties* II. 437 Gloss., *Gally*, scattered with galls. 1867 W. F. Rock *'Jim an' Nell* Gloss. (E. D. S. No. 76), *Galey* or *Goiley*, damp, as ground where springs rise. 1881 *I. of Wight Gloss., Gaully*, thin and bad: applied to defective spots in crops of turnips or corn.

Gally (gæ·li), *v.* Also 7 gallow. [OE. *a-gælwan* to alarm.] *trans.* To frighten, daze, scare, startle. Now only *dial.* and in the whale fishery. Also *dial.* to scare away.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. ii. 44 The wrathfull Skies Gallow the very wanderers of the darke And make them keep their Caues. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1708) III. 102 The People look'd as if they were gallied. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 231 We were one and all mortally gallied at the sight. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* vi, They [bull whales] are .. easily 'gallied', that is, frightened. 1874 C. M. Scammon *Marine Mammals* III. iii. 227 The whale is approached in the most cautious manner, to avoid 'gallying' it. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, 'Galley them pigs out o' the peasen.' 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk., Gally*, to frighten. (Very common.)

¶ ? Used for 'to infuriate'.

1660 *Mrs. Rump* 1 It's enough to gally a Gentlewoman of her quality to be despised by every idle boy.

Comb.: **gally-beggar** (*-bagger*), **-crow** (also written galli-), dial. names for a scarecrow.

1825 Britton *Beauties Wilts.* Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Gally-crow*, a scare-crow in a garden, called in the Isle of Wight a *gally-baggar*. 1829 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 355 'Gallibaggers', a term used by the clods for anything to frighten away birds. 1879 T. Hardy *Ret. Native* I. iii, What ghastly gallicrow might the poor fellow have been like? 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Gally Beggar*, any object which may inspire a superstitious dread, as a ghost, or any frightening object dimly seen.

Hence **Ga·llied** *ppl. a.*

1887 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 73 Crack! goes the rifle from the hidden nook among the 'gallied' herd.

Gallyard, Gally(e, obs. ff. Galliard, Galley.

Gally(e)pot, obs. form of Gallipot.

Gallyglass, obs. form of Galloglass.

Gallyngale, obs. form of Galingale.

Gallynipper, var. Gallinipper.

Gallypatch, var. Calipash.

1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 38 Having taken off their shells (that on their back being fairest, is called a Gally patch).

Gally-tile, obs. form of Galley-tile.

Gallywatte, obs. form of Gallivat.

Galmound, Galmounding: see Gamond.

Galne, Galness, obs. ff. Gallon, Goleness.

† Ga·lnes. *Sc. Law. Obs.* [a. Welsh *galanas* murder; also (in old laws) a fine for murder. The appearance of the Welsh term beside the Gaelic Cro of the same meaning is remarkable.] A fine for homicide. Only in *Cro and Galnes*: see Cro.

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 74 Gif the wife of ane frie man is slane..her friend sall haue the Cro and Galnes.

Galoch, e, obs. form of Galosh.

Galoot (gălūt). *slang.* Also galloot, geeloot. **1.** *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Galloot*, a soldier. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxxiv, Four greater galloots were never picked up. 1865 *Slang Dict., Geeloot*. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Galoot*, an awkward soldier..A soubriquet for the young or 'green' marine.

2. *U.S.* 'An awkward or uncouth fellow: often used as a term of good-natured depreciation' (*Standard Dict.*).

1866 'Artemus Ward' *Among the Fenians* (Hotten) 30 Wake, Bessy, wake, My sweet galoot! 1869 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. at Home* 22 He could lam any galoot of his inches in America. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xxvi. 199 Until the Golden Butterfly brought him to Limerick City .. he was but a poor galoot. 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 137 'My dear boy, I may be a galoot about literature, but you'll always be an outsider in business.'

Galop (gæ·lǫp). Formerly also galope, -oppe. [a. F. *galop*: see Gallop *sb.* (Earlier in the present century, Fr. had *galope* fem. in this sense.)] 'A lively dance in 2–4 time, originally a separate and independent dance, but now also forming a portion of a set of quadrilles' (Stainer & Barrett).

1837 *Hamilton's Dict. Mus. Terms* (ed. 4). *Galop* (German). *Galoppe* (French), a quick species of dance, generally in ⅔ time. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 17, I could not help associating its regular tramp, tramp, tramp, with the tune of a galoppe I had recently performed. 1864 in Webster (*galop*), and in later Dicts.

Hence **Ga·lop,** *v.*, to dance a galop.

1840 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 155 They dance quadrilles fatiguingly, and galope as if they were going to fly out of the windows.

† Galopin. *Obs.* Also 6-7 gal(l)apine, gallepyn, gallopin. [a. F. *galopin*, f. *galoper* to gallop.] A turnspit; an errand-boy; a page.

1567 in G. Chalmers *Life Mary Q. Scots* (1818) I. 177 Christell Lamb, gallepyn, in the kitching. 1578 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 252 Gallapines; apparell for them of the hall, kytchen, and pryvy kytchin. *a* 1610 *Dict.*, etc. *Dk. York* in *Archæologia* (1806) XV. 7 For the Kytchen and Gallopins. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's W.* xxxiv, So saying, he gave the little galopin his donative, and a slight rap on the pate.

† Ga·lor. *Obs.* [f. Gale *sb.*^{4} + -or.] One who holds a 'gale' (see Gale *sb.*^{4} 4).

Galore (gălōə·r), *adv.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 gil(l)ore, gallo(u)re, 9 *Sc.* gelore, *dial.* golore, galoor. [ad. Irish *go leòr* (= Gaelic *gu leòr, leòir*) to sufficiency, sufficiently, enough, f. *go, gu* to + *leòr* sufficiency, sufficient. Now commonly viewed as Irish; in some earlier examples the proximate source seems to have been Sc. Gaelic.] a. *adv.* In abundance or plenty. b. *sb.* Abundance or plenty (*of* something); also *in galore.*

1675 Trongе *Diary* (1825) 25 Provinder good store, beife ..chickens, hens, gallore. 1711 E. Ward *Quix.* I. 292 Having stufft .. His Guts with Food and Wine Gallore. 1768 Ross *Fort. Sheph.* I. 47 This day she fuish the best of cheer gilore. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 10 Apr., Sent off proofs and copy galore before breakfast. 1849 Ruxton *Life in Far West* I. 21 Galore of alcohol to ratify the trade. 1855 Reade *Clouds & Sunsh.* 8 They were set in a corner with beef and ale galore. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 93 Aw dreamt aw..fand greet big lumps in galore.

Galosh, golosh (gălǫ·ʃ, gŏlǫ·ʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4–9 galoche, 5–8 galloche, 5 galoch, galoge, galache, 5–7 gal(l)age, galeg(g)e, 7 galatch, galeach, galoach, golosse (? golossian), *pl.* galloshios, gala-, gal(l)oshoes, -shoos, (goloschoees, colloshoo's), 7–8 *pl.* goloshoes (rarely *sing.* goloshoe), 9 golos-shoes, 7–8 gallosh, 7–galosh, 9 golosh, (calash, colosh). [a. F. *galoche* fem.:—(according to Hatz.-Darm.) popular L. **galopia* f. **galopus*, a. Gr. κᾱλόπους (stem -ποδ-) shoemaker's last (whence dim. καλοπόδιον), f. κᾶλον wood (only pl. logs) + πούς foot. In med.L. *galopedium* occurs for 'wooden shoe'; see also *calopedes* in Du Cange. The Sp. *galocha*, It. *galoscia*, are prob. adopted from Fr. Some forms of the Eng. word show assimilation to *shoe*.]

1. a. In early use: A wooden shoe or sandal fastened to the foot with thongs of leather; a rustic patten or clog; a shoe with a wooden sole and an upper of leather or other soft material. The name seems to have been variously applied, and in the earliest quots. may be a general term for a boot or shoe. b. In later use: An over-shoe (now usually made of india-rubber) worn to protect the ordinary shoe from wet or dirt. 'Rare in U.S.' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 14 As is þe kynde of a knyȝte þat cometh to be dubbed, To geten hem gylte spores or galoches ycouped. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 10868 Ne were worthy to unbokel his galoche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 184/2 Galache, or galoche, vndyr solynge of mannys fote..*crepitum*. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) 38/1 They wente not alwaye fully barefote, but somtyme with galoches, a sole byneth and a fastnynge aboue the fote. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Any showes, bootes, or galeges. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 17 A Shooe called a Gallage or Patten, whiche hath nothing on the feete but onely Latchettes. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 244 My galage [is] growne fast to my heele. *Gloss., Galage*, a start-uppe or clownish shoe. 1606 Heywood *Challenge* I. i. 1636 10 Some slovenly Boote, to be dabled in the durt without a Galoach. 1607–8 *Wardr. Bk. Pr. Henry* in *Archæol.* XI. 93 Sixteen gold buckles..to buckle a pair of goloswes with gold, ls. 1646 in *Archæol. Cantiana* (1883) XV. 162 For a pa. of boots with goloschooes 00 . 16 . 00. 1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 16 By his slash'd doublet, high galloshes, and Italian purld band [hee should be] a Frenchman. 1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 16 He had Gloves perfum'd, his Colloshoo's of Velvet. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 15 Nov., My Lady Batten walking through the dirty lane with new spick and span white shoes, she dropped one of her galoshes in the dirt. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* I. i. 15 'Tis but despising a Coach, humbling yourself To a pair of Goloshoes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 14/2 Galloshios are false shooes, or covers for shooes. 1713 Kennett *Romæ Antiq. Notit.* (ed. 5 325 The sole was of wood like our old galoches, or the sabots of the French peasants. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* II. 219 *Galloches*, high wooden Pattins or Clogs. . It also means a Sort of Slipper worn over the Shoes. 1779 Jos. Burton *Patent Specif.* No. 1210 Improvements in women's clogs by a goloshoe or clog of an entire new make. 1823 Carlyle *Early Lett.* 1886) II. 251, I walk to and fro with a great-coat, galoches, and a huge hairy cap. 1850 *Mechanics' Mag.* LII. 69, I have found the india-rubber goloshes invaluable. 1856 R. Gardiner *Handbk. of Foot* 54 The india-rubber and gutta-percha colosh. *a* 1863 Thackeray *Sketches, Lady in Opera-Box*, Can I come in goloshes, and take them off in the ante-chamber? 1870 Brough *Marston Lynch* ii. 11 She had trudged down the road through the snow..in a hood and goloshes. 1872–6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 167 Leather goloshes are large, loose, untanned leather boots..intended to be worn in magazines, powder-houses [etc.]..and are made..to cover the ordinary shoe or boot. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 332 Being either obliged to remove my boots, or being supplied with large slippers to put over them like goloshes.

† b. *Dutch goloshes*: skates. ? *nonce-use.*

a 1687 Cotton *Gt. Frost, Poems* (1689) 104 And had [I] but Dutch goloshoes on, At one run I would slide to Lou——.

2. A piece of leather or other material running round the lower part of a boot or shoe above the sole (sometimes as an additional covering or edging).

1853 *Boot & Shoe-maker's Assist.* 22 To cut a calash for a side-laced .. boot. 1856 R. Gardiner *Handbk. of Foot* 49 The best position for this seam, whether it pertains to an Adelaide-front or a colosh. 1893 *Times* 8 July 12/2 Kid and patent leather Balmorals, and kid with calf galosh.

Galo·sh, golo·sh, *v.* Also 9 calash, colosh. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish (a boot or shoe) with a galosh. Hence **Galo·shed** *ppl. a.*

1804 Jane Austen *The Watsons* (1879) 340 Nankeen galoshed with black looks very well. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1635 The shoe is of white kid leather, calashed with black velvet. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Grey Dolphin*, His boots..had been 'soled' and 'heeled' more than once; had they been 'goloshed', their owner might have defied Fate! 1856 R. Gardiner *Handbk. of Foot* 49 Walking or Winter Boots..coloshed with..calf leather. 1883 *London Advt.*, Calf Galoshed Clump Sole 10-Button Boots.

Galoun, -own, obs. forms of Gallon.

† Galp, *v. Obs.* (exc. as surviving in Gaup *dial.*). [Not found in OE.; the form agrees with OS. *galpôn* to boast; MDu., Du. *galpen* to yelp, bark, howl; Middle Ger. *galpen* to bark; cognate with Yelp (OE. *gielpan* str., to boast, ON. *gialpa* to yelp).

The Eng. sense is not found in the other Teut. langs. and the etymological identity of the word is not quite certain; the Eng. vb. may be an onomatopoeic alteration of Gape.]

1. *intr.* To gape, yawn. Of a deer: ? To pant (or perhaps to 'bell'; cf. sense 3).

13.. *K. Alis.* 461 (Bodl. MS.) Þe dere galpeþ [*Lincoln's Inn MS.* galopith] by wode syde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 88 And thanne shullen his guttis godele and he shal galpen after. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 100 Your capped maistres .. galpen after grace bi symonye 3our sister. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 46 He that galpeth, or claweth his heed, or panteth. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 709/2 The good godlye man..galpeth, and getteth hym downe of the pulpet.

b. *transf.* of a chasm. Also *fig.* to gape *after*, to be eagerly desirous of something.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 81 Them that galp, and loke after the crowne of this realme after your daies. 1577 Kendall *Flowers & Epigr.* 90 b, Thy graue, which galpes, thee to denour. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 Charybdis..with broad iaws greedelye galping.

2. *trans.* To vomit *forth*; also *fig.*, to give *up* (the ghost).

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1162/2 Long was it not ere they galped up the ghoste. 1558 Phaer *Æneid* III. H iv, And lompes of fleshe with wine he galpyd fourth.

¶ **3.** Of an animal: To yelp.

[One of Caxton's borrowings from Du.]

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 He mawede and galped so lowde that martynet sprang vp. *Ibid.* 95 She galped and cryde so lowde for the smarte that she had .. that the men of the village cam out with stauys.

Hence †**Ga·lping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also †**Ga·lper**, one who gapes; † **Galp** *sb.*, the action of gaping.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 342 With a galpyng mouth hem alle he keste. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 389 þat pestilence .. ofte slow men wiþ galpynge and snesinge. *?a* 1500 in *Audelay's Poems* (Percy Soc.) Notes 85 Jangler cum jasper, lepar, galper quoque, draggar. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 84 b, Ouermuch galpyng and reachyng vpwardes. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 28/2 With gastlie galpe of grislie bug. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 In belche galp vometing with dead sleape snortye the collops.

Galravage, -itch, etc.: see Gilravage, *Sc.*

†**Galstre,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Also **gelstre.** [perh. some kind of derivative of OE. *galan* Gale *v.* to sing, cry out (? through a fem. agent-n. in *-stre*); Ger. dialects have *galstern, gelstern* to scream, make a noise, associated with *galster* (? repr. OHG. *âgalstria*) magpie. The word survives in Gauster *dial.* to boast, to laugh uproariously.] *intr.* To make a noise or outcry.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Gelstreð [*v.r.* galstres], ase þe uox deð, & ȝelpeð of hore god.

Galt, *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **galte,** 7 **gawt, gaute, gault.** [a. ON. *gylt-r* str., *galte* wk. masc., boar; cf. OHG. *galza, gelza* sow (MHG. *galze, gelze*, mod.G. *gelze*; related to Gilt *sb.*).] A boar or hog.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1101 Greesse growene as a galte, fulle grylych he lukez! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4743 Vmquile he groned as a galt with gryzely latis. *a* 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 160 Mony long tuthit bore, And mony galt, come befoir. 1552 Huloet, Galt, or yonge hogge .. *porcetra.* 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 142 Libbers have.. nothinge for the gautes, for they will geld them as fast as they can take them upp. 1673 *Yorksh. Dial.* 8 (E. D. S. No. 76) Me draugh's for th' Gilts and Gaults i' th' Sty. 1684 *Ibid.* 83 Than thou may sarra Gawts and Gilts with Draffe. 1895 *Lakeland & Iceland Gloss., Galt*, a male pig.

Galt: see Gault, *Geol.*

Galt(h)rop(e,-trap,-troppe, obs. ff. Caltrop.

Galumph (gălū·mf), *v.* [Invented by 'L. Carroll' (perh. with some reminiscence of *gallop, triumphant*). The sense in current use may vary according to different notions of what the sound expresses. Cf. Chortle *v.*] *intr.* To march on exultingly with irregular bounding movements. Hence **Galu·mphing** *ppl. a., lit.* and *fig.*

1872 'L. Carroll' *Through Looking-Glass* I. 22 He left it dead, and with its head He went galumphing back. 1888 *N. York World* 13 May (Farmer), A green bobtail car that galumphed through Lewis Street at a high rate of speed. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 378/2 He [a dog] became a.. playful, gracefully galumphing, and most affectionate monster. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 29 June 476/2 It is his humor, his 'galumphing' humor, which strikes a chill to the heart.

Galun, obs. form of Gallon.

Galvanic (gælvæ·nik), *a.* [f. Galvan-ism + -ic. Cf. F. *galvanique.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by galvanism. *Galvanic battery*, an apparatus constructed for the production of galvanic electricity. *Galvanic belt*, a belt containing a galvanic apparatus to be worn round the body for therapeutic purposes. *Galvanic electricity* = Galvanism. *Galvanic pile*, a 'pile' (see quot. 1802) for the production of galvanic electricity.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 348 The acrid humour which the Galvanic irritation would produce. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 524 The Galvanic pile of Volta .. consisted of thirty pieces of silver, and as many of zinc .. with pieces of cloth that were dipped in a saturated solution of common salt. *Ibid.* 553 The Galvanic belt is an electrical apparatus, constantly in action as long as it is worn. 1803 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) I. 206 'Tis a gentle ghost, and in this Galvanic age it may have a chance. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 Perhaps the Ocean serves as a galvanic battery to distribute acids at one pole, and alkalies at the other. 1869 W. P. Mackay *Grace & Truth* (1875) 238 The movements in Christian service of an unconverted man are the galvanic movements of a corpse.

b. *fig.* with allusion to the effects of the application of galvanism.

1807 Opie in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 292 This is mere galvanic encouragement; it may excite a few convulsive tvitches, but will never inspire the arts with life and efficient activity. 1831 [see Galvanize *v.* 1]. 1852 Hawthorne *Mosses, Feathertop,* Purposing a smile of courtesy, he had deformed his face with a sort of galvanic grin. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. x, Drops asleep, and has galvanic starts all over him.

Hence **Galva·nical** *a.*, **Galva·nically** *adv.*

1840 Whewell *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. 263 The phenomena of magnets, of electrical bodies, of galvanical apparatus, seem to form obvious material for such sciences. 1848 Lytton *Caxtons* II. VII. xxxiii, Galvanically I brace up energies half palsied by disuse. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 229/3 Copper ..tinned (galvanically). 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 103 The..animal bounded galvanically upward.

Galvanism (gæ·lvăniz'm). [a. F. *galvanisme*, f. the name of Luigi Galvani who first described the phenomena in 1792: see -ism.] Electricity developed by chemical action. Also, the application of this for therapeutic purposes.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 224 Volta .. is employed .. on an extensive work relative to Metallic Influence, or Galvanism. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 179 He expects, by learning Galvanism, to be able to bring his dead horses to life again. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* ii. (1873) 12 But Galvanism is not the life; it only rouses the dormant powers of life. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Civilia.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 11 The forces of steam, gravity, galvanism..serve us day by day.

Galvanist (gæ·lvănist). [f. Galvan-ism + -ist.] One who is versed in galvanism.

1805 R. Chenevix in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 113 M. Ritter, the celebrated Galvanist of Jena. 1866 M. Mackenzie *Laryngoscope* vi. (ed. 2) 100 External faradization was vigorously employed by an experienced galvanist.

Galvanistical (gælvăni·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or versed in galvanism.

1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* iii, Mr. Panscope the chemical, botanical, galvanistical..philosopher.

Galvanization (gælvănəizē·ʃən). [f. Galvanize *v.* + -ation.]

1. The process of subjecting (a person, nerve, etc.) to the action of galvanism.

1860 in Fowler *Med. Voc.* 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* App. (1879) 712 In the galvanization of an ordinary nerve. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 227 Central galvanization is also recommended.

2. The state of being galvanized. In quot. *fig.*

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 435 A kind of galvanization produced by fear.

Galvanize (gæ·lvănəiz), *v.* Also **-ise.** [ad. F. *galvaniser*: see Galvanism and -ize.]

1. *trans.* To apply galvanism to; to stimulate by means of a galvanic current. Also *absol.*

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 259 The heat is likewise increased in the part which is galvanised. 1825 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 203 Galvanise a frog, don't galvanise a tiger. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 142 Those spasmodic, galvanic sprawlings are not life; neither indeed will they endure, galvanise as you may, beyond two days. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 41/2, I galvanized a little boy with paralysis of the left leg. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III ix. 117 You may galvanize the nerve of a corpse till the action of a limb startles the spectator with the appearance of life.

b. *fig. esp.* in phrase *to galvanize to* or *into life* (also *to galvanize life into*).

1853 C. Bronte *Villette* iii, Her approach always galvanized him to new and spasmodic life. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* xxi. 203 She would fain galvanize the soul into life by a sudden shock. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/1 To galvanise a little more life into the market. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 537/1 A very old inn, that seemed suffering the first pangs of being galvanized back to life and modernity.

2. To cover with a coating of metal by means of galvanic electricity. Commonly but incorrectly applied to the coating of iron with zinc to protect it from rusting, though no galvanic process is ordinarily employed.

1839 [see Galvanized *ppl. a.* 2]. 1864 Webster, *Galvanize*, to plate, as with gold, silver, &c., by means of galvanism. 1869 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 230 Zinc..is employed as a protecting covering for iron, which when thus coated is said to be galvanized. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 61/2 The wire is 'galvanised' or coated with metallic zinc.

absol. 1892 *Workshop Receipts* 287 It is an advantage, with all sheets thicker than 20 gauge, to galvanize after corrugation.

Galvanized (gæ·lvănəiz'd), *ppl. a.* [f. Galvanize *v.* + -ed^1.]

1. Subjected to, or stimulated by, galvanism.

1820 *Med. & Phys. Jrnl.* XLIII. 387 The lungs of the galvanized rabbit had some blotches on their surface.

b. *fig.*

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xv, Dead or galvanised Dilettantism. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 99, I practise a galvanised smile, and say out loud..'Yes, delightful!' 1873 F. Hall in *Scribner's Monthly* VI. 466/1 Within a few years a galvanized sort of life has been seen breathed into the investigation, by Hindus, of their ancient scriptures.

2. Coated with metal by galvanism. Also, incorrectly, in *galvanized iron*, the trade name of iron coated with zinc.

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts, Galvanized iron*, is the somewhat fantastic name newly given in France to iron tinned by a peculiar patent process. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 The galvanized rings..run..along the..rod. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xxviii. The stables and outhouses .. were roofed with galvanised iron.

Galvanizer (gæ·lvănəizər). [f. Galvanize *v.* + -er^1.] One who or that which galvanizes.

1864 in Webster. 1883 *West Chester* (Pennsylv.) *Local News* XII. No. 28. 1 The galvanizers in Oliver and Roberts' wire mill..struck on Wednesday. 1887 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/5 Tin plate makers and galvanisers are tolerably well engaged.

Galvanizing (gæ·lvănəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing^1.] The action of the verb Galvanize; the process of galvanizing (iron).

1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 12 This operation, which is called galvanising, entirely prevents the iron from rusting. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 12/2 Industries in which women are largely employed—that is to say, chain-making, brick-making, and the galvanizing of iron. 1891 *Engineer* 4 Sept. 199 The zinc is electropositive to the iron, and its corrosion takes place while the iron is protected; this circumstance gave rise to the use of the word 'galvanising'.

attrib. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* (1868) 2 He seemed a galvanizing apparatus, too.

Galvano- (gæ·lvăno), used as combining form of Galvanic or Galvanism, in various hyphened compounds, as **galvano-caustic** *a.*, relating to the use of galvanic heat as a caustic; **galvano-caustics,** 'the science of the galvano-cautery' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); **galvano-cauterization,** cauterization by means of the galvano-cautery; **galvano-cautery,** a cautery heated by galvanism; **galvano-ceramics,** ? pottery coated with metal by electro-deposition; **galvano-magnetic** *a.*, pertaining to galvano-magnetism; **galvano-magnetism,** magnetism produced by galvanic electricity; **galvano-motive** *a.*, ? moved by galvanism; **galvano-puncture,** the introduction into the tissues of fine needles, connected with the poles of a galvanic battery; **galvano-therapeutics,** 'the use of galvanism for the cure or relief of disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); **galvano-thermometer,** 'an instrument for measuring the heating effect of a galvanic current' (Cassell).

1862 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 238 The *Galvano-caustic Apparatus. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 91 Severing the parts with the *galvano-cautery instead of the knife. 1874 Van Buren *Dis. Genit. Org.* 9 Galvano-cautery may be employed in amputation. 1844 *Art Union Jrnl.* July 229 The new productions of this novel art have received the affected name of *galvano-ceramics. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 65 Rotary Multiplier or *Galvano-motive needle. 1872 J. H. Bennett *Physiol.* 155 The operation of *galvano-puncture, first proposed by M. Prevaz in 1833.

Galvanograph (gæ·lvănogrɑf). [f. Galvano- + -graph.] 'A plate formed by the galvanographic process; an impression taken from such a plate' (Ogilvie). Hence **Ga·lvanogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to galvanography.

Galvanography (gælvăno·grăfi). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γραφία* writing.] **a.** 'A method of producing plates for copperplate engraving by the galvanoplastic process without etching' (Ogilvie). **b.** (See quot.)

1854 Fairholt *Dict. Art, Galvanography*..is one of the most beautiful and successful inventions of modern times, as by its means plastic objects..may be exactly copied in copper, and bronzed or gilt.

Galvanology (gælvăno·lŏdʒi). [f. Galvano- + -logy.] 'A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena' (Craig 1848). So **Galvano·logist,** 'one who describes the phenomena of galvanism' (Craig 1848).

Galvanometer (gælvăno·mĭtəɹ). [f. Galvano- + Meter.] An apparatus for detecting the existence and determining the direction and intensity of a galvanic current.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII 253 The piles..showed no remarkable difference in their effects; however, I do not deny that some difference may be perceived by means of the Galvanometers. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 356 The galvanometer..an instrument whose range of utility lies among electric forces which we have no other means of rendering sensible. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* viii. § 125. 44 (U.K.S.) For the purpose of comparing the intensities of two electrical currents, an instrument has been contrived, which has been termed the Differential Galvanometer. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* I. 165 If you clutch the cylinder firmly with the right hand, leaving the left perfectly passive, the needle in the galvanometer will move from west to south. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscle & Nerves* 162 Another form of apparatus, called the tangent galvanometer. 1879 G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* p. iii, Sir William Thomson..has given us the beautifully sensitive mirror galvanometer.

Hence **Ga·lvanome·tric, Ga·lvanome·trical** *adjs.*, pertaining to the galvanometer or to galvanometry. **Galvano·metry,** the measurement of galvanic currents.

1845 Grove *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 290 The second gave not the slightest galvanometric deflection. 1875 Gamgee tr. *Hermann's Hum. Phys.* (1878) 287 The muscular current may be demonstrated by methods other than the galvanometric. 18.. *Engineer* LXV. 510 (Cent.) The parts of the stand include .. the necessary clamping screws for electrical and galvanometrical connections.

Galvanoplastic (gælvăno,plæ·stik), *a.* [f. as next + -ic.] Of or pertaining to galvanoplasty.

1848 *Art Union Jrnl.* Feb. 49 It is placed in a galvanoplastic apparatus, in which it remains till it is galvanoplastically covered. 1851 R. Hunt in *Art Jrnl. Illust. Catal.* I. p. iv*/2 The applicability of the galvano-plastic Art, as our Continental friends delight to call it, to the production of large works. 1867 *Philatelist* I. 165 The galvanoplastic multiplication of the types.

Hence **Ga·lvanopla·stically** *adv.*

1848 [see prec.]. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 144 A series of organic bodies coated galvanoplastically.

Galvanoplasty (gælvăno,plæ·sti). [f. Galvano- + Gr. *-πλαστ-ός* moulded + -y^3. In F. *galvanoplastie.*] The process of coating any substance with metal by galvanism.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/2 Galvanoplasty can be applied to coat this silver with a surface of copper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 2/3 The necessary deposit on the plate is produced (which renders it capable of printing

impressions like a mezzotint plate) by means of the electric pile—the process of galvanoplastic, that is to say.

Galvanoscope (gælvănŏskōup). [f. GALVANO- + Gr. *-σκόπος* looker.] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of galvanic electricity.

1832 *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* viii. § 111. 39 (U.K.S.) An instrument for detecting small quantities of galvanic electricity, or Galvanoscope. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 141 The Astatic Galvanometer .. is used either simply as a galvanoscope, to discover the existence of a current, or as a measurer of the strengths of weak currents.

Hence **Galvanosco·pic** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a galvanoscope; *galvanoscopic frog*, a frog used as a galvanoscope. **Galvano·scopy**, 'the employment of galvanism in physiological experiment or for diagnostic purposes. Also, the use of the galvanoscope' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1839 47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 720/2 This preparation is the galvanoscopic frog. 1843 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 266 Here we have no slight galvanoscopic effects. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 626/1 Galvanoscopic Lantern. 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* iii. 113 If the nerve of a galvanoscopic frog's leg be placed in contact with the muscles of another leg prepared in the same way.

Galvano·tropism. [f. GALVANO- + Gr. *τρόπ-ος* turning + -ISM.] The phenomenon of curvature produced in growing plant-organs by the passage of electric currents through them.

1885 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 60 These phenomena are spoken of as 'galvanotropism'.

[**Galverly**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Galwegian (gælwī·dʒian), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Gallowegian**. [f. *Galloway*, on the analogy of *Norroway*, *Norway*, *Norwegian*. See GALLOVIDIAN.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to Galloway. **B.** *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Galloway.

1774 COLLYER *Hist. Eng* II. 72 The Galwegians..charged with..fury. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, The barbarous Galwegians, and licentious followers of the Douglas. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 64 An old Gallowegian lady. 1883 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 814/1 Is Kelly a Bristol name? It has to modern ears an Irish or Galwegian ring.

Galyet, obs. form of GALLIOT[1].

† **Galyor.** *Obs.*—[1] A trade designation of some kind; possibly = Du. *gleyer* (dealer in earthenware brought in galleys: see GALLIPOT), or GALLEYMAN 2.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Whyte tanners, galyors, and shethers.

Gam (gam), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [Perh. onomatopœic. Cf. GAMP *v.*

The formation may have been partly suggested by some of the many words with initial *ga-* that refer to prominent or ugly teeth; cf. *gabbed*, *gag-tooth*, *gang-tooth*, *gap-tooth*, *gat-tooth*, etc. An adj. '*gam*, overlapping and twisted, applied only to the teeth' cited from a Banff Glossary (Jam. 1880), may perh. have arisen from the attrib. use of the sb. Etymological connexion with *gum* (Sc. obs. *gume*, OE. *gōma*) seems to be phonologically impossible.]

1. In *pl.* Large teeth, tusks.

? *a* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 18 He that saulis saifis and dammis Beteich the devill thair guttis and gammis. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 363 Thou wald be fayn to gnaw, lad, with thy gammis..banis behynd doggis bakkis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 98 Scheddis of bluid furth spittand throw his lippis, With bludy gammis [L. *dentes*]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 415 With glowrand ene and girnand gammis greit. 1825-80 JAMIESON *s. v.*, In Ang[us] .. they say, *greit gams*, large teeth; sometimes, *gams o' teeth*.

2. (Perh. only *arch.* and confounded with GUM.) The mouth.

1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen* II. 20 (altered from Dunbar) Quod scho, my Clip, my unspaynd Lam [*Dunb.* gyane], With Mither's Milk 3it in your Gam [*Dunb.* mychane]. 1840 *Bauld Braxy Tam* in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 239 Wi' a black bushy beard and a liquory gam.

Gam (gæm), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [Perh. a dial. var. of GAME *sb.*, or adopted from some Scandinavian equivalent; cf. Da. *gammen*, Sw. *gamman*, Icel. *gaman*, sport, amusement, pleasure; but the Da. and Sw. dicts. do not record any technical sense as current among whalers.] a. A herd or school of whales. b. A social meeting of whalers at sea.

1850 SCORESBY *Whaleman's Adv.* xiii. (1859) 184 Gam is the word by which they designate the meeting, exchanging visits, and keeping company of two or more whale ships, or a sociable family of whales. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* II. xi. 75 What does the whaler do when she meets another whaler in any sort of decent weather? She has a gam.

Gam (gæm), *sb.*[3] *slang.* [Prob. the same as GAMB.] A leg.

1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 143 If a man has bow legs, he has queer gams, gams being cant for legs. 1790 *Bystander* 391 It was not a fortnight before my gam came round again as well as ever. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 497, I was 'ware of him, and whipping out my gam, clutched him by shoulder and brisket. 1887 HENLEY *Villon's Gd. Nt.* iii, At you I merely lift my gam.

Comb. 1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 173 Stockings—Gam-cases.

Gam (gæm), *v.* [Cf. GAM *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* Of whales: To gather together and form a 'gam' or school.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

2. *trans.* Of whalers: To meet and hold intercourse with (the crew of another ship). Also *intr.*

1890 *Century Mag., Aug.* XL. 510/2 To 'gam' means to gossip. The word occurs again and again in the log-books of the old whalers. 1892 *N. York Sun* 1 May 1/2 (Funk), On Sept. 20 we met the bark Atlantic..and 'gammed' her.

3. *U.S. slang.* 'To engage in social intercourse; to make a call; to have a chat' (Farmer). Hence **Ga·mming** *vbl. sb.*

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* liii. 268 There is another little item about Gamming which must not be forgotten here. 1890 *Century Mag., Aug.* XL. 511/1 Gamming is indeed a relic of one of the most romantic, and perhaps pathetic, phases of the whaler's life.

Gam, obs. and dial. f. GAME; var. GAMME.

Gamache, gamachio, obs. ff. GAMASH.

Gama grass (gā·mägras). Also **gamma grass**. [? Altered form of GRAMA.] (See quot. 1858.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gama Grass*, a tall and esteemed fodder grass, the *Tripsacum dactyloides* of Linnæus, native of the south-eastern coasts of North America. 1883 *Times* 19 May 5 Eastward are..acres..well clothed with good strong closely-set Gamma Grasses.

† **Gamahe, gamaieu.** *Obs.* See also CAMAIEU. [a. OF. *gamahe*, *gamahieu* (F. *camaieu*) = med.L. *gamaheī* pl., Sp. *gamaeo*, MHG. *gamahee*, *gamahoe* CAMEO.] A cameo; also, a stone bearing natural markings resembling pictorial or ornamental figures, formerly valued as a talisman.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 95 Lovers of .. rarities use to call such a casuall painting of Nature, as commeth neere unto Art by the name of *Gamahè*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gamahez* (Arab.), as Talismans are Images, or Figures made by art, under certain Constellations; so Gamahez are such figures found so wrought by nature, held to be of greater vertue, being therefore worn by some persons. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 156 This wood [Ash] is nothing inferior to that of the Maple .. being altogether as exquisitely diapered and waved like the Gamahes of Achates. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 856 Such beings as have fancy in them, commonly called animals—which are but some of sportful or wanton natures, more trimly artificial and finer gamaieus, or pretty toys.

Gamald, obs. form of GAMBOL.

Gamalian, obs. form of CHAMELFON.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 151 A lyere is lykenyd to a bryd, clepyd gamaltan [*read* gamalian]. þis bryd ..wyl chaungyn hym to alle colourys, þat he seeth.

Gamarstangue, var. GAMMERSTANG.

Gamash (gămæʃ), *arch.* and *dial.*; chiefly in *pl.* Forms: 6 *sing.* **gamash**, 6–7 *pl.* **gamoshes**, 7 **gamaches**, **-chios**, **-shees**, **gamnases**, **gama-**, **gammashoes**, 8–9 **gamashers**, 8 **gamogins**, 9 **gamashins** (**-ons**), 6– **gamashes**. [a. F. *gamache* (now only dial.) = It. *gamascia*, Pr. *garamacha*, *galamacha*; identified by Dozy with Sp. *guadamaci*, Pg. *guadamecim* (now obsolete), a kind of leather, believed to be a. Arab. غدامسي *ghadāmasī*, f. the name of Ghadāmas in Tripoli, where a highly esteemed kind of leather was made.

In some of the forms the ending has evidently been assimilated to *shoes*.]

A kind of leggings or gaiters, worn to protect the legs from mud and wet.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 48 No French gowtie-leg with a gamash vpon it, is so gotchie and boystrous. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* I. ii, My velvet slippers, cloth-of-gold gamashes: where are my cloth of silver hose? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 13/1 He beareth Argent, a Roman Hose or Stockin, Sable .. of us they are called Buskins and Gamashes. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Gamashes*, Gamogins, a sort of spatterdashes. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxi, The leathern gamashes which defended his legs. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gamashes*, gaiters or leggings of cloth or leather; called also spatterdashes.

Gamasid (gæmăsid). [f. mod.L. *Gamas-us* (name of the typical genus introduced by Latreille in 1802) + -ID.] A parasitic mite of the family *Gamasidæ* of the order *Acarida*, the beetle-mite or spider-mite.

1891 A. D. MICHAEL in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 638 (*title*) On the Association of Gamasids with Ants. *Ibid.* 643 Such a Gamasid as *L*[*aelaps*] *cuneifer*.

Gamb, gambe (gæmb). *Her.* [a. OF. *gambe*, northern form of *jambe* leg: see JAMB.] The leg of an animal represented on a coat of arms.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1765 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Gamb* or *Gambe*, an obsolete French word, signifying a Leg and used as such by Heralds for the leg of a Lion, or other Creature, born in Coats-of-arms. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 38 On a wreath a lion's gamb erect. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 280 [He] bade him take it [a ring] and ever after bear such a one in the fore gamb of the demy lion in his crest. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 87 A Leg, styled heraldically a Jambe, or Gambe, which is usually represented as *erased*, or torn from the body.

Hence † **Gambed** *ppl. a.*, having legs. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 203 Gamb'd like a goat [L. *est tibi gamba capri*], sparrow-thigh'd.

‖ **Gamba**[1] (gæ·mbă). [L. *gamba*: see JAMB.]

† 1. The leg of a horse. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 284 Two little ribbes from the vpper part of the thigh to the *Gamba* .. There are two vaines out of the Gambaes. *Ibid.* 285 The legges are called Gambæ of Campo, signifying treading.

2. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Gamba*, a technical term in Mammalogy, applied by Illiger to the elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the Ruminants and Solipeds.

Gamba[2] (gæ·mbă). Also 6–8 **gambo**. [Short for VIOLA DA GAMBA.]

1. = VIOLA DA GAMBA. Also *gamba viol.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* Sat. i. 138 I'le not endure that with thine instrument (Thy Gambo violl plac'd betwixt thy thighes)..Thou entertaine the time. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. 358 Some likewise there affect the Gamba with the voice, To shew that England could varietie afford. 1710 in E. D. Dunbar *Soc. Life Moray* (1865) 15, I can..play on the Treble and Gambo, Viol, Virginelles and Manicords.

fig. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. ii, Fumble one with another on the gambos of imagination between their legs.

2. An organ-stop, resembling a violin or violoncello in tone. Also *gamba stop.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 385/2 A gamba is a reedy toned stop. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 157 *Viol-di-Gamba.* This stop is not to be confounded with the German Gamba ..The German Gamba, or Gamba proper, is a stop of louder intonation and somewhat larger scale. 1895 *Rec. Bucks.* VII. 331 The organ, which fills the western tower, has been enriched with a gamba stop.

Gambad, obs. form of GAMBOL.

Gambada, var. GAMBADO[2].

Gambade (gæmbā·d). [A readoption (by Sir W. Scott) of F. *gambade*: see GAMBOL.]

1. A leap or bound of a horse. (Cf. GAMBADO[2] 1.)

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ix, Each fresh gambade of his unmanageable horse placed him in a new and more precarious attitude. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 850 [He] gallops his Pegasus at such a fiery-footed pace, and makes so many strange gambades, curvets, and caracoles.

2. *fig.* A prank, freak, frolic.

1821 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 15 Feb., You must lay aside your frolics and gambades and take a manful journey-pace for a little while at least. 1825 — *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 21 To Southey I wrote..touching on..his innocence as to those gambades which may have given offence. 1826 *Mem. Margravine of Anspach* I. viii. 304 A surprising pantomimic spectacle which would decide the fate of the universe in gambades.

Gambado[1] (gæmbā·do). Chiefly in *pl.* **gambadoes**, **-ados**. Also 7 **gambada's**, 8 **gambades** (?), 9 *dial.* **gambaders**. See also GAMBAGE. [f. It. *gamba* leg + -ADO.] A kind of large boot or gaiter, attached to a saddle, to protect the rider's legs and feet from the wet or cold. In later use sometimes applied to leather leggings or overalls fastened with clasps.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gambado*, a kind of leather instrument affixed to the Saddle in the place of Stirrops. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 318 Gambadoes, much worn in the west, whereby, whilst one rides on horseback, his legs are in a coach, clean and warm. 1661 F. HAWKINS *Youths Behav.* G 1, *Gambada's* [ed. 1663 gambagas], large leather cases or stirrups to keep the legs clean in riding. 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 682, I make a shift to ride about ten miles a-day by virtue of certain implements called gambadoes, where my feet stand firm as on a floor. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 186 'Who made you those shoes? Mine are clumsy and thick as a pair of gambadoes.' 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambadoes, fastened at the sides with rusty clasps. Thus accoutred, he stalked into the midst of the apartment. 1823 *Ann. Reg.* 316* Improvements in constructing gambadoes, or mud boots. 1865 LESLIE & TAYLOR *Sir J. Reynolds* I. 3 So absent, that riding on horseback in a pair of gambados, he dropped one by the way without missing it. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gambaders*, a kind of leather shield or case for the legs of a horseman. They are attached to the stirrup-leathers..They were very common within the writer's recollection.

Gambado[2] (gæmbā·do). Chiefly in *pl.* **gambados**, **-oes**. Also more correctly **gambadas**. [a. Sp. *gambada* = F. *gambade*: see GAMBOL *sb.*]

1. A bound or spring (of a horse): = GAMBADE 1.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix, The discretion of the animal's pace would be no longer disturbed by the gambadoes of Sir Piercie and his prancing war-horse. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vii, Anthony..made his horse back to the end of the lists, in a series of graceful gambadas and caracols.

2. A fantastic movement, as in dancing or leaping about; a caper.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxiii, A fantastic imp .. on whose brow is written 'Analysis'..executes maniacal gambadoes on the quartern loaves .. uttering yells about chalk, alum, and dead men's bones. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., Whose contortions and gambados during his struggles with his captors .. are as comic as they are nimble and graceful.

3. *fig.* Any sudden or fantastic action.

1857 C. BRONTË *Professor* xiii, Sending him a challenge or performing other gambadoes of the sort. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec. 7/1 Before fighting a battle of this sort in a Scotch court, there are, of course, all kinds of preliminary judicial flourishes and gambadoes. 1891 STEVENSON in *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 6/2 The correspondence was still passing when the president surprised Apia with a fresh gambado.

Hence **Gamba·do** *v. intr.*, to prance, caper.

1829 [J. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 181 Seeing him gambadoing on the race-course, I turned my horse's head another way. 1847 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 30 He sticks his thumbs into the armholes of his waistcoat, and advances, retreats, pirouettes and otherwise gambadoes. 1872 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY] *S. Sea Bubbles* viii. 228 There was my princess with five others .. frisking and gambadoing in the most fearful manner.

† **Ga·mbage.** *Obs.* = GAMBADO[1].

1663 [see GAMBADO[1]]. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 5 Nov. 4 A Bay Mare..with Briddle, Sadle, and Gambages. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Gambages*, gambadoes, splatterdashes.

Gambald(e, gambal(l, obs. ff. GAMBOL.

† **Gambalocke.** *Obs. rare.* An Eastern riding-coat.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 153 A man of tall stature, clothed in a Gambalocke of scarlet, buttoned vnder the chin. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Gambalock*, a kind of Riding-gown, button'd under the chin, used in the Eastern Countreys about Damascus, etc. 1708 KERSEY, *Gambalook*.

Gambassoune, obs. form of GAMBESON.

Gambaud(e, gambawd(e, obs. ff. GAMBOL.

Gambeer (gæmbī·ɹ), *v. U.S.* [? f. F. *gambier* a kind of iron hook used in certain trades.] *trans.* 'To gaff (mackerel) when they are swimming in a school beside a vessel' (*Standard Dict.*).

Hence **Gambee·ring** *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Mackerel gaff or gambeering iron..used by New England fishermen.

Gambeer, var. GAMBIER.

Gamber (gæ·mbəɹ). [var. CAMBER.] The concave curve of a boat's keel.

1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 31 *Shear* is the rising of the gunwale of a boat towards head and stern; *gamber* is the same on the keel; otherwise called *tripping up*.

Gamberel, obs. form of GAMBREL.

Gambeson (gæ·mbĭsŏn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 **gaumbisoun,** (**campeson**), 4–5 **gambisoun**(e, 5 **gambesoun, gambassoune, gamesun,** (-son), 7 **gambesone,** 9 **gambeson,** (-soon). [a. OF. *gambison, gambeison, wambison*, etc. = Pr. *gambaiso*, med.L. *gambesōn-em*. A shorter form appears in OF. *gambais, wambais*, Pr. *gambais*, OSp. *gambax* = med.L. *gambesum, wambas-ium*.

The forms seem to descend from a Rom. type *wambēsio* (subj.), *wambesiōne* (obj.), commonly taken to be an adoption of some compound or derivative of OTeut. *wambā* belly (see WOMB). The MHG. *wambeis, wambes* (mod.Ger. *wamms*), Du. *wambuis, wammes*, were adopted from OF.]

A military tunic, worn especially in the 14th c., made of leather or thick cloth, sometimes padded; it covered the trunk and thighs, and was originally worn under the habergeon, to prevent chafing or bruises, but was sometimes used as a defence without other body-armour.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5151 Armen hem in breny of yse, Withouten..aketoun, Oither plate, oither gaumbisoun. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi, His gloues and his gamesuns [*v.r.* gambesoun] gloet as the gledes. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 302 Gomes wyth gambisoune Lyes opone bent broune, And sterff undere stede. 1736 BAILEY (folio), *Gambeson.* 1835 LONGF. *Outre-mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 166 A band of Moorish knights gayly arrayed in gambesons of crimson silk. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II. xi, I will pink him to the quick, if his skin be as thick and hard as a German gambesoon. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* iv. 30 Many a rich gambeson garnished with silk, cadas, and cotton.

Gambet (gæ·mbĕt). Anglicized f. GAMBETTA.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (ed. 4) II. 391 *Gambet*: this species has been shot on the coast of Lincolnshire. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 350 About the .. fresh-water morasses, this Sandpiper or Gambet is frequently seen.

Gambett, obs. form of GAMBIT, GAMBOL.

‖ **Gambetta** (gæmbe·tă). *Ornith.* [mod.Lat., a. It. *gambetta* (said now to be used for the Ruff), f. *gamba* leg.] (See quots.; some ornithologists have used the word as the name of a genus of which the Redshank (usually called *Totanus calidris*) was the typical species.)

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 300 The Gambetta of Aldrovand is also near of kin to the Redshank..This Bird we saw at Milan in Italy..It is something less than a Lapwing..Its Bill is shorter than the Redshanks, longer than the Lapwings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Gambetta*, the name of a bird somewhat resembling the common redshank.

Gambier (gæ·mbiəɹ). Also **gambeer, gambir.**

[Malay كمبير, كمبر *gambĭr*, the plant from which the substance is obtained, the decoction itself being called كتة كمبير *getah gambīr*, gum of gambier.] An astringent extract prepared from an Eastern plant (*Uncaria Gambir*), and largely used for tanning and other purposes.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 205 A lightish brown, bitter, and powerfully astringent extract, called Gambeer, is obtained at Malacca by boiling the leaves of Nauclea Gambeer. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. 68 Gambir,—This is an astringent extract, imported from the East Indies under the name of *terra japonica*. 1883 RAJAH BROOKE in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 Our crops of pepper and gambir are steadily increasing. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 163 Chinamen engaged in the cultivation of gambier.

Gambist (gæ·mbist). *Music.* [f. GAMBA[2] + -IST.] A performer on the viola da gamba.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1879 P. DAVID in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 580 [They] speak of the elector as an accomplished gambist.

Gambit (gæ·mbit). *Chess.* Also 7–8 **gambet(t.** [Ultimately ad. It. *gambetto* (= OF. *gambet, jambet*) tripping up the heels (in wrestling), f. *gamba* leg.

The history of the word appears to be somewhat involved. The earliest application to chess-playing seems to have been made in Sp., in the adapted form *gambito* (Ruy Lopez *Libro del juego del axedres* 1561, cap. vii, where the Italian etymology is given). The Italians seem at first to have readopted the word as *gambitto* (Polerio *a* 1575 in *MS. Ital.* 955, *Bibl. Nat. Paris*, who opposes *giuochi piani* to *giuochi gambitti*); later they employed the native form *gambetto*, whence the earliest Eng. form *gambet(t.* The Fr. and later Eng. *gambit* are from Sp.]

1. A method of opening the game, in which by the sacrifice of a pawn or piece the player seeks to obtain some advantage over his opponent. The original gambit is that by which a bishop's pawn is offered (King's or Queen's gambit), but the name is also given to other openings, many of which are distinguished by special names (see quots. 1871–3).

1656 BUDDEN tr. *Biochimo's Chesse-play* title-p., Illustrated with almost an hundred Gambetts. 1735 BERTIN *Chess* Rules p. vii, The gambet is, when he that first [? *read* that plays first] gives the pawn of the king's bishop, in the second move for nothing, the other keeps it, or takes another for it, if he is obliged to lose. 1745 STAMMA *Chess* Pref. 17 There is another Gambett, where three Pawns are given away; and therefore it is called the three Pawns, or Cunningham's Gambett, from the supposed Inventor. 1847 C. KENNY *Man. Chess* 34 Gambit—an opening in which the Bishop's Pawn is given up for an attacking position. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. x. 294 Who .. taught her the Mortimer attack in the Evans gambit. 1873 — *Squire Silchester* II. iv. 40 The Squire and Simonet were already at chess, deep in the Cochrane gambit.

b. *fig.*

1855 DK. BUCKHM. *Crt. & Cabinets Geo. III*, III. 115 The dashing gambit which his opponent directed, was neither evaded with caution nor defended with skill. 1860 HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxii. (1891) 328 The Widow's gambit was played, and she had not won the game. 1863 LD. W. P. LENNOX *Biogr. Remin.* I. 237 The Emperor's genius in the art of war had devised a brilliant gambit in this military game of chess. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 19 Each of us has his own game to play, and..he must play it on his own gambit to a great extent.

2. *Comb.*, as *gambit-pawn.*

1869 *Boy's Own Bk.* (1880) 588 The pawn sacrificed in opening a gambit, as well as the pawn which captures the offered pawn, are called gambit pawns. 1886 *Daily News* 20 July 3/1 Zukertort took the gambit pawn, whereupon white played B K 2, and the result was the king's bishop's gambit limited.

Gamble (gæ·mb'l), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *colloq.* [f. GAMBLE *v.*]

1. An act of gambling; a gambling transaction. Also in phr. *On the gamble*: engaged in a spell of gambling.

1879 E. S. BRIDGES *Round World in* 6 *Months* 138 Many English come here..to get fresh air and indulge in a gamble. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* ii, Her brute of a husband was always on the drink and gamble. 1890 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 141 The real point is the chance, the uncertainty, the gamble.

2. *transf.* Any transaction or pursuit involving risk and uncertainty.

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 289 This hop growing and dealing have always been a gamble. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 40/2 Politics, in fact, are 'a big gamble'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 4/2 Gold mines are necessarily a gamble.

Ga·mble, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [var. of GAMBREL.]

1. = GAMBREL 2. Also *attrib.*

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3970/4 Has had the Farcy on the near Leg behind..and has had a great Sore on that gamble Joynt. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5883/3 White Legs behind almost up to his Gambles. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Gamble*, the hock or elbow-joint of a hind-leg. Never applied to the entire leg, nor confined to horses. Properly the word applies to the strong tendon just above the joint.

2. = GAMBREL 1; also *gamble-stick.*

1876 *Surrey Gloss.*, *Gamble-stick*, the crooked piece of wood used to hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal.

Gamble (gæ·mb'l), *v.* [The vb. has not been found till about 1775–86; the apparent derivatives GAMBLER, GAMBLING *ppl. a.*, occur earlier, and in the 18th c. were regarded as slang. The word is prob. a dialectal survival of an altered form of ME. *gamene-n*, OE. *gamenian* to sport, play, f. *gamen* GAME *sb.*; cf. '*gamel*, to gamble, to gambol; *gamler*, a gambler' (*Northumb. Gloss.*); cf. also the rare 16–17th c. *gameling* ppl. a. and vbl. sb., which seem to imply a vb. *GAMEL. Continental Teut. words of similar meaning and form are MHG. *gämeln* to jest, sport, play (still in various Ger. dialects), Swiss Ger. *gammeln* to make merry, whence *gammler* buffoon, jester.]

1. *intr.* To play games of chance for money, *esp.* for unduly high stakes; to stake money (*esp.* to an extravagant amount) on some fortuitous event.

As the word is (at least in serious use) essentially a term of reproach, it would not ordinarily be applied to the action of playing for stakes of trifling amount, except by those who condemn playing for money altogether.

1775 ASH, *Gamble* [printed *Gamblet*], to game, to cheat; to make a practice of gaming. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 154 At operas an' plays parading, Mortgaging, gambling, masquerading. 1818 TODD, *To Gamble*, to play extravagantly for money. A word of contempt. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 101 It should seem as if we were thus told either not to gamble at all, or else to play incessantly. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 45, I saw everybody gamble. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 78 When he won my hand, which brought much wealth, He promised ne'er to gamble while he lived. *fig.* 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 196 Gambling against the world for life or for death. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. XXV, He was almost in danger of forgetting that he was merely gambling in argument.

b. *slang* in phr. *You may gamble on that.*

1866 'ARTEMUS WARD' *In Washington*, You ain't goin' to fool female Young America much. You may gamble on that. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* 14 Sept., There will be trouble for some one. You can gamble on that.

2. *trans.* To stake, risk in gaming. *rare.*

1885 O. W. HOLMES Jr. in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 172 Tacitus says that the Germans would gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost.

b. *To gamble away*: to lose by gambling.

a 1808 F. AMES *Infl. Democr.* iii. (1835) 108 Bankrupts and sots, who have gambled or slept away their estates. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 290 They gamble away every thing they possess, even to their wives and children. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 236 Men who had gambled away their liberty. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. i, He gambled away large sums at his club.

Gambler (gæ·mbləɹ). [See GAMBLE *v.*]

†a. In early use: A fraudulent gamester, a sharper, 'rook.' b. One who habitually plays for money, *esp.* for extravagantly high stakes (see the vb.).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 35 Composed of gamesters, commonly call'd gamblers, players, women of the town. 1755 JOHNSON, *Gambler* (a cant word, I suppose, for *game* or *gamester*), a knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them. 1784 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* III. v. vii. 144 It is very remarkable that the people of these islands are great gamblers. They have a game very much like our draughts. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XXV, You suppose him to be more a gambler than a gamester, viz., more acute than unlucky. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 102 A gambler (meaning a bold venturer, which the term commonly implies) ceases to be such when he makes his stakes bear a proper proportion to his capital. 1891 *Daily News* 12 May 4/7 These ingenious speculators, 'these gamblers miscalled statesmen', to quote Professor Tyndall's phrase.

Gamblesome (gæ·mb'lsŏm), *a.* [f. GAMBLE *v.* + -SOME.] Addicted to gaming.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 201 The whole world seems in a gamblesome humour. 1884 *Daily News* 24 July 5/1 The whole country was then a very gamblesome country, and a match at cricket for love..would have been derided.

Hence **Ga·mblesomeness,** fondness for gaming.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Jan. 14 Relying perhaps..on the natural gamblesomeness of the French.

Gambling (gæ·mblĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GAMBLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GAMBLE.

1784 [see b]. 1792 *Looker-on* No. 21 ₱6 She had an in-bred abhorrence of gambling. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 578/1 Their gamblings, dissipations. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 156 Robberies are a natural consequence of universal gambling. 1897 WESTCOTT *Chr. Aspects of Life* 231 The State..must deal in some way with gambling.

b. *attrib.*, as *gambling-booth, -debts, -den, -game, -hall, -hell, -house, -instinct, -practice, -spirit.*

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 71 Public and private life had become one great *gambling-booth. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv, The wretch offered to buy me..of Henry, to clear off his *gambling debts. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 168 These *gambling games were kept up throughout the night. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 38 After dinner went .. to the conversazione, which is a great *gambling hall, or 'hell' in classical terms. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, A convenient little *gambling-hell for those who had grown reckless. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 71/1 The town authorities relaxed, and the present elegant *gambling-houses have been erected. 1880 M CARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 161 A man who keeps a gambling-house is the proprietor of an unlawful establishment. 1890 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 141 The Republic appeals..to the *gambling instinct in human nature. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 246 Some sneaking virtue lurks in him, no doubt, Where neither strumpets' charms, nor drinking-bout, Nor *gambling practices, can find it out. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. 17 There is a *gambling spirit in human nature.

Ga·mbling, *ppl. a.* [See GAMBLE *v.*] That gambles or plays for high stakes; *orig.* that plays unfairly, that cheats at play.

1726 *Whole Art & Myst. Mod. Gaming* 111 The very Heads of such Families may not improperly be call'd the Game of (what they with a just Derision of their own Vileness term) the Gambling Fraternity. 1775 ASH, *Gambling* (p.a. from gamble), gaming, cheating by unfair methods of play.

Gambo (gæ·mbo). *Monmouthshire dial.* Also **gamboo.** A kind of sledge.

1836 J. DOWNES *Mt. Decam.* I. 50 Gamboo, a sledge without wheels for bringing in the hay harvest. 1894 *Hereford Times* 28 July 5/6 Wanted, Timber Haulier, with four horses, waggons, and gamboes.

Gambo, obs. form of GAMBA[2].

Gambodiate, -dic: see GAMBOGIATE, -GIC.

Gamboge (gæmbō·dʒ, -bū·dʒ). Forms: (? **cambugium, gambaugium, -bugia, cambodia,** 7–8 **cambogium,** 8 **gambogia, -bozia, -boidea, -bogium**), 8 **gumbouge,** 9 **camboge,** 8– **gambouge, gamboge,** (*Dicts.* **gambooge**). [ad. mod. L. *gambogium* etc. (now in pharmacy *cambogia*), f. various forms of the name of *Cambodia*, the district in Annam from which the substance is obtained. The deriv. is given by Dampier in 1699 (Suppl. to *Voy. round World*, vi. 105).]

1. A gum-resin obtained from various trees of the genus *Garcinia*, natives of Cambodia, Siam, etc. It is largely used as a pigment, giving a bright yellow colour, and also as a drastic purgative in medicine.

[1634 J. BATE *Myst. Nat.* 126 Take saffron or Cambugium. 1635 — *Bk. Extrav.* 210 Orpiment and gambaugium are both very good yellows. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/2 Cambugia, whither Gum, or Juice dried, is not certain.] 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 178 Gamboge ought to be chosen of a bright yellow Colour a little inclining to Red. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 224 It yields a bright yellow resin, that resembles gumbouge. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 310 The whole picture or drawing

must be washed over with a mixture of Venetian red and gambouge. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 208 The guest room walls are painted gamboge to a height of three feet. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 485 Gamboge is rarely prescribed alone as a cathartic.

b. The plant from which gamboge is obtained. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 698 The Gamboge is native of Siam and Cochin-China.

2. *attrib.*, as *gamboge-plant, -resin, -tree, -yellow.* 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 367/2 The chin and throat gamboge-yellow. 1838 *Ibid.* XI. 68/1 The true gamboge-tree of Ceylon has been determined to belong to a new genus named Hebradendron. *Ibid.* XII. 90/2 A plant..which he thought might be the gamboge plant, as it contained a yellow purgative juice in the rind of its fruit. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 42 The same gamboge resin distils from both [wild and cultivated mangosteen] trees.

Gamboge (gæmbōʊ·dʒiăn), *a.* [f. GAMBOGE + -IAN.] Gamboge-coloured.

1797 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) I. iii. 58 Of a dirty drab-coloured yellow—a dull gambogian.

Gambogiate (gæmbōʊ·dʒiĕt). Also **gambodiate.** [f. GAMBOGE + -(I)ATE[1].] A combination of gambogic acid with a metallic base.

1839 JOHNSTON in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIX. 284 Gambodiates of Potash and Soda. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* (U.S.) s.v. *Gamboge*, Yellow precipitate of gambogiate of lead .. Gambogiates of copper and iron.

Gambogic (gæmbōʊ·dʒik), *a.* Also **gambodic, cambogic.** [f. GAMBOGE + -IC; cf. F. *gambodique.*] Only in *gambogic acid*, a resin which is the chief constituent of gamboge.

1839 JOHNSTON in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIX. 284 Salts of Gambodic Acid. 1848 CRAIG, *Gambogic.* 1875 WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 474 In order for gambogic acid to act as a purgative the presence of bile in the intestine is necessary.

Gambo-goose (gæ·mbo,gūˑs). The spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 361 The Gambo-Goose, or Spur-wing'd Goose.

Gamboile, obs. form of GAMBOL.

Gamboised (gæ·mboizd), *ppl. a. Antiq.* [ad. OF. *gamboisé, gambesié* etc., quilted or padded; cf. GAMBESON.] Quilted, padded.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 86 The word gamboisé or gamboised .. was afterwards applied to saddles and other padded, stitched, or quilted articles. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 234 The thighs appear to be covered with a gamboised or quilted defence, which reaches to the knees. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* xxxii, Gamboised or padded with cotton.

Gambol (gæ·mbŏl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **gambad, -baud**(e, **-bawd,** 6 *Sc.*, *pl.* **gambatis, -bettis.** (See also GAMOND.) *β.* 6 **gambald**(e, **-bauld**(e, **gam**(m)**ald, gambold**(e. *γ.* 6 **gambal, -boile,** 7 **gambole,** 7- **gambol.** [a. F. *gambade* leap or spring, ad. It. *gambata* f. *gamba* leg (F. *jambe*).

The word appears first at the beginning of the 16th c. The ending *-ade* seems almost from the first to have been confused with the then more common *-aud, -auld.* Subsequently the *d* was dropped in *gambald*; cf. *curtal* from earlier *curtald.*]

† 1. The bound or curvet of a horse. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. GAMBADE.)

α. 1503 in Leland *Collect.* (1770) IV. 281 The said Lord..maid his Devor at the Departynge, of Gambads and Lepps. *α* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 187 Then he cam to kyng yuoryn with .xx. gambaudes.

2. A leap or spring in dancing or sporting, a caper, frisk. Now chiefly *pl.*, of the sportive movements of children and animals.

α. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 107 And gan do dowbill brangillis and gambatis (*v.r.* gambettis)..Athir throu other reland, on thair gys. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 248 Than came forth juglers with theyr fals castes.. and damoyselles wyth theyr gambawdes. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 24 Such feats of agilitiee, in .. leaps, skips, springs, gambauds, soomersauts, caprettez & flyghts. *arch.* 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* xvi, In this last gambaud the torch which he bore was extinguished.

β. 1530 PALSGR 548/2, I fetche a gambolde or a fryske in daunsyng, *je fays vne gambade* or *vne frisque.* Holde me a cappe, I wyll fetche a gambalde as hye as I may reache. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 72 Were full of such leaps and gambolds. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 79 Soom feloes naked With wrastling gambalds..for maystrye doe struggle. 1590 L. LLOYD *Diall Daies* I. 181 Such madde frisking, skipping and strange gamalds of daunsing. *fig* 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 15 To teach his mother-tongue such lusty gambolds.

γ. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. i. (1881) 72 What Gamballs have ye here now? ha! 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 335 A Dance, which the Wenches say is a gally-maufrey of Gambols. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 390 Let us hear and see something of your merry Grigs, that can sing, play Gambals, and do Feats. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxv, He fetched a gambole upon one foot. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xxxiv, Thus all through merry Islington These gambols he did play. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, After a variety of awkward gambols.

b. (See quot. 1706.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gambols*, certain Sports or Tumbling Tricks in use about Christmas-time. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8 If they had not good Cheer, warm Fires, and Christmas Gambols to support them.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* in *pl.* Frolicsome movements or proceedings. Rarely *sing.*, a frolic, merrymaking.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 93 Those crisped snakie golden locks Which makes such wanton gambols with the winde. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 59, I am but a silly poor girl, set up by the gambol of fortune for a May-game. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 592 The flighty gambols of chance are objects of no science, nor grounds of any dependence whatever. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 89 The eccentric gambols of the famous comet. 1824 — *T. Trav.* I. 65 There was a gambol carrying on within, enough to have astonished St. Anthony himself. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 14 From wanton gambols taking rest In a bed of flowers lay the brook.

† 3. A toy, plaything. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 309 b, To hang pelting gamboldes upon them [Saints' Images], made of waxe, wood, ledd, or other metall. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Vertue Tayle* Wks. II. 133/1 A pretty gamball, cal'd a Swing.

† 4. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) Sportive, playful. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 273 Such other Gamboll faculties hee hath, that shew a weake minde, and an able Body. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 132 Other were full of their gamboll-tricks, each man having his severall Posture. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 447 It look'd alwaies to me so like a gambal trick, that I could not but place it among the earlier Legends or pious Fictions of the Church.

Gambol (gæ·mbŏl), *v.* Inflected **gambolled** (-bŏld), **gambolling** (U.S. often with single *l*). Forms: *α.* 6 **gambade, gambaud, gambawd.** *β.* 6 **gambaulde.** *γ.* 6 **gambole,** 7- **gamboll, gambol.** [ad. F. *gambader*; cf. the sb.]

† 1. *intr.* Of a horse: To bound or curvet. *rare.*

1507 *Justes May & June* 113 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 117 On horses gambawdynge wonderously That it semed .. That they wolde have hanged styll in the skye. *α* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lv. 187 When the horse felte the sporres he began to lepe & gambaud & galop as it had ben the thonder.

2. To leap or spring, in dancing or sporting; now chiefly of animals or children.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 156 Redy at all tymes..to daunce, to gambade, to lepe and to synge. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 168 Be kinde and curteous to this Gentleman, Hop in his walkes, and gambole in his eies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 345 Bears, Tygers, Ounces, Pards Gambold before them. *c* 1705 POPE *Jan. & May* 462 Their pigmy king, and little fairy queen, In circling dances gamboll'd on the green. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxiv. 104 The noble sphinx gamboling like a huge leviathan. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, The urchins gambolled round the grave-stones on the Sabbath. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXX, At our old pastimes in the hall We gambol'd, making vain pretence Of gladness.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 144, I the matter will re-word; which madnesse Would gamboll from. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 418 A nation, gamboling in an ocean of superfluity. 1824 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 4 Apr. (1894) II. 199, I have gambolled a little in the entrance hall, which I knew was not in very good taste when I did it. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 248 Our little world has been gambolling like children let loose from school. 1890 TALMAGE *From Manger to Throne* 107 The current is greatly accelerated and then goes gamboling into Lake Gennesaret.

quasi-*trans.* 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cccxliv, The Pye but chatters to a Country Cure, And gambolls with the Sparrowes in a Bush, Rude Rhetoricke.

† **Ga·mboller.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. GAMBOL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who performs antics.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiii. 349 Some Dauncer or Gamboller had displeased them at the Gamings and Shewes.

Gambolling (gæ·mbŏlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GAMBOL *v.* + -ING[1]. Some dial. glossaries give the accent as *gambow·ling*.] The action of the verb GAMBOL.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 70 With gambaudynge thryftlesse, With spende and waste witlesse. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cv. [ci.] 307 He..spurred his horse, so that by gambaldyng of the horse the impostume brake in his body. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* ix. 53 Not to fall to Gambolding at our owne pleasure and fansie, but to followe the way quietly which he sheweth vs. *c* 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 568 (E. D. S.) Gamboyling. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 554 How great is the interval between gamboling and gambling. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Sept. 6/1 The brutal gambolling and the obscene language of young roughs.

Gambolling (gæ·mbŏlĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GAMBOL *v.* + -ING[2].] That gambols.

1552 HULOET, Gambaldynge horses, beyinge ful of gambaldinge and praunsynges. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 21 Oyes! is there any man or woman that hath lost A gambolling gelding with a graye tayle. 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 11 Down shower the gambolling waterfalls From wandering over the lea.

Gambon(e, obs. form of GAMMON *sb.*

Gamboo, var. GAMBO.

Gambooge, gambouge, var. GAMBOGE.

Ga·mbrel. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6-7 **gambrell,** 7 **gamberel, gambrill**(l, **gamrell,** (8–9 *dial.* **gammerel**), 7- **gambrel.** See also CAMBREL, CHAMBREL, GAMBLE *sb.*[2] [Perh. a. OF. (Norman) **gamberel*, the pl. of which occurs in a document of 1452 (Godefroy); 'Les bouchiers d'Evreux, quant ilz passent parmi le bois dudit seigneur, peulent prendre . . . des *gambereaulx* et des verges pour prendre leurs bestes.' This seems to agree with sense 1 of the English word, and *gambier* is still found in Normandy with this meaning (Littré *Suppl.*).

As F. *gambier* means also a hooked stick (see GAMBREER), and the Eng. CAMBREL is synonymous with *gambrel* in both its applications, a derivation from the Celtic **cambo-* crooked (see CAM *a.*) seems not unlikely; for sense 2 cf. HAM *sb.*[1], which appears to be from the same root.]

1. (See quot. 1887); = CAMBREL 1.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kambren kic*, a gambrell. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 228 My selfe indeed..spide two of them hang out at a stall with a gambrell thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a Sheepe that were new flead. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Garden* (1626) 37 The common homely Proverbe: Soone crookes the tree that good Gamrell must bee. *a* 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 44 And first a Butcher..stands up and sweares ..he wold cutte his throate and hang him up by the heles of a gambrill. 1887 *Kent Gloss., Gambrel* or *Gamblestick*, a stick used to spread open and hang up a pig or other slaughtered animal.

b. A similar piece of wood for hanging clothes upon.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 335 When she reads my poverty agen, And that these Garments must return to th' Gambrels, Her scorn will be impetuous.

2. The joint in the upper part of a horse's hind leg; the hock: = CAMBREL 2.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 225 Calues..whose taile reacheth to the joint of the haugh or gambrill. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2278/4 A Coach-Horse..a Scar upon his near Gamberel. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse-feeder*, Bathe his Legs well from the Knee and Gambrels downwards. *c* 1788 HOWARD *Encycl.* II. 2157/2 His hocks or gambrels neither standing too wide, nor too near together. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss., Gambrel*, the hock of an animal.

b. *dial.* In human beings: The under side of the thigh just above the knee.

c 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 153 (E. D. S.) Gammerels. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Shockin pain in my gammerel.

3. *U.S.* Short for *gambrel roof.*

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* 45 Sometimes with the long, sloping roof of Massachusetts, oftener with the quaint 'gambrel' of Rhode Island.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gambrel sinew.* Also **gambrel roof,** a curved or hipped roof, so called from its resemblance to the shape of a horse's hind-leg; hence *gambrel-roofed* adj.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5341/4 A white spot on the gambrel Sinew on the near Leg behind. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* vi. 30 Here and there was a house in the then new style, three-storied, with gambrel roof and dormer windows. 1858 MRS. STOWE *Minister's Wooing* i, A small farm, with a modest, 'gambrel-roofed,' one-story cottage. 1861 — *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 31 The afternoon sunbeams..are painting the gambrel-roof with a golden brown.

Hence **Ga·mbrelled** *pa. pple.*, stuck on a gambrel. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, Ile box you .. And carrie you gambril'd thither like a mutton.

Gambroon (gæmbrūˑn). [Presumably named from *Gambroon*, a town on the Persian Gulf (otherwise called Bender Abbasi).] (See quots.)

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/6 A shooting jacket of green gambroon. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 141 No amateur in neat gambroon, manufactured by Inkson. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gambroon*, a kind of twilled cloth for linings. 1892 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Gambroons*, an all-wool fabric for men's wear. 1894 HARRIS *Techn. Fire Insur. Comment., Gambroon*, twilled linen-cloth for linings of dresses.

attrib. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 84 A couple of pair of merino or gambroon trousers.

Game (gēˑim), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1–5 **gamen,** 1 **gomen,** 3–5 **gamin, -yn,** ?5 **gamon,** (4, 6 *pl.* **gamnes**), 4–5 **gammen, -in, -yn,** ?5 **gammon,** 3–5 **gomen,** (4 *pl.* **gomnes**), 4 *Kent.* **gemen;** *β.* 3–6 **gamme,** 4–5 (9 *dial.*) **gam,** 3–4 **gome,** 4 *Kent.* **geme,** 6 *Sc.* **gemm,** 3- **game.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *gamen, gomen* str. neut. = OFris. *game, gome,* OS., OHG. *gaman* (MHG. *gamen*) joy, glee, ON. *gaman* (Sw. *gamman,* Da. *gammen*) game, sport, merriment; regarded by most Germanists as etymologically identical with Goth. *gaman* neut., participation, communion, f. *ga-* prefix, together, 'com-' (see Y-prefix) + root of MAN. If this explanation be correct, the OTeut. accentuation (as in a few other nouns formed with *ga-*) has been preserved because the word had already in the prehistoric period ceased to be apprehended as a compound.]

I. 1. Amusement, delight, fun, mirth, sport. Often in *game and glee, game and play, joy and game*; also *game and solace. Upon her game*: in fun. *No game* = 'no fun'. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Beowulf 1160 Gamen eft astah, beorhtode benc-swęg. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 17 He het him to gamene ȝeara forbærnan Romana buriȝ. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 288 Nis it bute gamen and gleo al þat man mai here dreoȝen. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virg.* 21 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Þer nis nouþer gome ne gleo auȝ þer is pine wiðute fin. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 370 To honti and to winne is mete & to abbe solas & game. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12554 (Cott.) Quen þis meigne was gadird samen þam wanted ai þeir gasteli gamen Til þat iesus was cummen in place. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1918 A loghe þai founden made, Was ful of gamen and play. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3445 (Fairf.) Rebecca .. now .. bredis twa for ane of twynlynges þat hir þuȝt na gam [*other texts* gamen]. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3116 Þan answerd þe riche soudan þat hadde no gamen of than. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 465 [Bruce] maid thaim gamyn and solace. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 129 His murie men comanded he To make hym bothe game and glee. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 3199 So thay livede in ioye and game. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1454 My wyf hase put in the pyne In the dore oppon hyre game. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cli (1862) 136 If i ete it, grace dieu wolde holde it no game [F. *nen seroit pas contente*]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 164 We schall haue goode game with þis boy. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1188 Com þe batemen with gamen and gle. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 605 To be false, men

reportith it game. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 153 It is conuenient for euery man..to haue playe and game accordynge to his degre. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxiii. 21 Our soule in God hath ioy and game. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 400 All game and gle fra me euer adew. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XL. vi, A, ha! this is good game. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 360 We haue had pastimes heere, and pleasant game. 1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 41 It's rare gam, too [snowballing]—as lung as a body doesn't get hit theirsel'.

† **2.** Jest, as opposed to *earnest*. Also (with *a*), a joke or jest. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3498 Tac ðu nogt in idel min name, Ne swer it les to fele in gamen. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 6 Til perfite men it fallis not to leghe, nouþer in ernest ne in gamen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 677 But nathelees, for ernest ne for game He of his crueel purpos nolde stente. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 A preost Edmond..seide in game, 'Why chese ȝe nouȝt me myself'. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 19 But yet betwene ernest and game Ful oft it tormeth other wise. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 261 Here aftyr neythir in ernyst nere game No mortal husbonde to me do name. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 8 They..crowned her twixt earnest and twixt game. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 240 As waggish boyes in game themselues forsweare. 1526 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 173 What think you? for I know not. Is it a game or a verity?

b. Phr. *To make* († *a*) *game of* (also † *on*): to make fun of, jest at, turn into ridicule. *To make game* (*to be*): to pretend for fun (*rare*).

c 1460 ROS *Belle Dame sans Mercy* 226 Whanne I speke aftir my beste avise Ye sett it nought, but make ther-of a game. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poems, To my Lute* 23 Vengeance shall fall on thy disdaine, That makest but game on earnest paine. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIX. v, That fooles of me maie make their game. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1329 Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my refusal, to distress me more. Or make a game of my calamities? 1745 *Hist. Coldstream Guards* 25 Oct. (Farmer), If the militia are reviewed to-morrow by his Majesty, the soldiers of the third regiment of Guards are to behave civilly and not to laugh or to make any game of them. *a* 1810 MRS. TRIMMER *Two Farmers* (1829) 26 Mrs. Mills..made great game of her and her husband. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. (1858) II. 72 She had all the talents which qualified her .. to make game of his scruples. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Some of the girls made game to be their brothers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 They fancied that Ctesippus was making game of them.

† **c.** An object of ridicule, laughing-stock. Also *laughing game*. *Obs.*

1562 JEWEL *Apol. Ch. Eng.* I. 9 [They] did count them no better then..the of-scourings and laughing games of the whole worlde. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 204 Those sweete wits..Are now despizd, and made a laughing game. 1694 SOUTHERNE *Fatal Marr.* II, Am I then the sport, The Game of Fortune, and her laughing Fools?

3. An amusement, diversion, pastime. † Also *collect.*, play, diversion. † *At game*: at play.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Ich..biheold hit, & oðe wrastlinge & oðer fol gomenes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25501 Ken us lauerd..of vr sinnes son to rise..and lene vr gamens grill. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 1319 Þe lorde of Þe londe is lent on his gamnez. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 12 As foles þat gedirs til a somere gamen. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 37 Lecherie and losengrie..beoth gamus nou a dayes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 246 A wilde pleiere of someres gamenes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1047 He suld noght childres gammys su. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* 13 To pas til hunting and til other gammis, conuenient for ther nobilitie. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 40 Not hir fyrst spous .. In portratour and game mycht be his peir. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 53/2 Refusing an excellent clearke, because he saw him somewhat lightlie demeaning himselfe at game. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. ii. § 30 Johannes Sarisburiensis allows of every game;..if it can ease our griefs. 1683 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. xi. 16–17 The unbelievers of this generation, do as children in their games, complain of one another..you are cross to us whatever game we play. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 12 The discourse of the three old men is described by themselves as an old man's game of play. 1884 J. SULLY *Outl. Psychol.* xii. (1886) 548 In their games children are actors, architects, and poets, and sometimes musical composers as well.

† **b.** *spec.* Amorous sport or play. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Alle hise fulitoheschipes, and hise unhende gamenes .. ha schal .. þolien ham alle. *c* 1275 *Lutel Soth Sermun* 78 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 He mai quiten hire ale and soþen do þat gome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 604 So longe hii dude such sacrefise & pleide such game. Þat hii adde an doȝter averne was hire name. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1506 Thretty sonnes besydes, als other wemen, þat he [Priam] gate on his gamen. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 244, I am a child..Gotten in game and in great sin. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 63 Set them downe For sluttish spoyles of opportunitie; and daughters of the game.

c. *colloq.* An amusing incident; a piece of fun; a 'lark'.

1838 DICKENS *Oliver Twist* xvi, 'I can't bear it; it is such a jolly game..Oh, my eye, what a game!' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, 'Oh, here's a game', whispered the rest of us, and we all cut upstairs after the Doctor. *Ibid.*, We had such a game with him one day last half.

4. A diversion of the nature of a contest, played according to rules, and displaying in the result the superiority either in skill, strength, or good fortune of the winner or winners. For *round, square game*, see ROUND, SQUARE. † *At game*: at play.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28338 Til idel gammes, chess and tablis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Kueade gemenes ase byeþ þe gemenes of des and of tables. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2272 What gome sall þis gamen begyn vpon first? 1515 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 344 Caredys and odar gammys for money. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 17 Item..paide..to Domyngo for soo moche money As his grace loste to him at game, iiij C *li.* 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 86 [They] do mayntayne..unlawfull gamys of the tenys. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 208 There was a numerous Assembly of Persons of Distinction, several Tables where they were at Game. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., I could not play at a game I had never seen before. 1815 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 487 *Beast*, among gymesters, a game at cards. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iii, A game in which there was an agreeable mingling of skill and chance.

fig. 1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* I. ix. 198 If honesty's the game, you've a right to your share, what Mrs. Kettering intended you should have.

b. *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* Usually *pl.* (= L. *ludi*): Athletic, dramatic, and musical contests; gladiatorial and other shows.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1620 In þat Cite .. Mony gaumes [? *read* gamnes] were begonnen þe grete for to solas. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* I. xiv, A farmer, thou the townish games doste burne for. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 765 Many Games of price were played at Athens. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 53 Promise them such rewards As Victors weare at the Olympian Games. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 189 Lycaon hath the report of setting out the firste publicke games..in Arcadia. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 178 The Games are done, And Cæsar is returning. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 3 After the institution of the Olympick game [*sic*, here and elsewhere] by Pelops. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* VII. x. (1827 III. 346 Musical games were always exhibited in the theatre. 1833 *Philol. Mus.* II. 74 One Cleomedes of Astypalæa killed a man at the Olympic games, boxing with him. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* vii. 35 Herod, more Greek than Jew..with all a Roman's love of games and bloody spectacles.

c. *The game*: the proper method of playing; correct play. *lit.* and *fig.*

1889 G. DRAGE *Cyril* I. vii. 60, I really think he is .. not playing the game. *Mod.* That's not the game.

5. *fig.* A proceeding, scheme, intrigue, undertaking, followed up like a game. So often, *to play a losing, a waiting game.* † *To make a saving game of it*: to retrieve one's losses in the end.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1214 Ysmael pleide hard gamen. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 184 Heo ne schal me wraþþi þus nammore: Ichulle pleie anoþer game. 13.. *Poem in Vernon MS.* 407 b (Anglia VII. 292) Charite I rede þat we beginne As bifore alle oþer games. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 2 b, Unto Adam this was an uncouth game To be constrained from rich apparayle In barraine earth to seken his vitayle. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vi. 260 In mydds the world by any waie this gamon shall begin. *Ibid.* xii. 4 A gammon I will assay. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. viii. § 6. 98 The granitie .. vsually found in the Lacedæmonians hindred them from playing their game handsomely against so nimble a wit. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VII. 63 Alva..resolved to play his game warily. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 53 The Commons .. thought themselves worsted, should he now at last make a saving game of it. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 470 Perhaps in his life he never had so hard a Game to play. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, The savages would go .. thither to play the old game over again. 1795 WINDHAM *Sp.* 27 May (1812) I. 279 He was playing a deep game. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* III. 285 An intellectual game pursued With curious subtilty. 1821 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 7 June (1884), Lord L. was playing a game, and..not quite a fair one. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. xiii, Now, gentlemen, I have another game to play. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 161 While this game of diplomacy was going on. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii 188 He was negotiating with the Achæans, and playing a double game. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 245 The game got stale, or Peter became honest. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 108 He had a very difficult game to play during the eleven years he was Bishop. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. xlix. 44 James.. could not play a losing game. *Ibid.* xci. 434 No man ever knew better how to play a waiting game.

b. A person's policy or plan of action; esp. in such jocular phrases as *that's your little game! the same old game!* Also, the course best suited to one's interests.

a 1698 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1757) II. 226 Which seems to be the present game of that crown. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i, And now pray let's see your Game. 1808 SIR J. MOORE *Let. to Castlereagh* 28 Dec. in J. Moore *Narr. Campaign* (1809) 301 In the present state of things, it [a battle] is more Buonaparte's game than mine. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. i. 16 My game was now quite the reverse from what it had been at starting. 1857 READE *Course True Love* 21 Mrs. Trimmer's game was not to see her. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xvii. 164 Your game is to identify yourselves with the imperial families. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 108 These three thousand men .. [design to] overthrow the Greek empire! That was their little game!—a Christmas mumming to purpose. 1887 SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 300 Missus saw what her game was. 1893 WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 94 They determined to spoil my little game.

c. *To play the game of*: to act so as to secure the advantage or interest of.

1657 BAXTER *Min. agst. Malign.* § 7. 4 It is apparent that these enemies of the Ministers, are playing the Papists game. 1808 SIR J. MOORE *Let. to Marq. Romana* 23 Dec. in J. Moore *Narr. Campaign* (1809) 164 It is playing the Enemy's game to draw him to attack our armies in rotation. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. I. (1862) IV. 385 A selfish oligarchical party, playing the game of a foreign enemy. 1893 *Leeds Mercury* 11 May 4/8 The English Radicals did not see why they should play the Unionist game by voting for Mr. Russell's amendment.

d. *pl.* 'Dodges', tricks.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 49 His Hand is in at all Games. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* xxviii, The lower orders are up to such games. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 55 If you are going to carry on these games, let's .. shake hands and separate. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 2/1 But none of your games with Mary Roxbury. She knows her rights.

6. A definite portion of play in any 'game' (sense 4), terminated by the victory of one side, or the recognition that no victory can be gained; 'a match at play' (J.).

In mod. use the exact meaning of the term is often determined somewhat arbitrarily by the rules of the particular 'game' concerned. In card-playing, a 'game' ends when every player has played all his cards, though usually the contest is not considered as ended until a definite number of 'games' (in Whist, a 'rubber') have been played. In some sports, a 'game' ends after a prescribed number of acts have been performed, or a prescribed number of partial victories gained.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1666 Riȝt swa me gred þe manne a schame þat taveleth and forleost þat game. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 186 Item..paied to Rogers for xv games the whiche the kinges grace loste to him at tenes at xl*s.* a game, xxx *li.* 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 248 A Foole, That seest a Game play'd home, the rich Stake drawne, And tak'st it all for ieast. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, Thus two people who cannot afford to play cards for money, sometimes sit down to a quiet game for love. 1862 PARDON *Whist* 20 A Rubber is two games won out of three. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 78, I will play you three games for £500 each. 1890 J. M. HEATHCOTE *Tennis* (Badm.) vi. 105 The scoring of the game was as follows: 6 games to 3, 6 games to 5, 5 games to 6, 6 games to 5.

fig. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. vi, At your age life cannot be the lost game you think it. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 429 He [Arabi] gave up the game and began .. to withdraw his reserves.

b. Phrases (often used *fig.*). *The game is up, is over* = is lost. *To force the game* (see FORCE *v.*[1] 3 c and 5). † *To play the whole game* (see quot. 1732). † *Out of one's game*: not playing. *To have the game out*: to play it to the end. *Game and game*: one game scored to each side.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. IV. ii. 218 If they lay resty and out of their Game, chamber'd and idle. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 3 In our Dialect .. a Sharper is one that plays the whole game. 1808 SIR J. MOORE *Let. to Ld. Castlereagh* 26 Nov. in J. Moore *Narr. Campaign* (1809) 267 Unless I plainly see that the game is up, and resistance on the part of Spain vain. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv, The Game, in her opinion, was over in that little establishment. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 500 Godwine might well think the game was up. 1872 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY] *S. Sea Bubbles* ix. 235 'You may say your prayers now', replied I, with a ghastly grin, 'for the game's up with us'. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. I. vi. 44 She was..the only human being who could force his game. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 274 He is very eager that Callicles and Socrates should have the game out. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) I. xv. 175 All lawn-tennis ..is over for to-day..just as we were game-and-game, too.

c. with qualifying adj. (*To play*) *a good, a poor*, etc. *game*: to be a skilful player (or the contrary). † *A great, small, high*, or *low game*: indicating the magnitude of the stakes played for.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 153 A pore man..wyll playe as great game..as gentylmen were wont to do. 1641 VICARS *Jehovah-Jireh* (1644) 179 The Divill, who..is willing to play at small games, rather than sit out and bee idle. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 191 In all the third Part, our Historian is put to horrible shifts, and plays a very low game indeed. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. Supernum. No. 4. 1/2 "I is somewhat like the High Game at Putt. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 628/1, I play a wretched game.

d. Position or advantage in play.

1677 DRYDEN *To Mr. Lee* 6 Mutual Vouchers for our Fame we stand, And play the Game into each other's hand. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 505 We may play into the adversary's hand the advantageous game which we have obtained.

e. The course or event of a game. Also *fig.*

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 409 France..held the game in her hands. 1878 C. D. YONGE *Cent. Mod. Hist.* xxiv. 570 Napoleon has himself said that in war the game is with him who commits the fewest faults. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. ii, You'll have the game in your own hands.

† **7.** The winning position, the victory in a contest, the mastery (in early use *the best game*). Also, the prize contended for. *Obs.*

(For expressions like *to win, lose the game*, from which this sense may have originated, see 6.)

c 1510 *Lytell Geste Robin Hode* v, That all the best archers shold come..And that shoteth all ther best The game shall bere a way. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 62 b, But all that can loue God moost..feruently, be moost..lyke in this course to gete the best game (as saynt Paule sayth). 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 167 Kyng Henry .. and Richard duke of Yorke .. wresteled for the game, and strove for the wager. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 8 Let vs make spedye haste..to atteine the game [= L. *brauium*] of immortalitie. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A ij b, This Authour may..be..adiudged to the best game. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xviii. (Arb.) 53 The shepheards .. sang and played on their pipes for wagers, striuing who should get the best game. 1621 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Fasting* v. (1856) I. 392 To win but a prize, at a running or a wrestling..and all is but for a poor silver game.

8. In various applications. **a.** A 'set' of players. † **b.** A HAND at cards. **c.** *pl.* In trade use: The apparatus for playing particular games. **d.** The number of points required for winning. **e.** The state of the game. **f.** In certain card games: The possession, at the end of a game, of the largest number of pips, for which the player scores one or more points. **g.** *Within, out of* (*one's*) *game*: within, out of one's range of play (in Croquet, etc.).

a. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxiii. 35 Why can't they make their game without me?

b. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 22 Your Game consists of King, Queen [etc.].

c. 1895 *Strand Mag.* June 607 How Games are Made.

d. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle made familiar* 6 Ten is game. *Ibid.* 8, *Points* are gained by honours and tricks, and ten constitute the game.

e. *Mod.* The game is four all, love three, etc.

f. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle made familiar* 63 *All Four* ..Four chances..for each of which a point is scored, namely, *High*..*Low*..*Jack*..*Game*, the majority of pips, collected from the tricks taken by the respective players.

g. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 52 Unless your partner lie at the boundary, far out of the adversary's game.

† **9.** Sport derived from the chase. *Dog of game*: one used in hunting or sporting. *To be in game*: to be engaged in the chase. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8649 He .. nolde no leng abide þat he nolde to is game..He wende him vorþ an hontep. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 þe Kyng herd his messe, to gamen þan wild he go. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 402 He vent till hwnt, for till assay Quhat gammyn wes in that cuntre. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 853 Sixty grewhondes vn to þe gamen. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Noble men ..used and exercised the game of huntynge of the Hare. 1576 FLEMING *Caius' Eng. Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 236 These hounds .. use not that liberty to range at will, which they have otherwise when they are in game. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 49 Tis best we follow now the game is faire. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1597) 180 Fatly do they feede Mongst Beasts of chace and birds of game. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 11 If about this houre he make this way, Vnder the colour of his vsuall game, He shall [etc.]. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 78, I am neither of the hound nor Spaniel kinde, dogges of game. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. II. iv. 111 The neighbouring Desert affording the pleasure of the Game. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 342 Beasts of chase, or fowl of game. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, This [lion] was Game indeed to us, but this was no Food.

10. The object of the chase; the animal or animals hunted.

14.. *Piers of Fullham* in Hartshorne *Metr. Tales* 122 And steleth away his fferlowes game, And that the ffayrest and fattest of the fflocke. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, Many howndys will benymme theym theyre gamme from ther fote. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 The other houndes that seeth yᵉ game foloweth yᵉ same through thycke & thynne. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 169 He is carried vppon an Elephantt: and euen so..throweth the darte at his game. 16ɪɪ SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 98, 107 Hearke, the Game is rows'd .. The Game is vp. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. (1735) 78 All Hounds [will follow] the particular Game they have in Chase. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. 24 The wolf I've seen, a fiercer game. *Mod. Ballad*, Hark forward! Our game's in view, which we pursue With deep-toned horn.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 90 No Game but hopeless Love my thoughts pursue. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Cloe Hunting* 20 At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An object of pursuit; also, an object in view. *Fair game*: a legitimate object of pursuit, attack, etc.; also *forbidden game*.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9 To take occasion of nu matter and fresh game. 1600 *Chester Pl.* Proem 44 Then our desier is to satisfie—for that is all our game. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess., Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 172 The Knowledge of such Things is not our Game. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 P 6 Widows are indeed the great Game of your Fortune-hunters. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 182 We saw our game standing in for the bay. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 114 A monarch's errors are forbidden game. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v, The Plague.. passes to such game, As thou, and smooth-faced maidens like to thee. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1854) 23 They were indeed fair game for the laughers. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vii, Deerstalking is all very well, but I fly at higher game. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxx. 257 As to the unfortunate Jews, each party considered them fair game. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xvi, At any rate she is game much too high for him.

11. *collect.* Wild animals or birds such as are pursued, caught or killed in the chase.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/13 Among oþur game huy founden ane heort. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3522 (Göttʼ.) þat day gamen [*Cott.* wayth] fand he noght. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 387 þemperour .. fond al his fre ferd, þat hadde take þat time moche trye game. 1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 The dere and game in the same [forest] is destroied and goon. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 58 One may beat the Bush a whole day, but .. for all game, onely spring a Butterfly. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. to S. Sea* 324 There was Water, Tortoise and Game enough at the middle Island. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 257 He was particularly famous for representations of partridges and dead game. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 110 Sanguinary laws were enacted to preserve the game. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. App. 26 It appeared as if we had just gotten into the region of game. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iii. 31 She..began..to distinguish the traces of game and wild animals. 1860 BURTON *Centr. Afr.* I. viii. 251 The country round is full of large game, especially elephants, giraffe, and zebras. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vic.* c. 114 § 1 The Word 'Game' in this Act shall .. be deemed to include any One or more Hares, Pheasants, Partridges, Eggs of Pheasants and Partridges, Woodcocks, Snipes, Rabbits, Grouse, Black or Moor Game, and Eggs of Grouse, Black or Moor Game.

b. The flesh of such animals used for food.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, What good dinners you have—game every day .. and no end of fish from London. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 194 These same men .. did not touch young game; they thought it indigestible. 1885 FOTHERGILL *Dis. Sedent. Life* XXXII. 280 Such meat as is taken should consist of white meat, fish or fowl, and game.

c. jocularly, of vermin.

1748 G. WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 16 Mar., Writ. 1889 I. 2 We cleaned ourselves (to get Rid of ye Game we had catched ye night before).

d. *slang.* (See quot.)

1676 *Song* in *Warn. Housekprs.* 5 When that we have bit the bloe, we carry away the game. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Game*, Bubbles drawn in to be cheated. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Game.*

12. A flock or herd of animals kept for pleasure. *Obs.* exc. in *a game of swans.*

1482 *Rot. Parl.* 22 *Edw. IV*, VI. 224 Forsomoche that as well the Kyng oure Soverayn Lord, as other Lordes..have ben gretely replenysshed of Markes and Games of Swannes, in divers Countres. 1488 *Will of Develyn* (Somerset Ho.), My game of swannys. 1560 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 285 For upping of half game [swans] in cowe meade. 1570 *Order for Swannes* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 960 No person..shall go on marking without the Master of the Game, or his Deputie be present. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 235 If they be many feeding out togethers, we say it is a fayre game of conies. 1577 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 393 The Quenes maᵗᶦᵉˢ servaunte that kepeth her game of beres. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1878) I. 307 How manie families these great and small games (for so most keepers call them) haue eaten up. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1871/4 The Office and Place of Master of His Majesties Game of Swans within the River of Thames. 1788 NICHOLS *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 321 Lord Berkeley had a stately game of red deer in the park adjoining. 1829 *Times* 12 Aug. 3/2 There has also been time out of mind..a game of swans building, nesting and breeding there.

13. *Cock of the game* (see COCK *sb.*¹ 2 b).

1575, etc. [see COCK *sb.*¹ 2 b]. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 134 Distempers incident to the Cock or Chick of the Game. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 329 You have the Name, And would accounted be Cocks of the Game. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiv, It will be long ere his lordship ruffles a feather with a cock of the game.

14. The characteristics of a game-fowl; spirit for fighting, pluck, endurance. Also predicatively, *thorough game, all game*, said of a person possessed of these qualities. Cf. GAME *a.*

1747 J. GODFREY *Sc. Defence* 64 Smallwood (a boxer) is thorough game. *c* 1783 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 93 Such horses of mettle and game As are worthy to be recorded in fame. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 The champion's tried game made him yet a favourite. 1813 *Ibid.* XLII. 243 A young bull of great game, made play for no less than nine-and-twenty dogs. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. CX, The fifth..did all game and bottom. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* V, He never showed more game. 1845 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 139 They were thorough game and didn't make the least complaint. 1867 *Criminal Chronol. York Castle* 135 This man made a stout resistance, being a very powerful fellow and good game.

15. Short for *game-fowl.* In quots. *collect.* with plural concord.

1867 TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk.* xii. 123 Game are pre-eminently the English fowl; in no other country but our own is the true-bred Game cock indigenous. *Ibid.* 124 The varieties of Game are very numerous.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. a. simple attrib. (chiefly in sense 11; cf. also GAME *a.*¹), as *game-beast, -bird, -country, -craft,* †*-dog* (cf. *dog of game* in sense 9), *-larder, -list, -pie, -pit, -pouch, -preserve, -season.*

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 2/2 The largest *game beast of the Polar regions. 1878 R. JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at home* vii. 161 The less respectable breeders who rear *game birds like poultry for sale. 1855 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xviii, We were getting more and more into the *game country. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 485/2 The *gamecraft and markmanship of future generations. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xiv. 79, I found it harder in my Travels in Turkey to keep a *Game Dog, which I always had with me, than to keep my Self. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 135 Produced to the *game larder..the following enormous list of slaughter. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 79 The tide-holes of the spring, where we can add waterfowl to our *game-list. 1888 LOWELL in *Daily News* 26 July 6/3 Longfellow, my friend and neighbour, asked me to come and eat a *game pie with him. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 409 Many oxen were killed by falling into old *game pits. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. Introd. 10 The *game-pouch, fishing-rod, and spear. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 8, Miles of *game-preserves in which..the collier-lads poached at times. 1800 WINDHAM *Sp. Parl.* 18 Apr. (1812) I. 340 Those very Gentlemen who in the *game-season, as it has been justly said, become their own butchers and poulterers.

b. objective, as (senses 10, 11) †*game-finder, -hunting, -preserver, -preserving, -shooting, -stealer*; *game-destroying* adj.

1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 127 Of all snarling, ill-conditioned, *game-destroying brutes in the world, the wild-cat is the worst. 1654 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xxi. 81 Officious Intelligencers or *Game-finders for such as pursue the pleasures of Venus. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 2/2 There is still much large *game-hunting for riflemen who go west. 1800 WINDHAM *Sp. Parl.* 18 Apr. (1812) I. 339 Quarrels between the game-invaders and the *game-preservers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, He talked about crops..entered into poaching and *game preserving with ardour. 1894 ASTLEY *Years Life* I. 251 At no other *game-shooting have I laughed so much. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 336 Should we not also have *game-stealers?

17. Special comb.: **game-act**, an Act of Parliament regulating the killing of game; **game-bag**, a bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman; **gameball** (*Tennis*), the position in which one side requires a single point in order to win; **game bantam**, a bantam of a fighting breed (cf. GAME-COCK); **game battle** (*nonce-wd.*), an affray with poachers; †**game-bear**, a bear chained up for baiting; **game-cast** (*Bowls*), a ball placed so as to make sure of the game; **game-certificate** = *game-licence*; **game-chicken**, a young game-fowl; **game debt**, a debt incurred by play or gaming; **game-egg**, an egg laid by a game-fowl; **game-fish**, a fish which affords sport to the angler in its capture; †**game-goblin**, a sprite that plays pranks at night; **game-hen** (see GAME-FOWL); **game-hole**, the last hole in a cribbage-board; †**game-house** = GAMING-HOUSE; **game-licence**, a licence to kill or deal in game; **gamelike** *adv.* [after *warlike*], for purposes of sport; †**game-man**, ?a jester, joker; †**game-mistress** (cf. sense 3 b); †**game-place**, a place where games are played, an arena for contests; †**game-play**, a stage-play; †**game-player**, an athlete or actor; **game-tenant**, one who rents the shooting or fishing on an estate; **game-trespass**, trespassing in pursuit of game. Also GAME-COCK, GAME-FOWL, GAME-KEEPER, GAME-LAW.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 P 3 He is just within the *Game-Act, and qualified to kill an Hare or a Pheasant. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 349 Powder-horns, shot-belts, and *game-bags scattered about. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 5/3 Here he was unfortunate, losing by a 'let' when the game stood at *gameball—10. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk.* xxiii. 248 *Game Bantams, both cocks and hens, should be exact and perfect diminutives of the ordinary Game fowl. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 200 There was another young man .. on account of another *game-battle, hanged on the same gallows! *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* IV. iv, Do not make a *game-bear of me, to play me hourly, And fling on all your whelps. 1724 BP. DOWNES in Nicolson *Epist. Corr.* 584 A *Game-cast lay so near the Jack, that there was no drawing it, or possibility of saving the game without driving the Jack out of the green. 1812 *Act* 52 *Geo. III*, c. 93 § 5 *marg.*, Additional Duties assessed for Current Year, except on *Game Certificates, which commence from 5th April 1813. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 236 A *game chicken that was continually pecking at another. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 155 Democrates only warned him, 'if he had any designs upon Sparta, to hasten them before this game-chicken's spurs were grown'. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* XXXII, Owing E. L. seven thousand pounds for his *game debts. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 105 Thus Boys hatch 'Game Eggs under Birds o' prey, To make the Fowl more furious for the Fray. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/1 The attention of rural police and magistrates is almost monopolised by game egg charges. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 277 Our freshwater fish-fauna is certainly poor in *game-fish. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597/31 *Negocius..hic dicitur demon nocturnus qui illudit hominibus, vel qui ludit cum hominibus*, the *game goleyn. 1867 L. WRIGHT *Pract. Poultry Keeper* II. (1885) 15 When there is a good wide range of any kind, a few *Game hens may be found profitable. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Cribbage* 89 Sixty one holes each including the 'home' or the *game-hole. 1579 NORTHBROOKE *Treatise* 48 Common *game-houses and tabling houses. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vic.* Index, *Game Licences. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 78 Who used it [fencing] warlike for valiauntnesse in armes..*game-like to winne garlandes and prices. 1340 *Ayenb.* 63 þe hyeȝinges of þe lozeniour and of þe *gememen and of þe scorneres. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. ii, Go on, be the *game-mistress o' the town, and enter all our young fops as fast as they come from travel. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 90 He, which in the *game place runneth swiftest, and continueth still his pace, obtaineth the crowne for his labour. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* II. ii. (1881) 39 The Ladies reskewed and the Princes, like crauens, beate out of the game-place! 1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol.* E iiij b, They were laughed and iested at openly of the people in the common *game-playes. 1552 HULOET, *Game players, *ludii.* 1564 BECON *Humble Supplic.* Wks. III. 128 b, The papistes decke themselues lyke Hycke scorner in game players garmentes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 10 Caligula, who threatned the Ayre if it rained upon his Gameplaiers. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 5/2 Mr. A. Williamson, *game tenant, for the past two seasons has made a great pet of this animal. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 7/2 If .. they lost the first hare on the prosecutor's land, and started another on the same land, they were guilty of *game-trespass.

Game (gēˑm), *a.*¹ [f. the sb. (sense 15).] Having the spirit of a game-cock; full of pluck, showing 'fight'; plucky, spirited. (Said of animals, and of persons, their actions and attributes.)

1727 [see c]. 1765 *Meretriciad* 20 You're game egad—too much for such a cur. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 3 What they term a game fellow. 1815 L. SIMOND *Tour. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 127 *note*, A tried cock, dog, or man, is game. 1827-39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 16 If these Friesland hounds had been game we should have no Cartesian philosophy. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 230 American hunters..possessed of the true game spirit of the west. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xviii, She [the mare] was evidently game to the backbone. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxviii. 379 The burning scent of a game four-legged fox. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 335 The white-trout is one of the gamest fish that swims. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* iii. 54 You're game, Miss Doris; you have a spirit equal to the occasion. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 399 They brought with them no experience in dealing with a great rapid river; but they tackle it in a game way.

Comb. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 5/2 Some rather game-looking, but attenuated, salmon-shaped fish were denominated herring hake.

b. Having the spirit or will *for* or *to do* (something adventurous).

1856 READE *Never too late* I. xxi. 216, I am game to try. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. ix. 164 That's a little more than you're game for, I'm thinking. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 14 He was quite game to do that.

c. *To die game*: to meet death resolutely; *fig.* to maintain one's spirit and endurance to the last.

1727 GAY *Beggar's Opera*, Good bye, captain .. die game, captain. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liv, The ruffian lay perfectly still and silent. 'He's gaun to die game ony how', said Dinmont. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xliii, I shall die game. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* viii. (1874) 186 The mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer..half condone his crime if he 'dies game'. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 167 Undisguisedly exulting that he and his borough had died game.

Game (*gēm*), *a.*[2] [Etymology uncertain.

App. adapted from north midland dialects, where it has the form *gam*, homophonous with the local pron. of GAME *sb.*[1]; perh. shortened from the synonymous GAMMY. The suggestion that it is adopted from Welsh *cam* (fem. *gam*) crooked, is unlikely, as the alleged primary sense of 'crooked' which is given in Dicts. seems to be an etymological figment.]

Of a leg or arm: Lame. Also *transf.*

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Game-leg*, a lame leg. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, A queer, knowing, shambling animal, with a hatchet-face, a squint, a game-arm, and a limp. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. iii, Warrington .. said that Bacon had got the game chair, and bawled out to Pen to fetch a sound one from his bedroom. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* i. 4 A poor schoolfellow of mine who had a bent leg..was commonly said to have a 'gam' leg. 1875 J. PAYN *Walter's Word* I. i. 4 You see .. with a game-arm ..and a game-leg..one feels a little helpless.

Game (*gēm*), *v.* Forms: *α.* 1 gam(e)nian, 3–5 gam-, gomen-en, 4 gamne-n, 4, 6 gamen. *β.* 3 gome-n, 4–5 gam(m)e-n, -yn, 4 gayme, (7–9 *dial.* gam), 3– game. [The *α* forms represent OE. *gam(e)nian* (= ON. *gamna*), f. *gamen*, GAME *sb.*[1] The *β* forms, which appear first in the 13th c., are strictly another word, independently f. the later shortened form of the sb.]

1. *intr.* To play, sport, jest; to amuse oneself; *occas.* to indulge in amorous play. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 14 Þa wæs him seþuht, swilce he gamnigende spræce. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lv. (1889) 172 Gamenian [L. *jocari*] mid cnafan. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 31 Hi..pleide and gamenede ehc wiþ oþer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4370 Quen we gamen suld & glade we grete & we pleyn. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 153 Thee owtragious oathes hee vsed too thunder owt in gamening.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þet heo gleowede and gomede and wedde mid oðer men. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 329 If ye abide, watkyn, you and I shall game with my distaff that is so Rounde. 1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 264 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 115 Bid him go, when he would game, Unto his customers. 1594 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* (ed. 2) xlix, We see the fair condemned that never gamed. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. Wks. 1873 I. 55 My Lord Lovelies Gammed with her. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., 'They were gamming', that is, playing in fun.

†**b.** *To game at*: to make fun of, deride. *Obs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 54 When I .. affirme first fruits mysticall resemblances of Christ..how merily game you at mee!

†**2.** *trans.* To amuse, please, give pleasure to.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7409 Quen [dauid] wit gleu wald him gammen, His scepe þam-self war sembel samen. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3192 Ne gamnede hire þat gle riȝt nouȝt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Sone with þe Danes gamned þam no glewe.

β. *c* 1430 *Sir Tryam.* 462 Moche myrthe was them amonge, But ther gamyd hur no glewe.

†**b.** *impers.* with dat. of pronoun: I (he, etc.) am (is, etc.) pleased or delighted. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Me gomeneð ant gledeð al of gastelich murðe.

β. *c* 1205 LAY. 4588 Godlac hauede a god scip: ne gomede him no wiht.

†**c.** *slang.* To make fun of. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., What you game me?

3. *intr.* To play at games of chance for a prize, stake, or wager; to gamble. Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.

α. 1510–61 [see GAMING *vbl. sb.*].

β. 1529 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 14 Item delivered to the kinges grace owne handes for to game therewt now at this tyme of Cristemas, C *li.* 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 249 Thei [Turkes] game not for money, or any valewe elles. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, Why would you be a gallant, and not game? 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 49 A fit cock for such a cock-pit as you game in. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* II. ii, But for the future, if she must game, if she must play, it shall be like Children, for crooked Pins and Counters. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 28 Tho' he gamed high, he always played very fairly. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. ii, 'Tis a great pity he..loves wine and women so much..And games so deep. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. xviii, When we have .. gamed our gaming. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 58 The same power may tempt the people to game in lotteries. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xiv, Certain ragged men..were inviting country people to game with them.

b. quasi-*trans.* with advb. compl.: To throw *away* (money), wile *away* (time) by gambling.

1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* I. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 182 No longer agoe than last holiday evening he gam'd away eight double ring'd tokens. 1709 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* v. (1723) 191 He gam'd it away, brother. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 222 The profusion with which she gamed away her money. 1782 BURKE *Ref. Repr.* Wks. 1812 V. 398 It is for fear of losing the inestimable treasure we have, that I do not venture to game it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it. 1837 MRS. CAULFEILD *Deluge* 116 Here are dice—Let's..game away these dismal hours.

Ga·me-cock. [f. GAME *sb.* + COCK *sb.*[1]] A cock bred and trained for fighting, or of the breed suitable for the sport of cock-fighting.

1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* IV. ii, Young lovers, like game-cocks, are made bolder by being kept without light. 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* § 145 They .. managed the Dispute as fiercely as two Game-Cocks in the Pit. 1814 W. SKETCHLEY (*title*), The Cocker: containing every information to the breeders and amateurs of that noble bird, the Game Cock. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 27 He is like a game-cock among the common roosters of the poultry-yard.

fig. 1727 GAY *Fables* I. *Eleph. & Bookseller* 76 No author ever spar'd a brother, Wits are game-cocks to one another. *a* 1895 LD. CLARENCE PAGET *Autobiog.* IV. (1896) 80, I consoled myself with the feeling that, at all events, he was an old gamecock, and would do his country credit if he went into action.

Ga·me-fowl. [f. GAME *sb.* + FOWL *sb.*] **a.** A fowl of some species regarded as game: see GAME *sb.* 11. **b.** A domestic fowl of the species used in cock-fighting.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 312 Should never game-fowl hatch her eggs again, Nor baited hook deceive the fish's eye. 1867 TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk.* xii. 123 The..superiority of the Game fowls bred in England has been entirely due to the practice of cock-fighting.

†**Ga·meful,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 gome(n)ful(le, 4–7 gam(e)full. [f. GAME *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Joyful, playful, sportive, jesting.

c 1205 LAY. 21430 Þa loh Arður .. and þus ȝeddien agon mid gomenfulle worden. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Icham gomeful ant gled lauerd of thi godlec. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxix. (1495) 831 Wyse and wytty kynde makyth to vs gamefull thynges and wonderfull to shewe his myght. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. iii, Which will make tedious years seem gameful to me. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 667 But my remnant life Heaven shall determine in a gameful strife.

2. Fond of field sports.

1704 D'URFEY *Heir Adopted* 272 The gameful Prince to sports inclin'd..Did Hawking most prefer.

3. Abounding in game.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 290 Of gamefull parks, of meadows fresh. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 574 For warlike Toil he leaves the gameful Wood. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 95 Now range the hills, the gameful woods beset.

Hence **Ga·mefully** *adv.*, playfully, jestingly.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 A preost .. seide in game 'Why chese ȝe nouȝt me myself?' Whos gaume oþere nouȝt takynge gamfully [etc.].

†**Ga·megall.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. GAME *sb.* + GALL *sb.*[2] (? Or mispr. for **gainegall*, f. GAIN- *pref.*)] A satirical retort.

1577 STANYHURST *Hist. Irel.* III. 90 in Holinshed *Chron.* I, Shortly after this quippyng gamegall .. the Counsaile road to Drogheda.

Ga·mekee·per. [f. GAME *sb.* + KEEPER.] A servant employed in taking care of game, to prevent poaching, etc.

1670–1 *Act* 22 & 23 *Car. II*, c. 25 § 1 Bee it enacted..That all Lords of Mannours..may..authorize one or more..Gamekeepers .. who .. may take and seize all such Gunns, Bowes [etc.]. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 97 To be..paid over to the ten keepers and one game keeper in Windsor Forrest. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 305 A greyheaded game-keeper always saw the partridge on the ground before they rose. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 485 It is the gamekeeper's business to repress poachers.

Hence **Ga·mekeepery** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, of or befitting a gamekeeper. So also **Gamekeeping** *vbl. sb.*

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* i. 2 The vulgar groomy gamekeepery styles of dress. 1878 R. JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at Home* ii. 44 The profession of gamekeeping is in no danger of falling into decay from lack of demand for the skill in woodcraft it implies.

†**Ga·mel,** *v. Obs.*[−0] [frequentative f. GAME *v.*, or altered form of *gamen*; see GAMBLE *v.*] *intr.* To play games. Only in †**Ga·meling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* xxiii, I am no common gameling mate, That list to bowle in euery plaine. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* v. xxxvi, This gameling and this wanton luxurie..will vndoe him.

Ga·me-law. [f. GAME *sb.* + LAW.] Usually *pl.* Laws enacted for the preservation of game.

1714 (*title*), The Game Law..5th ed. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxiii, Though the forest-laws are now mitigated..yet from this root has sprung up a bastard slip known by the name of the game-law. 1823 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 32 The game laws have been carried to a pitch of oppression which is a disgrace to the country. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 The severity of the game-laws certainly indicates an extravagant sympathy of the nation with horses and hunters. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* § 472 This early game-law was primarily intended to stop the meetings of labourers and artificers.

fig. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 103 The library was a kind of literary 'preserve', subject to game-laws.

Gameless (*gē·mlés*), *a.* [f. GAME *sb.* + -LESS.] Of a country, district, etc.: Containing or producing no game.

1848 in CRAIG. 1864 *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 420 A more gameless forest does not exist. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 104 A fine Scotch contempt for this gameless region.

Gamelos, obs. form of CHAMELEON.

†**Ga·mely,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *gamelic*, **gamenlic*, f. *gamen* GAME + *-lic* -LIKE.] **a.** (OE. only): Theatrical. **b.** Sportive, merry.

1.., *Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 459 *Ridiculosum*, gamelic *vel* bismerlic. *Ibid.* 508 *Theatrales*, gamelicum. *c* 1425 *Fortune* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 8 A lok of that leuedy..Mi gode gameliche game gurte to grounde.

†**Ga·mely,** *adv.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 gamenlíce, 3 gamli, 4 gamelich(e, gomenly, gamely. [OE. *gamenlíce*, f. *gamen* GAME *sb.* + *-líce* -LY[2]. Cf. prec.] Sportively. **a.** (OE. only): Artfully, deceitfully. **b.** Blithely, joyfully, playfully, excellently.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* ix. 3 Hwæt þa þa Gabaniscean gamenlice ræddon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25717 King þat all craftes can, Sua gamli [*but perh. we should rvad* gainli] has þou graithid for man, þat [etc.]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1079 Þenne wat3 Gawan ful glad, & gomenly he la3ed. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 427 To grete wel his gode wiif & gamely þerafter alle his freliche felawes.

Gamely (*gē·mli*), *adv.*[2] [f. GAME *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] With spirit, pluckily, courageously.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 131 Hotspur .. struggled gamely to the top. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* viii. 127 They [horses] will .. dash away .. as gamely as if they had just been saddled. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 7 One of the dogs gamely gripped him [the otter].

†**Ga·melyn.** [ad. F. *camelin*, *sauce cameline* (Cotgr.).] 'A dainty Italian sauce' (Cotgr.). Also *sauce gamelyn.* Cf. CAMELINE *sb.*[2] 2.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 539 Sawce gamelyn to heyron-sewe. *Ibid.* 541 Also for bustard, betowre, & shovelere, gamelyn is in sesoun.

Gamen(e, obs. form of GAME.

Gamene (*gămī·n*). *Comm.* Also 8 gemean, 9 game(e)n. [Anglicized pronunc. of Du. *gemeen* common.] (See quot. 1858.)

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Gemean mather*, the common sort. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1297 Dutch or Zealand madder .. is divided .. into four qualities, distinguished by the terms mull, gamen, ombro, and crops..The first species .. consists of a powder formed by pounding the very small roots..It is comparatively low priced .. A second pounding separates about a third part of the larger roots; and this..is sold here under the name of gamene, or gameens.

Gamener: see GAMNER, *Obs.*

Gameness (*gē·mnés*). [f. GAME *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality of being game; spirit displayed in endurance; courage, pluck.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 80 This sort of gameness always gets a man the worst of the battle. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxiv, Whatever else you might think of Blake, there was no doubt about his gameness. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 216 Both species .. exhibit gameness and endurance second to no other fish.

Gamening, obs. form of GAMING.

Gamer (*gē·mər*). See also GAMNER. [f. GAME *v.* + -ER[1].] †**a.** A gamester, an athlete (*obs.*). **b.** One who hunts game, a sportsman (*nonce-use*).

c 1620–30 [see GAMNER 2]. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 15 Jan. 37 [Labrador] certainly deserves the attention of gamers, fishers [etc.].

Gamesome (*gē·msŏm*), *a.* Also 4 gamsum, 5–6 gamsome. [f. GAME *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of game or play; frolicsome, merry, playful, sportive.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4193 Sche gamsum & glad goþ hem a-3ens. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/1 Gameson (*A.* Gamsome), *ludibundus*. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 274, I now taking heart at grasse, to see hir so gamesome. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 363 Whether they have beene .. living creatures, or the gamesome Sports of Nature. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 261 The looser pastime of her gamesome Hair. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 321 The Shepherd ..Sits piping to his Flocks and gamesome Kids. 1794 COLERIDGE *To a young Ass*, How thou wouldst toss thy heels in gamesome play! 1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Introd. 24 As if earth turned from work in gamesome mood. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Near Oxford* (1879) 189 The stags ..bounded away, not affrighted, but only shy and gamesome.

Hence **Ga·mesomely** *adv.*, in a gamesome manner; playfully, sportively; **Ga·mesomeness,** the quality of being gamesome.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B ij b, To catch the baulmesweete breathing of the aire, Which gamesomlie into their bosomes got. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 45 The fatter the Ox is, the more gamesomly he goes to the Slaughter. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Gamesomeness. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* I. 52 A pretty contrivance .. Which, however high-mettled, their gamesomeness checks. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1861) I. ii. 23 The monkey imitates from imitative skill and gamesomeness. 1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov. 566/3 In strength a man, in gamesomeness a child. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 58/2 The smoke puffs gamesomely down the chimney.

Gamester (*gē·mstər*). Also 6 *Sc.* gemster, 6–7 gamster. [f. GAME *sb.* + -STER.]

†**1.** A player at any game; also, an athlete. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XX. (1887) 82 Is it euer red that the athlets or gamesters vsed walking for an exercise? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 304 Professed wrestlers, runners and such gamesters at feats of actiuity. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* xvi. 10 Young Standers-by doe oftentimes see more, Then elder Gamesters. 1662 BLOUNT *Boscobel* II. 9 His Majestie was askt by one of the Gamesters, if he could play a game of Ball call'd *Fives*. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 53 The Gamesters at those Exercises were very stupid and thick-skull'd Fellows. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 400 The gamesters are equal in number on each side.

b. *dial.* (Berks.) A player at backsword and wrestling.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, A pair of heavy single-sticks, with which Benjy himself had won renown long ago as an old gamester. 1859—*Scour. White Horse* v. 92 That prizes be awarded for..Backsword Play, Old gamesters, 8*l.*, Young gamesters, 4*l.*, Wrestling, Old Gamesters, 5*l.*, Young Gamesters, 4*l. Ibid.* vi. 119 'Who are the old gamesters?' I asked of the man next me. 'Them as has won or shared a first prize at any revel', answered he. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Ge-amster*, or *Gaaymester*, one who is skilled at single stick.

†**2.** An actor. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 235 Kardes and Bardis, Gemsteris [*L. histriones*] Glouttounis and syk kynd of men.

3. One who habitually plays at games of chance for money or other stake; a gambler.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 51 No greater gamester in a whole countrey. 1607–8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 106 He is a gamester at cardes and doth waist his estate therby. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurenz.* Prol. 23 A loosing Gamester let him sneak away. 1773 GOLDSM. *Epil. Intended for Mrs. Bulkley*, The Gamester..Oft risks his fortune on one desperate throw. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 93 Your high-flown gamesters hardly take Umbrage at a factor's elbow if the factor plays his stake.

fig. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 33 The World is a cheating gamester, suffering us to win at the first. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 93 The Scots needed not now advance their Progress, their Game was in the hands..of better Gamesters. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 344 Had he reckoned the odds like other political gamesters, he would [etc.].

†**4.** A merry, frolicsome person. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, T' have ta'en on trust Such petulant, jeering gamesters, that can spare No argument or subject from their jest. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 45 You are a merry Gamster My Lord Sands.

†**5.** One addicted to amorous sport (see GAME *sb.* 3 b); a lewd person, whether male or female.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 188 She's impudent my Lord, And was a common gamester to the Campe. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* II. iii, Good women scorn such gamesters. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. ii, Thou wast at twelve a gamester, and since that, Studied all kinds of females. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 145 This I assure you Your satin gamesters practise.

transf. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 156 The Rams..were not admitted all at one tyme..but some reserved..vntill the former gamsters had wasted their strength.

6. (See quot. and cf. GAME *sb.* 14.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1880 CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 701/1 The keeper who looked after them [a 'game' of swans] was the 'gamester'.

Gamestress (gē·mstrés). ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female gamester.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 4 She hath allwayes bin..chosen rather to be a Spectatrix or Umpresse, than a Gamestresse. 1665 FLECKNOE *Enigm. Char.* (ed. 2) 10 Of a Gamestress. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* V. x. v. 352 To two characters ..she unites yet a third..that of a gamestress.

†**Ga·mestry.** *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [f. GAMESTER + -Y[1].] The practice of gaming.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 59 If there were any which should still..persist in that wicked gamestrie.

Gamesun, obs. form of GAMBESON.

Gametal (gæ·mĭtăl), *a.* [f. GAMETE + -AL.] Having the character of a gamete; conjugating, reproductive, generative.

1888 J. NELSON in *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 390 The presence of the reproductive elements exerts a constant stimulus upon the brain cells, which causes them to generate characteristic dreams, that in turn react to produce expulsion of the gametal cells. 1891 M. HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/2 Vegetative or gametal nuclei.

Gametange (gæmĭtæ·ndgĭ(ə)n), *f. gameta* GAMETE + Gr. ἀγγεῖον vessel.] The cell or organ in which gametes are produced.

[1886 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 427/2 In Acetabularia the whole of the protoplasm of the gametangium is not used up in the formation of the gametes.] 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 272 The conjugating bodies..are motile ciliated swarm-spores or *zoogametes*, produced by free-cell formation in ordinary or in slightly differentiated cells of the filament, hence termed *gametanges*, their conjugation resulting in the production of a *zygosperm*.

Gamete (gæmī·t). *Biol.* [ad. mod.L. *gameta* ad. Gr. γαμετή a wife, γαμέτης a husband, f. γαμεῖν to marry, f. γάμος marriage.] (See quot. 1887.)

1886 S. H. VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 425/1 This fusion of two similar reproductive cells—this conjugation, as it is termed—is one of the simplest forms of the sexual process; the zygospore is then a sexually produced spore, and the two cells which conjugate to form it are spoken of as *gametes*,—*planogametes* when they possess cilia, *aplanogametes* when they do not. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 495, *Gamete*, sexual protoplasmic body..which on conjugation with another gamete of like or unlike outward form gives rise to a body termed zygote. Same as *conjugation-cell*. 1891 M. HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/1 *Anisogamy*. The union of two gametes differing chiefly in size.

Also in combining form **ga·meto-**, as **gametonucleus** (see quot.); **gametophyte**, the sexual form of a thallophyte, as distinguished from the sporophyte, or asexual form.

1891 M. HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484/1 The gametonucleus is formed by the union of several nuclei. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 16 These are often termed gametes, and the plant bearing them the gametophyte.

Gamey: see GAMY.

Gamgaron, obs. form of KANGAROO.

Gamic (gæ·mik), *a.* [ad. Gr. γαμικός, relating to marriage, f. γάμος marriage.]

1. *Biol.* Having a sexual character; sexual.

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. 229 In each ovarium along with the rudiments of agamic eggs..there usually..exists the rudiment of an ephippial egg; which, from sundry evidences, is inferred to be a sexual or gamic egg. *Ibid.* 230 Four times ..as great as that contained in a gamic brood.

2. *Geom. Gamic edges*, corresponding edges of an autopolar polyhedron. Also as *sb.*

1856 KIRKMAN in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVII. 184 Two such edges I call a gamic pair, or a pair of gamics, either being the gamic of the other.

†**Ga·mical,** *a. Obs.*$^{-1}$ In 7 **gamacal.** [f. Gr. γαμικ-ός (f. γάμος marriage) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to marriage or to a husband; marital.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 12 Humane Laws are threefold, viz. Secular, Temporal, or Civil..or Gamacal, viz. the Laws of the Husband; or Paternal.

Gamin (gamæñ). [a. F. *gamin.*] A neglected boy, left to run about the streets; a street Arab.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk-bk.* (1872) 6 There are the little gamins mocking him. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Mattie, a Stray* x, One Kent Street gamin out of business and dodging the policeman behind a Patent Safety. 1873 MISS YONGE *Pillars of Ho.* I. vi. (1880) 134 'Our little gamin has the most of the Good Samaritan in him', said Mr. Audley.

Gaming (gē·mĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 **gam(e)ning.** [f. GAME *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action or habit of playing at games of chance for stakes; gambling.

α. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E iv, An olde man can play, and keepe his grauitie Of death the remembrance his gamning ought to be. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 51 To him that compared gamning with shoting wyll I answere. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 14 b, To abuse the Sonday, in gamenyng, drinkyng, daunсyng, and worldly businesse.

β. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 90 Suche mony as I haue wanne or loste in gamyng. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 21 The master of a gaming by whose assurance and leading he is brought foorth to thencounter. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conse.* (1619) 327 Wee may not liue idlely, and giue our selues to riot and gaming. 1668 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 35, I saw deep and prodigious gaming at the Groom-Porter's. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 113 He loved gaming the most of any man of business I ever knew. *a* 1797 BURKE *Fragm. Tract Potery Laws* Wks. IX. 364 Such deep gaming for stakes so valuable ought not to be admitted. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 86 Gaming, racing, drinking, and mistresses bring them down.

†**2.** *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* The celebration of games; an athletic or musical contest. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 10 Greate Personages, whose Images..were turned into Idolles, their woorthie doings into yearely Gamings. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xxxii. (1609) 1223 At the great and solemne gamings [*L. magnis ludis*] in Greece. 1606 — *Sueton.* 188 Those Cities and states where solemne gamings of musicke are usually held.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gaming-humour, -ordinary, -place*; **gaming-proof**, proof against temptations to gaming. Also GAMING-HOUSE, -TABLE.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Civa, You would make the Church like *Primero*, four religions in it, and nere one like another. I cannot out of his *gaming humour. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 166 Thy gameing humor hath been like a fyer. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I 189 All the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a *gaming ordinary, are produced as flowers of style. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 254 That..a censor be appointed..to go now and then to the billiard-tables, and to the other *gaming-places. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI 122 Half a dozen officers all *gaming-proof, with empty purses.

Ga·ming, *ppl. a.* [f. GAME *v.* + -ING[2].] That games; †sportive, jocular.

1552 HULOET, Gaminge or full of game, *iocosus.* 1617 R. CLAYTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 112 Gibson the gamming mynistir delivered mee this letter. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 104 If he had seen any of our Gaming Ladies there.

Ga·ming-house. [f. GAMING *vbl. sb.* + HOUSE.] A house where gaming is practised.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 251 A prodigal gallant..will set ..hundreds of them [pounds] flying at one afternoons sitting in a gaming-house. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4525/3 The Groom-Porter doth hereby declare, that he neither Licenses or Tolerates any Person to Game, or keep Gaming-Houses. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 92 This gentleman has been at play at that there gaming-house over the way. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lv, I passed the gaming-house—I did pass it; but I returned, and lost every shilling.

Ga·ming-ta ble. [f. GAMING *vbl. sb.* + TABLE.] A table used for the purpose of gaming.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 113 He ought not to suffer them anie gaming Tables. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4525/3 Whereas several People keep Gaming-Houses, Gaming-Tables, Raffling-Shops. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 187 Their furs..their clothes, their arms, are staked at the gaming-table..upon a single cast. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 176 Money lost by him at the gaming-table or on the highway. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 130 Money flowed freely around the gaming-table.

Gamma (gæ·mă). [Gr. γάμμα.]

1. The third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, γ.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 Here 3ee may seen hem [Lettres], with the Names..α Alpha, β Betha, γ Gamma [etc.]. 1775 in ASH. 1885 *Athenæum* 11 July 48/2 Whenever it occurs this intrusive gamma is hard.

†**2.** = GAMUT. [See GAMME.] *Obs.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 104 Two Lutes of equall size being..tuned Vnison, or alike in the Gamma, G sol re vt. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus., Gama* or *Gamma*, is what we call the Gamut. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus., Gamme..Gamma, Gamut* or *Gammut.*

†**3.** *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.* Cf. GAMMOT.

1848 CRAIG, *Gamma*..a surgical instrument used for cauterising a hernia—so called from its shape resembling that letter. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

4. A common moth, *Plusia gamma.* In full *gamma moth.*

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The..caterpillar of the Gamma moth is an instance. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 65 Several of the *Plusiidæ* are also day-flying Moths. The well-known Gamma Moth or Silver Y (*Plusia gamma*) is one of these.

5. *Comb.*, as *gamma-shaped* adj.; **gamma-function** *Math.* (see quot. 1865).

1865 B. PRICE *Infinit. Calc.* (ed. 2) II. 155 The symbol Γ(*n*), devised by Legendre, has been of late ordinarily employed to denote it; so that we have

$$\Gamma(n) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx.$$

For this reason and for the sake of a distinctive name, the definite integral has been called the Gamma-function. 1875 B. WILLIAMSON *Integral Calc.* 150 All definite integrals which are reducible to Gamma-functions. 1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Rom. Emp.* xii. 262 A gamma-shaped crypt, attached to a small chapel.

‖ **Gammadion** (gămē·dĭ(ə)n). Also **gammation.** [a. late Gr. γαμμάτιον, γαμμάδιον, f. γάμμα.] A decorative pattern formed of repetitions or combinations of the shape of the Greek letter gamma (Γ); by antiquaries applied chiefly to the particular device called otherwise FYLFOT; also to a figure composed of four gammas placed back to back in such a way as to form a voided Greek cross.

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol.* 432 Apostles with gammadœ [*sic*] on their robes. 1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), *Gammadion*, the same as *Gammadium* or *Fylfot.* 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* v. 36 This word Gammadion was a word applied as often to the patterns on silks as to the figures wrought on gold and silver. 1877 LEE *Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms, Fylfot*..was also called Gammation..the Greek term for this mystical device. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry, Gammation*, a Cross potent rebated.

attrib. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* ii. 19 Two specimens of ..network..the one ornamented with..shields and crosses, the other with the mediæval gammadion pattern.

Gammald, obs. Sc. form of GAMBOL.

Gammarid (gæ·mărid). [ad. mod.L. *Gammarid-æ*, f. L. *gammar-us* (*cammarus*), a. Gr. κάμμαρος a sea-crab or lobster: see -ID.] An individual of the family *Gammaridæ* of amphipodous crustacea, of which the typical genus is *Gammarus.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 825 The family of gressorial Gammarids.

Gammarine (gæ·mărin). *Zool.* [f. L. *gammarus* (see prec.) + -INE.] (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Gammarines, Gammarina*, the name of a family of Amphipodous Crustaceans, having the genus *Gammarus*, or the sand-hopper, as the type.

Gammarolite (gămæ·rŏlăit). [f. L. *gammarus* crab + -LITE.] A fossil crustacean of the genus *Gammarus* or some allied genus.

1846 SMART, *Gammarolite*, a fossil crab.

Gammaut, obs. form of GAMUT.

†**Gamme.** *Mus. Obs.* Also 5–7 **gam.** [a. F. *gamme*, ad. It. and med.L. *gamma*, a. Gr. GAMMA, the letter Γ, used as the symbol of the lowest note in the mediæval scale.] = GAMUT.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Now highe notis and now lowe, As by the gamme a man may knowe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/2 Gamme of song, *gamma*. *c* 1470 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The goos gagult ever more, the gam was better to here. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 2 Here is the Scale of Musicke, which wee terme the Gam. 1669 COKAINE *Poems, Elegie T. Pilkington* 78 Yet he at Gamut frequent was, and taught Many to play, till Death set his Gam out. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Gammut*, or *Gamm.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Gam*, the first or gravest note in the modern scale of musick.

Gammen, obs. form of GAME.

Gammer (gæ·mər), *sb.* Also 6–8 **gammar,** 5 (once) **gandmer.** [See GAFFER. The spelling *gandmer* in 1589 shows that the word was then regarded as a corruption of *grandmother.*] A rustic title for an old woman, corresponding to GAFFER for a man.

1575 J. STILL (*title*), A Ryght Pithy, Pleasaunt and merie Comedie: Intytuled Gammer Gurtons Nedle. *Ibid.* I. iii, My Gammer is so out of course, and frantyke all at ones. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 1 Now gandmer are not these your examples moralized? 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. vi, Hee has stolne gammar Vrsla's panne. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* II. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 199 But gammer are not you a Witch? 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 18 Our honest old Gammer is laid in the Clay. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xv, The pedlar..listened with the utmost attention to gammer Andrews's story. *c* 1825 *Houlston's Juvenile Tracts, Cork Jacket* I, 'I will tell you a tale' said old Gammer Green. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* ix, Then yelp'd the cur, and yawl'd the cat; Ran Gaffer, stumbled Gammer. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* viii, There never was such a deaf old Gammer! 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xv, The rector having learned every gammer's alloverishness and every gaffer's rheumatics.

Gammer (gæ·mər), *v. dial.* [Perh. f. prec. sb.; cf. *gossip*, F. *commérage*, etc.] *intr.* To idle.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 331 To *Gammer*, to idle. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Gying gammering about', saundering and tattling all over.

Gammerel, dial. form of GAMBREL.

Gammerstang (gæ·məstæŋ). *dial.* Also 6 **gamarstangue,** 8–9 **gammerstags,** 9 *Sc.* **-stel, gomerstang.** [? f. GAMMER *sb.* (but cf. GOMERIL) + STANG pole.]

1. A tall, awkward person, usually a woman.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 23 A Gamarstangue, *oblongula.* 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 348 (E. D. S. No. 76) Wad ta saw thy-sell, thou great Gammerstang! For sham, Woman! 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 25 Souple gammerstang! 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gammerstags*, a large awkward female. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Gammerstang* (N. Lanc.), an awkward, tall,

slender person, male or female. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* xxiv, 'The sweep!' 'the thief!' 'the wastrel!' 'the gomerstang!' they called him.

2. A rude, wanton girl.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 331, *Gammerstags*, an idle, loose girl. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gammerstel*, a foolish girl. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Gammerstags*, *gammerstang*, an idle or rude and wanton wench.

†Ga·mmet. ? = GROMMET.

1778 FOORD in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1784) II. 215, I still fix the line to the Harpoon .. with the addition of what I call a Snap Gammet, which Gammet is made of rattlin line, traverses in the Harpoon, next the breech, and is sized to the line about two feet from the end or noose, with about eight turns of Whale line yarn; which Gammet or sizeing, puts the line in motion, and breaks, but does not hurt the line.

Gammin, obs. form of GAME.

†Ga·mmock, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [var. CAMMOCK.] The plant *Ononis spinosa* or Rest-harrow.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. x. 669 Gammocke or ground Furze. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 65 The salt of gammock, otherwise called rest-harrow, petty whynne, or ground furze.

Gammock (gæ·mək), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [? f. GAME *sb.*[1] + -OCK.] A game, jest, piece of fun; also (without *a* or plural) fun, frolic, foolish sport.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 176 'Tis but a fash'nable gammock. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Gammocks*, running up and down, as in a fair, rolling among the hay, or flaunting at Vauxhall. 1827 *Examiner* 517/2 The gammocks of a set of indiscriminating monument-destroyers. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiqua* Gloss., *Gamock*, foolish sport, practical jokes. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Su. p. *s.v.*, 'She's too much gammock about her.'

Gammock (gæ·mək), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To 'lark about', frolic or romp.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northants. Gloss.* s.v., 'Our John's always going gammocking about.' 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. viii. 225, I was gammocking in a hayfield with another lass. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Gammock*, to play pranks. 1891 in *Wiltsh. Gloss.*

Gammon (gæ·mən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–6 **gambon**(e, 6 **gammound, gamond**(e, (*Sc.* **gawmond**), 6–7 **gammond, ga·mon**, 9 *Sc.* **gammont**, 6– **gammon**. [a. ONF. *gambon* (mod.F. *jambon*) ham, f. *gambe* (mod. F. *jambe*) leg.]

†1. The ham or haunch of a swine. Also *transf.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, F ii b, The peestellis and the gambons deperte theym .ij. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 332 In the pestle and gammond both of a swine, there be certain ioint whirlbones. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Accule*, The wild Bore ..brought vnto a bay sets him on his Gammons. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* II. ii, I would have him [Captain Jacomo] buried Even as he lyes, crosse legg'd, like one o' th' Templers, (If his west-phaly gammons will hold crossing).

2. The bottom piece of a flitch of bacon, including the hind leg; also, a smoked or cured ham.

a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rumming* Wks. (1736) 132 Than came haltynge Jone And broughte a gambone Of bakon that was reastye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 3 The other moste flesshy partes they pouder for store as we do .. gammondes of bakon. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 40 If one put gammons of bacon, or beef, or any other flesh within the chimney. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 268 A good Westphalia Gammon Is counted dainty Fare. 1771 GOLDSM. *Haunch Venison* 10 In some Irish houses, where things are so-so, One gammon of bacon hangs up for a show. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. iii, Gammons of the tusky boar. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xviii, Here's the bread and cheese, and all that's left o' the gammon o' bacon.

3. *Sc. dial.* (See quot.)

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gammonts, gammons*, the feet of an animal; often those of pigs, sometimes called petit-toes.

4. *Comb.*, as *gammon-faced*, *-visaged* adjs.; **gammon-essence** (see quot.).

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. iii, The sallow Westphalian, gamon-faced zaza, Cries, Stand out. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 17 Thou kildst the gammon visag'd poore Westphalians. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gammon-Essence* (in Cookery) is made of thin Slices of Gammon of Bacon dress'd in a Stew-pan with a Ragoo.

Gammon (gæ·mən), *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [Of unknown origin: some have conjectured that it is f. GAMMON *v.*[3], and that the latter contains an allusion to the tying up of a *gammon* or ham.]

1. The lashing of the bowsprit. Now usually called GAMMONING.

1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Nov. (1882) I. 281 Strengthen the Bolt-sprit, the Gammon of which was loosed. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 82 They had broke their fore-stay and the gammon of the bowsprit.

2. *Comb.*, as **gammon-knee, -plate, -shackle** (see quots.).

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. *Gammoning*, It is generally made fast to a ring, called the Gammon-shackle, formed on the end of the Gammon-plate, which is an iron plate bolted to the stem. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gammon-knee*, a knee-timber fayed and bolted to the stem a little below the bowsprit.

Gammon (gæ·mən), *sb.*[3] [app. a survival of the ME. *gamen* GAME *sb.*[1], or a noun of action f. *gamne* vb. (see GAME *v.*[1]). Possibly *gammon* and *backgammon* may have been used to denote different degrees of victory in the game of 'tables', before they came to be used as names for the game itself; on this view sense 2 below and sense 2 of BACKGAMMON would come before sense 1, but in each case the application to the game itself is recorded earlier.]

1. The game of backgammon. Now *rare.*

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 528 Or the quick dice, In thunder leaping from the box, awake The sounding gammon. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 17 Whatever games were stirring, at places where he retired, as gammon, gleek, piquet, or even the merry main, he made one. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 81 Mr. Chowles was above, playing at gammon with mistress. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 124 The tailor at Yarrow ford dang ye all to bits baith at gammon and the dambrod.

2. A term at backgammon, denoting a degree of victory which scores equal to two 'hits' or 'games' (see quots. 1844, 1868).

1735 DYCHE & PARDON, *Gammon* .. a Term in a Play called Back Gammon. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 165 Six and Five, a Man to be carried from your Adversary's Ace Point, as far as he can go, for a Gammon or for a Hit. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 163 And by quick taking off, a gammon win. 1844 *Backgammon* 47 If one combatant have not removed his first man before the other has removed his last, 'a gammon' is lost and won, which is equivalent to two games. 1868 *Boy's Own Bk.* 590 If you can bear all your men away before your adversary has borne off one man, you win the gammon .. But if your adversary is able to bear one of his men, before you have borne all yours, then your victory is reduced to a hit.

3. *Comb.*, as *gammon-board*, *-player*.

1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 47 It may be inferred that he too was a gammon-player. 1851 'NIMROD' *The Road* 17 You'll have the gammon-board all to yourself.

Gammon (gæ·mən), *sb.*[4] *slang* or *colloq.* Also 8 gamon. [app. originally thieves' slang. Commonly identified with ME. *gamen* GAME *sb.*[1]; but the chronological gap is very great, and the meaning in which the mod. word first appears does not favour this etymology. Perh. there may be some untraceable jocular allusion to GAMMON *sb.*[3] (cf. next vb., sense 2), or even *sb.*[2]]

1. *Thieves' slang.* In phrases *To give gammon* (see quot. 1720). *To keep in gammon*: to engage (a person's) attention while a confederate is robbing him.

1720 A. SMITH *Hist. Highwaymen* III. 358 *Give me Gammon.* That is, to side, shoulder, or stand close to a Man, or a Woman, whilst another picks his, or her Pocket. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 51 Going out at the door, Bagrie called the woman of the house, kept her in gammon in the backroom, while I returned and brought off the till. *Ibid.* 68, I whidded to the Doctor, and he gave me gammon.

2. Talk, chatter. Usually *gammon and patter.*

1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* I. 208, I thought myself pretty much a master of *Gammon*, but the Billingsgate eloquence of Mrs. P—— not only exceeded me, but outdid all that I had ever known eloquent in that way. 1789 — *Life's Painter* (ed. 2) 186 *Gammon and Patter*, Jaw talk, etc. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Gamon and Patter*, commonplace talk of any profession; as the gamon and patter of a horse-dealer, sailor, etc.

3. Ridiculous nonsense suited to deceive simple persons only; 'humbug', 'rubbish'.

1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* III. 105 'Come, come, none of your gammon!' cried one, 'tell us where the other black sheep is'. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.* s.v., What rum gamon the old file pitched to the flat. 1811 J. POOLE *Ham. Travestie* 30 Come, that won't do, my lord; –now that's all gammon. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, Some people maintains that an Englishman's house is his castle. That's gammon. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 285 Morley has got round them, preaching moral force, and all that sort of gammon. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* x, Come, old fellow, no gammon.

b. quasi-*int.* Humbug! Fudge!

1827 R. B. PEAKE *Comfort. Lodg.* I. iii, *Sir H.* (Aside) Gammon! 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xv, 'Gammon!' exclaimed his Lordship. 1885 F. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* 4 'Gammon!' said Jauncey, 'that isn't it'.

Gammon (gæ·mən), *v.*[1] [f. GAMMON *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To beat at backgammon by a 'gammon'.

1735 SAVAGE *Progr. Divine* 75 At tables now! But oh, if gammon'd there, The startling echoes learn, like him to swear! 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* s.v., In back-gammon playing, the loser of two games following is said to be gammoned. 1867 *Gd. Words* 422/1 'More fool you', remarked his father, without looking up from the backgammon board. 'There, madam, you are gammoned.' 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Backgammon* 142 Having gained these points, you have a fair chance to gammon your adversary.

fig. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus' Rudens* II. iv. 168 Ne'r a Gamester of 'm all has half the Cunning. Faith, 'twas an excellent Cast; 'thas quite gammon'd the Rascal.

†2. *intr.* To cheat at play in some particular way. *Obs.*

1700 *Step to Bath* (ed. 2) 14 There was Palming, Lodging, Loaded Dice, Levant, and Gammoning.

Gammon (gæ·mən), *v.*[2] [f. GAMMON *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cure (bacon) by salting and smoking.

1836 SMART, *Gammon*, to salt and dry. 1848 CRAIG, *Gammon*. to make bacon, to pickle and dry in smoke.

Gammon (gæ·mən), *v.*[3] *Naut.* [See GAMMON *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To lash (the bowsprit) with ropes to the stem of a ship. Said also of the rope.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 62 To gammon the Bowsprit. 1729 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 5 Sept., Gammon'd the Bowsprit, Rigg'd the Mizon-topmast. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 120 The rope..that gammons the bowsprit. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gammon*, to pass the lashings of the bowsprit.

Gammon (gæ·mən), *v.*[4] *slang* or *colloq.* [f. GAMMON *sb.*[4]]

1. *intr.* To talk (plausibly or persuasively).

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* (ed. 2) 186 A fellow that speaks well, they say he gammons well, or he has a great deal of rum patter. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii, You gammons so about the rhino that we must prove you a bit.

2. To feign, pretend.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., *To gammon lushy* or *queer* is to pretend drunkenness or sickness. 1821 P. EGAN *Life Lond.* vi. 346 Logic gammoned to be the cadger in fine style, with his crutch and specs. 1864 ELIZ. A. MURRAY *E. Norman* II. 11, I got up in a temper, and told him to leave me. He laughed, and said I was gammoning. 1868 H. C. R. JOHNSON *Argent. Alps* 111 Keeping his eyes on the document, and 'gammoning' to read it.

3. *trans.* To stuff with ridiculous nonsense, to humbug, deceive, hoax. Const. *into*, *out of*.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man who .. by a plausible defence has induced the jury to acquit him .. is said by his associates to have gammoned the twelve in prime twig. 1821 EGAN *Life in London* V. 289 Flashy Nance (who had gammoned more seamen out of their wills and power than the ingenuity or palaver of twenty of the most knowing of the frail sisterhood could effect). 1825 BUCKSTONE *Bear Hunters* I. i, There! that's just the way she gammons me at home. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz.* V, I..waited at table, and gammoned the servants, and nobody had the least idea I was in possession. 1837 — *Pickw.* xiii, So then they pours him out a glass o' wine, and gammons him about his driving, and gets him into a reg'lar good humour. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix, To go and gammon old Mackenzie into the belief that he can read poetry.

Hence **Ga·mmoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ga·mmoner**, one who gammons; one who 'gives gammon' (see GAMMON *sb.*[4] 1) to an accomplice.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v. *Gammon*, A thief detected in a house which he has entered upon the sneak.. will endeavour by some gammoning story to account for his intrusion. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 66 The Doctor came from the kitchen, and played the part of the gammoner so well, that I made my escape without being observed. 1823 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* I. i, Fly to the gammoners, and awake to everything that's going on. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, The same gentleman who had expressed an opinion relative to the gammoning nature of the introductory speech. 1881 *Argonaut* (S. Francisco) 2 Apr., Mr. M——, one of the oiliest of oily gammoners.

Gammoning (gæ·mənin), *vbl. sb. Naut.* [f. GAMMON *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The lashing of ropes by which the bowsprit is made fast to the stem or cutwater.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* iii, The Negro threw himself on the Gammoning of the bowsprit. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 280 Her bowsprit .. is now completely forced up, broken short off at the gammoning. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gammoning*, seven or eight turns of a rope-lashing passed alternately over the bowsprit and through a large hole in the cut-water, the better to support the stays of the foremast.

Gammoothe, obs. form of GAMUT.

†Ga·mmot. *Obs. rare.* [var. GAMUT (cf. It. '*gamaut*, a note in Musike, also the name of a Barbers toole' (Florio).

The instrument, also called GAMMA, received its name from its resemblance in shape to the letter Γ, the symbol of the musical note *gamma ut*.]

(See quot.)

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 263 *Scolopomachærium*..an instrument serving to cut out the rootes of vlcers or sores: it is called the incision knife, or gammot. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721–92 in BAILEY.

Gammut, h, obs. form of GAMUT.

Gammy (gæ·mi), *a. dial.* and *slang.* [dial. equivalent of GAMEY.]

1. *Tramps' slang.* Bad, not good.

1839 in 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulg. Tongue*, *Gammy*, bad. *Gammy stuff*, spurious soap or medicine. 1846 R. L. SNOWDEN *Magistr. Assist.* 344 Bad coin, Gammy lowr. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 364 A mark being placed on the door post of such as are bone or gammy in order to inform the rest of the school where to call and what houses to avoid.

2. *Theatr.* (See quot.)

1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Gammy* .. old, ugly, *passée*.

3. Lame. Cf. GAME *a.*[2] Also as *sb.* a lame person.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., 'A gammy fut.' 1893 in FARMER *Slang*.

Gammy (gæ·mi), *sb. slang.* [? f. prec.] Cant, the canting language.

1893 FARMER *Slang* s.v., citing (in error) Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (1785), Do you stoll the gammy? Do you understand cant?

†Ga·mner, ga·mener. *Obs.* [f. *gamen* vb. (see GAME *v.*[1]) + -ER[1].]

1. A gamester, a player, a gambler.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1570) 148 Such are great gamners hauing small substance. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1162/2 Then left them their gameners and slily slonke awaye. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles*, Whether your Persons, Vicars, and Curates be common gameners. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Exposit.* p. xvii, If thou have not as great desyre to thy boke, as the greatest gamner hath to his game, thou shalte never worthily be called cunnyng in this art.

2. An athlete.

1567 *Bauldwin's Mor. Philos.* II. v. 77 b, The gamner breaketh his leg in dauncing, his arme, his shoulder, or his necke in wrastling. [So in later eds. until 1600; eds. 1610 gammer, *c* 1620–30 gamer.]

Gamning, obs. form of GAMING.

Gamo- (gæ·mō), combining form of Gr. γάμος marriage, used in various mod. scientific terms, as **Gamoma·nia** [MANIA] (see quot); **Gamomo·r-**

phism [Gr. *μορφ-ή* form] (see quot.). Chiefly in adjs. used in Botany, describing plants or organs in which certain specified parts are united together, as **Gamoga·strous** [Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach] (see quot.); **Gamope·talous** [PETAL], having the petals united; **Gamophy·llous** [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having the leaves united; **Ga·mophyte** (see quot.); **Gamose·palous** [SEPAL], having the sepals united.

1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 142/1 The union..may take place by the ovaries alone, while the styles and stigmata remain free, the pistil being then *gamogastrous. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gamogastrous*, a term applied to a pistil in which the ovaries are more or less completely united and the respective styles and stigmata remain free. *Ibid.*, **Gamomania*, a form of insanity characterised by strange and extravagant proposals for marriage. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 10 **Gamomorphism*, that stage of developement of organised beings in which the spermatic and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for another act of fecundation, as the commencement of a new genetic cycle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 161 Their petals cohere in a long tube of the same nature as that of *gamopetalous *Crassulaceae*. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 36 The corolla is gamopetalous and irregular. *Ibid.* I. v. 50 In this instance the perianth is *gamophyllous. 1880 BAKER in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 14 The Aloes .. are characterized by their gamophyllous perianth. 1889 GIBSON *Elem. Biol.* 132 The term *gamophyte will be employed throughout in preference to oophyte, as taking into account both the male and the female sexual organs. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 329 The word *gamosepalous has been proposed, but it is not much employed. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1873) 29 The calyx is gamosepalous; that is, composed of coherent sepals.

Gamogenesis (gæmŏdʒe·nèsis). *Biol.* [See GAMO- and GENESIS.] (See quot. 1885.)

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 75 'Gamogenesis', in which the ovum to be developed, must first be brought into contact with spermatozoa. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 370 Multiplying only by gamogenesis. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gamogenesis*, generation by the conjunction of structures from different individuals, being sexual reproduction.

Hence **Gamogene·tic** *a.* [see GENETIC], of or pertaining to gamogenesis, producing or produced by gamogenesis; **Gamogene·tically** *adv.*, in a gamogenetic manner (*Cent. Dict.*).

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. 226 Gamogenetic structure. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 28 Agamogenetic and gamogenetic reproduction. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XX. 216 Every gamogenetic species.

Gamogins, var. GAMASHES.

† **Ga·mond.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 gamount, galmound, -mand, gawmound. [from earlier *gambat* = F. *gambade*; see the forms under GAMBOL *sb.* The form may be due to some association with *gamount* = GAMMON *sb.*!] A gambol, or leaping movement in dancing.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 11 He bad gallandis ga graith a gyiss, And kast vp gamountis [*M.* gambauldis, *R.* galmandis] in the skyis, That last came out of France. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 452 Now hay! for ioy and mirth I dance. Tak thair ane gay gamond of France. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 43 He lapp up mearely upoun the scaffold, and, casting a gawmound, said, 'Whair ar the rest of the playaris?' *a* 1592 ADAMSON in R. Ford *Harp Perthsh.* (1893) 4 Ay when I hit the mark I cast a gamound.

Hence † **Ga·monding** *vbl. sb.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 It vas ane celest recreation to beheld ther lycht lopene, galmonding [*orig. ed.* galmouding], stendling bakuart and forduart.

Gamosh, var. GAMASH.

Gamp (gæmp), *sb.* [after *Mrs. Sarah Gamp*, a monthly nurse in Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*, who carried a large cotton umbrella.]

1. A woman resembling Mrs. Gamp; a monthly nurse or sick nurse of a disreputable class.

1864 *Sun* 28 Dec. 2/6 'A regular Gamp', meaning thereby ..a fat old dowdy of a monthly nurse, or a very large, bulgy, loosely tied cotton umbrella. 1889 A. R. HOPE in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 697/2 She was a trained hospital nurse of the class that is fast driving last generation's Sally Gamps out of the field.

2. An umbrella, esp. one tied up in a loose, untidy fashion.

1854 [See 1]. 1883 G. R. SIMS *Lifeboat*, etc., *Midsummer Day*, He donned his goloshes, and shouldered his gamp. 1887 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 134, I trust your Gamp is water-tight!

attrib. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 62 Grasping his gamp umbrella at the middle.

Gamp (gæmp), *a. Sc.* ? Playful, sportive.

1776 in Herd *Collect. Sc. Songs* II. 23 She is sae jimp, sae gamp, sae gay.

Gamp (gæmp), *v. Sc.* [echoic; cf. *champ.*] *trans.* 'To eat greedily, devour, gulp' (Jam.).

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 134 (Jam.) A wally dish o' them weel champit,—How glibly up we'll see them gampit, As clean's a bead.

Gamphrel (gæ·mfrĕl). *Sc.* [Cf. GOMBRIL.] A fool, a stupid or senseless fellow, a blockhead.

1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Horse's Compl.*, To gallop with some gamphrel idle.

Gampish (gæ·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. GAMP *sb.* + -ISH.] Of an umbrella: Like Mrs. Gamp's, loosely tied up, bulging. Hence **Ga·mpishness.**

1853 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 90 His master was making up my Bond-Street umbrella into a double bulge of gampishness. 1864 *Derby Day* ii. 18 As if you had been mortifying the flesh by carrying a gampish umbrella up Piccadilly, and back again. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxviii. 174 An unmistakeable gingham, with a decidedly Gampish look.

Gamsigradite (gæ·msigrædəit). *Min.* [f. *Gamsigrad* in Servia, where it is found + -ITE.] A velvet-black variety of amphibole.

1862 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXXIV. 213 Breithaupt has given the name gamsigradite to a black hornblende, from Gamsigrad, in Servia. 1864 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 771.

Gamut (gæ·mət). Forms: 6 gamo(u)th, (gammouthe, 7 -oothe, 7 gam(m)uth, 6–7 gamma ut (7 gammaut), gam-ut, 8 gammut, 6- gamut. [Contraction of med.L. *gamma ut*; f. GAMMA the name of the symbol Γ (introduced in the Middle Ages to represent a note one tone lower than the A which began the scale inherited from classical times) + *ut*, the first of a series of six syllables used as the names of the six notes forming a hexachord.

The names of the six notes are from certain initial syllables in the following sapphic stanza (Hymn for St. John Baptist's day): *Ut* queant laxis *re*sonare fibris *Mira* gestorum *fa*muli tuorum, *Sol*ve polluti *la*bii reatum, Sancte Iohannes.]

1. The first or lowest note in the mediæval scale of music, answering to the modern G on the lowest line of the bass stave. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1530 PALSGR. 224/1 Gammouthe, *gamme.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 73 *Gamouth* I am, the ground of all accord: *A re* to plead Hortensio's passion. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 4 The first note standeth in *Gam-vt.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Bawd* Wks. I. 96 1 There is not any note aboue *Eta*, or below *Gammoth*, but she knows the *Diapason.* *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 147 From Gamut Earth, notes above Ela Ayre. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 2 According to these three Septenaries, Gam-ut is the lowest Note. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 12 [An Echo].. which answers to no Note so clearly as to Gamut.

2. The 'Great Scale' (of which the invention is ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo), comprising the seven hexachords or partial scales, and consisting of all the recognized notes used in mediæval music. It extended from Γ *ut* (= G on the lowest line of the bass stave) to *E-la* (= E in the highest space of the treble). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. comely coystrowne* 13 Wks. 1843 I. 15 But for in his gamut carp that he can, Lo, Jak wold be a jentylman! 1596 *Pathw. to Mus.* A ij a, It is needfull for him that will learne to sing truely, to vnderstand his Scale, or (as they commonly call it) the *Gamma vt.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 71, I am past my gamouth long agoe. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 94 Many of them could say their Gammoothe .. but knew not how to proue a note. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. 3 The Gam-ut is drawn upon fourteen Rules and their spaces, and doth comprehend all Notes or Sounds usual in Musick. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 85 The whole scale was called gammut. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* s.v. *Gamme*, This gamut comprised in all, twenty notes, viz. from G, first line bass clef, to the sixth of its double octave, or to the fourth space E, treble clef.

3. Hence in later use: The whole series of notes that are recognized by musicians. Sometimes also used for: The major diatonic scale, or the 'scale' recognized by any particular people, or at any period.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 P 13 They make a greater Sound than those who are possessed of the whole Gammut. 1774 'JOEL COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* 10 She..screamed..most harmoniously through the whole gamut from *a* to *g* inclusively. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, There was more of the bass than of any other part of the gamut in his performance. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Goethe* (1869) 183 It was chanted through all the notes of the gamut. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 227 This spectrum is to the eye what the gamut is to the ear. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea-dreams* 227 And ever as their shrieks Ran highest up the gamut.

b. The compass or full range of notes which a voice or instrument is capable of producing.

1639 J. CRUSO *Art of Warre* Ded., A souldiers Gammaut goes farre beyond E-la. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 The gammuth of every municipal fidler. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.* s.v. *Gamme*, At the present day the word gamut denotes the compass of sounds for each instrument, viz. from the highest to the lowest note.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* The whole scale, range, or compass of a thing.

1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 14 Chaunge the Gamuth, and say, He is noble, he hath therfore the more obligation to be perfect. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 97 The painter's gamut. 1824 F. JEFFREY *Ess. Beauty, Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 193/1 Various learned treatises upon the natural gamut of colours. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, The sounders of three-fourths of the notes in the whole gamut of Crime. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* III. i. 122 He ran over the gamut of Latin metre. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 822/2 The..stocks were running .. up and down the gamut from $1 to $700 a share.

5. *Comb.*, as † **gamut-string** (see quot.).

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 92 The Bass-Viol..is usually strung with six strings .. the fifth, the Tenor, or Gam-ut String.

Gamy (gē·mi), *a.* Also 9 gamey. [f. GAME *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Abounding in game. Of a sportsman: Bent upon game.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 170 The keen sportsman..will find abundant pastime and recreation in so gamy a land as this. 1863 *Pilgr. over Prairies* I. 14 An individual..whose ..weather-stained red coat, and gamy cast of eye, seemed to bespeak a huntsman. 1892 *Field* 10 Dec. 883/3 Any gamey or rabbity district.

2. Spirited, plucky: showing fight to the last.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi, 'Well..wot if I am [shot]; there's something gamey in it, young ladies, ain't there?' 1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarshish* 142 Mounted on a gamy thoroughbred. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 45/1, I crept out of the fortress with half a dozen stalwart and gamy U. S. regulars at my heels. 1883 *Ibid.* XXVI. 383/2 The artificial fly alone should be used to lure the gamy bass.

3. Having the flavour of game that has been kept till it is 'high'.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 267 Nothing approaches the parts most relished by the natives in richness of flavour and racy, gamey taste. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, The haunch of mutton vapour-bath having received a gamey infusion. 1884 R. WALKER *Five Threes* 59 The latter [a kangaroo] being rather gamey, the effects were counteracted by having a pocket full of orange blossom.

fig. 18.. LOWELL *FitzAdam's Story* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 225 His language, wherethrough ran The gamy flavor of the bookless man.

Gan (gæn). *slang.* [Perh. connected with GANE *v.*; or possibly a. Welsh *geneu*, Cornish *ganau*, mouth.] The mouth.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 82 *Gan*, a mouth. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-lt.* C j b, Thou shalt pek my Iere In thy Gan. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 391 This Bowse is better then Rum-bowse, It sets the Gan a gigling. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gan*, a Mouth, *Ganns*, the Lipps. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, s.v.

Gan, erron. form of *can* in *to can thanks* (see CAN *v.*¹ 10).

Gan, pa. t. of GIN; obs. infin. of Go.

Ganand, var. GAINAND, and *gangand* GANGING.

Ganate, obs. form of GANNET.

Ganat(te, obs. form of GNAT.

† **Ganch**, *sb. Obs.* In 7–9 gaunch. [related to GANCH *v.* (F. *ganche* in the original of quot. 1718.)]

1. The apparatus employed in the execution of criminals by ganching; the punishment itself.

1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1623 By reason of that torment hee died presently upon the Gaunch. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 91 Scorch their tender Parts with Fires, and rake their Bowels with Spikes and Gaunches. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 72 The Gaunch is a sort of Estrapade, usually set up at the City-gates. The Executioner lifts up the Criminal by means of a pully, and then letting go the rope, down falls the wretch among a parcel of great iron flesh-hooks. *a* 1783 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) V. 254, I would rather suffer the gaunch than [etc.].

2. A gash or wound made by a boar's tusk. (Cf. GANCH *v.* 2.) *arch.*

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, I have heard my father say.. that a wild boar's gaunch is more easily healed than a hurt from the deer's horn.

† **Ganch**, *v. Obs.* Also 7–8 gaunch, 7 gansh. [ad. F. **gancher* (in pa. pple. *ganché* 'Let fall (as in a strappado) on sharp stakes pointed with yron, and thereon languishing vntill he dye,' Cotgr.) ad. It. **ganciare*, f. *gancio* hook = Sp. *gancho.*]

1. *trans.* To impale (a person) upon sharp hooks or stakes as a mode of execution.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 66 The offending woman they drowne, and the man they gansh. 1655 *Massacres in Piedmont* 35 They gaunched many .. after the Turkish manner. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* III. ii, Take him away; ganch him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 72 If a Cain happens to be taken they give him no quarter, he is either impal'd or gaunch'd. *a* 1783 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 86 In about five days after, a convict was to be ganched.

2. Of a boar: To tear or gash with the tusk (in pa. pple. *ganched*).

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 50 Fierce Saluage, [a dog] lately ganched by a Bore. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCV, One, ganch't i' th' flanke, breakes with a Restive Scorne; And claps his Crest through. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV, s.v. *Adonis*, Being gaunched by a boar's tusks, he died in the bloom of his youth.

Hence † **Ga·nching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1614 W. DAVIES *Trav.* etc. B iij b, Their ganshing is after this manner: He sitteth vpon a wall, being five fadomes high..right vnder the place where he sits, is a strong Iron hooke fastned, being very sharpe; then is he thrust off the wall vpon this hooke with some part of his body, and there he hangeth sometimes two or three daies before he dieth. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 158 The dogs he [a boar] wounds with ganching blowes. 1683 in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 443 For any hainous crime against the Government either Gaunching or excoriation, or cutting off the legs and arms.

Gander (gæ·ndəɪ), *sb.* Forms: 1 gan(d)ra, 3–4 gandre, 5 gandere, (-dir, -dur), gonder, 6 gaundre, *Sc.* ganar, gan(n)er, 9 *dial.* ganner, gonder, 4- gander. [The orig. stem is perhaps **ganron-*, the *d* being a euphonic insertion between *n* and *r* as in *thunder*:—OE. *punor.* Outside of English the word is found only in Du., LG. and South Ger. *gander*, MLG. *ganre*; the other Teut. languages show different formations, as G. *gänserich* (earlier *ganser*), ON. *gasse*, Sw. *gåse.*

Although used as the masc. of GOOSE (OE. *gós*:—OTeut. **gans-*) there is some doubt whether it is etymologically cognate with that word. While *goose* represents an OAryan **ghans-* with palatal *gh-*, it is possible that OE. *gan(d)ra*

may be cognate with Lith. *gándras* stork; this would imply a root beginning with velar *gh-*, to which may also be referred OE. *ganot* GANNET, OHG. *ganazzo, ganzo* (MHG. *ganze*, also *gens*), Du. *gent*, all meaning 'gander'. Cf. *ganta*, said by Pliny *N.H.* x. xxii. 27 to be the Ger. name of a small white goose, OF. *gante, jante, gente*, wild goose, Pr. *ganta* wild goose (in the mod. dialects variously used for 'wild goose', 'black stork', and 'heron'). It has been conjectured that *gander* may have been originally the special name of some kind of water-bird, and that its association with *goose* is accidental, perh. arising from the alliterative phrase 'goose and gander'.]

1. The male of the goose.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 307 *Anser*, gandra [*v. r.* ganra]. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 392 Þe coc and te capun ȝe [the fox] fecchеð ofte in ðe tun, And te gandre and te gos, bi ðe necke and by ðe nos, haleð is to hire hole. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 216 In theise vyneres ben so many Wylde Gees and Gandres. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 197 Her [leper's] skyn..wole bicome as it were þe skyn of a gandir þat hise feþeris weren pilid awey. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 8 Ghoos ne gander ne grene gosselyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 33 The syluer ganer, flyghterand wyth lowd skry. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 24 b, These papistes..say that thys verse..is verefied of the gose and the gaundre. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Vertue of Tayle* Wks. II. 126/1 Grand Gouernour of Guls, of Geese and Ganders. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* ad fin., Fat be the gander that feeds on thy grave. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. xi. 123 The female hatches her eggs with great assiduity; while the Gander visits her twice or thrice a day. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* IX. 36 A cackling gander among sweet swans of the stream.

b. *Phrases* and *proverbs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 68 That goose that still about will wander..Shall home come agayne as wise as a gander. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* III Doctour Pomaunder As wise as a gander Wotes not wher to wander. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 275, I..haue heard, that as deepe drinketh the Goose as the Gander. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *New Maxims* Wks. 1720 IV. 123 What is Sawce for a Goose is Sawce for a Gander. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* v. 102 But what is sauce for the nineteenth-century goose is surely sauce for the seventeenth-century gander.

2. *fig.* A dull or stupid person; a fool, simpleton.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20 b, Another for a Gose, that graseth upon his ground, tries the lawe so hard, that he proves himself a Gander. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C ij b, Finding nothing but dung, the gander wisht his goose alive. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 161 But prethee hold thy prating, witlesse Gander, Shalt ne'r haue honor to become my Pander. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 49. 2/2 Many Women wou'd make meer Ganders of such wise Querists. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 216 Perhaps some great critical gander will come flapping and flourishing out of the flock.

b. *slang.* 'A married man; in America one not living with his wife; a grass-widower' (Farmer).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gander-feast, -goose, -neck*; *gander-gutted* adj.

1586 WARNER *Alb Eng.* III. xvi. (1589) 66 Their *Gander Feast, what Manlius and Camillus did therein..I pretermit. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Decoy* 28 As one borne to more meanes than braines, hee behaves himselfe like a very *gander-goose. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xviii, A real *gander-gutted lookin critter, as holler as a bamboo walkin cane. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 A *gander neck, A thinne lippe, and a little monkish eye.

4. Special comb. (mainly *slang*): **gander-month, -moon**, the month after a wife's confinement (? allusion to the gander's aimless wandering while the goose is sitting); **gander-mooner**, a husband during this period; **gander-party** *U. S.* (see quot.); **gander-pull, -pulling** *U. S.*, a sport in which a horseman riding at full speed tries to clutch the greased neck of a live gander suspended by the feet and to pull its head off (cf. *goose-riding*); **gander's wool**, feathers. Also, in the name of a plant, **gander-scurvy-grass.**

1636 DEKKER *Wond. Kingdome* II. C iij, Is't *Gander moneth with him? *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* III. i. Wks. 1873 II. 40 I'le keep her at the least this Gander moneth, While my fair wife lies in. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Gander Month*, that month in which a man's wife lies in: wherefore, during that time, husbands plead a sort of indulgence in matters of gallantry. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v. *Gonder-moon*, Oh, it's *gonder moon wi' 'im; he's lost and dusna know what he's doin'. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Faire Quarr.* IV. iv. 139 Wandering *gander-mooners, Or muffled late night-walkers. 1856 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd., Poems 1890 II. 196 **Gander-party*, a social gathering of men only. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* II. iv. 58 It puts me in mind of '*Gander Pulling'. [A description follows.] 1885 MISS MURFREE *Proph. Gt. Smoky Mount.* v. 103 They were making ready for the gander-pulling. 1691 ABP. SANCROFT *Let.* in D'Oyly *Life* II. 12 *Gander-scurvey-grass. 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Fool's-cappe* (Grosart) 23 Such braines belined with *Gander's wooll.

Hence **Ga'nderism**, conduct of or befitting a gander; **Ga'nderous** *a.*, pertaining to a gander. *nonce-wds.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's-Goose* Wks. I. 111/2 The Gander in my face with fury flew .. My Horse he started, to the ground I went, Dismounted in that (Ganderous) tournament. I should say Dangerous, but sure I am That Ganderous is a Dangerous Anagram. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 415 This little piece of ganderism put my gay visitant into excellent good-humour.

Gander (gæ·ndəɹ), *v. dial.* Also **gonder**, *Sc.* **gainder.** [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* †**a.** (See quot. 1687.) **b.** To wander aimlessly, or with a foolish air like that of a gander.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s. v., To go a gandering, whilst his Wife lies in, *chercher à se divertir ailleurs* [etc.]. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III. vii. 202 What are ye gaun gaindering about that gate for, as ye didna ken whilk end o' ye were uppermost. 1865 H. KINGSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* June 131 The deerhounds get between every body's legs..and gander about idiotically. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, s. v., Wheer art gonderin to?

2. *transf.* To ramble in talk.

1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* v. 95 'But about the sports, William?' 'Ees, Sir, I wur gandering sure enough', said the old man. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S.* xlix. (1876) 360 You sit gandering in that chair. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Gonder*, to ramble in conversation, to become childish.

Ga'ndergoose. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 **gandergose, -gosses,** 7 **-glass** (**-grass**), 6–9 **-goose** (9 **gandigoslings**). Also 6 **kandlegostes,** 9 **dandy goshen, -goslings.** [Of uncertain origin. Skinner (1671) suggests GANDER and *goss* = GORSE, but the proper form of the word is doubtful.] The plant *Orchis mascula.*

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (Copland) E ij a, Anoint the eyes that are bleard wᵗ the ioyce of gandergose or lady traces. 1552 ELYOT, *Orchis*..some call it in English gandergoose some raggewoorte. 1613 DENNYS *Secr. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 157 Purple narcissus like the morning rays, Pale Gander-glass and azure culverkeys. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, **Cynosorchis*..also gander-goose, or rag-wort. 1893 *Wiltsh. Words, Gandigoslings*, early Purple Orchis. Also Dandy-goslings.

Gandir, gandre, obs. forms of GANDER.

Gandmer, obs. form of GAMMER.

Gandrees, var. GANTREES.

†**Gane,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **gan.** [Perh. related to GANE *v.*] ? An ugly countenance.

15.. ? DUNBAR *Interl. Droichis* 164 Vale to me a mekle wyf, A gret ungracious gan. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 56, I luif rycht weill ȝour graceles gane. 1508 — *Flyting* 167 Thy gane it garris us think that we mon de. *Ibid.* 199. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 180 As to behald his vgly ene tuane, His terrible vissage, and his grysly gane.

†**Gane,** *v. Obs.* Forms: α. **i gánian,** 4–6 **gane,** 5 **gayne.** β. **3 gonien,** 4–5 **gone,** 5 **goon** (? **gwone**). [OE. *gánian* = OHG. *ǥeinôn*:—OTeut. **gainôjan*; related to the synonymous OE. *ginan* str. vb. = ON. *gina*, and OE. *ginian, geonian* wk. vb. = OHG. *ginôn, ginên* (MHG. *ginen, genen*, mod.Ger. *gähnen*), MDu. *genen* (in Kilian *ghienen*), and OSl. *zinatĭ*, Lith. *žiñqti.* The same root (OAryan **ghei-*) without the *n* suffix, has given rise to vbs. of similar meaning in most of the European branches of the Aryan family: cf. OSl. *zijatĭ*, Lith. *zioti*, L. *hiāre, hī-scĕre*, OHG. *ǥîjên, ǥîên*, also (with *w* suffix) *giwên* (MHG. *giwen, gewen*), Du. *geeuwen*; the ONorthumbrian *giwiga* to ask, demand, may correspond to this.

The normal ME. form of OE. *gánian* would be *gane-n* in Northern dialects and *gone-n* in other dialects. This agrees generally with the recorded distribution of the forms, but *gane* occurs in Chaucer. The relation of this word to the synonymous ME. *ȝane, ȝone* (see YAWN *v.*) is obscure.]

intr. To open the mouth wide, to gape or yawn.

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cviii. 1 [cix. 2] Þeah þe me synfulra, inwitfulra, muðas on ganian [L. *os apertum est*]. *a* 1100 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 462/26 *Oscitantes*, ganiende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 35 See how he ganeth lo this dronken wight As though he wolde swolwe vs anonright. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 294 Be not gapynge nor ganynge, ne with by mouth to powt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/2 To Gane (*A.* Gayne), *Jatiscere, hiare.* 1530 PALSGR. 560/1 He ganeth as he had nat slepte ynoughe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/7 To Gane, yane, *oscitare.*

β. *c* 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xliii, Ho sei a foul dragun ine þe hurne glide Berninde ase fur, ant goninde ful wide. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 263 And tho she gan to gaspe and gone, And made signes many one. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xii, He [the boar] began to romy and rowte And gapes and gones. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1250 To Satanas cast we hym that grymly gwonis [*v.r.* gronis] He schalle hym swolow all attoonis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 47 And all nyght after grankys and goonys On slepe tyll I be broght.

Hence †**Ga'ning** *vbl. sb.*, gaping or yawning.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 162/37 *Oscitatio*, ganung. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/2 Ganynge or ȝanynge, *oscitatus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/2 A Ganynge, *hiatus.*

Gane, var. *gone* pa. pple. of Go.

Gane-, obs. form of GAIN-.

†**Ganefish.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: conceivably a mistake for *garrefish.*] = GARFISH.

1611 COTGR., *Aiguille*..a Horne-backe, Piper-fish, Ganefish. *Arfie*, a Hornefish, Hornebeake, Snacotfish, Ganefish, Piperfish. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Gane-fish*, a hornbeak. *Somerset.* [Not in any Somersetshire glossary.]

Ganer, Ganet(te, obs. ff. GANDER, GANNET.

Gang (gæŋ), *sb.*[1] Also (in senses 1–4 only) 1 **gong**; (in sense 8) **ganne.** See also GONG, and for ff. with *g-, i-, ȝ-*, YONG *sb.* [O.E. *gang, gong* str. masc. = OFris. *gong, gung*, OS. *gang* (Du. *gang*), OHG. *gang* (MHG., mod.G. *gang*), ON. *gang-r* (Da. *gang*, Sw. *gång*), Goth *gagg-s*:—OTeut. **gaŋgo-z*, noun of action related to **gaŋgan* GANG *v.*[1], to go. Cf. the cognate ON. *ganga* wk. fem., walking, course, *gong* neut. pl., a passage, lobby (from which some of the Eng. senses may possibly be derived).]

I. Action or mode of going; way, passage.

†**1.** *pl.* Steps, goings, journeyings. (OE. only.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvi[i]. 5 Gefreme gongas [L. *gressus*] mine in stiȝum ðinum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 Gif mon on mycelre rade, oþþe on miclum gangum weorðe ȝeteorad.

†**2.** The power of going, ability to walk about.

Beowulf 968 Ic hine ne mihte, þa metod nolde, ganges ȝetwæman. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 He forȝiaf blinde manne ȝeseohðe, and halten and lamen richte gang. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 500 Earen buten herunge, honden buten felunge, fet buten a ȝonge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24000 O wijttes all me wantid might, Gang, and steyuen, and tung, and sight, All failled me þat tide.

†**b.** Manner of going, gait or carriage. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28516 Lucheri has don me scrud Meself, and bere my bodi prud In gang, in chere, in contenance. *a* 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 124 Nou nabbe y nout that ȝong That speche ne that song. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 155 Some special one, whose gesture habitt and gang [L. *incessum*] hee might .. imitate. 1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) iii. 9 Casually .. may .. children sometimes [fall] on fathers gestures, or gange of body.

†**c.** The act of walking. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* li. 23 His gang garris all ȝour chalmeris schog.

†**d.** *fig.* Currency (of money; cf. ON. *gangsilfr.* current coin). *Obs.*

1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 208/2 Þe said penny of gold to haue course & gang for xxx. þe saidis grotis.

†**3.** A journey; sometimes with definition of extent, as *a day's gang. Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 44 Cuomon ȝeong dæȝes [L. *iter diei*; *c* 975 *Rushw.* gonga dæȝes]. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 86 þa þa on gange synd asende [L. *qui in itinere sunt directi*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8909 Ferrdenn towarrd Nazaræþ An daȝȝess gang till efenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 1298 Þeonne he ferden forð wel feole dawen ȝong. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2502 From þeonne as ha deide, twenti dahene ȝong. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5983 Thre dais gang, na mare ne less, We must weind in to wildirness.

†**b.** A travelling or resorting. *Obs.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 84 By reason of a gang of silly women with child to the Image of our Lady of Steining ..to which they did trot with many rich offerings.

4. A way, road, or passage. Now *dial.*

(With quot. 1882 cf. ON. *gong* neut.-pl. a passage, lobby.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark i. 3 Rehta doeð stiȝa *vel* ȝeongas his [*c* 975 *Rushw.* gongas]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 109 þa men þe bearn habban..him tæcean lifes weȝ & rihtne gang to heofonum. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gang*, a term synonymous with road, often used with a specific or descriptive prefix, as *Bygang, Crossgang, Downgang, Outgang, Upgang.* 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss., Gang*, division of a mine..a continuous succession of galleries or gangs. *Ibid.*, *Gang*, a path; also, a narrow way of any kind. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Gang*, a lobby in a farm-house.

†**b.** The course of a stream. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 6 On þære ea gong. 1467 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 8/1 Þe actioune..anent þe abstractioune of þe water of Northesk fra þe ald gang. Similarly in 1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 307.

c. A walk or pasture for cattle; also, the right of pasturing. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1808–80 JAMIESON, *The haill gang*, the whole extent of pasture. *A fine gang*, an excellent pasture. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii, 'The gang of two cows and a palfrey on our Lady's meadow', answered his brother officer.

†**5.** A step or rung of a ladder. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 327/1 The Roofe Ladder .. is usually made with broad Ganges to go into the higher storyes.

6. *dial.* A turn or spell at any work or exercise; see Go *sb.* [Cf. Du. *gang* (obs.), Da. *gang*, Sw. *gång*, a time, occasion.]

1879 *Cumbld. Gloss., Gang*, turn to play. 'It's thy gang noo.'

7. *Sc.* The quantity or amount usually carried at one time (cf. GAIT *sb.*[3] and Du. *een gang water*, Ger. *ein gang wasser*, two pailfuls).

1590 in R. Chambers *Domestic Ann.* (1858) I. 201 *note*, John Borthwick, baxter, to get four boins of beer, with four gang of ale, and to furnish bread. 1808–25 JAMIESON s.v., *A gang of peats*, the quantity brought by a number of ponies at each trip (Shetland). 1827 POLLOK *Let.* in *Life* (1841) 357 The said servant shall, at each returning gang of milk, churn one of the churns. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 50 They've drucken sax gang o' watter.

¶ The OE. *gang, gong*, privy, appears in later Eng. only as GONG, q.v.

II. A set of things or persons.

8. A set of articles such as are usually taken together.

So Ger. *gang*; applied, e.g. to a set of cart-wheels, of horseshoes, etc.

c 1340 *Durh. MS. Alm. Roll*, v ganges de feleis. 1395–6 *Ibid.*, j gange del spaks. 1453–4 *MS. Hostill. Roll, Durham*, iij gang et di .. de felys pro rotis inde fiendis, iij gang del spekys. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 162 Twoo gang of wayne fellowes wᵗʰ heades and moldeburdes. 1580 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 38 The gang of .. horss schone. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 28 The main Mast must be unrig'd, and a new gang of shrouds fitted. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Gang*, a row or set, v. g. of teeth or the like. It is in this sense a general word all over England. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 163, I had fitted her with a gang of oars, and upon tryal they gave way after the rate of 3 knots. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* vi. 101 Boil a gang of calf's-feet to a strong jelly. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii, Didn't we make a gang of white hammock-cloths fore and aft. 1886 *Ripon Chron.* 4 Sept. 8/3 Beast feet from 10*d.* to 1*s.* per gang of four.

b. *esp.* A set of tools or implements so arranged as to work simultaneously.

1806 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 147 Mr. Rogers .. uses a gang of extremely light harrows. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 940/2 Gangs of plows have been arranged for work

by attaching a number of plows to a bar at proper distances. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/2 A 'gang', as a set of saws is called..arranged at different intervals.

9. A company of workmen.

This and the following senses appear to be peculiar to Eng.; the ON. *drauga-gangr*, etc., have often been compared, but *-gang-r* in these compounds means not 'gang', but the act of going about. It would appear that in nautical use the word meaning 'set of things' (sense 8) was extended to the sense 'set of persons', 'crew', which had earlier been expressed by the cognate and like-sounding GING.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 Man the Boat is to put a Gang of men, which is company into her, they are commonly called the Coxswaine Gang. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 159 Home to dinner with my gang of clerks. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gang*..a Society of Porters under a Regulation. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Sea-Affairs, *Gangs* are the several Companies of Mariners belonging to a Ship [etc.]. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 182 Hogshead staves of white oak are made by what are called gangs of people; a stave making gang consists of five persons. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 185 A gang, consisting of 6 persons, will make 20,000 bricks in the course of a week. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 25 There are here a gang of coopers. 1891 *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 577/1 He was unloading four ships, each with a gang of four men.

b. A company of slaves or prisoners.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 83 A gang of Maroon slaves, suddenly broke loose from the house of bondage. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 The second gang consisted of young boys and girls. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 13 Now and then a gang of such captives would go by on foot and chained.

10. Any band or company of persons who go about together or act in concert (chiefly in a bad or depreciatory sense, and in mod. usage mainly associated with criminal societies).

1632 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 197 Nutt the pirate..with all his gang of varlets. 1677 R. CARY *Palæol. Chron.* II. i. xiii. 126, I have a question to move on the behalf of the Gang of Chronographers. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3755 8 Supposed to be concerned with a Gang of House-breakers. 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R.A.'s* xi. Wks. 1812 I. 38 And as a gang of thieves a bustle make With greater ease, your purse to take. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 505 Disgusted his friends by joining what was then generally considered as a gang of crazy heretics. 1883 *Law Times* LXXV. 130/2 The breaking up of gangs of criminals through the operation of long terms of penal servitude.

b. *To be of a gang*: to belong to the same society, to have the same interests.

The resemblance between this and OF. *es'ere a une gaaigne*, to be member of a company, is probably accidental.

1669 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Mar., This company, both the ladies and all, are of a gang. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 24 Here are several of them my Lord, they are all of a gang. *Mr. Serj. Jefferies.* Not of your gang, Mr. Colledge.

11. *U.S.* A collection or herd of animals of the same species, esp. of elk or buffalo. † Also, a pack of dogs.

1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 183 None shall hunt any Gang of Dogs within four miles of any crawl or Settlement. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 37 This day we saw several gangs, or herds, of buffaloe on the sides of the hills. 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 It might puzzle..to..tell what is the precise difference in the vocabulary of the hunter between a 'herd' and a 'gang' of elk.

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8 b, denoting implements worked in sets) *gang-cultivator, -drill, -edger, -loom, -plough, -press, -punch, -saw*; (senses 9, 10) *gang-driver, -leader, -man, -master, -robber, -robbery, -system, -work.* Also **gang-boose** (see quot.); **gang-mill**, a saw-mill in which gang-saws are used; **gang-rider** (see quot.); **gang-road** (*local*), a road between a harbour and the buildings.

1847 HALLIWELL, **Gang-boose*, the narrow passage from a cow-house to the barn. *North.* 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Gang-boose.* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 940/2 *Gang-cultivator. 1884 *Ibid.* IV. 374 *Gang-drill. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* ii. (1875) 19 Left their slaves to the tender mercy of.. stewards and *gang-drivers. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., The roller edger, now almost wholly superseded by the *gang or parallel edger. 1880 *Northwest. Lumberman* 24 Jan., The mill will be equipped throughout with .. gang edgers. 1865 *Spectator* 21 Jan. 64 It is not open to him to make an outsider or new comer *gangleader out of his turn. 1876 L. P. BROCKETT *Silk-Industry* xvii. 99 Ribbons are usually woven on *gang-looms. 1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N. Y.) VI. 937 The following day four *gang-men were killed near Daljal. 1884 ROGERS 6 *Cent. Work & Wages* II. 511 His young children .. taken from him and put under the care of a *gangmaster. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 2/1 His place is .. between the official leaders of his party and the mass of those whose appointed generals they are, and not their gang-masters. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., David Fox of Bay City..put in the first *gang-mill upon the Saginaw river. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 9, I sow wheat and guano together, and plow them in with a *gang-plow. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 89/3 A man with two yoke of oxen and a gang-plough breaks up a quarter section (160 acres) during five spring and summer months. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 375 **Gang-press.* 1874 *Ibid.* I. 941/2 **Gang-punch.* 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Gang-rider*, one who rides on mine-cars or trams. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 52 There is no quay room except the *gang road along there. 1895 SIR W. HUNTER *Old Missionary* iv. 107 Two fraternities of *gang-robbers. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 450 Those who have merely heard or read what *gang-robbery is. 1887 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 383/2 That earliest, safest, and most profitable of all forms of crime,—violent gang-robbery. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 127 To manufacture thin boards cheaply, the *gang saw must be used. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 The *gang-saw', a congregation of saws hung together in a frame or sash. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 7/1 They are the outcome of division of labour; they are largely the result of the '*gang system'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 5/1 Almost more important than the question of wages is the question of the organisation of *gang work.

Gang (gæŋ), *sb.*[2] *Fishing.* ? = GANGING *vbl. sb.*[3] 1883 [see GANGING *vbl. sb.*[3]].

Gang, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 gongan, *Northumb.* ȝeonga, 3 ȝeonge, ȝonge, gonge, 4 gong. *β.* 1 gangan, 3 gangen (*Orm.* ganngenn), 4 gange (*Sc. pple.* ganand), 3- gang (9 *Sc.* and *dial.* gan, geyng). [Common Teutonic: OE. *gangan, gongan* = OFris. *gunga*, OS. *gangan* (MDu. *gangen*), OHG. *gangan* (MHG. *gangen*), ON. *ganga* (Sw. *gånga*, Da. *gange* obs.), Goth. *gaggan*:—OTeut. **gangan*. In ME. no traces remain of the pa. t. (OE. *geong, gieng, gang*, OFris. *geng, ging*, OS. *geng*, OHG. *giang, gieng*, ON. *gekk*:—OTeut. **gegang-*) or of the pa. pple. (OE. *gegangen* etc.). The use of the verb is also greatly restricted in favour of Go, OE. *gán*, which finally supplanted *gang* exc. in the northern dialects. The same tendency appears in most of the cognate languages; thus Du. *gaan* (pa. t. *ging*, pa. pple. *gegaan*), G. *gehen* (*ging, gegangen*), Sw. *gå* (*gick, gått*, Da. *gaa* (*gik, gaat*), but Icel. *ganga* (rarely *gá* from Da.). *Gang*, however, survives to some extent in various G. dialects and in Fris. The OTeut. *gangan* is prob. related to Lith. *žengiù* I stride, go, Skr. *jáṅghā* the lower part of the leg, from the root **ghongh-, *ghengh-*. For the relation between this and Go, see the latter.

In Sc. *gang* is now used chiefly in the inf. and pres. tense, while *go* furnishes the pa. t. (*gaed*) and the pa. pple.]

1. *intr.* To walk, go. (Chiefly *lit.*)

a. Beowulf 711 Þa com of more .. Grendel gongan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 42 Arisað gæ we *vel* wutun ȝeonga *c* 1205 LAY. 27764 Walwain gon ȝeonge ȝeond þat wæl muchele. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 843 Betere is þat þu henne gonge, þan þu here dwelle longe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13267 (Trin.) Ihesu ȝougt hit was ful longe Wipouten felowshipe to gonge.

β. Beowulf 314 Þæt hie him to mihton ȝegnum gangan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 Þu scealt on eorþan gangan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12855 He þær þe Laferrd Crist Sahh ganngenn & nohht stanndenn. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 370 Til þat he kouþen speken wit tunge, Speken and gangen, on horse riden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1396 By þis way byhoves us al gang, Bot be we war we ga noght wrang. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 161 And 3it is wynter for hem worse..for wete-shodde þei gange. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi 87 *Deus.* The day spryngis; now lett me go. *Iacob.* Nay, nay, I will not so, Bot thou blys me or thou gang. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* v. 34 Quhen ve ar tirit to gang on oure feit, ve ar solist to seik horse to ryde. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* v. (1657) 77 But you whose sins are of a deeper grain .. gang ye on pilgrimage to Rome. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, 'I do not care for your flaunting beaus, that gang with their breasts open.' 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 12 Some place far abroad, Where sailors gang to fish for Cod. 1866 G. CHATT *Poems* 87 The bairns was put to wark as seun as they could gan. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. iv, I must gang away at once.

b. quasi-*trans.* (Cf. Go.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 803 Þane tytus bad hyme gange his way. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 250 Thai left him swa, and furth thar gait can gang. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v 29 Out of hevin the hie gait cought (*B.* cowth) the wif gang. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, False gelden, gang thy gait. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, Put up your pipes, and gang your gait. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'Gan yor aan gait', go your own way.

c. = Go in transferred or fig. senses. *rare.*

1595 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 120 To reull the saidis tua knockis, and to cause thame gang and strik the houris richtlie bayth nicht and day. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 269 Fowlinge also claimeth a place with the pleasures of this Countrey .. yt shall gang amonge them and truelye not vnworthylye. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 282 Ane o' the bawbees o' an obsolete sort, that wadna gang nowadays.

2. In Phrases. (Cf. Go.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10898 Sco had conceiued of hir husband, Sex monet nu wit child gangand. 1603 *Philotus* xxvii, Ȝe sall weir..3our Myssell quhen ȝe gang to gait. 1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 74 She says, my heart is like to gang awa', An' I maun e'en sit down, or else I'll fa'. *Ibid.* 85 For it ungangs me fair, gin at the last To gang together binna found the best. 1785 BURNS *To a Mouse*, The best laid schemes o' mice an' men Gang aft a-gley. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'To gan wi'' is to make away with.

3. In phraseological *Combs.* employed substantively or attributively, as *the gang-bye*, the go-by, the action of passing one without notice; *gang-there-out*, homeless, vagabond (cf. *run there-out*).

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, I darena for my life open the door to ony of your gang-there-out sort o' bodies. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxiii, We gang-there-out Hieland bodies are an unchancy generation. — *Br. Lamm.* xxv, Mercy on me that I suld live in my auld days to gie the gang-bye to the very writer.

Gang (gæŋ), *v.*[2] [f. GANG *sb.*[1] 9.]

1. *trans.* To arrange in a gang; also *To gang out*: to arrange in companies.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 234 They were worked, white and black slaves, criminal and bonded servants, all ganged together. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 July 8/1 After the Penjdeh incident about two thousand men were ganged out to strengthen the works.

2. *intr. To gang in*: to come in a gang.

1891 MISS WILLARD in *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Nov., The dozen or fifteen barefooted urchins who in the later summer season ganged in from the river side and prairie.

Gangan (gæŋgæn). Also gang-gang. [Native word.] An Australian cockatoo (see quot. 1898).

1833 STURT 2 *Exped. S. Australia* I. Introd. 38 Upon the branches .. the gangan, and various kinds of pigeons were feeding. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Gang-gang*, or *Gan-gan*, the aboriginal word for the bird *Callocephalon galeatum* .. so called from its note; a kind of cockatoo, grey with a red head, called also *Gang-gang Cockatoo.*

Gangand, obs. form of GANGING *ppl. a.*

Gangar, obs. form of GANGER.

‖ **Ga·ngart.** *Min. rare.* [a. G. *gangart*, f. *gang* vein, lode + *art* kind.] = GANGUE.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. Introd. 33 He who cannot distinguish gems without being informed of their countries, sites, and gangarts. *Ibid.* I. 560 The usual gangart of diamonds..is a ferruginous pudding-stone.

Ga·ng-board. Chiefly *Naut.* [f. GANG *sb.*[1]]

1. (See quot. 1850, and cf. GANGWAY 2.)

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv. (1804) 164 Some of the company..stood upon the gang-boards to see us enter. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 299 There were also some empty casks placed under the gang-board *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 120 *Gangboards*, narrow platforms within the sides, next the gunwales, which connect the quarter-deck to the forecastle. Each is composed of three or four deals fayed and bolted together edgewise. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. A plank, usually with cleats or steps nailed on it, for walking upon, esp. into or out of a boat.

1777 *Cook's 2nd. Voy.* II. III. iv. 47 As we were putting off the boat, they laid hold of the gang-board, and unhooked it off the boat's stern. 1803 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 488 The gang boards are then laid across the ends of the chesses on each edge of the bridge. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiv, They threw out their gang-board. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 34 You must climb up from the punt or walk along the gangboard by yourself.

3 A plank along the bottom of a racing-boat.

1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 29 A backbone is the modern substitute for the gang board which 20 years ago ran down an eight from the after to the forward thwart, to stiffen the boat and for the crew to walk along.

4. 'The boards ending the hammock-nettings at either side of the entrance from the accommodation-ladder to the deck' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ga·ng-cask. *Naut.* [f. GANG *sb.*[1] + CASK.] A water-cask used on board ships (see quots.).

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 169 On the edges of the canoe. I put a gang cask, with which the owner paddled into a fresh water river. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Gang-casks*, small barrels used for bringing water on board in boats..usually containing 32 gallons. 1882 CASSELL s.v. *Breaker*, The gang cask..contains the drinking water for the ship's company.

Ga·ng-days. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. GANG *sb.*[1] + DAY; so called from the processions held on these days. ON. *gangdagar*, OSw. *gangdaghar* are perh. from OE.] The three days preceding Ascension-day or Holy Thursday; also called Rogation-days.

851 *O. E. Chron.* (Earle) 83 Þy ilcan ȝeare ofer Eastron ymbe gang daȝas oþþe ær. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Uridawes and umbridawes and ȝoing dawes [so *MS. Nero*; *Titus* ȝong dahes; *Cleop.* ȝeondaȝes; *Corpus omits*] and uigiles. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 441/359 In a time at þe gang-dawes [*v.r.* roweisouns]: þis holie man al-so prechede a day at Oxenford. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 101 Item, Beves..by the yere, vii weekes rebated for Lent and gang daies, 410. 1571 GRINDAL *Articles* B ij b, Whether .. the parson, vicar [etc.]..in the dayes of the Rogations, commonly called the gang dayes, walke the accustomed bounds of your Parish. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 123 The observation of Gangdays, or rogation week, is wholly popish. 1895 J. BROWN *Pilgr. Fathers* I. 38 The perambulation of the parish bounds in cross-week or gang-days.

Gange (gændʒ), *v.* [Of obscure origin; derivation from F. *ganse* braid, has been conjectured.]

1. *trans.* To protect (a fish-hook, part of a fishing-line) with fine wire.

1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 38 The line..was armed or as a fisherman..would say was ganged with flexible brass wire twisted regularly and firmly round it. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s. v., To gange a hook is to cover it with fine brass or copper wire, to prevent its being bitten off by the fish.

2. 'To fasten (a fish-hook) to the end of a section of line called the *ganging*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gange, obs. form of GANG *sb.* and *v.*[1]

† **Gangean,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [? f. Sp. *ganga* the pin-tailed grouse + -EAN.] (See quot. 1623.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Gangean colour*, diuers colours in one together, as in a Mallard or Pigeon's necke. 1661 in Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (ed. 3) 155 [*printed* gangran].

Ganger (gæ·ŋəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *arch.* Also 5 **gangar,** 9 **ganner.** [f. GANG *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. Cf. Du. *ganger*, G. *ginger*.

OE. **gangere* (Somner) is not authenticated.]

1. One who goes or travels on foot.

Rolf the Ganger, a modern rendering of ON. *Gongu-Hrólfr* (where *gongu* is the genit. of *ganga*: see GANG), the designation of a Norseman who has been from a very early period conjecturally identified (but erroneously) with the 'Rollo' or 'Rou' of Norman history.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6/2 That thar be ordanyt hostilaris and resettis haifande stabillis and chawmeris to ridaris and gangaris. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. i. 5 Rolf, called the ganger or walker, as tradition relates, because his stature was so gigantic..he always fought on foot. 18.. FROUDE in Skelton *Summ. & Wint. Balma-*

whapple (1897) II. 215 Long ages now beneath the soil The ganger has been lying.

b. phr. *comers and gangers* (see quot.).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 Prestre Iohn hase ilk a day in his courte etand ma þan xxx^ti of folke, withouten commers and gangers. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'Gangers and comers', people in and out; visitors.

2. A fast-going horse.

ON. *gangari*, Da. *ganger* steed, palfrey, common in mediæval romances and ballads, were prob. suggested by med.L. *gradarius* or *ambulator* (cf. OF. *cheval ambleur*) and thus different in origin and meaning.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, It's a weel-kend ganger; they ca' it Souple Tam. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ganger*, a goer, a speedy horse. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Ganger*, a goer, usually, if not exclusively, applied to a horse.

3. *Comb.*, as *ganger-before, -between.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/2 A Ganger be-twene, *mediator, -trix.* 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) *Anteambulo*, a ganger before, a convoyer.

Ganger (gæ·ŋəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. GANG *sb.* or *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] An overseer in charge of a gang of workmen.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 15 His companion..was known in the village as 'The Ganger'..a sort of sub-contractor for the works..collecting his own men and paying them. 1860 *Artist & Craftsman* 278 The man was a ganger, as it is termed in the technical phraseology, a sort of serjeant of the working army. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* II. xxi. 409 A ganger, or head navvy .. is placed over hundreds of men. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 3/2 A man named Eames acted as foreman or ganger, on board the Crowaiti, in the interests of the stevedores.

appositive. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 7/2 J. K., a ganger platelayer, deposed to finding the deceased's body.

Ganger (gæ·ŋəɹ), *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [? Short form of FOREGANGER.] (See quot. 1882.)

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The upper ends are then ready for shackling to the ganger. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 162 *A ganger*, two or more lengths of chain cable shackled to the sheet anchor. It enables part of the sheet cable always to remain bent.

†**Ga·nger,** *v. Obs.* [back-formation from GANGRENE, influenced by CANKER: cf. It. *gangrire* to gangrene (Florio); also '*Ganger*, a canker, fester, venom' (*Surrey Provincialisms*, E.D.S.).] *intr.* To gangrene, mortify.

1685 M'ALPIE in *Harp of Renfrew.* Ser. II. (1873) 31 They ..Most be cutt off like corrupt member, Least y^t the body all should ganger. 1696 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 102 An ape .. bit his hand, which bite he slighting, it gangered and killed him. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wound*, When the Parts Ganger, you must make use of the Spirit of Motherwort.

Gangerell, -ill, var. GANGREL.

Gangetic (gænʤe·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *Gangēticus*, f. *Ganges*, a. Gr. Γάγγης.] Belonging to the river Ganges. †Also *sb. pl.* Those who live on the banks of the Ganges (*obs.*).

1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 57 The Romans embalm; the Gangetiques drown. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 244 The Gangetic delta. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. iii. 265 Three other columns in Gangetic India. 1886 *American* XI. 168 Gavials, or Gangetic crocodiles.

†**Ga·ng-flower.** *Obs.* [f. GANG *sb.*[1] (see quot.).] The milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clx. § 6. 450 Milkewoort is called *Ambarualis flos*..bicause it doth specially flourishe in the Crosse or Gang weeke, or Rogation weeke..in English we may cal it Crosse flower or Gang flower. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and in mod. Dicts.

†**Ga·ngic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Gang-es* + -IC.] Belonging to the river Ganges.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1250, I undertake a thing As hard almost, as in the Gangic Seas To count the waves. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Gangick*, of or pertaining to Ganges a great River in India Oriental.

Ga·nging (gæ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 9 **gannin.** [f. GANG *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb GANG in various senses.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XIV. 400 (MS. E.) Quhen the Erle Thomas persawing Had off thair cummyng and thair ganging [*C.* gaderyng]. 1548 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 20 (Jam.) The bailye continevit the ganging of the actioun. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 101 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, What fruite come of his ganging thair? 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1778) 39 Gin ganging winna do't, though I sud creep.

b. The power of walking.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12260 A commament nu mak i here..at þai sight haf þat ar blind..And ganging þat ar lame o fote.

c. *Ganging to*: going down, setting (of the sun).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 245 He commandit all the young and lusty men .. to mete him in Campus Martius afore the son ganging to. 1546 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) 230 And finaly to gif furth thair decreit and ordinance thairin till that same day or the sone ganging to.

d. *Ganging on*: a going on, proceeding.

1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'What kin o' gangings on has there been?' what kind of doings. 'A bonny ganging on', fine to do.

2. Walking in procession (on GANGDAYS).

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 293 At the whiche time [Ascensiontide] there be made gangynges with the lesse Letanies from one Churche to another, all Christendome ouer. 1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 222 Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Ascension-week were called gang-days, from the custom of ganging, or walking in religious procession. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.* s.v., 'To go ganging', to beat the parish bounds.

3. *Comb.*, as **ganging-gown,** a travelling cloak; **ganging-staff,** a walking-stick.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 569 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, His sarkis, his schone, his ganging gowne. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.) *Scipio*, a ganging-staff.

Ganging (gæ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GANG *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The combining of work-people into gangs or companies.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 2 The corrupting influences of 'ganging' are naturally worse where boys and girls are employed together. 1886 *Gd. Words* 42 If some other system could be devised, which should supersede ganging.

Ganging (gæ·nʤiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. GANGE *v.* + -ING[1].] a. 'The act of fastening a fish-hook to the line'. b. 'A section or part of a fishing-line to the free end of which a hook is ganged' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also *Comb.* **ganging-line,** 'the ganging of a fishing-line, especially when different from the rest of the line' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Spanish gut as imported for the manufacture of leaders; single, double, and twisted gut leaders, minnow gangs, brails, gangings, used in various sea fisheries.

Ganging (gæ·ŋiŋ), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. GANG *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That goes or walks.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 He ferde into Engla lande mid swa mycclan here ridendra manna and gangendra. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 401 Al gangand best þe sext day, And adam bath he wroght on clai.

Proverb. c 1300 [see FOOT *sb.* 2]. ? 1785 *Ferguson's Scot. Prov.* in Ramsay *Remin.* v. (1870) 139 A gangang fit is aye gettin (gin it were but a thorn).

2. That is in operation or in working order.

[*a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Swa þæt on þa tun þa wæs tenn plogas oðer twelfe gangende ne belæf þær noht an.] 1574 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 93/1 Of euery gangand [salt-]pan thre bollis to be deliuerit oulk[l]ie. *a* 1724 *Johnie Armstrang* in Ramsay *Ever-Green* (1824) II. 192 Gude Four and twenty ganging Mills That gang throw a the Zeir.

b. *Ganging-gear, -graith* (see quots.); *ganging plea*, a lawsuit continuing indefinitely.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Gangin graith*, the furniture of a mill which a tenant is bound to uphold. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ii, A ganging plea that my father left me, and his father afore left to him. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Ganging gear*, the machinery of a mill.

†**Ga·ngle,** *v. Obs.* [a. ONF. *gangler* = Central OF. *jangler, gengler* to JANGLE.] = JANGLE *v.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7413 While they weore so in mangle, Theo Yndiens gan gangle [*MS. Laud* 622 bigonnon Jangle]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 226 Huerof zaynte Pauel wyþ-nimþ þe yonge wyfmen wodewen þet were ydele and bysye to guonne an to comene ganglinde and to moche spekinde. *a* 1350 *Life Jesu* (Horstm.) 862 Þwane he was so wroth for Marchaundise þat he In þe temple i saiȝ Hov wroth wole he beo with cristine Men þat gangliez In churche al dai!

Gangliac (gæ·ŋgliæk), *a.* [f. GANGLI-ON + -AC.] Relating to a ganglion. So **Ga·nglial** *a.* [-AL], **Ga·ngliar** *a.* [-AR], pertaining to, or resembling a ganglion.

1848 CRAIG, *Gangliac.* 1860 WORCESTER *Ganglial* (citing COPELAND). 1881 G. S. HALL *Germ. Cult.* 215 The course of these fibres is often marked by very peculiar round or biscuit-formed bodies, probably not gangliar in their nature. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (all three words).

Gangliated (gæ·ŋgliːtèd), *ppl. a.* [f. GANGLI-ON + -ATE[3] + -ED[1].] Furnished with ganglia.

1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 29 The sensorial power. derived by those muscles from the gangliated nerves. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 206/2 The nervous system is gangliated, as in all the articulate animals. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 168 A system of gangliated nerves in the substance of the heart.

Gangliform (gæ·ŋgliːfɔ̄ɹm), *a.* Also **ganglioform.** [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of a ganglion.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Ganglioform*, of the shape of ganglias, or the heads of mushrumps. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 457 Its filaments .. all terminate in a depressed, semilunar gangliform plexus. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 246 The former is evidently an aggregate of gangliform swellings, each possessing the characters of a nervous centre.

Gangling (gæ·ŋgliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as if **gangle* to go about, straggle, frequentative f. GANG *v.*[1]: cf. GANGREL.] Of straggling growth; loosely built.

1808–25 JAMIESON, *Ganglin*, straggling. *Roxb.* 1843 ALB. SMITH *Phys. Evening Parties*, She sends her two brothers, tall, gangling, awkward young men. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Gangling*, tall, slender, delicate, generally applied to plants. *Warw.* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Gangling*, awkwardly long in stature; ill-made and uncouth. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXVII. 155/1 The long-legged, gangling sheriff retired.

Ganglioform: see GANGLIFORM.

Ga·nglioid, *a.* [f. GANGLI-ON + -OID.] 'Resembling a ganglion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Ganglion (gæ·ŋgliɔn, -ən). Pl. **ganglia.** Also 7 **ganglias,** 8–9 **ganglions.** [a. Gr. γάγγλιον a tumour under the skin, on or near tendons or sinews; used by Galen to denote the complex nerve-centres, and now chiefly employed in that sense.]

1. *Path.* A tumour or swelling of the sheath of a tendon. 'Also, applied to an enlarged bursa mucosa' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

[1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 114 Γάγγλιον, Ganglion Lupia, a Wen.] 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Ganglia*, things like the heads of mushrumps in the body. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 202 Let us but consider .. the Cure of a Ganglion, a Tumour in a Tendon. 1791 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 45/2 A German woman .. had several swellings or ganglions upon different parts of her head from one of which a horn grew. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 184 A ganglion is a small hard tumour .. composed of a cyst .. connected with a subjacent tendon, and filled with a fluid resembling the white of an egg.

2. *Phys.* An enlargement or knot on a nerve, forming a centre from which nerve-fibres radiate.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 369 In the Ganglia where they [the Nerves] are tied together. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 209 The ganglions are connected to each other, by a very slender medullary cord. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 328 All nerves rising from the spinal marrow .. pass on their way through nervous knots, ganglia. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 21 The points from which the nerves radiate, are enlargements, termed centres (*ganglia*). 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 273/1 Nervous System [of Arachnida]. This consists of ganglia or nerve-knots, formed by enlargements of longitudinal nervous cords.

b. A collection of grey matter (neurine) in the central (cerebro-spinal) nervous system, forming a nerve-nucleus.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. ii. 27 A mass of grey matter with imbedded vesicles—a nerve-centre or ganglion. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* ii. 31 These represent the largest nerve ganglions of grey and white matter at the base of each hemisphere.

c. *fig.* (*a*) *nonce-use.* A point from which many lines diverge. (*b*) A centre of force, activity, or interest.

(*a*) 1852 Miss FOX *Jrnls.* (1882) II. 196 Meanwhile, what we each have to do is to endeavour to walk steadily in the path which we clearly see straight before us; and when we come upon a perplexing ganglion of paths, wait patiently and take our bearings.

(*b*) 1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* (1878) I. 25 Thus linking his operations together, Napoleon hoped, by grasping as it were the *ganglia* of the insurrection, to paralyze its force. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, A little ganglion, or nervous centre, in the great vital system of immensity. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 226, I see new ganglions of human population establishing themselves. 1882 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* xv. (1887) 258 If Rawdon Crawley's blow were not delivered, Vanity Fair would cease to be a work of art. That scene is the chief ganglion of the tale.

3. *Phys.* A lymphatic gland.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 759 The lymphatic ganglia of the inferior extremities.

4. 'Applied to the class of organs to which the spleen, the thymus gland, the thyroid body, and the adrenals belong' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

5. *Bot.* A swelling on the mycelium of certain fungi.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 518 *Ganglia*, the mycelium of certain fungals. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

6. *Comb.*: **ganglion-cell, -corpuscle, -globule,** a nerve-cell in the grey matter of the central nervous system.

1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 77 These nerve-vesicles, sometimes known as ganglion-globules, may be regarded as originally spherical or nearly so in form. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 11 These ganglion-corpuscles are very dissimilar in form and size. 1865 *Pub. Opin.* 21 Jan. 79 A current, originating in a ganglion cell, would possibly give rise to many induced currents as it traversed a caudate nerve cell. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 105 Certain cell-like structures called nerve-cells, or ganglion-cells.

Ganglionary (gæ·ŋgliɔnări), *a.* [f. prec. + -ARY. Cf. F. *ganglionnaire.*] Furnished with ganglia.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 361 The Sympathetic Nerve..is a nervous and ganglionary cord.

Ganglionated (gæ·ŋgliɔne·ːtèd), *ppl. a.* [f. GANGLION + -ATE[2] + -ED[1].] = GANGLIATED.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 946/1 The nerves for the future wings are .. derived .. from the ganglionated portion alone. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* vi. 106 A chain of minute ganglia lying upon the great ventral ganglionated cord.

Ganglionic (gæŋglio·nik), *a.* [f. GANGLION + -IC.] Relating to, composed of, or furnished with, ganglia.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 3 The ganglionic [type] is where the nervous system consists of a series of ganglions connected by nervous threads or a medullary chord. 1860 H. SPENCER in *Macm. Mag.* I. 395 An impression on the end of an afferent nerve is conveyed to some ganglionic centre. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 28 The grey matter of the nervous system is, for the most part, ganglionic tissue.

Ganglionized (gæ·ŋgliɔnəizd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -IZE + -ED[1].] Knotted like a ganglion.

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 296 Arachnida.—The trachea for respiration branched, but not ganglionized.

Ganglionless (gæ·ŋgliɔnlès), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Free from, or destitute of, ganglia.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 5 *note*, The ganglionless portion of the fifth, and the hard portion of the seventh nerve. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 943/1 The ganglionless upper or internal column of fibres.

Gangliopathy (gæŋgliɔ·pǎpi). [f. GANGLIO-N + -PATHY.] A diseased condition of the central ganglia of the sympathetic system.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Gangliopa·thic** *a.*, belonging to gangliopathy. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

†**Gang-Monday.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [see GANG-DAYS.] Monday in Rogation-week.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 317 There would not one learned Papist be left aliue on gang Monday.

Ga·ng-plank. *U.S.* [f. GANG *sb.*1 + PLANK.] A landing-plank; a gang-board.

1851 OLMSTED *Journ. Cotton Kingd.* I. 142 A fat mulatto woman..shouted, as she caught him off the gang-plank, 'Oh Massa George, is you come back!' 1887 *Times* 29 Aug. 4/5 The moment the gang-planks are fixed a crowd of stevedores rush aboard.

Gangræna, -græne, -green: see GANGRENE.

Gangrel (gæ·ŋgrĕl). *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: 6 **gangarall** (*pl.* **gangralis**), 6–7 **gangrill**, 7 **gang(e)rell**, 8 **gangril**, 9 **gangerill**, 7– **gangrel**. [app. f. GANG *sb.*1 or *v.*1, on some obscure analogy; cf. *poveral* (with which this word is associated in quot. 1538); the ending occurs, though perh. from diverse sources, in several depreciative terms, as *haverel*, *mongrel*, *gomeril*, *doggrel*, *wastrel*. A derivative of the same root with similar meaning is MHG. *gengelære*, G. *gängler* (in 18th c. said of a packman or pedlar), f. *gängeln* to walk about.

There is no connexion (beyond identity of root-syllable) with ON. *Gangleri* (mythical name), which has often been compared: the endings have only a chance resemblance.]

1. A vagabond; a wandering beggar.

1530 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) 130 That na strangearis nor gangerallis cum within the samyn. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting* 772 Gleyd gangrell, auld mangrell. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* VII. 92 When all charity is put only in the maintenance of idlenesse and begging Gangrels. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Gangerill*, a pedlar, a beggar. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 329 Out on you, gangrel.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Vagabond, vagrant.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) That na strangearis, nor gangralis puirralis be ressate nor haldyn in this tovnne. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 457 His wife for povertie turned ane gangrell poore woman, selling some small wares. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* 33 There's mony a sturdy gangrel chiel That might be winnin' meat fu' weel. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 8 A merry core O' randie, gangrel bodies. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, He's nae gentleman..wad grudge twa gangrel puir bodies the shelter o' a waste house. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 40 This gangrel thief thought fit to tread The grass to mammocks by my head. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweeth. Trav.* 93 Without troubling about suspicious gangrel bodies.

2. A lanky, loose-jointed person. (Cf. GANGLING.)

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 449/1 A long gangrell: a slim: a long tall fellow that hath no making to his height. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton. Annot.* 36 b, Ajax..unto whom or to whose long pike rather, he likeneth this gangrell. 1611 COTGR., *Trente-costes*, a gangerell, slimme, long luske, lanke loobie. 1721 BAILEY, *Gangrel*..a tall ill-shaped Fellow. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Gangrel*, an awkward fellow. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss., Gangril*, a lanky, ungainly creature, whether man or beast.

b. *attrib.* as adj.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 10 A long gangrel neck, which would have made the head look as set upon a pole.

3. *Sc.* A child just beginning to walk. *rare.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 6 Helenore, a gangrel now was grown, And had begun to toddle about the town.

4. *north. dial.* A toad. Cf. GAGRILL.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liv. 7 Scho is tute mowitt lyk an aip, And lyk a gangarall [*v. r.* gangarull] unto graip. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1855–76 in *Whitby Glossaries.*

Gangren, -ena, obs. forms of GANGRENE.

† Ga·ngrenate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. GANGRENE *sb.* + -ATE2.] In a state of gangrene.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. xi. (1678) 238 A putrid ..vapour, exhaling from the hurt and gangrenate part of the Brain.

† Ga·ngrenate, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **cancrenate, 7 gangrinate, gangreenate.** [f. as prec. + -ATE3.]

1. *intr.* To become gangrenous.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 45 The Lungs, being over-heated, ulcerate and gangrenate.

2. *trans.* To make gangrenous. In quot. *fig.*

1660 *Speech to Gen. Monk* 1 Ambition that did Gangrinate the State.

Hence **† Ga·ngrenated** *ppl. a.*, gangrened.

1582 [see CANCRENATED]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 163 Like the colour of a gangrenated or mortified member. 1693 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* iii. (1713) 121/2 Outwardly, it is anointed upon gangreenated Parts. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 185, I..found..a black gangrenated Spot.

† Gangrena·tion. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A condition of gangrene or mortification.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/2 Some mortificatione or Gangrænatione. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 311/1 Otherwise we might easilye bringe therin a Gangrænation.

Gangrene (gæ·ŋgrīn), *sb.* Forms: α. 6 **cancrena**, 6–7 **gangrena**, 7 **gangræna**; β. 6 **gangræne**, 7 **gangren, gangriene**, 7–9 **gangreen**, 7– **gangrene**. [ad. L. *gangræna* (*-grēna*), a. Gr. γάγγραινα: cf. F. *gangrène*; also It. and med.L. *cancrena* (whence the earliest Eng. form).]

1. A necrosis or mortification of part of the body, extending over some considerable area in a visible mass. Sometimes used to denote the first stage of mortification.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xvi. 26/1 Cancrena is not taken for fleshe deade altogether, but for that whyche begynneth to putrifye by lyttle and lyttle. 1563 T. GALE *Chirurg.* I. 44 a, A fracture hauinge wyth hym ioyned gangrena. 1573 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 317 Mr. Watson of the Towre which dyed of Gangrena in his fote. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2/4 Out of the which proceedeth a Gangræne or mortificatione. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 333 It appeareth also in the Gangreen or Mortification of Flesh, either by Opiates, or by Intense Cold. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. liii. (1738) 206 A Gangrene is a sudden, violent, and excessive inflammation.. and is no other than a beginning Mortification. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 577 Straining it too much might occasion an inflammation of the parts, and endanger a gangrene. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 245 A gangrene had begun in his injured limb. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 52 Necrosis with decomposition..is usually called gangrene, although this term is also often applied to forms of simple necrosis.

2. *fig.*

1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets of Relig. & State* 41 These.. men haue bespattered with a most dangerous Gangrene, the whole bodie misticall of Christ. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* II. iii. D 4 b, It may growe to a gangrene in our credits and bee incurable. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downef.* 47 Jesuitisme from a Serpigo, is become a Gangræna, it must therefore be cut of. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 21 But now (alas!) the Gangrene of that Heresy began to spread it self into this Island. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 22 ¶ 3 To the community .. corruption is a gangrene. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 66 Our pauper system .. the great political gangrene of England. 1896 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 1 June 7/5 If they [religious controversies] do not proceed to gangrene and to mortification, at least they tend to harden into fixed facts.

3. *attrib.* † Also quasi-*adj.* Gangrenous.

1715 tr. *C'tess Daunoy's Wks.* 57 False Zealots, who cry'd out, that I was a Gangreen Member that was to be cut off from the rest of the Body. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. Poet. Wks. 1896 I. 53 Were your nature fit To be defiled, your eyes the eyes to ache At gangrene-blotches.

Gangrene (gæ·ŋgrīn), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *gangrener.*]

1. *intr.* To become mortified.

1614 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849 I. 327 He had a swelling in the thigh, which .. grew so angry, that it gangrened and made an end of him. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 42 Your Leg will Gangreen within three days. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 621. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 109 It prevents a Wound from gangrening. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 323 They made rods of a plant highly caustick and poisonous..every wound of which festers and gangrenes. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Sept., Such was the predisposition to disease that the slightest wound gangrened and became incurable.

fig. 1618 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 74 The divisions and rentes which they plotted betwene the protestantes doe now begin to gangren amonge themselves.

2. *trans.* To bring into a state of mortification.

The first two quots. possibly belong to sense 1 or to GANGRENED *ppl. a.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 307 The seruice of the foote Being once gangren'd, is not then respected For what before it was. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 788 In the cold Countries, when Mens Noses and Ears are mortified, and (as it were) Gangrened with cold. *a* 1673 G. SWINNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* cxli. 5 When he had by sin, and continuance in it, so gangrened his flesh, and corrupted himself. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* III. v. 112 The Matter by that means is there stayed, and..ulcerates and gangrenes all the passages of the Nostrils. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i, When the rust Of heavy chains has gangrened his sweet limbs. 1868 DUNCAN tr. *Figuier's Ins. World* ii. 72 They have been known to reach the ball of the eye, and to gangrene the eyelids.

fig. 1803 tr. *d'Arnaud's Lorimon* II. 120, I have .. sworn that avarice had not gangreened your soul to the degree report had spread abroad. 1836 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 1/1 He is said to be free from that intense personal feeling which gangrenes our politics.

Gangrened (gæ·ŋgrīnd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **gangreen'd.** [f. GANGRENE *v.*: cf. F. *gangrené.*]

1. Affected with gangrene.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Dieu*, *Vne Iambe de Dieu*, soe doe the canting, and blasphemous rogues of France tearme a cankered, gangrened, or desperately-sore leg. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. of Guise* v. i, In which, indeed, they assert the public good, And, like sworn surgeons, lop the gangrened limb. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 553 When a gangrened limb .. is cut off in the dead part, no hemorrhage occurs. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 254 The disease which the surgeons laid bare in his gangrened vitals and brain.

fig. 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. (1655) 272 These inclinations and evill forwardnesses, this dyscrasie and gangren'd disposition. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 554 These individuals .. are the gangrened members of society. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 467 The Sultan has lopped the gangrened limb.

2. Belonging to gangrene.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 434 Thus when some limb is seized with gangren'd pains.

Gangrenescent (gæŋgrīne·sĕnt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ESCENT.] Becoming gangrenous.

1828–32 in WEBSTER; and in subsequent Dicts.

† Ga·ngrenize, *v. Obs. rare*–1. [f. GANGRENE *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* = GANGRENE *v.* 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50/3 The wounds doe putrifye and gangrænize.

Gangrenous (gæ·ŋgrĭnəs) *a.* [f. GANGRENE *sb.* + -OUS. Cf. F. *gangréneux* (16th c.).]

1. Having the nature of gangrene, or affected with it.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 405 Such Pestilential Gangrenous spots after separate of themselves. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 291 Eruptions on the Skin, dark, livid, lead-colored and gangrenous. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 455 The lungs were livid, with a gangrenous inflammation on their posterior part. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 7 We call it 'mortification', using the same term which we should apply to a gangrenous and incurable wound.

fig. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 247 Lombardy is a gangrenous limb of Austria. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* III. xx. 279 As there is a gangrene of the body .. so is the intellect often tainted by gangrenous spots, that [etc.].

2. Resembling a gangrened spot (in colour).

1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. I. iii. 25 His complexion became of a gangrenous yellow.

Gangriene, obs. form of GANGRENE *sb.*

Gangril(l, var. GANGREL.

Gangrinate, var. GANGRENATE *v. Obs.*

Gangsman (gæ·ŋzmăn). [f. GANG *sb.*1 + MAN; for the *s* cf. *craftsman* etc.]

1. A dock-porter.

1793 *Wet Docks of Lond.* 16 *Gangsmen*, these are porters stationed under the wharfingers.

2. One who has charge of a gang of workmen.

1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 192 One big slouching negro, who seemed to be a gangsman or something of the kind, followed us. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 2/1 The post of gangsman or 'mate' is thus a good one.

† Ga·ng-tide. *Obs. rare.* = GANG-DAYS.

1530 PALSGR. 804 At gangetyde, *aux rouuaisons.* 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 76 One Week before Gang-tide yearly.

b. *attrib.*, as *gang-tide gate.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiv. 108 At Ewle we wonten ..To haue gud spiced Sewe, and Roste..At Fasts-eue pan-puffes: Gang-tide gaites did alie Masses bring.

† Ga·ng-tooth. *Obs.* [Perh. a corrupt form of GAG-TOOTH.] A large projecting tooth.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xiv. 71 Hell mouth in the old plaies painted with great gang teeth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 Teeth which are called *Fanmæ* or Gang-teeth, standing out of the mouth..are given for weapon and defence to beasts, and such are an Elephants. 1673 A. MARVELL *Stoo him Bayes* 34 In sign that this is Sooth, I bite it with my Gang tooth.

Gangue (gæŋ). Also **gang.** [a. F. *gangue*, ad. Ger. *gang* a vein or lode of metal, of the same origin as GANG *sb.*1: see also GANGART.] The earthy or stony matter in a mineral deposit; the matrix in which an ore is found.

1809 GREGOR in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 196 The gangue is a white quartz. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 60 An earthy or stony substance which .. is termed the gangue or matrix of the metal or ore. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 95 Their earthy portions we designate as their 'matrix' or 'gangue'.

attrib. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 22 Those ores bearing much gangue matter..can easily be assorted.

Gangway (gæ·ŋwe1). [OE. *gangweg*, f. GANG *sb.*1 + *weg* WAY; cf. G. (dial.) *gangweg*, ON. *gangvegr*, Sw. *gångväg.*]

1. A road, thoroughfare, or passage of any kind; *rarely*, a 'lane' opened through a crowd. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 146/31 *Actus*, anes wænes gangweg. *Uia*, twegra wæna gangweg. 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* Gloss., *Gang-way*, a thorowfare, entry, passage. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 99 Near this place was cut..a vista through the forests..forty feet wide..making a magnificent gangway. 1802 SPENCER in *Naval Chron.* VII. 81 We got a gangway made among the ship's company for the Admiral to walk forward. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Gang-way*, a frequented thoroughfare.

2. A passage in a house or other building; *esp.* a passage between rows of seats in a public edifice.

1702 *Burlesque L'Estrange's Quevedo* 102 To thrust thro' Doors, or some Gang-way. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 100 The beast-house contains standing for sixteen head of cattle, eight on each side of the gang-way. 1877 J. C. Cox *Ch. Derbysh.* III. 239 The monument .. used to be in the gangway of the nave. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 11/2 The plan of filling up the gangways with stools cannot be commended.

b. In the House of Commons, the cross-passage about half-way down the house, giving access to the rear-benches. rarely *pl.*

The members sitting *above the gangway* are the ministers and ex-ministers with such private members as profess more or less close agreement with the policy of the official leaders of their respective parties.

1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 3 Counting the members as they passed the gangway. 1876 *World* V. No. 107. 4 The applause..was almost wholly confined to a handful of English Radicals below the gangway. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 Members unable to obtain places were inconveniently crowded about the gangways.

c. *Build.* (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 585 *Gangway*; in building, the temporary rough stair, set up for ascending or descending, before the regular stair is built.

3. *Naut.* a. A narrow platform on deep-waisted ships, leading from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, for convenience in walking from one to the other: = GANGBOARD 1.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 Our Commander, being..forward by the Gang-Way giving his Orders, the Gun split and struck him down. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. (ed. 4) 42 Some endeavoured to escape along the gangways into the forecastle. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 42, I passed ..on the larboard gang-way, to the forecastle. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v, A fighting gangway along the sides.

b. A narrow passage left in the hold of a laden ship. 1780 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine.*

c. The opening in the bulwarks by which persons enter or leave a vessel; now more commonly the means of communication laid between this and the shore or another vessel. (Cf. GANG-BOARD 2 and GANG-PLANK.)

1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Gangway* is also that part of a ship's side, both within and without, by which the passengers enter and depart. It is for this purpose provided with a sufficient number of steps, or *cleats*, nailed upon the ship's side, nearly as low as the surface of the water; and

sometimes furnished with a railed accommodation-ladder. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp. & Lett.* (1845) I. 5 The Master ran to the gangway to get into the boat. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 285 Captain Lake came on deck, and came to the gangway. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, The whole ship's company..had assembled at the gangways. 1848 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xi. (1879) 105 The carts..would have done for gangways at steamboat piers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 330 They came full soon To where the gangway ran out from the ship On to the black pier. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii, Then we climbed up the gangway and reached the deck of the noble and stately ship.

d. A plank along the bottom of a rowing-boat. (= GANG-BOARD 3.)

1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xiii. (1894) 304 The corpulent elder, who rowed when boats had gangways down their middle.

e. *To bring to the gangway*: 'to punish a seaman by seizing him up to a grating, there to undergo flogging' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1815 in *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney).

4. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Gangway.* When a Fissure or Lode is excavated in the backs or former upper workings of the Mine, it is sallered with boards, and the deads are thrown there..: however, if they leave room sufficient for the workmen to roll stuff, or walk upon them from one Shaft to another, they call it a Gangway. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss., Gangway* is the horizontal passage made in the Mine, along which the Bouse is conveyed to the tail end of the shaft. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Gangway*, a main level, applied chiefly to coal mines.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **gangway-bridge, -ladder** (see quots.); **gangwayman**, one in charge at a ship's gangway (in loading); **gangway netting**, in war-ships, the netting with which the gangway between quarter-deck and forecastle is fenced, and in which some of the hammocks are stowed.

1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 53 Upon this weir, a sloping *gangway bridge, with double railing, should be constructed so as to go across the Bridge. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, **Gangway-ladder*, a ladder over the side by which a ship is entered. 1882 *Standard* 26 Aug. 3/7 A man should have watched the case and given orders to the *gangwayman. 1805 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 194 *note*, The *gangway netting and hammocks completely shot to pieces.

†Ga·ng-week. *Obs.* [OE. *gangwuce*, f. GANG *sb.*[1] + *wuce* WEEK; cf. G. *gangwoche*, Sw. *gångvecka*, ON. *gangdaga-vika.*] Rogation week, in which the GANG-DAYS fell.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 14 *margin*, Þis sceal on þunres dæg innan þære gang-wucan. 1530 PALSGR. 809 In the gange weke, *la sepmaine des rouuaysons.* 1553 tr. *Beza's Admon. Parlt.* (1566) D b, In the gang weke, when banners and belles..rangeth aboute in many places. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 129 They haue vsed in Rome, in their generall processions in gang week to goe to these seuen hils. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 76 What meaneth else their decking of crosses in gang-weeke? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Rogation week*, In the North of England it is called Gang week from the Ganging, or going on procession [etc.]. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio); and in later Dicts.

Ganimede, -medean: see GANY-.

Ganister (gæ·nistəɪ). Also 9 **gannister, -ester.** [A local word of unknown origin.] A close-grained siliceous stone from the lower coal-measures in Yorkshire, ground down to form furnace-hearths, etc. (See also quot. 1881.)

1811 [see CROWSTONE 2]. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 53 Crowstone or ganister. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Ganister*, a mixture of ground quartz and fire-clay, used in lining Bessemer converters. 1883 *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* VIII. 158 Alderman Clark noticed..among broken gannester, what seemed a curious stone. 1889 *Q. Rev.* July 142 The lining used was Sheffield ganister.

‖Ganja (gæ·ndʒă). Also 9 **ganga, ganjah, gunja.** [Hindi *gānjhā.*] A preparation of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, variety *indica*), strongly intoxicating and narcotic.

1800 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) II. 162 No manner of duties or customs was allowed to be exacted from any article brought into camp, excepting country-arrack, opium, ganja, or bhang, and toddy. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* III. xii. 345 They produced their ganga and opium, and began to smoke. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 345 They smoke tobacco, as also ganjah (*Cannabis Indica*), to a great extent. 1886 in YULE *Hobson-Jobson*, Gunja. 1892 *Times* 18 Nov. 3/6 Ganja is an excitant of the most powerful description leading to violent crime.

†Gank. *Min. Obs.*[–1] (See quot.) Hence **Ga·nky** *a.*, containing or resembling 'gank'.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I iv b, *Gank*, a Soil lying in some Veins of a very Red or Yellow colour, sometimes Branching and Spreading itself in small Strings or Joynts to the Rachill, by which Signs it is very probable a Vein may be discovered; some Veins are naturally much inclined to it, such we call Gankey Veins. *Ibid.* S ij b, The Joynts in it are of a red Colour, or gankey.

Gann, obs. pa. t. of GIN *v.*, to begin.

Gannard, obs. form of GANNET.

†Ganne, *v. Obs.*[–1] [ad. L. *gannīre* to bark.] *intr.* To bark as a fox. Hence **†Ga·nning** *vbl. sb.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 100 The Harts fear the ganning of Foxes. *Ibid.* 175 The Latins have a proper word for the voice of a Fox, which is, *Gannio Gannire*, to Ganne.

†Ga·nneker. *Obs.* An alehouse-keeper.

c 1380 *R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* 2453 (Dulwich MS.) Gannokerys [F. *cauersin*; R. Brunne erron. *tauuarsyns*, which this scribe app. associated with *taverne*] and vsureris: þese arn lucyferys perys. 1424 *Proclam. Mayor of Norwich* in *Promp. Parv.* 186 *note*, That all Brewsters and Gannokers selle a gallon ale of the best .. for *1d. ob.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 185/2 Ganneker (*S.* ganokyr).

Gannen (gæ·nèn). *Mining.* [? dial. pron. of GANGING *vbl. sb.*] (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Gannen*, a *board* down which coals are conveyed in *tubs* running upon rails.

Ganner, Gannester, var. GANGER, GANISTER.

Gannet (gæ·nèt). Forms: *α.* 1 **ganot**, 5 **ganate**, **-ette**, 6 **gannett**, (**gannard**), 8 **ganet**, 6– **gannet**. *β.* 5–6 **gante**, 6–9 **gaunt(e**, 6, 8 **gant**. [OE. *ganot* str. masc., is cogn. with Du. *gent*, MHG. *ganiz*, *genz* str. masc., OHG. *ganazzo* (MHG. *ganze*) wk. masc., all meaning 'gander':—OTeut. types **ganito*, *ganoto*(*n*, f. the same root as GANDER. The Teut. word was early adopted in Rom.; the OF. form *gante* may be the source of the *β* forms in Eng.] The Solan goose (*Sula bassana*).

α. Beowulf 1862 Ofer ganotes bæð. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 975 Þa wearð eac adræfed..Oslac of earde..ofer ganotes bæð. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 202 Ganates grece. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 111 Ibi nidificant aves vocatæ ganettys. 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 123 We got certaine foules like vnto Gannards. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 88/4 A gannet, bird, *penelops.* 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 a, Certaine birds called Gannets soare ouer and stoup to prey vpon them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 263/1 The Cornish Gannet, called also a Skua. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 482 The Gannets are birds of passage. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 358 The Gannet, or Solan Goose. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 457 The gannets sitting on their rude nests gaze at one with a stupid yet angry air.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/1 Gante, byrde, *bistarda.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 447 The gaglynge gaunte, and the churlysshe chowgh. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 32 b, Yet droue she out all the gantes or bystardes there, yf their churche legende be true. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 195 A great white foule, called of some a Gaunt. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 348 They judge of the shoal being there by the Gant, a bird that pursues the fish.

Gannister, var. GANISTER.

[Gannok, spurious word due to misreading of the proper name Talbot in Henry of Huntingdon.

The best text of Langtoft's AF. chronicle has the name as *Galbot*; later texts corrupted it into *gannoc, gannok*; R. Brunne took it for an appellative, prob. supposing it to mean 'standard', as it is explained by Hearne and Mätzner.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 113 Steuen .. In Herford fulle stoutely his gannok has vp set.]

Ganocephalan (gæ·nɒse·fălăn). [f. mod.L. *ganocephal-us* (f. Gr. *γάνος* brightness + *κεφαλή* head) + -AN.] A fish of the extinct order *Ganocephala* (so called because their heads were covered with shining bony plates). So **Ganoce·phalous** *a.*, belonging to this order.

1865 OWEN in *Geolog. Mag.* II. 6 Ganocephalous and Labyrinthodont cranial bones. *Ibid*, The ribs .. were better developed than they are in Ganocephalans or in modern Batrachians.

Ganoid (gæ·noid), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *ganoïde* (Agassiz), f. Gr. *γάνος* brightness + *-ειδής*: see -OID.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of a fish-scale: Having a smooth shining surface, from being covered with a layer of enamel.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 46/2 The ganoid plates .. are .. more close set. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 307 Ganoid scales .. occur also in some of the Bony Fishes.

2. Of a fish: Covered with polished bony plates or scales; distinctive epithet of an order of fishes (mod.L. *Ganoidei*).

1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 62 The first of the two groups, that of which the sturgeon and the bony pike are characteristic, is called Ganoid. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 83 It is in the fresh water basins that we find seven genera of ganoid fishes. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 343 Of the fishes the majority are still placoid and ganoid.

B. *sb.* A ganoid fish.

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol., Ganoïds* or *Ganoïdians*, Dr. Agassiz's second order of fishes. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1878) 308 The ganoids stand intermediate between the selaceans and teleosteans. 1878 A. H. GREEN, etc. *Coal* ii. 52 All the modern Ganoids, with the exception of the sturgeon, are fresh-water fish.

Hence **Ganoi·dal** *a.* = GANOID A. 2. **Ganoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*, **Ganoi·dian** *a.* and *sb.* = GANOID A. 2 and B.

1839 Ganoïdians [see GANOID B]. 1841 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* iv. 73 A fourth order, the Ganoidean or shining-scaled order. 1854 — *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1857) 527, I formed my first imperfect acquaintance with the recent ganoidal fishes in 1836. 1861 GEIKIE in *Gd. Words* Feb. 75 There are still some representatives of the ganoidal type of fish.

Ganoin (gæ·nɒin). Also **-ine.** [f. Gr. *γάνο-ς* brightness + -IN.] (See quot. 1872.) Also *attrib.*

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 481/2 The edges of its 'Lepidine' layer do not remain in contact with the ganoin layer. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 307 Ganoid scales, composed of an inferior layer consisting of bone covered by a superficial layer of hard polished enamel (the so-called 'ganoine').

Ganomalite (gănɒ·măləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *γάνωμα* brightness + -LITE. (Named by Nordenskiöld 1876.)] A silicate of lead and manganese, resembling tephroite, but with high lustre.

1878 *Min. Mag.* II. 149 New minerals from Longban .. Atopite..ganomalite, jacobsite.

Gansa, gansaw, obs. forms of GANZA.

†Gansel. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **gauncely**(**e**, **gawncel**(**y**, **gaunsell**(**e**, 5, 8–9 *Sc.* **gansell**. [ad. OF. *ganse aillie* garlic-sauce, f. *ganse*, *janse*, app. meaning some kind of sauce (*jause* also occurs, riming with *sauce*) + *aillie* some kind of derivative from *ail* garlic. In later Fr. *jance d'aulx* is used in the same sense.] A garlic sauce, used esp. for goose.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 Gawncel for þe gose. Take garlek and grynde hit wele forþy [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 23 Hennys in Gauncelye.—Take hennys an roste hem, take mylke an Garleke an grynd it. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 152/1 Gavnselle, *applauda.*

b. *fig.* in proverbial use.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 14 Thy goose is good, thy gansell sowre as gall. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 30 A good Goose, but she has an ill gansel.

Gansh, var. GANCH *v. Obs.*

Gant, gaunt (gānt, gɒ̄nt), *sb. Sc.* [f. next.] A yawn, a gape; gaping.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. viii. 36 The soundis brak with gasping or a gant. 17.. *The Ghaist* 4 When the lang drawlin' gaunt, an' drowsy ee, Shaw't bed-time come. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 160 They..put up their hands to their chafts to conceal a bit gaunt.

Gant, gaunt (gānt, gɒ̄nt), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6, 9 **gant**, 8–9 **gaunt**. [? repr. an OE. **gánettan*, freq. f. *gánian* to yawn: see GANE *v.*] *intr.* To yawn, gape.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 144 Quhen he list gant or blaw, the fire is bett. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirke Gr.* II. xviii, Ilk weary wight Was gaunting for his rest. 1790 BURNS *'Kind Sir, I've read your paper through'* 4 This mony a day I've grain'd and gaunted, To ken [etc.]. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* x, I never ask what brings the Laird of Dumbiedikes glowering here .. day after day, till we are a' like to gaunt our chafts aff. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi. 272 When he gants his last on a rickle of cauld stanes.

Hence **Ga·nting, gau·nting**, *vbl. sb.*

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 12 Ganting of mowthe. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 53 Of the which commeth ganting, rifting, winds. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 346 All groomes, when thou greits, at thy ganting bee agast. 1850 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. II. 54 Awa' wi' your gaunting!

Gant(e, obs. form of GANNET.

Gantelet, obs. form of GAUNTLET.

†Ga·ntellage. *Obs.*[–1] In 7 **gauntellage.** [app. related to OF. *gantier* GANTRY, as OF. *chantellage* to the parallel form *chantier*.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Droict de Chantellage*, gauntellage; or a certaine fee due vnto some Lords for the Gauntries whereon wine, thats any way to be sold, doth stand.

Gantlet, obs. form of GAUNTLET.

Gantline, erroneous form of GIRTLINE.

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Put one gantline on each sheer head.

Gantlope (gæ·ntlɒup). Now *rare* exc. in the more corrupt form GAUNTLET 2. Forms: 7–8 **gant(e)lop**, 7 **gantloop**, 8 **gauntlope**, 7– **gant(e)lope.** [corruptly a. Sw. *gatlopp*, MSw. *gatu-lop* (f. *gata* lane, GATE *sb.*[2] + *lopp* course).

ON. had *gǫtuþiófr*, explained as a thief punished by running the 'gantlope'. The Sw. word prob. became known in England through the Thirty Years' War; the equivalent *gassenlaufen* is found in Ger.]

A military (occas. also naval) punishment in which the culprit had to run stripped to the waist between two rows of men who struck at him with a stick or a knotted cord. *rare* exc. in *to* **†***pass, run the gantelope.*

1646 SHAFTESBURY *Diary* 11 Apr. in W. D. Christie *Life* (1871) I. 34 Three were condemned to die, two to run the gantelope. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gantlope* (*Ghent Lope*), a punishment of Souldiers, first invented at Ghent .. and therefore so called. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 90 The regency of Saxony..caused..400 to run the gantlope, for not doing their duty. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, Others [said] that he deserved to run the gantlope. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 175 In the Piedmontese service, every offence of this nature is punished with the gantlope. 1807 J. MILNER *Martyrs* I. ii. 51 They were ordered to run the gantelope between the hunters..and were severely lashed.

transf. and *fig.* 1649 T. FORD *Lus. Fort.* *2 Being now exposed to run the Gantelope of the Worlds censure. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. i. § 25 This Petition ran the Gantlop throughout all the Prelaticall party. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 55 When a new Invention is first propounded .. the poor Inventor runs the Gantloop of all petulent wits. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1742) III. 140 We cannot but wonder .. that in running the gantlope of a long life..we have escaped so free. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 233, I ran the gantlop thro' a number of soldiers to an obliging landlord. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxv, To run the female gauntlope. 1785 DRINKWATER *Hist. Siege Gibraltar* (1786) 329 They were in this manner obliged to pass the gantlope of our fire. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 8 We must re-run the gantelope of our Bounties and Recruitings. 1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXIV. 71 No doubt he ran the usual gantelope of jokes.

Gantry, gauntry (gæ·ntri, gɒ̄·ntri). Forms: *α.* 6–9 **gantree**, 7 **gauntrie**, 8–9 **gaun-, gawntree, gauntry**, 7– **gantry**. *β.* (*pl.* used as *sing.*) 8–9 **gauntress, -trice.** [Of doubtful origin; app. f. GAWN + TREE; but this may be an etymologizing perversion of OF. *gantier* (14th c. in Du Cange s. v. *cantarium*), var. of *chantier* (:—med.L. *cantārium*) gantry.]

1. A four-footed wooden stand for barrels.

a. 1574 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 251, ix hogesheads in

the buttrie with the gantrees and traves there. 1611 COTGR., *Fonton*,..a Stilling, or Gauntrie for Caske to stand on. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 A Gauntry. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 105, I..paid him upon a gantree As hostler wives should do. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair* Poems (1845) 13 At Hallowfair where brousters rare Keep guid ale on the Gantrees. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, The housekeeper..is neither so young nor so handsome as to tempt a man to follow her to the gauntrees. 18.. MATHER *Songs* 17 (Sheffield Gloss.) Our brewing tubs and gantries are over turn'd all. 1893 PEEL *Spen Valley* 282 Great gauntries where were..once stored multitudes of barrels of the strong ale.

β. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scotl.* I. 226 Gauntrice (so they call the wooden frame or stand on which they place their barrels, when they are to be tapped). *a* 1811 GRAHAME in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1179 The frothing bickers.. Are drained, and to the gauntress oft return.

2. A frame or platform for carrying a travelling-crane or similar structure.

1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 54 Any..frame gantry or other article. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., There were two travelling-cranes on the gantry over the bridge. 1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/2 Alongside these docks is a gantry, on which work steam cranes. 1896 *Nature* 24 Sept. 515 The scheme adopted was to erect a high gantry supported by towers on either bank.

attrib. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 79 The fitting shop at Crewe turns out about nine signals per week, including composite or bracket and gantry posts.

Hence (from the β form) **Gauntress** *v. trans.*, to mount on a beer-stand.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. xxiv, Gawntress'd round each ruddy fire about, Hogheads of porter .. spout Their genial streams.

Ganȝeld, -ȝell: see GAINYIELD.

† Ganyie. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 **ganȝe, gaynyhe**, 6 **ganye, gan-, genȝie**, 6–7 **gainyie, -ȝe**. [Of obscure origin; there was an Irish *gainne* of similar meaning. Du Cange s. v. *Ganeo* quotes an undated gloss '*ganeo* .. hasta vel jaculum, lingua Gallica', but the word is not known in OFr.

A supposed 14th c. example often cited (from *Alisaunder* 292) is prob. a mistake; the *gamus* of the MS. should prob. be corrected into *gairus*, not into *gainus*.]

An arrow, or similar missile, esp. a crossbow-bolt. In late use chiefly in the alliterative phrase *gun and ganyie*.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxvii. 59 Willame off Dowglas thare wes syne Wyth a spryngald gaynyhé throw the thé. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 816 Weyll stuft thai ar with gwn [and] ganȝe off steill. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 4 So sair the magryme dois me menȝie, Perseing my brow as ony ganȝie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* II. 19 The citie..he did assaill, With gun and ganȝie. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *On 2 Thess.* ii. 5–8 (1606) 76 Commes he on with this worldly armour, gunnes and gainyies, I aske of thee?

Ganymede (gæ·nimīd). Also 6 **ganymedes**, 6–7 **ganimed(e**, (7 **genymade**). [ad. L. *Ganymēdēs*, a. Gr. Γανυμήδης a Trojan youth, whom Zeus made his cupbearer.]

1. A cupbearer, a youth who serves out liquor; humorously, a pot-boy.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. i, Shall I be bold with your honour, to prefer this aforesaid Ganymede to hold a plate under your lordship's cup? 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Grasshopper* 8 Nature selfe's thy Ganimed. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* Sat. xi. (1697) 291 A raw unskilful Lad.. At once my Carver and my Ganymede. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ix, The cavalier..arrested the progress of the retiring Ganymede. 1841 *Punch* I. 101/2 Lo! Ganymede appears with a foaming tankard of ale. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. vii. 153 The foaming jar is ready, and the dusky Ganymede attentive.

2. A catamite.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Puto*, a ganymedes, *Cynaedus*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 568 A yoong beardlesse Genymade whom he loved. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 55, I crave Thou wilt be pleas'd, great God, to save My sov'reign from a Ganymede. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. (1737) 217 Ganymedes, Bardachoes, Hufflers.

3. The name given to the largest satellite of the planet Jupiter.

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 232.

† Ganymedean. *Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *Ganymēdē-us* pertaining to Ganymede + -AN.] One who follows the practices of a ganymede (see GANYMEDE 2).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 160 Pandars, Ganimedeans, Enhaunsers of Lust.

Ganyngale, obs. form of GALINGALE.

Ganza (gæ·nzä). Also 7 **gansa, gansaw**. [app. Godwin took the word from the reading of the old edd. of Pliny *N. H.* X. xxii; see quot. 1601.] One of the birds (called elsewhere 'wild swans') which drew Domingo Gonsales to the moon in the romance by Bp. F. Godwin (see quot. *a* 1633).

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 281 The Geese there, be all white; but lesse of bodie than from other parts: and there they be called Ganzæ.] *a* 1633 [GODWIN] *Man in the Moone* (1638) 27 All my Gansa's were not of sufficient strength to carry him. *Ibid.* 41 My Ganza's. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. *Dædalus* vii. 202 Others..have conjectured a possibility of being conveyed through the air by the help of fowls; to which purpose the fiction of the Ganzas, is the most pleasant and probable. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. § 7. 146 Men, who, as if upon Domingo Gonsales his engine, they had been mounted by his Ganzaes from the Moon to the Empyreall heaven. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 782 They are but idle Dreams and Fancies, And savour strongly of the Ganzas. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 531 O that the invention of the Gansaws were once perfected, that I might make my first Visit to our Neighbours in the Moon! 1813 [see CUNEAL *a.*].

Gaol (dʒēl), **Gaoler** (dʒē·lər), variant spellings of JAIL, JAILER. In British official use the forms with G are still current; in literary and journalistic use both the G and the J forms are now admitted as correct, but all recent Dictionaries give the preference to the latter.

Gap (gæp), *sb.*[1] Also 4–6 **gappe**, 6–7 **gapp**. [a. ON. *gap* chasm (only in the mythological name *Ginnunga-gap*), wide-mouthed outcry (Sw. *gap*, Da. *gab* open mouth, also opening, chasm); sb. related to ON. and Sw. *gapa*, Da. *gabe* to GAPE.] Any opening or breach in an otherwise continuous object; a chasm or hiatus.

1. A breach in a wall or hedge, as the result of violence or natural decay.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4989 So harde þay þrewe aȝen þe wal ..And succh a gappe þay made þer-on. *Ibid.* 5164 To þe gappes [*orig.* holes] buþ þay come. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4023 Rise up..And stoppe sone and delyverly Alle the gappis of the hay. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/1 Gap of a walle, *interwallum*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 141 Or to fynde a gap or a sherde in his hedge. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 For mendinge a gappe in the churchyard wall..ij d. 1604 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 434 No man shall make yates or gapes in the common feild. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 54, I saw as it were a narrow gap like a little doorway in the wall. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 P 14 Satan, after having long wandered upon the surface, or outmost Wall of the Universe, discovers at last a wide Gap in it. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 82 Those green harbours Farmers called gaps, and we schoolboys called arbours. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxii, We came to a low stone wall, through a gap of which we passed.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 32, I will..stop this gap of breath with fulsome dust.

† b. Phrase. *To stop two gaps with one bush*: 'to kill two birds with one stone', to accomplish two ends at once. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 78, I will learne, to stop two gaps with one bushe. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 97 This common usage of the phrase, as it well preserveth the sence, so doth it also (that I may stop two gaps with one bush) justifie the truth of this charge in my text.

† **2.** *fig.* An opening or breach by which entry may be effected or attack made; more rarely of a way of escape. *Obs.*

1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. Q. 56 Many good men..study to devise good laws..so..a great many.. labour to defeat them: and as the common saying is to find gapps and starting holes. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 60 Lest that thereby men be troubled and a Gappe left open to the malice of Sycophants. 1624 SIR R. KNIGHTLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 196 Which is interpreted a gapp for an escape if any can be made either by mischeife or money. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 215 The standing still and not hastening to the gappe. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 286 No gap open where we could have the least apprehensions of any evil breaking in upon us. 1756 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 294 We humbly beg of you..to guard us in our husbandry..and that we may not be a gap open as in times past.

† b. *esp.* in phrases. *To stand in the gap*: to act as defender. *To open a gap*: to give access, afford passage or opportunity. *To stop a gap*: to close a breach, secure a weak point, prevent attack. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xiii. 5 They stonde not in the gappes, nether make they an hedge for the house of Israel. *Ibid.* xxii. 30. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 273 So dangerous a matter it is to open once the gap to errors and heresies. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 621/2 Such a gapp of mischeif lyeth open therby, that I could wish it were well stopped. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 51 To stoppe that gappe, I will answere, that Chaucers woorkes haue byn sithens printed twyce. 1632 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 45. 77 When there is none to stand in the gap, how should his wrath be stayed? 1664 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fishing* in *Phenix* II. 225 To open the Gap of Traffick, and to make fulness of Trade. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 116 As if it opened a gap to all manner of licentiousness. 1757 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 508 The inhabitants see, and are convinced of this, which makes each family afraid of standing in the gap of danger.

† **3.** A gash or wound in the body. *Obs.*

1*a* 1500 *Lament. Virgin Mary* in *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 208 To see my sone y have grete peyne, In hys breste so grete a gappe ys. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N iiij b, The .ix. place is vpon the eares & gappes of depe woundes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XI. xlv, Through his right eie Clorindaes seu'nth shaft went And in his necke broke forth a bloodie gap.

4. A notch; a small break or opening in an edge or surface. Now *rare*.

1530 PALSGR. 224/1 Gappe in a knyfe, *hoche*. 1591 [see HARD *a.* 20]. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) I. 316 The Jews.. when they kill any Creature..cut the Throat with a Knife without a Gap. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. vi. 342 There is observed in that place a Gap or Chink. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 257 The pinion of the axle..coming to the gap at D..sinks or rises in the slit. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 443 The passages are..short, and relatively broad, and may more properly be termed gaps or cavities.

† b. A notch or slit made in a swan's beak, as a private mark. *Obs.*

1558–9 *Will of W. Yatles* (Somerset Ho.), My swane mark of the twoo gappes and the Staple. 1656 in *Linc. N. & Q.* (1897) V. 92 One Swanne mark of the Gapp with the Penney cross in alt on the nere side.

5. A break or opening in a range of mountains; a pass or gorge (very common in U.S.).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 Ouer the sayde byght you shall se a great gappe in the mountayne. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 161 P 8 Two great Gaps that led thro' this Circuit of Mountains. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 403 We passed the narrows or gaps of two ranges of high mountains. 1816 J. BIGELOW in *New-Eng. Jrnl. Med. & Surg.* V. 323 From this town a road has been cut, passing through a gap of the mountains to Portland. 1847 PARKMAN *Oregon Tr.* (1872) 180 We reached the gap, which was like a deep notch cut into the mountain-ridge. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xv. 153 An ugly lot to meet in one of those narrow rocky gaps, as they call them, over the line of ranges.

b. With defining word: *water-gap*, one which is deep enough to serve as the course of a stream (*Cent. Dict.*); *wind-gap* (see quot. 1889).

1779 D. LIVERMORE in *Coll. New Hampsh. Hist. Soc.* (1850) VI. 314 This morning the troops..pass the Windgap, so called, for its being the only pass for a number of miles through a long chain of mountains. 1877 A. B. SYLVESTER *Sk. North. N. Y.* 60 A water-gap, forming a natural gateway through the mountains. 1889 J. D. WHITNEY *United States* 223 Gaps ..in which the depression in the ridge is not sufficiently deep to give passage to a watercourse are known as 'wind-gaps'.

c. *local.* (See quots.)

1825 *Brighton Commissioners' Act* § 62 *Gap*, a road or descent from cliffs to sea-shore. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Gap*, an opening at the Bank-top through which a path or track winding up the steep Bank-side finds its way on to the open moor.

d. A hole or chasm in the ground.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 381 Its old Fissures were open'd..and sufficient Gaps made. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Great holes and gaps had worn into the soil, being now filled with water from the late rains.

6. An unfilled space or interval; a blank or deficiency; a break in continuity.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 12 If he had beene forgotten, It had bene as a gap in our great Feast. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 483/2 Were it not for leaving an unsightly gap so near to the beginning, I should have judg'd this Labour..almost superfluous. 1675 J. PYNCHON in I. Mather *K. Philip's War* (1862) 237, I could be heartily glad if we were able to spare some men, but..nine men out of this Towne..makes a great gap. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 250 In all the visible corporeal World, we see no Chasms or Gaps..the descent is by easie Steps, and a continued series of Things. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. ix. 51 In that long gap of time as he called it. 1771 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 126, I found the gap between Froissart and Comines, and longed for Monstrelet. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 85 A part of the bridge projecting from each bank, and a gap in the middle. 1865 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 214 His death is to me a great sorrow—a gap in my life which I feel and cannot fill. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 236 There is no break, no sudden gap in nature; all follows in a regular unbroken order. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 145/2 The gap on the walls caused by the removal of the portraits.

b. Phrases. *To stop, to fill* (*in* or *up*), *to supply a gap*: to make up a deficiency, supply a want, fill a vacant space.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 A woman can nat get her lyuynge honestly wt spynnynge on the dystaffe, but it stoppeth a gappe. 1548 HALL *Chron., K. Hen. VI*, 175 All though thei daily lost people..yet their numbre was restored, and the gappe euer filled. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 222 He has already hindred 500li..which would stop many a gapp now, it may be more then 2000li will at another time. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 217, I make a present of it [money] to stop some gaps. 1776 F. BULL *Let.* 28 Oct. in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) V. 85, I only mean to stop the gap for the present. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 131 Invented merely to fill up a gap in chronology. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 653/1 Theology would be..brought in to supply gaps in the system which philosophy had tried to construct. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xix. 321 He had a few levies with him to fill the gaps in the old legions.

† c. Used to render L. *hiatus*. *Obs.*

1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., To come to the Hiatus, or Gap between two words.

7. A breach or wide divergence in character or sympathies.

1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 458 Such is the great gap which separates the public men of our time from those who flourished under that bad system. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 495 There was..a gap between him and the mass of his flock and Clergy.

8. *techn.* (See quot. and cf. *gap-bed lathe*.)

1873 C. P. B. SHELLEY *Workshop Appliances* vi. 190 A gap is an expedient for..enabling a lathe to take in articles of much greater diameter..without materially increasing its weight or general dimensions.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gap-way*; (objective), *gap-stopper*; **gap-bed lathe** (see quot.); **gap-hunter**, one who in riding to hounds makes for the gaps, instead of riding straight; **gap-lathe** = *gap-bed lathe*; **gap-net** (*obs.*), a net placed across a gap (cf. *gate-net*); † **gap-wide** *a.*, gaping wide open; **gap-window** (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 375 **Gap-bed lathe*, one with an opening in the bed or shears to allow a larger object to be turned. 1872 *Daily News* 26 Mar., Though a man..should hunt properly, a woman need not be ashamed of being a '*gap-hunter'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 280/3 *Gap-lathes find employment chiefly in small workshops. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 118/2 Powerful Double-geared Gap Lathe, self-acting and screw-cutting. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 28 An animal..which he had found taken in one of the *gap-nets. 1758 J. RUTTY *Spir. Diary* (ed. 2) 115 The Lord honoured me with a post of being one of the three *gap-stoppers on this occasion. 1857 S. OSBORN

Quedah xix. 267 We swept through another *gapway in the hills. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Downe we beat oure rampiers, our towne wals *gapwyd ar opned. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 942/1 **Gap-window*, a long and narrow window.

Gap (gæp), *sb.*[2] [Cf. Gaff *sb.*[3]] *Blowing the gap*: blowing the gaff, giving information.

1821 P. Egan *Real Life*, etc. I. xxiv. 557 He should like to smack the bit without blowing the gap.

Gap (gæp), *v. rare.* [f. Gap *sb.*[1]] **a.** *intr.* To break at the edge; to become jagged or notched. **b.** *trans.* To make notches in. *dial.* See also Gapped.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Gap*, to notch, to jag. *South.* 1864 *Reader* 28 May 688 Iron was preferable to steel. Steel gapped and lost its edge. 1881 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.*

Hence **Ga·pping** *vbl. sb.*, a breaking into notches.

1683 Evelyn *Diary* 13 July, The gapping too of the razor, and cutting his own fingers, was a little strange.

Gapare, obs. Sc. form of Gaper.

Gape (gēⁱp), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* **gaip**, 8 **gap(s)**. [f. Gape *v.*]

1. The act of opening the mouth; a yawn.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 466 The fox..with mony girne and gaip..makis debait als lang as that he ma. 1745 R. Graves *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 70 Now a gen'ral gape goes round, And vapours cloud each sleepy head. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Mis. Hum. Life* (1826) VII. xviii, Balking a good gape, by forcing your lips close together.

2. An open-mouthed stare; a gaze of wonder or curiosity.

1660 Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 306 Thou hast hung thy Reader up in the Air, and there left him among Gapes and Stares. 1768 *Woman of Honour* II. 83 Paintings, statues, monuments .that so vulgarly satisfy the silly superficial gape of travelling sight-mongers. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* v. 118 A sea-port town—the inhabitants of which appear to have more leisure for gape and gossip than any others. 1870 *Daily News* 4 Oct., Numerous English tourists, bound for a gape at the battle-field of Sedan.

b. *fig.* A state of eagerness or wonder: also in phrase *upon the gape.* ? *Obs.*

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 452 ¶ 3 The Mind is not here kept in a perpetual Gape after Knowledge. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 24 158 The chief skill is to keep them still upon the Gape. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* (1794) I. 8, I have been upon the full silly gape to find out things that I had not found before.

3. *The gapes*: **a.** A disease in poultry, etc., of which frequent gaping is the symptom.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 204 There is a disease prevalent among the gallinaceous poultry in this country, called the gaps. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 197 Every keeper of poultry is acquainted with the 'gapes'. 1886 Ld. Walsingham & Payne-Gallwey *Shooting* I. 158 The most destructive disease prevalent among partridges is that which is commonly known by the name of the 'gapes'.

b. *humorously.* A fit of yawning or staring.

c 1815 Jane Austen *Persuas.* xx, Another hour of music was to give delight or the gapes, as real or affected taste for it prevailed. 1840 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. III. iii, What gave me the gapes was the scenes [at the theatre].

4. The expanse of an open mouth or beak.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 246 The gape of the bill, when opened, is near two inches from tip to tip. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 214 The narwhal, however, has a much narrower gape than the great whale. 1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 163 Pike ..The gape of the jaw is wide. 1864 R. F. Burton *Dahome* I. 38 He opens his gape like a fledgling to its parent. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 12/1 Hawks .. remarkable for the size of their gape and the shortness of their beaks.

b. The part of the beak which can be opened; the line of commissure of the mandibles.

1833 R. Mudie *Feath. Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 28 From the gape of the bill to the eyes a black streak extends. 1883 Martin & Moole *Vertеb. Diss.* 93 Each so-called mandible is hard and horny at its tip, but becomes softer near the angle of the gape. 1886 W. W. Fowler *Year w. the Birds* 83 The gape of the mouth furnished with strong hairs.

c. (See quot. 1848.)

1848 Craig, *Gape*, in Conchology, an opening in multivalves and bivalves when the valves are shut. 1875 Huxley & Martin *Elem. Biol.* xi. 104 At the edges of this 'gape' of the shell [of the fresh water mussel] the thickened margins of a part of the..mantle become visible. *Ibid.* 105.

5. A rent or opening of any kind.

1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* I. iii. 7 Thereby the wound comes to its old gape and shape. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 251 This hurries along as the gape deepens, and becomes, at every step, more declivous. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 3/2 She breaks off her thread with an energetic pull, and thus overstraining her last stitch causes in time an unseemly gape in that seam.

b. *Naut.* The principal crevice or crack in shaken timber. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Gape (gēⁱp), *v.* Forms: 3-4 **gapen**, 5 **gapyn**, 6 *Sc.* **gaip**, 9 *dial.* **ge(e)ap**, 5– **gape**. Also 3 (once) pa. t. **geapede**. [a. ON. *gapa* to open the mouth, gape, Sw. *gapa*, Da. *gabe* = MDu. and mod.Du. *gapen*, MLG. *gapen*, MHG. and G. *gaffen* to gape, stare. The word is not found in Gothic, and its further relations are uncertain; Skr. *jabh-*, Zend. *jab-* to yawn, gape, have been compared. In Eng. dialects there is some confusion with Galp *v.*

An OE. **gapian* may have existed (cf. early ME. *geapede* in quot. *a* 1225, which may represent a Mercian form with *o*- umlaut), but is not recorded; in the gloss '*Pando*, ȝeape' (Wr.-Wülcker 471/14), which is given in some Dicts. as an example of this verb, *pando* is abl. of *pandus* adj. In three passages of Chaucer (*Miller's T.* 258, 655; *Troil.* v. 1133) three of the best MSS. give *cape* instead of *gape*. This is prob. to be referred to LG. *kapen*, MHG. *kapfen*, *kaffen*, OHG. *kapfen* to keep watch or outlook, a word not related to G. *gaffen*, but early confused with it.]

1. *intr.* To open the mouth wide, esp. in order to bite or swallow anything. Said also of the mouth.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 506 Þis fis..ðanne him hungreð he gapeð wide. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 He .. ȝeonede [*MS. Bodl.* geapede, *misprinted* ȝeapede] mid his wide geneow uppon hire. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2763 ȝenande & gapande on him so, Ase he wolde him swolwe þo. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2372 þe werwolf .. as a wod best went hem a-ȝens, Gapand ful grimli. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 149 Her mowthes wer wyde, þai gapud fast. 1530 Palsgr. 560/2, I gape, as a beest dothe that entendeth to byte, whiche holdeth his mouthe open afore. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 294/1 Such Fellows .. are fed with Roasted Pigs and good Ale as long as they can gape. 1710 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 11 Opening their Mouths as wide as they could gape. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *My First Play*, Heads that gape, and grin, in stone around the inside of the old Round Church of the Templars.

Proverbial phrases.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 17 He that gapeth till he be fed, Maie fortune to fast and famishe for honger. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) II. 389 A man ought not to chide with a foole, nor gape over an oven. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 62. 2/2 She will gape like a Pig on a Spit.

b. *transf.* of earth, hell, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 541 Þar-for me wonderis ..þat þe erd gapand wyd, me swelyt nocht. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 205 Then shall hell gape and gryn. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* v. 14 Therfore gapeth hel, and openeth hyr mouth marvelous wyde. 1693 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 739 Gape, Earth, and this unhappy wretch intomb. 1705 Berkeley *Cave of Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 507 This..water runs but a little way ere the rock gapes to swallow it. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxx. 6 A gulf that ever shuts and gapes.

c. Of a bivalve: To open the shell.

1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 61 The crab presently putteth a little stone into the oyster as he gapeth. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 293 ¶ 9 An Oyster, which lay in the Neighbourhood of this Drop, chanced to gape and swallow it up.

d. Used jocularly for 'to open'.

1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* I. i, He was here three days before the Exchequer gaped.

e. *trans.* To open (the mouth) wide. † *To gape out*: to emit with open mouth. *rare.*

1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 32 So shee, forgetting modesty, gapte out a laughter. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 204 Beyond these were two indented jaws DD, which he opened side-wayes, and was able to gape them asunder very wide. 1892 H. Hutchinson *Fairway Isl.* 11 A man's head gaped its mouth to ask..what young Quarrell wanted there.

2. *intr.* Of material objects, wounds, etc.: To open as a mouth; to split, crack, part asunder.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) II. 87 After the tenth of June, when the ground gapes with the heate of the Sunne. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 593 The Tyburtine stones .. if the heat of summer take them, they will gape and be ready to cleaue in sunder. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 398/1 A Stitching Quill..is an instrument by means whereof a wound that gapeth is drawn together, or stitched up. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxii, Think'st thou..that..the wounds of the slaughtered corpse will gape? 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., The seams gape, or let in water. 1882 Vines tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 799 If this portion [of the root] is split, the parts generally gape concavely outwards.

3. *To gape on* or *upon*, now more commonly *To gape at*: to stare at with open mouth, to gaze upon in curiosity or wonder.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108/66 On hire gapede alday swyþe muche folc þere..for hire continaunce was wonderful. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xliv, Upon the sewer well mayst thou gase and gape. 1582 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 What is it to make folkes gape at a wretched Begger, or a beggerly Clowne? 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 299 The dog and hare, wolf and lamb..stood all gaping upon Orpheus. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) II. 6 Like a country villager gaping at rarities which he had never seen before. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 451 Levaine gaped upon him As on a thing miraculous. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/3 The larger the town the more ready are people to gape at new sights.

b. *absol.* To stare in wonder or admiration.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* x. 41 Tho that feynen hem folis .. And do men for to gape. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 287 This Nicholas sat ay as stille as ston, And ever he gaped upward into the eire. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 156 And whan y cam to hat court y gaped aboute. 1530 Palsgr. 560/2, I gape.. I loke stedfastly upon a thyng. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 181 Man..was not meant to gape or looke upward with the eye. ?*a* 1700 *Song* in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 88 There's braw lads in Earnslaw..Wha gape and glowr with their eye, At kirk when they see my Marion. 1751 Eliz. Carter *Rambler* No. 100 ¶ 2 They may not gape, and wonder, and stare. 1830 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* II. 195 When the wonder of the town began to abate, the country came gaping in.

4. *To gape after* or *for* (also † *at*, † *upon*): to be eager to obtain, to have a longing for (something).

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 41 As if þou ware abydande or gapand after sum qwent stirringe. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1408 Fulle many men knowe I that yane and gape After some fatte and riche benefice. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 156 Importune suters wil gape vpon suche reuersiouns. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C ij b, It is no newe thyng that men gape for hygh and frayle thynges. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxx. xl. (1609) 768 He gaped at [L. *petens*] the honour of finishing the same [war]. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. Ancients* 190 The basenesse of a minde that gapeth for nothing but money. 1672 Marvell *Corr.* cc. Wks. 1872–5 II. 397 The greedy appetites of those who have been so many years gaping after this profit. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 3 ¶ 7 Multitudes..who awake in the morning, vacant of thought, with minds gaping for the intellectual food, which some kind Essayist has been accustomed to supply. 1827–48 Hare *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 540 It is not solely in the Gospel that people go out into the desert to gape after new spiritual incarnations.

b. with *inf.*: to desire eagerly *to do* (something).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xiii. 5 Glottery, þat..is ay gapand to take. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 290 Whan oure lady com to þis munke .. he gapid for to haue of here lycoure. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 98 If they finde the spring hed of the euell within themselues, why gape they to finde out foreine causes. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 222 Some others who gape to swallow up and make a prey of that little which remaineth. *a* 1748 Pitt *Ep. to Spence* 22 Studying his looks, and watching at the board, He gapes to catch the droppings of my lord. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 122 Lincolnshire friends .. are gaping with mouths wide open to have their curiosity satisfied.

† **c.** *absol.*; also *trans.* = *gape after*. *Obs.*

1552 Latimer *Fruitf. Serm.* (1575) 124, I pray God geue vnto vs such hartes, that we may be content to liue in our calling, and not to gape farther. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 258 For whiles you knew I was your own, So long in vaine you made me gape. 1588 T. L. *To Ch. Rome* (1651) 13 Your .. brethren, which walke .. gaping the comming of a second Messias.

† **5.** To gasp from pain, heat, etc. Also, of the dead, to have the mouth open. *Obs.*

1352 Minot *Poems* vii. 135 Was þou noght, Franceis, with þi wapin Bitwixen Cressy and Abuyle? Whare þi felaws lien and gapin. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlviii. (1495) 809 They byshadow themself with the fote whan they lye gapyng on the grounde in stronge hete of the sonne. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1076 He gapede, he groned faste, with grucchande latez, ffor grefe of þe gude kyng. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1090 One to the hart the spere goith throw the scheld, The knychtis gaping lyith in the feld. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 185 Richt scharpe schutting on ilk syde mycht be sene, Quhen mony grume la gaippand on the grene. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 260 The Gray Freiris gapped, the Blak Frearis blew, the Preastis panted, and fled.

6. To yawn, esp. from weariness.

Now *rare* in southern Eng. and in literature; common *colloq.* in midland and northern districts.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/1 Gapyn, *hio, oscito.* 1530 Palsgr. 560/1 There is never no man that gapeth but other he is wery or he lacketh somwhat. 1619 R. Weste *Bk. Demeanor* 77 in *Babees Bk.* 293 To gape in such unseemely sort, with ugly gaping mouth, Is like an image pictured a blowing from the south. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 186 He, at the sight of supper, wont to fall A yawning, gapes and gapes, and that is all. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 134 He gapes in the Theatre. 1729 Swift *Lady's Jrnl.* 42 She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes, And asks if it be time to rise.

b. *To gape away*: to pass (the time) in yawning.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 699/2 We scarcely saw a soul except a few..loafers gaping away the weary hours.

7. To bawl or shout. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 356 He gapeth and cryeth out vppon Oecolampadius. 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* I. ii, Peace, good Gudgeon, gape not so loud. 1687 Miege *Fr. Dict.* II, He ever gapes, when he speaks, *il crie toujours, quand il parle.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Geeap*, to gape. Also to bawl or talk loudly.

8. The vb.-stem in *Comb.*, as *gape-jaw*; also **gape-eyed** *a.* (see quot.); **gape-gaze** *v. dial. intr.*, to gaze with open mouth, or with eagerness; **gape-scene**, ? *nonce-wd.* (see quot.).

1855 Chamier *My Travels* II. x. 164 There is not a window which has not one of these gape-scenes [Balconies]. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 249 T' most part o' girls as has looks like hers are always gape-gazing to catch other folks' eyes. 1876 Browning *Shop* 7 What gimcracks, genuine Japanese; Gape-jaw and goggle-eye, the frog. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Gape-eyed*, in *herpet*[*ology*], naked-eyed; having apparently no eyelids: as, the *gape-eyed* skinks.

Gaper (gēⁱ·pəɹ). Also 6 *Sc.* **-are**. [f. prec. + -er[1].]

1. One that gapes; one that stares or gazes in wonder or curiosity.

a 1637 B. Jonson *Discov.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 748/1 The Taberlanes .. of the late age, which had nothing in them but the scenicall strutting, and furious vociferation, to warrant them to the ignorant gapers. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 3 The Dutch..hang up..what they call the Sign of the Gaper, that is, the Head of an Idiot dressed in a Cap and Bells, and gaping in a most immoderate manner. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. ix, The pope's notary hath set up a great picture in the Market-place, and the gapers say it relates to Rome. 1864–5 Knight *Passages Work. Life* II. i. 5 Gapers from the country stood wonderingly upon the Parade.

† **b.** One who gapes or longs for a thing. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Worcester* xiv, And for my goodes and liuinges wer not small The gapers for them bare the world in hand [etc.]. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 351 Maister Gavine Hammiltoun, gapare for the Bischoprik of Sanctandrois. 1593 Q. Eliz. tr. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 9 Paulin the consul .. from the gapers [L. *hiantium*] Jawes I drew. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 727 More gapers for the wealth Of such as dy'd.

2. *Ornith.* **a.** The open-bill (see quot. 1871). *rare.* **b.** One of the *Eurylæmidæ*; a broad-bill.

1871 Darwin *Descent of Man* II. 217 The Gaper (*Anastomus oscitans*) of India. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 463 The blue-billed gaper (*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*)..is found in Sumatra and Borneo.

3. (See quots.)

1828–32 Webster (citing *Pennant*, but it is not in P.'s *Brit. Zool.*), *Gaper*, a fish with six or seven bands and tail undivided. [1861 Couch *Brit. Fishes* I. 195 From this peculiarity it was that among the Greeks it [*Serranus Cabrilla*] obtained the name of .. Channos, or the Gaper.] 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Comber*, the *Serranus cabrilla*, also called *gaper*.

4. A bivalve mollusc of the family *Myidæ*, the shell of which is open at one end: also *gaper-shell*.

1853 FORBES & HANLEY *Brit. Mollusca* I. 160 *Myadæ*. The Gaper Tribe... The popular appellations of 'Gapers' may be applied to the whole tribe. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* v. 98 The common Gaper Shell (*Mya arenaria*), so called because one end of the shell gapes widely.

Hence † **Ga·peress**, a female gaper.

1660 HEXHAM *Nether-Dutch Dict.*, A woman Gaper or a gapresse.

Gape-seed (gē·ps-sēd). Also 6–7 **gaping seed**, 7 **gapes-seed**. [f. GAPE *sb.* or *v.* + SEED *sb.*]

1. In sarcastic phrases *To seek, buy,* or *sow gape-seed*: to stare gapingly at a fair or market, instead of transacting useful business.

1598 FLORIO, *Anfanare*..to go idly loytring vp and downe as we say, to go seeking for a halfepenie worth of gaping seede. 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 144 If a fellow .. Should all his life time go from faire to faire, And buy gape-seede, hauing no businesse else. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 195 They sow but gape seed which being harvested yields them a goodly crop of wonders. 1694 *Poor Robin* Aug., And by that means..They for their Gapes-seed do pay dear. 1779 *Koran* I. xl. in *Sterne's Wks.* (Dublin) VI. 81 The nine days wonder had sown its gape-seed long before. The novelty grew stale. 1856 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. I. 362 Plenty of persons were 'sowing gape seed' at them. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'She's gone to Brigg Stattus to saw gape-seed.'

2. Something stared at by a gaping crowd; also, the act of staring with open mouth.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gape-seed*, whatever the gazing Crowd idly stares and gapes after; as Puppet-shows, [etc.] any thing to feed the eye. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1852 *Q. Rev.* Mar. 431 When was gapeseed ever too gross for gulping asinine cockney curiosity? 1876 MISS YONGE *Womank.* vii. 55 The National Gallery well gone through, and *no!* treated as gape-seed, is a key to volumes of art. 1879 *Times* 29 May, Of the French team, Rayon d'Or came in for the most gapeseed.

b. One who stares with open mouth.

1885 *Sportsman* 23 June 2/4 (Farmer) The ring was surrounded by a fairly strong crowd of gapeseeds.

Gaping (gē·pĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GAPE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb GAPE in various senses.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. ii. 24 (Camb. MS.) Crewel rauyne deuowrynge al that thei han getyn sheweth oother gapynges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/1 Gapynge, *hiatus, hiacio*. 1582 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 70 Those .. that be cumbred with much gaping and yawning. 1619 M. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 237 In Dublin there is much gapeing at Cashelles death. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 279 The lady-milliner paid dear enough for her gaping after the queen. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 332 The particular kind of pandiculation, to which the first of these movements gives rise being called Oscitancy, Yawning or Gaping. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 287 The painted dragon head that ye note now Grin at Jove's temple door with gapings vain.

2. A deep opening or chasm in the earth. ? *Obs.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 70 Curtius..was contente for sauyng of the citie of Rome .. to leape into a gapyng of the erth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 281 They found such a deep and wide gaping of the rocke betwixt them and the enemy. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 148 As we shewed before in explaining the chanel of the ocean, it left a gaping in the middle, or an abyss-chanel, as I should call it. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 27 There was not a piece of earth to be seen .. but it had large gapings in it.

3. *attrib.*, as † **gaping-seed** (see GAPE-SEED); **gaping-stock**, an object of open-mouthed wonder (cf. *gazing-, laughing-stock*).

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* II. ii. 40, I was to be a gaping stock and a scorn to all the young volunteers.

Gaping (gē·pĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That gapes, in various senses of the verb.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 249 Who art thou that lately did'st descend, Into this gaping hollow of the earth? 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 365 He met with a gaping Lion. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 81 To be deafened with the noise of gaping boys. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 439 Hov'ring there, With gaping Mouths, they draw prolific Air. 1730 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 636 We see Cato, and Brutus .. as they really were, and not such as the gaping multitude of their own age took them to be. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 48 Few know the toiling statesman's fear or care, The insidious rival and the gaping heir. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 246 Bivalves are said to be 'close' when the valves fit accurately, and 'gaping' when they cannot be completely shut. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* ix. 236 No determined man probably ever had an habitually gaping mouth. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 30/1 The people's representatives are made to stand like gaping fools before the universe.

Comb. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 303 Gaping-mouthed men are noted for fools by Lucian.

Hence **Ga·pingly** *adv.*, with open mouth; eagerly; amazedly. † Also, with hiatus.

1572 BUCHANAN *Detect. Marie Q. Scottes* G ij, Sche that quhilere gapingly sought for euery small breath of suspicioun against her husband .. of her awne accorde offreth him a louer. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* B 1341 To coine wordes so in his style that vowels meete together gapingly. 1812 L. HUNT in *Exam.* 14 Dec. 785/1 He has not been accustomed to be..so gapingly at a loss. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 43, I hearkened to it by the hour, gapingly hearkened, and let my cigarette go out.

Gapish (gē·pĭʃ), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. GAPE *sb.* + -ISH¹.] Having a tendency to gape.

1850 J. STRUTHERS *Autobiog.* vi. Poet. Wks. I. 79 Others, with mouths rather gapish, May be standing stock still.

Gapped (gæpt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **gapt**. [f. GAP *sb.*¹ or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the edge notched or serrated.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 110 Cinkfoly .. hath leues lyke minte .. diuided or gapped lyke a saw. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 5 His broken Launce, gapt Faulchion, batter'd Shield. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. vi–xviii. IX. ii. (1662) 294 If the Workmans Tools be blunt or gapt, no work can be well done, till a new edge be set on them. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxvii, If Mrs. Wadman had given him a cut with a gap'd knife across his finger. 18.. LOWELL *Kossuth* Poet. Wks. (1879) 101 When gapped and dulled her cheaper tools, Then she a saint or prophet sends.

fig. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvii. 111, I will never meet at hard-edge with her; if I did .. I should be confoundedly gapped.

2. Broken through at intervals; full of holes or breaches.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 238 Its bulging walls and gapped roof, that showed the bare ribs through the breaches. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 121 Closing its gapped ranks. 18.. TENNYSON *Def. Lucknow* 42 Take aim at their leaders—their masses are gapp'd with our grape.

Gappy (gæ·pi), *a.* [f. GAP *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Full of gaps or deficiencies.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 377 They will have a weak and gappy crop. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. I. 26 Exceedingly thin or gappy [hedges]. 1885 *Academy* 20 June 433 The text is uncomfortably gappy. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 25 July 115/1 In a certain limited and gappy sense we should imagine him to be tolerably well read in the most modern literature.

Gaps, obs. form of *gapes* pl.: see GAPE *sb.* 3 a.

Ga·p-stead. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. GAP *sb.*¹ + STEAD *sb.*] An opening in a wall or hedge, left for convenience of passage.

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 132 Making good our ground we became at last masters of theirs, but fain to seek it thro Gapsteads and places of disadvantage. 1651 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1889) *s.v.*, That the said Lorence make a sufficient yate into the little field and that he raise his gapstead [etc.]. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Gap*, A gateway is often called a *gapstead*. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Gapstead*, an interval in a field wall intended for a gate, or merely used for the passage of cattle.

Gap-toothed (gæ·ptū:þt), *a.* [f. GAP *sb.*¹ + TOOTHED.] Having the teeth set wide apart.

In quot. 1700 substituted for Chaucer's *gat-tothed*.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 108 b, Where seeking long for Famine she the gaptoothd [1584–7 gagtoothd] elf did spie. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 121 Antoninus Pius was of an high stature, thicke bearde, white, rare and gap-tothed. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 501 The broad-speaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. 1802 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 193 Those rotten-jawed, gap-toothed, old worn-out chaps of hell. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. of Sin* 60 A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as death. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Pers. Sing.* xviii. 138 Grinning at him with a horrible gap-toothed laugh.

Gapy (gē·pi), *a. rare.* Also **gapey**. [f. GAPE *sb.* or *v.* + -Y¹.] **a.** Disposed to yawn. **b.** Of chickens: Affected with the gapes.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 249 He was gapy and fidgetty. 1890 *Londsburg Californian* 4 Sept. 6/1 See that every gapey chick eats.

Gar (gāɪ), *sb.* Also **garr, guard.** [Short f. GARFISH.]

a. A fish of the Pike or Esox family of the genus *Belone*, having long bill-like jaws; the gar-fish or gar-pike.

1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 27 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 10 'Tis full of large fish, as cats, garr, mullets. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 145 Alligators and gar were numerous in the bason. 1849 *N. S. Wales*, etc. xi. 99 The best kind of fish are guard, mullet, and schnapper. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* vi. 136 The varieties of fish are not numerous. Among those taken in the seine belonging to the 'Susquehanna', there were..two varieties of perch, the gar, and the common ray. 1893 *Critic* (U.S.) 7 Jan. 9/1 Thus charming days were passed .. watching gars playing leap-frog with Brer Turtle [etc.].

b. A ganoid fish of the genus *Lepidosteus*, having a similar general form but with rhombic scales. *Alligator-gar*, a gar (*L. tristœchus*) with a head somewhat resembling that of an alligator.

1843 MARRYAT *Mons. Violet* xliv, The alligator gar is sometimes ten feet long. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 32, I have seen the great armoured gar rise again and again for the air.

Gar (gāɪ), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3–4 **ger**, 4–5 **gere**, 5 **gerre**, 4–7 **gare**, 6–8 **garr**(e, 3– **gar**. [a. ON. *ger(v a, gør(v)a, gjør(v)a, geyra* (Sw. *göra*, Da. *gjöre*) to make, do, etc. = OE. *giegrwan* (also *gearwian*) to prepare (see YARE *v.*), OS. *garuwian, gerwian*, OHG. **garwjan* (recorded form *gar(a)wan*; MHG. *gärwen, gerwen*, mod.G. *gärben, gerben*):—OTeut. **garwjan*, f. the adj. **garwu-* ready = OE. *gearo* YARE (cf. GARE *a.*). The orig. sense of the Scand. verb 'to do', 'to make' (something), is rare in Eng. which chiefly employs 'gar' with the meaning 'to cause' (to do or to be done) agreeing with one of the uses of the vb. *make*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To do, perform; to make. *Obs.*: *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13835 Vr halidai noght he for-beres, Bot mani dedes o þaim he geres. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 And so he gart yarof, als he graunted, ix^{xx} peces & xij. 1457 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 366 For garyng of iij. mals and nels. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E.E.T.S.) iv. 104 Thi lufly chere makis my hert glad, And many a tyme so has it gart. 1662 *Kinross Witch Trial* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1888) 231 He, being leading his father's peats..throo a heap of the said Janet Paton's muck, the said Janet said she should gar him alse good.

2. To make, to cause, in various constructions.

a. with simple *object*: To cause, to occasion. *rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E.E.T.S.) ii. 44 Gog gif the sorow, boy; want of mete it gars. 1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* in Halliw. *Shaks.* VI. 67 Alas, said he, what garres thy grief? *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 195/2 What gars this din of mirk and baleful harm. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Gar*, to cause, to compel. 'It gars me great pain.'

b. with *object* and *active inf.* (*to* usually omitted): To make or cause *one* to *do* something, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17160 (Göttt.) Oft þu geris mi wondis blede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 8 [xx. 7] Proude horsis þat will stumbill & gere vs breke oure neke. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 56 He cutte awey treuthe, And gert gyle growe þere. *c* 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk., York Hours* 43 þai..gerte hym bere on his bak þe cros. 15.. *Chevy Chase* ii. 15 in *Percy's Rel.*, Many a doughete the garde to dy. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 310 Fals Fortoun .. makis him to fall Doun fra the hicht, garrand him licht so law. 1589 PEELE *Eclog.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 561/1 Herdgroom, what gars thy pipe to go so loud? *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 9 The earl..resolves to gar one devil ding another. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 101 My dady was harsh, My minny was warse, That gart him gae yont the sea. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 123 He screw'd the pipes and gart them skirl. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, But ye like to gar folk look like fools. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Gar*, to compel. 'A'll gar tha gang.' 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 68 A dinnle in the elbuck that garred ye loup like a troot.

† **c.** with *object* and *inf. pass.*: To cause something to be done; to have something done. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4870 Pharaon, þat all his will can gar be don. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2793 Greue þe nouȝt for goddes loue þat gart þe be fourmed. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 8 Saynt Anne..wham saynt Helene gert be broght fra Ierusalem. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* 21 Also that you gar the malt be windowd. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 567, I shall gare theym bothe to be hanged. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 2 The actis that ȝour prudens garris daly be exsecut. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 50 Mount heigh vp through the air, To gar thy heat and beames be law and neir.

† **d.** with *inf.* (rarely preceded by *to*) simply: *To gar do, make*, etc.: To cause to be done, made, etc. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 64 Ageyn þe erle Godwyn he gert sette assise. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 147 Gregorie þe grete clerk gart write in bokes The ruele of alle religious. 1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 420 Labour that he sall do and gar do for me. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, He garte to vnarme hym and bete hym with thornys. *Ibid.* XX. xvi, I wylle founde & gar make an hows of relygyon. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2416 Euery thyng that In yhour myster lyis, I sall gar ordan at yhour awn dewys. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamæleon* Wks. (1892) 47 He sollicitat some previe men gar hang hir. *a* 1615 *Cron. Erlis of Ross* (1850) 20 He gart bigg two stone barns.

† **3.** To cause to go, to drive. *Obs. rare.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Chron. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 179/1 The erle..had not beene heard of since he was garred out of Harlo wood. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* V. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 363 By heaven I'll gar my whinyard through youi womb!

4. Wrongly used for: To be amiss with, to ail.

1614 J. DAVIES *Eglog. Willie & Wernocke* 8 What gars my Willy that he so doth wane? 1640 *King & Poor North. Man* 209 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 301 What gares these babies and babies all? Some ill have they done that they hang by the walls?

Gar (gāɪ), *int.* = GAD.

1598 [see BEGAR]. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* iv. 29 Gar! If I could crush him to powder beneath my feet.

† **Garabee.** *Obs. rare.* ? = GAD-BEE.

1692 HICKERINGILL *Good Old Cause* 28 Like Beasts stung with a Garabee or Hornet. *Ibid.* 29. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. vi. § 12. 52/1 They were just like Beasts that are stung with a Garabee, or Hornet; they ran they knew not whither.

Garagantua, -an: see GARGANTUA, -AN.

Garancin (gæ·rănsĭn). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [a. F. *garancine*, f. *garance* madder: see -IN.] A dyeing substance obtained from madder.

1843 F. STEINER *Patent* in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1853) I. 841 Garancine. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 190 Garancine.. prepared from Madder by the action of sulphuric acid.

Garand, -ante, -end, var. GUARAND, *Obs.*, guarantee.

† **Garant, geraud.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Blundered readings in the Eng. versions of Mandeville for OF. *geracites*, ad. L. *hierācītēs* (Pliny) 'a stone of the colour of a hawk's neck'.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 220 Many Clustres of Grapes ..alle of precious Stones..the blake ben of Onichez and Garantez. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) xxiii. 107 geraudes [F. *geracites*].

Garaus, -ausse, obs. ff. CAROUSE.

Garavanca, -ance, -anza, obs. ff. CALAVANCE.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 75 All sixe were laden with wheate, garauanzas and cheese. 1699 in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 391 They eat parched Garavancas, parched Almonds, and Beans. 1770 FRANKLIN *Let. to J. Bartram* 11 Jan. in Darlington *Mem. Bartram* (1849) 404, I send..also some Chinese Garavances.

Garb (gāɪb), *sb.*¹ Also 6–7 **garbe**. [a. ONF. *garbe* (Central OF. *jarbe*, mod.F. *gerbe*) = Cat. and Sp. *garba*; of Teut. origin; cf. the synonymous OHG. *garba* (mod.G. *garbe*), OS. *garba, garva* (Du. *garve, garf*).

On the assumption that the primary sense of OTeut. **garbā-*, as of the equivalent L. *manipulus*, was 'handful', it is usually referred to the Aryan root **ghrebh-* (Skr. *grbh*, to grasp, OSl. *grabiti* to seize, Lettish *grâb-t* to grasp).]

1. A wheat-sheaf. *Obs.* exc. *Her.* (see quot. 1882).
1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 210 Noo forestir fro henceforth or bayli make scotal or gadir garbe or otes or any corne..but be the sight and othe of xij. regarders. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 108 The Garbe is of the Sonne royally supported with two Lyons. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ix. (1611) 112 There is a kind of wretched cormorants whose Garbs are so fast bound that the poor curseth their mercilesse hearts. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* I. (1662) 171 The Cheshire Gentry were good house-keepers, because they gave so many wheat-sheaves.. in their Coats of Armes. Indeed I have told no fewer then six and twenty, called *Garbs* in Herauldry, which are born in the several Coat-Armours of the Gentry of this County. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 189 A garb, or, supported by two lions. 1844 A. PAGE *Suppl. Kirby's Suffolk Trav.* 901 Vernon : or ; on a fess, azure, three garbs of the first. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 106 A more frequent Charge is a Sheaf of Wheat, called a Garb .. When a Garb is of any grain other than wheat, it must be mentioned ; as, a *Garb of Oats*, &c. Sometimes the straw is of a different tincture from the ears, as *a Garb vert, eared or.* Garbs are usually *or.*

2. *Comb.*: garb-tithe.
c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 42 (1810) 45 The garb tythes and spiritual profits of the manor.

Garb (gāɹb), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **garbe**. [ad. (directly or through the 16th c. F. *garbe*, now *galbe*) It. *garbo* (= Sp., Pg. *garbo*) grace, elegance ; of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *garawî* preparation, adornment (and the cognates cited s.v. GEAR).]

†1. Grace, elegance, stylishness of manners or appearance. [= F. *galbe*, It. *garbo*.] *Obs.*
1591 LYLY *Endym.* II. ii. 24 *Dares.* If you be good wenches make as though you loue him, and wonder at him. *Fauil.* We will doe our parts. *Dares.* But first let vs stand aside, and let him vse his garbe, for all consisteth in his gracing. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. 537 Surely it's [love's] course hath more garbe [F. *galbe*], when it is commixt with vnaduisednesse and trouble. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Garbo*, a garbe, comeliness, gracefulness or good fashion. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 211 Find the house open to all comers and goers both Ladyes and gentlemen, that are of any garbe [cf. p. 152 Coaches double lined with Ladyes and Gentlemen of Garbo].

†b. Grace of outline; elegant curvature. [So It. *garbo*, F. *galbe*.] *Obs.*
1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 43 The putting of the under Boultel and Casement with their several Centers as this here is, hath only the Measure-case but not the Garb.

†2. A person's outward bearing, behaviour, carriage, or demeanour. *Obs.*
1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, First, for your garb, it must be grave and serious, Very reserv'd and lock'd ; not tell a secret On any terms, not to your father. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* III. (1662) 82 So graceful is their Garbe, that they make any kind of Cloathes become themselves. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 299 This sullen Garb, this moody Discontent.

†3. Style, manner, fashion ; manner of doing anything, style of living, form of behaviour. Also, a prevailing 'mode' or custom, 'the fashion'. *Obs.*
1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. i. 80 You thought, because he could not speake English in the natiue garb, he could not therefore handle an English Cudgell. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* IV. iv, His seniors give him good slight looks, After their garbe. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 71 Carrying himselfe .. overloftily, and above the garbe of a fellow-citizen. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vi. 72 Others .. use some obsolete garb in their garments, gestures, or discourse. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* II. 48 In a very ill garbe she returned my complements. 1668 *Leather-more or Advice conc. Gaming* (ed. 2) 8 A young fellow .. had by strange Fortune runne up a very small summe to fifteen hundred pounds, and put himself into a Garb accordingly, could not give over, plaid on .. lost it all, run mad, and so dyed. 1694 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Apr., The younger son..lived in the garb and equipage of the richest nobleman.

†b. Fashion, make, sort (in quot. 1599 with allusion to GARB *sb.*[1] ; cf. L. *ejusdem farinæ*).
1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, I am so haunted at the court, and at my lodging with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another sheaf, I know not how! 1605 CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 99 Wee may still enrich our language with others [words] of the like garbe.

4. Fashion of dress, esp. official or other distinctive dress ; hence *concr.* dress, costume.
1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* XV. 191 Be thriftie also in your apparrell and clothing .. vsing that moderate and middle garbe, which shall rather lessen then make you bigger then you are. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* I. i, In hose and doublet, The horse-boy's garb. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. XXXVI. 50 Their bodily Garb is a Frock of Cotton Cloth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 260 He is stripped of his wet garb. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* XXVIII. (1803) 48 A man entered, in the garb of an officer. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 409 Many gentlemen wear black as the court garb. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. VII. 275 He went out at the gate, disguised in a woodman's garb. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* XVIII, I wished to be a soldier in more than the mere garb.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 226 Words cloath'd in reasons garb. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 137 This [weeping] may prove to be no more than the very garb and outward dress of a contrite heart. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 618 These books were..precious..notwithstanding their torn and mouldy garb. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 126 The earth .. soon becomes covered .. with its thick garb of green. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* I. 9 Heroic themes .. invested with the garb of verse. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* VII, He had for the moment thrown off his customary garb of indifference or cynicism.

5. *Comb.* : †**garb-master**, one who professes the art of polite behaviour.
1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, You see he has played down your grand garb-master, here.

Hence **Ga·rbless** *a.*, without clothing.
1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 117 He..bade thee ride at noon our city through, Garbless and guardless.

Garb (gāɹb), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with a garb, to clothe, dress.
1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. i. 11 Thus garbed they go in search of new discoveries. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Shadow Truth* ii, Garb'd in white Religion's robes. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, These black dog-Dons Garb themselves bravely. 1888 L. HEARN in *Harper's Mag.* LXXVII. 215/2 Women .. very simply, almost savagely, garbed.

b. *dial.* Also with *out.* (See quots.)
1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Garb*, to bedeck, array in a gaudy fashion ; almost invariably implying tasteless or vulgar finery. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Garb out*, to dress for display. 'Desperately garb'd out' outrageously fine.

c. *fig.*
1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 51 The rich earth, garbed in its daintiest dress Of light and joy. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. vi, The boughs the leaves had garbed. 1856 DOBELL *Eng. in Time of War*, '*The Rain is on the Roof*,' To garb with joy The naked soul of Grief.

Hence **Garbed** *ppl. a.*, dressed (in a specified fashion) ; **Ga·rbing** *vbl. sb.*
1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 25 A treatise as bigge garb'd as the french Academy. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 100 He being always well garbed. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 3 May 5/7 The Academy galleries held a variously garbed crowd. 1889 *Cornhill Mag.* 219, I complete my hasty garbing under his eyes.

Garbage (gā·ɹbėdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 **garbidge, -ish(e, (6 garbadge, -edge, garvage)**, 5– **garbage**. [Of obscure origin ; prob. adopted from AF., like many other words found in early cookery books. Derivation from OF. *garbe* sheaf is probable for sense 4, and possible for the other senses.]

1. The offal of an animal used for food ; esp. the entrails. Rarely, the entrails of a man.
c 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* I. 9 Take fayre garbagys of chykonys, as þe hed, þe fete, þe lyuerys, an þe gysowrys. 1530 PALSGR. 224/1 Garbage of a foule, *petitoye.* 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* B 107 To pulle out the garbishe or guttes of a thing. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, Rotten in thy maw, thy guts and garbage! 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 31 Augury, That out of Garbages of Cattel Presag'd th' events of Truce or Battel. 1682 *Weekly Mem.* 255 The blood, bowels, and the other garbish are taken out. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 86 In New-found-land they improve their Ground with the Garbish of Fish. 1728 R. NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 60 These people made no scruple of handling gutts and garbages. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 322 The carrion vulture ..disputing with the brutes the garbage.

2. Refuse in general ; filth. † Also used for GARBLE *sb.*[1]
1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 With ramd cramd garbadge, theire gorges draftye be gulled. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 240 This fountaine was said to grow thicke, and saiuour of garbidge, at such time as they celebrated the Olympiads. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1783 Cloues..whensoeuer they are made cleane, and seperated from their garbish. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 75 They [the Chinese] are eager to fish up the nastiest garbage thrown overboard. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 621/1 The river was the receptacle of the garbage and sewage of these domiciles.

3. *fig.* Chiefly in the sense of worthless or foul literary matter.
1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 39 a, Let not your shops be infected with anie such .. stinking garbadge. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* I. i. (1881) 11 Almes-basket-scraps, the very fall and garbidge of gentry. 1759 GRAINGER tr. *Sulpicia's Poems* ix. 6 Rare Taste, and worthy of a Poet's Brain, To prey on Garbage. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* XXII. (1831) 194 She flew with voracious appetite to sate herself on the garbage of any circulating library. 1812 D'ISRAELI *Calam. Auth.* (1867) 135 The public appetite..afterwards indignantly rejected the palatable garbage. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 124 Any garbage is food for a woman's vanity.

†4. (See quots.) *Obs.* [cf. dial. F. *gerbée, garbée* used in a similar sense (see Godefroy *s.v.*).]
1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 206 All such horses..to be substantially served according to their allowance .. in Hay, Garbage, and Litter. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 6 That which Horsemen call garbadge, which is wheate strawe and the eares, chopt small together. 1887 *Kent Gloss., Garbage*, a sheaf of corn, Latin *garba* ; a cock of hay ; a fagot of wood, or any other bundle of the .. fruits of the earth.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *garbage-barrel, -box, -inspector.*
1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 175 The garbage-boxes or ash-barrels .. are still the same unsightly .. nuisances. 1889 *Century Mag.* Sept. 750/1 Judges, lawyers, and notaries out of whose professional garbage barrel he enjoyed a.. privilege of feeding ! 1896 *Daily News* 3 June 4/1 The responsible, if not dignified post, of garbage inspector.

†**Garbage** (gā·ɹbėdʒ), *v. Obs.* Forms: see the sb. ; also 6 **garbaige**. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To disembowel ; to remove the offal from ; to gut (fish).
1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 161 His cooke found the same ryng in the bealy of a fishe which he garbaiged to dresse for his Lordes dyner. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C iij, Men departed, Bowel'd, puld out, and garbisht euery day. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 186 Pilchards..are there taken, garbaged, salted, hanged in the smoke. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 8 A Turkie Cock, that when he was pull'd and garbidg'd, weighed thirty pound.

2. *intr.* To feed on offal. In quot. *fig.*
1650 A. NICCHOLES *Disc. Marr. & Wiving* vii. in *Harl. Misc.* (1744) II. 152 Lust .. will garbadge without all Respect, or Controul, upon Adultery, Fornication [etc.].

†**Ga·rbager.** *Obs.* [perh. AF. ; f. GARBAGE *sb.* + -ER[2].] In *serjeant garbager* : an officer of the royal kitchen, who had charge of the poultry.
1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 52 (1876) 36 A serjant garbager of the kitchin..shal receve the pullaine ..and scald them.

Garbe, Garbedge, obs. ff. GARB, GARBAGE.

Garbel- : see GARBLE-.

Garbell, obs. form of GARBOARD.

[**Garb-feathers** : see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Garbidge, Garbish, obs. forms of GARBAGE.

†**Garbist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. GARB *sb.*[2] + -IST.] One who is skilled in polite behaviour.
1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* IV. x, Yes, this is backsword Complement : this wipes off the false praise which the first thrust on : you must bee seene in both, or you are no true garbist else.

Garblable, obs. form of GARBLEABLE.

Garblage (gā·ɹb'lėdʒ). In 8 **garblage**, 9 *Hist.* **garbellage**. [f. GARBLE *v.* + -AGE.] **a.** The duty or province of a garbler. †**b.** The refuse that has to be garbled or taken out of any commodity. *Obs.*
1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xliii. 120 We seldom find less than 10 or 12 per cent. Garblage. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 60 Any merchant who should ..sell spices, or other merchandize belonging to garbellage.

Garble (gā·ɹb'l), *sb.* Also 6–7 **garbell, -byll.** [prob. ad. It. *garbello* (whence F. *grabeau*, which has had all the Eng. senses), f. *garbellare* to GARBLE.]

†1. Refuse (of spices) ; extraneous matter. *Obs.*
1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 234 The garbyll of macis. 1603–4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 19 § 2 If any the said Spices..shall be mixed with any Garbles..after..the same shalbe first garbled..by the Garbler thereunto appointed. 1640 in Entick *London* II. 175 Garble of cloves, of Almonds. 1721 BAILEY, *Garbles*, the Dust, Soil or Filth, separated by garbling. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Garble*, the refuse from spices, drugs, &c.

†2. Merchandise containing an admixture of refuse or waste. *Obs.*
1618 DALTON *Country Just.* 116 Euery thing which beareth the name of Garbell, and whereof issueth a refuse, or waste. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* D 8 Pitch, tarre, hempe .. allome, wooll, silke and all other things that beare the name of Garbell and doe yeeld a refuse or waste.

b. A mixture of base and precious metal ; = ALLOY 5.
1839 URE *Dict. Arts* etc. 1058 The acid must be boiled on the granulated garble, or alloy, to effect the solution of the silver. 1868 in E. SEYD *Bullion & For. Exch.* 190.

3. The process of garbling, in various senses.
1808 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *To Nollekens* Wks. 1816 IV. 410 Did not the lady smile upon the garble [*i. e.* the mutilation of a statue]. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1854) 60 The officer..was sworn..to observe that the garble of merchants goods should be impartial.

Garble (gā·ɹb'l), *v.* Also 6–7 **garbel.** [App. originally a term of Mediterranean commerce, ad. It. *garbellare*, ad. Arab. غربل *gharbala* (also كربل *karbala*) to sift, select, related to غربال *ghirbāl*, كربال *kirbāl*, sieve ; cf. Sp. *garbillare* to sift corn, *garbillo* corn-sieve. The It. word was adopted also in Fr. ; the pa. pple. *garbellé* occurs in a quot. given by Godefr. erroneously s.v. *gerbele* ; from 16th c. the vb. appears as *grabeler.*
The twofold form of the Arab. words shows that they are not of native formation ; a probable source has been found in the late L. *cribellare*, f. *cribellum* dim. of *cribrum* sieve.]

†1. *trans.* To remove the garble or refuse from (spice, etc.) ; to sift, cleanse (const. *of*) ; also, to sift *out. Obs.*
1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 177 [At Alexandria] all sortes of spices be garbled after the bargaine is made. 1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 172 He hath granted..four-pence halfpenny upon every chaldron of sea coal, to see they may be better garbled or cleansed. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 79 We fall all a Coughing, which lasts .. as long as we are garbling it [red pepper]. 1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 503 They .. will crumble into Grains, and the Wings separate from them, which must be garbled out. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) Pref. 12 The whole relation is carefully garbled of all its levity and looseness. 1789 SAUNDERS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 107 Seed lac is only the stick lac broke into small pieces, garbled, and appearing in a granulated form. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 65 Cochineal may be screened and garbled in the presence of the proper officers.

2. To select or sort out the best in (any thing or set of things) ; to take the pick of. Now *rare* exc. in *to garble the coinage.* Also with *out.*
1483 [see GARBLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 176 Wit and Mirth..Apothegmatically bundled vp and garbled at the request of old John Garret's Ghost. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. 177 Why did not Cicero garble [Fr. orig. *esplucher*] all those different Opinions..to frame a good one if possible? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 344 A privilege..to garble the live pigs in the markets of the city. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* V. 90 Each Glutton hunts, and garbles out Nice Bits. 1720 *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (ed. Strype) II. 239/2 To prevent this

Office of garbling Wools, the Haberdashers interposed. 1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 308 It has been found necessary to garble his parterre, to throw away the flowerets that are off show [etc.]. 1859 R. F. Burton *Cent. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 438 The gum .. is then carefully garbled with due regard to colour and size. 1875 Jevons *Money* viii. 81 Hence arises the practice, extensively carried on in the present day in England, of *picking* and *culling*, or, as another technical expression is, *garbling* the coinage, devoting the good new coins to the melting-pot, and passing the old worn coins into circulation again.

† b. *esp.* To 'sift' or 'weed' (an army, corporation, etc.) so as to exclude unfit or uncompliant members. Also *To garble out*: to remove (objectionable persons) after selection. *Obs.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. viii. 174 But his army must be garbled, as too great for God to give victory thereby. 1658 Osborn *Advt. Son* (ed. 6) 2 By garbling out of them all Boys of an incapacity. 1661 in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 219 The house of commons was first garbled, and then turned out of doors. 1690 *Plain English* 7 Who garbled Corporations, and deprived Men of their greatest Civil Rights. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* I. 64 Colleges were attempted to be garbled, and immemorial Foundations broken in upon .. to make Room even for Profligates, if new Converts. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 207 The army .. will not submit to be garbled. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 230 The government .. set itself to garble the army to its mind.

3. To make selections from with a (usually unfair or mischievous) purpose; to mutilate (a statement, writing, etc.) with a view to misrepresentation.

1689-92 Locke *Toleration* III. vii. Wks. 1727 II. 376 To garble thus the Truths of Religion, and by their own Authority take some not necessary to Salvation. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* Advt. (1749) 9 More properly the writings of others than his, considering how they had been garbled. 1794 Burke *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 623 To break to pieces and to garble those facts. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 42 The late Governor-General .. had withheld, mutilated, or garbled the correspondence. 1833 Peel in *Croker Papers* 29 Sept. (1884), The evidence has been since garbled in publication. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* lxi. (1879) 750 Those who came forward garbled, or misunderstood the words of Jesus. 1888 Frith *Autobiog.* III. viii. 175 He had .. garbled the title of her picture in the Catalogue. 1895 F. Hall *Two Trifles* 8 By garbling me he indulges in uncandid suppression of the truth.

¶ 4. Confused with Garbage *v.* = Garbage *v.* 1.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. d 2, Birds .. rightly killed, garbelled, and pulled.

Garble, obs. form of Garboard.

Garbleable (gā·ɪb'lăb'l), *a. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **garblable.** [f. Garble *v.* + -able.] Liable to be garbled: see Garble *v.* 1.

1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 19 § 1 All Spices, Wares, Drugges, and other Merchandizes garbleable. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 8 All sorts of Wares or Merchandise, garblable, as Sugar, Pepper, Cloves, &c. 1707 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 68 § 3 Owners of any spices .. or merchandizes garbleable. 1800 [see Garbler 1].

Garbled (gā·ɪbl'd), *ppl. a.* [f. Garble *v.* + -ed 1.] In senses of the vb.

1623 *St. Papers* Col. 144 Cloves .. the price set at 6*s.* 6*d.* garbled and 5*s.* 8*d.* ungarbled. 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 167 The fullest, most impartial, and least-garbled body of evidence that ever was produced to this house. 1814 R. Bland *Prov.* I. Pref. 10 This garbled edition was printed at Florence. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. xix. 354 The Just Vindication consists chiefly of garbled extracts from the Areopagitica of Milton. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 54 A garbled statement constructed upon the principle of pushing into prominence everything that is bad.

Garbler (gā·ɪblər). [f. Garble *v.* + -er 1.]

1. An official who garbled spices, etc. (i.e. removed the refuse from them); a sifter. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* F j a, You buy of the Garbellers of spices, the refuse that they sift from y^e^ Marchant. 1707 *Act* 6 *Anne* c. 68 § 3 A fit and able person to execute the office of garbler within the city of London. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xi. 332 A Garbler who, at the request of the Owner of any Spices or Drugs garbleable .. shall garble the same. 1829 Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1854) 61 Thomas Halfmark was chosen and sworn garbeller of spices and of sotill ware.

2. †a. A censor of the press (*obs.*). b. One who garbles or mutilates (literary works, statements, etc.).

a. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 170 The publick garblers of Poetry .. brought these two Latin verses to the test. 1693 in Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 430 If thus th' Athenian garblers should proceed Their great Bodleian library to weed.

b. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. Prol. 16 You Pettifoggers, Garbellers, and Masters of Chicanery. 1710 Swift *Examiner* No. 19 ¶ 8 There was a farther Secret in this Clause, which may best be discovered by the first Projectors, or at least the Garblers of it.

Hence †**Ga·rblership,** the office or function of a garbler.

1569 *Proc. Crt. Com. Counc. Lond.* Repert. 16 lf. 494 The office of the garbelershippe of spices. 1720 *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (ed. Strype) II. 239/2 Suit was made by some light Persons for an Office of Garblership of foreign wools.

Garbling (gā·ɪblĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Garble *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Garble.

†1. The action or process of picking or selecting (spices, etc.), or of removing the refuse or the inferior specimens from merchandise, etc. *Obs.*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 11 § 1 They wil not suffre any garbelyng of theym to be made but selle good and bad at so excessyf price togedyr ungarbeled. 1518 *Acc.* in *Archæol.* XLVII. 310 For .. letheryng, bokelyng, and garbelyng of mlmlxlvij complete harnes. 1591 (*title*), A profitable .. Discourse for the Meeting with the bad Garbelling of Spices used in these Daies. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 89 The Prince's mocion .. touchinge the garblinge of Tobaccho. 1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* iv. 70 There ought to be a great care in the Picking, Garbling, and preparing the [Cacao] Nuts. 1687 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 61 The Company's right in the garbling of spices. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* xi. 327 Certain other privileges also attach to the Garbling of Merchandise Imported. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 132 *Garbling*, the clearing the refuse from any commodity.

† b. *transf.* The action or process of 'sifting' (a corporation, etc.) so as to exclude unfit or uncompliant members. *Obs.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 449 The general purging and garbling of the Judges. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 61 Their Propositions being more rigid since the last garbling by the Army. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 43 Jobbs .. which sometimes Required shaking off a Testimony or Garbling of a Jury.

2. The action or process of making selections with a view to misrepresentation.

1861 Bright *Sp. on India* 19 Mar., He knows there have been garbling and mutilation .. in those despatches. 1885 *Ch. Times* 12 June 456 All kinds of quibbles, equivocations, garblings, and direct falsehoods.

3. (See quot.)

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Garbling*, the mixing of rubbish with a cargo stowed in bulk.

4. *concr. pl.* The refuse or remainder of a staple commodity after selection of the best.

1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/8 Gums .. olibanum .. sold at 58*s.*; garblings, 27*s.* 6*d.*; siftings, 25*s.* 6*d.* 1886 Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur., Garblings*, pickings of wool, cotton, and like material.

Garboard (gā·ɪbōəɪd). Also 7 **garbell, -ble.** [app. a. Du. *gaarboord* (obs.), explained by Winschooten (1681) as f. *gar-en* short for *gaderen* to Gather + *boord* Board *sb.* Cf. F. *galbord* (1538 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The first range of planks laid upon a ship's bottom, next the keel; the corresponding range of plates in an iron vessel. Also *altrib.* as in *garboard-plank, -plate, -seam*; **garboard-strake** = garboard.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 8 The Garbell strake is the outside plancke next the keele. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 The Garbord is the first planke next the keele on the outside. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 40 Putting him upon thoughts (had it been practicable) of shifting her Garble-strake there. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 157 The carpenter got one of the planks of the garboard strake on. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 249 The shot .. had only damaged two planks of the garboard streak. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* I. 172 The starboard garboard seam close by the stern, had opened. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* i. 7 An external iron keel .. was applied, and connected to the original flat keel by garboard-plates. *Ibid.* 8 Intercostal plates were .. secured below to the inner garboards. 1893 *Daily News* 26 June 5/8 The garboards, and bottom parts of the transverse frames.

Garboil (gā·ɪboil), *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 6–7 garboyl, -boile, (6 -broyl, *Sc.* -bulle), 6–9 -boyle, 6– garboil. [ad. OF. *garbouil, garbouille* (= Sp. *garbullo*), ad. It. *garbuglio*, connected with L. *bullire* to Boil; the origin of the prefixed element is disputed.] Confusion, disturbance, tumult; an instance of this, a brawl, hubbub, hurlyburly.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 165 When ye shal heare all the worlde to bee in a garboile of sedicions. 1562 Randolph in G. Chalmers *Mary Q. Scot.* (1818) I. 86 In all those garbulles, I assure your honour, I never saw the Queen merrier. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 55 The Citie of Lisbon, as also all the rest, were in great garboile. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 66 Whiles Commodus was Emperour, Britannie was all of a Garboile. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 112 To cut that intricate knot, that makes such a garboyle in the text. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 426 He journied to Rome .. but .. raising great garboyles among the Scholars of that place, Cardinal Boncompagno .. expelled him thence. 1755 Johnson, *Garboil.* 1864 Burton *Scot. Abr.* III. ii. 148 Before the intestine garboyles of this island. 1891 *Nat. Rev.* July 669 Far from the moiling crowd and garboyle of the world.

† **Ga·rboil,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **garboyle.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To confuse, agitate, disturb.

1572 H. Middlemore in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 5 The occasion presently offeryd, of the Lowe Contreys so greatly garboyled. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vii. (1596) 101 Amongst the first qualities, there is none which so much garboileth this power as excessiue heat.

¶ Erroneously for Garble *v.* in various senses.

1555 Eden *Decades* 332 Meltynge, fynynge, dryinge, garboylyng, and such other broylynges. 1574 Hellowes *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 382 By their authority they thrust in themselues, to glosse the Bible, and garboile the scripture. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 201/2 Take a wilde Ducke, plucke him, and garboyle him. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 3 To tip down so many Lords at a time and to garboil the House, as often as any party should have a great majority. 1720 *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (ed. Strype) II. v. xiv. 229/1 They did garboil out of every hundred the Half of such Baggage and Refuse Stuff.

† **Garbred.** *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. *gare* = Gore (? or Garth) + Brede.]

1621 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) I. 51 One parcell of meadowe called a garbred of meadow.

Garce (gāɪs). Also **garse.** [a. Telugu *gārisa* (Yule).] 'A cubic measure for rice, etc. in use on the Madras coast, as usual varying much in value. Buchanan (infra) treats it as a weight' (Yule).

1752 T. Brooks *Weights & Meas. E. Ind.* 6 Grain Measures .. 1 Garse, 8400 lbs. 0 oz. Avoirdupoise. 1759 in A. Dalrymple *Orient. Repert.* (1793) I. 120 Rice may be bought for about 12 Pagodas a Garce. 1807 F. Buchanan *Journ. Mysore* etc. I. 6 The proper native weights .. are .. 20 Baruays (Candies) 1 Gursay, called by the English Garse .. The Garse [is] nearly 1205 lbs. 1811 P. Kelly *Univ. Cambist* I. 121 Madras .. The Garce, corn measure, contains 80 Parahs or 400 Marcals. *Ibid.*, Madras .. The Gursay (called by the English Garce) contains 20 Baruays.

Garce, var. Garse *sb. Obs.*

† **Garcion, garson.** *Obs.* (after 16th c. chiefly *Hist.*). Also 4 garsoun, garesowne, 7 gartion, garsoon. [a. OF. *garçun* (11th c.), *garcion, garzon, garchon*, etc. (mod.F. *garçon*) = Pr. *garso, guarzon*, Sp. *garzon*, Pg. *garção*, It. *garzone*, med.L. (12th c.) *garcĭōn em*, for which *garciferum* (f. the analogy of *scuticferum*) occurs. The nom. form (med.L. *garcio*) is represented by OF. *gars* (mod. F. *gars* in jocular use, 'lad'), and perh. by Pr. *gart-z* adj. 'bad'. The primary sense is 'servant, attendant' (often used contemptuously, like 'knave', 'varlet'); the mod.Fr. senses 'boy', 'bachelor', are of later development.] A serving-man, groom; esp. a young man or boy servant.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2505 And damoselis to garsounes, Ther was mad al comunes. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2993 His sone þat was a proud garsoun. Men him clepede Beuoun. 13.. *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1428 Whether lord or garsoun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 103 It ys grevouse thinge to vs to haue a garcion to be lorde ouer vs alle. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 170 Long wayghtyng and small wages makth poore garsons. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 19 Hasting shall finde 21. ships, in euery ship 21. men, and a Garcion, or Boy, which is called a Gromet. 1602 Middleton *Blurt* III. i. E j b, She meanes her French garsoon. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 166 For a gartion or boy to attend him j^t^ ob. the day. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 377 That no more but one Garson be allowed.

‖ **Garçon** (garsoñ). [Fr.: see prec.] A boy, serving-man, waiter; in Eng. use chiefly a waiter in a French hotel or restaurant.

1839 A. Gray *Lett.* (1893) 136 Here we dined, and were charged four francs for dinner, besides sous to the garçon.

† **Ga·rcopper.** *Obs.*—1 [ad. Ger. *garkupfer*, f. *gar* ready, refined + *kupfer* copper.] Refined copper.

1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* I. 105 Hermann reckons only from 1 to 5 per cent. garcopper.

Garcrow, obs. form of Gorcrow.

† **Gard** 1. *Obs.* [ad. F. *garde* (in *prendre garde à*): see Guard *sb.*] Attention, watchfulness. Also, the object of one's attention.

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* x. (1580) 62 This was his gard, he was still busie aboute these, the blinde, the leaper, the lame, the deafe, and the dedde. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxiii. ix. (1609) 478 All their gard and regard, all their eyes upon him alone, what serve they for?

† **Gard** 2. *Obs.* Also **garde.** [ad. F. *garde* (Cotgr.).] The dew-claw of a deer or boar.

1576 Turberv. *Veneric* 154 The gardes (which are his hinder clawes or dew clawes) should be great and open one from another. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 691 The..wrinkles which are betwixt his gards and the heele.

Gard 3 (gāɪd). *dial.* (Cornwall). (See quots.)

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 30 b, A thick strong net .. drawne at the boates sterne, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottome of the water, out of which when it is taken vp they cull the oysters and cast away the residue, which they terme gard. 1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. I. 124 Clean all the platters .. with water and gard (gravel sand).

Gard, Gard-: see Guard, Guard-.

Gardain(e, obs. form of Garden, Guardian.

Gardant, obs. form of Guardant.

† **Ga·rdantly,** *a.lv. Obs.*—1 [f. F. *gardant* pres. pple. of *garder* to look + -ly 2.] Attentively.

1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 37 How Gardantly therfore these are to be Regarded, wise men easely seeth.

‖ **Garde-bras** (gardəbra). Also 5 (in anglicized forms) **gardbrace, garbrasse,** 7 **gardebrace,** 9 *erron.* **garde-de-bras.** [F. *garde-bras*, f. *garde-r* to guard + *bras* arm.] 'An additional piece of armour placed on the upper part of the gauntlet, or fastened to the elbow-plates' (Fairholt).

1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 487 Item, j. garbrasse. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 83 The sleue of cloth of gold .. whiche he couched along his shoulder in stede of gardebras. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1556 Without was left not one, Horse, male, trusse, ne bagage, Salad, speare, gardbrace ne page But was lodged and roome ynough. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 104 This Gardebrace is otherwise called vambrace, and signifies Armor for the Arme. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* x. 204 The plates that were fixed to the elbow-pieces were entitled *gardes-de-bras.*

† **Gardecaut.** *Obs.* [corruption of F. *garde-corde*, f. *garder* to Guard + *corde* Cord.] (See quot.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Gardecaut*, or *Gard-du-cord*, is that which stops the Fusee of a Watch when wound up. 1721 in Bailey.

‖ **Garde-du-corps** (gardədŭkor). [Fr.; lit. 'guard of the body'.] A body-guard; a member of a body-guard.

1651 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Sept., Then came .. the *garde du corps* and other officers. 1701 Farquhar *Sir H. Wildair* III. i, For not one of these fellows stirs about without his *garde-du-corps.* 1703 De Foe *On Standing Army* Misc. 206 Queen Elizabeth, tho' she had no *Guard du Corps*, yet she had her *Guards du Terres* [!] 1710 *Examiner* No. 11 P5

I have heard of a certain Illustrious Person, who having a *Guard du Corps*, that forc'd their Attendance on him, put them into a Livery, and maintain'd them as his Servants. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, Mirobolant .. killed four *gardes-du-corps* with his own point in the barricades of July.

Gardein, obs. form of GUARDIAN.

Garden (gā·ɹd'n), *sb.* Forms: 4 garthen, (6 -yne, -ynge), 4–7 gardin(e, -yn(e, (5–6 *Sc.* -ing, -yng), 4–6 gardain, -ayn(e, -ein(e, -eyn(e, (6 gardene, *Sc.* gairden, -ing), 6– garden. [a. ONF. *gardin* (Central F. *jardin*):—pop. L.**gardīn-um*, f. **gard-um* (OF. *gard*, *gart*, *jart*, garden) a. Teut. **gardo-z* (Goth. *gard-s*, OHG. *gart*, OS. *gard*, OE. *geard*, ON. *garð-r*, enclosure: see GARTH and YARD). The Teut. langs. have also a wk. form, with the special sense 'garden': OFris. *garda*, OS. *gardo* (Du. *gaarde*), OHG. *garto* (MHG. *garte*, mod.G. *garten*). Cf. Pr. *gardi*, *jardi*, *jerzi*, and *jardina* fem. (also Sp. *jardin*, Pg. *jardim*, It. *giardino*, which appear to be adoptions from Fr. or Pr.).]

I. An enclosed piece of ground devoted to the cultivation of flowers, fruit, or vegetables; often preceded by some defining word, as *flower-*, *fruit-*, *kitchen-*, *market-*, *strawberry-garden*, etc.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1028 With samytes, and baudekyns Weore cortined the gardynes. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 265 Your perle is..in þis gardyn gracios gaye, Here-inne to lenge for euer & play. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 765 Yif me a plante of thilke blissed tre And in my gardyn planted it shal bee. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 118 (Harl. MS.) The knight .. yede abowte in the gardin, and soute the clewe, & fonde it. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 53/2 My lord you haue very good strawberies at your gardayne in Holberne. 1522 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 106 The garthynges and Orchard perteyning thereto. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1878) I. 323, I comprehend therefore vnder the word 'garden', all such grounds as are wrought with the spade by mans hand. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I i. 81 He fetch a turne about the Garden. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Gardening* Wks. 1731 I. 174 The Use of Gardens seems to have been the most ancient and most general of any sorts of Possession among Mankind. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 356 The garden is on a slope, or gentle declivity; and very much resembles prince Eugene's garden. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* II. 29, I doubt not the flowers of that garden sweet Rejoiced in the sound of her gentle feet. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 191 Eastern gardens .. are not flower gardens, nor private gardens, but the orchards, vineyards or fig enclosures round a town. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 36 A wall picture of an ancient Egyptian garden has been preserved.

fig. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þis boke is cald garthen closed, wel enseled. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. xxx. 65 Þe saule truly þat boyth is sweyt be schynynge of consciens, & fayr be charite of endles lufe, cristis gardyn may be cald.

b. *pl.* Ornamental grounds, used as a place of public resort, usually with some defining word, as *Botanic(al, Zoological Gardens*, etc.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 73/2 Rivalling these imperial structures are the gardens of St. Petersburg. 1884 *Scotsman* 29 Jan. 2, I have just returned from my usual stroll in the Botanical Gardens.

c. *transf.* Applied to a region of remarkable fertility. *The Garden of England*: a name given to various counties, esp. Kent and Worcestershire.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 4, I am arriu'd for fruitful Lombardie, The pleasant garden of great Italy. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Smith* 5 Aug., The whole country appears a large garden. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* I. vii, 'Yes, sir, Kent's my county, but even in the garden of England they can't grow finer roses than them'.

2. a. Short for *Covent-garden, Hatton-garden* (quot. 1890), localities in London.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 415 A fashionable coffee-house in the neighbourhood of the Garden. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 81 Not only is the 'Garden' itself all bustle and activity, but [etc.]. 1884 J. PAYN *Some Lit. Recollect.* iv. in *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 257 She [Miss O'Neill] talked of 'the Garden' and 'the Lane' and was very fond of recitation. 1890 *Tit Bits* 29 Mar. 389/2 The cut stones are chiefly sold to the large dealers in the 'Garden'.

b. *pl.* Often used with some local prefix as the name of a square or street, in the suburbs of London, and (by imitation) in many other towns.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lx, 'Gardens' was a felicitous word not applied to stucco houses with asphalte terraces in front, so early as 1827.

3. As a name for the school of Epicurus (who taught in a garden).

Diog. Laert. uses οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν κήπων as a name for the sect; cf. also Cicero, *horti Epicuri*.

1867 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 164 [Neither] the Porch, the Garden, nor the Academy.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

4. a. simple attrib. (= of or belonging to a garden, for use in a garden), as *garden-alley*, *-bed*, *-bench*, *-bower*, *-close*, *-court*, *-croft*, *-door*, *-earth*, *-fence*, *-field*, *-hedge*, *-island*, *-islet*, † *-knot*, *-lawn*, *-matter*, *-mould*, *-order*, *-pale*, *-refuse*, *-room*, *-scissors*, *-seed*, *-shade*, *-shears*, *-tillage*, *-tool*, *-walk*, *-wall*, *-wicket*; **b.** objective, as *garden-watering* vbl. sb.; *garden-loving* adj.; **c.** instrumental, as *garden-girdled*, *-surrounded* adjs. Also *garden-like* adj.; *garden-ward, -s*, *-wise* advs.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. 120 The Flowry Vallies .. lying sleeke and smooth, as any *Garden-Allies. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Milit.* 127 Here Sinne took heart, and for a *garden-bed Rich shrines and oracles he purchased. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn., King's Tragedy* (1882) 128 Couched on the happy garden-bed. 1863 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls, Meliton & Lily* 5 Sit on this *garden-bench and hear a song. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. xviii, In the *Garden-bower the Bride And Bride-maids singing are. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 277 Who will fetch from *garden-closes Some new garlands while I speak? 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 98/1 To the north of the Sungee Dalaun is another *garden court, containing public offices. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxii. 48 Look in a *garden-croft when a flower privily growing [etc.]. 1502–3 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 20 *Gardeyn dore. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 103. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 13 That blackish Layer of Earth or Mould which is called by some *Garden-Earth. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 57, I suppose never nation built their party-walls so thick, or their *garden-fences so high. 1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer Pyrenees* II. 85 His own particular moulin, in which he grinds the produce of his *garden-field. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 1 The cathedral square of *garden-girdled Grosseto. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 569 To make a *gardyn hegge. *a* 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 89 Our old willows .. particularly some in the *Garden-Island in St. James' Park. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. v, Till through elysian *garden-islets..The boat of my desire is guided. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 111 In *Garden-knots, and the Frets of Houses, and all equall and well answering Figures. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1056 Those pests, that raise such unsightly balls of earth upon *garden-lawns. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. iv, I had entered into a more wooded and *garden-like description of country. 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. ii. 35 Its garden-like farms. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 243 In this condition they are purchased by persons having *garden-loving friends at home. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 49 To shew me some part of your great knowledge in *Garden matters. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 131 They [Hops] delight most in the rich black *Garden-mold, that is deep and light, and that is mixed rather with Sand than Clay. 1782 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 221 One I find laid up in the fold of a .. turnip leaf .. was .. formed by putting .. garden mould to them. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 5 Nothing can be more beautiful, or kept in more *garden order, if I may use the expression. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, **Garden-pales* are sometimes borne in coat-armour, generally issuing from the base and fitchée, or pointed at the top, and conjoined. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, Our garden-pales ran parallel with the high road. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* xv. 159 Chopped *garden-refuse.. will answer admirably. 1750 R. ROE *Let. to A. Johnson* 19 Where *garden-room enough is to be had. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. v. (1863) 433 It turned out to be only the clinking of a pair of *garden-scissars. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xviii, Some *garden-seed. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 92, I to a *Garden-Shade withdrew. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. ix. (1737) 36 A Pair of *Garden-shears. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* II. vii. 170 The secluded *garden-surrounded villa, in Old Kensington. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* ii. 106 Peas and Beans are what belong to *Garden Tillage as well as that of the Field. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Cleanse, mend, sharpen ..*Garden Tools. 1832 TENNYSON *New-Year's Eve* xii, She'll find my garden-tools upon the granary floor. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 132 And now he strains the warp Along the *garden-walk, or highway side. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 17 She looks down the garden-walk caverned with trees. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 202 The grete tour .. Was evene ioynant to the *gardin-wal. 1582 BRETON *Flourish Fancie* (Grosart) 54/1 Let, Lord, this tree be set within thy Garden-wall Of Paradise. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. i. 9 The garden-wall of the .. house. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 386 Unto the *gardin-ward. 1895 CROCKETT in *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 348 He .. showed signs of moving *gardenwards. 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/3 The period of supply could be extended if the consumers would only be careful..to abstain from *garden-watering and other ..wasteful habits. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 50, I rode up to the *garden-wicket of a cottage. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 134 Its courtyard is laid out *garden-wise.

5. a. Applied to vegetables, with the sense 'cultivated or growing in a garden', often distinctively opposed to 'wild'; as *garden-creeper*, *-flower*, *-fruit*, *-herb*, *-plant*, *-tree*, *-weed*; also, in plant-names, indicating cultivated kinds, as † *garden-basil*, *-gilliflower*, *-honesty*, *-madder*, *-mint*, *-nightshade*, *-pea*, *-pine*, *-poppy*, *-rocket*, *-succory*; † **garden-balsam** (see quot.); **garden-clover**, *Melilotus cærulea* (see CLOVER 2); **garden-cress**, **-cresses**, *Lepidium sativum* (see CRESS 1 a); **garden-ginger**, cayenne pepper; † **garden-globe**, a sort of apple; † **garden-rod**, ? = GOLDEN-ROD; † **garden-sperage**, asparagus; **garden-trefoil** (see CLOVER 2 and quot. 1548 there).

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. 1195 The gardiners and herbe women in Cheapside commonly call it [*Trifolium odoratum*] and know it by the name of Balsam, or *garden Balsam. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. (ed. 2) A iv, Some in old times..thought *Garden-Basil .. would grow the sooner and better, if it were sown..with reproaches and evil speaking. 1548, 1626 *Garden Claver [see CLOVER 2]. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* liii, Never *garden-creeper crossed it With so deft and brave an air. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 58 *Garden cresses..are sowed in the Spring. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 202 This is a very elegant Plant, its lower Leaves being deeply cut, finer than the common Garden Cress. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 304 Garden Cress .. mixed with the young leaves of mustard .. is the most esteemed of all.. salads. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 138 Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled, And still where many a *garden-flower grows wild. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxii, The garden-flowers perfumed the air with delicious odours. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 29/1 *Gardeynes frutes is there muche gretter than in our landes of Europa. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 83 The roote of the *gardyn Gelouer is good agaynst the plage. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Supp., *Garden Ginger is *Piperitis*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* III. xlix. 528 The shortstart..hony-meale and *garden globe ..rare and singular apples. 1563 HYLL *Garden.* (1593) 164 The wilde hearbs are stronger in vertue then the *garden hearbs. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 Beete is a Gardain Herbe, and in good plentie with vs. 1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 243 Its Root or lower Leaves, in Shape, resemble *Garden Honesty. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxiii. 537 The husbanded or *garden Madder. 1530 PALSGR. 224/1 *Gardyne meynte, *meynte*. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man Mat. Med.* 433 Garden mint, *Mentha gentilis*, Lin. 1657 *Garden Nightshade [see 5 c]. 1882 *Garden* 16 Dec. 532/3 The Garden Nightshade..is a common annual weed. 1681 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 558 In the..months of Dec. and Jan. were *garden pees in blossom. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 215 Garden peas..are raised by more careful and expensive culture for the purpose of being eaten green. *a* 1746 HOLDSWORTH *On Virgil* (1768) 533 He mentions the Pinus, which he calls Culta, meaning thereby the *Garden pine, to distinguish it from the Sylvestris. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* V. xlv. 237 Of this *phaseolus*.. more species, than of any other *garden plant we have transmitted to us from foreign parts. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 416 *Garden Poppy, is narcoticke, provokes sleep, outwardly it easeth pain. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 306 *Garden Rocket .. cultivated by our ancestors .. still..found in gardens on .. the Continent. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 361 All sorts of fibrous rooted Plants .. such as Holyoaks, *Garden-rods..and Hieraciums. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 54 The *Garden Sperage they were not acquainted with. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 53 If a man be annointed with Asparagus or garden-Sperage..there will not (by report) a Bee come neere for to sting him. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 44 Intybus hortensis is of two sortes, the one is called Endyue, or whyte Endyue, and the other is called *gardine Succory. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 517 Whatsoeuer will make a Wild Tree a Garden-Tree, will make a *Garden-Tree to haue lesse Core, or Stone. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iii, Like garden-trees, they seldom shew fruit. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 Knot-grass, the very worst of *Garden-weeds.

b. Prefixed to the names of animals, birds, and insects to indicate that their habitat is the garden; as *garden-ant*, *-ousel*, *-snail*, *-worm*; **garden-mouse**, ? = *field-mouse*; **garden-spider** = *cross-spider* (see CROSS- B); **garden-warbler**, the bird *Sylvia hortensis*; **garden-white**, a white cabbage butterfly, of the genus *Pieris*.

1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iv. 134 The brown *garden-ant habitually makes use of the out-of-doors aphides. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 The *Garden-Mouse is an Animal that digs the Earth like a Mole. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 231 For I have observed these two last dry springs, that there has been no soft *garden-snails to be found abroad. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1784) VII. i. 3 This is the garden-snail, that carries its box upon its back. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 359 The labour of the *Garden Spider is very different from that of the former species. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 13 In the spring of 1841 the redstart..and *garden warbler were very numerous. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 5/1 The caterpillars of the *Garden White—the green grubs that do so much damage among the cabbages—are crawling up the walls. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 37 Gather great *garden-worms. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 258 The Garden-worm is an excellent bait for a Salmon.

c. passing into adj., in the slang phr. *common or garden*, a jocular substitute for 'common', 'ordinary'.

[1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxix. 59 But the Common or Garden Nightshade is not dangerous.] 1892 *Autobiog. Eng. Gamekeeper* (J. Wilkins) 67 It was as large as a common —or garden—hen. 1896 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 3/4 Such common or garden proceedings not being to the taste of Noa. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 8/2, I have—to make use of a common or garden expression—been 'rushed' in this matter.

6. Special comb.: **garden-butt**, a target set up in a garden for archery practice; **garden-chair**, † (*a*) a wheel or bath chair; (*b*) a chair intended for use in a garden; **garden-engine**, a portable force-pump used for watering gardens; **garden-frame** = FRAME *sb.* 13 c; **garden-glass**, (*a*) a bell glass used for covering plants in a garden; (*b*) (see quot. 1882); **garden-ground**, (*a*) ground suitable for a garden; (*b*) a plot of ground appropriated to a garden; † **garden-penny**, ? a tithe or payment levied upon garden-produce; **garden-plot**, a plot of land used as a garden; † **garden-roll** (*obs.*), **garden-roller**, a heavy cylinder fitted with a handle or shafts, for smoothing a lawn or path; † **garden satin**, ? flowered satin; **garden seat**, a seat (of wood or metal) for use in a garden; a similar seat, holding one or two persons, fixed on the roof of an omnibus, etc.; hence **garden-seated** *a.*; † **garden-sin** (*nonce-wd.*), a weed; † **garden-stead** = *garden-plot*; † **garden-things**, †-**ware**, produce of a garden; **garden-wall-bond** *Bricklaying* (see quot.). Also GARDEN-GATE, -HOUSE, -PARTY, -POT, -STUFF.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* E iij, When I had .. carried my buckler before me like a *garden But. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. i. 546 This pole, like the handle of a *garden-chair, enables the guide to drive to the eighth of an inch, to avoid all obstacles, to turn corners. 1831 *Society* I. 122 Seated in the garden-chair appropriated to Miss Herford's use, and drawn by her favourite donkey, away went the cousins. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxi. 111 Garden-chairs which are convertible into walking-sticks. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiii, The garden-chairs standing among the flower-beds. 1815 *Specif. Edridge's Patent* No. 3948 Solder may in such instances be employed .. to render the pump a fire or *garden engine. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 179 The bushes were so bad, that I had them well

sprayed with the garden engine. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 72/1 They were essentially greenhouses, although perhaps more like our *garden-frames. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 116 The *garden-glasses glanced, and momently The twinkling laurel scatter'd silver lights. 1882 OGILVIE, *Garden-glass*, 1. a round globe of dark-coloured glass, generally about 1½ foot in diameter, placed on a pedestal, in which the surrounding objects are reflected: much used as an ornament of gardens in Germany. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4938/3 A Piece of *Garden-ground, and a Tenement thereupon. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xvi. 268 All the vineyards and garden grounds for a considerable extent are vaulted underneath. 1808 TOLLER *Tithes* iv. 124 It is very usual..to agree with the occupiers of garden-ground for a stated composition by the acre. 1870 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. *Bell of Atri* 38 Rented his vineyards and his garden-grounds. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 400 Paying Tythes duly and truly, even to a *garden-penny, as wee call it, or of very flowers and pot-herbs that grow in our garden. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 59 They pay never a peny to the Minister, except it be a garden peny, or a peck of Apples, or such like tithes. 1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* xxvi. 351 Their *garden-plots and orchards. 1620 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 116 Knights and men of valour, whose worth must be tried in the field, not vnder a rose-bed or in a Garden-plot. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 221 Affording even the suburban tyro a chance of ornamenting his garden-plot. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxii. 302 Drawing a heavy *garden-roll. 1792 C. SMITH *Desmond* I. 59 A figure who gave me the idea of a *garden roller set on its end. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recollect.* II. 169 Mr. Landor..seated on a garden-roller in the court. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 A *Garden Sattin Night Gown lined with Cherry Silk, one Chince Gown. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxix, A *garden seat which happened..to be near at hand. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* I. vii, There was a garden seat..upon the lawn. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 2/4 On the garden seats the passengers sat two abreast. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 2/1 Many people..dislike getting on the top of a *garden-seated 'bus. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Neglecting it till they [the weeds] are ready to sow themselves, you do but stir and prepare for a more numerous Crop of those *Garden-sins. 1609 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 249 The place..is Conuerted..into Certaine *gardensteeds. 1772 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 44 *Garden-things, turnips, &c. were very much destroyed 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 470 *Garden-wall bond consists of three stretchers and one header in nine inch walls, but when fourteen inches thick, the Flemish bond is used. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 432 A clay bottom is a much more pernicious Soil for Trees and *Garden-ware than Gravel.

Garden (gā·ɹd'n), *v.* [f. the sb.; cf. F. *jardiner* (from 15th c.).]

1. *intr.* To cultivate a garden; to work in a garden as a gardener. † Also, to lay out a garden. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 1586) 53 b, I know in hot countries they garden all the winter long. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 555 When Ages grow to Ciuility..Men come to Build Stately, sooner then to Garden Finely. 1765 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 III. 391 You should have gardened long before the date of your last. 1832 TENNYSON *New-Year's Eve* xii, I shall never garden more. 1844 E. FITZ GERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 137, I..read scraps of books, garden a little, and am on good terms with my neighbours.

2. *trans.* To cultivate as a garden; to bring or form by cultivation *into* (a specified state). 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. I. 322 The trees have been judiciously spared..the long landscape..gardened into more perfect beauty. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 3/3 The gallery of well-dressed women..suggests the simile of some gorgeous flower-bed, carefully gardened.

3. To supply with a garden or gardens. *rare.* 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1945. 154/3 They were there superbly housed and luxuriously gardened.

† **4.** (See quot.) *Obs.* [So F. *jardiner.*] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Garden a Hawk*, .. is to put her on a Turf of Grass to chear her.

Hence **Ga·rdenable** *a.*, capable of being gardened. 1804 COLERIDGE *Let.* 21 Apr. (1895) II. 476 Above the town, little gardens..are scattered here and there, wherever they can force a bit of gardenable ground.

Garden, obs. form of GUARDIAN.

† **Ga·rdenage.** *Obs.* Also 7 **gardinage.** [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -AGE. Cf. F. *jardinage.*]

1. The practice or employment of cultivating a garden; horticulture. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 12 There was no one thing..lesse subiect to the will and pleasure of Fortune and Casualtie, than gardenage. *Ibid.* II. 28, I must not overpasse the gardinage to them belonging. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 89 Persons of Quality that divertise themselves there in Gardenage.

2. The produce of a garden; garden-stuff. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* v. 19 The eating unwholesom Gardenage. 1816 J. MAN *Hist. Reading* 147 This street was appropriated to the sale of fish and gardenage.

Gardened (gā·ɹd'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. GARDEN *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Cultivated like a garden. 1611 COTGR., *Iardiné*, gardened; made into, or wrought as, a Garden. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 239 Earth, garden'd all, a tenfold burden brings. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 307 Around Verona stretch those gardened plains of Lombardy. 1883 *Atlantic Monthly* LII. 363 A gay gardened meadow.

2. Furnished or covered with gardens. 1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 543 The broomy burn That wimpled on round garden'd villages. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Flower in Let.* x, No flowers our gardened England hath To match with these. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 404 A long line of gardened houses.

Gardener (gā·ɹd'nəɹ). Forms: 4–5 **gardenere,** 4–6 **gardyner**(e, 4–8 **gardiner,** 5 **garthyner**(e, 6-8 **gardner,** 4– **gardener.** [a. ONF. **gardinier* = OF. and mod.F. *jardinier* (12th c.), f. *gardin, jardin*: see GARDEN *sb.* and -ER[2]. Cf. OHG. *gartināri* (mod.G. *gärtner*).]

1. One who tends, lays out or cultivates a garden; *spec.* a servant employed to tend and cultivate a garden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17270+227 Scho [marie] wend not it had bene he, bot a gardiner. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 661 An ille tre may na gude fruyt bere, And þat knawes ilk gude gardynere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 563 Say me, garthynere, I the pray, If thou bare oght my lord away. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. v. II. 41 The Syrians are great Gardiners, they..bee most curious in gardening. 1662 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 462 [He] lived as a gardiner with a certaine gentleman. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 282, I was told..that almost all the gardeners of South Britain were natives of Scotland. 1865 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 140, I have a gardener who..sees me gather a bunch of my own grapes without making a wry face. *fig.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 324 Our Bodies are our Gardens, to the which, our Wills are Gardiners. 16.. HOWEL (J.), The gardener may lop religion as he please.

2. In names of plants: **gardener's delight, eye,** *Lychnis coronaria*; **gardener's garters** (see quot. 1880). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXX. § 2. 381 [The flowers of Rose-campion] were called the Gardners delight, or the Gardners eie. 1823 CORBETT *Petticoat T.* I. 240 Would you like some slips of apple ringy..or gardener's garters, or bachelor's buttons? 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Gardener's garters*, the striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea.*

Hence **Ga·rdeneress,** a female gardener; also, a gardener's wife. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* I. 182 The fair Gardneresse, this while, held my arme. 1827 CARLYLE *German Rom.* III. 253, 270. 1893 *Star* 24 June 4/3 Good situations are always ready for good gardeneresses. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 23 Jan. 5/3 The first gardeneress Eve.

Gardenership (gā·ɹd'nəɹʃip). [f. GARDENER + -SHIP.] † **a.** The art and practice of gardening (*obs.*). **b.** The office of a gardener. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* I. III. i. 286 'Tis no wonder if we slight the Gardenership, and think the manner of Culture a very contemptible Mystery. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 99 People spoke of the succession to the hereditary gardenership of the lordship of Monteith.

Gardenery (gaːɹd'nĕri). *rare*[−1]. [f. GARDENER + -Y[3].] The office or department of a gardener. 1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xxxvi, 79*s.* 7*d.* was transferred from the Pittancery to the Gardenery.

Gardenesque (gā·ɹd'nˌesk), *a.* [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -ESQUE; after *picturesque.*] Partaking of the character of a garden; somewhat resembling a garden or what belongs to a garden. 1838 LOUDON *Arboretum Brit.*, The expression of gardenesque beauty, in individual trees differs from the picturesque, in being..at all times, regular or symmetrical. 1839 — *Repton's Landsc. Garden* (1840) Introd. 8 This change has given rise to a school which we call the Gardenesque; the characteristic feature of which is the display of the beauty of trees, and other plants, individually. 1880–1 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) XI. 306 [Boston Common 'public garden'] is kept in gardenesque style as an arboretum and botanical garden. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 417. 816 An attempt to give a sort of gardenesque character to a slope within view of the Castle by planting dwarf hardy shrubs in a formal arrangement of beds. *absol.* 1896 *Punch* 29 Aug. 102/2 No, by heavens, let the gardenesque perish Ere ever I axe that familiar old thorn!

Gardenful (gā·ɹd'nful). [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -FUL.] As many as a garden will contain. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, Like a great sunflower pushing its way at the sun from among a rank gardenfull of flaring companions.

Ga·rden-ga·te. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + GATE *sb.*[1]] **1.** A gate leading into a garden. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 210 He smytethe on the Gardyn 3ate with a Clyket of Sylver. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The grete gardeyn gate. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 30 Turn Arcs of triumph to a Garden-gate. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxix, A gig drove up to the garden-gate.

2. *dial.* Used as a name for various plants: Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*), the Pansy (*Viola tricolor*), and London Pride (*Saxifraga umbrosa*). The fuller form is 'Kiss-me-behind-the-garden-gate' (Britten & Holland).

Ga·rdenhood. *nonce-wd.* [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -HOOD.] Garden-like character. 1769 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 11 May (1857) V. 161 A covered passage all round the garden..took off from the gardenhood.

Ga·rden-house. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + HOUSE.] **1.** Any small building in a garden; a summer-house. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 212 This is the body That..did supply thee at thy garden-house In her Imagin'd person. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i, I was just coming down to the garden-house. 1727 DE FOE *Secrets Invis. W.* (1735) 251 As he was sitting alone in a Summer-House as we call it, or Garden-House, as they more properly call it there [Leipsick]. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx, Pointing to an old ruinous garden-house.

b. *dial.* and *U.S.* A privy. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Garden-house*, a privy; an out-door closet.

2. A dwelling-house situated in a garden; a suburban residence. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northward Ho* II. ii, Because ..to be pent up in a narrow lodging here i' the city may offend her health, she shall lodge at a garden-house of nine in Moorfields. 1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 243 Sir Francis Barrington..is gone out of the Marshalsea to a garden-house in Southwark. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 74 Having an occasion to go over to the bank-side, in a Garden house. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* in *M.'s Wks.* I. 20 He..took an handsome Garden House in Aldersgate-street. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 133 Interspersed with the garden-houses, or suburban retreats of the wealthy merchants.

† **b.** In the early 17th c. often used for a house kept for immoral purposes. *Obs.* 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* II. i, This is no garden house, in my conscience, shee went forth with no dishonest intent. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. i, Thou shalt be my Bawd..Thy old wife [shall]..weare a hood, Nay keepe my garden-house.

Gardenia (gaɹdī·niă). [mod.Lat., f. the name of Dr. Alex. *Garden* (died 1791), Vice-President of the Royal Society.] A genus of trees and shrubs, often spiny (N.O. *Rubiaceæ*), natives of the Cape of Good Hope and of tropical Asia and Africa. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 934 The professor has agreed to adopt this new genus by the name of Gardenia. 1863 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* I. 76 But the gardinia [*sic*] and the camellia flourish also. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* III. 38 The strong scent of gardenias..floated towards him.

Gardening (gāːɹd'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GARDEN *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action or occupation of laying out or cultivating a garden; horticulture. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 b, In these parts they commonly begin their gardening..in the end of Februarie. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 57–8 A Stranger to the Art of Gardening. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 247 Gardening was probably one of the first arts that succeeded to that of building houses. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 64 My nephew has done the gardening single-handed the last five years. *fig. a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Weedes*, etc. Wks. (1587) 160 Gascoigns gardenings wherof were written in one end of a close walke which he hath in his garden this discourse following.

† **2.** *concr.* Grounds laid out as gardens. *Obs.*[−1] 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2284/4 At Worksop..is a large New House to be Lett, with good Cellaridge, Stabling, Gardning, and Land belonging to it.

3. *attrib.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 b, Some devide their Gardening time by the Moneths. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 157 Twelve gardining shoviles 12/-. 1661 OGILBY *His Majesty's Entertainm.* 30 All Sorts of Graffing, and Gardening Tools. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 41 The country presents a sort of gardening scene. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 312, I may consider myself in great luck to see what is called, in gardening language, 'so grand a show'. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 54 Gardening newspapers..find their way into every circle where a flower is loved. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 2 The gardening artist who, under such circumstances..fails to produce a pleasing..effect, is almost left without excuse. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 217, I had on my gardening suit. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 3/3, I should like also to draw the distinction between gardening classes and a gardening club.

Gardening (gāːɹd'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GARDEN *v.* + -ING[2].] That gardens. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* I. 183 In an instant we saw a Gardning maiden become a Princess. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Children*, Now and then a solitary gardening man would cross me. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 287 All the gardening world used to talk of the 2000 varieties of Roses grown by the Messrs. Loddiges.

Ga·rdenist. *nonce-wd.* [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -IST.] 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 106 The domestic called a Gardiner..will remain the Gardiner, the projector I should propose to denominate a Gardenist.

Gardenize (gāːɹd'nəiz), *v. rare.* [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -IZE.] **a.** *intr.* To act as a gardener. **b.** *trans.* To render like a garden. Also *fig.* 1830 C. MATHEWS *Mem.* IV. iii. 61 A boor, who gardenizes and milks. 1887 *Voice* (N.Y.) (1888) 5 Jan. 2 [God] has promised that this world shall be gardenized and all evil extirpated. 1891 *Graphic* 24 Oct. 491/3 It is to be wished something could be done in the way of 'gardenising'.. Trafalgar Square.

Gardenless (gāːɹd'nlĕs), *a.* [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of gardens or of a garden. 1834 R. H. FROUDE *Remains* (1838) I. 367 Treeless fields and gardenless houses. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXIV. 102 The town itself is made up of a scattering, gardenless collection of log-cabins.

Gardenly (gāːɹd'nli), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -LY[1].] Appropriate to, or befitting, a garden. *a* 1819 W. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* (L.), The crop throughout being managed in a gardenly manner.

Ga·rden-party. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + PARTY.] A party held on a lawn, or in a garden. 1869 TROLLOPE *Phineas Finn* II. lxiv. 228 The Duke's garden party was becoming a mere ball, with privilege for the dancers to stroll about the lawn between the dances. *attrib.* 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 9 There is really no comparison between it and what may appropriately be called 'Garden-party Croquet'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 2/3 The garden party season is now beginning.

Ga·rden-pot. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + POT.]

† **1.** A watering-pot. *Obs.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Chantepleure*, a garden pot, a watering pot, the toppe of a Cesterne. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 368 Thence is't that Gardens pots, the mouth kept close, Let fall no liquor at their sive-

like nose. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 32 The Garden-pot, that holds water but whiles the thumbe is vpon it.

2. A pot containing a plant; a flower-pot.

1808 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 175 When .. the fibrous roots of trees are crowded together in a garden-pot, they are often found lifeless in the succeeding spring. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* xvi, My freehold's in the garden-pot.

Gardenship, obs. form of GUARDIANSHIP.

Ga·rden-stuff. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + STUFF.] Plants grown in a garden; vegetables for the table.

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 96 The .. meliorating, and multiplying several sorts of Fruits, and Garden-Stuff. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 350 Cherries, peaches, pears, grain, and garden-stuff of all kinds. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 64 She sold bread, butcher's meat, and garden-stuff, on commission.

attrib. 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 163, I am the ox in the dray, the ass with the garden-stuff panniers.

Garderobe (gā·ɹdroub). Now only *Hist.* Also 4, 7 **garderob**, 6 **gardrop**, 6, 9 **gardrobe.** [a. F. *garderobe* (= It. *guarda-robba*: in ONF. *warderobe*: see WARDROBE), f. *garde-r* to keep, GUARD + *robe* ROBE.] Properly, a locked-up chamber in which articles of dress, stores, etc. are kept, a store-room, armoury, wardrobe (occas. also the contents of this); by extension, a private room, a bed-chamber; also a privy.

1333-4 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In ij lib. de Maces de garderob. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 111 The kingges doughter .. made hym to be norisshed in her garderobe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x, I haue ben brought vp in the garderobe with the noble kynge Arthur many yeres for to take hede to his armour. 15.. *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 145 *margin*, In Feb. 1567 six of thir peces was tint in the K[ing's] gardrop at his death. 1606 *Table Unprinted Acts* 18 *Jas. VI*, An acquitance and discharge to the earle of Dumbar of the Kings Jewels and garderob. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 24 'We have one of their eggs, set in silver, in our garderobe': exclaimed John Vine-sauff, the cellarer. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii, 'Verily yes; vault, coffer, and garde-robe—stall and meuse—are well nigh drained', answered the monk. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. iv. 150 He built a new chapel, with a garderobe. 1856 WALBRAN *Ripon*, etc. 73 The walls of two spacious gard-robes, communicating with the dormitory.

attrib. 1867 *Murray's Guide Yorkshire* 282 A chamber with fireplace and garderobe seat.

† Garde-tramell. *Obs.* Also **gard-tramell.** [f. F. *garde-r* to keep + *tramail* drag-net.] Some kind of fishing apparatus. Also *attrib.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 83 Bowstrynges casting caltraps tallowe nettes for gard tramelles. *Ibid.* 87 Dise of Iren—ij baskettes, Gardtramell Netts—ij drifattes. *Ibid.* 89 Levers—[ij] xij, Gardetramell Stakes—c, Paving rammers of tymbre—iiij.

† Gardeviance. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **gardevian(s, -viant, -vyaunt, -vyan, -vya(u)ndes, -vyence, gardiviance, gardyvyans,** 5-6 **gardevya(u)nce,** 6 **gardefiance, -vianch, -viands, -viaunce, -wiat, gardyvyaunce, guarde-viandes,** 6-7 **gardeviance.** [f. F. *garde-r* to keep + *viande(s* meat(s.]

1. Originally, a safe for meat; also, a chest for holding valuables; hence, usually, a travelling trunk or wallet.

1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 484 Item, j gardevyaunt. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1202 Closynge cloos howse chest & gardevyan, for drede of congettynge. 1463 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 152 To brynge home my lordys gardevyence ffro London. 1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 274 In a gardviande [my Lord has] a peir brigandines, a plakart, ij. bavieres, [and] iij. peire ganteletz. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 40 Full mony instrument for slawchtir Was in his gardevyance. 1552 HULOET, Bagge or gardeuiaunce to put meat in, *reticulum*. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxxvii. 51 a, There was a great Guarde-uiandes or Chest, wherein was great store of treasures. 1628 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 290 This day I receaved..a gardeviance..of usquabagh. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Garde-viant*, a Wallet for a Soldier to put his Victuals in.

¶ 2. Used contemptuously: 'Baggage', 'outfit'.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1070/1 Then [folowed]..the monkes ..with their glorious gardeuiance of Crosses, Candlestickes, and Vergers before them. *Ibid.* 1418/1 The people .. began ..to set vp the pageants of S. Katherine, and of S. Nicholas ..with their gaye gardeuiance and gray amices.

Gardevin, -vine (gaːɹdəvin, -vəin). *Sc.* Also **gardyveen.** [f. F. *garde-r* to keep + *vin* wine.] a. A big-bellied wine-bottle. Also *attrib.* b. A case or closet for wine-bottles.

1805 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 375/2 Gardevin bottles .. left behind by the besiegers. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV. 145 The Town-clerk..Gar'd bring the great big gardevine, And fill the glasses. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 607 Your purse, your gardevin, and your tea-caddy, are continually exposed to depredation. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 246 *Gardyveen*, Case for holding wine.

† Gardevisure. *Her. Obs.* [? f. F. *garde-r* to keep, protect + *vis* sight + -URE.] The visor of a helmet.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. 265 This fashion of sidelong Helmet and openfaced with gardeuisure [*printed* gardenisure] over the sight, is common to all persons of Nobility vnder the degree of a Duke. 1739 in COATS *Dict. Her.* 1828-40 in BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I.

Gardeyn(e, obs. form of GARDEN, GUARDIAN.

Gardfish, obs. form of GARFISH.

Gardian, -en, etc.: see GUARD-.

Gardin(e, Gardin-: see GARDEN, GARDEN-.

† Ga·rdnap. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **? gardenat,** 6 **? gardnett, gardnap, garnap(pe, -nep, -nop** [a. OF. *gardenape, -nappe*, f. *garder* to protect + *nappe* cloth; cf. SAVENAPE. (The forms *gardenat, gardnett*, may be due to an erroneous substitution of *natte* mat for *nappe* cloth.)] A round piece of wood or metal, a mat, or the like, placed under dishes at table in order to protect the table-cloth.

1489 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 131/1 A butter plait, a gardenat, a met almery. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Chargeour, plate, deiche, gardnap, trunscour of tyne. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 43 b/1 A garnappe [*ed.* 1602 garnap, 1608 garnep] to be layed vnder the potte vpon the table, to saue the table cloth cleane, *basis*. 1561 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 336 Ane gardnett of tun. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169/28 A garnop, *basis poculi*. 1573 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 10 A gardnett of brass.

Gardner, Gardning: see GARDENER, -ING.

† Gardon. *Obs.* [a. F. *gardon.*] A kind of roach (*Leuciscus idus*).

1611 COTGR., *Siege*, a seat..also the fish Gardon.

Gardon, -oun, obs. forms of GUERDON.

† Ga·rdy. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-9 **ga(i)rdie.** An arm.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 64 He..Hys gardy vp has bendyt far abak, And threw the speir wyth all his fors and mycht. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 77 The Lord will .. send one with a well-toothed, sharp hook, and strong gardies, to reap His harvest. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 27 He..had still a strong man upon ilk gardie, whether sleeping or waking. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 287 'Twas this that braced the gardies stiff and strang..in ancient days. 1787 in *Burns' Wks.* II. 105 Tak him by the gardie.

Gardyloo (gādilūˑ). Also 9 **garde loo, jordeloo.** [app. f. a pseudo-Fr. phrase *gare de l'eau* 'beware of the water'; in correct Fr. it would be *gare l'eau*.] A warning cry uttered (in old Edinburgh) before throwing dirty water from the window into the street. *To make the gardyloo*: to throw the dirty water out.

[1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1782) 48/2 It comes against you without crying '*garde d'eau!*'] 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 227 The whole cargo is flung out of a back window .. and the maid calls *gardy loo* to the passengers. 1808 JAMIESON, *Jordeloo*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, She had made the gardyloo out of the wrang window. *Ibid.* xxxviii, The overwhelming cataract of her questions, which burst forth with the sublimity of a grand gardyloo. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 260 The wellknown cry which preceded the missile and warned the passenger was *Garde loo!*

Gardyn(e, -er(e: see GARDEN, -ER.

Gardyng, obs. form of CARDING, GARDEN.

† Gare, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **gár,** 3 **gore,** 3-4 **gare,** (3 *Lay.* **gære**). [OE. *gár* str. masc. = OS., OHG. (MHG.) *gêr* (mod.Ger. revived in archaistic use as *gehr, ger*), ON. *geir-r*, Goth. **gais* (only found in proper names, as *Hario-gaisus*):—OTeut. **gaizo-z*. (The Goth. *gairu* σιδηρῷ is unconnected.) The word was also in use among the Celtic peoples (hence OIrish *gāi, gae, ga* masc., from **gaiso*), and was known to the Greeks and Romans (Gr. γαῖσον, γαῖσος, also Γαισάται Celtic mercenaries armed with this weapon; L. *gæsum*). To the stem **ghaiso-* belongs also Gr. χαῖος, χαῖον shepherd's staff. The root **ghai-* perh. appears also in OE. *gād* GOAD:—**ghai-tā-*.] A spear or javelin.

Beowulf (Z.) 1847 ȝif þæt ȝegangeð þæt ðe gar nimeð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) liv. [lv.] 21 Hi word hira wel ȝesmyredon..eft ȝewurdon..scearpe garas [L. *jacula*]. *c* 1205 LAY. 27549 He heold on his honde ænne gare [*c* 1275 one spere] swiðe stronge. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3458 Dead ðolen, wið stones slaȝen Or to dead wið goren draȝen [L. *confodietur jaculis*. Exod. xix. 13].

b. wrongly used for 'sword'.

c 1330 *Anis. & Amil.* 1353 Thai fight gan, With brondes bright and bare..The steward smot to him that stounde.. With his grimly gare. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 452 He sprange als any sparke one glede With grymly growndyne gare.

† Gare, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **gaer.** [An altered form of GERE.] A sudden and transient fit of passion. ? Also in *Comb.* **gare-brained** *a. dial.* (see quot. 1674-91). Hence (?) **Ga·rish** *a. dial.* (see quot. 1674-91).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. cii. (1612) 404 But if shall one, els honest, erre through choler, vrg'd abuse, Or casually, their grudge or gaer admit no termes of truse. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. viii. 412 The whole multitude..set upon a furious and mad mood, hastened in a fell and cruell gare [L. *animisque concita truculentis*] to trie the utmost hazard of battaile. *Ibid.* XXXI. xii. 421 The Emperour in a certain gare [*other copies of the same ed. have* geare] and violent heat made hast to encounter them. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 390 In a gare and heat, they will runne, ride and take any paines; but only so long as the pang holds. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 99 *Gare-brain'd*; very heedless.. *Garish* is the same, signifying one that is as 'twere in a fright, and so heeds nothing.

† Gare, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [a. AF. *gare* = OF. *gard, jart.*] (See quot.)

1542 *Gt. Abridgem. Stat.* s.v. *Wolles*, That no denyzen or foren make any refuse of wolles but cot gare & vyllayn [1358 *Act.* 1 *Edw. III*, c. 8 Sinoun cot, gare, & vileine tuson]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Gare is a course wooll full of staring haires, as..groweth about the..shankes of the sheepe. 1721 in BAILEY; and in later Dicts.

† Gare, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. L. *garum* pickle.]

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 66 The most part vse Basil and eate it with oyl & gare sauce for a sowle or kitchen.

Gare (gēr), *a. Sc.* Also **gair.** [a. ON. *gorr, górr, gerr, gærr* (:—**garwu-*), also written *geyrr*, ready, prone to (with gen.) = OE. *gearo, gearu* (ME. *3are* YARE), OS. *garu*, OHG. *garo* (MHG. *gare, gar*) ready. The change of meaning from 'ready' to 'eager', 'sharp', 'covetous' is also found with YARE in northern dialects.]

† 1. Ready; sharp, keen. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 30 With heding swerd, baith felloun, scherp, and gair.

2. *transf.* Eager, covetous, desirous of wealth; miserly.

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. to Hamilton* iii. 75 Thy raffan rural rhyme sae rare..gars fowk gae gare To ha'e them by them. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 114 Gair bodies a', now mak yer mane, Auld honest Harry's dead and gane. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 13 Thy Mither's gair and set upon the warl. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxv. 227 He's a wee gair, I alloo.

‖ Gare (gāɹ), *v. imp.* Also 8 **gar.** [a. F. *gare* imperative of *garer* = OF. *garir, guarir*, ad. Teut. **warjan* (Goth. *warjan*, OHG., OS., OE. *werian*) to defend.] A cry of warning: Look out! beware! Also as simple imperative: Take care.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii, He hurried therefore upon them so rudely, without crying gare or beware, that he overthrew them like hogs. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* IV. i, Hark! some body comes. Gar [ed. 1893 Gare] there, the enemy. 1896 C. DICK *Ways World* 35 She will e'en undertake 'interviewing', But *gare* how your secrets she gleans.

Gare, var. GAIR *Sc.*; obs. form of GAR *v.*

Gare, *Sc.* and *north.* form of GORE *sb.*

Garefish, obs. form of GARFISH.

Gare-fowl (gēˑəfaul). Also 7, 9 **gairfowl.** [ad. ON. *geir-fugl* = Faroese *gorfuglur*, Sw. *garfogel*, Da. (from Icel.) *geirfugl*. Hence also Gael. *gearbhul* garefowl, and F. *gorfou* a sort of penguin. The meaning of the first part of the compound is uncertain.] The great auk (*Alca impennis*).

[*c* 1549 ? MUNRO in Sibbald *De Animalibus Scotiæ* 22 Avis *Gare* dicta, Corvo Marino Similis, ovo maximo.] 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 25 Gair-fowl..above the Size of a Solan Goose, of a black Colour. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 188 Gairfowl. A name for the Awk. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 264 Then we shall not be sorry because we cannot get a gairfowl to stuff. 1894 NEWTON in *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 281/3 Imagination has long had a large share in the accounts given of the garefowl or great auk.

Gareisoun, obs. form of GARRISON.

Gareland, obs. form of GARLAND.

† Garence, ? var. GARAVANCE, CALAVANCE. *Obs.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Panick, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences, Dewgrasse, Jobs-teares, Comin-seede, Annise-seede.

Garesone, -oun, obs. forms of GARRISON.

Garet(te, -teer, obs. ff. GARRET, -EER.

† Garfangle. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **garfangyl.** [app. f. GARE *sb.*[1] + **fangle,* deriv. of FANG; cf. MDu. *gaerfang*, OFris. *gêrfong* (East Fris. *gerfonk*), MLG. *gârfank*.] A fish-spear; also *Comb.*, as *garfangle-hook.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/2 Garfangyl, or elger, *anguillaria, anguillare*. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 642 This Garfangle-hook is an ashen plant six or eight feet long; with an iron hook, like a boat hook, at the end of it.

Garfish (gāːɹfiʃ). Forms: 5 **garfysshe,** 6 **garefish,** 7 **garre-,** 8 **gair-,** 9 **gur(d)-, guard-,** 7- **garfish.** See also GAR *sb.* [app. f. GARE *sb.*[1] + FISH, in allusion to its long sharp nose.] A fish (*Belone vulgaris*) with a long spear-like snout, called also green-bone, horn-fish, sea-pike, etc. In America and Australia the name is given to other fishes of similar form, e. g. to various species of *Lepidosteus* and *Hemirhamphus*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Horn keke, fysche (*S.* horne stoke; *P.* hornkek, or garfysshe). 1577 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 21 Of the long sort are congers, eeles, gare-fish, and such other of that forme. 1611 COTGR., *Orphie*, the Hornebeake, Hornekecke, Piper-fish, Garre-fish. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* 126 There is another sort of Fish on the North-Sea Coast, Which our Sea-men call Gar-fish..They have a long Bone on the Snout..and 'tis very sharp at the end. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 443 The Gar-Fish. Both the jaws of this fish are long and slender, and furnished with sharp conic teeth. 1810 P. NEILL *List of Fishes* 16 (Jam.) *Esox Lucius*, Sea-pike; Gar-pike; Guard-fish. 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* iii. 44 In the bay are large quantities of .. guard-fish. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 304 Those singular green bones of the spine which are peculiar to the gar-fish. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xxxviii. 336, I wonder if they have got any of those delicious garfish for us.

attrib. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 96 They make them frequently undergo scratching from head to foot through the skin with broken glass or gar fish teeth.

† Ga·rgalize, *v. Obs. rare.* [var. GARGARIZE, prob. due to confusion with GARGLE.] To gargle.

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* III. i. E ij a, Ile gargalize my throate with this Vintner, and when I have don with him, spit him out. 1611 COTGR., *Gargariser*, to gargle, to gargalize [*sic*: but under all the related words (5 instances) Cotgr. uses the form *gargarise*].

Garganet, obs. form of CARCANET. *rare*[−1].

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Thee pearle and gould crowns too bring With garganet heauye.

Garganey (gɑ:rgăni). Forms: 7 **gargane**, (8–9 **gargany**), 7– **garganey**. [Taken from Gesner *Hist. Anim.* (1555) III. 127, who gives *garganey* (sic) as the It. name used about Bellinzona; the dim. *garganello*, he says, was in Italy applied to various other birds of similar appearance.] A species of teal (*Anas querquedula*).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 4. 156 To the Teal-kind should be reduced that other fowl, of the like shape and bigness .. called Gargane. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 377 The Garganey .. In bigness it something exceeds the common Teal. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 512 Garganey .. in many places these birds are called the Summer Teal. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 269 The birds began to gather at Allfowlsness .. harelds and garganeys, smews and gooseanders. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 259 The Teal, the Garganey..and the Eider Duck visit the loch occasionally in Winter.

† **Garga·ntua.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **Garagantua.** [The name of the large-mouthed voracious giant in Rabelais.] A giant. Also *attrib.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 8 Gyantes, or one-eyed Gargantuas. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 164 Now riseth vp this Gargantua, and will proue .. that one bodie may be in another. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, I'll go near to fill that huge tumbrel-slop of yours with somewhat, an I have good luck: your Garagantua breech cannot carry it away so. [1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 238 You must borrow me Gargantuas mouth first.] 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* II. v, Mine are all diminutives, Tom Thumbs; not one Colossus, not one Gargantua among them.

Hence † **Garga·ntuan** *a.*, enormous, monstrous; also *Comb.*, as *gargantuan-bellied* adj.; **Garga·ntuism**, ? an extravagant idea; **Garga·ntuist**, one who resembles Gargantua.

1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 224 Pore I .. that am matched with such a Gargantuist, as can deuoure me quicke in a sallat. 1596 NASHE *Haue with you* Wks. (Grosart) III. 49 This Gargantuan bag-pudding. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* xxvii. 267 His Gargantuan bellyed-Doublet with huge huge sleeves. 1630 RANDOLPH *Panegyr. to Shirley's Gratef. Serv.* A iij, My ninth lasse affords No lycophronian buskins nor can straine Garagantuan lines to Gigantize thy veine. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 146 While his wild home-grown Gargantuisms went on. 1893 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 276 Bogue's small venture stood a poor chance against enterprise of this gargantuan scale.

‖ **Gargareon.** *Anat. Obs. rare.* [med.L., a. Gr. γαργαρεών.] The uvula.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlii, The fore-part of the throat called the gargareon. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 145 The defect lay wholly in the Uvula or Gargarean [*sic*].

† **Gargarise.** *Obs.* Also 6 **gargarice, -yce, gargrise.** [f. GARGARIZE *v.*] A gargle.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 82 a, Taken very hote in a gargarise is right conuenient. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxix, Vse diuers tymes sternutations with gargarices. 1606 BRETON *Ourania* D, To giue a vomit clister or Gargarise: Marking the Signe wherein faire Phœbe lyes. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xvii. (1639) 28 After you may particularly purge the head with gargarises and sternutations.

Gargarism (gɑ:rgăriz'm). ?*Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **gargarisme**, 6 **-isme, -ysme, -ysyne**, 7 **gargerisme**, 6–8 **gargarism.** [ad. L. *gargarisma*, a. Gr. *γαργάρισμα, f. γαργαρίζειν to gargle, of onomatopœic formation. Cf. F. *gargarisme*, Sp. and It. *gargarismo.* In mod. usage replaced by GARGLE *sb.*]

1. A gargle.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxv. (1495) 242 Teeth that wagge ben fastnyd wyth Ensence and Mastyk and therto helpyth Gargarismis. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 209 If þe enpostym be in a mannes mouþ, þan þou schalt make him no gargarisme. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Compounds* (1579) 35 b, How prepare you a Gargarizme or washing Gurgle, for the Mouth and Throate? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. iii. (1651) 382 Such as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are Gargarisms used commonly after a purge. 1783 C. BRYANT *Flora Diæt.* 296 An excellent gargarism for sore mouths.

fig. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 138 What honest mynde or Civill disposition is not accloied with these noisome and nasty gargarismes. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* II i, Let me embrace thee, toad, and love thee, O thou abominable loathsome gargarism. 1639 DAVENANT *Salmac. Spolia* Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 316 A Gargarism of Florio's first-fruits, Diana de monte Major .. to make a sufficient linguist without travelling. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. (1851) 178 Such a scholastical burre in their throats, as hath .. crackt their voices for ever with metaphysical gargarisms.

2. A disease of the throat, which attacks swine.

Prob. a learned substitution for GARGET[2] or GARGIL[2].

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 530 Of the Gargarisme. This disease is called by the Latines, *Rancedo*, and by the Grecians, *Branchos*, which is a swelling about their chaps, joyned with Feaver and Head-ache. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 182/1 Gargarism.

Gargarize (gɑ:rgărəiz), *v.* ? *Obs.* Also 6–8 **gargarise**, 6 **gargrise.** [ad. L. *gargarizāre*, ad. Gr. γαργαρίζειν to gargle: also adopted in F. *gargariser*, Sp. *gargarizar*, It. *gargarizzare.* The modern word is GARGLE.]

1. *trans.* To wash or cleanse (the mouth or throat) with a gargle.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 86 a, It is..very holsome to gargarise the mouthe and brest with hony water. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 49 In this sort it may be taken..to gargarize the mouth of the reume. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mouth*, Drink of it and gargarise your Mouth every Morning and after Meals therewith.

transf. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* I. 55 Wi' wine we'll gargarize our craig.

2. To gargle, or use (a liquid) as a gargle for cleansing the mouth and throat.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 32 The decoction of this herbe in wine gargarised, doth purge the head from naughtie fleume. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 144 If the patient receive the smoke..at the mouth, and after gargarise Wine into the throate.

3. *intr.* To perform the action of gargling.

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. I. 43 With the sayde water..cause the sicke person to gargarise, and he shall be hole. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* I. (1612) 6 With the same.. you may gargarize or guddle in your throate. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 79 Let the patient gargarize twice or thrice a day as occasion serveth.

Hence **Ga·rgarizing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of gargling.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* IV. ii. (1541) 82 Gargarising if it be not discretly used, may do more harme than good. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. v. (1639) 8 Gargarising and sneesing may be used in time convenient.

Gargel(l, obs. form of GARGOYLE.

† **Garget**[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 4 **gargaz, gargat.** [a. OF. *gargate, garguette* (both forms are found in mod. dialects) = It. *gargatta*, Sp. and Pg. *garganta.* It is doubtful whether these can be connected with F. *gorge*: see GARGIL[1], GARGOYLE.] The throat.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3636 Of Grece he smot a baroun..Thorugh the gargaz [*MS. Laud* garget] and the gorger. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 515 The fox stert up at oones, And by the garget [*v.r.* gargat] hente Chaunteclere.

Garget (gɑ:rget). Also 8–9 **gargut.** [perh. a special use of prec., originally denoting a disease of the throat, the other senses being derived from this. Cf. GARGIL[2].]

1. An inflamed condition of the head or throat in cattle and pigs.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 267 The garget is .. a swelling and inflamation in the throat, behinde the iawes of the hogge. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 61 It .. causeth oft times fleshy stuffe like to the garget to grow in his throat. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., As for the Garget in the Head and Throat..it's a Cousin German to the Murrain, for the Cattle will swell and be puck'd under their Jaws like rotten Sheep. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 297 The Gargut or blood in Swine .. It shews itself almost like a fever in swine, by their staggering in their gate, and their loathing their meat. 1797 W. GREEN in A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 95 Turnips are apt to give them [calves] the garget, by which they very commonly die. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 188, I had the mortification to find the greater part of them [cattle] attacked by the garget.

b. A similar disease in poultry.

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 261 The *roup*, the *gargut* and the *murrain*, are terms often applied indiscriminately to the diseases of fowls.

2. Inflammation in a cow's or ewe's udder.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Adder's tongue ointment*, It's..a most sovereign and excellent Remedy..for any hard Swellings..and particularly very good for a Garget in a Cow's Bag. 1849 STEPHENS *Book of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 607/1 The only complaint the ewe .. is subject to is inflammation in the udder, or udder-clap, or garget. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 53 An infusion..is used as a fomentation for cows afflicted with garget.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A distemper, plague. *To run of* (or *on*) *a garget*: to become diseased.

1615 T. ADAMS *Sacrif. Thankfuln.* 18 The Drunkard is without a head, the Swearer hath a Garget in his throat. — *Mystical Bedl.* II. 56 If it were granted, that the Couetous were madde, the world it selfe would runne of a garget: for who is not bitten with this madde dogge? 1616 — *Dis. Soule* viii. 31.

4. Short for *garget-plant.*

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. ix. 422 Garget, sow-thistle, etc. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 125 The Garget is a valuable plant.

5. *Comb.*: **garget-plant** *U.S.*, the Virginian poke-weed (*Phytolacca decandra*); **garget-root** *dial.*, the root of *Helleborus fœtidus*, or bear's foot.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Gargut-root.* 1882 *Garden* 13 May 326/3 The Poke Weed .. the farmers around here call..Garget plant.

† **Gargil**[1]. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **gargill**, 7–8 **gargle.** [ad. OF. *gargouille* 'the weesle, or weason of the throat' (Cotgr.), perh. connected with L. *gurgulio*; see GARGLE and GARGOYLE.] The gullet.

1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 29 b, A verie exquisite remedie against the disease called in Latine *angina* ..whiche is an inflammation of the Muscle of the inner Gargill. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 146 Evyll distillacions, whiche, onles a man finde remeadye for, oftentimes the gargil is wasted. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 168. 1632 SHERWOOD, The gargle of the throte, *gargouille.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gargle*, the Gullet of the Throat.

Gargil[2]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 **gargell, -gill, -gyll**, 7–8 **gargil**, 8 **gargol**, 7–9 **gargle.** [f. prec.: cf. GARGET[1].]

1. A disease in cattle and pigs, attacking the head and throat; a distemper, murrain.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 216 The same is holden to be good for to heale the Squinancy or Gargle in swine. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 277 The pestilence or plague ..some doe call it the murraine, others the garget, others the gargill. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 187 For the Gargol in Hogs. The signs of which are, hanging down of the Head ..moist Eyes, staggering, and loss of Appetite.

b. A similar disease in geese.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* VII. xvi. (1668) 121 For the ..infirmities in Geese, the most and worst they are subject unto is the Gargil. 1742 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 520 The Gargil is a great Stopping of the Head in Geese.

2. An inflamed condition of the udder in cows.

c 1760 PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E. D. S. 78), *Gargle*, a distemper, incident to cows, when they give bad milk, and have knots in the paps. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Gargle*, an inflammation in a cow's udder, known to veterinary surgeons as *Mammitis.*

Gargil(l(e, obs. forms of GARGOYLE.

† **Gargilon.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 4 **gargiloun, gargulun**, 5 **gargilon.** [a. OF. *gargouillon* 'the pipe or throat-pipe, whereby meat passeth into the stomach or craw of birds' (Cotgr.), app. not recorded in the technical sense to which it is confined in English; f. *gargouille* throat. Cf. med. L. *gargalión-em.*] The gullet or œsophagus of a deer.

The explanation in quot. 1696 is evidently a mere guess.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 508 He tiȝt þe mawe on tinde And eke þe gargiloun. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1335 Þay gryped to þe gargulun, & graybely departed þe wesaunt fro þe wynt-hole, & walt out þe guttez. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, Off the nomblys of the hert .. How many endys ther shall be hem with inne..but oon thyk nor thynne And that is but the Gargilon. And all theys oder crokes and Roundulis bene. [1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Gargilon*, an old Term in Hunting for the chief Part of the Heart in a Deer. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.]

Gargle (gɑ:rg'l), *sb.* [f. GARGLE *v.*]

1. Any liquid used for gargling (see GARGLE *v.* 1, 2).

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* vii. 16 Gargles likewise are made with Sage, Rosemary [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 94 ₱ 5 When it is used as a Gargle, it gives Volubility to the Tongue. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 675 Gargles have the best effect when injected with a syringe. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 81 Our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 157 Sore throat is best relieved by the use of some mild gargle.

fig. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 451 Such a Pierian gargle as 'strange straggling steers struggled in strenuous strife'.

2. *slang.* a. (See quot. 1860.) b. A drink, or draught of liquor.

1860 *Slang Dict.*, *Gargle*, medical student Slang for physic. 1889 *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 3/1 (Farmer) We're just going to have a gargle—will you join us?

Gargle(gɑ:rg'l), *v.* Forms: 6 **gargil**(l, 6–**gargle**; *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 6 **gargalled, -geld, -goled, -guled**, 7 **gargl'd**, 7– **gargled.** [ad. F. *gargouiller* 'to gargle or gargarize; also, to rattle in the throat' (Cotgr.), f. *gargouille* throat: cf. GARGIL[1]. See also GURGLE *v.*

In It. both *gargagliare* and *gorgogliare* are found, and the Rom. and Teut. languages present a series of words in *garg-, gorg-, gurg-*, which refer to the throat or to gurgling noises produced in it. Diez supposes the vowel of F. *gargouille, gargatte*, etc. to be due to the influence of L. *gargarizare* upon words with original *o*, as F. *gorge*, It. *gorgia*, It. & Sp. *gorga*, but less definite causes were prob. at work in the whole range of these forms. In modern Eng. *gargle* has supplanted the older GARGARIZE, perhaps because it was more native in form, and was felt to be more expressive of the sound produced by the action.]

1. *trans.* To hold (a liquid) suspended and rattling in the throat, esp. for therapeutic purposes. ?*Obs.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A ij b, The same water luke warme dronke and gargoled in the throte in the mornynge, withdryveth the payne of the throte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlviii. 70 The iuyce of this herbe gargeld, or gargarised, healeth all inflammations. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xliii. 75 The decoction of mint gargled in the mouth, cureth the Gums and Mouth that is sore. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 55 Let the Patient gargle this as often as need requires.

transf. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 354 They will..gargle their beloved cup, to enjoy the taste of it longer.

2. To wash (the throat or mouth) with a liquid held suspended in the throat.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 45 Wash and gargle your teeth with the decoction of ground Yuie made in Wine. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 674/1 You are to wash the Teeth, and gargle the Mouth and Throat therewith. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 102 They [the Roman Actors] gargled the Throat with a Composition proper for the Purpose. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 381 He gargled his mouth with concentrated sulphuric and nitric acids. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 4 Each bather gargles mouth and throat with cold aromatized water.

3. *fig.* a. To utter with a sound as of gargling.

1635 WALLER *To Henry Lawes* 26 Those which only warble long, And gargle in their throats a song. 1719 FENTON *Prol. to Southerne's Spartan Dame*, So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat On Nonsense, gargl'd in an Eunuch's Throat. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, The signors and signoras .. sliding their smooth semibreves, and gargling glib divisions in their outlandish throats. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 267 A military man would gargle a *sacre* out of his throat.

† b. To read (a book) superficially, without digesting its contents. *Obs.*

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 8 A few books well studied, and throughly digested, nourish the understanding more, than hundreds but gargled in the mouth. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 10 Having gargl'd only those elegant books at school, this serves them instead of reading them afterward.

4. *intr.* To perform the act of gargling.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 122 If one gargle with it, it staies the Vvula from falling. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 688/1 Dissolve a little of it in Red or Claret Wine, and gargle therewith. 1891 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 536 In more severe cases the patient may gargle frequently with hot water.

b. *transf.* To make a noise in the throat, as in gargling.

1861 N. DAVIS *Carthage* 33 A camel..gargling as it were with rage at their extreme laziness.

† c. To make a gurgling sound. *Obs.*

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 28 The Spring..forc'd on still to more precipitous hast, By the succeeding streams, lyes Gargling there. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.*, To Gargle (as a purling stream does), *gazouiller*.

d. *slang.* To drink, 'liquor up'. (Cf. GARGLE *sb.*)

1889 *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 5/5 (Farmer) We gargled. 1891 *Morn. Advert.* 2 Mar. (Farmer), It's my birthday; let's gargle.

Hence **Gargling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 68 The gargling of the same in the throte, doth help the disease called the squince. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Gargouillement*, a gargling. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* s.v., The Gargling (*or* Purling) of a Stream. *Ibid.*, A gargling (*or* warbling) Brook. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 10 A kind of rattling in the Breast, like that made in the Throat by gargling.

Gargle, var. GARGIL[2]; obs. f. GARGOYLE.

Gargoill, obs. form of GARGOYLE.

Gargol, obs. form of GARGIL[2], GARGLE.

‖ **Gargolette.** *rare*—[1]. [a. F. *gargoulette*, perh. dim. of *gargoule*, *gargouille* a gargoyle.] An earthen vessel, used to cool water by evaporation.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 113 Thin Vessels made of black earth, the which are pierced in the neck; they call them Gargolettes.

Gargo(u)n, obs. form of JARGON.

Gargoyle (gā·ɹgoil). Forms: 5 **gargulye, -gulle, -goill, -goyl, -gayle,** *pl.* **gargouys,** 5–6 **gargyle,** 6 **-gylle, -gille, -gell(e, gargle,** (**gargyne**), 6–7 **gargel, -gil,** 7 **gargile,** 5, 9 **gargoyle,** 9 **gurgoyl(e,** (**gurgayle**). [a. OF. *gargouille* (also *gargoule*, *gargole*, recorded in 13th c.) = Sp. *gargola*; app. a special sense of *gargouille* throat (cf. GARGIL[1], GARGLE *v.*), from the water passing through the mouths of the figures. The form *gurgoyle* is perhaps due to the influence of med.L. *gurgulio.*]

1. A grotesque spout, representing some animal or human figure, projecting from the gutter of a building (esp. in Gothic architecture), in order to carry the rain-water clear of the walls.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy.* II. xi, And euery hous keuered was with lede And many gargoyl, and many hidous hede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/2 Gargulye, yn a walle, *gorgona, gurgulio.* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 511 Out of the Mouthes of certain beastes or gargels did runne red, white, and claret wine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 552 His inuention it was to set vp Gargils or Antiques at the top of a Gauill end, as a finiall to the crest tiles. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 66 It is also of excellent use to Statuaries, for making Moddels, Gargills, or Anticks. 1847 *Handbk. Engl. Ecclesiology* 185 Gurgoyles. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* i, The spouts and gargoyles of these towers. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 81 A rusty iron chute on wooden legs came flying, like a monstrous gargoyle, across the parapet.

fig. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* II. 233 Ethel here has too much sense; and that's what makes her such a dear old gurgoyle. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. iii, This old gaping gurgoyle [said of a priest]. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 841 Browning .. habitually uses it for this purpose—to carve verbal gurgoyles, grotesque figures of speech.

b. *transf.* A projection resembling a gargoyle.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* ii. (1888) 9 A tall brass candlestick with gruesome gargoyles carved on the base.

2. *attrib.*, as *gargoyle-face, -head*; *-faced* adj.

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 54 What is it to se dogges and cattes Gargell heddes and Cardinall hattes Paynted on walles with moche cost. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 354/2 The bare vgly gargyle faces of their abhominable heresie. 1581 STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Hippolitus* 60 b, Of ougly gargle-faced bigger Beare. 1848 *Archæol. Cambrensis* Ser. I. III. 220 Above the window runs a string course, with gurgoyl heads. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 138, I felt disposed to pity her..despite her gurgoyle face.

Hence **Gargoyled** *a.*, ornamented with gargoyles.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 15 [A tower] Gargeyld with gray-houndes and with many lyons. 1864 LONGF. *Divina Comm.* Sonnet II, Fiends and dragons on the gargoyled eaves Watch the dead Christ between the living thieves.

Gargrise: see GARGARISE, -IZE.

† **Garguill.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Of unknown origin; perh. some error. Cf. GARD *sb.*[2]] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Os*, the Garguill or Dew-claw of a Stag, Bucke, Roe, etc.

Gargulle, -gulye, etc., obs. ff. GARGOYLE.

Gargulun, var. GARGILON. *Obs.*

Gargut, Gargyll, var. ff. GARGET[2], GARGIL[2].

† **Gargyse.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. GARGET, GARGIL.] A disease in cattle (see quot.).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 136 b, The Gargyse is a swelling beside the eye vppon the bone, like a botch, or a byle: yf your Bullocke haue it [etc.]. So 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 477.

Gari, Garial, vars. GHARRY, GAVIAL.

Garibaldi (gæribæ·ldi). [The name of an Italian general (1807–82).]

1. A kind of blouse worn by women, originally made of a bright red stuff, in imitation of the shirt worn by Garibaldi and his followers, but later also of other colours. At first used *attrib.* as *Garibaldi jacket.*

1862 *Illust. Lond. News* 27 Sept. 339/4 Ladies' Garibaldi Jackets. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 173 The furious, overgrown child's breast began to heave, and the heart within to melt behind the muslin Garibaldi. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug., Dressed in a black skirt and the very reddest garibaldi that ever drove a bull to distraction. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Struggle for Fame* xxvi, Mrs. Felton..was coming out..arrayed in a black skirt and a white garibaldi.

b. A kind of hat.

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

2. A red pomacentrid fish of the Californian coast.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 237 A species occurring along the southern Californian coast, and known as the goldfish, red perch, and Garibaldi—the *Hypsypops rubicundus.*

† **Garible.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [A sb. form related to the OF. verb *guerbloier, guebloier*, to play or sing in some special fashion, prob. the same word as *werbler* to quaver with the voice: see WARBLE.] ? A flourish in music.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3908 3he hadde lerned of minstralcie, Vpon a fipele for to play Staumpes, notes, garibles gay.

† **Gariofle.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **garyophyll.** [a. OF. *gariofile*, ad. med.L. *gariofilum* = L. *caryophyllum.* The popular Fr. form is *girofle*: see GILLYFLOWER.] A clove.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Gariofles, spikenarde, and oþer spiceries. *Ibid.* xxix. 131 Treesse berand garioflez and nute mugez. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 25 Vsand thairwith Garyophyllis, and Cannell pulderit.

Garish (gē·ɹriʃ), *a.*[1] Forms: 6 **gaurish, gawrish, gaerishe,** 6–7 **garishe,** 7 **garrishe,** 6– **garish,** (9 **gairish**). [The early spellings *gaurish, gawrish,* suggest derivation from GAURE *v.* to stare (cf. *garing-stocke*, var. *gawring-stock* = gazing-stock).

The suffix -ISH, however, is rarely appended to vb.-stems, and it is doubtful whether any certain instance occurs so early as the 16th c.]

1. Of dress, ornament, ceremonial, etc.: Obtrusively or vulgarly bright in colour, showy, gaudy.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1552) Prol. C ij b, Soch as..seeke..the abhominable and..garishe setting forth of theyr mortal carcases. 1595 GOSSON *Quips Upst. Gentlew.* 260 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 261 The better sort, that modest are, Whom garish pompe doth not infect. 1618 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (1622) 27 That apparell, haply .. too garish for the fashion. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Aulam* (1681) II. 3 She will never be light or garish in her Attire. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xv. 205 The garish service of the Masse. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxvi. 410 By this vertue [humility] we are inclined to despise our selves, and to leave all the garish ornaments of earthly bliss. 1756 *Demi-Rep.* 21 Nor garish dress corrupt the female mind. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* 1859) 51 Looking about .. with a vacant air, that showed her insensibility to the garish scene. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sund. Epiph. iv, The world's gay garish feast. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 44 Garish beads, and glittering trinkets, were bought at any price. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 161 Hymen..exchanged his garish saffron coloured robe for decent temporary mourning.

fig. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xxii. (1851) 128 The ceremoniall part, which led the Jews as children through corporal and garish rudiments. 1885 EDW. GARRETT *At Any Cost* xvii. 300 What a discord her appearance would have struck in his garish, rapid life.

2. Of colour: Excessively bright, glaring.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 Som new disguised garment..fond in facion, or gaurish in colour. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 260 All the most light, garish, and vnseemely colours. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxvi. (1824) 697 The colours were all too fresh and garish for the meek dejection of her woe. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* II. ii. 170 All of light garish colours.

b. of light (day, the sun, etc.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 25 That all the world will be in Loue with night, And pay no worship to the Garish Sun. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 141 Hide me from day's garish eye. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. i. 3 There seems to be something in the garish splendour of a bright sunshine. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn*, '*Lead Kindly Light*', I loved the garish day. 1879 EDW. GARRETT *House by Wks.* II. 16 Lydia shrank from the morning hours and the garish sunshine.

3. Adorned to excess; too highly coloured or decorated.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 47 Not forcing stately builded bowres, nor gallant garish tentes. 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* x. Wks. 1873 II. 56 What fooles are men to build a garish tombe, Onely to save the carcase whilst it rots. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 178 Wisdome not all, in every garish Bird, Shrewdly suspect. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xi. 140 His essays..did not produce equal effect at first with more garish writings of .. less value. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 73 All sorts of garish triumphal arches were put up. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 They are spoiling..the banks of the Grand Canal with enormous and countless garish signboards.

† 4. Wanting in self-restraint, flighty. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 2. 70 Temperance is accompanied with gravity of deportment: greedinesse is garish, and rejoyces loosely at the sight of dainties. 1662–87 HY. MORE *Enthus. Triumph* (1712) 35 Blurting out any garish foolery that comes into their mind. 1678 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 160 Fame and glory makes the mind loose and garish.

† 5. *adv.* = GARISHLY. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 34 If any aske why thou art clad so garish, Say thou art dubd the forehorse of the parish.

Garish, *a.*[2]: see under GARE *sb.*[2]

Garish, var. GUARISH *v.*, to cure.

Garishly (gē·ɹriʃli), *adv.* [f. GARISH *a*[1] + -LY[2].]

1. In a garish manner; gaudily, glaringly; † proudly, wantonly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 149 Englishmen put all their felicitie in going pompously and garishly. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* iv. 113 And guilded over garishly in His personated Angelicall glory. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* I. viii. 42 The sun streamed garishly over the stony face of the famous locality.

† 2. With lack of self-restraint; flightily. *Obs.*

1606 HINDE *Eliosto Libidinoso* 56 Weakely starting vp and garishly staring about, especially on the face of Eliosto. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 251 Who would venture rashly and garishly into the presence of .. a king upon his throne?

3. *Comb.*, as *garishly-adorned, -furnished* adjs.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 199 There is nothing in this new Jerusalem but what is pure and Apostolical; which is not so in the garishly-adorned Church that Grotius looks at. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xli, We began to revel in the sumptuousness of the vast and garishly-furnished hotels.

Garishness (gē·ɹriʃnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Excessive display or brilliancy in dress, colour, etc.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 156 Marshalling your bodies pride, thereby to attract more gazers on your garishnesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 The Garishness of whores and the pranking up themselves to allure. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 Time, and smoke .. will eventually sift a vaporous powder over the picture, and then subdue its garishness of hue.

fig. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* I. ii, There are woes Ill bartered for the garishness of joy! 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 396 Bolingbroke, whose fine manners and polished gaiety give us a keen sense of the grievous garishness of Macaulay.

† 2. Want of self-restraint, flightiness. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 57 Lest the lavishnesse of his spirit should transport him to intemperance..to vanity, and garishnesse. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* I. xii. 154 By a prosperous accident [we] are melted into joy and garishnesse, and drawn off from the sobriety of recollection. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 Pet. iii. 13 And, possibly, gray hairs may have nothing under them but garishness and folly many years old. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. v. 157 That pride and garishness of temper, that renders it impatient of the sobrieties of virtue.

Garison, -oun, obs. forms of GARRISON.

Garit(e, obs. form of GARRET.

Garitour, var. GARRITOUR. *Obs.*

Garland (gā·ɹländ), *sb.* Forms: 4 **ger(e)lande, -lond,** 4–6 **garlande,** (4 **-launde**), **-lond(e,** (5 **-long**), 5–6 **-lant(e,** (6 **-lent**), 6 **gare-, guarland,** 6–7 **girlond,** (6 **ger-, girland**), 7 **ghirland, -lond, ghyrlond, guirlande,** 4– **garland.** [a. OF. *garlande, gerlande, gallande* (also *guarlander* vb.) = Pr. *g(u)arlanda*, OSp. *guarlanda*, Cat. *garlanda*, med.L. *garlanda, gallanda.* The word is also found with a different vowel in the first syllable, as F. *guirlande*, Pr. *guirlanda*, It. *ghirlanda*, Sp., Pg. *guirnalda*; and no satisfactory origin has yet been suggested for it. In the 16th and 17th c. the spellings *ghir-, gir-, guirland* are freq. used by English writers, in imitation of the Fr. and It. forms.]

1. A wreath made of flowers, leaves, etc., worn on the head like a crown, or hung about an object for decoration.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 997 3yf þou euer yn felde, eyþer in toune, Dedyst floure gerlande or coroune. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 160 A garlond on his hed of rose levys. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4599 3our women has na .. Garlands ne no gay gere to glyffe in 3our e3en. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xiv. 13 Brought oxen and garlondes vnto the churche porche. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 75 b, Putting al their Senate to death..he sold the rest under a garlond [L. *sub corona*] for bondmen. *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* v. Wks. 1873 II. 170 Let his Priests lead .. The horned Sacrifice, mantled with Ghirlonds. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., It certainly requires ..much art and experience to dance upon May-day with the garland. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 343 A fine painting, representing Diana crowning a sleeping Endymion with a garland of flowers. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. i, A quiet grave, With cross and garland over its green turf. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xvii. 369 To strew rushes..and to hang fresh garlands in the church were offices pleasing to the maidens. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 57 Round about her shapely head A garland of dog-violet..meetly had she set.

fig. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 10 Whose fayrest floure of their garland..was Arithmetike. 1594 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 6 Though Rome lament that she have lost The Gareland of her rarest Fame. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 73 All the budding Honors on thy Crest, Ile crop, to make a Garland for my head. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1731 With thee, serene Philosophy! with thee, And thy bright garland, let me crown my song. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 638 Virtue .. Crowned with the garland of life's blooming years. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 208 Where Past and Present, wound in one, Do make a garland for the heart.

† b. Christ's crown of thorns. *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 48 An other..bigan of kene thorne a gerelande to make. *c* 1460 *Christm. Carols* (Percy Soc.) 9 How xalt thou sufferin the scharp garlong of thorn?

c. A natural 'garland' or festoon.

1841 EMERSON *Addr., Method Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 224 Vegetable life, which .. festoons the globe with a garland of grasses and vines. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 19 An ivy .. growing in profuse garlands from branch to branch.

d. A wreath of ribbons; chiefly *Naut.*

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Garland*, an ornament decked with ribbons hoisted up between the masts of a North Sea whaler on the first of May, &c., or in a vessel of war on the occasion of a marriage. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Garlands*, wreaths of ribbons enclosing a white glove, formerly borne at the funerals of young unmarried women.

2, Hoops bedecked with ribbons hung at the mast-head of whale-ships returning to port after a successful voyage. 1888 *Malta Chron.* 13 Mar. in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 284 At the mainmast head of the Alexandra was displayed .. the garland consecrated to weddings by naval custom.

2. A wreath, chaplet, or coronet of some costly material, esp. of gold or silver work. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3234 Hir hed was gayly dubed and dyght With gerlandes al of gold ful bright. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 869 Of orfrayes fresh was hir gerland, I..Saugh never, ywys, no gerlond yitt, So wel wrought of silk as it. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 199 A garland of silver and gilt, set about with stones of divers colours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 105 Garlandes of glasse and counterfecte stoones. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 73 b, A garlande of fine drawen gold. 1628–9 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 397 Paid Mr Greene the Gouldsmith for the silver and makeing of 4 new Garlands .. xx*li*. 1890 YOUNG *Ibid.* 506 Four very handsomely chased and wrought silver garlands or wreaths for crowning the Master and Wardens on Election Day.

3. A wreath, crown, etc. worn as a mark of distinction.

† **a.** A royal crown or diadem. *Obs.*

[1247 MATTHEW PARIS (Du Cange), Rex veste deaurata, et coronula aurea, quæ vulgariter garlanda dicitur, redimitus.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 331 þe garland Roberd tok, þat whilom was þe right, þe lond forto loke, in signe of kynge's myght. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 818 þis renke & his rounsy þai reche vp a croune, As gome at has þe garland & all þe gre wonne. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* (1812) 509 What about ye getting of the garland, keping it, lesing and winning again, it hath coste more English blood then hath the twise winning of Fraunce. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 32 b, Wel qh the prince if you are kynge I wil haue the garland and trust to kepe it with the sword .. as you haue done. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 40, 41 *Cates.* Till Richard weare the Garland of the Realme. *Hast.* How weare the Garland? Doest thou meane the Crowne? *Cates.* I, my good Lord. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 619 The girlond of this kingdom let the knees Of Deity run for.

b. The priest's fillet or band of wool worn in token of consecration to the service of a god. Cf. FILLET *sb.* 1.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 34 Lest the garland of thy god And his bright sceptre should avail thee nought.

c. The wreath or crown conferred upon the victor in the Greek and Roman games, or upon the hero of any great exploit. Hence in phrases (chiefly *fig.*), *to carry (away), gain, get, win, go away with* (etc.) *the garland* = to be the victor in a contest, to gain the victory.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* l. 20 At feistis and brydallis wpaland, He wan the gre, and the garland. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 166 The Garlond of Oke, he giueth..to such as .. first .. enter the breach, or get vp vpon the wall of a Towne .assaulted. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* (E. E. T. S.) 81 As a Runner in a race has a guarland for which he ran, in rewarde. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* VI. ii. 206 When war beginneth in England, in ten daies or lesse the one or the other getteth the garland. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 2 At the winning of Mitylenæ, Thermvs honored him with a Civike guirland. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 25 Galen hath wonne the Girlond from them all. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xv. 420 Where one gaineth a garland of bayes, hundreds have had a wreath of hemp. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 910 That [honey] which carries away the garland and is esteemed above the rest, is yellow. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 130 Yet perhaps he [Thucydides] has won the Garland from all those who have represented many and great affairs. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.* (1739) s.v. *Crown*, There were also among the Romans several sorts of Crowns, or Garlands, given to those who had perform'd some signal Services in War, and were known by the Names of Triumphal, Civick, Vallar, Mural, Naval, and Obsidional. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. xiii. V. 130 Nor is Prince Karl's left wing gaining garlands just at this moment.

† **d.** as worn by a 'May Queen', or by girls as the prize of some kind of competition. Hence, the girl who wears a garland. *Obs.*

1691 DRYDEN *Beautiful Lady of May* 4 The garland was given, and Phillis was queen. 1698 *Mem. St. Giles's* (Surtees) 93 Given the Lasses with the Garling, 1s. 1701 *Ibid.* Given to the Girle that had the Garland, 1s. 6d. 1704 *Ibid.* 99 Given the Two Garlings, 2s. 1706 *Ibid.* 101 Pd. the Garlands, 1s. 6d.

† **e.** *fig.* The principal ornament, the thing most prized, 'glory'. *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* L'Envoy, Bellay, first garland of free Poësie That France brought forth. — *M. Hubberd* 1185 The Realmes chiefe strength & girlond of the Crowne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 188 You .. call him Noble, that was now your Hate: Him vilde, that was your Garland. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* III. ii, Marian, and the gentle Robin Hood, Who are the crown and ghirland of the wood.

4. *fig.* A collection of short literary pieces, usually poems and ballads; an anthology, a miscellany.

[1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 To cast suche floures & sentences as we haue gathered of holy fathers sayntes & doctours togyder, as in one fardell, or in maner of a garlande.] 1612 R. JOHNSON (*title*), A Crowne-garland of Goulden Roses Gathered out of Englands royall garden. 1631 T. D. (*title*), The Garland of Good Will .. Containing many pleasant Songs, and prety poems, to sundry new Notes. 1633 ROWLEY *Match Midnt.* II. D iij a, These are out of ballads, She has all the Garland of good will by heart. 1663 (*title*), Robin Hoods Garland; or delightful Songs. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 1 P 3 The new garland of riddles. 1765 PERCY *Ess. Anc. Minstr., Reliques* I. p. xxiii, In the reign of James I. they [Ballads] began to be collected into little Miscellanies, under the name of Garlands. 1864 A. BISSET *Omit. Chapt. Hist. Eng.* 304 Besides their circulation in garlands, broadsheets, and miscellanies.

5. The representation of a garland in metal, stone, etc.

c 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 127 Playne with a cover gilt, with a rose and a garlent in the bodom. 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit., Garland*..a wreath, or chaplet of branches, of foliage, or of flowers: also a sculptured representation of them on a frieze [etc.]. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 3 On the reverse a garland of olives encloses the words, *Godt heeft ons bewaert.*

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1882.)

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Garland*, or *Chaplet*, is formed of a laurel, flowers, &c. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 44 Garlands are quartered upon the..monument of Lord Bourchier. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 3) 113 *Chaplet* or *Garland*. These terms are frequently, but erroneously, used to signify the same object. A Chaplet should be composed of four Roses, arranged at equal distances in a circle, the intervening spaces being filled up with leaves; and a Garland should be formed of laurel or oak leaves, interspersed with acorns.

6. Something that resembles a garland in circular form, or in the fact of surrounding another object.

a. *Arch.* (See quot. 1823.)

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 221 Latitudo de le garlond continet xi pedes. 1823 WILLSON *Gloss. Pugin's Spec. Goth. Archit., Garland*, a band of ornamental work surrounding the top of a spire, tower, &c. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Archit., Garland*, an ornamental band used in Gothic work.

† **b.** *Med.* = CIRCLE *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* x. (1651) 81 Round about the edge of the urine there appeareth a garland, circle, or ring. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. i. 52 The garland or vppermost part of the vrine.

† **c.** A ring-like marking or band. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. l. 210 There be other sortes of Narcissus founde, whose garland or circle in the middle of the flowers is white. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 791/4 A Brown and White Spanniel..a White streak in the Forehead..with a Garland about the Neck.

d. Of a target (see quot.).

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Garland*, the ring in a target in which the prick or mark was set. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

7. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1819 REES *Cycl., Garland*.. a spiral groove, made behind and in the stoning or ginging of a shaft, for collecting the water which oozes out of different strata. *Ibid.*, Garland also signifies a broad hoop of iron, or a square frame of wood, which is used in coal-pits, to hold on the coals which are last heaped on the corves or gang-waggons. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Garland.* [To the same effect as in Rees.]

8. *Naut.* **a.** A band or collar of rope (or iron) used for various purposes; **b.** (also *Mil.*) A receptacle for shot: see also SHOT-GARLAND; **c.** A kind of net (see quot. 1769).

a. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 189 Aparell for the .. maste ffeble .. Garlandes of yron abought the mast hede. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Garland* in a Ship is that Collar of Rope which is wound about the Head of the Mainmast to keep the Shrowds from galling. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 107 *Garland*, a large rope, strap or grommet, lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang., Garlands*, fastenings formed of small stuff, used in taking in and out a mast.

b. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 543 The Shot tumbled out the Lockers and Garlands. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 *Shot-lockers* or *garlands*. Apartments built up in the hold to contain the shot. Also pieces of oak plank, fixed against the head-ledges and coamings of the hatch and ladder-ways, or against the side between the ports, to contain the shot. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 114 The round shot enclosed in a large grummet or garland. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Garland*..in shore-batteries, a band, whether of iron or stone, to retain shot together in their appointed place.

c. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Garland*, a sort of net .. used by the sailors as a locker or cupboard to contain their provisions. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *garland-forest, -maker, -weaver, -wreath*; *garland-like* adj. and adv.; *garland-wise* adv.; **garland-flower**, (*a*) a flower suited for making garlands, (*b*) (see quot. 1866); † **garland-rose** (see quot.); † **garland-seam** *Anat.*, the coronal suture; † **garland-thorn**, a name given by Gerarde to *Paliurus aculeatus* (Christ's Thorn), of which Christ's crown of thorns is supposed to have been made; **garland-well**, a well at which garlands were suspended as offerings.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 158 Sundry posie and *Garland floures. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 520/1 *Garland flower*, a common name for *Hedychium*; also applied to *Daphne Cneorum, Pleurandra Cneorum*, and *Erica persoluta*. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 296 A close of pot-herbs and of garland flowers Goes up the hill-side. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxliv, The *garland-forest, which the grey walls wear, Like laurels on the bald first Cæsar's head. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 43 It..groweth round about and *garland like. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 11 With .. a crisp and garland-like richness. 1552 HULOET, *Garland maker, *stephanoplocus*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Chapelier, on chapelière*, a garland maker, a hatmaker, a stiller. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1644) 244 Rosemarie, which some call the *garland rose, or in Latine Rosmarinus coronaria. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 98 b, Anointed about the *garland seame, it taketh away all maner of payne and ache of the head. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, *Garland Thorne, see Christes thorne. 1849 E. C. OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 465 *note*, The celebrated *Garland-weavers of Athens. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 6/2 But besides curing and malefícent wells there were pin wells, *garland wells, and wishing wells. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XX. xx. 5 From the bosome of the burning sonne Proceeded this, and *garland wise the same. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 850 For which the shepherds .. throw sweet *garland wreaths into her stream.

Garland (gā·ɹlănd), *v.* [f. GARLAND *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form (flowers) into a garland. *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 120 Other garlande hem [leves] and so depende, Into the wyn so they go not to depe. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* Ded. iii, Thine are these early wilding flowers Though garlanded by me.

2. To crown with a garland, to deck with garlands.

1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl.* IV. xxix, Thy Poesie is garlanded with Baye. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (Rtldg.) 545/1 Their hair loose, and flowing, gyrlanded with sea grass. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* ix, Then fareweel hopes o' laurel-boughs, To garland my poetic brows! 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 84 When garlanding with flowers His helm. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 110 A troop of little children garlanded. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) I. 23 Pat his hide forsooth! hug his neck, garland his horns! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. I. I. i. § 5 They.. have thought it enough to garland the tombstone when they had not crowned the brow.

b. said of the material which forms the garland.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* V. Wks. 1856 I. 58 Let choyce delight Garland the browe of this tryumphant night. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* ii. 33 Still from tree to tree the early vines Hung garlanding the way in amber lines. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 99 The wandering ivy and vine..Ran riot, garlanding the gnarled boughs With bunch and berry and flower thro' and thro'. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* viii, A bough of Christmas holly, garlanding a boar's head on a high festival.

c. *transf.* in *nonce-uses.* To surround or deck as with a garland.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXVI, The Thames, here turreted with villas, and there garlanded with forests. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxiv, A casement high and triple-arched there was, All garlanded with carven imageries. *a* 1874 LONGF. *Hanging of Crane* vi, I see the table..Garlanded with guests. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameron.* I. iv. 58 A thatched edifice, garlanded round with dead wild-cats.

Hence **Ga·rlanded** *ppl. a.*

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 91 When the priests .. were preparing to sacrifice to them the garlanded ox. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov., The May-pole is wholly defunct. No milk-maids dance with garlanded pails on their heads. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 33 Her bed of white satin, embroidered with garlanded roses.

Garlandage (gā·ɹlăndédʒ). *rare*—1. [f. GARLAND *sb.* + -AGE 1.] Display of garlands.

1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan* 80 Woodland wealth Of leaf, and gayest garlandage of flowers, Along the walls and down the board.

Garlanding (gā·ɹlăndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GARLAND *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GARLAND; hence *concr.* that which forms a garland.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 224 Many a green parasite trailed its fantastic garlanding of verdure. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxix. (1876) 379 These flung a grace of lightness over the closer garlanding. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 4/3 The portraits are in a dark tint, and the garlanding and the letterpress in gold.

Garlandless (gā·ɹlăndlĕs), *a.* [f. GARLAND *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a garland.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 186 Dragged to his altars soiled and garlandless. 1848 in CRAIG.

Garlandry (gā·ɹlăndri). *rare.* [f. GARLAND *sb.* + -RY.] Garlands collectively, decoration composed of or resembling garlands.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* I. xiv. 255 The lavished garlandry of woven brown hair amazed me, 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 Ceilings..beautiful with raised garlandry.

Garlandy (gā·ɹlăndi), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. GARLAND *sb.* + -Y 1.] Resembling garlands.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 250 Art and literature..adorning with a wreathy and garlandy splendour all that is noblest in mind and purest in heart.

† **Garle,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [? Short f. GARLAND.] A band or streak. (Cf. quot. 1673 in GARLAND *sb.* 6 c.)

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1239/4 A middle sized Fox Beagle.. a white garle about her neck.

Garle (gāɹl), *v. dial.* [f. *garle* adj.: see GARLED.] (See quots.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Garle*, to mar butter in the making, by handling in summer with hot hands. This turns it to a curd-like substance with spots and streaks of paler colour, instead of the uniformly smooth consistency and golden hue, which it ought to have. *Mod.*, When woollen clothes, on being washed, take a mottled appearance, they are said by housewives to be garled, or to have garled.

Garle, obs. form of GIRL.

Garled (gā·ɹld), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **garle.** [app. some kind of derivative of OF. *garre, garré* of similar meaning.] Spotted, speckled (chiefly of cattle); also *red-garled.*

1501 *Will of Pusey* (Somerset Ho.), One cowe garled. 1507 *Will of Crisall* (Ibid.), Ij kyne garle & schell and the garle bullok. 1558 *Will of J. Pysle* (Ibid.), A Redgarlde Cow. 1577–86 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 226 Red and fallow deer, whose colours are oft garled white and blacke. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. xii. (1878) II. 78 The writers also diuide this stone into fiue kinds .. the fourth is garled with diuerse colours, among which some are like drops of bloud. 1809 BATCHELOR *Orthoep. Anal. Eng. Lang.* 133 *Garld*, white thickly spotted with red, the outside spots small; applied to cows.

† **Garlement.** *Obs. rare.* ? Corrupt form of *garnement*, GARMENT.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 16 Goodly besene with many a riche garlement.

Garlic (gā·ɹlik). Forms: 1 **gárléac**, 3, 5 **garlec**, 4–5, 7 **garleek**, 4–6 **-lek**(e, (5 **-lekke**), 4, 6–7 **-lik**(e, 4–6 **-lyk**(e, 6–7 **-licke**, 6–9 **garlick**, 8– **garlic**. Also 5 **garly**, **garle**. [OE. *gárléac* (f. *gár* GARE *sb.*[1] + *léac* LEEK); the corresponding ON. *geirlauk-r* is possibly from OE.]

1. A plant of the genus *Allium* (usually *A. sativum*) having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste.

Clove of garlic (see CLOVE *sb.*[1] 1). *Oil of garlic*, an essential oil obtained from the bulb and stem of the garlic.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 34 Genim cropleac & garleac .. gecnuwa wel tosomne. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/17 *Alleum* .. garlec. *c* 1305 *Land Cokayne* 105 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 Hi bringep garlek gret plente. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 5 The leke, and the vnions, and the garlekes [L. *allia*]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644/28 *Hoc alleum*, garle. *Ibid.* 662/12 *Hoc alleum*, garly. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 536 Roost beeff & goos with garlek, vinegre, or pepur. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 106 They may garlycke pyll .. Or pescoddes they may shyll. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 60 b, Garlicke .. groweth with a blade like the Onyon, but not hollow, the stalke round, and the flowres in the toppe in a round tuft. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* IV. i, *Cap.* Lov'st thou the common food of Egypt, Onions? *Dond.* I, and Garlick too. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 291 Putting no garlick or onions into the sauce. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xv. (1813) 235 Garlic is used for both culinary and medicinal purposes. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 485 Oil of Garlic is extracted from the bulbs and stem of the garlic. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i. 61 If he have not garlic to his roast goose every time he chooses.

fig. 1691 *New Discov. Old Intreague* xxiii, Give them their ancient Priviledges agen .. The luscious Garlick of the former Reigns. [Allusion to *Numbers* xi. 5.] 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, Is it for them to breathe garlic on the alliances of Bourbons and Plantagenets?

b. With qualifying words indicating different species; esp. **Bear's Garlic**, see BEAR *sb.*[1] 10; **Hog's Garlic** = prec.; **Wild Garlic** = CROW-GARLIC.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 19 Diverse of [these] Islettes berith wyld Garlyk. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxix. 142 Snakes Garlick. Harts Garlick or Stags Garlick. *Ibid.* 143 The great mountain Garlick groweth about Constantinople. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 499 Where Kine feed upon Wilde Garlicke, their Milke tasteth plainely of the Garlicke. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 42 (E. D. S.) Crow, or Wild, Garlic. 1818 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) II. 445 *Allium ampeloprasum* .. Round-headed Garlic. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 266 Flowering Great Round-headed Garlic.

† **2.** The name of a popular jig or farce of the early part of the seventeenth century. *Obs.*

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearle* I. B ij b, *Ha.* Youle finde it worth Megge of Westminster, althouh it be but a bare ligge. *Pla.* O lord sir, I would it had but halfe the taste of garlicke. *Ha.* Garlicke stinkes to this. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 159 And for his action he eclipseth quite, The ligge of Garlick, or the Punks delight.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *garlic-bed*, *-breath*, *-eater*, *-god* (with allusion to Juvenal *Sat.* xv. 9), *-head*, *-monger*, *-mortar*, *-odour*, *-pickle*, *-sauce*, *-seed*, *-seller*, *-smell*, *-vinegar*; *garlic-eating*, *-like* adjs. Also **garlic-snail**, a mollusc so called from its emitting a garlic-like odour.

1552 HULOET, *Garlicke bedde, allectum.* 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 19 With such a *garlicke breath, as would haue poisoned a dog. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i, What a garlick Breath my Lady Springwell had! 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 98 The breath of *Garlicke-eaters. 1884 E. BARKER *Through Auvergne* 80 When you live among an onion-eating or *garlick-eating people. 1679 *Confinement* 24 Their *Garlick-Gods, they might indeed adore; And to their Onyons, invocations poure. 1482 *Paston Lett.* III. 285 A standing pece white covered, with a white *garleek heed upon the knoppe. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 202 Sex cocliaria argentea cum knoppes vocatis garlekhed. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 330 To taste each morn three times a garlick-head. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharn.* II. v, If they saw a cucumber..or garlic-head. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 221 The peculiar *garlic-like odour. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 373 Godefray þe *garlek-mongere. 1602 *Withals' Dict.* 187/2 A *garlike morter, *mortarium alliarium*. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 22 It has .. a *garlic odour and taste. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 631 Content with *garlic-pickle. 1552 HULOET, *Garlicke sauce, *alliatum*. 1892 GARRETT *Encycl. Cookery* I. 668 Garlick Sauce. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 94 Bees gather..*Garlick-seeds. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 150/2 A *Garleke seller, *allearius*. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 428 It may be distinguished by its *garlic smell. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 30 A few exhale peculiar odours, like the *garlic-snail (*helix alliaria*). 1892 GARRETT *Encycl. Cookery* I. 668 *Garlic Vinegar.

b. *esp.* in popular names of plants, as **garlic-germander**, the water germander, *Teucrium Scordium*; **garlic-pear(tree**, the American plant *Crataeva gynandra*; **garlic-sage**, the wood sage or germander, *Teucrium Scorodonia*; **garlic-shrub** (see quot.); **garlic** (**treacle**) **-mustard**, †**garlic treaclewort**, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*); **garlic-tree** (see quot.); **garlic-wort** = *garlic-mustard*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Scordium*..may be called in englishe water Germander or *Garleke Germander. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 169 *Garlick Pear-Tree..The fruit has ..a mealy pulp .. smelling like garlick, whence the name. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 246 The thin-leafed Crateva or Garlick Pear. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 208/1 The garlic pear..blisters the skin. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCV. 535 Of Wood Sage, or *Garlicke Sage. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 174 Wood Germander or Wood Sage .. often called Garlic Sage, because when bruised, it has a slight odour of garlic. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 520/1 *Garlic shrub, *Bignonia alliacea*; also *Petiveria alliacea*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 129 *Garlic Treacle-mustard, Jack-by-the-Hedge, or Sauce-alone. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, *Garlicke Treaclewoort or Garlicke Mustard, and his kinds. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants*, *Garlic Tree*, a name in Jamaica for *Crataeva tapia*..The fruit has a strong smell of Garlic. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 89 *Garlick-wort .. *Erysimum Alliaria*, L.

Hence **Ga·rlic** *v. nonce-wd.*, to dose with garlic.

1830 tr. *Aristoph.*, *Knights* 72 *Chorus.* Take this garlic, and swallow it down without chewing. *Sausage-seller.* Why? *Cho.* That, when garlicked, my friend, you may fight the better.

Garlicky (gā·ɹliki), *a.* [f. GARLIC + -Y[1].] Savouring or smelling of garlic.

1775 ASH (citing HOLLINGSWORTH), *Garlicky*, overgrown with garlick. 1786 *Francis, the Philanthropist* III. 22 This eternal succession of greasy stews and garlicky *ragouts*. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Nov. 536/2 A Neapolitan beggar..bawls his garlicky breath into the face of his casual victim. 1861 *Court Life at Naples* 169 There was such a garlicky atmosphere about the lady. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 198 A strong garlicky odor.

Garlits (gā·ɹlits). ? *Obs.* Also 8–9 **garliz**. [From *Görlitz* in Prussian Silesia, where there are linen manufactures.] (See quot. 1795.)

1696 J. F. *Merchants Ware-ho.* 21 The next is Garlits, whereof there are several sorts .. the first is a blew whiting .. There is another sort of Ell-wide Garlits, which is of a browner whiting. *Ibid.* 22 Several sorts of brown Garlits. 1795 ASH Suppl., *Garliz* (in commerce), a kind of linen cloth imported from Germany. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 124 Linen..imported from Russia, Dantzic, Germany, [etc.], such as Dowlas, Lockrams, Garlix [*sic*], &c.

Garment (gā·ɹmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 **garnyment** (*pl.* **garnemens**), 4–5 **garnement**, 5 **garneament**. *β.* 4– **garment**, (6 *Sc.* **garmont**, **-mond**, **germo(u)nt**). [a. OF. *garniment*, *garnement* (pl. *garnemens*) equipment, armour, vestments (in mod.F. only *mauvais garnement* rascal, or ellipt. for this) = OSp. *guarniniento*, It. *guarnimento*, f. Rom. **gwarnire*, OF. and mod.F. *garnir* to furnish, fit out, equip; see GARNISH. The *α*-forms were the commoner down to *c* 1500; the *β*-form seems to have originated in the north.]

1. Any article of dress: in *sing.* esp. an outer vestment, a gown or cloak; in *pl.* = clothes. Now somewhat *rhetorical*.

α. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2775 He let him make a garnement, Ase blak as ani arnement. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1395 Ryche garnymentz forþ sche drow, & by-tok hymen for to were. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvi. 84 A thycke chosen garnement a trayling gowne of twelue yerdes wyde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B vij b, For her pourfyls of her garnements ne of her hodes ben not grete ynough after the gyse that now is used.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 521 A rym þat es ful wlatsome, Es his garment when he forth sal com. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1366 Pepull..no hede toke Of golde ne of garmenttes, ne of goode stonys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 187/2 Garment of clothe, made of dyuers clothys (*P.* colours), *panucia*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XXVII. 9 Yf thou folowest righteousnes, thou shalt get her, and put her vpon yᵉ as a fayre garment. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 84 You sir, I entertaine for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the fashion of your garments. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIV. 209 Where extraordinary Understanding, though but in making [Aaron's] Garments ..is called the Spirit of God. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 739 He got a sort of garment made for each of them. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* III. 22, I have a reverence for these old garments. 1886 M. F. SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* 18 This garment .. swung down over his shoulders in such a manner as to effectually hide his face in shadow.

b. *fig.* The outward dress or covering in which anything is seen or manifested.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* IV. 77 If thou be cloathed with the sweete garment of the sonne of God. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* LXXVI. 768 Gods garments, those Scriptures in which God hath apparelled and exhibited his will. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 78 The veil and mysterious garment of the Unseen. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XIII. (1878) 247 To put these forms into the garments of words. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* VI. 134 The .. garment of the flesh.. encircles the human soul, and is the instrument of expression to it.

2. *Comb.*, as *garment-dyer*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-trade*, *-worker*.

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 173 Be not beholden to any nation for such trumpery, neither to the garment-maker. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* I. 1 Other appliances for garment-making. 1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 72 [Subdivisions of the Dyer's trade] Clothes, Garment Dyer. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 6/3 At a meeting of the National Convention of Garment Workers .. it was charged that the Hirsch Fund would be a certain cause of sweating in the garment trade.

Garment (gā·ɹmĕnt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To dress or clothe; chiefly in pa. pple. *garmented*.

1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 233 And thus were they garmented. 1623 tr. *Fowine's Theat. Hon.* IX. xii. 417 Neither might garment themselves but with course Hempen and Hurden cloth. 1861 J. THOMSON *Ladies of Death* VII, Thou standest garmented in purest white.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1547 SURREY *Poems, Compl. Lover that defied Love* 4 He clothed fair the earth about with green, and every tree new garmented. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. X, Garmented with glory, in their sight Oneiza's Spirit stood. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poems, Dying Spaniel* V, When the snow-mantle garments the land. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 129 Great volumes garmented in white, Recalling Florence, Pisa, Rome.

Hence **Ga·rmenting** *vbl. sb.*

1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 237 There will be..strange garmenting of the body, not without deformitie of the minde.

Garmentless (gā·ɹmĕntlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a garment.

1866 F. HALL in H. H. Wilson tr. *Vishṇu Puráṇa* III. 310 *note*, Surrounded and guarded by garmentless women. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 250 The poor, penniless, garmentless Apostle. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 575/2 A Joseph who had fled garmentless.

Garmenture (gā·ɹmĕntiŭɹ). [f. as prec. + -URE.] Clothing, array, attire.

1832 JAMES *Henry Masterton* XXXVII. 420 All the green garmenture of summer was gone. 1880 *Cirl's Own Paper* Oct. 590 Cinderella..Clothed in coarsest garmenture.

Garmercye, var. GRAMERCY.

Garmond, -mont, -mount, obs. ff. GARMENT.

Garn (gā·ɹn), *sb. north. dial.* Also 5 **garne**, 9 **gairn**, **gain**. [a. ON. *garn* = OE. *gearn*, YARN. See also GARNWIN, -WINDLE.] Yarn or worsted (see quot. 1876).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 150/2 Garne (*A.* Garne *siue* 3arn), *pensum*. To wynd Garne, *jurgillare*. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Draw-gere*, Yarn, still in the North call'd Garn; wooll workt into a thread. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gain* or *Garn*, woollen yarn or worsted; though gain is made of short wool and is coarser [than worsted].

Phrase. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 298 Ther is garne on the reyll other, my dame.

Garn, var. GERN, *adv.*

† **Garnade**[1]. *Obs.* [a. OF. (*pome*) *garnade* (var. of *grenate*) = POMEGRANATE; cf. GARNET.]

1. In Comb. *apple-garnade* = POMEGRANATE.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1044 Þe fayrest fryt þat may on folde growe, As orenge & oþer fryt & apple garnade.

2. ? A dish in ancient cookery, so called from being compounded with pomegranates.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 465 Garnade for X mees. alay the rys with joyse of pomegarnetes.

† **Garnade**[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **garnarde**. [a. OF. (Picard) *garnate*, whence MDu. *garnate*; Verwijs and Verdam conjecture that it may have meant wine flavoured with pomegranates, or perhaps wine from Grenada.] A kind of wine.

? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 758 Wyne of Greke .. Antioche, and bastarde, Pyment, also, and garnarde. *c* 1482 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 14/6 Vin dosoye et de garnate.. Wyn of oseye and of garnade.

Garnap(pe, var. GARDNAP. *Obs.*

Garnard(e, obs. forms of GARNER, GURNARD.

Garnarde, var. GARNADE[2]. *Obs.*

Garnary, var. GARNERY. *Obs.*

Garneament, obs. form of GARMENT.

† **Garnel**[1]. *Sc. Obs.* [A form of GARNER, perhaps influenced by F. *grenaille* refuse corn: see also GIRNEL.] A granary or barn.

1567 *Gen. Assembly* in Keith *Hist. Affairs Scot.* (1734) 589 He shall take no higher Prices than is appointed, nor put up in the Garnell. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 48 Thay cal it, the Commoune Barn or garnel of Abirdine. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* XXXIX. 313 He brought in two cargoes to Irville..making for the occasion a garnel of one of the warehouses of the cotton-mill.

b. *attrib.*, as *garnel-house*.

1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, Item, in the garnell house, twelff great Inglisch pewder plaites.

† **Garnel**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? corruption of F. *grenaille* refuse corn.] An inferior kind of flour.

a 1752 DOUGLASS *Brit. Settlem. N. Amer.* (1753) 331 Five bushels Wheat yeilds (*sic*) about one hundred and three quarters merchantable Flower: the Garnel, or second Flower, pays for Cask and all other Charges.

† **Garnel**[3], **gernel**. *Obs.* [a. Du. *garnaal*, dial. *garneel* = Ger. *garneele* shrimp; related and synonymous forms are Du. dial. *garnaat*, Flem. *geernaar(t*, High German dial. *garnat*, *granat*, *garner*, Belgian and North Eastern F. *grenat*, OF. *guernette*; of obscure origin: see *Wb. der Nederl. Taal.*] A species of shrimp.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) I. p. xxiv, Lobsters, Gernels, Star-fish, Mackrel. *Ibid.* II. 122 Of the Garnels or Prawns. *Ibid.* II. 124 Of the lesser Garnel or Shrimp.

Garnement, obs. form of GARMENT.

Garnep, var. GARDNAP. *Obs.*

Garner (gā·ɹnəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 2–4 **gerner**(e, 4 **gerniere**, 5 **garnar**, 6 **garnard**(e, **-erde**, **-yer**, 3– **garner**. [a. OF. *gerner*, *gernier*, *grenier* storehouse, garret:—L. *grānārium* (usually *grānāria* pl.), GRANARY, f. *grānum* grain. Now less common than *granary*, except in rhetorical language. See also GARNEL[1], GARNERY, GIRNEL.] A storehouse for corn, granary.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Þet corn me deð in to gerner, þet bitakeneð þe gode men þe scule bon idon in to heuene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4689 Garners [*Gött.* gerneris] and granges fild [he] wit sede, Maa þan i wit tung can rede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXVIII. (1495) 711 Whete is throsshen other trode to haue the moost pure in to bernes other garners. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 12 The same Corne..remayneth in the Berne Garner or in Stackis. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 b, The Garners, or corne loftes, wherein your Corne thus threasshed and cleansed shalbe layde, must stande hye. 1638 RAWLEY

tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 31 Garners, in Vaults under Ground, wherein they keepe Wheat and other Graines. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Henriade* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 238 Their garners bursting with their golden grain. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1826) I. 44 Your horse will not gallop far without them, though you empty into his manger all the garners of Surrey. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 7/2 A trap-door leading to a garner above [a carriage-house].

fig. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, A garnerde heaped with all maner sciences. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. x, He unclos'd the garners of the skies, And bade the cloudes ambrosian manna rain. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, Yet you may be gathered into the garner of mortality before me, for the sickle of death cuts down the green as oft as the ripe. 1877 E. ARBER (*title*) An English Garner: Ingatherings from our History and Literature.

† b. A store-house for salt. (F. *grenier à sel.*)

1493 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 195, iiij Salt pannes.. w^t all y^r app^rtenance..ij garners w^t all y^r grownde belongynge to ȝem. 1611 COTGR., *Gerbier*, a great Garner to keepe salt in.

c. *attrib.*, as *garner-house.*

1815 SCOTT *Field of Waterloo* 6 The pestilential fumes declare That Carnage has replenish'd there Her garner-house profound.

Garner (gā·mər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To store (corn or other products of the earth) in a garner. Now chiefly *rhetorical.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycholas* 224 We dare nocht þis quhet sel..for..to the emperoure garner mon we. 1474 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 Wheate is never garnered there. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi. iii, The harvest is reaped and garnered; Yet still we have no bread. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Isa.* lxii. 9 They that have garnered [1611 gathered] it shall eat it. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Aug., The wheat was being rapidly garnered into large, upright, clay receptacles, holding 20 bushels each.

2. *fig.* To collect or deposit as in a garner, to make a store of. *To garner up, away*: to store or lay up, to put away.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 57 But there where I haue garnerd vp my heart .. to be discarded thence. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. ii. 171 The difficulty with which the world has ever persuaded itself of the death of any .. with whom it has garnered up its dearest hopes. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, Until the old man with the scythe reaps and garners them away. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 82 Where the dust of Saints is garnered.

3. *intr.* To accumulate, to be stored up. *rare.*

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxii, For this alone on Death I wreak The wrath that garners in my heart.

Hence **Ga·rnered** *ppl. a.*, **Ga·rnering** *vbl. sb.*

1842 LONGF. *Slave in Dismal Swamp* vi, Fell, like a flail on the garnered grain. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* (Song), The .. little pitted speck in garner'd fruit. 1872 MORRIS *Love is enough* (1873) 27 But this is the harvest and the garnering season. 1876 — *Sigurd* (1877) 2 His eve of the battle-reaping, and the garnering of his fame. 1892 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 697/1 The education of life is but the garnering of the pictures cast by the few fragments of an infinite universe.

Garnerage (gā·nərēdʒ). *rare*–1. [f. GARNER *sb.* + -AGE.] A garner, store-house.

1880 A. RALEIGH *Way to City* 56 Earth is worshipping heaven; yielding up her best fruits to that high garnerage.

† **Ga·rnery.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6–7 **garnary**(e. [App. a mixed form from GARNER and GRANARY.] A granary.

1552 HULOET, Garnarye or garner, *cella penuaria.* 1598 STOW *Surv.* iii. (1603) 17 For the building of Conduits of a common Garnery. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 654 Sicilia, the garnerie and storehouse of Italie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 398 Plaister the walls of your garnery therewith.

Garnesch'e, **-esh, -essh**(e, obs. ff. GARNISH.

Garnesie (*violet*), var. GUERNSEY.

Garnesoin, var. GARNISON. *Obs.*

Garnet [1] (gā·nĕt). Forms: 4 **gernet**, (4–5 *pl.* **grenaz**), 5 **garnette**(s), 7 **garnat**, 6– **garnet.** [a. OF. **grenat* (whence also MDu. *garnate, gernate*), ad. med.L. *grānātum*, according to some a transferred use of L. *grānātum* POMEGRANATE (cf. next), the stone having probably been so called from its resemblance in colour to the pulp of the fruit; others consider it a derivative of med.L. *grānum, grāna* GRAIN, cochineal, red dye. See also GRANATE [2].]

1. A vitreous mineral, most commonly found as a distinct crystal, and in the form of a rhomboidal dodecahedron, but also occurring in other shapes. The precious garnet is of a deep transparent red colour, and is used as a gem.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase beryl so bryht, Ase gernet in golde, ant ruby wel ryht. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 219 The rede ben of Rubies, and of Grenaz and of Alabraundynes. *c* 1460 *Emare* 156 Deamondes and koralle, Perydotes and crystall, And gode garnettes bytwene. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 But [these] haue sumwhat the colour of a granate which we commonly caule a garnet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 39/2 The Garnet, the Cornelian, are both red, some call them the Sardy stone. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. i, You shall make use of my garnets, till your jewels be found. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 81 Crystals called garnets are frequently interspersed in gneiss. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 53 Garnets were left projecting from pedicles of felspar.

2. *attrib.*, as *garnet-colour, -doublet*; *garnet-breasted, -coloured, -like, -red* adjs.; also **garnet-berry** (see quot.); **garnet-blende**, a sulphide of zinc; † **garnet-limpet** (see quot.); **garnet-rock**, a rock consisting mainly of garnet; **garnet-work**, ornamentation composed of masses of garnets.

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 89 **Garnet-berry*, the red currant, *Ribes rubrum.* 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 429 Dodecahedral *Garnet Blende .. Sulphuret of Zinc. 1893 H. B. BAILDON *Rescue*, etc. 81 Golden-eyed and *garnet-breasted. 1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 257 It is of a very fine deep *garnet colour. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iii. 25 Those deep *garnet-coloured patches which show where the red sea-weed lurks below. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 7/1 Sleeves and underskirt of garnet-coloured velvet. 1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* Ded., So among the Orient Prize (Saphyr-Onyx Eulogies) Offer'd up unto your Fame: Take my *Garnet-Dublet Name. 1776 DA COSTA *Elem. Conchol.* i. 21 The *garnet-limpet has .. many different appearances; nevertheless its elegant *garnet-like semi-transparent eye or top always characterizes it. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 415 When mixed with sulphated peroxide of iron, it becomes *garnet-red. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 368 *Garnet rock .. consists of amorphous garnet, in which trap quartz, calcareous spar, and a very small quantity of blackish brown mica are found. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* iv. 37 Can the same praise be honestly given to modern *garnet-work?

† **Ga·rnet** [2]. *Obs.* Also 4–5 **gernet**(t. [a. OF. (*pome*) *garnette, gernate* POMEGRANATE; cf. GARNADE.] The pomegranate; also *garnet-apple.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 95 Grapus and garnettes gayliche þei grewe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4724 Þai ware fedd all of frute .. Of grapis & of gernets. *Ibid.* 5238 Lange lindis .. Growand full of gernetts & gracious frutes. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* xlvii. (Caxton) G iv, The garnet appyl of colour golden hewed. [1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 17 (Jam.) *Mala granata*, apple-garnets.]

† **Ga·rnet** [3]. *Obs.* exc. in CROSS-GARNET. Also 5 **garnette**(s). [Of obscure origin; it has been conjectured to be a corrupted dim. of ONF. *carne* (:–L. *cardinem*) hinge.] A hinge of this form ⊢, the upright part being nailed to the support, and the horizontal to the door, shutter, etc.

1459 *Churchw. Acc., St. Mich. Cornhill*, For amendyng of the garnettes of ij pewes. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 No merchaunt Straungier..bryngе into this Realme..keys hynges and garnettes. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 393 To hang by Jewmews or Garnets, so that they may be taken up and let down.

b. *attrib.*, as in *garnet-hinge.*

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Garnet [4] (gā·nĕt). *Naut.* Also 5 **garnett**(e. [Of obscure origin; cf. Du. *garnaat, karnaat*, of similar meaning.]

1. (See quot. 1706.)

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 68 Hoke ropes .. ij. Garnetts .. ij. yerd ropes for the top .. ij. 1496 *Ibid.* 152 A payer of Garnettes with nayles weyng xij^lb—xv^t. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Any tackell, Pendant, Garnet. 1692 *Ibid.* I. xiv. 64 The main Tye and fall of the Garnet. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Garnet* (Sea-term), a Tackle with a Pendant-rope coming from the Head of the Main-mast, and a Block or Pulley strongly fasten'd to the Mainstay, to hoist all the Casks into a Ship, and such Goods as are not over-weighty. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. *Comb.*, as *garnet-block, -fall.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 113 The Garnet-fall, a Tackle much used to hoist in all the Stores and Provisions. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Clue-garnets*, a sort of tackle wove through a garnet-block.

† **Garneter.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **garnetour, 6 garnettyer, garniter.** [a. OF. *garnetier, grenetier* the overseer of a granary or of a salt-store (*grenier à sel*), f. *grenier*, GARNER, GRANARY.] The superintendent of a granary.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 70 One groome garnetour to receive, to kepe, and to delyver the wheete comyng from the Countries. 1543 PAGET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IX. 260 And the saliners do gyve out of hande 15000 muys of salt to be delivred to his garnettyers in Rowen. 1576 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 47 Edward Jakes Yeoman Garneter. 1598 *Fitzherbert's Husb.* IV. i. 135 At euery weekes end he shall commaund the Garniter to bring in his accounts.

Garnetiferous (gā·nĕti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. GARNET + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] Producing garnets.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 80 *note*, The great mass of garnetiferous serpentines..form little distinct mounts. 1895 *Naturalist* 345 A block of garnetiferous schist was noted at base of cliff near Cowden.

Garnett(e, obs. form of GARNET.

Garnett (gā·nĕt) *v.* [f. the surname *Garnett.*] *trans.* To prepare (woollen waste) by means of a 'Garnett's machine' (see quot. 1886). Hence **Ga·rnetted** *ppl. a.*

1886 HARRIS *Tech. Dict. Fire Insurance, Garnetting*, Garnett's machines are employed in woollen-mills for 'pulling' or dressing and preparing oiled worsted waste, for use (either alone or mixed with woollen yarn) in the manufacture of heavy woollen cloths. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/3 Mungo, shoddy, garnetted waste, and carded waste.

Garnety (gā·nĕti), *a. rare*–1. [f. GARNET *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] Having the appearance of garnet.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 96 There are two officinal Tartrates of Iron, both occurring in garnety scales.

Garnewyne, var. GARNWIN. *Obs.*

Garney (gā·rni). (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Garney*, a term in the fisheries for the fins, sounds, and tongues of the cod-fish.

Garnierite (gā·rniĕrəit). [Named (by Clarke 1875) after Jules *Garnier*, a French geologist, the discoverer of the substance: see -ITE.] A green mineral found in New Caledonia, a hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium.

1875 *Dana's Min.* App. ii. 23 The mineral .. should properly receive the name garnierite. 1881 *Metal World* No. 21. 323 It is of an apple or pear green colour, and has been called garnierite (or naumeite.

Garnish (gā·rniʃ), *sb.* Forms: 5 **garnyssh, -niche, -nes**, 5–6 **garnysche** (-nysshe), **-nesh**, 6 **garnesshe, -nyshe, -nishe**, 5– **garnish.** [f. GARNISH *v.*[1]]

† 1. A set of vessels for table use, *esp.* of pewter (see quot. 1587). *Obs.*

1418 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 3 Item assigno eidem Ricardo ..dimidium garnyssh de vas' peutr'. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 187/2 Garnysche of vesselle (*K.* garniche), *garnitura.* 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (ROXB.) 273 Item, the same day payd for a di. a garnyshe of vessellys, viij.s. iiij.d. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 287 Item deliveryd oone garnysshe of silvar vessell. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. xi. (1878) II. 72 Such furniture of houshold of this mettall [pewter], as we commonlie call by the name of vessell, is sold vsuallie by the garnish, which doeth conteine twelue platters, twelue dishes, twelue saucers. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 17 For one garnish of peuter 3*l.* *os.* *od.*

† 2. Outfit, dress. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 45, I should be obscur'd. *Lor.* So you are, sweet, Euen in the louely garnish of a boy.

3. Embellishment or decoration in general. Also *concr.* an ornament, ornamental appendage. *lit.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 3 Adorn the person altogether without toyish garnishes, or the gloss of light colours. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 383 No man being so presumptuously wicked, as not to put on some garnish and dress of virtue to impose on the world. 1683 KENNETT *Erasm. on Folly* 48 Unsullied from all artificial garnish. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 89, I am so much taken with the Garnish and seeming Beauty of this world's vanities. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.*, Garnishes of Doors, Gates, *or* Porches, *les Ornemens, les embellissemens, les Fleurons, d'une Porte.*

† b. Trimming for articles of dress; some particular material used for this purpose. *Obs.*

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) 17, I beqweth..to the parson of Sanct Michaells my garnech sarsnet typett. *c* 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, Item v yardys and di of garnysshe xiij d ob.

4. Things placed round or added to a dish to improve its appearance at table; also *fig.* of literary 'dishes'.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 30 Your Text is all Margent, and not only all your Dishes, but your Garnish too is Pork. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 217 While the garnish of some [dishes] was profusely rich and gay, that of others was very coarse and poor. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* VII. iv. 147 The parched Cicers .. are strewed singly, as a garnish, over other dishes. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 180 In a book like this..the sauce and the garnish are to occupy the greater part of the dish. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 100 The roots [of beet] .. form a beautiful garnish, and are very much used as a pickle. 1883 *Chr. World* 28 Dec. 909/4 His highly-seasoned polemics, set out with such a garnish of misrepresentation.

† b. ? Side-dishes; also *attrib. Obs.*

16 .. FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* II. iv, Portly meat, Bearing, substantial stuff, and fit for hunger, I do beseech you, hostess, first; then some light garnish, Two pheasants in a dish. 1641 *Ovatio Carolina* 18 At the South end whereof (two yards distance from the Table), was a Table of Garnish, of three yards square. *Ibid.* 19 Brawne, fishe, and cold baked meats, planted upon the Garnish or Side Table.

5. *slang.* Money extorted from a new prisoner, either as a jailer's fee, or as drink-money for the other prisoners (abolished by 4 Geo. IV. c. 43, § 12). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D ij a, Let a poore man be arrested..he shal be almost at an angels charge, what with garnish, crossing and wiping out of the book..extortions.. not allowed by any statute. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 447 When such prisoners have paid the bailiff's fees and garnish. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 111 Like a fresh tenant of Newgate, when he has refused the payment of garnish. 1727 GAY *Beggars' Opera* II. vii. (1728) 27 [Gaoler, to a prisoner] You know the custom, Sir. Garnish, Captain, Garnish. 1752 *Gentl. Mag.* XXII. 239/2 The Sheriffs..have ordered that no debtor in going into any of the goals of London and Middlesex, shall for the future, pay any garnish. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxiii, Then the Master's side—the garnish came to one piece.

b. A similar payment among workmen; also *maiden-garnish.*

1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 5 P 20 There are numberless faulty expenses among the workmen—clubs, garnishes, freedoms, and such like impositions. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 144 The good old fuddling times of short turns, maiden garnishes, and a hundred other little imposts. 1865 *Slang Dict., Garnish*, footing-money. *Yorkshire.* 1896 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 5/4 A fine of four gallons [of beer] is called a 'garnish', and when a man finds his first lot of work..he pays his 'maiden garnish'.

¶ 6. *Prison slang.* Fetters.

[Perh. a misapprehension. The passage quoted above (sense 5) from Gay *Beggars' Opera* is followed by the words 'Hand down those fetters'. This may have led Johnson to assign a wrong meaning to the word.]

1755 in JOHNSON. 1893 in FARMER *Slang.*

7. *Comb.*, as *garnish-tinselled* adj.; also **garnish-bolt** (see quot.); **garnish-money** (=sense 5); **garnish-nail, -plate** (see quots.).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 943/1 **Garnish-bolt* (*Building*), a bolt having a chamfered or faceted head. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. v, You are content with the ten

thousand pound, Defalking the four hundred *garnish-money. *c* 1660 in J. Brown *Bunyan* viii. 182 Five shillings for sheets, five shillings for garnish money. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Garnish-money*, what is customarily spent amongst the Prisoners at first coming in. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, **Garnish-nails*, diamond headed nails, formerly used to ornament artillery carriages. 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, **Garnish-plate*, that part of the iron work of the O. P. gun carriage which covers the upper surface of the brackets. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* i, The *garnish-tinselled wand of Fashion has waved in vain.

Garnish (gā·nɪʃ), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **garnished** (-nɪʃt). Forms: 4 **garnesche**, 5 **garnesshe**, **-yssche**, 5–6 **garnisshe**, **-ysshe**, 6 **garnysh(e**, **-ishe**, 6– **garnish**. In *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* also 4–5 **garnyst**, 5 **garnest**, **-isett**, **-ized**, **-yssed**, 5–6 *Sc.* **garnist**, **-isit**, **-issed**. [ad. OF. *garniss-* lengthened stem of *garnir*, *guarnir*, *warnir* to fortify, defend (oneself), provide, prepare (mod.F. *garnir* to furnish) = Pr. *garnir*, OSp. *guarnir* (mod. Sp. *guarnecer*), It. *guarnire*, *guernire*, med.L. *g(u)arnire*. The OF. *garnir* had also the sense 'to warn'.

The form of the Rom. vb. points to adoption from a Teut. **warnjan*, prob. not identical with the vb. of this type meaning 'to ward off, prevent, refuse' (see WARN *v.*[2]), but related to the O'Teut. vbs. **warnējan*, **warnōjan* (? originally intr. with the sense 'to become aware'), represented by OHG. *warnēn*, *warnōn*, refl. to guard oneself, provide oneself (MHG. *warnen*, trans., to protect, guard, mod.G. *warnen* to warn), OE. *warnian* refl., to take warning, beware (ME. *wernen* trans. = WARN *v.*[1]); the causative sense 'to make aware, warn', appears in late MHG. and ME. (also in MDu. *waernen*). These vbs. are cognate with OHG. (*fure*) *warnā* precaution, preparation (MHG. *warne* provision), of which the vb. adopted in ROM. may be a derivative.]

I. To furnish, equip.

†**1.** *trans.* To furnish (a place) with means of defence; to garrison; to supply with men, arms, and provisions. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 563 There salle appone Godarde a garette be rerede, That schalle be garneschte and kepyde with gude mene of armes. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 203 Panpylonne, whyche was ryght stronge of murayl and towres, & garnysshed wyth sarasyns. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 248 Sic thingis done, he garnist al the strenthis of Britane with men, munitionis, and vittalis. 1577 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scotl.* 474/1 The Earle of Derby.. should repayre to the West borders to garnishe the same for defence agaynst the enimies. 1786 *European Mag.* IX. 184 If on the right he garnishes his force, His left is threatened by the Prussian horse. [1845 JAMES *Smuggler* III. 280 Go into the church; and garnish the windows with marksmen.]

†**2.** To equip or arm (oneself); in *pa. pple.*, equipped, armed. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 722 Galyarde knyghtes Garneschit one the grene felde and graythelyche arayede. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lv. 96 Solyman had sente them in to the cyte ffor to garnysshe them & make them redy. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 13 The Romanis than sic prattik had in weir, And als tha war so garnist in thair geir. 1552 LATIMER *Fruitf. Serm.* (1584) 318 b, When the Deuill commeth, and findeth the heart of man not weaponed nor garnished with the word of God. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxiii. 21 See, garnish'd for the chase, the fraudful maid.

†**b.** *pass.* To be furnished *with* a retinue; to be attended or accompanied. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 31 b, The fayr Myrro cam than to mete with Jason garnisshed with a gracious maintene. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxvii. 92 He doubted how he was garnysshed of his meyneyall seruantis. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* 33 Whence commeth it that yet Princes are well attended on and garnished with flatterers.

†**3.** To dress, clothe, esp. in an elegant fashion.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1220/1 It maketh vs gooe much more gay and glorious in sight, garnyshed in sylke. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 55 Ephestion.. repaired vnto him with garments to garnishe him like a king.

4. To fit out with anything that adorns or beautifies; to decorate, ornament, or embellish (*with*, rarely †*of*). †Also *to garnish out*. Now somewhat *rhetorical*; sometimes with allusion to *Matt.* xii. 44.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1277 Þe gredirne & þe goblotes garnyst of syluer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1533 An abite..þat was garnest full gay with golden skirtis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 76 The nauye.. whiche they haue garnyshed wyth floures, and garlandes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. iv. 10 Brute..founde it [the land]..garnysshed with many fayre Ryuers and Stremes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xii. 44 When he is come, he fyndeth the housse empty and swepte and garnished [Gr. κεκοσμημένον]. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 252 Curious peeces of work, wherewith to garnish his building. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 48 As the outward heavens were garnished with Starres. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius' Sat.* i. Prol., Wks. 1760 I. 51, I, who never..with Sir Courtly, roundelays Have made to garnish out new plays. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iv, An under tunic of dark purple silk, garnished with furs. 1880 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* x. § 464 The coral islands, reefs, beds, and atolls with which the Pacific Ocean is studded and garnished. 1896 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 15 The kitchen was newly swept and garnished.

b. The pa. pple. sometimes occurs for: Furnished or fitted *with* (accessories).

[Partly a Gallicism, *garnir* being used in the wider sense of FURNISH *v.*; but in Eng. there is now almost always a reference to appearance rather than to utility.]

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 94 Shutters.. garnished without with battens. 1773 *Cook's 2nd Voy.* (1774) I. xiii. 175 The table was garnished round with hot bread-fruit, and plantains, and a quantity of cocoa-nuts brought for drink. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. ii, Several small rooms, scantily garnished with ancient furniture. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. i, A pedlar's basket, garnished.. with small woman's-ware, such as thread and pins.

5. To decorate (a dish) for the table.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* v. 118 With what Expense and Art, how richly drest! Garnish'd with 'Sparagus, himself a Feast. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 111 Garnish with slic'd Orange and curl'd Bacon or Ham fry'd. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 52 Garnish the dish with lemon, and send it to table. 1886 M. F. SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* 4 Roasted antelopes, garnished with their horns.

†**6.** To adorn with any property or quality (chiefly *refl.* or *pass.*). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 883 Werkes vertuouse Be whilk garnyst hire lif this virgine gloriouse. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xiv. 48 By the right grete vertue wherof he was garnysshed. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xxix, Consailours garnisshed with lernyng and also experience. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1126/1 Let him finallie be garnished with the comelinesse of all vertuous conditions.

†**7.** *trans.* Of trees: To cover (a wall, etc.). Also *absol. Obs.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 7 The Walls being Twelve Foot high or more, you must always let one Tree shoot up to garnish the Top, between two that shall garnish the Bottom. [Orig. *pour garnir le haut, entre deux qui garniront le bas.*] *Ibid.* Gloss., To Garnish well, is said of Wall, or any pallisaded Trees, when they spread well, and cover the Wall or Trelliss on all sides. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 43 The Palisades, or Trees on the Sides, coming to garnish and grow thicker, will in Time possess two Foot of a Side.

8. *slang.* To fit with fetters.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1893 in FARMER *Slang.*

II. *Law.* To warn. (Cf. Sc. *warnis* = warn.)

9. *trans.* **a.** To serve notice on (a person), for the purpose of attaching money belonging to a debtor.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 136 The Sheriffes order in serving this writ is to goe.. to the land and there to garnish the partie by sticking up a sticke on his land. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5 It will be a miracle if no one finds out who the trustee is; and as soon as his name is known he will be garnished to a certainty.

b. To serve (a person) with notice of certain payments to be made before he can be legally returned as an heir (abolished by 6 Geo. IV, c. 105).

1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 *Scire facias* shall be awarded.. to garnish the same Heir. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Garnish the Heir* is to warn the Heir; a Law-term.

c. To summon (a person) as party to a litigation already in process between others. Cf. GARNISHMENT 2.

Garnished (gā·nɪʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. GARNISH *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.: †Prepared for defence (*obs.*); adorned, decked, furnished.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 Garnyschyd, *garnitus*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 Those two blessed refeccyons.. whiche neyther was in delycate dysshes, nor vpon ony table garnysshed, but on the grounde. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 265 [The Romans] campit thame, with garnist oistis, on ane high montane. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* 8 That theyr husbandes may be enticed by their goodly garnyshed maners. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 162 A well garnished garden of most sweete flowers.

b. *Her.* Provided with appendages of different (specified) tincture.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 126 The Arms of the University of Oxon are A field Jupiter, a Book Expansed in Fesse, Luna, garnished, having seven Labels with Seales, Sol, & this Inscription. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 5 (ed. 3) 360 A book open ppr., garnished or. 1874 *Papworth's Coats of Arms* 948 Arg. a buglehorn garnished and stringed sa.

Garnishee (gā·nɪʃī·). *Law.* [f. GARNISH *v.* II + -EE.] One in whose hands money belonging to a debtor or defendant is attached at the suit of the creditor or plaintiff.

1627 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 373 If they were deliuered vpon other condition then the defendant alledgeth, the garnishee is at no mischiefe but the defendant. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Garnishee*. 1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pa. Digest* 171 *Quære*, how is the law when the jury find specific articles in the hands of the garnishee. 1890 *Essex Chron.* 17 Jan., His Honour found for.. the garnishee.

b. *attrib.*, as *garnishee issue*, *order*, *proceedings*, *summons*.

1882 *Standard* 4 Feb. 2/4 The case came before Mr. Justice Watkin Williams..on a *garnishee issue. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/6 The plaintiff.. had priority over the holders of the *garnishee orders. 1894 *Times* 13 Nov. 13/8 This was an appeal from an order made..in certain *garnishee proceedings. 1888 *West Briton & Cornw. Advert.* 22 Mar. 7/2 A Garnishee Case..A. J., grocer, was sued on a *garnishee summons.. to show cause why he should not pay..£15.

Hence **Garnishee** *v.*, to attach or arrest a debtor's money in this way; **Garnishee·ment**, the process of attaching or arresting (cf. GARNISHMENT).

1892 *Daily News* 22 July 7/1 Their salary was recently garnisheed by a person to whom they owed commission. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 15 Dec. 9 Employes who may have their wages garnisheed for debt have.. to show..that they are being unjustly dealt with in the garnisheement.

Garnisher (gā·nɪʃəɹ). [f. GARNISH *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who adorns or decorates.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Sylke women, pursers, and garnysshers. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxviii. (1603) 247 Makers of haftes, and otherwise garnishers of Blades. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Garnisher*, he that adorns, sets off, &c.

2. *Law.* One who attaches the money of a debtor in the hands of another person.

1889 *Times* 29 Oct. 3/1 It was equally plain that the garnishee order did not make the garnisher a creditor of the garnishee.

Garnishing (gā·nɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GARNISH *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb, in various senses.

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 223 Item, ffor my masteris speris gyldynge and garneshinge .xx.d. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 306 Bolte ropes for Garnyshying of the Ships sayles—xx. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 79 But the gallant garnishinge and the beautifull settinge furth of it.. that he left to his posteritie. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 332 Leaving the simplicitie of the ancients, beganne to spend themselves in garnishing of their works. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 105 Architects.. taking in Leaves and Flowers and Fruitage for the garnishing of their Work.

2. That which serves to decorate or furnish; also *pl.*

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* iv. (1530) 6 Garnyshynge and other taklyngs belongyng to the shyppis. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 47 Wisdome, vertue, and vnderstanding, are the garnishings of the soule. 1603 *Philotus* xxvii, With doubill Garnischings of gould And Craip aboue your hair. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 160 As for the garnishing of these Foundations, it is..twofold. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* viii. 145 They make a fine garnishing, and give a dish a fine look. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 52 Tattered carpets and broken chairs;—Such were the chief 'garnishings'. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* v. 82 He scorned all flowers together. They were but garnishings for ladies' chimney-shelves.

b. *attrib.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* title-p., Balmes, Oyles, Perfumes, Garnyshing Waters. 1625 in Rymer *Fœdera* XVIII. 238 Thirtie seaven course Rubies, fortie twoe small garnishing Perles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 396/2 A Pricking or Garnishing Aul, this is for to make holes to adorn and to garnish Sadle Skirts with Silk, Silver, or Gold thrid.

Garnishment (gā·nɪʃmĕnt). [f. GARNISH *v.* + -MENT. Cf. MDu. *garnissement*, perh. from an unrecorded OFr. word.]

1. Adornment, decoration.

1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxix 238 All manner of garnishments and apparel of silver and gold, such as altar-cloths, copes, &c. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A ij b, Surely for the garnishment of phrase and style thereof I have no great regard. 1632 EARL OF CORK *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) III. 132 A garnishment of silver of gouldsmythes worck. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. ix. 91 Third persons, riff-raff and others, standing in the chambers for a garnishment. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* x, The art of making the worse appear the better garnishment.

2. *Law.* A legal notice or warning, either general, or for the special purposes of (*a*) summoning a third party to appear in a suit, (*b*) attaching money in the hands of an heir or other person.

1585 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 3 § 3 If the Heir do not.. upon a Garnishment.. shew..that the Executors have sufficient.. to answer..the same Debt. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 41 (*Act 7 Edw. IV*) The Lieutenant of this land..shall have power to remove the Exchequer.. by the garnishment of twentie and eight dayes. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 5 Garnishment and Interpleder were large titles at Common Law, but now much out of use. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Garnishment*, a Warning given to any for his Appearance, for the better clearing of the Cause, and informing of the Court. 1873 *Kent's Comm.* II. xl. 568 In which, by the process of garnishment, the rival claimant is brought into the suit.

Garnishry (gā·nɪʃrɪ). *nonce-wd.* [f. GARNISH *sb.* + -RY.] Garnishment, adornment.

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III. 62 Herdsmen..whose eyes..Saw in the stars mere garnishry of heaven. 1868 — *King & Bk.* IV. 545 A meal all meat..no garnishry.

†**Garnison**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **garnison**, **-yson**, 5 (? **gernyson**), **garnisoun**, **-esoin**. [a. OF. *garnison* (ONF. *warnison*: see WARNISON) defence, provision, garrison (= Pr. *g(u)arniso*, It. *guarnizione*, *guarnigione*, Sp. *guarnicion*), f. *garnir* to fit out, GARNISH.]

The word became obsolete in the 16th c., its place being taken by the synonymous GARRISON.

1. Defence; means of defence.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 371 The gretteste and strongeste garnyson that a riche man may haue, as wel to kepen his persone as hise goodes, is that he be biloued amonges hys subgetz and with hise neighebores. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4204 Thus Ielousye hath environ Set aboute his garnisoun With walles rounde, and diche depe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 276/1 Saynt Augustyn.. fyghtyng in deffence of trouthe of feythe and of garnyson of the chirche, surmounted alle the other doctours of the chirche. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* III. x. 187 A lorde sente a man of armes for the garnyson of som fortresse of his owne.

2. Stores of victual for an army, a besieged place, etc.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxviii. 177 The poure Cristen men that had not in theyr howses garnyson sufficiant for longe tyme they made them to voyde the toun. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* I. xii. 31 Deffensable necessaryes and al maner of garnyson. ? *a* 1500 *Barbour's Bruce* XVII. 294 (ed. Hart 1616) With gret garnisoun [*Edin. MS.* warnysone, *Camb. MS.* varnysing] of vittale.

3. A body of men stationed in a fortress or other place for purposes of defence.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 61 We conseille þat in thyn hous thou sette sufficeant garnison so that they may as wel thy

body as thyn hous defende. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. iii. 95 Hys garnysons shulde yssue out of the castelles and townes. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 49 Have they of angels eny garnyson Ye god knoweth many a legion Att all tymes theym to socoure. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Ded. 5 He pat ane garnison of tua thousand men vitht in the toune of sanct quintyne. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xiv. 12 And the men of the garnison spake to Jonathas and to his esquier.

b. ? A stronghold or fortress occupied by armed forces. (Somewhat doubtful.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 123 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 19 With-owtyn werr.. wee may nat saue and kepe our Right, Oure garnesoins [*v.r.* garisouns] ne oure castellis olde. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 128 Telle vs what nombre of men may yssue out of all your garnysons the Fortresses alwayes kept. ? 1520 BARCLAY *Salust's Jugurth* xxxv. 46 On the other syde thinhabitauntes of the towne and garnyson resysted manly.

c. *In garnison* = in garrison (see GARRISON *sb.* 5).

1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 30 a, Seuen of the Wallon Ensignes, of the nine, whiche laie in Garnison at Mastright.

† **Garnison,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 garnizon. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To garrison (a place).

1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 39 (margin), Count Mansfielde garnysoneth Antwerp. 1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 84 A Common-wealth Established in her rise upon Fifty such Towers, and so Garnizoned as are the Tribes of Oceana, containing one hundred thousand Elders upon the Annuall List, and yet but an out-guard.

Garnissh(e, obs. form of GARNISH *v.*

Garniter, var. GARNETER. *Obs.*

Garniture (gā·nitiŭr). [a. F. *garniture* (f. *garnir* vb.), which occurs in most of the senses of the Eng. word.]

1. Furniture, outfit, appurtenances.

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housek.* (1768) 38 Pannes, caudrons, and other garnitures of the kitchen. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v., *La garniture d'vn lict, d'vne espée, ou quelque chose,* the garniture or furniture of a bed, sword, or any other thing. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* III. 295 The table sparkles with silver cups and antique wealth of garniture. 1878 SCHILLER *Technol. Dict.* s.v., Garniture of a boiler, all apparatuses which serve for the safety of a boiler, all steam-pipes, stoking-tools, etc.).

b. Trappings, harness (of horses, etc.). ? *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 77 The garniture of the Mules are but ordinary. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, A palfrey, with a side-saddle and all other garniture for a woman's mounting.

2. Ornament, trimming, etc., added to dress.

1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, A man of garniture and feather is above the dispensation of the sword. 1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* II. ii, My French garniture, a pox on 'em, is not yet arrived from Paris. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey), *Garniture,* the trimming of a Suit with Ribbons, precious Stones, &c. as *a Garniture of Diamonds.* 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 116 ₱ 7 Stomachers, Caps, Facings of my Wastcoat-Sleeves, and other Garnitures suitable to my Age and Quality. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 437 A garniture of saphirs, as buttons, sword, star, watch, snuff-box, &c. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* XXVIII, A military surtout.. which had once been frogged and braided all over, but was now sadly shorn of its garniture. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/3 At the wrists the sleeves.. are finished with a two-inch garniture of violets.

3. Ornament, embellishment generally.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III, I bestow some garniture on plays, as a song or a prologue. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. 214 The suitableness of Animals Clothing; and Garniture and Beauty thereof. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* III. 131 Where real Kindnesses are done, the circumstantial Garnitures of Love (as I may so call them) may be dispensed with. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 283 A man is naturally permitted more ornament and garniture to his conversation than they will allow in this latitude. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End,* She happily missed all that train of female garniture which passeth by the name of accomplishments. 1878 MORLEY *Carlyle* in *Crit. Misc.* 178 No verbal garniture of a transcendental kind.

b. Applied to natural objects (as trees, etc.) as ornaments of the landscape.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 80 This destroying of the outward garniture of the earth is but the first onset. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. ix, The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 56 To their right lay the sedgy point of Blackwell's Island, drest in the fresh garniture of living green. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 60 The pomp and garniture of God's creation—the green fields and the forest glades.

4. Apparel, costume, dress.

1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, Gloomy garniture of purchased woe. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 365, I have never before alluded to the garniture of my outer man.

5. Trimming or dressing of a dish. Also *fig.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sturgeon,* It may be..set out with a Marinade, or other Garniture. 1761 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 393 This means nothing; it is mere garniture of the dish. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 5 If he has skilfully dressed a rather spare dish of knowledge with the garniture of amusement. 1888 FRITH *Autobiog.* III. 134 A huge boar's head, with the usual garniture, was placed upon the table.

Garnop, var. GARDNAP. *Obs.*

Garnsdorfite (gā·nzdɒfəit). *Min.* [f. *Garnsdorf* in Saxony, where it is found; named by Brooke and Miller in 1852.] A synonym of PISSOPHANITE.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 544 Garnsdorfite.. is found in soft drops. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 149 *Garnsdorffite,* a name for pissophane.

Garnsey (*violet*), var. GUERNSEY.

† **Garnwin.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *gearn-winde,* f. *gearn* YARN + *winde* = OHG. *winta* (G. *winde*) winding-wheel, f. *windan* to WIND; cf. Du. *garenwinder,* G. *garnwinde* (LG. *garwinne*), Icel. *garnvinda.* The ME. form has the northern (Scandinavian) GARN for *yarn.*] = next.

c 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1735, *Reponile,* ȝearnuuinde. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 213/11 *Conductum,* ȝearnwinde. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* Ibid. 628/1 Garne wyne, *Iurgillum.* ? 14.. *Nominale MS.* (Halliw.) A par garnwyn, *girgillum.*

Garnwindle, yarnwindle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 garnwyndil, garwyndyl(le, (-elle), -wyngyll, 6 garnwindell, 7, 9 garnwindles (-winnles). Also 5 ȝarn-, yer-. [f. GARN, YARN + *-windel* formed as instrumental noun to OE. *windan* to WIND; cf. OE. *windel* basket, G. *windel* swaddling-band, Sw. *vindel* whirl, spiral, ON. *vindill* wisp, *vindla* to wind. So Ger. *garnwindel* (15th c.) beside *-winde.*] A rotatory appliance, on which a skein of yarn is placed in order to be more easily wound into a ball.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 Garwyndylle (*S.* garwyndyl, or ȝarnwyndyl, *P.* garwyngyll), *girgillus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 150/2 A Garwyndelle (*A.* A garne qweylle or A ȝarnwyndylle), *deuolutorium, gergillus.* 1674-91 RAY *Collect. Words, Gloss. Northan.* 141 *Garn-Windles,* harpedone, Rhombus. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Garn winnels,* a wooden cross from which yarn is wound off.

2. *Comb.,* as *garnwindle-blades, -stocks.*

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 695/35 *Hoc iurgillum* [printed *nirgilium*], a par garnwyndil-blades. 1576 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 260 A spinning whele..ij garnwindell stocks.

‖ **Garookuh, garrooka.** (See quots.)

1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Garookuh,* a vessel met with in the Persian Gulf.. In length it varies from 50 to 100 feet, and is remarkable for the keel being only one-third the length of the boat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Garrooka,* a fishing-craft of the Gulf of Persia. Also in mod. Dicts.

Garotte: see GARROTTE.

† **Garous,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *gar-um* GARUM + -OUS.] Of or resembling GARUM.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 114 A different and offensive odour, proceeding partly from it's food, that being especially fish, whereof this humor may be a garous excretion or a raucide [*sic*] and olidous separation.

Garous(s)e, obs. form of CAROUSE.

Gar-pike (gā·ɹpəik). [formed after GARFISH: see PIKE.] = GARFISH.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 283 Garpike..this fish, which is found in many places, is known by the name of the Sea-Needle. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2395 The gar-pike of the western rivers. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. iv. 275 The Tench, the Garpike, and the common Eel. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 515/2 The gar-pike of Western lakes.

attrib. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 185 Savage fishes, of the garpike type.

† **Garquince.** *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 81 He resceyvyth .. all manner of spyces to make confections, garquinces, plaates, sedes, and all other spycery nedefull.

Garr, obs. form of GAR *sb.* and *v.*

Garran: see GARRON.

Garrat, obs. form of GARRET.

Garrawse, obs. form of CAROUSE.

1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* III. 152 Gentlemen garrawse onely in Wine.

† **Garray.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Also 7 garry. [? f. OF. *guerrei-er* to make war, to harry: see WERREYE *v.*] a. ? Armed force. b. Commotion, disturbance, noise, row.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Parl. Beistis* 270 As thay wer carpand in this cais with knakis, And all the court in garry, and in gam. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 377 Full soyn he will shape vs to sheynd, And after vs send his garray. *Ibid.* xiii. 564 He made all the garray. *a* 1500 *Peebles to Play* ii. in *Wks. Jas. I* (1786) 100 For reiling thair micht na man rest, For garray and for glew. 1606 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 50 For making on two severall Saboath daies in June last drinkinges and garries, whereby above the number of c^th^ persons were assembled together with pipes and drummes and dancing all the time of Divine Service. 1725 in *Old Leeds* (1868) 70 Therefore none were to attend 'any such garrays or merry nights'.

† **Garre,** *sb. Obs.* [Cf. GARGET, GARGIL.]

1678 PHILLIPS, *Garre,* a kind of disease incident to Hogs.

† **Garre,** *v. Obs.* [Echoic, but suggested by L. *garrīre*; ME. had also *ȝarren, ȝeorren,* OE. *georran,* of imitative origin (see YARRE *v.*); cf. MDu., MLG., MHG. *garren* of similar meaning.] *intr.* To growl, snarl; to chatter, chide; to chirp, twitter. Hence **Garring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF 3 *John* 10, I shal moneste his werkes, whiche he doith, garringe, or chidinge [L. *garriens*] in to us. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 And som vseþ straunge wlafferynge, chiterynge, harrynge, and garrynge [L. *garritus*] grisbayting. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 Augurreris we calle þoo þat tentun to þe garring & fliyng of briddus. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 106 The foole.. May sing and garre as doth the birde against a shower of raine.

Garre, obs. form of GAR.

Garret (gæ·rèt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 garite, -yte, 5 -ytte, 5–6 garett(e, (5 garet, gerret), 6 garrette, gar(r)it, 6–8 garrat, 6– garret. [a. OF. *garite, guerite,* watch-tower (mod.F. *guérite* watch-tower, sentry-box, refuge) = Sp. *garita* (? from Fr.), Pg. *guarita*; of Teut. origin, connected with OF. *guarir, warir,* to preserve, guard, cure (mod.F. *guérir* to cure), ad. Teut. **warjan* to defend, protect; the precise formation of the sb. has not been satisfactorily explained.]

† 1. A turret projecting from the top of a tower or from the parapet of a fortification; a watch-tower. *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1658 He be-held forþer a lite To a chaunber vnder a garite. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9101 Þe garettes oboven þe yhates bryght Of þe ceté of heven, I lyken þus ryght, Tylle þe garettes of a ceté of gold. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 562 There salle appone Godarde a garette be rerede. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 88 She putte her in a garet to see the Kinge Josue passe. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. iv. 112 Garrits and watch houses, where the..Sentinels are to be placed.

2. A room on the uppermost floor of a house; an apartment formed either partially or wholly within the roof, an attic. *From cellar to garret, from garret to kitchen,* etc.: over the whole house.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* H v b, What shold auaylle.. a garette ful of whete or a celer ful of wyn. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 43 In countreys that are very wette and watrishe, it is better to make them [corn lofts] in Garrettes as hie as may be. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* xvii. Wks. 1859 VII. 180 My Lord St. Alban said that wise Nature did never put her p ecious jewels into a garret four stories high: and therefore that exceeding tall men had ever very empty heads. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 368 This is not for an unbutton'd fellow to discuss in the Garret, at his tressle. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 262 Two Stories high, besides Cellars and Garrats. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. viii, John Bull..ran upstairs and downstairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and from the garrets to the kitchen. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 24 Sept., If it were possible to restore liberty to your country.. by reducing yourself to a garret, I should be pleased to share so glorious a poverty with you. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 219 The ..lodging-house, where the poet Codrus, and his wife, were permitted to hire a wretched garret immediately under the tiles. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 231 The news of his arrival circulated from the cellar to the garret. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 80, I was through all our house yesterday, from garret to kitchen. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 11 His [Johnson's] happiest effort is a dissertation upon the advantage of living in garrets.

fig. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 132 We'll talk of our gambols..Till Phœbus looks out of his garret.

3. *slang.* a. The head; esp. in phrases *to be wrong in one's garret, to have one's garret unfurnished,* etc. b. (See quot. 1812.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Garret,* or *Upper Story,* the head. His garret, or upper story, is empty, or unfurnished; i.e. he has no brains, he is a fool. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Garret,* the fob-pocket. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog,* What's called the claret Flew over the garret. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v., *To be wrang in yan's Garrets,* to be wanting in intellect, or suffering from temporary delirium.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *garret-poverty, -room, -stairs, -story, -window*; *garret-high* adj.; *garret-wise* adv.; **garret-lock** (see quot.); **garret-master,** a cabinet-maker, lock-smith, etc. who works on his own account, selling his manufacture to the dealers direct (cf. CHAMBER-MASTER).

1684 DRYDEN *Prol. to Disappointment* 46 He hires some lonely room, love's fruits to gather, And *garret-high rebels against his father. 1848–52 *Dict. Archit.,* **Garret-lock,* the term applied to locks of the most inferior description, because they are made by men of small means who live and work in garrets. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 376/2 In the shoe trade.. they are called 'chamber-masters', in 'the cabinet-trade' they are termed '*garret-masters'. *Ibid.* III. 223/2 The garret-masters are a class of small 'trade-working masters', supplying both capital and labour. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 2/3 Complaints made by the local Locksmiths' Trades Union, as to the subletting of Navy contracts to garret-masters not under factory inspection. 17.. *Addit. to Pope* (1776) I. 117 Again my *garret poverty is shown By the mean cov'ring of this Portland stone. 1671 J. DAVIES *Sibylls* I. viii. 23 There may be some brain which hath *garret-room to receive it. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxiv, It was a bare garret-room. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 69 My aunt came hastily up the *garret-stairs. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 1 Most of them have now what the country-people call a loft; *i.e.* a *garret-story. 16II COTGR., *Lucarne,* a *garret window, or window in the roofe of a house, etc. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 531 The rooms on the second floor are still arranged 'garret-wise.

† **Garret,** *sb.*[2]

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 The Experiment of Wood that Shineth in the Darke. The Colour of the Shining Part, by Day-light, is in some Peeces White, in some Peeces inclining to Red; Which in the Countrey they call the White and Red Garret.

Garret (gæ·rèt), *v. Build.* [Of uncertain origin; cf. GALLET *v.*] *trans.* To insert small pieces of stone in the joints of (coarse masonry). Hence **Garreting** *vbl. sb.* (see quots. 1845 and 1893).

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4), *Garretting,* small splinters of stone, inserted in the joints of course masonry; they are stuck in after the work is built. Flint walls are very frequently garretted. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 45 The old way of 'garreting' flint-work, that is, of inserting small flint-shivers in the mortar of the joints. 1893 *Surrey Gloss., Garreting,* a species of pointing of stonework with small chips of stone in the joints.

Garreted (gæ·rètèd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 garyted, 7–8 garretted. [f. GARRET *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].]

1. Provided with 'garrets' (see GARRET *sb.* 1).

1531 *Surv. Tower Lond.* in Bayley *Hist. Tower* I. (1821) App. p. ix, The whiche forsaide wall p'te of it to be ventyde, garyted, coped, lowped, and also crestyde. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 121 a, An vneasie landing place for boats..fenced

with a garretted wall. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 202 A castle they have, garreted with turrets at every corner. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 55 East and West Looe .. towards the Sea are fenc'd with a Garreted Wall. 1797 MATON *West. Count. Eng.* I. 262 A circular garretted wall, inclosing some traces of buildings.

2. Lodged in a garret. *rare*—[1].

1837 WORDSW. *Sonn.* '*They who have seen the noble Roman's scorn*', Laying down his head, When the blank day is over, garreted, In his ancestral palace.

Garreteer (gæ·rétī·ə·r). Also (7 ? **garretteir**, ? **garitier**), 8–9 **garretteer**. [f. GARRET *sb.*[1] + -EER.] One who lives in a garret; *esp.* an impecunious author or literary hack.

[1650, 1653: Examples of these dates are prob. misprints; see GAZETTEER 1.] 1720 BENTLEY *Let.* 31 Dec. Wks. 1836–8 III. 538 Let other scribblers and garreteers take some caution from his example. 1739 P. WHITEHEAD *Manners* 15 Down, down, ye hungry Garretteers, descend. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 325 If they be not garretteers, living out of the world, and never seeing a newspaper. 1887 MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin* II. xviii. 248 The editorial 'I am very sorry'—how many garreteers has it driven to suicide?

attrib. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 149 Sir Southey, now chang'd from his garretteer state, To write silly odes, and palaver the great.

Garrhial, var. GAVIAL.

†**Garrise**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? back-formation from GARRISON.] *trans.* To station as a garrison. (Cf. GARRISON *v.* 3.)

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. ii. 287 Your Lordship is to assemble your forces together .. and because they lye dispersed, for the more expeditions sake, to take them in your way Westward, as they are garrised.

Garrison (gæ·risən), *sb.* Forms: 3, 5–8 **garison**, 3, 6 **garyson**(e, 4 **garis**(so)**un**, **gareisoun**, **geryzoun**, 4–5 **garysoun**, 4–7 **garisoun**(e, (5 **garson**(e, 6–7 *Sc.* **garesone**, **-oun**, 7 **guarison**), 5–6 **garryson**, (6 **garrisoun**), 6– **garrison**. [a. OF. *garison*, *gareison*, *guerison* (ONF. *warison* WARISON), defence, safety, provision, store, f. *garir*, *guerir*, to defend, preserve, furnish, ad. OHG. *warjan* to defend (= OE. *werian* WEAR *v.*[2]).

Senses 1 and 2 agree with the uses of the French word. The further development is app. due to confusion with F. *garnison* GARNISON, which had the same meanings of 'defence' and 'supplies', as well as that of 'garrison'. There is not sufficient evidence to show that the last was ever a common sense of F. *garison*: Godefroy gives only one quotation for it. It seems probable that the specially English sense of 'fortress', 'stronghold' (see 3), led to the identification of the two words and to the final adoption of 'garrison' in place of 'garnison'.]

†**1.** Store, treasure; donation, gift. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8461 Þe king of Camele made pays & an amirail al so & 3eue hom gret garison hom non harm to do. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1837 He nay þat he nolde neghe in no wyse Nauþer golde ne garysoun. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1074 Geuys him garsons of gold & of gud stanes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6835 Of þir kyngs and þair garysouns, What þai gaf, landes and touns.

†**2.** Defence, protection; deliverance, safety; means of defence. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 870 God..nom flesch and blood of hire, to bringe His folk out of prisoun: Þat was vre garysoun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3248, I can nat seen how thow mayst go Other weyes to garisoun. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cor.* 5 It is no weake and feble thing, but a thing of Gods owne doyng, muche more mightie and effectuall, than is any mans power and garrisons. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 46 He hath an innumerable gard to whome he hath geuen in charge to trauaile for our safetie, and that so long as we be compassed with the garrison and support of them ..we be without al reach of hurt.

3. †**a.** A fortress or stronghold (*obs.*). **b.** (from sense 4) A place in which troops are quartered for defensive or other military purposes; a garrison-town.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 21 With oute werre .. We may not saue ne kepe our right Our garisouns [*v.r.* garnesoins] ner castellis olde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 Garsone, stronge place (*H.* garyzone, or garzone, strong holde), *municipium*. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1144 Quhen that Gawyne .. Wes cummyn to the castel .. Gromys of that garisoune maid gamyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 150/1 A Garison, *municipium*. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* an. 1454 (1533) 200 a/2, Lord Talbot .. in defendynge of the kynge's Garysons, was beset with Frensh men at a place named Castyllyon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 280 The toune of New Castell upon Tyne, and in all other garrisons on the marches of Scotlande. 1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 314 Went by Newark-on-Trent, a brave town and garrison. 1743 CAPT. WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xx. 88 With directions to look for a proper place to build a garrison. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. ii. 372 He .. with his own soldiers invested Werk Castle, a garrison of the English. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 462, I would propose that a ship of the line..be employed as a lazaretto .. and stationed..opposite the garrison.

4. †**a.** A body or troop of persons (*obs.*). **b.** A body of soldiers stationed in a fortress or other place for purposes of defence, etc.

In sense b the word has taken the place of the older GARNISON.

a. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 35 Jonet the weido on ane bussome rydand Off wichiss with ane winder [*v.r.* wondrous] garesoun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, After this sentence all the garyson of the knyghtes and turmentours gathered aboute hym. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1536) D iiij, If I leade garrysons of menne of armes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 150 The nobillis all in ane greit garesone, For the most part passit out of the toun.

b. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 161 b, When certain persones moued hym and would haue had hym to keepe the citees with garysons..he saied [etc.]. 1587 HOLINGHED *Scot. Chron.* 237/1 He made the castle stronger, in which he placed a valiant garrison. 1639 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 72 If att the same tyme the garisounes att Beruick and Carlyll mad inroods into the Countrie. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Strong forts erected..and strong garrisons maintained in them. 1801 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 347 The garrison could not remain in that fort opposed to the fire of a man of war. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 221 He.. gave orders that the forts demanded should be opened to British garrisons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 The bulk of the garrison..lay cantoned along the Roman wall.

fig. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* C j, Hauyng the sea for wall, the mutuall loue for garrison, and God for defence. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep., Black Prince to C'tess Salisbury* 126 Thy virtuous thoughts..Like carefull skouts, passe vp and down thy breast..Whilst al the blessed garison do sleepe. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* (ed. 2) To Parl. Eng., To inslave the dignity of man, to put a garrison upon his neck of empty and overdignifi'd precepts. 1754 COWPER *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 18 A fierce banditti..That..daily threaten to drive thence My little garrison of sense.

†**c.** *Place, town of garrison*: a garrison-town.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 168 Onely reseru'd, you claime no interest In any of our Townes of Garrison. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* Wks. (Grosart) II. 79 If he haue beene ouer, and visited a towne of Garrison. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 208 He learnt his trade in a Towne of Garison neere famish't. 1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wandering to see the West* C iv, For at all places of Garison, there is very strict examinations of persons.

5. Phrases. *In garrison* [F. *en garnison*]: doing duty as a garrison or as one of a garrison. (*To go* or *be sent*) *into garrison*: to do garrison duty. *To keep garrison*: to maintain a force of armed men in a fortified place; to be 'in garrison'.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 200 Whan the souldyours, that Subyon had lefte there in garryson, herde [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 30 All the souldiers whiche the duke of Orleance had left there in garrison to defend the bridge. *c* 1550 *Deb. betw. Somer & Wynt.* 39 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 35 They haue no wyll to labour, in felde nor in garysone. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 652/1 The Earl of Tyrone is nowe accoumpted the strongest; upon him would I lay 8000 men in garrison. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* v. Wks. 1873 III. 69 My husband is in garrison i' the Low-Countries. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4317/2 Part of their Troops..are to remain in Garison there; the rest are to go into Garison at Mantua. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xv, His soldiers keep garrison. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 176 The Circus..in which a certain Count kept garrison for his own Security. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. vi. 90 Those in garrison at Goletta threatened to give up that important fortress. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The elite or flower of the Janissaries of Constantinople is frequently sent into garrison on the frontiers of Turkey.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *garrison-artillery*, *-battalion*, *-guard*, *-gun*, †*-man*, *-preaching*, *-soldier*; **garrison-carriage** (see quot.); **garrison-hack** *slang*, a woman who flirts indiscriminately with the officers of a garrison (Farmer); **garrison-hold**, possession or occupation by means of a garrison; **garrison-town**, a fortified town in which a garrison is stationed; † so *garrison-house*.

1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) **Garrison Artillery*. 1809 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 737/2 [He] was promoted to the rank of Major in the sixth *Garrison-Battalion then in Ireland. 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Carriages*, **Garrison Carriages*, carriages constructed for such guns and howitzers as are not intended for transport, and which are generally placed on the ramparts of a fortress [etc.]. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 206/2 No person under the dignity of a chief Rajah has..the honour of being saluted by the *garrison guard. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the* 600 i. 8 The *garrison hacks, or *passé belles*, whose names and flirtations are standing jokes. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Feb. 176/1 The heroine is a 'garrison-hack'. 1888 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 529 We are in danger if we relax our *garrison-hold of the adjacent island. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 80 Yet were they able to surprize but one *garrison house. 1586 *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 60 The poor *garrison-men.. suffer..the greatest miserie. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 226 Without undervaluing the influence..of the *garrison preaching of the German military chaplains in the Netherlands. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 11 The Duke was at great charge in keeping *Garison Souldiers at Dresden. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 443 The rest of the Fortifications upon that Coast, the Garrison Souldiers that were therein, when they fled, did overthrow and destroy. 1648 *Art. Peace* ix. in *Milton's Wks.* (1847) 251/1 The disposal of the forts, castles, *garrison-towns. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 35 The Nights in those Guarison Towns .. brought me .. weakness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 346 A strong garrison town.

Garrison (gæ·risən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a garrison, to place troops in (a fortress, town, etc.) for defensive purposes.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. v, After he had garrisonned Sycione. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 634 They Garrison'd Viseo. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 261 Garrisoning and fortifying such of the towns he had taken, as were most important for their situation and strength. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 315 He.. fortified the citadel and garrisoned the port. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 77 In the 'Forty-five, Burleigh Castle .. was garrisoned for King George.

fig. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Paper on Cur. Suite Fossils* (1874) 348 Is bone a thing rather strongly garrisoned by vitality, than itself vital? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. liv, His soul was garrisoned against presentiments and fears.

†**b.** 'To secure by fortresses' (J.); to protect with a garrison. *Obs.*

1693 G. STEPNEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* Sat. viii. (1697) 194 Those Forces join Which Garrison the Conquests near the Rhine. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 372 We have been .. fortifying and garrisoning ourselves at home.

†**c.** *intr.* To establish a garrison or military post. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 163 He garrison'd in several Places, that he might be the more ready to disturb and deprive us of all Means of getting Provisions.

2. Of troops: To occupy as a garrison.

1645 LD. DIGBY in *Ludlow's Mem.* (1699) III. 381 Let them..enquire before they put in, lest by any accident the Enemy should have Garisoned those Places before we come thither. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 23 No great Town, but well fortified and entrencht, garrison'd by three Companies of Foot. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 363 The other towns, which were garrisoned by the Greek mercenaries, refused to receive him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. xvii. 99 The fort was stormed. The soldiers who had garrisoned it fled in confusion to the city.

transf. and *fig.* 1646 J. HALL *Poems, The Call* 6 I'le keep off harms, If thou'l be pleas'd to garrison mine arms. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* lxvii, Since thou took'st it [my Heart] by Assault from Me, 'Tis Garison'd so strong with Thoughts of Thee. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 201 O Make my Heart thy Care..No Rebels then will garrison my Breast. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 439 The convent, although spacious, is garrisoned by only seven monks.

3. To put 'in garrison' or on garrison-duty; to station as a garrison. Also *fig.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 651/2, I would wish the chief power of the armye to be garrisoned in one countrey that is strongest. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. vii. § 4. 347 Hippos or Hippion, a Citie so called of a Colonie of Horsemen, there garrisond by Herod. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1497 Garrisoned round about him like a camp Of faithful souldiery. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/3 He was garrisoned .. in the highest of the French forts on the Savoy Alps.

Hence **Ga·rrisoned** (*town*), furnished with or defended by a garrison; also = *garrison* (*town*); **Ga·rrisoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ga·rrisoner**, a garrison-soldier.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 121 Much less let him marvel to find Baths in garrisoned Towns. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 241 The Second great Prerogative the King enjoys, is the sole Disposal and Ordering of the Militia.. Garrisoning and Fortifying places [etc.]. 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* xiv. 278 Military Discipline is as necessary for Your Garrisoners in their Sallies, as Your Field Souldiers in their March. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 374 A garrisoned sea-town. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 393 The garrisoning army .. consisted of 10,107 officers, 353,102 men. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Sept. 5/3 A specially recruited Indian army..for the garrisoning of Egypt. 1894 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 886/1 The Chouans attacked Teilleul, a garrisoned town.

†**Garriso·nian,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. GARRISON + -(I)AN.] One who lives in a fort or garrison-town.

1773 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1809) I. xxii. 172 All the spirit that diverted you in my description of our garrisonians, is evaporated. 1786 *Ibid.* (1809) II. xxiii. 118.

Garrisonian (gærisōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.*[2] [f. the proper name *Garrison* + -(I)AN.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to W. L. Garrison, a leader in the American anti-slavery agitation. **B.** *sb.* A follower or supporter of Garrison; an abolitionist.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 111 Garrisonian antislavery movement. 1890 C. MARTYN *W. Phillips* 160 The Church ..had accused the Garrisonians of infidelity. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 30 June 490/2 The Garrisonian abolitionists.

So **Ga·rrisonism,** the anti-slavery principles of Garrison; abolitionism.

1848 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 125 Theodore Parker's letter ..is full of Garrisonism from one end to the other. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 98 The wires of Calhounism and Garrisonism were joined and the war began.

†**Ga·rrisonize,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. GARRISON *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To furnish with a garrison.

1657 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Paruta's Pol. Discourses* 176 Not being able to garrisonise or furnish so many Fortresses with things necessary.

†**Ga·rrisonment.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. ? = GARRISON *sb.* 4.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 Set some garisonment before the gate of thy Tabernacle, to oppugne the dispossessors of thy Tabernacle.

Garrit, obs. form of GARRET.

†**Garritour.** *Obs. Sc.* Also 6 **garaitour**, **garitour**. [f. OF. *garite* GARRET + *-our* -OR.] One who occupies a 'garret' or watch-tower; a watchman on a tower or wall.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lv, Than on the wall ane garitour I considder, Proclamand loud that did thair hartis swidder. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 857 On the walheid was gretest Garaitour Dame Chaistitie, in armis most actiue. 1580 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 301 And in the nedder hous thairof [the quhite toure] ane stand bed for the garritoure.

Garron[1], **garran** (gæ·rən). Forms: 6–9 **garran**, (6 **garrant**, 6–7 **garon**, 7 **guarrent**, **gar-**

roon(e, 7, 9 garrone, 7–8 gerran, 8–9 girran), 6– garron. [a. Gael. *gearran*, Irish *gearrán*.] A small and inferior kind of horse bred and used chiefly in Ireland and Scotland.

1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 169 That the saide Ferganaynym shall pay yerely to our Soverayne Lorde the Kyng for every horse, mare, garrant, kowe, oxe, and bull .. *4d* Irishe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Chron. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 156/2 His carriage horsses (which they terme garons) waxed faint. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 466 Horses, Mules, and such laboring garrons. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* (1821) ii. 39 Three thousand Mares and Gerrans. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 41 The Footmanship..is..almost quite lost..every man now keeping a small Garran to ride on. 1735–6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 405 Men..whose horses were most of them no better than garrons. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 200, I thought ..that the Irish garrans had no rivals on the globe. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 299 Neither carts nor any other sort of carriage could be used, the whole intercourse of the country being carried on by means of Highland ponies or garrons. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* ii, The seedie-t, weediest Egyptian garron offered for sale in Cairo or Alexandria.

attrib. 1681 DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol Soc.* Ser. II. I. 175 The guarrent horses many going without shoos. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 85 That province [Bretagne] is infested in every stable with a pack of garran poney stallions, sufficient to perpetuate the miserable breed that is every where seen. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. xiii. V. 127 Thick-soled peasants .. mount your garron plough-horses.

Hence **Ga'rronly** *a.*, resembling the garron (breed).

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 58 Our ugly, crooked, garronly Breed.

Garron [2] (gæ·rən). Also 6 *Sc.* garrown, garrone, garoun, 7 *Sc.* garroun. [? a. ONF. **garron* = OF. *jarron* branch of a tree.]

†1. *Sc.* ? A beam of wood. *Obs.*

1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 18 (Jam.) Greit treis, rwif snarris, garrownis. 1554–5 in *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1871) II. 307 Item, for uther thre garronis coft fra Robert Gray to be hand spaikkis vj*s*. 1612 *Bk. Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 308 Garrones, single the hundreth xii *li.*, dowble the hundreth xxiiii *li.* 1615 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 276 Dang at his hall dur with ane garroun.

2. (More fully *garron-nail.*) A kind of large nail.

1552–3 in *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1871) II. 276 Item vij[xx] garrone nalis thairto ix[s]. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 1072 The rafters to be..chacked and spiked together with double garron nails.

Garrooka: see GAROOKUH.

†Garrot [1]. *Obs. rare*–[1]. [a. F. *garrot* 'the Wythers of a horse, &c.; also, a wring, or pinch in the Wythers' (Cotgr.).] A disease of horses.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. xxviii. 193 For the garrot: plucke away the flesh that is dead with a sharpe instrument.

Garrot [2] (gæ·rət). Also **garrott.** [a. F. *garrot* (1757 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*; esp. the Golden-eye (*C. glaucion*). *Harlequin garrot*: see HARLEQUIN 6.

1829 GRIFFITH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* VIII. 609 We may, moreover, separate [from the Lobate Duck, Shaw] the Garrots, *Clangula*, Leach, whose bill is shorter and narrower in front. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 314 Golden eye, 'Garrot', *Clangula chrysophthalmos.*

Garrot [3] (gæ·rət). [a. F. *garrot*: see next.]

1. *Antiq.* A lever used for winding a cross-bow. Only in mod. writers, with erroneous explanation.

1824 MEYRICK *Antient Armour* III. Gloss., *Garrotus*, the *garrot* or quarrel for the cross-bow. It was also used to imply a lever.

2. *Surg.* (See quot.)

1845 S. PALMER *Pentaglot Dict.*, *Garrot*, in Surgery, a small cylinder of wood, employed to tighten the circular band, by which the artery of a limb is compressed, in order to suspend the circulation of the blood in hæmorrhage from accident, amputation, or aneurism. (In mod. Dicts.)

Garrotte, garotte (gărǫ·t), *sb.* Also **garrote, garrot.** [a. Sp. *garrote* (the form now prevailing being through Fr. vb. *garrotter*: see GARROTTE *v.*) = F. *garrot* (from 13th c.) stick, *spec.* packing-stick, etc.; of obscure origin: cf. GARRON [1].]

†1. 'A cudgell to winde a cord as carriers do to packe their wantels with' (Minsheu). *Obs. rare.*

1589 J. M[ABBE] tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 236 Thou hast..rich furniture for thy horses, silver Garrotes or Wre-ts to packe vp and fasten thy Sumpter vpon thy strong backed Mules. [1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 82 There is another kind of torture, employed by the Spanish Inquisition. When the patient is placed in this apparatus, his arms, thighs, and ankles are made fast to the sides by means of small cords, which being tightened by means of *garrots*, or rackpins (called by some the *Spanish windlass*), in the same manner precisely as carriers tighten the ropes that fasten down the loads on their carts, cut into the very bone.]

2. The Spanish method of capital punishment by strangulation; the apparatus for inflicting this. The cord was originally twisted by means of a *garrote* or packing-stick (see sense 1).

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 266 Throwing a cord about his necke, making vse of one of the corners of the Chayre, he gaue him the Garrote, wherewith he was strangled to death. 1832 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 54 The man was hanged and quartered, the woman strangled by the *garrote*. 1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* viii. (ed. 2) 210, I have no hesitation in pronouncing death by the garrot, at once the most manly, and the least offensive to the eye. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 89 He next went to Cuba..was wounded and captured, but escaped the *garrote* to follow Walker to Nicaragua.

3. Highway-robbery performed by throttling the victim. *To tip the garrotte*: (*slang*) to use this method of robbery.

1852 *Ann. Reg.* 78 The crime of robbery by means of suffocation, and known as 'garotte', from the Spanish mode of execution, has become exceedingly common. 1856 *Punch* XXXI. 194 The old 'Stand and deliver!'s all rot; Three to one; hit behind; with a wipe round the jowl, boys, That's the ticket—and *Vive la Garotte!*..Let them cly-fake, we'll tip the *Garotte.*

4. *attrib.*, as *garrotte-man, -robbery.*

1862 MAYHEW & BINNY *Crim. Pris. Lond.* 5 If India has its Thugs, London has its garotte men.

Garrotte, garotte (gărǫ·t), *v.* Also 9 gar(r)ote. [ad. Sp. *garrotear*, f. *garrote*: see prec. The prevailing form is due to the equivalent F. *garrotter.*]

1. *trans.* To execute by means of the garrotte.

1851 *Gentl. Mag* Oct. 418 Lopez .. was publicly garroted at Havannah on the 1st of September. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 4/3 The rule now is to garrotte culprits within the walls of the prison.

2. To throttle (a person) in order to rob him.

1858 [see GARROTTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1869 J. GREENWOOD *Seven Curses Lond.* 201 A ruffian, committed for trial for garotting and nearly murdering a gentleman. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug., Young ruffians of the class who garotte their schoolfellows to rob them. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Herald* 16 Feb. 11/8 A man was garrotted last night at Bayard Street, New York.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To strangle.

1878 R. JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at home* viii. 184 This happens when the loop..has slipped and seized the creature just at the gills. It then garottes the fish. 1893 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* 38 Commercialism, whose name is Jerry, and who studs the hills with stucco, and garrotes the streams with the girder.

Hence **Garro·tted** *ppl. a.*

1860 TYLOR *Anahuac* ix. 247 Garotted malefactors sitting bolt upright in the high wooden chairs they had just been executed in.

Garrotter, garotter (gărǫ·tər). [f. GARROTTE *v.* + -ER [1].] One who garrottes.

1859 SALA *Two. round Clock* (1861) 290 Burkins, the garotter, who is now in hold in Pentonville for his sins. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 496 We..cannot read without a shudder even of the flogging of some brutal garotter. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Mar. 348/1 Lord Bramwell..sentenced many a garrotter to the cat.

Garrotting, garotting (gărǫ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].]

1. Execution by means of the Spanish garrotte.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 6/1 In the way of executions, nothing so bad has been seen in Europe for a long time as the garotting of Higinia Balaguer, a Spanish murderess, at Madrid.

attrib. 1890 SAINTSBURY in *New Rev.* Feb. 136 You go to the gallows, the block, the garrotting chair.

2. The practice of throttling a person for the purpose of robbing him.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xvi. 54 She pursued the even tenour of her way apparently indifferent to everything—even to a garotting. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. vi. 134 The heaviest weapon of defence, bought in the days of garotting.

†Garrub. *Obs. rare*–[1].

1636 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 35 There is Silk Romals, there is Romals Garrub and Cotton Romals .. The Garrub is the most deceitful of any, for they for the generallity wear like Dirt.

Garrulance (gæ·rŭlăns). *rare*–[1]. [badly f. GARRUL-OUS + -ANCE.] = GARRULITY.

1890 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Born Coquette* I. vi. 48 With all the garrulance of youth.

†Garrulate, *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *garrulāre*, f. *garrul-us*: see GARRULOUS.] *trans.* To say or speak with garrulity.

1656 J. BOURNE *Def. Script.* 41 Whatsoever these Quakers garrulate to the contrary.

†Garruling, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*–[1]. [ad. late L. *garrulāre*: see prec.] The action of chattering or talking volubly. In quot., of a bird.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The garruling of the stirlene gart the sparrou cheip.

Garrulity (gărū·lĭti). [a. F. *garrulité*, ad. L. *garrulitātem*, f. *garrul-us*: see GARRULOUS.] The quality of being garrulous, loquaciousness.

1581 W. FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) O ij b, Such as are like to proceede from a Fryer, full of impudencie and garrulitie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 28 Thou thy selfe..with thy vaine babling and garrulitie troublest our eares. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 491 Let me here .. expiate, if possible, my crime, Shameful garrulity. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 1 The prudence of a slave, or the garrulity of a woman, have hindered or promoted the most important schemes. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 6, I am sensible of the garrulity of old age. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vii. 247 All alive with the amusing garrulity of monkeys and paroquets. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 309 The novice crying .. Shame on her own garrulity garrulously. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 25 Nor is this reticence balanced by the garrulity of any other writer.

†Garrulo·se, *a. Obs*–[0] = next.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Garrulose*, full of Talk, always prating.

Garrulous (gæ·rŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *garrulus* talkative (f. *garrire* to chatter, prattle) + -OUS.]

1. Given to much talking; fond of indulging in talk or chatter; loquacious, talkative.

c 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. Comm. 48 Where they were graue and wise Counsellors, to make them garrulous, as Grasshoppers are stridulous; that application holdeth not in these old men, though some old men are so. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1231 Age..garrulous, recounts The feats of youth. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* vii. 46 Such anecdotes ..have not yet emerged into publicity from the *porte-feuilles* of such garrulous *Brantômes* as myself. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 176 The house is shown by a garrulous old lady in a frosty red face. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xviii. 162 The garrulous ancient was for once holding his tongue.

b. *transf.* Of birds and inanimate things: Chattering or babbling. [So L. *garrulus.*]

1854 TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* v, You'll..only hear the magpie gossip Garrulous under a roof of pine. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. x. (1879) 239 Birds grew garrulous in the grove. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 177 The stream stayed Its garrulous tongue.

2. Of speech or talk: Characterized by garrulity; full of long rambling statements, wordy.

1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. i. IV. § 16 9 In a desultory and almost garrulous strain, Bentley pours forth an immense store of novel learning. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ii, Colonel Brace was indulging in his garrulous comments. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 149 A..very discursive and garrulous history of the time. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 6 The tall and grave-faced keeper might have kept up his garrulous talk for hours.

Hence **Ga·rrulously** *adv.*, **Ga·rrulousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Garrulousness*, Talkativeness, Pratingness. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xvi, How I blessed Mrs. Jessop's innocent garrulousness. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 228 To whom the little novice garrulously, 'Yea, but I know' [etc.]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 5/1 Garrulousness chastened into terseness.

Garry, var. GARRAY. *Obs.*

†Garse, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 garce, 4 gerse, 5 gaarce, 6 garsshe, 3, 5–8 garse. See also GASH. [a. OF. **garse*, noun of action f. *garser* (see GARSE *v.*); cf. med.L. *garsa*, *gersa* incision, scarification.] A cut, incision, gash.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 258 Þeo ilke reoudfulle garcen [*T.* garses] of þe luðere skurgen. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3693 Þe dent of þat sper..Of ys skyn a litel hit nam. Richard gan grope to þat gerse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/1 Gaarce, *scarificacio, sesura, incisio, scissura.* 1530 PALSGR. 224/1 Garsshe in wode or in a knyfe, *hoche.* 1611 COTGR., *Chiqueture*, a cutting; a gash, cut, garse. [1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Incisura*, a cut, gash, or garse.]

†Garse, *v. Med. Obs.* [a. OF. *garser*, *jarser* to scarify; in mod.F. *gercer* (dial. *jarcer*) to chap, open in cracks, in which sense Palsgr. has *garscher.* OF. *garser* glosses *caraxāre* (= *char-*), L. form of Gr. χαράσσειν to cut, incise: its identification with this word involves phonological difficulties, but is more plausible than the view of Diez that it represents a pop. L. type **carptiāre*, f *carpĕre* to pull, pluck. The development of Eng. *garsh*, *gash* from *garse* is obscure; Palsgrave's French form is perhaps not to be relied on.] *trans.* To scarify, to make a series of cuts or incisions in. Also *absol.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iii. (1495) 224 It is good to garse the legges byneth that the humours. may be drawe from the heed downwarde to the nether partyes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 18 A surgian vndoiþ þat þat is hool, whanne he letiþ blood, eiþer garsiþ, eiþer brenneþ. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q j b, Gyue it small fyllyps with your nayle and garse it a newe that it may bleste well.

Garse (measure for rice): see GARCE.

Ga·rsil. *north. dial.* Forms: 4–5 garsell(e, 5 gars(s yl, gressell, 7 garzill, 8–9 garsil. [For earlier **garthsel*, **gerthsel* = Da. *gjærdsel*, Sw. *gärdsel* fencing, fencing-stuff, brushwood, f. ON. *gerða* (Da. *gjærde*, Sw. *gärda*) to fence (f. *garð-r* fence: see GARTH) + -SEL as in HIRSEL, YEMSEL.] Brushwood used for fencing, or (mod.) for burning.

[1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 125 Et in garsell emp. pro clausura Ricardi quondam Roberti de Hundgate, *8d.* 1453 *Ibid.* 160 De 11*d.* sol. pro j plaustrat. de gressell cum cariagio, empto pro orto ibidem. Et de 2*d.* sol. pro faccione j cepis ibidem.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/1 Garselle. [Not glossed.] 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Garzill*, hedging-wood. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Garsil*, hedging-thorns, or other brushwood used in making dead hedges. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Garsil.*

†Ga·rsing, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GARSE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb GARSE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 186/2 Garcynge, *scarificacio, incisio.* *a* 1450 *MS. Bodl.* 423 lf. 208 a, By medicyn outher by bledynge Bledyng I say either by veyne or by garsyng. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 172 In that tyme [Winter] men shulde lete them bloode in ther bodys by garsinge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N iij a, Some [ventoses] be with garsynge and other without scaryfycacyon.

Garsome, var. GERSOME. *Obs.*

Garson'e, obs. form of GARRISON.

Garson, -soon, -soun: see GARCION.

Garss, -ie, obs. Sc. forms of GRASS, -Y.

Garsshe, var. GARSE *sb. Obs.*

Ga'rston, ge'rston. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *Hist.* [OE. *gærstún*, f. *gærs* GRASS + *tún* enclosure: see TOWN.] A grassy enclosure; a paddock or field.

a 1000 *Laws of Ina* c. 42 (Schmid) Gif ceorlas gærs-tun hæbben zemanne. *a* 1377 in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. (1876) 560 [A..deed of Edward 3[d]..grants to Ralph..a piece of ground..lying between the 'garston'..and the lane]. 1856 AKERMAN in *Archæol.* (1857) XXXVII. 140 The site, formerly a small paddock or garstun, called from a former owner of the kind, Purbrick's Close. 1885 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 324 Yards (gerstuns or garstons) for rearing stock .. were enclosed.

Garsum(me, var. GERSOME. *Obs.*

Gart(e, pa. t. of GAR *v.*

Gartain, -an(e, -en, Sc. forms of GARTER.

Garte, obs. form of GARTH[2].

Garter (gā·ɹtəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 5 gartare, -ere, gardere, gart(o)ur, 6 *Sc.* gartan(e, -tain, 6–9 *Sc.* garten, 4– garter. [a. OF. *gartier, jartier, jarretier* (also *jartiere*, F. *jarretière*, whence Sp. *jarretera*, It. *giarrettiera*), f. OF. *garet, jaret* (F. *jaret*) the bend of the knee (in men), the lower part of the leg (in animals) = Sp. *jarrete*, It. *garretta*. A form *jarre, garra*, in Fr. dialects answers to Sp. and Pg. *garra*, and may be of Celtic origin = Breton *gar*, Welsh *gâr* the ham or leg-bone; if so the words must have spread from OFr. to the other Romanic tongues. The substitution of *n* for *r* in the Scottish forms is not accounted for.]

1. A band worn round the leg, either above or below the knee, to keep the stocking from falling down.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiv. 23 Fro a threed of the weeft vnto a garter [1388 layner] of a hoos. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 Gartere or gardere, *subligar.* 1539 in Pitcairn *Criminal Trials* (1833) I. *297 Beltes and gartanis of taffiteis. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 51 With ii garters I do bynde the wrestes of the armes. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 63 (1810) 62 Lancelot..was found hanged in his bed-chamber, by his garter, to the bedstead. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 1 A Pair of silver Garters buckled below the Knee. 1786 BURNS *Halloween* 24 The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs, Weel knotted on their garten. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Lasses leaping till you might see where the scarlet garter fastened the light-blue hose. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 288, I have knitted myself a pair of garters.

† b. A similar band, worn as a belt or sash. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 271 From her right shoulder, sloaping over-thwart her, A watchet Scarf, or broad imbrodered Garter.

c. *Naut. slang.* Fetters, irons.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Iron Garters*, a cant word for bilboes, or fetters. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. *The Garter*, the badge of the highest order of English knighthood. Hence, membership of this order; the order itself.

The institution of the order is commonly (on the authority of Froissart attributed to Edward III about the year 1344. By the time of Selden (1614) it was traditionally asserted that the garter was that of the Countess of Salisbury, which fell off while she danced with the King, who picked it up and tied it on his own leg, saying to those present *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* The Garter as the badge of the Order is a ribbon of dark-blue velvet, edged and buckled with gold, and bearing the above words embroidered in gold, and is worn below the left knee; garters also form part of the ornament of the collar worn by the Knights.

c 1350 *Wynnere & Wastoure* 63 And iche a gartare of golde gerede full riche Then were th[e]re wordes in þe webbe ..paynted of plunket..'hethyng haue the hathell þat any harme thynkes'. [1388 in *Higden* (Rolls) IX. 155 A cause qil fuist chevalier del gartour.] 14.. HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 41 To yow, lordes of the garter 'flour Of Chiualrie' as men yow clepe and calle. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxv, Eek there be Knightes olde of the garter, That in hir tyme did right worthily. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 108 b, Sir Jhon Fastolffe, the saune yere for his valiauntnes elected into the ordre of the Garter. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 230 The king of Jngland with his Gartan .. maid him illustre. *a* 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Albanius* III. Wks. 1883 VII. 283 Record the Garter's glory; A badge for heroes, and for kings to bear. 1711-14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 85 Peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train, And garters, stars, and coronets appear. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. cix, Blue as the garters which serenely lie Round the Patrician left-legs. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 296 You might as well ask the prime minister for the next vacant garter.

b. *pl.* Knights of the Order of the Holy Ghost (in France), wearing a blue ribbon or garter (*cordon bleu*).

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 468 The Dukes, and Peers of France, the Officers of the Crown, the blue Garters, and whoever of the highest quality of the Kingdom.

3. *Her.* a. (See quot. 1882, and cf. GARTIER.)

In some Dicts. the garter is explained as half of the bendlet.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Garter* .. also half a bend in Blazon. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* IV. (ed. 3) 57 The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet or Garter, which is half the width of the Bend.

b. A strap or ribbon buckled in a circle, with the free end hanging down.

1882 CUSSANS *Her.* XVIII. (ed. 3) 244 Another badge is sometimes worn. This is a George within an inscribed Garter.

4. *transf.* A band which surrounds anything as a garter does the leg, or which resembles a garter in shape.

1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 258 Item, for a garter for the sydes [of cucking stool]. . iij[d].

† b. *Printing.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 65 The Garter (but more properly the Coller)..is the round Hoop incompassing the flat Grove or Neck in the Shank of the Spindle.

c. *techn.* A semicircular plate, fitting into a groove in the screw of a bench-vice, in order that the vice may open when unscrewed.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 943/1.

5. The belt or band used in the game of 'prick the garter' (see 7); the game itself.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 112 The profits gained by ..wheel of fortune, the garter, &c. 1833 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* XIX. (1849) 140 Swindling folks at fairs by the game of the garter.

b. The tapes held up for a circus-performer to leap over.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* vi. 37 Jupe has missed his tip very often lately..Offered at the garters four times last night, and never done 'em once.

6. As abbreviation for: a. *Garter King of Arms* (see KING); b. *garter-snake* (see 8).

a. 1558 in Leland *Collect.* (1774) V. 321 [Interment of Q. Mary] Then the Executors. Then Garter. Then the chief Morner. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 364 The Kings of England are Soueraigns of the Order, and Henrie V ordaind the King of Heralds, Garter, for it. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6284/2 Garter carrying on a Crimson Velvet Cushion the Garter (the Ensign of the Order) and a Gold George in a Blue Ribbon. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 366 The late excellent Garter, John Anstis, Esq. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* xviii. (ed. 3) 245 In 1881, Garter, and the other officials, invested the King of Spain, in Madrid, in due and ancient form.

b. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 132 This rockery .. will be a regular snake nursery! The garter and the copperhead will think you put it up on purpose for them.

7. Phrases. *To cast one's garter*: (*Sc.*) to secure a husband. *In the catching up of a garter*: in a moment. *Pricking in the garter* (also *prick-the-garter*): a swindling game (see FAST-AND-LOOSE).

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. i, I'll do your honour's business in the catching up of a garter. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 234 He had better lose his money in a more fashionable way than by pricking in the garter. 1826 R. T. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1309 Here is pricking in the garter. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* xi, 'Ye micht hae cast your gartens a hantle waur, guidwife.'

8. *Comb.*: **garter-blue,** the colour (originally pale, now dark blue) of the ribbon worn by Knights of the Garter; **garter-fish,** the scabbard-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*); **garter-knee,** the left knee, on which the Garter is worn; **garter-plate,** a plate of gilt copper, upon which the arms of a knight of the garter are engraved, and which is fixed in the stall of the knight in St. George's Chapel, Windsor (Elvin 1889); **garter-ring** (see quot.); **garter-robes,** the dress proper to Knights of the Garter; **garter-snake** *U.S.*, the name of various grass- or ribbon-snakes of the genus *Eutænia*; **garter-vein** (see quot.); **garter-webbing,** 'a narrow elastic webbing enclosed in a covering of silk-ribbon, used for garters' (*Stand. Dict.*).

1789 *Ann. Reg.* 252 The gown was white tiffany, with a *garter blue body. 1888 *Bookseller* 5 Sept 915 The books were superbly bound in 'garter blue' crushed levant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 313 The *Lipidopus* [*sic*] or the *Garter-fish. The body sword-like; the head lengthened out. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVII, A short man was his Lordship .. always caressing his *garter-knee. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 310 In former times there were several Gold Rings made for the Use of Knights of the Garter, which they receiv'd at their first Installment. ..They had often the same motto with the Garter, and were therefore called *Garter-Rings, being cast into the Figure of Garters. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5430/4 A Garter-Ring, with the Motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* 1702 *Eng. Post* 23 Mar., The late Duke of Gloucester in his *garter robes. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 10 Reptiles and insects are almost innumerable: some of them are indeed harmless and beautiful; such as the black-snake, the beadsnake, the *garter-snake, the fire-fly. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 131 One of the commonest of the non-poisonous snakes is the striped, or common garter snake. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, **Garter or gartering vein* is a fourth branch of the thigh vein, from which it descends ..unto the bought of the ham, where it gets this name.

Garter (gā·ɹtəɹ), *v.* Also 5 garteryn, 6 *Sc.* gartain. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To tie with a garter. Also with *on, up.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 Garteryn, *subligo.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXX. x, Her fete prope, she gartered well her hose. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 83 Hee beeing in loue, could not see to garter his hose. 1601 — *All's Well* II iii. 265 Why dooest thou garter vp thy armes a this fashion? Dost make hose of thy sleeues? 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* II. 46 His leggs somewhat little, which hee gartered ever above the knee. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Mast.* IV. i, I have taken occasion to garter my stockings before him, as if unawares of him. 1717 ST. ANDRÉ in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 580 Like as a Silk-Stocking, which when 'tis not gartered, falls upon the Foot. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 36 A kind of leather boot of wrapper, bound round the leg .. and gartered on.

absol. 1791 LACKINGTON *Memoirs* (1792) 454 They .. put on their shoes and stockings, and garter up very deliberately. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. 241 Rob Roy .. was supposed to be able to garter below the knee without stooping.

† b. *Surg.* To bandage tightly. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 123 b, His medicine was this: Garter each leg immediately one handful above the knee with a liste, good and hard. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. 8 Take soft linnen ragges, and therewithall to garter vppe the Foales hinder legs, three fingars aboue the cambrell. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 565 They garter up the Skin about the twelfth vertebra of the Back.

c. *transf.* To fetter (cf. the sb. 1 c).

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 66, I charge you keepe the peace, or have your legs gartered with yrons.

2. *Her.* To surround with a garter (cf. the sb. 3 b).

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XIII. (ed. 3) 107 One is charged with Camoys only..and is gartered.

Gartered (gā·ɹtəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Tied with a garter.

1745 *White Cockade* in *Jacobite Songs* (1871) 60 O leeze me on the philabeg, The hairy hough, and gartened leg.

2. Wearing the Garter, as a knight of that Order.

1718 POPE in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1887) I. 317 In this hall, in former days, have dined gartered knights and courtly dames. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxviii, Steel barons, molten the next generation To silken rows of gay and garter'd earls. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., Temple* (1887) 484 When he [Swift] stood in the Court of Requests, with a circle of gartered peers round him.

3. *Her.* Surrounded by a garter (cf. the sb. 3 b).

1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 34 Seventy-two gartered shields contribute to give richness. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XXIII. 394 Several slabs..show traces of having once been enriched with gartered shields.

Gartering (gā·ɹtəɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 gartoning. [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb GARTER.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1176 Whereto shuld I disclose The garterynge of her hose. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Gl.* IV. i, Hogs go to bed in rest, and are not troubled..With gartering, girdling, trussing, buttoning. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* I. i, There is such a plague every morning, with buckling shoes, gartering, combing and powdering! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 16 ¶ 1 A Pair of silver Garters buckled below the Knee. 1786 BURNS *Halloween* 24 The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs, Weel knotted on their garten. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, Lasses leaping till you might see where the scarlet garter fastened the light-blue hose. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 288, I have knitted myself a pair of garters.

2. The material of which garters are made; in *pl.* = garters.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 362, vj pece of gartoning crewle iij'—iij dcuble peces of saye gartoning iij[s] iv[d]. 1577 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 269, viij yeards of gartering x. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 17 You that weare Scarfs and Gart'rings for your hose. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 19 A band made of wosted gartering is the best. 1709 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* ii. (1719) 30 The Woollen .. was the coarsest sort of that which is commonly used for Gartering.

3. *Comb.*, as † **gartering-place,** the part of the leg where the garter is tied; **gartering-vein** = *garter vein* (see GARTER 8).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* I. (1877) 56 The Venetian-hosen, they reach beneath the knee to the gartering place to the Leg. 1627 *Vox Piscis* 7 Letters .. found in the gartering place of the Childes legge. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxviii. 185, I took out the bone from the gartering place to the Ankle.

Garth[1] (gāɹþ). Also 5 gerth, 5–6 garthe, 9 *dial.* gaath, gaith. [a. ON. *garð-r* (Da. *gaard*, Sw. *gård*) yard, courtyard, fence = OE. *geard* YARD. The word is still current in the eastern and northern dialects of English, but is obsolete in Scottish.]

1. A small piece of enclosed ground, usually beside a house or other building, used as a yard, garden, or paddock; freq. with defining word, as *apple-, barn-, church-, cloister-, field-, fold-, garden-, hall-, hemp-, kirk-, minster-, stack-, willow-garth*, q.v. under their initial element.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 2 Þe kale, þat he says not ere of garthis bot of gressis. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 777 Yet is the chalk or cley lond forto eschewe, And from the rede also thy garth remewe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 257 Throw a dyrk garth [1570 gait] scho gydyt him furth fast. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 39 In symmer syne, quhen euerie schaw wes schene, And euerie garth with gerss wes growand grene. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 25 Sen in 30ur garth þe lilly quhyte May nocht remane amang þe laif. 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* Ded. 5 See lad, quoth he, the house and garth well drest To morrow morn. 1701-2 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 249, I got it [*Aparine Plinii*] plentifully in a garth of Richard Rogison's of Broughton in Lincolnshire, amongst the corn. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 412 A garden for potatoes, of a rood or half an acre, called a garth. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. I. 126 The most independent mode is for the cottager to rent a small garth or close. 1887 *York Herald* 16 Apr. 6/5 The party of Greek gipsies..encamped in a garth close to the Gaol.

fig. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 57 In all the garth of Eloquence, Is no thyng left bot barrane stok and stone.

b. In recent use short for: Cloister-garth.

1884 19*th Cent.* Jan. 104 The open space [of the quadrangle] not roofed in was called the garth. 1890 *Daily News* 30 June 7/6 The central grassplot of the cloisters—the garth—offers a far better and more sanitary burial-place.

† 2. A fence or hedge. *rare.* Also with defining word, as *thorn-garth. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* LXXXVIII. 39 Thou distroyd all his thorne garthis [Vulg. *sepes*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 42/2 To breke garthe, *despire. Ibid.* 151/1 A garthe, *sepes.*

3. = FISHGARTH.

1609 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 432/1 All & haill þe salmond fischeing .. Comprehending þe garthis and pullis vnder-writtin. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 366 *Garth* is .. a Dam or Wear in a River for the catching of Fish, vulgarly called a Fish-Garth. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 Sched. 3 License Duties .. For each .. hangbaulk, garth, goryd, box, crib, or cruive £12 0. 0.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *garth-end, -yard*; also † **garth-cress,** garden-cress (cf. ME. *toun-cresse*); **garth-man,** (*a*) † one who owns or works a fish-garth; (*b*) (see quot. 1877); † **garth-spade,** a garden-spade; **garth-stead** (see quot. 1877).

?14.. *MS. Linc. Med.* lf. 292 (Halliw.) Tak a peny-weghte of *garthe cresse sede, and gyff hym at ete. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 226 He threatyned hir..to cast hir over the wall at hys *garth end. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 22 The..Fellow..directed a Gentleman..to go by his Father's Garth-End. 1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 19 Qe null peschour ne *garthman..ne mette..en les ewes de Thamise .. ascuns rees appelez stalkers. 1584 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen, Garthmen, Petermen, Draymen or Trinkermen shall..set up any Wears, Engines [etc.]. 1865 *Stamford Mercury* in *Standard* 16 Sept., A

man..for 20 years garthman at Mr. Mason's, of Rigsby. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Garthman*, the man who attends upon the stock in a fold-yard. 1573 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 242 A gavelocke, ij hacks, iij peatspades, ij flainge spades a *garthspade, vij *. [1515 *Comp. Gild St. Mary, Boston* 9 b, Tenentes vnius *Garthstede nuper Hugonis Madershall.] 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Garth-stead*, a homestead; a stack-yard; a yard in which cattle is folded. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister* 78, I just stopped under the big ash-tree at the end o' the *garth-yard.

Hence †**Garth** *v.*, to enclose with a fence. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/2 To Garthe, *sepire, &c.*; *vbi* to close.

Garth[2] (gāɪp). *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **garte**, 5–7 **garthe**, 7– **garth**. [Northern form of *gerth* (see under Girth), a. ON. *giǫrð* fem., girth or hoop.]

1. A saddle-girth.

c 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 57 Hir garthes of nobyll sylke bay were..Hir steraps were of crystalle clere. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 665/34 *Hec singula*, a garthe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/1 A Garte of a hors (*A.* Garthe for A hors); *singula, ventrale.* 1617 Markham *Caval.* II. 32 This done, with the help of another groome that may deliuer the girthes, let the saddle be girded on; at the first so gently that he may no more but feele the garths. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Garth*, the strap which goes under a horse's belly to fasten the saddle to him.

2. A wooden hoop (e.g. for a barrel).

[1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 157 Item Thomæ Colleper pro v garthys ligneis, 5*d.*] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/2 A Garthe for wesselle, *cinctorium, circulus.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 134 If there be asshes in it, to sell the smalle asshes to cowpers for garthes [*printed* garches]. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 40 Then, with a round Belt or Garth, gird the Hackle close to the Hive. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* 168 Besides the wearing and breaking of Garthes, and Plugs. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 424/2 Distilling Bag .. Its wide at the top and open, being kept so by an hoop or garth sowed about it. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Garth*, a hoop or band. *North.* 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Garth*, the rim or hoop of a barrel.

3. Girth, or measurement round about.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 133 The largest in the Garth is the strongest Cock. The Dimension of the Garth is thus known: Gripe the Cock about [etc.]. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cock*, He should be..long from the Head to the Rump, thick in the Garth. 1755 Johnson, *Garth*, the bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

4. *Comb.*, as †**garth-web**, woven material for making saddle-girths (see *Girth web*).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 10 Take a brode thonge, of ledder, or of garthe-webbe of an elle longe. 1617 Markham *Caval.* IV. 43 Then you shall take a peece of garthwebbe.

Hence †**Garth** *v.*, to fit with hoops. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/2 To Garthe wesselle, *circulare.*

Garthen, obs. form of Garden.

†**Garther.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Garth[1] + -er[1].] ? = *Garthman* (see Garth[1] 4).

1679 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 93 John Williamson Garther.

Garthing, -e, -ynere, obs. ff. Garden, -er.

†**Gartie.** *Irel. Obs.* 'A ransom for felony' (?).

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 162 The immoderate takeng of coyne and lyverey, withought order, after mennes awne sensuall appetites, cuddees, gartie, takeng of caanes for felonies, murdours and all other offences.

†**Gartier(e.** *Obs. Her.* [a. OF. *gartier* Garter.] A bendlet (see quots.; cf. Garter *sb.* 3).

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* 12 A 'Gartiere' conteyneth halfe the bende aforesayde, and maye not bee charged but with floures or leaues. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 61 That which containeth half the bend is called a Gartier.

Gartion, var. Garcion. *Obs.*

Gartoning, north. var. Gartering.

Gartour, gartur, obs. forms of Garter.

‖ **Garum** (gē·rŭm). Also 6–7 **garume**. [a. L. *garum*, a. Gr. γάρον, earlier γάρος.] A sauce prepared from fermented fish, much used by the ancient Romans; in 16th and 17th c. recommended (after classical writers) as a medicine for horses. Now only *Hist.*

1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1600) 123 With a pint and a halfe of Garum, which I take to bee saltfish water with a pounde of oile oliue mixed together, and put into his left nostrill. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 437 Cure it by laying two linnen clothes, or by a pinte of the best Garum, and a pound of Oyl infused into the left nostril of the Mule. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* 168 The famous pickle of the antients, called garum, was made of the gills and blood of the tunny. 1867 *Archæol.* XLI. 293 ff., *Classic Cookery* [The ancient method of its preparation is minutely described].

‖ **Garus.** ? *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Fr.; f. *Garus*, the inventor, a Dutch physician of the 17th c.] A medicinal liqueur.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) I. v. 107 He..prescribed a glass of garus, at that time the popular liqueur.

Garvance, obs. form of Calavance.

Garvie (gā·rvi). *Sc.* Also 7 **garvine**, 8 **garvock**. [Origin uncertain. The form *garvock* is app. = Gael. *garbhag*, but the latter may be from Sc. The earliest quots. give *garvie-fishes* (see 2).] A sprat.

1742 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 9, Soles, Flukes, Garvie, Eels are also caught on the Scotish Coasts in great Plenty. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 597 They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, garvies or sprats, sparlings or smelts. 1794 *Ibid.* IX. 609 The fish caught on this coast are herrings, and garvocks or sprats. 1885 Bertram *Harvest of Sea* 56 The pilchard .. ought to be the *Sardinia* of commerce, but its place is usurped by the sprat, or garvie as we call it in Scotland.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *garvie-fish, -fishery, -fishing*; **garvie-herring** (Ogilvie) = sense 1.

1680 Sir G. Mackenzie *Sci. Her.* 61 Three Fishes called Garvine-fishes. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 16 When men eat roasted hens and veal, And those at Forth eat Garvie fishes. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Apr., The fishermen themselves had rather a prejudice against garvie fishing. 1881 in *Fife Jrnl.* 13 Jan. 5/5 During a good season it is estimated that the 'garvie fishery' of the Forth yields £10,000.

Garwyndelle, -dyl(le, -gyll, var. Garnwindle.

†**Gary**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Cf. the older Gery. [f. Gare *sb.*[2]] Vehement, furious.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vi. 16 In the same gary braid [L. *eodem impetu*] they tyed Domitian likewise with his head forward to a sled or ladder.

†**Garyable**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. OF. (*guerre*) *guerriable, guerroyable.*] In *war garyable*, a state of war in which active hostilities are suspended.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxxix. 418 They counsayled the duke of Aniou..to send all his people into garysons, and to warr garyable; sayeng howe they had done sufficyently for that tyme.

Garyophyll(is), var. Gariofle, *Obs.*

Garyte, -ytte, obs. forms of Garret.

Garzill, var. Garsil.

Gas (gæs), *sb.* Pl. **gases** (gæ·sĕz). Forms: 7–8 **gass**, 8–9 **gaz**, 7– **gas**. [A word invented by the Dutch chemist, J. B. Van Helmont (1577–1644), but avowedly suggested by the Gr. χάος ('halitum illum *Gas* vocavi, non longe a Chao veterum secretum.' *Ortus Medicinæ*, ed. 1652, p. 59 a); the Dutch pronunciation of *g* as a spirant accounts for its being employed to represent Gr. χ.

Van Helmont's statement having been overlooked, it has been very commonly supposed that he modelled his word on Du. *geest* spirit, an idea found at least as early as 1775 (Priestley *On Air* Introd. 3). Van H. also invented the term Blas, which has not survived, while *gas* has been adopted (usually in the same form) in most European languages; the spelling in F. and Pg. is *gaz*, which was also employed by English writers for a time.]

†**1.** An occult principle supposed by Van Helmont to be contained in all bodies, and regarded by him as an ultra-rarefied condition of water (see quot. 1662). *Obs.*

1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1694) 202 Insomuch, that neither Gass nor Blass, nor any nauseating suffocating Fumes, nor hardly Death it self can snatch them from Scotland. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 69 Because the water which is brought into a vapour by cold, is of another condition, than a vapour raised by heat: therefore..for want of a name, I have called that vapour, Gas, being not far severed from the Chaos of the Auntients .. Gas is a far more subtile or fine thing than a vapour, mist, or distilled Oylinesses, although as yet, it be many times thicker than Air. But Gas it self, materially taken, is water as yet masked with the Ferment of composed Bodies. 1692 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (1693) 99/2 *Gas*, a term used by Helmont, and signifies a Spirit that will not coagulate, or the Spirit of Life, a Balsom preserving the Body from Corruption. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 154 Your Water never is to boil; for Boiling irritates and evaporates the subtile, fine, penetrating Gas or Spirit.

2. Any aeriform or completely elastic fluid; matter in the condition of an aeriform fluid. Usually applied only to those elastic fluids which remain such at ordinary atmospheric temperatures; the gaseous forms of substances ordinarily found solid or liquid being by preference called *vapours*.

1779 Ingenhousz in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 376 Account of a new kind of inflammable Air or Gass, which can be made in a Moment without Apparatus, and is as fit for Explosion as other inflammable Gasses in use for that Purpose. 1790 Kerr tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 50 Gas, therefore, in our nomenclature, becomes a generic term, expressing the fullest degree of saturation in any body with caloric; being in fact, a term expressive of a mode of existence. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 6 The refracting power of the different gases. 1798 T. Hinderwell *Scarborough* II. i. 187 Carbonic Acid Gaz, or Fixt air. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* IV. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean or dissects a gaz. 1831 T. P. Jones *Convers. Chem.* xxiv. 252 In its affinities also it [Iodine] is strikingly similar, decomposing water and forming with its hydrogen a gaseous acid, called hydriodic acid gas. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 84 The specific gravities of the three gases which composed the atmosphere. 1891 Ramsay *Inorg. Chem.* 97 The density of a gas which exists as a liquid at ordinary atmospheric temperatures is termed a vapour-density; there is no real distinction between the words gas and vapour.

3. *spec.* **a.** Gas of a kind suitable to be burnt for illuminating or heating purposes; originally, and still chiefly, = Coal-gas, but now including various artificial mixtures consisting chiefly of carburetted hydrogen, and distinguished by defining words indicating the source from which they are obtained, as *water-gas, oil gas*, etc.

The first experiments in the use of coal-gas for illumination are said to have been made by Dr. Clayton, rector of Crofton about 1688; the practical introduction of gas-lighting was due to Murdoch 1792–1808.

1794 Colman *Br. Grins, Epil. Open. Drury Lane Th.* 32 Our decorations [are] gossamer and gas. 1808 Murdoch in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 124 The whole of the rooms of this cotton mill .. and the adjacent house of Mr. Lee, are lighted with the gas from coal. 1823 Byron *Juan* XI. xxii, Here the lamplighter's infusion Slowly distill'd into the glimmering glass (For in those days we had not got to gas). 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 10 He turned on the gas in his back room to an unusual brightness. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 39 As invisible as the air we breathe or the gas we burn.

b. *Coal Mining.* Firedamp mixed with common air, the mixture involving a danger of explosion.

1853 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 223 Carburetted hydrogen gas, which produces these dreadful explosions, is not explosive until it is united with a certain proportion of ordinary air.. Some coal mines supply a much greater quantity of gas than others, and these are commonly called 'fiery mines'.

c. The hydrogen or coal-gas employed to fill a balloon. Also *fig.*

1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Macartney*, Such Soldiers! such rare generals! no Poltroons Swell'd by the gas of Courage to Balloons. 1793 M. Cutler in *Life Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 279 His gas is now pretty well expended, and he has descended into universal contempt. 1800 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 314 Their gass is nearly run out. 1871 Glaisher *Trav. Air* ii. 42 The inflation of the balloon was proceeded with, and after three hours about 60,000 feet of gas had passed in.

d. Nitrous oxide gas, used as an anæsthetic, esp. by dentists. (Called also *laughing gas.*)

1894 *Times* 22 Feb. 7/6 The deceased came to consult him with reference to having a tooth extracted with gas.

e. *Path.* Vapour generated in the stomach or intestines. (So F. *gaz.*)

1882 Allchin in *Quain's Dict. Med.* 369/1 All ill-smelling gases and excreta may be, indeed, indicative of the progress of putrefaction lower down in the canal.

4. A jet of gas, used to light a room, etc.; a gas-light. Chiefly *colloq.*

1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* v. 60 The gases were lit in the spacious coffee-room.

5. *slang.* [Cf. 3 c *fig.*] Empty or boastful talk; showy pretence, bombast; humbug, nonsense.

1847 Porter *Quarter Race*, etc. 120 The boys said that was all gas to scare them off. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Religion* Wks. (Bohn) II. 102 Lord Shaftesbury calls the poor thieves together, and reads sermons to them, and they call it 'gas'. 1889 *Globe* 31 Oct. 4/4 (Farmer) It went on to state that the petitioner's talk about a divorce was all gas, and made a further appointment.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* General relations: **a.** simple attrib., as *gas-bubble, -fire, -flame, -jet, -lamp*; **b.** instrumental, as *gas-lighting*; *gas-charged, -laden, -lighted, -lit* adjs.; **c.** objective, as *gas-lighter, -lighting, -maker, -making, -tester, -testing*; *gas-delivering, -producing, -yielding* adjs.; **d.** limitative, as *gas-tight* adj.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 76 The *gas-bubbles ascend. 1896 *Daily News* 1 May 2/1 It is feared .. that none of the men will have survived their long imprisonment in the *gas-charged workings. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 819/2 A bent *gas-delivering tube. 1860 Piesse *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 57 In this *gas-fire diamonds may be burned. 1877 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VII. 257 A sentence which .. ought to be blazoned, in letters of stinking gas-fire, over the condemned cells of every felon's prison in Europe. 1815 Accum *Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 150 The great power of a *gas-flame does not appear when we try small quantities of it. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1139 A tube placed immediately above a row of *gas-jets. 1884 Mrs. H. Ward *Miss Bretherton* 62 Only a few gas-jets were left burning round a pillar. 1879 Miss Gibbne *Sun, Moon & Stars* (1880) 293 Sun and stars are solid burning bodies, sending their light through burning *gas-laden atmospheres. 1815 Accum *Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 143 The light of the parish *gas-lamps, is [etc.]. 1823 Byron *Juan* VII. xlvi, O'er whom Suwarrow shone like a gas lamp. 1849 Clough *Dipsychus* IX. 84 As the light of day enters some..city..shaming the gas-lamps. 1862 Lloyd *Tasmania* xix. 472 The opulent city of Melbourne..its plate-glassed and *gas-lighted shops. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 790/1 It .. is used as a *gas-lighter, by developing a spark over the burner. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 85/2 This was a hint which..might have brought *gas-lighting into operation a century earlier. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 545 By the year 1822, gas-lighting in London had become the business of many public companies. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 951/2 Devices for gas-lighting are matches [etc.]. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* xli, Passing from a *gas-lit hall into a room with wax candles. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xii, He walked away down through the gas-lit streets to Fulham. 1839 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 69 This coke..was of extreme disuse to the *gas-makers. *Ibid.* 69 The process of *gas-making. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 6/3 Lothian producers of Cannel *gas-producing coal. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 652 The need of an efficient *gas-tester. *Ibid.* 654 The flame is then ready for *gas-testing. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* v. (1833) 109 A short tube *d e*, moveable up and down within it, so as to be *gas-tight. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 9/1 To test the coal .. with respect to its *gas-yielding properties.

7. Special comb.: **gas-alarm**, an apparatus (*a*) to give warning of the presence of gas, (*b*) to give an alarm by means of a slight explosion of gas; **gas-apparatus**, the apparatus used in the making of gas; **gas-bath**, (*a*) a bath heated by gas; (*b*) (see quot.); **gas-battery**, a voltaic battery which operates by the inter-action of gases; **gas-bellows** (see quot.); **gas-bill**, (*a*) a bill in Parliament granting powers to manufacture and supply gas for lighting purposes; (*b*) an account rendered for gas consumed; **gas-black**, a pigment obtained by the burning of gas; **gas-bleaching**, 'the operation of bleaching by means of sulphur dioxide' (*Cent. Dict.*); **gas-blower**, a stream of gas from a coal-seam; **gas-boiler** (see quot.); **gas-bottle**, (*a*) a retort; (*b*) a

vessel (of iron) to hold compressed gas, usually for anæsthetic or other medical purposes; **gas-bracket** = BRACKET *sb.* 4; **gas-buoy**, a buoy having one or more chambers filled with gas to supply the lamp which it carries; **gas-burner** (see BURNER 4); **gas-carbon, -chamber** (see quots.); **gas-chandelier** = GASELIER; **gas-check**, a device used in ordnance to prevent escape of gas at the breech; **gas-coal**, bituminous coal used in making gas; **gas-cock**, a tap fitted to a gas-pipe; **gas-coke**, the residuum (chiefly carbon) of coal employed in gas-making; **gas-company**, a company formed to make gas and supply it to the public; **gas-condenser**, an apparatus for freeing coal-gas from its tar; **gas-detector**, an instrument to indicate the presence of gas in mines; **gas-douche** (see quot.); **gas-drain** (*Coal-mining*), a heading for carrying off fire-damp; **gas-dregs**, the refuse of gas-making; **gas-engine**, an engine in which the motive power is obtained by the production or the rhythmical combustion and explosion of gas in a closed cylinder; **gas-engineer**, one engaged in the making of gas, or in regulating its supply (esp. in theatres); **gas-field**, 'a region from which natural gas is obtained' (*Cent. Dict.*); **gas-firing**, a mode of firing a furnace so that the gaseous products of combustion are utilized as fuel; **gas-fixture**, 'a bracket or gaselier for gas, including burner and stop-cock' (Ogilvie); **gas-float** (see quot.); **gas-furnace**, (*a*) a furnace for manufacturing gas; (*b*) a furnace heated by gas; **gas-gauge** (see quot.); **gas-generator**, an apparatus for the production of gas; **gas-globe**, a globe of glass or porcelain used to shade a gas-light; **gas-governor, -gun, -harmonicon** (see quots.); **gas-heater**, any apparatus in which gas is employed for heating purposes; **gas-holder**, a vessel for storing coal-gas, a gasometer; **gas-indicator**, (*a*) a device for showing the pressure of gas; (*b*) (see quot.); **gas-jar** (see quot. 1842); **gas-lantern**, the glazed frame of a gas-lamp; also, see quot. 1884; **gas-lime**, lime which has been used to purify coal-gas (it is used as a dressing for land); **gas-liquor, -main** (see quots.); **gas-meter**, an apparatus which registers the amount of gas consumed; **gas-microscope**, one in which the object is illuminated by oxyhydrogen light; **gas-motor**, a gas-engine; **gas-oven** (see quot.); **gas-pendant**, a gas-pipe suspended from the ceiling and fitted with one or more burners; **gas-pipe**, (*a*) a pipe for conveying gas; (*b*) jocular term for a gun of inferior quality; (*c*) = *gas-drain*; **gas-plate**, a steel disk, in the Krupp gun, to receive the direct force of the powder-gases (*Cent. Dict.*); **gas-producer, -purifier, -range, -register, -regulator, -retort** (see quots.); **gas-ring**, (*a*) a gas-check consisting of a thin perforated plate of metal; (*b*) a hollow iron ring with perforations or jets, supplied with gas from a pipe, and forming a kind of lamp or stove for heating a vessel placed above it; **gas-sand**, sandstone yielding a natural gas; **gas-service** (see quot.); **gas-spectrum**, a spectrum formed from the rays of an incandescent gas; **gas-stocks**, the capital of gas-companies as a means of investment; **gas-stoker**, one employed in the heating of gas-retorts; **gas-stoking**, the heating of gas-retorts; **gas-stove**, a stove in which the heat is supplied by gas; **gas-tap**, a gas-cock; **gas-tar**, COAL-TAR produced in the manufacture of coal-gas; hence **gas-tar** *v. trans.*, to coat with gas-tar; **gas thermometer**, one in which a column of gas is used as the expanding medium; **gas-tube, -tubing**, narrow piping (of metal or india-rubber) for the transmission of gas; **gas-washer**, an apparatus for removing the ammonia from gas; **gas-water**, water through which coal-gas has passed to be purified; **gas-well**, a boring in the earth, tapping a supply of natural gas; **gas-work**, now **gas-works**, an establishment for the manufacture of coal-gas; **gas-worker**, one employed in making gas. Also GAS-BAG, GAS-FITTER, GAS-FITTING, GAS-LIGHT, GAS-MAN, GAS-PLANT.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 945/1 Another *gas-alarm.. consists of a galvanic battery with a bell. 1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 128 The cost of attendance upon candles would be as much, if not more, than upon the *gas apparatus. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gas-bath*, the exposure of the body to the influence of a gas. *Ibid.*, **Gas-battery*, a galvanic battery devised by Grove. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 946/2 **Gas-bellows*, a kindling device consisting of a hollow poker attached by a flexible tube with the gas-pipe. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 6/2 The first *gas bill was passed in 1809. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 261/2 A quicker way is to give the wood a coat of size and lamp-black, and then use *gas-black in your polish-rubber. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1272 As soon as any district has ceased to be dangerous by the exhaustion of the *gas-blowers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 380/1 **Gas Boiler*, a form of steam-boiler in which coal gas is used as fuel. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 92 Introduce them into a small *gas-bottle or retort. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 45 Gas bottle..in which gas may be generated..sufficient to inflate a good size balloon. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 946/2 **Gas-bracket*, a branch proceeding from the wall, and having on its end a burner or burners. 1897 *Scientific Amer.* 18 Dec. 389/1 Experimental acetylene *gas buoy for New York harbor. 1815 in *Phil. Mag.* (1816) XLVII. 50 The *gas-burner and air-pipe..may be united with the lantern by the screw. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 43 Gas-burners are cheaper than daylight in numberless floors in the cities. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 399/1 Coal-gas Charcoal, or *Gas-Carbon, is a dense and pure variety of charcoal..which is deposited in the inside of gas-retorts. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gas-chamber*, an apparatus used in microscopy for..studying the action of different gases on structures or organisms. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 636 The Festal Hall is seen illuminated..with its *gas-chandeliers. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 14 The use of copper *gas checks..gives an increase in muzzle velocity. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/4 A copper gas check—which is used to prevent windage and give rotation to the projectile—is next attached to the shell. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 88/2 The cannel coals..are specially recognized as '*gas coal'. 1843 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 188 Any leakage..from a *gas-cock being inadvertently left open. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iv. 99 If common *gas-coke be used in this furnace. 1817 'CANDIDUS' *Observ. Gas-Lights* 48 If the *Gas Companies wish to extend the introduction of their lights. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 876 By the use of the meter, gas companies are enabled to reduce the price of gas. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 947/2 **Gas-condenser*. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Aug 5/3 If the electric light could be combined in a portable form with a *gas-detector. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gas-douche*, the directing of a stream of gas to a part of the body. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Gas-drain. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* (1887) 50 Mud, filth, *gas-dregs, lock-weirs, and the march of mind..have ruined the fishery. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 947/2 The first *gas-engines were gunpowder engines. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 435 A good *gas engineer will control the entire produce of his manufactory. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 844/2 A more general remedy has been found in what is known as *gas-firing. 1897 *Daily News* 26 May 7/3 A *gas float is a species of beacon, shaped at the bottom like a ship, and carrying on a lofty pyramid the light, which is fed from a gas cylinder placed in the hull. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 955/1 Croll's *gas-furnace..has an upper series of 6 clay retorts. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 844/2 Gas Furnaces. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 950/1 **Gas-gage*, an instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas. 1865 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 9 Dr. Scheirz's *gas-generator for puddling and heating furnaces. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. **Gas Governor*, a kind of gas-meter..for equalizing the pressure of gas previous to its issuing from the gasometer. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 365 The observatory was well fitted with gas governors. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 388 **Gas-gun*, a signaling device, consisting of the explosion of gases in a pipe. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 115/1 **Gas harmonicon* consists of a small flame of hydrogen or of coal gas, burning at the lower part of the interior of a glass tube, and giving out a very distinct note. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 950/2 The *gas-heater is sometimes made to assume the forms of grate-bars or logs of wood. 1802 WARWICK in *Phil. Mag.* XIII. 256 Description of an improved *gas holder. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 552 The upper floating cylinder [of a gasometer] called the gas-holder. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 389/1 **Gas Indicator*, a device specially intended to indicate the presence of fire-damp in collieries. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Gas Jars*, glass jars for the holding of the gases during the progress of experiments. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 304/1 The gas jars are made of various sizes. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gas-lantern maker*. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 389/1 *Gas Lantern*, the Parisian 'phare' burner. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 435 Foul *gas-lime or refuse, is somewhat more complex. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 219/1 Any strong smelling preparation spread over the ground will be found very useful, such as gas-lime. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Gas Liquor*. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gas-liquor*, the ammoniacal liquid contained in the condensing apparatus of gas-works. 1819 ACCUM *Descr. Manuf. Coal Gas* 243 All *gas mains laid in public streets should be placed [etc.]. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Gas main*, the principal pipes which conduct the gas from the gas works to the places where it is to be consumed. 1815 *Specif. Clegg's Patent* No. 3968 Another part of my invention is a gauge or rotative *gas-meter. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 414 The train of wheel-work in a gas-meter counts the number of revolutions of the main shaft. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxxiv, 'A pair of patent double million magnifyin' *gas microscopes of hextra power.' 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* vi. 20 The oxyhydrogen light and the magnesium light are employed..in the gas microscope. 1882 MAIER tr. *Hospitalier's Electricity* iv. 264 **Gas motors*.. have rendered electric lighting economical. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 390/1 **Gas oven*, one heated by gas jets. 1896 CORFIELD *Dis. & Defect. Sanit.* 30 Basement rooms with gas-brackets or *gas-pendants in them. 1815 ACCUM *Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 155 The *gas-pipe communicating with the burner. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1271 He could confine..all the vitiated current to a mere gas-pipe or drift. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 9 July 5/7 The old Snider—the despair-breeding gaspipe of our Volunteers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 238 These guns are not the 'gas-pipes' I have seen up north. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Gas-producer*, a furnace in which combustible gas is produced, to be used as fuel in another furnace. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Gas purifier*, a vessel into which the coal gas enters from the retorts..intended to deprive the impure gas of its sulphuretted hydrogen. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 391 **Gas-range*, a form of cooking-stove heated by gas-jets. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Gas Register* is a simple instrument for indicating and registering the impurities of coal gas. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 954/1 *Gas-register*, an instrument by which the pressure of gas is indicated and recorded. 1840 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 61 A new *Gas Regulator..to regulate the supply of gas to burners. 1839 *Ibid.* 69 The incrustation on the interior of a *gas retort. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Gas Retort*, a vessel used for holding the coal or other material of which gas of any kind is to be made. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., A *gas ring at the joint has been found..to prevent the escape of the powder gases on discharge [of the gun]. 18.. *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXVI. 309 (Cent.) The Sheffield *gas-sand, the lowest in Warren Co., is of Chemung age. 1882 OGILVIE, **Gas service*, gas-fittings or fixtures. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxiii. 76 A spectrum of bright lines, or a *gas-spectrum. 1895 *Daily News* 19 July 9/1 Several *gas stocks have improved. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 Dec. 6/2 Threatened strike of *gas stokers. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 3/2 To supply 1,000 soldiers to be taught *gas-stoking. 1852 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 477 A small portable asbestos *gas-stove for heating apartments. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 10/1 Mr. Green met his death through the *gas-tap being too loose. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* s.v. *Gas-Works*, *Gas Tar. This substance being..employed very commonly as a paint, has not been used as a manure to any extent. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 321 Gas-tar is preferable as it leaves a strong..odour. 1880 SIR W. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 574/1 We have accordingly designed a constant-pressure *gas thermometer. 1815 ACCUM *Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 156 The *gas-tube enters through one of the claw-feet of the pedestal. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 443 India-rubber is necessary, too..for hose, *gas-tubing, and innumerable domestic purposes. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 958 Mr. Croll, an English gas-engineer, is credited with the invention of the *gas-washer now in use. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 338 Waterings..of weak *gas-water..would..be useful applications. 1847 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 366 An account of the inflammable *Gas-wells on the banks of the Kanawha river. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 44/1 The latest revelation of our subterranean treasures [is] the natural gas wells. 1819 ACCUM *Descr. Manuf. Coal Gas* title-p., Plans of the most improved sorts of apparatus now employed at the *Gas Works in London. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 43 In one part of the modern delta..a large excavation has been made for gas-works. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 120 The water..smelt like the lee-side of a gas works. 1889 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/2 We are probably on the eve of a strike of *gas-workers in South London.

Gas (gæs), *v.* Inflected **gassing, gassed.** [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To supply with gas. **b.** To light up (theatre scenes) with gas. *colloq.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 4 The District trains are now 'gassed' only once a day. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 452/1 To 'gas' this act is an exceedingly difficult problem, for..a great variety of light-effects are introduced.

2. To pass (a thread or textile fabric) through a gas-flame, in order to remove superfluous fibres.

1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iv. (1860) 91 The process of gassing lace and the bleaching of starch. 1890 PROSSER in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIV. 87/2 He [S. Hall] took out patents in 1817 and 1823 for 'gassing' lace and net.

3. To impregnate (slaked lime) with chlorine, in the manufacture of bleaching-powder.

1880 [see *Gassed, Gassing*, below].

4. *To be gassed*: to be poisoned by a gas.

1889 *L'pool Daily Post* 19 Mar. 5/3/7 'Gassed' was the term used in the india-rubber business, and it meant dazed. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 5/2 A man..shouted..that he was 'gassed' (poisoned by the sulphuretted hydrogen gas).

5. *slang.* (Cf. GAS *sb.* 5.) **a.** *trans.* To deceive or impose upon by talking 'gas'. Only *U.S.*

1847 *Sk. Williams Coll.* 72 (Hall *College Wds.*) Found that Fairspeech only wanted to 'gas' me, which he did pretty effectually. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219 But in all the rest, he's gassin' you.

b. *intr.* To indulge in 'gas' or empty talk; to vapour, to talk idly or boastfully.

1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 610 To 'gas' is to talk only for the purpose of prolonging a debate. 1878 BESANT & RICE *By Celia's Arbour* xliv, The half dozen who went across to the States to gas about their victory. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 38 I'm 'fraid I've been gassing awf'ly, sir.

Hence **Gassed** *ppl. a.*, **Ga·ssing** *vbl. sb.*

1872 *Lond. Figaro* 14 Dec. (Farmer), There is no good to be got out of gassing about rallying around standards, uniting as one man to resist, etc. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 279 Through them [manholes] samples of the bleaching powder can be withdrawn, and cognisance taken of the progress of the 'gassing' operation. *Ibid.* 280 That no gas, or damp, gassed material shall effect a lodgement. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec., The 'gassing' of such a train would occupy ten minutes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 7/3 The gassing process in silk mills is..very injurious to health.

Gasalier, var. GASELIER.

Ga·s-ba·g.

1. A bag in which gas is kept for use.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 353 Gas-bags are made of oiled silk. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 194/2 Gasometers or gas-bags. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 17 Gas-bag for oxygen or hydrogen.

2. An inflated bag used to plug a gas-main during repairs or alterations.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

3. A flat circular bag of gas-tight material serving to keep a stock of gas for a gas-engine.

4. An empty talker, a 'windbag'.

1889 *Referee* 6 Jan. 1/4 That great gas-bag of modern days, John L. Sullivan. 1894 *Ch. Times* 16 Mar. 302 One who will prove a better guide to national eminence than the gas-bags who trade upon their weakest characteristics.

Gascogne, Gascoi(g)ne, obs. ff. GASCON.

Gascoign, obs. form of GASKIN.

Gascoignader, obs. form of GASCONADER.

† **Gascoigny.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [cf. F. *Gascogne* Gascony.] App. used for: Gasconading spirit.

1754 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 84 The summons is so insolent, and savours so much of gascoigny.

Gascon (gæ·skŏn), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 **Gascoun,** 6 **Gascone,** 7–8 **Gascoon,** 6, 8– **Gascon.** *β.* 5

Gaskin, 6 **Gaskyn, -quine,** 7 **Gascogne, -coine, -coyne,** 7–8 **Gascoigne,** 7, 9 **Gascoygne.** [a. F. *Gascon*; the *β* forms seem to be influenced by *Gascogne* Gascony, or derived from the attributive use of this; cf., however, the OF. adj. *Gascuinz* (:—pop. Lat. type *-ōnius*).

The name is identical with L. *Vasco, Vascones*, whence BASQUE.]

1. A native of Gascony, a former province in south-western France.

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 325 Schir Peris Lumbard, a Gascoun. 1687 [see GASCONISM]. 1709 *Tatler* No. 126 ₱ 4 A young Coquet Widow in France having been followed by a Gascon of Quality who [etc.].

β. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 214, I have seen diverse so inured to that vice [stealing] that..they would.. steale such things, as they would restore again. I am a Gascoine, and there is no vice wherein I have less skill. 1608 in *Cr. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 78 There be 800 Gascoignes at Dieppe, attending passage for Holland.

2. One who resembles a Gascon in character; a braggart, boaster (the natives of Gascony being notorious as such).

α 1771 SMOLLETT *Song* in Anderson *Brit. Poets* (1795) X. 959/1 A peacock in pride, in grimace a baboon, In courage a hind, in conceit a Gascoon. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 345 He was exceedingly interesting, very candid, and by no means a Gascon for himself or his brethren in arms. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 29 Aug. in *Lockhart*, They [the Irish] are the Gascons of Britain. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 66 The Canadians especially, who .. have a considerable dash of the gascon, were buoyant and boastful, and great braggarts as to the future. 1867 J. W. HALES in Furniv. *Percy Folio MS.* I. 58 Here .. the King of Cornwall plays the gascon, not the King of Little Britain.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to Gascony. †Formerly the designation of a kind of wine.

α. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 158 in *Dunbar's Poems* 290 Thay hald ane gallone full of Gascone wyne. 1581 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 117 One dosse' brode gascon lace, iiijs. iiij*d.*; and ij dosse' narow gascon lace, *vs.* 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, She did not altogether dislike a moderate portion of Gascon wine.

β. 1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 97/2 A pip of Gaskin wyne, xxj lb. 1556 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 113 For sellyng of Gaskyn wyne..aboue the Statute. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. II) 82 Being a Gascogne Doctour. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii. (1802) 101 'Twas a Gascoigne roundelay. *Viva la Joia!*

4. *ellipt.* for †**a.** Gascon wine (*obs.*); **b.** Gascon dialect.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 65 No Gascoygne, Orleance, or the Chrystall Sherrant, Nor Rhenish from the Rheine would be apparant. 1813 A. BRUCE *Life Alex. Morus* ii. 14 Because they do not speak Gascon in Touraine. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 68. 420 The Basque and Bearnais along the Western Pyrenees, the Gascon throughout the regions of the Landes [etc.].

Gasconade (gæskŏnē·d), *sb.* Also 8 **gasconnade.** [a. F. *gasconnade*: see prec. and -ADE.] Extravagant boasting; vain-glorious fiction.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 ₱ 5 That Figure of Speech which is commonly distinguish'd by the Name of Gasconade. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xliv. (1804) 287 He recounted his victory with many exaggerations and gasconades. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 400 The reports of fifty-five thousand men coming against us, are chiefly ministerial gasconade. 1818 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 244/2 In their criticisms upon American gasconade, they forget that vulgar people of all countries are full of gasconade. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 736 The occasional gasconade of the young soldier of thirty-three.

attrib. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* li. 261 The gasconade tone of the Frenchman would peep through.

Gasconade (gæskŏnē·d), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *gasconner*.] *intr.* To indulge in gasconades; to boast extravagantly.

1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.*, To Gasconade, *faire des Gasconnades.* 1778 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 352 The English reproach the French with gasconade, but they never gasconaded as the English do now. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 442, I should hope that he was gasconading a little when he spoke to the officers. 1853 C. L. BRACE *Home Life Germany* 139 Though under a severe temptation .. I did not gasconade, and they all listened courteously.

Hence **Gascona·ding** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* Also **Gascona·der,** a braggart, boaster.

1745 *Gent. Mag.* 609/1 Notwithstanding their gasconading in the Caledonian Mercury, &c. the number of the rebels does not exceed six thousand. 1753 *Old & New Interest* 63 But then these Gascoignaders..Your Lands and Lives wou'd have. 1753 in *Scots Mag.* Apr. 198/1 A monument .. with a gasconading inscription. 1793 A. YOUNG *Examp. France* (ed. 3) 119 Their gasconading decree of war..is an effort of despair. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 174 The B. people..must have been braggers born—a whole parish of gasconaders. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 302 The gasconading mountebank who was elected governor. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. 337 We are in the habit of laughing at our French neighbours for boasting, gasconading, and so forth.

Gascona·do. *Obs. rare*—1. [Pseudo-Sp.: see -ADO.] = GASCONADE *sb.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. ii. (1849) 320 All his auditors knew them to be incontinent lies and outrageous gasconadoes.

Gasconism (gæ·skŏnĭz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM. F. *gasconisme* means only 'a Gascon peculiarity of speech'.] A spirit of boastfulness or vaunting.

[1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.*, *Gasconisme* .. a Gasconism, or Gascoons Expression.] 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. (1810) 2 As I conceive him much of a hypocrite, and possessing great gasconism, I am happy he was not chosen for my voyage. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 444 The old *maestro* ..was not devoid of a mixture of gasconism.

Gascoon, obs. form of GASCON.

Gascoyne, obs. form of GASKIN [1], GASCON.

‖ **Gascromh, gascrome.** Incorrect forms of CASCHROM.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xiv, Even the savage Highlandmen .. can make more work .. with their gascromh, or whatever they call it. 1846 WORCESTER (citing *Gentl. Mag.*), *Gascrome.*

Gase, north. var. *goes* (see Go); obs. f. GAZE *v.*

Gaseity (gæsī·ĭti). [f. GASE-OUS + -ITY (see quot. 1852). Cf. GAZITY.] Gaseous character; the state or condition of being a gas.

1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* Introd. 22 *note*, I..having framed from the adjectives *irrelative* .. and *gaseous*, the abstract nouns *irrelation*..and *gaseity*. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1929. 500/3 Characteristic of gaseity. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 281 Some of these objects give the bright line spectrum indicative of gaseity.

Gaselier (gæsĕlĭə·r). Also **gasalier.** [f. GAS *sb.* after CHANDELIER. The older name was *gaschandelier*; see GAS *sb.* 7.] An ornamental frame to hold a number of gas-burners, usually hung from the ceiling of a room.

1849 *Times* 29 Aug. 5/5 Above the orchestra hangs a circular gaselier formed of several small circles of gas burners. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 32 The gilded gaseliers were glowing with light.

Gaseline, var. GASOLENE.

† **Gasement.** *Obs.* [var. of CASEMENT, f. GAZE, by popular etymology.]

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 413 None to their closed wickets made repaire; Their empty gasements gaped wide for ayre.

Gaseo·sity. *rare*—1. [f. **gaseose* adj. (= GASEOUS: see -OSE + -ITY.] = GASEITY.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Rationale Jud. Evid.* (1827) III. 320 Solidity, liquidity, and gaseosity. *Ibid.* 327 In their several states of solidity, liquidity, and gaseosity.

Gaseous (gæ·sĭəs, gē·sĭəs), *a.* Also 9 **gazeous.** [f. GAS *sb.* + -EOUS; cf. GAZOUS and F. *gazeux*.]

1. Having the nature, or in the condition, of gas.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 171 When it is exhibited to the senses in a gaseous state, it is then termed oxygenous gas. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 237 The sudden appearance of fever .. may be owing to the action of some gazeous principle on the fluid which pervades the nerves. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* iii. 85 Bodies in what we call the vaporous, or the gaseous state, are always perfectly transparent. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 Associated with the steam are various gaseous exhalations.

fig. 1834 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 238/2 A word of honour is but the gaseous and volatile part of honour, which would blow up a true Frenchman if he tried to retain it within him. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* iv. 94 His gaseous, illimitably expansive conceit.

2. Relating to gases.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 511 The father of the gazeous philosophy [Priestley].

Gaser, obs. form of GAZER.

Gaseyn. Also **gayseyn.** [cf. OF. *gaisse* marsh (dial. *gasse* pool of water), *gacel, gacelet, gaçuel* marsh.] Marshy ground.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 36 The watir out of gaseyn [*Rodl. MS.* gayseyn; L. *lacuna*] or of myre Be not ybrought.

Ga·s-fi·tter. A tradesman or workman engaged in fitting up buildings with the apparatus necessary for the use of gas.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gas-fitter*, a workman who lays on pipes and fits burners for gas. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 83 The bricklayer, the carpenter, the plumber, the gasfitter, &c. 1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 53 Gas fitter.

Ga·s-fi·tting.

1. a. Chiefly *pl.* The apparatus (pipes, brackets, etc.) required for the employment of gas in a building. **b.** The action or occupation of fixing gas-appliances in a building.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 132/1 No one is allowed to make use of his gas-fittings until the gas-fitter has tested their soundness. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 Gas-fittings go from Birmingham all over the Globe.

2. *attrib.*, as *gas-fitting trade.*

1893 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 7/4 The gasfitting trade continues dull.

Gash (gæʃ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **gashe.** [Later form of GARSE *sb.* *Garse* and *gash* are given side by side in Levins (quot. 1570), and Palsgrave has the intermediate form *garsshe*. The change may have been helped by the analogy of *slash* and similar words.]

1. A cut, slash or wound, relatively long and deep, made in the flesh; a cleft in any object, such as would be made by a slashing cut.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 39 Touche and handle ye my syde, it hath the gashe of the speare. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 193 Firste, with his knife he maketh in it a gashe rounde aboute in a circle, vndre the eares. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.*, lvii, There hunge his targe with gashes depe and wyde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 33/14 A garse or gashe, *incisura*. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* I. ii. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* II. 9 By the masse, here is a gashe, a shamefull hole indeade And one stytch teare furder, a man may thruste in his heade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 545 The same excessiue humor is let out of Fig trees by meanes of certaine light slits or gashes made in the barke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 331 From the gash A stream of Nectarous humor issuing flow'd Sanguin, such as Celestial Spirits may bleed. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* V. iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 664/2 Let me see your arm .. O me! an ugly Gash upon my Word. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 397 He at length received a mortal gash. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 7 Scarce enough to heal and coat with amber gum the sloe-tree's gash. 1886 M. F. SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 8 Through his tattered tunic could be seen on his shoulders the weals of long gashes.

transf. and *fig.* 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, Instead of healing up the gashes of the Church..fall to gore one another with their sharpe spires 1643 — *Divorce* II. xvii, Who hath taught you to mangle thus, and make more gashes in the miseries of a blamelesse creature 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 29 This wretched deep gash in a hideous Swiss mountain.

b. The act of making such a cut.

1829 HOOD *Eugene Aram* XV, Two sudden blows with a ragged stick And one with a heavy stone, One hurried gash with a hasty knife, And then the deed was done. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exped.* I. (1856) 483 With a knowing gash of his knife, he makes a hole in the under jaw of the seal.

2. *U.S. slang.* The mouth.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXVIII, Shut your old black gash, and get along in with you. 1878 — *Pogunuc P.* xiv. 122 Ef Zeph Higgins would jest shet up his gash in town-meetin', that air school-house could be moved fast enough.

3. *attrib.*, as *gash-lobed* adj.; also **gash-vein** *Australian Mining* (see quot. 1869).

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 122 The margin..of the base is .. entire, undulating, gash-lobed. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Gash-vein*, a wedge or V shaped vein. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 269 The almost incredible number of small gash-veins in the slates and greenstone have probably furnished most of the gold.

Gash (gæʃ), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [Prob. a transf. sense of *gash* 'a projection of the under jaw' (Jam.), whence GASH-GABBIT; cf. GASH *v.*[2] 'Prattle', 'pert language'. *To set up one's gash*, 'to talk pertly, give an insolent reply' (Jam.).

1810 *Cock's Simple Strains* 135 (Jam.) Wad ye set up your gash, nae faut, Ye crustie foul-mou'd tyke. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Farings* (1871) 43 Wi this the wife sets up her gash.

Gash (gæʃ), *a.*[1] Since 16th c. only *Sc.* [? back-formation from GASHFUL *a.* or GASHLY *a.* (but recorded earlier than these).] Dismal in appearance.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1609) F iij, His friends..noting ..his sodaine starts, his gash lookes and his abrupt answeres judged the extremitie of his sicknesse had [etc.]. 1590 *Cobler of Canterburie* 71 He looked wan and gash. *a* 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1785) 235 The day looks gash, toot off your horn, Nor care yae strae about the morn. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, His face looked as gash and ghastly as Satan's. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 42 'What gars the laird of Garskadden luk sae gash?' 'Ou', says his neighbour..'Garskadden's been wi' his Maker these twa hours'. 1864 J. BROWN *John Leech*, etc. (1882) I The French nun .. who was observed by her sisters to sit suddenly still and look very 'gash' (like the Laird of Garscadden).

Gash (gæʃ), *a.*[2] *Sc.* [cf. GASH *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]]

1. Talkative, loquacious.

1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—.* iv, It [claret] makes a man baith gash and bauld.

2. quasi-*adv.* Fluently, loquaciously.

1721 RAMSAY *Elegy P. Birnie* ii, To see his snowt, to hear him play And gab sae gash.

Gash (gæʃ), *a.*[3] *Sc.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a corruption of *sagacious*, in Sc. pronunc. (sāgā·ʃəs).]

1. Sagacious, wise.

1706 in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* I. 69, I Wily, Witty was, and Gash, With my auld felni packy Pash. 1721 RAMSAY *Poems*, Gloss., *Gash*, solid, sagacious. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 29 He was a gash an' faithfu' tyke.

2. Having an air of wisdom, dignity, or self-importance.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 192 Hae I been sittin wi' specs all the afternoon? You have, James, and very gash you have looked. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 11 He was a gash, wee fodgel body Stood on his shanks baith tight an' steady.

3. Well-dressed and dignified.

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* 55 Here farmers gash, in ridin graith, Gaed hoddin by their cotters. *Ibid.* 208 In comes a gaucie, gash Guidwife. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 111 And gash they thought such country-man.

4. In adverbial use: Trimly, neatly, so as to have a good appearance.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 147 The saft o'en cakes, in mony stack, Are set in order rarely, Fu' gash this night.

Gash (gæʃ), *v.*[1] Also 6 **gashe, gassh, gayshe,** [For earlier *garsh*, GARSE; cf. GASH *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cut, slash or wound (the body).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 35/8 To Gashe, *incidere*. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 40 This murdered Ghost appeared His body gasht, and all ore-stucke with wounds. 1659 *Termes de la Ley* s.v. *Iambling*, The custome was..to cut or gash Dogs in the hammes. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* IV. 617 Then sudden waved his flaming falchion round, And gash'd his belly with a ghastly wound. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* XXXII, With barbarous blows they gash the dead. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 206 After skinning the old one they gashed its body. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 30 His worshippers gashed and mutilated themselves in their religious frenzy.

absol. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* Wks. 1728 I. ii. 34 Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and gash with it;

but to carve a beautiful image and to polish it requires great art and dexterity.

b. To cut or tear *asunder*. (*nonce-use.*)

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, O Herbert, here I gash myself asunder from the King, Tho' leaving each a wound.

2. To make a cut or deep slash in any material object. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1562 [see GASHING *vbl. sb.*]. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 239 And to what ende doe wee iagge and gash the garmentes? 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. ii, They filled the stomachs of the animals with lemons gashed with their daggers.

transf. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 204 Afar to the west lay the rolling plateau gashed with cañons.

3. *intr.* To open in a gash. *rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegy.* xxii. 67 To see my limbs the felon's gripe obey? To see them gash beneath the daring steel?

Hence **Ga·shing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ga·sher,** one who gashes or cuts. *rare*$^{-0}$.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 84 There may be taken out of the stalke and roote both a iuice by gasshyng and an other by pressyng. 1598 FLORIO, *Incisore*, .. a gasher, a lancer, a grauer or cutter. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 109 The clear axe .. fell twice in heavy gashing thumps. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life in Tiger Land* x. 161 With swift cutting blows of the cruel, gashing tusks.

Gash (gæʃ), *v.*^{2} *Sc.* [Perh. f. *gash* projecting under-jaw; see GASH *sb.*^{2} Cf. also GASH *a.*^{2}] *intr.* To talk, converse, gossip.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) II. 104 The couthy cracks begin whan supper's owre, The cheering bicker gars them glibly gash. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xi, She lea'es them gashin at their cracks, An' slips out by hersel.

Hence **Ga·shing** *ppl. a.*

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 12 Crail town was up wi' gashin' gabs; Wabsters, throu' zeal, forgat their wabs.

Gashed (gæʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. GASH *v.*^{1} + -ED.]

†a. Produced by gashing (*obs.*). b. Slashed or cut; having large rents or openings; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1793); also *gashed in.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxiii. 109 The leaues be long, hearie, and grayish, snipt and cut rounde aboute, but nothing so much or so deepely gaysht, as the two others. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 119 His gash'd Stabs look'd like a Breach in Nature. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 194 Your dissever'd principles were but like the mangl'd pieces of a gash't Serpent. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 39 Those that follow are gashed in on both sides of the leaves. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cvi. 149 With broad grayish tough leaves diversly folded, crumpled, and gashed in on the edges. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Gashed leaf* (*Folium incisum s. dissectum*), having the sections or divisions usually determinate in their number; or at least more so than in the Laciniate leaf. The Gashed differs from the Cleft leaf (*fissum*) in having the sections extending but little beyond the edge (though deeper than in the crenate leaf); whereas in the cleft leaf they reach almost to the middle. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 86/2 He would hang about butchers' stalls..waiting an opportunity to put his mouth to the gashed throats of animals. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 2 There were a few stunted willows near the house, and a few gashed pines.

Ga·shful, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? alteration of GHASTFUL, through association with GASH *sb.*^{1}: cf. GASH *a.*^{1} and GASHLY.] Ghastly.

1620 QUARLES *Feast Wormes* H ij, Prodigall up-banding of thine eyes, Whose gashfull balls doe seeme to pelt the skyes. 1621 — *Argalus & P.* (1678) 4 His gashful countenance swarthy, long and thin. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 157 Signs of death by the eyes are.. when they are very moveable, gashful, staring up and down or sunk deep in the head. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 69 Come death, and welcome: which spoke, comes in a gashfull, horrid, meagre, terrible, ugly shape. 1833 MOOR *Suffolk Wds., Gashful*, ghastly—or as in Nares 'horrid, frightful'.

Gash-gabbit, *a. Sc.* [f. *gash* (see GASH *sb.*^{2}) + *gabbit* (f. GAB *sb.*^{2}).] Having a projecting chin.

1721 RAMSAY *Poems* Gloss. s. v. *Gash*, One with a long out chin, we call gash-gabet, or gash beard. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 125 (Jam.), A' teethless and gash-gabbit The hags that night.

Ga·shly, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Altered form of GHASTLY: cf. GASHFUL.] Ghastly, horrid.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. xxxi, Next Pharmacus, of gashly wilde aspect; Whom hell with seeming fear, and fiends obey. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vii. 131 Their warm and wanton embraces of living bodies, ill agreed with their offerings *Diis manibus*, to gashly Ghosts. 1675 OTWAY *Alcib.* 54 Now there grim death his gashly Revels keeps. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xi, By all that is hirsute and gashly! I cry. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xiii. (1881) 65 See 'em stare and then give a gashly look at mother.

b. in adverbial use.

1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, s.v. *Ghastly*, 'Thick hedge wur gashly high, but it be ter'ble improved now.' 1897 C. LEE in *Leisure Ho.* Dec. 98/1 Her strange calm face, her gashly coloured tresses, her noiseless movements about the room.

Hence **Ga·shliness,** ghastliness, dismalness.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, The general dulness (gashliness was Mrs. Wickam's strong expression) of her present life.

Ga·shly, *adv. Sc.* [f. GASH *a.*^{2} + -LY ^{2}.] Fluently, loquaciously.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *A Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 50 And courtiers aft gaed greinin for my smack, To gar them bauldly glower and gashly crack.

Gashy (gæ·ʃi), *a.* [f. GASH *sb.*^{1} + -Y ^{1}.] Of the nature of or resembling a gash; full of gashes.

1814 *Witness* II. iv. The dead man's ghost..with its clotted locks and gashy head. 1814 *Sorceress* II. ii, Raw and bloody like a gashy wound. *Mod.* (heard in Suffolk). 'I was careless with my sickle, and got a gashy place in my arm.'

Gasifiable (gæ·sifəi·ăb'l), *a.* [f. GASIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be reduced to a gaseous state.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 8 But at present we know the molecular weights of gasifiable bodies only.

Gasification (gæ·sifikē·ʃən). Also **gasefication, gassification.** [f. GAS *sb.* + -(I)FICATION.] The process of converting into gas.

1812 R. SAUMAREZ *Princ. Physiol. Sc.* 188 The process of evaporation and of gassification. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 547 When the cooling agency of gasefication has become feeble. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 292 The latent heat of gasification .. of any body.

fig. 1824 J. M'CULLOCH *Scotl.* II. 190 Poetry has rarely been subjected to such chemistry as this without the gasification and loss of its essence.

Gasiform (gæ·sifōm), *a.* [f. GAS *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] In a gaseous form or state.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 556 Dr. Ackermann treats..of the different gasiform fluids contained in the intestines. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 6 The laws of air or gasiform bodies. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 123 Ventilation is, in fact, the problem of the removal of the gasiform excreta of the lungs and skin.

fig. 1824 J. M'CULLOCH *Scotl.* II. 352 Druids thus become visionary and gasiform.

Gasify (gæ·sifəi), *v.* [f. GAS *sb.* + -(I)FY.] **a.** *trans.* To render gaseous; to produce gas from. b. *intr.* To become gaseous.

1828 WEBSTER, *Gasify*, to convert into gas or an aeriform fluid by combination with caloric. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 13 An exceedingly subtile fluid or ether pervading the whole universe, and softening or melting or gasifying bodies. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 324 Liquid ammonia gasifies under considerable pressure at ordinary atmospheric temperatures.

Gasiness, var. GASSINESS.

Gasing(e, obs. form of GAZING.

Gasket (gæ·skĕt). Also 7 **casket(te, gassit,** 8 **gaskett.** [Of obscure origin; It. *gaschetta* has the same sense, but is believed to be from Eng.; F. *garcette* plait of rope, rope's end (for flogging) is in some Dicts. said to mean also 'gasket', but it has not been found earlier than the 19th c. With the early form *casket* cf. Sp. *cajeta.*]

1. A small rope or plaited cord, which secures a furled sail to the yard, being wrapped several times round both. Chiefly in *pl.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 188 His sayles repayred and sufficiently prevented with martnets blayles and caskettes. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 There is also diuerse other small cordage, as head lines, the knaulings, gassits or furling lines. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Landships* Wks. I. 81/1 Her Gaskets, Martlines, Cables. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 16 The Lines that are drawn cross the Yards are call'd Rope-bands; they make fast the Sail to the Yard, and Gaskets furl them. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 94 Along the sail the gasketts are convey'd. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 49 In haste the binding Gaskets they unfold But yet the canvass in their arms they hold. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. x, Her rudder was unshipped, her sails were torn from their gaskets.

2. A strip of tow, plaited hemp, or other material, used for packing a piston or for caulking a joint.

1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Eng.* I. 270 Screwing this plate down to the projecting rim, the packing (or gasket) between them was pressed outwards, so tightly as not to allow steam to pass. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* (1861) 129 Round the body of the piston is wrapped the packing, consisting either of loose hemp, or of a soft loosely spun hempen rope called gasket, soaked with grease.

3. *attrib.*, as *gasket-work.*

1831 JANE PORTER *Sir Seaward's Narr.* I. 124 A fathom of this gasket-work, being fastened end to end.

Hence **Ga·sket** *v. trans.*, to fasten up with gaskets.

1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xiii. 207 The sails were gasketed and covered..and the decks tidied down.

Gaskin^{1} (gæ·skin). Forms: 6 **gaskyn, -kyng, -coine, -coigne, gayshekoon,** 6–7 **gascoyne,** 7 **gaskoine, gasskin, gasking,** 7–8 **-coin,** 8 **-coign,** 6–9 **gaskin.** [Of uncertain origin; perh. due to a false analysis of GALLIGASKIN, to which the 'gallant gaskins' of the first quot. comes close in point of sound. On the other hand, as Cotgrave explains F. *grègues* by 'wide slops, Gregs, Gallogascoines, Venetians; a great Gascon or Spanish hose', it seems possible that such hose were actually worn in Gascony; if so, this word may have been a special use of GASCON, and have existed earlier than *galligaskin.*]

†**1.** A kind of breech or hose. Chiefly *pl. Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 His oun gai gallant gaskins, his kut dublets, his staring hare. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 423, j paire of gayshekoones broken iij$^{s.}$ iv$^{d.}$ 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 18 A straite brabantie and gascoine is to be worne. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 18 Goe thy wayes thought I, thou maist be much in my gaskins, but nought in my neather stockes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. ii, The child's a father-lesse child, and say they should put him into a streight paire of Gaskins..he would neuer grow after it. 1755 JOHNSON, *Gaskins*, wide hose, wide breeches. An old ludicrous word.

†b. *attrib.*, as *gaskin breeches, hose. Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Caragueller*, gascoigne hose, *femoralia.* 1604 *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 105 Sattine to make yor Dublett and gaskoine hose. 1623 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* s. v., Gascoigne breeches, or Venetian hosen..*greguescos.*

2. (See quot. 1726.)

1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* III. (1676) 43 And thrust him back upon his gaskins. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Gascoin*, the hinder Thigh of a Horse, which begins at the Stiffle, and reaches to the Ply or bending of the Ham. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 159 Good hind legs and well spread gaskins are very essential points in a coach horse.

transf. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. i, One of my Daughters is big with Bastard, and she laid at her Gascoins most unmercifully! every stripe she had, I felt it.

Gaskin^{2} (gæ·skin). *rare.* Also **gasking.** [Alteration of GASKET; the ending may represent -ING ^{1}.] = GASKET (in both senses).

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 170 Both of them lashed on the yard by the gaskins. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 328 R, cover for kier; the flanch on which this cover rests is grooved a little to admit of 'gasking' being inserted, so as to form a 'joint'. 1880 *G. Wightwick's Hints Yng. Archit.* (Weale) 221 Socketted pipes to be .. jointed with clay, tarred gaskin or cement. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xv, This extraordinary patchwork was all held together by..loops of tarry gaskin.

Gaskin, obs. form of GASCON.

Gasless (gæ·slĕs), *a.* [f. GAS *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of gas; not lighted by gas.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xiii. 87 The gasless room. 1883 P. HOOD *Scot. Char.* ix. 162 The lass with the lantern, the constant attendant of every lady .. who might happen in those gasless days to be out after nightfall. 1889 *Catholic News* 7 Sept. 4/4 Whisperings of gasless cities and revolution, still hover in the air.

Ga·s-light. The light produced by the combustion of gas, usually coal-gas.

1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 126 The time during which the gas light is used, may..be stated at least at two hours per day. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 86/2 The great success which attended gas-light in London has extended itself throughout Great Britain. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 334, I had not been able to read then, by the gas-light, which dazzles my eyes.

b. A jet of burning gas; chiefly *pl.*

1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 125 A..standard for determining the advantages to be expected from the use of the gas lights under favourable circumstances. 1815 ACCUM *Treat. Gas-Light* (ed. 2) 145 The Church of St. John the Evangelist .. has been illuminated with gas-lights for upwards of two years. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xv. 160 Such is not the case with the gas lights. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Gaslights flared in the shops with a haggard and unblest air.

c. *attrib.*, as *gas-light company, manufactory.*

1809 J. VAN VOORST (*title*) Address to the Proprietors of the intended Gas Light and Coke Company. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* ii. 63 It would be supposing the blessed sun himself jealous of a gas-light manufactory.

Ga·s-man.

1. a. One who is engaged in manufacturing or supplying gas. b. A collector of sums due to a gas-company for gas supplied.

1821 [T. Hickman, the pugilist, who fought with Neat on 11 Dec. 1821, was called 'the Gas man' or 'the Gas-light man'. See P. Egan *Boxiana* (1828) New series I. 33, 42.] 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Conf.* Pref., The first gas-man was ruined. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 829 The public are willing that the gasmen should suffer, if only they may keep cheap light. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 14 Nov., He..bowed the astonished gas-man into the presence of the amazed family.

2. One who attends to the gas-lights in a theatre.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Jan. 80/2 Probably the gasman of a London theatre is, as a rule, equally incautious. 1893 F. F. MOORE *Gray Eye or So* III. 197 The actors, the carpenters, the gasmen, the firemen.

3. *Coal-mining.* (*U.S.*) One who examines the workings for fire-damp.

1883 in GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining.*

Gasogene, var. GAZOGENE.

Gasolene, gasoline (gæ·sŏlīn). Also **gasoleine, gazoline.** [f. GAS *sb.* + -OL (as in BENZOL) + -ENE, -INE.] A volatile inflammable liquid, one of the first products in the distillation of crude petroleum, employed for purposes of heating and illumination.

1871 J. R. NICHOLS *Fireside Sc.* 50 Benzine, benzoline, gasoleine, kerosolene. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 338/1 No fewer than ten substances are obtained from petroleum by the refining process .. 2nd, gasolene, used in artificial gas machines. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 7/3 Her engines are 20-horse power, and are driven by gasoline.

attrib. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 6/3 Cooking breakfast over a gasoline stove. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 2/2 Both [vehicles] used gasolene motors.

Gasometer (gæsɒ·mĭtəɪ). Also **gazometer.** [ad. F. *gazomètre*, f. *gaz* GAS *sb.* + *mètre*, ad. Gr. *μέτρον* measure.]

1. *Chem.* (See quot. 1831.) In later use (on analogy of sense 2) a vessel for holding gas.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 308, I give the name of *gazometer* to an instrument which I invented..for the purpose of a kind of bellows, which might furnish an uniform and continued stream of oxygen gas in experiments of fusion. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. to Darwin* 41 A construction not very dissimilar to that employed in the gazometers of Mr. Lavoisier and Dr. Van Marum. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* Gloss., *Gasometer*, an air holder, so constructed that the quantity of gas which it contains can be ascertained or measured. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 6 Through the middle of this runs a .. narrow tube, which .. conducts oxygen from an adjoining gasometer.

2. A large tank or reservoir in which illuminating gas is stored, to be distributed thence by means of pipes.

1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 125 The gas..is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or gazometers, where it is washed and purified. 1819 ACCUM *Descr. Manuf. Coal Gas* 164 The name of gas holder, or as it is improperly called, gasometer is given to the vessel employed for collecting the gas and storing it up for use. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 99/2 Lastly, the gasometer with its tank into which the gas is finally received in a purified state.

Gasometry (gæsɒ·mĕtri). Also 8 **gazometry.** [f. GAS *sb.* + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement: see -METRY.] The science of measuring gases, or of estimating the quantity of different gases in a mixture.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 304 Of Gazometry, or the Measurement of the Weight and Volume of Aëriform Substances. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 234/1 To work out any problem..in quantitative gasometry.

So **Gasome·tric** *a.*, relating to gasometry.

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 15 *Gasometric Analysis*, Eudiometry, or the process of separating and estimating the individual constituents of a gaseous mixture.

Gasoscope (gæ·sŏskōup). [f. GAS *sb.* + Gr. *-σκόπος* observer: see -SCOPE.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gasoscope*..an apparatus for indicating the presence of bicarburetted hydrogen gas in buildings, mines, &c.

Gasp (gɑsp), *sb.* Also 6–7 **gaspe.** [f. GASP *v.*]

1. A convulsive catching of the breath from distress, exertion, or the lessening of vital action; also, as a result of surprise.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxi[i]. (1589) 94 [He] shortly gaue a quiet gaspe or twaine. 1727–32 GAY *Fables* II. xvi. 53 Can those [hoards] prolong one gasp of breath, Or calm the troubled hour of death? 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. vii, While every gasp with sobs he drew, The labouring stag strained full in view. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv, The old lady gave a gasp. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 67 Then followed gasps and sobs, and then the steady flow Of kindly tears.

b. esp. (*One's*) *last gasp*: the final attempt to draw breath before the departure of life. *At the last gasp*: at the point of death. Also *fig.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 147 Retayning a valiant and inuincible minde vnto the last gaspe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 Tell her the spirit of Antonio Wisheth his last gaspe breath'd upon her breast. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 53 His Fortunes all lye speechlesse, and his name Is at last gaspe. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 338 At this instant he [Cromwell] is like one at y^e^ laste gaspe, full of convulsions, laying hould on what commes next him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 29 In those diseases .. [there may be] the highest mental enjoyments and sufferings, even to the last gasp. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 184 He left her at the last gasp; he knew not whether to regard her as alive or dead. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 158 The authority of the Augusti breathed on that day its last gasp in Rome.

2. *transf.* in various occasional uses.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 380 But straite, more cleare appear'd the streight, Antilochus foresaw, It was a gaspe the earth gaue, forc't, by humours, cold and raw. 1710 CONGREVE *On Mrs. A. Hunt, Singing* Wks. III. 875 Let .. ev'ry ruder Gasp of Breath Be calm, as in the Arms of Death. 1795 AGNES MUSGRAVE *Cicely* I. 20 The wish to see our new sister occupied every thought, and engrossed every gasp of conversation 'till we reached Raby. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 268 Winds nearly at rest, with the exception of a little gasp from the westward.

Gasp (gɑsp), *v.* Forms: 4 **gaysp**, 4–7 **gaspe**, 7– **gasp.** [a. ON. *geispa* to yawn (Sw. *gäspa*), by metathesis from **geip-sa*, cf. *geip* idle talk, *geipa* to talk idly. The weak grade of the root, found in Sw. dial. *gispa*, Da. *gispe*, appears also in Sw. *mungipa* corner of the mouth, OE. *gipung* open mouth, f. *gipian* to yawn (only in pr. pple *gypigend* 'hiulcus' = OLow Frankish *gipendi* 'patens'). The root **gap-* (see GAPE *v.*), whence Ger. dial. *gapsen* to gape for breath, belongs to a different vowel-series, but the sense of 'opening' is apparently common to both.]

1. *intr.* To catch the breath with open mouth, as from exhaustion (esp. in the death-struggle) or astonishment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 260 And thries on the water there She gaspeth with a drecchinge onde. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1462 Thare ware gomes thurghe-girde with grundyne wapynes, Grisely gayspande with grucchande lotes! 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 Whilst I beheld Priamus thus gasping. 1645–6 MILTON *Sonn.* xi, Those rugged names to our like mouthes grow sleek, That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp. 1794 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* Apr., I almost gasped with impatience and revived old feelings. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxv, Already gasping on the ground Lie twenty of the Table Round. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. § 2. 155 He has taken our breath away, and leaves us gasping.

fig. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 126 The flouds do gaspe, for dryed is theyr sourse.

2. *To gasp for* (occas. *after*): to pant for (air); *fig.* to long for, to desire eagerly (cf. GAPE *v.*[4]).

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIII. i, O God..How gaspes my soule for thy refreshing taste! 1684 T. HOCKIN *Gods Decrees* 333 Future happiness..nature it self does incessantly gasp and breath after. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 375 The sick, for Air before the Portal gasp. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 198 ₱ 5 Seeing how dearly they loved one another, and gasped after their Liberty. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 9 The doors and windows, as we passed, were all open, gasping for air. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 59 And gasp for space amid the Infinite.

3. *trans.* and quasi-*trans.* To exhale (*occas.* also, to inhale) with convulsive breathings, esp. *to gasp one's last, to gasp (life) away.* Also *To gasp out*: to utter with gasps. † *To gasp up*: to give up (the ghost).

1534 SIR T. MORE *Cumfort agst. Tribulation* (1573) 42 And long was it not ere they gasped vp the goste. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 149, I cannot looke greenely, nor gaspe out my eloquence. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 97 We have no other way to revive the hopes of the Churches, now they seem to be ready to gasp their last. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 558 He staggers round, his Eyeballs rowl in Death, And with short sobs he gasps away his Breath. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 621 He..lay gasping life away. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 501 The poor girl..gasped out, 'May God save him, if it be God's will!' 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 113, I soon found myself gasping the ammoniacal steam of some fourteen..fellow lodgers.

Ga·spant, *a. nonce-wd.* A mock-heraldic term for 'gasping'.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i. (1867) 12 Arms, three empty bladders, turgescent, to show how opinions are formed..three barbers' blocks, gaspant, to show how they are swallowed.

Gasper (gɑ·spəɹ). [f. GASP *v.* + -ER [1].] One who gasps (in various *nonce-uses*).

1863 DICKENS *Lett.* 3 Feb. (1882) III. 245 Charles Dickens ..whose surprising performances .. on .. the American catarrh, have won for him the well-merited title of the Gad's Hill Gasper. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 16 He bade them fling The finny gaspers back into the brine Wholesale. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 817 The agonies of feudalism had changed some of the trembling gaspers into greedy graspers.

Gasping (gɑ·spiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GASP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb GASP, in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/1 Gaspynge, *idem quod* Gapynge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 355 Then was the felde coueryd with deed bodyes, and gaspynge and gronynge was herde on euery syde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. viii. 36 Thair clamour was full scant, The soundis brak with gasping or a gant. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 705 This also Christ signified by his last saying and uttered among his last gaspings. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 109 Those breathings and gaspings after an eternal participation of him are but the energy of his own breath within us. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 256 To attend the dear Baby himself—to see his last Gaspings, poor little Lamb. 1812 CRABBE *Tales in Verse, Confidant* 210 Some youthful gaspings for forbidden fruit. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & P.* IV. iii. Inarticulate gaspings.

attrib. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygëia* viii. 123 Those gasping-fits, which come on with greater and greater violence.

Gasping (gɑ·spiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GASP *v.* + -ING [2].] That gasps, in various senses of the vb.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. xiii, At the last with a gaspyng nette Slouth my head caught with his whole purpose. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 6 Quenching the gasping furrowes thirst with rayne. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* B iij, In such a panting time, and gasping yeare, Victuals are cheapest, only men are deare. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 1 Before the expiring of my gasping hopes. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XIII. v, Save, or my gasping Spirit dies. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 126 This arch-knave .. dogs me As a gaunt crow a gasping sheep.

Hence **Ga·spingly** *adv.*, in a gasping manner.

1816 BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* xi, My breath came gaspingly and thick. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 111 The gills ..are dilated gaspingly. 1879 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Lond. Season* II. 214 Bertram and Daisy .. gaspingly force a passage through the crowd.

Ga·s-plant.

1. A name given to the plant *Dictamnus Fraxinella.* In recent U.S. Dicts.

['It is said that the atmosphere surrounding this plant is in hot dry weather inflammable' (Lindley, *School Bot.*, ed. 1845, p. 49).]

2. The apparatus employed in the manufacture and supply of illuminating gas. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Gaspy (gɑ·spi), *a. rare.* [f. GASP *sb.* + -Y [1].] Having a tendency to gasp.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xiv. 255 The august great robes back-flowing and foaming over the gaspy page-boys.

Hence **Ga·spiness** (in quot. *fig.*).

1892 *Spectator* 9 Jan. 48 Gaspiness is one of the worst flaws in most English Hymns.

Gasquine, Gass, obs. forms of GASCON, GAS.

Gassampine, var. GOSSAMPINE.

Gassendist (gæse·ndist). [f. *Gassendi* + -IST. Cf. F. *Gassendiste.*] A follower of Gassendi, a French metaphysician, born 1502.

1821 D. STEWART *Diss. Prog. Philos.* II. § 1 Wks. 1854 I. 230 *note*, [The word Reflection] expresses the peculiar .. doctrine by which his [Locke's] system is distinguished from that of the Gassendists and Hobbists. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Eng. Divines* (1853) I. 280 Taylor was a Gassendist.

Gasser (gæ·səɹ). [f. GAS *v.* (sense 2) + -ER [1].] (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Gassers*, those who work at the gassing machines.

Gasserian (gæsĭ·ĕriăn), *a.* [Named by Hirsch in 1765, after his teacher Johann Laurentius *Gasser*: see -IAN.] *Gasserian* (also CASSERIAN) *ganglion*, the ganglion on the sensory trunk of the fifth cranial nerve.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 461 The superior maxillary nerve arises from the middle part of the Gasserian ganglion. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 272 The larger root swells out into what is called the Gasserian ganglion.

Gassiness (gæ·sinĕs). *rare.* [f. GASSY + -NESS.] **a.** The state of being pervaded by gas. **b.** The possession of gaseous qualities.

1883 MABEL COLLINS *H. Modjeska* iii. 46 The theatre. Its stuffiness, its gassiness, all the abominations common to such buildings. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 37 Gas of such an .. unimaginable gasiness [*sic*] that millions of cubic miles of it might easily be compressed into a .. pill-box.

Gassit, obs. form of GASKET.

Gassy (gæ·si), *a.* [f. GAS *sb.* + -Y [1].]

1. Abounding in gas; of the nature of gas.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 160 The volatile spirit will .. smell extremely quick, pungent and gassy. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 173 A clear, gassy, sea-coal fire, puffing and fizzing in smiling welcome. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Pop. Life Christ* xviii. 174 The gassy spring at Kissingen begins to bubble up at about the same time every day. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. xiii. 290 The gassy passages of the back of the theatre.

2. *slang.* Characterized by 'gas' or empty talk; given to 'gassing'.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 139 Woodbury .. was amused at the remarks of the crowd: 'He?—oh, he's a gassy old fellow'. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 17 As when we call an empty and sophistical but ready talker 'gassy'. 1892 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 24 June 5 8 The last development of the Irish question was a gassy meeting in St. James's Hall the previous night.

Gast (gæst), *sb. Sc.* [f. GAST *v.*[1]] A fright.

[Cf. quot. 1420 under GAST *ppl. a.*] *a* 1684 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 220 The woman in a gast .. comes and tells her lady who had stollen her things. 1873 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (ed. 3) 96 'Aw never got sic a gast's aw got the nicht.'

Gast (gæst), *a. dial.* [app. cognate with GEASON; cf. MDu. *gâst, gêst* (Du. *geest*), barren soil, GEEST.] (See quots. *a* 1825 and 1895.)

1729 *Corton Parish* (Suffolk) *Terrier*, Every Gast Beast, i.e. for every Heifer or young Steer. 1760 *Ibid.*, Barren or gast cattle. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gast* or *Ghast-Cow*, a cow which does not produce a calf in the season. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Gast*..Also applied to mares.

† **Gast,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **gæ̆stan**, 4 **gaast**, 6 **ghast**, 4–7 **gast**(e. [OE. *gæstan* (only once):—OTeut. type **gaistjan*, app. cogn. w. Goth. *usgaisjan* to terrify, *usgeisnan* to be terrified. See GHOST.]

trans. To frighten, alarm, scare, terrify.

(In quot. *c* 1000 the sense seems to be rather 'to torture' or 'to destroy'.)

c 1000 *Juliana* 17 in *Exeter Bk.*, Hi..gæston godes cempan gare and lige. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 129 To..Gaste crowen from his corn. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xxii. 19 Thi herte is gaastyde. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, And gasten men with sodeyn erth quake. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 215 Thou shalte haue many rymnynge engyns to make horribill Sownes to gasten thyn enemys. 1530 PALSGR. 560/2, I gaste hym as sore as he was these twelve monethes. 1592 STOW *Ann.* an. 1586. 1228 These men..were..so ghasted with feare..that they looked rather like to ghostes than men. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 57 Or whether gasted by the noyse I made, Full sodainely he fled. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* ix. 413 *note*, So Pirrus lookes in Argos gastes his ffoes.

† **Gast,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? ad. OF. *gaster, guaster, waster*: see WASTE *v.* (But cf. quot. *c.* 1000 in prec.) *trans.* ? To ruin, spoil.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxi. 90 Whet helpeth the, my suete lemmon, my lyf thus forte gaste?

† **Gast,** *ppl. a.* [] a. pple. of GAST *v.*[1]] Terrified, afraid. *For gast*: for fear.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 325, I know no gome þat is gast of þy grete wordes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5814 (Trin.) He was gast So ferde þat he to fle bigon. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 9 Confoundid ben the wise men, gast and caȝt thei ben. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 777 He durst not meve hurrself for gast. *Ibid.* 1006 When þuse ladyes weron areson up to han ygon..Towarde herre chambers for gast every chon. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 19 Me think my spireit rynnis away full gast. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Nennius* xxxii, Thou neuer wast in all thy life so gast, Nor durst againe be euer halfe so bold.

Gast, obs. form of GHOST.

Gastaldite (gæstæ·ldəit). *Min.* [Named by Strüver in 1875 after Prof. B. *Gastaldi*: see -ITE.] A variety of glaucophane.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 52 A mineral closely related to glaucophane is called gastaldite.

Gasteli, obs. form of GHOSTLY.

† **Ga·ster,** *v. Obs.* [app. a frequentative f. GAST *v.*[1] (? and *v.*[2]): see -ER [5].

Sense 2 may be a distinct word, a. F. *gaster* (infinitive) to waste, spoil (mod. F. *gâter*).]

1. *trans.* To frighten, scare, terrify.

1593 G. GIFFARD *Dial. Witches* E ij b, If they run at him with a spit red hot, they gaster him so sore, that his dame shal go her self, if she will, he will come no more there. 1614 BRAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* II. iii, Either the sight of the Lady has gaster'd him or else he's drunk. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 92 He begun to be gastred with wonderful astonishment. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Gastred*, frightened, astonished. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Gaster*, to startle, scare, or affright suddenly.

2. To destroy.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 191 His Breue euen then gastring his Maiesties title and debarring his right. *Ibid.* 264 The best works haue attending on them two wormes, which gaster and infect the goodnes of them.

Hence **Ga·stered** *ppl. a.*, **Ga·stering** *vbl. sb.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 138 That she might at last be wholly quit of all such callings upon, and gasterings. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* v, Feare not, said he, I come not to affright Thy gastered soule with terrours of the night.

Gasteral (gæ·stĕrăl), *a. jocular.* Also **gastral.** [f. Gr. *γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ* stomach + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the stomach.

1883 MABEL COLLINS *H. Modjeska* iii. 46 The theatre. Its stuffiness, its gassiness, all the abominations common to such buildings. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 37 Gas of such an .. unimaginable gasiness [*sic*] that millions of cubic miles of it might easily be compressed into a .. pill-box.

Gassit, obs. form of GASKET.

Gassy (gæ·si), *a.* [f. GAS *sb.* + -Y [1].]

1. Abounding in gas; of the nature of gas.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 160 The volatile spirit will .. smell extremely quick, pungent and gassy. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 173 A clear, gassy, sea-coal fire, puffing and fizzing in smiling welcome. 1878 F. FERGUSON *Pop. Life Christ* xviii. 174 The gassy spring at Kissingen begins to bubble up at about the same time every day. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. xiii. 290 The gassy passages of the back of the theatre.

2. *slang.* Characterized by 'gas' or empty talk; given to 'gassing'.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* I. 139 Woodbury .. was amused at the remarks of the crowd: 'He?—oh, he's a gassy old fellow'. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 17 As when we call an empty and sophistical but ready talker 'gassy'. 1892 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 24 June 5 8 The last development of the Irish question was a gassy meeting in St. James's Hall the previous night.

Gast (gæst), *sb. Sc.* [f. GAST *v.*[1]] A fright.

[Cf. quot. 1420 under GAST *ppl. a.*] *a* 1684 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 220 The woman in a gast .. comes and tells her lady who had stollen her things. 1873 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (ed. 3) 96 'Aw never got sic a gast's aw got the nicht.'

Gast (gæst), *a. dial.* [app. cognate with GEASON; cf. MDu. *gâst, gêst* (Du. *geest*), barren soil, GEEST.] (See quots. *a* 1825 and 1895.)

1729 *Corton Parish* (Suffolk) *Terrier*, Every Gast Beast, i.e. for every Heifer or young Steer. 1760 *Ibid.*, Barren or gast cattle. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gast* or *Ghast-Cow*, a cow which does not produce a calf in the season. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Gast*..Also applied to mares.

† **Gast,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **gæ̆stan**, 4 **gaast**, 6 **ghast**, 4–7 **gast**(e. [OE. *gæstan* (only once):—OTeut. type **gaistjan*, app. cogn. w. Goth. *usgaisjan* to terrify, *usgeisnan* to be terrified. See GHOST.]

trans. To frighten, alarm, scare, terrify.

(In quot. *c* 1000 the sense seems to be rather 'to torture' or 'to destroy'.)

c 1000 *Juliana* 17 in *Exeter Bk.*, Hi..gæston godes cempan gare and lige. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 129 To..Gaste crowen from his corn. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xxii. 19 Thi herte is gaastyde. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, And gasten men with sodeyn erth quake. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 215 Thou shalte haue many rymnynge engyns to make horribill Sownes to gasten thyn enemys. 1530 PALSGR. 560/2, I gaste hym as sore as he was these twelve monethes. 1592 STOW *Ann.* an. 1586. 1228 These men..were..so ghasted with feare..that they looked rather like to ghostes than men. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 57 Or whether gasted by the noyse I made, Full sodainely he fled. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* ix. 413 *note*, So Pirrus lookes in Argos gastes his ffoes.

† **Gast,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [? ad. OF. *gaster, guaster, waster*: see WASTE *v.* (But cf. quot. *c.* 1000 in prec.) *trans.* ? To ruin, spoil.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxi. 90 Whet helpeth the, my suete lemmon, my lyf thus forte gaste?

† **Gast,** *ppl. a.* [] a. pple. of GAST *v.*[1]] Terrified, afraid. *For gast*: for fear.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 325, I know no gome þat is gast of þy grete wordes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5814 (Trin.) He was gast So ferde þat he to fle bigon. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 9 Confoundid ben the wise men, gast and caȝt thei ben. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 777 He durst not meve hurrself for gast. *Ibid.* 1006 When þuse ladyes weron areson up to han ygon..Towarde herre chambers for gast every chon. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 19 Me think my spireit rynnis away full gast. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Nennius* xxxii, Thou neuer wast in all thy life so gast, Nor durst againe be euer halfe so bold.

Gast, obs. form of GHOST.

Gastaldite (gæstæ·ldəit). *Min.* [Named by Strüver in 1875 after Prof. B. *Gastaldi*: see -ITE.] A variety of glaucophane.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 52 A mineral closely related to glaucophane is called gastaldite.

Gasteli, obs. form of GHOSTLY.

† **Ga·ster,** *v. Obs.* [app. a frequentative f. GAST *v.*[1] (? and *v.*[2]): see -ER [5].

Sense 2 may be a distinct word, a. F. *gaster* (infinitive) to waste, spoil (mod. F. *gâter*).]

1. *trans.* To frighten, scare, terrify.

1593 G. GIFFARD *Dial. Witches* E ij b, If they run at him with a spit red hot, they gaster him so sore, that his dame shal go her self, if she will, he will come no more there. 1614 BRAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* II. iii, Either the sight of the Lady has gaster'd him or else he's drunk. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 92 He begun to be gastred with wonderful astonishment. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Gastred*, frightened, astonished. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Gaster*, to startle, scare, or affright suddenly.

2. To destroy.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 191 His Breue euen then gastring his Maiesties title and debarring his right. *Ibid.* 264 The best works haue attending on them two wormes, which gaster and infect the goodnes of them.

Hence **Ga·stered** *ppl. a.*, **Ga·stering** *vbl. sb.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 138 That she might at last be wholly quit of all such callings upon, and gasterings. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* v, Feare not, said he, I come not to affright Thy gastered soule with terrours of the night.

Gasteral (gæ·stĕrăl), *a. jocular.* Also **gastral.** [f. Gr. *γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ* stomach + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the stomach.

1828 *Harrovian* 15 To recreate the gastral powers with the odorous sacrifice offered up on P——'s polished round table. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 178 One..represented Silenus with most extravagant gasteral development.

Gasteromycetous (gæːstĕroməisīːtəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *gasteromycēt-es* (f. Gr. γαστερ(ο)-, γαστήρ stomach + μύκητες pl. of μύκης fungus) + -OUS.] Of, belonging to, or relating to the *Gasteromyceles*, one of the orders of Fungi.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 387 Gasteromycetous Fungi. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 319 Gasteromycetous Lichens.

Gasteropod, gastropod (gæːstĕrŏpɒd, gæːstrŏpɒd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 **-pode.** [ad. mod.L. *gasteropoda, gastropoda* neut. pl.: see next.]

A. *sb.* An animal of the *Gasteropoda* class or group of molluscs.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 235 Several Gasteropods can neither hear nor see. 1841 DOUGLAS in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 244 The most beautiful naked gasteropode we have seen. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 97 The gasteropods, including land-snails, sea-snails, whelks, limpets, and the like, are the types of the mollusca.

transf. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 231 They [seals] may be called 'gastropods,' in respect of their..mode of progression.

B. *adj.* Gasteropodous.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 386/1 The Gasteropod Mollusca. 1850 JOHNSTON *Conchol.* 118 The small Gasteropod order which Cuvier has called Heteropods, are [etc.].

‖ **Gasteropoda, gastropoda** (gæstĕrɒːpŏdă, gæstrɒːpŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ(ο)-, γαστήρ stomach, + ποδ-, πούς foot.] A class or group of molluscs (including the snails, limpets, etc.), so called from the ventral position of the locomotive organ.

1828 J. STARK *Nat. Hist.* II. 59 M. Cuvier has given the name of *Gasteropoda* to all the animals of this class which have a foot or muscular disc proper for crawling. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 7 In the gasteropoda, or snails, the under side of the body forms a single muscular foot. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 319 These relations are different in the Gastropoda.

Hence **Gast(e)roːpodan** *a.* and *sb.* = GASTEROPOD; **Gasteroːpodic** *a.* = next.

1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 123 Your argument.. done into gasteropodic prose, is simply that the human kind have utterly gone backward since the statue was carved.

Gasteropodous (gæstĕrɒːpŏdəs), *a.* Also **gastropodous.** [f. GASTEROPOD-A + -OUS] Belonging to the *Gasteropoda*; pertaining to or characteristic of a gasteropod.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 10 In the snail and some other gasteropodous mollusca. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vi. 108 Among the higher gastropodous molluscs. 1872 W. S SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 182 Fossils are numerous, the gasteropodous shells occurring frequently.

jocular. 1854 *Reader* 18 June, The Gasteropodous order of rifleman, who .. go perpetually on their stomachs.

Gastful: see GHASTFUL.

Gastlet. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *gastelet* 'a little cake; also the name of an excellent Cyder-apple' (Cotgr.), dim. of *gasteau* (now *gâteau*) cake.] A kind of apple.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* III. xlix. 528 Such [apples] are those that followe, the heroet..fairewife, gastlet.

Gastly, obs. form of GHASTLY, GHOSTLY.

†**Gaːstness.** *Obs.* [f. GAST *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Terrified condition or appearance; terror, dread.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. v. 59 (Camb. MS.) A tyraunt .. shewede by symylytude the dredes of Reaumes by gastnesse of a swerd þat heng ouer the heued of hys famyler. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* ii. 9 3oure gastnes is faln into vs. — 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 4 And his squier wolde not; forsothe he was agaist with to mych gaistnes. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 20 And of the brotilnesse of hir nature My tremlyng hert so grete gastnesse hadde, That [etc.]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 106 Looke you pale, Mistris? Do you perceiue the gastnesse of her eye. 1721 BAILEY, *Gasteness*, terror, dread.

‖ **Gastræa** (gæstrīːă). [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ belly.]

1. = GASTRULA.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 50 In the Porifera the terminal aperture of the gastræa becomes the egestive opening of the adult animal.

2. A primitive sac-like animal, whose existence is assumed by Haeckel, consisting of two layers of cells, an ectoderm and an endoderm. *Gastræa theory*, the theory which supposes this to have been the ancestral form of the whole animal kingdom.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 9 A very ancient ancestral form is represented by the two-layered Gastræa. *Ibid.* 250 These are the principles of the unified or monophyletic genealogy of the animal kingdom, as they present themselves, provisionally, according to the Gastræa Theory. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Apr. 309/2 The author is thoroughly permeated by the gastræa myth.

Gastræad (gæːstrīæd). [ad. mod.L. *gastræades*, pl. form of prec.] One of the *Gastræades*, a division of sponges whose development does not go beyond that of a gastrula. In recent Dicts.

Gastral, var. GASTERAL.

‖ **Gastralgia** (gæstræːldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the stomach, *esp.* neuralgia of the stomach.

1822–34 [see GASTRODYNIA]. 1836 J. GULLY *Magis. Formul.* 87, I have given it [prussic acid] with the best effects in gastralgia. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* XXV. (1891) 296 Some lozenges for gastralgia. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 741/1 A..state of political babyhood and political gastralgia.

Hence **Gastraːlgic** *a.*, pertaining to, affected with, or liable to gastralgia; also *sb.*, one who is subject to gastralgia.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 862/2 Portly and gastralgic papas. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 476 Gastralgics are also liable to asthma. *Ibid.* 477 Pains of gastralgic character.

Gastrectomy (gæstrekːtŏmi). [f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + ἐκτομή (n. of action f. ἐκτέμνειν to cut out) + -Y 3.] 'The removal of a part of the stomach, as the pylorus, in cancer of the organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1886 *Braithwaite's Med. Retrospect.* XCII. 40 Duodenostomy, gastrostomy for the passage of a tube, and complete gastrectomy, should all be replaced by gastro-enterostomy.

Gastric (gæːstrik), *a.* [f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the stomach; situated in, performed by or in, the stomach; of the nature of a stomach. *Gastric fever*, a term somewhat loosely employed, but now usually signifying enteric or typhoid fever. *Gastric patient* (rare): one suffering from gastric diseases.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein, Gastrick vein*, the belly veine; a branch of the Port veine, from which it descends to the hallow part and backside of the ventricle. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Gastric* .. in anatomy, is applied to divers veins on account of their proceeding from the stomach. 1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 68 The author saw evidently gastric patients sinking under a load of the Peruvian bark. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 436 Symptoms that widely differ from those which are to be observed in gastric fevers. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 633 [Mild remittent fever] is.. called by Professor Frank .. gastric fever. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 12 In other animals..the gastric cavity has prolongations which extend into the mass of the body. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 458 The domicile of the larvæ is of three kinds..cutaneous, cervical, and gastric. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 302 The Gastric Artery ascends between the two layers of the lesser omentum to the cardiac orifice of the stomach. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 540 They .. have left on record gastric achievements to be envied by aldermen of the most giant appetite. 1854 CARPENTER *Princ. Phys., Gen. & Compar.* iii. 163 The great purpose of the gastric digestion appears to be, to dissolve the albuminous and gelatinous constituents of the food. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 106 My wife was prostrated by a severe attack of gastric fever. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 13 Gastric catarrh. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 152 The oral aperture of an Actinozoon leads into a sac, which, without prejudice to the question of its exact function, may be termed 'gastric'.

b. *Gastric juice* (formerly also *gastric acid, liquor*): thin, clear, almost colourless fluid, of an acid nature, secreted by certain glands in the stomach, where it is the chief agent in the process of digestion.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Gastrick juice.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Bulimy*..is a disorder of the stomach seated in the fibres thereof, or in the gastric liquor. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 439 There is at the same time a deficiency of gastric acid. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 79 The gastric juice of these birds. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. xxxii, Intellects, whose use Depends so much upon the gastric juice. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 85 Acetic acid has been found..in the gastric juice. 1889 M. FOSTER *Text-bk. Phys.* II. (ed. 5) 365 The essential property of gastric juice is the power of dissolving proteid matters.

Gastricism (gæːstrisiz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. 'Stomach diseases generally' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 67 But now nothing is seen or heard of the use of neutral salts or resolvents, with a view to gastricism, or to prepare for evacuants.

2. (See quot. 1842.)

1842 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med., Gastricism*, a name, by which is designated the medical theory, that refers all, or almost all, diseases to an accumulation of saburræ in the digestive passages.

Gastriːcity. ? *Obs. rare.* [f. GASTRIC *a.* + -ITY. So F. *gastricité.*] A state of gastric disturbance.

1796 DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 69 But sometimes the author saw with astonishment the bark overcome the gastricity. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gastriloquist (gæstrilŏːkwist). [formed after the analogy of *ventriloquist*, replacing *ventri-* by *gastri-*, a combining form of Gk. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ.] = VENTRILOQUIST. So **Gastriloːquial** *a.*, **Gastriloquism, Gastriːloquous** *a.*, **Gastriːloquy.**

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Gastriloquous*, speaking out of the belly. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. xxii. 298 The deception.. which is said to be produced by Gastriloquists. 1831 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Gastroloquism*: see *Ventriloquism.* 1848 CRAIG, *Gastriloquy*, a manner of speaking that seems to proceed from the belly. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 259 The greatest success has attended his..gastriloquial displays.

†**Gastrimargism(e.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. as next + -ISM.] = next.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* v. 37 b, Be not addicted to this foule vice of Gastrimargisme and belly chear.

†**Gastrimargy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. γαστριμαργία f. γαστρίμαργος gluttonous (f. γαστήρ belly + μάργος raging mad).] Gluttony; voraciousness.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 And what is, quod j, Castrimargye [*sic*; so spelt also in Fr. original]? It is, quod she, ploungynge and drenchinge of morselles that men mown fynde in goode housholdes. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 769 These foure Angels are the spirit of Luxurie, the spirit of Pride, the spirit of Gastrimargie, the spirit of Auarice.

‖ **Gastritis** (gæstrəiːtis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the coats of the stomach.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 412 This might be in reality a case of gastritis. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 414/2 Acute gastritis.

Gastro- (gæːstro), *rarely* before a vowel *gastr-*, combining form of Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ, belly, stomach, in many mod. terms of *Anat., Path.*, etc. **Gaːstro-cataːrrhal** *a.*, connected with gastric catarrh. **Gaːstrocele** [Gr. κήλη tumour] (see quot.). **Gastro-coːlic** *a.* [Gr. κόλον the colon], pertaining to the stomach and to the colon. **Gaːstro-duodeːnal** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the duodenum. **Gaːstro-duodeniːtis**, inflammation of the stomach and duodenum. **Gaːstro-enteːric** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and intestines. **Gaːstro-enteriːtis**, inflammation of the stomach and intestines. Hence **Gaːstro-enteriːtic** *a.* **Gaːstro-enteroːstomy** [Gr. ἔντερο-ν intestine + στόμ-α mouth + -Y 3], 'the formation of a permanent mouth, or fistulous opening, connecting the duodenum and the stomach, when the pylorus is obstructed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). **Gaːstro-enteroːtomy**, 'the opening of the intestine through the abdominal walls' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). **Gaːstro-epiploːic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the epiploon. **Gaːstro-hepaːtic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the liver. **Gaːstro-hysteroːtomy**, the Cæsarean operation: see CÆSAREAN *a.* 2. **Gaːstro-inteːstinal** *a.* = *gastro-enteric* adj. **Gaːstrophreːnic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the diaphragm. **Gaːstro-pneumoːnic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the lungs. **Gaːstro-puːlmonary** *a.*, **-pulmoːnic** *a.* = prec. **Gaːstro-spleːnic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the spleen. **Gaːstro-vaːscular** *a.*, pertaining jointly to the abdominal cavity and to a vessel.

1833 W. STOKES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 337/1 One of the most frequent forms of disease in Dublin is that which may be termed the *gastro-catarrhal fever. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 450 When a hernia contains a part of the stomach..it is sometimes named..*gastrocele. 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Gastrocolic*, an epithet for the great omentum, because it passes from the gaster or stomach to the arch of the colon. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Gastro-Duodenalis*..*gastro-duodenal. 1882 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 436 The gastro-duodenal artery descends near the pylorus behind the first part of the duodenum. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 367 The jaundice was due .. to gastro-duodenal catarrh. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 175 *note*, *Gastro-duodenitis may exist without jaundice. 1833 W. STOKES in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 343/1 *Gastro-enteric inflammation. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Gastrenterieus*..gastrenteric. *Ibid., Gastrenteriticus*..*gastrenteritic. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 629 We hear of .. mucous, gastro-enteritic [fevers]. 1822–9 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) II. 517 *Gastro-enteritis .. exists without any painful point when [etc.]. 1886 *Gastro-enterostomy [see GASTRECTOMY]. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1 Apr. 50/2 After gastro-enterostomy the contents of the stomach often pass into the .. pyloric limb of the attached loop of intestine. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 109 *Gastro-Enterotomy (artificial anus in the small intestine). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Vein*, *Gastrepiplocik vein.* 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 194/2 It [the hepatic artery] gives two..branches called the pyloric and the right gastro-epiploic. *Ibid.* 502/2 A defined margin terminates the *gastro-hepatic omentum on the right side. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Gastro-hysterotomia* ..*gastro-hysterotomy. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 213 A lively irritation of the *gastro-intestinal surface. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 485 Anything which causes gastro-intestinal disorder. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Gastro-phrenicus* .. *gastro-phrenic. 1882 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 727 A small duplicature to the left of the œsophagus, named the gastro-phrenic ligament. 1856 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) I. p. ccli, The mucous membranes..may be reduced to two great divisions, namely the *gastro-pulmonary and the genito-urinary. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* II. 54 The first..is termed the *gastro-pulmonic membrane. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Gastro-splenic omenta* .. the laminæ of the peritoneum, which are comprised between the spleen and the stomach. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 47 The Cydippe densa .. lodges in its *gastro-vascular apparatus larvæ of annelids.

Gaːstrocneːmial, *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gastrocnemian (gæːstroˌknīːmiăn), *a.* Also **-knemian.** [f. next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the gastrocnemius muscle.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lx, And .. duly sympathize With gastro-knemian grace.

‖ **Gastrocnemius** (gæːstroˌknīːmiŏs). Pl. **-cnemii** (knīːmiəi). [mod.L. *gastrocnēmius*, f. Gr. γαστροκνημία the calf of the leg, f. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ belly + κνήμη leg.] The chief muscle of the calf of the leg, which gives it a protuberant or 'bellying' form.

1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Surg.* 430 (*folding leaf*) The two Gastrocnemii. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 382 The Gastrocnemius .. is composed of two fleshy masses, called the outer and inner heads, resembling each other in form. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii. (1878) 339 The dog tackled them so sharply about the gastrocnemius muscle. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 65 A ballet-dancer, whose gastrocnemii muscles were the apparent starting-points of the disease.

Gastrodisc (gæ·strŏdisk). *Embryol.* [ad. mod.L. *gastrodiscus*: see GASTRO- and DISK.] The germinal area of a mammal.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 320 That part where the two membranes coexist is the germ area, or gastrodisc.

‖ **Gastrodynia** (gæ·stro,dəi·niă). *Med.* [mod. L., f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + ὀδύνη pain.] Pain in the stomach; = GASTRALGIA.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 289 The Case, which I..request you will insert in your next Number, I have called Gastrodynia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 121 *note*, Gastrodynia and gastralgia are terms frequently used almost synonymously with cardialgia. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 17 Gastrodynia is common in dyspeptics.

Gastroid (gæ·stroid), *a.* [f. Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ + -OID.] Having a belly-like dilatation.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 THOMAS *Med. Dict., Gastroid*, resembling the belly, or stomach:—applied to parts of animals and plants.

Gastrolater (gæstrɒ·lătəɹ). [ad. F. *gastrolatre* (Cotgr.), f. Gr. γαστρ(ο)-, γαστήρ belly + -λατρος serving.] A belly-worshipper.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lviii. 227 Pantagruel observ'd two sorts of..Apparitors..The first were call'd Engastrimythes, the others, Gastrolaters. *Ibid.* lix. 230 These lozelly Gulligutted Gastrolaters.

Hence † **Gastro·latrous** *a.*, belly-worshipping.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lviii. 229 The Variety we perceiv'd in the Dresses of the Gastrolatrous Coquillons.

Gastrolith (gæ·strŏlip). [f. GASTRO- + Gr. λίθ-os stone.] A calculus or stony concretion in the stomach; *spec.* = CRAB'S-EYE 1.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gastrolithus*..a stone or calculus in the stomach: a gastrolith. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 29 There are..found at the sides of the stomach two lenticular calcareous masses, which are known as 'crabs'-eyes' or gastroliths.

Gastrology (gæstrɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. γαστρολογία, the title of a poem quoted by Athenæus (also γαστρονομία), f. γαστρ(ο)-, γαστήρ stomach + λόγος discourse.] The science of catering for the stomach; hence, cookery, good eating. Similarly **Gastro·loger**, one versed in gastrology. **Gastro·logical** *a.*, of or pertaining to gastrology. **Gastro·logist** = *Gastrologer*.

1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXX. 48 Under the denomination of gastrology, to compile learned quartos on the science of enhancing the physical and moral pleasures of the palate. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 261 The gourmet.. deserves the higher appellation of gastrologer. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 59 The Gastrologists will..not lay these things to heart. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) p. viii, What the Doctor learnedly calls 'the Science of Gastrology'. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 208 The mechanical, physiological, and gastrological intricacies and differences of fish, flesh, and fowl. 1853 *Ibid.* XLVII. 682 A famous gastrologer was wont to affirm that the whole of an Athenian supper put together was not to be compared to it.

‖ **Gastromalacia** (gæ·strɒmălē·ɪ·ʃă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. GASTRO- + Gr. μαλακία softness, f. μαλακός soft.] Softening of the coats of the stomach.

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 459 Strict proof of the development of gastromalacia during life.

Gastromancy (gæ·strɒmænsi). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Gr. γαστρ(ο)-, γαστήρ belly + μαντεία divination (Gr. had γαστρομαντεύεσθαι 'to divine by the belly').] Divination by the belly.

1. (See quots.)

1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 294 Hydromancy.. done..in a glasse bottle full of water, wherein a Childe must looke (and this is called Gastromancy of the glasses belly). 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Gastromancie procured answere by pictures, or representations in glasse-vessels of water, after the due Rites.

2. (See quot. 1652.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xix. 165 Gastromancy, [divining] by the sound of, or signes upon the belly. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv, Gastromancy, which kind of ventral fatiloquency was for a long time together used in Ferrara. [*a* 1836 E. SMEDLEY *Occ. Sc.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1855) 323 Gastromancy or divination from the belly, is now generally explained by ventriloquism.]

† **Gastromantic** (gæstro,mæ·ntik), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + Gr. μαντικ-ός soothsaying.] Pertaining to or practising gastromancy.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 28 The Gastromanticke, the Ventriloquist, or if you will the Bottle-bellyed Witch.

Gastronome (gæ·strŏnōm). [a. F. *gastronome*, back-formation from *gastronomie* GASTRONOMY.] One versed in gastronomy; a judge of good eating.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvii, A conversation on the mysteries of the table, which..a modern gastronome might have listened to with pleasure. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 15. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxv, Tears and shrieks accompany the descent of the gastronome.

Gastronomer (gæstrɒ·nŏmə). [f. GASTRONOMY, after the analogy of *astronomer*.] = prec.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 261 The gormand unites theory with practice, and may be denominated gastronomer. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 747 A philosophical gastronomer of European reputation.

Gastronomic (gæstrɒnɒ·mik), *a.* [ad. F. *gastronomique*, f. *gastronomie* GASTRONOMY.] Of or pertaining to gastronomy.

1828 H. ANGELO *Remin.* 292 Her ladyship proposed tickets or lots, which were inscribed each with some article for the supper-table..Nothing could exceed the amusement which this lottery gastronomic produced. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 582 Being initiated into the gastronomic mysteries of the kitchens of the ancients. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 24 It would require less time to cultivate our gastronomic taste than taste of any other kind.

So **Gastrono·mical** *a.*, **Gastrono·mically** *adv.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. iii. (1849) 395 The gastronomical merits of terrapins. 1842 W. S. SETON-KARR in *Haileybury Observer* V. 10 Duly qualified as a graduate of the gastronomical College. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* II. 81 Gastronomically viewed, the whole feast was..unsatisfactory.

Gastronomist (gæstrɒ·nŏmist). [f. GASTRONOM-Y + -IST.] = GASTRONOMER.

1825 *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 436 We may teach Beauvilliers, and all such gastronomists, that they are but men. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 593 A true gastronomist will..shun diversity of food. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 30 The European gastronomist in India is materially a debtor to the Portuguese.

Gastro·nomous, *a. rare*—¹. [f. GASTRONOME + -OUS.] Devoted to gastronomy.

1828 *Examiner* 708/2 Fervent and gastronomous—he was the very apostle of gluttony.

Gastronomy (gæstrɒ·nŏmi). [ad. F. *gastronomie* (first occurring as the title of a poem by Berchoux 1801), a. Gr. γαστρονομία (the title of a poem quoted by Athenæus), f. γαστρ(ο)-, γαστήρ stomach, on the analogy of ἀστρονομία astronomy.] The art and science of delicate eating.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 345 The banquet was according to all the rules of perfect gastronomy. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 379 The march of improvement will induce the professors of gastronomy to elevate their calling. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 25 This trait of Spanish gastronomy was not lost on the author of Gil Blas.

Gastro·pathy. *rare.* [f. Gr. γαστρ(ο)-, γαστήρ stomach + πάθος feeling, suffering.] (See quot.)

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gastropathia*, term for disease of the stomach: gastropathy.

Gastrophilanthropist. *nonce-wd.* A benevolent purveyor for the appetites of others.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 161 The honour of recording them among the gastrophilanthropists of the present day.

Gastrophile (gæ·strofil). *rare.* [f. Gr. γαστρ(ο)-, γαστήρ stomach + φίλ-os friend.] One who loves his stomach, or good eating.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 261 The glutton practises without any regard to theory; and we call him gastrophile.

So **Ga·strophilism** [-ISM], the disposition of a gastrophile; love of good eating; **Ga·strophilist** [-IST] = GASTROPHILE; **Ga·strophilite** *a.* [-ITE], fond of good eating.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 84 Which the modern gastrophilist cannot fail to admire. *Ibid.* 115 Let no one say that the spirit of gastrophilism never found its way within the walls of the Vatican. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 459 The name.. bringing at once to my mind..the Scrap-Stall, and gastrophilite hackney-coachman. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 548 The sturdy gastrophilist would not be baulked of his meal.

Gastropod, Gastropodous: see GASTER-.

Gastrorrhaphy (gæstrɒ·răfi). Also **gastroraphy**. [ad. F. *gastrorraphie* (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. γαστρορραφία, f. γαστρ(ο)-, γαστήρ belly + root of ῥάπτειν to sew.] Suture of wounds in the abdomen.

1739 SHARP *Treat. Surg.* iii. 9 The Gastroraphy..though the word in strictness of etymology, signifies no more than sewing up any Wound of the Belly, yet in common acceptation it implies that the Wound of the Belly is complicated with another of the Intestine. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 158 Gastroraphy, for large extensive wounds in the abdomen. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gastrorrhaphy*.

Gastroscopy (gæstrɒ·skŏpi). [f. Gr. γαστρ(ο)-, γαστήρ belly + -σκοπία inspection: see -SCOPY.] (See quot.)

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Gastroscopy*, an examination of the abdomen, in order to detect disease.

Gastrosoph (gæ·strosɒf). [f. Gr. γαστρ(ο)-, γαστήρ stomach + σοφ-ός wise.] One who is skilled in matters of eating. Hence **Gastro·sopher** = GASTROSOPH; **Gastro·sophy**, the science of good eating.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 642 Your cooks and waiters have never turned away from their works of gastrosophy, to think of the neighbouring millions. 1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 288 The English..do not stand first-rate as gastrosophs. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 8/2 There are many gourmets, but the number of gastrosophers is exceedingly small.

Gastrostomy (gæstrɒ·stŏmi). *Surg.* [f. GASTRO- + Gr. στόμα mouth + -Y 3.] The operation of opening the stomach for the introduction of food when the gullet is closed.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 617 The advantages offered by gastrostomy for stricture of the œsophagus.

Gastrotomy (gæstrɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. GASTRO- + Gr. -τομία cutting.] **a.** The operation of opening the abdomen by incision. **b.** The operation of opening the stomach through the abdominal walls.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 261 Gastrotomy alone would be practicable when [etc.]. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 616 When the foreign body is large and clearly cannot be passed, the surgeon should open the stomach by gastrotomy.

Hence **Gastroto·mic** *a.*, pertaining to gastrotomy.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*; and in recent Dicts.

‖ **Gastrula** (gæ·strŭlă). *Embryol.* [mod.L. dim., f. Gr. γαστρ-, γαστήρ stomach.] That form of the metazoic germ which consists of a cup with two layers of cells in the wall.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 115 A gastrula is formed by invagination of the morula, the ectoderm of which has the structure of the endoderm of the adult. 1886 H. SPENCER in *19th Cent.* May 764 The two-layered 'gastrula'—the simplest ancestral form of the Metazoa.

attrib. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 This condition is simplest in the Gastrula form. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 43 The opening which formerly led into the gastrula-body. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 211 This is the gastrula condition of the embryo. 1887 A. C. HADDON *Introd. Embryology* ii. 24 The normal method of gastrula-formation.

Hence **Ga·strular** *a.*, pertaining to a gastrula or to gastrulation. In recent Dicts.

Gastrulation (gæstrŭlē·ɪ·ʃən). *Embryol.* [f. GASTRULA + -ATION.] The formation of a gastrula.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 199 The formation of the Gastrula, or gastrulation. 1887 A. C. HADDON *Introd. Embryology* ii. (*heading*), Segmentation and gastrulation.

Gastruran (gæstrū·rān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Gastrura* neut. pl., Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + οὐρά tail + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Gastrura* or stomatopodous crustaceans. **B.** *sb.* An animal of this class. Similarly **Gastru·rous** *a.* In recent Dicts.

Gat (gæt). Also **gate.** [app. a. ON. *gat* (Da., Sw. *gat*) opening, passage: see GATE *sb.*¹] An opening between sandbanks; a channel, strait; in Kent, an opening, natural or artificial, in the cliffs, serving as a landing-place.

1723 J. LEWIS *Hist. Tenet* (1736) 6 Through these chalky cliffs the inhabitants whose Farms adjoin to them have cut several gates or ways into the sea..But these gates or passages they have been forced to fill up in the time of War. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 163 The three ships which took through the gat or opening between sand-banks, were almost out of sight before we ventured to sail. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gat*, an opening in the great sand-bank which lies at the back of the Yarmouth Roads. 1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 143 Louis Philippe sent all his war steamers to tug the French ships through the gat of Gibraltar. 1885 L. JACKSON *Our Canghmæwagas in Egypt* 17, I had to use the tow-line at one place where there was a 'gate' (or channel), as we say in Canada.

Gat, obs. f. GATE, GOAT; pa. t. of GET *v.*

[**Gatchers**: see *List of Spurious Words*]

Gate (gēit), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 1 ȝeat, ȝet (*Northumb.* ȝæt, ȝeat(t), 2 4 ȝeat, (3 giate), 2-6 ȝet, 3-5 ȝat(t)e, 3-5, 6-9 *dial.* yat,t e, 4-6 yhate, -et, ȝett, 5-6 yet(e, 7-9 *dial.* yeat,t, 6- *Sc.* yett. *β.* (1 *pl.* gatu), 2-6 gat, (4 gaite, 5 gaytt, 6 gaat), 3- gate. [OE. *ȝeat* str. neut., corresponds formally to OFris. *gat*, *jet*, hole, opening, OS. *gat* eye of a needle (LG. and Du. *gat* gap, hole, breach), ON. *gat* (see GAT):—OTeut. type **gato*ᵐ. The word is wanting in Goth. and HG.

The ulterior etymology is obscure. Some scholars refer the word to the root of GET *v.*, supposing the etymological sense to be either 'receptacle' (hence 'cavity', 'hole', 'opening') or 'means of reaching' (hence 'way of access'). It is however very uncertain whether it is allied either to GET or to GATE *sb.*²

The original OE. declension was *gæt, ȝætes, ȝæte* in the sing., and *ȝatu, -a, -um* in the plur., according to the phonetic law by which *a* became *æ* exc. when a back vowel followed in the next syllable. Subsequently the *ȝ* (=*y*) before *æ* became palatalized, and the influence of the palatal *ȝ* caused the change of *æ* into *ea*. Hence the stem assumed the two forms *ȝeat-* and *ȝat-*, which are respectively represented by the *a* and *β* types in the later language. In late OE. the functional distinction between the two types was already disappearing through the operation of analogy, so that we find such forms as *ȝates, ȝate* (sing.) and *ȝeatu, ȝeatum* (pl.); in Mercian the forms *ȝeatu, -um* (with guttural) are earlier, being due not to analogy but to the phonetic laws of the dialect. In ME. the *a* forms are universal in northern and in north- and west-midland writers, and also prevailed in the s.w. (Robert of Gloucester, the *South-Eng. Legendary*, etc.); the MSS. of Chaucer have *gate* in some passages and *yate* in others. Since the 16th c. *gate* has been the sole form in literary English; dialectally the forms with *y* remain in northern and north-midland districts, so far as they have not been displaced by the influence of the literary language; occasionally they are found surviving elsewhere, as in N. Devon and at Banbury (Ellis *Phonol. Eng. Dialects*).]

1. An opening in a wall, made for the purpose of entrance and exit, and capable of being closed by a movable barrier. the existence of which is usually implied; said with reference to a city or other enclosure, or the enclosure-wall of a large building, formerly also to the building itself, where *door* or *doors* is now commonly employed.

a. 778 *Charter* in Birch *Cartul. Saxon.* I. 315 Et eodem septo to hadfeld ȝeate. et eodem septo to baggan ȝete. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ix. [xi.] (1890) 184 Ond heo sona þæt ȝeat þæs mynstres ontynde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Gangað inn þurh þæt nearwe ȝeat. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 He com among his disciples þer þe ȝeten were ilokene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Þe oðer beo euer inne, ne wiðute þe ȝeate ne go heo wiðoute leaue. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4296 Þe lyoun gop to play wiþouten þe ȝat In pais wiþouten vilanie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 78 We driven the remenaunt in at the yates. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5964. I stude, naikit att ȝour ȝett. 1592 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 98 Kepinge the yate of the church yeord open. 1695 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 77 You may go through this yate, and along the field side. 1802 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball., Impatient Lassie* v, He steeks the faul yeat sofily tui. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 142 Across and recross, backwards and forrits, out ae yett and in at anither. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* III. 14 He's oot at the back yett and awa'!

β. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 241 Hi þetyndon þære ceastre gatu. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Gief he fend were me sceolden anon eter [=at the] gat 3emete mid gode repples. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 183 With grete duble cheynes drauhen ouer þe gate. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 47 And whan the peuple was plener come the porter vnpynnede the gate. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/2 Gate, or 3ate (*P.* yate), *porta.* 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 b, I made a square wall..with a great gate, for the bringing in of my cariages. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 274 Brutus and Cassius Are rid like Madmen through the Gates of Rome. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* II. vi. 244 The Ladies Coach so stopt the Gate, that the Duke's could not possibly pass. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 179 You see here is a Gate, and..we make them pay Toll. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* IV. 75 The gate of S. Martin was erected after the designs of Peter Bullet in 1674. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The gates were closed at nine o'clock, and on no pretext opened after that hour.

2. In Biblical phraseology, after Hebrew; *ellipt.* for *gate(s of the city* as a place of judicial assembly.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii. 13 [lxix. 12] Ða ðe setun in 3ete. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxvi. 6 [cxxvii. 5] Þonne he on gaton greteð his grame feondas. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxii. 7 Knyȝtes shul sette ther setes in the 3ate. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* iv. i, Boos wente vp to y^e^ gate, and sate him downe there. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 161 Her Husband is known (by his Robes) in the Gates, when he sits among the Senators of the Land. 1837 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 225 O for one hour of old Oliver, to talk with the royal miscreant in the gate! 1850 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 194 The gate is the well-known place of concourse where judgment was given. 1865 J. Fergusson *Hist. Archit.* I. 175 Nor can it be doubted that this [ruin at Persepolis] is one of those buildings so frequently mentioned in the Bible as a 'gate', not the door of a city or buildings, but a gate of justice.

3. Phrases. **a.** *At the gate*: fig., close at hand.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2003 For when þe dede es at þe yhate, þan es he warned over late.

b. *The gate(s of heaven, hell, paradise*, where the word may originally have been apprehended in a material sense. Also *the gate(s of death*, used to denote a near approach to death (cf. Death 14).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 Ofer þisne stan ic timbriȝe mine cyricean and helle gatu [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* gate] ne maȝon ongen þa. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 He hiin sceawede heȝe treon eisliche beorninde et-foren helle ȝete. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Þe giate of paradis is opened to-genes hem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3783 Open him thoght þe ȝate of heuen. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2127 Þou ert he þat fra þe yhates of dede liftes me. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Þe ȝats of helle schal not be miȝty aȝen þe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Þai er þe entreez and þe ȝates of hell. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 40 And now is here none othere gate, Bot godis howse and heuens yate. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect Easter Even, That through the grave, and gate of death, we may pass to our joyful resurrection. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 50 Lord Rochester hath bin att the gates of death. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* III. 126 Most like the struggle at the gate of death. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To each alike of the countless orthodox sects his name is the symbol for the prevailing of the gates of hell.

† **c.** *The gate (of the great Turk)*: the Turkish court or government; the Porte. *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. cxxi. 97 b, Followe the court of the great Lord (which they call the gate). 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 129 *note*, The gate of the great Turke, is as much to say, as Constantinople: the which they call in the Turkish language Stanboll.

4. *transf.* An entrance into a country through mountains; a mountain-pass. Also *pl.* Cf. Gr. πύλη, L. *porta.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 121 They tooke it that those gates of Caucasus whereof we spake before, were the Caspian gates. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xvi. (1715) 89 A strait narrow passage, and, as it were, a Gate, or Inlet into the Country. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 393 The Easterns, as well as the Greeks and Latins, used the word 'gate' or 'doors' of the mountain-passes, which gave an access to a land, but which might be held against an enemy. 1877 C. D. Warner *Levant* xii. 175 We dashed down the gate of a magnificent cañon.

5. *fig.* A means of entrance or exit; said e. g. of the five senses. Phrase *To open a gate for* or *to*: to provide facility or opportunity for. *The ivory gate, the gate of horn*: in Greek legend, those through which false and true dreams respectively come forth. Cf. Door 3.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Hwet beoð þas .vii. ȝeate? Ðet beoð ure eȝan and ure neose and ure muð and ure earan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10146 (Cott.) Þat mari, þat was þe gat [*other texts* ȝate, yate] of vr merci. 1390 Gower *Conf. A.* III. 29 And thus min eye is made the gate, Through which the deinties of my thought Of lust ben to min herte brought. *c* 1416 Hoccleve *Poems* (1892) 62 Benigne lige Lord! o hauene and yate Of our confort. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 274 Þise arn þe wyndowys of þe body, & þe gatys of þe soule. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 7 The yate of grace is opened to al that aske thenne to entree. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 The hearynge, the touchynge, the tastynge, & the smellynge, whiche with y^e^ syght, be as fyue gates, by the whiche the ennemy sendeth in.. [his] messages..to the soule. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 187 Although the gate of a conquest were opened, yet it was shut agayn. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 106 For thee Ile locke vp all the gates of Loue. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 690 Auria had don nothing but wisely & politickly, in..opening a gate for a long war. 1623 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 117 What sweet contentments doth the soul enjoy by the senses! They are the gates and windows of its knowledge. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Superstit.* (Arb.) 347 The Fauoring too much of good Intentions, which openeth the gate to Conceits and Nouelties. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* I. 153 To guard the gates of Greece, which open stand. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. 9 The Bosphorus and the Hellespont may be considered as the two gates of Constantinople. 1831 Macaulay *Ess., Hampden* (1880) 204 Then he [Laud] dreamed that he turned Papist; of all his dreams the only one, we suspect, which came through the gate of horn. 1866 B. Taylor *Poems, Wayside Dream* 74 The gates of Slumber fold. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. Apol., Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme Beats with light wing against the ivory gate.

6. The barrier itself; a framework of wood or iron either consisting of bars, gratings, etc., or with a solid face, turning on pivots or hinges, or sliding in a groove, and used either in a pair or singly. For *five-, six-bar('red gate* see Five C.1, Six.

c 1000 Ælfric *Judges* xvi. 3 Samson..ȝenam þa burȝgatu and ȝebær on his hricȝe mid þam postum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7185 Sampson, þat was selcuth wight..bar þe yates o þe tun, And laid þam on a hei dun. 1543 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 13, ij. hasp for the same yatt. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxv, Rocks impregnable are not so stout, Nor gates of steel so strong, but Time decays. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 164 They strain to lead the Field, top the barr'd Gate, O'er the deep Ditch exulting Bound. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xiii, We made up to an iron gate, through which my companion told me we were to pass. 1805 G. M'Indoe *Million of Potatoes* 151 The laird look'd ower the yett. 1820 Scott *Monast.* (1830) II. xvi. 250 It would be an unco task to mend the yetts. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* vii, An immense pair of gates, with an immense pair of lion-headed knockers on them.

b. A contrivance for stopping or regulating the passage of water. (Cf. *flood-, lock-, sluice-gate.*)

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 153 The Costes and Expences of makyng the Gates of the Dokke aforsaid. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xii, This canal..passes..hills by the help of sluices and gates. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Gate*, the valve which admits the water to the bucket of the Water-wheel.

7. Payment at a toll-gate.

1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 46 Coal..5*s.* 6*d.* a cart-load, free of gates and everything.

8. *techn.* **a.** (*Locksmithing*) One of the apertures in the tumblers for the passage of the stub.

1874 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* I. 958.

b. A frame in which a saw or set of saws is stretched to prevent buckling.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Sash-saw*, a mill-saw strained in a gate, or sash, as it is sometimes called, from the resemblance of its stiles and rails to the frame of a window-sash.

c. *Lace-manuf.* (See quot.)

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* etc. 733 The term gauge, in the lace manufacture, means the number of gates, slits, or interstices, in one inch of the bolt-bar or comb.

9. *University slang. pl.*? The hour fixed for return to college. ? *Obs.*

1856 'C. Bede' *Tales Coll. Life* i. 19 That's the ticket! that will just land me in time for Gates.

10. The total number of persons entering by payment at the gates, to see an athletic contest, football match, etc.

1888 *Leeds Even. Express* 10 Jan., Large football 'gates' are not an unusual thing in Yorkshire. 1890 *Whitby Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/1 At the Hull match played on Saturday the gate was not half so large. 1894 *Times* 15 Sept. 6/4 They..can rely on gates of 10,000 or more at every important match they play.

b. The amount of money thus received; = *gate-money* (see 13).

1891 *Daily Tel.* 21 Mar. 3/2 The leading clubs are now..dependent for revenue on the 'gates' at the matches. 1894 *Times* 23 Mar. 10/2 The Middlesex executive determined to give the Whit Monday 'gate' to the famous Notts wicket-keeper.

11. Short for *Billingsgate, Newgate*, etc.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 44 The collier-masters generally sell their coals at the gate [? Billingsgate] as they call it. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 255 Of very ready sale are 'fish got from the gate' (stolen from Billingsgate). 1877 *Five Yrs.' Penal Servit.* i. 5 The 'steel', a slang name of the large metropolitan prisons, as the 'gate' is for Newgate.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gate-bolt, -opener, -toll, -tower, -wright*; † *gatewise* adv.

1845 Browning *How they brought*, etc. i. 3 'Good speed!' cried the watch, as the *gate-bolts undrew. 1826 T. Moore *Mem.* (1854) V. 94, I..was *gate-opener to the party all the way. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 5/4 They are known as 'through' or '*gate' tolls. 1842 Sir A. De Vere *Song of Faith* 191 And *gate-towers, mouldering where the stream moans by. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 285 Every..gate-tower in Oxford follows Wykeham's in the absence of angle-turrets..with the sole exception of Christ Church. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. 267 A third stone somewhat of lesse quantity laid *gate-wise ouerthwart on their toppes. 1816 T. Parker *Ess. Turnpike Gate* 20 The *gate-wright having planed and prepared the scantlings.

13. Special comb., as **gate-alms**, alms given by monks at the gate of a monastery; **gate-bill** (at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge), a record of the times at which a man returns to college (or lodgings) after hours; also, the weekly account of fines charged against a man for staying out late; **gate-boot** (see quot. 1877 and cf. Boot *sb.* II. 5 b); **gate-chamber** (see quot.); **gate-cheek** = Cheek *sb.* II. 9; **gate-head** = Gateway; **gate-hook** (see quot.); **gate(s-man**, a gate-keeper, esp. at level crossings on railways; **gate-meeting**, a race or athletic meeting to which admission is given on payment at the gate; **gate-money**, money paid at the gates for admission to an athletic meeting, etc.; **gate-net**, a net hung loosely across a gateway, for the purpose of catching hares driven at night; also *attrib.*; so **gate-netting** *vbl. sb.* and *pr. pple.*; **gate-penny**, 'a tribute paid by the customary tenants for leave to pass through one or more of their lord's gates' (Cassell); † **gate-room**, a lodge at the gate of an estate; **gate-saw** (see quot.); † **gate-stang** (see quot.); **gate-stead**, a gate-way; **gate-vein**, the *Vena portæ* (*obs.* exc. *fig.*); **gate-works**, fortifications at the gate of a town, etc.

1896 T. Blashill *Sutton-in-Holderness* 56 Considerable gifts that had been settled on the monastery for the *gate-alms. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* (1824) 128 To avoid *gate-bills he will be out at night as late as he pleases..climb over the College walls, and fee his Gyp well. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* xi, Our freshman became aware of the mysteries of a gate-bill. 1716 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., To have, perceive, and take..sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot..*Gateboot, and Stakeboot. 1877 *Ibid., Gateboot*, the right of cutting wood for making gates. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 959/1 **Gate-chamber* (*Hydraulic Engineering*), a recess in the side wall of a canal-lock, which receives the opened gate, so that it shall not project into the lock-chamber. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xi. 52 Strang *3etcheikis of weirfayr and battale Straik dovne. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 12 He lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the yett-cheek. 1718 Bp. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* 147 The cart was set fast in a *Gate-head, though it did not touch the Posts. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Thimble*, the boll of a *gate-hook on which the gate turns. *Staff.* 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 959/1 *Gate-hook*, a gate-hook is that part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the post and sustains the leaf attached to the gate. 1796 Mrs. M. Robinson *Angelina* I. 32 'Here's health and prosperity to all', said the old *gate-man. 1870 *Daily News* 19 Dec., Notwithstanding the efforts of the gate-man, the fellow succeeded in getting his horse and cart upon the line. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 4/1 The gate-men..do not open their gates until the train has completely stopped. 1881 *Daily News* 14 July 5/3 Few of these athletes care to compete at *gate-meetings. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 190 Some demur took place respecting the division of what is termed the *gate money. 1887 *Times* 20 Sept. 9 We do not know exactly what control those who pocket the gate-money have over the performers. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xviii. § 9 (1615) 135 Any Buckstall or Engin, Hayes, *Gateneis [*printed* Gatenents], Pursenets, Ferrets or Conie-dogges. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 723/2 He was..engaged in night poaching for hares with lurchers and gate-nets. 1892 *Autobiog. Eng. Gamekeeper* (J. Wilkins) 239 They poked their gate net stick into the ditch, and I felt it scrape over my legs. *Ibid.* 222 A great dodge in poaching used to be *gate netting. A hare on the prowl, started off a field when feeding, generally makes for the gate-run—that is to say, leaves the field by means of the gate- and, for this reason, one of the oldest methods of poaching is gate snaring or netting. *Ibid.* 224 They do not stop to touch the gate netting. *Ibid.* 250 When we caught two men gate netting at Gravel-Pits field. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Pannage, *Gate-penny. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/4 Two Copy-hold Estates, with a good House, Garden, and..*Gate-rooms. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 959/2 **Gate-saw*, a mill-saw which is strained in a gate or sash to prevent buckling. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 15 Oct., This was an improvement over the gate saw, almost as great as was the gate. 1611 Cotgr., *Bonne*, the *yate-stang, or beame thats pulled vp, when a mill is to be set agate. 1610 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 201 For not making a sufficient *Yate stead being a common way in a place called Hurwood Yate. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* 65 *note*, A brig-stone is a kind of rough conduit for water across a gate-stead. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 99 The vpper branches which wee call the roots of the *Gate-veine..are disseminated through the hollow part of the Liuer. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 161 Hee could not endure to haue Trade sicke, nor any obstruction to continue in the Gate-vaine which disperseth that bloud. 1840 Browning *Sordello* I. 264 He, Gate-vein of this heart's blood of Lombardy..is thine. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xi, *Gate-works, and walls, were strongly mann'd.

Gate (gēⁱt), *sb.*[2] Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: *α.* 3–9 gate, (3, 5 gatt(e, 4–5 gat). *β.* 5–7 gaite, gayte, 4, 8 *Sc.* gæt(e, 8 *Sc.* gaet, 9 *dial.* geeat. See also Gait. [a. ON. *gata*, wk. fem. (Sw. *gata*, Da. *gade*) = OHG. *gazza* (MHG. *gazze*, mod.Ger. *gasse* lane, whence early mod.Du. *gasse*, now dial. *gas*), Goth. *gatwō*:—OTeut. **gatwōn-*.

As to the ulterior etymology nothing has been ascertained. Connexion with the root of Get *v.* has been supposed for this as for Gate *sb.*[1]; some have assumed a root **ghad* meaning 'to go', on the ground of the OIr. *dia n-gaidh* he went. The spelling *gait* (*gayte*) first appears in the 15th c., but was almost confined to Sc. and northern writers until the beginning of the 17th c. It remains in the only sense of the word which is current in literary English: see Gait *sb.* (A supposed example of this spelling has been found in the Cotton MS. of the *Cursor M.*, line 15278; but this is prob. a mistake: see Gate *sb.*[3])]

I. A way.

1. A way, road, or path.

a. *c* 1200 Ormin 12749 An off þa twe33en þatt comenn till þe Laferrd Crist þær he bi gate ȝede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8960 Þar þis tre lai in hir gatt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1801 On þe gate we mette of þyne stronge þeues seuene. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5820 Þai lete þair oxen in þe gate A while standdand rest. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* V. (1822) 425 Thay maid ane mine undir the erde, to mak ane gate be quhilk thay micht cum to the castell of Veos. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 13 Wisedome warnes, whilest foot is in the gate To stay the steppe.

β. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 71 Where bee in length lay streiked in the gait. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 83 Quhat freik befour thame in thair gait tha fand, Tha gart him lig rycht law vponn the land. 1573 *Satir. Poems*

Reform. xlii. 982 A lytill Eist the bra, Quhair that our gaittis partit in twa.

b. *fig.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 395 Of alle my Ioy þe hyȝe gate Hit is in grounde of alle my blysse. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 755 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, For greid of geir, and warldly graith, On baith the gaitis he grundis his fayth.

c. (*To find, lose, ask,* etc. *one's*) way.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 35 That he be right ware .. That he mistake not his gate. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 149 Evyr Speryng ther gatys gane Unto the Cyte of Rome. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect* (1862) 23, I mawkint, on lost meh gete ogen snap.

2. Phrases. *To come, gang, go, ride a, the, his, her,* etc. *gate*: see GANG *v.* and GO *v. To take* (*the*) *gate*: to take the road, go away; to follow a path or course. † *To be in gate to*: to be on the way to, be bound for. † *To give gate to*: to give a road *to*, make way *for*. † *To go to the gate*: to get into the current (of destruction), go to wrack. † *To grant the gate*: to give leave to go. † *To hold the gate*: to hold on one's way, hence, to prosper. † *To put by the gate, to put* (*lay,* etc.) *out of the gate*: to put out of the way. *This* (*that*) *gate*: used adverbially = this (that) way, in this (that) direction. *Some, any gate*: somewhere, anywhere.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6262 In þe see his wand he smat, It claue, and gaue þan redi gat. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2091 þe duerwe toke þe gate. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 577 Ilk man a syndri gat is gane. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 14 That hath goon gatis ungayne. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 680 Owt of the watyr he toke the gate. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 230 Here, ye gomes, gose a rome, giffe vs gate, We muste steppe to yone sterne of a-state. *Ibid.* 446 He graunte hym his gates for to gone. *a* 1542 WYATT *Of Courtier's life* 39 [Cato] that with his death did scape out of the gate. 1548 KEY *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 6–9 Yf he dyd take vitayle and a good summe of money with him, beyng in gate to the sandes of Afrike, or to summe nacion where as there is no ientle entertaynement..of strangers [orig. *ad Libycas harenas aut inhospitalem gentem profecturus*]. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. xii. in *Holinshed* 55 After this confluence, it [the Test] taketh the gate to Kimbebridge. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Epil., Goe, little Calender! thou hast a free passeporte; Goe but a lowly gate amongst the meaner sorte. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 639 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, To Londoun Lowrie tuke the geat. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 192 The tyran Romack was put by the gate. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1894) 260 It is only best that ye set yourself apart, as a thing laid up and out of the gate, for Christ alone. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 113 Ilk ane of the rest rode a sundry gate. *Ibid.* 233 Monro took gate to Strathbogie. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 9 Ye will go to the Gate, few or none of you shall be left. 1709 — *Soul-Confirm.* 22 (Jam.) Hold ay your shoes on your feet, and in God's name I promise you ye shall hade the gate, fail who will. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 122 Crashing ice, borne on the roaring speat, Sweeps dams, an' mills, an' brigs, a' to the gate. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 55, I truly hate the dirty gate That mony a body taks. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* i, Come this gate. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xix. 183 A notion 'at I had put it some gait. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 12 Ye're no likely to gang far this gate.

β. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 791 The king grantit the gait to schir Gawane, And prayt to the grete God to grant him his grace. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 250 Thai left him swa, and furth thar gait can gang. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 574 He tuke the gait towart Candalia. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 524 He is gane ane vther gait. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, False gelden, gang thy gait And do thy turns betimes. 1692 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 114 They went a Gait of their own. 1795 BURNS *O Lassie, art thou sleeping yet?* Gae back the gait ye cam again. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxviii, To keep me from going what gait I choose. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 218 The man..described himself to Granvelle as one who went his own gait. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 38 It is now time for us to 'tak' the gait' again.

3. Length of way, distance. Chiefly in advb. phrases. *Half-gate*: half-way. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

? *a* 1500 *Peebles to Play* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 7 They had not gane half of the gait, When the maidens cam upon them. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. xlvi, Schort gait fra thir Ilis is Iona. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 339 With earnest eye quhil I espye The fruit betwixt me and the skye, Halfe gaite almait to hevin. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* I. xxix, Hame's now scarce a mile o' gate.

4. A street. Frequent in street-names of northern and midland towns (e. g. York, Nottingham, Leicester); as Gallowgate, Kirkgate, Micklegate, etc.

a. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 764 A nothir sone apon the hed strak he, Quhill chaftis and cheyff [*v.r.* cheik] vpon the gate can fle. 1571 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 341 *note*, He came running down the gate. 1607–8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 99 Will. Kidd of Kirby Moreside for keeping disorder in the towne-gate. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Gate*, a street or road. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Geeat*, a course, street or thoroughfare.

β. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 176 The worthi Scottis the gait left at the last. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 225 Than rynis thow down the gait, with gild of boyis, And all the toun tykis hingand in thy heilis. 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 197 The sande pytt in the towne gait at Langnewton. *c* 1590 BUREL *Pass. Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) II. 5 All curious pastimes and consaits..Wes to be seen on Edinburgh gaits. 1609 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 171 The highe wayes throughe the town gayt in Morton upon Swayle, being the Kinges heigh street. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Gait*, street; as west-gait, castle-gait, the town-gait, the gait-door.

5. *Mining.* (See quot. 1881.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G iij b, The Distance between the Nogs is the width of the Gate within the Timber. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 47 The miners have driven a gate across under the river. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Gate* ..a road or way underground for air, water, or general passage.

II. Act of going.

† **6.** A going, journey, course. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

a. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* i. 6 Gate of wicked for-worth sal ai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 40 þou made brade my gatis vndire me. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 241 Peter the apostel parceyued his gate, And .. wel hym knewe. *c* 1450 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 69 We sall pray also for all trewe pilgrams .. þat god of his gudenes graunt þame parte of our gode prayers & us of þare gode gates. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 201 in *Babees Bk.* 305 To sayntis yf þou þy gate hase hyȝt, Thou schalle fulfylle hit with alle þy myȝt. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 268 But they [the serpents] with gate direct to Lacon ran. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 42 Coming forward with a great army for the king's support, his gate was overset by Alexander, earl of Crawford. 1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 78 So grant the gods..my ship and me good gate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. XXXVI. (1609) 413 That snow, being once within the gate of so many people and beasts upon it [*L. tot hominum jumentorumque incessu*], fretted and thawed. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 29 Euen like this Cedar in times gate ile bring, Both him and such to fatall ruining. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 96 Death .. thou art .. swifter in thy gate than the Roe or Hinde.

† **b.** Of a bird, *esp.* a hawk: Flight. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7076 Als foghel fleghand in þe ayre als wynd, Of whase gate men may na trace fynd. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 150 Get your hawke to a good gate above the fowle. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. v. (1668) 32 When she [a hawk] is at the height of her gate. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 25 My verse with wings of skill may flie a loftie gate. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 201 When a high-flying Hawk, being whistled to, gathers upwards to a great Gate, you must continue her therein.

† **c.** *Gate-down*: going down, setting (of the sun, etc.). *At the gate-down*: ready to tumble down.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/2 Gate downe, *descensus. Ibid.*, Gate downe, or downe gate of þe sunne, or any oþer planete, *occasus*. *c* 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 61 The dortoure was at so grete mischeef and at the gate-downe the Prioresse ..took it downe for drede of more harmys.

† **d.** *fig.* Proceeding. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 31 We haue heere writ To Norway, Vncle of young Fortinbras (Who Impotent and Bedrid, scarsely heares Of this his Nephewes purpose) to suppresse His further gate heerein.

7. Manner of going. *Obs.* exc. in specific applications, for which see GAIT *sb.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Elegie on my Muse* Wks. (1692) 581 She had a Mind as calm, as she was fair; Not tost or troubled with light Lady-air; But, kept an even Gate. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 172 Huntsman! her Gait observe, if in wide Rings She wheel her mazy Way.

† **b.** *Hunting.* Length of stride (of a deer) as shown by his footmarks. *Obs.*

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 17 When Huntsmen ..finde a Hart by the Slot, &c. and then minde his step to know whether he is great .. they then say, they know him by his Gate. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

8. A right to a run or pasturage for a cow, horse, etc. **a.** on a common field, representing a share of the joint ownership in the field; **b.** on private ground (let for an annual rent). Also *beast-, cattle-, cow-,* etc. *gate*. Cf. GANG *sb.*[1] 4 c. (In north. and north-midl. English dialects.)

a. 1606 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 281 The East Steyner shall go to 10 men att 3 kyne gate a peice att xiiij. li. rent. 1613 *Hibbaldstow, Lincolnsh., Court Roll*, That none shal lett any gates in the Inges but to those that haue gates of ther awne. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 118 Aboute a weeke before St. Hellen day, wee beginne to inquire and listen after gates for our younge beasts. 1665 *MS. Grassmens Bk. St. Giles', Durham*, Kesaved for 2 gates .00. 02. 08. 1769 *Atwick Inclos. Act* 2 Certain cattle gates, or pasture for cattle there. 1804 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Feb. 2/3 Six gates or common rights on a common called Wilfholme.

β. 1586 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 207 To my sister Swinburne's children the grasse or gaite of one milkecowe. 1846 *Award, Apportionm. Tithes, Carnforth, Lancs.* 31 Dec., Four Gaits and one Claw in Bolton Highfield. 1887 *York Herald* 16 Apr. 2/1 The Gaits to be paid for before the animals are taken away. 1890 *Westmld. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/2 To be let .. Twelve Sheep Gaits on Appletree Fell.

III. Way, manner, method.

9. Way, manner, or method of doing or behaving; a peculiar habit. † *At no gate*: nowise. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12320 Whatt gate he wann Eve & Adam þurrh þise þrinne wæpenn. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 825 Þai var richt besy ay aboute To fynd sum get hyme to grewe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2239 Let oure gate be so gouernet, þat no grem folow. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 25 Unto the Tod this gate the Wolfe can tell. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2399 Thefte, murthur, robry, were founde at no gate. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 105, I have gotten now..the gate to open the slote [etc.]. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 2 They that are Faithful to Him will not want a Word, one Gate or another. *Ibid.* 30, I love not to be called Singular, and make a World's-wonder of that gate. 1787 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 35 An' may they never learn the gaets Of ither vile, wanrestfu' pets! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, Dinna speak that gate o' the gentlemen volunteers. 1832–53 A. RODGER in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. I. 25 That's never the gate wi' blythe Jamie M'Nab.

β. 1793 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* Wks. (Globe) 537 Ilka man wears his belt his ain gait. 1808 MISS HAMILTON *Cottagers Glenburnie* xiii. 259 Aye, says she, we have new gaits now. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 42, I smile at your low trifling gaits, And could heartily lend you my prayers. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xi, Tom, Tom, I'll cut you into pork pieces, if you go on that gait. 1862 J. R. WISE *New Forest* 282 When a person has done anything foolish he says, 'this is a gait I have got'. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gait*, any peculiar habit, such as a nervous twitching of the face; any antic or grimace performed habitually.

b. In combination with certain adjs. and advs., often with advb. genitive ending *-s*, as *any gate s.* Also *algate(s, another gate(s, howgate(s, manygate(s, nogate(s, nonegate, othergate(s, sogate, thusgate(s*, for which see those words.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † **gate-door**, a street door; **gate-end** *Coal-mining* (see quot.); † **gate-going** *vbl. sb.*, wayfaring; † **gate-law, -leave**, right of way; toll or rent paid for this (cf. *wayleave*); **gate-lips** *Coal-mining* (see quot.); **gate-road** *Coal-mining* = GATEWAY[2]; † **gate-row**, a street; † **gates-man**, one employed in a coal-pit to make the passages; † **gate-trip** (see GAIT *sb.*[1] c).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 328 Go spar The *gaytt doore. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Gate-end*, in the case of long-wall workings the end (nearest to the face of the coal) of the branch roadway leading from the main road to the coal face where the miners work. *a* 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 293 Then came up visions, miracles, dead spirits, walking, and talking how they might be released by this mass, by that pilgrimage *gate-going. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Such as are forced to goe to other townes for want of water att hoame, pay oftentimes *2d.* a score for *gatelawe. 1769 *Hutton Cranswick Enclos. Act* 9 Money..paid..as and for a toll or gate law. 1325 *Charter penes W. Greenwell* (1897), Le dit Johan et ses heires .. trouerunt *Gateleue et Rivage pour touz les carbouns. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Gate-lips*, the roof of the *gate-end*, that is, the place where the roof ceases to have been made high enough for horses to work in or the entrance to the face, divided from the gate-end by the 'ripping'. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 955 A '*gate-road' or horse-way is next driven in the bottom of the coal. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/1 Lord Dudley reserved a right to drive gate-roads through the coal. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* I. i, A certaine woman..came .. to dwell here in our neighbourhood or *gaterow. *a* 1649 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 419/2 *Gaitesmen, who workes þe wayes and passages in þe saidis hewghes ar als necessar to þe owneres..as þe coallhewers.

† **Gate,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Also 3 gait, 5 gayte. [app. a. OF. *gait, gaite*, n. of action f. *gaiter* to watch.] ? The action of watching or lying in wait; a watch; an ambush.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15278 þat i ha luued, he sal me trai, þe gait it es al graid. [The other texts have *gate* and *weye*, showing that the scribes interpreted the word as GATE *sb.*[2]; but the spelling *ai* for *a* seems unexampled at so early a date, and the sense of 'ambush' seems to be required.] *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1605 To the I have fulle good gate; For thou slow my brother Cate—That thou shalte by fulle dere. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 649 Yᵗ he shulde be ware & haue hym selfe in good gayte.

Gate (*gēⁱt*), *sb.*[4] *Founding.* Also **gat, geat, get, git.** [Of somewhat obscure origin; the Du. synonym is *gietgat*, f. *gieten* (= OE. *géotan*) to pour, cast + *gat* = GATE *sb.*[1] Cf. OE. *gyte* sb., pouring out.]

1. † **a.** (See quot. 1683.) *Obs.* **b.** The opening or channel through which the molten metal flows into a mould.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 53 A *Geat*, is the hole through which the Mettal runs into the Mold. 1683 *Ibid.* II. 378 *Geat*, is the little Spout or Gutter made in the Brim of Casting Ladles. 1790 IMISON *School Arts* II. 154 When the git is filled up with the fluid metal. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* etc. 520 The hydrostatic pressure produced by a high gate or filling-in aperture, contributes much to secure the soundness and solidity of the casting. 1893 *Northumberld. Gloss.*, *Git*, in a mould, the narrow neck or channel through which the metal is poured. It is generally applied as the term for the superfluous piece of metal which is left in the neck of the mould after a casting is made.

2. The waste piece of metal cast in the gate.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* etc. 522 This excess [of metal] forms the gates, false seams, &c. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 377 When you have your coin cast, there is a 'gat', or piece of refuse metal, sticks to it. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 262–3 When cooled sufficiently they are..broken off from the 'gets' which are thin strips of metal filling the connecting gutters. *Ibid.* 413/2 The blank is .. cut a little larger than is necessary in order to leave room for a 'get' or solid piece at the end of the prongs [of a fork] which is retained .. for the purpose of maintaining the requisite rigidity to keep the article in shape.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **gate-piece** = 2 above; **gate-shutter** (see quot.).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* etc. 520 This gate piece being superfluous is knocked off almost immediately after, or even before the casting cools. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gate-shutter*, a spade or paddle which closes the channel against the molten metal when the mold or bed is full, and turns it in another direction to other molds or beds.

Gate (*gēⁱt*), *v.*[1] [f. GATE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* At the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge: To confine (an undergraduate) to the precincts of the college, either entirely or after a certain hour.

1835 *Snobiad* 62 in Whibley *Cap & Gown* (1889) 144 Two Proctors kindly holding either arm, Staunch the dark blood, and gate him for the term. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, [He] gave him a book of Virgil to write out, and then gated him for a fortnight after hall. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 6 He was discommonsed and gated for a fortnight for disobedience and contumacy.

Hence **Ga·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xii, He..then dismissed punishment and gating from his mind. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. xii. 221 Our tutor threatened to report us to the Head. However, we eventually got off without even a gating.

† **Gate,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. GATE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* Of an animal: To walk.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 23 Three stags sturdye wer vnder Neere the seacost gating.

† **Gate,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. OF. *gaiter*: see GATE *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To watch.

c 1590 BUREL *Pass. Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) II. 33 Bot as the foular casts his cair, His catch for to preuent, So thay wer trapit in the snair..Still waiting and gating, Quhyll thay wer all oretane.

Gate, obs. form of GOAT.

‖ **Gâteau** (gatō·). [F. *gâteau* cake:—OF. *gastel*: see WASTEL.] (See quot. 1883.) *Veal gâteau*: minced veal made up like a pudding, and boiled in a shape or mould.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Sept. 602/2 Any dish that has a baked cake for its foundation, if served in its original shape, may be called a gâteau. 1897 *Home Notes* 16 Oct. 28 Veal Gâteau.

Gated (gē·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. GATE *sb.*[1] + -ED 2.] Furnished with a gate or with gates.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 191 (1810) 200 There you may behold a..pond, strong walled and gated. 1876 BROWNING *Shop* 27 Some suburb-palace, parked about And gated grandly. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 201 Broken at intervals by gated sluiceways.

Gatehouse (gē·ɪt,hous). [f. GATE *sb.*[1] + HOUSE *sb.*]

1. A house (for a servant or gatekeeper) at or over the entrance of a park or other enclosure; a lodge.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 15 Grete cost of kechenes and ȝate housis. 1458 *Visit. St. Paul's Churches* (Camden) 99 Vnum gattehous, et vnum hoghous. *c* 1543 in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 79 The great quadrangle with a gatehous. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xvii. 205 The Gate-house and Hall swarmed with troupes. 1762–71 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 298 The gate-house or tower of Layer-Marney-hall. 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 320 An arched way led through the centre of the gate-house. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Yat-house*, a lodge on an archway through which you drive into a court-yard.

fig. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 27, I would be loth to build a labyrinth in the gatehouse of my book, for you to lose yourselves in.

2. The apartment over the gate of a city or palace, often strongly built, and hence used as a prison; *spec.* that over the gate of the palace of Westminster.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 947/2 The kings maiestie..at that time sat in his new gatehouse at his palace of Westminster, where he viewed all the whole companie. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 87 As Doctor Bastwicke came from the gatehouse towards the pallace the light common people strowed herbes and flowers before him. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 275 One Newton a Popish Priest was committed to the Gate-House. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 139 [The king's] messenger..was.. by the Houses committed to the Gate-house. 1895 *Murray's Handbk. Hertfordsh.* etc. 81 [St. Alban's], The Abbey Gate House, the only other relic left of the monastery, stands about 50 yards W. of the Cathedral.

Ga·te-keeper. [f. GATE *sb.*[1] + KEEPER.]

1. One who has charge of a gate.

1572 HULOET, Gate keeper, or a porter. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5028/1 That the Gate-keepers give constant Attendance at the Gates. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtldg.) 323 The gate-keeper ought not to have let them pass. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 615/2 There is no general duty on railway companies to place gatekeepers at level crossings.

fig. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 59 The products of every clime were thus brought to Rome, 'the gatekeeper of the world'.

2. A species of butterfly.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 240 *Hipparchia Megæra* (gate-keeper). *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedge-row* (1889) 227 The Gatekeeper butterfly is common.

Gateless (gē·ɪtlĕs), *a.*[1] [f. GATE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a gate, destitute of gates.

1608 MACHIN *Dumbe Knt.* v. i, Gold hath power To enter without force a gatelesse tower. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 72 The horses pasturing through the range of gateless fields. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* VII. lxxxii, Justice sits listening in her gateless halls. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 19 The chaise..passed through the gateless gap in our rough enclosure wall.

Hence **Ga·telessly** *adv.*

1880 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* June 942 The lane itself..is a deep-rutted, heavy-hillocked cart-road, diverging gatelessly into various brickfields.

† **Ga·teless,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* In 2–3 **gatelæs.** [f. GATE *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Pathless.

c 1200 ORMIN 9211 Whærse iss all .. sharrp, & ruhh, & gatelæs þurrh þorrness & þurrh breress.

† **Ga·telings,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* In 8 **gatelins.** [f. GATE *sb.*[2] + -LINGS.] Directly. Cf. GATEWARD(S *adv.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 96 An' mair attour his mind this monie a day, Gatelins to Nory there my lassie lay.

Ga·te-post. [f. GATE *sb.*[1] + POST *sb.*] One of the posts belonging to a gate, either that upon which it hangs, or that against which it shuts.

1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For settyng vp of a gatepost ij d. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. x. § 2. 380 The Mountaines within this Tribe are few, and that of Sampson the chiefest: vnto which he carried the Gate-post of Gaza. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 128 As grave as an old Gate-Post. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 11 Gate-Posts of the Spanish Chestnut. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 598 Stone is the most suitable for gate-posts. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 257 Gate-posts..are..often made of timber recovered in this way.

† **Gatesho·del.** *Obs.* Also 4 **-sadlis,** 5 **-schadylle, -schedelle, -shodil.** [f. GATE *sb.*[2] + ME. **scheadel* (cf. OHG. *sceitila* parting of the hair), f. *scheaden*, OE. *sceádan* to part.] Parting of the ways; a cross-way.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nicolaus* 993 He abad hyme .. At a get-sadlis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/2 Gate schadylle (*K. H.* gate shodel, *P.* gate shodil), *compitum.* Gate schadyl, yn-to twey weyys, *bivium.* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 798/21–3 *Hic bivius, Hic trivius, Hic quatrivius*, a gate-schedelle.

Ga·te-ward, *sb. arch.* [f. GATE *sb.*[1] + WARD, keeper.] A gate-keeper.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 3 Þæne se ȝeat-weard læt in. *c* 1205 LAY. 18998 Þe ȝæteward hit cudde ouer al. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1067 He com to þe gateward þat him answerede hard. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 139 Wer ys nou this ȝateward? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 92 Ther god is gatwarde hym-self. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. iv, 'And by my faith', the gate-ward said, 'I think 'twill prove a Warden-raid'. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of G.* iv. 35 The retinue of armed servants..created no surprise in the mind of the gate-ward.

† **Gateward(s,** *adv. Obs.* [f. GATE *sb.*[2] + -WARD(S.] By the direct road, directly.

1630–56 GORDON *Hist. Earld. Sutherl.* xxiii. (1813) 380 He returned back the same day gettward to Strathnaver. 1768 Ross *Helenore* I. 26 They left me there, sae I but ony mair, Getwards alane, unto the glens can fare.

Ga·teway[1]. [f. GATE *sb.*[1] + WAY.]

1. A passage that is or may be closed by a gate; an opening through a fence or wall. ? *Obs.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 233 Gate-ways between their enclosures are so miry..that they cannot..Cart between one Field and another.

2. A frame or arch in which a gate is hung; a structure built at or over a gate, for ornament or defence.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 299 View of an ancient gateway, dedicated to Nicholas bishop of Exeter. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 91 Having the most marvellous stories to relate of every tower, and vault, and gateway of the fortress. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 A lofty massive front with three fortified and portcullised gateways.

attrib. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* viii, A happy lover..Who 'lights and rings the gateway bell. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 53 He latterly occupied apartments at the top of one of the gateway-towers. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 283 A large gateway-arch flanked by a postern-arch. *Ibid.* 284 The gateway-tower .. was .. employed for the first time in collegiate architecture .. at New College, Oxford, and..at Winchester.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A means of egress or ingress. **b.** = GATE *sb.*[1] 4.

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 157 At the gateways of the day. 1857 G. WILSON (*title*) The five gateways of knowledge. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, In summer wrapt in a sunshine radiant and glorious as the gateway of heaven. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 58 Say to the East, her gateway of return stands open. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 878/2 Snoqualmie Pass .. is the lowest gateway of the Cascade Range. 1896 *Montreal Gaz.* 3 Dec. 5/3 The Canadian Pacific Railway having routed all its Northwest business through the Port-Arthur gateway.

4. *local.* = *gate*, GAT.

1794 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* 32 Sloping passages in the cliff, called gate-ways, for the carts to go down to the sea.

Ga·teway[2]. [f. GATE *sb.*[2] + WAY.] *Mining.* = GATE *sb.*[2] 6.

1786 HARTLAND in Nicholls *Forest Dean* (1858) 76 Oak timber is necessary .. for making what the miners call the gateway, or gangway, from the body of coal to the pit. 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Gloss. Coal Trade Terms* (*Northumbld. Gloss.*), *Gateway*, a roadway; in a pit, a passage through the goaf .. for the purpose of bringing out coals worked on the long wall system.

Gathamercy, var. GOD-A-MERCY.

Gather (gæ·ðəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. GATHER *v.*]

1. a. The amount gathered, crop, harvest. **b.** Contraction, drawing together. *rare.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. i. 114 He that is lorde and gouernour among them, when the whole gather (of Cinamome) is brought together, deuideth out vnto euery man his heape. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 188/1 There was no sign of agitation save the pitiful gather in the brows.

2. Pl. *The gathers*, that part of a dress which is gathered or drawn in (cf. the vb. 11 b).

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 925 Give us laws for pantaloons, The length of breeches, and the gathers, Port-cannons, perriwigs, and feathers. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. vi, Take and lay this Silver Plain all along the Gathers. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 98 (*Temptation*) A stitch or two had broke out in the gathers of my stock. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxv. 301, I have done all the stitching and nearly the plain part of the bodies; I shall soon be at the gathers. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/1 A coffee-coloured lace skirt mounted in gathers at the waist, and falling straight to the feet.

b. In *sing. rare*[−1].

1880 *Plain Hints* 19 The take up of each gather should be lightly and neatly done.

c. *Out of the gathers*: 'out of order, in distressed circumstances' (Halliwell 1847–78).

3. *techn.* 'The inclination forward of an axle journal, or spindle, usually one-tenth of its diameter' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874).

4. *Comb.*: **gather-dam,** a dam for collecting water.

1768 J. GRAY *Refl. Inland Navig.* in J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* (1795) 307 Every reader may recollect what great quantities he has seen collected in gather-dams, or mill-ponds, by banks above their surface; and..it is..easy to form a string or chain of gather-dams from sea to sea.

† **Ga·ther,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 **gader, gad(d)re, gaither, geither,** 7 **geather,** 6–8 **gather.** [Prob. a spec. sense of prec.; cf. PLUCK.] The pluck (heart, liver and lights) of an animal, esp. of a sheep or calf. Also *pl.*

1530 PALSGR. 223/2 Gaddre, as a calfes gadre or a shepes, *froissure de ueav ov de motton.* 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* viii. 103 The sheepes heads and the gathers, which you give away at your gate, might serve them well enough. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 41 You must apply vpon the head of the patient the lungs of a Sheepe newly killed, or the whole Gather. 1678 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav., Persia* III. xii. 129 These three old men take a Sheep or a Goat..cut the throat of it..boil it whole, all but the Gathers. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Calf*, A calf's pluck, or gather, *exta vitulina.*

Gather (gæ·ðəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1–2 **gad(e)rian, gæd(e)rian,** (1 **gadorian,** *Northumb.* **geadriza**), 3 **gaddren, gæderen,** 3–5 **gadir, gider, geder(e(n,** 3–6 **gader(e(n,** 4 **gadrie, gethur,** 4–5 **gedur, -yr, gedder, -ar, gadre,** 6 **geddur, gether, geather, gadder,** 6– **gather.** [OE. *gad(e)rian* = OFris. *gad(e)ria, gaduria* (mod.Fris. *gearjen*), MDu., Du. *gaderen* (*garen*), MLG. *gadern*, MHG. (Mid.Ger.) *gatern*:—WGer. type **gadurōjan.* The OE. form *gæd(e)rian*, whence the ME. *geder(en*, etc., and the wide-spread mod. dialectal pronunciation (gē·ðəɹ), is prob. due to the influence of the related OE. (*tō*)*gædere* TOGETHER, where the vocalism normally represents a WGer. type **gadurī.* Cf. OE. *gæder-, gader-* (in *gæder-tang* continuous), *geador* together; also Du. *gader-, te gader* together; the OTeut. root is **gad-* as in OE. *gæd* union, *gegada* companion, *gædeling* GADLING.

There is no trace in ME. or dialects of any palatalization of the initial consonant in this or any of the related words. Until the 16th c. the words were, with few exceptions, spelt with *d*; for the change to *th* see FATHER.]

I. *trans.*

† **1.** (Only in forms with prefixed *ge-*.) To join or unite; to put together, form by union. *Obs.* since early ME.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 512 *Compactis*, ȝegædradon. *c* 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xiii, Dæt .. ðu .. usic to gode ȝegadrades [L. *conjunxeris*] ðo[r]h flæsces gemænnisse. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 6 Þæt forðon god ȝegeadrade [L. *coniunxit*], monn ne to-slite. *a* 1000 *Soul & Body* 160 Forðan wyt bioð ȝegædrode æt godes dome. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 An is .. þet faire icunde þet is igedered bi-twene saule and licame. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Muche confort haueð wif of hire were þat beoð wel igedered.

2. To bring (persons, or *occas.* animals) together; to cause to assemble in one place or company; to collect (an army, a flock, etc.). Also *to gather together* (or † *samen*). In early examples also with *ge-* prefix.

a 975 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 973 Þær wæs preosta heap .. gleawra ȝegaderod. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1556 (Gr.) Þa þær an ongann .. folc gadorigean. *a* 1000 *Soul & Body* 51 On þam miclan dæȝe. Þonne monna cynn se ancenda ealle ȝegædrað [*Verc.* ȝesamnað]. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1117 Normandiȝ wearð swiðe ȝedreht..þurh fyrde þe se cing Henri þær ongean gaderode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Þa weren þer igedered wiðinne þere buruh of ierusalem trowfeste men. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16462 He wollde.. gaddrenn himm an haliȝ follc Off alle kinne lede. *c* 1275 LAY. 1863 Vppen one dounе..þat folk was igadered. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5784 Ga, gedir samen þin eldir men Of all þi folk of israel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 824 Up roos our host ..And gadrede us togidre, alle in a flok. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 947 This fals Stiward he had gaderid people grete. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xciv. 305 Than Huon cryed his crye to gader his men togyther. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 102 Gather we our forces out of hand And set vpon our boasting enemie. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 132 The Lacedæmonians together with their confederates having gathered an Armie of forty thousand men. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ▸ 6 Will was standing in the midst of several Auditors whom he had gathered round him. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 119 He saw a crowd of people gathered before the .. window. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 2. 65 He at once gathered his forces and marched upon Gloucester.

† **b.** *refl.* To come together in a body, to assemble. *Obs.*

921 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 921 Æfter þam .. ȝegadorode micel folc hit on Eadweardes cynges anwalde. *c* 1205 LAY. 4032 Gumen heom igaderen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11081 (Trin.) To gider gidered þei hem alle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9044 Then the Grekes by a-grement gedrit hom somyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xviii. 1 And all the multitude of the children of Israel gathered them selues together vnto Silo. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xvi. 10 They haue gathered themselues together against mee.

c. In the Biblical phrase *To be gathered to one's fathers, to one's people*: to be buried with one's ancestors; hence, to die.

Although *to be gathered to one's fathers* is the form of the expression that has become proverbial, it occurs only in one passage of the canonical books and twice in the Apocrypha.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxv. 8 [Abraham] was gaderyd [L. *congregatus est*] to his puple. — *Judg.* ii. 10 And al that genera-

cioun is gedrid to her fadris [1535 COVERDALE, gathered; 1611, *id.*]. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* ii. 69 So he blessed them, and was gathered to his fathers [*otherwise in earlier versions*]. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 194 When I am gather'd to the glorious Saints. 1889 FROUDE *Two Chiefs Dunboy* viii. No change was to be made till MacFinnan Dhu had been gathered to his fathers.

d. ? *U.S.* with *in*: To receive into a religious community.

1830 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* viii. 114 They looked like stage players to me; before I was gathered in I used often to see such folks.

3. To bring (things) together; to collect from different quarters into one mass or place; to acquire by such means, to amass. Also *to gather together*.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxviii. 8 [xxxix. 6] Hy gaderiað feoh, and nyton hwam hy hyt gadriað. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 47 Se ðe gadereð mihtes [L. *qui virtutes congregat*] wiðuten eadmodnesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1484 Þu.. gaddresst swa þe clene corn all fra be chaff togeddre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Hercneð nu..hu god þinc hit is uorte..gederen ine þeosternesse..soule uode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6502 (Gött.) Þair golden tresur gadrid þai samen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvi. (1495) 920 Many dyuers thynges gadryd togyder ben one: as many stonys makyth one hepe. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 32 Whiles þou hast tyme, gadre riches immortale. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 176 Huon had ynough to do to gather togyther the clothes. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxviii. 8 He that by vsurie and vniust gaine increaseth his substance, he shall gather it for him that wil pity the poore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 52 How Seas, and Earth, and Air, and active Flame..were blindly gather'd in this goodly Ball. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 233 The place being thus determined upon, they begin to gather the materials for their nest. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Gay*, He died without a will, though he had gathered three thousand pounds. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 14 We gather the honey of worldly wisdom, not from flowers, but thorns.

refl. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 145 The water..gathering it self into round bubbles..would fall to the ground. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xix. 417 A small town had gathered itself outside the episcopal precinct.

† **b.** *absol.* To accumulate wealth. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 [He] bringeð hire to gederen and giuen alre erest þe pure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26824 Quat bot on aside gadir til, And on anoþer side to spill. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 53 Riche renkes riȝt so gaderen and sparen, And tho men that thei moste haten mynistren it atte laste. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 311 (Harl. MS.) When þat þei se a man gadery or purchesse [*v. r.* gadre richesse] thenne þei sey, 'loo! he is a carle'.

c. To pick up (a living).

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 427 II. 71, I have as moche as I may to gader myn owwne lyflode, and truli, cosyn, I can not gader that well. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 256 Sturdy vagrants whose living had been gathered hitherto at the doors of the religious houses.

4. To collect (flowers, fruit) from the place of growth; to cull, pick, pluck.

a 1000 *Phoenix* 193 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þonne feor and neah þa swetestan somnað and gædrað wyrta wynsume and wudubleda. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12523 He sent him to þe yerd.. for to gedir þam sum cale. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 987 Whil that she gadered floures in the mede. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. i. 168 Take and gadre of the tree that is in my gardyn somme fruytes of whiche thou shalt use. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 b, Gather all these Hearbes in Sommer, and keepe them, and make them in powder. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 1 Whiles yet the dewe's on ground, Gather those Flowers. 1661 HOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 203 He [David] gathered bayes both on Parnassus and in the field of honor. 1725 [see GATHERED]. 1727 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 552 A physician gathering simples in a field. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 52 I've been gathering some of the most delicious strawberries. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* II. 18 White hedge flowers we abandon, to gather the hyacinth dark.

b. To collect (grain, fruit, etc.) as harvest or annual produce; also *to gather in*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 30 In tid hripes ic willo cuoeða ðæm hrippe-monnum, geadriȝes *vel* somniȝes [L. *colligite*] ærist ða unwæstma *vel* wilde ata. *a* 1100 (*Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 261 Fela tilða ham gæderian. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Alse me saweð sed on ane time, and gelereð þet frute on oðer time. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4060 He-self was on þe feld biside To geder corn in herueistide. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Men of þat cuntree, what tyme þat felde sall be tilled, getes þam Cristen men for to tille it and to geder it. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lxii. 9 But they that haue gathered in the corne, shal eate it. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vi. 36 b, Out of these..cuttes proceedeth the Masticke by droppes as it were Gum, which they gather in the moneth of September. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 200 To quit his Care, he gather'd first of all In Spring the Roses, Apples in the Fall. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 694 Gather the remaining fruits. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 2 We do not merely gather in the indigenous materials of the country where we live, but [etc.].

c. To cull or pluck (a single flower or fruit).

1588 [see GATHERED 1 b]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 271 That faire field Of Enna, where Proserpin gathering flowrs, Her self a fairer floure, by gloomie Dis Was gathered. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* v. i, Like a Rose just gather'd from the Stalk. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 62 The rose grows so close to the thorn, that you cannot gather it without encountering a painful sensation.

transf. 1844 BP. S. WILBERFORCE *Hist. Protest. Episc. Ch. Amer.* (1846) 5 But the native thus cruelly gathered was not the only specimen they gathered.

d. To pick up. (See also 16 a.)

1725 [see GATHERED *ppl. a.*]. 1846, 1852 [see GAUNTLET 1, 5]. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 8/6 [Rugby Football] Having to gather the ball off the floor, instead of receiving it high up and fairly straight.

† **5.** To collect or bring together (literary matter); to compile. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags. Astron.* in *Treat. Science* (1841) 1 Of ðære bec þe Beda..ȝesette and gaderode of manegra wisa lareowa bocum. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 29 Thou gadrest and made many bokes out of holy scripture. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some thynges y wylle gedur to gedur of some certeyn persons what they sofryd afore ther dethe and after ther dethe. 1562 TURNER (*title*) A Book of the natures and properties..of the bathes in England..Germany and Italy..gathered by William Turner Doctor of Physik. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 40 What Bale hath formerly written, I find he hath gathered out of Vincentius, Antoninus [and others]. 1677 MIEGE *Dict. Eng.-Fr.* s.v., He gathered his lights from the most impartial authority's.

6. Of material objects: To be the means of bringing together or accumulating; to receive addition of.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Wiðuten salt, fleshs gedereð wurmes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII xxiii. (1495) 455 The see gadryth aboue a fome of smytynge and betynge of wawes. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 52 Standing streames geather filth; flowing riuers are euer sweet. 1611 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 6 All faces shall gather blacknesse. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 The silke sleizie and not Naples, which will soone grow rough, gather dust and sullie. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To gather Rust (*or* to grow rusty: as Steel and Iron does. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 131 Which the early-rising lass Climbs with milk-pail gathering cream. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ci, That beech will gather brown. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 The thick-standing trees gather golden and ruddy tints.

Prov. 1573–80 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 24 The stone that is rouling can gather no mosse.

7. To collect (money or other contributions) from a number of people. Now *rare*. Also *absol.* to make or take up a collection (*obs.* exc. *dial.*).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 3 Which wardeins schul gadere þe qwarterage of bretheren & sustren. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 24 Þei may neyther gaderyn here tythes, ne kepyn hem, ne fecchyn hem. 1532 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 257 Item the same daye paied to a woman that gathered for a Churche vjs. vjd. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 202 This yere sayth Fabian, the king gathered the sixt penny of all temporall muennes goodes..which was graunted unto him in the aforesayd Parliament. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 171 Being vassals unto the king of Fez..out of which they yeerely gather ten thousand duckats. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 156 While the sexton was gathering to his box, to which I did give 5*s*. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 167 This Law..enabled the Clergy to gather and recover Tithes. 1896 *Hetton-le-hole Gloss., Gather*, make a collection ('gathering') in money.

† **b.** in indirect passive. *Obs.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, Hoping to see them ..gather'd for in our Synagogue. 1625 DR. KING *Serm.* 57 (T.) Few Sundays come over our head, but decayed householders or shipwrackt merchants are gathered for.

8. To collect or summon up (one's energies); to gain or recover (breath, etc.). Also *to gather oneself* (*together*).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9860 All the grekes with grem gedret þere herties. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. vi, Thenne he dyd of his helme for to gadre wynde, for he was gretely enchafed with the serpente. 1530 PALSGR. 561/1, I gather my spyrites to me, as one dothe that hath maters layde to his charge. *Ibid.*, I gather myselfe togyther as a man doth whan he intendeth to shewe his strength. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 17 § 2 The People gathereth Heart and Presumption to do Evil. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 19 The lucklesse lucky mayd.. long time with that salvage people stayd, To gather breath in many miseryes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi, While I was thus gathering Strength. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 8 He had fa'en aswoon..But howsomever in a little wee Himsel he gathers, and begins to see. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xvii, He had almost gone by, before Hester..could gather voice enough to attract his observation.

9. To collect or acquire by way of increase; to gain. † *To gather ground*: to gain ground, make progress. *To gather head*: to acquire strength; also, to swell as a festering sore. *To gather way*: 'to begin to feel the impulse of the wind on the sails, so as to obey the helm' (Adm. Smyth).

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Meantime, my lord of Pembroke and myself Will to Newcastle here, and gather head. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 76 The Time will come, that foule Sinne gathering head Shall breake into Corruption. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* II. 21 No snow-ball ever gathered greatnesse so fast by rolling, as his Forces increased by marching forward. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 178 Then to gather Vent (as they call it) they straiten the Vault, and wall part of it up; so that the Ayr..gathers in strength, and runs more swiftly. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 631 As Ev'ning Mist..o're the Marish glides, And gathers ground fast at the Labourer's heel. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To gather Flesh, *grossir*. 1691 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 4 Soft whispers first..rise..then the sound Soon gathers voice and spreads the news around. 1693 — *Ovid's Met.* I. 730 He gathers ground upon her in the chase. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 693 Till the Core be found, The secret Vice is fed, and gathers Ground. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 373 As the descending fluid gathers velocity in its precipitation. 1832 TENNYSON '*You ask me why*' 13 Where faction seldom gathers head. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shifting Winds* xiv. (1881) 148 A light breeze was blowing, and the ship.. soon gathered way, and left the boat behind.

10. To collect (knowledge) by observation and reasoning; to infer, deduce, conclude. (= L. *colligere*: cf. COLLECT *v.* 5.)

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 23 Men gatherd that I denied the general reserreccion. 1556 RECORDE *Cast. Knowledge* 70 For this muche I may gether by that I haue learned already, that [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 17 So farre as I gather by the substance of your letters. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 72 The Physiologist also may gather something from the former Observations, touching the nature of Colours. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 23 Pliny supposed amber to be a resin..which he gathered from its smell. 1816 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 297, I gather from his other works that he adopts the principle of Hobbes. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 303/1 She..usually, as I gather from the evidence, associated her daughter's name with her own in her investments.

11. To draw (a garment) into smaller compass; to contract (the brow) into wrinkles.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 169 They gather the Vaile with their hands to cover all their faces, but onely the eyes. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 240 Gath'ring his flowing robe he seem'd to stand, In act to speak. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 11 Gathering her brows like gathering storm, Nursing her wrath to keep it warm. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 140 Golden the clasp that gathers her shining robe to her side.

b. *spec.* To draw together or pucker (part of a dress) by means of a thread.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 68 How ere their gownes, be gathered in the backe, With organe pipes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 169 They weare great large puffed breeches, gathered close above the knees. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1421 The women in Camienitz goe with their Coates close bodied, and the neather bodies gathered like a Frocke. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 4 You see, Sir, my Great Great Great Grandmother has on the new-fashioned Petticoat, except that the Modern is gather'd at the Waste. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* I. xiv. 275 A dress of rose-coloured satin..as full in the skirt as it could be gathered. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 20 It is wiser, if the space into which the gathers are set be more than three inches, to gather only half or quarter [etc.].

c. *Arch.* To contract, close in or make narrower (a drain, chimney, etc.); also *to gather over*.

1703, 1823 [see GATHERING *vbl. sb.* 1 c]. 1827 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 327/1 The flue is gathered over, or contracted to this size.

d. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1557 N.T. (Genev.) 1 *Cor.* vii. 18 Is any man called beyng circumcised? let him not gather his vncircumcision. [*Note*, Which is, when the Surgeon by art draweth out the skyne to couer the part.]

† **12.** To put (the feet) together, keep from straying. *Obs.*

1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 26 If the Storms ye are meeting with make you not walk more evenly and gather your Feet, ye shall get a new Storm to scald you, until you..gather your Feet better.

13. *techn.* a. *Glass-making.* To collect (a quantity of melted glass) on the end of the blowing-tube.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 581 The requisite ball of plastic glass is gathered..on the end of an iron tube. 1886 *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXIX. 100 [Glass] maintained..at a temperature barely sufficient to admit of its being 'gathered'.

b. To collect and place in their proper order according to signatures (the printed sheets of a book). Also *absol.*

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 348 Till he has Gathered the last Sheet on his Right Hand..Thus he Gathers on, till one of all the Heaps Comes off..Having thus Gathered one Book, he Knocks it up, that is, he [etc.].

14. = *gather on* (see 21).

1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 2 Gathering the shore, lo, the Barge! *Ibid.* 7 We had not proceeded above a hundred yards, fast gathering the Shuffler, till we heard..loud cries.

15. In various phrases with advs. † *To gather off*: to take off (a gown). *To gather out*: to select or pick out.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 957 Than his gowne ye gadir of, or garment of his estate. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxii. 10 Cast vp the high way, gather out the stones. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 10 The world will go on until the last of that number has been gathered out and made perfect for the kingdom of God.

16. Gather up. a. To pick up (from the ground).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13241 (Gött.) Pouder or bone þat þai fand þare, þai gedrid vp, and wid þaim bare. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 156 Small stanis of þe sand he gadderit vpe into his hand. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 48 That I might gather up the gleanings of my labours, and sende money to Rome. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 188 The wearied foote cast away their Armes, which those of the Country gathered up. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 286 What pearl is it..That learning is too proud to gather up. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, The school-master took the child..and bidding the old man gather up her little basket ..bore her away.

fig. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 71 Howbeit, in the ende he lost not much: but after his great losses gathered uppe his crummes pretily well by little and little.

b. To draw together, bring into smaller compass; to draw up (the limbs or person): in immaterial sense, to sum up, summarize. In agriculture, to plough a ridge in such a way that the earth is turned over towards the highest part of it.

1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 Thei came into such a tempeste that they were enforsed to gather vppe theyr sayles. 1616 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 72 A greene silke frock..Which at her middle gath'red vp in pleats, A loue-knot Girdle willing bondage threats. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 48 It correcteth, if when he will not gether vp his hinder partes, you giue him a good lert or two. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 2) 68 Within two foot of the bottom of the Rod there is..a Winde to turn with a Barrel, to gather up the Line and loose it at pleasure. 1686 *Ibid.* V. (ed. 3) 57 You may there gallop him..to teach him to lay out his Body, and to gather up his Legs. 1756 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 282 At the next plowing this may be reversed, the ridge in the middle of the field gathered up, and the plough go round and round the ridge till the whole field is plowed. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 867 But now to gather up what seems dispersed..May prove..best for the public. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. xi. 146 Their legs, which had before been stretched out carelessly and comfortably..were now gathered up under them. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 56 They have thus for centuries continued to gather up the land. They gather up twice and split once.

1846 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. i. 144 Such appears to me the title which will best gather up and present at a single glance .. the subject. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 377 She gathered herself up in a manner seldom seen off the boards of a third-rate theatre.

c. To compose (the features) *into* an expression.

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 10 Gathering up his Countenance into a more than ordinary Seriousness, Tell me truly, says he. 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, Gathering up his features into one significant mass of wonder, pity [etc.].

d. To collect or summon up (one's thoughts, strength, etc.) for an effort. Also *refl.*

1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 41 Wee gathering up strength went on. 1623 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid in Mill* III. i, Will you gather up your wits A little and hear me? 1644 Laud *Wks.* (1854) IV. 369, I confess I was a little troubled. But after I had gathered up myself and looked up to God, I went on to the business of the day. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. iii. 40 It only made him gather up his determination. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lviii, Mr. Sedley started up, shaking a great deal, and gathering up his thoughts. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 269, I have never been able to ..gather myself up against the national guilt of war, seeing that such men were made by the discipline of it.

†e. To chide, reprove (L. *corripere*). *Obs.*

1577 Harrison *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 52 The ladie Wake ..hearing the king hir cousine to gather vp the bishop so roundlie..dooth presentlie picke a quarrell against him.

II. *intr.* (chiefly = refl. uses of I).

17. Of persons: To come together into one place or assembly; to congregate, assemble.

a 891 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) 879 Þy ȝeare ȝegadrode on [? *read* an] hloþ wicenga. *a* 1079 *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 1052 Þæt landfolc him on ȝean gaderode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14619 Þar bigan þai for to rute And for to gadir him a-bute. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2917 Anon withall thei gaderid on the playn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b, How..all the garyson of the knyghtes and turmentours gathered aboute hym. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* III. iv, I will not be afraid, Though legions round be laide Which all against me gather. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdras* viii. 91 There gathered vnto him from Ierusalem, a very great multitude of men, and women, and children. 1713 Addison *Cato* IV. iv, See where the corps of thy dead son approaches! The citizens and senators, alarm'd, Have gather'd round it, and attend it weeping. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 275 His old soldiers were known to be gathering round him. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 73 Having given his blessing to the monks who had gathered together.

†18. ? To apply oneself *to* something. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 105 Þay .. Gederen to þe gyde ropes, þe grete clop falles. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 777 Þenne gederez he to Gryngolet with þe gilt helez.

†b. Of a hawk: ? To 'gather itself' (cf. 8), address itself to flight. *Obs.*

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 201 When a high-flying Hawk, being whistled to, gathers upwards to a great Gate, you must continue her therein.

19. Of things: To collect, to come together in a mass; to form or increase by the coming together of material.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 308 Hate is a wrathe nought shewend, But of long time gaderend. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 308 A Male gathereth sooner and is sooner articulated. 1676 Dryden *Epil. Etheredge's Man of Mode* 19 His bulky folly gathers as it goes, And, rolling o'er you, like a snow-ball grows. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 18 Though darkness gather together on a heap. 1749 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 28 The dangers gather, as the treasures rise. 1825 Scott *Talism.* xviii, It seemed as if a tear .. were gathering in his..eye. 1827–35 Willis *Child Tired of Play*, Twilight gathers, and day is done. 1860 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 71 One knows how a story gathers like a snowball.

b. To accumulate and come to a head, as purulent matter in the body. Hence, of a wound, a sore, a wounded finger, etc.: To develop a purulent swelling. Also *to gather to a head* (in quots. *fig.*).

c 1000 [see Gathering *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 1 Now do's my Proiect gather to a head. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 81 A redness took place superficially in the skin, which gathered and burst. 1855 [see Head *sb.* 31].

20. a. To contract, to grow narrower (also *to gather in*). b. To form folds or wrinkles. *rare.*

1577–87 Harrison *England* I. ii. in *Holinshed* 3 Like unto a triangle..being broadest in the south part, and gathering narrower and narrower. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* IV. xv. 395 The garret .. was within the roofe: and so gathered in narrower than the roome below it. [Or does this belong to 11 c?] 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 534 For, as fast years flow away, The smooth brow gathers, and the hair grows thin.

21. *Naut.* To make way (towards an object). *To gather on*: to gain on or drawnearer to, in following. *To gather into the wind*: to sail nearer to the wind.

1577–87 Harrison *England* I. x. in *Holinshed* 77 From hence we cast about [sailing] gathering still towards the Northest. *a* 1608 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 29, I plied onely to windward .. by that means gathering nearer to the fleet. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 The longer your boords are, the more you worke or gather into the wind. *Ibid.* xii. 57 If you gather on him..hee will trie you before the wind. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 250* A ship is said to *gather* on another, as she comes nearer to her.

22. *Mech.* Of the teeth of a cog-wheel, *To gather in upon*: to fit into. Also refl. *to gather itself into.* ? *Obs.*

1677 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 45 That the Teeth of the Worm-wheel may gather themselves into the grooves of the Worm in the Worm-spindle .. the Teeth must be filed very square and smooth ..which much helps the Teeth to gather in upon the Teeth of the Nut.

Gatherable (gæ·ðərăb'l), *a.* [f. Gather *v.* + -able.] Capable of being gathered or inferred.

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 75 Here upon gatherable it is [that] oure alone massing is a wyckednes uncomparable. 1616 Hieron *Wks.* II. 39 Many deare children of God .. haue beene and are in great want..as is gatherable out of the parable of Lazarus. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 60 You will the more easily think the foreknowledge of the Divine Dispensations gatherable from Scripture to be highly valuable. 1820 *Examiner* No. 617. 84/1 It is easily gatherable from the anecdotes reported of him. 1877 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VII. lxxxi. 251, I will make this message, so far as I have yet been able to deliver it, clearly gatherable.

†**Gather-bag.** *Obs.* [f. Gather *sb.*[1] + Bag *sb.*] (See quot. 1616.)

1575 Turbery. *Venerie* 39 The gatherbagge or mugwet of a yong harte is very medicinable also agaynst the byting of Serpentes. 1616 Bullokar, *Gatherbag*, the bag or skinne, inclosing a young red Deere in the Hyndes belly. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

Gathered (gæ·ðəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Gather *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Collected, brought together; culled, picked.

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* lvii. 13 Whanne thou schalt crie thi gederid *tresours* delyuere thee. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxviii. vii, Captyves store thou hast led up with thee, Whose gathered spoiles to men thou wilt impart. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 608 The gathered grapes must be left in the ground at the least for a day or two. 1693 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 309 About his lips the gather'd foam he churns. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 4 All dug Stones are better..than gather'd ones. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xxxiii, The jackal's troop, in gather'd cry, Bay'd from afar complainingly. 1871 C. E. Mudie *Stray Leaves* (1872) 12 How can I, Lord, withhold Life's brightest hour From Thee; or gathered gold.

b. Of a single flower: Culled, plucked.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 113 Then fresh teares Stood on her cheekes, as doth the hony dew Vpon a gathred Lillie almost withered.

2. Contracted, drawn together (esp. of dress).

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 26 One thousand Irishmen, all naked save their mantels and their thicke gathered shirts. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 175 The men weare a long coate to the knee, and upon it a long gowne with gathered sleeves. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xii, Louis.. sent, from under his gathered and gloomy eyebrows, a keen look on all around. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Gathering*, The gathered portion of material. 1894 *Daily News* 16 June 6/3 A white cloth skirt is made with a gathered vest to match.

3. Affected with a 'gathering' or purulent sore.

1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Jan. 79/3 In his opinion the boy's debilitated condition through a gathered finger had contributed to his death.

Gatherer (gæ·ðərəɹ). [f. Gather *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who gathers or collects (in general senses). Also *gatherer up.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 265 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 67 Þe þat were gaderares of þisse worldes ayhte. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxx. 1 The wrdis of the gederere [L. *congregantis*]. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 596 Lion-skinned Free-thinking .. ten times slays the slain, and claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy [Liberty's] spoils. 1807 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 95 Of these [the ignorant, etc.] sects and societies have been, as it appears, the appointed..gatherers. 1868 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. 320 A gatherer-up of gold.

b. *esp.* A collector of money, often with defining word as *rent-, tax-, toll-gatherer* (now commonly *-collector*).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 284 Rasers of the fals tax, And gederars of greyn wax. 1521 Fisher *Wks.* (1876) 318 They that were the gaderers of this trybute came to saynt Peter. 1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 342 To appoynt two gatherers .. for the same money.

†c. A money-taker at a theatre. *Obs.*

c 1600 in *Alleyn Papers* (1843) 32 One Jhon Russell, that by youre apoyntment was made a gatherer with vs, but my fellowes finding [him often] falce to vs, haue many times warnd him from taking the box.

†d. One who gathers wealth (opposed to 'spender' or 'waster'); a miser. *Obs.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 59 Hud-pykis, hurdaris and gadderaris, All with that warlo went. 1564–78 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 133 The foolishe Prodigall waster, whiche commonlie succedeth the gatherer. 1592 Greene *Groat's W. Wit* (1874) 13 Ah, Lucanio, my onely comfort, because I hope thou wilt, as thy father, be a gatherer, let me blesse thee before I die.

2. One who gathers flowers, fruit, or other produce.

1382 Wyclif *Obad.* i. 5 Ȝif gadreris of grapis hadden entriden to thee. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. vi. 29 The feld is the fundament of the flouris, and not the hondis of the gaderers. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 37 Celedonie is an Herbe .. whose flower .. dyeth and stayneth the gatherers hande. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 3 In Caucasus there are trees of Pepper and Spices whereof Apes are the gatherers. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mulberry*, The Gatherer must have his Hands clean.

3. A collector of literary material; a compiler.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 [Þey] cleped him a gaderere of old wrytynges [L. *compilator veterum*]. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 183 He hath not redd the place in Augustine him selfe, but taketh it out of some collectour or gatherer. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* Pref., I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuffe. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 10 Many collections include whatever brief sayings their gatherers have anywhere met with.

4. *techn.* a. *Bookbinding.* An operative who collects the sheets of a book in their proper order. b. *Glass-making.* (See quots.)

a. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 348 The Gatherer takes it [a Sheet] off with his Right Hand. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 959/2 A more convenient way is to arrange the signatures on a long straight table .. so that the gatherers may follow each other.

b. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* etc. 578 One, called a gatherer, dips the end of an iron tube .. into the pot of melted metal. 1888 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 6/6 In the ordinary process of bottle-blowing the ..'gatherer', as he is called, gathers a charge of the molten metal from the furnace on the end of a blow-pipe.

5. One of the front teeth of a horse.

1696 Sir W. Hope tr. *Solleysel's Parf. Mareschal* I. v. 19 There groweth then in the place of these four Foal-teeth which fell, four others which are called Nippers or Gatherers. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 295 *Gatherers*, the two fore teeth. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Gatherers*, a horse's teeth by which he draws his food into his mouth.

Gathering, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Gather, in various transitive senses. Also with *in, out, up.*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 For þære ripunge oððe for þære gaderunge. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxiii. (1495) 647 Bein that gadre hony visyte and haunte floures by cause of gadrynge of hony. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 5 Abbottes .. quyte and discharged of gadryng of dysmes. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. vii. § 2 The gathering of principles out of..particular experiments. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 242 [He] was much delighted in the gathering of antiquities. 1691 Sir W. Hope *Fencing Master* (1692) 99 Of raising or Gathering up of your Adversaries sword. 1705 Stanhope *Paraph.* II. 359 By this..we become capable of diffusing the Riches of that Knowledge in a Moment, the gathering whereof may have cost us the pains and study of many Years. 1842 Manning *Serm.* xix. (1848) I. 274 In these words He foretells the gathering out and knitting together of His mystical body, which is the Church. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xv. 312 Nothing will make dispensable the wide gathering-in of evidence.

†b. The action or practice of collecting wealth; miserly acquisition of money. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Aȝeines ȝiscunge. Ich wolde þet oðre schuneden, ase ȝe doð, gederunge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 192 Elmesse þet is y-do of þyefþe..oper of opre kueade gaderinge, hit ne likeþ noþing god. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5782 [Thre] gret mischeves hem assailith, And thus in gadring ay travayllith. 1550 Crowley *Last Trump.* 252 Though the Lord geue the plentye..Be thou neuer the more gredy, Nor set thy mynd on gatheringe.

c. The action of drawing in or contracting; also, the result of this (see Gather *v.* 11 b, 11 c, 16 b); *spec.* in *Building* (see quot. 1851).

1580 Lyly *Euphues* To Ladies Engl. (Arb.) 222 If a Tailour make your gowne too little, you couer his fault with a broad stomacher .. if too long, with a false gathering. 1611 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 92 That none should wear.. any ruff exceeding 4 yards in length before the gathering or setting in thereof. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 107 An apt falling-back of the Back, and convenient gathering of the Wings, and Brest of the Chimney. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 308 Gathering keeps the crown and furrows of the ridge in the same place in which they were before. 1807 Sir R. C. Hoare *Tour Irel.* 198 The weight of this new building, pressed upon the gathering of the arches. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 585 Gathering of the wings, in a chimney. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 57, I would soon endeavour to make the present heading or gathering as good, by deep ploughing and the application of manure. *Ibid.*, On these high-back lands..the gathering up, or centre of each land..has become dead, inert clay. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., Where the fireplace in one story is directly over another, and the flues go up in the jambs, the brickwork which oversails and forms the soffite of the with of the flue is called the gathering. Hence the term is loosely applied instead of gathering of the wings or gathering wings, to that part of a chimney funnel which is built inclined over the fireplace, so as to contract the sides to a union with the throat of the flue. 1880 *Plain Hints* 18 The depth of the material under the band above the gathering.

d. *In* (or *a*) *gathering* = being gathered. Also with omission of the preposition.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11735 While this gode was in gederyng the grettes among. 1625 Ussher *Answ. Jesuit* 194 Yet were there certain sticks then agathering. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 54 The Cloves are gathering from September unto the End of February.

2. The action of coming together, uniting or combining; the result of this; union, accumulation. (In early instances also with *ge-*.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 82 Forðon ȝedafenað, þætte seo ælice ȝegadrung lichoman seo for intingan tudres. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Þi folc he clepeð dauid þe gederunge inwið þe of fleschliche þohtes. *Ibid.* 27 Of wif & weres gederinge weorldes wele awakeneð. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* I. 10 The gaderyngis of watris he clepide, sees. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 123 In the chynne of a beest is the moust strength of hardnes of the boon and harde gaderynge of synewes. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) Ep. Rdr. 9 Ye gathering of many mens wittes into one mans head. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 43 The gathering of this storm, which .. began to threaten all Germany..determined me. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 47/2 To prevent the gathering of Dirt and Seeds, which might make Weeds grow in the Wall. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 168 But all this was but the gathering of the wind before a storm.

3. *spec.* An accumulation of purulent matter in any part of the body; a suppurated swelling.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 300 Wið cyrnlu & wið ealle yfele ȝegaderunga, ȝenim [etc.]. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 105 No less happy than .. the ease of a broken Imposthume, after the painful gathering and filling of it. 1753 J. Bartlet *Gentleman's Farriery* xxxii. 263 If a gathering forms on the opposite side, open it in the same manner. 1763 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 102 Some say Mr. Wilkes is very well, others say they apprehend a gathering in his side. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* I. i. 3 I've a gathering come on my thimble finger. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Gether*, An abscess is called a *getherin.*

4. A bringing together or coming together of people; an assembly or meeting. (In early examples also with prefixed *ge-*, *i-*.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John v. 13 Se hælynd soþlice beah fram þære ȝegaderunge. *c* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 326/7 *Aecclesia*, cyrce, oõõe ȝeleafful gaderung. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Þa þe king Stephne to Engla lande com, þa macod he his gadering at Oxeneford. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Þe apostles speken to þes folkes igederunge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10703 Bot þar was nan at þat gedring, þat cuthe giue consail o þat thing. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* VI. 389 He maid a gaddering preuely Of thame that war of his party. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2922 Wemen .. shunt not for shame to shake ouer lande, To glogh vppon gomes at gedering of folke. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 141 Dyvers conventicles and gatheryngs were made of the Citizens and other, that robbed in the Citie and did much harme. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxvi. 5 The gathering together of an vnruly multitude. 1828–40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 259 *note*, Winton is in an error in making this gathering of the states in 1285. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xii. 86 It was not the goodness of the conversation .. which gave the charm to our gatherings. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 191 In their beginnings our boroughs seem to have been mainly gatherings of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits.

b. A signal (by beat of drum, sound of pipes, etc.) for assembling.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xlix, Immediately after the soldiers had done with eating and drinking .. a gathering should be beaten for bringing them altogether. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xvii, The clan's shrill Gathering they could hear. 1847 J. Wilson *Recr. Chr. North* (1857) I. 167 Some old soldier, probably, playing a gathering or a coronach.

5. That which is gathered or brought together: *esp.* (*a*) a collection in money (now *dial.*); † (*b*) a conclusion or inference; † (*c*) a compilation (of literary matter).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3339 To gadrie þat gold þay dude hure miȝt..On þe gadryngge þat þay made; þan þay by-gunne to fiȝte. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 39 We shall bere thedir ..[a] collecte or gaderyng maade amongse vs offeryngе yt to that chirche yn mynde of oure delyueraunce. 1508 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 54 Item receved of the parish gathering for the coueryng of the rode lo3ffte viij^{s}. ij^{d}. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 191 b, For this collecyon or gatheryng of the artycles of fayth..is the instruccyon of the faythfull people. 1552 Latimer *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vi. Wks. II. 91 Which you may perceive partly by that I have said, and partly by gatherings and conjectures. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 97 For setting and planting of Cheryes, you may read a great sorte of rules in the gatheringes of Constantine. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 314 His gathering is altogether fond & ridiculous. 1611 Bible 2 *Macc.* xii. 43 When he had made a gathering throughout the company, to the sum of two thousand drachmes of siluer. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 44 P 4 The Company here..had made a Gathering to purchase the Moveables of the neighbouring Play-house. 1751 Paltock *Peter Wilkins* (1884) I. 124 Some few new sorts of berries and greens were the gathering of that day. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 445 This gathering [an exhibition of pictures] is, as a whole, by no means equal to some of its predecessors. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Getherin*, a collection. The word is becoming obsolete.

6. *Bookbinding*: a. The arrangement of the loose sheets of a book in proper order; b. A certain number of leaves placed one inside another, making up a group or quire.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 348 Gathering of Books is to take one Sheet off every Heap, beginning at the last Heap first. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xvi. 568 The collater cannot be too attentive in observing whether the gathering be true. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 331 The last folio in the seventh gathering. 1893 J. H. Bernard in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XXX. 308 The gatherings in the original binding do not seem to have been made up uniformly of the same number of leaves.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gathering-place*, *-season*, *-time*; also **gathering-board** *Bookbinding* (see quot.); **gathering-coal**, a large piece of coal, laid on the fire to keep it burning during the night; **gathering-cry**, a summons to assemble for war; **gathering-ground**, region from which the feeding waters of a river or a reservoir are collected; **gathering-hoop** (see quot.); **gathering-iron** *Glass-blowing*, the iron tube used in 'gathering' (see Gather *v.* 13 a); **gathering-pallet** (or piece) (see quots.); **gathering-peat** (see quots.); **gathering-rod** = *gathering-iron*; **gathering-sound**, a signal for assembling; **gathering-table** (see quot.); **gathering-thread**, the thread used in making gathers in a dress, etc.

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gathering-board*, a horse-shoe-shaped table on which signatures are laid to be gathered or assembled to form a book. 1808 Bald *Coal Trade Scotl.* iv. 60 Another demand for large blocks of coals is, for the servants to make what is termed *gathering-coals in the kitchen. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxvi, The matron of the family, having laid the gathering-coal upon the fire .. retired to rest the last of the family. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Getherin coal*. 1817 Campbell *Reullura* 86 And no *gathering-cry rose yet O'er the isles of Albyn's sea. 1851 M. A. Denham *Slogans N. Eng.* 11 The Slogan, or Gathering-cry of the clan Fenwick was never heard in vain. 1877 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 2. 106 The table-land on which snow accumulates is called the *gathering-ground. 1895 E. A. Parkes *Health* 19 Dublin is supplied with water from gathering-grounds and a large 'impounding reservoir'. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gathering-hoop*, one used by coopers to draw in the ends of the staves so as to allow the hoop to be slipped thereon. 1883 H. J. Powell *Princ. Glass-making* iii. 12 A part of the bulb remote from the *gathering-iron. 1850 E. B. Denison *Clock & Watch Making* § 90 At every stroke of the hammer, it [a pinion] takes up the teeth of the rack one after another, and it is therefore called the **gathering piece* or *pallet*. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.*, *Gathering Pallet*, a revolving finger that in striking clocks and repeating watches moves the rack one tooth for each blow struck. 1825–80 Jamieson, **Gathering-peat*, a fiery peat which was sent round by the borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger. 1882 Ogilvie, *Gathering-peat*, a peat put into the kitchen-fire at night..to preserve the fire till the morning. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch-Bk.* (1859) 42 In England..the metropolis is a mere *gathering-place, or general rendezvous of the polite classes. 1883 H. J. Powell *Princ. Glass-making* iii. 12 If the *gathering rod be hollow. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 289 The provident prudent Bee, finding a likely decay of the *gathering season, and observing that the Drones are only spenders .. doe at last violently expell them. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. i, Clamorous war-pipes yelled the *gathering sound. 1841 Savage *Dict. Print.*, **Gathering table*, a table .. on which the printed sheets are arranged in the order of their signatures, in order to their being gathered into books. 1882 Caulfield & Saward *Dict. Needlework* s. v. *Gathering*, Care should be taken to conceal the *gathering thread. 1532 Hulοet, *Gatherynge tyme or season when rype fruite is gathered, *vindemia*.

Ga·thering, *ppl. a.* [f. Gather *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. That gathers, brings together, or accumulates.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þus beoð þe gederinde ancren of god iþe gospelle to uoxes iefned.

2. That gathers or comes together in a mass; that contracts or draws together.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IX. 88 Or if e'er Night the gath'ring Clouds we fear, A Song will help the beating Storm to bear. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* II. i. 821 Dost thou dread the gath'ring Storm That grumbles in the Air. 1851 [see Gathering *vbl. sb.* 1 c]. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxii, The soldiers found themselves escorted by a gathering troop of men and boys. 1872 W. Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxx, We drive on in the gathering twilight.

Gatling (gæ·tliŋ). [The name of the inventor.] *attrib.* in *Gatling gun*, a form of machine gun, with a cluster of barrels into which the cartridges are automatically loaded at the breech, invented by Dr. R. J. Gatling, and first used in the American civil war (1861–65). Also *Gatling* simply.

1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6 A hundred more Gatling guns have been ordered in America. *Ibid.* 22 Sept., Yesterday two Gatling mitrailleuses were tried at Shoeburyness. 1872–6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 259/1 This led to the introduction of the Gatling gun into the British army. *Ibid.* 259/2 Few Gatlings up to this date have been manufactured for the service. 1886 *Echo* 25 Sept. 4/3 The firing was continued with big guns, gatlings and rifles.

Gatt, obs. form of Goat.

Gatt(e, obs. form of *got*, pa. t. of Get.

Gatten: see Gaiter *sb.*^{2}

Ga·tter. *slang.* Beer; liquor generally.

1818 Maginn *Vidocq Versified* iv. Misc. I. 353 'Lots of gatter' quo' she, 'are flowing'. 1841 *Punch* I. 243/2 Gatter is but 3d. a pot, and that's the price of a reasonable 'pike ticket. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 218 They have a 'shant of gatter' (pot of beer) at the nearest 'boozing-ken' (alehouse).

Gatter(idge, gatton: see Gaiter *sb.*^{2}

† Gat-toothed, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. = Gap-toothed, f. Gat *sb.* opening, gap.] Having the teeth set wide apart.

This is said to be popularly regarded as a sign that the person will be lucky and travel much (Skeat), and was perhaps so intended by Chaucer.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 468 She koude muchel of wandrynge by the weye; Gat tothed was she, soothly for to seye. —*Wife's Prol.* 603 Gat tothed was I, and that bicam me weel.

‖ Gattoru·gine. [mod.Lat. (Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* 1686) a. alleged It. (Venetian) *gattoruggine*, 'quasi cattus rubiginosus' (!).] A species of blenny. Hence **Gattoru·ginous** *a.*, epithet of this species.

1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 181 [Blenny], Gattorugine .. This curious kind was discovered to be a British fish by the Rev. Mr. Williams, who found it on the Anglesea coast. 1818 Montagu in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* II. 444 The shape of the species is somewhat similar to that of the Gattorugine. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 226 The Gattoruginous Blenny.

† Ga·ture. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irregularly f. *gate* Gait *sb.* + -ure.] Gait, mien.

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* A vij, I thought so by your stature, And by your auncyent gature, Ye were of soch a rature.

Gatwarde, obs. form of Gate-ward.

Gaub^{1} (gɔ̄b). *Naut.* Also **gab, gob.** Only *attrib.* in **gaub-line, -rope** (see quots.).

1841 R. H. Dana *Seaman's Man.* 107 *Gob-line* or *Gauble-line*, a rope leading from the martingale inboard. The same as back-rope. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gauble-line*. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 196 A gab rope is often fitted to a jib. It is a short piece of rope spliced into a thimble, about half-way along the foot of the sail, and rove through a block on the bowsprit cap.

‖ Gaub^{2} (gɔ̄b). *Indian.* [Hindustani گاب *gāb.*]

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Gaub*, an Indian name for the astringent medicinal fruit of *Diospyros Embryopteris*. 1897 Willis *Flowering Pl. & Ferns* II. 135 *Diospyros Embryopteris*, Pers., is the gaub tree of India; its fruit contains a sticky pulp, used for caulking seams in boats.

Gaubart, var. Galbart *Obs.*, gaberdine.

‖ Gauche (gōʃ), *a.* [F. *gauche* skew, left (hand), left-handed, awkward.]

1. Wanting in tact or in ease and grace of manner, awkward, clumsy.

1751 Chesterf. *Let.* 10 May, Mr. **** is *gauche*; it is to be hoped that will mend with keeping company. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. cxxii, On going early to bed .. finding .. a gauche Dawdle just beginning to introduce the warming pan between the sheets. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 363 He never does anything ludicrous, or gauche, or intrusive, or fussy, or vulgar.

2. *Math.* Skew, not plane (see quot.).

1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 7 If various points of the line do not lie in one plane, we have in one case .. a curve of double curvature, in the other a gauche polygon.

Hence **Gau·chely** *adv.*, **Gau·cheness.** *rare.*

1883 *My Trivial Life* II. viii. 164 Never was more astonished than by Lady Arabella's gaucheness. 1891 Broughton & Bisland *Widower indeed* iii. (1892) 37 He enters gauchely, for he is a cub.

‖ Gaucherie (gōʃri). [Fr., f. *gauche*: see prec.] Want of tact or grace of manner, awkwardness; an instance of this, a 'gauche' proceeding.

1798 Charlotte Smith *Young Philos.* III. 35 Medora, when divested of a little of that *gaucherie*, which diffidence gave. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIX. 237 The known *gaucherie* of our cabinet in all sorts of Continental interference. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* I. viii, An elegant lively lad, with just enough of dandyism to preserve him from committing *gaucheries*. 1853 Kingsley *Misc. Th. Shelley & Byron* I. 324 Every conceited word and look, every gaucherie and rudeness. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I. xxv. (1879) 263 The young lady contrived to make her exit, with the same amount of gaucherie as had marked her entrance.

Gaucho (gau·tʃo, gɔ̄·tʃo). Also incorrectly Guacho. [Sp.; prob. from some native S. American lang.] (See quot. 1871.)

1824 B. Hall *Jrnl. Chili & Peru* (1825) I. iv. 151 Two mounted horsemen, Guassos as they are called in Chili, or Guachos in Peru. 1838 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. II. xxii. (1848) 182 A party of them Guachos .. galloped up to him.. and made him prisoner. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxxiii, The savage coiled the lasso with the dexterity of a gaucho. 1860 Gosse *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 201 The Guachos are able to entangle them [birds] with the bolas. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 41 The Gauchos of the South American Pampas, a mixed European and Indian race of equestrian herdsmen.

Gaucie, gaucy: see Gawsy.

Gaud, *sb.*^{1} *Obs* exc. *Hist.* In quots. **gaude.** See also Gaudy *sb.* [Of somewhat uncertain origin.

Du Cange cites an Anglo-Latin document of 1415 which has *gaudia* (pl. of *gaudium* joy) in this sense. It does not appear that *gaudia* was so used on the continent, and in this example it is prob. only a latinization of the Eng. word. At the same time, it seems likely that the L. *gaudia* is really the source, and that the 'gauds' were so called as serving to mark the fifteen mysteries (the first five of which are 'joyful mysteries') to be meditated upon in reciting the fifteen decades of aves. An AF. *gaudes* pl., app. in this sense, occurs in a document of 1381 (Nichols *Royal Wills* (1780) 100). Cf. also 17th c. F. *gaudees*, explained in Oudin's *Fr.-It. Dict.* as 'prayers without attention' (Godef.).]

One of the larger and more ornamental beads placed between the decades of 'aves' in a rosary. (Called in Fr. *signaux* or *seigneaux*.)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 372 A paire of bedes blacke as sable..Upon the gaudes all without Was write of gold *pur reposer*. 1531 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 134 A pere of beydes of jette with sylver gaudes. 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 164 She saith that she occupied her gaudes as many thowsand dyd. 1874 *Archæol. Assoc. Jrnl.* Dec. 440 In all probability this large and once beautiful bead formed the Gaude or 'Pater noster' of a rosary of the sixteenth century.

Gaud (gɔ̄d), *sb.*^{2} Forms: 4–9 **gaude**, 4–7 **gawde**, 4–7, 9 **gawd**, 6– **gaud.** [perh. an AF. sb. f. *gaudir* to rejoice, make merry, to jest, scoff at, ad. L. *gaudēre* to rejoice.]

† 1. A trick, prank; often, a device to deceive, a piece of trickery, a pretence; also a game, sport, or pastime. *Obs.*

13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 3957 For thi gaudes [*printed* gandes] and thy gilry I gif this dome that thou sal dy. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 577 Þay maken folk to laughe..as folk doon at the gawdes of An Ape. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2732 Sire vanite & vayne-glori & vices of pride Þa ere þe gaudis, as I gesse þat all gods hatis. *Ibid.* 2966 Some þis gouernour of grece is of þis gaude ware. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* XXII. 9279 Þat he..with no gawdes me begile. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. x. 173 Bot þis King Edward all wyth gawdys Knakkyd Robert þe Brws wyth frawdis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 37 What gawdes haue they begonne? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. ii. 27 Quhat God amovit him with sic a gawd In his dedis to oys sik slychtis and frawd. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* XXXIV. 85 Quhen thay begyn sic gawdis To leif thay ar most laith. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Glas* (Arb.) 59 These Enterluds, these newe Italian sportes And euery gawde, that glads the minde of man. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 32 There was never Christmas Game performed with moe apish indecent slovenly Gawdes then your Baptising and Super-baptising Ceremonies are. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. XXVI. (1640) 22 Staying too long at your gawdes, following them such a space of time together, or with such great violence, that you be even tired and spent by them. *a* 1796 Pegge *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.) 26 *Gawd*; an ugly gawd, a habit or custom. [1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., *Goad*, a custom, a way of doing a thing.]

† b. A jest, scoff; also, an object of mockery. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 188/2 Gawde or iape, *nuga*. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 122 Without vayne gaudes or fables. 1563–83 Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 2102 The sayde John Apowell mocked hym .. with contrary gaudes and flouting wordes. 1650 Trapp *Comm.* Gen. XXI. 9 [Ishmael mocked] at that mystical name Isaac, as a gaud, or laughing-stock.

† c. A festivity, rejoicing. *Obs.*

1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. vi. (1633) 89 Therefore at the decease of the Lord Iustice .. Bonfires and gawdes were solemnized in all the Land.

2. *concr.* A plaything, toy. Also (now always), something gaudy; a showy ornament, a piece of finery; a gewgaw. Now *rhetorical.* [Perh. influenced by GAUD *sb.*[1].]

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 92 Where he [Sardanapalus] with wymmen satte and made his gawdes. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 119 b, A wonton gyglot maye cal men to sorrowfull repentaunce, whils she is yet in her gawdes, and the maystre of the stewes maye persuade men to chastyte. 1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 82 To disburden her [the Church] of those stincking and defiled gawdes, to restore her vnto her natiue beuty. [Cf. *ante*, Which disguised hir with prophane trimmings & tiffings vp of her.] 1591 H. SMITH *Trump. of Soul* A vij b, Why Solomon maketh us fooles and giueth us gaudes to play withall. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 4 (1727) 96 Or should study hard and labour to cozen a child of his gauds. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccvi, Some bound for Guinny, golden sand to find, Bore all the gawds the simple Natives wear. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xvi, Dainties he heeded not, nor gaude, nor toy. 1823 PRAED *Troubadour* Poems 1865 I. 121 A dazzling gaud of twisted gold. 1842 F. TROLLOPE *Vis. to Italy* I. xxii. 363 The gaud that most delights the ladies.. is the old lace. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 497 Otherwise than as gauds for a procession they [umbrellas] are not held in any great estimation.

fig. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 23 All the Rhetorical jingling writers they could meet with, were prest to serve them for the adorning of their stile, (and gawds were oft their chiefest ornaments). *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 308 And blazon honour's hapless wreck With all the gauds of guilt. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 235 They spurned at the old tricks and gauds of diction.

3. *pl.* Showy ceremonies, 'pomps and vanities'; gaieties. Now *rhetorical.*

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 66 The gawds and glories of an earthly court. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 36 How insignificant do all the joys, The gaudes, and honours of the world appear! 1853 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 157, I had hoped that Mary would have mustered up energy to send you a description of these fine doings..I am not good at these gauds. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. xiii. 249 Its bishops and patriarchs surrounded themselves with the pomps and gauds of this world.

b. *sing.* Idle display; showy ceremony.

1800–24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Poland* 93 Public Murder!—that with pomp and gaud And royal scorn of Justice walks abroad. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. i, The pomp, the gaud.. strongly contrasted the patriarchal simplicity which marked his justice court.

4. *Comb.*, as †**gaud-glorious** *a.* [cf. the phrase *to gawde and glory*, GAUD *v.*[2]], very showy.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. L ij a, In their Toumbes..very plaine and nothyng costlie: But in trimming and arraieng of their bodies, to, to, gaude glorious.

†Gaud, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. GAUD *sb.*[1] (? and *sb.*[2])]

1. *trans.* To furnish with 'gauds' (see GAUD *sb.*[1], GAUDY *sb.* 1).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 159 A peire of bedes gauded al with grene. 1500 *Will of Strudy* (Somerset Ho.), A payre of Corall bedys of fifty gawded with bedis of syluer and gilt. 1527 *Inv. Goods T. Cromwell* (Pub. Rec. Off.), ij payer of corall beds gauded with xxxviij gaudyes of sylver and gylte. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 144 My beades gauded gold.

2. To ornament, adorn, make showy.

1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My best cassocke gawded w[t] velvet. 1559 BECON *Displ. Pop. Mass* Wks. 1563 III. 36 b, Thys your fooles cote, gayly gawded, signifieth youre pleasaunte fynenesse and womanly nicenesse.

Hence **Gau·ded** *ppl. a.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 233 Their nicely gawded Cheekes.

†Gaud, *v.*[2] [? ad. OF. *gaudir* to rejoice, jest; or perh. f. GAUD *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To make merry; to sport, jest; to scoff (*at*).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/2 And yf [the battle] walke on your syde then [you] gawde and glory. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Cert. Places H. Script.* I. (1859) 373 More reasonable it were for vain man to learn and reverence the form of God's words, than to gaud at them to his damnation. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 60 In carping, gauding, and iesting at young gentlemen, and specially olde men. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 43/32 To Gaude, scoffe, *scommari, nugari.* 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 435 He was sporting and gauding with his Familiars.

Hence **Gau·ding** *vbl. sb.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 49 What gaudyng and foolyng is this afore my doore?

Gaud, Sc. form of GAD *sb.*[1]

‖ Gaudeamus (gɔ̄dɪ,ē·mŭs). [The first word of the mod.L. students' song: *Gaudeamus igitur, juvenes dum sumus*, 'Then let us be merry while we are young'. (Similarly used in Fr. of 15th c.)] A college-students' merry-making.

1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 178 Our Bannatyne Club goes on *à merveille*, only that at our *gaudeamus* this year we drank our wine *more majorum*, and our new judge Lord Eldin had a bad fall on the staircase. 1894 *College Echoes* (St. Andrews Univ.) VI. 71 On Saturday evening the first Gaudeamus of the session was held in the Cross Keys Hotel. 1895 *Athenæum* 12 Oct. 487/2 A song sung at a public Gaudeamus [at Maynooth] in 1829.

†Gaude - flore. *Obs.* A hymn beginning '*Gaude flore virginali*'.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 7 Syne to his mother I did inclyne, Hir halsing with ane gaude-flore.

Gaudery (gɔ̄·dĕri). Forms: 6–7 **gauderie,** 7 **gaudry,** 6–7 **gawdry,** 7–8 **-ery,** 7– **gaudery.** [f. GAUD *sb.*[2] + -ERY.]

†1. Trickery. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iv. 39 Garnyshe, ye gate [=you got] of Gorge with gawdry Crimsin velvet for your bawdry.

2. Gaudy or showy decoration, ostentatious show; finery, fine clothes; also, a fine or gaudy thing, a piece of finery.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 63 But thou canst maske in garish gauderie. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 2–4 We do not prize a horse for the gaudry of his saddle and trappings. 1663 *Unfort. Usurper* I. i, Vice .. trickt up with its alluring gauderies. 1713? DARRELL *Gentlm. Instructed* (ed. 5) 427 Set off with all the glittering gawdery of Silk and Silver. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* III. vii, Streams the red gaudery of flags in air. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Tapestries enough, and gauderies; but of serviceable fighting-gear small stock! 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 241/2 Women shameless in their gaudery.

†Gaudez. *Obs. pl.* [a. F. *gaudez* (obs.), f. L. *gaudē* 'rejoice'. Cf. GAUDE-FLORE.] Prayers beginning with '*Gaude*'.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi. 77 The foresaid good woman, saying her gaudez and audinos.

Gau·dful, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. GAUD *sb.*[2]] Joyful.

1855 in H. CLARKE *Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

†Gau·dibund, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *gaudibund-us*, f. *gaudēre* to rejoice.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gaudibund*, full of Joy, very joyful.

†Gaudi·loquent, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *gaudi-um* joy + *-loqu-us* speaking + -ENT.] So **†Gaudi·loquous** *a.* [+ -OUS].

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gaudiloquent*, he that speaks with joy. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gaudiloquous*, speaking gladsom Things.

Gaudily (gɔ̄·dili), *adv.* [f. GAUDY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a gaudy manner; showily.

1611 COTGR., *Gorgiasement*, gorgeously, gaudily, gayly, gallantly. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. (1764) 17 Nor, in one hand, fit emblem of thy trade, A Rod; in t'other, gaudily array'd A Hornbook, gilt and letter'd. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXV. (1861) V. 297 It was soon discovered that these gaudily dressed horsemen were proclaiming James the Third. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvi. 310 Dressed..gaudily in yellow, blue, red, white, or green.

Gaudiness (gɔ̄·dinės). [f. GAUDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being gaudy.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, *K. Arthur* lxi, The ayre that struggles for to kisse The gaudinesse of faire King Arthurs blisse. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 240 When you have set up your selves with a deale of gaudinesse, such lace, such ruffes so in the fashion. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 170 The gawdiness of the Romish religion. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iii. 67 The gaudiness of false sentiment. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. v. 4 Men may..forget the wickedness of the battle in the gaudiness of the triumph.

†Gau·dious, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *gaudiōs-us*, f. L. *gaudium* joy + -OUS.] Festive, joyful.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/2 Gaudiouse, *solennis.* *a* 1746 LEWIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 176 Of which Mysteries [of the Rosary] the five first are called Gaudious; the second five Dolorous; and the third five Glorious.

†Gau·dish, *a. Obs.* [f. GAUD *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] **a.** ? Trivial, idle, scoffing (cf. GAUD *sb.*[2] 1). **b.** Gaudy, showy (*rare*[−0]; implied in the derivatives).

1538 BALE *God's Promises* Prol. in Dodsley *O. P.* (1780) I. 8 Ye may loke to have no tryfeling sporte In fantasyes fayned, nor such lyke gaudysh gere. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 212/1 [He] was woont to make manie rimes and gaudish prose to delight the eares of the multitude.

Hence **Gau·dishly** *adv.*, **Gau·dishness.**

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxvi. 773 If they vse any gaudishnes and make themselues to bee as gasing stocks. 1677 *Compl. Servant Maid* 114 It is more commendable to go decent and clean, than gaudishly fine.

Gau·dless, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. GAUD *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] 1848 CRAIG, *Gaudless*, destitute of ornament. Hence in later Dicts.

Gaudroun, obs. form of CAULDRON.

Gaudsman, *Sc.* var. GADMAN *Obs.*

Gaudy (gɔ̄·di), *sb.* Also (6 **gaid-, galdye**), 6–7 **gaudye,** 6–8 **gawdy.** [ad. L. *gaudium* joy. In some senses the word may represent L. *gaudē* 'rejoice thou', as used in hymns or liturgies; and there may also be mixture of OF. *gaudie* n. of action f. *gaudir* to rejoice, make merry.]

†1. = GAUD *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 A payre bedes of blak gaudys of siluer & gilt. 1483 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 116 Item a pair of coral beedis the gawdies gilt wrythen. 1500 in Hearne *Collect.* 19 June 1706 (O. H. S.) I. 263 My Blake beds of jett with gaidyes of Gold. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 62 Item ane pair of beidis of raisit wark with galdeis of aget. 1560 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 147, vj parr of beadds with zigs and siluer gawdies.

†2. A taper (see quot. 1852). *Obs.*

1531 in Blomefield *Norfolk* (1739) I. 182, I gif half an Acr of Lond .. to find yerely evermore, v. Gawdyes Brenning before our Lady, in the Chancel of St. John Baptist. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. I. 277 The tapers themselves, from being meant to commemorate the Virgin's five joys, were called 'gawdyes' from the Latin word 'gaude' which begins the hymn in memory of these five joys.

†3. A bright-coloured ornament; a toy, bauble, gewgaw; = GAUD *sb.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 209 They make also little brasselets whiche they mengle with gaudies of golde.

†4. Rejoicing, joy; a festival, merry-making.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 18 Hauyng no respecte.. to the gaudye and reioyse of our aduersaries. *Ibid.* 43. 1540 PALSGRAVE *Acolastus* I. iv. G iij b, That we maye make our tryumphe .i. kepe our gaudyes, or let vs sette the cocke on the hope, and make good chere. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 10 When a sinner repents there are gaudies in heaven.

5. A grand feast or entertainment; *esp.* an annual dinner in commemoration of some event in the history of a college.

1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* V. 40, I know Some that have spent whole Hecatombs of Beef To give the gods their gawdies. 1686 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 264 Towards a Gaudy .. 00 01 00. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 100 No Gaudy before as Dr. Crosthwait reported. [1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlix. 264 Sir William Paddy, knt. gave, by will .. twenty shillings for a feast (call'd in the university a *gaudium*) upon the anniversary day of his death .. This was given anno 1634.] *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Charms Preced.* 32 What moves that scientific body, But the first cutting at a gawdy? 1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* (1824) 122 Cut lectures..give Gaudies and Spreads. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. i. (1842) 183 Such a scene as..a College Gaudy was like to be. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xv, We went home to a sort of Great Grand Day dinner, a Gaudy, a City Feast. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. lx. 380 One of the Oriel gaudies or festive anniversaries. *c* 1893 J. A. SYMONDS in *Biogr.* (1895) I. 224 My father had recently sat next him at a Magdalen Gaudy.

†b. *pl.* 'Commons' for gaudy-days. *Obs.*

1618 in M. Burrows *Worthies All Souls* ix. (1874) 154 Whereas our Gaudyes on All Soules Day to the Side Tables in the Hall were but five dishes to every Messe. 1620 *Ibid.* viii. 139 This I doe not..to prevent any dues either of plate or gawdies usually to be paid. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gaudies*, double Commons, such as are allowed on gaudy Days.

†c. Dainties, luxurious viands. *Obs.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 275 If at any time we had pease porrige (which was very seldome, that we had such Gau-dies [*sic*]).

6. *Comb.*, as †**gaudy-shop,** a shop for finery.

1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii, Embroderings, spanglings, and I know not what, As if she lay with all the gaudy Shops In Gressams Bursse about her.

†Gau·dy, *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4–5 **gaude,** 5 **gawdy,** 6 **gawdie.** [app. f. OF. *gaude* weld + -Y[1]; the form *gaude* may be the OFr. word adopted and used *attrib.*] Only in *Comb.* **gaudy-green,** green dyed with weld, yellowish green.

In the first quot. *gaudi of grene* may be a mistake for *gaudi grene*, or the word may be a sb. evolved from the combination.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 167 Enbrauded abof, wyth bryddes & flyȝes, With gay gaudi of grene, þe golde ay in myddes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1221 In gaude grene hire statue clothed was. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 320 Hyr gowne was of gawdy grene chamelet. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 452 Colour hit gaude grene. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 Gawdy grene, *subviridis.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 4 How falls it then, we no merrier beene, Ylike as others, girt in gawdie greene. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) P 3 b, It was a valley gawdy greene.

Gaudy (gɔ̄·di), *a.*[2] Forms: 6 **gaudie, -ye,** 7–8 **gawdy,** 7 **-ie,** 6– **gaudy.** [Of somewhat uncertain formation. Sense 1 looks like an attributive use of GAUDY *sb.* 4; cf. quot. 1540 there. In senses 2 and 3 the word may have been apprehended as if f. GAUD *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].]

†1. Of fare: Luxurious. *Obs.* [Cf. OF. *gaudechere*, ? ad. Eng. 'good cheer'.]

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* IV. ii. S iij b, I haue good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make gaudye chere. *a* 1550 *Hye Way to Spittel Ho.* 244 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* IV. 35 Where they make reuell and gaudy chere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 554 The greatest exceeding..and gaudiest fare at a feast, was serued vp in three platters.

†2. Full of trickery. *Obs.* [Cf. GAUD *sb.*[2] 1.]

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* ii. 36 Gup, Garnysche, gaudy fole. *Ibid.* iii. 120 Gawdy, gresy, Garnesche.

3. Brilliantly fine or gay, highly ornate, showy. Now chiefly in disparaging sense: Excessively or glaringly showy, tastelessly gay or fine.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 To the ende they may seeme gaudie to the eie, they must be stitched finelie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 71 Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy; But not exprest in fancie: rich, not gawdie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 2 Scriveners use with gaudy flourishes to deck and garnish the initial characters of Copies. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Hymn to Light* v, The Gawdy Heav'nly Bow. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iii. (1845) 191 They..almost worship a Man for wearing a Gaudy suit of Cloaths. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 151 ¶ 1 Gawdy Ribands and glaring Colours being now out of Use. 1720 GAY *Wks.* (1745) II. 181 There from the gawdy train select a dame. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 184 He wrote..against pride, gaudy apparel [etc.]. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi, An intricate winding of gaudy colours. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. vii. 154 The gaudy daffodils were flaunting everywhere.

b. said of immaterial things; *esp.* of diction, etc.; hence of a speaker or writer.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 235 A gaudy Letter of kindness and value, was sent to Colonel Massy. *a* 1674 *Ibid.* XI. § 143 Those gaudy promises which the Cardinal had made. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catech.* 9 A late notable gawdy Orator. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 I. 58 In gaudy Dreams your Love and Beauty shine. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* vi. 113 The florid and gaudy Prospects..which we are too apt to indulge. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 45 The natural proneness of metaphysical speculations to degenerate into gaudy dreams. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 172 When the fact is seen under the light of an idea, the gaudy fable fades and shrivels. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xx. 262 When this gaudy world has ceased to charm.

c. *slang.* In negative sentences: Very good.

1884 H. SMART *From Post to Finish* II. ix. 130, I don't think they are likely to give him a very 'gaudy chance'. 1894 ASTLEY *Fifty Years Life* II. 96 They [the horses] were not a gaudy lot, and only fetched £3500.

4. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *gaudy coloured, feathered, † hearted, -minded, -speckled* adjs.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 140 As Indians use With *gawdy colour'd Plumes Their homely nether Parts 't adorn. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *To the Queen* Poems (1673) 246 Your voice, which can allure, and charme the best Most *gawdy-feather'd Chaunter of the East. 1599 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Old Law* II. i. (1656) D 2 b, A cunning griefe, That's only fac'd with sables for a shew, But *gawdy hearted. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 238 Were they as vain, as *gaudy-minded man, As flatulent with fumes of self-applause. *a* 1631 DONNE *Elegy* xxi. 47 Shall I a *gawdie-speckled serpent kisse?

Gau·dy, *v.* Also 6 **galdie**. [f. GAUDY *sb.* and *a.*[2]]

† 1. *trans.* To furnish (a rosary) with 'gaudies'.

1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 287 My peir bedys of calcidenys gaudied with silver and gilt. 1513 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 40 On paire of corrall beydes gawdied wt silver. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 62 Item ane pair of beidis of jaspe galdeit with gold.

2. To deck out, make smart or gaudy. *rare.*

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* VII, Not half so gaudied, for their May-day mirth, All wreathed and ribanded, our youths and maids, As these stern Aztecas in war attire!

Gau·dy-day. Also 6 **gaude-day** (9 **gaudé-**). [f. GAUDY *sb.* + DAY.] A day of rejoicing, a festival or gala day; *esp.* the day on which a college 'gaudy' is held (see GAUDY *sb.* 5).

1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* To Rdr., Their loue dayes, their gaude dayes. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cciii. 172 The full dyet may be such, as is vsed at Oxforde vppon gaudie daies. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 42 Your foode shall be Black-beries, and vpon gawdy dayes A Pickled Spider. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gawdy*, or *Grandedays*, in the Inns of Court there are four of these in the yeer, that is, one in every Term. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 100 St Thomas a Gaudy-Day in Queen's College. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 372, 13 Companies of incorporated Trades, who, on public Occasions, and on Gaudy-days, walk in the Mayor's Train. 1795–6 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 51 On this their gaudy day the new Regicide Directory sent for their diplomatick rabble. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 261 This dress is worn .. at dinners on gawdy days. 1830 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* III. (1843) 52 A gaudy-day myeks a' hands merry. 1854 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 161 It was a gaudy day for the burly London Citizens. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 418 The annual gaudy day was especially a festivity of the Arts Faculty.

So **Gaudy-night.**

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 183 Come, Let's haue one other gawdy night: Call to me All my sad Captaines, fill our Bowles once more: Let's mocke the midnight Bell.

Gaudy-green: see GAUDY *a.*[1]

Gauffer, gauffre: see GOFFER.

Gauge, gage (gēdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 5–7 **gawge**, (6 *Sc.* **gadge**), 8–9 **guage**, 5– **gage, gauge.** [a. ONF. *gauge* (Central OF. and mod.F. *jauge*), of unknown origin; wanting in the other Rom. langs.

The OFr. word is found, along with the related vb. *gauger*, in the 13th c.; the earliest sense appears to be 'action or result of measuring', the sense 'instrument of measurement' being prob. derivative; the sb. is perh. f. the vb. Possibly there may be ultimate connexion with *jale* bowl, *galon* GALLON (so Littré), or with *jalon* stake to measure from (so Scheler). Horning's conjecture that the word represents Teut. **galgon-* (see GALLOWS) in its assumed primary sense of 'rod' is not very satisfactory from the Teut. point of view; derivation from L. **æquālificāre* or *quālificāre* (Diez) is impossible.

The spelling *gauge* prevails in this country, except in sense 5. The more normal *gage* has been adopted in recent American Dicts. The form *guage* is a mere blunder.]

I. 1. A fixed or standard measure or scale of measurement, the measure to which a thing must conform; esp. a measure of the capacity or contents of a barrel, etc., the diameter of a bullet or the thickness of sheet iron.

[1357 *Act* 30 *Edw. III*, Stat. I. c. 5 Les tonelx de vin duissent contenir certein nombre des galons solonc launciene gauge.] *c* 1450 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 438 Eampylle of meatynge [of ashelers] after the gawge of xij. meten, in lengthe xviij. yerdes. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 § 1 Malmeseys .. shalbe of full gauge conteynyng vj[xx] and vj galons at the lest in mesure. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Iauge, as *poison de iauge*, an hogshead of gage. 1595 in *Munim. Irvine* (1891) II. 34 The gadge of Hering, quhitefische and Salmond the Hogheid was reduceit. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* D, From which weight is derived or drawne the Assise and Gawge of all manner of wet and dry measures. 1677 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 315 The gager shall always leave with the Brewer a note of his gage. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 *note*, The jumpers were kept to the same gauge by means of two brass rings .. when the jumpers by wearing became too little, they were .. made to their full size, by the hammer, according to the gauge ring referred to. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 137 A bullet of 50-gauge exceeding in range one of 25-gauge. 1871 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 347 From the smallest mouse-tail file .. to the square file .. there is a multifarious diversity in shape, size, and gauge of cutting. 1892 *Workshop Receipts* Ser. v. 287 It is an advantage, with all sheets thicker than 20 gauge, to galvanise after corrugation.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Capacity, extent; dimensions, proportions. Chiefly in phrase *to take the gauge of.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. 291 He needed to be a good Mathematician in the gages of mens bellies .. proportioning it to their severall ages, labour .. appetites, &c. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* 25 He [Howard] has visited all Europe .. to take the gage and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, Rienzi sat at the feast .. taking gauge and measurement of the intellect, policy, temperament, of every guest. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xviii. (1880) 219 The old man looked up and around, apparently taking the gauge of the structure. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 219 His intellect .. was much above the low gauge which people used to assign to it. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. viii. 157 The broadening of gauge in crinolines seemed to demand an agitation.

† 2. A limit of distance or extent. Also *fig. Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxvii. (1609) 134 Neither we have any gage or stay of rule and command, nor [etc.]. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 98 How high it [Nilus] riseth, is known by markes and measures taken of certain pits. The ordinary height of it is sixteen cubits. Vnder that gage the waters ouerflow not at all. 1606 — *Sueton.* 103 That Corinthian vessels grew to an exceeding high rate .. he grievously complained, and gave his opinion, that there should be a gage set and a mediocritie kept in houshold furniture.

3. *spec.* The distance between the rails of a railway, tramway, etc.; more fully *gauge of way*; also, the distance between the opposite wheels of a carriage. *Mixed gauge*: a broad and narrow gauge laid down together. See also BROAD GAUGE, NARROW GAUGE.

1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin., Gauge of Way* (as applied to railways), the width in the clear between the top flanches or rounded rims of the rails. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 57 The distance between the opposite rails, or width of gauge, which, of course, determines the width of the carriage. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* v. (Paterson) 107 The engine-driver of our broad-gauge mail train. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 165 When forming the road, the proper gauge had also to be determined. What width was this to be? The gauge of the first tramroad laid down had virtually settled the point. The gauge of wheels of the common vehicles of the country .. which were first used on the tramroads—was about 4 feet 8½ inches. And so the first tramroads were laid down of this gauge. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 555 Formerly there was the mixed gauge for both broad and narrow gauge trains; but the outer rail has been removed. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 198/2 The track is of the usual gauge.

4. *techn.* a. The length of projection of a slate or tile beyond that which overlaps it. Now also called the *margin.* b. (See quot. 1847.)

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 274 At 6 Inches Gage, about 800 .. Tyles will cover a Square; at 7 Inch Gage, 690. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Gage*, or *Gauge*, the length of a slate or tile below the lap. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Gage*, a measure of slate, one yard square, about a ton in weight. 1851 LAXTON *Builder's Price Bk.* 38 Pantiling per square. Laid dry, to a 10-inch gauge.

5. *Naut.* (Usually spelt *gage.*) a. The position of one vessel with reference to another and the wind. In phrase *To have* or *keep the weather gage of*: to be to windward of; also *fig.* to get the better of. Subsequently also in *lee gage* (see quots. 1644, 1794).

1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 26 The rest .. entred as far as the place permitted and their own necessities, to keep the weather gage of the enemy. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v., When one ship is to-weather of another, she hath, as they terme it, the weather-gage, but they never use to say, the Lee-gage. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 78, *Weather Gage*, is when one Ship has the Wind or is to Weather) of another. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 57 They tacked, when at about two leagues distance, in order to gain the weather gage. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 253* *Lee-gage*, a ship or fleet to leeward of another is said to have the lee-gage. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 14 Taken aback with a fine breeze at N.W. which gave us the weather-gage, whilst the Enemy's Fleet kept the southerly gage. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 523 After a variety of movements in which Suffrein still kept the weather gage, the two fleets came to action. 1835–40 *J. M. Wilson's Tales Bord.* (1859) XX. 270 He has got the weather gage of them, and for us to run down to them would be to run ourselves into the lion's mouth. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lee-guage.*

b. The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water with a full cargo.

1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v., So many foote as she drawes, is called the ships gage. 1800 [see *Gauge-mark* in 15]. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

6. *Plastering.* (See quots.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Gage*, or *Gauge*, .. the greater or less quantity of plaster of Paris used with the common plaster to accelerate its setting. 1849 WEALE *Dict. Archit., Gauge*, a mixture of fine stuff and plaster, or putty and plaster, or coarse stuff and plaster used in finishing the best ceilings and for mouldings and sometimes for setting walls.

II. An instrument for measuring or testing.

† 7. a. Agauging-rod. b. (See quot. *c* 1780.) *Obs.*

a. 1530 PALSGR. 224/2 Gauge to measure wyne with, *gauge.* 1611 COTGR., *Iauge*, a Gage; the instrument wherewith caske is measured. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gage*, a Rod to measure Casks with.

b. 1635 in Nicholls *Forest Dean* (1858) 276 Implem[ts] .. 1 tuiron plate, 1 plackett, 1 gadge. *c* 1780 WYRRALL *Ibid.* 279 *Gage*, two rods of iron jointed in the middle with a ring for the filler to drop the shortest end into the furnace at the top, to know when it is worked down low enough to be charged again.

8. A graduated instrument or vessel for gauging or measuring the force or quantity of a fluctuating object, as a rainfall, tide, stream, wind, etc. Also *rain-, wind-gauge*, etc.: see RAIN, etc.

1688 BURNET *Lett. Pres. State Italy* 145 There is a Gage, by which they Weigh the Water, and so they know how the Evaporation advances; it is of Silver, and is so made, that according to the weight of the Water, it sinks in to such a depth; & so by the degrees markt upon it, they know how heavy the Water is. 1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Philos. Techn.* 286 A smiths bellows raised a mercurial gage about an inch so that it would have raised a water-gage about fourteen inches. 1830 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XXXV. (1835) 490 Nor is it an easy matter to measure the depth to which a fall of snow is equivalent; such is .. the difficulty of securing any thing like an average within the compass of any gauge that has yet been devised. 1851–9 HERSCHEL in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 135 One inch in depth of rain in the gauge will be measured by 100 inches of the graduated vessel. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 115 They were followed by about three inches (measured by the mercurial gauge) of air. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 31 The sea-waves were recorded on the self-registering tide gauges.

fig. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 110 [Bacon] .. basked in an element of contemplation out of all modern English atmospheric gauges.

9. A contrivance attached to a vessel, esp. a boiler, to show the height or condition of its contents; more fully *gauge-cock, -glass.* Of an air-pump: An instrument which points out the degree of exhaustion in the receiver; usually with word prefixed specifying the form of gauge, as *barometer, siphon gauge*: see those words.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 47 A cyphon-gage which is occasionally substituted for the barometer-gage. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 204 This temperature .. was ascertained by the common means of a gauge placed on the boiler. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 376 The pipe G is a sort of gauge, by means of which, after the pulp rises to a proper height in the vessel L, the remainder of the water is carried off into the cistern C. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 125 Each boiler having its feed pipe, gauges, and blow-off pipes as before. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 12 The gauge is screwed into some part of the boiler, where it can always be seen by the person in charge.

10. An instrument for ascertaining and verifying dimensions, esp. for testing and sorting into trade sizes tools, sheet iron, wire, etc.; an instrument by which tools, parts of machinery, etc., are regulated, in process of manufacture, to standard dimensions.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 32 This plate, must be a gage to file your Worm and Groove to equal breadth by. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, Timothy .. proposed to his mistress, that she should entertain no servant that was above four feet seven inches high; and for that purpose he prepared a gauge, by which they were to be measured. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.* s.v., Gages are used by the Smiths for gageing Bolts, so as to make them of a true and right size. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 29 It is much easier to file correctly with the assistance of a guage than a pair of callipers. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 46 Certain pegs are fixed as a gauge without the circumference of the revolving board, but placed in such a manner, that whenever the plastic clay is brought to coincide at the requisite points with the gauge the thrower knows that the article has attained the proper dimensions. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* s.v., It is very necessary, in the practical working of railways, to keep standard iron gauges, from which all those employed on the line should be made. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iv. 86 A cold bar which fits between the two sides of a gauge will not fit when heated.

11. An adjustable tool used by carpenters and joiners for marking lines parallel to the edge of a board. *Mortice gauge*: one for marking parallel lines for mortice-cutting.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 90 Of the Gage .. Its Office is to Gage a Line parallel to any straight side. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Gage*, in joinery .. is made of an oval piece of wood, fitted upon a square stick, to slide up and down stifly thereon [etc.]. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 2120 The gauge is an instrument used for drawing or making a line on a piece of stuff to a width parallel to the edge.

12. a. *Printing.* A strip of anything used for measuring and regulating the length of a page or the width of a margin. b. *Type-founding.* A piece of hard wood or metal, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, etc. of the various sorts of letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 85 The Face-Gage is a Square Notch cut with a File into the edge of a thin Plate of Steel, Iron, or Brass. .There be three of these Gages made, for the Letters to be cut on one Body. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print.* s.v., A Gauge, to regulate the margin, is used both by compositors and pressmen .. The pressmen require a gauge .. in order to keep the head lines of the pages of each sheet precisely at the same distance from the edge of the paper. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 30. 13 There is a guage both at back and side to ensure absolute uniformity in folding. 1891 JACOBI *Printing* v. 69 The length of a page having been determined, a gauge should be made to the size.

13. A contrivance to limit or regulate the penetration of a cutting tool.

(? Always used in comb. with the name of the tool with which it is used or of the process in which it is employed, as *auger-gauge, boring-gauge*, except where the name may be supplied from the context.)

14. *fig.* A means of estimating or determining, a test.

1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* Wks. 1714 II. 31 If Money were .. to be had from the Owner himself, .. it might then probably be had at the Market Rate, and that Rate of Interest would be a constant gauge of your Trade and Wealth. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iii. Wks. (1757) 102 Another judges by a surer gage, An author's principles, or parentage. 1842 EMERSON *Lect., Transcendent.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 292 Besides farmers, sailors, and weavers, there must be a few persons of purer fire kept specially as gauges and meters. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi 289 A standard or gauge of the highest and sublimest pitch to which the unaided intellect of man can aspire. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 71 The impracticability of any equitable gauge of property, either by testimonial or by enquiry, has been felt. 1884 *Century Mag.* July 430 The gauge of a pensioner's disability is always his unfitness to do manual work.

III. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5 b) *gauge-mark*; (sense 1) *gauge-ring*; **gauge-book**, ? a

book on star-gauging; **gauge box, brick** (see quots.); **gauge-cock** (see quot. 1849); **gauge-concussion**, 'the lateral rocking of railway carriages against the rails' (Ogilvie); **gauge-door** (see quot.); **gauge-frame** (*a*) the frame of a gauge-weir; (*b*) a frame used to gauge the loading of railway trucks, so as to limit it to the size capable of passing through tunnels, etc.; **gauge-glass**, a strong glass tube attached to a boiler to indicate the height or agitation of the water in it; **gauge-knife**, a knife with some contrivance for regulating the amount cut off; **gauge-ladder, -lamp** (see quots.); **gauge-lathe**, a lathe for turning work to pattern or size, the depth of cut being regulated by a gauge or stop; **gauge-paddle**, a paddle or shutter used in a gauge-weir; †**gauge penny**, a gauger's fee or perquisite; **gauge-pile, -pin** (see quots.); †**gauge pipe** (cf. *gauge-cock*); **gauge-plate** (see quot.); **gauge-point**, a point marked on a gauging rod, slide rule, etc., to indicate the diameter of a cylinder one inch high containing a unit of a given liquid measure; also, the length marked by this point; **gauge-rod, -saw, -stuff** (see quots.); **gauge-weir**, a weir fitted with movable paddles or shutters (as distinguished from a solid weir); **gauge-wheel** (see quot.).

1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* iii. 35 Here..are a few of his [Sir John Herschel's] notes respecting the lesser Magellanic Cloud: they are taken from the *Guageboks. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gage-box for Shingles*, a box of a certain size in which shingles are laid to form bunches of a certain number. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* viii. 152 She knew when the oven was hot enough by the *gauge-brick: this particular brick as the heat increased became spotted with white, and when it had turned quite white the oven was ready. 1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 88 A cock to supply air to the receiver..is also employed as a *gauge-cock. 1838 R. Stephenson *Descr. Steam Engine* 17 Two gauge cocks..are fixed in the side of the fire box. 1849 Weale *Dict. Archit.*, *Gauge-cocks*, two or three small cocks fixed in front of the boiler of a steam engine, for the purpose of ascertaining the height of the water. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Gauge-door*, a wooden door fixed in a mine in an airway for regulating the supply of ventilation necessary for a certain district, or number of men, &c. 1791 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames & Isis* 55 If weirs were raised with *gauge-frames, the Water could be penned over all the shoals. 1849 Weale *Dict. Archit.*, **Gauge-glass*, in locomotive engines, a strong glass tube, connected with the boiler by two cocks attached to the gauge-cock pedestal. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 6/3 A lady..was busily engaged with a *gauge knife slicing up the puddings into ha'penny pen'orths. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gage-ladder*, a square timber frame for raising the ends of wheeling planks in excavating. A horsing-block. 1849 Weale *Dict. Archit.*, **Gauge-lamp*, in locomotive engines, a small lamp placed beside the gauge-glass at night. 1800 *Hull Pilot. Act* 22 Two *guage marks to be made and fixed on the stem and stern. 1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Ireland Navig.* Add. 66 Not to pass any lock unless the water flows over the waste wire or *gauge paddle. 1444 *Act* 23 *Hen. VI*, c. 15 Le Roi ad ordeigne..que le denier que est appelle le *gauge peny ne soit paie a le Gaugeor ne a ascun autre en son noune, tanque il ou son deputee eit gauge lez vinez. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gage-pile* (Pile-driving), a preliminary pile to mark the desired course. 1891 Jacobi *Printing* 285 **Gauge pins*, small steel pins with teeth, for securing the lay on small platen machines. 1702 Savery *Miner's Friend* 25 The design of a Servant to do Mischief .. is easily discovered by those *Guage Pipes. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Gauge-plate*, an adjustable plate fixed to shearing, cropping, and cutting-off machines, for insuring the uniform length of short pieces .. to be cut off. 1721 Bailey, **Gauge Point* of Solid Measure, is the Diameter of a Circle whose Area is equal to the solid Content of the same Measure. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 82 On it are marked WG at 17.15, and AG at 18.95, the wine and ale gage points. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Gauge-point*, is a term used in Gauging to denote the diameter of a cylinder whose altitude is one inch, and its content equal to that of a unit of a given measure. 1793 *Gauge ring [see sense 1 above]. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Gauge-rod*, a rod of iron from ¼ in. to ½ in. in diameter, and used for measuring the internal diameters of portions of work in cases where great accuracy is essential. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gage-saw*, a saw having an adjustable frame or clamp, which determines the depth of kerf. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 372 Mortar, called *gauge-stuff, consists of about three-fifths of fine-stuff and one of Plaster of Paris. 1847 A. Smeaton *Build. Man.* 120 Gauge Stuff is chiefly used for mouldings and cornices which are run or formed with a wooden mould. 1791 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames & Isis* 53 The Weir near the Lock should be rebuilt with a *gauge Weir. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gage-wheel*, one attached to the forward end of a plow-beam, to gage the depth of furrow.

Gauge, gage (gēdʒ), *v.*[1] [a. ONF. *gauger* (Central F. *jauger*), related to *gauge*: see prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To measure or measure off (a length or quantity). *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 208 Too feet deep is good for corn tilage, And doubil that for treen, in depnes gage. *Ibid.* XI. 79 Or euery tre a stryke of askes gage.

2. To ascertain by exact measurement the dimensions, proportions, or amount of; applied *spec.* to the measurement of objects of standard size (e.g. wire, bolts); also to the measurement of fluctuating quantities such as rainfall and intensity of wind. In non-technical use, the commonest application is to the measurement of the depth of a liquid content.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 Gawgyn depnesse, *dimentior.* 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxix. 399 He gauged ye depnesse of the dyche with a speare. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 52 Capys..Will'd..to..bore and gage the hollow caues uncouth. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 331 And when they gaged the foord, they found it impossible to wade through. 1618 E. Elton *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (1622) 156 Continually sounding and gaging the depth of it. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Water-gage*, an Instrument to Gage or Measure the Profundity or Quantity of any Water. 1750 [see Gauge *sb.* 10]. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 139 Who drive a loathsome traffic, gauge and span, And buy the muscles and the bones of man. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 196 We are yet to learn by what arts or instruments the mind could be so measured and gauged. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* III. 347 Wire is gauged, or the diameter of each sort ascertained..by inserting it into a nick filed in the margin of a steel plate containing a gradation of these nicks. 1852 Miss Fox *Jrnls.* 23 Aug., In six weeks..they mean to begin gauging the heavens. 1853 Phillips *Rivers Yorks.* iii. 44, I have gauged .. the river which washes the walls of York, and obtained..the quantity of water in cubic feet per day. 1875 Proctor in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 821/2 Gauging the sidereal system on this principle, Sir W. Herschel deduced the inference that it is shaped like a cloven flat disc.

† b. *To gauge a ship* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1644 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.* s. v., When we would know how much water a ship drawes when she is a-floate we stick a naile into a pike or pole, and so put it downe by the Rudder, till this naile catch hold under the Rudder, and this we call gageing a ship.

3. To ascertain the capacity or content of (a cask or similar vessel) by combined measurement and calculation (usually performed by the instrument called a *gauging-rod*).

[1353 *Act* 27 *Edw. III*, Stat. I. c. 8 Que tous vins..soient bient & loialment gaugez par le Gaugeour le Roi ou son depute.] 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 13 All the Vessels of Wine ..shall..be well and truly gauged by the King's Gauger. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Euery gaugeour within this realme shall truely and effectually..gauge all the said.. barrels. 1591 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 155 Whiche wines Ralphe Allen and Richard Broster, Sheriffes..haue seased vpon as forfeited, because they were sold without, and before they were gauged. 1644 Manwayring *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v., We are to Gage our Cask, that we may see how great it is, or how much is leaked out; which we doe by putting downe a stick at the Boong, and that, by the wetnesse, will shew how much liquour is in it. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. vii, He would slip into the cellar, and gauge the casks. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 101 To break his heart among poor mean mortals, gauging beer! 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 483 They would collect the customs, and gauge the beer barrels.

absol. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 210 And even the story ran that he could gauge.

b. *humorously.*

1589 Nashe *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 15 It is for a Poet, to examine the pottle pottes, and gage the bottome of whole gallons. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* vi. 76 Where boone companions gage the pots apace.

4. *fig.*; esp. to 'take the measure' of (a person, his character, etc.).

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxiv. 1143 What are the Judgmentes of God? Euen a deepe gulfe vnpossible to be gaged. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 208, I barre to night, you shall not gage me By what we doe to night. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 2 By these notes gage thy heart. 1716 Pope *Ess. Homer's Battles* in *Iliad* II. 326 That artful Manner of taking Measure or (as one may say) Gaging his Heroes by each other. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 480 He who, by contract, all your paupers took, And gauges stomachs with an anxious look. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 61 She, on the contrary, was never able to gauge him. 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. xi. 414 Can they gauge or record the alleviation of misery effected by care. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvi. 145 How is he to gauge the voting strength its advocates can put forth?

5. To render conformable to a given standard of measurement or dimensions; also *to gauge up*. Hence *fig.* to set bounds to, to limit.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiii. xxiii. (1609) 489, I will myselfe limit and gage [L. *se modum impositurum*] those things, which fortune, occasion of the times, and necessitie have made excessive and beyond all measure powerfull. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 129 The voiage thither from the foresaid country was gaged within a lesse time. 1651–3 J. Barker *Art of Angling* 8 Gage your line, bait your hook. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 105 By these Screws, and the Rabbet and Groove, your work will be evenly gaged all the way .. under the edge of the Iron Q. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* VII. i. (1727) 335 The Vanes as nicely gaug'd on each Side as made; broad on one Side, and narrower on the other. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 200 Two steel chaps to guage the Cutter. 1891 Jacobi *Printing* vi. 90 When formes are sent to press or machine great care should be exercised in straight-edging after gauging-up the margins.

b. *spec.* To cut or rub (bricks or stones) accurately to a uniform size.

1750 Langley *Lond. Prices* 130 in *Dict. Archit.* (1848–52) s.v., The workman must gauge and rub down the red-stock bricks, so that every five courses of them shall come level with every four courses of place-bricks. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 1917 The stones are guaged and dressed by the hammer. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 225/2 In bricks, they must either be 'gauged', that is, rubbed or cut to the shape required, or the difference must be made up by mortar.

6. To mark off or set out (a measurement or measured distance).

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 79 Gage another line opposite to the first gaged line. 1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 33 The Arch HD is drawn by gauging from the Arch GC. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 25 A strong line may be stretched about 5 feet from the floor .. to gauge the plumb-lines from. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 206/1 The length of the spokes is then guaged.

7. *Plastering.* To mix (plaster) in the right proportions for drying rapidly or otherwise.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 173 When they seel or parge with it [alabaster], they wet it by degrees, which they call gageing. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 372 When great expedition is required, the plasterers gauge all their mortar with Plaster of Paris. 1897 *Laxton's Builders' Price Bk.* (ed. 18) 255 When used as concrete it [Portland cement] has been gauged as poor as 10–1—*i.e.* 1 part of cement to 10 of sand and shingle or ballast.

8. *Dressmaking.* To draw up in a series of parallel gatherings. (See Gauging *vbl. sb.*)

1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* xix. 210 Dresses—gaged, and puffed and pleated. 1883 *Myra's Jrnl.* Aug., The sleeves ..consist of a lace puff, gauged into the shoulder. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/5 The underbodice is in drawn muslin, gauged at the neck in several rows.

†**Gauge,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.*[—1] [? Cf. OF. *jaugier* to break in (a door).] *trans.* ? To burst through.

1583 T. Stocker tr. *Civ. Wars Low C.* III. 126 a, They feared that the fielde bankes and ditches were not as yet gawged and cut [orig. F. *ne furent encore percé*], by reason they saw not the water come downe. *Ibid.*, The messengers..had seene with their owne eyes the gawging and cutting downe of the field bankes or ditches.

Gaugeable (gē·dʒăb'l), *a.* [f. Gauge *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be gauged; liable to be gauged for excise duty.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) 648 Does our God, as was fabled of the heathen Jupiter, distribute His mercies out of a gaugeable tun? 1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 320/1 The right of gauging all gaugeable matters within the city. 1824 *Act* 5 *Geo. IV*, c. 74 § 25 Vessels of wine, oil, honey, and other gaugeable liquors.

Gauged, gaged (gēdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Gauge *v.*[1] + -ed[1].]

1. Marked or measured with a gauge.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 79 Work your stuff down to those two Gaged Lines.

2. *Bricklaying.* Of bricks: Cut or rubbed accurately to a uniform size. *Gauged arch*, an arch composed of gauged bricks. *Gauged work*, work in which gauged bricks are used.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 345 The fine red cutting bricks are used for ruled and gauged work. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 410/1 How much fine stuff is required for gauged arches are cut with radiating lines. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 1897 It was formerly..the practice to face the front walls of houses with guaged or rubbed bricks. 1848–52 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., Gauged and rubbed brickwork. 1851 Laxton *Builder's Price Bk.* 37 Arches..Mouldings in gauged and cut malms, set in putty.

3. *Plastering.* Mixed in the proper proportions for quick drying. *Gauged stuff* = gauge-stuff (see Gauge *sb.* 15).

1848–52 *Dict. Archit.* s.v. *Gauged stuff*, Lath plastered, floated, and set with gauged putty appears in the price books between 1830 and 1840..Mortar mixed with roman cement to accelerate the drying of the brickwork is also called gauged mortar. 1897 *Laxton's Builders' Price Bk.* (ed. 18) 253 Coarse plaster [is used] principally for what is called 'gauged work'.

4. *Dressmaking.* (Cf. Gauge *v.* 8.)

1896 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/5 The long sleeves are also in gauged muslin.

5. Of a weir: Fitted with movable paddles or shutters.

1791 *Rep. Navig. Thames & Isis* Estim. 3 At Shifford's Wear, a new Pound Lock, a new gauged Wear and Cut, raising Banks, &c. £1200.

Gauger (gē·dʒəɹ). Forms: 6 **gagier, gaugeo(u)r**, 7 **gawger, -eo(u)r, gaudger, gajor**, 6–8 **gager**, 9 **guager**, 5– **gauger**. [a. AF. *gaugeour*, agent-n. f. *gauger* Gauge *v.*[1]]

1. One who gauges, in senses of the vb.; esp. in sense 3, an exciseman.

1483, 1531 [see Gauge *v.*[1] 3]. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 206 How they do differ daily from their iust measure, yᵉ Gagiers can tell you better than I. 1608 R. Norton tr. *Stevin's Disme* B iij b, To Land-Meaters, Gaudgers, Stereometers in generall. 1668 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 125 Gajor to His Majesty for the duty of Excise. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3790/5 Every Bushel of Malt, so conveyed from the Sight and View of the Gaugers. 1789 Burns *To Dr. Blacklock* iv, But what d'ye think, my trusty fier, I'm turned a gauger. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* iv, It's e'en because your English gaugers and supervisors .. have taen up the trade of thievery over the heads of the native professors. 1887 Stevenson *Underwoods* I. ii, The gauger walked with willing foot And aye the gauger played the flute.

fig. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 181 Entertained my jovial guager of monks' bellies with the best cheer I had. 1874 Whittier *Hum. Sacr.* v, Calm gauger of the swelling tide Of mortal agony and fear.

†**2.** One who sells liquor. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 14 That no Tipler or Gauger sell by other measure than by gallon, pottel [etc.].

3. A gauging instrument, a measure.

1580 Babington *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 200 As with a gager he gageth them by those blessings. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 314 This Instrument, the Trafine .. needeth no rule or gager. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Gauger* .. an instrument used by leather cutters.

Hence **Gau·gership**, the office of a gauger.

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIII. 1 Because he does not satisfy them with collectorships, gaugerships, and consulates.

†**Gau·gery.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **gaudgerie**. [f. Gauge *v.*[1] + -ery. In AF. *gaugerie*.] The action or process of gauging.

1608 R. Norton tr. *Stevin's Disme* D iv, Gaudgerie is Stereometrie .. but .. all Stereometrie is not Gaudgerie.

Gauging, gaging (gē·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GAUGE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. GAUGE in various senses; *esp.* the action or method of determining by actual measurement the capacity of a vessel or the amount contained in it.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 Gawgynge of depenesse, *dimencionatus.* 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 16 Of Wine .. or Ale vessels, &c., the Measuring, commonly .. is called Gaging. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxiv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 60 Your Patent for the gaging of wines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 65 For the Figure of the Tool in that way is presently vitiated by the working of the Glass, and without much gaging will not do any thing considerable. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 127 A moving Consideration to an Officer to take Care of oppressing the Subject with Overcharges in Gaging. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. II. 476 Numerous gaugings and samplings of the sewage .. have been undertaken.

b. The gauged part (of a thing). *rare*[−1]. (Cf. GAUGE *v.*[1] 5.)

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 56 The two Gaugings of the Bow A are let into two level Pieces on each side the Puppet-head.

2. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Gaging*, a small embankment or heap of slack or rubbish, made at the entrance to a heading, &c., as a means of fencing it off.

3. *Needlework.* (See quot. 1882.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Gauging* or *Gaging*, a term applied to a series of close parallel runnings, which are all drawn up so as to make the material between them set full by gatherings. 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 248 Sleeves made with several small puffs and gaugings. 1896 *Daily News* 6 June 8/4 The blouse is pink silk muslin, with a few gaugings across the chest to keep the folds in order.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **gauging-line**, a graduated line for gauging casks, drawn on a gauging-rod or slide-rule; **gauging-rod**, an exciseman's instrument on the principle of the slide-rule for measuring the capacity or contents of a cask or other vessel; **gauging-rule, -ruler, -stick** = prec.

1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 171 How to make this *Gauging-line, and to set it upon a Gauging-Rod. 1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* Aiiij b, By due applying of .. *Gaging rod (or such like instrument) to the Length, Plaine, or Solide measured, to be certified, either of the length, perimetry, or distance lineall. 1635 SIR C. CAVENDISH in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 22, I thank you .. for the way of calculating the divisions of your guaging rod. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* ix, And the gauging-rod even! who fears it? 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 82 On it are marked .. the wine and ale gage points, to make this instrument serve the purpose of a *gaging rule. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 162 These *Gauging Rulers are made by Mr. Hayes. 1789 *Gauging stick [see EXCISEMAN].

Gauk, var. GAWK.

Gaul (gōl), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *Gaul* (the name of the country), a. F. *Gaule*, an adoption (phonologically obscure) of L. *Gallia*, f. *Gall-us* a Gaul.]

A. *sb.* **a.** An inhabitant of ancient Gaul; also, in a more restricted sense, an individual of the 'Gallic' people or race, as distinguished from other peoples inhabiting Gaul. **b.** Used *poet.* and *humorously* for: A Frenchman (cf. the similar use of *Gaul* for 'France', GALLIC for 'French').

[1563 WINZET tr. *Vincentius* (title), Vincentius Lirinensis of the natioun of Gallis. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatness of Kingd.* (Arb.) 485 The Galls, Germans, etc.] 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 112 (124) Where many a Mounsieur of the gallant Gaules, Vnnat'rally was slaine in ciuill braules. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 9 The Gauls were wont often to pass over into Britain, to be instructed by the Druids. 1698 DRYDEN *Ep. to Motteux* 40 Let thine own Gauls condemn thee, if they dare. 1705 ADDISON *Campaign* 54 Delightful stream [the Moselle], had Nature bid her fall In distant Climes, far from the perjur'd Gaul. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 27 They [the Normans] had lost their own language, and learned the barbarous Latin of the Gauls. 1886 M. F. SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 4, Gauls, with their long hair coiled up on the top of their heads.

† **B.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Gaul, Gallic. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 87 Seas .. betweene it [Sequana] and Pyrenæus, the Gaule Ocean. 1606 — *Sueton.* 22 He left Commentaries also of his owne Acts, to wit, as touching the Gaule-warre, and the Ciuill warre with Pompeius.

Gaulding: see GAULIN.

Gaul(e: see GALL.

Gaulic (gō·lik), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. GAUL *sb.* + -IC.] = GALLIC *a.*[1] a.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 21 The Gaulike Luca or League, contein'd .. just so many paces. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 457 There be divers old Gaulick words yet remaining in the French, which are pure British. 1844 MISS COSTELLO *Béarn & Pyrenees* I. 99 Numerous treasures of Gaulic and Roman and Middle-age art. 1846 H. TORRENS *Mil. Lit. & Hist.* I. 166 The old Gaulic habit of using the heavy wains of the army as .. a rallying point.

Gaulin (gō·lin). *Jamaica.* Also 8 **gaulding**, 9 **gawling.** A kind of egret.

a 1705 RAY *Synops. Avium* (1713) 189 *Ardea alba major nostras.* The largest White Gaulding .. *Ardea cæruleonigra.* The Black or Blew Gaulding. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 314 The largest white Gaulding. *Ibid.* 315 The Black Gaulding, or blue Gaulding. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 70 The Dark-coloured Gaulding .. The whole bird is of the Crane kind and generally found feeding upon worms about the edges of ponds. *Ibid.* The Grey Gaulding. This bird is seldom seen in this island. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 478 The grey crested Gaulding. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 335, I have observed in June, the white forms of many Gaulins studding the verdant meadows. 1870 *Gd. Words* June 382 A slate-blue heron, or gawling, as they call him here, rose lazily off a dead bough.

Gaulish (gō·liʃ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. GAUL *sb.* + -ISH.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Gauls. Also used (chiefly *poet.* or *humorous*) for: French.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 1 That Gaulish Hercules [K. Henry IV of France]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Galliard* (*gaillard*, French; imagined to be derived from the Gaulish *ard*, genius, and *gay*). 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 448 Not only in the old Gaulish language, but also in the Netherlands. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 246 Carracalla was the name of a Gaulish vestment which this prince affected to wear. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 19 It was a dogma of the Gaulish Druids that the universe was immortal. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 755/1 The destruction of monuments consequent upon the Gaulish invasion.

B. *sb.* The language of the Gauls.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 3. 4 The old Gaulish, or British, which is yet preserved in Wales. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Romans*, A mixture .. of half Latin, half Gaulish or Celtic, constituted the Romans [language]. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 32/3 In Gaulish the word would not be 'Allobroga'.

Gault (gɔlt), *sb. Geol.* Also 6 **galte**, 8–9 **golt**, galt. [Of obscure origin: cf. OSw. *gult* neut. of *galder* adj., barren.]

1. (See quot. 1833.) Also *gault clay.*

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 186 In grounde that is harde to dygge as in galte clay and stonye grounde. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 332 The Element .. vegetates, and takes upon it the Nature of Minerals, Stones, Gaults, or Clay. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 12 This stratum of gravel is .. surrounded with a bed of very dark blue golt. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 285 *note*, The bottom of this drain was formed of a retentive clay or gault. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geology* III. Gloss. 69 *Gault*, a provincial name in the east of England for a series of beds of clay and marl, the geological position of which is between the upper and the lower greensand. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 339 Chalk marl and galt are the strata which appear immediately under the lower chalk and occupy a valley at the foot of the chalk hills. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 337 The argillaceous strata .. known by the provincial term 'gault' or 'golt'.

2. *Comb.*: **gault-mill.**

1889 *Athenæum* No. 3244. 883/1 Urchins who, like horses in a gault-mill, trotted beneath the structure in a circle and pushed it round.

Gault (gɔlt), *v. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] **a.** *trans.* To cover (soil) with clay obtained from the subsoil. **b.** *intr.* To dig gault for embankments.

Hence **Gau·lting** *vbl. sb.* Also **Gau·lter**, a labourer who digs gault.

1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* § 2124 (ed. 2) The process of gaulting or claying the soil. 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 86 Clay Banksman, Clay Miner .. Gaulter. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* II. 39, Gangers, clayers, bankers, gaulters. *Ibid.* 48 How should I be paid for my gaulting? and without gaulting there can be no banking.

‖ **Gaultheria** (gɔlpī·riă). [mod.L., f. name of M. *Gaultier*, a Canadian botanist.] A genus of evergreen aromatic plants (N.O. *Ericaceæ*). The plant *Gaultheria procumbens*, known in the U.S. as Wintergreen, yields a volatile oil, used in the pharmacopœia, called *gaultheria oil.*

1848 in CRAIG. 1859 *Fownes' Chem.* 527 Gaultheria oil is isomeric with anisic acid. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 49 Emulsion, prepared with gum Arabic, loaf-sugar, and oil of gaultheria. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 140 Above the tambo there was a small thicket of gaultherias.

Gaulty (gɔ·lti), *a.* In quots. **galty.** [? f. GAULT + -Y[1]. Cf. GOUTY and GALLY.] (See quots.)

1790 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted & Hardwick* iii. in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* V. 171 *Sand-Galls*, spots of sand in a field where water oozes: and lands where such spots are frequent, are called *galty* lands. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Galty*, wet, boggy, clayey land. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 263 If the shoulders of the drain give way in a gravelly or galty place, bushes or stubble are placed under the turf.

Gaum (gōm), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **goam.** *trans.* To handle, esp. in some improper fashion.

1656 R. FLETCHER *Martial* etc. 230 Each Lad took his Lass by the fist, And when he had squeez'd her, and gaum'd her untill The fat of her face ran down like a mill He [etc.]. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Goam*, to grasp, or clasp. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gaum*, see Paume [=to *palm* (a die, etc.)]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* ii. Wks. (ed. Faulkner, Dublin) VI. 331 Don't be mauming and gauming a Body so. [Differently in other edd.] Can't you keep your filthy Hands to your self? 1886 *Chester Gloss., Gaum.*, to grasp in the hand. 1894 *S. E. Worcs. Gloss., Gaum*, to handle articles in a manner calculated to damage or mar their appearance.

Gaum (gōm), *v.*[2] [Cf. GOME *sb.* = COOM *sb.*[2] 4.] *trans.* To smear with a sticky substance; to daub (something sticky) on a surface.

a 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* II. (E. D. S.) 102 *Gawm'd*, smeared. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 120 Hope it won't clog his wings (gaum, we used to say at school). 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xx. 146 Those low savages .. mix the .. grease and ashes .. with tar, and 'gaum' it thick all over their heads. 1883 *Athenæum* No. 2885. 192 The greater part of the interior was gaumed with shellac in solution.

Gaum (gōm), *v.*[3] *dial. intr.* To stare vacantly.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words*, s. v. *Goam*, We pronounce it *gaum* or *gawre*, and speak it of persons that unhandsomely gaze or look about them. 1839 *Cumbld. & Westmld. Dial.* 72 A body knaas better haw tae carry thersel when they er amang gentlefowk: yan leaks nit quite sae gawmin. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Gawm*, to stare vacantly. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Gawmin*, foolish, awkward, rash.

Gaum, dial. form of GOME, notice.

Gaumbisoun, var. GAMBESON.

Gaumeril, var. GOMERIL.

Gau·mless, *a. dial.* Also **gawm(b)less.** [f. *gaum* (dial.) = GOME notice, understanding + -LESS.] Wanting sense, or discernment.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect* Wks. (1862) 55, I steart like o Wilcat, on wur welly gawmless. 1845 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxi, Did I ever look so stupid: so 'gaumless' as Joseph calls it? 1861 WAUGH *Birtle Carter's Tale* 19 Eh, thae greyt gawmbless foo! Wheer arto for up theer! 1881 'BASIL' *Love the Debt* iii, You lazy, idle, gaumless good-for-nowt!

Gau·m-like, *a. dial.* [f. as prec. + -LIKE.] Having an intelligent look.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. 21 She were a poor, friendless wench .. but honest and gaum-like.

Gaumy (gō·mi), *a. rare.* [Cf. GAUM *v.*[2]] Of the nature of a daub or smear.

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Gaumy*, gummy; sticky. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 250/3 It shows Wilkie designing with admirable vigour, but the execution is vicious and 'gaumy'.

Gaun, Sc. f. *going*, ppl. of *gae*: see GO *v.*

† **Gaunce,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [Cf. F. *jancer* of the same meaning (only in Palsgr.).] (See quot.)

1530 PALSGR. 561/2, I gawance [*sic*] a horse up and downe upon the stones and make hym gambalde and flynge, *Je pourbondis.* And you gaunce your horse up and downe thus [etc.].

Gauncely(e, Gaunch, var. GANSEL, GANCH.

Gaundies, -ise, obs. ff. JAUNDICE.

Gaundre, obs. form of GANDER.

Gaunsell(e, var. GANSEL. *Obs.*

Gaunt (gɔnt, gānt), *a.* Forms: 5 **gawnt(e**, 6 **ga(u)nte**, 6–7 **gant**, 6– **gaunt.** [Of unknown origin: Prof. Skeat compares Norw. *gand* thin pointed stick, tall thin man (Aasen), and Sw. dial. *gunk* a lean and nearly starved horse (Rietz).

All other words in *-aunt* (exc. *flaunt*) are of Fr. origin. The prevailing early use might suggest that the word was a graphic adoption of *gant* = OF. *gent*, GENT, elegant.]

† **1.** In favourable or neutral sense: Slim, slender, not fat. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 Gawnt or lene, *maciolentus* [sic]. Gawnte or swonge (*K.* or slendyr), *gracilis.* 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 230 The King .. was nothing so lusty nor so gaunte, when I saw him last, as He is nowe .. I wold not haue beleved He had byne in so good case as He is nowe, if I had not sene Him myself. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 154 Sodaynelye, she was gaunte agayne [after childbirth]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 134 b, The Dogge that is for the folde, must neither be so gaunt nor swift as the Grayhounde, nor so fatte nor heavy as the masty. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 152 They who feed ouermuch, and desire to be gant and slender .. ought to forbear drinking at meales. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cl. 229 It [groundsell] is much used to be given to tame Rabbets when they are pot-bellyed .. to make them gaunt and healthfull. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 10 If you would chuse a swift, light Hound .. he ought to have a slender Head .. broad Back, gaunt Belly, small Tail .. and in fine, of a Grey-hound-like make. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2572/4 One light grey Mare, comes 7, about 15 hands, a gant Body. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Gant*, lusty, hearty and healthful. [Cf. quot. 1546 above.] 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Gant*, of a greyhound, or a racehorse, being thin in the flanks. [1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvii, He was quite well (though as gaunt as a greyhound) before they reached the Cape.]

2. Abnormally lean, as from hunger; haggard-looking; tall, thin, and angular in appearance.

c 1440 [see 1]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 If the colour begin to faint, or the bodie to be gaunt. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 74 Oh how that name befits my composition: Old *Gaunt* indeed, and gaunt in being old. *Ibid.* 82 Gaunt am I for the graue, gaunt as a graue. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xiii. 59 For what Alliance, what relation Hath the gant Wolfe with the Innocent Lamb? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 144 Gaunt are his Sides, and sullen is his Face. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, His tall, gaunt, awkward bony figure, attired in a thread-bare suit of black. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 17 A tall gaunt woman with blue eyes and snow-white hair.

fig. 1809 HEBER *Palestine* 261 Wide-wasting plague, gaunt famine, mad despair.

b. Hungry, greedy, ravenous. *rare.*

1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 125 Gorg'd with our plunder, yet still gaunt for spoil, Rapacious Gideon fastens on our isle.

3. *transf.* Of inanimate things: Grim or desolate of aspect; † (of a sound), suggestive of desolation.

1814 *Prophetess* I. v, Like the gaunt echo of a hollow tomb. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, I had, ever before me, the gaunt suits of mail with their ghostly silent air—the faces all awry. 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* i, Mortiboy's parlour is a gaunt cold room. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 349 Human art has been thrust .. even into hostility with our stern and gaunt devoutness. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 93, I am at present .. surrounded by gaunt realities. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xiv, Paul walked among the naked trees of the gaunt wood at the foot of Coledale.

4. *Comb.*, as *gaunt-bellied, -looking* adjs.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 324 Is he not mostly .. Gaunt belly'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 70 Mounds of ice .. split into high towers and gaunt-looking pyramids.

Hence **Gau·nted** *a.*, made lean or meagre; starved.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Lyke rauening woolfdams vpsoackt and gaunted in hunger. 1890 D. S. CAGE in Shields *Big Game N. Amer.* 476 A gorged Wolf is

not fast .. but when properly 'gaunted', few horses can catch a Gray Wolf.

Gaunt: see GANT.

†Gaunter. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *gantier*, f. *gant* glove.] A glover or glove-maker.

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 20 Gaunters (*glossed by* Glovers).

Gauntlet (gɔ̄·ntlĕt, gā·ntlĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **gantelet, gauntelote**, 5–6 **gauntelette**, 6 **ga(u)ntlett**, 7 **gantlet**, 5– **gauntlet**. [a. F. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant* (OF. also *guant, want*) glove = Sp. *guante*, Pg. *guante* (gauntlet), It. *guanto*, med.L. *gantus, wantus*. The word is app. of Teut. origin, though found only in Scand. as ON. *vǫtt·r* (:—OTeut. **wantu-z*), dim. *vett-lingr*, OSw. *vanter*, Sw. Da. *vante*. MDu. *want* is prob. from OF.

Noreen suggests that the root may be related to ON. *vinda*, OE. *windan* to wind, by an interchange of *t* and *d* (= orig. *d, dh*) dating from the Indo-Eur. period.]

1. A glove worn as part of mediæval armour, usually made of leather, covered with plates of steel.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 346 Mynerue .. All in curas clad, Gauntlettes on hyr handys. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 64 The knyght with his gauntelotes handleth more surely the spere or his swerd. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 He..cast away his Gauntlets, and his swoorde to make him the lighter. 1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* III. ii, These hands, that wont to wave a dreadful sword, Instead of iron gauntlets now must wear Perfum'd gloves! 1762 HOOLE *Tasso* XI. 295 Wing'd with speed, the vengeful arrow flew: Swift thro' his better hand it held its course, Nor could the steely gauntlet stop the force. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, I am not the man..to disparage the glover's mystery .. I am myself a maker of gauntlets. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 The glacier resembles a vast gauntlet, of which the gorge represents the wrist.

b. used for CESTUS [2].

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 88 The strong with Iron Gauntlets arm'd shall stand, Oppos'd in Combat on the yellow Sand. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1001 Who naked wrestled best..Or who with gauntlets gave or took the foil. 1886 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict., Caestus* .. a gauntlet, boxing glove for pugilists.

c. *To cast* (*out*), *fling out* or *down*, *throw* (*down*) *the gauntlet* (= F. *jeter le gant*): to give a challenge, from the mediæval custom of throwing down a glove or gauntlet in challenging an opponent: cf. GAGE *sb.*[1] 2. *To pick up, to take up, to gather* (rare) *the gauntlet*: to accept a challenge (F. *relever le gant*); to undertake the defence of a person or opinion.

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (1809) 376 Makynge a proclamacion, that whosoeuer would saie that kynge Richard was not lawefully kynge, he woulde fighte with hym at the vtteraunce, and threwe downe his gauntlet. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. D iv b, I cast them my Gauntlet, take it vp who dares. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 297 See'st thou not Æacides Dart emmulous lookes on Kingly Diomed, Least hee should stoope to take his Gantlet vp. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* lxi. 205 And casting out as it were, his gantlet of defiance..he challengeth them all. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 72 Yee that fling out the gantlet to him that calls you Coward. 1784 KIPPIS *Biog. Brit.* III. Corrig. & Add.s.v. *Bentley*, This [challenge] the Poet communicated to some of his military friends; two or three of whom..took up the gauntlet. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 204 The duchess of Drinkwater appeared upon the field of fashion, and threw down the gauntlet of defiance to Belgrave. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 363 This was a declaration of war to Mazzini, and he was not slow in gathering the gauntlet thus wantonly thrown. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxvii. 249 [She] had thrown down her gauntlet to him, and he had not been slow in picking it up. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 146 The commons at once took up the gauntlet.

2. In recent use: A stout glove, covering part of the arm as well as the hand, used in driving or riding, fencing, wicket-keeping, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gauntlet*, a long glove, worn by ladies or soldiers. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* Feb. 140 Her fur-trimmed driving-jacket showed a piquant figure—her white gauntlets a shapely little hand. 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 160/2 A leather gauntlet is now used, in place of gloves, by the household cavalry. 1891 W. G. GRACE in *Outdoor Games & Recreat.* 7 Brown ..is going to keep wicket; his gauntlets, or wicket-keeping gloves, are in his hand.

b. The part of a glove intended to cover the wrist.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Gloves*, Thick white 'wash leather' gloves, with gauntlets, are worn by the Life Guards.

c. *Surg.* 'A sort of bandage which envelops the hand and fingers like a gauntlet or glove' (Ogilvie).

†3. The plant *Campanula Trachelium*. [So F. *gantelet*.] *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxxv. 596 The Marians Violet and the Gauntelet..are also of the kindes of Rampions.

4. *Naut.* 'A rope round the ship to the lower yard-arms, for drying scrubbed hammocks' (Adm. Smyth). [Perh. a distinct word.]

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gauntlet-cuff, -gatherer, -glove, grasp*; also **† gauntlet-work**, ? imbricated plates.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 9 A Louse appears the bignesse of a large Crecket, with three legs on either side, and two horns in the Snout, all transparent and of Gauntlet-work, having here and there hairs and bristles. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xv, The axe-shaft, with its brazen clasp, Was shiver'd in the gauntlet grasp. 1846 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* I. Poet. Wks. 1896 I. 466 No general gauntlet-gatherer for the weak against the strong. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The coat is cut half length and has old silver buttons at the waist and on the gauntlet cuffs.

Hence **Gau·ntleted** *a.*, covered or armed with a gauntlet; **Gau·ntlet** *v. trans.*, to strike with a gauntlet (*nonce-use*).

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxv, Such blow no other hand could deal, Though gauntletted in glove of steel. 1842 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 260 He rode along the heads of the columns, saluting them with his gauntleted hand. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin & Balan* in *Tiresias* etc. 120, I smote upon the naked skull A thrall of thine .. my hand Was gauntleted, half slew him. *Ibid.* 130 The thrall His passion half had gauntleted to death.

Gauntlet (gɔ̄·ntlĕt, gā·ntlĕt), *sb.*[2] Forms: 7–9 **gantlet**, 8 **ga(u)ntlett**, 7– **gauntlet** [corrupted f. GANTLOPE, by assimilation with GAUNTLET *sb.*[1]] = GANTLOPE.

1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 137 They stripped them naked, and caused them to run the Gauntlet. 1704 T. POCOCK in *Torrington Mem.* (Camden) 187 One of the boatswain's mates ran the gantlett for stealing a shirt. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* I. i, You should .. be forced to run the gauntlet, from Cox heath to Warley Common. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 214 Six-and-thirty of those who were young were forced to run the gauntlet. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compulsory Service* 33 Scharnhorst..procured the removal [in the Prussian army] of all dishonouring punishments, such as running the gauntlet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1661 GLANVILL *Dogmatizing* Pref., To print, is to run the gantlet, and to expose ones self to the tongues strapado. 1709 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 17 May, Hitherto your miscellanies have safely run the gantlet, through all the coffee-houses. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 16 O what a gauntlet for any woman of delicacy to run! 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III, Eldon* (ed. 2) 254 The case had run the gauntlet of the courts. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 44 The premier had to run the gauntlet between the lines of objectors. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 138 They have run the gantlet of the years. 1880 PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer.* 12 They descended the Mississippi, running the gantlet between hostile tribes.

Gauntly (gɔ̄·ntli), *adv.* [f. GAUNT + -LY [2].] In a gaunt manner.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xv, I beheld a man about fifty years old, of moderate stature, gauntly bodied, and loosely built. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 888/1 One of them walked gauntly down to the post-office in the corner of the variety store.

Gauntness (gɔ̄·ntnĕs). [f. GAUNT + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being gaunt.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 288 It is known by the leanness of the Horse, and gantness of his belly. 1619 MIDDLETON *Inner Temple Masque* A 3, I know him by his gauntnes, his thin chitterlings. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, The total absence of all superfluous flesh would have given the lean gauntness of his figure an appearance of almost spectral emaciation. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* xii, He was growing thin even to gauntness.

2. *fig.* Grimness, repulsive character.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 252 Compare all this humane and kindly feeling with the gauntness and horror of our modern executions.

Gauntree, gauntrie, -y: see GANTRY.

Gaup, gawp (gɔ̄p), *v.* Also 8 *Sc.* **gap**. [dial. survival of GALP *v.*] *intr.* To yawn or gape; to gaze in astonishment. *To gaup up*: to devour.

Hence **Gau·ping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 39 Methought I sat enthroned in the Quire, Where crowds of Choristers my Grace admire; There blest the gawping throng. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 6 This is *Sneezing*; to which frequently is join'd *Gauping* or *Retching*. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables & T., Daft Bargain* 12 Syne till't he fell, and seem'd richt yap His mealtith quickly up to gawp. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 18 Syk is the nature o' that grot To echoe sae, e'en should there not Be gaupin body on the spot. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., To Gaup* or *Gauve*, 'He gaup'd and gloor'd at all he saw', gaped with wonder at new sights. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Gawp*, to open eyes and mouth in stupid wonder.

Gaupus, gawpus (gɔ̄·pəs). *dial.* [? f. prec.] A silly person, simpleton.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 110 O ye gawpus! Ye great gawpus! It's me, man—it's me! 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* II. iii. 44 The great gaupus never seed that I were pipeclaying the same places twice over. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxvi. 362 The gawpuses have sooked it all in, and I'll be bound, raced off so fast as wind and tide 'ud carry 'em.

So **Gau·py, Gaup**, of the same meaning.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gaup*, a stupid person, other forms are *Gaupus, Gaupie*. Banffsh. 1843 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* 1834–1881 (1884) I. 306 Those open-mouthed wondering gawpies, who lodge you for the sake of looking at you.

Gaur (gau·r). Also **gour, gore**. [a. Hindustani गौर *gaur*.] A large species of ox, *Bos gaurus*, found wild in various parts of India.

1806 ELPHINSTONE in Colebrooke *Life* (1884) I. 156 There is an account of a similar kind called the Gore; one distinction between it and the buffalo is the length of the hoofs. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 49, I have met with an account of Gayals..which appear..to be animals of the same species as the Gour. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 119, I need only advert to other colossal quadrupeds .. the camel, the gaur, the gayall. 1893 R. LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 15 The gaur (*Bos gaurus*) the misnamed bison of Indian sportsmen.

†Gaure, *v. Obs.* Also **gawre(n, gowren, gare**. [Possibly a frequentative f. GAW *v.*]

1. *intr.* To stare, gape, gaze in wonder or astonishment.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1108 (1157) And seide hir, caste it now a-wey a-non, þat folk may'sen, and gauren on vs tweye. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. iii. (1554) 199 a, For very shame I did mine eyen close For them y^t gaured and cast on me their sight. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnif.* 2275, I was your mayster..And nowe on me ye gaure and sporne.

2. To shout or cry (cf. GAPE *v.* 1 c).

1530 PALSGR. 561/2, I gaure, I krye, *je hue*. Howe he gaureth after his hauke: *comment il hue apres son oyseau*.

Hence **Gau·ring** *ppl. a.*; also **Gauring-stock**, a gazing-stock.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R j b, With fifty garing heads [L. *quinquaginta atris hiatibus*] a monstrous dragon stands vpright. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. York* xxi, As a gawring Stocke he sent it [the duke's head] to the Queen. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. lxxv. 252 b, Thou art a notable garyng stocke for al men.

Gaure, Gaurish, obs. ff. GIAOUR, GARISH.

†Gausapine. *Obs.*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *gausapina* garment made of *gausapē* frieze, a. Gr. γαυσάπης.]

1623 COCKERAM II, A Frize-jerkin, *gausapine*.

Hence **Gausapinal** *a.*, made of frieze. *nonce-wd.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 279 Bringing their persons to stand before them on penitentiary pews, like so many varlets, in mendiciary and gausapinal garments.

Gause, obs. form of GAUZE.

Gausie, gausy: see GAWSY.

†Gausk. *Sc. Obs.*$^{-1}$. [Cf. the Fife and Perthshire place-name *Gask*, of unknown origin and meaning.] (See quot.; possibly a mistranslation.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Juliana* 131 Nocht-þane, scho drev hym to þe tone, & in a depe gausk [L. *latrinam*] kist hym done, þat ves a ful foule pyt, rycht vgly & ful ves It.

Gauss (gaus). *Physics.* [f. the name of a German mathematician and natural philosopher, Karl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855).] A unit of intensity of a magnetic field (see quot.).

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 391 Two other units may have to be added, the one expressing that of magnetic field..Sir W. Thomson suggested the former .. and pointed out that it would be proper to attach to it the name of Gauss..A Gauss will then be defined as the intensity of field produced by a Weber at the distance of one centimetre.

Gaussian (gau·siăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Discovered or formulated by Gauss.

1881 *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XII. 187 On the Gaussian Theory of Surfaces. By Prof. Cayley. 1882 GLAISHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 777/1 Gaussian logarithms are intended to facilitate the finding of the logarithms of the sum and difference of two numbers whose logarithms are known, the numbers themselves being unknown.

Gau·ster, go·ster. *v. dial.* Also **goyster, gowster**. [dial. survival of ME. GALSTRE.] *intr.* To behave in a noisy, boisterous, or swaggering fashion; to brag or boast; in some localities, to laugh noisily.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Gauster.* — *S. & E. C. Words, Goyster*, to be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud. 1825 CROKER *Fairy Leg.* (new ed.) 113 Some people used to wink and look knowing when Felix was gostering. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Gauster*, to laugh loudly; to be noisy; to swagger. 1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 89 He began o' gosterin' an' talkin' about th' horses—he'd ha' this done, an' he'd ha' that done, or else [etc.].

Hence **Gau·ster** *sb.*, the action of the vb.; **Gau·stering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Gauster*, a hearty, loud laughter. 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Isle Tenet* (ed. 2) 37 *Goyster*, to laugh aloud; 'a goystering Wench', a Boy-maid, or a Lad-lass. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect* Wks. (1862) 71, I can mex'n, keem on fettle Tits os weel os onny one on um aw, tho theaw mey think its gawstring. 1824 *Craven Gloss., Gaustering*, imperious, boasting. 1806–29 T. MOORE *Ballads* (Galignani 1829) 353 Poh, Dermot go along with your goster.

Gaut(e, obs. f. GHAUT; var. GALT; dial. var. GOTE.

Gauva, Gauvey, vars. GUAVA, GABY.

Gauze (gɔ̄z). Forms: 6 *Sc.* **gais** (? 7 *Sc.* **gadza**), 7–9 **gawse**, 8 **gause, gawz**, 7– **gauze**. [a. F. *gaze*, of uncertain origin, app. first recorded in the 16th c. Hence also Sp. *gasa*, Du. *gaas*.

In 1279 (*Concilium Budense* lxi, quoted by Du Cange) *gazzatum* is mentioned among the stuffs which monks are forbidden to wear. This is usually identified with F. *gaze*, and Du Cange conjectures that it may have been named from Gaza in Palestine, but there is no evidence for either supposition.]

1. A very thin, transparent fabric of silk, linen, or cotton.

1561 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 159 Mair, ane litle pece of gais of silvir and quhite silk. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 308 Gadza of all sortis without gold or siluer the eln, xvis. Gadza stript, with gold and siluer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 349/1 Housewifes Cloth made of Hemp or Flax..Holland, Tiffany, Gawse. 1720 SWIFT *Song* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 29 Brocados and damasks, and tabbies, and gawses, Are by Robert Ballentine lately brought over, With forty things more. 1754 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 235 A Vandyke in frize your neck must surround. Turn your lawns into gauze, let your Brussels be blond. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 286 The weight of silk contained in a yard of gauze is very trifling. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 99 Breast and back Of this vivacious beauty gleamed through gauze.

fig. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 325 All the toys that infatuate men .. are the selfsame thing, with a new gauze or two of illusion overlaid. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. Introd. 17 The good cloth of Herodotus or

Thucydides or Xenophon is patched with the transparent gauze of Diodorus and Plutarch.

b. A similar fabric made of fine wire; usually with defining word, as *wire-gauze*.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 14 A wire gauze is fastened over the top. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 197 A cap of perforated copper within the wire gauze. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 132 The tube contained a roll of platinum gauze.

2. *transf.* A thin transparent haze.

1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* ii, Purple gauzes, golden hazes .. Flung the torrent rainbow round. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. i. 18 Like one of those light vivid things That glide down the gauzes of summer. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xi. (1894) 272 To the east a blue gauze seemed to cover valley by valley. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xlviii. 273 A blue gauze of smoke floated over the chimney.

3. *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *gauze blind, curtain, dress, handkerchief, merino, ribbon, silk, suit, veil, wing, wire-cloth*. b. objective, as *gauze-dresser, -dyer, -manufacturer, -weaving*; *gauze-like* adj. c. special comb.: **gauze-lamp**, a safety-lamp in which the flame is surrounded by wire-gauze; **gauze-loom** (see quot.); **gauze-tree** (*West Indian*), the lace-bark tree, *Lagetta lintearia*.

1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi, It was a shop-front, fitted up with a *gauze blind and an inner door. 1859 — *T. Two Cities* II. ix, He let his thin *gauze curtains fall around him. 1863 MISS BRADDON *X. Marchmont* II. i. 2 How pretty and fairy-like she looked in her white *gauze dress. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gauze-dresser*, a stiffener of gauze. *Ibid.*, **Gauze-dyer*, one who colours gauze fabrics. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. i, Throwing a thin *gauze handkerchief over her head. 1780 MARY FRAMPTON *Jrnl.* (1885) 3 Gauze handkerchiefs trimmed with blonde were worn on the neck. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 3/7 He worked with a *gauze lamp, and on a lad coming down beside him with a naked lamp he left. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Young Philos.* IV. 181 She wrapt the silk and *gauze-like what d'ye call it, that the women folks wear, over her pretty face. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *West Africa* 570 The white, gauze-like mist comes down from the upper mountain towards us. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gauze-loom*, a loom in which gauze is woven. *Ibid.*, **Gauze-manufacturer*, a weaver of gauze. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. 124 *Gauze merino [cloth]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 5 Instead of flaunting in silks and *gauze ribbons. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gauze-ribbon*, a thin kind of ribbon worn by ladies, made of gauze. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 89 Glorious calves swelling within his *gauze-silk stockings. 1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 230 A fine French *Gauze Suit. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind. Isl.* 784 List of Colonial names .. *Gawse tree: *Lagetta lintearia*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 87 The current was sufficiently strong to blow away the corner of my *gauze veil. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 97/1 The essential character of *gauze-weaving is that between each cast of the shuttle a crossing of the warp threads shall ensue. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. 354 We see a white, smooth, soft worm, turned into a black, hard, crustaceous beetle with *gauze wings. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc., **Gauze wire cloth*; is a textile fabric, either plain or tweelled, made of brass, iron, or copper wire, of very various degrees of fineness and openness of texture. Its chief uses are for sieves, and safety lamps.

Hence **Ganze** *v. trans.*, to cover with a thin veil of mist.

1876 *Gd. Words* 687 Every lone house and tree distincter stood Than in the sunny glare that gauzed the noon.

Gauziness (gɔ̄·zinės). [f. GAUZY + -NESS.] The quality of being gauzy; the appearance or effect of gauze as an article of dress. Also *fig.*

1827 *Examiner* 581/1 Less excusable faults are to be found in .. a little gauziness of epithet, and unnecessary lengthiness of description. 1873 *Daily News* 25 Aug., A lady .. with .. a general gauziness and lightness of costume.

Gauzy (gɔ̄·zi), *a.* [f. GAUZE *sb.* + -Y.1] Of the nature of, or resembling, GAUZE.

1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* II. 245 A gauzy mist hovered over the unruffled sea. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxxiii, His out-spread sails of green; His gauzy underwings. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxvi, One vast thistle-bed, the down of which flew in grey, gauzy clouds before a soft, fitful breeze. 1888 *Times* 2 Jan. 7/4 Here Romney has not shrunk from the problem how to paint thin gauzy stuff.

fig. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 453, I have seen a powdered coxcomb of this gawzy make value himself upon his success of speech. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xvii, Tales which you can only enjoy through the gauzy frippery of a French translation. 18.. FORSTER *Ess.* (L.), The whole essay, however, is of a flimsy, gauzy, texture.

Gavau'l, *v. Sc.* Also gava(w)ll. *intr.* To revel, carouse. (? Only in *pr. pple.* and *vbl. sb.*)

1822 GALT *Provost* xxiii. 170 Baillie M'Lucre..one night in going from a gavawlling with some of the neighbours, was overtaken by an apoplexy. 1823 — *Entail* III. 282 Thir jocose gavaulings are worthy o' the occasion. 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* xii. 74 Dyvours .. gavalling at the laird's expense.

Gavel (gæ·vĕl), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 gæbul, geabul, gebil, gafol, gaful, gafel; *north.* gæfil, 3, 5 govel, 5 govyl(l, gowle, 2–4, 8–9 gavel. [OE. *gafol* (:—OTeut. **gabulo-*) is not found in the cognate tongues, but is a deriv. of the common Teut. root **geb-* (OE. *giefan* GIVE). Latinized forms of the word, as *gablum, gabulum, gavelum, gaulum*, are frequent in mediæval documents in England and France, and an OF. *gaule* is recorded. From *gabulum* is derived med.L. *gabella*, F. *gabelle*, GABELLE.]

1. Payment to a superior; tribute. Only OE. and early ME.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 813 *Exactio*, geabules monung. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 394 *Exactio*, gebles monung. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 17 Hyra ar is mæst on þæm gafole þe ða Finnas him zyldað. Þæt gafol bið on deora fellum [etc.]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 25 Cyninges eorðo from ðæm onfoas gæfil [L. *tributum*] *vel* penning-slæht? *c* 1205 LAY. 6105 Þat heo to Brut-londe nolden maren senden gold ne garsume ne gauel of þon londe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 844 He ..gouen him gouel of here lond.

b. Rent. *To set to gavel*: to let out for a certain payment. OE. and *Hist.*

a 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1100 Ealle [þa biscop rices] he oððe wið feo zesealde, oððe on his azenre hand heold and to gafle gesette. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* II. 94 A rent, or gavel of a penny. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 193 He was easily tempted to become a socager, paying rent or gavel.

†2. Interest on money lent; usury. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 115 *Ære alieno*, gæbuli. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 27 Hyt zeberede þæt þu befæstest min feoh mynyterum & ic name þænne ic come þæt min ys mid þam gafole [L. *cum usura*]. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 77 After ðe hali writes, ealch miede is iteld for gauele; and þe gaueleres ne cumen neure into heueriche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Vor sunne is þes deofles feih þet he giueð to gauel, & to okere of pine. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Hi wylleþ rekeny tuyes oþer þries þet yer uor to do arise þet gauel..and makeþ ofte of þe gauel principale dette. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Gowle or vsury, *usura fenus*. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 604 Of govele and symonye though he bere the name. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 279/2 It is called usura, gouel or usure in englysshe.

3. *attrib.* in a number of compounds, chiefly legal terms relating to payments or services exacted from tenants, as *gavel-bread, -corn, -dung, -earth, -gild, -land, -man, -mark, -mead, -rip, -sester, -swine, -timber, -wood, -work*.

A few of these are found in OE.; others occurring in later documents were collected by Somner in his *Treatise of Gavelkind* 1660, whence some of them have passed into Blount, Phillips, and later Dicts.

?*a* 1300 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 25 In pane ad *Gavelbred. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavel-bred*, provision of Bread or Corn reserv'd as a Rent, to be paid in kind by the Tenant. *c* 1300 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 22 De consuetudine extrahendi fimum debita per Custumarios tenentes..quod servitium vocatur *Gaveldung. *c* 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 4 § 2 (Schmid) His *gafol-yr|e iii. æceras erize, and sawe of his azanum berne. *c* 1300 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 17 Arabit unam dimidiam acram ad semen frumenti, & seminabit, & herciabit..et vocatur istud opus Gavelerth. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavelerth*, the Duty or Work of Ploughing so much Earth or Ground, done by the Tenant for his Lord. 1275 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1673) III. 155 Idem Radulphus tenet unam toftam ..et non dat *Gavelgeld. 15.. *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 509 To the Erle of Rutland for gavill gild ij^{d}. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Gafold-gyld*, the payment or rendring of Tribute or Custom. Also Usury. *a* 1000 *Laws Ælfred & Guthr.* c. 2 (Schmid) Buton þam ceorle þe on *gafollande sit. *c* 1300 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 189 Tenentes de Gavellond de octodecim Jugis pro cariagio triginta et sex carectatas feni de prato de Redhamme. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Gafol-land*, alias *Gafuel-land* (*Terra censualis*), land liable to Tribute or Tax; rented Land, or Land letten for Rent. 1... in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 33 Villani de Terring, qui vocantur *Gavelmanni. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I. i. 3 The Tenant from whom these Services were due was called Gavelman. *c* 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (Camden) 6 Et debet claudere v virgatas haiæ quæ vocantur *gavelmerke. 900 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 145 Healfne æcer *gauolmæde. 1283 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 21 Consuetudo falcandi, quæ vocatur Gavelmed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavel-med*, the Duty or Work of mowing grass, or cutting Meadow-Land, requir'd by the Lord from his Customary Tenant. 1... in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 19 De consuetudine metendi xl. acras & dimid. de *Gavel-rip in autumno. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavel-rep*, the Duty of Reaping at the Command of the Lord of the Manour. 1... in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 24 De *Gavelsester cujuslibet bracini braciati infra libertatem manerium, viz. unam lagenam & dimidium cerevisiae. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gavel-sester*, a Measure of Rent-Ale, one of the Articles anciently charg'd on the Stewards and Bailiffs of Manours, belonging to the Church of Canterbury. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as *Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Pannage. 900 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 145, iiii fodera aclofenas *gauolwyda. 1... in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 23 De xviijs. iijd. ob. de fine cariandi Gavelwood de consuetudine. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 24 Arabit unam acram..& metet unam acram..de *Gavelwerk.

Gavel (gæ·vĕl), *sb.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. ONF. *gavel*, masc., *gavelle*, fem. (mod. dial. *gavel, gaviau*), F. *javelle*, fem. = Pg. *guavella*, Sp. *gavilla*, Pg. It. *gavela*, fem., med.L. *gavellus*, masc., *gavella*, fem. The early OFr. sense both of the masc. and the fem. sb. is 'heap' generally; mod. Fr. has *javeau* mud, etc. left by an inundation. The etymology of Rom. *gavello, -a* is obscure.]

1. A quantity of corn cut and ready to be made into a sheaf.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 Gavel of corne, *merges*. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 325 He that reapeth his corne .. let him leaue some of the gauelles vngathered: that the niedie maie finde, etc. 1611 COTGR., *Javelle*, a gauell or sheafe of corne. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gavel, Gævin*, a sheaf of corn before it is tied up. 1851 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 61 He used the word *gavel* to describe a parcel of stalks cast on the ground to dry.

2. *To lie on the gavel* (†*on the gavel heap*): to lie unbound.

The meaning 'ground' given in Johnson and later Dicts. rests on a misunderstanding of quot. 1707.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 328 As fields that haue bene long time cloide With catching wether; when their corne lies on the gauill heape; Are with a constant North wind dried. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 97 Let it [Rye] lie upon the ground or gavel [*printed* gravel], as they call it, after it is cut 8 or 10 days. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 74 It [coleseed] is reaped, and left on the gavel till fit to thresh. 1799 ASHBY in *Ann. Agric.* XXXII. 258 Wheat reaped and not bound lies on the gavel.

Gavel (gæ·vĕl), *sb.*3 *Pseudo-arch.* [f. the first element of GAVELKIND.] A partition of land among the whole tribe or sept at the death of the holder, with reference to Celtic practice.

1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 345 A gavel or partition was made on the death of every member of a family for three generations, after which none could be enforced. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Aug. 199 In the case of the death of the chief..or even of any one of the clansmen..the lands of all the sept were thrown into gavel and redivided.

b. *Comb.*: **gavel-act** or **gavel-law**, a statute of Ireland (2 Anne) enforcing the principle of (English) gavelkind on Irish Catholics.

[1795 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 431 The first operation of those acts .. was .. to take away the right of primogeniture; and .. to substitute and establish a new species of statute gavelkind.] 1803 C. BUTLER *Let. to Rom. Cath. Gentlem.* 13 Your estates were subject to odious gavel laws. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 536 The gavel act; which enacted that the lands of persons of that persuasion [Catholics] should descend to all the males, according to the custom of gavelkind. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. 476 A repeal of the Gavel act, which breaks up the landed property of Catholics by an equal distribution among the children.

Gavel (gæ·vĕl), *sb.*4 *U.S.* a. 'A mason's setting maul' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). b. A president's mallet or hammer.

1860 WORCESTER cites SHEPARD. 1866 *Nation* (N.Y.) 23 Aug. 153/1 Mr. Doolittle gave two or three raps with his gavel. 1895 JEWITT & HOPE *Corporation Plate* II. 538 The Mayor's gavel or mallet is of ivory with fluted handle.

2. *attrib.*, as *gavel-stand*.

1892 *Sp. at Chicago* in *Times* 22 June 5/3 Two needs .. indispensable to our success—namely, unity and harmony. Of the one this chair and gavel-stand are the representatives.

†**Ga·vel**, *v.*1 *Obs. rare.* [f. GAVEL *sb.*1] a. *trans.* To rent (land). b. *intr.* To lend money on interest. c. *passive.* (See quot. 1824.)

997 *Cod. Dipl.* (Kemble) III. 305 Ic zeann ðarto twezra hida ðe Eadric gafelað. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 44 He shal oker [*v.r.* gauyl] to thee, and thow shalt not oker to hym. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss.* s.v. *Gavelor*, a duty must be first paid by every Miner before he can enter his pit or Mine, and then his men are said to be Gavelled; which is the Peak language for Freeing.

Gavel (gæ·vĕl), *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. GAVEL *sb.*2: cf. F. *javeler*.] *trans.* (See quot. *a* 1825; the statement in quot. 1611 is perh. an error.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 189/1 Gavelyn corne, or oþer lyke, *manipulo, mergito*. 1611 COTGR., *Javeler*, to swathe, or gauel corn; to make it into sheaues, or gauells. 16.. *Song* in R. Bell *Collect.*, When it [the barley] is well sown See it is well mown Both raked and gavelled clean And a barn to lay it in. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gavel, Gævin*, to collect mown corn into heaps in order to its being loaded. 1856 J. GLYDE *Suffolk* 364 They are to be seen making hay, gavelling, dressing corn.

Gavel (gæ·vĕl), *v.*3 *Pseudo-arch.* [f. GAVEL *sb.*3 Cf. DISGAVEL.] *trans.* To divide or distribute (land), according to the practice of gavelkind.

1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 206 They 'gavelled' the lands of Papists and made them descendible to all the children alike. 1884 MISS HICKSON *Irel. 17th C.* I. Introd. 32 The poor and ignorant Irish, long accustomed to gavel and rundale the land as their fathers had done.

fig. 1828 MOORE *Irish Melod.* Pref. 195 So artfully has the harmonist (if I may thus express it) gavelled the melody, distributing an equal portion of its sweetness to every part.

Gavel, var. CAVEL *sb.*1 (sense 3).

1827 J. HODGSON *Northumbld.* II. I. 188 *note*, Each proprietor's portion [of the town-fields] being made up of numerous gavels, ridges, and buts scattered and intermixed in a very inconvenient way.

Gavel, north. var. GABLE.

†**Gavelage.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **gaffelage.** [f. GAVEL *sb.*1 + -AGE; cf. OF. *gabellage, gablage*, med.L. *gablagium*.] Rent, or other periodical payment.

c 1450 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 63 Every Burgese sshall gyff to y^{e} Lord one tyme in y^{e} 3ere, a farme for hys tenement, the qwyche is called the gaffelage. 1697 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 126 The cryer crys thus .. Whay! whay! whay! Pay your gavelage, ha! Between this and Michaelmas day, Or you'll be fined, I say..This is the true origin of the proverb [Scarburg Warning] for this custome of gavelage is a certain tribute that every house pays to the [*a word illegible*] when he is pleased to call for it, and he gives not above one day warning, and may call for it when he pleases.

Gaveler, obs. form of GAVELLER.

†**Gavelet.** *Law. Obs.* [f. GAVEL *sb.*1

The second element is obscure: perh. the word arose from some phrase in which OE. *gafol* occurred with *lætan* to LET, neglect.]

A legal process against a tenant for non-payment of rent; chiefly relating to lands held in gavelkind (see quots.).

1... in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 31 Et postea per quandam consuetudinem, quæ vocatur Gavelate, usitatam in comitatu isto de terris & tenementis de Gavelkinde, pro redditibus & servitiis quæ a retro fuerint de eisdem per plures annos devenerunt eædem terræ in manus cujusdam Abbatis, &c. ?1317 *Act* [? 10 *Edw. II*] in *Stat. Realm*

(1810) I. 222 (*Statutum de Gaveleto in London*) Tunc ipsi tenentes inplacitentur de Gaveleto. 1419 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) III. 186 De Gavellet. Item, en brief de Gaivelett les tenauntz averount troys somons et troys essones. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Gavelet* is a speciall and auncient kinde of Cessauit vsed in Kent, where the custome of Gavill kind continueth: whereby the tenent shall forfeit his lands and tenements to the Lorde of whome he holdeth, if he withdraw from him his due rents and seruices. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. vi. 253 Framed the Statute of Gavelet for Rents arrear in London. *Ibid.* Custum. Kent 292 If his escheate be by Gavelate.

Gavelkind (gæ·vĕlkəind). *Law.* Forms: 3 **gavelikind**, **-kende**, **gaulikend**, **gavelkend**, 4–5 **gavelkynde**, 6–7 **gavellkind**, **gavelkinde**, 6– **gavelkind**. [The 13th c. form *gavel(i)kende* (latinized *-kenda*) seems to point to an OE. **gafolgecynd*, sb. neut. (the *e* for *y* being a mark of Kentish dialect), f. *gafol* GAVEL *sb.*[1] + *gecynd* nature, species, KIND.

When the meaning of the word came to be misunderstood (see 2), attempts were made to assign to it an etymology expressive of the custom of equal division of a deceased person's land among his male children; favourite explanations in the 16th c. were 'give al kinde' (Rastell 1557), and 'give all kyn' (Lambarde 1576); sometimes the word was written in pseudo-etymological fashion as *gavealkin*, *gaveall-kind*. The application of the Kentish term to the Welsh and Irish system of succession led to the notion that the word was of Celtic origin: a Welsh derivation from *gafael* to take, and *cenedl* race, family, was proposed in the 16–17th c.; an alleged Irish *gabhail-cine* (from *gabhail* to take, taking, and *cine* tribe, sept) appears with the rendering 'gavelkind' in O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary.]

1. The name of a land-tenure existing chiefly in Kent.

The name implies that it was originally a tenure by 'gavel', i. e. by the payment of rent or fixed services other than military; this agrees with the identification of it with SOCAGE (quot. 1253). After the Conquest, the Kentish form of socage was distinguished by certain customs elsewhere generally disused (cf. quot. 1702). Of these the most conspicuous was the custom by which a tenant's land at his death was divided equally among his sons: hence, even in early times, 'gavelkind' and 'partible land' are used as equivalent terms.

1205 *Rotuli Chartarum* 160/1 In gavelikind. 1241 in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 179 Burga dicit quod prædictum manerium est Gauelkinde et partibile, et prior dicit quod prædictum manerium non est Gaulikend, neque partibile. 1253 *Close Roll* 37 *Hen. III* in C. J. Elton *Tenures Kent* (1867) 49 Terræ quæ tenentur in socagio vel gavelikende. ?1324 *Prerogativa Regis* in *Stat. Realm* (1810) I. 227 Et in Kancia in Gavelkynde..ibidem omnes hæredes masculi participant hæreditatem; similiter omnes femine; set femine non participant cum masculis. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 49 The Lordshippes..[shall] in no wise be of the nature of Gavelkynde ne departed ne departable amonges heires males. 1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 221 When hee firmed and rubrickt the Kentishmens gauill kinde of the sonne to inherite at fifteene. 1702 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. (1707) 19 The privileges of gavel-kind belonging to this Country [Kent] are threefold: 1. The Heirs Male share all the Lands alike. 2. The Heir is at 15 at full Age to sell or alienate. 3. Tho' the Father were convicted of Treason..yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance. 1703 *Stat. Ireland* 2 Anne c. 6 § 10 That all lands..whereof any papist now is or hereafter shall be seized in fee-simple or fee-tail shall be of the nature of gavelkind [i.e. shall descend to all his sons equally]. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 199 All lands in Kent, unless specially exempted by an act of the legislature, are held by the tenure of gavelkind; descending, in the event of the father dying intestate, not to the eldest son, but to all sons alike in equal portions; and, if there be no sons, then they divide equally among the daughters.

2. From the 16th c., often used to denote the custom of dividing a deceased man's property equally among his sons, whether as an incident of the Kentish tenure or otherwise.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. x. (1638) 21 There is a custome in Kent that is called Gavelkind, that all the brethren shall inherit together, as sisters at the Common Law. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 202 *Gauellkind*, which is all the male children equallie to inherit, and continued to this daie in Kent. 1754–61 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 104 In the Saxon times, land was divided equally among all the male children of the deceased, according to the custom of Gavelkind. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 240 The law of gavel-kind..divided the inheritance of the tenantry equally among their sons.

fig. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* clvii. VI. 268 For God shall impart to us all a mysterious Gavel-kind, a mysterious Equality of fulness of Glory to us all. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 80 But if thou bind By citie custome, or by Gavell-kind, In equal shares thy love on all thy race. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 2 Every County hath a Child's portion, as if God in some sort observed Gavel-kind, in the distribution of his favours. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. v. § 7. 230 Their parental love forbids all preference, and an impartial law of gavelkind shares their page among all the offspring of their brain. 1869 LOWELL *Cond. in Foreigners* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 223 All that is worth having in them is the common property of the soul,—an estate in gavelkind for all the sons of Adam. 1894 *N. & Q.* 24 Feb. 146/2 It would be hard to find another family in whom a literary taste has descended in gavelkind to such a degree.

3. *transf.* **a.** A Welsh custom of dividing property, similar to the Kentish practice.

The *Statutum Walliæ*, 12 Edw. I c. 13 recounts that the Welsh custom of inheritance differs from the English, 'eo quod hereditas partibilis est inter heredes masculos'; the statute sanctions this custom, but provides that bastard sons shall no longer be entitled to share with those born in wedlock.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 36 That all manoures, landes..and other hereditamentes..in any of the said Shyres of Wales..be..holden as English Tenure..and not to be partable among heyres males after the custome of Gavelkinde as heretofore in divers parties of Wales hath been used. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 21 The diuision of the fathers inheritance amongst all the Sonnes, commonlie called Gauel kinde. Gauel is a Brytishe tearme, signifieng a hold. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 130 King Henrie the eight..among other Welsh Customes, abolished that of Gauel-kinde: whereby the Heyres-Females were vtterlie excluded, and the Bastards did inherit, as well as the Legitimate, which is the very Irish Gauelkinde. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 357 The Annalls of those times..tell us That so soone as Owen..was dead; the custome of Gavelkind..became a Subject of implacable hate amongst his sonnes. 1863 *Cambrian Jrnl.* 155 His family may have fallen by the usual custom of gavel-kind from its former respectability.

b. *Irish gavelkind*: a system of tribal succession, by which land, on the decease of its occupant, was thrown into the common stock, and the whole area redivided among the members of the sept.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 166 By the Irish Custome of Gauellkinde the inferiour Tennanties were partible amongst all the Males of the Sept, both Bastards and Legittimate. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 344 They held their estates by a very different and an extraordinary tenure, that of Irish gavel-kind. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 176 Tanistry and Irish gavelkind, as the system of electing the worthiest to the headship of the clan and re-dividing the estate among all the males of the sept on certain occasions were called, were..formerly recognised by the English law. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 185 The peculiar Irish custom called Gavelkind.

4. *attrib.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 491 In this Inquisition some lands are denoted to be of Gavelkinde nature, which neverthelesse doe yeelde none other but money alone. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 10 We shall find poperie..to admit..as it were a gauel-kind custome, and to allow sharers with God in the things wherein He will endure no partners. 1624 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 150 An Act for altering of Gavel-kind-Lands. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 40 The custome of Kent is, that Gavelkind land is not forfeitable nor escheatable for felony. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 57 Henry..who abolished and repealed the Gavelkind custom whereby the Lands of the Father were equally divided among all the Sons. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 85 The gavelkind tenures holden of the fee of Canterbury. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 717 Declaration was for a moiety of land of gavelkind tenure, in Kent.

Hence **Gavelkinder**, one who holds lands in gavelkind. *rare*—[1].

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 491 The very Customall of Gavelkinde it selfe useth never a woord of Socage tenure, but of Gavelkynders.

Gaveller (gæ·vĕlər). Forms: 3–4 **gaveler**, **gouler**, 4 **gavelere**, 5 **govelere**, **gowlare**, 8–9 **gavellar**. [f. GAVEL *sb.*[1] + -ER[1].]

†**1.** A usurer. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 77 Fullȝewiss hie bieð idemd for gouleres, and al swulch lean hie sculen ðarof habben alse gaueleres, ðat is, helle pine. *c* 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 130 in *O. E. Misc.* 150 Such is heore pyne þer Vor heo weren gauelers her. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. 11 [cix. 10] (Horstm.) Ransake mote gaueler [L. *fenerator*] his aghte. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Þise byeþ gaueleres kueade and uoule. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 124 A gouelere doth aȝens þe old lawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206 *Gowlare*, or vserere, *usurarius*.

2. *Mining.* In the Forest of Dean: An officer of the Crown who grants 'gales' to the miners.

c 1692 PARSONS in Nicholls *Forest Dean* (1858) 56 The head Gaviler of the Forest. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/5 We Your Majesties Gaveller, and Miners of the Forest of *Deane* in the County of *Glocester*. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miner's Gloss.*, *Gavelor* or *Gaverler* or *Gafler*.. an officer among the Miners, in the Forest of Dean. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 78/2 A freeminer made an application to the gaveller for a grant to him of one of the two gales, on the ground that M. had forfeited them..by non-working. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 3/2 A 'gaveller' has been appealed to..He is an officer whose functions arise out of the Royal forest.

3. *Hist.* One who pays 'gavel' for land rented.

1862 E. W. ROBERTSON *Scotl.*, etc. II. 270 Except in the case of the Gavellers of East Kent, military tenure seems to have prevailed with hardly any exception. 1872 — *Hist. Ess.* Introd. 54 He made them..Gavellers.

†**Ga·velling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. GAVEL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Usury.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 Si lepre betokned þo grete sennen þet biedh diadliche, ase so is lecherie, spusbreche, gauelinge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Of þe rote of auarice guoþ out manye smale roten..þet byeþ wel greate dyadliche zennes..þe uerste is gauelinge.

Gavelock (gæ·vĕlɒk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 **gafeluc**, **gaveluc**, 2–4 **gaveloc**, 4–6 **gavelok** (**gaw-**), 5 **gavilok**, **gavylok**, 6 **gaiflock**, 6–7 **gavelocke**, 9 **gav'loc(k)**, **gowelock**, *dial.* **geavelock** (**-lick**), 4, 7– **gavelock**. [OE. *gafeluc* str. masc. has the form of a regular dim. of *gafel*, *geafel* fork (see GABLE *sb.*); the senses, however, are somewhat difficult to account for on this view of the etymology: evidence is lacking for the supposition that the word originally meant a *forked* or barbed arrow (cf. FORK *sb.* 9) and a *forked* crowbar.

Words of closely similar form and meaning are ON. *gaflak*, *gaflok* neut. javelin (perh. adopted from Eng.), Welsh *gaflach* (said to mean 'bearded arrow'), Irish *gabhla* lance, ONF. *gavelot* (12th c.), *gaverlot*, *gavrelot*, *garlot* (=Central F. *javelot*, It. *giavelotto*) javelin, whence MDu. *gavelot*, *gaverloot*, MHG. *gabilôt*; see also GAFF *sb.*[1] The relation between the words is uncertain. Thurneysen, followed by most recent etymologists, regards the Romanic word as of Celtic origin; the OE. word may possibly be adopted from the OF. (though recorded earlier) or from its source.]

1. A spear for throwing; a dart, javelin.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143/6 *Hastilia*, gafelucas. *c* 1050 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* I. 4238 *Catapultas*, gauelucas. 1183 *Jocelin de Brakelonda* (Camden) 35 Baculum meum excussi ad modum teli quod vocatur *gaveloc*. *a* 1259 MATTH. PARIS an. 1256 (Rolls) V. 550 Frisones igitur..ipsum Willelmum cum jaculis, quae vulgariter gavelocos appellant, quorum maxime noticiam habent et usum..hostiliter insequebantur. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 22 [lv. 21] (Horstm.) Nesched als oyle his saghs bene, And þai ere gauelokes [L. *jacula*] þam bitwene. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 297 Þe Waleis partie had vmbilaid þe brigge. With gauelokes and dartes suilk ore was non sene. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1426 Thai hurte him foule and slough his hors With gauylokes and wyth dartis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 300, I saugh hem launche at hym knyves and gavelokkes and dartes. *a* 1650 *Merlin* 2138 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 489 [He] bare a gauelocke in his hand. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Royal Minstr.* V. 390 Two hundred spearmen, bearing each His gav'loc crown'd with a stern warrior's head.

†**2.** An artificial spur for a fighting cock. *Obs.* (Cf. GABLOCK 1, GAFF 3 a, GAFFLE 3, GAFFLET.)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 175 Cocks as big as Turkies: which they Arm with Razors tied flat under the Claws, and faulched Two Inches, instead of Gavelocks.

3. An iron crowbar or lever. (Cf. GABLOCK 2.)

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 349 Item, giffin for xiij stane of irne, to mak grath to Mons new cradill, and gavilokkis to ga with hir. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* III. 80, viij. mylne pycke ij axes one gavelocke of iron. *c* 1632 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789 I. 370 *note*, One iron gavelock, and one swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lairstones. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 6 Thou sawest moreover a Stone cut out without hands, no man with Axe or Gavelock dissevering it. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball., Jeff & Job* ii, Nin leyke thee cud fling the geavelick. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 758 The greater part of the matters contained in the [lead] furnace is drawn over on the work-stone, by means of a large rake called a gowelock. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Geavelock*, a large iron crowbar for raising stone. 1880 *Antiquary* Apr. 187 On trying the ground on the north side of the fence with a gavelock, they came on the cover of a cist.

†**Ga·velot.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *gavelot*, F. *javelot*: see prec.] A javelin or casting-spear.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/23 *Missile*, a shafte and a shetel and a gauelot. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4) [Wrongly explained as 'a warlike Engine to shoot stones or darts; a great sling'. So 1726 in KERSEY].

Ga·verick. *local* (*Cornwall*). The Red Gurnard.

1846 COUCH in *Zoologist* IV. 1402. (In recent Dicts.)

Gavial (gē·viăl). *Zool.* Also in more correct forms, **gar(rh)ial**, **gharrial**, **ghuryal**. [a. F. *gavial* (recorded 1789) corruptly ad. Hindustani گھڑیال *ghariyāl*.] A saurian inhabiting the Ganges, distinguished by its elongated muzzle from the American alligator and the African crocodile.

1825 HAMILTON *Handbk.*, *Gavial*. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 243 The Gangetic crocodile, or Gavial (in correct orthography, Garial) is confined to the fresh water. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 115 The large alligator is unknown here; but the long-nosed animal called 'ghuryal' abounds. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xv. (1874 284 There are fierce contests in their native jungles, on the banks of the Ganges, between the gavial and the tiger. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 98/1 The Gangetic crocodile, called 'garrhial' by the Hindoos. 1864 — *Lect. Power of God* 40 Gharrials are confined to India; alligators are limited to America.

Hence **Ga·vialid**, a crocodile belonging to the same family as the gavial.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gavotte (găvɒ·t). Also 7–8 **gavote**, 8–9 **gavot(t.** [a. F. *gavotte* (in Cotgr. *gavote*), ad. mod. Pr. *gavoto*, dance of the Gavots, a name given in Provence to the natives of the Alps.] **a.** A kind of dance, resembling the minuet, but requiring a more lively movement. **b.** The music used to accompany this dance; a piece of music in common time, moderately quick, and consisting of two parts, each of which is repeated; frequently forming one of the movements of the Suite.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 284 The Greek Dances are..a sort of Country Dance..and..a kind of Gavote or Branle, in which the Men and Women are mingl'd. 1727 POPE, etc. *Martin. Scriblerus* xii. (1741) 46 With the several modifications of this tune-playing quality in playing of Preludes, Sarabands, Jigs, and Gavotts. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. III. i. 389 The Gavot..is hardly to be traced further backwards than..about the year 1670. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* iii. 65, I am certain he went to sleep one night after a gavotte with Montespan, and has just awakened. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Music* I. 586/1 The gavotte should always begin on the third beat of the bar, each part finishing, therefore, with a half-bar.

attrib. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vi. 82 It must not be imagined that in our simple airs of the gavot and minuet kind we have no musical rhythm.

Hence **Gavo·tte** *v.*, to dance a gavotte. *rare*—[1].

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 62 In rusty gown gavotting at a ball.

Gaw (gɔ), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* [Of uncertain origin: perh. identical with *gaw* Sc. form of GALL *sb.*[2]; but the sense is not easy to account for on this supposition.] (See quots. 1793 and 1812.) Also *attrib.*

in **gaw-cut** (whence *-cutting*), **-fur** (=*furrow*): see quots.

1793 Sir J. Sinclair *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* IX. 352 *note*, Gaw is that slit or opening made by a plough or spade in the side of a pond, loch, or stagnated water, by which it is drained off. 1805 R. Somerville *Agr. Surv. E. Loth.* 172 As soon as a field is sown and harrowed, the gaw-furs, as they are provincially called, are neatly and perfectly cleaned with the spade and shovel. 1812 J. Wilson *Agric. Renfrewsh.* 130 Open drains, called sloped gaws. 1844 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* I. § 779 In every variety of soil ploughed..for winter, care should be taken to have plenty of channels or gaws or grips, as they are usually termed, so as the surface water may find them at every point by which to escape..The precaution of gaw-cutting should never be neglected. *Ibid.* § 854 The gaw-cuts, small channels cut with the spade, are carefully made through every natural hollow of the ground. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Gaw cut.*

Gaw (gō), *sb.*[2] *rare*—[1]. ? Short for Gewgaw.

1822 T. Mitchell *Aristoph., Wasps* II. ii, Like this, with his hair Curling tier above tier, With his gauds and his gaws Do despite to the laws.

†**Gaw**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **gawen, gowen**, 5 **gou**, 6 **gawe**. [cf. ON. *gá* to heed.] *intr.* To gape, stare; to look intently.

c 1200 Ormin 12233 And doþ itt [*sc.* hoarded money] te nan oþerr god Butan þatt tatt tu gowesst Þæronne þa þu gast tærto. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 125 Ne make þou namo men gawen on me! *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* x. (Trel. MS.) The bryddus in the boes, That of [*other texts* on] the gost gous [*Thornton MS.* gewes, *rining with* bewes, clewes; *Douce MS.* glowes] Thay scryken. 1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* I. i. A jb, Who gapes, who gawes, who pores, who pries, who proggs his mate but he? 1808–25 Jamieson s. v., *To gawe*, to go about staring in a stupid manner. *Teviotd.*

Gaw, Sc. var. Gall *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], *v.*[1]

Gawbardyne, -berdyne, obs. ff. Gaberdine.

†**Gaw·berd**. *Obs.* Also **-bert, -barte**. [Of obscure origin; the first element is perh. = OE. *gealg-* gallows, as in Gallow(s-balk. The word seems to have been confused inextricably with Cobbard.] (See quot. 1847–78.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/2 A Gawbert, *jpepurgium*. 1520 *Lanc. Wills* II. 10 All my iron broches gawbarte. 1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 14 Or that for rost meat he makes a spit, wodden Gawberds [etc.]. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Gauberts*, iron racks for chimneys.

Gawcie, -cy, vars. Gawsy *a.*

Gawd, Gawd-: see Gaud, Gaud-.

Gawelok, obs. form of Gavelock.

Gawf (gōf), *sb. Sc.* Forms: 6 **gawf(e, gaufe**, 7 **gaff**. [Onomatopœic.] A loud noisy laugh; only in phrase *to give a gawf*. Also *gawf (of) laughter*.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxv. 22 'Tehe', quod scho, and gaif ane gaufe [*v.r.* gawf]. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1848 II. 67 Sche gaif ane gawfe of lauchter, and said, 'Now will I go'. *Ibid.* 404 Sche first smyleit, and efter gaif ane gawf lauchter. 1678 Sinclair *Satan's Invis. World* 88 The Devil gave a great gaff of laughter.

Gawf (gōf), *v. Sc.* Also **gaff, gauf**. [Connected with prec.] *intr.* To laugh noisily.

1719 Ramsay *Ep. to Hamilton* III. 77 Gaffin they wi' sides sae sair [etc.]. 1721 — *Elegy on Patie Birnie* 2 The famous fidler of Kinghorn, Who gart the lieges gawff and girn ay.

Gawge, Gawg-: see Gauge, Gaug-.

Gawin, Sc. f. Gain *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

†**Gaw·ish**, *a. Obs.* [? Gaw *v.* + -ish. In all the examples, conceivably a misprint for *gawrish, garish*; but the occurrence of Gaw *v.* in Drant confirms the reading in the first quot.] Staring, gaping; showy, gaudy.

1567 Drant *Horace's Ep.* II. i Gvj, A gawishe sort gredie to gase Not gredie to be tawght. 1567 J. Sanford tr. *Epictetus* II a, What is our life? a gawish game, a sweete delighting play. 1589 L. Wright *Displ. Dutie* 41 Your attyre..not gawish, but godly: as beseemeth Christianitie. 1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 74 The minde is set vpon fashions, fangles, and gawish cloathes, now one, and then another. 1616 T. Adams *Diseases of Soul* xvii. 65 A gawish Trauceller that came to Sparta, who standing in the presence of Lacon a long time vpon one leg, that he might be obserued & admired, cryed at the last, 'O Lacon, thou' [etc.].

Gawk (gōk), *sb.* [perh. f. next; but see Gawk *v.*] An awkward person; a fool; a simpleton.

Johnson, followed by later lexicographers, confounds this with Gowk, cuckoo, simpleton.

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* I. 299 They [his sons] proved 'such gawks' that they were unable to learn. 1850 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* (1883) II. 114 That barenecked hooing gawk Stewart. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 10 The girl was by common judgment and report a gawk.

Gawk (gōk), *a.* Also **gauk**. [Of difficult etymology; app. a contraction of a disyllabic word which appears in many north-Eng. dialects as *gaulick-, galloc-, gaulish-* (*hand, handed*): see Ray *N. C. Words* 1674–91 (E. D. S.), Thoresby *Let. to Ray* 1703 (E. D. S.), and the Whitby and Mid-Yorks. glossaries.

The natural assumption that the word represents an adoption of a prehistoric form of F. *gauche* has grave difficulties: it is not certain that the etymon of the Fr. word had an *l* at all (see Hatz.-Darm., where it is assumed that the word has lost a nasal); and even on the common view that *gauche* represents an OLow Frankish **walki*, it would be expected that an Eng. adoption old enough to retain the *l* would have *w* as the initial.]

Left. Also in *Comb.*, as *gawk-handed*.

1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.) *Gawk hand, Gallock hand*, [the] left hand. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Gauk-handed*, left-handed. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Gawk-hand*, the left hand.

Gawk (gōk), *v. dial. U.S.* Also **gauk**. [perh. f. the sb.; possibly, on the other hand, an iterative f. Gaw *v.* (with suffix as in *tal-k, wal-k, lur-k*), in which case it may be the source of the sb.] *intr.* To stare or gape stupidly.

1785 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 227 We .. do little else than sit in the chimney-corner, repeating over the same dull stories, or gawking at one another with sorry grimace. 1862 Mrs. Stoddard *Morgesons* xiii. (1889) 68 The whole table stared as we seated ourselves .. 'How they gawk at you', whispered Temperance. *a* 1866 Keble in Sir J. Coleridge *Mem. K.* (1869) III Making one ashamed of going gawking as one is wont to do about the world. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Gauk*, to stare vacantly. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 528/1 I'd like t' know what you'd say if I went down thar and gawked around like you do up yere. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Gawk*, to loiter and gape about.

Hence **Gaw·king** *ppl. a.*

1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 237 Unmindful of the gawking creatures that struggled and died among their feet.

Gawkish (gō·kiʃ), *a.* [f. Gawk *sb.* + -ish.] Like a 'gawk', awkward, clownish.

1876 *White Cross & Dove of Pearls* xlviii. 312 Some of the young women in these parts were quaint, gawkish, and from very shyness, awkward.

Gawky (gō·ki), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gawk *sb.* (? or *v.*) + -y[1].]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Awkward and stupid; ungainly.

1759 J. Townley *High Life below Stairs* I. i, Under the Form of a gawky Country Boy I will be an Eye-witness of my Servants Behaviour. 1786 Burns *Ep. to M'Adam* ii, Now deil-ma-care about their jaw, The senseless, gawky million. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xi. Sigh 15 A stupid gawky boy of about 14. 1860 Thackeray *Lovel* ii, I should like to know who that great tall gawky..girl in the passage is. 1862 Miss Braddon *Lady Audley* iii, Her cousin looked round in gawky embarrassment.

2. *transf.* of things.

1821 Galt *Ayrsh. Legatees* x. 288 As for the town of Brighton, it's what I would call a gawky piece of London. 1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 133 Never heard I in my life such an infernal noise as our great gawky ship made. 1843 Ld. Shaftesb. in *Life* xi. (1887) 263 The little church..choked with high gawky boxes that they call pews.

B. *sb.* An awkward, foolish person; a lout, a simpleton.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 163 What signifies how pawky, Or gentle-born ye be,—bot youth In love your but a gawky. 1762 *Lond. Chron.* XI. 263/2 Some wear their hats..pointed into the air; those are the Gawkies. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Fam. Ep. to Friend* 55 The great gawky Admiration, Parent of stupid Imitation. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, She is..an awkward gawky. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* ii. 58 Audrey is the most perfect specimen of a wondering she-gawky. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VI. xlviii, Nothing makes a woman more of a gawky than..showing tempers in public.

Hence **Ga·wkihood**, the condition, state, or period of being a 'gawky'; **Ga·wkiness**, the quality of being gawky.

1872 F. W. Robinson *Bridge of Glass* II. II. xxii. 285 It was like the Fanny Redbridge whom he had teased and jested with in her girlhood and gawkyhood. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. ii. 32 The crude gawkiness of the raw girl he has drifted into marrying. 1889 Barrie *Window in Thrums* xiv. 127 The minister's wife..smiling good-humouredly at country gawkiness.

†**Gawl**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? echoic; cf. Gowl.] *trans.* ? To bawl *out*.

1592 Greene *Disput.* 25 He..could gawll out many quaint and ribadrous ligges and songs.

Gawl, obs. form of Gall *sb.* and *v.*

Gawlin (gō·lin). *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; Jamieson suggests ON. *gagl* goose.] (See quot.)

1703 M. Martin *West. Isl.* 71 The Gawlin is a Fowl less than a Duck; it is reckon'd a true Prognosticator of fair weather, for when it sings, fair..weather always follows.

Gawling, var. Gaulin.

Gawm, Gawm(b)less: see Gaum, -less.

Gawn (gōn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **gawne**. See also Goan. [contraction for Gallon.]

1. A gallon.

1565 in T. Sharp *Diss. Cov. Myst.* (1825) 50 It' payd for iij gawnes of ale in the pagiand. 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* iii. (1623) E iv, The abating of one inch in each dimension, abateth a gawne in the content. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 379 His fare was course, his drink of a penny a gawn or gallon. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Gawn*, a gallon.

2. (See quots.)

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 320/2 A Gawn .. is a Vessel made after the form of a Piggen, but it hath a long handle or neck thereby to reach to the bottom of deep Brewing Vessels to fetch out the Liquor. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., *Gawn*, a small bucket chiefly used in brewing. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Gawn*, a milking lade; any vessel for lading out a liquid. 1890 *Sale-Catal. Suffield House near Derby*, Two milk gawns. 1894 *S. E. Worc. Gloss., Gawn*, a tub holding about a gallon, and usually having an handle projecting upwards on one side.

Gawncel(y, var. Gansel. *Obs.*

Gawne, var. Gain *v.*[1] *Obs.*

†**Gawne**, *v. Obs.*—[1] App. a late spelling of *gone* Gane *v.*

1563 B. Googe *Eglogs.* etc. (Arb.) 84, I take not I as some do take, To gape and gawne for Honours hye.

Gawney (gō·ni). *dial.* or *colloq.* See also Goney. [? Connected with Gane (*gone, gawn*) *v.*] A simpleton.

1842 Akerman *Wiltsh. Gloss., Gawney*, a simpleton. — *Wiltsh. Tales* 83 Leave m' 'lone y' great gawney! 1880 Jefferies *Gr. Ferne F.* 257 A hand-barrow, then—you gawnies!

Gawp: see Gaup.

Gawpy: see *Gaupy* s.v. Gaupus.

Gawre n, var. Gaure.

Gawse, var. Gauze.

Gawsy (gō·si). *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 8 **gawcie**, 8–9 **gaucie, -cy**, 9 **gausie, -sy, gawcy, -sey, -sie**, 8– **gawsy**. [Of unknown origin.] Of persons: Well-dressed and jolly-looking. Of things: Large and handsome.

1720 Ramsay *Edinb.'s Salut. to Ld. Carnarvon* iii, But since I have been fortune's sport, I look nae hauf sae gawsy. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1814) II. 44 Pacing wi' a gawsy air In gude Braid Claith. 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* xxiv, In comes a gaucie, gash Guidwife. 1786 — *Twa Dogs* 35 His gawcie tail, wi' upward curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems, Rab Roryson's Bonnet* (1846) 116 A braw gawcier bonnet there never was seen. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, Gawsie and grand he lookit, like ony queen in the land. *Ibid.* xxviii, Whilk is a dribble in comparison of our gawsie Scots pint. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. ii. (1849) 4 A decent, gausy, conversible carlin. 1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 9 Aug. 2/5 Not so long ago it was quite orthodox to have a big gaucie midden in front of or near the house doors in Glasgow. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 393 He cam' steppin' sae gawsy across the dry stanes at Sandy's Ford.

Gay (gē[1]), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **gai(e**, 4–7 **gaye**, (9 *Sc.* **gaie**), 4– **gay**. [a. F. *gai* (recorded from 12th c.) = Pr. *gai, guai* (? *jai*), OSp. *gayo*, Pg. *gaio*, It. *gajo*.

The ulterior etymology is disputed: the view of Diez, that the word is a. OHG. *gâhi* swift, headlong (mod.Ger. *jähe*), is now generally abandoned. An etymon more satisfactory both with regard to sense and phonology is OHG. *wâhi* pretty (MHG. *wæhe*, mod. dial. *wæh*); but some scholars doubt whether the Rom. forms can represent a Ger. word with medial *h*. The sense 'slack, not closely fitting', which exists in all the Rom. langs. (though not recorded very early in any of them) may possibly be of etymological significance.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons, their attributes and actions: Full of or disposed to joy and mirth; manifesting or characterized by joyous mirth; light-hearted, exuberantly cheerful, sportive, merry.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 Heo is .. Gracioure, stout, ant Gay, Gentil, jolyf so the jay. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 153 This Absolon, that jolif was and gay, Gooth with a sencer on the haliday. *c* 1440 *York. Myst.* xxix. 291 Boy, be not agaste if we seme gaye. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lii, Making the tapster come gay and feate. 1706 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 367 That gay insulting Man was particularly careful to distinguish himself from his poor dejected Companion. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 493 Whom call we gay? The lark is gay. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* III. 507 The choir Of gay companions. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* I. 58 Smiles wander o'er thy placid face As if thy dreams were gay. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. i, Edward was the handsomest, the gayest, and the bravest prince in Christendom. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 431 He made an effort to converse with them in his usual gay style. 1880 Ouida *Moths* II. 123, I knew he was gay and careless.

transf. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 705 Quick As is the wit it gives, the gay champagne.

absol. 1712 Pope *Ep. to Miss Blount* 16 And the gay mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 89 That greatest of human blessings [sleep]..visits the happy, the cheerful, and the gay. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* viii. 440 To the youthful and gay, I would recommend these studies most particularly.

b. Of a horse: Lively, prancing. [So in Fr.] *rare*—[1].

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. ii, As spruce a cavalier as ever pricked gay steed on the pliant grass.

c. With implied sense of depreciation: Airy, off-hand.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 21 Fenton..made him a gay offer of five pounds. *Ibid.* 99 Gay indifference.

†d. In poetry: Applied to women, as a conventional epithet of praise. *Obs.* (Cf. Free *a.* 3.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 816 Whan þe gaye gerles . were into þe gardin come, Faire floures þei founde . of fele maner hewes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 583 Some gay gerl.. Hath broght yow thus vpon the viritoot. 1599 Shaks. *Pass. Pilgr.* 225 The learned man hath got the lady gay. *a* 1802 *Prince Robert* in Child *Ballads* IV. 284 Prince Robert has wedded a gay ladye, He has wedded her with a ring.

e. *The gay science*: a rendering of *gai saber*, the Provençal name for the art of poetry.

1813 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 455 So little of an heroic or tragic cast had their effusions, that they termed poetry the *gay* science. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. 313 Not forbidding himself those amorous indulgences which were the reward of chivalrous valour, and of the 'gay science'.

2. Addicted to social pleasures and dissipations. Often *euphemistically*: Of loose or immoral life.

1637 Shirley *Lady of Pleasure* V. K 1 b, *Lord.* You'le not be angry, Madam. *Cel.* Nor rude, though gay men have a priviledge. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 130 Every Dunce of a Quack, is call'd a Physician..Every Gay thing, a Chevalier. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* V. i, Is this that Haughty, Gallant, Gay Lothario? 1754 *Adventurer* No. 124 P 7 The old gentleman, whose character I cannot better express than in the fashionable phrase which has been contrived to palliate false principles and dissolute manners,

had been a gay man, and was well acquainted with the town. 1791 BURKE *Let. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 36 The brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure, of gay, young, military sparks. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 40 The dissolute conduct of the gay circles in France is not of modern date. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Bl.* VII. i. III. 10, I..posted myself on the high road, where the gay deceiver was sure to be intercepted. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 214 For some years he lived a cheerful, and even gay, though never a dissipated life, in Paris. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 103 The place was merely a gay suburb of the capital. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 382 The principal of the firm was what is termed 'gay'. He was particularly fond of attending public entertainments. He sported a little as well, and delighted in horse-racing. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 302 This elder Narcissa had led a gay and wild life while beauty lasted. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 224 My patient was a married man, who admitted having been very gay in early life.

absol. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 196 On the vices of the young and gay he looked with..aversion.

b. Hence, in *slang* use, of a woman: Leading an immoral life, living by prostitution.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 22 Two sisters—both gay. 1857 J. E. RITCHIE *Night Side Lond.* 40 The gay women, as they are termed, are worse off than American slaves. 1868 *Sund. Times* 19 July 5/1 As soon as ever a woman has ostensibly lost her reputation, we, with a grim inappositeness, call her 'gay'. 1885 *Hull & Linc. Times* 26 Dec. 8/4 She was leading a gay life.

3. Bright or lively-looking, esp. in colour; brilliant, showy.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3204 Gret pruyde and gay gere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 260 In þis gardyn gracios gaye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 111, Vpon his arm he baar a gay bracer. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lvi, He come in als gay gere, Ry3te as he an angelle were. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 41 My best gay cuppe of erth. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 365 He grathit me in a gay silk, et gudly arrayis. 1539 *Will of Aslyn* (Somerset Ho.) My gaye potte of glasse. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 His oun gai gallant gaskins do and wil descri it sufficiently. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 285 Too much cheerefulnesse of gay and flourishing colours. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 260 The Brama's, who delight in such Gay-bables. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to P'cess of Wales* 1 Apr., The perpetual spring..makes everything gay and flourishing. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i, In every gay carriage that passed, he hoped to see the object of his constant thought. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. ii, They were now in that quarter which was filled with the gayest shops. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* (1869) 131 The Collinsia verna, a gay, dark purple flower. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 233 Their costumes were gay with ribbons.

absol. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 1 The civil magistrate, dressed in his gayest, approached the altar.

4. Finely or showily dressed. Now *rare.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 234 Wommen y-nowe, of whiche somme ther were Faire of hem-self, and somme of hem were gay. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 241 Cleopatra made here gay. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 484 He is the gayest in geir, that euer on ground glaid. 1509 BARCLAY *Skyp of Folys* (1570) 27 Women .. sell their soules and bodyes to go gay. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 151 She that .. Neuer lackt Gold, and yet went neuer gay. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 7 The king was desirous of knowing the name of this gay gentleman. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 600 Vaunt not, gay bird! thy gorgeous plume. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 284 The armourer..seeing one so gay in purple silks.

5. In immaterial sense: Brilliant, attractive, charming. † Formerly also of reasonings, etc.: Specious, plausible.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 243/2 Those reasons semed ..gay and glorious at the first sight. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 113 Thei with money, and gay promises, first corrupted a Miller. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Apol. Priv. Masse* 57 b, You will seeme with your gay gloses to glorifie the bloud of Christe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 790 Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 5. 327, I would fain know what gay probabilities you could devise to disswade him from this Resolution. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 392 Let not each gay turn thy rapture move. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 17 All the gay varieties of diction were ready at his hand.

† 6. Brilliantly good; excellent, fine. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 54 A gud gay wynd out off the rycht art com. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. vii. (1822) 127 Becaus vertew wes honorit in this wise, it gaif occasioun to wemen to do gay vassalege. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Nv, But looke in the same booke, how goodly and gay is the prais of a good woman. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 125 The concord of brethren, & agreeing of brethren is a gay thing. 1563 T. WILSON *Logike* 15 b, People, which haue moche dispraised all temporall lawes.. thinkyng it mete that all common weales, should onely haue the Gospell, and none other lawe at all. This maie seme to some, a gaie saiyng where as in deede, it is bothe foolishe, and wicked. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXV. (1878) 80 The labour is little, the profit is gay. 1577 HARRISON *England* Ded. (1877) I. p. cix, And thus with hope of good although no gaie successe. 1593 *Teil-Truth's N. Y. Gift* 38 It is a gay thing to come to dignity.

† b. *ironically. Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 11 b, O gay payre of Byshops, which are so intangled in two examples onely, that [etc.]. 1582 G. MARTIN *Discov. Corrupt. Script.* vii. 120 If these later Rabbines be the Hebrewes that Beza meaneth, and which these gay English translatours follow.

† c. *To have a gay mind*: 'to have a good mind', to be very much inclined.

1557 POLE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxviii. 238 Yf you..had suche a gay mynde to restore the ruynes of the Chyrches.

7. Of quantity or amount. Pretty good, 'tolerable', 'middling'. *Sc.* and *north.* Also GEY.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (ed. 2), *Gay*, considerable, middling, ordinary. 1801 SEWARD *Lonsdale Dial.* 54 (E. D. S. No. 76) Thau knaes it'tle be a gay dele, when it's o put tagidder. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1882 in *Lanc. Gloss.*

8. *dial.* In good health; well, convalescent.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., I am quite gay I thank you. 1876 in *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., I heard thoo was badly, but thoo looks gay. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s.v., I don't feel very gay this morning.

9. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *gay-coloured, -flowered, -humoured, -looking, -seeming* adjs.; **gay-feather** *U.S.*, the name of a plant (see quot.).

1856 HOWELL *Venet. Life* xx. 342 Brilliant tapestries and other *gay-coloured cloths. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VI. 493 *Gay-feather, the common name for the *liatris scariosa* and *spicata*. 1896 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 2 The *gay-flowered Senecio of the Canaries, known in gardens under the name of *Cineraria*. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Little Ld. Fauntleroy* vi. (1887) 114 Everything was bright and cheerful with gay-flowered chintz. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* x, It was a fresh, *gay-humoured day. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 3/3 A *gay looking gig now put out from Palermo. 1595 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Beauty* 299 This vile world and these *gay-seeming things.

B. *adv.*

† 1. a. Brightly, showily = GAILY 1. b. In a gay mood, joyously = GAILY 2. *Obs.*

1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 414 Ymages..causen men honure The seint after whom maad is that figure, And nat worsshippe it how gay it be wroght. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 28 Send in 3our steid, 3our ladeis grathit vp gay. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 Nor seelyng garnisht gaye with Imagrye, Nor ritche attyre we see. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 112 Not acknowledging any friend, but..the nurse, that dresses us gay. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* II. 161 He was dressed very gay. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 140 This paid her Debts, and put some considerable Sum of Money in her Pocket, with which she lived as gay as before.

2. Very. Also in weaker sense: Considerably, 'pretty'. Frequent in *dial.* *A gay few = a good few*: see FEW 2 d. Often written GEY.

1685 G. STUART *Joco-ser. disc.* Ep. Ded., Your Enemies (of which..yo've had a gay convenient number). 1807 SIR J. CARR *Caled. Sketches* xii. 212 It is a gaie (very) bonnie place to be out of the world. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, I ken I'm gay thick in the head. 1884 *Gd. Words* 229 There was a gay few folks waiting to cross.

3. *Comb.* Chiefly with pres. and pa. pples., as *gay-beseen* (see BESEE II), *-careering, -chirping, -motleyed, -painted, -shifting, -smiling, -spent, -spotted, -throned.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* O ij b, What saie you to Courtiers? these minion *gaibeseen gentilmen. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. v. 38 Deckt with greene boughes, and flowers gay beseene. 1824 T. FENBY 4 *Temperam.* I. 45 Thy *gay-careering soul. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 132 The sparrow *Gay-chirping by the door. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl., Abra* 17 *Gay-motley'd pinks and sweet jonquils she chose. 1777 WARTON *Poems* 36 The butterfly, *gay-painted soon, Explores awhile the tepid noon. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 190 The downward sun Looks out effulgent from amid the flush Of broken clouds *gay-shifting to his beam. 1747 LD. LYTTELTON *Monody* Wks. (1774) 630 Ye lawns *gay-smiling with eternal green, Oft have you my Lucy seen! 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 1037 Those busy bustling days, Those *gay-spent festive nights. 1728–46 — *Spring* 550 Nor broad carnations; nor *gay-spotted pinks. 1777 WARTON *Poems* 76 But since, *gay-thron'd in fiery chariot sheen, Summer has smote each daisy-dappled dale.

C. *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [the *adj.* used *absol.*]

† 1. A gay lady. Also, rarely of a man, a 'gallant'. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 970 Gawayn glyȝt on þat gay, þat graciously loked. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2679 Parys was purpost with pouer to wende Into Grese for a gay, all on grete wise. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Camden) xli, Then gloppunt that gaye, Hit was no ferly in faye. *c* 1475 [see GAINAND].

2. Anything that looks gay or showy: an ornament; *esp.* one that is used to amuse a child. Now *dial.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 94 But how the gayes han y-gon, God wotte the sothe, Amonge myȝtfull men alle these many ȝeris. *c* 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 330 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 94 This mannes name was Harry, He coude full clene cary, He loued prety gayes. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 147 This baby hath many gayes hangyng at his necke. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 41 As if a theefe should be proud of his halter, a begger of his cloutes, a childe of his gay. 1655 tr. *De Parc's Francion* II. 36 He .. took pleasure in such Gayes, on purpose to be the more noted by wearing Cloathes out of the Common Mode. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Gays*, children's toys: often, broken earthenware.

† b. *fig.* A 'toy', childish amusement. *Obs.*

1582 BRETON *Flourish Fancy*, etc. (Grosart) 28/1 Though (perhaps) most commonly each youth Is giuen in deede, to follow euery gaye. 1592 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1040 O how I grieve, deer Earth, that (given to gays) Most of best Wits contemn thee now a-dayes. 1667 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxiii. (1670) 232 Forraigners breed their Children..to work those gaies with their hands. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* III. 83 It highly concerns us .. no longer childishly to doat upon empty gayes and trifles.

3. A picture in a book. Now *dial.* (chiefly used by children).

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 30 'Tis the gay in the lesson, that makes the childe delight to learn. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 149 Finding him still eager to put a gay before his book, I design'd him this which is now a cutting. 1698 MILBOURNE *Notes Dryden's Virg.* 4 Who, in the inscription to his fine Gay in the Front of the Book, calls it very honestly Dryden's Virgil. 1839 C. CLARK *J. Noakes & M. Styles* 157 (E. D. S. No. 76) At a stall, soon Mary bote A hume-book full ov gays. 1884 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxxii. 322 'The master of Rest Hall is turning over a new leaf to-day.' 'Maybe—but I doubt it will be a blank one .. It won't be a gay for him.'

† **Gay**, *v. Obs.* [f. the adj.] a. *intr.* To be gay. b. *trans.* To make gay; to give a bright and pleasant look to; to embellish.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. 170 Their natural towardnesse .. doth call vpon vs, to see them [girls] well brought vp .. Are not we to be condemned of extreme vnnaturallnes, if we gay not that by discipline, which is giuen them by nature? 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* IV. 15 They are well contented that their children prove no wiser than themselves ..nor have any skill in any arts but of Gaming, and Gaying. 1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Grounds Cont. Clergy* (1705) 35 Children must have..gay'd and easie digestible Words.

‖ **Gayal** (gē·ăl, gayā·l). Also 9 gayall, guyal, g(h)yal. [Hindi *gayāl.*] A semi-domesticated kind of ox common in Burmah, Assam, and Bengal; by some believed to be a variety of the GAUR; by others regarded as a distinct species (*Bibos frontalis*).

1790 *Asiatic Res.* II. 188 When a rich man has made a contract of marriage, he gives four or five head of *gayáls* (the cattle of the mountains) to the father and mother of the bride. 1808 *Ibid.* VIII. 512 'The *Gayál*', says Dr. Roxburgh, 'is nearly of the size and shape of the English bull'. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 119 The gaur, the gayall, and other great wild oxen of India.

Gaybine (gē·bəin). [f. GAY *a.* + BINE.] A name of several showy twining plants of the genera *Ipomœa* (*Cent. Dict.*) and *Pharbitis.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 523/1 Gaybine, *Pharbitis.*

Gaydiang (gē·diæŋ). An Annamese vessel, somewhat resembling a Chinese junk.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Gay-diang*, a vessel of Anam, generally with two, but in fine weather with three masts .. with lofty triangular sails.

Gayety: see GAIETY.

Gayge, obs. form of GAGE.

Gayhole, -holer, obs. ff. JAIL, JAILER.

† **Gay horse.** *Obs.*—1 [f. ? GAY *a.* + HORSE.] A bugbear or hobgoblin, carried about at plays and public shows, with wide jaws and great teeth.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 147/2 A Gay horse, *manducus.*

Gayish (gē·iʃ). [f. GAY *a.* + -ISH.]

1. Somewhat gay.

1824 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 600 There's a gayish song on the subject.

2 *dial.* Fairly good or large; 'tolerable.'

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A gayish crop'..'A gayish sample'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It's a gayish step te gan', or it's 'gayish and far'.

Gayity, Gayitry: see GAIETY, GAYTRY.

† **Gaylede.** *Obs.*—1

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 22 *Gaylede.* Take Almaunde Mylke and Flowre of Rys, and do þer-to Sugre or Hony, and Powder Gyngere; þen take figys, an kerue hem a-to, or Roysonys y-hole, or harde Wastel y-dicyd and coloure it with Saunderys, and sette it and dresse hem yn.

Gayl(e, Gayler, -or, obs. ff. JAIL, JAILER.

Gay-Lussac tower (gē·ˌlüˈsæk). [See next.] (See quot. 1888.)

1888 W. W. FISHER *Elem. Chem.* vii. 72 In order to catch any nitric oxide which would otherwise pass away [in the manufacture of sulphuric acid], and be lost in the air, a tower, called a Gay-lussac's tower .. filled with coke is interposed, and the gases from the chambers are passed through it. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 2/6 The defendants were having repacked a gay lussac tower.

Gaylussite (gē·ˌlüsəit). *Min.* [f. the name of *Gay-Lussac*, a celebrated French physicist + -ITE. Named by Boussingault in 1826.] A double carbonate of calcium and sodium, found in white or yellowish crystals.

1826 *Brande's Jrnl.* XXI. 406 New Mineral—the Gay-Lussite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 301 Gay-Lussite.

Gayly, Gayn-: see GAILY, GAIN-.

Gayness (gē·nės). [f. GAY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality, condition or state of being gay.

† 1. Delight, merriment, pleasure. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 81 But in gaynesse and in glotonye .. for-glotten her goode hem-selue, And breken nouȝte to the beggar. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. x. 97 Oftyms also odyr noys happyns þat gaynes & swetnes of lufars sturbyls. ?15.. in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 192 The gaynis of my yeiris gent, The flouris of my fresche youtheid, I wait nocht how away is went.

† 2. Gay appearance, brightness of colour, dressiness, display, pomp. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 255 For to speke and write tho wordis in sum gaynes and bewte..thei vsiden certein colouris of rethorik. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 727 Clerkes did everywhere sheare their heads, least they should seem to covet the gainesse of haire. *a* 1594 AYLMER in Strype *Life* xiii. (1701) 274 Oh! ye English ladies, learn rather .. to make your Queen rich for your Defence, than your Husbands poor for your garish Gayness. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. ii, A modest eye forceth affection, Whilest outward gainesse light lookes but entice. 1660 S. FORD *Loyal Subj. Exhult.* 21 Such pomp and glory as declared how glad his Subjects were in their hearts, by the gayness of their habits. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 77 In Hyla .. he dwelt .. And known was by the gayness of his belt.

† b. A decoration, distinction. *Obs.*

1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 338 The Orator takes place next the Doctors, is at all their Assemblies and Meetings and sits above the Proctors, is Regent or Non-regent at his pleasure, and such like Gaynesses. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Those borrowed words & gaynesses, that Englishmen have pickt and cull'd from other Tongues.

3. = GAIETY 1.

1896 *Advance* (Chicago) Oct. 438 'There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip', she quoted with a gayness that belied her own words.

Gayole, Gayre, obs. forms of JAIL, GEAR.

Gaysh(e, Gaysling, obs. ff. GASH, GOSLING.

Gaysome (gē'sŏm), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. GAY *a.* + -SOME.] **a.** Full of gaiety; blithe, buoyant, cheerful. **b.** Inspiring with gaiety; cheery; pleasant.

a. 1610 *Mirr. Mag., Robt. Normandie* vii, And fier'd with heat of gaysome youth did venter, With warlike troopes the Norman coast to enter. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 194 His breast was heightned with the fire Of gaisome youth. 1839 MOIR *Poems, To Bust of my Son* v, A gaysome elf, whose heart had ne'er Been tamed by grief.

b. 1633 FORD *Broken Heart* II. i, 'Island!' prison; A prison is as gaysome: we'll no islands. 1831 *Lincoln Gaz.* 14 Oct. 3/1 Oh, ask me not to sing to-night, Nor bid me touch the gaysome lute. 1854 W. WHITE *To Switz. & back* ii. (1857) 16 Paris .. its dingy quarters as well as its gaysome places.

Gayson, var. GASP.

Gaysp, obs. form of GEASON.

Gayte, obs. form of GATE *sb.*[2], GOAT.

† Gay·try, gay·itry. *Obs.* [? altered from GAIETY, after *poetry, coquetry,* etc.] = GAIETY.

1655 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 111 A Bride (though never so mean a person, or silly servant) is decked and dressed in all gayitry lent unto her by her neighbours. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. 11 He's the General Guitarre o' the Town, inlay'd with every thing Women fancy; Gaytry, Gallantry, Delicacy, Nicety, Courtesy.

Gaytt, obs. form of GATE *sb.*[1]

Gazabo, var. GAZEBO.

Gazafylace : see GAZOPHILACE.

Gaze (gē'z), *sb.* Also 6 **gase.** [f. GAZE *v.*]

† 1. That which is gazed or stared at. *Obs.*

(In the first quot. *gase* may be another word or an unmeaning invention.)

[*a* 1529 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 1206 This fustian maistres and this giggish gase.] 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 25 But this wise manne thought better to shewe of hymself an example of paciente suffreaunce, then to shewe a gase or sight for folkes to laugh at, in .. contendyng w[t] his wife. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* VI. viii. 125 Outwarde apparell of the body, which is rather a gloriouse gase then anye godlye edifiyng. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* v, Those howers that with gentle worke did frame The louely gaze where euery eye doth dwell. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 34 Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 382 Who are more the gaze and admiration of the people in general? 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 223 His father lolled in his coach, and was the gaze of the village of Penry.

2. The act of looking fixedly or intently; a steady or intent look.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. vii. 205 For weryed with my bookishe gaze, I noynte with supple oyle My loytrous limmes. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 126 Fancy that slippeth in with a gaze, goeth out with a winke. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 ₱ 6 In vain, you envious Streams, so fast you flow, To hide her from a Lover's ardent Gaze. 1718 *Entertainer* No. xxii. 148 Beauty such as mov'd the whole City to Gaze and Admiration. 1794 COLERIDGE *Death Chatterton* 66 Thy sullen gaze she bade thee roll On scenes that well might melt thy soul. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* XXVII. 244 Every event is a matter of gaze and gossip. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 235 The corpse..was exhibited during several days to the gaze of great multitudes. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 138 Who was this to whom His followers turned their last gaze?

fig. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* V. 129 The sun..when his warm gaze Hath on the mantle of thick vapours prey'd. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa* 13 Oh, Day, if I squander a wavelet of thee..The least of thy gazes or glances.

3. Phrases. **† a.** *At first gaze*: at first sight. *To give* (a person) *the gaze*: to be a spectator of, look on at. (*To have*) *in gaze*: in prospect. *To set oneself at gaze*: to expose oneself to view, display oneself.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1587) II. 36/2 You must not thinke .. that you were sent gouernour into Ireland..to pen your selfe vp within a towne or citie to giue rebels the gaze, to [etc.]. — *Chron. Irel.* ibid. 83/2 One of the earle his capteins presented him a band of Kerns .. and withall demanded of the erle in what seruice he would haue them imploied: Marie (quoth he) let them stand by and giue vs the gaze. 1632 BROME *Court Beggar* II. Wks. 1873 I. 206 To set your selfe at gaze to draw them on. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 235 Repugnant to any apprehension that at first gaze did not appear a visible aid to the cause.

b. *At gaze,* **†** *at a* or *the gaze*; said of a deer (now chiefly *Her.*: see quot. 1828–40), also of persons: in the attitude of gazing, esp. in wonder, expectancy, bewilderment, etc. So in *to stand at* (**†** *a, the*) *gaze,* **†** *to set at the gaze,* etc. **†** *To hold at gaze*: to hold fascinated. Also with other preps. as **†** *in a gaze, on, upon the gaze*; **†** *To put to the gaze*: to puzzle, nonplus. See also AGAZE.

c 1430 [see AGAZE]. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 78, I haue read..that the whole heard of Deare stand at the gaze, if they smell a sweete apple. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* (1598) A 4 Whose eye holds wanton Venus at a gaze. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 309 A shepheard..strucken with the majesty of the man, stood at gaze vpon him. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 137 Especially as many as were English: who were at a gaze looking strange one upon another. 1646 SIR C. CAVENDISH *Let. to Pell* in R. Vaughan *Protect. Cromwell* (1838) II. 374 The business is too difficult for me to judge of, for it puts our learned men here to the gaze. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 140, I had still a likelyhood in gaze. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (*Ovid's Epist.* Pref., Pindar is generally known to be a dark Writer, to want Connexion..to soar out of Sight, and leave his Reader at a Gaze. 1704 SWIFT *Tale of a Tub* ix, This vapour..had so long set the nations at a gaze. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 128 And when the time of setting out the fleet came on, all were in a gaze whither it was to go. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 22 All indifferent men stood as it were at a gaze. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1830) 139 There is nothing that can so set his adoring myriads upon the gaze. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., The hart, stag, buck, or hind, when borne in coat-armour, looking affrontée or full-faced, is said to be at gaze .. but all other beasts in this attitude are called guardant. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 20 On this occasion all Europe was on the gaze. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 5 (ed. 3) 310 Vert, three Harts at gaze or. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* II. lxi. 407 The great body of the people seem to have stood silently at gaze.

c. *At gaze*: by sight (said of a hunting-dog).

1865 G. F. BERKELEY *Life & Recoll.* II. 236, I called on my deer dog 'Thor' to help me, for he could run a deer by nose as well as at gaze.

Gaze (gē'z), *v.* Also 5 **gaase,** 5–6 **gase,** 6 **gayse, gayze.** [Of unknown origin; possibly f. the same root as GAW *v.*, with an *-s-* suffix. Rietz gives a Sw. dial. *gasa* to gape, stare.]

1. *intr.* † In early use: To look vacantly or curiously about; also, to stare, open one's eyes (with astonishment). In modern use: To look fixedly, intently, or deliberately at something. Now chiefly *literary.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1003 The peple gazed vp and doun, For they were glad..To han a newe lady. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 9 in *Babees Bk.* 27 Be symple in cheer; caste not þi looke aside, Gase [*v.r.* gaase] not about, turnynge þi siȝt oueral. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 175 *ibid.* 76 Gase thou not to and fro as one thats voyde of curtesye. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* ix. 7 Go not aboute gasinge in euery layne of the cite. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 199, I did make them all gaze to see themselves served so nobly. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 50 That the Harefinder should give the Hare three Sohoe's before he put her from her Lear, to make the Grey-hounds gaze and attend her rising. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 171 With trembling heart Gazing he stood, nor would nor could depart. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 117 He stops, gazes round him, and seems to recover his natural tranquility. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 507 Long, long they gaze with meeting eyes. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 71 Men gazed and wondered in every land.

b. Const. *at, on, upon.* Also in *indirect passive.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 And stode gasinge on him and feling his apparell. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67, I ran too Priamus razd court, at castel I gazed. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* V. Ded. 406 You have brought me forth into the open field, and set me up to be gazed on, and baited at. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 57 The Hart..when he is..not afraid, he wonders at everything he seeth and taketh pleasure to gaze at them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ₱ 3 The natives .. gaze upon a tumbler. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40, I have often noticed the mute rapture with which he would gaze upon her in company. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* i. (1867) 15 The boy gazing at the red and gold and green of the sunset sky. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 387 So up the long street then, Gazing about, well gazed at, went the men.

c. quasi-*trans.* with adv. or phrase expressing result.

1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 12 The amazed Emperor, When Cleopatra anchor'd in the Bay .. Like his own Statue stood, and gaz'd the world away. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 497 An obsequious Crowd, As if by stern Medusa gaz'd to Stones. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 218 So Scotia's Queen, as slowly dawned the day, Rose on her couch and gazed her soul away.

2. *trans.* To stare at, look fixedly at. *poet.*

c 1591 DANIEL *Sonn.* XXVI. in Arb. *Garner* I. 593 When, if she grieve to gaze her in her glass..Go you, my verse! go tell her what she was. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 593 So doth the Plow-man gaze the wand'ring Starre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 258 Strait toward Heav'n my wondring Eyes I turnd, And gaz'd a while the ample Skie. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXII. (1848) 281 As who dare gaze the sun.

Gazebo (gāzī'bo). Also 9 **gazeboo, gazeebo(o, gazabo.** [Commonly explained as a humorous formation on GAZE *v.*, imitating Lat. futures like *videbo* 'I shall see' (cf. LAVABO); but the early quots. suggest that it may possibly be a corruption of some oriental word.]

1. A turret or lantern on the roof of a house, usually for the purpose of commanding an extensive prospect; also, a similar erection in a garden or pleasure ground; a belvedere or look-out.

1752 W. & J. HALFPENNY *New Designs* IV. 2 The Elevation of a Chinese Tower or Gazebo. 1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The whole is lighted from the gazebo on the top. 1828 *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 316 Kent and his followers had temples, obelisks, and gazabos of every description in the park. 1858 W. WHITE *Month in Yorksh.* 288, I was first led to the gazebo on the roof that I might enjoy the prospect of the town and neighborhood.

2. A projecting window or balcony.

1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone, Darro,* etc. II. 354 The houses [at Valetta, Malta] are invariably built of stone, and provided with large projecting balconies or gazeebos covered and glazed, which open and close at pleasure. *a* 1871 A. B. GRANVILLE *Autobiog.* I. 223 Dwelling-houses..present lofty walls without windows towards the street except here and there a single latticed gazebo.

Gazee (gāzī'). *nonce-wd.* [f. GAZE *v.* + -EE.] One who is stared at.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 155 Such a group would relieve both parties—gazer and gazee—from too distressing a consciousness of the little business on which they had met.

† Ga·zeful, *a. Obs.* [f. GAZE *sb.* + -FUL; a Spenserian word.] That gazes intently.

1595 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Beautie* 12 The ravisht harts of gazefull men might reare To admiration of that heavenly light. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. x. 28 Which when as I .. beheld with gazefull eye, I thought there was none other heaven then this.

Ga·ze-hound. Also 6–7 **gase-hound.** [f. GAZE *sb.* + HOUND *sb.*] A species of dog used in hunting, which follows its prey by sight and not by scent. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1570 J. CAIUS *De Canibus Brit.* 11 Similiter a verbo nostrati gase, (quod fixius rem aliquam contueri est) Gasehunde appellatur nostris, quem ante Agasæum nominari diximus. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Surney* 9, English Mastifles, Gase Houndes (or Lurchers) and Tumblers are in request. 1714 TICKELL in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 178 See'st thou the Gaze-hound! how with Glance severe From the close Herd he marks the destin'd Deer! 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. 41 And foresters in green-wood trim, Lead in the leash the gazehounds grim. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* XXII, I entered the house with some wrath upon me at seeing the gazehounds in the yard.

Gazel, var. GHAZAL.

Ga·zeless, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. GAZE *sb.* + -LESS.] Sightless, unseeing.

a 1819 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Progr. Admiration* 118 Desire lies dead upon the gazeless eye.

Gazelle (găze·l). Also 6–7 ? **gugelle.** 8 **ghazel,** 9 **gazel** (*erron.* **gazhal**). [a. F. *gazelle* (OF. *gasel,* recorded in 14th c.) = Sp. *gacela, gacele, gacel,* Pg. *gazella,* It. *gazzella,* ad. Arab. غزال *ghazāl,* which prob. passed first into Sp. and thence to the other Rom. tongues.]

A small delicately-formed antelope, of which the typical species (*Gazella Dorcas*) is a native of Northern Africa; other varieties are found in various parts of Africa and Asia. The gazelle is especially noted for the grace of its movements and the softness of its eyes.

[1582 N. LICHEFIELD *Castanheda's Discov. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b, Also they doe eate of beastes, which they call *Gazelas.*] 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 39 Heere also, besides goates, sheepe, deere, Gugelle, conies..and ostriches. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 995 The Gazelle, or wild African Sheegoat (the same with the Dorcas or Strepsiceros). 1745 tr. F. BERNIER in *Harl. Misc.* II. 184 Likewise leopards, or panthers tamed, which they use in the hunting of Gazelles. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 382 The turtle-dove, the timid fawn, the soft-eyed gazel .. resorted to its vicinity. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 474. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 277 They [Bezoars] are white, yellow, or brownish; that of the gazhal is greenish blue. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 352 Plenty of..gazelles, wild boars, and lions for the chase.

b. *attrib.* as *gazelle-antelope* : *gazelle-eyed* adj.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 72 A gazelle-eyed beauty is considered as the highest compliment that a lover can pay. 1850 SWAINSON *Quadrup.* § 265. 256 The gazelle antelopes may, then, be said to have their horns lyre-shaped.

Hence **Gaze·lline** *a.*, 'akin to the gazelle' (Cassell).

Ga·zement. *rare.* [f. GAZE + -MENT.] Stare, look, observation.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 17 Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele..Covered from peoples gazement with a vele. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 81 There he look'd with ceaseless gazement on its walls.

Gazer (gē'zəɹ). Also 6 **gaser.** [f. GAZE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who gazes or looks steadily, esp. from motives of curiosity.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 4 He [Zacheus] stood a lofte in a tree to bee a gazer vpon one man and no mo. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* 1st Exhort., If ye stand by as gasers and lokers on them that do communicate. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 2 Lockes where loue did sit and twine Nets to snare the gazers eyne. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. Wks. (1851) 332 The conceited portraiture before his Book .. sett there to catch fools and silly gazers. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 493 Fain would he make the world his pedestal; Mankind the gazers. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clii, How smiles The gazer's eye with philosophic mirth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 625 Tower Hill was covered ..with an innumerable multitude of gazers.

2. The name of a fish.

1861 J. COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 68 Broad headed Gazer. *Polyprosopus macer,* Nobis.

† Gaze·t(t. *Obs.* [a. F. *gazette* (obs.), a. It. *gazzetta.*] A Venetian coin of small value.

The earliest quots. give its value as about three farthings, but Cotgr. says of the F. *gazette,* 'scarce worth our farthing', and quot. 1682 agrees with this. Probably its worth varied in different places, as it was coined at Venice for circulation in the Levant.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii. (1607) E 2, What monstrous, and most painefull circumstance Is here, to get some three, or foure Gazets! Some three-pence i'th whole, for that 'twill come too. 1632 BROME *Novella* III. Wks. 1873 I. 143 *Pedro.* Take from my hand a peece of foure Gazetts. *Paulo.* That's three-pence sterling; you are bounteous, Sir. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 43 The owners sell the rest for two Gazets the pound, which is not a half-peny English.

Gazette (găze·t), *sb.* Forms: 7 **gazetta, gasetta** (pl. **gazetti, gazettaes**), 7–8 **gazet(t,** (7 **gaziette**), 8 **gazzette,** 7– **gazette.** [a. F. *gazette,* ad. It. *gazzetta,* pl. *gazzette* (whence the earliest forms in English), app. so called from the coin of that name (see GAZET), which may have been the sum paid

either for the paper itself or for the privilege of reading it; but a derivation from *gazzetta*, dim. of *gazza* magpie, is not impossible.

In late 17th and early 18th c., the word came to be accented on the first syllable, and it is so marked by Johnson. Cowper (*Table Talk* 37) again accents it in the original fashion.]

1. A news-sheet; a periodical publication giving an account of current events. (Now only *Hist.*)

The *gazzetta* was first published in Venice about the middle of the 16th c., and similar news-sheets appeared in France and England in the 17th. The untrustworthy nature of their reports is often alluded to by writers of that period; thus Florio explains *gazzette* as 'running reports, daily newes, idle intelligences, or flim flam tales that are daily written from Italie, namely from Rome and Venice'.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. iv. (1607) M 3, O, I shall bee the fable of all feasts; The freight of the *Gazetti*. 1611 R. RICHMOND *Panegyr. Verses*, in Coryat *Crudities* e 2 b, For sure that few from Venice came, we finde it so recorded, In late Gazettas. 1623 *Accident in Blacke Friers* 15 Witnesse heauen and earth, & .. those rediculous Italian Gazetts, that come from Rome, Millane, and Antwerp. *a* 1639 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 234 Perchance you look not so low as our ordinary Gazetta. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 27 The Gazets and Courants hee should do well to reade weekly. 1646–8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 211, I will not speake of Feats, High Stories, to out-rant our dull Gazetts. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* iv. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 171 All's true, I assure you. Can the gazets lie? Or the courants fail? 1682 DRYDEN *Medal*, Ep. Whigs A 4 b, I am afraid it is not read so much as the Piece deserves, because the Bookseller is every week crying help at the end of his Gazette, to get it off. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iv, This universal passion for politics is gratified by daily gazettes. 1812 BYRON *Waltz* vi, She came..and with her certain sets Of true despatches, and as true gazettes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. (1869) IV. 108/2 During a considerable time the unofficial gazettes, though much more garrulous and amusing than the official gazette, were scarcely less courtly.

b. Of a person: A news-monger. (So F. *gazette*.)

1702 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* I. i. (1703) 2 For that reason I communicate: I know thou art a perfect Gazette, and will spread the News all over the Town.

2. *spec.* One of the three official journals entitled *The London Gazette*, *The Edinburgh Gazette*, and *The Dublin Gazette*, issued by authority twice a week, and containing lists of government appointments and promotions, names of bankrupts, and other public notices. Hence sometimes used *gen.* for the official journal of any government. *To be in the gazette*: to be published a bankrupt.

The first official journal published in England was *The Oxford Gazette*, the first number of which appeared in Nov. 1665, when the Court was at Oxford on account of the plague. Nos. 22 and 23 were printed in London, and with No. 24 the title was changed to *The London Gazette*. *The Edinburgh Gazette* was first issued in 1690, *The Dublin Gazette* in 1705.

1665 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 49, Oct...In this month gazets were first published at Oxon. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 324 There is a reward of 100*l.* published in the Gazet for any one that shal apprehend the said col. Danvers. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 114 And you hear no more of our Goldsmith, till you find him in a Gazette, torn to pieces by a Statute of Bankrupt. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 290 I'll undertake to do more business by the single aid of the London Gazette, than by all..that the whole race of rhymers have ever produced. 1805 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) III. 617, I do not augur any thing unfavourable to your promotion, because it is not confirmed by the last gazettes. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlix, Our trifling bankruptcies in the Gazette. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* Conclus. 299 The great firm of Catchflat and Company figured in the Gazette, and paid sixpence in the pound. 1855 WYNTER *Curios. Civilis., Advts.* 15 The London Gazette..is the only paper still in existence that had its root in those days. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 48 He sometimes goes into the 'Gazette', paying but an infinitesimal dividend in the pound. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 3/1 Last night's 'Gazette' contains the formal order that the city of Canterbury shall..be the place where assizes are holden for the County of Kent.

b. A report in an official gazette.

1801 SYD. SMITH in Lady Holland *Life* (1855) I. 50 If we were to read the gazette of a naval victory from the pulpit, we should be dazzled with the eager eyes of our audience.

3. *Comb.*, as *gazette-writer*; † **gazette-marks**, ? the points of a description in a 'lost or stolen' advertisement, or in a 'hue and cry'.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Tom May's Death* 267 Must therefore all the world be set on flame Because a Gazette-writer missed his aim? 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. ii, This rascally gazetwriter never so much as once mentioned me. 1703 DE FOE *More Reform.* 670 All men would say the Picture was thy own, No Gazet Marks were half so quickly known. 1807 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 241/2 Another appointment made by the late administration was, that of gazette-writer created by patent for Scotland with a salary of £300 per annum.

Gazette (găze·t), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To publish in a gazette. Chiefly pass. *To be gazetted*: to be the subject of an announcement in the official gazette; to be named in the gazette as appointed *to* a command, etc.; also, in early use, to be mentioned or discussed in the newspapers.

To be gazetted out: said of an officer whose resignation is announced in the gazette.

1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 406 The Parliament being grown to that height of contempt, as to be gazetted among runaway servants, lost dogs, strayed horses, and highway robbers. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. cxcvii. 250 Mr. Villiers, you know, has been much gazetted, and had his letters to the King of Prussia printed. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 69 Received official information that I was gazetted out. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 13 And very shortly afterwards, Percy Godolphin was gazetted as a cornet in the —— Life Guards. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ix, During this winter Mr. Esmond was gazetted to a lieutenantcy in Brigadier Webb's regiment of Fusileers. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 173/2 K.'s retirement was gazetted on the evening of the 18th Dec. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/1 The fees charged are on a uniform scale, settled and gazetted by the Government Department of Labour.

Hence **Gaze·tted** *ppl. a.*, **Gaze·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1808 MOORE *Corrupt.* ii, That courtly ear, Which..hears no news but W—rd's gazetted lies. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. 159 After the Gazetting, another advertisement was substituted. 1856 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 13, I do not know why Labouchere delays the gazetting of your knighthood. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/5 By a Resolution published in the 'Calcutta Gazette'..The skin and skull of each tiger..'should be retained until the arrival of a gazetted officer of the Sunderbuns Forest Department'.

Gazetteer (gæzĕtī·ɹ). Also **7 gazettier**, gazetiere. [a. F. *gazettier* (now written *gazetier*) = It. *gazzettiere*: see GAZETTE *sb.* and -EER.]

1. One who writes in a gazette; a journalist, a retailer of news. (Now only *Hist.*)

1611 DONNE *Panegyr. Verses* in Coryat *Crudities* d 3 Mount now to Gallo-Belgicus; Appeare As deepe a Statesman as a Gazettier [1650 *Poems* p. 262 Garreteir]. 1653 BP. WEBBE *Pract. Quietnesse* xxvi. 249 Such Makebates, idle Garitiers [? *read* Gazitiers], and tatling News-carriers, are very rife every where in the world. 1664 EVELYN *Let.* 31 Oct. in *Diary* (1879) III. 295 He [Sorbiere] styles himself Historiographh du Roy, the mighty meede of the co'monest Gazetiere, as that of Conseiller du Roy is of every trifling petifoger. 1671 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 393, I address myself, which is all I am good for, to be your gazettier. 1693 [see 3 *note*]. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 10 June, Let. i, The flimsy reveries of an ignorant gazeteer. 1817 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 26 Nov. (1884) Those who go out do not call upon me, so that I am but a bad gazetteer. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vi. II. 460 Gazetteers, who would earn their wages..had to watch with all eagerness the movements of King August.

b. A journalist appointed and paid by Government.

1711 SWIFT *Let.* 8 Nov. Wks. 1762 XIV. 70, I have got poor Dr. King who was some time in Ireland, to be Gazetteer, which will be worth 250*l.* per annum to him. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 84 No Gazetteer more innocent than I. 1755 JOHNSON, *Gazetteer*, it was lately a term of the utmost infamy, being usually applied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Addison* (1887) 792 Steele had been appointed Gazetteer by Sunderland. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 85 The office of Gazetteer became henceforth a regular ministerial appointment.

† **2.** A newspaper, gazette. *Obs.*

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 558 Glasses and bottles, pipes and gazetteers. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xvii, 'Gazetteers', answered Adams; 'What is that?' 'It is a dirty newspaper', replied the host. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat.* Wks. II. 13 They have drawled through columns of Gazetteers and Advertisers for a century together.

3. A geographical index or dictionary.

A work of this kind, by L. Echard (ed. 2, 1693), bore the title 'The Gazetteer's: or, Newsman's Interpreter: Being A Geographical Index'. 'The Title', he says, 'was given me by a very eminent Person, whom I forbear to name' (Pref. p. 1). In Part II, published in 1704, the author refers to the book as 'the Gazetteer' simply (see quot.).

1704 L. ECHARD *Gazetteer's or Newsman's Interpr.* II. Pref., The kind Reception the Gazetteer has met with in the World..[has] induced us to go on with a second Part. 1752 (*title*) England's Gazetteer, and accurate Description of all the Towns, Cities, Villages, &c. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) Introd. 20 Scotland has five Universities..of which an account will be found in the Gazetteer. 1853 (*title*) Dictionary of Geography, forming a complete Gazetteer of the world. 1875 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1876) 137 The 'Polyolbion' is nothing less than a versified gazetteer of England and Wales.

Hence **Gazettee·r** *v. trans.*, to describe geographically in gazetteers; **Gazettee·rage**, the class of gazette-writers; **Gazettee·ring** *vbl. sb.*, the making of gazetteers; **Gazettee·ring** *ppl. a.*, that writes in gazettes; **Gazettee·rish** *a.*, resembling the style of a gazetteer; **Gazettee·rship**, the position of official gazetteer.

1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 152 You and your partner, and gazetteering brother chip, are all of the same block. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* v. 221 An unlucky paper in his 'Tatler' lost Steele his gazetteership. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. vi. X. 105 [He] saw..the general Gazetteerage everywhere, seized of this affair, and thrown into paroxysms at the size and complexion of it. 1875 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1876) 137 Neither of them [Drayton and Daniel] could make poetry coalesce with gazetteering or chronicle-making. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 120 Few countries, if any, are more thoroughly gazetteered than France. 1891 *Review of Rev.* Jan. 77/2 A brief paper on 'Armour for Warships', which is somewhat gazetteerish and historical.

† **Gaze·ttist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. GAZETTE *sb.* + -IST.] The writer of an official gazette.

1625 W. B. *True School War* 10 He..was inuested with the titles of the Intelligencer and Gazettist of Rome and Spaine. 1626 *Raleigh's Ghost* 22 Gondomar..Gazetist of State, one of the consumers of the King's purse.

Gazing (gē·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GAZE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb GAZE.

c 1502 in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. *286 It is sen, great resorte often to be made for wonderyng and pleasure in their owne sights, and in wolgar speche callid gasynges, of the rud and unlernyd persons. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L j b, Fro tauerne to tauerne, from one gasing to another. 1552 LATIMER *Fruitf. Serm.* (1584) 273 Theyr teaching..begate a wondering and a gazing. Euery body maruelled at it & was desirous to talke of it. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xx. § 10 (1615) 177 The noyse of their running together, and the gasing of those Deere, that are scarred..will disturbe the quiet of those wild beasts. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 944 The Aspects that procure Loue, are not Gazings, but Sudden Glances, and Dartings of the Eye. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 92, I wanted to be out of their gazing. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 240 Malicious gazing on human calamity..is the worst form of human hate.

fig. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 532 The vanitie of these contemplations or rather gasings, is plainely bewraied by the effect thereof. 1659 C. NOBLE *Answ. Cert. Queries* 5 Such reproachfull things may amuse and stagger some weak judgements, and put them to gazings, and to doubtfull standings in their thoughts.

† b. Something to gaze at; a spectacle. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* (1809) 471 For y which cause thei be more fierce, more bolde & hardy then the other Irishmen, and thei be very desyrous of newe things, & straunge sightes, and gasynges.

2. *attrib.*, as *gazing-point*, *-sight*. Also GAZING-STOCK.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Place & Time Prayer* II. (1859) 349 They see the church altogether scoured of such gay gazing sights, as their gross fantasy was greatly delighted with. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 45 The monks of Mount Athos, whose mysticism was also of this most degraded type, substituted, as a gazing-point, the navel for the nose.

Gazing (gē·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That gazes, in senses of the verb.

1553 LATIMER *Fruitf. Serm.* (1584) 293 b, Nowe hee had a daughter called Dina, which gasing damsell went abroad to see the countryes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* x. xxxvi, Her rubie lips lock up from gazing sight. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 486 Neither do we deck our selves with rich Ornaments to draw unto us every Gasing Eye. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 P 3 Gazing Crowds have found their Passions work'd up into Rage, or soothed into a Calm. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 310 So we..at last marched into Nichol, through a gazing population.

fig. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXII. 457 The gazing sun dries all their life away.

Hence **Ga·zingly** *adv.*

1563 GRINDAL *Let. to Abp. Parker* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 267 If the communion be ministered in Paul's, it will be done so tumultuously and gazingly..that the rest of the action will be disordered.

Ga·zing-sto·ck. [f. GAZING *vbl. sb.* + STOCK.] An object of the people's gaze; a person on whom others gaze or stare.

1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* iii. 7, I wil cast dyrte vpon y^e, to make the be abhorred, and a gasynge stocke. 1566 UNDERDOWNE *Thes. & Ariadne*, A fayre woman is nothynge but a gasynge stocke of ydell folkes. 1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 75 They are made gazing-stocks to others, and are formidable to themselves. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 189 He was the gazing-stock and admiration of all people. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xx, I am free, and not a gazing-stock for the world to jeer at.

† **Ga·zity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *gaz* GAS + -ITY: cf. GASEITY.] A gaseous state or condition.

1799 SIR H. DAVY *Ess. Heat, Light*, etc. Wks. 1839 II. 8 The peculiar modes of existence of bodies, solidity, fluidity, and gazity, depend (according to the calorists) on the quantity of the fluid of heat entering into their Composition.

Gazogene (gæ·zŏdʒēn). Also **gasogene.** [a. F. *gazogène*, f. *gaz* GAS + *-gène*: see -GEN.] A gas-producer. **a.** An apparatus for the production of aerated waters. **b.** An apparatus used in the process of *gas-firing* (GAS *sb.* 7).

a. 1853 *Pract. Mech. Jrnl.* VI. 87 Gaillard and Dubois' 'Gazogene' or Aerated Water apparatus. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 12/1 Bright milk cans standing in rows, with baskets full of new-laid eggs, and gazogenes.

b. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 844/2 In this case [when 'gas-firing' is used], the fireplace proper is replaced by a *gas-producer* or *gazogene*.

† **Ga·zolite.** *Obs.*⁻° An aerolite. (In mod. Dicts.)

Gazolyte (gæ·zŏləit). [a. F. *gazolyte*, f. *gaz* GAS + Gr. λυτός soluble.] **a.** (See quot.) **b.** 'A body which is resolvable into a gas. Ampère's term for those elementary bodies which by combination form gases' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Gazolyta* or *Gazolytes*, a name given by Berzelius to such simple gases as are permanently elastic. These are oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen.

Gazometer, obs. form of GASOMETER.

† **Gazon.** *Obs.* [a. F. *gazon* grass; *pl.* pieces of turf; a. OHG. *waso* (MHG. *wase*, G. *wasen*) sod, turf, damp soil, or mass of earth.] A sod or piece of turf, used in fortification (see quots.).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Gazons*, in Fortification, are pieces of fresh Earth covered with Grass, cut in form of a Wedge, about a Foot long, and half a Foot thick, to line parapets, and the Traverses of Galleries. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v. 70, 'I would make the walls and parapets with sods too'. 'The best engineers call them gazons, Trim', said my uncle Toby. 1768 in SIMES *Milit. Medley* Dict. 1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*

b. *attrib.*, as *gazon-theatre*.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 119 Gazon-Theatres, Amphitheatres, Artificial Echos.

Gazoo·n. App. an adapted form of prec., with mistaken sense. (Hogg app. took the word to mean 'a compact body of men', or something similar.)

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 263 A close gazoon the horsemen made, Douglas and Morison the head, And through the ranks impetuous bore.

† **Gazophilace.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *gazophilace*, ad. late L. *gazophylacium*.] = GAZOPHYLACIUM.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1283 þe golde of þe gazafylace .. Wyth alle þe vrnmentes of þat hous, he hamppred to-geder. [1583 Fulke *Def.* xxi. 507 Yea, I woulde gladly know, why among so many Greekish and Latine-like terms, Gazophylacium is not a Gazophilace but a 'treasurie'.]

† Gazophile. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *gazophile*, corruptly ad. late L. *gazophylacium*: see next.

The quot. is a close translation from Octovien de S. Gelais, *Ep. d'Ovide*, quoted by Godefroy, s.v.]

A treasury, storehouse (in *fig.* sense).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 7, I began to reuolue the librarye of my vndirstanding, ande i socht all the secreit corneris of my gazophile.

† Gazophyla·cium. *Obs.* [a. late L. *gazophylacium*, ad. Gr. γαζοφυλάκιον, f. γάζα treasure + φυλάσσειν to guard, keep.] The box in which offerings to the Temple were received; a strong-box or treasure-chest.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 197 Haued nou3t .. the pore widwe [more] for a peire of mytes Than alle tho that offreden in-to gazafilacium. [1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 934 Gazofilacium is an hutche in the whyche is put what is offrid in the Temple.] 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 259/1 What monie was raised to the popes gazophylacium, I leaue to the estimation of the reader. 1681 J. Stephens *Procurations* 105 There seemed to be a kind of pious contention in the people..who should be first to bring in their offerings to this sacred *Gazophylacium*. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* viii. 266 Blood who made that bold attempt on the Royal Gazophylacium in the Tower.

† Ga·zous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *gaz* Gas *sb.* + -ous.] Of the nature of gas, gaseous.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 272 Many naturalists, as well as he, conceived this substance to be neither animal nor vegetable, but to be merely an aerial or gazous scum.

Gazy (gē·zi), *a. rare.* [f. Gaze *sb.* + -y¹.] a. Affording a wide prospect. b. Given to gazing.

1745 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 382 Has he .. laid himself down upon the gazy hill, to take breath a little? 1883 Holme Lee *Loving & Serving* II. ix. 161 The most gazy and dreamy and restless of the people had learnt to keep their heads straight.

Gazzette, obs. form of Gazette.

Geach, *sb. slang.* ? *Obs.* A thief. So **Geach** *v. trans.*, to steal.

1821 Haggart *Life* 56 He was a tolerable geach. *Ibid.* 70 We saw a conish cove .. with his back to the wall, beset by a great number of geachs. *Ibid.* 73, I bought two wedge table-feeders .. which I knew had been geached from the house of Mrs. Campbell.

Geadephagous (dʒī,ădē·fāgəs), *a.* Also erron. **geo-**. [f. mod.L. *Geadephag-a* (f. Gr. γῆ earth + Adephaga) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the *Geadephaga*, a tribe of terrestrial and predaceous beetles.

1884 *Athenæum* 22 Mar. 381/2 Mr. E. A. Fitch exhibited a large geodephagous larva.

Geagged, obs. form of Jagged.

Geal (dʒī·ăl), *a. rare.* [badly f. Gr. γῆ earth + -al.] Of or pertaining to the earth regarded as a planet. *Geal tides*: tides (on the moon) due to the earth's attraction.

1883 Winchell *World-Life* II. iii. § 2 (1889) 384 The geal tide on the moon will be about eighty times higher than the lunar tide on the earth.

Geal (dʒīl), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5 **gell(yn.** [a. F. *gele-r*:—L. *gelāre* to freeze. Cf. Congeal.] *trans.* and *intr.* To stiffen as with cold, to congeal.

The examples are often difficult to separate from those of *geal*, Gell *v.* (with 'hard' *g*), to tingle as with cold.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/1 Gellyn, or congellyn (to-gedyr), *gelat, congelat.* 1608 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* v. i, Wks. 1878 II. 133 We found the Duke my father gealde in bloud. 1633 H. A. *Partheneia Sacra* 190 It [the mother-pearl] forms litle graines or seeds within it, which cleaue to its sides, then grow hard, and geale, as it were. 1804 Tarras *Poems* 19 Wer't no for houp..Our very hearts wou'd geal.

Hence **Gea·ling** *ppl. a.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 229 Gealing frostes cause springs and welles .. in the depth of winter to smoke with heate.

Geale, Gealous, obs. ff. Jail, Jealous.

Gean (gīn). Now chiefly *Sc.* Forms: (6 **guyne,** 7 **guind,** 8 **guigne, guynne**), 8–9 **gean, geen,** (9 **guean**). [a. F. *guigne* (in the 14th c. spelt *guine*). Of unknown origin: Sp. has *guinda*, Pg. *ginja* of similar meaning.

Some have suggested that the word may be connected with OSl. *višnja*, Lith. *vysna*, Roumanian *vișină*, mod.Gr. *Βίσινον*, and more remotely with OHG. *wihsala* (mod.Ger. *weichsel*), It. *visciola*; but this is very doubtful.]

The wild cherry (*Prunus avium*), tree and fruit.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C ciij, Whan the guynes come, the season of cheryes is not come. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxxiv. 221 In the season of cherries and guinds. 1765 Earl Haddington *Forest-trees* 17 The Black Cherry. This is called the Geen here. 1839 Jardine *Brit. Birds* II. 78 They [missel-thrushes] are remarkably fond of ripe geans. 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 382/1 The Gean..grows in rocky, dry woods.

attrib. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 16 Birch, Geen-tree, and Mountain Ash. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 201 To strip the guean-trees of their wild cherries.

† Geance. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? An imagined rustic pronunciation of *chance*.

1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* II. iv, Vaith, would I had a few more geances on't!

Geand, geant, obs. forms of Giant.

† Geane. *Obs.* Also 5 **geene, gene,** 5–7 **Jeane.** See also Jean, Jane. The English form of the name of Genoa (F. *Gênes*, It. *Genova*); used *attrib.* in designations of commodities imported thence. *Treacle of Geane*: see Treacle.

c 1466 Sir J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 563. II. 293, I sende yow–iij. tracle pottes of Geane as my potecarie sweryth on to me, and mooreovyr that they weer never ondoo syns they come from Geane. 1466 *Mainn. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 369 My mastyr toke his man to kepe a potte of geene to put in grene gyngyr. 1494 *Will of Astry* (Somerset Ho.), 50 bales of Jeane wood. 1545 *Rates Custom ho.* b iij b, Geane paper the reame. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* v. 14 b, Some of them doe carrie with them compasses of Geane. *a* 1618 *Rates Merchandize* L iij, Treacle of Ieane the pound viij.d.

Geanticlinal (dʒi,æntiklə·năl), *a.* and *sb. Geol.* [f. Gr. γῆ earth + Anticlinal.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a general upward flexure of the earth's crust.

1879 Dana *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 818 Many mountains owe half or more of their elevation above the sea level to geanticlinal movements.

B. *sb.* A general upward flexure of the earth's crust.

1877 Dana *Man. Geol.* (ed. 2) 752 (Cent.) The part of the force not expended in producing them carried forward an upward bend, or geanticlinal, of the vast Rocky Mountain region as a whole. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 818 Geanticlinals or upward flexures in the crust that become permanent elevations. 1882 A. H. Green *Phys. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 3) 631 The squeezing up of this mass of rock into a geanticlinal.

Gear (gī·ər), *sb.* Forms: 3 gære, 4–5 ger, 4 guere, 5–6 gheer(e, 4–5 gare. 5–6 gayre, gaire, geyre, 4–9 ge(e)r(e, geir(e, 5–6 geyer, 6–8 geare, 6– gear. [ME. *gere*, prob. ad. ON. *gervi* = OE. **gieru* (*poet.* in pl. *gearwe*, with pre-Eng. change of declension), OS. *garewi, gerwi*, OHG. *garawî, gar(e)wî*:—OTeut. **garwîn-* wk. fem., f. **garwu-* ready, Yare, whence **garwjan* to make ready, ON. *gerva, gørva, gera, gøra* to make, Gar *v.*

It is prob. unnecessary to assume as the source an ON. **geri* with a dropping of the *v* (*w*) similar to that in *gera, gøra*, the common prose forms of the verb *gørva*; there was app. in ME. a disposition to reduce *rw* to *r* after a stressed palatal vowel.]

I. Equipment. Cf. Furniture 4.

1. *collect. sing.* († rarely *pl.*) Apparel, attire, dress, vestments.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 36 Heo glystnede ase gold when hit glemede, ues ner gome so gladly on gere. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B 1811 þat we gon gay in oure gere. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 227 Let clothen in the same gere. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 158 Ane girdill ourgilt, and vthir light gere. 1465 J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 526 II. 233, I beseche yow that this ger be not forget, for I have not an hole hose for to doon. 1484 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 13 Item for wayschyng of the church gare vi$^{s.}$ iiij$^{d.}$. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 776, I can devyse my gere after the courtly maner. 1530 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 363 For makyng the dawnsars gayre. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 38/1 They did it to shew their new gay geere. 1727 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* I. Wks. (1730) 295 My Lady's geer alone were as much as filld four portmantel trunks. 1776 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) II. 196, I have put on all my birthday geer. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 61 Dressed in holiday geers. 1807 Wordsw. *White Doe* III. 34 Noisy swarms of peasants in their homely gear. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xxiv. 278 Mr. Pynchon himself, in his rusty travelling gear. 1879 'E. Garrett' *House by Wks.* II. 206 She packed her own marriage gear .. with her own hand.

† b. Appendages to a (clerical) vestment. *Obs.*

1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees 1897) 37 Albes and other geir belonging to the afforesaid vestmentes. *Ibid.* 55 One old vestment..and one..boithe without geire.

† c. *pl.* Habits, manners. *Obs. rare.*

The earliest recorded sense: placed here as being possibly a forced application of sense 1, suggested by the L. *habitus*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 þe deuel..teð forð geres hwile after fox, hwile after wulue, hwile after leun, hwile after oðre, and on ech of hise deden is iefned to þe deore wuas geres he forðteoð. *Ibid.* 165 Hie .. teð forð geres after wilde deore, sume after beore, sume after wulue, sume after oðer deor. *Ibid.* 209.

2. Armour, arms, warlike accoutrements. Rarely *pl.* Also *fighting-gear*. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 13679 On ich wulle mid mine gære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7533 'Dos awai', he [David] said, 'þis gere, Certes can i nan armes bere'. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 165 Thai..fand Gib Harper in his ger. And, for sa gude his armys wer, Thai [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Quen thou art armut in thi gere, Take thi schild and thi spere. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 88 a/2 They made theyr geer redy and departed. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Any Armour or defenceable Geer of War. 1546 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 374 After yame came the young laird .. and viii men with hym all in geir. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Of serviceable fighting-gear small stock. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 376 The host comes slowly onward, equipped with warlike gear.

3. a. Accoutrements of a riding horse, or his rider. († Formerly also *pl.*) Now always explicitly *riding-gear*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 790* (Dublin) Grathez on þis gay gere, & þen a gilt sadyll. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxii, Vlke mon his owne schall have, That he syttes apon, Sadyll, brydyll, and oder geyre. 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* xiv. 20 At that tyme shal the rydinge geer of y^{e} horses be holy vnto the Lorde. 1690 Dryden *Don Sebast.* I. i. Wks. 1883 VII. 342 *Ant.* Thou wilt not make a horse of me? *Must.* Be advised, friend, and buckle to thy gears [makes him go down on all-fours, bridles him—'To your paces villain, amble, trot and gallop']. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, Bridles, top-boots, spurs, and such gear, were strewn about. 1871 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 46 The Egyptians were skilful manufacturers of riding gear.

b. Harness for draught animals. Before the 19th c. chiefly *pl.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6221 Sex hundreth cartes wit al þair geres. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56 My cartes and my plowes, and all my hors þat longen to hem, whith all her gere. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 He muste haue..his oxen or horses, and the geare that belongeth to them; that is to say, bowes, yokes [etc.]. 1525 *Will* in *Ely Episcop. Rec.* (1891) 220 Y^{e} best donge carte, and fyve gayres of y^{e} best; and my best ploughe and the geyers. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 221 When they [horses] are set in their geirs to draw the chariots, how they ioy when they are encouraged. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3115/4 A Sorrel Mare .. the Hair rub'd off her sides with Geers. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 11 She rises before the sun to order the horses to their geers. 1799 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 220 Not suffering the Ploughs, Harrows..and the Gears belonging to them, to be unnecessarily exposed. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 74 Cracking whip and jingling gears Recall'd the toils of boyish years. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 129 Their gear or harness, including the cost of keeping it in repair, amounts to 25*s.* yearly. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Gear*, harness, tackle of any kind, furniture; as plough-gear, cart-gear, etc. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., 'What's Tom doing this wet day?' 'Mester, he's cleaning th' gears.'

† 4. *fig.* (Prob. chiefly referring to sense 3 b.) (*Ready*) *in one's gears*: in harness, ready for work = L. *in procinctu*. *To put in, get into one's gears*: to set or get to work. *Right in one's gear*: in one's right senses. *Warm in one's gear(s*: settled down to work. *Out of one's gears*: out of sorts. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 181 He is inwardly flayde, not right in his gere. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 They think themselves not warm in their geeres, till they are all on fire. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 128 Iehu.. being warme in his geare. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 134 Let him put himself in his Geers. 1664 Etheredge *Com. Rev.* IV. ii. 67 Is Grace ready in her gears. *a* 1677 Barrow *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 49 The Apostles were ..*in procinctu*, ready in their gears to move whither Divine suggestions did call them. 1682 Dryden *Medal* 60 The Frauds he learnt in his Fanatick Years Made him uneasie in his Lawful Gears. 1683 Penn *Descr. Pennsylv.* 8 Of this more hereafter, being yet Raw and New in our Geer. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *Out of his Gears*, out of sorts. 1711 Swift *Wks.* (1824) II. 463 Nuttal was surprised when they gave him bits of paper instead of money, but I made Ben Tooke put him in his gears. 1712–13 — *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Jan., I am in my geers..and I treat folks sometimes. 1780 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 4 July, Keep my master tight in his geers.

II. Apparatus.

5. Apparatus generally; appliances, implements, tackle, tools. † Also *pl.* toys.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24485 Gött.) Joseph and nichodeme .. Wid þaim brogt þai gere enogh, vte of his fete þe nail drogt. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1505 Nov is alle þis guere geten glotounes to serue. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 702 Iohne crab, that had his geir all 3ar, In his fagattis has set the fyre. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 352 Wo was his Cook but if his sauce were Poynaunt and sharpe and redy al his geere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1773 For ai a child mot him chese . to childire geris. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 391 II. 13 It were tyme your gere necessarye on that by halfe were purveyd fore. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxxvi, The warders must bring their own gear [fetters] with them. 1832 J. Hodgson in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 260 All the quarry gear was swept away by one of the great floods. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whaleman's Adv.* iv. (1859) 60 An ingenious Frenchman .. had bladders and other gear to float dead whales. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 28 *Gear*, work-tools, consisting of picks, drills, maul and wedge, shovel, cracket, &c. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxiv, Such sportsman's gear as rods, lines, artificial flies, and baits. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 70 § 7 Injury .. done by one sea-fishing boat to another, or to the nets, lines, and gear thereof. 1885 Sir J. C. Mathew in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 265/1 The vessel .. was sold as she lay with her gear and tackle. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 637/3 Pretending to work, amidst building stones and masons' gear, on a Paris *quai*.

b. The organs of generation. Now only *slang.*

1675 Hobbes *Odyssey* (1677) 280 To the dogs to eat they threw his gear. 1704 Swift *Tale of Tub* xi. 202. 1893 in Farmer *Slang.*

Comb. 1611 Cotgr., *Chaude-colle*, saltnesse, leacherousnesse, geereitch.

† c. *Weaving.* A leaf of heddles. *Obs.*

1500 *Nottingham Corp. Rec.* 1380, 43 iij. lynen geyrs et j. lathe. 1523 *Ibid.* 1395, 7 Pro quodam instrumento textorum vulgariter dicto a lynen gegre [? *read* geyre]. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 324 It [flax] is ready to be delivered to the weaver, with the reed and geers adapted to manufacturing it. 1813 T. Martin *Circle Mech. Arts* 239 in Bischoff *Wool. Manuf.* (1862) II. 407 The loom consists merely of two bamboo rollers, one for the warp, and another for the web, and a pair of geer. 1822 R. G. Wallace 15 *Yrs. Ind.* 298 The loom consists of a reed and geers, with a small beam, upon which the warp is rolled. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1285 The Hindu .. inserts his great toes into two loops under the geer, to serve him for treddles.

d. *Mining. Pair of gears* = gallows-timber.

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 28, *Pair of Gears*, see *Gallows Timber.*

6. *Machinery.* a. A combination of wheels, levers, and other mechanical appliances for a given purpose; *esp.* the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of any piece of mechanism. Often with some defining word prefixed, as *expansion-, hand-, steering-, valve-, winding-gear*: for which see those words.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xx. (1539) 42 And the mylner shall

make all the coste, both of the hous and the goinge geyre. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 550 The consumption [of coal] will be increased by the additional geer. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 44 Chains have been beneficially introduced as substitutes for straps in driving heavy geer. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 135 Model of a steam crane, with travelling gear. 1882a *Knowledge* No. 19. 397/2 Being caught by the steering gear or front wheel. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. iii, The towers contained the winding gear. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 251/1 A steamship of 1074 tons net, fitted with steam steering gear.

fig. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/1 There is considerable friction in our parliamentary gear. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 149 None of these set our thinking gear in motion to..good purpose.

b. Wheels working one upon another, by means of teeth, or otherwise. *A train of gears*: a set of such wheels. Often preceded by some defining word, as *bevel-, crown-, spur-gear. Double gear* (see quot. 1874).

1829 *Nat. Philos., Mechanics* II. vii. § 70. 30 (U. K. S.) Wheels are denominated *spur, crown,* or *bevel gear,* according to the position or direction of the teeth. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 726/1 *Double-gear,* the nests of variable-speed gear-wheels in the head-stock of a lathe. 1881 *Metal World* No. 22. 340 The moving of the car sets in motion a train of gears, which in turn gives motion to the pencil mechanism, which traverses crosswise of the paper, while the paper itself traverses from the pencil lengthwise at a uniform speed.

c. (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Gear*..the running parts of a wheeled vehicle, as the fore-gears, hind-gears, referring to the fore-axle and its wheels, the hind-axle and its wheels.

7. *Machinery.* The mechanical arrangements connecting a motor with its work; = GEARING. Hence *In, out of gear*: in, out of connexion with the motor. So *to get* (*put, set, throw*) *in, into, out of gear.*

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Mill Work* (1823) 451 When any particular part of machinery is set agoing, it is said among workmen to be set on, or put in gear; when stopped, set off, or put out of gear. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 103 To see what is to be the position of the eccentric pulley, relative to the crank when in gear. *Ibid.* 132 To work three or four strokes by hand prior to throwing the eccentric rod in gear. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 233 For the purpose of moving the handles in and out of gear. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 574/2 The..lever..is reversed, so as to throw the shafts .. into gear by the action of the .. clutch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 13/2 When wheels are in gear there are three teeth of each engaged. *Ibid.* IV. 307/2 The parts which they should hold in position get out of gear. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 358 A wheel-factory, including the machinery and gear, was mortgaged to the plaintiffs. *Ibid.*, The .. driving-belts .. could be removed at pleasure when the machinery was thrown out of gear. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 560 Two-speed gears [for tricycles] are becoming general.

fig. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (1851) 79 The attention ..is unlinked from the other faculties, and they are put out of gear. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 11 An industrial system so out of gear. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 21 In a week or two he began to get into gear and work better in his new harness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 241 The whole organization of labour was thrown out of gear. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xviii, I have been out of gear for my ordinary pursuits of late. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sk. Acad. Life* 56 He is quite thrown out of gear by every little anomaly.

8. *Naut.* Rigging in general; 'the rigging of any particular spar or sail' (Adm. Smyth).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 See that your main Hall-yards be clear, and all the rest of your Geer clear and cast off. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 366, I seized another [axe], and disengaged the..small gear about the mast. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 279 The topsails were reduced by the patent gear to nearly close reefs.

III. Stuff.

9. Goods, movable property, household necessaries and utensils.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4938 Sargantz send i son on hand þat in þair gare mi god þai fand. *Ibid.* 13797 Do þe to ga, wit all þi ger. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 200 Freris and preestis þat..maken riche chirches and housis wiþ oþer gere. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 9, I hald it best to cast awey this gere and shape my selue pryuely to fle. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 436 Item, owenge to the chaundelere .. for wode, candelles and odre gere for howsold, iij.s. xj.d. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 166 Some harmelesse Villager, Whom Thrift keeps up about his Countrie Geare. 1785 C. KEITH *Har'st Rig* 47 For he did gar her sweetly pay For crackit gear. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 216 Then follow wife and daughters with bulky loads of household gear on their heads.

†b. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Possessions in general, wealth, money. *Goods and gear* = wealth, property. † *Free gear* (see FREE 28 b). *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 230 Siluer or gold or ony other geir. 1547 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 380, I judge him [Argyle] greedy of gear, desirous of authority. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 14 Spend his goods and gear. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 23 Ze wer neuir desyrous of blude geir nor honour. 1609 HUME *Admonition* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 586 A borrowing .. of uther mennis geir. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, I am na fay .. But a good man, that lives o' my awn geer. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 300, I had not so much free gear when I came to Christ's camp as to buy a sword. 1706 in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* I. 30 Which made the Laird take up more Gear Than all the Lands or Rigs could bear. 1706 SEMPILL *Piper Kilbarchan* xiii, His pipes..after wan him gear enough. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv, Spending the goods and gear that his forefathers wan with the sweat of their brows [The speaker is Scotch]. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, His honour maunna want—he poinds your geer. 1775 BURNS '*Tibbie, I hae seen the day*' vi, Your daddy's gear maks you sae nice. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. xxvi, Dingwall .. Whase modest merit Was sae repres'd for want o' gear, Care crush'd his spirit! 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Ill gotten gear', property unjustly obtained. 1884 ANNIE S. SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* vi. 58 That foolish, misguided sister of yours has married an old man for his gear!

c. Things. †Also in *plural. rare.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 214 He wolde schote with his spere Bestes and other gere. 1556 J. OLDE tr. *Gualter's Antichrist* 124 The God whom his fathers knew not shall he honour with gold, and silver, and precious stones, and other costly gaires. 1817 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 13 The appetite for slander must be sharp-set, when it can prey upon such small gear.

†**10.** A material substance or stuff; in depreciatory sense, rubbish. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 159 A drinke myxte with suche manere of gere that aftre they had taken hyt they were alle dronken. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 165 Of decimations of Anets seade, and Cummyn, and suche gere. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 50 b, The sour gear that is within [the shell of the Citron] is colde and dry. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xvi. 470 You shal finde much of this geare amongst Rye. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vii. 187 That out of wheat there should spring vp darnell, solders, and smuttie geare. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 475 The Bramans marke themselves in their foreheads .. with a kind of yellow geare which they grinde. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* Pref. 5 *Gear* .. is also used for trumpery, rubbish, so as stuffe is. 1800 LARWOOD *Norfolk Dial.* 44 (E. D. S. No. 76) The thacker wou'd ha gin har some doctor's geer in a beaker. 18—6 H. MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1812) II. 76 A bottle primed .. Wi' somewhat mair than half a gallon O' precious gear.

†b. Corrupt and foul matter; pus. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 131 b, It [Germander] scoureth out also thicke and watery gear out of the brest. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 28 That spat out poyson and gorebloudy gere. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 223 Cholericke, sowre and stinking geere is voyded. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. viii. (1712) 113 The wound of his throat gaping, but no gear nor corruption in it.

c. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G ij b, *Dead,* where there is no Ore .. Deads are the Gear, or Work got in such dead Places. *Ibid.* I iv b, *Gear,* a general Name for all Deads, when cut out of the Wholes. *Ibid.* Q iij, We rise with these Pair upwards, drawing up the Gear, and teeming it round about them.

11. *fig.* = MATTER, STUFF, in various uses.

a. Discourse, doctrine, talk; also in depreciatory sense, 'stuff', nonsense. ? *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 159 Our fadres medled no thyng of swich gere. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 387 For drede ye darre not medyll with such gere. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 13 b, I am ashamed here To weare my pen..about such foolish gere. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* III. i. (1881) 70 Was not this stinging geere? 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 55 Why turn me back to conn my gear again. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 101 No maruell if this geare could not passe the Presse at Rome. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 20 Lord, what Gear do they make of it! 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 24 For priests with prayers and other godly gear, Have made the merry goblins disappear. 1722 N. MIST *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* Pref. 12, I had a great deal more of this learned Gear from my Friend. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i, Have you had enough Of all this gear? 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Gere,* unintelligible stuff; or a confused heap.

b. Doings, 'goings on'. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 370 This is well wroght gere that euer may be. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 276 Non may on the trust, ne in thy fals gere. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* XI. 140 The French practises now a dayes be but bare geare to other mens practises. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1883 Brave boyes, this gear doth cotten well. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* IV. 31 Wee shall smart for this unruly geere. *a* 1806 K. WHITE *Childhood* I. 119 To view our gambols, and our boyish geer. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* I, Then I hardly see how your ladyship can endure this gear much longer. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., He has now taken up with that kind of gear. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 273 We shall have such fun!..It will be good gear, I can tell you!

†c. A matter, affair, business. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 57 You handle this gere in dede. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 160 Whilest this gere was a brewing. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Gl.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 126/1 Master Lawyer .. I pray you to this gear. *a* 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v. i, You wo' not to this geer of marriage then? 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 97 This worck, this gheere..Was done by daughters of great Charlemaine. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXXI, I understand this gear better than you do.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 6 b) *gear-cutter, -cutting*; (sense 7) *gear-work*; (sense 8) *gear-block*; (sense 9 b) *gear-gatherer, -grasping*; **gear-box, -case,** the case enclosing the gearing of a bicycle, etc.; **gear-wheel,** (*a*) a cog-wheel; (*b*) in a bicycle, etc., the cog-wheel by means of which the motion of the pedals is transmitted to the axle.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 340 Lower yards filled with inventor's slings and portable *gear-blocks. 1887 VISCT. BURY & HILLIER *Cycling* xiii. 385 Otherwise the effect of the same amount of resistance on each wheel will become unequally operative in the *gear-box. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/4 There was a black *gear-case instead of a transparent one. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Gear Cutter* [a machine for cutting the teeth on gear-wheels]. 1874 *Ibid.*, **Gear-cutting Machine,* one for making cog-wheels by cutting out the interdental material. 1825–80 JAMIESON, **Gear-gatherer,* a money-making man. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 40 He smasht and smote thae men o' sin For their *gear-graspin' greed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gear-wheel,* any cog-wheel, whether crown, spur, internal-cogged, bevel, or lantern, is a gear-wheel. 1892 *Daily News* 6 June 6/1 The engine is a two-cylinder horizontal one, and drives a gear-wheel. 1892 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 437 The mirror is fixed to a gear-wheel driven off the spindle of a small alternating electric motor. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 220 Occasioning the rapid destruction of the *gear-work through which the power is transmitted.

Gear (gīəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–5 **gere,** 5 *Sc.* **geir,** 7–9 **geer**(e, (7 **geare**), 6– **gear.** [ME. *geren,* f. *gere* GEAR *sb.* (OE. had *gierwan,* pret. *gierede* to equip, clothe, f. OTeut. **garwu-* ready, YARE).]

† **1.** *trans.* To adorn; to array; to dress. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2441 Osep dede hise lich faire geren, Wassen, and riche-like smeren, And spice-like swete smaken. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1568 He schal be gered ful gaye in gounes of porpre. *c* 1350 *Parlt. 3 Ages* 122 He was gerede all in grene. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 *To Geer* or *Gear,* to dress. *Snogly geered,* neatly dressed.

2. To equip. *arch.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 791 Garytez ful gaye gered bi-twene, Wyth mony luflych loupe. 1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 45/2 It is ordanyt þt all maner of man þt has landis or gudis be redy horsit and geryt. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 650 We accordingly geared ourself, and switch in hand..sallied out. *fig.* 1480 *Robt. Devyll* (Percy Soc.) 56 He dyde helpe hym for to gere and fortefye the crysten fayth.

3. To harness (a draught animal). Also with *up,* and *absol.*

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 319 Paine of the painter ..for it is no small trouble, in my opinion, to geare foure horses together, and not so much as to confound any of their legges. 1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraph.* 248 Canst thou tether or geere him like a horse? 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 197 The plough-man must have a little regard to his Teem or Draught, and to the well geering or ordering them. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 50 *note,* My sleds were such as are frequently seen about farmers' yards .. in which two men were geared abreast. 1856 C. W. UPHAM *J. C. Frémont* ii. 55 (Funk) We were ready to depart; the tents were struck, the mules geared up, and our horses saddled. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s. v., It's about time we was off ti gear. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Gear* or *gear up,* to put harness on a horse.

4. To put (machinery) into gear (see GEAR *sb.* 7); to connect by gearing. *To gear up* (see quot. 1882); so *to gear down, level.*

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1184 Another feature in the machine is for gearing and pulling out of gear the cogs. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 10 The spindle is geared to a system of toothed wheelwork. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. 479 The several shafts, with their axes all parallel, are geared together. 1882a *Knowledge* 10 Mar. 397/2 About two years since, most of the tricycles which were driven by means of a chain were geared up—that is, the driving wheels were made to go round faster than the pedals..Now, most of the best riders agree that tricycles should be geared down. 1883 *Ibid.* 22 June 368/1 For average riders these [tricycles] might be geared level. 1895 *Daily News* 15 May 7/4 Parts necessarily exposed for the purposes of cleaning, lubricating, gearing, or altering the arrangements of a machine.

b. *intr.* Of a toothed wheel, or its teeth: To fit exactly *into*; to be in gear, so as to work smoothly *with.*

1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. No. 434 Engrav., The loose Wallowers, whose turn'd rounds geer truly with y^e^ Coggs in y^e^ great Wheel. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 844 Carrying an angle-wheel, into which two others gear. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 652/3 This bevel gears with a horizontal bevel underneath the base. 1881 ANDERSON in *Nature* No. 626. 619 Two circular frames..with teeth cut in their edges, are mounted, so that the teeth gear into each other, and they can rotate freely, but in opposite directions.

Gear(e, var. GERE, *Obs.*, whim, fit of passion.

Geard, obs. form of GUARD.

Geared (gīəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. GEAR *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

† **1.** Equipped; armed. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 806 Twa hundreth haill off weill gerit Inglismen.

† **2.** Provided with gear; ? with handles or other appendages. *Obs.*

1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 329, vj geared yockes 4*s.*, iiij yockes, vngeared, 16*d.*, v geard forkes 20*d.*, ij forkes, ungeared, 6*d.*

3. *Machinery.* Connected with the motor by gearing.

1868 *Gainsborough News* 27 June (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), Six double-geared slide and break lathes. 1881 *Eng. Mech.* 27 May 1/2 Back Geared Lathe, 4½ in. centres, bed 3 ft. 6 in. long; per set £2 5*s.* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Geared Brace,* a boring tool in which the drill or bit is rotated by hand crank and bevel gear. *Ibid., Geared Locomotive,* a locomotive in which the motion of the engine is conveyed by gearing to the travelling wheels. 1895 EARL ALBEMARLE & HILLIER *Cycling* xii. 303 The Geared Ordinary. This, a relatively new type, has not secured that measure of success which its friends hoped for it.

Gearing (gīəɹriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [GEAR *sb.* and *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. *dial.* Harness.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Put the gearing on t' hoses and go away to plough. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Gearin,* harness.

2. Working implements, 'plant'.

1825 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* I. 76 Our colliers and salters belonged..to their respective works with which they were sold as part of the gearing.

3. The action of fitting a machine with gear; the manner in which a machine is geared; *concr.* apparatus for the transmission of motion or power, *e. g.* a train of toothed wheels = GEAR *sb.* 7. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *bevel-, spur-,*

etc. *gearing*: also with advs, as in *gearing-down, -up. Out of gearing*: out of gear.

1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 350 These wires pass through the gearing, between the bars of a reed, as in linen-weaving. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 210 The speed requisite for the propeller is obtained by means of accelerating gearing. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. § 740 It is so stable and true in its work that nothing can throw it out of gearing. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 49 By an entire rearrangement of the gearing of the machine, he shortly succeeded in greatly lessening the wear and tear of the ropes. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Gold F. Victoria* 612 Gearing—A series of wheels working into each other whereby motion is transmitted. 1882 *Knowledge* 10 Mar. 397/2 When the gearing down is carried to a great extent, the pedals make two revolutions for one revolution of the driving-wheels. A machine so geared can be ridden up a steep hill easier than a bicycle.

4. *Comb.*, as *gearing-chain.*

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Gearing-chain*, an endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another.

Gearksutite (dʒi·ā·ɹksŭwəit). *Min.* [f. Gr. γῆ earth (from its earthy appearance) + Arksutite. Named by Dana in 1868.] Hydrous fluoride of calcium and sodium, of a clay-like appearance.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 130 Gearksutite. Earthy, kaolin-like in aspect.

Gearless (gī·ɹlĕs), *a.* [f. Gear *sb.* + -less.] Of a motor: Having no gear for the transmission of motion; acting directly.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 7/1 They are mounted on two bogies, each having a 200 h.p. gearless motor attached to it.

† **Gea·son**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 gēsne, géasne, 3 geasne, 4 gesen(e, 5–6 geso(u)n, 6 ges(s)en, 6–7 gayson, geazon, geasone, (6 gai-, geison, 7 gey-, gheason), 5–7 geason. [OE. *gēsne, gésne* barren. Cf. OHG. *keisinî* barrenness.]

A. *adj.*

1. Producing scantily; barren, unproductive; exhausted. Const. in OE. with *gen.* or *on*; later *of*. Also, clear *of*.

a 1000 *Christ* 849 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þæt we gæstes wlite ær þam gryre-broȝan on þas gæsnan tid ȝeorne biþencen. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 381 *ibid.*, He siþþan sceal godra gum-cysta geasne hweorfan. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1084 (Gr.) Ah þær heorodreorize hyrdas lazan, gæsne on greote, gaste berofene. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1116 Þis ȝear wæs swa gæsne on mæstene. 14.. *MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38 lf. 23 (Halliw.) In werke they weren never so nyce, Ne of moo good liveres geson. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 5 Now make the feeldis wilde of busshis geson. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 64 Drunkelew folk ben goostli blinde, For faute of witt her lyf is gesoun.

2. Scantily produced; rare, scarce, uncommon. In the 16th c. sometimes with passive infinitive, as *geason to be found, to be seen*, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 271 My wafres there were gesen. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 803 Custade Costable, when eggis & crayme be geson. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 588 Grotes and peas were geson. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 35 A good man is geason, not easy to be founde. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 116 in *Babees Bk.* 85 They that will not knowe howe to amend, their wits be very geason. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 19 Precious stones that are gayson to bee founde. 1567 Turberv. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 295 Rich be thy robes, and geason to be had. 1577 Harrison *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 239 In the houses of Knights .. it is not geson to behold generallie their prouision of tapistrie. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 51 Rare birds vpon the earth, and as geason as blacke swans. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 380 Good knowledge in the Greeke toong..in those daies was geason. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 98 Ixine is a rare herb and geason to be seen. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 536 Marle in this place is very geason or skant. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 67 *Geason*, scarce, hard to come by. *Ess.*

3. 'Rare', extraordinary, amazing.

1572 N. Roscarrocke *Prelim. Verses Bossewell's Armorie*, The siege of Thebes, the fall of Troy, in beaten massie golde, dan Vulcan hath set out at large, full geazon to behold. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 With weather astonyed, with such storms geason agrysed. *Ibid.* IV. 104 The duke Æneas with sight so geason agasted.

B. *sb.* Rarity, scarcity. *rare.*

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 124 Of them is no plentie but great geason. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 250 Good should by geason, earne no place, Nor nomber make nought, that is good.

Geast, obs. form of Gest, Guest, Joist.

Geast, Geaster, var. Gist, Gister.

Geat(e, obs. form of Gate, Get, Jet.

Geather, obs. form of Gather.

Geaum, Geaunt, obs. forms of Jamb, Giant.

Gebat, gebbet, obs. forms of Gibbet.

Gebbie (ge·bi, gi·bi). *Sc.* Also 8 **gabbie.** [Origin obscure: the pronunciation is against a connexion with Gab. Cf. Gael. *giaban* gizzard.] The crop of a fowl; *transf.* the human stomach.

a 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1814) II. 15 She round the ingle wi' her gimmers sits, Crammin their gabbies wi' her nicest bits. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 76 When your heads are filled wi' the horrors, your gebbies wi' wind, and your pouches wi' naething.

Gebbit, Gebbrish, obs. ff. Gibbet, Gibberish.

Geber, var. Guebre.

Geberish, Gebet(te, obs. ff. Gibberish, Gibbet.

Gebur (gēbū·ɹ). *Hist.* [OE. *gebúr* = OS. *gibûr*, OHG. *gipûr, gipûro*: see Neighbour.] A tenant-farmer (in the early English community).

[*c* 1000 *Laws of Ine* c. 6 § 3 (Schmid) Gif he..on ȝebures [huse] ȝefeohte. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Geburus*, a Country-Neighbour.] 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 261 The tenants, cotsetlas, geburs, and geneats, were the highest among the semi-servile. 1892 F. Seebohm in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 459 The gebur himself is not a full freeman because he has services to perform on the lord's demesne, and cannot leave the land if he chooses.

Gebyllot, obs. form of Giblet.

Gecarcinian (dʒīkaɹsi·niăn). [f. mod.L. *Gecarcin-us* (Gr. γῆ earth + καρκῖνος crab; introduced by Dr. Leach in 1815) + -ian.] A land-crab.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 99/1 The Land-crabs, or Gecarcinians, inhabit the warm countries of the New and Old World, and Australasia. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 330/2 The land-crabs or Gecarcinians..are enabled to live as terrestrial animals.

Gecimine, obs. form of Jasmine.

Geck (gek), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6 geke, 7 gecke, 6, 9 geck (geek). [app. a. LG. *geck*, = MDu. *gec(k, ghec(k*, Du. *gek* adj. and sb.; related (either as source or derivative) to *gecken* Geck *v.* From LG. the word passed into the HG. dialects, MHG. *geck(e*, G. *geck*, and into Scand., Da. *gjæk*, Sw. *gäck*, Norw. *gjekk*, ? Icel. *gikkr*.] A fool, simpleton; one who is befooled or derided, a dupe.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* I. (1570) A iij b, He is a foole, a sotte, and a geke also Which choseth..the worst [way] and most of ieoperdie. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 351 Why haue you suffer'd me to be imprison'd..And made the most notorious gecke and gull That ere inuention plaid on? 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 67 To become the geeke [*sic*] and scorne o' th' others vilany. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* 83 If she's tackled to a geck as everybody's laughing at. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gawk, Geek, Gowk* or *Gowky*, a fool; a person uncultivated; a dupe.

Geck (gek), *sb.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* [= Du. and G. *geck* vbl. sb. corresponding to *gecken* (see Geck *v.*) as in G. *gecken machen* to play tricks; *in geck sagen*, Du. *in gheck segghen* (Kilian), to say in jest.] A gesture of derision; an expression of scorn or contempt.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 28 Than all the feyndis lewche, and maid gekkis. 1576 *Tyde tarryeth no Man* in Collier *E. E. Pop. Lit.* (1863–4) 29 And though I have attire both costly and gay, Yet unlesse it be new, I shall have but a geck. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1085 'Gudeman, gramercy for ȝour geck' Quod Hope, and lawly louts.

b. *To get a geck*: to be deceived or tricked. *To give one the geck*: to mock, trick, deceive one.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii. 84 Now better war lat bee Nor to begin to gett ȝour selffis ane geck. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 898 *ibid.* xlv, The first merchant he cleane forsuike, Gave him the geck, and lat him gea. 1603 *Philotus* lxxviii, The Carle that hecht sa weill to treit ȝow, I think sall get ane geck. ?16.. *Fair Janet & Sweet Will.* xx. in Child *Ballads* III. lxiv. (1885) 105/2 This day she has gien me the gecks, Yet she must bear the scorn. 1808–25 Jamieson, s.v., *To gie one the geck*, to give him the slip; generally including the idea of exposing him to derision.

Geck (gek), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [app. a. LG. *gecken* = MDu. *ghecken*, Du. *gekken*, G. *gecken*: see Geck *sb.*[1], and cf. the echoic Ger. *gecken* to croak, cackle. Also in Scand. as Da. *gjække*, Sw. *gäcka.*]

1. *trans.* To mock, deceive, cheat.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 867 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Hame to the prowest it was directit; But ye shall heir whow he was geckit.

2. intr. *To geck at*: to scoff at, to use mocking language or gestures towards.

1603 *Philotus* ciii, I trow that all the warld euin Sall at ȝour guckrie geck. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, She Bauldy looes..But gecks at me, and says I smell of tar. 1775 Burns *'Tibbie I hae seen'* i, Ye geck at me because I'm poor. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 102 He'll geck e'en at the Minister An' joke wi' laird an' lady. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Geck*, to sneer or deride.

3. To toss the head, as in scorn; to look proudly. Also trans. *to geck up the head.* [Possibly a distinct word.]

1724 Ramsay *Evergreen* (1761) II. 15 Scho gecks as gif I meind her Ill. 1728 — *Fables, Caterpillar & Ant* 9 The saucy Ant..gecking up her head, quoth she 'Poor animal! I pity thee'. 1786 Burns *Dream* viii, Adieu, my liege! may freedom geck Beneath your high protection. 1811 Willan in *Archæol.* XVII. 147 *Geck*, to toss the head.

Gecko (ge·kō). Forms: 8 (chacco, jackoa), gekko, 9 geco, gecko; *pl.* geckos, -oes. [a. Mal. گيکو *gēkoq* (the *q* is faint) an imitation of the animal's cry.

The note uttered by this lizard is imitated in other Malay names, as *gaguh, gēke, tōke*, etc. and similar forms occur in the Indian languages, to which the earliest examples in English are due. The statement made in quot. 1792, that the name is current in Egypt, is due to the translator and is apparently a blunder.]

A house-lizard, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, remarkable for its peculiar cry, and for its power of climbing walls.

[1711 C. Lockyer *Acc. Trade Ind.* iv. 84 Chaccos, as Cuckoos receive their Names from the Noise they make.. they are much like Lizards but larger. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xliv. 131 They have one dangerous little Animal called a Jackoa, in shape almost like a Lizard ..he seldom fails of giving Notice where he is, by a loud noise calling Jackoa.] 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 142 Of all animals the Gekko is the most notorious for its powers of mischief. 1792 Heron tr. *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.* II. 332 We saw several sorts of lizards, of which the only dangerous one was that called by the Egyptians Gecko. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xix. 199 All the stones were covered with an innumerable quantity of iguanas and geckos with spreading and membranous fingers. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 37. 247 There are the friendly geckoes which, by help of padded toes, can run up walls like a fly, climb glass and cross the ceiling. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 189/1 The gecko, a lizard found along the Nile, has been observed to emit a brilliant light.

Geckoid (ge·koid), *a.* [f. prec. + -oid.] Resembling a gecko.

1887 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 15 Feb. 153 On a new Geckoid Lizard from British Guiana.

Ged[1] (ged). *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4 gedde, 4, 6 gedd, 7 gid, 8 gidd, 7–9 ged. [a. ON. *gedda* (= OSw. *gedde, giedda*, Sw. *gädda*, Da. *gjedde*), app. f. ON. *gadd-r* spike, Gad. (With respect to the etymological signification of the name, cf. Pike.)] The fish *Esox lucius*; the pike or luce.

1324–5 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In j Gedde et lx Lampreuns. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 576 And with his handys quhile he wrocht Gynnys, to tak geddis & salmonys. 1572 Sempill in *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXX. 90 Thay beand beistis that hes bene men befoir, Compairit with Gedds that dois thair fry deuoir. 1680 Sir G. Mackenzie *Sci. Her.* 61 Ged of that ilk. Azur, 3. Geds or Pyks hauriant argent. 1775 L. Shaw *Hist. Moray* 78 It [the river Lossie] abounds with Pykes or Gidds. 1787 Burns *I am Samson* vi, Eels well kend for souple tail, And Geds for greed. 1840 W. Hay in *Mod. Scot. Poets* XV. 131 Bullsegs will wave their nigger pows and geds will bite again. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* III. 16 He is now eating like any ged. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Ged*, the pike fish.

† **Ged**[2]. [Minced pronunc. of God in oaths; cf. Gad.]

1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* III. ii, O Ged—the devil's in you. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 491/1, I now advanced to *By Jove, Jore ged, Ged's curse it*, and *Demme.*

Gedanite (dʒe·dănəit). *Min.* [f. *Gedan-um*, the med.Lat. name for Dantzig + -ite: named by Helm in 1878.] A mineral resin resembling amber.

1887 in Dana *Min. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 349.

Geddar, -ur, geder, obs. forms of Gather.

Gedeling, ged(e)lyng, var. Gadling[2].

Gedred, Gedring, obs. ff. Gathered, -ing.

Gedrite (dge·drəit). *Min.* [a. F. *gédrite* f. *Gèdre* (see below): see -ite. Named by Dufrénoy *Ann. des Mines* Ser. III. X. 582 (1836).] An aluminous variety of anthophyllite, discovered by D'Archiac near Gèdre in the French Pyrenees.

1844 in Dana *Min.* (ed. 2) 524.

Gedur, -yr, obs. forms of Gather.

Gedy, Gedynes, obs. ff. Giddy, Giddiness.

Gee (gī), *sb.*[1] *north.* and *Sc.* A fit of bad temper or sullenness; usually in phrase *To take the gee*: to take offence, become sulky.

a 1605 Montgomerie *Sonn.* XXV. 9 ȝe knau ill guiding genders mony gees And specially in poets. ?17.. *Song* in Herd *Collect. Scot. Songs* (1829) 5 Lang or e'er that I cam hame, My wife had ta'en the gee. 1714 *'What's the matter wi' the Whigs'* in *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 82 When he takes on his good dame's gees He canna rule himsel', sir. 1768 Ross *Helenore*, etc. 143 When I speak to them that's stately, I find them ay ta'en with the gee. 1844 Henderson in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 101 The bride 'took the gee'..and would not proceed a foot further. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'He's teaun t' gee', he has taken offence. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gee*, a sudden turn, a pique.

Gee (dʒī), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* [f. Gee *int.*] A horse (orig. a child's word; cf. Gee-gee).

1887 *Punch* 22 Oct. 192/3 Pray tell me why that frisky gee, Called Pegasus, should harnessed be? 1890 *Licensed Vict. Gaz.* 8 Feb. (Farmer) The gees were all broken to the stable. 1894 Astley 50 *Years Life* I. 59, I was to pay forty pounds in case either of the hired gees died.

Gee (dʒī), *v. slang.* Also ge. [Of doubtful etymology: possibly f. Gee *int.*] *intr.* To 'go'; to fit, suit, etc. (only in negative phrases).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *It won't Gee*, it won't hit, or go. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., It won't gee, it won't hit or do, it does not suit or fit. 1850 Seaworthy *Nag's Head* v. 35 'It don't seem to gee!' said Isaac, as he was trying to adjust the stove.

b. Of persons: To behave as is desired; to agree, get on well (*together*).

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 83 If Miss prove peevish, and will not gee, Ne'er pine .. at the wanton Pug. 1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 13 In Yorkshire, in Lancashire, and other Northern parts of the kingdom ..where things do not suit or fit each other or where neighbours do not accord, the expression is 'They do not Ge well together'. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., This does not ge well with that. He and she will never ge together. 1825 Britton *Beaut. Wiltsh.* III. 374, *Gee* or *Jee*, to agree; to go on well together. 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 225/2 Me and the president didn't gee. He hadn't no fault to find with me; but I didn't like his ways, and I quit.

Gee (dʒī), *int.* A word of command to a horse, variously (in different localities) used to direct it to turn to the right, to go forward, or to move faster.

1628 Earle *Microcosm.*, *Country Fellow* (Arb.) 49 He expostulates with his Oxen very vnderstandingly, and speaks Gee and Ree better then English. 1655 Heywood & Rowley *Fort. by Land & Sea* II. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 384 Come Ile go teach ye..gee and whoe. 1733 Fielding *Don Quixote in Eng.* II. xii, Gee, gee, boys, hup! 1806 Bloomfield *Wild Fl.* Poems (1845) 189 Gee, Bayard! move your poor old bones. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Gee*, the word of command to horses in a team to turn to the right, or

from the driver: substituted for the older word *Ree.* 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xii, A steady-going old brown mare, which moved to and fro with mechanical regularity in obedience to the 'gee' and 'wo' of its driver.

Gee, var. GHEE; dial. var. GIVE.

Geebung (dʒī·bʊŋ). Also **gibong, jibbong.** [Native Australian.] The fruit of various species of *Persoonia*, an Australian tree. (N.O. *Proteaceæ*.)

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Yrs. N. S. Wales* I. xiii. 221 The jibbong is another tasteless fruit. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* xiv. 478 We gathered and ate a great quantity of gibong (the ripe fruit of *Persoonia falcata*). 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* vii. (1855) 176 The geebung, a native plum very woolly and tasteless. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 255 You won't turn a five-corner into a quince or a geebung into an orange.

Gee-gee (dʒī·dʒī). *colloq.* [Reduplication of GEE *int.*] A horse (orig. a child's word: cf. GEE *sb.*[2]).

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxx, The 'great Gee-Gee'—as all the small ones entitled me. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc. xi. 242 To carry two heavy boys..on his back, pretending that he was a gee-gee. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 56 'Tell the fellow to drive faster'... 'My dear Datchet, the man's already driving his geegee off its legs.'

Geegot, obs. form of GIGOT.

Gee-ho (dʒī·ˌhōu·), *int.* Also gee-o. [f. GEE *int.* + HO *int.*] = GEE *int.*

1668–71 SKINNER *Etymol.*, Ho, Gee Ho. 1697 J. SERJEANT *Solid Philos.* 378 The Horses not hearing any cry Gee, ho, to urge them forwards, took their Opportunity to rest themselves, and stood still. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 110 And now, behold he cry'd 'Gee-ho' And now he jerk'd the rein. 1819 [see GEE-UP].

b. *attrib.*, in *gee-ho-coach*: also *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*).

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) II. 316 Never..but ply close at Inns upon the coming in of Waggons and Gey-ho-Coaches. 1769 *De Foe's Tour G. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 314 They draw all their heavy Goods here [Bristol] on Sleds, or Sledges, which they call Gee-hoes, without Wheels.

Hence **Gee-(h)o** *v.*, **Gee-(h)oing** *vbl. sb.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 93 Carmen that never leave jerking and *Geoing* of their horses till they hale the hearts of them out. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. i. II. 384 The gee-ho-ing of an expert wagoner, who has got a fiery young Arab thoroughly tied into his dastard sandcart and has to drive him by voice. 1881 LD. W. P. LENNOX *Plays, Players*, etc. I. 203 The country lad who..had 'gee-ho-ed' and 'gee-up-ed' him [my horse].

Geen, var. GEAN.

Geer(e, obs. form of GEAR, GEIR, JEER, GYRE.

Geerish, var. GERISH. *Obs.*, whimsical.

Geese, pl. of GOOSE.

Geest (gīst). *Geol.* [a. G. *geest* (orig. LG.) dry or sandy soil, opposed to marsh-land.] Old alluvial matter on the surface of land; coarse drift or gravel. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Geest, obs. form of GEST, GUEST, JOIST.

Geet, var. GETE *v.*, to keep; obs. f. GET, JET.

Geet, obs. pl. of GOAT.

Geete, var. GITE, dress.

Gee-up (dʒī·ˌʊ·p), *int.* Also gee-, je-hup. [f. GEE *int.* + HUP *int.* (confused with UP *adv.*).] = GEE *int.*

1733 [see GEE *int.*]. 1769 *Trinculo's Trip* 29 Yates a Carter, without a je-hup. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 34 Cross Hounslow Heath, jee up! jee o! 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 332 A second 'Gee up' issued from behind a hedge. 1862 THACKERAY *Wks.* (1872) X. 225 Gee-up, carter. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. iii, Gee up, 'oss.

Hence **Gee-(h)up** *v.*, *intr.* and *trans.*, to say 'gee-up' (to), also (of a horse), to obey this call.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 19 May I..be tumbled from my phaeton the first time I jehup my sorrels. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, He was only apprized of the arrival of the Monkbarns division by the gee-hupping of the postilion. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 442 Mr. Bubb ge-hupp'd in vain, and strove to jirk the rein, Nobbs..wouldn't mend his pace. 1881 [see GEE-HO *v.*]. 1888 *Punch* 21 Apr. 186/1 'Gee-up!' he cried. The horse gee-up'd, To gallant G——'s joy.

Geezer (gī·zəɹ). *slang.* Also geeser. [A dial. pronunciation of GUISER.] A term of derision applied to elderly persons, esp. women.

1885 'CORIN' *Truth about Stage* 16 If we wake up the old geezers we shall get notice to quit without compensation... The two geezers, as Sandy styled the landlord and his wife. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Geezer*, a mummer; and hence any grotesque or queer character. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 2/3 So an obliging firm of Liverpool solicitors, like the nice old geeser in the song, have just assured him.

Gef, obs. form of *gave*, pa. t. of GIVE; obs. f. IF.

Gefe, Gef(f)in, obs. forms of GIVE, *given*.

Geffel, var. GAFFLE. *Obs.*

1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 119 Therefore it is good to have certain strong cross-bowes, to bend either with a rack, or a geffel [*printed* gessel].

Gefte, Gegelotte, obs. ff. GIFT, GIGLET.

Gegg (geg), *sb. Sc.* [Cf. GAG *sb.*[2]] A trick, hoax, practical joke.

1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow* (1856) 401 The cabalistic term gegg signifies a practical joke.

Hence **Gegg** *v.*, to hoax, play a trick on; also **Geggee·, Ge·gger, Ge·ggery.**

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 111 Sae sune as I turn the tables on you, gegg you, as they say in Glasgow. *Ibid.* 235 The rums were looking up, the punch was pleasant, and the people given to geggery, every house hospitable. 1845 J. STRANG *Glasgow* (1856) 327 That class loved fun and frolic, jest and song, geggery and gossip. *Ibid.* 403 The party to be gegged would be present. *Ibid.* 404 The whole party including the geggee were in the highest spirits. *Ibid.* 405 The geggers slipped silently behind.

Gegg, obs. form of GIG *sb.*

†Gegge. *Obs.* Also **gigge.** [Of obscure origin: app. not identical with GIG.] A term, apparently contemptuous, applied both to man and woman.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* (Hausknecht) 853 Twei gegges þe cupe bere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 Thus arraied goop þe geggis [*v.r.* gigges, *Caxton* segges], And alle wiþ bare legges.

Gegger (ge·gəɹ). *Sc.* Also **gagger.** [Of unknown origin.] The under-lip; also *gegger-lip.*

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gegger*, the under lip. *To hing the geggers*, to let the under-lip fall, to be chop-fallen. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* in *Life* (1863) 232 The gagger lip o' Card'nal Beaton.

Gegilot, Geglotry, obs. ff. GIGLET, -LETRY.

‖ Gehenna (gĭhe·nă). [a. Eccl. Lat. *gehenna*, a. Hellenistic Gr. *γέεννα*, rendered 'hell' in the Eng. N.T. (also *γέεννα τοῦ πυρός* 'gehenna of fire', rendered 'hell fire'). In med.L. the word was used transf. for judicial torture: cf. GEHENNE.

The Gr. *γέεννα* was ad. post-Biblical Heb. גֵּיהִנֹּם *gēʾhinnōm* hell, place of fiery torment for the dead (whence Arab. *jahannam*), a figurative use of the place-name which occurs also in the fuller form גֵּי בֶן־הִנֹּם *gēʾ ben Hinnōm*, 'the valley of the son of Hinnom', denoting a place near Jerusalem where, according to Jer. xix. 5, etc., children were burnt in sacrifice to Baal or Molech. Cf. TOPHET.]

1. The place of future torment; hell.

1623 COCKERAM, *Gehenna*, Hell. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. i. § 5. 281 A valley shadowed with wood, called Gehinnon [*sic*] or Tophet, from whence is the word Gehenna vsed for hell. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 405 [Moloch] made his Grove The pleasant Vally of Hinnom, Tophet thence And black Gehenna call'd, the Type of Hell.] 1854 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 166 The groans which occasionally ascended seemed as from a Gehenna. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II 63 Making their proselytes ten-times-worse children of Gehenna than themselves. 1883 *Punch* 8 Sept. 119/1 A Gehenna of flaring gas-flames and a howling warder stop the way again.

2. *transf.* A place of torture; a prison.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883–4 V. 131, I [a Spaniard] winning haue the crownes, he losing is carried to the galleys. This is our custome, which a hundred times and more hath paid mee custome of crownes, when the poore fellowes haue gone to *Gehenna*, [and] had course bread and whipping there all their life after. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 195 They had neither bin hal'd into your Gehenna at Lambeth, nor strappedo'd with an Oath *Ex Officio* by your bow men of the Arches.

Hence **†Gehe·nnical** *a.*, belonging to gehenna.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* v. 18 As by his genealogicall glosses he hath abused βιβλὸν γενέσεως, so by his gehennicall cursings he might set on fire τροχὸν γενέσεως [cf. *Jam.* iii. 6].

†Gehe·nne. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **gehyne.** [a. F. *gehenne*, ad. eccl. L. *gehenna*: see prec. The word was early confused with *gehine* confession, examination of accused persons by torture (mod.F. *gêne* discomfort), whence the form in quot. 1481.] **a.** A hell, place of torment. **b.** Judicial torture.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xviii. 107 Thise ben the terryble gehynes stynkynge And there is the fyre so ouer moche ardaunt. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, III. 93 The fame was the Question or Gehenne was given Him [Perkin].

Gehlenite (gē·lĕnəit). *Min.* [f. name of A. F. *Gehlen* (1775–1815) + -ITE; named by Fuchs in 1815.] A silicate of aluminium, calcium and iron, of a greyish colour, chiefly found in the Tyrol.

1817 *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* IX. 70 Gehlenite .. occurs usually crystallized in four-sided rectangular prisms. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 291 Gehlenite is mentioned among the products of Pollena, on the slopes of Somma.

Geibat, obs. form of GIBBET.

Geic (dʒī·ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *γῆ* earth + -IC.] In *geic acid* (F. *acide géique*), a product of the conversion of wood into vegetable mould. Also called *humic* or *ulmic acid.*

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* 1864 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Geier: see GEIR.

Geierite *Min.*: see GEYERITE.

Geif, obs. form of GIF, GIVE.

Geig (dʒīg), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8 **jeeg, jig, gig, gike, jike, jeyk.** [From the sound.] *intr.* To creak, make a creaking noise.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 62 Vnder the paysand and the hevy charge Gan grane or geig [*v. r.* grank] ful fast the jonit barge. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 239 Lick thy Loof and lay't to mine, dry Leather gigs [Ramsay 1737 has *jeegs*] ay. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (E. D. S.), *Gike* or *Jike*, to creak as wheels or doors do. 1808–25 JAMIESON, *Geig*, to make a creaking noise, as a door when the hinges need to be greased. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Jeyk*, to creak like machinery requiring oil.

Geiler, obs. form of JAILER.

Geill (dʒīl). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 6 **gylle.** [a. OF. *gel, giel* (vbl. sb. from *geler* to congeal) = *gelée* JELLY.] Jelly.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 12 And main-flour fine shee brought in stead of geill. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 887 Gude Aquavite, Wyne, and Aill, With nobill Confeittis, Bran and Geill. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 99 Pies and tarts, Rang'd here and there in sindry parts, And sauces, soups, and geills, and creams.

b. *Comb.*, as **geill-pock**, a jelly-bag.

1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 327 Item I gyve to John Robison ij^o gylle pokes. *a* 1586 MAITLAND in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 326 Of fyne silk thair furrit cloikis With hingeand sleivis lyk geill pokkis.

Geilt, var. GELT *sb.*[1]

Geily, Sc. var. GAILY.

Gein [1] (dʒī·in). *Chem.* Also **geine.** [f. Gr. *γῆ* earth + -IN; in F. *géine* (Berzelius *a* 1848).] A brown precipitate obtained by boiling mould or decayed vegetable matter with alkalies.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Geine.* 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

Gein [2] (dʒī·in). [f. *Ge-um* + -IN; named by Buchner.] 'A bitter substance extracted from the root of *Geum urbanum*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Gein, obs. form of GAIN *sb.*[1], GAIN-.

Geiu, Sc. var. *given*: see GIVE.

Geing, var. GING *Obs.*, company, crew.

Geinʒie, var. GANYIE. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* (1890) II. 66 With gun and geinʒie.

†Geir. *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 **geire, geyre, 7 gier, geer,** 7–8 **geir,** 7, 9 **geier.** [a. Du. *gier* = G. *geier*, MHG. *gîr, gîre*, OHG. *gîr, kîr*, not found in the other Teut. languages.] A vulture.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Vultur*, a rauenous birde called a voulter or geyre. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 43/1 Argent three griphs or geires gules crowned gold: this griph or geire is a kind of an eagle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 353 The Vultures or Geires which flie from sweet ointments, are desirous yet of other odors and perfumes. 1615 T. THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Vultur*, a ravenous birde called a vulter, a geyre or grappe. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Geir*, a Vulture.

b. *Comb.* **Geir-eagle** (= G. *geier-adler*), used in the Bible of 1611 to render Heb. רָחָם *rāḥām*, supposed to be the *Neophron percnopterus*, a species of vulture.

1611 BIBLE *Lev* xi. 18 The Swanne, and the Pellicane, and the Gier-eagle. — *Deut.* xiv. 17 The Geer-eagle. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* I. 19 Ask the gier-eagle [ed. 1888 geier-eagle] why she stoops at once Into the vast and unexplored abyss!

Geir(e, obs. form of GEAR *sb.*

Geis(e, obs. form of *geese*, pl. of GOOSE.

Geise, var. GIZZEN.

‖ Geisha (gē· ʃă). Pl. **geisha, -as.** [Japanese.] A Japanese dancing-girl.

1891 SIR E. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 777 All Kyôto's geishas will be there. 1892 *Critic* (U. S.) 5 Mar. 139/2 Most of the illustrations illustrate that one-half of Japan which foreigners, including authors, usually meet in the *gei-sha* or singing-and-dancing girl. 1896 HALL & GREENBANK (*title*) The Geisha, a story of a tea house. A Japanese Musical Play. *Ibid.* 129 Geisha are we, Bidden to be Present to-day at the ceremonee.

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 5/1 My companion and I .. entered a theatre, where we were regaled with a terribly realistic tragedy and geisha dancing.

Geison, obs. form of GEASON.

Geissospermine (gəisospē·rmin). [f. mod. L. *Geissosperm-um* (f. Gr. *γείσσον, γείσον* eaves, cornice + *σπέρμα* seed) + -INE.] An alkaloid derived from the bark of *Geissospermum lævæ*, a Brazilian plant. Also called *Geissine* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Geist, obs. form of GEST; var. GIST.

Geister, obs. form of JESTER.

†Geit, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **jeit, get.** [a. F. *get, giet, jet* etc., border.] A border on a garment.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 100 Item, ane kirtill of tweldore with ane small geit of cramasy velvott.

Hence **†Geit** *v.*, to trim, border.

1542 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 322* To jeit the Cote with thre vanis aboute the Taill. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 88 Item, twa dowblettis of cramasy sating cuttit out upon reid taffate, getit with the self.. Item ane dowblet of gray sating geitit and buttonit with the self.

Geit(e, geitt, obs. ff. JET (mineral).

Geither, var. GATHER *sb.*[2] *Obs.*

‖ Geitje. *South African.* ? *Obs.* [Du. *geitje*, lit. 'little goat'; perh. an etymologizing perversion of a native name.] A venomous African lizard.

1786 tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 334 It is a fortunate circumstance, that the geitje is slow in its motions, and not of a very irritable disposition. 1812–15 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* II. 167 Poisonous lizards abound in old walls and forsaken houses. They are known by the name of geitjes. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 287 One species of lizard called the geitje .. is considered very venomous.

Geitonogamy (gəitŏnɒ·gămi). [f. Gr. *γειτονο-, γείτων* neighbour + *-γαμία* marriage.] (See quot.)

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 216 *note*, *Geitonogamy*, fertilization by pollen of other flowers of the same plant.

Geiue, obs. form of GIVE.

Gekko, obs. form of GECKO.

Gelable (dʒe·lăb'l), *a. rare*—°. [f. L. type *gelābilis*, f. *gelāre* to freeze.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gelable*, capable of being frozen or congealed. 1847 in CRAIG.

†Gelan(d. *Obs.* Some kind of spice.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 384 List of Merchandizes coming from the Levant .. Gelan. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Waters*, Musk, Nutmeg, Clove, Geland, Spikenard.

†Gelasin. *Obs.* Also **gelazin.** [a. F. *gelasin* (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *γελασῖνος*, f. *γελᾶν* to laugh.] A dimple in the cheek, produced by smiling.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 19 The cheeks somewhat rising, and in the middle the pleasant gelasin. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 298 The charming Gelazin and dimple of the Cheek and Chin.

Gelastic (dʒĕlæ·stik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. γελαστικός, f. γελᾶν to laugh.] Serving the function of laughter, risible. Also (humorous *nonce-use*) as *sb. pl.*, remedies operating by causing laughter.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) II. 167 My friendly Pill .. causes all Complexions to laugh or smile..which it effects by dilating and expanding the gelastic Muscles, first of all discover'd by my self. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 410 A rising Clergyman publishing a Sermon against uninspir'd Prophecies..Apologetically..seem'd to excuse that venerable Cambrian Prelate's Prophetick Vein .. not without a Gelastick deference to so great a name. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* V. 147 Happy man would be his dole, who, when he had made up his mind .. to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that gelastics had been substituted.

† Gelata·neous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. It. *gelata* JELLY.] Of the nature of jelly.

1763 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 28/2 The *nostoch*, a singular plant, which appears only after hard rains in the summer, under a gelataneous form, and soon after disappearing.

† Gela·tia. *Obs.* Also 4 **gelacia.** [perh. an etymologizing perversion (after L. *gelāre* to freeze) of L. *chalazias*, f. Gr. χάλαζα hail.] (See quot.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. l. (1495) 570 *Gelacia* is a whyte precyous stone shapen as an heyll stone: and it is so calde that it neuer hetith wyth fyre. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 9. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., Dial.* lxxxvi, The Topaze, Turches, and Gelatia.

Gelatification (dʒe·lătĭfikē·ʃən). [f. GELATI-N + -FICATION.] (See quot.)

1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc., Gelatification*, the production of, or conversion into, gelatin or jelly. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gelatigenous (dʒe·lătĭ·dʒĕnəs), *a.* [f. GELATI-N + -GEN + -OUS.] Producing or developing gelatin. *Gelatigenous tissues* (see quot. 1855).

1854 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* I. 949 Gelatigenous substance is so widely diffused over the body that [etc.]. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Gelatigenous tissues*, animal tissues which yield to boiling water gelatine. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gelatin, gelatine (dʒe·lătin). [a. F. *gélatine*, orig. 'an excellent white broth made of the fish Maigre' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *gelatina*, f. *gelata* JELLY. In medical Latin *gelatina* was adopted as a term for 'any sort of clear gummy juice, as the Juice of Fruits, the Jelly of Quinces, etc.' (Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706); in the 18th c. the F. *gélatine* was occasionally used in medical books in this sense, and with the rise of scientific chemistry came to be restricted to its present use. On the analogy of this and some other words, the suffix *-ine* (see -INE, -IN) was adopted by chemists for forming names of 'extractive principles'. In popular use the spelling is commonly *gelatine*, and the pronunc. is often (dʒelătē·n); in chemical use consistency demands the form *gelatin*.]

1. The substance which is the basis of the jellies into which certain animal tissues (skin, tendons, ligaments, the matrix of bones, etc.) are converted when treated with hot water for some time. It is amorphous, brittle, without taste or smell, transparent, and of a faint yellow tint; and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. It is used in the preparation of soups, jellies, etc., and latterly in many photographic processes; it is also pressed into thin sheets for making transparent cards.

1800 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 366 That animal jelly .. which is distinguished by the name of gelatin. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 304 Gelatine is usually prepared from the skin of animals. Common glue is gelatine contaminated with impurities, to which it owes its colour. Isinglass is gelatine nearly in a state of purity. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 329 Animal tissues containing gelatin (the material commonly known as glue, which forms a large part of the skin of most animals). 1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lovely Wang* 192 Soup..thickened by gelatine.

b. *Vegetable gelatin*: one of the constituents of gluten, identical with animal gelatin.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xi. 373 This principle accompanies gelatin, even in the bark of beech, alder, and nut-trees. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 363 The albumin-like matters. Ritthausen classifies these substances into (1) Albumin of plants; (2) Casein of plants; (3) Gelatin of plants.

c. In trade use: Short for *gelatin card.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 266 The principal traffic has lately been in 'gelatines' (gelatine cards). Those in the greatest demand contain representations of the Crystal Palace, the outlines of the structure being given in gold delineation on the deep purple..of the..shining gelatine.

2. The name given to an explosive compound (see quot. 1895). More fully, *blasting* or *explosive gelatin.*

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 1015 *Blasting Gelatine*, this name has been given by Mr. Nobel..to a new explosive compound. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 10/2 A .. blast of 100,000 tons of rock took place at Llanberis Quarry .. on Saturday, two tons of gelatine, equal to nineteen tons of powder, being employed. 1895 *Bloxam's Chem.* (ed. 8) 626 Blasting Gelatine is made by dissolving collodion-cotton in about nine times its weight of nitroglycerine.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *gelatin capsule, lozenge, -maker, pellicle*; *gelatin-coated* adj.; (sense 2) *gelatin-shell.* Also **gelatine dry plate, gelatine dynamite** (see quots.); **gelatine emulsion,** 'an emulsion of gelatine containing a sensitive silver compound' (Woodbury *Encycl. Photogr.* 1890); also *attrib.*; **gelatine paper** *Photogr.*, paper coated with sensitized gelatin; **gelatine picture,** a photograph produced by the action of light on bichromated gelatine; **gelatine process,** any photographic process in which gelatine is employed; **gelatine sugar** = GLYCOCOLL.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gelatin-capsule Maker*, a manufacturer of small hollow soluble capsules, enclosing a few drops of nauseous medicines. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 716 The lines are ruled .. on a *gelatin-coated plate. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, **Gelatine dry plates*, plates usually of glass coated with a film of gelatine, containing sensitive silver bromide. 1889 CUNDILL *Dict. Explosives* 52 **Gelatine dynamite*..occupies a place mid-way between blasting gelatine and dynamite. It consists of a thin blasting gelatine mixed with other substances. 1885 G. MARLOW in *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 18 Dec. 804/1 The present makes of *gelatine emulsions. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 133 Negative enlargements on gelatine-emulsion paper. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/4 A fashionable trimming for ladies' black capes is now a *gelatine lozenge. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gelatin-maker*, one who boils and prepares glue and gelatin from animal tissues. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1463 Transparent sheets of *gelatine paper. 1885 J. BARKER in *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 6 Mar. 150/2 The published formulæ for gelatine paper. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 152 Bromine is set free and metallic silver is deposited in minute particles in the *gelatine pellicle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 962/1 The *gelatine picture from which the metallic mold was struck. 1860 *Photogr. News* 13 Jan. 228 The capabilities of the *gelatine preservative process. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gelatine-process.* 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 5/1 The *gelatine shell need not hit to be an effectual destroyer. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 215 *Gelatine sugar or glycicoll.

Hence **Ge·latined** *a.*, coated with gelatin.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 326 The gelatined side of the paper .. having a dark colour. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 69 A sheet of gelatined paper.

Gelatinate (dʒelæ·tĭnēt), *v.* [f. GELATIN (? or mod.L. *gelātīnus*: see next) + -ATE.]

1. *intr.* = GELATINIZE 1.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 279 It [Zeolite] is partially and slowly soluble in the three mineral acids without effervescence, and, if they be not in too great quantity, it *gelatinates* most commonly. 1808 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 305 Nor does it [mucilage] gelatinate, when its heated solution cools. 1826—*Elem. Chem.* II. 573 Certain minerals that gelatinate. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. *trans.* = GELATINIZE 2.

1828 WEBSTER, *Gelatinate*, to convert into gelatin or into a substance resembling jelly. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Gelatina·tion** = GELATINIZATION.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 42 Their solubility therein [in acids] .. with or without heat..gelatination, &c. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 34 The principal modifications of the cell-wall are the following:—(1) Partial or complete conversion into mucilage (Gelatination).

† Ge·latine, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. type **gelātīnus*, f. assumed L. *gelāta* (= It. *gelata* JELLY).]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of jelly, gelatinous.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. (1727) 382 That spermatick, gelatine Matter in which they [insects' eggs] are reposited. *Ibid.* 383 *note*, In this gelatine, transparent Spawn, the Eggs are neatly laid.

B. *sb. Zool.* (See quot. 1855.)

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 195 Lamarck has divided this class [the Radiaries] into two orders, the Gelatines and the Echinoderms. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Gelatines*, the name given by Kirby to the Acalephæ of Cuvier, from the gelatinous consistency of their bodies.

Gelatine: see GELATIN.

Gelatiniferous (dʒelæ·tĭnĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. GELATIN + -(I)FEROUS.] Yielding gelatin.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 189 The proteid and gelatiniferous envelopes of the fat cells are dissolved. *Ibid.* (1879) 236 The gelatiniferous elements of the tissues.

Gelatiniform (dʒelăti·nifɔm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form, consistence, or appearance of gelatin.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 121 Gelatiniform mucus. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 308 Cells of gelatiniform cancer .. may..become adherent to any part of the serous membrane with which they are accidentally brought in contact. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 275 Gelatiniform cancer.

Gelatinify (dʒelăti·nifəi), *v. rare.* [f. GELATIN + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To render gelatinous.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 644/2 Dilute acetic acid .. gelatinifies the bodies.

Gelatinity (dʒelăti·nĭti). [f. as GELATINE *a.* + -ITY.] The gelatinous state.

1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 366/1 The general elastic cohesive rigidity, or gelatinity of the water.

Gelatinizable (dʒelæ·tĭnəi·zăb'l), *a.* [f. GELATINIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being gelatinized.

1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 344 Gelatinizable, or..mucous fluids.

Gelatinization (dʒelæ·tĭnəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] Conversion into a gelatinous state.

1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 143 It also promotes the gelatinization of pectic acid. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. 20 This gelatinization of the tissue is all-essential. 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. (ed. 3) 92 Gelatinization sometimes takes place without evaporation. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 69 The gelatinisation of the lateral walls of the spores.

Gelatinize (dʒelæ·tĭnəiz), *v.* [f. GELATIN + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To assume the character of a jelly; to become gelatinous.

1809 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 186 It could not be brought to gelatinize by the usual method of evaporation. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 305 Silica gelatinizes when hydrochloric acid is added to a solution of silicated potassa. 1867 *Fownes' Chem.* 550 The strained solution gelatinizes on cooling. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 115 Washing the whole bulk of the emulsion after allowing it to gelatinise by evaporation of the solvents.

2. *trans.* To render gelatinous or jelly-like.

1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* (L.) They are easily gelatinized. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning*, etc. 20 The tissue is gelatinized. 1881 ATKINSON in *Nature* No. 622. 509 By exposing the softened rice-grains to the action of dry steam .. the starch is gelatinised.

3. To coat with gelatin.

1890 [see GELATINIZED *ppl. a.*].

Hence **Gela·tinized** *ppl. a.*; **Gela·tinizing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., also *attrib.*

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 286 The acid is drained off from the gelatinized juice [of fruit]. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 895 It possesses a gelatinizing force superior even to isinglass. 1883 *Knowledge* 24 Aug. 120/2 The gelatinising of starch. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 228 Collodion films require greater body than gelatinized surfaces.

Ge·latino- (dʒe·lătĭno), comb. form of GELATIN, in words denoting the association of gelatin with other chemical substances, as *gelatino-albuminous, -sulphurous* adjs.; also in certain photographic terms, as *gelatino-bromide, -chloride, -citro-chloride,* used *attrib.* (with *emulsion, paper, process*) to denote preparations or processes in which silver bromide or chloride is employed with gelatin as a vehicle; sometimes used *ellipt.* in the same sense.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/1 The *gelatino-albuminous principles employed in the nutrition of the several tissues. 1881 *Times* 4 Jan. 3/5 The *gelatino-bromide process. 1885 W. B. WOOD in *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 20 Feb. 118/2 Gelatino-bromide for amateurs. 1891 *Adeline's Art Dict., Gelatino-bromide* (Phot.), a process by means of which sensitive glass plates may be prepared in advance and kept in the dark for an indefinite period, both before and after being exposed in the camera. 1885 J. BARKER in *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 6 Mar. 150/2 How to make *gelatino-chloride paper for printing out. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.*, *Gelatino-chloride emulsion*, an emulsion of gelatine containing silver chloride. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 218 Obernetter's paper and the aristotype, it is believed, are simply *gelatino-citro-chloride. 1882 OGILVIE, **Gelatino-sulphurous*, consisting of gelatine and sulphur.

Gelatinoid (dʒelæ·tinoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. GELATIN + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling gelatin, jelly-like, gelatinous.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 117 The acid or alkali merely enables the protein or gelatinoid substance to react with water H_2O. 1883 *Knowledge* 20 July 41/1 A few [Radiolaria] .. form compound gelatinoid masses at the surface of the sea.

B. *sb.* A substance resembling gelatin.

1882 TWINING *Less. Food & Nutr.* 23 The gelatinoids. This group takes its name from the substance so well known ..under the name of Gelatin. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 135 Gelatinoids, fats, and other substances..Three-fourths was fat and the rest gelatinoids and the like.

Gelatinous (dʒelæ·tinəs), *a.* [ad. F. *gélatineux*, f. *gélatine*: see GELATIN.]

1. Having the character or consistency of a jelly; jelly-like.

1724-1800 BAILEY, *Gelatinous*, [in Anatomy] any thing that approaches to the consistence of a Jelly. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 453 The gelatinous substance, known by the name of Star Shot, or Star Gelly. 1767 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 429 Some are stiff and gelatinous, others fleshy and muscular. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 2 The early condition of the plant is pulpy and gelatinous. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* iii. 18 Holes through which the gelatinous occupants can protrude their filamentous processes. *fig.* 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 85 It is by the infiltration of this solid element that the floating gelatinous soul rises in the scale of being. 1887 *Spectator* 22 Oct. 1407 The gelatinous suggestions to which we are accustomed in Church affairs.

2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatin.

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 64 Gelatinous broths answer the purpose both of food and medicine. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 20 The gelatinous part of the blood. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 212 A gelatinous tissue (that is, a tissue which by boiling is resolved into gelatine). 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* i. 25 The true gelatinous nerve-fibres.

3. *Comb.*, as *gelatinous-like, -looking* adjs.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 786/1 A gelatinous-looking membrane. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 96 The gelatinous-like solution..is placed on a linen filter.

Hence **Gela·tinously** *adv.*, **Gela·tinousness** (in recent Dicts.).

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh Water Algæ* 175 The membrane of the parent-cell becoming gelatinously softened.

Gelation (dʒelē·ʃən). [ad. L. *gelātiōn-em*, f. *gelāre* to freeze.] Solidification by cold, freezing.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gelatio* .. gelation. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lxvi. 369 Complete gelation and torpidity. 1875 RUSKIN *Deucalion* (1879) I. 44, I do not doubt but that wonderful phenomena of congelation, regelation, degelation and gelation pure without preposition, take place whenever a schoolboy makes a snowball.

Geld (geld), *sb. Hist.* Also incorrectly **gelt, gheld.** See also GILD *sb*[2] [ad. med.L. *geldum* (in Domesday Book), ad. OE. *gield, geld, gyld*, str. neut., payment, tribute, also GUILD; = OFris. *geld, jeld* money, OS. *geld* payment (MDu. *gelt*, Du. *geld*

money), OHG. *gelt* (MHG. *gelt*, mod.Ger. *geld*), ON. *gjald* payment, reward (Sw. *gäld*, Da. *gjæld*), Goth. *gild* tribute :—OTeut. **geldo-m*, f. root of **gelþan*: see YIELD *v.*

In the 17th c. confused with GELT *sb.*[2] (which is in fact identical in ultimate etymology); hence the spelling *gelt*.]

1. The tax paid to the crown by English landholders before the Conquest, and continued under the Norman kings.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 294 When Gelt was giuen in the time of King Edward. *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 147 Tenne of thease hydes are free from Geld by testimony of the County. 1655 FULLER *Wallh. Abb.* 7 Free from all gelts and payments. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. Suffolk 40 The First called the Geldable, because it paid Geld, or Tribute. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 558 Geld after Geld had been exacted from the people.

b. A district paying 'geld'. *rare*—[1].

1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 2 Within the geld of the city there are fourscore and four caracates of land to be taxed.

2. *Comb.*, as *geld inquest, levy, roll*; also **geld-acre, -hide** (Domesday *acra, hida ad geldum*), the quantity of land which was reckoned as an acre or a hide for the purposes of 'geld'.

1878 R. W. EYTON *Key to Domesday* 4 The hidation prescribed by the then most recent Gheld-Roll,—that of Easter 1084. *Ibid.* 14 In Dorset the Gheld-hide was subdivided into four virgates. 1880 — *Domesday Stud.* I. Pref. 2–3 The nature of the Gheld-Inquest may be told in a very few words. After Christmas 1083, King William levied a tax of six shillings on every hide of land. This was the Gheld-Levy of which we are now speaking. *Ibid.* 6 For so great a number of Gheld-acres would be expressed in other terms.

Geld (geld), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* See also YELD. [a. ON. *geld-r* = OSw. *gald-er* (mod. Sw. dial. *gall, gäll*, Da. *gold*), OHG. *galt* (mod. Ger. *gelt*, said of a cow):—OTeut. **galdu-* (which, like other adj. *-u-* stems, has passed into the *-o-* and *-jo-* declensions).]

1. Of women or female animals: Barren. Now *dial.* in restricted application (see quot. 1869).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Giff ha ne mei nawt teamen, ha is iclepet gealde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2600 Nan barns ber, þou seis, mai i .. For i am geld þat es me wa. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 134 Elesabeth, thi Cosyn, that is cald geld. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 A good gimmer shearinge goinge geld. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v., 'A geld cow or ewe' =a cow or ewe not with young at the usual time.

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12257 (Gött.) Þat þe geld þair fruiting find. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxii[i]. 9 Þat geld in houses makes wonand, Moder ofe sones to be faineand.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Geld grund*, a mining term signifying ground devoid of minerals.

† 2. Sexually impotent. (In quot. 1440 perh. var. GELT *ppl. a.*) *Obs.*

c 1325 *Old Age* 1 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 148 Elde makiþ me geld an growen al grai. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/1 Geldynge, or gelde horse, *canterius*.

† 3. Profitless, yielding no satisfaction. Also, destitute *of*. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 24 Of gomenes he mai gon al gelde. *Ibid.* 48 Alle myn godes me at-goht, myn gomenes waxeth gelde.

Geld (geld), *v.*[1] Also 4–5 **gild**(e, 6–7 **gueld**(e. Inflected **gelt** and **gelded**. [a. ON. *gelda* (= MSw. *gälda*, mod.Sw. *gälla*, Da. *gilde*), f. *geld-r* GELD *a.* Cf. Ger. dial. *gelten* (Grimm s.v. *gelzen*); the Ger. *gelzen*, Du. *gelten* (obs.) may be more remotely connected.]

1. *trans.* **a.** To deprive (a male) of generative power or virility, to castrate or emasculate.

Obsolescent in general literary use; current in technical language with reference to animals.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26033 Samson..bath was geldid and mad blind. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 12 Geldyngis that han geldid hem self, for the kyngdam of heuenes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 275 He mai ete..of beestis þat ben gildid. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1164 Toolis forto gelde, and clippe and shere. *a* 1535 *How the Plowman lerned*, etc. 7 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 210 He coude..Thresshe, fane, and gelde a swyne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 3 Such chyldren as they take, they geld to make them fat. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii. C 3 b, She threatens to geld me vnlesse I bee lustie. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Laplandi* xxviii. 131 Those [rein-deer] that are designed for labour they commonly gueld. *1727* SWIFT, etc. *Mem. P. P.* MISC. II. 275, I was sought unto to geld the Lady Frances her Spaniel, which was wont to go astray. 1775 JOHNSON in Boswell 6 Apr., A Judge may be a farmer; but he is not to geld his own pigs.

transf. (jocularly). 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. iii. 657 Is there no body heere will take the paines to gelde his mouth?

b. To extirpate the ovaries of (a female), to spay.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* liii, Geld marefoles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 521 The female also is gelt or splayed. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. IV. ii. (1651) 623 The Lydians used to geld women whom they suspected. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 36 It seems to have been the practice.. to 'geld fillies' as well as colts. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

† 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To deprive *of* some essential part; to cut down the resources of, to impair the strength or force of, to weaken, enfeeble. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua marriit Wemen* 392 Quhen I that grome geldit had of gudis, and of natur. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Circuncido*, *Stipendia circuncidere* .. to deminish or gelde mennes wages. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 520 Scarse can a Bishoprick forpas them by, But that it must be gelt in priuitie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 237 Bereft and gelded of his patrimonie. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 55 So would he that first gelt religion or Churchliuings had..neuer liued. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* IV. F 2, Shee gelded my purse of fifty pounds in ready money. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 123 Who dwelling too critically upon God's *omnia potest*, went about to geld his omnipotence. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. iii. (1631) B 4, Or geld a iewell Of an odde stone, or so. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Comm. Matrons* II. Pref., You gave me good Wine, and then gelt it with Water. 1658 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* 77 To keep the Church humble and quiet whilest she gelt their Sees by exchanges, and other mortifications of their power and estates. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priestcr.* IV. Wks. 1716 III. 211 I'll take..the Sting from the Tails of the Wasps, I'll Gueld them from doing Mischief.

† b. To mutilate (a book, a quotation, etc.) by excising certain portions, esp. objectionable or obscene passages; to expurgate. Cf. CASTRATE 4.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 338 Which..he hath mangled and gelded, least the true sense might be g. thered out of it. 1583 — *Defence* xiii. 358 Thus you vse to gelde the Doctors sayings, when you rehearse them. 1648 Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX. cxcvi, They, by his authentick Copie know Both how to geld and to adulterate it. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) A iij, So that I could by no Means .. have gelt the Text, or obliterated any Part thereof, without a manifest Wrong and Injury to the Author. 1729 *Reliq. Hearn.* (1857) II. 696 Several covers of books..have been discovered ..but the valuable contents gelt.

† c. To cut *out* (portions of a book). *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 69 Who so .. in lettres and writinges..should guelde out any thyng.

† d. To garble, remove the best part from. *Obs.*

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 269 Meane time the skinnes were by the Wessaguscus men gelded, and the better halfe by them juggled away before the owner came.

3. In Gardening, Bee-keeping, etc. [In all the uses, after L. *castrare*.] **† a.** To cut, to prune or remove superfluous shoots, etc., from (a plant or tree); (see also quot. 1523). *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 29 Loke that your sherers .. geld not your beanes, that is to saye, to cutte the beanes so hye, that the nethermoste codde growe styll on the stalke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 536 By the third yeare it must be quite cut in two (where before it was but guelded to the pith). 1615 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* vii. (1623) 16 The second yeere in the Spring, geld his top. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 386 For which cause good farmers are carefull to geld and weed out some of the boughes of such a Tree. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 153 The vines and superfluous shoots must be guelded. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Geld and prune Strawberries.

† b. To cleanse or remove the husks from (wheat). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 563 The very pure corn of Campain wheat, which they cal guelded, *i.* wel husked and clensed. 1611 [see GELDED 2].

† c. To cut out the old comb from (a bee-hive); to take out (the comb). *Obs.*

1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* xxiii. So that when they [the hives] shall be next gelded, the old combes rather then the new be taken forth. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. lxviii. 328 It will be good..at such times as their Combes are to be gelded, to smoake them. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 135 If any Hive bee taken, driven, or gelded.

d. *dial.* To cut off the top of (an ant-hill) and throw the inside over the land.

1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 902 What is called 'gelding' ant-hills. 1839 *Herefordsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'To geld anty tumps', is to cut off the tops of ant-hills, and to throw the inside over the land. 1848 [see GELDING *vbl. sb.*].

Geld (geld), *v.*[2] *Hist.* Also *erron.* **gelt**; and see GILD *v.*[2] [f. GELD *sb.*[1]; after med.L. *geldāre*.]

1. *trans.* To charge with 'geld'.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 67 (1810) 64 This place was never gelded. 1891 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antiq. Isle of Wight* 129 It was gelted for half a hide.

2. *intr.* To pay 'geld'.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 228 (1810) 244 West Putford ..gelded after thirty shillings. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 258 Exeter 'gelded' when London, York, and Winchester 'gelded'.

Geldable (ge·ldăb'l), *a.*[1] *Hist.* Also GILDABLE. [ad. med.L. (Domesday) *geldābilis*, f. *geldāre*: see GELD *v.*[2]] Liable to pay 'geld'.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 605 Foure hundred thirty and one houses were thus Geldable. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 315 (1810) 328 It .. was geldable on all services, by land or sea. 1774 E. JACOB *Faversham* 28 All which lands and tenements are geldable by the Abbot. 1869 MOLYNEUX *Burton-on-Trent* 39 There were then in the village six hides geldable. 1888 J. C. ATKINSON in *Whitby Gaz.* 5 Oct. 3/7 The very large amount at which Whitby is returned as geldable in the Domesday record.

Hence **Geldabi·lity**.

1878 R. W. EYTON *Key to Domesday* 9 A geldability at only 2 hides was a benefaction to the extent of from 3000 to 4000 per cent. in favour of the Cornish Manor.

Geldable (ge·ldăb'l), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. GELD *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] That may be gelded or castrated.

1611 COTGR., *Chastrable*, geldable. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Geldant (ge·ldănt), *a. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *geldant-em*, pr. pple. of *geldāre* GELD *v.*[2]] Paying 'geld'.

1897 MAITLAND *Domesday Bk. & Beyond* 461 They shuffled off large numbers of their geldant hides.

Gelded (ge·ldĕd), *ppl. a.* Also GELT. [f. GELD *v.*[1] + -ED [1].]

1. Of a person or animal: Castrated. † *Gelded-man*, a eunuch.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 173 Iulianus put out of his court eunochos, gilded men, barboures and cokes. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 758/24 *Hec nefrenda*, a geldyd sow. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 34 The gelded man answered Philip. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 28 No gelded person..shuld be made a priest. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. 278 By the counsel of gelded men. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 17 Gelded priests. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. ii. 24 All the Qualification that St. Philip required of the guelded Blackamore.

b. Of meat: Derived from castrated animals.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. (1651) 66 All gelded meats in every species are held best.

2. in *transf.* and *fig.* uses of the vb.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 196 His halfe-dozen gelded vicaries. 1611 FLORIO, *Castrato*, .. a kind of well-husked, cleansed or gelded wheat.

† 3. Gelded satyrion, a kind of *Orchis*. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. civ. 173 Gelded Satyrion hath leaues with nerues and sinewes like to those of Daffodil.

Geldene, obs. form of GILDEN.

Gelder (ge·ldəɹ). [f. GELD *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who gelds or castrates (animals, etc.). Also in *Comb.*, as *dog-, horse-, sow-gelder*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/1 Geldere of beestys, *castrator*. 1598 FLORIO, *Castracane*, a dog gelder. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 143 Even Nature hath deprived some things of that which Gelders cut away. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 82 He agreed with an expert Gelder to castrate him. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. Supern. No. 4. 4/2 Escaping the Gelder when he was a Lamb. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 314, I sent for the gelder..to cut this bull.

† 2. *fig.* (See GELD *v.*[1] 2, 2 b.) *Obs.*

1564 BECON *Wks.* Pref. A vj, These impostors rather then pastors, minishers more truly than Ministers gelders rather then elders. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 184 Heskins, the impudent falsifier, truncator, gelder .. and lewd interpreter of Augustine.

Gelder(s rose, obs. form of GUELDER ROSE.

† Ge·ldhead. *Obs.* In 3 **geldehede.** [f. GELD *a.* + -HEAD.] Barrenness.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 12 Þai yhelde to me for goednes ille, Geldehede swa mi saule vntille.

† Ge·ldherd. *Obs. rare.* [f. GELD *a.* + HERD [2].] One who tended the 'geld' cattle.

1317 *Compotus Bolton* in Whitaker *Craven* (1805) 338 Pro Geldherds [*note*, elsewhere called the *Pastores sterilium animalium*].

Gelding (ge·ldiŋ), *sb.* [a. ON. *gelding-r*, f. *geld-r* GELD *a.*; cf. *gelda* GELD *v.*[1]]

† 1. A gelded person, a eunuch. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 36 Putiphar, the geldyng of Pharao. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 152/2 A Geldynge .. *eunuchus*. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. 12 The gospell also hath his Eunuches very blessed, whiche be not geldynges of nature, nor gelded of men. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 741 Lysimachus..thought great scorn that Demetrius should reckon him a gelding. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 151 The Venerable Guelding..O'er-looks the Herd of his inferiour Fry. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gelding*, an eunuch.

2. A gelded or castrated animal, esp. a horse.

1380 *Test. Karleolensia* (1893) 134 Et qe Lawrence eit sie demure en vie un hakney bay geldyng et xl. s. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 53 Þat Acris Mersk haue þe grey geldyng. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 116 My blak, trotting gelding wt a white fote. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 191 Give me the Key oth' Stable. I will goe see my Gelding. 1643 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 347 Six hundred light Geldings for Recruits. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 P 7 The jolly Knight, who rode upon a white Gelding. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, He .. took his grey gelding and joined Clavers at Killiecrankie. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 236 A grey gelding was led up for Philip.

3. With a mixture of senses 1 and 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 691, I trowe he were a geldyng or a mare. *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* I. i. (1621) B 2 b, Or curse me heauen If all your guilded knaues .. Be not made ambling Geldings. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. x, As for Jones, he swore, if he caught him at his house, he would qualify him to run for the gelding's plate.

† 4. Applied to a tree (see quot.). *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 75 a, As long as the tre is very yong the fruite hath no stone within him and therefore suche are called geldynges.

5. Used appositively (quasi-*adj.*).

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 65 A Gelding Earl. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2638/4 A black Gelding Colt. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. (1697) 485 Guelding Priests.

Hence **Geldinge·ity**, *nonce-wd.* [after *corporeity*, etc.], the quality of being a gelding.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 190 Colteity, horseiety, and geldingeity, must always continue themselves, in whatever beast inexisting.

Gelding (ge·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GELD *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. GELD in various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xvii. (1495) 424 Cocke hyghte Gallus and hath that name of geldynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/1 Geldynge of beestys, or fowlys, *castracio*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 67 Than shall ye se the oxe calfe, ferre greatter euery waye, than the bull..there is noo cause, but the geldynge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 182 b, This kind of gelding of your hives. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 31 In gelding of good Authors by expurgatory indexes. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lviii. (1738) 217 The Gelding of a Foal is an easy operation. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. i. 25 Ant-hills..the other plan is, to throw them, or what is provincially termed 'gelding'. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apic.*, *Prune*, to cut out old combs so that new may be built. Called by the older writers gelding.

attrib. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Castradera*, the cutting, or gelding knife.

† Gele, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. ON. *gæla* blandishment.] Blandishment, enticing speech.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 198 Man mid his gele egged us and fondeð and forð-teð to idele þonke.

†**Gele**, *v. Obs. rare.* a. *trans.* To retard, delay (OE. only). b. *intr.* To tarry, linger.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 692 (Gr.) Scealcas ne gældon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Ne gæle ge minne sið, nu mine fet gongað on heofenlicne weȝ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 930 By þyse bonkeȝ þer I con gele & I se no by-gyng nawhere aboute.

Gele, obs. form of JELLY.

Geleflower, gelefre, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER.

†**Ge·licide.** *Obs.*—° [ad. L. *gelicidium* frost, f. *gelum* frost + *cid-*, *cad-ĕre* to fall.] (See quot.)

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gelicide*, a frost.

Gelid (dʒe·lid), *a.* [ad. L. *gelid-us* icy cold, f. *gelum* (*gelus*, *gelu*) frost, intense cold; for the cognate Teutonic words see COLD *a.*]

1. Extremely cold, cold as ice, icy, frosty.

In the first quot., *gelled* may be a ppl. adj. from GEAL *v.*

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* IV. i. E iv, If she find some life Yet lurking close, she bites his gelled lips. *c* 1621 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. 162 Like a mighty snow Or gelide haile, that from the clouds, the Northerne spirit doth blow. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 7 The Brightness of the Gelid Moon. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* 1748) II. 278 Even the blooming Cheeks contract a gelid Hue; and the Teeth hardly forbear chattering. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 121 While sea-born gales their gelid wings expand. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 298 As the air passes over the gelid surface of the ice. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 205 In gelid Zembla's chill domain. 1853 TYNDALL *Heat* vi. § 228 (1870) 179 Sometimes .. large and deep valleys receive the gelid masses thus sent down.

b. *fig.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i. (1631) G 2 b, The masse of blood Within me is a standing lake of fire, Curl'd with the cold wind of my gelid sighs, That..shoot a February through my veines. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 122 A gelid fear his heart possessed. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 791 Our gelid reception was owing not to dislike. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 36 She sniffed and offered a gelid prayer.

2. In a weaker sense: Cold, chill. Often of water, etc.: Refreshingly cold.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 84 Autumn shakes off the Leaves, and brings Fruit too: I wish we could like gelid Autumn doe. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 601 Some thought, they perceived the luminous parts less gelid than the dark parts. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Bill-borow Hill* lxvii, As I carless on the bed Of gelid strawberryes do tread. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 208 By gelid founts and careless rills to muse. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 257 Drinking liquid chrystal from the gelid springs. 1859 *Daily News* 18 Aug., The sun down, the air is cool and gelid.

Hence **Ge·lidly** *adv.*, **Ge·lidness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gelidness*, Coldness, Frozenness. 1848 WEBSTER, *Gelidly*, coldly. 1873 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaint.* vii. 152 Gelidly self-satisfied.

Gelidity (dʒėli·dĭti). ? *Obs.* [as if ad. L. **geliditāt-em*, f. *gelidus*: see GELID and -ITY.] Extreme cold, frigidity.

1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gelidity*, coldness, frostiness. 1721-92 in BAILEY. 1818 *La Belle Assemblee* No. 109. 132/6 Straw bonnets, notwithstanding the gelidity of the atmosphere, are in high estimation.

Gelignite (dʒe·lignəit). [? f. GEL(ATINE) + L. *ign-is* fire + -ITE.] A variety of gelatine dynamite.

1889 CUNDILL *Dict. Explosives* 52 One [variety of Gelatine Dynamite] contains about 80, the other 60 per cent. of explosive. The last named is known as gelignite. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 3/5 A frozen consignment of gelatine dynamite and gelignite.

†**Ge·line.** *Cookery. Obs.* In 5 **gelyne.** [a. OF. *geline.*] A hen.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 13 Gelyne in dubbatte.—Take an Henne, and [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* II. 80 Gelyne in brothe ▶ Take rawe hennes [etc.].

Gelinotte (dʒe·linɒt). Also **gelinote.** [a. F. *gelinotte*, dim. of *geline* hen (see GELINE).] The hazel-grouse or hazel-hen.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 85 The knorhan, which is not a gelinote or grous .. but the African bustard. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 761/1, I observed a singular invention for taking great quantities of gelinottes. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Gelinotte* .. often used in English for what is otherwise called the Hazel-hen or Hazel-Grouse.

Gell (gel), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8-9 **geal.** [Of unknown origin: cf. '*Gale*, to ache, to tingle as when frost-bitten' (Willan, *West-Yorkshire Words*, 1811).] *intr.* 'To tingle, thrill with intense pain' (Jam.); also, to ache or tingle with cold.

?16.. *Sir Egeir* (1711) 13 Your wounds they will both glow and gell. 1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (E.D.S.), *Geal*, to be benumbed with cold. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 49 The growlan fish-wives hoise their creels, Set a' their banes a gelling. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Geall*, to ache with cold.

Gelle, gellie, obs. forms of JELLY.

Gelly (dʒe·li), *a. Sc.* [Of unknown origin: connexion with JOLLY is hardly possible.] Worthy, pompous, well-conditioned.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 181 Than gelly Johine come in a jak To feild quhair he wes feidit. 1573 DAVIDSON *Schort Disc. Estaitis* 23 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli, He.. was als meit for sic Office As outher gellie Jok or Johne. 1648 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) III. 32 Your nephew, I hope, shall prove a gelly lad. 1788 PICKEN *Poems* 180 To the west, thy gelly mouth Stood wide to a'.

Gelly, Gellywat(te, obs. ff. JELLY, GALLIVAT.

Gelof(f)er, gelofre, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER.

†**Gelongs.** *Obs. rare.* A kind of Indian silk.

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 33 There is a sort more of the same nature, both for bredth and length, it is called Gelongs, it hath a few flowers up and down in it.

Gelore, Sc. var. GALORE.

†**Gelo·scopy.** *Obs.* Better GELOTOSCOPY. [f. Gr. γέλω-ς, γελωτ- laughter + *-σκοπία* looking.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Geloscopy*, a sort of divination performed by means of laughter; or a divining any persons qualities or character, by observation of the manner of his laughing.

Gelose (dʒi·lōʊs). *Chem.* [f. GEL-ATIN + -OSE.] (See quots.)

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 829 Gelose. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 402 *Gelose*, a gelatinous matter obtained from an alga growing in Cochin China. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Sept. 636/2 Algin .. differs from .. gelose in not gelatinising when cooled. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gelose*, an amorphous gelatinous substance obtained by Payen from Japan moss, chiefly *Gelidium corneum.*

Gelosie, obs. form of JEALOUSY.

Geloto·meter. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. γέλως, γέλωτ- laughter + *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] A gauge for measuring laughter.

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 304 We may expect the Society for the Suppression of Vice to offer a reward for a gelotometre.

†**Gelotoscopy.** *Obs.* Better form of GELOSCOPY.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 337 Made Divinations by Gelotoscopy.

Gelousy, obs. form of JEALOUSY.

Gelover, gelowe floure, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER.

Gelows, obs. form of JEALOUS.

‖ **Gelsemium** (dʒelsī·miŭm). [Mod.Lat., f. It. *gelsomino* JASMINE: the name 'jasmine' being in the U.S. misapplied to plants of this genus.] a. A genus of twining shrubs of the NO. *Loganiaceæ*. b. The roots of a plant of this genus (*G. sempervirens*), or a preparation of them, used as a medicine; also called **gelseminum.** Hence **Ge·lsemine** (also **Gelse·minine**), **Gelse·mic** (*acid*): (see quots.).

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 356 The influence of gelsemium upon man is very marked. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 29/1 Esculine..is not taken up by ether which is the case with gelseminum. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gelsemic acid*, a crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. *Ibid.*, *Gelsemin*, a colourless, or in commerce a yellowish brown, inodorous, bitter alkaloidal substance obtained by [etc.]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan 2/2 For the fever [of influenza] aconite is our remedy, and for the persisting pains gelseminin or eupatorium.

Gelsomine, obs. form of JASMINE.

Gelster. *rare.* An osier (see YOLSTER).

1670 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 2) xx. 88 The most usual names by which Basket makers call them [*sc.* osiers] about London .. are, the hard Gelster, the Horse Gelster, Whyning, or shrivell'd Gelster, the Black Gelster.

Gelt (gelt), *sb.*[1] *rare.* Also 9 **geilt.** [a. Irish *geilt* a mad or frenzied person.

In the *Chron. Scot.* p. 122 the Irish *gealta* (pl.) is explained by *volatiles*. According to the Old Norse work *Konungs Skuggsjá* (*Speculum Regale*) c. 11, a *gelt* was one who went mad with fear in battle, and thenceforth lived in the woods like a wild beast. In ON. the phrase *verða at gialti* 'to become frantic', is in frequent use (in Cleasby-Vigfusson wrongly placed under *geltr* boar), and two instances of the madness itself are described in *Eyrbyggja Saga*, the persons being Celts.]

A lunatic.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vii. 21 Like a ghastly Gelt whose wits are reaved. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 The vision of the long-haired, long-robed Geilt.

Gelt (gelt), *sb.*[2] Also 7 **ghelt, guelt.** [a. Ger., Du. *geld* money: see GELD *sb.*] Money; in early use often with reference to the pay of a (German) army; now only *dial.* †*Bare gelt* (= Ger. *baares geld*, Du. *baar geld*) ready money. †*Passage gelt*: tr. of Ger. *fahrgeld* passage money.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rumming* 610 That nothynge had There of theyr awne Neyther gelt nor pawne. 1591 WOTTON *Let.* in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1685) 616 It amounts to not above 12000 Fr. Rhenish, yearly, in bare gelt. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 343 The Germans .. being very greedy of Ghelt. 1648 *Let.* in *Cromwelliana* (1810) 48 Sufficient to make any soldiers in the world that fights only for gelt, to sheath, and be gone. 1658 USSHER *Annals* 299 His whole army cryed out for gelt, and he promised them pay. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gelt*, money. There is no Gelt to be got. *a* 1712 W. KING *Ulysses & Tiresias* 16 Lineage and virtue at this push, Without the gelt, 's not worth a rush. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 402 Both Natives and Foreigners are forced to pay passage Gelt. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii, All the gelt was gone. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gelt*, profit. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s. v., I sniled a bird yesterday .. and while I was doing it .. over went my egg-basket; so there wern't much gelt out of that.

¶ In the following examples, perh. a pseudo-archaism for *gold.*

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1832 Myght I haue bene stopped for syluer or for gelte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 65, I wonne her with a gyrdle of gelt.

Gelt (gelt), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of GELD *v.*] Gelded, castrated. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/1 Gelt, *castratus*. *Ibid.*, Gelt mann, *eſſeminatus*. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 185 By chance..Hath got the farme of some gelt Vicary. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 Eunuchs and Gelt Creatures of all kindes. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 219 A horse or mare-filly that is cut, gelt, or spla. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 287, I remembered the man who moved in chancery for a gelt-order, which should beget no more. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 3 An old gelt Mastiff has more mirth than thou. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxiv, Gelt stags and bucks. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 145/2 Unless the favour of the deity..were conciliated by the sacrifice of a gelt goat and a cock. 1810 *Provinc. Voc. Devon* in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 466/2 *Gelt bull*, an ox, a bull-stag.

Gelt, obs. form of GELD *sb.*, GUILT.

Gelt, var. GILT, young sow.

Geluce, gelus, Gely(e, obs. ff. JEALOUS, JELLY.

Gem (dʒem), *sb.* Forms: *α.* ȝim(m, ȝym(m, 3 ȝimme, ȝumme (*ii*), (gim), 4 gymme, ȝymme. *β.* 3-8 gemm(e, 4-8 jem(me, 4- gem. [OE. *gim* str. masc. (whence prob. ON. *gim* neut.) = OHG. *gimma* fem., a. L. *gemma* bud, hence jewel, f. root *gen-* to produce. In ME. the word was adopted afresh in (or refashioned after) the F. form *gemme.*]

1. A precious stone of any kind, *esp.* when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel.

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxviii. 127 Forðon ic lufade bibodu ðin ofer gold and ȝim. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 He sealde his þone readan ȝim, þæt wæs his þæt haliȝe blod. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 Hi wurdon ȝehwyrfede to deorwurðum ȝymmum. *c* 1205 LAY. 6081 Heo makeden ane tunne of golde and of ȝimme. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2700 He carf in two gummes [?=*ȝümmes*] of pris Two likenesses. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3152 This koroune he the sent, Of gold and gymmes.

β. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 30 And in the Ryverys fyrst gemmys sowhte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10585 A toure, triedly wroght..With Jemmes, & iuwells, & other ioly stonys. 1485 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 Duo anuli aurei cum j pro gemys. 1500 *20* DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 153 Cum blowme of joy with jemis to be cround. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 See how many sorts of jemmes there be still. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 94 Th' Imperial standard .. That Gold embroiders and that Gemms adorn. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiv, Full many a gem of purest ray serene The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 273 He made artificial rubies .. which he sold, in the manner of real gems, according to their weight. 1860 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 6 The Romans ..divided gems into males and females, according to the depth or lightness of their colour. 1886 M. F. SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 15 On her neck she wore a collection of luminous gems.

† b. *slang.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Jem, Ring. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Jem*, a Gold Ring; *Rum-Jem*, a Diamond one.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Said of persons; esp. in phrases, †*gem of chastity, jollity, virtue*, etc. (*obs.*)

c 1275 *Luve Ron* 163 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Þis ilke ston þat ich þe nemne Mayden-hod ihleoped is. Hit is o derewurþe gemme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 157 This gemme of chastite, this Emeraude, And eek of martirdom the Ruby bright. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 106 Marie and Ion hevenly gemmes tweyne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 30 O gemme joynit in joye angelicall, In quhom Jhesu rejosit wes to dwell. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xx. 57 It is a most unworthy thing, that that gem of vertues should enlighten foreign nations. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, Deliteful dames and gemmes of jolitie. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 78 Who knowes..But from this Lady, may proceed a Iemme, To lighten all this Ile. 1678 *Eng. Mans Comf.* 384 Spains rod, Romes ruin, Netherlands relief..Englands jem. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxx, O what a gem lies buried here.

b. of things.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., Certaine gemmes as it were, and jewels of wise sentences, inserted by him with good advisement. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 7 Every polish'd gem we find, Illuminating heart or mind. 1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danush* II. xiii. 89 Shedding the valuable jems of remonstrance on his lap. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 79 The .. vale of Grasmere .. is a little gem in the diadem of the Lake District. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 359 The beautiful star Vega, the most brilliant gem of the northern hemisphere.

c. An object of rare beauty or priceless worth; the choicest part *of* (anything). Now colloquially often with somewhat playful tone: Something greatly prized, a 'jewel', 'treasure'.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvii. 1 In June the jem Of joy and geme. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xlix, The Margarit does merit mekle mare, As jem of jeuels, paragone but peir. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii. 3 As if.. the Lord of all the earth had found out one place that should be to him as the gemme of this Terrestrial globe. 1818 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xxv. 407 A little cabinet picture .. which will be quite a gem. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 384 Among the Hottentots .. we find the following gem of a fable. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk* 1 The gem of the collection .. was a picture representing [etc.]. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 328 The new man seemed to be a gem.

3. A precious or semi-precious stone, bearing an engraved design either in relief or intaglio.

[1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 95, I cannot but remember the royal fame of a gem that same Pyrrhus had..an Agathe wherein [etc.]. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 18 Great number of Gemmes with heads of Gods and Goddesses.] 1791 RASPE (*title*), A descriptive Catalogue of a general Collection of ancient and modern engraved Gems, Cameos, as well as Intaglios..cast..by J. Tassie. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 338 The cabinets were filled with a fine collection of gems purchased by that Earl of Arundel whose marbles are now among the ornaments of Oxford. 1860 C. W. KING (*title*), Antique Gems, their Origin, Uses, and Value.

attrib. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 498/1 *Intaglio*..is a term of art applied to small works of the gem class.

† 4. A bud, esp. a leaf-bud. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xvii. 8 Swellynge the gemmes, breken out flowres. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 405 A graffes shaft Of vyne or tre with gemmes oon or too. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 Ye rodde of Aaron..in one day.. brought forth fayre floures, gemmes & almondes. 1651

JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* I. ii. 13 Like the gem of a vine, or the bud of a rose. *a* 1688 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 576 From the joints of thy prolific stem A swelling knot is raised, called a gem. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 158 Insects which terebrate the Gems of some Branches, and therein deposit their eggs. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 197 If prouder branches with exuberance rude Point their green gems. 1813 MARSHALL *Gardening* ii. 22 Those flowers that dare to continue above ground all the year have yet their gems carefully locked up.

5. *Zool.* = GEMMA 3.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 112 The most frequent mode of transportation..consists in the buoyancy of their eggs or certain small vesicles which are detached and are capable of becoming the foundation of a new colony. These *gems*, as they have been called, may be swept along by a wave that breaks upon a coral reef.

6. A collector's name for the small geometrid moth *Camptogramma fluviata*.

1869 in E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 172.

7. *Printing.* (See quot.; the size is little used.)

1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab., Gem*, a size of type one size larger than Brilliant and one size smaller than Diamond.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as †*gem-mint*, *-pit*, *-ring*, *-work*. **b.** objective, as *gem-artificer*, *-cutting*, *-engraver*, *-engraving*, *-fancier*, *-polisher*, *-sculpture*; *gem-bearing*, *-yielding* adjs. **c.** instrumental, as *gem-bedewed*, *-bedizened*, *-bespangled*, *-bossed*, *-bright*, *-knosped*, *-spangled* adjs.; also *gem-like* adj. or adv. **d.** special comb., as **gem-bed** (see quot.); **gem-peg** (corruptly *gimpeg*) (see quot.); **gem-salt** (*rare*), rock-salt = SALGEM; **gem-stick**, a stick on the end of which a gem is cemented while being cut.

1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 136 Drawings of the *gem-artificers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. 6/1 The property comprised 4 000 acres of '*gem-bearing' land. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 The '*gem-bed', as it is called, or strata in which the rubies are found, varies considerably at different points in its depth. 1820 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls, Myrtis* 2 Her white wrist above it, *gem-bedewed. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* IV. (1860) 47 She rests her chin upon her *gem-bedizened hand. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Surya* Wks. 1799 VI. 349 The churn'd Ocean's *gem-bespangled shore. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 17 In *gem-bossed pyx and broidered chasuble. 1587 T. HUGHES *Misfort. Arth.* 14 O Cassiopæa, *gem-bright signe, Most sacred sight and sweet cælestiall starre. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Poet's Wreath* iii, On his temples a gem-bright rim. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 738 The operation of *gem-cutting. 1850 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 169 The earliest *gem-engravers. *Ibid.* p. xli, Under Augustus *gem-engraving in all its branches reached its very highest point. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 17 Xerxes, King of Persia, was a great *gem-fancier. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 225 To break the glassy glories of this world? The *gem-knosp'd diadem, the ivory ball. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1047 A meadow *gemlike chased In the brown wild. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 136 His *gemmemint is not always current. 1853 O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 210 The support..placed a little to the right and in advance of the lap, is called a **gim-peg*, or *gem-peg*.. The gim-peg serves as a support for the arm of the workman in grinding the edges of small stones, but its principal use is to serve as a guide for the vertical angle in cutting facets. 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 11 May, The find of a valuable sapphire on Rangwelletenne estate by a coolie woman near the mouth of an old *gempit. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 The lapidaries, or *gem-polishers, are in the capital, and not at the mines. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 5 (ed. 3) 312 Holding between the finger and thumb a *gem ring. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 361 It is enlarged by the spurs of the Rio Beni, rich in *gem-salt. 1882 OGILVIE, **Gem-sculpture*, the art of.. representing designs upon precious stones, either in raised work or by figures cut into or below the surface. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *There would I be* i, A *gem-spangled crown. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 37 Making the ice around us one great resplendency of *gem-work. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 5/2 Like most *gem-yielding regions.. it is less attractive than the yellow sands.

Hence **Ge·mless** *a.*, devoid of gems.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 533 A casket gemless!

Gem (dʒem), *v.* Inflected **gemmed, gemming.** Forms: α. 2–3 3imme**n**. β. 7–9 jem, 5– gem. [f. prec. sb.]

†**1. a.** *intr.* To put forth buds; to bud. **b.** *trans.* To put forth (a blossom, a fruit). *Obs.*

c 1150 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gr.* (Phillipps) 2 [Wintreowe] 3imeþ forþ in þe akeres. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 325 The stately Trees..spred Thir branches..or gemm'd Thir Blossoms. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 150 The tender twigs have scarce gemmed their future blessings.

2. To adorn with gems.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lvi. 42 Kings, whose temples wear impal'd In goulden diadems, set here, and thear, With diamounds, and gemmed euery whear. 1741 H. BROOKE *Constantia* Wks. 1789 I. 289 All gem'd in ornaments of curious mode. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 39 Cold-hearted Ferdinand his pillow prest, Nor dream'd.. Of him who gemm'd his crown. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* viii, Gemmed with rubies.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn as with gems.

1747 COLLINS *Passions* 72 Her buskins gemm'd with morning dew. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 156 When Frost.. gems with icicles the sheltering eaves. 1798 CANNING & FRERE *New Morality* 118 in *Anti-Jacobin* XXXVI. (1852) 205 The teardrop gems her eye. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* xiv, A speck of white That gemm'd the tide. 1824 T. K. HERVEY *Gondola* v, He looks to the stars Which are gemming the blue. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 329 The prairies were all gemmed with frost. 1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 341 Gemming .. the Virgin's name with every brightest epithet. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 339 A coppice gemm'd with green and red. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 283 A ring .. thickly gemmed around with faces.

†**3.** *intr.* To shine as a gem; in quot. *to gem it.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* For Author Cj, Who jemm'st it in Ierusalem Above, Where all is Grace and Glory, Light and Love.

4. *trans.* To extract gems from; to excavate for the purpose of obtaining gems.

1889 *Ceylon Observer* 7 June, Everton estate .. has been 'gemmed' for over thirty years. *Ibid.* 28 June, The Government could have no objections to grant the right to gem the whole river.

Hence **Ge·mming** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ge·mmer**, one who seeks or digs for gems.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* 35 The season selected by them for 'gemming' is between December and March, when the waters are low. 1887 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 12 Mar. 166 Gemming has been carried on in that part of Upper Burmah for centuries. 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 8 June, Pits dug by ancient and modern gemmers.

‖ **Gemara** (gĕmā·ră). [Aramaic גמרא *gᵉmārā* completion, f. גמר *gᵉmar* to be complete.] The later of the two portions of the Talmud, consisting of a commentary on the older part (the Mishna).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 169 The Mischnaios, and Gemara made up the whole Talmud. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 6 The Mishna and Gemara, which are the integral parts of both the Talmuds, the one being as the Text, and the other as the Comment. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* II. xxxvi. 64 The commentaries of the Rabbis, now embodied in the Mishna and Gemara. 1891 J. E. H. THOMSON *Bks. wh. infl. Our Lord* I. x. 179 The Gemara is a commentary on the Mishna.

Hence **Gema·ric** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or concerned with the Gemara.

1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 217 The Gemarick doctors give this reason for it. 1882–3 D. MOORE in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2293 Rabbi Abina, who died in 498 .. is regarded as the last of the Gemaric doctors.

‖ **Gematria** (gimē·triă). Also 7 **gematry.** [Rabbinical Heb. גימטריא *gēmatriyā*, a. Gr. γεωμετρία GEOMETRY. (The suggestion that it represents Gr. γραμματεία is unfounded.)] A cabbalistic method of interpreting the Hebrew Scriptures by interchanging words whose letters have the same numerical value when added.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 156, I am perswaded .. that there may be something in Cabala, Gematry, something in the mysterious Force of Numbers, in Critical Days, Climacteric Years, &c. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) *Gematria*, the first kind of arithmetical cabala, in use among the cabalistical Jews. 1884 GOW *Gr. Mathem.* 44 The supposed antiquity of *gematria* depends solely on a conjectural and improbable comment on Zechariah xii. 10. There is in fact no clear instance of *gematria* before Philo or Christian writers strongly under Philonic influence (e.g. Rev. xiii. 18; Ep. Barn. c. 9). 1892 *Edin. Rev.* July 77 Belief in the gematria or mystic value of letters in the Scriptures.

Gematry(e, obs. form of GEOMETRY.

Gemel (dʒe·mĕl). Forms: 5–7 **gemell**, 6 **gemmell**, **-ull**, **gemoll**, 6–7 **gemmal**, 6, 9 **gemmel**, 4– **gemel.** Also GEMEW, GIMBAL, GIMMAL, GIMMER. [a. OF. *gemel* (later *gemeau*, whence GEMEW; mod. F. *jumeau* twin):—L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus* twin.]

†**1.** *pl.* Twins; said also of things associated in pairs. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXVIII. 27 Gemels apereden in the wombe. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. (1554) 31 b, Toward him a great pace gan she goe And her brother Caunus came also And of one wombe as gemelles twayne. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* To Rdr., The often harmonie thereof soft'ned the verse more then the maiestie of the subiect would permit, vnlesse they had all been Gemmels [*printed* Geminels] or couplets.

†**b.** *attrib.* or *adj.* Twin. *Obs.*

1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 376 Giffin to Walter Ogilvy, in payment for the reparatioun of the tua gemmel touris of Inuernes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. vii. 71 And ȝe alsso, stowt gemel brether twa. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 243 Then from the snow-white galaxy betwixt those gemel-monts, whose milken paths [etc.]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 344 Because its roots were frequently gemmell [*printed* geminell] resembling two Leggs.

2. *Her.* in *pl.* Bars, or rather barrulets, placed together as a couple. Also in AF. form *bar(re)s gemelles*: see BAR *sb.*[1] 6.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 136 Three gemels finely set in Azurd shield. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. To Rdr., The quadrin doth neuer double; or, to vse a word of Heraldry, neuer bringeth foorth Gemells. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. 35 A Gemell ever goeth by Paires, or Couples, and not to be Seperated. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gemelles* [in Heraldry], the bearing of Bars by Pairs or Couples in a Coat of Arms. *a* 1737 STRYPE *Life Smith* I. *note* (1820) 2 Two gemells unde, silver, between two griffins passant. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* v. 22 When Barrulets are placed together in couples..each couple is entitled a pair of Bars Gemelles.

†**3.** ? 'A two-part harmony' (Jam.). *Obs. rare*—[1]. Cf. *gymel* (GIMMAL 5) and GEMILLING.

1502 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlii, In modulatioun hard I play and sing..Cant organe, figuratioun, and gemmell.

4. A kind of finger-ring (much worn in the 16th c.) so constructed as to admit of being divided horizontally into two rings. Now only *Hist.* Also *gemel-ring.* Cf. GIMMAL.

1572 HULOET, Gemoll or a gemmow, *stalagenium*, it is suche as the Egiptians vse to hange at their eares. *Ibid.*, Gemoll, or a litle rynge to weare on the finger, *annellus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIII. i, The manner was in old time to weare rings but upon one finger onely, but now adayes .. every joint by themselves must have some lesser rings and gemmals to fit them. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 313 The old matrimonial Gemmel, or Gemmow, ring was a kind of double ring, curiously made.

5. A hinge. Now only *spec.* in Comb. *gemel-hinge* (see quot. 1874).

1536 *Inv.* in W. Dodsworth *Hist. Acc. Salisbury* (1814) 229 Three .. chests .. with gemmels of siluer and gilt. 1556 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 168 For thei locke and the gemmulls..xij[d]. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 82 The gemels beaten so That little strength could thrust it [doore] to and fro. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Gemel-hinge* (*Locksmithing*), a hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook.

Hence **Ge·melled** *a.* [-ED[2]] (see quot.).

1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol.*, Gemelled, double; thus a gemelled bay is one divided into two parts; gemelled arches, those which are joined two and two.

†**Gemelli·parous,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [f. L. *gemelli-*, *gemellus* twin (see GEMEL) + *par-ĕre* to bring forth + -OUS.] Producing twins.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**Geme·llous,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *gemell-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = GEMINATE *a.*

1697 in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 435 A Tree Apocynum from the Canaries..whose gemellous Pods stand opposite.

Gemensye, obs. form of GEOMANCY.

†**Ge·ment,** *a. Obs.*—[o] [ad. L *gement-em*, pres. pple. of *gemĕre* to groan.] Groaning, lamenting.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Gemeny, obs. form of GEMINI.

Gemeotre, gemetry, obs. ff. GEOMETRY.

†**Gemew, gemow.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **jemew**(e, **gemow**, (5 **gewmew**, **gemoose** *pl.*), **gymmew**, 5–6 **gymew**(e, **gymow**(e, 6 **gimew**, **jemowe**, **gymmow**, **gimmon**, 6–7 **gemew**(e, **gemowe**, **gim(m)ew**, (**jewmew**, **jemmow**, 6–8 **gemmow**, 7 **gemmey**). [a. OF. *gemeaus*, pl. of *gemel* (see GEMEL) twin. The Eng. sing. is prob. developed from the plural, though in some uses it may have been taken from the later Fr. form *gemeau*, *jumeau* of the singular.]

1. *pl.* Twins: see GEMEL 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 3 Thi two tetus as two ȝunge capretis, iemews of the she capret.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of a door: Double. Of lines: Parallel. Cf. GEMEL 1 b.

1523 in Kirkpatrick *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1848) 170 Within the White Freris, in Norwich, at the Jemowe dore. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Paralleles, or Gemowe lynes be suche lines as be drawen foorth still in one distaunce, and are no nerer in one place than in an other. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 613 A pair of Parallels or Gemowe Lines.

2. *Her.* in *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) = GEMEL 2.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B j b, Collaterall is calde in armys the sonnys of the bretheren of the right heyre beryng the cotarmuris of theyr faderis with a dyfferans Jemews. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 33 b, The fourth beareth Argent, three Barres Gemewes, Sable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vii. (1611) 274 A crowne Topaze or griffon's head with wings displaied pearle, gorged with a gemew ruby.

3. A double ring; = GEMEL 4. Also *gemowe-ring.*

1497 *Will of Butside* (Somerset Ho.), A Jemewe of golde. 1552 HULOET, Gymmow or ringe to hange at ones eare as the Egyptians haue, *stalagmum*, *inauris*. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* I. 181 On gemewe of silver wyre. 1572 *Ibid.* II. 262 My beste Jemewe rynge of golde. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Twas a good world .. when a ring of a rush would tie as much loue together as a gimmon of gold. 1602 R. T. 5 *Goldie Serm.*, Silver, golde, jemmowes or jewells. 1611 COTGR., *Annelet*, a gimmew, or little ring for the finger. 1721 BAILEY, *Gemmow-Ring*, a double Ring in Links.

4. Any joint or fastening consisting of two parts fitting into each other.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2894 Joynter and gemows he jogges in sondyre! 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 A bagge of grene silk with jemewys of green. 1530 PALSGR. 225/1 Gymewe of a gyrdell, *crochet dune troussoyere*. 1611 COTGR., *Membret d'esperon*, the gimmew or ioint of a Spurre.

5. *Pl.* = *gimmals.* (See GIMMAL 5.)

1657 W. MORRICE *Coena* Def. § 10 Huge Weights hang upon Gemmeys.

6. A hinge. Cf. GEMEL 5.

1396 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 123 Et in ij paribus de gemus [*sic*] cum clav. emp. de Johanne de Sutton pro magno hostio in magn. clocher 13*d*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/2 Gymowe of a sperynge [*K.* gymmew, *S. H.* gymew], *ver(i)nella*, *gemella*. 1447–8 *Durham MS. Alm. Roll*, j pare de lez Gemoose. 1510 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 197 A lokke with Gemows for another presse. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* G 217 Gimew or henge of a dore. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 393 That the Stalls .. be flexible, and moveable, viz. to hang by Jewmews or Garnets, so that they may be taken up, and let down.

Hence † **Gemew** *v.*, in pa. pple. *i-jemewd*, jointed.

1408 tr. *Vegetius De Re Mil.* IV. xxiii. MS. Roy. 18 A. XII. fol. 110 a, An Iren made as it wer a peir tonges I Iemewd [MS. Douce 291 fol. 106 b, I gymewed] as tonges in the myddes.

†**Gemilling.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. *Music.* (Meaning uncertain: cf. GEMEL 3.)

c 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 934 With baiss tonis in ipotdorica, With gemilling in yporlerica.

[**Geminal**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Geminate (dʒe·minĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *gemināt-us*, pa. pple. of *gemināre* to double, f. *geminus* twin.]

A. *adj.* Duplicated, combined in pairs, twin, binate. Now only *Nat. Hist. Geminate leaves*, leaves springing in pairs from the same node, one leaf beside the other.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 340 We desire of your Maiestie to ..continue the geminate disposition of your beneuolences, both generally to all our subiects, and also priuately to this our beloued seruant. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1099 *Geminate*, doubled. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 213 Observe the frequently geminate leaves and extra-axillary inflorescence of the Order. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1.

Hence **Ge·minately** *adv.*, in pairs, doubly. In recent Dicts.

B. *sb.* A doubled consonant.

1885 COOK tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 99 B..occurs.. in medial and final positions as a geminate.

Geminate (dʒe·mĭnēit), *v.* [f. L. *gemināt-*, ppl. stem of *geminārе* (see prec.).] *trans.* To double. Also *pass.* of two contiguous teeth: To be united.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iii. (1640) 40 *W*, Is but the *V*. geminated in the full sound. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 326 *Macon*..is a Hebrew participle that signifies firm, constant, and established; and he geminates it, 'my heart is firm, constant, and established'. 1721 in BAILEY. 1881 COLEMAN in *Trans. Odont. Soc.* XIII. 9 It appeared to consist of the two central incisors geminated. 1885 COOK tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 100 F..is..a surd spirant..when geminated in the medial position.

Hence **Ge·minated** *ppl. a.*, doubled, occurring in pairs.

1802 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 100 They would run hooting about, bawling and dancing with geminated clamours. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 122 *Atypus*.. Eyes on each side geminated. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 43 Mr. Brookhouse..sent me two examples of geminated teeth. 1885 COOK tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* (1887) 123 The geminated consonants were often written long after the second had ceased to be pronounced.

Gemination (dʒemĭnē·ʃən). [ad. L. *geminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *geminārе* to double.]

1. A doubling, duplication, repetition.

1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* viii. (Arb.) 149 If the euill bee in the sence and in the conscience both, there is a gemination of it. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 140 Men..admit a gemination of principall parts, which is not naturally discovered in any animall. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. § 61 This was conceived..a necessary gemination of a duty in that seditious age. 1700 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Deut.* XXXII. 5 There being a gemination .. of a syllable in the latter of these two words. 1895 *Century Mag.* July 457/1 The 'gemination' of the canals [on Mars] has been observed at Mount Hamilton.

b. Of teeth: (See quot. 1878).

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 241 A union or gemination of contiguous teeth. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 562 Gemination, or the union of contiguous teeth, due to the fusion of their pulps.

†2. *Rhet.* The immediate repetition of a word or phrase, or the using of a pair of synonymous expressions, for the purpose of rhetorical effect. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii. 345 First putting forth his hand, My God; yea both his hands, My God, my God, claiming by that gemination a double interest in Gods fatherly affection. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 90 In all languages there are some customary geminations and expressions, which .. are .. oftentimes emphatical. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 14 Here are two expressions that intimate unto us the unavoidable approach of these decrepit yeares, i.e. *come* and *draw nigh*; of which gemination, signifying the same thing, I may well say [etc.].

3. *Gram.* a. The doubling of an originally single consonant sound. b. The doubling of a letter in the orthography of a word.

1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 8 The gemination of the letters is not expressed in writing. 1877 MARCH *Comp. Gram. Anglo-Saxon* 16 *Gemination* is the doubling of a consonant .. A real gemination can not occur at the beginning or at the end of a word .. nor is it easy after a long vowel.

Geminative (dʒe·mĭnĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *geminăt-* (see GEMINATE *v.*) + -IVE.] A. *adj.* Characterized by gemination. B. *sb.* A geminated or doubled letter. In recent Dicts.

1885 in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. 161 The geminatives and diphthongs *ai, ay, ea* [etc.].

Gemini (dʒe·mĭnəi). Forms: 4 gemyni, 6–7 geminy, (5 gemeny, 6 gemyne, 7 gemony, and (with plural ending) geminies, 5– gemini. Also (sense 3 only) 7 gemony, 9 gemminy, jeminy, jimminy, jiminy. [a. L. *geminī* (pl. of *geminus*) twins; also the name of the constellation.]

1. *Astron.* A constellation, otherwise 'Castor and Pollux'; also the third sign of the zodiac, with which this constellation was anciently identical.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Gemyni. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. x. 100 The signe of gemini that ben cleped twynnes or doubles. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 139 Furious Mars, the ferfulle red sterre .. Was two pocys passed of gemeny. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* i. (Arb.) 7 And Dyane entred was one degre Into the sygne of Gemyne. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* X. xxiv, Not those [twins] in heaven, the flowery geminies, Are half so bright. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. iii, She .. was born under Gemini. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 521/1 From the shifting of the equinoctial points .. those stars which were in Aries are now got into Taurus; those of Taurus into Gemini. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. vi. 1 When..the starry Gemini hang like glorious crowns Over Orion's grave.

†2. Used for: A couple, a pair; *esp.* in pl. form, a pair of eyes. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 8 Else you had look'd through the grate, like a Geminy of Baboones. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxxi, Or, shine upon me with her Geminies? 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. iv, He that daily spies Twin babies in his mistress' Geminis. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* I. ii. (1639) C 1 b, Heres now the Gemini of wit. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. ix, A gemini of Asses split, would make just four of you.

†3. *To play the gemini*: ? alluding to the twin gods (Castor and Pollux) who could never be both in heaven or both in Hades at the same time.

1622 COCKS *Diary* (1883) II. 295 God grant Tozayemon Dono do not play the jemeny with us.

4. A mild form of oath or exclamation. *vulgar.* [Perhaps a distinct word. Cf. Ger. *gemine, jemine*, which Hildebrand (in *Grimm's D. Wb.*) regards as a corruption of *Jesu domine*; also Du. *jemenie, jemie.*]

1664 SCUDAMORE *Homer a la Mode* 99 O Gemony! neighbour, what a blisse is This, that [etc.]. 1666–7 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* I. XX, Henceforth, O Gemini! two Dukes Command. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, Gemini! what wou'd become of me? 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* II. 3, Oh Gemini! what a rare Complement Has she bestowed upon that ugly Fellow. 1704 ROWE *Biter* III. i, Oh gemini! I wou'dn't marry such a strange sort of an Old Fellow for all the world. 1780 MRS. COWLEY *Belle's Strat.* IV. ii, Oh Gemini! beg the Petticoat's pardon. Just saw a corner of it. 1793 MORTON *Secr. Worth Knowing* I. i, Oh gemini gig! how my poor bones do ache! 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* I, Gemini! what is that now? quoth Tip again. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. iv. 124 O, jiminy! This polite ejaculation was drawn out by the speaker's sudden recognition of Alfred.

Hence **Ge·minids** *pl.* [see -ID], the meteoric bodies forming the 'star-shower' that has its radiant point in Gemini.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 799 The example has been followed in designating other meteor showers by the constellations in which their radiant-points are situated; so that we have..the Geminids of December 12.

Geminiflorous (dʒe·mĭnĭˌflō·rəs), *a.* [f. L. *gemini-*, *geminus* twin + *flōr-*, *flōs* flower + -OUS.] Having flowers in pairs. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Geminous (dʒe·mĭnəs). *rare.* [f. L. *gemin-us.*] Double; occurring in pairs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 Christians .. have baptized these geminous births, and double connascencies with severall names. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Geminous Arteries*; so some call the two small Arteries which descend to the Joint of the Knee, between the Processes of the Thigh-bones. 1860 FOWLER *Dict. Med., Geminate, Geminous.* In Nat. Hist. Twin; in pairs.

Gemm, obs. Sc. f. GAME.

‖**Gemma** (dʒe·mă). Pl. **gemmæ**. [L.: see GEM.]

†1. (See quot.) *Obs.*[−1]

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 305 The Gemma or cicatricula of the egg contained in the Female ovary.

2. *Bot.* a. A leaf-bud as distinguished from a flower-bud.

1770 C. MILNE *Bot. Dict.* s.v. *Gemma*, Mr. Ray was the first who gave the name of Gemma to the bud, which had formerly been denominated germen. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxix. 60 A state analogous to that of the larva in the insect begins in the plant when it..is evolved from the gemma. 1872 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* XV. 552 The bodies of the first class are known as leaf-buds or gemmæ in the Flowering Plants. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1.

b. In mosses, liverworts, etc.: A small cellular body which becomes detached from the mother-plant and originates a new one.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 325 In Jungermannia there is a third kind of reproductive matter, consisting of heaped clusters of little amorphous bodies, growing from the surface of the leaves, and called gemmæ. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 324 The Hepaticae produce cellular bulbels or gemmae. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 308 These plants are produced by spores and minute cellular nodules called gemmae or buds.

3. *Zool.* A bud-like growth upon animals of low organization, which becomes detached and develops into a new individual.

1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 123 The Alcyons..are reproduced..by gemmæ, which are developed around the preexistent polyps. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 213 Small gemmæ, covered with cilia, which are free organisms during the first period of their existence.

Gemmaceous (dʒemē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *gemma* bud + -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of leaf-buds. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Gemmal, var. GEMEL.

Gemman (dʒe·măn). (Also written gem'man.) Vulgar pronunc. of GENTLEMAN; cf. GENTMAN.

c 1550 *Dr. Double Ale* 197 Did it become a cobblers boy To shew a gemman such a toy? 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 86 You're welcome Gem'men, kindly welcome Ladies. 1770 COLMAN *Oxon. in Town* I. i, I hope you left all the gemmin well at Oxford? 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* IV. Wks. 1812 I. 286 Which is the better gemman, I or you? 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xix. *note*, If there be any gemman so ignorant as to require a traduction. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 3 Bill, you must take this here young gem'man..to this here direction. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* v, Now I'll just tell you how that'll work, gemmen.

†**Ge·mmary**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *gemmārī-us* (see -ARY[1]), f. *gemma* GEM.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to gems; concerned with or skilled in gems. B. *sb.* An engraver of gems, a jeweller.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* XXXIX. 29 Thei graueden in it [the plate] with gemmary werk. *Ibid.* XXVIII. 11 In the grauyng of the gemmarye [L. *cælatura gemmarii*] thow shalt graue hem. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 The principle and most gemmary affection is its Tralucency. *a* 1682 — *Tracts* (1684) 4 Gemmarie Naturalists reade diligently the pretious Stones in the holy City of the Apocalypse.

Gemmary: see GEMMERY.

Gemmate (dʒe·mĕit), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *gemmāt-us*, pa. pple. of *gemmārе*: see next.] Furnished with buds; reproducing by buds.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 352.

Gemmate (dʒe·mĕit), *v.* [f. L. *gemmāt-*, ppl. stem of *gemmārе*, f. *gemma* GEM.] †a. *trans.* To deck or set with gems (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To put forth buds; to propagate itself by buds. Hence **Gemma·ted** *ppl. a.*, **Gemma·ting** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Gemmated*, bedeckt with precious stones. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ii. 29 These Regal Heads .. are commonly dress'd with a Diadem .. Others we find Gemmated and Studded. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 72 The gemmating powers of the apical polyp.

Gemmation (dʒemē·ʃən). [a. F. *gemmation*, n. of action f. L. *gemmārе*: see prec.]

1. *Bot.* a. The action of budding. b. The manner in which the young leaf is enfolded in the bud. c. The time when leaf-buds are put forth. d. The arrangement of buds on the stalk.

1760 LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. XV. 200 Gemmation is the Construction of the gem or Bud. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXXI. 485 The gemmation, or various construction of the buds. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1 *Gemmation*, budding-growth; or the disposition of buds.

2. *Zool.* The process of reproduction by gemmæ or buds; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent; budding.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 142/1 The male has the appearance of a branch..sent off by gemmation. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 84 In the next group the gemmation takes a spiral bias, producing the nautilus shape. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 142 The natural process of reproduction in the sponge is effected by gemmation or budding off.

Gemmative (dʒe·mătiv), *a.* [f. L. *gemmāt-* (see GEMMATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Concerned with the production of offspring by gemmation.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 151 The medusoids which result from the gemmative process closely resemble the stock from which they are produced.

Gemm(e, obs. form of GEM *sb.*

Gemmed (dʒemd), *ppl. a.* [f. GEM *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Covered with buds. *Obs.*[−1]

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 10 With graffes sadde ygemmed thicke and rounde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 101 The lowkyt buttonis on the gemmyt treis.

2. Adorned with or as with gems.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Þu..leddes ham wið þe self to þi 3immede bur. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. xii, And auburn waves of gemm'd and braided hair. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiii, The gemmed ring and jewelled mitre had become secular spoils. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. v, O beautiful, o'ervaulted with gemmed blue, This spacious court. 1875 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav.* 124 A cloud of light around the gemmed feet of Andromeda in the northern skies.

Gemmel(l, var. GEMEL.

Gemmeous (dʒe·mĭəs), *a.* Also 7 gemmeus. [f. L. *gemme-us* (f. *gemma* GEM) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling a gem. *Gemmeous Dragonet*: the fish *Callionymus Lyra.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 160 There are .. in mans bodie .. of saltes .. vitriolated, alluminous, niterous, and gemmeus. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 191 The gemmeous Matter it self. 1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* III. xvii. (Bohn) 508 And what a blaze of gemmeous dies Shines from the plumage of your tail. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 145 *heading*, Gemmeous Dragonet. 1778 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 103/2 The fistular bones..are lined within with a crust of gemmeous spar. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Ber. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 493 A specimen of the Gemmeous Dragonet.

Gemmery (dʒe·mĕri). Also **gemmary**. [f. GEM *sb.* + -ERY; in sense 1 perh. f. Lat. type **gemmārium*: see -ARY.]

†1. A jewel-house. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gemmery*, a Jewel house, or place to keep Gemms in, a Cabinet. 1721 BAILEY, *Gemmary.*

2. Gems as an object of connoisseurship. *rare.*

1840 POE *Cask of Amontillado* Wks. 1864 I. 346 In painting and gemmary Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack.

Gemmiferous (dʒemĭ·fĕrəs). *a.* [f. L. *gemmifer* (f. *gemma* GEM *sb.* + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS. Cf. F. *gemmifère.*]

1. Producing gems.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 in BAILEY. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gemmiferous, Min.*, bearing gems, applied to the gravel among which diamonds are found.

2. Producing a gemma or bud; producing offspring by gemmation.

1804 CARLISLE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 5 A regular confirmation of which would improve the knowledge of animal generation by shewing that it is gemmiferous. 1856 8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 89 Adhering by filiform gemmiferous stolons of the base.

Hence † **Gemmi·ferousness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gemmiferousness*, the Quality of producing Gems or Jewels.

Gemmiparous (dʒemĭ·părəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *gemmipar-us* (f. *gemmi-*, *gemma* bud + L. *parĕre* to bring forth) + -OUS.] a. Of organisms: Producing new individuals by gemmation. b. Of or pertaining to the process of gemmation.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Gemmiparus*, Gemmiparous. Producing gems or buds. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 16 There is also an internal gemmiparous or suboviparous generation. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 322 The species..which he calls *Planaria tentaculata*..is oviparous in the spring and gemmiparous in the autumn. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 10 The production of the plant from the threads is rather gemmiparous than embryonic. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 612 The generative blastema ..from which the generative organs of the gemmiparous zooid have been developed.

Hence **Gemmi·parously** *adv.* Also **Gemmipa·rity**, the attribute of being gemmiparous.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 117/1 An instance of 'internal gemmiparity' rather than the production of true ova. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. 93 The resulting segments are so many gemmiparously-produced individuals.

Gemmipore (dʒe·mipoəɹ). [ad. mod.L. *gemmipora*, neut. pl., f. L. *gemmi-*, *gemma* GEM *sb.* + late L. *porus* = Gr. πόρος passage.] One of the *gemmipora*, a genus of madreporian corals.

1845 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 47 The gemmipores resemble these in general form, and in their fringe of short tentacles, but the disk is not striated.

Gemmoid (dʒe·moid), *a. rare*−°. [f. GEMMA + -OID.] Having the nature or form of a gemma. In some recent Dicts.

Gemmology (dʒemɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. L. *gemm-a* GEM *sb.* + -(O)LOGY.] The science of gems.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 12 The detached crystals of siderite..are properly topics of gemmology, or lithology, and not of petralogy.

†**Gemmo·sity.** *Obs.*−° [f. L. *gemmōs-us* full of gems (f. *gemma* GEM *sb.*) + -ITY.] (See quots.)

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gemmosity* (*gemmositas*), abundance of Precious stones. 1755 JOHNSON, *Gemmosity*, the quality of being a jewel. 1775 ASH, *Gemmosity*, the quality of abounding in jewels; an exuberance of buds.

Gemmow, var. GEMEW.

Gemmule (dʒe·miu̯l). [a. F. *gemmule*, ad. L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma* a bud, GEM.]

1. *Bot.* a. = PLUMULE.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Gemmule*, a term used synonymously with *plumule*, the growing point of the embryo in plants. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 344 Thus we distinguish three parts in the embryo, corresponding to the root, stem, and leaves of the perfect plant; namely, a *radicle*, *plumule* or *gemmule*, and one or more *cotyledons*.

b. One of the reproductive cells of cryptogams.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 55 Short germinating utricles shoot forth, which soon form themselves into rows of gemmules.

2. *Zool.* A small gem (see GEM *sb.* 5) or gemma; *spec.* a ciliated embryo of one of the *Cœlenterata*; an encysted mass of sponge-particles, from which new ones are produced.

1845 *Zoologist* III. 955 This cell, or germ, or gemmule, is the origin of all existing animals. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 34 These yellow granules are the rudiments of the eggs, or gemmules of the sponge. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 280 According to this hypothesis, every unit or cell of the body throws off gemmules or undeveloped atoms. 1872 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* xv. 562 In this state it becomes clothed with cilia and is termed a gemmule. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 176 Small examples of the sponge, some of them not much beyond the condition of gemmules.

fig. 1869 F. GALTON *Hered. Genius* 365 Young artisans, and other floating gemmules of English population.

Gemmuliferous (dʒemiuli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *gemmula* GEMMULE + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing gemmules.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 691 Gemmuliferous branchlets much branched. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 49/1 The gemmuliferous urns are, however, deciduous.

Gemmull, var. GEMEL.

Gemmy (dʒe·mi), *a.* [f. GEM *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Abounding in, covered with, or set with gems, or something resembling gems.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 625 The cok confesseth emynet Cupide When he is gemmy tayl bygynnyth splay. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 12 Night westward did her gemmy world decline, And hide her lights that greater lights might shine. *a* 1749 PHILIPS *Pastorals* vi. 123 (1790) 37 Hast thou seen their king in rich array, Fam'd Oberon, with damask'd robe so gay, And gemmy crown. 1759 GRAINGER *Tibullus' Elegies* II. ii. 16 Not venal, you request no Eastern Stores, Where ruddy Waters lave the gemmy shores. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iii, The gemmy bridle glitter'd free.

2. Gem-like; brilliant; glittering.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 14 Rough crystals of which some were very transparent and Gemmy. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 353 The flitting cloud, against the summit dash'd, And, by the sun illumined, pouring bright A gemmy shower. 1882 GROSART *Spenser's Wks.* I. 126 She has hairs half-golden, half-silvern, half-gemmy on her..head. 1883 *Good Words* 113 Birds of matchless plumage—green, gold, orange, and blue-tipped wings shedding gemmy light.

Hence **Ge·mmily** *adv.*, so as to resemble gems; **Ge·mminess**, the quality or state of being gemmy.

1864 WEBSTER, *Gemminess*. 1893 SYMONDS *In the Key of Blue* 53 Blots of *acqua-marina*—gemmily imposed upon the thick impasto of the dominant ochres.

Gemoll, obs. form of GEMEL.

†**Ge·monies.** *Rom. Antiq. Obs.* Also 7 *sing.* **Gemony.** [ad. L. (*scālæ*) *Gemoniæ*; of uncertain origin, the assumed connexion with *gemĕre* to groan having little probability, in spite of the existence of the synonymous form *Gemitōriæ*.] Steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged to be thrown into the river.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii. 67 They had drawne Pisoes images to the Gemonies; and broken them in peeces, if [etc.]. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. i. (1605) K 2, Some your seruants; who..Slip't downe the Gemonies, and brake their neckes. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. i. (1629) B 2 b, Noe day passes In which some are not fastend to the hooke, Or throwne downe from the Gemonies. 1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gemony* (*gemoniæ scalæ*), a place in Rome where condemned persons were cast down by a pair of stairs headlong into the River Tiber.

¶ Misapplied *fig.* in the sense of 'tortures'.

1656 R. FLETCHER *Martial's Epigr.* etc. 174 The world, fame, honour, wealth & pleasure then Are the fair wrack and Gemonies of men. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *To Mem. C. Morwent* xxxiii. in *Rem.* (1684) 84 Anguish through every Member flies And all those inward Gemonies Whereby frail Flesh in Torture dies.

Gemot(e (gĕmōu·t). *Eng. Hist.* [repr. OE. *gemōt*, f. *ge-* together, 'com-' (see Y-) + *mōt* MOOT.] A meeting; an assembly (in England before the Norman Conquest) for judicial or legislative purposes. See also WITENAGEMOT.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* c. 20 (Schmid) ȝif hwa ȝemot forsitte. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* 27/1 Their Gemote..was a little court held monthly in every hundred. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. v. 252 When the synod was concluded..the convention formed itself into a gemot. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 130 It was probably in the same Gemōt that William for the first time exercised the power of bestowing an English bishoprick on one of his own countrymen.

Gemow(e: see GEMEW.

‖ **Gemsbok** (ge·mzbɒk). Also 8–9 **gemsbock**, (8 gemse-bok), 9 **gemsbuck**, **-boc.** [Du. *gemsbok* (properly chamois, but in S. Africa misapplied as below), a. Ger. *gemsbock*, f. *gemse*, fem., chamois + *bock* buck.] The name given in S. Africa to a large antelope (*Oryx capensis*).

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 84 The Egyptian antelope..is here [at the Cape] called gems-bock or chamois. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 23 A herd of antelopes of the species known among the boors by the misapplied name of Gemsbok. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 221 A gemsbock's horn attached to a slender stick. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark places* 48 The kukama (gemsbuck or oryx) fleetest of the antelopes.

Gemshorn (ge·mzˌhɔ̄ɹn). [a. Ger. *gemshorn*, lit. chamois horn (cf. prec.).] An organ stop with tapering metal pipes, yielding a tone resembling that of the viola da gamba.

1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Gemshorn*, an organ-stop, of the flute species. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 In 1515..an organ in St. Mary's, at Danzic..contained..hohl-flute, gemshorn, nasal. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 332/2 Would a harmonic flute, or gems-horn, not be an improvement? 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 67 *Gemshorn*, Goat-horn; [an organ stop] of tin or metal, pointed at the top..The tone is soft, and resembling a *horn* in quality.

Gemster, obs. Sc. f. GAMESTER.

Gemstone (dʒe·mˌstoun). [f. GEM *sb.* + STONE; in OE. *gimstān.*] †**a.** In OE. and ME. = GEM 1. Also *fig.* b. A stone capable of being worked up into a gem.

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 62 Þas ȝymstanas synd tocwysede. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Ne sculen ȝe nawiht ȝimstones leggen swinen to mete. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Mid brihte ȝimstones hore krune is al biset. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 370/109 And with riche ȝimstones al-so. *fig.* *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Heo is hefone liht..and all hiscefte ȝimston. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Ðat faire scrud of charite all besett mid ȝimstanes of gode werkes.

b. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* ii. 9 With an instrument so constructed the pleiochroism of the vast majority of gem-stones may be determined at a glance.

Gemytre, obs. form of GEOMETRY.

-gen (dʒen), *suffix*, forming *sbs.* in mod. scientific use; ad. F. *-gène*, ultimately repr. Gr. *-γενής* (f. γεν- root of γί-γν-εσθαι to be born, become, γεν-νάειν to beget, *γένος* kind, etc.: see KIN) an adjective suffix which has two different uses: (1) giving the sense 'born in a certain place or condition', as in *οἰκο-γενής*, *ἐνδογενής* born in the house (respectively f. *οἶκος* house and *ἔνδον* within); (2) giving the sense 'of a (specified) kind', as in *ὁμογενής* of the same kind, homogeneous, *ἑτερογενής* of another kind, heterogeneous. The F. *-gène* in scientific terms has two distinct applications (of different origin) both of which have been adopted in Eng.

1. *Chem.* In 1777–9 Lavoisier (*Œuvres* II. 249) proposed for the recently discovered element (till then known as 'dephlogisticated air', etc.) the alternative names *principe acidifiant* and *principe oxygine*, which he states to be etymologically synonymous. In G. de Morveau *Nomencl. chimique* 1787 (prepared in collaboration with Lavoisier and other chemists) the sbs. *oxygène* and *hydrogène* occur, and are explained to mean 'engendrant l'acide' and 'engendrant l'eau'; and in Lavoisier's *Traité de Chimie* 1789 the etymon of the suffix is said to be 'Gr. γείνομαι, j'engendre'. This etymology accounts for Lavoisier's original form *oxygine*; the change of *-gine* into *-gène* must have been due to the observation that *-gine* did not occur in Gr. derivatives, while *-gène*, from the same root, already existed in *hétérogène*, *homogène* (ad. Gr. words in *-γενής*: see above); the fact that the suffix *-γενής* in Gr. words was not capable of meaning 'that which produces' was overlooked or disregarded. The names *oxygène*, *hydrogène* were soon adopted into Eng. with the ending *-gene*, afterwards altered to *-gen*. On the analogy of these words, a considerable number of new terms have been added to the common (French and Eng.) vocabulary of chemistry, in which the ending *-gène*, *-gen* expresses the sense 'that which produces'; they are usually names of chemical substances, as *nitrogen*, *amidogen*, *cyanogen*, etc.; rarely of classes of substances, as *halogen*, † *amphigen*.

2. *Bot.* The botanical use of *-gène* was introduced in 1813 by Decandolle (*Théorie de Botanique* 210) in the words *endogène*, *exogène*, adjs. designating two classes of plants which respectively produce their new tissue internally (Gr. *ἔνδο-ν* within) and externally (Gr. *ἔξω* outside). The formation of the words was suggested by the older terms *endorhize*, *exorhize*. Decandolle gives as the etymon of the suffix 'γεναω [*sic!*], j'engendre, je crois'; app. his *-gène* was not a new adoption from Gr. *-γενής*, but a different application of the *-gène* already used in chemical terms, which he vaguely remembered to be derived from a Gr. root meaning 'to produce, to grow'. The adjs. *endogène*, *exogène* first came into Eng. in the adapted forms *endogenous*, *exogenous*; Lindley *c* 1845 formed from these the sbs. *endogen*, *exogen*; and he and others added many analogous terms denoting classes of plants, the first element indicating the part at which the new growth takes place, or some characteristic of their mode of growth, as *acrogen*, *amphigen*, *dictyogen*, *thallogen*.

Gena-, obs. form of GENEA-.

Genal (dʒī·năl), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *gena* cheek + -AL.] Pertaining to the cheek or cheeks.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Genappe (dʒénæ·p). [f. *Genappe* in Belgium, the original place of manufacture.] (See quot. 1858.) Also *Genappe yarn.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Genappe*, a worsted yarn or cord used in the manufacture of braids, fringes, &c.; its smoothness enabling it to be well combined with silk. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 2/7 Small purchases are made in a great variety of yarns, including cords, genappes, fustians, &c. 1892 HOLDEN in *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 7/2, I introduced a new manufacture, namely, that of genappe yarns.

b. *Comb.*, as *genappe-spinner.*

1897 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 11/3 The worsted genappe spinners are all very busy.

Genarch (dʒe·naɹk). *rare.* Anglicized form of next.

1879 HEARN *Aryan Household.* vi. 145 To this original chief or genarch, the nearest in blood was the natural successor.

†**Gena·rcha.** *Obs. rare.* [Lat. form of Gr. γενάρχης, f. γένος race + -άρχης ruler, founder, root of ἄρχειν to rule, to begin; cf. PATRIARCH.] The founder of a family or race.

1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 17 We all derive from him, as from a *Genarcha*. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 31 It is enough to prove they were our Political Parents, which the whole series of our English Chronicles make good, from a *Genarcha*.

Hence **Genarchaship**, headship of a family or people.

1650 *Reply to Dr. Sanderson* 3 First it provides not for Peoples obeying a Capitall family in Genarchaship.

Genatour, var. GENETOR *Obs.*

Gencian, -yan(e, obs. forms of GENTIAN.

†**Gend** (gend). *Sc. Obs.* App.: Foolish, simple.

? *a* 1500 *Peebles to Play* iii, Scho was so guckit and so gend, That day ane byt scho eit nocht. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 1 My Gudame wes a gay wife, bot scho wes rycht gend. 15.. *Priests Peblis* (1603) C ij, For he as fule began guckit and gend, And ay the wyser man neirar the end.

Gend, alleged var. GENT.

1676–1732 COLES, *Gend*, Gent, Neat.

‖ **Gendarme** (ʒanda·ɹm, dʒendā·ɹm). Forms: 8 **gens d'arm**, 9 **gendarme**; *pl.* 6 **gentzdarmes**, (7 **gend'arme**), 9 **gend'armes**, 7–9 **gens d'arm(e)s**, **gensdarmes**, **gendarmes.** [F. *gendarme*, a sing. formed from the pl. *gens d'armes* men of arms; hence a fresh pl. *gendarmes*. Some confusion between these forms is evident in English writers; in mod.Fr. the spelling *gens d'armes* is restricted to the historic sense.]

†**1.** (Chiefly *pl.*) In the older French army, a horseman in full armour, having several others under his command; in later times, a mounted trooper, esp. of the royal companies. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 7 Whether gentzdarmes were necessarye here as in Fraunce. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. 538 We come not here, my Lord, said they, with armes, For to resist the chok of thy Gens d'armes. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Apr. (1879) I. 73, I took

coach, to see a general muster of all the *gens d'armes* about y^e^ Citty [Paris]. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VII. 340 The man of the house..was one of the Gend'arme [*margin*, Or *Cuirassiers*] of the King's own Troop. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2375/3 The Gendarmes and Light Horse that formed the Camp of Acheres, and were returning to their Quarters, are countermanded. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. i. 4 This I would by no Means suffer, assuring him that I could bear Fire and Water at least as well as he, or I was not fit to be a Gens d'Arm. 1814 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 48 The Scots Guard consisted of one hundred gensdarmes and two hundred archers.

2. A soldier, either mounted or on foot (F. *gendarme à cheval, — à pied*), who is employed in police duties, esp. in France.

1796 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* (ed. 2) I. vii. 88, I proceeded on my journey haunted by the images of gens d'armes. 1815 SCOTT *Paul's Lett.* (1839) 266 The patroles of the modern gens d'armes, or military police. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 148 At this delightful town, we had unlimited parole, not even a gendarme accompanying us. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 220 A few gendarmes had been sent to protect the fair during the night.

b. *fig.* (See quots.)

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Feb. 208/2 One of those projecting pieces of rock which are called gendarmes; apparently from their frequently stopping travellers. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 3/2 The formidable-looking ridge, bristling with innumerable 'gendarmes' or rock-towers..was inspected.

3. *attrib.* in *gendarme blue*, a colour like that of a French gendarme's uniform; also *absol.*

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Jan. 200/2 That shade of blue called 'Gendarme'. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/2 One of these [bodices], in gendarme blue, has a vest of cornflower blue. 1895 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 7/1 A new shade, suggesting gendarme and cornflower, but not precisely either.

Hence **Gendarming** *vbl. sb.* (*nonce-wd.*), the discharge of police duties.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 314/1 The German gendarmes should do their gendarming with more gentleness.

Gendarmery (dʒendāːməri), ‖ **gendarmerie** (gaⁿdarmərī). Also **gens darmery, gens d'armerie.** [a. F. *gendarmerie* (f. *gendarme* GENDARME), first recorded in the 16th cent. The forms with *gens* are not recognized in French dictionaries.]

1. *Hist.* A corps or squadron of cavalry, esp. in the old French army, or of certain forces raised in England in the reign of Edward VI.

1551 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* 5 May in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 317 The muster of the gendarmery apointed to be the first of June, if it were possible; if not, the 8. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 144 His Forces, as well horse as foot, of which this Country [France] .vaunteth..to be the best and greatest Gens d'armerie of any Realme. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 35 Abner, who was formerly the chief of Sauls gendarmery. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3836/2 The Enemy had there all their Gendarmerie. 1756 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) II. xxxvii. 311 Some troops of French and Scotch gens-darmery. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 107 Their gendarmerie..was broken by a strong body of Spanish musqueteers. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 347 The economy which had been attempted in the household had been more than defeated by the cost of the gendarmerie, as the force was called.

fig. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. § 99 (1693) 102 Had the Gensdarmery of our great Writers no other Enemy to fight with?

2. A body of soldiers, mounted or unmounted, employed as police, esp. in France.

1792-6 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* IV. iv. (Jod.) Among the troops of the Convention were several of the gendarmerie. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 25 Aug., A very strict police, which reminds me more of the Gens-d'armerie of France than any other institution. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 5/3 That useful body, the gendarmery, could .. be retained at the infantry barracks. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 144 Waiting for the formation of the Turkish gendarmerie under Colonel Valentine Baker.

3. *attrib.*, as *gendarmery barracks, battalion, officer, station.*

1881 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 4/6 Our Correspondent in Constantinople telegraphs that it appears to be decided to dispense with the service of the gendarmery officers. 1893 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 4/5 A bomb was exploded..outside the gendarmery barracks. 1897 *Ibid.* 14 May 5/4 A gendarmery battalion is to be formed, partly from Macedonians, partly from Thessaly. 1897 *Ibid.* 2 Oct. 2/3 There is no military post proper at Haffir, but it is one of the gendarmerie stations.

Gender (dʒe·ndəɹ), *sb.* Also 4 **gendre.** [a. OF. *gen(d)re* (F. *genre*) = Sp. and Pg. *genero*, It. *genere*, ad. L. *gener-* stem form of *genus* race, kind = Gr. γένος, Skr. *jánas*:—OAryan **genes-*, f. root γεν- to produce; cf. KIN.]

†1. Kind, sort, class; also, genus as opposed to species. *The general gender*: the common sort (of people). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 434 Alle gendrez so ioyst wern ioyned wyth-inne. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 18 To knowe of hir signifiaunce The gendres. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxix. (1495) 341 Byshynynge and lyghte ben dyuers as species and gendre, for euery shinyng is lyght, but not ayenwarde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 18 The great loue the generall gender beare him. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 326 Supplie it with one gender of Hearbes, or distract it with many. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 153 The Governour..is a servant of the Ship..neither differs he from a mariner in gender, but in kind. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 22. 15 Diseases of this gender are for the most part incurable. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 218 To strike in him that Terror which the Gender of Death he had fix'd upon could not. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 274, I..am a man of importance, a public man, Sir; of the patriotic gender.

†b. *The nervous gender*: the nervous system [= F. *le genre nerveux*].

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 432 In other sorts of Distempers where the nervous Gender is attack'd.

2. *Gram.* Each of the three (or in some languages two) grammatical 'kinds', corresponding more or less to distinctions of sex (and absence of sex) in the objects denoted, into which substantives are discriminated according to the nature of the modification they require in words syntactically associated with them; the property (in a sb.) of belonging to, or (in other parts of speech) of having the form appropriate to concord with, a specified one of these kinds. Also, the distinction of words into 'genders', as a principle of grammatical classification.

In the Indo-European langs. there were originally three genders, the masculine and feminine, to which respectively belonged the great majority of nouns denoting male and female persons or animals; and the neuter, including chiefly nouns denoting things without sex. But great numbers of words denoting inanimate objects were of the masculine or feminine gender, without even any figurative attribution of sex; and in some cases the names of objects possessing sex were of the neuter gender. In Semitic, and in the Romanic langs., there are only two genders, masculine and feminine. In many langs. the adjectives, and in some langs. the verbs, have inflexions depending on the gender of the sbs. to which they syntactically refer. Mod. English has 'natural' as opposed to 'grammatical' gender; i.e. nouns are masculine, feminine or neuter according as the objects they denote are male, female, or of neither sex; and the gender of a noun has no other syntactical effect than that of determining the pronoun that must be used in referring to it. For *common, epicene gender*, see those words.

[The Eng. use in this sense follows the Lat. use of *genus*, which in its turn is a rendering of the equivalent Gr. γενος. The formulation of the three grammatical genders (τὰ γένη τῶν ὀνομάτων, ἄρρενα καὶ θήλεα καὶ σκεύη) is ascribed by Aristotle *Rhet.* III. v. to Protagoras.]

1387-8 [see 3]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. xi, The Latyn worde whyche that is referred Unto a thynge whych is substancyall, For a nowne substantyve is wel averred, And wyth a gender is declynall. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70 Those combersome differences of Cases, Genders, Moodes, and Tenses, which I thinke was a peece of the Tower of Babilon's curse. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 7 What is gender? *A.* The difference of nouns according to Sex..The difference, whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither; that is, either *he* or *she*, or neither of them. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I iv. (1786) 61 Gender .. descends to every Individual, however diversified. 1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* I. viii. 144 Gender, being founded on the distinction of the two sexes .. can only find place in the names of living creatures, which admit the distinction of male and female. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 76 Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex. There are three genders, the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter. 1887 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 4) § 383 In the English language as now current, the traditional Gender of ancient Grammar is entirely extinct.

b. By some recent philologists applied, in extended sense, to the 'kinds' into which sbs. are discriminated by the syntactical laws of certain langs. the grammar of which takes no account of sex.

Thus the North American Indian langs. are said to have two 'genders', animate and inanimate. With still greater departure from the original sense, the name 'genders' has been applied to the many syntactically discriminated classes of sbs. in certain South African langs.

3. *transf.* Sex. Now only *jocular.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) 13 No mo genders been there but masculine, and femynyne, all the remnaunte been no genders but of grace, in facultie of grammer. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 161 *Primus demon.* Has thou oght writen there of the femynyn gendere? 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* III. iv, Here's a woman! The soul of Hercules has got into her. She has a spirit, is more masculine Than the first gender. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Wortley* lxvi. 108 Of the fair sex..my only consolation for being of that gender has been the assurance it gave me of never being married to any one among them. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 6/4 As to one's success in the work one does, surely that is not a question of gender either.

†4. Product, offspring, generation. *Obs. rare.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 9 Such a gender of filth that great frog left behind him. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 57. 66 This is to shew how they have been, and may be abused, in doing of which a most accursed gender of hell is born into the World.

Gender (dʒe·ndəɹ), *v.* Forms: 4-6 **gendre,** 5 **gendyr,** 6 **gendur,** *Sc.* **gen(n)er,** 4- **gender.** [a. OF. *gendrer, genrer*, ad. L. *generāre* to beget, f. *gener-, genus* race, breed: see GENDER *sb.*]

1. *trans.* Of parents (male or female, or both): To beget, engender, produce (offspring). *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 300 He had þre þryuen sunez..þe Iolef Iapheth watz gendered þe þryd. 1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* v. 7 In the Lord thei trespassiden, for thei gendriden [L. *genuerunt*] Alien sonys. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 66 And the squier had not gendered on her no childe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVI. 246 He faught ayenst a knight, that was gendred with a spyryte in a medowe nygh by Lusynen. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 26 Heere thre hundred wynters shal raigne Knight Hector his ofspring, By Mars fyrye fatherd twyns tyl the Queene Ilia gender. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* I. 20 Pards gender pards; from tigers tigers spring. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 24 Fair Morn be gendered from boon mother Night!

absol. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7333 So waxynge folk..In no lond scholde men fynde, Ne selcouploker so to gendre, Ne haue so manye childre tendre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 Þese Pigmei geten children and gendreþ [L. *generant*] in þe fourþe 3ere. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 459 Though fysshe gendre and is gendred, yet no manere kynde of fysshe haue gendrynge stones. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 38 Quhilk souerane substans .. Nowther generis, generat is, nor doith proceid. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scott.* (1880) III. App. 431 Mony fisches resortis and hantis thairto and generis within the same. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* I. xii. 18 An Hare .. genders every month.

†2. *intr.* To copulate. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, Then shall the Roobucke gendre with the Roo. *c* 1510 *Gesta Rom.* Add. Stor. xxviii. 442 Y^e^ nyghtyngale vsed to sytte vpon a tree..where as her make..came and gendred with her. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 202 b, Y^e^ bee, which neuer gendreth with ony make of his kynde. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I vij, In the beginning of winter, the wilde swine gender; and about the prime of the spring they pigge. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 40 [Elephants] never gender but in private, out of sight.

3. *trans.* †a. To produce by natural processes, generate (heat, odours, etc.). *Obs.* b. To give rise to, bring about, produce, engender (a feeling, state, etc.) *arch.*

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. iii. (1495) 861 Hete gendryth clerenesse and bryghtnesse. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 151 The principalle floode of Lydia is callede Pactolus gendrenge [L. *gignens*] gravel of golde 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 303 There are gendered tempastes of weder and hayle. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 71 And when Evill substance shall putrifie, Horrible Odour is gendred thereby. 1548 GEST *Let. to Cecil* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. (1840) 147 Every thing is genered by y^e^ wordes of God y^t^ he ones spoke, encrease & fill y^e^ earth. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. agst. Atheism* (1662) II. ix. 68 For what life or phansie has the Earth, which, as they say, gendred at first all Animals, some still?

b. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 61 Yf thou use oftyn tyme to swere, It may gendyr custom in the. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maritit Wemen* 316 Neuer bot in a gentill hert is generit ony ruth. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 34 Oure smal resistance generis grit hardynes in the aduerse party of oure saul. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* ii. 23 Foolish and vnlearned questions auoid, knowing that they doe gender strifes. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. XXXI, With all the agony that e'er Was gendered 'twixt suspense and fear, She watched the line of windows tall. 1856 Jos. YOUNG *Demonology* III. vi. 254 They are calculated to gender mental disquietude or slavish fear.

†4. *intr.* To be produced, come into being. *Obs.*

1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 18 Though darkness gather together on a heap and tempests gender.

Hence **Gendering** *ppl. a.* Also †**Gendeable** *a.* = GENERABLE; **Gendерer.**

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7309 So waxynge folk..Ne so gendryng [*v. r.* genderand], ne so plentyue..In no lond scholde men fynde. 1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* xiii. 3 His fadir and modir, gendrers of hym [L. *genitores ejus*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. i (1495) 371 Thinges that ben corruptible and genderable. 1854 Gendering [see GESTATE *a.*].

†**Gendering,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb GENDER; begetting, breeding. *Gendering again*: regeneration.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xix. 28 In regeneracioun, or gendrynge a3ein..3e shulen sitt on twelue setis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 144 Reson ich seih sothliche suwen alle bestes In etynge, in drynkyng in gendrynge of kynde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 34 We schulden be continent and mesurable in deedis of gendring. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 153/1 A Genderynge, *genitura* (A. *coitus*).

attrib. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 189 Plinius..seiþ þat som men beeþ i-gete and i-bore wiþ gendrynge stones cleuynge togidres as it were al oon. 1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. I. 311/2 It [a frog supposed to be in a woman's stomach] al'us started croakin' every spring at generin' time.

Genderless (dʒe·ndəɹles), *a. Gram.* [f. GENDER *sb.* + -LESS.] Without distinction of gender.

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Jan. 7 Literarians are still in search of a genderless pronoun of the third person singular. 1893 SAYCE *Higher Critic.* (1894) 96 Purat was formed like Ashtoreth by the addition of the Semitic feminine suffix (-*t*) from the genderless Accado-Sumerian Pura.

Gendral, obs. form of GENERAL.

†**Gendrure.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *gendreure*, (*en*)*gendrure*, med.L. *generātūra.*] Engendering, begetting.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7347 Mo childre þer are of oure gendrure þan bestes are in oure pasture. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xl. 12 He [behemoth] streyneth his tail as a cedre, the senewis of his stones of gendrure [L. *testiculorum*] ben folded together.

Geneagenesis (dʒe·niˌădʒe·nėsis). [f. Gr. γενεά race, stock + γένεσις generation.] Alternation of generation (see ALTERNATE 2 b).

So **Ge·neagene·tic** [cf. GENETIC] *a.*, pertaining to geneagenesis.

1864 H. LAWSON tr. *De Quatrefages' Metamorph.* Transl. Pref. 8 In the following pages the author has .. reduced all the varieties of generation to one common law, which he has termed Genea-genesis. The expression itself, simply meaning the development of generations, does not involve a theory, although it is associated with one. *Ibid.* xvi. 166, I have been endeavouring to show how the knowledge of geneagenetic phenomena was gradually arrived at.

†**Genea·loger.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. γενεᾱλόγος (L. *geneālog-us*: see GENEALOGY) + -ER¹.] A genealogist.

1630-1 FULLER *Comm. on Ruth* i. 1 (1654) 2 One of the Ends is, to shew the Pedigree of our Saviour, otherwise Genealogers had been at a loss, for four or five Descents in the deducing thereof. *a* 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* Introd. (1728) 2 One of the best Genealogers.

†**Genealo·gial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GENEALOGY + -AL.] = GENEALOGICAL.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 For more cler undurstondynge Of this genealogyal descencyoun.

Genealogic (dʒe:nɪˌălo·dʒik, dʒī-), *a.* [ad. F. *généalogique*, ad. med.L. *geneālogic-us*, a. Gr. γενεᾱλογικός, f. γενεᾱλόγ-ος: see GENEALOGY.] = GENEALOGICAL.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* III. i. 15 He [Hondius] also engraved a genealogic chart of the Houses of York and Lancaster. 1788 — *Remin.* ii. 19 Genealogic purity of blood is the predominant folly of Germany. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 189 The genealogic, and perhaps the medallic, parts of the history display accuracy. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 493 'Tis mine to.. strike the blow, Which shall..hew the highest genealogic trees Down to the earth. 1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 118 To get at those genealogic documents, he has been obliged to invent some story. 1879 HEARN *Aryan Household.* v. 139 The pure genealogic clan which *bonâ fide* springs, or believes that it springs, from some common ancestor.

Genealogical (dʒe:nɪˌălo·dʒikăl, dʒī-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] That belongs to genealogy, or that traces family descent. *Genealogical tree*: a table exhibiting the relation of ancestors to descendants under the form of a tree with spreading branches; also, a table showing the descent of animal species from a supposed common origin.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* VI. x. I. 141 Which genealogicall recapitulation in their nationall families and tribes, other people also haue observed. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 585 Hee begat the sonne who is enranked in this genealogicall rolle. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Luke* iii. 23–38 The Genealogical Controversies I pass by. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, His genealogical tree..bore heathen fruit of yet darker ages. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 70, I shall begin to trace backward the branches of my own genealogical tree. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 9 It bears every mark of being the primitive view originally presented by the genealogical poets. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 212 There is a kind of genealogical necessity in the character..Hamlet seems the natural result of the mixture of father and mother in his temperament.

Hence **Ge:nealo·gically** *adv.*

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 146 Solon having found the Athenians neither Locally nor Genealogically, but by their different wayes of life divided into four Tribes.. instituted a new distribution of them. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. iii. II. 615 After whom a second Brother, father of the now Serene Strelitzes;—who also is genealogically notable. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. i. 21 Languages are now classified genealogically, i. e. according to their real relationship.

Genealogist (dʒe:nɪˌæ·lŏdʒist, dʒī-). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who traces the descent of persons, or who is interested in the study of genealogies.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 125 Likewise Ralph Gernon marrying the daughter of Cavendish..left that name to his issue, as Th. Talbot, a learned Genealogist hath prooved. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 543 A great Genealogist. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* III. xv, Sir, I'm a genealogist. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/3 The Genealogist of the Order [of the Bath]. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 120 A person versant in their family genealogy, is employed by the parents on both sides..the rank and merits of each family, are fully discussed by these genealogists. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1879) 430 One old man, who appeared a perfect genealogist, illustrated the successive possessors by bits of stick driven into the ground. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. xlv. 34 The most expert genealogist could not have made a family-tree out of such materials.

Genealogize (dʒe:nɪˌæ·lŏdʒəiz, dʒī-), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] **a.** *trans.* To draw up a genealogy of. **b.** *intr.* To trace the descent of persons or families; to make out genealogies.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 318 How many pennes genealogize their Godheads from their bearthes? 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat., Num.* i. 18 They declared their Genealogie, of what Tribe and family every man came: or, they were Genealogized, that is, were numbered. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. vi. 68 Deucalion and Pyrrha; of whom men are wont to Mythologise and Genealogise. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 341, I have perused..all that Cinæthon and Asius have genealogized in verse. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* IV. 44 Leaving, however, Sir William Gell to genealogize, if he pleases, as elaborately as he has topographized [etc.]. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 147 If Professor Lassen had read, in Hiouen-Thsang, less than two pages after that in which Buddhagupta is genealogized, he would have seen reason [etc.].

Hence **Genea·logizing** *vbl. sb.*; **Genea·logizer.**

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. 178 *note*, In the same rage of genealogising, Alban..framed the Descent of Jesus Christ from Adam. 1775 W. BUCHANAN *Inq. Anc. Scot. Surnames* (1820) 28 The more modern method of genealogising. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xi. I. 279 Two names.. appear to be mere duplication..placed there by genealogisers for the purpose of filling up what seemed to them a chronological chasm.

† **Genealogue.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = GENEALOGY I.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. (1589) 99 Of whose Coniunction in the Crowne, the Genalogue is thus.

Genealogy (dʒe:nɪˌæ·lŏdʒi, dʒī-). Forms: 3 **genialogi, geneologi, -elogi,** 4 **-ologi,** (5 **genolagye,** 6 **-loge, -logy,** *Sc.* **genol(l)igie**), 4–6 **genelogie,** (5 **-gy**), 6 **genalogey,** 4–7 **genealogie,** (5–6 **-gye**), 4- **genealogy.** [a. OF. *gene(a)logie* (F. *généalogie*), ad. late L. *geneālogia*, a. Gr. γενεᾱλογία tracing of descent, f. γενεᾱλόγος (whence L. *geneālogus*) genealogist, f. γενεά race, generation + -λόγος that treats of: see -LOGY.]

1. An account of one's descent from an ancestor or ancestors, by enumeration of the intermediate persons; a pedigree.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7846 Tuix abraham and king daui, Yee herken nov þe geneologi. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* i. 4 Nethir 3yue tent to fablis and genologies withouten endes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 242 Of Juda come owre kyng so gent..þe Genolagye beres witnesse on. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxiv. 170 And for the genelogy of Charlys the Conquerour ..maye the clerelyer appere..I shal [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 43 The Poets first commended them [the gods] by their genealogies or pedegrees. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* Pref. 6 King James..whose genealogy from Cadwallador I have here set down. *a* 1750 MIDDLETON *Reflections* Wks. 1752 II. 24 The two different genealogies of our Saviour's family. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 12 The early mention of genealogies in the Welsh laws is proof of the importance attached to noble birth. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* xxi. (ed. 3) 281 A copious record .. is commonly called a Genealogy; but when the names only are inserted .. it is usually styled a Pedigree. Both words, however, are frequently used in the same signification.

fig. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 486 Hee doth ..shew vs the genealogie, that is, the beginning and proceeding of sinne. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 170 They have reversed the progress of language, both in the formation of words and the genealogy of significations.

b. *Biol.* The line of development of an animal or plant from older forms.

1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 284 The true Horse appears in the Upper Pliocene, and completes the genealogy of the horse.

† **2.** Lineage, pedigree, family stock. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5602 A man was of his genelogi Fro him bot to þe toþer kne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 29 Was nevir juge in þis Jurie of so jocounde generacion Nor of so joifull genolgie to gentrys enjoyned. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 29 Me thynkyth it best for me Ageyn to returne in to Italye..For ther is the issu of my genealogy. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xiv. 38 With Amaury was is next frendes, all issuyd of yᵉ genalogey of Gannelon. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 2 Illustir princes, engendrit of magnanime genoligie, & discendit of Royal progenituris.

† **3.** Progeny, offspring. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 131 Thair sall thow lern all thi genealogy, And what cetie is to the destany. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 187 (*Supper*), Five or six sons and sons-in-law and their several wives, and a joyous genealogy out of them.

4. The investigation of family pedigrees, viewed as a department of study or knowledge.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 466 Genealogy and chronology can scarcely be called sciences.

Hence † **Genea·logied** *pa. pple.*, traced back in line of descent. *rare*⁻¹.

1611 BROUGHTON *Require of Agreem.* Ep. Ded. 9 Iesus, Mary, Ely are Luc. 3. genealogied, not Ioseph.

Genearch (dʒe:nɪˌāɪk). [a. Gr. γενεάρχης founder of a family, f. γενεά race + -άρχης: cf. GENARCHA.] The chief or head of a family or tribe.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Geneat (gĕnī·t, yenē·ăt). *Hist.* [repr. OE. *geneat* = OS. *genôt* (Du. *genoot*), OHG. *ginôz* (MHG. *genôz*), also *ginôzo* (MHG. *genôze*, mod.Ger. *genosse*), ON. *nautr*:—OTeut. **ga-nauto-z*, f. **neut-* (OE. *néotan* to enjoy, use). The original sense is companion, follower, esp. in war; in OE. the word was also in use as a legal term = vassal, tenant.] A retainer, vassal; one who holds lands of a superior either by service or payment of rent.

[*a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 897 Æðelferð cynges ȝeneat. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 422/20 *Inquilinis* [sic] ȝeneat. *Ibid.* 466/11 *Parasitis*, ȝeneatum, ȝesoþum (?*read* ȝesiþum).] 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* I. 201 The tenants, cotsetlas, geburs, and geneats, were the highest among the semiservile. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 101 The right of the husbandman was a share right, his name was Geneat or sharer in the vill.

b. *attrib.*, as *geneat-land.*

[*c* 1000 *Laws of Eadgar* II. c. i. (Schmid), Ægðer ȝe of þegenes in lande ȝe of ȝeneat-lande.] 1892 F. SEEBOHM in *Hist. Rev.* July 458 In each manor there is the same division into land in demesne and land in villainage, the inland and the geneat land.

Genelogi(e, geneologi, obs. ff. GENEALOGY.

† **Geneoglosse:** see GENIO-.

Geneper, genepre, obs. forms of JUNIPER.

Gener, obs. Sc. form of GENDER *v.*

Genera, pl. of GENUS.

Generable (dʒe·nĕrăb'l), *a.* See also GENDERABLE. [ad. L. *generābilis* that may produce or be produced, f. *generāre*: see GENERATE *v.* and -ABLE.]

1. That may be generated or produced (chiefly in phrase *generable and corruptible*).

[1398: see GENDERABLE.] *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 170 Iuppiter..God of the starnis in the firmament And nureis to all thingis generabill. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iv. (Arb.) 25 They [poets] were the first obseruers of all naturall causes and effects in the things generable and corruptible. 1628 JACKSON *Creed* VI. I. i. § 1 If every particular man or body generable haue precedent causes of their beings, their whole generations must of necessity have some cause. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 196 The forms of particular worlds are generable and corruptible. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 262 For the generable and corruptible portion of the world is comprehended indeed by the lunar sphere.

† **2.** That may generate or produce. *Obs. rare.*

1633 JASP. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* II. vi. D iij, Thou Queene of Heauen..the source of generable moysture.

Hence **Generabi·lity, Ge·nerableness.** *rare.*

1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mortality Humane Souls* 7 The World, from the Generability and Corruptibility of which he proves the Mortality of Humane Souls. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Generableness*, capableness of being generated. 1800 J. JOHNSTONE *On Madness* Pref. 7 The genealogy of the passions, the origin of ideas, and the generability of mind.

Generacio(u)n, -yon: obs. ff. GENERATION.

General (dʒe·nĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **generale,** 4–8 **generall**(e, (5 **gendral**), 3– **general.** [a. OF. *general* (mod.F. *général*), ad. L. *generāl-is*, f. *gener-* GENUS, class, kind, race. The word has been adopted in most of the European langs.: Pr., Sp. *general*, Pg. *general, geral*, It. *generale*, Ger. *general*, as sb. and in composition (with adj. sense), also *generell*, as adj., Du. *generaal.*

The primary sense of the Latin adj. is thus 'pertaining to the (whole) kind or class'. The word is somewhat rare in classical Latin; in the later lang., when *genus* and *species* (after the Aristotelian γένος and εἶδος) had become familiar as the technical terms for classes respectively of greater and less extension, *generalis* came to be often used in contrast to *specialis*; the antithetic use of the two words remains in all the European langs.]

A. *adj.*

1. Including, participated in by, involving, or affecting, all, or nearly all, the parts of a specified whole, or the persons or things to which there is an implied reference; completely or approximately universal within implied limits; opposed to *partial* or *particular. General average*: see AVERAGE *sb.*² 4. *General paralysis*: see PARALYSIS.

1340 *Ayenb.* 14 þe tuelfte article is to leue þe general arizinge of bodye. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 52 Also ordeynd it was, be on assente of þe fraternite, þt þe general day schulde ben helde [vppon] þe feste of reliques. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxviii. (1495) 837 Wherto grete multytude is of lyce in a body it is ofte take of generall corrupcion. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 295 Thai made assaite [*sic*] then generalle. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 86 The generall resurrection at the last day. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 125 He wanted but the getting of one General Battel. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 387 The Cities of the Netherlands, made it their general Request..that [etc.]. 1707 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 9 The Earl of Derby being elected Mayor, the Aldʳmen and Councell signify'd the same to his Lordᵖᵖ by a general letter. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 ₱ 7 The time of a general peace is, in all appearance, drawing near. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 15 Is not the general Good of Mankind to be regarded as [etc.]? 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i. 31 All the World knows, that Mr. Spruce is a general Lover. 1738 *Lucca's Mem.* 95 Those vast Lands or Hills of Gravel, were undoubtedly left by the general Deluge. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 47, I returned..and was received with a general shout of joy. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 192 A general rebellion and revolt for the utter extirpation of the English nation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 8 The remaining chiefs..immediately broke into general discord. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 359 A large whale, harpooned from a boat belonging to the same ship, became the subject of a general share. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. § 64 (1849–50) I. 108 Fruitless struggles of partial freedom with general servitude. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlii. (1862) III. 504 He determined on a general battle forthwith. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 202 The English government, lately an object of general contempt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 212 The tendency to a general use of the national tongue told powerfully on literature.

† **b.** Pertaining in common to various persons or things. Const. *to. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 A general mynystre and seruaunt of al þe breþerhed. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 47 Th' Earth is round, causing vs & them not to haue one generall Horizent. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 2 Accidents are..generall to all things, as motion, time, and place, for these belong to all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 144 Our general Sire. *Ibid.* 492 So spake our general Mother.

c. With collect. or pl. sb.: All, all collectively, whole. *Obs.* exc. in *general body.*

1592 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 3 All our generall force, Might with a sally of the very Towne Be buckled with. 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 65 A great abatement of kindnesse appeares as well in the generall dependants, as in the Duke himselfe. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 132 Criticks, apt without a theame For deprauation, to square the generall sex By Cressids rule. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 230 The gen'ral sex shall suffer in her shame. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 171 A fixed sum..apportioned by their own magistrates among the general body of the burghers.

2. Concerned with, or established for, the whole of a certain territory or organization; opposed to *local, sectional,* etc. In early use chiefly of deliberative bodies, as in *general chapter, council* (see COUNCIL 2). *General election*: one in which representatives are elected by every constituency; opposed to *by-election. General ticket* (U. S.): the system by which the whole list of candidates for the representation, e.g. of a state or city, is voted upon by the undivided body of electors (= F. *scrutin de liste*).

c 1290 *Beket* 1498 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 149 Greye Monekes of Cistevs fram ȝere to ȝere A Chapitre makeden generale of Abbodes þat þere were; For euerech Abbod of greie Monekes to þulke chapitle cam. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10172 þis bissopes .. conceil made general. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 15 He callit paule .. & mad hyme doctor generale, to preche in þis varld hale. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 124 Els we schold haue veray oft general counsellys. 1670 *Act 22 Chas. II*, c. 14 Preamb., A Generall Sessions of Sewers holden at Spalding. 1778 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 539 Arguments to you, Sir, need not be multiplied to enforce the necessity of having a good general council. 1791 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 33

The States individually are omitting no occasion to intermeddle in matters, which belong to the general government. 1800 J. Jay *Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 266 The approaching general election in this State will be unusually animated. 1800 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (Ford) VII. 401 On the subject of an election by a general ticket, or by districts, most persons .. seem to have made up their minds. 1813 Wellington *Let. to Brisbane* 18 Aug. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 10, I have to inform the General court martial that [etc.]. 1837 Hr. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 66 The expenses of the general government are so small that [etc.]. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 174 Early in 1661 took place a general election. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 333 In general hospitals a sanitary officer is to be appointed. 1872 Clode *Milit. & Mart. Law* ii. 33 'For the better administration of Justice', the Code [of 1666] established .. a 'General Court-martial' for offences punishable with life or limb. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. I. xxv. 385 *note*, The presidential electors being now chosen, in each State, by 'general ticket', not in districts. 1894 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 13 The executive management of the line is carried on by a General Manager, etc.

b. (*a*) *General Post Office*, †*General Letter Office*: the office established in London in 1660 for the collection and dispatch of letters to all parts of the three kingdoms.

[1591: cf. *Postes Generall* under 10.] 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 35 § 1 Whereas for the .. prevention of many Inconveniences happening by private Posts severall publique Post Offices have beene heretofore erected .. To the end thereof that the same may be managed soe that speedy and safe dispatches may be had, which is most likely to be effected by erecting one Generall Post Office .. Be it therefore enacted .that there be from henceforth one Generall Letter Office erected and established in some convenient place within the Citty of London from whence all Letters .. may be with speede .. sent unto any part of the Kingdomes of England, Scotland and Ireland [etc.]. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1006/4 A Post will go every night .. from the General Post-Office in London to Windsor. 1676 *Ibid.* No. 1081/4 During His Majesties stay at Newmarket, a Post will go thither every Night about 10 a Clock from the General Letter Office in London. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4451/3 The Post will go to and from the General Post-Office in London and Tunbridge every Day in the Week.

(*b*) *General Post*: formerly, the post or mail that was sent from the General Post Office in London, originally on certain days, latterly once a day, to all the post offices in the kingdom (opposed to the local 'penny' or 'two-penny' post); hence the first delivery in the morning is still officially designated *The G. P.* or *General Post delivery*. † Also *attrib.*, as *general-post-day*, *general postman* (opposed to 'penny' or 'twopenny' postman), *general post-office* (an office which receives letters for the 'general post'). '*General Post*' is also the name of a game, in which each player is called by the name of a place to which letters are supposed to be sent.

1755 *Man* No. 13. 5 That I may not interfere with the penny-post, the general-post, or the news-men, I propose to receive no parcel that does not outweigh a pound. 1767 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 130 Have the goodness to write me a line on general-post days, how you all go on. 1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) II. 179 Between the arrival of the general post and its departure there is an interval of twelve hours. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, Like a general postman's coat. *Ibid.* xxxiii, Sam not forgetting to drop his letter into a general post-office as they walked along. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* xi, I .. became a general postman!

c. *Mil. General orders* (see quot. 1867).

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *General orders*, the orders issued by the commander-in-chief of the forces. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* iv. 18 He has been .. gazetted for gallant conduct, and general orders and reports have contained his name.

3. † = Catholic 5 (*obs.*). Also, in the modern translations of the N. T., used for Catholic 4, interpreted as meaning 'addressed to all'.

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 306 We schul trow þat þer ys general chirche. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 816 In þe heije holly gost holly y beleue, and generall holy chirche. 1611 Bible, The Generall Epistle of Iames.

4. Pertaining to, shared by, or current among the majority or a considerable part of the community; prevalent, widespread, usual.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 364 Which sinne [homicide] is nowe so generall. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 It es lang tyme passed sen þare was any general passage ouer þe see in to þe haly land. 1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* vi. 1 There is yet a plage vnder y^e^ Sonne, and it is a general thinge amonge men. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 907 These dances are generall thorow America. 1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 369 It [the report] came to town on Tuesday night, and was general all Wednesday. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 71 ₱ 9 This general forgetfulness of the fragility of life. 1752 Mason *Elfrida* Introd. Lett. ii. p.v, A Writer of Tragedy must certainly adapt himself more to the general taste. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 377 It was a general but erroneous opinion of those times. 1822 R. G. Wallace 15 *Yrs. Ind.* Advt. 5 Arrowsmith's new map is now in such general circulation that [etc.]. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 65 A proof .. of Henry's confidence in the general attachment of his subjects. 1875 Fortnum *Majolica* iii. 34 The use of the white stanniferous enamel did not become general in Italy until [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 Lord R. Churchill's latest escapade .. is the theme of general remark.

b. *In a general way*: ordinarily, usually.

1745 P. Thomas *Voy. S. Seas* 144 Nor does this Distemper, in a general Way, incline People to Indolence, till [etc.].

5. Not specifically limited or determined in application; relating or applicable to a whole class of objects, cases, or occasions.

In *general confession*, *general pardon* (see the sbs.) the adj. varies between this sense and sense 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 441 þai say furst, þat speciale prayere aplied by hor prelatis is better þen generale. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 2 This chapitre is so general euer in on, þat ther nedith no more declaracion. 1405 *Rolls Parlt.* III. 605/1 Henry Boynton [etc.] our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputes. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* IV. ix. 471 In a larger and generaler fourme. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The Historian .. is .. tyed .. to the particular truth of things, and not to the general reason of things. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 839 From acts particular None should conclusions generall inferre. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* Pref. § 1 No general characters of parties..can be so fully and exactly drawn, as to comprehend all the several members of 'em. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 27 After we had answered these general questions, they began to be more particular. 1727 De Foe *Prot. Monast.* 6 He gave me a general Invitation to come one Day or other and take a Dinner with him. 1751 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) VII. ii. 29 These are some of the general directions which reason suggests with respect to God and man. 1801 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 293 The conversation was quite general. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 464 The first words being general, the putting afterwards of a particular case will make no difference. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* v. 124 What is special we can see; what is general escapes our notice. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 3. 8 Divine communications of a form the most general and of a character the most direct. 1890 Bowen in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 It seems to me that the judge really intended to give the plaintiff the general costs of the action.

b. Of a rule, law, principle, formula, description: Applicable to a variety of cases; true or purporting to be true for all or most of the cases which come under its terms. In late use often with implied opposition to *universal* (with which in the older examples it is nearly synonymous): True in most instances, but not without exceptions.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Contents ₱ 5 The general rewles of theorik in Astrologie. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j a, Bot that other Rewle is gendral [*ed.* 1496 generall]. 1563 Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 2 b, It is a generall rule, that that which is once a thing, cannot by changing become nothing. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 224 There is another generall rule for our Invention propounded by Tullie. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 53 Yet no rule so general but hath his acception [*i.e.* exception]. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 142 The first Almighty Cause Acts not by partial, but by gen'rall Laws. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* X. xx, I guess you are right there, as a general rule. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 405/2 They..should have general principles to guide them.

c. Of a word, name, etc.: Applicable to each of the individuals or species forming a class or genus; in *Logic* = Common 17 a. Of a concept, notion: Including only those features that are common to the individuals of a class, to the neglect of the points in which they differ.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* C iij b, The Predicamentes, called in Englishe Generall wordes. 1581 E. Campion in *Confer.* III. (1584) Y, It must not be.. taken for a speciall substance, but *generice*, for a generall being. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. iii. (1695) 227 How came we by general Terms, or where find we those general Natures they are supposed to stand for? 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* VII. § 7 Words become general by representing an indefinite number of particular ideas. 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* 432 Every substantive that has a plural number is a general word. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 111 In.. India we feed our horses with a species of vetch..; Europeans call it by the general name of gram. 1822 I. Taylor *Elem. Th.* 31 An indistinct remembrance formed by several similar objects is called a general notion. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. ii. § 3 A general name is one which can be predicated of each individual of a multitude. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* iii. 18 General terms .. are applicable in the same sense equally to any one of an indefinite number of objects which resemble each other in certain qualities. 1875 Fortnum *Majolica* ii. 20 The general term..Majolica, has long been and is still erroneously applied to all varieties of glazed earthenware of Italian origin.

d. *Law. General issue*, *general tail* (†*tail general*) (see quots.).

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 4 b, Tenant in taile general is, where landes or tenements been geeven to a man and to hys heires of his body begotten. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 26 a, If tenements be giuen .. to the heires of the body of the man; In this case the husband hath an estate in generall taile. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 305 These pleas are called the general issue, because, by importing an absolute and general denial of what is alleged in the declaration, they amount at once to an issue.

e. *Math.*, *Cryst.*, etc. (See quots.)

1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 258 General symbol P^{p}_{AP}, represents the classes *e*, *f*, & *g*. If $p > 1$, the symbol represents *class f.* [etc.]. 1858 Todhunter *Algebra* xxxvi. 291 This expression is called the general term, because by putting 1, 2, 3 .. successively for *r*, it gives us in succession the 2^{nd}, 3^{rd}, 4^{th} ..terms.

6. Prefixed to personal designations of function or employment: Not restricted to one department; concerned with, or skilled in, all the branches of one's business or pursuit: said, e. g. of a scholar, an artist. †Also, in 16–17th c., without any title of function: Widely accomplished (*obs.*). *General dealer*: a merchant or shopkeeper who deals in many kinds of goods; similarly *general merchant*, *agent*, etc. *General practitioner* (see quot. 1885). *General servant*: a maid-of-all-work.

1552 Ascham *Let.* 12 July in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden 1843) 12 Taking away such a general and onely man as Mr. Cheeke is. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* 5 Thus wit augmented by experience, shall make me a generall man fitte any way to profite my common-wealth. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 547 A general man he was like himselfe still, that is to say, his craftsmaster in all, and as good in one thing as another. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 51/1 Be general. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 67 Hans Holbin who in all..Painting either in Oyle, Distemper, or Limning, was so generall an Artist, as never to follow any man, nor any one able to imitate him. 1697 Dryden *Virg.* Life (1721) I. 72 He became the most general Scholar that Rome ever bred. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 ₱ 3 A general Trader of good Sense, is pleasanter Company than a general Scholar. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 21 Nine females..were admitted for anæmia. Six were housemaids or general servants. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *General practitioner*, a medical practitioner who does not restrict himself to one branch of the profession. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 129 The company of merchants included both general dealers and such as traded in only one kind of wares. 1891 General dealer [see Dealer 3].

†b. Affable to all. (Associated with *free*; perh. a colloq. phrase.) *Obs.*

1596 *Edw. III*, II. i. 16 Bid her be free and general as the sun. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* I. i. C 4 a, Are you coying it, When I command you to be free, and generall To all? 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 107/1 She's generall, she's free, she's liberall Of hand and purse, she's open vnto all.

7. Not belonging to, or confined to, some limited or special class; miscellaneous.

1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 23 To make good choice of those they meane to converse with more familiarly, and not to have a general acquaintance with persons of al sorts. 1650 W. Rowe *Let. to Cromwell* 28 Dec. in Nickolls *St. Papers addr. Cromw.* (1743) 43, I have had some converse with him in general Society. 1808 J. Webster *Nat. Phil.* 6 The general class of society has become more interested in its pursuit. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 297 Neither musk nor opium .. has been found successful in general practice. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* vii, In general society, they are like commercial people in presence of their customers. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 254 Platform weighing machine .. Railways, and for general weighing in warehouses. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. iv. § 24 Not very intelligible to the general reader. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 316 Tom told him that he knew no general information. 1877 Tyndall in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Never .. has this longing been more liberally responded to, both among men of science and the general public. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 156/2 The Kirkmichael left Liverpool with a general cargo on board.

b. *General shop*, *store* (cf. *general dealer* in 6): one in which miscellaneous goods are sold. *General ship* (see quot. 1867).

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *General ship*, where persons unconnected with each other load goods on board, in contradistinction to a chartered ship. 1883 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Times Rep.* (1884) XLIX. 768/2 This .. is a ship taken up by the charterer for the purpose of carrying two or three different sorts of cargo, but it is not a general ship.

8. Comprising, dealing with, or directed to the main elements, features, purposes, etc., with neglect of unimportant details or exceptions.

1563 Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 1 b, But first wee must be occupied a little in the generall description of the same, that afterward shall be particularly intreated of. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1629) 21 Palladius hauing gotten his general knowledge of the party against whom, as he had already of the party for whom he was to fight, he [etc.]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* Pref., The generall end therefore of all the booke is to fashion a gentleman or noble person in vertuous and gentle discipline. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 23 My Lord of Yorke commends the plot, and the generall course of the action. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 160 The Law regardeth not the particular, but the general inclination of mankind. 1719 J. Richardson *Art Criticism* 145 As in all the Stages of our Lives there is a General Resemblance. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 119, I shall try to give the reader a general idea. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 539 In its general form, it [the squalus borealis] very much resembles the dog-fish. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 860 We should first obtain a general idea of the number and position of the several mountain ranges of India. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 74 A general knowledge was all that could be expected. 1865 Mill in *Morn. Star* 6 July, What I will do now is to give you an idea of the general tendency of my political opinions. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* v. 349 Climate .. must follow the same general distribution over the earth's surface.

b. Not entering into details; indefinite, vague. Opposed to *precise*.

1601 J. Manningham *Diary* (Camden) 18 Counterfayting a letter as from his lady, in generall termes. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 135 Every man hath a general desire of his own happiness. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* v, Some general remarks on fishing and field-sports. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 May 5/6 The dispute..was alluded to only in the most general and distant terms.

9. *Mil.* Prefixed to the designation of an officer to indicate superior rank and extended command. *General officer*, one above the rank of colonel.

1576 J. Sanford *Gard. Pleas.* 164 When Paulus Aemilius was generall Capytayne in Greece for the Romans. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 483 Fabricius .. forbad expressly, that any warriours and Generall captains should haue in plate more than one drinking boll or goblet, and a saltsellar. 1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 303 General Governor of the Seas and Ships of the said Kingdom. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 259 Chancellor, Judges, General Officers of an Army, and the like. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4650/1 Then marched the Majors, Lieutenant-Colonels, Colonels, and General-Adjutants. 1781 in Simes *Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 4 The inactivity of the greatest part of our General Officers, during a peace. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 53 The General Officers intrusted with the Command of Districts are responsible.. for [etc.]. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 473 When the General Field-Marshal..was but a captain in the general staff.

b. Prefixed to the designation of a civil or legal functionary. *rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 525 They have another generall Officer or chiefe Justice. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 124 The 16th Article of the Lease of the General-Farmer as aforesaid.

10. Standing as the second member in many designations of military officers, as *adjutant-*, † *captain-*, *lieutenant-*, etc. *general*; of civil and legal officers, as *attorney-*, *controller-*, *governor-*, *master-*, *postmaster-*, *receiver-*, *solicitor-*, etc. *general*; also in *heir-general*, *States-General*, for all of which see the respective words; hence sometimes attached playfully to ordinary substantives.

1591 *Proclam.* in *App. Rep. Secret Committee P. O.* (1844) 36 Our Master of the Postes, or the Masters of the Postes Generall of those countreys. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 285 The men are deplorable, which accounts for Mr. Chad being lover general at the Hague. 1878 MOULTON tr. *Winer's N. T. Gram.* III. liii. 543 The assumption that καὶ in the N.T., as ו in Hebrew, was the conjunction-general.

11. *absol.* in various adverbial phrases.

† **a. As to the general.** Generally. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 157 Although the Sea do give leave that some few Fountains do break up, and so water some places of the earth, yet she is unthankful as to the general, and leaveth many vast parts, for want of moisture, to be altogether steril and barren. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 115 The maxim questionless is just as to the general, but [etc.]. 1745 *Ibid.* (1748) IV. 110 Now these reflections, however just as to the general, are certainly the contrary as to particulars.

† **b. For the general** (cf. Sp. *por lo general*). For the most part. *Obs.*

1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 77 The other halfe Iewes and Christians, and those for the generall Grecians. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 28 A loyal subject for the general, though he was no favourite in these particulars. 1751 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 85 Booksellers..know mankind, for the general, better than authors. 1766 F. BLACKBURNE *Confessional* 31 The Doctors..for the general, have been so tame in the controversy, that [etc.].

c. In general. † (*a*) In a body, collectively; universally, without exception. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 163 And to the temple, in al hir beste wyse, In general, ther wente many a wight. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 1 The grete sinne originall, Which every man in general Upon his birth hath envenimed. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1691 They dede his pleasure to obeye, Theder they came ichon in generall. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 7, I wyll reherse here in generall The indulgences that ye haue shall. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 366 Let not the confidence of your friendes in general, be deceived. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 27 Commons .. or free places of feeding for the poore and others, euen all in generall. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 21 'Twere better she were kist in generall.

† (*b*) In all respects. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 822 She .. was .. goodly of hir speche in general. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* V. i. 185 Thou art a grave and noble counsellor, Most wise in general.

(*c*) Generally; with reference to the whole class of persons or things spoken of; with respect to a subject as a whole; opposed to *in particular*, *in special*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 As for to speke in generall. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 2 As ferforth as I dare or know of temptacyons I will shewe you in specyall and in general. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 112/1 Somwhat wold I speke of Luther, & his secte ingeneralli. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 22 Bayth to 30ᵉ l. [your lordships] in speciall and in generall to ye haill communitie. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 1 Whether a Divine Law in generall, or the Law of Moses in particular may be abrogated. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ¶ 7 Which .. is not so properly a Definition of Wit, as of good writing in general. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 318 The Air in general is mild, temperate and healthful. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 317 Of Spinous Fishes in General. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 71 The expansive power of liquids in general is greater than that of solids. 1893 *Bookman* June 78/1 The appointment..gave great dissatisfaction to the English world of letters in general and to Cary in particular.

† (*d*) Without specific reference. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. 1. ii. (1651) 185 If two talk together..or tell a tale in generall, he thinks presently they mean him.

(*e*) For the most part; as a general rule; commonly, usually.

1726 G. SHELVOCKE *Voy.* (1757) 404 Our new visitors, who behaved themselves in general, very quietly. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 191 It is in general hereditary, or descendible to the next heir, on the death or demise of the last proprietor. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 963 The curled maple..is met with where the common or sugar maple grows, but in general more on rocky ground. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 703 Not [required] to serve abroad, nor in general to go out of their own counties.

d. In the general. Generally; in general terms; on a general view; in the main, without considering details or occasional exceptions; without specific reference or application. Somewhat *arch.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 286 This course, in the generall, is to be esteemed..a prouident one. 1621 S. WARD *Happiness Pract.* (1627) 43 You haue said much in the generall of Doing: what say you in particular to this Nation? 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 4 As long as thou thinks [*sic*] it spoken in the General, or to another Person, thou can get no good of it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 289 This Opinion is in the general true.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 337 Your observation, in the general, is, undoubtedly, just. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 203 It is only true in some particular instances, not in the general. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xiii. 200 It is easy to speak of human nature as corrupt in the general. 1860 — *Lett.* (1891) II. 105 What occurred in the event I recollect well enough in the general.

B. *sb.*

I. With reference to things, collective unities, etc.

† **1.** The adj. used *absol.* (see also A. 11): The total, the whole, or in weaker sense, the most part, the majority. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 342 For the successe (Although particular) shall giue a scantling Of good or bad, vnto the Generall. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 795 This must be understood of the general. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* Pref. A iij, Nor is it to be expected the general will submit to a particular. 1771 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 131 The general of people at his time of life are confined by infirmities.

b. The people in general; the public; the multitude. *arch.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 12, I know no personall cause, to spurne at him, But for the generall. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 457 The Play I remember pleased not the Million, 'twas Caviarie to the Generall. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* Ep. Ded., That which has been done already .. must be digested into Rules and Method, before it can be profitable to the General. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. iv. 161 The.. individual persons who constitute that public or general to which my attention is directed. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxxviii, He .. understood all about rolling stock and permanent ways, and sleepers and branch lines, which were then cabalistic terms to the general. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 5 June 623/1 It has lessened the respect with which the House of Commons has hitherto been regarded by the general.

2. Something that is general; chiefly *pl.* general facts, notions, or principles; general propositions or statements, generalities; general points or heads; items of general news. Now *rare* (chiefly in express antithesis to *particulars*, etc.).

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* III. 78 The deceitefull and wrangler walketh in generalles. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* II. (1584) H b, You must not bring a particular to ouerthrowe a generall. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. ix. 107 No man will lay down fairer generals out of the Word of God. 1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 207 He desired to know his charge and accusers, but obtained no more at that time than this general, that [etc.]. *a* 1635 SIBBES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxvii. 3 It is enough to give you the generals of the delights and excellencies of God's house. 1642 BRIDGE *Wound. Consc. Cured* I. 13 Then hee proceeds to propound three Generalls. 1646 A. HENDERSON in *Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) 173 Concerning the application of the Generalls of an Oath to the particular case now in hand. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 11 Those Accusations..are commonly stuffed with many odious Generals, that the Proofs seldom make good. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 57 Now there is only one General I shall here mark for a Preface, and it is this. That [etc.]. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 4 Reason.. descendeth from generalles to specialles, and from them to particulars. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 270 To whom I refer thee as to generals and common news. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxii. 120 My memory serves but for a few generals; and those I will not trouble you with. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. i. 5 What therefore constitutes the essential part of language .. is the expression of generals, or ideas. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 43 That perversion of the human understanding, which the study of generals occasioned. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 142 The moment that an animal perceives in natural events a general, that moment natural philosophy is in his mind begun. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 183, I am abundantly sensible..of keeping too much to generals in my description of the Hindoo farming. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. III. § 104. 90 It is by means of our knowledge of particulars that we ascend to generals. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 233 Individual truths are proved by deduction from these generals.

† **b.** A general view or description. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Th. Gt. Brit.* Index, Scotlands kingdome in one Generall.

† **c.** That which is common to all. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 180 All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes, Seuerals and generals of grace exact.

† **d.** *pl. Oxford University. To answer, do generals*: to take part in the disputations which corresponded to the examination now called Responsions. *Obs.*

1650 WOOD *Life* 5 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 163 He answered Generals in the public schools, and James Bricknell opposed him. 1684 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 260 For doing Generalls..00 03 00. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Cambr.* 74 In the university of Oxford, before .. 1800 .. the *disputationes in Parviso* were called *doing generals*.

e. U.S. *Great, small generals*: The general charges furnished respectively (*a*) by the owner of a fishing vessel, *e.g.* wood, water, knives, lights, salt, bait, etc.; (*b*) by the crew, *e.g.* provisions, lines, hooks, etc.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

† **3.** *Logic*, etc. = GENUS. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* B v b, The chief general is so, that where as it is in the head of al & aboue al it can neuer become inferiour to be of any kinde or sort in thinges..The middle general, is the same that beyng comprehended betwixt the chief general and the lowest kinde or sort in thynges, maye be also some kynde or fourme it self. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 131 The generall is either supreame, or inferior. The speciall is either middlemost, or lowest. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 82 From the various Combinations .. of these Particles .. Result the Three Great Generals, viz. Animals, Vegitables, and Minerals.

† **4.** *Painting.* ? A ground colour. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 212 My mastyr paid to the clerke of Herewyche for ij. li. generall to paynt wyth pavyses, iij. s. 1487–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 412, ij li de colore fuluo anglice generall. 1510 *Ibid.* II. 199 Certen coloures as in whiteled redled generall. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* B iij b, Generall the C pounde xs. *a* 1618 *Rates Merchandizes* D ij, Druggs vocat. .. Generall the pound vj*d*. 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 400 General the pound 1*s*.

5. *Mil.* Also in French form **générale, generale.** 'Formerly a beat of the drum for the assembly of all the troops preparatory to a march, battle, or action' (Voyle).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), A *General* .. a Beat of Drum so call'd [etc.]. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/3 The French.. did not beat their General 'till three a Clock in the Afternoon. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xv, But hark, the general beats. 1794 COLERIDGE *Robespierre* III, The dreadful generale Thunders through Paris. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let. to Marq. Wellesley* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 394 *note*, The generale was beat at half-past four, the assembly at half-past five, and we marched immediately after. 1843 *Whistle Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 86 The drum has beat the General. *a* 1845 T. O. DAVIS *Battle-Eve of Brigade* 16 The *generale's* beating on many a drum.

II. As the designation of a person.

6. *Eccl.* The chief of a religious order.

More fully *superior-general* (q.v.); in early med.Lat. use we find *abbas generalis*, *magister generalis*, but the elliptical use of the adj. had already in the 12th c. given rise to *generalis* as a sb.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 116 b, The master of the whole order [of Fryers minors], whom they call generall hath beene heard many tymes, to offer the Pope .. thirtie thousand fightyng men. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 382 He is an English man, generall or prouinciall of Friers preachers. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 70 It would seem a very strange matter to the Provincial or General of that Society. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/1 The 6th Instant the Jesuits chose for the General of their Order, Father Thyrso Gonzales a Spaniard. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 42 The blessed Jordan..who was the second general of the Dominicans [etc.]. 1869–70 H. VAUGHAN *Year Prepar. Vatican Council* iii. 17 After the Bishops came the mitred Abbots..with the Generals of the Religious Orders.

7. *Mil.* A general officer (see A 9); originally, the commander of the whole army, subsequently applied also to commanders of divisions. In mod. use, designating an officer as holding definite military rank, in which application it is also used as a title prefixed to the name (often written *Gen.*).

In the British army the word officially denotes an officer holding the rank next below that of field-marshal. In popular and untechnical use, it is extended to those of the two next lower grades LIEUTENANT-GENERAL and MAJOR-GENERAL; in these titles, and perh. in BRIGADIER-*general*, the second element of the compound is historically not the *sb.* but the *adj.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 64 Pericles was..victor ..in nine great foughten fields, Wherof he was the general in charge. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 7 Successe vnto our valiant Generall. 1601 — *All's Well* III. iii. 1 The General of our horse thou art. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, II. 60 To..give the Earle, being Generall of his Forces, the Signall of a Combate. 1705 ADDISON *Campaign* 296 The War's old Art each private Soldier knows, And with a Gen'rals Love of Conquest glows. 1781 in SIMES *Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 5 Many of our Generals..are either dead, too old, or too infirm, to undergo the fatigues of war. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Traveller* I. 206, I was like a general looking down upon a place he expects to conquer. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 128 They spurred along..and led off their general in chief by main force from the field. 1886 SEELEY *Napoleon I*, vi. 228 It [Waterloo] was perhaps on both sides rather a soldiers' than a general's battle.

appositive. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 699 Prevail'd the General-King, and Chieftain-Thanes.

transf. and *fig.* 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 219 Then will I be general of your woes, And lead you even to death. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cliv, So the Generall of hot desire, Was sleeping by a Virgin hand disarm'd. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. VII. iii. 560 The worthiest Generall .. against Errour that ever we have had. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 223 The provost-marshal's cat is the only general to restore order in times like those. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 2/1 The fighting men in genuine strenuous party warfare are somebodies, and their generals understand and never fail to remember it.

b. With reference to the degree of skill in the command of an army; a tactician, strategist.

c 1615 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. i, A man indeed: a Generall Generall, A soule conceived a soldier. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* 23 The Generals on the Enemy's side..in the Eyes of their own Nation..are inferior to several that have formerly commanded the French armies. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 271 He was a complete general. 1781 in SIMES *Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 5 It is experience that makes the General. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VII. v. (1864) 456 Cortez was certainly a great general. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii, He began praising his skill as a general.

† **8.** *Naut.* = ADMIRAL. Also *general of the sea*, *at* (*the*) *sea. Obs.*

1589 *Drake's W. Ind. Voy.* 5 The Generall commaunded all the Pinnaces with the ship boates to be manned. 1598 tr. *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 15 A great navy of ships was prepared in Lisbon, whose General was the Marquis of Santa Cruz. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 25 Diego de Sosa was made generall at the sea. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. 3 A Fleet of five Ships, whereof there was no General. 1660 CHAS. II in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 201 To Our Trusty and Well-beloved General Monk, and General Mountague, Generals at Sea, to be communicated to the Fleet. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3829/2 The Count de Tholouse, Great Admiral of France, is made General of

all the Naval Forces of Spain. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 198 The General of the Sea, or Admiral.

9. *colloq.* A general servant, a maid-of-all-work. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 6/1 Poor little generals, fighting the daily fight against dirt and dust. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 593/2 Liza is a true London 'general', not a Cornish lass, as her disloyalty to her young mistress shows.

General (dʒe·nĕrăl), *v. rare.* (Cf. *out-general.*) [f. the sb.] *trans.* To act as a general to.

1849 C. Brontë *Shirley* iii, Crime and the lost archangel generalled the ranks of Pharaoh. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 6/2 Mrs. Bancroft has not only arranged nearly every group, but she has literally generalled the whole into completeness.

Generalate (dʒe·nĕrălĕit). Also 7 general(l)at. [f. General *sb.* + -ate. Cf. F. *généralat.*]

1. The office of a general (ecclesiastical or military); the period during which a man holds this office.

1644 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 260 The House of Lords have passed the ordinance for Sir Thomas Fairfax's generallat. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 124 Tilly takes the Generalate, against his will. 1858 Faber *Xavier* 410 With the intention..of resigning the generalate into his hands.

2. A district under the control or supervision of a general. Cf. Generalship 4.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 295/1 By the close of the 17th century there were three frontier 'generalates'—Carlstadt, Warasdin, and Petrinia.

Generalcy (dʒe·nĕrălsi). [f. as prec. + -cy.] a. Generals collectively. b. = Generalate 1.

1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 7 A patent of Generalcy. 1865 *Ibid.* XVIII. vii. (1873) VII. 207 The high Generalcy .. mount in the highest haste. 1868 *Morn. Star* 10 Mar., The rebuff Mr. Johnson received from General George H. Thomas when he offered him a brevet-generalcy.

Generale: see General B. 5 *sb.*

Ge·neraless, *rare.* [f. General *sb.* + -ess.]

1. A female general.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. v, He hastily nominates or sanctions generalesses. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 140/1 She forgot the..Amazons, and generalesses.

2. The wife of a general. *rare* (chiefly *jocular*).

1646 Cromwell *Let.* 25 Oct., in *Carlyle* (1857) I. 212 My service and dear affections to the General and Generaless. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 220 The Generaless had not long been dead when Bazaine..married a great Mexican heiress.

Generali, obs. form of Generally.

‖ **Generalia** (dʒenĕrē·lĭă), *sb. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *generālis* General *a.*] General principles.

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xliv. 784 Many or most of the generalia which are contained in the Law of Things are just as applicable to the status of governors as to any of those of the governed. 1843 Mill *Logic* II. VI. xi. § 5. 620 A set of intermediate scientific truths..destined to serve as the generalia or first principles of the various arts.

Ge·neralific, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. General *a.* + -(i)fic.] Making or producing what is general.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 178 In strict and severe propriety of language I should have said *generalific* or *generific* rather than general.

Generalism (dʒe·nĕrălĭz'm). [f. General *sb.* + -ism.] a. A general conclusion, generalization. b. A general statement, a platitude.

1809 D. P. Watts in Southey *Life of A. Bell* (1844) II. 595, I offer my humble tribute of praise to your individual energy..and real patriotism; but 'one swallow makes no summer'. I refer to generalisms. 1861 R. F. Burton *City of Saints* V. 319 He began with generalisms about humility, faithfulness [etc.]. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* II. 348, I have also gathered together into one chapter as many as possible of his more valuable generalisms.

‖ **Ge·neralissima.** [*quasi*-It. fem. of next.] A female commander-in-chief.

1643 *Char. Oxf. Incend.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 472/2 What, Henrietta Maria!..The Irish Rebels call her their Generalissima. 1643 in *King's Cabinet Opened* (1645) 33 Harry Jermyn commands the forces which goe with mee ..Syr Alexander Lesley the foote under him..and her shee Majestie Generalissima. 1827 Southey *Penins. War* II. 682 The Valencians imputed their deliverance on this occasion to their Patroness and Generalissima, the Virgin. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 71/1 The Virgin Mary .. was appointed Generalissima.

‖ **Generalissimo** (dʒe·nĕrălĭ·simo). [a. It. *generalissimo*, superl. of *generale* General.] The supreme commander of a combined force as well naval as military, or of several armies in the field.

1621 Roe *Let.* 7/17 Dec. in *Cabala* (1654) I. 158 They..are returned to the Port, where Don Philibert of Savoy Generalissimo is present. 1647 E. Brabazon *Let. to J. Moore* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 83 Sr. Tho. Fairfax is lately voted Generalissimo of all the forces of England and Ireland. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 258 That Commission of Generalissimo was likewise given to the Prince. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* III. 85 They chuse one of the nobility for generalissimo at sea. 1800 Weems *Washington* i. (1877) 6 His fame as Generalissimo of the armies and first President of the councils of his nation. 1878 Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 90 Philip was then deeply engaged in the league against the Turk, of which his brother Don John of Austria was generalissimo.

transf. and *fig.* 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvii. 326 He acknowledgeth God the Generalissimo of all armies. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1647) 114 Mistris Hutchinson, the Generalissimo, the high Priestesse of the new religion. 1697 J. Woodward *Relig. Soc.* i. (1701) 11 The King..will enter the lists against profaneness and immorality, as the Generalissimo of those who join in this honourable work.

‖ **Generali·ssimus.** *Obs.*—[1] [L., superl. of *generālis* General.] = prec.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1803/2 It is said, That the Duke of Lorrain will command the Emperor's Forces this next Campaign, as Generalissimus. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey).

Generalist (dʒe·nĕrălist). [f. General *a.* + -ist.] One who generalizes. † a. (See quot. 1611.) b. One who devotes himself to general studies (opposed to Specialist).

1611 Cotgr., s.v. *Poil, Fait au poil, & à la plume,* a Generalist; one thats fit for, or can make one in, any imployment, or sport. 1894 G. Allen in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 2/1 The man, as a man, is wider, greater, happier, freer, in proportion as he is a generalist rather than a specialist.

attrib. 1858 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 112 The modern pictures of the generalist school..have nothing else but faults. [Cf. Generalize 5.]

Generality (dʒe·nĕræ·lĭti). Forms: 5 generalyte, 6 generalite, -ytie, 6–7 general(l)itie, 7 genrality, generallity, 6– generality. [ad. F. *généralité* (substituted for the older *generauté* Generalty), a. L. *generālitās*, f. *generālis* General.]

I. Senses related to those of General *a.*

1. The quality or fact of being general, in various senses of the adj.; now chiefly (of principles, propositions, etc.), applicability to a whole class of instances; (of statements) vagueness, indeterminateness. † Formerly also, prevalence, commonness; wide range (of studies), etc.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/1 So also was it generallie doone throughout all England, in which generalitie this citie was of a particularitie. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. § 3 The generalitie of which perswasion argueth, that God hath imprinted it by nature. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* Pref. 7 A generalitie in humane learning beseemeth a Diuine. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 175 Oates..are of all manner of graine the cheapest because of their generality. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 256 As we found in a simple axiome, so shall we finde in a simple Syllogisme .. generalitie, and specialitie. 1659 Pearson *Creed* To Rdr., To settle the words of each Article according to their antiquity and generality of reception in the Creed. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* ii. (1732) 118 Save only the Generality of it [the Deluge]. 1775 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 84 When an epitaph is very short, it is in danger of getting into a cold generality. 1784 Waring in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 408 A resolution of algebraical equations, not inferior, on account of its generality and facility, to any yet published. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 142 We must not always judge of the generality of the opinion by the noise of the acclamation. 1802 Ld. Eldon in *Vesey's Rep.* VII. 69 According to that case the generality of the gift made the effectuating it impracticable. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 102 We arrive at axioms of the highest degree of generality of which science is capable. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 23 He announced to his friends that he possessed a method of great generality and power. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. i. 86 Handled in a spirit of empty generality, without facts or particulars. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iii. 87 Let us test the generality of this conclusion. 1883 Sir E. E. Kay in *Law Rep.* 23 Ch. Div. 718 The subsequent words.. did not restrain the generality of the former words.

† b. *In* or *under* (*a, a certain, the*) *generality*: in general terms, in a general way, in outline; generally, in general. (The earliest recorded use.)

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 76 As y haue schortely aboue seyde vnder a certen generalyte. 1530 Palsgr. 149 This for an introduction & in a generalytie to shewe howe many partes of speche there be. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 1 Having thus before hand exhibited in generalitie, the names, scituation, and compasse of the realme [etc.]. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xiv. (Arb.) 48 The new Comedy came in place, more ciuill and pleasant a great deale and not touching any man by name, but in a certaine generalitie glancing at euery abuse. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 371, I can as yet deliver your Lordship no more, but this in generality. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 159 And these Certificates do only in the generality mention the Parties Contumacies and Disobedience.

2. quasi-*concr.* Something that is general; † a general class (*obs.*); a general point, principle, or law; a general proposition or statement; chiefly in *pl.*

1551 Br. Gardiner *Presence in Sacram.* 37 b, It hath no apparaunce of lernyng in scriptures, to conclude vnder one consideration a specialtie, & a generalitie. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. iv. (1634) 139 Under the example of one speciall sort he comprehendeth the whole generalitie. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 490 You do agree in generalities, but when it shall come to the particularities, you will far disagree. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. § 2 With .. popular capacities nothing doth more preuaile then vnlimited generalities. 1640 Br. Hall *Episc.* II. § 11. 147 Lest any man should construe these words onely of a generality of reverent respects. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 102 It was always in his power to bring the questions from generalities to facts. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 120 Keep to your sounding generalities, your tinkling phrases and all will be well. *a* 1850 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) II. 469 Those opposed to us have dealt in such vague generalities. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 63 He was very cautious to confine himself to generalities. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 73 The illustration was, that food increases in an arithmetical, population in a geometrical ratio. This generality has been adversely commented on, and with justice. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 120 Gloucester ..as usual dealt in generalities.

† b. *pl.* The general course. *Obs.*—[1]

a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 221 Ever guiding the generalities of the Voyage.

3. The main body, the bulk, the greater part *of.* (Now only with *sb. pl.* or *collect.*) † Also, the general body; people in general; the majority.

1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 164 Whatsoever belongeth to her of tackling, sayles, or ordinance, is to bee preserved for the generalitie: saving a peece of artillery for the captaine. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 119 Many will make hay whilst the sunne doth shine, how euer it shall faire with the generality. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. xi. (1648) 70 The generality of men, especially the wisest sort amongst them. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 351/1 His Country summoned him to some publick employment, that he might benefit the generality. 1660 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 310 Some .. were good scholars, but the generality dunces. *a* 1700 Hopkins *Serm.* vii. (1708) 140 These Things the generality of Mankind .. firmly believe. 1703 tr. *Casa's Galateo* 44 With such idle insignificant Stuff; for such the generality of Dreams are. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 22 The Generality stay'd, and seem'd to abide the worst. 1734 T. Smith *Jrnl.* 4 Apr. (1849) 266 As hot a day as the generality of summer. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1817) II. III. 75 An hundred merks Scottish was the allowance which their liberality afforded to the generality of ministers. 1790 Beattie *Let.* in Sir W. Forbes *Life* CCXIII. (1824) 380 It is plain that the generality are actuated by a levelling principle of the worst kind. 1808 J. Webster *Nat. Phil.* 156 The generality of clouds are suspended at about the height of a mile. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* IV. 84 The generality are sent into the world for their own moral benefit. 1897 F. Hall in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 396/2 The phrases here collected will reveal, to the generality who read this letter, that [etc.].

† b. *For, in* (*a, the*) *generality*: for the most part, mostly, in general. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* III. (1859) 491 The world in generality is forgetful of God. 1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 77 The people of his country, in a generality, did amongst themselves determine, that [etc.]. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* I. ii. 19 On which side the common people in the generality .. stood. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 19 The Country Captains of the Train-bands were (for the generality) very unskilfull. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 10 If you would chuse a swift, light Hound, the York-shire one in the generality will please you. 1709 F. Hauksbee *Phys. Mech. Exp.* V. (1719) 203 Small Loadstones, for the generality, have a stronger attractive Power (in proportion to their bulk) than the large ones have. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 13 For the generality, they [the medals] are made of pure gold or silver.

II. In special senses of F. *généralité.*

† 4. The dignity or office of general. *Obs.*

1686 F. Spence tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 99 They changed his generality and quality of Count into that of Duke.

† 5. The general staff of an army. *Obs.*

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 99 The other Letter was firmed by the Generalitie and Chiefest of the armie. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1094/1 The Imperial Generality is now broke up from Eslingen, and the whole Army marches towards the Rhine.

6. *Fr. Hist.* A fiscal and administrative division of the kingdom of France, under the control of an officer called *général des finances* or *intendant.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 167 Of these Generalities are twenty and one in all France. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 156 Forbidding also the Intendants and Governours of Provinces or Generalities .. to deliver any .. Permits, for bringing any such Goods into France. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 577 The kingdom was parcelled into generalities, with an intendant at the head of each. 1877 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 194 There were three different divisions of France in the 18th Century..third, the Generality, or a district defined for fiscal and administrative purposes.

Generalizable (dʒe·nĕrăləi·zăb'l), *a.* [Generalize *v.* + -able.] Capable of being generalized.

a 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 129 Extreme cases are *ipso nomine* not generalizable. 1886 Momerie *Personality* Introd. 10 The facts .. are practically interpretable by the method..of physics; or, as I should rather say, *generalisable,* for physics does not profess to *interpret* anything.

Generalization (dʒe·nĕrăləizē·ʃən). [f. Generalize *v.* + -ation. Cf. F. *généralisation.*]

1. The action or process of generalizing, i. e. of forming, and expressing in words, general notions or propositions obtained from the observation and comparison of individual facts or appearances; also, an instance of this.

1761 Adam Smith *Form Lang.* Ess. (1869) 310 The original invention of such words would require a yet greater effort of abstraction, and generalization, than that of nouns adjective. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light,* etc. 234 Here then is a generalisation of many facts respecting light and heat. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* (1887) 3 Generalization is necessary to the advancement of knowledge. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* XXXV. (1870) II. 294 Generalisation is the process through which we obtain what are called general or universal notions. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. vii. 257 With that wonderful power of generalization which belonged to him [Newton]. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* I. 4 Ready conclusions and rapid generalisations are wanted. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* iii. (ed. 2) 60 Hasty generalization is the bane of all science.

2. quasi-*concr.* A result of this process · a general inference.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. li. 409 All physical laws, not excepting even those of gravity, are only generalisations. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 254 His generalizations, or theoretical inferences, are numerous and very ingenious. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. XXXV. 275 He availed himself of the generalizations of paleontologists. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 404 All knowledge consists of generalizations. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* V. 108 The impalpable generalisation of the nation..disperses itself in the air, and defies our grasp. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* i. 9 The doctrine..had been a fair generalization and expression of the facts.

3. The process of becoming general, or spreading over every part.

1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 71 The generalisation of an infective disease which in most instances remains localised may be due..to the dissemination of the specific organism.

Generalize (dʒe·nĕrăləiz), *v.* (Not in Johnson.) [f. GENERAL *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *généraliser.*] To make general.

1. *trans.* To reduce to general laws; also, to form into a general concept; to throw into a general form; to give a general character to.

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. Hum. Knowl.* v. Wks. 1754 III. 432 The mind .. makes it's utmost efforts to generalize it's ideas. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. v. 112 An original incapacity of classing and (if I may use the expression) generalising their perceptions. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* v. iii. 450 Sometimes the name of an individual is given to a general conception, and thereby the individual in a manner generalised. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 373 By degrees we may teach children to generalize their ideas, and to perceive that they like people for being either useful or agreeable. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 265 None are more interesting than those .. that generalize and expand private into public feelings. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* 354 This fact is of much importance in generalizing our knowledge of the temperature of the globe. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* I. ix. 215 Generalizing those names, so as to make them represent a class. 1849 LEWIS *Infl. Author. Matt. Opin.* ix. § 1. 286 Causes which do not admit of being generalized. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 245 Whilst the form of reasoning itself, to which it properly applies, has never been generalized. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 69 He [Plato] generalizes temperance, as in the Republic he generalizes justice.

b. To designate by a general name.

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 210 It is not often marriages take place in a family where the daughters are only generalized as 'the So-and-So's'. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xi. (1878) 541 The processes, which we generalise under the names of wit and humour.

2. *trans.* To infer (a conclusion, law, etc.) inductively from particulars.

1795 W. SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 342 Sir Joshua Reynolds (who with great propriety and acuteness called in the aid of metaphysics to generalize the principles of art). *a* 1834 COLERIDGE (Webst.), A mere conclusion generalized from a great multitude of facts. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 306 The object of the geometrician is to generalize the laws of space. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 10 It was from Lapham's answers that he generalised the history of his childhood.

3. To draw general inferences from; to base a general law or statement upon.

a 1828 NICHOLSON (Webster) Copernicus generalized the celestial motions .. Newton generalized them still more. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* (ed. 2) 193 The presence of fossils in particular strata was instantly generalized; and it became a well received theory..that every formation..contained the same organic remains, not to be discovered in those above or beneath. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 406 Knowledge is experience generalized. 1855 *Cornwall* 105 Generalizing the various facts connected with the directions of the common faults. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 401 A remarkable power of generalising evidence and balancing facts.

b. *Math.* and *Philos.* To throw (a proposition, etc.) into a general form, of which the original becomes a particular case.

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 20 It is on this proposition, generalized..that the going of a clock or watch is taken for a measure of time. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 2 Generalising and connecting the laws of these properties. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 216 This when generalised comes to be the question of the evolution of self-consciousness.

4. *intr.* To form general notions by abstraction from particular instances; to arrive at or express general inferences.

1785 [see GENERALIZING *vbl. sb.*]. 1792 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* I. iv. § 1. 158 This has led some philosophers to suppose..that we might have been so formed, as to be able to abstract, without being capable of generalising. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 203 The particulars from which we are to generalize. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 10 We can drop individual differences out of sight, and thus can generalize on the arts and opinions of whole nations. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 259 Some tribes .. are unable to generalise as far as four. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iii. 59 He liked to observe, to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams.

5. *Painting.* To render the typical or general characteristics of (objects) rather than the individual peculiarities. Also *absol.*

c 1817 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* ix. (1848) 519 Titian..strove to generalise, to elevate or invigorate, the tones of nature. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 111 There never was anybody who generalized, since paint was first ground, except Opie, and Benjamin West, and Fuseli, and one or two other such modern stars.

6. To render indefinite; to efface or soften down the special features of.

1809 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. vii. 80 They were contented to generalize the doctrines of scripture. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 279 Travelling tends to generalise and rub off local habits, prejudices, and peculiarity of ideas. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* viii. § 4 (1841) II. 267 We should first be called .. to generalise and relax our obligation. 1889 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 381 The haze which softens and civilizes, perhaps I should say, artistically generalizes, all it touches.

7. *trans.* To bring into general use; to make common or familiar; to make generally known; to popularize. Also, to spread over the whole extent or surface in question.

1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 403 A style of superstition which Rome..had deposited in the monastic libraries of Europe, was now generalized among the laity of the north by the efficacious industry of the press. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 15 The last forty or fifty years .. claim also the credit..of extending and generalizing the use of the potatoe. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 767 There has arisen a copious and very special literature .. which has done much to generalize and enhance the public interest in the art and its professors. 1897 [see GENERALIZED *ppl. a.*].

8. *intr.* To attend to general considerations. (Opposed to *specialize.*) *rare.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 108 You see, Mr. Simple, it's the duty of an officer to generalise, and be attentive to parts only in consideration of the safety of the whole.

Generalized (dʒe·nĕrăləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. GENERALIZE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the verb. Of a disease: That has extended itself to the system in general (so F. *généralisé*). *Generalized co-ordinates*: in *Theoretical Dynamics*, a set of variables by the values of which the position of a system at any time may be defined.

1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 45 A generalized relation will ultimately be established between heat, chemical affinity, and physical attraction. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 75 This is a proper translation, in a generalised form, of the phrase 'a book-revelation'. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 144 Nor are these mere abstract assertions; a little further on we have the actual instances, of which they are the generalized description. 1867 J. ALDEN *Intell. Philos.* xxi. 208 The axioms [of geometry] are generalized statements of self-evident truths. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 170 If *q* be any generalised coordinate defining the position of the system. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 352/1 The generalized and inaccurate sketches he [Munkacsy] made for spectacular pictures. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 32 In rabbits on the other hand, the kidneys are frequently affected in generalised tuberculosis. *Ibid.* 636 The injection of the lymph was followed by a generalized eruption.

Generalizer (dʒe·nĕrăləizəɹ). [f. GENERALIZE *v.* + ER[1].] One who generalizes.

c 1792 BURKE in Leslie & Taylor *Sir J. Reynolds* II x. 638 *note*, He was a great generaliser, and was fond of reducing everything to one system. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xv, Your countrymen are great generalisers in philosophy. 1864 DE MORGAN in *N. & Q.* V. 455 A very moderate power of dramatic narrative .. will set four-fifths of the abstracters and generalizers reading a second-rate novel. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Jan. 99 Mr. Gladstone is nothing if not a generalizer.

Generalizing (dʒe·nĕrăləizin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. GENERALIZE.

1785 REID *Int. Powers* v. iii. 445 The first is by Philosophers called abstraction, the second may be called generalising; but both are commonly included under the name of abstraction. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 24 July, [He] has a turn for generalising, which renders him rather dull. 1869 J. D. BALDWIN in *Preh. Nations* ii. (1877) 54 Let it not be inspired entirely by the generalizings of physical speculation. *attrib.* 1861 *Q. Rev.* Oct. CX. 393 Trace that belief..to a separate principle in the human mind; call it the generalizing principle or the inductive principle. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 22/3 The generalizing habit of Sir Joshua's mind .. deprived him at the same time of not a little insight and penetration.

Generalizing (dʒe·nĕrăləizin), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That generalizes; tending or given to generalize.

1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 153 A man need not possess a very observant eye, nor a very generalizing mind, to notice a few out of a multitude of facts..and to suspect some connection between them. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 347 By continuing to register their observations..they will confer an important obligation on the generalizing meteorologist. 1822 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 346 Nothing, certainly, profound or generalizing, or grand or electric. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 102 The conversation of Sokrates was often .. of a more negative, analytical, and generalising tendency. 1882 VERN. LEE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 847 To these purely personal explanations have gradually been added others more suited to the generalizing temper of our days.

Generally (dʒe·nĕrăli), *adv.* [f. GENERAL *a.* + -LY[2].]

†1. So as to include every particular, or every individual; in a body, as a whole, collectively. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29118 Generali nu haf i tald þe pointes þat ar for to hald. 1340 *Ayenb.* 263 Ich y-leue ine þe holy gost, holy cherche generalliche, Mennesse of halȝen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 208 In hy gert he Hys men be summond generaly. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 91 Than generallye all the ladyes and damoyselles came to themwarde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 274 You must as we do, gratifie this Gentleman, To whom we all rest generally beholding. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 425 They embraced not the faith of Mahomet generally, but as everie man liked.

b. With respect to a country, etc.: In its whole extent.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 164 The metalliferous mineral wealth of Great Britain generally.

†2. Universally; with few or no exceptions; with respect to every (or almost every) individual or case concerned. With a negative = *at all. Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 575 And also þis myster men ben mayster̄s icalled, þat þe gentill Iesus generallyche blamed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xciv. (1495) 586 Salte hath generally vertue to vndo clense and waast rotyd humours. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 227 Generally offryng for theyr satisfaccyon that was commaunded in the lawe. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* C vj b, Neyther speake I this nowe generally against all women..I do but touch some shrewde wyfes. 1583 T. STOCKER tr. *Civ. Wars Low C.* II. 16 b, Wee agree..not one forraine Souldier to remaine there generally. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 47 This is noted (And generally) who euer the King fauours, The Cardnall instantly will finde imployment. 1636 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism* Two [sacraments] onely, as generally necessarie to salvation. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 388 In no Author generally, sacred or profane. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 112 He is a rare man that is generally excellent.

b. In weaker sense: With respect to the majority or larger part; for the most part, extensively.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 86 It .. generally was spoken, That Calkas traytor fals fled was, and allyed With hem of Grece. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 144 Generally all þe men of þat ile .. er trewer and riȝtwiser þan er in oþer cuntreez. 1658 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* 77 The Doctrine professed most generally in England bore in forraigne nations the name of Parliament-Faith. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 10 This is now the substance of the generally received account. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 39 Its weight is determined by some generally-allowed standard. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 115/2 The troops are generally disaffected. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 349 This is a fact now generally received. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 37 The people, not universally, but generally, were animated by a true spirit of sacrifice. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The plain men of the earth .. would generally approve the saying of Dr. Johnson. 1893 *Leeds Mercury* 17 May 5/3 The opinion of the meeting was generally favourable to the amendment.

3. In a general sense or way; without reference to individuals or particulars; opposed to *specially.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Huer-of he be-gyleþ .. generalliche ech manere of uolk, ac specialliche þe greate lhordes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* Epil. (Arb.) 119 Ther is no good man blamed herein, hit is spoken generally. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The fyrst boke sheweth generally, how the lyfe of euery chrystian is as a pilgrymage. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 103 b, If hee will pleade the release generally. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 525 Generally, wee would not haue those, that read this our Worke of Sylua Syluarum, account it strange..that wee haue set downe Particulars vntried. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 277 He gave all his lands to Richard, generally. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 787 The crime is attributed to the Danes generally. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 16 In leaping and running, and bodily exercises generally. 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov. 79/2 Three [cheques] .. were crossed generally 'and Co.', and three were uncrossed.

b. in phrase *generally speaking* = 'in general'.

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 224 For a litel speche auysely Is no man shent, to speke generally.] 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* To Rdr., Those who are driven into the fold are, generally speaking, rather made hypocrites than converts. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 9 Men on Horseback, some alone, others with Servants, and generally speaking, all loaded with Baggage. 1845 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 223 Generally speaking .. if a grand idea happens to strike any living architect, it is not the effect of study.

4. As a general rule; in most instances, usually, commonly.

1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 361 Preaching too generally being but the Art of flattery. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 21 Brandy, a Liquor they are very fond of, tho' they generally drink nothing but Water. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 18 And yet it so happens that Popish Miracles are generally done at Home, before Believers. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, The temper of a woman is generally formed from the turn of her features. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 398 Built generally of wood, but sometimes of brick. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. iii. (1874) 425 Where there is hope, there will generally be some life. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* v. 352 Winds from the sea are usually moist, those from the land are generally dry.

†5. With *in*, forming a compound adv. (Cf. *in especially.*) *Obs.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 43 a/2 To all ingenerallye [*sic*, and elsewhere in this book] he gaue place, to reste them selues in.

Generalness (dʒe·nĕrălnĕs). [f. GENERAL *a.* + -NESS.] The state, quality, or fact of being general, in various senses. Now *rare.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxiv. (1634) 471, I confuted their errour, which thinke that the generallnesse of the promises extendeth equally to all mankinde. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 21 They had with a generall consent (rather springing by the generalnesse of the cause..) set themselves in armes. 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 239 It is not necessary to the lawfulness and generalness of a council that all the bishops of the world should be actually present. 1683 W. CLAGETT *Answ. Dissent. Object. Bk. Com. Prayer* (1688) 4 They who Object the Generalness of our Confessions against us. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* CI. 13 Here is a generality in no degree inferior in generalness to his.

Generalship (dʒe·nĕrălʃip). [f. GENERAL *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. †a. The functions of a general (*obs.*). b. The discharge of those functions; conduct in command.

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 225 May be able worthily to performe his Lieutenant and Generalship. 1730 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. on Hist.* ii. (1752) I. 24 Cicero..laughs, indeed in one of his letters to Atticus, at his generalship. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 167 Leosthenes was provoked to ask, what benefit Athens had reaped from Phocion's generalship. 1884 H. SPENCER *Man v. State* 109 The civil head, ceasing to be the military head, does his generalship by deputy.

2. The office or dignity of general.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 105 These thoughts lifted him [Xenophon] vp to desire the Generallship. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540/1 *Don Marco Ottoboni* is gone to *Civita Vecchia*, to take possession of the Generalship of the Gallies. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 206 The prince of Nassau Frizeland has been admitted to the generalship of the Dutch infantry. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. vii. (1864) V. 370 A new power .. had wrested the generalship and the direction of a Crusade from the hands of the most mighty prelate. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 He joined Garibaldi ..and was promoted to a generalship.

†b. The tenure of the office of general. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 37 Regulus .. in his generalship returned with divers noble victories unto the Romanes. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 126 Those

fifteen hundred horse which march'd northward... within very few days were brought to nothing; and the generalship of the Lord Digby to an end. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. I. I. xi. 123 Unto which 207 there being added 21 for the time of Cyrus his Generalship.

3. The distinctive qualities of a general; skill in the command and management of an army; strategy.

1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 209/1 Hannibal gave great proofs of generalship. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* vi. (1877) 39 This was a bold stroke of generalship. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 412 Turenne was too well aware of the generalship of Condé to attempt to attack him in his retreat. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 324 The plan which he formed seems to vouch for his generalship. 1871 *Daily News* 25 Sept., Of all our weak points, generalship is the weakest.

b. *transf.* Skilful management.

a 1768 STERNE *Pol. Romance* Wks. 1779 VI. 213 An artful stroke of generalship in Trim to raise a dust. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 633/1 He thanked them for this mode of undermining him, for it only shewed their own want of generalship. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lvii, The..actress .. but for the Major's generalship, might now have been your daughter-in-law, ma'am. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Nov. 9/2, I have infinite confidence in your generalship.

4. = GENERALATE 2.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geogr.* V. 180 The abbey of Denkendorf, which gives its name to the generalship [orig. *das Generalat*].

†Ge·neralty. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 generalte, 5-6 generaltee, -tie, -tye, 6- generalty. [a. OF. **generalté* (*generauté*), f. *general* GENERAL.]

1. The quality or fact of being general; = GENERALITY 1. *Of, in a generality*: in general.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 316 Þis Cesare was moost in generalte and larges, and pees of his lordship. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 130 Forwhi this firste parti of this present book and *The iust apprising of Holi Scripture* as in generalte schewen vndoutabli .. that [etc.]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 666 One other cause was, whiche ensuythe of a generaltie, that for the more partie one mayer wyll nat fynesshe that thynge whiche that other begynneth. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par* 1 *Tim.* 6 In a generaltye it is not expedient that the state of the commune wealth shoulde be dysturbed by meanes of vs. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 159 The name of this place [Hyde], importing..by the generaltie thereof, some note of woorthinesse. 1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 52 In this our Common-wealth of England, me thinks that a Baron may be described in a generalty, answerable to every kind thereof in this manner. *a* 1676 HALE *Hist. Com. Law* ii. (1713) 24 The Municipal Laws .. include in their Generalty all those several Laws which are allowed, as the Rule and Direction of .. Judicial Proceedings.

2. A general statement, notion, term, etc.; = GENERALITY 2.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xlv. Wks. 916/1 This pacifyer will fall fro the bablyng of a generaltie..and come to the naming of any one persone special. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 8 b, I must needes..speake of the Gem: for that we haue beene occasioned, and shall be hereafter to vse it as the generaltie or notion of the name. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. (1602) K 2 b, Nor any long, or far-fetcht Circumstance Wrappt in the curious Generalties of Artes. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 29 To proceed from generaltie to specialty is more naturall to vs.

3. The main body, greater part; = GENERALITY 3.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 43 3if it seme ony tyme to þe generalte of mynystris prouyncial & custodis þat þer forseide mynyster is not sufficient to þe seruyce [etc.]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxviii. [ccxxiv.] 716 Ye ought rather to entertayne the generaltie of your realme than the ydell wordes of two knyghtes.

4. a. The dignity or office of general; = GENERALITY 4. b. The general staff of an army; = GENERALITY 5. c. (See quot. 1611) = GENERALITY 6.

1611 COTGR., *Generalité*..a generaltie; a place of generall receit of the finances. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 178 The Earle of Egmont..by the advice of the Councell of Estate, and of the Generalty, had..been..sent into Spain. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* III. v. 147 The Emperour..put a terrible Army into the Field, divided the Generalty between Achomat and Haly Basha, and gave the command of the Janizaries to Solyman.

Generant (dʒe·nĕrănt), *sb.* and *a.* [a. L. *generant-em*, pr. pple. of *generāre* to GENERATE; cf. OF. *generant*.]

A. *sb.* That which generates or produces; a begetter, parent. †Also, a second cause (*obs.*).

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* iv. 14 Some believe It [the Soul] came from the Moon .. some that 'tis made by God, some by Angels, and some by the Generant. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. i. 1 The Divine Word .. produceth by a Second inferior Cause, or Generant. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 321 The Sun .. is supposed to be the equivocal Generant or Efficient by these Philosophers. 1885 F. GALTON in *Science* 25 Sept. VI. 272/2 By a regression of the values of the mid-parentages the true generants are derived.

b. *Math.* A point, line, or surface conceived as producing by its motion a line, a superficial or a solid figure respectively; = GENERATRIX.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc., s.v., A circle which revolves rapidly on any diameter generates a sphere; a line moved steadily along forms a surface. The circle and line are therefore generants.

B. *adj.* Generating, productive. *rare.*

1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 147 In her genial bosom the exhausted gathers life, the effete becomes generant.

Generate (dʒe·nĕrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *generāt-us*, pa. pple. of *generāre*: see next.] = GENERATED.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIV. xiv, These two the worlde dampned in certaynete .. And all other than frome them generate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 266 It norysseth the fecunditie of thynges generate. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. 842, I was generate By Ioue himselfe. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 113 There is a soule, not generate, but infusde. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* I. 280 Nor such shadows they As those of waters generate, or of air. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 396 There is only one physician, of flesh and of spirit, generate and ingenerate, God in man.

Generate (dʒe·nĕrĕt), *v.* [f. L. *generāt-*, ppl. stem of *generāre* to beget, etc., f. *gener-*, *genus* stock, race: cf. GENDER *sb.*, GENUS.]

First in pa. pple. *generate*.

†**1.** *trans.* To beget, procreate, engender (offspring). *Obs.*

1509 [see GENERATE *ppl. a.*]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 b, He that by naturall propagacyon hath generate or begoten vs. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod's Bk. of Days* 75 The nineteenth day .. Auspicious both to plant, and generate Both sons and daughters. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 76 The person of the Son being only generated, the Fathers power can extend no further. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. xxxii. 126 Every mortal is generated, and therefore that which is not generated is not mortal.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To produce offspring. (Now *rare.*) †Also, to copulate (*obs.*).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 758 Some Liuing Creatures generate but at certaine Seasons of the Yeare. 1656 RIDGLEY *Prac. Physick* 160 Living Creatures which are said to generate, not when they generate their young, but their Seed. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 30 The parents must be supposed to generate, before they can have a power or right of command. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 252 These fish generate in March and April. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Threnody* Wks. (Bohn) I. 492 Blood is blood which circulates, Life is life which generates.

fig. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 673 The good man..leaves an ample progeny of just and charitable actions which generate when he is dead.

2. Of natural or material agencies or conditions: To bring into existence, to produce (substances, animals, plants, etc.). Chiefly in *passive.*

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 65 All agree, that all metalles are generated of Sulphur. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* (1648) II. xii. 253 This cannot be said to foment or preserve the same fire, but onely to generate new. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 127 As mushroms may be generated without seed, so does it not appear that they have any such thing as seed. 1691-1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vii. 413 When a thing is created or generated, 'tis not this essence of it that is either created or generated, because it was before. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 11 Monsters generated from the agitation of the sea. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 238 A six-pound trout is a mere minnow to what the Rhone generates. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineering in* 1861, 36 Beyond the boundaries of his knowledge lay a region where rain was generated he knew not how. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. iii. 126 On the other hand, we were far less liberal in the use of sculpture, and we generated a purely moulded capital, which the French can scarcely be said to possess.

b. *esp.* To produce, evolve (steam, gas, etc.; also heat, force, friction, light, velocity, etc.).

1791 HAMILTON tr. *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. iii. 59 They [vegetable substances] undergo the effects of a slight combustion, which may generate an acid. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 159 If a single coal .. cannot generate heat upon the whole .. How is the union of those bodies to increase their heat? 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 269 The elastic fluid generated by the gunpowder. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 202 The steam generated is carried to the place intended by means of pipes. 1838 GREENER *Gunnery* 378 Generating 300 per cent. less friction than in the Whitworth rifle. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 261 Heat in some way generates the force of the earth-wave. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 325 The gases generated were employed as fuel for heating steel furnaces. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 Steam is generated from the water in the boiler by the aid of artificial heat. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* 235 The walls were streaming with the heat generated by the presence of so many men and so much drink. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 339 We can sometimes observe how they balance each other, sometimes what velocities they generate.

c. *Math.* To produce or evolve (a line or figure); said chiefly of a point, line, or surface conceived as doing this by its motion.

1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 275 If both the Ellipse and Circle were turned round the Axis AB there would also be a Spheroid and a Sphere generated. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 154 The properties of lines generated by the section of a solid. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vi. 57 When these properties of the ellipse and hyperbola, and of the solids generated by their revolution, were first discovered. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 233 We know how a circle is generated. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 12 If the figure were to revolve about SP it would generate a sphere. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 83 The pencils generated by *m* and *m'* are projective.

3. To bring about, give rise to, produce (a result, a state of things; in later use also, a state of mind, feeling, etc.).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 260 Both of them [visibles and audibles] seeme not to Generate or produce any other Effect in Nature [etc.]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Table 255 Earthquakes seem to be generated much the same way [by eruptions of vapours]. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 279 The belief of that miracle did not generate conviction that Jesus was the Christ. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* viii. 256 Offences were generated in consequence of the imperfections of the Law. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 124 The same inconsistency of the statutes .. generated a lawsuit between commerce and revenue. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* i. (1867) 14 There are among us enthusiastic principles and practices .. generated in a period of greater excitement than our own. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 288 This unhealthy atmosphere, and the diseases which it generates, prevail over the whole of the great Maremma. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. iv. 70 The love of killing game generates a sincere wish to preserve it.

Generated (dʒe·nĕrĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] That is produced or originated.

1552 HULOET, Generated, *generatus, genitus.* 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 19 He that maketh any thing after the example of things generated, shall never .. attaine to what is perfectly beautifull. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* p. v, Any generated, flowing Quantity. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 239 When a body falls by the force of gravity, the spaces descended are proportional to the squares of the generated velocities.

Generating (dʒe·nĕrĕtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb GENERATE.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* II. Ded. § 9. 3 As those which are ordained for generating and propagating of sciences. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 263 Every Creature of it selfe [would be] in a like power of Generating, one as much as another. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 249 All these occurrences are perfectly dependant on a knowledge of the generating of the explosive force.

Generating (dʒe·nĕrĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That generates, in senses of verb; esp. of geometrical magnitudes (*generating line, circle*, etc.) and (in modern use) of electric apparatus. *Generating function* (see quot. 1838); *generating surface*, the heating surface of a boiler (Knight).

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 260 The Cycloidal Space..between the Curve and the Circle is.. = Generating Circle. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 276 Hitherto the generating line, or plane, has been considered as of a constant and invariable magnitude. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 113/1 The term *generating function* is a name given by Laplace to any function of x, considered with reference to the coefficients of its expansion in powers of x. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 18 The small tube of the generating apparatus being bent straight passes down into the wash solution. 1854 CT. E. DE WARREN tr. *De Sauley's Dead Sea* II. 127 The generating arch is not then quite half a circumference. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 156 The generating member, since it continues to grow during the branching, may form numerous lateral members. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 6/1 The supply being from storage batteries, it..is not affected by temporary stoppage of the generating plant.

Generation (dʒenĕrē·ʃən). Also 3-6 -acion, (6 -yon), 4-5 -acioun. [a. L. *generātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *generāre* to GENERATE. Cf. F. *génération*.]

I. The action of generating.

1. The act or process of generating or begetting physically; procreation; propagation of species. For *equivocal, spontaneous generation*, see the adjs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 78 (Camb. MS.) Þat þat natur desireth and requereth alwey, that is to sein the werk of generacion. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 206 Thei han Membres of Generacioun of Man and Womman. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst., Mor. Wisd.* 460 Of lust and lykyng comyth generacion. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The generacion & breding of good and swyfte and strong horses. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 608 Generation by Copulation (certainly) extendeth not to Plants. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 265 Nor are all Creatures at all times alike disposed to Generation, but apted and disposed thereunto from some exterior cause. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 159 There is in all men, both male and female, a desire and power of generation more active than is ever universally exerted. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 474 A little thread that appears to be an organ of generation. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 46 In the higher animals, the act of reproduction is accomplished by means of special organs: this is Generative Reproduction, or Generation.

b. In passive sense: The fact or manner of being begotten.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 76 Of generacion..There may no gentilesse be. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 41 (Harl. MS.) By the fadir, that is cause of oure generacion, is vndirstonde mekenesse or humilite. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 547/1 His generacion (that is to wyt his being borne of God by the seed of god..) doth preserue and kepe hym. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 364 The condition of men, even from their generation, is, in their owne sweate to earne their owne meate.

c. Manner of descent: genealogy, pedigree. *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* i. 1 The boke of the generacioun of Jhesu Crist. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 233 They derive their generation from the Cretan Jupiter. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* (1836) 308 The generation of the modern worldly Dissenter was thus: Presbyterian, Arian, Socinian, and last, Unitarian.

d. *Theol.* The origin of the Son from the Father. Cf. BEGET *v.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 200 The generation of Christ admits no regeneration, he becoming at once thereby God and Son and heir of all. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 355 Strange Generation this? Father and Son Co-eval, two distinct, and yet but one! 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 107 The Arians..had some plausible things to urge, particularly in respect of the Generation of the Son. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* v. (1852) 122 Origen introduced the phrase of the Son's 'eternal generation'.

2. Production by natural or artificial processes (as of plants, animals, substances, etc.). †Also, mode of formation, nature of origin (*obs.*).

In mediæval philosophy, following Aristotle, *generation* (γένεσις) and *corruption* (φθορά) are often mentioned as contrary processes, together comprehending all the changes which take place in the universe. Hence the frequent allusive use of the words, e. g. in quot. 1611.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 49 Wiþ þis poudre þe generacioun of þese poris may be mendid. 1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.*

(Percy Soc.) 2 Of the generacyon and cause of stone and metall, and of plantis and herbys. 1563 Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 63 b, Sand .. is of the same generation, consisting of many small bodies, which are congealed into stones. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 361 There cannot be a countrie more apt then this, for the generation and increase of all plants and creatures. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* III. E 4 Would you know a catchpoole rightly deriu'd, the corruption of a Cittizen is the generation of a serieant. 1663 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. ii. 155 Those insensible Corpuscules which daily produce such Considerable effects in the generation and corruption of Bodies about us. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* Rome 383 The Monks shew'd us .. 2 marble pillars .. Their generation at first was of a mass or heap of small flints and pebbles united into one body by a cement. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I 17 The Production of Something which before was not, we call Generation; thus we say Fire is generated, when we see Fire where the Wood was before. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 50 Ideas, their Generations, Associations, and Dependencies on bodily States. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. i. 1 The true object of education .. is the generation of happiness. 1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 210 The generation of peat, when not completely under water, is confined to moist situations. 1847 Craig, s. v., In Geometry, generation or genesis is the formation or production of a geometrical figure or quantity. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* ii. § 22 (1870) 26 Liquefaction in this case will conclusively demonstrate a generation of heat.

II. That which is generated.

The use of the word in senses 3–6 is largely due to the frequent occurrence of *generatio* in the Vulgate. Translators were probably uncertain as to the exact meaning of it in certain passages, as *Isa.* liii. 8, to which the following seems to be the earliest reference in English.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 827 Hys generacyoun quo recen con, þat dyzed for vus in Iherusalem?

†**3.** Offspring, progeny. In early instances chiefly *to give* (*have*) *generation*. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxvi. 9 If I, that generacion to othere men ȝyue, bareyn shal be? seith the Lord thi God. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 197 This same ysaac had a wyfe barayne ycallid Rebecta, he Prayed god that he wolde yeue hym generacion. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 4 He had in mariage a right fayr lady but they were long to geder with oute hauyng generacion. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xvii. 28 For we are also his generacion. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 93 His mother Mammea exhorted hym to take to his wyfe some mayden of a noble and auncient house, to the entent that he mought haue generacion. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 240 Al those yᵗ wearry or slea their generations, or their children destroye with drinkes. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 119 The barbarous Scythian Or he that makes his generation messes To gorge his appetite. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 84 If he were discovered ..he and his generation [should be] sent Slaves into Siberia.

†**b.** Descendants, posterity. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xii. 140 This Machomete .. was of the Generacioun of Ysmael, that was Abrahames Sone. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxi. 8 Their childers children lyue in their sight, and their generacion [1611 offspring] before their eyes. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Exod., Foure hundred yeeres after Jacob came thither with the generation of the Hebrewes. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 185 Which Land the Lord gave to Abraham and his Generation, and promised that in his Family all the Nations of the Earth should be Blessed.

†**c.** Fruit, produce (of the vine). *Obs. rare.*

A rendering of *genimen* (*vitis*) (Matt. xxvi. 29) = Gr. γέννημα (τοῦ ἀμπέλου). Wyclif and later translators use 'fruit'.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 244 b/2, I shalle not drynke of thys generacion of the vyne tofore I shalle drynke it newe wyth you [etc.]. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 334, I will drinke no more of this Generation of the Vine.

4. The offspring of the same parent or parents, regarded as a single degree or step in the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; also, in wider sense, = Degree 3.

In reckoning genealogies, each generation is naturally restricted to one individual in the direct line, without regard to collateral descendants.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9262 Qua-so will se fra adam þe ald Hu mani knes to crist es tald, He sal find, wit-vten mistruns, Sexti hale generacions. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 231 Caym his synne was i-punsched seuenfold, þat is in þe seuenþe generacioun; for Lamech was þe seuenþe from Adam in þat lyne. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 Charles, discended off Carolus Magnus .. by ix. or by x. generacions, was put ffrom the Kyngdome of Frauce. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 181 The Canon of the Law is laide on him, Being but the second generation Remoued from thy sinne-conceiuing wombe. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. Ancients* 95 When many generations issuing forth out of one man, who had a certaine marke, do constantly retaine the same marke in some part of their bodies. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. v, I have known the family Three generations, and I loved them all. 1834 T. Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 77 A family party, consisting of three generations; the last a numerous one. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. vii. 258 Ætolus, his ancestor in the tenth generation, had quitted Elis.

5. The whole body of individuals born about the same period; also, the time covered by the lives of these.

In reckoning historically by 'generations', the word is taken to mean the interval of time between the birth of the parents and that of their children, usually computed at thirty years, or three generations to a century.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xi. 8 Þou lord sall ȝeme vs & kepe vs fra þis generacioun. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* viii. 12 Why doth this generacion seke a token? Verely I saye vnto you: There shal no token be geuen vnto this generacion. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 28 Barley, accounted in the olde generations among the woorthyest sort of grayne, and not of small estimation at this day. 1611 Bible *Judg.* ii. 10 And also all that generation were gathered vnto their fathers: and there arose another generation after them. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. (1711) 24 Heaps of Rocks, broken Stones, and Ice heap'd up from many Generations. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 77 ₱ 14 The hopes of the rising generation. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xxvi. 48 The rising generation was not disposed to accept his advice. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxiii. 306 His second objection to the new system relates to the length of generations, which he says is made only eighteen or twenty years. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 151 The negroes of the next generation are not to be doomed to slavery for fear of somewhat more being inflicted on their parents. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 591 It is in this group of scientific observers that we catch the secret of the coming generation.

†**6.** Family, breed, race; class, kind, or 'set' of persons. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 4 Thenne his wyf conceyued of his seed and multeplied the generacion humayn of a right fayr sone. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 36/2 Sende to vs ayen a good knyght of ye generacyon of fraunce. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) F vij, Butte corsede be the generation, that dressethe all his thoughtes againste hus unto the worste parte. 1576 J. Sanford *Gard. Pleas.* 48 Banished out of Rome, advocates, proctours, notaries, and that lyke generation. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 204, *Pain.* Y'are a Dogge. *Ape.* Thy Mothers of my generation: what's she, if I be a Dogge? 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 233 However as they are, they [their Physitians] passe for a generation usefull and requisite. 1641 Trapp *Theol. Theol.* 140 There have beene a generation .. that have attempted to take armes against Heaven. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. iii, Then the whole generation of him are so in love with bagpipes and puppet-shews! 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 216 They could not brook the fighting in conjunction with this wicked generation [the Irish]. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Angl.-Fr., Genération* (*or* a great many), .. there is a whole generation of them.

Hence **Generational** *a.*, pertaining to generations.

1894 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 116 At this stage in the development of the generational system, the parent gives but the beginnings of life.

Generationism (dʒenĕrē·ʃəniz'm). [f. Generation + -ism.] (See quot. 1876.)

1864 *Home & For. Rev.* Apr. 676 He [Frohschammer] published a work on the origin of the soul .. defending the theory of Generationism. 1876 W. Alexander *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 213 One school held that not only the body but the soul came from the parents; and this doctrine was termed traducianism or generationism. 1893 *Tablet* 18 Feb. 257 It is not allowable to any loyal Catholic to hold spiritual traducianism or generationism.

Generative (dʒe·nĕrătiv). [f. Generate *v.* + -ive. Cf. F. *génératif*.]

1. Pertaining to generation or procreation; having the power or function of producing offspring.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxvii. 72 The sowle hath power vegetatif and generatif for to conseruen his kynde and multyplyen. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 6 Neither is there any place .. where that generatiue vertue doth more abound .. then in the wide Ocean. 1628 Gaule *Pract. Theories* (1629) 76 Spirits are not vsually generatiue, nor are Virgines pregnant. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 14 Dec., We .. had very good discourse concerning insects and their having a generative faculty as well as other Creatures. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 519 Complaints of the generative organs. 1871–2 H. Macmillan *True Vine* iv. 167 By preventing plants from reproducing, leaves and wood are produced instead of generative products. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 158 In the Cyclostomes the generative organ is single.

fig. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Wen þei of þer office are gederers of euerlastyng lif, how euen þey are þus misusing þis generatif strengþe. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. l. § 1 Not onely the Word, but the Sacraments, both hauing generatiue force and vertue. 1816 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* (Bohn) 353 This state of mind .. is a mere balance or compromise of the two powers, not that living and generative interpenetration of both which would give being to essential religion. 1883 *Congregationalist* Mar. 190 That word is creative, generative, begets a new life which supplants and expels the old.

2. Having the power or function of generating (in senses 2 and 3 of the vb.); productive.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 36 These causes, (being in their proper nature most generatiue of sedition, and of all sorts of ciuill furies). 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xxviii. 294 Feare is a Multiplying and Generative Passion, ever producing motions of its owne Nature. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 6 What Meats are generative of Wind? 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 21 We will affirm then that the effective or generative cause of stones, is a certain mineral virtue. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 495 This agent is known to be the generative cause of several diseases of the bones. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 533 The people .. yearn for fuller knowledge of the rules of right, as the generative principles of social peace.

Hence **Generatively** *adv.*, by way of generation; **Generativeness.**

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* vi. 41 That which is immortall cannot generatively proceed from that which is mortall. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Generativeness*, generative or begetting Quality or Faculty.

Generator (dʒe·nĕre·ɪtəɹ). [a. L. *generātor*, masc. agent-n. f. *generāre*: see Generate *v.*]

1. One who generates or begets.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 327 Imagination .. sometimes assimilates the Idea of the generator into a realty in the thing ingendred. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* VIII. 141 Nature, in generation, must the path Traced by the generator still pursue. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. I. x. (1876) 252 Whilst the eternal generation of circles proceeds, the eternal generator abides.

2. Something which generates or produces; *esp.* an apparatus for the production of gases, steam, or electricity.

1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 493 The French writers term it hydrogene, that is, generator of water. 1825 Hamilton *Handbk., Generator* in Pneumatics, the high pressure boiler of Mr. Perkins's steam engine is thus named. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 160 Generators are constructed either to work with or without a blast of air. 1879 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (ed. 6) II. xvi. 435 By it, in short, the electric generator is so far simplified, and reduced in cost, as to [etc.]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 109/1 Hot Wind Generator, for ventilating houses and hospitals, and heating same. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* (U. S.) Nov. 352 Dynamo, absolutely meaningless as at present found, is popularly used in place of generator.

3. *Chem.* 'A term used to denote the elements or compounds from which a more complex substance is obtained' (Cassell).

b. *Mus.* The 'fundamental tone' of a series of harmonics or of a chord.

1825 Danneley *Encycl. Mus.* s.v. *Sound*, The diatonic scale is therefore formed by the products of a sonorous body, generator or generating string. 1847 Craig, *Generator*, in Music, the principal sound or sounds by which others are produced. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* ii. § 33 The division of any string into halves, quarters, eighths, or sixteenths, gives the various upper octaves of the 'generator', or 'fundamental tone', that is the note produced by the vibration of the whole length of the string.

Generatrix (dʒenĕrē·ɪ·triks). [a. L. *generātrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *generāre*: see Generate *v.*]

†**1.** She that generates or produces; a female parent. (Only *fig.*) *Obs.*

1657 Pinnell tr. *Paracelsus' Philos.* II. 32 The element of fire is the generatrix of the Stars, Planets, and the whole Firmament. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 278 Night was called the mother, the generatrix of all things. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius Comm.* I. iii, 1 his divine generatrix of every being and every blessing.

2. *Math.* = Generant A. b.

1840 Lardner *Geom.* 176 A straight edge representing the directrix may be moved over a figure representing the generatrix [etc.]. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 108 Blended to a screw surface with an inclined generatrix.

3. 'A dynamo-electric machine employed to generate an electric current' (*Cent. Dict.*). = Generator 2.

Generic (dʒene·rik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *gener-*, stem of *genus* kind + -ic: cf. F. *générique*, used by Descartes.] Belonging to a genus or class; applied to a large group or class of objects; general (opposed to Specific or Special); esp. in *generic character, name, term.*

1676 Grew *Anat. Leaves* I. vi. § 5 This Saline Principle .. is .. a Generik Name, under which divers Species are comprehended. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 97 He makes it be only a remote concurse to the act considered in genere, in its generic nature, not to the individual particular act. 1724 Watts *Logic* I. vi. § 4 Though wine differs from other liquids in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generic difference, for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry. 1789 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 35 The circumstance of fraudulency then may serve to characterize a particular species, comprisable under each of those generic heads. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 2 The generic characters are certain properties of minerals used as characters, without any reference to their differences, as colour, lustre, weight. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 208 The terms 'weight' and 'balance' were thus generic terms, without specific meaning. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 208 The preservation of the generic and specific characters of fossil remains varies in different strata.

b. *absol.*; also (*nonce-use*) as *sb. pl.* = 'generic questions.'

1807 T. Sikes in Southey *Life of A. Bell* (1844) II. 567, I requested you to give me the solution of two generics, which .. would suggest to me what *sort* of matter I should want for your satisfaction. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 263 The ideal consists in the happy balance of the generic with the individual.

Generical (dʒene·rikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Belonging to, or having the character of, a genus; generic, general.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 Mappa mundi is describede in the firste boke of this werke, in the maner of a diuision genericalle in to a diuision specificalle [L. *more divisi generis in species*]. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* I. vii. 17 We must conceive such of them as are omitted to be implyed under the genericall name of Canaanites. 1680 Baxter *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxiii. 35 The Generical Notion sure is not enough for the definition of each species. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* iii. Wks. I. 116/1 A question, how all smells come to be considered as one genus, and all tastes as another? What is the generical distinction. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 270 Holding some rank in the world, besides the generical rank of fool. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) II. 334 There was such an amazing, I might almost say generical, difference between those who were Christians and those who were not.

Hence **Generically.** *rare*⁻¹.

1708 A. Collins *Answ. Clarke's 3rd Def.* 43 The Question .. has no relation to the genericalness of the Objects on which we think, but to the genericalness of Thinking itself.

Generically (dʒene·rikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².] With reference to genus.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 76 If it determine not the kinde of good formally, nor virtually, nor contain it generically [etc.]. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 27 Generically allied. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. i. 30 We suppose other Beings generically the same, and yet numerically different. 1783 Blair *Rhet.* (1812) I. vii. 144 These two kinds of writing are generically and essentially distinct. 1868 Peard *Water-Farm.* xv. 155 The tench .. belongs to the carp family, and is separated from it generically on account of the size of the scales with which the body is covered [etc.]. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 140 Among the most ancient Carboniferous plants .. are found certain forms generically identical with those now living.

Generícism. *rare*⁻¹. [f. GENERIC + -ISM.] Explained by the writer to mean: 'The systematic official adoption of generic as contradistinguished from specific phraseology'.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 342 The principle of Genericism pervades all the Offices of the Church of England.

Generific (dʒenĕrĭ·fik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *gener-* (see GENERIC) + -(I)FIC.]

1825 [see GENERALIFIC].

Generification (dʒenĕrifikē·ʃən). *Logic.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] (See quots. 1837, 1864.)

1837–8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 191 The abstraction which carries up species into genera, is called, in that respect, Generification, or, more loosely, Generalisation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 74 Generification is the process of rising, through the successive abstraction of Marks, from lower to higher Concepts. 1874 M'COSH *Scot. Philos.* li. (1875) 382 Mr. Grote and Mr. John Stuart Mill have tried to improve Mill's doctrine of generification.

Generosity (dʒenĕrɒ·siti). [ad. L. *generōsitāt-em*, f. *generōs-us* GENEROUS.]

1. Excellence, goodness of race; nobility of birth or lineage. Now only *arch.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 49 Hit is to be holden that Asia is moste in quantite, Europa lesse in quantite, but excelle in the numerous generosite [L. *generositate*] of peple. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 13 b, Sentences concerning generositie, collected out of sundrye Aucthors, and firste certayne verses, made by G. Chaucer, teaching what is gentleness, or who is worthy to bee called gentle. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 190 Nobilitie began in thy auncestors, and endeth in thee, and the Generositie that they gayned by vertue thou hast blotted with vice. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* iii. (1653) 83 The ingenious Women are marked with certaine notes in the Forehead, which is accounted a kind of generosity. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 275 The Virginians especially lay claim to this generosity of lineage.

†b. Of animals: Excellence of breed; the spirit arising from this. *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* (1871) 15 The foot men lookt well too the hors, and hee of Generositée soon callmd of him self. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 110 It weakeneth their bodies, and dulleth in them all generosity.

2. †High spirit, courage, nobility of conduct (*obs.*) Now only in the more restricted sense: Willingness to lay aside resentment or forgive injuries; magnanimity.

1623 COCKERAM, *Generosity*, noblenesse of minde, courage. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 Their generosity is remarkable, in regard they grudge not to give praise to the vertue even of their enemies, when they deserve it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 236 His Judgment, like other mens Valour, has commonly the generosity to favour the weaker side. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* (1887) I. 240 'Tis a degree of generosity to tell the truth. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 239 The part which sound policy required him to act, was consonant to the natural generosity of his temper. This magnanimous prince [etc.]. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 41 Let me throw myself on your generosity. 1883 Sir T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* v. 142 Generosity is never a characteristic of political party warfare.

3. Readiness or liberality in giving; munificence.

1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* IV. i, They are of that vain number, who had rather shew their false generosity, in giving away profusely to worthless Flatterers, than in paying just Debts. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 337 My excellent Friend, to whose Generosity I owe my Education. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 P 9 The giver & receiver differ in their opinions of generosity. 1833 ALISON *Europe* (1849–50) I. iii. § 93. 356 Generosity is nearly allied to extravagance.

4. *pl.* Instances of generosity (senses 2 and 3). *rare.*

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* II. iv. PPPP 5 You love him even after he .. without regarding so many generosities which should perswade him, hath done what in him lay to deprive you of your life. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 106 One that carried the generosities of friendship very far. 1833 LAMB *Elia* II, *Produc. Mod. Art*, The relish with which *his* Reading Public had received the fooleries of the man, more to their palates than the generosities of the master [Don Quixote].

†5. *The Order of Generosity*: a Prussian order of distinction, instituted in 1665, and superseded in 1740 by the Order for Merit. *Obs.*

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4359/1 His Majesty hath been pleas'd to give him the Cross of the Order of Generosity.

Generous (dʒe·nĕrəs), *a.* [ad. F. *généreux*, ad. L. *generōs-us*, f. *gener-*, *genus* stock, race; cf. Sp., It. *generoso*. The senses appear already developed in Fr. and for the most part in Latin.]

1. Of noble lineage: high-born. Also *absol.* = nobles (quot. 1610). Now only *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 96 Most generous sir. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1300 Many knights .. of generous extraction. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. 116 The Ancient Generous made choice rather of such Herbes as grew in the Fields. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxvii. (1704) 345 This has in several ages cost the Nation a vast proportion of generous blood. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* 178 In a generous womb once dwelling. 1875 KINGSLEY *Lect. deliv. in Amer.* i. 3 That genial reverence for antiquity which I hold to be the sign of a truly generous —that is in the right sense of the grand old word—a truly high-bred nature.

†b. Of animals: Of good breed or stock. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 109 The generous Bitches have 12. [speans], other but 10. 1641 HINDE *Y. Bruen* vii. 26, I have seene a Gentleman..very carefull to have his horse of a generous race. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 71 Eagles try their Young against his Rays, To prove, if they're of generous Breed, or base. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 119 The Colt that for a Stallion is design'd, By sure Presages shows his generous Kind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 57 The plains..bred a generous race of horses, renowned above all others in the antient world, for their majestic shape, and incomparable swiftness.

c. *transf.*

1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 11 Of those which I call the generous or the noble Feet, some are more excellent than others.

2. Of actions, character, etc.: Appropriate or natural to one of noble birth or spirit; hence, †gallant, courageous (*obs.*); magnanimous, free from meanness or prejudice.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 632 This is not generous, not gentle, not humble. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* I. iii. 37 [He] made a generous resistance, and won a glorious victory. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. i. (1715) 1 The rapine of these [Flocks and Herds] was look'd on as a generous and heroical exploit. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 121 The gratitude they expressed was a token of generous principles. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xii, This generous disposition to defy control. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 The spirit of timid reserve still kept the bishops silent, and this generous appeal met no response. 1880 M'CARTHY *Own Times* IV. lxii. 398 It was an error indeed, but it was at least a generous error.

b. For persons: †High-spirited, gallant, courageous (*obs.*); magnanimous, noble-minded.

1623 COCKERAM, *Generous*, valiant, noble. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* III. 8 This generous Warrior, that was not capable of fear in the greatest .. dangers. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 130 This generous Prince, being brought up in arms. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 Neglected horses range along the plain, Their chariots broke, and generous riders slain! 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 261 The usurper ..was tempted to place some confidence in so generous a conqueror. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 9 The most generous Italian conceives that there are certain persons whom it would be contamination for him to call into the open field. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 1877) 105 He who is generous to an equal is generous at the risk of his own loss or fall by comparison.

†c. Of animals: Spirited. *Obs. rare*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1890) III. 394 A generous creature a horse is, sensible in some sort of honour, made most handsome by pride. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Amongst the aforesaid living creatures, some are Solar, *sc.* those that are generous and lively, as the bull, goat, horse, lion.

3. Free in giving, liberal, munificent.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 35 Since the Ladies here are no less Generous than Charming .. there are many Intrigues form'd. 1704 ROWE *Ulyss.* Ded., The Restoring and Preserving any Part of Learning is so Generous an Action in it self, that it naturally falls into your Lordship's Province. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 51 (Versailles) The king, he said, was the most generous of princes, but his generosity could neither relieve or reward every one. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 248 A man may be generous with his money and ungenerous in his spirit. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1383. 533 He was himself generous as a giver, parting, indeed, with that which did not altogether belong to himself. 1896 *Scott. Notes & Queries* X. 22 These generous donations were afterwards supplemented.

b. *transf.* Of land: Rich, fertile. (Cf. F. *sol généreux.*)

1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* (1867) 3 Miles and miles of generous soil were abandoned to the boar and the buffalo. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1863) I. i. 7 A generous southern territory, flowing with wine and oil.

4. Furnished liberally or without stint; hence, abundant, ample, copious.

1625 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 11 Clearkes and other knaves (Who with their gennerous ruffs the Court out-braves) Will take a pention, or a quarter-fee To make their friend from information free. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 15 Yet they are fond to see strong liquors given in generous portions to the sailors. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 348 How great and liberal the houses are with generous casements and courts. 1886 O. W. HOLMES *Morb. Antip.* Introd. 21 His ample coat..with its broad flaps and many buttons and generous cuffs.

b. Of diet (with mixture of sense 5): Ample in quantity and rich in quality, strengthening. Also, with somewhat similar notion, of colour: Rich, full.

1833 PARIS in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 568/2 Young children and growing youths generally thrive upon a generous diet of animal food. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* iii. (1878) 42 The glow of generous colour.

5. Of liquor, esp. wine: Rich and full of strength; invigorating; †also *absol.* as *sb.*

This use is originally due to L. *vinum generosum* (Horace) wine of a good class or stock. In Eng. (as in Fr.) it has associations derived from senses 2 and 3.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 285 The Neccar, whose bankes are inriched with the most generous Wines. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 It [Metheglin] is a most generous liquor. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 109 Two goblets will I crown with sparkling Wine, The gen'rous Vintage of the Chian Vine. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 11 Not that in general I condemn A Glass of Gen'rous now and then; When you are faint, your Spirits low. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 98 He .. perhaps had a bottle of generous in his stomach. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 187 The juice of the Corsican grapes is so generous, that..it will always please by its natural flavour. 1826 DISRAELI *Vin. Grey* II. xvi. Drawing out, by the assistance of generous wine, their most kindly sentiment, and most engaging feelings. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xiii. 223 Whose earliest nutriment was the generous wine of Béarn.

†6. Of remedies: Vigorous, strong, powerful. (Cf. HEROIC 4.) Also of a disease. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* II. iv. (1845) 109 The Doctor thought himself this Day oblig'd to a quite contrary, and yet a more generous Remedy; and order'd, that, instead of giving me Drink, they should take away Blood. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 134 A..Doctor..being asked..why he would not give such a Patient more generous remedies, seeing he grew so much worse under the use of common languid ones [etc.]. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 My Lord is still ill of the gout and the Duke of Buckingham hath had a generous fitt of itt.

Generously (dʒe·nĕrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

†1. Highly in respect of birth. *Obs.*

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* B, Tis pittie one so generously deriu'd Should be depriu'd: his best induements thus.

2. Nobly; †gallantly, bravely (*obs.*) unselfishly, magnanimously.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Generosamente*, generously, gentleman-like, *generosè*. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* II. 121 Rozalmond had generously slain two Giants. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* (1845) 60 A Good Man, generously contending with ill Fortune. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xxvii, Generously brave, Thou all their little Malice may'st defy. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xiv. 101 My dear Emily sat generously uneasy, I saw, for the trouble she had been the cause of giving. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 249 A companion of the Saint generously offered himself. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. III. iv. 357 Granville now generously interceded in behalf of his ancient foe.

b Of a horse: Bravely, gallantly.

1888 *Times* 26 June 11/6 The jockey Warne, who rode Success at Derby..stated that he made a good start..Success ran, he said, generously.

3. Liberally; in an open-handed fashion.

1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 82 Here we rested the Lord's-day, and were very generously and nobly entertained. 1725 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1732) I. vii. 77 If his creditors will do anything generously for him, to enable him to go on again, well and good. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, My wife always generously let them have a guinea each, to keep in their pockets. 1882 Sir R. TEMPLE *Men & Ev. my Time India* iii. 44 Though simple in his tastes and habits, he was generously hospitable.

4. With reference to diet (see GENEROUS 4 b).

1833 F. TWEEDIE in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 210/1 If he [the patient] have been accustomed to live generously .. the allowance of wine must be greater.

Generousness (dʒe·nĕrəsnés). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Nobility of character, high spirit, magnanimity.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* IV. H 4 a, Much haue I heard of his renowne in armes, His generousnesse, his vertues. 1695 *Whether Parl. be dissolved by Death P'cess Orange* 58 What will Posterity say of us, if..we have not the Fortitude and Generousness, through the refusing to pay Taxes, to force the Case of this Parliaments being dissolved. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. (1876) 164 The width, and depth, and generousness of their nature.

†2. Fertility, richness (of soil). *Obs.*

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 38 The generousness of its Soil, that yields its Fruits almost without help.

Genesial (dʒénĭ·siăl), *a.* [f. GENESI-S + -AL.] Pertaining to generation. *Genesial cycle*: 'a period of ovarian, of uterine, and of mammary activity, into a series of which the reproductive life of the human female is divided' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Genesiology (dʒénĭ·siplŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -(O)LOGY.] The science of generation.

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

Genesis (dʒe·nésis). [a. L. *genesis*, a. Gr. γένεσις origin, creation, generation, f. *γεν- root of γίγνεσθαι to come into being, be born.]

1. The first in order of the books of the Old Testament, containing the account of the creation of the world.

The name was given by the Gr. translators, and retained in the Vulgate; in quot. 1225 *Genesi* is the Latin ablative.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. & N. Test.* (Gr.) 318 Fif bec he awrat mid wundorlicum dihte. seo forme ys Genesis. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 A meiden also het was, Jacobes douhter, hit telleð ine Genesi, eode vt uor to biholden uncuðe wummen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2502 Đe boc ðe is hoten genesis. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 219 Go to Genesis the leaunt, engendrure of vs alle. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 33 It is writine in the first chaiptur of Genesis [etc.]. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 6 Genesis, i. e. Generation, so called by the Greek; partly because it sets forth the Generations of the heavens and of the earth, in their first creation; partly because it describes the Genealogie of the Patriarchs. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal, Epist. to Whigs*, He has damned me in your cause from Genesis to the Revelations. 1885 HUXLEY *Coll. Ess.* (1893) IV. 157 Those modern representatives of Sisyphus, the reconcilers of Genesis with science.

allusively (see 4). 1614 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 227 Every man that hath his Genesis must have his Exodus, and they that are born must die.

†2. *Astrol.* Nativity, horoscope. *Obs*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 434 Inpossible thing is, þat ocht be done but genesis [L. *extra genesin*]. 1624 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles* A 4 a, Hauing obseru'd your Genesis, He would not liue. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 347 Vespasian being admonished, by the mathematicians, to take heed of Metius Pomposianus, because he had an imperiall genesis [etc.] [L. *genesim imperatoriam* Suet. *Vesp.* 14].

†3. = SYNTHESIS; orig. with reference to geometry, opposed to *analysis*; see Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* III. iii). Cf. quot. 1654 s.v. GENETICAL. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 108 Hereby schollars may haue daily much sure practice both of Analysis and Genesis; that is, resoluing and making Latine: which as was noted, all the learned doe acknowledge to bee almost all in all, in getting all learning. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 358 Thus much may suffice for the Genesis. Now for the Analysis.

4. Origin, mode of formation or production (very

freq. in mod. usage, esp. with reference to the origin of the universe and its parts, or of natural and mental phenomena).

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (1613), *Genesis*, beginning. 1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 380 A Custom bottomed upon the Great Originist, and that account he gives us of the Genesis and Rise of things. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 238 All which genesis or generation of gods is really nothing but a poetical description of the cosmogonia. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. ii. § 11 (1740) 36 It seems the Author himself was in the Dark as to the Genesis of this Speech. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 138, I shall now proceed to the nature and genesis of the imagination. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 49 To the Genesis of our Clothes-Philosopher, then, be this First Chapter consecrated. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. viii. III. § 17. 404 Harriott arrived at a complete theory of the genesis of equations. 1864 Bowen *Logic* v. 119 It explains only the genesis, not the nature, of the Categories. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. i. 5 The theory of evolution must embrace the genesis and development of mind.

† b. *Math.* = Generation. *Obs.*

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 224 The Genesis of Solids may be exhibited in various ways. 1721 Bailey, *Genesis* [in Geometry] is the Forming of any Figure, plain, or solid. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 205 An Account of the Genesis, Nature and Uses of the Celestial Equinoctial.

Hence **Gene·sic** *a.*, pertaining to genesis or origin (cf. F. *génésique*); **Gene·siac, Genesi·acal, Genesi·tic** *adjs.*, belonging to the Book of Genesis (cf. F. *génésiaque*).

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1236/1 Of the progress of the genesic phenomena, there is as yet but little clearly known. 1856 R. F. Burton *El-Medinah* III. 335 The Genesitic account of the Great Patriarch has suggested to learned men the idea of two Abrahams. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* ii. 56 Before the 'waters' (and here is the peculiar error of the genesiacal bard) some of the ancients claimed the pre-existence of light [etc.]. 1892 E. C. Stedman in *Century Mag.* XLIV. 669 We then comprehend the full purport of the Genesitic record—'ye shall be as gods'. 1895 *Month* Nov. 372 She [the Church] has so far acquiesced in the larger interpretations of Genesiacal cosmogony that now the six-day theory would be very unsafe. 1896 *Tablet* 27 June 1014 The Genesiac days of creation.

-ge·nesis, repr. Gr. γένεσις (see Genesis) in various quasi-Gr. compounds used in modern science, denoting modes of generation, as *abiogenesis*, *biogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc.

Genet[1] (dʒe·nĕt). Forms: 5 jonet, genete, 6 jennet, jenette, 7 ginnet, jenit, 6, 9 genette, 7– gennet, 8– genet. [a. OF. *gen(n)ete*, *-ette*, *jen(n)ette* (F. *genette*) = Sp. and Pg. *gineta*, med.L. *geneta* (mod.L. *genetta*), a. Arab. جرنيط *jarnait*.]

1. A kind of civet-cat, a native of southern Europe, western Asia, and Africa. The common species (*Genetta vulgaris* or *Viverra Genetta*) is found in the south of France.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 79 Tho cam forth many a beest anon, as the squyrel, the musehout, the fychews..the genete. 1572 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 325 A black velvet gown .. furred with squyrels, and faced with jenet's furr. 1619 Middleton *Love & Antig.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 331 Those beasts bearing fur..The ounce, rowsgray, ginnet, etc. 1653 A. Ross Παναρεία (1658) 345 Gennets, which are beasts like Spanish Cats in bigness, with long and slender snowts, their furres..do smell like those of Civit Cats. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 234 The Dog Kind .. the Dog, the Wolf .. the Genet. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. ix. vi. 523 The palmyra becomes the resort of the palm-cat and the glossy and graceful genet.

† 2. *pl.* The skins of the animal employed as fur for garments. *Obs.*

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 36 Also a gowne of gray russet furred wit Ionetis and wylde Catis. 1538 Fitzherb. *Just. Peas* 121 b, The lorde Chaunceller..may weare..any maner furres, except blacke genettes. 1551 Edw. VI in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. ix. 319 No man .. under an earl, not to wear sables, or black jennets, or cloth of silver. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 260/2 Sables, Jenits, Minks, and Filches [*sic*] are reckoned by the Timber, which is 4 Skins. 1694 E. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. ii. 385 Of Furrs, Filches [*sic*], Grayes, Jennets, [etc.] 40 Skins is a Timber.

b. The fur obtained from the genet; also an imitation of this, usually made from cat's fur.

1882 in Ogilvie. 1890 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 2/2 The cheapest fur for lining coats is genet, black in colour and low in price. 1891 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 6/1 Lined with a less expensive fur, such as genet, musquash or squirrel.

3. *attrib.*, as *genet-cat*, *-skin*.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 179 Of the Gennet-cat, called Genetha. 1677 Charleton *Exercit. de Diff. Anim.* (ed. 2) 20 *Genetta* .. the Genet, *aut* Genet-Cat. 1812–15 Anne Plumtre tr. *Lichtenstein's S. Afr.* II. 15 The hyenas .. eat up the carrion and diminish very much the thieving, mischievous apes, and the crafty genet-cats. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 7/2, 244 sable skins, nine genet skins, and a skunk skin.

Genet[2] (dʒe·nĕt). Also 8 gennit. [Perh. an abbreviation of Jenniting; cf. Genet-moil.] A kind of apple.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Gennit*, or *Genniting*, a kind of Apple which is ripe before any others. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Jenneting*..2. [U.S.] A winter apple, Rawle's Genet.

Genet, obs. form of Jennet.

† **Gene·thliac,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 genethliak, 7 -aque, -ake, 7–8 ack. [Ultimately ad. Gr. γενεθλιακός belonging to one's birth or birthday (= γενέθλιος, f. γενέθλη birth, breed, race, f. *γεν- to bear, bring forth), whence late L. *genethliac-us*, F. *généthliaque*: from these the English forms are more immediately derived.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the casting of nativities. Also, relating to a birthday.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 67 Euery King hath a singular starre for the Ruler of his Royall life, common persons hauing only the mixtures of seuerall influences, according to their Genethliaque figures. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xviii, When these Genethliake Rages are made out The Sober Obiects of a well-taught Mind. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 98 Will not this let in all the Vanities of the Genethliaque pretension? *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 320 Genethliack and Horoscopal fool. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Genethliacum*, Genethliac poem, is a composition in verse, on the birth of some prince or other illustrious person .. There are also genethliac speeches or orations; made to celebrate a person's birth-day.

B. *sb.*

1. One who calculates nativities (so L. *genethliacus*, Gr. γενεθλιακός).

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XI. xxiii. 214 *margin*, The follie of our genethliaks, or nativiti-casters. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 117, I adhere to none of your iuggling Genethliacks. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 689 Strange turns in the World's affairs, Foreseen b' Astrologers, Southsayers, Chaldeans, Learn'd Genethliacks. 1840–4 W. H. Mill *Obs. Gospel* iii. § 1 (1861) 307 The subject-matter alike of the true science of astronomers and the false lore of genethliacs.

2. *pl.* = Genethlialogy (so L. *genethliacē* = Gr. *γενεθλιακή); also, horoscopes, nativities.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. vii. § 3 (1622) 263 A kind of Destinie bestowed vpon those Cities, in their genethliacks, and natiuities, by the aspects and positure of the Stars. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Genethliacks*, treatises about Fortune-telling, or casting nativities. 1755 Johnson, *Genethliacks*, the science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth. Hence in later Dicts.

3. A birthday ode. (= Genethliacon.)

1687 Winstanley *Lives Eng. Poets* 60 He [Leland] wrote, among many other volumes, several books of epigrams, his Cignea Cantio, a Genethliac of Prince Edward.

Hence † **Genethliacism,** the casting of nativities.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 60 Nothing is left of its own, or peculiar to it self [astrologie], but a bare goeticall genethliacism..or casting of Nativities.

Genethliacal (dʒenĕþlai·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Genethliac *a.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* I. xii. 54 This .. Judicial, Conjectural, Genethliacal Astrology .. God and man have condemned. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Grove* 191 Slighting the art of those foolish Astrologers, and Genethliacall Ephemerists, that use to pry into the horoscope of Nativities. 1764 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 30/2 He set himself about erecting the following genethliacal type in order to a presage of Thomas's future fortune. 1835 Southey *Doctor* III. xcv. 208 An astral alphabet for genethliacal purposes was published near the close of the fifteenth century, at Cracow. 1838 J. P. Kennedy *Rob of Bowl* xvi. (1860) 187 This wonderful medicament is a great remedy .. for all diseases, whether proceeding from terrestrial or genethliacal influences.

Hence **Genethli·acally** *adv.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 49 How shall it, then, be believed that a mans religion or religious qualities may be genethliacally prognosticated from the starres and their influentiall constellations? 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 285 The whole human race may be resolved genethliacally into the triad. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xi, He was..an adept, who read the stars, and expounded the fortunes of mankind, genethliacally, as he called it, or otherwise.

‖ **Genethliacon** (dʒenĕþlai·ăkŏn). [L. *genethliacon* = Gr. γενεθλιακόν.] A birthday ode.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 61 Others for magnificence at the natiuities of Princes children, or by custome vsed yearely vpon the same dayes, are called songs natall or *Genethliaca*. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* I. ii. § 1. 5 That [Quire] which before his birth sang his Genethliacon. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 74 This year's Constitution, which was formed and its genethliacon sung by the noble Author, while it was yet in embryo. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* CLXVII. 478 The eclogue .. is a genethliacon, or birthday ode.

Genethlialogy (dʒeneþliæ·lŏdʒi). Also **genethliology.** [ad. Gr. γενεθλιᾱλογία (L. *genethliologia*), abstract sb. related to γενεθλιᾱλογεῖν to cast nativities; see Genethliac and -logy.] The science of casting nativities.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Genethlialogy*, telling or casting of Nativities. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 2 The Chaldeans did so hold to Astronomy still, that they wholly rejected Genethlialogy. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 186 (ed. 2) 168 The Chaldæan Genethliology. 1862 Lewis *Astron. Anc.* v. 13 Herodotus makes no allusion to any connexion with the stars in the Egyptian genethlialogy of his time.

Hence **Genethlialo·gic, Genethlialo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to genethlialogy.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 363/2 The third is a comparatively modern genethlialogic work. 1865 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* III. v. 425 The Chaldee astrology was primarily and mainly, genethlialogical.

Genethliaque, var. Genethliac *sb.* and *a.*

† **Genethliatic.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. γενέθλια neut. pl. of γενέθλιος: see Genethliac and -atic.] One who casts nativities (= Genethliac *sb.* 1).

1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 147 The genethliaticks have other observations than the stars; they conjecture by the disposition, temper..of the person [etc.].

Genethlic (dʒene·þlik), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. γενέθλη birth + -ic; cf. Gr. γενέθλιοι θεοί.] (See quot.)

1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 244 The genethlic divinities, or those which preside over birth.

Genethliology, var. Genethlialogy.

Genetic (dʒene·tik), *a.* [f. Genesis, on the analogy of pairs of words like *antithesis*, *antithetic*.]

1. Pertaining to, or having reference to, origin.

1831 Carlyle *Early Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) III 168 Our theories and genetic Histories of Poetry should henceforth cease. 1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 281 In a historical sketch of the genetic development of the parts of speech, we should naturally begin with the Interjection 1870 Max Müller *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 143 The only scientific and truly genetic classification of religions. 1878 Foster *Phys.* III. v. § 3. 481 Regarded in a genetic aspect, the spinal cord is a series of cemented segments.

b. *Biol. Genetic affinity, connexion, relation(ship)*: one that is the result of a common origin.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 101 If this had occurred, we should meet with the same form, independently of genetic connection, recurring in widely separated geological formations. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 373 There is no direct genetic relation between those fishes.

c. *Logic. Genetic definition*: one which defines a thing by describing the manner of its formation.

1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 13 In Genetic Definitions the defined subject is considered as in the progress to be, as becoming; the notion, therefore, has to be made, and is the result of the definition, which is consequently synthetic. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 167 'Let a straight line revolve in one plane about one of its extremities, and combine the successive positions of the other extremity':—that is a genetic definition of a circle.

d. *Bot. Genetic spiral* (see quot.).

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 169 A line is imagined proceeding .. in such a direction that, traversing the axis .. it includes the points of insertion of all the successive lateral members according to their age; the horizontal projection of this line is called the Genetic Spiral; in reality it is a helix running round the stem more or less regularly.

¶ 2. Sometimes misused for: Generative, productive (= Gr. γενητικός).

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 242 It points to a genetic or creative power. 1865 Lowell *Thoreau* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 366 Above all, there is the standard of genetic power, the test of the masculine as distinguished from the receptive minds. 1884 *Expositor* Dec. 464 This view of faith .. assigns to it a genetic energy adequate to the production of the rich and manifold results of the Christian life.

3. quasi-*sb.* (*pl.*) The principles or laws of origination.

1872 F. Hall *Recent Exempl. False Philol.* 101 Nor are his notions of verbal genetics at all less superficial than his acquaintance with practical precedents.

-gene·tic (see prec.), *suffix* forming adjectives, which correspond to sbs. in *-genesis* and *-geny*, as *biogenetic*, *cosmogenetic*, *phylogenetic*, *physiogenetic*. All of these are of recent formation, and only in use as scientific terms. See -geny.

Genetical (dʒene·tikăl), *a.* [f. Genetic + -al.] = Genetic *a.* † Also, in early use = Synthetic (cf. Genesis 3).

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* Pref. A viij b, I love books that make use of Sciences, not compile them into their Geneticall, or Analyticall Parcels 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. xi. (1858) 45 A complete picture and Genetical History of the Man and his spiritual Endeavour lies before you. 1841 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Landor* Wks. (Bohn) III. 311 These are not plants and animals, but the genetical atoms of which both are composed. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xiii. 277 That classification aimed at being a strictly genetical one.

Genetically (dʒene·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] With respect to genesis or origin.

1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 13 Only those notions can be genetically defined, which relate to quantities represented in time and space. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 Certain tribes .. coming from one place, and genetically identical. 1869 J. D. Baldwin *Preh. Nations* iii. (1877) 91 Genetically related dialects and forms of speech constitute one family group. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revision* xii. 269 Our Authorised Version is genetically connected with all the previous English versions.

Genetive, obs. form of Genitive.

† **Genet-moil.** *Obs.* Also 7 gen(n)et-moyle, ginet-moil. [f. Genet[2]; the second element may be *moyle* Mule, suggested by the coincidence in sound with Jennet.] A variety of apple.

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 77 Gennet-moyle is accompted better then either for Cider. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 8 Another of as great Renown, And solid Iudgment in the Moon; That understood her various Soils, And which produc'd best Genet-moyles. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dwarf-trees*, Such Trees as are apt to put forth Roots .. the Kentish Codling, Genet-moil [etc.].

† **Ge·netor, gennitair.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 genatour, 6 geneto(u)r, -ture, gennitair, gennetter. [OF. *geneteur* and *genetaire*, f. *genet* Jennet.] A soldier who rides a jennet.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2897 Than the genatours of Genne enjoynes att ones. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxvi. 336, I haue thre thousande barded horses..and I haue also seuen M. genetours. 1525 *Ibid.* II. li. 179 When Syr John Ferrant saw the geneture, he sayd to a squyer of his, galop forth thy genet, and assaye to speke with yonder geneture. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 257 And Ferdinand with three hundred Lances, two thousand Gennitairs, and sixe thousand footmen. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 77 Seuen thousand I haue armed head and feet Of genetors full twentie thousand more. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 213 In the first ranke whereof marched their Harquebusiers on horsebacke, in the second their gennetters, in the thirde their light horsemen.

Genetrix, genitrix (dʒe·nitriks). Now *rare*. Also 6 *Sc.* genetrice, 7 genitresse. [a. L. *genetrix, genitrix* female parent (cf. GENITOR), f. *gen-* stem of *gignĕre* to beget, give birth. The form *genitrice* is adopted from OF., while *genitresse* is a new formation from GENITOR.] A female parent, a mother. Also *fig.* applied to one's native country.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 63 Victryce of wyce, hie genetrice Of Jhesu, lord souerayne. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 5 Welcum, oure jem and joyfull genetryce! 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 46 But praises all of this my genitresse That shee deserv's, no wit nor art is able to expresse. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 19. 366 Omnipotent Jupiter .. the progenitor and genitrix, the both father and mother, of those gods. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. v. 44 Who else than she the genetrix of light, The mother of the morning? 1892 SIR F. COOK in *Mod. Rev.* I. 140 The typical mother can neither be a slave nor a genetrix of slaves.

Genetta, genett(e, obs. forms of JENNET.

Geneva[1] (dʒĭnī·vă). Also 8 geneve, -er. [ad. Du. *genever, jenever* (the ending being assimilated to that of next), ad. OF. *genevre* (F. *genièvre*) :–L. *jūniperus* juniper.] A spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with the juice of juniper berries; it is made in Holland, and is hence also called *Hollands*, formerly *Hollands Geneva*. (Often written with capital G by confusion with GENEVA[2].)

In the shortened form GIN, the name chiefly denotes a spirit of British manufacture, originally an imitation of the Dutch spirit, and usually flavoured not with juniper but with some substitute; but the words are sometimes used indiscriminately. In many works of reference in the 18th c. and even later, *geneva* is explained as the name of a spirit distilled, or obtained by fermentation, from juniper berries; but it does not appear that this was ever correct.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Geneva*, a kind of strong Water so called. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 22. 3/1 The Gypsie With Flip and Geneve got most Damnably Typsie. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. ch. xiv, He found the combatants drinking Genever in a Brandy-Shop. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* ix, Take one of these boluses .. washing it down with six spoonfuls of the best Holland's Geneva. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* II. v. xxi. 487 We used to keep a distill'd spirituous Water of Juniper in the Shops, but .. the making of it became the Business .. of the Distiller, who sold it under the Name of Geneva; but at present only a better Kind [of] that is made with the Juniper Berry, what they commonly sell is made with no better an Ingredient than Oil of Turpentine .. and with the coarsest Spirit they have. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793–4 I. 1. Introd. 5 Geneva .. was in great quantities served out to the French armies, whenever an engagement was expected. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 187 Immediately I seized my prey, and not knowing how to destroy it, I immersed it in Geneva. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 16 Dec. 3/4 If a poor boatman is found in possession of .. a gallon of contraband geneva, he is fined. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2/2 Of rum, alcohol, and Geneva 652,000 cwt. were exported in 1888.

attrib. 1718 [*Read's*] *Weekly Jrnl.* 4 Jan., Last Thursday morning a Woman .. coming out of a Jenava Shop, in Red Cross Street, fell down.

Hence † **Gene·vaed** *ppl. a.*, drunk with geneva.

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 251 These .. gorgons, furies, harpies .. on fire or quenched; genevaed or citroned .. in tavern, bagnio, brothel.

Geneva[2] (dʒĭnī·vă). The name of a town in Switzerland, used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* with the sense 'belonging to, made or originated at Geneva'; often with reference to matters of Calvinistic doctrine or discipline, or of puritanical practice.

Geneva bands, clerical bands (see BAND *sb.*[3] 4 b) resembling those worn by the Swiss Calvinist clergy. **Geneva bible**, the English translation of the Bible first printed at Geneva in 1560; so *Geneva testament*. **Geneva convention** (see CONVENTION 8 a). **Geneva cross**, a red Greek cross on a white ground, used in war time as a badge to distinguish ambulances, hospitals, and the persons serving them. **Geneva gown**, a black gown such as was worn by the Calvinist clergy when preaching. † **Geneva hat**, a hat of the style regarded as distinctive of the Puritan clergy. † **Geneva print**, (*a*) the kind of type used in the Geneva bibles (in quot. *allusively*); (*b*) applied jocularly to the style of pleated linen worn by Puritan women. † **Geneva set**, ?a small plain ruff worn by the Calvinist clergy (cf. quot. *a* 1668).

c 1570 in *Strype's Parker* App. 139 This Error is also in the Geneva Bible. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* I. i. B j b, If you meet An officer preaching of sobriety, Vnlesse he read it in *Geneua* print, Lay him by the heeles. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Shee precise Hypocr.* (Arb.) 63 Shee is a Nonconformist in a close Stomacher and Ruffle of Geneua Print. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5 You shall .. find her [i.e. pride] as soon in a little Geneva-set, as in a great Spanish ruff. 1635 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* iv. (1673) 23/1 And get more Charities by it From your little ruff'd Geneva-Man, or Flemming. 1637 LAUD *Let.* 28 Aug. in *Strafford Lett.* (1739) II. 100 They do not only sing the Psalms after the Geneva Tune but expound the text too in the Geneva sense. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* v. i, Who does he look like in that dresse? *New.* Hum? why Like a *Geneva Weaver*, in black. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parl.* Wks. (1711) 186 Church-men .. shall have liberty to wear the old fashion of Geneva hats and apparel. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Const.* I. Wks. 1874 I. 172 He has already spoyld His eyes with prying on Geneva prints. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* iv. i, Get thee hence, thou old Geneva testament: thou art a part of the ceremonial law, and hast been abolished these twenty years. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vi, It is like that .. the mass and the cross will come up, and then down go pulpits, Geneva-gowns, and black silk skull-caps. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xxvii. 250 Let us hope divine truths may be shining .. which Geneva glasses cannot yet perceive, and are beyond the focus of Roman telescopes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behav.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 383 Men are like Geneva watches with crystal faces which expose the whole movement. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xv, No clergyman in surplice and stole, or gown and Geneva bands, had ever preached to him.

Genevan (dʒĭnī·văn), † **Gene·vian**, *a.* and *sb.* [f. GENEV-A[2] + -AN, -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Geneva, esp. to its ecclesiastical organization; Calvinistic.

1573 *New Custome* in *Dodsley's Coll.* (1825) I. 291 For since these Genevian doctours came so fast into this lande, Since that time it was never merie with Englande. 1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* iv. 64 If by your Divines you meane the Genevian Doctors, Calvin and Beza. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H.'s Wks.* (1888) I. 78 The .. parson of Borne was sequestred .. & a Genevian minister put into his good living. 1709 *True Answ. Sacheverell's Serm.* 8 The Genevian Discipline. 1804 *Ode to Rainbow* in *Miniature* No. 8 [She] quaffs Genevian streams. [A burlesque allusion to GENEVA[1].] 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 232 In 1577 Sandys Archbishop of York cited him upon several charges, the chief of which was his Genevan ordination. 1883 *Congregationalist* Nov. 900 His tall form graced with a rich Genevan gown.

B. *sb.* A native of Geneva; also, one who adheres to the doctrines of Geneva.

1564 ABP. PARKER *Let. Sir W. Cecil* in *Corr.* (1853) 215 Charging the Genevians and the Scottish of going too far in extremities. 1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communicant Rewarded* 5 *Whoso*, or, as the Genevians [i. e. translators of the Geneva Bible] render it, *Whosoever*. *c* 1719 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) i. 160 By the Help of their Palatines and Genevians. 1843 LOWELL *Let.* 19 Sept. (1894) I. 80 The clergyman nowadays, to many a disciple of the cropt Genevan, stands instead of the images and pictures of old Rome. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2732 The drilling of jewels for the pivots was first done by Nicolas Facio, a Genevan, in 1700. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 337 He throws little light on the Genevan's marvelous style.

Hence † **Gene·vanism**, Calvinism.

1625 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* 72 A .. Schisme on foot to bring in Genevanisme into Church and State.

† **Ge·nevate**, *v. Obs.* [f. GENEV-A[2] + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To fashion after the Geneva model. Implied in **Ge·nevated** *ppl. a.*, **Ge·nevating** *vbl. sb.*

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* I. 10 *heading*, Scottish Geneuating for Reformation. 1609 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 99 He terms deposing princes, [etc.,] to be either Jesuited or Genevated divinity.

Geneve, obs. form of GENEVA[1].

Genevese (dʒenĭvī·z), *a.* and *sb.* [f. GENEV-A + -ESE.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Geneva.

1860 in WORCESTER. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 79 The stern Genevese disciplinarian. 1875 LOWELL *Wordsworth* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 409 The Genevese humorist, Toepffer.

B. *sb.* A native of Geneva. (Not now inflected in pl.)

1650 STAPYLTON tr. *Strada* II. VI. 26 In their passage over the Mountaines; on the one side by the French, on the other by the Geneveses and Swisse, they might ensily be distressed and cut off. 1794 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 489 The picture drawn in them, of the Genevese, is really interesting and affecting. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* I. (1865) 31 I am by birth a Genevese. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 260 A neat Protestant church, erected by .. the Genevese. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxv. 99 They sent to him Dunant, a Genevese, as a British emissary. 1881 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 719 All these Genevese speak English well, except Madame De Candolle.

Genevian, obs. form of GENEVAN.

Ge·nevize, *v.* [f. GENEV-A + -IZE.] *intr.* To imitate or introduce the doctrines or practice of the Genevan church. Implied in **Ge·nevizing** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Ge·nevizer**, one who 'Genevizes'.

1682 G. VERNON *Life of Heylin* Pref. A 5 b, The Genevizers, who affirm, that we had too little of the People, and too much of the Prince therein. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 253 It were easy to bring up the rear with our English Genevizers. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 16 The Genevizing spirit introduced in the time of Elizabeth.

† **Genevois**. *Obs.* Also 6 **Genevoyes**. [a. F. *génévois*.] = GENEVESE *sb.*

1558–68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 62 a, To make Conserve or Confiture of Quinces .. whiche also the Genevoyes doe use. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 503 The Genevois have been very much refin'd, or, as others will have it, corrupted by the Conversation of the French Protestants.

† **Geng**, *v. Obs.* [OE. **gengan*, wk. vb. (only in pa. t. *gengde* = Goth. *gaggida*) :–OTeut. **gangjan* f. root of GANG *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To go, pass, move.

Beowulf (Z.) 1412 He feara sum beforan gengde wisra monna wong sceawian. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiii[i]. 5 Þu, Iordanen, forhwi gengdest on bæcling? *c* 1205 LAY. 12865 Hu forð gengden [*c* 1275 forþ geinde] þa quenen 3eond wudes & 3end feldes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 376 3if hundes urneþ to him ward He [the hare] gengþ wel swiþe a wey ward.

2. With *dat.* of personal obj.: To assist.

c 1200 ORMIN 4160 Swa þatt itt mughe gengenn uss To berrzhenn ure sawle.

† **Genge**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *genge* (= OHG. *gengi*, MLG. *genge*, MDu. *ghenge*, ON. *gengr*), WGer. **gangjo-*, f. root of GANG *v.*[1]] Current, prevalent, valid.

c 900 tr. *Bædd's Hist.* III. x[ii]. (1890) 188 Ne wæs þæt þonne to wundrienne, þeah þe þæs cyninges bene .. mid him swiðade & genge wæren. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 765 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þæt his soð fore us on his 3iefena 3yld genge weorðe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 802 Wat tharf he recche of a mo swenge, Wone the on him is swo genge. *Ibid.* 1063 Thi song mai bo so longe genge, That thu shalt wippen on a sprenge.

Geng(e, var. GING *Obs.*, company, crew.

Gengzeng, obs. form of GINSENG.

Genial (dʒī·niăl), *a.*[1] Also 6–7 **geniall**. [ad. L. *geniāl-is*, f. *genius*: see GENIUS. Cf. OF. *genial*; the mod.F. *génial*, pertaining to or characterized by genius, is a new formation after Ger. *genial, genialisch.*]

1. Of or pertaining to marriage, nuptial; also, pertaining to generation, generative. Of an angel or deity: Presiding over marriage or generation. *Genial bed* = L. *lectus genialis*. Now *rare*.

1566 NUCE tr. *Seneca's Octavia* I. iii. B 2 b Neroes dreaded visage .. Doth fear me that I dare not weepe .. Ne suffers me this geniall face To dash with teares. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 399 And thou, glad Genius! in whose gentle hand The bridale bowre and geniall bed remaine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xviii. 149 So many Geniall or Genitall Gods and Goddesses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 712 What day the genial Angel to our Sire Brought her in naked beauty. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 61 The virtue of them was to help Conception, being laid under the Genial Bed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 323 The male and female [bear] .. seldom are seen together but upon the accesses of genial desire. 1793 COWPER *Tale* iv, The spring drew near, each felt a breast With genial instinct filled. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 12 The electric impulse given in the genial act to every portion of the solids and fluids of the body. 1864 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 97 The all-generating powers and genial heat Of Nature.

† **2.** Of or pertaining to a feast; festive. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 183 If it be a geniall meale, or much larger then ordinarie, another draught of Wine is .. allowable. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 Buried .. in the genial cups of an Academick night-sitting. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 111 In Winter shall the Genial Feast be made Before the Fire; by Summer in the Shade. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 772 Thus the blest gods the genial day prolong In feasts ambrosial. 1762 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* (1763) I. 151 No resolution is proof against the pleasures of a genial hour.

3. Conducive to growth. Const. *to*. Now chiefly of air, climate, sunshine, passing into the sense: Pleasantly warm, mild.

1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Written in Juice of Lemon* vi, But when a Genial heat warms thee within. 1705 MAIDWELL *Necess. Educ.* 31 The Soil was not Genial to the Seed. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* i. 2 Ye genial Springs! Pierian Waters, hail! 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vii, And gives its incense to the genial air. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 426 A recovery which .. may be attributed to the regular and genial warmth of the wards. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xiv, The wildest glen, but this, can show Some touch of Nature's genial glow. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 169 In the genial month of May. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 119 The northern hordes .. would naturally seek a more genial climate. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 19 The soil is not genial to them. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 319 Ice Ages and Genial Ages must have alternated in each hemisphere.

fig. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 98 Heats and genial periods arrive in history. *a* 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* ix. (1874) 255 Those years at Horton are undoubtedly the poet's most genial time, the one in which he produced with the greatest freedom and joy.

4. Cheering, enlivening, inspiriting.

1746 COLLINS *Odes, Evening* v, I hail Thy genial lov'd return. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 8 This is the genial hour. 18.. W. W. STORY *Giannoni* 53 When the great logs blazed with a genial roar.

5. Sympathetically cheerful, jovial, kindly.

1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 173 Let ev'ry polish'd dame, and genial lord Employ the social chair and venal board. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Dissert. ii. p. CXXVI, The celebrated drinking ode of this genial archdeacon [Walter Map] has the regular returns of the monkish rhyme. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 258 Napoleon in Saint-Helena is charmed with the genial veracity of old Homer. 1847 DICKENS *Lett.* I. 173 The most genial letter that ever was written. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. vi, A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 17 There is a great laugh in Raleigh's heart, a genial contempt of asses. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 291 A pious and genial pastor.

† **6.** Pertaining to 'genius' or natural disposition; natural. *Obs.* (In the later echoes of Milton's phrase *genial spirits*, the adj. is prob. taken in sense 4 or 5.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 19 Naturall incapacity, and geniall indisposition. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 594 So much I feel my genial spirits droop. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1147 A theologue more by need than genial bent. 1802 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Wks. 1877 II. 217 My genial spirits fail. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. xx, Let all my genial spirits advance.

7. Of or pertaining to genius (see GENIUS 5); characterized by genius. (Chiefly after Ger. *genial, genialisch.*)

[1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 116 (Translating Goethe.) Heinse's 'Ardinghello' and Schiller's 'Robbers' .. those performances of genial worth and wild form.] 1827–48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1848) 35 But a genial age, like a genial individual, is unconscious of its own excellence. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shaks.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 353 Great genial power, one would almost say, consists in not being original at all: in being altogether receptive. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. IV. iii. 344 *note*, It is difficult to find an English word to express the German *genial*, which means pertaining to genius. The genial period was the period when every extravagance was excused on the plea of genius.

8. *Comb.*, as *genial-looking* adj.

1871 MISS BRADDON *Fenton's Quest* I. i. 4 She was not alone; a portly genial-looking old man stood by her side.

Genial (dʒénəĭ·ăl), *a.*[2] *Anat.* [f. Gr. γένειον chin (f. γένυς jaw = L. *gena*) + -AL.] Of or pertaining

to the chin, situated on or arising from the chin; = MENTAL *a.*[2] *Genial process, tubercle*: one of two pairs of small bony prominences behind the symphysis of the lower jaw, which give attachment to two pairs of muscles.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 283 Genio-hyoideus. This muscle .. arises from a small tendon inserted into the lower genial process. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Genio-, Genial processes*, the name of four eminences of the inferior maxillary bone, beneath the symphysis of the chin. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Genial tubercles*, the Mental spines. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* July 775 *note*, The importance attached by some to the presence or absence of the so-called 'genial elevations'.

Geniality (dʒīniæ·lĭti). [f. GENIAL *a.*[1] + -ITY, after L. *genialitās.*] The quality of being genial.

†**1.** Festivity, joviality. *Obs.*—[1]

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. i. 380 Such a reverent regard in that time of auncient justice carried the Genialitie [L. *genialitas*], even of an enemies table.

2. Agreeable warmth; mildness.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* vii. 170 The imagined geniality of his [Uranus's] summer weather.

3. Sympathetic cheerfulness, good-nature, kindliness. (The sense in quot. 1652 is obscure: possibly = 'temper, disposition'.)

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Americans no Jewes* Ep. to Rdr., If I have any waies erred in judgment .. I refer my self to the Readers *ferula*, and offer, and pray to be pruned of riot and rankness, to an innocent, candid, geniality, and meaning. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 182 Thou..with thy vivacities and genialities..makest such strange work. 1837 TALFOURD *Mem. Lamb* (L.), He had a natural geniality of disposition that endeared him to his friends. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii, There was a geniality in the tone to which I was unaccustomed.

Genialize (dʒī·niăləiz), *v.* [f. GENIAL *a.*[1] + -IZE.] *trans.* To impart geniality to; to render pleasant or agreeable.

a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xix. (1892) 247 Some Burgundy, of which it was the quality to warm the blood and genialize existence for three days after it was drunk. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 313 He had the well-known Wellington physiognomy, only greatly softened and genialised. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. v. 107 It would have genialized him.

Hence **Ge·nializing** *ppl. a.*

1849 D. THOMAS *Crisis of Being* iii. (1850) 50 Personal religion is the chief good of man..How it..brings all its germinant powers under the genializing influence of truth!

Genially (dʒī·niăli), *adv.* [f. GENIAL *a.*[1] + -LY[2].]

†**1.** By genius or nature; naturally. *Obs.*

1661 GLANVILL *Vanity Dogm.* xii. 111 Some constitutions are genially disposited to this mentall seriousness.

2. In a genial manner; pleasantly; agreeably; cheerfully, kindlily.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iii. (1765) 266 The splendid Sun ..genially warmeth..the fertile Earth. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 412 Clearer skies and softer air .Freshening his lazy spirits as he ran, Unfolded genially and spread the man. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* II. vii. 192 To taste but of the crumbs he scattered to stray and stranger birds like me was to feast genially. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 1 This genially garrulous Fellow of Oriel. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 213 No poetry was ever more human than Chaucer's, none ever came more frankly and genially home to its readers.

Genialness (dʒī·niălnĕs). [f. GENIAL *a.*[1] + -NESS.] = GENIALITY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Genialness*, Festivalness, Merriness at Meat. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 109 Humour he had, and a certain genialness of nature.

Genian (dʒēnəi·ăn), *a. Anat.* [f. as GENI-AL *a.*[2] + -AN.] = GENIAL *a.*[2]

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Genian apophysis*, the Mental spines.

†**Genice.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In 5 genyce. [a. OF. *genice* (F. *génisse*) heifer.] A heifer.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XII. xi, Achylles hade made sacrefyce of a genyce unto Pallas for the vyctorye.

†**Ge·nicle.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *geniculum*, dim. of *genu* knee.] A joint in the stalk of a plant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 246 A stalk .. intercepted with some genicles.

Geniculant (dʒeni·kiŭlănt), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *genicul-um* (see prec.) + -ANT.] = GENICULATING.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1131 The right male antenna, though geniculant, is but little different from the others in..number of joints.

Geni·cular, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *genicul-um* (see prec.) + -AR.] = next.

1802 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 347 Buboes, impost-humations, genicular nodes, and the like.

Geniculate (dʒēni·kiŭlĕt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *geniculātus*, f. *geniculum*: see GENICLE.] Having knots or joints like a knee; bent like a knee; knee-jointed; knotty. *Geniculate body* (= L. *corpus geniculatum*): each of two knee-shaped structures near the optic thalami at the base of the brain. *Geniculate ganglion*: 'a small, reddish, triangular ganglion, at the genu of the optic nerve' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 75 A scarlet flower.. with a geniculate stalk. 1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 26 Cal. lanceolate; cor. awned at the base: awn geniculate. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 297 Antennæ..geniculate, and inserted on the proboscis. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 38 The optic tracts are connected with the optic thalami chiefly through the geniculate bodies. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 124. 153 The threads become geniculate, and unite at the two bends. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 308 The posterior [antennæ] are geniculate and pediform.

Hence **Geni·culately** *adv.*, in a geniculate manner.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 314 Geniculately circumvesting the internodia of the cauls.

Geniculate (dʒēni·kiŭlĕ|t), *v.* [f. L. *geniculāt-*, ppl. stem of *geniculāre* to bend the knee, f. *geniculum*: see GENICLE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To bend like a knee; to form or be formed into joints.

1623 COCKERAM, *Geniculate*, to ioynt. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **Geni·culating** *ppl. a.*

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1040 The right male antenna alone of the first pair with a geniculating joint.

Geniculated (dʒēni·kiŭlē|tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. GENICULATE *a.* + -ED[1].] = GENICULATE *a.* Of a twin crystal (see quot. 1805–17).

1657 *Physical Dict., Geniculated*, kneed, or knobbed, or full of joynts. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 31 The Water-Spider. She hath two hairy geniculated horns, knotted or joynted at several divisions like Knot-grass. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* II. 1 A Piece of some geniculated Plant seeming to be part of a Sugar-Cane. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 226 Geniculated..when it is composed of two prisms, which are united at one end, and form a kind of knee. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 862/1 The antennæ..are usually geniculated. 1882 SLADEN in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XVI. No. 91. 238 The other [spine] rather longer but much less robust .. and rather geniculated sideways.

Geniculation (dʒēni·kiŭlē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *geniculātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *geniculāre* to bend the knee.]

†**1.** The act of kneeling, genuflexion. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 2, I saw their Masse, but not with that superstitious geniculation and elevation of hands..that the rest used. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 81 Her knees were grown brawny, like the knees of Camels, with her pious geniculation. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 103 To prepare themselves by frequent prayers, fastings, geniculations and watchings.

2. The state of being geniculated.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 149 Twinning is common, sometimes giving rise to geniculation.

b. *concr.* A geniculate formation; a kneed part or process. (In recent Dicts.)

Genie (dʒī·ni). Also 8 geny, (genii), 9 geni. [a. F. *génie*, ad. L. *genius.*]

1. †**a.** A tutelary spirit. (= GENIUS 1.) *Obs.*

1655 tr. *De Parc's Francion* II. 53 My Conductor .. informed me, that they were the Genyes of mankind. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 15 To these you may add the Genies of nations, provinces, cities, etc.

b. A JINNEE; one of the sprites or goblins of Arabian demonology.

[The word *génie* was adopted by the Fr. translators of the Arabian Nights as the rendering of the Arab. word which it resembled in sound and in sense. In Eng. *genie* has been commonly used in the sing. and *genii* (see GENIUS 2) in the plural.]

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lii, If the plot..had been whispered by a genie, communicated by a dream, or revealed by an angel from on high. 1787 *Minor* 60 It is out of my power to assert whether it is a man or a beast, a genii, or a woman. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xx, His single lock of hair streamed upwards from his bald and shaven head, as if some genie upheld him by it. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 119 The horrible genie of civil murder. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 3/1 The engagement of Cinquevalli, cleverest of jugglers, to act as geni of the lamp.

2. a. Natural bent or disposition. (= GENIUS 3a.) (Common in A. Wood.)

1662 BP. GAUDEN *Let.* in Chr. Wordsworth *Doc. Suppl.* (1825) 35 Thereby drawing me, much against my genie, from a very happy privacy. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 177 He was very apt to learn, having a natural genie to good letters. 1692 *Ibid.* II. 292 But his genie .. lead him in the pleasant paths of Poetry.

† b. A person of genius. (= GENIUS 6a. 6b.) *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. ii, He serv'd some time under Merille, the greatest Genie in the world for a Valet d' Chambré. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 35 These Paramount Genies are Kings by merit. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 189 That way of dying is common to great Genies, and it is called, To crack with Wit.

Genii, pl. of GENIUS.

†**Genio.** *Obs.* [a. It. *genio*, ad. L. *genius.*]

1. = GENIUS 2.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* vi. Comm., Those whom Moyses here called Angels, the Philosophers called Genios..which are living creatures with ayrie bodies. 1684 tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 106 Numens, Genio's, Demons, Spirits.

2. = GENIUS 3, 4.

1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.) As humours and genioes so affections and judgement..doth vary and alter. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ¶ 6, I shall endeavour to make the Parts fit the Genio's of the several Actors.

3. = GENIUS 6a, 6b.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 10 It is not only to the general Bent of a Nation that great Revolutions are owing, but to the extraordinary Genio's that lead 'em. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 53 ¶ 1 There are some Genio's which are not capable of pure Affection.

Genio- (dʒēnəi·o), combining form of Gr. γένειον (see GENIAL *a.*[2]), occurring in several anatomical combinations in the sense of pertaining to the chin or lower jaw and some other member.

†**Genioglosse** (in 7 geneo-), a muscle of the tongue, connected with the chin and hyoid bone [mod.L. *genioglossus*, F. *genioglosse*]; so **Geni·o-glossal** *a.* [see GLOSSAL] = next. **Geni·o-hy·oglossal** *a.* [see HYOGLOSSAL], pertaining to the chin, the hyoid bone, and the tongue. **Geni·o-hy·oid** *a.* [see HYOID], pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone; also *absol.* quasi-*sb.* = *genio-hyoid muscle.* **Geni·o-me·ntal** *a.* [see MENTAL[2]], pertaining to the lower jaw and the chin.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 49 The Tongue being held in that posture, onely by the force of the Geneoglosse, or Myleoglosse Muscles. 1848 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 273 The genio-hyoid muscle. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 287 The genio-hyoid is narrow, and goes from the hyoid to the mandible inside the symphysis. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Geniohyoid nerve*, a branch given off by the hypoglossal nerve as it lies beneath the mylohyoid muscle. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 72 The relative frequency is especially marked in zygomatic and genio-mental wrinkles.

Genioplasty (dʒēnəi·o|plæsti). [f. Gr. γένειο-ν chin + πλαστ-ός moulded + -Y[3].] 'A plastic operation for restoring the chin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Genip (dʒe·nip). *West Indian.* [? short f. next.] *attrib.* in **genip-tree**, a name applied to *Genipa americana*, a small tree of the N. O. *Rubiaceæ*; also to certain similar trees of the N. O. *Sapindaceæ*, esp. *Melicocca bijuga* and *paniculata.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 210 The Genip-Tree..This tree was brought to Jamaica from Surinam. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 239 Shrubs or rather trees, with large glossy leaves and a single white flower, which I think must have been genip trees.

Genipap (dʒe·nipæp). Also 7 **genipapi.** [app. a native name.] The fruit of *Genipa americana.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 835 The men and women ..make themselves blacke with the fruit Genipapi. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 239 These trees produce the delicious fruit called genipap, which resembles an orange.

Genisarie, obs. form of JANIZARY.

‖ **Genista** (dʒēnistă). *Bot.* [L. *genista* broom.] A plant of the genus (N.O. *Leguminosæ*) represented by Dyer's Broom or Greenweed (*G. tinctoria*); the Common Broom (*Cytisus scoparia*) is by some referred to this genus, and is prob. the plant chiefly referred to in the early examples.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VIII. 1379 A peculiar kind of Genista, and many other vnknowne plants. 1669 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 3) 19 Jasmines, Honey-suckles, Genista Hisp., Carnations [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xii. 61 A rush, resembling the genista, but much more soft and flexible. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xi, The genista, or broom plant, was an emblem of humility. 1886 MRS. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanne D'Arc* xi. 220 The brisk air of the common-land odorous with thyme and the genista.

†**Ge·nitable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *genitable* (obs.), ad. L. *genitābil-em* capable of generating, f. *genit-* (see next).] = GENITAL *a.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXIV. XXXIX. 933 Although the seed be genitable. [Mistranslated from L. *His etsi semen genitale sit.*]

Genital (dʒe·nităl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *genitāl-em*, f. *genit-*, ppl. stem of *gignĕre* to beget + *-ālem*: see -AL. Cf. F. *génital*, Sp. *genital*, It. *genitale.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to animal generation.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* XXV. 8 [Phynees] stikide thurȝ both togidre..in the genytale places [L. *locis genitalibus*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlviii. (1495) 165 In the membre genycal [*read* genytal] god hath sette suche an appetyte insuperable that [etc.]. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* D vj b, Some [fishes] which follow the females, and sprinkle the egges, with the genitall seed. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M iij b, The Wine wherein a Mullet is stifled drunke, depriveth men of all genital vertue. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 18 The seed genital of an Asse is more frigid then an Horses. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 46 Into so many offsets shall the genitall vertue dispose itself. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 310 The genital part of the male [camel] resembles that of the bull. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 390 A small depression, in which are the two genital pores. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 122 In all forms the lower wall of the canal forms the genital region.

† b. Presiding over generation or birth (L. *dii genitales*). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xviii. 149 So many Geniall or Genitall Gods and Goddesses.

B. *sb.* The external organ or organs of generation, usually of the male.

†**a.** *sing.* (= L. *genitāle.*) *Obs. rare.*

c 1450 BURGH *Contn. Lydg. Secrees* 1764 With white wyn drynk it in the morwenyng, ffrom seknesse in genital kepith soget and kyng. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 154 The female [elephant] hath her genital betwixt her thighes. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. L vj b/1 The..Male's Genital.

b. *pl.* (= L. *genitālia*; OF. *genitailles.*)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 156 Jupiter..his father bonde..And kut of with his owne honde His genitals. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1123 Ewyne into inmette the gyaunt he hyttez, Just to þe genitales [*MS.* genitates], and jaggede þame in sondre! 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 175/1 Applye it verye warme to your genitalles. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 520 Some philosophers called Gymnosophists.. cover their genitalls, whereas all the rest of their bodies are bare. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* 23 The parts ministring to Procreation, are the Genitals both in Men and Women. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 333 If the genitals be immersed for some time in cold water, it will generally stop a bleeding at the nose. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 180 Case of Malconformation in the Genitals.

‖ **Genitalia** (dʒenitā·liă), *sb. pl.* [a. L. *genitalia*] = GENITALS (see prec. B. b).

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 121 Their common seat is upon the face, neck, breast and genitalia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 196 As in most Trematoda, the genitalia form a large part of the viscera.

†**Ge·nited**, *ppl. a. Math. Obs.* [f. L. *genit-us*, pa. pple. of *gignĕre* to beget.] = GENERATED.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Generated* or *Genited Quantity*, in a very large sense, for whatever is produced either in Arithmetick, by the Multiplication, Division, or Extraction of Roots; or in Geometry, by the Invention of the Contents, Areas and Sides, or of extream and mean Proportionals, without Addition and Subtraction. 1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Geniting, obs. form of JENNETING.

Genital (dʒe·nitəl), *a.* [f. GENITIVE + -AL.] Belonging to the genitive case.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 322 Instead of the genitival and dativa1 terminations, *of* and *to*, were prefixed to the nominative. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 102 He occupies some ten pages..with a history of the genitival form *its*. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 760/1 The genitival *an* so frequent in Anglo-Saxon place-names.

Genitive (dʒe·nĭtiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 genitif, 5 genetife, 7 genetive. [ad. L. *genetīv-um*, *genitīv-um* belonging to birth or generation (f. **gen-* root of *gignĕre* to beget); *genetīvus* (*casus*) was used by Lat. grammarians to render Gr. γενικὴ (πτῶσις), which however properly means 'generic case'. Varro's *patricus casus* is a similar mistranslation. The earliest Eng. forms may be a. OF. *genetif* (F. *génitif*, It. and Sp. *genitivo*).] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Genitive case*: a grammatical form of substantives and other declinable parts of speech, chiefly used to denote that the person or thing signified by the word is related to another as source, possessor, or the like, but in different languages also employed in a variety of idiomatic usages.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvi. (1495) 663 Lens, that is a nytte, and is wryte wyth D. in the genitif case. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add. MS.) The seconde case is genetife case. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 11 b, The hauer or y* owner gouerneth somtyme a genytyue case of the thynge that is had. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 23 a, The poticaries.. call it [Iris] Irios in the genitiue case. 1645 DIGBY *Mans Soul* ii. 367 The Hebrewes do expresse this vnion .. of two different apprehensions..by putting in the genitiue case, the word which expresseth one of them. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 51 Of the English Genitive Case, with a Note concerning Gender. 1771 SIR W. JONES *Gram. Pers. Lang.* Wks. 1799 II. 147 There is no genitive case in Persian. 1898 EARLE *Simple Gram. Eng.* 15 To express the Genitive Case of these plurals no further sound is added.

†**2.** Pertaining to generation (so OF. *genetif*, *parties genitives*). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1541) Proheme Cosmogr. xv, As ane beist, so is ane man consaue Of seid infuse in membris genitiue. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 44 He ordanit sum be of kind genitiue, And fill the warld efter thair qualitie. 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. 103 Sparage..prouokes vrine, increaseth genetiue seed, cleanseth the reynes from sand [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Genitive*, natural, engendring, of an ingendring faculty, that hath power to ingender.

B. *sb.* = *genitive case*; also, a part of speech in the genitive case.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 29 Our genitive is alwayes joyned with an other noun, and is noated with of, or s. 1749 *Power Prov. Numbers* 71 The Concurrence of many Genitives with their Sign *of* prefixed, should be avoided as an inelegance. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 266 When this plurality is neither intimated, nor necessarily supposed, the double genitive .. should not be used. 1866 MASSON tr. *Winer's Gram. N. T. Dict.* 209 Even in Greek prose the Genitive is usually employed to denote separation or removal. 1892 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 5) 547 The Cumulative or Double Genitive, a peculiarly English combination, where both the *of* and the *s* are retained, as 'that boy of Norcott's'.

attrib. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 101 It is probable that the genitive ending was nothing more than an adjective termination.

Genito- (dʒe·nito), modern combining form of L. *genitālis* genital, used in various physiological terms which refer to the genital organs in conjunction with other parts of the body, as *genito-anal*, *-crural* (in *genitocrural nerve* = F. *nerf génito-crural*), *-spinal*, *-urinary* (F. *génito-urinaire*).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 384/2 This tunic is but a portion of the genito-urinary mucous membrane. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Genito-crural*, the name of a nerve proceeding from the first lumbar, and dividing into an *internal branch*, which accompanies the spermatic cord; and an *external*, which is distributed into filaments at the crural arch. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 158 The blood may be derived from any portion of the genito-urinary mucous tract. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 486 The genito-crural nerve, which lies upon the vessel, should not be included in the ligature.

Genitoir, var. GENITOR[1].

†**Genitor**[1], **genitory.** *Obs.* Chiefly *pl.* Forms: *a.* 4 geny-, gene-, genitras, -traces, 4, 7 gene-, (5 genytours), 7 genitoir(e)s, 5 geny-, 6 genitores, 6–7 genitors; *β.* 5 genetoryes, 6 gene-, geny-, 6–8 genitories. [a. OF. *genitoir* (usu. pl. *genitoirs*, *génitoires*), app. f. L. type **genitōrium*.] A testicle; *pl.* the testicles, but in later use = *genitals*. (Cf. GENITURE.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 315 Who þat took a womman by strengþ schulde lese his genitras [*v.r.* genitraces]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 269 Yf it happe that thys Hernia is broke a grete deele of the bowels falle downe in to the codde of the genetours. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 73 Castours .. whan they ben honted .. byte wyth their teeth their owne genytoirs or ballocks and lete them falle. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* E v, And they kyt awey the Genytoryes of the sayde monk. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 7 a, Of the genytories or stones of generation. 1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* iv, If his right genitour be trussed up .. then doth he beget a Ewe lambe. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 309 The same .. healeth all paine and swellings of the genitors or stones. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 276 His sonnes deprived of their sight, and spoiled of their genitoires. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xcix. 137 The Ashes .. are used .. to cleanse and heal old ulcers and sores, as well in the Genitories as other parts of the body. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlviii. (1737) 194 He has Genitories.

b. In adjectival use: *members genitors*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 223 b/2 Thys synne may in no wyse be forgyuen But yf he cutte of his membris genytores.

Genitor[2] (dʒe·nitŏr). Now *rare*. Also 5 genytur, 6 genitour. [a. L. *genitor* begetter, parent, f. **gen-*, root of *gignĕre* to beget, bear. The earliest forms are a. F. *geniteur*, ad. L. *genitōr-em*.] A male parent, father; in *pl.* = parents.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 156 These thre..dyvydyd the possessyoun Of her genyturs. 1537 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* D ij, They .. that were the wise fathers and genitours of this purgatorie, were, in my mynde, the wysest of all their generation. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 57 Whosoever is generated is from him which is the genitor. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 192 In those places are found all the convenient causes of their production, namely, genitors, or Parents [etc.]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 300 High genitors, unconscious did they cull Time's sweet first-fruits. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 90 A son, worthy of his august genitor, in happy hour is born to your Majesty.

Hence **Genito·rial** *a.*, parental. *rare*[−1].

1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 158 Sir Timothy was a man entertaining high notions of genitorial rights.

Genitory: see GENITOR[1].

Genitrise, var. GENTRISE.

Genitrix: see GENETRIX.

†**Geniture.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *genitūr-am* begetting, etc., f. *gignĕre* to beget. Cf. OF. *geniture*.]

1. Begetting, generation; birth.

1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1672) 228 Parents here under the notion of γονεῖς seems very strange, Joseph having no part in His geniture. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. ii. 27 God.. foretelleth that Moab should be made drunk, (haply alluding to his geniture, seeing he was begotten in a fit of drunkenness). 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 7 On the 25th of the same month in which I date my geniture.

2. *Astrol.* Nativity, horoscope. (Cf. GENESIS 2.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. ii, He had the significators in his geniture fortunate, and free from the hostile aspects of Saturne and Mars. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 528 In diurnall genitures .. you must ever regard the degree of the Ecliptick. 1721 EARL NOTTINGHAM *Answ. Whiston* 47 The Second (Origin) signifies his Geniture or Nativity. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*, *Geniture*, the Birth, the radical figure, the plan of a nativity.

3. That which is generated; offspring, product.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 620 He may deny a man to be a creature because he is a geniture, that is a thing begotten. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1345 Saying, that he [the Sunne] is the issue and geniture proceeding from Apollo who is eternall, and who continually bringeth him foorth. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XI. x. 368 The little Seed of Righteousness..receives a place to arise, and becometh a holy Birth, and Geniture in Man. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 320 The Pearl is supposed to be the Geniture of a Shell-fish called Margaritifer.

4. The generative seed of animals.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 259 The Seed is called..in Latine *semen*, *Genitura*..And so we will call it Seed and Geniture. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 29 The vse of them .. is .. an enemy to procreation, because they dry up the geniture. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* App. § 1 (1686) 6 As to the efficient Cause of Generation, that is the geniture of the Male.

b. The prolific germ in vegetable seed. *rare*[−1].

1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 63 That part of a Seed, in which properly the prolifique vertue lodgeth, and which is strictly called the geniture.

5. *pl.* = Genitals (OF. *genitures*). (Cf. GENITOR[1].)

1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 744 Every strete laye full of the privie members and genitures of the Cardinalles and holy prelates.

6. *Math.* = FACTOR *sb.* 6. *rare*[−1].

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* I. xvi. § 19 That all the Co-efficients or Genitures of the Terms taken together.. yield the Quantity.

Genius (dʒī·niŏs). Pl. **genii** (dʒī·niˌəi), **geniuses**, (†**genius's**). [a. L. *genius*, f. **gen-* root of *gi-gn-ĕre* to beget, Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born, come into being.

In Lat. the word has mainly the sense 1 below (the extended sense 2 occurs post-classically), and a fig. sense approaching 3. As a word of learned origin it is found in the Rom. langs.: F. *génie* (whence Ger. *genie*), It., Sp., Pg. *genio*, which have approximately the same senses as in Eng. To some extent the sense-development in Rom. has been affected by confusion with *ingenium* (see ENGINE): cf. for example F. *génie civil* 'civil engineering'.]

1. With reference to classical pagan belief: The tutelary god or attendant spirit allotted to every person at his birth, to govern his fortunes and determine his character, and finally to conduct him out of the world; also, the tutelary and controlling spirit similarly connected with a place, an institution, etc. (Now only in *sing.*)

In the first two quots. *Genius* is the proper name of an allegorical person who in the *Rom. de la Rose* represents the native moral instincts of mankind as setting bounds to the range of sexual passion.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 48 O Genius min owne clerke Come forth and here this mannes shrifte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4768 They .. Whom genius cursith, man and wyf, That wrongly werke ageyn nature.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iv. 49 Gif that euery mannis schrewit desyre Be as his God and Genyus in that place. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1541) Proheme Cosmogr. xii, Thair is na thing may be so odius To man, as leif in miserie and wo Defraudand god of nature genius. [Cf. Ter. *Phorm.* I. i. 10 and Hor. *Ep.* II. ii. 188.] 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 51 The pale Genius of that aged floud. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 56 Vnder him My Genius is rebuk'd, as it is said Mark Anthonies was by Cæsar. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 10 Thou Genius of the place .. Which liued'st long before the All-earth-drowning Flood. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 237 Genii of the spring. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 63 Any thing wherein the spirit or soule delighted, was called sacred or peculiar to the genius, especially feasting and marriage. 1663 DRYDEN *To Author* 55 in Charleton *Stone-heng*, Watch'd by the Genius of this Royal place. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 51 Let their Guardian Genii still be watchful. 1745 COLLINS *Ode Col. Ross* i, Britannia's Genius bends to earth. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Childhood* II. 260 Kind genii of my native fields benign. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 87 It was his guiding Genius (*Dämon*) that inspired him; he must go forth and meet his Destiny. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* i, It seemed as if the Genius of the Weather sat in mournful meditation on the threshold. 1863 *Scotsman* 12 Aug., We are now able..to thank our stars that the genius of red tape was so strong even in France. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 99 Christians .. who would die rather than fling into the altar-flame a pinch of incense to the Genius of the Emperors. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 95 His sire's familiar, or genius haunting the shore.

†b. After Lat. use: This spirit viewed as propitiated by festivities; hence, one's appetite. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i. B 2 a, What should I do, But cocker vp my Genius, and liue free To all delights, my fortune calls me to? 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iv. 105 To your glad Genius sacrifice this Day; Let common Meats respectfully give way.

c. (*A person's*) *good, evil genius*: the two mutually opposed spirits (in Christian language *angels*) by whom every person was supposed to be attended throughout his life. Hence applied *transf.* to a person who powerfully influences for good or evil the character, conduct, or fortunes of another.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 27 The strongst suggestion, Our worser Genius can 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 365 A tradition of two Genii, which attend every man, one good, the other evill. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiv. (1712) 130 The Pythagoreans were of opinion that every man has two Genii, a good one, and a bad one. 1660 J. S. *Andromana* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 244 My better genius, thou art welcome as A draught of water to a thirsty man. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* IV. i. 1689 Thou..art an evil Genius to thyself. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1006/2 Men had their evil genii, who disturbed them with fears, and distressed their virtue. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 24 It needed the intervention of his better genius in the form of Godwine.

†d. In astrological use the word survived, with some notion of its original sense, passing into a symbolical expression for the combination of sidereal influences represented in a person's horoscope. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x, But what might be the cause, whether each one's allotted Genius or proper star, or [etc.]. 1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 67 The other part therefore of Man, or this sydereall body is called the Genius of man, because it proceedeth from the Firmament; it is called *Penates*, because it is in our power and born with us, the shadow of the visible body, *Lar domesticus*, the good or bad houshold or private Angell.

e. The quasi-mythologic personification of something immaterial (e. g. of a virtue, a custom, an institution), esp. as portrayed in painting or sculpture. Hence *transf.* a person or thing fit to be taken as an embodied type of (some abstract idea).

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 337 Hee was the very Genius of Famine. 1875 B. HARTE *Tales Argonauts*, *Baby Sylvester*, A golden lizard, the very genius of desolate stillness, had stopped breathless upon the threshold of one cabin.

2. A demon or spiritual being in general. Now chiefly in pl. *genii* (the *sing.* being usually replaced by GENIE), as a rendering of Arab. جِنّ *jinn*, the collective name of a class of spirits (some good, some evil) supposed to interfere powerfully in human affairs.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* IX. 71 Whereas the pyromantic genii Are mighty, swift, and of far-reaching power. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III* Ded., To the common-rout, they .. are another kind of Genius, or *ignis fatuus*. 1653 LD. VAUX *Godeau's St. Paul* 321 The worship of Angels or Geniuses [*printed* Genieuses]. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 83/1 They mock even the Genius of Socrates as a feigned thing. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 25 The activity therefore of the Aerial Genii or Angels may be understood by these Winds. 1688 MRS. BEHN tr. *Van Dale's Hist. Orac.* (1718) 150 Evil Genii, and Spirits condemn'd to eternal punishment. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. x. 178 It seemed one of those edifices in Fairy Tales, that are raised by Genii in a nights time. 1779 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1889) VI. 261 Albumazar..was visited nightly by genii and spirits of the first rank. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 251 The genii, who watch over the place, were obedient to my magic power. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* I. i. 32 The whole narrative really recalls the most graceful fictions of wise genii and gentle fairies.

3. †a. Of persons: Characteristic disposition; inclination; bent, turn or temper of mind. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 A Poet, no industrie can make, if his owne Genius bee not carried vnto it. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. (1600) D 4 a, I cannot frame me to your harsh vulgar phrase, tis agaynst my

Genius. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 36 Those things whereunto their Genius doth tend. 1686 *Observ. Chiuese Char.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 215 There have been various ways thought of for Expressing Significancy, according to the several Genii of the Persons that were the Inventors. 1690 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 318 Its being suitable to my rural genius, born as I was at Wotton, among the woods. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 83 He immediately discovered the Queens Genius, and easily made himself her Confident. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. i. 312 There is the same Reason for the variety of Genii, or Inclinations of Men also. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 319 Men of such daring geniuses were not contented with the ancient and legal forms of civil government. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 10 July, Every man has his genius .. my genius is always in extremes. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xvi. 188 The intriguing genius of Pope Julius. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 162 Operations requiring no effort .. and on that account peculiarly suited to the genius of the indolent Bengalese.

b. With reference to a nation, age, etc.: Prevalent feeling, opinion, sentiment, or taste; distinctive character, or spirit.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xix. (1640) 260 The warre-genius of the world is altered now-a-dayes, and supplieth number with policie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 74 Before I wean my self from Italy, a word or two touching the genius of the nation. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 189 My Acquaintedness with the Genius of the Age had sadly taught me that I was to alter my Method. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 44 The people of England are of a genius and temper never to admit slavery among them. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 9 A Composer should fit his Musick to the Genius of the People. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. ix. 196 The barbarous and violent genius of the age. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 531 The genius of this faction is easily discerned. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 81 Owing perhaps to some peculiar averseness in the early genius of the country from change in its legal institutions. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. i. 2 This flexibility was foreign to the genius of the Spaniard.

personified. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The rays from Voltaire's burning and far-shining spirit .. struck upon the genius of the time, seated dark and dead like the black stone of Memnon's statue.

c. Of a language, law, or institution: Prevailing character or spirit, general drift, characteristic method or procedure.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xlix. (1739) 85 The right genius of this Law will also more evidently appear by the practice of those times. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 244 The Genius and Constitution of Tragedy. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 183 They are chiefly to be ascrib'd to the very Genius of the Roman Catholick Religion. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., Such [words] as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue. 1765 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Advt., Those Treatises, being written in Dialogue, from their Nature and Genius admit not of Interruption. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 77 The genius of the British Constitution. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 15 They will examine into the true character and genius of some late events. 1814 T. BELL *View Coven. Wks.* 270 The Decalogue changed as it were its genius. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 219 The genius of our constitution is opposed to the assumption of power. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 17 He expresses the very genius of the old comedy. 1875 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* i. § 36 (1878) 54 The whole genius of Christianity would appear to point towards a total submission.

d. With reference to a place: The body of associations connected with, or inspirations that may be derived from it. (Cf. 1 and 7.)

[1681 DRYDEN *Prol. Univ. Oxf.* 25 By the sacred genius of this place.] 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Tombs in Abbey*, Is the being shown over a place the same as silently for ourselves detecting the genius of it? 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xv, In Palestine, I met a German student who was accumulating materials for the History of Christianity, and studying the genius of the place. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iii. 101 Whatever peculiarity of character was impressed on the scholars whom it sent forth, was derived not from the genius of the place, but from the genius of the man.

† e. Of material things, diseases, etc.: The natural character, inherent constitution or tendency.

1675 GREW *Anat. Trunks* II. vi. § 6 Convolvula's do not wind by any peculiar Nature or Genius. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 80 The Culture suiting to the sev'ral Kinds Of Seeds and Plants; and what will thrive and rise, And what the Genius of the Soil denies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 152 Here all products and all plants abound, Sprung from the fruitful genius of the ground. 1728-30 — in Spence *Anecd.* (1858) 9 In laying out a garden, the first thing to be considered is the genius of the place: thus at Riskins .. Lord Bathurst should have raised two or three mounts; because his situation is all a plain. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 483 Fevers .. change their genius in different seasons.

4. Natural ability or capacity; quality of mind; the special endowments which fit a man for his peculiar work. (Now only with mixture of sense 5.)

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 241 To unsettle the conscience of any knowing Christian is a thing above the genius of his Cleric elocution. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 74 Hugens..so worthily celebrated for his .. universal Mathematical Genius. 1725 T. HEARNE *Pref. to R. Brunné's Chron.* I. 27 For no Study can be more pleasant to Persons of a genius than that of our National History and Antiquities. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 263 Different men have geniuses adapted to a variety of different arts and manufactures. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 68 His genius was of that kind which ripens slowly. 1768 W. GILPIN *Prints* 125 Dorigny seems to have exhausted his genius upon it. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 322 The peculiar genius of Newton has been displayed in his investigation of the law of universal gravitation. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 71 A design certainly suited to Alexander's genius. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. x, The Squire, whose active genius was always at some repair or improvement.

b. Natural aptitude, coupled with more or less of inclination † *to*, *for* (something). (Now only with mixture of sense 5.)

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 6, I have no Genius to disputes in Religion. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Descr. Carolina* II, I advise, That such Missionaries be well skill'd in Chymistry, and some natural Genius to seek the Virtues in Herbs, Metts and Minerals. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 7 One having a genius to this, another to that kind of knowledge. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. I. 381 A genius for science by no means depends upon climate. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 38 He had no great genius for poetry. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 684 He had no genius, any more than Clive, for schemes of policy including large views of the past. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Buried* xxvii, He had The genius to be loved. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 183 Their genius for borrowing, in the long run, usually proves their ruin. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ii. 38 Mr. Gladstone has an extraordinary genius for finance. 1889 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess., Walton* (1892) 80 Walton had a genius for friendships.

5. (Only in *sing.*) Native intellectual power of an exalted type, such as is attributed to those who are esteemed greatest in any department of art, speculation, or practice; instinctive and extraordinary capacity for imaginative creation, original thought, invention, or discovery. Often contrasted with *talent*.

This sense, which belongs also to F. *génie*, Ger. *genie*, appears to have been developed in the 18th c. (It is not recognized in Johnson's Dictionary.) In sense 4 the word had come to be applied with especial frequency to the kind of intellectual power manifested by poets and artists; and when in this application 'genius', as native endowment, came to be contrasted with the aptitudes that can be acquired by study, the approach to the modern sense was often very close. The further development of meaning was prob. influenced by association with senses 1 and 2, which suggested that the word had an especial fitness to denote that particular kind of intellectual power which has the appearance of proceeding from a supernatural inspiration or possession, and which seems to arrive at its results in an inexplicable and miraculous manner. This use, which app. originated in England, came into great prominence in Germany, and gave the designation of *Genieperiode* to the epoch in German literature otherwise known as the 'Sturm und Drang' period. Owing to the influence of Ger. literature in the present century, this is now the most familiar sense of the Eng. word, and usually colours the other senses. It was by the Ger. writers of the 18th c. that the distinction between 'genius' and 'talent', which had some foundation in Fr. usage, was sharpened into the strong antithesis which is now universally current, so that the one term is hardly ever defined without reference to the other. The difference between *genius* and *talent* has been formulated very variously by different writers, but there is general agreement in regarding the former as the higher of the two, as 'creative' and 'original', and as achieving its results by instinctive perception and spontaneous activity, rather than by processes which admit of being distinctly analyzed.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. i, By the wonderful force of genius only, without the least assistance of learning. 1755 W. SHARPE (*title*), Dissertation on Genius. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) II. viii. 21 It were to be wished that no youth of genius were suffered to look into Statius. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* iii. I. 41 Genius always imports something inventive or creative. 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 348 By Genius I mean that power which enlarges the circle of human knowledge; which discovers new materials of Nature, or combines the known with novelty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 259 The genius of Halifax bore down all opposition. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 198 *note*, Talent and genius .. are not merely different, they are in polar opposition to each other. Talent is intellectual power of every kind, which acts and manifests itself ..through the will and the active forces. Genius .. is that much rarer species of intellectual power which is derived from the genial nature—from the spirit of suffering and enjoying—from the spirit of pleasure and pain .. It is a function of the passive nature. 1858 CARLYLE *Frredk. Gt.* IV. iii. I. 407 Genius .. means transcendent capacity of taking trouble, first of all. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* vii. 241 The world hardly knew what music was, till the genius of Handel did homage to the Messiah. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 195 A man of genius..is a spring in which there is always more behind than flows from it.

6. Applied to a person. † a. With qualifying adj.: One who has *great*, *little*, etc. 'genius' (sense 4) or natural ability. Also, one who has a 'genius' (sense 3) or disposition of a specified kind. *Obs.*

[1647–1697: see 6 b.] 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* 18 Vulgar Genii, sowr'd by sharp Disdain. 1768 W. GILPIN *Prints* 237 With a little genius nothing sways like a great name. *Ibid.* 240 A trifling genius may be found, who will give ten guineas for Hollar's shells.

b. A person endowed with 'genius' (in sense 5). (Now only *geniuses* in pl.)

The earlier examples, in which the word is accompanied by a laudatory adj., probably belong strictly to 6 a.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* IV. IV. 294 Those great Genius's, on whom most Kings disburthen themselves of the government of their Estates. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 91 Extraordinary Genius's have a sort of Prerogative, which may dispense them from Laws. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 1 There is no Character more frequently given to a Writer, than that of being a Genius. I have heard many a little Sonneteer called a *fine Genius*. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) I. 91 Such admirable genii as Burnet and Butler. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 90 Under the direction of that genius [Inigo Jones] the King erected the house at Greenwich. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 61 Why are not geniuses for arts or sciences born among savages? 1800 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 141 All poems are good poems to George; all men are fine geniuses. 1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 173 Isaac was a good-dispositioned, industrious boy, but no genius. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ix. (1875) 382 Certain transcendent geniuses—the Bacons, the Newtons, the Shakespeares, the Miltons.

7. *phr.* ‖ **genius loci** [L. = 'genius of the place'], the presiding deity or spirit (see sense 1); but often used in the sense of 3 d.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl., To Dr. Lewis* 8 Aug., The pleasure-grounds are, in my opinion, not so well laid out according to the *genius loci*. 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc., Newstead Abbey* (1863) 286 A white marble bust of the *genius loci*, the noble poet, shone conspicuously from its pedestal. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xix. II. 50 The *genius loci* may be solemn and pensive, but we laugh at him.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *genius school*; *genius-gifted*, *genii-haunted* adjs.; **genius-born** *a.*, born of genius; † **genius-chamber**, bridal chamber (see GENIAL *a.*[1]).

1894 MILN *Strolling Players in East* xxi. 194, I represented .. the sweet meek maiden who was the *genius-born daughter of Shakespeare's pen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. i. 36 War nocht also to me is displesant *Genyus chalmer or matrimone to hant. *a* 1851 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* i. (1854) 17 My *genius-gifted and benevolent father. 1817 MRS. HEMANS *Mod. Greece* Poems (1875) 29 Or Tigris rolls his *genii-haunted wave. 1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* (1883) 166 The point of close resemblance between the *genius school in art, and the anti-legal school in morals.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ge·niused** *a.* [-ED[2]], endowed with genius; **Ge·niusess** [-ESS], a female genius; **Ge·niuskin** [-KIN], a little genius.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 145 She was not a common woman, but a geniusess and an elegant writrix. 1880 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 108 Led by the soaring-genius'd Sylvester. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. I. xvii. 21 He failed..to catch a single idea out of those words with which my geniuskin of song had inspired me.

Gennel, ginnel (dʒe·nĕl, dʒi·nĕl; elsewhere gi·nĕl). *dial.* Also 7 **genn-, ginn-, gynnell**, 9 **jennel**. [Of obscure origin: sense 1 suggests that it may be a corruption of *chenelle* CHANNEL.]

† 1. = CHANNEL 3 a. *Obs.*

1613 *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 287 Roberte Charnocke ..hath newlie erected a privie, the fflithe whereof ffalleth into a certen Gynnell or gutt[r]. 1647 *Ibid.* (1887) IV. 11 M[r] John Marler shall cause the said Ginnell soe to bee clensed as it may not bee for the future preiudiciall to others.

2. *dial.* A long narrow passage between houses, either roofed or unroofed.

1669 *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* (1887) V. 98 W[m] Jackson hath made a Doore into A Ginnell belongeinge to Edm[o] Heywood. *a* 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 33 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., When Sancho was a raw-boned whelp And lived in yonder jennel. 1855 WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 111 Through th' ginnel, an' up th' steps.

Genner, Sc. and dial. form of GENDER *v.*

Gennet, obs. form of JENNET; var. GENET[1].

Gennete (genī·t). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. γεννῆται *pl.*, f. γένvα family.] (See quots.)

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 12 The *genos*, or house, was again made up of thirty *gennetes*, or heads of families. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 85 The gennetes or members of the same gens lived in the same canton.

Genny (pepper): see GUINEA-.

Genoa (dʒe·nōuă). See GEANE. The name of a city of Italy. Used *attrib.* in names of articles connected with Genoa, as *Genoa-lettuce*, *-velvet*. **Genoa cake**, a rich currant cake with almonds on the top; **Genoa treacle** (see TREACLE); † **paste of Genoa**, a baked sweetmeat made of quinces, spices, and sugar. Also *absol.* = *Genoa-velvet*.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 101 To make paste of Genoa. 1669 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 3) 103 You may yet sow Genoa Lettuce, which will last all the Winter. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 427, 2 pieces of black Genoa. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1234 The figure represents a piece of velvet..of that kind which, being woven upon a tweeled ground, is known by the name of Genoa velvet.

† **Ge·noan**, *a.* and *sb.* [see -AN.] = GENOESE.

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* v. (1881) 80 Hee's a Genoan marchant that with much suite ransom'd mee from the Turke. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 62 The Genoans are forced to turn Usurers, upon what they had got before.

Genoblast (dʒe·nǒblast). [f. Gr. γένο-ς offspring + -BLAST.] The bisexual nucleus of the impregnated ovum. Hence **Genoblastic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a genoblast.

1877 H. D. MINOT in *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* XIX. 170 The sexual generation may be called *genoblasts*. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 458 The history of the genoblasts and the theory of sex. 1886 A. HYATT in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 336 This statement includes all the basal facts of the genoblastic theory.

Genoese (dʒenŏ͡ī·z), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **genuese**. (See GENOVESE, GENOWAY.) [f. GENO-A + -ESE.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Genoa. (In mod. Dicts.)

1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 43 A Genoese, or a Venetian republick, is a concealed despotism.

B. *absol.* and *sb. The Genoese* (pl.): the Genoese people. († Formerly also pl. *Genoeses*.)

1553 N. WOTTON *Let.* 27 Oct. in Tytler *Eng. under Edw. VI* (1839) II. 252 It shall be time for the Genoeses to bestir themselves. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. v. (ed. 7) 541 This Ile is governed by the Genueses. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 290 No Age but will mention me, I having defeated the Genoeses, reduced Clodia, (or Chiozza) and delivered my Countrey from very great Dangers. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.*

Ref. II. 321 The Genoese feel that they cannot withstand the imperial crown.

† **Genoesian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [see -IAN.] = GENOESE.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 1 Christopher Cullumbus, a Genoesian. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 64 You see.. the armour of the Genoesian Amazons who went to the war in the Holy Land.

Genologe, -logy, etc., obs. ff. GENEALOGY.

Genosophis *pl.*: see GYMNOSOPHIST.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4022 Þe gentill genosophis.

Genouillere (*ʒənuyēr*). Also 4 **genyllere, 9 genouilliere.** [a. F. *genouillère*, f. OF. *genouil* (F. *genou*) knee :—pop.L. **genuclum*, *f. genu* knee.]

1. A flexible piece of armour for covering the knees, with joints like those of a lobster.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5631 Þe strok ys ferþer wente..And ful opon ys genyllere. 1850 BOUTELL in *Gentl. Mag.* CXX. II. 44 The knees are guarded by genouillières of peculiar form.

2. *Fortification.* (See quots.)

1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 78 That part of the interior slope of the parapet immediately beneath the embrasures is called the genouillère. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Genouillere*, that part of a battery which remains above the platform, and under the gun after the opening of the embrasure. Of course a knee-step.

Genovese (*dʒĕnŏvīz*), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 7 Genoevais, *pl.* Genoveses. [a. It. *Genovese*, f. *Genova* Genoa.] = GENOESE *a.* and *sb.*

1603 NORTH *Plutarch's Lives* (1612) 1176 The Pannonians, the Genoveses, and those of Piemont rebelling. 1638 DAVENANT *Fair Favourite* III. (1673) 97/1 Madam, I beg your goodness would procure The Genouesse may be dismiss'd without A Tax upon his Goods. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 89 You have the Romane [dialect].. the Calabresse, the Genoevais, the Piemontez. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1993/3 Several Galliots are fitting out..against the Genoueses. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 40 The grave, severe Genovese of old.

† **Ge'noway,** *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 6-7 **genowaie, -way(e,** (6 **genoae,** 7 **genowae, -wey, -wyaie,** 6 **geneway**). *β.* 5 **jan(e-, jenewey,** 5-6 **januay, -ey.** [Originally sb. pl. *Janeweys*, a. OF. *Genoueis*, ad. It. *Genovese*: see prec. Afterwards the sing. form was produced by omission of the *s*, and the word used *attrib.* as *adj.*]

A. *sb.* A native of Genoa.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 23 The Ile of Crete, that the Emperour ȝaf somtyme to Janeweys. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlix. (1482) 319 A grete batail on the see bitwene the Jeneweys and the kyng of Aragon. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 219 A Januay that had the kepynge of yᵉ Castell of Caleys. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 37, I shall see no more the prating Florentine .. the vsuring Geneway. 1596 *Edward III*, III. iv. 3 The garrison of Genoaes, my Lorde, That cam from Paris. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxvii. 483 The Genowaes doe plant branches [of the fig tree] all the moneth of August. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 41 When a Jew..meeteth with a Genoway .. he puts his fingers in his eyes fearing to be overreached by him.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Genoa.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 296 Vsing..the Genoway marchants ships. *Ibid.* 344 Three tall Genoway ships ..came with a faire winde for Constantincple.

‖ **Genre** (*ʒanr*). [F. *genre* kind: see GENDER.]

1. Kind; sort; style.

1816 LADY MORGAN *Flor. Macarthy* (1818) IV. iii. 144 But what is the *genre* of character..which, if in true keeping to life and manners, should not be found to resemble any body? 1840 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 273 Two very remarkable men .. but of entirely different genres. 1843 THACKERAY *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 23 If..some of our newspapers are .. inclined to treat for a story in this *genre.* 1880 S. LANIER *Sci. Eng. Verse* viii. 245 The prodigious wealth of our language in beautiful works of this genre.

2. A style of painting in which scenes and subjects of ordinary life are depicted.

1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 66 It [a picture] was a pretty little bit of *genre.* 1885 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 341/3 It [a picture] is a piece of genre, a capital study of colour. 1897 *Mag. Art* Sept. 246 The realism which induced Quintijn Massijs to paint genre was the development of the spirit of the age.

b. *attrib.*, as *genre-painting*, etc.

1849 WILLMOTT *Jrnl. Summer in Country* 7 June 86 His apartments are crowded with rubbish, but he hangs some little genre piece in the corner. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., Those vulgarisms of blue, red, and yellow which many of our own genre painters suppose to be telling colour. 1879 FOTHERGILL *Probation* I. xix. 193 A discriminating taste in the matter of genre paintings. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN *Poets Amer.* iv. 98 Just as we call those genre canvases, whereon are painted idyls of the fireside, the roadside, and the farm, pictures of 'real life.'

Gens (dʒenz). Pl. **gentes** (dʒentiz). [a. L. *gens* (stem *genti-*), f. root **gi-gn-ĕre* to beget, Gr. *γίγνεσθαι* be born.] **a.** *Roman Antiq.* A clan or sept; a number of families united by the ties of a supposed common origin, a common name, and common religious rites. **b.** Hence employed to translate Gr. *γένος* of similar meaning, and to designate any similar aggregation of families.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x. III. 74 The Phratries and Gentes themselves were real ancient and durable associations among the Athenian people. 1855 LIDDELL *Hist. Rome* I. II. ix. 121 The whole Fabian Gens determined to leave Rome altogether. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 184 The aggregation of families into clans or gentes. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Mar. 313/1 We hazard a guess that the full name indicative of the *gens* may have been Kishori Chand. 1889 *Nature* 5 Dec. 100 The general history of the various gentes and sub-gentes.

Gens d'armerie, Gens d'armes, var. ff. GENDARMERY, GENDARMES.

Genseg, obs. form of GINSENG.

Gent (dʒent), *sb.* [Short for GENTLEMAN.] = GENTLEMAN; now only *vulgar*, exc. as applied derisively to men of the vulgar and pretentious class who are supposed to use the word.

Early prose examples are doubtful, as they may represent only the graphic abbreviation which was formerly common; 'Gents' may be an editorial misreading for 'Gent.'=*gentlemen.* Early in the present century the word was colloquial and slightly jocular; about 1840 its use came to be regarded as a mark of low breeding.

1564 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 12 To make a supper to divers gentlemen of Gray's Inne, for the great amitie betweene them and the Middle Temple gents. 1605 Z. JONES tr. *Loyer's Specters* 32 *margin*, Another Gent of the quality lived of late in Deven..who could not endure the playing on a Bagpipe. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 114 Hees not a gent that cannot parlee. I must invent some new and polite phrases. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 56 Noise and tumult occasioned by three or four wild gents in drink. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 577 The modern gent. is formed under the sage direction of a French dancer, or a Swiss renegado. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to J. Lapraik* 21 Apr. xi, Do ye envy the city Gent, Behind a kist to lie an' sklent. 1799 MRS. H. WASHINGTON *Let.* in *Athenæum* (1892) 17 Dec. 857/1 His lordship has invited sixteen gents here today. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 207 If the practice of the Courts .. be to such a degree a secret to Great Law Officers, can it be wondered that they should be equally so to lay-gents, such as Sheriffs and Members of Parliament? 1815 C. LUCAS in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 296 How little support Mr. Kemble received from these gents, in his right pronunciation of the word aches, must be in the recollection of most of your readers. 1817 BYRON *Ep. fr. Murray to Polidori* 59 My humble tenement admits All persons in the dress of gent., From Mr. Hammond to Dog Dent. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 52 The poor ladies on Farnham Common had little to thank the gents of the hunt for their gallantry. 1831 BEDDOES *Let.* Jan. in *Poems* p. xciv, The reading populace ought to be much obliged to me for my forbearance; 'tis a pity that other young rhyming gents are not equally economical of their tediousness. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 141 The gents watched him till I came. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Pref.* i, Gents .. [an] affectionate diminutive .. at present much in use among commercial persons. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Oct. 250/1 His whole bearing was rather that of the 'gent' than gentleman. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxix. (1887) 284 London audiences of shop-boys and flashy gents. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 100 I'm not responsible, indeed, gents.

† **Gent** (dʒent), *a. Obs.* Also 4-5 **gente,** 4-5 **jent(e.** [a. OF. *gent*:—popular L. **gentum* for class. Lat. *genitum*, pa. pple. of *gignĕre* to beget.

From meaning simply 'born', as in class. Lat., the word came to mean 'well-born', 'noble', and by a further development, 'noble in conduct', 'graceful in manners or appearance', 'courteous', 'beautiful'. Cf. GENTLE.]

1. Noble, high-born; having the qualities attaching to high birth. Of men, esp. a knight or warrior: Valiant and courteous. (Cf. GENTLE.) In later use: Graceful in manners, well-bred, polite, gentle.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 265 Bot Iueler gente if þou schal lose Þy Ioy for a gemme þat þe watz lef. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 4, I wol telle verrayment .. Al of a knyght was fair and gent. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 247 Sir Cleges, and his son gent, The right waye to Cardiffe went. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 19 Jesu so gente. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxix. 396 *Maria.* peter, andrew, Iohn, and Iamys the gent..And all my brethere dere. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 66/14 Gent, gentle, *mitis.* 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 32 For as into the wax the seals imprent Is lyke a seale, right so the Poët gent [Du Bartas: *le poëte sçauant*], Doeth graue so viue in vs his passions strange. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 17 The prowest and most gent, That ever brandished bright steele on hye! 1600 *Eng. Helicon* (Grosart) 217, I met a Woodman queint and gent. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. i. (1651) 36 *Pot.* Who is't that cals? *Mo.* A Knight most Gent. 1672 VILLIERS (DK. BUCKHM.) *Rehearsal* IV. i. (Arb.) 103 Is not that now like a well-bred person, I gad? So modest, so gent.

absol. or quasi-*sb.* 13.. *K. Alis.* 3960 In bothe halve, mony gent, Wenten hom to heore tent.

2. Of women and children: Graceful, elegant, pretty. Before Spenser chiefly in poetical phrases, *gent and small, fair and gent*, etc.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 131 So gent þu were & hende. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 204 Niȝtingale And oþer wiȝte, gente and smale. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 562 Þo vond he þere damaiseles gent and vair inoȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13138 His broþer doghter, gent and smal Com þaim be-for al for to bale. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1628 Tho spake Roulande .. To Floripe, that was bothe gente and fre. *c* 1460 *Emare* 191 Messengeres forth he sent Aftyr the mayde fayre and gent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. *heading*, How that Ascanius and zoung childir gent, Assailzeit wthir, in manir of turnament. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotl.* in *Scot. Poems* 16th *C.* II. 250 Ane lawyers wyfe, baith trym and gent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 27 He lov'd, as was his lot, a Lady gent. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xvii. 23 She that was noble wise, as faire and gent. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Nativity* x. 7 A joyous fellowship was seen Of ladies gent. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxvi, Not nigh the gay saloon of ladies gent.

absol. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 2135 They .. thankyd them for that gente. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. liv, The Gent, the Brisk, the Fair.

quasi-*adv.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 22 The childer, arrayit fair and gent, Enterit in the camp all sammyn, schyning brycht.

3. Of the body or limbs: Elegant, shapely, slender. Of things: Tasteful in design, elegant, neat.

c 1300 *Beket* 1193 His lymes also he bihuld: hou gent hi were and freo. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1495 His iueles so gent wyth iaueles wer fouled. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 558 The goos, with hir facounde gent .. Shal telle our tale. *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 48 As eny wesil hir body gent and smal. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 17, I beheld your Fethers faire and gent. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C iij b, I was woned to haue a faire bodye and gente. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 44 Scho, this quene .. enterit in a lusty gairding gent. ? *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 305 That bird ..That wes so fair, with fedderis gent. 1590 GREENE *Mourning garment* (1616) 12 Her middle was both small and gent. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* XXXV. 62 Hir middel gent and small. 1677 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 Such a Monument, The Sun through all the world sees none more gent. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 350/1 An High Heel shooe Pinked..is a Shooe of the Gentest fashion.

Gental(l, obs. form of GENITAL *sb.*

† **Gentee,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 **jentee**; and see JAUNTY. [ad. F. *gentil* (pronounced *ʒanti*).] **a.** = GENTEEL *a.* 4. **b.** = GENTEEL *a.* 3.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 747 They are..So gentee, Alamode, and handsome. *a* 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) I. 148 Taught the wild Arabs on the Road To act in a more gentee Mode.

Genteel (dʒentī·l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-8 **gentile,** 8 **gentil,** 7- **genteel.** [A re-adoption, at the end of the 16th c., of F. *gentil*, which had been previously adopted in the 13th c., and had assumed the form GENTLE.

The re-adoption first appears in the form *gentile*, distinguished from GENTILE (= non-Jewish) by retaining the Fr. pronunciation of the *i* and the stress on the last syllable. It is probable that it was originally fashionable to retain the Fr. nasal sound in the first syll.; hence the vulgar pronunciation represented by the spelling 'jonteel', which occurs in comic literature of the early 19th c. The fully anglicized spelling *genteel* came in at the end of the 17th c.; see also GENTEE, which corresponds more nearly to the pronunciation of the Fr. word, in which the *l* is silent. Another attempt to render the Fr. sound is JAUNTY.

A few years before the middle of the 19th c. the word was much ridiculed as being characteristic of those who are possessed with a dread of being taken for 'common people', or who attach exaggerated importance to supposed marks of social superiority. In seriously laudatory use it may now be said to be a vulgarism; in educated language it has always a sarcastic or at least playful colouring.]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to or included among the gentry; of a rank above the commonalty. (Cf. GENTLE A. 1.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 1 Vngodly Fashions..Transforme our Light and Giddie Females of the Superior and Gentile ranke. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xviii. 116 Nor is a capacity to be gentile denyed to one Yeoman. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Malta* 308 All the Knights are of noble or gentile extraction. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 49 Thomas Wyatt..was born of an ancient and gentile Family. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VIII. lxiv. 80 A genteel mob assembled on the day of each promised performance. 1885 J. GILLOW *Bibliogr. Dict. Eng. Cath.* II. 226 *Faunt, Laurence Arthur*..of an ancient and genteel family.

2. Appropriate to persons of quality. Now chiefly with sarcastic implication.

a. Of dress, dwellings, etc.; formerly also of food, meals, hospitality, etc.: Stylish, fashionably elegant or sumptuous.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. (1601) C iij a, *Amor.* Your Rose too do's most grace-fully in troath. *Asot.* Tis the most gentile and receiu'd Weare now Sir. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iv. 326 To accoutre their eldest Sonnes in a gentile military equipage when Knighted by the King. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 80 Nature affords not meat delicate enough for their palats; it must be adulterated with the costly mixtures of Art, before it can become Gentile nourishment. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 135 We had here the genteelest dinner..I have seen many a day. 1678 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 425 *note*, A tall man..gentile clothes, and rings and pendants in his eares. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 64 And then what Curiosity in Sawces? What fantastick Humors for Dressing? The more extravagant and unnatural, the more genteel .. forsooth! 1753 *World* No. 4. 20 Knocking at the door of a genteel house over-against her. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 31 And observe; a single flapped saddle is the genteelest. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* III. viii. xi. 171 The entertainment was sumptuous and genteel. 1790 BEWICK *Quadrup.* (1807) 339 It [the Dalmatian Dog].. is frequently kept in genteel houses, as an elegant attendant on a carriage. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 204 Near the bath are two or three genteel inns. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 167 He .. conducted us to a genteel house, close to a glass manufactory. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 60 Some coast-town that was once a watering-place, and is now a port, where the genteel streets are silent and grass-grown. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiv, He was possessed of a genteel villa and ornamental garden.

b. Of employments, education, income: Suited to the station of a gentleman or gentlewoman. Of manners, habits of life, etc.: Characteristic of persons of quality; resembling what prevails in upper-class society.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. G 1 b, A spitting Critick, whose mouth Voids nothing but gentile and vnuulgar Rheume of censure. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ii. (1718) 70 We make art servile, and the trade gentile [*rimes with* guile]. 1673 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* ii. 32 Till .. the greatest slavery to sin be accounted but .. a gentile compliance with the fashions of the world. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 87 [The Gallant's] pleasures consist in

fine Cloaths, gentile Oaths, as he calls them. 1688 S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 36 Civil Law, was then proposed as a genteel sort of study. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 151 They, who can afford a gentile Education. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 34 She intended to have kept him, till he was by years and learning qualified for some genteel trade. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xiii. 106, I the Muffins preferr'd To all the genteel Conversation I heard. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. vi. xi. 284 You went..to provide a genteel maintenance for our four little ones. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Gd. French Governess* (1832) 176 She considered her mother as an inferior personage, destitute of genteel accomplishments. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 318 A genteel business, such as jewellery, mercery, or perfumery. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 46 He led a pretty genteel life as a shopkeeper. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxi, The pupils cared little for a companion who had..nothing genteel to talk about.

3. Having the habits characteristic of superior station; that ranks or claims to rank above the commonalty on the ground of manners or style of living. † In early use: Polished, well bred (*obs.*). (Now chiefly with sarcastic implication.)

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 552 Lenox was young, handsome, and gentile. 1657 COKAINE *Obstin. Lady* I. i. Poems, etc. (1658) 302 Houswifery is the superficies of a genteel female, and the Parenthesis of a Lady, which may well be left out. 1681 WOOD *Life* 2 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 519 A gentile man but a presbyterian. 1710 M. HENRY *Exp. Numb.* xxv. (1725) III. 371/2 Zimri and Cosbi, Sinners of the first Rank, genteel Sinners. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 3 Valerio had an universal Character, was genteel, had Learning. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 13 June (1774) II. 168 And though you should be told that you are genteel still aim at being genteeler. 1752 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bute* 16 Feb., He appeared to me gentile, well bred, well shaped, and sensible. 1776 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 342 The Duchess of Manchester says he [Tessier] is not a person fit to be admitted into genteel society. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. vii. 175 They were of low origin, in trade, and only moderately genteel. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 63 A man..might be rich without being genteel, and poor without being vulgar. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 217 Despicable avarice..and the practice of downright injustice are by no means..banished even yet from the genteelest circles in New South Wales. 1841 THACKERAY *Sk., Lady in Opera-Box*, I was not genteel enough for her circle. 1842 MISS COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 295 The actual existence is evident of a genteel middle class. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. iii. 101 Very narrow are the straits of genteel poverty.

ellipt. 1864 J. H. FRISWELL *Gentle Life* 6 The genteel know only the genteel. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 270 A very small opinion of what the great genteel have done for us.

abst. (quasi-*sb.*) 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 392 His behaviour had something of the genteel in it. 1888 STEVENSON *Some Gentlem. in Fict.* in *Scribner's Mag.* III. 766 Mr. Adams, delightful as he is, has no pretension to 'the genteel'.

† b. Of behaviour: Courteous, polite, obliging. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 French..They are of so gentile an humour, that they make themselves admired by strangers. 1688 CROWNE *Darius* Prol., Nay, do not damn him much, if he writes ill; For then he writes like you—that is Gentile. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* vi. 18 The Merchant gave him as genteel a Denial as he could. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 4 The more Virtuous the Man is, the nearer he will naturally be to the Character of Genteel and Agreeable. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) III. 105 The hospitable and genteel manner in which you were pleased to treat me. 1814 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 7 Jan. in *Lockhart*, The magistrates..have done the genteel thing (as Winifred Jenkins says).. and presented me with the freedom of the city.

† c. Liberal in money matters. Of a gift, etc.: Handsome. *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 34 The captaine and marchant.. sent me a gentile present. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 270 Proposes that Mr. Williams's present Living be supply'd by a Curate; to whom no doubt Mr. Williams will be very genteel. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 130 Philip..settled a very genteel stipend upon him [Aristotle]. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 152 Giving .. a genteel reward to the sailors for their bravery.

4. Of persons: Gentlemanly or ladylike in appearance; well-dressed. (Now *vulgar*, exc. in depreciatory sense: cf. *shabby-genteel.*)

1629 *Leather* 13 Some Citizens (out of a scorne not to be Gentile) goe euerie day Booted. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 125 A genteel person was seized at the exchequer picking a man's pocket. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3917/4 John Hunt, smooth Fac'd, a genteel Man, aged about 25. *a* 1732 GAY *Rehearsal at Gotham* I. Wks. (1772) 343 The Girl is very Genteel tonight. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 Did not I work that waistcoat, to make you genteel?

quasi-*adv.* 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 202 David, being dressed tolerably genteel, ventured into the coffee-room.

5. Elegant or graceful in shape or appearance. (Now only with playful or sarcastic mixture of sense 2.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 349/2 In this square is the Figure of the genteel Punch. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4635/4 A genteel round-barrel'd Gelding. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 187 A very pretty good Expedient, but never looks Gentile nor Handsom. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 283 The genteel manner by which the Steps were disposed. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 139 The longest of these [lines] is not quite sufficiently so, in proportion to the other, for a genteel man. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. xix. 458 His countenance beautiful; his limbs genteel and slender. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 91 How a small foot came to be reckoned genteel, I will not pretend to say. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 303 The third is a taller, genteeler, later-flowering plant. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 157 A young girl, who exactly answered George Colman's description of Yarico, 'quite brown, but extremely genteel, like a Wedgewood teapot'. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi, A little walnut-bark has made my yellow skin a genteel brown.

† b. Of immaterial things: Graceful, refined, delicate. *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 30 That other Corporeal Theism seems to be of the two rather more generous and gentile, which supposes the whole world to be one Animal, and God to be a certain..etherial but intellectual Matter. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* II. Wks. 1720 III. 144 They like my songs too; they say they're so easie, so gentile, and well bred. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremond's Ess.* 193 Happy then is that Fancy, Noble and Genteel, which makes it self accepted by our greatest Enemies. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* Misc. III. i. (1737) III. 142 The natural and simple manner which conceals and covers Art, is the most truly artful, and of the genteelest, truest and best-study'd Taste. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 196 Annibale Carracci was rather Great, than Gentile; tho' he was That too; and Guido's Character is Grace. 1728 T. SHERIDAN tr. *Persius' Sat.* v. (1739) 67 You are well skilled in shaming People out of their Vices, by your genteel Manner of Raillery. 1742 GRAY *Let. to West* 8 May, Wks. 1816 II. 136, I rejoice to see you putting up your prayers to the May: She cannot choose but come at such a call. It [West's *Ode to May*] is as light and genteel as herself.

6. *Comb.*, as *genteel-like*, † *-looked*, *-looking*, *-shaped* adjs.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4327/16 Deserted..William Wakling, a very genteel look'd Man. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 219 Miss Goodwin..is..the genteelest-shaped child. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xiv, A genteel-looking man, but upon a very shabby horse, rode up to Jones. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 24, I accost him, in a courteous, genteel-like manner.

B. *sb.* A genteel person; a gentleman. *Obs.* exc. in occasional use. (Cf. GENTLE B.)

In ed. 1692 of B. Jonson's *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Prol., and in ed. 1711 of Cowley's *Love's Riddle* v, *Genteels* (vocatively) is substituted for the original reading *Gentles.*

1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon Burlesque* Prol. 1 Gentiles, Behold a Rural Muse..Presents you old, but new translated News. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 349 Ye lofties, Genteels, who above us all sit. 1829 *Mechanics' Mag.* XII. 68 A party .. denominated 'The Genteels' by the working classes because of their dislike to the term mechanic. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 660/3 He [Manning] was known for some years as the 'Apostle of the Genteels', so little had he then developed his all-absorbing interest in the masses.

Hence **Gentee·lify** *v. nonce-wd., intr.*, to become genteel.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 609 Mrs. Mark Luke had genteelified and absolutely refined more in one season, than in some half-a-dozen former years of stinted appliances.

Genteelish (dʒentī·liʃ), *a.* [f. GENTEEL *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat genteel.

1750 J. TUCKER *Ess. Trade* (ed. 2) 130 If a young Woman has a genteelish Education, and a small Fortune, she stands upon the Brink of Destruction. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 48 In person genteelish—behaviour quite easy. 1825 LOCKHART in Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 341 A large assemblage of vulgar women and men,—little Quillinan, 'the heavy dragoon', the only genteelish figure.

Gentee·lize, *v. rare.* See also GENTILIZE. [f. GENTEEL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render genteel.

1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xiii, A man cannot dress, but his ideas get cloth'd at the same time: and if he dresses like a gentleman, every one of them stands presented to his imagination, genteelized along with him. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1950. 351/2 It is proposed to 'genteelize'—as a friend calls it—one of the largest open spaces.

Genteelly (dʒentī·lli), *adv.* [f. GENTEEL *a.* + -LY².] In a genteel manner. (Cf. senses of the adj.)

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* III. E iij b, Such onely gentile are that can maintaine gentily. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* Addr. 14 Those that would be gentilely learned .. need not purchase it, at the dear rate of being Atheists. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 149 After dinner, my Lord Brereton very gentilely went to the organ. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 218 Well born she was, genteelly bred. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 76 He has a very good house and genteelly fitted good Hall and parlour. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ix. (ed. 2) 121 A saint genteely dress'd is as great nonsense as an Apostle in an embroider'd suit. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Wortley Montagu* 14 Oct., I can live here very genteelly on my allowance. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 105 The whole horn acquires a beauty by its being thus genteelly bent two different ways. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 217 The Rajah..entertained us very genteelly at supper. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 195 The day was genteelly closed by a bull-baiting. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxiii, Time .. treated her genteelly. 1841 THACKERAY *2nd Funeral Napoleon* iii, Bred up genteelly at Eton. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Y. Haggard's Dau.* II. 8 If Cynthia had been less handy, things could not have gone off so genteelly.

Genteelness (dʒentī·lnės). [f. GENTEEL *a.* + -NESS.] The state, quality, or fact of being genteel; an instance of the same.

1652 SIR A. COCKAINE tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* 104 He.. gave many eminent testimonies of his gentilenesse and bravery. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 82 From their Civility and Gentileness they express to Strangers, they draw no small profit in Almes. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 24 ¶ 6 Let us be cautious how we innovate too much in Genteelnesses. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* 92, I should rather see a little awkward bashfulness, than a daring and forward genteelness. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 329 He must be unhappy, indeed..who has never perceived the charms of a .. decent genteelness of address and manner. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* CCCVII. (1834) III. 223 Not but Twickenham has a romantic genteelness that would figure in a more luxurious climate.

concr. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iv. 739 A .. banquet of confectionary..and all kinds of genteelnesses in sugar.

Genteleri, var. GENTLERY. *Obs.*

Genthite (gen·þəit). *Min.* [f. *Genth*, the name of an American geologist + -ITE. Named by Dana in 1867.] A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, found in applegreen incrustations and amorphous masses.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIV. 256 Genthite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 471 Genthite, Nickel-Gymnite.

Gentian (dʒe·nʃən). Forms: 4 jencian, 5 gencyan(e, 5–6 gencian, 6 gentiane, 6– gentian. [ad. L. *gentiāna*, so called (according to Pliny) after Gentius, king of Illyria.]

1. Any plant belonging to the genus *Gentiana* (cf. FELWORT); esp. *G. lutea*, the officinal gentian which yields the gentian-root of the pharmacopœia. *Fringed gentian* = *G. crinita.*

c 1000 [see FELWORT]. 1382 [see *gentian-tree* in 2]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 61 Take þe pouder of crabbis brent vj parties, gencian iij parties .. make poudre. 1526 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* p. lii, Gencian whiche is a moch bytter erbe she helde contynually in hir mouth. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cv. (1633) 432 There be divers sorts of Gentians or Felwoorts. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 402 *Gentian*, the root resists poyson and Plague. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 225 The principal of the genus is the Great Yellow Gentian, which has a single stalk, three feet high. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xxiv, The herbs so fair to eye Were Senna, and the Gentian's blossom blue. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The intense bitterness of the Gentian is a characteristic of the whole order. 1844 LOWELL *Leg. Brittany* I. xvi, More sad than cheery, making in good sooth, Like the fringed gentian, a late autumn spring. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 385/3 The early flowering Gentians .. have done badly as regards bloom.

b. Applied to plants of other orders and genera. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Gentian..2. Erythræa Centaurium*, L. — Suss.; Scotl., on the shores of the Moray Firth, where an infusion is drunk as a tonic. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v., False gentian, *Pleurogyne Carinthiaca*, a gentianaceous plant of Europe, northern Asia, and western North America. Horse-gentian, *Triosteum perfoliatum*, a caprifoliaceous plant of North America. Spurred gentian, *Halenia deflexa*, a gentianaceous plant of North America.

2. *attrib.*, as in *gentian-blue*, *-flower*, *-root*, *-tree*, *-violet*, *-water*, *-wine*; **gentian-bitter**, the tonic principle extracted from gentian root; **gentian-worts**, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Gentianaceæ.*

1882 OGILVIE, **Gentian-bitter.* 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* vii. 85 Sand-hills..patched with *gentian-blue. 1896 BRYANT *Poems, November* 7 The blue *gentian flower, that, in the breeze, Nods lonely. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 81 Their hands were full of blue gentian flowers. 1530 PALSGR. 224/2 *Gencyan rote, *gentian*. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 598 Take of gentian root, bruised, two drachms. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 6 It shal ben as *iencian trees [L. *myricæ*] in desert. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 3 It takes up the stain..of *gentian violet. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Water*, **Gentian-water*. Take four pounds of gentian roots..mince them [etc.]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Gentian-wine*, Drank for a Whet before Dinner. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 91 Gentianaceæ—*Gentianworts.

Hence **Gentiana·ceous** *a.* [-ACEOUS], of or belonging to the N.O. *Gentianaceæ*; **Gentiane·sque** *a.* [-ESQUE], of or pertaining to the gentians or *Gentianaceæ*; **Gentia·nic** *a. Chem.*, in *gentianic acid* (see quot.); **Ge·ntianin** (formerly also *-ine*) = *gentianic acid.*

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Gentianaceus*, gentianaceous. (And in recent Dicts.) *Ibid.*, *Gentianin*. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Gentianic Acid*, *Gentianin*, an organic acid existing in the root of gentian .. extracted by treating the powdered root with water [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 8/6 Its flower still betrays undoubted marks of its gentianesque descent.

Gentianal (dʒe·nʃənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. GENTIAN + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the gentians. *Gentianal alliance*: Lindley's name for a group of plants including the *Gentianaceæ* and other Orders. Also *sb.*, a member of this alliance.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 594 *Gentianales*—The Gentianal Alliance..With Cortusals Gentianals come in contact through Ebenads. *Ibid.* 595 Gentianal Exogens.

Gentianella (dʒe·nʃəne·lă). [mod.L., dim. of L. *gentiāna.*] A name for several species of gentian, esp. *Gentiana acaulis*, bearing flowers of an intense blue colour.

In botanical Latin used by some authorities as the name of one of the two sub-genera into which they divide the genus *Gentiana* (the other sub-genus being *Eugentiana*).

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 52 Flowers of one leaf have often five divisions answered by a like number of calicular leaves; as *Gentianella* [etc.]. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 226 Gentianella..is singular for having its fine bell shaped azure flowers larger than the whole plant besides. 1803 *Y. Abercrombie's Ev. Man his Own Gard.* 233 Thrift, London pride, gentianella, with most other sorts of the fibrous-rooted plants, may be .. removed. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 311 *Exacum filiforme*, Least Gentianella, is a minute plant. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Hector in Gard.* ix, Eyes of gentianella's azure.

attrib. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 338 A deep and Gentianella blew.

Gentil, obs. form of GENTEEL, GENTLE.

Gentile (dʒe·ntəil, -til), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **gentil**(l, 5–6 **gentyle**, (6 **gentle**), 5– **gentile.** Also 4 **jentile.** [a. or ad. F. *gentil*, ad. L. *gentīlis*, f. *gent-*, *gens* nation, GENS.]

A. *adj.* I. In applications derived from the Vulgate (dʒe·ntəil). Now usually written with capital initial.

1. Of or pertaining to any or all of the nations other than the Jewish. † Also *absol.* used as a collective sb. = the Gentiles.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Constreyning þe gentil to be com Jewes in obseruaunce. 1686 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 51 A current Doctrine among the ancient Writers, both Gentile and Jewish. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 118 There had been a true notion of the Deity transmitted by Zoroaster ..when the rest of the gentile world was in darkness. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 6 The richer and more learned gentile christians. 1888 Amy Levy *Reuben Sachs* xi. 156 A goodly contingent of Gentile dancing men..and a smaller band of Gentile ladies.

b. Similarly, as used by the Mormons: Of or pertaining to any outside the Mormon community. 1861 R. F. Burton *City Saints* iv. 271 The Endowment House..and all appertaining to it is carefully concealed from Gentile eyes and ears. *Ibid.* 276 It rests on the best and fairest Gentile evidence.

† 2. Heathen, pagan. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxii. 60 Thyse straungers..were of y^ Gentyle or Pagan lawe. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 137 Thai war withoutin men also, Of gentill faith, and also Cristis fo. 1542 Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 Scipio Africanus the elder (to whom the gentile histories dooe attribute this honourable testimonie). 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 477 Twentie Gentile Kings are numbred in his Court. 1647 A. Ross *Mystag. Poet.* xv. (1675) 377, I wonder not why the Gentile gods were so cruel and savage. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 132 The ancient Gentil Writers. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* II. 51 *note*, The basilicæ of gentile Rome ..were converted into churches on their conversion to Christianity.

II. Senses derived from cl. L. (Usually dʒe·ntil.)

3. Pertaining to a nation or tribe. Now *rare.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iv. 56 That was the sett eik by thair gentill law Deput for hallowit feyst and mangeory. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1662) 196 Such a one as the Iewes call a National or Gentile Saint. 1677 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (1686) Ep. Ded., Who have spent so many years..in France and who is .. a Great master of that Gentile Language. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 419 Twice in the Catalogue Homer has occasion to use the Achæan name locally, and in its original or, so to speak, gentile sense.

b. *Gram.* Of a word: Indicating the country, locality, or nation to which anything belongs. 1818 Todd, *Gentile*, belonging to a nation; as British, Irish, German, &c., are gentile adjectives. 1854 R. G. Latham *Native Races Russian Emp.* 223 *Lainen* is the regular Finlandish termination for gentile nouns.

4. Of or pertaining to a gens or to gentes. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1854) I. 465 There were in every gens or family special gentile deities. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 260 He combined in his own person the gentile names of several ancestors. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 462 In England where the gentile system died out so much sooner. 1881 Miss Buckland in *Knowledge* No. 8. 158 These four women councillors select a chief of the gens from their brothers and sons, and this chief is the head of the gentile council.

B. *sb.* I. From A. I. (dʒe·ntəil) (Usually with capital G.)

1. One of any nation other than the Jewish. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 He [Petre] wolde not dele wiþ Gentiles for tendirnnesse of þe Jewis. 1490 Caxton *How to Die* 4 Paynyms & gentylis as were Jobe, Raab, Ruth, Achior & other semblable. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* x. 5 Goo nott into the wayes thatt leade to the gentyls. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 456 No more shalt thou by oracling abuse The Gentiles. 1753 Warburton *Serm.* I. v. 145 The representation of Jesus's being made unto us Wisdom and Righteousness is particularly addressed to the Gentiles. 1878 J. P. Hopps *Jesus* iii. 15 He would go and tell them that not only Jews but Gentiles were His children. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 182 Zarathustra is not wholly unworthy to be placed as a Gentile by the side of Abraham.

b. Similarly, as used by Mormons: One outside the Mormon community; opposed to 'Saint'. 1847 Parkman *Oregon Tr.* (1872) 305 The Mormons .. began earnestly to..complain of the ill-usage they had received from the 'Gentiles'. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug., The 'Gentiles', as the people are termed who are without the pale of the Mormon community. 1861 R. F. Burton *City Saints* viii. 417 Mr. Kennedy, an Irish Gentile.

2. A heathen, a pagan. Now *rare.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 170 The cronique .. Saith that the gentils most of alle Worshippen her. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij, Neither all doctours among christen men, nor all the philosophers amonge the gentiles. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 33 They are Gentiles in religion. 1624 I. Bargrave *Serm. agst. Self Policy* 32 Ecebolius with false Julian..turned Gentill. 1673 Temple *Observ. Unit. Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 9 The Goths were Gentiles when they first broke into the Roman Empire. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 6 One is a Christian, another a Jew, a third a Mahometan, a fourth an idolatrous Gentile. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 201 The church of St. Cuthbert..is given in prey to the gentiles.

† b. *spec.* Of a Hindoo, as distinguished from a Mahometan. (Cf. Gentoo.) *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 233 *heading*, The prices of preciovs stones .. as they are soulde bothe of the Moores and the gentyles. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 477 This King ..more trusteth and employeth the Gentiles in his affaires then the Moores. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 15 The Tyrant had..propounded unto this King of Batas, who was a Gentile, the imbracing of Mahomet's Law. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiii. 148 The Customs in the Kings Books, are but 2 per Cent. for Mahometans, and 5 per Cent. for Gentiles.

II. From A. II. (dʒe·ntil).

3. *Gram.* A part of speech indicating the locality or nation to which anything belongs. (Cf. A. 3 b.) 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 25 *Q.* Why are they [*nostras* and *vestras*] called Gentiles? *A.* Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Countrey or Nation: to some Sect or Faction. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v., The words Italian, American, Athenian, are gentiles.

4. *Roman Law.* A member of the same gens. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 316 The patrician Claudii were the gentiles of the patron. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* III. § 17 On failure of agnates, the gentiles .. are called to the inheritance.

Gentile, obs. form of Genteel, Gentle.

Gentiledom (dʒe·ntəildəm). [f. Gentile *sb.* + -dom.] a. The gentile world; the area over which gentile beliefs and practices prevailed. b. The state of being gentile in belief and practice. *a* 1638 Mede *Disc. Gen.* x. 5 Wks. (1672) I. 272 Isles of the Gentiles .. that is, Gentildome full of Islands. 1869 J. Ker *Serm.* (1874) 163 This prerogative Gentiledom possesses over Judaism. 1878 F. Ferguson *Life of Christ* II. xv. 305 Unvisited tracts of Gentiledom.

Gentilesse (dʒe·ntiles). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [ad. F. *gentillesse*, f. *gentil*: see Genteel, Gentle.]

1. The quality of being gentle; courtesy, politeness, good breeding; an instance of courtesy. Frequent in Chaucer, esp. in phrases *of, for, through (one's) gentilesse.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Þet is þe gratteste noblesse and þe heȝeste gentilesse þet me may to hopye: and cliue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 537 This child to fostre in alle gentillesse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 299 And of his grete gentilesse His doughter .. He bad to go on his message. *?c* 1460 *Stans Puer* 65 in *Babees Bk.* 30 Whereso euer that thow dyne or soupe, Of gentilesse take salt withe thy knyf. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1847 Many o cetee..offerith them with-outen strok of spere..But only for his gentilles that thei Have hard. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 151 Who out of their gentilesses had submitted the difficulties and mysteries of the law to be measured by the standard of general reason. 1655 tr. *De Parc's Francion* I. 19 This pretty Confidence, and the Gentilesses she entertained me with..took me exceedingly. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 145 This new Flame..spurred on the Youth to little Gallantries, and Gentilesses. [1801 Wordsw. *Cuckoo & Night.* xxxi, All gentiless and honour thence come forth.] 1881 E. Arnold *Ind. Poetry* 119 'God shield you!' said the knight and dame. And Saladin, with phrase of gentilesse Returned.

b. *transf.* Of a graft: The fact of coming from a good stock. *c* 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 28 (Colchester MS.) This is a preef of graffes gentillesse.

2. Slenderness; elegance. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 418 A ffaucon .. of fairnesse, As wel of plumage as of gentillesse Of shape.

Gentilic (dʒentɪ·lik), *a.* Also 7 gentilique. [f. L. *gentil-is* Gentile *a.* + -ic.] † a. Heathen, pagan (*obs.*). b. Tribal, national. 1604 J. Gordoun *Serm.* 26 The Gentilique religion of the Druides. *Ibid.* 44 His Temple .. was full of Gentilique Idolatrie. 1871 tr. *Lange's Comm., Jer.* XXXV. 306 The house of the Rechabites must be taken in a gentilic sense. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. xlvii. 435 *note*, If Lydia be merely a Gentilic name. 1893 Sayce *Higher Criticism* (1894) 189 The gentilic Sheshai may perhaps represent the Shasu or Bedawin of Southern Canaan.

† **Gentilical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Peculiar to the Gentiles; heathen. 1573 *Epit. Barnes' Whs.* 370 Who soeuer from hereticall malice, or gentilical superstition .. shal bee clensed by the grace of Christ. 1600 F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 102 a, It is a wicked and Gentilical kind of speech.

Gentilie, obs. form of Gently.

† **Ge·ntilish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Gentile + -ish.] Of Gentile nature, origin, or character; heathenish. 1550 Hooper *Serm. Jonas* i. B ij, Thys Cytye of Niniue was Idololatrycall and Gentelyshe. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron., Eng.* V. xxv. 108/2 There was in him .. a settled perswasion in gentilish error. *a* 1598 Rollock *Serm.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 489 This Gentilish woman. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. ii, He leaves it..to be polluted with idolatrous and Gentilish rites and ceremonies. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 50 The rubbish of gentilish and anarchicall principles.

Gentilism (dʒe·ntiliz'm). [f. Gentile *sb.* + -ism.]

1. Heathenism, paganism; a heathen belief or practice. *Obs.* exc. as used *occas.* in opposition to *Judaism.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 214 Licinnius, famous .. for his fond opinions in gentilisme, hated y^e Christians. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1593) I 1 b, Mahomets Religion is a patched religion, mixt partly with Judaism, partly with Gentilism. *a* 1602 W. Perkins *Cases Consc.* (1619) 214 The Masse..hath more affinitie with grosse Gentilisme, then with the Institution of our Sauiour Christ. 1645 Wither *Vox Pacif.* 172 Remember to bewaile your Gentilismes. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. x. (1702) 238 It appears in the whole history of Gentilism. 1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 57 The extirpation of gentilism at Athens seems to have been accomplished by Alaric and his Goths. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 127 The Spaniards in their furious zeal against Gentilism..destroyed a great multitude of these pictures. 1844 S. R. Maitland *Dark Ages* 149 The insinuation, modification, or extirpation of gentilisms in the Christian church. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. I. iii. 239 The inward loss of Judaism was an inward attraction towards Gentilism.

† b. *concr.* The gentile or heathen world; heathendom. *Obs.*

a 1638 Mede *Apost. Lat. Times* x. Wks. (1672) III. 648 The outmost Court of the Temple of God should not only be prophaned, but troden down by Gentilism. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 469 It is wel known, in Gentilisme their Divines were Poets.

2. The bond uniting together the members of the same gens. *rare.*

1847 Grote *Greece* II. x. III. 79 Gentilism is a tie by itself, distinct from the family ties. 1881 L. H. Morgan *Houses & Ho.-Life N. Amer. Aborig.* 38 Gentilism arrested usurpation.

† **Gentilist.** *Obs.* [f. the name *Gentilis* + -ist.] A follower of John Valentine Gentilis (an Italian Socinian, executed at Berne in 1566). 1726 C. Mather *Ratio Discipl.* 5, I cannot learn, That among all the Pastors of Two Hundred Churches, there is one Arminian: much less an Arian, or a Gentilist.

† **Gentilitat(e,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **gentīlitāt-us*, f. *gentīlis* (see Gentle).] Having gentle or refined manners. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* V. 185 Sicily being the most ciuill Ile, and nobly gentilitat [1640 *ed. has* Gentilitate].

Gentilitial (dʒentɪlɪ·ʃăl), *a.* Also 7 gentiliticall, (-icial). [f. L. *gentīlīti-us*, incorrectly *gentīlīcius* (f. *gentīlis* Gentile) + -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to, a nation; national. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 84 This figure of the Nose is now become gentilitial and native to the Persians. 1741 Warburton *Div. Legat.* (1845) II. 433 The first [relation of God to the Hebrew nation] was that of a tutelary Deity, gentilitial and local. 1877 Rawlinson *Orig. Nat.* II. v. 218 Pathros, the local name, from which the gentilitial noun 'Pathrusim' is formed.

2. Of or pertaining to a gens or family; family. (Cf. Family 9 c.) 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 493 The Casimires, for that is the gentilitiall name of the Count Palatines family. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 49 Though I say there be no distinct proof for Ensigns personal and gentilicial among them. 1828 J. Hunter *Hist. S. Yorksh.* I. 32 Writers upon gentilitial insignia. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 403 Their Gentilitial names, such as the Gens Horatia, Julia [etc.].

3. Of or pertaining to gentle birth; belonging to the gentry. [Perh. strictly another word, f. med.L. *gentilitia* = Gentilesse.] 1816 Sir E. Brydges *Life J. Hall* in *Hall's Poems*, John Hall was born of gentilitial parents in Durham. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 153 The inherent, indelible dignity of a gentilitial aristocracy. 1866 E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* App. xi. 240 He was sprung from an old gentilitial stock. *a* 1875 R. Davies *Walks through York* (1880) 133 One of the most antient and distinguished of our Yorkshire gentilitial families.

Gentilitian (dʒentɪlɪ·ʃăn). [f. as prec. + -an.] = Gentilitial 1.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 9 Their [Muscovite infants'] faces are explained or flatted by Art, and so directed to grow into this gentilitian forme. 1897 C. Rampini *Hist. Moray & Nairn* I. 8 In the Celtic family is to be found the germ of all his [the Caledonian Pict's] gentilitian and national peculiarities.

Gentilitious (dʒentɪlɪ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.]

† 1. Characteristic of a 'gentile'; pagan. *Obs.*—¹ 1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 30 Without any gentilitious adoration, but with those respects which are fit for the maiesty of a Prince.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a nation; national. (= Gentilitial 1.) 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 201 That an unsavoury odour is gentilitious or nationall unto the Jews..we cannot well concede. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 519 It is not the generic likeness of a breed—the gentilitious contour of a nation. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* II. 295 An unsavoury odour seems gentilitious in the Hebrew, but not more so than in the orthodox Spanish Monk.

3. Of or pertaining to a gens or family. (= Gentilitial 2.) 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 373 Nor is it proved, or probable, that Sergius changed the name of Bocca di Porco, for this was his surname or gentilitious appellation. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 48 Many of them had no other than a gentilitious cognomination. 1839 T. Stapleton *Pref. to Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 2 A family whose members in former days were distinguished by their labours for the preservation of our gentilitious antiquities.

b. Of diseases, etc.: Hereditary. ? *Obs.* 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* vi. (1735) 195 The common Causes of this Distemper are a particular and perhaps a gentilitious Disposition of Body. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Gentility (dʒentɪ·lĭti). Forms: 4 gentylete, 6 gentilite(e, gentil(l)ity(e, (gentyllitie), 6-7 gentil(l)itie, 6– gentility. [ad. OF. and F. *gentilité* (now only in sense 1), ad. L. *gentīlitās*, f. *gentīlis*: see Gentile, Gentle, Genteel.

The word serves as noun of quality both to *Gentile* and *genteel*, and also to *gentle* in those senses which correspond to obsolete senses of *genteel.*]

I. In senses related to Gentle, Genteel.

1. Gentle birth; honourable extraction; the fact of belonging to a family of gentle blood. Also, the personality of one who is well-born. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Hy ham yelpeþ of hare gentylete uor þet hy weneþ by of gentile woze. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 What syrs? your boldnesse dooth your gentilitie warrant? *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 244 Without which [Courage and Courtesie] gentility in a conspicuous degree is no more than a vain shew. 1607 Collier *Ess.*

Mor. Subj. I. (1709) 61 An ancient Gentility does not necessarily convey to us any Advantage either of Body or Mind. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* xix. (1831) I. 507 A new system of gentility might be established. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* v, We must have a screened seat for you in the chapel, that your gentility may be free from the eyes of common folks! 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 105 He had no claim to gentility and was only..an Italian clown.

quasi-*personified*. 1641 *Lond. Love* 1 Gentility without wealth staggers like a sicke man. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 1 Gentility has long since confuted Job's Aphorism, Man is born to labour. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 945 In just the place..Where aboriginal gentility Will scout the upstart. 1874 MISS MULOCK *Thy Mother & I* (Tauchn.) 89 Well-to-do commonalty loves to patronise poor gentility.

†b. *concr.* People of gentle birth; gentlefolks. Also, *The gentility*: the gentry. *Obs.*

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 36 The Nobility, the rest of the gentilitie, & the yeomanrie. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 147 As .. in the gentilitie, so in the wealthie commonaltie the like desire of glasse is not neglected. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* iv. (1636) 27 Bread .. made in forme of Manchet, as is used of the Gentility. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 209 A .. law that all those of their order shall be issued from gentilitie, both on the fathers side and the mothers. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 27 Their breede is from the lazie scumme of counterfeit Gentilitie.

c. The rank or heraldic status of a gentleman.

1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 150 If one be a Gentleman by Office, and looseth his office, then he doth also lose his Gentility. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 361 Floyd was adjudged to be degraded from his gentility.

2. The quality of being gentle (in manners, etc.) or genteel.

†a. The manners, bearing, habits of life, etc., characteristic of a gentleman or gentlewoman; polish of manners, politeness. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 129 A dangerous law against gentilitie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 1 Such wilde woodes should far expell All civile usage and gentility.

b. Social superiority, rank above the commonalty, as evidenced by, or asserted on the ground of, manners or habits of life. Now chiefly in depreciative use. Occas. in pl. *the gentilities.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Their long Nails define Idle Gentilitie's assured Signe. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 3 Barely adequate to keep up the appearance of gentility. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. xvi. 376 Gentility is only a more select and artificial kind of vulgarity. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 35, I see no gentility in such airs. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iv. 158 My aunt .. was a mighty cultivator of the gentilities, inward as well as outward. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 141 Once get the wealthy classes to imagine that the possession of pictures by a given artist adds to their 'gentility'. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 64 Let him forsake a decent craft that he may pursue the gentilities of a profession. 1872 *Punch* 18 May 202/2 There is nothing so vulgar as gentility.

c. quasi-*personified*. Also *concr.* in *pl.* Genteel people; also, marks of gentility.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Poor streets where faded gentility essayed..to make its last feeble stand. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xvii. 175 She .. left the already vanquished gentilities of Norton Bury to amuse themselves. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 571 The .. smartened-up gentilities which once were the glories of Bond-street. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* viii. 70 Shabby gentility has nothing so characteristic as its hat. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxi. 1 The gentility which lisps the tune in wellbred whispers.

†d. Elegance, grace, refinement. *Obs.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 138 The whole gentility of a figure..depends upon the first proportioning these lines ..properly to one another. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xxviii. I. 137 There is a certain gaiety and gentility diffused over it [the World], which gives it a peculiar grace.

†e. *concr.* in *pl.* 'Nice' or agreeable things. *ironically.*

1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* III. 197 The last winter assailed me with rheumatism, tension of nerves, implacable hypochondria, and other gentilities.

II. In senses related to those of GENTILE.

†**3.** Gentile or heathen belief, doctrine, or practice; the state of being a gentile or heathen; heathenism, paganism. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 b, She had left her gentilite, & leaned holle to the secte of þe sayd iewes. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 302 The Heathens in their rude Gentility thought that Bacchus and Ceres had first found out..the vse of Bread and Wine. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* I. ix. 213 Two gentiles marryed together in ther gentility. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 153 Can either Gentility or Christianity be forgiven such an error?

†b. *concr.* The gentile, or heathen world; heathendom, heathen people. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. iii. 6 b, Thus muche is of the Vaine Opinions of the Gentilitee. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 150 b, It was showen many waies, which was the Churche of God, and which was Gentilitie. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Matt. ii. 11 *note*, These treasures are as it were the first fruits of those riches and giftes, which ..Gentility should offer to Christ.

4. Relationship between 'gentiles' or members of the same gens (cf. GENTILE B. 4); †the gens itself.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. viii. (1589) 131 The surname is the name of the gentilitie and stocke which the sonne doth take of the father alwaies, as the old Romans did. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Cust.* 283 The Romans, therefore, regarded 'gentility' as a kinship among men not essentially different from 'agnation'.

Gentilize (dʒe·ntiləiz), *v.*[1] *arch.* Also 6 gentellise, 7 gentlelize, gentillize, 9 gentilise. [f. *gentil* GENTLE + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make gentle; to raise to the position, or invest with the character, of a gentleman.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 86 b, [It] is most true, that gentry is the daughter of knowledge: and that knowledge doeth gentellise him that possesseth it. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 80 Some..of small rent, bring up their children too nicely, and must needs, forsooth, Gentlelize them. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 360 Where is that in us that may truly gentilize us. *a* 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 100 Those that are rich strive to Gentilize their Female Of-spring.

absol. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 May, Religion is, in its essence, the most gentlemanly thing in the world. It will alone gentilise.

†b. *intr. To gentilize it*: to act the gentleman.

1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 231 But where the master standeth upon tearmes of his qualitie..and will refuse to put..his eye towards the plow, he may..gentelize it awhile. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* (1615) 147 Our Yeomen too, that neuer Armes haue borne To Gentillize it make themselues a scorne.

†c. *trans.* To refine; civilize. *Obs.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1850) 44 It would have gentiliz'd Barbarisme it selfe.

†**2.** *trans.* To make mild, to lenify. *Obs. rare.*

1679 NEWBURGH in Evelyn *Pomona* 393 Two or three Eggs whole put into an Hogshead of Cider that is become sharp..sometimes rarely lenifies and gentilizes it.

Hence †**Ge·ntilizing** *vbl.sb.* Also **Gentiliza·tion.**

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* Ep. Ded., A gentleman, who professeth the true and new art of gentilizing. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 277 The gentilization of so homely and culinary a name as Bacon.

Gentilize (dʒe·ntiləiz, dʒe·ntəiləiz), *v.*[2] [f. GENTILE + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To live like a Gentile or heathen; to conform to Gentile customs or practices.

1593 BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. (1605) 1 If Tertullian..erred montanizing..if S. Paul gentilizing [etc.]. 1596 — *Surv. Popery* Postscr., To gentilize is nothing els but to play the part of a gentile. 1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 50 They began to Jewdaize, yea, and to Gentilize. 1814, 1819 [see GENTILIZING below].

2. *trans.* To give a gentile character to, make gentile; to paganize.

1827 [see GENTILIZED below]. 1883 A. SAPHIR in *Bible Soc. Rec.* Mar., [Scripture] must not be Paganised or Gentilised, or stripped of its Jewish character.

Hence **Ge·ntilized, Gentili·zing** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc.* iv. Wks. (1672) III. 588 How long the Church..was to be prophaned..by Gentilizing Idolatry? 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 449/1 This is not my conjecture, but drawn from God's known denouncement against the gentilizing Israelites. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 285 They were both gentilizing Jews and great travellers. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 395 Many of the oriental gentilizing converts. 1827 — *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II. 231 The completely gentilised members of the Visible Church. 1873 G. RAWLINSON in *Speaker's Comm. Bible* III. 471/1 He is not a Gentilised Jew. 1893 J. MARTINEAU in *19th Cent.* June 924 In the midst of a Christianity preponderantly gentilised.

Gentill-; see GENTEEL, GENTIL-, GENTLE, etc.

Gentill(e, obs. form of GENTILE, GENTLE.

Gentilliche, gentilly(e, obs. forms of GENTLY.

Gentilrie, var. GENTLERY, *Obs.*

Gentin(g, var. GHENTING, *Obs.*

Gentiopicrin (dʒentiǒpi·krin). [f. *gentio-* combining form of GENTIAN + Gr. *πικρ-ός* bitter + -IN.] 'The bitter principle of gentian, a colourless crystalline glycoside' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 55 The active principle is probably the gentiopikrin of Kromayer, a neutral, crystalline substance, of an intensely bitter taste.

Gentiresse, obs. form of GENTRICE.

Gentish (dʒe·ntiʃ, *a.* [f. GENT *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling, or characteristic of, a 'gent'.

1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxix. (1879) 262 His clothes, although cut in a slangy gentish fashion, were of good materials and work. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 369 However gentish and impudent its followers may previously have been. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 289 To disport himself in his gentish garments on..a river-steamer.

Hence **Ge·ntishness.**

1885 *Mag. of Art* Apr. 247 Women of excellence and originality, who had the courage to reprove the gentishness and snobbery by which they were surrounded.

Gentisic (dʒentɪ·sik), *a. Chem.* [arbitrarily f. GENTIAN: see -IC.] In *gentisic acid* = gentianic acid. So **Ge·ntisate** [-ATE], a salt of this acid. **Ge·ntisin** [-IN], a synonym of gentisic or gentianic acid.

1838 THOMSON *Org. Bodies* 166 Gentisin. Gentisate of soda. 1879 E. M. HOLMES in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 760/1 Gentianic acid .. is also called gentianin, gentisin, and gentisic acid.

Gentism (dʒe·ntiz'm). [f. GENT *sb.* + -ISM.] The habits, ideas, and practices of a 'gent'.

1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 288 This was the age of gentism, of 'fast' literature, and of coarse and vulgar amusements.

Gentle (dʒe·nt'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3–6 gentil(l, -yl, 3, 6–7 gentile, 4 jentel, 4–5 gentille, -yle, 4–6 gentel(l, jentil(l, jentylle, 4–7 gentyll, 5 gentylle, gyntyl, 6 jentle, 5– gentle. [a. OF. *gentil, jentil,* etc. high-born, noble (mod.F. *gentil* elegant, GENTEEL) = Pr. Sp. *gentil,* It. *gentile*:—L. *gentīlis* belonging to the same *gens* or race, f. *genti-, gens* race, family. The sense 'belonging to a good family' common to the Rom. tongues is not found in Latin. See also GENTILE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Well-born, belonging to a family of position; originally used synonymously with *noble,* but afterwards distinguished from it, either as a wider term, or as designating a lower degree of rank. Also, in heraldic use: Having the rank or status of 'gentleman', the distinguishing mark of which is the right to bear arms. *Obs.* exc. in the archaic phrase *gentle and simple,* and in Comb. GENTLEMAN, GENTLEFOLKS, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Noble men and gentile ne bereð nout packes. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Ah noble men and gentile and of heh burðe ofte winnen luue lihtliche cheape. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1180 þe gentylest of Iudee in Ierusalem biseged. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 39 The fairest and the nobleste of Birthe and the gentylleste Damyseles of his Contree. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/2 Gentyl, of awncetrye, *ingenuus.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 148 a/2 Hyt apperteyneth not that one so gentyl a man as I am be seruant to hym. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 32 Quhen scruit is all vdir man, Gentill and semple of euery clan. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 90 b, Gentle of base are those who, extracted from low parentage, raise themselves to Gentrie by their vertue. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilg.* II. i, I am as gentle as your self, as free born. 1683 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 182, I dined at Mr. Houblon's, a rich and gentle French merchant. 1786 BURNS *Highland Lassie* i, Nae gentle dames, tho' e'er sae fair, Shall ever be my muse's care: Their titles a' are empty show.

absol. with plural sense.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1216 þer watȝ þe kyng kaȝt.. & alle hise gentyle for-iusted on ierico playnes. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxix, So jolyly thes gentille justede one were! Schaftis thay shindr [*v.r.* scheuer], in sheldes so schene. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. i. (1862) 10 Making acquaintance with the dwellings, habits, and feelings of both gentle and simple. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Hand of Glory* 64 Gentle and Simple, Squire and Groom, Each one had sought his separate room.

†b. An epithet applied to persons of distinction. *Obs.* (Mainly in alliteration.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 159 James þe gentel bond hit [*B.* jugged, *C.* juggeth] in his Book. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 705 Loo! ȝonder þe gentill Iubiter, how Iolyle he schynes. *Ibid.* 4022 And ȝit þe gentill genosophis, þam in þe gest callis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 58 As ye are gentil juger and justice of Jewes. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1108 Of gentil Juda machabe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 27 In deidis he soulde haue bene lyke Deiphoebus..or gentill Julius.

c. Of an animal: Of excellent breed or spirit; now only in *gentle* (also *gentil*) *falcon* (cf. FALCON-GENTLE).

1340 *Ayenb.* 75 Hy uoryeteþ alle oþre guodes, ase deþ þe gentyl hond; huanne ha zyþ his praye touore his eȝen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 45 This gentil Cok hadde in his gouernaunce Seuene hennes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i (Tollem. MS.) þe gentel ffawcon and oþer suche fowles. *Ibid.* XVIII. xxxix. (1495 800 In gentyll horse noble men takyth hede of foure thynges, of shape and of fayrnesse, of wylfulnesse, and of colour. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 799 Fed stalons faat goth now to gentyl maris. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2033 [2133] The kyng of Nazareth huntid there Among the hertes, that gentill were. *c* 1470 *Abraham & Isaac* 368 in L. T. Smith *Bk. of Brome* (1886) 65, I haue browt here full smerte, Thys jentyll scheppe [the ram]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 13 With gentill horss quhen I wald knyp, Thane is thair laid on me ane quhip. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1436 A ientyll hownde shulde neuer play the kur. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 218 A Lion saw I late..Vpon the gentle beast to gaze it pleased me. 1612 SELDEN *Notes to Drayton's Poly-olb.* v. 82 The Falcon stout Which we the Gentill call. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 79 The frequent agitation of the Wings in flying shews the Hawk to be a Gentile Falcon. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 55 The Gentil Falcon measures about two feet in length. 1833 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 86 The female is the gentil or gentil falcon.

†d. Of things: Noble, excellent. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1015 þe twelfþe þe gentyleste in vch a plyt, þe amatyst purpre. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1022 þe ioye of sayn[t] Ionez day watz gentyle to here. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 29 God bad vs for to wexe and multiplye; That gentil text kan I [wel] vnderstonde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 209 There growethe fulle gode Wyn, that men clepen Bigon, that is fulle myghty and gentylle in drynkynge. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* O ij, For the whiche [women] all gentill inventions and all goodes comes in to the worlde.

2. Of birth, blood, family, etc.: Honourable, distinguished by descent or position, belonging to the class of 'gentlemen'. (Cf. 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4250 Sir putifar wel vndirstod þat ioseph was o gentil blod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Hy ne lokeþ nazt huer-of ham comþ þe zoþe noblesse, and þe gentil kenrede. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 435 For he is come of gentyll kynde. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 217 Who no doubt was .. of gentle extraction, because her parents bestowed on her so liberal and costly education. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* I, His birth being admitted as gentle, gave him access to the best society in the county. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. i. 57 On his father's side Cromwell was of a gentle and old family. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 6 The husband was known to be sprung of gentle blood.

b. Of occupations or pursuits: Suitable for one of gentle birth. *The gentle craft* (humorously): †(*a*) the trade of shoemaking (*obs.*); (*b*) with allusion to sense 8, the sport of angling; similarly *the gentle art,* now often humorously used in transferred applications.

a 1592 GREENE *George-a-Greene* (1599) F 4 b, You shall be no more called Shoomakers. But you and yours to the worlds ende, Shall be called the trade of the gentle craft. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 21 b, [If certain people walked instead of riding] the price of veluet and cloath would fall..and the gentle craft (alias the red herrings kinsmen) get more and drink lesse. 1600 DEKKER *Gent. Craft* i. (1610) B 3, As I am a true shoomaker, and a gentleman of the Gentle Craft. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 28 If it be the generall Rule..that Children be taught some gentle Manu-facture [etc.]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 99/1 A Man on a Seat [a Shooe-maker] .. exercising of the Gentle Craft. 1799 A. MATHER in *Life J. Bunting* (1859) I. vii. 102 A profession [the medical] that will be gentle bread at some not very distant period. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 6 It would have made unquiet the ghost of old Isaac Walton to hear Julian's disparagement of 'the gentle art'. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* i, One of the gentle craft—so called, I presume, from their using gentles in their art. 1850 WHITTIER *Songs of Labor, Shoemakers* i, Ho! workers of the old time styled The Gentle Craft of Leather. 1890 J. MCN. WHISTLER (*title*) The Gentle Art of making Enemies. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 54 All the seven big sons .. were said to be deeper in the Gentle Traffic [smuggling], as it was called, than any others in the locality.

3. Of persons: Having the character appropriate to one of good birth; noble, generous, courteous. Freq. in the phrase *a gentle knight*. Now only *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8689 Of vairost fourme & best maneres, & mest gentil and fre. *Ibid.* 11719 Sir henri is sone þat so gentil knizt was. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 188 Gentille of norture, & noble of lynage. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 72. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3 Ther was a kyng, Ientill, curteys, full trew in worde. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 They [tenants] haue be to me ryght gentil and good at alle tymes. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 170/2 Sithe I am so gentle to graunt you so many thinges, I trust ye wyl grant me this one. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* xv, His wanton wyl and lust that brydel can In dede is gentil both to God and man. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 A gentle knight was pricking on the plaine. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 575 [Robin Hood] The gentlest thief that ever was. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III, With such short interchange of benison As each to other gentle travellers give. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 2377 The son of Zeus, He was the gentle guest to entertain!

b. Used in polite or ingratiating address, or as a complimentary epithet. *Obs.* exc. as a playful archaism in 'Gentle Reader'.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 78 Keip this all secreit, gentill brother. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 84 Iudge thow gentle reader. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 14 What think'st thou of the gentle Protheus. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 77 You gentle Romans. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 428 That would be irkesome to vs both Gentle Reader. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, Gentle Reader, *Ami-Lecteur*. 1844 HALIBURTON *Attaché* Ser. II. II. 285 Gentle reader, having taken my leave of Mr. Slick, it is now fit I should take my leave of you.

†**c.** Of language, actions, character, etc.: Courteous, polite. (Often closely approaching sense 8.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1090 *Dido*, And manye a gentil word sche spake hym to. *c* 1440 AGNES PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 25 I. 39 She made hym gentil cher in gyntyl wise. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142 Than yf we be touched with a sharpe worde, we shal yelde a benigne & gentyll answere. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 37 They which geue gentill and open eares to the word of God. 1598 YONG *Diana* 122 She gaue him infinite thankes .. for the gentle entertainment she had in his Castle. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 13 And be thou assured that gentle affability towards thy inferiours, will fix to thy name the Epithite of courteous. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 This man with very gentle words gave an end to the sedition..which shews of what power courtesie is.

4. Of fruit, a tree, etc.: Cultivated, domesticated (opposed to *wild*). Now *rare*. (*? arch.*)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 711 A gentil tre, Not wilde at all, withoute asperite. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems, Chorle & Bird* (Percy Soc.) 192 The vintere tretethe of his holsom wynes, Of gentille frute bostethe the gardener. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 429 The berries .. much like .. to the grains or fruit of the gentle garden Corneil tree. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 93 We marry A gentler sien to the wildest stock. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* II. 431 Tending the gentle shoots, and preventing the wild ones from growing.

b. Of an animal: Tame, quiet, easily managed.

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housek.* (1768) 60 We call al these beastis gentyll, the whiche be goodly, great, and profitable, and be not fierse, but tame among men. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 178 A Barnacle .. This is ye Chiefest Instrument ye the Smyth hath, to make the vntamed Horse gentile. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 22 Those that tame wild Horses Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, A gentle Horse (a Horse that gives exact Obedience to the Rider), *un Cheval loyal*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 330 They are gentle and harmless enough while young; but as they grow up, they acquire their natural ferocity.

†**5.** Not harsh or irritating to the touch; soft, tender; yielding to pressure, pliant, supple. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ii. 120 Their garmentes .. are veryse softe and gentle clothe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xciii. 448 These small pottes [of henbane] do growe and are inclosed in a rounde skinne, but the same is gentle and pricketh not. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/1 Nether must shee [needle] be of to hard a steele, but of gentle steele, because they might rather bende then break. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 239 Another charge of a Horse-keeper is to keep his Horses lips soft, tender, and gentle, so as he may more sensibly feel his bit. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxli. 212 (Camomile) White flowers with yellow thrums in the middle, very like unto Feather-few, but more soft and gentle in handling. 1697 W. DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XX. Enclose the Mercury with gentle Leather tied very fast round the Tube. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 847 The English soft or gentle Thistle. 1769 SIR J. HILL *Herb. Brit.* I. 80 Gentle thistle.

6. Of the weather, wind, etc.: Not stormy, violent, or severe. *Gentle gale* (see quot. 1867).

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 18 b, Kinde of winde, which is but a soft gentle and coole moving of the ayre, and commeth from no certaine place. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* D vj b, And the great rivers .. give a sweete and gentle temperatenes and most pleasaunt to the fishes. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 189 Ile sigh celestiall breath, whose gentle winde Shall coole the heate of this descending sun. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 35 Those seas are..most pleasant ..to saile upon, with faire and gentle weather. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 We had verie raging Seas and tempests, but at night a gentle calme ensued. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 380 Soft Whispers then .. are heard, As when the Woods by gentle Winds are stirr'd. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 419 Complacency has breathed a gentle gale O'er all his thoughts, and swelled his easy sail. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ix, Sleep, gentle heavens, before the prow; Sleep, gentle winds, as he sleeps now. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Gentle gale*, in which a ship carries royals and flying-kites; force 4.

b. Of a river: Flowing smoothly; not rough or rapid.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1118 Deepe woes roll forward like a gentle flood. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 It is watered by Tigris .. somewhat broader than the Thames, but not so navigable nor gentle. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 63 The Stream ..would be gentler .. than the Stream of the River Seine. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Riv. Witham* 5 Being penned up by Locks, its velocity would be greatly decreased, and it would almost become a gentle River. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 273 The Skern was changed from a gentle stream to a raging torrent.

c. Of sound: Soft, low; not loud or harsh.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 273 Her voice was euer soft, Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 80 P 5, I heard a very gentle Knock at my Door. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl., Hassan* 42 The gentle voice of Peace. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 905 In gentle sounds it seems as it complained Of the rude injuries it late sustained. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 407 And gives to the storm as gentle notes As e'er through sunshine stole.

d. Of a medicine: Acting without violence; mild.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 289, I would therfore, that a stronger remedie be prepared: for this emplaster is too gentle. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Manu. W. Ind.* 25 If you find yourself costive, take a gentle purge. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 587/2 By mild and frequently repeated doses of gentle aperients.

e. Of rule, punishment, etc.: Free from violence or severity; mild.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 98 The Papists .. being upon the matter absolved from the severest parts of the law and dispensed with for the gentlest. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* lxxii. 4 Shall rule with gentle Sway. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 4 Especially where the legal punishment was gentle. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 21 In every respect, a gentle government is preferable. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, If gentler methods will succeed better with these Earish knaves, do not blame Douglas for speaking his mind. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xxi. 158 This gentle form of violence is well understood in diplomatic service.

7. Moderate in operation, intensity, rate, or the like; esp. *a gentle heat.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 The Sunne, which is a Gentler Heat [*sc.* than Fire]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 14, I found abundance of all things..at so easie and gentle a rate, that [etc.]. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, A gentle Fit of an Ague, *acces de Fièvre moderé*. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 138 Closing the Double-shuts, (or Chasses rather) continue a gentle Heat. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 138 Liquors ..evaporated by a gentle heat..are called Extracts. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 70 The paper regains its original colour..by exposure to a gentle heat. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, Ride forward at a gentler pace, and good night.

b. Of a slope: Very gradual; not steep.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 187 On the North side it declines with a gentle descent to the Sea. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 467 He pitched his camp in a spacious plain, which is terminated by two hills of a gentle ascent. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxxii. (1872) 302 The house itself stood on a gentle eminence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 124 A gentle snow-slope brought us to the base of a precipice.

8. Of persons: Mild in disposition or behaviour; kind, tender. Also of language, actions, etc. *The gentle(r) sex*: the female sex.

1552 HULOET, s.v., To waxe Gentle, *exeuio, mansuesco*. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abuses* E vij b, Yet (such is ye magnificency & liberalitie of that gentle sex) that I trust I shall not be vnrewarded at their hands. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 388 A long cessation of discourse ensued, By gentler Agelaus thus renewed. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 307 But to yon gentle Maiden turn, Who never for herself doth mourn. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 83 It is somewhat remarkable that .. the gentler sex should have been most frequently the subjects of these rude trials. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 42 Princes are seldom gentle when crossed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 226 You have grown gentle towards me and have left off scolding.

9. Used advb. = GENTLY (esp. in *comparative*).

1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 231 Hee put it by thrice, euerie time gentler then other. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. iv, Lay me gentle on his neck. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 788 Men may censure thine The gentler, if severely thou exact not More strength from me, than in thyself was found. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 19 He [God] Did roll His thunder gentler at the close.

10. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic and adverbial), as *gentle-born, -breathing, -eyed, -gliding, -handed, -hearted, -licking, -looking, -mannered, -minded, -natured, -sleeping, -voiced* ppl. adjs.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2090 *Ariadne*, Syn that ye ben as *gentil born as I. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, It's no my fau't that I'm nae gentler born. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 762 The gentler-born the maiden, the more bound.. to be sweet and serviceable. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. ix. 6 A *gentle breathing aire made eu'n and plaine The azure face of heau'ns smooth looking glass. 1830 SCOTT *Auchindrane* I. ii, A young man, gentle-voiced and *gentle-eyed. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr., Delicate embrodered Meadowes often veined with *gentle gliding Brooks. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxxii. (1874) 189 With *gentle-handed charities. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 176 And heere's to right our *gentle-hearted King. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. xiii. (1878) 71 She was very gentle-hearted in regard to the fishes. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Musique to becalme his Fever*, Thou sweetly canst convert the same From a consuming fire, Into a *gentle-licking flame. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 294 The swelling surge, that with his fomie head, The *gentler looking Land with furie menaced. 1876 G. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 276 A gentle-looking, clear-eyed, neatly made man. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 187 But he managed every body, as your *gentle-mannered person is apt to do. 1795 W. SEWARD *Anecd.* II. 227 This beautiful and *gentle-minded woman. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 45 He was a *gentle-natured man, and one that loved quietness and peace. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 288, I will not thinke but they ascend the sky, And there awake Gods *gentle sleeping peace. 1830 *Gentle-voiced [see *Gentle-eyed* above].

B. *sb.*

1. One who is of gentle birth or rank.

a. *rare* in *sing.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 128 Eson .. Hade a son .. And Iason þat gentill aioynet was to name. *Ibid.* 437 This gentill [Medea] by Iason ioinet was to sit. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 67 Art thou a Gentle? liue with gentle friendes. *a* 1603 BRETON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 178 Constancie, A worthie budde..Which every gentle certeinlie Delightes to chuse of. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 16 You that are sonne to him that held the Plow, Transform'd by Gold, into a Gentle now. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iii, There is a gentle's voice under a dark cloak. *a* 1845 HOOD *Bianca's Dr.* iii, Ladies seldom vex An amorous gentle with a needless frown.

b. in *pl.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.*, or as a comic vulgarism for GENTLEFOLKS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 37 And right anon the gentils gonne to crye, Nay, lat hym telle vs of no ribaudye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 Þe gentils hase schorte swerdez scharpe on þe ta syde. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxx. 261 But the gentyllys and commonnis, herynge of this mooste shamefull murder, assembled them togyder. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* xvii, When gentiles vse walking, with hawkes on their handes, Good husbandes, with grasing doe purchase their landes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 141 Men of qualitie & Gentles of good birth. 1641 BROME *Jouviall Crew* v. (1652) N 4 b, To Knight, to Squire, and to the Gentiles here, We wish our Play may with content appear. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Aug., All Cheltenham was drawn out into the High-street, the gentles on one side and the commons on the other. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxv, What made them send for a puir body like me, sae mony braw lords and gentles? 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 41 'Tis very hard When gentles sing for nought to all the town. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* III. 8 The simples are not bound to pick up what the gentles throw away.

†**c.** Used in polite address. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 16 Now, courteous Gentles, if the Keepers girle Hath pleas'd the liking fancy of you both [etc.]. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John*, To Gentlem. Rdrs. (1611) 70 Gentles, we left King John repleate with blisse. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* (1600) Prol., Gentles, all I can say for him is, you are welcome. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* V, It's no matter for that; farewell gentles. 1641 MARMION *Antiq.* III. F 4 a, Gentles I would entreat you a courtesie.

d. *Comb.*

c 1550 *Robin Consc.* 101 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 233 Bvt this shalbe only my preparation, To liue and goe gentle-like, gallant and gay.

2. = FALCON-GENTLE.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 152 The gentil and the goshawk are found in Scotland. 1833 [see GENTLE *a.* 1 c].

3. A maggot, the larva of the flesh-fly or blue-bottle, employed as bait by anglers. (Cf. A. 5.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxviii. 746 A white worme lyke a gentill. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 12 White and glib worms, which the anglers call Gentils. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 193/1 The Cloudy, or Blackish Fly .. proceed from Maggots, or Gentills, that breed of Putrified Flesh. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 336 Gentles are a very good Bait. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiv. 251 As alive and wriggling as an angler's box of gentles. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 426/2 A gentle is placed on the hook.

Gentle (dʒe·nt'l), *v.* [f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To ennoble, dignify. *Obs. rare.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I. 100 Better is it thy kinne to been by the genteled, then thou to gloryfye of thy kinnes gentillesse, and hast no desert therof thy selfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 63 Be he ne're so vile, This day shall gentle his Condition. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 12/1 And all this raking toyle..Is for his clownish.. heyre, Who must be gentled by his ill got pelfe.

2. To render gentle, mild, or pleasant. *rare.*

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 307 The consideration of the reward ..doth so temper and gentle the bitterness thereof, as that it maketh it to seem sweet and to be desired. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. III. i. 174 A smile..sweetening and gentling the now habitual sullenness of her face.

b. To tame, break in, render tractable.

1735 R. LEE in *Virginia Hist. Mag.* III. 356 Y't colts have not been gentled any, so that Charles can't lead them up. 1862 A. K. H. BOYD *Recreat. Country Parson* 72 A long course of kindness has gentled you [a horse] as well as Mr. Rarey could have done. 1887 MRS. C. READE *Maid o' the Mill* II. xxxix. 311 He has had much to do, a colt to gentle,

and some ewes to doctor. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 354, I strolled out to the corrals to see the bulls 'gentled'. *fig.* 1888 R. KIPLING *Plain Tales fr. the Hills* (1891) 289 A Viceroy who knew how to 'gentle' a fractious big man.

c. To soften, mollify (a person). *rare.*

1795 tr. *Moritz' Trav. Eng.* (Nat. Libr.) 142, I endeavoured to gentle him a little by asking for a mug of ale and once or twice drinking to him. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* vii. (1861) 173 They will all be gentled together by the tender brotherhood of the little ones.

Hence **Ge·ntling** *vbl. sb.*

1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* xix. 211 She was wild and wilful, and wanted more gentling before she was brought to the lure.

† **Gen·tleboy.** *Obs. rare*—¹. A young gentleman.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v, But I wou'd not dress like a Gentleboy, lag at my years among those Children, to play with their Toys.

† **Gentledame.** *Obs. rare*—¹. A gentlewoman.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 When I heare a nugiperous Gentledame inquire what dresse the Queen is in this week.

Gentlefolk, -folks (dʒe·nt'lfōuk, -fōuks). [f. as GENTLE *a.* + FOLK. The sing. first appears in this cent.; earlier writers use the pl. *folks.*] Persons of good position and family.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 95 The Queene's Kindred are made gentle Folkes. *a* 1732 GAY *Wks.* (1745) I. 236 When gentle-folks their sweethearts leave behind They can write letters. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 288 Freeman and his wife seem to be what we call in our country [New England] very great Gentlefolks. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 1 Aug., Many hundreds of gentle-folks of all nations were congregated in the public walk. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. ix. 78 The neglected children, who are learning not to be the children of gentlefolk. 1897 *Atlantic Mag.* LXXIX. 136 Her people are eighteenth century gentle-folk.

Proverb. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 523 So it was a case of 'Compliments fly when gentlefolk meet'.

Gen·tle-hea·rt. Name of some plant.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Nuptiall Song Sir C. Crew*, Prick-Madam, and..Gentle-heart, And soft Maidens-blush.

Gentlehood (dʒe·nt'lhud). [See -HOOD.] Position or character attaching to gentle birth.

1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* III. xiii. 250 He..knew well what changes gentlehood would have demanded from him. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. 224 That was her sole answer to his assertion of gentlehood and honour. 1883 — *Girl of Period* I. 289 Time was when cruelty and falsehood were essentially sins which vitiated all claims to gentlehood. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* x. 142 When we allowed gentlehood to be destroyed, gentle manners, honour, dignity, and such old virtues went too.

Gentlely(e, obs. form of GENTLY.

Gentleman (dʒe·nt'lmæn). Forms: see GENTLE and MAN; also GENTMAN, GEMMAN. [f. GENTLE + MAN, on the model of OF. *gentilz hom* (F. *gentilhomme*) = It. *gentiluomo*, Sp. *gentilhombre.*]

1. A man of gentle birth, or having the same heraldic status as those of gentle birth; properly, one who is entitled to bear arms, though not ranking among the nobility (see quot. 1882), but also applied to a person of distinction without precise definition of rank. Now chiefly *Hist.*

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 706 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Hic ne sige nout bi þan, þat moni ne ben gentile man. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6618 Gentil men þat he vond in prison ek ydo..he bozte hom out also. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 A riche ientilman wes y-robbed of pieues. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 169 Ther schall a gentilman, Jesu, vn-justely be juged. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 6 These two worthy Gentilmenn Hercules and Jason ouerthrew their felaws and gate the felde. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 109 b, And Poule for he was a gentylman borne for the more worshyppe they smote of his heed. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* iv. 69 Thow thou be a jantyll man borne, Yet jentylnes in the ys thred bare worne. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 672/1 Yf he can derive himselfe from the head of a septe..then he holdeth himselfe a gentellman. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. B iv, Hee that is so both Εὐγενὴς and Γενναῖος i. both discended from truly Noble Parentage, and withal following their steps, or adding to their Name, is the Gentleman that may lawfully glorie in his Title. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 There are no men of quality but the Duke of Monmouth, all the rest are gentlemen. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Pierre de la Motte was a gentleman descended from an ancient house of France. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* xvi. (ed. 3) 215 Gentlemen are all those who, lawfully entitled to Armorial distinction, are not included in any of the before-mentioned degrees [of nobility]. 1884 FREEMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 540/1 Early in the 11th century the order of 'gentlemen' as a separate class seems to be forming as something new.

† b. Appended to the name of a man, as an indication of his rank; often abbreviated as *Gent. Obs.*; but see sense 4 c.

1425 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 190 Joh. de Mitforde—gentilman. 1481 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 39 John Stathom jentilman, William Belasys jentilman..beris witness. 1591 (*title*) The Geomancie of Maister Christopher Cattan, Gentleman. 1706 (*title*) The New World of Words..Compiled by Edward Phillips, Gent. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 1 His father is there styled Gentleman, [but]..the appellation of Gentleman..was commonly taken by those who could not boast of gentility.

c. Used (with more or less of its literal meaning) as a complimentary designation of a member of certain societies or professions. Chiefly *pl. Obs.* in ordinary use.

1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 61 One being a gentellman of the Inner Temple in London. 1581 W. BLANDY *Cast. Policy* 18 b, Captayne, Lieutenent, Auncient, Serieant of a Company, gentleman in a company or of the Rounde, Lance passado. These are speciall; the other that remaine, priuate or common Sould'ars. *c* 1661 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Gervise Lucas served George Earle of Rutland as gentleman of his horse some yeares. 1670-1 SIR J. TURNER *Pallas Armata* (1683) 218 A Gentleman of the company is he who is something more than an ordinary Souldier, hath a little more pay, and doth not stand Centinel. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 34 Three worthy Gentlemen of the Long Robe. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* I. 101 The addresse of some gentlemen of the Middle Temple was presented on Sunday last. 1713 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5086/2 The Gentlemen of the Horse and Grenadier Guards..who are..on the Out-Pension. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Wager* (1778) 138, I leave it to the decision of the gentlemen of the faculty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Gentlemen*, the messmates of the gunroom or cockpit—as mates, midshipmen, clerks, and cadets.

2. *spec.* A man of gentle birth attached to the household of the sovereign or other person of high rank; frequently with defining term added, as *gentleman in waiting, of the (King's) Chamber, of the Chapel Royal*, etc.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 Item to eu'y gentylman of my lord abbotte wiche be comyng and goyng as officeres and menyal men longyng to the houshold of my felashippe. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 96 To Richard Brampton gentilman of the pantry with the Quene. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 26 b/1 The gentylmen of the kynges housholde and the gentylmen of the Erles housholde of London after meet wente togyder for to play. 1561 *Cheque Bk. Chapel Royal* (Camden) 1 The Subdeanes and Gentlemen succeedinge since the third yeare of the raigne of Queen Elizabeth. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 142 Those which were then called Chamberlaines, are now Gentlemen of the Chamber. 1791–1823 in D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 559/2 *note*, He then called for his gentleman (a kind of humble friend whom noblemen used to retain under that name in those days). 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 315 In the reign of Henry the Seventh, fresh meat was never eaten even by the gentlemen attendant on a great earl. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 24 Now and then one of the young gentlemen-in-waiting from the Vatican strolls in and says his prayers.

b. † *Gentleman-pensioner*, now *Gentleman-at-arms*: one of forty gentlemen who act as guards or attendants to the sovereign on state occasions.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 398 Guards of the Prince: which though they be souldiers in time of warre, yet are they but like our Gentlemen pensioners..in time of peace. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/4 His Grace the Duke of St. Albans Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Pensioner, The Queen's Pensioners*, or *Gentlemen-Pensioners*, a Band of Gentlemen so call'd, who are arm'd with Partisans, and attend as a Guard upon the Queen's Person in her Palace: They were first appointed A. D. 1539 and their Salary is 80 Pounds Sterling per Annum. 1859 A. DE FONBLANQUE *How we are governed* 101 *note*, The corps of 'Gentlemen-at-arms' consists of a captain..and forty gentlemen. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/2 Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State saloons.

c. *Gentleman-at-large*, † a gentleman attached to the court but having no special duties assigned to him (*obs.*); hence jocularly in mod. use (after sense 4 c), one who is out of work.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2809/3 The Gentlemen at large. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. iv. 168 You'd rather be a gentleman at large.

3. A man in whom gentle birth is accompanied by appropriate qualities and behaviour; hence, in general, a man of chivalrous instincts and fine feelings.

In this sense the term is frequently defined by reference to the later derived senses of 'gentle'.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 675 And certes he sholde nat be called a gentil man, that..ne dooth his diligence and bisynesse, to kepen his good name. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2197 Who so is vertuous, And in his post nought outrageous..he is gentil bycause he doth As longeth to a gentilman. 14.. *Qual. Gentlem.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 252 Trauthe, pettee, fredome, and hardynesse..Off thisse virtues iiij. who lakkyth iij., He aught never gentylmane called to be. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 183 b, In this acte the lord Clyfford was accompted a tyraunt, and no gentelman. 1553 *Primer, Sundry godly prayers* P iv b, That as they be called gentle menne in name, so they maye shewe them selues in al theyr doinges gentle, curteous, louyng..vnto theyr inferiours. 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* (1635) K iv b, A soft, meeke, patient, humble, tranquill spirit; The first true Gentleman that ever breath'd. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 73, I would rather prove my self to be a Gentleman, by being learned and humble, valiant and inoffensive, vertuous, and communicable, then by a fond ostentation of riches. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 207 P 4 The Appellation of Gentleman is never to be affixed to a Man's Circumstances, but to his Behaviour in them. 1743 APPLETON *Serm.* 153 The Gentle-Man will treat every Man with due Respect, and will be friendly, yielding, condescending, obliging, and ready to do a Kindness. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xli, With such true breeding of a gentleman, You never could divine his real thought. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 287 Judges of the Exchequer were designated thus: one as a gentleman and a lawyer; another as a lawyer but no gentleman. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 320 Because he is a gentleman..which a nobleman sometimes is not.

b. *transf.* In racing phrases, *quite a gentleman*, etc., as a laudatory description of a horse.

1889 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 2/4 A trained and massive bay carthorse..who in pacing, prancing and stepping to music proved himself every inch a gentleman. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 334/1 Quite a gentleman, too, is the Compton Stud Company's Marioni..there is so much quality about him. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 7/2 He [Ladas] is a gentleman all over.

4. A man of superior position in society, or having the habits of life indicative of this; often, one whose means enable him to live in easy circumstances without engaging in trade, a man of money and leisure. In recent use often employed (*esp.* in 'this gentleman') as a more courteous synonym for 'man', without regard to the social rank of the person referred to. (See also FINE GENTLEMAN.)

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 233 He hath set his minde to keepe horses in stable, and to follow hunting: Thinking that he can not be a gentelman by other wayes. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. (1600) C 1 a, I haue lande and money, my friendes left mee well, and I will be a gentleman whatsoeuer it cost me. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 219 Those are call'd gentlemen, that live in idlenesse yet deliciously of the profits of their estates, without having any care to cultivate their lands. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 15 This old Gentleman was the first I saw buried after the Seafashion. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1732) II. vi. 168 The rich Tradesman..laid the Tradesman down and commenc'd Gentleman. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 209 The great error lies in imagining every fellow with a laced coat to be a gentleman. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 114 Though gentlemen are often above being religious themselves, they seem generally to have agreed, that it is very proper for the vulgar. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* lvi. 571 Gentlemen and tradesmen came forward to act as special constables. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 29 The two matches between the Gentlemen and Players. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 6/2 All shopkeepers are now 'young gentlemen' and 'young ladies'.

b. In *pl.* used as a polite term of address to a company of men of whatever rank (corresponding to 'Sir' in sing.). † Also in *sing.* to one man.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 49 Gentleman and friend, the tryall I haue had of thy manners [etc.]. *Ibid.* 205 *To the Gentlemen Readers.* I was driuen into a quandarie, Gentlemen, whether [etc.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 187 Your name, honest Gentleman? 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* Epil. 3, I come, kind gentlemen, strange news to tell ye. *Ibid.* 25 But farewell, gentlemen. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 93 The Captain said, Very well, Gentlemen, you have caught me Napping; I do not see any of you in Liquor. 1808 GROSE *Antiq. Rep.* II. 405 All public addresses to a mixed assembly of both sexes, till sixty years ago, commenced Gentlemen and Ladies: at present it is Ladies and Gentlemen. 1851 *Househ. Words* No. 45. 436 'Aha!' exclaimed the director, '..This way, gentlemen!' 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 170 Gentlemen,—the word by which I at this moment address you [etc.]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 7/1 Lady Henry Somerset..made a speech.. 'Gentlemen and ladies,'—[etc.].

c. In legal documents used as the designation of a socially respectable person who has no specific occupation or profession. Cf. 1 b.

1862 *Daily Tel.* May, In the bill of sale..dated the 29th January, 1861, it was stated to be given by 'J. D..gentleman', Mr. Serjeant Petersdorff..called witnesses to show that Mr. D. was not 'a gentleman' at the time..and..contended..that the misdescription vitiated the deed. Mr. Justice Willes: A gentleman is described in law as a person who has no occupation.

d. jocularly. *To be a gentleman*: to have no work to do.

1859 DARWIN *Let.* 23 Oct. in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 175 Now I am so completely a gentleman, that I have sometimes a little difficulty to pass the day.

5. In contemptuous or humorous uses; esp. *old gentleman* = old fellow, spec. the devil. *My gentleman* = 'the fellow'.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 55 But afterwards perceiuing, that..this piece of hangings came to be seene..the copy of my Gentlemans countenance was quickly altered, and began suddenly to looke blanke. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 311 That destructive custom of drinking Ice with their Liquors; which the Old Gentleman [Hippocrates] takes notice of to be of no good consequence. 1708 YALDEN *Bickerstaff detected* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. 1. 163, I..was surprized to find my gentleman mounted on a table with a two-foot rule..measuring my walls. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 402 Our ship was in an instant full of these swarthy gentlemen quite naked. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* (1729) 364 The Devil is not so black as he is painted, but that you may form such images of the old gentleman [etc.]. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i. 88 *C. Bas.* Well, the Devil fetch me [etc.]. *Myr.* And may the Black Gentleman tuck me under his Arm at the same time. 1810 ANNE PLUMPTRE *Resid. France* I. xvii. 210 There is a certain old gentleman, whose name, we say in England, must not be pronounced in the hearing of polite ears. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 57 How the old gentleman am I to earn my living? 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 69 Nine rams..one of which had a very fine pair of horns, so I turned my particular attention to this old gentleman.

Phrase. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *Churl*, To put a churl upon a gentleman; to drink malt liquor immediately after having drank wine.

b. *Gentleman's gentleman*: a valet.

1725 DE FOE *Everybody's Bus.* (1841) 20 The complaints against the maids are as well masculine as feminine, and very applicable to our gentlemen's gentlemen. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1857) 35, I took down the name from his gentleman, Mr. O'Frizzle. [Said by a maid servant.] 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii, You gentlemen's gentlemen are so hasty. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 186 The gentlemen's gentlemen and two impudent Englishmen had been examined. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xliv, The footman told the circumstance as a good joke to Lord Steyne's coachman; that officer imparted it to Lord Steyne's gentleman,

and to the servants' hall in general. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* I. 193 'Here's grandeur!' said Mrs. Harley. 'Maids, cockades, footmen and gentlemen's gentlemen!'

c. In humorous or slang phrases. † *Gentleman of the first head, of the first house*: used as terms of contempt. *The (old) gentleman in black*: the Devil. *The gentleman in black velvet*: a mole (a Jacobite phrase, referring to the belief that the death of William III was caused by his horse's stumbling over a mole-hill). *Gentleman in brown*: a bed-bug. *Gentleman in red*: a soldier. *Gentleman of fortune*: a pirate. *Gentleman of the short staff*: a constable. *Gentleman of the three outs* (see quots. 1785, 1830)

1611 COTGR., *Gentilhomme de ville*, a Gentleman of the first head, an vpstart Gentleman. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* IV. i, But to be made..a Gentleman o' the first house For all my kindness to her. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, I have not yet spoke with the gentleman in the black pantaloons; you know he seldom walks abroad by day-light. 1681 — *Sp. Friar* V. ii, *Ped.* Gomez, give way to the old gentleman in black [the friar]. *Gom.* No! the t'other old gentleman in black shall take me if I do; I will speak first! 1718 *Entertainer* 294 The Gentlemen of the Pad, and those that Rob on the Road, shall die at the Tree for Actions trifling..with respect to these. 1774 LEE in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) I. 513 We gentlemen in red never chose to remember that..the provincials never led the flight. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gentlemen of three outs*, i.e. without money, without wit, and without manners. 1805 MRS. BURKE *Secr. Cavern* II. 29 Lady Letitia..had been bred in the stable with her brother's grooms, and carried the manners ..the attitudes and looks of those gentlemen of the whip into all the circles where her rank gained her admittance. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, The little gentleman in black velvet who did such service in 1702. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iv, A gentleman of three outs—'out of pocket, out of elbows, and out of credit'. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* I. ii, In the language of the gentleman of the short staff. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. xi, By a 'gentleman of fortune' they plainly meant neither more nor less than a common pirate. 1885 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 14 Aug. 5/3 Bed bugs..are the disagreeable insects known in modern polite English as 'Norfolk Howards', or 'gentlemen in brown'.

6. *transf.* An apparatus used in soldering circular pewter ware (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2241 The work is supported on a revolving pedestal *b*, termed the *gentleman*, which may be adjusted by a side-screw to any desired hight.

b. The gannet or solan goose (*Sula bassana*).

1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 188 Other names bestowed upon these birds [gannets] are 'gentleman' or 'Jan van Gent'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** used *appositively* in various designations referring to pursuits, professions, etc. to denote that the person so styled is of superior rank to those who ordinarily follow the same occupation; also as attribute (often contemptuous or sarcastic) to any personal designation; as *gentleman-adventurer, -agent, -atheist, -beggar, -covenanter, -dependant, -harbinger, -jailer, -jockey, -lacquey, -lodger, -murderer, -porter, -priest, -ranker, recusant, -rider, -scholar, -sewer, tradesman, -volunteer, -waiter*; see also GENTLEMAN-COMMONER, -FARMER, -USHER; **b.** humorously for 'male', as in *gentleman-hound, -turkey*.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* Pref. 25 [Capt. Clipperton] often express'd himself with the greatest contempt of the *Gentlemen-Adventurers, who had entrusted him with so large a share in the conduct of so promising an Expedition. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas, Last Chantey*, Then said the souls of the gentlemen-adventurers..'Ho, we revel in our chains O'er the sorrow that was Spain's.' 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 337 'Tis not immediately from God Himself, but thro' the magistrate..that these *gentlemen-agents are appointed..and set over us. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 508, I averre no more to the *Gentleman Atheist..touching the resurrection than [etc.]. 1843 H. GAVIN *Feigned Dis. Soldiers* 11 This class comprehends the professed mendicant, whether vagrant or stationary, whether gipsy or *gentleman-beggar. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 187 That it shall be lawful for all *gentlemen-covenanters to kiss all gentlewomen at all assemblies. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 174 When persons they consider their equals are beneath their roof, they have a strange way, peculiarly their own, of snubbing the *gentleman-dependent. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* H viij a, *Gentleman harbyngers of yᵉ armie. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. viii, The patient Mongrel carries off the bone from the *gentlemen-hounds. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 75 They were led to the bar accompanied by the *gentleman-jailer. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 265 That *gentleman-jockey..Lord George Germaine. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* I. 2 We do not find upon record one instance of any *gentleman-lacquey, who was turn'd out of doors upon this account. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* III. i, There might be some *gentleman-lodger in the house. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 8/1 Young Nicholson's dinner at Cabul with a company of *gentleman-murderers. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 783 Drake and his Party went up to the *Gentleman-Porter, and demanded the Keys of the Gates. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 5 a, Two rare *gentlemen Priests and religious learned fathers Southwel and Walpoole. 1890 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 30 He who knows their composition [Calcutta European Police] knows some startling stories of *gentlemen-rankers. 1627 in *Cyt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 285 We hear that the *gentlemen recusants of the loan shall shortly be set at liberty. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* ix. (1878) 56 That singular anomaly in our social condition, a *gentleman rider, ready upon any occasion to get into the saddle for any one that engaged his services. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 The learned company of *Gentlemen Schollers, and students of the Vniuersities, and Innes of Courte. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxiv. 93 Those who have read the most Latin, write the worst; and this distinguishes the Latin of a gentleman scholar from that of a pedant. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 134 Demophon, which was *Gentleman-Sewer to Alexander. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1732) I. xii. 146 It is the ordinary excuse of the *gentlemen tradesmen of our times, that they have good servants. 1855 S. A. HAMMETT *Adv. Capt. Priest* xvi. 111 A pugnacious *gentleman turkey. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Char.* 35/2 He..received the allowance of a *gentleman volunteer, a character at this time common in Portugueze India. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 142 They which were wont to be called Pantlers, Tasters and Carvers, are now called *Gentlemen Wayters of the Court.

Hence **Ge·ntlemaning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of playing the gentleman; **Ge·ntlemanism**, 'the state of being a gentleman, the affectation of gentlemanliness' (Ogilvie 1882); **Ge·ntlemani·ze** *v.*, to make into a gentleman. *nonce-wds.*

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 709 Our nobility must have their menials all gentlemanised. 1885 HOWELLS *S. Lapham* ii, Yes; gentlemaning as a profession has got to play out in a generation or two.

Ge·ntleman-co·mmoner. [COMMONER 6.] **1.** One of a privileged class of undergraduates formerly recognized in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Gentlemen commoners were distinguished from ordinary commoners by special academic dress, by dining at a separate table, by various immunities with respect to lectures, etc., and by the payment of higher fees. The term is now practically obsolete, but certain graduates of Christ Church, and three members of St. Mary Hall, are entered in the *Oxford University Calendar* (1898) under this title.

1687 WOOD *Life* 7 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 210 Mr. Edw. Hales, a gent. commoner, spake at a desk an eloquent English speech. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ᴘ 8, I believe a Gentleman-Commoner would as soon have the heels of his Shoes red as his Stockings. 1733 HUMPHREYS *Life Prior* in *P.'s Poems* III. 3 To accomplish such a generous Intention this Noble Lord sent him, as a Gentleman-Commoner to St. John's College in Cambridge. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 31 Oct. an. 1728, They were both entered, Corbett as a gentleman commoner and Johnson as a commoner. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 347 This college [Brasenose] usually holds in residence a small number of gentlemen commoners, and about 100 commoners. 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 68 A goodly array of silk gowns—gentlemen-commoners, as they are invidiously called.

2. *slang.* An empty bottle.

1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

Ge·ntleman-fa·rmer. A country gentleman engaged in farming, usually on his own estate; a farmer who holds a better social position than the generality of his class.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, My father was one of those whom they call gentlemen-farmers. He had a little estate of about 300*l.* a year. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 111 The scarcity was produced by the higher order of farmers, whom he calls Gentlemen-farmers. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. i. 19 The 'yeoman' of those days..would now be recognised as 'gentleman-farmer'.

Gentlemanhood (dʒe·ntl'mănhud). [-HOOD.] The position or character of a gentleman.

1767 COWPER *Let.* 3 Apr., Wks. 1835 I. 193 When he hears me called 'That fellow Cowper'.. he may be able..to assert my gentlemanhood. 1827 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 187 What do I miss in him, then, of the essentials of gentlemanhood? 1889 HAMERTON *French & Eng.* 250 Why not leave gentlemanhood and ladyhood to rich people, and why not be content with simple manhood and womanhood?

Gentlemanlike (dʒe·ntl'mănlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. GENTLEMAN + LIKE.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of character, actions, pursuits, etc.: Appropriate or natural to a gentleman.

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 626/2 Wearing that that is comely and Gentlemanlike. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 22 Hard-head and Block-head..would be taken for terms of honour and Gentleman-like qualifications. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ᴘ 2 The most accomplish'd Man in this Kingdom for all Gentleman-like Activities and Accomplishments. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* iii. 9, I was.. at liberty to sport away my time and money in the most gentlemanlike manner. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vii. III. § 30. 370 We have nowhere in our early writers..an absence of quaintness, pedantry, and vulgarity, so truly gentlemanlike. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 170 It would have been more gentlemanlike to hold my tongue. *absol.* 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 71 The gentlemanlike pervaded even his prayers.

2. Of persons: Resembling a gentleman in appearance or conduct.

1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 87 For the more good parts be in a man, the more Gentlemanlike he is saide to bee. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 14 May, It was a mockery by one Cornet Bokon, a very gentleman-like man. 1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 226 He was elegantly dressed and Gentleman-like. 1808 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 4 Mar. (1894) I. 99 He is a well-educated and gentleman-like man. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* XXVIII. 483 He [Cæsar] was quiet and gentlemanlike, with the natural courtesy of high breeding.

3. *Comb.*, as *gentlemanlike-looking* adj.

1823 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 103 Knocklofty, a very gentlemanlike-looking place.

† **B.** *adv.* After the fashion of a gentleman.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 44 a, When certain persones did by yᵉ waye of reproche cast in his teeth that he liued gentlemanlike and passyng deintyly. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 13 How manie haue we about London, yᵗ to the disgrace of Gentlemen liue gentlemanlike of themselues hauing neither mony nor land. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* Prol., You should not deale gentleman-like with us els.

Hence **Ge·ntlemanlikeness** (*nonce-wd.*).

1849 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 674/2 Go I must, to be killed by his melancholy gentlemanlikeness.

Gentlemanliness (dʒe·ntl'mănlinĕs). [f. next + -NESS.] The attribute of being gentlemanly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Generosité*, gentlemanlinesse, courage. 1611 COTGR., *Noblesse*, nobilitie, gentrie, generousnesse, gentlemanlinesse. 1831 ARNOLD *Lett.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. C. 389 A spirit of unaffected kindness..which the spirit of gentlemanliness has doubtless greatly dulled in the Church of England. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxvi, To behave to Esther with a frank gentlemanliness.

Gentlemanly (dʒe·ntl'mănli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. GENTLEMAN + -LY.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of persons: Having the character, behaviour, or appearance of a gentleman.

1454 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 216 I. 303 He is countyd a jantyllmanly man and a wurshepfull. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. 127 b, He must be a ientilmanly disciple of the ryght makyng orels none at all. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 215 But fooles of his owne fashion praise him, for a..gentlemanly Fellow. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. II. 25 The better scholar, and more gentlemanly person of the two. 1882 BALLANTINE *Recoll. Barrister* I. 78 He [Sir F. Roe] was a tall, handsome, gentlemanly man.

† **b.** Of race or family: Having the position of gentlefolks. *Obs. rare.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 282/1 Simon Sudburie..descended of a gentlemanlie race. *Ibid.* 378/2 The gentlemanlie familie of the Theobalds.

2. Natural or appropriate to a gentleman.

1582 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 90 Those who not onelie want the gentlemanlie instinct, but besides liue dissolutely. 1582 STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Hippol.* 55 The gentlemanly pastime of hunting. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 17 In so good, Gentlemanly, Scholerlike, and profitable a Faculty. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 490 ᴘ 8 The Word *Consort*..would..give a more Gentlemanly Turn to the Epigram. 1818 *Gent. Mag.* LXXXVIII. II. 247 These lectures are highly beneficial, both in diffusing among the votaries of the severer studies a gentlemanly portion of general information [etc.]. 1826 CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xi. 352 The Duke often expressed a high opinion of what we call the gentlemanly spirit. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i, We keep very gentlemanly hours.

3. *Comb.*, as *gentlemanly-looking* adj.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia*, etc. 97 A portly, gentlemanly-looking Canon. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 232 One of them is a gentlemanly-looking man, who wears a gray shirt.

B. *adv.* As befits a gentleman. Now *rare.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, So gentylmanly they demeaned were. 1440 in *Lett. Illustr. Wars in France* (Rolls) II. 307 Also Y pray 3oue that 3e wylle sende me worde..what yt costyth; for trwly Y wulle chentylmanly aquyte 3oure labour. 1534 MORE *Let. to Marg. Roper* Wks. 1429/1 Ma·ster doctour Wilson..was..gentilmanly sent streight vnto the towre. 1586 *Cyv. & Vncyv. Life* To Gentlem. Rdrs., Euery Gentleman wil gentlemanly iudge of all things. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 284 Like Horace's Satires, where the *ridiculum* and *acre* are so gentlemanly combined.

† **Ge·ntlemanry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [-RY.] = GENTLEMANHOOD, GENTLEMANSHIP.

1550 BECON *Fortr. Faithful* Wks. 1560 II. 129 They thynke all nobilitie to consist in the abundaunce of worldlye goodes..And to set fourth this theyr gentlemanry they polle they pyl, they wake, they rake [etc.].

Gentlemanship (dʒe·ntl'mănʃip). [-SHIP.] **1.** Gentlemanhood; the position, character, or conduct of a gentleman.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xix. 34 b, Sometyme his newe gentilmanshyp was objected agaynste hym. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Gentilitie*, gentry, nobilitie, gentlemanship. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 7 July, Wks. 1836 IV. 198 Princes and peers reduced to plain gentlemanship. 1870 *Athenæum* 22 Oct. 523 He had, by right of Irish gentlemanship, been living at free quarters wherever he could thrust himself. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* vi. 216 The normal type of manhood, gentlemanship [etc.].

2. The office of a gentleman(-in-waiting, etc.).

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 120 The last yeare of his gentlemanship. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 252 Gentlemanship of the Chamber.

Ge·ntleman-u·sher. A gentleman acting as usher to a person of superior rank. *Gentleman-usher of the Black Rod* (see BLACK ROD).

1485 *Rot. Parl.* 1 *Hen. VII*, VI. 372/2 Oon of oure Gentilmen Hushers. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 91 Item to John Whiting gentilman huissher of the chambre with the Kinges grace, xls. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* 47 What appeare they to be elles than Antichristes gentilmen husshers. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horn-bk.* v. 22 Walk vp and downe by the rest as scornfully and as carelesly as a Gentleman Vsher. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. II. iii. (1651) 422 Our old Poets..made Mercury the Gentleman-usher to the Graces. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/1 The Commons were sent up for by Mr. Aston, Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 209 Many of them required no more abilities than would serve to qualify a gentleman-usher at court. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* XXVII, He announced him in the voice of a gentleman-usher.

† **Ge·ntlemany,** *a. Obs.* = GENTLEMANLY.

The first quot. perh. may not be an example of this word.

1489 *Paston Lett.* No. 908 III. 352 It were best for yow to purvey yow of some gentyl meny thynges ageyns the Kyngs comyng. 1694 SIR W. HOPE *Swordman's Vade-Mecum* [several times]. 1714 — *New Method Fencing* 47 Those I formerly published upon this Gentlemany Subject. *Ibid.* 6. 1719 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* (ed. 3) 135 One

Mr. Thomas Ramsay..said in a Sermon..there is a Gentlemanny Preaching, and a Common-manny preaching.

Gentleness (dʒe·ntˈlnės). [f. GENTLE + -NESS.]

†1. One's inherited nature. *Obs.*—1

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28562 þi smale sinnes .. comand of vr gentilnes.

†2. The state or condition of being gentle in respect of birth or social position. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 99 Gentilnesse ne richesse shall haue no power a-gein the wille of Ihesu criste. 1572 [see GENEROSITY 1]. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 208 A ready way to honour and gentleness, or the bearing of armes.

†b. In animals: Excellence of breed. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. c. (1495) 846 The gentylnesse of the bulle is knowe .. by sterne face and full eeres: and in hornes and in face dysposyd to fyghtyng.

3. The state or condition of being gentle in temper and conduct; †good breeding, courtesy, affability (*obs.*); kindliness, mildness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 175 My lady is the verrey sours and welle Of beaute, luste, fredam, and gentilnesse. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3746 Graunte hym a kis, of gentilnysse! *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1083 His gentilnesse was alle a way, Alle churlysshe maners he had in wone. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 For the straungers .. what labour she of her veray gentylenes wolde take with them to bere them maner and company. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 34 b, The kyng .. required the prelates that if he were a straied shepe, rather by gentlenes then by rigoure to reduce hym to his olde flocke. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 171 Nothing maketh the servant more insolent and glorious, then ye over great gentlenesse of the maister. 1670–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 364 And had not the gentlenesse of the House prevailed, one or two of their own members were in great danger. 1743 APPLETON *Serm.* 152 By Gentleness we may understand..a sweet, soft, pleasant, obliging Temper. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 36 His eloquence, his probity, and the singular gentleness of his temper and manners, had made him the favourite of the Londoners. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 287 He is full of gentleness, and flows on silently like a river of oil.

4. The state of being gentle (in other senses of the adj.); freedom from harshness or violence, etc.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. v. (1668) 40 Having scop't him a little, walk him with all gentleness home. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 610 And that no doubt is caused, by the Supplenesse and Gentlenesse of the Iuyce of that Plant. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 5 Its Maritime scituation is the cause of the gentleness of the Winter. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1715) 460/1 It operates with a world of gentleness, and therefore may be given to the most delicate..Constitution. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 214 The gentleness of its [a plough's] sloping towards the head.

†b. *pl.* Elegancies. *Obs.*—1

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. i, I loue measure i' the feet, and number i' the voice: they are gentlenesses, that oftimes draw no lesse then the face.

Ge·ntle-peo·ple. = GENTLEFOLK.

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. xxiv. 128 The trials ..of the poor..are as nothing compared with the bitter lot of reduced gentlepeople. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. (1878) 288 So that gentlepeople's hunting is all spoilt.

†Ge·ntlery. *Obs. rare.* Also 3 **genteleri**, 5 **gentlore**, 7 **gentilrie.** [f. GENTLE *a.* + -RY.] a. = GENTLEHOOD, GENTLESHIP. b. = GENTRY.

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 708 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þuru þis lore and genteleri, he amendit huge companie. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Heroun rostyd..þat a knyȝt is called for gentlore. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vi. 13 The Nobilitie and Gentilrie.

attrib. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 18 We ar so hamyd.. We ar mayde hand tamyd, with thyse gentlery men.

Gentleship (dʒe·ntˈlʃip). *rare.* [-SHIP.] The condition or quality of being a gentleman.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 60 Som, in France, which will nedes be Ientlemen..and haue more ientleshipe in their hat, than in their hed. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 303 That part of the present generation which is growing up in real gentleship around me.

Gentlewoman (dʒe·ntˈlwumăn). [f. GENTLE *a.* + WOMAN, after OF. *gentilfemme, gentifemme.*]

1. A woman of good birth or breeding.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Biset uuele as gentille wimmen mest alle nu oworlde. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1574 As I am gentylwoman, Kyng Rychard wol do yow but good. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 240 Ihesus Crist on a Iewes doghter lighte Gentil womman though she were Was a pure pore mayde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 20 For a gentille woman shuld haue no wrathe in hem, for thei aught to haue gentille herte, and faire and softe in ansuere. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) N j b, [A] goodly pomaunder for gentlewemen and ladies. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 352 Here Gentlewomen you may see, how iustly men seeke to entrap you. *Ibid.* 370 Ladyes and Gentlewomen. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 8 As for you, Ladyes and Gentlewomen..let me intreate you, not to be too officiously busie. *a* 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1801) 325 The good old gentlewoman trained them up precisely in the forms in which she herself was educated. 1801 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. (ed. 2) 191 Some Gentlewomen in the country saw more than 16 stars. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* iv. 45 You are not fit to associate with gentlemen or to marry a gentlewoman!

fig. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon.* V. 34/1 What thinke you of the stars now Caladine? Doe these small twinkling Gentlewomen Looke to their business well?

b. *Old gentlewoman*: in humorous or derisive sense; cf. *old lady.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 517 There is not one Word in all the Epistles relating to the Old Gentlewoman. *a* 1715 in Amherst *Terræ Fil.* XV. (1726) 73 'Our holy mother [the church] was not permitted to take counsel for herself'. Poor old gentlewoman! What a sad thing that was!

2. A female attendant (orig. a gentlewoman by birth) upon a lady of rank. Now only *Hist.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 373 Rosamunda entrede in to a bedde of a gentilwoman [L. *domicilla*] longynge to her. 1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* ii. 7 The quene hir self shal be led awaye captyue, and her gentilwomen shall mourne. *c* 1661 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 In this attendance he and Lady Rutland's waiting gentlewoman married. 1673 *Rules Civility* (ed. 2) 31 In visiting a Lady .. it is not enough to salute her, but her Gentlewoman also, if she be then present. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1782 III. 49 For tho' I am..but a commoner, no gentlewoman's gentlewoman, has a prettier set of acquaintance. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* II. 9 Himself and Mistress Isobel, her gentlewoman, were to accompany the lady.

†3. *Comb.*: appositive., as *gentlewoman-boy, -heir, -widow.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 190 A gentil wymman wodewe zente to þe uore yzede Ion uif hondred pond of gold. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 36 The gentlewoman-boy tooke him by the heeles, and pulled him out. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 431 We must finde a young Gentlewoman-Heire among you.

Hence **Ge·ntlewomanhood,** the character or disposition natural to a gentlewoman.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, What a high and noble appreciation of Gentlewomanhood. 1887 MRS. C. READE *Maid o' the Mill* II. xxxiii. 185 Her chastity, her Christian gentlewomanhood.

Gentlewomanlike (dʒe·ntˈlwumănlə·ik), *a.* [f. prec. + LIKE.] a. Of persons: Having the manners, appearance, or air of a gentlewoman. b. Of conduct, etc.: Appropriate to a gentlewoman.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 213 A gentilwoman-like maiden .. delivered me a curious white wrought handkercher. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 9 And what a Minister she hath procur'd! A Devil in a most Gentlewoman-like apparition. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VI. i. 4, I will provide for Dorcas Martindale in a gentlewoman like manner. 1832 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1874) II. 335 He afterwards married the daughter of an innkeeper, who proved as gentlewomanlike as the other had been the reverse. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* x. (1880) 117 You will write a proper and gentlewomanlike note.

Gentlewomanly (dʒe·ntˈlwumănli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY[1].] = GENTLEWOMANLIKE.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 217, I imbibed ..a love of strong green tea, for which gentlewomanly excitation Mossy had a remarkable predilection. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 289, I saw her restored to her former gentlewomanly condition. 1891 B. HARTE in *Black & White* 9 May 454/1 Low-voiced, gentlewomanly, with the pallor of ill-health.

Hence **Ge·ntlewomanliness.**

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Feb. 3 The education of the shop tends to superinduce the exterior signs of gentlemanliness and gentlewomanliness. 1873 B. HARTE *Episode of Fiddletown* Wks. 1880 III. 59 She had ..a certain languid grace which passed easily for gentlewomanliness.

Gently (dʒe·ntli), *adv.* Forms: 4 **gentil-(l)ich(e, gentel(l)iche**, 4–6 **gentilly(e**, (5 **jentilly**), 5–6 **gentylly, gentel(l)y**, 6 **gentlelye, gentlie, -lye**, 6– **gently.** [f. GENTLE *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. †a. As befits one of gentle birth; generously, nobly, courteously; elegantly (*obs.*). b. In the condition of gentle birth (only in *gently born*: see 4).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4545 Wele he was y-armed gentilliche. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 Þe sonne cam also suiþe, & cried his fader mercy, Þe kyng þerof was bliþe, forgaf him gentilly. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 13 Gentiliche with Ioye the Iustise soone Busked him into the bour. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 41 Knyghtes and squyres..On steedes hem gentely to play. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 22 And yf ye dyde ye wolde full gentylly Obeye my byddynge. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 85 Couetous persons or niggardes, such as would not gently, or liberally departe from any of their goodes or substance. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. an. 9. 67 Oxford and Cambridge, which gently envyed one another. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 1 A city clerk, but gently born and bred.

2. In a quiet, moderate, or subdued fashion; slowly, softly.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 201 Bake the bread therof gentlelye in an oven. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xix. 29 The whole herbe is not of so strong a sauour, but smelleth more gentilly, and pleasantly. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 288 They sailed gently towards the Iland. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 3 The general Landscape of the Hills seemed to us very beautiful, gently rising and falling, without Rocks or high precipices. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 78 Thus have I by gently mixing Vermilion and Bise dry, produc'd a very fine Purple. *a* 1683 SIR T. RAYMOND *Rep.* (1696) 212 Manning .. was burned in the hand; and the Court directed the Executioner to burn him gently. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ₱ 5 They gently touched upon the Weight and Unweildiness of the Garment. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 76/2 His writer went close to him, and read it gently to him: I was at a distance, and did not hear it. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 22 A soft breath of wind spread its folds, and floated it gently in the air. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 369/1 Tamarind-pulp, although an agreeable laxative, yet operates too gently .. when given alone. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 353 A highway..ascends gently from the low country to the summit of the defile. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 161 He pushed it gently open.

b. Used as an expression of remonstrance.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. (1826) 116 Gently, Mr. Testy.

3. Mildly, tenderly, kindly.

1548 UDALL, etc., tr. *Erasm. Par. John* iv. 17 Here Jesus.. gentelly reprouyng the womans lyfe, saith vnto her. 1681 DRYDEN *Absol. & Achit.* To Rdr., That I can write severely with more ease than I can gently. 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Wortley Montagu* 9 Apr., I can bear being told that I am in the wrong, but tell it me gently. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXVI, I gently rebuked their sorrow. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. viii. 122 Feeling gently, even when we have reason to act severely. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 22 The little fellow looked at me..and then put his arms gently round my neck.

4. *Comb.*, as *gently-aperient, -born, -breathing, -falling, -moulded, -rising, -soothing, -swelling, -wafted, -waving, -whistling* adjs.

1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 586/1 *Gently aperient medicines. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1040 They themselves [horses] like creatures *gently born But into bad hands fall'n. 1887 *Spectator* 2 July 901/2 Refinement and truth, which are still the distinguishing marks of the gently-born Briton. 1839 LONGF. *Terrest. Paradise* 7 A *gently-breathing air that no mutation Had in itself. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 300 While to the lute the *gently-falling oar Now breaks the surges of the briny tide. 1839 TALFOURD *Fate of Macdonalds* III. ii, Through cluster'd piles Of *gently-moulded columns. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* V. 1016 Speedy the Latian Chiefs unfurl their Sails, And catch the *gently-rising Northern Gales. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 360 It is like the tide flowing in waves upon a gently ris-ing shore. *Ibid.* 139 Whatever goes beyond that *gently soothing content..is needless. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/2 Violent curves where there should be only *gently swelling lines. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liv. 111 This floating, *gently-wafted existence. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xl, The *gently waving wind. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i, While Neptune smooths his Waters for their Passage, And *gently whistling Winds invite their Sails.

Hence **Ge·ntlying** *vbl. sb.* (see 2 b above).

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 349 There were such climbings on, and clutchings..and gentlyings, and who-hoo-ings, and questionings if 'such a horse was quiet?'

†Ge·ntman. *Obs.* Also **jentman.** Shortened form of GENTLEMAN: cf. GEMMAN. Hence **Gentmanly** = GENTLEMANLY (in quot. *adv.*).

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 It is gentmanly spoken..But what gentman is it, I pray you tell me plaine, That woweth so finely? *Ibid.* III. iii. 44 Bawawe what ye say (ko I) of such a ientman.

Gentoo (dʒentū·), *sb.*[1] and *a. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 7 **Gentou, -tu(e, Jentew**, 8 **Gentow, Jentoo**, 7– **Gentoo.** [Anglo-Indian ad. Pg. *gentio* GENTILE.]

A. *sb.*

1. A pagan inhabitant of Hindostan, opposed to Mohammedan; a Hindoo; in South India, one speaking Telugu.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 110 Three hundred slaves whom the Persians bought in India; Parsees, Jentews ..and others. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 507 Moors..calling the Idolaters, Gentous. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xx. 239 The Inhabitants of the Island..were all Gentows, or Gentiles. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 47/1 Are not the customs of burying Mussulmen and Gentoos very different? 1834 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 300 What a supreme felicity to the author..to meet a smutty Gentoo ready to burst with laughing at the tale of Bo-Bo!

2. The language of the Gentoos.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 33 Their Language they call generally Gentu. 1767 J. RENNELL *MS. Let.* (Y.), The original Language of this Countrey..is the Bengala or Gentoo.

B. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Gentoos.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/1 From thence we set forward with this numerous Company of People through the Gentue Town. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 11 In justice to the Gentoo religion and customs, I must say [etc.]. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 282 The women tie their hair behind, and plait it like the Jentoo dancing girls at Madrass. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scotl.* II. 591 The Gentoo physicians give a patient an emetic. 1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 163 The poor mind does not seem to itself to be any thing, unless it have an outside badge,—some Gentoo diet, or Quaker coat ..to testify that it is somewhat.

Gentoo (dʒentū·), *sb.*[2] [perh. a use of prec.] A kind of penguin (*Pygoscelis papua* or *tæniata*) frequenting the Falkland Islands. Also *Gentoo Penguin.*

1860 ABBOT in *Ibis* Oct. 337 This bird [*Eudyptes papua*] is called in the Falklands the Gentoo Penguin: whence the name I leave others to conjecture... They [Rock-hoppers] are also, like the Gentoos, continually going to and returning from the salt water.

Gentre, Gentre(i)s, obs. ff. GENTRY, GENTRICE.

Gentrice, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* (*Sc.*) Forms: 3–6 **gent(e)ris(e**, 4–6 **gentryce**, **-s(e**, (4 **gentiresse**, 5 **gentriose, gentrys(s**, 6 **gentre(i)s, gentriss**, 7 **gentryes**), 4– **gentrice.** [ad. OF. *genterise*, var. of *gentelise*, f. *gentil* GENTLE.]

A. *sb.*

1. Gentle birth, noble descent or rank.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1313 He adde reupe of him & uor is gentrise Hadde is pes wip þemperour. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 52 And bench on hire heie kunne; and hire owe gentrise. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4806 He spared na man of gentryse. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 154 He supposed I would set up to be gentry..'My gentrice has nothing to do with where I lie', said I.

b. *concr.* Nobility, nobles; also, splendid attire.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1159 þe gentryse of Iuise & Iherusalem þe ryche Watz disstryed with distres. *c* 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 461 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 159 Every man had greet desire ffor to behold their gentryes.

2. Gentle or honourable feeling; kindness, generosity, clemency, courtesy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 168 We wulleð folewen þe iðe muchele genterise of þine largesse. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28940 (Cott. Galba) þis 'gentrise' will vs lede Till doghty at do oure

almus dede. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 319 The noble kinge, þat neuir-mare Forȝhet walde hys Inborne gentryce. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 370 It is not my counsall..To do 3ow in his gentrise. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 26 All gentrice and nobilitie Ar passit out of he degre. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 44 Humbly..to render himself—in his [the king's] hands, will and gentrice. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* x. 327 Steirit vp thair hartes meikle to that gentrise.

3. Gentility, good breeding.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, That may come of idleness as weel as gentrice.

B. *adj.* a. Of gentle birth. b. Genteel, elegant.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 69 My self suld be full semlie with silkis arrayit; Gymp, jolie, and gent, richt joyous, and gentryce. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 81 Moir gentrice is to jott Vndir ane silkin goun Nor ane quhyt pittecott And reddyar ay boun. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 165 'We're honest, honest—and gentrice to the back o' that'.

Gentry (dʒe·ntri). Forms: 4–5 **gent(e)ry(e**, 4–6 **gentre**, 4–7 **gent(e)rie**, (5 **gentri**), 4– **gentry**. [app. an altered form of GENTRICE, the final sound of which may have been taken as a plural ending. But cf. GENTLERY.]

1. Rank by birth (usually, high birth; *rarely* in neutral sense). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 296 He wole han pris of his gentrye for he was born of a gentil house. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/2 Gentry, of awncetrye .. *ingenuitas*. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. (1605) M 1 b, We haue raised Seianus from obscure, and almost vnknowne Gentry. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* xiv. (1675) 362 'Tis madness to presume too much upon our birth and Gentry. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxviii, MacCasquil..feeling the propriety of asserting his superior gentry in the presence of Mr. Pleydell and Colonel Mannering.

b. The quality or rank of gentleman. *arch.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 243 Crystys servage ys grettest genterye. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 8 Yeomen..that will not..change their condition, nor desire to be apparailed with the titles of gentrie. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 3 What is Gentry if wealth bee wanting, but base seruile beggery. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 179 His gentry sits as ill upon him, as if he had bought it with his penny. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 81 This kind of honour, commonly called gentry, hath been derived from the ancient Germans. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, The Provost told me..that our acquaintance, the Devil's Dick, was to wave his gentry.

† c. What is characteristic of a gentleman; polish of manners, good breeding; also courtesy, generosity; an instance of good-breeding, a gentlemanlike action. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 205 Sumtyme curtesie & genterie was vertuouse lif & honest..but now it is turned in-to vanyte & nysete. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 380 Of his [the lion's] genterye, Him deyneth nat to wreke him on a flye. *c* 1386 — *Pars. T.* P 527 Hem þat..holden it a gentrie or manly dede. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 211 For thy genterye, Thus cowardly let me nat dye. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 283 Wolddes thow for thy gentrie, Do the lyonnys downe lye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 7 That he wald..thame restor agane, of hys gentre. 1595 GOSSON *Quips Upst. Gentlew.* 240 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 260 They are but puppets richly dight: True gentrie they have put to flight.

† d. A practice, style of dress, etc., characteristic of gentle-folks; 'the fashion'. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) liii, That is now the gentry In chawmbre & eke in halle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 154 þat think þaim es a grete noblay and a grete gentry. And þe gentry of wymmen þare es to hafe smale fete.

2. People of gentle birth and breeding; the class to which they belong; in modern English use *spec.* the class immediately below the nobility.

c 1585 *Faire Em* I. 100 Our foes, That seek to root all Britain's Gentry [up]. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. i. 18, I am brought hither Among th'Italian Gentry. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 44 He..despised his Jury—tho' of the Order of Knighthood, and of the speciall Gentry—claiming the privilege of trial by the peers and baronage of the realm. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 10 The fore-feet [of the Bear]..are a dish for the Gentry. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 30 This seems to be the persuasion of many of our female gentry. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 P 2 The common People are loud for Want of Bread, the Gentry have lost all Spirit and Zeal for their Country. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 119 Montague-house, in Bloomsbury, with a number of others of the nobility and gentry. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* III. 36 Grave Gentry of estate and name. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 90 Perceiving how the gentry of England are apparelled in smuggled goods. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 98 It is the church of the gentry; but it is not the church of the poor.

b. quasi-*adj.* (Cf. GENTRICE B.)

1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 154 Saying he supposed I would set up to be gentry.

† c. Gentlemen. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 191 Pleasant walks .. where the gentry and ladies used to take the air.

3. In playful or contemptuous use: People, folks.

1717 PRIOR *Lucius* Epil. 22 The many-colour'd gentry there above, By turns are rul'd by tumult, and by love. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 21 Not so eager and greedy as most of the Parnassian gentry. 1794 NELSON 9 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 431 My Agamemnon's Carpenter at Bastia made us much better platforms than these gentry. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 35 We have determined to let these crusty gentry know what kind of satisfaction they are to expect from us. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 145 A tolerable muster of amateurs and boxing gentry. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 261 For these gentry [the students] imbibed a great amount both of restlessness and capriciousness.

transf. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxix, The broken discourse of poultry and other lazy gentry in the afternoon sunshine.

b. ? *Anglo-Irish.* The fairies. Also *attrib.*

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Gentry*, the fairies. *Gentry bushes*, 'fairy thorns', etc. They are sacred to the 'good people', and are therefore let alone. 1894 W. B. YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 94 The night-capped heads of faery-doctors may be thrust from their doors to see what mischief the 'gentry' are doing.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gentry-man* (dial.), *-state*; *gentry-fashioned* adj.; **gentry cove, mort** *thieves' slang* (see quot. 1567).

1563 *Mirr. for Mag., Buckingham* lxxv. 3 To gentrye state auaunced him from nought. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 *A gentry cofe*, a noble or gentleman, *a gentry morte*, a noble or gentle woman. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E ij b, Gentry mort, a Gentlewoman. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 And Scraps of the Dainties of Gentry Cofe's Feast. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gentry mort.* 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xiv, The gentry cove will be romboyled by his dam. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 132 The .. gentry-fashioned, old-style haunts of sleep. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* ii, Why, Parson Tom Short was the only gentry-man.

Gentu(e, obs. form of GENTOO *sb.*[1] and *a.*

Genty (dʒe·nti), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [var. of GENTEE.] Neat; pretty; graceful; genteel.

1721 RAMSAY *Genty Tibby* 2 Her genty Shape our Fancy warms. 1724 — *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 57 White is her neck, saft is her hand, Her waste and feet's fu genty. 1794 BURNS *My Lady's Gown* iv, Sae sweetly move her genty limbs, Like music notes o' lover's hymns. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 735 His waistcoat, coat and breeches, were all cut off the same web, of a beautiful snuff-colour, or a modest genty drab. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 175, I wonder where she got sic genty ways as she had.

Hence † **Ge·ntiness**, *Obs.*

1673 *Rules Civility* (ed. 2) 2 The Gentiness and plausibility, of which you desire information, is..but the modesty and decorum to be observed by every one.

Gentyl(e, obs. form of GENTILE.

Gentyl(l(e, obs. form of GENTLE.

‖ **Genu** (dʒī·niu). *Anat.* [L. *genū* knee.] The name given to a knee-like bend or curved part in various organs of the body.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Genu, Anat.*, the knee. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Corpus geniculatum externum*, a mass of grey matter..lying on the outer side of the genu of the tractus opticus. 1885 *Ibid.* s. v., *Geniculate ganglion*, a small, reddish, triangular ganglion at the genu of the facial nerve.

Genual (dʒe·niuăl), *a.* [f. L. *genū* knee + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the 'genu' or knee.

1861 J. BLACKWALL *Spiders* I. Introd. 3 The first part of the shank, or the genual joint, is usually short. 1874 MOGGRIDGE *Suppl. Ants & Spiders* 256 The genual joints of the third pair have some strongish spines on the outer side.

Genuant (dʒe·niuănt), *a. Her.* [f. L. *genū* knee + -ANT.] Kneeling, in a kneeling posture.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 11/1 In some Coats you shall find Arch-Angels and Angels genuant or Kneeling. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Genuant*, in a kneeling posture, as an angel genuant, or kneeling.

Genuclast (dʒe·niuklæst). *Surg.* [f. L. *genū* knee + Gr. *-κλαστης* breaker.] (See quot.)

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Genuclast*, an instrument for breaking down adhesions, whether osseous or fibrous, in the knee-joint. 1890 in GOULD *New Med. Dict.*

Genuese, obs. form of GENOESE.

Genuflect (dʒe·niuflekt), *v.* [f. med.L. *genūflect-ĕre*, f. L. *genū* knee + *flectĕre* to bend.] *intr.* To bend the knee, esp. in worship. † Also *trans.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 80/1 With hands erected, with knees genuflected. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 235 A feeble old woman, who .. genuflects before the Blessed Sacrament. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s. v. *Genuflexion*, The priest repeatedly genuflects at Mass in adoration of the Eucharist, also at the mention of the Incarnation in the Creed, &c.

fig. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 406 The poet before whom Mr. Swinburne..bows and bobs and genuflects an almost countless number of times in the course of the paper on which I am commenting—to wit, M. Victor Hugo.

Hence **Ge·nuflecting** *ppl. a.*

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, Organ-blower* 14 His large obeisance puts to shame The proudest genuflecting dame.

Genuflector (dʒeniu·flektəɹ). [f. GENUFLECT + -OR.] One who 'genuflects'.

1869 *Daily News* 22 Nov., The 'bowing to the altar' is not yet satisfactory at this church .. At present it looks as though the genuflectors were ashamed of themselves.

Genuflectory (dʒeniu·flektəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Pertaining to genuflexion or kneeling.

1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iii. (1862) 168 Misfortunes would occur in these interesting genuflectory ceremonies of royal worship. 1872 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Wom. in Spite of Herself* I. i. xi. 179 A course of genuflectory practice.

Genuflex (dʒe·niuflex), *v. rare.* = GENUFLECT.

1879 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 5/7 The donna seconda, a strapping young woman, who genuflexed, slowly rotated, and waved her arms about .. as she sang.

Hence **Genufle·xed** *ppl. a.*

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Genuflexed*, bent at the knee, bent like a knee, bent at a joint.

Genuflexion, genuflection (dʒeniu·flekʃən). [ad. med.L. *genūflexiōn-em*, n. of action f. *genūflectĕre*: see GENUFLECT. Cf. F. *genuflexion* (Cotgr.).] The action of kneeling or bending the knee, esp. in worship.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, With genuflecyons or knelynges .. to aske the mercy of god. 1611 J. DAVIS *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, With cap in hand and lowly 'genuflexion'. 1660 BURNEY Κέρδ. ὠφορ (1661) 51 He does not controvert the Genuflexion at the Supper of the Lord. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 188 The very way the learned Author so much insists upon, namely genuflexion. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* v, After many genuflections and muttered prayers. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-Roads* 75 Our fast mare .. nearly pitched me on to the splashboard .. by a genuflection, which broke both her knees. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., A double genuflexion—i. e. one on both knees—is made on entering or leaving a church, where the Blessed Sacrament is exposed.

b. *Surg.* A forcible bending of the knee as a curative measure in popliteal aneurysm.

1870 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) III. 602 Before other severer measures are tried, genuflexion ought undoubtedly to be attempted. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Forcible Genuflexion*, the forcible bending of the knee-joint.

Genuflexuous (dʒe·niuflek·siuəs), *a.* [f. L. *genū* knee + FLEXUOUS.] (See quots.)

1889 *Century Dict., Genuflexuous*, in *bot.*, geniculately bent; zigzag. 1894 GOULD *Dict. Med., Genuflexuous*, in biology, zig-zag, with knee-like bendings.

Genuform (dʒe·niufōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *genū* knee + -FORM.] Having the form of a knee, knee-shaped.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 555/2 The .. ganglionic nature of the genuform intumescence.

† **Genuinal**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *genuīnus* GENUINE + -AL.] = GENUINE.

1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 61 The genuynall sence hereof is, 'When' [etc.].

Genuine (dʒe·niu|in), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *genuīn-us*, f. pre-L. **genwo-* (cf. *ingenuus* native, free-born, etc.: see INGENUOUS), f. Aryan root **gen-* to beget, produce, be born: see KIN.]

† 1. Natural, not foreign or acquired, proper or peculiar to a person or thing, native. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 212 Strongly attracted by a Genuine light. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* IX. 14 A constant Mayden still she onely did remaine, The last her genuine lawes which stoutly did retaine. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 138 The self-same things in the same degrees admit no inequality in their genuine and natiue operations. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 118 This genuine blemish and epidemicall disease. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 87 This wicked Antichristianism, whose Image we are now setting out in its genuine colours. 1703 tr. *Casa's Galateo* 98 Since it is necessary to use Genuine and proper Words in Discourse. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 1, I rather chuse to keep to the Language of the Sea, which is more genuine, and natural for a mariner.

† b. *Genuine to*: germane to, closely connected with, arising out of. *Obs.*

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 344 Let us debate this. It comes orderly before you; is genuine to your question.

2. Pertaining to the original stock, pure-bred.

1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 203 Egypt at this time was therefore under the Government of the genuine Egyptians. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 60, I am .. sprung from the genuine and respectable race of Sons. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 21 The race of our bull-dogs is getting fast extinct, and it is rare to see one now of a pure and genuine breed. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 171 The towns and their vicinity are occupied by the genuine Persian race. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 295 Another grantee was William of Percy, the founder of a great name, whose genuine bearers soon passed away.

3. Really proceeding from its reputed source or author; not spurious; = AUTHENTIC 6.

The distinction which the 18th c. apologists attempted to establish between *genuine* and *authentic* (see quot. 1796) does not agree well with the etymology of the latter word, and is not now recognised.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* v. 90 If any of those Canons which bear their names be genuine. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Criticism* 145 When we have fix'd a few of the Works of the Masters as Genuine. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 365 The impossibility that all the three *præputia* should be genuine reliques. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Butler* Wks. II. 183 Two volumes more .. indubitably genuine. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* ii. 33 A genuine book, is that which was written by the person whose name it bears, as the author of it. An authentic book, is that which relates matters of fact, as they really happened. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* III. iii. 83 As to the writings of Peter, one of his epistles called the first is acknowledged as genuine. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 289 This range of Plato instructs us what to think of the vexed question concerning his reputed works—what are genuine, what spurious. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 530 *note*, The fragment..is of very doubtful genuineness, and even if genuine proves nothing.

4. Having the character or origin represented; real, true, not counterfeit, unfeigned, † unadulterated.

a 1639 CAREW *To my Friend G. N.* 18 We use No .. compounds that are Adulterate, but, at Natures cheap expence, With farre more genuine sweets refresh the sense. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 1 The true and genuine causes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 214 What the genuine sense is I shall take notice in its proper place. 1712 PARNELL *Spect.* No. 501 P 6 The whole Vault had a genuine Dismalness in it. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 154 Christianity .. teaches natural Religion in its genuine simplicity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 37 Maximus now displayed his genuine character. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 Such a genuine expression of paternal regard. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 95 They had no genuine belief in any world which was different from theirs.

absol. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 34 The modesty of the simple and genuine is wholy in the hart.

b. Properly so called; that is such in the proper sense.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 36 The true and genuine

Sycamore..which is a stranger in our parts. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 3 This latter part to a genuine Atheist is meer Jargon. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 138 The genuine pronoun always stands by itself. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 9 ¶7 There is no mark more certain of a genuine idler than uneasiness without molestation. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vi. 76 None but a genuine son of the sea .. could make these characteristic rhymes. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 316 A genuine sceptic, as I am. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 63 A piece of genuine false-membrane was coughed out.

5. Of persons: Free from affectation or hypocrisy.

[1840, 1853: Implied in GENUINENESS 3.] 1890 *Spectator* 28 June, He is a very great and genuine personage in many ways, but he has his peculiarities like other men.

†Ge·nuine, *a.*2 *Obs.*—[0] [ad. L. *genuīn-us*, f. **genu-s* = *gena* cheek.] *Genuine teeth*: the back teeth.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Genuine Teeth*, the same as *Dentes Sapientiæ*.

Genuinely (dʒe·niu̯inli), *adv.*[1] [f. GENUINE *a.*[1] + -LY [2].] In a genuine manner.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xv. 144 The goodnesse of the Law that doth kindly and genuinely restraine the violence ..of our defiled nature. *a*1763 BYROM *Rem. Pamphl.* 49 This coxcombically mingling Of Rhimes .. For Numbers genuinely British, Is quite too finical, and skittish. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 159 For 'tis then that our feelings most genuinely—feel. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 They are genuinely and naturally good. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 363 He .. enjoyed his .. whist or billiards, as genuinely as if he had not a debt in the world.

Genuineness (dʒe·niu̯inˌnės). Also 8 **genuiness.** [f. GENUINE *a.*[1] + -NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being genuine or what it is represented to be, reality, trueness.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 414 The fitnesse and genuinenesse of the Hypothesis it self. 1664 BOYLE *Exp. Colours* III. xxxvi. 282 It not being Essential to the Genuineness of a Colour to be Durable. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. xii. 31 The greatest Indication of the Genuiness of it [Juice], is the curdling of it. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 128 Truth, and..integrity, carry along with them a peculiar consciousness of their own genuineness. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 25 To secure genuineness, to prevent spuriousness. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 22 A whole company of learned monks .. thoroughly qualified to pronounce authoritatively on the genuineness of the prodigy.

2. *esp.* The quality of being what it professes to be in origin or authorship; = AUTHENTICITY 3.

See GENUINE *a.* 3, and the note there.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vi. (1700) 82 The full Testimony that they [the Books of the New Testament] give to the Books of the Old Testament, does sufficiently prove their [sc. the latter's] Authority and Genuineness. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 161 Y[e] Genuiness of y[e] Fragment. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* I. 111 The Genuineness of these Remains. 1752 MISS TALBOT *Let.* 17 Dec. (1808) 317 Madame de Maintenon's letters..have all marks of genuineness, but no vouchers. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* ix. 334 The genuineness of Paul's Epistles proves their authenticity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 426 The age and genuineness of the document must first be proved. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 786 Two charters of very doubtful genuineness.

3. Of persons, character, sentiments, etc.: Honesty, freedom from affectation or hypocrisy.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 234 One would say the primary character of the Koran is this of its *genuineness*, of its being a *bona fide* book. 1853 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 314, I was greatly pleased with his genuineness altogether.

Genuinity (dʒeniu̯i·nĭti). *rare.* [f. GENUINE *a.*[1] + -ITY.] Genuineness.

1894 *Thinker* VI. 450 The genuinity, integrity, and credibility of the sacred books.

†Genuity. *Obs.*—[1] [a. F. *génuité*, acc. to Littré a false form for *génuinité*.] Simplicity.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxx. 102 They could not imagine a genuitie so pure and simple, as we see it by experience; nor ever beleeve our societie might be maintained with so little arte and humane combination.

Genupectoral (dʒeniu̯pe·ktŏrăl). [f. L. *genū* knee + *pector-*, *pectus* breast + -AL.] Of posture: Resting on the knees and breast.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* (ed. 4) Index 532 Genupectoral position.

‖ Genus (dʒī·nəs). Pl. **‖ genera** (dʒe·nĕră). Also 7–8 **genuses**, 7 **genus's.** [L. *genus*, *-eris*, birth, race, stock, kind, genus = Gr. *γένος*, *-εος* (same meanings), Skr. *jánas*, f. Aryan root **gen-* to beget, produce, be born: see KIN.]

1. *Logic.* A class or kind of things which includes a number of subordinate kinds (called SPECIES) as sharing in certain common attributes; a general concept. (One of the five PREDICABLES, q.v.)

Each species is distinguished from all the others in the genus by the possession of some peculiar attribute or group of attributes, called its 'specific difference' or DIFFERENTIA. *Highest genus* (L. *summum genus*), one which does not become subordinated as species to a higher genus; *subaltern genus*, one which is also a species of some higher genus.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* B v a, Genus is a general word, the which is spoken of many that differ in their kind .. Or els thus, Genus is a general worde, vnder the whiche diuers kindes or sortes of things are comprehended. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 Tell mee if you haue not a more familiar insight into anger, then finding in the Schoolemen his Genus and difference. 1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* Ep. ¶ iij b, In the first, all vertues handled, the trueth, as it were genus vnto them..in the other, is intreated of all kinde of vices, and lying accounted as genus thereunto. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 135 Souldier is a name of that honour, that it is the genus of vallure and valiant men. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiv. 118 Rarity and Density .. can not change the common nature of Quantity, that is, their Genus, which by being so to them, must be vniuocally in them both. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 1. 109 We have already spoken of a City by institution in its Genus; we will now say somewhat of its species. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 222 Substance is the highest Genus in that Category. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 22, I shall first lay down a Scheme or Analysis of all the Genus's or more common heads of things belonging to this design; and then shew how each of these may be subdivided by its peculiar Differences. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. (1695) 228 This may shew us the reason, why, in the defining of Words..we make use of the Genus, or next general Word that comprehends it. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. iii. § 3 So substance is the remote genus of bird or beast; because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate..But animal is the proximate or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1850) Index, *Genus*, a Predicable which is considered as the material part of the Species of which it is affirmed. 1851 MANSEL *Prol. Log.* 183 The Highest Genus in any special science is the general class, comprehending all the objects whose properties that science investigates .. In Geometry, for example, under the *summum genus* of magnitudes in space, we find [etc.]. 1852 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 38 You individualise your object by showing in what it differs from the others of the genus.

2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* A classificatory group comprehending a number of species (sometimes a single species) possessing certain common structural characteristics distinct from those of any other group.

The determination of genera, and of what characteristics are to be considered generic, is more or less arbitrary and empirical, and admits of continual alteration according to current knowledge of facts and ideas of classification in the respective sciences. The genus ranks next under the family or sub-family, and above the species; it is sometimes divided into sub-genera. The generic and specific names (always in Latin or considered as Latin) together form the scientific proper name of an animal or plant, the generic name standing first and being written with an initial capital. (The zoological term *the genus Homo* is popularly current as a somewhat flippant or jocular synonym for 'mankind' or 'the human race'.)

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 682 Because there be many kindes of Crocodiles, it is no marvel although some have taken the word 'Crocodilus' for the genus; and the several species they distinguish into the Crocodile of the Earth, and the Water. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 134 The description..is scarce sufficient to determine to what genus it belongs, much less whether it be a nondescript species. 1691 — *Creation* I. (1692) 203 The greatest and most luxuriant Species in most Genera of Plants are Native of the Mountains. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 33 When the shells are distributed according to their proper classes and tribes, nothing remains but to remark their less essential differences, by which they are subdivided into genuses and species. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 404 *Lychnis dioica* has the Stamens on one plant, the Pistils on another, though the rest of the genus has them united in the same flower. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 97, I was speaking of adders some time back: do you consider them of one genus? 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 47 The larger genera..tend to break up into smaller genera. 1860 *Once a Week* 22 Sept. 353/2 Peter ..may turn out a magnificent specimen of the *genus homo*. *Comb.* 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* Pref. 2 The blundering and bad spelling of English and French genus-makers.

†b. Similarly used in classifications of other sciences (see quots.). *Obs.*

[1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 41 'Porpherye' you[u] expounde 'marble', whiche marble ys genus, but purpheryе is species.] 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* v. (1672) 13 If minerals are not convertible into another Species, though of the same Genus, much less can they be surmised reducible into a Species of another Genus. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 630 The genus sulphates contains several salts of considerable importance. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. p. i, Hence in mineralogy some eminent writers entirely reject Genera; while others, with Daubenton, say that there are no Species. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 207 This fluid precipitates many of the genera of metals. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 53 M. Chaussier has arranged the organs under twelve genera, the twelfth comprehending the viscera or compound organs.

3. *Mus.* Each of the three scales in ancient Greek music.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 62 The three Genera or Kinds of the Greek Melody. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Genus* in Music, the general name for any scale of music. If a scale proceed by tones, it is called the *diatonic* genus; if between the tones semitones are introduced, it is called the *chromatic* genus. When the subdivisions are smaller, as quarter tones, it is called the *enharmonic* genus. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 5 The true genera of the Greek system.

4. *gen.* A kind, class, order, tribe, etc. (Often with reference, more or less explicit, to sense 2.)

1649 J. COOKE *K. Charles' Case* 9 It seems to me, that the Lord renounces the very Genus of such Kings as are there mentioned. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 6 Animate Bodies are divided into four great Genera or Orders, Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 356 We cannot think it for the good of the human species, or the animal genus. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 13 Let us..branch out the several divisions of that class as above exhibited into their respective genera. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, Other varieties of the same genera, namely, men of taste and philosophers. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* i. 5 'A Dandy' describes what I mean, And Bob's far the best of the genus I've seen. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 136 The following short passage contains a picture of one, we trust, of the lost genera of the native Irish. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. v, The days of the genus Jawster Sharp were over in this borough. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 25 Oct., The proprietors 'rarely or never resident in Ireland' are only one species of the genus absentee.

-geny, *suffix* = mod.F. *-génie*, in mod. scientific language appended to Gr. stems to form sbs. with the general sense 'mode of production (of something specified)', as in *anthropogeny*, *biogeny*, *cosmogeny*, *geogeny*, *ontogeny*, *phylogeny*, *physiogeny*, etc. Most of these sbs. have either corresponding sbs. in -GENESIS, or adjs. -GENETIC (in many instances both of these).

[The suffix may be regarded as representing Gr. *-γένεια*, the ending of abstract sbs. f. adjs. in *-γενής* (as in *ὁμογένεια*, f. *ὁμογενής*): see -GEN. But in all probability it was actually f. the root *gen-* in *genesis*, etc. (vaguely apprehended as meaning 'to produce') + -Y[3], F. *-ie*.]

Genymade, obs. form of GANYMEDE.

Genyplasty (dʒe·niplæsti). *Med.* [f. Gr. *γένυ-s* jaw, cheek + *πλαστ-ός* moulded + -Y[3].] An operation for restoring the cheek when it has been destroyed or is congenitally imperfect.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Genysaryes, obs. form of JANIZARIES.

Genʒeild, -ʒell, var. ff. GAINYIELD.

Genʒie, var. GANYIE *Sc.*, *Obs.*, missile.

Geo, gio (gyō). *dial.* Also goe. [a. ON. *gjá*.] In Orkney and Shetland: A gully, a creek.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 159 A deep hollow, called, in the dialect of the parish, the Wolf's geo. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xix, By air and by wick, and by helyer and gio. 1856 EDMONSTON *Sk. & Tales Shetland Isles* iii. 30 Many a wild geo and shattered crevice. 1882 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* 41 Gios, or narrow steep-walled gullies, or inlets, by which the sea-cliffs are indented. 1883 *Standard* 21 Mar. 3/7 They came ashore..in a small goe on the west side of Ronsay.

Geo- (dʒī·o-, dʒi|ǫ·-), repr. Gr. *γεω-*, comb. form of *γῆ* earth; in compounds formed in Greek itself, as *geography* *γεωγραφία*, and in many of mod. formation; as **Ge·oblast** [-BLAST] (see quot.). **Ge·obota·nical** *a.*, of or pertaining to geographical botany. **Ge·ochro·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to geological time (Funk). **Ge·ocli·nal** *a. nonce-wd.* [Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to lean + -AL] (see quot.). **Ge·ocy·clic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth; also (see quot.). *Geocyclic machine* (see quot.). **Ge·odyna·mic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the (latent) forces of the earth; so **Ge·odyna·mical** *a.* **Geo·genous** *a.* [Gr. *-γεν-ής* born, produced + -OUS], (said of certain fungi) growing or springing directly from the ground. **Ge·oi·sotherm,** an underground isotherm (Funk). **Ge·onaviga·tion,** 'a term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth —in opposition to *Cœlo-navigation*' (Ogilvie 1882). **Geo·nomy** [Gr. *-νομία* arrangement], 'the science of the physical laws relating to the earth, including geology and physical geography' (Ogilvie 1882); hence **Ge·ono·mic** *a.* **Ge·ophy·sical** *a.*, relating to the physics of the earth. **Ge·ophy·sics** *pl.*, the 'physics of the earth' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Ge·ophysio·gnomy** (see quot.). **Ge·osele·nic** *a.* [SELENIC], relating to the earth and the moon. **Ge·osta·tic** *a.* [Gr. *στατικ-ός* causing to stand], only in *geostatic arch*, an arch of a construction suited to bear the pressure of earth (Ogilvie 1882). **Geostatics** *pl.*, 'the statics of rigid bodies' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Ge·otecto·nic** *a.* [Gr. *τεκτονικ-ός* skilled in building, f. *τέκτων* a craftsman], of or pertaining to the structure of the earth; structural. **Ge·otecto·nical** *a.* [f. prec. + -AL] = prec. **Ge·othe·rmal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth. **Ge·othe·rmic** *a.* = prec. **Ge·otherˌmo·meter** (see quot.).

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1 **Geoblast*, a plumule which in germination rises from underground, such as that of the Pea. 1888 *Nature* 12 Apr. 570 M. Kuznetsoff will continue his *geo-botanical work on the northern slope of Caucasus. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 722 These great valleys or depressions..may be called **geoclinal*, the inclination on which they depend being in the mass of the crust, and not in its strata. 1847 CRAIG, **Geocyclic*, circling the earth periodically. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Geocyclic machine*, a machine for exhibiting the simple processes by which day and night and the seasons are produced. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 494/1 The Central *Geodynamic Observatory at Rome. 1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 271 A '*Geodynamical Observatory'. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Geonomia*, *geonomy. 1888 *Science* XI. 181/2 The *geophysical problems which geological history has to treat. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 720/1 A company..proposes to devote twenty thousand dollars to the erection of a geophysical observatory. 1896 *Ibid.* Apr. 819 The significance of landscape contours or *geophysiognomy. 1860 WORCESTER, **Geoselenic*. 1882 GEIKIE *Textbk. Geol.* IV. 474 *Geotectonic (Structural) Geology, or the architecture of the earth's crust. *Ibid.* IV. vii. 537 The characters by which an eruptive (igneous) rock may be distinguished are partly lithological and partly geotectonic. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 363 The study of the *geotectonical conditions of the localities where they [earthquakes] occur. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. i. 13 The peculiar mildness of the winter may also be partly accounted for on *geothermal..grounds. 1882 OGILVIE, **Geothermic*. 1855 *Ibid.* Suppl., **Geothermometer*, an instrument for measuring the degree of terrestrial heat at different places, especially in mines and artesian wells.

Geocentric (dʒī,ose·ntrik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. GEO-: see CENTRIC. Cf. F. *géocentrique*. Opposed in both senses to HELIOCENTRIC.]

1. Referred to the earth as centre; considered as viewed from the centre of the earth: as the *geocentric latitude, longitude, place*, etc. of a planet, i.e. that in which it would appear to an observer placed at the centre of the earth.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 196 One of his [ɣ's] Geocentrick places. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 15 Its Geocentric Latitude will be measured by the Angle δ *T E*. 1784 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 256 Our next business will be to reduce these two geocentric observations to a heliocentric measure. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 161 If the planet's elongation from the Sun, and its geocentric latitude be observed, the inclination of the orbit may be found. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 167 This latitude and longitude may be either heliocentric or geocentric, that is reckoned from the centre either of the Sun or Earth respectively. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 315 The apparent retardation of the eclipses as affected by the geocentric position of Jupiter.

2. Having, or representing, the earth as centre.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Geocentrick*, any Orb or Planet that has the Earth for its Center, or the same Center with the Earth. 1834 [see HELIOCENTRIC 2]. 1859 MILL *Liberty* 66 Some geocentric theory instead of heliocentric. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 14 *note*, The original system proposed by Protagoras was a geocentric system. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 180 In the universe of being the difference between a heliocentric and a geocentric theory is of .. small moment. *fig.* 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 54 Wheel into a new centre your moral system; geocentric has that system been up to this hour—that is, having earth and the earthly for its starting-point. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* i. 36 Regarded from this heliocentric position, difficulties and mysteries, insoluble from the geocentric position, are cleared away.

3. *sb.* An adherent of the geocentric theory.

1667 A. NOWEL in Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* (1674) 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentricks who produce sense and Antiquity to support their suppositions.

Hence **Geoce·ntrical** *a.* [+-AL] = prec.; **Geoce·ntrically** *adv.*, as viewed from the centre of the earth; **Geoce·ntricism**, the geocentric theory.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Geocentrically*. 1775 ASH, *Geocentrical*. 1882 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXV. 340/3 And did not he [Bacon] cling to geocentricism, which was still prevailingly current in his day? 1885 W. W. ROBERTS *Pontif. Decrees* Introd. 53 In 1742 .. Geocentricism as a scientific theory was dead.

Geochronic: see GEO-.

Geocian, -cie, mistakes for GOETIAN, GOETY.

Geoclinal: see GEO-.

Geocronite (dʒī,ɒ·krŏnəit). *Min.* [f. GEO- + Gr. Κρόν-ος the god identified with Saturn (in alchemy associated with lead) + -ITE. Named by Svanberg in 1839.] A sulphide of lead and antimony.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 493 Geocronite comes from the silver mines of Sala..Sweden. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 395/2.

Geocyclic: see GEO-.

Geodæsia: see GEODESY.

Geode (dʒī·oud). Also 8-9 **geod.** [a. F. *géode*, ad. L. *geōdes* = Gr. γεώδης earthy, f. γῆ earth.] A concretionary or nodular stone, containing a cavity usually lined with crystals or other mineral matter.

[1619 R. C. *Table Alph., Stones, Geodes*, a stone being hollow, having earth within the hollownesse thereof, and being put to a mans eare, it maketh a kinde of sound.] 1676–1732 COLES, *Geode*, the Earth-stone. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 41 A hard ferruginous substance, of a dark-brown colour, much resembling some common ferruginous geodes I have seen. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 436 Infiltrated geods of quartz and calcareous spar. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. vii. 107 Each geode being enveloped in red shale. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* 71 An aphorism .. has been forming itself in one of the blank interior spaces of my intelligence, like a crystal in the cavity of a geode. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 37 A plateau..abundantly strewn with geodes.

b. The cavity itself, together with the crystal or mineral formation therein contained. Also any similar formation.

1849 DANA *Geol.* iv. (1850) 298 Small geodes of stilbite and analcime were found in pebbles. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Geode*, a cavity, studded around with crystals or mineral matter.

Hence **Geodi·ferous** *a.* [-(I)FEROUS], producing or abounding in geodes; **Ge·odize** *v.* [-IZE], *trans.*, to convert into a geode; **Ge·odized** *ppl. a.*

1847 CRAIG, *Geodiferous*. 1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXX. 376 The geodized fossils of the Keokuk limestone.

Geodephagous, erroneous for GEAD-.

Geodesia: see GEODESY.

†**Geodesian.** *Obs.* Also 7 **geodecian, geodætian.** [f. mod.L. *geōdæsi-a* (see GEODESY) + -AN.] One who measures land; a land-surveyor.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Geodesian*, a measurer of Land. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* A 4 The Geodecian, in this Book, may have Rules to Survey his Land. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 205 For by the Rules hereof the Geodetian may measure .. your Lands.

Geodesic (dʒī,ode·sik), *a.* [f. GEODES-Y + -IC. Cf. F. *géodésique*.] Of or pertaining to geodesy. *Geodesic line* (see quot. 1886). Also *sb.*, a geodesic line.

1821 J. ROBSON (*title*), Treatise on Geodesic Operations, or County Surveying, Land Surveying and Levelling. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 298 The combined means of barometric and geodesic measurements. 1881 CAYLEY in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XII. 187 The torsion of the same geodesic curve. 1883 BALL in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 659/1 These lines being what we would call geodesics. 1886 W. S. ALDIS *Solid Geom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 219 A geodesic line on a surface is such that every small element *PQ* is the shortest line that can be drawn on the surface between *P* and *Q*.

Geodesical (dʒī,ode·sikăl), *a.* Also 9 *erron.* **geodesiacal.** [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 466 The war..has given to geodesiacal operations .. the extreme perfection which they have acquired. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 335 In geodesical operations, one part is referred to heaven, and one to earth. 1866 *Athenæum* 23 July 835/1, I desired to make some geodesical observations.

Geodesist (dʒī,ɒ·dĕsist). [f. GEODES-Y + -IST.] One versed in geodesy; a geodetic surveyor.

1840 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 525 In conjunction with M. Carlini, he [M. Plana] also carried on that extensive and important triangulation of the Savoy Alps, which have made his name celebrated as a geodesist. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 597 The next geodesist, Willebrord Snell, took an immense step in the right direction. 1883 *Athenæum* 14 July 52/3 The principal triangulation of India..has occupied the geodesists continuously since the beginning of the century.

Geodesy (dʒī,ɒ·dĕsi). Also 6-9 **geodesie, 7 geodæsie**; and 8-9 in mod.L. form **geodæsia, -esia.** [ad. F. *géodésie*, ad. mod.L. *geōdæsia*, Gr. γεωδαισία, f. γεω-, γῆ earth + δαίειν to divide.]

†**a.** Land surveying; the measuring of land (*obs.*).

b. In mod. use: That branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, and the figure of the earth as a whole.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 16 Of these Feates .. is Sprong the Feate of Geodesie, or Land Measuring. 1664 V. WING *Art Surv.* 111 Geodæsie or Land-measure. 1755 JOHNSON, *Geodæsia* [citing HARRIS]. 1766 B. MARTIN *Surv. by Goniom.* 6 With regard to Geodesia or Land Surveying, and all kinds of Longimetry, the natural eyesight ought to be assisted. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* v. § 13. (1873) 189 'Geodesy' as distinct from mere mensuration and surveying. 1855 J. B. WILLIAMS (*title*), Practical Geodesy, comprising chain surveying and the use of surveying instruments. 1881 M. MERRIMAN (*title*), Figure of the Earth: an Introduction to Geodesy.

Geodete (dʒī·odēt). [back-formation from next, after words like ATHLETE.] = GEODESIST.

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXX. 244 (Cent.) Dangerous ascents and solitary life on the top of high mountains..are common occurrences for the geodete.

Geodetic (dʒī,ode·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **geodaetick.** [as if ad. L. **geōdætic-us*, a. Gr. *γεωδαιτικός, f. γῆ earth + δαίειν to divide.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to geodesy. *Geodetic line* (see quot. 1879).

1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* xiii. 253/1 (U. K. S.) Those great geodetic operations which have been undertaken to determine the figure of the earth. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 132 If the shortest possible line be drawn from one point of a surface to another, its plane of curvature is everywhere perpendicular to the surface. Such a curve is called a Geodetic line. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 197 Geographical and topographical work such as had been carried on by the Coast and Geodetic Surveys and the Land Office.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used absolutely).

†**1.** *pl.* 'Geodetical' numbers: see GEODETICAL 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 62 The smaller Geodaeticks arise from such of the greater as admit of subdivisions.

2. A geodetic line (see quot. 1879 in A).

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 137 There must .. be tortuosity in every geodetic of the closed polygon.

3. in pl. form **Geodetics** = GEODESY. In mod. Dicts.

Geodetical (dʒī,ode·tikăl), *a.* Also 7 **geodeticall, 7-8 geodaetical.** [f. as GEODETIC + -AL.]

1. †a. Of or pertaining to land-measuring or surveying (*obs.*). **b.** Of or pertaining to geodesy.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 53 The second is retriued with Plaine-Table, Theodelite, Sector, Circumferentor, Geodeticall-Staffe, etc. 1755 JOHNSON, *Geodætical*, relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or showing the art of measuring land. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 216 This new spheroid, founded immediately on the recent geodetical measurements and observations of the pole-star. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 636 The longitudes and latitudes of places on its surface might be accurately computed, provided their geodetical situations were correctly ascertained. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 380 Astronomical and geodetical science. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 377 The true amount of atmospheric refraction found by day in geodetical observations.

†**2.** *Geodetical Number*: used by Jeake app. in the sense of 'concrete number'. Also as sb. pl. *geodeticals. Obs.*

Jeake explains that the term, which he admits is not accurately expressive, is used in its etymological sense, all 'denominations' admitting of being regarded as 'measures ..according to the standard of earthly dimensions'.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 61 Numbers generally Contract are Geodaetical or Figural. Geodaeticals include all numbers contracted by Vulgar Names or Denominations according to the common and usual distinctions, divisions, dimensions or legal institutions customs or usages of Nature or Nations, as Men, Women, Horses, Sheep, Weights, Measures, etc. 1721 BAILEY, *Geodætical Numbers*.

Hence †**Geode·tically** *adv.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 232 To turn Common Signs into Physical, half them, or reduce Geodaetically by 30, the Signs into Degrees.

Geodic (dʒi,ɒ·dik), *a.* [f. GEODE *sb.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a geode; resembling a geode.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. iii. 221 Man, like this stone, is geodic. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 9 Adularia is 'frequently found in the geodic cavities of granitic rocks'. 1889 HOUSTON in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Nov. 361 They resembled the projecting crystals that form so common a lining in geodic masses.

Geodite (dʒī·odəit). [f. GEODE + -ITE.] = GEODE.

1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 182 Were partly hollow, and contained sand not unlike regular geodites.

Geodize *v.*: see s.v. GEODE.

Geoduck (dʒī·oduk). [? American Indian.] A large edible clam (*Glycineris generosa*) from the Pacific coast of the U.S.

1883 *Echo* 2 May 1/6 The bivalve in question is found principally at Olympia, Washington Territory, and is locally known to the boys of the district as the 'geoduck'.

Geodynamic, -al: see GEO-.

Geogenic (dʒī,ɒ|dʒe·nik), *a.* [f. GEOGEN-Y + -IC.] Pertaining to geogeny; earth-forming or producing.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Geogenicus*, geogenic. 1882 T. S. HUNT in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXII. 170 They are the geogenic agencies which have molded the mineral mass of the earth.

Geogenous: see GEO-.

Geogeny (dʒi,ɒ·dʒĕni). Also 9 **geogenie.** [f. Gr. γεω- GEO- + -GENY.] That branch of geology which treats of the formation of the earth's crust.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 138 Geology (or rather Geogeny let us call it, that we may include all those mineralogical and meteorological changes which the word Geology, as now used, recognizes but tacitly). 1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. 11 Historical Geology or Geogenie.

Geognosis (dʒī,ɒ·gnōu sis). [Incorrectly for GEOGNOSY, after Gr. γνῶσις.] = GEOGNOSY.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (1878) I. i. 120 He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our geognosis.

Geognosist (dʒī,ɒ·gnŏsist). [f. GEOGNOS-Y + -IST.] = next.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xli, The eye of the geognosist could not be mistaken in the character of its atmosphere.

Geognost (dʒī·ŏgnɒst). [ad. F. *géognoste* (Werner 1802), f. Gr. γεω- GEO- + γνώστ-ης one who knows.] One versed in geognosy; one who has a knowledge of the structure of the earth.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 67 The next generation may perhaps overwhelm .. Geognosts with the same contempt of which professors of alchemy have been the victims. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 141 The microscopist and the geognost are daily revealing wonders. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. p. ix, Werner's disciples loved to call themselves by their teacher's term 'geognosts'.

Geognostic (dʒī,ŏgnɒ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to geognosy.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 13 The third part is called geognostic or geological. 1814 T. THOMSON in *Ann. Phil.* IV. 410 Geognostic Map of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham and part of Cumberland. 1849 E. C. OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 543 Geognostic conjectures regarding the connection of mountain chains. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 181 The knowledge of a mountain's geognostic character.

Geognostical (dʒī,ŏgnɒ·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL] = prec.

1791 J. HAILSTONE *Plan Lect. Min.* Pref., [The author apologises for the defects in] the Geognostical part [of the Syllabus]. 1814 J. THOMSON in *Ann. Phil.* IV. 410 A Geognostical Sketch of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham and parts of Cumberland. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 47 Its general geognostical structure is determined by a great green-stone dike.

Hence **Geogno·stically** *adv.*, with reference to geognosy.

1853 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 364 Geognostically speaking, these two regions of east and west form only one basin.

Geognosy (dʒī,ɒ·gnŏsi). [ad. F. *géognosie*, f. Gr. γεω- GEO- + γνῶσις knowledge.]

1. A knowledge of the structure of the earth, its strata, their relative position and the probable condition of the interior. Often used as nearly equivalent to GEOLOGY.

1791 J. HAILSTONE *Plan Lect. Min.* Pref., Geognosy, or the knowledge of the Earth's internal structure. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 66 We shall venture .. to inform them, that .. Geognosie is synonymous with geology. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) I Of Geology and Geognosy we know enough. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 123 Voltaire, Diderot, Mirabeau and others, who had hitherto been measured by the usual British standard of their respect for the geognosy of Moses. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-Bk. Geol.* 4 Geognosy.

2. In a more restricted sense: **a.** (See quot. 1830). **b.** Local geology; the geology of a certain district.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVIII. 93 The Geognosy of this celebrated mineralogist [Werner]. 1822 *Proc. Werner. Soc.* IV. 91 Geognosy of Germany. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 55 Werner .. directed his attention .. to what he termed 'geognosy', or the natural position of minerals in particular rocks, together with the grouping of those rocks, their geographical distribution, and various relations. 1839 R. J. H. CUNNINGHAM (*title*), On the Geognosy of the Isle of Eigg.

Geogony (dʒi,ɒ·gŏni). [f. Gr. γεω- GEO- + -γονία production.] The theory of the formation of the earth. Cf. GEOGENY. Also quasi-*concr.* an account of the origin of the earth.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 480/3 The laws of Cosmogony, Astrogony, and

Geogony, should be given. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2552/1 It is, indeed, a geogony, and not a cosmogony, which is given in the first chapter of Genesis.

Hence **Geogo·nic, Geogo·nical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to geogony. In mod. Dicts.

† **Ge·ograph.** *Obs.* Also 6 in Latin form geographus. [ad. med.L. *geōgraphus*, a. Gr. γεωγράφος, f. γεω- Geo- + -γραφος, f. γράφ-ειν to write. Cf. F. *géographe*.] A geographer.

[1547 Hooper *Declar. Christ* viii. Ij, The Geographus conceiueth and comprehendithe all the worold in his hed.] 1639 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxix. § 783 A Geograph in a map deciphereth .. the situation .. of countries.

Geographer (dʒi,ɒ·grăfəɹ). Also 6 -ier. [f. med.L. *geōgraph-us* (see prec.): see -er *suffix* 1 4.] One who is versed in, or writes upon, geography. *Geographer-general* (cf. General *a.* 10).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 203 There wer also other tounes mo then one or twain of the same name elswhere, as testifien the Geographiers. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 21 The Geographers name them Antipodes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 190 *note*, Dionysius..a geographer of Corynthus. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 106, I come forth .. to have a single bout with the ignorant malice of an imperious and abortive Geographer. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* III. i, I am not so ill a geographer. 1733 Swift *Poetry* 179 Geographers, in Afric maps, With savage pictures fill their gaps. 1790 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 51 The surveyor-general shall also have in charge all the duties committed to the geographer-general by the resolutions and ordinances of Congress. 1827 Maginn *Red-nosed Lieut.* in *Forget-me-not* 107 Soldiers are no great geographers. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 1 The general comprehensive term 'Spain', which is convenient for geographers and politicians, is calculated to mislead the traveller. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* xxiii. 296 The construction of these figures..would form an instructive employment for the young geographer.

Geographic (dʒi,ɒgræ·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. γεωγραφικ-ός, f. γεωγράφος Geograph. Cf. F. *géographique*.] **A.** *adj.* = Geographical. Now somewhat *rare*, exc. in *Geographic latitude*: the angle made with the plane of the equator by a perpendicular to the surface of the earth at any point. (In quot. 1630 = versed in geography.)

1630 Davenant *Just Ital.* I. C 1 b, The Geographicke Captaine shall no more Studie the Towne Mappe. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 60/1 He first set forth a Geographick Table. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 31 The Geographic descriptions, which the ancient Pagan Historians give of the dispersion of Noah's Posteritie. 1719 Halley in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 985 So that in a round Number we may conclude it to have been just 60 Geographic or 69 Statute Miles above the Earth's Surface. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. ii. 35 When the affairs of this little spot, which we call Britain, shall appear of no more importance than our island itself in a geographic picture. 1853 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 381 *note*, The 'geographic stones' (piedras mapajas) of the Orinoco .. contain streaks of dark green mica irregularly disposed. 1879 Newcomb & Holden *Astron.* 203 It will be observed that it is the geocentric and not the geographic latitude which gives the true position of the observer relative to the earth's centre.

B. *sb.* pl. **Geogra·phics** *rare* (Gr. τὰ γεωγραφικά), geographical science; † a treatise on this.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. *Irel.* 65 You may see if you list to compare his Geographicks with his booke of Great Construction. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 108 Statistics, Geographics, Topographics came, through the Eye, almost of their own accord.

Geographical (dʒi,ɒgræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to geography; of the nature of geography. *Geographical mile*: a measure of length = 1′ of longitude on the equator.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 138 A greate Circle, and devide it into 360 partes, as your Geographicall plaine Sphere is. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* Ded., Vouchsafe therefore .. to accept of this Geographicall Historie. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 151 There having fallen into my hands several Geografical Charts. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* Introd. (ed. 2) 9 A Geographical and Physical description of the island. 1823 Scoresby *Whale Fishery* 107 Its distance, by calculation .. being 140 geographical, or 160 English miles. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Andy looked up innocently at Sam, surprised at hearing this new geographical fact. 1862 Huxley *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 21 Geographical Distribution of Animals .. Geographical Distribution of Plants.

b. Fancifully used for: Resembling a map. (Cf. quot. 1853 s.v. Geographic.)

1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 145 One variety..is called the 'geographical tree', or sometimes the 'picture-tree', because it is said to be always possible to be able to trace in imagination a map or a picture upon the surface of each leaf. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 350 Wandering rash (Geographical tongue; Ringworm of the tongue; Lichenoid..).

Geogra·phically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly.2] In a geographical manner or sense; with respect to geography or geographical position.

1617 F. Moryson *Itin.* I 270 Wherein these Kingdomes are Geographically described out of Camden. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 326 Geographically the clime is not intemperate. 1725 Broome in *Pope's Odyss.* XIII. 299 *note*, Here he introduces Minerva to let Ulysses into the knowledge of his country. How does she do this? She geographically describes it to him. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 39 There are, geographically speaking, two horizons, the sensible and the rational. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 635 Baden is only geographically German. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* I. (ed. 2) 4 Geographically, no doubt, the Channel Islands belong to the continent and to France. 1884 Sir W. B. Brett in *Law Times' Rep.* LI. 739/2 England is divided geographically into counties.

Geographize (dʒi,ɒ·grăfəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Geograph-y + -ize.] **a.** *intr.* To study geography; to make geographical researches. **b.** *trans.* To determine the geography of; to describe geographically; to reduce to geographical order. Hence **Geo·graphizing** *ppl. a.*

1818 Southey in *Life* (1850) IV. 306 The amateur geographising 'gentlemen of England who sit at home at ease'. 1870 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 470/3 By which time [1881] the Registrar-General will have completed two more decades of mortuary records .. and these, with the one .. which Mr. Haviland had geographized, will form a foundation for all future inquiry. 1886 Bunbury in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 96/1 Strabo was fully alive to the importance of the great rivers and mountain chains which (to use his own expressive phrase) 'geographize' a country.

Geography (dʒi,ɒ·grăfi). Also 6–7 geographie. [a. F. *géographie*, ad. L. *geographia*, a. Gr. γεωγραφία, f. γεω- Geo- + -γραφία writing.]

1. The science which has for its object the description of the earth's surface, treating of its form and physical features, its natural and political divisions, the climate, productions, population, etc., of the various countries. It is frequently divided into *mathematical, physical,* and *political geography.*

† *Subterranean geography* = Geology.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 285 b, Strabo in his werke of geographie, that is to saie, of the descripcion of the yearth, writeth, that [etc.]. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* Pref. *4 Hauing .. by the helpe of Geographie, and Chronologie .. referred each particular relation to the due time and place. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 315 The City of Rome is magnified by the Latins to be the greatest of the earth; but time and Geography enforme us, that Cairo is bigger then ever it was. 1727 Arbuthnot *Coins* 255 According to antient Fables the Argonauts..sail'd up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatick, carrying their Ship Argo upon their Shoulders: a Mark of great Ignorance in Geography among the Writers of that time. 1786 Whitehurst *Theory Earth* Pref. 2 A competent knowledge of subterranean geography. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Math. Geog.* I. 1/2 (U. K. S.) Mathematical Geography is that branch of the general science which is derived from the application of mathematical truths to the figure of the earth. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Aug. 158/2 The new term—Physical Geography of the Sea—devised to include all that relates to the physical condition of the watery surface of the globe [etc.]. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 304 The first Greek prose is on geography. 1880 Geikie (*title*) Physical Geography.

attrib 1782 T. Vaughan *Fashionable Follies* I. 84 His figure [was]..just such a one as it may be supposed heaven would bestow on a geography master. 1857 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 42 Precision of touch should be cultivated by map-drawing in his geography class.

b. The study of a subject in its geographical aspects.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 2 There being a Geography of Religions as well as Lands.

c. The subject-matter of geography; the geographical features of a place or region; the range or extent of what is known geographically.

1737 *Pope's Lett.* Contents, Letter lxxxv. Of the Map of the Geography of Homer, done by the Author. 1784 Cook *3rd Voy.* III. xii. II. 221 The islands in the Pacific Ocean, which our late voyages have added to the geography of the globe, have been generally found lying in groups and clusters. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 198 We have seen the railroad and telegraph subdue our enormous geography. 1859 Lever *Davenport Dunn* I. 2 Science has been popularized, remote geographies made familiar, complex machinery explained.

2. A treatise on this science.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 5 Ptolomæus in his geographie defineth it in this sorte. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xi. 206 Strabo .. hath largely condemned it as a fabulous story in the first of his Geographie. 1658 W. Burton *Comm. Antoninus' Itin.* 162 The elder [Marcianus] .. wrote a Geography, called also Περίπλους, in Iambic Greek verse. *a* 1854 E. Forbes *Lit. Papers* viii. (1855) 218 Districts, the accounts of which in our geographies are lamentably inaccurate and imperfect. 1882 W. H. Bishop in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 61/2 A high flat-topped peak .. of the type of those we used to see in our geographies, rises out of it.

3. *transf.* The similar descriptive science relating to any other body resembling the earth.

Mod. The geography of Mars.

Geoid (dʒi·oid). [ad. Gr. γεοειδής, adj., earth-like, f. γεο-, γῆ earth + εἶδος form; see -oid.

First used in German (*geoide*) by Listing, *Ueber unsere jetzige Kenntniss der Gestalt u. Grösse der Erde* (1872).]

A geometrical solid, nearly identical with the terrestrial spheroid, but having the surface at every point perpendicular to the direction of gravity.

1881 M. Merriman *Fig. Earth* 79 The word *Geoid* is used to designate the actual figure of the surface of the waters of the earth..The geoid, then, is an irregular figure peculiar to our planet. 1883 *Nature* 15 Mar. 471 The geoid (or the true figure of the earth's surface, as determined by the directions of the pendulum) nearly corresponds with the spheroid on the shores of the Black Sea.

¶ Misused for Geode.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xx. (1848) 261 And even when their looks are earthy, still If opened, like geoids, they may be found Full of all sparkling sparry loveliness.

Hence **Geoi·dal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a geoid.

1881 M. Merriman *Fig. Earth* 79 The second definition determines that our geoidal surface to be investigated is that coinciding with the surface of the great oceans.

Geoisotherm: see Geo-.

Geol, obs. form of Jowl.

Geolatry (dʒi,ɒ·lătri). *rare.* [f. Geo- + -latry.] Earth-worship.

1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 3/1 We cannot but express our gratitude for such a protest, in such a place .. against the 'geo-latry' of a small party. [The word here means 'the idolizing of geology'.] 1870 G. W. Cox *Mythol. Aryan Nat.* I. 95 To this succeeded astrolatry in the East, and geolatry in the West.

Geologer (dʒi,ɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). Now *rare.* [f. Geolog-y + -er 1.] = Geologist.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 637 Geologers all, great, middling, and small. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1 § 113. 222 The very theories of recent geologers are anticipated by Da Vinci. 1893 Leland *Mem.* II. 78 'Got any [oil-]land over?'..'Yes, first-rate; geologer's certificate; can you put it on the market?'

Geologian (dʒi,ɒlō·ʊdʒiăn). Now *rare.* [f. Geolog-y + -ian.] = Geologist.

1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 204, I never found a geologian who did not shirk the questions upon the answers to which all his theories depend. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* Pref. 3 The unbelieving school of Geologians had done their worst. 1872 M. Collins *Pr. Clarice* II. ix. 109 It is a sleepy village .. with many curious relics both for antiquary and geologian. 1884 *Punch* 8 Mar. 118/1 A.. writer, equally trustworthy as theologian and geologian.

Geologic (dʒi,ɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [f. Geolog-y + -ic.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from geology; such as is described, investigated, or ascertained by geology.

There is now a slight distinction in usage between *geologic* and *geological*: the former tends to be used only as an epithet of things forming part of the subject-matter of the science: we may say *a geologic epoch*, but hardly *a geologic student, a geologic theory.*

1799 Kirwan *Geol. Observn.* 56 The most unequivocal geologic proofs of a general deluge. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 248 Descriptive sketches of our planet .. with reference to its geologic structure. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 18 It is written only in the geologic strata. 1861 Goldw. Smith *Lect. Mod. Hist.* 19 The vast length of geologic .. time. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* i. *ad fin.*, The last of those geologic changes which our globe has undergone. 1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* iv. 104 In far later geologic epochs, new volcanic vents poured forth their lavas. 1886 Mallock *Old Order Changes* II. 193 Found in some curious geologic formation.

b. Of persons: Fond of geology.

1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 526 It was often explored by geologic tourists.

2. *transf.* with reference to bodies analogous to the earth.

1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* 153 These singular markings date from the last period of geologic change on the lunar surface.

Geological (dʒi,ɒlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] = Geologic (but see the note under Geologic 1).

1795 J. Hutton *Theory Earth* I. 203 Our author begins by examining a geological operation. 1808 in *Cobbett's Pol. Reg.* XIII. 1014/2 One of the most able engineers, who was also possessed of a vast geological knowledge. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 31 Those extensive speculations, to which geological studies .. lead. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 389 The various facts .. belong in general to geological science. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 123 Geological map of England, showing the extent and position of the Bristol basin. 1863 Lyell (*title*) The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 31 Hypotheses .. which are sometimes advanced to account for geological phenomena. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Geological formations,* groups of rocks of similar character and age are called formations.

Hence **Geolo·gically** *adv.*, in a geological manner or respect; with reference to geology.

1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 151 He therefore endeavours to ascertain the distinguishing characters of each, considered geologically. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 66 Rocks of this conformation .. are not picturesque; but geologically their outlines claim an interest. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* x. (1873) 270 Only a small portion of the surface of the earth has been geologically explored. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xxiii. 482 The best map of the district he can procure, and if coloured geologically so much the better.

Geologi·cian, *rare.* [f. Geology, after Logician.] = Geologist.

1817 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 76 *note*, Hans Roth..Is an excellent guide; A geologician, A metaphysician, To search out how causes proceed. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 701 'Munch', quoth the grave geologician, 'munch'.

Geologist (dʒi,ɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. Geolog-y + -ist.] One versed in geology; one who pursues geological investigations.

1795 J. Hutton *Theory Earth* I. 269 The opinions of other geologists should be clearly stated. 1813 J. Townshend *Char. Moses* I. 420 The skilful geologist will detect the origin of these springs. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 3 The geologist and those who study natural history or physics stand in equal need of mutual assistance. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 400 Their very existence would have remained unknown, except for the geologist and the fossil.

Hence **Geologi·stical** *a.*, *nonce-wd.*, jocularly used for Geological.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 334 Superabundant proofs of his having made a careful, moral, political, geologistical, and gravely quizzical survey of that wonderful region.

Geologize (dʒi,ɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. Geolog-y + -ize.]

1. *intr.* To make geological researches.

1831 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 185 During Mid-

summer geologized a little in Shropshire. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* v. 156 Out of doors his happiest days were spent in botanizing, geologizing, dredging, or sketching. 1887 in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 365 *note*, While geologizing in a railway cutting..he [Strickland] was run over by a train.

2. *trans.* To examine geologically; to study as a geologist does.

1834 DARWIN *Jrnl.* 14 Aug. (1845), I set out..for the purpose of geologising the basal parts of the Andes. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* viii. 272 A gentleman who geologised the Ilfracombe district obtained many specimens. 1883 R. BROWN in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 393 The world is so rapidly getting geologized and botanized.

Hence **Geo·logizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1880 BP. GOODWIN in *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 478 Geologising and hunting were put on the same footing as regards risk to horseflesh. *Ibid.*, The present writer never joined the geologising party.

†Ge·ologue. *Obs.* [a. F. *géologue*, f. Gr. γεω- GEO- + -λόγος one who discourses.] A geologist.

1800 PICTET in *Phil. Mag.* VIII. 53 The geologue, the mineralogist and the mere amateur repair thither [to Switzerland] with avidity. 1809 G. LANDT *Feroe Isl.* (1810) 130 The truth..I shall leave to the determination of geologues and astronomers. 1847 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 342, I am still discontented with the want of justice towards you which our geologues have shewn.

Geology (dʒiˌɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. med.L. *geŏlogia*, f. Gr. γεω- GEO- + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.

The med.L. word was used, perhaps for the first time, by Richard de Bury (14th c.) in the peculiar sense 'science of earthly things', applied to the study of law as distinguished from the arts and sciences which are concerned with the works of God. In 1687 *geologia* appears as the title of a work in Italian by F. Sessa, intended to prove that the 'influence' ascribed by astrologers to the stars, really proceeded from the earth itself. A work entitled *Geologia Norwegica*, containing a description of Hecla, is referred to in 1686 by Plot *Staffordshire* iii. 145; but, so far as is at present known, the use of the word as a name for a distinct branch of physical science occurs first in English.]

†1. The science which treats of the earth in general (see quots.). *Obs.*

[1690 E. WARREN (*title*) Geologia: or, A Discourse concerning the Earth before the Deluge.] 1735 B. MARTIN *Philos. Gram.* 11 Geology, which treats of the Nature, Make, Parts and Productions of the Globe of Earth on which we live. *Ibid.* 12 Geology is..divided into the following subordinate Branches, viz.:—(i) Geography, which treats of the Earth or Land; (ii) Hydrography, which treats of Water; (iii) Phytography.. (iv) Zoography. 1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Geology*, a Treatise or Description of the Earth. 1755 JOHNSON, *Geology*, the doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

2. The science which has for its object the investigation of the earth's crust, of the strata which enter into its composition, with their mutual relations, and of the successive changes to which their present condition and positions are due.

1795 J. HUTTON *Theory Earth* I. 216 A person, who has formed his notions of geology from the vague opinion of others. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* Pref. (1815) 4 In the order of succession, mineralogy and geology are the last of the natural sciences. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ii. (ed. 2) 58 Geology, of all the sciences, addresses itself most powerfully to the imagination. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* v. 47 It..appeared clear as the science of 'Geology' advanced that [etc.]. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 189 To describe these [rocks] and trace their origin and history forms the subject of the science of Geology.

b. The geological features of a district.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 38 The geology as well as the botany of the Pyrenees ought to repay all the patience .. of the enthusiasts in those sciences.

Geomalic (dʒiˌɪ·mæ·lik), *a.* [f. Gr. γεω-, γῆ earth + ὁμαλός level, even + -IC.] Pertaining to geomalism.

1880 HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 541, I shall call this tendency to equalize the form in the direction of a horizontal plane, *geomalic*. *Ibid.* 542 The geomalic growth of the ventral side.

Geomalism (dʒiˌɒ·mălizm). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The tendency of an organism to grow symmetrically in a horizontal plane. So also **Geo·maly.**

1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 50 Geomalism appears in its primitive aspect among the sponges since they are comparatively soft and supported by a pliable and primitively fragmentary internal skeleton. 1889 *Century Dict., Geomaly.*

†Ge·omance, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 **geomaunce.** [a. F. *géomance.*] = GEOMANCY.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 The craft, which that Saturnus fonde, To make prickes in the sonde, That geomaunce cleped is.

Ge·omance, *v. nonce-wd.* [Back-formation from GEOMANCY.] *intr.* To practise geomancy.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 175/1 No one can geomance successfully who has not plenty of faith and geomantical aptitude.

Geomancer (dʒiˌɒmæ·nsəɹ). [f. GEOMANC-Y + -ER [1].] One who practises geomancy.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 And þus are callid geomanceris, þat werkun bi þe ȝerþ. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* viii. 199 Making them to hitte the truth by chance..and so the Astrologer no better then the Chiromancer, or Geomancer. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 12 Fortune tellers, Juglers, Geomancers, and the like incantatory impostors.. doe daily and professedly delude them. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XIX. 4 The geomancer sees His Greater Fortune up the east ascend. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* I. xii. 297 The selection of a site for a tomb is entrusted to a geomancer.

†Geomancien. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *géomancien.*] = GEOMANCER.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 20 Although that it be not requisite that the Geomancien vnderstand..the Astrologe.

Geomancy (dʒiˌɒmæ·nsi). Also 4 **gemensye, geomesye,** 4–6 **geomancie,** 5 **geomantie,** 7 **-manty.** [a. F. *géomancie*, ad. L. *geŏmantīa*, a. late Gr. **γεωμαντεία*, f. γεω-, comb. form of γῆ earth + μαντεία divination.] The art of divination by means of signs derived from the earth, as by the figure assumed by a handful of earth thrown down upon some surface (see also quot. 1569). Hence, usually, divination by means of lines or figures formed by jotting down on paper a number of dots at random.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 153 Astronomye is hard thing.. Gemetrie and gemensye [B. geomesye] is gynful of speche. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 531 What seye we of hem that bileeuen in diuynailes as .. by Geomancie [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 115 Suin of geomancy, sum of pyromancy, sum of ydromancy. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 Trust not in Geomantie that superstitious Arte. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 51 b, There is also an other kind of Geomancie .. the which doth diuine by certaine coniectures taken of similitudes of the crakinge of the Earthe [etc.]. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 1 Geomancie is a Science and Art which consisteth of points, prickes, and lines, made in steade of the foure Elements. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water Cormor.* Wks. (1630) III. 12/2 By Water he knowes much in Hidromanty And by the Earth hee's skilled in Geomanty. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 22 All the renowned authors .. in alchemy, astrology, magic, palmistry, geomancy, and other branches of the occult philosophy. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 177 Certain colleges in old times, where judicial astrology, geomancy, necromancy, and other forbidden and magical sciences were taught. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* I. i. 10 The houses are built according to the principles of geomancy.

Geomant (dʒiˌ·ɒmænt). *rare.* Also **geomaunt.** [App. a. It. *geomante.*] = GEOMANCER.

1870 ROSSETTI *Poems* 262 A foul beast unknown, Hell-birth of geomaunt and teraphim. 1880 A. J. BUTLER *Dante, Purg.* XIX. 4 In the hour .. when the geomants see their Greater Fortune in the east before the dawn.

Geomantic (dʒiˌɒmæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **geomantique, -mantick.** [ad. med.L. *geŏmantic-us*, f. *geŏmantīa* GEOMANCY. Cf. F. *géomantique.*]

A. *adj.* Belonging to geomancy.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 50 Those geomantic spirits, That Hermes calleth *terræ filii*. 1608 DAY *Law Tricks* IV. ii. (1881) 64 The pretious soule Of Geomantique spells and Characters. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* 1224 Two geomantick figures were display'd Above his head, a warriour and a maid. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXIII, You have used neither..magic mirror, nor geomantic figure. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 314 The geomantic figures obtained by inspecting the chance lines or dots. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 6/4 The Chinese .. think .. that the geomantic influences are affected injuriously to them.

†B. *sb.* A geomancer. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 591 To them that whisper out of the earth (Geomantics). 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* XXVI, The pointing Geomantick will cast unhappy figures, and project for me a prison and sorrow.

Geomantical (dʒiˌɒmæ·ntikăl), *a.* Also 6–7 **-all.** [f. as prec. + -AL.] = GEOMANTIC *a.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 25 b, The Geomantical Diuination. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 21 Bladud found the hote Bathes in this Iland by his Geomanticall and Hydromanticall skill and subtiltie. 1647 LILLY *Catast. Mundi* (1683) 4 A third sort is a geomantical or terrestrial divination in which from certain voluntary pricks or points made by the hand at adventure certain figures are raised. 1889 [see GEOMANCE *v.*].

Hence **Geoma·ntically** *adv.*

1775 ASH, *Geomantically*, according to the geomantic art.

Geometer (dʒiˌɒ·mĭtəɹ). [ad. L. *geŏmetra, -metrēs*, a. Gr. γεωμέτρης land-measurer, geometrician, f. γεω- GEO- + -μέτρης measurer. Cf. F. *géomètre.*]

1. One who studies, or is skilled in, geometry.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 153/2 A Geometer (*Add. MS.* Gemitrician), *geometer*. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 126 The Geometers ar wont not to proue all but to require yt certein things be graunted. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. ii, Like to the plane of many-sided Squares, That wont be drawn out by geometers. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 70, I know the learned geometer will find many more lines heere then I doe mention. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 155 The manner wherein geometers describe a right line or circle. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 37 Cavendish .. reasoned with the caution of a geometer upon the results of his experiments. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 150 The idea of parallax .. was indeed too obvious to be overlooked by geometers at any time. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 4 As a geometer would express it, an ellipse of high eccentricity.

b. *Subterraneous geometer* (nonce-use) = DIALLER.

1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 423 A twisted brass wire..two puncheons, a semi-circle, and a compass, are all the instruments made use of by the subterraneous Geometer.

†2. ? A gauger, inspector of measures. *Obs.*

1635 M. PARKER *Robin Consc.* B j, In stead of the quart pot of Pewter I fill small Jugs, and need no Tutor: I Quarteridge giue to the Geometer most duely.

†3. *U.S.* ? A government surveyor. *Obs.*

1802 in A. Ellicott *Jrnl.* (1803) 51 The geometer, and other officers that are to be employed, are already on their way from New Orleans.

4. The name of a class of caterpillars (see quots.).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1817) II. 292 Their name of geometer was given them .. because they seem to measure the surface they pass over, as they walk, with a chain. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 49 The Second Great Division or Tribe of Moths are called Geometers (in science Geometræ), from the peculiar attitude which the caterpillars assume in walking.

attrib. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/2 The larvæ of the geometer moths..are widely known as 'stick caterpillars'.

†Geometral, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *géométral*, f. L. *geŏmetra*: see -AL.] Geometrically drawn; showing the plan or section of a building.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* I. s. v., *Un Plan Geometral*, a Geometral Draught. 1755 in JOHNSON ('pertaining to geometry'); and so in later Dicts.

†Geometrer. *Obs. rare*—[1]. Also **gemetrer.** [f. L. *geŏmetr-a* + -ER [1].] = GEOMETER 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Ep. St. Jerome* 66, I holde my pees of..retorikis, filo[so]feris, geometrers [1388 gemetreres].

†Geometrial, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. GEOMETRY + -AL.] = GEOMETRICAL.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 None of them kepit moir geomatrial mesure nor thir scheiphyrdis did in ther dansing. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1367/1 Upon his head he had a Geometriall, that is, a foure squared cap, albeit that his heade was rounde.

†Geometrian. *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **geometrien,** 5 **gemetrien.** [ad. OF. *geometrien.*] = GEOMETRICIAN.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 72 (Camb. MS.) Thyse geometryens .. ben wont to Bryngen in thynges þat they clepyn poryſmes. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. ii 200 Making his masons for to compasse and caisten their deuises, Gemetriens in theyr diuisions. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* 34 What causeth Geometrians so highly to be enhaunced? 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 44 If once a Geometrian give up the infallible number of the Miles which the Earth will reach to in compasse.

Geometric (dʒiˌɪ·ome·trik), *a.* [ad. L. *geŏmetric-us*, a. Gr. γεωμετρικός, f. γεωμέτρ-ης GEOMETER. Cf. F. *géométrique.*] = GEOMETRICAL.

1630 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* C 1 a, Of Geometricke figures the most rare, And perfect'st are the Circle and the square. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 16 The overflowing of Nilus .. required a Geometric Art for the Division of their lands, when the floud was over. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 57 In any Geometric Proportion, when the Antecedent is less than the Consequent, the Terms may be express'd by *a* and *ar*. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXXIII. 123 As one, Who versed in geometric lore, would fain Measure the circle. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 422 The elasticity proceeds in a geometric series. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 339 Thus, the numberless properties of every geometric figure are reduced.

b. †*Geometric jasper*: ? some mineral with geometrical markings (*obs.*). *Geometric caterpillar* = GEOMETER 4. *Geometric spider*, a spider which constructs a web of a geometrical form.

1681 GREW *Museum* III. 291 A Geometrick jasper. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 414 The nets of the geometric spiders are in favourable weather renewed either wholly, or at least their concentric circles, every twenty-four hours. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 138 They walk by contracting the space between their lips and foot, like the geometric caterpillars (Gray). 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/4 The common garden or geometric spider is now to be seen abundantly.

Geometrical (dʒiˌɪome·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Belonging to geometry; determined or constructed according to the methods of geometry. *Geometrical staircase* (see quot. 1842–59). *Geometrical tracery*, tracery in which the openings are of geometrical form (circles, trefoils, etc.).

The name of *geometrical figures* was formerly restricted to those whose construction involved only the straight line and circle, all other curves being called *mechanical*.

1552 HULOET, Geometricall description, *ichnographia*. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Def. Truth* 52 b, To apointe a geometricall measure of place..that may serue for all churches.. is far aboue our reache. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 225 He shall learne to be skilfull in the art Geometrical. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 282 Geometricall lines; which are nothing else but a length without breadth. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 114 Upon a given right line as *a d*, to make a Geometrical square. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Grosley's Lond.* II. 43 This hospital [Greenwich] has a great staircase of that sort which the English call Geometrical. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xviii. 59 A new town was built, with geometrical regularity. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* § 2184 A Geometrical Staircase is one whose opening is down its centre..in which each step is supported by one end being fixed in the wall or partition. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* p. xxxvi, The heads of two windows .. affording very good examples of geometrical tracery. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I. 230 *Geometrical tracery*: this epithet was applied by Rickman to distinguish the early forms of tracery, in which the figures, such as circles, trefoils, &c., do not always regularly join each other, but touch only at points. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 160 The ornamentation .. consists of geometrical patterns—straight lines, circles, triangles, etc.

? quasi-*adv.* 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 2 A goodly faire round window .. havinge in it twenty-four lights verye artificially made, as it is called geometricall.

fig. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 80 Is every land-mark of the country to be done away in favour of a geometrical and arithmetical constitution?

b. *Geometrical ratio* (now usually *ratio* simply, as the expression *arithmetical r.* is obsolete): that kind of relation between two quantities which is expressed by dividing the first by the second; the quotient expressing this. (The term survives chiefly

in the phrase *at a geometrical ratio*, loosely used for *in geometrical progression.*) *Geometrical proportion*: a proportion which involves an equality of geometrical ratio in its two parts, as 1 : 3 :: 4 : 12. *Geometrical progression*: a series in which the ratio between the successive quantities is constant, as 1 : 3 : 9 : 27 : 81, etc.

Arithmetical progression, †*proportion*, †*ratio*, etc. (see ARITHMETICAL *a.*) relate to differences instead of quotients. The term *geometrical* points to the fact that problems involving multiplication were originally dealt with by geometry and not by arithmetic.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* G ij, You can haue no progression Geometricalle, but it must be made either of square nombers, or els of like flattes. *Ibid.* K k ij, I knowe the propertie of those nombers in proportion Geometricall to bee soche, that the multiplication of bothe the extremes is equalle to the square of the middell terme. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* i. xiii. (ed. 7) 39 What is Progression Geometricall? It is that wherein every number exceedeth his fellow by like Proportion, for as six contayneth three twice, so doth twelve contayne six twice, &c. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 144 Thus in..the following Table, the Numbers in Geometrical Proportion are 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, &c. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 110 Of these two numbers 6 and 3, the difference, or arithmetical ratio, is 6−3 or 3, but the geometrical ratio is $\frac{6}{3}$ or 2. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 52 All plants and animals are tending to increase at a geometrical ratio. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 121 The distances of the images from the common centre are in geometrical progression.

† **c.** *Geometrical cubit, foot, mile, pace*: measures of length, some of which are app. fixed by geographical computation (1 degree = 60 miles, 1 mile = 1000 paces, 1 pace = 5 feet). *Obs.*

Originally perh. with reference to the literal sense of *geometry* = 'land-measuring'.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 Table .. A Geometricall Pase conteyninge in it 5 Five foote. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 23 In height one hundred twenty one Geometrical Feet (which of our Measure makes one hundred thirty six Feet). 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 163 The Ægyptian Geometrical cubit, each of which (say they) did contein six of the vulgar cubits, namely, nine foot. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 10, 456 Geometrical paces, or 2280 feet. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 287 Italian or Geometrical miles (at the rate of 60 to a degree). 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 A stage as large as the athenian, which was near ninety thousand geometrical paces square. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 198 In the second work, he [Fernel] says that five of his own paces, or those of ordinary men, make six geometrical paces.

d. *elliptic* as *sb. pl.* Numbers or magnitudes which stand to each other in geometrical proportion. *rare.*

1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 114 The reciprocals of geometricals are also geometricals, and in the same ratio.

2. That works by the methods of geometry. *rare. Geometrical spider* (cf. GEOMETRIC b).

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 6 Geometrical and Architectonical Artists look narrowly upon the description of the Ark. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 413 The geometrical spiders. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xl. (1856) 366 You remember the geometrical artist of Laputa. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 317 Towards the latter part of September the geometrical spiders become conspicuous, spinning their webs on every bush.

Geometrically (dʒiɪomeˑtrikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In geometrical manner; according to geometry. *Geometrically proportional* (also †*proportioned*): standing in geometrical proportion.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 360 The same is more easely and redely found geometrically by the globes. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 14 The fine knottes are doen in good arte, Geometrically figured. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 74 What spoile so ever is got..ought..to be disposed to every man Geometrically, that is, according to every mans service and worthinesse; not Arithmetically, that is, to every man alike. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 36 Nor matters it whether this coordination .. be arithmetically or geometrically proportioned. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 458 Praise .. becometh their Due on whom it is bestowed (if not Geometrically squared to their Desert). 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 129 The Plan of the Bay of Coquimbo, on the Coast of Chili .. taken Geometrically. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 105 The animals composing this genus inhabit the sea .. moving geometrically like the larvæ of the *Phalænadæ*. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 125 We have thus constructed a new electrical system, in which every conductor *S* of the original system is represented geometrically by a surface *S'*.

Geometrician (dʒiɪpmetriˑʃăn). Also 5 **gemitrician**, 6 **gemetricion.** [f. L. *geōmetric-us* + -IAN.]

1. One who studies geometry. Now *rare.*

1483 [see GEOMETER 1]. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 Certayne great stones .. lyeng and hangyng, that no Gemetricion can set them as they do hange. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 102 Our modern Geometricians have of late invented two other right lines belonging to a Circle, called lines Tangent, and lines Secant. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 228 Says Plato, God acts the part of a Geometrician, does all things exactly and regularly. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 158 While Maclaurin pursued this new career, a geometrician no less famous distinguished himself in the sure..track of antiquity. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 306 The object of the geometrician is to generalize the laws of space.

† **2.** One who measures the earth or land; a land-surveyor. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxi. 1124 As if he [God] had beene some Geometrician, that should haue butteled and bounded the whole world. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 517 The Art of measuring Grounds doth more properly belong vnto the Geometrician. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 37 The Sovereign power is not tyed to the judgement of Physitians in the case of a wound, nor of a Geometrician in the measuring of Land.

Geometrid (dʒiɪpˑmètrid), *a.* and *sb. Ent.* [f. L. *Geōmetra* mod. name for a genus of moths + -ID.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the family of moths of which *Geometra* is the typical genus: see GEOMETER 4. **B.** *sb.* A moth of this family.

So **Geometriˑdeous** *a.*

1865 *Trans. Entomol. Soc.* 3rd Ser. II. i. 89 The imago of a species of an undetermined Geometrideous genus. 1889 *Century Dict., Geometrid* (adj. and sb.).

Geometriform (dʒiɪomeˑtrifōrm), *a.* [f. *Geōmetra* (see prec.) + -FORM.] 'Resembling in form a moth of the family *Geometridæ*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Geometrine (dʒiɪpˑmètrin), *a.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] Pertaining to the *Geometridæ* (*Cent. Dict.*).

Geometrist (dʒiɪpˑmètrist). *rare* −¹. [f. GEOMETRY + -IST.] A geometrician.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 166 *note*, Every observing onlooker, seeing the compasses in the hand, pronounces it to be the portrait of an architect or a geometrist.

Geometrize (dʒiɪpˑmètrəiz), *v.* [f. GEOMETR-Y + -IZE.] **a.** *intr.* To work by geometrical methods. **b.** *trans.* To form geometrically.

The word is almost exclusively employed with direct or indirect reference to Plato's phrase ἀεὶ γεωμετρεῖν τὸν θεόν. F. *géométriser* (rare) has the same origin.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 54 Some resemblance there is of this order in the Egges of some Butterflies..which ..doth neatly declare how nature Geometrizeth. 1680 BOYLE *Proluc. Chem. Princ.* I. 49 Chrystalls..as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration and yet confin'd herself to Geometrize. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* i. (1860) 15 Knowing that God geometrizes eternally. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* xi. 102 Do I meet God in my geometry? When I so much enjoy my Euclid, is it always God geometrizing to me?

Hence **Geoˑmetrized**, **Geoˑmetriˑzing** *ppl. adjs.*

1672 BOYLE *Ess. Gems* 71 As to the exquisite uniformity of Shape, which is so admir'd in Gems, and is thought to demonstrate their being form'd by a..Geometrizing Principle. 1832 S. TURNER in *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 332 Our earth, and its finely gravitating and geometrised system.

Geometry (dʒiɪpˑmètri). Forms: 4–6 **gemetry**, (4 **-ttry**, **-trie**, 5 **-trye**, **gemytre**, **gem-**, **ghem-**, **jematry**, **-trye**, **gemeotre**), 4–7 **geometrie**, (5 **-trye**, **gewmatry**, 6 **geomatry**, 7 **gymitrie**), 5– **geometry**, (8 *vulgar* **jommetry**). [a. F. *géométrie*, a. L. *geōmetria*, a. Gr. γεωμετρία, f. γεω-, comb. form of γῆ earth + -μετρία measuring.]

1. The science which investigates the properties and relations of magnitudes in space, as lines, surfaces, and solids.

In early quots. geometry is chiefly regarded as a practical art of measuring and planning, and is mainly associated with architecture.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 185 Musike, and astronomie, Geometrie, and arsmetrike. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Geometrie, Through which a man hath the sleight Of length, of brede, of depth, of height. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8394 Foure ymages full fresshe, all of fyn gold .. With gematry Iustly aioynet to gedur. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Also of augrim & of asmatryk Of lynyacion that longeth to jematrye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 605 They sende for masons vpon euery syde, Counnynge in geometrie. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 2 b, Every phisicion ought ..to have Geomatry to ponder and way the dregges or porcions the whiche ought to be ministred. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 16 Geometrie .. is the Arte of Measuring sensible magnitudes, their iust quantities and contentes. 1631 K. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 10 This is a plaine *non-sequitur*, and can not hold together by all the Geometry in the World. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. II. 289 'Tis certain from Geometry, that thirteen Spheres can touch and surround one in the middle equal to them. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 673 Geometry is that branch of mathematics which treats of the description and properties of magnitudes in general. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* i. (ed. 2) 4 Geometry, which may be designated the science of pure space.

transf. 1674 S. VINCENT *Ing. Gallani's Acad.* 98 A man he is well poized in all humours, in whom nature shewed most Geometry. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 174 The geometry of the human form, as conceived by Phidias.

† **2.** In etymological sense: The art of measuring ground. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 4 Geometrie (teacheth) to measure ground, not to purchase grounde. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 272 For Geometry, which is by interpretation measuring of grounds, was usefull unto them. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1626) 4 The Ground, as common earst as Light, or Aire, By limit-giuing Geometrie they share.

† **3.** *To hang by geometry*: app., to hang in a stiff, angular fashion (said of clothes). *Obs.*

1622 FLETCHER *Span. Curate* III. ii, And the old Cutworke Cope, that hangs by Gymitrie. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnt.* III. i, Looke yee, here's Iarvis hangs by Geometry, and here's the Gentleman. 1661 DAVENPORT *City Nt.-Cap* IV. 37, I am a Pander, a Rogue, that hangs together, like a beggers rags, by geometry. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* i. 85 *Miss.* Lord! my Petticoat! how it hangs by Jommetry. *Neverout.* Perhaps the Fault may be in your Shape.

Geˑomoˑrphic, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. γεω- GEO- + μορφή form + -IC.] Resembling the earth in form or fashion.

1894 L. A. TOLLEMACHE in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Jan. 61/2 Our posthumous selves are likely to be less anthropomorphic, and heaven..less geomorphic, than..we are apt to expect.

Geomorphology (dʒiɪomɒɪfɒˑlŏdʒi). [f. GEO- + Gr. μορφή form + -λογία: see MORPHOLOGY.] The theory of the conformation of the earth.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLVIII. Apr. 815 The new phase of geography, which is sometimes known as physiography, and later, as geomorphology.

Geomorphy (dʒiɪˑomɒɪfi). *rare* −°. = prec.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Geonavigation, Geonomic, -nomy: see GEO-.

Geophagy (dʒiɪpˑfădʒi). [ad. Gr. *γεωφαγία the eating of earth (γεωτραγία is found in this sense), f. γεω- comb. form of γῆ earth + φαγεῖν to eat.] The practice of eating earth; also **Geoˑphagism.** So **Geoˑphagist**, one that eats earth.

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 7 A diseased appetite .. prevails in several parts of Alabama, where they eat clay. I heard various speculations on the origin of this singular propensity, called 'geophagy' in some medical books. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 503 (*title*) Geophagism, the custom of dirt-eating, indulged in by the lowest order of savages, most particularly in Terra del Fuego. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Geophagist.* 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1040 Earth deliberately eaten by the geophagist. *Ibid.* 1043 Perverted appetite—pica or geophagy, as it is sometimes called—is a common occurrence in..intestinal helminthiasis.

Geophilous (dʒiɪpˑfilŏs), *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Geōphilus* (a. Gr. *γεώφιλος earth-loving) + -OUS.] Belonging to one of the genera named *Geophilus* or *Geophila.*

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Geophilus.* 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Geophyllous (dʒiɪpfiˑlŏs), *a.* [mod. formation f. Gr. γεω-, γῆ earth + φύλλ-ον leaf + -OUS.] 'Having leaves, or leaflets of an earthy colour'.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Geophyllus.* 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Geophysical, -physics, etc.: see GEO-.

Geoponic (dʒiɪopɒˑnik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-ique**, 7–8 **-ick.** [ad. Gr. γεωπονικός, f. γεωπόνος husbandman, f. γεω-, γῆ earth + πον-, ablaut var. of πεν-, root of πένεσθαι to labour. Cf. F. *géponique.*]

A. *adj.* Relating to the cultivation of the ground; agricultural. Also *humorously* rustic, countrified.

1663 in BULLOKAR. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 2 But for a description of the rest..I shall refer the critical Reader to the old Geoponic authors. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 283 In respect to the geoponic division of the soils of the kingdom, the rich calcareous plain of the north-eastern quarter first calls for our attention. 1827 STUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 21 The Remains of the Greek Geoponic writers. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 7 [Burlesquing Carlyle] A brown, parchment-hided old man of the geoponic or bucolic species. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xii. (1891) 166 Two or three notabilities of Rockland, with geoponic eyes.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** A writer on agriculture. *Obs. rare.*

1612 SELDEN *Notes to Drayton's Poly-olb.* VI. 99 Naturalists, Historians and Geoponiques, as Varro, Columel, Pliny, Trogus and Solinus. *Ibid.* x. 165.

2. *pl.* The science of agriculture or husbandry; a treatise on this subject (= Gr. τὰ γεωπονικά).

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 111 Which kind of fishing fraude, if you would better be instructed in, I must referre you to Tarentinus in his Geoponicks. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 115 Of Herbs and wholesome Sallets, and other plain and useful parts of Geoponicks. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 78 A Book..of the Geoponicks. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 3 Erroneous theories of the 'science of geoponics'.

Hence **Geopoˑnical** *a.*, **Geoponicaˑlity** *nonce-wd.* So also † **Geoˑponist**, a student of geoponics; **Geoˑpony**, agriculture (Gr. γεωπονία; F. *géoponie*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iii. 286 Authors Geoponicall, or which have treated *de re Rustica*, as Constantine, Marcus Cato, Columella, Palladius and Varro. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 Such were call'd at first variously *pro re natâ*, as Magists..Nurserists, Geoponists, Hygeists. 1753 *Gentl. Mag.* June 267 A good geoponical reason may certainly be assign'd for it. 1814 *Last Act* I. i, Posterity will call it the Twistonian system of geoponicality. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Mar. 6 They may even have the effrontery to be acquainted with georgics or geopony, commonly called agriculture.

Georama (dʒĭɪorāˑmă). ? *Obs.* [a. F. *géorama*, f. Gr. γῆ earth + ὅραμα view.] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 CRAIG, *Georama*, an ingenious invention, of French origin, for exhibiting a very complete view of the different seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains on the earth's surface. It is formed in the shape of a hollow sphere. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1188 Georamas and uranoramas, used as lamp-shades. 1897 *Athenæum* 9 Jan. 52/3 The..first works .. of L. V. de St.-Martin .. were an elementary atlas and a georama (1826), the first globe of the kind seen in Paris.

Geordie (dʒēˑrdi). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [dim. of GEORGE.]

† **1.** (*Yellow*) *Geordie*: a guinea. (Cf. GEORGE 4 b.)

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 58 He draws a bonie, silken purse ..whare thro' the steeks, The yellow letter'd Geordie keeks. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* Gloss., *Geordie*, a guinea. 1893 JAS. SKINNER *Autobiog. Metaphys.* xxxvi. 193 A man .. who has only to put his hand in his pocket, and out come the yellow Geordies.

2. a. A coal-pitman. **b.** A collier-boat. **c.** (See quot. 1881.)

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 353 A 'Geordie', or pitman. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Geordie*, the miners' term for [George] Stephenson's safety-lamp. 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xliv, You thought .. of the Channel as swarm with just such vessels as she—Geordies deep with coal. 1889 R. KIPLING *In Black & White* 53 Oh for a decent, rational Geordie! 1897 in *Daily Mail* 13 Oct. 7

A North-country 'Geordie' that was coolly snugging-down and outweathering the fierce squall.

George (dʒō·ɪdʒ). [ad. L. *Geōrgius*, a. Gr. Γεώργιος name of a saint said to have been a prince of Cappadocia, and to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian.

St. George, who at an English synod of 1222 was placed only among saints of the second rank (*Conc. Oxon.* viii. in *Conc. Collect.* Paris 1644 XXVIII), has been recognized as the patron saint of England from the time of Edward III, perh. because of his being adopted as patron of the Order of the Garter, and his encounter with the dragon is frequently represented on coins, medals, etc. Hence are derived various secondary uses of the name, with or without the prefixed *Saint*.]

I. Saint George.

1. a. A cry formerly used by English soldiery.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 270 God, and Saint George, Richmond, and Victory. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 So sound Drums and Trumpets, and Saint George for England. 1704 PRIOR *Let. to Boileau Despreaux* 164 Anne and St. George! the charging hero cries.

b. A form of lance-exercise.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 166 [The exercise is described at length].

2. *St. George's day*: the festival day in honour of St. George, April 23. *St. George's cross*: an upright and a horizontal bar of red, crossing each other in the centre. *St. George's colours*: colours bearing a St. George's cross (so also *St. George's ensign, flag, jack*). *St. George's guard* (see quot. 1802).

1611 BARRY *Ram Alley* IV. i, By Dis I will be Knight, Weare a blew coate on great Saint Georges day. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 365/2 All Admirals .. were wont to carry anciently the St. George's Flag in the Head of the Top-Mast. 1773 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 186 Lord Edgcumbe .. hoisted the St. George's flag at the foretop. 1802 *Ibid.* VII. 449 The men of war shifted the blue ensigns to St. George's colours. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *St. George's Guard*, a guard of the broadsword or sabre, used in warding off blows directed against the head. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 72 The squadron wore the white, or St. George's ensign. — *Nelson's Funeral* 17 The St. George's jack .. was lowered half-mast high. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Flag*, The white field, with the red St. George's cross..is now alone used in the British navy.

II. George.

3. The jewel which forms part of the insignia of the Order of the Garter (see quot. 1672). *Greater, Lesser George* (cf. quots. 1672, 1724).

1506 *Paston Lett.* No. 953 III. 404 A cheyn with a joerge of dyamondes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 29 Looke on my George, I am a Gentleman. 1672 ASHMOLE *Order Garter* 221 At the middle of the Collar before, is to be fastned the Image of St. George armed, sitting on Horseback, who having thrown the Dragon upon his back, encounters him with a tilting Spear. This Jewel is not surrounded with a Garter, or row of Diamonds, as is the lesser George, but made according to the representation in the Plate above, and called the Great George. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1026/4 Lost or stolen..an order of the Garter, or George, being a Cerdonix Stone. with a George engraven on the one side of the Onix, and a George enameled on the other side. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6284/2 Garter on his knee presented to the Sovereign the Blue Ribbon with the Gold or Little George, which His Majesty .. put over the Left Shoulder of his Lordship .. athwart under his Right Arm. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* IV. 167 A convict under sentence of transportation..for stealing a George set with diamonds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 615 At Chedzoy he stopped a moment to mount a fresh horse and to hide his blue riband and his George.

†**4.** *slang*. A coin bearing the image of St. George: **a.** A half-crown; **b.** (*Yellow*) *George*, a guinea.

a. 1659 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 138 When the Georges are flown, Then the Cause goes down. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 48, I make bold to equip you with some Meggs, Smelts, Decus's and Georges. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., He tipt me Forty Georges for my Earnest, he paid me Five Pounds for my Share or Snack. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 313 Let's give 'em a George. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, George*, a half-crown piece.

b. 1784 BURNS *Eh. Rankine* xii, An' baith a yellow George to claim, An' thole their blethers! 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., Yellow George, a guinea. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 A smart and scientific boxing match took place .. for a George betwixt a gallant knight of the thimble..[and] Power the celebrated Pugilist.

5. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*; but cf. BROWN GEORGE I.

1755 JOHNSON, *George*, a brown loaf. Of this sense I know not the original. 1791 LD. JEFFREY in Cockburn *Life* (1852) II. 3 (*Let. from Queen's College, Oxford*) Most of us choose to walk till nine o'clock, at which hour a George (that is to say a round penny roll) is served up, with a bit of butter .. into each of our chambers.

6. *By George* (earlier † *before, for, fore George*): used as a mild oath, or as a mere exclamation.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Well! he knows what to trust to, for George [cf. III. i, By St. George]. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham*, v. i, Before George 'tis so. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 135 Before George I think our Family's made of Iron. 1732 FIELDING *Grub St. Opera* III. vii, By George, I will make an Example of him. 1837 CAPT. BOLDERO *Sp. Ho. Com.* 19 Apr., By George I would, if I had the opportunity, serve him the same! 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 49, I mean what I say, by George I do!

7. *Comb.*, as † **George-noble**, a gold coin worth 6*s.* 8*d.*; † **George-ring** (see quot. 1709); also **Georgemas** = St. George's Day.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. vi. 31 Whiles his George-Nobles rusten in his chest. 1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm. Silv. Coin* 21 Masters and Workers, Covenanted to make Two sorts of Gold Coins to wit .. Rialls, Angels, George-Nobles. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 310 Having on them the Image of St. George they were call'd George Rings. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 270 Henry VIII .. coined george-nobles of 6*s.* 8*d.* 1830 JAMES *Darnley* XXXV, He was to take the lady, the chaplain, and the waiting-maid, to Boulogne, for ten George nobles. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 349 Buying..wether hoggs at the Georgemas tryst.

Georgian (dʒō·ɪdʒiăn), *a.*[1] [f. *George* + -IAN.]

1. Belonging to the time of the Georges, as Kings of Britain.

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 119 We do not require .. evidence to prove the low morals of a large mass of the clergy in the Georgian or first præ-Georgian days. 1879 JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 291/1 Discoveries which distinguished him as one of the greatest astronomers of the Georgian era. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 166/2 There is a good old Georgian church at Hornsey.

† **2.** *Georgian Planet* = GEORGIUM SIDUS. *Obs.*

1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 125 An Account of the Discovery of Two Satellites revolving round the Georgian Planet. By William Herschel, LL.D., F.R.S. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xii. 101 The same method therefore will not apply to bodies more distant from us than the sun; neither to Jupiter, nor Saturn, nor the Georgian Planet.

Georgian (dʒō·ɪdʒiăn), *a.*[2] and *sb.* [f. *Georgi-a* + -AN.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Belonging to Georgia, a district in the Caucasus, its inhabitants, or their language.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 79 These beasts are plentiful in Ethiopia, India, and the Georgian region which was once called Media. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. 234 Bodies of Georgian, Circassian, Mengrelian Christians. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 172 The personal beauty for which the modern Persians are noted is inherited from Circassian and Georgian concubines. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 220 Some desultory incursions .. on the Georgian frontier .. had terminated in the discomfiture of the Persians.

2. Belonging to the State of Georgia, one of the United States of America.

1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 27 May (1827) III. 91 We had another Georgian day. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 174 Cattle can hardly yield profit where the Carolinian or Georgian method of killing at two, three, and four years old obtains. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 113 The second experiment was made on a Georgian cotton, which sticks strongly to the seeds.

B. *sb.*

1. a. A native of Georgia in Asia. **b.** The language of that country.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 121 There ben othere, that men clepen Georgyenes, that seynt George converted. 1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1269 There is also a warlike people dreadfull to the Saracens, called Georgians, of Saint George .. whom they worship. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 54 The Georgians inhabite the Countrie that was antiently named Iberia. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 471 The Georgians in general are by some travellers said to be the handsomest people in the world. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 173/1 The Georgian is full of Greek, Latin, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, and other foreign words.

2. An inhabitant of Georgia in America.

1741 P. TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 72 In and about the Town of Charles-Town alone, this Autumn, above Fifty Georgians died in Misery and Want. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 13 These Georgians seemed .. to be as insensible to the frost as some Englishmen the first winter after their return from India. 1868 *Spectator* 14 Jan. 37 It afforded strong support to those Georgians and Alabamians who were meditating on the means of rejoining the Union.

Georgic (dʒō·ɪdʒik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *geōrgicus*, a. Gr. γεωργικός, f. γεωργός husbandman, f. γεω- (γῆ) earth + root ἐργ- of ἔργον work, ἔρξω used as fut. of ἔρδειν to work. Cf. F. *géorgique*.]

A. *adj.* Relating to agriculture. *Obs.* exc. in semi-humorous use = agricultural, rustic.

1711–20 GAY *Rural Sports* 67 Here I peruse the Mantuan's Georgic strains, And learn the labours of Italian swains. 1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* Ded., These environs find the good effect of your taste and judgment in the useful parts of Georgic studies. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xviii. 100 The idea was abroad in the mind bucolic and georgic.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A husbandman, tiller of the soil. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* Pref. 2 Adam in the Garden of Eden .. was .. to perform the Office of a Georgic (or Husband-man).

2. *pl.* **a.** The science of land-culture (= Gr. τὰ γεωργικά).

1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 144 The elements of botany, horticulture and other branches of georgics.

b. The title of Virgil's poetical treatise on husbandry, in four books; hence sometimes in *sing.* a poem dealing with rustic occupations.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 101 Octavian, in his Georgikis, 3e may se, He [Virgil] consalis nevir lordschip in hell desyre. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 He [Virgil] immitateth Homer in that worke, so dooth he likewyse followe..Hesiodus in his Georgicks or bookes of Husbandry. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 21 Such passages do.. make the style of his Georgicks, as well Noble .. as that of his Æneids. *a* 1719 ADDISON *On Virgil's Georgics* Wks. 1721 I. 250 A Georgic therefore is some part of the science of husbandry..set off with all the Beauties and Embellishments of Poetry. 1753 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 249 Today it is in the North, clear sunshine, but cold and a little wintry: and so ends my Georgick in prose. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 110 His Supreme Being—a mere didactic phrase, the deity of a poet's georgic.

Georgical (dʒō·ɪdʒikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Agricultural.

1660 BURNEY *Κάρδ. δῶρον* (1661) 42 Men wil sweat upon certain ground in georgical affairs, and venture themselves upon uncertain ground in warlike exploits. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 255 A Question scarce started before..amongst the Philosophers, or Georgical writers. 1777 A. HUNTER (*title*) Georgical Essays. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 304 My library abounds more with French georgical authors .. than any other I have had the opportunity to examine. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. v. § 7. 475 Such was the georgical state of Ayrshire. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 174 Next follows the Georgical part of the Works.

Georgina (dʒɔ̤ɹɪdʒī·nă). *rare.* [mod.L.; cf. Ger. *Georgine*.] = DAHLIA. Also in *Comb.*, as **georgina paper**, a kind of test-paper formerly used (see quot. 1863); it was of a violet colour, turning red with acids and green with alkalies.

1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. ix. 351 At the Palace of Portici, I was delighted with a whole grove of Georginas. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 285 Some attempts have been made of late years to substitute the name of Georgina for that of Dahlia. 18.. B. SILLIMAN Jr. in Dana *Geol.* v. (1850) 324 *note*, Alone in a test tube it gives off water copiously which is neutral to georgina paper. 1863 NOAD *Chem. Anal.* I. 42 Georgina paper .. is prepared by dipping paper into the coloured infusion of the petals of the *Georgina purpurea*.

† **Geo·rgite.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *George* + -ITE.] A supporter of the Georges, or the Hanoverian dynasty, opposed to JACOBITE.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* vii. 34 Oxford is just the same in its antient and in its present state; whigs and tories, Georgites and Jacobites, orthodox and unorthodox are not the only distinctions.

‖ **Georgium sidus** (dʒō·ɪdʒiŭm səi·dŭs). [mod.L. *Geōrgium*, neut. f. L. *Geōrgius* George + L. *sidus* star.] One of the greater planets (now called Uranus), so named by its discoverer, Sir William Herschel, in honour of George III (see quot. 1783).

1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 2, I cannot but wish to take this opportunity of expressing my sense of gratitude, by giving the name Georgium Sidus .. to a star, which (with respect to us) first began to shine under His auspicious reign. 1788 — *Ibid.* LXXVIII. 369 The Georgium Sidus, therefore, in bulk, is 80,49256 times as large as the earth.

† **Geo·scopy.** *Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *γεωσκοπία, f. γεω- earth + -σκοπία observation. Cf. F. *géoscopie* geomancy.] (See quot.) Hence **Geosco·pic** *a.*, 'pertaining to geoscopy' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Geoscopy*, a kind of knowlege of the nature and qualities of the ground, or soil; gained by viewing and considering it. . . *Geoscopy* is only conjectural; but its conjectures are very well grounded. 1847 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Geoselenic, -static, etc.: see GEO-.

Geosynclinal (dʒɪ̤ɔsinklə·ɪnăl), *a.* and *sb. Geol.* [f. GEO- + SYNCLINAL.]

A. *adj.* Forming a large depression in the surface of the earth, from the lowest point of which there is a gradual rise to either side, even although the continuity of this is broken by smaller depressions. The opposite of *geanticlinal*.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 817 Flexure implies both upward and downward bendings, geanticlinal and geosynclinal, the one a complement to the other. 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 3) 630 After the geosynclinal mass had accumulated the state of things stood thus.

B. *sb.* A geosynclinal dip or depression in the earth's surface.

1873 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. V. 430 The making of the Alleghany range was carried forward at first through a long-continued subsidence—a geosynclinal (not a true synclinal). 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* xiii. (ed. 3) 629 To the great trough shaped mass of rock which was thus accumulated Dana has given the name of a Geosynclinal. *Ibid.* The geosynclinal of a mountain-chain.

Geotectonic, -thermal, etc.: see GEO-.

Geotic: see GOETIC and *List of Spurious Words*.

Geotropic (dʒɪ̤ɔtrǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. γεω- GEO- + τροπικ-ός, f. τροπή turning.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of, geotropism.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 756 Internodes with an upward geotropic curvature. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 81 As soon as the confluent petioles protrude from the seed they bend down, as they are strongly geotropic, and penetrate the ground. 1881 MCNAB *Bot.* vi. § 266. 147 The main root with the concave side of the bent portion downwards is positively geotropic, the stem with the concave side upwards is negatively geotropic. 1891 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Aug. 409 Roots and other positively geotropic organs bend owing to plasticity. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 21 We express this property of the root [to assume its original downward progress in growing when forcibly deflected from its course, e. g. by a stone] by saying that it is positively geotropic.

Hence **Geotro·pically** *adv.*

1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 616 The central portion of the root..is capable of bending geotropically downwards. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 873 Geotropically curved stems and nodes of Grasses. 1891 *Athenæum* 27 June 832/3 The protoplasm of heliotropically and geotropically curving cells and hyphæ.

Geotropism (dʒɪ̤ɪ̯ǫtrŏpiz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM. First used in Ger. form *geotropismus* by A. B. Frank *Beitr. z. Pflanzenphysiol.* (1868).] A collective term for the phenomena of irritability presented by various parts of plants in relation to the action of gravity. *Positive geotropism*: the tendency (of roots, etc.) to grow towards the centre of the earth. *Negative g.*: the tendency (of stems, etc.) to grow away from the centre of the earth.

By C. and F. Darwin (1880) the word was used in a narrower sense, as synonymous with the 'positive geotropism' of other writers, the term APOGEOTROPISM being substituted for 'negative geotropism'. DIAGEOTROPISM, the tendency (of leaves) to grow at right angles to the vertical, is a third variety of 'geotropism' in the original (and still prevalent) wider sense of the word.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 758 The positive or negative character of geotropism depends as little as that of heliotropism on the morphological nature of the organ. 1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* XXXIII. 179 The phenomena might result from the ordinary forms of heliotropism and geotropism acting in concert.

So also **Geo·tropy.** 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Geoul, obs. form of JOWL.

Gep, var. GIP *int.*, *Obs.*

Gephyrean (dʒefirī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Gephyrea*, sb. pl. (f. Gr. *γέφῡρα* bridge) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Gephyrea*, a class or group of the *Vermes* or worms. **B.** *sb.* A worm of this class.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 596. 701 This was discovered by Krohn in 1858 to be a Gephyrean Worm. 1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 611/3 A report on the gephyreans of the Mergui Archipelago, by Prof. E. Selenka, of Erlangen, was read. 1893 *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 541/2 A communication was read from Mr. A. E. Shipley, on the anatomy and histology of two gephyrean worms of the genus Sipunculus.

Gepoun, var. GIPON, *Obs.*

Ger, obs. form of GAR *v.*, GEAR, YEAR.

Geraflour, obs. Sc. form of GILLYFLOWER.

Gerah (gī··rä). *Heb. Antiq.* Forms: 6 ge(e)ra, 7- gerah. [a. Heb. גרה *gērāh*. Rendered in Vulgate *Exod.* xxx. 13 by *obolus*.] A Hebrew coin and weight, the twentieth part of a shekel.

1534 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 11/1 Geeras, in weight as it were an English halfepeny, or somewhat more. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxx. 13 A shekel is twenty gerahs.

Geranin (dʒĕī··nin). Also **geraniin.** [f. next + -IN.] An astringent principle obtained from *Geranium maculatum*.

1864 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. for* 1863, 440 Geranin. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict., Geraniin.*

Geranium (dʒĕrē·niŏm). Also 6–7 -ion. [a. L. *geranium*, *-ion*, a. Gr. *γεράνιον*, f. *γέρανος* crane.]

1. A genus of herbaceous plants or undershrubs (N.O. *Geraniaceæ*, of which it is the type), growing wild in temperate regions, and bearing a fruit similar in shape to the bill of a crane; a plant of this genus or its flower.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* D iij, Geranium is of two kyndes. The one kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byl. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 45 The first kinde of Geranion or Storckes bill, his leaues are cut and iagged in many peeces. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 259 The herb Geranion, which some call Myrrhis, others Merthrys, is like vnto Hemlocke. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 67 May .. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting .. Gladiolus, Geranium [etc.]. 1725 BYROM *Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. I. 163 Mr. —— produced the plants from Chelsea Garden, all geraniums, neatly pasted on sheets of white paper. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 332 A fruit composed of five grains and beaked; whence its names of Geranium and Crane's bill. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 15 Among blue geranium and golden globe-flower.

2. A plant of the genus Pelargonium (N.O. *Geraniaceæ*), natives of S. Africa, of which many varieties are cultivated in Great Britain, esp. the Scarlet Geranium and the so-called Fancy Geranium or Pelargonium.

1760 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* III. 315 An antique vase is introduced with a flower and two or three leaves of the scarlet Geranium. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* (1813) 386 Shifting geraniums should generally take place once a year from smaller pots into .. bigger. 1809 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. xii. 160 Snatching up a wreath of various coloured geraniums. 1873 Mrs. H. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* (1877) 65 The red geraniums blazed in banks breast-high. 1890 'LYTH' *Golden South* 155 Geraniums are grown as hedges.

3. *Med.* (*U.S. Pharm.*) The rhizome of *G. maculatum* used as an astringent (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

4. The colour of the scarlet geranium.

1842 Miss COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* II. 158 Rich coloured aprons and handkerchiefs, scarlet and geranium prevailing amongst them. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 1/2 Colour seemed chiefly to run on that blending of purple and geranium which was even a little overdone last year.

5. With defining word, applied to plants of other genera (see quots.).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 528/2 *Indian Geranium*, a term used by perfumers for *Andropogon Nardus*. *Nettle Geranium*, a popular name for *Coleus fruticosus*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *geranium-coloured*, *-red.*

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 184/2 Mrs. Bloss .. was dressed in a geranium-coloured muslin gown. 1894 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/5 The whole of this overlapping front is in black fretwork over geranium red.

Hence **Gera·niumed** *ppl. a.* [+-ED 2], having the colour of a scarlet geranium.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & H.* 76 Pouting and geranium'd lips.

†**Gerarchie.** *Her. Obs.* [? a use of *gerarchie* HIERARCHY, in allusion to the *nine* orders of the three hierarchies of angels.] (See quot.; substituted by Ferne for GERERI.)

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 206 The Armes called Quadrates, were nine in number .. The first of the Quadrates finall, was called Gerearrie, or rather gerarchie: and that was when the feeld was deuided, into nine diuers quarters, or partes, meeting in the Fesse point of the Shielde.

Gerarchie, -y(e, obs. forms of HIERARCHY.

†**Gerard.** *Obs.* Also 4 **gerarde, gerrard.** [Of obscure origin; app. pronounced with (g) and with stress on the first syllable.] A villain.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7487, I sal vnder-tak þe fight, Agains yon gerard [Goliath] þat es sa grim. *Ibid.* 11811 þat gredi gerard [Herod] als a gripe his vn-rightes biginnes to ripe! *Ibid.* 22308 þai sal wene crist at vnderfang, And sal receiue þe gerard [Antichrist] strang. *c* 1350 *Leg. Kood* (1871) 64 þe gerrard [the Devil] þus gan hir bigile, And me also, allas þat while!

‖ **Gerardia** (dʒĕrā··dïă). [mod.L., named after John Gerarde the herbalist (1545–1612).] A genus of plants (N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*) consisting of American herbs or undershrubs, with yellow or rosy-purple flowers.

1851 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 70 Still, purplish asters, late golden-rods .. purple gerardia, etc.

†**Gerate,** *v. Her. Obs.* Also 5–6 ger(r)at(t. [Of unknown origin.] *trans.* To powder or strew (a coat) with minor charges. Hence **Gerat(t)ed,** †**I-geratt** *ppl. adjs.*; **Gerat(t)ing** *vbl. sb.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij b, His cootarmure ynyat or ellis I geratt with preciouse stonys. *Ibid.* B iij b, Geratyng haue .ix. bagges of cootarmuris. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 37 When they may bee numbred, then it is called of old Herehaughtes geratting. *Ibid.* 37 b, You shall see at this daie fields of cote Armour gerated with diuers other thinges. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 Coates Geratted of crosses might be geratted but of these foure seuerall sorts of crosses. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 14 (ed. 3) 200 The charges in geratted shields are poudrées or semées —poured over their fields. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 224 The composite coats of Conyers and Romara are an early testimony to the practice of gerating.

†**Gerately,** *adv. Her. Obs.* [f. *gerate*, pa. pple. of prec. + -LY 2.] (See quots.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij, Geratly is calde in armys whan the cootarmure is powderd. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 133 b, A chemise blanke, powdred and spotted with mullets Sable, which of the old Herehaughts is termed Gerately.

Geratology (dʒerătǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *γηρατ-*, *γῆρας* old age + *-λογία* discoursing: see -LOGY.] The science of the phenomena of decadence, esp. those characteristic of a species or other group of animals approaching extinction.

1884 A. HYATT in *Science* III. 147/2 We may trace the death of an entire order, and show that it takes place in accordance with the laws of geratology.

Hence **Geratolo·gic** [-IC], **Gerato·logous** [-OUS] *adjs.*, of or pertaining to geratology. **Gerato·logist** [-IST], one who studies geratology.

1884 A. HYATT in *Science* III. 124/1 These shells appear .. among the geratologous and pathological types.

†**Geraty,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 **gerattie.** [f. *gerate*, pa. pple. of GERATE *v.* + -Y 1.] = GERATED.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 207 The third quadrat, of the finals, was called gerattie when the coat armour was charged or powdered .. with anye small deade thinge. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 238 Some of our earliest arms are *geraty* with cross crosslets .. we don't find any coats geraty of crescents or escallops.

Gerbe (dʒəːb). Also 9 **gerb, jerb.** [a. F. *gerbe* (in the same senses): see GARBE *sb.*1]

†**1.** A wheat-sheaf. (Cf. GARB *sb.*1 1.) *Obs.*—1

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 749 As when the toiling swains Heap their whole harvest on the stubbly plains, Gerb after gerb the bearded shock expands.

2. Something resembling a sheaf of wheat. †**a.** A combination of jets in an ornamental fountain (*obs.*). **b.** A kind of firework (see quots.).

1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 208 Here are some Gerbes of a singular fashion, with a Circle of a great number of large Pipes. 1765 R. JONES *Fireworks* iii. 101 The cases for gerbes are made very strong, on account of the strength of the composition. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 332 Exhibitions .. consisting chiefly in fire-trees, jerbs, and rockets. 1833 *Philos. in Sport* xix. 401 Gerbes, a species of firework, which throws up a luminous and sparkling jet of fire. 1886 O. MASSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 136/1 Gerbes are choked cases, not unlike Roman candles, but often of much larger size. Their fire spreads like a sheaf of wheat.

transf. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygeia* vi. 53 When once kindled, it [the fire of malignant fever] may justly be regarded as rising in a gerbe. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 33 By a sudden vehement boiling up, it [the lava] almost reaches the upper rim, and then discharges a gerb of red-hot stones. 1869 tr. *Renan's Apostles* iv. 82 The atmosphere is furrowed as it were .. with gerbes of flame.

Gerbille (dʒəːbil). Also **gerbil.** [a. F. *gerbille*, ad. mod.L. *gerbillus*, dim. of *gerbo* JERBOA.] Any animal belonging to the genus *Gerbillus*.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 47 The Indian gerbille is common in Hindustan, and seems to be gregarious. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 145 A pair of a beautifully marked Gerbille, with a fine squirrel-like tail.

Gerbo, Gerckem, obs. ff. JERBOA, GHERKIN.

Gerd, Gerd-, Gerdel(l,-dle: see GIRD, GIRD-, GIRDLE, GRID-, GRIDDLE.

Gerdon(e, **gerdoun,** obs. forms of GUERDON.

†**Gere.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **geer**(e, **gere,** 6 **gier,** 6–7 **gear**(e. See also GARE *sb.*2 [Of obscure origin: the sense has some affinity to that of MDu. *gere*, *gaer*, *gare*, desire, zeal, passion, but the adoption of such a word from Du. is unlikely. At the beginning of 17th c. superseded by GARE *sb.*2]

A sudden fit of passion, feeling, transient fancy, or the like; a wild or changeful mood in which a loose is given to the feelings of the moment.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1257 For-why I loved hir in no gere. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 673 Into a studie he fil sodenly, As doon thise loveres in hir queynte geres. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. I's.* lxi. (Percy Soc.) 23 Wysse me fro my wylde gerys. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* B viij a, Men may some time do y^t hastely in a gere, whereof after they mai soon repent them. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 284 b, The Anabaptistes also of our dayes, upon a mad gier, doe rebaptize them, which haue been allready baptised. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 140 This was not for a little while, nor in a geer of favour, that should continue for a time. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. xii. 421 The Emperour in a certain geare [*v.r.* gare] and violent heat .. made hast to encounter them.

Gere, obs. form of GAR *v.*, GEAR.

Gereed, obs. form of JERKED.

Gerefa (gī·rēfä, yer·ĕvä). *O.E. Antiq.* [a. OE. *gerēfa*, *geréfa*: see REEVE.] An administrative officer under the Old English kings.

1833 SOUTHEY *Lives Admirals* I. 66 Ethelwurd and Leofwin .. were two of the king's high gerefas. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. iii. 384 *note*, In each township among the Saxons, there was a Gerefa, Tun-Gerefa, or Reeve. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 117 The King's Graphio or Gerefa .. exercised the royal prerogatives within .. his shire.

†**Geremumble,** *v.* (*bs. rare*—1. [Prob. onomatopœic; the initial sound seems to be (dʒ): cf. Sc. *jurmummle* 'to crush, disfigure; to bamboozle', given by Jam. with quots. from Hogg.] *trans.* ? To garbage (fish).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 55 With that speech hee .. deliuered him the king of fishes teaching hym how to geremumble it, sawce it, and dresse it.

Gerent (dʒī·rĕnt), *sb.* and *a. rare.* [ad. L. *gerent-em*, pres. pple. of *gerĕre* to manage.]

A. *sb.* One who holds an office; a manager, ruler. Also *attrib.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 80 *note*, He meaneth the Augurship wherein they were both Gerents at one Time. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 182 Such a marriage-rite .. Shall thrust him headlong from his gerent seat.

fig. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 111 And so sympathy pairs with self-assertion, the two gerents of human life on earth.

B. *adj.* (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gerent*, bearing or carrying. 1721 in BAILEY.

†**Gereri,** *a. Her. Obs.* Also 6 **gerearrie.** (See quots.; the two explanations in 1486 do not agree.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij a, Gereri is called in armys whan cootarmuris ar ix quarteris dyuerse colowris. *Ibid.* B vb, Gereri is whan iij cheffrounce be to gedur or moo. 1586 [see GERARCHIE].

Gerfalcon (dʒəːfō·lkŏn, -fǫ·k'n). Forms: 4–9 **jer-,** 4, 8–9 **gyr-,** (4 **gere-**), 5–7 **gier-, jar**(re-, (5 **gire-**), 4– **gerfalcon,** etc. (See forms of FALCON.) [a. OF. *gerfaucon*, also *gerfauc* (mod.F. *gerfaut*) = Pr. *girfalc-s*, Sp., Pg. *gerifalte*, It. *girfalco*, *girifalco*, med.L. *gero-*, *giro-*, *gire-*, *gyrofalco*, MHG. *gir-*, *gervalke* (mod.Ger. *gier-*, *geier-*, *gerfalke*), Du. *giervalk*, ON. *geirfálki*.

A compound of the word which appears in Eng. as FALCON; the origin of the first element is disputed, but the prevailing view both among Germanic and Romanic philologists now is that, while the recorded forms in the Teut. langs. are adopted from Fr., the ultimate source is the OHG. *gīr* vulture (MHG. *gīr*, mod.Ger. *geier*), f. the root **gīr* in OHG. *giri*, *gīri* greedy. The suggestion that the med.L. *gyrofalco* is derived from *gȳrus*, *gyrāre*, and refers to the 'circling' movements of the bird in the air, was made by Gerald de Barri (Giraldus Cambrensis) as early as 1188 (*Top. Hib.* ed. Brewer, I. xiii). A treatise on hunting by the Emperor Frederic II (*d.* 1250) contains a passage (II. iv. 152, ed. 1596) in which the word is said to be either from the Gr. *κύριος*, lord, or from the Gr. *ἱερός* sacred. The latter suggestion was prob. based on the current term *falco sacer* denoting a kind of hawk; but according to modern scholars *sacer* in this use (= Fr., Sp., Pg. *sacre* sb.) does not mean 'sacred,' but is an adoption of the Arabic *ṣaqr*. In the 16th c. *hierofalco* was adopted by ornithologists (Aldrovandus, Gesner) as the correct Latin form, probably from the observation that It. *ger-* sometimes represents L. *hier-* (as in *gerarchia* hierarchy); and it is still used as the scientific name of a sub-genus of the genus *Falco*. The view of some recent etymologists, that OF. *gerfaucon* represents a popular L. **hierofalco*, and that the first element of this is from Gr. *ἱέραξ* hawk, is very improbable.]

In early use, a large falcon, esp. one used to fly at herons; now, any large falcon of the northern regions; esp. the white gerfalcon of Iceland (*Falco islandus*).

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 823 He schal bring to þe turment þat day .. A ger-fauk þat is milke white. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxix. 13 The fether of a struciom is lic to the fetheris of a ierfakoun and of a goshauk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/2 Gerfaucun, *herodius*. 1450–70 HOLLAND *Howlat* 319 Geir Falconnis, that gentilly in bewte haboundis. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1836 A, syr, thy iarfawcon and thou be hanged togyder. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 108 A Ierfaulcon was cast off after her. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 118 You must not expect to find your gier-falcon there. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 87 A saker or jerfalcon darts down upon a heron with a force proportioned to his rise. 1766

PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 134 The .. Lanner, Sacre, and the Gyrfalcon are mentioned as natives, in our old game law. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 187 A white gerfalcon watches us from yon pile of stones, a bowshot off. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* X. 415 Scarped cliffs here and there, Where screamed the great ger-falcon. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 614/1 The noble gyr or jer falcon of Iceland, which in strength almost rivals the eagle itself.

attrib. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* iv. 20, I saw .. Caesar in armor, with his gerfalcon eyes.

†Gerfaunt. *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [app. alteration of Arab. زَرَافَة *zarāfah* GIRAFFE, assimilated to *elefaunt*.] A giraffe.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 287 In Arabye thei [oraffes] ben clept Gerfauntz [*Roxb.* gyrfauntz] .. he hath the necke a 20 Cubytes long.

†Ge·rful, *a. Obs.* [f. GERE + -FUL.] = GERISH.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 258 (286) (Harl. MS.) But euere more lo his is thy manere To reue a wyght þat moost is to hym dere To preue in þat thi gerful [*Campsall MS.* greful, *MS. Gg.* 4. 27, gery] violence. *c* 1386 — *Kn.'s T.* 680 (Ellesm. MS.) Right as hir day Is gereful [*Corpus MS.* geerful; *other MSS.* gerful] right so chaungeth she array.

Gergeis, var. GREGEIS *Obs.*

Gergon, obs. form of JARGON.

Gerhardtite (gē·rhaːtəit). *Min.* [Named in 1885 by Wells and Penfield after Prof. C. F. *Gerhardt* of Strasburg: see -ITE.] Basic nitrate of copper occurring in small dark green crystals.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXX. 50 Gerhardtite and Artificial Basic Cupric Nitrates.

†Gering. *Obs.* [Cf. GERARD.] ? A villain.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 257/44 '3e,' þouȝte he, 'þis is mi wif, and sum gering is i-comen hire to.

†Ge·rish, *a.* [f. GERE + -ISH.] Changeful, fitful; wild, wayward.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 243 In gerysshe Marche toward the ariete. *Ibid.* 245 Now gerysshe glad, and anoon aftir wrothe. *Ibid.* 254 The sesoun of my yeerys greene .. The gerisshe sesoun, straunge of condicioun, Dispoosyd to many unbridlyd passioun. 1430-40 — *Bochas* vi. i. 53 And as a swalowe gerissh of hir flight Twene sloughth & swyft nowe croked nowe vpright. 1530 PALSGR. 313/2 Gerysshe wylde or lyght heeded, *farouche*. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xliii. 13 b, *The Extravagante*, Madnesse that doth infest a man ones in a mone the whiche doth cause one to be geryshe, and waverynge witted, not constant, but fantasticall.

Hence **†Ge·rishness,** wildness, waywardness.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 4 Of Walys Geryshnesse and of theyr lyght dotage. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xiii. 75 As for this diuelish geerishnesse which the wicked haue to ouerthrowe Gods Children withall.

Gerkin, Gerland, obs. ff. GHERKIN, GARLAND.

†Gerlaundesche. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *garlande(s)che* garland.] A garland.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 A gerlaundesche schinende schenre þen þe sunne.

Gerle, Gerlond, obs. ff. GIRL, GARLAND.

Germ (dʒɜːm), *sb.* Also 7-9 **germe.** [a. F. *germe* :—L. *germen* sprout, of doubtful etymology; referred by some to the root **gen-* of *gignĕre* to beget, by others to the root *ges-* of *gerĕre* to bear.]

1. That portion of an organic being which is capable of development into the likeness of that from which it sprang; a rudiment of a new organism.

Germ- is often used *attrib.* by mod. biologists for the female reproductive element, in opposition to *sperm-*; see 5 and 6.

a. in vegetables.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxiv. 217 Can these germes choose but pierce the earth in small stringes, as they are able to make their way? 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 201 Mr. Bonnet supposes .. that all the germs of future plants .. were really contained in the first germ. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 521 Then rise the tender germes, upstarting quick And spreading wide their spongy lobes. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. 396 The germ grows up in the spring, upon a fruit stalk, accompanied with leaves. 1843 LOWELL *Prometh.* 124 Good, once put in action or in thought, Like a strong oak, doth from its boughs shed down The ripe germs of a forest. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 1 What made the Jew a Jew, the Greek a Greek, is as unexplained as what daily causes the germs of an oak and of an ash to produce different trees.

b. in animals.

1650 [see GALLATURE]. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxiv. 120 We can easily conceive that defective juices may produce defective germs. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) I. 345 The germe of a future assassin of the larva that is to spring from that deposited by its side. 1841-71 T. B. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 72 Upon the outer aspect of the newly-formed germ a little spherical body may be detected. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. 257 Coral-polypes .. can also multiply by means of germs, which are thrown off from the parent as free-swimming bodies.

c. *gen.*

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. i. (1806) I. 3 The germes of existence contained in the earth. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. 222 The idea of those great inundations which for some time extinguished the germs of organic life upon the globe. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 6 Every organised structure .. had its origin in another, which produced a germ capable of living and growing. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* i. (1873) 10 Who could have believed that the germs of all the fair objects which we behold in nature were in that void and formless earth?

2. †a. In the Linnæan nomenclature: The ovary (*obs.*). **b.** The seed. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Wks.* (1762) Introd. 30 An oblong thickish substance with six furrows along its sides. This contains the seed, and is called the germen or germ. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* i. 23 The swollen base, with three blunted angles, called the germ or ovary. 1829 TOGNO & DURAND *Materia Medica* 93 Germ [of Crane's Bill Geranium] Egg-shaped.

b. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xx, The germs of her wilful and capricious passions might have been sown during her wandering and adventurous childhood. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* x. iii, Does the new ground reject the germs of the sower?

3. In early use, vaguely, the 'seed' of a disease. In mod. use, a micro-organism or microbe; often, one of the microbes which are believed to cause disease.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 484 The vaccine virus must act in one or other of these two ways: either it must destroy the germe of the small-pox .. or it must neutralize this germe. [A passage translated from Fr.] 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 210 No germ from the kitchen air had ascended the narrow necks. 1897 MUIR & RITCHIE *Bacteriology* i. 2 Other general words, such as germ, microbe, micro-organism, are often used as synonymous with bacterium, though, strictly, they include the smallest organisms of the animal kingdom.

4. *fig.* That from which anything springs or may spring; an elementary principle; a rudiment. *In germ*: in a rudimentary form.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lxxi, Thereby to eradicate every germe of liberty. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 605 The only germ of dissension, which shows itself at present, is in the quarter of Turkey. 1820 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V. 537 We ought to .. encourage to remain here all the gentlemen of the country, as a germ of insurrection. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 222 An apathy .. nips all efforts at action in their germ. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xi. 38 Every country has possessed, in its own primeval literature, the first germ of romance. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 227 The idea exists in germ in the University itself. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 543 His keen eye marked the germs of coming danger.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 a) *germ-case, -filament, -form, -forming, -life, -particle*; also *germ-like* adj.; (sense 3) *germ-breeder, -cloud, -nursery, -sac, -stage*.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 2/1 There is no *germ-breeder like an outcast. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 31/2 The more general appellations of *germ-cases or germ-sacs may be more appropriate. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 331 The disease-germs..rising in *germ-clouds and wafted by air-currents. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 20 An inner endospore..which bursts through the exospore on germination, producing the *germ-filament. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 192 This highly important and interesting *germ-form is called the germ-cup, or the intestinal larva (Gastrula, Fig. 22). 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. [124]/1 The separation of the *germ-forming and yolk-forming portions from each other. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 288 Here we are thrown back upon some considerations on the phenomena of *germ-life in general. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxiv. 122 To me it appears that something *germ-like..must previously exist in the mother. 1894 C. S. ASHLEY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 458 Industrial society, like all other organisms, begins with a simple germ-like state. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 3/2 The lack of any sort of attempt at efficient sanitation, must, I think, have made of the place a *germ nursery [etc.]. 1889 H. CAMPBELL *Causation of Disease* 135 The slightest dislocation of the ultimate *germ and sperm-particles will modify the entire future development of the embryo. 1859 *Germ-sac [see *germ-case*]. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Germ-sac*, the vesicular blastoderm of mammals. 1882 BASTIAN in *Quain's Med. Dict.* 533/1 The different kinds of contagia..may in essence be..cast-off micro-organisms of a low type, either in their 'finished' condition or in a *germ-stage.

6. Special comb.: **germ-area** (see quot.); **germ-cell** (see quot.); also *germ-cellule*; **germ-cone,** a rudimentary volcanic cone; **germ-cup,** a gastrula; **germ-disk** = *germ-area*; **germ-force** (see quot.); **germ-gland,** one that produces germs; **germ-layer** = *germinal layer*; **germ-mass** (see quot.); **germ-membrane** = BLASTODERM; **germ-plasm,** the protoplasm peculiar to a germ or ovum (see quots.); **germ-polyp,** a polyp produced by gemmation; **germ-pore, -shield** (see quots.); **germ-spot** = *germinal spot*; **germ-stock** (see quot.); **germ-theory,** 'the theory of the origin of many diseases in the morbific influence of certain fungi, which are introduced into the organism by means of their germs or spores' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); **germ-tube,** the tube-like growth emitted from a spore in germination; **germ-vesicle** = *germinal vesicle*; **germ-yolk** (see quot.).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 292 The small, circular, dull whitish spot which lies at a particular point on the outer surface of the..'intestinal germ-vesicle'..is the 'intestinal germ-disc'.. Sometimes .. it was called the 'germ-disc'.. more usually the *germ-area. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* (ed. 2) 673 *Germ-cell, the first nucleated cell that appears in the impregnated ovum, after the reception of the spermatozoon and the disappearance of the germinal vesicle. 1868 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 251. 335 The Sexual distinction of the Generative cells into 'Sperm-cells' and 'Germ-cells'. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* v. § 89 (1848) 92 This new *germ-cellule enlarges. 1849 — *Geol.* vii. (1850) 362 They illustrate the *germ-cone, proceeding from eruptions by overflowings, and through fissures. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 192 *Germ-cup [see *germ-form* in 5]. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Germ force*, plastic force. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 185 The excretory ducts of the paired *germ-glands are, in both sexes, united with the hind-gut. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 13 For example, the sexual organs of the human embryo .. appear to originate from the middle *germ-layer. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* (ed. 2) 673 *Germ-mass, the material prepared for the formation of the embryo, consisting of the derivative germ-cells and the yolk which they have assimilated. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 197 The *germ-membrane, or blastoderm. 1889 MIVART in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 282 It is only the *germ-plasm which has the power of reproducing an organism. 1890 G. ALLEN in *Academy* 1 Feb. 84/1 The germ-plasm is the essential part of the germ-cell, and determines the nature of the individual that arises from it. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 61 (1848) 63 *Germ-polyps differ essentially in their mode of increase. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* iii. 100 Many of these pores serve as places of exit for the tubular outgrowths from the spore at the time of germination, and may therefore be termed *germ-pores. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 297 The dull-coloured shield-shaped spot itself is the first rudiment of the dorsal portion of the embryo. We will call it briefly the '*germ-shield' (*notaspis*). 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cœlent.* 60 Some furnished with germ-vesicle and *germ-spot, others in a more advanced stage of development. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Germ stock*, the term applied to the part of the body from which budding takes place in those animals in which a distinct special area is set apart for the purpose of generation by gemmation. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 138 The *germ-theory of epidemic disease. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Germ-transmission*, inheritance from the Mother as opposed to Sperm-transmission. 1887 tr. *De Bary's Fungi* iii. 109 In nutrient solutions it [the spore] usually puts out *germ-tubes. *Ibid.* 110 This the first product of germination is accordingly known as the germ-tube. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* (ed. 2) 673 **Germ-vesicle* or Germinal vesicle. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 48 The Egg is essentially composed of the germ-vesicle or cicatricula, and of a protecting envelope. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* (ed. 2) 673 **Germ-yolk*, that portion of the primary yolk of the egg which is assimilated by the germ-cells in the formation of the germ-mass. In some animals the whole yolk is so assimilated, in others (sepia *e.g.*) only a small portion, the remainder being the 'food-yolk', and absorbed by the future embryo or young animal.

Germ (dʒɜːm), *v.* [in early use, ad. F. *germe-r*, f. *germe* GERM; the current word is f. GERM *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To put forth germs or buds; to bud, sprout. Now only *fig.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 391 b/2 Whan the brannches been cutte of the knotte that remayneth .. It germeth and bryngeth forth newe buddes in al the places of the cuttyng. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 3 Fresche flour of 3outhe, new germyng to burgeoun. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 572 Liberty may germ there, prolong its roots, and come to timber. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 346 He almost constantly allows a dormant passion to germ and sprout forth, and efflouresce by slow degrees. 1885 *Longm. Mag.* VI. 539 Dreaming of some new project germing in his ever fertile brain.

2. *trans.* To cause to germinate. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. iii. 18 The mud and soil in which they [trees] were germed and reared has been washed out from underneath them.

Hence **Ge·rming** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*); **Ge·rming** *ppl. a.*, *fig.* that is 'in the bud', rudimentary, undeveloped.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 19 And the present fades from vision On the germing future bent. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. vi. 165 As yet unrelieved by any germing sense of security. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 827 The aboriginal savage, with whose germing æsthetics we started these remarks. 1894 *Liberal* 1 Dec. 69/2 With no soft places in his soul for better and holier influence to find a germing ground.

Germain(e, obs. form of GERMAN *a.*

German (dʒɜ·rmăn), **germane** (dʒəɪmē·ɪn, dʒɜ·rmeɪn), *a.*^{1} and *sb.*^{1} Forms: 4-5 **germeyn(e,** 4-6 **germayn(e,** 4-7 **germain(e,** (6 **jarman,** 7 **jermaine**), 4- **german,** 5- **germane.** [a. OF. *germain* (= senses 1-2 below), ad. L. *germān-us* (sense 1, also 'genuine, real'), whence Pr. *german, girman*, and the sbs. Sp. *hermano*, Pg. *irmão*, Catal. *germá*, brother.] **A.** *adj.*

I. Closely akin.

1. Having the same parents; 'own' (brother or sister). *Obs.* exc. in BROTHER-GERMAN (q.v. for some variations of sense), SISTER-GERMAN.

1340 [see BROTHER-GERMAN]. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xi. 19 He ȝaf to hym a wijf, the sister germayn of his wiif Taphnes, the queen. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 29 Iacob, that is thyne awne germane brother. 1530 [see BROTHER-GERMAN]. 1626 SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. 117 For him the Nymphs, and german Satyres [L. *Satyri fratres*] weepe. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 21 A Christian friend, was my german brother .. finding me in this case. 1751, 1882 [see BROTHER-GERMAN].

2. That is the child of a 'german' brother or sister of either of (one's) parents; = 'first' or 'own' (cousin). *Obs.* exc. in COUSIN-GERMAN.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 912 He is mi germain cosyn. *c* 1380, *c* 1450 [see COUSIN-GERMAN]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xiii. 204 Of the whiche degrees, the broder and syster make the fyrst, the chyldren the whiche ben germayne make the seconde. 1555, etc. [see COUSIN-GERMAN].

fig. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Treat. agst. Transubst.* (1556) 51 This kind of oblation standeth vppon transubstantyacion his germayne coosyn. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 158 Hippocrates sayth that milke is German Cousen to the menstruous blood.

†3. Closely related; akin. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xi, Basdemegus was his cosyn and germayn vnto kynge Uryence. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 344 Wert thou a Leopard, thou wert Germane to the

Lion. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 802 Those that are Iermaine to him..shall all come vnder the Hang-man,

fig. 1657 W. MORICE *Cœna quasi* Κοινή Def. § 23. 232 For their dear brethren, and such as are germane to them in principles, are most engaged in that guilt [etc.].

4. Closely connected; appropriate; relevant; pertinent. Const. *to*.

This sense arises from allusion to the Shaks. passage (quot. 1602), which is merely a fig. example of sense 3. The mod. form varies between *ge'rman*, *germa'ne*, and *ge'rmane*; the spelling *germain* has been used by some writers.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 165 The phrase would bee more Germaine [*so* 1623 (Fo. 1); 1603 (Q° 1) *has* more cosin german; 1604 (Q° 2) more Ierman; *mod. edd.* more german] to the matter: If we could carry Cannon by our sides. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxviii, Edie..did not venture to repeat a query which was so little germain to the matter. 1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxxiv, A piece of intelligence more well-timed, or more completely german to the subject of her thoughts. 1863 J. G. HOLLAND *Lett. to Joneses* vii. 102 Men who have..resisted all evidences germane to the subject. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 96 The document..is not sufficiently germane to be reproduced in this place. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iv. (1874) 57 Those studies which are immediately germain to physic. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxi. 274 An argument .. not pertinent or germain to the subject. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 24/3 The illustration was hardly germane to the case.

II. 5. Genuine; true; thorough. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 3, I preie thee, german felowe, helpe thou the ilke wymmen that trauelden with me in the gospel. 1542 BECON *Potat. for Lent* Pref., Sincere, germane and true learning. 1642 NETHERSOLE *Consid. upon Affairs* 3 The miserable Distractions of this divided Kingdom, threatning a Germane desolation thereof. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 575 Arius was a German or Genuine Disciple of Plato's. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 7 That to be a pure, german, genuine Catholic, a man must be either knave or fool.

Hence **Germa·nely** *adv.*, in a germane manner; pertinently.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 84 An embassy from the willow-wearers all—or to speak more germanely to the matter, of the Basket-bearers.

† **B.** *sb.* One sprung from the same stock; a brother, a near relative. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxiii. 23 b/2 The whyche were not oonly bredren carnalle, but also in lyf, in religyon & in vertues they were germayns. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 13 Goe now, proud Miscreant, Thyselfe thy message do to german deare. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 114 You'le haue Coursers for Cozens: and Gennets for Germaines. 1721 BAILEY, *Germain*, a Brother or Sister by the same Father and Mother.

German (dʒɜ·măn), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] Also 6 **germayne**, 6–7 **germaine**, **germane**. [ad. L. *Germān-us*, used, as adj. and sb., as the designation of persons belonging to a group of related peoples inhabiting central and northern Europe, and speaking the dialects from which the 'Germanic' or 'Teutonic' languages have been developed.

The name does not appear to have been applied to these peoples by themselves, or to be explicable from Teut. sources. A view widely held is that it was the name given by the Gauls to their neighbours; the Celtic derivations suggested are from OIr. *gair* neighbour (Zeuss) and from Irish *gairm* battle-cry (Wachter, Grimm). According to Müllenhoff, *Germani* was originally the name of a group of Celtic peoples in north-eastern Gaul, was transferred from these to their Teutonic conquerors, and afterwards extended to all the Teutonic peoples.]

The pronunciation (dʒā·măn), for which cf. *clerk*, *sergeant*, *Hertford*, was formerly fashionable, but now survives only as *dial.* or *vulgar*.

In English use the word does not occur until the 16th c., the sb. appearing in our quots. earlier than the adj. The older designations were ALMAIN and DUTCH (DUTCHMAN); the latter, however, was wider in meaning.

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants.

The precise signification depends on the varying extension given to the name *Germany*.

German Ocean: transl. of Ptolemy's Γερμανικὸς Ὠκεανός, the sea to the east of Great Britain, the North Sea.

1552 HULOET, German or of germanye, *Germanus*. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 168 The Germaine or French gentlewymen. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 70 They .. set spurres, and away; like three Germane-diuels, three Doctor Faustasses. 1618 *Owle's Alman.* 7 The German Fencer cudgell'd most of our English Fencers now about a moneth past. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 26 That burning the dead was..the old Germane practise is also asserted by Tacitus. 1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirurgery* (ed. 4) I. § 1. i. 2 [Some instruments are] of Horn, as Cups used at German Baths. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 190 They are as Impertinent and Noisie as the..German Jews at their Synagogue at Amsterdam. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 165 Then bouses drumly German water, To mak himsel look fair and fatter. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 143 Fitted up with German stoves, the only powers of heat sufficient for..this climate. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 11 It would be impossible to speak of a German nation, in the proper sense of the word, during the preceding ages. 1879 ESCOTT *England* I. 53 We at last reach the point where it discharges itself into the German Ocean. 1882 FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 94 'German', which people used to sound 'Jarman'—as in the memorable story of the Oxford University preacher who wished the 'Jarman theology' at the bottom of the 'Jarman Ocean'.

b. with limiting word as in B. 1 b; the combination indicating the dialect or language spoken by the persons in question.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* viii. 39 His fingers .. will not suffer him to keep any money between them, as he once told an High-German artist. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etym.* Ser. I. ii. § 9 Taking English to represent the native speech of the Low-German conquerors of England.

2. *transf.* **a.** Marked by the characteristics of a German; German-like. **b.** Friendly to the Germans, biased in favour of German interests.

1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Peace and order were maintained by police regulations of German minuteness and strictness. 1864 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem.* II. 318 As Lord Bath was there and is very German, of course Lord Derby did not feel himself on safe ground.

3. As the designation of a language (see B. 2). Hence of words, etc.: Belonging to the German language. Of literary compositions, etc.: Written or spoken in the German language.

Partly an attrib. use of the sb.: as in *German grammar*, *German master* (=one who teaches the language), etc.

1748 CHESTERF. *Let.* 1 July (1892) I. 124, I desire that you will not fail to write a German letter, in the German character, once every fortnight, to Mr. Grevenkop. — *Let.* 5 Sept. I. 139 You will also desire your German master to teach you [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref., Of words undoubtedly Teutonick the original is not always to be found in any ancient language, and I have therefore inserted Dutch or German substitutes. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit., Satyrane's Lett.* (Bohn) 266, I inquired..concerning the history of German poetry and the older German poets. 1817 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* (1831) II. 324, I received several communications from him, chiefly written in the German language. 1888 H. A. STRONG tr. *Paul's Princ. Hist. Lang.* iv. 85 The correspondence of the function fixes the name in the German word *feder* for 'steel pen'. *Ibid.* xii. 260 This is the origin of the German possessive pronoun *ihr*.

b. with limiting words as in B. 2 b.

1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* i. 5 The Low German dialects of the Continent are yielding to its [High German] influence. 1891 TRECHMANN *Hist. Gram. Germ. Lang.* I. v. 34 A person who understands *Hochdeutsch* is .. less able to understand the Low German than the Middle and South German dialects.

4. In names of things of actual or attributed German origin (sometimes written with a hyphen), as **German bezoar** (see BEZOAR 2); **German bit**, **chest** (see quots.); **German clock**, in 16–17th c. chiefly one of elaborate construction, often containing automatic figures of persons or animals; **German congreve**, a kind of lucifer match; † **German devil** [cf. quot. 1598 in 1], ? a sort of screw-jack or similar contrivance; **German duck** (see quot.); **German flute** (see FLUTE *sb.*[1] 1); **German gamba**, **gold**, **hone** (see quots.); † **German Lombard**, a kind of paper; **German mile**, a distance of between 4 and 5 English miles; **German paste**, **process**, **sarsaparilla** (see quots.); **German sausage**, a large sort of sausage, the stuffing of which is meat spiced and partly cooked; usually sold in portions by weight; **German sheet**, a kind of sheet-glass; **German sixth** *Mus.*, a chord consisting of a note with its major third, fifth, and augmented sixth; **German steel**, **stitch** (see quots.); **German text**, a black letter resembling old English or modern German; also *attrib.*; **German tinder** = AMADOU; **German watch** (cf. *G. clock*); **German wool** = *Berlin wool* (see BERLIN 4). Also GERMAN SILVER.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **German-bit*, a wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. *Ibid.*, **German-chest* (*Metallurgy*), a long box into which the slimes are carried gradually by a stream of water. The heavier portions settle near the head of the box, and the lighter towards the lower end. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 192 A woman that is like a *Germane Cloake [*i. e.* clock], Still a repairing; euer out of frame. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii, Shee takes her selfe asunder still when shee goes to bed .. and about next day noone is put together againe, like a great Germane Clocke. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. v. (1651) B iij, Let us try To win that old Eremit thing, that, like An Image in a German clock, doth move, Not walke. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 432 The '*German congreves' were soon after introduced. 1670 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 23 That small Engine, which by some is call'd the *German-devil, reform'd, after this manner, and duely applied, might be very expedient for this purpose [the extirpation of Roots]. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), **German Duck*, half a sheep's head boiled with onions. 1754 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 101 (end), Upon the same shelf with their *German flute, their powder-mask and their four-horse-whip. 1880 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* (1881) 157 *Viol-di-Gamba.* This stop is not to be confounded with the German Gamba..The *German Gamba, or Gamba proper, is a stop of louder intonation and somewhat larger scale. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **German gold*, an inferior gold powder prepared from gold leaf. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v. *Hone*, **German hone*, a soft, smooth, yellow slate especially adapted for razor-setting. 1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called..*German Lombard 1s. per Ream. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 A comon *Germaine mile Conteyninge in it 32 Furlonges. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 110 Foure Italian miles do make but one Germane mile. 1838 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 465/1, 3¾ German miles = 17 English miles. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **German-paste*, a food sold for..cage birds .. made of pea-meal, hemp-seed, maw-seed, lard, and honey or treacle. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **German process*, in copper smelting, the process of reduction in a shaft-furnace, after roasting, if necessary. 1882 OGILVIE, **German-sarsaparilla*, a name given to the roots or rhizomes of *Carex arenaria*, *C. disticha*, and *C. hirta*, from their being occasionally used in Germany as a substitute for sarsaparilla. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **German-sausage*, a polony, a bladder or cleaned gut stuffed with meat partly cooked. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 421 *German Sheet is another species of glass much esteemed. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, **German sixth.* 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* xi. 127 We produce a discord, which has been called .. the 'German sixth'. 1799 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Philos.* II. 65 The steel obtained immediately from the ore by simple fusion, is called natural steel. It is likewise distinguished by the name of *German steel, because it comes principally from Germany. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *German-steel*, a metal made of charcoal-iron obtained from bog-iron or the sparry carbonate. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 30/1 **German stitch*, this is a stitch formed from a tapestry and a tent stitch being worked alternately in a diagonal line across the canvas. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Over each [gateway] was an inscription in the *German text. 1763 W. MASSEY *Origin Letters* II. 28 A neat and correct alphabet of the german text capitals. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 433 At one time, indeed, they were announced as '*German tinder'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *German tinder*, the Soft Amadou, *Polyporus fomentarius*. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* H j b, Here take my Germane watch, hang't vp in sight, That I may see her hang in English for't.

b. In the names of various plants, as **German camomile**, **German iris**, **German knotgrass**, **German lilac**, **German madwort**, **German millet**, **German rice**, **German tamarisk** (see quots.); **German wallflower** (see WALLFLOWER).

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **German camomile*, the flower-heads of *Matricaria chamomilla*. 1882 *Garden* 6 May 317/2 The earliest purple *German Iris. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *German Knotgrass, *Scleranthus annuus*. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **German Lilac*, valerian. 1818 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* II. 316 *Asperugo procumbens* .. Trailing Catchweed, *German Madwort. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 59 (*German Madwort*) .. This little prostrate annual plant .. is found more or less all over Europe. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 115 *German Millet, *Sitaria germanica*. .. This variety was.. imported from India, and acclimatized in Germany. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* III. 463/2 *Hordeum Zeocriton*; also called *German rice, or rice barley. 1882 *Garden* 22 July 73/3 The *German Tamarisk .. a slender upright-growing shrub.

c. *German measles*: A contagious disease, resembling measles in a mild form.

1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 129. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s. v. *Roseola*, *epidemic*, German measles, *Rubella*. .. Symptoms, mild headache and chills, muscular pains; there may be some coryza. The rash appears usually on the first day on the face, chest, and afterwards over the body. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1046 The council of the Medical Officers of Schools' Association have issued a circular to the members of the association, asking for their opinions upon the characteristics of measles and German measles.

Hence **Ge·rmanly** *adv.*, in a German manner.

1799 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* II. 19 As fine a Germanly compounded word as you may expect to see. 1854 G. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) I. 350 He is a man of real culture, kindliness, and polish (Germanly speaking).

B. *sb.*

1. A native of Germany.

1530 TINDALE *Practyse of Prelates* F vja, When the empyre was translated vnto the Germaynes..there was moch stryfe. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 37 O noble Germanys, God hath made yow a lyght vnto all rulers in the world. 1692 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 121 Neither among the old Germans did any one bear Arms until he was honored with a Spear and Target in their State-Assemblys. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 245 The Germans were less corrupt than the Italians. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* Introd. ii. (1866) 5 The truculent German .. considered carnage the only useful occupation.

b. With limiting word. *High German*: one who speaks the High German language.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* E iv b, A name which Ide teare out From the hye Germaines throat.

c. One who is versed in the German language; a German scholar.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 183, I, who am no German, have heard enough read, and seen enough translated by his [Klopstock's] admirers, to be convinced that he is full of buckram and bombast.

2. The German language.

When used without defining word or contextual indication, the word is understood to denote High German (until the 18th c. called High Dutch).

1748 CHESTERF. *Let.* 13 Feb. (1892) I. 84, I am very willing that you should take a Saxon servant, who speaks nothing but German; which will be a sure way of keeping up your German, after you leave Germany. 1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* ii. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 249 See how natural the German comes from me, though I have not yet been six weeks in the country! 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 325 The two idioms are more nearly allied than English and German. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 314 At that time it was thought very fine and poetical to study German.

b. With limiting words. *High German*: the variety of Teutonic speech, originally confined to 'High' or southern Germany, but now accepted as the literary language throughout the whole of Germany; its chief characteristic is that certain consonants have been altered by what is called the 'second sound-shifting' from their original Teut. sounds, which the other dialects in the main preserve. *Low German*: properly = 'Plattdeutsch', the general name for the dialects of Germany which are not High German; but also applied by philologists to all the West Germanic dialects except High German (including, e.g. English, Dutch, Frisian); and formerly in a still wider sense including also Gothic and Scandinavian.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 192 The German or Teutonic lan.

guage may be divided into two great branches .. the High German, or the language of Southern Germany; and the Low German, or Saxon. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* i. 5 Luther .. made the High German the literary language of all German-speaking people. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etym.* Ser. I. vi. § 55 The West Teutonic branch includes..Saxon or Low German. 1897 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Dec., Of versions earlier than Chaucer's two into High German and French are of the greatest linguistic importance.

3. In various senses resulting from elliptical uses of the adj.

a. Short for *German cotillon* (see COTILLION 1); also, a dancing party where this is the chief dance. [1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 36 If I am ever caught dancing the German cotillon.] 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 683/1 It is a dance they call the German. 1881 HOWELLS *Fearful Respons.* (1882) 153 In the German .. there was a figure fantastically called the symphony. 1886 *Ogontz Mosaic* Jan. 7/1 Tuesday evening a German was given in the amusement room by Prof. Asher's dancing class.

b. *pl.* Articles (defined by context) imported from Germany.

1891 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 2/7 Eggs..There has been a rise of 6*d.* on second Italians..and 1*s.* on Germans.

c. = *German sausage.*

1883 GREENWOOD *Odd People* 220 The sausage-eater may ..continue to munch his 'german' with a relish.

d. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, German*, a straw filled with gunpowder to act as a fuze in blasting operations.

C. *Comb.* as *German-built, -made, -owned, -speaking* adjs.; also *German-Jewish* adj.

1897 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/3 This *German-built, German-owned steamer has easily eclipsed all previous performances. 1876 G. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 290 Part of the scene at the club is translated into Hebrew in a *German-Jewish newspaper. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 361 The tools.. are sometimes displayed on a small barrow, sometimes on a stall, and are mostly *German-made. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/1 German manufacturers, who .. 'improve the occasion to offer other German-made wares'. 1872 *German-speaking [see B. 2 b].

Germander (dʒɜːmæ·ndəɹ). Forms: (5 **germawnder**, 5, 7 **germandir**, 6 **germandre, germaunder, jarmander**, 7 **jermander**), 6– **germander**. [ad. med.L. *germandra, -drea* (F. *germandrée*), altered form of *gamandrea, -ia* (whence Ger., Du. *gamander*), corruptly ad. late Gr. χαμαιδρυά, which is itself a corruption of Gr. χαμαίδρυς, lit. 'ground oak', f. χαμαί on the ground + δρῦς oak. Another corrupt form based on the late Gr. word is It. *calamandrea*. The correct Gr. form was adopted in med. L. as *chamædrys*, whence It. *camedrio*, Sp. *camedréo*.]

The name of the plants of the genus *Teucrium*, esp. *T. Chamædrys*, the Common or Wall Germander. Garlic or Water Germander = *T. Scordium*. Wood Germander = *T. Scorodonia*. In the U.S. applied to *T. Canadense* (Cent. Dict.). Also applied to certain species of *Veronica*, now chiefly in the compound names **Germander Chickweed** (*Veronica agrestis*); **Germander Speedwell** or **Wild Germander** (*Veronica Chamædrys*).

In early quots. it is often uncertain what plant is meant. The attrib. use in Tennyson refers to the beautiful blue colour of the flowers of *Veronica Chamædrys*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/2 Germawnder, herbe, *germandra*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 26 Chamedrys called .. in englishe Germander or englishe Triacle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxv. 111 Of Scordium or water Germander. *Ibid.* I. lxxvi. 112 Of Teucrion or wilde Germander. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1877) I. 326 Our common germander or thistle benet is .. of .. great power in medicine. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cciii. 534 Tree Germander is called in..Latine Teucrium: in English great Germander, vpright Germander, and Tree Germander. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 269 Take of Jermander four ounces, of Gumdragant, and of dryed Roses. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 109/1 Tree Germander hath the Flowers..white, in a round pointed husk. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as ..Tree Germander, Lupine. 1789 PILKINGTON *Derbysh.* (1803) I. 325 *Veronica chamædris*, Wild germander. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 398 Wall germander has been accounted tonic, stomachic [etc.]. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 6 The germander speedwell, with its laughing blue eyes, spangling every hedge-bank. 1865 — *Land & Sea* (1874) 15 The wood germander, or bitter sage, whose wrinkled leaves were used during the scarcity of the last war as a substitute for tea.

attrib. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 82 Divided into five Leaves, as the Germander Flower. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 4 They, thinking that her clear germander eye Droopt in the giant-factoried city-gloom, Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea.

Germane: see GERMAN *a.*[1]

Germanesque (dʒɜːmăne·sk), *a.* [f. GERMAN + -ESQUE.] Marked by German characteristics.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 28 The fair writer .. has even rendered her tragedy more Germanesque than that wild and singular production.

Germanhood (dʒɜ·ɹmănhud). [f. GERMAN + -HOOD.] The quality of being German.

1827 CARLYLE *German Romance* Pref., They are German Novelists, not English ones; and their Germanhood I have all along regarded as a quality, not as a fault.

Germanic (dʒɜːmæ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Germānic-us*, f. *Germānus* GERMAN *a.*[2] Cf. F. *germanique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Germany or to the Germans, German. Now chiefly *Hist.* in *Germanic Confederation, Germanic Empire.*

1633 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 214 Setting up the Germanic liberty, and levelling of the House of Austria. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. xlix, Fifty milions of Germanick leagues. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 217 The association of the Germanic states would not be a sufficient security to the empire against a foreign enemy. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 13 He laboured..to establish concord among the several princes of the Germanic body. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 251 Least of all could the German nation boast that the Germanic empire had recovered its ancient character and powers.

b. Marked by German characteristics. *Germanic region* (see quot.).

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 383 Germanic Region. The whole of Northern Europe and Asia, bounded by the Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Caucasus, and Altai.

2. Of or pertaining to the Teutonic race, or any of the Teutonic peoples. With reference to language, often used by philologists as = 'Primitive Germanic'. Also with limiting word, in the designations of the subordinate groups into which the Germanic family of langs. is divided: the *East Germanic*, including Gothic (and some langs. of which only traces remain, as Burgundian, Vandal), the *North Germanic* = 'Scandinavian' (by some treated as a subdivision of East Germanic), and the *West Germanic*, including High and Low German, English, Frisian, Dutch, etc.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 26 The Roman empire during the Germanic invasions. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 6 [Gothic] is the architecture of the Germanic nations. 1888 J. WRIGHT *Old High-Ger. Primer* § 70 The Germanic combination *kw* was represented in Franconian by *qu*, and in Upper German by *chu*.

B. *sb.* The language of the Germanic people; Teutonic: see A. 2.

1892 J. WRIGHT *Primer Gothic Lang.* § 108 From an Indo-Germanic point of view the series I–V belong to one and the same series which underwent in Germanic various modifications upon clearly defined lines.

Germanical (dʒɜːmæ·nikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = GERMANIC *a.* 1.

1560 BP. SANDYS *Let.* 24 Oct. in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* 125 Ye will not utterly condemn all Germanical natures. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 602 Whose Germanical jabber Master Ben..put into English.

Hence **Germa·nically** *adv.*, in a Germanical manner.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 706 The round-about, hubble-bubble, rumfustianish..roly-poly growlery of style, so Germanically set forth. 1854 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 87 That is, speaking Germanically, and therefore pedantically.

Germanify (dʒɜ·ɹmănifəi), *v.* [f. GERMAN *a.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make German in form or character, imbue with German qualities, render German-like. Hence **Germa·nified** *ppl. a.*

1871 *Mad. Simple's Invest.* v. in *Old & New* in *Casq. Lit.* I. 312/1 That sounds Germanified. 1888 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 281 The Germanified ghost of the dead language is raised in the baccalaureate oration of my second son.

Germanish (dʒɜ·ɹmăniʃ), *a.* [See -ISH.] Having German characteristics, savouring of Germanism.

1796 R. BAGE *Hermsprong* viii, It sounds monstrous Germanish. 1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 124 The letter is Germanish enough, in all conscience. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 197 Kellerman's name sounds Germanish.

Germanism (dʒɜ·ɹmăniz'm). [f. GERMAN *a.* + -ISM. Cf. F. *Germanisme.*]

1. An idiom or mode of expression peculiar to the German language; esp. one used by a speaker or writer in some other language.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 39 After I had duly considered this prety Germanisme. *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (T.), It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, Germanisms, and all isms but Anglicisms. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 2 Besides, it [the 'Tour of a German Prince'] lacks Germanity; the Germanisms in the whole are not greater than might be collected in a three years' residence. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 324 The mere Germanisms of the novel rests and signs appalled me. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 26 May 401/1 Many-jointed Germanisms stretch their unwieldy length and sprawl over every page.

2. a. German ideas; German modes of thought or action. b. Attachment to German ideas or institutions.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 154 Thou art alone practical, and despisest idealism, and mysticism, and Germanism. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 May, The advance of Germanism, as it was styled, was retarded, if not checked. 1884 *Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 24 What our country needs of Germanism in education is the profound, accurate, broad, and genial habits.

3. Affectation of what is German; a disposition to adopt German modes of thought or expression.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 507 A something of Germanism clings about the style of these two first cantos. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* 71 The same philosophical elements, received into a certain sensibility or insensibility to sin, and its consequences, leads [*sic*] one mind to the Church of Rome; another to what, for want of a better word, may be called Germanism. 1857 CHURCH *Let.* 26 Jan. in *Life* (1894) 149 How very much without real knowledge has been a great deal of the broad abuse of Germanism that goes on.

Germanist (dʒɜ·ɹmănist). [f. GERMAN *a.* + -IST.] a. One who has a knowledge of Germany and of the German language. b. One versed in Germanic or Teutonic philology. c. One influenced by German thought.

1831 CARLYLE *Let.* 29 Aug. in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 188 We are all to meet, along with a certain Mrs. Austin, a young Germanist..and breakfast some day in the Templar's lodgings. 1851 RUSKIN *Let. to Stillman* in *Pall Mall G.* (1887) 23 Dec. 11/2 Above all avoid German books—and all Germanists except Carlyle. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II. 241, I..hope to take back the boys good Germanists. 1885 G. H. SCHODDE in *Homil. Rev.* May 395 The greatest of Germanists, Jacob Grimm .. says that..Luther's language must be regarded as the foundation of modern German.

Germanistic (dʒɜːmăni·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to the study of Germanic philology and antiquities.

1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 143/2 The second volume of the admirable *Jahresbericht* on Germanistic philology .. has reached us. 1883 *American* VI. 313 Cheap Germanistic texts.

†**Germanity**[1]. *Obs.* [ad. L. *germānitātem*, f. *germānus* GERMAN[1].] The quality of being 'german' or closely related; near kinship.

1594 BP. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 70 Thus was germanity and brotherhood broken betwixt the Thebans. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 81 The germanity and neerest blood of brotherhood. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Cor.* viii. 8 The germanity, the naturalnesse, legitimatenesse opposed to bastardlinesse. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 105 Germanity, brotherhood. 1721 in BAILEY.

Germanity[2] (dʒɜːmæ·nĭti). [f. GERMAN *a.*[2] + -(I)TY.]

1. The characteristic qualities of Germany or the Germans.

1832 [see GERMANISM 3]. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 700 The inhabitants [of Weimar] seemed to us to have more than the usual heaviness of Germanity. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Goethe* Wks. 1862 XII. 216 One other part of this lady's conduct merits notice for its exquisite Germanity.

2. Devotion to German interests.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 10 That they are slightly demoralized by success no one not directly inspired with 'Germanity' can doubt.

Germanium (dʒɜːmē·niŭm). *Chem.* [mod. L., f. *Germānus* GERMAN *a.*[2]] (See quot.)

1886 *Athenæum* 13 Mar. 364/2 Prof. Clemens Winkler, in the *Berichte* of the Berlin Chemical Society, describes a new element—to which he has given the name of 'Germanium'—in a mineral named Argyrodite .. Germanium appears to take a place between antimony and bismuth.

Germanize (dʒɜ·ɹmănəiz), *v.* [f. GERMAN *a.*[2] + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To translate into the German language.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 624 The Dutch, hath him who Germaniz'd the story Of Sleidan. 1793 BÖTTIGER *Let.* in *Mem. Dalzel* (1862) 107, I have got a vast liking to Germanise them myself. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 354 Several of whose odes have been as happily Germanized by Ramler as his epistles have been by Wieland.

2. To make German in character, appearance, etc.

1609 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* III. iv. Wks. 1874 V. 205 The first health shall be impos'd on you Valerius, and if ever you have beene Germaniz'd, let it be after the Dutch fashion. 1751 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1890 II. 320 Aliens, who will shortly be so numerous as to Germanize us instead of our Anglifying them. 1790 *By-stander* 350 [Thus did Handel] Germanize us out of the little taste which, previous to his misty appearance, had begun to glimmer on us. 1812 VISCT. FOLKESTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 10 Dec., He had seen our..officers adopting German dresses, and Germanizing themselves as much as possible. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xiv. (ed. 2) 329 The process by which Normandy was Germanized. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 250/2 She [Japan] has endeavoured in turn to anglicize, americanize, gallicize, and germanize herself.

3. *intr.* To adopt German manners and customs; to become German (in style, tastes, habits, sympathies, etc.).

1665 LOCKE *Let.* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. iii. 112 Our landlord, who is wont sometimes to germanize. 1801 *True Briton* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1802) V. 123 For, though our troops might fraternize, They'd poltrons be to Germanize. 1821 SHELLEY *Let. to C. Clairmont* in Dowden *Life* II. 391 You are indeed Germanizing very fast.

Hence **Ge·rmanized** *ppl. a.*, **Ge·rmanizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ge·rmaniza·tion**, the action or process of Germanizing; **Ge·rmanizer**, one who Germanizes.

1743 *Lond. Mag.* 89 He might .. have described himself as a Germanized Englishman. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 240 Who knows whether this Germaniz'd genius has parts to comprehend..thy merit. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 100 A Latin word with a Germanized ending. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Speeches* Wks. 1859 II. 209/2 We should .. have been .. about as free as Denmark, Sweden, or the Germanised States of Italy. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 213 The Germanised style..consists..in an absurd imitation of German idiom and construction. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 689 Should the Governments of Prussia and Austria persist in their present system of Germanization. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 3/1 The maudlin and unavowed scepticism of one or other of these classes of Germanizers. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xvi. 261 The Germanising of Gaul would lead..to fresh invasions of Italy. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 97/1 The vague..notion that his [Carlyle's] style consists in a mere Germanising of English may be dismissed at once. 1889 *Times* 14 Jan. 5/6 The Bill would tend to the Germanization of Hungary. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 720 Incidents .. illustrative of the people's concealing French hearts under their Germanized exteriors.

Ge·rmano-, used as the combining form of 'German' in various formations, as **Ge·rmano-Coleri·dgian** *a.*, used by Mill as an epithet designating opinions derived from German writers through Coleridge, or from the Germans and Coleridge jointly; **Ge·rmano-ma·nia,** a mania for things German; **Germano·philist,** one who is friendly to, or excessively fond of, the Germans; **Ge·rmanopho·bia,** a morbid dread of Germany and of everything German.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 403 The *Germano-Coleridgian doctrine is .. the result of .. a reaction. *Ibid.* 425 The Germano-Coleridgian school .. saw beyond the immediate controversy. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 May 350/3 One is almost tempted to wish that Dr. Minot had .. intrusted the preparation of an American translation to some one not yet incurably affected by *Germano-mania. 1864 FURNIVALL in *Reader* 11 June 744 Whether you believe in Diez as an oracle as some *Germanophilists do, or doubt him as some English sceptics have done. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) Dec. 398 There is no *Germanophobia to be detected in his attitude.

Ge·rman si·lver. A white alloy consisting of nickel, zinc, and copper, originally obtained from an ore found at Hildburghausen.

1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIII. 96 The German silver .. is now coming into vogue. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1052 A gun..in a case of rosewood, mounted in German silver. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) 200 The co.ls (of the differential galvanometer) are sometimes made of German silver instead of copper.

attrib. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 58 The beggars were a kind of German-silver aristocracy.

Ge·rmantown. *U.S.* [The name of a suburb of Philadelphia.] A one-horse covered vehicle used in country districts: more fully *Germantown wagon.*

1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 322 Farmers came in their buggies, germantowns and farm-waggons.

Germa·tic, *a. Biol. rare.* [Badly f. GERM *sb.*, on the analogy of *spermatic.*] Pertaining to a germ.

1889 H. CAMPBELL *Causation of Disease* 135 We have seen that the spermatic and germatic E[nvironment] cannot possibly be the same for any two germs or sperms.

Germe, var. JERM, Turkish vessel.

Germen (dʒē·ɹmen). Also 7 **germaine,** 7–9 **germin.** [a. L. *germen* (pl. *germina*): see GERM *sb.*]

1. The rudiment of an organism, a germ. Now only *fig.* (Cf. GERM *sb.*)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 8 And thou all-shaking Thunder, Strike flat the thicke Rotundity o' th' world, Cracke Natures moulds, all germaines spill at once That makes ingratefull Man. — *Macb.* IV. i. 59. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1772 VI. 794 The cicatricula of an egg, or the germen in the seed of a plant, being, in reality, a model of the animal, or plant, to be produced from it. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 123 Although that may cleanse the body of the grain, it will not carry off the down from its end, and which is reasonably supposed to contain the germin of smut. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XVII. 100 Love is germin [orig. *semen'a*] of each virtue in ye. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. v. vi. 294 Many thought and feared some new evil was confusing the germins of nature.

†2. A shoot or sprout, a young branch or sucker.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 53 a, If tenant cut down timber trees ..or suffer the young germins to be destroyed. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 *Germins,* young shoots of Trees. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. § 1 The Parts of the Germen and Branch, are the same with those of the Trunk. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 208 If .. he destroys the young Germins, or stub up the same by the Roots. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Palm,* The Palm-Tree has a tender Germen, from whence other small Shoots proceed by Intervals. 1785 W. GILPIN *Mount. & Lakes* I. 227 Fruitful nature, making .. unremitting efforts to vegetate, could not here produce a single germin.

3. *Bot.* The rudiment of a seed-vessel, an ovary.

1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Wks.* (1762) Introd. 30 Upon opening the flower leaves there will appear in the very center, at the bottom an oblong thickish substance .. This contains the seed, and is called the germen or germ. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 3 The Seed-vessel. In the newly-opened flower, this part was called the Germen; but when it enlarges, and approaches to maturity, it is called the Seed-vessel. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 274 The Germen appears under a variety of shapes and sizes. It is of great moment .. to observe whether it be superior, that is, above the bases of the calyx and corolla .. or inferior, below them. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 179 The bodies .. are considered abortive germens, or seed-vessels. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* iii. 83 The germens of these 12 flowers all swelled, and ultimately six fine capsules and two poor capsules were produced.

Germicidal (dʒē·ɹmisəi·dăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Destructive to germs, germ-killing.

1888 *Times* 24 Dec. 3/5 By first drawing the tobacco smoke through water, it was found to have lost its germicidal properties. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 14 Mar. 278/1 The great germicidal antidote of the future.

Germicide (dʒē·ɹmisəid), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. GERM *sb.* + -CIDE 1.]

1. That which kills germs; *spec.* an agent used to destroy disease-germs.

1881 *Times* 17 Jan. 5 Neither oil nor glycerine is a germicide or a disinfectant. 1881 G. M. STERNBERG tr. *Magnin's Bacteria* (1883) 209 By germicides we mean agents which have the power to destroy the vitality of the various species of bacteria known to us.

2. quasi-*adj.* Destructive to germs, germicidal.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 106 Certain germicide agents absolutely arrest their power of reproduction. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Germicide,* having power to kill germs.

Germiculture (dʒē·ɹmikəltiŭɹ). [f. GERM *sb.* + CULTURE; after *horticulture,* etc.] 'The artificial cultivation of the microscopical organisms (bacteria) connected with certain diseases' (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence **Germicu·lturist,** one who practises germiculture; a bacteriologist.

18.. *Med. News* LII. 640 (Cent.) The third point—the antiseptic value of these bodies—still remains for the germiculturist to determine.

Germiduct (dʒē·ɹmidəkt). [f. GERM *sb.* + L. *duct-us*; after *aqueduct.*] 'The efferent canal of the germigene' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Germigene (dʒē·ɹmi,dʒēn). *Biol.* [f. GERM *sb.* + *-gene,* -GEN.] 'The gland of the female generative apparatus of cestoid and Trematode worms in which the germinal vesicles are formed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

So **Germi·genous** *a.*, that produces germs.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. [136] In..Cestoid Entozoa there are distinct germigenous..organs. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 125 Besides other accessory organs, vitelligenous exist independently of germigenous glands. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Gland, Germigenous gland,* the germ-producing structure or ovary of cestoid worms; the structure which produces the germinative vesicles.

Germin (dʒē·ɹmin), *v. arch.* Also 5 **germyne.** [ad. L. *germin-āre*: see GERMINATE *v.*] *intr.* To put forth shoots, to bud. Of the earth: To begin to produce vegetation. Also *trans.* To bud or shoot forth into.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 48 For Columelle affermyth in that ioynt To germyne, and in veer therout to stare Mater thy vyne al newly to repare. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A iv b, The swete dewe of Maye..pleseth moche unto the erthe and attempreth it swetely in making to germyne and fructyfye. — *Gold. Leg.* 231 b/1 Thre thynges ben founden in seed germynyng. 1484 — *Ryall Bk.* M iv, A dewe whyche maketh hym to germyne a swete rote and ryȝt wel atempred, that is good love. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXXIII. 10 The love Reveal'd, whose genial influence makes now This flower to germin in eternal peace.

Germin, var. GERMEN.

Germinable (dʒē·ɹminăb'l), *a. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. **germināb-ilis,* f. *germināre*: see GERMINATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of germination.

1878 OGLE tr. *Kerner's Flowers* IV. 79 Visits .. indispensable for the production of germinable seeds.

‖**Germinal** (ʒɡɹmĭnal, dʒē·ɹmĭnăl), *sb.* [Fr., f. L. *germin-, germen*: see GERM *sb.*] The seventh month of the French revolutionary calendar.

1833 NICOLAS *Chronol. Hist.* (1838) 171 French Revol. Calend., Germinal (Budding Month) Mar. 21–Apr. 19.

Germinal (dʒē·ɹmĭnăl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *germinālis,* f. L. *germin-, germen*: see GERM *sb.*] Of or belonging to a germ or to germs; of the nature of a germ.

Germinal cell, disk = *germ cell, disk* (see GERM *sb.* 6). *Germinal layer,* each of the three layers of cells into which the blastoderm divides. *Germinal matter,* a term applied by Beale to vitally active matter (see quot. 1870). *Germinal membrane* = BLASTODERM. *Germinal pole,* 'the part or pole of the egg where lies the germinal spot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). *Germinal spot,* the nucleolus of the permanent ovum, situated in the germinal vesicle. *Germinal vesicle,* the nucleus of the permanent ovum of animals.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 172 Relatively taken..the germinal power of every seed might be generalized under the relation of Identity. 1836, 1859 Germinal membrane [see BLASTODERM]. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 118 Capillary vessels are developed by the stellated union of a certain set of blastodermic or germinal cells. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 51 On one side of the yolk is a pellucid spot, termed the germinal vesicle, having a spot or nucleus on its surface. 1861 BEALE *Protoplasm* I. iii. (1874) 93 In all living beings the matter upon which existence depends is the germinal matter (Bioplasm). 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 61 A mass of viscid nutritive matter, the 'yelk', within which is enclosed..the 'germinal vesicle'. In this, lastly, lies a more solid rounded body, termed the 'germinal spot'. 1870 BEALE *Protoplasm* (ed. 2) 36 It [living matter] alone possesses the power of growth and of producing matter like itself out of materials differing from it materially in composition, properties, and powers. I therefore called it *germinal* or *living matter,* to distinguish it from the *formed material,* which is in all cases destitute of these properties. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 36 The three layers into which the germinal membrane divides itself in the embryo. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* xi. 306 The plague-corpuscles..might also be germinal in the worm, and still baffle the microscope. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 35 The so-called germinal layers, which make up the embryonic body. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 206 The protoplasmic substance of the yelk .. constituting a germinal layer. *Ibid.* 209 A whitish patch .. termed the germinal disk. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 237 Germinal Segregation is caused by the propagation of the species by means of seeds or germs any one of which, when developed, forms a community.

b. *transf.* Of non-material things: That is in the germ or in the earliest stage of development.

1808 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* VI. 360 In our second volume..was noticed the germinal pamphlet, of which this quarto volume may be considered as the matured expansion. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xvi. 220 In what order do these germinal ideas arise? 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 367 It is needless..to point out the defects of this system. All we have to note here is its logical development of Condillac's germinal error. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* I. 10 The artistic sentiment, indeed, exists in Homer..but it is germinal, not organized and expanded as it will be. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. 427 The germinal form of morality. *a* 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 40 A forecasting tendency, germinal in animals and savages, conspicuous in the civilized man. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 147 Indications of germinal ideas about an after-life are present in the contents of tumuli.

c. *humorously.* Rudimentary, undeveloped.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxii, Job was a small fellow, about five, with a germinal nose.

Hence **Ge·rminally** *adv.*

1869 MISS HARWOOD tr. *de Pressensé's Early Years Chr.* II. iii. 203 The old economy germinally contains the new.

Germinance (dʒē·ɹmĭnăns). *rare.* [f. L. *germināre*: see GERMINATE *v.* and -ANCE.] The act of germinating or putting forth shoots.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. xxviii. 312 When the fulness of time was come for the germinance and growth of .. the plant.

Germinant (dʒē·ɹmĭnănt), *a.* [ad. L. *germinant-em,* pr. pple. of *germināre*: see GERMINATE *v.*] That develops like a germ; germinating, sprouting; also, having the potentiality of life or development. *rare* in literal sense.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iii. § 2 Prophecies .. are not fulfilled punctually at once, but haue springing and germinant accomplishment throughout many ages. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Germinant,* sprouting, budding, blossoming, &c. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 574/2 They are sowing the spiritual seed of immortal emulation .. Such seed is germinant with quenchless vitality. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xxvii. 102 He destroyed subordinate errours by simply proclaiming germinant truths. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* V. § 88 (1848) 91 Thus we trace out the beginning of the germinant process. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 266 The ideas were germinant and fruitful. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 354 A seedcorn that has under genial influences been warmed into the first movings of germinant life. 1881 W. R. NICOLL *Incarnate Saviour* viii. 148 The teaching of Christ was not exhaustive but germinant.

b. *fig.* of the ground.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnat.* ii. (1852) 23 The dry ground of man's nature is spoken of as germinant with the plant of our salvation. 1856 P. FAIRBAIRN *Prophecy* ii. 32 The germinant soil out of which predictions were ever springing forth.

Germinate (dʒē·ɹmĭnēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *germināre,* f. *germin-, germen*: see GERM *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To sprout, put forth shoots, begin to vegetate. Said properly of a seed or of a spore; hence, also, of a plant: To bud and develop shoots and branches.

1663 BULLOKAR, *Germinate,* to bud out. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 424 Whether seeds .. will germinate and thrive in the exhausted Receiver. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 39 'Tis now time for the Plume to rouze out of its Cloysters, and germinate too. *a* 1687 H. MORE *Def. Philos Cabbala* App. xi. (1713) 196 God caused the Trees to germinate out of the Earth. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 157 There is in one single Grain of Corn, that has throughly germinated, wherewith to feed the five Thousand Men. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 107 When the agriculturist wishes his seeds to germinate, he should not bury them very deep. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxii. 572 A kind of cloth woven of hair was used for drying the malt after it had been made to germinate. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 27 The spores which produce spermatia are not at all apt to germinate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 138 The persistent buds of many trees (Aesculus), bulbs (Tulip), and corms (Crocus, &c.), formed in the summer and germinating in the spring after long rest in winter.

b. *fig.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 267 Lust and Vengeance..from one seed do germinate. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. rule x. § 2 (1676) 124 The Church was then a garden of the fairest flowers, it did daily germinate with blessings from Heaven, and Saints sprung up. 1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess., Cultiv. Taste* Wks. (Globe) 319/1 The preceptor will sow the seeds of that taste which will soon germinate, rise, blossom, and produce perfect fruit. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. iii. (1866) 56 The soul requires room to germinate. 1849 H. COLERIDGE in *Encycl. Metrop.* 3 From the first, or initiative Idea, as from a seed, successive Ideas germinate. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 5 (1875) 18 The sciences..severally germinate out of the experiences of daily life. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 282 A wise man acts upon a hint, and it germinates.

2. *trans.* To cause to shoot or sprout.

1610 D. PRICE *Creat. Prince* E ij, In this Paradise is..the tree of goodnesse which is .. watered by grace, germinated by godlines, will waxe greene by hope [etc.]. 1803 *Edwin* III. 264 The gentle influence of Spring began to spread the verdant carpet of Nature, and germinate the bursting buds. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xii, The impassioned eloquence of that lady germinated the seed which the Cardinal had seemed so carelessly to scatter.

b. *fig.* To cause to issue or develop, to produce.

1796 BURNEY *Metastasio* II. 245 Some new composition flatters my vanity in fulfilling my predictions, and germinating fresh hopes of your future poetical fame. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. IV. i, Several French departments germinate a set of rebellious paper-leaves, named Proclamations. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 32 Those boundary questions which, we were assured, were to germinate a war for a quarter of a century. 1892 HALL CAINE in *Times* 19 Sept. 4/1 A crowd of people gathered in the Street and germinated alarming rumours.

3. *intr.* Of a salt, etc.: To effloresce. ? *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Chalcites, which hath a Spirit that will put forth and germinate, as we see in Chymicall Trialls. 1774 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 482 Which salt also germinates in great abundance in the same colliery. *Ibid.* 490 The stone on which the native alum ..germinates is black and shining. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 9 It [Glauber's Salt] also, not unfrequently, germinates from, and adheres to, the walls of recent buildings.

Hence **Ge·rminating** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1751 N. COTTON *Vis.* viii. 40 Infant roses, ere they blow, In germinating clusters grow. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1873) 454 The seeds retain their germinating power. 1854 GILFILLAN *Life Blair* in *B.'s Wks.* 128 Books .. full of suggestive and germinating thought. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 87 A young shoot is produced at the germinating season. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 198 The root of the germinating seed.

Germination (dʒə̄·mineī·ʃən). [ad. L. *germinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *germinārе*: see GERMINATE *v.* Cf. F. *germination.*]

1. The action or process of germinating, sprouting, or putting forth shoots; also, an instance of this. Used properly of a seed; hence of a plant, and also of the similar development of the spore in cryptogams.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 23 It helpeth toward the generation and germination of all seeds. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves, Lett.* v. 67 Can the Sun shine, and the dew fall, and not the Earth return her Germinations? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 178 Herein we finde no security to prevent its germination, as having made tryall in graines whose ends cut off have notwithstanding suddenly sprouted. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 251 The whole globe would be one frigid zone .. there would be no life, no germination. 1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 135 Salts are not absolutely necessary to the Germination of Plants. 1776 BP. WATSON *Apol. Chr.* I. 22 Any one phænomenon in nature, from the rotation of the great orbs of the universe to the germination of a blade of grass. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 81 Germination would then proceed with dangerous rapidity in that part [of a heap of grain] .. while in other parts the vegetation would not have commenced. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 170 The germination which converts the acorn into an oak. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. iv. 44 The essentials to germination are found by experience to be a certain amount of moisture, warmth, and air. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 362 The spore .. increases in size as soon as germination commences .. and divides into two cells.

fig. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 65 The sundry Germinations and Springings up of the works of Righteousness in him are a delectable Paradise to him. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 268 We see the germination of that usurpation. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 623 A time of germination in religious history.

2. *transf.* Used for: Efflorescence, ebullition.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 128 Excrescencies or Ebullitions in the snuff of a Candle, partly from .. a kind of Germination or Ebullition of some actuated unctuous parts which creep along. *Ibid.* 130 Why may not the Phænomena of Ebullition or Germination be in part .. from the levity of an impregnated liquor. 1774 BROWNRIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 483 Various other kinds of salts formed by germination, assume this fibrous texture.

Germinative (dʒə̄·minəitiv), *a.* [f. L. *germinārе*: see GERMINATE *v.* and -ATIVE. Cf. F. *germinatif, -ive.*] **a.** Of or belonging to germination. **b.** 'Having power to bud or sprout, or to develop' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 155 Any Agent, indu'd with a germinative Power. *Ibid.* 230 Among the common Water there is another which I call germinative, for Plants. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 865 The blastoderm or germinative membrane. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 67 *note*, The germinative power of a seed .. is destroyed by fire. 1883 *American* VII. 89 The germinative portion of the egg.

fig. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 334 [It] could not fail to weaken the germinative principles of popular disaffection. 1857 I. TAYLOR *World of Mind* 379 The 'Social Institution' by which such usages are sanctioned is itself a crime, and it will be germinative of crimes. 1865 *Reader* 18 Mar. 309/1 Any vital or germinative truth.

Germinator (dʒə̄·mineītəɹ). [f. GERMINATE *v.* + -OR.] That which causes or promotes the growth (of a seed or plant). Also *spec.*, an appliance for testing the germinating power of seed.

1890 *Daily News* 26 June 6/1 Messrs. Sutton .. have a most ingenious germinator on view, a device by which the buyer of seed may .. test the germinating power of what he buys. 1895 *Voice* (N. Y.) 16 May 62 This infernal bottle .. is a veritable germinator of misery and sin.

Germini·parous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **germinipar-us* (f. GERMEN + *parĕre* to bring forth, after *ōviparus, vīviparus*) + -OUS.] Bringing forth seeds; producing offspring through seeds.

1827 H. T. COLEBROOKE in *Trans. R. Asiat. Soc.* (1830) II. 36 The threefold division .. is, 1st. viviparous .. 2d. oviparous .. 3d. germiniparous.

Germless (dʒə̄·ɹmlės), *a.* [f. GERM *sb.* + -LESS.] Containing no germs (see GERM *sb.* 3).

1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (1884) 62 If the air were absolutely germless and pure, would the .. life appear? 1887 C. DENISON in *Trans. 9th Internat. Med. Congress Washington* 8 Sept., He will never forget the noiselessness of that insectless and germless locality.

Germon (dʒə̄·ɹmən). [a. F. *germon* (see Littré *Suppl.*).] A fish of the genus *Orcynus*, esp. *Orcynus alalonga* the Long-finned tunny.

1860 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* 2nd Supp. 15. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 100 Germon. Long-finned Tunny. The name of Germon has been applied to more than one species, but we confine it to that to which in our opinion it more properly belongs.

Germo(u)nt, obs. Sc. form of GARMENT.

†Gernative, *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [? f. *gern* GIEN *v.* + -ATIVE.] ? Addicted to 'giming' or grumbling.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. v, Out, you gernatiue queane.

Gernet(t, obs. form of GARNET[1] and [2].

Gern(i)er(e, obs. form of GARNER.

†Ge·rnut. *Obs.* [? mistake for *yir(d)nut, ernut,* EARTH-NUT; but cf. F. *gernotte* or *jarnote* (Littré s.v. *Terre-noix*), which recalls the Sw. *jordnöt.*] (See quot.)

1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Roots of our *Bulbocastanum* .. commonly call'd Pig-nuts and Gernuts in the North, lie very deep, and fatten Hogs.

†Geroco·mical, *a. Obs.*⁻¹ [f. Gr. γηροκομικ-ός, f. γηροκομία (see next) + -AL.] Pertaining to the treatment of the aged.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 257 It is my earnest desire that Physicians would study the Gerocomical part of Physick more than they do.

Gerocomy (dʒi·ɹɒ·kŏmi). *rare.* [ad. Gr. γηροκομία, f. γηρο-, γῆρας old age + -κομία tending.] The science of the treatment of the aged.

1818 in TODD. 1885 FOTHERGILL *Dis. Sedent. Life* xxxii.

Gerofleis, obs. form of GILLYFLOWER.

Geronomite (dʒĕrɒ·nŏməit). Also **Geronymite.** [a. Sp. or It. *geronomita*, repr. med.L. *Hierōnymīta.*] = HIERONYMITE.

1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 118 Close by .. is a large convent of Geronymites. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd. Em. Painters* (1787) I. 70 A monk .. of the order of Geronimytes [*sic*]. 1838 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 228 A grey Geronomite This answer to his ecstacy returned.

Gerontarchical (dʒɛɹɒntā·ɹkikăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. γεροντ-, γέρων old man + -αρχ-ος ruling + -IC + -AL. (In this and the three following words, many scholars would pronounce the initial letter as g, not as dʒ.)] Pertaining to, of the nature of, government by old men.

1884 *Med. Times* May 669/2 It [the Apothecaries' Company] preferred to retain its gerontarchical constitution.

Gerontic (dʒĕrɒ·ntik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Also in erroneous form **geronic,** from the Gr. nom. case.] Of or pertaining to old age, senile.

1885 FOTHERGILL *Dis. Sedent. Life* xxxii. 279 There are a large series of geronic troubles from which old ladies are free. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gerontic.*

Gerontocracy (dʒɛɹɒntɒ·krăsi). [f. Gr. γεροντ-, γέρων old man + -κρατία government. Cf. F. *gerontocratie.*] The system of government by old men. Also, a governing body consisting of old men.

1830 *Examiner* 643/1 The adjustment of the qualification of candidates involves the entire question between the gerontocracy and the young men. 1877 R. LOWE in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 445 By making a Parliament already too old older, and already too rich richer—a plutocracy, and a gerontocracy.

Gerontogeous (dʒĕrɒntoˌdʒī·ɔs), *a.* Also **-gæous.** [f. Gr. γεροντ-, γέρων old man + γαῖα, γῆ earth + -OUS.] Of plants, etc.: Belonging to the Old World (i.e. the eastern hemisphere).

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1 *Gerontogæous* [sic], belonging to the Old World. 1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Gerontogeous.* 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gerontogæous.*

Geroom. ? *Obs. West Indian.* Some kind of fish.

1713 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* 159 [Fishes of Jamaica] *Harengus major*..a Geroom. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 282 A Geroom. This was twelve Inches long and two broad .. The Snout is longer and sharper than that of a Herring, and the Fins and Tail are larger.

‖Geropiga (dʒeɹopī·gă). Also **jerupiga** and (in Dicts.) **gero-, jerupigia.** [a. Pg. *geropiga* = HIERAPICRA.] A mixture of grape-juice, brandy, sugar, and red colouring-matter, manufactured in Portugal, and used in the adulteration of port-wine.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 814/2 Geropiga or Jerupiga. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Sept., It gets .. copper in its pickles, and geropiga in its port wine. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1887) 58 The common-room cellars which cannot have too much geropiga.

-gerous, in actual use always **-igerous** (i·dʒerəs), an adjectival suffix f. L. *-ger* bearing (f. root of *gerĕre* to bear) + -OUS. It occurs in a few words representing actual Latin formations, as *cornigerous, florigerous,* and in mod. scientific language is added freely to Latin stems, as in *frondigerous.*

Gerraflour, obs. form of GILLYFLOWER.

Gerran, Gerrard, vars. GARRON[1], GERARD.

Gerre, Gerret, obs. ff. GAR *v.*, JAR, GARRET.

Gerrymander (gerimæ·ndəɹ), *sb. U.S.* [f. the surname *Gerry*: see quot. 1881.] (See quot. 1868.)

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 619 *Gerrymander*, a method of arranging election districts so that the political party making the arrangement will be enabled to elect a greater number of representatives than they could on a fair system, and more than they should have in proportion to their numerical strength. 1881 *Mem. Hist. Boston* III. 212 In 1812, while Elbridge Gerry was Governor of Massachusetts, the Democratic Legislature, in order to secure an increased representation of their party in the State Senate, districted the State in such a way that the shapes of the towns forming such a district in Essex county brought out a territory of regular outline. This was indicated on a map which Russell the editor of the 'Continent' hung in his office. Stuart the painter observing it added a head, wings, and claws, and exclaimed 'That will do for a salamander!' 'Gerrymander!' said Russell, and the word became a proverb. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 17/2 The Ohio Democrats had made a partisan gerrymander of certain districts in order to retain power. 1891 G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Weekly* 28 Mar. (Funk), Mr. M'Kinley .. was defeated only by a gerrymander.

Gerrymander (gerimæ·ndəɹ), *v.* Also *erron.* (in England) **jerrymander.** [f. the sb.] *trans.* To subject (a state, a constituency) to a gerrymander. Also *transf.*, esp. in sense: To manipulate in order to gain an unfair advantage.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) Introd. 24. 1862 T. WINTHROP *E. Brotherlofi* II. ii. (1876) 111 A great scope of fertile plain, gerrymandered into farms. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 4/1 A question how the constituencies can be gerrymandered. 1887 SMYTH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVIII. 123 Gerrymandering dialect phenomena cannot but hurt a domain of philology that is sadly in lack of material with which to operate. 1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 367/2 They either had been 'gerrymandered' or thought they had been 'gerrymandered' out of their fair share of representative power. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/3 Mr. C—— described Mr. B—— as a political puritan who had grossly gerrymandered the Lancashire bench [of magistrates].

Hence **Gerryma·ndered** *ppl. a.*; **Gerryma·ndering** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.* Also **Gerryma·nderer,** one who gerrymanders (a constituency, etc.).

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Gerrymandering.* 1872 *N. Y. Sunday Merc.* 31 Mar. (Farmer), The Legislature of Ohio intends to prove itself a veritable master in the Gerrymandering business. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 271 In 1832 ..some very remarkable feats of 'jerrymandering' were performed by the Whig Party. 1884 *Ibid.* Oct. 577 It would enable ministers to appeal to a gerrymandered constituency. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July, We do not think the astutest gerrymanderer could turn the scale. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 8/1 He [Mr. Trevelyan] was admirably equipped for passing a gerrymandering Bill of this sort.

Gerse, obs. form of GARSE *sb.*

Gers(s, Gers-: see GRASS, GRASS-.

Gersdorffite (gə̄·ɹzdɒɹfəit). *Min.* [Named by Löwe in 1842 after Von Gersdorf, the proprietor of the mine where it was first found.] A sulpharsenide of nickel.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 459 Gersdorffite is used as an ore of nickel. 1892 *Dana's Min.* 90 With normal gersdorffite are classed a number of minerals.

Gerston: see GARSTON.

Ge·rsum, *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 gær-, gersum (a, 2–6, 9 *Hist.* gersum, 3 garsum, gersom, 5 grassum, 5–6 gersome, girsum (me, gressome, 6 gersumme, -sowme, gyrsome, -soome, -soume, grassumme, gressam, -um, grissume, -ome, 6–7 garsome, 3, 7 gersume, (8 garsom). [OE. *gærsum, gersum,* str. masc. and neut. *gærsuma, gersuma*, wk. masc. = ON. *gersimi*, wk. fem., MSw. *görsam.*]

1. A treasure, precious possession; a costly gift.

c 1045 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1035 Harold .. let niman of hyre ealle þa bestan gærsuma. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1047 For neah man sceolde to brecan his stef, ȝif he [Vlf] ne sealde þe mare gersuman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þa com þe mon mid his gersume to þan apostolum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 Þe gode pilegrim .. ne bereð no garsum. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 419 Þure3 .. þis gersume Ihc am nu þi man bicume. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6753 If theif na gersum has ne gifte. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 697 (Thornton) He weddid his wyfe .. Withe gyftes and gersoms [*Douce MS.* garsons: *see* GARRISON]. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 936, I rek nocht of thy riches .. Thy God [? *read* gude] nor thy Grassum set I bot licht.

2. Chiefly *Sc.* A premium or fine paid to a feudal superior on entering upon a holding.

1389 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 79 [An example of a] gersum [for a shop on the bridge occurs in the accounts of 1389]. *c* 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 977 Syne vexis him, or haif the terme be gane, With pykit querrellis, for to make him fane To flitt, or pay the grisum new agane. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 13 Mailis and gersomes rasit ouir hie. 1530 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 288 In recompense of fynes and garsomes that I toke of his tenementes. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (ed. Laing) 221 His maillis, gersowmes, and daylie rent. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden* 474 It paieth ..an hundred shillings for a Gersume to the Queene. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 5 Except the Place might cost somewhat at the entrance and admittance for a Garsome or Fine. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Garsom*, 'a garsom', a foregift at entring a farm, a Godspenny. 1708 *Termes de la Ley, Gersuma* is an obsolete Word, for a Fine or Sum of Money. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 592 According to the feudal system a gersum was rendered to the Seigneur upon the vassal's death.

attrib. 1567 in *Maitland's Hist. Edinb.* (1753) 211 The Interess and Gersome Silver yat sal happin to be obteinit yairfore.

†Ge·rsum, *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To subject to a fine, impose a fine upon. *To gersume in*: to admit to possession of in consideration of a fine or rent.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 151/1 To Garsumme (*A.* Gersome), *gressummare.* 1502 *Will of T. Martyn* (Somerset Ho.), To my son .. as many acres of land as he is garsumed in of myn own lande.

Gert, dial. form of GREAT.

Gerth(e, Gertt(e, obs. ff. GIRTH, GREAT.

Gerund (dʒe·ɹənd). [ad. L. *gerund-ium*, app. f. *gerundum* = *gerendum*, gerund of *gerĕre* to carry on.] A form of the Lat. vb. capable of being construed as a sb., but retaining the regimen of the vb. Hence applied to forms functionally equivalent in other langs., e.g. to the Eng. verbal noun in *-ing* when used rather as a part of the vb. than as a sb.

1513 LILLY *Introd. Gram.* (1549) B ij b, There be moreouer belongyng to the infinitiue mode of verbes certayn

voyces called gerundes..whiche haue bothe the actyue and passiue significacion. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* C j b, There is only one Gerund ending in *do*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 446 Gerunds and Supines are unnecessary inflexions of Verbs, the notion of them being expressible by the Infinitive Mode, whose Cases they are. 1762 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* 111 The Participle with a Preposition before it, and still retaining its Government, answers to what is called in Latin the Gerund. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 100/1 He is driven to absolute despair by gerunds. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* xiii. 179 We usually abridge sentences containing the verbal substantive, so that it looks like a gerund.

b. *Comb.* (used derisively), as **gerund-grinder,** one who instructs in Latin grammar; a pedantic teacher; **gerund-grinding,** instruction in Latin grammar; pedantic instruction generally; **gerund-grindery,** a classical school; **gerund-stone,** the imaginary grindstone of a 'gerund-grinder'.

1710 *Fanatick Feast* 6 The next was Cl—s, the walking Gerund-grinder, a noisie wrangling Sophist. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxxii, Here is the glass for pedagogues .. gerund-grinders, and bear-leaders, to view themselves in. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 33 Gerund-grinding and parsing are usually prepared for at the last moment. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 64 An inanimate, mechanical Gerund-grinder. 1864 *Reader* 1 Oct. 410/3 With less enthusiasm and tenderness, the author would probably have consented to wield his tawse and turn the 'gerundstone' in time-honoured style. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 232 The man of theory will always continue to think and speak of the professed pedagogue as a 'gerund-grinder'. 1887 *Ch. Times* 20 May, How can it be right for clergymen to earn hundreds or even thousands a year, say, by gerund-grinding or by managing a great gerund-grindry?

Gerundial (dʒerʊ·ndiăl), *a.* [f. L. *gerundi-um* (see GERUND) + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerund. Also quasi-*sb.*, *ellipt.* for *gerundial infinitive.*

1846 WORCESTER cites LATHAM. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 47 The English .. dropped the characteristic ending of the gerundial, thus reducing it to the infinitive form. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* xiii. 177 The infinitive had a dative form expressed by the suffix *e*, and governed by the preposition *to*. This is sometimes called the gerundial infinitive.

Hence **Geru·ndially** *adv.*

1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* xxix. 655 The Icelandic active participle is used gerundially as a passive.

Gerundie, obs. var. GYRONNY. *Her.*

Gerundival (dʒerŏndəi·văl), *a.* [f. L. *gerundīvus* (see next) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a gerundive; of the nature of a gerundive.

1884 WHITNEY in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XV. 119 The line between the gerundival and the more ordinary adjective use is in other cases not always easy to draw. .. Never having any other than a gerundival meaning.

Gerundive (dʒĕrʊ·ndiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *gerundīvus* (*modus*), f. *gerundium* GERUND. Cf. F. *gérondif.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to, akin to, or of the nature of, a gerund. (Cf. B. 2.)

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1615) 23 Is it then properly a Participle of the future in *dus*, when it signifieth Actiuely? *A.* No. It is rather an Adjectiue Gerundiue. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Stratif. Lang.* 30 In Sanskrit .. the so-called gerundive participle..signifies that a thing is necessary or proper to be done. 1885 SIR P. PERRING *Hard Knots* 307 This use of the Gerundive participle will hardly be disputed. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY *Lat. Lang.* 543 The origin of the Gerundive suffix still remains doubtful.

2. *humorous nonce-use.* Having to do with gerunds; crammed with gerunds.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. ii, That Gerundive [printed *Gerundine*] maw of yours, that without *Do* will end in *Di* and *Dum* instantly.

B. *sb.*

1. = GERUND. (So F. *gérondif.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 154/2 A Gerundyfe, *gerundium.* 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 Somtyme quis qui is gouerned.. of ye gerundyue. 1851 G. BROWN *Gram. of Eng. Gram.* (1873) 466 *Gerundives* are participles governed by prepositions; but, there being little or no occasion to distinguish these from other participles, we seldom use this name. 1896 TOYNBEE *Brachet's Hist. Gram. Fr. Lang.* § 553.

2. In Latin grammar, a verbal adjective, of the nature of a passive participle, expressing the idea of necessity or fitness: its suffix is the same as that of the gerund. Hence applied to forms of like meaning in other languages.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gerundive* (in Grammar) an Adjective made of a Gerund. 1721–1792 in BAILEY. 1847 KENNEDY *Elem. Lat. Gram.* 174 For signifying Necessity Passively, the Gerundive is used Impersonally in the Neuter Gender. 1881 BRADLEY *Arnold's Lat. Prose* § 391 The use of the gerundive is confined to transitive verbs, including deponents.

3. *Comb.*, as *gerundive-making* adj.

1892 WHITNEY *Max Müller* 71 The gerundive-making suffixes *tavya* and *anīya*.

Hence **Geru·ndively** *adv.*, in the manner of a gerund; as, or in place of, a gerund.

1849 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 92 The participle used gerundively does not differ, in external form, from the ordinary participle.

Gerusia (gerĭ·ziă). [a. L. *gerūsia*, Gr. γερουσία, f. γέρων old man.] An assembly of elders, *spec.* the senate in Sparta and other Dorian cities.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 41 The old Athenian council came nearer in numbers to the Spartan *gerusia.* 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxi. (1856) X. 549 Aristotle assimilates..the Gerusia of Carthage..to that of Sparta. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* 514 At the side of the high priest stood the gerusia of the town of Jerusalem.

† **Ge·ry,** *a. Obs.* [f. GERE + -Y 1.] Changeable, fitful, capricious.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 678 Right as the friday, soothly for to telle, Now it shyneth, now it reyneth faste, Right so can geery Venus ouer caste The hertes of hir folk. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 130 Gyuleris, Ioyfful, ffor here gery Iaces. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iv, This gery fortune, this lady recheles. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 A gery march his stondis doth disclose. 1430–40 — *Bochas* III. vii. (1554) 80 The gery Romains, stormie and vnstable. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hawke* 66 His seconde hawke waxid gery, And was with flying wery.

Hence † **Ge·riful** *a. Obs.*~ ° (see quot.; perh. mistake for GERFUL); † **Ge·riness,** changeableness.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, By gerinesse of this her reuolution. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 69, I was adredde so of hir gerynesse. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Gerifull,* changeable: sometime cruell.

Ges, Gesant(e, obs. forms of GUESS, JESSANT.

Gesarne, geserne: see GISERNE.

Gesem, -en, gesian, vars. GESINE, *Obs.*

Gesier, obs. var. GIZZARD.

† **Gesine.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **gesen, -in, geysene, gisin,** 4–5 **gesine, gesyn(e,** 5 **gysyn(e, gesem, jasane, jesaine, jesyne, gesian,** 6 *Sc.* **gissane, jesing,** 8 *Sc.* **gizzen, jizzen.** [a. OF. *gesine,* f. *gesir* to lie:—L. *jacēre.*] Childbed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8594 On a night bath lighter war þai, At ans bath in gesen lai. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. I. 19 The modyr held bed in gysyne. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 109 Moder vnto the said Joseph, of whom she deyed in gesyne. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 150 The for to comforte in gesyne this day, Tweyn gode mydwyvis I have brought here. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxiii. 112 William swore by God that whan he were aryse of his gysyn he wold lyght a thousand candels to the kyng of fraunce. *? a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ix. 246 (Harl. MS.) He that made vs meete on playne and offer to Mary in her Iesaine [*Addit. MS.* jasane]. 1576 *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* I. 51 And sche new rissine out of gissane. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 151 The Quene in Jesing sair seik. 1785 FORBES *Dominie Depos'd* 30 (with *Poems in Buchan Dial.*) She made poor Maggy lie in gizzen.

attrib. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 13 The jizzen-bed wi' rantry leaves was sain'd.

Gesi·th. *O.E. Antiq.* [OE. *gesíþ* companion = OS. *gisíð,* OHG. *gi-sind* (Ger. *gesind*).] An attendant or companion of a king; hence, like med.L. *comes* COUNT, used as a designation of rank.

1851 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 72 Dependent on the king, and on the nobles, were the gesith or thanes. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 360/2 The personal followers, the gesiths or thegns, on the one hand, and on the other the independent nobility and the national militia.

b. *attrib.*, as **gesith-socn,** an alleged Old English division of the county.

(But the word is spurious: see Stubbs *Sel. Charters* Glossary s.v. *Sithessocna,* and Bosw.-Toller s.v. *Scip-fylleð.*)

1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 118 Every county was at this time divided into Hundreds and Gesith-socns.

Gesling, -lyng, obs. forms of GOSLING.

‖ **Gesnera** (dʒe·snĕră). *Bot.* [mod.L., named after *Conrad von Gesner,* a naturalist and scholar of Zürich, of the 16th c.] A genus of tropical plants (N.O. *Gesneraceæ*); also a plant of this genus.

1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 186/1 Some of the taller Gesneras may require a slight support. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 420/2 There are not many stove plants more valuable than Gesneras.

Gesneraceous (dʒe·snĕrē·ĭ·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the order *Gesneraceæ* (of which GESNERA is the type).

1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVII. 43 Lysionotus serrata, an Indian Gesneraceous plant, is a pretty addition to stove plants.

Gesnerad (dʒe·snĕræd). [f. as prec. + -AD: see -AD 1 d.] A plant of the genus GESNERA.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 74/1 It is well known that most of the Gesnerads are easily increased by means of leaf cuttings.

Gesning, var. GESTENING.

Gespen, var. GISPIN, *Obs.*

Gess(e, obs. f. GUESS, and of *guests* pl. of GUEST.

Gess, Gessant, obs. forms of JESS, JESSANT.

Gessemine, -my, obs. ff. JASMINE, JESSAMY.

Gessera(i)n,-a(u)nte,-en,-on, vars. JAZERANT.

Gessling, -lyng, obs. forms of GOSLING.

‖ **Gesso** (dʒe·so). Also 8–9 **gess(e.** [a. It. *gesso*:—L. *gypsum*: see GYPSUM.]

1. Plaster of Paris; gypsum. † a. in the native state (*obs.*). b. as prepared for use in painting and sculpture.

1596 W. P. *Bk. Secr.* D iij a, Fill the vessell halfe full and stop it well with Gesso. *Ibid.* E j b, Gesso when it is first put into the wine maketh it bitter. 1698 in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 306 There are found with it Red-bole .. and Plaister Gypsum or Gesso. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 370 No colour is so noble as the colour of a good painting on canvas or gesso. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 7 The Venetians .. took the precaution of spreading the composition of size and gesso as thinly as possible. 1874 J. FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 756 A coating of gesso—*vulgo* plaster—was to be applied. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 207/2 These decorations have been modelled or 'raised' in gesso.

c. A prepared surface of plaster as a ground for painting.

1860 J. HEWITT *Anc. Arm.* III. 497 This [shield] .. is formed of wood .. faced with canvas, on which is laid a gesso to receive the painting and gilding.

† 2. A work of art executed in plaster. *Obs.*

1758 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 84/2 Any painter, sculptor..or other artist to whom the study of these gesses may be of use, will have liberty to draw or model at any time.

3. *attrib.*, as *gesso figure, ornament, work.*

1745 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 4 Jan. (1857) I. 336, I must tell you that I have at last received the cases; three with gesse figures, and one with [etc.]. 1881 *Athenæum* 7 May 626/3 The design of the gesso ornaments [of the Painted Chamber], with their colours, gilding, and decoration, could still be made out. 1890 *Archæol.* LII. 693 In the centre a gold ring of gesso work with slightly raised bosses.

Gest (dʒest), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–5, 8–9 **geste,** (4–6 **jeste**), 4–5 **geest,** (4 **jeest**), 6 *Sc.* **geist,** 4– **gest,** (4–7 **jest**). See also JEST. [a. OF. *geste, jeste* (fem.), action, exploit (chiefly *pl.*), romance; ad. L. *gesta* actions, exploits, neut. pl. of *gestus,* pa. pple. of *gerĕre* to carry on (war, etc.), perform.]

1. *pl.* Notable deeds or actions, exploits (later also *sing.*, a deed, exploit); esp. the deeds *of* a person or people as narrated or recorded, history. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

There seems to be no certain example in ME. of the sing. *gest* = an action. In the passages quoted by Mätzner from the *Destruction of Troy* (620, 3286) the alliteration proves that the *g* is hard, and the words are really *gift* (*gyfte* misread as *gyste*) and *guest.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 123, I sal .. tell sum gestes principale; For all may na man haue in talle. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlvii. 12 That 3e tell..til all þat will here þe gestis of halymen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2780 þe hert..fayn was a-way to fle for fere of mo gestes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 Hit is conteyned in the gestis of Athenes that there was an holy hermite. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxvi. 55 Turpinus that wrote the Gestes of the great Charles, saythe [etc.]. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 35 The noble iestes at home by policy be not inferyor to the valyaunt actes in warre. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* I. B iij, He seeth among them all the iestes of Troy, and stories all And wars. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 978 Fond Ape .. into whose brest Never crept thought of honor, nor brave gest. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 121 [Diodorus] hudling together the gests of 2 years into one [etc.]. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 35 He has .. rather employ master William and Edward of Westminster to paint the gestes of the kings of Antioch. 1816 *Monthly Mag.* XLII. 326 He also wrote *De Re Navali,* and a poem on his father's gests. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artevelde* v. iii, I..put to sea, Errant for geste and enterprise of wit. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *L. E. L.'s Last Quest.* iv, When knightly gestes and courtly pageantries Were broken in her visionary eyes. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xxxvii, Her bosom heaved when she heard of heroic gest.

b. In general sense: Action, performance. *rare.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 857 Now have y shewyd yow, my son, somewhat of dyuerse Iestis þat ar remembred in lordes courte þere as all rialte restis.

2. A story or romance in verse: also simply (in later use), a story, tale. *In gest* = in verse, in the manner of a metrical romance. *The English gest, the French gest*: metrical chronicles of England, of France. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 522 Murie was þe feste Al of faire gestes. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2328 þer mouthe men se .. Romanz reding on þe bok; þer mouthe men here þe gestes singe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 30 Now pais holdith .. And ye schole here a noble jeste, Of Alisaundre, theo riche kyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 38 After þe Bretons þe Inglis camen, þe lordschip of þis land þai namen .. þat calle men now þe Inglis gest. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* Prol. 15 Lat se wher thou kanst tellen aught in geeste Or telle in prose somwhat at the leeste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 220 Mynstrelles, that syngen Songes and tellen Gestes. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. N) 4313+245 Men tellith bothe in gest & ryme, Thei were leide in maner of shryne. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 405 Thus tellyth now the french geest. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxviii. 278 The bonys of King Arture, and his wyfe Gueynour .. were founden by a synger of gestys. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 4 Ay is the ouir-word of the geist, Giff thame the pelffe to pairt amang thame. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 180 Duke Cephal weeping told this tale to Phocus and the rest, Whose eies were also moist with teares to heare the piteous jest. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 69/2 The tales of Robin Hood, or the gests written by Ariost the Italian in his booke intituled *Orlando furioso.* 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 298 We know ..that there were gests and historic ballads written upon the story of Wallace. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 89 The harper probably only accompanied the reciter of the Gest.

† 3. a. A satirical utterance, lampoon. b. An idle tale. *Obs.* with this spelling: for examples of the later use (16–19th c.) see JEST *sb.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 Pere [in Sicily] was commedya, song of gestes, firste i-founde. *Ibid.* IV. 229 Cithero made gestes in blame of Salustius [L. *invectiones*]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 93 Fy on fortoun, fy on thi frewall quehyll :..His plesance her till him was bot a gest.

† **Gest,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *geste.*] Race, kind, family; company.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6413 Ther byside, on the north-est, Buth men off selcouthe gest. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8017 þen dide þe kyng make somons Of bischopes, erles, & barons, & oþer lordes of þe nobleste [*v. r.* folk of noble geste]. — *Chron.* (1810) 315 þei & all þer geste þat dome salle doute & rew.

Gest (dgest), *sb.*3 *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6, 9 **geste,** 6 **jest.** [ad. F. *geste,* ad. L. *gestus,* masc. (*u*-stem) gesture, bearing, f. *gerĕre* to bear, deport (oneself).]

1. Bearing, carriage, mien.

1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1570) 19 Ye fooles..Of euill behauiour, gest and countenaunce. 1568 *Knt. of Courtesy* 394 He went .. With wofull mone and sory jest. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. viii. 8 Him needed not instruct .. how to speake, ne how to use his gest. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* xcv, Look and geste Of buried saint, in risen rest. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* June 638 You eat and drink with mincing geste.

2. A movement of a limb; an action, gesture.

a 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 65 Well manered in all his gestes. 1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 85 Some iests [L. *gestus*] of players be not without follyes. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 6 That outward and proud Behaviour either in Gests or Speech. 1717 Garth tr. *Ovid's Met.* XIV. Appulus, The bold Buffoon .. Their Motion mimicks, but with Gests obscene. 1781 Justamond *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, IV. 181 Count Lally, whom the Chancellor pointed out by a gest [orig. *d'un geste*] to the King. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Rom. Page* xxxv, Had the knight looked back to the page's geste, I ween he had turned anon.

† **Gest,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 6 jest(e, *pl.* jesses, 7 geast, jeyst, ghest, *pl.* gesses. [Later form of Gist [1].] *pl.* The various stages of a journey, esp. of a royal progress; the route followed or planned.

1550 Edw. VI *Jrnl.* in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 275 The gestis of my progres wer set fourth, wich were thes; from Grenwich to Westmuster [etc.]. 1597 H. Maynard in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 274 By that time the Queen meaneth to be with you, if the iestes hold, wch after manie alteracions is so sett downe .. to be with you on Wednesdaie night. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 125 Diogneus and Beton .. set down all the geasts and iournies of that prince. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xiii. (1632) 405 The like custome vsed hee in the winter season in his ieysts, and circuits throughout his Country. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* V. iii. 147 Though in Iacobs Gests, Succoth succeeds the next place to Peniel, yet it follows not, that Iacob with his train went so far in one day. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 126 His [the king's] gests and motions were much fore-slowed by his making so many halts. 1755 Johnson (citing Hanmer) *Gest*, the roll or journal of the several days and stages prefixed, in the progress of our kings.

transf. and *fig.* 1596 J. Norden (*title*), A Progresse of Pietie, whose Jesses lead into the Harborough of heavenly Hearts-ease. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* VII. 52 Let .. salvage brutes trade there, and lay their Gests Of progresse. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 It takes not away this vertue of the earth, but more distinctly sets downe the gests and progresse thereof. 1649 H. Hammond *Chr. Oblig.* iii. 66 When God hath designed the crosse, the constant post and stage in our gesses to Heaven.

b. *sing.* The time allotted for a halt or stay.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 41 Ile giue him my Commission To let him there a Moneth behind the Gest Prefix'd for 's parting.

† **Gest,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 geest, 4, 6 *Sc.* geste. See also Jest *v.* [f. Gest *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To tell a tale, to recite a romance.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7256 (Trin.) Whenne þei were gladdest at þe feest Sampson coude wel geest. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Pars. T.* Prol. 43, I kan nat geeste, Rum, Ram, Ruf by lettre. *c* 1425 *Leg. Rood* (1871) App. 212, I haue ioye forto gest Of þe lambe of love with-oute ope. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. N) 2244 Als feire a man as thei myȝt gest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 191/1 Gestyn' yn romawnce, *gestio.*

b. To play or sing as a professional 'gester'.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 507 Tak the a fidill, or a floyt and geste.

Hence † **Ge·sting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 191/2 Gestynge, or romawncynge, *gesticulatus, rythmicatus.*

† **Gest,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *gest-*, ppl. stem of *gerĕre* to carry on.] *trans.* To perform; only in phrase *gested and done.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* Author's Pref. 1 With what labours, daungers, and peryls they [auncyent actes] were gested and done. 1541 Paynel *Catiline* xxxii. 50 b, Supplications ware alwey decreed for a thinge prosperously gested and done against an ennemie.

Gest, obs. f. Jess; obs. pa. t. of Guess.

Gest(e, obs. form of Guest, Jest, Joist.

Gestant (dʒe·stănt), *a. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *gestant-em*, pres. pple. of *gestāre* to go with young.] Pregnant; in quot. *fig.*

1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* 104 Cannons rolling on, Like blind, slow storm-clouds gestant with the heat Of undeveloped lightnings.

Gestar, var. Gester, *Obs.*

Gestate (dʒe·stēt), *a.* [ad. L. *gestāt-us*, pa. pple. of *gestāre*: see next.] In course of gestation.

1854 Syd. Dobell *Balder* xxiv. 169 The gendering caves and secrets where thy spring Is gestate, and the summer yet to be Seethes dark.

Gestate (dʒe·stēt), *v.* [f. L. *gestāt-*, ppl. stem of *gestāre* to carry, to go with young.] *trans.* To carry in the womb during the period between conception and birth. Also *fig.*

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 1 There are mammals..whose progeny leave the womb half gestated. 1886 T. Frost *Remin. Country Journalist* x. (1888) 116 [His] mind was then gestating a work of the most original character.

Gestation (dʒestē·ʃən). Also 6 -acion. [ad. L. *gestātiōn-em* (n. of action f. *gestāre* to carry) found esp. in sense 1. Cf. F. *gestation* (Cotgr.).] The action of bearing or carrying.

1. A carrying or being carried, e.g., on horseback or in a carriage, regarded as a kind of exercise. Now *rare.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 49 b, There is also another kynde of exercise, whiche is called Gestation .. as .. sytting in a chaire, whiche is caried on mens shulders with staves ..or syttynge in a boate or barge, whiche is rowed, rydyng on a horse [etc.]. 1562 Bullein *Def. agst. Sickness, Vse of Sicke Men* 67 b, *Gestacion*, that is to be caried of an other thyng, without any trauaill of the bodie it self. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 214 He never went forth any iourney (were it but for exercise by way of Gestation), but [etc.]. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Gestation, increaseth heat. and causeth sleep. 1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) II. 238 He..took his morning's circuit on horse-back at a foot's-pace; for his infirmity would not admit of any strong gestation. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 429 Moderate gestation, and a temperate course of diet, will be found to answer the purpose of promoting convalescence. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 231 Gestation, pure air, sea-bathing and every other kind of tonic .. are also of the utmost importance. 1871 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) II. li. 245 Gestation in a carriage or in a boat, has the same good effects [as equitation] but in a less degree. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† 2. The practice of wearing (a ring). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 185 Affirming that the gestation of rings upon this hand and finger, might rather be used for their conveniency and preservation, then any cordiall relation.

3. The action or process of carrying young; the condition of being carried in the womb during the period between conception and birth.

Applied by extension to processes somewhat similar, e. g *Dorsal, oral, mammary* or *pouch gestation.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 336 You shall reconcile Hippocrates to himselfe, if you say, that the end of the tenth moneth is the absolute and longest limit of gestation. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The gestation is various also, the woolf goeth a month or forty daies, the bitch nine weeks. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. i. 38 The comfort of her sister-in-law, during her gestation. 1786 Gilpin in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. III. 340 Naturalists tell us, that the noblest animals are the longest in gestation. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 573 The words 'born in due time afterwards.' Such words, in the case of a man's own children, mean the time of gestation. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 4 The gestation and foaling, upon which so much has been already written. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlii. 162 As to the period of gestation, most insects begin to lay their eggs soon after fecundation has taken place. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. i. 20 It has been objected that our domestic dogs cannot be descended from wolves or jackals, because their periods of gestation are different.

fig. 1691–1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. Pref. 1 Measuring the perfection of the birth by the presumed time of the gestation [of a literary work]. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, How this Question of the Trial grew laboriously, through the weeks of gestation,..were superfluous to trace here. 1851 R. R. Madden *Shrines Old & New World* II. 606 The work was conceived in prison, and the whole process of gestation was accomplished there. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xiii. 229 He has a trying gestation of every speech.

Gestative (dʒe·stătiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **gestātīv-us*, f. *gestā-re* to carry.] Of or pertaining to gestation.

1828 Sir D. Le Marchant *Rep. Claims Barony Gardner* 90 To interfere with and to protract the gestative process.

Gestatorial (dʒe·stătōᵊ·riăl), *a.* [f. as next + -al.] *Gestatorial chair*: a chair in which the Pope is carried on certain occasions. (So F. *chaise gestatoire*; in late L. *sella gestātōria* was used for 'sedan-chair'.)

1864 *Times* 6 Apr. 10/1 Pius IX once more was borne through the nave [of St. Peter's] in his 'gestatorial' chair. 1889 *Catholic Household* 2 Nov. 5/3 His Holiness, carried in the gestatorial chair, entered the hall.

Gestatory (dʒe·stătəri), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *gestātōri-us*, f. *gestātōr-em*, *gestātor*, one who carries, f. *gestāre* to carry.] † a. Adapted for carrying or wearing (*obs.*). b. Of or pertaining to carrying as a form of exercise.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 90 The Crowns and Garlands of the Ancients were either Gestatory, such as they wore about their Heads and Necks [etc.]. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 190 We shall now take leave of Dr. Jackson and his gestatory plan of cure. 1882 *Antiq.* May 187 Gestatory garlands worn round the neck.

† **Ge·sted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Gest *sb.*[3] + -ed [2].] Accompanied with gestures.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1323/1 This answer so smoothlie deliuered, and with such coie lookes and protestation of action gested, that [etc.]. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op.* II. viii, From lips and eyes with gested grace In vain she keeps out charming him.

† **Gestelin.** *Obs.*

1591 *Treasurie of Hidden Secrets* ix. A viij, And when it is cold, lay a larde of Quinces in your glasse (called a gestelin glasse) or an earthen pot well glased.

† **Ge·sten,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 gestin(e, gistne(n, gestne(n, 4–5 gestyn(ne, 3–5 gesten(e, (9 *dial.* guesten, guessen). [f. *gest* Guest + -en [5] but perh. a back-formation from Gestening.]

1. *intr.* To receive hospitality; to be entertained as a guest, to lodge.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Elie..gistnede mid hire þet he luond þe two treon gederinde i Sarepte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14082 He gestind wit þir sisters tua. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 935 How thei gestened that nyȝt Carp wyll we mare. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1259 He gestynd at a huswyf house. *a* 1800 *Fray of Suport* ii. in Scott *Minstrelsy Scott. Bord.* (1802) I. 187 But Tobbet Hob o' the Mains had guesten'd in my house by chance.

2. *trans.* To receive as a guest, lodge, entertain.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2712 He .. gestend þam wit him þat night. *c* 1315 Shoreham 13 Wanne hi beth deede, In hevene hi beth i-gistned. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 257 (Harl. MS.) A semly yonge knyȝte, that was gestenid with me in myn house al this nyȝt. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1404 To gestyn commers fra ferr and nere. 1807 Stagg *Poems* 16 The blythe pair .. War guessend up i' the loft Reeght snug that neeght.

Hence † **Ge·stener,** a guest.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1186 Lowe we all god, my brepir dere, þat has ws send a gud gestenere.

† **Ge·stening, ge·stning.** *Obs.* Also 3–5 gesning, -yng, 4 gistning, gistenynge, gistynnyng. [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. OSw. *gästning, gis(t)-, ges(t)-*, etc., f. *gästa* v. to lodge as a guest, i. *gist-er* = ON. *gest-r* Guest; in ON. only *gisting* (f. *gista* vb.) is found.] Entertainment as a guest, lodging, hospitality. Also, a banquet, feast.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 Þis dai haueð ure drihten .. ȝiarked þat holie gestninge þe he offe speoð þus queðinde, *Ecce praudium meum paratum. a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 82 Floriz..hopede come to þat gestninge. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 256 To colde gistninge he was i-bede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11750 (Fairf.) Þer þai fande na knawinge of quam þai muȝt aske gesteninge. *a* 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 241 Matheu hat mad a grete gestenyng te Ihesu at home in his whonyyng. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VI. xv. 1638 The Kyng tuk wyth the mylnare hys gesnyng. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 975 That all that wantis harbery Suld haue gestning. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* X. viii. 56, I the beseyk, thou mychty Hercules, Be my faderis gestnyng. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 250 King Caratac that gestnyng bocht rycht deir. 1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. 108 Go fear not again: Wilt thou the sacred gestning then prophane?

† **Ge·ster.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 gestour(e, (gestiour, jestour, 5 gestowre), 5 gester. See also Jester. [f. Gest *v.*[1] + -er [1].] A professional reciter or singer of romances.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 128 þei sitten in castels & townes wiþ mynstralcie & lauȝtur, wiþ tregetours & tomblers, wiþ gestours & japeres. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 108 All manner of minstrales, And jestours, that tellen tales. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 101 Poetes and gestoures [L. *carminatores*] uppon a pulpet rehersede poysees, gestes and songes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 191/2 Gestowre, *gesticulator. c* 1460 *Launfal* 430 Launfal .. Fyfty fedde povere gestes .. Fyfty clodede gestours. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. iv. 36/1 His dedes ben tolde of heraudes and gestours.

Gester, obs. form of Gesture, *v.*

† **Gester(o)n.** *Obs.* Also 5 gestron(e. [Corrupt form of Jesserant.] A coat of mail.

1469 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 538 My master paid .. fore werkemaneshipe of a gestrone of maylle, *xs.* 1509 *Will of Shoo* (Somerset Ho.) My litell gestern. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 148 Coottes of plate, gestrons [etc.]. 1524 *Ibid.* 176 A gesteron covered with buke-skyns. *Comb.* 1517 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 140 Roberto Stabuls, gestronmaker.

† **Ge·stible,** *a. Obs.*—[0] That may be borne.

1623 Cockeram II, To be Borne, *Gestible.*

Gestic (dʒe·stik), *a.* [f. Gest *sb.*[3] + -ic.] Of or pertaining to bodily movement, esp. dancing.

Todd (1818) explains *gestic* in quot. 1764 as 'legendary, historical' (from Gest *sb.*[1]), and this sense of the word is given in most mod. Dicts. even when the quot. is placed under the proper sense.

1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 253 And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore, Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 119, Matrons..unskilled in 'gestic lore'. 1823 Scott *Peveril* XXX, He bore time to her motions with the movement of his foot .. and seemed..carried away by the enthusiasm of the gestic art.

† **Ge·stical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 83 She beggeth, playeth, leapeth—sometimes creeping, sometimes lying on the back .. with divers such gestical actions.

Gesticulacious (dʒestikiūlē·ʃəs), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. Gesticul-ate *v.* + -acious.] Given to gesticulation. (Cf. Gesticularious and quot. there.)

1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 373 The French people, always so amusing, so gesticulacious and frisky.

Gesticulant (dʒesti·kiūlănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *gesticulant-em*, pres. pple. of *gesticulārī* to Gesticulate.] Exhibiting gestures; gesticulating.

1877 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VII. lxxv. 89 The poor gesticulant orator. 1887 Blackmore *Springhaven* (ed. 4) I. xvi. 157 The figure of the ungainly foe..huge against the waves like Cyclops, and like him gesticulant.

Gesticular (dʒesti·kiūlăi), *a.* [f. late L. *gesticul-us* a gesture + -ar.]

1. Of or pertaining to gesticulation.

1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 335 (ed. 2) 397 The comparison of the gesticular language of the modern Neapolitans..is interesting. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 186 The deficiency of true genius and genuine gesticular humour in the mimics of our stage.

2. *nonce-use.* Full of quick and lively motion.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xiii. 231 Electricity cannot be made fast; .. it is passing, glancing, gesticular.

Gesticularious (dʒestikiūlē·ᵊriŏs), *a.* [f. late L. *gesticulāri-us* a pantomime, f. *gesticul-us* (see next) + -ous.] Given to gesticulation.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 291 It is that [snuff] which makes him [the Frenchman] so lively, so gesticularious, so frisky.

Gesticulate (dʒesti·kiūlēt), *v.* [f. L. *gesticulāt-*, ppl. stem of *gesticulārī*, f. *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus* action, gesture (see Gest *sb.*[3]).]

1. *intr.* To make lively or energetic motions with the limbs or body; esp. as an accompaniment or in lieu of speech.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Gesticulate*, vse much or foolish gesture. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 235 Their hands, eyes .. gesticulating severally, and swimming round, and conforming themselves to a Dorique stilnesse. 1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* vi. I. 111 A Frenchman both varies his accents, and gesticulates while he speaks, much more than an Englishman. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iv, The gipsy remained on the shore, reciting or singing, and gesticulating with great vehemence. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi, Men .. were standing in close couples gesticulating eagerly.

2. *trans.* To indicate or express by gestures or gesticulations.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol. Dial., To act the crimes, these Whippers reprehend, Or what their servile apes gesticulate. 18.. BAKER *Heart of Africa* 227 (Cent.) The whole day passed in shouting and gesticulating our peaceful intentions to the crowd assembled on the height on the opposite side of the river. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Muffled phantoms of debate are made to gesticulate inexpressible things in portentously significant silence.

Hence **Gesti·culated** *ppl. a.*, accompanied or varied by gesticulation; **Gesti·culating** *ppl. a.*, that gesticulates.

1623 COCKERAM II. A 4 b, Done with Actiuity or Wantonly. *Gesticulated.* 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 117 Italy, both ancient and modern, exhibits a gesticulating people of comedians. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 225 The group began a wild, and to our ideas extravagantly gesticulated dance. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 97 Rounded hill slope and gesticulating tree. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Fr. & Eng. Mann.* Wks. IX. 105 A gesticulating nation cannot be a dignified nation.

Gesticulation (dʒɛstikiŭlē·ʃən). Also 7 jesticulation. [ad. L. *gesticulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *gesticulārī* to GESTICULATE.] The action or process of gesticulating. Also, an instance of this (chiefly in *pl.*).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1105 He liked well enough to see the dauncs and gesticulations of yong boies. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Gesticulation*, a mooning of the fingers, hands, or other parts, eyther in idle wantonnesse, or to expresse some matter by signes, in dauncing, singing, or other such like exercise. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 16 Their wanton smiles, and jesticulations. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 42 ₱ 3 Story-telling .. is not perfect without proper Gesticulations of the Body. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 6. 103 One may see a puppet make variety of motions and gesticulations. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Ixx. (1848) 662/2 He has no grimace, no gesticulation, no bursts of admiration on trivial occasions. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 104 Their conversation was .. carried on with Italian vivacity and gesticulation. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. (1862) II. 402 Dancing or rhythmical gesticulation. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 436 Making various savage gesticulations. 1876 W. MATHEWS *Words* i. 25 Persons skilled in gesticulation can communicate by it a long series of facts and even complicated trains of thought.

Gesticulative (dʒɛsti·kiŭlətiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **gesticulātīvus*, f. *gesticulārī*.] Given to, or characterized by, gesticulation.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 540 The people of that island are lively and gesticulative. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. vii. V. 83 One hears .. nasal eloquence from antique gesticulative mustachio-figures, witty and indignant. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 474 *note*, He testifies to their disorderly and gesticulative fits of rage.

Gesticulator (dʒɛsti·kiŭlē·təɹ). [a. L. *gesticulātor*, f. *gesticulārī* to GESTICULATE.] One who gesticulates; one who uses gestures or gesticulations; an actor.

1795 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 157 He is such a fine Gesticulator. *a* 1800 PEGGE (T.), King Alfred .. took upon him the character of a mimick, a dancer, a gesticulator, a jack-pudding. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 230 Mummers, bacchanals, satyrs and gesticulators.

Gesticulatory (dʒɛsti·kiŭlətəri), *a.* [as if ad. L. **gesticulātōri-us*, f. *gesticulārī*: see GESTICULATE and -ORY.] Full of, consisting in, or of the nature of, gesticulation.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* vi. (1775) I. 249 Farcical and gesticulatory representations. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* II. 203 *A.* Or the action? *B.* About that I am indifferent, if it be only quiet and not gesticulatory. 1834 MRS. STOWE *Let.* in *Life* iii. (1889) 74 He sprung up all lively and oratorical and gesticulatory.

†Gesti·culose, *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *gesticul-us* gesture + -OSE.] 'Full of Gesture or Motions of the Body' (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

†Ge·stient, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *gestient-em*, pres. pple. of *gestīre* to be excited (*lit.* use passionate gestures), f. *gestus* GEST *sb.*[3]] Restlessly excited.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 145 All juvenile gestient pompe and ostentation laid aside. 1649 — *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 125 After that manner as men are shooke together, are gestient, tremble, or cannot abide in a place.

Gestin(e, var. GESTEN, *Obs.*

Gestion (dʒe·stiən, dʒe·stʃən). [ad. L. *gestiōn-em*, n. of action f. *gerĕre* to carry on. Cf. F. *gestion.*]

1. A carrying on or out; conduct, management. † Also, working order.

1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Mirth* Plays 1873 I. 78 Is she a woman that objects this sight, able to worke the chaos of the world into gestion? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gestion*, a doing of a thing. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 486 That participation in the gestion of affairs which his office made incumbent on him. 1818 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Obligations & Contracts* I. 131 Of this [quasi-contract] there are five chief sorts. 1st. Gestion of another's affairs without a commission. 1851 H. D. WOLFF *Pict. Span. Life* 57 Myrmidons of evil, stand ready to furnish more instruments for the gestion of this torment. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* x, Like landlord in house he had sublet Resuming of guardianship gestion.

2. *Sc. Law.* The conduct of one who acts as an heir: = L. *gestio pro hærede.*

1674 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis. Crt. Session* (1826) III. 39 That disponing or selling of lands is a *gestio pro hærede* .. but it is doubted by some, if the renouncing a reversion, legal or conventional, for a sum of money, be a gestion or not.

Gestiour, var. GESTER, *Obs.*

Gestnen, Gestning, vars. GESTEN, -ING, *Obs.*

†Gestonye. *Obs. rare.* [var. GESTENING, of obscure formation.] Feast; entertainment.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2374 They held a gestonye, With alle maner of mynstralsye. *Ibid.* 2627 The Emperoure of Rome, To that gestonye he come.

Gestor, -our(e, var. GESTER, *Obs.*

Gestron(e, var. GESTER(O)N, *Obs.*

†Ge·stuose, *a. Obs.*—°. [ad. L. *gestuōs-us*, f. *gestu-s* gesture.] 'Full of gesture' (Bailey vol. II. 1727). Hence **Gestuo·sity**, 'A pishness in Gestures' (ibid.).

Gestural (dʒe·stiŭrăl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to gesture; consisting of gestures.

1613 F. ROBARTS *Revenue Gosp.* 23 The verball or gesturall honour which many men .. performe to Ministers, is the very same which the Iewes or Iudas did to Christ. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 329/1 Thus it is with the naturally deaf, the radical idea is all that their gestural language is capable of expressing. 1895 J. D. WRIGHT in *Proc. 14th Convent. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 233 In the cases [deaf and blind] in the New York Institution, gestural signs were used to some extent combined with the manual alphabet.

Gesture (dʒe·stiŭ), *sb.* Also 6–7 jesture. [ad. med.L. *gestūra*, n. of action f. *gerĕre* to carry.]

†1. Manner of carrying the body; bearing, carriage, deportment (more fully, *gesture of the body*); *rarely* in *pl. Oos.* (merged in 3).

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 483 He was a knyght of yours full trewe, And comly of gesture. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess. Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 In wordes, in gesture, in euery demeanour of herself, so grete noblenes dyde appere, that [etc.]. 1532 BECON *Pomander Prayer* Wks. 1560 II. 211 b, That I may reuerence and honoure my father and mother, not onely with outwarde gestures of my body, but also with the vnfayned affeccyon of the hart. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, By his outwarde gesture and dede he declared his good wyll towarde them. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 160 To behaue himselfe decently in his going, and gesture of his bodie. 1587 TURBERVILE *Trag. Tales* (1837) 127 Hee usde his gestures so unto this gallant dame .. that she at length his friend in love became. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 69 If you do loue Rosalinde so neere the hart, as your gesture cries it out. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 In gesture and habit of a mad-man. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. iii, The fashion of the countenance and the gesture of the body on such occasions is so correspondent to this state of mind. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. 188 [He] had a voice to persuade, an eye to penetrate, a gesture to command. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1793) II. v. 119 The voice, the looks, and gestures of the young king made an impression. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxi, Yet seemed that tone, and gesture bland, Less used to sue than to command.

† b. Grace of manner. Also *pl. Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 51 Lest he should seeme to want gestures, or to be dashed out of conceipt with her coy countenance. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* III. (1747) 46, I haue a Kindness for her, but she has no Gesture in the least.

†2. Manner of placing the body; position, posture, attitude, *esp.* in acts of prayer or worship. Also, a specified posture. *Obs.*

1533 COVERDALE *Treat. Lord's Supp.* (1540) C vij b, The olde congregacion .. dide in theyr gesture & ricte figurate a certayne ymage of a sacrifice. 1560 BECON *Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 480 As concerning syttyng at the Lordes table .. I could alowe that gesture best. 1582 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 852 Some foolishly imagine that praier is made either better or worse, by the jesture of our bodyes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 154 What position of body hee was in the Sabbath morning, in the same hee ought to continue all that day, without change of gesture or place. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 241 As for their gesture or position, the men lay downe leaning on their left elbow. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 178 Gesture in Prayer, such as is kneeling, lifting up hands and eyes, and the like. 1729 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark iv. 2 Observe our Saviour's gestures in preaching: *he sat*, it being the custom of the Jewish Church to do so.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Paris* (1669) 72 What call you verbs of gesture? *A.* Verbs of bodily moving, going, resting, or doing. *Ibid.* 72 *note*, They are called verbs of Gesture, because they signifie some special gesture of the body.

3. † a. In early use: The employment of bodily movements, attitudes, expression of countenance, etc., as a means of giving effect to oratory (*obs.*) b. Now in narrower sense, as a generalized use of 4: Movement of the body or limbs as an expression of feeling.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 56 No man can wryte a thing so earnestlye, as whan it is spoken wyth iesture. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 118 Gesture is a certaine comely moderacion of the countenaunce and al other partes of mans body, aptely agreeyng to those thynges whiche are spoken. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxii. § 12 To put life into words by countenance, voice, and gesture. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 216/1 Some helpe themselves with countenance, and gesture, and are wise by signes. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 303 The Tongue spake to Men's Ears, but it was the Gesture which spake to their eyes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 407 ₱ 1 Our Orators are observed to make use of less Gesture or Action than those of other Countries. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 15 Apr. an. 1758 His unqualified ridicule of rhetorical gesture, or action. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 510 She seized the ice, and rubbed her face, neck, and arms with it, signifying by gesture the ease it afforded. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 106 Gesture is the imitation of words.

4. A movement of the body or any part of it. Now only in restricted sense: A movement expressive of thought or feeling.

1551–6 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 141 Theire armoure or harneys .. is .. handsome for all mouinges and gestures of the bodye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* I. VI. (Arb.) 89 They signified also by certeyne scorneful gestures that they nothyng esteemed perles. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 115, I shall name these letters. Looke well what gesture I make with my mouth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 325 That at certain signes and tokens, he [a Horse] be taught of his owne accord to performe diuers and sundry jestures. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 717 The Shaking of the Head .. is a Gesture of slight refusal. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 An Oration, intermixt with more Faces and Gestures than any Player can shew on the Stage. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, Two buffoons .. diverted the mob with their antic gestures. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxxi, His speechless gesture thanks hath paid. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. v. (1864) 98 The natives supplied the deficiency .. by their uncommon vivacity and significance of their gestures,—the hieroglyphics of speech. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 62 She took a seat, And with a gesture, motioned her son to his.

5. *attrib.*, as *gesture language, -sign, -speech, -syntax.*

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 15 The Gesture Language, or Language of Signs. *Ibid.* 19 The educated deaf mutes can tell us from their own experience how gesture-signs originate. *Ibid.* iv. 64 The leading principle of the gesture-syntax. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. ix. 199 A girl who was a deaf-mute as well as blind .. telling a dream in gesture language. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reas.* 139 The gesture-speech of mankind.

Hence **Ge·stureless** *a.*, without gesture.

1847 in CRAIG. Hence in med. Dicts.

Gesture (dʒe·stiŭ), *v.* Also 6 jester, jesture, 6–8 gester. [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To make or use gestures, to gesticulate.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 253 b, Augustus settyng twoo iesters together forto plaie their merie partes in gesturyng the one after the other by course. 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Cross* 93 b, Whosoeuer hath y^e^ vse of eyes or his right wits, wil see & consider, that there is meant, no priest gesturing, but holy ghost working. 1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 85 Some in meditating doe vse to speake and gesture. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, The Mayor speaking and gesturing his persuasivest. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 417/1 They peered for white faces at windows .. gesturing with knives as if opening fish.

b. *Sc.* To walk proudly, to swagger.

a 1783 J. SCOTT *Poems* 339 (Jam.) The like o' me they'll har'ly own, But geck their head, and gester on.

2. *trans.* † a. To order the attitudes or movements of (the body, oneself). *Obs.*

1542 [see *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckhm., Reliq. W.* (1651) 110 His young Nephew, Lord Viscount Fielding .. undertaking so to gesture and muffle up himself in his hood, as the Duke's manner was to ride in cold weather, that none should discern him, from him.

b. To express by gestures; † to accompany with or emphasize by gestures.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* E ij b, They have leisure to gesture the mislike of his rudenes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxvii. § 1 It is not orderly read nor gestured as beseemeth. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. x. 141 The player hath no purpose to commit the acte of adulterie: his sinne is in that he gestureth and expresseth the dalliances of it. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 7/2 He .. gestured his intention of throwing the baby to the ground if anybody attempted to approach him.

c. in *nonce-uses.*

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 221 He swept his arm to Vernon, and gestured a conducting hand to Clara. 1885 HOWELLS *S. Lapham* (1891) I. 248 His father made an offer to rise. 'Don't go', said Lapham, gesturing him down again.

Hence **Ge·stured** *ppl.*, expressed by gestures; **Ge·sturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ge·sturer**, one who gestures.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 344 a, Y^e^ accion or pronunciacion comprehendeth .. the gesturyng or conueighaunce of all the whole bodye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 We must .. folowe the moste wise and learned menne, and seke to fashion .. their speache and gesturyng. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. (1634) 713 There is eachwhere too much of pompes, ceremonies and gesturings. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. ii. 101 Counterfaiters, Skoffers, Tumblers, and Gesturers. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vi. 13 No meane furniture for gesturing actors and stage players. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 114 This doth usually appeare in many in the gesturing and skipping motions of joy. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 226 By whose gesturings the Magicians did silently signifie words unknown by sound. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* I. 355 Not only does it [the dog] understand man's gestured threat, but [etc.]. 1889 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 202 When the educated gesturer is compared with the deaf-mute as he was before the invention of the gesture language.

† Ge·sturement. *Obs.*—[1] [f. GESTURE *sb.* + -MENT.] = GESTURE *sb.* 3 b.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iii. 46 Mean while our poets in high parliament Sit watching enerie word, and gesturement.

† Ge·sturous, *a.* [f. GESTURE *sb.* + -OUS.] Addicted to gestures.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. ii. 97 Some be as toyinge, gesturous, and counterfeicting of any thing by ymitacion as Apes.

†**Ge·stYll,** *v. Obs. rare.* [? var. of JOSTLE, JUSTLE.] a. *trans.* (Meaning obscure: cf. GAUNCH *v.*). b. *intr.* = JOSTLE.

1530 PALSGR. 562/1, I gestyll a horse to and fro in the stabyll, *je jance* .. I gestyll agaynste a thynge, I touche it with movynge, *je heurte.*

Gestyn(ne, var. GESTEN, *Obs.*

Ges-warp, var. GUESS-WARP.

Gesyne, var. GESINE, *Obs.*

Get (get), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 gete, 4–5 (6–9 *Sc.* and *north.*) gett, 4– get. Also *Sc.* (sense 2 b) 8 geet, 9 gait(t. [f. GET *v.*]

1. What is got; gain, booty, earnings. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1638 Alle my get I schal yow gif agayn, bi my trawþe. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 142 The gets ..and takings of common strumpets. 1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theol.* in *Comm. Ep.* 625 The day-labourer must give somewhat out of his gets, the servant out of his wages. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gets,* the nett payment received by a blacksmith under the Crowley system of working.

b. *Coal Mining.* (See quot. 1883.) *Good gets*: ? seams that are easily worked.

1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 60 Grey stone with many coal stripes, good gets. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Get* .. The produce or output, in tons, of a colliery or mine during a certain period.

2. What is begotten; an offspring, child. Also *collect.* progeny. Now only of animals.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 817 Myn owne gete [*v. r.* gete sone] ys fro me take. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 391 Þus begylid he this gude wyfe & makis hire to wene it ware na gett of na gome bot of god ane. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 124, I pray the, lord, as thou me het, thou saue me and my gete. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 67, I, thy blude, thi get, and douchter schene. 1783 BURNS *Mailie's Elegy* 31 She was nae get o' moorland tips. 1786 — *Dream* 57 Will's a true guid fallow's get. 1795 J. HALDANE in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* App. (1799) 534 Some of his [a ram's] gets were of the best country kind. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 118 The Stradling or Lister Turk..proved his high blood, by the racers, his immediate get. 1889 *Even. Post* 9 Feb., The winnings of his get in 1888 were $120,000.

b. *Sc.* and *north.* In contemptuous use = brat.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 244 Fals tratour, feyndis gett. 1567 SEMPILL in *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 11 Blasphemus baird and beggeris get! *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 236 [John] Leslye, preastis gett, Abbot of Londorse and Bischope of Ross. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. Song 5, Whingeing getts about your ingle side. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 248 They've gotten a geet that stills na night nor day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi, A' the gaitts o' boys and lasses wad be crying at Madge Wildfire's tail. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* vi. 42 Gibby a ne'er-do-weel hellicate thing that was the get o' a son who was deid. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gets,* young children.

3. Begetting, procreation. *Obs.* exc. in sporting use. Also † birth, hereditary right.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 186 Iohne is .. borne of woman thru get kindly, bot criste of maydine is þe birth. *Ibid.* 915 3et ware herodis ma þan he, þat be get cane til hym succede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 115, I cam neuer by man's syde, Bot has avowed my madynhede, ffrom fleshly gett. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 149 The foals of Ruzio's get, only one year old, are near fourteen hands high. 1892 *Field* 18 June 904/3 The dog fox..will cater for all the cubs of his own get.

†**Get,** *sb.*[2] [App. a readoption of F. *(jet)* *jet,* JESS.] The jess of a hawk.

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde w. Kindn.* B ij, Now she hath seis'd the Foule, and gins to plume her: Rebecke her not, rather stand still and checke her: So: seise her Gets, her Iesses and her Bels.

Get (get), *v.* Pa. t. **got** (*arch.* **gat**). Pa. pple. **got** (**gotten**). Pres. pple. **getting.** Forms: *Infin.* 3–4 geten, (5 getyn), 3–6 gete, (4 geit, geyt, gite, *Sc.* gat(e, 4–5 gyte, 6 *Sc.* gait), 3–7 gett, (4–6 gette, 4 gitte, 5 gytt, 9 *dial.* git), 3– get. *Pa. t.* 3–7 gate, (3 gait, 4 get, *pl.* gaten, geton, -yn, geetun, getton, 5 geten), 3–6 gatt, (4–6 gatte), 3–gat, 6– got, (6 got(t)e). *Pa. pple. a.* 3–5 geten, (3 3eten, getun, 4 getin, geteyn, giten, -in, gyten, -in, 4–6 getyn, 5 geton), 3–5 getten, (4–5 gettyn, 5 getton, 6 gitten), 4–6 gete, (4 i-gete, 5 y-gete, gyte), 4–6 gette, (5 y-gette), 5–6 gett, (5 get). *β.* 3–4 gotin, 3–6 goten, (4 gotyn, gote, 5 y-goten, goton, gothen), 4–6 *Sc.* gottin, -yn, 5–7 gotton, 6–gotten, got, (6 y-got). [a. ON. *geta* (*gat, gátum, getenn*) to get, obtain, to beget, also, to guess (Sw. *gitta,* Da. *gide* to be able or willing, MSw. *güta,* Da. *gjette* to guess) = OE. *-gietan* (only in the compounds *a-, be-, for-, ofer-, on-, under-gietan*: see BEGET, FORGET), OFris. (*ur-, for-*)*jeta,* OS. (*bi-, far-*)*getan* (MDu. *ver-gheten,* Du. *ver-geten*), OHG. *gezzan, kezzan* (once in pple. *kezzendi,* 'adeptus'; otherwise only in *bi-, int-, ir-, fer-gezzan*; MHG. *er-, ver-gezzen,* mod.G. *ver-gessen*), Goth. (*bi-*)*gitan*:—OTeut. **getan, gat-, gêtum, getono-.* The OAr. root **ghed, *ghod* 'to seize', 'take hold of', is found also in L. *præda* (:—**præ-hĕda*) booty, *prædium* an estate, perh. also in *hedera* ivy (literally the 'clinger'); and with inserted nasal in L. *prehendere* to catch, lay hold of, Gr. χανδάνειν (aor. ἔχαδον) to hold, contain, to be able.

Of the compounds of *-gietan* which existed in OE. (see above), only *begietan* and *forgietan* survive in the modern language, and the normal equivalents *beget* and *forget* were displaced in later ME. in favour of BEGET and FORGET. Gower is app. the last author who employs *beȝet*; *forȝet* disappears in the 15th c. except in Sc., where it is not yet extinct. This change was prob. due to the influence of the simple verb. Conversely, the solitary example in ME. of *ȝeten* without prefix (sense 26) may be referred to the influence of *bigeten.*

The forms of the pa. pple. retaining the original vowel (ON. *getenn*) are found in literature down to the 16th c., and in the north midlands and Yorkshire *getten* is still the dialectal form. From the beginning of the English history of the vb., however, it has, like most verbs with ME. open *e* in the present stem, tended to assume the conjugation of vbs. of the *e, a, o* series (originally confined to roots ending in a liquid); thus in the 13th c. we find *geten, gat, goten* parallel with *stelen, stal, stolen.* In the 16th c. the pa. t. was often *got,* by assimilation to the pa. pple.; in the 17th c. this became the usual form, though *gat* is used in the Bible of 1611 and still occurs in archaistic poetry. In England the form *gotten* of the pa. pple. is almost obsolete (exc. *dial.*) being superseded by *got*; in U.S. literature *gotten* is still very common, although Webster 1864 gives it as 'obsolescent'.]

I. *trans.* To obtain, procure.

1. To obtain possession of (property, etc.) as the result of effort or contrivance.

c 1200 ORMIN 10219 Forr whase itt iss þatt gredi3 iss To winnenn erþlic ahhte, A33 all⁊ he mare & mare gett A33 lisste himm affterr mare. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 276 Þider 3e alle salle ride, a faire prey salle 3e gete. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 On þis wyse þai get grete plentee of þis gold. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 218 Noo good euyl goten can not be longe .. kept of hym that geteth hit. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 133 He caused the ryghtwyse man Naboth to be slayne and by gyle gate his vyneyarde. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 252 After so many difficulties of getting, what he so greatly desired, hee enjoyed it .. surpassing expression. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 61.471/2 Andronicus Comnenus by ambitious practices and pretence of reformation, got the Empire. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 79 Get Money, Money still! And then let Virtue follow if she will. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* i. (1878) 5 Perhaps I was to find only the records of lands and moneys, how gotten and how secured. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Dom. Life* Wks. (Bohn) III. 47 Men are not born rich; and in getting wealth the man is generally sacrificed.

Proverb. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxiii. 722 Sir ..he that nothyng aduentureth nothynge getteth.

b. With advs.: To acquire or obtain in a certain way, esp. in ppl. combinations, *well-, ill-gotten.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 209 A ryche man wyth fals gotyn good seyde to a preest þat he wolde 3yue all þat he had falsely gett to pore folk. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 235 Al that rychys was not wel goten. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 163 If one happen upon a bag of gold, silver, pearle, or precious stones, it is held well gotten, provided it be cleanly stolne. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 79 We are assured that it was all honourably gotten and was designed to be honourably spent.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 Soone gotten, soone spent, yll gotten yll spent. 1548 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. Q. 51 Evil gotten, worse spent. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 206 Eyll gotton soen lost.

c. *absol.* To acquire wealth or property.

1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 129 They are suspected to tende rather to get than to give. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. Epig. xii. 231 Wisdome not onely gets, but got, retaines. 1677 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Sept., Whilst he was Secretary of State .. he had gotten vastly, but spent it as hastily. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 213 The Church .. ever getting and never giving up, was eating away the territorial wealth of the temporal barons.

d. with epexegetic phrase, *to get into one's hand, to get into one's possession.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 161 He .. determined to get into his possession, the duchie of Acquitayne. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 60 The Newhawin thay gatt into þair hand.

2. To obtain as the proceeds of one's business or employment; to earn.

c 1300 *Havelok* 792 Ich am wel waxen, and wel may eten More than euere Grim may geten. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 238 He that get his fode her with trauaylinge in treuthe, God 3iueth him his blessyng that his lyflode so swynketh. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 177 Thy mayster hath nothynge but that he geteth with his vyal. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 78, I earne that I eate: get that I weare. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 27 And what they get by Day, they spend by Night. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 46 If the money with which he retired was all gotten by himself.

absol. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) T viij, They compell their husbandes unto shamefull crafts to get by. 1806 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*The world is too much*', Late and soon Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers.

b. in phr. *to get a living* or *livelihood.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4377 [He] .. leuede .. In gode prosperite & in gode hele & wt̄ his trauell his lyf-lode kat. 1530 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII,* c. 12 If any man..be vagrant, and can gyue no rekenynge howe he doth lefullye get his lyuynge. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 3 The Emperour Constantine got his living a long time by painting. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ⁋ 8 He set himself to think on proper Methods for getting a Livelihood in this strange Country. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 4/2 There was no allegation against the mother's conduct or her means of getting a livelihood.

3. To obtain (much, little, nothing, etc.) by way of profit; to be benefited or advantaged to the extent of; to gain.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* liii. 148 We that dyde fyghte ayenst the Troyens .. Gatte nor wanne therby nothynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 356 When he had made the best agreement with them that he could, he gate but little by them. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 65 They never meet, but there's a skirmish of wit between them. *Beat.* Alas, he gets nothing by that. 1677 MIEGE *Dict. Eng.-Fr.*, I got nothing by it, *je n'y ai rien gagné.* 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 244 Is it true that I have ever gotten anything by taking the manufacturers' side?

†b. *absol.* To derive profit; to gain, be a gainer, esp. *by* a thing. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* IV. iii. 32 We mourne, France smiles; We loose, they dayly get. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 156 Doing as ill Gamesters are wont to do, get by using false Dice. *a* 1687 WALLER *Poem, Night-piece* 22 Like jewels to advantage set, Her beauty by the shade does get. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 315 Whether our East-india Company got or lost by that War, I know not. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) V. 164 People who keep lodgings at public places expect to get by every one who comes into their purlieus. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiii, The guardians of the temple, as they got by the self delusion, were ready to believe him too.

† c. Of a clock: To gain in time. *Obs.*

1761 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 440 The clock got 4m 18s, upon mean time, in two days.

†**4.** To capture, gain possession of (a fortress, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1453 Þen..Gais him furth to Gasa..& ses.s it be-lyue; And quen þis Gasa was geten he [etc.]. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 798 III. 192 The Frenshe Kynge hathe gothen many off the towns off the Duk of Burgoyne. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI,* 161 b, Without spedy aide..the whole countrey were like to be gotten from his possession. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIV. viii. 208 Neuerthelesse the Kings fortresse .. was not gotten but by fight. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 159 And when the city Troy we shall have got.

5. To gain, win (a victory). Now *rare.* Also † *to get a battle, the day, the field, the gree.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott. Galba) 25367 He þat victori may gete Sall be corond [with] wirschippes grete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 98 The gree 3it hath he geten for al his grete wounde. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* I. 7/1 Y⁰ chyldren of Israel gate ye victory agaynst Jabyn. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 47 Tydinges was brought him that his Souldiers gotte the day. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 266 Had Charles gotten the Battel, it is very probable, that England had been the price of the victory. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 40 Their small Force behaved themselves so well, that they had certainly got the Day if [etc.]. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. ix. 580 For Lathyrus having gotten the Victory, pursued it to the utmost.

b. To obtain (a position of superiority or advantage over another person); in phrases *to get the upper* († *over,* † *better*) *hand* (*of*); *to get the start, the advantage,* etc. (*of*); *to get the sun, the wind, of*; *to get the better of* (formerly also simply † *to get the better*); † *to get a good hand against.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2508 Þai lete þairs was þe land Fra þai had geten þe ouer-hand. 1530 PALSGR. 563/2, I get the upper hande of one, I overcome hym, *je vaincs.* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV,* 218 Thei had fought from mornyng almoste to noone, without any part gettyng avauntage of other. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Resurrection* (1859) 434 He [Christ] hath..overcome the devil, death, and hell, and hath victoriously gotten the better hand of them all. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* Dvb, By conquest getting y⁰ upper hande. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 369 Be first aduis'd In conflict that you get the sunne of them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. vii. 253 The other armie.. got a good hand against their enemies. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 130 It doth amaze me A man of such a feeble temper should So get the start of the Maiesticke world. *Ibid.* II. i. 326, I will strive with things impossible, Yea get the better of them. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 400 These reeds would fight together, and the victorie should remaine with him whose reede got the better. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 68 Like an old Soldier as he was, and verst in the trade of Pyrat, he got the wind of us. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 221 They at last got so far the better of their aversion, as to be persuaded to taste it. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xxi. § 19 (1874) 230 Casimir the Fourth finally got the better of the Teutonic Knights. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 157 Supposing the police don't nip in and get the start of her.

†c. (Cf. GAIN *v.* 8.) *To get ground*: to make progress, advance. So also *to get head* (cf. HEAD *sb.* 49). *To get ground of*: to encroach upon, obtain the mastery of; to draw away from (pursuers).

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (E.E.T.S.) 4 The Turke .. shulde neuer be abill to get so moche grounde of cristendome. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* II. iii. 53 If they get ground, and vantage of the King, Then ioyne you with them. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 399 This, the horse fear'd, and more powre Put to their knees, straite getting ground, 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* I. 127 Being better mounted then they, he quickly got a great deal of ground of them. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 31. 26 If one Fever have got head before this Pill be taken. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 209 The ancient zeal .. will be much relaxated, and wickedness will get head again. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 92 A Feaver..that press'd hard upon a Sick Man, and every Minute got Ground of him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Dissert. III. v, The rest of their institutions..got ground by their pravity.

†d. *absol. To get of*: to gain advantage over; also, to outstrip in speed; to gain upon in pursuing.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxi. 43 Euery day they ymagined by what subteltie they coulde gette one of another by dedes of armes. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV,* 209 The kynges shyp was good with sayle, and so much gat of the Easterlinges, that she came on the coast of Holland. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 246 Notwithstanding, they get of the Persians, and make castles and holds in their countrey. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 37 It was her boate which I tooke vp, that they had cutt of because my sattia got so mainely of her.

6. To earn, win, acquire (fame, credit, glory, renown, love, favour, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2546 Mikel it was þat luffeword þan þat abram gat o mani man. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 206 Fyndlynges and lyȝers, Vn-gracios to gete loue or eni good elles. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 415 He fawndyt myn wil for to gate. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 3 Bothe..wente euer to-gyder there as they knewe ony Ioustyng .. for to gete honour. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 70 That ȝe may gett ane bettir name. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 40 He gat himselfe thereby small or little favour. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 120 If I get your daughter's loue, What dowrie shall I haue. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 188 No more approach her..much lesse get the good will of her friends. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* I. i. 71 To send them forth where Glory's to be gotten. 1693 *Humours of Town* 36 By large Quotations..borrowed from *Burton's Melancholy* .. get the Reputation of profound Scholars.

7. To acquire (knowledge, etc.) by study or experience.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* iv. 7 In al thi possessioun gete thou [1382 purchace] prudence. *c* 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 209 in *Cursor M.* App. 1672 þe man þat is harde witte gode clergis mai gitte, wiþ-in lite ȝeres. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 388 Much comfortable knowledge and sweetnesse this Prophette gate by this booke. 1577 HARRISON *England* Pref. (1877) I. p. cx, I gat some knowledge of things by letters and pamphlets. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. v. 21 Reason is not .. gotten by Experience onely. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 11 Some old ideas may be lost, and some new ones got. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 297 In such wise I gat knowledge of the Gods. 1868 C. CLARKE *Relig. & Duty* 255 That knowledge which is gotten at school.

b. *To get knowledge* (*intelligence*, † *wit*, etc.) *of*: to learn of, receive information of. For *to get wind of*, see 15 b.

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 45 The governour gettand witt therof, past with his cumpany and saigit the samyn. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 128 His wife had already gotten some small knowledge of this matter. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xlii. 461 The duke of Parma, who had gotten intelligence of their approach. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xix. (1833) 349 King Richard having got intelligence [etc.].

c. To learn, ascertain. *rare.*

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 122 He findeth that the unlearned and carelesse multitude hath got his name. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. i. 51 Abraham having got the price, never offers to beat it down.

8. To learn (a lesson, † a language, etc.), commit to memory; esp. *to get by heart* (see HEART *sb.* 32); *to get by rote* (see ROTE *sb.*); † *to get without book.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxxi. 77 One of those .. after that hee had gotten the Arabian language, went by lande. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 You must get it perfectly without booke, to saie it forwards and backwards. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Paris* (1669) 38 Which do you account the speediest way of all to get and keep these verbs. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 185 And he had such an excellent memory, that he had got their Language in perfection. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* IX. 115 A whole Discourse is got by heart. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 251 Those principles, which you then got, like your grammar rules, only by rote. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 248 Without the least finesse of art He gets applause!—I wish he'd get his part. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 123, I had got almost all Watts' hymns by heart. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 647 What she said was never very profound, unless she had got it by heart.

9. To find out, ascertain by calculation or experiment; to obtain as a result of arithmetical or other processes.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 97 It is not so easie .. to trie th'eleuation of the Pole: but it is as harde, and laborus, to get the Longitude. 1887 'L. CARROLL' *Game of Logic* i. § 2. 28 By taking *x* as subject, we get 'all *x* are *y*'. 1888 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/2 A trial sand-loaded projectile was first fired in order to get the range. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 June 400/1 Dividing this by three hundred and sixty we get 364,609·13 feet as the length of a mean degree.

10. Without reference to agency on the part of the subject: To become possessed of; to receive, e.g. as one's share in a division, as a gift, wages, or as a payment of any kind.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1497 'Broðer,' quad he, 'sel me ðo wunes, ðe queðen ben ðe firme sunes, ðat ic ðin firme birðene gete. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 908 Wel is set þe mete þu etes And þe hire þat þu getes. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 545 Wheþer hem leuer ware Win or ale to gete. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 159 Loke ȝe be me nehi, fulle gode giftes gete [so *MS.*; *printed* ȝete] ȝe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 46 Quhen uther horss had bran to byt I gat bot griss. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 192 Donald the fyft, he gat the same reuaird. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. x. 29 Thou wilt betray me, and get a 1000 Crownes of the King. 1636 FINCH *Law* II. xvii. 177 If .. within the yeare it [a stray] strayeth againe, and another Lord getteth it, the first Lord cannot take it againe. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 189 Iulius, by being courteous to Paul .. gate his life and the life of his soldiers for a reward. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xv. (1857) 230 Pictures of little boys and girls, which, in every case, the little boys and girls got to themselves. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. x. 26 She told me she had got a note from Henry. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 717/2 They get from 10*s.* to 12*s.* a-week for their eggs alone. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Oct. 625/2 As to salaries, an officer .. usually gets sixty pounds.

b. To obtain (a name). Also *To get the name of*: to have the reputation of (being so-and-so).

1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 89 Cuncam, for so it is more commonly called, though from its Metropolis it somtimes gets the name of Visiapour. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 17 The first [Vertebra], from its Use of supporting the globular Head, has got the Name of *Atlas*. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxii. 592 Laws which have gotten the specious name of natural.

11. To obtain by way of concession or favour, or by means of pressure, insistence, or entreaty; e.g. *to get mercy, forgiveness, grace, leave, permission*; *to get an answer, information*, etc. Const. *from, of, out of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 460 (Cott.) O me seruis sal he non gette. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 484 (Gött.) Merci getis he neuer mare. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 19605 (Cott.) O prince o preistes, gatt he leue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1592 þe gracious graunt þei gaten of here herande. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 126 Thou maist gete grace ther, so that thou go bi-tyme. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 24 Of þare god gat þai nan answere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 102 Of that mateere ye gete namoore of me. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5042 He gettes here forgifnes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 116 He gat ymage [=homage] of Scotland swne. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 31 And prayde to haue a place to duelle inne and myght none gete. 1535 J. AP RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 As touching the convent, we coulde geate litle or no reportes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 209 Who with muche adoe gate leave to depart from his brother the Erle. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 13 Where the dead body is bestow'd .. We cannot get from him. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 Is there no iustice to be gotten at the Magistrats hand? 1651 in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Pareus* 578 At last through Gods mercy, by importunity he gat his fathers consent. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 ₱ 3, I knocked and called, but could get no Answer. 1738 *Lucca's Mem.* 17 Examining the Woman first, to get what we could from her. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 280 To .. get permission to enter into [his] service. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 119 Asked if I could have a bed? I could get no answer. 1839 36 *Yrs. Seafaring Life* 263 A Frenchman never gets a word of French from me .. till I see it serves my purpose.

† b. with clause as object. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 223 b/1 Seynt James .. gate that he shold be restored to his lyf. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) M iv, At that tyme was it easey inoughe to gette that the deathe was not geven unto Isabell.

12. To obtain, come to have, attain (some immaterial thing desired or aimed at); e.g. *to get rest, sleep, comfort*; *to get one's sight, health, liberty*, etc.; also *to get one's end, one's will, one's own way*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12259 (Cott.) A commament nu mak i here .. þat þe poueral get sum bote. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 13553 (Gött.) He went and weisse his eien bare, And gat [*Cott.* tok] his sight. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 108 Parfyte hele þe madyne gate. *Ibid., Mathou* 412 [He] cessis nocht to threte ws al bot gyf his wil he gate. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 47 Thow gettis no mendis. 1530 PALSGR. 563/1, I trust in God I shall get my desyre of hym. *a* 1547 LATIMER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1733) I. II. 262 What rest hath he gotten, that is removed from the Stocks in Newgate to the Rack in the Tower? ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 589 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 304 Alesone on na wayiss gat hir will. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xlv, Pitie .. gate in her breast such place, That [etc.]. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 38 When I had gotten my libertye. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 It was so hard to get room that wee were forced to goe by four a clocke. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* Ep. Ded. A ij b, The other laughs at us when he hath got his ends. 1693 *Humours of Town* 2, I could scarce get one sound nap. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 113 In what manner this passion .. got such a footing upon our stage. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 12/1, I got a very comfortable nap between London and St. Albans. 1860 TRENCH *Synon. N. T.* Ser. I. (ed. 5) 75 Any benefit which he could have gotten from his books. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 June 4/7 If they do not get their own way they will resign.

b. Frequently with noun of action as obj.: To succeed in doing, obtain opportunity to do, what the sb. implies. Also in phrases *to get* (*a*) *sight* (*a glance, glimpse, peep*, etc.) *of*, *to get* (*a*) *hold of* († *on*, † *upon*), *to get possession of*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22570 Vp to þe liit rise sal þe see, þar wit strenght to get entre. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 785 The discurrouris .. Of athir host has gottin sicht. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxiv. [cxvi.] 3 The paynes of hell gat holde vpon me. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* C iv b, See I pray you .. how soone this Ladie, hath gotten holde of that sentence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 32 Like men drowning, that get hold on euery twig. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 240 You get acquaintance with him by a bare salutation. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 34 And though we followed the Blood a good way, yet did not come up with him .. to get a second shot. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 55 We made hard shift to get now and then a Glance at some of them. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke iv. 37 Where Satan has once gotten a hold .. how unwilling he is to be cast out of possession. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 222 We were .. in hopes of getting sight of the Gloucester. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 64 Their enemies they thought..had gotten possession of their sovereign's confidence. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 202 To the west we got a peep .. of Swansea Bay. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 47 As soon as the buntlines are bent get a pull of them. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 14/1 Every effort was made .. to get speech of the Emperor.

† c. *To get a stomach*: to procure an appetite. (Also said of the means employed.)

[1682: see 18 b. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 16 Peaches eaten before Meals get a stomach, if it be lost through a hot cause.] 1688 C. HOOLE *School-Colloq.* 29 So also we shall get a stomach to our meat. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 6 When we say .. to get a stomach, and to get a cold, etc.

d. *To get religion* (U. S. vulgar): to be converted.

1857 C. W. ELLIOTT *New Engl. Hist.* I. 460 Capt. Underhill killed his neighbor's wife, and 'got his religion on a pipe of tobacco'. *a* 1882 J. P. QUINCY *Figures of Past* (1883) 6 We had come to Andover to get religion.

13. To acquire, to come to have (a quality, power, custom, etc.).

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxviii, Euery Alien pen hath got my vse. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. ii. 236 Let vs..though now our voyces Haue got the mannish crack, sing [etc.]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 After two Nights..it [a root] got a Shining. 1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety* (1849) I. 182 They have gotten a custom of sinning. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* Comm. 1 Cor. xi. 25 (1867) 62 Wine was then subject to spilling; it hath not since gotten a more liquid or diffusive quality. 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* II, It's nothing but a way of speaking, which young amorous fellows have gotten. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 91 By accustoming ourselves to any course of action, we get an aptness to go on.

b. To come to have (a notion, impression, etc.). Also *to get into one's head*; often *to get* (*it*) *into one's head that*, etc.

1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* IV. ii, *Jer.* How? what quirk has she got in her head now? 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* lxxviii. ₱ 2 The people, it seems, have got into their heads that they have more wit than others. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Deronda* I. vii, Anna had got it into her head that you would want to ride after the hounds this morning. *Mod. colloq.*, Don't let him get the idea that you care nothing about it. If he gets it into his head that he is a genius, he will be intolerable.

14. To catch, contract (an illness).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 68 This is some Monster .. who hath got (as I take it) an Ague. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 234 ₱ 15 To you I apply my self for Redress, having gotten .. a Cold on Sunday was Sevennight. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. vi, Art thou not tormented with the vile asthma that thou gattest in skating against the wind in Flanders? 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 363 When a person .. gets a catarrh [etc.]. 1892 *Black & White* 13 Aug. 182/1 Horses get glanders and men get cholera.

b. *colloq. To get* (a person or thing) *on the brain, on one's nerves*: to be crazy about, or morbidly affected by the thought of.

15. *To get wind*, † *air* (cf. AIR *sb.* 11), *vent*: to get abroad, to become known to others.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 10 It had gotten vent. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 166 But my Story getting Air, I was made the Scoff of every Body. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 90/2 It got wind, and a great many people asked me: I told them. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 340 That it may get vent is not improbable, for these black fellows are as inquisitive [etc.]. 1884 MRS. PIRKIS *Judith Wynne* III. xi. 126 It's getting wind in the neighbourhood that the child is lost.

b. Hence (after 7 b), *To get wind of*: to hear of, become acquainted with.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1867) 32 If my old aunt gets wind of it, she'll cut me off with a shilling. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/2 If that sweet little Rose were to get wind of it, I believe she'd faint.

16. To receive, meet with, suffer (a fall, blow, defeat, etc.); † also (with omission of object) to be struck on a specified part of the body (constr. *on, over*, etc.). Phr. *To get the worst of it* (cf. 5 b).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Peter* 585 Sike ane fall þane he gat. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 698 As he gat ben throw He gat mony greit schow [shove]. 1508 *Dunbar's Flyting* 48* Iuge .. quha gat the war. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* XX, Thay gat upon the gammis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 214, I gat sik chek Quhilk I micht nocht remuif nor nek. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 41, I must giue my selfe some hurts, and say I got them in exploit. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 91 Who .. had (without this succour) for all his valour gotten the worst of the day. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 80 Many persons .. in the crowd and tumult of the action, get nothing but blows for their pains. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 163 Several of the saints have gotten on the finger ends by this means. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 6, I hope you are up for all Day?—Yes, if I don't get a Fall before Night. 1809 WINDHAM *Let.* 16 Sept. in *Parl. Speeches* (1812) I. 113 A slight hurt which I got here in riding. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* III. i. 1 Cossey had only got the outside portion of the charge of No. 7.

b. To receive, suffer, by way of punishment.

In Sc. the obj. is often a pl. sb. with poss. pron., as *to get one's rages*, to get a scolding (cf. quots. 1508, 1567, 1785).

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 70 Throw all Bretane it salbe blawin owt, How that thow .. gat thy paikis. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 38 It war weill wairit he gat his quhippis. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 144 And thus they get Credit among some, for which at Schoole they should have got a whipping. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to W. Simson* Postscr. 39 Monie a fallow gat his licks. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 201 Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get thy fairin! 1889 J. K. JEROME 3 *Men in Boat* 238 We did not want to overdo the thing and get six months.

c. *To get it* (colloq. or slang): to receive a punishment, scolding, or the like; to 'catch it'. Also *to get it hot.*

1872 *Figaro* 22 June 389/1 The German Emperor, Bismarck, and Earl Granville also 'got' it, but not quite so hotly. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 4/3 You will get it hot before you are done.

d. In various *slang* phrases: *To get the sack* (*bag, boot, bounce*, etc.): to be dismissed from a situation. *To get the mitten*: to be rejected as a suitor. *To get the lead*: to be shot. (For quots. see the sbs.)

17. To procure or obtain (a required thing or person); to seek out and take, to cause to come or be supplied.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26129 If he in suilk a nede be tan, þat he ne get man bot curst an [etc.]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1625 þe goude ladyez were geten, & gedered þe meyny. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1123 *Dido*, Ther nas coursere .. That in the lond of Libie may be gete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13477 Two spies full spedely he sped hym to gete. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 500 II. 179, I have gyte

a replewyn. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 124 Gette thy quyckesettes in the woode-countreye. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 247 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 293 Scho stertis vp and gettis licht in hy. 1559-60 *Act* 2 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 271 The bookes concerning the said services .. shall be attained and gotten before the said feast of St. John. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxii. 29 Moreover, we got a pilote being of the yle of Chio, in place of him that was dead. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 37 And you vse these blows long, I must get a sconce for my head. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 23 Few people were to be gotten there abouts. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 197 So I went up to the Village, and got a Praw, which I sent to bring him over to me. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 288 We could not have failed of getting whatever numbers [of sailors] we pleased. 1818 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 113 At last I have gotten the warrant for searching for the old regalia of the Scottish Crown. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 380 The coach sometimes reached the inn so late that it was impossible to get supper.

b. with immaterial object.

1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 179 Dr. B. got a lift in a waggon for three or four miles. 1879 *Lond. Soc.* Christm. No. 61/1, I went into a little shop to get a shave. 1892 H. R. MILL *Realm Nat.* xi. 61 To get Greenwich time in remote places is more difficult.

c. To obtain in marriage. *Obs.* exc. as a contextual use of 17.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 242 She muste than algate faile To geten him, whan he were dede. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 9 If I could get this foolish Imogen, I should haue Gold enough. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 82, I wonder why such a handsome..young Gentleman as you do not get some rich Widow.

†**d.** To gain, bring over to one's side; to win (a woman). *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1753 *Lucretia*, For wel, thoghte he, she sholde nat be geten. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 31 It war the best for King Eduuardis awaill, Mycht he him get to be his steidfast man For gold or land .. Me think beforce he may nocht gottyn be. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. xiii. 46 Maximinus .. had gotten many of those mutiners with a design to usurp.

18. With dat. of the person for whom the specified object is obtained or procured.

a. With dat. of refl. pronoun († occas. with *to* or *unto*): To obtain, procure for oneself.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4609 (Cott.) Do gett þe a god purueur þat in þis nede þe mai socur. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 21094 (Fairf.) Thomas..preiched..for to gite him heiuen to mede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 517 Gais & gettis 30u lechis fele, 3oure brokine godis fore to hele. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2160 *Ariadne*, [He] gat him ther a newe barge anoon. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 794 Kest hym on þis yong knyght to gett hym a name. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 237 b, You .. by your .. noble feates have gotten to you, in maner an immortall fame. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iv. § 2 (1633) 6 This water grasse doth get vnto it selfe some new rootes. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1629) 70 A man of Argilus..got him a Seale like to the Seale of Pausanias. 1690 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 315, I have now gotten me a pair of new horses. 1797 HAN. MORE in Lady Chatterton *Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. 320 This young lady has got her a husband. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 18 In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest.

b. To obtain or procure for others. Chiefly with simple dat. of personal pronoun, but also (in later writers) with *to* and *for*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3502 (Göttl.) Ay was he bone, To gete [*Cott.* fete] his fadir venisun. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 7293 (Cott.) Gett vs a king. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 644 Melior..preide hire priueli..to gete hire þat gode gras as sone as sche miȝt. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1649 *Hypsip. & Medea*, [She] gat him greet name as a conquerour. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 454 A norse they gatt hyt [a child] untylle. *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 255 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 294 Ga, gait me cheiss and breid. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 This was it which gat him so many victories. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 123 *Gre.* What's that, I pray. *Hor.* Marrie sir to get a husband for her Sister. 1600 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 36 Promysyng to gete them xls. more then their ordynary to play yt. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* II, Coursing had gotten me a woundy stomach, and I eat like a Swine. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 15 They are lodg'd in the Memory, and Names got to them. 1890 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 683/2 The landowner requires a carriage for his own use, and he asks the estate agent to get it for him.

19. a. To procure by hunting or fishing; to catch. Now somewhat *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3522 Bath on fer and ner he soght, Bot þat dai wayth þan gatt he noght. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1393 He wore yare, Grimes sones, for to fare In-to þe se, fishes to gete. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1171 Þe gre-hounde3 so grete, þat geten hem [the deer] bylyue. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4345 Elfride men fared fysshe to gete. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 12 On the 9th we got another male whale, being the eighth. 18.. KINGSLEY *Poems, Sands of Dee* 17 Was never salmon got [*v.r.* yet] that shone so fair.

b. To bring in, gather, secure (a crop).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Shorte hey, and leye hey is good for shepe, and all maner of catell if it be well got. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 5 From the time that fruits come to be worth getting, till they be ripe. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 222 The crop of wheat where it was well gotten was tolerable good. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 230 Hay secured before the 27th of June was got without a drop of rain. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 817/1, I remember well the fustiness of that haystack (it must have been 'got' after oceans of rain).

c. To obtain (coal, ore, etc.) by mining.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 172 The Roof and Seat is the Top and Bottom of the Works, wherein they get Coles. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 18 The Pits or Shafts where Ores are usually gotten. 1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 244 In proceeding to get the coal, the collier, whenever he can do so, works upon the face of the bed. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 119/2 The 'butties' .. paid him his wages out of the 2*s.* 3*d.* per ton which they received for getting the coal.

†**20.** To take hold of (something) in one's hands.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptist* 1100 þis tyrand .. in hand a knyfe can gete. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 104 His swerd in his hand he gat. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 88 Getting him by the winges, she was about to plucke of his fethers.

21. To get hold of, capture (a person); also (in recent colloquial use, esp. in perf. and pa. t.), to have an advantage over (another), to 'corner'.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 624/1 Many of them be such losells and scatterlings, as that they cannot easely by any sheriff..be gotten. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 39 The Plebeians haue got your Fellow Tribune, And hale him vp and downe. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* 198 Second hand put on knave, saying, 'Now I've got you!' 1837 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* xiii. 236 Who was Navajo? Ah, that's where you've got me, young man. Heaven knows. 1883 H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* III. vi. 157 Yes..I did. I don't deny it. You've got me there.

b. colloq. *What has got* (—)?: what has befallen or happened to, what has become of (—)?

1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 124 They all at once, on looking round..enquired what had got Carr.

22. To succeed in finding (what is required).

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 297 Like a Trumpeter in the fields, that shifts places to get an eccho. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 114, I caused the Lead to be cast forth, but could not get ground at eighty Fathom. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 242 To stand no farther to the northward than is .. necessary for the getting a westerly wind. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxx, Driving them mad and desperate just that you may get a handle against them. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvi, Her father .. wondered what he could get to scold her about.

23. *colloq.* To take, 'have', eat (one's dinner, etc.).

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., Come and get your tea with us. 1892 'J. S. WINTER' *Mere Luck* i, Here, get your dinner, my lad.

24. The perfect tense is used in familiar language in senses equivalent to those of the present tense of *have* or *possess*. (Cf. Gr. *κεκτῆσθαι* to possess, lit. to have acquired.) So *colloq.* or *vulgar*) in recent use *To have got to* = 'to have to', to be obliged to (see HAVE 7).

[1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 93 What a beard hast thou got; thou hast got more haire on thy chin, then Dobbin my philhorse has on his taile.] 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 26 Fie, th' art a churle, ye haue got a humour there Does not become a man. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 234 But I, who han't got such a strength of Genius. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 144 They have got a Custom of heading it from Time to Time. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 68 Miss, you have got my Handkerchief; pray, let me have it. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 23 Dec., I have just now got a cough; but it has never yet hindered me from sleeping. 1839-40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, He has .. got C. R. in blue upon his right arm. 1875-7 RUSKIN *Morn. Florence* (1882) 129 Quite 'from the heart'—such hearts as the people have got. 1876 — *Fors Clav.* VI. lxx. 315, I am very doubtful .. whether you have wit enough to understand a word more of what I have got to say this month. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 12 As a general rule the banker has not got in his possession the money which he owes to his customers. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 125 What..has the general public got to do with literature? 1889 MRS. C. CARR *Marg. Maliphant* II. xvii. 42 The thing has got to be fought out.

†**II. 25.** To gain, reach, arrive at (a place).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12382 Forþ in pes he bad þam ga..Til þai had geten þair herd a-gain. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 523 Hedde þei geten þat holt..þei mihten haue do muche harm. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 264 With sound of broken waves they gate the strand. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 31 The fleete sayled to get the coast of Yucatan. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 The men saued themselues, and .. built a Carvall, wherein to get the Continent. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* App. 2 If the Wind blows strong out, and you cannot get the Harbour, you must anchor.

III. 26. To beget, procreate (said of the male parent); now only of animals, esp. horses. Const. *on, upon*. † In early use *occas.* of both parents.

[Quot. 1300 is the only instance in our material in which the word begins with *3* instead of *g*; as the sense is here identical with that of *bigeten*, BEGET *v.*, the word seems to be either a shortening of the native compound vb. or an assimilation of the adopted Scandinavian simple vb. to the form of the compound.]

c 1300 *Leg. Gregory* 132 He miȝt se þe sinnes sore, Hou he was 3eten and of wham. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 495 Sweren y wole, þat birca bein Neuere yete me ne gat. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 Fourtene childre he gate opon tuo wifes. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iii. 8 He shal serue to them that geeten hym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 290 Ercules was getton of a god on a gret lady. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 213 On hir he gat a doughter the same nyght that he had geten Gonnore on his wife. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 It is a horse foole, bycause a horse gate it. 1594 *2nd Pt. Contention* (1843) 143 Whosoeuer got thee, there thy mother stands. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 265 Though you be strong and on a Goddess got. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 136 What groom shall get, and squire maintain the child. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, Hocus loved her best, believing her to be his own, got upon the body of Mrs. Bull. 1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 144 Bay Horse..sure in getting stock. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 53 It means strictly speaking the foal of an ass got by a horse. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 350 Thoroughbred Stallions for getting hunters.

fig. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 19 If they were under any disbelief themselves, or aimed at the getting any in others, touching the Truth of Fact now discoursed upon [etc.]. 1733 *Islington Pref.*, This Pamphlet .. 'Twas got, conceived and born in six Hours' space.

IV. With compl. indicating some change effected in the position or state of the object.

27. Followed by a prep. or adv. of place: **a.** To succeed in bringing, conveying, putting, causing to come or go (*to, from, into, out of* a place, *through, over*, etc. a space).

As *get* may be apprehended as the equivalent of *come to have*, a static prep. is sometimes used, e.g. 'If I can get the key *in* the hole.'

[*c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2895 þe grettest of þe grim bestes he gat to prison sone.] *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6024 Þare was a monke of durham To helpe to kary þis bell hame .. he did his bisynes ilk a dele to durham it to gett. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* E iv b, If you perceive him in such case..speake hym faire..till you get him to bed. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 He commands them to get the sailes to the yards. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 17 Go hawl down the Yeard, and get the Sail into the Ship. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 25 We were forc'd to get a Rope from the Ship to the watering-place. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 133 We bent the cable to the spare anchor, and got it over the ship's side. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 318 The wind..blowed too fresh for her to be gotten into the Gut. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 11 The next point was to get my little knapsack through the custom-house. 1888 A. DE G. STEVENS *Miss Hildreth* II. iv. 74 The same powerful influence that got her out of Russia .. has now sent her back.

b. *refl.* To betake oneself to or convey oneself away from a place; to make one's way, to go; esp. in imperative phrases, as *get thee* (*you*) *away, hence, in, out*, etc. (Cf. 28 c.) Now only *arch.*

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 [She] got her selfe in all the hast possible..out of the palace of Westminster. 1530 PALSGR. 562/1 Get the hence. *Ibid.* 562/2, I get me hence..I get me out of the waye..I get me a syde. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 54 Shut vp the Schoole, and get you home. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 64 Goe, get thee hence, and finde my dog againe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 53 [He] got him up into the highest tower of the pallace. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 17 Early the next morning I got me above Deck. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* I. iii, Hist! hist! get you both about your business. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* iv. (1883) 115 The elderly men .. gat themselves silently to their steeds, and hied homeward. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 128 He got himself back to his beloved Iona.

c. To bring, succeed in bringing (oneself, another person, a thing) into or out of a certain position or state. *To get with child*: to make pregnant. *To get* (a person) *upon*: to bring (him) to talk about (a subject).

As in a, the preposition may be of static import.

1530 PALSGR. 562/2, I get a wenche with chylde, *je engrosse.* 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 84 Buy food, and get thy selfe in flesh. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. i. 34 To weare out their shooes, to get myselfe into more worke. 1607 — *Timon* III. i. 30 Honesty is his [fault]. I ha told him on't, but I could nere get him from't. 1608 — *Per.* I. i. 168 If I can get him within my Pistols length, Ile make him sure enough. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 94 Having gotten on foot, a fresh Army of sixteen thousand men. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 32 A wild Ass, which after a long Chase they got within shot and wounded. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 59 Sylvia being soon after got with child. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 161 We exerted ourselves in getting our ships in readiness for the sea. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1806) I. xv. 121 He was sorry to find that Forester had gotten himself into such a scrape. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 19 He..got the ship under close-reefed topsails. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 289 Having..got our prizes in tow, we stretched about a league to the eastward. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 26 A difficulty into which I have got myself. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* ix. 111 We fell a-talking about one thing and another. Very soon I got him upon legends and tales of the district. 1896 *Law Times* C. 508/1 Mr. Justice Grantham succeeded in getting the animal under control.

28. With pa. pple. as complement: **a.** To cause, or succeed in causing, the specified action to be performed upon (a person or thing). Also *refl.*, and (rarely, with intentional quaintness) in *passive*.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 43 Thay get indoist Alhaill thair evidens. 1548 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 119, I can not so much some [=sum] confessed. 1560 WHITEHORNE tr. *Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 73 b, The first thing that he ought to doo is to get described and paincted oute all the countrie. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 127 Without gifts there was nothing to be gotten done amongst them. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 134 These Declarations which they were commanded to take care of getting read. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 120 (*Le Dimanche*), La Fleur .. had got himself so gallantly array'd, I scarce knew him. 1779 R. GRAVES *Columella* I. 184 Poor Barty..had applied, and got himself appointed a writer to the..East India Company. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i, The Bravest men .. had here..been got selected. 1870 — *Corr. w. Emerson* (1883) II. 331, I am by no means certain .. that the whole of this amendatory programme will get itself performed to equal satisfaction. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxvii. 234, I have more to say when my lecture on Jewels can be got published. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. I. 3 The difficulty was, not in making laws, but in getting them obeyed. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd. 12 One of the most costly, splendid, and elaborate structures in the world..got itself built.

b. To incur or suffer some specified injury to (something belonging to one, a part of the body).

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 249, I got my right wrist dislocated. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Manx. W. Ind.* 23 To avoid heats and colds..as well as getting your feet wet. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* vi. 47 You might chance to get your own skin beaten.

c. *To get oneself gone*: to take oneself away, go,

be off; esp. *get thee (you) gone.* (Cf. 27 b.) Now only *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 19 He..knitting all his force, got one hand free. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 8 Let me not stay a iot for dinner, go get it ready. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 247 The maid runnes against the chamber door, gets it open [etc.]. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 22, I caused the Horses and break-fast to be got ready. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 133 This morning we..got every thing ready to depart. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 129, I visited the hospital while breakfast was getting ready. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, Let us first get him all right again. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* II. viii. 27 The boats were got ready and the passengers collected.

30. With an infinitive (now always preceded by *to*): To induce, prevail upon (a person), succeed in causing (a thing), *to* do something; in weaker sense, to cause or set (a person) *to* do something for one.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 218 And so myght we gett hym som word for to say. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 38, I bad the rascall knocke vpon your gate, And could not get him for my heart to do it. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 76 They could neuer get her so much as sippe on a cup with the prowdest of them all. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 443 Their King Grofarius [they] get to raise his powerfull force. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* III. v. 134 Get him be propitious to thee. *Ibid.* IV. v. 339 By the helpe of a great tumult which he heard in the lower towne, hee got slide some troopes into the enemies intrenchments. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 83 The women..got their husbands to sit down again. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus* i. 9 His Mother had much ado to get him but to cover the Bed.. with Skins. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 51 It would be impossible to get them to listen to reason. 1792 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* x. (1809) 108 The horse..went oddly; and I got the hostler .. to get up instead of me. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1860) 389 At such times there was no getting Will to join in our walks. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 75 He promptly got a bookseller to pirate Curll's edition.

†**b.** With passive infinitive: To cause to undergo the specified action. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 28 a.)

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* III. iii, *Abig.* I am bold to sollicite thee. *Fry.* Wherein? *Abig.* To get me be admitted for a Nun. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 166 Laodice..got him to be poisoned. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 20 His Father got him to be made Page of Honour.

V. *intr.*

31. To succeed in coming or going, to bring oneself *to, from, into, out of,* etc. (a place or position), *through, over,* etc. (a space, an intervening object); also, in weaker sense, to come in the course or at the end of a journey *to.* † Of land: to stretch, extend (*obs.*). Used with any of the preps. which usually follow vbs. of motion, also with advs. of motion to or from a place, as *hither* (*here*), *thither* (*there*), *hence, thence,* and adverbial and prepositional phrases, as *to get as far as, to get the length of.* Formerly conjugated with *be.*

For *fig.* phrases, as *to get to the bottom of, root of, windward of,* see the sbs.

a 1300 [see *Get away* (54), *Get out* (64)]. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 497 þei han geten on hem þe lengþe of a gleyue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 454 Thai bar thaim swa That thai ar gottyn aboun the bra. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2225 Be that so nere getis he, That scho myghte nangatis fle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxi. 212 Yf they perceyue vs, we shal neuer get hense. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 74 Many .. [were] apprehended before they could get to the castel. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, He found meanes to recover a barke, intoo the which he and his men got. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 549 From earths dark womb some gentle gust doth get. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii. (1601) D 4 a, S'lid I am afeard they will know me, would I could get by them. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 192 Basse or Low-Brittaine, is a corner of the earth which gets farre into the Ocean. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* IV. v. 326 Assoone as she was gotten into a grove of Orange-trees..she call'd for Palantus. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 594 Amid the Tree now got..to pluck and eat my fill I spar'd not. 1693 *Humours of Town* 18 Let us get into the most airy Room of the House. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alexander* iii. 510 Maximus was got as far as Ravenna. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 181 Hercules that year got into Italy. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 262 The buss .. had got a considerable distance from the buoy; .. we had really got out of the accustomed place. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 452 No less than ninety persons set out in pursuit of him; but he was got beyond their reach. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, We never can get across this patch of clear grass without being seen. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 609 The drums of Dumbarton's regiment beat to arms; and the men got fast into their ranks. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 71 We were got no further than Porto Longone.

b. To reach, attain, come *to* an end aimed at, or a condition towards which progress has been made. *To get to blows*: to come to blows, to begin to fight.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 744 Those that are very Cold, and especially in their Feet, cannot get to Sleepe. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 30 The Carthaginians were declining, because the balance was got too much on the side of the people. 1751 PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* I. xxvi. 257 He .. got to champing the Blade. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 205 The scene has not yet got to its height. 1888 MCCARTHY & MRS. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* III. xv 298 He..succeeded in getting to speech of a police officer. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/4 The hostile parties got to blows and stone-throwing. 1895 *19th Cent.* Aug. 322, I don't think that I get quite as far as having views of my own.

c. *colloq.* or *slang. Where has it got to*: what has become of it. *To get there*: (*U.S.*) to attain one's object, be successful in an undertaking.

1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* viii. 144 He said as he'd been gambling, and was two hundred dollars ahead of the town. He 'got there with both feet' at starting. 1888 *N. Y. Herald* 29 July (Farmer), Although not a delegate he got there all the same. 1889 J. K. JEROME 3 *Men in Boat* 242 Muttering something about its being extraordinary where his umbrella could have got to. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 5/1 As the humorous American phrase goes, 'he gets there all the same'.

d. *U.S. colloq.* or *slang* (often in form *git*): To be off, 'clear out'.

1884 *Graceville* (Minn.) *Transcript* 25 Aug., He presented a cocked revolver and told them to get, and they got. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* iv. 83 A captain and a full company appeared, but this brave man 'made them get'. 1889 H. O'REILLY 50 *Yrs. on Trial* 170, I therefore thought discretion the better part of valour, and the sooner I 'got' the better. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 66 He got up and gitted before we struck ile. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 282 Our team proceeded with many a 'git' and whip crack from their dusky Jehu.

†**e.** quasi-*trans. To get one's way(s*: to go away, take oneself off. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 683 The fox scathless gat his way. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 18 Either God must get his way, or be content to dwell in a dedicate Innes to Idoles. 1815 *Woman's Will* III. ii, Well, get thy ways for an incorrigible coxcomb.

f. *To get by oneself*: to escape from company.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 65 Inexpressibly affecting is that eagerness he betrays to get by himself.

32. Followed by infinitive (with *to*): To attain, reach, secure an opportunity of (being or doing something), to come (to be or do); to acquire a habit of (doing).

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 79 Then get they to be chaplines to honorable and noble personages. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 25 By what meanes got's[t] thou to be releas'd. 1649 J. ECLISTON tr. *Behmen's Ep.* xxxii. (1886) 15 All those that shall get to read them. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 21 We..could never get to see it quick in the Microscope. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 272 By the Interest of Laetus .. he got to be sent into Illyricum, to command the Legions there. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 22 They get to look upon every law as a mere conventional enactment. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 32 The evil that God sends to warn us gets to be forgotten, and the evil that He sends to be mended by us gets left unmended. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 103/1 It is not quite two years since we got to be friends.

b. Followed by pr. pple. (or, formerly, by a gerund governed by *on*, which is now omitted, so that the two constructions are no longer distinguishable): To come to be (doing something). Also *Sc.*, to find opportunity for (doing something).

1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 298 Probably I'll scarce get writing, the Assembly will sit so late. 1759 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 288 And now I am got on transcribing, I will send you a passage or two from some late letters. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Barrochan Jean* Poems (1846) 117 Naething got growing for Barrochan Jean. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xix. 10 Instead of looking at the sun, I got thinking about the dry bed of the stream, just beneath. 1889 MRS. H. MARTIN *Common Clay* III. ix. 144 When they got talking together it was Greek to me.

33. With adjective (or equivalent phrase, or, occasionally, a descriptive sb.) as complement: To make oneself; to become, or succeed in becoming; to grow (with comparatives). *To get better, get well*: to recover from an illness. *To get drunk*: to become intoxicated. *To get clear of, quit of, rid of, shut of*: see CLEAR, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 134 How to get cleere of all the debts I owe. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 169 Having, with very much adoe, gotten loose from their Enemies [etc.]. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 They were both gotten sufficiently Drunk. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 179 He..got past me before I could get aware of him. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 158 (*Paris*), I had got master of my secret just in time. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 He was at first very ill, then got better; he is now worse. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 60 After which he [a horse] got lame. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxiv, [He] went in haste, to get in readiness, With belt, and spur, and bracing huntsman's dress. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 227 He will smoke himself into a mummy, for he gets thinner day by day. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 They got all wrong in their experiments. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 254, I am getting an old man, and I'm ailing. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* III. 88 You must not suppose we got very great friends with Honora Tailby all at once. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 55 Almost everything gets smaller as it is cooled. 1885 *Bookseller* July 650/1 Retail bookselling seems to be getting a less remunerative business every day. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 24 France .. got ready to resist invasion. 1891 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 10 Jan. 581/3 He worked hard, and soon got chums with the swells.

34. With pa. pple.

a. With intransitive pa. pple.: To accomplish or complete an action. Now only *colloq.* (*rare*).

1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 117 If we could get fled I would remove all my family from this. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 2 By three I had got sat down to my dinner.

b. With passive pple.: To cause or procure oneself to be treated in a certain way or to undergo a certain action; also, in weaker sense, to come to be the object of a certain action. Often taking the place of *be* as a passive-forming auxiliary where a continuous state is not intended to be expressed.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 361 A certain Spanish pretending Alchymist .. got acquainted with foure rich Spanish merchants. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 We had got (as we thought) compleatly moored upon the 13th of May. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 113, I got supplied with bread, cheese and a pint of wine. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 183 We got entangled among a quantity of heavy drift-ice. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, His Lordship was voted a bore, and got shelved. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 264 'The taste, I suppose, is peculiar'..' Just at first', answered Campbell; 'but one soon gets used to it'. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 128 The different tenures got confounded. 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 190 You will be astonished to hear that I am going to get married. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* vi, I..got caught in the storm. 1891 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Nov. 389/3 It may leave on your readers an impression unfair to Prof. Royce if nothing more gets said.

c. Similarly *to get done with* = to have done with. (Cf. *to be done*, Do *v.* B. 8 b.)

1827 CARLYLE *German Rom.* III. 156 To get the sooner done with it, he had used to begin his devotion .. before leaving that place where [etc.].

VI. *intr.* With preps., in specialized senses. (For unspecialized uses see sense 31 and the preps.)

†**35. Get above —.** To rise superior to, surmount, overcome; to recover from (an illness, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. *Get over*, 41.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 315 Contempt of the World, Heavenly Mindedness, Subduing our Appetites and Passions, suppose us present with the Creatures and the Passions we get above. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxviii. 175 Religion..required, as she thought, that she should get above all regards for me.

36. Get at —. Also in *indirect passive.*

a. To get hold of, come at, reach, arrive at.

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 33 We gave him all our handkerchiefs, and what line we could get at. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x. 117 A ledge of rock which cannot be got at but by his companions letting him down by a rope. 1840–1 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 175 Augustus was much of a blockhead; a truth which we utter boldly, now that none of his thirty legions can get at us. 1893 *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 302/1 The pipe could not be seen or got at without removing a portion of the cargo.

b. To attain to knowledge of, to find out, ascertain, learn.

1793 J. B. BURGES in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 488 Baron Jacobi called; his sole intention appeared to be to get at the nature and extent of Lord Malmesbury's instructions. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) I. 10 To get at the truth of any history is good. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 89 There are no means of getting at the thoughts of men. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 412/1, I cannot see..the process by which the court will get at the facts on which its judgment is to hinge.

c. *colloq.* or *slang.* To tamper with; to influence by underhand means, to corrupt, bribe; to practise dishonest tricks on (a horse, etc.) in order to prevent (it) from winning.

1865 J. S. MILL in *Morn. Star* 6 July, That part of the electors whose minds are to be got at by money—who are to be reached by trickery. 1870 *Spectator* 23 Apr. 514/2 That, of course, makes it profitable..for scoundrels to 'get at' horses. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Sept. 329/2 It is quite clear that some of them [imported artisans] have been 'got at', and it is easy to conceive the terrorism, which [etc.]. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Dec., A bulldog can be 'got at' in this way. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xxxix. 78 The legislator can be 'got at', the people cannot.

d. *slang.* (*a*) To attack, assail. (*b*) To banter, make game of. (Farmer *Slang* 1893).

1893 *Nat. Observer* 1 July 176/2 The author's burning anxiety to 'get at' capital, his profligate disregard of national prosperity. *Mod.* Who are you getting at?

†**37. Get from —.** To escape from. *Obs.*

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 130 He leapes upon his Mule, and spurring him hard to get from the bawling woman [etc.]. 1699 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* II One of the three [Indians] .. got from our men, and run to the Town. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 201, I hope she got from him innocent. *Ibid.* IV. 27, I did get from him, however, and ran to the door.

38. Get into —.

a. To come to be, result in being, in (a certain state or condition).

For special phrases as *to get into full swing, deep (hot) water*, see the sbs.

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 82 When they are once got into Wine they mind nothing else. *Ibid.* 284 The King who was got into a pleasant Humour, only Laugh'd at it. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 131 Wks. 1714 III. 60 Lying is.. so much in fashion among all sorts of People, that a Child.. can scarce be kept, without great Care, from getting into it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 P 1 When one is got into such a Way of Thinking. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 151 They were got into full cry before we heard them. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* 40 Before ever your horse gets into motion, clap both your spurs into him pretty sharp. 1801 tr. *Damberger's Trav. Africa* 57, I had got into a sort of scrape. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 104 Where any .. spouts, shores, or pipes, drains or common sewers .. shall get into disrepair. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 402 He used to get into a frightful passion. 1887

Rider Haggard *Jess* iv, He very soon got more or less into the swing of the thing.

b. To make one's way *into* (business, favour, office, etc.); to succeed in obtaining.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 3, I..vsed all meanes I could to get into his seruice.. 1693 *Humours of Town* 88 Your Physicians Discourse is..as if they..are pretending mighty Practice to get into Practice. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* 47 Slaves in such places do always strive to get into the Childrens Affections. 1790 J. B. Moreton *Mann. W. Ind.* 93 When a young man gets into a good employ. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 182 Trade grew much more active after he got into office.

c. *colloq.* To put on (clothes, etc.).

1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 131 He is gotten into a new dress. 1813 Lady Burghersh *Lett.* (1893) 38 By that time I shall 'get into my shoes' here.

d. To become occupied with, to 'land in'.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 479 ₱ 6 Instead of .. Displaying Conjugal Love in its natural Beauties..I am got into Tales to the Disadvantage of that State of Life.

e. To penetrate by inquiry, to get knowledge of.

1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 376, I endeavored to get, as well as I could, into the state of national credit there.

f. Of liquor: To take effect upon; render confused or unsteady.

1834 T. Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 145 This ale gets into my noddle. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 576 Ever since I've been holding off from the whisky the least drop gets into my walk.

39. Get off —. (Cf. 62.)

a. To dismount from (a horse). Also (*U. S.*) to alight from (a train).

1890 *Century Mag.* July 349/1 When I got off the train, I found myself on a moss-grown platform.

b. To be disinclined for, to give up. c. To obtain release from.

a 1806 K. White *Lett.* (1837) 329, I never get quite off study. 1893 Sir R. Romer in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 443/1 It appears to me impossible to say that the defendants can get off the contract.

40. Get on —. (Cf. *Get upon*, 46; also 63.)

a. To mount (a horse, etc.). *To get on one's high horse*: see Horse.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 502 When the keeper employeth him [the elephant] in any burthen, hee getteth first on his necke. 1662 J. Davies *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 He got on Horse-back and departed. 1856 Whyte Melville *Kate Cov.* v, Aunt .. really is very formidable when she gets on her high horse.

†b. To produce an effect on. *Obs.*

1647 W. Browne tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* II. iv. 270 This discourse got somewhat on the slave, but not enough to bring him wholly to himself.

c. *Sport.* To come upon, meet with (a fox, etc.).

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 94, I got on him [a Bird] the 11th of July.

d. To enter upon (a subject), esp. by chance.

1705 Bosman *Guinea* 158 Since we are got on this Subject, I must not forget to inform you that [etc.].

e. *To get on one's feet* or *legs*: to assume a standing position, *esp.* for the purpose of speaking in public.

1727 Boyer *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* s.v., To get on one's feet, *se lever*. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vi, The pounding and cheering..becoming deafening when old Brooke gets on his legs. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 30 Before the authorized and responsible debaters get on their legs.

f. *Racing.* To stake money upon (a horse).

1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 181/1 There is all the difference between getting on an ordinary hack and 'getting on' the favourite for the Derby.

41. Get over —. (Cf. 66.)

a. To overcome, surmount (a difficulty); to evade the force of (evidence); to cease to be troubled or surprised by.

1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., They cannot get over the Prejudice of Education. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Alexander* ii. 469 [This] was Alexander's great difficulty, which for many years he happily got over. 1764 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 376 Yet the name of slave was not to be got over. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) IV. s.v. *Bellerophontes*, He conquered them, and got safe over several other dangers. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* 264 All such substances, milk, butter, cheese, oil, have a particular taste at first, which use alone gets over. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 507/1 We have happily got over the prejudice of last century. 1889 Doyle *M. Clarke* x. 80 No explanation or excuse could get over the fact that the man was dead. *Mod. colloq.* I can't get over his being a married man.

b. To recover from (a shock, injury, illness, etc.).

1769 Goldsm. *Roman Hist.* (1786) II. 357 These excesses .. brought on a violent fever, which his constitution was sufficiently strong to get over. 1791 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xvi, He was .. gotten over his fright. 1839 *Thirty-six Yrs. Seafaring Life* 219 Such was his state, that no one supposed he ever could get over it [an amputation]. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. xxx. 306, I shall get over this hurt. 1892 *Gd. Words* May 341/2 A shock that he never got over.

c. To cover (a distance).

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. i, You can get over a couple of thousand miles of ground for three pound ten. 1883 Fenn *Middy & Ensign* xxxii. 193 Ten miles were got over that evening.

d. To finish, accomplish (an action); to get through with, have done with.

1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii, The inn..had clearly got over its day's labour. 1889 Mrs. C. Carr *Marg. Maliphant* II. xxiv. 191, I had got over my visit quite safely.

e. To while away, succeed in passing (time). (Cf. 43 c.)

1890 *Temple Bar* XC. 147 He never is quite clear afterwards how he gets over the hours that intervene.

f. *slang.* To take advantage of, circumvent.

1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 418 If any possible swindle had been intended, they had not got over me. 1891 F. W. Robinson *Her Love & His Life* II. iv. ix. 210 You'll have to get up early to get over me.

42. Get round —. (Cf. 67.)

a. To circumvent, get the better of, cajole.

1849 Ruxton *Life in Far West* 106 One from the Land of Cakes..sought to 'get round' (in trade) a right 'smart' Yankee, but couldn't 'shine'. 1885 F. Anstey *Tinted Venus* 40, I must..ask her for the ring, very polite and civil, and try if I can't get round her that way. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 963/2 She probably managed to get round him in various ways.

b. To evade.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 1/2 With every change in the rules comes a fresh ingenuity in getting round them.

43. Get through —. (Cf. 68.)

a. To reach the end of, bring to a conclusion, accomplish (a task, etc.).

1661 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 76 We are not yet got through the Bill of Corporations to have it ingrosd. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 463/2 He managed to get through four good meals. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* II. i, He got through his supines without mistake. 1889 J. Masterman *Scotts of Bestminster* I. vi. 194 He therefore got through his business as quickly as he could.

b. Of legislative measures: to be passed by (Parliament, the Commons or Lords). Also, *To get through the Court*: to receive one's 'discharge' as a bankrupt.

1855 Costello *Stor. Screen* 82 As to the Court, if you did get through it..you'd be worse off when you came out than when you went in. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 168 A new Reform Bill had got through the Commons by more than a hundred majority.

c. To succeed in passing (time); *esp.* to find occupation for (a period of time), so as to escape ennui. (Cf. 41 e.)

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* I. 17 (*The Monk*), Those who .. have no other plan in life, but to get through it in sloth and ignorance. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* (1851) II. 7 How do you get through the day? 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 145 He gets through the morning tolerably well with letter-writing.

44. Get to —. (Cf. 69.) To begin, settle down to.

1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* Introd., Tom was .. beginning to feel that it was high time for him to be getting to regular work again. 1889 F. C. Philips *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* II. v. 52 You and I will get to business with due solemnity.

45. Get under —. *Naut. To get under sail*: to set sail. *To get under way*: to begin to move.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 207 We got under sail from the road of Paita .. about midnight. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 186 In the mean time the ships were got under way. 1823 Scoresby *Whale Fishery* 42 The sails were instantly set, and the ship got under-way.

46. Get upon —. (Cf. *Get on*, 40.)

a. To assume a position upon; to rise to (one's feet); to mount (a horse, etc.).

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 12 All beastes so soone as they are delivered from their dam get upon their feete, and are able to stand a high alone. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* I. 123 With much Difficulty he got upon his Knees. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 270 Getting upon a good strong horse, and riding about the country, has no merit in it.

b. To begin or proceed to talk of.

1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 38 If you find us getting upon these topics, join us.

†**47. Get within —.** *Obs.*

a. To succeed in coming within the defences of (an adversary).

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 211 b, I had in a short space gotten within him, and (giuing him a sound blowe) sent him to feede fishes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 34 Some get within him, take his sword away. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 279 Got within shot of the enemy, who fearing that by degrees the English Fleet would get within them; set up their sailes [etc.].

b. To succeed in deceiving, or in winning confidence with (a person).

1640 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 303 By this very means he got within our grandmother Eve. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 154, I should so much sympathize with him, to get within him to know his intentions.

VII. With adverbs.

48. Get aboard. (See Aboard.)

a. *trans.* (sense 27).

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 162 Therefore away, to get our stuffe aboord. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 40 We had got a great deal of Water and Wood aboard.

b. *intr.* (sense 31).

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 7 Go get a-boord, Looke to thy barke. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 116 They knew not how to get aboard. 1780 Coxe *Russ. Disc.* 58 They had no sooner got aboard than a violent gale of wind .. broke the cable. 1849 [see Aboard A. 1 b].

49. Get about.

a. *intr.* To make one's way about, go from place to place: also, to begin to walk (after an accident, illness, etc.).

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. vi, You're getting well..But you'll get about now directly, won't you? 1889 F. C. Philips *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* I. xiii. 171 Not even a cab can get about in December for the snow. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Nov. 510/1 Mr. Hare might offer more help as to the means of getting about.

b. Of rumours, reports, etc.: To be circulated, become generally known, to obtain currency.

1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* 244 When the report got about, Sheffield said that he was not surprised at it. 1889 F. C. Philips *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* II. i. 8 Paine's 'Age of Reason', for instance, gets about. 1890 F. Barrett *Betw. Life & Death* III. i. 298 The rumour..had got about that the timber was not his.

50. Get abroad.

†a. *refl.* (See sense 27 b, and Abroad 3.) *Obs.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 107 He gate him abroade and prated thereof at large.

†b. *trans.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To get a Thing abroad, to publish it.

c. *intr.* Of rumours, etc.: To become current.

1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., When such Things get abroad. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 32 Should the idea get abroad..it will damp the minds of the people. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 327 As soon as the questions got abroad, a form of answer .. was circulated all over the kingdom. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 A suspicion has got abroad that they are meditating a reimposition of the tax on corn.

51. Get again. *trans.* To recover, obtain a second time.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8677 Bot moght i neuer gete hider-til, Mi child a-gain. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VI. 106 Thus maihtou leosen his loue .. Bote gete hit aȝeyn bi grace. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5899 Then the grekes agayne getou þere hertes, And myche comford kaght of his come þen. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lxiii. (1869) 206 þe flesh shal first be roten, and newe geten ayen at þe general assemblee. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 218 b, It was to her declared, how that kyng Edward had gotten again the garland. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 47 When he had gotten his Roll again.

52. Get ahead. *intr.* To make progress, meet with success. *To get ahead of*: to clear oneself from (a debt).

1807 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 190, I have better hopes than I ever yet had of getting ahead. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Lab.* I. 380 There are many who have incurred a tally debt, and have never been able to 'get a-head of it', but have been kept poor by it all their lives.

53. Get along.

a. *intr.* (See sense 31 and Along.)

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* I. 19 (*The Monk*), I have only just set out upon my travels; and shall learn better manners as I get along. 1889 Mrs. C. L. Pirkis *At Moment Vict.* III. x. 158 She gets along faster in the wind than Havelock.

b. To succeed, find no insurmountable difficulties; to get on, fare (well, ill); to manage, esp. *without* something. (Cf. *Get on*, 63 g, h.)

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* II. 204 But there is no bringing glass over a corduroy..road; and those who have no other highways must 'get along' with such windows as it may please the weather..to leave them. 1850 [see Along *adv.* 2]. 1868 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 365 Some of these halls turn out to be smaller than represented, but I have no doubt, to use an American expression, that we shall 'get along'. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 145 You are wanted there, and we can get along without you! 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 376 If one's soul passes out of one's reach, one has to get along without it.

c. To agree, act, or live harmoniously *together*; also, *to get along well with* (cf. 63 i).

1875 B. L. Farjeon *Love's Vict.* xi, You and Mr. Barton do not seem to get along well together. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 501/2 If they wished to get along well with him they must let him have his own way.

d. *imp. Get along with you* = go away; also *fig.* let be, have done, be quiet. *colloq.*

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* xxii, Leave me. Get along with you.

54. Get away.

a. *intr.* To escape, succeed in departing. Also, in *Hunting* and *Racing*: To start.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7902 In batail sua he suld be sette, þat he awai suld neuer gette. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIV. 223 The lordis war gottin all away. 1535 Coverdale *Job* i. 17 The Caldees .. haue .. slayne the seruauntes with the swearde: and I only am gotten awaye, to tell the. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 131 David .. had leisure enough to get away whilest the Kings messengers were so deceived. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 15 They escap'd from the City, as from a Prison, and got away into the Country. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 13 He came out of the Tower, or, rather, got away out of it somehow or other. 1875 Whyte Melville *Riding Recoll.* ii, Exhaust, therefore, all your knowledge of woodcraft to get away on good terms with the hounds. 1885 F. Anstey *Tinted Venus* 56 All our party was glad to get away.

b. *imp.* = Go away, be off. Also *Get away with you* = 53 d.

1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xlix, Take whatever you like, and get away.

c. *To get away with*: (*U.S. slang*) to get the better of, to beat in a contest.

1887 A. A. Hayes *Jesuit's Ring* 227 The boys got away with the .. road agents.

d. *trans.* and *refl.* (See sense 27 and Away.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 883 Men .. gat away prywely of his relykis a party. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11765 The kyng .. hade hit goten, Paladian the pure god, pertly away. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 479 Ther myght no man gete hym [greyhound] away. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, There was no remedy to get them [prisoners] away, but by great presents. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* III. 27 Taking a little courage to her, she got her speedily

away. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He has got away my Customers..She got away the best Things in the House, *elle a soustrait* [etc.].

†e. *trans.* To shake off, get rid of (a cold).

1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 34 The season continues so seveere I cannot get away my ill cold nor goe out of the house.

55. Get back.

a. *intr.* To effect a return. Also *refl.*

1605 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 139 Get thee backe to Cæsar. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Nov., They have no victuals to keep them out, and it is likely they will be frozen before they can get back. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 22 If any Disgrace.. drive any one away, he is never at rest till he get back again. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. iv. 99 Perhaps you hoped I was got back to England. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 315 Get you back to your inn, good youth. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 360 It was an attempt on the artist's part to get back to nature.

b. *trans.* To recover. (Cf. *Get again*, 51.)

1808 'CERVANTES HOGG' *Miss-led General* 161 Another considerable estate..was rattled away in one night; but the good old lord contrived to get it back. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xiii. § 7 (1874) 245 Venice got back nearly all that she had lost. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 189 Austria got back its hold on Italy.

56. Get before. *intr.* (See 31 and BEFORE.)

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 7 The Boat-men .. forbearing ever and anon to row, purposely to let the Ambassadors get before.

57. Get down.

a. *intr.* (See sense 31 and DOWN.) Also *refl.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 28 b, Then they tell the wall, and the waie, whereby her lover got downe. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 43 The day being come .. he gets down .. leaving his dead Companion upon the Tree. 1757 FOOTE *Author* Prol., Sirrah! get down, and let your father ride. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv, Then one of the biggest [boys] gets down [from the coach] and begs his pardon. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Bob, get ye down to your supper. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 361 We have now got down to the fifteenth century.

b. *trans.* (See sense 27 and DOWN.)

15.. *Mylner of Abynton* 382 in Hazl. *E. E. P.* III. 114 Stout strokes was them betweene; The milner was the more keene, And gat the clarke downe. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 142 If, through weaknesse..he be not able to get down the bread. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Shall we get down our Topmasts? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, Even when Master had got her down, she would scratch and bite like a tiger. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 266 We returned to the buss about noon to get down our moorings. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 271 Small chance was his to rise again, if once they got him down.

58. Get forth. *intr.* (See sense 31 and FORTH.)

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 603 He saw the King was engreuit, and gat furth glaid. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* 30 This Musing is a Maze, where one easily looseth himselfe, and whence without great difficulty he gets not forth. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* v. viii, Will got forth; On a cart, or in a waggon, Hirplin aye towards the north.

59. Get forward. (See senses 27 and 31, and FORWARD.)

a. *intr.*

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 281 Get forward, for I will come after you a foote. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 10 He was already gotten so forward in all the Sciences, that [etc.]. 1796 COLERIDGE *Watchman* No. 2 P 5 They who act up to my precepts, will..be precluded from all the customary means of getting forward in the world. 1815 CHALMER in *Life* (1851) II. 8, I .. got forward in the coach with Mr. Paul. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. I. 19 The mares are indulged a little as they get forward with foal.

b. *trans.*

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 5 We lengthen'd our Mizen-Mast.. got our Fore-Mast forward.

60. Get in.

a. *intr.* (See sense 31 and IN.)

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 206 He..went toward the posterne the whiche, with muche payne, they gatte in there at. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 94 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 288 Our 3ettis ar closit that we may nocht in gett. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 18 *Port.* How got they in? *Man.* Alas I know not, how gets the Tide in. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 84 Although the bar of Porta Nova proved more ..dangerous than we were informed; yet our ship got safe in thither. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 38 Three doors off the chaise was stayed, Where they did all get in. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xiv. (1831) 129 He was in hopes to have gotten in as he had stolen out. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 722/2 The chaise having arrived..Trotter got in.

b. To be elected or chosen to represent a constituency in parliament, etc.

1861 *Temple Bar* II. 395 [He] is trying to get in for Wylminstre at the next election.

c. In *Falconry.* (See quots.)

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 7 To go up to a hawk when she has killed her quarry is to 'get in'. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Accipitr.* 223 *Get in*, to reach the hawk as soon as she has killed.

d. *trans.* (See sense 27 and IN.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 25 When the Fox hath once got in his Nose, Hee'le soone finde meanes to make the Body follow. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 158 In getting in the bridle cable by means of its buoys.

e. To gather in, secure (harvest produce).

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Country Fellow* (Arb.) 50 For Death hee is neuer troubled .. if hee get in but his Haruest before. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 7 In all these Three Counties the Crop was good, and the Corn well got in. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 195 It would be difficult .. to get in even our harvests, without the aid of hands..from Ireland. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 61 A summons to assist in getting in the vintage..wholly prevented him. 1889 MRS. C. CARR *Marg. Maliphant* II. xxi. 107 We had to get the hay in.

f. To collect, gather (contributions of money, esp. sums due).

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To get in his Debts, *se faire payer.* 1754 J. HILL (*title*) The Young Secretary's Guide.. with a true method every honest dealer should take to get in what is owing to him. 1884 'C. POWER' [Grant Allen] *Philistia* I. viii. 217 The poor landlords can't get in their rents. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 132/1 Some of the assets had been got in by the receiver, and had never come to her hands at all.

g. *Printing.* To set close (see quot.).

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 10 If .. you are pinched for room, you may leave no Space between Letter and Letter; and then one or two Spaces between a Word will serve. This by Printers is called Getting in, or Setting close.

h. To sow, plant (seed).

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 566, I find it [a roller] .. useful in getting-in my spring corn, when the ground is dry and rough. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. I. 192 April is the usual time for getting in the seed.

i. To yoke, harness (horses, etc.); to bring or drive (cattle) into the stock-yard.

1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxii, I will tell the boy to get your horses in. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 A portion of the herd he thought he could get in.

j. To succeed in doing certain work (esp. within a specified time).

1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 479/1 We are not bound to get in a certain period [of history] by a certain date.

k. To succeed in delivering (a blow).

1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 Nov. 750/1 The youngster got in a nasty blow, drawing streams of blood from his opponent's face.

l. *To get one's hand in*: to become skilful by practice (see HAND 52). *To get in a word* (*edgeways*): to succeed in saying something in a pause of another's talk (see also EDGEWAYS).

1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 78 It was some time before she got her hand in, as we say. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii, She was running on, while Tom tried to get in a word edgeways. 1888 LADY D. HARDY *Dang. Exper.* II. xi. 222 You have given me no time to get in a word. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. xv, 'I'll begin milking now, to get my hand in', said Tess.

61. Get in *with.*

†a. *trans.* To bring (a person) into favour with.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Yng. Rawe Preacher* (Arb.) 23 His fashion and demure Habit gets him in with some Town-precision, and maks him a Guest on Fryday nights.

b. *intr.* To become familiar with, attain to intimacy or favour with.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To get in with one, to scrue himself into his Friendship. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 215 He so contrived his Business as to get in with our Men. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 34 He is got in with the Whigs. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* II. 284, I got in with a Set of Sharpers, and ..was admitted to share some Part of the Booty. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. III. iii. 186, I couldn't get in with him at all; .. he's tremendously reserved.

c. *Naut.* To come close up to.

1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 177 At 6 at night we got in with the Land. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 302 We were extremely impatient to get in with the nearest Island. 1797 SIR J. JERVIS 15 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 333, I was fortunate in getting in with the Enemy's Fleet before it had time to connect. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 67 The wind falling, and veering to the westward, we tacked, to get in with the ice.

62. Get off.

a. *intr.* (See sense 31 and OFF.) To escape, get away; to start on a journey, or in a race. *To get off to sleep*: to succeed in falling asleep. *To get off from*, † *of* = 'to get off' (39 a, c).

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 141 They fought together, but Auffidius got off. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To get off from his Horse, *descendre de Cheval.* 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 61 The Right Wing of the Christian Army, having .. abandoned its attack .. gave opportunity to the Janizaries .. to get off on this side. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 146 The crazy condition of the ship .. prevented her from getting off to sea. 1749 DODWELL *Free Answer* 109, I was wondering .. how he would get off of this difficulty. 1891 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 212/1, I find I can get off to sleep by trying to count up to 100. 1897 A. MORRISON *Dorrington Deed-box* i, We .. got off comfortably by the ten o'clock train from Euston.

b. To escape from punishment, defeat, etc., either entirely or *with* or *for* a specified loss or penalty; to be acquitted in a criminal trial.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* I. 81 The Christians got off with the losse of two thousand men. *Ibid.* I. 146 The Christians having got off for seventy two thousand horse, and two and twenty thousand of their infantry. 1690 BURY in W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* (1691) B 4 b, But perhaps the Trinitarians will not so easily get off here. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 271 He got off for 4000*l.* 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 98 By this artful compliment Mr. Pope got off. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II. xv, He had got off very well with a reprimand. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. iv. 79 The Pennefathers got off with fewer rebukes than usual. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxvi. 408 The leaders of the insurrection got off much more lightly than their followers.

†c. *To get off with.* To get rid of, have done with. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, I thought to have gotten off with my young priest by telling him [etc.].

d. *trans.* (See sense 27 and OFF.)

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 35 To get off our Ship from among those Rocks. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 42 Two men waiting .. by the Shore, for a Portuguese Canoe to get 'em off. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 32/2 The Samuel .. ran ashore..but 'twas thought might be got off.

e. To remove, take off.

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 314 This colour will not be got off in fifteen dayes, though they wash their hands several times a day. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To get his Coat off, *tirer son Justaucorps.* 1702 *Act* 1 *Anne* Stat. II. c. 19. [22.] § 2 If any Person or Persons .. shall..fraudulently cut, tear, or get off any Mark or Stamp from any Piece of Vellum [etc.].

f. To deliver (a person) from punishment, or procure a modified penalty for.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 43, I will see and get you off if I can. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 452 He promised to get my master off on payment of a fine. 1885 *Times* 18 May 5 Riel's friends were powerful enough to get him off with five years' banishment.

g. To learn, commit to memory. Also *to get off by heart* (cf. sense 8).

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 308 He would always make them set about his own [Grammar], and spend time in getting it off intirely. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 141 Read the *Times* .. and get off by heart that portion .. devoted to the news of the money-market. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 201 Our religious system has no set form of liturgy to be got off by heart and repeated.

h. To 'get off one's hands'; to find sale for (goods); *colloq.* to get (one's daughters) married.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* i. (1730) 13 Wood .. to get them [his Half-Pence] off, offered an Hundred Pounds in his Coin for Seventy or Eighty in Silver.

i. To succeed in uttering (*esp.* a joke).

1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett. to Yng. Men* vii. (1873) 58 Have you a good set of teeth, which you are willing to show whenever the wit of the company gets off a good thing? 1886 MRS. MACQUOID *Sir J. Appleby* II. vi. 83 If [he] had to speak at any public occasion, he could never get a sentence off without hesitation. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 618/1 They would..get off their jokes on him and insult him.

63. Get on.

a. *trans.* To put on, don (an article of dress); to place (a kettle, etc.) on the fire.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 137 Get on thy Boots, wee'l ride all night. 1605 — *Macb.* II. ii. 70. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xli. 14 And should not we get on our best [raiment], when we are to come before God? 1839 *Thirty-six Yrs. Seafaring Life* 332 We soon lit a good fire not far from the tent, got the kettle on, had supper. 1891 L. MALET *Wages of Sin* III. vi. i. 63 As the vulgar little boys say, Carr has 'got 'em all on' to-night, hasn't he?

b. To put on, succeed in acquiring (speed).

1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 770/1 Their forwards often got on a good deal of pace, but were never really dangerous.

c. *refl.* To advance one's own interests.

1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 18 Using men as his tools to get himself on.

d. *slang.* To lay (a bet) on (a horse).

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 53 When a 'sov' or 'fiver' can be got on, We're game to risk it.

e. *intr.* To advance, move forward; to make haste (in movement).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 131 (*Postilion*) Then, prithee, get on—get on, my good lad, said I. 1777 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnls.* (1894) 25 The guns got on so slowly that we did not arrive at Brunswick before ten the next morning. 1891 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 151/2 Let us get on and lose no time.

f. To advance, make progress (*with* a work or business). Said also of the work itself.

1798 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 347 The more the work gets on, the better does it please me. 1805 — *Lett.* (1856) I. 328 Don Manuel cannot get on for want of such knowledge and of a book of the roads. 1822 *Ibid.* III. 353, I am getting on with the 'Book of the Church'. 1823 T. MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) I. 350, I am more anxious than I can tell you to get on with it [my poem]. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 446 We began to flench; but..we only got slowly on.

g. To prosper, succeed; esp. *to get on in the world*: to acquire wealth and position. Also, to fare (in some specified way, or with suggestion of some success or progress).

1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 115 So it is in society, we labour to get on and become conspicuous. 1813 T. MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) I. 342 She had to come down and see how her crocuses and primroses before the window were getting on. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. 5 The grocer has got on in the world considerably. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. xii, Not the way to get on in life, you'll tell me? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, According to promise, I write to tell you how I get on up here. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 5/2 Mr. Courtney seemed to get on swimmingly till he got to Bodmin.

h. To manage *without* (something viewed as helpful), *with* (something deemed inadequate).

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii, Be a good fellow, and let's try if we can't get on without the crib. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 47 A State may get on without cobblers. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* I. xiii. 173 The universe could get on very well without them.

i. To attain intimacy or maintain friendly relations *with* (a person); to agree, harmonize, fraternize (*together*).

1816 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 101 His manner is brusque and short, and I got on but little with him. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1854) I. 177 We entered into conversation, and *got on* (as the phrase is) very well. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. vii, They get on together delightfully. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 36 You can see for yourself that we shouldn't be likely to get on together. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xxviii. 283 [She] had none of the usual misgivings about

getting on with her mother-in-law. 1889 F. C. PHILIPS *Yng. Ainslie's Courtship* II. xv. 163, I am an easy sort of fellow to get on with.

j. *To be getting on for* (*to, towards*): to be advancing towards, coming close to (a certain age, time, number, etc.).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 183, I was about getting on for twelve when father first bought me a concertina. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 145 It's getting on for eleven. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 64 When it was getting on towards gray dawn in the morning, down fell snow. 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 502/2 Lott was taller than ever. 'He's getting on for six feet', said Tom. 1892 *Review Rev.* 15 Mar. 301/1 We have an overcrowded population getting on to 40,000,000.

k. To advance, move onwards (of time). *To get on in years* or *life*: (of persons) to become aged.

1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* ii. (1883) 52 He took out his watch and remarked that the time was getting on. 1885 L. MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* (ed. 3) I. II. i. 102 As one gets on in years. 1891 *Temple Bar* Oct. 149 He was getting on in life, whereas his fiancée was not yet twenty.

64. Get out.

a. *intr.* (See sense 31 and OUT.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17350 þai..did to sper þe dors fast..þat he suld noþer-quar get vte. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 121, I found them [vegetable growths] just gotten out, with very little or no stalk. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 19 Seven more got out after me, and 35 before, so that 43 of us only escaped.

b. *imp.* = 'Go away', 'be off' (expressing disbelief, dissent, or a desire to hear no more). *colloq.*

1711 LD. MOLESWORTH tr. *Hotman's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 136 You have nothing to do here (said she): get out! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, Kit only replied by bashfully bidding his mother 'get out'. 1851 SEAWORTHY *Bertie* vii. 78 Thrue as the tin commandhers! Git aout! 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 763/2, 'I shan't, then', said the boy sulkily.. 'He belongs to my father—you get out'.

c. Of the weather: To turn out, become (fine, etc.).

1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 336 The afternoon got out very fine.

d. To leak out, become known.

1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 28 Nov. 2/3 The fact that this step was to be taken did not get out till the charges were safe in the hands of the Governor.

e. *slang. Racing.* (See quot. 1884.) *Stock Exchange.* To get rid of one's shares in any venture.

1884 H. SMART *Fr. Post to Finish* xlii, Johnson .. had taken more than one opportunity of what is termed 'getting out', that is, backing the horse against which he had previously laid. 1887 *Daily News* 21 July 6/1 Until they shall have retailed their wares, and, to use the expressive slang of the Stock Exchange, 'got out'.

f. *trans.* (See sense 27 and OUT.)

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2064 Then Percevelle the gode Hys swerde owt he get. 1442 *Cursor M.* 9652 (Bedford) A! þat wrech Frende withoute, þat non frende gete may hym oute. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 123 Much after the manner that Fell-mongers beat their Furs, to get out the Worms. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 46 Some of them were gotten out by the Caulkers with their Spike-Irons. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 105 It falling calm, we both got out our Oars. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 283 My dear Miss Godfrey, what trouble I have had to get you out! 1802 R. CECIL *Wks.* (1811) I. 138 He was led to invent an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble (technically called getting out the points). 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii, That rascal Blackland got the bones out, and we played hazard on the dining-table. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, You've been making all these foolish marks on yourself, which you can never get out. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 67 The excavation in which the shaft is placed is got out.

g. To draw out (information), elicit, find out by inquiry.

1530 PALSGR. 563/1, I get out the truthe of a mater that is in doute, *je saiche* and *je espluche*. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xiii. 11 Smiling vpon thee [he] will get out thy secrets. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 230 They endeavour to get out the truth by fair means. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 139 In cross-examination I had 'got out' some facts.

h. To publish (a book).

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 6 A bad French translation which is getting out here.

i. To succeed in bringing out (a sound).

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 269, I could not find it in my heart to get out a negative. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 89 The lark could scarce get out his notes for joy.

65. Get out of.

a. *intr.* To issue or emerge from, to succeed in doing so; to escape from; to leave, quit. *To get out of bed*: to rise. *To have got out of bed on the wrong side*: a jocular explanation of bad temper.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 64 Or he can gete out of the wood he wyll cause reyne and wynde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 b, Some of them before they coulde gette out of the barke were stripped intoo their shyrtes. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 89 The Marquesse to get out of the confusion, and to avoyd the tumult..retired to his Castle. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 92 The Bride..gets out of bed, gets on a morning Gown [etc.]. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 64, I told him they might do as they thought fit, but I would get out of the Way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 187 He was.. all in rags, being but just got out of Paita goal. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 600 Before they got out of the lane more than a hundred of them had been killed or wounded. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 203, I never lived in a family that so often got out of bed on the wrong side, to use a homely expression.

b. To get beyond, esp. *to get out of sight, reach*; *to get out of one's depth* (see DEPTH). *To get out of hand*: † to advance beyond the necessity for instruction or guidance (*obs.*); (of horses) to break away from control.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 73 The Galley.. got quit out of their sight. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 They flattered themselves they were got out of his reach. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 22 We have at our school two..that were full half a year before they could get out of hand. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 He remained three hours in the water, afraid to move, lest he should get out of his depth. *Mod.* The horses got completely out of hand and dashed down the hill.

c. To give up, leave off (a fashion, etc.). Of things: To begin to go out of (fashion).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ₱ 7 The Rural Beaus are not yet got out of the Fashion that took place at the time of the Revolution. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 193 And between the one Character, which she wants to get into, and the other she dares not get out of, she trips up and down mincingly. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 214 Those classical wigs..that I am sorry to see getting out of fashion, yclept bobs.

d. To evade, escape from, avoid.

1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 479/1, I do not see how to get out of the language of the Act. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) I. xxiii. 282 He is like a schoolboy in getting out of things that are disagreeable to him. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 228 He tried to evade the question and.. he attempted to get out of giving a direct reply.

e. *trans.* To draw out, elicit (information) from (a person); also, to succeed in obtaining (money, work, etc.) from one.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 189 The Queene, perceiving well what he meant..yet resolved to get it plainly out of him. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii, I told you 'twas in vain to think of getting money out of her. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 202 This was the account we got out of them. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 17 We resolv'd to try what we could get out of him by his own Confession. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii, You won't get anything out of him worth having.

f. To extract (juice, etc.) from (any substance).

1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 84 Opium .. is nothing but the juice which is got out of poppy, by an incision made therein.

g. *To get out of hand*: to finish (a piece of work).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 284, I found .. six pieces .. unset, but which were scarcely got out of hand, when the swell came on so violent.

66. Get over.

a. *intr.* (See sense 31 and OVER.)

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 171 You knew he walk'd o're perils, on an edge More likely to fall in, then to get o're. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* I. (1865) 89 Capt. Henchman .. as soon as he could get over with six Files of Men .. followed after the Enemy. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 259 They [Camelions] have also several times been sent to Europe, and got over alive. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xiii. (1888) 134 Fascines had to be laid down, and the rivulets filled up, before guns could get over.

b. *trans.* (See sense 27 and OVER.)

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 197 So I told him, I would get him over, and bid him stay there.

c. To finish with, have done with (esp. something troublesome or disagreeable).

1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* xi, Yes, let us get it over at once. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* III. xx. 248 The sooner you get the interview over the better. 1890 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* II. ix. 207 He had made these three engagements for the one day so as to get them all over together.

†d. To win over, gain to one's side. *Obs.*

1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 395 John has got over most of her servants .. and he has made large promises to others.

67. Get round.

a. *intr.* (See sense 31 and ROUND.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 160 Pizarro's squadron .. had got round into these seas. 1812–26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 528 When the planet has got round to B, its projectile force is as much diminished..as it was augmented.

b. To recover from illness, get well.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, Thompson died last week? The other three boys are getting quite round, like you. 1885 MRS. C. L. PIRRIS *Lady Lovelace* III. xli. 64 She would get round fifty times as quickly in the lighter, brighter room.

68. Get through.

a. *intr.* (See sense 31 and THROUGH.) b. To reach a destination. c. Of a bill: To pass in parliament. d. To succeed in an examination.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 23 The Ice was already fixed to the Land, so that we could but just get through. 1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. xi. 100 So you see, Gig lamps, I'm safe to get through!—it's impossible for them to plough me, with all these contrivances. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. 411 Troops after a forced march of twenty miles are not in a good condition for fighting the moment they get through. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 175 The Irish Tithe Bill..got through at last, though much cut about by the Opposition. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Law Times* XCIX. 547/1 An articled clerk of average sharpness may rely upon getting through with three months' coaching.

e. *To get through with*: to succeed in accomplishing, enduring, or the like.

1870 BRET HARTE *Luck of Roaring Camp*, Bets were freely offered and taken..that 'Sal would get through with it'. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 866/1 You would be surprised to know the number of books young girls manage to get through with. 1888 MCCARTHY & MRS. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. xii. 234, I must have had pretty well all the heart-throbs a sinful man could get through with. 1893 *Punch* 29 Apr. 199 Don't know how I should get through with my work, if I were tied down to eight hours a day.

69. Get to. *intr.* To begin eating. (Cf. 44.)

1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 57 The traveller's appetite was gone. The host endeavoured to encourage him. 'Why do you not get to? Come, take somewhat for the raw foggy morning.'

70. Get together.

a. *trans.* To collect, gather together (persons and things).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11782 The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes Of qwhete, & of qwhite sylver, qwemly to-gedur. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 222 He gat together a great navy of shippes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 136 Let's away And get our Iewels and our wealth together. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 50 Betooke himselfe to spend foolishly, what he had so unjustly gotten together. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 184 They get together fourscore of the handsomest young Women. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 52 There never was so small a number of persons got together oppressed with so many misfortunes. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 278 Seven of the wisest masters that could be gotten together. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 42 Argyll had got together a fair-sized army.

b. *intr.* To meet, assemble.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 118 They got together in great numbers .. so that we were forced to flee. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 25 They use commonly to get together near to the Sea-shore in the morning.

71. Get under. *trans.* To subdue, overcome (esp. a fire).

1752 *Covent-Garden Jrnl.* 23 June 3/2 Yesterday Morning .. a Fire happened at the Swan Alehouse .. but three Engines coming immediately, it was soon got under. 1791 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 4* The fire was got under. 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 387 Advices from Limehouse mention that a violent quarrel broke out between Mr. and Mrs. Tarpaulin, which was not got under when the post came away. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii, The assault is continued .. till every meadow is completely got under. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 4/7 The fires fortunately were got under before much damage had been done.

72. Get up.

a. *intr.* To rise, raise oneself to a sitting or (more commonly) a standing posture; esp. to rise from bed or rise to one's feet.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3721 (Fairf.) 'Fader', he saide, 'gete vp in bedde; wiþ þis mete þou sal be fedde'. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 561 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 In ane myr he fell.. 3eit gat he vp. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 5 Get up, get up, out of the idle fethers. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 22 He could not possibly cause him [a horse] to get up on his feet. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 290 The king was so incens'd .. that as soon as he got up the next morning [etc.]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 98 If you fall by the Way, don't stay to get up again. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xxii, Getting up for a journey with a racking headache. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 107, I got up immediately, and followed her until she had quitted the palace. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 As soon as a long-winded orator gets up the members wisely retire.

b. To ascend, mount, climb up: esp. to mount on horseback; also in *fig.* phrases, to ascend, rise in dignity; to rise *to* a certain level.

1530 PALSGR. 563/2, I get up upon a ladder or any hyghe thyng, *je monte*. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 149 b, This Marques thus gotten vp, into fortunes trone .. was shortely erected to the estate and degree of a Duke. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 When you attempt to geat vp to ryde on them. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm., Emptie Wit* (Arb.) 81 A verse or some such worke he may sometimes get vp to, but seldome aboue the stature of an Epigram. 1658 *Trad. Mem. K. Jas.* G ij, By what steps the Puritans got up, and the old Clergy degenerated. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 189 After this they took a Ladder .. one of the other four got up to the top of it. 1791 [see 30 above]. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* viii, The coach stopped and went on .. Passengers got up and passengers got down. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, He used to get up into the trees.

c. To come up, come close *to*.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 279 The wind coming at North and by West, they could not get up to them. *Ibid.* 280 The rest were not able to get up being to the leeward. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 179 This made us the more Earnest to get up to 'em. 1796 NELSON 25 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 162 The batteries .. opened on our approach and the fire was returned as our Ships got up.

d. Of fire, wind, the sea: To begin to show action or movement; to increase in force or violence.

1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 246 The fire got up. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 136 The wind got up with the sun. 1890 S. LANE-POOLE *Barbary Corsairs* I. xi. 121 The wind was getting up, the sea rising.

†e. Of health: *To get up again*: to reach its former (good) condition. *Obs.*

1788 NELSON 6 May in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 273 My health is got up again, after the Doctors telling me they could do nothing for me.

f. Of game: To rise from cover.

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 43 Traversing one of our untrodden wildernesses, with .. hogs .. quail and partridges, getting up on all sides. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 614/1 He never missed anything that got up within range.

g. *colloq.* As a command to a horse = Go! go ahead!

1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* vii. 123 Get up!—get up .. he says .. and once more the horses resume their gait.

h. *Cricket.* Of the ball: To rise off the pitch higher than usual.

1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 139 A ball got up and smashed his hand. 1888 A. G. Steel in *Cricket* (Badm.) 163 Should the ball 'shoot' or 'get up'.

†**i.** *refl.* To rise up (preparatory to action).

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xiii. 6 But Ieroboam .. gat him vp [1611 is risen vp] & fell awaye from his lorde. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* I. vii. § 2 But after a long time he got him up and removed from that country.

j. *trans.* (See sense 27 and Up.)

1662 J. Davies *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 157 We at last made a shift to get up the great [anchor]. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 416 Having fine handsom weather we got up our yards again. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 107 The man naturally bends his force to get off the weight, that he may get up his head. 1735 J. Price *Stone-Br. Thames* 6 The rest of the Piers .. are all got up to the Stones above-mentioned. 1822 G. W. Manby *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 12 All the crew were called to get up the whale-boats. 1876 Whyte Melville *Katerfelto* v. 60 Show me where the deer is harboured. The Lord have mercy on him, for I will not, when once I get him up to bay.

k. To prepare, make ready, organize, set on foot, bring into existence.

1593 Abp. Bancroft *Daung. Posit.* iv. i. 136 The Puritanes in Scotland haue got-vp their discipline. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* i 179 Minos .. got up a potent fleet. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Nov., We have got up several farces. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. xxix, A mob of red-hot cooks and scullions .. getting up two or three large dinners. 1831 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1832) 153/1 Petitions to the magistrates in his favour were gotten up by his friends. 1840 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 291 It was deemed more than probable that he would 'get up a fight'. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 681 It is .. more easy to get up a good breed than to keep it up. 1868 Freeman *Norman Conq.* II. x. 499 It was affirmed that the revolt had been .. got up by the secret practices of Harold.

l. To dress (linen), make ready for wearing.

1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 12 P 3 There would be nothing to do but to clean my mistress's room, get up her linen [etc.]. 1834 T. Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 77 Hard at work..at what is called getting up frills. 1884 G. Gissing *Unclassed* II. III. iv. 86, I was in the laundry nearly six months, and became quite clever in getting up linen.

m. To dress (the person, hair, etc.) in a certain way; to produce or 'turn out' in a (specified) style as regards externals; said with reference to the mounting of a play, the binding, print, and paper of a book, etc. Chiefly in pa. pple. *got up.* Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1782 Mrs. Thrale *Let. to Johnson* 16 Feb., I am told the new plays this year *are got up* (as the phrase is) very penuriously. 1800 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 388 The principal novelty is a piece called the Confederacy .. which is getting up in great style. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 51 Instead of two reflectors, this instrument may be got up with three or more such planes. 1828 L. Hunt *Ess.* (Camelot) 13 The pocket-books that now contain any literature are 'got up', as the phrase is, in the most unambitious style. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* iii. 7 Miss Willing was extremely well got up. 1863 [Hemyng] *Eton Sch. Days* xviii. (1864) 207 He felt confident in his power of 'getting up' so that no one would recognise him. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 8 The hair is taken great care of and tastefully got up à la Chinois. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 603/2 The book is prettily got up.

n. To make good, recover (an expense, a deficiency, loss, arrears).

1607 Middleton 5 *Gallants* I. i, Tis got vp at your house in an after-noone ifaith, the hire of the whole month. 1622 Weston in Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 115 Mr. Beachamp and myselfe bought this little ship .. partly to gett up what we are formerly out. 1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., I am so much a Loser, I must get it up another Way. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xv, The afternoon was spent in getting up arrears of correspondence.

†**o.** To collect, raise (money). *Obs.*

1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 314 Having gotten up a good summe of money, hee stole away. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. Introd. 3, I was willing to get up some money before my return, having laid out what I had at Jamaica.

p. To cause to rise; to lift up, raise from a stooping position; also, to improve (one's health). *To get one's* or *another person's back up*: to become or make angry (cf. Back *sb.* 24 f.).

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 106, I awaked at the noise the Master made to get up his Family. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 410 It is a good while, before we can get up our hearts from earth to heaven. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 152 God will..remove the weight so long hung at them .. and let them get up their back long bowed. 1815 M. J. Clairmont in Dowden *Shelley* (1887) I. 521 Don't you think Papa and Mamma will go down to the seaside, to get up their health a little? 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* ii, 'I'm your brother.' 'Are you?' I said, beginning to get my back up.

q. *To get up steam*: to produce sufficient steam to work the engine; often *fig.*

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xl, I have .. a way of going a-head, by getting up the steam..—and the fuel is brandy. 1844 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 301 Get up your steam, if this weather lasts, and have a ramble in Wales. 1883 Fenn *Middy & Ensign* xxxix. 237 Every effort being made by the firemen to get up steam.

r. To work up, create in one's self (an emotion or feeling).

1837 J. Halley in Arnot *Life* (1842) 81 Let him beware of getting up (ὡς εἰπεῖν) certain emotions as due to his views .. of the sacred office. 1860 *Temple Bar* I. 68 She got up a spurious affection for the creature. 1885 Mrs. Praed *Affin.* I. ii. 42 These are the only subjects about which she ever gets up any excitement.

s. To acquire a knowledge of (a subject) for a special purpose or by a special effort.

1828 Alford in *Life* (1873) 32 Getting up the Georgics, reading trigonometry. 1865 Carlyle *Inaug. Addr.* 172 There is a process called cramming .. that is, getting-up such points of things as the Examiner is likely to put questions about. 1887 A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 157 He would..devote studious hours to getting up the subjects to be discussed.

t. To harvest (a crop); also, to stack (corn).

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 68 The crops having been got up, the land is .. sown with wheat. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 266 If 'got up' damp, it [barley] is liable to generate excessive heat.

VIII. 73. *Comb.* (forming substantive and adjective phrases). **a.** The *trans.* verb with an object, as †**get-nothing**, one who earns nothing, an idler; †**get-penny**, something which brings in money (cf. Catchpenny). **b.** The *intr.* verb with an adv., as **get-away**, the breaking cover (of a fox); also, a chance of escape; **get-off**, an evasion, subterfuge. **c.** **get-overable** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), that may be won over or got round.

1607 Middleton 5 *Gallants* I. i, That face will get money ifaith; twill bee a get peny I warrant you. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* v. i, The Gunpowder-plot, there was a get-penny! I haue presented that to an eighteene or twenty pence audience, nine times in an afternoone. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1629) 55 As a spend-all so a get-nothing is a theefe to his estate. 1655 R. Younge *Agst. Drunkards* 4 Drunkards are not onely lazie get nothings but they are also riotous spend alls. 1684 S. G. *Angl. Spec.* 48 'London Lick-penny'..there is no less Truth in this 'London Get-penny'. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* 80 'But it is an illegal declaration or vow', said Willis, 'and so not binding'. 'Where did you find that get-off?' said Charles; 'the priest put that into your head.' 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 131 The quick find, the quick get away. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 256 Pooh! that explanation won't do. A mere get-off! 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 26 A belted earl may be..get-overable by flattery; just as every other human being is. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 173 There is some get away, if anything broke, short of your neck.

Get-at-able (gɛtæ·tăb'l), *a.* Also **getatable.** [f. the phrase *get at* (see Get *v.* 36) + -able; cf. Come-at-able.] That may be got at, reached, or obtained; accessible, attainable.

1799 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 275 The book is not get-at-able. 1896 *Rep. B. & F. Bib. Soc.* 244 The people are more get-at-able than in China.

Hence **Get-at-abi·lity, Get-a·t-ableness,** the state or quality of being get-at-able.

1863 Smiles *Industr. Biog.* 292 The pyramidal form of this engine, its great simplicity and get-at-ability of parts .. have rendered it a universal favourite. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 4/2 Most of the dancing men preferred the get-at-ableness of Grosvenor-place.

†**Gete,** *sb. Obs.* [cogn. w. next; cf. ON. *gétr* (pl.) heed, *gætiliga* heedfully.] Heed, attention.

a 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* (1838) 6 Nulleþ heo nimen gete.

Hence †**Ge·teless** *a.*, careless, heedless.

c 1200 Ormin 6190 Forr ȝiff þatt ȝho iss gætelæs & e33elæs & wilde ȝho gilltejþ sket.

†**Gete,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 **gætenn, geaten, geite,** 3–4 **get(t,** 4 **geet,** 3–5 **gete.** *Pa. t.* 3–4 **geit, gett(e.** *Pa. pple.* 3–4 **get, gett(e,** 4 **gate.** [a. ON. *gæta* (pa. t. *gétte,* pa. pple. *gétt-r*) to watch, tend:—orig. **gáitjan,* f. *gáit, gót* fem., heed, attention, believed by some scholars to represent an OTeut. type **ga-ahtô,* f. **ga-* (OE. *ge-,* Y-) + **ahtô* (OHG. *ahta,* Ger. *acht*) attention.

The word is chiefly northern, being especially frequent in the *Cursor Mundi,* in the later texts of which *keep* is sometimes substituted.]

1. *trans.* To watch, guard, take charge of (a person or place); to tend (cattle or sheep).

c 1200 Ormin 3765 Forr þatt te33 shulldenn hirdess ben To ȝemenn hemm & gætenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Witeð þer our eien [*T.* wel itachet, & geateð wel þer owre ehne]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28279 Quare I was scheperd .. To reckelesly i geit my schepe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2960 [He] bad Ubbe .. þat he sholde on ilke wise Denemark yeme and gete so, þat no pleynte come him to. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 648 Loke wel þat þy schip be get; Lat non come vnder þy telde [etc.]. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xv. 264 The castell tuk he in his hand..and has set A gud wardane it for to get. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2113 Our goddes with grace get vs þerfro! *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lix, He gafe me a castelle to gete With alle the lordschippus grete.

2. To keep, observe (a holy-day).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28261 þe festes þat in kyrk ar sette Ic haue þam soth ful iuel gette.

Hence †**Ge·ter,** keeper, guardian. [= ON. *gétir.*]

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 972 ȝet merueld hym more how Mars was distroyed, Geter of his good and a god holdyn. *Ibid.* 11739 Thoantes .. he heght þat was geeter of the god.

Gete, obs. f. Get, Jet; obs. pl. of Goat.

Getee, obs. form of Jetty.

Geten, var. Geton, *Obs.*, banner.

†**Getenly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. In 2 **getenluker** (*comparative*). [App. f. **geten* careful (a. ON. *gætenn,* f. *gæta* Gete *v.*) + -ly 2; cf. ON. *gætiliga* carefully.] Carefully, diligently.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Men bien swo wiðerfulle. þat swo he getenluker clepeð hem to him, swo hie wiðere turneð froward him.

Geterne, obs. form of Gittern.

†**Gethe.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **gayth.** [? repr. OE. **géhð(u* = OHG. *gâhida*:—OTeut. type **gayhipâ,* f. **gayhjo-* (OHG. *gâhi* mod.G. *jähe*) hasty, precipitate.] Haste, hurry.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1607 Before hur bedd lay a stone, The lady toke hyt up anon, And toke hyt yn a gethe. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 13 To send this Sedull in a gayth That nane of ȝow kep ony skayth For laik of Premonitioun.

†**Ge·ther,** *adv. Obs.* Short for Together.

1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 18 He layes not gether poor men's grounds He is no country stroyer.

†**Gethicall.** 'Vile, wicked' (Cockeram 1623).

Geting, obs. form of Getting.

†**Ge·tless,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Get *sb.*1 + -less.] Having got nothing, empty-handed.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2728 ȝif we gettlesse goo home, the kyng wille be grevede.

Getling (ge·tlin). *Sc.* Also 8–9 **gytlin(g.** [f. Get *sb.*1 2 + -ling.] A child, brat. Also *attrib.*

1718 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xix, The wives and gytlings a' spawn'd out O'er middens, and o'er dykes. 1736 — *Epist. to J. Wardlaw* 19 That the getlings prove na fools They maun be hawden att the schools. 1804 Tarras *Poems* 119 Daft gytlin thing! what gypitness is this?

†**Geton.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **geten,** 5 **geto(u)n, gettorne, guytorne, gyton**(e, **gytton, gyttorne,** 5–6 **gitton,** 6 **getton, getorn.** [Of obscure origin: the sense would suggest identity with F. *guidon* (see Guidon), which is recorded only from the 16th c.; but the form is difficult to explain.] A small flag: see quot. *c* 1500.

1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 152 De ij getens de armis Sancti Georgii. 1420 *Siege Rouen* 1214 in *Archæol.* XXII. 380 There was many a getoun gay, With mychille & grete aray. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assemb. Gods* 970 Penowns & guytornes many a score. 1437 in Dugdale *Antiq. Warwickshn.* (1656) 327 Item, a Gyton for the Shippe of viij yerdis longe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 197/1 Gytone, *conscisorium.* ? *c* 1500 *MS. Harl.* 838 in *Archæol.* XXII. (1829) 396 Euery baronet..shal haue hys baner displeyd in ye field yf he be chyef capteyn, euery knyght his penoun, euery squier or gentleman hys getoun or standard..A stremer shal be slyt & so shal a standard as well as a getoun; a getoun shall berr ye lenght of ij yardes, a standard of iii or 4 yardes, & a stremer of xii. xx. xl. or lx yardes long. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxix. [clxv.] 478 Great pleasure it was .. to se their standardes, getorns, and penons, wauynge in the wynde. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 17 The Baners, Penons, Standerdes, and Gittons.

Getron, obs. form of Gittern.

Gettable (ge·tăb'l), *a.* Also 6 **gettabill, -ible,** 8–9 **getable.** [f. Get *v.* + -able.] That can be got.

1555 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 289 Gyf the same be ..nocht gettabill in the sam forme as it ves. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Sonn.* xlix, Wald God if it wer gettible for geir! 1611 Cotgr., *Gaignable,* gettable .. to be got. 1769 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) II. 432, I .. shall employ a little collector to get me all [prints] that are getable. 1796 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 184, I wish that little cottage by the road-side were gettable. 1867 Furnivall *Babees Bk.* Introd. 74 Getting all that was gettable out of them. 1871 *Echo* 21 June, Sufficient economically gettable coal exists in Great Britain and Ireland to last from 800 to 1,000 years. 1882 Ogilvie, *Gettable, Getable.* 1884 Cassell, *Getable, Gettable.*

Gette, obs. form of Get *v.*, Ghaut, Jetty.

Getter (ge·tər). Also 4 **gettare,** 5 **getare.** [f. Get *v.* + -er 1.] One who gets.

1. One who gets or obtains; *esp.* one who acquires wealth.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/1 Getare of goodys, *adquisitor.* *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G iv, Vile lucre ..causeth the getter oft time his purpose ban. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V,* 81 Experience teacheth that there is no lesse praise to be geuen to the keper then to the getter. 1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* I. II. iv. 84 After great getters come great spenders. 1667 J. Corbet *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 25 They are not the Great Wasters, but mostly in the number of Getters. 1707 Rowe *Pythagoras' Gold. Vers.* 44 Revolve the Getter's Joy and Loser's Pain, And think if it be worth thy while to gain. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 141 Unrighteous gains are sure to disappoint the getter. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 238 He will have need of getters and keepers.

b. One of a class of coal-miners. (Cf. also *coal-getter, stone-getter.*)

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 979 (*Pitcoal*) The set who succeed the holers are called getters. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 305 Beginning at the far end of his work the getter knocks out or loosens the sprags that had protected the holers, retreating as he operates. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/5 The drawers at the Whinney Hill Pit.. struck work for an advance of wages, and, as the getters can do nothing without the drawers, the mine is stopped.

2. One who begets; a procreator, begetter (*obs.* exc. of horses); in 14th c. Sc., a parent.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 116 It is mast sorow of ane barne to be fra þe gettare sa tane. *Ibid., Baptista* 643 & þe lofinge of his getteris Ine to fyfe thinge wele aperis. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 240 Peace is .. a getter of more bastard Children, then warres a destroyer of men. 1632 Sherwood, A getter or begetter, *engendreur.* 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 298 It is well known the getter of him [a charger] was engaged in almost every review during the last war.

3. In comb. with advs., as *getter-on, getter-up*; also *getter to bed*; **getter-in** (*Agric.*), ? a machine for reaping and binding.

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 54, I recognized in him a diligent getter-up of miscellaneous works. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 330 A getter-up of fights, a second of

the fighters. 1837 *Ibid.* LI. 186 Sunshine for me .. and gas-shine for late getters to bed. 1840 MARRYAT *Valerie* viii, Your aunt .. has resided there .. as a clear-starcher and getter-up of lace. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2025. 208/1 A getter-on, born in the Glasgow gutter. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. (1877) 363 Getters-up of bubble-companies. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., An American getter in.

Getter, var. JETTER, braggart.

Gettible, Gettie, obs. ff. GETTABLE, JETTY.

Getting (ge·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GET *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the verb GET in various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De. P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 737 Beestes haue redynesse of wytte in sekynge and getynge of meete and of nourysshynge. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxlv. (1869) 74 For litel is woorth thing ygoten, if after þe getinge it ne be kept. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 74 After the gettyng of the toune, the castle .. denied to rendre, and so it was strongly besieged. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 36 Yea but I am sure that his getting hinders my gains. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 69/1 The Cornishes .. by their projection hinder the getting into the Town from scaling Ladders. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. iv. (1773) I. 46 With Annesly, the getting of a lesson, or performing of an exercise, was a privilege. 1839–40 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, He had not the genius for getting. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 63 Wood was to be had for the getting.

b. In comb. with advs., esp. *getting-in*, *-out*, *-up*; getting-on races (Cambridge University), races in which the winning boat obtains the right to row in the Lent races.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 369 Þis lawe of getynge in of þes temporaltes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 41, I shall answere that better to the Commonwealth, than you can the getting vp of the Negroes bellie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 328 The Getting forth, or spreading of the Spirits. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 60 This Emergent made those at home more eager for getting up of an Army. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Dang. Procrast.* (1669) 141 Begin; the Getting out of doors is the greatest part of the Journey. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 299 The only step to be taken was, the .. getting out of her [the ship] as much as was possible before she was destroyed. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 122 The whole country being turned into pasture land .. has prevented the wood from getting up. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 435 Expenses attending the 'getting-up' of the representations. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. ii. § 15 That extraordinary road, and its goings on, and gettings about. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 82 Like the getting-up of companies, the getting-up of agitations .. is .. a means of advancement. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 2/3 The getting-on races took place last week.

2. *concr.* (usually in *pl.*). That which is got or acquired; gains, earnings. Now only *arch.*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 26 The englysh hoste, wyth grett gettynges & with rych yiftes, turned ayeyne yn-to leynestre. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 4 By whiche he hade grete getynge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 187/2 Certeine Danish rovers .. spoile the coast .. make sale of their gettings, and returne to their countrie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 103 He .. was desirous to be soone at home, that he might freely enjoy his gettings. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, A small monthly share of their gettings, to be a portion for the child. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 253 Your gettings should be added to his estate. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. i. 16 They dispossess him of his greedy gettings.

3. Begetting, procreation, generation. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22035 In his geting þe feind of hell sal crepe in his moder to duell. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 279 Of Merlyn his fantastik getynge [L. *genitura*]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 140 Þe chylderyn of mannys gettyng vnder þi weengys .. in hope schul be gyed. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxli. 129 The sayd Sergius was accusyd or defamyd of yᵉ gettyng of a chylde. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 44 That's the losse of men, though it be the getting of children. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, 2nd Brother* II. ii, Better thou wert the brother of his foe Than what thou art, a man of the same getting.

† **4. a.** Used to render L. *generatio* = generation; produce. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xiii. 6 [xiv. 5] (Horstm.) For lauerd night and dai In righthwise getinge es he ai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 28, I sall noght be stired fra getynge in getynge wiþout ill. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vi. 20 In the werk forsothe of it a litil thou shal trauailen, and soone thou shalt ete of the getingus of it [1388 the generacioun therof].

† **b.** = Genesis, nativity. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 385 Fore of my-self & [of] my wyf .. þe gettyne [L. *genesin*] kene I wondir wele.

5. *Comb.*: **getting-rock** (see quot.).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Getting-rock*, clay ironstone in the roof of a coal-seam, which is worked in conjunction with the coal.

Getting (ge·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GET *v.* + -ING [2].]

1. That gets or acquires.

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 29 A Science, if not more thriving, yet more getting than any of the Liberall ones. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 138 As for the getting part, a covetous man never troubles himself with the niceties of morality. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 331 The most knowing as well as the most getting part of mankind.

2. That begets, or favours begetting.

1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* v. ii, You were born Under a getting constellation—A fructifying star.

Getton, gettorne, vars. GETON, *Obs.*, banner.

Gettour, var. JETTER, braggart.

Get-up. [See GET *v.*]

1. Style of equipment or costume.

1847 LD. CANNING in Ld. Malmesbury *Mem.* (1884) I. 200 He is just like Lord Combermere in face, figure, and get-up, but a little bigger. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* ii. 26 Studying with the air of a connoisseur the 'get-up' of a spanking team of greys. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 315 There was an ostentatious pretension in the 'get-up' of this gentleman. 1889 MRS. PRAED *Rom. of Stat.* 88 Dressed in a well-made tweed suit, that contrasted with the careless get-up of the bushmen round.

2. Style of production or finish, esp. of a book.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Dec. 795 Very superior both in get-up and illustration to any of our S. P. C. K. books. 1867 *Art Jrnl.* XXIX. 123/2 The general 'get up' of the picture is pleasing. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1180/2 The get-up of the book is in every respect satisfactory and displays great taste of design and finish.

3. A meeting 'got up' or arranged. *nonce-use.*

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 30 We attended this hole and corner get up, and can therefore give a correct report of its proceedings.

Getyrne, obs. form of GITTERN.

Geu, Geugaw, obs. forms of JEW, GEWGAW.

Geules, obs. form of GULES.

‖ **Geum** (dʒī·ŏm). [mod.L. use of L. *gēum*, ? Herb Bennet.] A genus of rosaceous plants, the best-known species of which are *G. urbanum* Avens or Herb Bennet, and *G. rivale* Water Avens.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Geum* is called in englishe Auennes. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 9 b, Geum .. this rote .. put .. in to wyne .. maketh it pleasant both in smellinge & taste. 1849 C. STURT *Exp. Centr. Austr.* I. 353 Geum and many other minor plants. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 404/3 A big mass of the scarlet Geum. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/1 Geums, forget-me-nots, and primulas.

Geve, var. GIF, GIVE.

Gew, obs. form of JAW.

Gewe, obs. form of GIF, GIVE.

Gewegawe, obs. form of GEWGAW.

Geweling, Gewel(l, obs. ff. JAVELIN, JEWEL.

Gewgaw, gew-gaw (giū·gɔ̄). Forms: 3 giuegoue, 5–8 gugaw, (5 gwgawe, 7 gugawe, guga), 6–8 guegaw, 6 gue gaw, guy-gaw, 7 guegaye, gugau, guigaw; 6–7 gew(e)gawe, 7 gewgai(e, gew-gaude, 8 geugaw, 9 *dial.* gewgow, geegaw, 6– gewgaw, gew-gaw. [Etymology and primary sense uncertain; a reduplicated formation such as is commonly found in words of contemptuous signification. If the original application be to a musical instrument, the word may have been invented as an imitation of the sound; cf. Du. *giegagen* to 'hee-haw', bray. On the other hand, if the primary notion was that of 'a gaudy object', the suggestion may have come from the vb. GAW, with its variants or synonyms *gow*, *gew*. It is not impossible that the word as applied to a musical instrument may be an independent formation. The mod.Du. *giegauw*, recorded once in the sense 'flourish, scalloped border', and now preserved only in a phrase of obscure origin belonging to the game of merels, is supposed by the Du. lexicographers to be an adoption of the Eng. word.

The commonly accepted view has been that the earliest form, which is written *giuegoue* (Ancren Riwle) should be read as *givegove*, and that the word is a reduplicated formation from the root of GIVE *v.* On this supposition it would be identical with GIFF-GAFF and the MDu. *ghiveghave*, of which a single example is known. But if this were the etymology, the initial would have been *ȝ*, not *g*, in the southern texts of the *Ancren Riwle* (unless indeed these texts have been transcribed from an original in northern dialect). Further, the proposed explanation does not account plausibly for the recorded senses, and it is doubtful whether the assumed development of *givegove* into *gugaw* (15th c.), *guygaw* (16th c.), *gewgaw*, is phonetically possible. The probability is that the *u* in *giuegoue* is a vowel.]

1. A gaudy trifle, plaything, or ornament, a pretty thing of little value, a toy or bauble.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 474 So myche tournyng on the cooke stole for every guy-gaw. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 60 With gewgaies of copper and latton about their armes and necks. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* iv. 24 Which feed the Soule as much as Guegayes, or painted Plumes .. can feed the bodies of beasts, or birds. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 248 A heavy Gugaw, (call'd a Crown,) that spred About his Temples. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 289 Every childish Gugaw, .. takes Possession of me. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 280 He who has most ribands and gew-gaws on his coat. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 318 The toy and the gewgaw no more can divert. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* lvi, The sheriffs with their .. civic gewgaws and monsters.

b. *fig.* A paltry thing of no account, a trifle. In *pl.* also, 'vanities'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196 Worldes weole, & wunne, & wurschipe, & oðer swuche giuegouen [*v.rr.* giuegaue(n, gyuelgowue]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 157 Of the spiritual law They made but a gewgaw. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 11 Free will, purgatorie, and such other gewgawes wherby the bloud of gods sonne is troden vnder foote. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. B 3, This is indeed great businesse—mine a gugawe. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 289 Philemon wants none of those curious gewgaws which make all the accomplishments of our modern beaux. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Remedy Afflict.* Wks. 1775 IX. 260 All the trash and trifles, the bubbles, bawbles, and gewgaws of this life. 1832 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 15 Aug. (1884) If, in the storm-portending times in which we live, the gewgaws of art or literature are worth a thought. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Wks.* II. 168 Her accomplishments had not been the mere gewgaws which accomplishments so frequently are.

c. Used depreciatingly of a person.

1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* I. i, Ireland The common stage of Noveltie, presented This *gewgaw* to oppose vs. 1638 — *Fancies* I. ii, Th'art .. a citterne headed gew, gaw. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* IV. 209 Such painted puppets! such a varnish'd race Of hollow gew-gaws, only dress and face! 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 105 Creoles .. when deprived of the advantage of an European education, are .. awkward, ignorant guegaws. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Gewgow* .. also used figuratively, of a simpleton.

2. † **a.** A disparaging term for a flute or pipe.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 168/1 Flowte, pype .. *Pastor sub caula bene cantat cum calamaula* The scheperd vndyr þe folde syngythe well wythe his gwgawe þe pype.

b. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* A Jews'-harp.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Gewgaw*, a Jew's harp. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gewgow*, a Jew's harp; any nick-nack or trifle.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*: Of the nature of a gewgaw, resembling gewgaws; hence *fig.* 'splendidly trifling, showy without value' (J.).

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* 20 What a shop of guga nifles hang vpon one backe! 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, Give to your Boy, your Cæsar, This Rattle of a Globe to play withal, This Gu-gau World. *a* 1680 EARL ROCHESTER *Poems* (1705) 15 But if you are fond of Baubles, be, and starve, your guegaw Reputation still preserve. 1714 ROWE *J. Shore* III. i, The Dainty gew-gaw Forms dissolve at once, And shiver at the Shock. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xii. (ed. 2) 196 The gugaw-happiness of Feliciana. *Ibid.* xix. 350 If many women are vain, light, gugaw creatures, they have this to excuse themselves. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (ed. 7) II. 174 His quality! Gewgaw. What is a Scottish peerage? 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* IV. 902 The gew-gaw robes of Pomp and Pride. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* v. Introd., The gewgaw fetters of rhyme. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. x. 18 Seeing his gewgaw castle shine New as his title, built last year. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xvi, Looking .. at the gee-gaw ornaments.

b. *Comb.*, as *gewgaw-girl.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* II. *Pedler* 19 Here the Gugagirles gingle it with his neat nifles.

Gewgawed (giū·gɔ̄d), *ppl. a.* [f. GEWGAW + -ED [2].] Dressed out or adorned with gewgaws.

1871 ROSSETTI *Last Confess.* 387 Before some new Madonna gaily decked, Tinselled and gewgawed. 1879 W. JONES *N. Test. Illustr.* 705 We shall leave our gewgawed devotees to reconcile humiliation in worship with vanity in dress.

Gewgawish (giū·gɔ̄iʃ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. GEWGAW + -ISH.] Gaudy, showy.

1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) II. 414 It [the Guildhall] looked rather gewgawish .. being hung with flags of all nations, and adorned with military trophies.

So **Gewgawry** [see -RY], vain show; **Gewgawy** *a.* [see -Y [1]], gewgaw-like, gaudy.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1883) 35 The interior loftiness of Notre Dame .. gives it a sublimity which would swallow up anything that might look gewgawy in its ornamentation. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 2/2 Fond of fine uniforms and gewgawry.

Gewles, obs. form of GULES.

Gewmew, var. GEMEW, *Obs.*

Gey (gē), *a.* and *adv. Sc.* [A variant of GAY.]

A. *adj.* Considerable, 'tolerable', 'middling': *esp.* of quantity or amount. Cf. GAY *a.* 7.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, Kippletringan was distant at first 'a gey bit'; then the 'gey bit' was more accurately described, as 'aiblins three mile'.

b. quasi-*adverbially* in *gey and* followed by an adj.: Considerably, 'pretty'.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i. Song i, Last Morning I was gay and early out. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 May 510/3 You're gey and wet.

B. *adv.* Very; considerably, 'pretty'. Cf. GAY *adv.* 2.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, I ken I'm gey thick in the head. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 65 He was a gey (*considerably*) auld man than. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 22 I've seen him colloguing with some gey queer acquaintances. 1896 BARRIE *Sentim. Tommy* 34 A woman that was gey cruel to me.

Geyan (gē·ăn), *adv. Sc.* [= *gey and*: see prec. A. b; but cf. GAIN *adv.*] Tolerably; considerably.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 68 Music's a subject I could get geyan tiresome upon. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 299 We two are geyan young yet.

Geyaunt, Geylefat, obs. ff. GIANT, GYLE-VAT.

Geyerite (gəi·ərəit). *Min.* [f. *Geyer* the place in Saxony where it was first found + -ITE. Named by Breithaupt in 1866.] = LOELLINGITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 78 The 4th [analysis] is between this species and mispickel, and has been called geyerite.

Geyn, Geyn-: see GAIN, GAIN-.

Geyre, obs. form of GEAR.

Geysan: see GIZZEN.

Geysene, var. GESINE, *Obs.*

Geyser (gē·zəɹ, gəi·səɹ, gəi·zəɹ). Also 9 **geysir.** [a. Icel. *Geysir*, proper name of a particular hot spring in Iceland; literally 'gusher'; related to *geysa*, ON. *geysa* to gush.

By non-Icelanders the word has been used as an appellative to denote any of the springs of this kind in Iceland, and hence it has been extended to similar springs in other parts of the world.]

1. An intermittent hot spring, throwing up water, etc. in a fountain-like column.

[1763 *Ann. Reg.* VI. (1768) *Characters* 95/1 Geyser, a wonderful spring in the valley of Haukadal, is but a few miles from Skaa[l]holt.] 1780 tr. *Von Troil's Iceland* (ed. 2) 256 Among the hot springs in Iceland, several of which bear the name of geyser, there are none that [etc.]. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 323 It can scarcely be doubted that the Geysers in Iceland .. are occasioned by the subterranean

fires which extend under that island. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 122 Mrs. Rory's hot room, that makes one steam like a Geyser. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 476 The Azores ..abound in geysers.

fig. 1857 Kingsley *Two V. Ago* I. 163 Ere the Geyser could explode, Tom had continued, in that dogged nasal Yankee twang which [etc.]. *c* 1883 Farrar *Nation's Curse* 8 Any man who calls himself a Christian, would have been ..afraid to swell those geysers of curse and ruin. 1884 A. Smith *Pref. Burns' Wks.* (Globe) 14 But years after from a sudden geysir of impassioned song we learn that through all that time she had never been forgotten.

2. The name given to an apparatus for rapidly heating water attached to a bath.

1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 7/1 What the cost of reinstating a 'geyser' would be he could not tell. 1897 *Oxford Chron.* 30 Oct. 7/4 The geyser or gas apparatus for heating the bath was turned full on.

3. *attrib.*, as *geyser-flood, -tube.*

1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 454 The boiling *geyser-floods of old affection rush from the hot deeps of the heart. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* iv. § 150 (1870) 128 Stopping our model *geyser-tube with corks.

Gey·seric, *a.* [f. Geyser + -ic.] 'Pertaining to or of the nature of a geyser' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Geyserite (*gē'·sĕrəit*). *Min.* [f. Geyser + -ite.] Named by Delamétherie in 1812.] A variety of opal, of concretionary form, found deposited about the orifices of geysers.

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomen.* 22 Geyserite [*printed* Geyer-ite]. 1826 Emmons *Min.* 220 Quartz .. recent deposit from hot springs .. Geyserite. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 303 Geyserite is a snow-white silicious sinter..which occurs incrusting the pipes of geysers.

Geyson, var. Geason *a. Obs.*, scarce.

Geyt, obs. form of Get, Jet.

Ghaist, Sc. form of Ghost.

‖ **Gharry** (*gæ·ri, gɒ·ri*). *Anglo-Indian.* Also **gari, gharee, gharrie, g'horry.** [Hindi *gāṛī* a cart or carriage.] (See quots.)

1810 Williamson *E. Ind. Vade M.* I. 329 The common g'horry.. is rarely, if ever, kept by any European; but may be seen plying for hire in various parts of Calcutta. 1849 Judson in *Wayland's Mem. Y.* (1853) II. 267 She drives out every morning in a gharry. 1866 Trevelyan *Dawk Bungalow* in *Fraser's Mag.* LXXIII. 384 Where my husband was to have met us with the two-horse gharee. 1887 Fife-Cookson *Tiger Shooting* 5 The gharrie is a box-like vehicle with small wheels. It rather resembles a bathing-machine.

b. *Comb.*, as *gharry-driver.*

1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hour* 204/1 My gharrie-driver took me to see a .. pepper-plantation.

Ghasel, var. Ghazal.

Ghast (gɑst), *a. arch.* or *Poet.* [A back-formation from Ghastful or Ghastly.] = Ghastly *a.*

1622 Bp. Andrewes *Serm., Of Repent.* vi. (1632) 233 The looke of a wilde-beast .. grimme and ghast. 1807 Byron *Elegy Newstead Abb.* xxi, There many a pale and ruthless robber's corse, Noisome and ghast, defiles thy sacred sod. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 37 How doth the wide and melancholy earth Gather her hills around us, grey and ghast. 1866 S. Bamford *Wild Rider* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 15 Fearfully ghast was the light which it threw.

Ghast, var. Gast *v.*[1], *Obs.*, to frighten.

Ghastful, gastful (gɑ·stful), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: *α.* 4–8 **gastful**(l, 5–6 **gasteful**(l. *β.* 6–7 **ghastfull,** 6–9 **ghastful.** [f. Gast *v.*[1] + -ful.]

1. Full of fear, timid, scared.

1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xx. 8 Who is a ferdful man and of gastful herte? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 221 An hare and a sheppe bene ful gastefull. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1590) 51 b, Musidorus had gathered his spirites together and yet casting a gastfull countenaunce vpon him. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* xxi. 137 The..fond Gastful opinions of all the other Dottrels arise out of one of these two rootes. 1708 Ozell tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* v. 103 The Prelate saw their Fall with ghastful Eyes.

2. Dreadful, frightful, terrible.

α. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxvi. (1495) 830 He makyth a ruthefull noyse and gastfull whan one profryth to fyghte wyth a nother. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. xiii. 224 Hou gastful is this place! 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 57 b, His loke is horryble and gastfull. 1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* I. i. A v b, Those goodes That..brings of feare suche gastfull fluddes. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 170 Here will I dwell apart In gastfull groue. 1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* ix. 365 This gastfull dreame .. soone awooke him. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 43 After many gastfull contortions. 1714 Fortescue-Aland *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 4 Gastful .. came to signify any thing that look'd frightful.

β. a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 132 With a ghastful noise. 1606 J. Carpenter *Soloman's Solace* xxv. 101 They were.. subdued vnto ghastfull death. 1702 Dennis *Monument* xxix. 24 The joining Squadrons..make one ghastful Charnel of the Field. 1891 H. C. Halliday *Someone must suffer* III. xi. 196 Goblin shapes .. grinning and gibbering in ghastful fashion.

3. = Ghastly *a.* 3.

1720 Gay *Dione* II. i, What pious care my ghastful lid shall close?

Hence †**G(h)a·stfully** *adv.*, †**Ga·stfulness.**

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xliii. (1495) 256 The heere of the hede arysyth and stondeth vppe for some fere and gastfulnesse. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* iv. i. 421 Scripture.. seith ful gastfulli thus. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* iv. (1629) 405 A solitarie darknesse .. naturally .. breeds a kind of irkesome gastfulnesse. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* iv. iii, He looks so ghastfully, Would I were past him. 1713 Swift etc. *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. i. 138 He often stares ghastfully. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1822) 246 A ghastfully frightful fellow.

Gha·stily, *adv. rare.* [as if f. **ghasty* adj. (f. Gast *v.*[1] + -y[1]) + -ly[2].] = Ghastlily or Ghastly *adv.*

1829 T. Hook *Bank to Barnes* 124 When fifty skel'tons, all of a row, Right ghastily did grin. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 85 The drear-white steed ..ghastily champeth the last moon.

Ghastlily (gɑ·stlili), *adv.* [f. Ghastly *a.* + -ly[2].] In a ghastly manner: a. Frightfully, horribly. b. With a deathlike appearance; drearily, dismally.

a. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 637 He .. stood fearfully and ghastlily conspicuous. 1884 G. Allen *Str. Stor.* i. 15 She lay unconscious upon the bed, her eyes open, staring ghastlily.

b. 1829 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 383 Each [cheek] .. collapsed into a perpendicular hollow, shooting up ghastlily from chin to cheek-bone. 1882 E. O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. iv. 63 The walls and domes .. now stand ghastlily amid the waste.

Ghastliness (gɑ·stlinĕs). [f. Ghastly *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being ghastly.

1591 Spenser *Daphn.* xlvii, Let ghastlinesse And drery horror dim the chearfull light. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* III. 700 Deaths fearfull gastlinesse. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. x, They acquired an additional Ghastliness in proportion to their number of Years. 1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 243 A night of shipwreck did strew with ghastliness a lee seashore.

Ghastly, †**gastly** (gɑ·stli), *a.* Forms: *α.* 4–5 **gast(e)lich(e, -lych,** 4–7 **gastlie,** 4–8 **gastly**; *β.* 6– **ghastly.** [f. Gast *v.*[1] + *-lich,* -ly[1].]

1. † In early use: Causing terror, terrible (*obs.*). In mod. use (cf. 2): Suggestive of the kind of horror evoked by the sight of death or carnage; horrible, frightful, shocking.

α. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 147 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 63 He was so gastliche & so moche þat hi þerste vnęþe him iseo. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1494 A gastlich best he was to mete. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 250 He [Phœbus]..With gastly vois, that all it herde, The Romains in this wise answerde. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxiv. (1869) 124 Oothere tweyne .. as gastlich as she, or more. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurell* 1316 By Hecates bowre .. In Plutos gastlye towre. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 78 On the typ of rockish turret stood gastlye Celæno Vnlucky prophetesse. 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* 31 Having with terror, here beheld .. The gastly aspect of this dang rous place.

β. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 29 As one with vew of ghastly feends affright. 1698 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 8 Every stitch causeth [a scar] .. which after healing sheweth ghastly. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 15 He standeth exposed to..horrid and ghastly dangers. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* viii. (1709) 100 Certain ghastly notions which have served them pretty tolerably for a devil. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 403 The ghastly dreams, That haunt the parting soul. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. III. v. 370 His bloody head was set up opposite to that of his fellow-sufferer. For three hours these ghastly trophies remained exposed. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 80 The ghastly frequency of the punishment by death tended to make people savage.

b. *collog.* Said *hyperbolically* of things objectionable on various grounds: Shocking, 'frightful'.

1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* ii. (1862) 88 There never was such a ghastly farce. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i, This pretence, much favoured by the lady-visitors, led to the ghastliest absurdities. 1890 Saintsbury in *New Rev.* Feb. 138 A most ghastly act of high treason is being committed. 1896 *Daily News* 21 July 3 To take measures to prevent the session being a ghastly failure.

2. (Influenced by Ghost: cf. quot. 1711.) Like a spectre, or a dead body; death-like, pale, wan. Of light: Lurid.

1581 A. G. *XII. Patr.* 14 b, Euen in sleepe some spice of imagined malice gnaweth hym .. makyng his body gastly, and his mynde affrighted with trouble. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 331 And striving with the pangs of death halfe a day, he then breathed out his gastly ghost. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* II. 83 That his watchings and abstinence had dried up his blood and made him looke gastly. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 231 His Friend .. with a ghastly Look and doleful Cry Said help me Brother, or this Night I die. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 276 *Gastly*..like a Ghost, or like a dead Corps; for a gastly Look is chiefly said of the Countenance of a dying Person. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 303 P 15 That ghastly Light, by which the Fiends appear to one another in their Place of Torments. 1718 Prior *Power* 334 Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier. 1844 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 280 Touched by compassion for my ghastly appearance. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 30 A ghastly gleam rested upon the summit of the Ortler.

b. of a smile, a grin.

1576 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 325 She tolde him, that there was lately buried (neare to the place where she was honoured) a sinfull person, which so offended her eie with his ghastly grinning, that [etc.]. 1832 Lytton *Eugene Aram* I. vi. 32 'What eavesdropping', said he, with a ghastly smile. 1837 — *E. Maltravers* 31 With a ghastly grin.

c. said of immaterial things.

1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 244 Unlike the voice With which our pallid race hold ghastly talk. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. xxv. 251 A ghastly emotion rose up out of the depths of the young count's heart. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxv. 257 A ghastly semblance of faith in the possibility of a peaceful arrangement. 1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 190/1 The grim refrain to their ghastly minstrelsy.

†**3.** Full of fear, inspired by fear. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 62 The Dame, halfe dedd Through suddein feare and ghastly drerihedd. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Gastly amazement, with upstarted haire, Shall hurry on before, and usher us. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 309 Why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking? 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 207 In great hast and feare with gastly amazed lookes.

Ghastly, †**gastly** (gɑ·stli), *adv.* [f. the adj.] **1.** Qualifying a vb.: a. Frightfully, horribly; with a deathlike look. b. In a frightened manner, timidly.

a. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 170 His eye-balles..Staring full gastly, like a strangled man. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 192 My murdered children's mute and eyeless sculls Glared ghastly upon me. 1837 Mareyat *Dog-fiend* xxx, Vanslyperken grinned ghastly.

b. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 4 And at the gase I gastly quaking stood. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 706 Why stop you on the sudden? why go you not? What makes you looke so gastly towards the house? *a* 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 145 He saw a poor Souldier carryed along .. gastly casting up his eyes at the bottle. 1681 H. More *Expos. Dan.* 92 None understood what the matter was with me, that I lookt so sadly and ghastly on it.

2. Qualifying an adj. *Ghastly pale*: deathly pale. *Ghastly sick*: †sick unto death; also, frightfully sick.

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. x. (1712) 118 His Nose was entire and full, not sharp, as in those that are gastly sick, or quite dead. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 28 Her face was ghastly pale, and perhaps rendered more so by the bluish light of the fire. 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 127, I am less ghastly sick.

Ghaur, var. Giaour.

‖ **Ghaut, ghat** (gɔt). *Anglo-Indian.* Forms: 7 **gaot,** 7–8 **gate** (**guate**), 8–9 **gaut,** (8 **gette**), 9 **ghât,** 8– **ghaut.** [Hindi *ghāt.*

The senses are here placed in the order of their occurrence in English. The order of development, however, is as follows: 1. A path of descent to a river; hence a landing-stage, a quay, the place of a ferry. 2. A path down from a mountain; a mountain pass. 3. In *pl.*, the name erroneously given by Europeans to the mountain ranges parallel to the east and west coasts of India.]

1. *The Ghauts*: the name applied by Europeans to two chains of mountains along the eastern and western sides of southern Hindostan, known as the Eastern and Western Ghauts.

1603 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 200 Narsinga..lieth Between the mountain Gate and the gulfe of Bengala. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 49 All along here the Top of Gates is seen above the Clouds. 1762 J. Rennell *MS. Let.* 21 Mar. (Y.), The Mountains of Gate (a string of Hills in ye country). 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 342 Thickets which clothe the skirts of the eastern ghats where they approach the sea. 1879 R. H. Elliot *Writ. on Foreheads* II. 5 The ravines..which run down into the forest at the foot of the ghauts.

2. A mountain pass or defile.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 126, I sent to the Havaldar, to know when he would Pass us up the Gaot. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 261/1 At the different gauts or passes into the mountains, duties .. are levied. 1803 Wellington *Let. to Murray* 26 Apr. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 520 The ghaut I am informed is exceedingly bad. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 36 This tigress had been the terror of the country, having long infested the Gaut. 1876 Jas. Grant *Hist. India* I. lxi. 309/2 The army descended the Ghauts.

attrib. 1876 *Ind. Forester* III. 465 The whole forest region below is now pierced by easy ghât roads..In the lower ghât forests we can offer *Castilloa elastica* a habitat quite as unhealthy as its own in America.

b. *transf.*

1807 J. Hall *Trav. Scot.* I. 198 Not a house or hut is to be seen in this gloomy gaut.

3. A passage or flight of steps leading to the river-side; hence, *gen.* a landing-place, the place of a ford or ferry.

1783 Rennell *Mem. Map Hindostan* Introd. (1788) 128 Gaut or Ghaut signifies .. a landing-place on the bank of a river. 1793 W. Hodges *Trav. India* 60 Several Hindoo temples greatly embellish the banks of the river, and are all ascended to by Gauts, or flights of steps. 1834 Caunter *Orient. Ann.* xi. 142 He descended the Gaut, and entered the water with his long hair trailing upon the steps behind him. 1842 Bp. D. Wilson in *Life* (1860) II. 195 Lord Auckland..walked..to the ghât at the river side. 1862 *Rep. Direct. E. Ind. Railw. Comp.* 25 The following materials have been delivered at the Ghauts on the Ganges, in the neighbourhood of the line. 1888 Inglis *Tent Life Tigerland* 25 In the afternoon we stopped near Pokureea *Ghat* (ferry) to have some *tiffin. Ibid.* 136 'Look out, boys! there's a ghat on ahead'; and..we descried one of those cart-tracks worn down the face of the bank, and leading to a ford.

‖ **Ghazal** (gæ·zæl). Also **gazel, ghazel, ghasel, ghazul.** [Pers., Arab. غزل *ghazal.*]

1. A species of Oriental lyric poetry, generally of an erotic nature, distinguished from other forms of Eastern verse by having a limited number of stanzas and by the recurrence of the same rhyme.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Acc. Bks.* 17/1 The Arabs, Persians, and Turks, celebrate in their gazels the praises of love and wine. 1813 Moore *Post-bag* vi. 69 The tender Gazel I enclose Is for my love, my Syrian Rose. 1835 *Athenæum* 14 Nov., Ghazi Gherai clothed in Ghazels his official complaint to the Sultan's preceptor. 1884 J. Payne 1001 *Nts.* IX. 333 The great city on the Tigris is the theme of many an admiring ode or laudatory ghazel. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* July 134 Another Persian metre much used by him was the ghazal. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 48 The whole range of these singing and dancing ghasels is nothing if not ironical.

2. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Ghazel* (Arab.) a term used by Dr. Hiller to describe a piece in which a simple theme is constantly recurring.

‖ **Ghazi** (gāzi). Also 8 **gazi**, 9 **ghazee**. [Arab. غازي *ghāzi*, pr. pple. of غزا *ghazā* to fight.] A champion, esp. against infidels; also used as a title of honour. In modern use, chiefly applied to Mohammedan fanatics who have devoted themselves to the destruction of infidels. Hence **Gha·zism**, the practice of the Ghazis.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. VI. i. 144 The most potent Sultan Achmed, Khan Gazi. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 123 [They] entertain such hatred for the infidel Seiks, that they often declare themselves 'ghazee', and devote their lives to their extinction. 1884 *Men of the Time* (ed. 11), Osman Pasha (Ghazi).. In October [1877] he received from the Sultan the title of 'Ghazi', or 'Victorious'. 1885 T. P. HUGHES *Dict. Islam* 139 In the Turkish Empire the title of Ghazi implies something similar to our 'Field Marshal'. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 5/3 The outrage is regarded as an act of pure 'Ghazism', as the victims were Hindus. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 211/2 The houses .. were attacked by a mob of Ghazis.

Ghea, Gheber, -bre, vars. GHEE, GUEBRE.

Gheason, var. GEASON, *Obs.*

‖ **Ghee** (gī). Also 7 **gee**, 7–9 **ghi**. [Hindi *ghī*, Skr. *ghṛta*, f. *ghṛ* to sprinkle.] Butter made from buffalo's milk, clarified by boiling, so as to resemble oil in consistency.

1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 100 Butter, Gee, or Moccon. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 33 But they will drink Milk and boil'd Butter, which they call Ghe. 1732 PIKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 233 Take the White of five or six Eggs, and four Ounces of Ghee. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 51 [He] begs 'from master a rupee, To go to the bazar for ghee'. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess., Montgomery* (1854) 122 He asked pardon of him who carried the dog, and bought it for a measure of rice and a pot of ghee. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* V. 130 Bright tongues of flame Hissing and curling as they licked the gifts Of ghee and spices.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ghee-bowl, -pot*; *ghee-fed* adj.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 545/2 Its ventricose body firmly imbedded in a ghee-bowl. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 180 The slim, wasted form of a Newmarket jockey, elbowing a fat ghee-fed Baboo. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 7 Mar., We would let go the drop of ghee rather than upset the gheepot.

† **Gheereaguar.** *Obs. rare.*

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 68 Having therefore laid the ground of silver burnisht, the bignesse of the Rubie, take gheereaguar of the best and purest wagron mixt. *Ibid.* 69 For Saphire, and all kind of blew stones the same Gheereaguar tempered with ultra-marine is excellent.

Gheet, obs. form of JET.

† **Ghells.** *Obs.* 'The game of trip.'

1790 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2). 1847 in HALLIWELL.

Ghematry, obs. form of GEOMETRY.

† **Ghe·nting.** *Obs.* Also **gentin(g.** [f. *Ghent*, a town in Flanders + -ING. Cf. CAMBRIC.] A kind of linen, originally made at Ghent. Also *attrib.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Wiper*, He Pickt-pockets of a broad, or narrow, Ghenting, Cambrick, or Colour'd Handkerchief. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 363 2 Bales of Ghenting. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 284 Gentins 2021 Pieces. 1750 *Lond. Mag.* 341 To encourage the consumption of ghentings, cambricks, &c.

† **Ghe·ntish,** *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] **A.** *adj.* Applied to certain textile fabrics originally made at Ghent. **B.** *sb.* Used as a name for these.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* A vij, Carpettes called gentisshe the pece. 1583 *Ibid.* C ij b, Gentish cloth the peece. 1758 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. (1887) III. 7 Also .. forty-three ells of Ghentish sheeting Holland.

Gherkin (gō·ɹkin). Also 7–8 **ger-, girkin,** (7 **gerckem, gurchen**), 9 **gurken.** [a. early mod.Du. **gurkkijn, *agurkkijn* (now *gurkje, augurkje*), dim. of *agurk, augurk* (also shortened *gurk*), cucumber; the proximate source is uncertain (cf. Ger. *gurke*, earlier also *gurchen*, Sw. *gurka*, Da. *agurk*), but the word must have been indirectly adopted from some Slav. lang.: cf. Slovenish *ugorek, angurka*, Polish *ogurek, ogorek*, Czech *okurka*, Serbian *ugorka* (the Hungarian *ugorka*, Lith. *agurkas*, Lettish *gurkjis*, are adopted from Slav.); these words have a diminutive suffix, which is replaced by another suffix of like function in the Russian огурецъ, Church Slav. огоурьць. The primary form is not recorded in Slav., but appears in late Gr. ἀγγούριον, ἀγκούριον (mod.Gr. ἀγγοῦρι), whence It. *anguria* a kind of cucumber, F. *angourie, angurie* (Cotgr.), Sp. *angūrria* (obs.) water-melon: see ANGURIA.

The ultimate origin is unknown. Arabic has *ḳaṭṭār* cucumber, but Lane regards this as adopted from Gr. The Persian *angūr* is sometimes given as the etymon, but it means 'a grape'.]

A young green cucumber, or a cucumber of a small kind, used for pickling.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Dec., We .. opened the glass of girkins..which are rare things. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 684 The Fruit is .. eaten with Rice and other Meats, as we do Gurchens and Olives. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 7 There is another kind of Fennel .. which we make Vinegar off to sell in Winter with girkins. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 290 One of these Greeks methinks thrown into the pickle-pot, would be a treasure to the housewife's young gherkins. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 211/2 The best sorts of cucumbers are, for gurkens, the *Russian* [etc.]. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 126 Gherkins, or young cucumbers for pickling, are mostly, in England, half-grown, late-produced fruit.

attrib. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 222/1 Gherkin Cucumber beds.

Ghess(e, Ghest, obs. forms of GUESS, GHOST.

‖ **Ghetto** (ge·to). Also 7 **gheto.** [It. *ghetto.* Of the many guesses as to the ultimate etymology, perhaps the most plausible is that it is an abbreviation of *borghetto* dim. of *borgo* BOROUGH.]

The quarter in a city, chiefly in Italy, to which the Jews were restricted.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 230 The place where the whole fraternity of the Iews dwelleth together, which is called the Ghetto. *Ibid.* 234 Walking in the Court of the Ghetto, I casually met with a Iewish Rabbin that spake good Latin. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 76 A particular part of the city, noted for houses of ill-fame, was assigned by Cosmo I. to the Jews, for their particular quarter, or ghetto. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 5 The crowded ghetto of a Pagan capital. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. vii. 277 An obscure quarter of Rome, hard by the gate of the Ghetto.

transf. 1897 *Literature* 27 Nov. 180/1 The Farringdon-road collection of barrows has become the veriest Ghetto of bookland.

Ghi, var. GHEE.

Ghiaour, Ghibber, vars. GIAOUR, GIBBER.

Ghibelline (gi·bĕlin, -ain), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **Gibiline**, 7–8 **Gibel(l)ine**, 7 **Ghibelin**, 9 **Ghi-, Guibeline.** [ad. It. *Ghibellino*, commonly stated to be a corruption of Ger. *Waiblingen*, the name of an estate belonging to the Hohenstaufen family; the Ger. name is said to have been used as a war-cry by the partisans of the Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III at the battle of Weinsberg 1140.]

A. *sb.* One of the emperor's faction in the Italian states, as opposed to the Pope's faction: see GUELPH.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 112 Nether hard-hearted Gibiline nor desperate Guelphe Made ever profession of so wicked pelfe. 1602 *Metam. Tabacco* (Collier) 49 The inhumane designes of furious Guelphes and warlike Gibellines. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711) 181 Thence arose the Guelfs and Gibellines, imperialists against papists. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, Thy doublet and breeches are Guelphs and Ghibelins to one another. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 88 Their republic was torn into the divisions of Guelphs and Gibelines. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 302/2 The Bianchi in their reverses joined the Guibelines. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 129 The nobles .. were commonly Ghibellines, or Imperialists.

B. *adj.* Of or adhering to the Ghibellines.

1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. I. 270 The Ghibelline party aimed at nothing but the establishment of merely worldly dominion. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 34 The weakness of Henry III would not suffer him to commit himself heartily to a Ghibelline policy.

Ghibellinism (gi·bĕliniz'm). [f. GHIBELLINE + -ISM.] The policy and principles of the Ghibellines; adherence to the Ghibelline party.

1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. I. 270 Frederick Schlegel justly objects to Dante's perpetual Ghibellinism. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XI. V. (1864) VI. 453 Nicolas..died accused by the Guelfs of unpapal Ghibellinism. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 249 Ghibellinism did not exclude a republican form of government.

Ghimner, obs. form of CHIMER[1], a loose robe.

1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 231 The ghimners, Rochets, Miters of Bishops, with the Archbishop's Palle.

Ghing, var. GING, *Obs.*

Ghinschenn, obs. form of GINSENG.

Ghirland, -lond, obs. forms of GARLAND.

Ghittar, Ghittern: see GUITAR, GITTERN.

Ghoast, obs. form of GHOST.

Ghole, var. GHOUL.

Ghoos, Ghoost, obs. ff. GOOSE, GHOST.

Ghospel(l, Ghossip, etc.: see GOSPEL, GOSSIP.

Ghost (gōust), *sb.* Forms: 1 **gást, gǽst**, 2–5 **gast(e**, 3–6 **gost(e**, 4–6 **goost(e**, 6 *Sc.* **goast, goist**, 5–6 **ghoste, ghoost**, (6 **ghoast**, 8 **ghest**), 5– **ghost**, 6– *Sc.* **g(h)aist.** [Common WGer.: OE. *gást* (also *gǽst*) str. masc. = OFris. *gást*, OS. *gêst* (Du. *geest*), OHG. (MHG., mod.Ger.) *geist*:—OTeut. type **gaisto-z.*

Although the word is known only in the WGer. langs. (in all of which it is found with substantially identical meaning), it appears to be of pre-Teut. formation. The sense of the pre-Teut. **ghoisdo-z*, if the ordinary view of its etymological relations be correct, should be 'fury, anger'; cf. Skr. *hḗḍas* neut. anger, Zend *zōišda-* ugly; the root **ghois-*, **ghois-* appears with cognate sense in ON. *geisa* to rage, Goth. *usgaisjan* to terrify (see GAST *v.*); outside Teut. the derivatives seem to point to a primary sense 'to wound, tear, pull to pieces'.

The OE. form *gǽst* is constant in the Exeter Book, and occurs 49 times in the Hatton MS. and 3 times in the Bodl. MS. of Alfred's transl. of Gregory's *Pastoral Care*; it is app. not known elsewhere. The occurrence of *gást*:—**gaisti-* beside *gást*:—**gaisto-* is explained by Sievers (*Ags. Gram.* ed. 3) as indicating that the word, though recorded only as masc., was orig. a neut. **-os, -es* stem: it would thus correspond formally to the Skr. word quoted above.

The spelling with *gh-*, so far as our material shows, appears first in Caxton, who was probably influenced by the Flemish *gheest*. It remained rare until the middle of the 16th c., and was not completely established before about 1590.]

1. The soul or spirit, as the principle of life; also *ghost of life. Obs.* exc. in phrase *To give up* († earlier *to give, give away, yield up*) *the* († *one's*) *ghost*: to breathe one's last, expire, die.

a 900 in *O. E. Texts* 178 Se casere hio heht ȝemartyria(n), & God wuldriende heo aȝeaf hire gast. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1281 (Gr.) He wolde .. forleosan lica ȝehwilc, þara þe lifes gast fæðmum þeahte. *c* 1205 LAY. 23986 Þa feol Frolle folde to grunde .. his gost he bi-lǽfde. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 59 As ha ȝeide to godd & walde aȝeouen hire gast in to his honden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5188 His gast bigan to quiken egain. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 171 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 106 Wiþ þe laste word heo ȝaf þe gost. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 325 Alle þat glydez & gotz, & gost of lyf habbez. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 141 By lered, by lewed þat loth is to spende þus gone her godes be þe goste faren. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXVII. 50 Jhesus eftsoone criede with a greet voyce and ȝaf vp the goost. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8216 He gird to the ground & the gost past. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4833 Thow herde hym his goost commende til his fadere on the crosse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XVI. 155, I wote I yelde my gast, so sore my hart it grefys. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 8/2 He might ere he gaue vp yᵉ goste, receiue his full draught of loue and compassion. 1574 *Mirr. Mag., Albonact.* lxviii, He gasped thryse, and gaue away the ghost. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 275 But when indeede shee found his ghost was gone, then Sorrow lost the witte of utterance. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. X. 136 Being fallen downe and yeelding vp his ghost. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 13 It was his last wish..He breathed it out, and gave up the ghost. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 143, I have seen for two months past some score i' the day Give up the ghost. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 127 A tiger .. shot through the heart .. is still capable of killing half-a-dozen men before giving up the ghost.

fig. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 220 The old mill..has tumbled down and given up the ghost.

† **2.** Used as the conventional equivalent for L. *spiritus*, in contexts where the sense is *breath* or *a blast. Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* x[i]. 7 Gast ysta [Vulg. *spiritus procellarum*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) CXXXIV. 17 Ne ne .. is gast on muðe heora. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* X. 7 Gast of stormes. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 4610 Þe boke says, alswa, þat he, Thurgh þe gast of Goddes mouthe slayn sal be. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 95 Fowles in the ayer flying and all that ghoste hath. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* VIII. 113 The word Ghost in English..is as much as *athem*, or breath; in our new Latine language, a Spirit.

3. The spirit, or immaterial part of man, as distinct from the body or material part; the seat of feeling, thought, and moral action. Also, in New Testament language, the SPIRIT or higher moral nature of man; opposed to *flesh. Obs.* exc. in *nonce-uses.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 447 (Gr.) Folc wæs afæred; flodeȝsa becwom gastas ȝeomre. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXVI. 41 Witudlice se gast is hræd & þæt flæsc ys untrum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 189 Þe lichame winneð toȝenes þe gost. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 550, I mene ðe stedefast in riȝte leue mid flies and gast. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1396 Sum a-rist of the flesches luste, An sum of the gostes custe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18602 Quils his licam lai vnder stan In gast es he til hell gan. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* I. 18 [li. 17] Trubled gost is sacrifice to God. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XI. 50 My gost gladys with luf, In god that is my hele. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 1031 Deuoydit was his spritis and his gost. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beautie* 24 Whose faire immortall beame Hath darted fyre into my feeble ghost. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 12 It will be a good step towards the knowledg of what the world ought to be to us, who are body and ghost together. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XCIII, Descend, and touch..That in this blindness of the frame, My Ghost may feel that thine is near. 1855 LONGF. *Hiawa.* XVII. 164 The ghost, the Jeebi in him, Thought and felt as Pau-Puk-Keewis.

† **4.** A person. Cf. the similar use of SOUL, SPIRIT.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 690 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þæt se leofesta gæst ȝeȝearwad in godes wære on ȝefean ferde. *c* 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 The Kyng .. Brohte from Alemayne mony sori gost to store Wyndesore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 253 Aigolandus was a lewed goost and lewedliche i-meved as þe devel hym taugte. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 25 Graceles gostis gylours of hem-self .. sawe no manere siȝth saff solas and ese. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. VIII. 26 No knight so rude, I weene, As to doen outrage to a sleeping ghost.

† **5.** An incorporeal being; a spirit. *Local ghost* = L. *genius loci. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2750 Þe clerkes sede..þat þer beþ in þe eyr an hey, ver fram þe grounde, As a maner gostes .. þat men cluþeþ eluene. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* LXXXVI, That affable familiar ghost Which nightly gulls him with intelligence. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. XIII. (1636) 39 When they beheld the purple-cloathed Senatours sitting in their chayres of state, they worshipt them at first as gods or locall ghosts.

† **b.** A good spirit, an angel. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. XIV. [XIX.] (1890) 214 Heo..eft mid þæm engelicum gastum to heofonum hwurfen. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2430 (Gr.) Aras þa metodes þeow gastum toȝeanes. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 Ich biseh to þe engles..iblescede gastes þe beoð a biuore godd. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 601, I am þe gost of goodnesse þat so wold ȝe gydde.

† **c.** An evil spirit. *The loath, foul, wicked ghost*: the Devil. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Christ & Satan* (Gr.-Wülk.) 126 Se wereȝa gast. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XII. 43 Se unclæna gast utfærþ fram menn. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8064 Herode king maȝȝ swiþe wel þe laþe gast bitacnenn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Swiche hertes fondeð þe fule gost deies and nihtes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 170 How iesus quen he long had fast Was fondid wit þe wik gast. *a* 1350 *Life Jesu* (Horstm.) 232 Þou luþere gost and doumb .. def and vn milde, Ich hote þe þat þov wende

hasteliche fram þe childe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 431 May no grysly gost glyde þere it shadweth. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Thornton) 163 Nowe I am a grisely gaste, and grymly graue With Lucefere. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1178/1 Oure wrestlynge is..against the spiritual wicked gostes of the ayre.

6. Formerly used in the sense of SPIRIT (of God). Now only in HOLY GHOST, the usual designation of the Third Person of the Trinity in liturgical and dogmatic language.

'Thy Ghost' for 'Thy Holy Ghost' in quot. 1871 is merely a nonce-use.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxviii[i]. 7 Hwider gongu ic from gaste ðinum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiv. 26 Se haliga fiofre gast. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 310 On þam dæge godes gast com to mancynne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26041 He has couerd þe seuen Giftes o þe gast of heuen, þe quilk he had al forwit tint. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1598 A haþel .. þat hatz þe gostes of god þat gyes alle soþes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þe zixte [libbeþ] be þe goste and be þe loue of god. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 18 O mooder mayde! .. That rauysedest doun fro the deitee, Thurgh thyn humblesse, the goost þat in thalighte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 Ihesu Criste was þe worde and þe gaste of Godd. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 14 He schall giffe baptyme more entire in fire and gaste. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Mark* i. 10 He saw y^e heavens departed, and y^e ghoost to come down lijk a doov on him. 1552 LATIMER *Fruitf. Serm.* (1584) 330 The onely remedy, is to call vpon God to endue thee with the Holy Ghost .. Call I say vppon almighty God for this Ghost [1607 *ed.* helpe]. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xci, God's Spirit is no private empty shade But that great Ghost that fills both earth and sky. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Sonn. conc. Jesus* iv, 'Tis man himself, the temple of thy Ghost.

†**7.** The soul of a deceased person, spoken of as inhabiting the unseen world. In later use only = MANES; sometimes *pl. Obs.*

a 800 in *O. E. Texts* 149 To ymbhycggannae..huaet his gastae .. aefter deothdaege doemid uueorth[a]e. *c* 835 *Charter* ibid. 448 þonne foe se hlaford to & ða higan æt kristes cirican, & hit minum gaste nytt ȝedoen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Witeð ȝie awariede gostes in to eche fur. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 525 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 234 Heo i-seiȝe on-ouewarde .. A wrechche gost, naked and bar. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18603 His bodi here, his gast was þar, His goddhede wanted noþer-quar. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 126 He did sacrifice to his Wiues Ghost. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Justin's Hist.* 470 He took Gryphina, the wife of Gryphus, prisoner, who killed her sister, and by her death did parentate to the Ghosts of his wife. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 124 To take full vengeance for the loss of Rainsborough, to whose Ghost he design'd an ample sacrifice.

8. The soul of a deceased person, spoken of as appearing in a visible form, or otherwise manifesting its presence, to the living. (Now the prevailing sense.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1295 *Dido*, This night my fadres gost Hath in my sleep so sore me tormented. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xi. (1554) 157 a, Crye of goostes in cauernes and kaues. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xi. 35 Fadir, thi drery gost Sa oft apperand, maid me seik this cost. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xviii, He grainit lyk ony gaist. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. i. (1656) H 1 b, I'le bury some money before I die, that my ghost May hant thee afterward. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 126 There needs no Ghost my Lord, come from the Graue, to tell vs this. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 180 We should be no more concerned with the things of this World, than a Ghost is, that only comes to do a Message of Providence. 1742 COLLINS *Odes, Fear* 60 Ghosts, as cottage-maids believe, Their pebbled beds permitted leave. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxii, Now you would persuade me you have seen a ghost. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. IV. § 21. 162 The canonists and casuists have vanished like ghosts at the first daylight. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 488 Between five and six weeks .. the widow remains in the hut, armed with a good stout stick, as a precaution against the ghost of her husband.

transf. and *fig.* 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 358 If I go to the bar, the ghost of this curs'd comedy will follow, and haunt me in Westminster-hall. 1819 G. PEACOCK *Flux. & Diff. Calc.* 20 To represent a fluxion as the limit of the increment .. is to reduce it .. in the language of Berkly, to the ghost of a departed entity. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xli, The ghost of the dead feeling came back as he mused. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 522 In front of us a spear's ghost used to fly across the path about that time in the afternoon.

b. Phrases. *To lay a ghost*: to cause it to cease appearing. *To raise a ghost*: to cause it to appear. *The ghost walks* (Theat. slang): there is money in the treasury, the salaries are forthcoming.

1853 *Househ. Words* 24 Sep. 77/1 When no salaries are forthcoming on Saturday the 'ghost doesn't walk'. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, Where the last ghost was laid by the parson. 1883 *Referee* 24 June 3/2 An Actor's Benevolent Fund box placed on the treasurer's desk every day when the ghost walks would get many an odd shilling or sixpence put into it. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* iii. 63 We are fighting here against ghosts raised by ourselves. 1889 J. C. COLEMAN in Barrère & Leland *Slang* 405 Instead of enquiring whether the treasury is open, they generally say —'Has the ghost walked?'

c. An apparition; a spectre.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 933 'Hateful divorce of love'—thus chides she Death—'Grim-grinning ghost, earth's worm.' 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. XXXIV. 208 A Ghost, or other Idol or Phantasme of the Imagination. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 16 We are not to .. fight with ghosts and antiquated errors, but to oppose with all earnestness the growing evils of the world. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* V. (1840) 50 An apparition is vulgarly called by us a ghost. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXIX. 344 They won't come there to inquire after us. If they do, I'll play ghost for them.

†**9.** A corpse. *Obs.* (Cf. L. *mânes.*)

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* B b j, Kissyng every parte of his senceles ghoste. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 161 Oft haue I seene a timely-parted Ghost, Of ashy semblance, meager, pale, and bloodlesse.

10. In allusion to the pale, shadowy and unsubstantial appearance attributed to ghosts.

a. Applied to a person in a state of extreme emaciation; 'a shadow of his former self'.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* I. *** iv, Great numbers of miserable and pitiful ghosts, or rather shadowes of men. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 218 By their unmerciful bleeding him; insomuch that he seemed to have little more left than would suffice to make him a walking Ghost.

b. A shadowy outline or semblance, an unsubstantial image (of something); hence, a slight trace or vestige, esp. in phrase (*not*) *the ghost of a chance*. Cf. SHADOW.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 40 That Berosus which we now have, is not so much as the ghost, or carkasse .. of that famous Chaldean Author. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* Ep. 13 Things, without Wit, or Meaning, and which are not so much, as the Ghosts of good Poetry. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* iii. 43 There, Dick, what a breakfast!—oh, not like your ghost Of a breakfast in England. *a* 1845 HOOD *Workhouse Clock* iii, The Sempstress, lean, and weary, and wan, With only the ghosts of garments on. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. X. 121 The arch line is the ghost or skeleton of the arch. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, Williams hadn't the ghost of a chance with Tom at wrestling. 1869 *Mayne Reid's Mag.* June 509 But to secure him, this whale did not give us the ghost of a chance. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* viii, Her breath rested for a second on his cheek like the ghost of a kiss.

11. *Optics*, etc.

†a. A name for Ramsden's eye-piece for the microscope, which is so constructed that the image formed by the objective lies below instead of above the field-glass. *Obs.*

1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 139, I approve much of Mr. Ramsden's ghost, as it is called, where it can be used with safety.

b. A bright spot or secondary image appearing in the field of a telescope, produced by some defect, temporary or permanent, in one of the lenses of the eye-piece.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ghost*, a false image in the lens of an instrument. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 397/3 What opticians call 'a ghost', or internal reflection from the lenses of the eye-piece. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 95 Professor Rowland's plates .. were free from 'ghosts' caused by periodicity in the ruling.

c. *Photogr.* = FLARE, *sb.*[1] 3.

1864 J. TOWLER *Silver Sunbeam* xlviii. (1870) 451 You will perceive one, two, three, etc., illuminated circles move across the field of vision over the picture—these are ghosts. 1868 [see FLARE *sb.*[1] 3].

12. *Sc.* 'A piece of dead coal, that instead of burning appears in the fire as a white lump' (Jam.).

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xvii, Mr. R. sat by the side of the expiring fire, seemingly contemplating the gaists and cinders which lay scattered over the hearth.

13. One who secretly does artistic or literary work for another person, the latter taking the credit.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 8/2 Plaintiff said he had heard of the expression 'A sculptor's ghost'..a few months ago, and understood it to mean that a person who was supposed to do a work did not do it. 1889 *Ibid.* 12 Jan. 6/1 The only persons who make no secrecy about their ghosts are American millionaires, one of whom in .. advertising once for a private secretary stated that the chief duties of the post would be to issue all his invitations and to write all his speeches. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 6/3 Van Dyck was probably one of his master's 'ghosts'.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (Sense 8 only.) a. simple attrib., as *ghost-apparition, -appurtenance, -ballad, -haunt, -hero, -hour, -house, -land* (also *attrib.*), *-lore, -story* (also *attrib.*), *-world*. b. objective, as *ghost-fear, -hunter, -lover, -monger, -seer, -service, -worship*; *ghost-seeing* vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.; *ghost-compelling, -fearing* ppl. adjs. c. instrumental, as *ghost-filled, -haunted, -poisoned -ridden, -trod* ppl. adjs. d. similative, as *ghost-dim* adj.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 276 Murders, duels, *ghost-apparitions. *Ibid.* 274 Other *ghost-appurtenances. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 360 Mat Lewis published it with a *ghost ballad which he adjusted on the same theme. 1742 FRANCIS *Horace's Odes* I. xxiv. 27 The *Ghost-compelling God .. will not .. unbar the Gates of Death. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 298 What angel, but would seem To sensual eyes, *Ghost-dim? 1892 *Proc. Amer. Miss. Assoc.* 62 Superstition .. in the form of *ghost-fears .. pervades every community of .. the Afro-Americans in the South. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 230 Your modern Indian..is no *ghost-fearing wretch. 1627 MAY tr. *Lucan* IX. 42 From thence they saile away To *ghost-fill'd Tænarus. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 179 The *ghost-haunt of guilt. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 91 He might easily imagine it to be one of those weird, grey, *ghost-haunted castles. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 142 An impersonal *ghost-hero. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Old Man's Marvel* v, The orb that maketh the *ghost-hour fair. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1884) 56 The ruins of the old hall, which my maid used to call the '*ghost-house'. 1894 LANG *Cock Lane*, etc. 234 Wodrow, a great *ghost-hunter. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 468 *Ghostland lies beyond the jurisdiction of veracity. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 555 The rain is too thick for one to see two yards in any direction, and we seem to be in a ghost-land forest. 1893 H. R. HAWEIS in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 120 Literature is deeply dyed with *ghost-lore. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 184 This should be borne in mind by political and philosophical ghostseers, *ghostlovers, and *ghostmongers. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 67 Hamlet was poisoned—*ghost-poisoned. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 451 The one was *ghost-ridden, the other fancy free. 1886 M. GRAY *Silence Dean Maitland* I. x. 272 Dr. Everard, what prescriptions have you for young ladies who take to *ghost-seeing? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 2/1 The great *ghost-seeing age is between twenty and twenty-nine. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* IV. vii, With a *ghost-seer's look when the ghost disappears. 1862 JAS. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* x, Lord abbot, talk to this old ghostseer, and assure him that there can be no such thing in nature as the spectre of a living man. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXXV. (*MS. reading*), Supper, punch, *ghost-stories, and such chat. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 2/3 The visitor awoke with the true ghost story 'feeling of chilliness' and an impression that there was 'something' in the room. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 225 Over the empty *ghost-trod way. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 121 Mine inner sense upwakes to see The *ghost world's clear and wondrous deep. 1891 *Month* LXXIII. 77 The attention that has been given of late years to Animism, or *ghost-worship.

e. Special comb., as **ghost-bird** (*U.S. local*), 'the American yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)' (Funk); **ghost-candle**, one of a number of candles kept burning round a corpse to scare away ghosts; **ghost-coal** *Sc.* = sense 12; **ghost-dance**, a fanatical observance among the North-American Indians; hence *ghost-dancer*; **ghost-demon**, a human spirit that has become a demon (see DEMON 1), and is worshipped as such; **ghost-god** = *ghost-demon*; **ghost-light**, ? = CORPSE-CANDLE 2; **ghost-moth**, a nocturnal moth (*Hepialus humuli*); **ghost-name** (see *ghost-word*); **ghost-plant**, the tumble-weed (*Amarantus albus*); **ghost-swift** = *ghost-moth*; **ghost-train, -word** (see quots.).

1885 E. PEACOCK in *Academy* 26 Sept. 204/2 So we lighted the *ghost-candles round her bed. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Dict.*, **Gaistcoal*, a coal that when it is burned becomes white. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 6/3 All the western tribes .. are dancing the *Ghost Dance, and looking forward to the coming of the Great Leader. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 29 Nov. 2/3 The sudden metamorphosis of a great number of the *ghost dancers..into cattle-stealers. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 105 It was their custome to build Shrines or Temples at such places where the bodies or ashes of their *Ghost-Demons lay entombed. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 103 Ancient and modern European tales of baleful ghost-demons. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. XLIII. (1672) 242 In Religious graves and sepulchres .. they hoped to find their *Ghost-gods. 1897 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 215 A. F. says that he himself saw what they call a *ghost-light. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 1116 The *ghost moth (*Hepialus humuli*, F.) deposits its eggs near the roots of the hop plant, upon which the larva or caterpillar feeds, sometimes doing them considerable injury. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 5/2 Grampians is a *ghost-name, derived from a misreading of Tacitus's Mons Graupius. 1887 *Science* IX. 32/2 Dr. Newberry has told us that it [*Amarantus albus*] is also known as the '*ghost-plant', in allusion to the same habit, bunches flitting along by night producing a peculiarly weird appearance. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 20 The *Ghost Swift (Male) (*Hepialus humuli*) .. So called from the white colour of the male. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 94 On some lines, freight trains are frequently run of which no account is given, the profits going to the officials and the *employés*. They are technically known as '*ghost trains'. 1886 SKEAT in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1885–7) II. 350–1 Report upon '*Ghost-words', or Words which have no real Existence .. We should jealously guard against all chances of giving any undeserved record of words which had never any real existence, being mere coinages due to the blunders of printers or scribes, or to the perfervid imaginations of ignorant or blundering editors. 1888 — in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. V. 504/1 The word meant is *estures*, bad spelling of *estres*; and *efitures* is a ghost-word.

Hence **Gho·stdom**, the region or domain of ghosts; **Gho·stified** *ppl. a.* [see -FY], having the aspect of being haunted by ghosts; **Gho·stite** [-ITE], one who believes in ghosts; **Gho·stlet** [-LET], a little ghost.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* V. 29 A dark archway..which ..looked jolly queer and ghostified. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 2 Here, sir, is an offer for the ghostites. 1890 *Nature* 20 Feb. 376 Their tiny fleets of medusa-buds, watery ghostlets, flitting away. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3/1 More Glimpses of Ghostdom. 1893 J. SKINNER *Autobiog. Metaphysician* XXIX. 144 His belief in and familiarity with supernatural appearances, particularly imps and ghostlets.

Ghost (gōust), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *intr.* a. To give up the ghost, expire.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she ghosted. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* VII. 51 A day or two after .. the Lad having been miserably tortured, Ghosted.

2. *trans.* To haunt as an apparition.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. VI. 13 Iulius Cæsar Who at Philippi the good Brutus ghosted. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 19 Aske not with him in the Poet.. what madnesse ghostes this old man, but what madnesse ghostes vs all? 1879 H. N. HUDSON *Hamlet* 10 The being thus ghosted was held to be no such trifling matter as we are apt to consider it.

b. To scare with pretended apparitions.

1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) III. 196 'Can he be ghosting her all this time?' said Betterton. [Cf. quot. under GHOSTING *vbl. sb.*]

3. *intr.* To flit about, prowl as a ghost. Also *to ghost it*. *To ghost away*: to steal away like a ghost.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 577 Doomed to wither .. and,

after ghosting it about for an hour .. be buried. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Ghost*, to haunt a person or place for the purpose of importuning for money or anything else. 1891 *Field* 26 Dec. 967/2 On the second day .. the Dragon again ghosted away from the trio.

Hence **Gho·sted** *ppl. a.*, that has become a ghost, deceased, departed; **Gho·sting**, *vbl. sb.*

1813 E. S. Barrett *Heroine* (1815) III. 183 The Baron Hildebrand..had adopted the ghosting system (so common in romances) to frighten me into his schemes. 1834 Aird *Churchyard Eclogue* 149 Rise, my ghosted love, and testify Against the harsh decree that such must die.

Ghostess (gō·stés). *nonce-wd.* [f. Ghost *sb.* + -ess.] A female ghost.

1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Old Wom. in Grey*, That she, The said Ghostess, or Ghost, as the matter may be, From 'impediment', 'hindrance', and 'let' shall be free, To sleep in her grave. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Feb. 8/1 Ever the fair child-hostess Heaved a sepulchral sigh—Sighed like a care-worn ghostess!

Ghosthood (gō·sthud). [f. Ghost *sb.* + -hood.] The state of being a ghost. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/3 It is difficult for a ghost to become a man, because it has fallen to ghosthood, and because it has lost manhood. 1890 B. L. Gildersleeve *Ess. & Stud.* 416 From my childhood up, as in ghosthood now, I've felt an invincible horror of spiders.

attrib. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 651/1 How long are we to wait for Ghosthood Suffrage and Haunted Electoral Districts?

†**Ghostish**, *a. Obs.*—° [f. Ghost *sb.* + -ish.] Somewhat like a ghost. Hence †**Gho·stishly** *adv.*, in a ghostish manner.

*c*1580 J. Jeffere *Bugbears* iv. ii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu Spr.* (1897) XCVIII, Did you marke, Amedeus, how gost-ishly the[i] dyd dawnse.

Gho·stism. *rare.* [f. Ghost *sb.* + -ism.] Ghostly characteristics.

1782 Mrs. E. Blower *G. Bateman* II. 55 Something so contrary to all their ideas of ghostism. 1798 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 176 The bell tolling over the heath, is still a fine, though somewhat hacknied, accompaniment to ghostism.

Ghostless (gō·stlés), *a.* [f. Ghost *sb.* + -less.]

†**a.** Devoid of spirit or life; without strength or virtue (*obs.*). **b.** ? Void of belief in ghosts (*rare*).

a 1000 *Elene* 874 (Gr.) Menigo cwom folc unlytel and ȝefærenne man brohton on bære .. ginge, gastleasne. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 219 A Ghostly Father is hard to finde amongst you, where Priests can for the most part do nothing but giue the visited a little ghostlesse oyle. *a* 1634 R. Clerke *Serm.* (1637) 473 Workes are the breath of Faith..they are the pulse of Faith .. If you feele them not, the Faith is ghostlesse. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 151 But let the Laws be never so severe, if they have not free liberty to walk at large, they are soon ghostless. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 287 To warn and wake a ghostless, godless age.

Ghostlike (gō·stlәik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. Ghost *sb.* + -like.]

A. *adj.* Resembling a ghost or its qualities; like a place haunted by ghosts.

1611 Cotgr., *Havé*, ..also, dreadfull, wild-looking, ghastlie, ghost-like. 1637 Nabbes *Hannibal & Scipio*, Their Ghost to Auth. A 3. Thy thinne cheeke, hollow eye, And ghostlike colour. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. ix. (1647) 56 The ghost-like ghastliness of their famished faces. 1835 Willis *Melanie* 201 Her majestic trees stand ghostlike in the Cæsars' home. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xiii. 382 The four colossi came out, ghostlike, vague, and shadowy, in the enchanted moonlight. 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 80 It looks very ghostlike, and reminds me a little of Holyrood Chapel.

B. *adv.* In the manner of a ghost.

1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 600 Himself became as mist Before her, moving ghostlike to his doom. 1873 Miss Braddon *L. Davoren* Prol. ii, The brief days flit by ghostlike.

Ghostliness (gō·stlinés). [f. Ghostly *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being ghostly.

1. †**a.** Spirituality, spiritual-mindedness; in early use quasi-*concr.* Spiritual matters (*obs.*). **b.** *nonce-use.* The condition or quality of being a 'ghostly' or ecclesiastical person. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6449 To þaa [*sc.* wranges] þat gret birþin bar, Namli þat fel to gastli-nes, Suld vissed be thoru moyses. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv, Other chaungyng felyst þou none fro flesshlynes into ghostlines. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Shall be ryght delectable & pleasaunt, specially to all them that loueth goostlynes. 1799–1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* VI. 428 That frame of social being, which so long Had bodied forth the ghostliness of things In silence visible and perpetual calm. 1893 J. Baldw. Brown *Stoics & Saints* v. 122 This intrusion of a ghostly man of an inferior order of ghostliness, would cause some soreness in the monastery.

2. The quality or condition of being a ghost, of resembling a ghost or its qualities, also, of being filled with ghosts.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 266 One of them .. told me, with an utter unconsciousness of his own ghostli-ness, that I was the palest of the party. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 72 There are conceptions of an abode of the dead characterised not so much by dreaminess as by ghostliness. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 131/1 Here among these hills with all their ghostliness she would haunt me. 1896 Jessopp *Frivola* x. 164 Think of the accumulation of facilities for ghostliness here.

Ghostly (gō·stli), *a.* Forms: see Ghost and -ly 1. [OE. *gástlic*, f. *gást* Ghost + *-lic*, -ly 1.]

1. Pertaining to the spirit or soul; spiritual. Opposed to *bodily* or *fleshly*; occas. to *natural*. Now purely *literary* and *arch.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 588 He [Crist] is se grundweall þære gastlican cyrcan. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 303 Heræfter we moton us ȝeȝearwian mid gastlicum wæpnum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Ure wununge is on heuene, þider we sculen hihȝen of þissere erfeðnesse mid gastlichere blisse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* Pref. 23 Fleschliche fondunges. And gastliche baðe. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1534 Also ys slagheter gostly To vse to speke vyleyny. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 49 Gostely matrimonye bitwixi Crist and Cristen mennus soulis. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 7 Thes thre ladyes .. Three gostly giftes .. Unto the kyng .. did present. 1549 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 So doeth the souls pyne a way for default of gostly meate. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ep. Ded., I shall beg of God that your honour may receive..Ghostly Strength in the reading this booke. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxv, Qualified to administer both worldly and ghostly comfort. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiii. 286 It may have a literal, but it has also a 'ghostly', a spiritual signification. 1865 Mozley *Mirac.* iii. 60 A miracle .. has a ghostly force and import which nature has not. 1877 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv. 362 How many disorders, ghostly and bodily, are transmitted to us by inheritance?

b. (With mixture of sense 4.) (*Our*, etc.) *ghostly enemy*, †*foe*: the Devil.

1447, 1526 [see Enemy *sb.* 1 b]. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2357 Remedy principall Agaynst all sautes of your goostly foo. 1603 *Catechism* in *Prayer-bk.* N 7 That hee will keepe vs ..from our ghostly enemy.

c. (With mixture of sense 3.) *Ghostly father*: a father confessor. So *ghostly adviser, director*, etc.; also *ghostly comfort, counsel*, etc., used *esp.* with reference to what is rendered by a priest to a penitent or one near death.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Gostlich cumfort. *c* 1290 *Becket* 1015 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 135 'Sire', he seide, 'ore gostliche fader þov were here-bi-fore'. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 457 His goostly fader Donstan. 1536 R. Beerley in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 34 Wych no man may know but my gostly fader. 1552 *Prayer Bk., Communion* (Whytchurche) N iij b, That he may receiue such gostly counsail, aduise and comfort, as hys conscience maye be releued. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 49 A Ghostly Confessor. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 63 We ought to confesse our sinnes unto our Ghostly Father. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* Pref., When thou gavest ghostly Counsel to dying Felons. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. lxxix. 380 He had refused ghostly attendance. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* v. 155 Her ghostly directors thought it very edifying to punish her contumacy, by refusing her the Sacrament. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 129 A ghostly instructor was soon found, ready to accomplish his conversion in the shortest possible time. 1871 G. Meredith *H. Richmond* xxiv. (1889) 215 We shall not be the worse for a ghostly adviser at hand.

†**2.** Of persons and their actions: Spiritual, devout, religious. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxvi. 9 All fleschly men are enemys til gostly. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 999 For to lyue slike gastely lyfe. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 48 Ye be of good condicions, and goostly of your lyuyng. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 60 a/2 Therfore we ought .. to cesse of the werkes of synne & tentende to doo ghoostly werkes.

3. Concerned with sacred things, or with the church; belonging to an ecclesiastical order or to a member of such an order; *spiritual* as opposed to *lay, secular*, or *temporal. arch.* Also † *Ghostly day*: a day set apart for worship.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 84 Þæt hwæðre on oðre wisan þæt gastlice folc is ongeotonde under þam ilcan ondgete, þe we foresprecende wæron. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Þet we maȝen on þisse gastliche daȝen iheten ure sunne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27837 O couaitise..cums.. symoni, als gastli thing to selle or byi. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 17 Their gostly staf is then awey, Wherof they shulde her flock defende. 1530 *Proper Dyalogc* (Arb.) 141 Refusynge any labour to do Because they are people gostely. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 13 To settle our hearts in the loue of our ghostly Superiors. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 429 A ghostly Wife [a Bishop's wife], shall be still Madam Lady with me. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxix. 171 And set up .. a Ghostly Authority against the Civill. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iii. 93 [The Hebrew religion] afforded fewer means of sustaining ghostly power than perhaps any other system ancient or modern. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 14 Snatching with ghostly hands at sceptres. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1094 Father.. bid call the ghostly man Hither, and let me shrive me clean, and die. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 405 He laid aside his chrism and his rood, his ghostly weapons.

†**4.** Of the nature of a spirit, incorporeal. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Boctus* (Laud MS. 559) lf. 8 O god of gostely substaunce is. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 28 That ghostly being which enlivens the body of man.

5. Of or pertaining to, or issuing from, a ghost, disembodied spirit, or spectre; resembling a ghost, spectral, shadowy; occas., haunted by ghosts.

c 1000 *Gosp. Nicodemus* xxvii, Gastlic hream. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18076 A gastli uoice criand ful fast. ? *a* 1600 *Dunbar's Flyting w. Kennedie* 175 (MS. Reidpeth) Thy ghaistly luke fleys folkis that pas the by. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 494 The retreating horn Calls them to ghostly halls. 1829 Pollok *Course T.* VII, Thy ghostly shape, O Death, Stood in his avenues of fairest hope. 1839 De Quincey *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 28 Duties so suddenly revealed amidst terrors ghostly as well as earthly. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const* xv. (1862) 237 This ghostly body (commonly called Barebones' Parliament). 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trin.* xi. 212 His visage and form were ghostly. 1864 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 179 The ghostly voices in silence died. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xix, Martin chuckled a ghostly laugh as he [etc.]. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 104 Ghostly 'tis in vale and hollow, Spectral all that we discover. 1873 Longf. *Wayside Inn* III. Interl. i, Forbear to-night your ghostly legends. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* III. ii, How ghostly sounds that horn in the black wood! 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. 156 Ghostly ranges of incredible mountains.

Hence **Gho·stlify** *v.* [-fy], to render ghostly; †**Ghostlihead** [-head], spirituality; in quot. quasi-*concr.*, spiritual things; **Gho·stlily** *adv.* [-ly 2], in a ghostly manner.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 282 He louyth no gostly-hede, he desyreth no swetnesse of heuenly thynges. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 7 Think of finding yourselves ghostlified in surplices. 1857 Neale *Theod. Phranza* (1879) 58 The wind sang more mournfully; the oaks whispered more ghostlily.

Ghostly (gō·stli), *adv.* Now *rare.* [OE. *gástlice*, f. *gást* Ghost *sb.* + *-lice*, -ly 2.] †In a ghostly or spiritual manner or sense; opp. to *bodily* or *carnally*; in spirit, as a spirit. *Obs.* In mod. use *rarely*: As a ghost.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 34 Þæt halize husel is gastlice Cristes lichama. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa wise witega þe beoð nu ouer þe halie chirche and libbed gastliche heore lif. *c* 1200 Ormin 985 Hu Cristess þeoww birrþ lakenn Crist Gastlike i gode þæwess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25054 þat we gastli wit him ded suld be. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 455 Dedli synnes .. gastely sla ilk mannes saule. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xii. 136 The Jewes .. undirstonde not the Lettre gostly, but bodyly. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. xv. 561 Ech man schal fare weel goostli oonli bi hise owne gode deedis. 1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* Prol., The gloryous Trynyte .. preserue ghostly and bodyly my foresayd lady. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 43 We maye lyue ghostlie in heauen. 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 So muste we haue also the other for the satisfaction of the soule, or elles we canne not lyue longe gostly. 1619 Donne *Serm.* xiv. 139 The Sword of the Lord .. cuts bodily and it cuts ghostly. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 438 Of Naaman both bodily and ghostly. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* III, Meagre all, and ghostly thin.

Ghostology (gōstɒ·lŏdʒi). [badly f. Ghost *sb.* + -(o)logy.] Ghost-lore.

1824 J. M'Culloch *Scotland* II. 222 The mere ghostology being of a neutral character might escape all dangerous criticism. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 417 Clairvoyants, rappists, connoisseurs in ghostology, and such-like mystery-mongers. 1864 Hawthorne *S. Felton* (1883) 294 More unaccountable than if it had been a thing of ghostology and witchcraft. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 295 There are Mormonisms and spirit-rappings and ghostologies without end.

Ghostship (gō·stʃip). [f. Ghost *sb.* + -ship.] The condition or quality of being a ghost. Also *humorously*, the personality of a ghost.

1826 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 107, I became somewhat too much hand-in-glove with his ghostship. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 297 Neither Kate nor her father or mother had even seen the spectre, although such near neighbours to his ghostship. 1855 Miss Yonge *Lances of Lynwood* viii. (1864) 117 You believed in our ghost-ship as fully as any of them. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Aug. 4/7 First the worship of the ancestral ghost, simply as a ghost; next the development of his ghostship into godship.

Ghosty (gō·sti), *a. jocular.* [f. Ghost *sb.* + -y 1.] Concerned with ghosts; resembling a ghost.

1866 *Examiner* 8 Dec. 774 Mr. Dickens tells a good ghosty story of the Signal Man. 1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* II. III. viii. 244 Lucent pebbles underfoot, a ghosty moon overhead.

Hence **Gho·stily** *adv.*, in a ghost-like manner.

a 1849 Beddoes *Song on Water* i, Night's dumbness breaks, rolling Ghostily. 1871 G. Macdonald *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* III. 43 The thin-voiced firs are calling Ghostily.

Ghoul (gūl). Also 8–9 goul(e, 9 gho(o)l, gho(u)le, g(h)owl. [a. Arab. غول *ghūl*, from a verbal root meaning 'to seize'.] An evil spirit supposed (in Mohammedan countries) to rob graves and prey on human corpses.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 71 All the stories of malignant Dives and dismal Goules thronged into her memory. 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Veiled Proph.* 114 No church-yard Ghole, caught lingering in the light Of the bless'd sun. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 84 It sucks with the vampire, gorges with the ghoule.

transf. and *fig.* 1812 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VII. 53 These human ghowls were not content .. to let their friends die a natural death before they ate them. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 73 He was, in a manner, a literary goul, feeding in the charnel-house of decayed literature. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 180 Two immeasurable Phantoms, Hypocrisy and Atheism, with the Gowl, Sensuality, stalk abroad over the Earth. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 36 The term 'Ghool' is applied to any cannibal. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. 312 Ghouls feasting on the fresh corpse of a reputation. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* I. iii. 95 What ghouls people must be to gloat over such a subject.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ghoul-eye, -head*; *ghoul-haunted, -like* adjs.

1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VIII. vi, Her natural pallor aggravated into a ghoul-like tint. *a* 1849 Poe *Poems, Ulalume*, In the ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* vi. (1878) 104 His ghoul-eyes and his ghastly face fascinated me. 1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 280 She .. told him .. that which had betided her with the Ghoul-head, whenas it appeared to her in the garden. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 8/1 The typhoid statistics of the Brisbane Hospital show a remarkable triumph of pioneering work in what the *Sydney Herald* calls the 'ghoul-haunted swamps of medical conservatism'.

Ghoulish (gū·liʃ), *a.* [f. Ghoul *sb.* + -ish.] Of the nature of, resembling, or characteristic of ghouls.

a 1845 Hood *Open Quest.* vi, The spirit of the place.. Turns fell hyæna of the ghoulish race? 1875 Miss Braddon *Str. World* I. ix. 150 They had done nothing but talk about the murder all the morning with a ghoulish gusto.

Comb. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* III. vii. 99 These dusky shadows lent something ghoulish-looking to his head, and face, and sparkling black eyes.

Hence **Ghou'lishly** *adv.*, in a ghoulish manner.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 550 The difference is nearly as great as between Lady Amine eating rice with a bodkin, and the same fair one battening ghoulishly upon the cold meat in the cemetery. 1890 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Feb., It ghoulishly dug up some of George's [Washington's] personal weaknesses.

Ghuest, obs. form of GUEST.

Ghurry (gū'ri). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 **gree,** 8 **gurry,** -ie, 9 **garri, ghur(r)ie,** -ee. [a. Hindi *ghaṛī* a water-clock consisting of a perforated floating cup which fills and sinks in a fixed time, usually 24 minutes.]

1. A space of time: **a.** In old Hindoo custom, 24 minutes, the 60th part of a day of 24 hours; **b.** In Anglo-Indian usage, an hour.

1638 W. BRUTON *Newes fr. E. Ind.* 12 This stroak or parcell of time they call a Goome, the small pot being full they call a Gree, 8 Grees maketh a Par, which Par is three houres by our accompt. 1776 *Trial J. Fowke* I. 3/2 About two gurries afterwards, the said Gentleman, the Maha Rajah, &c. came out and got into their palanquins. 1803 in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1844) I. 585 If you are resolved on having an audience, come tomorrow, when only two ghurees of the day shall remain. 1832 G. A. HERKLOTS tr. *Cust. Moosulmans India* 37 *note,* When two ghurrees of the night are still wanting.

2. A metal plate on which the hours are struck.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 194 The bramin, when the ghurry's sound Told one, was with the idol found. 1879 Low *Afghan War* ii. 177 Not a sound was heard in camp, save the ghurries striking the hours.

b. 'A clock or other time-piece' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ghyll: see GILL *sb.*[2]

‖ **Giallo antico** (dʒ'al,lo antī'ko). Also 8–9 in semi-anglicized form **giall(o antique.** [It., lit. 'ancient yellow'.] A rich yellow marble found among ruins in Italy, and employed as a decoration; identified by some with the *marmor Numidicum* of the ancients. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1741 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* (1805) II. 310 Pillars and pilasters of giallo antique. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) V. 290 He .. inhabits that most sumptuous of all palaces at Rome with door-cases *giallo antico.* 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxxvii. (1809) 354 Marbles .. little inferior to the giall and verd antique. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 130 The granites, in giall antique, have an undescribable effect. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 445 He lies on a couch of *giallo-antico.* 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* II. 108 One of the giallo-antico columns.

‖ **Giallolino** (dʒal,lolī'no). ?*Obs.* Also 8 **gialolina.** [It. *giallolino* (Florio), now by dissimilation *giallorino,* dim. of *giallo* yellow.] A fine yellow pigment (see quots.).

1728 WOODWARD *Meth. Foss.* 4 *Gialolina* .. Earth of a bright Gold Colour, found in the Kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters. 1847 CRAIG, *Giallolino,* A fine yellow pigment, much used under the name of Naples yellow. In mod. Dicts.

Giambeux, Spenser's artificial sp. of JAMBEUX.

† **Gianet(t)on.** *Obs. rare.* [a. It. *giannettone,* augmentative of *giannetta* a kind of lance.] A kind of lance.

1562 J. SHUTE *Two Comm.* II. 42 b, When anye beaste came forthe of the woodes to the playne, the kinge vsed to apointe some noble man to sley it with his sharpe Gianetton. *Ibid.,* Withoute..taking anye Gianeton with him.

Giant (dʒəi'ănt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3–6 **geant,** 4–5 **ge-, jea\u'nd(e, -a(u)nt(e,** 4–6 **ge-, gi-, gyaunt(e,** (5 **ge-, gi-, gyaw(u)nt, gyand, geant,** 6 **geyaunt, gyane**). 5–8 **gyant(e,** 6– **giant.** See also GIGANT. [ME. *geant* (afterwards with the first syll. influenced by the Lat. form), ad. OF. *géant, jéant, gaiant* (mod.F. *géant*):—popular Lat. **gagantem,* corrupted form of classical Lat. *gigantem* (nom. *gigās*), a. Gr. γίγαντ-, γίγας.

The Gr. word and its Lat. transliteration appear in classical use (chiefly in *pl.*) as the name of a mythical race of beings of enormous stature and strength, represented as the sons of Gæa (Earth) and of Uranus (Heaven) or Tartarus (Hell), and as having warred with the Gods, by whom they were in the end destroyed. The LXX, and (hence) the Vulgate, used the word in passages of the Bible which refer to men of extraordinary stature and strength, and it thus obtained the wider sense in which it is current in the Rom. langs. and in Eng. The etymology of Gr. γίγας, like that of many other mythological names, is obscure; the hypothesis of connexion with the root **γα-, γεν-* to be born, to beget, is hardly tenable.]

A. *sb.*

1. One of the supposed beings in human form but of superhuman stature, who occur frequently in mythic or pseudo-historical traditions and in romantic fiction. In Greek mythology, used *spec.* (chiefly in plural, with initial capital) as the rendering of Gr. γίγας (see above in the etymology).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 15 So strong..of honde, þat hym ne myȝte no mon ne geant at stonde. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 54 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 272 To wrastle wyth that foule thing, That wes the geaundene kyng. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1754 In þat tyme wer here non hauntes Of no men bot of geauntes. (Geaunt ys more þan man..Lyke men þey ar in flesche & bon .. Of membres haue þey liknes þe lymes alle þat in man ys.) *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Bludy Serk* 44 The king gart seik baith fer and neir .. Off ony knycht gife he micht heir, Wald fecht with that Gyand. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 20 He .. as gyane raxit him on hicht. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 11 The Gyaunte Atlas beareth the worlde on hys shoulders. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv, A hundred weight to a gyant is a light burden. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* v. iii, I'm none of your Romantick Fools, that fight Gyants and Monsters for nothing. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 7/2 Typho the Gyant being buried in the Island of Prochyta. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iv, The Cavern, where, 'tis told, A giant made his den of old. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 209 The fabulous stories of the giants and pygmies of antiquity, the former of whom are said to have made war against Jupiter.

b. *fig.* Applied to some influence or agency of enormous power. Sometimes prefixed as a title to names of personified qualities, in imitation of Bunyan's allegorical 'Giant Despair'.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 54 If you dare be brave..First kill th' enormous Gyant, your Disdaine. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 175 Is there such a trifle as honour, the fools gyant. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 175 Giant Vanity urged Giant Energy to make use of Giant Duplicity. 1893 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/4 Americans are now styling electricity 'our docile giant'.

2. A human being of monstrously or abnormally high stature; often used *hyperbolically.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 202 Here Magelanus founde a Giaunt x. fote in length. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* vii. (1633) 22 Nemrod, worthily tearmed a gyant, as one that in bodily shape exceeded proportion. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xl. 160 They were followed by twelve huge tall men, that seemed to be Giants, clothed with Tygers skins as wild men are used to be painted of them. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii, His head and face were large enough for the body of a giant. 1884 J. HALL *A Chr. Home* 176 As there are dwarfs, giants, and albinos, so there are exceptional natures.

b. *transf.*

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 289 The salmon, which was a giant of the species, did not .. find more than depth for his huge body to swim in. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* x. 202 Five or six mighty elms clustered at the side of the house, hoary giants.

3. One distinguished by the possession of intellect, strength, valour, etc. in extraordinary amount or degree.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxvi[i]. 4 Like as the arowes in the honde of the giaunte, euen so are the yonge children. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 159 There may be Gyants in Wit and Knowledge, of so over-grown a Size, as not to be equalled again in many Successions of Ages. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. x. (1864) 135 Many a spiritual giant is buried under mountains of gold. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 426 The schoolmen were mental giants. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xiv. 278 Giants of faith.

4. *U.S. Mining.* A discharge-pipe through which great volumes of water are sent for the washing of ore.

1877 RAYMOND *Mines* 62, 97. 1882 *Rep. Proc. Met. U.S.,* From the distributor the streams are piped on to the 'monitors', or 'giants'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *giant-brood, -land, -race, -world*; **b.** objective, as *giant-crusher, -killer, -queller, -slayer*; *giant-killing* adj.; **c.** instrumental, as *giant-hurled* adj.; **d.** similative, as *giant-great, -huge, -vast* adjs.; **e.** appositive, as *giant-hunter* (passing into adj.: see B).

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIV. 84 Since Gomer's *Giant-brood inhabited this Ile. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1247, I dread him not, nor all his giant brood. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 91 Communities are as the Giant-brood Fabled by poets old. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 79 The Dalesfolks seldom called him anything but the Wolf-queller or the *Giant-crusher. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 171 Stalking marvellous figures *Giant-great. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* viii. 126 The gondoliers' spectral shadows *giant-huge. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 704 There huge Orion of portentous size, Swift thro' the gloom a *Giant-hunter flies. 1871 H. KING tr. *Ovid's Met.* XI. 707 If..the mass Of Pindus or of Ossa, *giant-hurled, Fell sheer in middle-sea. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 46 History professors, who never read any thing .. but Tom Thumb, Jack the *giant killer [etc.]. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 330 Heracles, a Jack the Giant-Killer in his cradle. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 244 Guy, Earl of Warwick..Or *giant-killing Jack would please me more. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Acc. Giants* Wks. 1798 II. 102, I hope..that nobody will beg a million of acres of *giant-land. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 322 It is a veritable giant-land. 1751 (*title*) Last Speech of John Good, vulgarly called Jack the *Giant Queller. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. i. *note,* Thor was the Hercules of the Scandinavian mythology, a dreadful giant-queller. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 200 Then their first-born, and we the *giant-race Found ourselves ruling new and beauteous realms. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 38 The *giant-slayers of old romance. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 48 *Giant-vast [flames]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 57 Commend these waters to those baby-eyes, That neuer saw the *giant-world enrag'd. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 132 The giant-world's wintry agents.

6. Special comb., as **Giant's causeway** (see CAUSEWAY I); **giant-cell** (see quot. 1881); hence **giant-celled** *a.*, consisting of giant-cells; **giant cement,** an extremely tenacious cement; † **giant-dwarf,** a dwarf with the power of a giant; **giant's grave** (see quot.); **giant's kettle,** one of the numerous very large pot-holes (moulins) on the coast of Norway; **giant-powder,** also simply *giant* (see quot. 1875); † **giant rude** *a.*, rude as a giant; **giant('s stride,** a gymnastic apparatus, consisting of an upright pole with a revolving head, to which ropes are attached, by holding which, one is able to take gigantic strides round the pole; **giant-swing** (see quot.).

1779 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 48 Lava's regularly crystallized, and forming what are vulgarly called *Giants Causeways. 1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 644 A *giant-cell. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cells, giant,* large protoplasmic masses..without cell wall, and containing many roundish nuclei..They are found in tubercle. Also, .. certain large ganglionic cells found in the frontal and the ascending parietal convolutions of the brain. 1886 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 279 Myeloid or *giant-celled sarcoma. 1884 R. JEFFERIES in *Longm. Mag.* IV. 258 All Brighton chimneys are put on with *giant cement. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 182 This wimpled, whyning, purblinde waiward Boy, This signior Iunios *gyant dwarfe don Cupid. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.,* **Giant's Graves,* cromlechs and kistvaens. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. ii. § 5. 415 On the ice-worn surface of Norway singular cavities of this kind, known as '*giants' kettles', exist in great numbers. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 34 The company consume about 25 pounds of *giant powder weekly for blasting purposes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Giant-powder,* a form of dynamite, consisting of infusorial earth saturated with nitro-glycerine. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 221/2 'They sets a kag o' that Giant on .. it, and it goes off on 'em and tears everything to pieces.' 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 34 Womens gentle braine Could not drop forth such *giant rude inuention. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 1/2 Give them a *giant's stride, give them a climbing or leaping pole, and see what a change you will bring into their life. 1889 *Century Dict.,* **Giant-swing,* in gymnastics, a revolution at arm's length around a horizontal bar.

B. *adj.* [developed from the attrib. and appositive use of the sb.]

1. Of extraordinary size, extent, or force; gigantic, huge, monstrous.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 17 Grete palayses, gyantes toures, noble bathes. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Pigmie cares Can shelter under patience shield; but gyant griefes Will burst all covert. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII,* I. ii. 199 A gyant Traytor [l. 216 hee's Traytor to th' height]. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 45 Such gyant moods our parity forth brings, We all will nothing be, or all be kings. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xi. 225 He was a Gyant Tragedian, rather than a Fairy one. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 374 His giant voice the echoing region fills. 1747 COLLINS *Odes, Liberty* 19 With heaviest Sound a Giant-statue fell. 1777 WARTON *Poems* 43 More horrible and huge her giant-shape she rear'd. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxii, Mauritania's giant-shadows frown. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* ix. (1874) 155 Near the land some giant reeds rose up from the water. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 220 Passion in its giant might. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxvii. 189 Adam Smith, a giant authority. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xviii. (1888) 409 When old age approaches then time moves with giant strides. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., Above which could be seen giant mountains with snow-covered ranges.

b. In the names of plants and animals.

[1578–1848: see FENNEL-GIANT.] 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 29 The sort of asparagus at present most generally grown is known under the name of the Giant. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 339 *Campanulaceæ* .. (Giant Bell-flower). 1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* I. 42 The Giant Armadillo (*Priodonta gigas*) is so determined a burrower that [etc.]. *Ibid.* V. 109 The Giant Teredo (*Teredo gigantea*) .. produces a shell more than five feet in length. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/3 The Giant Orache (*Atriplex hortensis*) attains a height of 6 ft. or upwards. *Ibid.* 20 May 353/2 For planting by the side of water .. there are few.. equal to the Giant Fennels. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 8/7 Giant seed rye is scarce and firm.

2. *Comb.,* as *giant-bodied, -factoried, -treed* adjs.

1624 R. DAVENPORT *City Nt. Cap* III. (1661) E 1, Her little pedling sins..will shew in my book as foils to her *giant-bodied vertues. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 5 The *giant-factoried city gloom. *c* 1865 O. W. HOLMES *Hunt after 'Captain'* in *Pages Old Vol. Life* (1891) 76 Springfield, the wide-meadowed..*giant-treed town.

Giantess (dʒəi'ăntĕs). Forms: see GIANT. Also 5 **geaunesse.** [f. GIANT *sb.* + -ESS.] A she-giant; a woman of abnormal bulk and height.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4663 Amyote hure damme, a geauntesse. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2943 This Barrok was a geaunesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 37 He spide far off a mighty Giauntesse. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. v. § 4. 202 The woman Gyantesse before mentioned was so strong, that shee would lift vp in either hand a barrell full of Hamborough beere. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Greatness* (1669) 121 He kept a Concubine that was a very Gyantess. 1825 J. NEAL *Br. Jonathan* III. 447 'Who are you?' cried Savage; throwing himself at her, as if she were a giantess.

transf. and *fig.* 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 71 Which were shee entirely subject to the Cedar, would .. bee able of her selfe to make head against that huge Giantess Alcarona. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 249 The giantess [Rome] had grown old and weak; but the life-blood still circled through her veins. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 337 Intellectual giantesses are still rarer than intellectual giants. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 6/3 A magnificent giantess [a chrysanthemum] of pure white.

Gianthood (dʒəi'ănt,hud). [f. GIANT *sb.* + -HOOD.] **a.** The nature or characteristics of a giant; hugeness. **b.** *concr.* The race of giants.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 199 A kind of vacant hugeness, large awkward gianthood, characterises that Norse System. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxii. 45 The strong-limbed gianthood of the olden time.

Giantish (dʒəi'ăntiʃ), *a.* [f. GIANT *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling a giant or his qualities.

a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking Gl.* v. i, Their stature neither Dwarfe nor Gyantish. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 27 The boon she asks .. is a mere trifle; no more than slaying a giantish sort of a fellow.

Giantism (dʒəi·ăntiz'm). [f. GIANT *sb.* + -ISM.] The quality or state of a giant; the practices of a giant or of the Giants.

1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* III. ii, The improvement of his estate in so few years, from a private gentleman's fortune to a great duke's revenues, might save our sovereign therein an orator to enforce and prove faulty, even to giantism, against heaven. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* 31 It appears most apt to sustain any the heaviest Weight; and therefore hath much of Giantism in it. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. iii, Oh! happy state of giantism. 1855 P. LANDRETH *De Quincey* in *Stud. Mod. Lit.* (1861) 275 Goliath is associated with giantism.

b. *Phys.* and *Biol.* Abnormal development in size. Also *spec.* (see quot. 1885).

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Giantism*, a condition of excess of developement in which a young living thing precociously attains the size and appearance of adult life, but does not go on to surpass the average. 1895 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VI. 74 Inherited tendency to Giantism. Mr. E—, of D—, aged 29, who stood six feet seven inches, told me that his paternal grandfather had attained the same height.

Giantize (dʒəi·ăntəiz), *v. rare.* [f. GIANT *sb.* + -IZE.] †**a.** *intr.* To play the giant. *Obs.*—° **b.** *trans.* To give the appearance of a giant to.

1611 COTGR., *Geantiser*, to Giantize; to make as big as a Giant; also, to play the Giant. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Dec. 5/2 Their anxious parents ply them with gin until they stop at a size which enables them to giantise every competitor.

Giantlike (dʒəi·ăntləik), *a.* [f. GIANT *sb.* + LIKE.] Resembling a giant or what pertains to a giant; gigantic.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lvi, Heathnish persons are puffed up with Giant-lyke presumptuousnes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 197 Good master Mustard seede..that same cowardly gyant-like Oxe beefe hath deuoured many a gentleman of your house. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 201 Those Gyantlike bodies..were..the fairer mark for a sword, or dart to hit. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 625 Winds have..a giant-like force. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. vi. 231 All their giant-like objections against Christian religion shall presently vanish and quit the field. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 28 The duomo .. with its giant-like procession of columns, is singularly beautiful. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 188 A person almost giantlike in strength and stature may faint at the thoughts of the operation.

Gi·antling. [f. GIANT *sb.* + -LING.] A young giant.

1871 H. F. SHEPPARD in *Sacristy* I. 340 Gayant was a married giant, with a wife and three giantlings.

Giantly (dʒəi·ăntli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. GIANT *sb.* + -LY.]

A. *adj.* = GIANTLIKE. Now *rare.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 77 Idle men .. peruerte and wrest Gods word after their wonted giantly boldenes. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 11 The massier and more gyantly body must be maintained with large .. diet. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 The lower Mountaines..although they bee for their height wonderfull, yet..they have more Giantly-overlookers. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* v. iii, Our hopes grow strong and giantly. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. (1679) 131 Great Mens vices are of a yet more giantly frame, they proclaim solemn War with Heaven. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. ii. (1849) 315 Governor Risingh, notwithstanding his giantly condition, was, as I have hinted, a man of craft.

†**B.** *adv.* In a giantlike manner. *Obs.*

1625 T. JACKSON *Orig. Vnbeliefe* vii. 61 His picture as Euripides hath taken it, is more Gyantly vast. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 44 Bacchus giantly bestrid A Strong Beer Barrel.

†Gi·antness. *Obs.*—°

1611 FLORIO, *Gigantaggine*, giantnesse, or greatnesse or quality of a Giant.

Giantry (dʒəi·ăntri). *rare.* [f. GIANT *sb.* + -RY.] **a.** The race of giants; giants collectively. **b.** Tales about giants; giant-mythology.

1611 COTGR., *Geanterie*, giantrie; the generation, race, kind, or brood, of Giants. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) IV. 380 The flimsy giantry of Ossian has introduced mountainous horrors. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* IV. 21 The Giantry of old their God defied.

Gi·antship. [f. GIANT *sb.* + -SHIP.] **a.** The state of being a giant. **b.** The personality of a giant.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1244 His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fallen. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 603 Even their giantships Gog and Magog seemed to be almost animated. 1819 MOTHERWELL *Harp Renfrewshire* Pref. 52 In this his Giantship is miserably deceived. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 590 He stands, a modern Gulliver, pre-eminent in moral giantship amidst surrounding pigmies.

‖ **Giaour** (dʒauɹ). Forms: 6–8 **gower**, 7 **gaur**(e, **gawar**, (**ghaur**), **gour**(e, 7–8 **giaur**, **jaour**, (7 **dgiahour**, 9 **ghiaour**, **jour**, **yaoor**), 7– **giaour.** [Pers. *gāur*, *gŏr*, pronounced by the Turks (gyaur), var. *gebr*: see GUEBRE.] A term of reproach applied by the Turks to non-Mussulmans, esp. Christians.

1564 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 349 He [the Sophy of Persia] reasoned with mee much of Religion, demaunding whether I were a Gower, that is to say, an vnbeleeuer, or a Muselman, that is of Mahomets lawe. 1609 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* 85 In words they [Turkes] reuile them as the Egyptians did the Israelites, and call them Gours, that is, Infidels. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Politiæ* 28 Have you never heard them call the Christians, *Jaours*, that is, Doggs? 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 329 The Eunuch .. set him .. to threaten the Christian [Corsaire], incouraging him as soon as they came within distance to call them *Giaours*. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 199 He .. was reproachfully sent away with the Name of Goure, or Infidel. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 14 Accursed Giaour! what comest thou hither to do? 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 745 Who falls in battle 'gainst a Giaour Is worthiest an immortal bower. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 248 An unadulterated Arab place of entertainment, seldom profaned by the presence of giaours.

Giaunt(e, Giaw(u)nt, obs. forms of GIANT.

Gib (gib), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* Forms: 4–7 **gibb**(e, 6–7 **gyb**, 5– **gib.** [A familiar abbreviation of *Gilbert*.]

1. A familiar name given to a cat. *To play fy gib* (? to say 'fie' to the cat), to utter threats, to look threateningly.

c 1400 *Inscr.* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1886) 11 Mar., Gret: wel: gibbe: oure: cat. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6204 For right no mo than Gibbe [Fr. *Tibers*] our cat. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (1832) 13 Scantly had they drunken once or twise, When in came Gib-Hunter our joly Cat. *a* 1529 [see CAT 1 b]. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. v, Gyb our cats two eyes..Gyb shut her two eyes. *Ibid.* III. iii, Mary fy on thee, thou old gyb, with al my very hart. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* viii. 1 j, He playes fy gib with his thunderbolt of Excommunication.

2. A cat, *esp.* a male cat (cf. *Gib* a male ferret in *Chester Gloss.*); in later dialectal use, one that has been castrated. *To play the gib*: (of a woman) to act the cat (see CAT AND DOG).

1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 508 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 124 Nature she foloweth, and playeth the gib, And at her husband dooth barke and ba[w]ll, As dooth the Cur. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 129 This is Melpomene, that Scottish witch, Whom I will scratche like to some villanous gibb. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 190 Who..Would..from a Bat, a Gibbe, Such deere concernings hide? *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* v. ii, Wee'l call him Cacodemon, with his block gib there. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 1. 199 Male .. Dog, Gib, Cock, [etc.]. 1804 J. DUNCUMB *Herefordsh.* I. 213 *Gib*, a male cat, castrated.

3. A term of reproach, esp. for an old woman.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 99 She is a tonnish gyb. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 104 Call me, Beldam, Gib, Witch, Night-mare, Trot. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* IV. ii, 'Faith gib, are you spitting? I'le cut your tayle pus-cat for this. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 122 And humbly the old Gib beseeches To shew her utmost Skill and Cunning.

4. *Gib-cat* = sense 2. Now only *arch.* and *dial.*

1596, 1667, 1785 [see CAT 1 b]. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *S. Sea Ho.*, Melancholy as a gib-cat over his counter all the forenoon. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 103, I declare I purred like our gib cat.

Hence †**Gi·bship** *jocular*, the personality of a cat. (In quot. applied to a woman.)

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* v. i, Bring out the Cat hounds, Ile make you take a tree whore, then with my tyller Bring downe your Gibship.

†**Gib,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **gybbe.** [a. OF. *gibbe*, *gibe*, ad. L. *gibba*.]

1. A hump.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 Knobbe yn a beestys backe or breste, þat ys clepyd a gybbe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 192 Camells..varie according to the Countrie they breed in: in..Persia they have but one gib or bunch, the Arabian is doubled.

2. A bale (of cloth, etc.).

1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1893) 81 Item, of a gybbe of Wollen clothe outwardes ij[li].

Gib (gib), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **gibbe**, 9 **gibb.** [Of obscure origin; cf. KIP, KEBBIE.]

†**1.** An iron hook. *Obs.*—[1]

1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 278 A rosting Iron, a pair of gibbes, iij pair of pott clipps.

2. (See quots.)

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Gib* (the g hard, as in gild), a hook; a gibby stick, a hooked stick. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gib*, a wooden hook. ..*A nutting gib*, a nutting hook.

3. The hooked gristle which grows at the end of the lower jaw of a male salmon after spawning; = KIP. Also *Comb.*, as **gib-fish**, a salmon with a 'gib'. (Otherwise explained in quot. 1867.)

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 290 At the end of his lower chop, there grows a hard boney gib, from which they are then called the gib-fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gibb*, the beak, or hooked upper lip of a male salmon. *Ibid.*, *Gib-fish*, a northern name for the male of a salmon.

4. *Comb.*, as †**gib-crook** = sense 1; **gib-staff** (see quots.); **gib-stick** = sense 2.

1564 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 223 One payre of toynges, *gibcrokes, rakincroke, and racks xx*[s]. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Gibstaff*, a quarter-staff. 1721 in BAILEY. 1847 CRAIG, *Gibstaff*, a staff to gauge water or to push a boat; formerly, the name of a weapon used in fighting beasts on the stage. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *A *gib stick*, a stick that is bent-headed.

Gib (dʒib), *sb.*[4] *slang.* [Said to be short form of GIBRALTAR.] A prison.

1877 5 *Yrs.' Penal Servit.* iii. 221, I did a lagging of seven, and was at the Gib. three out of it.

†**Gib,** *v.*[1] *Obs.*—° [f. GIB *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To behave like a gib or cat. Hence †**Gi·bbing** *vbl. sb.*

1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Wild-Goose Chase* IV. iii. (1652) 44 Out Kitlings What Catterwalling's here? what gibbing?

Gib (gib), *v.*[2] [var. GIP.] *trans.* To disembowel (fish). = GIP. Also *Comb.*, as **gib-tub** (see quot.). Hence **Gi·bber,** one who disembowels fish.

1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 271 In the centre another man gibbing or eviscerating the fish. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Gib-tub*, a tray in which fish are laid to be gibbed or disemboweled.

Gib, var. JIB *sb.* and *v.*

Gibaltar: see GIBRALTAR **2.**

Gibb(e, obs. form of GIB, JIB.

Gibbed cat. [orig. var. *gib-cat* (GIB *sb.*[1] 4); but *gibbed* was afterwards taken as pa. pple. of an assumed vb. **gib* to geld.] = *Gib-cat*, GIB *sb.*[1] 2.

1633 W. ROWLEY *Match Midn.* II. i, *John.* Looke Mistresse, how they stare one at another? *Iar.* Yes, and swell like a couple of gib'd Cats. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* II. iii, Some gib'd Cat that died issuelesse has adopted thee for her Heire. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 206 As melancholy as a gibd cat. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* v. i, I had as live drink with a gib'd cat. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 293 The melancholy of a gibed cat.

Gibber (dʒi·bəɹ, gi·bəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. GIBBER *v.*[1]] Rapid and inarticulate utterance.

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* iii. (1860) 38 The gibber of ducks and chickens and turkeys. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* II. 43 The blank space 'twixt an idiot's gibber And a mad lover's ditty. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc., Plays & Purit.* II. 131 He has none of the obscene gibber of the ape.

‖ **Gibber** (gi·bəɹ), *sb.*[2] [L. *gibber*.] (See quots.)

1857 *Dunglison's Med. Lex.*, *Gibber*, hump. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Gibber*, a pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, etc. 1880 [see s.v. GIBBEROSE]. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gibber*, a hump, a hunch.

Gibber (gi·bəɹ), *sb.*[3] *Australian.* Also 9 **gibba**, **ghibber.** [aboriginal Australian.] A large stone; a boulder.

1834 L. E. THRELKELD *Austral. Gram.* p. xi, Barbarisms ..*Gibber*, a stone. 1847 [A. HARRIS] *Settlers & Convicts* ix. 159 He did not object to stow himself by the fire-side of any house he might be near, or under the 'gibbers' (overhanging rocks) of the river. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 39 There was a kind of gully that came in, something like the one we came in by, but rougher, and full of gibbers. 1896 B. SPENCER in *Rep. Horn Exped.* I. 11 Our course lay across..upland plains covered with 'gibbers'.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gibber country*, *-field*; **gibber-gunyah,** an aboriginal cave-dwelling.

1894 B. SPENCER in *Argus* 1 Sept. 4/2 (Morris) Our track led across what is called the *gibber country. 1896 — in *Rep. Horn Exped.* I. 27 Even the Stony *gibber-field becomes green with herbage. 1847 [A. HARRIS] *Settlers & Convicts* xi. 211, I coincided in his opinion that it would be best for us to camp for the night in one of the *ghibber-gunyahs. These are the hollows under overhanging rocks. 1863 R. W. VANDERKISTE *Lost, but not for Ever* (ed. 2) 210 Our home is the gibber-gunyah. 1891 R. ETHERIDGE *Rec. Austral. Museum* I. VIII. 171 Notes on 'Rock Shelters' or 'Gibba-gunyahs' at Deewhy Lagoon.

Gibber (dʒi·bəɹ, gi·bəɹ), *v.*[1] Also *rarely* **jibber.** [Onomatopœic; cf. GABBER, JABBER. Probably dʒi·bəɹ and gi·bəɹ are originally independent words of parallel formation, not merely divergent interpretations of the written form.]

intr. To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to chatter, talk nonsense. Said also of an ape.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 116 (Qo. 2) The graues stood tenantlesse and the sheeted dead Did squeake and gibber in the Roman streets. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXIV. 11 The ghosts Troop it downward, gibbering all the dreary way. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* iii. 56 Monkeys .. hung by one arm from the boughs overhead, gibbering and chattering. *a* 1845 HOOD *Forge* II. xix, Meanwhile the demons, filthy and foul, Are not contented to jibber and howl. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* 23 Not a spectre can rise and gibber. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* x. (1896) I. 196 Those who work and do not gibber. 1877 V. L. CAMERON *Across Africa* XV. (1885) 209 They chattered and gibbered at the strange sight of a boat.

†**Gibber,** *v.*[2] *Obs.*—[1]

1602 *Life Cromwell* E b, I faith Ile gibber a ioynte, but Ile tell him his owne.

Gibberi(d)ge, obs. form of GIBBERISH.

Gibbering (dʒi·b-, gi·bəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GIBBER *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. GIBBER [1].

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 32 Stunned by their gibbering. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 35 Like the twittering and gibbering of the 'Birds' of Aristophanes. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. iii. 161 Full of screechings and gibberings.

Gibbering (dʒi·b-, gibəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That gibbers or takes the form of gibbering; unmeaning; unintelligible.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/4 Pretending to be a Fortune Teller, talking after a gibbering manner. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 127 We almost fancy we hear the gibbering yell of triumph bursting from the distended jaws of the spectre. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 377 Gibbering forms of men and women in filthy rags. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 265 They saw Him face the gibbering maniac among the tombs.

Gibberish (gi·bəriʃ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6–8 **geb**(**b**)-, **gib**(**b**)-, **g**(**h**)**yb**(**b**)**rish**, **gib**(**b**)**r-**, **gib**(**b**)**eridge**, **-ige**, (7 **geberish**, **guibbridge**, 8 **gibbirish**), 6– **gibberish.** [? f. GIBBER *v.*[1] (though that word appears later in our quots.), after names of langs. in -ISH.]

A. *sb.* Unintelligible speech belonging to no known language, and supposed to be of arbitrary invention; inarticulate chatter, jargon. Often applied contemptuously to blundering or ungrammatical language, to obscure and pretentious verbiage, etc.

*c*1554 *Interl. Youth* A ij b, What me thynke ye be clerkyshe For ye speake good gibbryshe. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*, Other some..if they happen to here an olde word .. crye out streightway, that we speak no English, but gibbrish. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 46 They are agreed of certaine uncouth non-significant terms which goe current among themselves as the Gipsies are of Gibridge, which none but themselves can spell without a paire of Spectacles. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xii. 200 His little infant neere in childish gibbridge showes What addeth to his griefe. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 523 They all the while crying quarter in their barbarous gibbridge. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, It may keep the field against a whole army of lawyers, and that in their own language, French gibberish. 1700 *Paper to W. Penn* Pref. A ij, The Books of the Quakers .. were generally set at nought as Gibberish. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxx, He repeated some gibberish, which by the sound seemed to be Irish. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 197 Their language is in the patois of fraud; in the cant and gibberish of hypocrisy. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 377 The admixture of the gibberish used by the negroes. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess., Mackintosh* (1887) 350 A state trial was a murder preceded by the uttering of certain gibberish and the performance of certain mummeries. 1884 STEPNIAK in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 333 The aborigines speak an unintelligible gibberish.

Comb. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xi. The babling tattle, and fond fibs, seditiously raised between the gibblegablers, and Accursian gibberish-mongers.

†**B.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to gibberish, expressed in gibberish; unintelligible, unmeaning. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Balchi*, a .. roguish, gibbrish word, vsed for money. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I iii 3 b, The frauds, deceits, lyes, gibbrish language of roagues. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 That old entanglement of iniquity, their gibrish Lawes. *a* 1691 BAXTER in Sir J. Stephen *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 47 By his gibberish derision, persuading men that we deserve no other answer than such scorn and nonsense as beseemeth fools. 1704 *Proclam.* 24 Feb., in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3996/1 The Key or Cypher, whereby Four Letters written in Gibbirish Language..may be..explained. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 173 A kind of gibberish prose and verse. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 122 How oft I've bent me o'er her fire and smoke, To hear her [the gipsy's] gibberish tale so quaintly spoke.

Hence †**Gi·bberish** *v. intr.*, to talk gibberish; also *trans.*, to speak the 'gibberish' of.

1577-86 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* i. in Holinshed *Chron.*, One demanded merilie whie Oneile..would not frame himselfe to speake English? What (quoth the other) in a rage, thinkest thou that it standeth with Oneile his honor to writh his mouth in clattering English? and yet forsooth we must gag our iawes in gibbrishing Irish? 1625 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar.* xviii. 248 You understand not the state of *Limbus Patrum*, nor the depth of the Question, but scumme upon the surface, and gibberish you cannot tell for what.

Gibberose (gi·bĕrōs), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *gibberōs-us*, f. *gibber* a hump.] 'More convex or tumid in one place than another' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Hence **Gibbero·sity.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gibberosity.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/1 Gibbous .. swelling out on one side into a gibber or gibberosity.

†**Gi·bbert.** *Obs.* Also 7 **gibbartas, gibbarta,** 7-9 **gibbar**; and see JUBARTES. [ad. F. *gibbar* in the same sense.] A kind of whale, a FINNER.

1602 R. DOLMAN tr. *Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. lxiii. 782 And in this number is the whale, of which the ancients write, and whome some moderns call Gibbar (because that the common whale, which some take for the Musculus of Aristotle, doth not answere to the description of this), which is of incredible hugenes. 1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* (Bannatyne Club 1867) B, What should I speake of a kinde of Whales called Gibberts? 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvi. (ed. 3) 214 Mariners .. called it a Jubartas, or rather Gibbartas. The name Gibbarta we find also given unto one kind of Greenland Whales. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 34 It .. is well known among fishermen and mariners generally by the names of finner..and gibbar.

Gibbet (dʒi·bĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–8 **gibet(t,** 3–5 **gebet(t,** 4–6 **gyb(b)ate, -et(te, jebat,** (4 **gebat,** 6 *Sc.* **geibat, geobet, gibbot),** 5–6 **jub-(b)et(t,** 5–7 **jeb(b)et(t,** 6 **gyb(b)yt(te, gebbit, jebytt,** 6–7 **jeb(b)it, jibbet(t, jeobet(te, -it,** 7–8 **gibbit,** 6– **gibbet.** [a. OF. *gibet* gallows, gibbet, in early use, staff or cudgel, dim. of *gibe* staff, club: see JIB. The It. *giubbetto* of the same meaning is believed to be from Fr., influenced in form by *giubbetto, -etta*, dim. of *giubba* cloak.]

1. Originally synonymous with GALLOWS, but in later use signifying an upright post with projecting arm from which the bodies of criminals were hung in chains or irons after execution.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Me were muchele dole leouere þet ich iseie ou alle þreo..hongen on a gibet uorte wiðbuwen sunne. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4722 Heore feet men kneotte theo hors to. To the gybet al quyk men tare, Hygh they weore an-honged thare. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxi. 22 Whanne a man .. were hongid in the gebet, the careyn of hym shal not abide in the tree. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 She was atyred with highe longe pynnes lyke a iebet, and so she was scorned of alle the company, and saide she bare a galous on her hede. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 8 Their bodyes to the ieobet solempnly ascende Wauing with the wether while their necke will holde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 75 The iebet of Baldock was made for Jack Leg. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 141 Payd to Bate for takyng of Cranwell downe of the jebytt xij d. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 48 The lines that tye both his hands and thumbes to a certaine Pullie which hangeth on the Ieobit. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ii. 248 Haman inherits the gibbet of Mordecai. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 37, I never saw any spiritual Highway-Man .. according to their Merits, hang'd upon Gibbets. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Gibet*, a machine in manner of a gallows, whereon notorious criminals after execution, are hung in irons, or chains, as spectacles, in terrorem. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 318 There, the black gibbet glooms beside the way. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Several groups..gazed on the scaffold and gibbet. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxi, You shall see a row of gibbets from here to Deeping.

fig. *c*1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. i. 5 (Harl. MS.) Now þan most a prelate honge the wif—what bymenyth that? Farsoth þat .. þe flesh be hongyd on þe iebet of penaunce. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 I. 34 Hast thou ensnar'd our heedlesse feet with death, And brought vs to the Iibbet of defame? 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* vi. 17 God hath hang'd up the old world in gibbets, as it were, for our admonition. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 264 Heart-merit wanting, mount we ne'er so high, Our height is but the gibbet of our name. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 15 Expos'd on satire's gibbet high, To frighten others of the fry.

†**b.** Applied to the Cross. *Obs.*

*c*1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4666 On the Gibet of the crosse deignyng for me to dye. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 416 On the gebbit of the Crosse.

c. *Halifax Gibbet*: an instrument for beheading criminals, similar to the Scotch maiden or French guillotine, formerly in use at Halifax in Yorkshire.

1650 in J. Watson *Halifax* (1775) 219 To suffer death, by having their heads severed, and cut off from their bodies, at Halifax Gibbet. 1775 J. WATSON *Ibid.*, The said Abraham Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell were..conducted to the said gibbet, and there executed in the usual form.

†**d.** *To ride the gibbet*: to be carried on a pole round the town. Cf. *to ride the stang. Obs.*—[1]

1519 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 She shalnot chyde ne flyte wt eny neghtburez .. oppen ridyng of the jebit, or thew, aboute the towne.

2. The punishment of death by hanging.

1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. xi. 218 The..wickedness of many is such, that nothing but..jails and gibbets can keep civil society in..order. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. v, Some poor criminal..from the gibbet..Respited for a day. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xiii, The gibbet and the musket are the only lawgivers of the hour.

fig. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. iv. 91 And to be condempned unto the gybet of hell.

3. †**a.** A short beam projecting from a wall, having a pulley fixed at the end (*obs.*). **b.** The projecting arm of a crane; also called JIB. **c.** *Sc.* A chimney crane for hanging a pot over the fire.

a. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 127 The said wardens..haue made in the stede of y said crane a gibet hanging on a wall not able to take any thingis out of the watir of Thamyse. 1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 9 Houses, with Key or Wharf, having any Crane or Gibet belonging to the same. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 All Cranes, Gybbettes, and Ingines to lift vp.

b. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 194 The Crane must be a fix'd one, and only the Gibbet moveable, from which the Weight hangs. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 197 Gibbet or jib of a crane, the projecting beam upon the extremity of which is fixed a pulley. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

c. 1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 408 A brewyne fat, a hemmyr stand, a bukket, and a gybbate that it hang by. 1887 [see *gibbet-pan* in 5 below].

†**4.** A cudgel. *Obs.*

*c*1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* v. (1881) 108 Give me but an ashen Gibbet in my hand, an I do not dry bang them both, I'll be bound to eat hay with a horse, so will I. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 100 A *Gibbet*; a great Cudgel, such as they throw up Trees to beat down the Fruit.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gibbet-chain, -foot, -irons, -law, -tree*; *gibbet-carrier, -maker*; *gibbet-wise* adv.; also **gibbet-gab, -pan,** *Sc.* (see quots.); **gibbet-thief,** a thief who is hanged on a gibbet.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Treat. Scolding* 20 You did not love Cruelty, you Kennel-raker, you *Gibbet-carrier. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Wind* vi, I had swung the *gibbet-chains against the bleaching bones. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxx, Keep your scurrile jests for the *gibbet-foot. 1887 JAMIESON, Suppl. s. v. *Gibbet*, The largest pots were huag on the swee itself, or were attached to it by a strong double hook called the *gibbet-gab. 1898 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/1 A complete set of *gibbet irons. 1708 S. MIDGLEY (*title*) Hallifax, and its *Gibbet-Law placed in a true Light. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 13/2 The 'Halifax Gibbet Law' was not alone exercised for the protection of clothiers, but it was also used for the punishment of other felonies. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 80 What sayes Iupiter? *Clowne.* Ho the *Iibbetmaker, he sayes that he hath taken them downe againe, for the man must not be hang'd till the next weeke. 1887 JAMIESON, Suppl., **Gibbet-pan*, a name given to the largest pot or pan used in cooking: so called because it generally hung on the gibbet or swee. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, I hope to see him hung with Tatters, like a long Lane Pent-house, or a *Gibbet-thief. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xii, We saw .. on the *gibbet-tree, reversed, His foeman's scutcheon tied. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 266 Putting a piece of Timber *Gibbet-wise into that hole in the Wall.

†**Gi·bbet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Perh. a. OF. *juppet* (occurring in the sense 'distance to which one can shout'), f. *jupper, juper* to whoop, cry out.] A note on the horn, a call or whistle as a signal to a dog or hawk. Hence †**Gi·bbeting** *vbl. sb.*, the utterance of such a signal.

1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Hunting* Civ b, Being sure it is his owne Deere, he may giue one gibbet at euery imprime, and no more. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. viii. 93 If your Hawke..rake and gase after euery checke, neither respecting whooping nor gibbeting, in this case you must [etc.]. 1616 SURFLET & MARKHAM *Country Farme* 668 The cries of the hounds, the winding of hornes, or the gibbetting of the huntsmen. 1621 MARKHAM *Hunger's Prevent.* (1655) 49 Your Water-dogge .. vpon the least gybbet or call to come running vnto you. 1730 SIR W. YONGE *Norfolk Garland*, Tolle Aux ! then Callet cry'd And gave a gibbet shrill.

Gibbet (dʒi·bĕt), *v.* [f. GIBBET *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *intr.* To hang as on a gibbet. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 282 Hee that gibbets on the Brewers Bucket.

2. *trans.* To put to death by hanging.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* viii. 37 Starving, burning, and gibbetting, one year, all persons holding such opinions. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxvii. (1872) 246 He was .. found guilty, and gibbeted in front of his own house in Cheapside. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* viii. 239 The Stuarts gibbeted the Covenanters because they denied the rights of a civil sovereign to frame liturgies [etc.].

b. To hang (a carcase) on a gibbet by way of infamous exposure. Also with *up*.

1752 [see 3]. 1762 *Brit. Mag.* II. 669 This murderer..understanding that he was to be gibbeted .. was greatly enraged. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 209 Wickedness..walks abroad; it continues its ravages; whilst you are gibbeting the carcass, or demolishing the tomb. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Adventure* II. xiv. (1828) 87 Soon should I .. limb by limb, be mangled on a wheel, Then gibbeted to blacken for the vultures. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Away with that convict to the gallows, and gibbet him alive an you will. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 88 All the culprits were hanged; according to Walsingham, were gibbetted in chains.

c. *transf.* To hang up (a bird, a thing) on or as on a gibbet.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. i, The same animal .. may perhaps be degraded in another part, and some of his limbs gibbetted, as it were, in the vilest stall in town. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* 389 Some Inns still gibbet their Signs across a Town. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxv. 212 They [the crows] are gibbetted in every corn-field. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. 111 A long crane with villainous pots gibbeted upon it.

3. *fig.* To hold up to infamy or public contempt. Also with *up*. *To gibbet into*: to bring into (an ignominious position) as by hanging on a gibbet.

1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 5 God doth .. gibbet his open adversaries. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *On Printer* 44, I mean to hang and Gibbet up thy Name. 1752 WARBURTON *Let. to Balguy* in Hurd *Life* (1794) 65, I had gibbeted up Julian, and he comes by night to cut him down. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xii, Thus [he] unknowingly gibbeted himself into infamy, when he might have otherwise quietly retired into oblivion. 1836 SOUTHEY in *Cowper's Wks.* II. 26 This reviewal of Cowper's first volume is one of those defunct criticisms which deserve to be disinterred and gibbeted for the sake of example. 1848 ASHLEY in Hodder *Ld. Shaftesbury* II. xvii. 274 Poor Melbourne died yesterday, and to-day he is, of course, gibbeted in the Times. This is 'one of the new terrors of death'. 1886 T. FROST *Remin. Country Journalist* v. (1888) 59 Everybody .. [was] apprehensive of being morally gibbeted in its pages.

Hence **Gi·bbeted** *ppl. a.*, **Gi·bbeting** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1756 L. C. in *Old Maid* (1764) No. 34 P 4 Thus I hung suspended in the air..a terrible gibbeted example of curiosity. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xiv, I shall be a gibbeted and dishonoured corse. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. v. II. 291 Your road horribly decked with gibbeted thieves hanging aloft. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 105 Stomachs of the gibbeted moles. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 7/2 It seems to be by the merest accident that any gibbeting irons have been preserved for our gratification, since they were left to perish with the bodies they contained.

†**Gibbeta·tion.** *Obs.*—[1] In 7 **gibitation.** [f. GIBBET *v.*[1] + -ATION.] The action of gibbeting.

1689 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) IV. cii. 412, I, George Jeffreys, being in sound and perfect memory, of high commissions .. gibitations, barbarity, butchery, etc., do make my last will.

Gibbey, gibbi, Gibbier, vars. GIBBY, GIBIER. **Gibbirish, Gibbit,** obs. ff. GIBBERISH, GIBBET.

Gibble-gabble (gi·b'l,gæ·b'l). Also 7 **gible-gable.** [Reduplication of GABBLE *sb.* Cf. FIDDLE-FADDLE.] Senseless chatter.

1600 DEKKER *Gent. Crazt* (1620) C 3 Hee's some vplandish workman, hire him good maister, that I may learne some gibble, gabble, twill make vs worke the faster. 1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Siege Jerus.* Wks. (1630) 10/2 Such Gibrish Gibble Gabble all did iangle. 1769 *Trinculo's Trip* 41 Soon was heard a gibble-gabble, Neither harmony or sense. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Gibble-gabble*, silly chatter.

attrib. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii. 178 The Gibble gabble Gibbrish of this odious Error and Heresie. 1745–6 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 424 A strange gibble-gabble woman has plagued me all the morning.

Hence †**Gi·bble-ga·bble** *v.* Also †**Gi·bble-ga·bbler.**

1653 Gibblegablers [see GIBBERISH *sb. Comb.*]. 1775 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 211 They said the grace as fast as able, Syn a' yok'd to to gibble-gabble, And mak a din. *c* 1785 *J. Thompson's Man* 11 She will gibble-gabble like a Goose.

Gibbon[1] (gi·bən). *Zool.* [a. F. *gibbon* (Buffon), alleged to be an Indian word, but it has not been found in any Indian language.] A name common to the long-armed apes of the genus *Hylobates*, but applied esp. to the species *Hylobates lar* which inhabits the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

[1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 402 This Monkey, the Editor thinks is the same that M. Buffon has described under the name of Gibbon.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 206 Of this kind also is the Gibbon .. or the Long Armed Ape. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 45 The Gibbons have the long arms of the true Ourangs, and the low forehead of

the Chimpansé. 1867 Wood *Pop. Nat. Hist.* 12 The Agile Gibbon is not a very good walker on its hinder feet. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 422 A gibbon will hang for hours suspended from a branch.

Gibbon [2] (gi·bən). *dial.* [a. Manx. *gibbin* (Kelly) = Irish *goibin* (O'Reilly).] A sand eel.

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 627 In the Isle of Man the two species are distinguished from each other as the Gray Gibbon and Red Gibbon. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 131 One Sand Eel or Gibbon Grip. One Pair of 'Corran Gibbon' or Sand Eel Sickles.

Gibbose (gibō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *gibbōs-us*, f. *gibbus* hump.]

1. = Gibbous *a.* 1, 1 b, and 1 c.

1674 Grew *Anat. Plants, Lect. Mixture* iii. § 8 (1682) 226 When two Atomes meet, which are globular or otherwise gibbose. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 280 Reducing those [shells] that are concave and gibbose to a flat. 1714 Derham *Astro-Theol.* v. i. (1726) 113 Even Mars, too, in its Quadratures, becomes Gibbose. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* ii. 228 Atrypa reticularis .. Shell impunctate .. dorsal valve gibbose. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 530/2.

2. = Gibbous *a.* 2. 1721 in Bailey.

Gibbosity (gibɒ·sĭti). [ad. F. *gibbosité*, f. L. *gibbōsus*: see prec.]

1. The state, quality, or condition of being gibbose or gibbous.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cviii. 41 A backe the which may have many infirmities, as debylytie, and wekenes, curvytie, and gybbositie. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Maps & Charts* in *Posthuma* (1650) 305 This way of Description rendreth the face of the Earth upon a Plain in its own proper Figure Spherically, as upon the Globe it self, the gibbositie onely allowed for. 1691 Ray *Creation* ii. (1701) 194 What should take away the sight of these ships from each other, but the gibbosity of the interjacent water? 1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) I. 159 It is by suggestion, that the gibbosity of the tree and the moss, that fringes its trunk, appear before us. 1853 Erichsen *Surg.* 624 When they have fallen together and very considerable gibbosity has resulted, anchylosis more readily takes place. 1872 Proctor *Ess. Astron.* iv. 63 When Mars is in quadrature his gibbosity is not very remarkable.

2. A swelling; a protuberance.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 224 Apostym wiþoutforþ aboute þe spaudis and þe gibbositees. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* i. (1634) 72 The gybosite or swelling seate of the liuer. 1638 Wilkins *New World* viii. (1707) 60 The brighter parts [of the Moon] are full of rugged Gibbosities and Mountains. *a* 1794 Sir W. Jones *Select Ind. Plants* Wks. 1799 II. 105 Some with an acute point, dark green above, paler beneath with a gibbosity at the insertion of the petiols. *a* 1813 Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* (1814) VIII. 77 The edges of the upper and lower gibbosities have each twenty-three indentations, or strong teeth, on each side. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 145 In some..this anal horn is replaced by a gibbosity. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 138 Acute or acuminate, the gibbosity close to the stem. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xxv. 641 Such gibbosities are caused by the abrupt termination of viscous streams.

Gibboso- (gibō·sō), modern combining form of L. *gibbōsus* Gibbous, in terms denoting combination of the gibbous form with some other: see quots.

1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 268 Incrusting and prominently gibbous or gibboso-lobate. *Ibid.* 342 Coarse gibboso-glomerate and angular. *Ibid.* 495 Subcespitose .. gibboso-subramose. *Ibid.* 563 Gibboso-subglobose. Corallum having the cells shallow.

Gibbot, obs. form of Gibbet *sb.*[1]

Gibbous (gi·bəs), *a.* Also 7 **gibbouse.** [f. L. *gibbus* hump + -ous.

The guttural (g) in this and the related words is contrary to the ordinary rule for the pronunciation of Latin derivatives, but there is no evidence that (dʒ) was ever used.]

1. Convex, rounded, protuberant.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 167 In oon side he is gibbous, & in þe toþer side he is more playn. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* viii. (1888) 69 The forme of the lyuer is gibbous or bunchy on the back side. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 636 The exterior superficies of this gristle is conuex or gibbous. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Maps & Charts* in *Posthuma* (1650) 307 The Globe of the Moon .. is as solid and gibbous as that of this Earth and Water. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 117 In Cowley-common we meet only with the gibbous, and not the flat shell of the petrified Oyster. 1737 *Gandentio di Lucca* 101 All the new Philosophers allow the Earth to be Spheroidal and Gibbous towards the Equator. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 213 The gibbous substance on their head. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* ix. 195 That section .. which has both valves gibbous. 1881 G. Busk in *Trnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 8 The outer border..sharp and nearly straight, and the inner as it were gibbous.

b. *Bot.* 'Very convex or tumid . . this term should be restricted to solid convexities' (Lindley).

1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The calyx is a gibbous permanent periantheum. 1805 J. Galpine *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 274 Calyx gibbous. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 103 Corolla without a spur, gibbous at the base. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 327 Order Pistiaceæ .. (Gibbous Duckweed). Fronds inversely egg-shaped, hemispherical beneath. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 136 Observe [in Common Fumitory] the irregular corolla, one of the petals being gibbous at the base.

c. *Astr.* Said of the moon or a planet when the illuminated portion exceeds a semicircle, but is less than a circle.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 449 She is liable to the same variety of changes as the Moon, sometimes almost Full, at other times Gibbous. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sci.* 122 She is then said to be gibbous; and this Phase or Aspect increases till she comes to the Situation E, where she is in Opposition to the Sun. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *2nd Pt. Artevelde* v. iii, The gibbous moon was in a wan decline. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 3/1 Mars likewise appears gibbous when near the quadratures of the sun.

Comb. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1848) 198 Many moons and planets full, crescent, or gibbous-faced.

2. Of persons and animals: Hunch-backed; having a hump. Of a part of the body: Humpshaped. *Gibbous Wrasse*, a fish (see quot. 1769).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 329 How Oxen in some Countries began and continue gibbous or bunch back'd? *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I. (1662) 150 A Camel passeth in the Latine proverb, either for gibbous and distorted, or for one that undertaketh a thing awkely or ungeenly. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) III. 219 *Gibbous Wrasse* .. of a very deep and elevated form, the back being vastly arched, and very sharp or ridged. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 266 His gibbous shoulders o'er his breast Contracted. 1810 Crabbe *Borough* v. 54 Is there of all your kindred some who lack Vision direct, or have a gibbous back? 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 482 Lommius asserts after Hippocrates, that if a person become gibbous before puberty in consequence of asthma, he dies. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* I. iv. 38 Shrivelled in his loins, he [William de Longchamp] had a gibbous chest [etc.].

Hence **Gi·bbously** *adv.*, in a gibbous manner; **Gi·bbousness,** the state of being gibbous.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* viii. (1693) 37 Because of the distance, the convexity and gibbousness would vanish away; he would only see below him a great circular Flat, as level to his thinking as the face of the Moon. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 497 Bearing above a few very stout erect stems, gibbously divided and tuberose, never angular. 1880 Watson in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 108 Spire sharply but slightly convexly and a very little gibbously conical.

Gibbridge, gibbrish, obs. ff. Gibberish.

Gibbsite (gi·bzait). *Min.* [named after George *Gibbs*, an American mineralogist: see -ite.] Aluminium hydrate found in stalactitic forms, often as an incrustation.

1822 Cleaveland *Min.* 783 Dr. Torrey.. has proposed for this mineral the name of Gibbsite, in honor of Col. George Gibbs. 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 373 A pseudomorph of gibbsite after corundum.

Gibby (gi·bi). Also 9 **gibbey.** [dim. of Gib *sb.*3] Short for *gibby-stick.*

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* l. 286 Fine, straight hollies, fit either for gibbeys or whip-sticks.

b. *Comb.*, as **gibby-stick,** (*a*) a stick with a bent or hooked handle; (*b*) a kind of sweetmeat made in the form of a gibby-stick.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) s.v. *Gib*, A *gibby stick*, a hooked stick. 1832 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Local Poems* 103 Here's barley sugar sweet, Gibby sticks and kisses. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlix. 275 All the gibbey sticks were bundled out. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gibby-stick*, a stick with the end bent for a handle.

Gibbyhorse: see Jibbyhorse.

Gibe, jibe (dʒəib), *sb.*[1] Also 6–9 **gybe,** 6 **jybe,** 6 - **gibe.** [f. the vb.] A scoffing or sneering speech; a taunt, flout, or jeer.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8 Besides sum other trim iests and iybes of his. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 209 Alas poore Yorick .. Where be your Jibes now? 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 76/2 To be girded with frumps and curtall gibes. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 300 P 1 Their aversion would be too strong for little Gibes every moment. 1757 Dyer *Fleece* (1807) 65 They..cast about their gibes. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxix, Provoking envious gibe from each pedestrian churl. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* iv, Many were the bitter gibes and inuendoes which I was obliged to hear. 1874 Disraeli *Sp.* 5 Aug. in *Hansard's Debates* CCXXI. 1358 He is a great master of gibes, and flouts, and jeers. 1885 Black *White Heather* i, The jibes that seemed to form their farewells for the night.

† **Gibe,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.*—[1] [shortened form of Gibbet.] A gibbet.

1590 Fenne *Frutes, Hecuba's Mishaps* D d b, They his body ript, And naked on a gibe they hang for Troyans there to see.

Gibe, jibe (dʒəib), *v.* Also 6 **jybe,** 6–9 **gybe,** (7 **ghybe**). [Of obscure origin: perh. ad. OF. *giber*, explained by Godef. (who refers to mod. dial. *giber* to kick) as meaning to shake, *trans.* and *intr.* ('secouer, s'agiter'), but in the examples app. meaning 'to handle roughly in sport', 'to use horseplay'. Cf. Jib *v.*]

1. *intr.* To speak sneeringly; to utter taunts; to jeer, flout, scoff. Const. *at*, † *with.* Also *dial.* to scold.

1567 Turbervile *Epit.*, etc. 68 Speake fayre, and make the weather cleere To him that gybes with thee. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* iii. Wks. 1831 II. 33 You shall perceive Medea did not gibe. *a* 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* I. vi. (1640) 72 Wicked wittes will never cease gybing at those good things that crosse their sense and reason. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Gibe, Ghybe*, to scold. 1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 5 Well, madam, forsooth, says she, gibing at me; you would be a gentlewoman. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xxxv. (1895) 133 The rising generation were taught to jibe at its [the Christian religion's] holiest ordinances [etc.]. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1876) 347 The old fiddler gibed at him for his ugliness. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 58 Richardson .. is always gibing at Fielding.

2. *trans.* To address with scoffs and sneers; to flout, taunt.

1582 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* lxvii. in *Poems* (Arb.) 103 When other whiles he passeth Lemnos Ile, Vnhappy boy he gybes the Clubfoote Smith. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 74 You .. with taunts Did gibe my Misiue out of audience. 1666 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 90 The deane .. would be alwaie gibing him at meales. 1733 Swift *Legion Club* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 208 Draw the beasts as I describe them From their features, while I gibe them. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 273 Gibe him for a dolt. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* viii. (1883) 394 Zenobia soon saw the truth, and gibed me about it, one day. 1893 Jessopp *Stud. by Recluse* i. 33 Evil demons might chatter and gibe and twit him at his prayers.

Gibe, var. Jibe *U.S.*, to chime in (*with*).

Gibel (gi·bĕl). [a. G. *gibel, giebel.*] The Prussian or Crucian Carp, *Carassius* (formerly *Cyprinus*) *gibelio* (see Carp *sb.*[1] 2). Also *gibel carp.*

1841 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 2) I. 358.

Gibelet(te, -(l)ine, obs. ff. Giblet, Ghibelline.

† **Giben.** *Obs. Hebrides.* [? a use of Gael. *giaban* gizzard.] (See quots.)

1697 Martin in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 729 This Giben is the Fat of Sea Fowls preserved in the Stomach. 1700 [see Brochan]. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 134 Gibben is the Fat in the Stomach of a Sea-Fowl, and it is a sovereign Remedy for Coughs and green Wounds.

Gibeonite (gi·bĭənəit). [f. *Gibeon* + -ite.] One of the inhabitants of Gibeon who were condemned by Joshua to be 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for the Israelites (*Josh.* ix. 27). Hence, a menial, a drudge.

1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 223 A Gibeonite, that serves them all by turns.

Giber, jiber (dʒəi·bəɹ). [f. Gibe *v.* + -er [1].] One who gibes; one who utters gibes and taunts.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Inform. Cert. Places Script.* II. (1859) 379 Provoke him not to pour out his wrath now upon you, as he did then upon those gibers and mockers. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 91 You are .. vnderstood to be a perfecter gyber for the Table, then a necessary Bencher in the Capitoll. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* I. iii. 16 The Oast, who, as we noted before, was a great giber. *a* 1745 Swift *Char. Sir R. Walpole in Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 32 Of virtue and worth by profession a giber; Of juries and senates the bully and briber. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/1 The most relentless jiber at the amusements of Congresses will hardly refuse to admit that [etc.].

Gibett, obs. form of Gibbet.

‖ **Gibier** (*gibie*). Also 8 **gibbier.** Now *rare.* [Fr.] Game; wild-fowl.

1514 in *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 27 Item, iiij pieces of gibier or wildfowle, that is to say, ij perdryches and ij .. woodcocks, and at some tyme other gybier. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 126 The Fowl and Gibbier are tax free. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xix, An excellent restaurateur's .. where one gets irreproachable *gibier*, and meets no English. 1872 [Earl Pembroke & G. H. Kingsley] *S. Sea Bubbles* v. 129 A small whistling parrot, with a purple back and white throat, which I am told is the king's favourite gibier.

Gibing, jibing (dʒəi·biŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Gibe *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Gibe.

1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 What but .. notorious or auricular iybinge on every hande? 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 196 Mr. Bayes .. might .. have spared his jibing at that day. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XI. iii. IV. 54 There was no end to his jibings and bitter pleasantries.

Gibing, jibing (dʒəi·biŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Gibe *v.* + -ing [2].] That gibes; mocking, taunting, sarcastic.

1574 Whitgift *Def. Answ.* II. 96 Yet is it also your pleasure to spende your gibing and iesting eloquence vpon me. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 92 Euphues .. answering his taunts in these gibing termes. *a* 1680 Rochester *Sat. agst. Man.* 49 This gibing, gingling Knack, call'd Wit. *a* 1687 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 12 With a gibing kind of Nay-word. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* xi. (1709) 128 He would tell the gibing prentices. 1792 R. Cumberland *Calvary* (1803) II. 7 Never yet Lur'd I the popular ear with gibing tales. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1175 The gibing tone of the German Press.

Hence **Gi·bingly** *adv.*, in a gibing manner.

1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 66 Whose childish humour Iuuenall gibingly toucheth. 1787 *Minor* 229 The curate grin'd, and gibingly asked whether [etc.]. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 96 He once gibingly asked what was the difference.

Gibitation, var. Gibbetation. *Obs.*

Giblet (dʒi·blĕt). Forms: 4–5 **gibelet(te,** (4 **gyblot,** 5 **gebyllott, giblott,** 5–6 **jeblet,** 7 **giblit, gublett,** 9 **jiblet**), 5–7 **gyb(e)let(t,** 6– **giblet.** [a. OF. *gibelet*, app. a stew or ragout of game; cf. Walloon *giblè d'awe* goose-giblets (Littré), mod.F. *gibelotte* rabbit-stew.

The order of senses below is that of their appearance in Eng., and may possibly coincide with the order of development; the culinary sense is, however, the only one recorded in Fr., and Hatz-Darm. regard the word as cognate with *gibier* game.]

† 1. An unessential appendage. *Obs.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4273 A messe ys ynoghe for þe þe touþer gyblot [F. *tut l'autre gybelot*], late hyt be. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 403 þey putteþ non giblettes [L. *appendicia*] to þe houres of Goddes service.

2. † a. *sing.* Garbage, entrails. *Obs.*

14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 627/21 *Exta*, a gibelet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 193/1 Gybelet, *idem quod* Garbage.

b. *pl.* rarely *sing.* The portions of a goose that are taken out or cut off before cooking, the liver, gizzard, etc., with the pinions and feet.

1539 [see Hare *sb.* 2]. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Pepitoria*, the giblets of a goose, or anie bird. 1623–4 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* II. ii. (1653) D 3 a, It was mine own Goose, and I laid the Jiblets upon an other Coxcombs trencher. 1731 Fielding *Grub St. Op.* III. iii, Take particular care of the giblets, they bear a very good price in the market. 1812 Scott *Let. to Morritt* 29 Nov. in

Lockhart, How shall I send you the entire goose which will be too heavy to travel the same way with the giblets? *a* 1845 Hood *Irish Schoolmaster* viii, Eyes of gizzard hue, That inward giblet of a fowl.

c. *transf.* with reference to a human being. † *To levy one's giblets*: ? to summon up one's courage. † *To join giblets*: to marry.

1651 Cleveland *Poems* 28 Pym and the Members must their giblets levy T'incounter Madam Smec. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Trans.* I. 130 The Entremesses shall be of a Fanaticks Giblets. 1681 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) I. 399 Oh! there's no Ho when Power makes Court'sey to Revenge, and joyns Giblets together. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. ix, Yet in that case should it go worse with me, if I did not.. bethwack her Giblets [*printed* Gillets: orig. *la petite oye*], to wit, her Arms, Legs, Head, Lights, Liver and Milt, with her other Intrails. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* II. i. 29 If your ladyship's not engaged, what's the reason but we may join giblets without any pribble-prabble? 1845 Browning *Flight Duchess* xvii. 20 My heart's blood .. Is pumped up brisk now, through the main ventricle, And genially floats me about the giblets.

d. *fig.* (*pl.*) Things of little value, odds and ends. Now chiefly *dial.* † Also as a term of contempt applied to a person. (Cf. sense 1.)

1638 Ford *Fancies* III. ii, Oh fie upon 'em giblets! 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 26 Which are the very pettitoes of infirmity, the gyblets of perquisquilian toyes. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Wks.* (1687) 53 They fear the Giblets of his Train, they fear, Even his Dog, that four-leg'd Cavalier. 1839 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 161 The great ladies with their grace, lace, and giblets. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Giblets*, rags, tatters.

3. *attrib.*, as *giblet-pie*, *-porridge*, *-soup*.

1693 Dryden *Persius* vi. (1697) 498 Shall I my Household-Gods and Genius cheat, That he .. When I am laid, may feed on *Giblet-Pie? *a* 1845 Hood *Drowning Ducks* xiii, A duckling turned to giblet pie! 1674 Dryden in Johnson *L. P.* (1868) 136 It is a kind of *giblet porridge, made of the giblets of a couple of young geese. 1806 *Culina* 262 A *Giblet Soup. 1827 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 150 In order to make me a substitute for giblet soup.

Gi·blet-che·ck. *Sc.* Also giblet-, jiblet-cheque, -cheek. [Etymology and correct form uncertain.] (See quot. 1842.) Hence **Giblet-checked** *ppl. a.*

1842 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Giblea* [sic] *Cheque*, a term used by Scotch masons to denote the cutting away of the right angle formed by the front and returns of the aperture of a stone door-case, in the form of a rebate or reveal, so as to make the outer side of the door or closure flush with the face of the wall. 1849 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 306/1 It..should have a giblet-checked outer door to open outwards. 1882 Ogilvie, *Giblet-check*, *Giblet-cheek*.

† **Giblin.** *Obs.* [? Cf. G. *giebel*.] ? A gable.

1613–39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 72 The Giblins are to be at the narrow Ends of the Building.

Gibong, var. Geebung.

Gibraltar (dʒibrɔ·ltăr). Forms (see 2 below).

1. The name of a fortified town on the south coast of Spain, since 1704 a British possession. Used *fig.* for: An impregnable stronghold.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 In this Gibraltar of propriety, mediocrity gets intrenched, and consolidated.

† 2. (In corrupted forms *gibaltar*, *giberaltar*). ? A Gibraltar-monkey. *Obs.*

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 158 Asse, and worse then a Cumane Asse, and foole, and dolt, and idiot .. and dodipoul, and Gibaltar. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* (1617) B 2 b, Let me cling to your flanks, my nimble Giberalters.

3. A kind of sweetmeat; a piece of this. More fully *Gibraltar rock*.

1831 Hawthorne in *Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 126, I send Susannah's Gibraltars. There were fourteen of them originally. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 203 Gibraltar rock and Wellington pillars used to be flavoured with ginger, but these 'sweeties' are exploded. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 460/1 The gibraltars and the silver pieces that Mr. Morley .. bestowed upon him. 1886 Mrs. Bates (Eleanor Putnam) *Old Salem*, *Two Salem Inst.* 64 The Gibraltar .. is a white and delicate candy, flavored with lemon or peppermint.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* In names of things belonging to Gibraltar, as **Gibraltar-monkey**, **-stone**, **-swift** (see quots.).

1770 G. White *Selborne* xxxiii. 88 Scopoli seems to me to have found the *hirundo melba*, the great Gibraltar swift, in Tyrol, without knowing it. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Gibraltar-monkey, *Inuus ecaudatus*, an originally African monkey, a colony of which is wild on the rocks of Gibraltar. *Ibid.*, *Gibraltar stone*, stalagmite from a cavern in the rock of Gibraltar.

Hence **Gibralta·rian, Gibra·ltarine,** an inhabitant or native of Gibraltar.

1883 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 438/3 Tangier..has long been one of the holiday haunts of the Gibraltarines. 1896 J. Thomson *Afr. Explorer* ix. 209 Fortunately he fell in with a Gibraltarian.

Gibus (dʒəi·bŭs). [f. *Gibus* the name of the first maker.] An opera or crush hat. Also *gibus-hat*.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xviii, With his gibus-hat and his little glazed pumps. *a* 1854 E. Forbes *Lit. Papers* viii. (1855) 214 No man in a gibus ever commanded public awe or private respect. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 28 Apr. 5/2 The collapsible crush hat or Gibus.

Gicks, var. Kex.

Gid [1] (gid). [short form of Giddy *sb.*] Giddiness; *spec.* a brain-disease of sheep, caused by the hydatid *Cœnurus cerebralis*. Also Giddy.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 218 This healeth the gid or wood-euill in sheep. *Ibid.* 230 The party who hath the cutting of them, had need first to annoint his head all ouer and his nosthrils with oile..for feare of the gid. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. 107 The other Day you lost a Sheep by the Gid, or Giddiness. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* II. 224 Rot..with the gid, (a sudden giddiness)..are the chief distempers. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 187 The so-called 'gid', 'sturdy', or 'turnsick', is caused by the development of the Cœnurus cerebralis.

† b. ? *transf.* ? A whim, 'maggot'.

1556 J. Heywood *Sp. & Flie* lxxvii. 5 As gidds cum and go, so flies cum and are gone.

Gid [2]. ? *Obs.* A provincial name for the Jack Snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*).

1674 Ray *Words*, *Water Fowl* 89 The Gid or Jack-snipe, *Gallinago minima*. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 291 The Gid or Jack-Snipe or Judcock.

Gid, obs. form of Guide.

Gid(d, obs. form of Ged [1].

Giddea, gidya (gi·dĭă). Also **gidgee**, **-jee**, **gydya**. [Native Australian; 'the original meaning is probably *small*' (Morris).] A species of Acacia (*A. homalophylla*). Chiefly *attrib.*

1885 Mrs. C. Praed *Austr. Life* 51 Gidya shrubs. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* II. xvii. 88, I sat..watching the shadows of the gydya trees lengthen. 1896 B. Spencer in *Rep. Horn Exped.* I. 23 The Stinking Acacia or Giddea.

† **Gi·dded,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. **gid* vb. (back-formation from Giddy *v.*) + -ed [1].] ? Seized with giddiness.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Ld. Hastings* xxxv, In hast they runne, and mids theyr race they staye, As gydded roe.

Giddeliche, obs. form of Giddily.

Giddify (gi·difəi), *v.* [f. Giddy *a.* + -fy.] *trans.* To render giddy, to daze. Hence **Gi·ddifying** *ppl. a.*

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* 146 And otherwhile so strangely giddifies The Reason .. That .. we doe not know What in our selves to like, or disallow. 1645 — *Vox Pacif.* 181 That Clergie-bane Which hath your Clergie, lately, giddifi'd. 1818 T. Moore *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 246 In such a giddyfying labyrinth of bustle, acclamation, hurrahs, &c. 1888 *Roots: a Plea for Tolerance* 86 My young friend was a very giddifying person to talk to.

† **Gi·ddihead.** *Obs.* [f. Giddy *a.* + -head.] Giddiness, folly.

c 1275 *Duty Christ.* 60 in *O. E. Misc.* 143 Vre gydihede. *c* 1305 *St. Katherine* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 Here gydihede Heo seȝ honoure þe maumetz.

Giddily (gi·dili), *adv.* [f. Giddy *a.* + -ly [2].] In a giddy manner (see the senses of the adj.); † insanely, madly, foolishly; † carelessly. Now chiefly, Dizzily, with vertigo; so as to cause dizziness; also, thoughtlessly.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1280 Nu thu miȝt wite readliche, That eavere thu spekest gideliche. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iii. 140 Seest thou not..what a deformed thiefe this fashion is, how giddily a turnes about all the Hotblouds. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems*, *To R. Woodward* 29 To roame Giddelie and be euery where but at home, Such freedom doth a banishment become. *a* 1729 Congreve *Judgm. Paris* 67 Lost in Amaze, I giddily gaze. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. vii, Giddily, giddily, still she whirls. 1864 *Realm* 25 May 1 When Home Secretaries' private secretaries become giddily excited. 1873 Ouida *Pascarel* I. 151 It all swam giddily before my sight.

Giddiness (gi·dinės). [f. Giddy *a.* + -ness.]

1. The condition of being giddy or dizzy, vertigo or swimming in the head, dizziness.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. viii. (1495) 228 Gedynes is false dome..for by that dome it semeth that al thyng gooth abowte. 1562 Turner *Baths*, Names Siknesses A iij a, The dusenes or gydenes in the heade. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xvii. 4 Bringing upon them a deadly giddiness. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* I. Pref., Giddiness, or swimming of the Head, called Vertigo. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Mar., They..turn round with an amazing swiftness .. without .. shewing the least appearance of giddiness. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 176 The sudden motion of his head in any direction occasioned no giddiness. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, A dimness and giddiness crept over him. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* xiii. (1894) 331 Upon this ridge..one can hardly stand without giddiness.

b. Bewildering rapidity of flight.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 5 The pleasure she gives the eye, is by the giddiness of her flying.

2. Thoughtless folly, flightiness; fickleness, instability.

a 1290 *Signs of Doomsday* 112 in *Cod. Digby* 86 (Stengel) We hit [i. e. heaven] forloren þoru sottes dede, þoru gidinesse and þoru misdede. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 20 Although they be vexed with extreme madnesse, yet I think they are not caried with such giddinesse. 1625 Bacon *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arb.) 499 Certainly there be, that delight in Giddinesse; And count it a Bondage, to fix a Beleefe. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* 57 Their Giddiness might make the People condemn where they meant to acquit. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. xvi, The Tyrant .. Seeks in the giddiness of boisterous sport Short respite from the avenging power within. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* ii. 32 A few mere giddiness hurries to ruin.

b. A foolish or flighty action, etc.

1593 Donne *Sat.* I. 51 Thou..doest repent Theese vanityes and giddinesses. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. xii, The mincing vanities and giddinesses of empty-headed girls.

† **Gi·ddish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gidd-y *a.* + -ish.] Giddy, fickle, foolish.

1566 Drant *Horace's Sat.* II. iii. F vij, The people cawle thee giddishe mad, why, all the worlde is so.

Giddy (gi·di), *sb.* [f. the adj.] = Gid [1].

1603 Harsnet *Fop. Impost.* xxi. 136 If any of you haue a sheepe sicke of the giddies, or an hogge of the mumps, or [etc.]. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 705 The Turn or Giddy is a disorder with which these animals [sheep] are often seized. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Giddy*, a disease of the brain in sheep.

Giddy (gi·di), *a.* Forms: 1 gidiz, 3 gidi(e, gidy, gydi(e, (guydi), 4–5 gedy, 6–7 giddie, gyddy, 6– giddy. [OE. *gidiz* insane, is shown by its guttural initial to be a graphic variant of **gydiz*:—prehistoric **gudīgo-*, app. f. OTeut. **gudo*[m] God. The primary sense thus appears to be 'possessed by a god, ἔνθεος'; cf. OE. *ylfig* insane, lit. 'elf-possessed', similarly f. *ælf* Elf.]

† 1. Mad, insane, foolish, stupid. *Obs.*

c 1000 *O. E. Gloss.* (Napier) I. 5009 *Limphaticum*, þæne gidiȝan. *c* 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* vii. (1888) 41 Se gidie [L. *stultus*] on his hleæhtre his stefene onheſð. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 290 Hi hit seggeþ wel ilome þat me ne chide wiþ þe gidie. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1542 He [Nero] bicom sone þer after pur gidy & wod. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 58 Þou gidi [*v.r.* wode] hound quaþ Seint quiriac.

b. *dial.* Mad with anger, furious.

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 21 *Giddy*, mad with anger. *a* 1787 Pegge *Derbicisms* (E. D. S.), *Giddy*, mad; as a giddy horse, one that is wild or untam'd. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Giddy*, furious, heated with anger. 1847–78 Halliwell.

2. Having a confused sensation of swimming or whirling in the head, with proneness to fall; affected with vertigo, dizzy.

[This sense appears to be first exemplified in the compound Turngiddy.]

1570 Levins *Manip.* 97/23 Gyddie, *vertiginosus*. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lx. ii, Dull horror was our drink, We drinking giddy grew. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 110 His brains having been a little giddy (like one looking from a great height) by his advancement to honours and place in court. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xviii. (1845) 277 My Head began to grow giddy. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 26 They seem to me drunk and giddy with a false notion of liberty. 1821 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 51 The Monk is as straight as a poplar tree, Gog is as giddy as Gog may be! 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 78 For the first time during the journey he grew giddy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 154, I felt at first giddy and faint, as if I had received a blow from the expert hand of a boxer.

† b. *transf.* Of a ship: Staggering as if dizzy.

1700 Dryden *Ceyx & Alcyone* 198 The giddy ship ran round. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 79 Now here, now there, the giddy ships are born.

c. Causing or apt to produce dizziness or swimming in the head, rendering dizzy.

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* iii. 49 If thou sowe the giddie darnell of humane traditions, looke for like fruite. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 17 As we pac'd along Vpon the giddy footing of the Hatches. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 18 Vpon the high and giddie Mast. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* IV. i, Time these giddy Vapours will remove. 1718 Prior *Power* 124 The giddy precipice, and the dangerous flood. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 187 From infancy through childhood's giddy maze. 1847 Emerson *Poems*, *Woodnotes* I. 92 Whose giddy top the morning loved to gild. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 81 The giddy cliffs which surround them.

d. Whirling or circling round with bewildering rapidity.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 952 To .. turne the giddy round of Fortunes wheele. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* ix. 454 With swift and giddy motions. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVIII. 695 So whirls a wheel, in giddy circle toss'd. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 417 While above the giddy tempest flies. *a* 1793 G. White in *Selborne* (1854) 8 The happy schoolboy brings transported forth His long-forgotten scourge and giddy gig. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxi, Amid his senses' giddy wheel. 1842 Tennyson *Sin* 29 The strong tempestuous treble .. Ran into its giddiest whirl of sound. 1890 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* IV. 13, I lean across the paddock pale And gaze upon the giddy mill.

e. *dial.* Of a sheep: Affected with the 'gid'. *Giddy mutton* (see quot. 1881).

1847–78 Halliwell, *Giddy*, ..a term applied to sheep that have hydatides on the brain. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., Lambs and sheep are said to be *giddy* when they take to turning round in an aimless sort of way .. When the animal is killed as it generally is on manifesting this gyratory tendency, the meat is known as 'giddy lamb', or 'giddy mutton'.

3. Of persons, their attributes and actions: Mentally intoxicated, 'elated to thoughtlessness' (J.); incapable of or indisposed to serious thought or steady attention; easily carried away by excitement; 'light-headed, frivolous, flighty, inconstant.

Chiefly *transf.* from sense 2; but some of the uses may descend directly from sense 1.

a 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. 33 So diuerse ranne the giddy peoples minde. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 81 Such as do alway sauor of a certaine giddy imagination. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 83 [They] Doe pelt so fast at one anothers Pate, That many haue their giddy braynes knockt out. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 698 It may be Gnats and Flies haue their Imagination more mutable and giddy. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 118 Giddie fantastique Poets. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Wks. (1847) 158/2 Many they shall reclaim from obscure and giddy sects. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* I. 216 Govern'd by the Moon, the giddy Jews Tread the same Track when she the Prime renews: And once in twenty Years ..By natural Instinct they change their Lord. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 5 ¶ 6 The giddy part of her sex will have it she is in love. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xix, She said twenty giddy things that looked like joy. 1779 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Oct., A mere playful, giddy, romping

child. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xv. (1869) 301 Art .. still allures our giddy admiration. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 26 And giddy girls of gay fifteen Mimic his manner and his mien. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 257 She .. thinks she is gay when she is only giddy.

absol. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 282 'Twould warn the giddy and awake the gay. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 55 She seemed born, not only to captivate the giddy, but to turn the heads of the sage.

4. *Comb.*, as *giddy-brain, -head* (said of a person); *giddy-brained, -drunk, -headed, -paced, -pated, -witted* adjs.; **giddy-gander** *dial.* = GANDER-GOOSE; **giddy-go-round**, something that revolves with giddy rapidity, *esp.* a 'merry-go-round' or 'roundabout'; **giddy-goating** *vbl. sb.*, acting the 'giddy goat', fooling about; †giddy-lumpishness, heaviness and dizziness (of the head).

a 1652 BROME *Covent Gard.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 17 This kicksy wincy *Giddibrain will spoil all. 1796 *Plain Sense* I. 159 Lady Almeria was a little giddy-brain. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 19 Certain *giddy brained men. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* III. i, Useless, giddy-brain'd Ass! 1784 *Denouement* 108 A foolish penchant for a little giddy brained girl. 1827 COLERIDGE *Let.* in *Mem. H. F. Cary* (1847) II. 176 Even as a man *giddy-drunk throws his arms about, and clasps hold of a barber's block for support. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Giddygander*, the orchis. *Dorset.* 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Giddygander*, the early purple orchis (*orchis mascula*) .. and other common species of orchis. 1883 MRS. EWING *Jackanapes* iii. 20 His friend could not .. ride in the *giddy-go-round. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inventt., My Lord the Elephant* 65 He put his arm round av' me an' I came into the sun, the hills an' the rocks skippin' big giddy-go-rounds. 1891 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl Lond.* 79 A little *giddy-goating does nobody any harm. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* ii. 29 Before he .. condemne those for *giddyheads that will not take his word for proofs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 106 The Heir of Bantam is .. of little Credit, being a Giddy-head. 1575 TURBERVILE *Faulconrie* 148 So much the greater ought your bells to be by how much more you see your hawke *gyddy headed. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 395 Oh the sickly tast Of giddie-headed Popularitie. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlvi, Dangling after a parcel of giddy-headed girls. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 389 He [prince Henry] grew more pale than formerly .. yet he did not much complain, but only of *giddy-lumpishness in his forehead. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 6 These most briske and *giddy-paced times. 1604 R. ARMIN *Ded.* in *G. Dugdale's Disc. Pract. Elis. Caldwell* A ij, We haue many *giddie pated Poets, that coulde haue published this Report with more eloquence. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 240 These enthusiastic and giddy-pated girls. *c* 1830 R. SULLIVAN in *Casquet Lit.* V. 173/1 Betty was a reckless, *giddy-witted baggage.

Giddy (gi·di), *v.* Also 7 gyddy. [f. the adj.]

1. *trans.* To make or render giddy.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. li. (1612) 232 Your Darnell giddieth so. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 317 So are you gyddied and hurled vp and downe, with euery blast of vaine doctrine. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 28 Betele ..giddies the braine. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. T. Whigg* II. 44 After he had giddy'd his Guests by a Chase of various Meanders and winding ways. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 284 Oh this strange .. scene-shifter, Death!—that giddies one with insecurity. 1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 163 That he may not be giddied by his perpetual rotations.

2. *intr.* To become giddy.

1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* vi. (1871) 28 My head swims, my brain giddies.

†3. ? To turn *round* with giddy movement.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 135 Had not .. a sodaine North-wind fetcht, With an extreame sea, quite about againe, Our whole endeuours; and our course constraine To giddie round; and with our bowd sailes greete Dreadfull Maleia.

Hence **Gi·ddying** *ppl. a.*, that makes giddy.

1820 MRS. STARKE *Direct. Trav. on Cont.* ii. (1823) 34 The Chapeau, a giddying eminence opposite to Montanvert. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Illum. St. Peter's* ii. 135 At last that giddying sight took form. *a* 1882 LONGF. *Mich. Angelo* I. iv, You think .. my head Swims with the giddying whirl of life about me. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxvii, One that creeps into the maiden heart like the giddying worm into the sheep's brain.

†**Giddy gaddy.** *Obs.* Some old game.

1609 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1886) II. 248 A game, or games vsed in the towne of Manchestr called giddye gaddye.

Giddyish (gi·di,iʃ), *a.* [f. GIDDY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat giddy, dizzy.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Jan., My head .. is not absolutely ill, but giddyish. *Ibid.* 21 Apr., To be giddyish three or four days together mortified me.

Gide, obs. f. GUIDE; var. GITE, *Obs.*, gown.

Gidya: see GIDDEA.

Gief, Gieft, obs. forms of GIVE, GIFT.

Giela(i)nger, var. GILENYER, *Obs.*

Gier-eagle: see GEIER-.

Gierfalcon, Gierle, obs. ff. GERFALCON, GIRL.

Gieroglife, -gliphick, obs. ff HIEROGLYPH, -IC.

Gieseckite (gī·sĕkəit). *Min.* [Named by Stromeyer in 1819 after Sir Chas. *Giesecke*, who brought it from Greenland: see -ITE.] A variety of pinite, believed to be a pseudomorph after nephelite.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 323 Gieseckite, *Stromeyer, Sowerby.* 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 479 *Giesekite*..In 6-sided prisms.

†**Gie·setrye.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. OF. *gieziterie*, f. *Giezi*, L. (Vulgate) equivalent of Heb. גיחזי *Gehazi.*] The crime of selling some sacred thing; a correlative of SIMONY.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxv. (1869) 149 Who so wole propirliche speke, whan it selleth, Giezitrye, and whan it biggeth, Symonye it is seyd.

Giest(e, obs. form of JOIST.

Gieve, var. GIVE, GYVE.

Gif (gif), *conj. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5–6 giff(e, gyf(fe, (5 gyve, 6 geif, geve, gewe, giwe), 6 giue, 5– gif. [An alteration of ME. *gif*, IF.

It has not been certainly traced beyond the 15th c. (the MSS. of Barbour having been written in 1487–9). Probably it was due to the influence of GIVE, in which a form with a guttural similarly took the place of an earlier form with a palatal. Cf. GIN *conj.*]

1. Introducing a condition: = IF. Also *gif that.* Now *rare.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 12, I wald fayne set my will, Giff my wyt mycht suffice thartill. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. v. 107 Gyve þai couth, þai suld declere Of þat gret dystans þe matere. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 391 Gentill men gif ȝe be, Leiff ws sum part, we pray for cheryte. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 89 Geue that thare ony places be More creuell than vthers in degre [etc.]. 1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 4/2 And giue he were so holy, yet [etc.]. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 15 b, Giue nothinge be iugit mair sueit and plaisant thane þis lyfe .. how mekil [etc.]. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 21 Gif they speak not soe, I wald understand quhy they wryte not as they speak. 1786 C. KEITH *Har'st Rig* 47 Gif like your tongue were your twa hands, Nae help you'd need. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 354 Gif it was the last word I was ever to speak in this world, it was God's truth. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 29 Gif bless'd wi' freedom, ye can flee Wi' angel haste Through heaven's starr'd empire ye will be A prying ghaist. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Gif*, if. A casual form, mostly heard in Nidderdale.

†2. Introducing an object clause: = WHETHER. Also *gif that. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 206, I can nocht tell gif that he wes his bruther. 1567 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 247 [Bothwell] is minded to .. bring her [the queen] to Dunbar. Judge you gif it be with her will or no?

Gif(e, Giff, obs. forms of GIF, GIVE.

Giff (gif). *Sc.* [Formed by analysis of GIFF-GAFF.] In phrase *The giffs and the gaffs*: the givings and the takings, the gains and the losses. Cf. GIFF-GAFF.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xliii. 161, I think that the giffs and the gaffs nearly balance one another.

Giff-gaff (gi·f-gæf). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 giffe-gafe, gyffe-gaffe, 8 giff-goff, 9 gif-gaf(f. [reduplication of GIVE *v.* Cf. MDu. *ghivegave.*]

1. Mutual giving, mutual help; give and take.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 89 Some what was geuen to them before, and they muste nedes geue somewhat againe, for giffe gafe was a good felow, this gyffe gaffe led them clene from iustice. 1624 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *New Gagg* 92 Giff-gaff is a good fellow. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s.v., Giff-goff makes good fellowship. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* Gloss., *Giff-gaff*, open-heartedness, familiarity, frankness, or mutual condescension. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xl, I played at giff gaff with the officers. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, Gif-gaf makes gude friends, ye ken. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* xii, You must give me your [word] to be private in the matter—giff-gaff, you know. 1895 *Dundee Advertiser* in *Daily News* 22 Mar. 7/2 The 'giff-gaff' principle of making friends.

2. Interchange of remarks; promiscuous talk. (Cf. GAFF *sb.*[2])

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Giff-gaff*, unpremeditated discourse. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Giff-gaff*, the random conversation which strangers fall into when they meet in going the same road. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 45 The shrill 'giff-gaff' of their colloquy.

Hence †**Giff-gaffing** *vbl. sb.* = sense 1.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 35 The which giff-gaffing with God is the verie simoniacal sin of Anani and Saphira.

Gift (gift), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 ȝift, ȝyft, 2–5 ȝift(e, (4 ȝiefte), 3–5 ȝeft, 4 ȝyft(e, 4–6 yeft(e, (5 ȝefft, yeffe, yifte, yyft, yft, 6 yeffte). *β.* 4 yefpe, -the, 5 ȝyfth. *γ.* 3–6 gifte, gyft(e, 6 gyfft, (3 giuete, 4 gift, giftt, 6 gefte, gieft), 3, 6, 7 guift(e, 3– gift. [Com. Teut.: OE. *gift* str. fem. (recorded only in the sense 'payment for a wife', and in the plural with the sense 'wedding') corresponds to OFris. *jeft* fem., gift, MDu. *gift(e* (Du. *gift* fem., gift, *gift* neut., now more commonly *gif*, poison), OHG. *gift* fem., gift, poison (MHG., mod.G. *gift* fem., gift, neut., poison), ON. *gift*, usually written *gipt* gift (Sw., Da. *-gift* in compounds), pl. *giptar* a wedding, Goth. *-gifts* in compounds:—OTeut. **gifti-z* fem., f. root **gēb-* GIVE *v.*

The OE. sense does not appear to have survived into ME.; the *α* and *β* forms are perh. new formations from the vb., while the *γ* type, to which the mod. Eng. form belongs, is prob. (as the guttural seems to show) adopted from ON.]

I. Giving.

1. The action of giving, an instance of the same; a giving, bestowal. †*Of gift*: as a gift, gratuitously, for nothing; also *of free gift.* (*I would not have it*) *at a gift* (colloq.): at the price of nothing; even as a gift. †*Of a person's gift*: of his giving, as his gift. Also, the power or right of giving, in phr. *in* (†*of*) *a person's gift.*

α. *c* 1300 *K. Alis.* 4682 [Laud MS.] What wiþ ȝifte what wiþ queyntise Alle he wan hem to his seruyse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5090 (Trin.) ȝoure sackes shal I fille of ȝift [*Cott.* o gift]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3663, I wolde gladly .. Have a cos therof freely Of your yeft. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 22 William..was righte duke of Normandie by yeft of Charlys the symple, king of Fraunce. 1503 *Churchw. Acc., Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 28 Of the yefte of Alsun Abbot a payr of beds of jett.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28760 þe thrid almus es gift of hand, or elles in word or werk helpand. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 25 Thai had it of goddes giftt at thaire begynnyng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 29 It is to be enquered of all ye churches that belong to the lordes gyft how many there be & where they be & what they be worthe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 109 But canst thou not haue of gifte the filth which is painted on thy handes and necke? 1589 C. OCKLAND in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 72 For thei be of my Lorde of Warwikes gyfte. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 14 Therefore these two, her eldest sonnes, she sent To seeke for succour of this Ladies gieft. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 359 This floor David bought of Araunah the Jebusite, from whom he would not take it of gift. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 108 When we say a Guift is Free, there is not meant any Liberty of the Guift, but of the Giver. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) I. xi. 406 No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free-gift. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 27 To Lieu[t] Anthony Heyford, as of free guift 30*li. os. od.* 1785 COWPER *Lett.* Wks. (1876) 220 A gift of bedding to the poor of Olney. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iv, The rich living was in the gift of the Herberts. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv. (1878) 126 Language always makes gift of its best wealth to a great poet. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, Wouldn't have them at a gift. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxv. 486 The minor appointive offices which lie in his own gift.

Prov. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xv. 403 The prouerb is, what is so free as gift?

†b. *To give a gift* (= earlier *to give a give*): to give assurance *that. Obs.* (See GIVE *v.*)

2. *Law.* a. The transference of property in a thing by one person to another, voluntarily and without any valuable consideration.

α. 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 314 The saide feftments, yefts, graunts, and lesses. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 1. § 1 Every astate feoffement yeft relesse graunte lesis and confirmacion of landys.

γ. *c* 1471 in *Paston Lett.* No. 679 III. 21 A box with the dede of gyfft off J. P. 1558 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 314 Be this our letter of gyft and donatioune. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 16 Of gifts in case of death there be three sortes. *c* 1590, 1613 Deed of gift [see DEED *sb.* 4]. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 440 Gifts are always gratuitous, grants are upon some consideration or equivalent. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 217/2 To complete a gift of goods and chattels delivery is absolutely necessary.

fig. 1729 E. ERSKINE in Agnew *Theol. Consolat.* (1881) 109 There is a deed of gift or grant made by the Father to all the hearers of the Gospel.

b. (See quots. 1818, 1876.)

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 63 A gift, *donatio*, is properly applied to the creation of an estate tail; as a feoffment is to that of an estate in fee simple. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 295 The word 'against' was construed *without*, to make it alternative to the other gift. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 378 A feoffment was technically confined to an estate in fee simple, the conveyance of an estate tail by the same process was technically called a gift.

II. The thing given.

3. Something, the possession of which is transferred to another without the expectation or receipt of an equivalent; a donation, present. Also preceded by qualifying words, as *Christmas-, Easter-, New Year's*, etc. *gift.*

Grecian gift (see Virg. *Æn.* II. 49): some seeming favour or concession on the part of an enemy, suspected to be offered with sinister motive.

α. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1416 Þe broþer and de moder oc Riche ȝiftes eliezer ðe toc. *c* 1275 LAY. 1790 þo hafde Brutus þe ȝeft: þat Dyanne him bi-hehte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5357 Sterne stedes & strong, & oþer stoute ȝiftes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 27 Why make ye not your feasts to poore men, and yeveth him yefts, as yee done to the rich. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C ij, I pray yow alle that it plese yow to graunte me a bone and a yefte.

β. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 Be nathan david sone also ȝyfth or thynge ȝoven is signyfyed.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3319 He hir gaue a gift onan, A gold ring. *Ibid.* 3339 Ilkan gaue he giftes sere. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 67 The quene yaf gyftes for the nones .. Her curtasye to kythe. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 26 The mynde of giftes is best. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 67 Also that you .. shall confesse that you receive the citie as a gift, and not rendred as a right to the kyng your Master. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 [They] went through the city demanding their new yeres gifts of al those they met. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 491 The one eye vpon the guift and the other vpon the Giver. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 735 Both when we wake, And when we seek, as now, thy gift of sleep. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 115 Life is His gift, from whom whate'er life needs, And every good and perfect gift, proceeds. 1832 S. R. MAITLAND *Albig. & Waldenses* iii. 66 The candour of Gibbon is .. so remarkable that I wonder Milner did not reject the Grecian gift. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (1885) 38 Giving is giving, gift claims gift's return.

Proverbs. *c* 1460 *How Gd. Wif taught hir Dau.* 70 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 185 Bounden he is that ȝifte takithe, my dere childe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Throw no gyft agayne at the geuers head.

b. Something of value proceeding from a specified source, quasi-personified as a giver.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 252 These precious gifts of the Waters [fisheries] are presented to all Nations. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 The ever-living gifts of Grecian art and architecture and letters.

†c. A fee for services rendered. *Obs.*—[1]

1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 808 III. 214 Hery Cook wold goo with your swanes, for hys yefte chuld be vjs. viijd. and there fore he wold yeffe you his labore, be so ye payd for his costes.

†d. *pl.* Applied to almshouses founded by a specified person. *Obs.*

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* Epist., I live in Henry the 7th's Gifts.

4. An offering to God or to a heathen deity.

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 24 Leeue there thi ȝift before the auter. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 390 He .. offred a riche yefte vpon the awter.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10218 Ilkan þan to þe temple broght Sirekin gift after þai moght. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxiv. § 3. 70 Gifts are offered vnto God not as supplies of his want. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* v. 23. 24. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 4/7 The Deodand, or gift to God.

5. Something given with a corrupting intention; a bribe. *Obs.* as a specific sense.

The existence of this sense seems to be implied *a* 1300 in *Cursor M.* 17464 (Gött.) þai war for gifte [*read* forgifte, *bribed*] þe soth to hele.

α. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 90 Fuir schal falle and brenne atte laste þe houses and þe homes of hem þat desyreþ For to haue ȝiftes. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvi. 19 Thou shalt not accept persone, ne ȝiftis, for ȝiftis blynden eyen of wise men.

γ. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 89 Wo worth these giftes, they subuert iustyce euerye where. 1594 WILLOBIE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 10 For giftes the wysest will deceaue. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xix. 7 There is no iniquitie with the LORD our God..nor taking of gifts.

6. A faculty, power, or quality miraculously bestowed, e.g. upon the apostles and other early Christians; a Christian virtue looked upon as an emanation from the Holy Ghost; extended further to endowments bestowed by heathen deities or some supernatural agent; occas. in sense of inspiration. *The gift of tongues*: see TONGUE.

α. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 We ne maȝen þe fond from us driue, ne mid sworde ne mid kniue, bute hit beo þurh godes ȝifte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 28 Uor ðe seoue ȝiftes of ðe Holi Goste, ðet ich mote habben ham. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* viii. 20 Thou gessidist the ȝifte of God for to be had .. by money. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 181 The ȝiftis of gracis, the glories of heuen bihiȝt ben to alle Cristene passyng greete benefetis.

β. 1340 *Ayenb.* 200 Nou we willeþ zigge uerst of þe yefþe of onderstondinge be þan þet þe holy gost wile ous teche.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19007 Of haligast þe giftes sere, Gin us he has als yee se here. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 265 Amonge other [ladyes of yᵉ fayrye] there was one that gaue me yᵒ gyft to be suche one as ye se that I am. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 6 That admirable gift hereditary to the anointed Princes of this Realme, in curing the Kings Evill. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 715 Pandora, whom the Gods Endowd with all thir gifts. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxi. (1739) 258 Having a Power to impart the same Gift to others. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xxv. 254 He did begin to write, but he could bring nothing to pass: his gift was not come to him. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. S. P. G.* Wks. 1871 III. 241 We have not the gift of miracles. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. i. 13 To obtain the gift of holiness is the work of a life. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 359 Now the gift of intellect or understanding is precisely that gift of the Holy Spirit which enables us to understand the meaning of what we believe. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xi. (1877) 216 Faith is not only an excellent gift, a sublime gift, but it is a gift full of present happiness.

b. A natural endowment, faculty, ability, or talent. Also *natural gift, gift of God* or *nature. Gift of the gab*: (*colloq.*) see GAB 1 b.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23892 Sum for mar and sum for less, Efter þat vr giftes ess. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. 252 Gyftes of nature be gyuen Indyfferentlye to good folke and euyll. 1573 J. SANDFORD *Hours Recr.* (1576) b.p. Ded. A 5 Hir vertues and giftes of minde. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* xi. (Arb.) 49 For some hath an excellent gift in doctrine, and not in application. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 115 Imagining that all the guiftes of God should die in themselues, if they should bee taken out of the worlde. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. v. (1739) 12 Austin had also a gift or trick of working miracles. 1693 S. HARVEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* ix. (1697) 231 The Gifts of Nature, what will they avail? 1710 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 Dec. (1879) II. 294, I have heard he had a good Gift in Prayer. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 1 As Vivacity is the Gift of Women, Gravity is that of Men. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 8 Nature has been sparing of her gifts to the noble lord. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* I. 78 Endowed with highest gifts, The vision and the faculty divine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 229 He was in the habit of exercising his spiritual gifts at their meetings. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 29 The faculty of reasoning correctly..is for the most part a natural gift. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 99 He was displaying in Normandy the gifts of the wise lawgiver and firm administrator. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 144 The precise gifts that are needed in a special correspondent. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 328 [Hamilton's] countrymen seem to have never .. duly recognized his splendid gifts.

7. *slang.* (See quots.)

1832 *Examiner* 187/2 [They] asked him if he would join them in a good thing, which was to carry away a landlord's till of money, and that it would be a 'gift' (an easy task). 1859 *Slang Dict., Gift*, any article which has been stolen and afterwards sold at a low price.

8. A white speck on the finger-nails, supposed to portend a gift.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 17. 2/1 *Q.* What is the Cause of little white Spots, which sometimes grow under the Nails of the Fingers? And what is the reason they say they are Gifts? *A.* The reason of their being call'd Gifts is as Wise an one as that of Letters, Winding Sheets, &c. in a Candle. 1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3). 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* II. 269 We showed each other the gifts on our nails. 1886 in *Chesh. Gloss.*

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *gift-copy, -money, -package, -picture.* b. objective, as *gift-bearer -taker*; †*gift-greedy* adj. c. instrumental, as *gift-laden* adj. Also **gift-book**, a book given as a present; a book published in an attractive form, such as is suitable for a present, a school prize, etc.; **gift-enterprise** *U.S.* (see quot.); **gift-food**, food given in charity; **gift-horse**, a horse given as a present: see also HORSE *sb.* 20; **gift-house** (see quot.); †**gift-sermon**, a sermon that is paid for by an endowment.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/2 A *Gift berer, *doniferus, munifer.* 1868 *Publisher's Pref. to Watts' Improv. Mind*, As a *gift-book to advanced scholars it is most appropriate. 1885 T. FROST *Remin. Country Journalist* viii. (1888) 94 They..wished to use them [engravings] in the production of a gift-book. 1832 MRS. TROLLOPE in L'Estrange *Friendsh. Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 238 Mr. Howe told him that all the *gift copies were already sent. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Gift-enterprise*, a business that offers gifts to secure patrons or purchasers. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Dec. 4/5 The danger was..that the dangerous habit of living upon *gift-food would demoralise the recipients. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 118 With this, the mad-*gift-greedie man, Minerua did perswade. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 490 He ne'er consider'd it, as loth To look a *Gift-Horse in the mouth. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 249 The Captain..put spurs to his very fine gift-horse. 1893 FARMER *Slang*, **Gift-house* (or *Gift*), (printers') a club; a house of call; specifically for the purpose of finding employment, or providing allowances for members. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 2/5 A giant Christmas tree, constituted of some hundreds of the *gift-laden firs of the nursery. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12–15 Thou haste receyued the holy ghoste as it were *gifte money, a bond, and an earnest penye of thy salarye. 1897 BAILEY *Fruit-growing* 416 In all the finest fruits the grower should use nothing but a *gift-package, that is, one which is given away with the fruit when it is sold. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 128 Men never valued *gift pictures so much as those in which they had invested money. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 64 Here is a *gift-sermon every Tuesday..well endowed by lady Cambden. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 94 He was no *gyfte taker, he was no wynker, he was no bywalker.

Gift (gift), *v.* [f. GIFT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To endow or furnish with gifts (see chiefly GIFT *sb.* 6); to endow, invest, or present *with* as a gift.

15.. *Wife in Morel's Skin* C j b, The friendes that were together met He [*printed* Be] gyfted them richely with right good speede. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 197 See how the Lord gifted him above his brethren. 1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 396 If God have not gifted us for it, he hath not called us to it. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 61 He was better gifted than any other of the Indian Nation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. v, Nothing but the inspiration with which we writers are gifted can possibly enable anyone to make the discovery. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VIII. 282 When they were gifted with the self same Spirit with which Moses had been gifted. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 290 How admirably Nature had provided..by gifting it [the salmon] with a form of all others the best adapted for [etc.]. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Swan's Nest*, The world must love and fear him Whom I gift with heart and hand. 1884 ROGERS 6 *Cent. Work & Wages* I. 126 Many settlements, which afterwards grew into towns, were gifted subsequently with parliamentary representation.

b. To invest with a charm; to impart a fascination to. *rare*—[1].

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 141, I may not dwell on scenes and events which the pen of Scott has gifted.

2. To bestow as a gift; to make a present of. Const. with *to* or dative. Also with *away*. Chiefly *Sc.*

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege* 31 If they object, that tithes, being gifted to Levi, in official inheritance, can stand no longer than Levi [etc.]. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* V. (1677) 278 The recovery of a parcel of ground which the Queen had gifted to Mary Levinston. 1711 in A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 98 This bell was gifted by the Earl of Kilmarnock to the town of Kilmarnock for their Councilhouse. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* I. (1809) 51 Where a fund is gifted for the establishment of a second minister, in a parish where the cure is thought too heavy for one [etc.]. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 301 Parents were prohibited from selling, gifting, or pledging their children. 1829 J. BROWN *New Deeside Guide* (1876) 19 College of Blairs.. having been gifted to the Church of Rome by its proprietor. 1839 ALISON *Europe* xliii. § 71 (1849–50) VII. 155 Thus did Napoleon and d'Oubril gift away Sicily. 1878 J. C. LEES *Abbey of Paisley* xix. 201 The Regent Murray gifted all the Church Property to Lord Sempill.

Hence **Gi·fting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege* App. 4 Was Abraham so idle in gifting? Jacob so superstitious in vowing? 1671 *True Nonconf.* 163 Our Lords most gracious gifting. 1796 T. TOWNSHEND *Poems* 32 Where once thy gifting hand did weave Garlands of glory for the poet's head. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 302 A gifting of man, at his birth, not with capacities alone.

Gifted (gi·fted), *ppl. a.* [f. GIFT *v.* + -ED [2].]

1. Endowed with gifts (see GIFT *sb.* 6); talented.

1644 *Minutes Westm. Assembly* (1874) 38 It is one thing to say a gifted man may preach, but another thing to say a ruling elder .. by virtue of his office may do it. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 201 Such of the Women as were gifted at knitting and sewing [etc.]. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 241 This is a Text that the Gifted Brethren have often urged. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 212 No patriot weeps, when gifted villains die. 1839 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 100 The famous Christopher North..a gifted genius. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 376 The most gifted minds, when they are ill-educated, become the worst. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 92 It's a grand thing to be gifted, Tom.

absol. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 231 Men felt and knew that here also was one of the Gifted! 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 114 The gifted of their species.

b. said of an utterance and of a frame of mind.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 635 Where had they all their Gifted Phrases, But from our Calamies and Cases? 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. 26 Genius in its most gifted hour.

†2. Given, bestowed. *Obs.*—[1]

1671 MILTON *Samson* 36 Why was my breeding ordered and prescribed..To grind in brazen fetters under task With this heaven-gifted strength?

Hence **Gi·ftedness**, the condition, quality, or state of being gifted. Also quasi-*concr.*, a gift.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 149 The things of nature are not so alike graduated as Diseases are, as in relation to the Dose or Guiftedness. 1671 EACHARD *Observ. Answ. Grounds Cont. Clergy* 116 Not endued with the sublimest giftednesses of our Separatists. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 312 He was very illiterate, but thought to supply that defect by extraordinary giftedness. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* ii. 64 Rowland .. felt more and more the fascination of what he would have called his giftedness.

Gifter, var. GIFTURE, *Obs.*

Giftie (gi·fti). *Sc.* [dim. f. GIFT *sb.*: see -Y [4].] Playfully used for GIFT *sb.* 6 b.

1787 BURNS *To a Louse* viii, O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us To see oursels as others see us! 1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed* Wks. (1876) II. 22 [He] shows at twenty-twa as great a giftie For painting just, as Allan did at fifty.

†**Gi·ftishness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **giftish* (f. GIFT *sb.* + -ISH) + -NESS.] Giftedness, talent.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 78 An old Trot (that boasteth of her Giftishnesse in Waterology). *Ibid.* 158 Such whose Giftishnesse in Exhortation amounteth to a perswasive power.

Giftless (gi·ftlès), *a.* [f. GIFT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. That has no gift to offer. *Giftless gifts* = gifts that are no gifts (after Gr. ἄδωρα δῶρα).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 193 This messanger was yefteles. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Deceiving* 15 As in the proverbe, there are giftlesse gifts. 1650 TRAPP *Comm.* Gen. xv. 6 *Abraham gave gifts.* So doth God to reprobates; but they are giftless gifts: better be without them. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 245 Fair lords, be still awhile, And say no ill about this giftless guest.

2. That receives or has received no gift.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 415 Yftles schall they not be, That dare I sothely sey. 1751 CAMBRIDGE *Scribleriad* IV. 161 But not unhonour'd shall he halt away, Or giftless mourn this unauspicious day. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 297 O righteous man, we leave this land, Nor leave thee giftless for the welcoming Thou gav'st us erst.

3. Devoid of mental endowments; without talent.

1894 *Daily News* 13 July 6/4 An industrious, and by no means giftless, Welsh scholar.

Giftling (gi·ftlin). *nonce-wd.* [f. GIFT *sb.* + -LING.] A small gift.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* x. (1863) 151 The kindly Christmas tree .. may you have plucked pretty giftlings from it.

†**Gift-rope.** *Naut. Obs.* [The first element is prob. corrupt; perh. the word may be spurious, evolved by a misprint or misreading from *gest-rope.*] = GUEST-ROPE, GUESS-WARP.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Gift-rope* is the Boat-Rope, which is fastened to the Boat when she is swifted, in order to her being towed at the Stern of a Ship. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chest-rope*, in a ship, is the same with the guest or gift-rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gift-rope* (synonymous with *guest-rope*), a rope for boats at the guest-warp boom. [Not known to two nautical experts consulted.]

†**Gi·fture.** *Obs.* Also 6 **yefture**, 6–7 **gifter.** [f. GIFT *v.* + -URE.]

1. The action of giving; also the right of giving. Cf. GIFT *sb.* 1. *Upon gifture*: gratuitously.

1503 *Will of Lady Hastings* in *Test. Vetusta* II. 452 A faire prymmar, which I had by the yefture of Queen Elizabeth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 79 In whome doth the patronage, right, and gifture of these ecclesiastical promotions and benefices consist? 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. (1865) 5 The English will not be so liberall as to furnish them upon gifture.

2. A gift; a prize.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 63 Willing the gifter to some other wight. 1615 R. CLEAVER *Prov.* 48 The wealth of the godly is the peculiar gifture of wisedome.

3. *attrib.*, as *gifture-banquet*; **gifture-ore**, a quantity of ore given as a customary due.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. vi. 12 Solemn doles, or gifture banquets. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 90 The Deputy Barre Masters .. would not measure their oare unlesse they would pay them their gifter oare. 1632 *Ibid.* 98 There was some given to the Deputy Barre Masters for their paines, and it is called therefore gifter oare.

Gig (gig), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–8 **gigg**(e, 4–5 **gygge**, (6 **ghyg**), 6– **gig.** [Perh. onomatopœic; the identity of the word in all senses is very doubtful.]

I. Something that whirls.

†1. A whipping-top. *Obs.*

c 1440 [see WHIRLIGIG] 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. def. xvi. 317 This solide [Cone] of many is called Turbo, which to our purpose may be Englished a Top or Ghyg. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 70 Thou disputes like an Infant: goe whip thy Gigge. 1644 in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. IX. 422/1 For four giggs and scourge sticks is. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 159 H' has left his apish jigs, And whipping hearts like gigs. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 130 Play-things which are above their Skill to make, as Tops, Gigs, Battledors, and the like. 1729 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 109, I told her I'd give her a Whip for her Gig. *a* 1793 [see GIDDY *a.* 2 d].

fig. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 79/2 For hee's the gigge of time, Whom sharpest wits haue whipt with sportful rime. *Ibid.* 144/1 Thou Tauerne, Alehouse, Whorehouse, Gig of time, That for a groat wilt amongst Tinkers rime.

†**2.** A set of feathers arranged so as to revolve rapidly in the wind, for the purpose of attracting birds to a net. *Obs.*

1621 MARKHAM *Prev. Hunger* (1655) 115. *a* 1698 BLUNDELL *Cavalier's Note-bk.* (1880) 272 A great help..for bringing in of larks about your net, is a gigg of feathers..which twirleth swiftly round on the least breath of wind. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Day-net.*

3. = GIG-MILL.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Gigs*, or *gig machines*, are rotatory cylinders covered with wire-teeth, for teazling woollen cloth. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., *Gig, Gig-mill*, the machine by which the shag or nap is raised upon blankets and other cloth; also applied to the building in which the machine is worked..'Where's your Tom now? Au! he do worky down to factory—he 've a-worked to the gig's two year'.

II. Applied to persons.

†**4.** A flighty, giddy girl. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Hunten þer efter..mid gigge leihtre, mid hor eien, mid eni lihte lates. *c* 1395 *Plowman's T.* (Skeat) 759 Some spend hir good upon [hir] gigges, And finden hem of greet aray. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wyf tauȝte hir Dau.* 55 in *Babees Bk.* 38 Fare not as a gigge, for nouȝt þat may bitide, Lauȝe þou not to loude, ne ȝane þou not to wide. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 41 Thou selfewill gig that doth detest My faithfull loue, looke to thy fame. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s. v., A young Gig, a wanton Lass. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, Charlotte L—— called, and the little gig told all the quarrels..she led in her family.

5. A queer-looking figure, an oddity; *dial.* a fool. Chiefly *Eton slang.* Cf. GECK *sb*.[1], GEGGE.

1777 in *Life Hugh Eliot* iv. (1868) 124 Upon my word, Hugh, you are the greatest gig in the world. 1797 G. COLMAN *Heir at Law* IV. ii, What a damn'd gig you look like. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gig*, a trifling, silly, flighty fellow. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 416 O, France is the region of caricature, And a regular Frenchman's a gig to be sure With his apple-green breeches [etc.]. 1832 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 265 Be you Tories, be you Whigs, You must write to sad young gigs. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 193 They were what Mr. Daly..called uncommon gigs. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xiv, Such a set of 'gigs', my dear, I never saw in my life..not a good-looking man amongst them.

III. **6.** †**a.** A fancy, joke, whim. *Obs.*

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Ciij b, A right cutte of the worde, without gigges or fancies of hæreticall and newe opinions. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 118 New gigges for a countrie clowne. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 16 It is a common gigge to shift of all things brought against this filthee Idoll. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieuten.* IV. iv, I must go see him presently, For this is such a gig. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 204 Any idle tale, or gigge of a geering, gibing wit. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) III. 321 They put a gigg in the gravest scull And send their wits to gather wool. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 111 One talk'd of life's most funny rigs, And much enlarg'd on pleasing gigs.

b. Fun, merriment, glee. *In high gig, on the (high) gig*: in a state of boisterous hilarity; also *dial.* eager, impatient. Now *dial.*

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 201 The girls, Betsy and Beckey, were upon the *high gig* all the time, for they enjoyed seeing me thus whisked about. 1807 *Oracle* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1809) XII. 45, I tells you Common Garden's the gig, the go, and the finish. 1813 MOORE *Post Bag* iii. 21 We were all in high gig—Roman Punch and Tokay Travelled round, till our heads travelled just the same way. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & H.* 36 Being so full of gig and glee Begins her speech with He! He! He! *c* 1830 in Besant 50 *Yrs. Ago* 134 A laughter-loving lass of eighteen who dearly loved a bit of gig. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Gig*, a state of flurry; 'He's on the gig to be off.'

c. *Comb.* **gig-fair** *local* (see quot.) ? *Obs.*

1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 271 Fairs for shows, ribands, toys, &c. commonly called holiday or gig fairs.

Gig (gig), *sb.*[2] [Transferred sense of GIG *sb.*[1] I.]

1. A light two-wheeled one-horse carriage.

1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* v. (1809) 89 Airing *en famille*, in a gig, accompanied with a husband and three children. 1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3). 1809 WINDHAM *Sp. Parl.* 26 May 24 Let the former riders in gigs and whiskeys and one-horsed carriages continue to ride in them. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Jrnl. Solit. Man* in *Tales & Sk.* (1879) 84 Spruce gigs rattling past. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 51 In the carriage, mind you, not in the gig driven by the groom. 1889 G. N. HOOPER in *Driving* (Badm.) 379 Gigs are considered equally suitable for London and country use.

2. *Naut.* A light, narrow, clinker-built ship's boat, adapted either for rowing or sailing. Also *cutter-, whale-gig.*

(Not in Falconer *Dict. Marine* 1780.)

1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Adv. Fut. Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 338 That by its painter drags the Gig or Yawl. 1801 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 325 Lord Nelson repaired in his gig (his usual conveyance) on board of our Ship. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 24 'Tis number sixty-five—a wig—O d—n the number! man the gig. 1860 L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Mission to China* I. 71 Customhouse guards..have a proper respect for a British man-of-war's gig. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 213 Cutter Gig, Whale Gig, Whale Gig-Life[boat].

b. A modified form of the ship's gig, used, esp. on the Thames, as a rowing boat, chiefly for racing purposes.

1865 [see *gig eight* sense 4]. 1881 *Sportsman's Year Bk.* 100 A heavy pair-oared gig. 1882 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 June 2/1 The steam-launches and gigs of the Thames police may with noiseless vigilance patrol the waters. 1888 W. B. WOODGATE *Boating* xi. (Badm.) 143 Many regattas offered prizes for pair oars with coxwains in outrigged gigs.

c. Short for *gigsman* (see 4).

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv, One of the Captain's gigs, the handsome black already introduced on the scene.

3. A wooden box or chamber, with two compartments, one above the other, used by miners in ascending and descending a pit-shaft. Also = KIBBLE.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Gig.* See *Kibble .. Kibbal* or *Kibble* (*Corn. & Wales*), an iron bucket for raising ore. 1883 *B'ham Weekly Post* 18 Aug. 4/3 Thirteen men placed themselves in the gig to be drawn to the surface from a depth of about 1,300 feet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *gig-apron, -cushion, harness, -horse, -house, -umbrella, -whip*; *gig-ways* adv.; (sense 2 b) *gig-eight, -race, -sculling.* b. similative, as (sense 2 b) *gig-built* adj. Also **gig-bishop**, a bishop who rides in a gig instead of a carriage; **gig-box**, a box in the seat of a gig; **gigsman**, one of the crew of a ship's gig; **gig-pair**, a gig fitted for two rowers; **gig-road, -saddle, -tree** (see quots.); **gig-work**, practice in rowing in a gig.

1869 *Daily News* 10 Dec., Stetham and Co. have gutta percha in the shape of *gig-aprons and dumb jockeys. 1852 S. G. OSBORNE in *Times* 3 Nov., Divide the dioceses into manageable districts, and have what I will call '*gig bishops'. 1897 *Tablet* 4 Sept. 384 The Suffragans, or '*gig-bishops', as the late Mr. Rogers used to call them. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* vii. (1859) 143 Fyall ordered Jupiter to bring a case from his *gig box containing some capital brandy. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 3/3 Mr. J. E. M. .. happened to be with some friends in a large *gig-built boat close by. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* I. xi. 195 The lawyer took a stretch for it on the bench, with his *gig cushions for a pillar. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 110 We may imagine ..the raws and blisters that he endured, ere he was qualified to progress from the coaching tub to a seat in the *gig eight. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Gig-saddle*, the saddle belonging to a set of single-horse carriage or *gig-harness. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 304 Coach-horse, Carriage-horse, *Gig-horse, &c. 1882 OGILVIE, *Gig-horse*, a horse that draws a gig. 1829 D. CONWAY *Norway* 151 There was also attached .. a coach or *gig-house and a garden. 1859 *Echo* 9 Feb., He daily has one or two out in the *gig-pairs. 1888 W. B. WOODGATE *Boating* xi. (Badm.) 144 This system .. caused *gig races to be fruitful sources of squabbles. 1824 *Times* 7 Jan. 3/5 That is the *gig-road toward's Batler's-green. 1883 *Standard* 9 Nov. 2/2 The road is not a working road, but what they call a gig road. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gig-saddle*, a small saddle used with carriage-harness, and carrying the terrets for the driving-reins and the check-hook for the bearing-rein. 1887 *Sporting Life* 30 June 4/6 No sculling boats had been engaged for the scratch *gig sculling race. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gig-tree*, the frame of a gig or harness saddle. 1883 READE *Tit for Tat* in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 252/2 The lady..came out to her, and a servant and a *gig umbrella. 1832 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 258 If you come *gig-ways pray bring with you *Raine's Testamenta.* 1830 *Chron.* 24 Aug. in *Ann. Reg.* (1831) 137/2 Captain Smith, having jumped out of it, with the *gig-whip in his hand. 1843 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 39 Albert..takes up a gig-whip, but does not use it. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 3/4 All the candidates indulged in long bouts of *gig work.

Hence **Gig-ful**, as many as a gig will hold.

1848 J. MACKINTOSH *Diary* in Macleod *Mem.* vi. (1854) 154 Two gigfuls of fishers passed me.

†**Gig**, *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **gyge**. [Of obscure origin; perh. echoic; cf. Sc. *gig*, GEIG *v.*, to squeak.] ? A squeaking noise.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 852 (Fairfax MS.) And euer mo so swyft as thought This queynt hous about went..And al thys hous..was made of twigges .. That for the swough and for the twynges [*read* twyges] This house was also [= as] ful of gyges And also ful eke of chirkynges As [etc.].

Gig (gig), *sb.*[4] [Shortened from FISHGIG or FIZGIG.] A kind of fish-spear; = FISHGIG, FIZGIG 4. Also *U. S.*, 'An arrangement of four barbless hooks, fastened back to back, and attached to a hand-line, used for catching fish by dragging it through a school' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

1722 R. B. *Hist. Virginia* 131 At each End of the Canoe stands an Indian, with a Gig, or pointed Spear, setting the Canoe forward with the Butt-end of the Spear, as gently as he can, by that Means, stealing upon the Fish, without any Noise. 1774 COOK *Voy.* (1777) II. III. vii. 91, I did not see that they had any other weapon but darts and gigs, intended only for striking of fish. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 228 Two men are trying to take some of the fish with a gig. 1877 G. GIBBS *Tribes Washington* 195 The spring salmon are taken .. in the small streams either with the scoop-net or with a gig.

†**Gig**, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Also 7 **gigg**(e. (See quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 106/1 A Gigge is a hole in the Ground where Fire is made to dry the Flax. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Gigge.*

†**Gig** (gig), *v.*[1] [f. GIG *sb.*[1] (sense 1).] a. *intr.*; b. *trans.* (sense obscure: see below).

The verb seems literally to denote the action of some kind of 'gig' or whipping-top of peculiar construction, having inside it a smaller 'gig' of the same shape, which was thrown out by the effect of rapid rotation. Hence *to gig (out)* appears to be used *fig.* with the sense 'to throw out or give rise to (a smaller repetition of itself)'. The Dicts., on the ground of the Dryden quot., have plausibly, but erroneously, explained the transitive vb. as meaning 'to engender,' assigning to it a derivation from L. *gignĕre.*

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 44 No wonder they'l confesse no losse of men; For Rupert knocks 'em, till they gig agen. 1658-9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 185 One question gigs out another. We shall never end. 1677 I. L. *Ded. to Cleveland's Poems* A iv, How many of their slight productions may be gigged out of one of his pregnant Words? 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* Prol. 21, Yet in lampoons you libel one another. The first produces still a second jig; You whip them out, like school-boys, till they gig; And with the same success..For every one still dwindles to a less. *Ibid.* III. i, *Sosia.* You, my Lord Amphitryon, may have brought forth another You my Lord Amphitryon..and our Diamonds may have procreated these Diamonds .. *Phædra.* If this be true, I hope my Goblet has gigg'd another Golden Goblet.

Gig (gig), *v.*[2] [perh. onomatopœic; there may be connexion with prec.]

†**1.** *intr.* ? To move to and fro. *Obs. rare.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 138 The rank Matrons, dancing to the Pipe, Gig with their Bums.

2. *trans.* To move backwards and forwards. Chiefly *U.S.*; also *techn.* in *to gig back* (the carriage of a sawmill after the cut is made). Cf. JIG *v.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Gig-saw*, The motion is imparted by the crank and pitman, and the spring above gigs back the saw, keeping it strained on its upward stroke. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 8 Dec. 362 These gangs [i. e. of saws]..convert whole logs into lumber as they pass through—thus obviating the necessity of 'gigging back'. 1886 HOTCHKISS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 345/1 A rope .. passing over pulleys in the floor to a drum beneath, so arranged as to be under the control of the sawyer in its feeding movement or in reversal to 'gig' the carriage back to its first position. 1887 *Microscope* VII. 333 Gently gig the glass back and forth

3. *Comb.*, as **gig-back, gig-saw** (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Gig-saw*, a thin saw to which a rapid vertical reciprocation is imparted. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Gig-back*, a device by which a sawmill carriage is run back after the cut has been made, usually much more rapidly than during the forward motion.

Hence **Gi·gging** *vbl. sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*

1887 *Microscope* VII. 335 The .. diatoms are again transferred to the crystal gigging glass.

Gig (gig), *v.*[3] [? back-formation from GIG-MILL.] *trans.* To raise the nap of (cloth) with a gig. Also in *Comb.*, as *gig-drum, -machine, -wheel.* Hence **Gi·gging** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as *gigging-machine, -mill.* Also **Gi·gger**, one who works a gigging-machine.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 195 Mills, called here Gigging-Mills .. worked by men turning them backward and forward, till the wool is sufficiently opened for use. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1320 Several French schemes have been mounted for making the gig-drum act upon the two sides of the cloth. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Gig Wheel*, a mill in which the nap of woollen cloth is raised by the application of teasles. 1842 [see GIG *sb.*[1] 3]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Gigging-machine*, a machine for dressing woolen cloth by subjecting it to the action of teasels, whose fine hooks draw the loose fibres to the surface. 18.. *Fibre & Fabric* V. 20 (Cent.) A man who can take charge of dyeing, scouring, fulling and gigging in a small country mill.

†**Gig**, *v.*[4] *Obs.*[−1] *trans.* ? To befool, hoax.

1795 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 153* Gigg'd by their neighbours, gull'd of all their cash.

Gig (gig), *v.*[5] [f. GIG *sb.*[4]] a. *trans.* To spear (fish) with a gig. b. *intr.* 'To fish with a gig or fishgig' (Webster 1828–32).

1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 569 The Indians sometimes gig them [porpoises].

Gig (gig), *v.*[6] [f. GIG *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To ride or travel in a gig. Also *to gig it.*

1807 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 65 To-day I gig it to Ashby. 1823 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 17 Oct. (1894) I. 229, I am enchanted, I have gigged round the new road. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 3 Lost the coach, and had to gig it home. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 280 A young doctor gigging it at an express-train velocity. 1836 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 479 We had first two miles' walk, then two miles' gigging.

Giga: see JIG.

‖ **Giga** (dʒī·gə). *Mus.* [It. = F. *gigue.*] = GIGUE.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1879 [see GIGUE].

‖ **Gigalira** (dʒigəlī·rə). [It.; f. *giga* fiddle + *lira* lyre.] A kind of wood harmonicon.

1889 *Century Dict., Gigelira.* 1892 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/2 Performances on the gigilira [*sic*], dulcimer, and piano.

†**Gigant**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 5 **gigante**, 6 **gygant.** [ad. L. *gigant-em, gigās*: see GIANT. The Lat. word had been adopted in OE. as *gigant.*] = GIANT *sb.* and *a.*, in various senses.

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Þa nam he [Dauid] fif stanas on his herdebelȝ &..mid anum he þone ȝigant ofwearp.] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 95 That cite callede Babylon whom Nemproth the gigante made. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 61 Waddes Grave, whom the People there say to have beene a Gigant and owner of Mougreve. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Anguipes*, a gygant that had crooked feete like a serpent. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.*, II. *Irel.* 154 A day was appointed betweene these Gigants or Champions, namely betweene John Curcy and the other. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1007 The stalk of Fennel gigant would scarse contain this when he is grown great.

†**Gigantal**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *gigantal*, f. L. *gigant-, gigās*: see GIANT.] = GIGANTIC *a.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Urania* I Gigantal frames, held wonders rarely strange, Like spiders' webs, are made the sport of days. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. XXX. 193 This Gigantal victory being ended, Pantagruel withdrew himself to the place of the flagons.

Gigantean (dʒaigæ·ntĭ·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *gigantē-us* (ad. Gr. γιγάντειος, recorded only in late Gr., f. γίγαντ-: see GIANT) + -AN.] = GIGANTIC *a.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 420 An exceeding huge Gigantean Switzer. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 318 When the strong Fates with Gigantean force Bear thee in iron arms. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* 121 Near the gates..stand two statues of more than Gygantean bulk. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 255 They can't reach up to that wicked Pitch of Jesuitical Gigantean Heights therein. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Whistlecr. Nat. Poem* III. xlix, Had he so done, the gigantean corps Had sack'd the convent on that very day. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1955. 524/2 The desire for gigantean buildings.

Gigantesque (dʒəigæ̃ntē·sk), *a.* [a. F. *gigantesque*, ad. It. *gigantesco*, f. *gigante*, ad. L. *gigantem* GIANT.] Having the characteristics of a giant; befitting a giant.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 468 Everything .. was gigantesque and awful. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 302 How gigantesque the campanile is in its mass and height. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 66 All gigantesque, eccentric, distorted, extravagant art is barbarous. 1888 W. H. PAYNE tr. *Compayré's Hist. Pedagogy* 95 Rabelais wrote for giants, and it is natural that he should demand gigantesque efforts of them.

absol. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 123 This play abounds with two vices .. ringing changes upon words, and a disposition to the unnatural and gigantesque. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* ii. (1894) 59 The expressions savour rather strongly of the gigantesque.

Gigantic (dʒəigæ̃·ntik), *a.* [f. L. *gigant-*, *gigās* (see GIANT) + -IC. (Gr. had *γιγαντικός* of equivalent formation.)]

† **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a giant or giants. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 10 Thou Genius of the place .. Which liued'st long before the All-earth-drowning Flood, Whilst yet the world did swarme with her Gigantick brood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 659 On each hand slaughter and gigantic deeds. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 472 There are some persons of that wicked and Gigantick disposition.. that .. would be ready to say with Polyphemus in Homer [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 178 He was the son of Uricus, and of the gigantic race.

2. Of persons or their stature: Having the proportions of a giant; resembling a giant in size, etc.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvii. 386 The Fairies .. have their enchanted Castles, and .. Gigantique Ghosts. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 10 Jeffery .. had many squabbles with the King's gigantic porter. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 172 The gigantic bones found in many burial places here, give room to believe, that the former inhabitants were of larger size than the present. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi, One who had never seen the Black Douglas, must have known him by his swart complexion, his gigantic frame [etc.].

3. Hence of things material or immaterial, actions, etc.: Greatly exceeding ordinary dimensions; huge, enormous.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, Vivaldi pointed out to Ellena the gigantic Velino in the north. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 45 The evils complained of by these writers .. have in the present day attained to a gigantic stature. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 293 The Gigantic Crane is an inhabitant of Bengal and Calcutta. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 494 Facing this gigantic telescope. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 315 The ancestors of the gigantic quadrupeds, which all foreigners now class among the chief wonders of London, were brought from the marshes of Walcheren. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 42 The gigantic spirit of enterprise which was kindled in England and Spain. 1878 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. XXVIII. (ed. 3) 468 The hell believed in is thought too dreadful for all except gigantic offenders.

Hence **Giga·nticness.**

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Giga·ntical,** *a. Obs.* [f. GIGANTIC *a.* + -AL.] = GIGANTIC *a.*, in various senses.

1604 MIDDLETON *Black Bk.* C j b, A paire of Corpulent Gigantical Andiorns. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. v. § 8. 81 Goropius Becanus, an Antuerpian (who thought his owne wit more Giganticall then the bodies of Nimrod and Hercules) hath written a large discourse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 242, I would see..whether there be..gigantical Patagones in Chica. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 3. 62 A gigantical and Titanical Attempt to dethrone the Deity.

Gigantically (dʒəigæ̃·ntikăli), *adv.* [f. GIGANTICAL *a.* + -LY².] In a gigantic manner or degree; after the manner or proportions of a giant; enormously.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 3. 62 Though this monster .. strut and stalk so gigantically. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 509 The fountains of barbarous and gigantically daring impiety. 1845 [MISS J. ROBINSON] *Whitehall* XXXVIII. 260 A gigantically tall porter. 1852 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 375 You do not habitually think thus gigantically of angels. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 271 [He] felt so gigantically good-natured that he could not keep his face sober. 1870 *Daily News* 13 Dec., Prince Edward—our Guardsman—loomed almost gigantically through the fog on the morning of Inkermann.

Giganticide [1] (dʒəigæ̃·ntisəid). [f. L. *gigant(i)-*, *gigās* GIANT + -CIDE [1].] A giant-killer.

1806 SOUTHEY *Let.* 17 June in *Life & Corr.* III. xii. 43 Jack the Giganticide's leathern bag. 1883 *Times* 20 Dec. 9 The young preferred to live in Fairyland, among fairy godmothers, giganticides, genii good or bad.

Giganticide [2] (dʒəigæ̃·ntisəid). [f. as prec. + -CIDE [2].] The killing of giants.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing HALLAM). *a* 1876 G. DAWSON *Serm. Disp. Points* (1878) 184 The wonderful hero who ascended into an invisible land and took to giganticide.

Hence **Giga·nticidal** *a.*

1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 55, I had become familiar in childhood with the giganticidal precocity of beanstalks.

Gigantify (dʒəigæ̃·ntifəi), *v.* [f. as prec. + -FY.] *trans.* To cause to develop gigantically. Hence **Giga·ntifying** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *attrib.*

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 332 The gigantifying art, to coin a word, is more beneficially applied to fir-trees.

† **Gigantine,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *gigantin* (Cotgr.), f. L. *gigant-*, *gigās* GIANT.] = GIGANTIC, in various senses.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 1. 74 That Gygantine state of mind which possesseth the trowblers of the world.. who .. would giue fourm to the world according to their owne humors (which is the trewe theomachie), pretendeth [etc.]. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* ii. 10 The heroick and gigantine manner of this Order. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 3 A Man of such Gigantine Stature.

Hence † **Gigantinism,** gigantic development.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., Such vigorous talnes in statur and strength .. that .. by a grace-full Gygantinisme, the commonly doughty are become your dwarfes.

Gigantism (dʒəi·gæ̃ntiz'm). *Biol.* [f. L. *gigant-*, *gigās* + -ISM.] Abnormal or monstrous size.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Gigantive,** *a. Obs.* [Badly f. L. *gigant-* GIANT + -IVE.] Mistake for, or synonym of, GIGANTINE.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 The walls are cut into Gygantive Images. *Ibid.* 159 His gigantive shape [1677 *reads* gigantick; *elsewhere* (p. 149) *Herbert has* gigantine]. 1656 HEYLIN *Journeys* vii. 91 What minded King Lewis to make his father of so gigantive a stature, I cannot tell.

Gigantize (dʒəi·gæ̃ntəiz), *v.* [f. GIGANT-IC + -IZE.] *trans.* To cause to appear gigantic.

1630 RANDOLPH *Paneg. Verses Shirley's Gratef. Serv.* A iij, I cannot..straine Garagantuan lines to Gigantize thy veine. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 152 The former humanising the divine, the latter, if not deifying, gigantising humanity. 1865 *Spectator* 30 Sept. 1084 The comparison with dwarfs never makes average men seem unnaturally tall, never gigantizes them, though giants dwarf them.

Gigantolite (dʒəigæ̃·ntŏləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *γίγαντ(ο)-*, *γίγᾶς* GIANT + -LITE. Named by Bonsdorf 1832.] A pseudomorph after iolite occurring in large six or twelve sided crystals, a variety of pinite.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. II. 325 Gigantolite, a mineral composed of alumina, lime, and iron.

Gigantology (dʒəigæ̃ntɒ·lŏdʒi). [a. F. *gigantologie*, f. Gr. *γιγαντ(ο)-*, *γίγᾶς* GIANT + *-λογία*: see -LOGY.] Discussions or treatises about giants.

1773 PATERSON *Bibl. West.* p. vi, Astrology, Geomancy, Sorcery, Gigantology and other Marvellous History. 1811 DIBDIN *Bibliomania* (ed. 2) 503 *note*, The word 'Gigantology' first introduced by Mr. Paterson .. was used by the French more than two centuries ago. 1865 *Reader* 14 Oct. 419/2 There is but little material to fill up the history of gigantology between the men of renown and the giants of romance.

Gigantomachy (dʒəigæ̃ntɒ·măki). Also ‖ **gigantoma·chia.** [a. and ad. Gr. *γιγαντομαχία*, f. *γιγαντ(ο)-*, *γίγᾶς* GIANT + *μάχη* battle.]

1. a. The war of the giants against the gods. **b.** A contest resembling this.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 31 In a Gigantomachy they prease to commix the heauen with the hell. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 19. 18 There had been always ..a kind of gigantomachy betwixt these two parties or sects of men. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 148 This with our church monomachie Ends with a gigantomachie. 1710 HUME *Sacr. Success.* (1716) 308 Its former gigantomachy drove our Church into the wilderness. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 127 The Tartarus, which he prepares for the defeated Titans, after the Gigantomachia. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Nov. 492 So 'tall' were the scores..that it was a veritable 'gigantomachia', or 'battle of the Anakim'.

2. A representation of the same.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. i. 19 In the pediment, however, of the eastern portico was sculptured in high relief the Gigantomachia, or Assault of Heaven by the Titans. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 128 One is the sculptor, of the statue nice, Or Gigantomachies of rock and ice.

Hence † **Giganto·machize** *v. Obs.*—[1] *intr.* To rise in rebellion like the giants against heaven.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv. The..Goggle-ey'd Grumbledories would ha' Gigantomachiz'd.

† **Gi·gar.** *Obs.*—[1] [a. med. or mod. L. *gigart-um*, ad. Gr. *γίγαρτ-ον.*] A grape-stone.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 257 With small, brown, compressed seeds, like Gygars [L. *gygartis similibus*].

Gig(g by geoul: see CHEEK *sb.* 5.

Gigelot(te, obs. form of GIGLET.

Gigg(e, obs. form of GIG, JIG.

Giggambob(b, var. JIGGAMBOB.

† **Gigge,** *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. *gigge*, GUIGE.] *trans.* To fit the guige or arm-strap to (a shield).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1646 Squieres .. Giggynge of sheeldes, with layneres lacynge.

Giggelot, obs. form of GIGLET.

Gigger [1] (gi·gəɹ). [f. GIG *v.*[3] + -ER [1].] One who works a gigging-machine.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gigger [2] (gi·gəɹ). *U.S.* [f. GIG *v.*[5] + -ER [1].] 'A fisherman who uses the gig as a means of capturing fish; a gigman' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gigger, var. JIGGER *sb.* and *v.*

Gigget(t, obs. form of GIGOT.

Giggish (gi·gij), *a.*[1] Also 6 **giggisse.** [f. GIG *sb.*[1] (sense 6) + -ISH.] Lively, flighty, wanton.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1206 This fustiane maistres and this giggisse gase. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 167 Thy giggish tricke, thy queanish trade, A thousand Bridewel birds hath made. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* xxii. 844 Our giggish heads have not the gift to observe a Promise. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 398 Come, come, something giggish, something merry. 1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreths* I. xvi. 254 A giggish widow.

Hence **Gi·ggishness.**

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 100 There is a sort of giggishness about him, too.

Giggish (gi·gij), *a.*[2] [f. GIG *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] **a.** Resembling a gig. **b.** Directed towards driving a gig.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 532 They would not accuse it [his one-horse chaise] of ever having been too giggish even for a doctor of divinity. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 121 It was now his ambition to drive a pair. He had outlived his giggish propensities.

Giggit (gi·git), *v. U. S. colloq.* [Cf. GIG *v.*[2]] **a.** *trans.* To convey rapidly. **b.** *intr.* To move rapidly.

1862 MRS. STOWE in *N. Y. Independent* 27 Feb. (Cent.), He nearly like to have got her eat up by the sharks, by giggiting her off in the boat out to sea, when she warn't more 'n three years old. 1869 — *Oldtown Folks* 56 While the wagon and Uncle 'Liakim were heard giggiting away.

Giggle (gi·g'l), *sb.* Also 7 **gigle.** [f. the vb.]

† **1.** = GIGLET 1 b. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Gadrouillette*, a minx, gigle, flirt.

2. A giggling laugh.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1687 I. 202 A small transient pleasure a tickling the ears, wagging the lungs, forming the face into a smile, a giggle, or a humme, are not to be purchased with a grievous distaste and smart. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 June, 'My family is much obliged to your ladyship', cried Tabby, with a kind of hysterical giggle. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. viii, You have cured her of her schoolgirl's giggle. 1843 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 48 The solitude is disturbed by the giggle of pic-nic parties. 1881 *Academy* 15 Oct. 289 There is much humour—here and there, however, tending to degenerate into 'a fit of the giggles'—in Miss Tytler's representation of [etc.].

Giggle (gi·g'l), *v.*[1] Also 6 **gygyll,** 6–7 **gigle.** [Echoic; cf. the synonymous Du. *giggelen*, *giegelen*, *gi(e)chelen*, MHG. *gickeln*, mod.Ger. *gichelen*, *gickeln*, *gichern*, *kichern*; also various other imitative words in Eng. with the frequentative suffix -LE, as *gaggle*, *cackle*. (Johnson 1755 remarks 'It is retained in Scotland'; but there is no scarcity of examples in English writers of the 18th c.)] *intr.* To laugh continuously in a manner not uproarious, but suggestive either of foolish levity or uncontrollable amusement. Cf. *snigger*, *titter*. Also with *on*, *out*.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 63 Some gygyll and lawgh without grauyte. 1566 DRANT *Wayl. Hieremie* i. K i b, Her enmies .. Dyd scorne her sacred sabboth day, And gyggle out theyr fyll. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 473 If when thou laughest she [thy wife] weepe, when thou mournest she gigle. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. viii. (1718) 34 Fool, giggle on, and waste thy wanton breath. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 128 We see them .. in the Park walking, giggling with their sparks. 1770 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 374 Lady Maria did not beat me, but giggled a little. 1777–1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. 125 Wee things giggling in the arms O' their fond mithers. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Oct., A quiet day .. giggling and making giggle among the kind and frank-hearted young people. 1852 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XV. 154 All men in the court laughed, and the pretty ladies giggled. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 365 The striking scene..when the House of Commons was giggling over some delicious story of bribery and corruption.

b. quasi-*trans.* To utter with a giggle. Also *To giggle out* (*time*): to waste in giggling. *To giggle away*: to do away with by giggling.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 10 These pass the glass about; the Conclave set, Giggle applause. *a* 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 56 Be modest in your deportment or behaviour .. not giggling or idling out your time. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 278/1 He was always on the heel of pastime .. he would giggle away the Great Charter.

† **Gi·ggle,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 6 **gigle.** [f. GIG *sb.*[1] + -LE.] *trans.* ? To turn rapidly; make giddy. Hence **Gi·ggled** *ppl. a.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 348 They auouch that tidings (being coyned in the closet of their gigled braine).

Gigglement (gi·g'lmĕnt). [f. GIGGLE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] The action of giggling.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 198 Gaping gigglement surrounds the fire. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ii. 22 He .. is first made aware of the delicacy of his position by the gigglement of the two young ladies.

Giggler (gi·gləɹ). Also 7–8 **gigler.** [f. GIGGLE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who giggles.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church-Porch* xlii, The gigler is a milk-maid, whom infection, Or a fir'd beacon frighteth from his ditties. 1716 STEELE *Town-Talk* No. 9, I have known a very giggler express an air of satisfaction when he has been speaking plain sense. 1835 SOUTHEY in *Cowper's Wks.* (1835) I. 41 His fellow idler and giggler in former days. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. 224 Flying over the country with a parcel of giddy gigglers.

Gigglesome (gi·g'lsŭm), *a.* [f. GIGGLE *v.*[1] + -SOME.] Prone to giggling.

1893 MARY HULLAH *Aunt Constantia Jane* ii. 66 When you are once gigglesome the least thing sets you off again.

Gigglet, obs. form of GIGLET.

Giggling (gi·gliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GIGGLE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. GIGGLE.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E iv, Loude gigling and laughing is but a foolishe signe And euident token of maners feminine. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* 17 Apr., Wks. (1876) 231 There was I, and the future Lord Chancellor, constantly employed from morning to night in giggling and making giggle. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 19 Such giggling and bantering about the church-door. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* iii. 72 After infinite wrigglings, gigglings, and whisperings.

Giggling (gi·gliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GIGGLE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That giggles.

1611 COTGR., *Ricaneux*, tighying, giggling, euer sporting, dallying, or playing the wanton. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v, i, A gigling waiting wench for me, That shewes her teeth how white they be. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 P 4 If therefore the giggling Leucippe could but see her Train of Fops assembled. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp* 8 May in *Early Diary*, A parcel of young giggling girls laugh'd her out of it. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 47 You have glances on every side of fresh country faces and blooming giggling girls. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* vii. 210 The giggling fool, who is the butt of the harvest field.

†**b.** *transf.* of a brook. *Obs.*

1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* III. 54 A giggling brook doth on much gravel fall.

c. said of laughter, tone of the voice, etc.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* I. vi. 36 To gygling laughter geeuen was Democritus alway. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. ix. § 2 (1669) 143/2 The Saints joy and peace, is not such a light gigling joy as the Worlds. 1733 P. DRAKE *Grotto* 11 And looks diviner graces tell, Which dont with giggling muscles dwell. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlvi, A weak giggling laugh. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlvi. She .. in a faint genteel giggling tone, cackled to her sister about her fine acquaintance.

†**Gi·gglish,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. GIGGLE *v.* + -ISH.] Disposed to giggle.

1671 MRS. BEHN *Amor. Prince* IV. iv, For all the maids I meet with are so giglish And scornful.

Giggly (gi·gli), *a.* [f. GIGGLE *sb.* + -Y [1].] Addicted to giggling.

1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving* 175 Miss Augusta, tall, shapely, airy, giggly, but a consummate fool. 1881 COLVIN *Landor* vi. 118 His young women..are..apt..to comport themselves in a manner giggly, missish, and disconcerting.

Giggombob, var. JIGGAMBOB.

Giggot, obs. form of GIGOT.

†**Giggs, gigs,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 6 **gigges,** 7 **jigs.** [Of obscure origin; cf. the various words spelt JIG.] A mouth-disease in horses (see quots.).

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* xl. 18 b, Of the bladders in a horses mouth, which our old Ferrers were woont to call the Gigges. The Italians call them Froncelle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 362 The Gigs .. be litle soft swellings or rather pustuls with blacke heads, growing in the inside of his lips, next vnto the great iaw-teeth. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheap Husbandry* (ed. 3) 75 The Iigs. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 211 Having the lampes, barbs, giggs, blisters, bloudy rifts. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., These Giggs proceed from foul Feeding, either of Grass or Provender. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentleman's Farriery* xliv. 320 There are frequently observed on the inside the lips and palate, little swellings or bladders, called Giggs.

Gi·g-lamp. [f. GIG *sb.*[2] + LAMP.]

1. One of the lamps at either side of a gig.

transf. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. W. Ind.* xv. 248 Fireflies .. with two long antennæ, at the point of each of which hangs out a blazing lanthorn. The unimaginative colonists call them gig-lamps.

2. *pl.* Spectacles. *slang.*

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* iii, 'Looks ferociously mild in his gig-lamps!' remarked a third, alluding to Mr. Verdant Green's spectacles. 1887 *Punch* 30 July 45/1 Jack's a straw-thatched young joker in gig-lamps.

Gigle, gigler, obs. forms of GIGGLE, -ER.

Giglet, giglot (giglĕt, -ŏt). Forms: 4 **gigelot(te,** (4 **gegelotte, gegilot,** 5 **giggelot**), 5–6 **gyg(e)lot,** 6 **giglott(e,** 6–7 **gigglet,** -lot, 6– **giglot, giglet.** [Of obscure origin; the 14th c. form *gigelot(te* seems to point to a Fr. (or AFr.) etymon, but nothing satisfactory has been found. Cf. GIG *sb.*[1] (sense 4), which is prob. in some way connected. The less unfavourable sense (1 b) which the word assumed in later use seems due to association with GIGGLE *v.*[1]]

1. †**a.** Originally, a lewd, wanton woman (*obs.*). **b.** A giddy, laughing, romping girl.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliv. 7 Here he praysis him of his wife þat is na gigelot. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 233 Poul moveþ not here to joie, as joien unstable men in gegilotis. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wyf tauȝte hir Dau.* 82 in *Babees Bk.* 40 Go not to þe wrastelinge .. As it were a strumpet or a giggelot. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) K 3 a, Marry gep Giglet, thy loue sits on thy tongs end. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 352 Away with those Giglets too, and with the other confederate companion. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. iv, And I be brought, to doe A peeuish Giglot rites? 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. G 2 a, If this be The recompence of striuing to preserue A wanton gigglet honest. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. Song v, Some young giglet on the green, Wi' dimpled cheeks and twa bewitching een. 1820 *Lond. Mag.* June 631/1 Hump-backed giglots, scrimply arrayed in two guineas' worth of trumpery British muslin. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 97 A party of showy giglots, who have come from Norwich, to take part in the fortunes of the day. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 758 Why should female clerks in the postal service consist of pert giglets hardly out of their teens?

†**c.** Applied to a man: One excessively given to merriment. *Obs. rare.*

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1171/1 Of trouth .. my selfe am of nature euen halfe a gigglot.

2. *altrib.* and *Comb.* Chiefly appositive and quasi-*adj.*, as in *giglet-flirt, -fortune, giglot-wench*; *giglot-like, -wise* advs. Also **giglet-fair,** a statute fair for hiring servant-girls (but cf. *gig-fair*).

1890 BARING-GOULD *Old Country Life* 296 The farm-servants .. were hired at certain fairs ..; in the West of England these are called *giglet fairs. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. E e iv, Your stody chief is daunse in pampring feasts w' *giglet flirts. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* III. i. 31 The fam'd Cassibulan, who was once at point, (Oh *giglet Fortune) to master Cesars Sword. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 83 And go amang the Greikis air and lait Sa *giglot-lyk. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Herbs*, etc. Wks. (1587) 70 Ask him what made her leave her woful aged sire And steale to Athens gyglot like. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. Gij, A sort of wanton *gyglot wenches. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 41 Yong Talbot was not borne To be the pillage of a Giglot Wench. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 224 The wife that gadds not *gigglot wise, with euerie flirting gill. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. lxxii, That thou wilt gad by night in giglet wise.

Hence †**Gi·gletry,** lasciviousness.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 161 Oþer men wifes were a slepe and som aboute gigelotrie [L. *circa lascivias occupatis*]. 1487 *How Gd. Wife taught her Dau.* 159 in *Barbour's Bruce* 530 Nocht leif to vantoune giglotrise.

†**Gi·gly,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. GIG *sb.*[1] + -LY [1].] Lascivious.

1482 CAXTON *Higden* III. xx, Thou hast right wantoon gygly eyen [Higd. *oculos corruptoris*; Trev. *an horlyng his eiȝen*; MS. Harl. *unchaste eien*].

Gigman[1] (gi·gmæn). [f. GIG *sb.*[2] + MAN.] One who keeps or uses a gig; whimsically used by Carlyle for one whose respectability is measured by his keeping a gig; a narrow-minded person belonging to the middle class, who views 'respectability' as the chief concern of life, a 'Philistine'.

Invented by Carlyle, who gives (*Miscell.* (1857) III. 56) the following quotation in explanation of its origin. 'Q. What do you mean by "respectable"? *A.* He always kept a gig. (Thurtell's trial).' This is taken from *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. (1828) 15, where the writer says 'We quote from memory'. In the *Times* report of the trial (3 Nov. 1823) the passage reads: 'He always maintained an appearance of respectability, and kept his horse and gig.'

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 144 This was not a nobleman, or gentleman, or gigman, but simply a man! 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 5 The doctor, be it said, is a respectable gigman, who also likes a fast horse. 1884 R. BUCHANAN in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 603/2 The gigman..spells God with a little 'g'.

Hence many nonce-wds. of obvious meaning used by Carlyle or his imitators: **Gi·gmaness, Gi·gmanhood, Gigma·nia** [with play on MANIA], **Gigma·nic** *a.*, **Gigma·nically** *adv.*, **Gi·gmanism, Gigma·nity.**

1830 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 122 The gig and gigmania must rot. 1831 *Ibid.* 185 As Gigmaness you could not have lived. *Ibid.* 199 Frivolous gigmanity. 1832 *Ibid.* 233 A .. person of considerable faculty, which, however, had shaped itself gigmanically only. — *Ess.* iv. (1872) 150 Consider what this Gigmanhood issues in. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 42 Educated in the school of country gigmanism.

Gi·gman[2]. *U.S.* [f. GIG *sb.*[4]] One who fishes with a gig; = GIGGER [2]. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gig-mill. [f. GIG *sb.*[1] + MILL.] **a.** A machine for raising a nap on cloth by the use of teazles or wire-cards. **b.** A building in which such machines are used.

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 22 Milles called Gigge Milles, for the perchinge and burlinge of Clothe. 1556 *Lease* in Jeanes *Catal. Berkeley Chart.* (1892) 215 His two mylles under one roffe that is to say a corne myll and a giggmyll. 1670–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gig-mills*, were Mills used in the Fulling of cloth, which with Iron cards are prohibited by the Statutes of 3 Ed. 6 2, 5 Ed. 6 22. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 34 A gigg mill for glossing, smoothing, and laying the grain. 1826 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6/1 He [a cloth-dresser] having been employed in Ireland on a species of machinery called gig mills. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* ii, A gig-mill was burnt to the ground. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 342/2 The teazles are arrayed in frames.. The whole machine is called a gig-mill.

Gignate (dʒi·gnĕt), *v. jocular.* [badly f. L. *gign-ĕre* to beget + -ATE [3].] *trans.* To produce, be the author of.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 239 Whatever be the name of the supposed father—Tims or Tomkins—Johnny Keates[*sic*] gignated these sonnets. 1827 *Ibid.* XXII. 546 Why then may not men who are not blockheads..go on for a long time gignating productions, that [etc.].

Gignitive (dʒi·gnitiv), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *gign-ĕre* to produce; cf. OF. *gignitif.*] Productive of something else.

1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xiv. IV. 57 The first [Interchapter] gignitive but not generated; the second and third both generated and gignitive, the fourth generated but not gignitive.

Gigot[1] (dʒi·gŏt). Forms: 6–7 **gigget(t, -ot,** (6 **gygget, gygot, jigotte**), 7–9 **jigget,** (7 **geegot, jegotte,** 9 **jigot**), 7– **gigot.** [a. F. *gigot*, of unknown origin.]

1. A leg or haunch of mutton, veal, etc. prepared for table. ? *Obs.*

1526 in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 174 Giggots of Mutton or Venison, stopped with Cloves. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* 57 To roast a Gigget of Mutton which is the legge splatted and halfe part of the loine together; you shall [etc.]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 11 Turkies and Hens we had roasted; a gigget of young goat. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Veal*, A Gigot of Veal may be..eaten with Sauce made of Vinegar, Pepper, &c. 1766 ST. JOHN in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn* (1882) II. 102, I hope to be in town on New Year's day in order to have your company over a *gigot*, and a bottle of claret. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 194 A good practical sermon should be like a jigot o' .. mutton, short in the shank and pithy and nutritious. 1860 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. ab. Doct.* viii. (1862) 96 On the table the only viands were barons of beef, jiggets of mutton [etc.].

b. *humorously.* The knee. Cf. MARROW-BONE.

1687 A. LOVELL *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 117 So that he falls upon his Geegots.

†**2.** A slice, a small piece. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 452 They eat the inwards; then in giggots cut the other fit for meat. *c* 1618 FLETCHER *Double Marr.* III. ii, Cut the slaves to giggets.

transf. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenb.* II. iii. (1661) C 4 b, Your Roman Gallants, that cannot wear Good Suits but they must have them cut and slasht in giggets.

†**b.** A minced meat, a sausage. *Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Keping it in a certayne pickle as we do iegottes or sausages. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 365 Of flesh shred small he maketh a gallimafery, pies, giggots.

3. *Comb.*, as **gigot-sleeve** = 'leg of mutton sleeve'. Also simply *gigot.*

1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 310 The sleeve will not disgrace it. Gigot at the top, *un seul pti*, and then innumerable little furrows. 1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 347, I cannot say positively whether he ever touched her face..he certainly touched the *gigot* sleeves. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, Ladies wore gigots, and large combs..in their hair. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* (1886) 2 The last gigot, the last tight and scanty petticoat in wear in England, was seen in Cranford and seen without a smile. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. v. 207 A .. dress of stiffened white muslin with gigot sleeves.

†**Gi·got**[2]. *Obs.* [a. F. *gigot.*] A small piece of money; the later French liard.

1530 PALSGR. 851 Not a gygot, *pas vng nyeequet.*

†**Gigour.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. OF. *gigueour*, f. *gigue* fiddle: see JIG.] A fiddler.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1472 Hi sede hi weren harpurs, And sume were gigours.

Gigs: see GIGGS.

Gigster (gi·gstəɹ). [f. GIG *sb.*[2] + -STER.] A horse suitable for drawing a gig.

a 1822 MALONE *MS. Note* in Bodl. copy of *Beattie's Scoticisms* (1787) 13 Roadster, Gigster, vulgar English. 1861 WALSH & LUPTON *Horse* vii. 112 Our gigsters and phaeton-horses are of all kinds. 1863 *Riding & Driving* 78 Gigsters of all kinds are the refuse of the hunting-stock or of the racing-stud.

‖ **Gigue** (*ʒig*). *Mus.* See also JIG. [F. *gigue* = It. *giga*, orig. a fiddle or lute (whence Ger. *geige* fiddle).] A piece of music, of a lively character, in two strains or sections, each of which is repeated; usually employed as the last movement of the Suite.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2081/4 Airs for the Violin: To wit, Preludes, Fuges, Allmands, Sarabands, Courants, Gigues. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* I. v. 170 To adapt a gigue so as to enliven the psaltry. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 595/2 *Gigue* or *Giga.*

Gil, obs. form of GILL *sb.*, GUILE.

†**Gi·lbert.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. A proper name, used as the appellation of a male cat (cf. *Tom*). Usually shortened to GIB.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 338 in *Anglia* IX. 352 Scho [the mouse] clam sa hie, that Gilbert mycht not get hir.

Gilbertine (gi·lbəɹtin, -əin), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6–7 **Gilbertin.** [ad. med.L. *Gilbertīnus*, f. *Gilbert-us* Gilbert: see -INE.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Gilbert of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, or to the religious order founded by him (*c* 1140), which included both men and women. **B.** *sb.* A canon or nun of the Gilbertine order.

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 156 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) App. i. 81 There be other that be anthonyn, but he whom I salute was gylbertin. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 148 Thirteene religious houses of the same Order .. had in them seuen hundred Gilbertin Brethren, and eleuen hundred Sisters. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xiv. 133 His Followers, who, for his Name, were called Gilbertines. 1725 HEARNE *R. Brunne's Chron.* Pref. (1810) 32 He [Robert Manning] lived for some time in the House of Sixhill .. a Gilbertine Priory in Lincolnshire. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 907/2 The habit of a Gilbertine canon was a black cassock with a white cloak over it, and a hood lined with lambskin.

Gilbertite (gi·lbəɹtəit). *Min.* [named by Thomson in 1835 after Davies *Gilbert* (1767–1839): see -ITE.] A silky micaceous mineral closely allied to kaolinite.

1835 SHEPARD *Min.* II. II. 228 Gilbertite .. occurs at St. Austle in Cornwall. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 798 *Gilbertite*. .. Perhaps an impure kaolinite.

Gil-clear: see GYLE.

Gil-cup, dial. var. *Gilt-cup*: see GILT *ppl. a.* 3.

†**Gild,** *sb.*[1] *Sc. Obs.* [perh. connected with ON. *gialla* to YELL.] Noise, clamour.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Dunbar* 225 Than rynis thow doun the gait, with gild of boyis, And all the toun tykis hingand in thy heilis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 274 Appius, herand the huge noyis and gilde rissin haistelie

amang the pepill .. rais fra his sait. 1599 A. HUME *Day Estivall* 225 Throw all the land great is the gild Of rustik folks that crie.

Gild (gild), *sb.*[2] *Hist.* Also guild. [ad. med.L. *gildum*, ad. OE. *gield*; cf. GELD *sb.*[1]] A payment or tax.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gild* alias *Geld*, signifies a Tribute, or sometime an amercement. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Geld*, money or tribute, it is also called Gild, or Guild. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 123 They laid guilds (taxes) evermore on the towns. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 314 Johanna Hughettes was allowed to give her gild to her husband.

†**Gild**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *gild-r* of full value or growth (OSw. *gilder*, mod.Sw. *gill*).]

1. Of an ox: Full-grown, of full value. (Orkney: so Sw. *en gill oxe*.)

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serplaith*, Ane gild Oxe is apprised [in Orkney] to 15 meales, & ane Wedder is four meales.

2. *transf.* (See quot.)

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. to Douglas' Æneis*, Thus Scot. we say a *gild laughter* i. e. loud, a *gild rogue*; i. e. a great wag or rogue.

Gild (gild), *v.*[1] Inflected gilt and gilded. Forms: *Infin.* 4 gilden, 5 gyldyn, gilde, 6 gyld, 6–8 guild, 6- gild. *Pa. t.* 7 guilt, 7- gilt, 9 gilded. *Pa. pple.* 4 gilde, y-guld, gildid, gilt, e, gylt, y-gelt, 6–8 guilded, 8 gild, guild, 6- gilded, gilt. [Represents OE. *gyldan* (found in pa. pple. *gegyld* (see GILDED *ppl. a.*), otherwise only in the combinations *begyldan*, *ofergyldan*) = ON. *gylla*:—OTeut. **gulþjan*, f. **gulþo*[m] GOLD.

In the earliest examples only the pa. pple. is found.]

1. *trans.* To cover entirely or partially with a thin layer of gold, either laid on in the form of gold-leaf or applied by other processes.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1344 þay [goddes] ar gilde al with golde & gered wyth syluer. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1330 þe celynge with-inne was siluer plat & with red gold ful wel yguld. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 29 And thilke tablis thou shalt gilden [1388 ouergilde]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 367 The image als quhilk wes of Sanct Androw, Wes gilt with gold for to compleit his vow. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Vron & Steele* 148 They gyld them [iron and steel], they silver them, & there is given to them other coulors. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 477, I see that now adaies siluer only..is guilded by the means of this artificiall Quicksiluer. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. v. (1699) 168 He spent many days in finding out..how much Gold would serve to guild a Crown of Silver. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 316 A Pile magnificent..Which by devout Imperial Helen build, Was richly by her Son adorn'd and gild. 1775 JOHNSON *Diary* 11 Oct. in *Boswell*, One of the rooms was gilt to a degree that I never saw before. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 184 Its magnificent owner..had gilt and furnished the apartments with a profusion of luxury. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 800 Articles of iron or steel may.. be instantly gilt by dipping them into this auriferous ether. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 967/1 Porcelain or glass is gilded by a magma of gold [etc.].

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 Panne byeþ þe þri cornes of þe lilye wel y-gelt mid þe golde of charite. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27603 (Fairf.) I-nogh mai we finde of þa [men] þat wiþ-in is rotin as molde & wiþ-oute gilt as golde [*Cott. MS.* ouergilt with gold]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 64 The first Cause..was open'd by the Plaintiff's Council, who..laid on Tongue enough to gild a rotten Sign-Post.

b. *fig. To gild the pill*: to soften or tone down something unpleasant (from the practice of gilding a bitter pill so that it may be more easily swallowed).

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. iii. 88 The inward gratulations of conscience for having done our duties is able to gild the bitterest pills. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 189 Princes are not cured by bitter Medicines. It requires art to guild their Pill. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxvi, It gilded the pill which Mr. Slope had to administer.

†c. To cover with (a specified) metal (see quot.). *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM II, To Gild with golde, *inaurate*: to Gild with siluer, *inargentate*.

d. Used *transf.* for To smear (with blood). Common in 16–17th c.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 316 Their Armours that march'd hence so siluer bright Hither returne all gilt with Frenchmens blood. 1605 — *Macb.* II. ii. 56 If he doe bleed, Ile guild the Faces of the Groomes withall, For it must seeme their Guilt. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* (1635) 42 That Cocke .. every t me he .. draweth blood of his adversary, guilding (as they terme it) his spurres in blood. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* III. E 4 b, We haue guilt our Greekish armes With blood of their owne nation. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* XXV, Swords with blood were gilt.

†2. *Alch.* To impregnate (a liquid) with gold. Also *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 The science how ȝe schule gilde .. by brennynge watir or wiyn ..wherby þe water or þe wiyn schal take to it myȝtily þe influence & þe vertues of fyne gold. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 373, I dropp'd into the Yellow Liquor afforded me by the Elevated Gold, a convenient quantity of clean running Mercury, which was immediately colour'd with a Golden colour'd Filme, and shaking it to and fro, till the Menstruum would guild no more, when [etc.]. 1684-5 — *Min. Waters* Contents, A Mineral Water .. considered as being gilt in its Channel or Receptacles.

3. *fig.* To supply with gold or money; *esp.* (with mixture of sense 5) to make reputable or attractive by supplying with money.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. x. 35 There is no waie to escape the inquisitors hands..but to gild their hands with monie. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 49, I will make fast the doores and guild my selfe With some more ducats. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 14 I'll gild that poverty, and make it shine With beams of dignitie. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* XXVI. (1877) 185 The missions of proconsuls and propraetors .. were gilded, not indeed, with fixed salaries, but by gifts from states and potentates. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* III. 29 The Thanets are new people, as everybody knows. Yet not so very new; and their novelty is gilded.

b. said of the money itself.

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 1 Their gold and siluer gildeth them so well, They are the best in Parish where they dwell. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 62 Cursed be the gold that gilds the straitened forehead of the fool.

4. To cover or tinge with a golden colour or light (said esp. of the sun).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 6 The golden Sunne .. hauing gilt the Ocean with his beames Gallops the Zodiacke. 1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 391 No torches gilt the honor'd nuptial bed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 503 Stars .. shooting through the darkness, guild the Night With sweeping Glories, and long trails of Light. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 25 Memory..Like yon fair orb, she gilds the brow of night With the mild magic of reflected light. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. *Isles of Greece* i, Eternal summer gilds them yet, But all, except their sun, is set. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 47 The crests of the northeast headland were gilded by true sunshine.

b. To adorn with a golden colour or appearance.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 40 The walks are shaded with Orange Trees .. They were .. guilded with Fruit. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 140 Cowslips are gilding the plain.

5. *fig.* To adorn with a fair appearance or show of beauty: esp. to give a specious brilliance or lustre to (actions or things) by the use of fair words.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 162 If a lye may do thee grace Ile gild it with the happiest tearmes I haue. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. iv. (1718) 18 Proclaiming bad for good, and gilding death with pleasure. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica viewed* (1661) 77 All plausible Pretexts that witty usurpation doth use to colour and gild blacker Designes. 1713 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 5127/5 Poisonous Prefaces (.. gilded with the specious Pretence of Zeal). 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., Love gilds the scene. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 454 A rebel's crime gilt with a rebel's tongue! 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlii. 147 Such a death at least doubly gilds his virtues. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 148 Cicero had prepared a speech in which he had gilded his own performances with all his eloquence.

†6. To impart a brilliant colour or flush to (the face; cf. quots. 1618, 1683 in sense 7). *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 280 Trinculo is reeling ripe: where should they Finde this grand Liquor that hath gilded 'em.

7. *To gild over*: to cover with gilding, so as to conceal defects; chiefly *fig.* (= sense 5). †Also, to make somewhat drunk (cf. sense 6).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 169 Your daies seruice at Shrewsbury hath a little gilded ouer your Nights exploit on Gads-hill. 1618 FLETCHER *Chances* IV. iii, *Duke*. Is she not drunk too? *Con*. A little gi ded o'er. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 45 Counterfeit coyn, sleightly gilded over. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 161 Satan's second care for the advancement of error .. is to gild it over with specious pretences. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 1 All their countenances were guilded o're with a liuely, sparkling pleasantness. 1815 *Hortensia* I. iii, Beauty gilds Her vices o'er, which more securely harm.

†**Gild**, *v.*[2] *Hist. rare.* Also guild. [var. GELD *v.*[2]: see GILD *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To pay taxes.

a 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 254 William de Bellicampo in Eastwood..Gildeth ..Of the demeanes syx Acres which gyld not. 1746 S. SIMPSON *Compl. Eng. Traveller* I. 300 This Town [Ilfracombe], in the Confessor's Days, guilded after one Hide, and one Farthing of Land.

Gild(e, var. GUILD; obs. f. GELD *v.*[1], GILDED *ppl. a.*

Gildable (gi·ldăb'l), *a.* and *sb. Hist.* Also guildable. [f. GILD *v.*[2] + -ABLE; cf. GELDABLE.]

A. *adj.* Subject to taxation.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 9 § 1 The seid lordshippe .. [shall be] from hensforth gildable and parte of the Shire of Northumbreland aforeseid. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 254 The seid strete is..w[t] in the liberties ..and..gildable. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. 125 Commissions were next given to examine the state of the chantries and guildable lands. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 275 Southwark is guildable.

B. *sb.* An area subject to taxation.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 40 That which was within the bayliwicke of the Shirife namelie in guildable, himselfe caused to be extended by parcels. 1639 *Nuisance to Priv. Houses* 31 The Statute doth not distinguish betweene the ancient Demesne and the Guildable in these cases. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 384 It contains three liberties or manors, viz. the great liberty, the guildable, and the king's manor. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 69 Not being shire-land or guildable.

Gilded (gi·ldĕd), *ppl. a.* Also 1 ȝegyld, 4 gyld, 4–5 gild. [f. GILD *v.* + -ED[1]; the early forms show the syncopation usual in the pa. ppples. of verbs of this type. See also GILT *ppl. a.*]

1. Overlaid wholly or in parts with a thin coating of gold. *Gilded Chamber*: the House of Lords. *Gilded spurs*: one of the emblems of knighthood.

In mod. use *gilded* has more dignified associations than *gilt*, and hence is the form employed in fig. and poet. uses.

a. a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xliv. 11 [xlv. 9] On ȝyrlan ȝegyldum [Vulg. *in vestitu deaurato*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 154/22 *Crisendeta* gyldena *uel* ȝegylde fatu. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 569 Miche watz þe gyld gere þat glent þer aloſte. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 338 (Fairf. MS.) Throgh the glas the sonne shon ..With many glade gilde stremys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3989 Gilde hores hade þat gay, godely to se. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 231 þan emperialle [apparel] þy Cuppeborde with Siluer & gild fulle gay.

β. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* sig. I 5 Their goodly gilded cups and goblets. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 462 When the marchant hath set out his guilded baggage. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 271 Two or three hundred guilded Gallies on the water. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i, Having first swallowed the gilded pill of love, it prepares the stomach for any thing. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, In one corner is a little Gallery, inclosed with gilded lattices. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 98 To give gilded work a fine colour. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vii, Behind him rode two gallant squires .. They burned the gilded spurs to claim. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 317 The display of jewels, plumes, and lace, led horses and gilded coaches, which daily surrounded him. 1894 J. BURNS in *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/3 The House of Lords had ceased to be the stronghold of a high type of statesmanship ..The 'Gilded Chamber' was a misnomer.

2. Tinged with a golden colour.

1588 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 62 Thou did'st drinke The stale of Horses, and the gilded Puddle Which Beasts would cough at. 1698 J. FRYER *E. Ind. & Persia* 49 Fishes .. some gilded like Gold. 1736 BAILEY *Housek. Dict.* 35 Apples are wholesome and laxative .. and the more they are gilded, the more wholesomer they are. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 922 Like summer birds Pursuing gilded flies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 39 It remained the only gilded summit in view.

3. *fig.* in various uses: see GILD *v.*[1] 3, 5.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) Nn, Setting vp .. wealth against honesty, guilded honour aboue reall. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels Paul V* 404 In those things which he desired, men vsed guilded or disguised words. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 91 Poverty of Spirit; that is..a divorce of our affections from those guilded vanities [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 39 Allur'd By every gilded folly. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 574 Gilded disasters were called splendid victories. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt.* iv, His respect .. would prove more truly flattering, than the gilded assent of the whole court. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* iii. (1875) 63 When the old iron discipline had yielded to an effeminate luxury and a gilded pollution.

4. *Gilded youth*: fashionable young men belonging to wealthy families: a rendering of F. *jeunesse dorée*. (See GILT.)

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 9 The old warlike spirit of the Romans was dead among the gilded youth of families in which [etc.]. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* IX, He was invited to dine with some of the gilded youth of the city at a certain club that same evening.

†**Gi·lden**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *geldon*.] A pikeman.

c 1440 *Partonope* 1236 An hundred thousand withouten arblasters Withoute gyldenes and archers.

†**Gi·lden**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 gylden, 3–4 gulden(e, g(u)ylden, 4–5 gyldyn, 5 gildin, geldene, 6 guilden, -in. 3–7 gilden. [OE. *gylden* = OFris. *gulden, gelden*. OS. *guldîn* (MDu. *guldîn, gulden*, Du. *gulden* arch.), OHG. *guldîn* (MHG. *guldîn, gülden*, mod.G. *gülden* arch.), ON. *gullenn* (Sw. *gyllen*, Da. *gylden*), Goth. *gulþein-s*:—OTeut. **gulþino-*, f. **gulþo*[m] GOLD. See -EN *suffix* [4], and cf. GOLDEN.]

1. Made of gold, golden.

Beowulf 2809 [He] dyde him of healse hring gyldenne. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 204 (Gr.) Þæt hie þider hweorfan wolden .. to þam gyldnan ȝylde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8179 Onn hiss hæfedd wærenn twa Gildene cruneſs sette. *c* 1205 LAY. 14298 Heo bar an hir honde ane guldene [*c* 1275 goldene] bolle. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 417/505 For-to ȝyue þis pouere Man bote ane guyldene ring. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6632 Gött.) Þai þat war in godes half..honurd noght þat gilden calf. 1340 *70 Alex. & Dind.* 522 þe guldene ger þat þi gomus vsen Wiþ þe blasinge ble blenden þe sonne. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 279 Gleves gleterynge glente Opone geldene scheldus. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* viii. (Shaks. Soc.) 76 Whan thou come to Iherusalem, to the gyldyn gate.

fig. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 336 þe middel weie of mesure is euer guldene. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 225 Bituhhe muchel ant lutel is in euch worldlich þing þe middel wei ȝuldene [*read* guldene].

b. In renderings of χρυσόστομος ('Chrysostom') 'golden-mouthed', the posthumous cognomen of the great preacher John archbishop of Constantinople *died* 407).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11380 Iohn gilden-moth sais wit þis dome þat [etc.]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5360 For Johan, wyth þe gilden mouth, þus says [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxix. (1869) 192 þe which, as Gildene mouth seith, mown lede þe ship to hauene.

2. Of the colour of gold; golden.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 123 The next morning began a little to make a gilden shew of a good meaning. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 611 Never mine eyes in pleasant Springs behold The Azure Flax, the gilden Marigold.

¶3. From the 16th c. occasionally misapprehended as a strong pa. pple. of GILD *v.*[1], and used instead of GILDED.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 251 When he layth Timothe vnto my charge..then he weneth that he hath wonne his gilden spurres. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. H h j b, Their helmets fayer into the fier, and guilden swordes they threw. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 33 His hornes were gilden all with golden studs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 59 The gilden piller Milliarium, erected at the head or top of the Rom. Forum. 1640 [see GILTED quot. 1563]. 1880 STODDARD *Castle in Air* II. 40 My barges ride With gilden pennons blown from side to side.

Gilder (gi·ldəɹ), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *north.* Also 4 gildir(e, gylder, 5 gildre, 8 giller, 7–8 gildard, 9 gildert. [a. ON. *gildra* fem., *gildre* neut., of a snare, trap (OSw. *gildra* fem., *gildre gilder* neut., mod.Sw. *giller* neut.).]

1. A snare, esp. for catching birds (see quot. 1855).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 31 In his gilder [*Surtees* gildert] night and dai Meke him-seluen sal he ai. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 33 Godis luf and godis word .. sall kepe him fra þe gildire of þe deuele. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 256 Gods modire is oure protectrice Ageyns goddes ire the fendes gildres and fraude of this worlds uice. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xviii. 9 His fote shalbe holden in the gilder and the thurstie shal catch him. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Gilders*, snares. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 44, I know him weel enough .. for honging o Hare e some hure [hair] Gillers. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Gilders*, hair nooses for catching small birds. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 62 T'wards heame they kevvel'd yen and a' Nor ventur'd yen an a—ewards luik, For fear he'd in the gilders fa'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gilderts*, slip loops or nooses of horse-hair stretched upon lines for catching birds on the snow. The bread bait is attempted through the loops, which entangle the birds' legs when they rise to fly off. [*In Lanc., Cumbld. & Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Gildert.*]

2. *Angling.* (See quots.)

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* ii. § 6 (1689) 10 When you makes lines, especially 4 or 5 of the lowermost links, Gildards or toughts. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 *Gildard*, the link of a line. 1818 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Chesh.* 17 *Giller*, or, rather, *Guiller*, several horse hairs twisted together to compose a fishing line.

Gilder (gi·ldəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. GILD *v.*[1] + -ER 1.] One who gilds, *esp.* one who practises gilding as an art or trade.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. B b viij, No conninge artificer, caruer, painter, nor gylder [etc.]. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I, You see guilders will not worke, but inclos'd. They must not discouer, how little serues, with the helpe of art, to adorne a great deale. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 33 Another bid the gilder hither come, To gild the sacred heifers horns with speed. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 220/2 The gilders have coated a piece of metal. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 144 My brother is a carver and gilder. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. ii. (1875) 305 A certain quantity of gold is necessary for the work of the gilder.

†Gilder, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. ON. *gildra* to snare, f. *gildra* GILDER *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To catch in a snare.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9479 Now es man gildred in iuels all, His aun sin has mad him thrall. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 10 Þe deuel þat gildirs men wiþ couaitis of life. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/2 To Gilder, *laqueare*, *illaqueare*, *irretire*

Gilder, obs. f. GUILDER, GUELDER(-ROSE).

Gilderoy, obs. form of GILLAROO.

Gilding (gi·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GILD *v.*[1] + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb GILD.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 193/2 Gyldynge wythe golde, *deauracio*. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 For bynding gilding and dressing of a booke called Titus Livius. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 128, I geve to the gyldyng of the ij angells on the candelbeme xxvj s. viij d. 1613 *Organ Specif. Worc. Cath.*, The guilding and painting 77[li] 8[s]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 47 The continual waste of them [gold & silver] in gilding and plating. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 533 The art of gilding was familiarly known to our forefathers.

2. The golden surface which is produced by the process of gilding.

1634-5 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 32 In the second story the beauty of the rooms is the gilding on the roof, which seems to be very rich. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i, The Metal's base, the Guilding worn away. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. II. (1869) I. 183 No paint or dye can give so splendid a colour as gilding. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxvii, It was a spacious building Full of barbaric carving, painting, gilding. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 112 The streets were crowded with gazers who admired the painting and gilding of his Excellency's carriages.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1663 COWLEY *Ess., Dang. Procrast.* (1684) 142, I well content the Avarice of my sight, With the fair gildings of reflected Light. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. vi. (1675) 80 There are such inimitable gildings and embroideries in the smallest seeds of Plants. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. (1757) 87, I envy none the gilding of their woe. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 257 These laughable adventures, with the gilding of a bright sun, made the day pass pleasantly.

c. 'A rich golden colour imparted to herrings by the use of hard wood only in smoking them' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Comb.*, in various technical terms, as *gilding-cage, -cap, -metal, -press, -size, -tool, -wax* (see quots.).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 219/2 The '*gilding-cage' is made in a cylindrical form..It is formed of coarse iron-wire gauze [etc.]. *Ibid* 220/1 The '*gilding-cap', which is a white felt hat of a peculiar sort and shape. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Gilding Metal*, an alloy composed of 4 parts of copper, 1 part of Bristol old brass, and 14 ounces of tin, to every pound of copper. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Suppl., **Gilding-press*, a book-binder's press for gilding covers and edges of books. 1830 *Edin. Encycl.* X. 279/1 The *gilding size which is to cement the gold leaf, is now applied hot. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 967/1 Fig. 2216, Bookbinders' *Gilding Tools. 1838 *Edin. Encycl.* X. 278/1 *Gilding wax is compounded of bees wax and red chalk in equal quantities, with French verdigris and alum or green vitriol..The use of the wax seems to be only to flow, and carry the other ingredients to every part of the surface, and to determine the proper degree of heat to be applied.

Gildren, obs. form of GUILDER.

Gild-taile, obs. var. GILT-TAIL.

Gile, obs. form of GILL *sb.*[1]

Gile, obs. f. GUILE *sb.* and *v.*, GYLE.

Gileflower, obs. form of GILLYFLOWER.

†Gilenyer. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 8 gileynour, giela(i)nger, 9 golinger. [f. next + -ER[1].] A cheat, a swindler.

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 307 The greedy Man and the Gileynour are soon agreed. 1728 RAMSAY *On seeing Archers divert themselves* 79 Gielaingers, and each greedy wight, You place them in their proper light. 1737 — *Scot. Prov.* (1750) 93 The greedy man and the gielainger are well met. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Golinger*, a contemptuous term, the meaning of which is uncertain.

†Gilenyie. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 *pl.* galenȝeis, gillenȝies, golinȝies. [Cf. OF. *Gilain, Ghillain*, a quasi-proper name designating a swindler, with allusion to *guiler* to deceive: see GUILE.] A device, trick, dodge.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 235 Than the consullis sett thame be galenȝeis [*L. cavillari*] to exoner and discharge the pepill of the aith be thame maid. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* (Bannatyne Club) 123 Ane kingdome thow wald quell, thow grounder of gillenȝies. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Meander*, *fluvius Phrygiae*, boutgoings, guillenȝies: *ambages*, *amfractus*. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 138 They bring but bout-gates, and golinȝies, Like Dempster disputing with Menzies.

‖ **Gilet** (*gile*). [F. *gilet* waistcoat.] In dressmaking: A bodice shaped like, or in imitation of, a man's waistcoat.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Sept. 619/1 A most favourite style of bodice is the gilet, which is either a positive waistcoat or merely a plastron.

Gilguy (gi·lgəi). *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gilguy*, a guy for tracing up, or bearing a boom or derrick. Often applied to inefficient guys.

Gilifloure, -flower, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER.

Giling, obs. form of GUILING.

†Gilk. *slang. Obs. rare*[−1]. (See quot. and cf. GILT *sb.*[3] 2.)

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E 2 b, Gilkes for the gigger, false keyes for the doore or picklockes.

Gill (gil), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *pl.* Forms: 4 gile, 5 gyle, 5–6 gylle, 5–7 gille, 7 gil, guil(l, (gild), 6– gill. [Of obscure origin; Sw. *gäl* (MSw. *gel* masc.), Da. *gjælle*, which agree in meaning, do not account for the form of the English word.

An ON. *gjalnar*, explained as 'gills' in Cleasby-Vigfusson, is of uncertain meaning; the word occurs only as a poetic name for the whiskers of the Fenris-wolf.]

1. The organ of respiration in fishes and other water-breathing animals, which is so arranged that the venous blood is exposed to the aerating influence of water. In fishes, the gills are situated on each side of the neck: in other aquatic animals their position and structure is very varied.

In scientific use the term *gills* is applied only to the branchial lamellæ attached to the gill-arches: in popular language the word denotes the whole breathing apparatus, including the gill-covers.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 269 He [Jonah] glydez in by þe giles [of the whale], þur3 glaymande glette. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* vi. 4 Take thou his gile *ether iowe* [Vulg. *branchiam*; 1382 fin] and drawe hym to thee. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/1 Gylle of a fysche, *branchia*, *senecia*. 1483 in *Cath. Angl.* 156/1. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 277 b, Fysshes breth at theyr gyllys. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 237 They .. suppose ..that no fishes hauing guils, do draw in and deliuer their wind again to and fro. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 370 Their Gills seem somewhat Analogous (as to their use) to Lungs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 415. ? 1705 W. KING *Fisherman* 22 Till they, of farther Passage quite bereft, Were in the Mash with Gills entangl'd left. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 209 The amphibia are furnished with lungs; the fishes, with gills. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 212 Atmospheric air taken into the lungs of animals, or passed in solution in water through the gills of fishes, loses oxygene. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. (1873) 461 The gills or *branchiæ*. These are delicate processes of skin richly supplied with blood, and capable of absorbing oxygen.

b. The branchiæ or respiratory organs of certain worms and arachnids.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* § 190. 247 The wings [of insects] must be regarded as homologous with the lamellar tracheal gills. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Vermes many of the Chætopoda have external tufted gills attached to the dorsal parapoda.

2. Applied to various organs, etc. resembling the gills of a fish. a. The wattles or dewlap of a fowl.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 852 The Turky-Cocke hath great and Swelling Gills, the Hen hath lesse. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 27 It is black with yellow gills about the bigness of a Black-Bird. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 184 Here are also plenty of Guanoes and Carrion-crows, which, with their red gills .. bear the exact resemblance of a Turkey. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 18 Her face was as red as the gills of a turkey cock.

†b. In quadrupeds: (see quot.). *Obs.*

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 88 Furs, off the squirrel, especially his tail .. a martern particularly from off the gills, or spots under the jaws.

c. The radiating plates arranged vertically in the under side of the cap or pileus of fungi.

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 350 He could never find them to produce any Seed either in their Gills or other Parts.

1743 PICKERING *Ibid.* XLII. 595 The Gills, as they are called, are no other than Capsulæ, or Pods for the Seed. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 179 Channels, separated from each other by elevated processes resembling the gills of a mushroom. 1868 HERSCHEL in *People's Mag.* Jan. 62 Mushrooms and 'toadstools', furnished at their under side with gills, or radiating plates or laminæ, set edgewise.

3. Attributed to persons: †a. with jocular allusion to the capture or holding of a fish by the gills.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 3 Martin beware your gilles, for He make you daunce at the poles end. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* (1623) 67/2 He throwes againe the dice, and he drew vp all, and so he left me hanging on the gill [*marg.* as a fish], without a farthing. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* II. ii, And when thou hast him by the amorous gills, Think on my vengeance.

b. with allusion to sense 2 a: The flesh under the jaws and ears; esp. in phrases *to be rosy about the gills*, to look in good health; *to be white, blue, yellow about the gills*, to look dejected or in ill health; *to turn red in the gills*, to show signs of anger or indignation.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 872 Anger..maketh both the Cheekes and the Gills Red. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. i, He.. draws all the parish wills, designs the legacies, and strokes the gills Of the chief mourners. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* II. ii, He says he's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pope; his gills are as rosy as a turkey-cock. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Young Philos.* III. 274 'My dear Sir!' replied Sir Appulby, in visible confusion, his fat gills quivering, and his swollen eye-lids twinkling [etc.]. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 102 [He] grew white about the gills. 1816 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* I. 8 Whether you look all rosy round the gills, Or hatchet-fac'd like starving cats so lean. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. viii. 277 You won't run away with her, I hope, and leave my old gills to be cuffed, will you? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 58 He looks a little yellow about the gills. 1893 'Q.' [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 168 He .. looked very yellow in the gills, though clearly convalescent. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 236 How red and coarse their ears and gills and cheeks grew, as they fed!

4. *slang.* Only in *pl.* The corners of a stand-up shirt-collar.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Ind.* 253 Your shirt collars should be loose round the neck, and the gills low. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* XXXVI. 196 He wore no gills. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 223 With a red face .. with gills white and tremendous, with a noble white waistcoat. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 8 July 5/4 Lord Macaulay wore, to the close of his life, 'stick-ups', or gills.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combinations (attrib. and objective), as *gill-bearer, -branch, -filament, -fin, -intestine, -muscle, -tuft*; *gill-like* adj.; *gill-bearing, -covering* ppl. adjs. b. Special combinations: **gill-arch, -bar**, one of the cartilaginous arches to which the gills of fishes are attached; **gill-artery** (see quot.); **gill-basket**, the cartilaginous framework protecting the gills in the lamprey and allied species; **gill-breather** (see quot.); **gill-cavity, -chamber**, the cavity or compartment in which the gill is contained; **gill-cleft** = *gill-opening*; **gill-comb** = CTENIDIUM; **gill-cover**, the bony case covering and protecting the gills of fish; **gill-fishing**, fishing with a gill-net (*Cent. Dict.*); **gill-fissure** = *gill-opening*; **gill-flap** (see quot.); **gill-footed** *a.* = BRANCHIOPODOUS; **gill-lamella, -leaf, -leaflet** = *gill-plate*; **gill-lid** (see quot.); **gill-membrane** (see quot.); **gill-net**, a fishing-net so constructed that the fish are caught by the gills; **gill-netter**, 'one who owns or uses gill-nets' (*Cent. Dict.*); **gill-netting**, the material of which gill-nets are made; **gill-opening** (see quot.); **gill-plate**, one of the vascular lamellæ forming part of the gills of fishes, molluscs, etc.; **gill-plume** = *gill-comb*; **gill-raker**, one of a line of cartilaginous or bony projections on the inner side of a gill-arch; **gill-slit** = *gill-opening*; †**gill-stone**, a kind of fossil; **gill-vein** (see quot.).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 266 These vascular *gill-arches pass along the gill-openings, and directly accomplish respiration. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gill-artery*, the artery which .. travels along the base of each gill in fishes and breaks up into capillaries, by means of which the blood is exposed to the water and undergoes oxidation. *Ibid.* s.v. *Gill*, In Cyclostomi the gills are a series of six or seven pouches .. with an outer cartilaginous frame-work or *gill-basket. 1883 *Gd. Words* Sept. 589/1 These *gill-bearers are, however, but one order in this extensive division of plants. 1851 OGILVIE, **Gill-bearing*, producing gills. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., In Teleostei the gills .. are covered by a gill-bearing operculum. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 136 The theory which considers the limbs and their girdles to be transformed and translocated *gill-branch elements. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Gill-breather*, that which breathes by means of gills; spec. one of the *Caridea* or *Crustacea* as distinguished from any tracheate arthropod or tube-breather. 1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* I. 259 In a common *gill-cavity which has a single outlet. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 65 The hectocotyle of tremoctopus was discovered by Dr. Kölliker at Messina, in 1842, adhering to the interior of the *gill-chamber and funnel of the poulpe. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 478 The gill-chamber is further protected by a membranous fold which lies within the opercular flap. 1890 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 448 Certain *gill-clefts in the embryos of higher animals. 1883 *Gill-comb [see CTENIDIUM]. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 223 The edges of the *gill-covers serrated. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 310 The only portions of the skull which require special mention are the bones which form

the gill-cover or operculum. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 30 Which bones are called the Radii Branchiostegi, or the *Gill-covering Rays. 1847 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 249 The *gill-filaments themselves are so arranged that they do not clog together. 1676 COTTON *Complete Angler* II. xii, A Bullhead, with his *gill-fins cut off. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 22 (1689) 54 His guill-fins being cut off. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 18 Nearly the whole of the front half of the body consists of a shapeless head without a face, on the sides of which are seen *gill-fissures and gill-arches as in Fishes. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Gill-flap*, a membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 241 A palm-tree, which it climbed by hooking its spinous gill-flaps into the inequalities of the bark. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 76 In one division [of the crustacea] termed '*gill-footed', the surface of the legs is extended. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. x. 280 At a very early period the intestinal tube is divided into a *gill-intestine and a stomach-intestine. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 336 Each *gill-lamella is developed from a row of processes which bud out close to one another. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 208 The entire *gill-leaf [of a Mussel] is formed out of a single thread. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gill-leaflets*, the delicate layer of connective tissue..on which the gill-arteries ramify. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Gill-lid*, the covering of the gills. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 5 Certain *gill-like organs. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Gill-membrane*, the membranous covering of the foremost branchiostegal arch of the branchial skeleton of ordinary fishes. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 507/2 In some fishes..the *gill-muscles are red. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 369 The fishermen turn the course of the river..or compress it into a narrow channel, where they fix their *gill nets. 1883 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Indust. U. S.* 12 The introduction of the Norwegian gill-net into the winter cod fisheries. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/2 Flax *gill netting, nets, webs, and seines. 1828–32 WEBSTER, **Gill-opening*, the aperture of a fish or other animal, by which water is admitted to the gills. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 35 The boundary between the first and second being generally indicated by the gill-opening. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 336 Owing to this union of the flattened filaments or lamellæ, which have their surfaces directed towards one another, a *gill-plate is formed. 1894 *Wrkg. Men's Coll. Jrnl.* Dec. 139 The larvæ..bear at the extremity of the abdomen three delicate leaf-like gill-plates. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 59 On the inner side they support horny processes called the *gill-rakers. 1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* I. 258 Each *gill-sac receives..its proper artery. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gill-sac*, the flattened cavities, each having a separate internal and external orifice, containing the gill, in the Myxine. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 173 The two vertical fissures behind are called '*gill-slits', or branchial or opercular apertures. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER *Degener.* 44 Secondly, the throat perforated by gill-slits. 1708 in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 *Branchiale*, The *Gill-stone. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 250 A similar action goes on, still more energetically, on the *gill-tufts of the Annelida. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gill-vein*, the vessel situated at the base of each gill which returns the blood after it has been aerated to the dorsal aorta in fishes.

Gill (gil), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **gille**, 5–6 **gyll**(e, 6 **gil**, 8–9 **ghyll**, 5– **gill**. [a. ON. *gil* a deep glen (cogn. w. *geil* of the same meaning); further relations are uncertain.]

The spelling *ghyll*, often used in guide-books to the Lake district, seems to have been introduced by Wordsworth.

1. A deep rocky cleft or ravine, usually wooded and forming the course of a stream.

In dialect use in the northern counties, also in Kent and Surrey.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 13529 As he glode thurgh the gille by a gate syde, There met he tho men. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1419 They came downe in a depe gylle. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 98 Onto the number of ten thousand men, Dalie he led ouir mony gill and glen. 1667 *Relation of Teneriffe* in Sprat *Hist. R. Soc.* 208 The Canary-birds.. breed in the Barancos or Gills, which the Water hath fretted away in the Mountains. 1787–9 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 54, I wandered where the huddling rill Brightens with water-breaks the hollow ghyll. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, I have..led the chase when the Laird of Cessford and his gay riders were all thrown out by the mosses and gills. 1886 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 157 In the dells, the 'gills', as these wooded depths are called. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Gill*, a little, narrow, wooded valley with a stream of water running through it; a rivulet; a beck.

2. A narrow stream, a brook or rivulet.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* VI. 84 The great rivers are nothing else but the gathering together of waters from many smaller fountains and gilz. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 55 Any Brook, Gill, or small River. 1752 in *Philos. Mag.* Jan. (1866) XXXI. 80 We ran to look at the Gill; and we directed our sights (by the noise that it made) the right way. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Gillisland*, 'Tis a tract much embarrassed with brooks, here called Gilles. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iii. 51 The rivulets (called gills) which run in these branches have very elevated summits. 1866 SEDGWICK in *Philos. Mag.* XXXI. 79 Hence the *becks*, or mountain-streams, are often greatly swollen, and the *gills*, or lateral branches, frequently descend in brawling torrents from the mountain-side into the lower valley through deep ravines and lateral valleys.

3. *attrib.*, as *gill-brack* (see BRACK *sb.*[1] 8), *-edge*, *-runnel*, *-stream*.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3231 Girdid out as gutars . in grete gill-stremes. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., *A gill runnel*, a rivulet or thread of water coursing along a deep dell. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 121 He was raised on a litter, and carried to a gill edge. 1890 CLARK & HUGHES *Life A. Sedgwick* I. i. 7 It was in this hamlet [Kirthwaite] that a destructive avalanche—or, as they would have said in Dent, a 'gill-brack'—took place in January, 1752.

Gill (dʒil), *sb.*[3] Forms: 4 **gille**, **jille**, 4–5 **gylle**, 6 **gyll**, 7– **gill**, (9 **jill**). [a. OF. *gille*, *gelle* in med.L. *gillo*, *gellus*, the name of a vessel or measure used for wine. The relation between these forms and those cited under GALLON is obscure.]

1. A measure for liquids, containing one fourth of a standard pint.

In many districts the gill is equivalent to a half-pint, the quarter-pint being called a *jack*.

1275 in *Mun. Gildhallæ* (Rolls) III. 432 Mensuræ quæ vocantur schopinas et gilles. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 191 Til Gloten hed i-gloupet a galoun and a gille. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. (Surtees 1860) 199 For j gyll of veolarium 5[s]. 4[d]. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Playhouse* 75 Till, freed at length, he..to some peaceful brandy-shop retires; Where in full gills his anxious thoughts he drowns. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 20 Sept., Each man called for his own half-pint of wine, or gill, if he pleased. 1824 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 263 His [Irving's] philosophy with me is like a gill of ditch-water thrown into the crater of Mount Ætna. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The smaller divisions are into pots (half-gallon), quarts, pints, gills (quarter of a pint), and noggins (an eighth of a pint).

b. A measure used for tin (see quot.).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 b, They measure their black Tynne, by the Gill, the Toplippe, the Dish and the Foote, which containeth a pint, a pottell, a gallon, and towards two gallons.

2. A vessel holding a gill.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/1 Gylle, lytylle pot, *gilla*, *vel gillus*. *c* 1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* IV. (1830) 25 O was I a quart, pint or gill To be scrubb'd by her delicate hands. 1864 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1989/4 Several Silver Spoons mark'd T.J.M., a Silver Gill with the same Letters.

3. *attrib.*, as *gill-glass*, *-house*, *-stoup*.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, Who .. opens her dear bottle of *mirabilis* beside, for a gill-glass of it at parting. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 139 Thee shall each Ale-house, thee each Gill-house mourn. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 349 With a bottle of gin in her right hand, and a gill glass in her left. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 569 Having paid our respects to the gill-stoup at Lamington.

Gill, jill (dʒil), *sb.*[4] Also 5–6 **gille**, 6 **gyll**, 6–7 **gil**. [Abbreviation of GILLIAN.]

†**1.** A familiar or contemptuous term applied to a woman; a lass, wench. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 219 *Noah* [to his wife]. Haue at the, gill. 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 528 II. 238 My Lord Persy and all this house..wysshe ye had be here stille For the sey ye are a good gille. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Dec.* 224 The wife that gadds not gigglot wise with euerie flirting gill. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1159/2 She is a princesse, and the daughter of a noble king, and it euill becommeth thee to call her a gill. 1665 J. WILSON *Project.* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 228 *Mrs. Got.* Sirrah..look out and mind your business..*Got.* Good faith, I do. *Mrs. Got.* Yes, among your gills too much! What was that you said to our maid t' other night?

attrib. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x, Close by the jack, behold, jill Fortune stands To wave the game.

2. *Jack and Gill* = lad and lass; also in proverb *Every Jack must* (or *will*) *have his Gill*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 336 For lak nor for gill. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 290 What auayleth lordshyp, yourselfe for to kylle With care and with thought howe Iacke shalle haue Gyl. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. i. A vj a, Thy cheefe acquaintaunce all, Thy iacke, thy gille, thy kith, thy kinne doth prosecute thy fall. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 885 Our woing doth not end like an old Play: Iacke hath not Gill. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (1640) 93, I can..Give you all your fill, Each Iack with his Gill. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gill*..a homely Woman. Every Jack must have his Gill. [*Nursery Rime*, Jack and Gill went up the hill, To fetch a pail of water.]

†b. With punning allusion to GILL *sb.*[3] *Obs.*

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* Epigr. xlvi, Fill me a quart (quoth he) I'me called Will. The prouerbe is, Each Iack will haue his Gill.

†**3.** A name for a mare. Cf. GILLOT 2. *Obs.*

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 16 If my Mare hath the Scratches on her hinder Heeles, I must not cut off her four legs..if I doe, I shall wrong my poor Gyll.

4. *dial.* Short for *Gill-go-by-ground* (see 5). ? *Obs.*

1727 [see 5 b]. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xi, The lowly gill, that never dares to climb. 1760 LEE *Bot.* App. 303 Gill, *Glechoma* [in the Linnaean system]. 1846 BUCHANAN *Techn. Dict.*, *Gill*, the plant ground-ivy.

b. Short for *gill-ale* or *gill-beer*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Gill*, a malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. 1828–64 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. In phraseological *Comb.*, as † *Gill-burnt-tail*, † *gill-o'-th'-wisp*, will-o'-the-wisp (see GILLIAN); *Gill-creep-* (or *go-*) *by-ground*, *Gill-go-over-the-ground*, *-run by-the-ground*, dialect names for Ground Ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*); † *Gill-run-by-the-street*, Common Soap-wort (*Saponaria officinalis*). †b. *attrib.* (sense 4), as *gill-ale*, *-beer*, *-tea*. Also GILL-FLIRT.

a. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccc. 705 It is commonly called..ground Iuie, Alehoof, Gill creepe by ground ((1633) 856 Gill go by ground]. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. lxxix. 642 The countrey people in Kent and Sussex call it [Sopewort] Gill run by the street. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 97 Will with the Wispe, or Gyl burnt tayle. 1749–50 LADY BRADSHAIGH *Let.* 21 Feb. in Richardson *Corr.* (1804) IV. 367 Looking, as I knew, for a certain gill-o'-th'-wisp, who, I have a notion, escaped being known by you. RICHARDSON *Ibid.* 372. 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* v. (1894) 118 There were yellow-dock, lemon balm, hyssop, Gill-go-over-the-ground, and other plants. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Gill run by th' grund*, ground ivy. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Gill-go-by-ground*.

b. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gill-ale*, Physic-ale. 1710 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) 19, I was forced to..dine for tenpence upon gill-ale, bad broth, and three chops of mutton. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Gill-Ale*, Ale, &c. where Ground-ivy or Gill is infused. 1737 G. JONES *Lett. to Miss Bevan* 527 Am now to confine my self to Gill Tea and few other simple things. 1807 MARTYN *Miller's Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Glechoma*, The leaves [of Ground Ivy] were formerly thrown into the vat with ale to clarify it, and to give it a flavour. This was called Gill-ale. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Gill-beer*, malt liquor medicated with the leaves of the gill or ground ivy.

† **Gill,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare* – [1]. In 5 **gylle**. [? A use of GILL *sb.*[4] (or of the proper name *Gill*); cf. *mawkin*.] ? An apron.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/1 Gylle, fowle clothe (*H.*, *P.* fulclothe), *melota*, *vel melotes*.

Gill (dʒil), *sb.*[6] *dial.* Also 9 **jill**. [Of uncertain origin; cf. GILL *sb.*[4] 3.] (See quot. 1895.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *Gill*, a pair of timber-wheels. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv, A couple of powerful oxen yoked to a gill, employed to drag out the stumps of old trees. 1894 *E. Daily Press* 11 June 5/2 Forty or fifty timbers were drawn up the hill one at a time on a single jill by a traction engine. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Gill*, a vehicle for conveying timber, consisting of two wheels, a strong axle-tree supporting a very stout bar, on which the timber is slung, and shafts.

Gill (gil), *sb.*[7] *slang.* A fellow, 'chap', 'cove'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Gill*, a word used by way of variation, similar to *cove*, *gloak* or *gory*; but generally coupled to some other descriptive term as a *flash-gill*, a *toby-gill*. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 142 Come list ye all, ye fighting Gills And Coves of boxing note, sirs. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, High Pads and Low Pads, Rum Gills and Queer Gills.

Gill (gil), *sb.*[8] *techn.* [Conceivably a transferred use of GILL *sb.*[1]] A flax-comb (see quots.).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 499 The machine commonly called the gill, employed for preparing, drawing, and roving flax and hemp, and for combing and spinning long wool. 1853 *Ibid.* I. 763 The use of 'gills' became general about thirty years since. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gill*, a hackle. A series of points which divide the ribbons of flax fibre into finer parallel filaments ready for drawing and spinning.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 501 Fig. 454 is a horizontal representation of a gill machine. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 Gill-maker and presser. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 758 This part of the machine .. is generally termed the 'gill-frame' or 'gill-head'. *Ibid.*, gill-spreader. *Ibid.* 759 The screws or worm shaft for carrying the gill-bar. *Ibid.* 764 Gill-sheet. Gill-teeth. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 378/2 These gill-combs are heated by travelling over jets of gas. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 31 Wool goes to Gill Box..to be gilled. 1885 *Census Instr.* 43 Gill Maker, Gill Bars Maker, Gill Stock Maker. *Ibid.* 65 Gill-setter.

Gill (gil), *v.*[1] Also 5 **gylle**, **gyllyn**, 6 **gyll**. [f. GILL *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To gut or clean (fish). †Formerly also, to eviscerate (beasts) (cf. GILLER, quot. 14..).

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 581/13 *Euiro* [read *eviscero*], to gylle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/1 Gyllyn, or gylle fysche, *exentero*. 1530 PALSGR. 566/1, I gyll fysshe, *je oste la branche*. 1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midnt. Sun* II. 149 Here the fish are gilled, which is done by making a cut with a sharp knife over the throat of the herring, whereupon the windpipe and entrails are drawn out.

†**2.** To handle the gills of, take hold of by the gills. *Obs.*–[1]

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 335 The fishes in the Lake of Venus .. presented themselves, enduring to be scratched, gilled, and mens hands to be put in their mouthes.

3. To cut away the gills of a mushroom.

1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 75 Take the large Mushrooms..cut off the Stalks, but do not peel or gill them.

4. To catch or entangle (fish) by the gills in a gill-net. Said also of the net.

1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* v, A bass of nine pounds weight can be 'gilled' in the ordinary manner. 1892 *Graphic* 13 Aug. 194/1 Another system of pilchard-fishing..is carried on much further from shore, by means of drift or driving nets, in the meshes of which the fish become entangled or gilled .. The shore-seines do not gill the fish, having much smaller mesh.

Hence **Gilled** *ppl. a.*; **Gi·lling** *vbl. sb.*; also *Comb.*, as *gilling-knife*, *-thread*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/1 Gyllynge of fysche, *exenteracio*. 1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 Tools and Implements used in drying and packing of Herring[s]. Gipping or Gilling knives. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 36 Netting Threads..Gilling Threads..Flax Threads.

Gill (dʒil), *v.*[2] *local.* [f. GILL *sb.*[3]] Hence **Gi·lling** *vbl. sb.* (See quots.)

1795 AIKIN *Manchester* 183 The bad custom of gilling, or drinking white wine as a whet before dinner. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Jilling*, 'He goes jilling about', drinking his half-pints at different places, as the toper. 1855 STRANG *Glasgow* (1856) 123 Forenoon gilling prevailed through the whole range of the different craftsmen.

Gill (gil), *v.*[3] *techn.* [f. GILL *sb.*[8]] *trans.* To dress (flax or wool) by means of a gill. Hence **Gilled** *ppl. a.*; **Gi·lling** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 31 [Exhibit No.] 18. Wool goes to Gill Box..to be gilled. 19. Machine for Gilling the tops. 21. Winds the gilled balls. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gilling-machine*, a gill-frame.

Gillaroo (gilărū'). Also 8 **gilderoy**, 9 **gilleroo**. [a. Irish *giolla ruadh* (*giolla* lad, fellow + *ruadh* red).] A species of trout found in certain Irish rivers and lakes (see quot. 1833).

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 118 The poke of the Gillaroo seems to perform the office of a gizzard. 1776 R. TWISS *Tour Irel.* 121 A species of trout, called gilderoy, are caught here [in the Shannon and lakes near]. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 39 Trouts, which are called gillaroo,

are found in Loch Melvin, near Ballyshannon, and Loch Con, near Ballina..and differ little from the common trout, except in being of a bright golden yellow on the belly and fins, with more red spots on the sides, and somewhat broader and thicker in form. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vii. (1880) 257, I was having great sport with the gillaroos. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Gillaroo trout*, a large lake trout, commonly said to have a gizzard like that of a fowl.

Gilled (gild) *ppl. a.* [Gill *sb.*[1]] Having gills. [1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1824) 76 Remember the deeds of Sir Billy the Fat, That rosy-gill'd Alderman bold.] 1895 St. G. Mivart in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 634/2 The experiment of removing such young gilled tadpoles of the land salamander from the body of the mother in order to see whether they would then breathe in water. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/3 Specimens of gilled fungi.

Gillenzie: see Gilenyie *Sc. Obs.*

Giller (gi·lər). [f. Gill *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who guts or cleans fish. †Formerly also, one who eviscerates beasts.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 560/4 *Abestis* [sic: ? read *ab extis*] *intestina hostiarum aspiciens*, a gyller of bestys. 1881 Du Chaillu *Land Midnt. Sun* II. 149 Two skilled gillers can clean and fill thirty barrels a day.

Giller, obs. form of Gilder *sb.*[1]

Gillery, Gillet, vars. Guilery, Gillot.

Gill-flirt (dʒi·lflɔ̃ːt). Also 7–8 Jil(l)-flirt. [f. Gill *sb.*[4] + Flirt *sb.* 5; cf. Flirt-gill.] A young woman or girl of a wanton or giddy character. Now only *arch.*

1632 Sherwood, A Gill, or gill-flirt [Cotgr. 1611 has 'gill, flirt', s. v. *Gaultiere*]. 1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing-Mast.* III, 'Tis your dainty Minx, that Jillflirt your Daughter here. 1754 Foote *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 84 How! gill-flirt!—none of your fleers! I am glad here's a husband coming that will take you down. 1822 Scott *Nigel* v, She is a dutiful girl to her godfather, though I sometimes call her a jill-flirt. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* V. 609 A beautiful gillflirt of the court (*minaudière*).

attrib. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 203 No brazen-faced gipsy, like Sally Wheeler .. or the jill-flirt Phœbe. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 91 How much has she not owed of late to the tittle-tattle of her gillflirt sister Thalia? 1881 Duffield *Don Quix.* II. 405 Thy skull is.. empty; mine is more pregnant than ever was the gill-flirt drab which bore thee.

So †**Gill-flirting** *ppl. a.*

1696 Southerne *Oroonoko* IV. i, The young jil-flirting girls, forsooth, believe no Body must have a husband but themselves.

Gill-hooter (dʒi·l,hūːtəɹ). *dial.* Also 7 **gill-houter,** 8–9 **gilli(e)-, gilly-hooter, -howter,** 9 **jill-, jilly-hooter.** [f. the female name *Gill* (see Gill *sb.* 4) + Hooter.] An owl; esp. the barn-owl (*Strix flammea*).

1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 26 *A Gill-houter*, Chesh., an Owl. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dialect* Wks. (1862) 34 Thoose ot connaw tell a Bitter-bump fro a Gillhooter. 1828 H. Angelo *Remin.* I. 492 If the lout who was pointed out to me just now, be he, I never beheld .. such a scare-crow, such a long-legged gilly-hooter. 1856 F. E. Paget *Owlet Owlst.* 8 Not a leaf of ivy to shelter a gilliehowter. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Jill-hooter, jilly-hooter.*

†**Gillian.** *Obs.* [a. F. *Juliane*, a. L. *Jūliāna*, f. *Jūlius*, a Roman gentile name.] A girl, wench. (= Gill *sb.*[4])

1618 [see Flirt-gill]. 1625 Fletcher & Shirley *Nt. Walker* II. iii, De'e bring your Gillians hither? nay, she's punish'd, you[r] conceal'd love's cas'd up? *c* 1685 *Bagford Ball.* (1878) App., Seeing this Al-a-mode wear of the Town, by Gillians is practis'd so common, It is high time that it now was laid down by every Honest Woman.

b. *Gillian-flirt* = Gill-flirt. (Cf. *flirt-gillian.*)

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 146 Yet was she not such a roinish rannell, or such a dissolute gillian-flurtes as this wainscot-faced Tomboy.

c. *Gillian-a-burnt-tail* (see quot. and cf. *Gill-burnt-tail*, Gill *sb.*[4] 5). *Gillian-spend-all*: an unthrifty woman.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 64 Some Gillian spendal so often doth go For hogs meat and hens meat [etc.]. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xx. 268 An *Ignis Fatuus*, an exhalation, and Gillion a burnt taile, or Will with the wispe.

Gillian-bower, var. Julian-bower.

Gillie[1] (gi·li). Also 6 **cuille, geilzie,** 8 **gaelly,** 8–9 **gilly,** 9 **ghillie.** [a. Gael. *gille* a lad, servant = Irish *gille, giolla.*]

1. *Hist.* An attendant on a Highland chief.

[1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 641/2 Next after the Irish Kearne, me seemes the Irish Horse-boyes or Cuilles (as they call them) would come well in order. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* liv. 2 Fyndlay M'Connoquhy.. Cativille geilzie with ye poik-braik.] *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 158 It is very disagreeable to an Englishman over a Bottle, with the Highlanders, to see every one of them have his Gilly; that is, his Servant standing behind him all the while, let what will be the Subject of Conversation. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., We were attended by a .. number of *Gaellys*, or ragged Highlanders. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xix, From the jargon, therefore, of the Highland gillies, I pass to the character of their Chief.

†b. *Gillie-wetfoot*, a rendering of Gael. *gille-casfliuch* (f. *cas* foot + *fliuch* wet); a contemptuous name among Lowlanders for the follower of a Highland chief; spec., the servant who carried the chief across a stream (see quot. *c* 1730). Also in adapted form *gillie-casflue.*

1682 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 84 Like gilliwetfoots purging states By papers thrown in pocks or hats [1752 *Note*, Gilliwetfoots, the attendants on highland chieftans]. [*c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. 158 *Gillie-casflue* carries him [the Chief] when on Foot over the Fords.] 1755 Johnson s. v. *Sorehon*, Whenever a chieftan had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands giliwitfitts, and lived on free quarters. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xiii. *note*, A barefooted Highland lad is called a gillie-wet-foot. [1815 Mrs. Johnstone *Clan Albin* v, Roban's father had been Gillie-casflue to the old Laird.]

transf. 1808–80 Jamieson, *Gilliewetfoot*, .. a worthless fellow, a swindler, one who gets into debt and runs off. Loth[ian], almost obsolete.

2. One who attends a sportsman in hunting or fishing in the Scottish Highlands.

1848 Clough *Bothie* III. 130 They had run, and beaten the gillies of Rannoch. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* (1874) 5 The tall gillie patiently waited until his master had exhausted his passion. 1884 Marq. Lorne in *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 2/1 The moral life of a ghillie in a deer forest is a most virtuous one.

Gillie[2] (dʒi·li). *Sc.* [dim. of Gill *sb.*[3]] A gill of liquor.

1786 Burns *On a Scotch Bard* 59 I'll toast ye in my hindmost gillie Tho' owre the sea. 1790 A. Wilson *Ep. W. Mitchell* xi, Owre a pint or gillie.

Gillie[3] (dʒi·li). *rare.* [dim. of Gill *sb.*[4]; cf. Gillot, Jillet.] a. A giddy young woman; = Gill *sb.*[4] 1, Gillot 1. b. A mare; = Gill *sb.*[4] 3, Gillot 2.

a 1529 Skelton *Elynour Rummyng* 390 Of folys fylly That had a fole wyth wylly, With last you, and gup, gylly. 1603 *Philotus* xcvii, Sho is a gillie, Scho is a Colt foill, not a fillie. 1822 Hogg *Perils of Man* I. iv. 54 'I wad ride fifty miles to see ony ane of the bonny dames'..'Twa wanton glaikit gillies, I'll uphaud', said Pate.

Gilli(e)howter, var. Gill-hooter.

Gilliflour(e, -flower, obs. ff. Gillyflower.

Gilling (gi·liŋ). *dial.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a var. of Girling.] (See quot.)

c 1640 J. Smyth *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) III. 319 The salmon growes by theis degrees and ages: vz. 1 a pinke; 2 a botcher; 3 a salmon trout; 4 a gillinge; 5 a salmon. 1880 Buckland *19th Rept. Salmon Fish.* 58 *Gilling*, a salmon on his second return from the sea is sometimes called a gilling in the Severn District.

Gillingite (gi·liŋəit). *Min.* [f. *Gillinge* in Södermanland, Sweden, where it is found; named by Hisinger in 1826: see -ite.] Hydrous silicate of iron, found in amorphous black masses.

1850 Dana *Min.* (ed. 3) 441 Hermann names the Gillinge ..mineral Gillingite. 1885 Erni *Min. Simplif.* 274 Gillingite..and Xylotile..are fusible with difficulty.

Gilliver: see Gillyflower.

Gill-less (gi·l,lės), *a.* [f. Gill *sb.*[1] + -less.] Unprovided with gills.

1846 Owen *Comp. Anat.* I. 267 Such arches are, therefore, gill-less.

†**Gill-master.** *Obs. rare.* [? a. Du. *gildemeester* guild-master, i.e. head of one of the 'guilds' or companies of bowmen, gunners, etc. See *Wb. der Nederl. Taal*, s.v. *Gilde.*] The title of a military officer (see quot. 1598).

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 136 A Gill Maister, or Lieutenant to the Mayorall, ouer euery 200 horses or beasts. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* v. vii. 188 Under the command of the master of the Ordnance is the Cariage master .. the Steward, a Gilmaster, a Provost.

Gillofer, -flower, -fre, obs. ff. Gillyflower.

Gillore, obs. form of Galore.

†**Gi·llot.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 **gillet,** 6 **gillat, gylat.** [prob. a dim. of the female name *Gill* (cf. Gill *sb.*[4]); '*Gillet*, a woman's name' (Phillips 1658, who connects it with *Giles*).]

1. A loose or wanton woman (cf. Jillet).

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 211 What though a gyllot sent that note, By cocke and pye I meant it not. 1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 559 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 126 The fairer woman the more gillot. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 757 In honest mens houses..he would haue..these tumbling gillots lodged.

2. *Sc.* A mare.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Justina* 112 Þarfor be his nygramancy He waid wirk mony ferly, As to seme a womane apere As scho ane wgly gillet were [L. *matronas in jumenta convertere videbatur*]. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 8 in *Anglia* IX. 369 The jolie gillet and the gentill steid, The asse, the mule, the hors of euerie kynd. 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 321 Gillot wt sadill and Ryding gere price v crownis. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 114 He feppillis like a farcy aver, that flyrit on a gillot [*Maitland MS.* gylat].

Gill-o'-th'-wisp: see Gill *sb.*[4] 5.

Gillover, gillowflower, obs. ff. Gillyflower.

Gillry, obs. form of Guilery.

Gilly (dʒi·li). *dial.* [Short form of Gillyflower.] A wallflower.

1892 *B'ham Weekly Post* 24 Dec. 5/6 Some nice little bunches of wall-flowers, or gillies as we call them here.

Gilly: var. Gillie[1].

Gillyflower (dʒi·lifluəɹ). Forms: α. 4 **gelofer,** 4–5 **gil-, gylofre,** 5 **gyllofyr, (-fre), gelefre, ielopher,** 5–6 **gelofer, (-fre),** 6 **gillo(w)fer, gill-, gelouer, (gelopere),** 6–7 **gilofer,** 7 **gillofre, (-over), gillyvor,** 9 **gilliver, (jilliver, gilver).** β. *Sc.* 5 **geraflour,** 6 **ger(r)aflour;** *pl.* 5 **iorofflis,** 6 **gerofleis.** γ. 6 **gely-, iele-, gil(l)iflour;** 6 **gilo-,** 7 **gillyflowre;** 6 **gile-, gili-, jilli-,** 6–7 **gillo(w)-,** 6– **gilli-, gillyflower.** δ. 6– **July-flower.** [a. OF. *girofle, gilofre* clove; for the history of the forms see Clove-gillyflower.]

†1. A clove (cf. Clove-gillyflower 1); also *attrib.* in *sauce gilofre*, clove sauce. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6796 Theo gilofre, quybibe, and mace. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 43 Gilofre, gyngure & gromylyoun. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 15 Maces, Gelofres an Galyngale. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1363 Þe Ientyll Ielopher a-3ens þe cardyakylles wrech. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 279 Befe with sauce gelopere [*sic*].

2. Applied to native plants having flowers scented like a clove, esp. to the clove-scented pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) = Clove-gillyflower 2, and hence to other plants more or less resembling this.

In those dialects in which the word is still current, it is commonly applied either to the wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*; see *Wall-gillyflower*) or to the white stock (*Matthiola incana*; see *Stock-gillyflower*).

a. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586/2 *Garioflata*, auens *vel* gilofre. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvi. iii, The gentyl gelofer his odoure renued. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 64/1 The Julyflower as they are most properly called (though vulgurly Gilliflower and Gilofer). 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss., Jilliver*, wallflower. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Gilliver*, a kind of pink clove or carnation. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. xxi. 347 In one hand she carried a huge bunch of sweet-smelling gilvers.

fig. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6 b, They may gather fragrant gillowfers of Chyrurgicall operations.

β. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxviii, Of red Iorofflis .. A fair[e] branche. *Ibid.* cxc, Gerafloure. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxviii. 20 London .. Of royall cities rose and geraflour. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 14 3e Baselik and Ionet flouris, 3e Gerofleis so sweit.

γ. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. H ij a. The herbe that wee call in Englyshe Gelouer or a Gelyfloure. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 38 He that graiteth lilyflowers vpon the Nettle, marreth the smell. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 117 As when a Lady (walking Flora's Bowre) Picks here a Pink and there a Gilly Flowre. 1629 Parkinson *Parad.* (1656) 306, I account those that are called Carnations to be the greatest, both for leaf and flower, and Gilloflowers for the most part to be lesser in both. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 21 Gilly-flowers and Carnations. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* II. ii, The striped carnation, and the guarded rose, The vulgar wallflower, and smart gilly flower. *a* 1851 Moir *Poems, May-day* vi, The gillyflower raises its stem on high, And peeps on heaven with its pinky eye. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Gilly-flowers*, wall-flowers. Stocks are called *Stock-gilliflowers.*

δ. 1584 G. Peele *Arraignm. Paris* I. iii. A iij b, Julie flowers. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 18 Som July-flowr or som sweet Sops-in-wine. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* xv. 241 The braue Carnation then, with sweet and soueraigne power So of his colour call'd, although a Iulyflower. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 62 The July-flow'r that hereto thriv'd .. straight sheds her leaves. 1721 Bailey, *Gilliflower* (q. d. *July-flower*, because it Flourishes in that Month), a Flower of a grateful Scent. 1855 [see b].

b. *dial.* Applied to a woman (see quots.).

a 1797 Pegge *Derbicisms* (E.D.S.), *Gilliver*, a light-heel'd dame. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., A Jilliver*, a wanton woman in the last stage of her good looks. A 'July flower', or 'the last rose in summer'. 1882 *Lancash. Gloss., Jilliver*, a termagant. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Gilliver*, sometimes used as Jezebel, a term of reproach to a woman.

3. With various distinguishing attributes, used (mainly in early botanical works) to denote varieties of the pink, the wallflower, and other plants related to or resembling these, as **African gillyflower,** the African marigold (*Tagetes erecta*); **dame's gilliflower** (see Dame's-violet); **English gillyflower,** the carnation; **feathered gillyflower,** *Dianthus plumarius*; **mock-gillyflower,** soap-wort (*Saponaria officinalis*); **single gillyflower,** *Dianthus plumarius*; **striped gillyflower,** a variety of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*; **yellow gillyflower,** wallflower. See also *castle-, cuckoo-, garden-, lea-, marsh-, queen's-, rogue's-, sea-, stock-, Turkey-, wall-, water-, Whitsun-, winter-gillyflower*; Clove-gillyflower.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. iii. 151 The yellow Gillofer or Wall floure groweth vpon olde walles & stonehilled houses. *Ibid.* vii. 155 The Pynkes, and small feathered Gillofers, are like to the double or cloane Gillofers in leaues, stalkes, and floures, sauing they be single and a great deale smaller. *Ibid.* 156 The second sorte..may well be called..in English single Gillofers, whereof be diuers sortes. & are called in Englishe by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in Wine, feathered Gillofers. *Ibid.* xxv. 176 We do call this floure Turkie Gillofers, and French Marygolde.. or Aphrican Gillofers. *Ibid.* III. xiii. 335 Some do also take it [Sopewort Gentian] for *Struthion*, but it is nothing lyke: we may call it in English Soopewort: some call it Mocke Gillofer. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 155 We sow the Seed of Pannacht or striped Gilliflowers upon Hot Beds ..to replant them in May. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Carnation*, otherwise called English Gilly-Flower.

4. A variety of apple; also *gillyflower-apple.*

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 54 The Queen Apple is a great bearing fruit and good. So the Gilloflowre. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 203 Apples .. Russetting, Gilly-flower-Apples. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 410 Apples [Dec.] Wheeler's Russet..Hautbonne, Winter Gilliflower. 1884 in Hogg *Fruit Manual* 85.

5. *attrib*, as †*gillyflower-grass.*

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* xiii. xiii. 1161 *Gramen Caryophylleum Rabinum* the principall Gilloflower grasse. 1685 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 49 A blew grasse they call July-flower grasse, which cutts the sheepes mouthes.

Gilly-gaupus (gi·ligɔ̃·pəs). *Sc.* Also **gilly-gap(o)us, -gacus, -gawpy.** [cf. Gaupus; the first

part of the compound is obscure.] A foolish or awkward person. Also *attrib.*

1719 RAMSAY *Answ. Hamilton* III. 44 Sweet Flaccus,Wha nane e'er thought a gilly-gacus. 1728— *Fables & T., Monk & Miller's Wife* 136 Think ye this Youth's a Gilly-gawpy. 1755 R. FORBES *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 29 Our great gillegapous follow o' a coach-man. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gilly gaupus*, a Scotch term for a tall awkward fellow. *a* 1791 — *Olio* (1796) 112 You careless gilly gaupus, you break more lime ware than your head's worth. 1823 W. TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* 26 The Cardinal's ain lang gilly-gapus dochter, Tibbie Beaton.

Gilmin, obs. form of GUILLEMIN.

Gilofer, obs. form of GILLYFLOWER.

Gilore, obs. form of GALORE.

Gilour(e, -ous, var. GUILER, -OUS.

Gilpy (gi'lpi), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* Also **gilpey, -ie.**

A. *sb.* †**a.** A frolicsome young fellow (*obs.*). **b.** A lively young girl.

a. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xviii, A gilpy that had seen the faught I wat he was nae lang [etc.].

b. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* 129, I was a gilpey then, I'm sure I was na past fyfteen. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, I mind, when I was a gilpy of a lassock, seeing the Duke. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* II. 7, I hear the lady has just as good a chance of a man as ony gilpie gaun.

B. *adj.* Sportive.

1863 JANET HAMILTON *Poems & Ess.* 297 Lassocks gilpie.

Gilravage (gilræ·vėdʒ), *sb. Sc.* Forms: 8 **gulravage,** 9 **gilravage, -ravatch, -raivitch, galravage,** (**goravich, girrebbage**). [? f. the vb.] Riotous or uproarious conduct; noisy romping.

1785 BURNS *Ep. to M'Math* 3 While at the stook the shearers cow'r . . Or in gulravage rinnin scowr To pass the time [etc.]. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 155 Muckle din an' loud gilraivitch was amang them, gaffawan an' lauchan. 1863 R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem* xviii. (1872) 269 An after-dinner galravage with the children.

Gilra·vage, *v. north.* and *Sc.* Also **gill-, gal-, guleravage, gilraivitch, galravitch,** (**-atch, -erge**), **-revitch.** [Of unknown origin; ? connected with RAVAGE.]

1. *intr.* To feast or make merry in an excessive degree or in a riotous fashion.

1822 GALT *Provost* xliii. 316 At all former . . banquets, it had been the custom . . to galravitch both at hack and manger, in a very expensive manner to the funds of the town. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* iii. 16 Galrevitchin' at my grandfather's honey-kaimbs, I had gotten the colic.

2. To gad about.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (ed. 2) I. 108 This lass o' mine . . thinks as because she's gone galraverging, I maun ha' missed her.

Hence **Gilra·vaging** *vbl. sb.* Also **Gilra·vager.**

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, Ye had better stick to your auld trade o' theft-boot, black-mail, spreaghs, and gillravaging. *Ibid.*, And wha's this ?. . Some gillravager that ye hae listed, I daur say. 1822 — *Nigel* xxx, Our gracious master is auld, and was nae great gillravager amang the queans even in his youth. 1848 J. RAMSAY *Poems, Eglinton Park Meeting*, Great Was the galravagin and fun. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gilravishin*, a tumult, a row.

Gilry, Gills(e, var. GUILERY, GRILSE.

Gilt (gilt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **gylte,** 6–7 **guilt.** [from GILT *ppl. a.* in the phrases *silver and gilt*, etc.]

†**1.** Gilt plate. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74 My best standyng pece of gylte, and my best doseyn syluer sponys.

2. Gilding; the thin layer of gold with which anything is gilt. Also *fig.* in phr. *to take the gilt off the gingerbread* (see GINGERBREAD 2).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 294 Wipe off the dust that hides our Scepter's gilt. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xliii, For her tresses Marigolds wear spilt: Them broadly shee displaid, like flaming guilt. 1642 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 51 For giult for y^e Diall o. 4. 6. *c* 1880 'SALADIN' *Woman* I. xvii. 141 The gilt of the big Bible gleams on the window-sill. 1893 E. F. BENSON *Dodo* (1894) 372 It was to be bound in white vellum, with their arms in gilt upon the outside.

Comb. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gilt-jeweller*, a manufacturer of gilded ornaments to represent gold.

3. Gold; money. Now only *slang.*

Perhaps due to a confusion with GELD, GELT *sbs.*

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 156 D 1 a, Now nothing, any thing, euen what you list, So that some guilt may grease his greedy fist. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. ii. C 1 b, Tho guilt condemnes, tis gilt must makes vs glad. 1637 R. MONRO *Exp. Scots Regim.* I. 7, I have seene other Nations call for Guilt being going before their enemie to fight, a thing very disallowable in either Officer or Souldier, to preferre a little money to a world of credit. 1708 *Mem. J. Hall* 18 And from thence conducted (provided he has Gilt) over the Way to Hell. 1885 *Daily News* 25 May 3/1 Disputatious little mobs grouped together to discuss whether Charrington or Crowder had the most 'gilt'.

Gilt (gilt), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **gilte, gylte,** 6–7 **gylt,** 7–8 **guilt, guelt,** 8 **gelt,** 7– **gilt.** [a. ON. *gylt-r* (OSw. and mod.Icel. *gylta*) young sow:—OTeut. type **gultjâ*, related by ablaut to ON. *golt-r* (:—OTeut. type **galtu-z*) boar, GALT.

Of the same origin, but of different formation, are OHG. *galza*, MHG. *galze* (also mod.G. dial.):—OTeut. **galtôn-*; also, OE. *gilte*, OHG. *gelza* (MHG. and mod.G. *gelze*), MDu. *gelte* (Du. *gelt(e)*):—OTeut. **galtjôn-*. The OE. form is found only in Ælfric's Gloss., but must have remained current in southern dialects; it appears as *yelte, yelte*, in 15th c. vocabularies (*Wr.-Wülcker* 614/30, 624/32), and as *ilt* about 1746 (*Exmoor Scolding*). *Gilt* on the other hand belongs to the eastern and northern dialects. Connexion with GELD *v.* has been suggested, but the meaning of 'spayed pig' seems to be accidental, though it is the common sense in Ger. and Du. The late spellings *gelt, guelt* are prob. due to a popular etymology of this kind.]

A young sow or female pig.

The precise application of the term varies in different districts; see quots. 1788–1886.

c 1440 *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 312 (Halliw.) Tak unto the mane the galle of the galte, and to the womane the galle of the gilt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/2 Gylte, swyne, *idem quod* Galte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 156/1 A Gilte, *suella*. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 354 A sowe and a gylt vj^s. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 319 The grease of a young guelt which neuer had pigs. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xxiv. 106 Let not youre Gylt goe to Bore, till she be past a yeare old. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 185 The spaid Guilts, as they call them, they steem the more profitable. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Gilts*, young female pigs, whether open or spayed. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Gilt*, a female pig before she has had a litter. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Gilt*, a female pig, called by this name till it has had a second litter, when it is called a sow.

Gilt, *sb.*[3] *slang.* ? *Obs.*

1. A thief or burglar. (Cf. GILTER[2].)

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 10 Leauing not a Pick-pockets, Gilts, Lifts, Decoyes, or Dyvers Hose unsurueyed. 1673 *Char. Quack Astrol.* B 3, He maintains . . a correspondence with Gilts and Lifters. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

2. A pick-lock, skeleton key. (Cf. GILK.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 94 The *Gilt*. . with his Gilts (from whence he takes his name). . will readily find out one that shall fit any Lock. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* II. xviii, We shall have the whole village upon us while you're striking the jigger. Use the gilt, man!

Gilt (gilt), *ppl. a.* Also 4 **gult,** *Kentish* **y-gelt,** 4–5 **gylt(e,** 4–6 **gilte,** 6 **guylt,** 6–7 **guilt(e.** [f. GILD *v.*[1], as *built* from BUILD.]

1. = GILDED *ppl. a.* (in literal sense).

13. . *K. Alis.* 927 Mony a riche gult scheld That day schon apon the feld. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliv. 11 Þe quene vpstode at þi rightside in gilt clathynge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1873 Þou. . sittis . . To-gedire with þi grete gods and on a gilt trone. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclv. (1482) 331 He toke his brigantyns smyten ful of gylt naylen and also his gylt spores. 1597 1*st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1480 Farewell, base carle clothed in a sattin sute, Farewell, guilte ass, farewell, base broker's poste! 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xii. [xvi.] 56 A Helmet, a Coat of Mail, and a guilt sword. 1759 SYMMER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 376 The gilt paper happened to lie with its gilded side uppermost. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 169 As a parrot turns Up thro' gilt wires a crafty loving eye. 1879 G.W. KITCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 544 Four thousand gilt spurs were hung as trophies in Courtrai cathedral.

b. placed after the substantive.

1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Zuiche clepeþ oure lhord: berieles ypeynt and y-gelt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5493 Þe kyng ful ded of ys sadel y-gylt. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1872) 102 A peyre of bedes of siluer with a crucifix of siluer and y-gilt. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 119, lxx bolyons of coper and gilt. 1533 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 And that no man shall weare. . any maner aglettes, buttons, broches of golde or silver gilte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 383 Two Basons of Syluer and gylt. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II*, c. 4 *Sched.* s.v. *Boxes*, Touch-boxes of iron or other mettal, guilt, the dozen. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, Under the large lamp is a great pulpit of Carved wood, gilt. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 91 Nine towers, covered with copper double gilt. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metals* II. 80 The guard . . is . . most commonly of brass, gilt. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 28 A gold or silver gilt. . image.

2. *fig. Gilt* (now *gilded*) *youth*: a rendering of F. *jeunesse dorée*, app. first applied to the young men of wealthy families who assisted in the downfall of Robespierre in 1794.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. ii, Young men of what they call the *Muscadin* or Dandy species! Fréron, in his fondness, names them *Jeunesse Dorée*, Golden or Gilt Youth. *Ibid.*, Let any one . . think what an element, in sacred right of insurrection, this Gilt Youth was!

3. *Comb.* **a.** with sbs., as *gilt-head* (attrib.); **gilt-char** (see quot.); **gilt-cup** (also *dial.* **gil-cup**), the buttercup; †**gilt-leaf,** gold-leaf; **gilt-metal worker** (see quot.); †**gilt-paper,** writing paper with gilt-edges; **gilt-poll** = GILT-HEAD.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 4 The English fishes that we have in our ponds, rivers, &c. are as follow: Carpio Lacus Benaci, the Guilt or *gilt Charr. 1610 R. VAUGHAN *Herefordsh. Waterworks* Q 2, Medowground . . that takes more pride in the company of the Cowslipp, then the *gilt-cupp which carrieth the garland from the rest. 1864 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 476 Where the barn-vloor wer a-sheenen do vall The cwold zummer dew; an' gilcups be bright. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 19 Our great court-Galen poised his *gilt-head cane. 1759 SYMMER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 378 Any thin metallic substance, such as *gilt-leaf, or tin-foil. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gilt-metal worker*, one who overlays metals with gold; an electro-plater. 1660 M. R. *Acc. Receipts Comm. Safety* 4 Ten *gilt Paper-books . . for his Lady to write in at Church. 1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 192 He's the gilt paper which apart you store And lock from vulgar hands in the scrutore. 1713 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* 131 *Aurata* . . The Gilt-head or *Gilt-poll. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. lxxiii. 193 The Gilt-Head or Gilt Poll . . is broad and flat, being in some respects like a Bream.

b. parasynthetic, as *gilt-handled, -headed, -knobbed, -robed*; also **gilt-edged,** *lit.* of writing-paper or books; applied *fig.* in commercial slang to 'paper' (i. e. bills) or securities of exceptionally high value, and occasionally to specially expensive qualities of any commodity.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* xii. 61 There his Julie he wrote,—Upon paper *gilt-edged, without blot or erasure. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* ix. 48 No Gilt-edged Paper is allowed. 1892 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 374/1 Colonial and Indian Securities, and other gilt-edged Stocks. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/1 'Gilt-edged' butter in New York realises 4*s.* a pound. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2100/4 Little *Gilt-handled Swords. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* (ed. 48) 7 *Gilt-headed screws double . . the above prices. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxvi. 301 The silken calves and *gilt-knobbed sticks of the splendid footmen. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonn.* 135 A *gilt-robed villain came, With heartless guile her hopes betrayed And triumphed o'er her shame.

†**Gilt,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **gylte,** 6–7 **guilt.** [f. GILT *ppl. a.* by extension of the participial form to other parts of the verb.] = GILD *v.*[1] in various senses.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Seven Sleepers* 478 Sume men sais, þe emperoure gert gilt þair bare. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxvi. 34 And thilk tablid thingis he giltide. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 156/1 To Gilte, *aurare*. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* vi. (Arb). 21 Her towre was gylted full of sonne bemys. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iij b, This aunciente worlde . . was not golde by the sages that dyd gylte it. 1590 L. LLOYD *Diall Daies* 92 The sonne of this Scythian dead man causeth his father's head . . to be guilted over. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inargentate*, to gilt or couer with siluer. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 11 We doe injuriously . . with these [rags] deformedly to guilt, and interlace the . . robe of Truth.

Gilt(e, obs. form of GUILT, JILT.

Gi·lted, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6–7 **guilted.** [f. GILT *v.*] = GILDED, GILT *ppl. adjs.* (in early examples placed after the sb.).

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Þerfore vse wiyn or brennynge watir giltid, so þat ȝe may be hool. *c* 1475 *Reg. Gild Corp. Xti. York.* (1872) 295 Harnest thorowoute with sternes gylted. *c* 1507 in *Etoniana* (1865) 214 Coats of blacke clothe duble garded with gilted leather. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VII. iii, O sterre of famous eloquence, O gylted godesse of hyghe renowne. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. Yy iii b, To spreade vs abroade these goodlye caruen and gylted [1574 gylten, 1582 gilten, 1640 gilden] bookes. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 328 It'm I gyue & bequithe vnto my cosinge John Haveloke my gylted dagger. 1634 *Malory's Arthur* VII. xv, Their . . gilted [1485 gylt] spurs upon their heels. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 27 Why, worldlings, do ye. . lean to guilted glories which decay? 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Gilted*, gilded. 'His shop's gotten gret gilted letters ower th' door.'

Gilteles, obs. form of GUILTLESS.

†**Gi·lten,** *a. north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **gilting.** [Prob. due to a confusion between GILT and GILDEN.] Gilt, gilded; golden.

c 1400 *Melayne* 1098 Many lay stekede vndir stedis In gilten gere. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3456 Þai gone agraythen vp þaire gods on gilten segis. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. x. A diademe maist plesandlie polite, Set on the tressis of her giltin hair. 1513 — *Æneis* VII. iii. 82 With fyry sparkis, lyke to goldin bemys Or twynkland spryngis with thair giltin glemys. 1539 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 53 Twa harnessingis of grene reid and quhite velvett with gilting bukkillis. 1574–82 [see GILTED, quot. 1563].

†**Gi·lter**[1]. *Obs.* [f. GILT *v.* + -ER[1].] A gilder.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Bractearius*, .. a gilter. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Aurarius*, . . a gilter, or worker in gilt.

†**Gi·lter**[2]. *slang. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. GILT *sb.*[3] + -ER[1].] (See quot.)

1676 *Warn. Housekprs.* 3 The first sort [of Thief] is called a Gilter. This Gilter is one that hath all sorts of Picklocks and false Keys.

Gilter, var. GUILTER, *Obs.*

Gi·lt-head. ? *Obs.* [f. GILT *ppl. a.* + HEAD.] A name given to various fishes which have the head marked with golden spots or lines: The striped tunny or bonito; the dorado or dolphin (*Coryphæna hippuris*); the cunner or golden wrasse (*Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 203 These flyinge fyshes and the fyshes named gylte heades. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aurata* .. A fish, thought of some to be called a giltheade. 1591 R. TURNBULL *St. James* 102 They are not vnlike the fish Scarus, which some take to be the Gilthead or Goldenie. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 520 Of these [flying fish] wee sawe .. a hundred in a company. . chased by the gilt-heads, otherwise called the bonitoes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 337 All fishes be toothed like saws, saue only the guilt-head Scarus. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 76 The Guilt-head or Goldine is whiter, and not. . of so hard a substance as the Allowes. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* I. i, It may be, whiles he hopes to catch a gilt-head, He may draw up a gudgeon. 1674 RAY *Collect., Sea Fishes* 105 Gilt-Heads, *Aurata*, Chrysophrys. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 278 Here are. . Giltheads and other large Fish. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 579 Don't think that any Lucullus sups more pleasantly upon his. . Gilt-heads, Sturgeons or Lampreys. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 197 The Gilt-head. . takes its name from its predominant colour; that of the forehead and sides being as if gilt. *Ibid.* 198 No praise, no price a Gilt-head e'er will take, Unfed with oysters of the Lucrine lake. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 305 The Ophidium, or Gilthead. . is by sailors called the dolphin, and gives chace to the flying-fish. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 97 *Chrysophrys aurata*. The Gilt-head. *Ibid.* 293 The Gilt-head, Connor, Golden Maid. *Crenilabrus tincæ.*

b. *Toothed gilthead* = *Sparus dentatus.*

1832 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 7 The most remarkable. . were. . the toothed gilt-head, the sea perch.

†**Gi·lting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GILT *v.* + -ING[1].] = GILDING *vbl. sb.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 Þer be manye werkis in þe whiche gold and siluir be meyngid, as in giltynge of vessel & Iewellis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 156 A Giltynge, *apocrisis, deauracio.* 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* viii. a/2 Yᵉ gold yᵗ is quyte cast away about yᵉ gilting of kniuis, swordis, sporys, arrace, & paynted clothes. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 145 Sixe very precious sockets made indeede but of timber worke, but flowrished over with a triple gilting. 1682 A. BEHN *City Heiress* 33 Gilting and Hypocrisie cheat the world best.

Giltless, obs. form of GUILTLESS.

Gi·lt-tail. Also 7 gild-tail. [f. GILT *ppl. a.* + TAIL *sb.*]

1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1659) 42 A little short worme .. called a Gild-taile. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 95 The marsh-worm, the tag-tail .. the gilt-tail. 1787 BEST *Angling* iii. 13 Brandlings, Gilt-tails, and Red worms. Found in old dunghills [etc.].

Gilty, Gilver, obs. ff. GUILTY, GILLYFLOWER.

Gim (dʒim), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 gym, 8 jim. [perh. a var. of JIMP *a.*] Smart, spruce.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 161 The payntit povne, pasand with plomys gym, Kest vp his taill. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 14 In May gois gentill wemen gymmer, In gardynis grene thair grumis to glaid. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii, He's as fine as a prince, and as gim as the best of them. 1755 in H. Walpole *Let.* 17 July, Corr. 1820 I. 422 Though Surry boasts its Oatlands, And Claremont kept so jim. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxi, Lasses.. Gay as May-morning, tidy, gim, and clean. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gim, Gimmy*, spruce, neat, smart.

Gimal, obs. form of GIMMAL.

Gimbal (dʒi·mbăl). Forms: 6-7 gimbol(e, (8 jimbol), 7, 9 gimball, 8 gimbel, 9 gimble, (jimble), gimbald, gymbal, 8- gimbal. [altered form of GIMMAL.]

† **1.** = GIMMAL 1. *Obs.*

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 37 Three gimballes compacted together are one ring, and yet three as they be disioyned. 1721 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 *Gimbal*, i.e. a doubled or twisted Ring.

† **2.** *pl.* Joints, connecting links (in machinery); = GIMMAL 2. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1807-8) VI. 15 Truly this argument hangeth together by verie strange gimbols. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 195 The ship .. they found fraighted with all sorts of small yron-worke, as horse-shoes .. boults, locks, gimbols, & such like. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* III. ii, I can yet bowe my Haunches..My Gimboles don't complain for want of Oyle yet.

† **3.** (See quot. 1736.) *Obs.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., To prepare Gimbels, take a Quartern of Flower [etc.]. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict., Gimbel*, a kind of pastry work that is hard, about the thickness of one's little finger, form'd round, and made in the shape of a ring.

4. *pl.* A contrivance by means of which articles for use at sea (esp. the compass and the chronometer) are suspended so as to keep a horizontal position. It usually consists of a pair of rings moving on pivots in such a way as to have a free motion in two directions at right angles, so as to counteract the motion of the vessel.

1780 in *Falconer's Dict. Marine.* 1787 CAVALLO *Magnetism* 60 Notwithstanding the contrivance of the jimbols. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. lii. App. 490 The frame of the instrument is suspended on gimbals near to the centre of gravity. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 284 The ring of the gimbals rests with its pivots on a semi-circle, the foot of which turns in a socket. 1858 T. R. JONES *Aquar. Nat.* 372 That the body may be poised, and capable of moving freely in all directions, as though suspended on gimbals. 1870 KENNAN *Tent-life Siberia* ii. (1871) 13 The cabin lamp swung uneasily in its well-oiled gimbals. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 115 The object of the gymbals is to keep the chronometer level.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gimbal-joint*; also, in sense of supported or suspended on gimbals, as *gimbal-compass, -lamp, -table.* Also **gimbal-jawed** *a.* (see quot.); **gimbal-ring** (see quot.).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Gimbal-jawed* or *Jimber-jawed*, one whose lower jaw is loose and projecting. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gimbal-joint*, a two part joint having articulations on axes at right angles to each other. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 31 Collection of *Jimble and Cabin Lamps. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gimbal-ring*, a single gimbal by which the cock-eye of the upper mill-stone is supported on the spindle to permit vibration. A rynd. 1851-9 *Man. Sci. Enq.* 91 The apparatus when used at sea is placed in a *gimball table by which the motion of the vessel is greatly counteracted.

Hence **Gi·mballed** *ppl. a.*, fitted with or supplied with a gimbal.

1875 R. H. R. *Rambles Istria* 47 *note*, She has a powerful electric light..gimballed, so as to allow it to be thrown in any direction. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 1148 (ed. 3) 289 This instrument is .. placed on a properly constructed gimballed table.

Gimcrack (dʒi·mkræk), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4 gybe-, gibecrake, 7 jibcrack. *β.* 7 gimcracke, gincracke, 8 jem-, jimcrack, 9 *dial.* gimcrank, 7- gimcrack. [The 14th c. form *gibecrake* is perh. connected with OF. *giber* to shake (see JIB *v.*); the primary sense may have been 'a slight or flimsy ornament'. (For the change to the nasalized forms, cf. mod.F. *regimber* = OF. *regibber* to kick.) The second element may be connected in some way with CRACK *sb.* or *v.* Sense 3 is perh. in part due to association of the word with GIM *a.* and CRACK *sb.* 11 and 14.]

A. *sb.*

† **1.** App. applied to some kind of inlaid work in wood. *Obs.*

1360 *Acc. William de Rothewelle* in *Pipe Roll* No. 204 m. 42 d, Et Eustachio de Glastonia..in precio j tabule cum j piler et Gibecrake bordura cum minutis peciis diversi coloris .. j ta ula de quercu j piler et Gybecrake de Buxo, xvjs. viij*d.*

2. † **a.** A fanciful notion; also, a 'dodge', underhand design (*obs.*). **b.** A mechanical contrivance; also *pl.* scientific apparatus. **c.** Now usually applied to a showy, unsubstantial thing; esp. to a useless ornament, a trumpery article, a knick-knack.

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* II. (1640) D ij, Such spectacles Are rare ith' Court, and they were to skirmish naked Before her, then there might be some excuse, There is some gimcrackes in 't, the Queen is wise Above her yeares. 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. H iij, *Luc.* There remaines to take away one scruple. *Co.* Another gimcracke. *Luc.* I have none, tis your doubt sir. 1676 WALTON *Angler* I. xxi. (ed. 5) 263 Ribbins, and Looking-glasses, and Nut-crackers, and Fiddles, and Hobbyhorses, and many other gim-cracks..and all the other finnimbruns that make a compleat Country Fair. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 P 5 My Eye was diverted by Ten Thousand Gimcracks round the Room. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, What a Devil ! is the meaning of all these trangrams and gimcracks [surveying instruments] gentlemen? 1772 MUDGE *Let.* 2 June in *Descr. Time-keeper* (1799) 23, I am prosecuting my gimcrack with all the vigour I am able, and hope I shall have an opportunity of shewing it to you going (but I fear without the balance spring). 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxiii. (1784) 191 Lord Orville.. changed the subject to Cox's Museum, and asked what he thought of it? 'Think !' said he, 'why I think as how it i'n't worth thinking about. I like no such jemcracks.' 1820 EARL DUDLEY *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1840) 243 This gimcrack [the Brighton Pavilion] is the only monument of the greatest sovereign in Europe. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. iii, She praised the lovely breloques or gimcracks which the young gentleman wore at his watch-chain. 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mort.* xix, Get me good things: no gimcracks. 1887 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 796 Weisner's physiological laboratory I had an hour or two in, and saw all his gimcracks.

attrib. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* ix, No shops so beautiful to look at as the Brighton gimcrack shops.

† **3.** An affected showy person, a fop; in later use applied to women. (A term of contempt.) *Obs.*

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* IV. ii, Enter second Servant.. *Theod.* These are fine gim-cracks. Hey ! here comes another; A flagon full of wine in's hand, I take it. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* IV. iii, He's come. What gimcrack have we next? *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Prize* IV. i, But to be made a whim-wham, A Jib-crack, and a Gentleman o' th' first house For all my kindness to her. — *Elder Bro.* III. iii, Lady, I pitie you .. this [fellow] is a Gincracke, That can get nothing but new fashions on you. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* II, I don't think any woman I have seen since I came ashore worth fighting for. The philosophical gimcrack I don't value of a cockle-shell. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gimcrack* or *jimcrack*, a spruce wench.

4. (See quots. 1785 and 1854.) Now only *dial.*

1766 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 458 There is also a gimcrack corkscrew, which you must get some brother gimcrack to show you the use of. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A gimcrack also means a person who has a turn for mechanical contrivances. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Gimcrack*, or *Gimcrank*, an universal mechanic, a Jack of all trades. 'He's quite a gimcrank, he can turn his hand to anything.'

B. *adj.* Trivial, worthless; showy but unsubstantial; trumpery.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxxxviii. 91 Your reading should be chiefly historical; I do not mean of remote, dark, and fabulous history; still less of jimcrack natural history of fossils, plants [etc.]. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Hampsh. Farmer's Addr.*, You are now (thanks to Mr. Whitbread) got into a large, comfortable house. Not into a gim-crack palace .. but into a plain, honest, homely, industrious, wholesome, brown, brick playhouse. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. v. (1862) 140 This gimcrack tenement would be crushed in before the brawny hand of a thief. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* XXXIII. (1886) 99 Some new gimcrack invention, that was to give ten times the light of ordinary oil. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 340 The cheap church is generally a gimcrack affair. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept., A veritable battle of Armageddon seems to be impending in Zululand, and the gimcrack arrangement set up .. seems already to have collapsed utterly. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iv. 70 Soberly clothed, with nothing more jimcrack in the way of finery upon him than a row of brass waistcoat-buttons.

Gimcrackery (dʒi·mkrækĕri). [f. GIMCRACK *sb.* + -ERY.] Gimcracks collectively.

1779 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1889 VI. 422, I am glad the enemy have left something of my gimcrackery that is capable of affording you pleasure. You are therefore very welcome to the use of my electrical and pneumatic machines as long as you think proper. 1812 MOORE *Horace, Odes* I. XXXVIII, I hate all nick-nackeries, Fricassees, vol-au-vents, puffs and gim-crackeries. 1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 397 The gimcrackery of woe that libels death. 1884 *Times* 14 June 7 Insist on having plain but handsome buildings without the Gimcrackery of modern architecture.

¶ With punning alteration of form (after *crockery*).

1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Notch on Axe* I, In that little back parlour .. there is .. Worcester, Amstel, Nankin and other jimcrockery.

† **Gi·mcracking,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GIMCRACK *sb.* + -ING [1].] Dealing in gimcracks. Also *attrib.*

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 22. 3/1, I .. find now in spight of all Gimcracking Labors, Vert'oso's are Cuckolds as well as their Neighbors. *Ibid.* No. 56. 3/1 For tho' Gimcracking's my chief Labor, I'd fain be thought as wise as Neighbour.

Gimcracky (dʒi·mkræki), *a.* [f. GIMCRACK *sb.* + -Y [3].] Of the nature of a gimcrack.

1820 C. EDWARDS in *Blackw. Mag.* (1824) XVI. 661/2 How the gardens of the Thuilleries were commended to me !—with their .. parterres .. gaudy white statues, and water in basins thirty feet superficial—All so fine prepense, and formal, and well swept and cleaned, and gimcracky. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 571 This cheap looking-glass, a foolish gimcracky sort of article. 1892 MARIANNE NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* I. 312 A little house full of curiosities, quite under the shade of the Temple Garden, and close to its pretty lake with its gimcracky balustrade.

Gime (gəim). *dial.* Also gyme. [cf. ON. *gíma* 'a vast opening' (Vigf.); f. Teut. root **gī·*: see GANE *v.*] (See quot. 1877.)

1697 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 167 It being impossible that such vast waters should be contained in such short and small bounds, it burst a huge gime close by Gore Steel, near Thorn, where there had been a vast gime formerly, and so drounded all the whole Levels. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Gyme*, a hole washed out of the ground by the rushing water, when an embankment gives way.

Gimew, var. GIMEW, *Obs.*

Gimlet (gi·mlĕt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 gym(e)lot, 5-6 gymlet, (6 gymlocke), 7-9 gimblet, 7- gimlet. [a. OF. *guimbelet, guimbelet* (later *guibelet*, mod.F. *gibelet*), a dim. of the word (unrecorded in the Rom. langs.) which appears in Eng. as WIMBLE.]

1. A kind of boring-tool (see quot. 1859).

c 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 357 Then came the good Bachus .. On hys hede he had a thredebare kendall hood; A gymlot and a fauset thereopon stood. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 194/2 Gymelot, *penetral.* *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 67 A gymlet sharpe to broche & perce sone to turne & twyne. 1530 PALSGR. 188 *Foret*, a gymlet. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. viii. 19/1 in *Holinshed*, The salte rilles..doe so seperate the one of them from the other, that they resemble the slope course of the cutting part of a skrew or gimlet, in very perfite maner. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i, From thence shoot the Bridge, childe, to the Cranes i' the Vintry, And see, there the gimblets, how they make their entry ! 1720 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 27 You must also Tap the Tree with a small Gimblet..so as to draw the Liquor off. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 252 Some have affirmed that the animal [the woodpecker] uses its tongue, as a gimblet, to bore with. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 158 Six large pieces of iron, about eighteen inches long, with a gimlet at one end of each, and a square at the other, which fitted to a handle. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Gimlet*, or perhaps more properly *Gimblet*, a piece of steel of a semi-cylindrical form, hollow on one side, having a cross handle at one end and a worm or screw at the other. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 263. 98 Gimlets are of two kinds, plain and twisted. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* liv, She paused, with a gaze like a gimlet.

2. (See quot.)

1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 150 Fig. 5. is the *volvox terebrella*, or the gimblet. This animal .. moves along swiftly, turning itself round as it swims, just as if boring its way.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gimlet-borer, -maker*; **gimlet-eye,** (*a*) a squint-eye, (*b*) a sharp or piercing eye; hence **gimlet-eyed** *a.*, having a gimlet-eye; **gimlet-hole,** a hole made by a gimlet.

1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Borer*, A new pattern hand *gimlet borer has been introduced into the service..to be used instead of the hook borer. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, **Gimlick-eye*, a squint, vulgo, cock-eye. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iii, [A] head..from which one lively little gimlet eye went glancing about. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 238 'What said ye yer name was?' said the old dame again, looking at me with her gimlet eyes. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. (1781) 10 She has a Sister at Hampton-Court..she had but one Eye, indeed, but that was a Piercer .. we were called the *gimlet-ey'd Family. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gimblet eyed*, squinting. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Gimlet-eyed*, squint-eyed or 'swivel-eyed'. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, A few *gimlet-holes to let in air. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 315 The cider..is to be drawn off the lees by boring a gimlet-hole at the bottom of the cask. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Gimlet-maker, Gimblet-maker.*

Hence **Gi·mletize** *v. trans.*, to pierce with a gimlet (*nonce-wd.*).

1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* ii, A private detective, ready to peer into anybody's cupboards and gimletise anybody's doors, upon the slightest provocation.

† **Gi·mlet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 gymlotte, 6 gymley, gymlett, 7 gymblett. [app. an altered form (with substitution of *-lotte*, -LET, for the equivalent -LING) of *gimlin(ge*, KIMLIN.] A large shallow tub, used for salting bacon and for other purposes.

c 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 86, j scope et ij gymlottes, xiijs. j ferdkyn (pr. iiijd.) pro nauibus. *c* 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 163 One showill and one gymley, xijd. 1574 *Ibid.* 251 Two gymletts for salting of fleshe in the larderhouse. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. 7 Itm formes ij, Itm tunnell dishes iij, Itm gymbletts j.

Gimlet (gi·mlĕt), *v.* [f. GIMLET *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To pierce with or as with a gimlet.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, The purple-faced vintner .. stood transfixed, or morally gimleted as it were, to his own wall. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* XXXVII, We should rather say..gimleting, as it were, a hole in your side. 1896 JULOC *Boarding Ho. Remin.* 137 He had dark, piercing black eyes that simply gimleted you.

2. *refl.* To thrust oneself or bore one's way like a gimlet. *nonce-use.*

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 206 The artist had but to excavate a peck or two of earth with his trowel; a rabbit's burrow was large enough; this he soon improved and widened, using his own body as a gimlet; and very soon he had gimleted himself down amongst the family rats.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Gimblet* .. to turn round an anchor by the stock; a motion resembling that of the turning of a gimblet. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Hence **Gi·mleting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Gimbleting*, a term particularly applied to the anchor, to denote the action of turning it round by the stock, so that the motion of the stock appears similar to that of the handle of a gimblet. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Gimbleting*. 1875 MISS BIRD *Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 104 The most persistent, unwinking, gimleting stare I ever saw.

Gimmal (dʒi·məl). Forms: 6 **gymell, gemoll,** 6–7 **gimal, gimmall, gim(m)ol,** 7 **gimmoule, jim(m)al,** 7–9 **gymmal(l, gimmal,** (9 **gimmel**). See also GIMBAL. [an altered form of GEMEL.]

1. *Antiq.* A finger-ring (*rarely* an ear-ring) so constructed as to admit of being divided into two (sometimes into three) rings. Also *gimmal-ring*, † *ring of gimmals*. Cf. GEMEL 3.

a 1607 BREWER *Lingua* II. iv, Anamnestes his Page, in a graue Sattin sute Purple..a Garland of Bayes and Rosemary, a gimmall ring with one linke hanging. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. ii, *Huh.* Sure I should know that Gymmal. *Jac.* 'Tis certain he; I had forgot my ring too. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 199 We must be as a thred, or gimmal ring about their finger to put them in mind of their sin. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Gimmall Ring*, Thou sent'st to me a true-love-knot; but I Return'd a ring of jimmals. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 190 Gimmal.. a doubled or twist'd Ring. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, The treasure he hath already robbed me of—gold chains and gymmal rings to an unknown value. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. i. 6 Diamond gimmels on skeleton hands.

† **2.** *pl.* Joints, links, connecting parts (in machinery) esp. for transmitting motion (as in clockwork). (Rare in *sing.*) *Obs.*

1598 GOSSON *Trump. War* F 5, Man is compared in the ps[alms] to a watch, he hath a great many gimols appertaining to him to mooue him. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 168 Their fashion is when their gimmalls are all in tune for a Miracle, to enjoyne [etc.]. 1636 W. SAMSON *Vowbreaker* B, My acts are like the motional gymmalls Fixt in a watch. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* viii. 413 His answeres do not proceed vpon sett gimals or stringes, whereof one being struck, it moueth the rest in a sett order. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Gimmel*, any disposition of rings, as links, device of machinery.

† **3.** ? A hinge; = GIMMER 2. *Obs.*

1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 76 A point that hangs strangely, as it were by gimmols.

† **4.** *pl.* The voussoirs of an arch. *Obs. rare.*

1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 46 The Gimals and Key-stone, is less than the Rustic of the Asler, so as drawing the Asler first all of a height, and then divide the Gimals and key-stone of the Arch drawn to the Center.

† **5.** = GIMBAL 4. *Obs.*

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Very Merry Wherry Voy.* Wks. (1630) II. 8/1 An Hostesse with a Tongue As nimble as it had on Gimmols hung. 1793 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 137 The construction of these Y*s* is peculiar: they hang, as it were, in gimmals.

† **6.** A duet. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 225/1 Gymell song, *jumeau*.

Hence † **Gi·mmaled,** *ppl. a.* (in 6–7 **gymould, jymold**), made with gimmals or joints; consisting of two similar parts hinged together.

1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii, Neuer shall .. rust in canker, haue the time to .. lay a side their Iacks of Gymould mayle. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 49 And in their pale dull mouthes the Iymold Bitt [*mod. edd.* gimmal bit] Lyes foule with chaw'd-grasse, still and motionlesse.

Gimme, obs. form of or mistake for next.

Gimmer[1] (dʒi·məɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6–9 **jimmer,** (6 ? **gimme, ? gymme, jemer, gimer, gimmor, gymmer,** 7 **jemmar**), 6, 9 **gemmer,** (6 **gemmerce** *pl.*), 6– **gimmer.** [Corrupt form of GIMMAL, GEMEW.]

† **1.** = GIMMAL 1. *Obs. rare.*

1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 234 The said Elizabeth did onc writhe a gimer of[f] this defendants fynger, and put yt upon hir owne.

2. A hinge. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Item for j par of gemmers to the sayd dorith, 16*d*. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 27 b, The East-gate .. (the dry rusty creeking of whose hookes and gymmes as it was in the opening, might be heard a myle of). 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 26 A merveylous lyvelye and bewtifull Immage of the picture of our Ladie..which picture was maide to open with gymmers [*v.r.* two leaves] from her breaste downdward. *Ibid.* 28 Also the fore parte of the said porch..ther was a dore with two brode leves to open from syde to syde..which dore did hing all in gymmers, and clasps in the insyde to claspe them. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 191 You haue need of some Vulcan to make the gimmers that should hold these together. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 91 His Cloake displayd (as a Flagge) vpon his arme, his Doublet hanging by Gimmers vpon his shoulders. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. vi. 25 Vulcans owne gimmers could not make his answer and the Bishops to sticke togither. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 *Jimmers*; Jointed Hinges: in other parts called Wing-hinges. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Gemmer, Gimmer*, a small hinge for a closet or desk door.

† **3.** = GIMMAL 2. (Rare in *sing.*) *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 41. I thinke by some odde Gimmors or Deuice Their Armes are set, like Clocks, still to strike on. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* Wks. 1808 VI. 249 When I saw my precious watch..taken asunder..so as here lay a wheel, there the balance; here one gimmer, there another. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. xiv. II. xvii. 183 Drest up like a Puppet, in the outward shape of a man, that moves by the jimmers which the workman fastens to it.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 37 Diuorced..both from the body and marrow bones of the Popish Masse, as also from the jimmers and trinkets thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 2 His [the Flea's] head, body, and limbs also, be all of blackish armourwork..with jemmar's, most excellently contrived for the nimble motion of all the parts. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. viii. (1713) 17, I have been prone to conclude with myself that the Gimmers of the World hold together not so much by Geometry as some natural Magick.

Hence † **Gi·mmer** *v. Obs. rare*[−1], to furnish with 'gimmers' or joints.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* IV. 256 The .. fragments of that brazen Ship being diligently sought up, and gimmer'd and set in their proper places.

Gimmer[2] (gi·məɹ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **gymbyre, -bure, gymmer,** 6 **gymmar, gylmyr, gimer,** 6– **gimmer.** [a. ON. *gymbr* a ewe lamb one year old (mod.Icel. *gimbur*, Da. *gimmer-lam*); cf. *gymbell* he-lamb.

Ulterior connexions unknown; the vowel of the ON. word seems to forbid the supposition of some etymologists, that it contains some form of the Indogermanic word **gheim-(ghjem-, ghim-* etc.) winter, and is thus cognate with Gr. χίμαρος masc., χίμαιρα fem., goat one year old.]

1. A ewe between the first and second shearing. *Gelt gimmer*, a barren ewe.

1424–1549, etc. [see DINMONT]. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 638/36 *Hic gargia*, gymbure. *Ibid.* 698/23 *Hec bidua*, gymbyre. 1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Item at Shearborne a dinmont, a gimer, & thre lams. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 31 A *Gelt-gimmer*, a barren Ew. 1804 SCOTT *Let. to Ellis* 19 May in Lockhart, Long sheep and short sheep and tups and gimmers and hogs and dinmonts had made a perfect sheep fold of my understanding. 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) I. 594/2 A young ewe or gimmer is apt to be shy to her first lamb. 1883 *Trans. Highland Soc. Agric.* XV. App. B. 73 Ewes and Gimmers..in pens of three.

2. 'A contemptuous term for a woman' (Jam.). Also *rarely* for a mare.

[Perh. a different word, formed by association of GAMMER and KIMMER. Cf. '*Gimmer*, a mistress. "My Gimmer always wore those blue and white checked aprons"' (*Kent. Gloss.* 1887).]

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1814) II. 15 She round the ingle wi' her gimmers sits, Crammin' their gabbies wi' her nicest bits. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 90 The mim-mou'd gimmers them misca'd. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 136 See Sawney .. Gallin the gimmer wi' a gad, Tho' leyke a porpoise peighan; He warrant's her soun' win' a' lin', As onny o' the hill. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gimmer*, a low woman.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gimmer mutton, -pet*; **gimmer-hog,** a ewe of not more than one year old; **gimmer-lamb,** a female lamb that has not been shorn.

1546 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 124 It'm I gyff to Yssabyll my dowghter .. v youes or els v *gymmars hoggs. 1870 *Daily News* 6 Dec., Sheep stocks in East Yorkshire .. consist chiefly of breeding ewes and wether and gimmer hogs. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 2 From lambinge time .. till clippinge time .. they [ewes] are called *gimmer lambes. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., So in Contracts—so many stone of Wether or *Gimmer mutton. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbk.* xxvii, Twa guid *gimmer-pets.

Gimmew, gimmon, vars. GEMEW, *Obs.*

† **Gimnasse.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [anglicized form of GYMNASIUM. Cf. F. *gymnase*.] A gymnasium.

1652 STAPYLTON *Herodian* IV. xxxiii, A Gimnasse [*marg.* An Activity Court] also and a statley Bath He did erect.

Gimp, gymp (gimp), *sb.*[1] Also 7–9 **guimp.** [Of obscure origin; Du. *gimp* in the same sense appears already in Jacob Cats (died 1660), and so is earlier than our first example of the Eng. word; some mod.Ger. Dicts. have *gimpe, gimpf*; recent Fr. has *guimpe* in this sense. The Eng. word corresponds in meaning nearly to F. *guipure*, f. *guiper* to 'whip' or wrap (a cord, etc.) with thread or silk.]

1. Silk, worsted, or cotton twist with a cord or wire running through it. Now chiefly applied to a kind of trimming made of this (see quot. 1882); sometimes covered with beads or spangles.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* II. iv, I have three or four as rich Suits, for Flanders Lace, Gimp. and Embroidery, as any in the Town. *a* 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 63 Open it betwixt the gimp or over-cast, likewise into every Ilit-hole. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Elegy to an old Beauty* 62 Unmov'd by Tongues, and Sights he walk'd the place, Thro' Tape, Toys, Tinsel, Gimp, Perfume, and Lace. *c* 1800 MISS KNIGHT *Autobiog.* I. 121 To another lady I was in the habit of writing in the millinery style giving descriptions of gimps and ribands. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. xxiv. 271 The military man's spur had become entangled in the gimp which decorated the skirt of her dress. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 798 The kneeling stool may be finished with fringe or gimp round the edge. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Gimp* or *Gymp*, an openwork trimming, used on both dress and furniture, and in coach lace making. It is made of silk, worsted, or cotton twist, having a cord or a wire running through it. The strands are plaited or twisted, so as to form a pattern.

2. A fishing-line composed of silk, etc., bound with wire to strengthen it.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 819 Pass your gymp in at the fish's mouth. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiv. (1880) 508 Bright brass gimp is very easily seen by the fish. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xxiii. 199 The brass wire of the ordinary gorge hook is cut away, and the gimp fastened to the thickest part or shoulder of the lead.

3. In *Lace-making*: The coarser thread which forms the outline of the design (see quot. 1882).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 264 [The pattern of lace depends] partly upon the introduction of a thicker thread, called gymp, which is used for the formation of figures, flowers, and other ornaments. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Gimp* .. is the shiny, or coarse glazed thread used in Honiton and other Pillow Laces, to mark out and slightly raise certain edges of the design, as a substitute for Raised Work.

4. *attrib.*, as *gimp cord, lace, -machine, -maker, manufacturer, nail, pin, -work*; † also quasi-adj. = 'trimmed with gimp', as *gimp petticoat*.

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. xxiv. 271 The rowel of the spur had .. wound itself among the *gimp cords [of a lady's dress]. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 9 June, My wife put on her black silk gowne, which is now laced all over with black *gimp lace, as the fashion is. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gimp-machine*, a narrow-ware loom having devices at the edge of the warp to catch the woof and form loops or patterns, the gimp cords of various sizes being carried by independent shuttles or needles. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/3 The daughter of a *gimp-maker. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 *Gimp manufacturer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gimp nail*, a small forged nail with a rounded head, used by upholsterers. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, Take my *Guimp Petticoat for that truth. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* III. 51 *Gimp pins. 1755 *Gimp-work [see GIMP *v.*[2]].

Gimp (gimp), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *guimpe*, repr. OF. *guimple*, WIMPLE.] A neckerchief or stomacher (worn by a nun).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 571/1 Sisters in grey..with swarms of idle drabs and wenches in gimps, [*Guimps*, a nun's neckkerchief] dispersed all over the kingdom. 1847 FABER *Life St. Rose of Lima* 152 To prevent them from cutting her habit, her veil, and her gimp.

Gimp (dʒimp), *v.*[1] *rare* in literary use; *colloq.* in north. and midl. districts. [Of obscure origin; the mod. Dicts. erroneously assign to it the pronunciation (gimp), and confuse it with next.] *trans.* To give a scalloped or indented outline to.

1697 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 152 [A] woman's bust with the aforesaid strang head-dress on onely a little more waved and gimp'd. 1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur* No. 134 P 7 A Trolloppe or Slammerkin, with treble ruffles to the cuffs, pinked and gymped. 1846 WORCESTER, *Gimp*, to jag; to indent; to denticulate. 1878 *Thompson's Gardener's Assistant* 705 Leaves narrow, beautifully gimped along the margins.

Gimp (gimp), *v.*[2] [f. GIMP *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To trim with gimp.

1755 SCOTT *Bailey's Dict., Gimp*, to make gimp-work, or to work in gimp. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 232 Every one of the dresses is .. festooned and fringed and gimped.

2. To 'whip' or twine (wire, or the like) *into* a plait or twist of some softer material.

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 275 The candles were made self-snuffing, by means of plaiting the wick, and 'gimping' strings of wire, or other fibrous material, into the plaits, with the object of bending the wick outwards, so that the end of it should reach the oxidizing part of the flame, and thus be destroyed.

Gimp: see JIMP *a.*

† **Gimpanado.** *Obs. rare*[−1].

1593 NASHE *Strange News* To Gentlem. Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart) II. 185 A certayne Theologicall gimpanado, a demie diuine, no higher than a Tailors pressing iron.

† **Gi·mping.** *rare*[−1]. = GIMP *sb.*[1] 1.

1755 in Fawkes *Odes Anacreon* (1760) 74 Ornament it well with gimping, Flownses, Furbelows, and crimping.

Gin (dʒin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **ginne, gynne,** 3–6 (also 9 in sense 8) **gyn,** 5 **gyne,** (4–5 **gen**), 7 **gynn,** 7–8 **ginn,** 3– **gin.** [Aphetic form of OF. *engin*, ENGINE (q.v.).]

† **1.** Skill, ingenuity. Also in a bad sense: Cunning, craft, artifice (cf. ENGINE 2). *Quaint of gin*: clever in contriving or planning; also of things, curiously contrived. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7087 Upwitess swiþe wise, þatt .. unnderstodenn manizwhatt þurrh snoterr gyn bi sterrness. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 765 Mid lutle strengþe þurz ginne Castel and burz me mai iwinne. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 2 Oure Loverd, that al makede i-wis, queynte is of ginne. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 72 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 60 To one putte wes water inne, That wes i-maked mid grete ginne. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 1135 Therfore þe Kyng had cast too keepe þat steede, In þat caue craftely enclosed with gynne. *c* 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 180 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* (1802) II Feole thinges ther beth ynne Craftilich ymad with gynne. *c* 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* LXVII. viii, By subtelte and his sleyghty gyn.

† **2.** An instance or product of ingenuity; contrivance, scheme, device. Also a cunning stratagem, artifice, trick (cf. ENGINE 3). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 1336 Brutus iherde siggen..of þan ufele ginnen þe cuðen þa mereminnen. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 131 Hu he mizte mid sume ginne His lemman blauncheflur awinne. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 644 By ginnes of Gemetrie hee ioifully telles Bothe þe date & þe daie. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4352 Wan we bub wyþ such a gynne þe brigge-3ates al wyþ-ynne, þan wol y blowe myn horn. *c* 1450 *Cokewolds Daunce* 149 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 44, I wyll asey with a gyne All the cokwolds that here is yn, To knaw them wyll I fond. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 543 So be no way, be ony wyle or gyn, Withoutin leif mycht no man wyn thairin. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 7 The Hag she found, Busie (as seem'd) about some wicked gin. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Indeliable tincture; which rub'd in The Gallants doe account their bravest gin. 1723 *Trickology* 16 They have

an incurable Itch to intermeddle with their secret and profound Gins.

† b. Loosely used for: Affair, thing.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2867 Her hors apolk stap in þe water her wat ay whare; It was a ferly gin, So heye vnder hir gare It fleiȝe.

3. A mechanical contrivance or device; a machine. (Cf. Engine 4.) *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 491 þen watz þer ioy in þat gyn [the ark] & much comfort in þat cofer. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 314 Trille another pyn, For ther-in lith theffect of al the gyn. — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 612 This false gyn Was nat maad ther, but it was maad bifore. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2035 To ordayn and dyvyse a gyne, Forto holde the piler up-ryght. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 542 He meaneth of all the gins in instruments, it is too tedious to stand reckning them here. 1662 Hobbes *Consid.* (1680) 54 Not every one that brings from beyond Seas a new Gin, or other janty device is therefore a Philosopher. 1820 Shelley *Let. to Maria Gisborne* Poet. Wks. (1891) 369/1 To breathe a soul into the iron heart Of some machine portentous, or strange gin.

† b. An instrument, a tool. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 607 Neptanabus byhalt his gynne And saide [etc.]. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* vi. Introd. 153 Instruments of..drawing huge thinges incredible to the ignorant, and infinite other ginnes. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Custom Country* i. i, Yet if you play not faire play and above boord too, I have a foolish gin here [*Rldg.* Laying his hand upon his sword], I say no more. *c* 1618 Fletcher *Q. Cornuth* iii. i, I should curse my fortune Even at the highest to be made the ginne To unstrew a mother's love unto her son. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* i. 3 Their Boats are but one great tree ..burnt in the forme of a trough with gins and fire.

† c. A spring or similar piece of mechanism.

1592 Greene *Art Conny Catch.* ii. 5 His stirhops are made with vices and gins, that one may put them in a paire of glooues. 1613 Bp. Andrewes 96 *Serm.* (1641) 462 There goeth search and enquiry to it; paines and diligence are requisite; we shall not come thither, with the turning of a ginne. 1616 *Ibid.* 694 Of our selves, to move: not wrought to it, by any gin, or vice, or skrew made by art. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 49 Idolles, and Statues, which artificially are moued by vises & gynnes.

4. *spec.* A contrivance for catching game, etc.; a snare, net, trap, or the like. (Cf. Engine 5 c.)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 645 [The hunter] him seluen sit olon, bihalt, Weðer his gin him out biwalt. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* ii. 576 With his handys quhile he wrocht Gynnys, to tak geddis & salmonys. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiii. 105 He may wylde fewle slayne with hawkes and dere slaen with hundes or oþer gynnez. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* i. xviii, I am take & bound with this gynne. 1530 Palsgr. 225/1 Gynne to take quayles with, *ronnelle*. 1603 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* i. 120 The little Fishes..With fearefull nibbling fiye th' inticing Gin. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 115 They onely shall lost labor win, Who seeke to catch an old Fox in a gin. 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii. iii. 277 He made a Planetary Gin Which Rats would run their own heads in. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* iii. App. iii, A noose that slipped as glib as a bird-catcher's gin. 1781 Crabbe *Library* Wks. 1834 II. 48 Her subtile gin, that not a fly escapes! 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 4 He discovered the defendants setting gins or engines to catch hares. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 250 These animals get caught, too, in the gins.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Hyre guodes to loȝy þe enuious azrayþeþ alle his gynnes. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1620 His gynnes hath he [Love] sett withoute, Ryght for to cacche in his panters These damoysels & bachelers. 1484 Caxton *Curiall* a b, For to make the grete and myghty to falle and ouerthrowe she [Fortune] setteth gladly her gynnes. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Blacksmith* ii. 7 Caught in gyn wherein is layd no bayt. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. x. (1640) 247 Satan, the master juggler, needeth no wires or ginnes to work with, being all ginnes himself. 1677 F. Sandford *Geneal. Hist.* 128 So strong was the conceit of a Prophecy of Merlin (that Ginn of Error) That Llewellin should one day possess the Diadem of Brute. 1721 R. Keith tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* x. 174 For many are the Gins for that Soul which loveth to gad abroad. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 548 Beware the Wheel of Fortune—'tis a gin, You'll lose a dozen times for once you win. 1873 E. J. Brennan *Witch of Nemi* 17 That ye may shun the gins that trap to hell.

† 5. An engine of torture, the rack. (Cf. Engine 5 b.) *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1980 þis pinfule gin wes o swuch wise iginet þæt te twa turnden eiðer wiðward oðer. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2283, I bequethe hym the gowte and the gyn. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. v. 35 Typhœus joynts were stretched on a gin. 1592 Lodge *Euphues Shadow* (1883) 14 Trying vanitie in the gin, attyring Vertue with the garland.

† b. A fetter. *Obs.*

1663 Butler *Hud.* i. ii. 968 To keep from flaying scourge thy skin, And ancle free from iron gin.

† 6. A machine or instrument used in warfare for casting stones or other missiles. (Cf. Engine 5.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11435 Hii þat wiþinne were þe castel wuste vaste Mid arblast and mid oþer ginnes, vaste aȝen hom caste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9890 (Gött.) Þis castel .. may neyhe na warid wiht, Ne na maner gin [*Cott. MS.* engine] of were May cast þar-till it for to dere. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 680 He stont on heiȝ roche and sound .. þat ber ne mai wone non vuel þing, Ne derue no gynnes castyng. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Iosephus þrewe out brennynge oyle uppon alle her gynnes and smoot al her gynnes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4176 They dredde noon assaut Of gynne, gunne, nor skaffaut. 14.. *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784/13 *Hoc mangnalium*, a gyn. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlii. 67 Than Bissines the grit gyn bend, Straik doun the top of the foir tour. *a* 1650 *Merline* 1854 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 480 When they to the castle came wylde fyer soone them nume & cast itt in with a gynne.

† 7. A device for fastening or securing a door, window, etc.; a bolt, bar, or the like. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1759 þe windou was wit suilk a gin Men moght it open þat loked wit-in. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 803 þe ffoure smale toures abouten .. Euerichon wiþ a ȝat wiþ ginne þat may non vuel come þer-inne. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 97 Every wyndowe .. On eche syde had there a gynne, Sperde with many a dyvers pynne. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 398 b, The barres and gynnes beyng forced backe. 1710 Ruddiman *Gloss. to Douglas' Æneis, Gyn*, the bolt or lock of a door.

† b. *To know the gin*: to know the way or trick of opening (a door, etc.). *Obs.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lv, Of our poore houses men soone may knowe the gin So at our pleasure we may go out and in. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 523 Donewald .. knew weill the gyn of euerilk chalmer duir. 16.. *Rattling Roaring Willie* in *Berw. Nat. Club* (1886) 475 Sae weel as I ken the gate, And far better the gin. *a* 1650 *Old Robin of Portingale* 88 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 239 About the Middle time of the Night came 24 good knights in, Sir Gyles he was the formost man, soe well he knew that ginne.

8. a. A mechanical apparatus used for hoisting heavy weights, a crane; now usually a tripod in form, one leg being movable for variations in height, and the other two a certain distance apart, with a winch or drum between them round which the rope is wound.

1447–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 309 Ropes Barowes gynnes herdelles. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 91 Resing gynne of xiij peces with apparell. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 608 Gynnes, wheles, cables. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Gin*..an Engine for raising or lifting up of great Guns. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Cabre*, a sort of gin, or machine resembling the sheers of a ship. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 9 She had for a mast an artillery triangle (gin or tripod) made of three stout bamboos. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 208 The Gin will not hoist it on such soft ground. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. iii. 60 The cranes, the gins, the engines of all kinds.

fig. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. iii. (1739) 16 The Privy Council of Kings hath been an old Ginn of State, that at a sudden lift could do much to the furthering of the present estate of publick Affairs.

b. *Mining.* An apparatus for hoisting, pumping, etc., usually a drum or windlass worked by horse- or wind-power.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 148 They draw it [the water] up by Gin .. the Gin is always work't by Horses. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 [The Blast] may tear up your Timber Work and shatter the Gins. 1794 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 328 With these ginns or vertical wheels both water and coals were drawn from the pits. 1804 W. Tennant *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 168 The cattle are not driven in a gin as ours, but retire away from the well, and return to its mouth. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., *Gin*, a wooden perpendicular axle, which has arms projecting from its upper part, to which a horse is fastened. A common mode of drawing materials out of a coal-pit when a work is in its infancy. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 9 The gin consists of a large drum placed horizontally round which ropes attached to buckets and corves are wound, which are thus drawn up or sent down the shafts. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Gin*, 2. A pump operated by windmill.

9. A machine for driving piles. ? *Obs.* exc. *U. S.*

1682 [see *Gin-boat* in 12 b]. 1828–32 in Webster. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

10. A machine for separating cotton from its seeds. Also called a *cotton-gin* (see Cotton *sb.*[1] 10).

1796 [see Cotton *sb.*[1] 10]. 1807 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) iii. App. 22 One of Nolan's men constructed the first cotton gin they ever had in the province. 1817 J. Bradbury *Trav. Amer.* 271 There are public gins established in almost every part, to which a planter may take his cotton, and have it cleaned and packed. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxvi. 237 The cotton is cleansed here, as elsewhere, by a simple gin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 306 A mill, where by means of a peculiar apparatus called a gin, the cotton is separated from them.

11. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 38 Topsail sheets when made of chain are rove through gins instead of quarter blocks. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Gin*, a small iron cruciform frame, having a swivel-hook, furnished with an iron sheave, to serve as a pulley for the use of chain in discharging cargo and other purposes. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 73 The chain is led through a gin.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (senses 8 and 11) *gin-block, -pulley, -rope, -sheers, -tackle*; (sense 4) *gin-net, -trap*; (sense 10) *gin-mill, -roller.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gin-block*, a tackle block with a hook to swing from the gib of a crane or from the sheer of a gin. 1891 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* (1892) 3 The astute Scotch engineer of the *gin-mill. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 355 He may dexterously and quickly lay a *gin-net. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Gin Pulley*, the pulley of a gin block. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 969/2 Another [gin] has a roller-knife acting in combination with a *gin-roller. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 91 *Gynne rope with an hoke of iren. 1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 447 Gynne ropes, j coyle. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 639 *Gyn sheers, with or without lengthened prypole. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 317 A *gyn tackle consists of one triple and one double block: the fall is fixed to the double. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 223 A *gin-trap was set.

b. Special comb.: **gin-beam** *Mining* (see quot.); † **gin-boat**, a boat carrying a pile-driver; † **gin-hole**, ? a hole in the ground where a gin (sense 8 or 9) has stood; **gin-horse**, a horse that works a gin (sense 8 b), a mill-horse; **gin-house**, a building where cotton is ginned; **gin-pit** (see quot.); **gin-pump** = Gin *sb.* 8 b; **gin-race, -ring**, the circle or track in which a gin-horse moves; **gin-saw** (see quot.); **gin-wheel**, (*a*) the wheel or drum of a gin used for hoisting, etc.; (*b*) a wheel in a cotton gin.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Gin-beam*, a timber cross-bar carrying the pully-wheels over the top of a gin-pit. 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 21 Of Banking in, and Recovering the Ground. This is to be performed by aid of *Ginn-Boats, to drive into the Mud rows of Trees, and Posts sharpened at the Lower end. 1632 J. Taylor (Water P.) *On Thame Isis* B iv, And Sunning locke the groundsill is too high, Besides two *Gin-holes that are very bad And Sunning bridge much need of mending had. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 217 They are like a parcel of old *gin-horses, that cannot be drove out of their pace. 1794 Burns *Wks.* II. 435 There is a species of the human genus that I call the gin-horse class..Round and round they go.. without an idea or wish beyond their circle. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 240 This orbit may be .. the circle of a gin-horse. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv, In an old forsaken room of the *gin-house. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 474 The engine-house, gin-house, and warehouses stand about a hundred yards from the river. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Gin-pit*, a shallow mine or pit-shaft..worked by a gin. *a* 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 165 The *Gin-pump of Mostyn Coal-pits. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 9 Buckets and corves .. which are thus drawn up or sent down the shafts by a horse travelling in a circular track or '*gin-race'. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., **Gin-ring*. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gin-saw*, one used in a cotton-gin for drawing the fibers through the grid, leaving the seed in the hopper. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 185 This machine moulds 30,000 [bricks] in a day's work of 12 hours, with the help of one horse, yoked to a *gin wheel. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* I. 323 The old methods of the gin-wheel and tub, and the chain pump had been tried. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Gin-wheel*, a wheel in a cotton-gin. It may mean a wheel with curved pointed teeth or claws, which act as the teeth of the usual saws in drawing the fiber through the grid; or the brush-wheel, which cleans the lint from the said wheel or saw.

Gin (dʒin), *sb.*[2] Also 8 jin. [Abbreviation of Geneva[1].]

1. An ardent spirit distilled from grain or malt; see Geneva[1] and the note there.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 86 The infamous Liquor, the name of which deriv'd from Juniper-Berries in Dutch, is now, by frequent use .. from a word of midling length shrunk into a Monosyllable, Intoxicating Gin. 1728 Swift *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 194 Their chatt'ring makes a louder din Than fish-wives o'er a cup of jin. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* i. 130 This .. hurls the Thunder of the Laws on Gin [*Note.* A spirituous liquor, the exorbitant use of which had almost destroyed the lowest rank of the People till it was restrained by an act of Parliament in 1736]. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 132 Gin..liquid Madness sold at ten-pence the quartern. 1852 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 95 It is under the influence of gin and brandy, much more than of beer or wine, that bodily diseases arise. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 85 She was full length, in water as clear as gin.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gin-bottle, -case, -drinker, -riot, -sutler*; *gin-drinking* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *gin-smuggling* vbl. sb.; *gin-bright, -clear, -sodden, -ward* adjs.; and in the names of drinks, as *gin-and-bitters, gin-and-tansy, gin-and-water* (also *attrib.*), *gin-and-wormwood, gin-cocktail, -fizz, -grog, -punch, -straight, -toddy, -twist.*

1872 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xiv. 18 If they had been bad old women they would have wanted *gin and bitters for breakfast. 1805 'Artemus Ward' *Interview w. Pr. Napoleon*, Did he perfoom her bedroom at a onseasonable hour with *gin and tanzy? 1880 *Barman's Man.* 56 [Recipe for making] Gin and Tansy. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxvii, Mr. Bumble .. drank his *gin-and-water in silence. 1874 Jefferies *Toilers of Field* (1892) 28 Some towns have only what is called a 'gin-and-water' market; that is, the 'deal' is begun and concluded .. at an inn over a glass of spirits and water. 1894 J. Dale *Round the World* x. 169 He had a full-moon sort of face, with a *gin-and-water nose and cod-fish eyes. 1880 *Barman's Man.* 53 [Recipe for] *Gin and Wormwood. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. i. (1863) 102 Our drover could never resist the seduction of the *gin-bottle. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 7/1 The Thames is '*gin-bright', and many of the fish are in a very sickly condition. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 474 An empty *gin-case. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 3/5 The Suffolk Stour is '*gin-clear', and fish are off the feed there. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* xxi. (1883) 500 He..being famous for nothing but *gin-cocktails. 1755 *Man* No. 13 † 8 She proving a vixen, a gilt, and a *gin-drinker. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* ii. 117 The labourer's..unrest, recklessness, *gin-drinking. 1859 Ld. Lytton *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 292 That *gin-drinking hag. 1891 *Month* LXXII. 17 You take your luncheon-snack .. or '*gin-fiz'. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 514 The fumes of last night's *gin-grog. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. ix, Flashman had been regaling himself on *gin-punch. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* iv. 132 A murky-simmering Tophet, of copperas-fumes, cotton-fuz, *gin-riot, wrath and toil. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 278 The prevention of *gin smuggling. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 83 That dull-eyed *gin-sodden lout. 1880 *Barman's Man.* 57 [Recipe for] *Gin Straight. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 218 A brawny *gin-suttler. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. i. *Execution* 72 My Lord Tomnoddy is drinking *gin-toddy. 1826 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 395/2 Truth should be like *gin-twist, half and half. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxix, The gin-twist and devilled turkey had no charms for him. 1829 *Edin. Rev.* XLIX. 381 With characteristic sagacity, the legislators, justices, and parsons of the land join together..to augment the *ginward bias.

b. Special comb.: † **gin-act**, the act of 1736 which, by an increased duty, restrained the sale of gin (cf. 1, quot. 1738); **gin-door** (*nonce-wd.*), the

entrance to a gin-palace; **gin-drinker's liver**, 'a term applied to atrophic cirrhosis of the liver, from its frequent cause' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); **gin-liver** = *gin-drinker's liver*; **gin-mill** *U.S.*, a drinking saloon (hence *gin-miller*); **gin-spinner**, (*a*) a distiller; (*b*) a dealer in spirituous liquors; **gin-trap** *slang*, the mouth. Also GIN-PALACE, GIN-SHOP, GIN-SLING.

1752 FIELDING *Covent-Garden Jrnl.* No. 49. 1 Of this it is easy to give many instances, particularly in the case of the *gin-act some years ago. 1777 in *Chesterfield's Misc. Wks.* I. 242 Lord Chesterfield's first speech on the Gin act, February 21, 1743. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 191 The *gin-door's oath, that hollowly chinks Guilt upon grief. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 116 These forms of disease are .. most frequent .. among the poorer classes, many of whom spend great part of their earnings in gin; and for this reason the granular and the hob-nail liver .. has been familiarly termed by English practitioners, the *gin-drinkers' liver. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 357 *note*, In what is termed the *gin-liver white lines are seen traversing it. 1872 *Belgravia* Dec. 251 He..then goes off to rejoin his comrades, to adjourn to the nearest '*gin-mill' where a drink can be had on the sly. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 9 Aug., A social organization named after that *gin-miller and Republican 'boss'. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gin spinner, a distiller. 1813 *European Mag.* Jan. 69 The distillers, alias Gin Spinners, have..advanced the price of gin. 1827 EGAN *Anecd. of Turf* 179 Just as she was about to toddle to the gin-spinner's for the ould folks, and lisp out for a quartern of max. 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 186 A strong team of gin-spinners' horses .. led by distillers' draymen. 1827 EGAN *Anecd. of Turf* 67 Never again could .. he feel his ivories loose within his *gin-trap.

Gin (dʒin), *sb.*[3] *Australian.* Also **ginn, jin.** [Native word.] A female Australian aboriginal; a native woman or wife.

[1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* 612 *Din*, a woman.] 1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 16 He once looked into one of their *gins*' (wives') bags, and found [etc.]. 1831 TYERMAN & BENNET *Voy. & Trav.* II. xxxvii. 166 They [New Holland aborigines] answered .. 'We are poor men; we have no jins'. 1863 BEVERIDGE *Gatherings* 65 The camp where lay last night the youthful Gin. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Head Station* 21 The gins, or elder women .. lay basking in the sun.

b. *transf.* A female kangaroo.

1833 BRETON *Excurs. N. S. Wales* 254 The flying gin (gin is the native word for woman or female) is a boomah, and will leave behind every description of dog.

† **Gin,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also **ginn, jinn.** [Appellative use of *Ginn*, a female name (Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 31), prob. = *Jenn, Jenny.*]

1. A female ferret (cf. GILL).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 136/1 A Ferret, the Hob the Male, Ginn, or Jinn, the female.

2. *A gin of all trades*, the female equivalent of *Jack of all trades.*

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. iii, *Dick.* Who is this good Woman? *Flip.* A Gin of all Trades; an old daggling Cheat.

† **Gin** (gin), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4, 6–7 gin, 4–6 ginn(e, gynne, (4 gyn). *Pa. t. sing.* 3 gann, 3, 5 gane, 4–7 (9 *arch.*) gan, (4 gen), 5–6 ganne; *plur.* 2 gunnen, 3–6 gan, (4 gane), 3–4 gonne, 4 gonnen, 3–5 gun, 3–4 gunne, (5 gun), 4–5 gon. *Pa. pple.* 3 gunnen, 4 gonnen. [Aphetic form of BEGIN (in early instances perh. rather of ONGIN); in ME. chiefly used in the pa. t. *gan*, also in the form CAN *v.*[2] In modern archaistic use sometimes written *'gin.*]

1. *intr.* To begin, followed by inf. active, with or without *to*; rarely *for to.* In ME. poetry the pa.t. *gan* was commonly used in a weakened sense, as a mere auxiliary (= the modern *did*) serving to form a periphrastic preterite; the altered form CAN *v.*[2] became, however, more frequent in this use.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 272 Þo þe .. gunnen here gultes beter and betere lif leden. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3274 He gann þennkenn off himm sellf. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7653 Þer hii gonne abide. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12129 (Gött.) 'O ho!' alle þan gan þai cri. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2540 Feole ascapith and gen to fleon. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1329 That so loude and sore ginneth wepe. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1161 To bed thai gun go. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 203 Þe belles of þe citee gonne to rynge by hem self. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 56 Seynt iohun þat..for ihesus loue to deep gan goon. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 502 In woodnesse I gynne to wake. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 119 This fauconer gan showte. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 91 Like as the bore, his brissels ginnes to shake When hee is chafte. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 271 b, This troublesome tempest, which ganne spread itselfe abroad in every coast. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E vij b, Thus ill at worst doth alway gin to mend. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 23 The Larke at Heauens gate sings And Phœbus gins arise. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 92 He 'gan in haste the drawers explore. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xiv. 13 Forth from that evil house gin they proceed.

b. followed by inf. passive. *rare.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 10 The grasse nowe ginnes to be refresht.

2. *absol.* To begin, commence; to have or make a beginning. Also *to gin at.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 77 Þe flode bigan to gynne, & klosed it [the island] aboute. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* Prol., Heere gynneth the prologe in the boc of Ecclesiastes. *Ibid.* i. *heading*, Heer gynneth the booc. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* Prol. (1544 20 He..Ginneth at Adam and endeth at King Iohn. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 159 You shall to Henley to cheer up your guests 'Fore supper gin. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1848) 105 Earth's tale is told in Heaven, Heaven's told in earth. Since either gan one only faith hath been, The faith in God of all.

b. To begin speaking, to speak. *rare*—[1].

13.. *K. Alis.* 3006 Tofore heom alle thus he gan.

3. *trans.* To begin (something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7792 (Gött.) Dauid had gunen a batayl kene. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 Þe grete lordes Inglis, þat þe werre had gonnen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1929 Now listenes, lef lordes þis lessoun þus i ginne. *c* 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 167 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1671 For wisest and mast of maine, ginin childis witte a-gaine, quen þai ar vnwelde. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 19, I am bold to make myselfe your Nephew..And with this Prouerb gin the world anew, Help hands, I haue no lands, Honor is my desire. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. ii. 25 Whence the Sunne gins his reflection.

Gin (dʒin), *v.*[2] [f. GIN *sb.*[1]; cf. ENGINE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To catch in a gin or trap, to ensnare.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. iii, So, so, the Woodcock's gin'd; Keep this doore fast, brother. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 340, I would not gin him though—too good a sportsman for that. 1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 123 Destiny has her nets round him .. too soon he will be ginned. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 221 Men are stationed with lassos to gin you dexterously.

2. To remove the seeds of (cotton) with a gin.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 256 It is the easiest of all Cotton to gin. 1863 F. C. BROWN *Supply Cotton fr. India* 10 The latest home-improved gins for ginning cotton. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 157 Northern dealers gin and buy their [negroes'] cotton.

b. *U.S. slang. To gin her up*: to work things up, to make things 'hum', to work hard.

1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* vii. 124 The Apaches were out to beat hell..And they *were* ginning her up, and making things a bit lively, that's a fact!

Hence **Ginned** *ppl. a.* (sense 2), **Gi·nning** *vbl. sb.* (sense 1). See also GINNING *vbl. sb.*[2]

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 28 The art of snaring and 'ginning' as it is called. 1883 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 2/7 'Good' machine ginned Broach is raised 1–16*d.* per lb.

Gin (gin), *prep. Sc.* [= GAIN *prep.* 3, with vowel-shortening due to want of stress.] Against or by (a certain time).

?17.. *Sweet William* xi. in Motherwell *Minstrelsy* (1827) 309 And gin the morn gin twelve o'clock, Your love shall married be. *a* 1765 *Chield Morice* xxxiv. in Child *Ballads* IV. lxxxiii. (1886) 271 ½ This lady she died gin ten o'clock, Lord Barnard died gin twall. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 88 Gin night we came unto a gentle place. 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 176 The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn .. Gin gloamin hours reek't Eben's haun.

Gin (gin), *conj. Sc.* and *dial.* [Of obscure origin; app. in some way related to GIF.

One supposition is that *gif* was apprehended as identical with the imperative of GIVE, and that *gin* = *given* was substituted for it. The pa. pple. *given*, used in the absolute construction, comes very close in sense to the hypothetical conj., so that this view is plausible, though lacking confirmation. Some think that the conj. originated from GIN *prep.*]

If; whether.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 21 *Gin, gif*: In the old Saxon is Gif, from whence the word If is made. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 23 Fast to the door I rin To see gin ony young spark Will light and venture but in. 1794 BURNS *Collier Laddie* iii, Ye shall gang in gay attire .. Gin ye'll leave your Collier Laddie. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliv, Follow me, gin ye please, sir, but tak tent to your feet. 1842 J. D. PHELPS *Collect. Gloucestr.* (Glouc. Gloss.), *Gin*, if. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (O. S.) xvii, An' gin I mun doy I mun doy. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 9 Gin the warst cam' to the warst. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Gin ye'll gan I'll gan.

Gin, var. GING, *Obs.*

Gincracke, obs. form of GIMCRACK.

Ginet, obs. form of JENNET.

Ginet-moil, var. GENET-MOIL, *Obs.*

Gineve, obs. f. GNEEVE, an Irish land measure.

† **Gi·nful,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. GIN *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Guileful, treacherous, deceitful.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 153 Gemetrie and gemensye is gynful of speche.

† **Ging,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 genge, 2–5 geng(e, (4 geing, 6 gin), 3–6 gyng(e, 4–7 ginge, 6–7 ghing, 3–7 ging. Also 1 ȝegenge, 2 i-geng. [OE. *genge*, ? str. neut., troop, company (also = GUNG *sb.*[1], *latrina*, in which sense it has a wk. gen. pl. *gengena*); corresponding formally to ON. *gengi* success, help, support, vogue, currency; f. root of GANG *v.* The word in the senses explained below is prob. to be regarded as an abbreviation of the fuller form *gegenge*, which etymologically expresses the notion of 'a going together'; cf. *geganga* masc., companion; the ON. word has prob. in like manner lost the OTeut. suffix *ga-* = OE. *ge-*, Y-.]

1. A company of armed men, a troop, army, host.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Hereward & his genge. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1138 [Hi] sloghen suithe micel of his genge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God bisencte þa þe pharaon and al his genge. 13.. *K. Alis.* 922 Alisaunder, in the mornyng, Quyk hath armed al his gyng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1225 He..Gedrit all his gynge And his grounde held. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3618 And he was graythid [with] a ging of grekis knȝtis.

2. The retinue of a great personage; a family, household, train of servants. Also *pl.* One's followers or 'people'; people in general.

c 1205 LAY. 11159 Þa læuedi Ælene..to Jerusalem wende mid richere genge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2378 Abram went and wit him loth, His geing, his catel, ilk crot. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 786 Him and his genge wel he fedde. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 49 He sende him grace him to slo, þat had y-wrouȝt so michel wo, & slawe godes ginges. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2882 He offert onestly in honour of Venus, A gobet of gold, þat gyngys might se. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1648 (Ashm.) Þan gas he furth with his gingis [*MS. Dubl.* gyng] to godis awen temple. 1508 DUNBAR *Test. of A. Kennedy* 98, I will nane haif bot our avne gyng. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntington* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 145 For all your dagger, wert not for your ging, I would knock my whip-stock on your addle-head. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 13 The mermaydes of those Seas..when they by Drake And his brave Ginges were ravishd.

3. *gen.* A company; a gang, pack, set, train.

c 1200 ORMIN 3918 Þatt te33re [angels] genge shollde ben Wiþþ gode sawless ekedd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 455 Þat dysplesez none of oure gyng, For ho is quene of cortaysye. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1600 Þis gaye genge of grece to rome gunne ride. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2435 For-þi bees glad now, all þe gingis ȝe sall na gref haue. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, Let mee not liue, an I could not find in my heart to swinge the whole ging of 'hem, one after another. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 147 Rollo .. Who still led the Rusticke Ging. *a* 1652 BROME *Damoiselle* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 383 Could I but dream .. his youthfull Ghing Could stretch to get him out. *a* 1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* III. i. M.'s Wks. (1885) VI. 161 Welcome, poet, to our ging!

transf. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 274 Proceeding furder I am met with a whole ging of words and phrases not mine.

b. *spec.* The crew of a ship or boat. Cf. GANG.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 54 So hardy ging of Marriners forth blowne, In venture to deskry some straungy shore. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 56 The Cock-swaine with his ging, were to goe in the Boate. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 408 The Ghing of all the Gallies in the Harbour being drawn out every night to water this Cours.

attrib. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 173 Doing himselfe the office of Boatsonne, ghing-captaine.

c. In depreciatory sense: A crew, rabble; rout.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se forme is se deofel and his igeng. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* 92 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 348 Fare awey the foule Swyke ant thi cursede genge. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* E 2, What a Ging was here gathered together, no doubt Hell is broke loose. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 173 Ebion, Cerinthus, Photinus, and the rest of that ging. 1659 TORRIANO, *Ciurmatore*, one of the basest crue or ghing.

4. Used to translate L. *gentes*: Nations, heathen.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ii. 8 (Horstm.) Aske ofe me, and i. to þe sal Giue genge wele mare with-al. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 1 Whi gnaistid þe genge & þe folke thoght vnnayte thyngs.

† **Ging,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Echoic; cf. JINGLE.] *intr.* To jingle, tinkle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 135/34 Ging, *tinnire.*

Ging, *v.*[2] *Mining.* ? *Obs. trans.* (See quots.) Hence **Gi·nging** (*dial.* **gingonin**) *vbl. sb.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Ging up a Shaft.* Where the Oages lye not far of from the Day; in old Shafts, the Miner, by ordinary Timber and Stoprice, or sometimes by Walls from the Top of the Oagues, makes a wary and frugal Shift to support it. 1802 MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Gingonin*, sb., walling up a shaft, instead of timbering, to keep the loose earth from falling. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.*, *Ging up a Shaft*, that is climbing up a Shaft. [Prob. an erroneous guess.] *Ibid.*, *Ginging a Shaft* is also arching the mouth of an old useless Shaft, which is usually done with stone in order to prevent Cattle falling therein. 1847 in CRAIG. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Ginging*, the walling or lining of a pit-shaft.

Gingall, jingall (dʒi·ngɔl). Also **gingal, -jal(l, jingal, -gol, -jal(l.** [ad. Hind. *janjāl.*] A heavy musket fired from a rest; or a light gun mounted on a swivel, sometimes on a carriage. Used in China and India.

1818 ELPHINSTONE in Sir T. E. COLEBROOK *Life* (1884) II. 31 There is much and good sniping from matchlocks and gingals. 1829 SHIPP *Mem.* III. 40 They fired their long ginjalls, which kill a mile off. 1841 *Ann. Reg.* 253 Exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and gingals [of the Chinese]. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., Your Talookdar .. lived in a mud fort, mounted with jingalls and wall-cannon. 1878 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Mate of 'Lily'* iii. 67 We had several on either side of us blazing away with their gingalls.

b. short for *gingall-ball.*

1879 LOW *Afghan War* I. 100*, I picked up a five pound shot and a six ounce jinjall both of hammered iron.

c. *attrib.*, as *gingall-ball, -battery, -fire.*

1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 57 He fell dead by a 'gingall' ball. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* XV. 201 The gingal battery fired away manfully. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* viii. 255 The barrels, about one foot and a half long, threw a good-sized gingall-ball. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 47 The gunners were covered from musket and gingall fire by large wooden mantlets.

Gingam, obs. form of GINGHAM.

Gingambob, obs. form of JIGGAMBOB.

Gingbreade, obs. form of GINGERBREAD.

Ginge, var. GING, *Obs.*

Gingebrar, -bras, etc., obs. ff. GINGERBREAD.

Gingebred, Sc. var. GINGERBREAD.

Gingell, -el(l)i, -el(l)y, var. JINGLE, GINGILL.

Gingel(l)ine, var. GINGELINE, *Obs.*

Ginger (dʒi·ndʒəɹ), *sb.* and *a.*[1] Forms: 1 ȝingiber, ȝingifer(e, 3 gingivere, (3 gingevir, 4 gyngure, gyngyvre), 4–6 gynger(e, 5 gingere, gyngour, gyngevere, (zenzyber, gingivre, -ver,

gyngangre, -yre), 4- ginger. [The OE. *gingiber, gingifer*(*e* are directly a. late L. *gingiber* = the earlier *zingiber*(*i*, a. Gr. ζιγγίβερις, app. a. Prakrit *siṅgabēra*:—Skr. *çṛṅgavēra*, which has the appearance of a compound of *çṛṅga* horn and *vēra* body, but is supposed by Yule to be an etymologizing perversion (suggested by the antler-like form of the root) of a Dravidian name, a prehistoric form of the Malayalam synonym *inchi-ver* (f. *inchi* root). The ME. forms seem to be readoptions chiefly through OF. *gimgibre, gingimbre* (mod.F. *gingembre*) = Pr. *gingibre, gingebre*, Sp. *gengibre, agengibre*, Pg. *gengivre*, It. *zenzevero, zenzero, gengero, gengiovo*.

Other forms of this widely diffused word are Arab. *zanjabīl* (already in the Koran); MDu. *gengber* (from Sp. or Pg.) whence Du. *gember*; also (with loss of the initial consonant as in Ger. *ensian* from L. *gentiāna*) MHG. *ingewer* (Ger. *ingwer*), MLG. *engewer*, Da. *ingefær*, Sw. *ingefära*.]

A. *sb.*

1. The rhizome of the tropical plant *Zingiber officinale*, remarkable for its hot spicy taste; used when dried and ground in cookery and as a medicine; also preserved in syrup or candied as a sweetmeat. *Black ginger*: the unscraped root, from the E. Indies. *White ginger*: the scraped root, from Jamaica, often artificially bleached. *Green ginger*: the undried root, usually in preserve.

Ginger colombyne (quot. *c* 1460), ginger from Quilon (L. *Columbum*); *g. valadyne* and *g. maydelyn*, mentioned in the same quot., have not been identified.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Wiþ seaðan recels lytel swefl, swæles æppel weax ⁊ gingifer. *c* 1205 LAY. 17745 Muchel canele & gingiuere & licoriz he hom lefliche ȝef. *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 73 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Þe rote is gingeuir and galingale. *c* 1366 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In Ginger emp. in villa, xxd. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxcv. (1495) 731 Gynger hyghte Zinziber: and is the rote of an herbe. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 21 Þenne take whyte Gyngere, and Galyngale, & Canel fayre y-mynced. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 131 Good gynger colombyne is best to drynke and ete. Gynger valadyne & maydelyn ar not so holsom in mete. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 40 My silvir forke for grene gyngour. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 90 Ginger is not the roote of pepper as som haue iudged. 1599 BUTTES *Dyets drie Din.* O ij b, Greene Ginger, condite with hony, warmes olde mens bellyes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 126 Yes by S. Anne, and Ginger shall bee hotte y' th mouth too. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 50, I must have .. a Race or two of Ginger. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants, Exper. Luctation* i. § 11. 240 Ginger makes a small Bullition with Aqua fortis, only observable by a Glass. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4319/3 With Annotto, lower'd to 8*d.* per lb. and Black Ginger to 15*s.* per C. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 243 To candy Ginger. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 420 Dried ginger has a pungent aromatic odour, and a hot biting taste. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 151 Jamaica ginger is considered to be the best.

2. The plant *Zingiber officinale*.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1369 Ther was eek wexing many a spyce .. Gingere, and greyn de paradys. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Ginger groweth in *Calicut*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 265 The ginger groweth like vnto our garlike. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xi. 118 This order contains several interesting plants, such as ginger, etc. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 91 Ginger .. is an elegant, reed-like tropical plant.

b. applied to plants of other species.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 894 *Amomum granum paradisi*. The fruit of this species of ginger, known by the name of grains of paradise, is used in India. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 531/2 Amada Ginger, *Curcuma Amada*. Egyptian Ginger, *Colocasia esculenta*. Indian Ginger, *Asarum canadense*. Mango Ginger, *Curcuma Amada*. Wild Ginger, *Asarum canadense*. Wood Ginger, an old name for *Anemone ranunculoides*.

3. *slang.* **a.** *fig.* Mettle, spirit.

1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* I. xv. 261 Curb him [a horse], talk Yankee to him, and get his ginger up. 1889 A. C. GUNTER *That Frenchman!* xvi, Look at her eyes—see 'em flash now—there's ginger for you! 1890 — *Miss Nobody of Nowhere* 124 If father objects send him to me, I'll take the ginger out of him in short order!

b. A showy, fast horse.

1825 WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 86 If you want to splash along in glory with a ginger. [Explained in a footnote.]

4. *dial.* and *slang.* A light sandy colour, resembling that of ginger.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ii, Mature young gentleman; with .. too much ginger in his whiskers. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Ginger*, a light red or yellow colour, applied to the hair.

b. A cock with reddish plumage; also, a red-haired or sandy-haired person.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Ginger-pated*, Red cocks are called gingers. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 338 In cocking, I suppose you will not find a better breed of gingers. 1857 H. AINSWORTH *Spendthrift* XVI. 109 Examining the cocks, and betting with each other .. this backing a grey, that a ginger. 1885 in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* June 605 There is .. 'Ginger', the red-haired, who [etc.].

5. (*By*) *ginger!*: a mild expletive. *U.S.*

1865 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 348 There, by ginger! I meant to give the merest hint of a sentiment, and I have gone splash into a moral.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *ginger-colour, -jar, -root, -sauce, -tea*; **b.** objective, as *ginger-drinking*, † *-grate*; **c.** parasynthetic and similative, as *ginger-coloured, -faced, -hackled, -haired, -red* adjs.

1552 HULOET, *Gynger coloure, after a whyte russet, *melinus*. 1894 *Daily News* 10 July 6/2 *Ginger-drinking is also a new form of alcoholomania. 1897 *Ibid.* 30 Sept. 6/3 Mr. Bigelow has nothing but contempt for the '*ginger-faced' Portuguese. 1530 PALSGR. 225/1 *Gynger grate, *ratissevr a gingembre*. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Sheppard* II. xii, Somebody may be on the watch—perhaps that old *ginger-hackled Jew. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 5/1 She is usually what an old writer calls 'a *ginger-haired hussy'. 1895 *Times* 4 Feb. 4/6 A thousand pounds has been given for a *ginger jar. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 63 The cocks are in colour, all alike, what sportsmen call *ginger-red. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 153 Long pepper and *ginger root. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 537 *Gynger sawce to lambe, to kyd, pigge, or fawn in fere. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 491 The beverage [should] consist chiefly of coffee, *ginger tea and acidulated waters.

7. Special comb., as **ginger-ale**, an effervescing beverage flavoured with ginger; **ginger-brandy**, a cordial prepared by steeping bruised ginger in brandy; † **ginger-comfit** [a. OF. *gingebre confit*], preserved ginger; **ginger-cordial** (see quot.); hence *ginger-cordial* vb.; **ginger-fern**, a kind of fern growing in Jamaica; **ginger-grass**, (*a*) *Andropogon Nardus*, an aromatic East Indian grass, yielding an essential oil with a strong smell of ginger; (*b*) *Panicum glutinosum*, a coarse grass of Jamaica; **ginger-mad** *a.* ? *nonce-wd.*, hotly excited; **ginger-nut** = GINGERBREAD-NUT; **ginger-plant** = GINGER *sb.* 2; see also quot. 1880; **ginger-race**, a root of ginger; **ginger-snap**, (*a*) a thin brittle cake flavoured with ginger, (*b*) (*U.S.*) a hot-tempered person, esp. one with carroty hair; **ginger-spice** = GINGER *sb.* 1; **ginger-suck**, a kind of sweetmeat flavoured with ginger; **ginger-wine**, a popular British wine, made by the fermentation of sugar, water, and bruised ginger (Cassell); **ginger-work** = *gingerbread-work*; **ginger-wort**, the name given by Lindley to the order *Zingiberaceæ*. Also GINGER-BEER, GINGER-POP.

1886 *Advt.*, *Ginger ale. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 8/1 The only time he was ever the worse for liquor was when he indulged in three bottles of a temperance drink called ginger ale. 1864 TOVEY *Brit. & For. Spirits* 284 *Ginger Brandy is the best cordial stomachic that is made. 1334-5 *Gingebr' confit [see COMFIT *sb.* 1]. 1365 *MS. Hostill. Roll, Durham*, Octo coffynz de Anys comivt genger confytt et geloffers, viij^{s}. 1401-2 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 208 In ij unc. gingergumfet et annes, 6*d.* 1882 OGILVIE, **Ginger-cordial*, a liqueur made from raisins, lemon-rind, ginger and water, occasionally strengthened with whisky or brandy. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* xi. 141 Flucker ginger-cordialed him; his sister bewitched him. 1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 381 Large ponds, in which tall and thick bulrushes densely grow, or masses of the great *ginger-fern. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 784 *Ginger-grass, *Panicum glutinosum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 531/2 *Ginger-grass oil*, an essential oil obtained from *Andropogon Nardus*. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 413 The whole kingdom is getting *ginger-mad. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 276 Which a good aunt of mine had filled with *ginger-nuts two years before. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 357 The *ginger plant has been cultivated in this country as a stove exotic since .. 1600. 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 206 Ginger-plant, *Tanacetum vulgare*. 1889 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* (1890) 297 If the leaves of the ginger-plant are used, they give the food a peculiar piquant flavour. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Agst. Ale* iii, That Lover was in pretty Case, That trimm'd thee with a *Ginger-race. 1868 MRS. PHELPS *Gates ajar* xii, P'r'aps I'll have some strawberries too, and some *ginger-snaps. 1530 PALSGR. 225/1 *Ginger spyce, *gingembre*. 1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* i. 7 'You can't have eaten all that!' 'Every penny, mother —parliament, toffee, and *ginger-suck.' 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ii, A 'feast-cake' and a bottle of *ginger or raisin wine. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. i, Hence with thy basket of Popery, thy nest of Images: and whole legend of *ginger-worke. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 166 Formerly the *Gingerworts and Marants were united in one tribe called Cannæ.

B. *adj. dial.* Of hair: Having the colour of ginger. Of a person: Sandy-haired. Of a cock: Having red plumage.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ginger*, of a pale red colour, particularly applied to hair. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 35, I perceive a fine red or ginger game-cock in the yard. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Ginger*, sandy-haired. 'He's a bit ginger.' 1897 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/6 Complexion and hair brown, moustache ginger.

Gi·nger, *a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Back-formation from GINGERLY.] = GINGERLY *a.* in various senses.

1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 8 This man is verie ginger, & dangerous of himselfe, vpon his traine of three or foure raggie heeld followers. [*Orig.* Chi và in brodetto e in geladina da se stesso per hauer la coda di quattro scalzi attorno.] 1675 COTTON *Burl. upon Burl., Venus and Cupid* 41 But yet was not the Squelch so ginger, But that I sprain'd my little Finger. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, *Ginger*, careful, tender, light of touch.

Ginger (dʒi·ndʒəɹ), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To put ginger into (a drink); to flavour with ginger.

1825 [see the *ppl. a.*].

2. To treat a horse with ginger; = FEAGUE *v.* 2 b.

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1824) 246 A horse has sore legs, Goes on three or four legs, Whether he's ginger'd, Spavin'd, gall'd, or injur'd. 1877 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 2/5 Captain Scot .. did not instruct the defendant to ginger his horses.

b. *fig.* To put mettle or spirit into; to spirit *up*.

1849 DISRAELI 11 Mar. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 221 Whether they were gingered up by the articles in the 'Times' or not I can't say. 1879 *Punch* 22 Mar. 123 It is quite wonderful how dead the House is! It wants something to 'ginger' it. 1897 *Daily News* 20 July 5/1 The Duke is not, to put it mildly, proud, and he cannot apparently be 'gingered' into the semblance of a manly attitude.

Hence **Gi·ngered** *ppl. a.*, **Gi·ngering** *vbl. sb.*

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 47. 8 Thanks to .. Mrs. Pritchard's gingered ale! 1897 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 3/3 The practice of gingering was very common and very cruel. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 3/3 The suffering of the poor gingered screws who go blindfold to their fate.

Gingerade (dʒi·ndʒəɹēi·d). [f. GINGER after *lemonade*.] An aerated drink flavoured with ginger.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Dec. 732 Gingerade is really not the liquor with which roast beef and plum-pudding ought to be associated.

Gi·nger-bee·r. [f. GINGER + BEER.] An aerated drink made of cream of tartar, lemon juice, sugar, yeast, and water, and flavoured with ginger.

1809 A. SHERO (*title*) [Watt *Bibl. Brit.*] A Practical Treatise on Brewing ..; with an Appendix, containing Directions for making Ginger Beer [etc.]. 1813 L. HUNT *Corr.* (1862) I. 87, I am at present trying a composition called ginger-beer, which has all the pleasantness and usefulness of soda-water, without striking cold upon one. 1826 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 149 There's a capital farm-house two thirds of the way to the Lover's Seat, with incomparable plum cake, ginger-beer, etc. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 316 Like a bottle of ginger-beer bursting the cork. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My School-boy Fr.* 136 We had a bottle of ginger-beer each.

attrib. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, A candle, stuck in a ginger-beer bottle. 1840 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* x, In the beginning of 1824, the Jamaica Ginger Beer Company shut up shop. 1871 MRS. A. EDWARDS *Ought we to visit her?* III. viii. 131 Among the ginger-beer stalls and Aunt Sallies of the back regions.

Hence **Gingerbee·ry** *a. nonce-wd.*, resembling the effervescing or 'popping' of gingerbeer.

1858 DICKENS *Lett.* 23 Aug. (1880) II. 58 He went off in the absurdest little gingerbeery giggle.

Gingerbread (dʒi·ndʒəɹbred). Forms: α. 3 **gingebrar**, 4 **-bras**. β. 4 **gingebreed, gyngebrede**, 5, 8–9 *Sc.* **gingebred**, 6 **gingbreade, gynbred**. γ. 5 **gyngerbrede**, 6–**gingerbread**. [ad. OF. *gingembras, gingimbrat* (whence MDu. *gingebraes, -baers*, late ON. *gingibrāð*, in Dicts. erron. *-brauð*) preserved ginger, ad. med.L. **gingi*(*m*)*brāt-um*, neut. ppl. a. (perh. in pharmaceutical use for some medicinal preparation; Du Cange has the form *gingibretum*), f. med.Lat. *gingiber* GINGER. The 3rd syllable was early confounded with *bread*, and the insertion of an *r* in the 2nd syllable completed the semblance of a compound word.]

1. † **a.** In early examples app.: Preserved ginger. **b.** From the 15th c. onwards: A kind of plain cake, compounded with treacle, and highly flavoured with ginger. Formerly made into shapes of men, animals, letters of the alphabet, etc., which were often gilded.

1299 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In ij Gurdis de Gingebrar, xxvjs. viijd. 1302-3 *Ibid.*, In vij pixidibus de Gingebras. 1352-3 *Ibid.*, Et in duabus copulis de Pynyonade et de Gyngebrede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 142 They sette hym Roial spicerye And Gyngebreed. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 35 Gyngerbrede. Take a quart of hony .. Safroun, pouder Pepir .. gratyd Brede [etc.]; ginger is not mentioned]. 1555 MACHYN *Diary* 99 Dyssys of spyssys and frut, as marmelad, gynbred. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* C. 10 A kinde of cake or paste made to comfort the stomacke: ginger bread, *mustaceum*. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. vii, Fetch two or three grating loaves out of the kitching, to make gingerbread of. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 546 Some cry'd the Covenant instead Of Pudding-pies and Gingerbread. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 346 The enticing gold of ginger-bread. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 June, She don't yet know her letters .. but I will bring her the A B C in gingerbread. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 555 As if the poet, purposing to wed, Should carve himself a wife in gingerbread. 1795 *Times* 27 Oct. 3/1 Several young Gentlemen of the Guards .. have sent for the Alphabet, in gingerbread. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ix, The white tents and booths, the sun shining so bright, and the shining gilt gingerbread. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 200 The principal .. toy gingerbread that is vended is the 'cock in breeches'; a formidable looking bird, with his nether garments of gold. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 158 Our boyish days look very merry to us now, all nutting, hoop, and gingerbread.

2. *fig.*, esp. as the type of something showy and unsubstantial. † *Knight, lord, man of gingerbread* (obs.): app. terms of burlesque or ironical laudation. *Cake and gingerbread*: something easy and pleasant. *To take the gilt off the gingerbread*: to deprive something of its attractive qualities.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 326 *Anticke*; thou lyest: and thou wert a knight of ginger-bread I am no Anticke. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. v, If I marrie, I promise you it shall not be Tyro, 'Tis such a piece of Gingerbread! 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Friar* II, Oh! lead me to her, Ile behave my self like any Ginger-bread. 1763 CHURCHILL *Ghost* IV. Poems I. 311 Who, quite a man of Gingerbread, Savour'd in talk, in dress and phyz, More of another world than this. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to falling Minist.* Wks. 1812 II. 125 Those Lords of Gingerbread, a gaudy crew. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* vi. 32 The marshalling a room full of mandarins was 'cake and gingerbread' to ushering a Galway party in to dinner. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 3/2 By the time the Germans have undertaken one or two of those punitive police expeditions .. a good deal of gilt will be rubbed off the gingerbread with which they are at present so overjoyed.

3. a. A local name for a kind of ironstone (see quot. 1829). b. A local (Sc.) name for a kind of tansy.

1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 61 Ironstone, in finger-shaped nodules, consisting of concentric laminæ (Gingerbread). 1832 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 461 The Rev. I. F. Bigge found .. a form of the common tansy with much subdivided foliage .. In Scotland it is called 'gingerbread'.

4. *slang.* Money.

a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* II. III. v. 362 Your old dad, Sir Piers .. had the gingerbread, that I know. 1864 *Standard* 13 Dec. 3/2 We do not find .. the word 'gingerbread' used for money, as we have heard it both before and within the last six months.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *gingerbread-cake, -dog, -horse, -letter, -nut, -stand,* †*-temse.* b. objective, as *gingerbread-baker.* c. similative, as *gingerbread-complexion; gingerbread-gilt* adj. Also **gingerbread-nut**, a small round button-like cake of gingerbread; †**gingerbread-office**, a privy; **gingerbread-palm, gingerbread-tree**, (*a*) = DOUM-PALM; (*b*) *Parinarium macrophyllum*, a West African fruit-tree with a farinaceous fruit; **gingerbread-plum**, the fruit of *Parinarium macrophyllum*; also the tree itself; **gingerbread-trap** (*slang*), the mouth.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 236 A patriot *gingerbread-baker from the Borough. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) III. 290 A man .. eminent both as a gingerbread baker and a sword-player. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 68 Having had no food all day, except a *gingerbread cake. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 26 He was of a large frame, a *ginger-bread complexion, strong features. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 23 The child .. abandoned to a .. lead dragoon, or a *gingerbread dog. 1855 *Cornwall* 63 Stiff Madonnas with *gingerbread-gilt aureoles. 1844 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Tantalus* Wks. (Bohn) III. 319 A gilt *gingerbread horse. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 15 Sept. 3/4 Go to the Nursery, and there teach little Misses to read *Gingerbread Letters. 1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 38 We..beg the receipt of your *gingerbread nuts. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xvi. 271 Country-people .. were playing at a sort of roulette for gingerbread-nuts and macaroons. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* v. i, There's no great need of souldiers; their Camp's No larger than a *Ginger-bread-office. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* v. 101 The rich flat district of Mininga, where the *gingerbread-palm grows abundantly. 1824 J. SABINE *Edible Fruits of Sierra Leone* in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* V. 452 *Gingerbread Plum, *Parinarium macrophyllum.* 1780-1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* II. xvii, Craems, *ginge-bread-stawns..And raree-shows, Entic'd young sparks to entertain And treat their joes. *c* 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 163 One *gynger breade tempes, vjd. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v, To bait his *gingerbread-trap. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 298 *Parinarium macrophyllum,* *Gingerbread Tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 531/2.

6. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*: Resembling the figures made of (gilt) gingerbread; hence, showy, tawdry. *Gingerbread work*: orig. applied by sailors to the carved and gilded decorations of a ship; hence to architectural or other ornament of a gaudy and tasteless kind; cf. *ginger-work* (GINGER *sb.* 7).

1748 SMOLLETT *R. Random* III, Lookee .. if you come athwart me, 'ware your gingerbread-work; I'll be foul of your quarter, d—n me. 1766 — *Trav.* Let. XXX. II. 104 Yet the rooms are too small, and too much decorated with carving and gilding, which is a kind of gingerbread work. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 408 As the sailors term it, there is an abundance of gingerbread work. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 9 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 302 Marshals of France; but disguised by their gingerbread clothes. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* ii. (1811) I. 38 Two of those strapping heroes of the theatre, who figure in the retinues of our ginger-bread kings and queens. *Ibid.* v. 87 The gingerbread finery of a sword-belt. 1813 HODGSON & LAIRD *Beaut. Eng. & Wales* XII. I. 89 Little remains of this ancient bulwark except a strong gateway, the approach to which has been lately flanked with bastions, in the true gingerbread style. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 197 Such paste-board, gingerbread fortifications of the *Monkish Theory.* 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 105 New gingerbread 'places of worship', as they are called. 1833 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 286 What can make her so fond of a gingerbread watch? 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* ii, Gingerbread pantomimes, culled from Mother Bunch. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 There was no foolish gilding and gingerbread work to take the eye of landsmen and passengers. 1870 H. MEADE *N. Zealand* 289 A gingerbread stockade of posts and coral. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* vi. (1876) 97 A little enticing gingerbread work about the eaves and porch. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 38 Some people would have crammed it full of gingerbread upholstery, all gilt and gawdy.

Hence **Gi·ngerbread** *v. trans.*, to provide gingerbread for; in quot. *fig.* **Gi·ngerbready** *a.*, a. of or pertaining to gingerbread; b. gingerbread-like, in a trivial and showy style.

1844 TUPPER *Heart* xiii. 135 His distant relative's good feeling..served indeed to gild the future, but did not avail to gingerbread the present. 1867 MOTLEY *Corr.* 19 Sept. (1889) II. 292 But it is altogether too smart, gilt gingerbready, for my taste. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 70 The peculiar sweet gingerbready smell. 1883 *World* 3 Oct. 14/1 A monument to the Duke, which is the most gingerbready and *rococo* thing in Europe.

Gingere·tte. [f. GINGER *sb.* + -ETTE.] An effervescing beverage resembling gingerade.

1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 31 Oct. 632/1 The ladies fanned themselves and lemonade and gingerette were passed.

†**Gi·ngerline.** Also 7 **gingel(l)ine, gingioline.** [app. a perversion (after GINGER) of It. *giuggiolino* of similar meaning; a transferred use of *giuggiolino* GINGILI.] The name of a colour; ginger colour. Also *attrib.*

1611 FLORIO, *Zalolino*, a kind of colour, which some take to be the gingerline colour. 1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* II. ii, Your Nutmeg hue, or Gingerline. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 83 Sky colour, and Orange tawny, Gridaline, and Gingeline, white and Philyamort. 1666 DAVIES *Caribby Isl.* 255 Other colours, as Black, White, Chestnut, Gingioline, Blew.

Gi·ngerliness. [f. GINGERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being gingerly.

Misprinted *gingerness* in the 1585 ed. of Stubbes, whence this erroneous form appears in Latham (who took it from Abp. Trench) and in later Dicts.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 Their minsednes in woords and speaches, their gingerlynes in trippinge on toes like yong goats [etc.]. 1884 A. FORBES in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 148 The day came it could go no further, and then it let itself down with all its wonted gingerliness.

Gingerly (dʒi·ndʒəli), *adv.* and *a.* [f. **ginger* (of obscure origin) + -LY[2]; the adj. appears a few years later than the adv., and may possibly be derived from it.

It seems conceivable that *ginger-* may represent an adoption of OF. *gensor* (*gentchur, gentior, genzor*, etc.), properly the comparative of *gent*, GENT *a.*, but used also as a positive, 'pretty, delicate'. The form presents no difficulty, as the word would naturally be assimilated to GINGER *sb.* The sense of the OF. word agrees closely with that of *gingerly* in the earliest examples both as adj. and as adv., though the Eng. word was almost entirely confined to one specific application (perh. as a technical term in dancing), which easily developed into a sense very remote from that of the suggested etymon.

It does not appear that any other plausible conjecture has yet been offered. The usual comparison of Sw. dial. *gingla, gångla*, to totter, is inadmissible, both on account of the sound (dʒ) instead of (g) in both syllables of the Eng. word, and for other reasons; and derivation from GINGER *sb.* would not account for the 16th c. sense.]

A. *adv.* †a. In early use: Elegantly, daintily. Chiefly with reference to walking or dancing: With small elegant steps. (Originally in favourable or neutral sense, but subsequently with reproachful implication: Mincingly, effeminately.)

1519 *Interlude Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 49 And I can daunce it gyngerly. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1203 With, Gingirly, go gingerly! her tayle was made of hay; Go she neuer so gingirly, her honesty is gone away. 1530 PALSGR. 836/1 Gyngerly, *a pas menu, as allez a pas menu, ma fille.* 1577 HANMER *Eccl. Hist.* 90 It is seemly for a Prophete neatly to pyncke and gingerly to sett forthe himselfe? 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 33 Their dansing minions, that minse it ful gingerlie .. tripping like gotes, that an egge would not brek vnder their feet. 1607 J. WEBSTER *Westward Ho* II. ii, Oh! she lookes so sugredly, so simpringly, so gingerly, so amarously, so amiably..Shees.. such an intycing shee-witch.

b. From the 17th c. recorded with application to bodily movements or manipulation in general: With extreme caution, so as to avoid making a noise, hurting oneself, or injuring something touched or trodden upon; also, with the appearance of reluctance or distaste (as in handling some disagreeable object).

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wond.* 350 He tooke off the taffata very gingerly wherein the coffer was wrapped. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i. Wks. (1805) II. 307 Prithee, gentle officer, Handle me gingerly, or I fall to pieces. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* iii. 15 And when we walk, to tread gingerly, step warily. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 3 July, But Lord! How gingerly he answered it. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. v, My mother was going very gingerly in the dark along the passage as my uncle Toby pronounced the word wife. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 123 It must be handled gingerly at first, or we shall run a hazard of cutting ourselves. 1825 LAMB *Rest. in Pillory*, Ketch, my good fellow .. adjust this new collar to my neck gingerly. I am not used to these wooden cravats. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. ii, She held a taper in her hand, and came tripping gingerly in. 1851 W. COLLINS *Rambles beyond Railw.* I. (1852) 3 Touch him gingerly, or he will fall to pieces. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 14 About July I cautiously, gingerly, stept up to the affair again. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 191 [He] gingerly transported the explosive to the far end of the apartment. 1891 BARING-GOULD *In Troubadour-Land* xvi. 230 The boats .. are all flat-bottomed, and the men have to row gingerly, lest their oars strike the bottom.

B. *adj.* †a. Of persons and their movements: Dainty, delicate (*obs.*). b. Of manner of walking or handling: Extremely cautious or wary; showing fear of making a noise, hurting oneself, or injuring what is touched or trodden upon.

1533 UDALL *Flowers Lat. Speak.* 99 We staye and prolonge our goinge with a nyce or tendre and softe, delicate, or gingerly pace [L. *tenero ac molli passu*]. 1563 *Jack Jugler* (Roxb. 1820) 9 We vse to call her at home, dame Coye A pretie gingerlie pice, god saue her and saint Loye. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 115 All y° rest of my trimmest, tricksiest, gingerliest ioyes. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Larron, Pas de larron*, a gingerlie tread. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 223 Like those Ladies who affect to shew all the World they are accustom'd to a Coach, by their gingerly Stepping. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix, Tim treading with gingerly feet past his own door. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. (1894) 103 We crept along in as gingerly a fashion as might be. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 187 Taking up the soft flaxen tresses in a gingerly manner. 1884 *Chr. World* 24 Jan. 53/3 Told in the most mincing and gingerly fashion.

[**Gingerness**: a spurious word; see GINGERLINESS.]

Gingerous (dʒi·ndʒərəs), *a.* [f. GINGER + -OUS.] Of hair: Ginger-coloured, sandy.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. x, Mr. Lammle takes his gingerous whiskers in his left hand, and..frowns furtively at his beloved, out of a thick gingerous bush.

Gi·nger-po·p. [f. GINGER + POP *v.*]

1. A colloquial term for GINGER-BEER.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 829 Sauterne, swizzle, imperial, ginger-pop, soda-water, or lemonade. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* ix. (1893) 44 Champagne, which went 'pop, pop, popping—and bang, bang, banging', just as ginger-pop goes between the acts on a hot night at a theatre. 1882 *Society* 11 Nov. 22/2 Let..the toasts be drunk in filtered water, or, at most, 'ginger-pop'.

Comb. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 5, Two ginger-pop looking fountains playing with a most sickly effort.

2. *slang.* A policeman.

1887 'DAGONET' in *Referee* 6 Nov. 7/3 Ere her bull-dog I could stop, She had called a 'ginger-pop'.

Gingery (dʒi·ndʒəri), *a.* [f. GINGER + -Y[1].] a. Of the complexion or hair: Ginger-coloured, sandy. b. Spiced with ginger, hot-spiced; in quots. *fig.*

a. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xix, The very learned gentleman who has cooled the natural heat of his gingery complexion in pools and fountains of law. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* iv. 41 The landlady was a lean-looking widow, with a false front of gingery curls.

b. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 3 Oct., The reply filed this morning is gingery. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 4/7 The copy sent from the central office is said to be 'gingery' and 'snappy'.

Gingham (gi·ŋăm). Also 7 **gingam**, 8 **ginghem, guingam**. [a. F. *guingan, guingamp* = Sp. *guinga, guingon*, Pg. *guingão*, It. *gingano, ghingano, guingano*, Du. *ging(g)ang*, Ger., Da., Sw. *gingang*, ultimately a. Malay گڠ ڬڠ *ginggang* gingham, originally an adj. meaning 'striped'. See C. P. G. Scott *Malayan Words in English*, 1897.]

1. A kind of cotton or linen cloth, woven of dyed yarn, often in stripes, checks, and other patterns. In *pl.* fabrics of this kind.

1615 COPPINDALL *Let.* in *Cocks' Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. App. 272 Capt. Cock is of opinion that the ginghams, both white and browne .. will prove a good commodity in the Kinge of Shashma his cuntry. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2269/3 19176 pieces of divers sorts of Ginghams. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 411 Ginghams, Taffaties, Beads of all sorts, Buckshawes. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 406 Ladies of taste are prodigiously fond of the Ginghams manufactured there [Manchester]. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iv. 73 The quality of wear of a piece of gingham or calico. 18.. THOMPSON in J. G. Wilkinson *Manners Anc. Egypt.* (1837) III. 123 Had this pattern .. been repeated across its whole breadth, it would have formed a modern gingham. 1858 LYTTON *What will He do* I. vi, Only a little commonplace child in dingy gingham.

2. *colloq.* An umbrella (properly, one covered with gingham).

1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* I. vii, Mr. Peters..took immediate possession, by planting his honest gingham in a corner of the room. 1889 *Sportsman* 2 Feb. (Farmer), It would really put a premium on the many little mistakes of ownership concerning ginghams at present so common. *fig.* 1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 422/2 The umbrella cannot be got to go up at the right moment, which seems to be generally the case with the Government 'gingham'.

3. *attrib.*, as *gingham-frock, -manufacturer, -mill, -umbrella, -waistcoat.*

1793 H. BOYD *Indian Observer* No. 14 P 7 Even the ginghem waistcoats, which striped or plain have so long stood their ground, must I hear, ultimately give way to the stronger kerseymere. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Blasphemer's Warn.*, A good stout Taglioni and gingham umbrella. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 Gingham manufacturer. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* xi. (1875) 45 She wore a pink gingham frock, ill made to a degree. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 342 In the gingham-mill, a broken thread or a shred spoils the web through a piece of a hundred yards.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Gi·nghamed** *a.*, dressed in gingham; **Gi·nghammy** *a.*, addicted to wearing gingham.

1831 JAS. WILSON *Let.* in *Mem.* (1859) IV. 136 All our other pets are well, both the feathered..and the ginghamed. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 215 Recommended to you by snubby seniors and ginghammy old maids.

Gingiber, obs. form of GINGER.

Gingili (dʒi·ndʒili). Also 8 **gingerly**, 8–9 **gingel(l)i, gingel(l)y**, 9 **gengeley, gingilie, jinjili**. [a. Hindi and Mahratta *jinjalī*, according to Yule prob. of European introduction; ultimately repr. Arab. جلجلان *juljulān*, in Spanish Arab. *jonjolín*, whence (with Arab. article) Sp. *aljonjolí*, It. *giuggiolino*, Pg. *gergelim*, F. *jugeoline* (with other forms in all the Rom. langs.] An East Indian plant (*Sesamum indicum* or *orientale*) the seeds of which yield a bland oil. Also the oil itself. Also *attrib.*

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 654/2 Nely, Rice, Gingely-seeds. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xi. 128 The men are bedawb'd all over with red Earth, or Vermilion, and are continually squirting gingerly Oyl at one

another. 1807 T. Buchanan *Journ.* I. 8 The oil..of Sesamum, by the English called Gingeli, or sweet oil. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 105/1 Sessamum or Gingilie oil is procured from the Sessamum orientale, of which there are several varieties cultivated in India for the oil which they yield. 1885 Hunter *Imp. Gaz. Ind.* II. 63 Gingelli. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* II. 351 Sesamum indicum L. is largely cultivated in India &c., for the oil expressed from its seeds (gingili, gingelly, sesame, etc.).

Gingioline, var. Gingerline, *Obs.*

Gingival (dʒi·ndʒəi·văl), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *gingīvāl-is*, f. L. *gingīva* gum: see -al. Cf. F. *gingival.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the gums. *Gingival line*: 'the red line at the free edge of the gums seen in phthisical persons' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1669 Holder *Elem. Speech* 71 P. and B. are Labial .. T. and D. are Gingival. *Ibid.* 78 The Italians .. make the Occluse Appulse, especially the Gingival, softer than we do. 1720 Hale in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 8 From the Buccal, Labial, and Gingival Glands, the Saliva flows from all parts of the Mouth without the Teeth. 1872 Cohen *Dis. Throat* 139 The tumor began at 14 years of age, following the spontaneous opening of a gingival abscess. 1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 762/2 The gingival surfaces of the premaxillæ and of the dentary elements of the mandible.

2. quasi-*sb.* (See quot.)

1874 W. Wright *Arabic Gram.* i. (1896) 4 The gingivals, in uttering which the tongue is pressed against the gums.

Gingiver(e, obs. form of Ginger.

Gingivitis (dʒi·ndʒivəi·tis). [f. L. *gingīva* + -itis.] Inflammation of the gums.

1874 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* 539 Ulcerative Stomatitis, or Gingivitis..is common, rarely fatal. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 5/2 The *Lancet* thinks it was not a case of poisoning at all, but merely an attack of simple gingivitis.

Gingivre, obs. form of Ginger.

Gingko (gi·ŋko). Also 9 **gingo**, **ginko**. A Japanese tree (*Gingko biloba* or *Salisburia adiantifolia*) cultivated for its handsome foliage. Also *attrib.*, as *gingko-tree*, *nut*.

1808 *Pict. London* 349 Gingo trees, three fine cedars, a cork-tree, a black walnut. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf-t.* xii. (1891) 277 One of the long granite blocks used as seats was hard by,—the one you may still see close by the Gingko-tree. 1863 Fortune *Yedo & Peking* ix. 139 Dried fruits for sale were numerous..such as oranges, pears, gingko nuts (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 726/1 Towering up above its neighbors..is a tall ginko. 1888 Dawson *Geol. Hist. Plants* v. 180 Those elegant fan-shaped leaves characteristic of but one living species, the *Salisburia*, or gingko-tree of China.

Gingle, obs. form of Jingle.

Gingles, var. Shingles.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. i. § 60 It is observed of the Gingles, or St. Anthony his fire, that it is mortall if it come once to clip and encompasse the whole body.

Ginglimoid, var. Ginglymoid.

Ginglyform (gi·ŋ-, dʒi·ŋglifōm), *a. Anat.* [f. Gingly-mus + -form.] Hinge-shaped.

1847 in Craig. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 122 A more complex kind of articulation is called a Hinge or Ginglyform joint.

Ginglymate (gi·ŋ-, dʒi·ŋglimeit), *v. rare.* [f. Ginglym-us + -ate 3.] *intr.* To form a hinge.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 493 Its articulation even where the joints ginglymate consists of pieces connected by the internal ligament.

Ginglymoid (gi·ŋ-, dʒi·ŋglimoid), *a. Anat.* Also 9 **ginglimoid**, **ginglymoide**. [f. as prec. + -oid.] Resembling a hinge; hinge-like.

1669 Holder *Elem. Speech* 162 The Malleus lies along fixed to the Tympanum; and on the other end is joyned to the Incus by a double or Ginglymoid joynt. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 251/1 In ginglymoid joints they [the ligaments] are always placed on the sides. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. II. 57 Limbs perfect, with ginglymoid articulations.

So **Ginglymoi·dal** *a.* [+-al], ginglymoid.

1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

Ginglymus (gi·ŋ-, dʒi·ŋglimŭs). *Anat.* Also 7 **gynglimos**. [mod.L. *ginglymus*, a. Gr. γίγγλυμος hinge.] 'A diarthrodial joint having some likeness to a hinge, in that its motion is only in two directions, as the elbow-joint' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885). *Angular*, *lateral ginglymus* (see quot. 1831).

1657 *Physical Dict.*, Gynglimos, is a joyning of a bone when the same bone receiveth another, and is received by another. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1784 André in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 276 A complete joint is formed, of that kind called by anatomists *ginglymus*, that is, where the projecting parts of one bone are received by corresponding cavities in the other. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii. (ed. 2) 121 The ginglymus, or hinge-joint, does not..admit of a ligament of the same kind with that of the ball and socket joint. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 169 Angular Ginglymus, or Hinge, of which the motions are commonly reduced to flexion and extension..Lateral Ginglymus, or Rotatory Diarthrosis, in which rotation is the only possible motion, and which is double, when a bone turns on another by two given points. *attrib.* 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii. (ed. 2) 122 Another no less important joint, and that also of the ginglymus sort, is the ankle. 1840 G. Ellis *Anat.* 716 The knee, the largest and most complex ginglymus joint in the body.

Gingo, var. Gingko.

† Gingran. *Obs.*–[1] [app. a. Welsh *gingroen* (by O. Pughe misrendered 'toad-flax, a kind of stinking mushroom').] ? A kind of toadstool.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule iii. § 32. 51 If you put in nothing but mushromes, or eggeshels, or the juice of coloquintida, or the filthy gingran, you must expect productions accordingly.

† Gingreate, *v. Obs.*–[o] [? f. L. *gingrīre* to cackle like a goose + -ate 3.] *intr.* 'To chirp as birds do' (Cockeram 1623).

Gingumbob, obs. form of Jiggambob.

Ginimony. *Obs. rare*–[1].

1607 Dekker & Webster *Westward Ho* I. i. A 3 b, Heere is Ginimony likewise burnt, and pulverized, to be mingled with the iuyce of Lymmons, sublimate Mercury, and two spoonefuls of the flowers of Brimstone, a most excellent receite to cure the flushing in the face.

Giniper, obs. form of Juniper.

Ginko, var. Gingko.

Ginle, var. Ginnle.

Ginn, Ginnel, vars. Jinn, Ginnle.

Ginn(e, obs. form of Gin *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

† Gi·nner[1]. *Obs.* [f. Gin *v.*[1] + -er 1.] A beginner.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 150 þei ne vndirstoden ne moeueden it nauȝt by god prince and gynner [*Camb. MS.* bygynnere] of wirkyng. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1231 *Dido.* This was the firste morwe Of hire gladnisse & gynnere of hire sorwe.

Ginner[2] (dʒi·nəɹ). [f. Gin *v.*[2] + -er 1.] One who 'gins' cotton. Also *cotton-ginner*.

1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 304 A cotton ginner. 1879 Sir G. Campbell *White & Black* 360 Merchants and ginners look a good deal after the quality of the seed.

So **Gi·nnery**, a place for 'ginning' cotton.

1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N.Y.) II., Crude oil mills .. refineries..cotton ginneries.

Gi·nners, *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also local Sc. **ginnles**. [Of obscure origin; ? connected with ON. *gin-* wk. root of *gina* to yawn.] The gills of a fish.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 156/2 A Ginner of yᵉ fysche, *branchia.* 1782 Hutton *Tour to Caves* 90 *Ginners*, the gills of a fish. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., He had swallowed the bait greedily, the huik was sticking in his 'ginners'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Ginners*, the gills of a fish.

Ginnery (dʒi·nəɹi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gin *sb.*[2] + -ery. Cf. Groggery.] A gin-palace.

1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* vi. 71 Here..is a Gin Palace—a 'ginnery' in full swing.

† Ginnet. *Obs. rare*–[1]. A carpenter's adze (see quot.).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. ix. 365/2 The Ginnet is used to cut and take off Irregularities in all sorts of work lying under hand or flat, which the Axe or Hatchet cannot be handled to touch: Some term it an Addice or Adz.

Ginnet, obs. form of Jennet.

Ginney, ginnie, obs. forms of Guinea.

Gi·nnified, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gin *sb.*[2] + -(i)fy + -ed 1.] Showing traces of gin-drinking.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 78 His cadaverous ginnified face.

† Gi·nning, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Gin *v.*[1] + -ing 1.] = Beginning.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 38 Als alle þis sorow & wo was in þe gynnyng, Died S. Dunstan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Ase ine þe rounde figure, þe ende went ayen to his ginninge. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 143 The gynning of his roial noblesse. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 Annexid to the same rolle in the gynnyng.

So **† Gi·nningless** *a.*, having no beginning.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 212 O Endles Ende, o gynnyngles Gynnynge.

Ginning (dʒi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Gin *v.*[2] + -ing 1.] The action of Gin *v.*[2] (sense 2); the operation of separating the seeds of cotton from the fibre.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 255 Much of the moss also rubs off in ginning, and mixes with the cotton. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts, Ginning*, the operation by which the filaments of cotton are separated from the seeds. 1885 *Standard* 30 Jan. 5/3 The new fibre will require no ginning.

b. *Comb.* (in sense of 'used in' or 'for ginning cotton'), as *ginning-cylinder*, *-house*, *-machine*, *-mill.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 969/1 The *ginning-cylinder. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 15 M. Marquet, is erecting a *ginning-house for the preparation of cotton. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 12/1 A *ginning machine which has been introduced into China from Japan. 1879 Sir G. Campbell *White & Black* 150 Many hands .. find employment in the *ginning mills.

Ginniting, obs. form of Jenneting.

Ginnle (gin'l), *v.* Also **ginle**, **ginnel**. [f. *ginnles* local Sc. var. Ginners.] *trans.* To tickle (the gills of a fish); to tickle (trout), catch by tickling the gills, etc.

1819 Rennie *St. Patrick* III. ii. 42 Ye .. took me aiblins for a black-fisher it was gaun to ginle the chouks o' ye. 1885 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cas. 388 The boy who was ginneling trout would observe .. that .. there was then no bridge, but a deep pool. 1887 J. Service *Life Dr. Duguid* xiii. 88, I sighed .. for a lang simmer's day .. to ginnle trouts with John Paiks in the Roughburn.

Ginnles, Sc. form of Ginners.

† Gi·nnous, *a. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. Gin *sb.*[1] + -ous. Cf. Ginful.] Crafty, guileful.

c 1425 *Master of Game* MS. Bodl. 546 lf. 36 Hit is a wonder gynnous beest, and conynge and fals more þan any oþer beest.

Hence **† Gi·nnously** *adv.*

c 1425 *Master of Game* MS. Bodl. 546 lf. 35 b, ȝif men se hem [were wolfes] þei wole come vp on hym gynnously þat wiþ greet payne þe man may ascape.

† Gi·nny, *sb. Thieves' slang. Obs.* Also 7 **jenny**. [f. *Ginny*, *Jenny*, female name. Cf. Jemmy.] A housebreaker's tool (see quots.).

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 101 The ninth is a Ginny to lift up a Grate, If he sees but the Lurry, with his hooks he will bate. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Ginny*, an Instrument to lift up a Grate, the better to steal what is in the Window. [Also s.v. *Jenny.*] 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

† Gi·nny, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. Gin *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Cunning, ensnaring, seductive.

1615 A. Nixon *Scourge Corrupt.* 17 These fellowes, with their ginny phreeses, and Italionate discourses, to set a fire the brauing thoughts of our yong gentlewomen.

Gi·nny *a.*[2] [f. Gin *sb.*[2] + -y[1].] Affected by gin.

1888 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/6 A 'ginny' kidney, that is to say one that belonged to a person who had drunk heavily.

Ginny-carriage (dʒi·ni,kæredʒ), *dial.* Also jenny-. (See quot. 1841.)

1824 Mrs. Cameron *Marten & 2 Scholars* ii. 12 On Sunday morning he looked so clean .. that nobody would have thought he had been driving a jenny-carriage all the week. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., *Ginny carriage*, a stout wooden or sometimes iron carriage, used for conveying materials along a rail road. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Ginny-carriage*, a railway car for conveying materials.

So **Ginny-rails** (see quot.).

1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* Gloss., *Ginny rails*, iron rails along which small wooden carriages (ginny carriages) are drawn, laden with coal, iron-stone [etc.].

† Ginour. *Obs.* In 3 **ginnur**, 4 **gin-**, **gynour.** [f. Gin *sb.*[1] + *-our*, -or.] An engineer, esp. one who manages war-engines (cf. Engineer 5 a).

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 324 Wend tomoreȝe to þe Tur Also þu were a gud ginnur. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5221 The gynours mangeneles bente, And stones to the cyte they sente. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 690 The gynour than gert bend in hy The gyne, and swappit out the stane.

Gi·n-pa·lace. [f. Gin *sb.*[2]] A gaudily decorated public-house. (An opprobrious term.)

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 327 The gin palaces, (as they have been not inaptly called). 1835 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxi, Gin palaces, like hell, ever open. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* iii. 56 It would probably counteract the attractions even of the gin-palace.

Ginseng (dʒi·nseŋ). Forms: (7 **genseg**, **ginsem**), 8–9 **ginsing**, **jin(g)sing**, (8 **gengzeng**, **ghinschenn**), 7– **ginseng**. [a. Chinese 人參 *jên shên*; the first word means 'man', the second is of obscure meaning; Giles suggests that the compound means 'image of man', and alludes to the forked shape of the root.]

1. A plant of either of two species of the genus *Aralia* or *Panax*, found in Northern China and Nepaul, also in Canada and the eastern United States.

1692 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 195 The Cotton Trees .. the Nisi, or Genseg; the Numerose Balsam, and Gum-trees. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 239 The Tartars often bring us the Leaves of Gin-seng instead of Tea. 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* 155 In Tartary's barren soil, grow the medicinal jingseng and the vegetable lamb. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 94 *Ginseng*, the dried roots of this plant, as commonly imported, are about the thickness of the little finger. 1836 J. F. Davis *Chinese* I. iv. 131 The wild plant ginseng, long a monopoly of the Emperor in the Manchow country, has been imported in large quantities by the American ships to Canton. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 176 In the north the famous 'jinseng' (*Panax quinquefolium*) is found both wild and cultivated.

2. The root of the plant; a preparation of this used as a medicine.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 9 The root cal'd Gimsem, so much esteemed amongst the Chineses. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 14 June, I took some of the tincture of ginseng. 1788 M. Cutler in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 402 Here we met a Packer with ten pack-horses, loaded principally with ginseng in barrels. 1819 Jas. Wilson *Dict. Astrol.* 268 Three or four cups of Ginseng taken every day, for a week, would soon remove most of her complaints. 1861 C. P. Hodgson *Resid. Japan* 32 Mushrooms, ginseng, gall-nuts and vermicelli are some of the articles which go to China. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* II. 28 The root of the Aralia Ginseng ..is the source of the famous Chinese medicine Ginseng.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ginseng-digger*, *-farm*, *-gatherer*, *-root*, *-tree.*

1758 *Michmakis & Maricheets* 77, I could never find any ginseng-root. 1792 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (1834) I. 363 The ginseng tree is noticed for the same appearance. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Apr. 3/2 Ginseng gatherers who dwell .. in this land. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 3/3 A ginseng farm is a peculiar-looking affair. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 2/1 Amélie Rives is introducing Virginian ginseng-diggers to politely-scandalised New York society.

Gi·n-shop. [f. Gin *sb.*[2]] A dram-shop retailing chiefly gin.

1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1723) I. 340 [She] never did any thing to remedy her Wants in good earnest, but bewailing them at a Gin-shop. 1773 Johnson in *Boswell* 13 Apr., What is there in any of these shops, (if you except gin-shops) that can do any human being any harm? 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 20 The bar of a small gin-shop. 1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xvii, The more ill-looking of the men .. hung about on the steps of the beer-houses and gin-shops.

Hence **Gin-shopper**, the keeper of a gin-shop.

1831 *Lincoln Her.* 1 July 4/5, I will drag them out one by one whether publican or sinner .. sugar-shopper, or gin-shopper.

Ginsing, var. Ginseng.

Gin-sling. [f. Gin *sb.*[2] + Sling *sb.*[2]] An American cold drink composed of gin, etc. flavoured and sweetened.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 105 Punch, gin slings, cocktails, mint julips. 1864 TOVEY *Brit. & For. Spirits* 105 The American summer drink, Gin Sling is prepared thus: Gin and water, sweetened with pounded white sugar, in which are stuck leaves of fresh gathered mint.

Hence **Gin-slinger,** (*a*) a bar-tender, from his mixing the drinks; (*b*) a gin-drinker.

1887 *N. Y. Voice* Extra 1 Sept., Saloon-keepers and white-aproned gin-slingers stood in the doors of the saloons. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Gin slinger*, a tippler whose favorite beverage is gin.

Gio, var. GEO, gully, creek.

Giobertite (dʒoubə·ɹtəit). *Min.* [named by Beudant 1824 after G. A. *Gioberti*, an Italian chemist (1761–1834): see -ITE.] = MAGNESITE.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II. I. 228 *Giobertite* (see *Magnesite*). 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 687 Beudant, in 1824, gave the name *giobertite* to the carbonate.

Gioconde, Giornal, obs. ff. JOCUND, JOURNAL.

Giottesque (dʒɒte·sk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Giotto* + -ESQUE.]

A. *adj.* Resembling the style of the Tuscan painter Giotto (13–14th c.). B. *sb.* The style founded by Giotto; also, an artist belonging to the school, or imitating the style, of Giotto.

1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iii. 159 This whole range of landscape may be conveniently classed in three divisions, namely Giottesque, Leonardesque, and Titianesque; the Giottesque embracing nearly all the work of the 14th ..century. 1864 CROWE & CAVALCASELLE *Hist. Paint. Italy* I. 386 It would be difficult to say in what respect this poor Giottesque differs as to quality from the older art which was previously called Byzantine. *Ibid.* II. 1 (*heading of chapter*) Declining school of Giottesques. 1880 E. LEE-HAMILTON *God's Saints & Men* Pref. 6 A half effaced giottesque fresco. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 20 Aug. 253 Giotto ..became the greatest artist of his time, and the founder of quite a new style of paintings called the Giottesque.

Giour, var. GUYOUR, guide.

†**Gip,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare* −[1]. [? a. OF. *gip, gippe*; cf. GYPSE.] = GYPSUM.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* XIII. x. 312 Pliny saith, That Iron is preserved from rust, by Ceruss, Gip, and liquid Pitch.

Gip (dʒip), *sb.*[2] Abbreviation of GIPSY.

a 1840 *Gipsey Davy* i. in Child *Ballads* VII. (1890) 72/1 There was a gip came o'er the land.

Gip, *sb.*[3]: see GYP.

Gip (gip), *v.* Also 7 **gipp**(e, 9 **gyp**; and see GIB *v.*[2] [Of unknown origin: the pronunc. (dʒip) given in most Dicts. is erroneous, at least so far as regards the Whitby dialect.] *trans.* To clean (fish) for curing (cf. quots. 1812–1876).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 55 He must gippe the Gudgin, and hit the Woodcocke on the bill, and the other scuruie crue of Exorcists must hold him the candell. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 8 Gip, salt and packe all the Herrings before they set on the Kettle. *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 505/1 Immediately after the nets are hauled in .. the crew begin to gyp the fish, that is, to cut out the gill, which is followed by the float or swim. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Gip*, to take the entrails out of fishes. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Gipping*, 'They're gipping herrings', i.e. they are taking out the gills, &c.; when preparing to cure them.

b. *Comb.*, as **gip-tub** = *gib-tub.*

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Gipped** *ppl. a.*; **Gi·pping** *vbl. sb.*, in combination *gipping-knife*, the knife used in gipping fish. Also **Gi·pper.**

1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 631 Gipping or Gilling Knives, 24, at fourpence. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 8, 2 dozen of gipping knives. *Ibid.* 9, 9 Gippers which cut their [the Herrings] throats, and takes out the Guts. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Samples of Gipped Herrings in barrel.

†**Gip,** *int. Obs.* Also 6 **gyp**(pe, 6–7 **gep.** [The alliteration with *Gill, Gillian*, shows initial (dʒ); prob. formed as an involuntary exclamation; cf. GEE-(H)UP and GUP. The exclamation *Marry gip* (see MARRY *int.*) prob. originated from *By Mary Gipcy* = 'by St. Mary of Egypt'; but it became confused with this word.] a. An exclamation of anger or remonstrance addressed to a horse. b. An expression of surprise, derision, or contempt addressed to a person; = 'get out', 'go along with you'.

1530 PALSGR. 598 What gyppe gyll with a galde backe begynne you to kycke nowe: hey, de par le diable Gilotte [etc.]. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 4, Clothbreeches .. with a skorneful kind of smiling made this smooth replie: 'Mary gyp goodman vpstart, who made your father a gentleman?' — *Disput. Connycatchers* Wks. (Grosart) X. 270, I would then say, gip fine soule, a yoong Saint will prooue an old diuel. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, IV. iv, Gep, Goodman Tanner, are ye so round? 1603 DEKKER *Batchelars Banq.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 196 Now gip with a murrin (quoth she) you are not troubled with them. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Fr.* III. ii, Money? Marry, gip! You might have stood there till moss had grown o' your heels. 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. iii. 41 Gip to your beauties, you would be faire forsooth. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 298 Gip gaffer Shotten, fagh, Take that for your coy Counsell. *Kicks.* 1660 *Prince d'Amour* 71 Sweet Lady..One friendly look impart, Gep Gillian, I will frounce you.

Gipciere, var. GIPSER.

†**Gipe.** *Obs. rare* −[1]. In 4–5 **gype.** [a. OF. *gipe, gippe*, var. *jupe*, etc.: see JUPE, JUPON.] A tunic, smock-frock, cassock.

In the quot. the allusion is app. to the folds or gathers of the tunic.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7262 High shoes knopped with dagges, That frouncen lyke a quaile pype, Or botes rivelyng as a gype.

Gipe, var. GYPE *Sc.*

†**Gipel.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **gipell, gypell.** [a. OF. **gipel, jupel* (later *jupeau* GIPPO), f. *gipe, jupe* GIPE.] A short tunic worn under the hauberk.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 248 Þey caste on him of selk A gipell [*v.r.* gypell, gippon] whit as melk. *Ibid.* 1230 His fomen wer well boun To perce his aketoun, Gipell, maile and plate.

Gipon. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4 **gypo**(u)**n, gepoun,** 4–5 **gipoun,** 5 **gippon,** 4, 9 **gipon,** (9 **gipion**). [a. OF. *gip(p)on, jup(p)on*, tunic, JUPON, f. *gipe, jupe* GIPE.] A tunic, frequently worn under the hauberk.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 75 Of ffustian he wered a gypon [*v.r.* iopoun] Al bismotered with his habergeon. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 Wiþ oute sorcot, gowne, coote, kirtelle; Wiþ gipoun [*v.r.* iopen], tabard, cloke, and belle [L. *sine supertunicis, collobiis et tunicis*]. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1029 The hauberk was all reed of rust .. Thaugh the gypon were full of dust Hyt was nat wykke. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Thebes* II. 499 And Tideus aboue his Habergeoun A gipoun hadde. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Gippon*, a doublet: a light coat. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xviii, With nought to fence his dauntless breast But the close gipon's under-vest. 1843 JAMES *Forest D.* I. iii, Under his coat he had a gipon of sendull fit for a king.

Gipp(e, obs. form of GIP *v.*

†**Gippo.** *Obs.* Also 7 **gippoe, jippo.** [a. F. *jup(p)eau* (obs.), earlier *jupel* GIPEL.]

1. A short tunic, cassock, or jacket worn by men, later also by women.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. iv. i. 170 He wore a loose gippoe of blacke veluet, sparingly adorned with gold lace. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 10 Horsemans Frock, or Servingmans Livery..or a Pulpit-thumping Presbyters Jippo. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 181 Her habit was blacke silke stuffe for her coates, and over them a blacke velvet jippo, such as men use to weare. 1679 *Marr. Charles II*, 6 Her Jippo was edged like her Gown.

2. *transf.* A scullion, varlet. Cf. GYP.

1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* IV. i, The veriest Gippo in the house will not drink a degree under Muscadine. *Ibid.* v, For a rib of beef, Though it smelt of every Gippo's scabby fingers, May any Scullion be chief Cook of heaven.

Gips, var. GIPSIES *pl.*, intermitting springs.

Gips(e, var. GYPSE, *Obs.*, gypsum.

Gipsei·an, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *gipsey* GIPSY + -AN.] Belonging to gipsies. (Cf. EGYPTIAN A. 4.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xii, That profound respect which Jones paid to the King of the Gypsies .. was sweeter to his Gypseian majesty [etc.].

Gipsen, obs. form of GIPSY *sb.*

Gipser (dʒi·psəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4 **gipciere,** 5 **gypcyere,** (-cer, -sere), **gipser,** 9 **gipsire,** (gyp-). [ad. OF. *gibecier*(*e, gibessiere, gibacier, gibassier*(*e* purse, pouch (mod.F. *gibecière* game or provision bag), of uncertain origin.

The suggestion made by Diez that *gibecière* is connected with F. *gibier* game, the chase (cf. also OF. *gibecer* to go hunting) is accepted by Littré and Hatz.-Darm., but is not supported by the sense of the word in OF. For other conjectures see Körting.]

A purse, pouch, or wallet, suspended from a belt or girdle.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 357 An Anlass and a gipser al of silk Heeng at his girdel. 1443 in Rymer *Foedera* XI. 76/2 A gipser of gold garnished with rubies and perle. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37 My best gypcer, w[t] iij bagges, the jemews and the rynges of sylvir. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 234 They had also about this time a kinde of Gowne called a Git .. a pouche called a Gipser. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 176 A gypsire of purple velvet garnished with gold. 1855 W. WHITE *To Switzerld. & back* XV. 187 Schoolboys, equipped with knapsacks and gipsires. 1881 E. ARNOLD *Indian Poetry* 114 All habited in garbs that merchants use, With trader's band and gipsire.

attrib. 1403 *Act* 5 *Hen. IV*, c. 13 § 1 Pleuseurs des loialx artificers .. font de jour en autre firmalx anelx bedes chandelers gipsserrynges [etc.].

Gipsey, var. GIPSY.

Gipsies, †gips, *sb. pl.* [Prob. only the proper name of the particular springs near Bridlington, now called the *Gipsy race.* (Perh. to be compared with OF. *eaux gypsées*, waters containing gypsum, petrifying springs.)] Intermitting springs.

c 1198 W. OF NEWBURGH *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) I. 85 In provincia Deirorum, haud procul a loco nativitatis meæ, res mirabilis contigit .. Est vicus aliquot a mari orientali milliariis distans, juxta quem famosæ illæ aquæ, quas vulgo Gipse vocant, numerosa scaturigine e terra prosiliunt, non quidem jugiter, sed annis interpositis [etc.]. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 189 Like those eruptions of water, which in the Northern parts of England they call Gypsies. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 33 *Gipsies*, springs that break forth sometimes on the Woulds in Yorkshire. They are look'd upon as a Prognostic of Famine or Scarcity. 1692 — *Dissol. World* II. ii. (1732) 111 The spirting Gips or natural jets d'Eaus. 1727 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 1. 185 The Country People have a Notion that whenever those Gipsies or, as some call 'em, Vipseys, break out, there will certainly ensue either Famine or Plague. 1828 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorks.* 25 This ebbing and flowing fountain might have some connection with the intermitting springs called Gipsies. 1856 H. C. HAMILTON *W. of Newburgh* I. 77 *note*, The village of Wold Newton, near Hunmanby, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, is remarkable for the occurrence in wet seasons of a sudden eruption of cold, clear water, locally called the 'Gipsies,' or the 'Gipsey-race'.

†**Gipsiety.** *nonce-wd.* The gipsy character.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 190 A mob of..sturdy gypsies..may be pressed into a regiment: but gypsiety and regimentality can never be turned into one another.

Gipsify, Gipsire, var. GIPSYFY, GIPSER.

Gipsisme, Gipson, obs. ff. GIPSYISM, GIPSY.

Gipsous, var. GYPSOUS.

Gipsy, gypsy (dʒi·psi), *sb. Pl.* **gipsies, gypsies.** Forms: *a.* 6 **gipcyan, gip-, gyptian, -sion,** (**jeptyon, -syon**), **gipson, -sen.** *β.* 7 **gypsey, -ee,** 7–8 **gypsie,** 8–9 **gipsey,** 9 **gypsy,** 7– **gipsy**; *pl.* 7 **gypsees, -ties,** 9 **gipseys,** 7– **gypsies, gipsies.** [The early form *gipcyan* is aphetic for EGYPTIAN (B. 2); the change to *gipsy* may be due to influence of the suff. -Y[3], or perh. of L. *Ægyptius.* Skelton (*a* 1529) has 'By Mary Gipcy', by St. Mary of Egypt. From the quotations collected for the Dictionary, the prevalent spelling of late years appears to have been *gipsy.* The plural *gypsies* is not uncommon, but the corresponding form in the sing. seems to have been generally avoided, prob. because of the awkward appearance of the repetition of *y.*]

1. A member of a wandering race (by themselves called *Romany*), of Hindu origin, which first appeared in England about the beginning of the 16th c. and was then believed to have come from Egypt.

They have a dark tawny skin and black hair. They make a living by basket-making, horse-dealing, fortune-telling, etc.; and have been usually objects of suspicion from their nomadic life and habits. Their language (called Romany) is a greatly corrupted dialect of Hindi, with a large admixture of words from various European langs.

a. [1514 see EGYPTIAN B. 2.] 1537 LD. CROMWELL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 101 The Kings Maiestie, about a twelfmoneth past, gave a pardonne to a company of lewde personnes within this realme calling themselves Gipcyans, for a most shamfull and detestable murder. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 32 Hee wandring .. in the manner of a Gipson .. was taken, and trust vp for a roge. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 86 Or like a Gipsen, or a Iuggeler.

β. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 16 Both in a tune like two gipsies on a horse. *a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 232 Like our canting rogues or Gypties. *Ibid.* 519 Gypsies. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 305, I perceave him to be more ignorant in his art of divining then any Gipsy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 We saw at a little Distance from us a Troop of Gipsies. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. III. 170 She was put to lodge one night among a great company of gypsies. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. i. (1862) 182 The true gipsies are readily distinguished by their .. jet-black hair, black sparkling eyes, Indian complexions, and their genuine oriental language. 1875–7 RUSKIN *Morn. in Florence* (1883) 165 The gipsy who is mending the old schoolmistress's kettle on the grass.

¶ Allusively identified with *Egyptian.*

1607 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 28 Oh this false Soule of Egypt!..Like a right Gypsie hath at fast and loose Beguil'd me. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 60 In this Gypsy [Pharaoh's daughter], the wife of Salomon.

b. Gipsy language, Romany. In some recent Dicts.

2. *transf.* †a. A cunning rogue. *Obs.*

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 88 This Overture being come to the Queens ear, and withal the knowledge how this Gipsie [Spenser] had marshall'd his cunning practice, .. she seem'd wondrously well-pleas'd. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 Beware of the Gipsie, meaning Leicester, for he will be too hard for you all.

b. A contemptuous term for a woman, as being cunning, deceitful, fickle, or the like; a 'baggage', 'hussy', etc. In more recent use merely playful, and applied esp. to a brunette.

1632 SHIRLEY *Love in a Maze* IV. 51 *Von.* I heard You court another Mistris, that did answer it with entertainment. *Thor.* She was a very Gipsie. You were no sooner parted, but she us'd me Basely. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 165 Cursing her [his Mother-in-law] for a dissembling hypocritical Gypsie. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 14 Thus did the Gypsey flutter up and down Through City, Country, Village, and good Town. 1709 E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 60 The cunning Gipsy, pretending she did not understand his meaning, returned him a civil Answer. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Dutch Proverb*, A slave I am to Clara's eyes: The gipsy knows her power, and flies. 1790 MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 127 Keep your employer's bosom-gipsy modestly at a distance [The reference is to a coloured mistress]. 1828 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* I. vi, Confound the little gipsey, she has fairly given us the slip, by Jupiter. [1858 GEO. ELIOT *Janet's Repentance* vii, 'I've a capital idea, Gypsey!' (that was his name for his dark-eyed wife when he was in an extraordinarily good humour).]

3. Short for *gipsy-bonnet, -hat, -moth, -winch* (see 6).

1808–25 JAMIESON, *Gipsy*, a woman's cap, or mutch, plaited on the back of the head. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 431 *Liparis dispar.* The Gipsy. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xli, Concealing her raven hair under her gipsy. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 37 The caterpillar of the Gipsy has the ground-colour black. 1889 *Century Dict., Gipsy* 4. *Naut.* a small winch or crab used on board ship; same as gipsy-winch.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *gipsy-encampment, -fair, -prediction.* b. appositive, as *gipsy-boy, -brat, -devil, -Jewess, -lassie, -man, -mountebank, -musician, -wench.* c. instrumental, as *gipsy-ridden* ppl. a. Also *gipsy-like* adj. and adv., *gipsy-looking* adj., *gipsy-wise* adv.

1807 CRABBE *Hall of Just.* I. 56 When first I loved—the

*Gipsy-Boy. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 150 Two bundles of rags with a *gipsy brat in each of them. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 272 Conjecture did attribute it [the sound] to magick; and this *gypsie-devil continued this trick till the coming of our Saviour. 1830 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 88 The 'Scottish History'..looks like that of a *gipsy encampment. 1881 Freeman *Sk. Venice* 57 The traveller who comes on the right day may come in for a *gipsy fair at Duino. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal Sat.* VI. (1697) 153 A *Gypsie Jewess whispers in your Ear, And begs an Alms. 1840 Longf. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, God send the *Gypsy lassie here, And not the Gypsy man. 1651 Randolph, etc. *Hey for Honesty* I. i, Troth, and he may tell you your fortune, *Gypsie-like, and all out of your pockets too. 1652 Wharton *Ded. to Rothomanne's Chirom.*, The Rarity of the Subject, and the Gipsy-like Esteem it hath amongst the Vulgar [etc.]. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 610 The heath was fringed by a wild gipsy-like camp of vast extent. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 20, I never saw any one who so much reminded me in person of..Meg Merrilies..as dark, as *gipsy-looking. 1840 *Gipsy man [see *Gipsy Lassie*]. 1677 R. Cary *Palæol. Chron.* II. I. xx. 145 Those..*Gipsie Mountebank Assertors of Tradition. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 219 How is it that those ragged *gipsy musicians don't wash themselves? 1849 De Quincey *Eng. Mailcoach* Wks. 1862 IV. 295 Some *gipsy prediction in his childhood. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* iii. (1840) 62 The whole world, or great part of it, has been *gipsey-ridden by them, even to this day. *a* 1627 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* iv. i, Our *Gipsie Wenches are not common. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 6/2 Setting forth on his travels *gipsy-wise.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Resembling what is customary among or characteristic of gipsies; often applied to open-air meals or pic-nics, as *gipsy breakfast, dinner*, etc.

c 1630 Donne *Serm.* lxxxv. (1649) II. 34 Never ask wrangling Controverters that make Gypsie-knots of Mariages;—ask thy Conscience and that will tell thee that thou wast maried till death should depart you. 1654 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 89, I had a gipsie visit of a mother and her children, bag and baggage. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 22 The delusive, gypsey predictions of a 'right to choose our governors'. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. ii, Getting up an impromptu dance or a gipsy dinner. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 46 With gipsy talent they foretell How Miss Duquesne will marry well. *a* 1845 Hood *To St. Swithin* vi, Why spoil a Gipsy party at their tea, By throwing your cold water upon hot? 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 294 This little gipsy tent, weighing about twenty pounds..is about three feet high. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 34 We set about preparing our gipsy breakfast.

6. Special combs.: **gipsy-bonnet**, a woman's hat or bonnet with large side-flaps; **gipsy-flower**, the wild scabious; **gipsy-gold** (see quot.); **gipsy-greyhound**, some species of greyhound; **gipsy-hat** = *gipsy-bonnet*; **gipsy-herb** = *gipsy-wort*; **gipsy-herring**, the pilchard; **gipsy-moth**, *Ocneria dispar*; **gipsy-onions** (see quot.); **gipsy-ring** (see quot.); **gipsy-rose**, the wild and garden scabious (*Scabiosa arvensis* and *atropurpurea*); **gipsy-straw**, straw for making gipsy-bonnets; **gipsy table**, a light round table supported on three crossed sticks; **gipsy-winch** (see quot.); **gipsy-wort**, modern book-name for *Lycopus europæus* (and for the whole genus).

1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xx. 1 The frock and *gipsy bonnet. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* viii. 60 The weeds which are most incident thereunto, are..Thistles, Hare-bottles and *Gipsie flowers. 1883 Jefferies in *Longm. Mag.* June 189 Red sorrel spires..stand the boldest, and in their numbers threaten the buttercups. To these in the distance they give the *gipsy-gold tint—the reflection of fire on plates of the precious metal. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3082/4 Lost or stolen..a small blue *Gipsy Grayhound, 16 Inches high. 1805 Emily Clark *Banks of Douro* III. 325 She..tied on a white chip *gipsy-hat. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 190 The woman [has] a gipsy-hat jerked up behind. 1727 Threlkeld *Synops. Stirp. Hib.* G 2 b, Some call this [Water-horehound] the *Gipsy-herb, because those stroling Cheats called Gipsies do dye themselves of a blackish Hue with the Juice of this Plant. 1803 Walker in *Prize Ess. Highland Soc. Scotl.* II. 271 The pilchard..is known among our fishers by the name of the *gipsey herring. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 2/1 A stranger..might imagine that the great shoals of 'gipsy herrings' had already arrived. 1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 246 *Liparis dispar* (*gipsy moth). 1882 Kirby *Europ. Butterflies & Moths* 110 *Ocneria Dispar* (Gipsy Moth). 1897 Bailey *Princ. Fruit-growing* 24 The codlin-moth, Hessian-fly, gipsy-moth, and a score of other pests. 1847–78 Halliwell, **Gipsy-onions*, wild garlic. 1880 Brewer *Reader's Handbk.* (1885) 385/1 **Gipsey Ring*, a flat gold ring, with stones let into it, at given distances. So called because the stones were originally Egyptian pebbles—that is, agate and jasper. 1892 Black *Three Feathers* 220 The purchasing of a gipsy-ring. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 97 Wild scabious, or, as the country people call it, the *gipsy-rose! 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 29 Aug. 3/1 Fashions for August. Bonnet of cottage *gypsey straw. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* vii, The middle-aged lady..with a lamp and a work-basket on the *gipsy table before her. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gipsy-winch*, a small winch having a drum, ratchet, and pawl, and attachable to a post. 1786 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 19 *Lycopus*, *gypsie-wort. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 297 The lycopus, or gipsy-wort, is said to derive its English name from being employed by the wandering tribe to stain their skins of a dark colour.

Hence **Gipsio·logist, gipsyo·logist** (*rare*), one who makes a special study of gipsies (also *gipsologist*); **Gi·psyhood**, gipsydom; **Gi·psyish** *a.*, somewhat gipsy-like; **Gi·psyless** *a.*, free from gipsies; **Gi·psyness**, gipsy-like appearance or character; **Gi·psyry**, a gipsy encampment.

1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 172/1 The facile princeps of all *Gypsologists is Professor Pott of Halle. 1875 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) XX. 116/2 We are not certain that the observation of Gypsyologists has been sufficiently accurate to leave no room for doubt on this head. 1894 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 454/2 'Scottish Gypsies under the Stewarts' should find many readers outside the small company of gipsiologists. 1885 *Ibid.* 18 July 78 So accomplished a gipsologist..must know that Meg Merrilies as a gipsy is entirely a fancy portrait. 18.. Whittier *Yankee Gypsies* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 342 It has been said..that their ancestors were indeed a veritable importation of English *gypsyhood. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 441/2 Valentine is both handsome and piquant in her *gipsyish way. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 277/1 Painters..are proverbially gypsyish in their habits. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 436 We have stocks in the village, and a treadmill in the next town; and therefore we go *gipsyless. 1874 Helps *Ivan De Biron* v. ii. 263 They had been pleased and amused at the *gypsyness, as they had called it, which had always been visible in Azra's costume. 1874 Borrow *Romano Lavo-Lil* 251 What may be called the grand Metropolitan *Gypsyry is on the Surrey side of the Thames. 1882 Leland *Gypsies* 362 Near the city [Philadelphia] are three distinct gypsyries.

Gipsy (dʒi·psi), *v.* [f. the sb.] *intr.* To live or act like gipsies, esp. to have meals in the open air, to picnic. Chiefly used in *gerund* and *pres. part.*

a 1627 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* iv. i, For so well I love you That I in pitty of this Trade of Gipsying..offer you A state to settle you..so I may call you My Husband. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 184 An occasional marooning, or gipsying party. *c* 1840 Ransford *Song*, In the days when we went gipsying, A long time ago. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xlix. (1879) 418 As cold weather came..he could no longer go on with his gipsying mode of life. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 249 The whole nation is gypsying with us upon the icy meadows. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* ii. 61 Hunting lion .. in South Africa; gipsying with Borrow in Spain and Algiers. 1887 F. Francis Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* i. 20 It is a delightful climate there in summer, and a glorious country for gipsying. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 327/1 Buy a dozen ash rods, a pine ridge-pole, and some red blankets, and set forth gipsying and to gipsy.

b. quasi-*trans. To gipsy away*: to filch, steal.

1886 Sir F. H. Doyle *Remin.* 98 Besides gipsying away a good many lines, he quietly conveyed Macaulay's notes, *totidem verbis*, into his manuscript.

Gipsydom (dʒi·psidəm). [f. Gipsy: see -dom.] a. Life after the gipsy fashion. *rare.* b. The collective body of gipsies.

1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* xi, Her misery had reached a point at which gypsydom was her only refuge. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Dec. 827 Gipsydom, in fact, is a vast secret society. 1873 Leland *Eng. Gipsies* ix. 143 There is a strange goblinesque charm in Gipsydom. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 194 [They] adhere to the old traditions of gipsydom.

Gipsyfy (dʒi·psifəi), *v.* Also **gipsify.** [f. Gipsy *sb.* + -fy.] *trans.* To make gipsy-like in appearance or character. Also (rarely) *intr.* To become a gipsy. Hence **Gi·psyfied** *ppl. a.*

1623 Middleton *More Dissemb. Besides Wom.* iv. i, Which hoping you'll observe, to try thee With rusty Bacon thus I gipsifie thee. *a* 1627 Middleton & Rowley *Sp. Gipsy* ii. ii, *Soto.* Come then, wee'l be Gipsified. *San.* And tipsified too. 1873 Leland *Eng. Gipsies* i. 4 He may be, of his kind, a quadroon or octoroon, or he may have 'gipsified' by marrying a Gipsy wife. 1882 T. Mozley *Remin.* II. lxxix. 68 [She was] very gipsyfied in her manner and style. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* iv. ii, I will hide my face, Blacken and gipsyfy it; none shall know me.

Gipsyism (dʒi·psi,iz'm). Also 7 **gyp-, gipsisme.** [f. Gipsy *sb.* + -ism.] The life and pursuits of gipsies, or what resembles this.

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 128 Some foule sunne-burnt Queane, that since the terrible statute recanted Gypsisme, and is turned Pedleresse. *a* 1634 Randolph *Poems* (1640) 48 Live not the Magi that so oft reveal'd Natures intents? is Gipsisme quite repeald? Is Friar Bacon nothing but a name? 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 458 There are some hopes that in process of time her sin of gipsyism may be forgiven. 1841 Borrow *Zincali* (1843) I. 28 Gypsyism was denounced as felony by various royal statutes. 1874 Borrow *Romano Lavo-Lil* 266 Strange wild guests .. who, without being Gypsies, have much of Gypsyism in their habits.

Giptian, obs. form of Gipsy.

Giraffe (dʒĭra·f). Forms: *α.* 6 **gyraffa**, 6–9 **giraffa**. *β.* 7 **giraf(f)le, gyraff, jarraff, ziraph,** 7–8 **giraff**, 6– **giraffe**. [Ultimately ad. Arab. زرافة, *zarāfah*, whence also It. *giraffa*, Sp. and Pg. *girafa*, F. *girafe*; earlier adoptions of the word are found in OF. as *giras* (pl.), *orafle* and *giraffle*, in ME. as Gerfaunt, Orafle; also OSp. *azorafa*. The forms used by English writers have varied at different periods according to their immediate sources. The It. form *giraffa* was common in the 16–17th c., but some writers of 17th c. use *giraff*, app. following Gesner. The modern *giraffe* is from F., though the spelling in that language is now *girafe*. *Jarraff* and *ziraph* (17th c.) are independent adoptions from Arab. or some other oriental language.]

1. A ruminant quadruped found in Africa, remarkable for the length of its neck and legs, and for having its skin spotted like that of a panther; also called **Camelopard.**

α. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. ix. (ed. 7) 551 This beast is called of the Arabians, Gyraffa. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* I. iii. v. 263 Another beast newly brought out of Affricke..is called..Giraffa by the Italians. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 130/2 Beasts .. Such as chew the Cud, and are not Horned, as Camelopard Giraffa. 1787 P. Beckford *Lett. Italy* (1805) I. 137 In the Piazza..was once seen a Giraffa alive, sent as a present to Lorenzo dei Medici..in 1487. 1822–33 tr. *Malte-Brun's Geog.* (1834) 539 (Stanf.) The Giraffa or the camelopard.

β. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vi. 104 Th' horned Hirable [1605 *marg.* alias Giraffe, 1608 *marg.* Alias Gyraffa]. *c* 1600 Sanderson in Purchas *Pilgrims* II. (1625) 1619 The admirablest and fairest beast that euer I saw, was a Iarraff. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 988 A liue Giraffle (which is a beast like a Cammell and Panther). 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1381 There wee saw a Ziraph speckled white and higher than any beast I had euer seene. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 205 In Gesner's History of Quadrupeds the Gyraff is..mentioned. 1739 E. Brown *Trav.* 289 There is likewise in this country the Giraff, an animal capable of striking with wonder the most incurious spectator. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 17 Description of the Giraffe, or Camelopardus. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* iii. 56 The presence..of the giraffe..is always a certain indication of water being within a distance of seven or eight miles.

appos. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Nov. 8/1 There my driver shot a fine giraffe-cow.

2. *Astr.* The constellation Camelopard 2.

1836 [see Camelopard 2]. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 320.

3. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Giraffe*, a car of peculiar construction to run on an incline. 1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Giraffe*, a form of cage or truck used on inclines in mines of the Pacific slope.

† **4.** A kind of upright spinet.

1876 in Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

Giraffid (dʒĭra·fid). [f. prec. + -id.] One of the *Giraffidæ*, the animal family of which the giraffe is the only living representative.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

‖ **Girandola** (dʒirӕ·ndŏlă). Also 7 **gyrondola,** 8 **girondola.** [a. It. *girandola* Girandole, f. *girare* to turn in a circle, a. L. *gȳrare*, f. *gȳrus*, a. Gr. γῦρος circle.]

1. A kind of revolving firework; a discharge of rockets, etc. from a revolving wheel.

1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 250 The *Girandola* and fire works upon S. Peter's Eve. 1684 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Nov., Being the Queene's birth-day, there were fire-works on the Thames before White-hall, with pageants of castles, forts, and other devices of gyrondolas, serpents .. all represented in fire. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* II. 670 Rockets were let off, starring again this Campus Stellæ with a St. Peter's *Girandola* on a small scale. 1887 Dowden *Shelley* II. vi. 259 They witnessed .. the fireworks at the Castle of St. Angelo, which exhibited, in addition to the customary girandola, the Mausoleum of Hadrian in a fiery restoration.

2. A revolving jet of water, or a series of jets in an ornamental fountain.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 1 Apr., A dolphin that casts a girandola of water neere 30 foote high. 1645 *Ibid.* 6 May, In the midst of these stands a Janus quadrifons, y^t^ cast forth 4 girandolas. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 366 The Girandola and other water works. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 438 The *girondola*, or dragon fountain, throws up a vast column of water to the height of twenty *palmi.*

Girandole (dʒi·rӑndoul). Also 7 **gironell, girondel,** 8 **girandel.** [a. F. *girandole*, a. It. *girandola*: see prec.]

1. A species of firework; = Girandola 1.

1634 J. Bate *Myst. Nat.* 77 How to make Gironells, or fire wheeles. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 132 The greatest height of any of those fired in the grand Girandole was about 615 yards. 1868 *Morning Star* 29 June, The whole wound up with a girandole of two thousand rockets.

transf. 1766 Sir W. Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 195 The mouth of the volcano threw up every minute a girandole of red hot stones, to an immense height.

2. A revolving fountain-jet; = Girandola 2.

1813 J. Forsyth *Rem. Antiq. Italy* 273 Rock-work and girandoles of water.

3. A branched support for candles or other lights, either in the form of a candlestick for placing on a table, etc., or more commonly as a bracket projecting from a wall.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 10 June 3/3 Sconce Glasses and Girandoles. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 281 A bill of sale of the sofas, pier glasses and girandoles. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* I. iii, It led into a vestibule..hung with Venetian girandoles. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xi, The walls white and gold, with large oval mirrors at intervals, and old crystal girandoles.

4. An ear-ring or pendant, esp. one which has a large central stone surrounded by smaller ones.

1825 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 347 She had my ..second-best earrings, the girandoles, and second-best necklace. 1852 Mrs. Smythies *Bride Elect* xiii, When the tiara was on her head, the girandoles in her ears [etc.].

5. *attrib.*, as *girandole-chest, -ornament.*

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 17 The girandel chest is made of wood, of what size you think proper, according to the number of rockets you design to fire at once. 1828 *Ladies Pocket Mag.* I. 143 The neck-lace is formed of two rows of gold beads..with a girandole ornament of turquoise stones.

Girant: see Gyrant.

Gira pigra, obs. form of Hiera picra.

Girar, obs. form of Jerker.

Girasol(e (dʒi·rӑsɒl, -soul). Also 6 **girosol,** 8 **gyrasole.** [a. It. *girasole* (whence also F. *girasol*), f. *gira-re* to turn + *sole* the sun. Cf. Heliotrope.]

†1. A sunflower. *Obs. rare*—¹.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 91 With gazing lookes, short sighes, vnsetled feet He stood, but turn'd, as Girosol, to Sun.

2. A variety of opal which reflects a reddish glow in a bright light; called also *fire-opal*.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 403 Diamonds, rubies, & other stones y^t are called *girasolis*. 1611 COTGR., *Girasole*, a Girasole; or precious stone, of the kind of Opalls, that yeelds an eye-like luster, which way soeuer you turne it, vnlesse it be towards the sunne; for then it casts forth beames like the sunne. 1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* lxxiv, Some..were of a fair Opal colour, and some of the Girasole. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 253 To this family (Oriental Sapphire) we may also annex the stone called Gyrasole. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 42 Girasol .. I have long since adopted this word .. to distinguish the substance to which Mr. Werner gives the general name of opal, and to which the Abbé Hauy gives the name of *quartz resinite*. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 309 In the midst of which, like a huge girasole, flashes the round sun. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 198 Girasol. Bluish-white, translucent, with reddish reflections in a bright light.

Gircken, obs. form of JERKIN, falcon.

Gird (gɔ̄id), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *north.* Also 9 *Northumb.* **gord**. [var. of GIRTH, perh. influenced by GIRD *v.*; but cf. *erd*, *yird* = EARTH.]

1. †a. A girdle (*obs.*). b. †A strap or band of any kind (*obs.*); a saddle-girth.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2272 Glitoun .. smot Tauryn ..On the helm with the sweord, That the dynt stod at the gird. 1566 in D. H. Fleming *Mary Q. of Sc.* (1897) 499 Tway skenyeis of girdis to bind up the bedde. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 167 He hath, as it were, put a gird about the whole world. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. v, What! Drink so shallow? It is enough to break both girds and pettrel. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gird*, *Girdan*, the girth of a saddle. *Perths.*

2. A hoop for a barrel, or one used as a child's plaything. (Cf. GIRR, GIRTH *sb.*¹ 2.)

1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 308 Girds of Irone for punsheones or pypes the hundreth weght, viii *li.* 1622 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 294 For fower gerdes for the runlets, 4*d.* 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 413 This chain of rocks is called, by the country people, one of the Girds of the Earth. *a* 1800 *Fair Annie* xxvii. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.*, Has your wine barrels cast the girds, Or is your white bread gone? 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gord*, a hoop. 'The gords is all comin' off the rain-tubs.' 'The bairns hez all getten gords ti play wi'.'

3. *Comb.*, as †**girdsting**, a piece of wood for making hoops. (Cf. *girth-sting*, GIRTH *sb.*¹ 8.)

1534 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.) Ane thousand half girdstingis and vi^c haill gridstingis. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 308 Girdstingis the hundreth, xxs.

Gird (gɔ̄id), *sb.*² Also 4 **gyrd**. [f. GIRD *v.*²]

†1. A sharp stroke or blow. *Obs. rare.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 629 The brothir that the hand-ax bar..A gyrd rycht to the king can mak. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 60 With hir to sport and play, With fauldit neif, and tak hir mony gird. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 79/1 When hee toucheth them to the quicke, when hee giueth them girdes with y^e spurre.

†b. *fig.* A stroke of policy. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 51 Was it nocht evin be sik a fenȝeit gyrd, Quhen Paris .. Socht to the citie Laces in Sparta, And thar the douchtyr of Lydea stal awa.

2. A sudden movement or jerk, a spurt of action; chiefly in phrases *at a gird*, *for a gird*, *by fits and girds* (cf. FIT *sb.*² 4 c); also *in a gird*: (dial.), in a trice. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 149 Lowsynge muste be .. so quycke and hard yat it be wyth oute all girdes. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci.* I. A iv, Agayne, with labor by it selfe, great matters compaste bee, Euen at a gyrde in very lyttel time or none wee see. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 18 The devotion of worldlings is all for a gird. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 56 All that he saith either by fits and girds of Calvin, or in his justest narratives. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gird*, a very short space of time, a moment. 'I'll be wi' you in a gird.' 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Gird*, only in the phrase 'by fits an' girds' = by fits and starts.

3. A spasm of pain, sudden pang. Now *dial.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 213 What is..the torment of the reynes, to the stitches, girds, and gripes of an aking Conscience? 1667 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 371 Old age comes attended with many painful girds and achings. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 7 My Heart relented, and gave me several Girds and Twitches. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., A poorly person will say, in humorous reference to his weak condition, 'I's middling at meal-times, but I've hardish girds between.'

4. A sharp or biting remark directed against a person; a gibe, 'dig', 'hit'. In common use *c* 1580–1700; now somewhat *arch.*

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* a iv b, Those that wyll them [satires] write With taunting gyrds & glikes and gibes must vexe the lewde. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 25 Many a dry bob, close gird, and privy nip have he given him. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 390 For his girds were oblique, and touched to the quick, but not directly exceptionable. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. iv. iii. (1849) 218 Lois of Sanxere, I ask thee in this presence, Fling'st thou these girds at me? 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 894, I mean no gird at this tendency.

b. with punning allusion to GIRD *sb.*¹

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Conf.* 72 Thou shalt be double girt with girds.

5. *dial.* An outburst (of laughter).

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 42 Th' fly'ring Karron seet up o Gurd o Leawghing. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 103 She fetched up a girt gird a laffin, an sed [etc.].

Gird (gɔ̄id), *v.*¹ Inflected **girded** and **girt**. Forms: 1 **gyrdan**, *Northumb.* ȝi-gyrde, 4–6 **gerd**(e, 4–7 **girde**, (5 **gyrdyn**, **gurde**, 6 **gyrde**), 6– **gird**. *Pa. t. a.* 1 **gyrde**, 3–4 **gurde**, (4 **gurd**, **gerd**), 4–5 **girde**, (5 *pl.* **gurdene**), 6 **gyrd**(e. *β.* 4 **girdede**, 5–6 **gyrded**, 6 **gerded**, 6– **girded**. *γ.* 4 **gyrt**, **gert**, **girt**(e, 5 **gyrte**, 7– **girt**. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 **gyrded**, 4 **gyrdid**, *Sc.* **girdit**, 6 **ger-**, **gyrded**, 6– **girded**. *β.* 3 **i-gurd**, 4 **gurde**, 4–6 **gird**(e, 5–6 **gyrd**(e. *γ.* 4 **gert**, 5 **girte**, 6 **gerte**, **gyrte** (**gyrthe**), 3– **girt**. [OE. *gyrdan* = OS. *gurdian* (Du. *gorden*), OHG. *gurten* (MHG. and mod.G. *gürten*), ON. *gyrða* (OSw. *giorþa*, Sw. *gjorda*, Da. *gjorde*) to gird:—OTeut. **gurdjan*. To other grades of the same root belong Goth. (*bi-*, *uf-*)*gairdan* to gird, *gairda* girdle; see GIRTH, GARTH ²; some scholars connect also Goth. *gard-s* house, corresp. to GARTH ¹, YARD.

Throughout its whole history the English word is chiefly employed in rhetorical language, in many instances with more or less direct allusion to biblical passages.]

1. *trans.* To surround, encircle (the waist, a person about the waist) with a belt or girdle, esp. for the purpose of confining the garments and allowing freer action to the body. Chiefly *refl.* or *pass.*; also, after Biblical phrase, *to gird one's loins*, *reins*, etc. Also *to gird up*, *about*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 18 Miððy [þu] uere ȝiungra ðu waldes ðec ȝigyrde..miððy uutudlice ðu bist ȝeuintrad ..oðer ðec gyrdeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 ȝe schulen liggen in on heater, and i-gurd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3149 Sod and girt, stondende, and staf on hond. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1804 Coryneus first vp he stirt, & wyþ a clo þ his body gyrt. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xii. 11 ȝe schulen girde about ȝoure reynes. — *Tobit* v. 5 Tobie..fond a ȝung man stondende, ful faire, gird [1535 COVERDALE gyrded vp], and as redi to gon. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7054 The lauendres kirtel on she cast, She gird hir, and tukked hir fast. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 432 b/2 For gyrdle he gyrded hym on his bare flesshe wyth a corde. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 29 Girde vp thy loynes, and take my staffe in thy hande, and go thy waye. — *Luke* xii. 35 Let youre loynes be gerded aboute. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1113 Those Leaves They gatherd .. And .. together sowd, To gird thir waste. 1782 COWPER *Truth* 82 In shirt of hair, and weeds of canvas dressed, Girt with a bell-rope that the Pope has blessed. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii, He girt his loins and came. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, She girded herself with a white apron. 1872 [EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY] *S. Sea Bubbles* vii. 176 They girded him with strange belts.

b. *fig.* To prepare (oneself) for action; to brace up (oneself) *for*, *to*, or *to do* something. Often with *up*.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix. 22 Girde þe as a man ayenst þe fendes wickednes. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiv. 1 As ready gird to doe his office in the midst of the Church. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. iii. (1673) 49 The mind is strengthened and girt close by indigence and frugality. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 702 [They] one in heart, in interest, and design Gird up each other to the race divine. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 126 To gird themselves up to any enterprize of pith or moment. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 15 He was already girding himself for his life's work.

†c. To clothe *with* or *in* a garment confined by a girdle. *Obs. rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* vi. 14 Dauid is gird [Vulg. *accinctus*; 1388 clothed; 1611 girt] with a surplees. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 258 Girt in his Gabin Gown the Heroe sate.

†d. To bind (a horse) with a saddle-girth. (Cf. GIRTH *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3985 Adoun þai liȝt & her hors girten. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxix. 495 Gawayne and Galerone gurdene [*v. r.* dyghtis] here stedes. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 25 He is a foole .. That to his saddle would leape on hye Before or he haue girt his horse. *c* 1566 *Merie Tales* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxv, Skelton commaunded the ostler to sadle his mare, & the hosteler did gyrde the mare hard. 1677 MIEGE *Dict. Eng.-Fr.*, To gird a Horse, *cengler un cheval.*

2. *fig.* To invest or endue *with* attributes, esp. (after biblical phrase) *with strength*, *power*, etc.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xvii. 31 [xviii. 32] Se god me ȝegyrde mid mæȝnum, and mid cræftum. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 33 [ibid.] (Horstm.) Lauerd þat girde me with might. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xvii. 33 [ibid.] God that hath gird me with vertu. *Ibid.* lxiv. 7 [lxv. 6] Thou makest redi hillis in thi vertu, and art gird with power. *a* 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 126 The vyrgyn mari in whome thou hast cladde the in fayrnesse and gyrthe the in strengthe. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. ix, This God then girded me in his all-mighty pow'rs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 194 The Son On his great Expedition now appeer'd, Girt with Omnipotence. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* I. 49 Sent forth to save, and girt with God-like power. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 643 The sights with which thou torturest gird my soul With new endurance. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 14 Without carrying away any living pictures of significant story which might .. gird them with endurance in a moment of difficulty.

3. To equip (oneself or another) *with* a sword suspended from a belt fastened round the body; sometimes with reference to investing a person with the sword of knighthood.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2865 (Gr.) Hine se halga wer gyrde grægan sweorde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls.) 3615 Mid is suerd he was igurd, þat so strong was & kene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3291 þe kniȝt .. gerd him wiþ a god sword. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 322 Gonnore hir-self girde hym with his swerde. 1568 R. GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 95 Upon Easter day .. he was gyrde with the sworde of the Duke of Briteyn. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 127 And because he had not yet received the Order of Knighthood, he was by Henry Earl of Lancaster girt solemnly with the sword. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 742 Was I for this entitled Sir, And girt with trusty sword and spur. 1848 GALLENGA *Italy Past & Pr.* I. p. xxv, They gave her a standard; they girt her sons with the weapons of war.

4. a. To fasten (a sword or other weapon) to one's person by means of a belt. Const. *on*, *upon*, *to*. Also with *on* adv.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xliv. 4 [xlv. 3] Gyrd nu þin sweord ofer þin þeoh [L. *super femur tuum*] þu Mihtiga. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid. (Horstm.) Girde þi swerde of iren and stele Ouer þi thee. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cc. 181 Andrew of herkela..worthely arrayed and with a swerd gurt aboute hym. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 146 He dyd on his helme and gyrte on his sword. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 270 Hauynge theyr quyuers of arrowes gerte to them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 713 My Bow and Thunder, my Almighty Arms, Gird on, and Sword upon thy puissant Thigh. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 247 The combatant too late the field declines, When now the sword is girded to his loins. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 689 A trusty sword was constantly girt to their side. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. iv, His pistols were still girded round him. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, Girt to his side was the steel hilt of an old sword without blade or scabbard. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxii, The doctor took up his hat and pistols, girt on a cutlass .. and .. crossed the palisade.

b. To secure (clothing, armour, etc.) on the person by means of a girdle; also *to gird on*, *up*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls 8962 þo caste þis gode mold hire mantel of anon & gurde aboute hire middel a uair linne ssete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 316 ȝif þise clo þis ben gurde & more large in widnesse, þei beren on hem more synne. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xxi. 7 Simon Peter .. gyrde his mantell aboute him & sprange in to y^e see. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 109 An old gowne girded to him with a thong. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xx. 32 So they girded sackcloth on their loynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 542 Let each His Adamantine coat gird well. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 17 Bade the Greeks Gird on their armour. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xxxiv, Warn Lanark's knights to gird their mail. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 45 He rode with his finely shaped head and breast naked, his blanket being girt round his waist. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. (1868) 24 So Perseus arose, and girded on the sandals and the sword. 1877 J. NORTHCOTE *Catacombs* I. v. 71 With his tunic girt high about his loins.

c. To put (a cord, etc.) *round* something. *rare.*

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, Very strong cords .. which the workmen had girt round my neck, my hands, my body, and my legs.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* †a. To surround as with a belt; to tie firmly or confine. Also *to gird up*, *in*, *about*, *together*. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xii, Sommers greene all girded up in sheaues. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v. Wks. 1856 I. 103 Then I Catch straight the cords end; and..offer a rude hand As readie to girde in thy pipe of breath. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxii. 16 As timber girt and bound together in a building [etc.]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) Index to Plate 84 Two stantions of timber which are girded together in several places, with wood or Iron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 82 How [they will] gird the Sphear With Centric and Eccentric scribl'd o're. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 For I take the seed .. to be a cluster of bubbles wryed up snug, or a bottome of hoops or springs closely girt or knit together.

b. To encircle (a town, etc.) with an armed force; to besiege, blockade.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI*, 153 b, He..determined to get the town of Vernoyle in perche, and gyrd it round about with a strong seage. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) C, But trust me, Princes, I haue girt his fort, And I will sacke it. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 66 But the French was so streightly girt up within Lieth, that no supplies were brought unto them. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Inf.* XIV. 64 This of the seven kings was one, Who girt the Theban walls with siege. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 284 The whole place is secretly girt in with a military force.

c. To fasten tightly, draw close (as a fetter or bond) upon a person. *rare.*

1732–8 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 139 His Highness girt the laws close upon the Papists.

6. Said of that which surrounds: To encircle, enclose, confine.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 206 Some of þe naddrene biclupten heom so faste al a-boute þat heom þouȝte heo scholden to-berste so streite heo gurden heom with-oute. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 616 Gret flaggatis tharof thai maid, Gyrdit with Irne-bandis braid. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. ix, An iron crown intensely hot, shall gird Thy hoary Temples. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 243 Girt with a chain he cannot wish to break His only bliss is sorrow for her sake. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 444 A discoloration .. which extended..over the loins and very nearly girded the body. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. ii. (1858) 187 Girt with the iron ring of Fate. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 157 Then first since Enoch's golden ring had girt Her finger [etc.]. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 197 A mighty mound girded by a fosse.

b. of natural surroundings or barriers, esp. of rivers.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 20 Like to his Iland, girt in with the Ocean. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 14 The navigable rivers, whereof some (as it were) gird in the whole realme. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 276 That Nyseian Ile Girt with the River Triton. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 27 This lawn .. was girded entirely around by a circle of lofty trees. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 13 The range thus girds in and defines the plain. 1870–4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* I. iv, A river girds the city west and south.

c. of a ring or crowd of people; chiefly *refl.* or *passive.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1415 Your company along I will not wish, lest it perhaps offend them To see me girt with friends. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* III. 133 On foot they

girt their Father round. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 37 Girt with a crowd of listening Graces, With expectation on their faces. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 5 Boadicea..Girt by half the tribes of Britain.

d. of immaterial surroundings (chiefly *passive*).

1629 MILTON *Nativity* 202 Ashtaroth .. Now sits not girt with tapers' holy shine. 1671 — *P. R.* I. 120 So to the coast of Jordan he directs His easy steps, girded with snaky wiles. 1833 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 273 Shut up as in a crumbling tomb, girt round With blackness as a solid wall. 1836 H. HOLLAND *Med. Notes* (1839) 274 It is well worthy of note .. how long in fact it [life] may continue, thus narrowed and girt in on every side. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix. (1848) 120 Unheard was shepherd's song, And silence girt the woods.

e. To move round. *rare.*

1688 PRIOR *On Exod.* iii. 14, 51 Why does each consenting Sign With prudent Harmony combine..To gird the Globe, and regulate the Year? 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* v. 20 They [Navigators] must therefore have surrounded, or girded the Earth.

† 7. *intr.* Of a string: To have a grip *upon* what it encircles. *Obs.*

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 187 The String .. will touch and gird more upon the Groove of the Work, and consequently .. will the better command the Work about.

Gird (gɔ̄ɪd), *v.*[2] Forms: 4 girden, gerde, gorde, 4–5 gyrd, gurd(e, 4-6 girde, 5-6 gyrde, (7 guird-, guerd), 4- gird. *Pa. t.* 3 gurde, 4 gert(e, 4–5 girde, girt, 4–6 gird, gyrd; 4 *pl.* girdiden, 5 *Sc.* girdit, 6- girded, (7 guirded). *Pa. pple.* 3 gurd, 4 y-girt, 4–5 gird(e, 5 gurt, (7 gurde), 6- girded. [Of obscure origin.

Derivation from OE. *gierd* rod, YARD, is impossible on account of the initial guttural, and indirect connexion with that word appears also inadmissible, as WGer. *ar-* from *az-* has no corresponding weak grade *ur-*.]

† 1. *trans.* To strike, smite. Often with advb. compl. describing the effect of the stroke, as *to gird down, off, out*, also *to gird in two, to death, to ground*, etc. Also of pain: To touch sharply (*rare*).

c 1205 LAY. 1596 He gurde suard on þat hæfd þat he grund sohte. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2299 A-two peces he hadde him gurd, No hadde Glitoun y-come. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1240 Grimly wiþ gret cours eiþer gerdeþ oþer, & William wiþ god wille so wel þe duk hitt [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 177 Girde out the grete teth of the grym best. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2474 Settis all þe gailis on gledis & girdis doun þe wallis. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 35 With that the Meir gird him vpon the gumes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 622 If I trespas eft, gyrd of my hede. 1606 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 92. 107 When therefore some sodain stitch girds me in the side. 1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruct.* 91 The horseman .. with a stiffe .. cudgel so guirded and laced the backe .. of his .. master. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 49 That will cause her [the hawk] to gird and master them, as it were, at the sowce.

b. *absol.* To deliver a blow. Also Sc. *to let gird* (cf. *to let drive*).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2062 [Gawayn] gordez to Gryngolet with his gilt helez. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1219 Gers many grete syre grane & girdis þur3e maillis. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 105 The grume .. leit gird to schir Kay, Fellit the freke with his fist flat in the flure. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xv, Thay girnit and lait gird with grainis, Ilk gossip uder grievit.

† 2. To impel or move hastily or rudely: to thrust *in*, cast *up*, drive *back*, pull *out*, throw *down*; to fire (a gun) *to* (=at). *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1086 In at hys [the lion's] throte hys arme he gerte, Rent out the herte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 379, I Glotoun girt it [food] vp, er I hadde gone a myle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10370 But the grekes were so grym, þai gird hom abake. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2227 Sum with gunnes of þe grekis girdis vp stanes. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 848 Thai .. girdit out suerdis on the grund grene. *a* 1650 *Scot. Field* 93 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 216 Many a gaping gunn was gurde to the walls, where there fell of the first shott manie a fell ffooder.

3. *intr.* To move suddenly or rapidly; to rush, start, spring. Also *to gird forth, forward, out, together, up. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 911 þe grounde of gomorre [schal] gorde into helle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 417 With that come gyrdand, in A lyng, Crystall off Seytoun. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1243 Ane Beritinus..Come girdand out of Gadirs, out of þe grete cite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 161 Eneas gyrd abufe hym with a brayd. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 32 They girded forth, and cutting through the clouds .. they overflue the easterne winde apace. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 The freest horse, at the whiske of a wand, girdes forwarde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 No sooner hangs he by the hooke, but he runneth and girdeth with it in his mouth too and fro. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Gird*, to push, hurry about. The word is common in the phrase 'runnin' an' girdin'.'

4. *fig.* a. *absol.* To make 'hits' *at*, to jest or gibe *at* (rarely *against, upon*). Also in indirect passive. (The current sense.)

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 52 I.et the gogle eied Gardiner of winchester gyrde at it tyll his rybbes ake. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* II. iii, I wonder why many men gird so at the law. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 173 You must labour to jest, scoff, and gird, or raile against such and such sinnes. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. vi. (1713) 371 Why doth he not reprove debauchery.. rather than .. be always guerding at the sanctified party? 1823 LAMB *Let. to Southey* Corr. (1868) I. 212 You are always girding at what some pious .. folk think to be so [religion]. 1862 SALA *Seven Sins* I. vi. 123 The clubmen talked club scandal and girded at the Committee. 1891 *Times* 11 July 11/2 Not only is each member of the Triple Alliance denounced and girded at in turn, but [etc.].

b. *trans.* To assail with jest or sarcasm; to sneer or scoff at. ? *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 29 Sum .. he hath spitefully girdid behind there backs. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Discontented Man* (Arb.) 28 His life is a perpetuall Satyre, and hee is still girding the ages vanity. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxvi. 191 He girded him as he had done the Archbishop of York, telling him he looked for a new world. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xi. 184 The Examiner had been long girding him on incompetency.

Hence † **Gird-off** *ppl. a.*, struck off, severed.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xx. 22 Thanne she wente into al the puple, and spak to hem wiseli, the which the gird of heed of Siba .. casten forth to Joab.

Gird-brew, var. GIRT-BREW.

Girde, obs. form of GIRD.

Girded (gɔ̄·ɪdɛ̄d), *ppl. a.* [f. GIRD *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.

Beowulf (Z.) 2078 He fyrmest læg, gyrded cempa. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 27 Behold the Ordenance on their Carriages, With fatall mouthes gaping on girded Harflew. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 649 But by the guirded Sacrificers strength..orecome..holds forth his conquer'd necke. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Snow* 62 With trailing garments through the air they came, Or walked the ground with girded loins. 1882 J. ROBERTSON tr. *Müller's Heb. Synt.* § 97 Six hundred girded men. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 319/2 The young lord with his *hakama* (silk trousers) and girded sword.

Girdel, -er, obs. forms of GIRDLE, GIRDLER.

Girder [1] (gɔ̄·ɪdəɹ). Also 7 gerder. [f. GIRD *v.*[1] (sense 5) + -ER [1].]

1. a. A main beam in a framed floor, supporting the system of joisting that carries the flooring.

Sometimes (erroneously) used instead of BREASTSUMMER.

1611 COTGR., *Solive*, the peece of timber called a Girder, or Joist (betweene two Summers). 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iv. § 15. 309 Two girders were by tenents and mortaises let into the midst of it [the maine Summier]. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 137 The Girders are also to be of the same Scantlins the Summer and Ground-Plates are of. 1770 THORPE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 157 When I repaired the old house at Nettlested, .. in sawing off the end of the main girder, it was decayed at heart. 1820 T. TREDGOLD *Carpentry* (1853) 80 Framed floors differ from double floors only in having the binding joists framed into large pieces of timber, called girders. *Ibid.* 83 Framed floors consist of girders, binding joists, bridging joists, and ceiling joists.

b. An iron or steel longitudinal beam employed for a similar purpose; esp., a latticed, plate, or other compound structure used to form the span of a bridge.

The main transverse beams of a girder bridge, corresponding to the 'binding-joists' of a framed floor, are termed 'cross-girders'.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 344 IG and HK are vertical rods of wrought-iron which connect a great girder of the road-way with the tube AB. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 16 So fierce was the fire, that the glass in the roof melted; but the iron girders remained in their places. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 63 Forty-two girders, each thirty-two feet in length, were required, and the plates and angles for each girder were rolled in one length.

† 2. In masonry (see quots.). *Obs.* a. A bond-stone. b. A bonding-course.

a. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 47/2 Among the Girders we reckon those courses of large stones which tie the outward Shell to the inward.

b. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48/1 But there are other Girders besides .. which run the whole length of the Wall to embrace the Corners. These other Girders..we call Cornices.

3. *attrib.*, as **girder-bridge**, a bridge whose superstructure consists of longitudinal girders carrying the platform or roadway; **girder-rail**, a form of tramway rail, introduced about 1860, and so called from the resemblance of its section to that of the ordinary iron girder used in construction.

1854 WRALE *Engineer's Pocket-bk.* 389 The excess of strength that should be given to Girder Bridges. 1856 H. HAUPT *Bridge Construct.* 265 The manner of constructing trussed girder bridges. 1861 *Times* 7 Oct., These persons were engaged..in the erection of a girder bridge across the River Ouse. 1894 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/3 Metal ways with girder rails and simple connections are the form most favoured.

Hence **Gi·rderage**, girders collectively.

1880 *Standard* 5 Jan. 5 The whole top mass of girderage, without giving way in detail, may have been blown off the piers.

† **Girder** [2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. GIRD *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who sneers or cavils.

1584 LYLY *Campaspe* III. ii, What is a quip? *Manes.* We great girders cal it a short saying of a sharp witte, with a bitter sense in a sweete word. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Hornebk.* 138 By sitting on the stage, you..may lawfully presume to be a girder, and stand at the helm to steer the passage of scenes. 1611 COTGR., *Lardonneur*, a girder, flowter.

Girding (gɔ̄·ɪdiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. GIRD *v.*[1] + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. GIRD [1], in various senses.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 122 Othere there ben, that men clepen Cristene men of Gyrdynge: for thei ben alle gyrt aboven. *c* 1592 STOW *Eng. Chron.* an. 1340. 362 The king created him at Westminster by the girding of a sword. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 419 To make Roses, or other Flowers come late..The Seuenth [Meanes] is, the Girding of the Body of the Tree about with some Pack-threed. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) X. iv. 117 Patience is (as it were) the girding up of the soul, which like the girding up of the body gives it both strength and decency too.

2. That which girds; esp. † a. A girdle. (Also *girding-up*) (*obs.*). b. *dial.* A saddle-girth. † c. A girder (*obs.*).

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xi. 5 And riȝtfulnesse schal be the girdil of hise leendis, and feith schal be the girdyng of hise reynes. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4224 Laces and stringes he kerue on twoo, and the girding of the shelde also. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 402 Scho come sic speid, Than in the girding grittar ay scho growis. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 233 Groundsels .. transoms, and such principals, with here and there a girding, wherevnto they fasten their splints or radels. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 59 Are not Saddles, Girdings and Spurs made for Horses? 1789. BURNS *Weary fa' you, Duncan Gray*, The girdin brak, the beast cam doun.

3. *Comb.*, as **girding-beam** = GIRDER [1] 1; **girding-place**, the part of the body round which the girdle or girth is fastened.

1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Girding-beams*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 274 It must (they say) be .. kept fast bound neere vnto the middle or *girding place of the patient. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1727/8 A large Chesnut Gelding .. between 15 and 16 hands high .. a white Rim under the Belly near the girding place.

Gi·rding, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GIRD *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb GIRD [2]. † a. Discharging, firing (of cannon) (*obs.*). b. Jeering, gibing.

a. *a* 1650 *Scot. Field* 323 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 228 There was gurding forth of gunns: with many great stones.

b. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 130 He fell to taunting and girding at them. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 159 Bitter invectives, unmannerly jeers, petulant girding at those that are in authority. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 37 Shakespeare .. never misses an opportunity of girding at your pompous and affectedly pensive character.

Gi·rding *vbl. sb.*[3] *dial.* [f. GIRD *sb.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of fitting (barrels) with hoops.

1609 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 289 For girding of barels, ij*d.* *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 17 John Jardine, the cooper, chanced to come to Knowe—back in the course of his girding and hooping peregrinations.

Girding (gɔ̄·ɪdiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. GIRD *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That girds, in senses of the vb.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. § 1 (1669) 54½ Walk (Christian) in the view of God's Omniscience, this is a girding consideration. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 79 So, Abandon'd by its Girding Wood, Sinks an old Roof, which had for Ages stood. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 915 To cut the girding stay they run. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The use of stiff and girding stays. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 543 The Russo-Siberians gave us vaguely a girding-line of ice. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxix, 'Tis the ripening of the oats! All the day they have been dancing .. Waiting for the girding hook.

Girding (gɔ̄·ɪdiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. GIRD *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] That girds, scoffs, or jeers.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 168 Prophane, filthy, and girding jests. 1691 tr. *d'Emilianne's Observations* 126 The Receiver .. told us, in a very girding manner, that [etc.]. 1882 *Spectator* 2 Dec. 1535 They .. believe in girding speeches as foolish Communists believe in petroleum.

Girdiron, obs. form of GRIDIRON.

Girdle (gɔ̄·ɹd'l), *sb.* Forms: 1 gyrdel, 2, 4, 6 gerdell(e, 3 girrdell, 3–4 gurdel, (5 -il), 4 girdel, -ul, 4–5 girdil, 5–6 gir-, gyrdel(le, -ill(e, -yl(le, 5–7 gyrdle, 6 girddel, girthell, guyrdell, 4- girdle. [OE. *gyrdel* (f. *gyrdan* to GIRD: see -LE) = MDu. *gurdel, gordel* (Du. *gordel*), OHG. *gurtil* masc., *gurtila* fem. (MHG. and mod.G. *gürtel*), ON. *gyrðill* (OSw. *giordel*, Sw. *gördel*); the OE. *gyrdels* (= OS *gurdisl*), f. the same grade of the root with a different suffix (see -ELS), is found earlier than *gyrdel*, but did not survive into ME.]

1. A belt worn round the waist to secure or confine the garments; also employed as a means of carrying light articles, esp. a weapon or purse.

In the general sense now only literary (the colloquial word being BELT), but still commonly used for a cord or the like tied round the waist and having the ends hanging down.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Se iohannes witodlice hæfde reaf of olfende hærum & fellenne gyrdel [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* gerdel] embe hys lendenu. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3210 Hiss girrdell wass off shepess skinn Abutenn hise lendess. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 58/150 In stude of is gurdel al-so; with rope he him bond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 236 þe gerdel aboue be-tocneþ chastete of bodie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 64 By hire girdel heeng a purs of lether. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 My girdyl of ledir barryd with siluir with bokyll and pendaunth. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlviii. 167 Gyrdelles of chaynes of golde and sylver. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 143 A purse at his girdle, with bullets, and his other necessaries. 1619 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 216, I paid my cozen .. for an embroydered girdle and Hangers. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 147 ¶ 3 This Cestus was a fine Party-coloured Girdle. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 83 The nobility .. wear also a black girdle about four fingers broad, and garnished with plates and buckles of silver. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 160 Here, Mother, tie My girdle for me, and bind up this hair. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, Her white silk garment was bound by a golden girdle. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 5 The combatants at boxing and wrestling matches wear girdles. 1890 *Draper's Circular*, Girdles are being used for all sorts and conditions of dresses for day wear.

b. *spec.* (*Eccl.*) (See quot. 1866.)

1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 7 For frankensence ed iiij girdles iiij^{d}. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 49, ij vestementes .. a girdell a fruntall and 3 albes. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 354 *Girdle*, the cord that girds the alb, usually made of white cotton about three yards long.

c. in various phrases and proverbial sayings.

Many of these refer to the practice of wearing keys hung at one's girdle. (*To have, hold*) *under one's girdle*: in subjection, under one's control. † *Ne'er an M by your girdle?* = Haven't you the politeness to say 'Master'? † *To give up the girdle*: to confess oneself beaten. † *To turn one's girdle*: ?to find harmless outlet for one's anger (see Schmidt and the commentators).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 181 Bot gefe þaim vp þe girdill vs gaynes no3t ellis. *Ibid.* 758 And o þir recouyre me þi rewme or reche vp þe girdill. *c* 1530 R. Hilles *Commonpl. Bk.* (1858) 140 All the keys hange not by one manys gyrdyll. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 203/2 If hee bee in Rome, and hath all Princes neckes vnder hys gyrdell. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 Neare an M by your girdle? 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence's Andria* I. i. (1607) 11 Iwis it is long hence I must liue after anothers pleasure, with my head vnder anothers girdle. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 104, I know you are as good a man..as was ere girt in a girdle. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 143 *Prince.* I thinke he be angrie indeede. *Claud.* If he be, he knowes how to turne his girdle. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Pref. 12 In whose Opinion they onely have the Keyes of Art at their girdles. 1660 Burney *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 80 He is curst in his Mothers Belly that would overtop such Princes, and bring their heads under his Girdle. 1667–8 Pepys *Diary* 14 Feb., Thereby [by allowing £70,000 a year for 'intelligence'] Cromwell carried the secrets of all the princes of Europe at his girdle. 1706 Fowler in Hearne *Collect.* 20 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 166 He depended upon none, and .. would not be under any one's Girdle. 1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* II. lxxvii. 31 A leader who carries half the Scottish Church under his girdle.

† 2. The part of the body round which the girdle is fastened; only in phrases *beneath, above, up to*, etc. *the girdle. Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 1325 Þe merminnen þæt beoð deor of muchele ginnen, wifmen hit þunchet fuliwis, bi-neoðe þon gurdle hit þuncheð fisc. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6449 Eren they haveth an ellen long, That byneothe theo gurdel hit hongith. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 A persone syttyng in the trone of god whiche from yᵉ gyrdell downwarde was all lyke fyre. 1624 Lord Keeper Williams in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 203 And allreadye up to the gyrdle in his grave. 1632 *Womens Rights* 315 It was greater shame to strike vnder the girdle than it is now. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 75 It was a favourable and merry Conceit of a Cardinal of Rome, that there was no Law beneath the Girdle. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 124 This great man..married his own servant maid and then for excuse, said there was no wisdom below the girdle.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1607 *Puritan* III. i, Ere the day Be spent to th' Girdle, thou shalt be set free. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xi. 291 The atmosphere cleared, and showed the mountains clothed to their girdles with snow.

3. *transf.* uses of 1. That which surrounds, as a girdle does the body; †a zone. † *The girdle of the world*; the ecliptic, the equator. Also of immaterial surroundings.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 260 We hataþ on leden quinque zonas, ðæt synd fif gyrdlas. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 63 Five..zones..we may aptly call them equidistant places, or Girdles. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, Prol. 19 Suppose within the Girdle of these Walls Are now confined two mightie Monarchies. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 398 The Great Brizes, which the Motion of the Aire in great Circles, (such as are vnder the Girdle of the World) produceth. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 416 The Rhiphean Mountains encompass them..which..they call the Girdle of their Land. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 322 Five Girdles bind the Skies, the torrid Zone Glows with the passing and repassing Sun. *c* 1700 J. Lawson in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Feb. 419/1 A delicious country..placed in that girdle of the world which affords wine, oil, fruit. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 20 The billows roll, From the world's girdle to the frozen pole. — *Charity* 86 Trade is the golden girdle of the globe. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. 219 The horizon was bounded by a girdle of forests. 1847–8 H. Miller *First Impr.* viii. (1857) 133 The quick, smart patter of hammers sounds incessantly, in one encircling girdle of din. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* (1877) I. 5 The Palatine hill .. the first nucleus of the Roman Empire, lay in the centre of a girdle of eminences. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 321 Among good and holy men love would still be the girdle of perfectness.

† b. *To put* (*make, cast*) *a girdle* (*round*) *about*: to go round, make the circuit of (the earth). *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 175 Ile put a girdle about the earth, in forty minutes. 1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 277 About the world My trauailes make a girdle. 1621 Middleton *Sun in Aries* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 342 Sir Francis Drake .. did cast a girdle about the world. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. v. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 43 They would have thought Themselves as famous as their Countryman That putt a girdle round about the world.

c. That which confines or binds in; a restraint, limit.

a 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Faithf. Friends* IV. iv, To all Thy thoughts, thy wishes, and thine actions, No power shall put a girdle. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 38 The sixt Persecution .. [was] limited .. to a short time, (for it was precinct with a triennial girdle). 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 221 But suppose it any way possible to limit sinne, to put a girdle about that Chaos. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* vi. 193 The iron girdle of a solemn and irrevocable oath.

4. *spec.* a. A kind of sea-weed, *Laminaria saccharina.*

1548 Turner *Names Herbes* (E. D. S.) 27 Cingulum .. maye be named in englishe, fysshers gyrdle or sea gyrdel. 1551 — *Herbal* I. K iv b, Ther is a certayne kynde of sewrake with a brode leafe, of a grene color, to the whyche sum geue the name of a leeke, other call this gyrdell.

b. *Anat.* Applied to various parts in the structure of animal bodies; in modern use chiefly of the bony supports for the upper and lower limbs, which in Vertebrata are respectively called the *shoulder* (or *pectoral*) and *pelvic* (or *hip*) *girdle.*

1601 *Househ. Ord.* 296 The cheife clerke of the kitchen hath for his fee all the girdles of fresh sturgeon spent within the house. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* III. i. (1678) 56 Under the region of the navel, lies the girdle or upper part of the Kall. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 352 The last is very like our English Hedge Snail, but without Girdles, and has a small Navel. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 109 As a powerful bony girdle, it [the pelvis] affords articulation to the abdominal extremities. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 138 When a leech is impregnated, an enlargement takes place around the sexual apertures, which has received the name of the girdle or clitellum. 1883 Martin & Moale *Vertebr. Dissect.* II. 119 The Shoulder Girdle is made up of a *coracoid, clavicle*, and *scapula* on each side. *Ibid.* 122 The Pelvic Girdle is composed of the ilium, ischium, and os pubis on each side. 1891 *Science* (N. Y.) 21 Aug. 107/2 The fins, girdles, gill arches, scales, and membrane bones are all imperfectly developed or wanting [in eels].

c. The line or rim dividing the two faces of a brilliant (see quots.).

1819 Rees *Cycl., Girdle*, among Jewellers, the line which encompasses the stone parallel to the horizon; or which determines the greatest horizontal expansion of the stones. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* III. 184/2 The rim where the setting takes hold, or, as we have described it, the junction of the bases of the pyramids, is called the girdle. 1883 A. H. Church *Precious Stones* iii. 21 The 'girdle' or edge bounding the widest part of the stone, divides the crown from the base, and is concealed in part..by the mounting or setting.

d. *Arch.* (See quot. 1842.)

1727 Boyer *Dict. Angl.-Fr., Ceinture*, The Cincture, or Girdle of a Pillar. 1751 Chambers *Cycl., Girdle*, in Architecture. See *Cincture.* 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts, Girdle*, a small circular band around the shaft of a column.

e. *Mining.* A stratum or bed of stone or other substance occurring irregularly. (Cf. Band *sb.*² 12.)

1819 Rees *Cycl., Girdle*, in Mining, is the name used in Cumberland, and some other counties, to denote the uncertain strata, or chance beds, of stone or different substances that are met with in some districts. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Girdles*, in mining, are beds from about three inches to two feet or more in thickness; but the term is usually applied to beds varying from three inches to nine or ten inches thick.

f. *Bot.*

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 368 When the growth is normal .. the three segments which form a cycle always become arranged into a disc transverse to the stem, their outer surfaces thus forming an annular zone or girdle. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 381 The border of tracheides of each leaf is expanded into a low wing, which runs to meet that of the opposite leaf, and unites with it to form a transverse girdle.

g. A belt or ring made round the trunk of a tree by the removal of the bark (cf. Girdle *v.* 2).

1896 P. A. Bruce *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 150 The method employed by the Indians for the removal of the forest..consists in running a girdle around the trunks of the largest trees by cutting away the bark..the object of this being to intercept the flow of the sap. 1897 Bailey *Princ. Fruit-growing* 289, Fig. 45 shows a deposit of woody matter above a girdle caused by a label wire.

5. *Pin and girdle*: a swindling game, 'prick the garter' (see Garter *sb.* 5, 7).

1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 209 'Tis astonishing that a young gentleman, bred five or six years in our own universities, shou'd .. be drawn in..by those common known cheats of the pin and girdle.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *girdle-bell, -belt, -buckle, -compass, -maker*; *girdle-like, -shaped* adjs.; also **girdle-bed, -bone** (see quots.); † **girdle-glass**, a mirror carried at the girdle; **girdle-pains** = *girdle-sensation*; **girdle-sensation, -wheel** (see quots.).

1880 C. T. Clough in *Geol. Mag.* 443 **Girdle Beds.*— Alternations of thin sandstones and sandy shales. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XIV. viii, The sweet music of their *girdle-bells. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 488 Nor did his [Euryalus] Eyes less longingly behold The *Girdle-Belt, with Nails of burnish'd Gold. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vertebr. Anim.* 175 The Frog's skull is characterised by the development of a very singular cartilage bone, called by Cuvier the *os en ceinture* or *girdle-bone. 1790 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 207/1 A *girdle-buckle about the bigness of a crown-piece was also dug up. 1552 Huloet, *Girdle compasse, or in the compasse, or wyth the compasse of a gyrdle, *zotim* [? read *zonatim*]. *a* 1652 Brome *New Acad.* IV. ii. (1658) 85 How his [the man's] pocket-combe .. and her [the woman's] *Girdle-glasse, To order her black pashes, came together. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 1/3 It has a smart bodice, with .. a *girdle-like arrangement of cord in front. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/20 *Hic corrigiarius*, *gyrdil-maker. 1897 Hughes *Mediterr. Fever* iii. 122 Mental irritability and sleeplessness are combined with..*girdle-pains [etc.]. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Girdle-sensation*, the feeling of having a string or a broad band tied round the body or one of the limbs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 977 It was followed by atrophy of the muscles, impairment of vision ..girdle sensation [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. 521 The ulcer [of the stomach] is..occasionally, if of very long-standing, *girdle-shaped. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 287/1 *The Girdle Wheel is a [Spinning] Wheel so little that a Gentle-woman may hang it at her Girdle..and Spin with it, though she be walking about.

Girdle (gē·ɪd'l), *sb.*² *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 6 **girdil**(e, **-ill, (kyrdill), gyrdle**, 6– **girdle**, (9 *dial.* **gurdle**). [var. Griddle by metathesis of *r.*] A circular plate of iron which is suspended over the fire and upon which cakes are baked or toasted. (Cf. Griddle *sb.*).

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* cxvi. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Alsua he sall hafe .. a brasyn pot a pan a rostyng yrne a girdill [etc.]. 1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 408 A gyrdil, a bakbrede, a brewyne fat. 1533 *Ibid.* 451 Ane kamery stok, ane girdill, ane baik bread. 1563 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 169 A gyrdle, a brandrett. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* I. 95 Thay make breid after casting it vpon the girdle. 1682 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 106 Oatmeal.. which girdles hot bakes And turns to bannocks, and to oat cakes. 1708 S. Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 39 A large Girdle about 20 Pounds Weight..was found lying on the Floor. 1859 Atkinson *Walks & Talks Schoolboys* (1892) 343 Bilberry jam, and flaky cakes hot from the girdle. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xx. 196 We lay on the bare top of a rock, like scones upon a girdle.

b. Phrase. *Like a hen on a het* (*hot*) *girdle*: indicating a state of great uneasiness or discomfort.

1787 Burns *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, It's true she's .. tipper-taipers when she taks the gate first, like..a hen on a het girdle. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxxi, The Bailie .. had all this while shifted from one foot to another with great impatience 'like a hen', as he afterwards said, 'upon a het girdle'. [1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xxxi. 448 His gait .. emulated that of a hen treading a hot girdle.]

c. *Comb.*, as *girdle-cake* (cf. *griddle-cake*), *-maker, -making, -smith.*

1802 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 25 Aunt Ester spoil'd the *gurdle ceakes. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) I. xlii. 361 Each man had..a plate of metal on which he could bake his girdle-cakes. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 49 We had a girdle cake for tea. 1599 *Charter Jas. VI*, The *girdelmakers inhabitants within the bruch of Culross. 1833 Carlyle *Cagliostro* II. *Misc.* (1840) IV. 376 She was the daughter of a Girdle-maker. 1885 D. Beveridge *Culross & Tulliallan* II. xix. 93 The *girdlemaking monopoly. 1661 *Culross Town Rec.*, Patrick Sands *girdle-smythe.

Hence **Gi·rdleful**, as much as a girdle can hold.

1895 J. Wood in *Scot. Antiq.* X. 76 The goodwife was baking, and had a girdleful of bannocks on the fire.

Girdle (gē·ɪd'l), *v.* [f. Girdle *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To surround with a girdle. Also *to girdle about, in, round.* (Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*)

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* XV. 39 Silke .. even such wherewith he was accustomed to girdle himselfe. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 20 Spurre to the rescue of the Noble Talbot, Who now is girdled with a waste of Iron, And hem'd about with grim destruction. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* VI. i. 184 There is set down .. how many shot will girdle or impale the battell of pikes. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. i. 2 O thou Wall That girdles in those Wolues, diue in the earth, And fence not Athens. 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* XCV. (1643) 306 The Hollow Square, girdled with shot, is a figure to bee used in times of necessity. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 196 Wooden Pipes .. are ferriled and girdled with Iron. *a* 1782 Cowper *Heroism* 6 No thunders shook with deep intestine sound The blooming groves that girdled her around. 1808 Scott *Marm.* II. ix, The tide did now its floodmark gain, And girdled in the Saint's domain. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* (1857) 106 The bright and velvet lawn closely girdling the grey base of the mansion. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls* (1871) I. 252 That circumference of blue hills which stand afar off, girdling Rome about. 1871 Farrar *Witn. Hist.* ii. 55 Let us mark how the hills that girdle them are scattered with the ruined enginery of assaults. 1888 Alice Meynell in *Art Jrnl.* LI. 139/2 A tea-gown, waistless, and girdled low down.

2. To cut through the bark of a tree in a circle extending round the trunk, or to remove a certain breadth of bark in a similar circle, either for the purpose of killing the tree or for that of rendering it more fruitful; sometimes in *passive* of injuries caused accidentally, e.g., by a tight wire or by the gnawing of rabbits. Also with *round.*

1662 Winthrop in Birch *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1756) I. 101 Several trials have been made .. by girdling the tree (as they call it) cutting off some of the bark round, and a little into the wood of the tree, about six feet from the ground. 1766 J. Bartram *Jrnl.* 11 Feb. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 65 There still remain .. great trees girdled round to kill them, which are now very sound, tho' above 60 years since they were cut. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 211 If the trees were girdled and left to die standing, the timber would be much superior to any which is cut whilst alive. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 459 They accordingly cut down some trees, and girdle others. 1871 H. Macmillan *True Vine* v. (1872) 212 The barren branch is girdled or ringed—that is, a narrow strip of its bark is removed all round the branch. 1897 Bailey *Princ. Fruit-growing* 288 Trees which are girdled should have the injured parts pared down to live tissue.

b. *Surg.* (See quot.)

1883 Wilder & Gage *Anat. Techn.* 197 (Cent.) When the skin, especially of a limb, is divided by an incision encircling the part, the latter is said to be girdled.

Hence **Gi·rdled** *ppl. a.*

a 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 126 There is a sufficient number of girdled trees standing .. to give the new settlements a disagreeable appearance. 1883 E. P. Roe in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 56/1 Girdled trees soon made it evident that rabbits were the depredators.

Girdler (gē·ɪdlər). [f. Girdle *sb.*¹ + -er ¹.]

1. A maker of girdles.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1584 Goldsmythes, Glouers, Girdillers noble. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 1 Ye crafte of Girdelers in ye cite of York. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The wardens of the felowshippe of Saddellers, gyrdelers, coryers, or any other of the kynges subiectes. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Honest Man's Fort.* I. i, Do you heare? Talke with a Girdler, or a Milner. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 373 The Kings Grocer, Brewer. Bookseller, Girdler, (a Trade now altogether disused). 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6189/4 John Sewell .. Sword-Cutler and Girdler. 1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 There are useless articles in this work, such as that of girdler, which is no longer a separate trade. 1872 *City Press* 20 Jan., The court of the Girdlers' Company dined at the hall.

2. One that surrounds or encompasses. *Girdler of the earth* = Gr. γαιήοχος.

1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 33 Hear me, Poseidon, girdler of the earth.

Girdlestead (gɔ̄·ɪd'lsteɪd). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. as prec. + STEAD *sb.*] That part of the body round which the girdle passes; the waist.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5216 Þat at þe girdel stede it stode. ? 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 826 Hise shuldris of a large brede, And smalish in the girdilstede. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 340 Aboute hym, in hys gyrdyll stede, hyng fysshes many a score. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 60 Some [clokes] short, scarcely reaching to the gyrdle-stead, or wast. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 29 We walked a whole day along by the Isle of Sumatra, in the ouze up to the girdle-stead. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 94 An Antient Man..having a long and broad white Beard, hanging down to his Girdle Steed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 57 One gleaming lock of gold..Fell far below her girdlestead.

b. Used for 'lap'.

1882 SWINBURNE *Tristr. of Lyonesse* vi. 51 There fell a flower into her girdlestead Which laughing she shook out.

Girdling (gɔ̄·ɪdlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GIRDLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb GIRDLE in various senses. Also *girdling in.*

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 131 The method is that of girdling; which is done by making a circular incision through the bark, and leaving them to die standing. 1836 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 48 The girdling in of the mountains round the valley of our home is .. an image .. of the encircling of the everlasting arms. 1897 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-grow.* 291 Girdling or ringing to set trees into bearing is an old and well-known practice.

2. The material of which girdles are made.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 248 Gartering, Girdling, Tape.

3. *attrib.*, as *girdling-place.*

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 118 He was become so weak and feeble below his girdling place or middle.

Girdling (gɔ̄·ɪdlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GIRDLE *v.* + -ING 2.] That girdles or surrounds.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 71 The girdling shot to discharge at 20 pases off, and not farther. 1624 *Trag. Nero* III. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 52 The girdling flame doth with unkind embraces Compasse the Citie. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. 174 Where yon bar Of girdling mountains intercepts the sight. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* XXXVII, Mountains..Whose frozen peaks..Above the girdling clouds rear'd far in upper air. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iii, The Château Polignac still frowns aloft.. amid the blue girdling mountains of Auvergne. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv, Florence with its girdling stone towers.

Gire, var. GYRE.

Girefalcon, obs. form of GERFALCON.

‖ **Girella.** *rare*−1. [It., dim. of *gira*, f. *girare* to turn.] A vane or weather-cock.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* I. 149/2 A lofty Tower with a Clock and Chimes: and at the top of it a Grashopper for the Vane, or Girella. 1790 BAILEY, *Girella*, a Vane, Weathercock. *Ital.*

Girg, var. JARG *Sc., v.* to creak (and *sb.*).

Girk, obs. form of JERK *sb.* and *v.*

Girkienet, var. JERKINET.

Girkin, obs. form of GHERKIN.

Girking, var. JERKIN, a kind of hawk.

Girl (gɔ̄ɪl), *sb.* Forms: 3 gurle, 4–6 gerl(e, 4–7 girle, gyrle, (6 guirle, gierle, gyrll, 7 garle), 9 *dial.* gal, gell, 7– girl. [Of obscure etymology.

A conjecture favoured by many scholars (Möller, Noreen, Luick) is that the word represents OE. **gyrela* masc., **gyrele* fem.:—OTeut. types **gurwilon-, -ōn-*, a dim. of **gurwjo-z, -jā* (found in LG. *gære*, boy, girl):—Aryan **ghʷergʷʰ-*, presumed to be represented in Gr. παρθένος virgin. This involves some uncertain phonological assumptions, and the late appearance of the Teut. words gives additional ground for doubt, the ME. *gürle* being recorded only from the end of the 13th c., and the LG. *gære* from the 17th c. It may be noted that *boy, lad, lass*, and the numerous synonyms in the mod. Scandinavian langs., are all of difficult etymology; probably most of them arose as jocular transferred uses of words that had originally a different meaning.]

†1. A child or young person of either sex, a youth or maiden. Chiefly in *pl.*: Children, young people. *Knave girl*: a boy. *Gay girl*: applied to a young woman. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 108/76 And suyþe gret prece of gurles and Men: comen hire al-a-boute. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2802 Men myghte ther y-seo hondis wrynge.. Women scrike, girles gredyng. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 816 And whan þe gaye gerles were in-to þe gardin come, Faire floures þei founde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 131 Gramer for gurles I gon furste to write, And beot hem with a baleys but 3if thei wolde lernen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 666 In daunger hadde he at his owne gyse The yonge girles of the diocyse, And knew hir counseil, and was al hir reed. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 328 in *Babees Bk.* 308 Ne delf þou neuer nose thyrle With thombe ne fyngur, as 3ong gyrle. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 181 Here knave gerlys I xal steke.

2. A female child; commonly applied to all young unmarried women.

1530 PALSGR. 922 A gyrle [F. *garce*] havyng laughyng eyes. *c* 1530 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 *Idelnes.* Thow [Recreacion]art occacion, lo! of more evyll Then I, poore gerle, nay, more then the dyvyll! 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1874) 50 The boy thy husband, and thou the girle, his wife. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gentl.* v. iv. 134, I hold him but a foole that will endanger His Body, for a Girle that loues him not. *a* 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 467 What's that my Girle? 1679 *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 197 *note*, One of his sisters .. announces the birth of a very lusty garle. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 1 The Girl is a Girl of great Merit .. she converses with me .. like a Daughter. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. I. ii. 11, I will lay you, and you shall lose, my girl, if it was ten times as much. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 227 As smooth And tender as a girl, all-essenced o'er With odours. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 214 You should not take a fellow eight years old And make him swear to never kiss the girls. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 62 To think of a gell o' your age wanting to go and sit with half-a-dozen men. 1863 LANDOR *Heroic Idylls, Theron & Zoe* 27 Girls often say More than they mean: men always do. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 329 No girl is ever quite good enough to marry any mother's son.

Prov. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 628 The Proverb is certainly true .. He that Marries a Girl, marrs a Woman.

¶ *Old girl*: Applied *colloq.* to a woman at any time of life, either disrespectfully or (occas.) as an endearing term of address. Also, to a mare, etc.

1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xiv, 'Cheer up, old girl', said Tom, patting the bay mare on the neck..'Soho, old girl—gently—gently'. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ii. (1890) 19 He called his mother 'old girl', too.

b. A maid-servant. Also in *girl-of-all-work.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Aug., My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the girl lies, with the sad stuff that was in the best chamber. 1812 A. ADAMS in *J. Adams' Lett.* (1848) 409 Seven o'clock. Blockheads not out of bed. Girls in motion. Mean, when I hire another manservant, that he shall come for one call. 1875 *Scribner's Monthly* X. 287 But all this time we had no girl, and .. at last I determined to go and get a girl myself. So one day at lunch-time I went to an intelligence office in the city. 1882 MRS. ALEXANDER *Freres* I. ii. 19, I [a landlady] must look to it myself, for I never yet see a gurl I could trust with a hegg. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 139 A dirty, slipshod girl-of-all-work bawled at me from the area.

c. A sweetheart, lady-love. Also (*U.S. colloq.* or *slang*) *best girl.*

1792 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* vii. (1809) 97, I may lose my dear girl for ever. *Mod. Pop. Song.* The girl I left behind me.

d. († More fully, *A girl about* or *of the town, a girl of ease*): a prostitute. † *A kind girl*: a mistress.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 187 ¶ 2, I know not whether you have ever heard of the famous girl about Town called Kitty: This Creature .. was my Mistress. 1712 ADDISON *Ibid.* No. 486 ¶ 1, I am very particularly acquainted with one who is under entire Submission to a kind Girl, as he calls her .. No longer than Tuesday last he took me with him to visit his Mistress. 1756 *Demi-Rep* 6 The Men of pleasure, and the Girls of ease. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 141 Lewis, of monkish renown, Who tickled the fancies of girls of the town. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 477 The 'gals' are sure to be beaten cruelly .. by their 'chaps'.

†3. A roebuck in its second year. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, The first yere he [the Roobucke] is a kyde .. The secunde yere he is a gerle .. The thirde yere an hemule. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 236 A Rowe, the which is called the first yeare a Kidde, the second Gyrle, the third an Hemuse. 1660 HOWELL *Parley Beasts* 62 Those pretty Fawns, Prickets, Sorrells, Hemuses, and Girls .. which I [a Hinde] brought into the world. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Girls* (among Hunters) a Roe-buck of 2 Years.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, indicating sex, as *girl-child, -friend, -graduate, -miser, -sculler, -sorter, -warrior, -worker*; or youthfulness, as *girl-mother, -queen, -widow, -wife, -woman*; b. simple attrib., as *girl-life, -nature, -tragedy*; c. objective, as *girl-confining* adj.; *girl-like* adj. and adv. Also **girl-boy,** ? a girlish boy.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. XXVI. (1597) 129 *Girle-boyes, fauouring Ganimede. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* 18/2 And in my place vpon this regal throne, To set that girle-boy wanton Gaueston. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* ix. in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 542/2 My father used to call him the girl-boy. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* 646 A very great number of the *girl-children of the State have found happy homes in Canada. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 55 The guardian of these *girl-confining walls. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 4/2 The 'Wedding March' was whistled by twelve *girl-friends of the bride. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 142 Sweet *girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1888 *Athenæum* 26 May 659/3 A well meaning..story of *girl-life. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. I. 269 The *girl-like maiden-mother bowed down before the crib. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 124 Years before..girllike she Adored a youth with sparkling genius graced. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. VI, I saw you sitting there, like the ghost of a *girl-miser in the dead of the night. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* (1863) 95 What art thou whispering lowly to thy babe, O wan *girl-mother? 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 393 The girl-mother of Amadis. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* XXVI. 242 Was it not true, he had to admit, that he knew nothing of *girl-nature? 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 189 The *girl-'Queen'—she was only sixteen years of age. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 3/1, 10,000 notices of withdrawal..are handed to a roomful of '*girl sorters'. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. XVII. 342 His mind glanced over the *girl-tragedies that are going on in the world. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 309 Leaders to whom the triumphs of the *girl-warrior were a reproach. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. XIX. 285 Inflamed to madness by the coquetry of the *girl-widow. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 321 The young *girl-wife who lives there is very lovely. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* I. I. 1 A *girl-woman alone on Battersea Bridge. 1895 *Tablet* 20 July 108 The *girl-workers taking their wages home.

Girl, *v.*1 [f. the sb.] *trans.* in *nonce-uses.* a. To furnish with girls. b. Jocularly substituted for 'to *man*', where the agent is a girl.

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 126 Nor hast thou in his nuptiall armes enjoy'd Barren imbraces, but wert girl'd and boy'd. 1886 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (ed. 2) 53 She oft Quite longs .. to 'girl the boats'.

Girl (gɔ̄ɪl), *v.*2 *Sc.* Also **girrel.** [onomatopœic.] *intr.* To thrill, whirl.

1820 HOGG *Wint. Even. T.* I. 336 Ye hae gart a' my flesh girrel, John. *Ibid.* II. 64 Its no deth it feirs me, but the efter-kum garis my hert girle. 1894 IAN MACLAREN *Bonnie Brier Bush* VI. ii. 222 Juist like the threshing mill at Drumsheugh scraiking and girling till it's fairly aff.

Girland, -ond, obs. forms of GARLAND.

Girleen (gɔ̄·ɪlɪ́n). *Anglo-Irish.* [f. GIRL *sb.* + *-een*, dim. suffix (= Irish *-ín* as in COLLEEN): cf. *squireen, buckeen.*] A young girl.

1836 H. F. CHORLEY *Mem. Mrs. Hemans* (1837) II. 213 The light-hearted gossoons and girleens of Dublin. 1882 MRS. ALEXANDER *Freres* I. ii. 22 You were just a slip of girleen then, and now you are an elegant young lady.

Gi·rlery. [f. GIRL *sb.* + -ERY.] Girls collectively.

1805 LAMB *Let. to Wordsworth* Lett. 1888 I. 215 There were two young girls—the very head and sum of the girlery was two young girls. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 196 When one considers from what originals he painted his portraits of Edina's girlery.

Gi·rlfully, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. GIRL *sb.* + -FUL + -LY 2.] With the energy characteristic of a girl.

1886 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (ed. 2) 156 But still the two maidens trump girlfully on. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweeth. Trav.* 206 Defending herself girlfully with a branch of bramble. *Foot-note*, Why should not one say 'boyfully', 'girlfully', if one can say 'manfully'?

Girlhood (gɔ̄·ɪlhud). [f. GIRL *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state of being a girl; the time of life during which one is a girl; *concr.* girls collectively.

1785 ANNA SEWARD *Let. Boswell* 25 Mar. Lett. I. x. 38 My mother passed her days of girlhood with an uncle at Warwick. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* I Not a trace of the bloom or the softness of girlhood could be marked on her countenance. 1862 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. at Allington* in *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 568 The sportiveness and kitten-like gambols of girlhood. 1866 ANNIE THOMAS *Played Out* I. XV. 285 A group of girlhood. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xiii. 118 The great queen, who had known him from her girlhood. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Altiora Peto* I. 213 If the girlhood of the Pacific slope are half as innocent as they are insolent [etc.].

Girlie (gɔ̄·ɪlɪ). [f. GIRL *sb.* + -IE, -Y 4: cf. *birdie.*] A little girl. (A term of endearment.)

1860 *Artist & Craftsm.* 433 The little half-clad girlies ran off to hide themselves. 1877 P'CESS ALICE 28 July in *Mem.* (1884) 357 The two little girlies are so sweet. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 52 She is my own dear little girlie.

Girling (gɔ̄·ɪlɪŋ). [Cf. GILLING.] A young salmon.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say..kelt, laurel, girling, grilse .. or by any other local name.

Girlish (gɔ̄·ɪlɪʃ), *a.* [f. GIRL *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Of or pertaining to a girl or to girlhood; characteristic of or like a girl.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Puellaris*, propre to girles..girlish. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* I. 937 She .. To other speech, and Girlish laughter fell. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 682 These chaplets of flowers be girlish gaudes. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 16 Aug., An old grand-uncle, with whom my mother lived a while in her girlish years. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 200 Girlish feeling prompts this anticipation of satisfaction. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. XXVII, She had been very foolish and ignorant in her girlish time. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 3 Walter was..more girlish than either of the others.

Hence **Gi·rlishly** *adv.*, **Gi·rlishness.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Puellaritie*, Girlishnesse. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Girlishly*, like a Girl. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 279 Thou art still girlishly fond of those dried cherries! 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 231 Autumn has come—like Spring returned to us, Won from her girlishness. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My School-boy Fr.* 164 The elegance and girlishness for which we laughed at Philip. 1885 M. PATTISON *Mem.* 123 Of all beyond I was girlishly ignorant.

Girlism (gɔ̄·ɪlɪz'm). *nonce-wd.* [-ISM.] Girls, or their characteristics, collectively.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 186 The prejudices of girlism. 1795 *Ibid.* IV. 70 With her sister, Miss Bowater, I passed some of the sprightly days of girlism.

Girlls, obs. form of GRILSE.

Girly (gɔ̄·ɪlɪ), *a.* [f. GIRL *sb.* + -Y 1.] Characteristic of or befitting a girl; girlish.

1886 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (ed. 2) 127 Her laugh is light, Her figure slight and girly. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. iii. 31 The silly girly sugary crudity has given way to womanly suavity.

Hence **Gi·rliness,** girlishness.

1886 J. A. STERRY *Lazy Minstr.* (ed. 2) 60 A white, white dress that artlessly reveals .. The pouting beauty of her fair young form; In all its dainty, dimpled girliness.

Girn (gɔ̄ɪn), *sb.*1 *Sc.* Also 4–6 **gyrne,** 6 **girne.** [var. of GRIN *sb.*1]

1. a. † A noose (*obs.*). b. A snare or trap for catching animals or birds, made of hair, wire, or the like, with a running noose.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1140 He a stalowart gyrne can ma To hang hym-self with be þe hals. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 108 With falsheid he thame fed, As quha wald set ane girne befoir ane gled. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 186 He commandit, that na haris be slane .. nor yet tane be nettis or girnis. 1721 *Court Bk. Barony of Urie* (1892) 119 Killed with guns .. girns or other ingines. 1824-7 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* (1833) XXIV. 186 The vagabond's girn was set.

2. *fig.* A snare, trap, wile.

c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 999 The quhilkes frome gyrnes of dede Ware eschapede. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* 61 b, Thai that will be riche, fallis into temptatioun and in the gyrne of the deuil. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* x. 462 Thame selfes skairse could defend from the girnes of this Edicte. 1721 Ramsay *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 35 Stock-jobbers, brokers..Wha set their gowden girns sae wylie, Tho ne'er sae cautious, they'd beguile ye.

Girn (gəːn), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. Girn *v.*[1]]

1. The act of showing the teeth, a snarl.

1535 [see Gape *sb.* 1]. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. ii, Euen so the Duke frownes for all this Cursond world: oh that gerne kils, it kils. *a* 1861 T. Woolner *My beautiful Lady* (1863) 107 A poring spectre shall be seen With livid stare and girn. 1870 in Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxxiii, His girn's waur than his bite. 1883 Annie Swan *Aldersyde* iii. 51 A smile.. afterwards described as resembling the 'girn o' a rat'.

b. *Sc.* A snarling tone.

1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 161 Lettin out the dry dusty moral apothegms wi' ae continued and monotonous girn.

†**2.** = Grin *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.*

1636 Davenant *Witts* IV. *ad fin.*, This is at least a girne of Fortune, if Not a faire smile. 1711 E. Ward *Quix.* I. 67 Scoff'd him, unseen, with Winks and Girns.

Girn (gəːn), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 **gyrn**(e, 5–6 girne, 6 gern(e, 6–7 **gearne**, 8 guern, 6– **girn.** [var. Grin *v.* with metathesis of *r*.]

1. *intr.* To show the teeth in rage, pain, disappointment, etc.; to snarl as a dog; to complain persistently; to be fretful or peevish. Also *to girn at.* Now only *north.* and *Sc.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 322 Than lukit he awfully thame to, And said, gyrnand, 'hangis & drawis!' *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 23 þat gome þat gyrnes or gales, I myself sall hym hurte full sore. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. ii. 65 The wyld wolf.. Abowt the bowght, plet all of wandis tyght, Bayis and gyrnis. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1254/1 The bitch had founde the foote agayn: & on she came gerning. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 15 His face was ugly and his countenance sterne.. And gaped like a gulfe when he did gerne. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xvii, The old Trot for a while remained silent, pensive, and girning like a Dog. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 31 We hang our lugs and wi' a gloom, Girn'd at stockjobbing ane and a'. 1790 A. Wilson *1st Ep. to J. Dobie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 18 While chaunrin' critics girn and growl, And curse whate'er they light on. 1837 R. Nicoll *Poems* (1843) 133 She's girnin' at e'enin'—she's girnin' at morn—a' hours o' the day in my flesh she's a thorn. 1855 Browning *Old Pictures Florence* ix, The mastiff girns And the puppy pack of poodles yelp. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* v, How she [the otter] did grin and girn when she saw Tom. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* vi. 50 He's a wicked auld man, and there's many would like to see him girning in a tow.

b. quasi-*trans.*

1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 120, I could only girn my teeth at him.

c. *trans.* To utter in a snarling tone.

1847 E. Bronte *Wuthering Heights* xvii. 148 'Isabella, let me in, or I'll make you repent!' he 'girned' as Joseph calls it.

†**2.** To show the teeth in laughing: to grin. *Obs.*

1552 Latimer *Serm. Lincolnsh.* v. 105 They goe with the corses girning and fleering, as though they went to a beare-bayting. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 80 After that girne like a monkie that sees her dinner. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. B ij, Laugh not.. When thou dost girne, thy rusty face doth looke Like the head of a rosted rabbit. 1617 F. Morvson *Itin.* I. 247 The rascall multitude..ceased not to girn and laugh at our sighes and teares. *a* 1711 Ken *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 299 Curs'd Satan guerning stood, the while he spake.

Girn (gəːn), *v.*[2] *Sc.* Also 4 **gyrne.** [f. Girn *sb.*[1]] *trans.* †**a.** *fig.* To ensnare (*obs.*). **b.** To catch in a girn or trap (cf. quot. 1825–80).

c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 366 But he, gyrnede syne atte last Inne ȝharnynge of the golde so rede. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Girn*, (1) to catch by means of a girn; (2) to catch trouts by means of a noose of hair. 1866 T. Bruce *Summer Queen* 320 I'll make sure To girn him like a hare. 1896 Crockett *Cleg Kelly* xiii. 96 As if he had been 'girning' sticklebacks and 'bairdies' in the shallow burns.

Girnel (gəːnel), *sb. Sc.* Also 5 **gyrnall,** 6 **girnall,** 6–7 **girnell, girnal.** See also Garnel. [variant of Garnel.] A granary; also, a large chest for meal.

1452 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, § 4 (1814) II. 41/2 Item it is ordanyt þat na maner of wittail be haldin in gyrnall be ony persone forther þan is needfull. 1568 Lauder *Godlie Tractate* 490 Ȝe cloise ȝour Girnallis frome the puris. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 361 The Bischopis girnell was keapt the first nycht by the laubouris of Johne Knox. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 114 They..brake up girnels, and baked good bannocks at the fire. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scotl.* 104 Another wooden house..of twenty feet square, which serves at present for a granary or girnal, as they pronounce it, for their oatmeal. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xvii. (1857) 258 Each proprietor, too, had his storehouse or girnal—a tall, narrow building, the strong-box of the time. 1860 J. Grant *Mary of Lorraine* ii, Large oak chests, girnels, and almries, the receptacles of linen.

b. *Comb.*, as †*girnel river* (= breaker).

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 246 Muttoun dryver, girnall [*v.r.* garnale] ryver, ȝadswyvar, fowll fell the.

†**Girnel** (gəːnel), *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To store up in a girnel or granary.

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 153 Victuall suld not be girnelled, bot suld be brocht to the market. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 167 There was victual girnelled in store to help to find the soldiers by way of plundering.

Hence **Gi·rnelled** *ppl. a.*, **Gi·rnelling** *vbl. sb.*

1481 in Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. i. (1753) 9 For a Girnel of Corn, Two Bags.. and the same from all girnelled goods. 1597 *Acts Parl. Scotl.* 34 b, Girnalling of victuallis is forbidden. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 173 Not thrashing victuall in due tyme, girnalling of it when it is threshen, and not bringing of it to the mercat.

Girning (gəːnin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Girn *v.*[1] + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Girn [1].

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 157 Ther wes.. Sic gyrnyng, granyng; and so gret A noyis, as thai can othir bet. 1580 North *Plutarch* (1676) 841 The Greyhound.. at the first began to answer them with a soft girning; but when they came by the Tower where he lay, he barked out aloud. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xiii. 106 He..was..environed about so with the barking of Currs..girning of Boars. 1792 A. Wilson *Watty & Mag* xxxviii, Owre the seas I march this morning, Listet, testet, sworn an a', Forc'd by your confounded girning. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 105 Wi' girning her neb's like the gab o' the fleuk.

Girning (gəːniŋ), *ppl. a. Sc.* and *dial.* Also 6 girnand, gerning. [f. Girn *v.*[1] + -ing [2].]

1. *Sc.* That 'girns'; ill-humoured, snarling.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 86 Julyan.. to hir seyd wyth chere gyrnyng Now [etc.]. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 85 With girnand teeth and awfull angrie luke. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 290 Quhen that the chuf wald me chid, with girnand chaftis. 1785 Burns *To W. Simpson* xxviii, I've even seen them greetin Wi' girnin' spite. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxxi, The cappernoity, old girning ale-wife may wait long enough or I forward it.

†**2.** Grinning. *Obs. rare* −[1].

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 227 That iest-mounging youth Who nere did ope his Apish gerning mouth But to retaile and broke anothers wit.

‖ **Giro** (dʒiːro). [It. *giro* a round, circuit:—L. *gȳrus*, a. Gr. *γῦρος* circle: cf. Gyrate.] A tour, circuit; a 'turn'.

1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* Pref. a vj, And no man understands Livy and Cæsar.. like him who hath made exactly the *Grand Tour* of France and the *Giro* of Italy. 1823 Lady Morgan *Salvator Rosa* iii. (1824) I. 100 Nearly all his biographers have alluded to this early and singular *giro*. 1841 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 93 From the library you reach the ante-chamber, thus completing the *giro* of one of the prettiest houses in St. Petersburg. 1880 Geo. Eliot *Let.* 9 June in *Life* (1884) III. 357 Afterwards we have a *giro* in our gondola.

Giromancy, obs. form of Gyromancy.

Giron: see Gyron *Her.*

‖ **Gironde** (ʒirō·nd, dʒirǫ·nd). [see Girondist.] The Girondist party.

1876 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* June 11 They are apt to disappear..like Lafayette before the Gironde.

Girondel, obs. form of Girandole.

Girondist (dʒirǫ·ndist), *sb.* (*a.*) [ad. F. *Girondiste* (now *Girondin*), f. *Gironde* (see def.) + *-iste*, -ist.] A member of the moderate republican party (in the French assembly 1791–1793); its leaders were the deputies from the department of the Gironde (cf. quot. 1833). Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1801 Gifford *Louis XVI*, 649 The Girondists, or moderate party, were reduced to a singular dilemma. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* Introd., Wks. 1870 IX. 113 The Girondist party. 1833 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1847) II. 277 The Girondists, so called from the district near Bordeaux called the Gironde, from whence the most able of their party were elected.

Gironell, obs. form of Girandole.

Gironny: see Gyronny *Her.*

‖ **Girouette** (ʒiruę·t). [F. *girouette*, obscurely connected with *gire-r*:—L. *gȳrāre* to revolve. It. has *giroetta* from Fr.] A weather-cock. Also *fig.*

1822 L. Simond *Switzerland* I. 323 You might as well pretend to stigmatize Talma or Mademoiselle Mars, with the name of *girouettes*, for not acting every night the same part, as our French politicians and philosophers, for changing sides and principles from day to day. 1831 Jekyll *Corresp.* (1894) 214 He is no ordinary girouette. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 232 However nicely the weather-cock may be poised..some breeze must breathe..to make the girouette spin round.

Hence **Girouettism,** constant changing of opinions or principles. [Cf. F. *girouetterie*.]

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 109 Girouettism is the natural vice of revolutionary times and political consistency the rarest..of virtues.

Girr (gęr). *Sc.* [var. Girth *sb.*[1]] A hoop for a barrel. Also, a child's hoop. Cf. Gird *sb.*[1] 2, Girth *sb.*[1] 2.

1611 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (1876) I. 322 Na firlot to be sealit bot sik as hes yron girris about the mowth. 1796 Burns *Cooper o' Cuddie*, The cooper o' Cuddie cam here awa, And ca'd the girrs out owre us a'. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 35 Rowing girrs (rolling hoops) forms another healthy exercise to the boys of Edinburgh. 1887 J. Service *Life Dr. Duguid* xxix. 185, I was a happy wee callan caing the girr on the street.

b. A hoop used to keep a pair of water-cans apart so that they may be more easily carried.

1832–53 A. A. Ritchie *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 69 As our kimmer Nell, Wi' her stoups and her girr, was gaun down to the well [etc.].

Girrebbage, var. Gilravage *sb.*

Girrock. ? *Obs.* (See quot.)

1674 Ray *Words, Sea Fishes* 103 *Girrock*, Acus major, called elsewhere Horn-Fish and Needle-Fish.

†**Girse.** *Obs.* [var. Girth *sb.*[1], prob. from pl. *gir(th)s.*]

1. A saddle-girth; = Girth *sb.*[1] 1.

[1417–18 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 88 Et in frenis, capistris, singulis, gurs' emptis.. iiijs. viijd.] 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* xxiii. lxvi, Orlando.. With all his strength bestrides the saddle fast, Yet did the Pagan heave him with such strength That all his gyrses broken were at length. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 46 All strooke his horse together with their Launces; as they brake pectorall, girses, and all. 1623 J. Taylor (Water-P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 69/2 As Sadlers for their elks haire to stuffe their sadles And girses, and a thousand fidle fadles. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. India* 151 His great Elephants.. carry, each of them, one iron gun, about five foot long, lying upon a strong frame of wood, made square, that is fitted to a thick broad Pannel fastned about him with very strong and broad Girses or Girts.

2. A band or hoop; = Girth *sb.*[1] 2.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Cincha*, a girse, the iron that bindeth a wheele, *Cingulum, orbita ferrea, canthus.*

3. *Comb.*, as *girse-web* = Girth-web.

1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* I. ii. 29 Laying him upon a kind of a Cradle, bottom'd with Girse-web, letting it down, by degrees, into the Bath.

Girse, dial. var. Grass.

Girsill, obs. form of Grisle.

Girsle, Girstle, dial. var. Gristle.

Girss, obs. Sc. f. Grass.

Girst, var. Grist.

Girt (gəːt), *sb.* [var. Girth *sb.*[1], in use chiefly in the 17th and 18th c.]

1. A saddle-girth; = Girth *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1563 Fulke *Meteors* (1571) 30 b, Her horse laye dead with his bridle and girtes vntied. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* II. v, Ile give um leave to cut my girts, and flay me. 1665 Milton *University Carrier*, Here lies old Hobson; Death hath broke his girt And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 432 It is with great difficulty they are first brought to suffer the girts to be put round their bodies. 1795 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 240 Rapture's a Charger; often breaks his girt, Runs off and flings his Rider in the dirt. 1867 Rock *Fim & Nell* 74 (E. D. S. No. 76) An' girts, a guide-strap, hayvor-seed.

†**b.** A surgical bandage. *Obs.*

1676 Wiseman *Surg.* VII. v. 487 The most common way of Bandage is by that of the Girt, which Girt hath a Boulster in the middle, and the ends are tackt firmly together. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 169 There must also be fastened another Napkin, Sling, or Girt.

c. *Printing.* (See quot., and cf. Girth *sb.*[1] 1 d.)

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* II. 72 Girts are Thongs of Leather, cut out of the Back of an Horse-hide [etc.]. Two of them are used to carry the Carriage out and in.

2. A small girder. Now only *U.S.*

1579 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 311, ij girts xj foote longe, vj vnch thicke, ix vnch brod. 1665 *Ibid.* II. 531 For girt, sparrs, ioists.. and carriage of timbers for the Library roofe. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 405 Each pier is composed of seven sticks of oak timber, united by a cap-piece, strong braces and girts. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Girt*, a small girder, used in roofs or bridge-frames.

b. = Fillet *sb.* 11 b.

1823 in P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 585. 1842 in Francis *Dict. Arts.*

3. = Girth *sb.* 3. Also, in technical use, measurement across or around a surface which is not flat (e.g. a moulded cornice) taking into account all elevations and depressions.

1664 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 156 The said Cornice..to be measured by the girt. 1679 Evelyn *Sylva* xxii. 106 The Girt, or Circumference below is thirteen foot. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 142, I measur'd one of the largest, and found it twelve yards six inches in girt, and yet sound. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 22 ¶ 2 He is a lusty, jolly fellow, that lives well, at least three yards in the girt. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) IV. 227 The girt of the old tree..is five feet six inches. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 627 The number of square feet produced, by multiplying the girts of the roof by the length of the slates at the eaves. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 87 In these articles, the content of a roof is found by multiplying the length of the ridge by the girt over from eaves to eaves. 1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 4) § 2372 Cornices are measured by obtaining their girt, and multiplying by their length for the quantity of moulded work in them. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. App. 446 If the girt be taken in inches, and the length in feet [etc.]. 1883 R. Haldane *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 438/1 Surfaces under 6 in. in width or girt are called 6 in.

fig. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vii. (1739) 15 For long before Boniface his time Archbishops were swoln beyond the girt of the Canon.

b. (See quot.; loosely used for 'quarter-girt'.)

1842–59 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Girt*.. in timber measuring, according to some, is taken at one fourth of the circumference of the tree.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *girt-buckle, -line, -measure, -piece, -spot, -web, -wheel.* **b.** instrumental, as *girt-galled, -marked* adjs. Cf. *girth-buckle, -galled* (Girth *sb.*[1] 8), Girth-web.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3746/4 Lost..a brown Gelding above 14 hands,..the Hair chafed off by the *Girt-buckle. Ibid.* No. 3693/4 Lost..a bay Gelding about 14 hands,..and a little *Girt-galled. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1755) II. 645/2 To give the Bounds or *Girt line of this Parish, I shall begin at Cecil-street. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2282/8 A dark bay brown punch Nag..with saddle marks, and *girt mark'd under the Belly. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 78 *Girt measure of Timber is the best for the buyer, because there is more in the circular measure then in the square. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 195 The *girt-pieces six inches by five. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2314/4 No white, unless some Saddle or *Girt Spots. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Indies* 384 Those Coaches will carry four persons..but two may lie at ease..upon quilts..upheld by

*girt-web, with which they are bottom'd. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print., Wheel.* Also called *girt wheel, and drum; a cylinder of elm wood, with two flat broad grooves turned in it on which the two girts wind and unwind alternately, as the carriage is run in and out.

Girt (gɔ̄ɪt), *v.* Now *rare.* [Two formations: (1) Altered from GIRD *v.*[1], perh. after the pa. pple. *girt.* (2) f. GIRT *sb.*

(The imperative *gyrt þe* occurs *Ags. Gosp., Luke* xvii. 8, but the form is prob. due to the nature of the initial consonant of the following word.)]

1. *trans.* = GIRD *v.*[1] in various senses.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5118, I bid..þat he..pas fro this place o payn of his lyfe,..And gyrt on no grete wordis to greue vs no more. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 If the enemy beseege vs .. preuent forrain aide, girt in the city [etc.]. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 12 Weele girt them with an ample waste of love. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* II. § 22. 160 Girting and besieging their townes and cities, so as they can not go abroad. 1683 KENNET *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 113 They will pick a quarrel..for such poor provocation as the girting on a coat the wrong way. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2311/1 The Inauguration Ceremony, which consisted only in Girting the Grand Signior with a Sword. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 44/1 The middle parts, which girt and surround the Wall. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 177 The whole was by them girted and surrounded. 1823 *Examiner* 106/2 [It] looks like a bright cincture girting the earth. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 6/6 The primeval forest which girts the mountain.

2. To secure with a girth (cf. GIRTH *v.* 3).

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 8 Hasten with the Packet-Maile to the Post Office, be it never so ill girted, whereby it oft falls in the mid-way? 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xli. 60 A buffalo skin girted on its back.

3. To surround with a cord or measuring-line in order to ascertain the girth; to take the girth of.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 81 Measured flat in square yeards, without girting the work with a line. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Felling*, By girting the middle of the tree with a line and taking a quarter part of the girt for the square. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 86 For the Surrounding Architrave, girt it about the uppermost part for its length [etc.]. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 438/1 Surface painting is measured by the superficial yd., girting every part of the work covered.

b. *intr.* To take a measurement by drawing a string round the object to be measured. Said also of the string.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 627 All mouldings in plaster work are measured .. by girting over the mouldings with a line. *Ibid.* 642 The dimensions must be taken with a line, that girts over the mouldings, breaks, etc.

4. Of trees, etc.: To measure (so much) in girth or girt (= GIRTH *v.* 5).

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 175 This divides into five branches, each equal to a large tree, some of them girting round about eight feet. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) IV. 262 There are larches .. which at five feet high girted, in 1792, full eight feet. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 88 The cornice, which girts 8¼ inches. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. (1891) 288 The tree 'girts' eighteen and a half feet, and spreads over a hundred.

5. *To girt against*: to press against (said of a ship's cable). [Cf. GIRT *ppl. a.* 2 and GIRD *v.*[1] 7.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 310 The ship, driving to leeward..causes the cable to girt against the lee bow.

Hence **Gi·rting** *vbl. sb.* In quots. *attrib.*, as **girting-place**, (*a*) that part of a horse's body where the girth is worn; (*b*) that part of the trunk where a tree is girthed or measured; **girting-stead** = GIRDLESTEAD; **Gi·rting** *ppl. a.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 113 They which are small in their girting stead about their loins, do much love hunting. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1108/4 A large brown bay Mare..with a hole on her ribs..near the girting place. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Felling*, To know the Value of a Tree standing, you may girt it, allowing for the Bark, and so much as you think it will measure less in the girting Place than at the Butt [etc.]. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 190 But with us, who have no girting walls [etc.].

Girt (gɔ̄ɪt), *ppl. a.* Also 7 **gert.** [pa. pple. of GIRD *v.*[1]; see GIRDED *ppl. a.*]

1. In senses of the vb.

1791 COWPER *Lett.* 23 June, It is an old house with *girt* casement windows. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 413 And how herself, with girt gown, carefully She went betwixt the heaps. *Ibid.* II. III. 173 Her panting breast and girt-up gown.

2. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 *Gert*, is when the Cable is so taught that vpon the turning of a tide, a Ship cannot goe ouer it. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Tech.* s.v. *Girding-girt*, The Seamen say a Ship is Girt or hath a Girding-girt, when her Cable being so tite, or strained, that upon the turning of the Tide she cannot go over it with her Stern-post, but will lie a-cross the Tides. 1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Girt*, the situation of a ship which is moored so strait by her cables, extending from the hawse to two distant anchors, as to be prevented from swinging or turning about. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Girt, dial. var. GREAT, GRIT.

†Gi·rt-brew. *Obs. rare.* Also **gert-, girdbrew.** [f. *girt* GRIT + BREW *sb.*] (See quot. 1620.)

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 134 Gertbrew .. is somewhat more course, and less pleasant than washbrew, having both the branne and huils in it, yet is accounted a food of very good strength. 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oatmeal* (copying MARKHAM), *Gird-brew.*

Girth (gɔ̄ɪþ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 **gerth(e,** (5 **gerreth**), 5–6 **gyrth,** 6 **gurth,** 4– **girth.** See also GARTH[2], GIRD *sb.*[1], GIRR, GIRSE, GIRT *sb.* [a. ON. (**gerðu*) *gjorð* girdle, girth, hoop (Sw., Da. *gjord*) = Goth. *gairda* girdle:—OTeut.**gerdâ.* To different grades of the same root (**gerd-, gard-, gurd-*) belong GARTH[1], GIRD *v.*[1], GIRDLE *sb.*]

1. A belt or band of leather or cloth, placed round the body of a horse or other beast of burden and drawn tight, so as to secure a saddle, pack, etc. upon its back.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5733 Brydyl and peytrel al to-brast Hys gerth, and hys stiropes alsoo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* IV. 20 Sette my sadel vppon Suffre-til-I-se-my-tyme, And lete warrok it well with Witty-wordes gerthes. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 227 Item, payd there for gyrthys and a horskombe, and for mendyng of a tronke sadylle, viij.*d.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 142 Thymble, nedle, threde, point, lest y' thy gurth breke. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 75 *b*, The saddle with broken girthes was driuen from the horse. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* III. xiv. 130 He who falleth by the default of his horse, the breaking of Girthes, or any such like accident. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Poetry* 29 The steed, oppress'd, would break his girth, To raise the lumber from the earth. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 45 See that your girths are tight. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 425 Rája Rúp Sing..running up to Aurangzíb's elephant, began to cut away the girths with his sword. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 206 One more vigorous kick, having cut the girths which held one of the saddles, the lady found herself suddenly under her steed.

b. *To run* (*a horse*) *head and girth*: to keep pace with in racing.

1809 *Brit. Press* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII. 62 The mare ran him head and girth nearly the first half mile.

†c. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Girth*..a saddle that is buckled and compleat for use.

d. *Printing.* (See quot. 1823.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Girth*, leather thongs belonging to the carriage of a printing press, by which it is let in and out. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print.*, *Girths* .. They are sometimes made of Girthweb. 1851–82 in OGILVIE.

†2. A hoop of wood or iron, esp. for a barrel. *Obs.*

c 1356 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, Et in ccc girthes querculinis empt. pro cuvis et doleis in officio bracine, xvj*s.* *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5536 Þan gert he gomes for to gang, and grayth him a tonn Of grene glitterand glas with gerrethis of iren. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 157/1 A Gyrthe of a vesselle, *instata* (*A.*).

3. Measurement round the circumference of any object, of which the section is approximately circular, as the human body, the trunk of a tree, etc.

With quot. 1706 cf. GARTH[2] 3.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxix. 92 Then cleanse the Boal of the Branches which were left, and saw it into lengths for the squaring, to which belongs the Measure and Girth (as our Workmen call it) which I refer to the Buyer. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Girth*, .. a Term us'd by Cock-Masters, for the Compass of a Cock's Body. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXIII. 223 Within the court a leafy olive grew Lofty, luxuriant, pillar-like in girth. *a* 1798 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) III. 86 A fish..its length was twenty-four feet; but the girth did not exceed twelve. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 243 A strong but soft rope, of perhaps four inches in girth. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 521 There must also be a special girth of the chest. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 403 Walnuts, with trunks eight or ten feet in girth.

4. *Mining.* (See quot., and cf. GIRT *sb.* 2.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Girth*, in square-set timbering, a horizontal brace in the direction of the drift.

5. *transf.* That part of a horse's body where the girth is fastened.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 413 The girth or brisket.

6. *fig.* Something that encircles.

1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 36 The ripened fields drew round a golden girth. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 10 His soul this self-same moment From the girth of purging fire Leaps redeemed. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1442 That is girdled about with the round sea's girth As a town with its wall.

7. *U. S.* (See quots.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Girth*, a small horizontal beam [1890 brace] or girder. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Girth*, in *car-building*, a long horizontal bracing-timber on the inside of the frame of a box-car.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *girth-buckle, -strap*; also *girth-deep* adj., *girth-galled* ppl. a. (hence *girth-gall* vb.); **†girth-sting, †-tree,** a piece of wood suitable for making into hoops; **girth-stretcher** (see quot.). Cf. *girt-buckle, -galled* (GIRT *sb.* 4); *gird-sting* (GIRD *sb.*[1] 3).

1385–6 *Durham MS. Sacr. Roll*, In tribus paribus de *Girthbokyls, vj*d.* 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* iv, Back went the girth buckles with a 'sneck'. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 322 The horseman suddenly finds himself *girth-deep in a torrent. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1720/8 The other a bright Bay, no white but a slip on the off-side as if he had been *Girth-gall'd. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* II. 11 Some horses are inclined to brush, others to girth gall. 1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) 282 Item, to that samyn man, for x[xx] and x *girthstingis viij*s. ix*d.* 1534 *Aberd. Reg.* XVI. 523 (Jam.) The balyes chargyt Robert Stewart pay Arch[d] Stewart, &c. iiij lb. for 1. M. gyrchtstingis. *Ibid.* 656 Three hundreyth gyrthstingis. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 2/1 On the near [side] a latigo or *girth strap eight feet long is looped twice through the girth buckle. 1884 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* Suppl., **Girth-stretcher*, a frame in which saddle-girths are suspended and held taut 'to take the stretch out of them', as it is called. 1344–5 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In *Girthetres emp. pro vas. Cellar. et Bracinæ, iiij*s. vj*d.

Girth, *sb.*[2], sanctuary, protection: see GRITH.

Girth (gɔ̄ɪþ), *v.* [f. GIRTH *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To gird, surround, encompass.

c 1450 *Merlin* 178 Ha now god yeve me grace to do so moche that he may me girthe with my swerde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 49, I suld, gyrthit [L. *cincta*] with flamblis reid Stowtly haue standyn in 3on batale steid. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 9, I gyrthed y[u] aboute with white sylcke, I clothed the with kerchues. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* x, Within the four seas that girth Britain. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* VII. lix, They whom the seas of fabled Sirens girth.

2. To fit or bind (a horse, etc.) with a girth.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Cengler vn cheval*, to girthe a horse. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To Girth a Horse .. You girth him too hard. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xxii, 'For God's sake help me to girth this horse!' cried another. 1898 *Speaker* 1 Jan. 20/2 The horse is up and saddled: Girth the old horse tight.

3. To secure (a saddle, etc.) by means of a girth; also, *to girth on, up.*

1819 KEATS *Otho* III. ii, O that .. Thy girdle [were] some fine zealous-pained nerve To girth my saddle! 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvii, The animals are led in and watered; they are bridled; the robes are thrown over them and girthed. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IX. 43 Troopers were girthing up their saddles. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 93 Her saddle seemed loosely girthed on.

absol. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* II. 428 When we halted to girth up I threw myself on the rich grass.

†4. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 97/1 Girth it [a Stool or Chair], is to bottom it with Girth Webb strct drawn and crossed.

5. To draw (a string) close round a surface which is being measured. Also *absol.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 544 Cornices are measured by girthing round the moulded parts. *Ibid.* 545 The measurer..girths round the string to the internal angle at the top of the string.

6. *intr.* To measure (so much) in girth.

1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 575 Some of the carrots girthed nearly 20 inches. 1868 *Ibid.* Ser. II. IV. II. 288 He girthed 8 feet.

Hence **Gi·rthed** *ppl. a.*, **Gi·rthing** *vbl. sb.*

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. vi, Down went the steed, the girthing broke. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 207 Those which suspend themselves horizontally by means of a thread girthed round their middle. 1870 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 2 This [new pack saddle] together with a new mode of girthing, professes to prevent the rolling motion which generally galls the backs of animals.

Gi·rth-we·b. [f. GIRTH *sb.* + WEB *sb.*] Woven material of which girths are made; a strong broad tape used by upholsterers and others; a band made of this material.

1381–2 *Durham MS. Hostill. Roll*, In Girth Webbys Capistris flokkys [etc.]. 1410 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 84, j. gerthweb, j*d*. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 361 In Ye Great Shoppe ij groce of gyrthwebe and xv peces at vij*s*. ij*d*. ye groce. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 The better sort sleepe upon Cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web. 1763 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 149 He sent for some girth-web, with which he fastened her arms to her sides. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 125 A piece of girth-web, which is used instead of a cord, because a cord would be unsteady.

b. *Comb.*, as *girthweb-belt, -weaver.*

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 204 The use of what the country people call a Girth-web-belt..would prevent it. 1885 *Census Instr.* 73 Girth Web Weaver.

So **Gi·rth-we·bbing.**

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1802) I. 31 The roof-pieces .. are nailed to the Slats, by means of strong Manchester tape, called girth-webbing.

Gi·rt-li·ne. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Girt-line*, a rope passing through a single block, on the head of the lower masts, to hoist up the rigging thereof .. The girt-line is therefore the first rope employed to rig a ship [etc.]. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 A long piece of rope .. is taken up to the mast-head from which the stay leads, and rove through a block for a girt-line, or, as the sailors usually call it, a gantline. *Ibid.* xviii. 50 Some got girt-lines up for riding down the stays and backstays. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Girtonian (gɔɪtōʊ·niăn). [f. *Girton* + -IAN.] One who is, or has been, a student at Girton College, one of the two Cambridge colleges for women.

1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 833/2 The head mistress..was .. an early Girton student. She was immediately succeeded by .. another Girtonian. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 2/1 The Newnhamites and Girtonians.

So **Gi·rtonite.** Also **Gi·rtonish** *a.*, somewhat resembling the tone or style of Girton students.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/1 The first number of the new volume of *Atalanta* can certainly not be reproached with being 'too Girtonish'. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 58 Their reply would have been a little 'Girtonish', I fancy. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 721/1 The plump and fair 'Girtonite'..provided herself with the 'Pensées' of Pascal.

†Gis, jis. *Obs.* Forms: 6 **jys(se, jis, gisse, gys,** 6–7 **gis.** [Mincing pron. of *Jesus* or *Jesu.*] An oath or exclamation, *By Gis!*

1528 ROY & BARLOWE *Rede me* (Arb.) 56 They regarde it no more be gisse Then waggynge of his mules tayle. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. on Folly* Q ii *b*, Cherishyng them (by iysse) a little better than they are wont to dooe these frounyng philosophers. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 112 Ich can not one woord of it by Iis. Iack is nere his wit, by gis. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 58 By gis, and by S. Charity, Alacke, and fie for shame. 1655 tr. *De Parc's Francion* VII. 6 A hundred times and more, by Gis, I would have laid [etc.].

Gisarme (gizā·ɪm). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: α. 3–4 gisharm(e, 4–7 gysarm(e, 5 gesarme, guysarme, 9 guisarme, 3–5, 7, 9 gisarme. β. 4 giserne, 5 gesarne, geserne, guysarne, gysyryne, 5–6 gys(s)erne, 6 gyssarn, 7, 9 gisarine, (7 gisaring). Also 5 gyser. [a. OF. *g(u)isarme, gisarne*, etc. (also *jusarme*), = Pr. *gus-, jusarma*, It. *giusarma*, OSp. *bisarma*, of unknown origin. The Eng. pronunciation with (g) seems to be authenticated by the alliteration in ME. poetry.]

A kind of battle-ax, bill, or halberd, having a long blade in line with the shaft, sharpened on both sides and ending in a point.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4084 Ðurȝ and ðurȝ boðen he stong wið hise gisarme sarp & long. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 288, I schal gif hym of my gyft þys giserne ryche, þis ax, þat is heue in-nogh. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1094 Tho dyghte they hem all to armes, Wyth swerdes and wyth gysarmes. 1664 *Floddan F.* II. 11 Some did their grizly gisarings grind. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iii, Hob Yeoman turns gisarme and bill into plough shares. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 198 A whole cutler's shop of lances, halberts, gisarines.

attrib. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 45 In thair hand wythhaldand, euery knycht, Two javilling speris, or than gyssarn stavis.

So **Gisa·rmier** [OF.], one armed with a gisarme.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 217 The general habits of the archers, bill-men, and guisarmiers.

Gise (dʒəis), *v. dial.* Also 7 juice. [var. or back-formation from GIST *v.*] (See quots. 1695, 1869.)

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Agistator*, To gise or juice ground is when the Lord or tenant feeds it not with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to agist or feed in it. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Gise*, to put cattle out to grass at a sum agreed on per head. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s.v. *Gise*, He's some oxen gising in Twenty-lands.

So **Gise-taker** = *gist-taker*.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Gisetaker*, a person who takes cattle to graze.

Gise, obs. f. GUISE; obs. pl. form of JOIST.

† **Gi·sel.** *Obs. rare* −1. [a. ON. *gísl* (Sw. *gisslan*, Da. *gidsel*) = OE. *gísel* YISEL.] A hostage.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5009 Coth iacob, 'how es þis, þat o mi childir an i misse?' 'Sir, he es in egypt'..'þar vs tok þe hei baili, To scap wit gisel war we fain'.

Gisement [1] (dʒaizmĕnt). Also 7 **juicement.** [var. GISTMENT.] (See quot. 1848.)

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Agistator*, Hence our Grasiers now call the foreign cattel, which they take in to keep by the week, Gisements or Juicements. 1829 [see *Gisting* vbl. sb. *s.v.* GIST *v.*]. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Gisement*, cattle which are taken in to graze at a certain price; also the money received for grazing cattle.

‖ **Gisement** [2] (ʒīzmañ). [F. *gisement* position, f. *gis-*, *gésir* to lie.] The way in which something lies, position.

1864 *Reader* 9 Apr. 463/3 The main part of the evidence lies, of course, in the gisement of the vein. 1897 *Archæol. Jrnl.* Dec. 333 Rows of relics arranged in cases, without regard to their gisement, are of no use for educational purposes.

Giser, obs. form of GIZZARD.

Giserne, var. GISARME, GIZZERN.

Gisily, Gisin, var. GUISILY, GESINE, *Obs.*

Gismondine, gismondite (gizmǫ·ndin, -ɔit). *Min.* [Named in 1817 by Leonard after Prof. Gismondi, who first described it: see -INE, -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found near Rome.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (ed. 3) 211 Gismondine .. is of a greyish-white color. 1837 DANA *Min.* 301 Gismondine .. occurs in white translucent crystals coating cavities of lava at Capo di Bove, near Rome; and in small purple colored crystals in the drusy cavities of ice spar and other volcanic minerals, at Vesuvius. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 295 Zeagonite, or gismondine, in ejected blocks and dykes of Somma. 1882 DANA *Man. Min. & Lith.* 296 *Gismondite*.. a hydrous lime-aluminum silicate, occurring in trimetric crystals resembling square octahedrons.

† **Gi·spin.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 **guispin, gyspen,** 7 **gespen, gespin, gispin.** [Of obscure origin: Godefr. quotes a 14th c. Fr. document which mentions 'quatre *guippons* d' yaue benoite', but he interprets the word as = *goupillon*, asperser.] A leathern pot or cup.

1530 PALSGR. 225/1 Gyspen potte, *pot de cuir.* 1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. xxxiii. 538 A pair of pinsons, a little pot, and a guispin. 1636 D. LLOYD *Leg. Capt. Jones* (1648) 2 Then up starts Jones, Calls for sixe Gispins, drinkes them off at once. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 23 Throwne into the barrels with panniers or gespen. *c* 1660–80 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 374 A pott and a gespin .. for ale and wyne for the said watch.

Gissane, Sc. var. GESINE, *Obs.*

† **Gi·ssard.** *Obs. rare.* [? popular pronunc. of **geese-ward* or *-herd*.] (See quots.)

1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witchcraft, Disc. diuels & spirits* xxiiij. 528 The Thebans had not a better shepherd than S. Wendeline, nor a better gissard to keepe their geese than Gallus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 193/1 St. Gallus the Patron of Gissards, or Keepers of Geese.

Gisse, var. GIS, *Obs.*

† **Gist,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 3–7 **giste,** 6 **geist.** [a. OF. *giste* (F. *gîte*) resting- or stopping-place, etc., vbl. sb. related to *gis-*, *gésir* to lie. In the 16th and 17th cents. the more usual form is GEST *sb.*[4]]

1. A stopping-place or lodging. Also *pl.* a list of stopping-places or stages in a monarch's progress.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 350 He ne etstont nout ase foles doð, auh.. hieð toward his giste. 13.. *Geburt Jesu* (Horstm.) 587 Oure ledi..leide him on awisp of hei; þer was apore giste. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXL. Add. st. (Harl. MS.), I make you a kalende Of all the waie to Edenbourgth expres, And wher your giste ech nyght may well extend. 1528 GARDINER *Let. to Wolsey* (P. R. O.), I sende your Grace also the King's Gists. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. xli. 1009 From this giste they made but one daies journey to Apollonia. 1619 VISC'T DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 144 According to the gistes I found there of King Ferdinand his coming on to the election [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Giste*, Gists or Gests of the Queen's Progress, *i. e.* a Bill or Writing that contains the Names of the Towns or Houses where she intends to lie upon the Way.

b. said of birds and their halting-places.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A ij, The same sea y[t] harboureth these fowles thus sytting upon theyr egges wyl be so cawme and styll to her geistes for xiiii dayes, that men may suerly sayle withoute peryl upon her. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. xxiii, These Quailes have their set gists, to wit, ordinarie resting and baiting places.

2. ? Refreshment.

a 1290 *Kindh. Jesu* (Horstm.) 180 Þo dronk Marie..of þat welle..And Josep maude al so gret feste, More him likede þat ilke giste þan ani flechs i sode oþur i rost.

† **Gist,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 5 geyst, 6 gyest, 7 geast, jeast, giste, 8 joist. [f. GIST *v.*] A right of pasture or 'feed' for cattle by payment or otherwise, AGISTMENT. Also *cow-gist.*

1493 *Will R. Drury* in Cullum *Hawstead* (1784) 119 Also I will that William my sone have all suche shepe as I have at geyst at my dethe. 1558 *Scotter Manor Roll* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), Richarde Hollande hathe taken of straungers vj beas gyest in y[r] Lordes commene. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 119 Such beasts as are thus taken into any pasture to bee kept are (hereaboutes) called geasters .. and theire gates soe many severall jeastes. *Ibid.* 120 Her nowtheards wage is 20*s.* in money, the milke of a cowe, and a cowe-geast.

b. *Comb.*, as **gist-cattle, -horses,** animals agisted; **gist-money** (see quot.); **gist-taker** = AGISTOR.

1784 CULLUM *Hawsted* 119 *note* *Joist cattle..the cattle of other people taken to pasture at so much a week or month. 1598 *Scotter Manor Roll* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), De Thoma Easton quia cepit le *giste-horses in commune pastura iijs. iiij*d.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Gist money*, the payment for pasturage of cattle that are agisted or fed at a stipulated price. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* s.v. *Fenatio* [says that the Eng. versions of *Charta de Foresta* mistranslate *forestarii et viridarii* by] *Gyst-takers or walkers.

Gist (dʒist), *sb.*[3] Also (sense 1 only) in 8–9 later F. form **gît,** corruptly **gite, gîte, jet.** [a. OF. *gist* (F. *gît*), 3 sing. pres. ind. of *gésir* to lie, *gésir en* to consist in, depend on.]

1. *Law.* The real ground or point (of an action, indictment, etc.).

a. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 333 These charges .. are the points and very *gist* of the indictment. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 501 This is the great gist of the charge against him. 1834 P. BINGHAM *New Cases* I. 72 The gist of the action being the assault and battery. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 502 The gist (gîte) of the civil action of Condictio .. was the increase of the defendant's fortune or patrimony by the reduction of the plaintiff's patrimony without any consideration or equivalent gain to the plaintiff.

β. 1726 SIR J. STRANGE *Rep. Cases* I. 666 Where the special damage is the *gît* of the action, this sort of evidence is allowed. 1795 CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) III. 140 The gît or foundation of the action is held to consist in the husband's loss of the comfort and society of his wife. 1823 DE QUINCEY *King of Hayti* Wks. 1862 XI. 41 The *gîte* of the lawyer's reasoning.

2. The substance or pith of a matter, the essence or main part.

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 339 This is the gist. Here lies the whole of it. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xii. 52 The gist of the fun is to demand the production of the green sprig .. at the most .. unexpected times. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 363 The gist of the reasoning does not depend upon any Maxim or First Principle.

Gist (dʒist), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **geyst,** 8 **joist.** [Aphetic form of AGIST; cf. also GISE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To take in or put out (cattle) to pasture at so much per head: = AGIST *v.* 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 157/1 To Giste, *agistare.* 1492 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 103 A neighbour of myne .. which geysted with two of your servants in Haywras x bests. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Agistator, Agister*.. to receive in cattel to be so pastur'd or gisted [etc.]. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 325 They are forced to .. joist their sheeders in the spring. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Gist*, to agist, to pasture out cattle on hire.

† **2.** *intr.* Of cattle: To remain and feed for a specified time: = AGIST *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1519 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 33 For takynge viij swyn to gist, xij*d.* 1601 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 31 Whatsoeuer is gained by..the harrowing of horses, or the letting to gist of kine.

Hence † **Gi·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Gi·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1794 PRINGLE *Agric. Surv. Westmld.* 21 Every occupier of land..having it in his power to keep..cattle through the months of summer, upon joisted fields .. at a cheap rate. 1849 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Gisting*, the feeding of cattle, which in some places are called gisements. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Gisting*, the agistment of cattle.

Gist(e, obs. form of GUEST, JOIST.

† **Gi·ster.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **geaster.** [Aphetic form of AGISTOR: in sense 2 prob. f. GIST *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. = AGISTOR.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 157/1 A Gister, *agistator.*

2. A cow, etc. feeding on hired pasture.

1641 [see GIST *sb.*[2]].

† **Gi·stment.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **joyssement;** and see GISEMENT. [Aphetic form of AGISTMENT.] = AGISTMENT 1.

1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, It. for þe gystment off ij drey Kyne. 1545 *Statem. Accts.* in *Paston MSS.* (B.M.) VIII, For the joyssement of CCXX shepe at Beckham .. at iij*d.* the shepe. lxvs. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Agistator*, Tenants within the forest, who had free gistment.

Gistne(n, Gistning, var. GESTEN, GESTENING.

Git, var. GATE *sb.*[4]; dial. f. GET *v.*; obs. f. GITH.

Git, gît: see GIST *sb.*[3]

‖ **Gitano** (dʒitāno; in Sp. χitā·no). [Sp. repr. a popular Lat. type **Ægyptānus* Egyptian.] A male (Spanish) gipsy. So **Gita·na,** a female gipsy.

1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. i, Her father was a Spanish Gitano. 1845 FITZBALL *Maritana* II. ii. 22 Hear me swear, too fair Gitana, This fond heart beats but for thee. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the* 600 I. iii. 42 Her thick wavy hair .. her ever-sparkling eyes, were black as those of a Spanish gitano [*sic*] or a Welsh gipsy.

Gitarr(e, obs. form of GUITAR.

† **Gite** [1], **gide.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 4–6 **gyte,** 5–7 **gite,** 7 **git.** β. 5 **gide, gyde,** (**guyde**). [app. a. OF. *guite*, some article of clothing (according to Godef., a hat).] A kind of dress or gown.

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 34 She cam after in a gyte of reed. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 260 (Thynne) Hir gyte was gray, and full of spottis blak. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 68 Whan she doth her aray And gyrdeth in her gytes: Stytched and pranked wyth pletes. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* (1837) 295 Thy brodred gyte makes thee a gallant gyrle. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. liv. 245 Phœbus..left his golden weed, And dond a gite in deepest purple dide. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* 234 They had also about this time a kinde of Gowne called a Gite.

β. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 366 Here gide was glorious and gay, of a gresse green. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 213 Likle he was, richt byge and weyle besyne, In till a gyde of gudly ganand greyne. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 187 Fie on pearles! fie on pride! Fye on gowne! fye on guyde.

¶ Used by Peele for: Splendour, magnificence.

1589 PEELE *Tale Troy* Wks. (Rtldg.) 558/1 Done is thy pride, dim is thy glorious gite, Slain is thy prince in this unhappy fight. *a* 1597 — *David & Bethsabe* II. iii, So dim is David's glory and his gite.

‖ **Gite** [2] (ʒīt). Also **gîte.** *rare.* [F. *gîte* (OF. *giste*: see GIST *sb.*[1]), vbl. sb. related to *gésir* to lie.]

1. A stopping-place, lodging.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Young Philos.* IV. 37 Would I had any pretensions to so happy a *gîte!* 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 140 This small farm .. will .. furnish a better *gîte* than any of the Inns on the road. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xii, The village was too small to have a regular inn, or *gîte.*

2. The place where a fish lies.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 41 The gites of fish are very various, some lying on a bed of sand, some ambushed in mud [etc.].

† **Gite** [3]. *Obs. rare* −1. [a. OF. *giet, jet*, etc.; cf. GET *sb.*[2] and JESS.] A strap (of a shield).

c 1440 *Partonope* 2241 He vndide the gyte of hys Sheelde And from hym cast hit into the feelde.

Gite, gîte: see GIST *sb.*[3]

Gitern(e, obs. form of GITTERN *sb.*

Gith (giþ). Forms: α. 4, 6 **gitte,** 6–7 **git.** β. 7 **githen,** 4– **gith.** [a. L. *gith, git, gicti*, of unknown origin.] A name for plants of the genus *Nigella*, esp. *N. sativa. Damask gith* = *N. damascena.*

α. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 16 *Ciminum Ethiopicum*, gitte. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Git* is named .. in englishe herbe Git or Nigella romana. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 775 Take of the seeds of Git or Nigella ten drams.

β. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 27 Forsothe not in sawes shal he throsshe gith. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxii. (1495) 652 Gyth is a manere potage moche lyke to Comyn.. and growyth amonge corne wyth smalle sede..and some meaneth that the herbe Gyth is Nigella. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* X. 155 And gith is last eke in this mone ysowe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 53 The onion and gith. 1611 COTGR., *Gith*, Hearbe githen, Nigella Romana. 1665 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 268 They may be driven away ..by the smoake of gith and hemlock. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 207 Double flowered or Damask Gith. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 37 Small Fennel Flower, Herb Gith. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxii, If thou would keep thy Son, See that bine and gith have none.

b. Applied to the Corn-cockle, *Lychnis Githago.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCCCXXVIII. 927 Cockle..is called Gith .. yet not properly. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Gith*, the Corn Cockle, *Agrostemma Githago.*

Gitie, Gittar, obs. ff. JETTY, GUITAR.

Gitter (gi·təɪ). *Optics.* [Ger. = lattice, grating.] A diffraction grating.

1876 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210 The earliest gitters were prepared by Fraunhofer, and were ruled through leaf metal or thin coatings of grease on glass. 1881 C. S. PIERCE in *Nature* 21 July 262/2 It will be possible to deduce from the minimum deviation of this line produced by any given gitter, the mean width of that gitter.

Gittern (gi·təɪn), *sb. arch.* Forms: 4–5 **gitern**(e, 4–6 **gytern**(e, (5 **getarne, -erne, -yrne, gittyrn**), (6 **getron, githorn, guthorne**), 6–7 **gitterne,** (7 **gittron, gytterne**), 7, 9 **ghittern,** 8 **guiterne,** 6– **gittern.** [a. OF. *guiterne, guisterne,*

etc. (obs. since 16–17th c.) of obscure formation. The form *guiterre* also occurs; usually believed to represent an altered form of Gr. κιθάρα CITHARA. Cf. GUITAR and CITHERN.] An old instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire, a cithern.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 233, I can noither tabre ne trompe..ne synge with the gyterne. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 101 Of harpis, luttis, and getarnys. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 67 Quhair I begouth with guthorne for to dance. 1613 LEIGHTON *Teares or Lament.* 70 With Drumes & Fife & Shrillest shalmes, with Gittron and bandore. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 29 A fourth, bestrides his Fellowes, thinking to scape, As did Arion, on the Dolphins backe, Still fumbling on a gitterne. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's last Prayer* III. iii, Where's my Gittern? 1792 *Minstrel* (1793) II. 100 Elizabeth .. played incomparably on the guiterne. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiii, The same hand .. can touch a tinkling lute, or a gittern, to soothe the ears of the dancing daughters of perdition in their Vanity Fair. 1879 TENNYSON *Falcon*, You know that I can touch The ghittern to some purpose.

b. *attrib.*, as *gittern-head* (cf. *cittern-head* in CITHERN 2), *-wire.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. i. (1656) 47 The Heads of your Instruments differ, yours are Hogs-heads their Cittern and Gittern heads. 1662 *Irish Act* 14 *Chas. II*, *c.* 8 Bk. Rates, Wire called..Virginal and Ghittern wire.

† **Gi·ttern,** *v. Obs.* [*f.* prec. sb.] *intr.* To play on the gittern.

c 1380 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2322 To harpe and gitterne, daunce and play. *c* 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 82 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 47 He harpys and gytryns and syngs well ther-too. *a* 1674 MILTON in Birch *Life* (1738) I. 44 Each evening every one with Mistress or Ganymed, gitterning along the Streets.

Hence † **Gi·tterning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 Knackynge and harpynge, gyternynge & daunsynge & obere veyn trifils. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 177 He syngeth in his voys gentil and smal .. Ful wel acordaunt to his gyternynge.

† **Gi·tterner.** *Obs.* A player on the gittern.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 91 Bot sytole stryng & gyternere Her reken myrþe mo3t not retrete. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 693/44 *Hic gigator*, getyrnere.

Gittie, Giuegoue, obs. ff. JETTY, GEWGAW.

Giuncus, pl. **giunchi,** obs. form of JUNK.

‖ **Giunta** (dʒu·nta). *Hist.* See also JUNTA. [It. *giunta*, f. *giugnere* to JOIN.] In the Venetian republic, a number of patricians chosen to act as assessors to the Council of Ten in special emergencies; later, the name given to the 60 co-opted members of the council of *pregadi*, by which the affairs of the state were administered.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 167 In the number of the 60 *Pregadi* there can be but three of one and the same family, and if there be three in the *Pregadi* there can be but two in the *Giunta*. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i, The Giunta Will hear you.

† **Giunto,** quasi-It. spelling of JUNTO.

1641 *Jrnls. Ho. Commons* II. 118 A Giunto of the Privy Council for the Scotch affairs.

Giuntur, obs. form of JOINTURE.

† **Giust.** Spenser's quasi-It. spelling of JOUST.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 39 And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of giusts. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. i. 1 Knightly giusts and fierce encounters. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xiv, Seldom hath pass'd a week but giust Or feat of arms befel.

† **Give,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 ȝi(e)fu, ȝyfu, ȝeofu, 2 ȝife, ȝieve, 2–3 ȝive, ȝe(o)ve, ȝefe, 4 yeve. *β.* 3 gife, give, gyve. [Com. Teut.: OE. *giefu* str. fem. = OFris. *geve*, *jeve*, OS. *geƀa*, *giƀa* (MDu. *geve*), OHG. *geba*, *gepa*, *kepa* (MHG. *gebe*), ON. *gjǫf*, Goth. *giƀa*:—OTeut.**geƀâ*, f.**geƀ-* to GIVE.

The *β*-forms, with initial *g* for ȝ, are northern and prob. due to the influence of the verb, q.v.]

1. Something given; = GIFT *sb.* 3.

The combination *ȝeres-ȝive*, New Year's gift (see YEAR) occurs later, e.g. in 1377 text of *P. Plowman* B. x. 47. With the OE. *tó ȝiefe*, as a gift, cf. Du. *te geef*, as a gift, gratis (now only in the sense 'dirt cheap').

α. Beowulf 1884 Þa wæs on gange ȝifu Hroðgares oft ȝe-æhted. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 2 Þam he ȝeaf micle ȝife freodomes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 8 Ge onfengun to ȝyfe, syllað to ȝyfe [L. *gratis*]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 45 Þer ne þerf he habben kare of ȝefe ne of ȝelde. *c* 1205 LAY. 1790 Þa hefde Brutus þa ȝeue þat Diana hi bi-heihte. *Ibid.* 20494 Heo sculden habbeon ȝiuen gode. *c* 1300, *c* 1330 [see GIVE *v.* B 8].

β. c 1300 *Havelok* 357 That he ne moucte no more liue, For gol ne siluer, ne for no gyue.

b. Something given by God; a divine gift, grace; = GIFT *sb.* 6.

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Ealra þara ȝifa þe he middan-ȝearde forȝeaf þurh his tocyme, nis nænig mare mæȝen.. þonne [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 40 Þæt cild weox .. & godes ȝyfu wæs on him. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 53 Full of godes ȝiues. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5482 Þe firrste ȝife iss witt & skill Inn heofennlike þingess. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Swiche ȝiues [*MS.* giues] and none iuele sendeð lemene fader mankin. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is tat an ȝeoue iȝettet te of heouene.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23370 Þe sele þat sal leng in heuen, In bodi sal haf gifes seuen.

2. The action of giving; = GIFT *sb.* 1.

c 1205 LAY. 401 He heold þe stronge castles þurh staðele his fader ȝefe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 Lozengerie, simulacion, folliche yeue: uor þet me ssel him hyealde corteys and large.

3. *Comb.*, as **ȝeve-custi** [OE. *cystig* bountiful], bountiful in gifts.

c 1205 LAY. 4862 Nes he noht ȝælpinde ah he wes ȝeue-[*so MS.*; *printed* geue-] custi.

Give (giv), *sb.*[2] [f. GIVE *v.*] The action, fact, or quality of 'giving' (cf. sense 4o of the vb.); a yielding, giving way.

1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Summer No. 62 The dead pull (so different to the spring and give of the rod). 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 4/3 Notwithstanding the apparent 'give' in the weather yesterday, at no time .. did the thermometer rise above 32 degrees.

Give (giv), *v.* Forms and Inflexions: see below. [A Common Teutonic str. vb.: OE. *giefan* (*geaf*, *géafon*, *giefen*) = OFris. *geva*, *jeva*, OS. *geƀan* (MDu. and Du. *geven*), OHG. *kepan*, *geban* (MHG. and G. *geben*), ON. *gefa* (Sw. *gifva*, Da. *give*), Goth. *giƀan*:—OTeut. **geƀan*, *gaf*, *gēƀum*, *geƀono-*. By some the root is identified with that of Lith. *gabėnti* to bring, OIrish *gabim* I take.

In OE. the strictly West Saxon forms of the infinitive and the pa. pple. show the influence of initial *g* in the substitution of *ie* (commonly *i*, *y*) for the original *e* of the root; thus *giefan*, *gifan*, *gyfan* for *gefan*. In other dialects the *e* was normal, except where it passed into *eo* (northern *ea*) by *u-* or *o-* umlaut; but *i* occurs very frequently, perh. owing to the analogy of the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind.; on the other hand, the regular *i* of the last-mentioned forms is often replaced by the *e* of the infinitive. In midland and southern ME. there are three main forms: *ȝiven*, *ȝeven* and *ȝeoven*. The third of these is rare, and disappears *c* 1200. The relation of the other two forms is obscure, as both sometimes occur in the same text (e.g. in Layamon, where the earlier version favours *ȝeven*, the later *ȝiven*, but neither is consistent). In such cases the difference may be merely graphic, and due to an indeterminate vowel. Some texts, however, show an exclusive use of one or other of the forms; thus *ȝiven* is regular in the Ancren Riwle, while the Ayenbite has only *ȝeven*. The forms with initial guttural are first recorded in the Ormulum (? north-east midland, *c* 1200), though the forms with *ȝ* are much more frequent. (Apparent earlier instances with initial *g-* occur only in MSS. which confuse *g* and ȝ.) The *g* forms, however, certainly originated in the north (though the want of 12th c. northern texts renders direct proof impossible); and, as they do not admit of being (like the guttural *g* of *begin*) explained as the products of analogy, it seems most probable that they are due to Scandinavian influence. The regular form of the infinitive in early northern texts is *gif*, *give*, which rather corresponds to Sw. *gifva*, Da. *give*, than to ON. *gefa*. On the other hand, the pa. pple is at an early date written with *e* as well as *i* (*gefin*, *gifin*, etc.; see the forms below), and *e* also appears in some contracted forms as *ges* (= gives). In the 15th and 16th c. the form *geve* (*geif*, etc.) is common both in English and Scottish writers; Levins (1570) places it along with *grieve*, *sleeve*, etc. In the 14–15th c. the northern forms extended themselves gradually to the midland dialects. Havelok (*c* 1300) has, like the Ormulum, both the ȝ and the *g* forms; R. Brunne's *Handlyng Synne* (1303) has only the former, but his Chronicle (*c* 1330), according to the two existing MSS., has always *g*. Langland has both types, well attested by the alliteration, but Chaucer seems to have always written *yeve*, *yaf*, and throughout the greater part of the 15th c. the palatal forms predominate in midland (including East Anglian) as well as in southern writers. The MSS. of Fortescue have *g*, which is common also in the London documents after 1430 (Morsbach, *Eng. Schriftsprache* 98). About 1500 the palatal forms disappear entirely from the literary language, and have left only very faint traces in the modern dialects.

In the 14th–15th c. the pa. pple. was sometimes conformed to the analogy of the *e*, *a*, *o* vbs. with *-l*, *-r* roots (cf. GET); this took place with both the midland and northern forms, but *ȝoven* is found more frequently than *ȝoven*.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.*

a. *Simple Infinitive* **give** (giv). Forms: *α.* 1 ȝeo-, ȝiofan, ȝiaban, *Northumb.* ȝeafa, 2 ȝevan, 3 ȝeoven, ȝefve(n, 3–4 ȝeve(n, 4 ȝef, 4–6 yeve, 5 yeff(e, yew. *β.* 1 ȝi(e)fan, ȝyfan, 2 ȝyven, ȝiefe, 2–4 ȝyfen, ȝifen, 3 ȝifve(n, *Orm.* ȝifenn, 3–4 ȝi(e)ve(n, ȝyve, 4 ȝif, if, 5 ȝiffe, yiffe, yive. *γ.* 3 *Orm.* gifenn, 4–5 gyf(f(e, gif(f)e, 4–7 gif(f, 4–6 gyve, gyf(e(n, 4–7 geve, (5 gywe, 6 geive, ge', *Sc.* gewe, 7 *Sc.* giwe), 8–9 *dial.* gie, gi', 4– give. (Also 6 y-geve, *Sc.* gevin.)

α. Beowulf (Z.) 2973 Ne meahte se snella sunu Wonredes ealdum ceorle hondslyht ȝiofan. [*c* 831 *Charter* 39 in *O. E. Texts* 445 Hwet man..aȝiaban scel. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 58 Pylatus..ȝeheht aȝeafa lichoma.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ic eou wil e ȝeuan wela. *c* 1205 LAY. 4779 He him wolde ȝeuen al þat gold. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Schulie .. ȝeouen ham stude & nome betere þen sunen & dohtren. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 He may ȝef non indulgence noiþer to man in purgatori, neiþer to hem þat are prescit. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 113 (Harl. MS.) Eny man, that my fadir wolle ȝeve me to. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 808 III. 214 He wold yeffe you his labore, be so ye payd for his costes.

β. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 671 (Gr.) Hwa meahte me swelc ȝewit ȝifan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Þe uurecce men ne hadde nan more to ȝyuen. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Me hine sceolde ..ȝiefe him his formemete. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 64 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Þar me sal .. ȝieuen us ure werkes lean after ure erninge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10476 Forr þatt he wollde ȝifenn uss To brukenn eche blisse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23218 (Trin.) Peynted fire..ȝyue liȝt neuer hit may. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2963 þi dou3ti sone schal þi dere dou3ter ȝiuen þe kinges sone of spayne. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 And if þe sentens to sle þe innocent. 14.. *MS. Fairfax* 16 (Halliw.) To .. yiffe hem audience. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxliii. (1869) 132 With his yrened foot he shulde yiue me in þe visage. 1485–6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 49 All maner patayns, ȝeftys, offyȝs, that he dyd ȝiffe.

γ. c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 248 þurrh þatt he shall o Domess da33 Uss gifenn heffness blisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 145 (Cott.) How god bigan þe law hym gyfe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2281 He þoughte his doughtres gyue hosebandes. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13714 (Fairf.) Þou sal hir gif iuggement. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Peter* 133, I sall gyf gud leif hym till. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11469 What godes þai wold gyffe to the gret harmes. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1760 Gode counsaile we shal you gyfen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/1 To Gife, *donare*. *Ibid.*, To Giffe to kepe, *commendare*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 39, I sall ȝow gevin ilk man..twa schort speris. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 313 Euery true christen man sholde gyf assured fayth. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliv. 147, I shall gyue the my syster in maryage. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 56 Tua thousand merkis .. He had with him king Richart for to gewe. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. F, Some one or other wyll to thee thy fatall wounde ygeve. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii. C iij b, Where is the strong stued hore, chil ge'ar a hores marke. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zeph.* iii. 5 In the morning he wil geve his judgment into light. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 369 He was a-goin' to gi' me the lie. 1863 ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 294 Aw'll gie them a' the sack.

b. *Dative Infinitive* (with *to*) **to give** (tŭ giv); in OE. tó ȝe(a,fanne, ȝifenne, ȝyfene, ME. to ȝifene, ȝivende, yevene.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt., Contents 16/15 To brenganne *uel* toȝeafanne. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1109 Dær wurdon . þa aðas ȝesworene his dohter þam Casere to ȝifene. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 7 Ða be-het he mid aþe, hire to ȝyfene swa hwæt swa hyo hine bæde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir haueð on him þre mihtes, on to ȝiuende hete, oðer to ȝiuende liht [etc.]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 114 Oure guode fader þet is zuete and milde uor to yeuene.

2. *Indicative Present.*

a. *1st pers. sing.* **give.** Forms: *α.* 1 -ȝefo, -ȝeofu, 3 ȝefve, ȝeove, 3–5 ȝeve. *β.* 1 ȝife, ȝiefe, 2–3 ȝife, 3–5 ȝive, 4–5 yive, ȝif. *γ.* 3–6 gif, 6 gyve, geve, 4– give.

α. [*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 26 Gehat min dryhtne ic aȝeofu. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 21 Ic forȝefo him wið sefo siða.] *a* 1225 *Juliana* 19 Nawiht ne ȝeoue ich for inc nowðer. *c* 1275 LAY. 9513 Mine dohter ich him ȝefue Genuis to sehte and to sibbe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XV. 89 Ich ȝeue [B. XII. 146 ȝif] þe fyue shyllinges.

β. a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 478 in *Exeter Bk.*, Ic .. eow meaht ȝiefe. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 679 (Gr.) Cife ic hit ðe ȝeorne. *c* 1205 LAY. 20243 Ich ȝiue þe ane eorldom. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 283 Þe þridde del mi kinedom ich ȝiue þe to be mi fere. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 31 To hem yive I feyth.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1930 (Gött.) Til ȝou..Min brod benisun i giue [*Fairf.* geue]. *Ibid.* 15252 (Cott.) Þe gift þat I yow here gif nu. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Peter* 16 To þe I gyff þe keys of hewyne. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXI. 134, I gif him to the Devill of hell. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H v b, I gyue me to all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiii. 11 As for the felde .. I geue [1611 giue] it the.

b. *2nd pers. sing.* **givest** (givest). Forms: *α.* 1 *Northumb.* -ȝefes, 3 ȝevest, 4 yefst, 4–5 yevest, ȝees, 5 yeves. *β.* 1 ȝifest, ȝifst, 2–3 ȝifst, 3 ȝivest, 4 ȝyvest. *γ.* 4 gifes, gives, gyffis, gis, 4–5 ges, 6 gevest, 7– givest.

α. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 29 Nu forletes *uel* forȝefes esne ðin.] *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Þu þet ȝeuest hire liht. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 Þine zuetnesse þet þou .. yefst to þine uryendes. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xiv, Those at thou ȝees [*Douce MS.* Of that þou yeues] at thi ȝate.

β. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxix. 5 Þu ..us drincan ȝifest. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xv. 2 Hwæt ȝifst þu me? *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 77 ȝif ðu ȝifst ðo manne ðe gaf [*sic*: ? *read* ȝaf] ðe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 971 (Trin.) Lord he seide þou ȝyuest al. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 13 Whom with freedam thow ȝyuest.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 971 (Gött.) 'Lauerd', he said, 'þu gifes [*Fairf.* ges] all'. *Ibid.* 16106 (Cott.) Quin giues þou þaim answar? *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 315 Þu.. nocht gyffis þame of þi gud. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2089 Thow ges matir to men mony day after, fforto speke of þi spede. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxliv. [cxlv.] 15 Thou geuest [1611 giuest] them their meate in due season.

c. *3rd pers. sing.* **gives** (givz), *arch.* **giveth** (givėþ). Forms: *α.* 1 -ȝefes, 2–3 ȝeveð, ȝefeð, 4–5 ȝefþ(e, ȝev-, yeveth, -ys, -yth, -yþ. *β.* 1 ȝiefeþ, ȝifeþ, ȝifþ, 3 ȝiefð, *Orm.* ȝifeþþ, 3–4 ȝif(þ, ȝiveþ, 4 ȝyveth. *γ.* 3 *Orm.* gifeþþ, 4 geves, gif(e)s, -ith, giffis, gis(e, givis, -ys, gyves, 5 gyfez, 6 geves, ghewys, gyvs, 5–6 gev-, gyveth, -yth, 9 *Sc.* and *dial.* gies, 5– giveth, 4– gives.

α. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 15 Ne fader iuerre forȝefes synna iuerre.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Nimað ȝeme.. hwilche ȝife he us ȝefeð. *Ibid.* 137 Ure lauerd god almihten ..ȝeueð him his blescunge. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9645 (Laud) To eche man she yevyþ wille Right to haue good and ille. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 239 And ryȝt as þis lampe ȝefth gret lyȝt. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3213 Precious stones she yeuys [*printed* yenys] me. *Ibid.* 8736 Leve to wende He yeuyth [*printed* yenyth] hem thurgh the Rewme of fraunce. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 264 The seid preier of Iohun ȝeuith to me the seid xx[li]. pound.

β. a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 604 in *Exeter Bk.*, He us æt ȝiefeþ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxviii[i]. 12 God ȝifeð gleaw word godspellendum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He .. ȝifð heom forȝifnesse..Summe Men he ȝif wisdom and speche. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 146 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Al to diere he hit abuið þe ȝiefð þar-fore his swiere. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2795 Drihhtin ȝifeþþ haliȝ witt þa menn þatt wel himm follȝhenn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Þis ure lauerd ȝiueð ham her as on erles of þe eche mede þat schal cume þrafter. *a* 1277 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 80 He that ȝiueth. 1393 — *Ibid.* C. iv. 341 The ȝifte that god ȝyueth.

γ. c 1200 ORMIN 11314 Forr ȝure wuke gifeþþ ȝuw A33 sexe werrkeda33ess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18650 (Cott.) He gifs his quelpe lijf to rise. *Ibid.* 29240 (Cott.) Pape allan, On man he gise [*Cotton Galba* gifes] til his pouste. *Ibid.* 24751 (Edin.) þat gifes me lust of hir to rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 227 Fredome all solace to man giffis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1662 He .. Gyfez þaim garisons of gold & of god stanez. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D ii b, He gyueth

us it both by writynges and by lawe. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 11 Myn hert giveth it me. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 6 Sum gevis for pryd and glory vane. *Ibid.* 36 Sum givis to strangeris. 1503 *Kalender of Sheph., Pater Noster*, The qwych ghewys vs certaynte of the way of salwt. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 45 Then vertue .. gyuyth to man hye felycyte. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 73 Old Norwey .. Giues him three thousand Crownes. 1780–1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* I, To show what diff'rence stands 'Tween him that gets and gies commands.

d. *plural* **give.** Forms: α. 1 -ȝeafað, -ȝefæs, 4 yeven, 5 ȝeveþ. β. 1 ȝifað, 3 *Orm.* ȝifenn, 4 ȝyve, ȝyveþ, -en, 5 yive. γ. 4 gif(s, gyven, 5 giffen, gife, gifves, gyffon, 5–6 gyve, -eth, 6 ge(e)ve, 6– give.

α. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 12 Ðonne .. eostro asæegcas *uel* aȝeafað. *Ibid.* Luke xi. 4 Gif .. we forȝeſæs .. scyldge us.] 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 18 Afterward the sight of the better colours yeven to hem more joye for the first leudnesse. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 17 Experience techiþ þat colerik men ȝeueþ to summe ymagynaciouns.

β. *a* 1000 *Hymns* vii. 102 (Gr.) Swa we her [some] ȝifað earmon mannum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15380 Þærafftерr ȝifenn þeȝȝ þe folc ȝet werrse win to drinnkenn. *c* 1340 [see γ]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 67 Þei ȝyve to symple men. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 114 And in pouertie praien for all oure parteners þat ȝyueþ vs any good. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5788 With sorwe they bothe dye and live, That to richesse he hertis yive.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3114 To lare o godd gif [*Gött.* giue] þai na tent. *Ibid.* 5148 Þai ar cled in riche pall And gifs [1340 *Fairf.* gyuen; *Trin.* ȝyuen] þair giftes ouerall. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3668 To Agamynon þai giffen þe gouernaunce hole. *Ibid.* 12002 The grekys full glad gyffon to red. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 18 The prynces of the worlde gyueth worldly rewarde to her prayzers. ?1476 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 35 The judges gifues [*printed* gifnes] her no favour, for they say [etc.]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxviii. 235 It is a sayenge that they that gyue are euer welcome. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Wee geue thankes to thee for thy greate glory. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. A a ij b, The Troyans dastard harts .. neither geeue them dare in open field, nor fierce outbreake In armes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 With vs the wemen giue their mouth to be kissed.

3. *Indicative Past.*

a. 1*st and 3rd pers. sing.* **gave** (gēv). Forms: α. 1 ȝæf, 2 iaf, 3–5 ȝaf(f(e, (4 ȝave, ȝof), 4–6 yaf(e, 4–5 yave, (5 yove). β. 1 ȝeaf, 2 ȝiaf, 2–4 ȝef, 4 yeaf. γ. 4 (9 *dial.*) gov, 4–5 gaf(e, gaaf(f, -ffe, gaffe, 5 geaf, 4, 6 *Sc.* gef, 4–6 geve, 6 gayf, *Sc.* gaif, 8 *Sc.* gae, 4– gave. Also *weak form* 7–8, 9 *dial.* gived, 8–9 *Sc.* gied.

α. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ix. 42 [He] ȝehælde ðone cnæht & aȝæf hine fæder his.] *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) lxvi. 5 Eorþan sealde [*v.r.* -æf] wæstm his. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1132 And te king iaf ð(et) abbotrice an prior of S' Neod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15498 Þe blinde ȝaff he wel to sen. *c* 1300 *Beket* 296 As God ȝaf that cas. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3912 (Trin.) Þe grace þat god him ȝof. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxv. 71 He yaue hym vnderstandyng. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 273 Of oþer wordelyche honour ȝaff he ryȝt nouȝt. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2740 He yafe golde, selver, and also coine. *c* 1508 *Syr Lamwell* in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Introd. 30 Sir landevale..yaf yeftes largely.

β. *a* 1000 *Elene* 365 (Gr.) Eow dryhten ȝeaf dom unscyndne. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þat wif .. ȝiaf hire were and he æt. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich..ȝef ðe al mi suluen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2600 The kyng ȝef is men grete ȝiftes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 81 Al þe uayrhede þet þet body heþ : þe zaule hit yeaf.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 603 He gafe him .. a luuesum land. *Ibid.* 4393 Sco gaue a cri þat all moght here. *Ibid.* 15228 Vp he lift his hali hand, and gaf [*Gött.* geue] þe benisun. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 370 He .. lyfte vp his honde, & gef hym goddez blessyng. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 112 God gaff þame sic mycht. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 458 Criste willefully gafe tribute to þo emperoure. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5157 Scho gaffe skirmand skrikis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 282 Whan he had sayd this he .. gaaffe hym the monkes hode vpon his hede. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxiii, He..gaif them bayth their paikis. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 21 The Pope .. gaue shew that there could be laid no firme ground of their reconciliation. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* 35 The bridegroom gae me great commands To bring ye down. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xxvi, He gied me a letter for Annie.

b. *2nd pers. sing.* **gavest.** Forms: α. 1 ȝéafe, ȝéfe, 2 ȝef, 4 ȝeve. β. 4 ȝaf, ȝave, yave, ȝavest. γ. 4 gaf(s, gave, 6– gavest.

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxviii[i]. 27 Hi..ehtan ongunnon ðe þu him earfoðu æniȝ ȝeafe. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 271 Þu ȝef þe seluen for me to lese me fra pine. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 92 The appel that thou ȝeve hym.

β. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10485 (Fairf.) Þou...a worþy sonne hir yaue [*Trin.* ȝaue, *see also* γ]. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 12 The woman whom thow ȝaue me felow, ȝaue to me of the tree. — *Ezek.* xvi. 21 Thou .. ȝauest hem.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 971 'Lauerd !' he said, 'þou gafs [? gaf us] al'. *Ibid.* 14056 To mi fete þu gaf [*c* 1340 *Fairf.* gaue, *Trin.* ȝaf] water nan. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. 13 The woman which thou gauest me. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 99 *Pro.* But do'st thou heare: gau'st thou my Letter to Iulia?

c. *plural* **gave.** Forms: α. 1 ȝéafon, ȝéfon, 3 *Orm.* ȝæfenn, 3–5 ȝe(e)ve(n, (3 ȝefven, ȝeove). β. 2 iafen, 3–5 ȝouen, yaf(f, 4–5 ȝaf, ȝave(n, (ȝofen), 5 ȝavun. γ. 3 *Orm.* gæfenn, 4–6 gaf(e, 5–6 gaff(e, 4–5 gef(e, geven, -yn, goven, 6 *Sc.* gaif, 4– gave. Also *wk. forms* 7–9 as in a γ.

α. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 1354 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þonne ge hyra hulpon and him hleoð ȝefon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12732 And teȝȝ himm þa þuss ȝæfenn sware onnȝæness. *c* 1205 LAY. 5469 ȝisles heo him ȝeoue sone. *Ibid.* 21247 Heo bittere swiþen ȝefuen mid axes & mid sweordes. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 180 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 64 Þis wimmen ȝeue him liȝt ansuere, as hi ne ȝeue of him noȝt.

β. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 And did ælle in prisun til hi iafen up here castles. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 844 He..ȝouen him gouel of here lond. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19582 (Trin.) Whenne seyntis ȝaf her malisoun þei ȝaf hit noon bi euel wille. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 17440 (Laud) A somme of pens gadird they And yaff to knyghtes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 8 Other seedis felden in to good lond, and ȝauen fruyt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. iv. (1495) 51 In this matere olde Phylosophers yaaf dyuers and as it were contrary domes. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 38 Thei ȝofen hym drinke galle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 459 The Apostlis ȝauun sum wey or ground wherbi [etc.].

γ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8211 Þeȝȝ gæfenn heore shorrte lif Forr eche lifess blisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13708 All þai gaf him list ilkan. *Ibid.* 19043 At þair gain come mete þai gaue [*Gött.* gaf; *c* 1340 *Fairf.* yaff, *Trin.* ȝaue]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 659 Þan al þe prestis gef a ȝell. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þe spounge and þe rede of whilk þe Iewes gafe oure Lord to drynke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6436 Mony strokes, in þat stoure, þo stithe men hym gefe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1070 Sagittarius forsoth men gafe it to name. *Ibid.* 2327 All europe to my empyre enterly þai geven. 1785 BURNS *Address to the Deil* xvi, Ye..gied the infant warld a shog.

4. *Subjunctive Present* **give.** Forms: α. 1 ȝefe, ȝeofe, 2 ȝefe, 2–5 ȝeve, 3–4 ȝef, yeve. β. 1 ȝife, 3 *Orm.* ȝife, 3–4 ȝyve, 4 ȝif, yive. γ. 3 *Orm.* gife, 4 gif, *Sc.* giff, 5–6 geve, 4– give.

α. [*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lx[i]. 9 Ðaet ic aȝefe ȝehat min. 871–89 *Charter* 45 in *O. E. Texts* 452 Þonne aȝeofen hio þa ilcan elmessan.] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvi. 2 He uoenas [pæt] ȝeafa..he ȝefe *uel* ȝeselle gode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lviii[i]. 1 Nymð þu me ræd ȝeofe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 God us ȝefe mihte and deden. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xix. 59 Iesu Crist, heovene kyng, ȝef us alle god endyng. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 9763 (Laud) He hem yeve his beneson That gladly heryþ this sermon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 ȝif God ȝeve him beyng and sustenaunce to his lif.

β. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 388 (Gr.) Weoruda waldend .. ðe wist ȝife heofonliche hlaf. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 395 Crist ȝyue us leden her swile lif and habben her swile ende. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1450 Dame, God yive the howe !

γ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9203 Gife he þatt an summ oþerr mann Þatt iss wiþþutenn kirrtell. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1947 To doghty thues lok þou þe gif. *Ibid.* 4946 If yee giue [*Trin.* ȝyue] dome, þan sal þai hing. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1358 Quhill god .. þi full far crowne þe giff in hewine to þi werdoune. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2767 He geve us his blessing !

5. *Subjunctive Past* **gave.** Forms: 3 *Orm.* ȝæfe, 4 gof, gove.

c 1200 ORMIN 12015 Alls iff þe Laferrd ȝæfe þuss Anndswere onnȝæn þe deofell. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1648 So god for his grace gove i hadde. *Ibid.* 2348 God for his grete grace gof i hadde now here horse and..harneys.

6. *Imperative* **give.**

a. *sing.* Forms: α. 1 ȝef, ȝief, 2 ȝief, 2–4 ȝef, 4–5 yef, 5 ȝe(e)ve, ȝe, yeve. β. 1–2 ȝif, 3 *Orm.* ȝiff, 3–5 ȝif, 4–5 ȝyve, 5 yf. γ. 4–5 gif(f\e, gyf(f, 6 geve, gyve, 8–9 *Sc.* and *dial.* gie, 4– give.

α. [*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxvii. 4 Aȝef edlean heara him.] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 39 Gif hua ðec slaes in suiðra ceica ðin, sel *uel* ȝef him & ðy oðera. *c* 1000 *Hymns* v. 10 (Gr.) Ðu us freodom ȝief. *c* 1205 LAY. 26075 Lauerd ȝef me grið. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 41 Yeue thy cruell iugement ageyn thys traytour. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 122 Syre Kyng..Some meyte ȝemme for charyte. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 547 Yef hem comyn ynough, & baume her pennys. *c* 1430 *How Wise Man taught Son* 34 in *Babees Bk.* 49 ȝeeue þee not to ydilnesse. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 12 Sette it wiþinne a pott of watir, and ȝeue vndirneþe a fier til þe watir of blood be distillid.

β. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 303 Nim þa þreo þe þær synt to lafe, & ȝif maio. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 ȝif [*MS.* gif] us to dai ure daihwamliche bred. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5224 ȝiff me nu þatt twifalde gast. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3293 (Trin.) Mayden, he seide, ȝyue me drynke. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 7 The hungre ȝif mete. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 2758 Yf me thy cowncell nowe.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 968 (Cott.) O þi winning giue [*Gött.* gif; *Trin.* ȝyue] me þe tend. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 111 Yat gyff yam grace to ouer-come ere enmys. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4184 Giffe þam siluer. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 97 Gyue you to prayer. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Geue us this daye oure dayly bread. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xi, Come gie's your news.

b. *plural.* Forms: α. 1 -ȝeafas, 3–5 yeveth, ȝeveth, 5 yeve. β. 1 -ȝifað, 2 -ȝyfeð, 4–5 ȝyve(þ, ȝife(th. γ. 4 geves, gis, gives, 5 ges, 6– give.

α. [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xi. 25 Forletas *uel* forȝeafas ȝif huæt ȝie habbað wið huelc huone.] *a* 1300 *Havelok* 911 But yeueþ me inow to ete. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 77 Consyder the cryme, and yeue your sentence.

β. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 25 Forgifaþ [*Hatton MS.* forgyfeð] ȝif ȝe hwæt aȝen ænigne habbað.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6138 (Trin.) Goop & ȝyueþ [*Fairf.* geues] me ȝoure benesoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* viii. 19 ȝyue [*v.r.* ȝiue, ȝifeth] ȝe to me and this power.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5189 (Cott.) 'Gis [*Fairf.* gives] me mi clathes,' þan he said, 'And hastelik þa we be graid.' *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13553 Bes gracius, for goddes loue, ges me som part. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 3 This is the latest Parle we will admit: Therefore to our best mercy giue your selues.

7. *Present Participle* **giving.** Forms: α. 1 ȝeafend, 5 ȝeving. β. 1 ȝifend, 4 ȝyvynge. γ. 4–6 gif-, gyfand(e, 6 geving, gewing, geavinge, gyvynge, 6– giving.

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Prol. 16/3 ȝebreingendum *uel* ȝeafendum. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 Dubli grauntid & dubli ȝeuing.

β. *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 244/7 *Frugalis, largus*, ȝifend. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 25 Takynge of the spiryt that was in Moses, and ȝyvynge to the seuenty men.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18544 To þe wode gifand þair hele. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 1 *note*, Þis name es swete, & Ioyful gyfand sothfast comforth vnto mans hert. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 22 And the residue geavinge among the lordes and ladies. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 21 Ay geuing the quhat thing that thow wald haif.

8. *Past Participle* **given** (giv'n). Forms: α. 1 ȝeben, 3 yȝeve, 4 yef, ȝefun, 3–5 (i-)ȝeve(n, -in, -un, 4–5 (ȝe)ȝevyn, (y)-yove(n, -yn, ȝove(n, -un, yevyn(e, (5 ? ȝeifin, yewyn), 5–6 yeve(n). β. 1 ȝibaen, ȝifen, ȝyfen, 2 ȝyven, 3 *Orm.* ȝifenn, 3–5 iȝive(n, 4–5 ȝiv-, yive(n, yȝif. γ. 3 *Orm.* gifenn, 4 *Sc.* gefin, -yne, geffine, gevine, gewin(e, geyffine, gyfine, gyffine, -yne, 4–6 geve(n, gevyn(e, gifen, giffen, -yn, gifhen, give, -in, gyffen, gyven, -yn, (4 geen, gewyn, gin, 5 gefyn, geyn, 6 geaven, *Sc.* geif, gein, 7 *Sc.* gevin, giwin), 4–5 (y)gove(n, -yn, (6 gave, gwovyn), 8–9 *Sc.* gien, 9 *dial.* geen, gin, 4– given.

α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1086 *Inpendebatur*, ȝeben wæs. [*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxiv. 2 Ðe bið aȝefen ȝehat.] *c* 1205 LAY. 26986 Þer wes moni dunt iȝeuen. ? *a* 1300 *Salomon & Sat.* 273 Betere is appel yȝeue þen y-ete, quoþ Hendyng. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 179 Ich have ȝeve mi lyf For the. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 980 Þe dome was ȝouen sikerliche. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16727 (Laud) The dome that is yovyn [*Cott.* giuen] to vs we haue yt with right. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 73 Þenke and have mynde what oure Lorde haþ y-ȝeve the. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* iii. (Gibbs MS.), ȝyftes of grace that sche hadde herde ȝeuen to hyre þat neuere weren ȝouen to creature byfor. 1415 T. WALWAYN in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 20 þat other half be ȝeifi [? *read* ȝeifin] to the maryage of yonge pore wommen. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 74 What .. power of heering hath God ȝoue to man. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 10 Kynge Edwarde hade .. yevyne to hym the erledome. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 578 Kynde nobley of kynred me yovyn hase.

β. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1678 Da wæs gylden hilt gamelum rince, ..on hand ȝyfen. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 525 *Inpendebatur*, ȝibaen uuæs. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 877 in *Exeter Bk.* 56 Beorht and bliþe him weorþeð blæd ȝifen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4018 Drihhtin haffde ȝifenn himm Swillc blettcinng. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Hwar was euer iȝiuen to eni blodletunge so poure pitaunce? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 551 Ich the habbe i-ȝive ansvare. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 434 God forbede þat lordship ȝyven of þe emperor shulde chaunge or destrie þis lawe of Crist. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1538 As wolde almighty god that I had yive [*v.r.* iyive] My blood and flesh. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6686 A man..That al his good to pore hath yiven.

γ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19827 Herodian..þatt fra Filippe ræfedd wass .. & gifenn till Herode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1502 Til caym was spused calmana, Als giuen [*Fairf.* gyuen] to seth was delbora. *Ibid.* 3938 Till he had gin him his blissing. *Ibid.* 16814+14 Pilat send & told þe Iews He hade geen his body. *Ibid.* 21923 Ful iuel-hail es gifen vs wiit. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1189, I..ȝerned no more þen watz me geuen [*rimes with* dryuen]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 76 To preche goddis word as is gefyne vs. *Ibid., Lawrence* 633 Thre housis, þat gewine ware [etc.]. *Ibid., George* 106 His douchtir .. to þe dragone suld be gyffine. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 317 His landis halyly War gevyn to the Clyffurd. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11978 Myche good hase þe gyffen of his gold red. *Ibid.* 12053 þe prise kyng Achilles, Was grauntid to be grauyn, & gyuyn to his toumbe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1883 So þat if be gefyn me þe gre grete glory is my awne. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxiii, Thou hase .. Gifhen hom to Syr Gauan. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 446 That god of heuen my master has giffen; Browke it well. *Ibid.* xix. 270 Ful mekill grace is to the geyn. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 22 The punishment will be grevieous to them, for it is gyffin by a statute. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 102 Whan Reynawde had gyven that stroke, he wente his waye. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 § 11 Lyvere to be giffyn by any serjauntes at the Lawe at ther makyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xii. 31 Geif into drowry. 1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 75 That the said offring might be geaven incontynent to poore people. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 30 A generall pardone was gevyne unto theme alle that came that tyme. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 147 God has gein to thame baith strenth & mycht. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 133 Liberallie geuen by others. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 129 Sense to daintie pleasure quite is giue. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 571 O had she then gaue ouer Such nectar from his lips she had not suckt. 1595 in Picton *L'pool Municc. Rec.* (1883) I. 92 The pavements shalbe w^th all conveniente expedicion geve in hand w^th all. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 127 To reduce decretes wrangouslie gevin be all inferiour Commissars. 1786 BURNS *On a Scotch Bard* 5 Our billie's gi'en us a' a jink. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x, The gentleman may hae gien ye siller. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Gin*, I think he has almost gin again about it.

B. Signification.

General sense: To make another the recipient of (something that is in the possession, or at the disposal, of the subject).

The verb seems, from the evidence of Goth., OHG., and OS., to have primarily denoted the placing of a material object in the hands of another person. This application (sense 6 below), however, does not occur in OE., and is not very frequent in ON.; the usual sense (which is found in all the Teut. langs.) is that of freely and gratuitously conferring on a person the ownership of a thing, as an act of bounty. When the notion of 'free gift' was not prominent, the word used was usually SELL (OE. *sellan*, ON. *selja*); it may be remarked that according to Prof. Cook's glossary

to the Northumbrian gospels, the Lat. *dare* is never rendered by *ȝeafa* or its compounds, but always by (*d-*, *ȝe-*) *sella*. In early ME. the vb. *sell* became obsolete except in the limited sense = L. *vendere*, and its meanings passed over to *give*. While, however, *give* thus acquired a widened sense (for the process of development of which cf. F. *donner* to give :–L. *dōnāre* to present), it retained at the same time the specific meaning which it had in OE. In mod. Eng. both the wider and the narrower senses are still current, so that while *give* may be used as an antithesis of *sell*, *pay*, or *lend*, it may also be contextually equivalent to any of those vbs.

The construction, wherever nothing is said to the contrary, is with *to* (*unto*) or *dative*.

I. *trans.* To bestow gratuitously.

1. To hand over (a thing) as a present; to confer gratuitously the ownership of (some possession) on another person (with or without actual delivery of the object).

Beowulf (Z.) 1719 [He] nallas beagas ȝeaf Denum æfter dome. *c* 1160 [see A 1 b]. *c* 1205 LAY. 136 Muche lond he him ȝef. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 ȝauh ich ȝefde [? *read* ȝefe; L. *distribuero*] poure men al þet ich hefde. *Ibid.* 396 þi luue, he seiþ, urre Louerd, oðer heo is forto ȝiuen allunge, oðer heo is forto sullen. 1297 [see A 3 a β]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 16 Euery brother and sister shal yeuen ye pouer brother or syster a ferthyng in ye woke. 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 315 That no parson .. yeve, sill, or lende .. o ty crosbow. 1538 [see A 8 γ]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 443 Good sir, this ring was giuen me by my wife. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 P 3 A fine Woman, who distributed Rewards and punishments in giving becoming or unbecoming Dresses to her Maids. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 21 The giving lands to a corporation for their own benefit barely as an aggregate body, is not a charitable use. *Mod.* I won't *give* you the book, but I will either lend it you, or sell it you, whichever you like.

absol. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Ac ðat we sculen bliðeliche ȝiuen and leanen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 He is so unimete large þet him nis no þing leouere þen þet he muwe ivinden ancheisun uorto ȝiuene. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 26 He that is a iust man schal ȝyue and shal not ceesse. *c* 1430 *How Gd. Wiif* 20 in *Babees Bk.* 37 ȝeue of þin owne good, and be not to hard. *a* 1500 *Syr Peny* 70 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 164 Peny may both rede and gyffe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 81 When Maidens sue Men giue like gods. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 256 If you cannot give, be daily in prayers. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. agst. Idol.* To Rdr. § 12 The Knight put his hand into his pocket, and gave them liberally. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. vii § 4 The whole heart of Nature seems thirsting to give. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxxii. 331 She gave largely to hospitals, and decorated churches.

b. To render (a benefit or service) without payment.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, We gave him his passage, that is to say, bore his charges. *Mod.* He has charged only for the material; he has given his labour.

2. To confer, grant or bestow (a favour, honour, office, privilege, etc.). Also in *indirect passive*.

1154 [see A 3 a α]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8866 All þee bissopriches .. he ȝef al clene þere, & alle þe abbeies þer to so that iȝiue me nuste So vale neuere at o tyme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9373 Hu he gaf vs his pardun Scorteli i sall yow tell resun. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 24 But a coroun schal be ȝouun to thee in generacioun and in to generacioun. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 2 He .. confermyd alle the ffraunsches yeve to citeis and townes. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 227 The rome of Gartier was never geven to no estraunger. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 127 He gaue to the aforesaid Eneon the Lordship of Senghennyth. 1671 in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24, I have only to begg of your Lordship..to give me the liberty of waiting on you at my returne from Newmarket. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 189 Queen Elizabeth gave them another charter to take four human bodies, executed at Tyburn, to anatomize. 1858 W. PORTER *Knts. Malta* II. xix. 173 Any Maltese who desired to free himself from his allegiance to the Grand-master was given a patent. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. iii. 306 Under such a charter the mayor is given power and opportunity to accomplish something.

b. To bestow on or accord to another (one's affection, confidence, etc.). *To give one's heart* (see HEART *sb.* 10).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 26, I..gaue him what becomed Loue I might. 1607 — *Timon* I. ii. 10 You mistake my loue, I gaue it freely euer. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* (Song), Sweet is true love tho' given in vain, in vain. *Mod.* He does not readily give a stranger his confidence.

3. Of a higher power, esp. of the Deity: To bestow (a faculty, quality, a physical or mental endowment, a blessing or advantage). Also, to grant *to be* (so and so) or *to do* (something), or *that*, etc. Often in passive and quasi-impersonal.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 56 (Gr.) Him scippend gaf wuldorlicne wlite. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Crist us ȝef moni freo ȝeue. *Ibid.* 49 He haueð ȝeuen us to beon mud freo. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Adam .. forleas þe fiffeald mihten þe god him ȝef þo þe he him shop. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 'Louerd', cweð heo, 'ȝif me strencðe uorto wiðstonden'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9275 þe gast þat giues giftes sere. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vi. 66 [65] No man may come to me, no but it were ȝouun to him of my fadir. 1389 [see A 6 a γ]. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 47 ȝif to thi seruawntes that pees: that the world may nouȝt ȝeue. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 47 Clerkys recorde, by gret auctoryte, Hornes wer yove to bestys for dyffence. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 270 Where so thou gone, fful mekill grace is to the geyn. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 9 a, Itt is gouyn to hym that all that he dothe plesith. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiv. 265 She gaue me agayne that I sholde be the moost fayrest creature of the worlde. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 39 a, So hath he also geuen to his sonne to haue in himselfe the fountayne of all lyfe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 166 Is not the tongue given for this ende, that one might knowe what an other meaneth? 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* iii. 1 Hee takes pleasure in those gifts, hee gave. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 8 If this day be obscure .. give me to make it memorable in my soul. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* v, Gives us an antepast of joys above. 1742–3 *Observ. Methodists* 15 God gave me to wrestle with him for my Friends. 1794 V. KNOX *Antipolemus* Wks. 1824 V. 434 She [Nature] gave him [man] alone the power of laughing. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 11 Give me to feel thy cheering ray. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 135 It was given to the Apostle Paul to discern that this was the ground of unity.

b. Used in the expression of a wish, *God, Christ give*, etc. † Also, when the wish is beyond granting = Would that . . .!

a 1000, *a* 1200, 13 .. [see A 4 β]. *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1723 God ȝeve hit were so. *a* 1310 [see A 4 a]. 1458 in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 44 Now God geve us grace to folowe treuthe even. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. ix, Sayenge to hym in this manere Syre kynge god yeue good helthe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 35 God geve thee all felicitie my sonne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 14 Well, God giue them wisdome that haue it.

c. *Give me*: used as an expression of strong preference or approbation; = 'what I would have is —', 'I am for —', 'commend me to —', etc.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 167 Giue me them that will face me. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Church, Content* iv, Give me the pliant minde, whose gentle measure Complies and suits with all estates. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 43 Let what will happen on't, give me for my Money the Female Sollicitor. 1775 P. HENRY *Sp.* Mar. in Wirt *Life* (1818) 123, I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death! *a* 1873 LYTTON (Ogilvie), Give me the good old times! 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 89, I hate a boisterous life. Give me the calm of Tempe where no wind Blows on the vine-stocks roughly.

4. To assign the future ownership of (property) by testament; to bequeath or devise. (In legal documents conjoined with synonymous vbs.: *to give and bequeath, to give and devise.*)

1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45, I ȝewe to Iohn Forster my godsonne a becure of seluer y-keueryd. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 7398 His yongest sonne, after his day He hath yoven him Tharse without nay. 1538 STARKEY *Will* in *Lett.* (1878) 8 *note*, I geve to .. my lorde Montague, foure pounds. 1784 JOHNSON *Will* Codicil, To Bennet Langton, Esq., I give and bequeath my Polyglot Bible. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 199 With respect to the words necessary to create a devise, the proper and technical words are, *give and devise.*

5. Of a parent or guardian: To sanction the marriage of (a daughter or female ward). Now only more explicitly *to give in marriage*; formerly also † *to give in hand.* Cf. *give away.* [A prominent Com. Teut. sense: cf. OE. *gifta* pl., marriage: see GIFT.]

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 853 Ond þæs ofer Eastron ȝeaf Æþelwulf cyning his dohtor Burȝrede cyninge of Wessexum on Merce. 1154 [see A 1 b]. *a* 1300 [see A 8 γ]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12694 Was anna giuen to salomas. *c* 1350 [see A 1 a β]. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 933, I have a dowghttyr that ys me dere..I wille geve here in hande. *c* 1440 [see A 1 a α]. *c* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 22 Because the lady was of that age, that she coulde neither be geven nor yet taken in mariage. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VII. ix, Angels..marry not, nor are in Marriage giv'n. ? *c* 1600 *Ballad, Merch. Daughter Bristow* II. in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 409 Her gentle Master she desired To be her Father, and at church to give her then. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 257 Take not a wife of another Law nor give your daughters to men of another Law. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxvii. 270 He would not give his daughter in marriage to a stranger.

II. To deliver, hand over (without reference to change of ownership).

6. To deliver or hand (something) to a person, so that he takes it; to put (food or drink) before a person.

For figurative colloquial phrases, *to give the bag, the mitten, the sack*, etc., see the sbs.

a 1175 [see A 3 a β]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4920+7 þe byssop yt nolde grante, ac outlych yt wyþ seyde To ȝyue hym þulke holy þyng [the sacrament]. *a* 1300 [see A 6 b γ]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 565 The Endentur till him gaf he. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 804 And þan sho gafe hym a glasse with a good lycour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/1 To Gife a drynke, *potare*. 1564 HARDING *Answ. Jewel's Challenge* ii. 46 The custome was in some places to geue the Sacrament to infantes..by powring the bloude in to their mowthes. 1591 [see A 3 b γ]. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 197 Giue me some Sack. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 37 The Letters you gave me to deliver at Breme. 1871 [see A 3 a γ].

b. With ellipsis of obj. before an *inf.*, *to give to eat, drink*, † *suck.* Now only *literary.*

c 1000 [see A 2 b β]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6191 And yhe wald noght gyfe me at ete. *c* 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 280 in *O. E. Misc.* 219 Of aysel and gal ȝe ȝeuen me drenkyn. 1382 WYCLIF *John* iv. 7 Jhesu seith to hir, ȝyue to me for to drynke. *c* 1400 [see A 3 c γ]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C viij b, Loue and honoure thy husbond and lord as thou didest this brest that gaf the to sowke. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 313, I have given mine enemy to eat when he was a-hungered, and to drink when he was athirst. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Dec. 503 Having no other way whereby they might give to eat to the children.

c. To administer, 'exhibit', as a medicine.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 102 b, A spone-full of it given in Wine .. wonderfully helpeth the hard labours of Women. 1636 DEKKER *Wonder. Kingd.* IV. Wks. 1873 IV. 269 Must I give you a Glister? 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 414 The quantity..to be given, and the proper period of exhibiting it, require to be regulated with much judgment.

d. With immaterial object: To deliver (a message, etc.). So *To give* a person (some one's) *compliments, love, kind regards*, etc.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 140, I. from him Giue you all greetings, that a King (at friend) Can send his Brother. 1765 W. HUNTER in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) I. 554 Pray give my best respects to Mrs. Cullen. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. vi. 61 Give my love to Clive.

7. To commit, consign, entrust. Often more fully in fig. phrase *to give into the hands of*; also *to give to keep, to give into the care* or *custody of. To give in charge* (see CHARGE *sb.* 13 b); *to give into custody*, in recent use, to direct a policeman to take (a person) as a prisoner.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 5 (Gr.) On Moyses hand wearð wiz ȝifen, wizena mænieo. *c* 1205 [see A 3 c β]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 511 Cristis reule ȝoven to apostlis. *c* 1400 [see A 8 γ]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Byc.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* XII. 334 We may wele syng and seyn, allas That we gaf hem the sovrante. 1483 [see A 1 b γ]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 146 You have plaied the verie foole, to give the bestowing of so muche money to a straunger. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 63 Having already given the governement of Leax to Sir Richard Moryson. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. Contents, The power of stopping the publique actions of the city, should not be given in the hands of one Counsell, or one Magistracy. 1689 LOCKE *Governmt.* I. § 94 If the Agreement and Consent of Men first gave a Scepter into any ones hands, or put a Crown on his Head, that also must direct its descent and conveyance. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 567 This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep His scaly Flocks, that graze the wat'ry deep. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* xii. 145 He gave it into the custody of his son-in-law. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 17 May 318/1 He was given into custody.

8. To hand over as a pledge. Also *fig.* (often with mixed notion of branch VI), to pledge (one's word, honour, etc.). † *To give a give* or *gift* (*that*): to give a pledge or assurance (that).

c 1300 *Havelok* 2880 For ich giue þe a giue, þat euere more hwil ich liue, For hire shal-tu be with me dere [etc.]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13481 Þorow þem ys Rome ..Halden hed of al þe werd, & so schal be, y gyue ȝow a ȝyue, Al so longe as y may lyue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 536, I..leye my loue on þat lud lelly for euere. To god here i gif a gift, it gete schal neuer oþer. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 85 And therfore gyffes he a gyfte..That he scholde quyte hym that dynt. *a* 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 143, I giue you my word, he for me shall maintaine this quarrell against you. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 121 We must speake, unless we will give hands to be such as you blazon us for. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 75 I'll..gi'e my thumb I'll ne'er beguile thee. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. xxxv. 143, I give you my honor I repeated it over and over to his mother. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 241 What guarantee could he give that he would adhere to his bargain? 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxxiv. 378, I gave them the word of a sailor. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 79/2 After the pledge which had been given by the Government, he thought [etc.].

III. To make over as a matter of exchange or debt.

9. To make over to another in exchange for something else, in discharge of a debt or obligation, or with the intention of obtaining some equivalent; to pay (a sum of money); to sell (a thing) for a price.

c 1200 [see A 3 c γ]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe beggere ecneð his bode, and swereð þat he nele more ȝeuen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 398 Nolde a mon, uor on of þeos, ȝiuen al þet he ouhte? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1500 Quad esau, 'ful bliðelike', And ȝafe it him wel sikerlike. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 331 Euyl for gode þey haue me ȝoue. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15409 (Fairf.) Quat wil ȝe me to mede giue? 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 201 And put hem to werke And ȝaf hem mete as he myȝte aforth and mesurable huyre. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 84, I will ȝt be gwovyn to a pryst to synge for me. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 168 Yea at this day in our time, hath beene seene given for a paire of Pigions X. li. Flemish. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiii. 9 For as much money as it is worth he shall give it me. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 287 An Imperiall Dollar .. at my being there [in Germany] was given for eighteene batzen. 1689 LOCKE *Governmt.* II. § 46 He would give his Nuts for a piece of Metal. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, The least ye can do is to gie him that o't that's left behind for his labour. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 A rare Livonian falcon for which the English noble was ready to give any price.

b. Phrases. *To give* (*one*) *as good as he brings, to give* (*one*) *his own* or *his due* (see DUE *sb.* 2 b), *to give a Roland for an Oliver.*

1691 DRYDEN *Pref. to Walsh's Dial. Conc. Women* A 4 To give Mankind their own, and to tell them plainly that [etc.]. 1703 CIBBER *She would & she would not* 1, If I don't give you as good as you bring. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 145 P 3 Having dispatched this combatant, and given him as good as he brings, I proceed. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conv.* 45 She and I had some Words..; but I think I gave her her own. 1773 N. FROWDE *Life, Adv., Voy.* 132 We resolved to give him a Rowland for his Oliver, if he attacked us. 1884 *Graphic* 15 Nov. 519/3 To which he replied, as if to give me a Roland for an Oliver, that [etc.].

c. Often in hyperbolical statements: *One would give the world*, etc. *To give one's ears*: see EAR I c.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iv, Many's the Man would have given his Head to have had my Lady told. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXXVIII, Many a girl would give the world to have such a complexion. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 32 He would have given worlds for courage to show it the door. 1893 *Family Herald* 217/1 They'd give their heads at Scotland Yard for a chance of running you to earth.

† d. *To give* (*little, nought*, etc.) *of*: to value (at little, etc.), care (little, etc.) for. Also, *To give no force of, no charge of. Obs.*

The origin of these phrases is not clear. Cf. the synonymous Ger. (*nichts* etc. *uns*, now usually *auf, etwas geben*) Du. (*niets, weinig* etc. *om iets geven*) ON. *gefa sèr (mikit, litit) um*, which, however, are not formally equivalent. Perh. *give* (in sense 9) was substituted in these phrases for other vbs. (as *tell, hold*), the original construction being retained.

c 1300 *Havelok* 468 Ther offe yaf he nouth a stra. 1303 [see FORCE *sb.* 21]. *c* 1305 [see A 3 c α]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 Of þe kirke gaf þei leste. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1834 (Fairf.) In time þai sogt him of na grace, and litel gaf of goddis manace. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 292 Thei 3ive no charge of Aveer ne of Ricchesse. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 864 Of his commandyng þey 3eve ryȝt nouȝt. *c* 1430 [see FORCE *sb.* 21] 1530 PALSGR. 567/1, I gyve no force of a thing, I set no store by it, *je ne tiens compte.*

10. To hand over to a superior (what is due, or is demanded); to pay (taxes, tithes, etc.). *Obs.* exc. with reminiscence of the Biblical use.

1154 [see A 1 a β]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3104 To godd his tend þar gafe he lele. 1388–9 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 468 Hit ys not to gife dymes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 17 Is it lawfull to geve tribute vnto Cesar or not? [and so 1611.]

IV. To sacrifice, devote, dedicate.

11. To sacrifice, offer up, submit to the loss of (one's life or possessions) for some object. Also *refl.*

a 1240 [see A 3 b β]. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 186 To deþe he 3ef him for us alle. *a* 1300 *Christ on Cross* 22 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 21 Ic mi lif 3ef for þe and i-hang was on tre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13861 Til þai his suete bodi had schedd, And gin him self for vs in wedd. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 81 Youre saide citesins..wille withe here bodies and goodes largelie depart to be yoven forto resist them. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 129 To reuenge those two seruants of theirs, of whose memorable faith, I told you..in willingly giuing themselues to be drowned for their sakes. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 56 The Abbots of Peterborough and New Minster..had given their lives in the cause of England.

12. To dedicate, devote, give up, surrender. Also, to 'consign' (by way of imprecation) *to* (the devil, etc.), to commend *to* (God).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10661 To godd þan haue i giuen me. *a* 1400 *Octavian* (Percy Soc.) 400 To the worlde y wylle me never yeve. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* i. 11, I wil geue him vnto the Lorde all his life longe. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 163 He..was mynded desperately to gyve himselfe to the Devill. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 156 Do you thinke though wee would haue..giuen our selues without scruple to hell, that [etc.]. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 64 Heere I haue you, thus I let you go, And giue you to the Gods. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 8 Say that she were gone, Giuen to the fire. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. vii, On his imparting the news to Gowan, that Master gave Mr. Dorrit to the Devil with great liberality. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* ix. 79 He made a resolution to give to God the half of his services..the half of his time, and the half of his money.

13. To apply exclusively, devote *to* (an action, pursuit, etc.); to addict, devote (oneself) *to*. (Cf. GIVEN 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3116 To foli giues him man to dai. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 þei shuld oo tyme yevene hem to besynes and worldely thyngis att resonable nede. 1415 [see A 8 α]. *c* 1430 [see A 6 a α]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxviii. 263 Whan he was yeue to ony occupacion he left al other thyng for the mene tyme and tendid therto. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41, I gaue my self to that exercise. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. 545 There were twelve that gave Themselves to impudence and light behave. 1688 BURNET *Lett. Italy* 22 Many nuns..began..to give themselves much to the practice of Mental Prayer. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* VI. 24 To my great task..I gave me wholly. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 102 Trash, such as these poor devils of Medici Have given their hearts to. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xi. 100 The priests were bidden to..give all their time to their sacred work. 1889 M. GRAY *Reproach Annesley* I. II. iv. 205 It was important..to give his mind entirely to political affairs.

† **b.** To apply or set oneself *to do* something.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10478 Sco gaf hir al to murn and care. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVI. vi, Towarde the gate [he] gave hym selfe to hast. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Gaue them selfe to subdue the passyons of theyr bodyes. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 233 He hath given him selfe to keepe horses. 1686 R. PARR *Life Abp. Ussher* 90 A certain English Mechanick..gave himself to read what Books of Practical Divinity he could get.

V. To put forth from oneself.

14. With obj. a transitive act viewed as a thing 'given' by the agent, and 'received' by the person or thing affected by it: e.g. *to give a kiss, a blow, kick, look, push*, etc.; also with sbs. of gerundial formation, *to give a beating, a scolding*, etc.

c 1205 [see A 8 α]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 174 Bot bayszment gef myn hert a brunt. *c* 1400 [see A 3 c γ]. *a* 1550 [see A 3 a γ]. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* O, Did give him so many strokes with y^e^ Hay forke, that [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 91 Giue him a box o' th' eare, and that wil make 'em red againe. 1651 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 91 Though in all the..stroaks the busie hammer gives the act be still the same yet [etc.]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 262 Giving the Rasor a philip, [he] opens the Vein very neatly. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iv. 191 This..will give a rude shock to the prejudice of vulgar minds. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, Humphrey's only reply was giving a lash to Billy, which set him off at a gallop. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 6/1, I gave him one over the head with my umbrella.

b. *Sword exercise. To give the point*: to make a direct thrust. *To give 'Third point'*: see POINT.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 125 Advance the body and give 'Third Point'. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 213 MacBean made a feint cut, but instead gave the point, and put his sword through the chest of his opponent.

c. *To give a broadside, a volley, a shot*: see the sbs. *To give fire*: see FIRE *sb.* 14. Also *To give a gun*: to order a gun to be fired; sometimes const. *dat.* (or † *to*), implying that it is done as an honour, as a help (occasionally as a hostile demonstration).

1605 *Journ. Earl. Nottingham* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 541 His Lordship gave many pieces of ordnance, which were again received and answered from the town and forts. 1626 CAPT. J. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 24 Wind vp the slaine..giue three peeces for their funerals. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 21 We gave them a-sterne, two Gunnes as warning peeces of great danger, and tackt about. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 22 May (Chandos) 34 Nothing in the world but giving of guns almost all this day [in honour of the king's health]. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. 266 The Gunners..gave every one a Gun to the Island. 1836 MARRYAT *Three Cutters* iv, Give her a gun.

d. *absol.* (*ellipt.*) or *intr.* To deal a blow, make an attack or charge (*at, on, upon*). *Obs.* exc. in pugilistic language.

c 1430 [see A 1 a γ]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 64 He..gaaff me wyth his fyst vpon my vysage. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxvii. 222 John Mayllart gaue him with an axe on y^e^ heed that he fyll downe to the yerthe. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Phormio* Prol., Thus he gives at him. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 159 Being not fit to make good an entrenched campe, and much lesse fit to give upon a breach. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. R.* II. 141 Merodiana's Knights..gave so furiously on the enemy, that..they layd above three hundred on the earth. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 80 John furiously giving upon the Enemy with a great shout, one of his life guard was slain by a dart. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 71 His antagonist gave with his left.

15. (Without indirect object.) To make, esp. suddenly (some bodily movement or gesture); to put forth, emit (a cry, a sound, a sigh, etc.); † to make (an attempt). Also in ME. † *to give one's end*: to die.

c 1200 ORMIN 3219 Till þatt he 3aff hiss ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14350 On lazaro he gaf a cri, þat all it herd þat stod him bi. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 15 Þe heghest gaf his voice. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 229 He yaf a sore sigh. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 280 [They] clapped with their hands and gave a shout. 1583 T. STOCKER tr. *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 64 a, He greatly presumed that the banished Lords..woulde giue an attempt to returne into their possessions. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* i. (1614) 2/1 Julius Cæsar was the first Romane which ever gave an attempt to conquer it. 1663 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* 177 If a Pistol be shot off in a head remote from the eye of a pit, it will give but a little report. 1666 J. DAVIES *Caribby Isl.* 260 They are wont to give a little hem at the end of every three or four periods. 1822 G. W. MANBY *Voy. Greenland* (1823) 16 They..gave three cheers. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 132 His teeth gave a short chatter of ridicule. 1835 ALISON *Europe* xiii. § 115 (1849-50) III. 124 His foot struck against a body, which gave a groan. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CXXV, Some bitter notes my harp would give. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *Geoff. Hamlyn* iv, Sometimes she gave a stitch or two; but then followed a long gaze out of the window. 1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* vii. 78 Her heart gave some beats so quick and loud under her brown bodice. 1889 M. CAIRD *Wing of Azrael* II. xx. 76 Geoffrey gave a rueful whistle.

16. To put forth in words; to address (words) *to*; to make (a reply, answer); to impose and make known, to issue (a command, law, order, direction, etc.); to pronounce (a blessing, curse).

c 1200 ORMIN 10665 Ure Laferrd..3aff himm anndswere & seȝȝde. 1250 [see BLESSING 2]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28359 Þis sin es cald presumpciun, þat crist gaf til his malisun. *a* 1300 [see A 8 γ]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Almiȝti god yaf ten hestes me þe laȝe of iewes. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* A ij, Gaaf his elect & belouid dyscyples his blessynge. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 19 A Spanyard gave evill language to the Englisheman. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 137 They ..make hym at his wittes ende, through the sodaine..frumpe given. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 80, I being armed, gave language to mine adversarie, much misliked. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 149 Giuing order by a secret message. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. xli. 616 He had given direction..that the legions..should there meete together. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* vii. (1636) 31 If I give a man slanderous words, whereby I damnifie him in his name and credit [etc.]. 1687 WOOD *Life* 5 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 239 The base and scurrilous language given to Mr. ..Walker and ..Massy. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 282 Give them good words. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6390/1 A..Mob.. gave them abusive Language. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 329 He gave the command 'right face about'. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 May 300/1 Suddenly the word of command is given.

† **b.** Of a law: To prescribe *that*. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Pilate* 197 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 116 And lawe 3if þ at alle suche me scholde bringe of dawe.

17. The elliptical use of the 3rd pers. subj. in complimentary wishes, as in *give you joy* for *God give you joy*, seems to have been interpreted as an ellipsis of the pronoun of the first person, so that *give* has the sense of 'to wish'. So in *to give* (*a person*) *good morning, good day, good evening, a merry Christmas*, etc. (now *obsolescent*). Hence (now chiefly *dial.*), *To give the* (*time of*) *day* (*to*): to salute with 'good morning', 'good evening', etc. (as the case may be). [Cf. F. *donner le bonjour.*]

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 668 Gawan..gef hem alle goud day. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 14 In the Morne, When euery one will giue the time of day. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii, Sweetly she came and with a modest blush Gave him the day, and then accosted thus. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* v. iii, Is there any more Worke for the Priest? Then give you joy before hand, And let us celebrate the day together. 1642 — *Sisters* v. ii. (1652) 57 Give you joy, Sir, my most illustrious Nephew. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polex.* IV. II. 195 Zabaim and the foure Princes thought they had time sufficient to give the Ladies the good night. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) VI. 38 Both of whom I did give joy. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 92 Discerning we were strangers, [he] saluted us in Dutch, gave us the time of the day. 1765 W. HUNTER *Let.* in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) I. 553, I thank the young advocate, and give him joy and all good wishes. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxiv, Bravely done—nobly imparted! Give ye good-den. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* ii, He heard them give each other Merry Christmas. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. ii. 15 The pokes in the waistcoat administered by the wags to Newcome, 'Newcome, give you joy, my boy'; 'Newcome, new partner in Hobson's' [etc.].

18. Of a judge, a tribunal: To deliver authoritatively (a decision, judgement, verdict, sentence, etc.); to award (costs, damages) *to, against.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29512 Quen man wit iuel mode..gis his sentence on ani man. ?1429 in *Wetheral Reg.* (1897) 431 The Bishopp oppynly gaffe a decre and a sentence to all thame that [etc.]. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 60 The justice that yaf on him jugement livid not longe aftir. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 242 It is not possyble to gyue ony trewe iugemente. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 106 The Judge is wholly bent to give sentence with hym. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 59 The Archebishop..by vertue of his Apostolike auctthoritie gave censure upon these lawes..of the king. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 106 So you must be y^e^ first that giues this sentence, And hee, that suffers. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 28, I heard..of Lord Shaftesberys having a 1000*l.* damages given against Lord Dighby for scandalum magnatum. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 719 This Arrest or Sentence of the Peers of France was given against King John. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 483 Judgment was given in the courts of Exchequer..for the plaintiff FOX. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 39 Judgment had been given against him. 1888 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 561/1 A decision which must be given next week. 1890 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 600/1 It seems to me that the judge really intended to give the plaintiff the general costs of the action.

b. *To give the case* (idiomatically *to give it*): to decide *for* or *against* a litigant; † also absol. *to give with* or *against*. In Cricket, of the umpire: To declare (a batsman) *out, not out*, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 Sir Lawhern pretendid that he would give with none unles al might go out, but indeed intendid to give against me. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiii, The whole company..gave it unanimously against me. 1890 *Field* 31 May 789/1 At 216 he was given out l b w. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Dec. 828 He..has had the case given against him. 1891 GRACE *Cricket* 329 He had changed his mind and given me out. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 661 The umpire gave it out. 1892 *Standard* 20 June 6/7 Smith was then given run out.

19. In imitation of Latin usage (see DATE *sb.*[2]) the pa. pple. is used in official documents for: Dated.

1443 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 Yoven the day and the yere abouesaid. 1485 in *Paston Lett.* No. 887 III. 325 Goven at Long Stratton the xx day of October. 1533 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 25 Yeven at our said Paloys the xxviii^th^ day of Iune. 1602 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 150 Given under our Signet..in the fortie three yeere of Our Raigne. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iii, Given at our Palace at Belfaborac. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Feb. 6/4 Given under my hand at the War Office, Pall-mall, this 18th day of February, 1885. Hartington.

20. To provide as a host (an entertainment, a ball, dinner, etc.). Often with added notion of sense 1 or 2 (const. *to* or *dat.*), to do this in honour of, or for the gratification of, some person or persons. Also in *indirect passive.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccciii. 283 b, He gaue dyuers suppers and banketes to ladyes and damosels. 1562 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 299 A breckfast geven to Mr. Norres. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 12 In various talk th' instructive hours they past Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, Intended that night giving the young ladies a ball. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xx. 2 Our ponderous squire will give A grand political dinner To half the squirelings near. *a* 1873 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 260 Frederick of Austria gave a tournament. 1885 *Truth* 2 July 2/1 Their Royal Highnesses also intend to give a dance as a wind-up to the season. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 2 The school children were being given a treat.

VI. To present, expose, offer.

21. To present or expose to the action of a person or thing; to hold out (one's hand) to be taken. *To give a back*: see BACK *sb.*[1] 24 e.

c 950 [see A 6 a α]. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* x. 15 He seith, ȝeue me thin honde. The whiche ȝaue to hym his hond; and he rerede hym to hym in to the chaar. — *Isa.* l. 6 My bodi I ȝaf to the smyteres, and my chekes to the pulleris. 1589 [see A 2 d γ]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 649 The mothers use to beare their children at their backs..they give them the brest over their shoulders. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 88 Because I had a white horse, I gave the Rebels a faire marke. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 553 All..Give to the wanton Winds their flowing Hair. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 133 The army was ..to marche..by the river, giving their right flanck to the front of the enemy. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Brides Venice* 70 Their sails out-spread and given to the wind. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. ix. 160 He holds out his hand; she gives her own. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxii, 'Give me a back, Mr. Rugg—a little higher, sir—that'll do!'

† **22.** Of (one's) 'heart', mind, conscience, etc.: To suggest (to one) *that*; in unfavourable sense, to misgive. Also, to prompt (one) *to* do something. Also, quasi-impersonal, *It gives me* = I have a foreboding. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9762 He bihuld & nuste þulke foure þere Is herte him ȝef anon wuderward hii wende. *c* 1375

Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 97 Myne hert giffis me no mor to be With 3ow duelland in this cuntre. *Ibid.* 107. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1450 Myn herte me 3ifþ þat 3if he .. takeþ þat iornee, þat þou ne seest hym no more. 1488 *Will of Sir E. Shaa* (Somerset Ho.), My conscience geueth me to make restitucion. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccIvii. 577 My hert gyueth me that y^e^ mater wyll nat reste longe in the case that it is nowe in. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apophth.* II. 200 a, Full well did it geue this prudent & wise prince in his mynde tofore, that [etc.]. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 67 To speke truelye as my mynde geueth me. 1600 Heywood *2 Pt. Edw. IV*, I. iv, Somewhat, it giues me, you will bring from thence Worthy the noting. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 91 The Marquess had a Daughter whose mind gave her to be a Nun. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 206 It gave me in my mind I should lose my labour in going. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xiv. 95 My heart strongly gives me, that if once I am compelled to leave this house, I never shall see it more. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxviii, Therefore, do as thy mind giveth thee.

¶ b. In Malory the locutions *my heart giveth (me) that* sometimes have a further sense of inclining towards a person, expressed by a construction with *unto*. In some instances the obj. clause is dropped, so that the vb. assumes the intr. sense 'to incline, be kindly disposed'.

(Perh. quot. *c* 1330 may be an older example of this sense; on the other hand, it is possible that *Edward*, not *heart*, is the subject.)

[*c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 253 Sir Edward .. His herte gaf tille dame Blanche, if her wille wer þerto.] 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. ii, My herte geueth me to the gretely that thou arte come of men of worshyp. *Ibid.* XVII. xiii, Moche my hert gyueth vnto yow. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 93 My heart giveth to thee.

23. To expose or offer to view or observation; to 'set' (an example); to show (a sign, token); to present or set forth (a statement, fact, proposal, reason, etc.) for acceptance or consideration; to mention, include in a list or enumeration. † *To give show*: to intimate.

c 1200 Ormin 1239 Forr þe to 3ifenn bisne, þatt [etc.]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 þat oðer [ancheisun] is, uorte 3iuen þe oðre uorbisne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12620 He gaf þaim rede all resun. *c* 1449 [see A 3 c β]. 1470–85 [see Example *sb.* 6]. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 235 b, A white Dove .. came thether as a token, geven by God. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 93, I .. will shew you how to find the height of the Pole euery day, for whiche thinge I will geue you two sondrye wais. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A, Give me the sundrie kindes of Epistles. 1579 [see A 3 a γ]. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 59 As there is no firm reason to be rendered .. So can I giue no reason. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 20 Some giving one etymologie and derivation of the word, and some another. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 75 Thus have I given the History of Satire, and deriv'd it from Ennius to your Lordship. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 59 ₱ 4 Among innumerable Instances that may be given of this Nature. 1736 Lediard *Life Marlborough* III. 376 The Queen gave some Signs of Life. 1769 Goldsm. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 382 As if he [Commodus] gave the example, very few of his successors escaped a violent death. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 51 The account of it is given in the Mercury of France. 1821 Keats *Isabella* iii, He knew whose gentle hand was at the latch, Before the door had given her to his eyes. 1889 M. Gray *Reproach Annesley* I. I. i. 6 The far-off farms .. gave no sign of life. 1892 R. C. Lehmann *Billsbury Elect.* 196 A daily newspaper gave a head-lined account of the speech. *Mod.* Such words ought not to be given in a dictionary.

b. To indicate as existing; to state *at* (a certain quantity). Of a measuring instrument: To show, indicate (a certain quantity).

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 15 Albeit Ptol. after him gives no further extendure of land south, than 12 deg. 1856 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 445 He gives the average monthly amount .. at 0·81 lbs. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 815/1 The hydrometer [*sic*] gives a humidity as high as seventy-four. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 600 The sounding-line .. gave at last but six fathoms.

†**24.** To display as an armorial bearing; to bear (such or such a cognizance, etc.). *Obs.* Cf. *To give arms*, s.v. Arm *sb.*[2] 15.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 59 The Emperour Maximilian .. at that tyme gave an Egle in his armes. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 388 *note*, He bare the name and gave the badge or cognisaunce of the same. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. v. 29 Teare the Lyons out of Englands Coat; .. giue Sheepe in Lyons stead. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 16 All his Ancestors (that come after him) .. may give the dozen white Luces in their Coate. *a* 1626 Middleton *More Dissemblers* I. iii, I give the flaming heart, It is my crest. 1640 Shirley *Doubtful Heir* I. (1652) 7 Her sweet Heart, that gives Cupid in his crest.

25. To represent, describe, portray, report. Now *rare*. † Also *refl.* with complement: To appear, present itself as. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. ix. 55 Too modest are you: More cruell to your good report, than gratefull To vs, that giue you truly. 1631 Shirley *Traitor* III. iii. (1635) F 3 Your brother gave you more Desirous of the sport. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 12 The Land at twenty leagues distance gave itselfe very high. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 230 Many other things give themselves note-worthy. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxv, What practice howsoe'er expert .. Hath power to give thee as thou wert?

26. To read, recite, sing, act (anything) in the presence of auditors or spectators; to perform, produce (a play, etc.); to deliver (a lecture, etc.). Cf. F. *donner*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 183, I wold, or we yode, oone gaf vs a song. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 207 Take thy vyall, and geue vs a songe. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 198 He promised to give us another chapter out of his book, on another occasion. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xiii. 134 Who will give us a song? 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* i. 46 The piece was all given by memory. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 14/4 The Russian Imperial hymn, given on the organ. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 625 Havard's play of 'Charles I' was being given at York. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Apr. 536/1 The opera was given again in 1864.

27. To offer, propose as a sentiment or toast.

1728 Ramsay *On seeing Archers divert themselves* 96 Neist, sir, you name; I give you Basil's handsome dame. 1793 Burns *On Rodney's Victory* 1 Instead of a Song, boys, I'll give you a toast. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. iv, I rise to give, most noble President, The memory of a man well known to all. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvii, 'Gentlemen', said the man in blue .. 'I'll give you the ladies, come'. 1892 *Standard* 10 Nov. 3/3 The Lord Mayor next gave 'The Health of the Lord High Chancellor'.

VII. To make partaker of.

28. To communicate, impart to a person or thing (some quality, state, etc. belonging to the subject).

a 1470 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton) iv, The gretest fruyte of naturel virtue .. is thenne taken whan it is youen and departed to theym that be next in frendship & good wille. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* F iij, For the father can give to the child but fraile and mortall fleshe. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 18 The match also if it bee not .. kept verie drie .. it giveth no fire to the touchpowder. *Mod.* I hope I have not given you my sore throat.

b. Of a place, a thing: To supply, be the source or origin of (a name, title).

1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Rel.* 144 This Castle giveth name unto a Family sufficiently knowne. *a* 1671 Ld. Fairfax *Mem.* (1699) 84 The place was Marston fields, which afterwards gave the name to this battel. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 The Loire, its banks still clad with the broom which gives their title to the Plantagenets.

29. To impart (knowledge, information); to impart the knowledge of (a fact, a name, one's opinion or intention). † *To give part* [= Sp. *dar parte*, F. *faire part*]: to apprise a person *of*. *To give* (a person) *a piece of one's mind*: (*colloq.*) usually, to give emphatic expression to one's disapprobation.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 68 Bi teching and informacioun of sum sad clerk 3ouun to thee. 1558 Q. Eliz. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. i. 2 We do publish and give knowledge by this our proclamation to all maner peple. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 41 In giving my name, I wrote my selfe an Englishman. 1643 *Order Parlt.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 26 By way of revenge for giveing information against them. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 481 This is the real and Roial design of this Fleet, whereof you may give part .. to our good neighbors. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 36 Our great Antiquary .. both in familiar discourse, and in his excellent tract on the Syrian Deities gave me first a hint. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 59 Tales .. which I shall give as cheap as I had them. 1785 [see A 6 a γ]. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* v, Would you give me the Time? 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* IV. xiii, The room in which she had given him that piece of her mind at parting. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 79/1 In a few words Captain Schley gave me an inkling of his plans. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Jan. 5/3 The policy given in outline in the Queen's Speech ensures the opposition of the Parnellites. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxiii. 216 The men gathered close about T. .. T. gave his plan. 1889 F. Barrett *Under Strange Mask* II. xvi. 109, I gave him my name.

b. *To give to the world, to the public*: to publish (a literary work, a discovery, etc.).

1757 W. Cullen in *Life* (1832) I. 531 When those parts that are finished shall be given to the public. 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 461 The results of these enquiries have been given to the world. 1892 *Temple Bar* Dec. 481 'Marmion' was given to the world in 1808.

c. *To give* (a person) *to believe, know, note, understand*, etc.: to impart to him information that will lead him to believe (etc.). Also in *indirect passive*.

c 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* R b, The whiche giveth us to understande that man is the verie chiefe worke of God. 1586 Q. Eliz. in *Corresp. Earl Leicester* (Camden Soc. 1844) 210 So we think mete the counsel of state be geven to understand. 1586 Earl Leicester *ibid.* 246 It is secretly and assuredly giuen me to vnderstand [etc.]. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, I .. Shall give the world to note .. That virtue solely is the sum of glory. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* M iij a, He doth moreouer giue vs to vnderstand the number of the Sermons that he translated. 1661 R. L'Estrange *State Divinity* 44, I am given to understand that [etc.]. 1778 J. Laurens in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 170 We have given them to understand that the frigate .. is to push out of the Sound. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 539 Our report .. they may be given to know, cannot be formed without decisive information. 1811 C'tess Berkeley *Addr. to Peers* 19, I met him when he gave me to believe that his intentions were honourable. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 82 Four of the Judges gave him to understand that they could not, on this occasion, serve his purpose. 1875 H. Kingsley *No. Seventeen* xxii. 167 'How did you lie?' 'Not at all in words, but I gave him to think that' [etc.]. 1889 M. Caird *Wing of Azrael* III. xxxvi. 129 Adrienne was given to understand that this .. was entirely her doing.

VIII. To allot, apportion, assign.

30. To allot, apportion; to cause to have as one's share. † *To give to lot* (see Lot *sb.*). Also in *indirect passive*. † In *pa. pple.* with *adv.* = Dowered.

c 1050 [see A 6 a β]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Hwen þus is of þe riche hwat wenes tu of the poure þat beoð wacliche 3eouen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16767 + 118 Him was not geue so mikel plas, War-on he miȝt dee fayre. *Ibid.* 28724 O crist .. We find he gaf na penance mare. 1382 [see A 3 b α]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7082 þe bischop penance þan him gaue. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 114 Let that rowme to my Lady be yeuen. 1599 Jas. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1603) 91 Æquitie in thinges arbitrall, giueth euery one that which is meetest for him. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 339 Not onely these fair bounds, but all the Earth To thee and to thy Race I give. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* II. 15 It was soon after united to the kingdom of England, made a principality, and given to the eldest son of the crown. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* II. I. i. § 2. 156 The states in question being given to the respective subjects. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Feb. 217, I was given a hut in Hope Town. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 524 He was given the contract.

b. To assign or impose (a name); † to appoint, fix (a day, time).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 232 Adam abraid, and saȝ ðat wif, Name he ȝaf hire ðat is ful Rif. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 615 Þeos beþ þe nomen .. þat þe prophetes him ȝeeuen. *c* 1450 Myrc 138 Then may the fader wyþoute blame Crysten the chylde and ȝeue hyt name. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 394 II. 18 To gyve them that ar chosyn knyghtes of the shire, day after Michelmesse. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlix. 165 He .. gaue them day to be with him within xv. dayes. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 For rewarde wherof vertu also gave you that name. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 259 A thing worthy .. of reformation when God shal give time. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 622 The women wash the childe all over with water, and give the name. 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 45 The Court .. gave day to joyn in Demurrer this Tearm. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 175 They were bound .. to proceed according to the rules of parliament, which was to commit the person so impeached and then give a short day for his trial.

† c. To appoint to an office or function. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* vii. [vi.] 48 As for their brethren the Leuites, they were geuen to all the offices in the habitacion of the house of the Lorde. 1611 Bible *Eph.* iv. 11 He gaue some, Apostles; and some, Prophets.

31. To attribute in thought or speech; to ascribe, assign. † Formerly often, to ascribe (a literary work) to a person as author. *Obs.*

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 12 The Ægiptians .. gave to the seven Planetes .vij. heavens. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. iv. (1632) 200, I do .. give pricke and praise [*F. je donne la palme*] unto Jaques Amiens. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. iii. 119 Those that gaue the Thane of Cawdor to me, Promis'd no lesse to them. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 262 From all That might haue mercie on the fault, thou gau'st him. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* 42 He gave too much to traditions. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* II. ix. 60 On its first publication, Pope did not own it, and it was given by the public to Lord Paget, Dr. Young, Dr. Desaguliers, and others. 1770 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 243, I have lately read a good part .. of a pamphlet on the late verdicts. .. They give it to Lord Camden. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scandal* I. i, I don't wonder at people giving him to me for a lover. 1797 *Morn. Chron.* 13 Nov., The translation of the *Diatribe* against England, which has been given to the pen of M. de Tallyrand. 1812 *Brit. Bibliographer* II. 392 George Pettie. [*note*] Warton calls him William, but I have A. Wood's authority for giving him the name of George. 1879 M. J. Guest *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxiv. 342 Henry .. gave all the glory to God. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 It is proper to give full weight to the exculpatory evidence adduced.

†b. *To give for*, also simply *to give* (chiefly with adjs. or pples. of condition): To account, consider, set down as. Cf. *to give over*, *up for*. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 40 Mens reports Giue him [Pompey] much wrong'd. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 177 We descried her to leeward of us, contrary to our expectation, having given her for lost. 1622 Beaum. & Fl. *Span. Cur.* IV. iv, If, ere the sun be set, I see you not, give me dead. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieutenant* II. ii, Nay, give 'em lost, I saw 'em off their horses. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) I. v. xxx. 226 Greek I perceiv'd it was not, nor Latin or English; So I gave it for meer gibbrish. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 342 Pensive parents solicitous for the souls of their children have even given them for gone. 1671 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 392 The Dutchess of York is dead. All gave her for a Papist. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 130 ₱ 4 The Parents, after a long Search for him, gave him for drowned in one of the Canals. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. 144 The party against the court gave all for lost. 1740 tr. *de Mouhy's Fort. Country-maid* (1741) I. 191, I gave myself for lost.

† c. *To give for granted*: to take for granted, consent to assume. *Obs.*

1637 Heylin *Antid. Linc.* II. vii. 81 Which given for granted we proceed, and will shew some reasons [etc.]. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 25, I shall easily be led .. to give for granted, that Carlisle Bay [etc.]. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Josephus, Antiq.* III. v. (1733) 61 The Hebrews .. fell into a Consternation giving it for granted that God in his wrath had taken away Moses.

32. The pa. pple. is used, esp. in an absolute clause, with the sense: Assigned or posited as a basis of calculation or reasoning. Cf. Given *ppl. a.*

1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 159 How to draw a Perpendicular Line from any Point, to any Line given. 1828 J. H. Moore *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 109 The Difference of Latitude and Departure given, to find the Course, Distance, and Difference of Longitude. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/1 Given a reasonable amount of variety and quality in the exhibits, an exhibition .. is sure to attract large numbers.

IX. To yield as a product or result.

33. To yield, supply, furnish, as a product.

c 1200 [see A 1 b]. *a* 1225 [see A 8 β]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22326 þe erth sal giue o frut plente. 1382 [see A 3 c α]. *c* 1420 [see A 2 c α]. 1548 Hall *Chron. Edw. IV*, 200 b, All the whole Province of Yorke, gave yerely to this Hospitall certain measures of corne. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's*

Husb. III. (1586) 150 She requireth greater quantity of meate, whereby she may give the more milke. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 91 The same family hath given three Dukes .. and three Patriarkes, and twelve Procurators of Saint Marke. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 41 Trees that giue aromatike gummes. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 121 The Cow .. which was so fruitfull at the Paile, that for the abundance of milk she did give, the owner might eate butter. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 146 The washings ..bubbled, subsided, and gave lime, like the rest. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 39 This establishment gives already 2,000 yards of sail-cloth a week. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 121 The 241 lbs. of wheat should have given 189 lbs. of flour. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. I. 26 The cow..gave in the evening 5 quarts of milk. *Ibid.* 38 Cream on milk, a little acescent, will 'give' the butter with less labour in churning than when the milk or cream is void of acidity. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 770/1 This second brewing will give a darker liquid. 1891 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 96/1 The lamps gave an uncertain light.

†**34.** To fetch, be worth (a price). *Obs.*

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 306 The Meill gaif xij shillings the peck. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 41 A Spanish shilling gives twenty five Pice, a Riall of eight gives five Mammoodees. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 663 Let him sell oyl, if it give anything. 1761 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* (1765) 8 In other countries it gives a great price. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 258 The country would be so much overstocked with timber, that it would give no price.

35. To yield as the result of calculation or measurement.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 91 The Garden .. has six severall discents, each part giving eightie paces, and seventie broad. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Table Anct. Coins*, etc. 240 The number of Men being divided by the number of Ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four Men a-piece. 1739 tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) II. 149 Two multiplied by itself gives Four. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 172 An analysis of the guano..gave the following results. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 282 [His] name in Hebrew characters gives us 666—the mystic number of the Anti-christ.

†**36.** Of experience, reasoning, etc.: To yield the conclusion *that*. Also of a name: To import, signify. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 306 Experience hath 3ouun bifore these daies that grete lordis [etc.]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. i. 64 Raison and nature gyue that alle the worlde be rounde. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* ix. (1562) 144 b, The time giueth it that Christ shoulde come. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 22 Taraxippus the stone, as the name giueth, doth signifie the Horse his trouble and disquietnesse. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxx. 52 The same reason gives it: for, *Optima corrupta pessima.* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 88 This Instance gives the impossibility of an eternal Existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible.

X. To cause to have.

37. With direct and indirect obj.: To cause to have (a possession); to cause to receive (anything material or immaterial, a benefit or injury); to produce in a person or thing (a state, condition, feeling); to invest or endow with (a quality, a right, a power); to restore (one's health, sight, etc.). Said both of persons and things. † *To give one the worse*: to worst, defeat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 539 þe ouer fir gis man his sight. *c* 1340 [see A 7 γ]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 333 To sich folk wolde Crist 3eue blisse. 1387-8 [see A 2 d α]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10404 He greuit þe greke, and geue hym þe worse. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 710 þt suche a meracule for hurre hadde wrou3t, And 3eve, for hurre love, þt bysone mon his sy3t. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 The ieoperdy so well passed, it gave him great pleasure to talke with him thereof. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 55 b, To geve men a courage for to go furth, money was fyrst gathered. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 18 b, Whereby [a wad] the whole charge of powder being restrained may..give the more force to the bullets. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Iurisdiction* 163 When the pope was able to meet the Emperour in battell and give him the worse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 75 Finding the Army a meere Chaos, he had given it forme. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxix. 319 On the death which I hope to give to this Fish, my perfect content depends. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 32 Which they distil..putting in a certain grain which gives it the same strength and intoxication as ours. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* Ded. A iij b, A Person whose Profession and Opportunities have not given him those Advantages which others may boast. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 247 It gives me the Vapours to find People miscalled. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxiii. 168, I give you emotion, madam. Forgive me. I have performed my promise. 1773 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) I. xiii. 108 Another far-seen object gives sad variety to the prospect. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 122 Her restless ambition continues to give alarm in every quarter. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1183 This, in Lord Kenyon's opinion, gave the plaintiff a title to the whole. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineering* iv. 32 Its deep seclusion gives it a peculiar charm. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 176 The King..wept bitterly at the news of his father's death, though it gave him a crown. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 Currency is given .. to a rumour that the Parcel Post is being conducted at a loss of something like £10,000 a week. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 88 Clumsy oars—faugh! they give blisters first And then a horny hand. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689 115 Burke gave the tone to the mass of English opinion.

b. with dat. of person and infinitive.

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 187 Your knowing one gives you to know the whole mutton-headed species. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. 52 Each despairing struggle only gave her to experience the full force of her bonds. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN in *Apologia* (1864) 273 The last miserable century..has given us to start from a much lower level.

c. With dative of refl. pronoun in various uses: To impose on oneself (trouble); to cause oneself to have (a possession, privilege, etc.); to assume, pretend to. † *To give oneself wonder*: to be astonished. *To give oneself airs*: to assume a bearing offensively or ludicrously indicative of belief in one's own superiority.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxx. 223, I gyue me grete wonder what folke they may be. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 5 Looking gravely, to give myself Authority [etc.]. 1704, 1734 [see AIRS*b.* 15 b]. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 22 Without giving myself any further Trouble. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. 146 She went to his shop, riding on an ass, to give herself consequence, and said [etc.]. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 13 She gave herself no airs to procure it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 409 We ought not to give ourselves airs. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 77/2 A tribunal cannot give itself jurisdiction by erroneous findings of fact.

¶ **38.** *To give to reflect, think*: to furnish material for reflexion or thought. (A Gallicism.)

1890 *Globe* 7 Aug. 1/4 That pronouncement 'gives to reflect', as the French say. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct. 477/2 It is..likely to achieve a lasting popularity..and to 'give to think'..to certain members of the House of Commons.

XI. 39. To allow a person or thing to have or take; not to withhold or withdraw; to concede, yield. *To give* (a person) *best*: to acknowledge oneself defeated by (*slang*).

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 75 The kyng of Englande gevyng the upper hande to his father inlawe through the greate citee of Paris. *Ibid., Hen. VII*, 23 b, They never gave their enemies one daye to repose. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 377, I yealde unto thee..Without any more a doe, I give thee the victorie at this passe-time. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 272 Atrides, give not stream to all thy power. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 97 The common People give their Wives great Liberty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 275 They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iii. 121 To give a freer range to his passions. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 3 (1806) I. 104 Give but time to this experiment, and it will work its end. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx, The gigantic warder..resigned his keys, and gave open way to the Goddess. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvi, If you'll give me five-and-twenty yards, I'll run you three hops and a step a hundred yards for another crown. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix, She said she would never give the *pas* to a tradesman's daughter. 1883 R. BUCHANAN *Love me for Ever* II. iii. 87 Give me a little time. *a* 1889 W. COLLINS *Blind Love* (1890) III. xlix. 82 Give yourself an hour to get from station to station. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* vii, I could hardly stand for laughing, till the calf gave him best and walked. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 131 She is..given a long rest in the middle of the day.

† **b.** *absol. imper. Give ye* = allow the remark, with your permission. *Obs.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* To Rdr., Ye seek not the Poor, but (Give Ye) ye resemble Beggars.

† **c.** *Give me myself*: let me go, leave me at liberty. *Obs.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Valentinian* II. iii, Give me myself or, by the gods, my friend, You'll make me dangerous!

40. *intr.* To yield, give way.

a. To yield to pressure or strain.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 The Oliue .. will give and bende, and so will the Poplar, the Willow. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 267 If that Cable had given as the other Two did, the Ship must unavoidably have been lost. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 9 If..the Walls should happen to sink, or give more on one side than the other [etc.]. 1827 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 193/1 When..the bricks were removed down nearly to the ends of the ties, these 'gave'. 1872 S. BUTLER *Erewhon* v. 32 My boots had begun to give, for I had been going on rough ground for more than three weeks. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 72 The wood .. 'gives' a little and does not jar when struck. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* ix. 240 The rail of the fence gave suddenly under his weight. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Aug. 616 The harness of officialism .. gave a little at the joints. 1890 *Tablet* 25 Oct. 650 When it begins to give and part it will be too late to cement the union. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 554/1 My head spun and throbbed, and my feet felt the world give under them. 1892 *Black & White* 2 Jan. 21/2 The great hayrick is giving. They're all out trying to prop it up. 1893 *Longman's Mag.* Apr. 551 The lock did not give.

b. Of a joint, the nerves: To lose tension, to become relaxed, to fail.

1892 *Field* 29 Oct. 656/2 Rendered worse than useless by his knee giving. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 335 My nerves began to give.

c. (Of persons): To accommodate one's attitude *to*; (of a dress) to adjust itself *to* (the varying curves of the figure). Also, to allow free play, yield *to*. Also, to give ground, draw back.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 166 Persons..giving..to the motion of the vessel, like outside passengers by a stage-coach. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liii, Dare we to this fancy give? 1866 A. THOMAS *Played Out* II. ii. 40 Miss Lethbridge's habit..Fitting her splendidly, 'giving' to every curve and line of her supple figure. 1886 RIDER HAGGARD *Solomon's Mines* xiv. 222 The Greys ceased to give.

d. To be affected by atmospheric influences; (*a*) of colours, to fade; (*b*) to deliquesce, effloresce, soften, or deteriorate, from the effect of damp; (*c*) to become damp, (appear to) exude moisture, as a stone floor after a thaw (see EVE *v.*[2]); (*d*) of timber, to shrink from dryness.

(*a*) 1546 P'CESS ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 147 From the grace of the pictur the coulers may fade by time, may giue by wether, may be spotted by chance.

(*b*) 1677 GREW *Colours Pl.* iii. § 27 There are some Salts, which will not give in the least. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 26 Be sure before you carry your large Cocks [of hay] in, to open them once, and to spread them in the Sun, because 'tis apt to give in the Cock. 1745 MRS. DELANY *Let.* 3 Oct. in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 391 The damp weather made the cement give. 1890 *Standard* 9 Aug. 2/7 The wicket was in fine condition all day, and at present shows no signs of giving.

(*c*) 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 Some moyst weather hath .. caused the powder to give and danke. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 126 As we see against rainy weather, before the raine begins to fall, the stones will give, as we use to say, and grow danke. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 293 It will keep long without giving or calcining.

fig. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 491 Flinty mankinde: whose eyes do neuer giue But thorow Lust and Laughter.

(*d*) 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 8 Planchers of Houses, which at first lay close together but after they are dried, gave. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vertue* iv, Onely a sweet and vertuous soul, Like season'd timber, never gives; But though the whole world turn to coal, Then chiefly lives.

e. Of frosty weather: To relax its severity, to become mild; to thaw.

1678 WOOD *Life* 9 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 426 Frosty, dry, and dusty .. and then the weather gave, but no raine followed. 1709 LUTTRELL in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 436 The weather began to give and the snow to melt. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby, Give*, to thaw. 'It is beginning to give.' The frost is going. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. II. ix. 287 About Christmas the weather generally gives. 1895 *Times* 11 Feb. 6/3 The frost .. did not 'give' at all in the last-named regions.

†**XII. 41.** In various obsolete uses, where *put* or *set* would now be used; e. g. *To give* (*an*) *end, a period, a date, a stop to.* Also *to give in hand, to give fire to* (see FIRE *sb.* 1 f).

1460-70 [see A 6 a ε]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 396 Reynawd..wyll not gyve noo yrens to your nevewe. *c* 1489 [see A 3 a γ]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B, Tyme gyuethe ende to that suffrethe ende. 1595 [see A 8 η]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 253 His death gave an end to that warre in the yeere 1477. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 160 To give date unto that which hath..afflicted me. *a* 1641 SPELMAN *Sacrilege* (1698) 121 King Henry I..dying afterward without Issue Male, in the year 1135, gave a period to this Norman Family. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Pleasantn. Relig.* Wks. 1687 I. 3 The imperceptible course of nature..may..give an end to our businesses and lives together. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 132 To give some stop to those Atheistical and Epicurean Opinions. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 108 Placing..Barrels of Powder at the Foot of them, to which they give Fire, by Trains laid for that purpose.

XIII. *intr.* To have a (specified) direction.

†**42.** Of the sun: To direct its rays, shine. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 80 Her troughes may be in the ayre, and where the Sunne giueth.

43. To look, open, lead; afford a view or passage. Const. *into, off, on, on to, over, to, upon.* (A Gallicism: cf. F. *donner sur.*)

1840 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 434 The back windows..to use a French phrase, give to the gardens. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iii, The Refractories were picking oakum, in a small room giving on a yard. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as Flower* xxiii. (1878) 267 The verandah upon which the salon gives. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xxviii. (1875) 165 Kate Kearney's room..'gave' by a window over the leads of a tower. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 107 A narrow corridor gave into a wide festival space. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 17/4 No window giving on to the Street. 1889 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Thro' Long Night* I. I. vi. 83 Bed-room, dressing-room and boudoir, all gave off the first landing. *Ibid.* III. III. xv. 268 It was the road which gave on to the highway.

XIV. In idiomatic phrases consisting of verb and object.

44. Give birth to. a. To bear; bring forth. **b.** *fig.* To produce; result in.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 6 Æneas's Settlement in Italy produced the Cæsars, and gave Birth to the Roman Empire. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxvi, His wife, then near the time of giving birth to an infant, fled into the forest. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 327 His mother..dies in giving him birth. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 231 A fit receptacle of a nation which was to give birth to the Sacred Book of all lands.

45. Give ground. a. To retire before a superior force; † *rarely* with indirect obj. **b.** *fig.* To yield; to relax effort. † **c.** To yield precedence (*obs.*).

a. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 15 And when the hardyest Warriors did retyre, Richard cry'de, Charge, and giue no foot of ground. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* I. 81 His arrivall stayed the fury of the Pagans in such sort, as they began to give him ground. *Ibid.* III. 181 The Pagans [began] to give ground. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 ¶ 9 They are once again forced to give ground. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 433 The enemy was beginning to give ground.

b. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* To Rdr., Hereupon is he persecuted, reviled, &c. .. he gave not ground for all this, but bore up manfully. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 258 Though the giving ground in such Cases be what we are apt rather to pity than to condemn. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* xvi, As a man wavers in a wrestling match when his opponent unexpectedly gives ground.

c. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 130 Valleys of great fertility, not giving ground for fruitfulness to the best in Europe.

46. Give it. a. With *dat.* or *to*: To make an attack either with blows or words. Also *colloq.*, *to give it hot.* **b.** *slang.* With *to*: To rob, defraud. † **c.** = *to give tongue* (see TONGUE) (*obs.*).

a. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 64 Now Maisters draw, Oh

well said Lucian: Good Boy in Virgoes lap, giue it Pallas. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* I. C 2, Ile giue it him home. 1831 MACAULAY *Lett.* 30 May, 'I am glad you put that in' [an apology for using the word *constituency*], said her ladyship [Lady Holland]. 'I was just going to give it you. It is an odious word.' 1872 *Punch* 27 Apr. 169/1 The Commander-in-Chief has given it to the offenders rather hot. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 191/1 Now he is giving it to him!

b. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Give it to*, to rob or defraud any place or person, as, I gave it to him for his reader, I robb'd him of his pocket-book.

c. 1600 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* xiv, How well Iumball gaue it in such a dry path, he hath a Nose cries one, like a Beagle, and yet a verie deepe mouth.

47. Give place (const. *to*). †a. To give ground, yield to pressure or force (*obs.*). b. To quit one's place to make room (for another); to yield precedence; †*fig.* to be inferior, 'yield' to. †c. To yield or defer (to advice) (*obs.*). d. To be succeeded or supersede (by another person or thing).

[In the first two senses the phrase is a literal rendering of L. *dare locum*, Gr. τόπον διδόναι.]

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xx. 36 The which thing biholdynge the sones of Yrael 3euen to hem place to flee. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. iii. 4 Right as the fletyng ayer yeuyth place to the flyght of byrdes .. so was al this erthe passyble to spirites. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxii, Which must perforce geve place vnto the wave. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I viii. 12r The enimies were driuen to giue place.

fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 19 Gyue 3e place to ire. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 605 Although he were glad to depart and give place to his evill fortune for a time [etc.]. 1638 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erom.* 5, I am resolved to give fortune place.

b. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 9 He comynge that clepide thee and him, seye to thee, 3yue place to this. *a* 1557 LD. VAUX *Aged Lover* 24 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 174 Limpyng age will hedge him now Where youth must geue him place. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 69 Giving place to none that is neere unto you for auncientnesse of acquaintaunce. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 91 A House and Garden of the Kings, giving place to few in Parthia. 1756–7 tr. *T. Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 350 The body of Henry, which lay on the right hand, immediately moved to the left, and gave place to his imperial consort. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 268 Thessaly's youth gave place to the Gods high-throned in heaven.

c. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* xv. 374 The wicked..do at no hand giue credite to his promises: but the godly .. they giue place lest they stop the way to the word of God. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 115 If ye had given place to that saving word of mine which hath beene delivered unto you.

d. 1555 J. HOOPER in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 153 His enemies both of the body and soule .. when death commeth they shal auoide and geue place to such ioyes as be prepared for vs in Christ. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 These Gentlemen .. give place to Men who have Business or good Sense in their Faces. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 158 The liturgy gave place to the Presbyterian directory. *a* 1889 W. COLLINS *Blind Love* (1890) III. lx. 240 Autumn had given place to winter.

48. Give rise to. To be the origin of; to produce; to result in.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Very trifling circumstances have often given rise to the most ingenious tales. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 25 The birth and education of Pantagruel evidently gave rise to those of Martinus Scriblerus. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 93 The answer to these questions gave rise to the systems of Heraclitus, Empedocles, and Anaxagoras. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlviii. 480 His whole previous career had given rise to the gravest distrust.

49. Give way.

a. Of fighting men: = *Give ground.* To retreat before an advancing force; to break rank. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Const. *to.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 The chyuetayns haue at the moost nede of socour yeuen weye to their enemyes and made the peple proye to them. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 193 They..made so grete bruyt that the moost hardyest of the paynyms gaf them waye. 1704–5 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) I. 369 With how much greater Difficulty, every time that we give way, we recover our Ground. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 383 Our troops .. by some strange mismanagement gave way on the right. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* lv. 567 The Guards, fighting gallantly, began to give way nevertheless.

†b. To make way; leave the way clear. In early use often *to give the way.* Const. *to. Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxviii. 122 They gaue hym way, nor durst aproche nere hym. 1606 HOLLAND *Suetonius* 102 He himselfe would arise up unto the said consuls and give them the way [L. *decedere via*]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iii. 55 The coaches comming downe from the upper parts, give the way to those that come up. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* vii. (1703) 90 Such sentiments..as made them with great respect give her way. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 822 Scarce had he spoken, when the Cloud gave way, The Mists flew upward, and dissolv'd in day. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, A common feeling of respect induced passengers to give way to the father and daughter.

c. To make room for; be superseded by. Const. *to.*

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 12 Sophistry must give way to Learning. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 70 My early Christian faith has given way to doubt. 1885 M. LINSKILL *A Lost Son* 275 The surliness had given way to something deeper.

†d. To allow free scope, opportunity, or liberty of action *to.* Also in indirect passive, and *To give way* (*to* a person) *to do, that*, etc. *Obs.*; passing into f. and g.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 5 And knowing that the violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withall.. they gave way unto it for that day and the next. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 82, I gaue bold way to my authority, And did commit you. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 7 Antoninus Pius..not only ceasing persecution, but giving way to the advancement of Christians. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Certainе..could not be brought .. to giue way to good Letters. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 15 This is not to be given way to. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erom.* 133 Giving thereby rather way and encouragement to the Infante, to demand her. 1633 HALL *Hard T.* 610, I will give way to a shepheard not more foolish than wicked to arise in my Church. *a* 1657 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantat.* (1856) 134 At length, after much debate of things, the Gov^r .. gave way that they should set corne every man for his owne perticuler. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 They who, through weakness, gave way to the ill-designs of bad men [etc.]. [1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. v. II. 517 From that moment the General gave way to his spirit of dissatisfaction and complaint.]

e. Of things, material and immaterial: To yield, be dislodged, break down (under pressure or violence). †Const. *to* (*obs.*). Of the health, mental powers, etc.: To break down, fail.

1640 tr. *Verdre's Rom. Rom.* III. 2 All the skill and courage the Marriners had were faine to give way to the violence of this tempest. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 683 Their Cannon being neither raised nor well planted, by their own weight and force were fixed, until at last the Sands giving way, they were removed. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 170 The stoutest Vessel to the Storm gave way, and suck'd through loosen'd Planks the rushing Sea. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 123 If any Thing gave Way, we could better mend it .. by Day. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 163 The bashfulness of the guests soon gave way before good cheer and affability. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 269/2 His health gave way to the attacks of disease. *Ibid.* 316/2 He rung the bell till the rope gave way. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 116 Once upon a steep hard slope Bennen's footing gave way. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxvii. 264 His strength gave way under repeated wounds. 1885 SIR J. HANNEN in *Law Rep.* 10 Prob. Div. 90 Her health evidently gave way soon after her marriage. 1889 MRS. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* III. ii. 33 Neither knot nor gut gave way under the tremendous strain. 1889 M. CAIRD *Wing Azrael* II. xvi. 19 Her voice shook and gave way at the last word.

f. Of persons: To yield under solicitation or insistence; to make concessions; to defer to the will of another. Const. *to.*

1758 LD. KAMES in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) I. 601 If you give way to every patient .. you will never stir from Edinburgh. 1822 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 30 July (1884), When he gives way..he does it with so bad a grace [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 120 At the very moment of apparent triumph John suddenly gave way. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 132 He gives way to a sentiment which in his own case he would control.

g. To abandon oneself *to* (anger, grief, etc.).

[1818: see 49 d.] 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxvi, Here the dame was .. inclined to give way to a passion of tears. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xxxiii. 70 He never gave way either to anger or alarm. 1891 *S'rand Mag.* May 552/2 Don't give way to despair so quickly.

h. To allow one's self-control or fortitude to be broken down.

1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 150 'The fact is, she *gives way* too much', exclaimed active little Mrs. Scobel, who had never *given way* in her life. 1879 EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xvii, Her old courage kept her from quite giving way.

i. Of stocks and shares: To fall in price.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/1 Mexican Ordinary at the morning was 13¾ up, but it afterwards gave way, the final price being 65¾ ex. div.

j. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 327 The steersman should .. encourage the rowers to give way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 79 Give way boys! Give way! Lay out on your oars, and long stroke! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Give way*, the order to a boat's crew to renew rowing, or to increase their exertions if they were already rowing. To hang on the oars. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xvi. 134 The next moment..we had shoved off and given way.

XV. Used *intr.* with prepositions in specialized senses. (See also senses 14 d and 43.)

†50. Give against —. To impinge against; to attack, assault, run counter to. *Obs.*

1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civill Warres Eng.* II. vi.-ix. 152 They gave against the Standard, slew Sir William Brandon, the Standard-bearer. 1650 — tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 20 Christian Religion may truly boast, that all her Maxims are Paradoxes, which agreeing with truth, give against humane reason. *Ibid.* 356 He gives against Gods Providence..who obeys those creatures which are inferiour to him. *Ibid.* 374 It was very just..that they which fill our Sailes should make our designes give against the rocks.

†51. Give into —. [After F. *donner dans.*] To enter into, give adhesion to, fall in with (an idea, project, etc.); to engage deeply in (a business); to fall into (an error, a snare). Now superseded by *give in to* (see 59 b). *Obs.*

1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ii. 69, I began presently to give into your method. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* Ded., At so Critical a Juncture as this is..your Lordship ought to give intirely into those Public Affairs which at this time seem to Demand you. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 96 The Venetians, who are naturally Grave, love to give into the Follies and Entertainments of such Seasons. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 15 Some things are so manifestly absurd that no authority shall make me give into them. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 40 So that the poor Girl, divided between her Inclination for him, and her Duty to her designing Mother, gave into the Plot upon him. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxv. 94 They gave into the snare prepared for them. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 57 Mr. Pitt gave strongly into a Parliamentary Inquiry. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 6 Marshall has given into this error. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 35 The country bankers gave into the infatuation.

XVI. Idiomatically combined with adverbs.

52. Give about.

†a. *trans.* To encompass; surround. [translating L. *circumdare.*] *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iv. 8 Loo! y 3aue about [or cumpasside] thee with boondis. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/1 To Giffe abowtte, *circumdare, circumstipare.*

b. To distribute, circulate (writings); to spread (a rumour).

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 348 He [Ferguson] gave about most of the pamphlets writ of that side: and with some he passed for the author of them. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 74 It hath been given about for several days past, that somebody in England empowered a second somebody [etc.].

53. Give again.

a. *trans.* To give back, restore; to give in return. Also † *to give againward.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16476 Here i yeld yow yur mone, ges me a-gain mi war. *c* 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 19 No strook ne 3af he a3einward. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/1 To Gife a-gayne, *redonare.* 1530 PALSGR. 566/2, I gyve agayne, .. *je rens.*

b. *intr.* To soften; to yield. *lit.* and *fig.* Cf. 40 d, e. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 80 Minerall Salt..is..lesse subject to giving againe, then our boiled salt. 1623 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* vii. 215 (Vnlesse the place where it is kept be like a Hot-house) it will so danke and giue againe, that it will be little better then raw Malt. 1855 [see A 8 γ]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Give again*, to thaw, to yield, of a frost; to relax through damp or fermentation. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., Bread is said to give-ageean when it loses its pristine crispness, and becomes soft and moist.

54. Give away.

a. *trans.* To alienate from oneself by gift; to dispose of as a present, as alms, or in any way gratuitously.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1983 Thou hase giffene thi part of bothe away. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 169 The more he gat, the more still he shewed that he (as it were) gave away to his new mistresse, when he betrayed his promises to the former. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 3 Charity 249 Love gives away all things that so he may advance the interest of the beloved person. [1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. 227 Whatsoever we employ in Charitable Uses, during our Lives, is given away from ourselves; what we bequeath at our Death is given from others only.] 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 411 He used to remark that they who gave away nothing till they died, never gave at all. 1888 MRS. RIDDELL *Nun's Curse* II. iv. 89 He gave away most of his income. *Mod.* The prices realised were wretchedly low; the goods were almost given away.

b. To perform the ceremony of handing over (a bride) to the bridegroom at a marriage.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vii, I .. gave her away. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Fallacies* xiii, The bride..presented to him as her father—the gentleman that was to give her away. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xx. 215 Mary was given away..by the Marquis of Winchester.

†c. To sacrifice (another's interests or rights).

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 155 b, Yea, said the capitain, so that you geve away no mannes right, but his, whose auctthoritie you have. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 28 Be merry Cassio, For thy Solicitor shall rather dye, Then giue thy cause away. 1711 C'TESS DORCHESTER in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 681 Represent to her Majesty that this would be giving away my Lord's rank, who is an older Lieutenant General than Lord Orkney.

d. *slang.* To betray, expose (oneself, another person) to detection or ridicule; to let slip (a secret), esp. through carelessness or stupidity.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 812/1 Ye went back on her, and shook her, and played off on her, and gave her away—dead away! 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ii, I thought he would give himself away. 1889 *Answers* 20 Apr. 326 My closely cropped hair, however, 'gave me away'. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Feb. 4/1 General Sherman would not be told a secret. He said he would give it away to the first person he met.

e. To distribute.

1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 59 Then the old vicaire gave away the prizes. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 393 She gives away tracts, addresses meetings.

¶ f. *intr.* Misused for *give way* (? = *give a way*).

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 96. 579 The whole power of the French gaue away, and sought to saue it selfe by flight. 1747 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* (1752) I. 37, I have continually languished for Impossibilities, and given away to Desires as madly as if [etc.]. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Weekly Transcript* 27 Jan. 4/2 His death is as though one of the sheet anchors of society had suddenly given away.

g. *trans.* To give up, resign, surrender. *rare.*

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv. 1 To Sleep I give my powers away.

55. Give back.

a. *trans.* (See simple senses and BACK.) To restore; to surrender again; to reciprocate; to reflect, to echo, etc.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 142 With that he gave her back the paper. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 18 Take, and giue backe affayres. 1709 PRIOR *Despairing Sheph.*, He gave 'em back their friendly Tears, He sigh'd, but wou'd not speak. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (J.), Till their vices perhaps give back all those advantages which their victories procured. 1823 *Douglas, or Field of Otterburn* I. xi. 146 [He] defied my threats, and gave back my reproaches. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE

in *Rec. of Girlhood* (1878) II. ix. 249 It is the still, deep, placid element that gives back the images. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* II. viii. 43 The sandy tracks gave back no rumble.

† b. *intr.* To retreat, fall back. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV,* 218 By reason of whiche succors, kyng Edwardes parte gaue a litle backe. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. lxxv, Now backe he giues, then rushes-on amaine. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 108 So they [Fiends] gave back, and came no farther. 1814 *Theodora* IV. ii, Give back —make way—Room for the prisoner's witness. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 484 Slowly then Did he give back face foremost from the men.

† c. Of a surface: To recede. *Obs.*

1723 tr. *Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 86 The Entablature is sometimes made to give back or retreat a little between the Columns.

† d. To yield to pressure. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 71 As if he should thrust it against some hard body at rest, of too stout a withstanding to yield way or give back. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 185 Christian .. began to try at the Dungion door, whose bolt (as he turned the Key) gave back.

† 56. **Give by.** *intr.* To stand aside. *Obs.*

1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* v. i, Give by Crochet, till I question them.

57. **Give down.** *trans.* Of a cow: To let flow (milk). Also *absol.*

1699 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. Fables (1700) 509 And daily to give down the Milk she bred, A Tribute for the Grass on which she fed. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi, In the course of ten days she gave down her milk. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 382 Give down! Give down—my crumpled brown!

58. **Give forth.**

† a. *trans.* To offer; to hold out. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* III. i. 40 The diuell giueth foorth his hand.

b. To emit.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 122 All the sparkes of vertue..were so blown to giue forth their vttermost heat. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 81 We do not hear that Memnon's statue gave forth its melody at all under the rushing of the mightiest wind. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 510/2 The fields .. give forth an odor of spring. 1886 ADEL. SERGEANT *No Saint* II. i. 15 An owl gave forth .. a long, weird, melancholy note.

c. To spread abroad, publish; to report, rumour.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 He gaue foorth, that hee had not seene any profit to come by any Synode. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 84 Soone after it was giuen forth, and believed by many that the King was dead. 1629 BRENT *Counc. Trent* 774 By this he was forced to giue foorth his Oration, and sent a copie of it to Rome [etc.]. 1727 OLDMIXON *Clarendon* 272 It was given forth to be by Commission from the King, and there is great reason to suspect it. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlii. 430 The king gave forth a proclamation. 1880 FOWLER *Locke* iv. 59 Locke .. then gave forth a series of works in rapid succession.

59. **Give in.**

a. *intr.* To yield; to give up the contest; to acknowledge oneself beaten; *occas.* (*colloq.*) to admit under pressure of argument (*that*).

1616 S. WARD *Coale from the Altar* (1627) 16 They tire, giue in, and end in the flesh. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 32 The charge was giuen with so well gouerned fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to giue in. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 57 You give in .. and shew your self .. a founder'd disputant. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 56 According to the boxing phrase, [he] shewed the white feather and gave in. 1873 MRS. OLIPHANT *Innocent* II. ii. 36 'You won't give in?' said Frederick. 'You are just like all women. You will never allow you are in the wrong.' 1877 — *Yng. Musgrave* I. xv. 264 The squire won't give in he owns them. 1890 DOYLE *Firm of Girdlestone* xxiii. 262 Nothing..would..bring her to give in upon that point.

b. To yield *to* (a habit, fashion, opinion). [Probably originated by a false analysis of *give into* (see 51) = F. *donner dans.* (Most of our examples of *give into* appear in later edd. as *give in to.*)]

1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 483 So far from giving in to this opinion .. he was clear the debt was growing on us. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. i. 160 No doubt there is a temptation to give in to this. 1882 W. BLADES *Caxton* 87 Caxton never gave in to the new-fangled ideas of printers about the advantage of title-pages to books.

c. To fail, die off.

1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 288 These plants 'gave in': and hardly a cane three feet high was left in the following year.

† d. To intervene. Also, to rush into conflict. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *Vives Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 116 In the midst of the fight the women gaue in betwixt the battells. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* I. 139 The gallant Pagan..gave in upon them with the Giants, hoping to break them. 1641 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Civill Warres* I. iv.–v. 159 Fearing..that, if new troopes of the enemy should come up, the enterprise would bee the more difficult, hee resolutely gave in amongst them.

e. *trans.* To hand in, to deliver (an account, return, etc.) to the person officially appointed to receive it. *To give in one's adhesion to*: to notify formally one's acceptance of (principles, etc.). † Also, to deliver (a thrust); to prefer (an accusation).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 27 Pray you give in an epithite for love. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* (1875) 57 The third .. gave him a Roll with a Seal upon it, which he bid him look on as he ran, and that he should give it in at the Cœlestial Gate. 1688 BURNET *Lett. Italy* 104 Some Accusations were given in to the Inquisitors against him. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 4 The figures giving in the thrust are Paried by the figures opposite to them. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 132 The .. Officers did not give in a full Account. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. x. 118 The Scots gave in their adherence to the peace of Crespy. 1890 *Standard* 5 Nov. 5/1 The formula to which Mr. Gladstone bids us believe they have given in their adhesion *Mod.* Names of competitors must be given in before the end of the month.

f. To bestow in addition.

1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* I. viii. 157 Don't be led away by that professional manner of his. It's the regulation thing, given in gratis with the prescription.

g. Of a pugilist: To droop (the head).

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 240 Donnelly shewed evident symptoms of weakness, and gave his head in.

60. **Give off.**

† a. *trans.* To relinquish; to cease, leave off. Sometimes with *inf.* as object. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 27 Did not the Prophet Say, that before Ascension day at noone, My Crowne I should giue off? 1613 WITHER *Satyr. Ess.* (1615) 232 But yet I must not heere giue off to speake, To tell men wherein I haue found them weake. 1649 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 151 A. Wood's mother .. being much out of purse .. she gave off housekeeping. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. viii. 375 He was perswaded to give off Riding. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Divin.* (1776) II. IV. i. § 2 The necessity of giving off all intercourse with him.

† b. *intr.* To cease; to withdraw, quit the field.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iii. 23 Follow the noyse so farre as we haue quarter. Let's see how it will giue off. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 119/2 Diodorus without acting any thing memorable, gave off safe. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 112 It would be kept from being too much, if we gave off as soon as we perceiv'd that it reach'd the mind.

c. *trans.* To emit, throw off.

1839 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. II. 192 They gave off their moisture to the air. 1851 *Temple Bar* I. 260 These gases are given off very readily. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 67 Every piece of open water..is constantly giving off vapour.

d. To send off as a branch.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 681 Near its origin, this artery gives off several branches to the scaleni muscles. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. II. 580 Arteries..give off many branches. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 132 The paired nerves are given off very close to each other.

† 61. **Give on.** *intr.* To make an assault. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 230 The Troians first gaue on. 1646 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Biondi's Civill Warres* II. vi.–ix. 152 With Cheerefull countenance he gave on upon the Enemy, and was as cheerefully followed by his men. 1666 WALLER *Instr. to Paint.* 12 Where he Gives on, disposing of their Fates, Terror and Death on His loud Cannon waits. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxxx, He saw the Town's one half in rubbish lie And eager flames give [*ed.* 2. (1688) drive] on to storm the rest.

62. **Give out.**

a. *trans.* To utter, publish; to announce, proclaim, report. *To give* (*it*) *out*: to profess, give it to be believed *that.* Also, *to give* (*a person*) *out* to be (so and so), and *absol.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 29518 (Cott. Galba) And þat cursyng vnlawful es .. þe whilk es gifen out ouer tyte, with-owten ani right respite. 1481 CAXTON *Reynart* (Arb.) 113 And thenne by goddes grace I shal yeue out the sentence and Iugement. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* I. vi. 20 They gaue it out .. that some were licentious. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 8 Thou bloodier Villaine Then tearmes can giue thee out. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 27 Hee gives himselfe out to bee Generall of the .. knights of the Post. 1688 BURNET *Lett. Italy* 23 His Followers were given out to be Hereticks. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 9 My Master gave out to my Mistress that he should be oblig'd to go..to look after some Goods. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 370 He gave out at Macao, that he was bound to Batavia. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxvii. 374 Some gave themselves out as 'poor scholars'. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 June 4/7 It was given out that Germany and Austria had the same policy in Europe. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* II. xii. 177 Not quite so young as she gives out. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 May 303/2 The factory clock .. gave out the hour of three.

b. To announce (a hymn) to be sung; to read out (the words) for the congregation to sing; † also (see quot. 1825).

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ₱ 2 When the psalm was given out, her voice was distinguished above all the rest. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus., Give out the Psalm or Hymn Tune* is to perform upon the organ the tune once over..for the purpose of enabling the congregation to join .. in the singing of the psalms and hymns. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* II. xxv. 51 The clerk in church .. gave out the psalm.

c. To send forth, emit; to cause to be sent forth. † Also, to put forth, utter (prayers).

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 321 O Mary flowre of vyrgyns as rose or lyly, gyue oute prayers to thy sonne for the helthe of crysten people. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 388 In Orenges..the Nipping of their Rinde giueth out their Smell more. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in T. Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 153 Dr. Ingenhouz discovered that vegetables give out vital air, when exposed to the solar light in contact with water. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 178 The gold gave out its red glow. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Dec. 606/2 It [the explosive apparatus] fell .. making a tremendous noise, giving out a huge flash of fire. 1890 *Ibid.* 26 Apr. 530/1 The carbonic-acid gas and other waste matters you give out with each breath.

d. To issue; to distribute.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 189 ₱ 3 Write down what you give out to your Landress, and what she brings Home again. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 163 The king gave out arms to them. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 160 At the end of twenty minutes the advance money was given out. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* II. xxxiii. 183 Rose had the key of the storeroom, but forgot to give out supplies.

e. *intr.* Of persons: To desist (in later use, to desist through exhaustion of strength or patience). Of an implement, a limb, a machine, etc.: To break down, get out of order, fail. Of a supply: To run short, come to an end.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 Those plowes gyue out to sodenly, and therfore they be the worse, to drawe. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 7 [He] is willing rather to play small play, then to giue out. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Quest.*, Madam, I always believ'd you so stout, That for twenty denials you would not give out. 1740 tr. *De Monthy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 170 When a Man is agreeably engaged, he can't always give out at Pleasure: instead of one [glass], he drank several. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 The first in a lark, but the last to give out. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 25 A new leader took the place of the old man, when his breath gave out. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Sept., Tea, coffee, and clothing are nearly exhausted, or have, as the American phrase has it, 'given out'. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 280 Even the laborious Selden, who wrote annotations on it [the 'Polyolbion'] .. gave out at the end of the eighteenth book. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 635/1 His strength gave out more than once. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xxiv, His eyes have given out, so he won't go up this term. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Feb. 210 Our powder gave out. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 158/1 The Ruby's engines gave out for a time. 1893 *Surrey Gloss.* s.v., His leg gives out; he's troubled to get about. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 5/3 They are threatened with one great danger. Before spring their finances may give out.

63. **Give over.**

a. *trans.* To leave off, finish, cease from (an action); to give up, abandon (an attempt, a habit, a mode of life). † Also with *infin.* as obj.

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) xlvii, Pryde and covetise Gyveth over al jugement, And turneth lawes up and down. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 344 b, Certain persones .. saiyng that Demades had now geuen ouer to bee suche an haine, as he had been in tyme past. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 489 Geue over all thy tiplilyng. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 111 Giuing ouer in these daies to maintein such pompous vanitie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 93 This man .. ought not at any hand to giue over his calling, but to persuere in the same to the end. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 190 We pray you for your owne sake to embrace your own safetie and giue ouer this attempt. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 23 Neither did the Turks thus oppressed, giue it ouer, but..fought it out with inuincible courage. 1636 J. RATHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emp.* 161 Why then give over to be Emperour? 1645 BOATE *Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1652) 98 Before we give over this discours of Lime, we shall adde [etc.]. 1688 BURNET *Lett. Italy* 38 It was time for people to give over going to Confession. 1708 — *Lett.* (ed. 3) 251 Before I give over writing concerning this Place [etc.]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ₱ 5 When he resolves to give over his Passion, he tells us that one burnt like him for ever dreads the Fire. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 135 She rested in this conceit 'till the King gave over play. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 345 Their fleet being almost annihilated, they gave over their piracies. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Eccl. Miracles* (1843) 188 One thing then they did: they gave over the contest. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentlem.* II. xii. 218, I know your little ways. You'll have to give them over when we're married. 1892 *Black & White* Jan. 54/2 It's time she gave over that sort of pride.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To cease; desist, leave off. † Of a factory: To stop working.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 Let hym contynue his labour, and neuer gyue ouer. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7 He offended the Prophet for giuing over then. 1628 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 159 Last week a great Tinwork gave over, by which four hundred Tinners are out of Employ. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 418 The assembly grew so impatient, and made such a noise and hissing, that he was forced to give over. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 377 (E. D. S.) Es .. wont be mullad and soulad.—Stand azide, come, gi' o'er. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. IV. 432 He gave over at the end of about six hours, and set to again the next morning. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 251 They ran hastily beside the carriage, but got nothing, and finally gave over.

† c. *trans.* To abandon, desert (a person, cause, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 65 These knightes of grece abandonne us and gyue us ouer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 66 And now forsuyth, thy will obey sall I, And giffis owr the caus perpetualy. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 506 The Cause, for which we fought and swore So boldly, shall we now give o'er?

d. To devote, resign, surrender, hand over: (*a*) with obj. a person, oneself. † Also in *pa. pple.*, 'left to oneself', abandoned by God *to* one's own evil passions.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 192 a/2 The chylde marcyal..gafe hym self all ouer unto our lord Jhesu cryste. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 105, I feele yᵗ sleepe will giue me ouer to his sister. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 157 Men given over to beleeve illusions. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 34 The power of the word..to rebuke and giue ouer to execration. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 113 O my Zelmane, gouerne and direct me: for I am wholly giuen ouer vnto thee. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvi. (1640) 23 Giving themselves over to pleasure. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 142 Should I be so farre given over, as to have my hand in blood..I should [etc.]. 1656 — *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 6 Though I have a will of mine own; yet let me give myself ouer to be ruled and ordered by thy Spirit. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. iii. § 6. 106 When the Babylonians .. had given themselves over to all manner of Vice: it was time [etc.]. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxiv, Colonel Lambert gave over the young Virginian to Mr. Wolfe's charge. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 59 Oxford is given over to heretical depravity. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xi. 17 Live on yet, still given o'er to nameless Lords. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. x. 87 They worked up their fury against the traitor Bishop who.. wanted to give them over to the Pope.

(*b*) with obj. a thing.

1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* clxxv. 272 The turkes .. were discomfyted and gaf ouer the toures. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 107 It was of him demaunded, whether he should be slaine, or be deposed, or should voluntarily geve over the crowne? 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 272 Dioclesian .. gave over his scepter, and turned gardiner. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxi. 201 Bearing with me the small package which Sir Jacob Clancing had given over to my keeping.

e. To pronounce incurable as far as concerns the speaker. Now *rare*. (Cf. *Give up*, 64 h.)

1530 PALSGR. 565/2, I geve over, as physiciens gyve over a man that they wyll no more meddle with, or as we do thynges that we have forsaken, *je habandonne*. 1619 DRAYTON *Idea* lxi, Now if thou would'st, when all haue giuen him ouer, From Death to Life, thou might'st him yet recouer. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea* (1648) 54 Since it is lawfull for every man to practise upon them that are forsaken and given over..I will adventure to prescribe to you. *c* 1696 PRIOR *Remedy worse than Dis.*, I sent for Ratcliffe; was so ill, That other doctors gave me over. 1746 BERKELEY *and Let. Tar-water* § 12 When patients are given over, and all known methods fail. 1820 *Examiner* No. 615 Garth being given over by an intimate medical friend. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 166 Who had been ill of a fever, and given over by her physician.

f. To abandon the hope of seeing, finding, overtaking, etc. Also, *To give over for* (*dead, lost*): see FOR 19 b. ? *Obs.*

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 66 They gave us over for lost. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 47 When the Doctors have given him over for dead. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii 274 Having seen nothing of our boat, we gave her over for lost. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* v. ii, Sir Peter, you are come in good time, I promise you; for we had just given you over. 1797 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 15, I was now almost given over, the ponds, and even the river, near where I was lying, having been dragged. 1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 218 His friends..had given him over for lost.

† g. To give in, yield (*to*). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 565/1, I geve over, as a man dothe that is overcome, I yelde in a matter, *je succumbe*. and *je me rens*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 57 He .. was content to geve over to the kinges request.

h. *intr.* To give way, give oneself up. *rare*.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* July 299 The big female gives over to despair.

64. Give up.

a. *trans.* To resign, surrender; to hand over, part with. Const. with dat. or *to*. (*a*) with obj. a thing. † Also *ellipt.*, to yield (precedence) *to*.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1132 [He] sende efter him & dide him 3yuen up ðe abbotrice of Burch. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 813 Than þai gave hym vp þe 3erd & yolden þe realme. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203 Whan Iuoryn & Galaffer saw that the towne was gyuen vp by the frenchemen they enteryd in to it. *a* 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I 105 But still expect and gape with hungrie lip When hee'le giue vp his gowtie stewardship. 1710 *Tatler* No. 258 ₱ 4, I am resolved to give up my Farm, sell my Stock and remove. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 18 This is in fact to give up the point in dispute. 1781 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 25/1 The fort was given up, and the garrison surrendered. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 214 When the nitrous gas is all decomposed, it gives up its oxygen to the pyrophorus, and burns it. 1823 *Mirror* I. 68/1 At table all gave up to Tom For handling knife or fork. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 19 She could not give up her canaries. 1886 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 708/1 Dr. Cox has..retired from his incumbency and given up his benefice. 1890 *Graphic* Summer No. 24/3 The moat after nine days had given up its dead.

(*b*) with obj. a person: To deliver (a fugitive, oneself) into the hands of an officer of justice, an enemy, etc.; to abandon (oneself) to a feeling, an influence. Also *refl.* to yield (to evidence, etc.).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 81 They geuing themselues vp to vanitie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 32 All my mother came into mine eyes, And gaue me vp to teares. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 7 His Parents gave him up at length to his own Inventions. *Ibid.* No. 110 ₱ 6 Could not I give myself up to this general Testimony of Mankind, I should to the Relations of particular Persons who are now living. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 221 They gave themselves up, and .. abandon'd themselves to .. Despair. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 13 (1806) II. 210 They gave themselves up to Credulity. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. i, He went to give himself up at the prison. 1872 C. E. MAURICE *S. Langton* ii. 121 He gave himself up unhesitatingly to the guidance of Innocent.

b. To forsake, abandon, relinquish, desist from, relinquish the prospect of; to cease to have to do with (a person); to sacrifice, 'lay down' (one's life). † Also *ellipt.*, *to give up* (friendship) *with*.

1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 129 Hauing taken out the artillerie, goods, victuals, and gold..We gaue her vp 25 degrees by north the line. 1697 COLLIER *Ess.* II. *Despair* 123 Such an Expectation..will never come to pass: Therefore I'll e'en give it up, and go and fret my self. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ₱ 2 Providence in this case makes use of the folly which we will not give up. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 518 He indeed pressed me to give up with Sir Robert Murray. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 380 They gave up the contest. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. iii, But you say he has entirely given up Charles—never sees him, eh? 1795 *Ann. Reg., Hist.* 144 They gave up all ideas of resistance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 433 The medical attendants had given up all hope. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. xiv. 412 Many who leaned to the Chartists before .. gave them up altogether on the appearance of this symptom of the agitation. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 553 Match-making mammas gave him up as a bad job. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 48 Men were ready to give up their lives rather than surrender their books. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xliii. 435 It is very difficult to give up what we have believed from our childhood. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 476 The first ground of complaint put forth in the pleadings .. has been virtually given up. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxxii. 359 It was so hopeless to clean them that I gave it up in despair. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 388/1 He was asked .. whether he would not now be compelled to give up Sunday School work.

c. *intr.* To leave off; to cease from effort, leave off trying; to stop. Also, to succumb.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 46 She hath bin reading late, The Tale of Tereus, heere the leaffe's turn'd downe Where Philomel gaue vp. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 209 They have been .. very near giving up in despair. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Indian Field Sports* 105, I had killed about a hundred, when I thought it high time to give up, as evening was near approaching. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, My mother gave up in despair. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 46 Another camel gave up, and could proceed no further. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 31 May 657/2 Unless England is so weak that she has simply to give up. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 264 He..was engaged as accountant and collector, but lost his place because the firm gave up.

d. *trans.* To devote entirely *to*; to abandon, addict *to*. Chiefly with reflexive pron. as obj.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 322 He hath deuoted, and giuen vp himselfe to the Contemplation..of her parts and graces. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. § 1 Faith 229 To give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. 1673 STILLINGFL. *Def. Disc. Rom. Idol.* (J.), If any be given up to believe lyes, some must be first given up to tell them. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ₱ 9, I know a Lady so given up to this sort of Devotion, that she never misses one constant Hour of Prayer. *a* 1748 WATTS (J.), Give yourself up to some hours of leisure. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 36 The landlady gives herself wholly up to the promotion of his comfort. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 149 These men gave themselves up to .. debauchery. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 213 Before Buddhism came to them, they were in ignorance and darkness, given up to deeds of superstition and cruelty. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *C. Kirkland* II. i. 16 Her salon was given up to table-turning. 1886 ADEL. SERGEANT *No Saint* I. xiv. 267 He gave himself up to his new faith heart and soul. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 574 The forenoons .. were given up to business. 1892 *Black & White* Christm. No. 20/2 The whole ground floor was given up to the saloon.

† e. To deliver, render, give in (an account, etc.); to present (a petition, etc.). *Obs.*

1414 in *Rot. Parl.* IV. 22 Or the Petitions bifore-said yeven up yn writyng. 1559 SANDYS *Let. to Parker* Apr. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. viii. 114 They were forced..to give up a confession of their faith. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 So shall you..giue vp a good account of your stewardship. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 189 What lawfull Quest haue giuen their Verdict vp Vnto the frowning Iudge? 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 9 And Joab gaue vp the summe of the number of the people vnto the king. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 466 They .. give up these Supplications, written in the leaves of a tree. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 85 [They] have .. defamed that Christian Profession, to which they had given up their names. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 72 A resolution never to give up my consent to any thing that in my conscience I know to be notoriously inconvenient. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Miscell. (1711) 27 His Accounts were confused, and he could not then give them up. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. 57 'Tis not hard to imagine how he may be brought to give up the clearest Evidence.

f. To emit, breathe forth; to utter (a cry). *Obs.* exc. in phr. *To give up the ghost*: see GHOST *sb.* I.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1569 It gan al the temple for to lighte; And sweete smel the gro ind anon vp yaf. — *Merch. T.* 1120 Vp he yaf a roryng and a cry As dooth the mooderwhan the child shal dye. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 231 b/2 Oftentymes they haue lost their sences, and are readye to geue vp the spirite. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 37 His credit hath given up the last gaspe. 1606 — *Sophonisba* IV. i. Ibid. 198 Now even heaven Gives up his soule amongst us. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 95 And they shew the place where the Saint gave up his last breath.

g. To divulge, reveal. † Also, to disclose the name of.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Queen Corinth* I. iii, He not stale them By giving up their characters. 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 136, I never gave up but one author in my life, and he was dying of a consumption, so it never came to a trial. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 628 We do not give up the names of our contributors.

h. (*a*) To pronounce (a person) incurable, (a puzzle) insoluble as far as concerns the speaker. (Cf. *Give over*, 63 e.) (*b*) To renounce the hope of seeing. (*c*) *To give up for* (*lost*), etc.: see FOR 19 b.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 285 The Phisitions had all giuen him vp. 1841 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* viii, It's so late, we gave you up. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* I, Conundrums..invented and answered, or given up. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 564 'When's a man not a man?'..'Give it up.' 1883 MRS. F. MANN *Parish Hilby* iv. 49, I wonder you troubled to come at all; we gave you up long ago. 1884 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 458 He suffered from hip-disease, and was, in fact, given up by Sir B. Brodie. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 385 He..had given himself up for lost. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* May 469 [Their] breadwinner is at sea, 'given up' at Lloyd's.

☞ *Phrase-key.*

Give me (expressing preference), 3 c; give me myself, 39 c; give ye (=by your leave), 39 b; given *pa. pple.* (=dated) 19, (=dowered) 30, (=posited) 32; and see GIVEN *ppl. a.*; my heart gives me, it gives me, 22; the weather gives, 40 e; one would give —, 9 c; *g* about, 52; *g* again, 53; *g* against, 50; *g* oneself airs, 37 c; *g* and bequeath, *g* and devise, 4; *g* answer, 16; *g* arms, 24; *g* one as good as he brings, 9 b; *g* at, 14 d; *g* (an) attempt, 15; *g* away, 54; *g* back, 55; *g* a back, 21; *g* (one) best, 39; *g* birth to, 44; *g* a blessing, 16; *g* a broadside, 14 c; *g* by, 56; *g* the case (for or against), 18 b; *g* one's compliments, 6 d; *g* a date (to), 41; *g* a day, 30 b; *g* down, 57; *g* (one) his due, 9 b; *g* one's ears, 9 c; *g* (an) end (to), 41; *g* (an) example, 23; *g* fire (to), 14 c, 41; *g* for (=account as), 31 b; *g* for granted, 31 c; *g* forth, 58; *g* a give or gift, 8; *g* (one) good morning, etc., 17; *g* ground, 45; *g* a gun, 14 c; *g* one's honour, 8; *g* in, 59; *g* in charge, 7; *g* in hand, 5, 41; *g* in marriage, 5; *g* into, 43, 51; *g* into custody, into the hands of, 7; *g* it, 46; *g* it (for or against), 18 b; *g* (one) joy, 17; *g* one's kind regards, one's love, 6 d; *g* little of, 9 d; *g* one's mind to, 13; *g* a name, 30 b, 28 b; *g* nought of, 9 d; *g* off, 60; *g* on, 14 d, 43, 61; *g* on to, 43; *g* order, 16; *g* out, 62; *g* (a batsman) out, 18 b; *g* over, 63; *g* (one) his own, 9 b; *g* part, 29; *g* a period (to), 41; *g* (one) a piece of one's mind, 29; *g* place, 47; *g* the point, 14 b; *g* a price, 34; *g* rise to, 48; *g* a Roland for an Oliver, 9 b; *g* a shot, 14 c; *g* show, *g* a sign, 23; *g* a stop (to), 41; *g* the time of day, 17; *g* one) to believe, to understand, etc., 29 c; *g* to keep, 7; *g* to lot, 30; *g* to reflect, to think, 38; *g* to the world, to the public, 29 b; *g* tribute, 10; *g* up, 64; *g* upon, 14 d, 43; *g* a volley, 14 c; *g* way, 49; *g* (oneself) wonder, 37 c; *g* one's word, 8; *g* (good or bad) words (to), 16; *g* the world, 9 c; *g* one the worse, 37.

For many other phrases, as *give* ACCOUNT (of), (the) ADVENTURE, AIM, (the) ALARM, one's ARM, (an) ASSAULT, ATTENTION, the BAG, BATTLE, a (good, wide) BERTH to, (a) CHARGE, the CHARGE of, CHASE, the COLD SHOULDER, CONSENT, COUNTENANCE, CREDENCE, CREDIT, the DOR, EAR, EFFECT to, (an) ENSAMPLE, EVIDENCE, an EYE to, (one's) FAITH, GATE (to), the GLEEK, the GO-BY, a GUESS, (one's) HAND(S, (one) his HEAD, HEED, LAW, LEAVE, the LIE, (a) LOOSE to, the MEETING, the MITTEN, one's MIND to, MOUTH, NOTICE, OCCASION, OFFENCE, POINTS, PROMISE, QUARTER, the REIN(S to, the SACK, SATISFACTION, the SLIP, SUCK, THANKS, TONGUE, UTTERANCE (to), VENT, (the) VENTURE, a VISIT, the WALL, WARNING, etc., see under the different words.

Give, obs. form of GYVE, IF.

Giveable (gi·văb'l), *a.* [f. GIVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of yielding.

1884 *Standard* 25 Sept. 5/1 The Liberal flood which ran at that time swept away in its rush everything that was loose and giveable.

Give ale (gi·vēl). *Hist.* Also 6 gifeale, gif ale, 7 gev(e)all, yev e)all, -ale, (geavale, yeovale). [f. GIVE *sb.* + ALE.] An annual feast or banquet, formerly observed in some parishes in Kent, the cost being provided by money bequeathed for that purpose.

1524 *Acta Archid. Roffen.* 73 a in *Archæologia* XII. 13 Jo. Bromley, subtrahit de la gifeale xviiis. a lumine beatæ Marie apud Woldham. 16.. in Thorpe *Custumale Roffense* (1788) 41 Alsoe I will that specially my feoffees and executors see that the yeovale of St. James be kept for ever. *Ibid.* 46 Alsoe I will that the geavale of Alhallows in Hoo have one acre of land after my wifes decease to maintaine it withall. *Ibid.* 47 A gevall house lying at Grenehill prout wardens and the brethren of the gevall. 1796 *Archæologia* XII. 13 The giveales..were the legacies of individuals, and from that circumstance entirely gratuitous.

Give and take, *sb.* [See GIVE *v.*]

1. *Sporting.* Used *attrib.* a. In *give and take plate*, a prize for a race in which the horses which exceed a standard height carry more, and those which fall short of it less, than the standard weight. b. In various connexions, implying the alternation of favourable and unfavourable conditions.

1769 *St. James's Chron.* 12–15 Aug. 2/3 Will be run for on Huish Downs..A Free Plate of 50*l.* Give and Take, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding. 1776 MRS. J. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 348 Two races again, one as usual for the Give-and-take plate. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 260 Give-and-take plates were then all the vogue. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Give and take*—plates, turf-weight according to inches; the standard being 9 stone for 14 hands, but carrying 14 oz. extra for every eighth of an inch above, and allowing the same for every eighth less: thus 12 hands would carry 5 stone, 15 hands 11 stone. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xv, I indulged them [the ponies] with a good strong 'give and take' pull. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 320 Hard continuous climbing is .. more fatiguing to horses than double the distance of equally hilly but give-and-take ground. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 346/3 [Coursing] A give-and-take course of fair length followed.

2. The practice of mutual yielding, making allowances, or concessions; compromise, exchange of equivalents.

1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 62 In short we do not act in foreign countries on the system, (to use a familiar phrase), of 'give and take'. 1855 S. HERBERT in Ld. Malmesbury *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) II. 40 Mutual forbearance and much give-and-take. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., Surely there is room here for a little give-and-take.

attrib. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 125/1 There must be ..more of the give-and-take system in legislation. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 346 A speckled thrush pulling a worm out of the lawn..with a give and take, pull-baker pull-devil principle. 1897 *Argus* (Melbourne) 1 Mar. 5/4 Representatives..ought to go into council in a give-and-take spirit.

3. Exchange of talk, esp. of repartee, jest, or raillery.

1870 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* (1873) I. II. i. 205 Men learnt the give-and-take of Spartan speech. 1885 L. STEPHEN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 125/2 Addison's sensitive modesty disqualified him for the rough give-and-take of mixed society. 1894 *Review of Rev.* Aug. 166 An amount of give and take, sharp exchange of personalities..that [etc.].

attrib. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xv, In the every-day give-and-take conversation of the best society. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, In their matrimonial bickerings they were .. a well-matched .. give-and-take couple. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xix. (1889) 175 The sweetest give and take rattle he had ever enjoyed.

†Gi·vel, *v. Obs.*−[1] [ad. OF. **geveler, javeler* to heap up, f. *gevele* heap; cf. GAVEL *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To heap up. Only in pa. pple.

c 1300 *Havelok* 814 He .. cast a panier on his bac, With fish giueled als a stac.

†Giveler. *Obs. rare*−[1]. [a. OF. *givelier* (Froissart), of unknown meaning.] A term of contempt.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 130 With gyuleris Ioyfull ffor here gery laces, And ffor her wedis so wyde.

Given (giv'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: see GIVE *v.* Used adjectively in senses of the vb.

1. Bestowed as a gift.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xx. 10 Ther is 3ouen thing, that is not profitable; and ther is 3oue thing, whos 3elding is double. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2380 But, in love, free yeven thing Requyrith a gret guerdoning. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* 67 A giuen horse..maye not be loked in the mouthe. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 5/1 The millionaire, like the ordinary citizen .. probably finds that given goods never prosper.

b. *Given name*: the name given at baptism, the Christian name. ? Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Given Name*, the Christian name, or name that is *given* to a person, to distinguish it from the surname, which is not given, but inherited. Cobbett calls it a Scotticism. It was probably introduced by the Puritans instead of 'Saint's name', or 'Christian name'. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* i. 1 Maisie Lennox (for that was her proper given name) was my cousin.

2. Used predicatively: Inclined, disposed, addicted, prone. Const. *to.* Also †*well, piously*, etc. *given.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 735 Men, kyndly to i[wi]ll giffin. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 692 How Duncane was crovnit King of Scotland and was weill gevin. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxviii. (1636) 253 Those things that breed rheumes, doe likewise breed the goute in such as bee given thereunto. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 118 What man is there well giuen and honestly minded, who [etc.]. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 285 The Chancellor, who was not given to those Excesses, would have excus'd himself. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 1 This ill Fortune makes most Men contemplative and given to Reading. 1747 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 93, I fear you are somewhat enthusiastically given. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* II. 9 Women given To the society of famous men. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 11 Others who were devoutly given knew well the sins of England. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Vinted Venus* 121 To tell you the honest truth, I'm not given that way myself.

3. Granted as a basis of calculation, reasoning, etc.; definitely stated, fixed, specified.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i, Vpon a right line geuen not beyng infinite, to describe an equilater triangle. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. II. 287 The Obliquity of the Ecliptic being given, to find by Calculation, the Right Ascension and Declination of a given Point in it. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 66 No two agree in the quantity of water requisite to dissolve a given portion of any salt. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 590 The quantity of nitric acid of a given density necessary to saturate a given weight of the salt. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 118 Since the given triangles are similar, the angles A and A' are equal. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 175 A better means of accomplishing a given end. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 349 To determine whether a given religion may be considered as the work of one man.

†4. *Comb.* with advs., as *given-away, -over.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 259 b, She sawe Philoclea sitting lowe vpon a cushion, in such a giuen-ouer manner, that one would haue thought silence, solitarinesse, and melancholie were come there..to [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. (1598) 355 Is this the reward of thy giuen-away [1629 p. 369 given-way] libertie? Hath too much yeelding bred crueltie? 1795 *Fate Sedley* I. 105 Lady Dorothy, whom I expected to have seen laid out in funeral pomp, received me in her chamber; and judge my surprise when I beheld this given over damsel, sitting with great composure.

†Gi·veness. *Obs. rare.* [f. GIVEN + -NESS; cf. OE. *gifnes* favour, grace.]

1. = FORGIVENESS.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 107 Þe giuenesse of sinne is Þe beste giue. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25338 We thoru tendernes of vr flexs mai giue til oÞer na giuenes.

2. The act of giving.

1537 'T. MATTHEW' *Isa.* xliii. 21 *marg.*, To preache..the geuenes of euerlastyng lyfe by the mercy of God for Christes sake.

Givenness (gi·v'n,nés). [f. GIVEN (sense 3) + -NESS.] The fact of being given or posited.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Treatise* (1876) 390 But in us reflective creatures, being and thinking, fact (or *givenness*) and self-formation (or self-improvement) .. are mingled together in a complicated doubleness. 1895 B. BOSANQUET *Presid. Addr.* in *Proc. Aristot. Soc.* (1896) III. II. 10 Little more inference lies from the given-ness of Time in the Absolute, to the Absolute being in Time, than from the given-ness of colour in the Absolute to the Absolute having a colour.

Giver (gi·vəɪ). Forms: *α.* 4 **3yvere,** 4–5 **3ever, yever**(e, -our. *β.* 4 **gifer,** 4–6 **gevar, -ear, -er, -our, gyver**(e, **giff-, gyfer,** 5–6 *Sc.* **giffar,** 4– **giver.** [f. GIVE *v.* + -ER[1], = OHG. *kebari* (MHG. and G. *geber*), MDu. *gevere*, Du. *gever*, Sw. *gifvare*, Dan. *giver.*] One who gives, in senses of the vb.; a bestower, distributor, donor, grantor. Often preceded by a sb. as object, as *alms-, example-, law-, light-*, etc. *giver.*

α. 1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Þeruore is arist Þe holy gost propreliche yefÞe and yevere vor he him yefÞ and is y yeve. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ix. 7 God loueth a glad 3yuere. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 552 The 3euers trustiden that the receyuers wolden expende thilk good vertuoseli. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III* c. i. § 1 The Sellers feffours yevours or grauntours.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28804, I to Þe was first giuer. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 3 God lufis wele cherid gifers. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 70 He that beggeth .. but if he haue nede..he bigileth the gyuere [A. VIII. 72 the 3iuere]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4368 God loues a gyfer glade. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 15 The haly spreit is giffar of all halynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 317 Well we may afford Our givers thir own gifts. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 211 The gift still prais'd, the giver still unknown. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 11 Though they cost little to the giver, are not the less valuable to the receiver. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, I returned it [a blow] to the giver, and with good interest too. 1868 W. WHITMAN *Chants Democr.* i. Poems 67 The fresh free giver, the flowing Missouri. 1884 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 540 Givers of Dinners, Balls, and At Homes.

b. with adv., as *giver-in, out.*

1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 68 Cotton Manufacture. Looming and Taping Room: .. Giver-in. Odd Hands: .. Weft Giver-out.

Givete, obs. form of GIFT.

Giving (gi·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GIVE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GIVE.

1. In transitive senses. Occas. *pl.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 839 Alisaundre god los Of that gevyng him aros. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 230 Rest nis ther noon in his yeving. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 400 Thes iiij maners of 3euyngis. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 211 Promissing is the vigile of giving. 1581 T. ROGERS *St. Aug. Praiers* xvii. (1597) 70 For euerie good giuing and euerie perfect gifte is from aboue. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 21* The giving of it Glisterwise in a fume to a patient. 1732 POPE *Mor. Ess.* III. 348 Constant at Church and 'Change; his gains were sure; His givings rare, save farthings to the poor. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 137 When the spirit of giving was substituted for the spirit of mere rivalry. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 492 We go ..to hold givings and takings with giants.

b. Gerundially with †*a* (*on*) or with omission of the prep.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxiv. 387 Euen while Gods lawe was a giuing to them .. they prouoked Gods Vengeaunce. 1707 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 July (1879) II. 190, I could not hear one word while the Degrees were giving.

2. In intransitive senses.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 254 ¶ 10 Upon the first Giving of the Weather. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 189 The men closed after three distinct rallies, in which there was a considerable giving. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Giving*, the surging of a seizing; new rope stretching to the strain.

3. With adverbs, as *giving back, in, over, out, up.* Also *giving way* (see GIVE *v.* B. 52).

1530 PALSGR. 225/1 Gevyng over a thyng, *resignation.* 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 To treat of some good accord touching the giving over of the castle. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 131 This is the Monkeys owne giuing out. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 18 To make me resolue the giuing ouer that place. 1611 COTGR., *Pas d'escrevisse*, a..giuing backe. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 43 Their Platform ..by the giving way of the Earth, became ruinous. 1804 *Morning Post* in *Spirit. Publ. Jrnls.* (1805) VIII. 244 The ambiguous givings out, and the unambiguous promptings that are pent within. 1831 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 168 [He] seemed to think it very much of a giving in on the part of his brother agitators. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 366 A giving up that had been most unhandsomely accepted by his landlord. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 229/2 The immediate cause of the subsidence was the giving way of a stratum of soft mud. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 3/7 The cruiser..having broken down through the giving out of her cylinders.

†4. *concr.* That which is given; a gift. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 2 Fro the king he schal take 3yuyng [Vulg. *donationem*]. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 46 My aunt Wight did send my Wife a new scarfe, laced, as a token for her many givings to her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 730 Scepter and Power, thy giving, I assume, And gladlier shall resign.

Giving (gi·viŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GIVE *v.* + -ING[2].] That gives, in senses of the vb.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* li. 23 To the 3yuende to me wisdam I shal 3yue glorie. 1611 COTGR., *Moite*, ..giuing as stones in rainie weather. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 482 O get a heart mortified to all these things, and you will bless a taking as well as a giving God. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 200 From his soft, giving palm.

‖Givre (ʒivr'). [F. *givre* hoar-frost.] (See quot.)

1888 HOLMES in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 66/2 s.v. *Vanilla*, The best varieties of vanilla pods .. are covered with a crystalline efflorescence technically known as *givre.*

Giw(e, obs. form of JEW.

Giwe (pa. pple. **giwin**), obs. Sc. f. GIVE *v.*

†Gixy. *Obs.* [? Connected with GIG; cf. *Betsy, Nancy*, also the adjs. *tricksy*, etc.] A wench.

1611 COTGR., *Gadrouillette*, a minx, gigle, flirt, callet, Gixie. [Again s.v. *Saffrette.*] *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxviii, Carvel .. entred into a very profound suspition that his new-married Gixy did [etc.].

Gizard, obs. form of GIZZARD.

Gizen: see GIZZEN *v.*

Gizz (dʒiz). *Sc.* Also 8 **jiz.** [Origin unknown; ? cf. JASEY.] A wig.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 241 Sometimes they [squibs] catch a gentle gizz .. And singe, wi' hair-devouring bizz, Its curls away. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* 98 Wi' reekit duds, an' reestit gizz. — *Mauchline Wedding* 43 His Sunday's jiz Wi' powther Weel smear'd that day.

Gizzard (gi·zărd). Forms: *α.* 4, 6 **giser,** 5 **gyser, -our, -owr,** 6–7 **gysar,** (7 **gesier, gizier, gizzar**). *β.* 6 **guisard, guysard,** 6–7 **gysard**(e, 7–8 **gizard,** 8 **ghizzard,** 7, 9 *dial.* **gisard,** 7– **gizzard.** See also GIZZERN. [a. OF. *giser, gezier, juisier, jugier*, also *guiser*, gizzard, mod.F. *gésier*, commonly explained as:—popular Latin **gicerium* = L. *gigeria* neut. pl., the cooked entrails of a fowl.

The final *d* of the *β*-forms is parallel to that of 16th c. *garnerd* for *garner*, and the vulgar *scholard* for *scholar.* The pronunciation with (g) seems to come from the unexplained OF. form *guiser* (Godefr. *Compl.*).]

1. The second or muscular stomach of birds, in which the food is ground, after being mixed with gastric juice in the proventriculus or first stomach.

α. [*c* 1374: see 3.] *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 9 Take fayre garbagys of chykonys, as Þe hed, Þe fete, Þe lyuerys, an Þe gysowrys. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* II. 72 Chikenes hedes, ffete, lyvers, And gysers. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 10 a, The innermost skine of a hennes gysar. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 295 They haue within their throat another kind of gizzar besides their craw. *Ibid.* II. 625 In the gesiers of cocks there be found certaine stones, called..Alectoriæ.

β. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Alectoria* .. a stone in the mawe or gysarde of a cocke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 145 The Guysard of the Storke. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 68 The Gysard or Maw of Fowles. 1621 JONSON *Masque Gypsies* Wks. (1692) 623 To these, an overgrowne Justice of Peace, With a Clerk like a Gizzard thrust under each Arm. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 348 The gizzard was thick and strong. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 11/2 The gizzard is of much smaller dimensions than the crop. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xi. 444 Another complication of stomach is produced by an enormous increase of the muscular coat of the pylorus. A stomach so thickened is called a gizzard, and is found in most birds.

fig. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26, I look at her as the very gizzard of a trifle, ..the epitome of Nothing.

b. The stomach of the gillaroo trout.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 262 The trouts of certain lakes of Ireland .. are remarkable for the great thickness of their stomachs, which from some slight resemblance to the organs of digestion in birds, have been called gizzards. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 351 The Gillaroo trout with gizards.

c. *Ent.* The proventriculus or first stomach of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 434 As to their anatomy, the Orthoptera have a ventricle or gizzard. 1868 CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 521 The muscular Gizzard..is often lined by several rows of strong Horny Teeth, for the reduction of the food... These are particularly developed among the Grasshoppers, Crickets, and Locusts.

d. *Zool.* The thickened muscular stomach found in certain molluscs.

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 122 In *Brachionus urceolaris* .. the gizzard..exhibits through its transparent coats the peculiar dental organs placed within it. 1850 G. JOHNSTON *Conchol.* 311 The muscular gizzard of the latter [Aplysia] is studded with numerous sharp pyramidal knobs of a semi-cartilaginous consistence. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 182 Bullidæ..Gizzard armed with calcarious plates.

2. Jocularly attributed to persons, esp. in phrases, *To fret one's gizzard*: to worry oneself. *To stick in one's gizzard*: to remain as something unpleasant or distasteful, to be disagreeable or unpalatable to one.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 17 June, I find my wife hath something in her gizzard that only waits an opportunity of being provoked to bring up. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 11 There was some grumbling of the Gizard. 1679 *Vind. Sir T. Player* 1/2 'Tis the Matter, not the Manner that sticks in ourUnworthy Respondents Gizzard. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxlix. 305 Satisfaction and Restitution lie so Cursedly hard upon the Gizzards of our Publicans, that [etc.]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 93 Don't let that stick in your Gizzard. 1755 JOHNSON s.v., 2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind: as, he *frets his gizzard*, he harrasses his imagination. *c* 1765 FLLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 47/1, I was going home, grumbling in the gizzard. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* s.v., 'To grumble in the gizzard', to complain and be dissatisfied. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 322 That odious Protestantism sticks in people's gizzard. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 134 That little one, she warms my gizzard. 1879 MRS. MACQUOID *Berksh. Lady* 153 Pick a quarrel and..run him through the gizzard.

¶ 3. Used (after F. *juisier*: see Littré s.v. *gésier*) to translate L. *jecur*, liver.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. xii. 84 (Camb. MS.) The fowel that hihte voltor that etith the stomak or the gyser of ticius.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gizzard hue*; **gizzard-fallen** *a.*, **-fish, -shad** (see quots.); **gizzard-trout** = GILLAROO.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 37 Another disease to which they [Pigeons] are subject is *gizzard-fallen, that is, the gizzard falls down to the vent. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Usef. Anim.*, *Gizzard fish*, a name for the white fish (*Coregonus albus*), belonging to the salmon family. *a* 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolm.* viii, A pair of shaggy brows O'erhang as many eyes of *gizzard hue. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Gizzard-shad*, the Carolinan name for the Ale-wife. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 119 The Gillaroo or *Gizzard trout. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 187 Gizzard-trout.

Gizzen (giz'n), *a. Sc.* [a. ON. *gisenn* (Sw. *gisten*, dial. *gissen*) leaky, app. from a root **gīs-* to gape, cf. Icel. *gis-tenntr* (Sw. dial. *gis-tändt*) having wide-set teeth.] Of casks, etc.: Leaky (through heat, or for want of moisture). *To gang gizzen* (see quot.). Also *fig.*

1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* Gloss., *Gizzen, gizzen'd*, rent with heat, dry. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 134 Nir lat's gang gizzen, fy for shame Wi' drouthy tusk! 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v., *To gang gizzen*, to break out into chinks from want of moisture; a term applied to casks.

Gizzen (giz'n), **gizen** (gəiz'n), *v. north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 8 **gysen, geyzen, guizen,** 9 **geysan,**

geisen, gisen, -an, gizen, gyzen, 8–9 **gizzen.** [a. ON. *gisna* (Sw. *gistna*): see prec.] *intr.* To become dry and leaky, as an empty barrel. Also *fig.* of persons.

1721 RAMSAY *Poems* Gloss., *Gysened*, when the wood of any vessel is shrunk with dryness. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 225 My kirnstaff now stands gizzened at the door. *a* 1816 *Song, Handsome Katie* in *Pocket Encycl. Songs* I. 167 Now winter comes..And nips wi' frost the gizzen'd gowan. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. 270 A wee outspoken sour crabbit gizzened anatomy of an old woman. 1863 JANET HAMILTON *Poems* 87 A wee bit drap Was a' that e'er gade owre my weasan—E'en noo my gab begins to geysan. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlix. (1873) 268 Yet when one is 'gizzen't' for want of news some shift must be made. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Gyze, Gyzen*, to warp, to twist, by the sun or wind. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gizen*, An empty cask lying in the sun becomes gizened—that is, dry and shrunken.

Gizzern (gi·zəɹn). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **gisarn,** 5 **gesarne, -erne,** 5–7 **gysern**(e, 6–7 **gisern**(e, 7 **guis(s)erne, gyzerne, gyzzarn,** 8 **gizern,** 7, 9 *dial.* **gizzern,** 9 *dial.* **gizzen, -in.** [App. a variant of *giser* GIZZARD; the addition of *n* is unexplained.] = GIZZARD.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xliv. (1495) 161 The fyrste mete of the fowles is receyuyd and kepte in the croppe to the seconde dygestyon, that shall be made in the gisarn or mawe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 195/1 Gyserne (*P.* of fowles). 1530 PALSGR. 225/1 Gyserne of a foule, *jevsier*. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 331 Thy gall and thy guisserne to glaids shall bee given. 1611 COTGR., *Sauce froide*, Another [sauce] made of the liuers, and giserns of chickens. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 10 Shaped like a split Gysern. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse Watch* xx. (1710) 149 The inward skin of Gizerns powder'd. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Gizzern, Gizzin*, gizzard. 'It sticks in his gizzern'—he remembers it with unpleasant feelings.

Glaad, Glaam, Glaas, obs. forms of GLAD, GLAM[1], GLASS.

‖ Glabella (glăbe·lă), **glabellum** (glăbe·lŏm). [mod.Lat.; specific application of L. *glabella* ? sc. *pars*), *glabellum*, fem. and neut. of *glabellus* adj., dim. of *glaber* smooth, GLABROUS. Cf. F. *glabelle*.]

1. *Anat.* The small space in the human forehead between the eyebrows and immediately above a line from one to the other.

[1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo's Artes Paintinge* I. v. 29 The space betweene the eyebrowes, the Italians call *glabella*.] 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Glabella*. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 545 These tubercles are prone to appear in an irregularly triangular group, with the apex at the glabella and the base near the margin of the scalp. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 95 The nasal depression is very slight, the glabella prominent, but the supraciliary ridges little developed.

2. 'The smooth median portion of the cephalic shield of a Trilobite' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. (1867) 203 The glabella has only two pairs of furrows. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 259 On the occipital or lateral margin of the limb a suture commences, and passing between the eye and the glabellum, meets that of the opposite side.

Glabellar (glăbe·lăi), *a.* [f. GLABELL-A + -AR[1].] Pertaining to the glabella.

1814 J. H. WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Treat. Hernia* p. xv, The aspect or position of those parts near the corona are *coronal*; ..that of those near the glabella, *glabellar*. 1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 223 Skulls possessing great projections in the glabellar and supraciliary regions.

Glabello- (glăbe·lo), comb. form of GLABELLA, as *glabello-inial, -occipital*, pertaining to the glabella together with the inion, the occiput.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* iii. 120 Fig. 23: the skull from the Cave of Engis... *a*, glabella; *b*, occipital protuberance; *a* to *b*, glabello-occipital line. 1866 — *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 119 Dr. Thurnam figures a typical skull of these long-barrow Britons, which he thus describes..The greatest length is 7·3 inches (the glabello-inial diameter 7·1 inches).

Glabrate (glē·brēt), *ppl. a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. L. *glabrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *glabrāre* to make bald or smooth, f. *glaber* GLABROUS.] (See quots.)

1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* Gloss. 217 *Glabrate*, becoming glabrous with age, or almost glabrous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 333 Humulus lupulus .. branchlets glabrate. 1889 *Century Dict., Glabrate*, in *Zool.*, smooth; bald; glabrous; having no hair or other appendages.

† Gla·breate, *v. Obs.*–° Also 9 **glabriate.** [Badly for **glabrate*: cf. prec.] (See quot. 1623.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Glabreate*, to make plaine or smoothe. 1828–32 WEBSTER, *Glabriate*. And in later Dicts.

Glabreity (glăbrī·ĭti). [ad. F. *glabréité*; cf. GLABRITY.] Baldness; want of hair.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Glabrescent (glăbre·sĕnt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *glabrescent-em*, pres. pple. of *glabrescĕre* to grow smooth or glabrous.] (See quot. 1857.)

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 98 Glabrescent is used to signify that a surface, hairy when young, becomes smooth when the leaf is mature, by the hairs falling off. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 303 Common Wallflower..Stem..hoary at first with minute adpressed hairs, glabrescent.

† Glabretal. *Obs.*–° [f. L. *glabrēta* pl., bare patches of soil (f. *glaber* GLABROUS) + -AL.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Glabretall*, a bare splat in the earth.

† Gla·brify, *v. Obs.*–[1] [f. L. *glabri-*, comb. form of *glaber* bald + -FY.] *trans.* To make bald.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 205 Which places they much desire to depilate and glabrify.

Glabrirostral (glē·brirɒ·străl), *a. Ornith.* [f. as prec. + ROSTRAL.] 'Smooth-billed; having few and slight, if any, bristles along the gape' (*Cent. Dict.* quoting P. L. Sclater).

† Gla·brity. *Obs. rare*–°. [ad. L. *glabritās*, f. *glaber*.] Smoothness, baldness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II, and in later Dicts.

Glabrous (glē·brəs), *a.* [f. L. *glaber* without hair, smooth, bald (see GLAD) + -OUS.] Free from hair, down, or the like; having a smooth skin or surface. Now only as a scientific term.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* viii. (1707) 224 If the Concavity of the Moon's Orb..is of so smooth and glabrous a Superficies. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 30 The French Elm, whose leaves are..more florid, glabrous and smooth. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1830) II. 387 Anthriscus. Beak shorter than the seeds, glabrous. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 290 The body of the insects of this genus is .. glabrous. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 135 Whenever any nation ..presents a notable amount of flattened faces, glabrous skins [etc.]. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. i. 5 Foliage-leaves .. may be hairy, or nearly glabrous, that is, destitute of hairs. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxiv. (1889) 196 She was suffering from a glabrous mucous cyst.

b. Humorously used for: Smooth.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xii. (1891) 166 Two or three notabilities of Rockland, with geoponic eyes, and glabrous, bumpless foreheads.

† Glace, *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *glace*:—popular L. **glacia* = L. *glaciēs*.] Ice. *On a glace*: frozen.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3002 Alexander..asperly rydis To þe grete flode of Granton and it on a glace [*Dublin MS.* as glas] fyndis. 1540 PATE in *State P. Hen. VIII* (1849) VIII. 346 That the verite cummyng in place must nedes vade away, even as the glace by the fervor of the sone. 1676 COLES, *Glace*, Ice.

† Glace, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 **glase.** [f. GLACE *v.* Cf. mod. dial. 'gleece, a surprise' (*Northumbld. Gloss.*).] A swift or glancing blow; a wound, graze.

c 1400 *Melayne* 1347 What! wenys thou..þat I fayntе bee For a spere was in my thee, A glace thorowte my syde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 316 *Uxor.* It were a fowll blott to be hanged for the case. *Mak.* I haue skapyd .. oft as hard a glase. *Ibid.* xxi. 418 *Primus tortor.* We haue gyfen hym a glase .. *Secundus tortor.* Sir .. with knokys he is indoost.

Glace, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **glase,** 9 **glease, gleaze.** [ad. OF. *glacer, glacier, glacher*, to glide, slip:—pop. L. **glaciācre* to slip, slide, f. L. *glaciēs* ice.

OF. *glacer* had also a transitive sense 'to cause to glide or slip'; cf. Cotgrave's '*Glacer vn mot*, to insert, put, thrust or foist a word into a writing'. The mod. F. *glisser* to slip is by some philologists supposed to be an altered form of OF. *glier* under the influence of *glacer*.]

1. *intr.* To glance, glide; to move lightly or quickly (cf. GLANCE, GLENT). *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 171 Suche gladande glory con to me glace, As lyttel byfore þerto watz wont. *a* 1400 *Hymns Virg.* 108 Ay let gabbynges glyde and gon A-wey wher þei wol glace [*Lamb. MS.* glase] or glent.

2. Of weapons: To glance off, to slip, to fail in giving a direct blow; also, to glide, pass easily *through*.

13.. *Sir Beues* 4177 (MS. A.) Doun of þe helm þe swerd gan glace And karf riȝt doun be-fore is face. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1208 It glased down by his sheelde And carfe his stedes neke a-sonder. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, The head of stele..Through plate & mayle mightly gan to glace. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 5067 Hys swerde glasedde lowe And stroke vpon the sadull bowe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* i. (1482) 5 And as this brute shold shete unto an hert his arowe myshapped and glaced and so there Brute quelled his fader.

3. *trans.* (*dial.*) (See quot.)

1876 *Whitby Gloss., Glease* or *Gleaze*, to glide past. 'I just gleas'd it', as an object is nearly hit by a stone thrown at it. [So *glaze* in West Scotland (Rev. W. B. R. Wilson).]

Hence **Gla·cing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 197/1 Glacynge, or wronge glydynge of boltys or arowys (*S.* glansyng, *P.* glaunsinge of shetinge), *devolatus*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., A Gleasing*, a hot pursuit, a sweat. 'I have had a good gleasing after him', a sharp run. And in a legal sense, 'He has had to bide a bonny gleasing', sustain the heavy charges of a law suit. Also in the general meaning of loss or deprivation.

Glace, obs. form of GLASS *sb.*

‖ Glacé (glă·sē), *a.* [Fr. pa. pple. of *glacer* to 'ice', give a gloss to, etc., f. *glace* ice.]

1. Of cloth, leather, etc.: Having a smooth surface with a high polish or lustre. Also *absol.* = glacé silk, and *attrib.* as *glacé finish*.

1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 431 Glacé or damask barèges are the most *recherchés*. *Ibid.*, Dress of glacé silk. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 505 Shot glacés, woven by Spitalfields hand-loom weavers. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 117 The bevy of youthful bridesmaids—all in white tulle over pink glacé silk. 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan. 9 Now-a-days glacé kid (the skill of the leather-dresser having discovered novel methods of imparting the glacé finish to inferior..skins) is used for boots of a low grade.

2. Of fruits: Covered with icing or sugar.

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vii. 215 Somebody said it was a theatre which looked as if it ought to be filled with glacé chestnuts, or crystallized violets.

† Gla·cery. *Obs.* ? Anglicized form of GLACIER.

1782–3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 337 The Glaceries of Savoy may be considered as some of the natural curiosities of Italy.

† Gla·ciable, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *glaciā-re* to freeze + -BLE.] That may be frozen or congealed.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (ed. 4) 59 As sensible Phylosophers conceive of the generation of Diamonds, Iris, Beryls. Not making them of frozen icecle, or from meer aqueous and glaciable substances.

Glacial (glē·ʃiăl, -ʃăl), *a.* Also 7 **glaciale.** [a. F. *glacial*, ad. L. *glaciālis* icy, f. *glaciēs* ice.]

1. Full of, or having the nature of, ice; cold, icy, freezing. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Glacial*, where ice is, freezing, cold. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. v. § 38. 203 Snowy or what ever else he [Spinoza] means by Glacial Air, or Clouds, may serve to darken the Day, but not at all prolong it. 1890 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 61 Unintermittent glacial rain set in. *fig.* 1852 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 229 No wonder that their stricken faculties uttered themselves in such broken accents, such glacial metres! 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xvii. II. 303 His frame was slight .. his manner more glacial and sepulchral than ever.

b. Consisting of ice.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 409 The enormous glacial masses of the poles. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 57 The gelid flow of these glacial rivers.

2. Of chemical substances: Glass-like; crystallized. (*Obs.* exc. as in b.)

1681 BOYLE *New Exper. Icy Noctiluca* 18, I thought it not amiss to call our consistent Self-shining Substance, the Icy or Glacial Noctiluca (and for variety—Phosphorus). 1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* 1. (1713) 356/2 From lb. iij. of the first Matter, you will have, says Rolfincius, a Glaciale Butter. 1771 WATSON *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 217 White vitriol, a few glacial spicula. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 104 Phosphoric acid in a Glacial state.

b. *Glacial acetic acid*, pure acetic acid in crystals; *glacial phosphoric acid*, metaphosphoric acid (HPO_3); *glacial sulphuric acid*, †*glacial oil of vitriol*, pure sulphuric acid in crystals.

1786 H. CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 268 The oil of vitriol prepared from green vitriol, has sometimes been obtained in such a state as to remain constantly congealed.., whence it acquired its name of glacial. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 42 Glacial sulphuric acid. 1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (1841) 685 When dried and fused in a crucible, a transparent glass is obtained, commonly called glacial phosphoric acid. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 149 Glacial or Crystallisable Acetic Acid, the strongest procurable, contains one equivalent of water. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 357/2 The acetic acid .. usually employed in photography is what is termed *glacial*, and should become solid at about 40°.

3. *Geol.* Characterized by the presence of ice. *Glacial epoch, era, period*, a geological period during which it is supposed that the northern hemisphere was in great part covered by an ice-sheet. *Glacial sea*: the sea of the glacial epoch.

In America this period is also known as the *drift epoch* (see DRIFT *sb.* 10), *ice-age*, etc.

1846 PROF. E. FORBES in *Mem. Geol. Surv.* I. 363 The remarkable strata known under the names of 'Boulder clay', 'Arctic or northern drift'.. including (in part) the 'Till' deposits, which for convenience I shall henceforth mention as *glacial*, or as *beds of the glacial epoch*. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 211 The rhinoceros and elephant, which lived under the latitude of the glacial sea. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* iv. 124 For all Holderness was a sea-bed in the 'glacial' period. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 541 The Drift epoch is usually called the Glacial epoch, under the idea that ice either in the form of icebergs or glaciers, was concerned in the transportation of the boulders, pebbles, and earth. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* xii. 283 The earlier Post-pliocene period of geology may be called the Glacial era.

b. Produced by the presence of ice in the form of glaciers, etc. or by its action upon the surface of the earth; pertaining to glaciers or ice-sheets.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* ii. 17 They corroborate our conclusions as to the glacial origin of the boulder-clay. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 120 Curious mounds of gravel, which look very like glacial moraines. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* i. (ed. 3) 2, I shall give a description of the glacial formations of Europe and North America. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 18 The glacial mud of the Polar regions. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 164 Evidence of glacial denudation in countries which are now free from anything like glaciers or icebergs.

Hence **Gla·ciala·tion,** the condition of being covered with ice or glaciers; **Gla·cialism,** the theory of the action of ice upon the earth's surface; **Gla·cialized** *ppl. a.*, acted upon by ice.

1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 432/2 They present characters in common with lake-basins occurring in regions which were intensely glacialized. 1881 W. B. DAWKINS in *Nature* XXIII. 309 Dr. James Geikie..pushes glacialism and interglacialism to an extreme. 1889 *Standard* 25 June 5/2 The plucky trip of Dr. Nansen has now rendered the entire glacialation of inner Greenland no longer a theory.

Glacialist (glē·ʃiălist). [f. prec. + -IST.] **a.** One who makes a special study of glacial phenomena. **b.** One who explains certain geological phenomena as due to glacial action.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 249 Ice, a tolerably hard, brittle solid (notwithstanding the plasticity with which modern glacialists endow it). 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 165 Nor is it only the effects of land-ice which the glacialist sees marked upon the rocks of Britain. 1889 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 358 The glacialist sees indubitable evidences of a former vast expanse of water.

Glacially (glē·ʃiăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].]

1. *Geol.* By means of glacial action.

1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xii. (ed. 6) 158 Boulders of far-transported rocks, glacially polished and scratched on more than one side. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 168

The present agencies may be said to be just beginning to carve a new line of features out of the old glacially-formed surface.

2. In an icy fashion, icily. *lit.* and *fig.*

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* xiii. (1883) 166 The high 'stoops' before the houses were also glacially glassy as to surface. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Ione* II. xx. 179 She asked this as calmly, almost glacially, as if she were not interested. 1889 — *Thro' Long Night* I. i. xv. 251, 'I was looking at your room', returned Charlie, glacially polite.

‖ **Glaciarium** (glēiˈʃiēˑriŭm). [f. L. *glaci-ēs* ice + *-arium* as in *aquarium, vivarium.*] A skating-rink with ice artificially produced.

1878 *19th Cent.* Mar. 555 The real ice at the Chelsea glaciarium. 1889 *Catholic News* 18 May 8/4 The shareholders of the Southport Glaciarium..passed a resolution to wind up the concern.

Glaciate (glēˈʃiˌēt), *v.* [f. L. *glaciāt-* ppl. stem of *glaciāre* to freeze, f. *glaciēs* ice.]

†**1. a.** *intr.* (See quot.) **b.** *trans.* To freeze.

a. 1623 COCKERAM, *Glaciate*, to be frozen, to turne to Ice. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.

b. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glaciate*, to congeal or freeze, to turn to ice. 1665 [see GLACIATING]. 1721 in BAILEY.

2. *Geol.* Only in pass. pple. *glaciated.* **a.** Rubbed or polished by glacial action.

1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 297 All that we know at present..is that they have been glaciated in some form. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 661 Rocky surfaces which have once been glaciated, if I may thus express the peculiar action of ice upon rocks..can never be mistaken for anything else. 1894 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Sept. 556 Some of the paving flags are basalt blocks, perhaps glaciated.

b. Covered with ice; furnished with glaciers.

1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vii. 108 The comparatively small Heard Island is even now glaciated down to the sea. 1887 H. HOWORTH *Mammoth* xx, I do not believe .. in the possibility of tropical America being so glaciated that the valley of the Amazon was filled with ice.

3. *techn.* 'To give an ice-like or frosted appearance to' (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

1887 *U. S. Consular Rep.* No. 73½. 215 (Cent.) [Iron] chimneys, oven, etc..not enamelled, glaciated, or tinned.

Hence **Glaˑciated, Glaˑciating** *ppl. adjs.*

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 48 What change was produced in it [water] betwixt the hottest time of Summer and first glaciating degree of Cold. 1851 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Nature* 76 The..deep striæ or flutings peculiar to glaciated surfaces. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xiv. 233 But when the glaciated hemisphere began to grow warmer [etc.]. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 281 The glaciating agent has swept completely .. over it. 1887 *Academy* 26 Nov. 355 Those fertile mountain spots met with in all glaciated countries.

Glaciation (glēˌʃiēˑˈʃən). [n. of action f. L. *glaci-āre* to freeze: see prec. and -ATION.]

†**1.** The process of freezing; a result of this. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 So is it [Ice] plaine upon the surface of water, but round in hayle, (which is also a glaciacion). 1658 J. ROBINSON *A Calm Vent.* 120 A violent motion of water, is a preservative against glaciation. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 66 'Tis plain .. that by Glaciation, Water is rather expanded.

2. *Geol.* The condition of being covered by an ice-sheet or by glaciers; glacial action or its result.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ix. (ed. 3) 165 These erratic blocks ..are often polished and striated, having undergone what is called glaciation. 1875 — *Princ. Geol.* I. i. xiii. 283 Mr. Croll's Theory of alternate glaciation. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* v. 117 The climate must have been arctic in its severity during this period of glaciation. 1881 *Nature* No. 626. 606 Between Reykjavik and Hafnarfjörd the glaciation is distinctly from south-east to north-west.

Glacier (glæˑsiəɪ, glēˑˈʃəɪ). Also 8 **glaciere.** [a. F. *glacier* (earlier *glacière*), f. *glace* ice; app. Savoyard word. Cf. GLETSCHER.]

1. A large accumulation or river of ice in a high mountain valley, formed by the gradual descent and consolidation of the snow that falls on the higher ground. The resulting mass is often many miles in length, and continues to move slowly downward until it reaches a point where the temperature is high enough to melt the ice as fast as it descends.

1744 (*title*) An Account of the Glacieres or Ice Alps in Savoy, in two Letters. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772 327 With snowy glacieres lodged in the deep shaded apertures. 1775 C. & F. DAVY *Bourrit's Glac. Savoy* 88 The Glaciers..are beds of ice, more or less thick, which are lodged upon declivities between mountains. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 229 We have the pleasure of seeing Switzerland, without..climbing its glacieres. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 68 The Glacier's cold and restless mass Moves onward day by day. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 229 There are two glaciers, or land icebergs. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. 422 Glaciers are derived from mountain snow, which has been consolidated to ice by pressure. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 30 The ice bastions of a thousand glaciers glow in the sunrise.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attrib., as *glacier-drift, -flea, -foot, -ice, -lake, -mass, -moraine, -motion, -phenomenon, -pool, -sea, -slope, -track, -valley, -water.* **b.** instrumental, as *glacier-choked, -clad, -ploughed, -worn* adjs. **c.** special comb., as **glacier-mill,** = MOULIN; **glacier-mud** (see quot.); **glacier-rope,** a rope used in traversing glaciers, to attach the members of a party together, as a precaution against accidents; **glacier-silt** = *glacier-mud*; **glacier-slow** *a.*, slow as (the movement of) a glacier; **glacier-snow,** the snow at the upper end of a glacier, not yet hardened into ice by pressure; **glacier-table** (see quot.).

1897 *Pembrokesh. Antiq.* 25 Those days of ice-capped hills, *glacier-choked valleys, mammoths and cave men. 1889 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 76 The vast *glacier-clad interior of the country. 1876 L. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* Ser. II. 89 Upon these surfaces..rests the drift, having everywhere the characteristic composition of *glacier-drift. 1884 MACMILLAN in *Sunday Mag.* Aug. 526/1 Under the stones.. may be found lively colonies of the small black *glacier flea. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 208 The stream..tunnels its way out near the *glacier-foot. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 110 When the granular névé slowly slides down into the valleys, it acquires a more compact crystalline structure and becomes *glacier-ice. 1876 L. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* Ser. II. 31 The 'parallel roads' of Glen Roy mark the ancient levels of the *glacier-lakes in that glen. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 243 They were doubtless formed by the same *glacier-mass. *Ibid.* 435 *Glacier-mills that gave rise to 'giant's kettles'. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* VI. § 34 (1873) 250 A *glacier moraine might be redistributed by tidal action over the floor of the Ocean. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 270 The fact of *glacier-motion has been known for an indefinite time to the inhabitants of the mountains. 1855 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXI. 166 The Boulder-earth or *Glacier-mud. Resting on the surface of the ice-worn rocks we find a widespread accumulation of boulder-earth, an unstratified mass of coarse gritty mud, in which are imbedded pebbles, boulders, and stony particles. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 73, I will describe to you..various other *glacier-phenomena affecting the scenery of the Alps. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 791/1 New England. Its stony hills and rocky coast, its *glacier-plowed and niggardly soil. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 357 Figures .. formed in the ice on the surface of *glacier-pools. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 4/2 He was tied to a rope and lowered. Three *glacier-rope lengths were necessary before he reached Sachs. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Alp-Horn Song* Poems (1875) 294 The sparkling blue of the *glacier-sea. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Glacier-silt. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 332 Some of its *glacier-slopes were margined with verdure. 1861 LOWELL *Lect.* (1894) I. 318 So I submitted, took to pentameters, and only hope the thoughts are good enough to be preserved in the ice of the colder and almost *glacier-slow measure. 1883 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Glacier-snow*, same as *Névé. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 44 *Glacier tables; flat masses of rock, raised high upon columns of ice. 1876 L. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* Ser. II. 66 This western track of the glacier is crossed transversely .. by two other *glacier-tracks. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 264 A succession of old lateral moraines, such as many *glacier-valleys exhibit. *Ibid.* I. xii. 86 Beer, cold as the *glacier water. 1876 L. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* Ser. II. 41 The inequalities of the *glacier-worn surfaces.

Hence **Glaˑciered** *ppl. a.*, covered with glaciers; also (of water) proceeding from a glacier.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 16 Those sublime and glacier'd peaks. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 234 The glaciered water is too cold for them [fish]. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv, What need of..mountains of glaciered crest. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 130 A barrier apparently as permanent as the glaciered hills with which it is united.

Glaˑcierist. *rare.* [f. GLACIER + -IST.] One who studies glaciers.

1850 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. W.'s Writings* (1876) II. 366 Hugi, the glacierist was there. 1862 — *ibid.* II. 427 Have any of the recent glacierists given any observations on a large scale as to the direction which the crevasses really follow?

Glacieriza·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. GLACIER + -IZE + -ATION.] Conversion into glacier.

1850 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 267 A general glacierization (*vergletscherung*) of the whole island is a thing not to be thought of.

Glacification (glæsifikēˑˈʃən). [f. L. *glaci-ēs* ice + -FICATION.] **a.** The action of converting into ice. **b.** The action of covering with ice.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 252 The second great agent in the process of glacification, namely pressure. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 63 The diluvial period..includes, both in Europe and America, a repeated glacification of countries, and vast portions of the world.

Glacio·logist. [f. next + -IST.] = GLACIALIST a.

1886 SIR J. W. DAWSON in *Nature* 2 Sept. 410/2 Your veteran glaciologist, Dr. Crosskey.

Glaciology (glēˌʃiˌˑlŏdʒi). [f. *glacio-*, mod. comb. form of L. *glaciēs* ice + -LOGY.] The science which treats of ice or glaciers.

1892 *Nature* (N. Y.) 29 Dec. 497/2 Already this suggestion finds favor among some of our leaders in glaciology.

Glacio·meter. [f. as prec. + Gr. *μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] A measure of glacial action.

1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 310 They serve in Dr. Wright's phrase as glaciometers.

†**Glaˑcious,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. F. *glacieux* (obs.), f. L. *glaciēs* ice.] Resembling ice.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 *Aqua fortis* .. exhaled and placed in cold conservatories will Crystallise and shoot into white and glacious bodyes.

Glacis (glēˑsis, glasˑ). [a. F. *glacis* (first recorded in the 16th c.), orig. 'a place made slipperie by wet lately fallen and frozen on' (Cotgr.), and related to OF. *glacier* to slip, slide (see GLACE *v.*). In med.L. (*c* 1270) *glatia* is found with the meaning of *glacis* (in fortification).]

1. A gently sloping bank (see quot. 1712).

In mod. use probably *transf.* from sense 2.

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4081 That so the water..spreading it self upon this glacis or slope .. may not spoil the Causey. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 37 A Slope that lies under the Diagonal of a Square, or less than 45 Degrees, they [the French] term Glacis. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 275 We were walking on the northern side of the Garden, upon a beautiful glacis. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 245 When nothing appears above water but the higher part of that sloping glacis which we before described. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* ii. 79 The foam..mounts in an instant to the ridge of the sand glacis.

2. *Fortif.* 'The parapet of the covered way extended in a long slope to meet the natural surface of the ground, so that every part of it shall be swept by the fire of the ramparts' (Voyle *Mil. Dict.*).

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortif.* 27 The Glacis or Esplanade, a kind of Parapet which loseth itself insensibly, level with the Earth. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 486 The enemy .. made 4 attacks on the glacis of the counterscarp. 1755 T. FORBES in C. Gist *Jrnls.* (1893) 151 The Soldiers Barracks..are built between the Stockadoes and the Glacis of the Fort. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* I. 15 Upon our breaking ground on the glacis, or covered way, I was with the pioneers. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xxxiv, The rest, who kept their valiant faces And levell'd weapons still against the glacis. [*c* 1870 HAY *Banty Tim* 32, I sprawled on that cursed glacee.] 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* iv. 40 The black guns looked out over the neatly shaven glacis.

†**3.** *Build.* (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The glacis of the cornich is an easy imperceptible slope in the cymatium of the cornich, to promote the descent and draining off of the rain-water.

4. *attrib.*, as *glacis-form*; *glacis-shaped* adj.

1844 *Hull Dock Act* 65 The Company shall slope off the eastern side of the said wharf..in an oblique or glacis form. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 35 When made glacis-shaped these screens are more difficult to cut through than when shaped like an ordinary parapet.

†**Glaˑcitate,** *v. Obs.*—[o] [ad. late L. *glacitāre.*] 1623 COCKERAM, *Glacitate*, to cry like a gander.

Glack (glak). *Sc.* Also 6 **glak.** [a. Gael *glac* valley, hollow, etc.]

1. A deep and narrow mountain-valley.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 147 Herbis that in the mont than grew, And glak and gren in hole and mony hirne. *a* 1800 *Water-kelpie* ix. in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1810) III. 389 Frae yon deep glack at Catla's back. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* in *Life & Poems* 229 Deep i the glack, and round the well. 1888 D. BEVERIDGE *Betw. the Ochils & Forth* vii. 98 A beautiful defile or glack, as it is called in that part of the country.

2. a. The fork of a tree. **b.** A spot where roads diverge.

18.. *Donald & Flora* 155 (Jam.) That is the spreading branch that used to shade us, And that's the braid wide glack we used to sit on. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* XXV. (1873) 145 Yon was him't we met at the glack o' the roads.

Glacyer, obs. form of GLAZIER.

†**Glad,** *sb. Obs.* Also 4 **glath(e.** [f. the adj.] Gladness, joy.

With quot. *a* 1300 compare FOR- *pref.*[1] 10. In quot. 1608 prob. pseudo-arch.

c 1000 *Be Manna Wyrdum* (Gr.-Wülk.) 68 Dryhten .. dæleþ sumum earfeþa dæl, Sumum ȝeoȝoþe ȝlæd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17873 Þei seide for glad [*Gött.* wid gladnes] wiþ gretyng gle 'Þis ilke liȝt forsoþe is he, Þat maker is of lastyng liȝt'. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3260 Al þus þen ended þe brepere wrathe, Þer tene turned to game & glathe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1255 When he was come and knewe that it was she, For very glad he wist not what to saye. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. Prol. 38 All perishen of man, of pelfe, Ne ought escapend but himselfe; Till Fortune tir'd with doing bad, Threw him a shore, to giue him glad.

Glad (glæd), *a.* Forms: 1, 3 **ȝlæd,** 3 **gled, glead, ȝlað,** 3–4 **gladd(e,** 4–5 **glade,** (5 **glaad),** 4–6 *Sc.* **glaid,** 3– **glad.** [OE. *ȝlæd* = OS. *ȝlad* (only in comb. *ȝlad-môd*), ON. *ȝlaðr* (Sw. *glad*, Da. *glad*), bright, joyous. The orig. sense of the word is app. found in OHG. *glat* smooth, and is retained in G. *glatt*, Du. *glad*, *glat* (MDu. also *gelad*, *gelat*), Fris. *gled* (also Da. *glat*, Sw. *glatt*, from German). The OTeut. type **ȝlaðo-* is cognate with OSl. *gladŭkŭ* (Russ. *gladkiĭ*) and L. *glaber* smooth (:—**ghladhro-*; cf. *ruber*, *uber* with *red*, *udder*).]

†**1.** Bright, shining, beautiful. (Cf. 5.) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2719 (Gr.) [He] sealde him to bote .. gangende feoh and ȝlæd seolfor. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 289 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þonne swegles leoht ȝimma ȝladost .. eastan lixeð. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Kemble) 975 Oðer biþ golde ȝlædra, oðer biþ ȝrundum sweartra. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, Under theise braunches & theis bowes glade. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 168 Heylle, I cum to the with gold glade. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 35 Leves new .. Som very rede, and som a glad light grene.

2. Of persons: †Cheerful, joyous, or merry in disposition (*obs.*); joyful, happy (*arch.*). †*To make glad*: = 'to make merry'.

The sense in the first quot. is uncertain; it is prob. a vague figurative use of 1, and may have meant 'noble', 'glorious', rather than 'cheerful'; cf. BRIGHT *a.* 6.

Beowulf (Z.) 58 [He] heold þenden lifde gamol & guðreouw ȝlæde Scyldingas. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliv. 322 Sanctus Paulus..cwaþ þætte ðone ȝladan ȝiefan [*L. hilarem datorem*] God lufode. *c* 1205 LAY. 7013 Æuer wes þe king ȝlad & æuere he ȝomen luueden [*v.r.* louede]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2297 In fulsumhed he wurðen ȝlaðe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 366/2 Faire man and noble he was, and ȝlad and of swete mode. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 705 While þou miȝt, make þe ȝlad and muri! Lengor liueþ a ȝlad mon þen a sori. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 332 To Parys can he ȝa And levyt thar full sympylly, The quhethir he ȝlaid was and ioly. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 470, I sitte fasting & oþer men make ȝlade. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 1 Be mirry and ȝlaid, honest and vertewous. 1708 STEELE *Funeral* I. i, Did I not give .. twenty shillings a week, to be sorrowful? and the more I give you, I think, the ȝladder you are. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 165 A day of luxury .. When the ȝlad soul is made heaven's welcome

guest. 1799 WORDSW. *Fountain* xii, Often, glad no more, We wear a face of joy, because We have been glad of yore. 1865 R. BUCHANAN *Sutherland's Pansies* v, There grew a ..sadness in his tone When he was gladdest.

† b. Borne with cheerfulness. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *læta paupertas*.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 327 Glad pouerte is an honeste thyng certeyn.

† c. *Glad with*: pleasant, kindly, affable to (a person). *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 1173 Beo wið ȝeatas glæd, ȝeofena ȝemyndiz. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xliii. 14 Min drihten hine ȝedo glædne [L. *placabilem*] wið eow, þæt he aȝife eow eowerne broðor. *c* 1305 11,000 *Virgins* 121 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 69 Gladdest he was wiþ his soster..þat heo scholde so ȝung & so clene suffrie deþes pyne.

3. Rejoiced, affected with pleasure by some particular cause; = FAIN *a.* Now only *predicative.*

In mod. Eng. (at least in prose use) the sense is much weaker than that which the word had in the older language, and which appears in the derivatives *gladly, gladness.* In general 'pleased' would now be an adequate synonym, while 'delighted' or 'rejoiced' suggest a much stronger feeling.

a. *simply.* (With the cause indicated contextually).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 56 Abraham fæder iuer ȝefeade þætte ȝesæze dæȝe minne & ȝesæh & ȝegladade *vel* glæd uæs. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 Ða þa kyning heorda þæt ȝe secgon, þa wærð he swiðe glæd. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 70 Ha herede godd in heouene, & warð swiðe glæd [*Bodl. MS.* glead]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3817 þe [*v.r.* þo] king arthure hurde þis no gladdore mon nas. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 67 A gladere wommon under god no miȝt go on erþe þan was þe wif wiþ þe child. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* x. 1 A wijs sone makith glad the fadir [1535 COVERDALE and 1611 maketh a glad father]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 476 þan þai ware bathe glad and blithe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 185 One thing in this miserie made me glad. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 192 As a wearied traveller.. is then gladdest when he comes within kenning of his Countrey. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 87 We were glad at heart. *Mod.* 'Your friend has won his case.' 'Yes; I am very glad.'

b. with *prep. Glad of*: † (*a*) made happy or joyful, delighted or pleased with (an object possessed) (*obs.*); (*b*) = 'glad to have or get' (see 3 d); (*c*) joyful on account of, delighted or pleased by (an event, a state of things). Also const. *at* (an event, usually one affecting another person, esp. unfavourably), *for* (*arch.*), † *in*, † *with*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 14 And bið gifea ðe & glædnise & monigo in accennisse his biðon glæde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3179 Elysabæþ Wass gladd inoh & bliþe Off hire dere child Johan. *c* 1205 LAY. 3962 þe king wes gled for his kime & for þen cnihtes þet come mid hine. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3671 Moyses was bliðe and glaþ of ðis. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 5 He that is glad in the fallyng of another man [1611 He that is glad at calamities] schal not be vnpunyschid. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liv. (1482) 38 He wepte ful tenderly ..and netheles he was somdele glad of his deth. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 204 b, The kyng, glad of this victory, commaunded [etc.]. 1585 SIDNEY *Let.* 22 Nov., Misc. Wks. (1829) 307, I fynd the people very glad of me. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 28 Why, I am glad on't. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. i. 15 Not a Courtier.. hath a heart that is not Glad at the thing they scowle at. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 178 They gave us flesh to eat, whereof I was glad as of a dainty I could not get in Italy. 1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1165 And he sent me word that he was very glad with my safe arrival. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 49 Garcia Holguin being a glad man of such a prisoner. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1118 The Trojan, glad with sight of hostile Blood. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 119 Madam, Dinner's upon the Table.—Faith, I'm glad of it. 1784 MISS BURNEY *Diary* 22 Apr. II. 310, I am so glad of seeing your sentiments, when I cannot hear them, that your letters are only less valuable to me than yourself. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 320 The Westminster boys were working an engine in the cloisters..D. .. said they were glad at the fire. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 66 When his heart is glad Of the full harvest. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 229 For life and love that has been, I am glad. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 201, I was glad at the sport.

c. With clause as complement: *glad that*, etc. In later usage chiefly with omission of *that*.

c 1200 ORMIN 2812 He wass gladd, Laffdiȝ, forr þatt tu come. *c* 1205 LAY. 9374 An oðer halue he wes gled þat his ifon weoren dæd. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 724 Blyth, and glaid, that thai war sua Eschapyt the hidwyss wawys fra. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 15 And she saide that she was gladder that she had do it [her hood] of to hym thanne to a lorde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 71, I am glad you understand the reason of it. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 37, I am right glaide Thou art begun in write to flyte. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 58 Perseus, now a glad man, that the business had so succeeded according as he desired. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Introd. Wks. 1731 I. 374, I am the gladder..that my publick Imployment should contribute something to your Entertainment. 1855 LORD HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527, I am glad I came, as Lord E. is very low. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* (1886) 37, I am very glad you like it.

d. With infinitive: Happy, delighted, pleased *to* (do, be, etc.); also, well content *to* (do, have, etc. something in default of better). In mod. use freq. in the phrases *I am glad to hear, see* (etc.); also, *I should be glad to* (*hear, know*, etc.) with sarcastic force.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19396 (Trin.) Opes þenne to hem þei made To do hit were þei wondir glade. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 320 Thise ladyes were nat right glad To handle hir clothes wher Inne she was clad. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6372 To wyn away he was full glad. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Euery chrysten man or woman .. sholde be the gladder to fulfyll his blessed wyll. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 261 Now [they are] glaid to get Peis breid and watter Caill. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21, I received yours and am very glad to heare you are so merry with the musicke and danceing. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 P 3 We shall be heartily glad to see your short face in Oxford. 1767 *Junius Lett.* iii. 19, I should be glad to know where you have received your intelligence? 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 16 And told us that we ought to have been glad to have got any thing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 164 He was glad to turn away from the stage and to talk about publick affairs. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 298, I was glad to see the mangrove-belt.

4. Of feelings, looks, actions, etc.: Filled with, marked by, or expressive of joy or delight.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Christ* 315 in *Exeter Bk.*, Him godes engel þurh glædne ȝeþonc þa wisan onwrah. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lii. 8 Þonne Iacob byð on glædum sæl̃um, and Israelas ealle bliðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Heo schal habben leaue to .. makien signes touward hire of one glede chere. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 [He] þonkeð god ȝeorne wið swiðe glead heorte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2535 (Trin.) Melchisedech wiþ wille glade Offryng of wyn & breed made. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G.W.* 1038 *Dido*, So yong so lusty with hire eyen glade. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 178 Doun he sat the King neir And maid him glaid & gude cheir. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 217/1 She aroos up peasibly with a glad visage. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 33 In gamis glaid he was rycht weill asswetit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 291 Thither they Hasted with glad precipitance. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxlix. 1 O praise ye the Lord, prepare your glad Voice. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Palace Fortune* Poems (1777) 27 The damsel rose; and, lost in glad surprize, Cast round the gay expanse her opening eyes. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 416 Surely the discovery of your son should create gladder emotions. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Youth of Nature*, Cold the elation of joy In his gladdest airiest song. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 159, I was soon at the bottom..fairly out of danger, and full of glad vigour.

b. Of tidings, news, etc.: Full of, or bringing, joy.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Let him in .. he bringeð us gleade tidinges. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 344 With glaid bodword, thar myrthis till amend. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 13 Wch ys the gladdest news and ioyfullest tydings. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* viii. 1 Shewing the glad tidings of the kingdome of God. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vii. 131 It was a glad day for him and Effie when leave was got to sell coal in London by weight. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xxi, You have given me the gladdest tidings, Johnstone, that I have heard for many days.

† c. Welcome, acceptable. *Obs. rare.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 87 Her conuersation More gladde to me, then to a miser monie is. 1690 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 170 Which, though it make a gap in my poor Collection, to which it was glad, I most cheerfully bestow it upon you.

5. Of inanimate nature or its conditions: Full of brightness or beauty; suggesting feelings of cheerfulness and delight.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 386 Glad Eevning and glad Morn crownd the fourth day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 813 Mighty Cæsar..On the glad Earth the Golden Age renews, And his great Father's Path to Heav'n pursues. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 355 Let her glad valleys smile with wavy corn. 1712 TICKELL *Spect.* No. 410 P 6 It wants no Glad Perfume Arabia yields In all her Citron Groves, and spicy Fields. *a* 1790 COWPER *Morning Dream* 1 'Twas in the glad season of spring. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VIII. iii, The glad sun rising gorgeously from the hills revived his wearied spirit. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* iv. (1876) 34 What a living spring! What a warm, glad summer! 1865 SWINBURNE *Ballad of Life* 2 Full of sweet trees and colour of glad grass.

† b. Fertile, flourishing (= L. *lætus*). *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 8 In placis glade [and lene], in placis drie The medis clensid tyme is now to make. *Ibid.* 186 They [lettuces] that thynnest stondith beth gladdest.

6. *dial.* (See quots.)

Cf. Sw. dial. *glad* 'open', said e.g. of a door which does not shut closely. In some Eng. dialects *glid* and *gleg* are found in the same sense.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 31 *Glad*, is spoken of Doors, Bolts &c., that go smoothly and loosely. 1883 *Almondb. Gloss., Glad*, smooth, easy. A screw turns too glad when the hole is too large.

7. quasi-*adv.* = GLADLY *adv. Poet.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13697 (Fairf.) To þe temple he ȝode for to teyche .. þe men atte glad walde him here. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 601 He saw the king was engreuit, and gat furth glaid. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 45 How glaid that ever I dyne or sowp. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 477 The heart beats glad. *c* 1790 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 62 He .. knows..How glad they catch the largess of the skies.

8. *Comb.*, as *glad-cheered, -flowing, -hearted, -sad, -surviving* adjs.; † **glad-milch** *adj.*, giving milk freely (of cows; cf. quot. 1883).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9752 Doughtiest knyght at alle nedes .. *Glad-chered, louely, & lordlyest of alle. 1818 L. HUNT *Epist. B. Field* 76 And then taking our food, 'Tis exercise turns it to *glad-flowing blood. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* 243 The loving constant service of the *glad-hearted girl. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. ix, The bigger bodied beasts be more *glad-milch. [1883 *Almondb. Gloss., Gladmelshed*, said of a cow which loses her milk even as she lies down.] 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* 354 This Hymn shee sings with *glad-sad warbling voice. *a* 1618 — *Paradox agst. Liberte* 630 Whose glad-sad crosse conflicts afflict him day and night. 1630 DRAYTON *Moses* I. 107 The glad-sad parents full of joy and care Faine would reserue their Infant if they could. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. i, Our only *glad-suruiuing hopes, The noble issue of Germanicus.

Glad (glæd). *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **gladded.** Forms: 1 (3ɛ-)**gladian**, *Mercian* **gleadian**, 2–3 **gladien**, 3 **gleadien**, 3–4 **gledien**, 4–5 **gladie, gladye, gladen, gladd(e**, 4–6 **glade**, 6 *Sc.* **gled**, 4– **glad.** [OE. *gladian* (also *ȝegladian*):—OTeut. **glaðōjan*, f. **glaðo-* GLAD. The *intr.* sense 'to be glad' is the orig. one; the *trans.* use 'to make glad' is found in ON. *glaða* of similiar formation. ON. had also *gleðja* (:—**glaðjan*) 'to be glad, to make glad'.]

† 1. *intr.* To become or to be glad; to rejoice. Const. *on, in, of, for. Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 56 Abraham .. ȝegladade [*Rushw.* gladade] *vel* glæd wæs. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 442 Ne gladiȝe on þæt noþer ne cyning ne worul(d)rica. *c* 1205 LAY. 4410 þa Brennes hauede ihirde his hirde-manne lare, þa gladede is mod. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Blescieð ou & gledieð. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lx. 2, I sall be fayn & i sall glade in þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXX. 5 In his lif he saȝ, and gladide in hym [1388 and was glad in hym]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 111 Myrth I make till all men And warn theym that thay glad. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxviii. 66/1 Man byrde & beste begynne to gladde for Joye of the lyght. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 334 Absence shall not take thee from mine eyes, nor afflictions shall barre me from gladding in thy good. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 520 The one as a friend glading in his presence. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. ii, Gladst thou in such scorne? I call my wish backe.

2. *trans.* To make glad, to cause to rejoice. *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii. 15 Win ȝeblissað heortan monnes ðæt he gleadie onsiene in ele. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* i. 3 Bringe he .. an unwemme oxanceif .. drihten mid to gladienne [Vulg. *ad placandum sibi dominum*]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 He us fette ut of helle wowe and þermide us gledede. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 27 Streon of feire children þat gladien muchel þe ealdren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3795 Wel was he gladed o þis sight. 1352 MINOT *Poems* v. 53 þe gude Erle of Glowceter, God mot him glade. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 170 And gaf hym golde..þat gladded his herte. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3089 Now la:t herd 3 how crist gladide oure faders in helle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 36 Care not for dremes, for they gladdeth none but foles. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 266 At length we land far off descrycde: Which sight much gladed me. 1602 *Thomas Ld. Cromwell* II. ii. B 2 b, It glads my hart to thinke vpon the slaue. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* I. 7 When thou shalt hear the misfortunes of another, shew not thy self gladded for it. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 261 They were greatly gladded thereat. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* II. i, By heav'n it glads me, that my sword shall find An ample field to-day. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. i, The hour's gone by When Albion's lessening shores could grieve or glad mine eye. 1857 *Sat. Rev.* 6 July 23/2 Here the Chorus..trills a downright English song that glads the heart. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 326 Yet shame of me, That I should dull the joy that gladdeth thee.

b. *transf.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. X. 44 Like to a flowre that feeles no heate of sunne Which may her feeble leaves with comfort glade. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 623 'Tis as when a flash of light Breakes from heaven to glad the night. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d' Herode* I. xiv, Green vigour Gladding the Scythian rocks and Libian sands. 1671 F. PHILIPPS *Reg. Necess.* 412 Those causes which have fertilized and gladded the Vallies of our Israel. 1704–9 POPE *Autumn* 72 Now bright Arcturus glads the teeming grain.

3. *refl.* To rejoice. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 238 þe dyeulen ham gledieþ huanne hi moȝe ouercome .. ane guodne man. *Ibid.* 258 Ne glede þe naȝt ine uayr ssroud. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 601 Alle thyng repeirynge to his kynde Gladeth hym self. *c* 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* 110, I recomend me unto your mastership .. ever me glad to here of your prosperytie. 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 401 All men gladded themselves with this conclusion. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 461, I glad me in my honours too!

Hence † **Gla·dded** *ppl. a.*, gladdened, delighted.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 3 Then the joyfull Kentishe men did conduct the gladded Normanes. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. i. 1 When a rich Crown has newly kiss'd the Temples of a gladded king. 1659 C. NOBLE *Answ. Immod. Queries* 5 A thousand gladded mouthes will speak the contrary.

Glad(d, obs. pa. t. of GLIDE *v.*

Gladden (glæ·d'n), *v.* [f. GLAD *a.*; see -EN *suffix* 5 and cf. mod.Icel. *glaðna* to become bright. It seems doubtful whether the word was ever common in colloquial language.]

1. *intr.* To be glad; to rejoice. ? *Obs.*

The modern instances are not a continuation of the older use, but are derived from the *trans.* sense.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvi. 8 Herd and fained es Syon, And gladeneden doghtres of Iude. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 49 As we climb Hills and gladden as we climb. 1809 WORDSW. '*Advance—come forth*', That all the Alps may gladden in thy might. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 96 Purer powers Which do unseen surround us aye and gladden In human good.

2. *trans.* To make glad; to render joyous or bright.

1558–62 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. C c j, Lyke Lucifer..al darknes he resolues, and gladneth skyes w' face deuyne. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 P 1 Such beautiful Prospects gladden our Minds. 1792 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Her heart was gladdened with complacent delight. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 105 A small pleasantry frankly uttered by a patron, gladdens the heart of the dependant. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 204 The sight of the little mansion has gladdened me. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 265 [An orchard] which was gladdened .. by flushes of almond and double peach blossom.

Hence **Gla·ddened, Gla·ddening** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Gla·ddener,** one who makes glad.

1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 79 Thence to the south extend thy gladden'd eyes. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, &c.* 61 Welsted, envy'd Bard divine, And Hammond, glad'ning as the Day.

1815 Byron *The Harp the Monarch Minstrel swept* ii, It made our gladden'd valleys ring. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 168 He and many others have done this with gladdening success. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 188 Crawl out and breathe in the gladdening air. 1879 Butcher & Lang *Odyss.* 200 Circe .. who charged me very straitly to shun the isle of Helios, the gladdener of the world. 1885 *Athenæum* 20 June 790/2 O for the Spring, the pale, pure, gladdening Spring.

Gladden, var. Gladdon.

†Gladder. *Obs.* [f. Glad *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who rejoices. *rare*−1.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* lxiv. 5 Thou ayen came to the gladere. [1388 Thou mettist him that is glad. L. *lætanti.*]

2. One who cheers or makes glad.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1365 O lady myn Venus..Thow gladere of the Mount of Citheron. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 124 Thare was Bacus the gladder of the table. 1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 423 Lanterne of the hevin And glader of the sterris, with his lycht. [1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* 1421 Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron.]

†Gla·dding, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Glad *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Glad; delight, joy, rejoicing.

c 1000 *Be Muneca Cynne* in Grein *Bibl. Ags. Prosa* II. 137 Swylce hy heora ȝeswinc mid godcundre gladunge ȝefremmen. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Mi gleo ant mi gledunde [? gledunge]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Holi men wuteð wel..þet euerich worldlich gledunge is unwurð her aȝeines. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 841 Hire gostliche gladynge Destruyed sleuþe þorw alle þinge. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* iv. 8 Woo to us! forsothe ther was not so mych gladynge ȝisterday. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4955 Thi sawle aldere graciouseste in godde thi salutere gladyng. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 696 To god did I so amisse That I shall never haue gladinge. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 213 This was that which was Dauids delight, the ioy of his heart, and gladding of his soule.

†Gla·dding, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That makes glad.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 171 Suche gladande glory con to me glace. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 515 But now the glose is so greit In gladding tales..þat þei bene cursed of Crist. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 53 She was .. at home a glasse, to viewe in gladding chere. 1616 B. Jonson *Irish Masque at Court,* Come vp and view The gladding [*printed* glad, ding] face of that great king, in whom So many prophecies to thine are knit. 1635 A. Stafford *Fem. Glory* (1869) 13 Of whose all gladding Shine, the first man participated.

Gladdon (glæd'n). Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 gladinæ, glædene, 3–5 gladene, 5 gladyne, (-yyn), -one, 6 gladin, -yn, -on, 7–8 gladwin(e, (9 -wyn), 8 glader, 6– gladen, gladdon, 8– gladden. [Of obscure etymology; Pogatscher regards it as prob. a. popular L. **gladina,* altered form of L. *gladiolus* 'sword-lily' (Lewis & Sh.), dim. of *gladius* sword, from the shape of the leaves.

The form *glader* which appears in various dicts. of the 18th c. (Phillips, Johnson, etc.) may have been originally due to a misprint.]

1. A popular name of the iris (*Iris Pseudacorus* and *Iris fœtidissima*; the latter is sometimes distinguished as 'stinking gladdon'). *Corn-gladdon* (quot. 1666) = Corn-flag.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 920 *Scilla,* gladinae. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1815 *Scilla,* glædine. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 144 Wið wæter seocnysse ȝenim þas wyrte þe man bulbi scillitici & oðrum naman glædene nemneð. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/15 *Gladiolum,* flamine, gladene. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4094 A dryi meere Was full of gladen & of gale & of grete redis. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 155 Take þe rote of gladene & make pouder þer of. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 Thinges good for a colde head..Galingale..Gladen. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 23 Iris ..hath leaues like vnto the herbe called Gladiolus, that is to saye, the gladdon or swerdlynge. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* xxxiii. 67 Gladwin which is a kind hereof [Flower de Luce]. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 58 Leaves.. pointed at the extremity, as those of Corn-Gladen. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 69 Thirty grains of powder'd Root of Gladwin. 1800 Sir J. E. Smith *Flora Brit.* I. 42 *Iris fœtidissima*..Stinking Iris, or Gladwyn. 1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 106 *Iris fœtidissima,* stinking gladdon. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* II. 201 *Iris Pseudacorus* L. the yellow flag, and *Iris foetidissima* L., the gladdon.

2. (See quots.)

1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 Gladdon, or Gladden, *Typha latifolia* and *angustifolia,* large and small cats-tail. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Gladden,* or gladden bushes, bulrushes.

3. *attrib.*, as *gladdon-bed, leaf.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 99 The Gladen leafe is like a sword blade indeed, and keen-edged according to the name. 1889 P. H. Emerson *Eng. Idyls* 5 Ellen, lulled by the melodies in the gladen-beds, sat staring at her float.

Gladdy (glæ·di). *dial.* A name given (in Devon and Cornwall) to the yellow-hammer.

1859 Capern *Ball. & Songs* 127 The gladdie on an hawthorn twig His golden vest displayed. 1891 *Hartland Gloss., Gladdy,* the yellow ammer. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 215 Lookin' as peart as a gladdy.

†Glade, *sb.*1 *Obs.* [Perh. of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. dial. (Rietz) *gladas, gla(d)na,* to set (of the sun; also *sola ä gladder* the sun has just set), Norw. dial. *gla* to set (of sun and moon); Sw. *sol-gla(d)ning,* Norw. *solaglad* sunset = ON. *sólarglaðan,* found only in *Hervarar Saga* (ed. 1847) p. 15, where *nær sólarglaðan* of the prose corresponds to *við sólarsetri* in the verses. Etymological connexion with Glad *a.* is possible.] *To go to glade*: to set, sink to rest (said of the sun).

c 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 25 Ær sunne go to glade. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 189 In the Ester eve whanne þe sonne ȝede to glade [*L. sole occidente*]. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 992 Thys Joustes dured till sonne went to glad. After to euessong went euery wyght. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* viii. 18 Now the sunne was gone to glade. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 116 Likening her Majestie to the Sunne for his brightnesse, but not to him for his passion, which is ordinarily to go to glade, and sometime to suffer eclypse. 1614 J. Davies (Heref.) *Eclogue* 255 Phoebus now goes to glade. *a* 1788 *A Yola Zong* (Wexford Dialect) in Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* v. 26 Tel ee zin [= till the sun] go t'glade.

transf. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 258 As now by me appeares, whose ioyes doe vade, Whose griefe doth grow, whose comfort glides to glade.

Glade (glēd), *sb.*2 Also 6 gleade. [Of obscure origin.

If the primary sense be 'sunny place', the word may be connected with Glad *a.* (sense 1); cf. Sw. dial. *glänna* '1. sunny spot; 2. open place in a wood' (Rietz). But difficulties are created by the occurrence of the form Glode, which seems to be equivalent (cf. the place-name *Cockglode* in Notts. with sense 1 b below). Conceivably *glade, glode* might represent respectively northern and midland forms of an OE. **glâda* wk. masc., :—**glaidon-*, f. root **glai-*: see Gleam. There is, however, no indication that the word is specially northern.]

1. A clear open space or passage in a wood or forest, whether natural or produced by the cutting down of trees.

The earlier examples often explain the word as meaning a light or sunny place. From the latter part of the 17th c., when the word had perh. become merely literary, many writers have associated it with *shade.*

1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1233/1 His folke grubbe vppe these..busshes of our earthlye substaunce and carye them quyte awaye from vs, that the woorde of God sowen in oure hartes maye haue roume therein, and a glade rounde aboute, for the warme sunne of grace, to come to it. 1538 Leland *Itin.* IV. 126, I came by 2 fayre woodes on the Hill Sides, and passed in a Glade or Bottome betwixt them. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* G 262 To make a glade in the middest of the wood; to loppe or cut away boughes where they let the light. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 19 Yet never viewd I such a pleasant Greene As this, whose garnisht gleades, compare denies. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 203 Thorow a large glade betweene two hils, we leisurely descended for the space of two houres. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 516 Or solitary Grove, or gloomy Glade, To shield 'em with its venerable Shade. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 435 He bursts the thickets, glances thro' the glades. 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 103 This morning very cold, and considerable frost in the glades. 1836 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 33 The bright glades of the forest pleased her not. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 87 The Red King was found dead by peasants in a glade of the New Forest.

transf. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1612) 28 Resolving or to win the Spurres, or lose himselfe therefore, He makes a bloudie glade, vntill the Thebane he espide.

b. An opening in a wood, etc. utilized for snaring birds. (See quot. 1617.)

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 111 Italian Gentlemen much delight in the art to catch birds, and in gardens fitted to that purpose, with nets, bushes and glades. [1621: see Glode.] 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* I. Addit. iii. 33 We in England are wont to make great Glades through thick Woods, and hang Nets across them; And so the Wood-cocks shooting through these Glades..strike against the Nets, and are entangled in them. [1691 Blount *Law Dict., Gallivolatium,* a cockshoot or cockglade.]

2. *U.S.* **a.** (See quot. 1859 and cf. Everglade.)

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 649 Interspersed through the other parts are glades of rich swamp. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Glades,* everglades; tracts of land at the South covered with water and grass. So called in Maryland, where they are divided into wet and dry glades.

b. (See quots.)

1828–32 Webster, *Glade..*2. In *New England,* an opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen. *Ibid., Glade,* smooth ice. (*New England.*) [In recent American Dicts. stated to be *Local, U.S.*]

†3. A clear or bright space in the sky; a flash (of light or lightning). *Obs.*

1555–8 Phaer *Æneid* II. F j. Down from heauen by shade A streaming star descends, and long wt great light makes a glade. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2220 This Glade of Light ..was much like the Tail of a Comet, but pointed at the upper End. 1734 Eames *ibid.* XXXVIII. 248 The white Pyramidal Glade, which is now entitled by the Name of the Aurora Borealis. 1741 Short *ibid.* XLI. 628 It went all over this Country..pretty sharply, but nothing near so quick as a Glade of Lightning.

†b. *fig.* ? A gleam of hope. *Obs.*

1522 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 79/1 Than geueth he some false glade of escapyng that sickenes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *glade-broken, -like* adjs.; **glade-net** (see quot. 1678 in 1 b).

1842 J. Wilson *Chr. North* I. 367 Thence to Calgarth is all one forest—yet glade-broken, and enlivened by open uplands. 1880 Disraeli *Endymn.* ii. 42 Glade-like terraces of yew trees. 1882 Ogilvie, *Glade-net.*

†Glade, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Glade *sb.*2] *trans.* To make a glade or clearing in (a forest).

1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 100 Fountaines without water, forrests grubd up and gladed, trees without fruit.

Glade, dial. var. Glede, kite.

Glade, obs. f. Glad; obs. pa. t. of Glide.

†Gla·den. *Obs. rare*−1. [? Connected with Glade *sb.*2; cf. dial. '*Gladden,* a glade' (J. H. *Tour to Caves,* 1781), '*Gladden,* a void place free from incumbrances' (Halliwell).] ? A space left unguarded.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 131 When he was grabed with his gere a gladen he waytis, And passis furþe at a Posterne prevaly alane.

Gladen(e, var. Gladdon.

Glader, obs. form of Gladder, Gladdon.

Gladful (glæ·dful), *a.* Also 3 gledful, 6 *Sc.* glaidful. [f. Glad *sb.* + -ful.] Full of gladness or joy. Now only *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Gostlich gledschipe, & froure of gledful hope. *Ibid.* 394 ȝet her is gledfulure wunder. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlvi. 2 Alle genge..Miries to god in gladful steuen. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 In this glaidful recreatione I conteneuit quhil Phebus was discendit. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 34 Desiring of his Amoret to heare Some gladfull newes. 1880 W. Watson *Prince's Quest* (1892) 50 Then came the gladful morn.

Hence **Gla·dfully** *adv.*; **Gla·dfulness.**

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2389 Cuthbert toke it gladfully. 1591 Spenser *Muiopot.* 208 He..there him rests in riotous suffisaunce Of all his gladfulnes, and kingly ioyaunce. 1893 A. L. Haddon *What ails the House?* III. 43 Why had she not gone forth gladfully to meet him?

†Gla·dhead. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. Glad *a.* + -head.] Gladness.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 12461 Gode forȝyveþ alle wyþ gladehede.

Gladiate (glē·diĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *gladi-us* sword + -ate 2.] Sword-shaped (see quots.).

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot., Glauiata siliqua. Gladiatum legumen.* A gladiate or sword-shaped silique or legume. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252 *Gladiate,* the same as ensiform, but broader and shorter. 1856 Henslow *Dict. Bot. Terms, Gladiate,* flat, straight or slightly curved, with the edges parallel and apex acute; as the leaves of an Iris. Also a synonyme for 'ancipital'.

Gladiator (glæ·diē·tə). [a. L. *gladiātor,* f. *gladius* sword.]

1. *Hist.* Among the ancient Romans, one who fought with a sword or other weapon at public shows; usually a slave or captive trained for the purpose.

Gladiator is employed by Cicero as a term of abuse; cf. quot. 1541.

1541 Paynel *Catiline* xviii. 31 b, If I had demed it best.. to put Catiline to deth, I wolde not haue giuen this gladiatour one houre space to liue. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* v. 447 This man dreamed..that when the Gladiators or Fencers exercised their arte at Syracusa..he should be slaine by one Retiarius. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol & Mor.* 72 The Gladiator thinkes it a disgrace, to see himselfe compos'd with one.. inferiour to himselfe. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 172/1 Amphitheatres..wherein they [Romans] had several delightsome shews to exhilarate the people; Gladiators, combats of men with themselves, etc. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. VI. 452 The Tribun Cato was perpetually inveighing against keeping Gladiators. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 219 The barbarous exhibition of gladiators. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 12 *note,* Something is requisite beyond the skill of the mere gladiator, to conduct war itself. 1818 Byron *Ch. Harold* IV. cxl. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 39 The Christians steadily refused to admit any professional gladiator to baptism.

fig. *a* 1668 Denham *Progr. Learning* 193 Then whilst his Foe each Gladiator foyls, The Atheist, looking on, enjoys the spoyls. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 40 Not so Dr. Swift; he appears like a masterly gladiator. He wields the sword of party with ease, justness and dexterity. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 244 The gladiators in the lists of power feel..the presence of worth. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. v. 265 Intellectual gladiators, each trying his strength against the rest. 1884 *Chr. World* 23 Oct. 805/2 Mr. Chamberlain has..figured..prominently as a Ministerial gladiator.

†2. A professional swordsman or fencer. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 174/1 For that cause, Playes..Gladiators, Tumblers, Jugglers, etc., and all that crew is admitted. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 449 ₱ 7 [cf. No. 436] There is a Mystery among the Gladiators which has escaped your Spectatorial Penetration. 1733 *Epitaph in St. Michael's churchyard. Coventry,* John Parkes..a Gladiator by Profession, who after Having fought 359 battles in the principal parts of Europe..at length quitted the stage [etc.]. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1772) I. xxiii. 166 His own honour would have forbidden him from mixing his private pleasures or conversation with jockeys, gamesters, blasphemers, gladiators, or buffoons.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gladiator fight; gladiator-like* adv.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. xciv, The new race of unborn slaves, who..rather than be free, Bleed gladiator-like. 1846 H. Torrens *Mil. Lit. & Hist.* I. 109 Their gladiator fights ..offer sufficient proof of the sanguinary nature of the people.

Gladiatorial (glæ·diătō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *gladiātōri-us* (f. *gladiātor*) + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to gladiators.

1752–67 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* II. 290 He [Constantine] made a law against Gladiatorial shews, which however continued till Honorius put an end to that wicked diversion, A. D. 403. 1773 Melmoth *Cato* (1820) 140 'You were disappointed', said he, 'of being present at the gladiatorial combats in Rome'. 1811 Byron *Hints fr. Horace* 273 The gladiatorial gore we teach to flow In tragic scene disgusts. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 279 The games of the circus, the incidents of gladiatorial life. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 422 The first gladiatorial show at Rome was exhibited B.C. 264. 1890 G. A. Smith *Isaiah* II. xii. 202 We do not vivisect our murderers nor kill them off by gladiatorial combats.

2. *fig.* Of debate or controversy which is merely contentious.

1813 A. Bruce *Life A. Morus* vi. 148 This contentious and gladiatorial manner of speaking. 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. IV. (1863) I. Introd. 6 They spent their days in tournaments of speeches, and exulted in gladiatorial oratory. 1886

EARL SELBORNE *Def. Ch. Eng.* III. xvii. 294, I have dealt with the more substantial accusations brought against the Church of England. The rest are gladiatorial.

† Gladiato·rian, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] **a.** = prec. **b.** Resembling a gladiator.

1647 A. Ross *Myst. Poet.* vi. (1675) 126 And such gladiatorian women .. have shaken off all modesty. **1710** SHAFTESB. *Adv. Author* II. § 3. 113 The Gladiatorian, and other sanguinary Sports which we allow our People, sufficiently discover what our National Taste is. **1711** — *Charac.* Misc. I. ii. III. 12 A kind of Amphitheatrical Entertainment exhibited to the Multitude, by these Gladiatorean Pen-men. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. 181 Their insolent treatment of Captives .. their Bloody Gladiatorian Spectacles.

Gladiatorism (glæ·diæ·tŏrĭz'm). [f. GLADIATOR + -ISM.] The practice of fighting after the fashion of gladiators. Also *fig.*

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Ch. Ob.*). **1862** MILMAN in *Gibbon's Decl. & F.* Mem. 92 *note*, Two Christian prelates engaged in this fierce intellectual gladiatorism. **1884** R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 283 Gladiatorism lasted in England after a fashion till the days of Addison.

Gladiatorship (glæ·diæ·təʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The occupation of a gladiator; display of gladiatorial skill. Also *fig.*

1830 CROLY *George IV*, 378 They saw nothing in the most gallant successes, but a waste of national blood .. a vulgar gladiatorship. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 788 There was no contention of mind with mind .. no brilliant gladiatorship. **1883** *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 707 Browning seems positively to revel, as though for the mere mental gladiatorship .. in these labyrinthine convolutions of juggling sophistry.

† Gla·diatory, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *gladiātōri-us.*] **A.** *adj.* = GLADIATORIAL.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. iii. § 3. 213 The first vse of wearing Crownes was in Tragedies and gladiatory combats. **1652** URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 220 In the gladiatory art so superlatively expert and dextrous. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit. Crit. Hist.* 7 The Gladiatory Tribe of the Independants. **1730** A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 3 Gladiatory combats .. were long in Use at Rome.

B *sb.* Gladiatorial art or practice. In quot. *fig.*

1653 SIR W. DENNY *Pelican.* III. 223 How comes .. such a Gladiatory in the Schools .. such Challenges of the Pen, such Animosities in Discourse?

Gladiatrix (glædiæ·triks). *rare.* [f. GLADIATOR : see -TRIX.] A female gladiator.

1802 W. GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* I. 34 *note*, Her profligacy, however, may have tempted Juvenal to transfer her name to this noble gladiatrix.

† Gla·diatry. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. GLADIATOR, after sbs. in -RY.] Gladiators collectively.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 74 So Ruben in his affected Colouring .. and Cornelius of Harlem in his loose & untrussed figures, like old and beaten Gladiatry; seem .. to abuse that gentle and modest licence, which [etc.].

† Gla·diature. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *gladiātūra*, f. *gladius*: cf. GLADIATOR.] = GLADIATORSHIP.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxi. 271 Nay in their Amphitheatricall gladiatures, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the Vulgar. **1656–81** BLOUNT *Glossogr., Gladiature*, the feat of fighting with sword.

Gladin, obs. form of GLADDON.

Gladiole (glæ·diōl). Also 5, 7 **gladiol,** 6 **gladioll.** [ad. L. *gladiol-us*: see next.] = GLADIOLUS.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1016 And curiage, and gladiol the longe; Eek amarak, and other fresshest flouris. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxviii. 196 Corne flagge, or Gladioll. **1605** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1 *Vocation* 562 The yellow Night-shade and blew Gladiol's juyce, Where-with her sleep-swoln heavy lids she glews. **1803** *J. Abercrombie's Ev. Man Own Gard.* (ed. 17) 603 Narcissuses and jonquils..gladioles, bulbous-iris .. may now be planted. **1863** *Denise* I. 169 Tall pink gladioles in the patches of green corn.

‖ Gladiolus (glædəi·ŏləs, glædiō·ləs). Pl. **gladioli, -oluses.** [L. (dim. of *gladius* sword); used as a plant-name by Pliny. Cf. F. *glaieul.*]

1. †a. The wild iris or GLADDON. **b.** Any plant of the iridaceous genus *Gladiolus*, having sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliant flowers; the commonly cultivated species are South African.

Sometimes, instead of the pl. *gladioli*, the sing. is used with a collective force; see quots. 1664, 1866.

c **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* I. 182 Wið blædran sare .. genim þysse wyrte wyrttruman utewearde ðe man gladiolum, & oþrum naman glædene nemneþ. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 45 Gladiolus, his form and proportion of leafe is like to Sedge, his flower yealow in a maner like to the flower Deluce. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 21 Take up your Gladiolus now yearly, the Blades being dry. **1775** MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 279 We collected a great number of beautiful plants, particularly ixiæ, irides, and gladioli. **1796** tr. *Thunberg's Cape G. Hope* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 65 It [a mole] feeds on several sorts of bulbous roots.. especially Gladioluses, Ixias. Antholyzas, and Irises. **1864** B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. vii. 346 A clump of the large scarlet gladiolus is my daily delight at present. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 538 White arums, orchises, and pink gladiolus. **1873** OUIDA *Pascarel* II. 162 The millet filled with crimson gladioli and great scarlet poppies.

2. *Anat.* 'A term for the second piece or body of the sternum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

† Gla·dish, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *glatiss-*, lengthened stem of OF. *glatir* to bark = It. *ghiattire*, Sp., Pg. *latir*, med.L. *glattire*, prob. of imitative origin.] *intr.* To bark.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* III. 104 As doth the hounds .. Com gladishing at hearing of his horne.

‖ Gladius (glē·diŏs). [L. *gladius.*]

1. A sword. *nonce-use.*

1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 6 Charge them with the gladius.

2. The sword-fish (so called by Pliny).

c **1520** ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* xv. in *Babees Bk.* 234 Gladius is a fisshe so named because he is mouthed after the fascyon of a sworde poynt.

3. *Anat.* 'The horny endoskeleton or pen of cuttle-fishes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 295 Dibranchiate Cephalopods. — Fam. 3. Teuthidæ.—Shell consisting of an internal horny 'pen' or 'gladius', composed of a central shaft and two lateral wings.

Gladless (glæ·dlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. GLAD *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of gladness or joy.

c **1590** T. WATSON *On death Sir F. Walsingham* Poems (Arb.) 163 Now in the woods let night-rauns croak by daie, and gladles Owles shrike out. **1894** R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 221 There are no such faces anywhere else in the world. They are brutal, sullen, and gladless.

Gladly (glæ·dli), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. GLAD *sb.* + -LY^{1}.] **†a.** Bright, beautiful, splendid, precious (*obs.*). **b.** Glad, joyous, joyful.

a. *a* **1000** *Widsith* 66 (Gr.) Me þær Guðhere forgeaf glædliene maþþum songes to leane.

b. *c* **1000** *Ags. Ps* (Th.) CXXXII. 1 Efne hu glædlic bið and god swylce [L. *quam bonum et quam jucundum*] þætte broður on an begen hiegen. *a* **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 36 Heo glystnede ase gold when hit glemede, Nes ner gome so gladly on gere. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 115 Þe ilondes of þe world, þat beeþ alwey gladliche for to hire new þinges. **1842** PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 132, I trust that 'the burden and heat of the day' will be gladlier to us. **1864** — *Lect. Daniel* vi. 306 At the Feast of Tabernacles..when hearts would be gladliest.

Gladly (glæ·dli). *adv.* Forms: 1 glædlíce, 3 glad(,d)like, gladluche, -liȝ, -li(e, 3–4 gledliche, 3–5 gladliche, (4 -lik, -lygh), 5 gladdely, 5–6 *Sc.* glaidlie, 6 gladlye, 3– gladly. *Comp.* 3 gledluker, gladliker, 4 gladloker, -laker, -liere, 5–6 gladlyer, (5 gladlyur), 6– gladlier. *Sup.* 4 gladlyest, 6– gladliest. (Now commonly *more, most gladly.*) [f. GLAD *a.* + -LY^{2}.]

1. In a glad fashion; with gladness or joy. Also, in weaker sense, willingly, with alacrity, esp. in phr. *I* (*you, he,* etc.) *would gladly* (do something).

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. vii. (1890) 116 He glædlice all eorðlic þing wæs oferhleapende. *a* **1100** *O. E. Chron.* Laud MS.) an. 1014 Ða com Æþelred cyning .. ham to his agenre ðeode, & he glædlice fram heom eallum onfangen wæs. *c* **1200** ORMIN 12284 Þe33 .. didenn gladdliȝ þatt he badd Onnȝænn Drihhtiness wille. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 188 Goð nu þeonne gledluker .. touward þe muchele feste of heouene. *c* **1300** *Havelok* 906 Gladlike wile ich feden þe. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 195 Thei drynken gladlyest mannes Blood. *c* **1460** *Towneley Myst.* viii. 144 Gladly thay Wold me greyf, if I sych bodworde broght. **1552** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering Deacons*, Will you doe this gladly and willingly? **1591** SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 289 Gladliest I of your fleecie sheepe..would take on me the keep. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 237 They would gladly have taken this occasion to extort much money from the Fr.res. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VI. 731 Scepter and Power, thy giving, I assume, And gladlier shall resign. **1709** BERKELEY *Theory Vision* § 112, I should gladly be informed whether it be not true. **1832** LAMB *Elia* II. *To Shade Elliston*, Or art thou enacting Rover (as we would gladlier think) by wandering Elysian streams? **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80, I applaud your purpose, and will gladly assist you.

†b. *Do gladly*: a polite phrase used when offering food to a person. *Obs.*

15.. *Friar & Boy* 75 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 38 The boye drewe forth suche as he had, And sayd, do gladly.

†2. a. Aptly, with evident reason. **b.** *To do* or *be . . . gladly*: to be accustomed or 'apt' to. (Cf. Gr. φιλεῖν to love, to be accustomed.) *Obs.*

c **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 770 *Thisbe*, And this was gladly in the eue tyde Or wondyr erly, lest men it espiede. *c* **1386** — *Pars. T.* P 813 Auowtrie is set gladly in the ten comandementz bitwixe thefte and manslaughter, for it is the grettest thefte that may be. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), A scorpion is a beste þat stynge þ gladly with þe tayle. **1430–40** LYDG. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 18 b, The wrong partie gladly hath a fall. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 140/2 Where as ben corners there is gladly filth.

Gladness (glæ·dnĕs). [f. GLAD *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being glad; joy, rejoicing. **†** Also, cheerfulness, alacrity (in action).

c **900** tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1891) 454 Þa ongan se bysceop lustfullian þæs iungan snytro .. & gladnesse his dæda. *a* **1225** *Ancr. R.* 126 Al þet hurt & al þet sore were uorȝiten & forȝiuen uor glednesse. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Ich þe biseche .. þat þu bringe þene Munuch to þire glednesse. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 5249 Quen ioseph wit his fader mett .. þai gret for gladnes. **1382** WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* iv. 63 Thei ioyeden ful out with musikis and gladnessys seuene dayes. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 64, I had ioye entier and eke gladnesse. **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 75 The greate gladnes, the hertie rejoysyng and the greate delight that the comen people had at this concorde. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 39 Sorrow, that is couch'd in seeming gladnesse, Is like that mirth, Fate turnes to sudden sadnesse. **1751** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 P 4 My company gave alacrity to a frolick, and gladness to a holiday. **1814** S. ROGERS *Jacquel.* I. 74 Her every gesture said 'rejoice', Her coming was a gladness. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* V. § 1. 213 It is this new gladness of a great people which utters itself in the verse of Geoffrey Chaucer.

Gladon, obs. form of GLADDON.

† Gla·dship. *Obs.* [f. GLAD *a.* + -SHIP.] = GLADNESS.

c **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John iii. 29 ȝifea *vel* glædscip min ȝifylled is. *c* **1000** *Sax. Leechd.* III. 436 Drihten crist is .. mid ealles modes gledscype to herienne. *c* **1200** ORMIN 783 Annd tu shallt off þatt child Habbenn gladdshipe & blisse. *a* **1240** *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Alle cristene men owen .. singen ðe lofsong mid swuðe muchele gledschipe. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 23603 þair ioi, þair gladdscip, qua can tell? **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 209 In hert gret gladschip can he ta. *c* **1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. ii. (1869) 1 Ther was al gladshipe, ioye with oute sorwe. *c* **1500** *Lancelot* 2761 Yow may bewail the day As of his deith, and gladschip aucht to ses. *a* **1597** *Way to Thrift* in *Certain MS. Poems* F 6 b, When gladdshippe growes into grame.

Gladsome (glæ·dsŭm), *a.* Also 4–5 **gladsum,** 4, 6 **gladsom,** 6 *Sc.* **glaidsum.** [f. GLAD *sb.* + -SOME.]

1. Of things, events, places, etc.: Productive of gladness; cheering, pleasant.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 12 Swich thyng is gladsom as it thynketh me And of swich thyng were goodly for to telle. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVI. 232 All thynges and wethers fallen to me joyfull and lykyng and gladsum as I wold haue hem. **1597** T. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 17 A greater confidens of that gladsome resurrection. **1612** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. VIII. § 8 The Kings Gouernour after the victory rode..with the gladsome tidings..to the King and Legate. **1633** EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 60 Noah when hee had been tossed but a yeare upon the waters, then Mount Ararat was to him a gladsome place. **1728** POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 453 On chairs and beds in order seated round They share the gladsome board. **1775** ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 298 He flattered himself that the scalps..would prove a gladsome sight to our people. **1853** DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 202 The day on which a Roman triumphed was the most gladsome day of his existence. **1877** MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* VI. 163 We have the gladsome and joyful sight of fruitful slopes.

2. Of looks and feelings: Expressive of, or characterized by, gladness.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 256 He welcummyt thame vith gladsum fair. *a* **1420** HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1365 Hir gladsome booke made me truste hir wele. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* IV. 11 Clapping their hands for ioy thereof, which manner of gladsome reioysing, they vsed three or foure times. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 Whereas the saide Panegyrist falleth into a gladsome admiration. **1729** T. COOKE *Tales, &c.* 81 The Sailor so, with gladsome Eye, Th' unruffel'd Main .. Views. **1832** LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iii. 113 Countenances more gladsome and animated than can be conceived.

b. *transf.* said of inanimate nature and its aspects.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 78 The cornis croppis and the beris new breid Wyth gladsum garmond revesting the erd. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Pilgrimage* iv, At length I got unto the gladsome hill. **1710** PHILIPS *Pastorals* ii. 6 Their Notes soft-warbling to the gladsome Spring. **1816** J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i, When the silent stars Stole out so gladsome through the dark-blue heavens. **1868** HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 75 The gladsome sunshine.

3. Of persons, the mind, heart, etc.: Having a glad or joyous nature or mood; filled with gladness. Also of birds. **†** *Gladsome of*: glad of (cf. GLAD *a.* 3 b).

c **1410** *Sir Cleges* 30 Sche was full good sekyrly, And gladsum both day and nyghte. **1482** *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 89 The monke schewyd hym selfe to the abbot..ful gracyous of syghte and gladsum of chere. **1530** PALSGR. 314/1 Gladsome, cherefull, *alaigre.* **1570–6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 390 Queen Elizabeth .. our most gratious and gladsome Gove[r]nour. **1606** J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* II. 8 He vsed to be gladsome and merily conceited. **1624** MILTON *Ps.* CXXXVI. 1 Let us with a gladsome mind Praise the Lord. **1635** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 61 So gladsome was the Knight of this gift, that [etc.]. **1793–4** WORDSW. *Guilt & Sorrow* XXVIII, We two had sung, like gladsome birds in May. **1804** J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 13 From the sky the gladsome lark warbles his heaven-tuned song. **1837** HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. xii. 184 Peter smiled like a gladsome man. **1867** G. MACDONALD *Poems* 143 Carried it about the land, Gladsome as a boy.

4. quasi-*adv* Gladly.

1540 PALSGRAVE *Acolastus* IV. ii. S iij, I have done it gladsom .i. with a good wyll.

Gladsomely (glæ·dsŭmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY -.] In a gladsome fashion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 20 He resauit hym gladsumly. *c* **1550** U. L., *Pleasant Pathwaye*, etc. A j b (T.), I..beheld the sunne shyne so gladsomely **1633** J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 175 Whom hee findes gladsomely enjoying the sweete company of [etc.]. **1663** *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 29 Those who had lodg'd their private hopes in the Common Ruine, did most gladsomely salute the Designs of Oliver. **1830** *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 80 Which meets us soothingly, be we in sadness, or gladsomely, be we in joy. **1890** C. DIXON *Stray Feathers* VII. 81 The birds singing gladsomely.

Gladsomeness (glæ·dsŭmnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being gladsome; gladness, joy.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V. XIII. 104 Ryal robes of ioye and of gladsomnesse. **1549** CHALONER tr. *Erasm. on Folly* I iij a, The same not seeldome disavaileth to the gladsomenesse and pleasure of the lyfe. *a* **1652** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 132, I .. declared unto her your Majestie's gladsomnesse of her recoverie of her late sickenesse. **1816** J. WILSON *City of Plague* III. i. 246 Childhood lost its bounding gladsomeness. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 294 The bells from every church steeple swung forth their peals of gladsomeness.

Gladstone (glæ·dstən). [f. the name of William E. *Gladstone* (1808–98).] Used *attrib.* or *elliptically* to designate certain articles. **a.** *Gladstone*

(*claret*): a jocular name given to the cheap French wines, the importation of which greatly increased in consequence of the reduction in Customs duty made by Gladstone while Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1860.

1864 *Athenæum* 558/3 The word 'Gladstone' will probably continue to indicate those French wines which his Act cheapened for the general market. 1871 TROLLOPE *Ralph the Heir* iii, Yes, we've got sherry, and port wine, and Gladstone. 1884 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. I. 86 To make him unbosom himself over a bottle of Gladstone claret.

b. *Gladstone (bag)*: a light kind of portmanteau or travelling-bag.

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 11 Hamleigh's servant sitting behind, walled in by a portmanteau and a Gladstone-bag. 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* vi, With his Gladstone-bag in his hand. 1889 J. K. JEROME 3 *Men in Boat* iv. 54 We got a big Gladstone for the clothes.

c. 'A roomy four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman' (Webster 1864).

Gladstonian (glædstōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of W. E. Gladstone; since 1886 used *spec.* (chiefly by opponents) as the designation of the party which supported Gladstone's proposals for establishing Home Rule in Ireland.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Apr. 392/1 Another gigantic Gladstonian oration. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 177 Anything .. more Gladstonian than the written book it is impossible to lay hands upon. 1886 *Times* 9 June 9/1 Where can the Gladstonian Liberals hope to win seats? Against the Conservatives, supported as the latter will be by the Unionist Liberals, Gladstonian candidates will fight at a far greater disadvantage than in November last.

B. *sb.* 1. A supporter of Gladstone; *spec.* a member of the 'Gladstonian' party (see A).

1847 MOZLEY *Lett.* 6 Aug. (1885) 183 Rogers described the melancholy meeting of three or four Gladstonians [i e. supporters of Gladstone in the Oxford University election]. 1886 *Times* 26 May 9/2 Mr. Fenwick..encouraged Ministers, in a speech much applauded by the Gladstonians and Parnellites, to stand firm and adhere to the [Home Rule] Bill.

2. = GLADSTONE a.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 May, The finest Chateau Lafitte was introduced alongside the most rasping Gladstonian.

Hence **Gladsto·nianism.**

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 10/2 He..thought that what the House of Lords was really out of sympathy with was Gladstonianism. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 345/2 The whole political capital of Gladstonianism.

Gladsum, obs. form of GLADSOME.

Gladwin(e, -wyn, var. GLADDON.

Glady (glē·di), *a. rare.* [f. GLADE *sb.*² + -Y ¹.] Glade-like; abounding in glades.

1837 ARNOLD *Let.* clvi. in Stanley *Life* (1858) II. 72 The snugness of that delicious glady field. 1851 MRS. MARSH *Ravenscliffe* III. ii. 22 As the door opened, giving a view of the copsy and glady wood beyond. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 138 A magnificent banyan tree, that stood in the glady openings of the forest.

Gladye, obs. inf. of GLAD *v.*

Gladyn(e, -yyn, vars. GLADDON.

Glæd, obs. f. GLAD *a.*; obs. pa. t. of GLIDE *v.*

Glæu, var. GLEW *a. Obs.*

Glafe, obs. form of GLAIVE.

†Glagol ¹. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *glagol, glagel,* mod.F. *glaïeul.*] = GLADIOLUS 1 a.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. iv, The flour is of glagol, and smellett only of complaynte.

Glagol ² (glæ·gŏl). [app. a back-formation from next.] The Glagolitic alphabet. (In recent Dicts.)

Glagolitic (glægŏli·tik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *glagolitic-us* (cf. Ger. *glagolitisch*), f. Serbo-Croat. *glagolica* (*c* = ts), the Glagolitic alphabet, f. the Common Slavonic *glagol,* word.

The reason for the name is uncertain; it is conjectured (Miklosich *Glagolitisches Alphabet* in Ersch & Gruber *Encycl.*) that *glagol* may in some dialect have had the sense of 'letter'; similarly *slovo,* which in Slavonic generally means 'word', has also the sense of 'letter' in Croatian.

The distinctive epithet of the ancient Slavonic alphabet (called also 'Hieronymian', 'Illyrian', and 'Slovenish') still retained in the service-books of the Roman Catholics of the Slavonic rite in Dalmatia, etc.; also used as a designation of the Roman Catholics of the Slavonic rite.

1861 NEALE *Notes on Dalmatia,* etc. 98 In the case of mixed marriages between a Glagolitic and Latin Catholic, the children follow the rite of the father. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* v. 187 *note,* Oldest dated MS. of 1056, written for Prince Ostromir. Some older written with Glagolitic letters. 1881 *Academy* 26 Mar. 226 The Slaves, when they became converts to Christianity, framed two alphabets, the Cyrillic and the Glagolitic.

Glaid, obs. Sc. f. GLAD *a.*, GLEDE.

Glaid, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pa. pple. of GLIDE *v.*

Glaif, obs. Sc. form of GLAIVE.

Glaik (glēk), *sb. Sc.* [Of obscure origin; connexion with GLEEK is suggested by the sense, but its phonological possibility is not evident.

Possibly sense 4, though recorded late, may be the original; the notion of 'deceit' has often developed from that of 'dazzling'. Otherwise sense 4 must be regarded as a distinct word.]

1. *pl.* Mocking deception; chiefly in the phrases *to give* (†*play*) *one the glaiks,* to cheat, swindle one; *to get the glaik(s,* to be cheated or deceived. Cf. GLEEK *sb.*²

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 497 Greit in the glaykis, gude Maister Gilliam gukkis. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1871, I se they haue playit me the glaiks. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXV. 110 This sylit, begylit, They will bot get þe glaikis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 471 Another writeng sensles, ful of Gukis and Glaikis. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 59 We did nothing but hunt the glaiks. *Note. Hunt the glaiks,* go of a fool's errand. 17.. in *Herd's Coll. Anc. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 230 She gave me the glaiks when a' was done. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 7 Yet routh o' honour he has got, Ev'n tho' he gets the glaik. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 121 Lads the glaiks did gie ye..when ye were young.

2. A contemptuous epithet applied to a person.

[a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxiii, His wyf bad him ga hame, Gib Glaiks.] 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 20 Och sorrow be on the glaik, my own heart will never warm to her.

3. 'A child's toy or puzzle' (Jam.).

[1638: perh. quot. for *glaxe* should come here; see GLAIKS.] 1890 W. GREGOR *Notes to Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 62, I have seen a toy called 'the glaykis', which was composed of several pieces of notched wood fitted into each other in such a manner that they can be separated only in one way. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* iii, Why should a grown man.. care about the glaiks and puppet plays of a lassie of sixteen?

4. A flash of light. Also *fig.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Gazing, glancing-glasses they are, fit only to fling the glaiks in folk's een. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 175 His een .. Ae single styme afore his nose, They couldna see for glaiks. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. 186 He has glaiks and gleams o' sense about him, that [etc.]. 1830 — *Laurie T.* III. v. (1849) 100 The rising sun was .. sprinkling the floor of the forest aisles with glaiks and gleams.

†Glaik, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **glak.** [f. GLAIK *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To gaze wantonly or idly.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 42 The blenkyne of ane E Ay gart the goif and glaik. *c* 1590 BUREL *Pass. Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 29 On sick consaits to glaik.

2. *trans.* a. To befool, delude. b. ? To pervert, sophisticate.

1500–20 [see below]. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xi. 33 Get 3e ane goldin hour to glak thame [women]. 1567 *Gude & G. Ballatis* (1897) 178 Thocht thow be of Religioun .. 3it and thow glaik or gagioun The treuth, thow sall cum downe.

3. To dazzle (the eyes).

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 3 Thou at his elbuck stood unseen, And wi' thy glamour glaik'd his een.

Hence **†Glai·king** *vbl. sb.* Also **†Glai·ker,** one who 'glaiks'.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 4 Sum takkis our littill awtoritie, And sum our mekle, and that is glaiking; In taking sowld discretioun be. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 751 Gleyd glaiker, roome raiker.

Glai·kery. *Sc.* Also 6 **glaikrie.** [f. GLAIK *sb.* + -ERY.] Foolish, wanton, or giddy conduct.

c 1580 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 203 Young men for glaikrie can not agrie with age. 1816 J. DUFF *Poems* 81 Ye'd quite yere glaikery, an' at last be wise.

Glaikit (glē·kit), *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 5 **glakyt,** 6 **glaykit, -yt,** 8 **glakit,** 6– **glaiket,** [Related to GLAIK *sb.* and *v.*, but recorded earlier than these.] Senseless, foolish. In later use: Thoughtless, flighty, giddy (said esp. of women).

c 1450 HENRYSON *Sum Practysis Med.* i. Poems (1865) 43 Your saying I haif sene, and on syd set it, As geir of all gaddering, glaikit, nocht gude. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 845 3on glakyt Scottis can ws nocht wndyrstand; Fulys thai ar. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 136 It vas beleuit be al the Romans that he [Brutus] vas becum frenetic and glaykit. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* x. 18 Some we sie, in evry age, Lyk glaikit fools, gang gooked gaits. 1786 BURNS *To Unco Guid* 12 Poor mortals, That frequent pass douce Wisdom's door, For glaikit Folly's portals. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ii, A glaiket ne'er-do-weel. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 67 Glib i'the tongue is aye glaiket at the heart. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

Hence **Glai·kitly** *adv.*, foolishly, thoughtlessly; **Glai·kitness,** flightiness.

a 1500 *Ratis Raving* 342 Al thar disport and thar blychtnes Is al in foly and glaikitness. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* III. 171 Bid her have done wi' her glaiketness for a wee, and let's hear plain sense for ance. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 299 If glaikitly we yokit, We wad be toilin' sair. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Glaikedness,* giddiness.

Glaiks. *Sc.* (? *Obs.*) and *Anglo-Irish.* Also 7 **glaxe.** (See quot. 1880; but the sense in the other passages is doubtful; quot. 1638 may belong to GLAIK *sb.* 3.)

1638 ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie, Invent. Gabions* 96 In one nooke stood Loquhabrian axes, And in another nooke the glaxe is. 1814 TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 144 With platter, glaiks and quern mill. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Glaiks,* a lever attached to a churn-staff, by use of which the churning is less laborious.

Glair (glēəɪ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–6 **glayre, gleyre,** (5 **gleyere, gley3y(e)r,** 6 **gleyr**), 4–7 **gleire,** (6 **gleir, gle(e)re,** 6–7 **gleare**), 7–9 **glare,** 5– **glaire,** 8– **glair.** [a. F. *glaire,* found in 13th c. The forms in the other Rom. languages (Pr. *glara, clara,* It. *chiara,* Sp. *clara*) indicate L. *clāra,* fem. of *clārus* bright, clear, as the source of the Fr. word.

The change of initial from *c* to *g* must have been early, as Ælfric's Gloss. (*c* 1000) has '*Glara,* æg-lim'; some scholars have ascribed it to confusion with *glārea* gravel, but this is unlikely, as there is no evidence that this word had the sense of 'clay' or adhesive soil. Med.L. *glaria,* applied to the viscid juice of grapes in Barth. *De Propr. Rerum,* is prob. a latinization of F. *glaire.*]

1. The white of an egg; freq. in full *the glair of an egg, of eggs.* Also, a technical term for preparations made from the whites of eggs and used in various trade-processes, esp. book-binding (see quot. 1893).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P* A. 1025 þe wal of Iasper þat glent as glayre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 253 Vnslekked lym Chalk and gleyre of an ey. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xx. 36 b, They have strictories to make their skin to shine Wrought subtilly of gommes and of glaire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/2 Gleyre of eyryne, or oþer lyke (*K.* gleyere, *H.* gley3yr of eyre, *P.* gley3yer' of eyr'), *glarea. c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 72 Grynde vermelone one a stone with newe glayre, and put a lytylle of the 3olke of an ay thereto, and so write therewith. 1573 *Art of Limming* 3 To make glaire take the whyte of newe laide egges [etc.]. 1634 PEACHAM *Gent. Exerc.* I. xxi. 67 Gumme lake is made with the glaire of egs, strained often and very short. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 45 Instead of the glair of eggs, gum-water is frequently used. 1811 *Self Instructor* 560 To make the glare of eggs. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 30 Nov. 5/1 The yelk is compounded with phosphorus, the glair with albumen, and the shell is made with lime. 1893 *Q. Rev.* July 185 The 'glaire' or adhesive substance with which those portions of the cover are to be coated which are intended for gold ornamentation.

Comb. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Glaire-dealer,* a vender of broken eggs, albumen, &c.

2. *transf.* Any similar viscid or slimy substance.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 25 Her lewde lyppes twayne They slauer, men sayne, Lyke a ropy rayne, A gummy glayre. 1574 *Mirr. Mag., Morindus* xv, Rammishe stenche, bloud, poyson, slymy glere That in his body, so aboundaunt were. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 52 Any glutinous Liquor, as .. Oyl of Turpentine, Glare of Snails, &c. 1790 SIR W. FORDYCE *Muriatic Acid* 11, I found the tongue black and dry, with a black glare on the teeth. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 160 The mass, which seems a mere drop of thin glaire, almost or quite homogeneous [etc.]. 1865 T. R. JONES in *Intell. Observ.* Mar. 122 The transparent glair produced from decomposing vegetables.

†Glair, *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 **glayre.** [a. OF. *glaire, glayre*:—L. *glārea.*] Gravel.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxi. 111 By Acres the Cyte is founden a maner of sande and there is founden also of the glayre of the see whiche ben medled to gydre, And of thyse two myxtyons is made good glasse and clere.

Glair (glēəɪ), *v.* Forms: 6 **gleer, glare,** 8 **glaire,** 9 **glair.** [f. GLAIR *sb.*¹] *trans.* To smear with glair; †also *gen.* to paint, daub.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 754/2 Lewd Wrights of Stocks hew and form such Crosses and Images, and after that, lewd Painters gleer them with Colours. 1598 J. MARSTON *Metam. Pigmalion,* etc. Sat. iii. (1598) 52 His clothes perfum'd, his fustie mouth is ayred, His chinne new swept, his very cheekes are glared [*printed* glazed; *but note the rime*]. 1755 JOHNSON, *To Glaire,* to smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the book-binders. 1885 LOCK *Workshop Rec.* Ser. IV. 245 The edge [of the book] is now glaired evenly, and the gold..is then gently laid on the edge which has been glaired.

fig. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* ix, Well saust with lyes, and glared all with glee.

Glair, var. GLAR *sb.*, GLARE *a.*

Glaireous (glēə·rĭəs), *a.* Also 8–9 **glareous, glairous.** [f. GLAIR *sb.*¹ + -(E)OUS. Cf. F. *glaireux.*] Having the nature or appearance of glair.

1755 JOHNSON, *Glareous.* 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 146/2 There is a glareous liquor. 1806 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 104 A glareous fluid, as Du Hamel has stated, exudes from the surface of the alburnum. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 219 These glareous eyes Death's fingers glue. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 787 *Glareous.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Glaireous, Glairous.* [As distinct words.] So in later Dicts.

Glairigenous (glēə·rĭdʒĕnəs), *a.* [f. GLAIR *sb.*¹ + -GEN ¹ + -OUS.] Producing slime, or mucus, or glairin. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885.)

Glairin (glēə·rin). Also **glairine.** [f. GLAIR *sb.*¹ + -IN.] (See quots. and cf. *Barégin(e.*)

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 693 Of Glairin. This name has been given to a peculiar substance which has been observed in the sulphureous mineral waters of the Pyrenees. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 20 Other nitrogenous substances are found—the so-called Glairine or the Zoogene. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 22 Apr. 866/2 Many mineral waters on evaporation leave an organic residuum which goes by the name of glairine.

Glairy (glēə·ri), *a.* Also 7 **gleary,** 8 **gliry,** 8–9 **glary.** [f. GLAIR *sb.*¹ + -Y ¹.] Of the nature of glair; viscid, slimy. Chiefly *Path.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 196 The venal bloud being resolved by other poysons into a liquor Sunovie or Gleary water, poyson, jaundous excrement, &c. doth flow forth. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1743) II. 216 The Quantity of brownish gliry Matter that ran out. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 26 A wounded Nerve yields a *glairy Sanies.* 1809 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 185 By *mucus of animals,* I mean a glary fluid. 1827 W. KENNEDY *Poems* 123 Two glairy eyes Masked by foul putrefaction were unveiled. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 31 When a considerable quantity of it exists in a fluid (as in the white of the egg) it gives to it a glairy tenacious character. 1853 *Zoologist* II. 3823 On raising the skin, a glairy appearance of the muscles and flesh (which was much wasted) presented itself. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 115 A glairy secretion is poured out from numerous immersed glands.

Comb. 1883 J. E. ADY in *Knowledge* 15 June 354/1 Threads ..coated over with a glairy-looking deposit [protoplasm].

Hence **Glai·riness,** viscidity.

1866–7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. ii. 45 A little glariness seemed to be present on the foreleg.

Glaise [1]. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [Possibly a var. of GLACE *sb.*[2]; cf. *glaze*, mod. Sc. var. of GLACE *v.*] A touch of fire, a scorch. Also *fig.*

a 1572 KNOX *Reform. Scotl.* Wks. 1846 I. 17 Being bound to the staik in the myddest of some coallis [etc] a trane of powder was maid and sett a fyre, quhilk gaue to the blessed martyre of God a glaise, skrimpled his left hand, and that syd of his face. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., *A glaise o' the ingle*, the act of warming one's self hastily at a strong fire.

† **Glaise** [2]. *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain; perh. a. OF. *glais*, *glas*, resounding noise (see GLASS *sb.*[2]); perh. var. of GLACE *sb.*[2], used *fig.*]

1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 23 Whyles in that toung I gaue a lusty glaise For to descryue the Troian Kings of olde.

Glaise, obs. form of GLAZE.

Glaive (glēiv), *sb.* Also 3–6 gleyve, (6 gleive, glieve), 4–6, 9 *dial.* gleve, 6–7, 9 *dial.* gleeve, 9 *dial.* gleeve; 4 gla(y)fe, 4–6 glayve, (6 *Sc.* glaif), 5–7 glave. [a. OF. *glaive*, *gleive* lance (mod.F. *glaive* poet. = sword).

Hatz.-Darm. regard OF. *glaive* as an adapted form of L. *gladius* (through the stages *gladie*, *glaie*, *glavie*). Ascoli supposes it to represent a Celtic **cladivo-* (OIr. *claideb* sword, Gael. *claidheamh*). Neither view, however, accounts for the earliest meaning of the word in OF., which is also that of MHG. *glavîe*, *glævîn*, MDu. *glavie*, *glaye*, Sw. *glaven*.]

A name given at different periods to three distinct kinds of weapons, viz. lance, bill, and sword.

The second of these senses seems to be peculiar to English, the others are derived from French; in a large number of passages it is impossible to determine from the context which weapon is intended, esp. in the case of later writers.

† **1.** A lance or spear. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4165 He hem ssende Mid gleyue oþer mid roches, and wewe aliue he let. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7745 Nou her I leue þe kynges glaiue. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4690 Hure 3eate [=ay] gunne defende, Wyþ launces & gleues kene. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 786 Togederis they weren Met The len3the of a Gleyve with-outen let. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chandos* 50 Sir Eustace..Did baisse his gleaue and well imbrace his shield.

† **b.** A lance set up as winning-post in a race, and given as a prize to the successful competitor; hence, a prize. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 258 'Certis þei rennen all, but oon of hem takiþ þe gleyve..' Men usen ofte þis gamen, þat two men .. rennen a space for a priis, and he þat comeþ first to his ende shal have þe gamen þat is sett, wheþer it be spere or gloves [*v.r.* gleyves] or oþir þing þat is putt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 157/2 A Glayfe, *brauium*. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.* E iij, *Brauium* est primum [1518 premium] vel victoria: the pryce of a game, or a glayue. *a* 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 282 Caste your eies on the gleue ye runne at, or els ye wil loose the game.

Comb. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 157/2 A Glayfe wynner, *brauetа*.

c. *dial.* A fish-spear.

1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxxviii, There are some that glave small fishes with a three-tined fish-spear (glave). 1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, *Gleeve*, a pole about four yards long, with serrated prongs, used for catching eels. 1879 W. G. WATERS in *Norfolk Archæology* viii. 170 *Gleave*, an eel spear. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* II. 102 He .. produced a singular weapon or tool, locally termed a gleve.

† **2.** A weapon consisting of a blade fastened to a long handle; a kind of halbert. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 270 Ordeyn eche man..to be ther redy, With exys, gleyvis, and swerdys bryth. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lix. 80 He had in his hond a great glaue, sharpe and well stelyd, and aboue the blade, ther was a sharpe hoke of stele. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 276 V[e] senates .. stood in feare of his billes & glieues. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 58 [They] over all the fields themselves did muster, With bils and glayves making a dreadfull luster. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* II. vii. 49 Suddenly the Country Clownes came in with their Clubs and Glaiues [orig. τά τε ξύλα καὶ τοὺς πελέκεις: on p. 48 the same words are rendered 'Clubs and Bills']. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 543 Zeal, with aged clubs and gleaves Gave chase to rochets and white sleeves.

† **b.** A soldier armed with a glaive. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron. Eng.* II. 954/1 There be in that towne more than iij C. glaiues, and iij C. yeomen.

3. A sword; *esp.* a broadsword. *arch.* and *poet.*

In early quots. possibly repr. Gael. *claidheamh*; cf. *glaymore* = CLAYMORE.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 367 Awkwart he straik with his scharp groundyn glawe [=358 his gud suerd of steill]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 23 The feirs Orion with his goldin glaif. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 70 The Britans had a certain skill with their broad swashing Swords and short Bucklers .. Agricola discerning that those little Targets and unweildie Glaves ill pointed, would soon become ridiculous against the thrust and close, commanded [etc.]. 1785 BURNS *When Guilford good* iv, But Clintons glaive frae rust to save, He hung it to the wa', man. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lviii, The Delhi with his cap of terror on, And crooked glaive. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xviii, To maintain the ..honour of his English ancestry with the glaive and brown-bill, the good old weapons of his country. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 393 [He] girds on the Achæan's glittering glaive. *fig.* 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xii. 119 And therfore sayth the psalmyst, that the tonges of synners is the glayues of y[e] deuyll.

Hence **Glaive** *v.*, † (*a*) to spear (a fish) (*obs.*); (*b*) to arm with a glaive (*nonce-use*). **Glaived** *ppl. a.*, armed with a glaive.

1639 [see 1 c above]. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Wallace* vii. 9 Which helmed his brow, and glaved his hand. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedr.* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 61 Of the glaived tyrant and long-memoried priest.

Glaizie, obs. form of GLAZY.

Glak, obs. form of GLACK; var. GLAIK *v.* *Obs.*

Glakit, -yt, obs. forms of GLAIKIT.

Glam [1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. ON. *glam*(*m* noise, din (Sw. *glam* merriment, loud mirth, Da. *glam* barking of dogs), prob. echoic in origin.] Any loud noise, as shouting, loud or merry talk, barking of dogs, etc.; also, a shout, cry.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 830 Þenne seten þay at þe soper..Þe gestes gay & ful glad, of glam debonere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1426 Such a glauerande glam of gedered rachchez Ros, þat þe rocherez rungen aboute. *Ibid.* 1652 Much glam & gle glente vp þer-inne, Aboute þe fyre vpon flet. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5504 He heres A grete glauir & a glaam of grekin tongis. 1885 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., Hold your glam, anybody can't year theirzel spake.

Glam [2]. *Sc.* Also glaum. [var. of CLAM *sb.*[1]; cf. GLAN and GLAND *sb.*[3]] *pl.* **a.** The iron jaws of a vice (cf. CLAM *sb.*[1] 2 b). **b.** Pincers, nippers (so *clams* in dial.). **c.** Hands (cf. CLAM *sb.*[1] 3).

1580 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 302 Item, in the smiddie ane irne studie ane licht hammer ane littill pair of glammis but the vys. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Glaums*, instruments used by horse-gelders, when gelding. 1847–78 HALLIWELL., *Glams*, the hands. *Northumb.*

Glam [3]. Var. of CLAM *sb.*[2] 1.

1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devon.* I. 123 The Glam, a shell-fish of the muscle kind, is found above Totnes wear.

Glam, var. GLAUM *v. Sc.*, to snatch.

Glama, obs. form of LLAMA.

† **Gla'mer**, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [? Alteration of CLAMOUR; but cf. GLAM [1] and Icel. *glamra* to rattle.

Gael. *clambar* wrangling, evil report, scandal, and *glambar* noise, outcry, are prob. from Eng. or Scottish.]

A loud noise or tumult; public outcry, scandal.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvii. 20 Sum [seekers after office] hes thair advocattis in chamer And takis thame selffe thair of na glamer. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 182 Than come 3our king and sum Lords with ane glamer, And reft him [Riccio] from hir. 1584 *Ibid.* xlv. 393 Without respect of warldlie glamer He past into the witchis chalmer.

Hence † **Gla'mer** *v. trans.*, to raise a clamour against, defame. † **Gla'merous** *a.*, noisy, clamorous.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 302 At the reskew thar was a glamrous rerd. 1490 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 46 Openly glammerand him, saiand scho sald ger banys the said Schir John out of this toune.

Glamer, glammar, glamor, obs. ff. GLAMOUR.

Glammerie, obs. form of GLAMOURY.

Glamorous (glæ'mŏrəs), *a.* Also **glamourous**. [f. GLAMOUR + -OUS.] Full of glamour.

1882 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 139 The eagle flight of Plato .. has always the effect of making the plain world .. seem to reel and spin .. it grows faint and glamorous. 1885 C. E. CRADDOCK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 136/1 The mountains .. wore a glamourous purple.

Hence **Gla'morously** *adv.*

1891 E. CASTLE *Consequences* I. i. 34 The whole scene ..became as it were glamorously illuminated.

Glamour (glæ'mər), *sb.* Also 8 glamer, glamor, glammar, 9 *Sc.* glaumour. [Originally *Sc.*, introduced into the literary language by Scott. A corrupt form of GRAMMAR; for the sense cf. GRAMARYE (and F. *grimoire*), and for the form GLOMERY.]

1. Magic, enchantment, spell; esp. in the phrase *to cast the glamour over one* (see quot. 1721).

?17.. *Johnny Faa* in Ritson *Sc. Songs* (1794) II. 177 As soon as they saw her well far'd face, They coost the glamer o'er her. 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall Stocks* 152 Like Belzie when he nicks a witch, He..Casts o'er her een his cheating glamour. 1721 — *Gloss. to Poems* s.v., When devils, wizards or jugglers deceive the sight, they are said to cast *glamour* o'er the eyes of the spectator. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* iv, Ye gipsy-gang that deal in glamor, And you deep read in hell's black grammar, Warlocks and witches. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iii, This species of Witchcraft is well known in Scotland as the glamour, or *deceptio visus*, and was supposed to be a special attribute of the race of Gipsies. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 743 That maiden in the tale, Whom Gwydion made by glamour out of flowers. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 98 He knows father and daughter both. They cast their glamour on him. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 199 The man had a glamour for me and drew me with the attraction of a magnet.

2. A magical or fictitious beauty attaching to any person or object; a delusive or alluring charm.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball* xxxvi, For to paint that scene of glamour It would need the Great Enchanter's charm. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* 97, I know how quickly the glamour fades in the test of constant intercourse. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 213 A sudden burst of military glory threw its glamour over the age of Cressy and Poitiers.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *glamour gift*, *might*; *glamour-learned* ppl. a.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. ix, It had much of glamour might, Could make a ladye seem a knight. 1813 PICKEN *Pastoral Eulogy* 129 May be some wily lass has had the airt, Wi' spells, an' charms, to win our Robin's heart; An' hauds him, wi' her Glaumour-gift, sae fell. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 94 During the reign of our glamour-learned first James.

Glamour (glæ'mər), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To affect with glamour; to charm, enchant.

1832–52 W. FERGUSSON in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 109 For ither scenes, and ither charms, Hae glamour'd Willie's een. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xxxiv. (1860) 382 He was wrought upon, bewildered, glamoured (to use a most expressive Scotch phrase) by the remembrance of a sickly dream. 1889 *Times* 28 Oct. 5/6 The Greeks.. glamoured with the prospect of an addition to their European consequence and greatness.

Hence **Gla'mouring** *ppl. a.*

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 182 The mountain's side along Sweeps an infuriate glamouring Song.

Glamoured (glæ'məd), *ppl. a.* [f. GLAMOUR *sb.* + -ED [2].] Affected with glamour.

1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xiv. in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 220 All this and mair maun cum to pass, To cleir your glamourit Sicht. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Cleopatra* iii, The place, to their glamoured sight, was a seething sea of snakes.

Glamourie (glæ'məri). Also **glaumerie, glammerie, glamourie.** [Var. GLAMOUR *sb.*; for the termination cf. GRAMARYE.] Glamour, magic.

1821 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 It maun surly be the pithiness o' the style or sum bewitching glaumerie that gars fowk glaum at them whare eir they can get a claucht. 1822 PRAED *Lillian* Poems 1866 I. 80 The shades of glamourie depart. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 249 Glad as if we had escaped from glamourie. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* July 24 Ballads.. all more or less touched with glamourie.

Glamp (glamp), *v. Sc.* [Of obscure origin; cf. GLAUM *v.* and GLAM [2].] *intr.* To grope, as in the dark. *To glamp at*: to make snatches at.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 38 An' sae I wakn'd glamping here an' there. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 79 (Jam.) He glampin' raise An' tremblin', pat his claise on. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John O'Arnha'* in *Life* (1863) 234 [Some] glampit at the vacant air.

† **Glan.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [var. GLAM [2], CLAM; cf. GLAND [3].] A comb-maker's vice (cf. quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 383/2 A pair of Glans, which belong to the Trade of a Comb maker..The Glans..is two pieces of Wood, square at top, and rounded off below, with an Iron Pin through both yet so as they may widen a little.

Glan, obs. form of GLEN.

Glance (glans), *sb.*[1] [f. GLANCE *v.*]

1. A swift oblique movement or impact. † *By glance*: obliquely. Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/10 A Glance, *transitus*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 134 For they saile away, being not once touched with the glance of a shot, and are quickly out of the Turkish canons reach. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 55 And though these speeches did not take their aime directly at his Majesty, yet did they by glance and obliquely deeply wound him. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 332 The watchful angry Beast Th' Advantage spies; and at one sidelong Glance Rips up his Groin.

b. *Cricket.* (See quot. 1897.)

1892 *Daily News* 1 July 2/2 A remarkable ability to play the stroke, which can be best described as the leg glance. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Jubilee Bk. Cricket* 172 There is another stroke by which good-length balls on the leg-side can be played—the glide or glance. .. The face of the bat is turned slantwise to meet the ball, which should glance off towards fine-leg-leg... In these days, with perfect wickets, the glance-stroke is very useful.

† **2.** *fig.* **a.** A satirical hit or allusion, a jest *at* (or *upon*) something. **b.** Allusion, reference. *Obs.*

a. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 36 This was but the glaunce of Diogenes, who made more accompt of his scoffe then his state. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 8 (1873) 57 Silenus was gravelled..not knowing where to carp at him; save at the last he gave a glance at his patience towards his wife. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* § 842 Pleasant jests, conceits, and witty glances [L. *allusiones*] beseem men of civility, but not bitter tart girds. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xiii. (1715) 317 In these Songs they now and then gave a Satyrical Glance upon those who had misbehav'd themselves in the Wars.

b. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 349 Albeit in that brief discourse I made..there are some glances at it; I shall here..speak a little further upon that subject. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 5 Every part of it [the temple-ministration] had a glance at a future and better state of things.

3. A sudden movement producing a flash or gleam of light; also, the flash or gleam itself.

1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 96 Reid of his cullour, as is the ruby glance. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 223 Yea thrise .. In glaunces bright she glittered from the ground [L. *terque ipsa solo..Emicuit*]. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Jonathan* I. lxxxi, Each swords bright glance, seem'd summons from their fate. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 387 The Sun .. shines with utmost ardour upon those parts .. whether his glances be oblique or perpendicular. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 405 Fish..sporting with quick glance, Show to the Sun their wav'd coats. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 132 The famous Ice-glance..It is a large high field of ice, whose glance in the air may be seen for many leagues at sea. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxv, The silver light, with quivering glance, Played on the water's still expanse. 1849 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 21 As knight led captive, in romance Through postern and dark passage, past grim glance Of arms. *fig.* 1814 *Apostate* v. ii, How awful is this silence Which has succeeded to that glance of sound! 1827 HOOD *Plea of Mids. Fairies* xxiii, So do we flutter in the glance of youth.

4. A brief or hurried look. Also *a glance at*, *into*, *of*, *over*, *upon*, etc. (the object looked at).

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 4 The verser cuts off some four cards, and..geueth the cony a glance of the bottom card. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* Introd. xli. (1742) 11 The Glance of this Dame's angry Eyes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 126, I was won my Lord With the first glance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1034 So said he, and forbore not glance or toy Of amorous intent. 1728 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., In most courts..the glance of the monarch is watched, and every smile is waited for with impatience. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 532 This arrangement pleases at first glance, but soon fatigues the eye by it's uniformity. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, He passed the papers through his hands, turning some over with a hasty glance. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 113 Casting a glance over the glorious scene beneath us [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 154 A glance satisfied him of the hopelessness of the struggle.

fig. 1781–3 COWPER *Verses A. Selkirk* 41 How fleet is a glance of the Mind! 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. i. 105 A decisive glance of thought. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 200 It is idle hypocrisy now to pretend that our design..included the slightest glance at their advantage.

5. *Comb.* **glance-pitch** (see quot. 1897); **glance-wood**, a hard wood grown in Cuba, and used for gauging-instruments, carpenter's rules, etc.

1871 McELRATH *Dict. Words Comm.* (Webster 1890) *Glance-wood.* 1897 *Birm. Weekly Post* 18 Sept. 5/1 Barbadoes is commencing to export 'manjak or glance-pitch', of the nature of petroleum in a bituminous form.

Glance (glans), *sb.*[2] Also **glanz**. [ad. G. *glanz* (Du. *glans*) brightness, lustre, also glance-ore.] A variety of ore having a lustre which indicates its metallic nature; *obs.* exc. in *antimony-, bismuth-, copper-, iron-, lead-, silver-glance*, q.v.

[1457–8, 1747: see GLANCE-ORE.] 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 488 Order XI.—Glance. Lustre metallic. Gray black. 1847 in CRAIG. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. 141 The Orders Pyrites, Glance, and Blende, are common to Naumann and Mohs.

b. *Comb.* **glance-coal**, a variety of anthracite (G. *glanzkohle*, Du. *glanskool*).

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 230 With respect to glance-coal..it is surely far from being new under its vulgar name of blind-coal. 1848 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia*, etc. I. 198 It is a variety of glanz coal. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 117/1 Glance-coal, or anthracite, is not rich enough in hydrogen to be of any use to the gas manufacturer.

Glance (glans), *v.*[1] Forms: 5 **glench, glens, glaunche**, 5–6 **glence**, 6 **glaunse, glawnse, *Sc.* glanss**, 6–7 **glaunce**, 6– **glance**. [Of obscure origin. As the earliest sense is the same with that of GLACE *v.*, it seems possible that the word may be a nasalized form of OF. *glaichier* to slip, slide, perhaps influenced by OF. *guenchir, guencir* to turn aside, or by GLENT *v.*

The word has been commonly explained as f. GLANCE *sb.*[1], a. Du. or Sw. *glans*, but these are only adoptions of MHG. *glanz* brightness, lustre (related to GLENT, GLINT).]

1. *intr.* Of a weapon: To glide off an object struck, without delivering the full effect of the blow. Also *to glance aside, off. To glance on*: to strike obliquely upon and turn aside.

c 1450 *Merlin* 198 The stroke of the ax glenched, and smote the horse bak asunder. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVI. 250 The helmet was hard and he sword glenced asyde & dommaged hym nought. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 30 Most of their volees of arrowes should have .. glaunced or lighted upon the piques. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 309 And from Ctesippus' arm the spear elanc'd On good Eumæus' shield and shoulder glanc'd. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, The blow only glanced on the bone, and scarce drew blood. 1832 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* IV. 245 The heaviest shot glanced harmlessly from the sides of the assailing vessels.

transf. and *fig.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 61 As the lest did glaunce awaie from me, 'Tis ten to one it maim'd you too out right. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxi. § 4 Their projects ..doe often glance or fall upon some other object then they thought of. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XX. (1862) 329 He..means that rebuke to glance off on Him who has put forth on this day his power to help and to save.

† **b.** To pass *by* without touching.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 246 The river Nadder .. glawneth bie the village Wersminster. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Christ. Mor.* II. iii. (1716) 49 Some have digged deep, yet glanced by the Royal Vein.

† **2.** To move rapidly, esp. in an oblique or transverse direction; to dart, shoot; to spring *aside*.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. ix. 23 The manere how they shall glaunche or with-drawe themself from y^r^ strokes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. 67 He glanched asyde, and so the kyngis nevew, for he recountred ayenst nothing, fell doun to the grounde. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvi. 3 Why with the time do I not glance aside To new found methods? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 264 The warre..glanced into Asia, and lay heavy upon Africke. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxiv, If that, the object gone, away those forms do glance. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 20 Glancing from the precipice with the rapidity of lightning, [he] was lost in the gulf below. *fig.* 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. i. 79 If thou see .. one eate very greedily..such actions glaunce out of gluttony.

3. With reference to discourse: To pass quickly *over*, glide *from, off* (a subject). *To glance at* (*upon*, † *against*): to allude or refer to obliquely or in passing, usually by way of censure or satire; to hit at, reflect upon.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 33 Yet will I glanse ouer it, with wordes very few. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* Pref. (1592) 3 Thus Gentlemen I haue glaunst at the Barnards lawe. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 311 To call him villaine: and then to glance from him To th' Duke himselfe, to taxe him with Iniustice. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* To Rdr. A iv, The wise Old Man .. seemes to glance at our English Proverb: No foole to the old foole. 1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 40 Whatsoever may have glanced upon him, was directed only to our Author. 1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. II. 29 Verses.. wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 119 The discourse mostly glanced upon the corruption of Manners and Morals among the Romans. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. 174 I glanced off, as one often does in talk. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 39 Words which glance upon the purity of justice.

4. To cause a flash of light by rapid movement; † *Sc.* to shine. Of light: To dart, flash, gleam.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 76 To..mak it [cloth] weill hewit And gar it glanss lyk Dunmygrane. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 19 The Sunne beames glancing on my face, as I lay in bed. 1648 MILTON *Psalm* lxxxvii. 27 In thee [Sion] fresh brooks and soft streams glance. 1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 49 He broke out in a Rapture about our Martyrs, saying..now they are all Glancing in Glory. 17.. RAMSAY *Ode Mem. Mrs. Forbes* 13 Her soul glanc'd with each heavenly ray. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 242 Now flashing wide, now glancing as in play, Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiii, These pretty feet and ancles, that glance so white in the moonbeam. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv, An insane light glanced in her heavy black eyes. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 172 He..glancing like a dragon-fly In summer suit and silks of holiday.

fig. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xcvi, The thought glanced upon her, that L. would be glad to see her so protected. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 242 The ripples that glimmer and glance Where the sun flashes.

5. Of the eye: To move quickly, to cast a momentary look, to flash. Also said of the person looking; esp. *to glance at*, to give a brief look at; *to glance over*, to look quickly over, to read hurriedly (also *to glance through*); and with advs., as *to glance down, up*, etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 61 In this wise musing myn eye glaunst to my coompanye fensiue. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. xxiii. 233 They that glaunce at honor [Fr. *qui iettent legerement les yeux à l'honneur*], as if that were vertue it selfe. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 13. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 293 The eyes .. loosly swimming in pleasure, glancing and (to speake so) venereall. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 51 A beautiful face glanced out at the window and vanished. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 396 Some of those who glance over these pages, may have been the 'sons and daughters of affliction'. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 81 We crept .. cautiously along .. glancing down the mighty cliffs beneath us.

fig. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 37 His thoughts glanced at all the neighbours who had made any remarks.

6. *trans.* **a.** *To glance one's eye, look*: † (*a*) to turn aside one's gaze as when dazzled (cf. sense 2); (*b*) to give a quick or momentary look; also, to look quickly *at* or *upon* an object.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) F, Finding the sunne too glorious for my sight, I glaunst my looke. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxix. 6 Deare heart, forbeare to glance thine eye aside. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 16 Now glaunce your eye on this side, on the yoke, You bring your neck to. 1642 *Life*, etc. *J. Puffe* 4 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 315 His downcast eyes upon his boots are glanct. 1716 ADDISON tr. *Ovid* Wks. 1753 I. 194 Fire broke in flashes when he glance'd his eyes. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 177 After glancing my eye over Addison's agreeable dialogues, I more seriously read the great work of Ezekiel Spanheim. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiii, Vivian glanced a look of annihilation. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. i. 21 He .. glancing his severe eye around the group .. at last bent it sternly on Sir Edmund Andros.

b. To survey with a glance; to catch a glimpse of.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 182 Still does he glance the fortune of that day. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Frnl.* (1814) 163 With enrapturing joy shall we glance the countless facts of redeeming love. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 302 Lady Gauntlet just glanced the hind wheels of two carriages, which drove round to the back of the house. 1828 MONTGOMERY *Vision Heaven* 28 Who ever glanced the Heavens, nor dream'd of God .. and things divine? *Ibid.* 39 Those burning mysteries that mortals glance With wonder.

c. To express or convey with a glance (of the eye).

1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 185 There his eyes took distant aim, And glanc'd respect to that bright dame. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 109 Glancing sublime devotion. 1845 BROWNING *Luria* Poet. Wks. (1868) 105 As if there were no glowing eye i' the world, To glance straight inspiration to my brain.

† **7.** To touch obliquely; to graze, barely touch; *fig.* to glance at, allude to. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 66 Alone, it was the subiect of my Theame: In company I often glanced it. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 15 Sept., I observ'd that the mall gos the whole square thereof next y^e^ wall, and bends with an angle so made as to glance y^e^ wall.

8. a. To direct obliquely. *lit.* and *fig.* **b.** To emit with a flash or gleam. *To glance back*: to flash back, reflect.

a. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 One morning as I lay in my bed, a strong motion was suddenly glanced into my thoughts of going to London. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 32 Seeing they [words or hints] are cunningly glanced, so also are they to be cautiously received. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 10 They will purposely strike their Harpoons..aside, or so glance them as to kill nothing. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* x. 191, I will here take Leave to glance a few Innuendo's. *a* 1800 COWPER *Wks.* (1835–7) I. 120 Formerly, in my happiest hours, I had never been able to glance a single thought that way. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 404 He came home .. to refute some malicious imputations that had been glanced at his character. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 165 He narrowly escapes killing or ducking for having ventured to glance a censure at the General.

b. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 7 The curling Waves, glowing with purple in one place .. in another, glancing a cast of undulating Green. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. iv, The bink, with its usual arrangement of pewter and earthenware..glanced back the flame of the lamp merrily.

Glance, *v.*[2] *U. S.* [? ad. Du. *glanzen* to polish, planish (metals), f. *glans* lustre: see GLANCE *sb.*[2] Cf. G. *glänzen*, Sw. *glansa*.] *trans.* To planish.

1894 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/3 Sheet steel, polished, planished, or glanced, .. one and three-fourths cents per pound.

† **Glance-ore.** *Obs.* [A half adoption, half translation of Du. *glanserts* (a. G. *glanzerz*), f. *glans* lustre + *erts* ORE.] (See quot. 1747.)

1457–8 in Plowden *Rep.* (1571) 320, cxliiij Bolles de Glaunce ore domini Regis valoris xv li. vj s'. viij d. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Oj, Lead Ore we distinguish into three kinds which we Miners observe, the first is Potters Ore, which is the same with that we call Glance Ore; the second is Steel Ore; and the last is that called White Ore.

Glancer (glɑ·nsəɹ). *nonce-wd.* [f. GLANCE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who glances.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (E. E. T. S.) 61 Be holdinge with ardante eyes thys glymmeringe glauncer. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Oct., Every glance I met was followed by a whisper from the glancer to his or her party. 1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 279/3 The pregnant meaning of this curious glance has never been equalled since Lord Burghley's nod. The glancer or smiler is a certain Lady Ridgeway.

Glanche, obs. form of GLANCE *v.*[1]

Glancing (glɑ·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLANCE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GLANCE, in various senses.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXV. 252 This Kynge Wyllyam ..by glaunsynge of an arowe..was wounded to y^e^ deth. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCLXXIII. 617 Sir Wylliam Fermyntone excused hymselfe and sayde .. howe he coulde nat amende it [his stroke], bycause of glaunsynge of his fore. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 110 By this upbraiding to me the Bordello's, as by other suspicious glancings in his Book, he would seem privily to point me out..as one whose custom of Life were not honest. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 42 All which speak the Openings, and Glancings [*printed* Glaneings] out of the Kingdom of Christ. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 82 She saw a glancing and gleaming on the extreme point of the track .. It was the glittering of the arms of a strong party of soldiers. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 257 The glancing of their weapons, and the shrill cry of the trumpet, all filled the spectators with astonishment.

b. *Comb.*, as **glancing-glass** *Sc.*, 'a glass used by children for reflecting the rays of the sun on any object' (Jam.). In quots. *fig.*

1728 WALKER *Life Peden* (ed. 3) 95 A glazing Glancing-glass, who loves to hear himself speak, and the World to notice him. 1818 [see GLAIK *sb.*[1]].

Gla·ncing, *ppl. a.* [f. GLANCE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That glances (in various senses of the verb).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 38 The glauncing sparkles through her bever glared, And from her eies did flash out fiery light. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XVII. XIV. (1733) 477 He insinuated, by this glancing Way, some remote Pretension that he might have to the Crown. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 464 This [scar] on Parnassus combating the boar, With glancing rage the tusky savage tore. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. 49 The stream—with its shadows and its glancing lights. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. XLVIII, She had a glancing forethought of what she would do in that case.

† **b.** *A glancing view*, a cursory look or survey.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xii, This glancing View of these two great Inventions. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 102 To take a short glancing view of the imperfections of our nature.

c. *Comb.*, as † *glancing-wise.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* H iiij, Syr Thomas Darcy vpon hys approch to the enemies, was strooken glauncing wyse on the ryght syde, with a bullet. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 18 He had never opened it to them but in dark speeches, and glaunsing wise, and so much as sufficed to put them in some hope.

Hence **Gla·ncingly** *adv.*, in a glancing fashion.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXXV. 47 Tharbiters glaunsingly, Ere the flies ought saide..Had betweene them selues these woords. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 125 Others glansinglie passe by it, as a matter of no great observation 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. XXIX. (1713) 253 These six .. I distinctly remember, but had cursorily and glancingly cast mine Eye on all twelve. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 502 My feet shall bear me glancingly along to the merry music of streams. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 119 There are plenty of witty men .. whose faculties play glancingly upon the surface of things.

Glancy (glɑ·nsi), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. GLANCE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Bright; quick in movement.

1733 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) I. 108 Her glancy een like comets sheen, The morning sun outshining.

Gland[1] (glænd). [ad. L. *gland-em, glans* acorn, perh. through F. *gland.*]

1. An acorn. *Obs.* exc. (occas.) *Bot.* = GLANS 2.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 1. 76 Many Countries lived of Pulse, and Gland, and Dates. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 45 A hundred Bushels, which may probably contain in Number 384000 Acorns; for reckoning sixty Glands to the Pint, which is 3840 to the Bushel, in a hundred Bushels there will be the aforesaid Number. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 252/3 *Gland*, .. the fruit of the oak, the hazel, &c. 1880 [see GLANS 2].

† **2.** (See quot.; so Gr. *βάλανος.*) *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 745 Glands, or Suppositories.

3. = GLANS 1. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.)

Gland[2] (glænd). [ad. F. *glande* gland, tumour, altered form of OF. *glandre* (see GLANDER), **glandle*, ad. L. **glandula* GLANDULE.]

1. *Phys.* An organ, composed of nucleated cells and either simple or complex in structure, which separates from the blood certain constituents for use in the body, or for ejection from it.

Simple and compound glands are also distinguished as CONGLOBATE (cf. LYMPHATIC) and CONGLOMERATE, q.v. Certain organs, such as the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and adrenals, which perform the function of glands but have no excretory duct, are known as DUCTLESS (also *aporic*) glands. Individual glands, or groups of glands, are chiefly named from their position, as *cervical, cæliac, iliac*, etc., or from their discoverer, as *Blandin's, Bowman's*, etc.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 132 Shells found in Animal Bodies, in whose Glands they were originally formed. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 109 Soft Love compress'd

the Gland in either Eye, And Tears flow'd down. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iii. § 4 There are in the Mouth so many Glands or Fountains of Spittle. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 155 The Chyle's white trunk ..Winds into glands, inextricable clues. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 75 The cellular tissue is more abundant in the muscles than in the glands. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 298 In Mammalia, the Absorbent system presents itself in its most developed and concentrated state.. the glands are much more numerous. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* x. (1873) 430 Each gland consists essentially of a network of finely divided lymphatic vessels on and amongst which capillary blood vessels ramify.

2. *Bot.* A secreting cell or group of cells on the surface of a plant-structure (cf. quots. 1845–78).

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xii. 131 At one end of these [filaments] is a gland, at the other an anther. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 543 Leaves circular..with two glands running one into another on the inner side above the base. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 19 Glands are either hairs with a head or secreting organ .. or internal nuclei..or little tubercles upon various organs. 1878 M'NAB *Bot.* (1879) 59 Glands are cells or aggregations of cells distinguished..by containing resinous, oily, sugary, or fragrant substances.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gland-alveolus, -cell, -cyst, -duct, -fever, -follicle, -lesion, -lobule, -mass, -nerve, -orifice, -patch, -salts, -secretion, -structure, -tissue, -tumour, -vesicle*; also *gland-bearing, -ciliate(d, -dotted, -like, -tipped* adjs.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 809 Numerous small *gland alveoli open along its course. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 319 One of the *gland-bearing hairs of Drosera. 1875 — *Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 56 The fluid within the *gland cells passes outwards. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 110 As age advances the gland-cells become more feeble. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 465 *Nephrodium rigidum*..involucre, *gland-ciliate. *Ibid.* 124 *Rosa canina*..densely *gland-ciliated bracts. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gland-cyst*, a cyst developed in a gland from obstruction of a duct or distension of a follicle. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xi, *Hypericineæ* ..leaves opposite often *gland-dotted. 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 62 Pus is, in such cases, often found filling the sinus pocularis and the *gland-ducts around. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gland-fever*, a fever having connection with a disordered condition of the glands. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 138 The kind of tissue which is found between the *gland-follicles. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 659 The *gland-lesion was essentially primary. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1214/1 The whitish *gland-like mass. *Ibid.* 829/1 The *gland-lobules have the same relation to the efferent renal veins. 1897 HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 205 A very considerable *gland-mass had now appeared on the left iliac fossa. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 367 *Gland-nerves are ..held to contain at least two sets of fibres. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 102 The dilatation of occluded ducts or natural *gland-orifices. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 839/1 In many Mammalia certain Peyerian *gland-patches show a constant .. size at all periods. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 79 In those cases in which calcification is associated with retained *gland-secretions, the calcareous matters will consist of the specific *gland salts. *Ibid.* 154 The adenomata always originate from pre-existing *gland-structures. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 110 Quite glabrous, i.e. without bristles or *gland-tipped hairs. 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 62 More fluid than natural is found in the *gland-tissue, and freely issues on being pressed. 1897 HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 201 The following notes describe a case in which a *gland tumour .. continued to grow steadily for many years. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 831/2 A microscopic examination of the expressed contents of the *gland-vesicles reveals nuclei.

Gland[3] (glænd). *Mech.* [? var. of GLAN, GLAM[2]; cf. Sc. *Glaun(d* 'a clamp of iron or wood' (Jam.).]

1. A sleeve employed to press a packing tight on a piston-rod (cf. FOLLOWER 5 d, and *Clam* 'a movable collaring for a pump' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 53, *bb* is the cover of the casing, furnished with a stuffing box, gland, &c. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Nov., The glands were leaking, and I thought every minute the steampipe would go. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 23 The glands on the top of each low-pressure cylinder .. will be enclosed in a steam-tight casing.

2. A cross-piece or clutch made fast to a shaft, and communicating motion to a machine by engaging with part of the gearing.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 31 Clutches or glands may be used with much advantage as a coupling for double bearings. Fig. 57 represents a coupling of this kind; it consists of two crosses..one fixed to each shaft.

3. *Founding.* **a.** 'A hooked bar by which the parts of a molder's flask are clamped together.' **b.** 'A plate through which the ends of a band or tightening clevis pass. A clip-plate.'

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 971/2.

4. *Comb.*, as *gland-packer*; **gland-cock** (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV. 400/1 *Gland-cock*, a faucet held in place by a gland. 1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 42 *Engine, Machine maker*..Gland Packer (Loco.).

Glandaceous (glændē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *gland-, glans* GLAND[1] + -ACEOUS.] Acorn-coloured.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886 J. THOMAS *Med. Dict., Glandaceous*, yellowish brown; the color of an acorn.

† **Gla·ndage.** *Obs.*—° [a. OF. *glandage* (med. L. *glandagium, glandāticum*), f. *gland* acorn: see -AGE.] (See quot.)

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glandage* (Fr.) Mast, also Mastage, the season of turning hogs into the woods; the feeding of hogs by Mast.

Glanda·rious, *a.* [f. L. *gland-*, GLAND[1] + -ARIOUS.] Acorn-like in shape; glandiform (*Cent. Dict.*).

Glandele, obs. form of GLANDULE.

Glandenous, var. GLANDINOUS, *Obs.*

Glander (glæ·ndəɹ). Forms: 5 glaundre, 6–7 glaunder, 7– glander(s. [a. OF. *glandre, *glandle* GLAND[2], ad. L. *glandula* GLANDULE.]

† **1.** A glandular swelling about the neck. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 372/2 She had..aboute her necke & throte a twenty botches called glaundres. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 86 A glaunder, whan it breaketh, is lyke matter.

2. *pl.* (const. as *sing.*) (*The*) *glanders*: a contagious disease in horses, the chief symptoms of which are swellings beneath the jaw and discharge of mucous matter from the nostrils.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 86 Glaunders is a disease, that .. appereth at his nosethrylles, and betwene his chall bones. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Les glandres*..a disease of a horse called the glaunders. *a* 1637 DEKKER, etc. *Witch Edmonton* IV. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 397 My Horse this morning runs most pitiously of the glaunders. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 437 *note*, A consumption of the ethmoid bones of the nose called the glanders, is with us the most infectious and fatal [disease of the horse]. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 416 Some of the stables at Lisbon are infected by Glanders. 1875 ZIEMSSEN *Cycl. Med.* III. 320 Glanders and farcy are perfectly identical affections, both equally contagious, and differing only in their local manifestations. *fig.* 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 327 They haue some of them beene the old hedgstakes of the presse, and some of them are at this instant the botts and glanders of the printing house.

b. The same disease communicated to man.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 11 Man is liable to receive from the lower animals, and to communicate to them, certain diseases, as hydrophobia, variola, the glanders, &c. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 76 Glanders is a specific disease given to man by inoculation from the horse.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *glander-pest, -pustule.*

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 616 No glander-pest his airy stables thinn'd. 1834 MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 420 The characteristic glander-pustules appear in crops on the face.

Glandered (glæ·ndəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Affected with glanders.

1667 J. LACY *Sauny the Scot* III. Dram. Wks. (1875) 345 Petruchio is coming..upon an old, lean, lame, spavined, glandered [cf. SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 51 possest with the glanders] broken-winded jade. 1752 BERKELEY *Farther Th. on Tar-water* Wks. III. 501 It hath recovered even a glandered horse that was thought incurable. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 429/1 The blood of a glandered horse will impart glanders. 1870 HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* I. (ed. 2) 700 The discharge may continue for many months..unattended by any other symptom, and yet the horse be decidedly glandered.

Glanderous (glæ·ndərəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Affected with, or of the nature of, glanders.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Glanders*, Several have observed that when a Horse has had the Farcin, he will easily become glanderous. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* 328 Another hole..should be made..to give issue to the glanderous matter washed away by the injection. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* III. v. 72 He left an oozy channel drying, (like a glanderous sponge) in August; and virulent fever came into his tent. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 514 Evidence of the presence of the glanderous condition.

Glandiferous (glændi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *glandifer* acorn-bearing (f. *gland-, glans* acorn + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing acorns or similar fruit.

1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* iv. (1675) 103 Virgil calls Acorns *Chaonias glandes*, and all glandiferous woods by the name of Dodona. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 10 Into these Furrows..throw..all the Glandiferous Seeds, Mast, and Key-bearing kinds. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 338 The Beech is of two sorts and numbred amongst the Glandiferous Trees. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 July 11/1 Many [trees] which are divided by Pliny into glandiferous and pitch-bearing cannot be included in either division.

Hence **Glandi·ferousness.** 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Glandiform (glæ·ndifōm), *a.* [ad. L. type **glandiformis*, f. *glandi-, glans* acorn: see -FORM.] **1.** Acorn-shaped. **2.** Resembling a gland.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 84 In a few instances half the length of the œsophagus has been completely gorged by a single fleshy or glandiform excrescence. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 990/2 The penis .. is terminated by a soft and glandiform structure. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 413 Glandiform ganglions.

† **Gla·ndinous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 glandenous, -ynous. [app. f. late L. *glandin-, glandō* = L. *gland-em* GLAND[1]: see -OUS.] = GLANDULOUS.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iij b, They [the pappes] be composed of whyte glandenous flesshe, and with veynes, arteres, & synewes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., King's Evil*, tumours that usually arise about the Neck and sometimes in some other glandinous parts.

† **Gla·ndi-si·milar,** *a. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *glandī similis* (after SIMILAR).] Resembling a gland.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 38 Womb .. Its substance is somewhat glandi-similar.

Glandle, obs. form of GLANDULE.

Glandless (glæ·ndlĕs), *a. Bot.* [f. GLAND[2] + -LESS.] Destitute of glands.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 150 Polypetalous dicotyledons, with ..exstipulate glandless leaves. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 221 *Hieracium murorum*..almost glandless.

Glandular (glæ·ndiŭlăɹ), *a.* [ad. F. *glandulaire*, f. *glandule* GLANDULE: see -AR[1].] Of or pertaining to a gland or glandule; resembling, or of the nature of, a gland; containing, bearing, or consisting of, a gland or glands. **a.** *Phys.* **b.** *Bot.* **a.** 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 188 The nervous membranous Tubuli, and the glandular Machinulæ. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 83 Glandular obstructions .. generally proceed from inactivity. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 481/2 The prevailing ideas respecting the essential characters of the glandular organization are .. vague and indefinite. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 15 We cannot admit a proper Glandular Tissue, as most authors do. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 117 The liver is the largest glandular organ in the body.

b. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v. *Glandulosum*, A glandular leaf, is that which has glands either on the surface or on the serratures. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Sel. Indian Plants* Wks. 1799 II. 99 Germ awled; pointed, furrowed, with prominent seedlets, sitting on a glandular pedicel. 1859 FAIRHOLT *Tobacco* (1876) 2 The leaves .. are covered with glandular hairs. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 121 *Rosa villosa*..sepals more or less persistent densely glandular.

Hence **Gla·ndularly** *adv.*

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict., Glandularly-crenated, Glandularly-serrated*, having crenatures or serratures tipped with glands. [And other examples.]

Glandulation (glændiŭlē·ɪ·ʃən). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] 'The mode of occurrence or presence of glands in plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xix. 210 Glandulation respects the secretory Vessels; which are either Glandules, Follicles, or Utricles. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. *Note at end*, On Vegetable Glandulation.

Glandule (glæ·ndiŭl). Chiefly *pl.* Also 5 glandele, 7 glandul, (glandle). [a. F. *glandule*, ad. L. *glandula* (in pl. glands of the throat, tonsils), dim. of *gland-, glans* acorn: cf. GLAND *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** A gland. *Obs.*

The word is chiefly current in the 17th cent. and is then applied esp. to the glands of the throat and neck, or to the tonsils, though also used as a general term.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 84 Glandeles þat ben kirnelis þat ben in þe ground [= groin]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 339 The spungeous kernels, which in men be called Tonsillæ, or the Almands, are in swine named the Glandules. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XVII. xv. (1678) 382 At the greater corner of the eye there is a glandule, made for containing and receiving the moisture. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Surg.* 424 The rest of the Glanduls of the Body do serve either to Excretion, as those of the Testicles, Prostates [etc.]; or for reduction as *Glandulæ Renales.* 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* IV. viii. 162 For the affording this oily or muciliginous Matter, there are Glandules very Commodiously placed near the Joynts. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Anim.* 161 The glandules also are sometimes troublesome to animals.

b. A small gland.

1751 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 63 Oral salivary glands are represented only by small glandules impacted in the mucous membrane of the mouth.

† **2.** *pl.* A swelling of the glands in the throat or neck (so L. *glandulæ*). *Obs. rare.*

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 207 Also blood is medlid wiþ greet fleume & malancolie, & engendriþ glandulas & Scrophulas.] *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* lxiiii. (? 1560) V vi, To take away the glandules, incorporate brimstone and whete bran w^t Terpentine. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 98 For the strangles or glandules which happen vnder the Oxe his throat .. plucke away their glandules, and after couer his head with some couering.

3. A morbid swelling or growth in the body.

1656 R. WHITLEY in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 263 His distemper was a great swelling on his brest below his clauis. Phisitians .. found .. y^t he had there a glandule by wearing of armes or something else 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cartinals* III. iii. 296 They found his Reins to be wasted, and two Callous Glandules (which the Physicians call *Tubercula*) obstructing the passage of his Urine. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 377 Sometimes [the diseased omentum has been] loaded with many thousand glandules.

Hence **Glandula·ceous** *a.* [see -ACEOUS], 'like to a gland' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Glanduliferous (glændiŭli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. GLANDULE + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing glands or glandules.

1702 DRAKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1236 It wou'd be a weak objection, to alledge that the Observation and Experiment being made on the Uterus of a Cow, the inference wou'd not hold from thence to a Woman, the one being Glanduliferous, and the other Placentiferous. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 222 The petals are .. longer than the filaments, which are in ternaries .. and the three innermost glanduliferous at the base. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 327 One may sometimes examine all the leaves without detecting a single glanduliferous one.

So **Glanduli·gerous** *a.* [f. L. *-ger*, f. *gerĕre* to bear.] = prec.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 229 A protrusion and eversion of the glanduligerous edge of the mantle.

Gla·nduliform, *a.* [f. L. *glandula* GLANDULE + -(I)FORM.] 'Having the appearance of a gland or glandule' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Gla·ndulite. *Min.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *glandulite*, f. *glandule*: see GLANDULE and -ITE.] Puddingstone, an agglomeration of gland-like pebbles.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 119 The stones called glandulites by Saussure.

Glandulose (glæ·ndiŭlōs), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *glandulōs-us*: see GLANDULOUS.] Full of glands or gland-like formations; having the nature of a gland.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 52 Leaves glandulose. 1881 BAKER in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 275 Panicle with spreading, few-flowered, secund, glandulose, slender branches.

† **Glandulo·sity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] A gland-like formation.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 176 In the upper parts of wormes, there are likewise found certaine white and ovall glandulosities which Authors terme egs.

Glandulous (glæ·ndiŭləs), *a. Phys.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 glandelous, -ose. [ad. F. *glanduleux*, ad. L. *glandulōs-us*, f. *glandula* Gland, Glandule.] Of or pertaining to a gland or glandule; having the nature of a gland; containing, or consisting of, glands.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 28 Anoþer maner fleisch þer is þat is glandelose, þat is as it were accornis. *Ibid.* 267 Al þe fleisch of þe tetis is glandelous. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iij, The other is glandulouster, odenose [? *read* glandulous or adenose], or cruddy and kyrnele, as is the flesshe of the ballockes, of the dugges and the flesshe of the emuntores. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 272 Then must you fall to giuing hir of those glandulous kirnels of the Weather. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lxviii. 129 The tuberous and glandulous Cloggs being not much unlike those hard swellings. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 57 It [the gallinazo] has a wrinkled, glandulous and rough skin. 1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 251 Its substance is glandulous and compact. 1846 Buchanan *Technol. Dict., Glandular, Glandulous.*

b. *Bot.* = Glandulose.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 454 Having the lower serratures glandulous.

Hence **Gla·ndulousness.** 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Glandynous, var. Glandinous, *Obs.*

Glaneing, obs. form of Gleaning.

Glangore, var. Glengore, *Obs.*

†Gla·nnen, gla·nen, *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. Welsh *gwlanen* woollen, f. *gwlân* wool: see Flannel.] Woollen cloth, Flannel. Also *attrib.*

1596 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 2 A glanen waste coate. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 348/2 Flannel, or Glannen .. is one of several sorts of Cloth made of Wool.

‖ Glans (glænz). [L. *glans* acorn, cognate with the synonymous Gr. *βάλανος*; cf. Gland.]

1. *Anat.* The *glans penis.*

So Gr. *βάλανος* (Aristotle); L. *glans penis* is in Celsus.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 202 Buttoning up the Prepuce with a Brasse or Silver-button on both sides of the Glans. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 509 The prepuce must be .. divided, in order to .. set the imprisoned glans at liberty. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 818 The Glans (*Balanus*) of the penis. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 241 The distal end of the organ is called the glans.

2. *Bot.* (See quots.)

1704 in Harris *Lex. Techn.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 533/1 *Glans*, an inferior fruit, one-celled by abortion, not dehiscing, containing one or two seeds, and seated in a cupule; as in the acorn. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 296 The nut is often enclosed or surrounded by a kind of involucre, termed a Cupule; such as the cup at the base of the acorn, the bur of the chestnut, and the leaf-like covering of the hazel-nut. The name Glans (sometimes Gland in English) is technically applied to such nuts.

Glanse, glanss, obs. ff. Glance *v.*[1]

Glanz, var. Glance *sb.*[2]

Glar, glaur (glār, glōr), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also glair, gloar. [Of unknown origin; cf. next vb. and ON. *leir* mud.] Slime, mud.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 108 He .. in a myre, vp to the ene, Amang the glar did glyd. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scott.* I. 45 Five myles of this loch of Spynie .. is now maid glare and myre. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. iii, Then took his bonnet to the bent And daddit aff the glar Fou clean that day. 1843 Carlyle *Let.* Jan. in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. xi. 285 Like building a dry brick house out of a quagmire of clay and glar! 1867 Sir W. Elliott in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Field Club* 310 Holes full of black glaur. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Glair, glaur, gloar, glar*, liquid mud of the filthiest sort.

Hence **Glaury** *a.*, muddy. *rare.*

1788 Picken *Poems* 38 Through glaury holes an' dybes nae mair Ye'll ward my pettles frae the lair. 1879 R. Adamson *Lays Leisure Hours* 85 Frae gilded throne to glaury sheuch.

Glar, glaur (glār, glōr), *v. Sc.* Also 9 glawr. [cf. prec. sb. and Glory *v.*[2]] *trans.* To make muddy.

c 1450 Henryson *Wolf & Lamb* iii. Poems (1865) 211 That suld presume, with thy foull lippis vyle, To glar my drink, and this fair watter fyle. 1809 Skinner *Misc. Poet.* 132 Just whare their feet the dubs had glawr'd, And barken'd them like bryne.

Glare (glēə1), *sb.*[1] Also 5 glayre. [f. Glare *v.*]

1. Dazzling brilliance (of a light, fire, sun, etc.); a strong fierce light. Also *absol.*, dazzling or oppressive sunshine, esp. when falling upon reflecting surfaces and not relieved by shadow or verdure.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5926 All shone his shilde & his shene armur, Glissenond of gold with a glayre hoge. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 4 Betwixt 10 and 11 it cleared up.. The glare did not continue long before it rained again. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* II. 546 The frame of burnished steel, that cast a glare From far. 1716 Addison *Ovid, Met.* II. 131 The seat with party-colour'd gems was bright; Apollo shin'd amid the glare of light. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 320 The frequent glare of the lightning had prevented the explosions from being observed. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 71 The naked negro, panting at the line .. Basks in the glare. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 45 The owl, who hated the glare and bustle of crowded streets [etc.]. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 71 The comet .. shone over the land with a fearful glare. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* ii. 36 At a little before midday, when the heat and glare were becoming intolerable. *fig.* 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 29 Books.. looked at through the thick mists of ignorance, or amid the glare of prejudice and passion. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 258 There rose this .. glare of hope upon Ignatius. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 66 Who knows if this our René's quick Subsidence from as sudden noise and glare Into oblivion was impolitic.

b. The glistening or shining of some surface.

1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 86 Wash it over with .. Gum-dragon, steeped or dissolved in water, which will set a glare or freshnesse upon the Picture. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Glare*, a Glister; also the weak Light of a Comet, Candle, or Glow-worm. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. vii. (1852) 128 What would it avail if a man could make a glare on his face, by smearing it with some of the noctilucas invented by the modern chymistry? 1811 *Self Instructor* 550 Take the glare off the copper.

2. *fig.* Dazzling or showy appearance; gaudiness; tawdry brilliance.

1706 Estcourt *Fair Examp.* IV. i. 49, I find, that Virtue was but a Glare to blind my Jealousie. 1790 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 May, She is a very fine woman .. but with rather too much glare, both without and within. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. ix, Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare. 1856 H. Rogers *Ess.* II. viii. 361 The imagery is too profuse, the diction too ornate; in a word, there is too much of the pomp and glare of rhetoric.

3. A fierce or piercing look.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 402 About them round A Lion now he [Satan] stalkes with fierie glare. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 156 Winged serpents..destroying mankind by a single glare. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* II. 48 Mark the fixed gaze, the wild and frenzied glare. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. vi, His eyes were hollow, and shone with a brilliant and feverish glare. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 450 The glare of his eyes had a fascination for the unhappy victim on whom they were fixed.

Glare (glēə1), *sb.*[2] [Of obscure origin: cf. Glare *sb.*[1] 1 b.] †a. Frost, icy condition (*obs.*). b. *U.S.* A sheet of ice.

1567 Turbervile *Epit.*, etc. 81 b, How may Glare and Frost intise a feruent sweate. 1569 *Ibid.* (1587) 186 b, Eight monthes the Winter dures, The glare it is so great. 1854 M. S. Cummins *Lamplighter* xiii, You noticed how everything was covered with ice, this morning..the pavement was..a perfect glare.

Glare (glēə1), *a. U.S.* Also glair. [? attrib. use of Glare *sb.*[2]] Smooth and bright or translucent, glassy. Chiefly of ice.

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 345 A congealed pool of rosin .. firm and glair; varying in color, and glistening like polished porphyry. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 63 *note*, The recoil of guns on Sleighs varies from four or five feet when on rough ground..to twenty or thirty yards when on glare ice. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* iv. 89 Looking down the glare front of ice. 1890 W. P. Lett in Shields *Big Game N. Amer.* 85 It [the Caribou] then suddenly squats upon its haunches, and slides along the glare-ice.

Glare (glēə1), *v.* [ME. *glaren* = MDu., MLG. *glaren* (mod. dial. Du. *glarien*) to gleam, glare. Kilian explains *glaerende ooghen* as 'gray eyes' (*oculi cæsii, glauci*), and *glaer-oogigh* as 'gray-eyed'. To the same set of words may perh. be referred MHG. (*ver*)*glarren*, LG. *gleren, glerren*; and connexion with Glass seems probable.]

1. *intr.* To shine with a brilliant or dazzling light. Also of light itself.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Þet Gold þet is bricht and glareth ine þo brichtnesse of þo sunne [etc.]. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 272 Hyt is not al golde that glareth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/1 Glaryn, or bryghtly shynyn .. *rutilo*. 1530 Palsgr. 568/1, I glare or glystre, as golde dothe, *je reluys*. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 4 Light..It twinckles in a Star; Blazes and glares out in a Comet. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 174 No zephyr fondly sues the mountain's breast, But meteors glare, and stormy glooms invest. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* I. 2 Southward the landscape indistinctly glared, Through a pale steam. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* I. vii, The setting sun glared wildly from the summit of the hills. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xiv. 93 Through the fissures .. the morning light glared strangely. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 667/1 The whitish dust which glares in the brilliant sunlight of the Dorsetshire coast.

b. *fig.* To display oneself ostentatiously; to be obtrusively evident or conspicuous.

1712 Pope 1*st Ep. to Miss Blount* 53 She glares in Balls, front Boxes, and the Ring, A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring, wretched Thing! *a* 1748 Watts *Improv. Mind* II. iii. § 9 Though the demonstration glare in their faces. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) III. 298 A writer [Pennant] .. whose ungenerous prejudice against the house of Stuart glares in misrepresentation. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 128 It is insufficient to say French influence prevails..The fact is—it glares—it is too ostensible and obtrusive. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 The feudal character of the English state..glares a little, in contrast with the democratic tendencies.

2. To look fixedly and fiercely. Const. *at, on, upon.*

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* F 2 b, Mo-ckso .. glared vpon me, as if he would haue looked through me. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 110 *note*, The Hebrews call anger Aph, because therein..the whole man swells like a Toad, and glares like the Devil. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* III. 375 She haunts him still, And glares upon him with her haggard Eyes. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, And each upon his rival glared. 1859 F. Paget *Curate*, etc. 313 You actually glared on his daughters with a most morose aspect. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 183, I peeped at the owl in her nest alone: How she stared and glared.

fig. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 41 When arguments too fiercely glare, You calm them with a milder air. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 83 The black ribs of the mountains glaring at you through rents in the clouds.

3. *trans.* To send forth or express with a glare.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 849 Every eye Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire. 1758 L. Temple *Sketches* (ed. 2) 83 One of the most insipid Fellows that ever glared weary Stupidity from a large dead Eye. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IX. 294 Hector glares revenge. 1845 Browning *Soul's Trag.* I. 87 If I could not say it, I glared it at him. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 460 Two popes glaring defiance at each other from opposite quarters of the city.

4. To reflect with a glare. Also *to glare back.*

1694 Southerne *Fatal Marriage* V. i. Dram. Wks. 1721 II. 162 All the images Of a long mis-spent life were rising still To glare a sad reflection of my crimes. 1820 Byron *Mar. Faliero* IV. i. 70 Worlds mirror'd in the ocean, goodlier sight Than torches glared back by a gaudy glass.

5. The vb. stem in *Comb.*, as †*glare-eye*; **glare-eyed** *a.*, with glaring eyes; **glare-worm,** a glow-worm (cf. *glaze-worm, glass-worm*).

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 420 Nitedula..I rather take that word to signifie a glare-worm. 1683 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 138, I spy'd A Lion running after him glare-eyed, And full of rage. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4875/4 Lost.. a Strawberry Mare..two glare Eyes. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Glare-worm*, a glow-worm. *I. Wight.*

Glare, var. Glair *sb.*[1]; obs. form of Glair *v.*

Glareless (glēə·rlės), *a. rare.* [f. Glare *sb.*[1] + -less.] Free from glare.

c 1815 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 480 The glareless evenness of plain daylight. 1881 W. Wilkins *Songs of Study* 40 Be thy slumber unfevered, And thornless and glareless thy bed.

Glareose (glēə·rĭ,ōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. *glāreōs-us*: see next.] = Glareous b.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 533/1 *Glareose*, growing in gravelly places.

Glareous (glēə·rĭəs), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *glāreōs-us*, f. *glārea* gravel; cf. OF. *glaireux.*] †a. Of soil: Gravelly (*obs.*). b. *Bot.* (See quot. 1880.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 497 With stonys mixt hit stont in argillous Lond, and with grauel mixt in glareous. 1620 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. xi. 43 Their Vines are best fitted with a glareous soyle, viz. dry, leane and creachy. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1676) 43 Be the Stones or Rock Glareous, Metallic, Testaceous, Salts or any other Concretes whatsoever. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 *Glareous*, growing in gravel.

Glareous, *a.*[2]: see Glaireous.

Glariness: see Glary *a.*[1]

Glaring (glēə·rin), *vbl. sb.* [See -ing[1].] The action of the verb Glare, in various senses.

1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 149 b, Thei whiche..are oftentimes trained oute of the waie of truth, by the likely glarings [L. *spectris*] of reason. 1667 Pepys *Diary* (1877) V. 455 A chimney-piece of Dancre's doing, in distemper, with egg to keep off the glaring of the light. 1706 *Refl. Ridic.* 51 Those perpetual discourses .. are but counterfeit glarings to dazzle a too credulous husband. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 46 The glaring of eyes which could belong only to devils or tigers.

Gla·ring, *ppl. a.* [See -ing[2].] That glares.

1. Of the eyes: Staring fiercely or wildly.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 684 Swiche glarynge eyen hadde he as an hare. *a* 1600 Hayes in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 158 He passed along..yawning and gaping wide, with ougly demonstration of long teeth and glaring eies. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 658 He leaves the Fens, and leaps upon the Ground; And hissing, rowls his glaring Eyes around. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* IX, Trying whiles to send his glaring eye Beyond the wide circumference of his woe.

†b. Bright, sparkling. *Obs. rare* – [1].

1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxi. 72 And looke my manly face, in thy sweet glaring eyes.

2. That gives out or reflects a dazzling light. Also of light, colours, etc.: Vivid, dazzling, excessively bright.

1515 *Scot. Field* 61 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, He durst not counter with our king..For all the glaring [*Percy MS.* gloring] goulde, under god of heaven! 1638 F. Junius *Paint. Ancients* 339 A phlegmaticke eye .. abhorreth all manner of bright and glaring colours. 1693 Dryden *Persius, Sat.* III. 1 The glaring Sun Breaks in at ev'ry Chink. 1739 J. Trapp *Righteous Over-m.* (1758) 64 These *Ignes Fatui*, these glaring Meteors. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* i. 2 Reflected in gleams upon the glaring white fronts of the houses. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* i, As the midnight brightened into dawn and the glaring lamps grew pale. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 139 They had been traversing a bare, bleak, glaring, undulating plain.

fig. *a* 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* iii. 35 Kings Suffer, when they give Inhærent Light, long-fixt Prærogative, To fill a glareing Office. 1749 J. Edwards *Life Brainerd* App. 294 The glistering Appearance and glaring Show of false Religion dazzles their eyes. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. ii. 73 Distinguish between what is glaring and what is genteel.

3. That displays itself openly; obtrusively evident or conspicuous. Now chiefly with sbs. which have a bad sense, as *fault, falsehood*, etc.

1706 *Refl. Ridic.* 42 A man ought not to descend to a slavish and glaring complaisance. 1718 Atterbury *Serm.* (1737) III. 186 Such a glaring proof of his resurrection. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 209 There were some few .. incapable of discerning the force of equity, however glaring. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* x. (1873) 94 To elude this glaring absurdity. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* II. ii. 193 Let us notice some of the more glaring defects of the work. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 245 These glaring contradictions do not indeed affect the belief that there is some groundwork of fact for the story.

Glaringly (glēə·rinli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a glaring fashion.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 278 But the colours for the grounde were so well chosen, neither sullenly darke nor glaringly lightsome. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 92 P 1 The Satyrist never falls upon Persons who are not glaringly faulty. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 64 This is glaringly

self-evident. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 15 Few pretensions can be more glaringly absurd. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 261 The day was truly Chilian: glaringly bright. 1881 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 47, I ask why Macaulay is so glaringly unlike Grote.

Glaringness (glē°rinnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being glaring.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 57 [Mr. Cocker came] to show me the manner of his gaining light to grave by, and to lessen the glaringnesse of it at pleasure by an oyled paper. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. i. i. (1749) 2 The glaringness of his prose, and the intricacy of his style, seemed to him so many pearls. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 58 A dress whose glaringness and singularity must attract the notice of every one who saw it. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossways* II. vi. 132 The likeness..became striking to glaringness.

Glary (glē°ri), *a.*[1] [f. GLARE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Full of glare; dazzling, glaring. Hence **Gla·riness.**

1632 VICARS *Æneid* VIII. 241 Chopt from the neck, whose gogling glarie eyes, Rouling in rage, beholders stupifies. 1659 BEALE in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 135, I know, that bright crystal glass is glary; and to avoid that glariness, our artificers run into the other extreme. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 186 Purple smearings, with a velvet light, Rich from the glary yellow, thickening bright. 1866 [see FLARY *a*]. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* I. iv. 113 A garden, formerly dusty, glary, and dreary.

Glary (glē°ri), *a.*[2] [f. GLARE *sb.*[2] + -Y[1]; cf. GLARE *a.*] †**a.** Icy, frozen (*obs.*). **b.** *U. S.* Smooth and slippery.

1569 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. (1587) 186 b, For in the winter time, so glarie is the ground: As neither grasse nor other graine in pastures may be found. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 137 Behind, a glary slope invited me constantly to slide over the horse's tail.

Glas, glasce, glase, obs. forms of GLASS *sb.*

Glase, var. GLACE *sb.*[2], *Obs.*

Glase, obs. form of GLACE *v.*, GLAZE *v.*[1]

Glase(e)r, obs. ff. GLAZER, GLAZIER.

Glasen, obs. form of GLASSEN *a.*

Glaserian (glē·zī°·riăn). Also **Glasserian.** [f. *Glaser*, the name of a Swiss anatomist (died 1675).] In *Glaser's erian fissure* (see quot. 1854).

1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 282 Above the membrana tympani, and rather in front of it, is the Glasserian or glenoid fissure. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 937/2 That part which is anterior to the glasserian fissure is lined with cartilage. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Glasserian Fissure*, term for the fissure which is situated between the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone, and in the glenoid cavity.

Glaserite (glē·zĕrəit). *Min.* [From 'sal polychrestum *Glaseri*' the pharmaceutical name of potassium sulphate, discovered by Christoph *Glaser*, a Swiss chemist of the 17th c.] = APHTHITALITE.

1852 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XIV. 266 Sulphate of Potash (Glaserite). 1882 DANA *Man. Min. & Lith.* Index, Glaserite v. Arcanite.

Glasery(e, var. GLASSERY, *Obs.*

†**Glash,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [? onomatopœic: cf. FLASH *v.*] *intr.* To come like a flash of light.

17.. *Young Andrew* xxxvi. in Child *Ballads* II. xlviii. (1884) 434/2 Soe they ffought together like two lyons, And fire betweene them two glashet out.

Glashan, var. GLOSSAN *Anglo-Irish*, coal-fish.

Glasier, -ior, obs. forms of GLAZIER.

Glason, Glaspe, obs. ff. GLASSEN *a.*, CLASP *sb.*

Glass (glas), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1, 3 glæs, 2–4 gles(e, 4–7 glas, (4–5 glase), glasse, (5 glaas, glasce, 6 glace, glasshe, 9 *Sc.* glaas), 6– glass. [OE. *glæs* str. neut. (? *erron.* masc. in *Bæda's Eccl. Hist.* v. v.) = OS. *glas, gles* (Du. *glas*), OHG. *glas* (MHG. and mod.G. *glas*):—OTeut. **glásoⁿ*; a variant with consonant-ablaut, *glazóⁿ*, is represented by ON. *gler*, Da., MSw. *glar*; the mod. Scandinavian langs. have *glas* from Ger. (already in MSw. and MDa.).

A related word is prob. OE. *glǽr* (masc., if the pl. *glæsas* 'succina' be miswritten for **glǽras*) amber, representing the OTeut. word (? **glēzo-*, ? **glēzi-*) adopted in Latin as *glēs(s)um, glæsum*. The OHG. *glas* occurs as a gloss to *electrum* amber. The ultimate root may be OTeut. *glā-, glē-* ablaut-variant of *glō-* to shine: see GLOW *v.*]

I. As a substance.

1. A substance, in its ordinary forms transparent, lustrous, hard, and brittle, produced by fusing sand (silica) with soda or potash (or both), usually with the addition of one or more other ingredients, esp. lime, alumina, lead oxide.

For the different kinds see CROWN-, FLINT-, PLATE-, WATER-GLASS, etc.; also *bottle-, crystal-, cut-glass*, etc. under the different words.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 1 Ne me nane lyst mid glæse ȝeworhtra waȝa. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1282 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þæt scire glæs. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þet gles ne breked ne chined. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Vor gles ne tobreked nout bute sum þinc hit arine. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7665 Theo wyndowes weoren of riche glas. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* iv. 6 As a se of glas, lijk to cristal. 14.. *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 619/41 *Vitrum*, glaas. *c* 1425 *Eng. Voc.*, ibid. 648/39 *Hoc uitrum*, glasse. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 79 Of ferne brente and put in to asshes man maketh by crafte these vesselles of glasshe. 1541 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 174 Ane futt of glace. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 35 That olde man .. well could file his tongue as smooth as glas. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Jac. Prud.* (1651) § 196 Whose house is of glasse, must not throw stones at another. 1715 PRIOR *Down-Hall* 53 One window was canvas, the other was glass. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 463 Though the jewel be but glass. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 589 They next try whether the glass be ready for casting. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 700 Many of the specimens .. are of 'cased glass'. This term is applied to glass which has received one or more layers of coloured glass. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* I. 8 The paste of which these examples are formed is to all appearance an ordinary potter's clay glazed with a true glass.

transf. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Little People of Snow* 65 And..touched the pool, And turned its face to glass.

2. Applied in a wider sense to various other substances, artificial and natural, which have similar properties or analogous chemical composition.

Glass of Antimony, a vitreous oxy-sulphide fused; *Glass of Borax*, a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of sodium biborate; *Glass of lead* (see quot. 1753); *Glass of phosphorus* (see quot. 1819).

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 120 There is..a great distinction to be put betweene Vitrum and the Christall, yet both glasse. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 45, I cannot here omit that .. infinite extention of the glasse of Antimony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Glass of lead*, a glass made with the addition of a large quantity of lead, of great use in the art of making counterfeit gems. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 443 The volcanic glass called obsidian, appears in such quantities as to constitute rocks. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 222 These substances..yield readily to glass of borax. 1819 BRANDE *Chem.* (1841) 484 A transparent substance is thus obtained, consisting of phosphoric acid, with phosphate, and a little sulphate of lime, commonly known under the name of glass of phosphorus. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 613 A large quantity of glass of lead was lately introduced into the London market, as glass of antimony.

3. The substance considered as made into articles of use or ornament (for which see II). Hence as collect. sing. = things made of glass: e.g. vessels or ornaments of glass, window-panes or lights.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 551 You shall haue sometimes Faire Houses, so full of Glasse, that one cannot tell, where to become, to be out of the Sunne, or Cold. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* xiii. The glass blew in, the fire blew out. 1850 *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 236 A splendid collection of elaborate stained glass..exists at Gilling castle, Yorkshire. *Ibid., note*, Such has been..the destruction of old glass in this country, that few churches retain more than fragments of their original glazing. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xix. 176 A waggon full of fenders, fire-irons, and glass, and crockery. *Mod.* The glass is kept in one cupboard and the silver in another.

b. *esp.* as used in horticulture for greenhouses, frames, etc. Hence, greenhouses, etc., collectively.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 319 The potato .. will not thrive under glass unless placed very near it. 1873 D. THOMSON (*title*) Handy Book of Fruit Culture under glass. 1885 SIR L. W. CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 627/1 There is..that amount of conservatory and glass which one would expect. 1897 *Gardener's Chron.* XXIII. 295/3 [The plaintiffs] were told their glass would be measured and assessed at the rate of £100 per acre.

II. Something made of glass.

4. A glass vessel or receptacle. Also, the contents of the vessel.

The specific application as in 5 is now so predominant that the word is now commonly applied only to vessels more or less resembling a drinking glass; a glass bottle or jar, for instance, is no longer called 'a glass'. But the wider use survives in the collective plurals.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 Healewi in one bruchele glese. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* p. xxxv, Wiþ his blood he anoyntide þe glas, þe glass to barst and þe brid fleye his wey. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 700 In a glas he hadde pigges bones. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 232 He had a lytil glas, Which, with þat watir anoon filled he. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xiii, Only he lycked the glas by cause he cowde not reche to the mete with his mouthe. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 67 For bringing a glasse of Relike water fro Wyndesor. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* x. 1 Then toke Samuel a glasse of oyle, and poured it vpon his heade. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lvi. (1566) 134 Reserue them [my teares] in a glasse by thee and write them in thy booke. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 7 You will not pay for the glasses you haue burst? 1606 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 287 A glasse of sallett oyle for the clock, viijd. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Trag.* Q iv b, A glasse of ayre, broken with lesse then breath. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 165 When the Juice boils, put in your Currants and boil them till your Syrup jellies .. then put it in your Glasses. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 153 Miss, will you reach me that Glass of Jelly? 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 375 He shall be happy to furnish them with recent virus .. if they will send their lancets or glasses to his house. 1870 *Mrs. Loudon's Amateur Gardener* (1880) 141 Those who grow hyacinths..in glasses. 1884 WALLACE-DUNLOP in *Mag. of Art* VII. 154/2 No illustrations can do justice to the endless diversities of Venetian glasses.

b. = *musical glasses* (see MUSICAL).

1762 FRANKLIN *Let.* 13 July in *Mem.* (1818) III. 357 The glasses being thus tuned, you [etc.]. *Ibid.* 358 My largest glass is G, a little below the reach of a common voice.

5. *spec.* A drinking-vessel made of glass; hence, the liquor contained, and *fig.* drink.

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 235/31 Pro glases et verres. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 804 Sho gafe hym a glasse with a good lycour. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiii. 31 Loke not thou vpon the wyne .. what a coloure it geueth in the glasse. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 104, I pray thee set a deepe glass of Reinish wine on the contrary Casket. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* v, Drink not the third glasse, which thou canst not tame, When once it is within thee. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xiii. 239 So Master, here is a full glass to you of that liquor. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 219 On taking a glass of tar-water. 1757 tr. *Hentzner's Itin.* 89 It is common for a number of them, that have got a glass in their heads, to [etc.]. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* III. ii. (*Song*), Let the toast pass, Drink to the lass, I warrant she'll prove an excuse for the glass. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to falling Minist.* Wks. 1812 II. 116 A jolly fellow o'er his glass. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 17 Yet fill my glass: give me one kiss. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, This bargain concluded, they took a glass with the landlord.

6. A SAND-GLASS for the measurement of time; *esp.* an HOUR-GLASS, and *Naut.* the half-hour glass, the half-minute and quarter-minute glasses. *To flog the glass*: see FLOG *v.* 1 d.

[*c* 1515: cf. HOUR-GLASS.] 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 138, I saw, my tyme how it did runne, as sand out of the glasse. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xlvi. 102 To bring him a running glasse of an houre. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 168 Or foure and twenty times the Pylots glasse Hath told the thieuish minutes, how they passe. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 21 He is counted dull to purpose, that is not able..to fasten upon any text of scripture; and to tear and tumble it till the glass be out. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) II, *Glasses*, are the Hour, Four Hour, and Minute Glasses, us'd at Sea. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 142 At the turning of every glass, during the night, we beat three ruffs on the drums. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 41 The glass that bids man mark the fleeting hour. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* XCV. (1890) 387 Every hour the ship's glass was turned. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Glass clear?* Is the sand out of the upper part? asked previously to turning it, on throwing the log. 1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 71, I will wait in the pass Of death, until Time he shall break his glass.

b. The time taken by the sand of such a glass to run out. *Naut.* Usually said of the half-hour glass; hence, a glass = half an hour.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 126 The 28. we lay sixe glasses a hull tarying for the pinesse. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 223 Our Ship, Which but three glasses since, we gaue out split Is tyte. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 Glasses (which are but halfe houres). 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1215/4 They engaged, and fought very briskly, during six Glasses. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. 186 So standing in North-east, sometimes two Glasses, that is one hour. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 P 14 The *Bulldog* engaged the *Friseur*..three glasses and a half. 1814 *Sailor's Return* I. vii, There, my hearty, keep that but so half a glass, and Ise warrant you'll be sound as a roach.

c. *fig.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 303, 200 yeares agoe, the Towne was rich..But now, whither her glasse is runne ..or [etc.]. 1663 BP. GRIFFITH *Serm. on 4 Admir. Beasts* 17 When their race is run, and their glass is out. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 196 They are rendered..decrepid and old before half their glass is run. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxvii. (1862) III. 42 The glass of this worthless dynasty is run out.

7. A pane of glass, *esp.* the window of a coach, etc.; the plate of glass covering a picture; a glazed frame or case (e.g. for the protection of plants).

1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 117 The tabelet with the Image of oure lady with a glasse to-fore hit. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* K v b, There faire eyes that are the windowes of all the bodie, and glasses of the soule. 1582 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 159 As Goldsmithes sometime cover their ware and Jewells with a Glasse, to make them shew the better. 1642 *Rates Merchandize* 28 Glasses for windows. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 25 Cover them [Plants] with glasses, having cloath'd them first with sweet, and dry MOSS. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 163 The stone upon which the gridiron stood, upon which S. Laurence was broiled. Its covered with a great glass through which you see it. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 131 It had Glasses twice as big as my hand, made fast to each end of the coach, for the conveniency of calling to the Footmen. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 249 On Each side are Rowes of posts on w^ch are Glasses—Cases for Lamps w^ch are Lighted in ye Evening. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 234 He .. Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glasses. *a* 1718 MOTTEUX *Epil. Vanbrugh's Mistake* 18 We dare not ..with a friend at night..With glass drawn up, drive about Covent-garden. 1782 COWPER *Pineapples & Bee* 20 While Cynthio ogles, as she passes The nymph between two chariot glasses. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 212 When the plants cannot be contained under the glasses, let them be carefully trained out. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 116 He lowers the front glass, and bids the .. coachman drive him to his surgeon's. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* i, Bang went the door, up went the glass.

8. A glass mirror, a LOOKING-GLASS.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4108 Theo maydenes lokyn in the glas, For to tyffen heore fas. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 623 *Speculum*, glasse. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii, Men sayen comynly who that beholdeth in the glas well he seeth hym self. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* B iij b, Glasses called lokyng glasses the groce .iiiis. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1758 Poore broken glasse, I often did behold In thy sweet semblance, my old age new borne. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Celebr. Charis* v. 40 The glass hangs by her side, And the girdle 'bout her waist. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 P 4 A Fop who admires his Person in a Glass. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* 25 Feb. (1880) II. 363 It is actually swelling his head as I glance at him in the glass while writing.

†**b.** applied to a mirror of other material.

1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 81 A payer of tabulls and chesses, A stele glasse [etc.]. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxi. F iv b, The best kinde of glasse for this purpose is of steele finely pullished. 1576 GASCOIGNE (*title*) The Steele Glas. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 114 Hauing placed a magical glasse of steele on the top. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 116 The mirror..was made of beryl, or high polished steel, but called a glass.

c. *poet.* applied to water as a mirror.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 954 Proud that his glass Gliding so swift, so soon re-youngs the grass. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 844 The cleer Sun on his wide watrie Glass Gaz'd hot. 1716 ADDISON *Salmacis & Herm.* 37 In the limpid streams she views her face, And drest her image in the floating glass.

d. *fig.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 81 b, He was the floure of kynges passed, and a glasse to them that should succede. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 To behold in the Glas of Creation,

the Forme of Formes. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 107 Louers that haue bene deceiued by fancy, the glasse of pestilence. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* IV. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 128 Be thou a glasse for maides. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 25 He began to see, in the Glass of Time and Experience, the true Shapes of all human Greatness and Designs. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 72 History and Antiquity is the Glass of Time. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 283 We are to see the Creator in the glass of every creature. 18.. LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 387 Man, Woman, Nature, each is but a glass Where the soul sees the image of herself.

e. A magic mirror, a crystal, etc., used in magic art. Also *glass of skill*.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* S vi b, A childe, who after he had looked in a glasse shewed him of hys destruction. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. 316 The regular, the irregular, the coloured and cleare glasses. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 53 He stept into his cave And brought a glass of skill exceeding brave. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 119 Yet the eight appeares, who beares a glasse, Which shewes me many more.

9. A piece of glass shaped for a special purpose, e.g. one of the glasses of a pair of spectacles, a lens, a watch-glass.

1543 *Rates Custom-ho.* B iij b, Glasses for spectacles. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 29 Not unlike the mould that the Spectacle-makers grinde their glasses on. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 73, I provided me with a Prismatical Glass, made hollow, just in the form of a Wedge. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. 24 Our artist..produced a correction of the defect by imitating, in glasses made from different materials, the effects of the different humours through which the rays of light pass before they reach the bottom of the eye. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lvi, Pleydell wiped the glasses of his spectacles. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 390 Having cleaned the glasses of a good telescope, I hastened to the mast-head. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 208 Equally whether the lens be of water inclosed between glasses like watch-glasses, or of solid glass. *Ibid.* 211 The image or picture of the sun formed by that glass or lens. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 112 [A] Glass Height Guage .. is especially useful in fitting glasses to hunting watches where there is but little spare room.

b. A burning-glass.

a 1631 DONNE *To Mr. R. Woodward* 21 Wks. (Grosart) II. 76 As Men force the sun with much more force to passe, By gathering his beams with a christall glasse. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* v. ii, For if that heat your glances cast were strong, Your eyes, like glasses, fire, when held so long.

10. An optical instrument used as an aid to sight.

a. *gen.*

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 90 They view a single Shilling in a Multiplying Glass, which makes it appear a Thousand. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. 29 How sight is assisted by glasses.

fig. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 563 It is only the half-reasoner, who..uses a glass full of flaws, that hunts for it in vain. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV. 553 *note*, In the contemplation of a minute or remote object, I am not ashamed to borrow the aid of the strongest glasses. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. i. 6 The strong glass of science has put an end to the assumptions of fiction.

b. A telescope or other instrument for distant vision. More explicitly SPY-GLASS, FIELD-GLASS, OPERA-GLASS, etc.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, As a man..Taketh a glasse prospective good and true, By which things most remote are full in view. 1638 WILKINS *New World* iii. (1707) 26 By the help of Galileus's Glass..the Heavens are made more present to us than they were before. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 215 He used these glasses in Celestial Observations. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 We could see him.. by our glasses. 1779 G. KEATE *Sk. fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Three or four ladies..were come up with their glasses in their hands, to take a view of the new-arrived Indiamen. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxi, A first-rate glass, Jack. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vi. 99 Even without a glass we could distinctly make out Jerusalem.

c. A microscope. More explicitly *magnifying-glass*.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 185 Small peeces best commend themselves through a Magnifying Glasse. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 4 If you divide the Bee.. you shall without help of the glasse, see the heart beat most lively. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 162 Through an ordinary single Magnifying Glass. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 47 Every one knows (who has been conversant with Microscopes) that we have some Glasses which will magnify a simple Point .. so as to [etc.]. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 425 Those beings which, without the aid of glasses, even escape our perception. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (1892) 290 If the finger is .. looked at through the stone with a watchmaker's glass, the grain of the skin will be plainly visible if the stone is not a diamond.

d. An EYE-GLASS; also in *pl.* spectacles.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* III. 314 Well mounted, and glasses before his eyes to preserve them from the wind. 1746 COLLINS *Odes, Manners* (1771) 78 While ever varying as they pass To some Contempt applies her glass. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 288 Stationed there.. With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand. 1790 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 490 My eyes were so dim, that no glasses would help me. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* II. xxiii. 57 Looking through her glass at the man who was lighting the argand lamps. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* xxvii, Get me my glasses, Annie. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xi. (1867) 117 My lady took off her glasses.

† **11.** *transf.* The eye-ball, the eye. *poet.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 208 Euen in the glasses of thine eyes I see thy greeued heart. 1607 — *Cor.* III. ii. 117 The smiles of Knaues Tent in my cheekes, and Schoole-boyes Teares take vp The Glasses of my sight! 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. x, O, were it lawful that your pretty souls Might look from heaven into your father's eyes, Then should you see the penitent glasses melt. *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii, Love, I must die, I faint, close up my glasses.

12. **a.** A WEATHER-GLASS, a barometer. **b.** A thermometer.

a. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 66 Such times as the Wind sets..contrary in Nature to that Weather which the Glass predicts. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 214 ¶ 4 A state weather-glass, that..presages all changes and revolutions in government, as the common glass does those of the weather. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 9 When he.. finds the air moist..the quick-silver in his glass moderately high. 1843 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 370 South-west wind, not sunny, glass at fair. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 13 Nov. (1880) II. 304 The glass is rising high to-day.

b. 1775 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 21 July I. 493 Warm like a New England day—the glasses in the shade about 75.

† **III. 13.** [Perh. another word; cf. GLASS *v.*, GLAZE *v.*] = GLOSS *sb.*[2] I, I b.]

1552 [see *glass-worm* in 16]. *a* 1569 KYNGESMILL *Confl. w. Satan* (1576) A vij b, The more shamefull facts he leadeth vs vnto, the more goodly glasse he setteth on them. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 89/1 By this meanes, he giueth greater glasse [orig. *plus grand lustre*] to y^e^ grace which he vseth. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. vii. § 1 It is no part of my secret meaning..to set upon the face of this cause any fairer glass than the naked truth doth afford. 1598 FLORIO, *Accauigliare*, to stringe silke or giue it a glasse. 1605 BRETON *Old Man's Less.* (Grosart) 10/2 Sattens..with such a glasse, that you may almost see your face in it. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 220 To take away the dust from them, or to giue them a better glasse.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

14. *simple attrib.*, passing into quasi-*adj.*

a. Made of glass.

Formerly often united with a hyphen.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. v. (MS. B; E. E. T. S. II. 494), He..him onsende an glæs-fæt mid wine ȝefylled. *c* 1205 LAY. 17724 He nom his glæs-fat [*c* 1275 vrinal] anan & þe king mæh þer on. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. lxx. 419 Put them all together in a glasse vessell, or earthen one well glassed. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 36 That .. Oyle may be better .. if it be drawn in Balneo, with a gourd, and glasse-head. 1642 *Rates Merchandize* 29, Glasse pipes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cviii. 154 The distilled water hereof, that is drawn forth with a Glasse-Still. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 88 Several Glass-Trunks, or Cylindrical Glass-Tubes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 36 Take a small Glass-Cane about a foot long, seal up one end. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 269 A kind of Glass-bottles that hold each of them three or four pints. *c* 1678 *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 169 Neither the glass penns nor any other sorts are neare soe good [as steel pens]. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 6, I was a dirty glass-bottle-house boy, sleeping in the ashes. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 245 Some .. use the Glass Stopple instead of the Cork. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 439 If care be taken.. to break the largest lumps with a glass-pestle or spatula. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 574 By boiling concentrated sulphuric acid in a glass vessel. 1853 *Househ. Words* 11 June 353/2 There is (or was) a famous glass-bead factory at Murano. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 101 Small bottles .. closely fitted with glass stoppers. 1865 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* viii. (1871) 185 Glass lenses were employed to concentrate the rays.

b. Glazed, having pieces or panes of glass set in a frame. Cf. GLASS-CASE, -COACH, -HOUSE, etc.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 308 A turret of stone .. hauing a great glasse-lanthorne in the toppe .. with a great copper pan in the midst to holde oile, with twenty lights in it. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 128 The bees have made it their first work to line that glass-hive, with a crust of wax, that they might work and not be discerned. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 You may..have early Sallets on the Hot-Bed, and under Glass Frames and Bells. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 116 Every Coffee-House is Illuminated .. without by a fine Glass-Lanthorn. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 208 He can look through a glass-door at the German Curiosity-chamber within. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 75 Peas or beans .. such as are forced and require glass frames to protect them. 1845 JAMES *Smuggler* III. 129 Sir Robert Croyland they found looking out of the glass-door. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 240 Our glass-porch entrance at Albury. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/2 'We work in a glass hive', said the late Lord Russell many years ago.

15. General comb.: **a.** attributive, as *glass business, -line, -shop, trade*.

1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 330, I am 32 years of age, a widow, in the *glass line, in London. 1823 *Ibid.* (1824) 211 He..is himself in the glass line..but is, at present, out of business. 1639 CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* I. iii, Would doe as much harme in a Kingdome, as a monkey in a *Glasse-shop.

b. objective, as *glass-beveller, -embosser, -engraver, -grinder, -maker, -mender, -painter, -polisher, -seller, -silverer, -stainer*; *glass-annealing* (in quot. *attrib.*), *-bevelling, -colouring, -embossing, -engraving, -gilding, -grinding, -making, -painting, -silvering, -soldering, -spinning, -staining* vbl. sbs. Also GLASS-CUTTER, -CUTTING.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Glass annealing furnace. 1891 *Daily News* 16 June 6/6 Delegates..representing the *glass-bevellers of the London and provincial branches. *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 3/6 Employers who are interested in *glass-bevelling. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Glass-coloring*, tinting glass by incorporating metallic oxides in its substance. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Glass-embosser*, an ornamenter of glass. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 3/1 The girls and women working in the .. *glass-embossing room. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Glass-engraver*, a workman who cuts figures on glass. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Glass-engraving*. 1811 *Self Instructor* 529 The most important secret in *glass-gilding. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1744) I. 255/2 The *glass grinders often complain of the trouble they meet with in separating such bodies. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 113/1 The glass grinders assembled in a body to petition parliament for an augmentation of their wages. 1795 ASH, Suppl., **Glass-grinding*. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 55 One that was, a *Glassemaker in deede. 1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 44 A certain stone, with which our glass-makers whiten their vessels. 1611 COTGR., *Vitrerie*, a glasing or *Glasse-making. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 44 Glass-making was certainly known to the Egyptians. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* iii. 21 When the smith and the *glassemender driue theire white and fury fires. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. vi. 126 He [Marc Willems] made designs for most of the painters, *glass-painters and arras-makers of his time. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 110 Miniature and *glass-painting..and similar .. graceful branches of art. 1897 *Daily News* 13 May 8/5 T. A., *glass-polisher, pleaded guilty to [etc.]. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* II. v. xv. 240/2 The *Glass-Sellers in London were much aggrieved at this. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Glass-silverer*, one who coats glass with quicksilver for mirrors, &c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Glass-silvering*, glass for mirrors or ornamentation is silvered by one of two methods. *Ibid.*, **Glass-soldering*. *Ibid.*, **Glass-spinning*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Glass-stainer*. See *Glass-painter*. *Ibid.*, **Glass-staining*, the process of colouring or painting glass.

c. similative, as *glass-clear* (cf. OE. *glæs-hluttor*), *-coloured, -green, hard* adjs.; also *glass-like* adj. and adv.

1890 *Dominion Illustr.* Christm. No., A lakelet whose water was waveless and *glass-clear. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 174 It was sprinkled over with hyaline or *glass-colour'd dust. 1790 A. WILSON *Hardyknute* Poet. Wks. (1846) 136 Loose from his side a *glass-green horn he drew. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 243 Round bars of *glass-hard steel. 1889 *Nature* 7 Nov. 12 If steel has to be made glass-hard..mercury is used. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 309 How he swells, And breaks with *glass-like choller. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 180 Sometimes would hee..cast a glasse of comfort on him, but glasse-like was it brittle. 1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 208 For by example most we sinn'd before, And glass-like clearness mix'd with frailty bore. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 190 The Mirror Broad..may not be always so smooth and glass-like as when we saw it.

d. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *glass-bowled, -built, -covered, -legged, -panelled* adjs.

1891 *Daily News* 28 May 6/1 That was with a *glass-bowled lamp, whereas this was a brass and copper one. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard., Econ. Veg.* IV, In *glass-built fanes. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 1/1 There is a spacious balcony, which opens into a *glass-covered gallery. 1824 *Body & Soul* (ed. 4) I. 42 The *glass-legged stool of an electrifying apparatus. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 5/1 A *glass-panelled hearse drawn by four horses.

16. Special comb.: **glass-artist**, one who designs coloured or stained glass windows; **glass-ball**, a ball made of glass, used as an ornament or toy, a mark for shooting at, etc.; † **glass-band**, one of the strips of lead for securing the panes of glass in a window; **glass-bell** = BELL-GLASS; † **glass-belly**, a bellied glass flask, serving the purpose of a retort; **glass-blower**, one who blows and fashions glass; so **glass-blowing** *vbl. sb.*; **glass-breaker** *Sc.*, ? a tippler; **glass-calm**, a calm when the sea is smooth as glass; **glass-cavity**, a cavity in a mineral filled with a glassy substance; **glass-chalcedony, -chord** (see quots.); **glass-crab**, the larva of a palinuroid or scyllaroid shrimp; **glass-culture**, culture of fruit, etc. under glass; **glass-cupboard**, a glazed book-case; **glass-drop** = DROP *sb.* 10 b; **glass-dust**, powdered glass, used for grinding and polishing; **glass-eel, -enamel** (see quots.); **glass-faced** *a.*, reflecting, like a mirror, the looks of another; **glass-furnace**, a furnace in which the materials of glass are fused; **glass-gall**, a whitish salt scum cast up from glass in a state of fusion; **glass-gazing** *a.*, given to contemplating oneself in a mirror; † **glass-gilt** *a.*, thinly coated with a glassy surface; **glass-glazed** *a.*, (of pottery) having a glaze of substantial thickness; **glass-grenade**, a grenade with case made of glass instead of metal; **glass-height-gauge**, an instrument for measuring the height of watch-glasses; † **glass-helmet**, a glass covering used by early chemists as a protection for the head; **glass-metal**, glass in a state of fusion; **glass-mosaic, -mould, nautilus** (see quots.); † **glass-ore**, a rich kind of silver ore; **glass-organist**, ? a performer on the musical glasses; **glass-oven** (see quot.); **glass-paper**, paper covered with finely-powdered glass for polishing or smoothing wood, bone, etc.: so **glass-paper** *v.*, to rub or polish with glass-paper; **glass-plate**, † (*a*) (see quot. 1642); (*b*) a sheet of glass; **glass-pock, -pox**, an eruptive disease, *Varicella coniformis*; **glass-porcelain** (see quot.); **glass-pot**, a pot or crucible used for fusing the materials of glass in a glass-furnace; **glass-press, -proof** (see quots.); **glass-rope** (**sponge**), the genus HYALONEMA; † **glass-salt** = *glass-gall*; **glass-sand**, sand used in the manufacture of glass; † **glass-set** *a.*, put into shape before a mirror; **glass-shaped** *a.*, shaped like a drinking-glass, cyathiform; **glass-shell**, a name given to certain molluscs (see quots.); **glass-shrimp**, a larval form of certain stomato-

podous crustaceans; **glass-slag**, the refuse of glass-manufacture; **glass-snail**, a snail of the genus *Vitrina*, having a thin translucent shell; **glass-snake**, (*a*) a large limbless lizard, *Ophiosaurus ventralis*, with a very brittle tail, common in the southern U.S.; (*b*) a lizard of the genus *Pseudopus*; **glass-soap**, a name given, in glass-making, to peroxide of manganese (see quot.); **glass-sponge** = *glass-rope sponge* (above); †**glass-stone**, a kind of transparent stone, ? mica; also ? Brazilian pebble; **glass-tinner**, the workman who applies tin-foil to mirror-plates; **glass-ware**, articles made of glass; †**glass-weed** = GLASS-WORT; **glass-wool** (see quot.); **glass-worm**, the glow-worm (cf. *glare-, glaze-worm*); † **glass-wright** = GLAZIER.

1889 H. A. DODDS *Rep. Paris Exhib.* 7 The *glass-artist ..when he designs a window, frankly recognizes these restrictions. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 22 It is full of Lamps, and curiosities in *glass balls, of which one, for instance, contains a little galley. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Glass-balls*, .. circular or otherwise shaped hollow vessels of glass coloured within so as to imitate the semi-pellucid gems. 1880 *New Virginians* II. 223 There are also hunting and fishing clubs, and glass-ball matches. 1577 in *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 67 The said erle furnesand *glasbandis, soilburdis, lyme, and sand. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 68 Over it hang a *Glasse-bell. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 309 We must sow upon it, under Glass-Bells, some good bright Curled Lettuce. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, Wert thou..covered up within the largest imaginable Glass-bell. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Balneum Mariæ*, is a way of distilling with a *glass-belly, holding the ingredients put into a vessel of water. *c*1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Broche makers, *glas blowers. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 139 A Venetian glass-blower swept you a curve of crystal from the end of his pipe. ?1829 *Loud. Encycl.* X. 230/2 *Glass-blowing is the art of forming vessels of glass. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, I think we had better lie down, Captain, if ye're no agreeable to another cheerer. But troth, ye're nae *glass-breaker; and neither am I. 1893 *Times* 3 July 11/1 There was a *glass calm down the Renfrew and Ayrshire shores. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 6/7 A glass calm set in which stayed the cutter. 1857 SORBY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XIV. 466 It appears to me that we cannot do better than adopt a term analogous to that so generally adopted for fluid-filled cavities, and call these glass-filled cavities *glass-cavities. 1874 WARD *ibid.* XXXI. 397 The augite crystals present many glass-cavities. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., *Glass-Chalcedony*, a mixture of several ingredients, with the common matter of glass, will make it represent the semi-opake gems, the jaspers, agates, chalcedonies, &c. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus., *Glass chord*, a clavier instrument, mounted with glass bars instead of strings. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Glass-crab*, the name given to species of the genus Phyllosoma which are as transparent nearly as glass. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 356 The Glass-crabs, or Phyllosomata are singular marine pelagic crustacea. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 55 *Loricata* .. the young forming the 'glass crabs', which formerly, under the name *Phyllosoma*, were regarded as adults. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 14/1 *Glass culture is also now so cheap. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 328 Folio's and other volumes .. on the advanc'd shelves or *glass-cupboards of the lady's closets. 1662 *Glass Drops [see DROP *sb.* 10 b]. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 137 The scattering about of the Particles of the Glass-drop, is owing to [etc.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 264 We..in *glasse-dust did commence To draw the round Earth's fair circumference. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 267 The *Glass-Eel, or Small-Head. (*Leptocephalus*, Sp.). This is one of the most extraordinary and paradoxical fishes the ocean affords. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., *Glass-enamel*, a semi-lucid or an opaque glass, which owes its milkiness to the addition of binoxide of tin. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 58 The *glasse-fac'd Flatterer. 1632 SHERWOOD, A *Glasse-furnace, *verriere*. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The glowing heat of a glass furnace. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 69/1 Take *glassegaule, or Cristalle. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 246 Mingle it with fluss, and a little Glass-galls. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 166 A white porous scum, known by the name of sandiver or glass-gall, rises through the mass. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 19 A..whoreson *glasse-gazing super-serviceable finicall Rogue. *c* 1684 *Frost of* 1683–4 (Percy Soc.) 28 Whilst on its *glass gilt face strange buildings stand. 1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol., *Glass-glazed wares*. 1664 EVELYN *Mem.* 4 Feb., I had discourse with the King about an invention of *glass-grenades. 1884 *Glass-height guage* [see sense 9]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 64 The wide Orifice (which in common *Glass-Helmets is the onely one). *a* 1626 BACON *Phys. Rem.* Wks. 1827 VII. 191 Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glass-metal. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art, *Glass-mosaic*, a modern Italian work in imitation of the antique .. formed of small squares of coloured glass..and used for brooches [etc.]. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 178 The introduction of.. glass mosaic on the tombs of the builder and rebuilder of the Abbey. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., *Glass-mold*, a metallic shaping-box in which glass is pressed or blown to form. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 294/1 The shells of this genus [Carinaria] were formerly known to collectors under the name of.. '*Glass Nautilus'. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. ii. 5 *Glass-Oars (as the cheifest of the leaden Coloured Oars) almost to be compared to the best digested Silver. 1759 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 22 The fire is said to have begun in the chamber of that poor *glass-organist who lodged at a coffee-house in Swithin's Alley. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., *Glass-oven*, a heated chamber in which just-made glass in sheets or ware is placed to cool gradually. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 97 This being done, the work may be cleaned off with a piece of *glass-paper. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 84/1 Take a sheet of the finest glass-paper, and when the first coating of varnish is perfectly dry, *glass-paper the whole surface, and make it smooth as before. 1642 *Rates Merchandize* 29 *Glasse plates or sights for looking glasses unfyled. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 579 In forming glass-plates by the extension of a cylinder into a plane, the workman first [etc.]. 1858 B. RIDGE *Health & Dis.* 118 The superfluity of the acid and acrid materials in children will beget *glass-pock. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 603 The patient had in his youth suffered from scarlatina and 'glass-pox'. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., *Glass porcelain*, the name given by many to a modern invention of imitating the china ware with glass. *Ibid., *Glass Pots*. 1819 BRANDE *Chem.* (1841) 1039 The glass-pots are placed round a dome-shaped furnace .. there are generally six in each furnace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., *Glass-press*, a device to apply pressure to glass in a mold while in a plastic state. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, *Glass proofs*, see *Bologna Phials. *Bologna Phials* or *Proofs* are small round bottles of unannealed glass, which fly to pieces directly anything angular is dropped into them. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 86 Hyalonemas, or *glass-rope sponges. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. v. § 21 Of Sandiver, or *Glass Salt. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* 139 The *glass-sand used in this country is chiefly derived from the Eocene beds of the Isle of Wight, and from the sand-dunes on the borders of the Bristol Channel. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Then Mato comes with his new *glasse-set face. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 201 Male, nectary in the centre; *glass-shaped. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Glass-shaped.* See *Cyathiformis*. 1851 GOSSE *Zool.* 220 *Glass shells (a. *Hyalea tridentata*; b. *Cleodora pyramidata*). 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Glass-shell*, species of Hyalea, whose shells look as if they had been blown out of the thinnest glass. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v., Glass shell = *Carinaria*, belongs to Gasteropoda. *Ibid., *Glass shrimp* = Erichthus. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 113 *Glasse-slage is a liquid materiall of a glassie substance. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 408 *Glass-slag*. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 163 *Glass-snail. 1736 MORTIMER *Nat. Hist. Carolina* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 238 *Cæcilia maculata*: The *Glass-Snake. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 221 The glass snake..A small blow with a stick will separate the body, not only at the place struck, but at two or three other places, the muscles being articulated in a singular manner, quite through to the vertebra. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 434 *Pseudopus gracilis*, the Khasya glass-snake .. inhabiting the Khasya Hills of India. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 148 Black oxide of manganese has long been used for clearing glass from any foul colour which it might accidentally possess through the impurity of the alkali employed..This property..occasioned it to be anciently known as *glass soap. 1875 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 42 *Glass-sponges. 1884 tr. *J. J. Rein's Japan* 486 The well-known glass-sponge (Hyalonema Sieboldi). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 54 The hither part [of Spain] aboundeth besides with stone glasses, or *glasse stones [orig. *specularibus lapidibus*]. *Ibid.* II. 595 The best plastre .. is .. made of the Talc or the glasse stone aforesaid. 1642 *Rates Merchandize* 29 Glasse stone, plates, for spectacles rough the dozen oo. 13. 04. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 592 The *glass-tinner .. taking a sheet of tinfoil adapted to his purpose .. spreads it on the table, and applies it closely with a brush. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 267 'Glass ware from Sturbridge. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 225 He was a poor man, who had laid out the little money he possessed in a basket of glassware. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 37 It maye be called also *Glaswede, because the ashe of it serve to make glas with. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 101 A Plant .. which the Botanists call Kali..and we..Glass-weed. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., *Glass-wool*, glass spun out to a very fine fibre. Used in the filtration of acids. 1552 HULOET, *Glasse worme or grene worme, whiche shyneth in the nyghte wyth a glasse lyke golde, *cantharis, cantharida*. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 976 In English, Glow-worm, Shine-worm, Glass-worm. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/1 *Glasse wryte .. *vitrarius*. 1627 *Dumbarton Burgh Rec.* in J. Irving *Hist. Dumbartonsh.* (1860) 478 Thay ordanit the glasswryt mak up a new glas to the Tolbooth in the loist windo.

† **Glass**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *glas, glais*.] A resounding noise.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 158/1 A Glasse of ringynge or trumpynge, *classicum*.

† **Glass**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also **glase**. [perh. f. GLASS *sb.*[1]; but cf. Welsh *glas*, grey.]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xiii. 11 b, The thyrde is of a glasse or a greenyshe colour. *Ibid.* xciv. 37 Some [men] hath glase and dankyshe skynnes.

Glass (glas), *v.* [f. GLASS *sb.*[1]; cf. GLAZE *v.*[1], which represents an equivalent older formation.]

1. *trans.* To fit or fill in with glass; = GLAZE *v.*[1] Now *rare*.

1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 1 To master glasier for glassynge the wyndous. 1599 MINSHEU, To Glasse or glaze. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devonshire* I. (1662) 257 The Lady glassing the Window in her husbands absence..caused one child more then she then had, to be set up. 1665 BP. COSIN *Corresp.* (Surtees) II. 114 Are the windows well and fairly glassed, the floor..well and even layd? 18.. CLOUGH *Poems & Rem.* (1869) II. 97 [The sun] Southwestering now, thro' windows plainly glassed. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Glass v.* to glaze. Glassing the windows is to put the panes into their frames.

2. To protect by a covering of glass, to enclose or case in glass (*rare*). Also (*nonce-use*), to keep *away* (from the air) by enclosing in glass.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 244 As Iewels in Christall for some Prince to buy. Who tendring their own worth from whence they were glast, Did point out to buy them along as you past. 1799–1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IX. 88 Tranquil almost and careless as a flower Glassed in a green-house. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 863/1 As if a boy were an orchid or other frail exotic to be glassed away from the rough air of manhood.

† **b.** To put into a glass vessel for the purpose of storing or keeping, to bottle. Also *glass up*.

1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 155 When your Quinces are clear .. glass them up, and when they are cold, paper them and keep them in a Stove. *Ibid.* 182 When the Syrup will jelly and the Oranges look clear, they are enough; then glass them with the holes uppermost, and pour the Syrup upon them.

c. To put (bees) into a glass hive.

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 108, I endeavoured to prevent such an increase by glassing them; but many of the stocks warmed before the glasses or small hives were full.

† **3.** To cover with a vitreous or glass-like surface; = GLAZE *v.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful Newes* I. (1596) 8 In siluer, Glasse or Tinne [vessels], or any other things glassed. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 80 In an earthen [vessel] well glassed. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* v. v. 170 Make a vessel of potters earth..glassed within with glass. 1661 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* I. 58, I have observ'd little Grains of Silver to lie hid in the small Cavities (perhaps glass'd over by a vitrifying heat) in Crucibles, wherein Silver has been long kept in Fusion.

b. said of frost. *rare*.

1880 *Echo* 11 Dec. 2/6 Streams..glassed with ice. 1890 *Boy's Own Paper* 11 Jan. 230/1 The hedgerows..were glassed with most amazing traceries in diamond arabesque.

c. To make (the eye) glassy. (Cf. GLAZE *v.*[1] 6.)

1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iv. *Spiritual Laws*, What he is engraves itself on his face .. His vice glasses his eye, demeans his cheek.

4. To set (an object, oneself) before a mirror or other reflecting surface, so as to cause an image to be reflected; also to view the reflection of, see as in a mirror. Often *refl.* Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 147 Me-thinkes I am partaker of thy passion, And in thy case doe glasse mine owne debilitie. *Ibid.* III. 358 He had lifted vp his face to glasse himselfe in her faire eyes. *c* 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 17 O pooles..Where Saints reioyce to glasse their glorious face. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 38 Whose infinite puissance .. we are partly able to glass and see as it were by reflection. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxxiii, Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempests. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 559 Many of his contemporaries aimed at glassing themselves in his mirror, and becoming his echoes. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Youth Nat.* 38 Helicon glassed in the lake Its firs. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 7 All which images Concentred in the picture, glassed themselves Before my meditative childhood. 1887 GISSING *Thyrza* I. i 7 The opposite slopes glassed themselves in the deep dark water.

b. Of a mirror or reflecting surface: To reflect, give back an image of.

a 1628 F. GREVILLE BROOKE *Cælica* Poems (1633) 220 Let my present thoughts be glassed In the thoughts which you have passed. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 26 Thy calm clear brow, Wherein is glass'd serenity of soul. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. iii. 92 His serene mind could glass a fair image without feeling its depths troubled by the reflection. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustum* 573 Never more Shall the lake glass her, flying over it. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. viii. 152 Both looked attractive as glassed back by the faithful reflector.

5. *techn.* To dress (leather) with a glassing-jack or glassing-machine. Also to *glass out*.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/1 The hides are .. again 'glassed'. They are 'filled' with paste, glassed in the paste. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 268 For the morocco or lining finisher it [a machine] will glaze, roll, pebble and glass out.

6. *intr.* To glisten like glass. *nonce-use*.

1896 *Atlantic Monthly* May 607/1 Below them the river glassed and gleamed in its crooked bed.

Glass case.

1. (as two words). A case with the upper part made chiefly of glass, so that the objects contained may be seen but not handled. (The first quot. may belong to 2.)

1649 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220, I give vnto my daughter Mary Chapman .. a glascase, a leafe table [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ₱ 5 The China Figure of a Lady in the Glass-Case. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ix. 74 She .. decorated waxen dolls of him and of herself to be exhibited in glass-cases in Westminster-Abbey. 1834 T. MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 103 [A temple] that deserves to be carved in ivory, and put into a glass case. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1870) II. 357 His veritable cardinal's hat, in a richly ornamented glass case.

† **b.** *Gardening.* A garden-frame. *Obs.*

1819 REES *Cycl., Glass-case*.

c. *jocosely.* A place partitioned off with glass or glazed panels.

1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 388, I saw him in one of the glass-cases at church; .. his majesty looked at me very hard. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. x, Having on previous occasions awaited that gentleman successively in a hall, a glass case, a waiting-room [etc.].

2. Gla·ss-case. A case to hold glass-ware.

1734 *Hope's Minor Practicks* 540 App., A Glass-case for Drinking-glasses.

Gla·ss-cloth.

1. A linen cloth used for drying glass-ware; also as a background for embroidery (see quot. 1882).

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 512 Plain and checked glass-cloths. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Glass cloths*..have been..much adopted for the purpose of embroidery, as well as for aprons and chair covers. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/3 Narrow width towellings, glass cloths, and the like.

2. A woven fabric made of fine-spun glass thread. (Only as two words.)

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Glass cloth* .. manufactories for the production of ecclesiastical decorative fabrics composed of glass fibre are in operation in Austria, France and Italy.

3. Cloth covered with powdered glass, used like sand-paper for smoothing or polishing.

1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 407/1 Polishing Bullocks' Horns. Well scrape with glass or steel scraper, afterwards with finest glass-cloth.

†Glass-coach. *Obs.* The name originally given to a coach with glass windows, as distinguished from those which were unglazed (cf. e.g. *curtain-coach*); esp. applied to a 'private' coach let out for hire, as distinguished from those on public stands.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Aug., Abroad to White Hall in a hackney-coach with Sir W. Pen..we were forced to leap out .. Query, whether a glass-coach would have permitted us to have made the escape. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2487/4 A Glass Coach, Lin'd within with rich Figur'd Velvet..is to be sold. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4224/3 Three Hackney Glass Coaches..are to be sold. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 5942/3 Gentlemen..may have a Glass-Coach or Chariot, instead of a Curtain Coach. 1831 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* I. 243 At seven, the glass coach which I had ordered for myself and some of my friends came to the door. 1839 *Sat. Mag.* Aug. Supp. 87/1 Glass-coaches are a kind of private coach kept by persons who let them out generally for the day or half-day; and they are considered a grade higher in rank than hackney-coaches. 1844 J. F. COOPER *M. Wallingford* x, Hackney-coaches .. are not admitted into the English parks. Glass-coaches are; meaning by this term .. hired carriages that do not go on stands. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxiv, Glass-coach after glass-coach deposited its burden of ladies. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* (1890) 17 When middle-class people went to the play .. they performed the operation in what was called a glass coach.

Gla·ss-cu·tter.

1. One whose occupation it is to cut glass (e.g. to sizes for glazing), or to ornament glass-ware by grinding.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 156 The London Glass-cutters..have their Rules Centesimally divided. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 303 The grinding of glass, or frosting it..forms a branch of the glass-cutter's art. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 140 The glass-cutter works at a frame, in which a thin iron wheel..derives its cutting grittiness from a mixture of sand and water..As the wheel spins the glass is held against its edge and slowly cut into.

2. A tool for cutting glass; a glazier's diamond. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1692. 751 On examining the glass-cutter it will be noticed that there are notches of different widths in it. 1892 *Daily News* 13 July 7/3 Stealing therein 37 glaziers' diamond glass-cutters.

So **Glass-cutting** *vbl. sb.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 595 Glass cutting and grinding.

Glassed (glast), *ppl. a.* [f. GLASS *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Glazed, covered with a glaze. *Obs.*

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful Newes* I. (1596) 8 It is not conuenient .. to bee kept in any other vessel then in siluer, Glasse or Tinne, or any other thing glassed. *Ibid.* 16 When it is cold, let it be strained into a glassed vessel.

b. *Glassed-in*: fitted with glass, glazed.

1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* III. iii. 250 These [stern] galleries began to be discarded..for closed glassed-in sternlights.

2. Poured into glasses.

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xl. Poems (1889) 533 Sherry in silver, hock in gold, or glass'd champagne?

Gla·ssen, gla·zen, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *arch.* Forms: α. 1 glæsen, 2 glesen, 4–7 glasen, 4–6 glasyn(e, (4 glasun, 6 glasin(g, glason), 7– glazen. β. 5–6 glassin, (6 -yn), 6–7, 9 *dial.* glassen. [OE. *glæsen*, f. *glæs* GLASS *sb.*[1] + -EN; OHG. had *glestîn*:—**glastno*-, but the absence of umlaut in the OE. word shows that it was a new formation or refashioned after the sb. The β-forms represent a second new formation in the 15th c.]

1. Made of glass. Also *fig.*

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 Þonne wæs onġean ðyssum wæterscipe glæsen fæt on seolfrenre racentæġe ahangen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þe sunne scineð þurh þe glesne ehþurl. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 171 Thei gyuen hym agayne a glasen houve. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xv. 2, I siġe as a glasen se mengid with fijr. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 190 In a glasen vessel. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 115 A little glasen Toune. 16.. SEMPILL *Picktooth for Pope* in *Harp of Renfrewsh.* Ser. II. (1873) 17 Such glazen arguments will bide no hammer. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 119 Closed up..in a glazen womb sealed with Hermes seales. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 207 To prepare the glazen sea of his righteousness.

β. 1516 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 73 Item for y[e] mendyng off y[r] glassyn wyndowys..ij[s.] vi[d.] 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 20 Some use..glassen limbeckes. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 270 Who for a recompence gaue them kniues and glassen Beades. 1642 *Remonstr. Ch. Irel.* 49 The King..rode disguised, and had glassen eyes, because he would not be knowne. 1662 J. CHANDLER tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 75 Fill a glassen and great Bottle with pieces of Ice. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 185 We have also an Experiment of Glassen-Hives, published by Mr. Hartlib in his Common-wealth of Bees. 1865 WH. STOKES in *Voy. Bran* (1895) 220 A glassen veil between them. *Ibid.* 221 The City, and seven glassen walls around it. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Glassen.*

†b. Sc. *Glassen-work*: window-glazing. Also *glassen-, glazen-wright*, a glazier. *Obs.*

[1379 *Nottingham Bor. Rec.* I. 204 John Glasenwryghte.] 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 46 To ane glasyn wricht in the Abbay, for a wyndow to the Qwenis chalmire. 1497 *Ibid.* 364 In payment of the glassin werk. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 15 Glasing wrichtis, goldsmythis, and lapidaris. 1577 in *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 67 George Elphinstoun glasin-wricht, burges of Glasgow. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 540/2 Cowperis, glassinwrichtis.

2. Resembling glass. Of eyes: Glassy, glazed.

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Ch.* p. xxxv, So oure Lord þe Fadir of heuene hadde Mankynde in helle, þat was glasyne, þat is to seye, britil as glas. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 100 Thou approvest 3our capped maistres with a glasen glose. 1590 P. BURROUGH *Meth. Phisick* 241 Glasen fleume is the coldest of all other fleumes [cf. GLASSY 1]. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i, Old glazen eyes, He hath not reach'd his despair yet. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 371 Gray Horses, with glasen eyes, which are most swift, and which dare only meet Lions, when other Horses dare not abide the sight of Lions. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 14 They [bees] take such pains at the door in rubbing and wiping their glazen eyes, that they might the better discern their way forth and back. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inf.* XXXIII, That thou more willingly mayest rid the glazen tears from off my face.

β. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* XXXII. *Ep. to Friend* 135 [The palsied gamester] pursues The Dice with glassen eyes.

†Gla·ssen, gla·zen, *v. Obs.* [Extension of GLASS *v.*, GLAZE *v.*[1]; cf. -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To fit with glass, to glaze.

1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 171 The churche was glassened. 1664 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xv. (1876) 513 [In 1664 the council of Jedburgh employ a glazier for] 'glassening' [the school windows].

2. = GLAZE *v.*[1] 2.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 648 Oyl..is..imposed in a glass, or earthen vessel well glazened. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmoreld.* 76 Wadd or Black-Lead..it's now made use of to glazen and harden Crucibles. 1828 *Craven Gloss., Glazzen*, to glaze. 1849 *Teesdale Gloss., Glazen*, to glaze. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence **Gla·ssened, gla·zened** *ppl. a.* Also **Gla·ssener, gla·z(e)ner,** a glazier. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 20 Given to William Shadforth for servinge the glasner that day which he mended the windowes. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 40 Foure faire coulered and sumptuous glasened wyndowes. 1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 271 Given to the glaysner for repairing of the glas windowes. 1678 *Anct. Trades decayed* 16 Instead of a Perpetuana or a Shalloon to Lyne Mens Coats with, is used sometimes a Glazened Calico. 1728 JOHN HOBSON *Diary* 13 Aug. (Surtees 1877) 281 John Guest, glazener, of Barnsly. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xviii, It seemed as if a tear .. were gathering in his dry and glazened eye. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Glassener* (pronounced glazzener), a glazier. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Glazener*, a glazier.

Glassen, var. GLASSAN, coal-fish.

†Gla·ssery. *Obs.* Also **glasery** (e. [f. GLASS *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] Glazier's work and materials.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 83 Glassery. The best French Glasse wrought with good lead, well simmoned, is worth sixteen Pence a foot. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 70 Glasery. *Ibid.* 147 For Glassery, at Sixpence a Foot.

Glass eye.

†1. An eye-glass; usually *pl.*, spectacles, 'glasses'. (Cf. Sw. *glasögon*.) *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 174 Get thee glasse-eyes, and like a scuruy Politician, seeme to see the things thou dost not. 1639 DAVENPORT *New Trick* IV. i, Enter the Divell like a Gentleman, with glasse eyes. 1642 *Remonstr. Ch. Irel.* 5 His Highness was .. riding up and down disguised, and with glasse-eyes, desiring not to be discoverd. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 18 With a pair of Glass Eyes to clap on my Nose. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5925/3 He..wears a Glass Eye.

b. (See quot.)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Glass Eyes*, a nick name for one wearing spectacles.

2. A false eye made of glass (see also EYE *sb.*[1] 26).

1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 24, I have heard of *glass* Eyes being taken out of peoples heads, and put in agen, but never of *natural* Eyes before. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 3/2 When a glass eye fits the socket nicely, it moves with it.

3. *Farriery.* A species of blindness in horses.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* (1843) 167 Another species of blindness .. is Gutta Serena, commonly called *glass eye*. The pupil is more than usually dilated: it is immovable, and bright, and glassy.

4. A name given to **a.** a Jamaican thrush (*Turdus jamaicensis*), so called from its bluish-white glass-like iris; **b.** (See quot. 1884–5.)

1847 GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 143 My lad shot a male Glass-eye by the roadside at Cave. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 228 Wall-eyed pike .. glass-eye, and dory are names in which the largest of the American pike-perches (*Stizostedion vitreum*) rejoices.

Hence **Glass-eyed** *ppl. a.*

1889 *Century Dict., Glass-eyed*, having a white eye, or one which in some other respect, as texture or fixedness, is likened to glass or to a glass eye; wall-eyed; goggle-eyed. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 3/2 Are glass-eyed people fairly cheerful?

Glassful (gla·sful), *sb.* Pl. **glassfuls.** [f. GLASS *sb.*[1] + -FUL 2.] As much as fills a glass (sense 5).

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* V. v. (1891) 398 (*MS. Ca.*: see GLASS *sb.* 14) He..sende him glæs fulne wines.] 1663 SIR T. HERBERT *Mem. Chas. I* (1702) 133 The King..drank a small Glassful of Claret-Wine. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 258 Put into a Glass-full of Water. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 54 Then boil a Glass full of Milk. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xxxvii, About a liquid glassful will remain. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxi, Quilp..drank three small glass-fulls of the raw spirit.

†Gla·ssful, *a. Obs. rare*[1]. [f. GLASS *sb.*[1] + -FUL 1.] ? Mirror-like.

1606 MARSTON *Fawne* Epil., Mineruas glassefull shield.

Glasshe, obs. form of GLASS *sb.*[1]

Glass-house.

1. The building or works where glass is made.

1385 [see GLAZIER 1]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Vne voarrière*, a glasse house where glasses be made. *a* 1598 G. LONGE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 158 Other men erected .. divers Glasshouses in sundry parts of the Realm. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem. 8 We caus'd several such Glasses..to be blown at the Glass-house. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 98 Thou art as hot as a Glass-house. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 158 We could perceive the Volcano burning like the Flame of a Glass-house. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 325 [Savage] .. lay down..in the winter..among the ashes of a glass-house. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 The glass-houses are usually built in the form of a cone..The furnace is constructed in the centre of the area.

2. A building with walls and roof made chiefly of glass, *esp.* a greenhouse or conservatory.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 72/1 Glasshouses, in which plants might be grown in an artificial climate. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xxxiv, 'Is not this lovely? How superior to anything in our glass-houses.' 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 345/2 This exhibition .. will be held..in the spacious glasshouse erected in the gardens for the purpose.

Proverb. [*a* 1633 (see GLASS *sb.*[1] 1); cf. GLASS-WINDOW, quot. 1670.] 1869 HAZLITT *Proverbs* 400 They who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

b. A photographer's room with a glass roof.

1864 J. TOWLER *Silver Sunbeam* iii. 27 In many instances the artist has the privilege of superintending the construction of his glass house. *Ibid.* v. 43 The camera, which is situated in the darkest part of the glass-house.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *glass-house fire, furnace, man*; **glass-house pot** = *glass-pot* (in GLASS *sb.*[1] 16).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 7 The Fire burns from Generation to Generation, and has seen the *Glass-house Fires in and out above an Hundred times. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 121 Place it in a *glass-house furnace to digest and purify. 1764 *Low Life* 68 Stone-Sawyers, *Glass-House-Men and Men belonging to the Publick Lay-Stalls. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 490 The *glass-house pots are formed of the purest kinds of clay that can be procured. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 Glass-house pots have the figure of a truncated cone, with the narrow end undermost.

Glassier, obs. form of GLAZIER.

Glassily, Glassiness: see after GLASSY.

Glassin, var. GLOSSAN, coal-fish.

Glassing (gla·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GLASS, in various senses.

1617 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 349 The repairing, and glassin of the wyndoes, of the said kirk. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 195 This glassing of divine things by hieroglyphics and emblems in the fancy. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) A v b, The Tyling, Plaistering, Lead, and Glassing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Glassing* .. The operation of dressing leather on the grain side by a tool consisting of a glass slip set in a wooden handle. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 263 Machines for rolling, pebbling, glassing or polishing.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *glassing effect*; **†glassing board,** ? a board or table used by a glazier for his work; **glassing-jack, -machine,** machines used in dressing leather.

1544 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 18 To mr. glasyer for a *glassynge borde..xvjd. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 170 Along the lower portion [of the Iceberg] where you see the *glassing effects of the waves, there it resembles the rarest Sèvres vase .. so exquisitely fine is the polish. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Glassing Jack*,..a machine in which is fitted a plate glass slicker for polishing and smoothing leather. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 278/1 To further prepare the surface each one is held under a 'glassing-jack', a kind of bar or arm moving swiftly to and fro above a solid bed. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxvi. 458 The *glassing machine..is adapted for work on all kinds of upper leather, sheep, goat, and Morocco.

Glassite (gla·sait). [f. the name *Glass* + -ITE.] A member of the religious sect founded by the Rev. John Glass, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland (deposed in 1728). The Glassites are also called *Sandemanians*.

1772 J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* 29 Apr. (1827) III. 447 Seceders, Glassites, Nonjurors, and what not! 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 173 Their twofold title of Glassites or Sandemanians is derived from their founder, John Glass .. and Robert Sandeman, his son-in-law, who developed Glass's doctrine. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 730 The Sandemanians or Glassites are a Christian body in London. *attrib.* or *adj.* 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 784/2 A number of small churches were soon formed on Glassite principles.

Glassless (gla·slės), *a.* [f. GLASS *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no glass, without glass.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 87 The Great House .. whose glassless windows and dilapidated doors form [etc.]. 1884 J. PAYN *Canon's Ward* II. 84 A .. man, whose eyes shone..in the flaring glassless gas.

Gla·ss-man.

1. A dealer in glass-ware.

In 16–17th c. the hawking of glass was often a pretext for begging; see quots.

1597–8 *Act* 39 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 15 This Statute .. shall [not] extend .. to any such Glassemen as shalbe of good Behaviour, and do travaile in or through any Cuntry without begging, having lycense for their travayling. 1619 DALTON *Countr. Just.* xlvii. (1630) 123 All Pedlers, pettie Chapmen, Tinkers and Glassemen wandering abroad. 1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 592 Glass-mens Shops are not near so well furnisht as the Stationers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 535 ¶ 6, 7. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* i. (1745) 35 The Profit of Glasses..consists only in a small Present made by the Glass-man. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 7 Mr. Samuel Brooks, glass-man, in the Strand. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Glass-men*, wandering rogues or vagrants. 1 Jac. I. c. 7.

2. A man engaged in the making of glass.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. i. F 3 b, Where haue you greater Atheists then your Cookes? Or more prophane, or cholerick, then your Glasse-men? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 399 Fire doth it not [*sc.* doth not make men black], as wee see in Glassemen, that are continually about the Fire. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* p. xiii, In the Glassmans Trade, and Looking-glass makers. 1765 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 20 The glass-men tinge their glass green therewith. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 116 The glass-men of Newcastle once a year have a snail feast.

Glassock (glɑ·sɔk). *Sc. local.* [Cf. GLOSSAN.] The Coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.*

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 290 In summer, glassocks, or says, are got in great plenty. 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 7 (Jam.), When a year old, the coal-fish begins to blacken over the gills .. and we have then a new series of names..in Sutherland glassocks. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84 Moulrush and Black Pollack are other names [of the Coalfish], with Glassock.

Glass window. A window filled with glass.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 252 b, Yf thou se ony crucifix .. or suche other lyke picture in ony glaswyndowe. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 597/2 He..therby willingly suffred the deathe of sinne to entre into hys heart by the glasse windowes of hys eyen. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 43 The very Stancheons and Panes in the Glass-windows. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* Prol. 10 He grows to break glass-windows in the end. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 11 Who hath glass-windows of his own must take heed how he throws stones at his house. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xliv. 235 Walk in and see .. are not these fine new painted altar-pieces and glass-windows! 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, A light shining through the glass-window of the little parlour.

So † **Glass-windowed** *a.*

1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 55 Borne in her close and large glasse-window'd chaire.

Gla·ss-work.

1. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The works or factory where glass is made.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 770 They crush the Ashes into Lumps, ..And so sell them to the Venetians for their Glasse-workes. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 89 Here at Newcastle, is the finest quay in England .. from Tine-bridge all along Towere-wall, and almost to the glass-works, where is made window-glass. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Glass*, He ..set up a glass-work. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sturbridge*, A well-built town, much enriched by iron and glass works. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 175 Travelling on the Continent—as agent for a glass-work.

2. The manufacture of glass and glass-ware. Also, the fitting of glass, glazing.

1611 COTGR., *Vitrage*, Glasse, Glasse-worke or Glasing worke. 1662 MERRET tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* 1 The foundation of the Art of Glass-work. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Plumbers.—Wanted, few good men, used to Glass-work.

3. Vessels, utensils, and other articles made of glass; glass as a manufactured article.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 94 Glass-work, looking-glasses, and drinking-glasses. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Glass-case*, The front, top, and both ends being of glass-work. 1897 *Worc. County Express* 3 Apr., A particular class of work of a certain size, called small glass work.

4. *slang.* A method of cheating at cards by means of a small convex mirror concealed in the palm of the hand (Farmer *Slang* 1893).

So **Gla·ss-wo·rker,** one who works in glass or is engaged in the manufacture of glass.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Glass-worker's table*, a table fitted up with double bellows, blow-pipe, jet, lamp, &c. for the use of those who manufacture small articles in glass. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 91 It must be left to practical glass-workers to determine whether [etc.].

Glasswort (glɑ·swɜt). A name for certain plants containing a large amount of alkali, and on that account formerly used in the manufacture of glass. a. A plant of the genus *Salicornia*, esp. *S. herbacea*; called also *jointed glasswort.* b. *Salsola Kali*; called also *prickly glasswort.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxlvii. 429 *Salicornia*, Glasse-woort, or Saltwoort..The herbe is also called of diuers *Kali articulatum*, or iointed Glassewoort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1284 *Kali spinosum*, Prickly Glassewort. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 84 Fine sand, and the ashes of glassewort or fearne [the ingredients of glass]. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 71 The Salt of Glass-wort (called in England Barillia). 1775 R. TWISS *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 216 Ships loading wines, salt and glass-wort. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 397 The fleshy, jointed stems of the glass-wort. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 213 The much-branched but leafless glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*). 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 177 The salt-wort or glass-wort (*salsola kali*), grows freely on most of the shores.

Glassy (glɑ·si), *a.* In 4–6 **glasy**; 6–7 **glassie.** [f. GLASS *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].

Glassy is not phonetically identical with the earlier *glasy* (cf. GLAZY *a.* 1), but a distinct new formation.]

1. Having the nature or properties of glass, vitreous; resembling glass in any of its conspicuous properties; appearing as if made of glass.

† *Glassy phlegm*: (= med. L. *fleuma vitreum*, see quot. 1398).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. (1495) 94 Some flewmes ben glasy and ben soo callyd for liknesse of colour of glasse. 1530 PALSGR. 314/1 Glasye of the nature of glasse, *voierreux.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 102. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 64 They help the collick proceeding from a glassie tough flegme. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 168 Glassy actinolite. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 627 The glassy quartz retains its natural consistence. 1821 *Examiner* 172/1 Her singing .. used .. to be occasionally too hard and glassy. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The glassy pinnacles of the surrounding Alps. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 333 This lava..is remarkable for the glassy felspars which it contains. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 258 We had to quarry out the blocks [ice] in flinty, glassy lumps. 1854 GOSSE *Nat. Hist., Mollusca* 71 The shell is glassy and colourless.

b. *Glassy humour* (of the eye): now usually called the VITREOUS *humour* (see quot. 1727–41). *Glassy membrane* (see quot. 1885).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E iij b, Ye glasy humour that susteyneth & compryseth all the hyndre party of y' humour crystallyne. 1607 [see GLAZY *a.*]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. 54 *note*, The third..is called the glassie humour. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 178 Resembling the watry or glassie humours of the eye. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Humour*, The vitreous, or glassy humour, fills the posterior part of the eye; and is denominated from its resemblance of melted glass. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Glassy membrane*, a hyaline membrane immediately outside the outer root-sheath of the hair-follicle.

c. *Path.* Of a surface: Hard and lustrous.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 480 The surface [of a wound] continues glassy with a display of pale and flabby granulations. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/2 The skin is pale and glassy and stretched.

d. Of properties, etc.: Resembling what pertains to glass.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiv. 84 A Glassie Gray. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 150 The composition will .. appear of a most beautiful bright, and glassy nature. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. App. 273 The cool glassy look a snake always has. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* i, The glassy tinkle of water. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 493 The green glassy tints of the Viescher glacier.

† e. *fig.* Brittle or frail as glass. *Obs.*

[1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 473 It is called glassy because of the frailetie and bricklenes.] *a* 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 44 It is to be feared, that .. mens teaching will become glassie, bright and brittle. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxii. (1862) I. 209 Let them beware of glassy and slippery youth. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. vii. 181 Come let us..tell him of what weake and glassie matter he hath made us. 1649 T. FORD *Lusus Fort.* 43 Pleasures..fitly are they compared to a Sea of glasse..but alas! how soon is that glassie glory crack't! 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 306 Snapping short The glassy threads with which the Fancy weaves Her brittle toils.

2. Of the eye, etc.: Having a fixed unintelligent look, lacking fire or life, dull.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, Yet they be as Iargaunt as a pye Right pale cheared with a glasye eye. 1815 BYRON *Hebrew Mel., Saul*, Death stood all glassy in his fixed eye. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 28 Casting a glassy look about the apartment. 1832 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 237 His eyes have an odd glassy stare. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 144 Their fixed glassy eyes glare as if in anger.

3. Of water, etc.: a. Lustrous and transparent as glass. b. Having a surface like glass, smooth, unruffled. Hence also *glassy calm, quiet.*

1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xv. 2 And I sawe as it were a glassye see [1382 WYCLIF a glasen see, 1611 a sea of glasse], mingled with fyre. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 Her tresses gold, her eyes like glassie streames. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 619 The clear hyaline, the glassy sea. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 259 His conscience, like a glassy lake before, Lashed into foaming waves, begins to roar. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, Pointing to the glassy water, which, as it rose and fell, reflected the golden glow of the sky. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xix. 267 Stilled into a glassy calm. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 24 All the weary way From outer ocean unto glassy quiet here.

† 4. Of glass; made of or consisting of glass.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/1 Glasy, or glasyne, or made of glas, .. *vitreus.* 1548 tr. *Papius conc. Apoth.* in Recorde *Urin. Physick* (1651) 234 That the matter .. bee poured forth into a glassie dish or platter. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 21 The glassy globe that Merlin made. 1611 COTGR., *Monstre*,..the glassie box that stands on the stalls of Goldsmiths, Cutlers, &c. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. xi. 33 The Glassie part of this compounded Syphon. 1739 R. BULL tr. *Dedekind's Grobianus* 199 Of painted Earth a Vessel quickly take .. Or else a glassy Bowl, the brittler Ware. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 363 A glassy globe, in frame of ivory, prest.

5. *Comb.*, as *glassy-eyed, -headed, -smooth* adjs.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 500 Glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 618 A little glassy-headed hairless man. 1895 K. GRAHAME *Gold. Age* 183 A glassy-eyed, and stiff-kneed circle.

Hence **Gla·ssily** *adv.*; **Gla·ssiness.**

1611 COTGR., *Vitrification*, Glassinesse or the making of Glasse. 16.. PETTY in *Strat's Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 294 So Gum may give the Silk a glassiness, that is, may make it seem finer, as also stiffer. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxxi. 230 The glassiness (if I may be allowed the expression) of the surface throws, in my opinion, a false light on some parts of the picture. *a* 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and glassiness. 1811 *Self Instructor* 525 The frequent workings over of the crayons would cause glassiness. 1827 MOORE *Epicur.* viii. (1839) 67 Waters.. rolled glassily over the edge. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxiv. 251 He..did nothing but slightly bow, and look glassily about him. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 5 Glassily lisping, lisping low, lisping amorously. 1884 A. T. WISE in *Q. Jrnl. R. Meteorol. Soc.* Oct. 214 In contrast with the glassiness of its tranquil waters. 1891 S. J. DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in Lond.* 108 The brassiness of the crowns, and the glassiness of the jewels.

† **Gla·ster,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [? Altered form of GLISTER, suggested by GLASS.] *intr.* To glitter.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 21 An huge dragon glasterynge as glas. *Ibid.*, His eyne glastryd as sterrys be nyht.

† **Glaster,** *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* Also **glaister.** [Cf. GALSTRE.] *intr.* To bawl, hence to brag or boast.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 47 Sum glasteris, and thai gang at all for gayt woll. 1721 RAMSAY *Poems* I. Gloss., *Glaister*, to bawl or bark.

Glastonbury (glɑ·stənbəri). [A town in Somersetshire, famed for its abbey.] Used *attrib.* in **Glastonbury chair,** a kind of arm-chair, designed in imitation of 'the Abbot of Glastonbury's chair' preserved in the Bishop's Palace at Wells (see drawing in Litchfield *Hist. Furniture* 78); **Glastonbury thorn,** a variety of hawthorn (see quot. 1879).

a 1691 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 57 Mr. Anthony Hinton .. did inoculate .. a bud of Glastonbury Thorne, on a thorne at his farm-house at Wilton, which blossomes at Christmas as the other did. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Mespilus* .. The Glastenbury Thorn. 1853 *Cox & Sons' Acc. Ch. Ornaments*, etc. (1858) 17 Carved Glastonbury Chairs of the annexed design are manufactured at a very moderate price. 1868 EASTLAKE *Househ. Taste* ii. 57 As a rule, the 'Glastonbury' chairs and 'antique' bookcases sold in that venerable thoroughfare [Wardour St.] will prove .. to be nothing but gross libels on the style of art which they are supposed to represent. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. vi. 288 Seated in a Glastonbury chair within the shelter of the porch. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Glastonbury Thorn*, an early-flowering variety of *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, popularly supposed to have sprung up at Glastonbury from the staff of Joseph of Arimathea, and to produce its blossoms on Christmas-day.

‖ **Gla·stum.** [L., a. OCeltic **glaston*, represented by Ir. Gael. *glas*, Welsh *glas*, bluish or greenish grey.] The plant woad (*Isatis*).

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 1. 49 They smeered their face with an herbe called glastum..This glastum being like unto plantaine..is thought to bee that which is..called .. vulgarlie in Englishe wode. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 140 Dyers Woad or Glastum.

Glasy, -are, -er(e, obs. ff. GLASSY, GLAZIER.

Glasyn(e, var. GLASSEN *a.*

† **Glat,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. MDu. *glat* smooth (see GLAD).] Smooth.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 103 Thenne was his body also glat and slyper, that the wulf sholde haue none holde on hym.

Glat, Glath(e, obs. ff. GLEET *sb.*, GLAD.

† **Gla·ttering,** *ppl. a. Obs.*[−1] = CLATTERING.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 135 The Persians did not onely use their horses to the tingling sound of glattering armour,..but they [etc.].

Glau·ber. Also 9 **globar.** Short for GLAUBER'S SALT(S.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 374 Whether the bitterness proceeds from glauber, or muriated lime .. is not known. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 354, I hold in utter execration your sennas and globars.

Glauberite (glɔ̄·-, glɑu·bərəit). *Min.* [f. *Glauber* (see next) + -ITE.] Sulphate of calcium and sodium, found in white, grey, or reddish crystals, in association with salt rock.

1809 NICHOLSON *Jrnl.* XXIV. 65 The form of glauberite is that of an oblique prism. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 50 *Glauberite*, .. A diamictonic rock, composed of quartz, impregnated with slate. 1884 DANA *Min.* 627.

Glauber's salt, -s. Also **Glauber salt, -s.** [Named after Johann Rudolf *Glauber*, a German chemist (1604–1668).] Sulphate of sodium. (It was first artificially made by Glauber in 1656.)

1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 503 If drink become thick .. put in a little fix'd nitre or Glaubers salt. 1761 STERNE *Let.* 28 July, Lett. 1894 I. 52 If you had not [etc.]..the glauber-salts could not have hurt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 499 A dose or two of Glauber's salts, or some other cooling purge, may be taken. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 31 Glauber's salt, which consists of sulphuric acid and fossil alkali. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 29, I have ..tried Glauber salts in small doses of three ounces, with very great success. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xii. 357 A solution of common sulphate of soda or Glauber salt.

Glaucescence (glɔ̄se·sĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *glaucescence.*] The condition of being glaucescent.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 639 The green of the bill with a peculiar hoary glaucescence. 18.. *Gardener's Assistant* (Ogilvie), Destitute of glaucescence or bloom.

Glaucescent (glɔ̄se·sĕnt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *glauc-us* (see GLAUCOUS) + -ESCENT. Cf. F. *glaucescent, -ente.*] Somewhat glaucous.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1099 *Glaucescent* or *Glaucine*, having something of a bluish, hoary appearance. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 *Glaucescent*, verging upon or becoming glaucous.

Glaucic (glɔ̄·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Glaucium* name of a genus of papaveraceous plants (L. *glaucion* celandine) + -IC.] *Glaucic acid*, 'an acid obtained from *Glaucium luteum*, identical with *Fumaric acid*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Glaucic acid*, an acid procured from the teazle and scabious plants.

Glaucine (glɔ̄·sin), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *glauc-us* (see GLAUCOUS) + -INE.] = GLAUCESCENT.

1829 [see GLAUCESCENT]. Hence 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Glau·citate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *glaucitāre* to yelp: see -ATE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Glaucitate*, to cry like a whelpe. 1681 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Glaucodot (glɔ̄·kŏdɒt). *Min.* Also **glaucodote, glaukodot.** [Named by Breithaupt 1849 in Ger. form *glaukodot*; said to be f. Gr. γλαυκός (see GLAUCOUS) + δοτήρ giver, the mineral being used in making smalt.] A sulph-arsenide of cobalt and iron, occurring in tin-white, orthorhombic crystals.

1850 DANA *Min.* 474 Glaucodot..is essentially a cobaltic mispickel. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 154 Glaucodot or glaucodote.

Glaucolite (glɔ̄·kŏləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. γλαυκός (see GLAUCOUS) + -LITE.] A massive variety of wernerite of a bluish or greenish colour.

1827 in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. II. 463 *Glaucolite.* A new Mineral Species. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 320.

Glaucoma (glɔ̄kōu·mă). Also 7 glaucome. [a. Gr. γλαύκωμα, f. γλαυκός: see GLAUCOUS.] A disease of the eye, characterized by increased tension of the globe and gradual impairment or loss of vision. The word was formerly used to denote cataract (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 2 Physicians tels us of a disease in the eye, called a Glaucome, whereby it sees every thing coloured, as the distemper of the aqueous humour. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4185/3 An Obstruction in the Optick Nerves, and a Glaucoma. 1739 SHARP *Surg.* XXVIII. 159 Since..the Glaucoma is no other Disease than the Cataract. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 1 Primary glaucoma, though not rare, is one of the less common maladies of the eye. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Brissaud, in 1705, established by his dissections the distinction between true glaucoma..and ordinary cataract, showing that the former was a disease of the vitreous body, and the latter of the crystalline lens.

fig. 1886 MORGAN DIX *Gospel & Philos.* 113 The moral confusion and intellectual glaucoma of the day.

attrib. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 489 In the fifth glaucoma patient the affection was combined with old iritic and corneal trouble.

Glaucomatic (glɔ̄komæ·tik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to glaucoma.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 91 Who..can ever know how much of grey and how much of green went to make up the glaucomatic hue of Minerva's iris. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Glaucomatous (glɔ̄kōu·mătəs, glɔ̄kɒ·mătəs), **glaucomatose** (-ătōus), *a.* [f. mod.L. *glaucōmat-* (stem of GLAUCOMA) + -OUS, -OSE.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with glaucoma.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 161 A glaucomatous eye. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 299 A glaucomatous state of the eye always precedes by some days the moult. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Glaucomatosus*,.. glaucomatose, or glaucomatous. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 488 Symptoms indicative of recurring glaucomatous mischief.

Glauconi·ferous. [f. as next + -(I)FEROUS.] = GLAUCONITIC.

1852 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* VIII. 290 The glauconiferous crag, or the dark green shelly sand of Antwerp.

Glauconite (glɔ̄·kŏnəit). *Min.* [Named by Keferstein 1828 (in Ger. form *glaukonit*), f. Gr. γλαυκόν, neut. of γλαυκός adj. (see GLAUCOUS) + -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of iron, potassium, and other bases, commonly called green earth.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 387 Glauconite is employed as a colour by painters. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 179 The glauconite, or fire-stone of the chalk formation. 1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xvii. (ed. 6) 311 Marls and sands, often containing much green earth, called glauconite.

Hence **Glauconi·tic** *a.*, containing or resembling glauconite.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXI. 20 The Glauconitic sands—These sands are of a dark-green colour, and consist of glauconitic and arenaceous grains in a slightly argillaceous paste. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 289 The lower portion, termed the grey chalk..is generally slightly glauconitic at the base.

Glaucophane (glɔ̄·kŏfēin). *Min.* [Named by Haussmann 1845 (in Ger. form *glaukophan*); f. Gr. γλαυκό-ς (see GLAUCOUS) + -φανής shining, f. root of φαίνειν to show.] A mineral closely resembling Amphibole.

1849 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. VIII. 123 Glaucophane comes from the island of the Cyclades. 1882 [see GASTALDITE].

Glaucophyllous (glɔ̄kofi·ləs), *a.* [f. Gr. γλαυκός sea-green + φύλλον leaf + -OUS.] 'Having leaves of a sea-green or azure colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Glaucopicrine (glɔ̄·kopi·krəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. γλαυκό-ς (whence the botanical name *Glaucium*) + πικρός bitter + -INE.] A bitter alkaloid obtained from the root of alkaloid *Glaucium luteum.*

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Glaucose,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *glauc-us* + -OSE.] = GLAUCOUS.

1733 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 183 The Peculiarity in this Plant is its glaucose or frosty Heads. *Ibid.* 191 Its Leaves long, narrow, smooth and glaucose.

Glaucosis (glɔ̄kōu·sis). [a. Gr. γλαύκωσις, f. γλαυκός: see next + -OSIS.] 'The origination of *Glaucoma.* Also, blindness from *Glaucoma*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glaucoma*, or *Glaucosis*, a Fault in the Eye, when the Crystalline Humour is chang'd into a Gray, or Sky-colour. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Glaucous (glɔ̄·kəs), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *glauc-us* (a. Gr. γλαυκός) bluish-green or grey + -OUS.] Of a dull or pale green colour passing into greyish blue; *spec.* in *Bot.* covered with 'bloom'.

1671 RAY in *Rem.* (1760) 182 The Leaves are small, of a Glaucous Colour. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 118 A reddish stalk, generally clouded over with a glaucous mealiness. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* III. 26 The vigorous olive..Tower'd high, and spread its glaucous foliage wide. 1820 SHELLEY *Prom. Unbd.* II. i. 44 Under the glaucous caverns of old ocean. 1862 SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) I. 202 The eyes are small, and very glaucous grey. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 17 The leaves vary from bright or glaucous green to..brown, red or purple. 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. 270 The dark mountains..were seen through a glaucous mist. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 420 Eggs of both these birds sometimes show a peculiar glaucous cast, something like the 'bloom' on a grape. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 *Glaucous*, covered or whitened with a bloom, like that on a Cabbage leaf.

b. *Glaucous gull*: a name for *Larus glaucus*, from the colour of its plumage.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 310 *Glaucous Gull.* The Burgomaster of the Dutch. Back, shoulders, and wing-coverts, bluish cinereous. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iv. 58 The glaucous gull and the pretty kittiwake soared above our heads.

‖ **Glaucus** (glɔ̄·kŭs). [mod.L.; sense 1 echoes Pliny's use of L. *glaucus*, a. Gr. γλαῦκος, prob. a subst. use of γλαυκός adj. (see prec.); the other senses are direct applications of the L. adj.]

† 1. Some kind of fish. *Obs.*

c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* xv. in *Babees Bk.* 234 Glaucus is a whyte fissh that is but selden sene except in darke rayne weder. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bk.* 3 *Foles* Wks. 1843 I. 203 More bytterer thenne the gall of the fyshe glauca. 1598 *Epulario* G j, To dresse a glaucus or *corbo grosso* fish. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 16 A fish called Glaucus, whereof the male swalloweth up all the young ones when they are endangered .. and afterwards yeeldeth them forth again. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glaucus*, the Sea-stickling, a sort of Fish; also the Sea-Blewling.

2. The burgomaster gull (*Larus glaucus*).

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* III. II. 374 Glaucus Gull. *Larus glaucus.* 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* IX. XXXVII, The ravening glaucus [*foot-note* The *Larus Glaucus*, the great bird of prey in the Polar regions]. 1862 — *Str. Story* I. ii. 18 Rows of gigantic birds—ibis and vulture, and huge sea glaucus—glared at me.

3. 'A genus of nudibranchiate molluscs, found in the warmer latitudes, floating in the open sea, beautifully colored with blue' (Webster).

1847 in CRAIG. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 195 Glaucus. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sci.* (*c.* 1865) II. 29/1 The Glaucus, a beautiful little mollusc of the Indian Seas and Mediterranean, painted in blue and silver. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/1 The fantastic glaucus and luminous salpa.

† **Glau·cy,** *a. Obs. poet.* [irregularly f. L. *glauc-us* (see GLAUCOUS) + -Y 1.] Of a glaucous hue; sea-green.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Madrigal xvi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 398 Sleep Phœbus still, in glaucy Thetis' lap. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 42 Their gallies..Made glaucie Nereus groane, and seeme to shrinke.

† **Glau·dkin.** *Obs.* In 6 **glaudkyn.** [The word might be read as *glandkyn*, but the etymology is unknown.] Some kind of cloak or gown.

1518 *Househ. Accts. Hen. VIII* in Harl. MS. 2284 lf. 16 Delyuerd..xvii yerdes of yelowe cloth of gold for lynyng of a glaudkyn of purpull veluete opon veluete purled, for the kinges grace. *Ibid.*, Delyuerd..xxj yerdes quarter of white cloth of siluer, cutt and poynted opon cloth of gold, with a border of gold Richely enbrauded, for a glaudkyn with wyde slyves for the kinges grace. *Ibid.* lf. 25, lf. 33 b. ? 1527 in Harl. MS. 4217 leaves 2–4 (*headings*).

Glaum (glɔ̄m), *v. Sc.* Also **glam.** *intr.* To snatch *at* (a thing). Also, to make threatening movements.

1715 *Sherrifmuir* in *Jacobite Songs* (1887) 96 The cluds O' clans frae woods in tartan duds Wha glaum'd at kingdoms three, man. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 39 He beheld ilk bishop's claw Glaum at his fish and cleik them a'. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. iii. 26 He had fearful visions of bloody hands and glimmering daggers glaming over him from behind his curtains. 1823 ELIZA LOGAN *St. Johnstoun* III. vi. 145 He might hae glammed at our royal crown itsel'.

Glaum, Glaumerie: see GLAM 2, GLAMOURY.

Glaunce, glaunse, obs. forms of GLANCE *v.*

Glaur, Glave, vars. GLAR, GLAIVE.

† **Gla·ver,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also **glavir.** [Cf. CLAVER.] Chatter; loud noise.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1426 þenne such a glauerande [? *read* glaver and; *cf. next quot.*] glam of gedered rachchez Ros. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5504 And þar in an Ilee he heres A grete glauir & a glaam of grekin tongis.

† **Gla·ver,** *v. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; Ray *North-country Words* has an adj. '*glave* or *glafe*, smooth', of which this may be a derivative; see -ER 5. This is plausible with regard to the sense, but the genuineness of the adj. requires confirmation, and it has no obvious etymology, unless it be an altered adoption of ON. *glað-r* GLAD. Cf. the synonymous vb. GLOTHER. The Welsh *glafru* to flatter is prob. from English.]

1. *trans.* To flatter, deceive with flattery.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 688 þat takez not her lyfe in vayne Ne glauerez her nieȝbor wyth no gyle. 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* (Arb.) 23 Beare not a flattring tongue to glauer anie.

2. *intr.* To talk plausibly and deceitfully; to flatter. *To glaver on* or *upon*: to lavish blandishments upon.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 Hou-euer antecrist glauer, he letteþ not god to do his wille. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 75 They glauer and prayse it so moche that anone we synne in vaynglory. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E vj, It is a very french popish woeng, to sende hyther smooth tongued Simiers to glose and glauer & hold talk of mariage. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. xi. 322 He [Probus] was .. smiling also after a bitter sort; yea and glavering [L. *blandiens*] otherwhiles upon a man to do him harme. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* xix. (1652) 468 Those who will glaver upon you, and seem as if their hearts were with you. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 37 Partly to glaver and curry favour with the Pontifician party.

Hence † **Gla·vering** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Gla·verer.**

1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 256 He had bene falsely informed by his hired spyes, and other glosing glauerers. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. G iv b, Princes eyres corrupt with the gloriouse glavering of flatterers. 1598 MARSTON *Satyre* I. 137 For shame .. Leaue glauering on him in the peopled presse. 1689 J. SCOTT *Serm.* Wks. 1718 II. 87 To carry ourselves at an equal distance from contempt and haughtiness on the one hand and sneaking and glavering on the other. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1707) II. xi. 7 The hypocritick Cant And pious Glav'rings of a Saint.

Gla·vering, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. GLAVER *v.* + -ING 2.] That 'glavers'; deceitful, flattering.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 51 þat wicked folke..bigileþ hem of her good wiþ glauerynge wordes. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2538 Siche glauerande gomes greues me bot lyttille. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596 1423/1 The Chauncellor with a glauering and smiling countenance, called to the Bishop. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. (1602) F 3 b, Giue him warning, Admonition, to forsake his sawcy glauering Grace. 1670 STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* XXV. 242 A glavering tongue and seeming affection to our Neighbours good. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 90 A glavering Council is as dangerous on the one hand, as a wheedling Priest .. is on the other. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 121 Some slavish, glavering, flattering Parasite. 17.. FIELDING *Ess. Char. Men* Wks. 1771 VIII. 164 A constant, settled, glavering, sneering smile in the countenance, is so far from indicating goodness, that [etc.]. 1753 *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* (1756) II. 10 Drawn in by false Allurements and a glavering Smile. 1866 *Athenæum* 7 July 23/3 The doorkeeper is a wily, elderly Italian .. He..holds his face forwards, and looks down, with a steady glavering smile, or simper, in the corners of his mouth.

b. *fig.* of things.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 b, Such as in tymes past did persequute the Gospell of Christ..being seduced by glavering conceipt of colorable error. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Namless Cath.* 363 Whom this Censurer heere vouchsafeth to besmeare with his glauering balme.

† **Gla·very.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. GLAVER *v.* + -Y 3.] Flattery.

1584 BABINGTON *Frailty & Faith* (1596) 37 In all orations .. honest plainenesse was euer an argument of fauour and succour, and hollow smoothing glauerie a note of reproch.

Glavir, var. GLAVER, *sb.*, *Obs.*

† **Glawke,** *a. Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. *glauc-us.* See GLAUCOUS *a.*] Blue or grey.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xv, With eyen glawke, large, stepe, and great.

Glawnse, obs. form of GLANCE *v.*1

Glaxe: see GLAIKS.

† **Glay.** *Obs.* ? Altered form of GLAIVE.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* 31 b, I see full plaine, that some whose paine, haue hoorded riches great: By sodaine glay, are whipt away, for paines no fruite they get.

† **Glaye,** pseudo-dial. form of CLAY.

1575 *Gammer Gurton* I. ii, Gogs bones thys vylthy glaye has drest mee to bad.

Glaye, obs. form of GLEE *v.*

Glayfe, Glayk(it, obs. ff. GLAIVE, GLAIK(IT.

Glaym, var. GLEIM *v.*, *Obs.*, to smear.

Glaymore, obs. form of CLAYMORE.

Glaymous, Glaymy, var. GLEIMOUS, -Y.

Glayre, Glayve, obs. ff. GLAIR, GLARE, GLAIVE.

Glaze (glēz), *sb.* [f. GLAZE *v.*1; the sb. is not in Johnson.]

1. The vitreous composition used for glazing pottery, etc.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 493 The glaze employed to cover vessels of stoneware may be distinguished into three kinds. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1016 When it reaches the melting point of the glaze. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 15 The materials for the Glaze of English porcelain are ground flint, Cornish stone, borax, lead, &c.

2. *gen.* A transparent substance used for coating anything, so as to produce a glazed or lustrous surface. *spec.* in *Cookery* (see quot. 1877); also *of a glaze*, of the consistency of glaze.

1784 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 74 (*Fowl à la Braise*) Strain the sauce, and after you have skimmed off the fat, boil it down till it is of a glaze. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery, Glaze* is made from clear stock, boiled down until it forms a sort of meat varnish or strong jelly; it is used to improve the appearance of many dishes. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 30. 39 Mix with glaze slightly diluted.

3. A smooth and glossy surface, a bright polished appearance.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 741 Glossy as the glaze of oil. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xvi. 335 The fine yellow glaze appropriate to meat pies is given with beaten yolk of egg. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/1 The result is a beautiful transparent glaze. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 313 Dense hard powder will take a higher glaze than the softer kinds.

4. *U.S.* A coating or covering of ice; also, a stretch of ice.

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 39, I rode 30 Miles upon one continued Glaze of Ice upon the Land. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 215 Whenever the winter..sets in with rain, so as to cover the branches and leaves of trees with a glaze of ice. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVIII. (1856) 229 Old seasoned hummock, covered with a slippery glaze. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 187 They [moose] cannot run on a 'glaze', though they can run in snow four feet deep; but the caribou can run on ice.

5. *Painting.* A thin coat of transparent colour laid over another colour so as to modify the tone.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iv. 193 *note*, In cleaning the 'Hero and Leander'.. these upper glazes were taken off and only the black ground left. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 471/2 The employment.. of glazes which are dull and have little more reflective power than paint.

6. *slang.* A window. *On, upon the glaze*: robbing jewellers' shops after smashing the windows.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Glaze*, the Window. 1719 ALEX. SMITH *Lives Highwaymen* II. 43 At Dublin, he [Jack Waldron] went upon the Glaze, which is robbing Goldsmiths Shew-Glasses on their Stalls, by cutting them.. with a Glazier's Diamond; or else waiting for a Coach coming by, breaking 'em with the hand. 1743 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 Undub the Jeger, and jump the Glaze. 1823 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* III. ii, *Jerry*. What are you about, Tom? *Tom*. I'm going to mill the glaze—I'll—— (Is about to break the Glass, when [etc.]).

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *glaze liquor*; **glaze-ice** *U.S.*, thin surface ice; **glaze-kiln**, a kiln in which glazed ware is placed for firing; **glaze-wheel**, a wooden wheel used by cutlers for polishing knives, etc.; **glaze-work** = GLAZING *vbl. sb.*; **glaze-worm** [? f. GLAZE *v.*1], a glow-worm: cf. *glasswork*.

1896 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* 23 Dec. 4/1 Much of the ice was *glaze-ice. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1015 *Glaze-kiln.* This is usually smaller than the biscuit kiln. *Ibid.* 1017 The piece of ware .. is immersed in the 'glaze liquor. 1853 O. BYRNE *Handbk. Artizan* 451 The cutlers' wood or *glaze wheels are mostly fed with emery cake. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 190 Colours for potters' *glaze-work. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 91 Dost thou not know yat a perfect friend should be like the *Glaze-worme, which shineth most bright in the Dark? 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Glaze-worm*, glow-worm.

Glaze (glēz), *v.*1 Forms: 4–5 glase-n, (5 glacyn, glaysse), 4–7 glase, 6– glaze. [ME. *glasen*, f. *glas* GLASS *sb.*1 Cf. MHG. *glasen*, and GLASS *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fit or fill in (a window, etc.) with glass, to furnish (a building) with windows of glass, to cover (a picture, etc.) with glass. *To glaze in*: to enclose with glass. † *To glaze one's houve*: to provide with a head-covering of glass, hence app. to mock, delude, befool (see HOUVE).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 50 Woldustow glase the gable and graue therinne thi nome, Siker schulde thi soule ben for to dwellen in heuene. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 323 With glas Were all the wyndowes well yglased. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* v. 469 Fortune his howve entended bet to glase [cf. II. 867]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/1 Glasyn' wythe glasse, *vitro, vel vi'rio.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVII. x, The rofe was wrought, curyously and well; The wyndowes glased marvaylously to tell. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 237 The houses of our princes .. were often glased with Berill. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. XXXVI. (1631) 123 The soule hath nothing, no not her windowes glased. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 406 Raph Astrie .. new roofed this Church .. and beautifully glased it. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 83 For glasing the two windows. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 162 This instrument is subscribed by John Coduz..and some others. It is glased for its better preservation, it being certainly a piece which should by all means be transmitted to posterity. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 53 The windows are so well glazed, as not to admit the least air. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 204 Persons..have baskets of glass of various sizes sent to them from the towns, and glaze their own windows. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 668 Greater facility for repairing or glazing than those [lamps] of the ordinary sort. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* li, Somebody saw a portrait framed and glazed At Croisic. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Dec. 17/2 The back wall on either side of the central door is glazed in and forms a case in which is arranged a vast collection of ancient arms and armour.

2. To cover (the surface of pottery, etc.) with a vitreous substance which is fixed by fusion. Also, to vitrify the surface of.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 187 Sette hem .. in a vessel of erþe glasid wiþinne. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Take what vessel of glas þat 3e wole, or of erþe strongly glasid. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 97 A newe earthen pot not glased. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* (1744) I. 207/2 An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthern vessels, the miners call pottern-ore. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. ix. 143, I had no notion..of glazing them [pots] with lead. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* IX. iii. 100 Green and blue bricks which are glazed, so that when the sun shines, the eye is perfectly dazzled. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The bamboo, or cane-coloured pottery .. is never glazed outside. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XVII. 373 A few fragments of granite, curiously glazed and altered by the heat. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 27 The process of glazing is simple, but requires a practised hand so that every piece may be equally glazed.

b. *fig.* To cover as with a glaze, to gloss *over*.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* II. i. D 1 b, The fond world Like to a doting Mother glases ouer Her childrens imperfections with fine tearmes. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 4 By putting forth base Methods in a good Light, and glazing them over with improper Terms.

c. To fix (paint) *on* pottery by this process. Similarly (*nonce-use*), to throw (light) like a glaze *on*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 503 The vessel being now baked, the paint is glazed on. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 35 Her window now is darkness, save the sheen Glazed on it by the moon.

3. To overlay or cover with a smooth and lustrous coating. Also, to cover (the eyes) with a film.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 16 For sorrowes eye, glazed with blinding teares, Diuides one thing intire, to many obiects. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 92 That I may glaze my harpe in the bloud Of Tyrant Pretus. 1632 — *1st Pt. Iron Age* II. ibid. 293 A field glazd with swords. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 90 Thus he continued glasing his sight, all the while, with the troubled water of sorrowfull teares. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 121 The delightful smoothness wherewith they [Venus-shells] are glaz'd both within and without. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 63 A great Plain of very smooth whitish ground, glazed over with Salt. 1773 COOK *Voy.* (1777) I. II. iii. 219 As they have a method of glazing it [cloth], it is more durable, and will resist rain for some time, which Otaheite cloth will not. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. I, Each throat was parched, and glazed each eye. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. viii, Till darkness glazed his eyeballs dim. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 51 His eyes are heavy: think not they are glazed with wine. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xvi. 335 To glaze or ice pastry. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Messrs. Farmer's apparatus..for chasing, glazing, and embossing cloth. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 613 Tawed leather.. is glazed in the same manner .. with the exception that the glazing fluid is applied twice.

fig. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 137 Some minds seem well glazed by nature against the admission of knowledge.

b. *esp.* of frost, etc. Also with *over*, *up*.

1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 20 Where winter..With lasting cold doth glaze the Scythian seas. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* IV. Wks. 1711 III. 118 Where a perpetual Winter binds the Ground And glazeth up the Floods? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 537 Snow whitening all the fields Froze with the blast, and gath'ring glaz'd our shields. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 182 Cold, whose icy breath glazes yearly the Russian seas. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXII. (1856) 179 The sound presented a novel spectacle to us; the young ice glazing it over. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 337 A sharp wind-frost had..glazed the fallows.

4. *Painting.* To cover (a painted surface) with a thin coat of a different transparent colour, so as to modify the tone without mixing. Also, to lay (a transparent colour) *over* another.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. (1634) 133 When it is dry glaze it over with a little Lake. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 83 All Stones .. must be glazed upon silver, with their proper colours, with a varnish. 1672 BEALE in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) III. 128 He glazed the whole place, where the face and haire were drawn in a colour over thin. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Observ. ¶ 382 White with other strong Colours, with which we paint at once that which we intend to glaze, are as it were the Life, the Spirit, and the Lustre of it. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 298, I glazed the proper colours over it. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. II. ii. § 17. 166 Red.. mixed with the pure blue, or glazed over it.

5. To make to shine like glass; to give a smooth glassy surface to (anything), *esp.* by rubbing; to polish, to render brilliant.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 197/1 Glacyn or make a þy(n)ge to shyne, *pernitido.* 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) B i/1 For lacke of vsing, a sworde earst glased bright With rust is eaten. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 211 He .. Lyes streaking brawny limmes in weakning bed, Perfum'd, smooth kemb'd, new glaz'd. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, There stands a neophyte glazing of his face, Pruning his clothes, perfuming of his hair, Against his idol enters. 1639 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XIV. 373 Blacke Marble ritchly glaszd. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 155 Like polish'd Silver, or well glaz'd Arms. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 10 Polishing and glazing even to the very Channelling or Flutes of the Columns. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xlii, So worn, so glazed..was it with fingers. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 240 You may glaze powder and make it so smooth that it would be very difficult to ignite. 188x — *Gun* 313 The next process is to glaze or polish the individual grains [of gunpowder].

b. *Cutlery manufacture.* (See quot.)

1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Glaze*, to roughly polish a knife. This is an intermediate process between grinding and polishing.

6. *intr.* To become glazed, assume a glassy appearance.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* i. 30 Put in a Ladleful of Gravy, boil it and strain it .. and then put in the Sweetbreads to glaze. 1883 H. GEORGE *Soc. Probl.* ix. (1884) 119 What shall it matter, when eyeballs glaze and ears grow dull, if [etc.]. 1889 *Opelousas* (Louisiana) *Democrat* Dec., The crop is usually cut for ensilage purposes when the ears are commencing to 'glaze'. 1895 *Ramshorn* (Chicago) 8 June 3 Gradually his eyes glazed and closed.

Glaze, *v.*2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. GAZE, GLARE.] *intr.* To stare.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 21 Against the Capitoll I met a Lyon Who glaz'd vpon me, and went surly by. *a* 1816 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Election* i. Wks. 1816 IV. 172 O Lord, my lord, I'm in a maze, I do so look about and glaze. 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss., Glaze*, to stare.

Glazed (glēzd), *ppl. a.* [f. GLAZE *v.*1 + -ED 1.]

1. Furnished or filled in with glass; fitted with windows of glass; covered with a piece of glass.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Vidriado*, glased. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 291 A faire glazed window. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* Liij b, My Studie or glazed Shop against the Rolls. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Covering the Head and the rest of the Tree above, with a glaz'd Frame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 590 A spot like which perhaps Astronomer..Through his glaz'd Optic Tube yet never saw. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, Two larger houses..had glazed windows. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxii. 368 A framed and glazed table, hung up conspicuously, where every traveller may see the exact amount payable.

2. Coated with a vitreous or glassy surface.

1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xviii, Glased pans. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 90 Black glased Holland pan tiles. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 146 A glazed Jug with a long Neck. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 58 A great fireplace, with the whole Bible history in glazed tiles. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 404 The mass .. is .. carefully powdered in a glazed mortar.

3. Having a smooth shining surface, produced either by a coating substance or by friction, etc.; made glassy in appearance. Also, in *Painting*, of colours: Covered with a 'glaze' of another colour. (See GLAZE *v.* 2, 3, 4, 5.)

1530 [see GLAZEDNESS]. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* II. ii. B 4 a, The iocund morne lookes more liuely and fresh, then an oulde gentlewomans glaz'd face in a new perriwigge. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Observ. ¶ 382 Glaz'd Colours have a Vivacity which can never be imitated by the..most brilliant Colours. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, Two pounds of glazed powder. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35 Sea-sand..the blackest and most glazed is not wholly to be despis'd. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Art of Cookery* iii. 54 Glazed Fish. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 235 There are two kinds of gunpowder: that used in war, and that used for shooting game; the former is coarser, and not glazed; the latter is glazed, and much finer. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXXIII. 125 The glazed tear-drops that o'erlay mine eyes. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxv, They also set a glazed Westphalian ham on. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 90 The glazed calico is now passed between the rollers. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iv, Men in glazed hats and round jackets. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 352 Written on glazed paper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Glazed Board*, a kind of mill-board having a hard, smooth surface, to give a smooth face to the paper or fabric pressed between such boards.

b. Of the eye (see GLAZE *v.*1 3). Also *Path.* of the tongue, of the surface of a wound, etc.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 375 With heavy Eyes Glaz'd, lifeless, dull. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Sicilian Story* xix. 6 Settled Madness in her glazed eye Told of a young heart wronged. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 554 In some examples of fully developed typhus, where the tongue was glazed, dry and brown. 1840 LISTON *Elem. Surg.* II. 766 Farther dressing is delayed for six or eight hours, when the oozing has entirely ceased, and the visible cut surface becomes glazed. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iv. 107 A subordinate .. finishing the work which his master's glazed eye perhaps never rested on.

c. *Glazed frost* (see quot.).

1889 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 2/4 In the year 1808 the phenomenon of 'glazed frost' was observed, the rain freezing as it touched the ground.

† **4.** *? fig.* Brilliant, splendid. *Obs.*

a 1550 *Treat. Galaunt* 69 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 154 Thy glased lyfe and glotony be glewed so in fere That Englande may wayle that euer it came here.

Hence **Gla·zedness.**

1530 PALSGR. 225/2 Glasednesse, *ucyroyseté.*

Glazen, var. GLASSEN *a.* and *v.*

Glazer (glēi·zəɹ), *sb.* Also 5 gla(u)ser, 9 glazor. [f. GLAZE *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which glazes.

† **1.** = GLAZIER. *Obs.*

1408 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 138 Pro plumbar et glauser. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii. panys of the wyndows of the schyrche for to late owte the reke of the torches.

2. a. A polisher or burnisher. **b.** A workman who applies the glaze to pottery, etc.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 698 Armorers, glazers, sadlers, spur-makers, smithes, and such like. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1016 The glazer provides himself at each round with a stock of these ball watches. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Glazer*..a workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware.

3. An implement for glazing; *esp.* a wheel used in roughly polishing knives, etc.

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 35 Some glazors are covered with strong leather. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 291 The glazer, composed of cuneiform radii of wood firmly glued together. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Glazer*..2, a calendering or calico-smoothing wheel.

Hence † **Gla·zery,** glazier's work.

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 2 The Masonry, Carpentry..Glazery, Roofing, &c.

† **Gla·zer,** *v. Obs.* [f. GLAZER *sb.*] *trans.* To polish, burnish.

1743 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 727 III. 95 As ffor my byll that is gylt, I wolde it weer taken head too; ther is one in the town, that can glaser weel i nowe.

Glazier (glēi·ziəɹ, glēi·ʒiəɹ). Forms: 4–6 glasyer(e, (5 glasyare), 4–7 glasier, (5 glacyer, 6 glasior, glassier, -yer, 7 glaseer), 9 *dial.* glassiver, 7– glazier. [f. GLASS *sb.* + -ER 1, with assimilation to Rom. words in -IER, q. v.]

† **1.** One engaged in the manufacture of glass, a glass-maker. *Obs.*

1385 *Grant by R. Suzonne, Bailiff of Atheringlow* (MS. in private hands), Feare en le boys auauntdit vn Glashous et le despendre come office de Glasiere apent. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xcix. (1495) 587 Glasse is so plyaunt that it takith anone dyuers and contrary shapis by blast of the Glasier. *Ibid.* XVII. lxiii. (1495) 639 Beche..is moost nedefull to Glasyers craft for of asshen therof.. glas is craftly arayed. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 96 Tincture with anealing of Glasiers.

2. One whose trade it is to glaze windows, etc.

1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 56 Hugo Hopwell, de Lenton, glasyer. 1418 in C. WELCH *Tower Bridge* (1894) 72 [A payment for mending broken windows was made in 1418 to Hugh Wyse] Ducheman Glasyere. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 34/25 Steven the glasyer. 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 83 To 2 glasyers for mendyng of divers glasse wyndowes rounde aboute ye chirch. 1540 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 1 To master glasier for glassynge the wyndous in the vestrie. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A ii b, Caruers, Ioynars, Glassyers, Grauers. 1600 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) Banes 99 You painters and glasiors. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Sept., By and by the glazier comes to

finish the windows of my house. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 374 Reputation, like glass, if once broken the pane, No art of the Glazier can heal it again. 1814 BYRON *Diary* 9 Apr., This..diamond..is..hardly fit to stick in a glazier's pencil. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 421 Glaziers value their work by feet, inches, and parts.

3. = GLAZER 2 b. In recent Dicts.

†**4.** = GLAZER 3. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 91/1 He beareth Argent, A Cutler at his Glassier or Polishing Wheel, polishing a Knife.

†**5.** *old slang. pl.* The eyes. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 82 Glasyers, eyes. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* K iij b, The balles of these glasiers of mine (mine eyes). 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 389 Toure out with your Glasiers. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 19 Thy Glaziers shine As Glymmar by the Salomon. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

†**6.** *slang.* (See quots. 1676, 1785.) *Obs.*

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 191 The fifth is a Glazier, who when he creeps in: To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. 1676 *Warn. Housekeepers* 4 Glasiers, thieves who enter houses, thro' windows, first remouing a pane of glass. *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Glazier*, one who breaks windows and shew glasses to steal goods exposed for sale.

Glaziery (glē'·zĭəri). [f. prec. + -Y[1].] Glazier's work; also *attrib.*

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 100 The little accounts for glaziery and crockery. 1883 *Standard* 6 Apr. 4/8 A snug business in the glaziery line. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 4/3 Mr. M.'s glaziery warehouse.

Glazily, Glaziness: see after GLAZY.

Glazing (glē'·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLAZE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GLAZE.

1. The action of furnishing a building with windows or filling windows with glass; the trade or business of a glazier.

1427 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 5 Of diverse persones ikallyd Bacheleris to the glazyng of the parlore, £9 13*s.* 4*d.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. CXXXIV. 120 This Benet was the firste that broughte the crafte of glasynge into this lande. 1531 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 111 Paied to galien the glasier for glasing at yorke Place. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 91 The glasynge of a wyndowe in the new yeld. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 157 Of taking Dimensions, &c. In .. this Profession of Glazing, it is generally taken to parts of Inches. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 301 Nevill contributed either to ye Building or Glazing of it. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 88 What will the glazing a triangular sky-light come to, at 10*d.* per foot? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 174 In spite of constant glazing and tiling, the rain perpetually drenched the apartments.

b. *concr.* Glazier's work; glass fixed in windows or frames.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 327 Al the storie of Troye Was in the glasing y-wroght thus. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 277 The chirche and the chaunce1 is nat repaired in glasinge in dyuers placis. 1618 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 213 He shall maintayne the Church windowes with sufficient glasinge, wyer and leade. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 421 As appeareth by his Armes both in the stone-worke..and glasing. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 377 Walls of rough stone, without plaster, ceiling, or glazing. 1868 M. C. LEA *Photogr.* vi. 152 The light on the side away from the glazing shall be maintained as subsidiary.

2. The action of polishing or burnishing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 197/1 Glacynge or scowrynge of harneys, *pernitidacio.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 486 Some Corne milles, and one for the glasing of Armour. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Glazing*..the polishing of a metallic, wooden or stone surface, by the friction against it of a polishing powder. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 314 The glazing [of gunpowder] takes from five to eight hours, in wooden barrels revolving thirty-four times per minute.

3. The operation of coating with a glaze, or of giving (a substance) a smooth shiny surface.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 251 The skill that hath been wanting to set up a manufacture of this transparent Earthen-ware in England, like that of China, is the glazing of the white Earth. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 190 Very useful for driving of calendars for glazing of cloth, &c. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 43 The glazing of bricks was practised at least 800 years before the Christian era. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 612 Glazing and glossing of leather. Glazing—This operation is executed in various ways, but best with the use of a decoction of flaxseed mixed with solution of white soap.

b. *concr.* The material used for producing a glaze or glassy surface; also, the glassy surface thus produced: = GLAZE *sb.* 4.

1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 132/2 Earthen Vessels, if unglas'd, would suck most of the Matter into them; and if glas'd, they would prey upon the Lead or Glasing. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 32 The Glazing, when it is melted over it, makes an even Surface. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXXVII. 167 The Persians use a certain glazing in their cotton tents, which .. prevents their being penetrated by water. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 165 The rock..polished, as if a liquid glazing had been poured over its surface. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* XVI. 335 This glazing..takes a slight colour, if used before the pastry is baked. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 77 Artificial coloring matter, which is probably the same for both kinds of tea, and consists of a mixture of Prussian blue, gypsum, and turmeric. This colouring matter is called the glazing. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 78 Paper—soft and soppy by the loss of glazing.

4. *Painting.* The application of a thin coat of transparent colour over another in order to modify the tone without mixing; the colour thus laid on.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 169 Sometimes with glazing in the shadows. 1807 OPIE in *Lect. Paint.* IV. (1848) 321 Richness and transparency may be obtained by glazing, and passing the colours one over another without suffering them to mix. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 261 Seldom repeating his colours, and using few glazings. 1880 W. SEVERN in *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 375, I will now say a few words about 'glazing', or putting one colour over another instead of mixing them.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *glazing colour, compound, fluid, knife, machine, room*; **glazing-barrel**, a rotatory barrel in which gunpowder is glazed; **glazing-wheel** (see quot.).

1878 *Engineering* 22 Feb. 138/2 A set of *glazing barrels consists of four. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 727 The plate is to be varnished..the varnish being tinted with any *glazing colour. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 227 All colours which, when mixed with suitable vehicle, are transparent, are termed glazing colours. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 72 A *glazing compound, which is sufficiently fusible without containing a particle of lead. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 612 The *glazing fluid is prepared as follows. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 636 The *glazing-knife is used for laying in the putty in the rebates of the sash [etc.]. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt), **Glazing machine*, a machine used for putting a polished surface on printed papers, or for burnishing gold and color work. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 263 The glazing machine was one of the first steam-driven tools introduced into the trade. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 315 In .. the *glazing-room and stoves, the floors are laid with leather. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4), *Glazers* or **Glazing-wheels*, wooden wheels charged with emery and used for polishing are called by this name.

Glazing (glē'·zĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That glazes: said chiefly of the eye.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. XXXII, A light on Marmion's visage spread, And fir'd his glazing eye. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* XIII, I..thank thee for the generous tear This glazing eye could never shed. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VII. V, It was the face of a woman that looked upward through passionate and glazing tears.

Glazor, var. GLAZIER.

Glazy (glē'·zi), *a.* [f. GLAZE *sb.* or *v.* + -Y[1]; in part perh. a survival of *glasy*: see GLASSY.]

†**1.** = GLASSY *a.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 284 The eies of a horsse ..see perfectly in the night; yet their colour varieth as it doth in men, according to the caprine and glazie humour.

2. a. Glass-like, glassy, glittering like glass. **b.** Resembling a glaze; having the smooth shiny appearance of a glaze or glazed surface.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 129 The finny squadrons are content, To leave their wat'ry element, In glazie numbers down they bent. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Sir Bart. Sapskull* I. 132 Divine miracles, beautifully and ingeniously delineated in those glazy ornaments [Dutch tiles]. 1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* ii, I've seen thee dappl't, sleek, an' glaizie. 1811 *Self Instructor* 527 Your paper is to be perfectly dry, otherwise the work will appear glazy. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. xiv. 291 The hat so glazy and knowing. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 360 A better [india-rubber] solution is obtained..by not shaking, but drawing off the clear glazy liquid.

c. *Glazy iron* (see quot.).

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Iron*, So-called silver-gray, glazy, or carbonized iron is usually an iron rendered brittle by excess of silicon.

3. Of the eye or its gaze: = GLASSY *a.* 2.

1838 ELIZA COOK *Melaia* XXI. 10 His eyeballs had a glazy beam. 1880 J. HATTON *3 Recruits* I. I. iii. 61 They had something of the serpent in their glazy stare.

Hence **Gla'zily** *adv.*; **Gla'ziness.**

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 130 Which in the evaporating of the Water, were coagulated upon the first mentioned clear Salts, and so eclipsed the shining or glaziness of those Salts. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 239* The pupils of his eyes are large .. but .. there is a glaziness in the sight. 1858 FABER *Spir. Confer.* (1870) 412 The wild enquiring eye so glazily fixed upon us.

Gle, Gleab(e, Gleaby, obs. ff. GLEE, GLEBE, GLEBY.

Glead(e, obs. form of GLAD, GLEDE, GLEED *sb.*

Gleake, obs. form of GLEEK.

Gleam (glīm), *sb.* Forms: 1 **gléam**, 3–4 **glem**, 4–6 **gleme**, 6–7 **gleame**, 3, 7– **gleam.** [OE. *gléam* (:—**glaimi-z*) is related by ablaut to OHG. *glîmen* to glow, shine, OS. *glîmo* brightness, OHG. *glîmo* (MHG. *glîme*) glow-worm, in which sense OHG. had also *gleimo* (MHG. *gleime*), agreeing in root-grade with the ME. word. The lowest grade of the root, **glim-*, appears in several forms in MHG. and ME.: see GLIM, GLIMMER, GLIMPSE.]

1. In early use, a brilliant light (e.g. of the sun). In mod. use, a subdued or transient appearance of light, emitted or reflected.

In ME. both sb. and vb. are rare except in alliterative verse.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1278 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þa se æþela glæm setl-gong sohte. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Semde as þah ha sehe iþe glistinde glem þe deore rode areachen to þe heouene. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2122 So stod ut of his mouth a glem Rith al swilk so the sunnebem. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 604 Þat al [the harness] glytered & glent as glem of þe sunne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3067 A necke..glissonand as the glemes þat glenttes of þe snaw. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXII. 20 And myne eyne þei glittir like þe gleme in þe glasse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 31 All the lake as lamp did leme of licht, Quhilk schadovit all about wyth twynkling glemis. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 30 Is not yon gleame, the shuddering morne that flakes, With silver tinctur, the east vierge of heaven? 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 30 A gleam of light, so bright that he could easily read by it. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* CXVII, The dying lamp feebly emits a yellow gleam. 1805 WORDSW. *Peele Castle* IV, If mine had been the Painter's hand, To express what then I saw: and add the gleam, The light that never was, on sea or land. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. i, See you not a gleam of spears, yonder, over the mountain? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXIII. 162 When the staff was dug into the snow and withdrawn, the blue gleam appeared. 1886 BRET HARTE *John Burns* 99 The gleam of his old white hat from afar.

Comb. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 39 Forward the gleam-girt castle coastwise glides.

b. *fig.* A bright or vivid manifestation (of some quality, etc.); in mod. use chiefly with the notion of limitation, a faint, transient, or intermittent appearance.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Þat te soðe sunne, þat is Jesu Crist, haueð wiðuten..unsealiche imaked ou þurh gleames of his grace. *a* 1547 SURREY *Prisoned in Windsor* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 13 The palme play, where ..With dazed eies oft we by gleames of loue Haue mist the ball. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 96 He..still behelde her gestures all, And all her gleames of grace. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 250 When first my Heart, thou Lord, didst melt, And of thy Love one Gleam I felt. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* XXVI. 127 A gleam of sympathy and resemblance may easily deceive thee. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 75 Her smile .. casts at once a gleam of beauty over otherwise but ordinary features. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 228 On the fifteenth of June a gleam of hope appeared. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 36 One temporary gleam of good fortune cheered him for a time. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 716/1 Now and then..we get an occasional gleam of humour.

†c. *Hot gleam* (also *gleam* simply), a warm ray (of the sun); a bright warm interval between rain-showers. Also, a hot wind (cf. GLOOM *sb.*[1]). *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 33 The middle of the earth, whereas the Sun hath his way .. is euen parched and fried againe with the hot gleames thereof. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 188 If the weather be warm and calm, the Bees delight to rise, but especially in a hot Gleam, after a Showre or Gloomy Cloud hath sent them home. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 530 We felt a brisk Gale .. so violent hot, that we thought it came from some burning Mountain .. Just such another Gleam I felt one afternoon also.

†**2.** *transf.* Brightness, radiance; radiant beauty. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1017 (Gr.) Heo þe hroðra oftihð, glæmes grene folde. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 167 in *Exeter Bk.*, Min se swetesta sunnan scima, Iuliana, hwæt þu glæm hafast .. geoguðhades blæd. *c* 1250 *Meid Maregrete* XXXII, On þe holi meidan he sende litt ant glem. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 218 Þaȝ þe feloun [Lucifer] were so fers for his fayre wedeȝ & his glorious glem þat glent so bryȝt. 1591 SPENSER *Vision Bellay* V, Then was the faire Dodonian tree far seene, Upon seaven hills to spred his gladsome gleame. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 36 The white clear bright Gleam in every Creature .. does arise and proceed from the divine Principle.

b. A bright or joyous look.

1769 SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess., Pal. Fort.* (1777) 15 O'er his smooth cheeks diffus'd a lively gleam. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VI, His black visage lighted up with a curious, mischievous gleam.

Gleam (glīm), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 **gleme.** [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To emit gleams, to shine either with emitted or reflected light; in mod. use chiefly, to shine with a brightness subdued by distance or an intervening medium.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1653 Al þat terin is glistinde & gleaminde, as hit were seoluer oðer gold smeate. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 597 A sadel þat glemed ful gayly with mony golde frenges. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2943 Faire Ene hade þe freike ..Glemyt as þe glasse and gliet a little. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 20 So glitterit as the gold wer thair glorius gilt tressis, Quhill all the gressis did gleme of the glaid hewis. *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXVII. 20 Forcit fyris with gritter gleidis out glemis. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 588 The palace gleams with shining swords. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 316 When not a distant taper's twinkling ray Gleamed o'er the furze to light him on his way. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. X, Torches and cressets gleam'd around. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 There gleam the columns of Capua. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 247 Keen, honest eyes gleamed out from his brown, scarred weather-beaten face. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 10 What will be the morning glory, when at dusk thus gleams the lake? *fig.* 1815 *Hortensia* II. iii, A forc'd smile gleam'd faintly o'er her visage. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xiii. 109 Standing upright..with something of a noble anger gleaming over his poor wan face. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 2. 358 Even the commonest lives gleamed for a moment into poetry at the stake. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* I. 10 Some hints of the reasons for the deep veneration in which he was held gleam in almost every line.

b. quasi-*trans.*, esp. with advs.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1378 Dying eyes gleem'd forth their ashie lights. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* III. 28 Tapers, faintly pale, gleaming blue light upon the altar, then suddenly disappearing! 1878 MILMAN *Samor.* 52 The northern clouds..Stream in their restless wavings to and fro, While the sea billows gleam them mellower back.

fig. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 259 She lies still, except in the movements of convulsions, that recur as often as thought gleams a recollection of her miseries.

†**2.** To glance, look. *Obs. rare.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 505 Nectanabus..nyed hym tyll And gleming gainelich too þe gome saide. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E .. And lettis it is a luf-blenk, quhene he about glemys.

Gleam, *v.*[2] *Falconry.* ? *Obs.* [Later form of GLEIM *v.*] (See quot. 1704.)

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 103 And when shee hath caste, then hoode hir agayne gyving hir nothing to feede on untill she gleame after hir casting. 1704 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* s.v., When a Hawk casteth, she gleams; that is throws up Filth from her Gorge.

So **Gleam** *sb.* (see quot.)

1891 HARTING *Bibl. Accipitr.* 223 *Gleam*, the substance thrown up after casting gorge.

Gleame, obs. form of GLEAN *v.*

Gleaming (glī·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLEAM *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GLEAM; a gleam.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11777 There is no greuaunce so grete vndur god one, As the glemyng of gold, þat glottes þere hertis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/2 Glemynge or lemynge of lyghte, *conflagracio, flammacio.* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 202 He had the glemyng of gold, and wes bot glase fundin. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xv. 409 For my sake it is .. that Thou wast so exposed to the Gleamings of the Sun. 1771 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Eur.* 79*/2 Some gleamings of peace .. appeared thro' all the horrors of war.

Gleaming (glī·miŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That gleams, in senses of the verb.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 70 Þe glemande glory þat of hem glent. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 557 Gaudifeir and Goliot in glemand steil wedis .. grymly thai ride. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 108 Sa heklis he my chekis That as a glemand gleyd glowis my chaftis. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 326 The field all iron cast a gleaming brown. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Poems & Ess., Pal. Fort.* (1777) 21 There hung enamour'd o'er the gleaming spoil. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, A ring that sparkles like a gleaming candle. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* ix. (1894) 211 To watch the gleaming snow-line against the cloudless sky.

Comb. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 135 Fringing many a sparkling loch and wild hill-side, may the sweet-scented gleaming-leaved birch be found.

Hence **Glea·mingly** *adv.*

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 156 Full gleamingly her flashing eye lit up her smile of scorn. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/1 Tunis seems sleeping in the sun down below, gleamingly white.

Gleamless (glī·mlės), *a.* [f. GLEAM *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of a gleam (of light).

1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 579/1 The gleamless dogmas of fatalism.

Gleamy (glī·mi), *a.* [f. GLEAM *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. That gleams or sends forth gleams (of light).

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 So beset they their fore-heads .. with glorious borrowed gleamy bushes. 1745 COLLINS *Ode Death Col. Foss* vi, Again they snatch the gleamy steel. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* XCV. 13 Her gleamy lakes and torrents clear. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv, Fish, gleamy with prismatic hues. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake*, etc. 269 His eye surfeited with blaze of gems And gleamy metals.

2. That is lighted up by gleams; esp. of weather: marked by intermittent sunshine. Now *rare*.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. § 7 (1689) 313 Sultry or gleamy day. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 947 If gleamy Weather happen at that time, it [the tobacco-plant] breeds a small Flie. 1792 WORDSW. *Descrip. Sketches* 214 And antique castles seen through gleamy showers. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xii, They caught enticing vistas of the gleamy glades, and the abounding light and shade softened and adorned everything. 1880 BLACKIE in *Scotsman* 2 Sept., 'Twas a cold gleamy day all hueless and gray. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Gleamy*, weather that is fitful and uncertain. Rain-clouds and sunshine blended is called 'gleamy' weather.

b. Of sunshine: Intermittent, coming in gleams.

1883 HOLME LEE *Loving & Serving* I. xiv. 261 A gleamy, wild sunshine burst forth. 1892 *Field* 14 May 718/2 The shafts of sunlight are rare and gleamy.

3. Of light or colour: Having the nature of a gleam.

1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 214 The moon was up and shot a gleamy light. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 201 Soon as the gleamy streaks of purple morn The lofty forest's topmost boughs adorn. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 333 Sometimes the paste is intermingled with micaceous particles .. which gives it a gleamy colour when broken. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Dreams that came true* lxxi, Stands by his fire, and dulls its gleamy light.

Hence **Glea·miness.**

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 58 Of .. the gleaminess which seemeth to fall like an angel's raiment about the form of poetry, the author of the *Rambler* knew nothing.

Gleamy, var. GLEIMY, *Obs.*

Glean (glīn), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **glene.** [a. OF. *glene, glane* = med.L. *glena, glana*, sb. related to OF. *glener*, late L. *glenāre* to GLEAN.] Something gleaned or gathered.

1. (See quots.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 98 A braunche of vynes .. hym thought he dide se, And therwithe al a gracious gleene [*printed* gleeve] of whete. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 (MS. *K*) Glene, *spicatum.* 1602 *Withals' Dict.* 87 A gleane or heape of Corne, commonly gathered and bound by handfuls together, *spicilegium.* *a* 1728 KENNETT *Gloss.* in *Lansdowne MS.* 1033 (Promp. Parv. 199 *note*) A glean, a handfull of corne gleaned and tied up by the gleaner or reaper. Kent. 1887 in *Kent Gloss.* s. v.

transf. and *fig.* 1654 FULLER *Comm. Ruth* ii. 153 Abraham gleaned a great gleane of Faith. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Georg.* IV. 267 The Gleans of yellow Thime distend his Thighs.

2. A sheaf of hemp; a bundle of teasels (see quots.).

1664 *Instr. Jury-men on Comm. Sewers* 41 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Glean*, a sheaf of hemp. 1794 GRIGGS *Agric. Essex* 19 These heads [of teasel] are .. bound up in small bunches, or gleans, of five and twenty heads each. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 157 For which purpose they tie it in gleans single. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 177 The price of pulling 100 gleans [of hemp] (as they were termed) was 1*s.* .. Set it up in stooks of five or six gleans.

†**Glean,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [A variant of *clean* (?f. CLEAN *v.*), which has the same sense in some mod. dialects; also called *cleaning* and *cleansing.*] The placenta or after-birth, esp. of a cow.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 327 The gleane of a Cow haning newly calued .. is good for any vlcers of the visage. *Ibid.* 341 The pellicle or glean wherein a kid was infolded within the dams wombe. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 150 To bring away her [a cow's] glean.

Hence †**Glean** *v.*, to cast the placenta.

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 107 To make a Cow glean well, and keep her in Health.

Glean (glīn), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **glene,** 6–7 **gleane,** (5–6 **gleyne,** 6 **glayne, gleme, gleame, gleime**), 7– **glean.** [a. OF. *glener, glainer* (F. *glaner*) to glean = Prov. *glenar, grenar*, late L. (6th c.) *glenare*, of unknown origin. The commonly assumed connexion with med.L. *gelima*, OE. *gielm*, sheaf, is inadmissible; the forms with *m* are prob. due to association with *gleam.*]

1. *intr.* To gather or pick up ears of corn which have been left by the reapers.

In the southern and western counties the popular word is LEASE (cf. quot. 1393).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 75 Ye han her beforne Of makynge ropen and lad awey the Corne; And I come after, glening here and there. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 67 Alle þat helpen me to erye other elles to weden, Shal haue leue .. to go and glene after [*B.* to lese here in heruest]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 158/2 To Glene, *aristare.* 1530 PALSGR. 568/1 Put nat your horses in to the corne felde yet, for my folkes have nat gleaned there yet. *a* 1541 WYATT *Of meane Estate* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 85 In haruest tyme while she might go and gleane. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 7, I pray you, let mee gleane and gather after the reapers amongst the sheaues. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 212 The poor are allowed to enter and glean upon another's ground after the harvest, without being guilty of trespass. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 424 They reap, and I glean. I carry then to the common heap a few ears picked behind their steps [etc.]. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 397 Mary was gleaning in a field of corn.

2. *trans.* To gather or pick up (ears of corn or other produce) after the reapers, etc.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. Prol. (Skeat) I. 112 Yet also haue I leue .. to come after .. these great workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedynge after their handes. 1552 HULOET, Gleme corne, *spicilegium facere.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 208/20 To Gleame corne, *spiciligere.* 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 102, I shall thinke it a most plenteous crop To gleane the broken eares after the man That the maine haruest reapes. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 2 Let me now goe to the field, and gleane eares of corne. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* ii. 31 They might glean potatoes enough among the ridges, after the digging, to keep them for a few days. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 402 How much has yet to be gleaned off this stony field. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 536 After his harvesting, the men must glean What he had left.

b. To strip (a field, vineyard, etc.) of the produce left by the regular gatherers.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xvi. (1566) M v b, Other gathered the grapes & thou gleynedest the vyne. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xix. 10 Thou shalt not gleane thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather euery grape of thy vineyard. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 217 She went To glean Palemon's fields. ['Very common in Suffolk' (F. Hall).]

fig. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 206 The pillage of the poore people? which are to sore gleaned: by the needie and neuer contented professours? 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 73 God .. will not, as it were, glean Ephraim, going over it again, as man doth, in order to leave nothing over.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To gather or pick up in small quantities; to scrape together. Now chiefly with immaterial object, esp. *to glean information, experience*, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 954 In þat oþer [Jerusalem] is noȝt bot pes to glene. *c* 1350 *Wynnere & Wastoure* 231 in Gollancz *Parl. 3 Ages*, Alle þat I wynn thurgh witt he wastes thurgh pryde; I geder, I glene, and hee lattys goo sone. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 495 For alle the good that men may rippe and glene Wasted is in outrageous aray. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 362 In flood, or lene Cley lond, or nigh the see, grauel let glene. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 151 He gleaneth whatsoever is good or ought woorth through his whole kingdome. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies* To Sir R. Cecill A 3, The advantage I have gleaned from idle hours .. is commended to your Honors Patronage. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224 A hundred others haue since that gleaned severall additions of Titles and new names their distributed. 1673 LD. F. AUNGIER in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 60 Calling upon Sr Arthur Forbes, I have glean'd from him what I am now to tell yr Exʳʸᵉ. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 4 From them [he] gleaned materials which he formed into a regular history. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxx, For many a joy he could from Night's soft presence glean. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 56 A few examples have been gleaned from mediæval Chronicles.

†b. To gather or collect *into* (one receptacle, one mass). *Obs.*

1540 HEN. VIII in *State P.* (1834) III. 228 Where the sayde Sir Anthony shall fynde the Kynges Majestes landes be otherwise surveyed, or otherwise glayned in to oon hande. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 284 Yes, that goodnesse Of gleaning all the Lands wealth into one, Into your owne hands (Card'nall) by Extortion. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 154 Oppressed factions when they seeme utterly extinct, gleaning themselves into a head [etc.].

c. With advs.; esp. *to glean up*, to gather up, collect. †Also *to glean away*, to carry off; *to glean out*, to ascertain by investigation of details. *Obs.*

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 131 The plague .. which gleaned away many thousand people. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 105 His stay in England was .. spent in gleaning out what possible this kingdome could yeeld. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 501 By which means you have been enabled .. to glean up your præinformations how the sands have lain. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 105 They Glean up Custom from their Neighbours; and so what one gets, the other loses. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 375 The several little Springs and Rills, that break out of the Sides of the Mountain, are glean'd up, and conveyed .. into the main Hollow of the Aqueduct. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 234 He does not only glean up all the bad words of other authors, but makes new bad words of his own. 1844 LOWELL *Pres. Crisis* Poet. Wks. (1890) I. 183 While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.

†d. To cut off (a remnant or stragglers) in warfare. Also *to glean up. Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Judges* xx. 45 And they gleaned of them in the high wayes fiue thousand men. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 217 Those horse that were in the garrison following their rear gleaned up two lieutenants and two or three other officers. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 306 Bowmen .. on the Danish camp discharge a Show'r To glean the Danes the Wolves should not devour. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 77 When we perceived the general rout, we .. pursu'd them as Hounds do Stags, gleaning now and then some of them.

Hence **Gleaned, Glea·ning** *ppl. adjs.*; **Glea·nable** *a.*, that may be gleaned.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 151 The Scot .. Came pouring like the Tyde .. Galling the gleaned Land with hot Assayes. 1611 FLORIO, *Spicardino ingegno*, a .. loose gadding, skipping or gleaning wit. 1693 G. STEPNY in *Dryden's Juvenal* VIII. (1697) 201 Your Cruel Guilt will little Booty find, Since gleaning Marius has already seiz'd All that from Sun-burnt Africk can be squees'd. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iii, Showering thy gleaned wealth into my open breast. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 410 Few families make their own bread, except from the flour of their 'gleant corn'. 1876 G. MACDONALD *T. Wingfold* XX. 175 Fields .. gleanable for generations.

Glean, var. GLEEN, *Obs.*

Gleaner (glī·nəɹ). Also 5 **glenar,** -er, 6 **gleamer.** [f. GLEAN *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. OF. *glenere*, F. *glaneur.*] One that gleans.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glenar of corne, *spicator.* 1530 PALSGR. 225/2 Glenar of corne, *glanevr.* 1552 HULOET, Gleamer of corne, *spicilegus.* 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B iij, I have laboured as you see (good reder) like a poore gleaner or grape gatherer. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 121 It is difficult for gleaners, without stealing whole sheaves, to fill a barn. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* II. § 46 Wks. 1838 III. 410 O wretched gleaner of weeds! Has he read that noble work, *The Intellectual System*, to no better purpose? 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 165 The gleaners spread around, and here and there, Spike after spike, their scanty harvest pick. 1878 J. E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 39 Such figures .. may be picked out day by day by the careful gleaner in the throng.

Comb. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XXXII. 7 [Ruth] the gleaner-maid.

Hence †**Glea·neress,** a female gleaner.

1611 COTGR. *Grappeuse*, a grape-gleaneresse. 1632 SHERWOOD, A gleaneresse of grapes.

Gleaning (glī·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLEAN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GLEAN; also (chiefly *pl.*) that which is or may be gleaned.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glenynge, *conspicacio.* 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* vii. 1 Wo is me: I am become as one, that goeth a gleenynge in the haruest. 1552 HULOET, Glemynge of corne, *spicilegium.* 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Racematio* .. the gleiminge of grapes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 303 Not the whole and perfect harvest, yet some gleanings of pleasure. 1611 BIBLE *Judges* viii. 2 Is not the gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim better then the vintage of Abiezer? 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 45 In full fields, The gleanings are allowed. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Execr. Vulcan* (1640) B 3, Twice twelve years Stor'd-up-Humanity And humble gleanings in Divinity, After the Fathers. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 101, I must still crave leave to add the following gleanings. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 207 The victorious troops .. found there a considerable booty, consisting .. of the gleanings of the Indian treasures. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 373 They are tenanted by various barbarous races .. subsisting on the produce of their cattle, the gleanings of the chase [etc.]. 1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice* 320 The second Mahomet .. brought under his power, as a gleaning after the vintage, the Frank lordship of Attica [etc.].

Proverb. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 28 Thou goest a glenyng er the cart haue caried.

Comb. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 965/1 It is saide in the Prophete Michah, that the Jewes in those dayes would needs have had glening and haruest preachers, for they would bring them nothing but pleasant newes. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* I. 47 The merry maidens cross the brook Each in her hand a gleaning-hook To reap the ripen'd good.

Gleare, Gleary, obs. ff. GLAIR *sb.*, GLAIRY.

Glear-eyed, ?var. *glare-eyed* (GLARE *v.* 5); but see GLEERING.

1600 *Look About You* F 4 b, O would I were a Basiliske, to kill These gleare ey'd villaines.

Gleering, var. GLEERING, *Obs.*

Glease, dial. var. GLACE *v.*

Gleat, obs. form of GLEET *v.*

Gleave, obs. or dial. form of GLAIVE.

Gleaze, dial. var. GLACE *v.*

Gleb, obs. form of GLIB *sb.*[1]

Glebe (glēb), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 **gleabe,** 6–8 *Sc.* **gleib,** (7 **glieb**), 7 **gleab, gleebe, gleb,** 4– **glebe.** [ad. L. *glēba, glæba* clod, lump; land, soil. Hence also Pr., It., Sp. *gleba*, F. *glèbe.*]

1. The soil of the earth, regarded as the source of vegetable products; earth, land. Occas. *soil and glebe.* Now only *poet.* or *rhet.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 397 þey þat this londe [Wales] Be wel lasse þan Engelonde, As good glebe is oon as other [L. *par glebæ gloria*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xliv. (Tollem. MS.) The glebe [1535 soile] of þat mounte [Thabor] bereþ vynes, olyues, and oþer tren with frute. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 222 The soyle and glebe is set plentuous and commendable. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 37 Howses by three, and seauen, and ten he raseth, To make the common gleabe, his priuate land. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 969 The fertile Glebe requires no time to breed; It quickens and receives at once the Seed. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 30 The frosts mellow the soil .. the Rains impregnate the Glebe and fit it to become a magazine of plenty. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Power Russia* v, The glebe of fifty kingdoms shall be till'd To feed his dazzling, desolating train. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 224 The great family of North American Indians .. are dying at our hands and rendering their glebe to our possession. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Greece* I. ii. iii. 321 A troop of boys .. pile upon the golden glebe the triumphs of the day.

†**b.** Crop. *Obs. rare* —[1].

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 99 The Soil is .. in som parts so fruitful, that after three years Gleab of Saffron .. the Land .. wil yeeld plenty.

2. A piece of cultivated land, a field. Now *poet.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 335 þe nynþe scheef [of] everich glebe [L. *de omni gleba*] of Engelond he ordeyned for his owne iourneys. 1712 ADDISON *Ps.* xxiii, When in the sultry Glebe I faint, Or on the thirsty Mountains pant. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 195 To see his Brethren [horses] .. Smoak through the Glebe, or trace the destin'd Road. 1792 BURNS '*O, for ane and twenty*', A gleib o' lan', a claut o' gear, Was left me by my auntie, Tam. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 57 Many an .. upland glebe wealthy in oil and wine.

b. *spec.* A portion of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice.

[1302-3 *Year-bk. Edw. I* (Rolls) 207 Chose qe est une feez glebe ne poet estre jammes fraunche aumoyne.] *c*1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 449 ȝif persouns hadden no glebe & no propre hous as eritage, þey sueden more Crist & his apostlis. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 70 b, Prouided alwey that this acte extende not to cherches beyng in spiritual mennys handis ne to gleuis [*so printed*; ? *read* glebis] off the same. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 a, If a parson of a church charge the glebe of hys church by his dede [etc.]. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 48, I let out my whole Tithe and Gleab for One hundred pounds by the year. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 598 The Laws of the Land assign to the Clergy .. the Manse, or House and Glebe. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 427 This parish is a rectory; it has a glebe, and a good solid house. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* v, Virginia was a Church of England colony: the clergymen were paid by the State and glebes allotted to them. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. i. I. 118 Investing every yard and inn, and when their wants were pressing every glebe and hall.

†**3. a.** A clod or mass of earth, ore, etc. (cf. quot. 1727-51). Also *fig. Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3470 Than this vitall glebe [the body of St. Werburge] by diuine ordinaunce Voluntary permytted naturall resolution. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 53 Judas Iscariot, for a gleib of geir, Betrayed his Maister lyk a traytour tod. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. I. § 6 Gold being severed from drosse or gleibs of earth often intermingled with it. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Glebe, Gleba*, in natural history, chemistry, etc., a clod or piece of stone or earth, frequently containing some metal or mineral. The glebes are carried to the forges to be washed, purified, melted, etc. 1756-66 AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 26 The glittering glebes of a gold colour found here, can be nothing else than glebes gilt with copper. *Ibid.* 239 It is found sometimes in glebes or clods.

†**b.** A small grain or speck of a mineral or chemical substance. *Obs.*

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments, Expl. Chym. Terms*, The Chymists define Salt .. to be a Body fusible in the Fire, congealable again by Cold into brittle Glebes, or Crystals. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 124 Sulphur, intermixed with glebes of galæna or lead ore. 1765 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 36 *note*, Iron examined with a microscope when it first becomes rusty, shews it's surface covered with a number of pellucid vitriolic lamellæ, or glebes.

†**4.** An earth, earthy mineral. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. x. (1878) II. 68 The sulphurous glebe called bitumen. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 408 Which [Cinnabar] seems to be a purpureous glebe. 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacrene Dunelm.* 42 The Ore or Glebe of Vitriol. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Horace's Odes* VII. 22/2 The old Latins gave Chalk the name of Creta, because that sort of Glebe was imported from Crete. 1721 J. H[AMMOND] *Scelera Aquarum* 25 London is situated on a Wicked Bottom of Earth, called Blue clay..This Blue Kind of Glebe..maleficates equally Air and Water. *a* 1723 QUINCY *Dispens.* II. xiv. 231 We must consider that Clay is a mineral Glebe.

5. *attrib.* (sense 2 b), as **glebe-house**, a parsonage, manse (now only in Ireland); also †*glebe-land house*; **glebe-land**(s = 2 b above.

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 11 § 4 All the profites of the corne growyng uppon the same glebe landes so manured and sowen. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. iii, You may, with the lease of glebe land call'd knaues-acre, A place I would manure, requite your vassall. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 709. 309 If a parson of a Church be seised of Glebe Land in the right of his Parsonage or Vicarage. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xvi. (1650) 153 It lies upon the Thames, and the Glebeland house is very large and fair. *a* 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 38 A glebe house and land with the other necessary appendages. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxiii. 284 The archdeacon .. had purchased a property .. contiguous to the glebe-land. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb., His promised Bill for affording facilities for the acquisition of glebes and glebe-houses by the different religious denominations in Ireland.

Hence **Glebe** *v. rare. trans.* **a.** To furnish (clergyman or church) with a glebe. **b.** To set apart as a glebe. **c.** (See quot. 1611.)

1611 FLORIO, *Glebáre*, to gleebe or breake clods of earth. 1641 SIR B. RUDYARD *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 June, Landlords .. gleabed them [parish Churches] with some portion of land. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 329 A great part of the common was subdivided or glebed.

Glebeless (glī·blės), *a.* [f. GLEBE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no glebe.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing *Gentl. Mag.*

Glebie, obs. form of GLEBY.

†**Glebose,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *glēbōs-us.*] = GLEBOUS. (Bailey vol. II. 1727.)

†**Gleboˈsity.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *glebōs-us* full of clods + -ITY.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glebosity*, fulness or clods, or turfs. 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

Glebous (glī·bəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *glēbōs-us* full of clods, f. *glēba* GLEBE.] Clod-like, earthy; abounding in clods.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 216 White silver Ore that was glebous, or cloddy, found at Sneberg. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Glebous*, full of Clods, Cloddy. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 2 The dewy turf and the glebous plains. *Ibid.* 300 Flame-coloured animals are generated in fire .. and such as are glebous [L. *glebulenta*] in earth.

†**Gleˈbulent,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *glēbulent-us* (in Apuleius; see GLEBOUS, quot. 1822).]

1721-90 BAILEY, *Glebulent*, cloddy, &c. 1775 in ASH.

Glebulose (glī·biŭlōus), *a.* [f. L. *glēbul-a* (dim. of *glēba* clod) + -OSE.] Having glebulæ or small roundish elevations, as the thalli of some lichens.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Glebulæ.*

Gleby (glī·bi), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 **glebie, -ye,** 7 **gleaby.** [f. GLEBE *sb.* + -Y[1].] Of soil: Full of clods; rich, fertile.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. ii. A viij b, A landed man .. Whose medowes fayre, and glebye groundes Revenues ample yeeldes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 81 You dwelling safe in gleby Troy, the Greeks retire their force, T' Achaia. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. 156 Her Banks, which all her course on both sides do abound With Heath and Finny olds, and often gleaby ground. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 696 Pernicious flatt'ry! Thy malignant Seeds..Sadly diffus'd o'er Virtue's Gleby Land, With rising Pride amidst the Corn appear. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1132 Summer's gleby covert breaks. 1833 O'BRIEN tr. *Villanueva's Phoenic. Irel.* XV. (1837) 161 In that language bolun means a glebe or gleby land.

†**Gled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Variant of *cled*, see CLEAD *v.*] Clothed, dressed.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Seven Sleepers* 191 He in sorow led his lyf, Sytand in askis & gled in hare. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3172 Hym thowht he satte, in gold Alle gledde, .. vpon A whele, that fulle wyde spredd.

Gled, obs. form of GLAD, GLEED.

Glede, gled (glīd, gled). Forms: *α.* 1 **glida, glioda,** 4- **glede,** (6 **gleede, gleyd,** 7, 9 **gleed,** 9 *dial.* **gleid**), 6- **glead,** (6 **gleade**). *β. Sc.* 5- **gled,** (7-8 **glaid,** 9 **glade**). [OE. *glida* wk. masc. corresponds to Icel. *gleða*, MSw. *gladha*, Sw. *glada* wk. fem.; the OTeut. form was prob. **gliđon-* and with *o-* umlaut *gleđon-*, f. *glīđ-* weak grade of the root of **glīđan* to GLIDE. For the radical sense cf. Da. *glente*, Sw. dial. *gläntа* kite, glede, which seem to be related to GLENT *v.*] The kite (*Milvus regalis*). Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* (in form *gled*).

The name is also locally applied to other birds of prey, as the buzzard, osprey, and peregrine falcon. The kite is sometimes distinguished as the *fork-tail(ed)*, *red*, or *salmon-tailed gled*, while the names of *blue*, *brown* and *white-aboon gled* are given to the hen-harrier.

α. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1313 *Milvus*, glioda. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 586 Se ðe þurh reaflac ȝewilnað ða ðing þe he mid his eaȝum wiðutan sceawað, se is glida, na culfre. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1696 Holȝe were his yȝen & vnder campe hores, & al watz gray as þe glede. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxii. 8, I am þi bridde, and if þou hill me not þe glede will ravishe me. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 156 Some fowles haue a grete galle on the lyuer .. as in a goshawke and in a kyte or glede. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 To se that they [chickens] be well kepte from the gleyd, crowes, fullymartes & other vermin. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. iii. 7 The Saracens .. spoyled and destroyed, like unto ravenous Gledes and Kites [L. *milvi*]. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The largest I take to be that they call the Grey Eagle, being much of the colour of our Kite or Glead. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 One James Haxup of Tadcaster shot a glead or kite that measured six feet between wing end and wing end. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscrip. Caledon. Canal* 2 The glede Wheeling between the mountains in mid air. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 The kite, or glead, or puttock is almost extinct.

β. c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 30 The Gled, the Graip at the bar couth stand, As Advocatis expert in to the lawis. 1457 *Sc. Acts, Jas. II*, *c.* 32 (1814) II. 51/2 Ruks crawys and vþer foulys of reif as ernys, bussards gledds and myttalls. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 108 All that tyme with falsheid he thame fed, As quha wald set ane girne befoir ane gled. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 331 Thy gall and thy guisserne to glaids shall bee given. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 58 As .. hen upo' the midden head Wad tent her chuckens frae the greedy glaid. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 33 Then dinna gape like gleds, for greed, To sweel hale bickers down. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, I am as hungry as a gled. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 64 My old heart Goes pit-a-pat to hear it; like the merle That sees a gled o'erhead.

b. *Comb.*, as †*glede-coloured* adj.; also **gled wing,** the name of an artificial fly.

1564 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 171 A yonge black horsse, xl[s]. A yonge gled-coloured, price xl[s]. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1478/4 Stolen .. a Dun glaid coloured Nag, with some white hairs. 1693 *Ibid.* No. 2867/4 Stolen .. a Sandy grey or Glead coloured Horse. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 359 The Gled Wing or Red Wing.

Gled, Gledful, obs. ff. GLAD, GLADFUL.

Glede, obs. form of GLEED.

Gledge (gledʒ), *v. Sc.* [Of obscure origin; cf. GLEE, GLEG *vbs.*] *intr.* 'To look asquint, to take a side view; to look cunningly and slily on one side' (Jam.).

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 56 (Jam.) Here cautious love maun gledge a-squint, And stounlins feast the ee. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* I. 71 The corby craw cam gledgin near, The ern gede veeryng bye. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXVI, Let them be gentles allenarly, without ony fremd servants .. to be gledging and gleeing about.

Hence **Gledge** *sb.*, a side-glance; a sly look.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVIII, He gae a gledge wi' his ee, that I kenn'd he took up what I said.

Gledliche, Gledluker: see GLADLY.

Gledness, -schipe, -scype, obs. ff. GLADNESS, -SHIP.

Gledunge, var. GLADDING *vbl. sb.*, *Obs.*

†**Gleˈdy,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [f. *glede* GLEED + -Y[1].] Glowing hot.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 105 Constreyned me with so gledy desire.

Glee (glī), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 **gliu, gliw, gléow-,** 3 **gleow, gleu,** (**gleaw**), 3, 5 **glu,** 3-4 (*Sc.* 6) **glew,** 4-5 **glewe.** *β.* 1 **gliȝ,** (**gliȝ-**), 1-2 **gléo,** 4 **gleo,** 3-6 **gle,** 3, 6 *Sc.* **glie,** 6 **glye,** 4- **glee.** [OE. *gliw, gléo* neut. = ON. *glý* (rare); the word is wanting in the other Teutonic languages. The orig. stem **gliujo-* was variously treated in OE., yielding the forms *gliez-, glīg-* (in compounds and oblique cases), *gliw* (the nom. is found only in glosses, but *gliwes*, etc. are common in poetry, more rarely *gléow-*), and *gléo* (poetic). From the two latter forms came ME. *glew* and *gle*, of which *glew* became obs. in the 16th c., surviving longest in the northern dialects. (Cf. HUE from orig. **hiujo-*.)

In OE. and ME. the word is chiefly poetic. After the 15th c. it seems to have been rarely used, and in the 17th c. is almost entirely absent from literature. Phillips (1706) marks it as obsolete, and Johnson considered it a merely comic word (see 3, quot. 1755). It again became common towards the end of the 18th c., but the cause of its revival is not apparent.]

†**1.** Entertainment, play, sport; *occas.* scornful jesting, mockery. Also *chamber-glew* = CHAMBERING 2. *Obs.*

α. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 398 *Facitiæ* [sic], gliu. *Ibid.* 550 *In mimo*, in gliuuæ. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 139 in *Exeter Bk.*, Æniȝ þara dreama þe dryhten ȝescop gumum to gliwe in þas ȝeomran woruld. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2332 Þo mouthe men se eueril gleu. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 114 Mury hit ys ..in hyre bour, With gomenes ant with gleowes. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 19 Of chalmer-glew..Wasted hee was, of nature colde and dry. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 256 The bemand buglis all of bras that blew, Quhilk for to heir it wes ane glorius glew.

β. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 354 *Cabillatio*, glio. *c* 1000 tr. *Basil's Admon.* ix. (1849) 54 Hi hæfdon him to gliȝe his halwendan mynezunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs beoð þet ne kunne seruen of non oðer gleo, buten makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 793 Þer was alle kunnes gleo þat miȝte at eni briddale beo. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 95 So grac[i]os gle couþe no mon gete As here & se her adubbement. *c* 1386 [see GAME *sb.* 1]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 297 b, Wherupon wer made plaies for a triumphe almoste in euery cornere through out the citee..And euen emiddes all this glye, the report goeth, that [etc.]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 206 O Jesu! gif thay thocht greit glie To se Goddis word downe smorit. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 109, I shall be..flowted and reflowted with intolerable glee.

†**b.** In phrases. *To have glee, to make oneself glee*: to make sport. *To make one's glee of* or *on*: to make sport of (a person or thing). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 477 Þis oþere loȝen and hadde gleo, And goþ aȝen and leteþ beo. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3648 Of mi wounde þou madest þi gle. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1164 Now thou on knyghtis makeste thy glewe to lye vppon hem for envye. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1723) 108 b, Many wayfarers make themselues glee, by putting the Inhabitants in mind of this priuiledge [etc.]. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 62 Doth not the papist make himselfe glee, to see the preachers .. throwne downe into the depth of miserie?

†**c.** *north.* Affair, business (cf. GAME *sb.* 5). *Obs.*

α. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12033 It was sene he noght him kneu, quen he be-gan do suilk a gleu. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 558 The kyng said, as the glew is gane, Bettir than thou I mycht It do. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. v. 142 Gyve Brws beis kyng of Scotland, .. yhe sall sare rew Þat ewyre of þis begouth þe Glewe.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 90 Thai trowyt that he..Wald hawe iugyt in lawte; Bot other wayis all ȝheid the gle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coil3ear* 98 The gude wyf glaid with the gle to begin..To the dure went our Dame [etc.].

†**2.** Musical entertainment, playing; music, melody. Also *fig.* of other sounds. *Obs.*

α. c 1000 *Versus Gnom.* 172 (Gr.) Ðy læs ðe him con leoða worn, oððe mid hondum con hearpan gretan, hafað him his gliwes giefe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxvii. 24 Ealdormenn .. gleowe sungon. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 459 Iobal is broðer song and glew, Wit of musike, wel he knew. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7433 Quil wit gleu, and quil wit sang .. þus he serued saul lang. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 290 He tau3t him ich alede Of ich

maner of glewe And euerich playing þede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/1 Glu or mynstralcye, *musica, armonia.*

β. *Beowulf* (Z.) 2105 Þær wæs ȝidd and gleo . . ; hwilum hildedeor hearpan wynne, gomenwudu greette. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxvi. 183 Ðonne ȝefeng Dauid his hearpan, & ȝestillde his wodðraȝa mid ðæm gliȝe [*Cott. MS.* gliȝȝe.] *c* 1205 LAY. 7006 He cuðen [*v.r.* cuþe] al þeos songes & þat gleo of ilcche londe. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 28 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 Þer is gronynge and grure and gryslich gle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5515 Þere he harpede so wel þat he payde al þe route Hii ȝeue him siluer uor is gle & lete him go is wey. *c* 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 100 We han none other melody ne glee Us to rejoyce in our adversitee. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 34 Burdours in to þe haulle þay brynge, þat gayly with þaire gle gan synge. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 518 Thai [the birds] maid a glorius gle amang the grene bewis. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 278 That in the forest was non so great a tree But that he daunced for joye of that gle.

† b. An instrument of music. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 145 Ha iherde . . ludinge of þe men, gleowinge of euch gleo [L. *multimodum genus organorum*]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1521 (Götthough) Tobal first vnderfang Musyk . . Organis, harpe, and oþer gleu, He drou þaim vt of music neu. 13.. *K. Alis.* 191 Gigles, tymbres, al maner gleo Was dryuen ageyn that lady freo. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1224 His gles weren so sellike þat wonder þouȝt hem þare. His harp, his croude was rike. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 179 He hadde and used instrumentis of musik, pipes and strenges, and oþere manere of glee.

c. A musical composition, of English origin, for three or more voices (one voice to each part), set to words of any character, grave or gay, often consisting of two or more contrasted movements, and (in strict use) without accompaniment.

The glee differs from the *madrigal* in involving little or no contrapuntal imitation, and from the *part-song* in the independence of its parts, which form 'a series of interwoven melodies' (Stainer & Barrett).

1659 PLAYFORD *Sel. Ayres & Dial.* 84 A glee to Bacchus with chorus. 1767 PERCY *Relig., Notes on Ess. Anc. Minstr.* 57 As for the word Glees, it is to this day used in a musical sense, and applied to a peculiar piece of composition. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, 'Sdeath, to make her self the pipe and ballad monger of a circle, to soothe her light heart with catches and glees. 1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Worse* xxvi, Suppose that . . They were all set as glees for four voices. 1886 W. A. BARRETT *Eng. Glees & Part-songs*, Pref. vi.

3. Mirth, joy, rejoicing; in modern use, a lively feeling of delight caused by special circumstances and finding expression in appropriate gestures and looks. In early quots. frequently in phrase *game and glee.*

α. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 47 in *O.E. Misc.* 104 He is one god ouer alle godnesse. He is one gleaw [*v.r.* gleu] ouer alle gledenesse. He is one blisse ouer alle blissen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23359 Of alkin gladnes es þar [in heaven] gleu And þat es euer ilike neu. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 666 To þe tempil . . al ȝed with grete glew for to se George sacryfy. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 29 His moornynge schulde turne into ioie briȝt, His longynge into glewe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 90 In Venus Bowr [*printed* Bowe] to eik baith game and glew. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club.) 653/20 And I may nych hir neir Than gon wer neuir my glew.

β. *a* 1200, *c* 1250 [see GAME 1]. *c* 1275 *Long Life* 40 in *O. E. Misc.* 158 Ine deȝ schal þi lif endi, And ine wop al þi gleo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3370 Rebecca and ysaac er samen Mette wit mikel gle [*later MSS.* ioye] and gammen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 328 Gyfe ȝe wil parcenaris be Of his grete blys & lestand gle. *c* 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 456 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II, Muche he lovede gle ant gome. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 84, I am so fare and bright, Of me commys alle this light, This gam & all this gle. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* IV. 156 Laugh and sport with me At strangers follies with a merry glee. *c* 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 35 By love, my hearte is full of glee That I haue founde out such a one as hee. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 27 Is Blouzelinda dead? farewel my Glee! No Happiness is now reserv'd for me. 1755 JOHNSON, *Glee*, joy; merriment; gayety. . It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 201 Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Jan., A person . . spoke to me by my name; I never heard the sound with more glee. 1802 WORDSWORTH *Sonn. Liberty* xii. 1, There came a Tyrant, and with holy glee Thou fought'st against him. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 124 My feet were healing very fast, and I advanced with great glee. 1828 *Life Planter, Jamaica* 288 Attired in their best and gayest apparel, they seemed all life and glee. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 117 William felt all the glee of a schoolboy who is leaving harsh masters and quarrelsome comrades to pass the Christmas holidays at a happy home. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 165 They displayed all the childish glee of semi-savage natures.

† b. In phrases. *To make glee*: to be glad or merry, to rejoice. (*There*) *glads* (*gains, games*) *him no glee*: nothing gives him pleasure. *To have glee of*: to find pleasure in. *To make one good glee*: to welcome or entertain heartily. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11031 [The child] Again him mad gladnes an glu [*Gött. MS.* ioi and gleu; *Trin. MS.* murþes newe]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 295 Whan þei þe trumpe herd, þat he to bataile blewe, & saw þe ȝates sperd, þan gamened þam no glewe. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 462 There dwellyd that lady longe Moche myrthe was them amonge, But ther gamyd hur no glewe.

β. *c* 1300 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 123 Of nothing that y se Ne gladieth me no gle. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) IV. 57 When sir Philip of France herd tell þat king Edward in feld wald dwell þan gayned him no gle. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptist* 404 He [John] in his modir wambe mad gle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 717 Dame, of thy glitterand gyde haue I na gle. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 282 Being within, the Kidde made him [the fox] good glee.

† c. A state of exaltation or prosperity. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 224 Now stands the Brere like a Lord alone, Puffed vp with pryde and vaine pleasaunce; But all this glee had no continuance. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 28 Alexander the great . . amidst his most glee and greatest glorye, was cowardlye poysoned.

† d. Applied to a person (cf. JOY). *Obs.*

c 1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* I. ii, Thou art my glee, Martino.

† 4. Bright colour, beauty. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 82 What I am worthely wroght with wyrschip, i-wys! For in a glorius gle my gleteryng it gleines. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 343 It semes . . a bright star for to bee . . from it we may not flee but aye glow [2 *MSS.* glye] on the glee, till it downe glide. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* vii. 141 Conuerting the naturall coollour [of her haire] in to a glistering glee suborned by arte. 1573-80 *Baret's Alv.* To Rdr. A vj a/1 Large wide feelds. . Adornde with floures most beautifull in glee.

† b. Phr. *Gold and glee*: cf. prec. and quot. 1567.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Buckingham* xli, Agaynst whose feare no heapes of golde and glie [*rime-wd.* skye] . . His cruell hart of safetie could assure. [1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* vii. 139 To encrease the glee of his golden coffers.] 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 32 Not for gold nor glee will I abyde By you.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *glee-god, -maiden, -singer, -woman*; **glee-club**, a society formed for the practice and performance of glees and part-songs. †Also (OE. and early ME.) **glee-beam**, a poetical term for the harp; **glee-craft**, minstrelsy; **glee-dream**, delight of minstrelsy. Also GLEEMAN.

Beowulf (Z.) 2263 Næs hearpan wyn, gomen *gleo-beames. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Mid ham is muruhðe moniuold wið-ute teone and treie Gleobeames and gome inouh. *a* 900 tr. *Gregory's Dial.* I. ix. (Lye) *Gliȝ-cræft. *c* 1205 LAY. 7072 Al þis mon-cun þat of him iherden tellen seiden þat he wes god of alle gleo-cræften. *Beowulf* (Z.) 3021 Nu se here-wisa hleahtor aleȝde gamen ond *gleo-dream. *c* 1205 LAY. 1823 Brutus & his duȝeðe makeden halinesse . . mid murie gleo-dreme. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvii, Whom Brutons did their *Glee-god for his skill in Musicke call. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) lxvii. 27 Madena gliwiendra *vel* *gliew meden. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. vi, Thou now hast glee-maiden and harp. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, Itinerant *glee-singers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Here is a strolling *glee-woman with her viol, preparing to sing beneath the royal windows.

Hence † **Glee** *v.* **a.** *intr.* to make merry, to rejoice. **b.** *trans.* to delight, gladden. Also **Glee'ing** *vbl. sb.*, playing. *rare.*

The vb. corresponding to *glee* sb. was properly GLEW (q.v.), and the following instances of *glee* vb. are of doubtful value.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1490 (Ritson) Hue gonne murie synge And makeden huere gleynge [*v.r.* gleowinge]. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 84 On grapes þe goldfinch þei gladen and glees [*v.r.* gladyn in her glees]. *Ibid.* 354 Alle þe gomus . . gladen and glees [*v.r.* gladid in her glees]. *a* 1400 *Sir Baues* (MS. C.) 189, I wolde, þow it hadde The for to glee.

Glee, gley (glī, gləi), *v. Obs.* exc. *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: α. 3 glei, glaye, 3–4, 9 gley. β. 4–6 gle, 5–7, 9 glee. γ. 4 gliȝe, 5 gly-, 6, 8 glye, glie, 7 gly. [Of obscure origin. The northern forms (α and β) are normal variants from an orig. ME. *glēȝen*; in the midland dialects this was narrowed to *glīȝen*, whence later *gly* (cf. DIE, EYE, FLY, etc.). The vbs. GLEDGE, GLEG are related as FLEG *v.*[1] to FLEY *v.*] *intr.* To look asquint; to have a cast in one or both eyes. Also, to look with one eye (see quot. 1866).

α, β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2862 Þe eilder sister [Leah] he forsok For sco gleied [*Gött. MS.* gleyed], als sais þe bok. [*Fairf. MS.* gleand ho was for-soþ of loke.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3772 With grete Ene & gray, gleyit a litill. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 158/2 To Glee, *limare.* 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2093, I daunsed the darlynge on my kne; I garde her gaspe, I garde her gle. 1552 HULOET, Glaye, or loke a skope, *transuertere hirquos.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 46/28 To Glee, *lippire.* 1691 RAY *Collect. Words* 63 To look a squint, to glee. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Gley, glee, glye*, to squint, to look obliquely. 1818 [see GLEDGE]. 1824-7 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xii. (1828) 189 But I could scarcely keepe from laughing when I glee'd round over my shoulder, and saw [etc.]. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Gley*, to take aim; to look with one eye. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss., Glee*, to squint.

γ. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3862 (Trin.) Þe elder sister [Leah] he forsoke For she gliȝed seiþ þe boke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3943 Faire Ene hade þe freike, & of fyn colour, Glemyt as þe glasse and gliet a little. ? *a* 1500 Glye [see GLEE *sb.* 4]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 99/13 To Glye, *lippire.* 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* G 274 To glie, or looke askue, ouerthwart. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* (Jam.) *Laborat strabismo*, he glieth. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 21 *To Gly* (Lincoln), to look a-squint. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 339 There's a time to Glye and a time to look even.

Hence **Glee'ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Gle'er, Gley'er, gly'er**, one that squints; **Glee, gley** *sb.*, a squint, a glance or side-look. Also *Comb.*, as *glyhalter* (see quot. 1825).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glyare, or goguleye (*S.* gloyere), *limus, strabo. Ibid.*, Glyynge, *strabositas.* 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 709/23 *Hec stroba* [sic], a woman glyande. *Ibid.* 709/33 *Hic strabo*, a glyere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 158/2 A Gleer, *limus.* *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 788 Feard flyar, loud lyar, gooked gleyar on the gallows. 1824-7 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xii. (1828) 191 Giving first a glee eastward. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gly-halter*, a halter or bridle with blinkers, as those of draught-horses. 1857 J. SCHOLES *Jaunt to see th' Queen* 6 (Lanc. Gloss.) Iv yoan tay notis yoan see ut aw've o sooart ov o gley wi mi een. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 610 A servant lass with one eye on the pot and the other up the lum as we say of a glee or cast.

Gleece, dial. var. GLACE *sb.*

Gleed (glīd), *sb.* Forms: 1 glǽd, gléd, 2–6 glede, 4–6 gleede, 5–6 *Sc.* gleid, 6–7 glead(e, 7– gleed. [Common Teut.: OE. *glǽd, gléd* str. f. = OFris. *glēd*, OS. *glōd-* (MDu. *gloet, gloed-*, Du. *gloed*), OHG. *gluot* (mod.G. *glut*), ON. *glóð* (Sw., Da. *glöd*):—OTeut. **glōdī-z*, related to GLOW *v.*]

1. A live coal; an ember. Now only *arch.* or *dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xviii. 18 Woeron stondende ða esnæs & embeht-menn æt gloedum forðon cald wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxl[i]. 2 Swa ricels byð, þonne hit ȝifre gleda bærnað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe þer wepeð, and all heore teres beoð berninde gleden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Seint Lorens also iðolede þet te gredil hef him upwardes mid berninde gleden. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 474 Looke how that fir of smal gleedes that been almoost dede vnder asshen wollen quike agayn whan they been touched with brymstoon. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 15 Thine owne fire (friend) so it bee but a gleid, It warmeth well, and is worth gold to thee. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* lxviii, I can no more but tell howe there is seene Fayre Ilium fal in burning red gledes downe. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 37 Yet, when I stir up these embers to the bottom, there are found some living gleeds, which do both contain fire, and are apt to propagate it. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* xiv. 47 As the gleed Which gives out flame. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. v. 98 The wind seized the gleeds and the burning thatch.

fig. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* Prol. 29 Foure gleedes han we whiche I shal deuyse Avauntyng liyng Anger Coueitise Thise foure sparkles longen vn to eelde. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii, So of enuy hotter brent the glede. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 35 My name is Mars that am the bloody God The gleids that glow within my breast breed mischief al abrode. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XX. ix, Yet even now out of the gleeds of Judah doth God raise up a glorious light to his forlorne Church. *a* 1656 — *Occas. Medit.* § 22 Those few weak gleeds of grace, that are in me, might soon go out, if they were not thus refreshed. 1678 BUNYAN *Come & Welc.* 57 The sweet and warm gleads of the promise are like the comfortable beams of the Sun, which liven and refresh.

† b. Frequent in similes, as *red* (*hot, fierce*) *as a gleed*; *to burn* (*glow, glister, glitter*) *as a gleed*; *to spring as gleed* or *as spark of gleed. Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 91 That he ne sprong forth so sparke of glede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 295 Was no cheyne so hie, þat he ne sprong ouer als glede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1139 The cruel Ire reed as any gleede. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 116 His brode eghne That fulle brymly for breth brynte as the gledys. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. (1869) 23 She hadde hire handes vnder hire sides, and hire eyen glowynge as gleedes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. x. 1 Turnus hym self, als fers as ony gleid, Ful bissely addressit on his weid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 67 Tha fled als fast as spark gois out of gleid. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. vi. H viij b, Where scarlet vestures reade, On Iuery beddes, did glose with gleames, as it were glowing gleade. *a* 1650 *Arth. & King Cornw.* 113 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 63 The eyes that beene in his head, they glister as doth the gleed.

† 2. A fire. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1609 Braydez out þe boweles, brennez hom on glede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 682 Þane com a fyre . . fra of þe hewine . . & brynt þe temple in a glede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 193 He . . sente hire . . wafres pipyng hoot out of the gleede. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 751, I haiff seruit to be brynt in a gleid. *c* 1500 *New Nothroune Mayd* 353 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 15 Though he deserue To brynne and sterue In the infernall glede. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 42 And when you see the Pellet pierce the Skyes And Powder make a proufe of hidden gleede. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 5, I . . stood the brunt An' slocken'd out that gleed.

† 3. A beam (of light). *Obs. rare.*

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* II. (1596) 20, I thought that . . I shuld see and heare some Oracle from heauen, and from the gleede of the Sunne. 1566 STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Medea* IV. 41 The bygger beare with golden gleede the greekish fleete doth guyde.

4. *local. pl.* Cinders, coke used as fuel, esp. by nail-makers.

1853 *Ann. Reg.* 89 She went to work at Pelsall, washing 'gledes' at a shilling a day. 1870 *Gd. Words* 1 Apr. 253/2 A little girl . . blows the 'gleeds' (refuse fuel from the puddling-furnaces of the Black Country) into blue interlambent flames. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 2 In the centre of the shed . . there is a 'hearth', fed by 'gledes' or breezes. 1891 T. ANDERTON *Lett. fr. Country Ho.* 237 They poke out the gleeds at the bottom with the tickler, and put them at the top with the tongs.

5. *Comb.*, as *gleed-like, gleed-red* (cf. ON. *glóð-rauðr*) adjs.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 249 Euch an bereð . . an unrude raketehe gled read of fure. *Ibid.* 253 Eawles gled reade. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 75/1 The grave was gone, And in the stead there stood a gleedlike throne.

Hence **Gleed** *v. pseudo-arch.* **a.** *intr.* To burn, glow. **b.** *trans.* To light up. *rare.*

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* R ij, The nearer I approche, the more my flame dooth gleede. *a* 1823 *Baronne o' Gairtly* vi. in A. Laing *Thistle* 13 The fyre flaucht gleeds the skie, Ye're welcome, quo' the baul Baronne, To licht me on my wye.

Gleed, gleyd (glīd, gləid), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *north.* and *Sc.* Forms: 5 gleyit, 5–7 gleid, 6 glyed, 7 glide, 6, 8–9 gleyd, 9 gleyed, 8–9 gleed. [f. GLEE *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Of persons: Having a cast in one or both eyes; squint-eyed. Also, one-eyed (see quots. *c* 1470 and 1866).

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 469 [He] couth weyll luk and wynk with the ta E; Sum scornyt him, sum gleid carll cald him thar. 1482 *Acta Dom. Audit.* (1839) 101/1 The sade

gleyit andro being oft tymes callit & nocht comperit. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxi. 20 For who so euer hath a blemysh vpon him shal not come nere whether he be blynde..or hath eny blemysh in the eye or is gleyd. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) p. xvi, The crooked Hume and the glyed Hepburn. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 751 Gleyd glaiker. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 There will be gleed Geordy Janners. 1812 MACNEILL *Poems* (ed. 3) II. 117 Gleyed Sawnie, the haivrel, he met me yestreen. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Gleyt,* blind of an eye. Rarely used in the sense of squint-eyed. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gleed,* .. squinting. 'Gleed Will —squinting Will.

b. Of the eyes: Squint-.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Crummis* Wks. (1856) 256, I think such speech becomes a King noe more than glide-eyes does his face, when I think he looks on me, he sees me not.

2. Not straight, crooked, twisted. Also *transf.* of character. *To gang gleed*: to go wrong.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 115 And there to jeopardy a rose-noble on a cast, against a gleed half-peny. 1808–80 JAMIESON, *Gleyd,* .. oblique, not direct .. *That wa's gleyd,* that wall stands obliquely. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, 'What is Miss Vernon, Andrew?'..'Other than a gude ane, I'm fearing', said Andrew ..'something glee'd —your honour understands me?' 1822 — *Nigel* xxxii, Did you ever hear of the umquhile Lady Huntinglen .. ganging a wee bit gleed in her walk through the world. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gleed, Glide,* crooked, or twisted, not straight.

Hence †**Glee·dness.**

1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* (Jam.), *Strabismus,* gleidness.

Gleed(e, var. GLEDE.

Gleeful (glī·ful), *a.* [f. GLEE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of glee; possessed by or manifesting a feeling of glee.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. (1589) L 3 a, Nor lackes he gleeful tales to tell, whil'st that the Bole doth trot. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 11 Wherefore look'st thou sad, When euery thing doth make a Gleefull boast? 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 96 The wylie wench them makes her gleefull game. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithal. Roy. Nupt.* viii, Deign to receive the Nation's publick Voice..who gleeful stand .. and thus express their Joys: In Peals of loud Acclaim, and Mirth's confused Noise. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxiii, [Her] ardour .. was doubly strengthened by the gleeful triumph she saw in hard and coarse faces. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 25 The Chinee, gleeful at the length of his pigtail.

Hence **Glee·fully** *adv.*, in a gleeful manner; with glee.

1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 8 He would be led on to boast gleefully of thoughts which the most cynical of criminals..would shrink from owning. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarèl* I. 9 They wore it..grinning gleefully from ear to ear. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mile. Ixe* (1891) 130 The children plunged gleefully into the copse.

Gleeishly (glī·iʃli), *adv. rare.* [f. GLEE *sb.* + -ISH + -LY 2.] = GLEEFULLY.

1828 BANIM *Anglo-Irish* III. 7 His humoursome message .. which had made the young beauty laugh so gleeishly. *Ibid.* III. 47. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 276 Saunders now tittered gleeishly.

Gleek (glīk), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 gleke, 6–7 gleeke, (7 glick), 7– gleek. [a. OF. *glic,* in 1464 written *ghelicque,* perh. ad. MDu. *ghelic* (Du. *gelijk,* Ger. *gleich*) LIKE, the possession of three cards of the same kind (see sense 2) being one of the points in the game; but the word has not been found in Du. as the name of a game.]

1. A game at cards, played by three persons; forty-four cards were used, twelve being dealt to each player, while the remaining eight formed a common 'stock'. Also *penny* (*halfpenny, two-penny,* etc.) *gleek.* Now only *Hist.*

1533 ELYOT *Knowledge* Pref., It is..lerned sooner..thanne Primero or Gleeke. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 9 What is a man now a dayes if he know not .. to play .. at cards, dice, &c. post, cente, gleke, or such other games? 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. ii, When you please, Sir, I am For three peny Gleeke, your man. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 126 As in games at cards the Man requires a quicke conceit, the gleeke (because of variety) requires a retentive memory. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 160 Yet you've an Imposition laid on Brick, For all you then laid out, at Beast, or Gleek. 1680 SHADWELL *Woman-Capt.* IV, The rogue bids for his liberty, as if it were a Stock at 12d Gleek. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 56 The games of Gleek, Primero, In and In, and several others now exploded, employed our sharping ancestors. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxi, Would win ten times as much at gleek and primero as I used to do at put and beggar-my-neighbour. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Exp.* 113 It was at some place of lower resort that he ..staked his little means at gleek [etc.].

†**2.** A set of three court cards of the same rank in one hand, in the game of gleek. *Obs.*

1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* D 2 b, *Sta.* Give me a mournaval of aces, and a gleeke of queens. *Long.* And me a gleeke of knaves. *Scat.* Vdslid, I am gleek't this time. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* III. v, *Tri.* At gleeke? content. A morneuall of Ases, gleeke of Knaues, Iust nine apeece. [A mournival of aces counted for 8 points, and a gleek of knaves for 1 (Cotton).] 1670 COTTON *Gamester* vi. 68 A Mournival is either all the Aces, the four Kings, Queens, or Knaves, and a Gleek is three of any of the aforesaid.

†b. *transf.* A set of three; a trio. *Obs.*

1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* IV. x, For this day wee'l celebrate A gleeke of Marriages. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV, *Cen.* Let a protest goe out against him. *Mer.* A mournivell of protests; or a gleeke at least! 1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) I. 160 From a gleek of Lord Keepers of one poor Seal, *Libera nos* [etc.]. *c* 1671 MARVELL *On 3 Dukes killing the Beadle* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 526 'Twas there a Gleek of Dukes [etc.]. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 25. 3/2 Like Paris with his Gleek of Wagtails on Ida.

†**3.** *Dutch gleek* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 96 He was not able to stirre his jawes, nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call Dutch gleek, where he plaied his cards so well, and vied and revied so often that he had scarce an eye to see withall.

Hence †**Glee·ker,** a player at the game of gleek. *rare.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. i, There never was so unsatiable a Carder, an old Gleeker never lov'd to sit To't like her.

†**Gleek,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 6 glike, glyke, (? glyeke), (glyg), gleke, (gleake), 6–7 glick(e, gleeke, 7, 9 gleek. [Of obscure origin; possibly a diminutive of GLEE: cf. GLAIK.]

1. A gibe, jest, gird.

c 1550 *Image Hypocr.* 732 They durst not fight ne strike They feared of a gleke. 1564 HARDING *Answ. Jewel's Challenge* Pref. 5 Glykes, nyppes and scoffes, bittes, cuttes and gyrdes, become not that stage. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* VII. D vj b, With gybes, and glickes, and taunting stryfe. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 291 What greater discurtesie .. then with so many nips, such bitter girdes, such disdainful glickes to answere him that honoured hir. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij b, If thy vain be so pleasant, and thy wit so nimble, that all consists in glicks and girds; pen some playe for the Theater. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. iv. 175, I meane to take downe the confident and the ouerweener with a sober gleeke. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 22 Blaspheminʼ wi' a valiant zeal Twa ne'er-do-weels, the Paip and deil, Wi' gleeks at Guise and Mary.

b. *To give one a* (or *the*) *gleek*: to make a jest at his expense; to mock, make sport of, play a trick upon him.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* X vj, Now wholly she delights Anchises eye to leake: To him alone she closely clinges, and giues the rest the gleake. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* IV. v. in *Archiv Stud. d. neueren Spr.* (1897) If they thinke to beguyle or geve me such a gleke, they must aryse earlye. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. (1617) 203 A wise man to giue a glike to another wise man, ciphereth a letter grossely for the nonce. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 101 Sir Thomas, seeing the exceeding vanitie of the man, thought he needed modestie, and gave him this gentle gleeke. 1607 *Peele's Jests* (*c* 1620) 15, I vow by love, if I can see him weare it, Ile giue him a glyg.

2. A coquettish glance. *rare.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* Palinode 10 Coy glances, glickes, cringes, and all such simpring humours. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid of Mill* II. ii, A pretty gleek coming from Pallas' eye.

Gleek, *v. Obs.* Forms: see GLEEK *sb.*2 [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To trick, circumvent. (In quot. 1614 with allusion to GLEEK *sb.*1)

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 56 Methinkes thou gleekiste many a lorde. 1598 *Tom Tyler & Wife* (1661) 3 The more that I get her, the more she doth glike me. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* D 2 b, *Scat.* Come Gentlemen, what's your game? *Sta.* Why Gleeke, that's your onely game. Gleeke let it be, for I am perswaded I shall gleeke some of you; cut sir. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xii. 59 He hath gleeked us to some purpose, bobbed we are now for ever.

2. *intr.* To make a jest or gibe (*at* a person).

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 150 Nay, I can gleeke vpon occasion. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. i. 78, I haue seene you gleeking & galling at this Gentleman twice or thrice. 1593 NASHE *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 197 Not mee alone did hee reuile..but glickt at Pap-hatchet once more. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 150 Besides, you must not take a Picque, If he sometimes speak plain and gleek.

3. (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Limer,*..to gleeke, or looke askew at.

Hence **Glee·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1534 BYGOD *Treat. conc. Impropriat.* in *Lever's Serm.* (Arb.) Introd. 13 By the glykynge and gleynyng..scrapinge and rakynge togyther of almost all the fatte benefyces within this realme. 1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 1 The sly Information of the fine French [historian], a glicking Remembrancer. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 246 Bacchanalia's good store in every Bishops family, and good gleeking. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Shewe of Faire Seeming* xxix, Well wotting such be gullery all, and gleeking.

Gleeless (glī·lĕs), *a. rare*−1. [f. GLEE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of glee.

1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 202 The gleeless song, and the lyreless strain.

Gleeman (glī·măn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 glīg-, glii(ɜ)-, 1–4 gléo-, 3 gley-, 4–6 gle-, 4, 8– gleeman. *β.* 2, 5 glew-, 3 gleu-, 5 glu-, glwman. [f. GLEE *sb.* + MAN.] A professional entertainer at social gatherings; esp. a singer, musician, or minstrel.

a. Beowulf (Z.) 1160 Leoð wæs asungen, Gleomannes gyd. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xliv. 327 Monige weligе menn .. lætað cuelan hungre Cristes ðearfan & fedað yfle gliigmenn mid oferwiste. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 150/18 *Mimus, jocista, scurra,* gligmon. *c* 1205 LAY. 18856 Al him scal abuȝe þat wuneð inne Bruttene; of him scullen gleomen godliche singen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2329 Ther mouthe men here the gestes singe, The gleymen on the tabour dinge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 110 Thenne was I..Gladdore then the gleo-mon is of his grete ȝiftes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 31 Bledgaret passede alle his predecessoures in musik and in melodie, so þat he was i-cleped god of glee men [L. *deus joculatorum*]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 104 Na menstrallis playit to thame but dowt, For gle-men thair wer haldin out. 1794 PERCY *Relig., Notes on Ess. Anc. Minstr.* 66 *note,* Gleeman continued to be the name given to a Minstrel both in England and Scotland almost as long as this order of men continued. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. XXV. 587 We had, beyond all doubt, our own history, alike mythical and real, sung by our own gleemen in our own tongue.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Gef þu .. best rum-handed to glewmen and to hores þu shalt ben lef and wurð and liken alle men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28382, I .. to gleumen cald and to ioglere. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 19 He luffede glewmene wele in haulle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/2 Gluman, or mynstral, *musicus.*

Gleen (glīn), *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch. rare.* Also 7 gleam. [Prob. a dialect word, of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. (dial.) *glena,* Da. (dial.) *glene* a clear strip or patch of sky. The ON. mythologic name *Glenr,* the husband of the sun, is perhaps connected.] A gleam of light; a warm blaze of sunlight.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 35. 17 Fiery Meteors; namely, falling Stars, flying Dragons, fals Fiers; also Gleans, Flashings, openings of the skie, suddenly disappearing. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 104 Another time I remember suffocating Gleans of the Sun, πύϱινος the Ancients call it. 1825 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 111 All glitter'd with a glowing gleen.

†**Gleen,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 glene. [See prec. and cf. Sw. (dial.) *glena* to shine.] = GLEAM *v.* Hence †**Glee·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 145 Those..being led by their owne blind iudgements..are oftentimes trained out of the way of truth by likely glenings of reason. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Proph. conc. Auth., If thou belov'd Narcissus hadst not seen Thy proper figure in a well to gleen [etc.]. *c* 1709 PRIOR *1st Hymn Callim.* 86 Those who .. Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour.

Gleer: see GLEE *v.*2

Gleer(e, obs. form of GLAIR *sb.*1 and *v.*

†**Glee·ring,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 glyering, gleryng, 7 gleering. [? f. *gly,* GLEE *v.* + -ER 5 + -ING 2.] ? Looking askance, casting covetous or cunning glances, sly.

a 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* vi. 19–21 Couetousnes blynded the eyes of that gleryngе fox [Sir Thomas More] more and more. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 101 b, Lykewyse God, euen nowe a dayes doth punyshe these glyeryngе keytes, that seke their pray in euery place. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. (Arb.) 57 How like thy snout is to great Lucifers. Such tallants had he, such a gleering [*v. r.* glaring] eye. 1611 COTGR., *Saluta-libenter,* a cogging, flattering, or gleering mate.

¶? Misused for *glaring.*

1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* IV. vi. Wks. (Grosart) III. 102 O those glearing eyes that dart the beames, The beames that drownd my heart with fierie streames. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 188 From his head issue foure great hornes ..his eyes gleering, mouth like a port Cullis.

Gleesome (glī·sŏm), *a.* [f. GLEE *sb.* + -SOME.] = GLEEFUL.

1603 CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 505 It adds another cause of gleesome mirth. 1623–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, Gleesome hunters, pleased with their sport. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 41 This smith was .. As merry as bird on brier, Jocund and gleesome. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Ode to Gowdspink,* The gowdspink chatters joyous here, And courts wi' gleesome sangs his peer. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvii, Lawyers were talking, with gleesome anticipation, of the probability of a 'great Glenallan cause'. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 21/1 Those who were at play, were gleesome and noisy as other children. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 434 These wandering churls are full Of meat and drink, and need no rope to pull Wild words and gleesome from them.

Hence **Glee·somely** *adv.*, **Glee·someness.**

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 16 Youth, with all its gleesomeness and innocent wildness. 1850 J. B. JOHNSTONE *Mem. R. Shirra* iv. 36 Mr. Shirra .. gleesomely talked of the circumstance. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotis of Bestminster* III. xiv. 2 The gleesomeness of youth had passed from him.

Gleet (glīt), *sb.* Forms: 4 glette, 4–5 (9 *Sc.*) glet, (4 glat), 5 glett, 6 glit(te, (7 glyte), 9 *Sc.* glit(t, 7– gleet. Cf. GLUT *sb.*4 [a. OF. *glette* slime, filth, purulent matter, 'frothe of an egge', 'gelly of any thyng that congeleth' (Palsgr.); mod.F. *glette* litharge, whence app. G. *glätte,* Du. *glit,* Sw. *glitte.* The development of the English forms is obscure; with its present form and meaning the word first becomes common in the 18th c.]

1. Slimy matter; sticky or greasy filth. Also *fig. Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 459 Thar [in the womb] duellid man in a myik dungeon..Whar he had na other fode Bot wlatsom glet, and loper blode, And stynk and fylthe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1059 þat foysoun flode .. swange þur3 vch a strete, With-outen fylþe oþer galle oþer glet. *Ibid.* C. 269 He [Jonah] glydez in by þe giles, þur3 glaymande [? *read* glaym and] glette. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4516 þus ilk cantell of 3our cors 3e call þam dri3tins .. Of ilk gobet of þat glett 3e a god make. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 158/2 Glett, *viscositas.* 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Glitt,* oily matter, which makes the stones of brooks slippery in summer. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 123 The stream is almost shrunk Down to the green gleet of its slippery stones. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 100 The night dew had left a sticky 'glet' on the face and hands.

2. Phlegm collected in the stomach, esp. of a hawk. (So OF. *glette.*) *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant.* 512 Haly mennys affeccioun ere as of hertis [L. *quasi cervorum*] þat .. kastis out of þaire hert all glet [in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 32 al vile glat (*v.r.* glet) þat stoppiþ her breeþ]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, If she [a hawk] holde not her mete bot cast it that is tokyn of the foule glet. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* Commend. Hawking, By cunning skill to cause hir cast such glit, as breedes hir skath. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 239/1 Glyte or Glut is a slimy substance in the Pannel or

Belly of the Hawk. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Glit*, tough phlegm, that especially which gathers in the stomach when it is foul.

3. A morbid discharge of thin liquid from a wound, ulcer, etc. Now *rare*.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 444 The oftar ay that plastrit be the wound, With greedie glit far mair it dois abound. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 154, I found the applications on the Wound very wet with a serous Humor, commonly called a Gleet. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glitt* or *Gleet*, a thin matter issuing out of Wounds and Ulcers; especially when the nervous or sinewy Parts are bruis'd and hurt. 1713 R. RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 276 But upon having a Discharge from..her Breast, of a thin Gleet, all Symptoms vanished. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 320 A discharge of a fetid gleet from the membranes or brain. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 261 Some strange .. stories have been told of gleet from the nose, giddiness, and inflammation of the brain having been produced by them [bots in sheep]. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 176 When The fiery fever .. Hath shrivelled up their wretched limbs, again O'erflowed a liquid gleet.

b. *spec.* A morbid discharge from the urethra.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 125 Old Gleets, that proceed more from Debility than any Malignity. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 425, I imagine..that the internal surface of a fistulous ulcer is in some degree similar to the inner surface of the urethra, when it is forming the discharge commonly called a gleet. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg.* (1879) II. 171 Gleet may be the result of some stricture or local urethral disease, such as an ulcer.

Gleet, *v.* Also 6 **glyt,** 7 **gleat.** [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *intr.* Of a morbid discharge, also of water: To ooze, flow slowly. *Obs.*

1527 [see GLEETING]. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 54 Very good to cure wounds in joynts, where the joynt-water gleeteth out. 1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 471 The Water presently precipitates, gleeting down by the Crannies of the Stone. 1697 *Ibid.* XIX. 584 The Cavities of the Rocks are filled up with the Rills that gleet from the Hills. 1725 HUXHAM *Ibid.* XXXIII. 389 The Desquamation was very slow, the black Crust adhering several Days, nay Weeks .. while abundance of purulent Matter gleeted from under them.

2. Of the body or its parts: To discharge a thin purulent matter. Also quasi-*trans.*

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xi. 57 His Thumb being inflamed ..I made Incision into it to the Bone: this not onely bled, but gleeted a few drops. 1705 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2180 It made his Nose run and gleet. 1753 J. BARTLET *Genti. Farriery* viii. 74 He [a horse] gleets often at the nose. 1785 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 510 A prodigious fungus, which .. gleeted largely, and at times bled profusely. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 287/1 Making the sleeper's nose run and gleet.

Hence **Gleeting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Q j b, The same water with cotton warme layd in the woundes stoppeth the glyttynge water betwene the joyntes. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 60 Used by Chirurgians to dry gleeting sores. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 5 This gleeting or dripping continues so long as till the hole in the coat be cured. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 440 Running at the Eyes, and gleeting at the Nostrils, are Signs of a Cold.

†**Gleetous, glittous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *gleteus, gletteux, glettous* affected with gleet or phlegm, filthy, f. *glette* GLEET *sb.*] a. Of a hawk: Affected with phlegm. b. Of persons: Filthy (in conduct). c. *fig.* ? Sticky, ensnaring.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj a, The hawke will be very eegre and gleetous of the sekenes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 102 In word and work this king he wox rycht vile; Gredie and glittus in gulositie. *Ibid.* II. 521 Gold is so glittis, as ȝe knaw and ken, Quhilk of befoir hes causit mony men To tak on hand .. The thing efter that maid thame for to rew. *Ibid.* 534 This Culenus .. So glittous was than into chalmer glew [etc.].

Gleety (glī·ti), *a.* Also 5 (9 *dial.*) **gletty,** 9 *Sc.* **glittie.** [f. GLEET *sb.* + -Y 1.]

1. Slimy. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 159/1 Gletty, *viscosus*. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May VI. 423/2 The water-asks, sae cauld and saft, Crawl'd ower the glittie flure. 1820 HOGG *Wint. Even. T.* II. 71 The sei-mawe couris on his glittye stene, For it's greine withe the dewe of the jaupyng maine. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 22 The outer wheel still black Though sleek with gleety green—Is doing duty. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gletty*, green and slimy, applied to the appearance of stagnant water.

2. Of the nature of gleet.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 484 The frequent and involuntary secretion of a gleety matter. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 273 One of the earliest symptoms of organic stricture is generally a gleety discharge from the urethra. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 82 In inveterate cases, there is a discharge of thin gleety matter from the bladder.

Gleff, obs. form of GLIFF *v.*

Gleg (gleg), *sb. Obs.* exc. *north.* [f. GLEG *v.*] A side-glance, sly look; also simply, a look.

a 1650 *In a May morning* 15 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* (1867) IV. 74 Euerye one that comes by shall haue a glegge ont. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 65 Searching with minutest gleg, Oft I've seen [etc.]. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Gleg*, a sly glance.

Gleg (gleg), *a. north.* and *Sc.* [a. ON. *glegg-r, gloggr*, *glǫggr* clear, clear-sighted = Goth. **glaggwus-s* (cf. the adv. *glaggwuba* carefully):—OTeut. **glawwu-*, whence also OHG. *glau, klau*, OS. *glau*, OE. *gleaw* wise, clever, GLEW *a.* (cf. ON. *dǫgg* = DEW *sb.*, *hǫggva* = HEW *v.*).]

1. Quick in perception by any of the senses; esp. quick-eyed, sharp-sighted. Chiefly with defining phrase, as *gleg of the eye, of touch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13448 Es na foȝl [*MS.* foxl] sa gleg of ei [as the eagle]. *a* 1449 W. BOWER in *Fordun's Scotichron.* (1759) II. 376 Wyth prik ȝoukand eeris, as the awsk gleg. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlv, Thir mussillis ar sa doyn gleg of twiche and hering that [etc.]. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Gleg of the ee*, sharp-sighted. 'Gleg o' the glour,' Loth. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 11 He was .. As gleg's a hawk.

b. Of the eye: Quick, sharp.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 17 The gods tho look on mortal men, Wi' eyn baith just and gleg. 1795 BURNS *'I see a form'* 15 Gleg as light are lover's een. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 138 I've glour'd at her aft wi' a gleg e'e.

2. Quick in action or movement; sharp, smart. *Gleg at*, quick or clever at (doing something); *gleg at* (*of*) *the uptake*, quick in understanding a thing; *gleg at* or *with*, quick or clever in using.

1755 RAMSAY *Let. to Jas. Clerk* 46 When interest points, he's gleg and gare, And will at naithing stop or stand. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Wks.* (1807) 227 He's a man weel versed in a' the laws .. And ay right gleg .. At sattlin' o' a nice or kittle point. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, He's gleg aneuch at the broadsword and target. 1816 — *Old Mort.* vii, Everybody's no sae gleg at the uptake as ye are yoursell, mither. 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatees* x. 286 The drivers were so gleg and impudent, that it was worse than martyrdom to come with them. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* ix. (1855) 94 He was ower gleg in the tongue for ye. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Quite gleg at it', quick at comprehending it. 'Gleg at walking'. 'Gleg at eating'. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx, Ye're no very gleg at the jumping. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 72 Gleg wi' the knife as a souter wi' his elshin.

3. Sprightly, lively, cheery.

1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* ix, The body .. looking unco gleg and canty, she didna ken what he might be coming out wi' next. 1823 CORBETT *Petticoat T.* I. 226 Ye look as gleg as if ye had got a prize in the lottery. 1881 *N. Linc. Gloss., Gleg*, ..pleased, happy.

4. *transf.* Of things: †a. Bright, clear. *rare*—1.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 441 Bot the mone wes sa gleg, schinand al nicht, that the batall wes fochtin to the uter end, als weil as it had bene day licht.

b. Sharp, keen.

1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 214 A Sage ..Whase Wit was gleg as ony Razor. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* 99 For yet unskaith'd by death's gleg gullie, Tam Samson's livin. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 107 (Jam.) Death snaps the thread Wi' his gleg shears.

c. Smooth (see quots.).

1808-80 JAMIESON s.v., *Gleg ice*, ice that is very smooth. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss., Gleg*, smooth; slippery. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gleg*, worn smooth; hence loose fitting. A tap that turns too easily and leaks from wear is said to be getting gleg.

5. quasi-*adv.* = GLEGLY.

1720 RAMSAY *Rise & fall of Stocks* 27 The lad wha gleggest waits upon it, Receives the Bubble on his Bonnet. 1789 BURNS *On Grose's Peregrin.* 43 Forbye, he'll shape you aff, fu' gleg, The cut of Adam's philibeg.

6. *Comb.*, as *gleg-eyed, -lugged, -tongued* adjs.

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Counc. Edin.* 15 Yet Gleg-eyed Friends throw the Disguise Receiv'd it as a dainty Prize. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 2 He tunes his lay, Till gleg-lug'd echo tak her dinsome rout. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, I haud a' your gleg-tongued advocates..as legalists and formalists.

Hence **Gle·gly** *adv.*, quickly, cleverly, readily; also, brightly, clearly; **Gle·gness,** acuteness (of perception), quickness.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 122 To this auld Colen glegly 'gan to hark. 1814 *Watchman* I. ii, If ye look glegly after thieves and randies, folk can put up wi' the want of being wakened. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, A kail-blaid, or a colliflour, glances sae glegly by moonlight, it's like a leddy in her diamonds. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 37, I heard with my wonted glegness..a couple of handsome smacks! 1843 R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* xiv. (1872) 181, I don't recollect things so glegly. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 42 The Lord ..did not stint me as to glegness of eye.

Gleg (gleg), *v. dial.* [cf. GLEDGE *v.* and GLEE *v.*] (See quots.) Also **Gle·gging** *ppl. a.*

a 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II. 102 (E. D. S.), *Glegg*, to squint a little, to have a cast of the eye. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 78 The simple rustics try their arts the while With glegging smiles, and hopes and fears between, Snatching a kiss to open what they mean. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Gleg*, to give a sidelong glance. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Gleg*, to look furtively or askance.

Gleg, var. CLEG.

1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 188/1 The cleg or gleg ..Hæmatopola pluvialis..is so well known, that [etc.].

Glei, obs. form of GLEE *v.*[2]

Gleib, obs. form of GLEBE.

‖ **Gleichenia** (glaikī·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. from the name of F. W. *Gleichen*, a German naturalist (1717-1783).] A genus of ferns, chiefly natives of the southern hemisphere; a plant of this genus.

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 352 Out of the rough bark of the tall trees..spring several kinds of Gleichenia, a genus of Ferns .. possessing wide-spread fronds of very lax habit, and of very minute segments, but so peculiarly elegant and delicate, that [etc.]. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 375/3 The finest plants in the group..were two excellent Gleichenias.

Gleid, dial. f. GLEDE; obs. f. GLEED.

†**Gleim,** *sb. Obs.* In 4–5 **gleyme,** 6 **gleme.** [Connected with GLEIM *v.*]

1. Any sticky or slimy substance, as bird-lime or glue; also, rheum or phlegm.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/1 Gleyme or rewme, *reuma*. Gleyme of knyttynge or byyndynge to-gedyrs, *limus, gluten, glucium*. 1516 *Ortus Vocab., Viscus*, gleme [*edd.* 1500, 1509 *have* glewe] or lyme.

2. *fig.* a. Infection. b. Attachment, affection.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 479, I trowe þat some wikked wyȝt wrouȝte þis ordres [of friars] þoruȝ [*v.r.* Trow ye] þat gleym of þat gest þat Golias is y-calde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xv. 377 [He] lackith wijf and children, and al the gleyme, loue, and delectacions whiche violentli comen anentis his wijf and hise children.

Hence †**Gleimed** *a.*, affected with phlegm.

14.. *Med. MS.* in *Promp. Parv.* 198 *note*, For a .. gleymede stomak, þat may noȝt kepe mete.

†**Gleim,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **glaym,** 4–5 **gleym**(**yn**; see also GLEAM *v.*[2] [Of obscure origin.] *trans.* To smear with a sticky substance. Also *fig.* in pass.: To be infected (as with a disease); to be attached *to* something (cf. ENGLEIM).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 197 [He] sente hem bisshoppes of þe Arrians, and þerfore alle the Gothes were infecte and i-gleymed [L. *infecta fuit*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/2 Gleymyn or yngleymyn, *visco, inuisco*. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xv. 376 A preest forto haue in possessioun movable godis..(so that he be not gleymed with ouer myche loue to it).

Hence †**Glei·ming** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) the act of sticking; (*b*) infection; †**Glei·ming** *ppl. a.*, sticky; †**Glei·mingness,** stickiness.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C 269 He glydez in by þe giles, þurȝ glaymande [? *read* glaym ande] glette. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 337 And þey covetise be a special vice to Lombardes, he put þat gleymynge [L. *contagium*] fer from his persone. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxx. (1495) 290 Some medycynes laxen with gleymyngnesse and makyth slypper as Mercurii and Hockes and other suche. *Ibid.* XVI. ii. (Tollem. MS.) For unctuouse þinge is mene bitwene gleymynge [1535 gleymie] and vaporatyf þinge. *Ibid.* XVII. i. (1495) 592 In some trees the leues abyde in wynter tyme for plente of humour: other for gleymynge or for sadnesse and soundnesse of the tree.

Gleime, obs. f. GLEAN *v.*

†**Glei·mous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 **gleymouse.** 5 **-ows**(**e, glaymous.** [f. GLEIM *sb.* + -OUS.] Sticky, slimy; full of rheum or phlegm. (Cf. ENGLEIMOUS.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxv. (1495) 725 Redde wyne clensyth and wypyth and puttyth awaye vnclennesse and gleymouse humours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/2 Gleymowse, or full of rewme, *reumaticus*. Gleymows, or lymows, *limosus, viscosus, glutinosus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij b, For sum gobbit will be yolow and sum grene and sum glaymous and sum cleere .. It [this euell] wil arise in the hede and make the hede to swell & the iyen all glaymous and dyrke. 1676-1732 COLES, *Glaymous*, muddy and clammy. 1730-90 in BAILEY.

Hence †**Glei·mousness,** stickiness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 198/2 Gleymowsenesse, or lymowsnesse, *limositas, viscositas*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Glaymousness*, Muddiness, Clamminess.

†**Glei·my,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4, 6 **gleymy,** (4 **glymye**), 6 **glaymy, glemy,** 6–8 **gleamy.** [f. GLEIM *sb.* + -Y 1.] Sticky, slimy.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. xxi. (1495) 128 Another postume of the tongue is full of blode, and speche and taste is lette by gleymy humours. *Ibid.* VI. i. (Tollem. MS.), The firste childhode .. is ȝit tender and nesche, quavy and gleymy [1495 claymy, 1535 clammy; L. *limosa*]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 168 Thou gresly gargone glaymy, Thou swety slouen seymy. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N ij, The blode flewmatyke is thycke and gleymy and whyte in colour, and swete in sauour. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 93 The Cynogloss..seems to have something of a like Gleamy Substance in it.

Hence †**Glei·miness,** stickiness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 745 Beestys that ben nighe the aege of suckynge ben of grete moysture and gleymynesse and sledernesse.

Gleir(**e,** obs. form of GLAIR *sb.*[1]

†**Gleit,** *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also **glete.** [? var. GLIT *v.*] *intr.* To glitter, shine.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. viii, Causand gros leid all of maist gudnes gleit. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 66 All the feldis wyth thai lilies quhite Depaynt war brycht, quhilk to the hevyn did glete. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1288, I now deny now That all is gold that gleits. *a* 1605 — *Misc. Poems* v. 42 All is not gold that gleitis.

Gleive, Gleiwye, obs. ff. GLAIVE, GLUEY.

Gleke, obs. f. GLEEK, *sb.*[1]; var. GLEEK *sb.*[2], *Obs.*

Glem, Gleman, obs. ff. GLEAM, GLEEMAN.

Gleme, obs. f. GLEAM, GLEAN; var. GLEIM, *Obs.*

Glemer, -yr, obs. ff. GLIMMER.

†**Glemish.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? var. of GLIMPSE *sb.*] A glimpse.

1576 BP. WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* H ij, I haue indeauowred before to shadow (as it were) and geue a glemish thereof.

Glemy, var. GLEIMY, *Obs.*

Glen[1] (glen). Forms: *α.* 6, 8 **glenne,** 8 **glenn,** 6–**glen.** *β.* 6 **glan.** *γ.* 6–7 *pl.* **glynnes**; 7 **glin,** 7–8 **glyn,** 8 **glynn.** [a. Gael. *gleann*, earlier *glenn*, mountain-valley = Welsh *glyn*. The *α*-forms are of Scottish origin, having been adopted from Gael. before the vowel of *glenn* was broken into *ea*. The form *glan* represents the Irish pronunciation of *gleann*, while *glin* is derived from the pl. *glinn*, and was at first employed only in the pl. *glins*; some examples of *glyn, glin* in 17–18th c. represent the Welsh or the Cornish form.

Until the middle of the 18th c. the form *glen* occurs in English writers only as an echo of Spenser; the 'Glosse' to the *Shepherd's Calendar* by E. K. wrongly explains the word as 'a country hamlet or borough'.]

A mountain-valley, usually narrow and forming the course of a stream.

At first applied to the narrow valleys of the mountainous

districts in Scotland and Ireland, but now extended to similar places in other countries.

a. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* IV. 372 (Edinb. MS.) In A glen [*Camb. MS.* vnder ane bra]. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 153 In till ane glen thow hes .. Ane laithly luge. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 185 Thir Veanis laid ane strang garnisoun of armit men in secrete glennis to recountir the Fabis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 26 But now from me hys madding mynd is starte, And woes the Widdowes daughter of the glenne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 102 Be thir places of wildernes, bygates, kraigs and glenis. 1748 PHILIPS *Pastorals* i. 79 Now left heiress of the glen she'll deem Me, landless lad, unworthy her esteem. *a* 1756 COLLINS *Superstit. Highlands* 213, I, perhaps, may tread Your lowly glens o'erhung with spreading broom. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., About noon we came to a small glen, so they call a valley. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 403 The wilderness is theirs with all its caves, Its hollow glenns. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 219 The valley, here contracted into a glen. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 337 The Oeroe..flows through a narrow glen at the western foot of Cithaeron. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 362 The Spaniards..suffering the wily enemy to draw them into a narrow glen or defile, intersected by a little stream of water.

β. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* II. vi. 180 They came to the side of a mounteine, where there was a glan, and in it a little groue of wood.

γ. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 615/1 He did shutt them up within those narrow corners and glinnes under the mountaynes foote. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xiv. 258 All these hee chargeth .. to get .. into the hils, and among the glins and woods, to bestow themselves close. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 316 In the midst of Winter hee entred the Glinnes, that is, the Vallies of Leinster, a secure receptacle of the Rebels. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 10 Another great scope of land, which was divided from it but by a glin. 17.. C. LITTLETON in C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* (1848) 81 Another rotten moor brings you to a *Glyn* or narrow Valley. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 1 This stream of wind .. arose from a glin called Allgolan. 1756 HOME *Douglas* III. i. We found him lurking in the hollow glynn. 1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 72 The glyns, or dark vallies..of this country, are many of them remarkably beautiful.

b. *Comb.*, as *glen-boy, -full, -head, -man.*

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 186 We reached the pleasant and improving inn at Kenmare, and dismissed the *glen-boy. 1859 M. NAPIER *Mem. Visc. Dundee* I. i. 45 That *glen-full [Glencoe] of murdered Scotchmen ! 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 423 Sheep .. ought to be allowed as much of the *glenheads, breas, and foot of the hills, as will support them during the severity of the winter and spring months. 1880 BREWER *Reader's Hand-bk.*, s.v. *Glencoe*, The massacre of M'Ian and thirty-eight of his *glenmen.

Hence **Gle·nikin, Gle·nlet,** a little glen. *nonce-wds.*

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 120 Every glen and glenikin had its river, or its stream, or its burn, or its rill. 1892 *Gd Words* Apr. 239/1 A prettily wooded glenlet.

Glen[2], *Sc.* 'A daffodil' (Jam.).

1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 297 The wild lilies, or glens, of Craufurdland Castle. 1880 *Jubilee W. O. Fenwick* 3 The children..were..supplied each one with a large bouquet of glens.

Glenar, obs. form of GLEANER.

Glence, Glench, obs. forms of GLANCE *v.*[1]

Glendoveer (glendovī·ə·r). [Avowedly an alteration of *grandouver* in Sonnerat *Voy. aux Indes* (1782); from the context in which the word occurs in that work (I. 185 ff.), it appears to represent Skr. *gandharva*, a kind of semi-divine spiritual being.] One of a race of beautiful sprites in Southey's artificial quasi-Hindu mythology.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VI. ii, The Glendoveers, The loveliest race of all of heavenly birth. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ('Rebuilding by R. S.'), I am a blessed Glendoveer. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 228, I looked carefully to his shoulders, in hopes that I had discovered a glendoveer. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* IV. xi, Glendoveers and sylphs.

‖ **Glene** (glī·nī). *Anat.* [mod.L., a. Gr. γλήνη the ball or pupil of the eye; used by Galen to denote a shallow joint-socket, distinguished from κοτύλη COTYLE.] a. The ball or socket of the eye. b. A glenoid cavity.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and in later Dicts.

Glene, -er, obs. forms of GLEAN, -ER.

Glengarry (glengæ·ri). [f. *Glengarry* in Inverness-shire.] A kind of man's cap, higher in front than at back, of Highland origin, now chiefly worn by persons dressed in Highland costume, and till lately by soldiers of certain regiments when in undress uniform.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Glengarry*, a Scotch bonnet; a man's cap. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 327 The *Globe* states that a slight change is about to be made in the uniform of her Majesty's brigade of Guards. The present undress cap is to be replaced by a Scotch glengarry. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* (1892) 13 Margaret was at home making a glengarry for him out of a piece of carpet.

Glengore, -goir, corrupt var. GRANDGORE, *Obs.*, venereal disease.

Glenlivet (glenli·vĕt, *Sc.* -lī·vĕt). Also **Glenlivit, -at.** [f. *Glenlivet* in Banffshire, the place of manufacture.] A variety of Scotch whisky.

1822 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* vi. in *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 371, I never drank better Glenlivit. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxix, The Captain offered a bet to Jekyl of a mutchkin of Glenlivat, that both would fall by the first fire. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxx. 160 Glenlivat and guava jelly. 1854 AYTOUN *Bon Gaultier Ball., Massacre Macpherson* viii, Which he would have done, I at least believe it, Had ta mixture peen Only half Glenlivet.

Gleno- (glī·no), mod. comb. form of GLENE in anatomical terms, as *gleno-humeral*, belonging to the glenoid cavity together with the humerus; so also *gleno-vertebral.*

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 575 A second band, 'the gleno-humeral ligament' described by the late Dr. V. Flood, is thrown across the head of the humerus. 1889 A. MACALISTER *Human Anat.* 146 A projecting superior gleno-humeral fold (Flood's ligament) lies above the sub-scapular tendon. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Glenoid (glī·noid), *a. Anat.* [ad. Gr. γληνοειδής, f. γλήνη a shallow joint-socket (see GLENE) + εἶδος form, appearance: cf. F. *glénoïde.*] *Glenoid cavity, fossa, surface,* a shallow cavity on a bone (esp. the scapula and temporal bone) which receives a projection of another bone to form a joint. *Glenoid ligament* (see quot. 1831). *Glenoid fissure,* see GLASSERIAN.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 108 The length of the Sinus, called in Human Subjects the Glenoid Cavity. 1769 WHITE *Ibid.* LIX. 43 This osseous matter could not proceed from the scapula, the glenoid cavity of that bone not being divested of its Cartilage. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 203 *Glenoid Ligament*..This is a sort of fibro-cartilaginous rim, which seems intended to increase the depth of the glenoid cavity. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 77 A shallow cavity placed on each side in front of the external auditory opening, and termed the glenoid surface. 1876 C. S. TOMES *Dental Anat.* 31 The glenoid fossæ of the temporal bone, formed partly by the squamous and partly by the vaginal portions of the bone. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 728 By..pressing the arm downwards with my leg, the head of the bone slipped into the glenoid cavity..with unusual ease.

So **Glenoi·dal** *a. Anat.* [cf. F. *glénoïdal*].

1847 in CRAIG. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* vi. 290 In the Carinatæ, the glenoidal end of the scapula is divided into two portions; a glenoidal process, which expands to form the upper part of the glenoidal cavity..and an acromial process. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* II. 119 The distal or glenoidal end of the coracoid.

Glens, obs. form of GLANCE *v.*[1]

Glent (glent), *sb.* Now only *dial.*: see also GLINT. [f. GLENT *v.*]

1. A look, a glance; = GLINT 2.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1143 So wern his glentez gloryous glade. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 1290 Þenne ho gef hym goddag, & wyth a glent laȝed. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 46, I .. ran o mile .. ofore eh ga one glent behund meh. *a* 1866 in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 134 He..just gi'es a glent wi' his ee, his ee.

2. A passing view, a glimpse; = GLINT 3.

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18, I looked up and had a glent Of one that came toward us leasurely. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. I. 27 (E. D. S.), *A glent*, a glimpse or transient sight of anything. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Glemth, Glent, Glint*, a glimpse, a short and slight view. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Glint*, a glimpse .. Also *Glent*, equally common.

3. a. A slip, a fall. **b.** A quick movement, a spring.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1688 For all that he is lyke to have a glent. 18.. *Lady Margery* xix. in Child *Ballads* III. lxv. (1885) 119 When he came to the bale-fire, He lighted wi a glent.

4. A gleam, flash (of light).

1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 79 An Opening..Throw whilk he saw a Glent of Light.

5. *In a glent*: in a moment.

1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 89 Syn in a glent they were out o' my sight.

† **Glent,** *a. Obs.* [? from attrib. use of prec.] Glowing, lustrous.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 993 It is .. A byrde full swete .. Her browys bent, Her eyen glent.

Glent (glent), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *Pres. t.* 4-6 glente, 5 glentte, 4- glent. *Pa. t.* 3-6 glent(e, 5 glented. *Pa. pple.* glente. [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. (dial.) *gläntа, glinta, glätta* to slip, slide; to open slightly; to shine, gleam. The root (OTeut. **glint-, glant-*) appears also in OHG. *glanz* adj., bright, clear, whence OHG. *glenzen* (G. *glänzen*) to shine, glitter; and perh. in ON. *glettr, gletta* banter, railing, *glettask* to banter, taunt; Sw. (dial.) *gläntа*, Da. *glente* a kite (cf. GLEDE). The orig. sense is prob. that of quick motion, the application to light being secondary; for a similar development cf. GLANCE *v.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To move quickly or with a gliding motion, esp. in an oblique direction. Also *to glent aside*: to start aside. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1076 Kyng Rychard thenne besyde he glente. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 For þe quene he sent..Fro Cawod scho glent, to Donnefermelyn to fare. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2563 þe gome..gyrdis at syr Gawayne, as he by glentis. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 In at a gape as he glent By the medylle he was hent. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* (Roxb.) 7081 She knew his voice, and glent a-side As she from him wold hir hide. *c* 1465 *Chevy Chase* 25 Grea hondes thorowe the grevis glent, For to kyll thear dear. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 114 Our light from vs away is glent. *a* 1650 *Scot. Feilde* 71 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 215 They glenten to Callice; with great shipps of warre. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. I. 27 (E. D. S.), *Glent*, to move hastily by.

fig. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 671 Bot he to gyle þat neuer glente, At inoscente is saf & ryȝte. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 1652 Much glam & gle glent vp þer-inne. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 109 Lete euere gabbing glide & goon Away, wheþer it wole glase or glent.

b. Of a weapon, missile, etc.: To glance, strike obliquely (cf. GLACE *v.* and GLANCE *v.*).

14.. *Sir Beues* 4205 (MS. M.) The poynte on the pawment glente. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 279 Gleves gleteryng glent Opone geldene scheldus. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxvii, It hurteth not: but glenteth awaye & passeth forth. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 34 The stroke glented downe on the lifte syde. *a* 1533 — *Huon* xxxiv. 108 Y^e^ stroke glent & the fauchon lyght upon a pyller. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Glent*, to turn aside or quit the original direction, as a shot does from accidentally impinging on a hard substance.

† **c.** *trans.* To cause to glide; to hurl. Also *fig.* To thrust aside; to conceal. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 5295 Out off hys sadyl he hym glente. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 170 þis wickid lijf þat y lyue ynne Y may it not from þi knowynge gleynt.

† **2.** To look askance: to glance. Also *to glent aside*: to give a side-look. (Cf. GLINT *v.* 3.) *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1029 ȝhe glente and ðhoȝte, miȝte it noȝt ben. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6184 þe frere ȝaf gode tente Whyderward hys yȝen glente. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kni.* 82 þe comlokest to discryе þer glent with yȝen gray. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1195 (1223) As þat here eyen glente A-syde a-noon she gan his swerd aspye.

† **b.** *trans.* = GLINT 3 b. *Obs.*[1]

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 354 Fyrumbras on him glent his eye scornfuly & low.

3. Of light, etc.: To be reflected, flash, gleam, etc. Of luminous or reflecting objects: To shine. (Cf. GLINT *v.* 1.) Now only *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1025 þe wal of Iasper þat glent as glayre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3067 Glissonand as the glemes þat glentres of þe snaw. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 398 Leat and fyre .. from the sonne to the firmament Vp and downe shall stryke and glent. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* CXXXVI, Who made .. The moone and starres: on night to glent. 1724 RAMSAY *On Royal Archers* 4 Phœbus well pleas'd, shines from the blew Serene, Glents on the Stream [etc.]. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Wks.* (1807) 340 Whan flowers and gowans wont to glent In bonny blinks upo' the bent.

b. quasi-*trans.* Of the eyes: To flash (fire).

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 154 Ae Lollard man got ere he wist A lounder frae a Papish fist, That garr'd his een glent fire.

Hence **Gle·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxiv, For though thou fele & perceyue glentynges & proferynges of vayne thoughtes. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 7 Wi' glentin' spurs an' weel clean'd buits.

Glenynge, obs. form of GLEANING.

Gleo(w, obs. form of GLEE *sb.*

Gleowian, obs. form of GLEE *v.*[1]

Glere, obs. form of GLAIR *sb.*[1]

Gles(e, Gles(s)en, obs. ff. GLASS(EN, GLISTEN.

Glet, obs. form of GLEET *sb.*

Glete, var. GLEIT *v.*, *Obs.*

Gleter, -tre, obs. forms of GLITTER.

Glethurly, *adv.*: see GLIDDER *a.*

‖ **Gle·tscher.** *rare.* [G. *gletscher*, adopted in 16th c. from Swiss dialect = F. *glacier.*] A glacier.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 578 Vast fragments of ice called Gletschers. 1796 *Duncan's Ann. Med.* I. 23 In those very countries nearest to the gletschern [etc.]. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 308 Ev'n at th' eternal Gletscher's ice-clad foot I sought and found cabins inhabited.

Glett(e, Gletty, obs. ff. GLEET, GLEETY *a.*

Gleu, var. GLEW *a.* and *v.*, *Obs.*

Gleu, Gleuman, obs. ff. GLEE *sb.*, GLEEMAN.

Gleve, obs. or dial. form of GLAIVE.

† **Glew,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 gléaw, 1, 3 gleu, 3 glæu, gleuȝ. [Comm. Teut.: OE. *gléaw*:—OTeut. *glawwu-*; see GLEG *a.*] Wise, prudent, clever. Only OE. and early ME.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1768 *Sagax*, gleu. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXVIII[i]. 98 Ofer feond mine gleawne mec dydes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 16 Beoð..gleawe swa nædran. *c* 1205 LAY. 16237 Þer wes þe aðele eorl .. cnihten alre glæuest. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 362 in *O. E. Misc.* 124 Þvrh sawe mon is wis And þurh hiselþe [*v. r.* þurrh selþe] mon is glev. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 193 He is wis and war of worde; He is of worde swiþe gleu. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 261/13 Þare nas man in no mester so gleu ne so quoynte.

† **Glew,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 gléawian, glíwian, 3 gleowian, gleu, 4 glew, 5 glewe. [f. *gleow, glew* GLEE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make merry; to jest; to play on musical instruments.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. XXV. [XXIV.] (1891) 346 He..sumu þing mid him sprecende ætgædere and gleowiende wæs þe þær ær inne wæron. *c* 1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 58 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 256 Þæt æniz preost ne gliwiże. *c* 1205 LAY. 20315 Mid his harpe he ferde to þas kinges hirede, and gon þær to gleowien [*c* 1275 pleoye] and muche gome to makien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Me seide him þet heo gleowede and gomede..and liuede in delices. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7426 Bot do we litel dauid cum, Wit his harp ..We sal him do bath gleu and sing. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 38 Hire gladshipe nes never gon, Whil y may glewe.

2. To call loudly *on.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 164 Bot vchon glewed on his god þat gayned hym beste.

3. *trans.* To afford entertainment or pleasure to; to make happy. (Cf. phrase under GAME *v.* 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7254 (Cott.) Bi a piler was he [Samson] þar sett To gleu [*Göt.* mirth] þaa gomes at þair mete. 1303

R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1910 Þere ys no solas undyr heuene .. Þat shulde a man so moche glew As a good woman Þat loveþ trew. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 108 No game schulde the glewe! *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* II. xviii, Thay never cum the for to glew.

Hence † **Glew**·ing *vbl. sb.*, playing, music.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1468 Hi..gunne murie singe, And makede here gleowinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7411 His scepe þam-self war sembel samen Of his suete gleuing [*other MSS.* melody, minstralcy] for to here.

† **Glew**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [Perh. pseudo-archaic = Glow *v.*2] *intr.* To gaze, stare. Hence **Gle**·**w**·**ing** *ppl. a.*

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* I. 17 Uplifted he his head, and glewde aboute To see what woofull wight it was. *Ibid.* I. 17 b, Who gallopt on, and glewde with fell regarde. *Ibid.* IV. Lenvoy vi. 70 b, The glewing grome that fyghts before he commes Is eyther voyded, or by sleight subdued.

Glew(e, obs. form of Glee, Glue, Glow *v.*

Glewie, glewy, obs. forms of Gluey.

Glewish(e, obs. form of Gluish.

Glewman, obs. form of Gleeman.

Gley, var. Glee *v.*2, Gloy *v.*, *Sc.*

† **Gleyd**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6, 8 **glyde, gloyd.** An old worn-out horse.

a 1568 *Bannatyne MS., Wowing of Jok & Jenny* 45 Ane crukit gloyd fell our ane huch. *a* 1586 *Satire* 56 in *Maitland P.* (1786) 183 In it may be sene Tuelf gait glydis deir of a priene. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Ane auld gawd gloyd fell owre a heugh [cf. quot. *a* 1568]. 1787 W. Taylor *Scots Poems* 42 Seldom hae I felt the loss O' Gloyd or Cow, Ouse, Goat or Yowe. 1787 Burns *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, My auld, ga'd gleyde o' a meere.

Gleyd, obs. form of Gleede.

Gleyd, gleyed, vars. Gleed *ppl. a.*

Gleyer, var. Gleer; see under Glee *v.*2

Gleyere, gleyȝy(e)r, obs. forms of Glair *sb.*1

Gleyit, obs. form of Gleed *ppl. a.*

Gleym, var. Glime *v. dial.*, to squint; Gleim.

Gleyman, obs. form of Gleeman.

Gleyme: var. Gleim *sb.* and *v.*, *Obs.*

Gleymouse, -owse: var. Gleimous *a.*, *Obs.*

Gleymy, var. Gleimy *a. Obs.*, sticky.

Gleyr(e, Gleyve, obs. ff. Glair *sb.*1, Glaive.

Glia (glәi·ă). *Phys.* [a. Gr. γλία glue.] *attrib.* in **glia-cell**, a stellate cell, the essential element of neuroglia.

1891 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 10) I. II. 323 The neuroglia is, in fact, composed of greatly ramified cells (glia-cells).

Gliadin (glәi·ădin). *Chem.* [a. F. *gliadine*, f. Gr. γλία glue.] The viscid portion of gluten. Called also *glutin.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 303 The gluten of Wheat yields the two chemical principles called gliadine and zimome. 1859 Fownes *Man. Chem.* 570 The gliadin may be extracted by boiling alcohol. 1892 G. L. Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* II. § 958.

Glib (glib), *sb.*1 *Hist.* Also 6 **glibe**, 6, 9 **glyb(be**, 7 **gleb**, 6, 7, 9 **glib(b(e.** [a. Irish *glib.*] A thick mass of matted hair on the forehead and over the eyes, formerly worn by the Irish.

1537 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Stat. Irel. (1678) 92 No person .. shall .. use the wearing of haire upon their heads, like unto long lockes, called glibbes. 1570 Perrott in O'Flanagan *Munster Circuit* (1880) 3, I have caused all the Irishry in this province to forego their glybbes. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* viii. 28 in *Holinshed*, For default of other stuffe, they paune theyr glibs, the nailes of their fingers and toes [etc.]. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 123 The lappets of their eares hidden under the curled glibbes and lockes of haire lying all over them. 1812 Southey *Lett.* (1856) II. 304 My hair has escaped cutting.. and..shall be reserved for a *glib* till the spring. 1842 S. C. Hall *Ireland* II. 384 A sort of covering, resembling a monk's cowl, or the glibbe of the ancient Irish.

attrib. 1861 Wilde *Catal. Antiq. in Roy. Ir. Acad.* 325 The glibb-fashion of wearing the hair.

b. A man who wears a glib.

1618 Gainsford *Glory Eng.* xvii. 151 In Tyrconnell the haire of their head grows so long and curled, that they goe bareheaded, and are called Glibs, the women Glibbins.

Hence **Glibbed** *ppl. a.*, wearing a glib.

1581 Derricke *Image Irel.* (1883) 38 With glibbed heddes like Mars hym self. 1812 J. Nott *Dekker's Gulls Horn-bk.* 88 *note*, These wood-karne went with glibbed heads, or wearing long bushy hair over their eyes.

† **Glib**, *sb.*2 *slang. Obs.* In 8 **glibb.** A ribbon.

1753 *Discov. of J. Poulter* 39 A Lobb full of Glibbs; a Box full of Ribbons.

Glib (glib), *a.* and *adv.* Also 6–7 **glibb(e.** [See Glibbery *a.*] **A.** *adj.*

1. Smooth and slippery in surface or consistency; moving easily; offering no resistance to motion. Of movement: Easy, unimpeded. Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1599 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 12 White and glib worms, which the anglers call Gentils. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* V. ii. 664 Arable groundes .. bring forth .. more in one place then in another, according as the ground shall be moist and glib [etc.]. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 144 His superficies or face is like the Liuer smooth and glib. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 A white mixture of Tallow, Sope and Brimstone .. is the best to .. make her glib or slippery to passe the water. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 158 This easiness of the sliding of bodies perfectly smooth and glib. 1683 A. Snape *Anat. Horse* I. x. (1686) 20 Covered with a slimy or snotty substance, for the more free and glib passage of the Dung. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* VII. iii. (1734) 193 A small quantity of Oil and Flour..would.. render them more glib to swallow. 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 108 Why should those who can swallow five or six camels as a glib morsel, strain at three or four gnats. 1789 Davidson *Seasons* 161 Wi' channel-stanes, baith glib an' strong, His army did advance. 1796 E. Miller *Diary* in C. A. Markham *Hist. Buildings of Northamptonsh.* (1885) 20 The Alleys in the Gaol yard were as glib as Glass. 1818 L. Hunt *Nymphs* I. 256 With .. coral, and the glib sea flowers, They furnish their faint bowers. 1827 Clare *Sheph. Cal.* 3 Seeking bright glib ice, to play And slide the wintry hours away. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 310 A fine bare surface of fresh ice, extremely glib and durable. 1879 Browning *Ivan Ivanovitch* 101 The snow lies glib as glass and hard as steel. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Glib*, soft, smooth.

transf. and *fig.* 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 53 All Mindes, As well of glib and slipp'ry Creatures, as Of Graue and austere qualitie, tender downe Their seruices to Lord Timon. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 27 That this House might appear still necessary to the People, and to make the money more glib.

2. Of an action, method, procedure: Easy, meeting no obstruction; off-hand.

1598 Marston *Pygmal.* V. 157 He's a God that can doe villany With a good grace, and glib facility. 1643 Milton *Divorce* Wks. 1738 I. 162 The method is so glib and easy. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* IV. xii. (1713) 313 How glib, how easie and how natural would it have been upon this Hypothesis? 1852 D. G. Mitchell *Dream Life* 124 The glib, easy way of one student, and his perfect *sang-froid* completely charm you.

3. Of a speaker or writer, of the tongue, etc.: 'Well-oiled', ready and fluent in utterance. Of language: Characterized by fluency and readiness. Chiefly in contemptuous use, implying lack of thought or of sincerity.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 77 Is glib rumor growne a parasite? 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 227, I want that glib and oylie Art, To speak and purpose not. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 58 These encounterers so glib of tongue. 1605 Breton *Old Man's Lesson* F, Take heede of a Leering Eye and a Glibbe tongue. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 12 A hye sound and glib deliuery. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* V. xix. (1640) 261 Their glib pennes making no more reckoning of men then of pins. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 234 Familiarity .. begets a current glib language. 1705 Berkeley *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 429 Glib, coherent, methodical discourses, which nevertheless amount to just nothing. 1792 D. Lloyd *Voy. Life* 79 Prompt Deception glib with flatt'ring lies! 1820 Coleridge *Lett., Convers., etc.* I. 137 A contemptible democratical oligarchy of glib economists. 1827 Lady Granville *Lett.* Oct. (1894) I. 435 The .. husband talks very good glib French and is intelligent. 1848 Lytton *Harold* I. i, Thou art too glib of tongue for a subject. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* II. 87 The ordinary glib commonplaces of obituary notices. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 255 His glib, random criticism took a wider range. 1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* II. xxix. 152 [He] was..a glib and ready speaker.

†b. Of words: Easy to pronounce. Also of a statement: Easily 'swallowed', plausible. *Obs.*

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commonw.* (1878) 103 O how will they diue into the bottome of their braine! for fluant termes ..to varnish theyr lyes and fables to make them glib. 1608 Middleton *Mad World* V. i. 74 The Slip! by my troth a pretty name, and a glib one.

4. *Comb.*, as *glib-tongued* adj.; † **glib-board** (see quot. 1894); **glib-gabbet** *a. Sc.*, voluble, loquacious.

1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 29 Men walking on them [Brine Pans] with Boards tyed to their Feet called *Glib-Boards. 1894 Harris *Techn. Fire Insur. Comment., Glib boards*, in salt-works, the boards tied to the men's feet to enable them to walk in the salt-pans. 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry* xiii, That *glib-gabbet Highland Baron The Laird o' Graham. 1605 *Laugh & lie downe* in Collier *Bibl. Acc.* (1865) I. 452 The next was a nimble witted and *glib-toung'd fellow. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. ii. Fauchet approves himself a glib-tongued, strong-lunged, wholehearted human individual. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* 223, I have not said that a liberal education includes of necessity the prolonged scholastic study of many languages, much less the glib-tongued use of many languages.

B. *adv.*

1. Smoothly; easily. Now *rare.*

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 5 After I had moistned my lippes, to make my lie run glibbe. 1600 Breton *Pasquils Fooles-cap* (Grosart) 19/2 An idle Mate, Whose tongue goes all too glibbe vpon the seare. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt*, etc. 189 Let your numbers run Glib as the former, so shall it liue long. 1696 W. Mountague *Delights Holland* 223 Having a little Tub of Water upon the Sledge, which they often spill on the Ground, to make it go the glibber. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. iii, A noose that slipt as glib as a bird-catcher's gin. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 39 (1740) 145 The Bill did not pass glib. 1775 Fletcher *Script. Scales* II. xx. Wks. 1795 V. 303 *note*, To make it go down glib with all the rigid bound-willers in Christendom. 1830 Scott *Doom Devorgoil* III. ii, Father's razor slips as glib As from courtly tongue a fib. 1867 J. M. Sewall *Laughing* in *Bk. Humor. Poet.* 103 It makes the wheels of nature glibber play.

2. Volubly; fluently.

1628 W. Pemble *Rec. Lord's Supper* 62 If the tongue goe glibbe. 1682 Dryden *Dk. of Guise* IV. iii, Love has oiled your tongue to run so glib. 1778 Foote *Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 339 Mere infants..sputter French, more freer and glibber than your daughter. 1813 E. S. Barrett *Heroine* (1815) III. 27 You talked so glib of your great estates. 1887 Besant *The World went* I. 7 The words drop out glib, and seem to mean nothing.

3. *Comb.*, as *glib-gliding* adj.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. 90 How th' Airs glib-gliding firmness body bears Such store of Fowls, Hail-storms, and Floods of tears.

Glib (glib), *v.*1 Also 6 **glibe.** [f. the adj.]

† 1. *trans.* To render glib, smooth, or slippery. Also *fig. Obs.*

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 188 Retayling others wit, long barrelled, To glib some great mans eares, till panch be fed. 1602 — *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 93 The clapper of my mouth's not glibd With court oyle. 1678 *Lively Orac.* 223 Each commission [of villany] smoothing and glibbing the way to the next.

2. To render glib or fluent.

1628 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 20 There is a drunken liberty of the Tongue, which being once glibbed with intoxicating liquor runs wilde. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 371, I undertook that office, and the tongues Of all his flattering prophets glibbed with lies. 1683–4 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 17. 101 Men have so glibbed their tongues to lying, that they do it familiarly upon any or no occasion. 1863 Robson *Bards Tyne* 310 They glibb'd their jaws at Lunnin. 1890 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 5/4 Those false prophets whom Mr. Bright once denounced, the prophets whose mouths were glibbed with lies.

3. *intr.* To talk volubly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxv. (1612) 279 Least perhaps he should haue glib'd. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Glib*, to talk rapidly or glibly. 'He glibbed it over, I'll be bound.'

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Guizzare*..to slide, or glide, or slip, glibe away sodainely as an eele doth out of ones hand.

Hence **Glibbed** *ppl. a.*, **Gli**·**bbing** *vbl. sb.*

1598 Florio, *Guizzo*, a sliding, a gliding, a slipping, a glibbing away sodainely. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. ix. 234 Their moistned braines gave leave for their glibb'd tongues to chat liberally. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 22 Smooth as glass the glibbed pool is froze.

† **Glib**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [app. a corruption of Lib *v.*] *trans.* To castrate; to geld.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 149, I had rather glib my selfe, then they Should not produce faire issue. 1640 Shirley *St. Patrick for Irel.* V, If I come back, let me be glib'd.

Glibber (gli·bəɹ), *a. dial.* [See Glibbery *a.*] (See quot.)

1847–78 Halliwell, *Glibber*, worn smooth. *North.*

† **Gli**·**bber**, *v. Obs.*–1 [See Glibbery *a.*] *intr.* To slip; to slide.

1599 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* A iv b, This bullet-drawer is dentified, becaus the bullet being therin, it should not glibber therout.

† **Gli**·**bbery**, *a. Obs.* [Corresponds to Du. *glibberig* (not found in MDu.), late MLG. *glibberich* (mod. LG. *glibbrig*). Cognate forms are Eng. Glib *a.*; Du. (dial.) *glib* curds; Eng. Glibber *a.* and *v.* = Du. *glibber* adj., *glibberen* vb.; cf. also Du. *glippen, glipperen* to slip, slide, *glipperig* slippery. It is possible that the words may stand in ablaut-relation to OHG. *gleif* sloping, oblique, or that they may be onomatopœic formations suggested by the wk. grade *glid* of Du. *glijden*, Eng. Glide *v.*; cf. Glidder.] Slippery; *fig.* shifty, untrustworthy.

1601? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 127 Let who will climbe ambitions glibbery rounds, And leane vpon the vulgars rotten loue. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* V. i, What, shall thy Lubricall and glibbery Muse Liue, as she were defunct, like Punque in Stewes! 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 13 His love is glibbery; there's no hold ont, wench. *Ibid.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 46 The glibbery ice Of vulgar favour. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 7 The tongue .. is a small member, but very glibbery and prone to ruine. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses' Looking-Gl.* II. iv. (1638) 33 No, feed on Widdowes, have each meale an Orphan Serv'd to your Table, or a glibbery heire With all his lands melted into a morgage. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 321 Anointed with oil to make them sleek and glibbery.

† **Gli**·**bbin.** *Obs.*–1 [f. Glib *sb.*1 Of doubtful genuineness: Irish *glibin* means 'a rag'.] A woman who wears a glib. 1618 [see Glib *sb.*1 b].

Glibe, obs. form of Glib *sb.*1 and *v.*1

Glibly (gli·bli), *adv.* [f. Glib *a.* + -ly 2.] In a glib manner.

1. Smoothly; easily; without impediment.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* I. i, You shall ha' some will swallow A melting heire, as glibly as your Dutch Will pills of butter. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* I. i. (1658) 4 *Tradewell.* Here's no grosse flattery: Will she swallow this? *Goldwire.* You see she does, and glibly. 1686 J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New Eng.* (1867) 13 Nor was there wanting to all this good chear, plenty of Wines to make it go down glibly. 1744 Armstrong *Preserv. Health* II. 498 The sapless habit daily to bedew, And give the hesitating wheels of life Gliblier to play. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 84 These..lines..have no knots to prevent their running glibly through the rings of the rod. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 70 Every thing went on glibly. 1818 M. G. Lewis *Journ. W. Ind.* (1834) 258 The old lady .. seemed to swallow the lie very glibly. 1844 Thackeray *Wand. Fat Contrib.* ii. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 78 [It] was slipping down his throat as glibly as an oyster. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 196 His broken fragments will reunite more glibly than the head and neck of Orrilo.

2. Fluently, with ready utterance.

1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 232 Let them come to make a familiar discourse in Latine..they do it not glibly, in a current Style. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* Introd. 8 These caricatures of the real beauty of sensibility, dropping glibly from the tongue, vitiate the taste. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Angelina* iv. (1832) 76 Mrs. Puffit, having glibly run off this speech, left the room. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 269 None knew their parts, and the prompter could not read glibly enough to do his office. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Feb. 3/5 We talk glibly of 'Dutch painting'.

Glibness (gli·bnes). Also 7 **glibbe-, glibbiness.** [f. Glib *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being glib.

1. Smoothness; slipperiness.

1611 COTGR., *Glissade*, a slip, or slipping . . ; also, glibnesse. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 130 A polisht ice-like glibnesse doth enfold The rocke so round. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1664) II. 9 A kinde of gentle softnesse, and smoothnesse, and supple glibbiness: wherewith the touch is much delighted. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiv. 125 The glibbenesse of Mercury and of melted mettalls. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 98 The Fluids [are]. . only intended to preserve them [-solids] in due Plight, Glibness [etc.]. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 97 Our organs. . continue the motions we put them into, after they have gone out of our sight, thereby working themselves to a glibness and smoothness.

2. Facility, readiness.

1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you List* III. iii. (1849) 55 With what glibnesse My flatteries, oyl'd with hopes of future greatnesse, Are swallow'd by this dull pate.

3. Fluency, volubility.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 10 Physicians judge of the body's health, not . . by the glibness of the tongue . . but by the pulse of the arm. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 232 A current glibness in the utterance of any language. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, The word slips out of their lips with. . glibness. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 284 He . . said what he had to say with the usual glibness.

†Gli·ciride. *Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. late L. *gliciriza*, L. *glycyrrhiza*, *-on*, Gr. γλυκύρριζα, *-ον* LIQUORICE.] = LIQUORICE.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 358 An vnce of melion, of glicirride Thre vnce.

Glick(e, obs. f. GLEEK *sb.*¹; var. GLEEK *sb.*² and *v.*, *Obs.*

†Glid, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [Cf. GLY.] *intr.* To look awry, squint.

1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, To Glid, looke awry, sidewaies, or asquint, *scheel, ofte van ter zijden sien.*

Glidder (glɪ·dəɹ), *sb. dial.* [related to GLIDDER *a.* and OE. *gliddrian*: see GLIDDER *v.*] A loose stone on a hillside.

1799 SCOTT *Shepherd's T.* 190 Beneath the cavern dread Among the glidders grey A shapeless stone with lichens spread Marks where the wanderer lay. 1863 GREENWELL in *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club* VI. 18 A very steep descent, covered with loose rolling stones, here called *glidders* or *glitters*.

Glidder (glɪ·dəɹ), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **glethur.** [OE. *glidder*, f. *glid-* wk. root of *glidan* GLIDE *v.*] 'Slippery' (Halliwell). Hence **Gli·dderly** *adv.* (in 4 **glethurly**), with smooth unimpeded motion.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xi. 6 *Lubricam*, glidder. *c* 1000 WULFSTAN *Hom.* 239/14 Ofer þone glideran weg hellewites brogan. 13. . *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) 4313+161 So glethurly the swyrde went, That the fyre owt of the pawment sprent.

Glidder (glɪ·dəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec. (OE. had *gliddrian* intr., to totter).] *trans.* To glaze over; to cover with ice.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. iv, Keepe it in your galley-pot well glidder'd. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* II. i. 78 Those Fissures are commonly glidered or coated over with a hard . . earthy substance. 1867 ROCK *Jim & Nell* xxix. (E. D. S. 76) The plaunching's lick a gliddered pond.

Gliddery (glɪ·dərɪ), *a. dial.* [f. GLIDDER *v.* + -Y¹; cf. MDu. *gliderich*, LG. *gliderig*.] Slippery; *fig.* treacherous.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iv, Two men led my mother down a steep and gliddery stair-way. *Ibid.* vii, The world was green and gliddery. 1880 — *Mary Anerley* I. x. 131 Up that gravelly and gliddery ascent . . the heavy boats must clamber somehow.

Glide (glɔid), *sb.* [f. next.]

1. The action of gliding, in various senses.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 57 The waters glide should still record the same. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 113 [The snake] with indented glides, did slip away Into a bush. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* iv. 70 A kind of Majesty. . which makes a. . pleasing glide into the minds of men. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 186 The ruffian. . with ghostly glide. . steals close to your bedside. 1795 PAINE *Age Reason* II. (1819) 83 The glide of the smallest fish . . exceeds us in motion. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 269 With a winged glide this maiden would rove. 1818 L. HUNT *Sonn. to Keats*, Surely as I feel. . Overhead the glide of a dove's wings. 1841 WHITTIER *Exiles* 176 To hear the dip of Indian oars, The glide of birch canoes.

2. *concr.* A stream (*obs.*); also, the gliding portion of a stream, a shallow.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. (1600) Q 4 He that in Eurotas siluer glide Doth baine his tresse. 1591 — *Maiden's Dreame* 4 Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 301 A silent spring. . The glide whereof gainst weeping flints did beat. 1746 BOWLKER *Angling* (1833) 40 The chief haunts of the smaller Greyling are in glides. 1882 *Gd. Words* 604 Both times as he [a fish] reaches the glide he leaves it.

†3. A passage; an avenue (of trees). *Obs.*

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 21 A good hall wᵗʰ 2 parlours and has a glide through the house into the gardens. *Ibid.* 143 Through a fine Visto or Glide of trees wᶜʰ runs along ye parke.

4. *Mus.* and *Phonetics.* (See quots.)

1835 WILSON *Dict. Mus.*, *Glide*, the slur, to join two successive sounds without articulation, also the unaccented notes or anticipations in a *portamento* passage. 1856 A. J. ELLIS *Univ. Writing & Printing* 6 The Glide and Syllable. When the bow is drawn, while a finger is slid down a violin string, a succession of sounds is heard, called a Glide. When the voice or whisper is continued, while the position of the organs of speech changes from that due to one sound to that due to another, a Vocal Glide is heard. 1867 A. MELVILLE BELL *Visible Speech* 69 A series of semi-consonant, semi-vowel sounds . . which we call 'Glides'. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 23 The 'glide', or sound produced in passing from the one position [of the organs of speech] to the other.

5. *Comb.*, as **glide-consonant** (see quot.); **glide-vowel**, a vowel which cannot form a syllable by itself; **†glide-worm**, some kind of worm or snake.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 643/6 *Hec incedula*, glyde-worme. 1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 22 These diphthongic or 'glide-' vowels are written consonant size. *Ibid.* § 33 Glide-consonants in the special sense of the word are consonants formed without any fixed configuration.

Glide (glɔid), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **glided.** Forms: *Infin.* 1 **glídan**, 3 **gliden**, 4–6 **glyde**, (5 **glyede**, 6 **glyd**), 3– **glide**, *3rd pers. pres. ind.* 4 **glit**, **glyt**. *Pa. t.* 1–2 **glád** (*pl.* **glidon**), 3–5 **glad**, (3 **glæd**, 4 **gladd**), 4–5 **glade**, 5–6 *Sc.* **glaid**, 3–5 **glod**, (3 **gload**), 4–5 **glood(e**, 4–6, 9 **glode**, 5, 7, 9 **glid**, 7– **glided**. *Pa. pple.* 1–4 **gliden**, 6 **glaid**, 9 **glid**, (**glode**), 7– **glided**. [A common WGer. str. vb.: OE. *glidan*, *glíd*, *glidon*, *gliden* corresponds to OFris. *glîda*, OS. *glîdan* (Du. *glijden*; now usually *glijen*), OHG. *glîtan* (MHG. *glîten*, mod.G. *gleiten*); not found in Goth. or ON., but (prob. by adoption from LG.) in MSw. *gliidha* (mod.Sw. *glida*), Da. *glide*. The OTeut. type is **glîdan*, *glaid-*, *glidum*, *glidono-*; outside Teut. no cognates are known.

The affinity of sense with OTeut. **glaδo-*, smooth, slippery (see GLAD *a.*) is remarkable, but etymological affinity is hardly possible, unless indeed the Teut. root **glîd-* was evolved from **slîd-* SLIDE *v.* through the influence of the adj. or its root. The Eng. vb. remained strong until the present century; the usual inflexion is now *glided*, though *glid* might be used in the past tense without causing surprise. All other str. forms occurring in recent writings are distinctly archaistic.]

1. *intr.* To pass from one place to another by a smooth and continuous movement, without effort or difficulty.

a. along the surface of, or through, a liquid.

Beowulf (Z.) 515 ȝit. . glidon ofer garsecg. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 498 (Gr.) Þes bat glideð on ȝeofone. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 324/69 Þat schip bi-gan to glide. 13. . *K. Alis.* 6194 So wyght undur the water they rideth, So ony schip above glideth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 81 And throu the wallis on the tother part [the ship] Glydis away vndir the fomy seis. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 From shoare we be glyding. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* VI. 163 Whilest then the Galleyes . glided on a maine speede. 1649 STANLEY *Europa* 9 Down leaps he, Dolphinlike glides through the seas. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 13 A distant sail, gliding along the edge of the ocean. 1834 *W. India Sk. Bk.* I. 245 We glided gradually past a great number of shipping to the landing-place. 1863 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* 1873) II. 183 Harold's own vessel stood the proof, and glode safely over the obstacle. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. ii. 43 One at the window sits. . And sees all sorts of ships go down the river gliding.

b. of a liquid, a stream, etc. † In early use often of tears or blood, where *flow* would now be used.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Alle heore teres beoð berninde gleden glidende ouer heore aȝene nebbe. *c* 1205 LAY. 12773 Him gunnen glide teores. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1851 The blod ran of his sides So water that fro the welle glides. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 537 The teres oute of his eghne glade. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 28 Al he suffride þat was wisest, His blood to lete doun glide. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 92 Quhill blude and wattir did furth glyde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 b, As water glydeth on the erth so our lyfe vanyssheth & passeth. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* v. 41 I. . aske the gentle flood as it did glide If thou didst passe or perish by the tide? 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 15 A while his curdling Blood forgot to glide. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 68 The Waters that glide in the Sinuosities of the Earth, meet with Sulphur or Lime. 1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* III. 31 Soft Cydonian Oyl, Whose balmy Juice glides o'er th' untasting Tongue. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 320 Where. . brighter streams than fam'd Hydaspes glide. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *'Earth has not anything to show,'* The river glideth at his own sweet will. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xi. (1879) 246 The little stream glided and rippled by . . over its rocky bed. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Song Sol.* vii. 9 Gliding through the lips of those that are asleep.

fig. 1691–1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 110 Truth. . whose. . streams. . glide through the barren regions of our . . sensible world. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 434 With secret course . . Glides the smooth current of domestic joy. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 50 The dialogue glides and sparkles like a clear stream from the Muses' spring.

c. of motion through the air.

Beowulf (Z.) 2073 Heofones ȝim glad ofer grundas. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1304 (Gr.) Sunne ȝewat to sete glidan under niflan næs. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Swa reðe swa his sceada heom on glad heo weren iheled. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11428 Þe stern alwais þam forwit glade. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 643 The moone. . was in to Cancre glyden. — *Sqr.'s T.* 385 The vapour which þat fro the erthe glood Made the sonne to seme rody and brood. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 799 Þe worme . . Comes glydande fro þe clowddez. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 76 Þe sonne . . glydis to þe grounde with his glitterand glemys. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1239 When he saw aungels fra heuen glyde. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Whyle, through his signes, fiue tymes great Titan glode. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 585 And through, and through the ship, his lightning glid. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 629 The Cherubim descended. . Gliding Meteorous, as Ev'ning Mist. 1827 JAS. MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* III. 113 Where glid the sunbeams through the latticed boughs. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 152 On the back of the quick-winged bird I glode. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XXI. 426 One glides with quivering pinions to the centre of the open space.

d. in general. Now often applied to the progression of a person walking or riding, of a carriage, etc., to express extreme smoothness of movement and the absence of perceptible motion of the limbs, wheels, etc.

a 1275 in *Hist. Holy Rood-tree* (1894) 79 So gleam glidis þurt þe glas . . þurt þe hoale þurch he gload. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 443/375 Þat wedur bi-gan to glide, in þe opur half of þe churche. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 337 An hyll remouyd from his propre place and glode by many a myle. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 655 All rankt, Achilles show'd The race-scope. From the start, they glid. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 679 Th' Infernal Troops like passing Shadows glide. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 43 The Horses have worked with right good-will. . And now they smoothly glide along. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 35 She glides away like a lambent flame. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* IV. 79 Looking round about, As he glode by. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 289 The two horsemen glided down from the profile of the hill. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 127 In through the lattice did my chariot glide. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Marq. Lossie* XLV, Before him glode the shape of Clementina. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* II. 40 Mighty priests Glode by on steeds bridled with glittering gold.

2. Said of the mode of progression of reptiles.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 370 Niðful neddre, . . sal gliden on hise brest neðer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11608 Vte o þis coue þan sagh þai glide Mani dragons. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 161 Opone thy wombe thou schalt glyde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 260 She [Medea] glode forth, as an adder doth. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 735 Some beestes crepith and glydeth on the grounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glydyn, *serpo*. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (1557) Bj b, The serpentes twine with hasted traile they glide To Pallas temple. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 645 [The Snake] in some secret Cranny slowly glides. 1819 CRABBE *T. of the Hall* VII. I. 138 There the birds of darkness loved to hide, The loathed toad to lodge, and speckled snake to glide. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 24 Oh, would the serpent had not glode along To Eden's garden-land.

3. To go unperceived, quietly, or stealthily; to insinuate oneself, steal, 'slip' *into*, *out of* a place.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16492 Judas . . kest þe penis on þe flore, and son a-wai he glad. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C XXI 479 May no grysliche gost glyde þer hit shadeweþ. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 358 Þis grete god full of grace sall glide to þi chambre. *c* 1485 *Inscription Carlisle Cathedral* in *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) [11] Her by prayers fendys ovt farn [*i.e.* out of Farne] glad. 1634 A. HUISH *Hymn*, O holy Spirit. . Vouchsafe into our soules to glide. 1736 EARL ORRERY *Let.* 18 Mar. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 247 You see, Curll, like his friend the Devil, glides through all key-holes. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads*, etc. 393 And the Holy Mother of Jesus Glid in with footsteps light. 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries Bachelor* 47 He takes up his hat and glides out stealthful as a cat. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 148 A great dog-fox as red as the fir-stems through which he glides.

†4. Used in poetry for: To pass from one place to another, to go or come. Also with advs. *forth*, *up*, *down*, etc. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 19517 Muche folc him after glæd. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 618 in *O. E. Misc.* 136 Drunken mon . . Gef him þe weie reme and let him ford gliden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20830 (Gött.) Fourti dais in erd he badd, Ar he vp till his fadir glad. 13. . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 677 Þen glydez forth god, þe god-mon hym folȝez. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 193 Forth vp on his wey he glood [*v.r.* rood], As spark out of the bronde. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 466 Forthirmore ganne he glyde Tille a chambir. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2996 The lady. . glod on fyll gayly. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7442 At morne besyde þe way we glade To þe next kirke, messe to here. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XII. 68 So galy in gere As he glydys. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 484 He is the gayest in geir, that euer on ground glaid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 12 With swyft pays thai on thare message glaid. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 23 Like sparke of fire that from the andvile glode.

†b. of a weapon, a blow. (Perh. with the notion of swift or unresisted movement.) *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY 1750 Heo letten to gliden gares swiþe scarpe. 13. . *K. Alis.* 1355 A brod gavelock he lette glide. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5160 On his helme he him smot, þe ax glod, god it wot. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 848 Þorw scheld, haberke, & aketoun þat sper him gan to glyde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 717. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1183 The stroke glode down by his bake. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4914 Hys spere thorow the body glode. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 156 The swerd, wyghtly stokit, or than was glaid Throu owt hys cost. [1699 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 124 He trembl'd ev'ry Limb, and felt a Smart, As if cold Steel had glided through his Heart. (Echoing Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 717.)]

†c. To fall. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 800 Leteð the Grickisca gliden to grunde. 13. . *Coer de L.* 5306 Eyther stede to grounde glode, And brake her nekkes. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 60 Y felle in pryde, As the aungelle that can of hevyn glyde. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2116 Righte there appone the faire molde The ryng ewte glade. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 575 Another cours togedere they rod, That syr Launfal helm of glod.

†d. Of the eye: To glance, turn aside *upon*.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2099 The childe lette hys [eyen] glyede Oppon hys maystyr al asyde.

5. To slide, move unobstructedly over a polished surface. Also, †to slip, lose one's footing on ice or muddy ground (*obs.*); to slide on ice as a sport (*dial.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 212/430 For heo [the bridge] was narow, and slider, and heiȝ, þat he ne scholde him so bitelle, ȝif þat he glufte [*v.r.* glide] in ani half, þat he ne fulle in-to helle. 1674 J. SCHEFFER tr. *Hist. Lapl.* 4 The Laplanders gliding upon the ice. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 255/2 One surface glides over the other limited by the ligaments. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Glide*, to slide on the ice.

b. To slip *away*, elude one's grasp, like something greasy.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 25 The pleasure, whiche thine euill worke doth contayne, Glideth his way, thou maist him not restraine. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 ¶ 7 It glided through the Fingers like a smooth Piece of Ice. 1823

LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* ii, They do not find .. that all gold glides, like thawing snow, from the thief's hand.

6. To pass lightly and without interruption *along* or *over* a surface. Also *transf.* of the eye, the mind, etc.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks.*, Books of quick interest, that hurry on for incidents, are for the eye to glide over only. *a* 1834 — *Let. to Wordsw.* Lett. xvii. 162 The light paragraphs must be glid over by the proper eye. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 284 The eye..ought to glide along the basic rolls to take measurement of their length. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. vi, His hand glided from the face and rested on the young man's shoulder.

7. In various immaterial applications.

a. Of time, one's life, etc.: To pass gently and imperceptibly. Also with *along*, *away*, †*forth*, *on*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3460 Quiles ðis daiȝes forð ben gliden. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 6 Hyne glydis all thy tyme that heir is. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xviii. 143 The hours glide along very smoothly. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi, My life glided on as did my wherry—silently and rapidly. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. iii, Two serene and innocent years had glided away. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* x. 43 Here life ever should glide..beside thee gently away.

†**b.** Of the Holy Ghost: = PROCEED. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Ant o þes haligastes þat glideð of ham baðen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1454 Þe Holy Gost þat glit of hem bo.

c. *To glide into*: to pass by imperceptible degrees into (a condition or state); to fall insensibly into (doing something). Said also of a species, etc.: To shade off insensibly into, have no clear demarcation from (something else).

1800 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 391 Muscle, ligament, and tendon, seem to glide almost imperceptibly into each other. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 22, I suffer one moment to glide into another. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxvi. § 77. 190 All feelings of hostility .. glide into those of peculiar courtesy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, I have glided into telling you the secret. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. ii. 282 The peasant proprietor soon glided hopelessly into debt.

d. Phonetics. *To glide on to*: (of a consonant or vowel) to be uttered continuously with (the following sound).

[1774: cf. 8.] 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 57 A short accented vowel is in English always followed by a consonant on to which it glides.

8. *trans.* = to cause to glide (in different senses). Also †*to glide away.*

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* iv. 17 Silly are they that think to glide away their groans with games, and their cares with cards, &c. 1774 W. MITFORD *Harmony Lang.* 48 They sound *i*, but glide it so imperceptibly into the following vowel that it cannot form a distinct syllable. 1834 *W. India Sk. Bk.* I. 299 Enjoying the .. light airs which began to play on the surface of the water, and to glide the vessel quietly on her course. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 128 Ferdie glides the graceful Louise through the room in poetic motion. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 14 The raw surface may be covered in by gliding portions of detached integument from an adjacent part.

Glider (glәi·dəɹ). Also 5–6 **glydar**(**e**, **-er**. [f. GLIDE *v.* + **-ER** 1.] One who, or that which glides; also, that which aids in gliding. Also with *up*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glydare, *serptor*. 1530 PALSGR. 225/2 Glydar a slyder, *glanceur*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 94 *Per.* The glaunce into my heart did glide, *Will.* hey ho the glyder. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* A v b, The little Glysorye, or Glidere vp and downe. 1850 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* I. 219 The Maruts .. are gliders (through the air).

b. An appendage that aids in gliding.

1873 J. PETTIGREW *Anim. Loco.* (1874) 170 The elytra or anterior wings are frequently employed as sustainers or gliders in flight.

Gli·dewort. [a half-adoption, half-translation of MDu. *glidcruijt* (Du. *glidkruid*) = Ger. *glidkraut*; the first element seems to mean 'limb', the reference being to the use of the herb as a remedy for gout.] †**a.** An old name for species of *Sideritis*. **b.** (See quot. 1866.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 588 The Germans [call it] Glidkraut, the Dutch Glidcruijt, and wee in English after the Dutch name, Glidewort of some, and Ironwort of most. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Glidewort, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 207.

Gliding (glәi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See **-ING** 1.] The action of the vb. GLIDE in various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xcv. (1495) 841 The serpent .. crepyth wyth preuy paces and glydynges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glydynge, *serpcio*. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 122 Making great glydings and hitting his dew-clawes upon the grounde. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 48 With a silent gliding, A Christall brooke ran. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* viii. 63 It [light] will follow the nature of grosser bodies, and haue glidinges like them. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Inst. Hindu Law* vi. § 63 The glidings of this vital spirit through ten thousand millions of uterine passages. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xiv, The loveliness at times we see In momentary gliding. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 93 Gliding is the simple movement of one articular surface upon another. 1856 GRINDON *Life* ii. (1875) 14 The gliding of the clouds before the wind. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 208 A rapid yet easy gliding before the trade winds.

Gliding (glәi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [See **-ING** 2.]

1. That glides (in various senses of the vb.).

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly Gods* 613 On a glydyng serpent rydyng a gret pas. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 576, I commend a gliding, an obscure and reposed life. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 378, I may bee driv'n to curle up this gliding prose into a rough Sotadic. 1649 T. FORD *Lusus Fort.* 107 Transitory things which are as gliding as the stream of a swift current. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 195 The rolling Flood the gliding Navy bore. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 294 The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sails. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 112 These drawbacks have been overcome by the 'gliding' coupler. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gliding joint*, a form of diarthrosis in which the articular surfaces of the bones are nearly flat, and have only a sliding motion between each other. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* § 23 It is often difficult to draw the line between gliding and fixed configuration.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* (See quot.)

1765–87 in PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 129 Gliding, or *Glissant*, used to describe serpents when moving forwards in Fess.

†**2.** = GLIB *a.* 1. *Obs.*—1

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 401 Both the childs body, and the way also is thereby made more gliding and slippery.

Glidingly (glәi·diŋli), *adv.* [f. GLIDING *ppl. a.* + **-LY** 2.] In a gliding manner.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xci. 181 Archimedes..drew it .. over the ground as glidingly as if it had been in the sea. *a* 1839 GALT *Demon Dest.* v. (1840) 33 He then beheld a matron glidingly approach. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 5/6 Clouds of smoke..sailed glidingly in the still air.

Glie, Glieb, obs. forms of GLEE, GLEBE.

Gliff (glif), *sb.* Now only *Sc.* or *north.* [f. GLIFF *v.*]

1. A passing view; a glance, glimpse.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 117/29 A Glyffe, *respectus*. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 45 But the first gliff as we call it is the worst. *a* 1743 RELPH in *Songs & Ballads Cumberld.* (1866) 16 Here it was .. That first I gat a gliff o' Betty's feace. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 52 My fadder he just gat a gliff on't. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 108 'Twas a smothering gliff and a thought on thee. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Gliff* (N. Lanc.), a glimpse, a transient sight.

b. A look or appearance that reminds one (of a person).

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* vi. 50 And yet ye have a kind of gliff of Mr. Alexander.

2. A short space of time; a moment.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xix, Where is Edith? Gone to her room..and laid down in her bed for a gliff. 1820 — *Monast.* xxvi, I gaed a gliff up the burn. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Bide a gliff.

b. A quick movement; a whiff.

1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 423 The mirk came in gliffs—in gliffs the mirk gade.

3. A sudden fright; a scare.

1732 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 82 There came never sic a gliff to a daw's heart. 18.. *Rhymes* in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 149 The browster gied us a' a gliff Wi' his barley bree. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, I, like a fule, gat a gliff wi' seeing the lights and the riders. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 669/2 Oh, I was in a terrible gliff! 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., I gat a sare gliff.

Gliff (glif), *v.* Now only *Sc.* or *north.* Also 3 **gluffe** (*ii*), 4 **gleffe**, 4, 6 **glyff**(**e**. [Of obscure origin. Sense 1 is akin to that of Du. *glippen* and its cognates (see GLIBBERY *a.*), but the form presents difficulty. Sense 3 may be a distinct word, perh. cogn. with GLOPPEN. The pa. t. *glyfte* may belong to GLIFT *v.*]

†**1.** To slip, glance aside; *fig.* to make a slip in reading.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 46 ȝif ȝe þurh ȝemeleaste gluffeð [*v.r.* gliffen] of wordes. *c* 1290 [see GLIDE *v.* 5]. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 8990 He wold his nek smiten eft, & þe dint a litel gleft.

†**2. a.** To look quickly, to give a glance; also quasi-*trans.*, *to gliff one's eyes*. **b.** To shine suddenly; to make a flash. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3399 Atte passage glyfte þey þer eyene [*v.r.* þei glift Ine]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 849 Þe god man glyfte with þat glam & gloped for noyse. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2265 Bot Gawayn on þat giserne glyfte hym bysyde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxviii, He gliffed [*Thornton MS.* glyfte] vp with his eighen on þat burde bright. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7310 That saw [Clarionas] and glift, The blade she perceiued bright. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 117/31 To Glyffe, *respicere*.

b. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4599 Garlands ne no gay gere to glyffe in ȝour eȝen.

3. *trans.* To frighten. Cf. AGLIFF and GLOFF.

1823 ELIZA LOGAN *St. Johnstown* III. 144 Ye hae gliffed us amaist out o' our very senses. 1863 *Tynside Songs, Clock Fyece* 2 Noo lisen me, An' thou shall hear what's gliffed me see. 1891 *Newcastle Daily Jrnl.* 13 Mar. 5/5, I only meant to gliff him.

†**Gli·ffen,** *v. Obs.* [f. GLIFF *v.* + **-EN** 5.] *intr.* To look, take a glance. In quots. with *up*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 184 The kyng .. slepit nocht full ynkurly Bot gliffnyt vp oft suddandly. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xlviii, The Quene is walknit with ane felloun fray, Vp glifnit, and beheld scho wes betraysit.

Gli·ffing, *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. GLIFF *v.* + **-ING** 1.]

1. The time required to give a glance; an instant.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, Tib Mumps will be out wi' the stirrup-dram in a gliffing. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 In a gliffin' ilka bishop Ramm'd in his hand and cleik'd his fish up.

2. A surprise, fright.

1813 PICKEN *Misc. Poems* II. 47 It was an unco gliffin.

Gliffy (gli·fi). [f. GLIFF *sb.* + **-Y** 4.] = GLIFF *sb.* 2.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 203 My mother had .. thrown hersel' back just for a gliffy, to tak' a nap, in the easy chair. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic T.* 79 Ae gliffy brings a dart severe Whilk breeds us wae. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Psalms* vi. 10 Scham't sal they be, in a gliffe.

†**Glift,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 **glyfft.** [var. of GLIFF *v.*] *intr.* To look, gaze. Hence † **Gli·fting** *vbl. sb.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2525 Sir Gawayne glyftes on the gome with a glade wille! *Ibid.* 3949 Than gliftis the gud kynge, and glopyns in herte. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 158 Thy glyfftyng is so grymly þou gars my harte growe.

Glike, var. GLEEK *sb.*2 and *v.*, *Obs.*

Glim (glim), *sb.* Also 4 **glymme.** [Ultimately f. the weak-grade of the Teut. root **glīm-*, *glaim-* (see GLEAM); but the history is obscure. Possibly the word in sense 2 may be a modification of *glims* GLIMPSE, and in sense 3 a shortening of GLIMMER, its earlier synonym. It is not certain that the sb. existed in OE. or ON., though some of the continental Teut. langs. have a word of coincident form and meaning: cf. MHG. *glim* (mod. G. *glimm*) masc., spark, Sw. dial. *glim* flash, Du. (obs.), Flem. *glim*, also *glimp*, glow, glance, passing appearance.]

†**1.** ? Brightness. *Obs. rare*—1.

So commonly explained on etymological grounds; the context by itself would rather suggest 'delight.'

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1087 So watz I rauyste wyth glymme pure.

2. *Sc.* †A passing look, a glimpse (*obs.*). Hence, as much as is seen at a glance; a scrap.

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 If the way might be found to draue your eie, set on high materes of state, to take a glim of a thing of so mean contemplation. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, Now, old Meg, d—n me, if I can understand a glim of this story of yours.

3. *slang.* **a.** A light of any kind; a candle, a lantern. *Douse the glim* (see DOUSE *v.* 4).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Glim*, a Dark-Lanthorn used in Robbing Houses. *c* 1742 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 526 Glim, and Leather-dresser, viz. the Utensils of a Link and Black-shoe Boy. 1798 in J. H. Vaux *Mem.* (1819) I. viii. 75 When in the Cockpit all was dim And not a Mid dar'd shew his glim. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiv, Are you in the dark?..Where should I have a glim? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, Show a glim, Toby. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, Do top that glim, Bill! 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xviii. (1887) 61 She's always got that little glim alight at her stern. 1852 E. Z. C. JUDSON *Myst. N. Y.* I. iv. 37 Old Jack bade Harriet trim the glim. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. v, Sure enough, they left their glim here.

b. An eye.

1820 in Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (1823) s.v., His glims I've made look like a couple of rainbows. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* vii, Queer my glims, if that ben't little Paul. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Housewarming* 43 Harold escaped with a loss of a glim.

4. *Comb.* (*slang*), as **glim-fenders,** andirons; also punningly, handcuffs; **glim-glibber,** a lingo or jargon; **glim-jack,** a link-boy; **glim-stick,** a candlestick.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Glimfenders*, Andirons. 1750 [MRS. R. GOADBY] *Apol. Life B.-M. Carew* (ed. 2) 338 *Glimfenders*, hand irons. 1823 J. BEE *Dict. Turf, Glimfendors*, hand-cuffs, or wrist manacles. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* III. vi. 180 All of the same caste (or, as he jocosely termed it, of the same cant) had a *glimglibber of their own, and quite understood one another, like freemasons. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Glimjack*, a Link-boy. *Ibid.*, **Glimstick*, a Candlestick. 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*

Glim (glim), *v.* Also 5 **glymm.** [In sense 1, ad. Du. *glimmen* to glow = MHG., Ger. *glimmen*, Sw. *glimma*, Da. *glimme*, f. the root *glim-* (see GLIM *sb.*). In sense 2, f. GLIM *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To shine, gleam. *Obs.*—1

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 98 Ther laye in a grete ape with tweyne grete wyde eyen, and they glymmed as a fyre.

2. *trans.* To brand or burn in the hand. *slang.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., As the cull was Glimm'd, he gangs to the Nubb, if the Fellow has been Burnt in the Hand, he'll be Hang'd now. 1708 *Mem. J. Hall* 33 Profligate Women..are glimm'd for that Villany. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

†**Gli·mble.** *Obs.* [f. GLIM *v.* + dim. ending *-le* with inserted *b*.] A glimmer, a glimpse.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* v. 352, I found it by experience how hurtful hot glimbles of shines are to eyes.

Glimce, obs. form of GLIMPSE *sb.*

Glime (glәim), *sb. north.* [f. the vb.] A side look or glance.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* x. 69 'Aw, ye wouldn't think it's true, would ye, now?' said Ned, with a wink at Dan, and a 'glime' at Davy. 'And what's that?' said Dan, with another 'glime' at the lad.

Glime (glәim), *v. dial.* Also 9 **gleym, glyme.** [Of obscure origin: the localities would suggest derivation from ON., but no similar form occurs in that lang. Cf. GLEE *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To squint. *Obs.*—0, implied in GLIMER.

2. To look askance or shyly.

1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 481 (E. D. S. No. 76) Thou Glincks and glimes seay, I'd misken'd thy Face, If thou had wont at onny other place. *a* 1743 RELPH *Miscell. Poems* (1747) 2 Heedless I glim'd, nor cou'd my een command, Till gash the sickle went into my hand. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 65 Aye he owre his shou'der glym'd. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. vii, All the lasses wad be glyming at him. 1894 — *Manxman* 187 Pete grunted and glimed, smoked up the chimney, and [etc.].

Hence † **Gli·mer**, one who squints.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 159/1 A Glymyr, *luscus, limus.*

Glimery, obs. f. GLIMMERY *a.*[1]; var. GLIMMERY *a.*[2], *Obs.*

Glimflashy (gli·mflæ:ʃi), *a. slang.* Also 7 glimflashly, 9 glimflashey. [f. GLIM *sb.* + FLASHY *a.*] Angry.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Glimflashy*, angry or in a Passion. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* xxxi, 'And this is what you call well!' said Clifford angrily. 'No, captain, don't be glimflashey! you have not heard all yet!'

Glimmer (gli·mər), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **glymyr**, 6–7 **glymmar**, 7 **glymmer**. [f. the vb.]

1. A feeble or wavering light; a tremulous play of reflected light, a sheen, shimmer.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 315 My wasting lampes [have yet] some fading glimmer left. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 176 The liquid seemed to have lost its luminous quality except a little glimmer floating at the top. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 65 By the glimmer of the half-extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XXII. ix, In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls, Queen lily and rose in one. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I. viii. 196 This glimmer proceeded from a lamp of silver. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 64 Both the young men at once recognized the glimmer of the small white feather. 1884 *Bazaar* 17 Dec. 647/3 The painting was remarkable for the actuality of brilliant moonlight, and the marvellous imitation of its glimmer on the leaves of the laurels. 1888 W. H. H. ROGERS *Mem. West* i. 3 The white glimmer in the far distance is Axminster.

2. *fig.* a. Showiness of manner (? *obs.*). b. A faint gleam (of knowledge, hope, etc.); a faint perception; a glimpse.

a. 1827 SCOTT *Frnl.* 22 Jan., No dash, or glimmer, or shine about him, but great simplicity of manners and behaviour.

b. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. § 7 (1847) 5 As early as the sixth century a little glimmer of light was perceptible in the Irish monasteries. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug., He has not a glimmer of the grammar. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 86 Here we get the first glimmer of Austin canons. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 186 Nowhere flight, no glimmer of hope. 1885 TENNYSON *Despair* xix, I have had some glimmer, at times, in my gloomiest woe, Of a God behind all.

3. *slang.* † a. Fire. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (Shaks. Soc.) 61 A Demaunder for Glymmar. .. These Demaunders for glymmar be for the moste parte wemen; for glymmar in their language, is fyre. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1680) 45 *Glymmer*, fire.

b. *pl.* The eyes.

1814 *Sailor's Return* I. vi, Get out of my way, you booby, or I'll darken your glimmers for you. *Ibid.* I. vii, Come, my lad, close your glimmers, and I'll apply a plaster.

Hence **Gli·mmerless** *a.*, without a glimmer.

1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. 10/1 The liquid dusk that hung glimmerless above the horizon.

Glimmer (gli·mər), *sb.*[2] *Min.* [a. Ger. *glimmer*, f. *glimmen*, GLIM *v.*] Mica (see quot. 1859).

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 7 Silver Oars.. free from Flint .. Mispickle, Glimmer [*ibid.* I. 201 *spelt* Glimer], Wolferan [etc.]. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 118 *Mica arenosa* .. which the Germans call Catsilver or Glimmer. 1778 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 30 May not the green and yellow glimmers from Johngeorgenstadt be of this kind? 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 55 The interior boundary of this sand is a ridge or bank of granitic talc, .. called, by the Swedish traveller Kalm, glimmer. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Glimmer*, the term applied by Werner to the several varieties of mica; occasionally used to designate talcose and micaceous compounds.

Glimmer (gli·mər), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **glemer**, 5 **glym(m)er**, 6– **glimmer**. [OE. **glimorian*, a frequentative f. the root *glim-*: see GLIM *sb.*, GLEAM. Cf. Du., MHG., Ger. *glimmer(e)n*, Da. *glimre*, Sw. *glimra.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To shine brightly; to glitter. Of the eyes: To flash. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 172 His arsounz .. þat euer glemered & glent al of grene stones. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glymeryn, *radio*. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxi. 158 Cler Schynenge As the sonne vppon the water whanne it is Glemeringe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 56 He was so ferdful to loke on that his eyen glymmerd as fyre. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 394 He sawe yᵉ bryght sonne glimmering on yᵉ faire chirches & hye steples.

2. In weaker sense: To give a faint or intermittent light; to shine faintly. Also with *away*, *out*, and quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 159/1 To Glymer, *sublucere*. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iii. 5 The West yet glimmers with some streakes of Day. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 207 The smallest starres, which the obscurity of night causeth to glimmer in the skye. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 928 The rising motion of an infant ray Shot glimmering thro' the cloud, and promis'd day. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, A light glimmered through the grates of the lower chamber. 1797 MRS. MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 73 The festoons of coloured lamps glimmered their last rays. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Irel.* iv. 65 They had..felt themselves secure while the beacon glimmered south-east of them. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 404 There are many who will remember the white house glimmering through the trees. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 83 Enormous spaces of hill and plain .. glimmering away to the indistinct horizon.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 719 In the Sacraments, that which is of God, scarcely glimmereth in at holes, among the rout of the inventions of men. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 307 So soone..as any occasion glimmered out, they stuck not to break in upon us. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 66 ¶ 2 We should have .. travelled upward to the original of things by the light of History, till in remoter times it had glimmered in fable, and at last sunk into darkness. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) I Antecedent to all history, and long glimmering through it as a holy tradition. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 265 A name which will be honoured and revered, as long as one spark of virtue glimmers on the face of the earth. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 101 The voice came glimmering and bubbling up a flight of stone steps. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VII. ii, The idea of ever recovering happiness never glimmered in her mind for a moment.

c. *To glimmer into*: to pass *into* with a glimmer.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 216 The figures sadly glimmered into something like visibility.

3. To look or glance with half-closed eyes; to see indistinctly. *rare.* † b. *trans. causatively.* (See quot. 1580.) *Obs. rare.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 56/1 If we doe not looke with full open eyes, but only glimmer in passing by, we shall se such gret villaneis, that they are inough to put out our eyes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Esblouir les yeux*, to glimmer the eies, to dazell. 1896 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/2 The little fellow had one eye closed entirely, and the other was glimmering.

4. *Comb.*, as **glimmer-gowk** *dial.*, an owl.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Glimmer-gowk*, an owl. 'A glimmer-gowk's afore ony cat for mice.' 1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* vii. 6 'E sit like a greät glimmer-gowk wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noäse.

† **Gli·mmerer.** *slang. Obs.* [f. GLIMMER *sb.*[1] (sense 3 a) + -ER [1].] (See quots.)

[1567: cf. GLIMMERING *ppl. a.* 2.] 1605 DEKKER & WILKINS *Iests* (1607) 33 Another sort of these shee morts, or monsters .. & they are the Glimerers. Your Glimerer, shees vp in the morning, [enters a house on the pretext of procuring a light for her fire, and steals what she can lay hands on]. 1673 R. HEAD *Cant. Acad.* 84 The Glymmerers are such as travel up and down with Licenses to beg, under the pretence that they have lost all by fire. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 Glymmerers, Firers of Houses, thereby to steal in Confusions. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Glimmerers*, persons begging with sham licences, pretending losses by fire.

Glimmering (gli·mərin), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. GLIMMER; the shining of a faint or wavering light; a twinkle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glymerynge of lyghte .. *lucubrum*. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1181/2 By the glymeringe of the moone, he had espied..them himself. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theor.* (1629) 90 Can a Light be shrouded vnder a Bushel, and yeald no glimmering? 1738 GRAY tr. *Tasso* 45 Wks. 1836 I. 171 The watery glimmerings of a fainter day Discover'd half, and half conceal'd their way. 1803 WORDSW. *Green Linnet* iv, Shadows and sunny glimmerings, That cover him all over. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 240 At the first glimmering of light he mustered his army. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 4 Milky Ways .. so distant that the most powerful instruments were able only to distinguish a confused glimmering.

fig. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xlviii, Yf thou maye in clennes of conscyence fele þe homely and the peesful presence of that blessed man Jhesu Cryste as a shadowe or a glemeryng of hym. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. xi. 228 Look upon the Transfiguration and admire the beautifull glimmerings of his Godhead. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 5 Without the least Glimmerings of Thought or common Sense. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Let. fr. Grand Mistr. Free-Masons* Wks. 1765 XII. 267 For our guardian will have it so, that the pagan priesthood was always in the druids or masons, and that there was a perceivable glimmering of the jewish rites in it, though much corrupted. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 60 The Patient had a Glimmering of Sense. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1867) II. xvi. 104 A strange glimmering of the old mythe in the mind of the poet. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* ii. (1894) 36 It is quite possible for a scoffer at the Alps..to have glimmerings of good taste [etc.].

† b. A glance, a look. *Obs.*—[1]

1759 *Compl. Let. Writer* (ed. 6) 225 His odious smiles and glimmerings..were thrown away upon her.

2. A partial view, of either a material or immaterial object; a glimpse, an inkling; a faint notion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 339 þis kunne we not knowe ful certeyne, but han glymeryng & supposyng. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. xiv, Syre Percyuale hadde a glemerynge of the vessel and of the mayden that bare hit. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 133, I haue but a glymmeringe of it Yet in generally, I remember the scope of it. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckingham* (1642) 6 On the way .. the baggage post boy, who had been at Court, got (I know not how) a glimering who they were; But his mouth was easily shut. 1851–9 AIRY *Astron.* vi. (1868) 236 It is only possible to give a glimmering of what I desire to convey. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 176 We get glimmerings of fighting on the borders of these shires.

Glimmering (gli·mərin), *ppl. a.* [See -ING 2.]

1. That glimmers (see the vb.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1427 þe messageres .. were arayde .. al in glimerand gold. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 427 Yt ys ase glimyrryng ase the glase. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 77 Didst thou not leade him through the glimmering night. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 12 Their glimmering notions were but lighted at our candle. 1682 H. MORE *Glanvil's Sad. Triumph., Contn. Remark. Stor.* 60 A glimmering light appeared all about the Room. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* ii, Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 104/1 By a faint glimmering light it was difficult for the Killedar to recognize the features. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 117 Little Lilia, rising quietly, Disrobed the glimmering statue of Sir Ralph From those rich silks. 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 3 Some lone fisher, that has stood For days beside the glimmering flood.

† **2.** *Glimmering mort* [see GLIMMER *sb.*[1] 3 a]: a woman who travels the country begging, saying that she has lost her all by fire: = GLIMMERER. *Obs. slang.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (E. E. T. S.) 61 This glimmering Morte .. Thys glymmeringe glauncer.

Hence **Gli·mmeringly** *adv.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 5 The darke myste of malice dooth choke..those sparkes, that glimmeringly shined to make them see the glorie of God. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 41, I have such a strong desire to express what I glimmeringly apprehend of it. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 529 The more faintly and glimmeringly one object, as it were, melted into another. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 611 Glimmeringly did a pack of were-wolves pad the snow.

Glimmerous (gli·mərəs), *a. rare.* [f. GLIMMER *sb.* + -OUS.] a. Lighted by a glimmer, or fitful light. b. Shining unsteadily.

1792 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., When shall the elfine lamp of my glimmerous understanding..shine like the constellation of thy intellectual powers. 1793 — *Let. to Ainslie* 26 Apr., My elfine, lambent, glimmerous wanderings have misled his stupid steps.

Glimmery (gli·məri), *a.*[1] Also 6 **glimrye**, 7 **glimery**. [f. GLIMMER *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] † a. Of fire: Burning dimly (*obs.*). b. *Theat. slang.* Of an actor: Wanting in definite conception of his part.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 102 When fiers glimrye be listed In clowds grim gloomming with bounce doo terrifye worldlings. 1892 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 466/3 'Mr. Edgar' is too vague and 'glimmery' for the part he has to play.

† **Gli·mmery,** *a.*[2] In 7 **glimery**. [f. GLIMMER *sb.*[2] + -Y [1].] Micaceous.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 230 There appertains to the harsh flowing copper Oars, the harsh copper Flint, and what is splendy mispickly glimery or spady.

Glimpse (glimps), *sb.* Forms: 6 **glymse**, 6–7 **glimce**, **-s(e**, **glimps**, **glymps(e**, 7 **glinse**, 7– **glimpse**. [f. the vb.]

1. A momentary shining, a flash. *lit.* and *fig.* Now somewhat *arch.* and with mixture of sense 3. *The glimpses of the moon* (Shaks.): the earth by night; often quoted in wider sense, sublunary scenes.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 53 What may this meane? That thou .. Revisits thus the glimpses of the Moone? 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xxvi, His staring eyes did glow ..their glimpse did showe Like Cockatrices eyes. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 85 No dear Glimpse of the Sun's lovely Face, Strikes through the solid Darkness of the Place. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 66 They that held the Stars of heaven were but rayes and flashing glimpses of the Empyreal light, through holes and perforation of the upper heaven. 1700 DRYDEN *Ilias* I. Fables 214 One glimpse of Glory to my Issue give. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXX, A glimpse of the moon showed the dark and huge tower. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* i. 1 There had been glimpses of starlight in the intervals of the shifting spring storms. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks. 1862 X. 25 English Crackenthorpius .. though buried for two centuries, will revisit the glimpses of the moon. 1844 WHITTIER *Bridal of Pennacook* 62 Sweet human faces, white clouds of the noon, Slant starlight glimpses through the dewy leaves. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 46 We climb'd The slope to Vivian-place, and turning saw .. The shimmering glimpses of a stream.

b. A moment. *rare.*

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xiii (Orig. Draft) Pleased for a glimpse appear'd the woeful childe.

2. A faint and transient appearance. † Also, an occasionally perceptible resemblance; a tinge or trace (of a quality). *Obs.*

c 1540 SURREY *Descr. Fickle Affect. Panges* 46 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 Reuiued with a glimse of grace olde sorowes to let fall. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 147 God would manifest his glory vnto him .. by a glymse or imperfect representation. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 25 There is no man hath a vertue, that he hath not a glimpse of. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 33 There is not any creature that hath so neere a glympse of their [spirits'] nature, as light in the Sunne and Elements. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 93 In his face The glimpses of his Father's glory shine. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius' Sat.* I. Wks. 1730 I. 53 A glimpse of human stamp it has. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 170 Imperfect theories and sentences which contain glimpses of truth. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* viii, If old things, there are new; Ten thousand broken lights and shapes, Yet glimpses of the true.

† b. Mere appearance. *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 603/2 Men, yᵗ neuer did any thing worth in their life, but only in a glimce & shew.

3. A momentary and imperfect view (*of*), a passing glance. (The current sense.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 363 The Basilike, whose eyes procure delight to the looker at the first glymse, and death at the second glaunce. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 208 Here and there one or other had a glimpse of him as he did make his escape out of Mansoul. 1726 POPE *Let.* 3 Sept. in *Swift's Wks.* 1841 II. 589/2, I had a glimpse of a letter of yours lately. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 6 He hoped to obtain a glimpse of Ellena at a lattice. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 16, I had a glimpse of two or three half-naked wretches, rushing from her cabin. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 13 At one point a glimpse is caught of the whole of Coniston Lake.

b. *fig.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 26 To wynne a glyms (as it were) or shaddow of perceiuerance. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Beauty* 221 Seene but a glims of this which I pretend. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 193 Of this joy thy dazeled eyes might have some glimps. 1681 R. WITTIE *Surv. Heavens* 36 From the Contemplation of the Heavens .. we have some glimpse of God's Infinity. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 190 Those .. cannot have the

least glimpse of the subject before us. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 121 Not a glimpse can you get of the merits or defects of the performers. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. § 4. 188 Whenever we get a glimpse of the inner history of an English town.

Glimpse (glimps), *v.* Forms: 3 **glymsen**, 6 **glynce**, **glym(p)se**, 6–7 **glimse**, 6– **glimpse**. [ME. *glymse-n* (?:—OE. **glimsian*:—WGer. **glimmisôj.n*) = MHG. *glimsen*, f. root of GLIM *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *intr.* To shine faintly or intermittently; to glimmer, glitter. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xx. 252 Hure fon were lob to loke on snou at was so whit þat glymsede on hare eyzen. *c* 1540 SURREY *Forsaken Louer* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 23 In my hert her eye Hath made her thought appere, By glimsing with such grace. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* Pref. 2 No sooner did the beames of his Gospell beginne to glimpse and breake foorth. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntington* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 255 Little glow-worms glimpsing in the dark. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 181 The Law of God, which glimpsed in their hearts. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινη* Def. xxxiii. 307 Some discern some light thereof glimpsing from the precedent verses. 1843 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Moon of South* 63 I have watched the shapes thy glory made, Glimpsing like starlight through the massive pine.

b. To come into view; to appear faintly; to dawn. Now only *poet.* or *arch.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. xlv, Deformed shadowes glimpsing in his sight, As darknes for it would more darkned be, Through those poore crannies forc'd it selfe to see. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xlvi, Then glimpst the hopefull morrow. 1851 WHITTIER *Chapel Hermits* 41 Yet sometimes glimpses on my sight, Through present wrong, the eternal right. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 90 Come dusky masses glimpsing through the night. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. 103 The intervening plain glimpsed nearer.

†2. To have a glimmering of vision. *Obs.*

c 1385 [see GLIMPSING *vbl. sb.*] 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 30 b, I se but half glyncynge at myddyl noone [*cæcutio*].

†3. *trans.* (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1598 FLORIO, *Abbacinare* .. to glimpse or blinde the sight.

4. To give a glimpse of. Also with *out. rare.*

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoici* i. (1685) 6 The twilight of darkened reason glimsing to man that impressa of the divine Image. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* ii. 4 Now, to glimpse out the unspeakable felicity of that State of Christ. 1838 *Science* XI. 257/1 The psychology of the developing child, glimpsing as it does .. the microcosm of the race and an epitome of the struggle for civilization.

5. To catch a glimpse of (either a material or immaterial object); to see by glimpses.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 292 Sometimes Rajah Moodo would ask the Spanish envoy and me to talk about religion; glimpsing in some things the difference between Romish and Protestant. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 503 She glimpsed the peak of my mitre in the waters. 1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* XX. (1854) 257 His penetrating eye can glimpse the tokens of a bright Epiphany. 1870 J. R. LOWELL *My Study Wind.* I. 5, I seem to glimpse something of this familiar weakness in Mr. White. 1879 LOCKYER in *Nature* 6 Nov. 8/1 It will .. be granted that an inorganic evolution is already glimpsed. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 235 Her face, glimpsed now and then in the moonlight .. had a fascination which kept his eye.

6. *intr.* To cast a passing glance. Const. *at*, *upon*; also with advs.

1833 WHITTIER *Ex. New Eng. Leg.* 13 No more the unquiet churchyard dead Glimpse upward from their turfy bed. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let to Moxon* in *Final Mem.* viii. 277 When I came home I read your letter, and glimpsed at your beautiful sonnet. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) II. 70 Glimpsing in, you see that a cottager's life must be the very plainest and homeliest that ever was lived by men and women. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. vi. 130 Here glimpse upon the soul-imagined shores.

Hence **Glimpsed** *ppl. a.* Also **Gli·mpser**, one who glimpses.

1649 R. DINGLEY (*title*) Messiah's Splendor; or, the Glimpsed Glory of a Beauteous Christ. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 245 By indistinct and half-glimpsed images. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 77 Hear it ye glimpsers into Almacks!

Gli·mpsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. GLIMPSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GLIMPSE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1139 Ye han som glimsing and no parfit sighte. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Almsdeed* III. (1859) 398 The fear of children and fools, which when they see the bright glimpsing of a glass, they do imagine straightway that it is the lightning. 1602 BEAUMONT *Hermaphrodite* Poems (1640) D 2 He sent Aurora from him to the skye To give a glimpsing to each mortall eye. 1814 *Witness* II. ii, She hath a look so witchlike and so wild, That I would shun the glimpsing of her eyes.

Glimpsing (gli·mpsiŋ), *ppl. a.* [See -ING 2.] That glimpses; glimmering; shining faintly; appearing by glimpses, affording glimpses.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., That finer wittes maie fashion them selues with such glimsinge dull light. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* IV. 16 in *Holinshed*, S. Patrike .. besought God .. to giue out some euident or glimsing token of the matter. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xlvi. Poems (Arb.) 82 The Sunne may sooner shine by night, And twinckling starres giue glimsinge sparkes by day: Then I can cease to serue my Sweete delight. 1602 *Metamorphosis Tabacco* 25 Lik'ning her eyes vnto the glimsing light That guides poore heardsmen to their home at night. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* III. (1819) 374 The spectre-ship, in livid glimpsing light, Glares baleful on the shuddering watch at night. 1835 AIRD *Chr. Bride* I. vii, A nymph .. walking on the checkered floors of woods .. Chasing the shadows with her glimpsing feet. 1835 — *Arthur* III. iii. in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 92 I've seen the time I joyed to wander in these glimpsing woods. 1874 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* 9 Like ghosts in glimpsing moonshine, wildly run The children.

Glimrye, obs. form of GLIMMERY *a.*[1]

Glims(e, obs. form of GLIMPSE *sb.* and *v.*

†**Gli·mster**, *v. Obs.* [app. f. GLIM after Du. *glinsteren* to glimmer.] *intr.* To glimmer feebly.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 65 Glimstering but neuer shining. *Ibid.* 88 All these ix. C. yeares it hath glimstered a litle in preuy congregations.

Glinkite (gli·ŋkəit). *Min.* [Named by Romanofski in 1847 after Gen. Glinka, governor of the Ural Mines.] A pale-green variety of chrysolite.

1849 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. VIII. 121 Chemical Analysis of Glinkite. 1892 in *Dana's Min.* 452.

Glinse, obs. form of GLIMPSE *sb.*

Glint (glint), *sb.* See also GLENT. [f. the vb. The text of the first quot. is insecure, and the existence of the word before 19th c. is therefore doubtful.]

1. A gleam; a faint or momentary appearance of light or of some lustrous object.

a 1541 WYATT *Ps.* cxliii. Prol. 13 The glint of light, that in the air doth lome, Man redeemeth. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 163 Their daughters .. who have been singing at their domestic toils, frae the earliest glint o' morn. 1851 *Court Life Naples* II. 255 The last glint of the lamp as we drove off showed me the face of my husband. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 4 Glints of blue sky come through the tall open windows. 1885 A. J. C. HARE *Russia* iii. 128 The detached groups of .. birches and firs, and the lovely glints of sea between them.

fig. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* x, Can you not give a poor soul one glint of consolation?

b. Shining appearance; shine.

1844 LOWELL *Ghost-seer* Poet. Wks. (1879) 84 But it has the cold, hard glint Of new dollars from the mint.

2. A passing look, a glance; a momentary view, glimpse. Chiefly *Sc.* or *north.*

1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. I. 43 When ilka glint, conveys a hint To tak a smack—before folk. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss*, *Glint*, a glimpse. 'I nobbut just got a glint o' my lady as she was walkin' doon to th' chech.' 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXX, I .. was having a glint at the newspaper. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 86 They gie ye a glint o' their een.

b. = GLIFF *sb.* 1 b.

1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* I. iv. 101 She's a pretty creature, with a glint of her mother about her.

†**Glint**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. Sw. (dial.) *glinta* to slip on ice: see GLINT *v.*] Slippery.

c 1475 *Partenay* 4934 Fro that place glint þat full hy tho was, Don vppon the Roch A fall gan purchas. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurell* 572 Go softly, she sayd, the stones be full glint.

Glint (glint), *v.* [Rare in the 15th c.; subsequently first in Sc. writers of the 18th c.; it has been adopted into English literary use in the present century. Prob. an altered form of the earlier GLENT *v.*, which the rime shows to have been the original reading in two of the 15th c. passages; cf. *hint* as the northern form of HENT *v.*]

1. *intr.* To move quickly, esp. obliquely; to glance aside; = GLENT *v.* 1, 1 b.

c 1440 *Partonope* 1036 Suche a dynt That thurgh his hede hit glynt. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2481 With his sweord when that his stroke glynt Owt of ther sadill full redely they went. 1794 BURNS '*How Long and dreary*', How slow ye move, ye heavy hours!..It was na sae ye glinted by, When I was wi' my dearie. *a* 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1803) III. 338 Ae fire-flaught darted through the rain..and glinted o'er the raging main. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. iii, From the mirth of sunny Leofwine sorrow glints aside.

2. To shine with a flashing light; to glance, gleam, glitter. Also with *forth.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 6088 The fyre sparkelid and fro the harneys glynt [*rime-word* went]. 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* i, The risin' sun owre Galston muirs Wi' glorious light was glintin. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 114 The sun-beams glint sae cheerfu'. 1828 [AIRD] *Buy a Broom* i, in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 712/1 Sickles were seen glinting on the far yellow uplands. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1848) 57 Leaves Between which the light glints. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. iv, The specks of sail that glinted in the sunlight far at sea. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby House* 269 As the sun glinted back from a dozen of carbines. 1863 M. TAYLOR *Tara* xiii, The sun's gleams .. glinting from spear-head, morion, and steel armour .. lighted up faces of varied character. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Th' sun glinted upo' th' glass winders that bad that I was omust blind wi' it. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. iii. 38 A few silvery threads glinted in his hair. 1879 J. LONG *Æneid* VIII. 29 As when the sunshine or the moonlight clear, Dancing on water in a brazen vat, Glints everywhere. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* vii, His face working with passion and his grey eyes glinting.

fig. 1865 *Reader* Feb. 158/2 The magic effects that glint forth from his quaint words and phrases.

b. *trans.* (causatively).

1844 LOWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1879) 373 The willow .. glints his steely aglets in the sun. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ii. 15 The window of some..tavern glints back the light. 1889 *19th Cent.* Oct. 684 The morning sun .. is glinted back, as from a hundred heliographs from the golden domes on your left. 1893 BURRELL & CUTHELL *Indian Memories* 174 The sun glinted the boughs overhead.

3. *intr.* To peep, take a glance. Cf. GLENT *v.* 2.

1888 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 448 Glinting around, [he] asked for the tenth time if [etc.]. 1892 *Hartland Gloss.* s. v., Doan' ee stan' there glintin' roun' the corndcr.

b. quasi-*trans.* To glance (the eye).

1832–53 W. CROSS in *Whistle-binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 18 She glintit her e'e at him slyly.

Hence **Gli·nted**, **Gli·nting** *ppl. adjs.*

1868 SILL *Serenity* i. Poems 100 Shimmering and trembling, Doth the glinted star-shine Sparkle and cease. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/4 Those glinting blue-green feathers which originate on the drake's neck and breast. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 The glinting silver of the statuette. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 178 But let Kitty, or any other maid, cast a glinting eye on Jamie.

Glinter (gli·ntəɪ), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. GLINT *v.* + -ER 2.] = GLINT *v.* 2.

1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 261 Then it would glinter out in feeble rays into the deep darkness.

Glioma (glәi¸ō·mă). *Path.* Pl. **glio·mata**. [mod.L. *gliōma* (Virchow), f. Gr. γλί-α glue.] 'A tumour originating from, and largely consisting of, the neuroglia cells of the central nervous system, esp. of the brain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1870 PAGET *Lect. Surg. Path.* (ed. 3) 471 A group of tumours to which Virchow has given the name Glioma. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 121. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 109.

Gliomatous (glәi¸ō·mătəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *gliōmat-* GLIOMA + -OUS.] Of the nature of glioma.

1870 PAGET *Lect. Surg. Path.* (ed. 3) 471 In some cases the gliomatous tumour has a firm consistence. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 429 The medulla oblongata was the seat of a hard gliomatous growth.

Gliosarcoma (glәi·osaɪkō·mă). *Path.* Pl. **gliosarco·mata**. [f. GLIO-MA + SARCOMA.] 'A term applied to those tumours which resemble both a glioma and a sarcoma' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1869 *New Syd. Soc. Retrosp. Med.* 1867–8. 278 The tumour .. is described as a 'gliosarcoma'. 1881 tr. *Rosenthal's Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 96 Gliosarcomata.

Gliriform (glәi·rifɔm), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *glīr-*, *glis* dormouse + -(1)FORM.] Resembling the *Glires* or *Rodentia* in form or character.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 298/1 The masseter in this gliriform Marsupial is single.

Glirine (glәi·rin), *a.* [f. L. *glīr-*, *glis* dormouse + -INE.] Pertaining to the order *Glires* of mammals.

1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* II. 342 Mr. Reeves discovered a glirine animal, nearly allied to the bamboo-rat of Sumatra. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 787 *Glirine*, belonging to that order of Mammals, which includes such animals as have two fore teeth, a cutting one in each jaw, no tusks, and feet with claws; comprehending guinea-pigs, rabbits, hares, squirrels, mice, beavers, &c. 1860 in WORCESTER.

†**Gli·scent**, *a. Obs.*—[1] In 7 **glyssent**. [ad. L. *gliscent-em*, pres. pple. of *gliscĕre* to increase.] Increasing.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 55 A redintegration of the glyssent ferments of the blood.

†**Glise**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **glisian**, (?3 **clise-n**), 3–5 **glisien**, **glisen**. [OE. *glisian* = OFris. *glisa*, MLG. *glisen*, MDa. *glise*; f. OTeut. root **glīs-*, prob. extended from **glī:*—pre-Teut. **ghlei-*, *ghli-*.] *intr.* To glitter, shine. Hence **Gli·sing** *ppl. a.* (ME. *glistand*, *-ing*), shining.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 121/25 *Cicindela*, se glisigenda wibba. *c* 1205 LAY. 21725 Sceldes þer cliseden. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 21 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 For gold ne for seoluer ne for glysyinde wede. 1320–30 *Horn Ch.* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 288 Everiche strete and everi sty Glised.. Of her brinis bright. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 180 With large forhed & long loueliche tresses, Glisiande as goldwire. *Ibid.* 697 Hee hath hye on his hed hornes of syluer, With golde gailye begonne glisiing bright.

Glish (gliʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Southern variant of GLISK *v.*] *intr.* = GLISK *v.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 143/46 To Glish, *corruscare*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Glish*, to glitter, or shine.

Hence **Glish** *sb.* = GLISK *sb.* 2.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 143/41.

Glisk (glisk), *sb. Sc.* [f. the vb.]

1. A slight look; a glimpse.

1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 164, I was much pleased with the glisk I took of it [a book]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv, They just got a glisk o' his Honour as he gaed into the wood.

2. A glance (of the eye); a gleam, glimmer, flash (of light).

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xviii, I wauld na gi'e a glisk of thae bonny een of yours for aw the eyes o' the world put thegither. 1870 A. WANLESS in Crockett *Minstr. Merse* (1893) 231 The glisks o' heaven will never fade. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 341 The rapture of her eye infected me like a glisk of the sun.

fig. 1883 W. C. SMITH *N. Country Folk* 105 And you need a glisk of religion to glamour the days that are past. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 209, I had a glisk of pleasure.

Glisk (glisk), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? perh. f. root *glis-* or *glit-* (see GLISE, GLITTER *vbs.*) + suffix *-k*, as in *walk*, *talk*, etc.]

†1. *intr.* To glance *over*. *Obs.*

1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 490, I have only got time to glisk it over cursorily.

2. *dial.* To glitter, shine.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., It glisk'd like a piece of glass.

Glisnen, obs. form of GLISTEN.

†**Glisory**. *Obs.*—[1] [a. F. *glissoire*, f. *glisser* to slide.] A slider on a trepanning instrument.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 15 b/2 The little Glysorye, or Glidere vp and downe [orig. *glissoire*].

Glissade (glisā·d, -ē·d), *sb.* [a. F. *glissade*, f. *glisser* to slip, slide; a mountaineering term.]

1. The action of sliding down a steep slope (esp. of ice or snow).

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vii. 61 In some places the rocks are worn to a powder, along which we shoot by glissades. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 133 He appeared..none the worse for his involuntary glissade. 1895 A. F. MUMMERY *Climbs Alps & Caucasus* iii. (ed. 3) 62 Burgener suggested a standing glissade..We trusted to luck and a sitting glissade.

transf. and *fig.* 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxvi. 2 The descent to eternal ruin is easy enough, without making a glissade of it. 1882 A. EDWARDES *Ballroom Repent.* I. 74 The hundred thousand miles glissade of some shooting meteor. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 88 Here and there dwarf thicket clinging in the general glissade.

2. *Dancing.* A step consisting of a glide or slide to the right or left.

1843 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Home* I. x. 120 'Our Louise in time will dance very well', remarked the Judge to his wife, as he noticed with great pleasure the little *glissades* and *chassées* of his daughter.

Glissade (glisā·d, -ēˑd), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To perform a glissade. **a.** *Dancing.* (See GLISSADE *sb.* 2.) Also *to glissade it.* **b.** *Mountaineering.* To slide down a steep slope.

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 57 Glissading up to me, waving her pretty little hands, and making a number of graceful, unmeaning antics. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 628 He comes 'glissarding [*sic*] it' into the drawing-room, and bowing like a dancing-master. 1859 FARRAR *F. Home* 213 Kennedy and Cyril .. glissaded gallantly over the slopes of snow. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiii. 347 Driving our heels well into the sand, we half ran, half glissaded, and soon reached the bottom.

Hence **Glissa·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Glissa·der,** one who glissades.

1832 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 189 Gibbering, glissading women greeting one another with the rapid music of the original scene. 1861 F. W. JACOMB in *Peaks, Passes, & Glac.* Ser. II. I. 315 That undignified attitude peculiar to the inexperienced glissader. 1865 *Reader* No. 143. 348/2 Talking of glissading. 1892 C. T. DENT *Mountain.* vi. 194 Snow slopes..on which patches of ice intervene, are unfit for glissading. *Ibid.* 195 A good glissader can go fast and stop quickly.

Glissant (gliˑsănt), *a. Her.* [a. F. *glissant*, pr. pple. of *glisser* to glide.] = GLIDING *ppl. a.* 1 b.

1858 [see GLIDING *ppl. a.*].

Glissen, obs. form of GLISTEN *v.*

Glissette (gliseˑt). *Math.* [as if a. F. **glissette* (after *roulette*), f. *glisser* to slide.] (See quot. 1870.)

1870 W. H. BESANT *Notes on Roulettes & Glissettes* Pref., I have ventured to introduce, and employ, the word Glissette, as being co-expressive with Roulette. *Ibid.* 33 Glissettes are the curves traced out by points, or enveloped by curves, carried by a curve, which is made to slide between given points or given curves. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 104 The locus of a point *P* carried in this way is properly called a Glissette.

Glisson, obs. form of GLISTEN *v.*

Glist (glist), *sb. rare* (? *dial.*) [f. the vb.]

1. A gleam, glistening.

1864 J. MILLER *Songs Sierras* (1872) 196 Shadows that shroud the to-morrow, Glists from the life that's within. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. xxii. 351 The scars of the turf were still unhealed and the glist of the spade was on the grass.

2. An old name for MICA.

1715 THORESBY *Leeds* 467 A red Daze or small Glist. 1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 407 A pseudometallick Substance, by the Miners term'd Glist. 1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 321 *Glist*, a shining black or brown Mineral of an iron cast, somewhat like Cockle.

Glist (glist), *v.* Now only *Sc.* [Early ME. in pr. pple. *glistinde*, perh. reduced from *glistninde*: see GLISTEN *v.*] *intr.* To glisten. Hence **Gli·sting** *ppl. a.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Wið þæt ha sehen þæt unselhðe glistinde as hit ouerguld were. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 838 Þe glistinde wordes þæt beoð in ower bokes (þe beoð wiðuten godleic & empti wiðinnen). 1719 *Hardy Knute* in Maidment *Scot. Ballads & Songs* (1868) I. 13 Her girdle shawed her Middle gimp, And gowden glist her Hair.

Glisten (gliˑsn), *sb.* [f. the vb.] Glitter; sparkle.

1840 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* xx. 133 Away it went i' th' glizzen an' th' thunner-din, o'er th' moor. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiv, The sight of a piece of gold would bring into her eyes a green glisten, singular to witness. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 35 Oft we saw the glisten Of ice, far up on a mountain head. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xx. 309 His vision was full of the sunny glisten of meadows. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3/1 The lace skirt..softens..the glisten of the satin.

Hence **Gli·stenless** *a.*, without glisten.

1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xi, The golden trumpet was glistenless as the rest, and the stars only kept guard over the slumbering city.

Glisten (gliˑsn), *v.* Forms: 1 **glis-, glysnian, 3 glisnien, glistnen, 4 glis-, glysnen, -ien, glystnen, 4–5 gles(s)en, glisson, 5–8 glissen, (5 glyssen, -on, -yn), 9** *dial.* **glizzen, 4– glisten.** [OE. *glisnian*, f. the root of GLISE *v.*: see -EN 5.] *intr.* To shine with a fitful twinkling light; to glitter; to sparkle with light. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Runic Poem* 30 (Gr.) Is glisnað glæshluttur. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 149 Se engel hæfde twegen beagas on hys handa ða glysnodon hwylum swa rosan blosman. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Glistnede as gleam deð. *c* 1275 LAY. 21725 Scealdes þar glissenede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1017 Maspurye as glas þat glysnande schon. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1365 His armours glyssenede full bryhte. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1683 IV. 66ᵖ How unpolish't soever this Diamond be, yet if it do but glissen, 'tis too pretious to be cast away. 1741–2 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (J.), The ladies eyes glistened with pleasure. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 236 While broken tea-cups ..Ranged o'er the chimney, glisten'd in a row. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxi. (ed. 2) 400 These masses would shine, indeed, and glisten, but it would be in the dark. 1840 BAMFORD *Life of Radical* xx. 133 It wur as fair a gowden yallo as ever glizzent. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 214 Here and there a mass glistens white as if it were snow. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 58 The Irish rivers glisten with salmon.

fig. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 179 Vanity glissened through her grief. 1815 *Apollo's Choice* II. ii, Ah, gentle swain, I prythee listen, Let pity in thine eye-balls glisten. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* x, Very tall and very stately, he was talking now to this old man, now to that young woman, and every face glistened towards which he turned.

Hence **Gli·stener** *slang*, a gold coin (cf. *shiner*).

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* vi. 45 Gemmen, who touched the TREASURY glisteners, Like us, for being trusty listeners.

Glistening (gliˑs'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. GLISTEN; glitter, sparkle.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ix. (1495) 37 He callyth the shynyng the illumynacion and glisnynge. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* xv. 143 Rub the quicksilver till no glistening appears. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* July, The Princess spoke feelings I could not expect, by the immediate glistening of her soft eyes. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 417 There was a muddy glistening in her eyes which I had seen described. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 40 On the walls a glistening was here and there observable. 1873 T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days* iv. 91 Jelly-fishes .. shot through and through in the sun-light with all manner of blue and golden glistenings.

2. Something that causes to glisten.

1631 *Celestina* VI. 78 Clothing them [their faces] with divers colours, glissenings, paintings, unctions. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Farewell to Love* vii. (1648) 48 The Gum and glistning, which with art And studi'd method, in each part Hangs down the heart, Looks (just) as if, that day Snailes there had crawl'd the Hay.

Glistening (gliˑs'niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GLISTEN *v.* + -ING 2.] That glistens. *lit.* and *fig.*

1388 WYCLIF *Hab.* iii. 11 In the liȝt of thin arrowis thei schulen go, in the schynyng of thi spere glisnynge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3015 His ginge & all his garysons in glys-synand wedis, Gaes him on to granton & graithes þare his tentis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* x. 30 A certayne man .. stoode visible before me, in a glystenyng garment. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 262 The bleating kind Eye the bleak heaven, and next the glistening earth, With looks of dumb despair. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 133 The tuneful Goddess on the glowing sky Fix'd in mute extacy her glistening eye. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 1. 28 But it is the glistening and softly spoken lie..that [etc.]. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xiv. 63 A bright golden cloud Gathered, and shed its drops of glistening dew.

Hence **Gli·steningly** *adv.*, in a glistening manner.

1621 COTGR., *Luisantemente*,..glisteningly. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1060 Glisteningly beneath the May-night moon, Herbage and floral coverture bedeck Yon splintered mass.

Glister (gliˑstəɹ), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. A glistering; a bright light, brilliance, lustre.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* i. 10 The fyre gaue a glistre, and out off the fyre there wente lighteninge. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xi. 33 Ere the morning starre Sends out his glorious glister on the North. 1647 H. MORE *Insomn. Philos.* ix. *Philos. Poems* 325 Half therefore just of this dark Orb was dight With goodly glistre and fair golden rayes. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Pictures* 99 Fair was the sight .. and bright the river's glister. 1884 C. E. CRADDOCK *In Tennessee Mts.* viii. 315 She caught a glimpse of .. the glister of a great lucent, tremulous star.

fig. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* I. Wks. 1846 I. 292 The glister of the proffeit, that was judged heirof to have ensewed to Scotishmen at the first sight blynded mony menis eyis. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. iv. 48 Outward Glister and Pomp. 1718 *Entertainer* xxii. 146 'Tis a World of Glister that we live in. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. 814 The false glister catches the eye, and leaves no room .. for the durable beauties of solid sense and lively passion.

2. *Min.* = GLIST *sb.* 2.

1722 *Phil. Trans.* (Lowe's Abridgem.) 568 *Glister*, blood red and black.

Hence **Gli·stery** *a. rare.* [-Y 1], full of glister.

1806 STRUTHERS *House Mourning* I. Wks. 1850 I. 77 His hope, the self-deceiver's transient gleam That, glistery, glimmers on the dazzled eye.

Glister (gliˑstəɹ), *v. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 4 **glystre,** 4–6 **glistre,** (5 **glistere**), 4–7 **glyster,** 4– **glister.** [Corresponds to MLG. *glistern*, MDu., Du. *glisteren*; f. root **glis-* (see GLISE *v.*) + suffixes *-t-* and -ER 5.] *intr.* To sparkle; to glitter; to be brilliant.

The word is obsolete in ordinary colloq. use (though preserved in dialects); by recent writers employed with reminiscence of Shaks. or the Bible in the literal sense only.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4438 Ys browes were boþe rowe and grete..ys eȝene depe, & glystryd as þe glede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 252 The water glistred over all. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 150 A croked hors never the better is entecchede Althoughe his bridelle glistre of golde & shyne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxx, All the walles within of fynest golde .. Glistering as bright as Phoebus orient. 1535 COVERDALE 4 (2) *Esdras* x. 25 Hir face dyd shyne & glyster. 1542 BECON *Potation Lent* B iij b, The vnfruytfull fygge tree glystereth it neuer so pleasantly with grene leaues, shall be cursed & commytted vnto hell fyre. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 159 When the sun shines upon it, you may see it glister two miles off. 1725 SWIFT *Wood's Petition* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 284 Buy up my half-pence so fine .. Observe how they glister and shine. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 236 On the tops of several of these mountains, I have observed tufts of grass deeply tinctured by the mineral exhalations from the earth; and on the sides, they glistered from the same cause. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxi, It did a ghastly contrast bear To those bright ringlets glistering fair. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* vi. 52 Sandy plains which burn and glister under an orient sun. 1870–74 J. THOMSON *City of Dreadf. Nt.* I. iv, Waste marshes shine and glister to the moon. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Glister*, to glisten.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* xii. 3 The wyse .. shal glister as the shyninge of heauen. 1560 BECON *Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 294 The godles and heathenishe people .. outwardly glistered wyth goodly vertues. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53 Thunder in words and glister in works. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 171 How he glisters Through my Rust? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 45 He went to Oxford where for some years he glistered in the oratoric and poetic sphere. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 37 That Superiority glisters in all sorts of people, but much more in great men.

b. *Proverb.* (Cf. GLITTER *v.* 1 b.)

(In mod. use 'glitters' is commonly substituted for *glisters.*)

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 207 All is not golde that glistereth. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 65. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. (1851) 395 They think all is gold of pietie that doth but glister with a shew of Zeale. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 36 Seriously trie before we choose, lest we take all for gold that glisters. *a* 1771 GRAY *Death Fav. Cat.* vii, Not all that tempts your wand'ring eyes .. is lawful prize .. Nor all that glisters, gold. 1802 CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 44.

† **c.** quasi-*trans.* To send *forth* with glitter.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 281 With eies which glistered forth beames of disdaine.

Hence † **Gli·sterer,** one who glisters, a showy person.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Downe-right Scholler* (Arb.) 42 Hee shall out ballance those glisterers as far as a solid substance do's a feather, or Gold Gold-lace.

Glister, obs. or dial. f. CLYSTER.

Glistering (gliˑstəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GLISTER; brilliance, glitter.

c 1460 *Emare* 100 For glysteryng of the ryche ston Redy syght had he non. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 395 The glistering of their .. Harnesse, so richly trimmed and set forth with Gold and Silver. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* A iij, That worship Glow-wormes (instead of the Sun) because of a little false glistering. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 375 There is indeed a Glistering but no Intrinsick Value in them.

Gli·stering, *ppl. a.* [See -ING 2.] That glisters.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxix. (1495) 342 Shynynge comyth to the vtter partyes of a glysteryngе body. *c* 1460 *Emare* 350 A boot he fond by the brym, And a glysteryng thyng theryn. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xx. 25 A glisteringe [so also 1611] swearde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/2 Venomous [horse-leeches] have ther bodye shininge like vnto glistering wormes. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ix. 29 His raiment was white and glistering. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) IV. ii. 80 This glistring person so much admired by them is now a preparing for his ruin, and fatting for the slaughters of eternity. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Verses Chiosk Brit. Pal., Pera* 19 The barren Meads no longer yield Delight, By glistring Snows made painful to the Sight. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Poems, New Sirens* 107 If the glistering wings of morning On the noon shook their dew. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 120 A wide waste of glistering sands.

Hence **Gli·steringly** *adv.*, in a glistering manner.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* etc. (1837) 323 All is not gold that glistringly appeere. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 22 This light that breaks so brightly and glistringly in. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* xvii. 118 The brightness .. first shone glisteringly.

fig. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 4 He stops, and glisteringly rides His laughter forth again.

Glit(te, obs. form of GLEET *sb.*

Glitter (gliˑtəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. the vb.]

1. Glittering or sparkling light; brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendour. See also AGLITTER *adv.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. ii, Tinsill glitter, or rich purfled robes..Are not the true adornements of a wife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 452 With what permissive glory since his fall Was left him, or false glitter. 1788 V. KNOX *Wint. Even.* (1790) II. ii. 15 A boldness of utterance and assertion, which often sets off base metal with the glitter of gold. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix, Cassy, with a keen, sneering glitter in her eyes, stood looking at him. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 169 A water-pool, in which my lantern made the glitter. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 104 Louis Quinze coat, all a glitter with cut-steel. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 6/5 Glitter is the key-note of smart outdoor dress at the moment.

fig. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speech* xi. 255 The glitter of whose fame makes doubtful acts look heroic. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 152 The glitter of miracles which attested his [S. Erkenwald's] virtues. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 91 He seems to have tired of the glitter of Junius.

2. App. a mistake for GUTTER.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Head*, The part that bears the antlers, royals, and tops, is called the *beam*, and the little streaks therein are *glitters.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. v. 114.

Glitter, *sb.*[2] *dial.* = GLIDDER *sb.*

1863 [see GLIDDER *sb.*]. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 480 A craggy and glitter-faced hill.

Hence **Gli·tterless** *a.*, devoid of glitter; † **Gli·tterous** *a.* = next; **Gli·ttery** *a.*, full of glitter.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 50 Her hayre of such corruscant glitterous shine, as are the smallest streames of hottest sunne. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* vii. 113 The white metals .. usually..acquire a glittery..form. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* II. 10 If Indian jewelry should become mechanical, and hard, and glittery, it will at once cease to be artistic. 1882 SHARP *Rossetti* ii. 55 The sea is a white blank, waveless, glitterless.

Glitter (glĭ·tər), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **gliter**, 4–6 **gleter**, **glyter**, 6 **glittre**, 4– **glitter**. [Not recorded in OE.; ME. *gliteren* is prob. a. ON. *glitra* = MHG., mod. Ger. *glitzern*; a frequentative formation (see -ER 5) from the Teut. root **glĭt-* in OS. *glîtan* str. vb., OHG. *glîzan* (mod.Ger. *gleiszen*) to shine, ON. *glit* brightness, *glita* to shine, Goth. *glitmunjan* to shine; the pre-Teut. root **ghleid-*, *ghlid-* seems to occur in Gr. χλιδή luxury.]

1. *intr.* To shine with a brilliant but broken and tremulous light; to emit bright fitful flashes of light; to gleam, sparkle.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 604 Golde naylez, þat al glytered & glent as glem of þe sunne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4957 Al glitered þe ground for glori of his wedis. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 669 Gowlis glitterand full gay, glemand in grene. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 181 Many helmes gletred agaynst the sonne. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 27 The waves glittering like Christal glas. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xi. 162 The stars .. glitter in their motions only to serve us. 1755 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* III. iii, Before his infant eyes would run Such forms, as glitter in the muse's ray. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 42 Earth glitters with the drops the night distils. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (ed. 2) 220 A gem from Persia's plunder'd mines, Shall glitter on thy Shrine of Shrines. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 17 As their wings glittered in the light they looked like flakes of snow. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xx, She looked up at him with trusting eyes, that still glittered with tears.

b. *Proverb.* (Cf. GLISTER *v.* b.)

1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Biblioth. Edinb. Lectori* Wks. (1711) 222 All is not Gold which glittereth. 1784 JOHNSON 2 Oct. in *Boswell* (ed. 2), All is not gold that glitters, as we have been often told.

2. *fig.*; esp. of persons: To make a brilliant appearance or display; to be showy or splendid (in dress, etc.).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ii. 48–52 She perceiued and founde a certain power of the godhed to glittre and shewe foorth in hym. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 48 Nature glitters most in her own plain homely garb. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prol. 5 If the Hope of Money does but once glitter in their Thoughts. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 109 ¶ 4 They had both .. glittered in playhouses. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. ii. 75 Our gay assemblies..would glitter less. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 112, I saw her [the queen of France] .. glittering like the morning star. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 97 Talent which..glitters to-day, that it may dine and sleep well to-morrow. 1879 M'CARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 362 Every chapter glittered with vivid and highly coloured description.

Glitterance (glĭ·tərăns). *rare.* [f. GLITTER *v.* + -ANCE.] Glittering appearance.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* XII. ii, Till from the glitterance of the sunny main He turn'd his aching eyes. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purgat.* xxix. 136 A sword, whose glitterance and keen edge .. Appall'd me. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 984 The glitterance of the frost-woven snows.

Glittering (glĭ·tərĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLITTER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GLITTER.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 3 b, To the intent that .. this maner might shew some glittring. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* E iv, Which nought comes nere for Clouds and Glitterings. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* II. 12 So near a storm wise David would not stay, Nor trust the glittering of a faithless Day. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref. b 3 If a little glittering in discourse has pass'd them on us for witty men, where was the necessity of undeceiving the World?

†b. *concr.* Something that glitters. *Obs.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 46 They count all discourses empty, dull, and cloudy, unless bespangl'd with these glitterings. *c* 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* Introd. § 3 Every Man carries about with him a Touchstone, if he will make use of it to distinguish substantial Gold from superficial Glitterings.

Glittering, *ppl. a.* [f. GLITTER *v.* + -ING 2.] That glitters. *lit.* and *fig.*

13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 3335 With gerlandes & with gleter-and thing Was sho made out of knawing. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3346 þe sext of gletirand gold gayle was forgid. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xviii, Her glitterand hair that wes full gowdin, Sa hard in lufe him laist. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 81 O glittring miseries of man. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 534 Glorious and glittering painters. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* III. 171 It is proverbially said, that the .. Neopolitans are glittering and sumptuous. *a* 1700 SOAME & DRYDEN *Boileau's Art Poetry* I. 44 Let Italians be Vain Authors of false glitt'ring Poetry. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 45 Ye glittering towns, with wealth and splendour crown'd. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vii. (1870) 185 The thistle's glittering down. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. v, His glittering youth was gone and wasted. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 110 The satire is .. more distantly allied to poetical unction than to glittering rhetoric.

Hence **Glĭ·tteringly** *adv.*, in a glittering manner.

1611 COTGR., *Luisantement*, ..glitteringly. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xvi, The nimble phantasie..more glitterandly Displayes her spreaden forms. 1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 627 Pendant and twining glitteringly, Like amethysts of purple dye. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Nov. 1/2 Briskly and glitteringly carriage after carriage rolls by.

Glittie, Sc. var. GLEETY *a.*

Glittous, (-is, -us): see GLEETOUS.

Gload, obs. pa. t. of GLIDE.

†**Gloak.** *slang. Obs.* Also **gloach.** [Of unknown origin; cf. BLOKE.] A man, fellow, 'cove'. (See also BUZZ-GLOAK.)

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant.*, *Gloak*, a man. *High Tober gloak*, a highwayman well dressed and mounted. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Gloak*, synonymous with Gill. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 48, I said 'I will punsh outsides with your nibs, but not with that gloach'. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, The prince of the high-toby gloaks.

Gloam (glōm), *sb. rare.* [Back-formation from GLOAMING.] Twilight, gloaming.

a 1821 KEATS *La Belle Dame sans merci* x, I saw their starved lips in the gloam, With horrid warning gaped wide. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonnets* 85 And blithe is Honfleur's echoing gloam When mothers call the children home.

Gloam (glōm), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. as prec.] *intr.* To darken, become dusk. Also *To be gloamed*: to have grown dusk.

1819 RENNIE *St. Patrick* I. xi. 166 By this time, it was turn't gayan gloam't. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *It gloams*, twilight comes on, Aberd. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 176 When purple evening gloameth. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xl. (1873) 223 An' ye cudna expeck fowk hame fae a mairriage afore it war weel gloam't. 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gloss.* s. v., I must be going homewards before it gloams.

Gloaming (glōu·mĭŋ). Forms: 1 **glómung**, (æfen-)**glommung**, 5 **glomyng**, 5–7 **gloming**, 8– **gloaming**. [repr. OE. *glómung* str. fem., f. (on the analogy of *æfning* EVENING) *glóm* twilight, prob. f. the Teut. root **glō-* (see GLOW); the etymological sense would thus seem to be the 'glow' of sunset or sunrise (cf. GLOOM *sb.*2), whence the passage to the recorded sense is not difficult.

The vowel of the mod. *gloaming* is anomalous, as OE. *glómung* should normally become *glooming*. The explanation probably is that the *ó* was shortened in the compound *æfen-glommung* (as the spelling seems to show was actually the case), and that from this compound there was evolved a new sb. *glómung*, which by normal phonetic development became ME. *glǫming*, mod. E. *gloaming*. In the literary language the word is a comparatively recent adoption from Scottish writers; but it is found in the dialect of Mid. Yorks.]

1. Evening twilight.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 117/7 *Crepusculum*, glomung. *c* 1000 *Latin Hymns Ags. Ch.* (Surtees 1851) 16 *Crepusculum mens nesciat*, æfen glommunge mod nyte. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. vii. 827 Fra the glomyng off the nycht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 115 He .. efter supper, past furth in the gloming. *c* 1610 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 3 This fell furth in the gloming. 1785 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 232 By this, the sun was out of sight, An' darker gloaming brought the night. *c* 1800 HOGG *Song.* 'Tween the gloaming and the mirk, When the kye comes hame. 1807 BYRON *Elegy Newstead Abbey* ix, Soon as the gloaming spreads her waving shade. 1830 TENNYSON *Leonine Elegiacs*, Lowflowing breezes are roaming the broad valley dimmed in the gloaming. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 2 The happy outside passenger seated on the box from the dawn to the gloaming [etc.].

fig. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to James Smith* 79 When ance life's day draws near the gloamin. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 144 The help she and Hendry needed in the gloaming of their lives.

b. Said occas. of morning twilight.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iii. 38 The sun had scarcely cast the gloaming of approaching dawn over the eastern peaks. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 21, I rowed home in the gloaming of the morning.

c. Shade, dusky light.

1832 MOTHERWELL *Jeanie Morrison* vii, And in the gloamin o' the wood, The throssil whusslit sweet.

2. *attrib.* (in some instances passing into *adj.*), as *gloaming-fall*, *-hour*, *-sight*, *-sky*, *-starlight*; also **gloaming-shot**, (*a*) a shot in the twilight (in quot. *fig.*); (*b*) the beginning of twilight.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 176 Gin gloamin hours reek't Eben's haun. 1793 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* Aug., I once more roved out yesterday for a gloamin-shot at the muses. 1795 — *'Had I the wyte'* 29 At gloamin-shot it was, I wot, I lighted on the Monday. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *'The Midges dances aboon the burn'* Poems (1846) 114 Beneath the golden gloaming sky, The mavis mends her lay. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi, He has a gloaming sight o' what's reasonable .. a glisk and nae mair. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 401 A cannie hour at gloaming-fa' under the hazel bower birks. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. v, Even I grow hungered in these cool gloaming hours. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* II. xii. 125 The gloaming starlight was just sufficient to show him that all was desolate.

Gloar, var. GLORE to stare; dial. var. GLOWER.

Gloase, obs. form of GLOZE *sb.*

†**Gloat,** *sb.*1 *Obs. rare.* [f. GLOAT *v.*] A side-glance; ? a furtive or sullen look.

1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* Ep. Ded. B, Satans watchful eye is upon it [the Gospel], and he casts an envious gloate at it. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. vi. 61 The Frowne, the Gloat, the Hung-lip, the Neglect, the Go-by.

Gloat, *sb.*2 *dial.* Also 8 **glout**, 8–9 **glut**, 9 **glot**, [Etymology unknown.] A species of eel (see quots.). Also *gloat-eel.*

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 163 Grigs, Shafflins and Glout. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 114 There is another variety of this fish [the eel] known in the Thames by the name of Grigs, and about Oxford by that of Grigs or Gluts. 1776 TWISS *Tour Irel.* 97 Perch, salmon, pike, trout, glut-eels, silver-eels. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. 243 The 'hooking' eel or 'gloat,'—the blackish medium-sized eel taken by anglers, babbers, and on night-lines. 1895 in *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Gloat* or *Glot.*

Gloat (glōut), *v.* Forms: 6–7 **gloate**, **gloit**, **gloyt**, 7 **glott**, 7–9 **glote**, 7– **gloat**. [Of obscure origin, but apparently = MHG. and mod.G. *glotzen* to stare, Sw. (dial.) *glotta* to peep, ON. *glotta* to grin. Prob. taken up in the 16th c. from some dialect, in which it may have been an adoption from ON.

Although common in the 17th and 18th c., the word is not in Phillips and was unknown to Johnson, who quotes the lines from Rowe (see 2 below) with the remark, 'This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar*'.

The development of sense 3 has prob. been more or less influenced by association with GLUT *v.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To look or gaze askance; to look with a furtive or sidelong glance. Also *to gloat it. Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 60 With myne eyz, az I can amoroously gloit it. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene* (Arb.) 96 Ne could he loke a side, But like the cruel catte Which gloating casteth many a glance Vpon the selly ratte. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Aiij b, Though in silence I gloate through the fingers at other matters, yet am I not carelesse of the quarrell nowe in hand. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XII. 150 She [Scylla] .. streakes From out a ghastly whirle-poole, all her necks; Where (gloting round her rocke) to fish she falles. 1619 R. WESTE *Bk. Demeanor* 33 in *Babees Bk.*, Nor let thine eyes be gloting downe, cast with a hanging looke. 1650–3 G. DANIEL *Idylls* iii. 8 (Grosart) IV. 219 Purblind in Ethicks, as ye Running Hare Gloats either way. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 240 Come hither Sirrah, cryes Lucifer; and so the poor Cur went wrigling and glotting up towards his Prince. 1684 CREECH *Ovid's Eleg.* II. vii. in *Dryden's Miscell.* I. 129 If at the Play I in Pop-corner sit, And with a squinting Eye glote o'er the pit. 1727 GAY *Fables* xxxiii. 29 Like you [a snake], they .. With malice hiss, with envy glote, And for convenience change their coat. [1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Gloat*, to look sulky, to swell. 'He gloats like a toad.']

†b. In *pa. pple.* Of the eyes: Turned *up* or *upward. Obs.*

1624 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Address* 31 So sighs, and groanes, as many as you will; and eyes gloyted vpward, God knoweth why, or whether. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 396 Their gloited-up eyes, their groning bellies.

c. Of light: ? To glance aside. *rare.*

1644 [see GLOATING *ppl. a.* b]. 1866 THORNBURY *Greatheart* III. 224 The light gloated on some strange-shaped glasses, and on a retort that stood on a side-table.

† **2.** To cast amorous or admiring glances. Const. *on*, *upon*. *Obs.*

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. 16 In short, I cou'd not glote upon a man when he comes into a Room, and laugh at him when he goes out. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* III. 32 My revenge shall be to love you still; gloat on and loll after you where ere I see you [etc.]. 1680 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. 8 Aside) Are you gloting already? then there's hopes, i' faith. 1710 ROWE *Jane Shore* IV. i, Teach every Grace to smile, in your Behalf, And her deluding Eyes to gloat for you. 1727 GAY *Fables* xiv. 27 Some praise his sleeve and others glote Upon his rich embroider'd coat [etc.].

quasi-*trans.* 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, Her tongue, I confess, was silent; but her speaking Eyes gloted such things.

3. To gaze with intense or passionate satisfaction (usually implying a lustful, avaricious or malignant pleasure). Now almost exclusively *to gloat on*, *upon*, or *over*: To feast one's eyes upon, to contemplate, think of, or dwell upon with fierce or unholy joy.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. xiii. 89 [The spider] suspends it [the fly], as if for a spectacle to be exulted over: Then stalking to the door of his cell, turns about, glotes over it at a distance. 1764 CHURCHILL *Ep. W. Hogarth* 339 Hogarth, a guilty pleasure in his eyes, The place of Executioner supplies. See how he glotes, enjoys the sacred feast, And proves himself by cruelty a priest. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* (1796) III. x. 182 Mr. Spurrel perfectly gloted, with eyes that seemed to devour everything that passed. 1801 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 69 The youth upon her tuneful lips Did full of rapture glote. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xx, Over such [books] the eye of Dominie Sampson gloated with rapture. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 217 Never did miser gloat on his money with more delight. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 510 He had caught the scent of carnage, and came to gloat on the butchery in which he could no longer take an active part. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 7 Her sweet eyes turned and gloated on the little face..in silence. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxiv. 557 Circumstances..which are gloated over in the vile letters of..Northampton. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 235 He..rejoiced greatly in gloating over the mysteries of iniquity. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* iii. 93 Soulouque went with his staff to inspect their mangled bodies .. and gloat over the scene. 1885 [see GHOUL].

Hence **Gloa·ting** *vbl. sb.* Also **Gloa·ter**, one who gloats.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 29 The eye receiuinge kinde glaunces for amorous glotinges. 1659 TORRIANO, *Sguaraguardatóre*, a starer, a gloter. 1850 BROWNING *Christmas Eve* xxii. 89 His Bourbon bully's gloatings In the bloody orgies of drunk poltroonery.

Gloa·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. GLOAT *v.* + -ING 2.] That gloats (in the different senses of the vb.).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. iii, From beneath swoln brows Appeares a gloting eye of much mislike. 1625 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Appello Cæs.* 253 He is in that case as jealous of Gods honour, as any gloyting Puritan in the Pack. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 33, I saw you playing with my Rival, Sigh'd, and lookt Babies in his gloating Eyes. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 36 Changing the cast of his look from one of gloating satisfaction to one of doleful regret. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. xiv, The coarse wonder of the gloating multitude. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* I. 7 But as I looked There came a hunger in the gloating eyes.

†b. Of light: ? Glancing aside, refracted. *rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xiii. 116 Colours may be made by reflexion, as also, gloating light.

Hence **Gloa·tingly** *adv.*

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, How glotingly they look upon me! 1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 662 Your face has..been fixed as gloatingly as that of a Satyr. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 192 His eyes lingered gloatingly on his dear boxes.

Glob, obs. form of GLOBE.

Global (glō·băl), *a. rare.* [f. GLOBE *sb.* + -AL.] Spherical, globular.

1676 R. DIXON *Nat. & Test.* 2, I could challenge the best Mathematician..to demonstrate..that they can so much as ..frame a Global Circle without the least gibbosity or concavity therein. 1848 *Lond. Mag.* 119 According to the modern System .. there is no Upper nor Under, the Earth being global.

†**Glo·bar,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] =prec.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 298 The French call this Shell the Purse, because there is joyn'd to it's long and narrow Mouth .. a Globar [*printed* Glolar] puff, like a full Bag, or Purse. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 49 He..flew..Down to the dusky Air, to gather Cloud, Which in its Globar Form should them enshroud.

Globard, var. GLOWBARD, *Obs.*

Globate (glō·bēt, -ĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *globāt-us*, pa. pple. of *globāre* to form into a mass or globe, f. *glob-us* GLOBE *sb.*] **a.** Having the form of a globe. **b.** (See quot. 1854.)

1847 in CRAIG. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Globate.* Applied to glands that are formed of lymphatic vessels connected together by cellular membrane, and which pass out again, having no excretory duct. 1860 GOSSE *Brit. Sea-Anem. & Corals* p. xxxiv, Globate Cnidæ. *Ibid.* p. xxxvi, The *cnidæ* of the spiral and globate kinds.

Globated (glō·bēted), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Formed into a globe. Also *fig.*

1727-36 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Globated*, formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidical. 1869 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. xxi. 143 What a full globated symbolism lay then around the heart of the boy in his book, his violin, his kite! 1888 tr. *Renan's Hist. People Israel* I. 239 He [Jahveh] was the universal *rouah* under a globated form, a kind of condensed electric mass.

†**Globbe, glubbe,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [Onomatopœic: cf. GLOFF, GLOP, GULP.] *trans.* To gulp down (liquor); to eat gluttonously. Hence **Glo·bber,** a glutton.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 346 [They] seten so til euensonge ..Tyl Glotoun had y-globbed [*v.r.* (y-)glubbed, globed] a galoun an[d] a lille. *Ibid.* IX. 60 Moche wo worth that man that myswreuleth his Inwitte, And that be glotouns globbares [*v.r.* glubberes, clobberis], her god is her wombe.

Globe (glōub), *sb.* Also 7 glob. [a. F. *globe*, ad. L. *globus* a round body or mass; a ball, sphere, etc. The ME. *glob,be*, *glub(be*, GLUB, used by Wyclif to render L. *globus* in the sense 'body of men', etc. is prob. etymologically distinct.]

1. A body having (accurately or approximately) the form of a SPHERE.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. *Defin.*, But in a Globe, (whiche is a bodie rounde as a bowle) there is but one platte forme, and one bounde. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 15 A diameter of a sphere, or globe, is any lyne drawen thorowe the same, goyng by the center of the sphere, or globe. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 613 The fume.. mounts..In rolling globes vp to the vauted skies. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 79 The outward roofe is divided into foure globes, covered with leade. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 All those particles were not at first Sphærical, because many such little Globes joyned together will not fill up a continued space. 1783 FRANKLIN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* (1843) 424 The experiment of a vast Globe [a balloon] sent up into the air, much talk'd of here at present. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 155 The other tall [*foot-note* The Guelder Rose], and throwing up into the darkest gloom Of neighbouring Cypress..Hersilver globes. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art.* I. 277 The earth is not a perfect globe. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 139 Bright golden globes Of fruit, suspended in their own green heaven. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 55 The sun is an immense globe, 1,300,000 times greater than the earth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 616 In the form of a globe, round as from a lathe.

b. *fig.* A complete or perfect body, a 'full-orbed' combination.

1607-12 BACON *Ess., Gt. Place* (Arb.) 284/1 In the discharge of thie place, sett before thee the best Exemples; For Imitacion is a Globe of Preceptes. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 300 No sooner did the force of so much united excellence meet in one globe of brightnesse and efficacy, but [etc.].

†**c.** A fire-ball (see quot.). *Obs.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 9 b, Of Shields, Globes or bowles. These Meteors also have their name of their fashion, because they..appeare to be round.

†**d.** The SPHERE of a planet. *Obs. rare.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 41 The Fyre..shal ascend above them, and be next the Globe of the Mone.

2. *The* (or *this*) *globe*, the earth. †Formerly often *the globe of (the) earth, of the world*; *the earthly* or *terrestrial globe* (cf. BALL *sb.* 2).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 The hole globe of the world hath been sayled aboute. 1575 *App. & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 113 Gods that rule the skies, The Globe, and eke the Element. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 102 We the Globe can compasse soone, Swifter then the wandring Moone. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 192 (1810) 204 He was the second that circumpassed the earthly globe. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 23 The sun, from east to west who all doth see, On this low glob sees nothing like to thee. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., I wish .. you were .. regular in letting me know what passes on your side of the globe. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 219 The same set of manners will follow a nation .. over the whole globe. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 8 Sept. (1827) III. 369 The globe of earth .. can hardly afford a more pleasing scene. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 183 Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The harnessing of electricity to the commerce of the globe.

b. One of the planetary or celestial bodies.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Sivb, If thou art minded to surpasse al ye globes of the firmament, and see what is there contained. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. v. xx, Those vaste bright Globes .. Were made but to attend our little Ball. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) V. iv. 56 Supposing a man told that he should suddenly be carried off to some unknown globe in the heavens.

3. A spherical structure on whose surface is depicted the geographical configuration of the earth (*terrestrial globe*), or the arrangement of the constellations (*celestial globe*).

The terrestrial and celestial globes were formerly included under the name of *the globes*, esp. in the phrase (*to learn, teach*) *the use of the globes.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 8 In the moste parte of Globes and Mappes they see the continente or fyrme land. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 114 *note*, An objection against the terestriall Globe. 1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham) 28 Two globes of Gerardus Mercators best making on which were my divers reformations both geographicall, and celestiall. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* (1635) I. vii. 166 A Mappe differs from a Globe, in that the Globe is a round solide body, more neerely representing the true figure of the Earth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 218, I have observ'd..several magnitudes of Stars less then those of the six magnitudes commonly recounted in the Globes. 1701 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 329 With arithmetick, and the use of the globes. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 25 The celestial and terrestrial globes, the largest that had then ever been printed. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. xi. 131, I suppose you've been taught music, and the use of globes, and French, and all the usual accomplishments.

4. The golden ball or orb borne along with the sceptre as an emblem of sovereignty (cf. BALL *sb.* 3).

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 158 In Christianitie there is now appropriated to supreme Princes a Globe, and an infixt Crosse. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* I. i, If I had beene the heire Of all the Globes and Scepters mankind bowes to, At my best you had deserv'd me. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2309/3 At the reading of the Gospel the Emperor stood up, holding his Scepter in one Hand, and the Globe in the other. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 156/1 The globe and cross .. shew him to have been a .. King. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 39 The globe and sceptre in such hands misplaced, Those ensigns of dominion, how disgraced! 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxv, With crown, with sceptre, and with globe, Emblems of empery.

5. *Anat. Globe of the eye, ocular globe*, the eyeball (see quot. 1885).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 162 The globe [of a fish's eye]..is furnished behind with a muscle, which serves to lengthen or flatten it according to the necessities of the animal. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/2 It [the tissue] abounds..around the globe of the eye. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 54 The globe of the eye consists of two segments, the anterior of which is more or less conical. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 468 Three females and one male .. were admitted for enucleation of wasted globes. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ocular globe*, the eyeball after the separation of its muscles and outer connections.

6. A glass vessel of approximately spherical form; esp. **a.** a glass lamp-shade; **b.** a vessel filled with water, used for exhibiting ornamental fish, or as a lens.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. E, A pretty large Globe of Glass, fill'd with exceeding clear Brine. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 142 The Globes..must be made of very thick white Glass. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 10, I met a post chaise and four on the turnpike road: it had globes with lights in them. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 179 This instrument consists of a very strong glass tube .. and ends in a globe of 1.2 or 1.3 inch in diameter. 1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* viii. 652 Filling a large transparent glass-globe with clear water, and placing it in such a manner..that the light after passing through the globe, may fall directly on the block. 1873 STEWART *Conserv. Force* i. 8 A glass globe containing numerous gold-fish. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 194 Globes are seldom used in churches. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 592/2 It was a new lamp, with a..figured globe.

7. *Mil.* †**a.** A kind of grenade. *Obs.*

1672 W. T. *Mil. & Mar. Discipline* III. *Compl. Gunner* III. ix. 7 There is given to these sort of Globes the names of Granadoes. *Ibid.* III. xiii. 10 Stinking Globes are made to annoy the Enemy.

b. *Globe of compression* (=F. *globe de compression*): an overcharged mine, the explosion of which produces a crater of greater radius than depth.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 263/2 *Globe of Compression*, a name given by Belidor to mines in which the highest charges of powder are employed. .. They were first employed by the King of Prussia, in 1762, at the siege of Schweidnitz. 1876 in VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Compression.*

8. In imitation of a Latin use: A compact body (of persons).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* xiii, Out there flies A globe of winged Angels, swift as thought. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 512 Him round A Globe of fierie Seraphim inclos'd. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 113 The Bashkirs collected into 'globes' and 'turms', as their only means of meeting the long lines of descending Chinese cavalry.

†**9.** *Path.* = GLOBUS. *Obs.*

1758 R. BROOKES *Gen. Pract. Physic* II. 122 Then they feel a sort of a Globe arise from the lower Part of the Belly to the *Hyphochondria* and Diaphragm.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combinations, as *globe-maker*; *globe-making* vbl. sb.; *globe-billed, -cheeked, -engirdling, -girding* ppl. adjs.; *globe-like* adj.; *globe-wise* adv.

1847 CRAIG, **Globe-billed curassow*, in Ornithology, the *Crax globicera* of Linnæus, a native of Guiana. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 18 Around the altar prance and pace *Globe-cheekit Fun. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xix. 307 *Globe-engirdling Drake, the Nauall Palme that wonne. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 433 The alps' *globe-girding chain. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* iii. 29 Whilst I behold thy *Globe-like rouling eye, Thy louely cheeke (mee thinks) stands smiling by. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 67 Unto Vesta .. they built Temples of a round Form Globelike. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxi. 117 The Globe-like Throat-worts..grow naturally in divers places beyond the Seas. 1740 HARRIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 324 The *Globe-makers might save us the Trouble and Expence of having these graduated Slips of Brass, by dividing some Meridian. 1878 C. H. COOTE in *Trans. New Shaks. Soc.* 98 It was a 'new map' on a new projection made by one of the most eminent globe-makers of his time. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 986/2 In the history of *globe-making, the name of Ferguson, the mathematician, has an honourable place. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* F vij, [Artichokes] somewhat resemble Pine-apples, consisting of many skales, compacted *Globe-wise. 1698 LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 192 In the Orangerie were..two pair of Mirtles in Cases, cut Globe-wise.

b. Special combinations: **globe-amaranth** (see AMARANTH 3); †**globe-animal, -animalcule,** a minute globular locomotive organism (*Volvox globator*); **globe-artichoke** = ARTICHOKE 1; **globe-cock** (see quot.); **globe-crowfoot** = *globe-flower*; **globe-daisy,** *Globularia vulgaris*; †**globe-dial,** a sun-dial in the form of a globe; †**globe-fennel,** some variety of fennel; **globe-fish,** a fish of globular form, esp. one of the *Tetrodontidæ* or *Diodontidæ*, which assume this shape by inflation; **globe-flower,** *Trollius europæus*, a ranunculaceous plant with yellow flowers; **globe-lamp,** a lamp in which the light is protected by a globe; **globe-lightning** = FIRE-BALL 1; **globe-loadstone,** a spherical magnet; **globe-ranunculus** = *globe-flower*; **globe-sight,** a front sight for a rifle, etc. consisting of a ball or disk; **globe-slater,** a sessile-eyed crustacean of the genus *Sphæroma*; **globe-thistle,** a name for species of *Echinops*; **globe-trotter,** one who goes globe-trotting; **globe-trotting,** extensive and hurried travelling over the world for the sake of sight-seeing; **globe-valve** (see quot.).

1733 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 2) I, *Amarantoides*, *Globe Amaranthus or Everlasting Flower. 1755 JOHNSON (citing MILLER), *Globe amaranth.* 1806 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* vi. 92 The *globe animal, so named on account of its form, which is like a round ball without any appearance of head, tail, or fins. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 275 This little cell, so well known to the older observers as the *globe-animalcule or revolving-cell. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 219/1 *Globe Artichoke. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/3 Now is a good time to make plantations of Globe Artichokes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Globe-cock*, formerly a sphere with a stem by which it was moved..now a circular disk of similar use, and retaining the name. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccli. 810 The globe flower is called .. in English *Globe Crowfoote, Troll flowers, and Lockron gowlons. *Ibid.* II. cxciii. § 7. 512 The blewe Daisie is called .. in English blew Daisies and *Globe Daisie. 1625 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 183 For gilding and working y^e^ *globe dialls £3. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 372/2 A Ball, or Globe Dial, to shew the Hour without a Gnomon. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 190 Smooth *Globe-Fennel. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 142 Fishes of a hard crustaceous skin ..Sphærical .. [as] *Orbis Scutatus*, *Globe-fish. 1735 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 113 *Orbis lævis variegatus*: The Glob-Fish. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 289 *Tetrodontidæ* .. have received numerous popular names, such as swell-fish, bottle-fish, bellows-fish, egg-fish, globe-fish .. etc. 1597 *Globe flower [see *globe-crowfoot*]. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. 97 The .. globe-flower. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 6/7 The boatswain was taking a *globe lamp into the forepeak. 1888 TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 330/1 '*Globe-lightning' or 'fireball'. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 170 Not to mention how hard a thing it is; first, to find the two Polary points in a *Globe-Loadstone [etc.]. 1733 MILLER *Gardener's Dict.* (ed. 2) I, *Helleboro-Ranunculus*, *Globe Ranunculus *vulgo*. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 367/1 At this short distance you don't care for the peep and *globe sights. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v. *Globe*, *Globe-slaters = *Sphæroma*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccl xii. 990 *Carduus Globosus* .. is called in English, *Globe Thistle, and Ball-Thistle. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 And he that inquireth into the little bottom of the globe-thistle, may finde that gallant bush arise from a scalpe of like disposure. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 404 Common Globe-thistle is so called from the flowers growing in globular heads. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 1 It is no place of pilgrimage for the summary *globe-trotter. 1880 *Daily News* 6 May 4/8 The season for *globe-trotting .. has seriously set in. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Globe-valve*, 1. A ball-valve, one of a spherical shape. .. 2. A valve inclosed in a globular chamber.

Globe (glōub), *v.* Also 7 glob. [f. prec.; cf. L. *globāre.*]

1. *trans.* To form into a globe. Also *refl.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, Yet is it [Self-respect, previously designated as 'the radical moisture' of 'every worthy enterprize'] not incontinent to bound it self, as humid things are, but hath in it a most restraining and powerfull abstinence to start back, and glob it self upward from .. any soile wherewith it may peril to stain itself. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 191 The moral traits which are all globed into every virtuous act and thought. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 598 The great stars that globed themselves in Heaven. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. vii. 101 A small round brilliant moon hung almost globed in the depths of heaven.

2. *intr.* To assume or have the form of a globe.
1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 275 My eyes globed luminous Through orbits of blue shadow. 1889 E. Arnold *Lt. World* v. (1891) 223 So the dew Globes on a grass-blade.
Hence **Glo·bing** *ppl. a.*
1851 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 30 The myriads of houses over which the black globing dome dominates.

Globed (glōubd), *ppl. a.* [f. Globe *v.* + ED².]
1. Having the form of a globe.
1820 Keats *Melanch.* ii, Then glut thy sorrow on a morning rose .. Or on the wealth of globed peonies. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 26 As twilight drifted Through the cedar masses, The globed sun we lifted. 1863 T. Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* 86 Their [birds'] fluttering bursts the globéd seeds.
2. Furnished with a globe.
1832 L. Hunt *Poems* 172 Of the old kings with high exacting looks, Sceptred and globed. 1867 G. Musgrave *Nooks Old France* II. 136 The garden walks were illuminated by about sixty very large globed gas-lamps.

Globelet (glōu·blĕt). *nonce-wd.* [f. Globe *sb.* + -let.] A small globe or globule; a drop.
1839 Bailey *Festus* xviii. (1848) 185 Like a phosphor globelet in the sea. 1885 Roden Noel in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 815/2 Where a rainbow globelet crosses.

Globerd(e, var. Glowbard, glow-worm.

Globical (glo·bikăl, *glōu·*bikăl), *a.* [f. Globe *sb.* + -ic + -al.]
† 1. Globular, spherical. *Obs.*
1612 Dekker *London Triumphing* A 4b, The earth: whose Globicall Rotundity is Hieroglifically represented by the wheele of the Chariot. 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xv, For God through wisdom hung up aloft these bright, shining, and globical bodies, whereby to illuminate this stupendous creation. 1698 A. Van Leeuwenhoek in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 170 A Globical Roundness.
2. *Her.* Having the general outline circular.
1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. 44/2 It is also Blazoned a Cross Patee Globicall (and Patee Circulated or Circuled). 1828-40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Globical*, or *Convex*, circular on the outside. 1847 *Gloss. Herald.* s. v. *Cross*, The *Cross pa'tée alisée* or *globical* is a circle in general outline instead of a square.
Hence † **Glo·bically** *adv.*
1672 W. T. *Mil. & Marit. Discipline* III. *Compl. Gunner* III. ix. 7 The Hand Granadoes, are Globically or perfectly round and hollow in their interior part in manner of a Sphere.

Globiferous (gloubi·fĕrəs), *a. Ent.* [f. L. *globi-* Globe *sb.* + -ferous.] Having a globe or bulb at the end of the antennæ.
1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 323 *Globiferous*, when the setigerous joint [of the antennæ] is larger than the preceding one, and globose.

‖ **Globigerina** (glō·bi,dʒĕrəi·nă). Pl. **globigerinæ.** [mod.L., f. L. *globi-*, *globus* Globe *sb.* + *-ger* carrying + *-ina* -ine; named by D'Orbigny in 1826.] A foraminiferous rhizopod, found in immense numbers in deep parts of the ocean.
1847 in Craig. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* xiv. 268 Their stomachs were full of globigerina, of which foraminiferous creatures .the oozy bed of the ocean at that vast depth was found to be exclusively composed. 1875 Dawson *Dawn of Life* iv. 89 In the Globigerinæ .. only eight or ten segments are ordinarily produced by continuous gemmation. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* vi. 89 The Globigerinæ have been shown by the Challenger explorations to abound in all moderately warm seas.
b. *attrib.*, as *globigerina-shells*; also **globigerina-mud, -ooze,** deep-sea mud or chalky ooze, consisting of decayed globigerinæ.
1872 Dana *Corals* ii. 143 A mud full of foraminifers, Globigerina mud, as it is called from the species characterizing it. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xvi. 270 There is no sufficient evidence that pure and clean Globigerina shells contain any appreciable proportion of such mineral matter. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* vi. 87 The white oceanic mud, or Globigerina-ooze, found in all the great oceans at depths varying from 250 to nearly 3,000 fathoms.

Globigerine (glōubi·dʒĕrin), *a.* [See prec. and -ine.] Belonging to the *Globigerinæ*.
1869 *Student's Mag.* Feb. 33 Globigerine deposits. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 219 The areas occupied by the globigerine, or calcareous 'ooze'.

Globin (glō·bin). [f. L. *glob-us* Globe *sb.* + -in.] (See quot.)
1877 Foster *Physiol.* II. ii. 241 The proteid which is precipitated when a solution of hæmoglobin is exposed to the air, though belonging to the globulin family has characters of its own. It has been named by Preyer *globin*.

† **Glo·biness.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Globy + -ness.]
1611 Cotgr., *Rondeur*, roundnesse, globinesse.

Globird, var. Glowbard, *Obs.*, glow-worm.

† **Glo·bist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Globe *sb.* + -ist.] One versed in the use of the globes.
1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 87 Being a good Globist, hee will quickly find the Zenith, the distances, the climes and the Parallells, and distances of Regions.

Globoid (glōu·boid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Globe *sb.* + -oid.]
A. *adj.* Of approximately globular form.
1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXX. 324 These bush-retreats of the mice were all distinctly globular, or globoid.
B. *sb. Bot.* (See quots.)
1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 52 Non-crystalline, roundish, or clustered granules, known as Globoids. These are a double calcium and magnesium phosphate, in which the latter base is greatly in excess. 1885 G. L. Goodale *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 47 Amorphous or globular concretions .. known as globoids.

Globose (gloubōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. *globōs-us*, f. *globus* Globe; cf. OF. *globeux*, Globous.] Having the form of a globe; completely or approximately spherical. Now only in scientific use.
c 1475 in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. (1887) 15 In the begynnynge when thow made all of nowght, A globose mater, and derke undur confusion. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 357 First the Sun .. he framd .. then formd the Moon Globose. 1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2389 Two great Globose Tumors. 1757 Pultney *ibid.* L. 61 The fruit is a globose berry. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 140 The leek, with crown globose and reedy stem. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 74 It is then that the breasts assume a globose plumpness. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 133 The egg is usually rather globose.
absol. (quasi-*sb.*) 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 753 All the Earth, And all the Sea, from one entire globose Stretcht into Longitude.
Hence **Globo·sely** *adv.*, **Globo·seness.**
1727 Bailey, *Globoseness.* 1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, *Globosely-elliptical*, between spherical and oval. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 162 *Helix Pomatia* .. Shell .. globosely depressed or conoidal. 1880 Watson in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 98 Shell—globosely conical.

Globosity (gloubo·siti). [ad. late L. *globōsitāt-em*: see Globose and -ity.] The condition of being globose; roundness, rotundity. Also, a globose or rounded part.
a 1657 Balfour *Ann. Scotl.* (1824-5) II. 74 In the globositie therof, to admire his wisdoome. 1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 20 At which Timidity of mine none can justly wonder that considers how shie the ancient Fathers were of the Globosity of the Earth. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 199 When .. the figures .. are more turgid, and each part disfigured with some globosity, it is probable that they were formed with a little auger or trepan. 1830 *Examiner* 53/1 The Johnsonian globosity of his periods. 1847-8 H. Miller *First Impr.* xvi. (1857) 265 The trunk .. wearing all its huger globosities behind.

† **Globo·sous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *globōs-us* Globose + -ous.] = Globose.
1681 Wharton *Eclipses* Wks. (1683) 103 The earth is not cubical, nor pyramidal .. but on every side perfectly Round, or terminated by a Globosous Figure.

Globous (glōu·bəs), *a.* [ad. F. *globeux* (obs.) or L. *globōs-us* Globose.] = Globose. Now *rare.*
The form is frequent in the 17th and early 18th c. Johnson distinguishes *globous* and *globose* on metrical grounds. 'When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written *globose*, when on the first *globous*.'
1610 Healey *St. Aug. City God* 300 The ayre thickning it selfe into a globous body, produceth a world. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 433 Though the figure of the head be round, yet is it not exquisitely and to a haire globous, but somewhat long. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 649 Wider farr Then all this globous Earth in Plain outspred. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* 22 That they [atoms] Should muster there .. And draw together in a globous form. 1790 E. Sibly *Astrol.* (1792) I. 15 The earth is a wheel or globe of sea and land, circumscribed by the atmosphere, which is globous too. 1865 Gidley *Aetes* 136 The azure sky Which vaults the globous earth.
Hence **Glo·bously** *adv.*, **Glo·bousness.**
1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* etc. 276, I shall define the cheeks to be those parts of the face which from the mouth arise globously and most eminent. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 207 These Globules then changed into the form of couls .. and then they retook their former globousness.

Globular (glo·biŭlăr), *a.* [a. L. type **globulāris*, f. *globulus* Globule; cf. F. *globulaire.*
Although etymologically related to Globule, the word is commonly employed in senses corresponding to those of Globe, in place of Globose; for other examples of the same phenomenon see -ular.]
1. Having the form of a globe: spherical, round.
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Globular*, Round, like a Globe. *Bac[on].* 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 Globular particles. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 8 Her eye is large and globular. 1691-1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 51 At the presence of a globular body I have naturally excited in me the idea of a perfect globe or sphere. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1239 In this station two globular hills appeared near its N. E. part. 1800 Vince *Hydrostat.* x. (1806) 97 It is better to make the bulb flat than globular. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 140 From the centre of the ceiling .. hung a globular lamp. 1868 E. P. Wright *Ocean World* I. 15 Minute globular creatures, called Noctilucæ.
2. Composed of globules.
1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 5 (1734) 118 The Blood .. separates into two Parts, one of a more glutinous and solid Texture, call'd the Globular. 1830 Knox *Anat.* 61 There is at first no determinate texture in the organs; there are not even globules at the commencement. At a later period, the entire mass of the body appears globular or granulated. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Globular dentine*, a layer of dentine, presenting rounded masses, lying immediately beneath the enamel.
3. *Globular projection*, that method of map-making in which the sphere is represented as it would appear if viewed from a distance = half the chord of 90°. *Globular chart*, a chart on this projection. *Globular sailing* (see quot. 1838).
1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Globular chart* .. *Globular sailing.* 1756 R. Rolt *Dict. Trade & Com.* s.v. *Chart*, Globular Chart, is a projection so called, from the conformity it bears to the globe itself. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 263/2 *Globular projection. Ibid.*, *Globular sailing*, a term of navigation, employed to denote the sailing from one place to another over an arc of a great circle, or the shortest distance between the two places.
Hence **Globula·rity, Glo·bularness,** the property of being globular; **Glo·bularly** *adv.*
1727 Bailey vol. II, *Globularness*, the same as *Globoseness.* 1809 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 344 The globularity of expectorated matter. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 68 It is the same force (cohesion), which .. gives globularity to fluids. 1826-34 *Good's Bk. Nat.* (ed. 3) II. 73 The globularity of the head, and the flatness or sharpness of the face. 1856 *Rogue's Life* ii. in *Household Wds.* 8 Mar. XIII. 181/1 When a man has no perceptible eyelids and when his eyes globularly project so far out of his head, that [etc.].

Globule (glo·biul). Also 7 globul, 8 globle. [a. F. *globule*, ad. L. *globulus* (dim. of *globus* Globe), round lump, ball, pill.]
1. A spherical body of small size; a round drop (of water, etc.). *Biol.* Applied to many minute spherical structures e.g. the corpuscles of the blood.
1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 44 In that Meal-like Powder of *Mercurius Cosmeticus*, were globules of ☿ plainly discernable. 1682 T. Gibson *Anat.* 100 It seems to be compacted out of many Globules or knots included in a common membrane. 1702 E. Baynard *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 322 The constituent Parts of that Fluid [the Blood], viz. the Globles, being broken and destroy'd. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 68 When two particles of quicksilver are brought into apparent contact they may be made to unite and form one globule. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* VI. (1833) 155 A vertical stratum of vapour, consisting of exceedingly minute globules of water. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. v. 251 The saturation .. of the snow .. enables the air to form itself into globules.
Comb. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 693/1 The yolk is .. marked with two rows of small spots, globule-like.
2. *Bot.* The antheridium or male reproductive organ of *Characeæ* (see quots.).
1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 326 In the axillæ of the uppermost whorls .. the organs of reproduction take their origin; they are of two kinds, one called the nucule, the other the globule. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 776 The fructification of the Characeæ is of two kinds, nucules, and globules, both of them seated in the axils of the branchlets.
3. A small pill or pilule, such as is used in homœopathy.
1849 Lytton *Caxtons* III. v, My father had not as much pride as a homœopathist could have put into a globule. 1874 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xci. 3 Too many among us .. place more reliance in a phial or a globule than in the Lord and giver of life. 1876 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) II. viii. 467 Prescribe sometimes for myself the globules.
Hence **Glo·buled** *ppl. a.*, formed into a globule.
1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 4 The dew that globuled lies upon her mottled plumes.

Globulet (glo·biŭlĕt). *rare.* [f. Globule + -et.] A small or minute globule.
1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3040 To this Chapter also he makes an Appendix of Thorns, Hairs, and Globulets, explaining both their Constitution and Use. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 21 All Flowers have their Powders or Globulets. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 494 Under the microscope, their bodies seem to be covered with numerous globulets of different sizes.

Globuliferous (glo·biŭli·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. Globule + -i- + -ferous.] That bears or produces globules.
1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 428 Calyx 5-cleft, segments oval, covered with short globuliferous hairs. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 71 Some varieties are also called globuliferous when the concretions are isolated globules and evenly distributed through the texture of a rock. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 86 Spherulitic or Globuliferous.

Globuliform (glo·biŭlifōrm), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -(i)form.] Shaped like a globule.
1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 382 The .. genus .. Monotama, is distinguished .. by the .. globuliform club .. of the antennæ.

Globuli·meter. [f. L. *globul-us* Globule + Gr. *μέτρον* measure, -meter.] = Hæmatometer b. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Globulin (glo·biŭlin). Also -ine. [f. Globule + -in, -ine.]
1. *Bot.* A name for starch-granules and chlorophyll-granules. ? *Obs.*
1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 112 The starch-like granules called Globuline by Turpin.
2. A proteid found in blood, the crystalline lens, and other structures; one of the two constituents of hæmoglobin, the other being hæmatin; called also Crystallin.
1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 88 In the analysis of the blood, the principal component parts, the water, albumen, hæmatin, globulin and fibrin, are usually determined. 1859 *Fownes' Chem.* 548 Globulin exists in concentrated solution in the crystalline lens, and in the blood-globules. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 134 How far globulin would be nutritious to animals is not known.
b. *pl.* General name of a class of proteids insoluble in water, of which globulin is the type.
1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 27 All the albuminoids are remarkable for their instability .. the globulins are the least .. stable of the whole group.

Globulism (glo·biŭliz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] A term sometimes applied to homœopathy (see Globule 3). So **Glo·bulist,** a homœopathist.
1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.*, *Globulism*, Homœopathy. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 July, I would rather be killed by a legitimate practitioner than get well under the hands of a globulist. *Ibid.* 24 Nov. 5/1 We shall hear the glories of globulism sounded throughout Europe.

Globulite (glo·biŭləit). *Min.* [f. Globule + -ite.] *pl.* Minute rounded bodies developed in the process of devitrification.
1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 161 The globulites represent the most embryonic stage of crystallogenesis.
Hence **Globuli·tic** *a.*, belonging to, or containing, globulites.

1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXVIII. 256 Between these microlites .. could be detected a trace of pyroxene..with.. dark globulitic base.

Globuloid (glɒ·biŭloid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] 'Resembling a globule or globules' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Globulose (glɒ·biŭlōus), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] = GLOBULOUS. 1840 in PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*

Globulous (glɒ·biŭləs), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *globuleux.*] Having the form of a globule or globules; consisting of globules. † Also *rarely* = GLOBULAR I.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxviii. (1713) 251 In each of these Circles was there also a small Globulous Speck. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Disc. Bees* 33 Where they [bees] make one entire globulous body neer the upper parts of the Hive. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 Small Globulous Work, as the Heads of Pins that round off towards the Edges. 1786–7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* xix. 310 Des Cartes defines it to be a globulous matter, diffused through the universe. 1868 DUNCAN *Figuier's Insect World* iii. 113 The antennæ are short, with a second globulous articulation, and a small terminal hair.

Hence † **Glo·bulousness.**

1665 BOYLE *Exper. Cold* 715 The same drops..will readily adhere to Gold, and lose their Globulousness upon it.

‖ **Globus** (glō·bŏs). *Path.* [L. *globus* GLOBE.] Short for *globus hystericus*, the medical term for a choking sensation, as of a lump in the throat, to which hysterical persons are subject.

1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1802) II. 530 The *globus hystericus* consists in the retrograde motion of the œsophagus. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 405 *note*, The epileptic patient does not laugh or shed tears .. neither is globus a sensation known to him. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. 293, I looked at him [the sun] thankfully with a great globus in my throat. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 803 He commonly suffers from globus.

Globy (glō·bi), *a.* [f. GLOBE *sb.* + -Y¹.] Globular, spherical.

1600 ROWLANDS *Letting Humours Blood* vii. 83 The worlds whole globy round. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vi, One of the highest Arcs that human Contemplation..can make from the globy Sea whereon she stands. 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* III. 59 Thus, talks he of roses? They come, thick and globy.

Gloce, obs. form of GLOSS, GLOZE.

Glochideous (glōki·diəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -(E)OUS.] = next.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 *Glochideous, Glochidiate*, when bristles and the like are barbed at the tip.

Glochidiate (glōki·diĕt), *a. Bot.* Also **glochidate.** [f. mod.L. *glōchidi-um* barbed hair of a plant (a. Gr. *γλωχίδιον*, dim. of *γλωχίς* point of an arrow) + -ATE. Cf. F. *glochidé.*] Barbed at the tip (see quots.).

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1100 *Glochidate*, having hairs, the ends of which are split and hooked back, so that the hook is double. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 86 Involucre globose, glochidate (covered with scales terminating in a sharp hard hook, and finally constituting a bur). 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 46 If presenting two or more hooks at their apex, they are glochidiate or barbed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 297 Utricularia .. seeds .. pitted or covered with capitate or glochidiate hairs. 1880 [see GLOCHIDEOUS].

Glochinate (glō·kinĕt), *a.* [f. Gr. *γλωχίν-*, stem of *γλωχίς* (see prec.) + -ATE.] = GLOCHIDIATE.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Glocidate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *glocid-āre* to cluck (in Festus) + -ATE.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Glocidate*, to clocke like a Hen.

Glockerite (glɒ·kĕrəit). *Min.* [See quot. Named by Nauman in 1855.] A ferric sulphate of a yellow-brown or black colour and a resinous lustre.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 662 Glockerite was named after the mineralogist, E. F. Glocker.

Glod, glode, obs. str. pa. t. GLIDE.

† **Glode.** *Obs. rare.* [See GLADE *sb.*²]

† 1. ? A place free from brushwood. (Cf. GLADE² 1.)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2181 Hit [a hill] hade a hole on þe ende, & on ayþer syde, & ouer-growen with gresse in glodes ay where.

b. = GLADE *sb.*² 1 b. (Cf. the place-name *Cockglode* = *cockglade.*)

1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* v. iv, 'Bless me: what Thing is this? two Pinacles Upon her pate! Is't not a glode to catch Wood-cocks?

2. ? A bright place in the sky; a flash of light; = GLADE *sb.*² 2.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 79 Quen glem of glodez agaynz hem [the leaves] glyder, Wyth schymeryng schene ful schrylle þay schynde.

3. (Meaning uncertain: perh. a misreading.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1334 þan bowes he to þe baistall & brymly it semblis, Gedirs of ilk glode grettir & smallire, And prekis furth with his pray.

Gloebard(e, -beard(e, var. GLOWBARD, *Obs.*

Glœocapsoid (glĭɒkæ·psoid), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Glœocapsa* a genus of bluish-green algæ (f. Gr. *γλοία* glue + L. *capsa* box, case) + -OID.] Belonging to or resembling the genus *Glœocapsa.*

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 139. 165 The singularity consists in the repeated division of the endochrome, till we have a tube constricted at regular intervals, each division containing a glœocapsoid mass.

Gloet, obs. pa. t. of GLOW.

Gloe-worm, obs. form of GLOW-WORM.

Glof(e, obs. form of GLOVE.

Gloff (glɒf), *sb. Sc.* [cf. GLIFF *sb.*] A sudden fright, scare, start.

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 337 There came never such a Gloff to a Daw's Heart. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 42, I sanna tell yow, what a gloff I got.

Gloff (glɒf), *v. Sc.* [cf. GLIFF *v.*] *intr.* To be startled or scared; to give a scared look.

1755 R. FORBES *Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 30 I'm seer you wou'd hae laughin sair, gin ye had seen how the auld hag gloffed fan she fell down. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 64, I gard a witch fa' headlins in a stank .. The carling gloff'd and cry'd out will-awae.

† **Glo·ffer.** *Obs.* [Echoic: cf. GLOBBE, GLOP, GULP; also Da. (dial.) *gluffe*, Sw. (dial.) *gluffa*, to eat hastily or noisily (said e.g. of pigs), *gluffi* a glutton.] A gluttonous eater. So also **Glo·ffing** *vbl. sb.*, gluttonous eating.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/2 Gloffare, or devowrare, *devorator .. vorator* .. Gloffynge, or devowrynge, *devoracio, voracio.* [Cf. 16th c. quots. s.v. GLOSSER².]

Glogh, obs. form of GLOW *v.*²

Gloiocarp (gloi·ðkāɹp). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *γλοία* glue, or *γλοιώς* glutinous substance + *καρπός* fruit. (The analogical form would be **glœocarp.*)] The quadruple spore of some algals.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 535/1.

Gloir(e, obs. Sc. form of GLORY.

Gloit, obs. form of GLOAT *v.*

Glome (glōum). [ad. L. *glomus* ball, clue.]

† 1. A ball or clue of yarn. etc. In quot. *fig.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 43 There is therefore a secret glome or bottome of our days. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glome*, a clue, or bottom of thread.

2. *Bot.* = GLOMERULE 1.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Glomus*, a glome, or roundish head of flowers. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 99 The flood Doth sometimes stain the marsh-flowers' moon-white glomes.

3. '*Glome of frog*': Bracey Clark's name for the two rounded, elastic eminences, separated by a cleft, which form the posterior extremity or base of the frog of the horse's foot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Glome, var. GLOOM *v.*², *Obs.*

Glomerate (glɒ·mĕrĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *glomerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *glomerāre*: see next.] Compactly clustered, having the form of a rounded mass or cluster. Chiefly *Bot.*; also *Anat.* (see quot. 1854).

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Glomerata spica-panicula.* A glomerate spike .. The glomerate panicle is exemplified in *Poa ciliaris.* 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 35 Pan. 1-rowed, superdecompound, glomerate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 69 (1848) 68 These zoophytes have generally a form irregularly glomerate, rather than symmetrically globular. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Glomerate, Anat.* Applied to glands that are formed of a clue, as it were, of sanguineous vessels having an excretory duct but no cavity. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 147 Cymes glomerate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 *Glomerate*, compactly clustered.

† **Glo·merate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *glomerāt-*, ppl. stem of *glomerāre* to form into a ball or mass, to collect, f. *glomer-, glomus* ball, etc.: see GLOME.] **a.** *trans.* To roll or wind up into a ball; to gather into a rounded mass. **b.** *intr.* To wind or twist about.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 313 They glomerate and wind in dances. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 Gathering their votes, commonly written, and..glomerated, i. e., rolled and rounded up in a piece of paper. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glomerate*, to wind round, to assemble, to gather, or heap round together. 1755–73 JOHNSON, *Glomerate*, to gather into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be *glomerated*, but discontinuous particles are *conglobated.*

Hence **Glo·merated** *ppl. a.* = GLOMERATE; **Glo·merating** *ppl. a.*, winding about.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 92 We rode over, and about hils so high and glomerating, as if Olympus had beene cut into Dedalian Labyrinths. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 66 A river, which from Caucasus after many glomerating dances increases Indus. *a* 1798 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) IV. 359 S. with a round spiral shell, glomerated, and having three raised ridges on the upper side.

Glomeration (glɒmĕrē¹·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *glomerātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *glomerāre*: see prec.] The process of forming into a ball or rounded mass; in wider sense, a heaping together, agglomeration, aggregation; also quasi-*concr.*, a cluster of things compactly gathered together.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 832 The Raine-Bow consisteth of a Glomeration of Small Drops. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 68 The eyes were struck with momentary blindness, and the ears stunned with the glomeration of sounds. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 226 The term glomeration or 'heaping into a ball', in the generic definition is preferred to the more common terms protuberance or extuberance. *Ibid.* 238 The cyst, or rather the glomeration of cysts, weighed nine pounds. 1839–40 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry* Wks. VIII. 298 Like the glomeration of moonbeams upon moonbeams.

Glomerel (glɒ·mĕrĕl). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *glomerellus*, ad. OF. *glomerel* ('les clers d'Orliens glomeriaus', *La Bataille des vii Ars* in *Œuvres Rutebeuf* 1839 II. 415), f. **glomerie* GLOMERY.] A term formerly in use in the University of Cambridge, apparently denoting a pupil of a grammar-school.

1276 [see GLOMERY]. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Camb.* App. p. xxxv, The master of glomery..would continue..the exercise of the same jurisdiction over his scholars or glomerells which he had possessed and exercised before the appearance of a new and more highly privileged body. 1873 MULLINGER *Univ. Camb.* I. 226 The Glomerels .. constituted a body distinct from the Scholars of the University. [1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* II. II. 555 *note*, The word 'Glomerellus' is used of the Grammar-boys in the School founded by Abbot Samson at Bury S. Edmund's. British Museum Add. 14,848 f. 136.]

P The following explanation of the term rests upon a misunderstanding of the early statutes.

[1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* 316 *Glomerarii, Glomerelli.* In Statutis Accademiæ Cantabrig. .. asseruntur fuisse q. Commissarii dati ad lites inter Scholares & ministros suos audiendas.] 1729 G. JACOB *Law Dict.*, *Glomerells*, Commissaries appointed to determine differences between Scholars of a School or University, and the Townsmen of the Place. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*; and in some mod. Dicts.

† **Glo·merous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *glomer-, glomus* ball + -OUS.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glomerous*, round as a bottom, swarmed together. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Glomerous*, round like a Bottom of Thread, Yarn, &c. 1755–73 JOHNSON, *Glomerous*, gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

Glomerular (glɒmĕ·rĭŭlāɹ), *a.* [f. next + -AR.] *Glomerular nephritis*, disease in the glomerules of the kidneys, occurring in connexion with scarlet fever. Also called **Glome·rulo-nephri·tis.**

1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 460 Glomerulo-nephritis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 168 Dr. Klein has described the presence of definite glomerular nephritis in twenty-three consecutive cases of scarlet fever.

Glomerule (glɒ·mĕrŭl). Also in mod.L. form **Glomerulus** (glɒmĕ·rĭŭlŭs), pl. *glomeruli.* [a. F. *glomérule*, ad. mod.L. *glomerulus*, dim. of *glomer-, glomus* ball, clue.]

1. *Bot.* **a.** A cluster or head of flowers (cf. quot. 1880).

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Glomerulus*, a Glomerule, or small glome. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 397 *Amaranthus.* Glomerules lateral. 1861 BENTLEY *Bot.* 212 The Glomerule ..is a cyme which consists of a number of sessile flowers. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 152 One form of the regular cyme, on account of its compactness, is named the *Glomerule.* This is merely a cymose inflorescence, of any sort, which is condensed into the form of a head, or approaching it.

b. A soredium.

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl. *s.v.*, Glomerules are also the heaps of powdery bodies which lie upon the surface of the thallus of lichens; these are also called soredia. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 535/1 *Glomeruli.*

2. A compact cluster of small organisms, animal tissues, etc.; esp. a group or plexus of capillary blood-vessels, as those in the Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney.

1856 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 6) III. 325 The Malpighian corpuscles.—These small red bodies or *glomeruli*, discovered by Malpighi. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 245 A convoluted mass of blood-vessels, which constitutes the true glandule, corpuscle, or glomerule of Malpighi. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 108 A bunch of looped Capillaries, called a *glomerulus.* 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 102 What are called glomeruli or granule-cells. 1885 C. S. DOLLEY *Technol. Bacteria Invest.* 220 The Spirilla gradually gather upon the surface of the clot, often in large groups of twenty or more twisted up in a glomerule.

Hence **Glome·ruli·tis** (see quot. 1885); **Glome·rulose** *a.*, gathered in small clusters.

1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit* XIV. 556/2 *Haplogonidia..* of a protococcoid form, or sometimes glomerulose. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Glomerulitis*, inflammation of the glomeruli of Malpighi and their capsule. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 983 In the more chronic cases [of lead poisoning in rabbits] there was a glomerulitis followed by thickening of the vessels and interstitial nephritis.

Glomery (glɒ·mĕri). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med. L. *glomeria*, prob. ad. AF. **glomerie* = **gramarie* GRAMMAR; for the form cf. GLAMOUR.]

Master of Glomery (= L. *Magister Glomeriæ*), the title of an official formerly recognized by the University of Cambridge, apparently the head of the grammar-school or schools (see quot. 1873). (Cf. GLOMEREL.)

[1276 BP. BALSHAM in Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1655) 22 Inprimis volumus & ordinamus quod magister Glomeriæ Cant. qui pro tempore fuerit, audiat & decidat universas [? *a word missing*] glomerellorum ex parte rea existentium. ?1500 *Stat. Camb.* (1785) 33 Quod nullus sit simul magister glomeriæ et procurator universitatis. *Ibid.* 57 Tunc demum per magistrum grammaticæ .. vel per magistrum glomeriæ in ejus defectu procuratoribus præsentetur.] *a* 1591 STOKYS in G. Peacock *Stat. Camb.* (1841) App. p. xxxii, The Master of Grammar shall be browght by the Bedyll to the Place where the Master of Glomerye dwellyth, at iij of the Clocke, and the Master of Glomerye shall go before, and his eldyst son nexte him. [1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 But what should be the sense of Glomerelli and Magister Glomeriæ .. we must confess our selves Seekers therein .. let it suffice us to know, that the original of this word seems barbarous, his office narrow and topical (confin'd to Cambridge) and his certain use at this day antiquated and forgotten.] 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Camb.* App. p. xxxv, When .. the university was regularly established, and the schools of glomery in some respect associated with it. [1873 MULLINGER *Univ. Camb.* I. 140 It was customary in the earliest times to delegate to a non-academic functionary the instruction of youth in the elements of the [Latin] language. Such, if we adopt the best supported conjecture, was the function of the *Magister Glomeriæ.*]

Gloming, -yng, obs. ff. GLOAMING, GLOOMING.

Glom(m)ing, var. GLUMMING, *Obs.*

Glonoin(e (glɒ·nōin). [app. suggested by the two first letters of *glycerine* and the chemical

symbols O (oxygen) and NO_3 (nitric anhydride). See -IN.] A name given to nitro-glycerine, esp. as used in medicine.

1850 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1859. 182 Glonoine. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) IV. 409 *Oil of Glonoin*, a name occasionally given to nitro-glycerine. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 40/2 Dr. Hering .. gave it [nitro-glycerine] the name of Glonoine.

Glooar, dial. var. GLOWER.

Glood(e, obs. pa. t. of GLIDE.

Gloom (glūm), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 *Sc.* gloume, glowme, 7 gloome. [In sense 1 f. GLOOM *v.*; in senses 2–3 perh. back-formation from GLOOMY; app. unconnected with OE. *glóm* twilight (see GLOAMING).

In the sense of 'darkness' the word may possibly be a new formation by Milton; it occurs 9 times in his poems, but our material contains no other examples earlier than the 18th c.]

1. (Only *Sc.*) A sullen look, frown, scowl. ? *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 462 Bosting the pane confirmet be the edict with a gloume inttollerable. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* i. 4 Nowe Gods glowmes .. make heart and soule to melt. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 184, I trust in God not to call His glooms unkind again. 1720 RAMSAY *Rise & Fall of Stocks* 75 The miser hears him with a gloom, Girns like a brock and bites his thumb. *a* 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1803) III. 16 But sick a gloom, on ae brow-head, Grant I ne'er see agane!

2. An indefinite degree of darkness or obscurity, the result of night, clouds, deep shadow, etc. Sometimes *pl.*

Originally *poet.*, and still somewhat rhetorical in use. By association with the fig. sense 3, the word has latterly tended to denote a painful or depressing darkness, though instances of the wider (Miltonic) use are not wanting in recent poetry.

1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 77 Though the shady gloom Had given day her room, The Sun himself withheld his wonted speed. 1667 — *P. L.* I. 244 Is .. this the seat That we must change for Heav'n, this mournful gloom For that celestial light? 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 38 Now warm in love, now with'ring in my bloom, Lost in a convent's solitary gloom! 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 58 Thus Winter falls A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 278 An hour .. spent in parlour twilight; such a gloom Well suits the thoughtful .. mind. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 258 He heard the tramp of hoofs, and, through the gloom of the overshadowing trees, imperfectly beheld a steed descending the avenue 1855 BROWNING *Childe Roland* xix, A sudden little river crossed my path .. No sluggish tide congenial to the glooms. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxvi, A gloom unbroken except by a lamp burning feebly here and there. 1882 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. x. 124 With a few steps he would have been lost in the gloom of the cathedral.

b. A deeply shaded or darkened place.

1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* I. ii, Your Highness..Has chose the most convenient Gloom; There's not a Place in all the Park Has Trees so thick, and Shades so dark. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 64 Through glades and glooms the mingled measure stole. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xiv, Full of long sounding corridors it was That overvaulted grateful glooms. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 32 Cometh on Taborine behind him, Attis, thoro' leafy glooms a guide.

†**c.** Twilight. [Possibly another word, connected with GLOAMING.] *Obs.*—[1]

a 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 10 He .. had rod up and downe that part of the country only till itt was y^e^ gloome of y^e^ evening to have the more privacy in comming to see mee.

3. A state of melancholy or depression; a sad or despondent look. Also in *pl.* fits of melancholy.

1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. (1765) 183 The Face of Nature, said he, will perhaps dispel these Glooms. 1773 N. FROWDE *Life*, etc. 139, I recovered, and grew calm; but bore a settled Gloom in my Mind and Countenance. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1839) 349 A comet.. aggravated the general gloom; and the minds of men were agitated at once by the alarms of war, and a superstitious terror. *c* 1808 MARY LAMB *to Mrs. Hazlitt* in Talfourd *Final Mem. Lamb* v. (1848) I. 160 Hazlitt .. was a more useful one..when he dropt in after a fit of the glooms. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, The uncertainty of the morrow cast a gloom upon him. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. Margate*, The gloom upon your youthful cheek speaks anything but joy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 445 No outer triumph could break the gloom which gathered round the dying Queen. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 598 The sick morning glooms of debauchees.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gloom-bird, -gladdener*; *gloom-bound, -buried, -enamoured, -laden, -roaming* ppl. adjs.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 171 Or *gloom-bird's hated screech. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 18 Some *gloom-bound cell Under the level of a stormy lake. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Mod. Sappho* vii, [He] Looks languidly round on a *gloom-buried world. *a* 1784 JOHNSON *Parody Medea* Wks. (1816) I. 353 Where *gloom-enamour'd Mischief loves to dwell. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 961 Delicate thy harp-touch, our own Dora, the *gloom-gladdener. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song Old Year* iii, Ye have murmur'd of late at my *gloom-laden hours. 1848 *Secret Soc., Tribunals* 373 Like the Nemesis, or the '*gloom-roaming' Erinnys, of antiquity.

Gloom, *sb.*[2] Also 6 glome. [Possibly, in spite of the chronological gap, repr. OE. *glóm*, in its unrecorded primary sense: see GLOAMING.]

†**1.** *Hot gloom*, excessive heat (of the sun). (Cf. GLEAM *sb.* 1 c.) *Obs.*

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 28) The sunne did shine with as hote a glome as in y^e^ heate of summer. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 77 We haue such hot gloomes, that we cannot endure in the Sunne. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. xiv. (1762) 74 Hot glooms which mildew the corn.

2. *Comb.* in **gloom-stove** (also **gloom** simply), a variety of drying-oven used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 629 Gunpowder .. dried .. by radiation from red-hot iron, as in the gloom stove. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Gloom-stove*, Formerly for drying powder ..steam-pipes are now substituted.

Gloom (glūm), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 gloumbe, glowmbe, 5–6 gloum, 6 glowm(e, 6–7 gloome, 6– gloom. See also GLUM *v.* [ME. *gloum(b)e* (**glūme-n*:—OE. **glúmian*) = MG. (13th c.) *glûmen*, ? to be savage (in *ein glûmender hunt* a savage dog); cf. MG. (14th c.) *beglûmen*, ? to defraud, LG. *glûm* muddiness, fraudulent conduct, *glum* muddy, turbid (adopted by Luther, Ezek. xxxii. 2), *glummen, glüumen* to make turbid, MDu. *gloom* (*gloym*) adj. foggy, whence *glomich* foggy. The OE. *glóm*, twilight (whence GLOAMING), is app. not etymologically cognate, as it belongs to a different ablaut-series.

With the representation of ME. *gloum(b)e* by mod. Eng. *gloom*, cf. ME. *roum* (OE. *rûm*), mod. Eng. *room*. The variant GLUM *v.* is parallel with mod. Eng. *thumb* from OE. *púma*, ME. *thoum.b.e.*]

1. *intr.* To look sullen or displeased; to frown, scowl, lower; also *to gloom on* or *at* (a person). In recent use also (through influence of GLOOMY): To look dismal or dejected, to wear an air of sombre melancholy.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 94 'Our syre syttes', he [Jonah] says, 'on sege so hyȝe..& gloumbes ful lyttel, þaȝ I be nummen in Niniuie & naked dispoyled. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4356 Fortune .. whilom wole on folk smyle, And glowmbe on hem another while. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) Cv/1 Assoone as clerkes begin to talke and chat, Some other glowmes and hath envy thereat. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 415 O fekill Fortune .. With busteous brows glowmand on hir brie. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* IV. Wks. (1848) II. 358 Sche glowmed boyth at the messenger and at the requeast, and skarselie wold geve a good worde or blyth countenance to any [etc.]. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Chr. Gentlewoman* 23 Apr., That long loan..deserveth more thanks..then that ye should gloom and murmure when He craveth but his own. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourn. Bride* I. vi, What's he, who with contracted Brow, And sullen Port, glooms downward with his Eyes? 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power Love* (1741) I. 76 He gloomed from beneath his Eyes, bit his Lips [etc.]. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1729) 16, I wat on him she did na gloom, But blinkit bonnilie. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 639 Some gloomed upon him; others pitied the tall and gallant fellow. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I, Her father, sitting glooming in his place at the other end of the table. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 94 The Stanleys, Howards, Talbots, and Nevilles were glooming apart, indignant at the neglect of their own claims. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 390 But whoso gloomed at tidings men might show, It was not Kiartan. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. 36 She was glooming over her daughter's prolonged absence, and fearing she scarcely knew what. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 891/2, I hate myself for glooming about the house in secret.

quasi-*trans.* 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. V. I. 171 They ..gloomed unutterable things on George and his Speech. 1865 *Ibid.* XIV. VI. V. 226 'What interloping fellow is this?' gloomed Valori.

2. Of the weather, the sky, etc.: To lower, look dark or threatening; to be or to become dull and cloudy. Also *fig.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4142 Þe wedire gloumes. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xvi. 3 It wil be foule wedder to daye for the sckye is reed & gloometh. 1639 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) I. 91 Storms are likely to arise in that flat air of England, which long has been glooming. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 265 You remember the cloud that gloomed over us all. 1795 *Cicely* I. 114 The day gloomed, the wind whistled cold thro' the almost leafless trees. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 16 The sky gloomed through the dusty garret windows. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 135 Long toil-devoted years have gloomed and shone Since these events closed up my doors of life.

b. = GLOAM *v.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* xvi, Ah when will this long weary day have end. Long though it be, at last I see it gloome. 1819 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 232 We left Bromley..as the evening began to gloom. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* iii. (1878) 28 In the midst of the forest it gloomed earlier than in the open country.

3. To have a dark or sombre appearance; to appear as a dark object.

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 318 The black gibbet glooms beside the way. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rowland for Oliver* Wks. 1812 II. 307 Alas! what dangers gloom'd of late around. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. XXVIII, While dark above The sad but living cypress glooms. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 470 Mount Parthenius amidst whose wild recesses gloomed the antique grove dedicated to Telephus. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets Portuguese* xix, The dim purpureal tresses gloomed athwart The nine white Musebrows. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* vi. 188 Skiddaw gloomed solemnly overhead.

4. *trans.* To make dark or sombre; to cover with gloom; †to give a scowling or sullen look to (the countenance).

1576 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. 10 in *Holinshed*, You should neuer marck him or his bedfellowe .. bende their browes, or gloome their countenaunces, or make a sower face at anie guest. *a* 1592 GREENE *Philomela* (1615) C 3 b, Frosty Winter thus had gloomed Each fayre thing that sommer bloomed. 1742 YOUNG *Nt.-Th.* ii. 358 A night, that glooms us in the noon-tide ray, And wraps our thought, at banquets, in the shroud. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* ccxlvii. (1834) III. 44 A bow-window .. gloomed with limes that shade half each window. 1842 TENNYSON *Letters* 2 A black yew gloom'd the stagnant air. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 65 One temple, with its floors Of shining jasper, gloom'd at morn and eve By countless knees of earnest auditors.

b. *fig.* To make dark, dismal, or melancholy.

1745 THOMSON *Tancred & Sigis.* II. i, We meet to-day with open hearts and looks, Not gloomed by party, scowling on each other. 1795 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 23* The neighbouring territory .. is impoverished and gloomed by the dominion of ecclesiastics. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 33 Her swamps and everglades gloom the thoughts of the wary traveller. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 323 Such a mood as that, which lately gloom'd Your fancy when you saw me following you. 1873 SYMONDS in *Blog.* (1895) II. 83 The boredom of this delay at Trapani has, I dare say, gloomed my views of the outer world.

Hence **Gloomed** *ppl. a.*, rendered dark or dismal.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 36 Would that my gloomed fancy were As thine, my mother [etc.].

†**Gloom,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5 glome. [cf. GLOOM *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To glow.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi. (Thornton MS.), His gambesouns glomede [*v.r.* glowed] als gledys. 1579–1881 [see GLOOMING *ppl. a.*].

Gloomful (glū·mfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. GLOOM *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of gloom or darkness; dark.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 263 In her gloomful dome. 1862 MISS THACKERAY *Elizabeth* I. in *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 332 Looking intently into her own dark, gloomful eyes. 1870 R. R. COVERDALE *Poems* 25 Adieu! thou gloomful vale profound.

Gloomily (glū·mili), *adv.* [f. GLOOMY + -LY[2].] In a gloomy or sombre manner.

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 268 The window .. where gloomily retir'd, The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, 'My dear Sir, do not think so gloomily', said Emily. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 149 When he had found opposition vain, he had gloomily submitted. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. (1894) 96 We parted with him with great regret, and proceeded gloomily on our way.

Gloominess (glū·minés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being gloomy; absence of clear light.

1611 BIBLE *Joel* ii. 2 A day of darkenesse and of gloominesse. — *Zeph.* i. 15. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. iv. 177 Curio pierced as farre as Dracia: but the gloominesse of the Woods coold his courage. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* 236 The reflexion and warmth of the other Lights being painted with such a proper Gloominess. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 1 The Gloominess of the Place .. is apt to fill the Mind with a kind of Melancholy. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, She now perceived that the gloominess of evening was deepened by the coming storm. 1844 *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 2 The gloominess of the season is given to us that we may brighten it by deeds of benevolence.

fig. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 10 Besides the yet continuing Darkness, and Gloomyness cast upon us from the Apostasie in the Atmosphere or Black Air of which, we yet continue. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 315 That kind of Merchandise is current everywhere, spreading its Gloominess over the Globe. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 93 It was a matter fixed in his mind, that this trade of importing slaves, and way of life in keeping them, were dark gloominess hanging over the land.

2. Depression of spirits; melancholy look.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* II. i, I haue me thinkes a kind of feauer vpon me, A certaine gloominesse within me. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 That gloominess and melancholy of temper, which is so frequent in our nation. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xiii, A serious gloominess pervaded .. the countenances of the domestics. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* ii 49 Her grave and taciturn father, whose gloominess seemed to increase day by day.

Glooming (glū·mij), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLOOM *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of frowning, etc.; a frown, scowl; a fit of sullenness.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 146 From glowmyng thei come to schouldering; frome schouldering, thei go to buffettis. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 259 Christ's gloomings .. have much of heaven in them. 1854 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 383 A great deal of trouble with his gloomings.

2. *poet.* Twilight, gloaming; also, early dawn, morning twilight.

[Perh. an artificial adaptation for GLOAMING or OE. *glómung.*]

1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 258 Or while the balmy glooming, crescent-lit, Spread the light haze along the river-shores. 1877 MORRIS *Sigurd* 315 Good tidings with the daybreak, fair fame with the glooming is born. 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 23 For where the watcher, who..could ever say When the faint glooming in the sky First lightened into day?

Glooming, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Sullen, frowning, scowling, melancholy.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liii. 233 (Harl. MS.) But she Repreuide him moche, & shewid to him muche glowmynge cher. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 10 What pleasure is in feastes delicate, The which are given with a glouming brow. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, With glooman brow the laird seeks in his rent. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* (1896) 77 There is altogether some excuse if Ballantrae showed something of a glooming disposition.

2. That grows or appears dark.

1535 COVERDALE *Joel* ii. 1 A darcke daye, a gloomynge daye, a cloudy daye. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 954 The glooming skies Warnd them to draw their bleating flocks to rest. 1822 'B. CORNWALL' (Proctor) *Flood of Thessaly* I. 191 Towards the glooming shore The tempest sailed direct. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* III. iii, For a long time they gazed at the glooming landscape, and spake not. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 203 The glooming reaches and expanses of the corridors.

fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 305 A glooming peace this morning with it brings, The sunne for sorrow will not shew his head.

Hence **Gloo·mingly** *adv.*, in a glooming fashion.

1598 FLORIO, *Foltamente*..throngingly, pressingly, gloomingly. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 550 You look too gloomingly at every thing.

Gloo·ming, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **gloming.** [f. GLOOM *v.*[2] + -ING [2].] †a. Gleaming, shining (*obs.*). b. *dial.* (See quot. 1881.)

In quot. 1579 perh. a forced use of GLOOMING *ppl. a.*[1] With quot. 1601 cf. GLOAMING 1 b.

1579 *Remedy Lawlesse Loue* (Roxb.) C ij b, The Cormorant That makes his God of earthly gloming Golde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 14 His glistering armor made A litle glooming light, much like a shade. 1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 93 The glooming morne with shining armes hath chaste The siluer Ensigne of the grimme-cheekt night. 1881 *Leicester Gloss., Glooming*, glowing, burning hot.

Gloomless (glūˑmlès), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. GLOOM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Free from gloom.

1820 KEATS *Hyperion* III. 80 Apollo then, With sudden scrutiny and gloomless eyes, Thus answer'd.

Gloommish, var. GLUMMISH *a.*, *Obs.*

†**Gloomth.** (App. peculiar to Walpole.) [f. GLOOM *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -TH.] Gloom.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 27 Apr. (1833) III. 40 One has a satisfaction in imprinting the gloomth of Abbeys and Cathedrals on one's house. 1754 — *Let. to G. Montagu* 8 June, Priv. Corr. (1820) I. 347 [Strawberry] is now in the height of its greenth, blueth, gloomth, honeysuckle, and seringahood. 1770 — *Let.* 11 June Ibid. III. 331 Strawberry, with all its painted glass and gloomth.

Gloomy (glūˑmi), *a.* [f. GLOOM *sb.*[1] (or perh. originally f. GLOOM *v.*[1], as the sb. is not recorded so early) + -Y [1].]

1. Full of gloom; dark, shaded, obscure.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 53 The ruthlesse, vast, and gloomy woods. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. F 4 a, Roul'd vp in gloomie clouds as black as ayer. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* I The obscure sable night.. surrendred up the field unto a gloomy morning. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 614 Narycian Woods of Pitch, whose gloomy Shade Seems for Retreat of heav'nly Muses made. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 140 The gloomy clouds find weapons, arrowy sleet. 1822 BYRON *Werner* I. i, Have a care, The staircase is a little gloomy. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 110 At a little distance below me, a gloomy fissure opened its jaws.

†b. Of colours: Dark, blackish. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 187 And the hew of the inhabitants countenances which in Arabia.. are gloomie and swarffee.

2. Of persons and their attributes: Affected with gloom or depression of spirits; having dark or sullen looks.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. vi. (1598) G 3 b, I suspect A gloomie fellow in a meade belowe; A gaue a long looke after vs. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. B 4 b, What gloomy soule in strange accustrements Walkes on the pauement. *a* 1639 SIR H. WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckingham* (1642) 22 John Felton, by nature of a deep melancholy, silent, and glomy constitution. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 637 Grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 202 The glouting Hound.. Retiring to some close, obscure Retreat, Gloomy, disconsolate. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 174 His countenance being dark, bilious, and gloomy. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xi. 127 But there stood Norton with a gloomy brow. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 230 There are people of that gloomy character who never laugh. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 13 In a gloomy silence, broken only by gloomier mutterings of the crowd, the carabiniers drew rein before the prison.

3. Causing gloom or depression of spirits; dismal, disheartening.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. Author* III. ii. 156 The gloomy Prospect of Death. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 643 Things look very gloomy in public affairs abroad and in England. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 183 The intelligence of the massacre of Pavia filled the mind of Stilicho with just and gloomy apprehensions. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 328 He had spent a part of the night in gloomy reflections. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 187 At some leagues distance from tumultuous Paris, St. Cloud presented a gloomy and afflicting spectacle. 1873 MISS BRADDON *L. Davoren* I. iv. Prol. 47 The stranger took the gloomiest view of the position.

4. *Comb.*, as *gloomy-browed, -faced, -looking, -minded, -sluggish* adjs.

1727 THOMSON *Sir I. Newton* 157 Ye hopeless gloomy-minded tribe. *c* 1727 *Gulliver decypher'd* 39 An over-grown gloomy-looking Fellow. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 165 The gloomy-faced fiends that the breast of slumbering innocence load. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* p. xliv, The Sullen-sour, or Gloomy-sluggish.. have their appropriate punishment. 1863 JEAN INGELOW *Poems* 178 Demeter seeks her far and wide, And gloomy browed doth ceaseless roam.

Gloomyish (glūˑmiˌiʃ), *a.* [f. GLOOMY + -ISH.] Somewhat gloomy.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 570 It is somewhat darkish—at least gloomyish, dampish, rawish.

Gloose, Gloove, obs. ff. GLOZE, GLOVE.

Glop (glǫp), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Shortening of GLOPPEN *v.*]

1. *intr.* To stare, to gaze in alarm or wonder.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 849 Þe god man glyfte with þat glam & gloped for noyse. *a* 1743 RELPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 4 The lads began to glop. 1875 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Glop*, to stare, look wildly.

2. *trans.* To startle, cause to stare.

1807 STAGG *Poems* (1808) 37 The people glop'd wi' deep surprise, Away their wark-gear threw.

Hence †**Glop** *sb.*, a start, surprise. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 264 O my hart is rysand now in a glope. [Cf. '*Glopping*, a palpitation' (*Leicester Gloss.*).]

†**Glop,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Echoic; cf. GLOBBE, GLOFF, GLOUP, GULP; Sw. (dial.) *glåpa* to gulp down.] *trans.* To swallow greedily. Also **Glo·pping** *vbl. sb.*

1362 Ygloppid [see GLOUP *v.*]. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 92 Glotony is her God · wiþ gloppynge [*v.rr.* goppyng, golping] of drynk.

Gloppen (glǫpˈn), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 glopnen, glopen (also 8 *dial.*) glopin, 4–5 glopn-, 5 glopyne, gloppyn(e, -un, 3, 5, 8–9 gloppen). Cf. also AGLOPENED, FORGLOPPENED (FOR- *pref.*[1] 6). [a. ON. *glúpna* to be downcast. A root of identical form appears in OFris. *glûpa*, MLG. *glûpen* to lie in wait for, Du. *gluipen* to watch slily, to sneak, OSw. *glupa* to gape, swallow, Sw. *glupande*, Da. *glubende* ravenous, fierce; whether there is any etymological connexion is uncertain.]

Synonymous forms in various Eng. dialects are *glocken, glopper, glotten.*

†1. *intr.* a. To be distressed or downcast. b. To stare in amazement, to be startled or frightened.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1074 Thane glopnede þe glotone and glorede un-faire. *Ibid.* 2854 Gloppyns noghte, gud mene, for gleterand scheldes. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vii, Now kindeles my care, I gloppen and I grete.

2. *trans.* To startle, frighten, astound. Chiefly in pass. pple. *gloppened.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Þeos bodieð biuoren hwu þe ateliche deouel schal 3et agesten [*T.* glopnen] ham. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1288 (Cott.) Quen [he] þar-of son had a sight, Al was he gloppend for [*Göt.* dredand of] þat light. *Ibid.* 12622 (Götts.) Leue sun, qui has þu glopened vs? ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2580 '3a', quod syr Gawayne..'Thowe wenys to glopyne me with thy gret wordez!' 1740 in *Gentl. Mag.* X. 460/2 Bounce gus her hart, an hoo wur so glopen, That out o' th' windo hoo'd like fort lopen. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 55 I'r weawnedly glopp'nt, for the Dule o hawpunny had eh! 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix, Don't look so gloppened because thou'st fallen asleep. 1855 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* II. 97 Come, let's goo i' th' heawse an gloppen her. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Glockent*, astounded, startled. Also pronounced *gloppent.*

Hence **Glo·ppenedly** *adv.*, in a state of alarm; **Glo·ppening** *vbl. sb.*, alarm; **Glo·ppening** *ppl. a.*, distressed, sorrowful.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19634 Saulus þan quok, sa was he radd, For gloppning in his mod al madd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 896 Ful erly þose aungelez þis haþel þay ruþen & gloppnedly on godez halue gart hym vpryse. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3863 For glent of gloppynyng glade be they never! *Ibid.* 4330 The baronage of Bretayne.. Graythes theme to Glaschenbery with gloppynnande hertes, To bery thare the bolde kynge.

Glor(e, obs. Sc. f. GLORY.

Glore (glōəɪ), *sb. dial.* Also 7 **glorre,** 9 **glur, glor.** [Of obscure origin.] Loose fat; excessive quantity of fat. Commonly *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* in *glore-fat.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Hantsh.* II. (1662) 2 Their flesh ..though not all Glorre (where no bancks of lean can be seen for the Deluge of fat) is no less delicious to the taste. 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 165 (E. D. S. No. 76) Here's fine Backon, Sister, its glore Fat. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Glor-fat*, very fat. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Glor fat*, loose fat. 'All of a glor and a jelly', tremulous with adiposity. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v., Of a very fat person whose flesh shakes upon her, it will be said, 'She's fair glor fat', quite loose fat. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v. *Glur*, Hey's brought this Christmas beif wom; an' it's aw of a glur.

Glore, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8–9 **gloar, glooar,** 9 **gloor.** [ME. *glōren* = Du. *gloren*, LG. *glören* to glow (of embers), WFris. *gloarje*, Sw. and Norw. dial. *glora* to glow, stare, Icel. *glóra* to gleam, glare (as the eyes of a cat); app. f. the root *glō-*: see GLOW *v.*[1] A form *gluren* of like meaning is found in Du. and LG., but may be of different origin.

Sense 2 is identical with that of GLOWER *v.*, but the words cannot be immediately related to each other. Recent dialect glossaries show that *gloar* or *gloor* (*glooar*) is still in common use in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Lincolnshire; for the variation in the vowel compare *floor* (:—OE. *flór*) and *moor* (:—OE. *mór*).]

†1. *intr.* To shine, glitter, glisten. (= GLARE *v.* 1.) *Obs.*

13.. *St. Bernard* 356 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 47 Ne hit nas parseyued no more Till þat his lippes þerof deede glore. *c* 1350 *Barlaam & Josaphat* 347 Feyr it gloriþ wt oute, wit inne it is nouȝt. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Prol. B iv, Why glore thyn eyes..in thy heade [*quid ardent lumina?*]?

2. To look fixedly, gaze intently; to stare open-eyed. (= GLARE *v.* 2, GLOWER *v.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Explained in Bailey 1728 'To look a-skew'.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1074 Thane glopnede þe glotone and glorede un-faire. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4859 With blody eyne he gloryd. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 174 To Glore, gase, *patulis oculis spectare.* 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Glore*, to look staringly. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* II. (1716) 222 Sometimes..a greedy Gull Would get his Gullet cram'd so full Ast' make him glore, and gasp for Wind. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 38 He glooart at't a good while. 1821 J. CLARE *Village Minstr.* I. 159 Under the wenches' bonnets he'd glower [*rimes with* sore]. 1833 *York Minster Screen* 152 (E. D. S. 76) Oa'd Jamie..Glooaring at t' fire. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 135 Like a foe, whose settled leering eye In silence gloared with hope to mark his fall.

3. *Comb.* †**glore-eye** (cf. *glare-eye*, GLARE *v.* 5), a staring eye.

1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Fest.* VI. 127 Great heads; glore eyes; hook-beaks upon their jawes.

Hence **Glo·ring** *vbl. sb.*, gleaming, glittering.

1632 BROME *Novella* II. i. (1653) I 5 b, A man may spie An old whore-master in the darkest night Like an old Cat, by th' gloring of his eyes.

‖**Gloria** (glōˑriă). Pl. *occas.* **glorias.** [L. *glōria* GLORY.]

1. a. A name for each of several formulæ in Christian liturgical worship. (*a*) *Gloria Patri*, the doxology beginning 'Glory be to the Father', which follows the recitation of the psalms and certain canticles, and occurs in other places. (*b*) *Gloria tibi*, the response 'Glory be to Thee, O Lord', which follows the announcement of the gospel in the communion service or mass. (*c*) *Gloria in excelsis*, the hymn 'Glory be to God on high' (beginning with the words of *Luke* ii. 14), forming part of the communion service or mass. b. The music to which the last-mentioned is set.

a. *c* 1420 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* v. xciii. (St. Andrews MS.), This cheptour tellis trewly Quha maid fyrst Gloria patri. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 632 And blesse the fayre, 3ef that thou conne, When gloria tibi is begonne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 19 The blessyd aungelles .. songe that gloria fyenge in the skye. 1563 PILKINGTON *Confut.* C viii b, On good friday there is neyther Epistle, nor Gospel, Gloria in exelsis [sic], nor Crede. *c* 1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 77 The Gloria patri..according to the common opinion was formed in the council of Nice. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iv. 91 Sometimes in a lowder Voice, as at the Gloria Patri. 1745 R. POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. i. 18 The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis, a cover was let down [etc.].

b. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 21 They had it in the Tenor part of the Gloria of his Masse *Ave Maris stella.* 1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 212 In it [the Graduale] might be found..the Kyries, Glorias [etc.]. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* I. iv. 72 She then turned to another of the vicar's favourites, a Gloria of Mozart's.

2. An aureole or nimbus. (= GLORY *sb.* 9.) Also, a head-ornament in imitation of this.

1784 *Europ. Mag.* Mar. 233 And over the windows,.. Glory is represented by a Saint George with a superb gloria. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvi. 243 Little girls .. with wings and glorias, walked scattering flowers.

†**Glo·riable,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [ad. med.L. *glōriābil-is*, f. *glōriārī* to GLORY.] That may be gloried in or boasted of.

c 1640 FELTHAM *Lusoria*, etc. (1661) 89 Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own Integrity (which, indeed, was rare and gloriable).

Gloriation (glōəriēˑʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 **gloriacion.** [ad. L. *glōriātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *glōriārī* to boast, f. *glōria* GLORY. Cf. OF. *gloriacion.*] The action of glorying; boasting; triumphant exultation.

1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xv. 210 And what may clay or erthe haue any gloriacion or pryde agaynste his maker? 1543 G. JOYE *Confuteth Win. false Articles* 14 b, Lo here is all gloriacion of works blown down. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 706 Though theire owne selues make no mention of any defeat of the English which afforded them matter for the shadow of such gloriations. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ix. 90 But al this gloriation is vain. 1734 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 269 God is manifested to us in Christ as matter of joy and gloriation. 1837 J. HALLEY in Arnot *Life* (1842) 101, I am impelled to test the sincerity of your gloriation by the speedy infliction of a postage.

Gloriette (gloəriēˑtˈ). *Hist.* Also **gloriet.** [a. F. *gloriette.* Cf. Sp. *glorieta.*] A highly decorated chamber in a castle or other building. Also *attrib.*

[1280–1 in T. Bond *Corfe Castle* 85 (A chamber called 'La Gloriet' is mentioned in the Corfe records of this date). ? *a* 1500 *Obituary* in Willis *Monastery Christ Ch. Canterb.* (1869) 107 *note*, Edificavit turrim quandam, cameræ Prioris vocatæ La gloriet contiguam.] 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vi. (1865) 30 Rodolph's ancient castle, with its Gothic gloriette and fantastic gables. 1884 *Athenæum* 13 Sept. 330/3 Besides an Oriel or a 'Gloriet' Tower, a mediæval castle contained many a 'cruel habitation'.

Glorifiable (glōəˑrifəiˑăbˈl), *a.* [f. GLORIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be glorified.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Solil.* 68 How justly glorifiable is Thy name in the gracious..preservation of thy children. 1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 105 Offer with fire the acceptable libation to that most glorifiable Mitra. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* iii. 58 A finer and more glorifiable humanity.

†**Glori·ficate,** *pa. pple. Obs.*—[1] [ad. late L. *glōrificāt-us*, pa. pple. of *glōrificāre* to GLORIFY.] Glorified.

c 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 82 O lemyng lawmpe, in light passyng nature! How greately is thy name glorificate! 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 528 Deuill, dampnit dog, sodomyte insatiable, With Gog and Magog grete glorificate.

Glorification (glōəˑrifikāˑʃən). [ad. late L. *glōrificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *glōrificāre* to GLORIFY.]

†1. *Alch.* The action of refining; the state of being refined. *Obs.*

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 By contynuel ascendynge and descendynge..it is sublymed to so myche hiȝnes of glorificacioun.

2. The action of glorifying or investing with glory; the condition or state of being glorified.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* xix. 6–10 In heauen it is the immortal glorificacion of body & soule. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v. § 8 (1676) 151 They whose sins accidentally thus serv'd the glorification of God. 1862 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 390 The enormous mass of human strength, which its [Thebes'] victorious kings had gathered from all nations to toil for its and their glorification. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Mar. 5/2 Her trial and the glorification which she is likely to receive at the hands of the French public.

b. *esp.* The exaltation (of Christ) to the glory of heaven; the admission (of human souls) to the bliss of heaven.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 50 Creacyon, redempcyon, and gloryfycacyon..apperteyneth all onely to the blessyd trynyte. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8 An accessary of our glorification. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* II. vii. § 10 The good Angels .. are ready enough to congratulate their [sinners'] Glorification. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Mark* xvi. 19 His Ascension they beheld, and his Glorification they believed by the Spirit's revelation. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xvii. 230 Until the spirits of the just are 'made perfect'—until they are ushered into their state of glorification.

c. Transformation into a more magnificent form; *colloq.* a 'glorified' variety *of* something which is naturally humble or inferior.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 424/2 Sometimes .. these houses..are .. glorifications of the humble, early, shingled New-England farm-house.

d. *jocularly.* A time of 'glorious' enjoyment, a festive occasion.

1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 41 Glad to see you able to stir at all after your last night's glorification.

3. The ascription of glory or praise to (a person or thing).

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* V. 100 The glorifications of their masters with which they entertain the kitchen. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1863) V. xli. 102 [The Georgics]..we must regard .. as the glorification of Labour. 1863 *Boston Commonwealth* (U. S.) 23 Oct., Captain Swift, in his peripatetic glorifications of Gen. Banks, omits [etc.]. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 292/2 Mr. Huxley's..prologue is..a glorification of 'science'.

b. A set form of praise; a doxology.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. (1676) 277 They offered sacrifice and sang .. glorifications of God. 1730 WATERLAND *Rem. Clarke's Expos. Catech.* 15 The Glorification in the Close was in common to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient. Stud.* 6 The songs are for the most part simple invocations and glorifications of the divinity.

Glorified (glō·rifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. GLORIFY *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. In senses of the vb.: Invested with glory, rendered glorious; beautified; †refined.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvi. 3 When we ryse glorifyde in body and saule. ?*a* 1500 *Wycket* (1828) p. viii, Whether make they the gloryfyed bodye ether make they agayne the spirituall bodye. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 196 It repugnes the nature of a glorified body. 1655 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 7 He drew out the Copy of so glorified an Original. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., Thus also may be made..the glorified Sulphur of Antimony. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 510 Other unknown Purposes peculiar to his glorified State. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 172 The..Soul..will resume its Body again in a glorify'd Manner. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 345 Angels and glorified saints adore the Mother and her Son. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 47 Long stretches of crimson light drawn over the higher snow-fields linked the glorified summits together. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* li, Who may be this glorified Mortal unheard-of hitherto?

absol. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. xx. 214 They turn their faces, The glorified, from thee.

2. *colloq.* That has undergone transformation into something glorious. (Often used sarcastically, e. g. to imply that a person of distinguished position has essentially the ideas or type of mind characteristic of some inferior rank or class.) Also, gorgeously attired or adorned.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *My first Play.* I judged it to be sugar-candy—yet to my raised imagination..it appeared .. a glorified candy! 1846 THACKERAY *Snob Papers* Wks. (1886) XXIV. 318 A glorified flunkey, in lace, plush, and aiguillettes. 1887 MAHAFFY *Greek Life & Thought* x. 201 We feel ourselves in a sort of glorified *Holborn Restaurant*, where the resources of art are lavished on the walls of an eating-room. 1894 SALA *Lond. up to Date* ii. 21 A glorified .. gentleman .. takes from you your second card. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 4/6 There was a great deal of what has been called a glorified school-boy about Lord Randolph. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 163 It is a real island of a rocky nature, and not a glorified sandbank that has [etc.]. *Mod.* He sneered at the head of his college as 'a sort of glorified board-schoolmaster'.

Glorifier (glō·rifəiəɹ). [f. GLORIFY + -ER.] One who glorifies (in various senses of the vb.).

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xviii. 33 The glorifyer of God, tryer of tastes, and Ambassadour betweene man and man. *a* 1677 MANTON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 97 Preserver, Deliverer, and Glorifier of Mankind. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1852) 323 Not..the destroyer of the law .. but its transformer and glorifier. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 265 By the help of his salaried glorifiers.

Glorify (glō·rifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *glorifier*, ad. late L. *glōrificāre*, f. *glōrificus*, adj. f. *glōria* GLORY + *fac-ēre* to make.]

1. *trans.* To render glorious; to invest with glory, procure glory for. In early quots. *esp.* to exalt to the glory of heaven.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 5 Þaim þat dredis god he glorifys. Þat is he haldis þaim glorious and worthi to rest in godis hill. 1382 WYCLIF *John* vii. 39 Ihesus was not 3it glorified. [So also 1551 and 1611.] *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Þe gude he sall drawe on his party and glorify þam in ioy withouten end. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxviii. 107 (Harl. MS.) When a man shalle be glorifiede in body and in soule, in the day of dome. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III 27/1 That the temporall peas myght gloryfye the natyvyte of our Savyour. 1603 S. DANIEL *Panegyr. to King's Majesty* lviii, Those righteous issues, which shall glorifie And comfort many Nations with their worth. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws of Candy* III. ii, Nothing More glorifies the noble, and the valiant, Than to despise contempt.

b. In physical sense: To throw a glorious light upon, to invest with radiance. †Formerly also, to beautify or embellish, deck with splendid ornament.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. 9 Vp came dame fortune so gayly gloryfyed. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 485 As the bright sunne glorifies the skie. 1595 — *John* II. i. 442. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. liv. (1702) 18 To glorify a Wall With Tapestry feats is womanish, say I. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xli, The harvest moon glorified the dinginess of Milton Street. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 13/2 The cliffs and crags..are glorified by the beams of the departing orb.

c. To transform into something more glorious or splendid; to invest (something common or inferior) with charm or beauty.

1867 MISS BRADDON *R. Godwin* I. i. 5 The sunshine.. transforms and glorifies the commonest objects, until the earth seems unfamiliar and beautiful as fairyland. 1880 J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* viii. 187 Burns, Wordsworth, Whittier .. have known how to glorify common life and every-day people with the charm of romance.

2. a. To advance the glory of (God, His name) by faithful action or suffering. (Cf. GLORY *sb* 2 b.) b. To ascribe glory and praise in adoration to (God).

1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Þet we maki oure guode dedes to-uore þe uolkerede þeruore þet god by y-hered and y-glorefied. 1388 WYCLIF *John* xxi. 19 Signifiyinge bi what deth he schuld glorifie God. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 50 Make sauf alle men þt glorefiȝeth the. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 245 Thi will, Thi name, to glorifye Ouer all this warld so wide. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, Glorifyed be thy holy name. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. ad § 10 (1727) 331, I bless and glorifie thy name. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 33 The goodness..of God..which has given me ..so many ways to glorify him.

3. To describe or represent as glorious; to extol, honour, magnify with praise (a person or thing).

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 69 a/1 Prayse and glorifye thy beautye asmuche as thou thinckest good, yet [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 641 I Whomsoever they find to be most licentious of life..him they sett up and glorifye in theyr rimes. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v. K 2 b, He weepes: now doe I glorifie my hands, I had no vengeance, if I had no teares. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 229 No chymique yet th' Elixar got, But glorifies his pregnant pot, If [etc.]. 1834 MRS. BODDINGTON *Remin. Rhine* I. 30 There is bad taste in thus seeking to glorify *one* particular wound amidst so many instances of devotedness even to death. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 341 Cæsar, who was being so much praised and glorified.

4. *refl.* (†and *intr.* for *refl.*) To boast or vaunt oneself, to make one's boast, exult. Now *rare.* Const. *in, of, to* with infin., or *that.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 25 Þus him ioisseþ and him glorifieþ þe wreche ine his herte. *Ibid.* 270 Nazt of oþre þinge ne glorefye þe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 137 (186) 'Immortal God!'.. Cupide I mene, of this mayst glorifye. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 44 He ought him lytel glorifye That her on bilt. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5450 They maken foolis glorifye Of hir wordis [greet] speking. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 30 And they glorefye them in theyr connyng. 1484 — *Curiall* 3 b, Arystotle the phylosophre gloryfyed in him self that he had lefte the hye palays of kyng Alysaundre. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxviii. 732 Philyppe glorifyed so in his fayre fortune and victory..that [etc.]. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 17 Men in erth do glorifie in hym. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 16 b, Owen Glendor glorifying hymself in these twoo victories, invaded the Marches of Wales. 1655 tr. *De Parc's Francion* VII. 15 Some senselesse Courtiers..glorifie that they have feathers as great as the Mules in the Kings stable. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvi, For the which he glorified himself exceedingly.

5. *Alch.* To refine, sublime.

1657 [see GLORIFIED *ppl. a.* 1].

Glorifying (glō·rifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLORIFY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb GLORIFY.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 3 In glorifiynge of me and myn. 1562 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 314 b, The spirite..crieth busily to the Lord for our..glorifieng. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 ₱ 7 Religion .. does not only promise the entire Refinement of the Mind, but the glorifying of the Body. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 194 Devote ..the chief of your strength to the glorifying of His name.

¶ As an alleged term for a company (of liars).

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe, & G.* etc. (Roxb. Club) 32 A glorifieing of lyers.

†Glo·ring, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. GLORE *v.* + -ING 2.] a. Shining, glittering. b. Staring.

a. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3627 [He] mas to beete all of bras as bernes it ware, And full of glorand gledis þaim to þe gorge fillis. 1503 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 217 One par scherys, with xx glorynge nayles. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. (Arb.) 8 Vnlesse it dare out-face the gloring [*Macray* glaring] light. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 136 Gilded clouds Arching an eye-lid for the gloring Morn. *a* 1650 *Scot. ffeilde* 103 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 217 He durst not venter with our King..For all the gloring gold.

b. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4552 To be grindand gluttis & glorand dronkin. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 157 Go hense, þou glorand gedlyng.

Gloriole (glō·riōul). [a. F. *gloriole*, ad. L. *glōriola*, dim. of *glōria* GLORY.] †a. A scrap of glory (*obs.*). b. An aureole; a halo.

1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XI. 181 It is unworthy of one of his reputation to get his brigade into scrapes, for the sake of the little *gloriole* of driving in a few picquets. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* Poems 1850 I. 235 The broad gloriole round his brow Did vibrate with the light below. 1863 JEAN INGELOW *Brothers* 113 As a gloriole sign o' grace. 1874 W. TAY tr. *Hebra's Dis. Skin* III. xxxiv. 70 Several years ago, another athlete .. exhibited himself, who could elevate his extraordinarily abundant and long hair as a gloreole around his head.

†Glorio·so. *Obs.* [a. It. *glorioso*, ad. L. *glōriōsus* boastful.] A boaster, a braggart. Hence **†Glorio·ser** in the same sense.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 Emptie vessells haue the highest sounds .. and pratling gloriosers, the smallest performaunce of courage. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 102 This glorioso..knew not so much as the meaning of the terms. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 215 The Magnificoes of the world and great-mouthed Glorioſoes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Devonsh.* I. (1662) 259 His Holinesse did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility, in giving credit to such a Glorioso.

Glorious (glō·riəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 glorio(u)se, -ius, gloryous, (5 gloryowse, 6 *Sc.* glori-, gloryuss, glorous), 3– glorious. [a. AF. *glorious* = OF. *glorieus, -os*, Pr. *glorios*, Sp., Pg., It. *glorioso*, ad. L. *glōriōsus*, f. *glōria* GLORY: see -OUS.]

†1. Boastful; ostentatious, fond of splendour; proud, haughty; vainglorious. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 14 A man glorious and the behestes not fulfillende. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 19, I am fairer of face þan glorius gulles þat [etc.]. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Prol. to Jonas* (1863) A vj b, Ande one yᵗ cast out deuels in Christes name they [the apostles] forbade because he wayted not on them, so glorious were they yet. 1577 J. BROOKE *Guido's Staffe Chr. Faith* Pref., A soil and heape of glorious deceiuers, which hyde and boast themselues. 1612 BACON *Ess., Vaine-glory* (Arb.) 462 They that are glorious, must needs be factious; for all brauery stands vpon comparisons. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 25 If they [Princes] are..gay and glorious, they are reviled as incompassionate. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 13 Whether .. Posterity, glorious throughout, were desirous that their Ancestors should be Masters of Vertues, when they were not of Greatness. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 32. 46 After he was possessed of the Great Seal, he was in Appearance the gloriousest Man alive.

†2. Eager for glory. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. Prol. 9 The purchase is to make men glorious. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. ii, I am not watchfull to do ill, Nor glorious to pursue it still. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 392 He always left such to Heroes as were purely Glorious.

3. a. Of persons and things: Possessing glory; entitled to brilliant and lofty renown, illustrious.

Now somewhat *rare*; the mod. use as applied to persons (e.g. in 'Glorious John' as a designation of Dryden) belongs to sense 5. (The AF. Coronation Oath of 1307 speaks of 'le glorious Rei Seynt Edward'.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 7441 Now is ded kyng Porus, Alisaunder is kyng glorious. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1 Grett glorious Godd, thurgh grace of hym selvene..Scheide us ffro schamesdede and synfulle werkes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 166 My name is of dignyte, and also full glorius. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 174/1 Saynt austyn preched a glorious sermone & declared there to the kynge the crysten feythe openlye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 91 Quhilk grant the glorius Trinitie! 1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. i. 2 The glorious Crysostome (a man better seene in the studie of holy Scriptures, then in the knowledge of Philosophie). 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 1 Charles the Second undoubted heir of Charles the First of Glorious Memory. 1720–21 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 10 Jan., Wks. 1824 XVI. 352, I will tell you what my political principles were in the time of her late glorious majesty. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 88 He answered, O glorious King, it hath been said, by the ancients [etc.]. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxiv. 23 Still keep safely the glorious Race of Romulus olden. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Poems of Wordsw.* Pref. (near end), He is one of the very chief glories of English Poetry; and by nothing is England so glorious as by her poetry.

b. Of an achievement, action, circumstance, state of things, etc.: Conferring glory; entitling to brilliant and lofty renown; conspicuously honourable. Const. *to.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 49 For this day by famous death or glorious victory I wyl wynne honor. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 36 It is glorious when the preachers are certaine of their doctrine which they teache. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 56 It is one of the glorioussest works in the world, to have an hand in .. the saving of a soul. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 16 Which followed close upon the glorious Battel (but with small fruit) of Lepanto. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 ₱ 8 The great and glorious Victory obtained over the Enemy on the 11th Instant. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. ii. 5 As it is more difficult to express one's thoughts in verse than in prose, the being capable of doing it is more glorious. 1789 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 282 The surrender of Oczakow, an event so remarkable in the history of Russia, and so glorious to the hero. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 147 He..declared that..he should think it glorious to die in his sovereign's cause.

†c. In non-laudatory sense: Conducive to reputation. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iv. (1848) 309 And though a needless Ostentation of ones Excellencies may be more glorious, a modest Concealment of them is usually more safe.

4. Splendid in beauty or richness of adornment. Now only with emotional connotation as in 5. † Formerly also in a weaker sense, of textures, colours, etc.: Brilliant, shining, lustrous.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 914 As þou art gloryous withouten galle. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 128 The gloriouse beerde [*sc.* our levedy], Out of thyse world the gloriouse ferde Wyth greate melodye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 Mars the planet bataillous Next to the sonne glorious. *a* 1396 CHAUCER *Rosemounde* 3 For as the crystal glorious ye shyne, And lyke ruby ben your chekes rounde. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 366 Here gide was glorious and gay, of a gresse grene. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 It [the body] shall ryse bryght and gloryous. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* viii. 35 He put of his glorious rayment, fled by see, and came alone to Antioche. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* Ded. to Lady Carew, Those glorious ornaments of heavenly grace. 1603 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 89 The glorious Planet Sol. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 1 The Iris (as vibrissant and glorious as a Cat's eye) most admirable to behold. *Ibid.* 43 So clear and glorious a body as glass. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 163 The colours..must necessarily be very glorious, vivid and cleer, like those of Silk and Feathers. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) Pref., Notwithstanding all this..the Buildings of London grow great and glorious. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 12 The glorious light of the gospel. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxiv. 108 The sun shone glorious on the water. 1803 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* ii, The sunshine is a glorious birth. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62 All conspired to render the scene glorious. 1855 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 470 The heavens were glorious with stars.

5. Used vaguely as a rapturous expression of admiration or delight: Splendid, magnificent, intensely delightful. Now often with jocular hyperbole.

1623 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 216 As a good Chine of Bacon, makes glorious porrige. 1772 NUGENT *Grosley's Lond.* I. 44 Which casual appearance [of the sun] procures the Londoners a few of what they call *glorious days*. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 24 They call a servant, and require, Immediately, a *glorious* fire. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xvii, Glorious John touches them off a little sarply,—but then John was a Jacobite. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 375 What a glorious feed for the scurvy-stricken ships. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 263 What glorious afternoons and evenings have I spent at Phalerus! 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 11 'What glorious fun' said Florence.

b. *ironical phrase.*

According to *Gentl. Mag.* (1830) Aug. 98/1, the phrase was first used at a dinner of the Judges and Counsel about 1756, when after the toast of 'the glorious memory of King William' had been drunk, a Mr. Wilbraham proposed 'the glorious uncertainty of the law', in sarcastic allusion to Ld. Chief Justice Mansfield's bold overruling of former decisions.

1759-93 MACKLIN *Love à la mode* II. i. (1793) 27 The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science..and the glorious uncertainty of it is of mair use to the professors than the justice of it. 1803 SHERIDAN in *Parl. Hist.* (1820) XXXVI. 1204 The glorious uncertainty of the law, was a thing well known and complained of, by all ignorant people, but all learned gentlemen considered it as its greatest excellency. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 630 When I applied the epithet 'glorious' to the uncertainty of politics, I meant it ironically, as we say the 'glorious uncertainty of the law'. *Mod.* The glorious uncertainty of cricket.

6. *jocularly.* Ecstatically happy from drink.

1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 57 Kings may be blessed, but Tam was glorious, O'er a' the ills of life victorious. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lii, As fast as one man could be .. flogged into sobriety, another would become glorious. 1851 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xviii. (1869) 254, I was taken up 'glorious', as the phrase is, by my servants, and put to bed.

7. *Comb.* (quasi-*adv.*), as *glorious-doing, -sounding, -talking* adjs.

1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 324 The most *glorious-doing Christian. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 214 Fame's *glorious-sounding trumpet breath. 1662 COKAIN *Ovid* IV. i. (1669) 78 My *glorious talking Captain, I shall not Be won with empty words.

Gloriously (glōˑriəsli), *adv.* [f. GLORIOUS *a.* + -LY 2.] In a glorious manner.

† **1.** Boastfully, proudly, vaingloriously. *Obs.*

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius, Life* (1596) A 3 b, He gloriously calleth himself the nourice of Carthage. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* II. i, I speake it not gloriously, nor out of affectation. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Eng.* 59 Such as before the Battell were so wary and wise in aduenturing .. after the euent..grew to speake gloriously of themselues. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. v. 73 How gloriously they vaunt of their inventions.

2. With an accompaniment of glory or renown; illustriously.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 503 Gloriously he is worshipid. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiii. 17 Al the peple ioyede in al thingis, that weren don gloriously of him. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. liii. 35 Whenne that this Kymbalyne had reygned gloryously ouer the Brytons [etc.]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 38 The nobill Stewarts syne, of great renoun, Thow gart upspring, with branches new and greine, Sa gloriouslie, quhill glaided all the toun. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 P 1 Our Warriors .. are so gloriously successful in beating down their Power. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 137 This narrow pass of Thermopylae, where Leonidas and the three hundred Spartans had gloriously devoted their lives. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xiv, The purpose may..pass away, war be continued gloriously and long, and France be ruined.

3. Brilliantly, splendidly; † brightly, lustrously. Now only with emotional connotation; cf. GLORIOUS *a.* 4, 5.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 15 The glose gloryousliche was wryte wyth a gylt penne. *c* 1400 *Three Kinges Cologne* 5 Gloriously propheciede of þe Incarnacioun of oure lorde Ihesu Crist. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 823 Gloryously besene, as he had come from heuyn. 1529 FRITH *Antithesis* Wks. (1572) 101 Tombes well gilt with many a torch and great solemnitie, with angels gloriously portered. 1586 SPENSER *Death Sidney* 94 Those beames Of vertue kindled in his noble brest, Which after did so gloriously forth shine. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct. (1879) I. 98 The house is most magnificently built without, nor less gloriously furnish'd within. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 427 These Rings when first polished look very gloriously, but time makes them fade, and turn to a pale yellow. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., I never saw anything so gloriously beautiful. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxvi. 197 The children enjoyed it gloriously. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* xxxii. *title*, David wrote this gloriously evangelic Psalm. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 This morning the weather opened gloriously fine. *ironical.* 1834 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 249, I draw my own conclusions, and most gloriously ridiculous ones they are, I sometimes fancy.

4. *colloq.* With reference to intoxication. (Cf. GLORIOUS *a.* 6.)

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 510 Drink, and be mad then; 'tis your country bids! Gloriously drunk obey th' important call! 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 50 Dr. Bridges was in a state which may be described as gloriously drunk.

Gloriousness (glōˑriəsnės). [f. GLORIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The attribute of being glorious. † **a.** Boastfulness (*obs.*). **b.** Splendour, magnificence.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/2 Gloryowsnesse, *gloriositas.* 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* ii. 1, I..cam not in gloriousnes of wordes or of wisdom. 1552 T. BARNABE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. E. 154, I do se the gloriousnes of the Frenchmen and how they do rejoyce of their roberies. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 219 The glorioustnesse, and admirable height of that throne. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 211 It may also signify a solid greatness and gloriousness. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 410 You'll witness my gloriousness. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 239 The gift of intellectual fatherhood is..surrounded by such singular gloriousness.

Glory (glōˑri), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 glori(e, -ye, 5-7 (chiefly *Sc.*) gloir(e, glor(e, 4- glory. [a. OF. *glorie* (also in semi-popular form *glo(i)re*), ad. L. *glōria.*]

† **1.** *subjectively.* The disposition to claim honour for oneself; boastful spirit. *Obs.* exc. in the combination VAINGLORY.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 70 Suche motyues þei meuen þei maistres in heor glorie. *c* 1386-1520 [see VAINGLORY]. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, A little glory in a soldier's mouth Is not uncomely. 1650 HOBBES *Hum. Nat.* ix. § 1. 91 Glory, or internal gloriation or triumph of the Minde. 1656 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 73 My animadversions..will I hope..totally acquit me either of glory or impiety. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1813) I. 119 The disappointment of the ladies my glory will not permit me to overlook.

† **b.** Desire for fame; ambition. *Obs.*

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. i, All glory hath forsaken thee.

2. *objectively.* Exalted (and, in mod. use, merited) praise, honour, or admiration accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honourable fame, renown.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2531 *Phillis*, It oughte be to yow but lyte glorye. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. viii. (Skeat) I. 68 O glorye, glorye, thou art none other thinge to thousandes of folke, but a great sweller of eares. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 What dishonour is this, and abatynge of the glorie of a kynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 58 3e vail3eand feris of worthy Hector..think on 3our glor. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 158 Quhat gloir and renowne he obtenit of thir twa victories, was all cassin doun by the infamy of the next attempt. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farew.* E j, The Noblest striue for State, ambitious Glore. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* F viij a, Letters, which the Ægiptians did attribute unto them, though the Assyrians would have the glory thereof. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1278 Let such as deem it glory to destroy Rush into blood. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 5 The glory of Malebranche is confined to his own nation and his own age. 1821 J. S. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 295 The glory of the first attempt belongs to France. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xiv, Yet I love Glory;—glory's a great thing.

b. *The glory of God*: the honour of God, considered as the final cause of creation, and as the highest moral aim of intelligent creatures.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 31 Do 3e alle thingis in to glorie of God. 1558 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 313 In the meinteining and uphalding of Goddis seruice in our saide p[a]roche kirk, to the honor and gloir of God. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 408 No man can do any thing for God's glory but what will tend also to his own. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i, You are to live here to the glory of Him that made you.

3. Something that brings honour and renown; a subject for boasting; a distinguished ornament; a special distinction: a 'boast and pride'. Also *pl.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xvii. 6 The glorie of sones the fadris of hem. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 7 The glory of all things is that wherein their highest perfection doth consist. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 149 Are all thy Conquests, Glories, Triumphes, Spoiles, Shrunke to this little Measure? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 1 A Learn'd Society of late, The Glory of a foreign State, Agreed [etc.]. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii, That which was the glory of a Christian, viz. to worship and call upon him that made him. 1776 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 107 It is the glory of the tories that they always flourish in the decay .. of the glory of their country. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 61 Leading advocates, the glory of the bar. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* IV. App. 263 The glories of Mr. Pitt's administration are the successes of the war. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 245 It is the glory of the Christian Sacrifice that it was made by God as well as to him. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 33 The chief glory of the district..is the grand old castle. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 413 Literature had hardly found a place in the glories of the time.

4. Praise, honour, and thanksgiving offered in adoration.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 14 Glorie be in the hi3este thingis to God. 1530 *Mirr. Our Ladyes* 41 b in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 3 *note*, When ye bydde glory to the father, and to the sone, and to the holy goste. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXXV. 29 To Fader gloir be evirmoir, To Sone and Haly Spreit. 1603 *Philotus* clx, Giue gloir to God that in this thrang, Hes bene all our relief. 1729. COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 271 Glory to Thee, Father of Earth and Heaven!

† b. *nonce-use. Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiii. 21 How unmovedly did he take his poyson? as if he had been drinking off a Glory to the Deity. [Similarly 1728 *Entertainer* XXI. P 3. 139.]

c. Used as a devout ejaculation (short for *Glory be to God*) in the worship of various religious sects. Hence *vulgarly* as a mere exclamation expressive of delight.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 29 One of the poachers said 'glory!' and a line was formed in the wood. 1853 F. HALL in *Ledlie's Miscell.* II. 174 To *get religion*, as he words it, periodically, costs him nothing more than a few spasmodic *amens* and epigastric *glorys*. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 109 Was it only you?..O, glory be!

5. In Biblical phraseology: *The glory of God*: the majesty and splendour attendant upon a manifestation of God.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 23 Thei chaungiden the glorie of God vncorruptible..in to the lyknesse of an ymage of corruptible man. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Moyses .. made supplicacyon to god .. that he wolde shewe hym his glory. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* ix. 3 The glory of the God of Israel was gone vp from the Cherub whereupon hee was. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 299 Moses was..admitted both to see his Glory, and to learn his name, Jehovah.

6. Resplendent beauty or magnificence. Now often with suggestion of sense 5 or 7: An effulgence of light such as is associated with our conceptions of heaven; *fig.* an unearthly beauty attributed by imagination. Also *pl.*, features of resplendent beauty or magnificence, splendours.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 933 Loke on þe glory of þys gracious gote. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 166 To themperour in all his gloire He said: Take [etc.]. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 306 The kynge..was crowned in ..grete tryumphe and glorye. 1585 M. W. in Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 10 O Phœbus then reioyce with glauncing glore. 1602 T. A[CHERLEY] *Massacre Money* B ij, Whilst that my glory midst the clouds was hid. *a* 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Barrow* (1898) I. 91 As he lay expiring..the standers-by could heare him say softly, I have seen The glories of the world. 1726 C. D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* xvi. (1727) 134 The Roll appeared encompassed with rays of glory. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* v. ii, None without Holiness shall see The Glories of thy Face. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Which, quickly expanding, the sun appeared in all his glory. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* ii, There hath past away a glory from the earth. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. iv, The scarlet glories of the *pyrus japonica*. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 146 The heavens..reflect their glory or gloom on the plains beneath. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 10 What will be the morning glory, when at dusk thus gleams the lake?

7. The splendour and bliss of heaven. (Cf. F. *la gloire éternelle.*)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidas* 264 Quhare euir-lestand glore sal be, & eschewine of al payne. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvi. 190 It semed to them that they were in the glory of paradyce. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 The glore quhilk is promissit to the sonnis of God. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 61 Thou, bright Saint, high sitt'st in glory. 1648 *Shorter Catech. Westm. Assemb. Answ.* 37 The souls of Beleevers are at their death made perfect in holiness, & do immediately pass into glory. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* (ed. 2) 9 And strive to enter through the Strait Gate into a life of eternal Glory. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 34 The crown is placed on the head of the maternal Virgin in glory.

b. *colloq. To go to glory*: to go to heaven; to die.

1814 *Sailor's Return* I. i, Adimar was in the act of boarding, with several others, when the Dasher went to glory. Thus was he saved. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xli, Tell her ye found me going into glory. 1884 CRADDOCK *In Tennessee Mts.* i. 9 He hev been in glory twenty year. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 179 Had we got caught in this, we should have..gone to glory.

8. A state of exaltation and splendour. *In one's glory*: in one's highest state of magnificence or prosperity; also *colloq.*, in a state of unbounded gratification or enjoyment.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xvii. 90 Tyrus, now called Sur, (whose glorie is sufficiently blazed by the Prophets Esay, and Ezechiel). 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 62 The real Spanish beau..at midnight and at the billiard-table, he appears in his glory. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* I. xiii. 132 They thought that the days of their ancient glory were about to return. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xiv, Mr. Smolendo was in his glory. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 14 The commerce of Holland was at its full glory. *a* 1895 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* vii. (1896) 209, I think, too, the fleet liked my coming and living on board and taking an interest in everybody and everything; in truth, I was in my glory.

9. The circle of light represented as surrounding the head, or the whole figure, of the Saviour, the Virgin, or one of the Saints; an AUREOLE or NIMBUS.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. ix. 247 Radiant Halo's.. which after the French expression are usually tearmed, the Glory. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 197 A glory, which is..that border of light which adorns the pictures of saints. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. xxi. 246 Her own glorious golden hair, which hung round her lovely face like a glory. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 19 On Thy clear eyes she [Mary] fixed her

view, And thence celestial lustre drew Till o'er her glowed a glory bright.

b. A representation of the heavens opening and revealing celestial beings. ? *Obs.* (Cf. F. *gloire.*)

1708 *New View Lond.* II. 488/1 Painted on Glass under a Glory between 2 Cherubims. 1782 R. CUMBERLAND *Anecd.* (1787) II. 136 The Holy Virgin is displayed in the center of the piece, above is a glory of Angels.

c. *transf.* Any circle or ring of light; a halo, corona. † Also, a name for the star of an order of knighthood. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/2 They presented to his Electoral Highness .. the Two Stars or Glories, and Two Pieces of Ribbon of the Order [of the Garter]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 504 Seeming Stars fall headlong..And .. gild the Night With sweeping Glories, and long Trails of Light. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/1 With a Glory or Rays issuing from the Center. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 88 An altar piece gilt and carved, with a glory and the king's arms above the commandments. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 559 Anthracite .. consumes slowly without any flame; but only encircled with a little glory, or irradiation. 1823 W. SCORESBY *Whale Fish.* 275 The interior circle .. forms a brilliant anthelion, or glory, round the spectrum of the observer. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xlix. 207 This crown of rays is usually designated the glory. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 A broad beam of the garish light Smote with a glory her golden hair. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 435/1 (*margin*) Coronas or glories.

† d. *Bot.* = CORONA 7 b. *Obs.*

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 427 The petals of the corol are white, with a double purple fringe, star, or glory. *Ibid.* 428 The glory or crown is violet.

10. In names of insects and plants. (See quots.)

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 247 *Eudromis versicolor* (Kentish glory). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 757/1 Morning Glory, a name applied to certain species of *Ipomœa* and *Pharbitis*, e.g. *P. hispidus* the Convolvulus major of gardens. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 86 *Chionodoxa Luciliae* (glory of the snow) is a favourite border plant.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *glory-bath, -crown, -mist, -robe, -seat, -throne.* b. instrumental, as *glory-cinctured, -circled, -crowned, -laden, -smitten, -stricken, -tinged* adjs. Also **glory-pea**, a name for the Australasian genus *Clianthus*; **glory-tree**, a shrub of the genus *Clerodendron.*

1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* I. 50 He leans into a living *glory-bath Of air and light. 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* IV. ii, These *glory-cinctured towers. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 66 The *Glory-circled Infant. 1895 MRS. HINKSON *Miracle Plays* 13 On his head a *glory crown Fine as the evening star. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* (Grosart) 16/2 Such Kings should be obaid, and *glory-crouud, Because their Vertues al men's else exceede. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvii, He finds on misty mountain-ground His own vast shadow glory-crown'd. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonn.* 19 Her radiant smile Illumines now this *glory-haunted Isle. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* (ed. 2) 91 That pure Virgin .. So weak yet so strong; so delicate yet so *glory-laden. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. (1878) 210 If it be urged that Christ hid much of His truth in a *glory-mist of metaphors [etc.]. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 458 *Glory-pea or Glory-flower—botanically *Clianthus* .. The crimson glory-pea, *Clianthus puniceus*, is a native of the northern island of New Zealand. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., St. Michael* vii, Brighter and brighter streams his *glory-robe. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Poems, Melaia* lxxxi, The *glory-seat of arts and power. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 156 The two *glory-smitten summits of the poetic mountain. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Manchester Poem* 210 *Glory-stricken birds. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Palm Sunday* iii, Angels round His *Glory-throne. 1839 TALFOURD *Glencoe* III. ii, To wander on the bank Of *glory-tinged Loch-Leven. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 458 **Glory-tree*: see *Clerodendron.*

Glory (glō·ri), *v.*[1] Also 6 *Sc.* **glore, gloir.** [ad. L. *glōri-ārī*, f. *glōri-a* GLORY.]

1. *intr.* To exult with triumph, rejoice proudly. Const. *in*, † *on*, *to* with *inf.*, and *that.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1522 Þise lordes .. gloryed on her falce goddes & her grace calles. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 13–17 Thou gloryest in the name and tytle of a Chrystian manne. *Ibid. Luke* ii. 25–32 Nowe from hensforth the gostly Israel..shall glory on thy sonne. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 We glore & ar blyth throw the hoip quhilk we haif. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 129 With like iudgement glorying, when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischiefe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 406 Quha tuik to thame the title gloireng in the name. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 66 Let 'em looke they glory not in mischiefe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 238 Both glorying to have scaped the Stygian flood As Gods. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 542/1 Licentiousness, prophaning the sacred name of liberty, has gloried in the destruction of order. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* iii. 36 Cries that would have dismayed a stranger but which Archie always gloried in provoking. 1863 FR. K. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 17, I have heard it..repeatedly asserted—and, what is more, much gloried in. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning's Poetry* i. 59 Would I not glory to go into your very tomb?

† 2. To boast. Const. *of*, *to* with *inf.*, or *that.* Also *refl.* and quasi-*trans.* with *complement* in *indirect passive. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* viii. 17 As oure herte is disturbid in the pride of hem, so also of oure mecnesse wee glorien. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* 51 Albeit we maye glory our selfes of the stocke of Jewes [etc.]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 47 The Romanists glory much of the conversion of these Indians. 1640 tr. *Verderé's Rom. Rom.* I. 114 That which I require of you, replied she, is, that .. I may one day glory, that I have seen a number of good knights unhorsed upon the quarrell of my beauty. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I* 138 We have seen a glimpse of that perspicuity and modesty which is gloried to be in these annotations. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 25, I think the same might now be said in several instances, to those of Rome, in reference to St. Peter, of whom she glorieth.

† 3. *trans.* a. To give glory to; to honour. b. To make glorious; to adorn. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 37 Glory þe bischop, wan he haþ chosun wise prestis, for þe cause of ruyn of þo peple are iuil prestis. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 83 Quha that constranit ar in luifis rage Weill auchtis the till gloir and magnifie. 1563–76 FOXE *A. & M.* To Rdr. ¶ ii b, Let vs yelde thus much vnto their commemoration, to glory the Lord in hys saintes. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 118 The troop That gloried Venus at her wedding-day. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Ps.* civ. in *Reliq. W.* (1651) 527 Be ever gloried here Thy Soveraign Name. 1661 DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* I. 4 See How he that glories Heaven with no Honour, Covets to glorifie himself with Honesty.

† 4. *intr.* Of light: To spread like a 'glory'.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 36 It is a good sign of a clear morning, when the Sun-rising glorieth upon the top of the Mountains.

Hence † **Glo·ried** *ppl. a.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 334 If old respect .. towards your once gloried friend, My son, now captive, hither hath informed Your younger feet.

† **Glo·ry,** *v.*- *Obs.* [? cf. GLAR *v.*] (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/2 Gloryyn, or wythe onclene þynge defoylyn, *maculo, deturpo.*

Glo·ry-hole. [In sense 1, perh. related to GLORY *v.*[2] (cf. Sc. *glaury* adj. s.v. GLAR); if so, sense 2 is prob. later in origin, and suggested by the formal coincidence of the first element with GLORY *sb.*]

1. a. *slang.* (See quot. 1845). b. *dial.* A receptacle (as a drawer, room, etc.) in which things are heaped together without any attempt at order or tidiness.

1845 T. COOPER *Purg. Suicides* (1877) p. vi, A filthy, stifling cell to which prisoners are brought from the gaol on the day of trial, and which in the language of the degraded beings who usually occupy it, is called the 'glory hole'. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* iii. 62 You can bring out your old ribbon-box .. It's a charity to clear out your glory-holes once in a while. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Glory-hole*, a place for rubbish or odds and ends, as a housemaid's cupboard, or a lumber room.

2. *Glass-making.* (See quots.)

1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass Making* 65 The large goods receive a final reheating at the mouth of a pot heated by beech-wood, and called the Glory Hole. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 250 The working furnaces..are small blast-furnaces..each providing a number of openings directly into the flames. A spectator sees at once the appropriateness of their name—'glory-holes'.

Glorying (glō·ri,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLORY *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. GLORY.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* v. 6 Ȝoure gloriynge is not good. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 128 Of defense of sin [proceeds] gloiring thairin, of gloiring dreedfull damnation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 27 Joy, arising from imagination of a man's own power and ability .. is called Glorying. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. xvii, Hence proceeds what Longinus has observed of that glorying and sense of inward greatness, that always fills the reader of such passages in poets and orators as are sublime. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* III. ii, The self-poised God may dwell alone With inward glorying.

Glorying (glō·ri,iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GLORY *v.* + -ING [2].] That glories. Hence **Glo·ryingly** *adv.*, in a glorying manner.

1851 E. B. ELLIOTT *Horæ Apocal.* (1862) IV. 33 Sustaining his Church upon the seven hills..and gloryingly up-bearing and exhibiting her. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xvii. (1890) 122 No posterity of his would point them out gloryingly.

Glo·ryless, *a.* [See -LESS.] Without glory.

1540 PALSGRAVE *Acolastus* Prol. B iij b, We our selfe being glorylesse .i. without gloryous fame or renome. 1594 PEELE *Battle Alcazar* II. iii, He on whose glorie all thy ioy should stay, Is souleless, glorylesse, and desperate. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 91 It [*Adoxa moschatellina*] has several rustic names, as Glory-less, Bulbous Fumitory, etc.

Glosarye, obs. form of GLOSSARY [1].

Glos(e, Glos-: see GLOZE, GLOZ-.

† **Glo·se-worm.** *Obs. rare.* Also **glouse-.** [? app. an alteration of GLOW-WORM. Cf. GLOZE *v.*[3], GLOSS *sb.*[2]; also *glass-worm, glaze-worm.*] = GLOW-WORM.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 108 A flye or a worme called a glouberde, or a glouse worme. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 21 Changeable coloured vrchins, which can glisten like a glose worme neare gold.

Gloss (glɒs), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 **glosse**, 7–8 **glos.** [var. of *glose*, GLOZE *sb.*, refashioned in 16th c. after L. *glōssa*, Gr. γλῶσσα in the same sense. (In the 15th c. the spelling *glosse* appears occas. for *glos(e* GLOZE *sb.* and *v.*; see those words.)]

1. A word inserted between the lines or in the margin as an explanatory equivalent of a foreign or otherwise difficult word in the text; hence applied to a similar explanatory rendering of a word given in a glossary or dictionary. Also, in a wider sense, a comment, explanation, interpretation. Often used in a sinister sense: A sophistical or disingenuous interpretation. (Cf. GLOZE *sb.* 1.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 108 Like as by a glosse ye subuerte the commaundement. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* vi. 109 The Canon Text shall have a common Glosse. 1608 BP. HALL *Vert. & Vices* I. 15 Neither doth his tongue..make good a lie with the secret glosses of double or reserved senses. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 66 The Church rather uses this .. then any other Glosse or Paraphrase. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 49 Malicious Glosses made upon all he had said. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. ii. (1739) 2 The ways of future providence may be looked upon as a gloss of those Prophecies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 435. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 641 The gloss indeed destroys the text, by pretending the word [etc.]. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* II. (1730) 41 Nothing being more needful than to rescue the Words of our blessed Saviour from those false Glosses. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 495 A gloss of pope Innocent IV, written about the year 1250. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 134 A parenthesis or gloss slipt into the text. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1. § 68. 63 Irnerius began the practice of making glosses, or short marginal explanations, on the law books. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. ii. 363 Secret glosses .. intended to make that part of the contract a nullity. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 183 The Cymric includes the Welsh, with 'glosses' from the ninth century.

b. A collection of such explanations, a glossary; also, an interlinear translation of, or series of verbal explanations upon, a continuous text.

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 A .. Glosse or scholion, for the exposition of old wordes. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 55 A manuscript Homer, with a gloss interlined, said to be five hundred years old. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. II. I. sig. E 3 b, A manuscript of Ovid's Art of Love, in very antient Saxon characters, accompanied with a British gloss. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 95 E. K...whose gloss has preserved much curious knowledge of ancient English terms and phrases. 1894 CLARKE HALL *Ags. Dict.* Pref., Mostly obscure words only found in glosses.

¶ c. In the sense of Gr. γλῶσσα: A foreign or other obscure word, requiring explanation. *Obs.*—[1] (Hardly an Eng. sense, though given in some recent Dicts., app. on the ground of quot. 1837–9).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 28 The interpretations of obscure termes, which we call *Glosses.* 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1 (1847) 62 A gloss, γλῶσσα, properly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever requires interpretation.

2. A poetical composition in which a stanza of some well-known poem is treated as a text for amplification, each of the successive stanzas of the 'gloss' being made to end with one of the lines or couplets of the text.

1598 YONG *Diana* 437 He sung a glosse vpon this Dittie. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxix. 538 Each verse is intended to form the subject of a strophe, in the gloss, or comment.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 64 Although the Glosse writer were no excellent Calculator. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 87 According to G. the glossmaker. 1888 G. W. PROTHERO *Life Bradshaw* 237 A gloss-hunt was a genuine relaxation to him.

Gloss (glɒs), *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 **glosse**; and see GLASS *sb.*[3] [First recorded in 16th c.; cf. Du. (obs.) *gloos* a glowing, gleaming = MHG. *glos, glose* (still extant in Swiss dialects); Sw. (dial.) *glossa, glåsa* to gleam, glow (of coals), to shine (of cloth), Icel. *glossi* a blaze (see GLOZE *v.*[3]). A variant *glass* (see GLASS *sb.* 13) appears about the same date, perh. as a substitute for the less familiar word.]

1. Superficial lustre. Also *pl.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Cantharis uel Cantharida*..a greene worme shynynge with a glosse of golde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 65 Beinge in the rayne, .. [he] standeth naked himself, for savynge the glosse of his gaye coate. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 72 Some maintaine the glosse of this leather with a peece of black velvet onely. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 486 The glosse of the wool was .. beautiful, for the purity of the black. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 63 Our Garments being .. drencht in the Sea, hold notwithstanding their freshnesse and glosses. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 221 They set a Gloss on it [Hard Wood] with a very dry Woollen Rag, lightly smear'd with Sallad Oyl. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 157 Which [pebbles] all took so specious and elegant a gloss, that [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. IV. iii. 396 Its [the Carcajou's] fur is held in the highest estimation, for its .. beautiful gloss. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 249 Upper parts of the body brilliant copper-colour, with a golden gloss. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XXII. ix, In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. i. 15 Amaranthine glosses came over them [clouds].

b. In obvious figurative uses. Also (sometimes perh. confused with GLOSS *sb.*[1]), a deceptive appearance, fair semblance, plausible pretext.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xii. 1–7 Beware ye that all your life bee void of all cloking or countrefaicte glosse [L. *ut omnis uita uestra fuco careat*]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Ep.* 401 (*margin*) In the glosse of their glorie..that is, when they were most famous. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 15 He much more goodly glosse thereon doth shed, To hide his falshood, then if it were trew. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 17 King John..in furthering of this new waterwork..set a fresh gloss upon it [Yarmouth]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 128 Yet all his vertues .. Doe in our eyes, begin to loose their glosse. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 1 The first Glosse that William Duke of Normandy had for this Crowne and Diadem of England, was thus. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 19 To put a gloss upon their practice, the physicians call an herb..Archangel. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* IV. 28 The better to cast a seeming gloss of legality upon his usurpation, he summons another Parliament. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 249 Art, That sets a Gloss on what's amiss. 1726 SWIFT *Poems, To a Lady*, You, like some acute philosopher, Ev'ry fault have drawn a gloss over. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Pref., There is a sort of gloss upon ingenious falsehoods, that dazzles the imagination. 1760–2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* iii, The most trifling occurrences give pleasure ti the gloss of novelty is worn away. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxix. 278 A woman thus .. provides only thin glosses to cover her exceptionable conduct. 1834 J. H.

NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. iii. 45 The false gloss of a mere worldly refinement makes us decent and amiable. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, As the glosses and civilities of the honeymoon wore away, he discovered that [etc.]. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 24, I have used no gloss, no varnish To make fair things fairer look.

2. A layer of glowing matter. *rare.* Also *dial.* of a fire: A bright glow.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 338 The earth being all on a fiery gloss for four inches deep. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 54 The smith..covered the gloss neatly up with a mixture of small coals, culm, and cinders. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Ye can bake the cyek noo; the fire hes a fine gloss.

† **3.** = GLAZE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 470 The earthenware is now ready to receive the smooth coating called glaze or gloss.

b. *Comb.*: **gloss-fireman, gloss-oven** (now *glost-fireman, -oven*: see GLOST).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 474 The gloss-fireman raises the temperature as quickly as possible to a height sufficient to fuse the glaze. *Ibid.*, The gloss-oven is sometimes fired to a greater degree of heat than some colours will bear. [1875, 1882 see GLOST.]

Gloss (glɒs), *v.*[1] [f. GLOSS *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To insert glosses or comments on; to comment upon, explain, interpret; = GLOZE *v.*[1] 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xii. (1632) 21 Some that studie, plod, and glosse their Almanackes. 1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 88 For all his big words, his stomach comes downe, if I may take leave to glosse it. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 144 'My beloved is white, and ruddy'..is thus glossed, 'white' in his life, 'ruddy' in his death. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 39 Kimchi, and the two other Rabbies who glosse the text are in the same opinion. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 219 This accursed custom was not known when the Institutes of Menu were written, nor when they were glossed by Calidas. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 377 He manifoldly glossed the text. 1866 *Reader* 16 June 580 Sir F. Madden can hardly have been the first editor who glossed the word.

b. *intr.* To introduce a gloss, comment, or explanation upon a word or passage in a text. Also in wider sense, to make comments or remarks (esp. unfavourable ones) *upon* a person's words or actions. Const. *on, upon,* † *at.* (Cf. GLOZE *v.*[1] 1 b.)

1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 4 Which maner of glossing and commenting. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 301 He was so jealous of Eleusipe, that he glossed on all her words..and on the smallest of her actions. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. v. (1660) 327, I may fairly thus gloss at his whole Discourse upon this Argument. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxxxvi. 1 So Basil glosseth here. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 948 Bearing my words and doings to the lords To gloss upon, and censuring, frown or smile. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 293 Psellus thus glossing upon that Oracle. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 758 Some gloss'd, how love and wisdom were at strife. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi. 151 In penning those laws, which they assumed the liberty of interpreting and glossing upon at their pleasure. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* I. 15 The Celts seem to have had a special habit of glossing.

2. *trans.* To veil with glosses; to explain away; to read a different sense into. Also with *away, over* (the latter perh. influenced by GLOSS *v.*[2]). (Cf. GLOZE *v.*[1] 2.)

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vii. § 7. 390 If you may glosse the Text so farre.. why should you not glosse it a little farther? 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 360 Who have gloss'd and warp'd all the severe Rules of the Gospel about Chastity. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* Wks. II. 35 With nice distinctions glossing o'er the text. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 226 The Pharisees, who were sunk in formalism, and who had glossed away every moral and spiritual precept of the Law. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 99 He could hardly resist the temptation to pervert or gloss the truth. 1879 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 325 Difficulties which their school has been in the habit of glossing over with conventional but inadequate explanations.

Gloss (glɒs), *v.*[2] [f. GLOSS *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To put a gloss upon. **a.** In immaterial sense: To give a fair appearance to; to veil in specious language. Also with *over*, and in indirect passive.

The earlier quots. may be a development of GLOSS *v.*[1] 1 influenced by GLOSS *sb.*[2].

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 511 His expedition was glossed with the specious pretence of settling Ariobarzanes the new Elect in his kingdom. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 19 Christians have handsomely glossed the deformity of death, by careful consideration of the body. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxii. 4 And this traiterous designe they glosse and varnish over with fair flattering language. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 87 He glosses over that same wickedness, dresses it up in a new form. *a* 1743 LD. HERVEY *Flora to Pompey* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) IV. 96 Urge not, to gloss thy crime, the name of friend. 1761 FOOTE *Liar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 293 His friends, who are tender of his fame, gloss over his foible, by calling him an agreeable novelist. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxii, Such transactions..were yet generally glossed over, as if a certain discredit attached to them. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept., Mr. Chalmers..would fain gloss over the hardships he has suffered.

b. In material sense: To render bright and glossy; to glaze.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 347 Black armozins are glossed by a decoction of beer and Seville oranges. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Eur.* I. 227 We entered upon the Glacier, but found great difficulty in keeping our feet. The sun had glossed the surface. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* I. 305 Back black, glossed with blue. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xxii, The moonlight fell, glossing the sable tide That gush'd tumultuous out. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 249 The head red, glossed with bronze.

Hence **Glo·ssing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Glossing*, an operation upon silk thread by which it is moistened with steam and stretched to develop a gloss. 1893 *Queen* 4 Feb. 197/3 Pressing them pretty heavily with the glossing iron. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 614 Glossing of ordinary leather is very frequently effected by brushing the leather over with a rind of bacon and rubbing [etc.]. For finer qualities of leather a glossing mass consisting of a fat-emulsion..may be advantageously used.

Gloss (glɒs), *adv. Ceramics.* [f. GLOSS *sb.*[2]] Glossily; so as to have a gloss.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 476 The pottery..for gold lustre is made of the red clay of the district, and when fired gloss, has just a sufficient tint left to give to the articles that peculiar colour on them.

Glossal (glɒ săl), *a.* [f. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the tongue.

1860 in FOWLER *Med. Voc.* 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 393 If any real union took place it must have been between the lingual fibres and the end-plates of the glossal muscular fibres. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Physiol.* II. 813 The glossal branches [of the glossopharyngeal nerve].

Glossalgia (glɒsæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. γλωσσαλγία, in class. Gr. only in sense 'talking till one's tongue aches', f. γλῶσσα tongue + ἄλγος pain; cf. F. *glossalgie.*] Pain in the tongue, neuralgia of the tongue. 1847 in CRAIG.

Glossalgy (glɒsæ·ldʒi). [Anglicized form of prec.] **a.** = prec. **b.** (*nonce-use*) Talkativeness.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1873 W. CORY *Let. & Jrnls.* (1897) 330 So I who bore no one with questions, suffered for the glossalgy of others.

Glo·ssan. *Anglo-Irish.* Also 8 **glassen,** 9 **glassin, glashan.** [The form *glashan* represents Gael. *glaisean* 'a coal-fish in its second or third year', f. *glas* grey; the other forms seem to represent a local Irish **glasán* f. the same stem. Cf. GLASSOCK.] The coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius.*

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 251 Some wherries come for cod, ling, glassen [etc.]. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 83 In this pond [at Port Nessock, Wigtonshire]..there are also blochin or glassin. 1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* III. 84 In Ireland .. when of full size they [Coalfish] are Glashan, or Glossan or Glassin. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Glashan,* the coal fish..Called also Blockan.

Glossanthrax (glɒsæ·nþræks). [f. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + ANTHRAX.] A disease of the tongue and mouth in horses and cattle (cf. quot.).

1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1156 The tongue is liable to a peculiar gangrenous ulceration, called 'Glossanthrax' or 'Malignant pustule'. (In mod. Dicts.)

Glossarial (glɒsē·riăl), *a.* [f. GLOSSARY *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a glossary; of the nature of a glossary.

1821 BOSWELL *Advt. Shaks.* I. p. xxiii, In the glossarial index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 248 The labours..of the latter are paleological or glossarial. 1864 HAZLITT *E. P. P.* I. Introd. 11 A few notes of a glossarial and miscellaneous kind have been given. 1878 GROSART in *H. More's Poems* 208 *note,* The labour spent on this Glossarial Index.

Glossarian (glɒsē·riăn). [f. L. *glossāri-um* + -AN.] = next.

1887 *Q. Rev.* CLXIV. 145 These are the qualifications of the ideal glossarian.

Glossarist (glɒ·sărist). [f. GLOSSARY + -IST.]

1. One who writes a gloss or commentary.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. 169 The glossarist I take to be Philip de Pergamo, a prior at Padua; who wrote a most elaborate Moralisation on Cato. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* v. iii. 188 When the speculations of the mere scholar, or glossarist, presume to usurp..the honours of Philosophy. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 149 All the counties in England seemed to rise against the luckless glossarist. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 16 *note* 7, Says the glossarist—'it was fifty'.

2. One who compiles a glossary.

1782 TYRWHITT *Vind.* 162 The interpretations assigned to them by those two Glossarists [Speght and Skinner]. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 289 The glossarist should everywhere refer to, or record, the true spelling. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 159 The play [of the Sacrament] contains .. a number of words and forms interesting to the English glossarist.

Glossary[1] (glɒ·sări). Also 5 **glosarye.** [ad. L. *glossārium,* f. *glōssa* GLOSS *sb.*[1]: see -ARY. Cf. F. *glossaire.*] A collection of glosses; a list with explanations of abstruse, antiquated, dialectal, or technical terms; a partial dictionary.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1892) 1084 It is sayd in the glosarye that clemente is sayd rightwys, swete, rype and meke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 364 Whence it is that an Old Glossary interpreteth *Alpes Italie* The Woulds of Italie. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 264 The Glossary, at the end, is not only an Account of Words and Phrases, but also an explication of ancient Customs, Laws, and Manners. 1785 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 70 He .. needs no glossary to set him right. 1797 W. TURTON (*title*) A Medical Glossary. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Pref. 8 A glossary is appended. *fig.* 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii, The expression of a man's face is commonly a help to his thoughts, or glossary on his speech. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 49 Having no participation of the elements of the animal and moral nature, it would want the glossary of mundane life.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 311 Whether J. Perkins made those Glossary Contexts, or no.

† **Glo·ssary**[2]. *Obs.*[−1] [as if a. L. **glōssārius,* f. *glōssa* GLOSS *sb.*[1]] = GLOSSATOR.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. i. 11 The Glossaries have the Confidence to say..That the Pope can change the nature of things, can make (or create) Something out of Nothing.

Glossate (glɒsē·t), *v.* [f. med.L. *glōssāt-,* ppl. stem of *glōssāre* to gloss, f. *glōssa* GLOSS *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To write glosses or a commentary upon.

1884 *Cape Law Jrnl.* I. 219 Much of their time was devoted to expounding and 'glossating' the ancient writings.

Glossator (glɒsē·tɔi). Also 4 **glosatour,** 7, 9 **glossater.** [a. med.L. *glōssātor* (cf. F. *glossateur*), agent-n. f. *glōssāre* to gloss, f. *glōssa* GLOSS *sb.*[1]] A writer of glosses; a commentator; *spec.* one of the mediæval commentators on the texts of Civil and Canon Law.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 258 þe wordis of þes glosatouris passiþ Goddis lawe. 1550 HOOPER *Jonas* v. 122 b, The glossator interpreteth these wordes in y^e^ Canon of the Masse (*Jube hec perferri*). 1593 BELL *Motives Romish Faith* Pref. (1605) 4 The Popish parasites, the glossators of the Canons, ascribe more magnificall .. titles unto the Pope. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VIII. (1629) 816 Hee forbade all Glossators, and Commentators to expound it. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 29 In this Respect the Glossators Opinion must be false and erroneous in Point of Law. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* VII. 164 *note,* These words were written by some glossator. 1886 I. M. RIGG in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 145 The Summa or Manual of the civil law compiled by the celebrated glossator, Azo of Bologna.

Hence **Glossato·rial** *a.*, of the nature of glosses.

1899 STRACHAN in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* Jan., From the rest of the glossatorial literature [*sc.* besides the Würzburg Glosses] have been given only instances which [etc.].

Glossecollite (glɒsɛ·kɒ·lɔit). *Min.* [irreg. f. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue (dative γλώσσῃ) + κολλ(ᾶσθαι) to adhere + -ITE. So called by Shepard 1857 from its property of adhering to the tongue.] A white earthy variety of halloysite.

1857 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) Suppl. p. iii, Glossecollite..Adheres strongly to the tongue. 1892 DANA *Min.* 688 Glossecollite is milk-white and earthy.

Glossed (glɒst), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. GLOSS *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Furnished with glosses.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 15 The antientist that I can finde, was .. found in an antient Saxon, glossed Evangelists. 1628 JACKSON *Worthy Man* Title-p., Glossed and scholied. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 779/1 The old glossed editions consist of five volumes. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiii. 308 The Constitutions of Othobon..with those of Otho..were the first codified and glossed portions of the national church law.

Glossed (glɒst), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. GLOSS *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] † **a.** Invested with a gloss, or bright appearance. Of the eyes: Glazed (*obs.*). **b.** Of immaterial things: Wearing an outside show, made to look specious.

a. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 77 Poore Maria must appeare ungrac't Of the bright fulgor of gloss'd majestee. *Ibid.* I. v. 86 Lies thy cold father dead, his glossed eyes New closed up by thy sad mothers hands? b. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* II. ii, My truth, thowgh yet conceal'd, the mountaines of Thy glossed fictions in her strength remov'd, Shall in a glorious shape appeare. 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 18 Their profoundest Speculations herein [are] but gloss'd outside Fallacies. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. on India* 3 June, 11 The glossed and burnished statement. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Trag. Cæsars* I. 276 He began his complaints in words of glossed resentment.

† **Glo·ssem.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. γλώσσημα, f. γλῶσσα GLOSS *sb.*[1]] A gloss, comment.

1609 BP. HALL *Pharis. & Chr.* Wks. (1627) 414 The Church of Rome shall vie strange glossems and ceremonious observations with them. [*a* 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 420 They are .. but a meere glossema, as we call it, a note by some Reader put downe in the margine .. for some memoriall and observation.]

† **Glossema·tical,** *a. Obs.*[−ᵒ] [f. med.L. *glōssēmatic-us* (f. *glōssēmat-* GLOSSEM) + -AL.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glossematical,* that makes a Comment or Gloss upon a book or text. [Edd. 1670–81 *Glossomatical*; so 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), List Barbarous Words, *Glossomatical,* belonging to a Gloss or short Comment.]

Glosser[1] (glɒ·sɔi). [f. GLOSS *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who glosses a text; = GLOSSATOR.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xviii. 365 The Glossers are besides their text. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 29 Woe be unto those glossers that corrupt the Text. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 150 Fermannus the Glosser and Interpreter of Rushworth's MS. of the Gospels. 1747 WARBURTON *Shaks. Wks.* 1778 VII. 284 The late Roman writers and their glossers agree to give this sense to it [a word]. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xiii. 307 The opinions of the glossers are often cited as of equal authority with the letter of the law.

Glosser[2] (glɒ·sɔi). [f. GLOSS *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who puts on a gloss (in either a material or immaterial sense).

1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 204 Croppers, singers, glossers, pressers, brushers, and steamers. 1889 B. WHITBY *Awakening M. Fenwick* III. ii. 58 A poet was .. an exaggerator of trifles .. a glosser of facts.

† **Glo·sser**[3]. *Obs.* Also 6 **gloser.** [Of unknown origin; possibly a misprint for GLOFFER (the genuineness of which is attested by the alphabetical position of *gloffare, gloffynge* in the Winchester MS. of *Promp. Parv.*); but in the 3 quots. below the reading of the original editions is clearly *glo(s)ser, glossyng.* Cf. GLOWSING *vbl. sb.*] A glutton. So also **Glo·ssing** *vbl. sb.*, gluttonous eating.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, iii. E vij b, Some sayed..that he had a Deuyll wythin him, a gloser, a drincker, a pot-companion. *Ibid.* vi. T iiij, They were wonte to goo a brode in the fyeldes a shootynge, but nowe it is turned in to glossing, gullyng, and whoringe wythin the housse. 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 27 They..fall to banketynge, drynkyng, gullyng and glossyng, to hunting..and al the dayes of their life they liue dissolutely.

† Glo·ssful, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GLOSS *sb.*² + -FUL.] Full of gloss, glossy.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* I. ii, Instead of my soft armes Clasping his well strong lims with glossfull steele.

Glossic (glǫ·sik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue, language + -IC.] Applied by A. J. Ellis to a phonetic system of spelling invented by him in which each letter or digraph represents the sound which it most commonly expresses in English. Usually *absol.* as *sb.*

1871 ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* III. p. v, For the purpose of writing all English dialects in one alphabet on an English basis, I have improved the Glossotype of Chapter vi., and append its new form under the name of *Glossic*. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 322 The glossic alphabet. 1880 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 302/3 Mr. Ellis's glossic, although admirably contrived for its purpose, is hideous to look at.

Glossily, Glossiness: see after GLOSSY.

Glossing (glǫ·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GLOSS *v.*² + -ING².] That glosses (in senses of the vb.).

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 175 Glossing shewes clokt vnder friendships vayle. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* v. ii. 2500, I am not lucky at the glossing Art Of catching Girls with Words. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 8 Rudenz ..had the gift of a glossing tongue.

Glossist (glǫ·sist). [f. GLOSS *sb.*¹ + -IST.] A writer of glosses; a commentator.

1641 BAKER *Apol. Laymen* 91 The Scribes and Pharises were no Priests; yet who greater Glossists. 1652 COLLINGES *Caveat for Prof.* ix. (1653) 49 All which savour of a Glossist, or a Casuist. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 74 [Azo, Univ. Bologna, 13th cent.] was one of the most eminent of the glossists, or commentators of his time.

Glossitis (glǫsəi·tis). *Path.* Also GLOTTITIS. [f. Gr. γλῶσσα tongue + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the tongue.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 93 They are widely different from the instances more commonly recorded, which are specimens of glossitis. 1878 HABERSHON *Dis. Abdomen* (ed. 3) 25 Inflammation of the tongue or glossitis is also a disease which varies greatly in severity.

Hence **Glossi·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, or affected with glossitis. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Glossless (glǫ·slės), *a.* [f. GLOSS *sb.*² + -LESS.] Without gloss or lustre.

1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 186 Ripening sloes Of glossless downy purple. 1885 MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 612/1 The glossless vases painted in dull ochre browns and reds.

Glossly (glǫ·sli), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. GLOSS *sb.*² + -LY¹.] 'Appearing specious; bright.'

1847 in CRAIG. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Glosso- (glǫ·so), rarely **glotto-** (glǫ·to), before vowels sometimes **gloss-**, combining form of Gr. γλῶσσα, γλῶττα, tongue, in some mod. anatomical terms. **Glo·ss(o)-epiglo·ttic** *a.* (also **Glo·tto-**), **Glo·sso-epiglottid** *a.*, **Glo·sso-epiglotti·dean** *a.*, pertaining to the tongue and to the epiglottis. **Glo·ssohy·al** *a.* and *sb.* [HY(OID) + -AL] **a.** *adj.* pertaining to the tongue and to the hyoid bone; **b.** *sb.* a bone or cartilage extending forwards from the basihyal, and constituting the hard basis of the tongue. **Glo·sso-lary·ngeal** *a.*, pertaining to the tongue and to the larynx. **Glo·sso-phary·ngeal** *a.*, pertaining to the tongue and to the pharynx or gullet.

1847 CRAIG, **Glossoepiglottic*. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Glossepiglottic*. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 10 The *glotto-epiglottic fold. *Ibid.* 51 The glosso-epiglottic ligament, the bridle rein forcing the epiglottis to participate in the movements of the tongue. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1121 Three folds..passing from the base of the tongue to the epiglottis, called the *glosso-epiglottid folds. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 230 The *glosso-epiglottidean muscles pass from the back of the tongue downwards, to the base of the front of the epiglottis. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 177 A bone directed forwards, entering the substance of the tongue, called '*glossohyal'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 124 A long, median, projecting process, termed a glosso-hyal. 1872 W. AITKIN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 283 In *glosso-laryngeal paralysis the lower part of the face alone remains motionless. 1843 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Glosso-pharyngeal nerves*, the ninth pair of nerves. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 274 The 9th, or Glosso-Pharyngeal nerve..has its deep origin in the grey matter of the posterior part of the medulla oblongata.

Glossocele (glǫ·sǫsīl). *Path.* [f. GLOSSO- + Gr. κήλη tumour. Cf. F. *glossocèle*.] 'Protrusion of the tongue from the mouth in consequence of inflammatory swelling, hypertrophy, salivation, or other cause' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 426 A chronic glossocele.

† Glo·ssocome. *Obs.*⁻¹ In 6 **glossocombe.** [a. F. *glossocome*, ad. Gr. γλωσσόκομον, var. of γλωσσοκομεῖον: see next.] =next.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* C iij b/1 The extended Arme, on the Glossocombe or Ambi (Hippocrates).

‖ Glo·ssocomium. *Obs.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. γλωσσοκομεῖον, lit. a case to keep the reeds or tongues of musical instruments, f. γλῶσσα tongue + κομέειν to take care of.] A case or frame for reducing a fractured or dislocated limb.

1676 [see COMMANDER 7]. 1704 in HARRIS *Lex. Tech.*

Glossograph (glǫ·sǫgraf). [(1) f. GLOSSO- + -GRAPH; (2) ad. Gr. γλωσσογράφ-os: see next.]

1. A contrivance for reproducing speech automatically by electrical action.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 11/2 A new Electrical Miracle. Gentilli's glossograph.

2. =next.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 158 A glance at this scholium is enough to show that its author, like so many other editors and glossographs..made up a good part of his note directly from his text.

Glossographer (glǫsǫ·grăfəɹ). Also GLOTTOGRAPHER. [f. Gr. γλωσσογράφος (f. γλωσσο- GLOSSO- + -γραφος, f. γράφειν to write) + -ER¹. Cf. F. *glossographe*.] A writer of glosses or commentaries.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 457 Avicen and his glossographer. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* Pref. 3 Some [words] I believe may pose the ablest Glossographer now living. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 516 The Glossographer last quoted makes 9 Nummi equal to ⅔ of a Siliqua. 1818 REBECCA WARNER *Epist. Curios.* Ser. I. 171 *note*, Abel Boyer, a well-known glossographer. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 275 *note*, In the verbal criticism of Homer the Alexandrine literati seem to have made a very great advance, as compared with the glossographers who preceded them.

Glossography (glǫsǫ·grăfi). [ad. F. *glossographie*, f. *glosso-* GLOSSO- + -γραφία writing.]

1. The writing of glosses or commentaries; the compiling of glossaries.

1623 COCKERAM, *Glossographie*, an expounding of strange words. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Glossography*, the art of writing a glossary. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VIII. (1860) 216 Glossography itself..scarce more Of folly raved.

2. A description of the tongue.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*: and in some later Dicts.

3. A description or grouping of languages.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Glo·ssogra·phical** *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, glossography.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1846 in WORCESTER.

‖ Glossolalia (glǫsolæ·liă). Also in anglicized form **glosso·laly.** [f. Gr. γλωσσο- GLOSSO- + -λαλιά speaking, f. λαλέειν to speak.] The faculty or practice of speaking with 'tongues'.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 52 Those soliloquies of ecstatic spiritual emotion which were known as Glossolalia, or, 'the Gift of Tongues'. 1882 — *Early Chr.* II. 446 In Corinth the terrible abuses of glossolaly had led to outbreaks which entirely ruined the order of worship. 1898 W. S. LILLY in *19th Cent.* Sept. 503 Those of the disciples who possessed that singular gift of glossolaly, or speaking with tongues.

Hence **Glosso·lalist** [-IST], one who speaks with 'tongues'.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 81 The rivalry of unmeaning sounds among the glossolalists.

Glossological (glǫsolǫ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. GLOSSOLOG-Y + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to glossology.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 103 Revivers of the Hebrew and Oriental Tongues in England were Robert Wakefield and Robert Sherwood, who writ several little Essays of their Glossological Faculties in that Oriental Commerce. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 535 Long critical and glossological comments, are provided. 1868 LOWELL *Shaks.* Pr. Wks. 1890 III. 27 We should demand..a thorough glossological knowledge of the English contemporary with Shakespeare.

Glossologist (glǫsǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.]

1. a. 'One who defines and explains terms' (W. 1864). **b.** One versed in the science of language.

1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 91 Adelung..the greatest glossologist of the present age. 1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 164 But what glossologist will venture to declare that the efficacy of such causes has been uniform? 1887 *Q. Rev.* CLXIV. 144 Colonel Yule represents the ideal glossologist.

2. One versed in the pathology of the tongue. *rare.*

1844 RIDGE *Glossology* 58 This fur is not a moveable deposit, capable of being scraped off: if it were so, a patient might scrape his tongue to deceive his doctor; but the Glossologist is not to be deceived by any scrapings.

Glossology (glǫsǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. GLOSSO- + Gr. -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.]

1. †a. The study of a language or languages; linguistic learning (*obs.*). **b.** The science of language (=GLOTTOLOGY).

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Critic. Hist.* 2 They pitch upon one of the ablest in the Oriental Glossology..to hold forth a little Lecture out of the Hebrew to the Junior Divines. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* VI. 660 We appeal to every lover of glossology in general, and of English literature in particular, for assistance to promulgate and to preserve a supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, which [etc.]. 1847 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 2) I. 21 Ethnology and Glossology. 1857 STODDART (*title*) Glossology, or the Historical relations of Languages. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 35 Study the theory of language, the organism of speech, and what is called comparative philology or Glossology.

2. The definition and explanation of terms in use in any science; also, the assemblage or stock of such terms (=TERMINOLOGY).

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 369 Book IV, Glossology; or, of the terms used in Botany. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* Introd. 3 Glossology or Terminology is a necessary part of Phytography or Descriptive Botany.

3. The study of the tongue, in medicine. *rare.*

1844 B. RIDGE (*title*) Glossology: or the additional means of diagnosis of disease to be derived from indications and appearances of the tongue.

† Glossomachicall, *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [as if f. Gr. *γλωσσομάχος (f. γλῶσσα tongue + -μάχος fighting) + -IC + -AL.] Given to wordy strife.

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming T. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 13 God saue you (right glossomachicall Thomas).

‖ Glossope·tra. *Obs.* [mod.Lat. use of L. *glōssopetra* (Pliny), a stone said to have the shape of the human tongue, a. Gr. γλωσσοπέτρα, f. γλῶσσα tongue + πέτρα rock.] ? Some kind of fossil tooth.

1668 EVELYN *Diary* 23 July, At the Royal Society, were presented divers *glossæ petræ's*. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 488 Why are the glossopetra and the relics of other fishes so universally found in the deepest, as well as the most elevated, strata of the earth? 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. xiii. 474 The glossopetræ, or sharks' teeth, found so plentifully in the island of Malta.

Glossophorous (glǫsǫ·fōrəs), *a.* [f. GLOSSO- + Gr. -φόρ-os bearing + -OUS.] Having a tongue; said of certain *Mollusca*.

1885 *Science* IV. 143 Cent.) The very general presence of jaws in the Glossophorous mollusca.

‖ Glossoplegia (glǫsǫplī·dʒiă). *Path.* Rarely in anglicized form **glossoplegy.** [mod.L., f. Gr. γλωσσο-, γλῶσσα tongue + πληγή stroke; cf. *hemiplegia*.] Paralysis of the tongue.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Glossoplegia*, glossoplegy. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1862. 79 (*title*) On Laloplegia, or Glossoplegia. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Text-bk. Human Phys.* II. 824 Paralysis of the hypoglossal (*glossoplegia*) which is usually central in its origin, causes disturbance of speech.

Glossoscopy (glǫsǫ·skŏpi). [ad. Gr. *γλωσσοσκοπία, f. γλωσσο-, γλῶσσα tongue + -σκοπία inspection.] 'The inspection or observation of the tongue for the purposes of the diagnosis and the treatment of disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Glossotheca (glǫsǫþī·kă). *Ent.* [mod.L. *glossothēca*, f. Gr. γλωσσο-, γλῶσσα tongue + θήκη case.] The tongue-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which encloses the haustellum.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxx. 250 The glossotheca covers both the legs and tongue in some of the sphinxes.

Glossotomy (glǫsǫ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. GLOSSO- + -τομία cutting.] **a.** Dissection of the tongue. **b.** Amputation or excision of the tongue.

1842 in DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*: and in later Dicts.

Glossotype (glǫ·sǫtəip). [f. GLOSSO- + TYPE.] One of the systems of phonetic symbols invented by A. J. Ellis (afterwards improved into GLOSSIC).

1867 ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. 13. 1871 [see GLOSSIC].

Glossy (glǫ·si), *a.* [f. GLOSS *sb.*² + -Y¹.] Having a gloss; smooth and shining; highly polished; lustrous; *spec.* in *Path.*, designating morbid symptoms, as *glossy skin, glossy tongue*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXXVIII. 141 Yet hath that glossy web estimacion more. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 675 Merabs long hair was glossy chestnut brown. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 672. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 72 Myself will search..For downy Peaches and the glossie Plum. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 44 Glossy jett is pair'd with shining white. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 430, 10½ yards striped glossy silk. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 183 Its streak somewhat glossy. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 224 His eyes were of a glossy white, and his tongue furred. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* IV, He comes..in a very glossy hat, the only man in the room not in cap and gown. 1870 J. PAGET *Surg. Path.* (ed. 3) II. 32 The American army surgeons..have confirmed my description [in 1864] of this 'glossy skin'. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXI, The sharp contrast between the dazzling white of the tables and the glossy black faces and heads of the waiters. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 345 If general it [i.e. glossitis] is often called glossy tongue.

b. *fig.* Having a specious appearance or fair outward show.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 269 The adulterate and glossy Customs in esteem among the Persians. 1724 R. WELTON *Subst. Chr. Faith* 359 They appear varnish'd, fair, and glossy to the world. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1754 I. 143 He [Ld. Chesterfield], however, with that glossy duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite unconcerned. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 154 Protect chicane with rhet'ric's glossy shew. 1857 H. S. RANDALL *T. Jefferson* I. XV. 616 To a pure mind, there is something at first revolting in the smooth, glossy pretences of diplomacy!

c. *Comb.*, as *glossy-black, -leaved, -rinded, -white* adjs.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 107 Dishevelled locks, *glossy black as the plumage of the raven. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 314 Some *glossy-leav'd, and shining in the sun. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 251 A large proportion were of the glossy-leaved myrtle family and composites. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 35 The tall growth of *glossy-rinded beech. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 83 Streaming with blood down his *glossy-white sides from the shoulder to the flank.

Hence **Glo·ssily** *adv.*, **Glo·ssiness.**

1680 BOYLE *Produciblen. Chym. Princ.* I. 50 Their Surfaces had a smoothness and glossiness much surpassing whatever I had observed in Marine or Common Salt. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Glossily*, with a Lustre or Brightness; also by way of Shew or Appearance. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She was struck with the beautiful glossiness of the paper of a letter. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 147 The sleekness

and glossiness of their coats. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvii. 173 Her dark hair shone glossily under the shade of an azure plume. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cur. Dis.* II. i. 364 Glossiness of the skin.

Glost (glɒst). *Ceramics.* [app. a dialectal alteration of GLOSS *sb.*[2] (sense 3).] The lead glaze used for pottery. In **glost-fireman**, the man who attends to a glost-oven (=†*gloss-fireman*); **glost-oven**, the oven in which glazed ware is fired (=*glaze-oven*, †*gloss-oven*); **glost-placer**, the operative who applies the glost.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Glost-oven.* 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss., Glost-oven.* 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* xxi. § 4 (China, Porcelain Manufacture) Glost Placer, Fireman. 1899 *Rep. Commission* in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 6/2 That young persons and women should be excluded from employment as .. glost placers in factories where lead glaze is used.

Glotani, -any, obs. forms of GLUTTONY.

Glot(e, Gloten, obs. ff. GLOAT *v.*, GLUTTON.

Gloten-, Gloter-: see GLUTTON-, GLUTTER-.

† Glo·ther, *v. Obs.* Also 4 gloþer, gluter, gluther, 6 *Sc.* gluder. [Cf. GLAVER *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To flatter; to cajole. **b.** *intr.* To use flattering terms; to gloze.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8401 (Cott.) Ne noþier i kepe þe gab ne gloþer [*Gött.* to gabb ne glose]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 495 Scho gluterit hyme rycht ofte With wysing fare & wordis softe. *Ibid., Agnes* 118 Þane þe prefet newit his spek & gluthryt hir with wordis mek. *?a* 1550 *Freiris Berwick* 34 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 286 Thir silly Freiris with wyffis weill cowld gluder.

Hence † **Glo·thering** *vbl. sb.*, flattery. Also † **Glo·therer**, a flatterer.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 37 Thir glotherers That in thair an hand fir beres, In the tother water ber thai. *Ibid.*, Thai kindel baret wit bachiting, And slokenes it wit thair glothering. *c* 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 1257 He our-commys .. Ine gluthervnges And thrught arte fallas of spekynges.

Glotor-, Gloto(u)n-: see GLUTTER-, GLUTTON-.

Glotri, -rie, -ry, var. ff. GLUTTERY, *Obs.*

Glottal (glɒ·tăl), *a.* [f. GLOTT-IS + -AL.] Pertaining to, or produced in, the glottis.

1846 in WORCESTER (who cites *Ch. Obs.*). 1860 HALDEMAN *Anal. Orthogr.* iv. 30 Neither Latin, Greek, nor English takes the Hebrew..Q, which represents a glottal K. *Ibid.* vii. 37 The larynx is reduced within to a narrow opening, extending back and front, named the glottal fissure. 1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* II. 6 The most familiar example of this 'glottal catch' is an ordinary cough.

Glottalite (glɒ·tălɔit). *Min.* [f. *Glotta*, an alleged ancient name of the river Clyde (for *Clōta*, Tacitus) + -LITE.] =EDINGTONITE.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 328 Glottalite .. coats one side of a fragment of greenstone. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 417 Glottalite..is probably edingtonite, mixed with harmotome.

Glo·tten, *v. Sc. local.* (See quot.)

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Glotten* (1) to thaw gently; (2) a river is said to be *glottenit*, when it is a very little swelled, its colour being somewhat changed, and the froth floating on its surface.

Hence † **Glo·tnit** *ppl. a.*, clotted. Of the eyes: ? Bloodshot.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. 77 Reuthfully in vane behald-and hevin, alaik! With glotnyt ene. *Ibid.* v. vi. 74 Nisus fallis, vnhappely, Apon the glottnit blud.

Glottenie, obs. form of GLUTTONY.

† **Glo·tter,** *v. Obs.* [? echoic.] *intr.* To chatter.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 252. 69 The Snake hisseth, the Eagle clangeth, the Stork glottereth, the Chough caweth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/2 The Stork glottereth, this is a kind of fictitious term from the sound, chattereth.

Glottery, var. GLUTTERY, *Obs.*

Glottic (glɒ·tik), *a.*[1] [ad. Gr. γλωττικός, f. γλῶττα, Attic form of γλῶσσα tongue.] Of or pertaining to language or 'tongues'; linguistic.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 10 That vanquisher of glottic difficulties, Joshua Sylvester.

So † **Glo·ttical** *a.*, concerned with the study of languages.

1660 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 132 Dr. Petty .. had a main design to erect a Glottical College.

Glottic (glɒ·tik), *a.*[2] [f. GLOTT-IS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the glottis.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 573 The usual operation for urgent glottic dyspnœa. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Glottic soufflé*, the sound heard through the stethoscope over the neck produced by the passage of the air through the glottis in respiration. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 746 Hoarseness is the commonest form [of paraphonia] being a lesion of the simple glottic sound and not of the articulated voice.

Glottid (glɒ·tid). [a. Gr. γλωττίδ-, γλωττίς GLOTTIS.] A vocal sound produced by the glottis.

1880 SWEET in *9th President's Address to Philol. Soc.* 45 No consonants are more liable to be absorbed into the preceding vowels than these 'glottids'. 1888 A. J. ELLIS *Pronunc. for Singers* vii. 56 'Glottids' are actions of the glottis and the parts connected with it.

Glottidean (glɒti·dĭăn), *a.* [f. as if L. **glŏttide-us* (f. *glŏttid-* GLOTTIS) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the glottis.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 283/2 The glottidean chink is embraced by two minute semilunar pieces of cartilages.

Glottis (glɒ·tis). [a. mod.L. *glŏttis*, a. Gr. γλωττίς, f. γλῶττα var. of γλῶσσα tongue.] The opening at the upper part of the trachea, or wind-pipe, and between the vocal chords, which, by its dilatation and contraction, contributes to the modulation of the voice.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 50 Glottis is a long rift placed in the middest of Larinx. 1615 CROOKE *Body Man* 636 The Larynx and the whistle or pipe thereof which we call Glottis. 1692 RAY *Creation* II. 105, I believe the Beaver hath the like Epiglottis exactly closing the Larynx or Glottis, and hindring all Influx of Water. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 111 When more air passes out through the aperture, than enters them through the glottis, or rimula of the larynx. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xxvii. (1878) 148 The beautiful contrivance by which the glottis is closed.

Glottiscope (glɒ·tiskəup). [f. GLOTTI-S + Gr. -σκόπος looker.] =LARYNGOSCOPE.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 26 The first laryngoscope was introduced to the profession in 1829 by the late Dr. B. G. Babington, under the term 'glottiscope'.

Glottitis (glɒtəi·tis). *Path.* [f. Gr. γλῶττα tongue (see GLOTTIS) + -ITIS.] =GLOSSITIS.

Glotto-: see GLOSSO-.

Glottogonic (glɒtɒgɒ·nik), *a.* [f. GLOTTO- (see GLOSSO-) + Gr. γονικ-ός pertaining to production.] Relating to the origin of language or languages.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 782/1 The general interest still clung to Bopp's old glottogonic problems. 1895 M. BLOOMFIELD in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XVI. 412 Reduplication, in early glottogonic periods of language, cannot have represented anything more than an attempt to make an idea tarry.

† **Glotto·grapher.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. as prec. + Gr. -γραφος, f. γράφειν to write.] =GLOSSOGRAPHER.

1659 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* To Tru Philol., Touching Europe, Glottographers tell us .. that she hath eleven Originall, Independent, and Mother Toungs.

Glottology (glɒtɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + Gr. -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] The science of language; comparative philology; =GLOSSOLOGY 1 b.

1841 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (1845) 132 Glottology, or the history of languages, founded on an accurate analysis of their relations, is almost a new field of inquiry. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1345 There is no department of ethnology in which progress is at present so rapid, as it is in the study of glottology. 1868 MAX MÜLLER in *Sel. Ess.* (1881) I. 29 The conception of a science of language, of Glottology, was reserved for the nineteenth century.

Hence **Glottolo·gic, Glottolo·gical** *adjs.* =GLOSSOLOGICAL; **Glotto·logist** =GLOSSOLOGIST 1 b.

1848 *Edin. Rev.* LXXXVIII. 478 Thus it appears that glottological considerations afford a strong presumption in favour of the origin of the nations of Asia, Europe, America, and Polynesia, from one common stock. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 236 As glottologists, we have to begin with roots. 1879 CAYLEY in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 588 A wide scope for glottologic observation and research. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Jan. 6 The glottological aspect of the question. 1893 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 883/1 A general glottologist of the rarest attainments.

Glotton, -ous, obs. ff. GLUTTON, GLUTTONOUS.

Glotun-, Glotyn-: see GLUTTON-.

Glouberd(e, var. GLOWBARD, *Obs.*, glowworm.

Gloucester (glɒ·stəi). The name of an English county; hence ellipt., with prefixes *single-*, *double-*, the name of a cheese made there, seldom in full *Gloucester cheese.*

1802 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 4 Nov., If you find the Miltons in certain parts .. soiled with a crumb of right Gloucester .. look to that passage more especially. 1816 *Times* 25 Jan., Distinguish between Gloucester and Double Gloucester. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* viii, An oblong .. yellow substance .. known among the initiated as single Gloucester. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix, Pound of best fresh; piece of double Glo'ster. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 57 Home-made bread and double Gloucester cheese.

Gloue, obs. var. GLOW *v.*[1]

‖ **Glou-morceau** (glu,mɒrsø). Also **glout-**. [A provincial Fr. name (Godefr. s.v. *glout*), lit. 'tit-bit'.] A kind of pear.

1859 THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 483 Glou Morceau..a dessert pear of the highest excellence. 1860 THOREAU *Autumn* (1892) 95 Their excellence is in their flavor, which speaks to a grosser sense, they are *glout-morceaux.* 1897–8 RIVERS *Catal. Fruit-trees* 8 *Glou Morceau*, a well-known and excellent melting pear.

Gloup, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. GLOBBE, GLOFF, GLOP, GULP.] *trans.* To gulp, swallow greedily.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 191 Til Gloten hedde I-glouped [*v.rr.* ygloppid, y-gulpid, y-golped] A Galoun and a gille. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss., Gloup*, to gulp, to swallow.

Glour, obs. form of GLOWER.

Glouse worme, var. GLOSE-WORM, *Obs.*

Glout (glaut), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] A frown; a sullen look. *In the glout*: in the sulks.

1641 *Copie of Let.* etc. (N.), Ben Johnson cast a glout, And swore a mighty oath hee'd pluck him out. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xx. 140 My mamma was in the glout with her poor daughter all the way.

Glout (glaut), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 4–8 **glowt.** [Perh. an ablaut variant of GLOAT *v.*] *intr.* To look sullen, frown, scowl. Const. *at, upon.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 4770 He gan to moorne, and held hym stylle; He glowtyd, and gan to syke. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The same setteth himselfe vpon a stage to be glouted vpon by euery euil eye. *a* 1679 LD. ORRERY *Guzman* IV, Guzman glouts at her, sighs, and folds his Arms. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. (1706) 17 Glouting with sullen Spight the Fury shook Her clotter'd Locks. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 3/2 He'd Glowt, She stil'd it eager Glances. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Little* I. x. (1785) 27/1 They had glouted at one another for several days. 1884 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xx. 279, I will not have you glouting in there any longer.

b. *transf.* Of the clouds, weather, etc.

1739 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 35 Heavy clouds that hung glouting. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 9 As sulky a day as ever glouted in an English sky.

Hence **Glou·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 281 Glowtynge ne twynkelynge with youre yȝe ne to heuy of chere. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. (1851) 4 Even that Feast of love and heavenly-admitted fellowship .. became the Subject of horror, and glouting adoration, pageanted about, like a dreadfull Idol. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 63 They saw a blackish thing with a broad glouting Countenance. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 200 If, in dark sullen Mood, The glouting Hound refuse his wonted meal [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, Mrs. Western .. had been in what is vulgarly called a glouting humour ever since. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xx. 150 If I find his aspect very solemn—Come, come, no glouting, friend, I will say. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 212 There are some people who find a gloomy kind of pleasure in glouting.

Glout, var. GLOAT *sb.*[2], GLUT *sb.*[2]

Glouttonous, obs. form of GLUTTONOUS.

Gloutynge, var. GLUTTING *vbl. sb.*[1]

Glovar(e, obs. form of GLOVER.

Glove (glɒv), *sb.* Forms: 1 glóf, 4–5 **glofe,** (4 *Sc.* **gluwe**), 5 **glowe, gluff,** 5–7 **gloove,** 5–7 *Sc.* **gluif, glufe,** 6 *Sc.* **gluve,** 3– **glove.** [OE. *glóf* str. fem. (also wk. pl. *glófan*) = ON. *glófe* wk. masc.

By some scholars considered to represent an OTeut. **ga-lōfō, -on-*, f. *ga-* prefix (see Y-) + *lōf-* root of Goth. *lōfa*, ON. *lófe*, hand (see LOOF *Sc.*).]

1. A covering for the whole of the hand, usually one with a separate sheath for each finger. *Hawks' glove* = *hawking-glove* (see HAWKING *vbl. sb.*). *Glove of mail*, a gauntlet.

Beowulf (Z.) 2085 Glof hangode .. Sio wæs orðoncum eall ȝeȝyrwed deofles cræftum ond dracan fellum. *a* 1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* xi. (1848) 54 Wilfrið .. cwæð þæt he forlete his twa glofan on þam scipe. *c* 1205 LAY. 28581 Mon mihte i þare lasten twa glouen iþraste. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 169 The Rede Reiffar .. Held out a gluff, in takyn off the trew. 1530 PALSGR. 225/2 Glove of mayle, *mitaigne de fer.* 1594 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* II. xvii, New Gloues to put vpon thy milk-white hand He ginne thee. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. v. 262 Never saw I glove that would serve both hands. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ₱ 5 He would sign a Deed that passed away half his Estate with his Gloves on. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i, Another Sunday, for want of a pair of gloves you stayed at home. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. § 9 At Hampton Court, in the jewel house, were seven hawkes' gloves embroidered. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xii, From beneath his glove of mail, Scann'd at his ease the lovely vale. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 162 *note*, This form of the episcopal glove, with its tassel, or tuft of silk, is well seen on Archbishop Chicheley's effigy, in Canterbury Cathedral.

b. *A pair of gloves* given as a present or claimed as a forfeit (see quots. 1714 and 1828); †mentioned as a pretext for making a present in money (cf. *glove-money*). *White gloves* (see quot. 1851).

1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 14 Sa mony of the assistandis to thys act as be graduat in divinite .. sal haif for their presens and decoryng of the act, ane pair of gluvis. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* V. ii, *Mi.* [a servant] Pray excuse me sir! *Hi.* Twill purchase but a pair of Gloves. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Sat. 38 Cic'ly, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout, And kiss'd with smacking lip the snoring lout. For custom says, Whoe'er this venture proves, For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 346 You'll accept of that for a Pair of Gloves, on this happy Occasion; and I gave him ten Guineas. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 148 He squeezed a Louis d'Or into my Hand for a Pair of Gloves. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* V, Thou knowest the maiden who ventures to kiss a sleeping man, wins of him a pair of gloves. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 576 White gloves are .. presented to the Judges on occasion of a maiden assize.

† **c.** A symbol of investiture; in *to grant and assign by a glove. Sc. Obs.*

1493 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 51 Alexander Iruyne .. gaff, grantit and assignit be ane gluff to David Irwyne, his sone, all and hale his gudis beand within the landis of Coule. [1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The custom .. of blessing gloves, in the coronation of the kings of France, is a remain of the eastern practice of giving possession with the glove.]

d. as token of a pledge or of a challenge to battle. Also *to* † *cast, take up, throw* (*down*) *the glove. lit.* and *fig.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4137 Here glouen þai gonne vp holde In þat forward. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 183 Be he squiere othere knyght Here my glove one to ffyght. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 102 And therto I caste to the my gloue and take thou it vp I shal haue right of the or deye therfore. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 691 Syne kest his gluif to preif that all wes trew. 1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 64 But if they take vp my gloue, and enter the Lyste..I will..teach them to know the weyght of my clubbe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 226 Heere's my Gloue: Giue mee another of thine. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 65. 1607 — *Timon* V. iv. 49. 1896 FROUDE *Counc. Trent* ii. 44 Luther..was throwing down the glove to the whole system of ecclesiastical domination.

† **e.** ? set up on a post to indicate the goal of a race. *Obs.* (Cf. GLAIVE 1 b.)

c 1380 [see GLAIVE 1 b]. 1555 LATIMER *Let.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. II. 101 He that runnythe at the Merk, doth not loke on other that stands by,..but lokyth altogether on the Glove or Merk. 1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 156 The custome of the great Turke is, euery Friday..to run at the Gloue in a open place before all the people, with some Hagars, or yong striplings that accompany him, who haue the Gloue hanging as high on a sticke, as we haue the ring with vs.

f. Phrases: *To fit like a glove*: to fit or suit

perfectly. *To handle without gloves*: to treat severely or without mercy. † *Not to set at a glove*: to contemn utterly. *To go for the gloves* (*Racing*): to bet recklessly. Also HAND AND GLOVE.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 180, I hatte joly-nesse þe lyghte .. þat sette nouht alle daungeres at a glooue. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. i, The boots .. fitted me like a glove. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 74 It won't be my fault to-morrow if I don't 'go for the gloves', as we used to say in the Old Country. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 389 Boccaccio must be read in his Italian, as Cervantes in his Spanish: the Language fitting either 'like a Glove' as we say. 1886 EARL SUFFOLK etc. *Racing* (Badm.) 77 The whole legion of stable-followers is 'going for the gloves'. *Ibid.* 255 Hardly worth mentioning are the backers who come in for a hit-or-miss dash at the ring—'to go for the gloves', as it is called in Turf parlance. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 May 345/2 The prophets and practitioners of the naturalistic school .. are here handled without gloves.

2. = *Boxing-glove* [see BOXING *vbl. sb.*]. *Glove of death* = CESTUS 2.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 140 Laodame whirls high, with dreadful sway, The gloves of death. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xl. (1879) 345, I .. put on the gloves with the Brummagem Clinker, and knocked him about. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* vi. 65 They are capital fellows: they .. put on the gloves with good temper.

† **3.** *slang.* Some kind of drinking vessel. *Obs.*

1609 DEKKER *Gulls Horn-bk.* Proem. 4 The Englishmans healthes, his hoopes, cans, half cans, Gloues, Frolicks, and flap-dragons.

4. In *Hat-making*, a smooth piece of wood, fastened to the hand by a string, employed in rubbing the sheets of felt at the 'battery'.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *glove-box*, *-factory*, *-kid*, *-leather*, *-trade*; **b.** objective, as *glove-cleaner*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-manufacturer*, *-sewer*, *-washer*; **c.** instrumental (sense 1), as *glove-guarded* adj.; (sense 2), as *glove-fight*, *-fighter*, *-fighting*; **d.** similative, as *glove-shaped* adj.; also *glove-like* adj.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Glove-box*, a long paper-box for holding gloves. *Ibid.* **Glove-cleaner.* 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 8/1 At Worcester alone nearly five miles are covered by *glove factories. 1890 *Guardian* 24 Sept. 1478/1 A *glove-fight between F. Slavin and J. M'Auliffe. 1889 *Standard* 28 Oct., We must insist on a stop being put to the revival of the evils of the Prize Ring under the flimsy pretext of *glove-fighting. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Friend writing no more Poetry* 35 These [henbane and nightshade] with stopped nostril and *glove-guarded hand Knit in nice intertexture. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 5/1 Messrs. P—— .. export very largely, sending thousands of pairs of *glove-kid boots to Australia. 1721 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 178 These Wires we coated with thin *Glove-leather. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 29 A piece of paper or glove-leather, rolled hard and cut almost to a point, like a pencil, is useful .. to blend the shades. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* IV. viii, I haue brought sleues of kid next to thy skin to weare. They be made *glouelike, and for eche finger a stall. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 146 It is statute, that na Skinner nor *Gluifmaker .. sall make wooll of skinnes, from the feast of Whitsonday, vntill Michaelmes. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc., Free Trade* (1842) I. 192 But if the glove-maker procures a law that gloves shall not be bought from France, it is plain that Sheffield goods must stop. 1744 HALLETT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 155 He would .. work at his Trade of *Glove-making. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 4/2 The *glove-sewers of the district assemble at a fixed place .. and receive their work. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 599 *Glove-sewing. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Glove-shaped*, having the appearance of the finger of a glove, as the corolla of the fox-glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 3/1 Miss Ada Heather-Bigg .. goes thoroughly and with much research into the English *glove-trade past and present. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6195/10 Elizabeth Brown .. *Glove-washer.

6. Special comb.: **glove-band**, 'a strap or ribbon formerly used to confine the glove round the wrist or arm' (*Cent. Dict.*); **glove-buttoner**, a small button-hook used for buttoning gloves; **glove-calf** (see quot.); **glove-clasp**, (*a*) = *glove-band*, (*b*) = *glove-buttoner*; † **glove-dog** (sense obscure); **glove-finger** (see FINGER *sb.* 6); **glove-hand**, an operative employed in making gloves; **glove-hook** = *glove-buttoner*; **glove-money**, (*a*) a gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves; (*b*) *Law*, extraordinary rewards formerly given to officers of English courts, etc.; *esp.* money given by the sheriff of a county, in which no offenders were left for execution, to the clerk of assize and the judges' officers; **glove-sheep** (see quot. for *glove-calf*); **glove-silver** = *glove-money*; **glove-sponge**, a kind of sponge in the shape of a glove; **glove-stretcher**, an instrument in the shape of a pair of scissors for stretching the fingers of gloves.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Glove-band*, a protection for the glove round the wrist. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxxii. 525 *Glove-calf and glove-sheep are also sub-names for Morocco leather, and are used principally for toppings. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, **Glove-clasp*, a kind of hook-and-eye, or stud, for fastening gloves at the wrist; a contrivance for buttoning gloves. 1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* vi. 15 I'l kick you into *glove-dogs, you mungrells, hell-hounds, whelps. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 227 A cavity .. like that which results in a *glove-finger when the finger is partially withdrawn and the glove sticks to its end. 1872 T. COOPER *Life* 165 He was what is called a '*glove-hand' and therefore earned better wages than a stockinger. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. *Glove-silver*, *Glove-Money has been also applied to extraordinary Rewards given to Officers of Courts, &c. 1881 T. F. T. DYER *Dom. Folk Lore* vii. 93 The gift of a pair of gloves was at one time the ordinary perquisite of those who performed some small service; and in process of time, to make the reward of greater value, the glove was 'lined' with money; hence the term 'glove-money'. 1701 *Cowel's Interpr.*, **Glove-silver*, Money given to some Servants by custom to buy them Gloves as a reward and encouragement of their Labours. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 311 There were .. bright scarlet *glove-sponges branching up like huge hands. 1886 H. A. BLAKE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 179 The sponges are sorted .. into glove, reef, lamb's-wool, grass, &c. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Glove-stretchers.*

Glove (glʌv), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with, or as with a glove; to provide with gloves. Of a thing: To serve as a glove for.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 147 A scalie gauntlet now, with ioynts of steele Must gloue this hand. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 156 They were wont likewise to glove his hands .. with his shoes, that as he suddenly awaked hee might rub his face and eyes therewith. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Vpstart Countrey Knt.* (Arb.) 38 Hee .. is exceeding ambitious to .. haue his fist Glou'd with his Iesses. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 158 Our little girls glove their fingers with them. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* V. 379 Who dares challenge him now? Who gloves in defiance his hands? 1890 ANNIE THOMAS (Mrs. Pender Cudlip) *Love of a Lady* II. v. 39 Miss Daubeny 'boots' and 'gloves' herself fairly well.

Hence **Gloved** *ppl. a.*

1573 J. SANDFORD *Hours of Recr.* (1576) 212 A gloved catte can catche no myse. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. ii, Lady, I would descend to kisse your hand, But that 'tis glou'd, and Ciuit makes mesicke. *a*1658 CLEVELAND *Fuscara* 22 The next he preys on is her Palms .. Tender as 'twere a Jelly glov'd. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 70 Shawl'd, fur tippeted and gloved. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 227 If a gloved-finger be taken to represent a growing shoot.

Gloveless (glʌ·vlès), *a.* [f. GLOVE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having or wearing no glove or gloves.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xiii. (1873) 122 Tender Beauty .. Protrudes her gloveless hand. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* X. 191 Draggled, dirty, gloveless as I was.

fig. 1852 FORD in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 422 Charles the Bold .. put down these turbulent townsmen with a gloveless hand.

Glover (glʌ·vəɹ). Also 5 **glovare**, **-ere**, **glower(e, gloyfer, glufer**, 6 **glovar**. [f. GLOVE *sb.* + -ER 1.] One who makes or sells gloves.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* V. 1584 Goldsmythes, Glouers, Girdillers noble. 1464 *Ripon Ch. Acts*, Joh. Brygge de Skelgatt, glower. 1558 W. FORREST *Grisylde* II. 81 After this Prouerbe .. The Glouer (craftelye) brought this reason ynne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 21 Do's he not weare a great round Beard, like a Glouers pairing-knife? 1600 *Chester Pl.* Banes 124 You, of glovers the wholl occupation. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xv. 323/1 The Company of Glovers were incorporated the 10th day of September 1639. 1786 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 110 With a glover's needle and thread. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 111 The pouch represented the tailors; the breeches, the glovers.

† **b.** *Wet glover*: a maker of leather gloves.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/2 The Wett-Glover. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6249/7 Humphry Topping .. Wet Glover.

c. *Comb.*, as **glover's shreds**, shreds of glove-leather used to make size; **glover's stitch**, (*a*) the stitch used in sewing the seams of gloves; (*b*) (see quot. 1721); **glover's suture**, a suture made with the *glover's stitch*.

1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for halfe a busshell of glovers schredis jd ob. 1672 WISEMAN *Treat. Wounds* 15 In great fluxes of bloud the Glovers stitch is best. 1703 T. S. *Art's Improv.* I. 44 Take Vermilion and grind it very fine with size, made of Glovers-shreds. 1721 BAILEY, *Glovers stitch* (in Surgery), is when the Lips of a Wound are sewed upwards, after the manner of Glovers. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 158 The glover's, spiral, or continued suture, is now only used in wounds of the intestines or stomach. 1886 *Treves' Man. Surg.* III. 167 An incised wound must be stitched up with the Glover's or spiral suture.

Gloveress (glʌ·vərés). [f. GLOVER + -ESS.] A female glove-maker.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5009/4 Sarah Lewis .. a Gloveress by Imployment. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iv, A gloveress .. lets me have dem. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* (1864) I. xviii. 99 Quite a colony of workwomen—gloveresses as they are termed in the local phraseology.

† **Glo·very.** *Obs.* [f. GLOVER + -Y 2.] A place in which gloves are made or sold.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 160/1 A Glufery; *cirothecarium*.

Gloving (glʌ·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLOVE *sb.* and *v.* + -ING 1.] **a.** The action of putting on gloves. **b.** The action or practice of making gloves; the work done by a glove-maker.

1795 ASH, Suppl., *Gloving*, the trade of a glover. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 277 Oh the bracing, the lacing, the bonneting, the veiling, the gloving. 1883 *Gd. Words* 240 The women earn a few weekly pence by gloving. 1891 MISS A. HEATHER-BIGG in *19th Cent.* Dec. 940 The young woman, in lively chat with a neighbour who had brought in her gloving.

attrib. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 386 The gloving business .. has furnished means of employment to many.

Glow (glō), *sb.* [f. GLOW *v.*]

1. The state or condition of glowing with heat. **a.** Shining heat. Phr. *in a glow* (cf. AGLOW).

1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 4th Sund. aft. Easter vii, The struggling spark of good within .. They quicken to a timely glow. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Woodnotes*, Drifting sand-heaps feed my stock In summer's scorching glow. 1850 D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries Bachelor* 82 But my fire is in a glow. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 77 The merest point remains in a state of glow. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 56 The electrical glow is therefore produced by the constant passage of electricity through a small portion of air in which the tension is very high.

b. A lively sensation of animal heat. Phr. *in a glow*, colloq. (*all*) *of a glow*.

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 194 The glow experienced in coming out of a cold bath. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Arct. Reg.* II. 353 In chasing each other round the decks, they had excited a genial glow of heat in their bodies. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 59 In a few minutes a comfortable glow succeeded. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, 'Sit close to the fire. You must be frozen.' 'Well Lizzie, I ain't of a glow, that's certain.'

2. Brightness and warmth of colour; a state of glowing brightness, a flush. Applied esp. to the warm red of the cheeks indicating youth or health.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 57 A pageant truely plaid Betweene the pale complexion of true Loue, And the red glowe of scorne. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 147 At thee the ruby lights its deepening glow. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. i, Then the roses on those cheeks are shaded with a sort of velvet down, that gives a delicacy to the glow of health. 1795 *Gent. Mag.* 540/1 The glow of ripe fruits and declining leaves mark the Autumn. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, The moon is in her summer glow. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 77 We perceived .. a ruddy glow flushing up the sky. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 534 Mary was gone, cut off in the prime of life, in the glow of beauty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 228 The red glow of the mountains at sunset. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 125 Her face seemed lighted up with an unearthly glow. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 85, I .. Saw proceed the transmutation—Jura's black to one gold glow.

3. Warmth of feeling or passion; ardour.

1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 35 Cicero observes that there must be a Glow in our Stile if we would warm our Hearers. 1815 BYRON '*There's not a joy the world can give*' i, When the glow of early thought declines in feeling's dull decay. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. iii. 253 On this occasion he felt the glow of self-approbation. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii, Romola felt herself surrounded and possessed by the glow of his passionate faith. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, 'And you come, brother', said Mr. Wegg in a hospitable glow. 1867 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* vi. (1868) 454 In the glow of a religious revival.

4. *Comb.*, some of which may be combs. of vb. GLOW: **glow-beetle**, † **glow-bug** = GLOW-WORM; **glow-discharge**, 'the luminous discharge of electricity from the pointed conductor of an electric machine in vigorous action where the electrified particles of air stream away' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); **glow-fly** = FIRE-FLY; **glow-lamp**, a lamp in which the light results from the incandescence of a resisting substance, e.g. carbon, produced by the passage of an electric current; **glow-lighting**, lighting by glow-lamps.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 2 Glow-worm, more correctly *glow-beetle. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 259 The *Glow-bug both crawls and flies, and is about half an inch long. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* IXX. 423 The *glow-discharge is perfectly noiseless. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 137 So shines the *glow-fly, when the sun retires. 1851 P. H. GOSSE *Naturalist's Soj. Jamaica* 106, I will now speak of our other luminous insect, the Glow-fly (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*). 1884 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 5/1 For general domestic illumination he thought the *glow lamp, as made by Swan and Edison, was the proper one. 1894 *Ibid.* 2 Oct. 6/6 For *glow lighting there is one 200 kwt. steam alternator for supplying 5,700 eight candle-power lamps.

Glow (glōu), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pa. pple. **glowed**. Forms: OE. **glówan**, 4, 6 **glowe(n**, 5 **glowyn, glewe**, (7 **gloue**), 4– **glow**. *Pa. pple.* 8 *rare* **glown**. [OE. *glówan*, recorded only in pr. pple. *glówende* and pa. t. *gléow*, was a redupl. str. vb., but the corresponding vbs. in the other Teut. langs. are weak: OS. *glôjan* in Oxf. glosses (Du. *gloeien*), OHG. *gluoen* (MHG. *glüen, glüejen*, mod.Ger. *glühen*), ON. (**glówa* \ *glóa*, also *glója* (MSw. ? *gloa, glöia*, Sw. dial., Da. *glo*; for Sw., Da. *glo* to stare, see GLOW *v.*[2]). As the vb. is wk. after OE., it is possible that the existing word may not be the descendant of OE. *glówan*, but an adoption from ON. The Teut. root **glô-* appears also in GLEED, and perh. in OE. *glóm* (see GLOAMING), though the latter may possibly contain the ablaut-variant **glǽ-*; the weak-grade of the root, **glð-*, is found in GLASS, perh. also in GLADE.]

1. *intr.* To be heated to the point of incandescence; to emit bright light and heat without flame. Said also of a fire. † *To glow out*, to go out with a glow, subside from its glow.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (1844) I. 424 Leczað ða isenan clutas hate glowende to his sidan. — *Saints' Lives* VII. 240 Þæt fyr wearð þa acwenced þæt þær an col ne gleow. *c* 1050 *Aldhelm Glosses* (Bodl.) in Napier *O. E. Glosses* I. 4409 Fulminauit, *pro claruit*, gleow, scan. *c* 1290 *Michael* 531 in *S. E. Leg.* I. 315 Ase 3if a man nome a sclabbe of Ire þat glowynde were a-fuyre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7221 With brynand bandes hate glowand. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 394 Smethy-mene thore herde he blawe, And fyres thore bryne and glewe [*rime* ploghe]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/1 Glowyn, as hoote yryne, *candeo*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Glow*, to be hot or red. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 June, I .. found it [Newgate] in ruins, with the fire yet glowing. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 146 When it is nearly all glown out, add such another quantity to it, and let it glow for an hour. *fig.* 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 188 Til the holy gost by-gynne to glowen and blase.

b. quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 192 Shall pagan pages glow celestial flame, And christian languish?

c. Of the eyes: *To glow into*, to penetrate as by burning. *nonce-use.*

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* VII. xiii, Mine eyes shall glow into thy brain.

2. To shine, emit light, appear suffused with radiance, like something intensely heated.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 114 Glas þat glowed & glyȝt. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3368 The fourte was a granate þat glowys all þar fynest. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxi, His gloues and his gamesuns gloet [*v.rr.* glowed, glomede] as the gledes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 604 Now glow'd the Firmament With living Saphirs. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 143 As heav'n with stars, the roof with jewels glows. 1802 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* v, But redder yet that light shall glow On Linden's hills of stainèd snow. 1827 SCOTT *Let. to Lockhart* in *Life* v, The eye [of Burns] .. glowed (I say literally glowed) when he spoke with feeling or interest. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 106 One peak of snow in particular glowed like fire.

b. To gaze with 'glowing' eyes. *rare*—[1]. Cf. GLOW *v.*[2] (quot. *c* 1374).

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 343 There he glowed on me With all his face and eyes.

3. To be brilliant and 'warm' in colouring.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1274 The cercles of hise eyen in his heed They gloweden bitwyxen ye'ow and reed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 618 A smile that glow'd Celestial rosie red, Loves proper hue. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 100 The fair fruit that on yon' branches glows. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1327 Or as the rose .. Fresh from Aurora's hand, more sweetly glows. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 65 Quaff the palm's rich nectar as it glows. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, His tunic glowed in the richest hues of the Tyrian dye. 1867 DEUTSCH in *Rem.* (1874) 2 Pictures teeming with life, glowing with colour.

4. To be excessively hot; to be on fire, to burn. *lit.* and *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 103 And þenne falleþ þer fur on false menne houses, And good menne for here gultes gloweþ on fuyr after. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 323 The torrid Zone Glows with the passing and repassing Sun. 1709 E. SMITH *To Mem. J. Philips* 150 Yawning Gulphs with flaming Vengeance glow. 1716 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* II. *Phaeton* 105 From their nostrils flows The scorching fire, that in their entrails glows. 1789 E. DARWIN *Botanic Garden* II. ii. 103 Then fly the spoles, the rapid axles glow.

5. To burn with bodily heat; usually with the accompaniment of heightened colour.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 1096 For shame of him my chekes wexen rede; Algates, they biginnen for to glowe. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 42 Myne eares glowed for shame to here him. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVIII. ii. 297 c, Moreover, is not this an opinion generally received, That when our ears do glow and tingle, some there be that in our absence doe talke of us? 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 650 She glows with blushes, and she hangs her head. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 92 A..Sermon, which would have made ye Ears of ye Whiggs glow. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 66 His brow glowed, he burst into tears and hurried out of the room. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 126 Her cheek glowed while she spoke. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 95 Girls, all glowing with the flush of life.

6. To burn with the fervour of emotion or passion. Said of persons and their feelings.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hymn Fairest Fair* 1, I feele my Bosome glow with wontlesse Fires. 1706 PRIOR *Ode on Success Her Majesty's Arms* 141 While with fiercest ire Bellona glows. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 1 A certain ardour or enthusiasm that glowed in the breast of a gallant man. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 131, I glowed between shame and delight. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 27 Jan., I trembled and glowed alternately with surprise and pleasure at this recital. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* V. lii. 440 The courage of the first ages of the republic glowed in his breast. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 521 The Tories, glowing with resentment which was but too just, were resolved [etc.]. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ix. 270 Some of them glowing with the heat of early enthusiasm.

†**7.** *trans. causatively.* To make hot; to heat.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 125/1 Glowe them [Wallenuttes] in the fyere, then proiecte them in a gobblet with oulde wine. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 209 Fannes whose winde did seeme, To glowe the delicate cheekes which they did coole. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 140 Glow it often that it may not be shivery.

Glow, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **glogh**; cf. GLEW *v.*[2] [Cf. Sw., Da. *glo* to stare, look sullen; it may possibly be a use of GLOW *v.*[1]] *intr.* To stare.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) She was a lytel amoued and glowede with cruwel eyen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2922 To glogh vppon gomes at gedering of folke. *c* 1420 [see GAW *v.*]. 1611 COTGR., *Borgnoyer*, to glow, glote, or loure. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* IV. i, A thousand frantick Spirits..Peep'd from the watry Brink, and glow'd upon me. 1843 *John's Acc. Trip to Bristol* in Halliwell *Dict.* Introd. 27/2 Tha 'ossesdid glowy, an' tha sheep glowied too. 1863 in BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Glow*, to stare; to look cross.

Glow(e, obs. form of CLOVE *sb.*[2]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxix. (1495) 652 Glowes highte Gariophili.

†**Glowbard.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 **glo(u)berd(e,** 6 **glo(e)bard(e,** **glowberde,** **gloebeard(e,** 7 **glo(w)bard,** **-bird.** [f. GLOW *v.* + BIRD; cf. *ladybird.*] A glow-worm.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 766/19 *Hec nocticula*, a glouberd. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 108 A flye or a worme called a glouberde. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaturus' Ghostes* I. xi. 51 A Gloewoorme, or gloebearde [*ed.* 1596 Globard]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 326 These Glowbards neuer appeare before hay is ripe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 566 The worme which is called a gloworme, or a Globird.

Glowe, obs. form of GLOVE, GLUE *sb.*

Glower (glaʊəɹ, glaʊ·əɹ), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* For forms see the vb. [f. GLOWER *v.*] The action of glowering; a fixed and intent look; an open-eyed gaze or stare. Also, *a glower of* (something).

1715 PENNECUIK *Poems* 22 Every Glour they give would fright a Coward. 1786 BURNS *Interv. with Ld. Daer* iv, To show Sir Bardy's willyart glowr. — *Winter Night* i, When Phœbus gies a short-liv'd glow'r Far south the lift. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 Let me hae anither glower o' my galloping goddess. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (1862) 20 James..gave him [the mastiff] a glower from time to time, and an intimation of a possible kick.

Glower (glaʊəɹ, glaʊ·əɹ), *v.* Forms: 6 **glowir,** 6–8 **glowr,** 6, 8–9 **glour,** 8 **glowre,** **glow'r,** 9 **glower.** [Of obscure etymology: in sense the word agrees with GLORE *v.* 2, but the difference in vowel is against its immediate identity with this. It may possibly be f. GLOW *v.*[2] + -ER 5.]

1. *intr. Sc.* To stare with wide-open eyes; to gaze intently or with an air of surprise. Also *to glower at, over.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 24 On gallow treis ȝitt dois he glowir. *Ibid.* lxxv. 19 As ane gaist I glour and grane, I trymble sa, ȝe will not trow. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 136 He glowris, euin as he war agast, Or fleyit of ane gaist. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 350 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 He granit, and he glowrit, as he wer woid. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 399 Some glowring to the ground; some grieuousliе gaipe. 1711 RAMSAY *Elegy M. Johnston* 32 Fou closs we us'd to drink and rant Until we did baith glow'r and gaunt. 1724 — *Tea-t. Misc., Katy's Answer* i, My mither's ay glowran o'er me Tho' she did the same before me. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* I. i. sang i, Upon a dyke I lean'd, glowring about. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* ii, As lightsomely I glowr'd abroad, To see a scene so gay. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, I never ask what brings the Laird of Dumbiedikes glowering here like a wull-cat. 1869 GIBBON *Robin Gray* ix, 'What are ye glowering at, laddie', said his mother. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* xiv, Why do you glower at me like that.

quasi-*trans.* ? *a* 1665 W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* (1709) 7 (Jam.) There the poor men stood gazing and glowring out their eyne, to behold the place where he ascended.

transf. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornb.* iv, The rising moon began to glowr The distant Cumnock hills out-owre.

2. To look angrily or crossly; to scowl. Also *dial.* of the weather: To be gloomy.

This sense is perh. partly due to misapprehension of the meaning of *glower* in Scottish writers, but may also be based on the English dialect use, which appears to be genuine.

1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 4 Mar. 'But', added he, drily, 'I did not. Well, Bell, what do you glow'r at?' *a* 1791 PEGGE *Derbicisms* 102 *Glowres*, is dull or lowering. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* 177 The baron glowered about him with an expression of countenance that shewed he was mortally wroth with somebody. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii, The M'Nab and the Englishman .. sat glowering at each other like twa tigers. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* (1861) 315 Mr. Slope saw it, and glowered with jealousy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xv. (1889) 146 Don't sit glowering as if you had swallowed a furze bush. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 2/1 They had nothing to show but..Europe glowering upon us with hate. 1886 *Chester Gloss., Glour* or *Glower*, to have a cross look. 'When the clouds threaten bad weather we call them glowering.' W.

Hence **Glo·wering** *vbl. sb.* Also **Glow·erer,** one who glowers, an idle gazer.

1715 SIR J. CLERK *Mem.* (1895) 86 He called to a friend ..next his bed, that if he pleased the Glourers might come in, meaning the Gasers, and such who rather out of curiosity than sympathy..attend the sick till their breath go out. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 132 A' thae things.. justifies the leddies to a certain extent o' their glowerin.

Glower(e, obs. form of GLOVER.

Glowering (glaʊ·əɹiŋ, glaʊ·əɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GLOWER *v.* + -ING[2].] That glowers.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 98 Na, glowrand, gaipand fule, thow art begyld. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 493 With atrie visage and with glowrand ene. *a* 1791 PEGGE *Derbicisms* 102 *Glowring*, gloomy. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 128 Only see Mullion's een—how gleg and glowrin in perfect greed and glory. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Sitting down..to stare at his glowering friend with his back to the fire.

Comb. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx, An invitation to dine with this thick-headed and glowering-eyed Scotchman.

Hence **Glow·eringly** *adv.*

1859 F. FRANCIS *Newton Dogvane* II. xi. 287 The ladies.. looked rather gloweringly upon the wretched Chilli. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, The people..croaked over their scanty measures of thin wine and beer, and were gloweringly confidential together.

Glowgelofre, obs. form of CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.

Glowing (glōʊ·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLOW *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GLOW, in its various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/1 Glowynge of hoote fyre, or yryn, or ober lyke, *candor.* 1562 TURNER *Baths* 11 b, They are good for .. the glowyng or sounde of the eares. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 171 And God grant thee that glowing and sting in conscience. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 52 You have no Concern in..the Glowings of Summer. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 Uncertain Fits of Coldness and Rigour, with succeeding Glowings. 1862 W. BRANKS *Life in Heaven* iv. (1865) 58 Their Souls are warmed with the glowings of divine love. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 63 The glowing is soon succeeded by a brilliant combustion. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 245/3 The luminosity..is due to a simple glowing.

†**b.** In transitive sense: The action of causing to glow. *Obs.*

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. 140 The glowing must be done in a golden little half Pipkin.

Glowing (glōʊ·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GLOW *v.* + -ING[2].] That glows, in senses of the vb.

1. That is in a glow from the action of heat; burning, incandescent.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 216 Gemeng togædere mid glowende isene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1067 O þatt allterr haffdenn þe33 Glowennde gledess ȝarrkedd. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/81 He let nime platus of Ire..þo heo glowinde were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23438 If it war scoit into þi hefd, A glouand iren þar in beleued, and [etc.]. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 70 Ley hem on a glowynge tylston. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 512 Richt oft he fell into ane glowand heit. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24 b/2 A glowinge or redde-hotte Cauterium. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 52 But old men are like..a small gloing fire, which dyes and goes out of it selfe. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* 240 Like a vast Caldron fill'd with glowing and melted Matter. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. vi, The Vala paused .. gazing in awe on the glowing stone. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sci.* i. 3 The glowing vapour of the familiar metal, iron.

2. Brilliantly luminous; brilliant, rich, and warm in colouring; also, having the glow or exuberant colouring of excitement or health.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 94 Our syre syttes .. on sege so hyȝe In his glwande glorye. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 145 The glowing violet. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 70 The master saw the madness rise; His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 P 1 The glowing redness of the berries. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1315 Her naked limbs of glowing white. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, Nor was it in the soft and glowing landscape that she most delighted. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 231/1 Female musicians, with glowing cheeks and faces like the sun. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de V.* viii, In glowing health, with boundless wealth, But sickening of a vague disease. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 24 As he stood in the glowing light of the fire. 1879 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 8 May, Sir John's glowing canvas might be mistaken for a moment for some Bacchanalian triumph.

b. *fig.*

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 32 The glowing colours of the historian. 1851–5 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 50 The dramatic colouring throughout is maintained at a glowing tone. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 80 A glowing description of the wealth of England.

3. That glows with passion; ardent, impassioned, fervid.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Absent Dame Complaineth* Wks. Herbs (1587) 138 The priuie coales, of glowing ielousie. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 7 By turns they felt the glowing mind. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Let.* in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 45 He was much struck with the glowing eloquence..of Rousseau. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 15 Arkwright..had the..boldness to predict in glowing language, how [etc.]. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 53 Athena, spiritually, is the queen of all glowing virtue. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* IV. 120 It was not without cause that the fond mother wrote of her son in such glowing terms.

4. quasi-*adv.* in phr. *glowing hot.*

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 115 Take an hoot tile, þat is glowynge hoot. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 62 Take a culture ..or suche an other yren, & take it glowing hote. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 54 A parcel of the Flint or Steel.. which..is made so glowing hot, that 'tis melted into glass. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 304 The little ones, unbuttoned, glowing hot, Playing our games, and on the very spot. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* IX, All over so glowing-hot, that iron more hot no craft requires.

Hence **Glow·ingly** *adv.*, in a glowing manner, with brightness, high colour, or warmth; ardently, enthusiastically.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* IV. i, Out hee must breake, glowingly againe, And with a greater luster. *c* 1815 MOORE *Irish Melodies, When cold in the earth* 15 If happiness ..glowingly smil'd On his ev'ning horizon. 1822 *Examiner* 428/2 We do not look at this group coldly but glowingly. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* II. v. 305 The tremendous cliffs .. have been glowingly described in .. many Alpine books. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 533/2 She was glowingly proud of her kitchen. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 20 Some [apples]..more glowingly beautiful than the rest.

Glowir, obs. Sc. form of GLOWER.

Glowr, obs. form of GLOWER.

†**Glowsing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [Cf. GLOSSER 3.] Carousing.

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* viii. 106 Belshazzar's drinking and glowsing in the cups of the Lord .. cost him both his life and his kingdome.

Glowt, obs. form of GLOUT *v.*

Glowton, obs. Sc. form of GLUTTON

Glow-worm (glōʊ·wəɹm). Forms: 4 **glou-,** 5 **gloo-,** 6–7 **glo-,** **gloe-,** **glowe-,** 6– **glow-worm** (etc.: see WORM). See also GLOSE-WORM. [f. GLOW *v.* + WORM] A coleopterous insect (*Lampyris noctiluca*, Linn.), the female of which emits a shining green light from the extremity of the abdomen. The female is wingless; the male is winged, but non-luminous.

α. *c* 1320 N. BOZON *Contes Moralisés* § 76. 95 Un autre nature de ceo verm qe est appelle en Latyn eruke et en Engleiz glouworm. 1444 LYDG. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 216 A fowle glooworm in dirknesse shewith a lyght. 1530 PALSGR. 225/2 Glowe worme that shyneth by night. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 212 In this Iland are certeyne glo woormes that shyne in the nyght as doo owres. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 89 The Glowworme..gins to pale his vneffectuall Fire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 224 A great Light drowneth a smaller, that it

cannot be seene; As the Sunne that of a Gloworme. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vi. 30 No lover bless'd the glow-worm's pallid ray. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 382 Male glow-worms attracted by the light..come into the parlour. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 7 Where below No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent.

b. *fig.* (In 17th c. often applied contemptuously to persons.)

1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. 260 A Nobleman therefore in some likelyhood .. [is] an outside, a gloworme, a proud foole, an arrant asse. 1628 TIMME *Silver Watch Bell* ix. § 7 (ed. 10) 164 Reason (which the Fathers call *Noctilucam cerebri*, the brains Glo-worme). 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* IV. iv, A slave! A vagabond! A glow-worm! 1652 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 152 The world is full of such glow-wormes, that make some show of Spiritual Light from God.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania, Pamph. to Amphil.* 47 How Glowworme-like the Sun doth now appeare. 1623 B. JONSON *Time Vindic.*, He works by glow-worme light, the Moone's too open. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 341/1 Though I know my selfe vnworthy farre, With my poore Glow-worme Muse, t'attend this starre. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 44 How oft have we .. Condemn'd earths glow-worm greatness. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 450 He .. rais'd it [his engine] till it levell'd right Against the glow-worm tail of kite. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* II. iii, For, glow-worm-like, you shine, and do not see. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* iv. 60 Meer glowworm light, that shines, but warms not.

†Glow'y, *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. GLOW *sb.* + -Y [1].] Glowing; bright.

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 102 This fire..appear'd to me..to be..of the same glowy colour.

Glowyn, obs. form of GLOW *v.*[1]

Gloxinia (glǫksi·niă). [mod.L.; named by L'Héritier after B. P. *Gloxin*, who described the plant in 1785.] An American tropical plant (N.O. *Gesneraceæ*) with large bell-shaped flowers.

1816–20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 621 *Gloxinia Maculata*; Spotted Gloxinia. 1863 *Sir Rohan's Ghost* 129 Vases of the ..violet-coloured gloxinia. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 186/1 Some of the old bulbs of Gloxinias should now be potted.

†Gloy. *Obs.* [a. F. *glui*; cf. Du. *glui* (supposed to be an adoption from Fr.] Straw.

c 1336 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In factura nattarum de Gloy pro Refectorio, ijs. vjd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 159/1 Gloy, *spicamentum*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. xi. 31 Quhais rufis laitly full rouch thykyt war Wyth stra or gloy by Romulus the wycht.

Gloyd, var. GLEYD, *Obs.*, a worn-out horse.

Gloyfer, Gloyse, obs. ff. GLOVER, GLOZE.

Gloyt, obs. form of GLOAT *v.*

Gloze (glōuz), *sb.* Forms: 3–7, 9 glose, (4 glos, 5 gloce, gloyse, *Sc.* glois, gloss, 6 gloase, gloose), 6– gloze. Also GLOSS *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *glose*, ad. med.L. *glōsa*, L. *glōssa*, a word needing explanation, hence later the explanation itself, a. Gr. γλῶσσα, orig. tongue, hence language, foreign language, a foreign or obscure word.]

1. A comment, or marginal note; an exposition; = GLOSS *sb.*[1] 1. *arch.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4479 Þe glose of Þe buke says alswa Þat [etc.]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 13 Þe glose was gloriousely writen with a gilte penne. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxi. (1869) 147 Now vnderstonde it wel, and expownde it as Þou wolt, both Þe texte and Þe glose. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 36 See nowe howe an euell glose confoundeth the text. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 212 Making gloses vpon the capitulations past, rather like a Lawyer, then as a king. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii. (1612) 234 That with new Glozes tainte the Text. 1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xvii. (1862) 427 It is proper in this glose, commentary or exposition, to [etc.]. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha* Prol., Not a glimpse of the far land Gets through our comments and glozes.

2. Flattery, deceit; an instance of this, a flattering speech, etc. † *To make glose* (const. *dat.*), to talk smoothly or flatteringly to. Now *rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 194/12 Heo, and hire douȝtren also maden hire Þe glose. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2381 Me it ortrowede & ne leuede noȝt is glose. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 158 This is a verray sooth with outen glose. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 312 in *Babees Bk.*, Yf any thurgh sturnes Þe oppose, Onswere hym mekely and make hym glose. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 225 Thou has made many glose with thy fals talkyng. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 368 Women.. giue more credit to their own glasses, than mens gloses. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. v, He .. Spurns back the gloses of a fawning spirit. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Glose*, flattery or dissimulation. 1874 J. G. HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* II. iii. 92 No..dainty gloze Could give him pleasure half so fine As that which tingled to her blows.

b. A pretence, false show, specious appearance; also, a disguise. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26774 Þai com to scrift a glos to make. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1016 Ȝoure fingrus..ȝe fullen wiþ ryngus As is wommenus wone for wordliche glose. 1582 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxi (1591) 39 This glose of vertues [L. *falsæ virtutes*] increased men's feare. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 81 If then a bodily euill in a bodily gloze be not hidden, Shall [etc.]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xxiii. (1609) 16 Gloses, and goodly shews of words. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* i. (1654) 11 We are naturally too apt..to flatter ourselves with faire glozes of bad intentions. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. I. ii. § 8. 55 A gloze, whether purposely worn or unconsciously assumed.

3. = GLOSS *sb.*[1] 2 [ad. It. *glosa*].

1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxvi. 460 We also meet with several gloses or voltas upon a variety of devices or canzonets.

4. *Comb.*, as *gloze-giver.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 65 Expowners and gloze ȝeuers.

Gloze (glōuz), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–6 glose(n, 5 glosin, -yn, 5–6 *Sc.* glois(s, gloss, 6 gloase, 6– gloze. [a. F. *gloser* (12th c.), f. *glose* GLOZE *sb.*[1] (OE. had *glēsan* to gloss, interpret, f. **glōse*, ad. L. *glōssa*.)]

† **1.** *trans.* To make glozes or glosses upon; to discourse upon, expound, interpret. Also, to interpret (a thing) *to be* (so and so). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 57, I font Þere Freres .. Glosynge Þe Gospel as hem good likeþ. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 23 Rychard Hampole Glosed the sauter that sues here. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vi. 31 Hise writingis ouȝten be glosid and be expowned. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 35, I haue mekle matir in metre to gloss Of ane nothir sentence. 1453 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 190 Ane English boke of ye Pater Noster, glosid, with Matynes of ye Passion. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 54 Quhairfor, myne awin hart deyr, Sa far about thou glosis thi mater? 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 56 A werk .. cunninglie gloissit be sum weill leirnit and discrete man. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 40 Which Salike land, the French vniustly gloze To be the Realme of France. 1762 *Crazy Tales* 76 You may gloze any word. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v, The church hath her ministers to gloze and to expound the same [the Word].

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To interpose a gloss or explanation; to comment. Const. *on, upon*; also in indirect passive.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 Clerkis .. willen glose here and say [etc.]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 254 For in pleyn text it nedyth nat to glose. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 85 No more men maye glosen without exten text than bylde materles. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* III. 64 He saieth not, Not so rightly, as M. Jewell gloseth. 1581 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xvii. (Arb.) 53 Yf Poets haue done well .. To glose on trifling toyes. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 821 Let your Authors glose as they list, Popery is but a yong faction. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xi, A while he glozed upon the cause, Of Commons, Covenant, and Laws. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 167 Tomes Of reasoned wrong, glozed on by ignorance. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxxi, Gloze No whit on your premiss.

c. (See quot. and cf. GLOZE *sb.*[1] 2.)

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ii. § 43 In this [the Spanish *glosa*] a few lines .. were glosed, or paraphrased .. in a succession of stanzas, so that the leading sentiment should be preserved in each, as the subject of an air runs through its variations.

2. *trans.* To veil with specious comments; to palliate; to explain away, extenuate. Frequently with *over*; † also with *out.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84 Telle out and let it nought be glosed. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 345 Lere me to som man .. Þat .. glosep nouȝt þe godspell. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* p iv b, A ryche mannys dede may no man hyde nor glose. *a* 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* v-vii. Wks. (1573) 187/2 They that..seeke liberties..to sinne vnpunished, and glose out the lawe of God. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 56 Nor I can not endure the truth to glose. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 242 Thus is the league made with Lewes the French kyng, fraudulently glosed and dissimuled. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 380 With what impudencie soever the wicked outwardlie gloze their corrupt dealings. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 31 Least he should..give Credit, to a thing so profane and detestable, however glosed over by those malitious People. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xcii, Beshrew those sad interpreters of nature, Who gloze her lively universal law. 1845 WHITTIER *Lines Washington* vi, With the tongue of flattery glozing deeds which God and Truth condemn. 1878 in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 469 The facts of human iniquity are not disputed, glozed over, or extenuated. 1884 R. GLOVER in *Chr. World* 9 Oct. 767/1 It is not charity to gloze over the sins and sorrows of men.

3. *intr.* To talk smoothly and speciously; to use fair words or flattering language; to fawn. Sometimes coupled with *flatter*; also *to gloze it.* Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8401 (Gött.) Neyder i kepe to gabb ne glose. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1107, I kan nat glose, I am a rude man. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11468 Glose hit not lengur. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 4 Some to opteyn favour wyll flatter and glose. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) H iij b, Painted speache, that gloseth for gayne. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 704 Rogendorff..made as if he would have used only the Hungarians, and glosed with Revalius. 1632 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 606 Let us take heed we doe not gloze with him, as we doe one with another. 1783 WHITEHEAD *Ode New Year* II Ye Nations hear! nor fondly deem Britannia's ancient spirit fled; Or glosing weep her setting beam. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 202 The dog glozed with professions of life-weariness. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. iii, We would not that thou shouldest learn too early how men's tongues can gloze and flatter. 1858 W. JOHNSON *Ionica, Reparabo* ii, While my comrades pass away To bow and smirk and gloze.

† **b.** quasi-*trans.* To tell speciously. *Obs.*—[1]

1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 15 Vnto the Man he goes, And vnto him this fayned tale doth gloze.

† **c.** *trans.* To clothe (words, etc.) with specious adornment.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xviii. 90 This sentence is not glosed. 1509, *c* 1520, 1630 [see GLOZED *ppl. a.*].

4. *trans.* To flatter, deceive with smooth talk; to coax, wheedle. Rarely const. *to. Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 Pes forto haue þei glosed him fulle mykelle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 34 Of me certeyn thou shalt nat been yglosed. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 758 [778] Now glose hem feire. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 96 His eem .. glosyd him to hym wyth fayre woordys. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xiii. 16 My two doughters glosed me tho and now of me they sette lytel prys. 1540–54 CROKE 13 *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 21 They that me with tales wold glose, Agaynst me worke the worst they maye. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxvi. 93 For he himselfe doth glose In hys bewitched eyes. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 61 The parasite glozes his master with sweet speeches.

Gloze (glōuz), *v.*[2] *rare.* [Of obscure origin; cf. GLOW *v.*[2]] *intr.* To look earnestly and fixedly; to gaze with pleasure; to peer.

1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. vii. 120 The pleasure of seeing oneself in print, [is] only to be estimated by those who have glozed over the type. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 103 That little Preventative fellow up on the cliff, that's al'ays a-glozing out to sea.

Hence † **Gloze** *sb.*, an eager look, a gaze.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 56 Give a good glose from thy strain'd goggle eye.

Gloze (glōuz, *v.*[3] *rare.* [Cf. GLOSS *sb.*[2]] **a.** *intr.* To shine brightly, to blaze; also, to gleam. **b.** *trans.* To cause to shine. Hence **Glo·zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1820 A. SUTHERLAND *St. Kathleen* III. 167 Gudewife, carry up a glozin' peat, an' kennel a spunk o' fire in them baith. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 396 An illusory glozing of the light glimmering dismally. *Ibid.* 398 The scanty light glosed them with the glory of day.

† **Glozed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. GLOZE *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.: Provided with glosses, commented on; speciously adorned; specious.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VII. 303 What lede leyueþ þat ich lye loke in þe sauter glosed. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, He sayd that he helde Cathon glosed for the best boke of his lyberarye. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 168 It is not peased .. With cunning of Retorike, ne glosed eloquence. *c* 1520 — *Jugurth* l. 70 b, My vertue sheweth it selfe playnelie ynough without glosedde or paynteddе wordes. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Peril Idol.* III. Kk ij, Suche glorious glosed fables. 1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., Smiling out a glosed and bashfull familiarity.

† **Glo·zer.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 glosour, 4–5 glosar(e, 4–7 gloser, (6 glosier), 7– glozer. [f. GLOZE *v.*[1] + -ER [1]; after OF. *gloseor.*]

1. One who writes glosses; a commentator.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 284 Falce gloseris maken goddis lawe derk. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/2 Glosare of textys, *glosator.* 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1567) 226 But that these woordes..touche..onely the Priestes and the Ministers, the very Gloser [*ed.* 1611 glosser] him selfe was neuer..so impudent, so to saie. 15.. FULKE in Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* (1581) 55 These words (saith the Romish gloser) are the Ciuill and Ecclesiasticall power.

2. A flatterer, sycophant.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 105 Simplist glosars, & warst willid traytoris. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3088 A gloser also kepethe his silence Often, where he his lorde seethe hym mystake. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 235 Now glosers fulle gayly they go. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* IV. i Yet must I talke so sage and smothe, as though I were a glosier [*rime-wd.* loser]. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburds T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 61 Else would not glosers oil the son, Who, while his father liv'd, his acts did hate. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* CXXXIX. 14 God would at length discover and bring out such glozers. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A glozer, *adulator.*

Glozing (glōu·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. GLOZE *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. GLOZE.

1. a. The action of glossing or commenting; exposition, interpretation. Also *concr.* a gloss, a comment. **b.** The action of glossing or explaining away; extenuation, palliation.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26095 (Fairf.) To make to prest our synnis coup..wiþ-out glosing. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 74, I wist neuere freke that as a frere ȝede..Taken it for her teme and telle it with-outen glosynge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 439 He [antichrist] grounde þ.. þe deds þat he doiþ..in..glosyng of freris. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xliii. (1859) 49 They peruertyn holy Scripture by fals vnderstandynge, glosynge [etc.]. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractatis* ii. Wks. 1888 I. 20 But wrysting, wrying, gloissing, or cloking. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 96 Terming..all others mere counterfayte glozings. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. (1617) 280 The glosing of some wrong. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii, Immediately he falls to glozing. 1829 *Q. Rev.* XLI. 344 This gentleman..has made several marginal glosings. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 28 This doctrine, whatever may be the softening or the glozings that are attached to it.

2. Flattery, cajolery, deceitful blandishment, specious talk or representation.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2319 Her of he let hem segge soþ as it were in glosinge. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2319 Scheo seyd nought glosyng til his wille. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 124 With glosynges and with gabbynges he gyled þe peple. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 355 O man be warre in this of wikkid womans glosing. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 57 Flee .. glosynge, pleasures & vayne gloryes. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* Battles 49 Perkin using all his glosings, could not prevaile with the Citizens to open their Gates. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* v. Wks. 1687 I. 65 Flattering colloguings and glozings. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 65 Discompose not yourself for the glosing of a peasant's son. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 164 His sturdy nature would break through all their glozings.

† **3.** An alleged name for a 'company' (of taverners). *Obs.*—[1]

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vi b, A Glosyng of Tauerneris.

Glozing (glōu·zing), *ppl. a.* [f. GLOZE *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] That glozes; flattering, coaxing, cajoling.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10218 Hii nadde of him bote is old wone Glosinde wordes & false. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 105 Glosandist flaterars, & bitandist bacbitars. 1528 ROY *Rede*

Me (Arb.) 43 In his glosynge pistles before tyme. 1562-3 *Jack Jugler* (Roxb.) 33, I woll nat be deludyd with such a glosing lye. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. iv. § 2 Where the snares of glosing speech doe lye to intangle them. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xiv. 336 A glozing pleasure invites them to consent. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) III. viii. 42 A grave face and glozing accent. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IX. 668 Henceforth his glozing arts Are lost on me. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 154 A glozing tempter in search of accomplices. 1871 W. H. DIXON *Tower* III. v. 43 Whose..glozing tongue had won him favour.

Hence **Glo·zingly** *adv.*, in a glozing manner.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1918 They that .. glosyngly unto her frendes talke, Spreden a nette before hem where they walke. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 1 A Scripture written in praise of women, yet not glosingly to make them better than they be. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politicks* 14 Without self-assentation (which even I glozingly declined).

Glu, obs. var. GLEE *sb.*, GLUE *sb.*

†Glub[1]. *Obs. rare.* In 4 **glob, glub(be.** [Perh. cognate with *glubbe* GLOBBE *v.*; used to render L. *globus*, prob. from the similarity of sound.]

1. A mass or heap. *rare*—[1].

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* iii. 13 The watres..that camen fro aboue shulen stoond togidre in o glob [1388 gobet; L. *in una mole*].

2. A band, company, troop, esp. of warriors in close array.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xvi. 11 To hym silf he hath maad thee to come ny3..that..al thi glubbe [1388 gaderyng; L. *globus*] stoonde a3ens the Lord? — 2 *Kings* ix. 17 Thanne the wayte..see the glub of Hieu commynge, and seith, I see a glub [1388 multitude; L. *globum*].

†Glub[2]. *Obs.*—[1] [echoic; cf. GLUCK, GLUG.] An inarticulate sound rendered by this spelling.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ii. 58 An adequate quantity of air will enter through the neck with a kind of glub.

Glubbe, var. GLOBBE *v.*, GLUB[1], *Obs.*

Glucate (gl[i]ū·kēt). *Chem.* [f. GLUC-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of glucic acid. 1840 [see GLUCIC].

Glucic (gl[i]ū·sik), *a. Chem.* [a. F. *glucique*, f. Gr. γλυκ-ύς sweet: see -IC.

In this word, as in *glucina, glucinum, glucose*, etc., terms of chemistry chiefly formed in Fr. in the 19th and the latter part of the 18th c., the Gr. *υ* is abnormally represented by *u*, instead of by *y*. Littré in his Dict. substitutes *glyc-* for *gluc-* in these words (cf. also GLUCINA, quot. 1819); but the proposed correction has not found acceptance among either French or English chemists.]

In *glucic acid*, an acid obtained by the action of alkalis or acids on glucose.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 981 By the formation of glucic acid, 1 eq. of sugar disappears for each eq. of lime, and the molasses then contain glucate of lime. 1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 354 Glucic acid is very soluble and deliquescent, has a sour taste, and acid reaction.

Glucina (gl[i]usəi·nə). *Chem.* Formerly also **glucine, glycine.** [Latinized form of F. *glucine*, (Vauquelin, 1798), f. Gr. γλυκ-ύς sweet (some of the salts of glucina having a sweet taste): see note s. v. GLUCIC. For the ending *-a*, cf. *magnesia, soda*, etc.] The oxide of glucinum or beryllium, otherwise called BERYLLIA.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 157 Glucine. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 72 The discovery of a new earth, to which Vauquelin and his associates gave the name of glucina. 1819 REES *Cycl., Glycine, Glucine.* 1831 T. P. JONES *Cowvers. Chem.* xvii. 172 Glucina or glucine. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 The Crystoberyl is an aluminate of glucina.

Glucinum (gl[i]usəi·nŏm). *Chem.* Also **glucinium.** [quasi-L., f. GLUCINA; q.v.

In 1808 Davy suggested *glucium* as the name for the still hypothetical metal: see quot. s.v. ALUMIUM.]

A white metal obtained from beryl. Also called BERYLLIUM. Symbol Be or Gl.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 358 Glucina is a compound of a peculiar metallic substance, which may be called glucinum, and oxygene. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 277/1 *Glucinium*, the metallic base of an earth or oxide (Glucina) discovered by Vauquelin. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Prec. Stones* v. 42 The fluorides of aluminium and glucinum have been made to yield distinct chrystals of chrysoberyl.

Gluck (glŏk), *sb.* [echoic: cf. GLUG *sb.*[2]] An inarticulate sound supposed to be expressed by this spelling. So with reduplication **gluck-gluck.**

1880 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 202. 635 It is as when we pour liquid from a full bottle; at first it runs intermittently, with a 'gluk-gluk'. 1892 *Sportsman* 9 July 8/1 A clatter of knives and forks on plates..a 'gluck-gluck' of poured out drinks, and the merry laughter of the lunchers. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 113 The swish of the scythe .. the gluck of the wheels of the cart.

Gluck (glŏk), *v.* [echoic: cf. GLUG *v.*] *intr.* To make a sound rendered by 'gluck'.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 19 The blood glucked at the thrapple.

Hence **Glu·cking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1847 LEICHHARDT *Overland Exped.* ii. 29 The glucking bird—by which name, in consequence of its note, the bird may be distinguished—was heard through the night. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 120 A mellow glucking sound..continued long afterwards.

Glucogene, -genic: see GLYCOGEN, -GENIC.

Glucose (gl[i]ū·kōus). *Chem.* Also **glycose.** [f. Gr. γλυκ-ύς sweet + -OSE[2]: see note s.v. GLUCIC.]

a. A synonym for DEXTROSE or grape-sugar; now chiefly in non-scientific use as a commercial name for dextrose obtained from starch by the action of sulphuric acid. **b.** In extended sense: Any member of the group of sugars having the common formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and including dextrose along with levulose, mannitose, galactose, etc.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 969 Although the identity of the different kinds of sugar classed under the name of grape sugar or glucose be generally admitted. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Glucose*, another name for starch sugar, diabetic sugar, or the sugar of fruits. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 361 The crystals of sugar have to be decomposed and the sugar transformed into glucose. 1880 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/6 Brewers do not disdain the use of glucose. *attrib.* 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Glucose ferment*, the ferment in the animal body which is instrumental in the conversion of glycogen into glucose. 1891 *Pharm. Justit. Mag.* Nov. 163 Glucose syrups.

Hence **Gluco·sic** *a.* [-IC], of or pertaining to glucose.

1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 June 614/1 On the glucosic fermentation of cane-sugar. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 766 A nitrogenous body playing the part of a glucosic ferment.

Glucoside (gl[i]ū·kŏsəid). *Chem.* [f. GLUCOSE + -IDE.] One of a class of vegetable substances which being treated with dilute acids or alkalis, or subjected to the action of ferments, are resolved into glucose and some other substance.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 94 Tannin is a glucoside of gallic acid. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 32 All glucosides yield sugar, and many starches also yield sugar. 1895 *Naturalist* 23 Amygdalin, which is the glucoside of the oil of bitter almonds.

Glucupicron: see GLYCYPICRON.

Gluder, Sc. var. GLOTHER *v.*, *Obs.*, to flatter.

Glue (gl[i]ū, glū), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **glu,** 4–8 **glew**(**e,** (4 **glyu,** 5 **glowe, gluwe, glew3,** 6 **gleu**), 4– **glue.** [ad. OF. *glu* (sense 1), Pr. *glut*:—late L. *glūt-em, glūs* glue.]

†1. Bird-lime. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 223 Flee we her sentence as heresie or fendis glewe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/1 Glu, of festynge, *viscus*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* XCV. (1482) 75 They made engyns with glew of nettes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 26/1 Who .. take so many [birds] with Glue or Nets.

2. A hard, brittle, brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling the hides and hoofs of animals to a jelly; when gently heated with water, it is used as a cement for uniting substances. *Fish-glue* (see FISH *sb.*[1] 7). *Dutch* or *Flanders glue*: a very fine kind of glue. *Lip* or *mouth-glue*: a compound of glue and sugar, which can be used by moistening with the tongue.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 135 As it were two bordis weren ioyned togidere with cole or with glu. 1456 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 187 It. in gluwe ad idem opus [bookbinding]..iiij[d]. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Item pro j lib. le glew, 3*d*. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 30 Dippe your hande in molten glewe. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxvi. 175 Just as glue is betwixt two boards to hold them fast together. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 180 Leaving it to dry .. to the Consistence of Flanders Glue. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 86 Awkward joinings by seams, tenons, nails, and glues, betraying the imperfections of their workman to the eye. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 293 Every substance .. an infusion of which can precipitate animal glue, possesses a tanning property. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 377 An odour of burned horn or glue.

3. Used loosely for any substance that serves as a cement. *Marine glue* (see quot. 1876).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 7 Seiende to the glyu, It is good. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1232 He sette a deppe caudron of bras, A manere of glowe he dyde thare-inne. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 81 And wyth this glue thou shalt enoynte the mosels of these two meruayllous booles. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. Ded., Whilest the glew of Lime and Simant shall knit stones together, so long in our house will be held their memories. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 292 The Flowers of Grains, mix'd with Water, will make a sort of Glue. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 15 *note*, The marine glue, patented by Jeffrey in 1842, is formed by dissolving one pound of caoutchouc in four gallons of naphtha.. Two parts of shellac are then added to one part of this mixture.

†b. = GUM. Also *cherry-tree, plum-tree glue.*

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 233 Cherry-tree, or Plum-tree Glew. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (ed. 2) 357 The glue or gum, being passed through these minute apertures, forms hairs of almost imperceptible fineness.

†c. Bitumen, pitch. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 14 With ynne and with oute thow shalt dizten it [the ark] with glew. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Also þere [in Babylon] was a toure, þe mater þerof was brent tyll made of glewe. *Ibid.* XVI. xix. (1495) 559 Glewe is slymy gleue of the erth [*Bitumen est terra a gleba limosa*].

†d. = *Bee-glue* (see BEE 7): tr. L. *gluten. Obs.*

1694 ADDISON *Virgil* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 16 For this they hoard up glew. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 55 Th' industrious Kind..with their Stores of gather'd Glue, contrive To stop the Vents and Crannies of their Hive.

e. *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 246 He him ioineþ to god be a glu of loue. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 48 Life is nothing else but as it were a glue, which in man fastneth the soule and body together. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 154 Love is that celestial glue that conjoins all the faithful members in the unity of one mysticall body. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 717/2 Dissolue this glue, by which my affections are so close fastned vnto those earthly things. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. xvi. 205 Charity..'tis the glew and cement of the World. 1858 LOWELL *Amer. Tract Soc.* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 9 We Americans are very fond of this glue of compromise.

4. *Soap-making.* A name for the condition of soap at an early stage of its manufacture (see quot.).

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* 167 Practice alone will enable the operator to judge of the completion of this first operation, called 'pasting' (French *empâtage*) .. the soap is then said to be .. in a 'hitch' or 'glue'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *glue-bandage, -brush, -can, -cliché, -kettle, -paper, -size*; **b.** objective, as *glue-boiler, -factor, -maker.* Also *glue-like* adj.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 6/2 Wood splints were placed across the bandages and firmly wrapped in lint, the whole being covered by a *glue bandage. 1755 JOHNSON, *Glue-boiler*, one whose trade is to make glue. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 85 The glue..does not drop from the *glue-brush as water or oil. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 367 The manufacture of the *glue clichés is now an easy matter. 1880 *Pl. Hints Exam. Needlework* 67 Nets are used by the *glue factors in Bermondsey and Southwark, for drying the glue. 1895 G. M. TUCKER *Com. Speech* 2 A rusty stove surmounted by a *glue-kettle. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 514 A thin watery discharge which gradually becomes thick, viscid and *glue-like. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Diseases of *glue-makers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 475 He..forcibly presses the *glue-paper against it.

6. Special comb.: **glue-plant,** a sea-weed, *Plocaria tenax* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885); **glue-stock,** hides used as material for glue; **glue-water,** water in which glue has been dissolved. Also GLUE-POT.

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* I. 55 All stag, tainted, and badly scored..hides..must go at two-thirds price, unless they are badly damaged, when they are classed as *glue stock. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 20 Moisten them [the Ashes] with strong-Beer..or with a *Glew-water.

Glue (gl[i]ū, glū), *v.* Forms: 3 **glywe-n,** 4 **gluwe,** 4–8 **glew**(**e,** 5 **glu-yn, glw-yn, glyewe,** 6– **glue.** Also *pa. pple.* 4 **i-glewed, y-glywed.** [f. the sb. Cf. F. *gluer* (from 13th c.).]

1. *trans.* To join or fasten (together) with glue, or some similar viscous substance. Const. *on* or *upon, to* or *unto.* Also with advs., as *on, together, up.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6180 A clay they haveth..Therof they makith hour and halle..And wyndowes y-glywed by gynne Never more water no comuth therynne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 174 The hors of bras, þat may nat be remewed, It stant as it were to the ground yglewed. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Theyr iawes togither it shall glyewe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* XXII 7 Who so teacheth a foole, is euen as one that gleweth a potsherde together. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 41 Goe too: haue your Lath glued within your sheath, Till you know better how to handle it. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 62 Rolls of paper, Cut into long scrowles, and glu'd .. together. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* XXXVII. 146 Several Linnen Clothes glew'd upon each other. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 290 The Cartilage seems to glew the two Bones together. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 50 The hand .. Was glued to the sword-hilt with Indian gore. 1850 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. V. 284 These globules are probably composed of some tenacious mucus with which to glue the egg to any substance on which it may happen to settle. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) 579 The way in which bodies are glued up together for different purposes..Two boards glued up edge to edge. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* XXVIII. (ed. 4) 228 The ovaries and intestines and broad ligaments and parietal pelvic peritoneum became glued together.

†b. To involve or entangle in some sticky substance (such as bird-lime), so as to impede or clog free motion (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also, to constipate (the bowels); = GLUTINATE 1b. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 301 Þe kynge [Louis] wiste nouȝt how faste he hadde i-glewed hym self. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* XXXI. 117 (Add. MS.) Wherfore his tethe of the oynement were so glewed [L. (ed. Oesterley) *gummo pleni erant*]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 33 Duckes meat .. gleweth or bindeth or maketh fast the bowelles of yong childer. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 492 Those silly harmlesse beasts indiscreetly .. ensnared, glewed .. and shackled themselves. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* III. ii, Heaven's birdlime wraps me round, and glues my wings.

c. *To glue up*: to seal up as with glue; to shut up tightly. † Also without *up.*

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 82 Put into a gallon pot certain plaits of clean fine lead..glewing the pot with clean Lome. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 3 The approaching Session of Parliament will open millions of pairs of eyes, which have been glued up by false alarms for the last twenty-five years. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXX. (1856) 258 We were glued up.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cause to adhere closely or firmly; to fix or attach firmly (as if by gluing). Formerly often without explicit reference to the lit. use, esp. in sense: To attach in sympathy or affection. Const. as in 1. Also with *up.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 671 Let men glewe on us the name. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* (1859) 135 We cannot be joined to Christ our Head, except we be glued with concord and charity one to another. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 5 My Loue and Feare, glew'd many Friends to thee, And now I fall. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) II. xxv. 314 Prosperity glues us to this life, Afflictions loosen us. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Sigism. & Guisc.* 641 She..Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glew'd Her lips. 1758 RUTTY *Spirit. Diary* (ed. 2) 114 Why then so glued to this life? 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 79 With your eyes glew'd close to the key-hole. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.*

13 July, She now began to glue herself to his favour with the grossest adulation. 1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* vi. (1874) 336 This single fact glued the whole Tories together. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* ix, He glued the huge flagon to his lips. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xiii. (1855) 121 Her ear having been glued to the key-hole. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 15/2 Our men are taught to pound along automatically, with their left hand glued to their trousers' seams.

†3. *intr.* a. To stick together in virtue of some inherent property; to adhere. Also *fig.* b. To admit of being fastened by glue. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 66 A roten swerd .. tough to glewe ayeyn though hit me delue. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* IV. viii, Here be five on's; let's but glue together, why now the world shall not come between us. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 27 It is observ'd that Oak will not easily glue to other Wood. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* III. ii. 97 The Flesh will glew together, with its own Native Balm.

†4. *trans.* To daub or smear with glue or other viscous substance. Also with *over*. ? *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* ii. 3 He tok a ionket of resshen, and glewide it with glewishe cley, and with picche. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 934 The vessell in the whyche Moyses was in was glewed or pytched. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49/2 Swallows .. when they build their Nests, first dawb or glue over the beams which are to be the foundation. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* VII. 532 All the tar-beat floor Is clogg'd with spatter'd brains and glued with gore.

Glued (glūd, glūd), *ppl. a.* [f. Glue *v.* + -ed 1.] Fastened with or as with glue; also, smeared with glue.

1705 Elstob in Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 108 Were..his glew'd tongue let loose. 1858 *Skyring's Builder's Prices* 59 Glued and mitred slips. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 74 Glued thread is pasted on a piece of heavy cardboard.

Glue-pot. A pot in which glue is melted by the heat of water in an outer vessel.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 160/1 A Glew pott, *glutinarium.* 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv, I thinke thou dost Varnish thy face with the fat on't, it lookes so like a Glew-pot. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muse's Looking-gl.* III. ii, He, with the pegs of amity and concord, (As with the glue-pot of good government) Joints 'em together. 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 102 Pour it into your Glew-pot to use, but let your Glew-pot be very clean. *Mod.* Put the glue-pot on the fire at once.

Gluer (glū·ɔɪ, glū·ər). [f. Glue *v.* + -er 1.] One who glues.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 160/1 A Glewer, *glutinarius.* 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* G 288 A gluer, *glutinator.* 1837 Walsh tr. *Aristoph. Clouds* I. v. 446 A blackguard, a gluer-together of lies.

Gluey (glū·i, glū·i), *a.* Forms: 4–5 gluwy, 6–7 glewey, glewie, gluie, 6–8 gluy, (7 gleiwye, 8 gleuwy), 5–9 glewy, 8– gluey. [f. Glue *sb.* + -y 1.] Resembling glue; having the properties of glue; full of, or smeared with, glue; viscous, glutinous, sticky. In early use: †Bituminous.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xiv. 10 The wodi valei forsothe had manye pyttis of gluwy [*v.r.* glewyche] cley. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 172 In the fyrste joynynge of the bones is a maner of glewy and glemy moysture. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 75 And loke yf hit [a clod] be glewy, tough to trete. 1587 Harrison *England* II. xxi. (1877) I. 333 There is a kind of glewie matter which holdeth birds so fast as birdlime. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* IV. 104 Part is spun in silken Threads, and Clings Entangled in the Grass in glewy Strings. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 99 Letting fall upon them a few drops of gluey matter with which their bodies are provided. 1834 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 180 A crass, gluey substance filled his throat.

Comb. 1866–7 Livingstone *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. viii. 196 Gluey-looking gum.

transf. and *fig.* *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xiii. (1869) 183 Ful of cley and arestinge, and glewy is þilke, of wordlich richesse of wurshipe, of strengthe of idel fairnesse. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 18 Till waken'd by the Clangor of fresh Quarts It breake the Gleiwye Prison, and vp-starts A fresh. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Coleman St.* I. Wks. 1710 II. 813, I will not have one Penny of the Principal pass through such glewy Fingers. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 446 It is possible to gain the art of grasping our ideas without letting them grasp upon the mind, or take such gluey hold as that we cannot wipe off at pleasure.

Hence **Glue·yness,** the quality, condition, or state of being gluey.

1611 Cotgr., *Glueur,* glewinesse, clamminesse. 1659 tr. *Comenius' Gate Lang. Unl.* x. *marg.,* Which .. ropeth out by reason of its clamminess or gluiness. 1727 in Bailey vol. II, *Gluiness.* 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* I. iii. § 2 (1734) 16 This Class of nervous Disorders seems .. to arise from a..Glewyness or Viscidity of the Animal Juices.

Gluse, Glufer, obs. ff. Glove, Glover.

Gluff, Gluffe, obs. ff. Glove, Gliff *v.*

†**Glug,** *sb.*1 *Obs.*—1 [cf. Glub 1.] A clod.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 6 Place of a safyr is stones, and the gluggis [1388 clottis; L. *glebæ*] of hym gold.

Glug (glŏg), *sb.*2 [echoic: cf. Gluck *sb.*] A word formed to imitate an inarticulate sound (see quots.). Also redupl. **glug-glug.**

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 55 Pretty bottle, says Sganarelle, how sweet are thy little glug glugs. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* vi. (1878) 38 Glug, glug, glug, flowed the bubbling liquor. 1882 G. Macdonald *Castle Warlock* xv. (1883) 83 Lord Mergwain listened to the glug-glug in the long neck of the decanter. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 275 While hesitating as to where was the next safe place to plant their feet, the place that they were standing on went in with a glug.

Glug (glŏg), *v.* [echoic: cf. Gluck *v.*] *intr.* To make the sound rendered by 'glug'. Hence **Glu·gging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1895 W. Wright *Palmyra & Zen.* xxviii. 343 Their voices, a kind of glugging bark, seemed borrowed from the camel. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Mar. 2/1 The .. 'glugging' of the liquor as it trickled down his throat.

Gluif, obs. Sc. f. Glove.

Gluing (glū·iŋ, glū·ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Glue *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Glue; also *concr.*

1395 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxx. (1495) 290 Some medycynes percen humours with..glewynge and thurstynge .. as Mirabolianis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/1 Gluynge to-gedyr, *conglutinacio, conviscacio.* 1573–80 in Baret *Alv.* G 292. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Plodding Stud.* (Arb.) 72 His disposition of them is as iust as the Bookbinders, a setting or glewing of them together. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 29 They first Joint, and Glue the Boards .. which Gluing being dry, they .. Plane. 1890 *Athenæum* 25 Oct. 547/3 When this gluing has been carefully done, it is impossible to separate the layers.

b. *attrib.*, as *gluing-matter, -shed.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/1 Gluynge matere, as paste.. *gluten.* 1898 B. Redwood *Rep. Schibaieff's Petrol. Refinery* 13 One wooden building used as a cooperage and gluing shed, provided with the usual fittings.

†**Glu·ing,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Glue *v.* + -ing 2.] Adhesive.

1572 Huloet (ed. Higins), Glewyng, or glewy .. *glutinosus.* 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxiv. (1617) 413 The glewing vanities that sticke so fast to vs. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 1643) 262 Comfrey is..of a clammie and gluing moisture. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cccxxvi. 602 The Leaves and Bark of the Elme..being also of a certain clammy and glewing quality.

Gluish (glū·iʃ, glū·iʃ), *a.* [f. Glue *sb.* + -ish.] Somewhat resembling glue; having some of the properties of glue.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* ii. 3 He .. glewide it with glewishe cley. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 178 b, If it [earth] be gluishe .. it is a token of a fatte grounde. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 46 They loose muche of their toughe clamminesse and glewish humoure. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 438 A fish there is named Icthyocolla, which hath a glewish skin. 1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 91/2 The floor .. was thick smeared with a glueish moisture. 1847 in Craig; and in mod. Dicts.

fig. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* III. (1655) 59 This world hath..a gluish quality to hold them close to it.

Comb. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 177 A very thick-rinded, and cold glewish-floured barley.

Hence **Glu·ishness,** the quality of being gluish.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 655 Some part of amends made by the rare clammy glewishnesse of the same.

Glum (glŏm), *sb. rare.* Also 6 glome, glumme. [f. Glum *v.* or *a.*; cf. Gloom *sb.*]

†1. A sullen look. *Obs.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 1118 She loked hawtly, and gave on me a glum, There was amonge them no worde then but mum. *a* 1529 — *Bowge of Courte* 80 On me she gaue a glome [*rimes with* come *vb.*] With browes bente. 1530 Palsgr. 225/2 Glumme, a sower loke, *rechigne.*

2. Glumness, sullenness. *nonce-use.*

1825 Lockhart in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 323 It is much that the seven members have gone through it all without anything even like a single flash of glum.

Glum (glŏm), *a.* Also 6 glumme, glomme. [Related to Glum *v.* and Gloom *v.*; cf. LG. *glum* turbid, muddy.]

1. Of persons: Sullen, frowning; having an air of dejection or displeasure, esp. in phr. *to look glum*; also *to look glum on* (a person, action, etc.).

1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Gwg,* glumme, lowring. 1556–8 Phaer *Æneid* IV. K ij b, She hym beheld wt loking glomme, With rollyng here and there her eyes, and still in sylens domme. 1567 Drant *Horace's Ep.* To Rdr., If .. they will by worde of mouthe be answered, then wellfayre my laste shootanchor, glum silence. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 21 *To be Glum,* to look sadly or sowrly, to frown .. A word common to the vulgar both in North and South. 1676 Etheredge *Man of Mode* II. i. (1684) 16 You need not look so glum, Sir. 1678 Rymer *Tragedies* 3 And not Athens only, but..so austere and glum a generation as those of Sparta .. agreed the same honour to these Athenian Poets. 1755 Johnson, *Glum,* a low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom.* 1771 Foote *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 229 You all sit as silent and glum — why, can't you speak out? 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Oct., The moment he sees any one that he..dislikes, he assumes a look of glum distance and sullenness. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 123 [He] is as glum and grim and cynical as his master. 1849 Thackeray *Lett.* 4 Sept., I ought not to show you my glum face or my dismal feelings. 1887 Besant *The World went* xiii. 108 [He] sat glum, and presently grew impatient and went out.

quasi-*adv.* 1796 R. Bage *Hermsprong* xii, I suppose at that time I might answer rather glum.

2. Of things: Gloomy, dark; dismal. Now only *fig.* from sense 1.

1557–8 Phaer *Æneid* VI. Q j, Thou Chaos, and you firy boyling pittes and places glumme. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 31 The glomest daye maye darken the sunne, but not abate his pride. 1648 Earl Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 6 The Glum And horrid beat of Thunders Drum We hear or see. 1848 Thackeray *Lett.* 1 Nov., We walked in the park..surveying..the glum old bridge.

3. *Comb.*, as *glum-like, -looking* adjs.

1756 Mrs. Calderwood *Jrnl.* viii. (1884) 219 Mr. Burrage was a glum-like carle. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 26 May 617/1 The air of the glum-looking Englishman..surveying mankind at a ball in Paris. 1888 Anna K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* vi, She was afraid to risk herself with such a glum-looking customer..I suppose.

Glum, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 glom, 5–6 glome, 6 glumme. [var. of *glo(u)mbe,* Gloom *v.*] *intr.* To look sullen; to frown, scowl.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 596 Sir, I trow thai be dom somtyme were full melland; Will ye se how thai glom. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 166 Upon me he gan to loure and glum. 1530 Palsgr. 568/2 It is a sower wyfe, she is ever glomyng. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 [He] hath his home Not..as a den vncleane: Nor palacelyke, wherat disdayn may glome. 1598 *Tom Tyler & Wife* (1661) 5 He shall be soon appeased, If either he gaspeth or glometh. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., If thou doesn't want it, say thou doesn't: thou need not go and glum over it.

Glumaceous (glū-, glumē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. Glume + -aceous.] Of the nature of glumes; bearing glumes. Also, belonging to the N.O. *Glumaceæ* of plants, which includes the grasses and sedges.

1828–32 in Webster (citing Barton). 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 255 [Of Xyrideæ] Calyx glumaceous, 3-leaved. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 103 Several alpine grasses and other glumaceous plants. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* I. (ed. 4) 60 The perianth, composed of six glumaceous pieces. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 58 *Monocotyledons* .. with chaffy glumes or scale-like bracts enclosing the flower, hence called Glumaceous.

Glumal (glū-, glū·măl), *a.* [f. Glume + -al.] = prec.: Lindley's name for an 'alliance' of glume-bearing endogens (see Alliance *sb.* 6). Also **Glu·mal** *sb.*, a member of this alliance.

1846 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* 105 *Glumales,* the Glumal Alliance...Natural orders of Glumals.

Gluman, obs. form of Gleeman.

Glume (glūm, glūm). *Bot.* [ad. L. *glūma* (rare) hull, husk (of grain); cf. F. *glume.*] One of the chaff-like bracts which form the calyx or outer envelope in the inflorescence of grasses and sedges; the husk of corn or other grain.

[1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 26 b, Gluma is the huske of the corne whose top is the aane. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 300 Each gluma or husk terminates in three Awns, two of which are even, the other somewhat longer.] 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 9 *note,* The chaffy scales of the calyx..and the glume in some Alpine grasses .. grow into leaves. 1831 Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 888 Rye-grass .. is now cut .. when it is just coming into flower; and therefore to collect the glumes or empty husks can be of no use as seed. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 472 Their seeds, often enveloped in chaffy glumes. 1896 Edmonds *Bot. for Beginners* 85 Each flower [of wheat] is contained within a flowering glume and a pale.

‖ **Glumella** (glū-, glume·lă). *Bot.* [mod.L. dim. of *glūma* Glume.] An inner glume or palea.

1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 43 Each flower usually consists of two dissimilar valvelets called glumellas.

Glume·lle. *Bot. rare.* [cf. F. *glumelle.*] = prec.

1836 Gray *Elem. Bot.* iv. § 1. 158 [Grasses] Each flower is provided with a pair of bracts of a second order, or bracteoles, much resembling the glumes .. which may be termed *glumelles* or *paleæ.*

Glumellule (glū-, glume·liul). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *glūmellula,* dim. of Glumella; cf. F. *glumellule.*] One of the scales frequently found at the base of the ovary in grasses; a lodicule.

1861 Bentley *Bot.* 193 Each flower has .. frequently at the base of the ovary..two or more little scales, also of the nature of bracts, which are generally termed *squamulæ, glumellules,* or *lodiculæ.*

Glumly (glŏ·mli), *adv.* [f. Glum *a.* + -ly 2.] In a glum manner.

1805 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 308 His thumbs thus glumly twirling. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* xx. 206 'Walk!' echoed Tangle, looking glumly. 1886 Church *Let.* 11 Nov. in *Life & Lett.* (1894) 321 We sat glumly at our breakfasts every morning.

Glumme, obs. form of Glum.

†**Glum-metal.** *local. Obs.*

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* iv. 152 The stone .. call'd Glum-metall, about Bradwall..which .. though as hard to digg as any rock; yet the Air, rains, and frosts, will mollify it so, that it will run as if it were a natural Lime.

†**Glu·mming,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. Glum *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Glum.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 And so there was never pees betwene hem, but ever glomyng, louring, and chiding. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 83 And as for theyr connynge, A glommynge, and a mummynge, And make therof a jape. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12, I haue yond espied hym sadly comming, And in loue for twentie pounde, by hys glommyng. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, What deuill woman, plucke vp your hart, & leue of al this gloming.

†**Glu·mming,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Glum *v.* + -ing 2.] That looks glum or sullen.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 But declyne from his company, with glummynge or froward manner. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* C j, Who would .. serche the maner of living of those soure and glommyng gods? 1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary* N ij, There was all the way a sad glumming silence. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* G 296.

†**Glu·mmish,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also **gloommish.** [f. Glum *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat gloomy.

1573 Twyne *Æneid* XI. K k ij b, An Ilex tree with glummish darkish shade bespreddes the same, that none may see. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 His one light, That stood in his lowring front gloommish malleted onlye, Like Greekish tergat glistring. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 1 And Boreas breth was blacke, and glummish chill.

Glummy (glŏ·mi), *a.* [f. Glum *a.* + -y 1.] †**a.** Gloomy (*obs.*). **b.** Glum.

1580 E. Knight *Tryal Truth* 27 It can not be denyed, but that such casual blastes may happen, as are most too be

feared, when the wether waxeth darke and glummy. 1884 L. L. ALCOTT in *Chr. Treasury* Jan. 21/1 A smile .. touching the glummiest face like a streak of sunshine.

Glumness (glʊ·mnĕs). [f. GLUM *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being glum.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Glumness* [printed *Gluinness*], Sullenness in Looks. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 11 Nov., He made us amends for the glumness of Colonel Goldsworthy. 1874 *Daily News* 2 June 5/5 He was continually on the look-out for boon companions who could enliven the glumness of his official mansion.

Glumose (glĭū·, glʊmō·s), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *glūmōsus*, f. *glūma* GLUME.] Furnished with a glume or husk.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Glumosus flos* .. a glumose flower, is a kind of aggregate flower, having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* C 1 b, Fl[owers] inferior..glumose.

So † **Glumo·sity.** *Obs. rare*—1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164* That the exterior shell and all glumosity may be excussed.

Glumous (glĭū-, glū·məs), *a.* [f. GLUME + -OUS.] = GLUMOSE.

1828-32 in WEBSTER (citing MARTYN); and in later Dicts.

Glump (glʊmp), *sb. dial.* [f. GLUMP *v.*] **a.** A sulky person. **b.** *pl.* (See quots.)

a. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 131 A peevish girnin glump. 1825 JAMIESON, *Glump, Glumph*, a sour or morose person.

b. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., *In the glumps*, in a gloomy state, out of humour. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Glumps*, sulks. 'Down in the glumps', sulky, 'glumpy'. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Glumps*, the sulks.

Glump (glʊmp), *v. dial.* [Of obscure formation; cf. GLUM, GLOP, DUMP, GRUMPY, etc.] *intr.* To sulk, be glum or sullen. Also **Glu·mping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 39 Ya gurt chounting, grumbling, glumping .. Trash. *Wilmot.* Don't tell me o' glumping. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 37 Neist time we met, he glump'd and gloom'd, And turn'd his head anither way. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 52* Glumpin wi' a sour disdain..She wi' a youl began to mourn. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, s.v., 'Pray thee, what's thou glumping at.'

Glumpish (glʊ·mpiʃ), *a.* Chiefly *dial.* [f. GLUMP *sb.* or *v.* + -ISH.] = GLUMPY.

1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* II. 139 Jerry said he was glumpish, and in his airs. 1802 MRS. JANE WEST *Infidel Father* I. 26 Her father and mother..were..glumpish awkward beings. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VI. iv, 'An it worrets me as Mr. Tom 'ull sit by himself so glumpish, a-knittin' his brow, an' a lookin' at the fire of a night.' 1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 46 He sits glumpish and moody.

Glumpy (glʊ·mpi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1]. Cf. GRUMPY.] Glum, sullen, sulky.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, I began to be monstrous glumpy upon this last speech, which indeed was impertinent enough. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 347 Armstrong was naturally glumpy. 1853 MISS SEWELL *Experience Life* xix. 189 You are not used, Sally, to look glumpy because your head aches. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xlvii, Mr. Brooke was certainly glumpy, and inclined to snap and snarl at everything his wife presumed to say.

Hence **Glu·mpily** *adv.*

1864 M. EYRE *Lady's Walks in S. France* v. (1865) 64, 'I knew that before', said I, rather glumpily. 1884 *Punch* 19 July 35/1 ''Ave told you afore', he said, glumpily, to Mr. T.

Glunch (glʊnʃ), *v. Sc.* Also **glunsh.** [Cf. GLUM *a.* and CLUNCH *a.* 2.] *intr.* To look sour or glum; esp. in phrase *to glunch and gloom.*

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. to Jas. Arbuckle* v, But when ane's of his merit conscious, He's in the wrang, when prais'd, that glunshes. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* 25 Does ony great man glunch and gloom? Speak out, an' never fash your thoom! 1890 'P. CUSHING' *Bull i' th' Thorn* I. ix. 204 This failed to satisfy Crump. He glunched and gloomed and spat out some hot oaths.

Hence **Glunch** *sb.*, a sour look; **Glunch** *a.*, sulky.

1785 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xvii, Wha twists his gruntle wi' a glunch O' sour disdain. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, 'But what's the use o' looking sae glum and glunch about a pickle banes?'

† **Glunimie.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **glune-amie, glunyieman.** [Prob. a corruption of some Gaelic phrase often heard from Highlanders.] A Lowland name for a Highlander.

a 1745 MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 115 Upon a time..Some Glunimies met at a fair, As deft and tight as ever wore A durk, a targe and a claymore. 1825 JAMIESON, *Glunyieman*, a rough unpolished boorish-looking man, a term generally applied to a Highlander. *Banffs.* 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, And he is but half a Highlander neither, and wants a thought of the dour spirit of a Glune-amie.

Glur, var. GLORE *sb.*

† **Glusk,** *v. Obs.*—[Derivation obscure.] *intr.* To squint; implied in † **Glu·sker,** one who squints; † **Glu·sking** *vbl. sb.*, squinting. (Cf. East Anglian *glusky* sulky, in Forby *Voc. E. Anglia.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/2 Gluscare, *idem quod*, glyare. *Ibid.*, Gluskynge, *idem quod* Glyenge (*K. P.*) *strabositas.*

Gluster, obs. form of CLUSTER *sb.*

† **Glut,** *sb.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *glut, glout* greedy, gluttonous.] = GLUTTON.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 67 What glut of þo gomes may any good kachen, He will kepen it hymself. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4552 Ane [of the gods] leris 3ow to be licherus..Ane, to be grindand gluttis & glorand dronkin.

Glut, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **gloute.** [a. OF. *glout* gulp, sb. related to *gloutir*, GLUT *v.*[2]] A gulp or full draught; the amount (of liquid) swallowed at a gulp.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 41 b, Let him drinke a lytel smal biere or ale, so that he drinke not a great glut, but in a lytel quantite. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 223 Many of the Tartarres when the bodies lie fresshe bliedinge on the grounde, laye them downe alonge, and sucke of yᵉ bloud a full gloute. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 31 Moving sands, which covered and buried heretofore at one glut the puissant army of King Cambyses. *c* 1785 *J. Thompson's Man* 23 And for a continual Diet-Drink, take five great Gluts of the Decoction of Mother Wit three Times a Day. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* II. 217 Should the horse have to undertake a longer journey..a stinted allowance of water before starting..is requisite, say to 10 gluts. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Glut*, a drink. 'Tyek a glut or twee an' ye'll be bettor.'

Glut (glʊt), *sb.*[3] Also 6 **glutte.** [f. GLUT *v.*[1]]

1. The act of glutting or condition of being glutted with food, etc.; full indulgence in some pleasure, ending in satiety or disgust; one's 'fill' of something which finally cloys the appetite; a surfeit.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 3 Use the first water againe for the vehiculum .. because the same hath alreadie receyved his glutte of the oyles. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 137 Even I have glut of blood. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 295 The glut of provender or other meat not digested, doth cause a Horse to have great pain in his body. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* vi. 41 They cannot have alwayes their glut, their fill, and their will in Sinne. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxvi. 346 This glut of wealth, and a full satiety of all pleasure, is sinful. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 989 So Death Shall be deceiv'd his glut, and with us two Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw. 1723 POPE *Let. to Swift* 12 Jan., A Glut of study and retirement in the first part of my life, cast me into this [dissipation]. 1815 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 138 We got two hours' glut at their pheasants. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* III. viii. § 5 If the chief fact be the glut of sensuality and of power, the feeling is one of great and acute pleasure.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 589 Those deep-throated Engins .. disgorging foule Thir devillish glut, chain Thunderbolts and Hail Of Iron Globes.

† **b.** *pl. Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iv, Husbands must take heed They giue no gluts of kindness to their Wiues. 1628 JACKSON *Creed* VI. I. vi. § 2 The gluts or gushes of pleasure may at one time be much greater than another, yet still transient, never consistent. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* (ed. 5) 892 But the Gluts and the Loathings of an irregular Love are unaccountable.

2. A supply of any mercantile commodity which is greatly in excess of the demand; freq. *a glut in the market.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 31 Buying store of Roses when you finde a glut of them in the market. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 47 We should have no such gluts of wool upon our hand. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* App. § 215 By a glut of paper, the prices of things must rise. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 261 The present glut is occasioned by their importing too much. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv. § 1 (1876) 337 Dearth, or scarcity, on the one hand, and oversupply, or, in mercantile language, glut, on the other, are incident to all commodities. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 3) viii. 79 As a rule, the phenomenon of a glut in the labour market attends any great exaltation in the price of food.

attrib. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 115 Low, glut prices are highly injurious to them.

3. An excessive quantity or number. Now *rare.*

[1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvii. (1640) 27 Seeing the world in that age had rather a glut, then famine of Saints.] 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 76 At our Kings first accesse to the Crown, there was a glut of Knights made. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 114 To .. patch up a Drama in Italian, in order to throw in a Glut of minuitish Airs. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xxxiii, They have at hand a blooming glut of brides.

4. An excessive influx of water, rain, etc. Now *rare.*

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 116 If you powre a glut of water upon a Bottle, it receives little of it. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 47 Extream gluts of rain, or lasting wet weather. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* (1st vers.) 494 Collected all In one big glut .. Th' impetuous torrent, tumbling down the steep Thunders. 1852 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* (1863) 82 There were some great gluts of rain after the long drought. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 87 (1875) 268 These currents from all sides lead to a wave of accumulation where they meet—a glut.

fig. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. cxxxvii. 369 The thaw has, I suppose, by this time, set them [letters] at liberty.. and you will receive a glut of them at once.

† **b.** An excessive flow of saliva, bile, etc. *Obs.*

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 108 Put it in a linen bag, and hold it to thy teeth, and shut thy mouth while one may say three Pater nosters, then open thy mouth, and let out the glutt. 1719 *Acct. Sickness & Death Dr. W—dw—d* in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) I. 179 Throughout the whole Tract of the Intestines there was nothing remarkable, besides an exceeding Flatulency, and great Gluts of vitiated Bile.

† **5.** That which gluts or chokes up (a channel).

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 44 The Shells were by some Glut, Stop, or other Means arrested in their Passage. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 113 He gathers in his tedious Course Ten Thousand Streams, and swelling as he flows, In Scythian Seas the Glut of Rivers throws.

† **Glut,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Alteration of *glit* GLEET *sb.*, associated with GLUT *sb.*[3] (sense 1).] = GLEET *sb.* 2.

1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* (1649) 38 To enseame your hawke, which is, to cleanse her from grease, fat, and glut. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 7 She gathers no glut to decay her stomacke.

† **Glut,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? ad. Gr. γλῶττις landrail (?), given in quot. as the equivalent term.] A kind of bird; ? the muff or whitethroat.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 181 Gluts. Muff. *Glottides* ..They feed in the fennes upon red seedes, bents and wormes.

Glut (glʊt), *sb.*[6] *techn.* or *dial.* [Perhaps an altered form of *clut*, dial. var. of CLEAT, assimilated to GLUT *v.*[1]; related to GLUT *v.*[3], where 'choked or glutted' in the quot. suggests GLUT *v.*[1] 4.]

1. A wedge of wood or iron (see quots.).

1790 MARSHALL *Midl. Cties.* II. 437 *Glut*, a large wooden wedge. 1825 JAMIESON, *Gluts*, two wedges used in tempering the plough. The end of the beam being movable in the stilt into which it was inserted, these wedges were anciently employed in raising or depressing it. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Glut*, a piece of wood inserted as a fulcrum to get a better lever-power on any thing, or inserted beneath the thing prized in order to prevent its recoil when freshening the nip of the lever. 1852 *Newcastle Mining Gloss.* (Northumbld. Gloss.), *Glut*, a piece of wood to fill up behind cribbing or tubbing. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 140 Wood pipes which produce a tremulous tone are remedied by a small wooden glut being driven into the wedge of the mouth. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* viii. 145 The edges which are to be welded are introduced into the grooves of an H-shaped piece of iron, which the patentee calls a 'glut'.

2. (See quots.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Glut*, a small brick or block introduced into a course to complete it. 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* (ed. 2) 285 The plunger is then at or about its lowest point, and a 'glut', or green brick is placed in the mould [etc.].

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 107 *Glut*, a piece of canvas sewed into the centre of a sail, near the head. It has an eyelet-hole in the middle for the bunt-jigger or becket to go through.

Glut, *sb.*[7] A kind of eel. (See GLOAT *sb.*[2])

Glut (glʊt), *v.*[1] Also 4 (*vbl. sb.* **gloutynge**), **glotye, glotte.** [Prob. f. GLUT *sb.*[1] or its OF. source.]

1. *trans.* To feed to repletion; to indulge (appetite) to the utmost. Chiefly *refl.* or *pass.* Const. *with.* † Also *to glut up* (hunger).

c 1315 [see GLUTTING *vbl. sb.*[1]]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 76 To a-glotye [*Ilchester MS.* glotye] with here gurles. [See AGLUT.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 That they fele theyr stomackes partly hungry, and not vtterly saciate or glutted. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1569) Eiv, Ye haue waxed greedye now vpon Cities, and haue attempted mightie spoyles, to glut vppe and ye coulde your..hunger. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 407 As they are forbidden to glut themselues, so they must not be altogether fasting. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 497 Grim Slaughter strides along Glutting her greedy Jaws. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 116 There are other persons who have had a taste for harder substances, and have glutted themselves with stones, glass, and even leaden bullets. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T.*, *Minotaur* (1879) 33 Destined to glut the ravenous maw of that detestable man-brute.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 259 Thou..shalt look down and smile, While..I ruin all my Foes, Death last, and with his Carcass glut the Grave. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 337 Stay, and the furious flood shall cease to rave: 'Tis not thy fate to glut his angry wave. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 626 Crew and cargo glut the watery grave. *a* 1878 BRYANT *Freeman's Hymn* (Cent.), Where famine never blasts the year, Nor plagues, nor earthquakes glut the grave.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 74 Her babes were brought forth for the sword to glut upon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 365 Like three horses that have broken fence, And glutted all night long breast-deep in corn, We issued gorged with knowledge.

2. *fig.* To gratify to the full (in earlier use, a sense or appetite of any kind, now, esp., a ferocious or lustful desire). Also *to glut a person, his eyes*, etc. *with*, † *in* something.

1549 SIR J. CHEKE *Hurt of Sedition* (1569) C ij b, You.. are better contented to suffer famine.. to glutte your lustes, than [etc.]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 323 A country man may travel from kingdome to kingdome .. and glut his eyes with delightful objects. 1632 E. REYNOLDS *Expl. 110th Psalm* 287 To glut themselves with the bloud of his people. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 82 Where idle boyes may glut their lustfull taste. 1639 J. S. *Clodamas* 31 Not content to glut himselfe in such sins as might have some excuse. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Aug., My Lady Castlemaine stood over against us upon a piece of White Hall, where I glutted myself with looking on her. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 124 Those who admire shell-work, may glut their fancy here. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* IX. 289 We have glutted ourselves with Vengeance to the full. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IV. v, My employers are enough to glut your rage an' you were a tiger. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* Pref., The realms of nature and of art were ransacked to glut the wonder, lust, and ferocity of a degraded populace. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 317 His ambition was glutted at last with the rank of Cardinal.

b. *intr.* (and † *refl.*) To take one's fill of thinking, gazing, etc. *on* something; to gloat *on.* Also to long greedily *for. rare.*

1632 E. REYNOLDS *Expl. 110th Psalm* 310 By gazing and glutting themselves on the objects of the world. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* (1651) 81 Love doth with an hungry eye Glut on Beauty. *Ibid.* 87 Let others glut on the extorted praise Of vulgar breath. 1814 *Spaniards* IV. i, Yes, Boabdil, seize on the royal power; Thy hand gluts for it. 1870 E. H. PEMBER *Trag. Lesbos* x. 139 Dost think she wants To see thy dog's eyes glutting on her? Off!

3. To overload or surfeit with food; hence, to surfeit, cloy, or sicken with excess of anything.

Used *occas.* for: To exhaust the power of gratifying

desire; opposed to *sate*, which implies the extinction of the desire itself.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11777 There is no greuaunce so grete vndur god one, As the glemyng of gold, þat glottes þere hertis. 1530 PALSGR. 568/2, I glut with meate, *Je engloutte*. I glut one with to moche aboundance of any thynge, *je assouuys*. There is no carnall pleasure but a man may be glutted in it. *Ibid.*, I glut with slepe, *je assopis*. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 286 When the Gospell is diligently and daily preached, many being glutted therwith begin to loth it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. ix. (Arb.) 96 The ouer busie and too speedy returne of one maner of tune, [doth] too much annoy and as it were glut the eare. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 22 Francke food with rest breeds imperfection, and glots the stomacke. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 103 This life hath many commodities: so it is that wee may be full gorged, satiated, and glutted with them. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 241 He leaveth his Prince alwayes with an appetite, and ne'er gluts him with his company. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 95, I found The fickle ear soon glutted with the sound. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 237 Swallowing their blood at large draughts, and seeming rather glutted than satiated with its abundance. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* ix. (1831) 84 Some straggling Cossacks from the town..glutted, but not sated, with blood. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xv. (1869) 304 The ear is cloyed and glutted with warbled ecstasies or agonies.

4. To fill (a receptacle, channel, pipe, etc.) to excess; to choke up; to saturate, impregnate thoroughly *with* some substance. Now *rare*.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VII. in Ashm. (1652) 169 But geve yt not so much that thou hyt glut. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 111 The abundance of the light sand (wherewith the Sea hath of latter yeeres glutted the haven). 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 46 Ground .. which .. hath been glutted with salt water. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 126 Sal Tartari dulcify'd by Distilling from it Spirit of Wine till the Salt be sufficiently glutted with its Sulphur. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* iv. (1813) 47 When manure is applied, the ground is not to be glutted with dung. 1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball* vii, With light all the square is glutted. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xi, Crystals grown where ocean gluts Their promontory's breadth with salt.

5. To overstock with mercantile goods. Chiefly *to glut the market*.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 236 Some of the rest .. so glutted the market, that the price was abated. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 111 The Dutch carry to Japan .. Cloves, but in a small quantity .. that the Japanese may not be glutted with them. 1757 Jos. HARRIS *Coins* 63 The European markets are never glutted with either .. gold or silver. 1768 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 333 Dodsley has contrived to glut the town already with two editions beforehand. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 173 We should ere long glut the market of the world with our commodities.

Glut (glʌt), *v.*[2] [ad. F. *glotir, gloutir* (obs.) to swallow:—L. *gluttīre*.] *trans.* To swallow greedily, gulp down; also *to glut down, in* (cf. ENGLUT, used earlier in this sense). Now *rare*.

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 128, I pray thee stirre my jawes that I may glut it. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 63 Hee'l be hang'd yet, Though euery drop of water sweare against it, And gape at widst to glut him. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xii. 138 Those that glut down such immeasurable proportions of flesh. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* VI. 320 (MS.) O that thou [Earth] would'st Gape and..glut the Murd'rer's in! 1790 A. WILSON *1st Ep. to J. Dobie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 18 Tell them a plan o' cent. per cent., They'll glut yer words like hinee. 1862 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 23 A throbbing light that grows and glows From glare to greater glare, until it gluts And gulfs him in.

Glut (glʌt), *v.*[3] *Naut.* [cf. GLUT *sb.*[6]] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., Glut used [? *read* is used for] to prevent slipping, as sand and nippers glut the messenger; the fall of a tackle across the sheaves, by which it is choked or glutted.

Glut-, abbreviated combining form of GLUTEN used in the formation of chemical terms, as **Glutaco'nic** *a.*, derived from gluten and aconitine; *g. acid*, $C_5H_6O_4$. **Gluta'mic** or **Glutami'nic** *a.*, derived from gluten and amidogen; *g. acid*, $C_5H_9NO_4$. **Gluta'mine** = *glutamic amide*. **Glutanic** *a.*, in *g. acid*, $C_5H_5O_5$ (see quot.). **Glutaric** *a.*, derived from gluten and tartaric acid $(CO_2H)_2(CH_2)_3$. **Glu'tazine**, $C_5H_6N_2O_2$, a white crystalline compound derived from pyridine.

1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 613 **Glutaconic acid* .. isomeric with citraconic acid. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 364 Coagulin yields *glutamic acid. 1888 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 164 *Amidoglutaric acid* = Glutamic acid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 788 Lactic, succinic, glutamic, and aspartic acids. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Glutamin*, an amide of asparagin existing in beet root, in the shoots of the vetch, and the pumpkin. *Ibid.*, **Glutanic acid*, a substance obtained by acting on a watery solution of glutaminic acid with a current of nitrous acid gas .. Also called oxyglutaric acid. *Ibid.*, **Glutaric acid*, a crystalline substance obtained by heating glutanic acid with hydriodic acid. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 614 *Glutaric acid*, normal pyrotartaric acid. *Ibid.* **Glutazine* = di-oxy-amido-pyridine.

Glutæal, gluteal (glūˈ-, glʌtīˈăl), *a.* [f. GLUTÆ-US + -AL.] Of or belonging to the glutæi.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 98 Cysts .. originally formed in the .. great gluteal muscle. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 197 The gluteal vessels and nerve. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 315 The Gluteal Artery is the continuation of the posterior trunk of the internal iliac. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 20 It may .. appear in the buttock as a 'gluteal abscess'.

So **Glute'an** *a.*

1888 *Portfolio* Nov. 222/1 The glutean muscles.

‖Glutæus, gluteus (glīuˈ-, glʌtīˈŏs). Pl. **glutæi**, **-tei** (-tīˈəi). [mod.L. *glūtæus, glūtēus*, f. Gr. γλουτός rump, buttock.] One of the three large muscles (distinguished as *glutæus maximus, medius, minimus*) which form the buttock, and serve to move the thigh in man; sometimes applied to their analogues in the lower animals. Also in *attrib.* or *adj.* use, *glutæus muscle, glutæi muscles*.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Glutæi*, muscles of the thigh. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glutæi*. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 116 From the ankle to the trochanter, and over the glutæi muscles. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 454 Other small branches of the sciatic come from beneath the border of the gluteus. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 2 The attachment of the three powerful glutæi muscles. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 53 Muscular rheumatism of the gluteus.

Gluten (glīuˈ-, glūˈten). Also 8 **glutton**. [a. L. *glūten* glue, perh. through F. *gluten* (16th c.).]

1. Any sticky substance; a gum or glue. *rare*.

1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 98 The love of vertue (which was the cement, or gluten of their friendship). 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 110 The use of some kind of gum, or gluten, by way of size. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civility*. Wks. (Bohn) III. 8 The power of a wafer or a drop of wax or gluten to guard a letter.

b. A viscid animal secretion.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 456 The gluten supplied by a gland [in the mussel]. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* I. 224 Those swallows which construct their nests of humid mud (they too may secrete less or more of a similar gluten) never build so high..as the swift.

† 2. The albuminous element of animal tissues, now called FIBRIN. Sometimes *animal gluten*.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* I. vi. (1634) 21 The fourth [humour] is called Gluten, and is the proper humiditie of the similar parts. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 22 With that poaking and searching they break and destroy that natural Gluten or Balsom (which settleth for the healing, and is the healing it self). 1746 R. JAMES in Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* Introd. 65 The much smaller Quantity of the oleaginous Liquor that is found in fresh Vegetables, in Comparison of what is found in Flesh..prevents the Formation of a too tenacious Glutton. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 306 Gluten forms the basis of the muscular or fleshy parts of animals. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 547 Fibrin or fibrous matter, frequently also called coagulable lymph, and gluten.

3. The nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat or other grain, which remains behind as a viscid substance when the starch is removed by kneading the flour in a current of water.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 45 The eighth part of these 45, seems to be resin, intimately mixed with gluten. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 128 Gluten is insoluble in water and is elastic like elastic gum. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 301 Wheat contains pure vegetable matter along with..gluten, which very much approximates to the character of animal matter. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 40 Gluten ..yields a principle which is called vegetable fibrine. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 371 Oats contain a larger proportion of gluten than any of the other cereals in use.

4. *Geol.* A tenacious mass (as of clay, bitumen, etc.). So F. *gluten*. ? *Obs.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 530 A pudding-stone of fragments of black hornstein in a gluten of clay, iron, and lime.

5. *Comb.*, as **gluten-bread**, bread containing a large proportion of gluten, prescribed in the diet of patients suffering from diabetes; **gluten-casein, -fibrin**, the vegetable casein and fibrin which form constituents of gluten.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 296 Gluten-bread containing only one-half the amount of starch, but three times the amount of nitrogenous matter, was given in its place. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 148 A partially restricted dietary was commenced, gluten bread being substituted for the ordinary loaf. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 363 Casein of plants comprises the following substances: legumin, gluten-casein, conglutin. *Ibid.* 364 Gelatin of plants. The associated matters are (1) Gliadin, (2) Mucedin, (3) Gluten-fibrin.

Glutenerie: see GLUTTONRY.

† Glu'tenite. *Geol. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. GLUTEN + -ITE.] A conglomerate rock (cf. GLUTEN 4).

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 138 Glutenite, consisting of fragments of granite, cemented by trap. Siderous glutenite, or pudding-stone of the most modern formation.

Gluter, var. GLOTHER, *Obs.*, to flatter.

† Glu'terness. *Obs.* [? ad. OF. *glouternie* gluttony; but cf. ON. *glutr* wasteful luxury.] Gluttony.

c 1200 ORMIN 11650 Forrþi birrþ uss allre firrst Offtredenn gluterrnesse..Forr gluterrnesse waccneþþ all Galnessess laþe strennche..& alle fule lusstess Biginnenn þære & springenn ut Off gluterrnessess rote. [Very frequent in Ormin.]

Gluterous, -ery, var. GLUTTEROUS, -ERY, *Obs.*

† Glut-glut, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [echoic: see quot.] *trans.* To swallow or gulp down.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Prov.* XXX. 15 Whiles he glutgluts their blood, as the young Eaglets are said to do (Iob 39. 30) by a word made from the sound.

Gluther, Sc. var. GLOTHER, *Obs.*, to flatter.

Glut-herring. 'The blueback, *Clupea æstivalis*, an American clupeoid fish closely related to the alewife' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Glutin (glīuˈ-, glūˈtin). *Chem.* Also **glutine**. [a. F. *glutine* (obs.) vegetable albumen, prob. f. L. *glūt(en)* + *-ine*: see -IN.]

† 1. = GLUTEN 1 and 3. *Obs.*

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 407 He .. wets the fibres [of flax or hemp] and rubs them together, which, by the glutine remaining in them will cause them to adhere. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xli. 354 Glutin, or the sticky, elastic substance contained with starch in wheaten flour, is vegetable fibrin.

2. 'Vegetable albumen, as distinguished from gluten' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854); = GLIADIN.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 684 Of Glutin. This name has been given by M. de Saussure to the substance .. described by Einhoff, under the name of *kleber*. It may be obtained by boiling alcohol upon the gluten of wheat, and freeing the solution from mucin .. If the alcohol be evaporated, the glutin is left in the state of a yellowish translucent matter. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Glutine*, a principle resembling gluten, but differing from it in not being soluble in alcohol.

3. 'A distinct form of gelatin obtained from skin, hoof, bone, etc.' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 26 By long continued boiling, glutin loses its power of gelatinizing. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 142 Glutin is the principal component of glue.

† Glu'tinant, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *glūtinant-em*, pres. pple. of *glūtināre* to GLUTINATE.] = GLUTINATIVE *a.*

1624 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VII. 252 Which dressing may be kept on by a defensative and glutinant Plaster.

† Glu'tinate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *glūtināre*, i. *glūtin-, glūten* glue.]

1. *trans. Med.* **a.** To close up, heal (a wound). **b.** To cure relaxation in (the bowels, veins, etc.); to constipate. Also *absol.*

1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* II. ix. 37 Comferie..glutinateth and ioyneth together freshe woundes. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. xii. (1639) 91 You must minister those medicines which will glutinate and heale up the ulcer. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 165 The inward use of these bathwaters is..by reason of the sulphur to dry, mollifie, discusse, and glutinate, and to help all uterine effects. 1674 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 79 It may, by the power of Nature, be glutinated with a kind of bony cicatrice. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 344 It is thought that this will glutinate any of the inward Parts or Vessels.

2. (See quots.)

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Glutinate*, to glue, or ioyne together. 1698 [see *Glutinated*]. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Glutinate*, to glue or stick together. Hence in TODD, etc.

Hence **† Glu'tinated, † Glu'tinating** *ppl. adjs.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 1033 Drinesse and astriction produce a glutinating and cicatrizing faculty. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* II. xiii. 88 You must use Astringent and Glutinating Medicines. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 356 Their Bows..not made of Wood, but glutinated Horn.

† Glutina'tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *glūtinātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *glūtināre*: see prec.]

1. *Med.* The process of closing or healing (wounds, etc.); also *pl.*, appliances for this purpose.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 546 The wounds made of them are dangerous, because..it is..impossible to bring them to a glutination with medicines. 1657 *Physical Dict., Glutinations*, such things that (like glue) are used to joyn and close up broken bones, veins, &c. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 53 Asses milk..cures the Ulcer by cleansing..and by glutination.

2. Gluing.

1676 in COLES. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glutination*, a gluing together, or joyning together with Glue. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. Hence in TODD and mod. Dicts.

† Glu'tinative, *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. late L. *glūtinātīv-us*, f. *glūtināre*: see GLUTINATE.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of joining together or closing up (wounds, etc.); constrictive.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ciii. 146 The same [rootes of Comferie] are so glutinatiue that if [etc.]. 1585 BANISTER tr. *Wecker's Chyrurg.* 336 Such a one is to be ioyned..by stitching and glutinatiue medicines. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 452 It [Isinglass] is rightly mixed with glutinative Salves. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Glutinative*, proper to glue, that has a gluing Quality. 1721–1800 in BAILEY; hence in TODD and mod. Dicts.

B. *sb. pl.* Medical preparations which serve to close up (wounds, etc.) or bind together.

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 6 Cap. v of glutinatiuis & consolidatiuis, þat buþ closeres & consouderes, & þe difference of hem.] 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 67 If the bone be broken withal, common glutinatives restrain the venome. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 600 The place must be cicatrized by astringents and glutinatives.

Hence **† Glu'tinativeness,** 'gluey quality'.

1727–36 in BAILEY.

† Glutinatory, *a. Med. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. (medical) *glūtinātōri-us*.] = GLUTINATIVE *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 31 That medicament is called..glutinatory which conjoynes..parts disjoyned.

† Glu'tining, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *glutin-, glūten* glue + -ING [2].] Sticky, gluey.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (ed. 2) 43 These [the beames from the Moon] clean contrary do refresh and moysten in a notable manner, leaving an aquatick, and viscous glutining kind of sweat upon the glasse.

Glutinize (glīuˈ-, glūˈtinəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render viscous or gluey. Hence **Glu'tinizing** *ppl. a.*

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 153 This gluey substance may be of further use if gathered by butterflies or other flying insects .. to glutinize their bags or webs, before they enter into the Aurelia state. 1814 *Last Act* II. i, Thinking about him..freezes my soul and glutinizes my blood. 1883 *Hard-*

wich's Photogr. Chem. (ed. Taylor) 203 Iodide of Cadmium ..would have superseded the other Iodides, had it not been for its glutinizing action on Pyroxyline.

Glutinoid (glī·ū-, glūˑtinoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling gluten.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 729 Grape-juice also contains gum, .. colouring matter, and a glutinoid substance.

Glutinose (glī·ū-, glūˑtinōus), *a.* [See -OSE.] = GLUTINOUS.

1840 in PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 1882 in OGILVIE.

Glutinosity (glī·ū-, glūtingˑsiti). [f. L. *glūtinōs-us* GLUTINOUS + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being glutinous.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 45 Þe stipticite of þe rosis .. & glutinosite of þe wormes..remeuen þe akþe of þe senewis. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 782 The Spider..new strengthneth them afresh .. with another new glutinosity, or fast-binding clamminesse. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 51 Austere things .. give glutinosity and toughness to Fluids. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 246 The cause of the glutinosity lies in the fine processes, which the cells invariably have also during their onward flow.

Glutinous (glī·ū-, glūˑtinəs), *a.* Also 7 **gluttinous.** [ad. L. *glūtinōs-us*, f. *glutin-* GLUTEN. Cf. F. *glutineux.*] Of the nature of glue or gluten; viscid, sticky, gluey.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 237 Masticke..gum, or any other matter, that being wrought and made glutynous or glewishe [etc.]. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, We haue .. No soft, and glutinous bodies, that can stick, Like Snailes on painted walls. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 52 The nourishment thereof is too moist, grosse, glutinous, and obstructiue. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. v. 209 Gums, oils, and other glutinous matter. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 188 As I went in barefooted, I found the miry stuff stick to my feet. Being very glutinous, it was not easily washed off. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 210 God Bacchus..Stretch'd out, at ease, beneath a glutinous pine. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 113 Some of the gasteropoda can suspend themselves by glutinous threads. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 658 The sinews have a firmer and more glutinous nature than flesh.

fig. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 157, I may be able to hold thee fast with the glutinous bond of true love. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. xvi. § 38 Besides the glutenous nature of all aspersions to stick where they light. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* ix. 170, I am fettered with the glutinous Affection of fading slippery Things. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The accent of the lower classes, which is a glutinous Cockney.

Hence **Glu·tinously** *adv.*, **Glu·tinousness.**

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 29 The Ægyptian Caliginous black vapor .. glutinously thick. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies Dorset.* I. (1662) 277 His [the tench's] Natural unctuous glutinousness, which quickly consolidateth any green gash in any fish. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 192 Spirit of Wine, whose Tenacity and Glutinousness is far less than that of Water. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxvii. § 16 As if one had dipped it [the shaft] into a mass of melted ornament..and brought up a quantity adhering glutinously to its extremity. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.*, The most glutinously indefinite minds enclose some hard grains of habit.

Glutiry, var. GLUTTERY, *Obs.*

Glutition (glʊti·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *glūtīre* to swallow.] The action of swallowing, deglutition.

1888 *Med. News* LIII. 508 (Cent.) This .. does not, as a rule, prevent glutition.

Glu·tless, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. GLUT *sb.*[3] or GLUT *v.*[1] + -LESS.] Insatiable.

1787 BEST *Angling* 8 The greedy Trout and glutless Eel.

† **Glu·tman.** *Obs.* [f. GLUT *sb.*[3] + MAN.] (See quot.)

1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* 64 Inferior Officers of the Customs, and particularly that class of supernumerary tidesmen who are employed, *pro tempore*, when there is hurry of business, and who, from that circumstance, are called glutmen.

Glutrie, -y, var. GLUTTERY, *Obs.*

Glutt(e, obs. form of GLUT *sb.* and *v.*

Glutted (glʊˑtėd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. GLUT *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 296 But those valiant couples..gave new appetites to the almost glutted eyes of the beholders. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ii. (1718) 69 She sucks and draws her brother's golden store Until her glutted orb can suck no more. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 262 A glutted market makes provision cheap. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 219 The faithful hound..Takes what the glutted child denies to eat. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Glutted markets and low prices.

Glutted (glʊˑtėd), *ppl. a.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. GLUT *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] That is swallowed greedily.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 633 My Hell-hounds..cramm'd and gorg'd nigh burst With suckt and glutted offal.

Glutteny, obs. form of GLUTTONY.

Glutter (glʊˑtəɪ). *rare.* [echoic.] Splutter.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 What a glutter of gutturals. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* II. xxvi. 244 Here and there..ran a weazel..in one eternal glutter and hurry of bloodthirsty emotion.

† **Glu·tterous,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 **gloterous(e, glotorous,** 5 **gluterus.** [ad. OF. **glouterous*; cf. next.] = GLUTTONOUS.

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A mygal, that is a beeste born trecherows to bigile, and moost gloterous [1388 *margin* a gileful and most gloterouse mous]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 160/1 Gluterus..*edax, gulosus, ingluuiosus.*

† **Glu·ttery.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **glot(e)ri, glotory, glutry, -rie,** 3-4 **glotery, -ori,** 4 **glot(te)ry, gluttery, -eri(e, -erye, glutiry, -urry,** 4-5 **glotorye,** 5 **glutterye, glutery, gluttre.** [a. OF. *glotirie, glouterie,* f. *glot* glutton: see GLUT *sb.*[1] and -ERY.] Gluttony.

The word is chiefly northern, occurring frequently in the *Cursor Mundi* and in Hampole.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10114 Þe fleche has redili him bi, Foli liking, and gloteri. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 19 Þe wickid delites of glutiry and lichery. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxi. 20 This oure sone .. to glotryes [1388 glotonyes] takith hede, and to leccherye, and to feestis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 69 Þai..occupiez all þe day..in drinkyng and in glotry. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7172 Þai turned to glutery and confusioun. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 349 Throuch full glutire in swarff swappyt lik swyn.

Glutting (glʊˑtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. GLUT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb GLUT[1]; feeding to repletion, cramming, or cloying. Also *concr.*, an amount (of food) that gluts.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 97 And that thou ne werche nauȝt, Ac gest to þyne gloutynge .. Thou halst .. wel wors thane masse-day Thane manne myd hys workynge. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1569) G iv b, By vsing of .. glutting of meates which weakeneth the body. 1598 FLORIO, *Corpacciata*, a panchfull, a glutting. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 300 Some Food we may vse long and much, without Glutting. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 26 Nothing but gluttings of the sence. 1653 ROUSE *Myst. Marr.* 303 So temperate a moderation between glutting and starving, that the soul be neither too fat nor too lean.

Glutting (glʊˑtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] *rare.* [f. GLUT *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] **a.** The action of the verb GLUT[2]; greedy swallowing, gulping. Also *glutting down.* **b.** A sound as of swallowing.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 127 He swimmes, and sinkes, and in that glutting downe, The angry Fates, did kind Leander drowne. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Breathing difficult, with Glutting, Gulping, or Choaking.

Glu·tting, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. GLUT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That gluts, sates, or cloys.

1574 T. NEWTON *Dir. Health Mag.* 52 A great gluttinge draught drowneth the meate. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 15 Glutting morsels spread..upon..purples. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xii. 252 The loveliness of every creature is of a cloying and glutting nature.

Hence **Glu·ttingly** *adv.*, so as to glut.

1611 FLORIO, *A satietà*, with saciety, hold-belly-hold, gluttingly.

Glu·tting, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. GLUT *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That gluts or swallows greedily.

1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce* (1878) 287 This insatiable, glutting Charibdis and Sylla.

Glutinous, obs. form of GLUTINOUS.

† **Gluttish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. GLUT *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Cloying, satiating.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 113 If they be over sweet and gluttish, they soon turn into Choler, stop the Liver [etc.]. *Ibid.* 272 No Eel is free from a venomous Malignity and a kind of gluttish suffocating Juice.

Glutton (glʊˑtn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3 **glutun, glotun,** 3-4 **glotoun,** (4 **glotoune, -owne, -en**), 4-6 **gloton,** (5 **glotone, gluton**), 5-6 **glotton,** (6 **glutten,** *Sc.* **glowton, glouttoun**), 6- **glutton.** [a. OF. *glutun, gluton* (mod.F. *glouton* = Sp. *glotón*, Pg. *glotão*, It. *ghiottone*):—L. *glūtōn-em, gluttŏn-em*, sb. related to *glūtīre* to gulp down, swallow. The L. nom. *glūto* is represented by shorter forms in some of the Romanic languages, as OF. *gloz, gluz, glous*, etc. (later *glout* masc., *gloute* fem.), Prov. *glotz*, It. *ghiotto*; cf. GLUT *sb.*[1]]

A. *sb.* **1.** One who eats to excess, or who takes pleasure in immoderate eating; a gormandizer.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Þe ȝiure glutun is þes feondes manciple. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1122 Hue..fulde him of the broune A bolle of a galoun, Hue wende he were a glotoun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* II. 171 In berynge þey beeþ menstralles and heraudes, in talkynge grete spekeres, in etynge and in drynkynge glotouns. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 658 The Gloton knawes erthlinesse and vnknawes hevenly thing. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 The couetous person .. hath his meditacion on his goodes, the gloton on his inordynat appetytes, and so of other. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xiii, Gods wrathfull rage upon these gluttons sent, Of all their troupes the principallest slew. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 149 There foul adulterers to thy bride resort, And lordly gluttons riot in thy court. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 18 At a dinner so various, at such a repast Who'd not be a glutton, and stick to the last? 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 329 But you will never separate the wealthy glutton from his pheasant. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 38 Fancy her wanting to marry a lovely girl to a disgusting old glutton like the Baron.

fig. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 137 Suche a strong percer is money, and suche a gredie glotton is avarice.

Prov. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Non sygheth so sore as the gloton that may no more.

† **b.** *The (rich) glutton*, the rich man of the parable (Luke xvi. 19), who 'fared sumptuously every day'. = L. *dives epulo*, in the Vulgate heading of the chapter.

[*c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 1 Þere was a riche man þat disuside his richesse in pride and in glotonye.] 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. ix. 56 The riche gloton lacketh water to kele with his tonge. 1568 LAUDER *Prettie Mirrour* 101 The Gluttoun, quha fed delicius..That petiit nocht the pure Lazarus. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 351 That fiery lake, where the Glutton begges but a drop of water to coole the tip of his tongue. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 66 Would you change your condition with me that am the rich glutton?

c. applied to animals. (Cf. 4, 5.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 738 Some bestes ben grete glotons and grete deuourers of meete. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 166 Sweet Gardens, full of Saffron Flow'rs, invite The wand'ring Gluttons, and retard their Flight. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XV. 67 From their own streams their choicer fare they drew; To lure the scaly glutton to the shore.

2. *fig.* One who is inordinately fond of some specified object or pursuit, esp. *a glutton of books*, after L. *helluo librorum.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 Since 'tis no sin of books to be a glutton, I truck'd St. Austin for a leg of mutton. 1706 GRANVILLE *Brit. Enchanters* I. i. 4 Foes alike to Good, Gluttons in Murder, wanton to destroy. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 484 We talk of a thirst of knowledge, a glutton of books. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxi. 464 The elder Pliny..the most voracious literary glutton of ancient times.

b. *Sporting slang.* (See quots.)

1809 *European Mag.* LV. 22 The term *glutton* whether at a fight or a feast is now indiscriminately applied to every man of true bottom. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) p. xvi, A 'glutton'..the classical phrase at Moulsey-Hurst, for one who .. takes a deal of punishment before he is satisfied.

† **3.** As a general term of reproach or contempt: A vile wretch; 'a knaue, rascall, filthie fellow' (Cotgr.). (The earliest sense recorded in OF.) *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2104 None but wicke men, Glotuns, reu[e]res, or wicke theues. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 164 'A, glotoun', saide þe Emperer, 'entempre þou beter þy tonge'. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 327 Sease, gloton [L. *nebulo*], y am kynge of Ynglonde. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 83 'Go forth, glotton, goddis curse haue thou' sayd Aymon to his sone Reynawde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxiii. 626 Watte Tyler, Jacke Strawe, and Johan Ball..founde the archebysshoppe of Caunterbury..these glottons [F. *ces gloutons*] toke hym and strake of his heed.

4. A voracious animal, *Gulo luscus* or *arcticus*, belonging to the *Mustelidæ* or weasels and martens, but much larger than other members of that family. It is a native of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; the American variety is commonly called WOLVERENE or CARCAJOU.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 134 The Gluttons .. have a round head, strong and sharp teeth, like a Wolfs .. some compare it to the Otter, but it is far greedier than he, for thence it gets its name. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 395 The Glutton..for several reasons, seems to belong to this tribe [the weasels], and this only. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 61 Linnæus .. placed the Gluttons among the bears, but they approximate much nearer to the weasels in their teeth as well as in their habits. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* ix. (1869) 295 The glutton or wolverine ..has been found in three of the English bone-caves.

5. A species of the genus *Volvox* of Infusoria. ? *Obs.*

1769 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 150 Fig. 6. is the *volvox vorax*, or the glutton.

6. *Comb.*, as *glutton-like* adj. and adv.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* xci, Gluttonlike she feeds, yet neuer filleth. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 43 And glutton-like to vomit vp their meate. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* I. i. 3 Some unsuspected hoard of darling Grief, Which they unseen, may wail and weep and mourn, And Glutton-like alone devour.

B. *adj.* = GLUTTONOUS; also (see A 3) † villainous. (Cf. F. *glouton* adj.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) 65 Right as I was sorowed thorow the gloton cloud of manifolde sickly sorow. *a* 1547 SURREY *Ps.* lxxiii. 26 in Park *Nugæ Antiq.* (1804) II. 365 Whose glutten chekes slouth feads so fatt, as scant their eyes be sene. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 33 In Pleasure some their glutton souls would steep. 1712 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art Love* III. Wks. 1730 III. 324 No Glutton Nymph, however Fair, can wound, Tho' more than Helen she in Charms abound. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 645 The geese (a glutton race) by thee deplor'd, Portend the Suitors fated to my sword. 1805 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 244 His glutton stomach would have gorged the world. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xv. 136 The small patches of ground belonging to the poor peasants..are the prey of these glutton invaders [*sc.* locusts].

† **Glu·tton,** *v. Obs.* [f. the sb.; cf. OF. *gloutonner.*] *intr.* To feed voraciously or excessively.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxv, Thus do I pine and surfet day by day, Or gluttoning on all, or all away. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 82 Sing one of Signior Renaldo's ayres, To rouse the slumbring bride from gluttoning, In surfet of superfluous sleepe. 1747 tr. *Mem. Nutrebian Court* II. 23 Fierce dogs were sitting, to gorge and glutton on their bowels. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 83 Hares never..glutton on their food, like the wise Heads that hunt them.

Hence † **Glu·ttoned** *ppl. a.*, surfeited, gorged; † **Glu·ttoning** *vbl. sb.* (also *gluttoning-in*). Also † **Glu·ttoner,** a glutton.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 82 Y leue oute and pas by .. lyers and forswerers glotyners .. and a thousand mo of this wyse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 435 It resembleth a Wolfe..in voracity and gluttoning in of flesh. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* H ii b, Come, honest cook, let me see how thy imagination has wrought, as well as thy fingers .. for gluttoning delights to be ingenious. *a* 1658 LOVELACE *Lucasta Posth.* (1659) 81 Then after all your fooling, fat, and wine, Glutton'd at last, [you] return at home to pine. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. 324 They were not deprived for gluttoning, nor swearing, nor dicing.

Glutton, obs. form of GLUTEN.

Glu·ttoness. *rare.* [f. GLUTTON *sb.* + -ESS.] A female glutton.

1611 COTGR., *Gourmanderesse*, a gluttonnesse. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 547 We might be otherwise were we too purveyors for that gluttonness [the reading public] to whom the grave is an epicure.

Gluttonish (glʊˑtənɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. GLUTTON *sb.* + -ISH.] Glutton-like, voracious.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1633) 426 Having now framed

their gluttonish stomackes to have for food the wild benefits of nature. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 5 They swallowed, in gluttonish mouthfuls, all the Greek wine.

Hence † **Glu·ttonishness.**

1598 FLORIO, *Leccatura*, a licking. Also gluttonishnes, lickrishnes.

Glu·ttonism. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The practice of being a glutton (in quot. *fig.*, cf. GLUTTON *sb.* 2).

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 46 One of the chief symptoms is an enormous 'gluttonism' for books, and for adding language to language.

Gluttonize (glʌ·tənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To feast gluttonously. Const. *on*, † *in*. Also † *to gluttonize it*.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gormandize*, to ravine, devoure, glut, or gluttonize it. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* i. § 5 (1660) 78 For how else can it become possible, that one rank of men should gluttonize, and another starve? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 810 That conceit that evil demons..were..delighted with the blood and nidours of sacrifices,..which they did, as it were, luxuriate and gluttonize in. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxv. 136 The palliating consolation of an Hottentot heart, determined rather to gluttonize on the garbage of other foul feeders than to reform. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 368 When game is plenty..they revel and gluttonize.

b. *trans.* To feast gluttonously on.

1795 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 136 Mine eye gluttonizes the sea.

Hence **Glu·ttonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1827 *Mirror* II. 435/2 Greet this gluttonizing day, And hail the new Lord Mayor. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 4/1 The Christmas gluttonizing of the well-to-do.

† **Glu·ttonly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 glotounliche. [f. as prec. + -LY 2; cf. OF. *gloutement*, F. *gloutonnement*.] Greedily.

1340 *Ayenb.* 111 Þet is þet bread and þe mete þet þou..sselt ete zuyþe and glotounliche.

Gluttonous (glʌ·tənəs), *a.* Forms: 4 glotounius, -onous, -enous, 5 glotenose, -ynous, glouttonnous, 6 glottonous, (7 glutenous, -inous,) 6– gluttonous. [f. GLUTTON *sb.* + -OUS; no corresponding form is recorded in OF.]

1. Given to excess in eating; characterized by, or of the nature of, gluttony.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 790 Ȝe ben glotounius gle glad for to haunte, & han no mesure on molde of mete ne of drynke. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. vi. 16 (Camb. MS.) Ne seke thow nat, with a glotonous hond to stryne and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the ferst somer sesoun. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. iii. 13 A man ouȝte be temperat in eting and drinking and not be glotenose. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CVI. vi, Gluttonous they flesh in desert crave. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVI. xxxvii. (1620) 576 It is not the kinde of meate but the gluttonous affect that hurts. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 2 (1734) 185 Gluttonous ..Animals..have always overgrown Livers. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 210 Although the Wolf is the most gluttonous of quadrupeds,..yet his rapacity does not exceed his cunning. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i, Though a Norman was not gluttonous, he was epicurean. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. v. 72 After one of his gluttonous suppers.

fig. *a* 1631 DONNE *Holy Sonn.* iii. Poems (1633) 33 Gluttonous death will instantly unjoynt My body, and my soule, and I shall sleepe a space.

2. *transf.* Excessively greedy or insatiable *of* (or † *after*) something. Also *absol.*

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xviii. 112 My intention is no other than to make Soules, as it were, gluttonous, after the obtaining of so high a good. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxi. 125 O my dear! you must be gluttonous of grief in your solitary hours. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 61 Extravagance becomes gluttonous of marvels. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 4 Philip the Prudent, as he grew older and feebler in mind and body seemed to become more gluttonous of work. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 87 That scribatiousness which grew to be the habit of the gluttonous readers of his time.

† **3.** Of food: ? Fit for gluttons. *Obs.*

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Dir. Health* (1633) 19 Pastery .. is rather gluttonous then healthy, not easie to digest.

Hence **Glu·ttonously** *adv.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xcix. (1495) 845 A sowe etyth and deuouryth glotenously all maner stynkynge thynges and vnclene. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 3 b, And we ete so gredyly and gloutonnously that otherwhyle we caste it up agayn and make vomytes. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good*, etc. Wks. 1873 III. 282 Thou saist (vile yongman) they haue arguments To proue it lawfull gluttonously to feede. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 331 So insatiable an appetite to mans flesh, that they gluttonously eat it raw. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 418 The Esquimaux, however gluttonously they may eat [etc.].

† **Glu·ttonry.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 2 glutenerie. [a. OF. *glutunerie* (P. de Thaun *c* 1150), F. *gloutonnerie*, f. *glouton* GLUTTON: see -ERY.] Gluttony.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 We stondeð in þe putte..also þeos men doð þe ligged inne eubruche and ine glutenerie.

† **Glu·ttonsly,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GLUTTON + -LY 2; cf. *felonsli*, *vilainsly*, etc.] Gluttonously.

1475 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. (1482) H 3 b, Therfore ought euery man..not lyue to ete glotonsly, & for to drynke dronk.

Gluttony (glʌ·təni). Forms: 3 glutunie, 3–6 glotonie, -ye, (4 glotoni, -ani, -any, -(o)unye, -owny, -enie, -yne), 4–5 gloteny(e, 4–6 glotony, 6 glottenie, gluttenie, -eny, (*Sc.* glwtone), 7 gluttonie, 6– gluttony. [a. OF. *glutunie*, *glotonie*, *glo(u)tenie*, etc. (also *glouternie*, etc.), abstract sb. related to GLUTTON, in mod.F. replaced by *gloutonnerie* (see GLUTTONRY).] The vice of excessive eating. (One of the seven deadly sins.) Also *rarely* an instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Þe inre uondunge is twouold..flesliche ase of lecherie & of glutunie, & of slouhðe. *Ibid.* 204 Þe Suwe of ȝiuernesse, þet is, Glutunie. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 109 Þe fend bigan to tempte first Crist at pryde and glotonye. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 141 Glotonye is, þat þe bely louyth, & it wastyth bothe body & soule, & a mannys good. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 7 This monstruouse Emperour, whiche consumed daies and nightes in lechery and glotony. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 The cleering of his conscience from that deadly sinne of gluttonie. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 114 Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 117, I attribute it to his gluttony, he being y^e greatest eater that ever I knew. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* ii. 28 The Tartars are oftener guilty of beastly gluttony, when they feast on their dead horses, than European courtiers with all their refinements of cookery. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 39/2 He lives only to digest, and, while the organs of gluttony perform their office, he has not a wish beyond. 1876 HUMPHREY *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxiv. 325 This monster of gluttony [Vitellius].

personified. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 49 Whil mi lif was luther ant lees, Glotonie mi glemon wes. 14.. LYDG. *Assemb. Gods* 628 Afyr whom rood Glotony, with hys fat berde. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 91 Than the fowll monstir Glutteny, Off wame vnsasiable and gredy, To dance he did him dress. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 21. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 776 Swinish gluttony Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast, But.. Crams, and blasphemes his feeder.

† b. *fig. rare*—1.

1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 29 No, he has a Gluttony, an Hunger for me.

Glutun, Glutunie, obs. ff. GLUTTON, GLUTTONY.

Gluturry, var. GLUTTERY, *Obs.*

Gluve, Gluwe, obs. forms of GLOVE *sb.*, GLUE.

Gluwy, Gluyn, obs. forms of GLUEY, GLUE *v.*

Glw-, glwyn, obs. form of GLUE *v.*

Gly, obs. form of GLEE *v.*, to look asquint.

Glyceral (gli·sĕrĕl). *Chem.* [f. GLYCER-INE + AL(DEHYDE).] A compound obtained by heating glycerine with an aldehyde.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1st Suppl. 637 *Glycerals.*

Glycerate (gli·sĕrĕt). [f. GLYCER-IC + -ATE 4.]

1. *Chem.* A salt of glyceric acid.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 876 The glycerates are soluble in water and crystallise well.

2. 'A solution of some substance in glycerin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1885).

Glyceric (glise·rik, gli·sĕrik), *a. Chem.* [f. GLYCER-INE + -IC.] Of, derived from, or relating to glycerine. *Glyceric acid*, an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on glycerine.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 876 Glyceric acid is isomeric with pyruvic acid. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 627 Glyceric monochlorhydrin. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. Theory* 200 The several series of glyceric ethers are comparable to the several series of ordinary phosphates. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 166 Glyceric acid is a thick syrup which mixes with water and alcohol.

Glyceride (gli·sĕrəid). *Chem.* [f. GLYCER-INE + -IDE.] A compound ether of glycerine.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 877 *Glycerides, Glycerin-ethers, Glyceryl-ethers, Saponifiable Fats* .. These bodies are the compound ethers of the triatomic alcohol, glycerin. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 93 Caproic acid is met with as a glyceride in goat's butter. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxv. 318 The drying oils are generally glycerides of acids .. nearly related to the fatty acid series.

Glycerinate (gli·sĕrine·ĭt), *v.* [f. GLYCERINE + -ATE.] To treat with glycerine. Chiefly in ppl. a. Gly·cerinated, said esp. of vaccine lymph.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 654 No growths arise in any of the ordinary culture media inoculated with such glycerinated lymph. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 3/3 This new-fangled glycerinated lymph.

Glycerine, glycerin (gli·sĕrin). [mod. f. Gr. γλυκερός sweet + -IN, -INE (see quot. 1842).]

1. A colourless, sweet, syrupy liquid obtained from animal and vegetable oils and fats by saponification. Largely used in *Med.* as an ointment and emollient dressing, as a vehicle for medicaments, etc. Chemically it is a triatomic alcohol, the hydrate of glyceryl. The name GLYCEROL is now preferred in systematic chemical nomenclature.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 436 Glycerin is evolved, and a fatty acid, which combines with the alkali, and forms the soap. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 169/1 He [Chevreul] also discovered that stearin is composed of stearic acid and a peculiar principle which on account of its sweet taste he named *glycerin*. 1868 *Q. Rev.* No. 248. 347 Another material which was for a long time considered a noxious refuse..is glycerine. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 387 The natural oils and fats are all compounds of glycerin, chiefly with palmitic, oleic, or stearic acids. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 584 In man no symptoms of poisoning have ever been produced by glycerine.

2. Formerly used as a general name for the group of alcohols of which glycerine is a member.

1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 315 The glycerines [*in later eds.* glycerins] of the mono- and dicarbon series have not been prepared; that of the tri-carbon series is best known; amyl glycerine has also been prepared.

3. *Pharmacy.* Applied to preparations consisting of a specified substance dissolved or suspended in glycerine.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 565 Glycerine of tannin.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1864 Glycerin ether [see GLYCERIDE]. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 579 Lactic acid (isomeric with glycerin-aldehyde). 1898 *Daily News* 20 July 9/4 Glycerine makers.

Glycerined (gli·sĕrind), *ppl. a.* [f. GLYCERINE + -ED 1.] Treated with glycerine.

1866 J. M. SIMS *Notes Uterine Surg.* I. 161 This glycerined cotton is to be removed and renewed daily.

Glycerinized (gli·sĕrinəizd), *a.* [f. GLYCERINE + -IZE + -ED 1.] = GLYCERINATED.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/2 Glycerinised calf-lymph.

Glycerite (gli·sĕrəit). *Pharmacy.* [f. GLYCERINE + -ITE.] A preparation consisting of a medicinal substance dissolved or suspended in glycerine.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Glycerites are preparations in which glycerine is the solvent.

Glycerized (gli·sĕrəizd), *a.* [f. GLYCER-INE + -IZE + -ED 1.] Compounded with glycerine.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888 *Med. News* LIII. 216 (Cent.) Pasteur's vials containing glycerized broth.

Glycerizine, bad form of GLYCYRRHIZIN.

Glycero- (gli·sĕro). Used as a comb. form of GLYCERINE. **Gly·ceropho·sphate,** a salt of glycero-phosphoric acid; **Gly·cerophospho·ric acid** (see quot.). (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1864 has other similar names of acids, as *glycero-citric*, *-oxalic*, *-tartaric*, which do not appear in recent authorities.)

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 891 *Glycerophosphoric acid* ..This acid exists in the yolk of eggs and in the brain..and is produced by the action of phosphoric acid or phosphoric anhydride on glycerin. *Ibid.* 892 The glycerophosphates are for the most part soluble in water. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 125 Glycerophosphoric acid is never found in a free state in fresh and healthy brain.

Glycerol (gli·sĕrɒl). *Chem.* [f. GLYCER-INE + -OL (the characteristic suffix of the names of alcohols).] = GLYCERINE 1.

1884 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. II. 344 Glycerine, or, as we now prefer to term it, glycerol. 1889 in MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.*

Glycerole (gli·sĕrōul). *Pharmacy.* [f. GLYCER-INE + *-ole* (used arbitrarily).] A preparation in which glycerine is used as a vehicle. Also *attrib.*

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1860. 262 Glycerole of lead. 1866 J. M. SIMS *Notes Uterine Surg.* I. 71 Glycerole cotton. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 100 Glycerole of morphia.

† **Gly·cerule.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. GLYCER-INE + -ULE.] = next.

1840 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) III. 1034 When dry, the hydrated oxide of glycerule forms a syrupy liquid.

Glyceryl (gli·sĕril). *Chem.* Also -yle. [f. GLYCER-INE + -YL.] (See quot. 1864.)

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 70 The glycerin, prepared in this manner .. is considered as the hydrate of an oxide of a radical, glyceryl (C_6H_7), which has not yet been isolated. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* VII. (ed. 2) 214 The radicals of bases are cacodyle, methyle, ethyle, glyceryle [etc.]. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 893 *Glyceryl*, C^6H^5. The triatomic radicle of glycerin and the glycerides. *attrib.* 1864 Glyceryl ether [see GLYCERIDE]. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* p. xix, Glyceryl alcohol. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 220 Oleïn, or glyceryl trioleate..is the chief constituent of the fatty oils, such as olive oil, whale oil, etc.

Glycic (gli·sik), *a. Chem.* Corrected form of GLUCIC (acid).

1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Glucic acid*, glycic acid.

Glycicoll: see GLYCOCOLL.

Glycide (gli·sid). *Chem.* [f. GLYC-ERINE + -IDE.] (See quot. 1864.)

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 895 *Glycide*, $C^3H^6O^2$. The hypothetical alcohol corresponding to the glycidic ethers.

Hence **Glyci·dic** *a.*, pertaining to, or derived from glycide. *Glycidic ethers* (see quot. 1864).

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 896 *Glycidic ethers*, a class of diatomic ethers, closely related to the glycerides, and produced from them by the action of alkalis. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Glycidic acid.*

Glycidyl (gli·sidil). *Chem.* [f. GLYCIDE + -YL.] 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 899 *Glycidyl*, C^3H^4. The diatomic radicle which may be supposed to exist in the glycidic ethers.

Glycin (gli·sin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. γλυκ-ύς sweet + -IN.] = GLYCOCOLL.

1881 tr. *Strecker & Wislicenus' Organ. Chem.* Index, Glycine. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 291 Hippuric acid can be made by heating glycine with benzoic acid to 160°. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 804 Glycin is a special developer for lantern plates.

Glycine, obs. form of GLUCINA.

Glyco- (gləi·ko, gli·ko), irregularly used (instead of *glycy-*) as a combining form of Gr. γλυκ-ύς sweet, and in names of chemical compounds to indicate the presence of *glycerol* or some other substance with a name beginning with *glyc-*. **Glyco-benzoic, -cyamidine, -cyamine** (see quots.). **Glyco-gelatin,** a combination of glycerine and gelatin used in the making of lozenges and pastilles. **Glycohæmia** (see quot.).

1852 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 481 *Glycobenzoic acid is a crystalline substance, slightly soluble in water. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 906 *Glyco-cyamidine*, an organic base homologous with creatinine, and related to glycocyamine in the same manner as creatinine to creatine. *Ibid.*, *Glyco-cyamine*, a compound homologous with creatine, produced

by the union of cyanamide with glycocine. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 551 The basis of the preparation [of pastils] is *glyco-gelatine, a compound much employed in the manufacture of pessaries and soluble bougies. 1865 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 *Glycohaemia signifies the presence of sugar in the blood.

Glycocholate (glə|ikoʊkoʊ'lĕt, glik-). *Chem.* [f. as next + -ATE 1.] A salt of glycocholic acid.

1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 122 The taurocholate and glycocholate of soda, or bile salts as they are sometimes called. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 626/2 All the glycocholates are soluble in alcohol.

Glycocholic (glə|ikoʊkoʊ'lik, glikoʊ-), *a. Chem.* [f. GLYCO- + CHOLIC *a.*] *Glycocholic acid*, the principal acid in ox-gall.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 899 *Glycocholic acid*, this acid, discovered by L. Gmelin .. constitutes, in the form of a sodium-salt, the essential part of ox-bile. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 84 Glycocholic acid..is only present in small quantity in human bile.

Glycocin (glə|i·koʊsin, gli·koʊsin). *Chem.* Now little used. [app. suggested by prec.: see -IN.] = GLYCOCOLL.

1852 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 481 Glycocine. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 136 The taurin and glycocin united to the cholic acid form the conjugated bile acids.

Glycocoll (glə|i·koʊkoʊl, gli·koʊkoʊl). *Chem.* Also **glycicol(l, glykokoll.** [f. GLYCO- + Gr. κόλλα glue; perh. suggested by the sound of GLYCOCHOLIC.] A crystalline substance contained in bile and formed when glycocholic acid and hydrochloric acid are boiled together. Also called *gelatin-sugar.*

1840–2 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) III. 1193 Gelatine sugar or glycicoll. 1848 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* (ed. 2) 542 Glycocoll. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 18 Glykokoll appears in an excretion as hippuric acid.

Glycogen (glə|i·kŏ|dʒen, gli·kŏ-). *Chem.* Also **glu-, glycogene.** [f. GLYCO- + -GEN; the name refers to the fact that the substance is the source of the sugar in animal tissues.] A white, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, starch-like substance found in animal tissues, esp. the liver; it is easily convertible into dextrose by boiling in dilute acid.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1859. 86 The liver possesses the power of forming glucogene. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 906 *Glycogen, Animal starch, Animal dextrin, Hepatin.* 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 117 The liver .. elaborates from the blood passing through it a substance called glycogen.

Glycogenic (glə|ikoʊdʒe·nik, glikoʊ-), *a.* Also **glu-.** [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the formation of sugar, esp. in the animal body. *Glycogenic acid* (see quot. 1889). *Glycogenic matter*: glycogen.

1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 566 The glycogenic matter passes through a state corresponding to dextrin into sugar. 1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1859. 86 Glucogenic matter. 1873 A. FLINT Jr. *Phys. Man, Nerv. Syst.* viii. 243 The view which we have advanced with regard to the glycogenic function is that the liver is constantly producing sugar during life. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem., Glycogenic acid.* Formed by treating an aqueous solution of glycogen at 100° with bromine, and then adding Ag_2O. .. Very acid syrup. Is perhaps identical with gluconic acid.

So **Glycoge·nesis,** the production or formation of sugar, esp. in the animal body; **Glycogene·tic, Glyco·genous** *adjs.*, ? = GLYCOGENIC; **Glyco·geny** = *glycogenesis* (above).

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 161 A glycogenous substance may also be derived from albuminates. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 8 The glycogenetic function of the liver. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Glycogenesis.* 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 311 *note*, Similar glycogenous cells are met with in the walls of the lacunar spaces and on the 'mesenteries' of the Snail. 1889 *Webster's Dict., Glycogeny.*

Glycol (glə|i·kŏl, gli·kŏl). *Chem.* [f. GLYC(ERINE) + -OL; the original intention of the name being to designate a substance intermediate in composition between 'glycerine' and 'alcohol'.]

a. Formerly applied to the compound now called *ethyl glycol* or *ethylene alcohol* $C_2H_4(OH)_2$, a sweetish, colourless, inodorous viscid liquid obtained from the decomposition of ethylene dibromide. b. In wider sense, a general name for the group of fatty diatomic alcohols of which this is the type, having the general structure $C_nH_{2n}(OH)_2$.

1858 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* (ed. 7) 466 An alcoholic body being formed, to which the name ethylene-alcohol, or glycol, has been given. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 574. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiii. 294 Glycol is obtained by the action of ethylene dibromide upon silver acetate. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 614 The diatomic alcohols of the fatty group are called glycols. 1881 W. SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* XXV. 141 It was..Professor Karl Adolph Wurtz .. who first made those remarkable alcohols called glycols.

Glycollate (glə|ikoʊ'lĕt, glik-). *Chem.* [f. GLYCOL + -ATE.] A salt of glycollic acid.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 908 *Glycollates.* 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 706 All the glycollates are more or less soluble and crystallisable.

Glycollic, glycolic (glə|ikoʊ'lik, gli-), *a. Chem.* [f. GLYCOL + -IC.] Of or containing glycol. *Glycollic acid*, an acid obtained by the oxidation of glycol.

1852 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 481 Glycobenzoic acid.. may be viewed as a conjugate acid, containing benzoic and glycolic acids. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 910 Glycollic acid appears to exist in two, if not in a greater number of isomeric modifications. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 341 Glycollic [*ed.* 1 1866 Glycolic] Acid, $C_2H_4O_3$.

Glycollide. *Chem.* [f. GLYCOL + -IDE.] (See quot.)

1854 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 919 *Glycollide*, $C^2H^2O^2$. *Glycollic anhydride.*—A compound isomeric with glyoxal, and differing from glycollic acid by 1 at. water.

Glycolytic (glə|ikoli·tik, glikoʊ-), *a.* [f. GLYCO- + Gr. λυτικός resolvent, f. λύειν to loose, resolve.] Having the property of decomposing sugar.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 229 Lépine..has produced, however, from malt diastase, a glycolytic ferment.

Glycone·an, glyco·nian, *a. rare.* [f. L. *Glycōnius, -ēus*, Gr. Γλυκώνειος (f. Γλύκων: see next) + -AN.] = next.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Glyconian.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Glyconian Verse*, a verse consisting of..a spondee and two dactyls, or rather a spondee, choriambus and a Pyrrhic. 1850 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Biogr.* II. 278/1 *Glycon*..A lyric poet, from whom the Glyconean metre took its name.

Glyconic (glə|ikoʊ'nik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Γλύκων the name of a Greek lyric poet + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Epithet of a lyric metre or verse, essentially a logaœdic tetrapody consisting of three trochees and a dactyl (see quot. 1885); also (of a poem, stanza, etc.), composed or consisting of such verses. B. *sb.* A glyconic verse.

The type of verse with which the name is in modern use most generally associated is the catalectic form used by Latin poets, esp. Catullus and Horace: – ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ –

1670–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Glyconick*, a kind of verse consisting of a Spondey and two Dactyles. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Watts*, His verses to his brother, in the Glyconick measure .. are remarkably easy and elegant. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 386 The lines are glyconics. 1878 MUNRO *Crit. Catullus* 135 The observance of this law by Catullus gives to his glyconics much of their charm and spirit. *Ibid.* 138 One of the essential properties of these glyconic odes is that the stanzas end with a completed sentence. 1885 JEBB *Sophocles, Oed. Col.* p. lviii, A dactyl comes first; then three chorees .. But the dactyl might also stand *second* .. or *third*. .. According to the place of the dactyl, the verse was called a *First*, *Second*, or *Third* Glyconic.

Glycose, var. GLUCOSE.

‖ **Glycosuria** (glə|ikoʊsiū·riă, glikoʊ-). *Path.* [quasi-Latin, f. F. *glycose* GLUCOSE + Gr. οὖρ-ον urine + L. suffix *-ia*.] (See quot. 1866.)

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1859. 384 On the Glycosuria of Lying-in Women. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 If the quantity of sugar in the blood exceed a certain amount .. sugar appears in the urine, constituting the condition called glycosuria.

Hence **Glycosu·ric** *a.*, relating to or affected with glycosuria.

1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 25 Claude Bernard discovered the 'glycosuric centre' in the brain. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem., Glycosuric acid* occurs in urine in disease. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 184 As gouty persons advance in life, they sometimes become glycosuric.

‖ **Glycypi·cron.** ? *Obs.* Also 7 **gluco-.** [a. Gr. γλυκυπικρόν, neut. of γλυκυπικρός adj., f. γλυκύς sweet + πικρός bitter.] Something composed of sweet and bitter.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Din.* C viij, Embleme of Love .. A bitter sweete, an Oxymel or Glycypicron. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* II. iii. I. i, He saith our whole life is a Glucupicron, a bitter sweet passion.

† **Gly·cyrize.** *Obs.* Also 6 **glicyris.** [ad. L. *glycyrrhiza*, Gr. γλυκύρριζα LIQUORICE.] Liquorice.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Din.* D b, Eate Penidice, Saccarum Violarum, Sugar Candid, Glicyris, or such other pectorals after them. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Nottinghamsh.* II. (1662) 315 *Glycyrize* or *Liquoris.*

Glycyrrhizin (glisiroi·zin). *Chem.* Also **glycyrhizin, glycyrrhidzin.** [f. Gr. γλυκύρριζα LIQUORICE + -IN.] The glucoside contained in the root of liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 278 Robiquet found it [*Glycyrrhiza glabra*] to contain a peculiar sugar, which is uncrystallizable, called *glycion* or *glycyrrhizin*, and other matters. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1083 Liquorice Sugar. Glycyrhizin. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 579 Liquorice root. .. In the form of glycyrrhizin it is said to conceal almost entirely the bitter taste of quinine and similar substances. 1877 *Blackie's Encycl.* III. 705/2 Glycyrrhidzin does not ferment.

Glyde, var. GLEYD, an old horse.

Glye, Glyed, obs. ff. GLEE *v.*, GLEED *ppl. a.*

Glyede, obs. form of GLIDE *v.*

Glyer, var. GLEER; see under GLEE *v.*

Glyering, var. GLEERING *ppl. a., Obs.*

Glyewe, obs. form of GLUE *v.*

Glyg, glyke, vars. GLEEK *sb.*2, *Obs.*

Glymbe, obs. var. of CLIMB *v.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 630 (Harl. MS.) Twey enmyes on hem smartly gun glymbe [*Bodl. MS.* climbe].

Glymse, obs. form of GLIMPSE.

Glymye, var. GLEIMY *a., Obs.*, sticky.

Glymyr, Glynce, Glyn(n, obs. ff. GLIMMER, GLIMPSE, GLEN.

Glyoxal (glə|iɒ'ksăl). *Chem.* [f. GLY-COL + OX-ALIC + *-al* (in CHLORAL, etc.).] A white amorphous solid, called also *oxalic aldehyde.* Hence **Glyoxa·lic** *a.*, in *glyoxalic acid* (see quot.).

Glyoxylic [see -YL] was used at one time by some writers for *Glyoxalic*: so 1873 in *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 727.

1858 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* (ed. 7) 467 By treating ethylic alcohol with nitric acid, M. Debus has obtained two compounds—an aldehyde-like body, glyoxal, and an acid, glyoxalic acid, which obviously belong to the same series. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiii. 335 Glyoxal stands in the relation of an aldehyde to Glycol.

Glyoxilin (glə|iɒ'ksilin). Also **-yline.** [? after *glyoxylic* (see prec.).] The name of an explosive (see quots.).

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 7) II. 321 Glyoxiline consists of a mixture of gun-cotton pulp and saltpetre converted into porous pellets, which are saturated with nitro-glycerine. 1883 MAJENDIE in *Fortn. Rev.* May 645 Sir Frederick Abel's 'glyoxilin'gun-cotton saturated with nitro-glycerine).

Glyph (glif). [ad. Gr. γλυφή carving, carved work, f. γλύφ-ειν to cut out, carve. Cf. F. *glyphe* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A sculptured mark or symbol. *rare.* (Cf. HIEROGLYPH.)

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 204 They were originally symbolical glyphs or sculptures, and afterwards translated into words. 1861 G. MOORE *Lost Tribes* 196 The sacred law is named 'Tára', and .. is represented by ten upright glyphs, rolls or pillars. 1895 HOFFMANN *Begin. Writing* ii. 19 The glyphs, made in intaglio, relievo, and intaglio-relievo, were divided into two classes, pure and linear.

2. *Arch.* A groove or channel, usually vertical, used as an ornament, esp. in the Doric frieze. Cf. TRIGLYPH.

[1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Glyphe*, or *Glyphis*, in sculpture and architecture, a general name for any cavity, or canal, whether round, or terminating in an angle; used as an ornament, in any part.] 1775 ASH, *Glyph.* 1818 in TODD. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 281/2 The triglyphs..are upright, slightly projecting tablets .. channelled with two grooves or glyphs (γλυφαί), and with a half groove chamfering off each of its outer edges. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* I. ii. (ed. 4) 58 In the Doric order, the ends of these joists were called triglyphs, from their being sculptured with two whole and two half glyphs or channels.

Glyphic (gli·fik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. γλυφικ-ός of or pertaining to carving: see -IC.]

A. *adj.* Carved, sculptured.

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vii. 283 Glyphic representatives of the tradition.

B. *sb.* = GLYPH 1.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 111 The Virgil was to be enrich'd with the Miniature Glyphicks of the Virgil in MS. in the Vatican Library. *a* 1818 *Hist. Peru* 43 (T.) Glyphicks. 1818 in TODD; and in later Dicts.

Glyphograph (gli·fŏgrăf), *sb.* [Back-formation from next.] A plate made by glyphography, or an impression taken from such a plate.

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1871 G. W. REID (*title*) A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of George Cruikshank, Etchings, Woodcuts, Lithographs, and Glyphographs.

So **Gly·phograph** *v.*, to form plates by glyphography (Ogilvie, *Suppl.* 1855); **Glypho·grapher,** one who practises glyphography; **Glyphogra·phic** *a.*, relating to or produced by glyphography.

1843 E. PALMER *Glyphography* (ed. 2) 3 Plates of all sizes, properly prepared for Glyphographic Drawing .. Glyphographic Plates. *Ibid.* 11 The kind of point that has been found to answer best .. by every successful glyphographer. 1846 H. L. JONES in *Archæol. Cambrensis* I. 68 The font .. of which a glyphographic view, by an amateur, is given below. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 26/3 Gazetteer with glyphographic maps.

Glyphography (glifǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. γλυφο-, γλυφή carving, sculpture + -γραφία writing, painting, f. γράφειν to write.] An electrotype process by which a copy of an engraved plate is obtained with a raised surface, suited for letter-press printing.

1843 E. PALMER (*title*) Glyphography; or Engraved Drawing, for printing at the type press after the manner of woodcuts. 1844 *Art Union Jrnl.* Feb. 38 Glyphography is the name given by the patentee, Mr. Palmer, .. to a process .. for the formation of blocks with designs in relief, to be used with type. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 520/2 The terms *Electrotint* and *Glyphography* have been applied to two methods of etching by galvanism. 1851 R. HUNT *Sci. Exhib.* in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* IV. p. xvi"/1 'Stylography'—a process bearing much analogy to our glyphography.

Glyptic (gli·ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. γλυπτικ-ός, f. γλύφειν to carve, engrave. Cf. F. *glyptique.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to carving or engraving, esp. on precious stones.

1847 in CRAIG. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 85 The glyptic art (in precious stones). 1853 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Archæol.* 50 It will be convenient after noticing sculpture in marble to take next in order Bronzes and Terracottas; we thus pass by a natural transition from Glyptic to Plastic Art. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 216 During the Middle Ages the glyptic art had declined very much.

2. '*Min.* Figured' (Webster 1864).

B. *sb.* The art of carving or engraving, esp. on precious stones. Also *pl.*

1818 TODD, *Glyptick.* 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i. 51 The Egyptians are supposed first to have cultivated glyptics.

Hence **Gly·ptical** *a.* = prec. A. 1.

1887 SIR S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscript.* 138 If the mind be .. prepared to recognize familiar forms, though in glyptical masquerade.

Glyptician (glipti·shăn). *rare*—1. [f. GLYPTIC + -IAN.] A lapidary.

1883 *Times* 20 July 4 The famous Koh-i-noor was re-cut by a great Dutch glyptician after it came into the possession of the Queen.

Glyptodon (glĭ·ptŏdŏn). Also -dont. [mod. L., f. Gr. γλυπτός sculptured + ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth.
According to ordinary rules for the formation and latinization of Gr. compounds, the mod.Lat. nominative should be *glyptodŏs (cf. πολυόδους many-toothed). The ending -odon (cf. mastodon, etc.) was inferred from the oblique cases.]
An extinct South American quadruped allied to the armadillos, of the size of an ox, covered with a solid carapace, and having fluted teeth. Hence **Glyptodo·ntoid** *a.*, resembling (that of) a glyptodon.
1838 OWEN in Sir W. Parish *Buenos Ayres* 178 e, From the regularly fluted or sculptured form of the tooth, I would propose to name the genus typified by this animal, 'glyptodon' (γλυφω, *sculpo*, ὀδους, *deus*). 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 37 Vertebræ .. anchylosed together into a solid bone, as in the extinct Glyptodon. 1889 *Century Dict., Glyptodont.* 1895 E. BONAVIA *Stud. Evol. Anim.* 121, I do not say that the Jaguar is descended from a Glyptodon, but I do say that this mammal descended from some extinct animal with a glyptodontoid carapace.

Glyptography (gliptɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. γλυπτός carved + -γραφια writing; cf. F. *glyptographie*.] **a.** The art of engraving upon gems. **b.** The descriptive science of engraved gems.
1797 *Brit. Critic* X. 455 These general prolegomena are followed by the author's Introduction to Glyptography (*Etude des pierres gravées*). 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 315 The Literature of glyptography is given by Millin..and Murr. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i. 55 Glyptography requires such general knowledge and such profound study, as to render it sufficient of itself to occupy the whole leisure of an amateur.
So **Gly·ptograph** [cf. GLYPHOGRAPH], 'an engraving on a precious stone'; **Glypto·grapher**, 'an engraver on precious stones' (Ogilvie); **Glyptogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to glyptography.
1797 *Brit. Critic* X. 455 A particularly valuable part of this introduction is the Glyptographic Lithology.

Glysen, glysnian, -n(i)en, obs. ff. GLISTEN.

Glyssen, -on, -yn, obs. ff. GLISS *v.*, GLISTEN.

Glyster(e, Glystery: see CLYSTER, CLYSTERY.

Glyt(e, obs. form of GLEET.

Glyter, obs. form of GLITTER.

Glyu, glywe(n, obs. ff. GLUE *sb.* and *v.*

Gmelinite (gme·linəit). *Min.* [Named by Brewster in 1825 after Prof. C. A. *Gmelin*: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found in colourless, yellow, and flesh-coloured crystals.
1825 *Edin. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 262 Gmelinite, a New Mineral Species. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 437.

Gnab(b)le, var. KNABBLE, *Obs.*, to nibble.

† Gna·cche, *v. Obs. rare.* [Prob. an onomatopœia suggested by GNAW; cf. *snatch*.] *intr.* = GNASH *v.* 1. Hence **† Gna·cching** *vbl. sb.* Also **† Gna·cocher,** one who gnashes.
13.. *Sat. Blacksmiths* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 240 Thei gnauen and gnacchen, they gronys to-gydere, And holdyn hem bote with here hard hamers. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 200/2 (MS. K.) Gnastere (*K.* gnachar), *fremitor*. Gnastyn (*K.* gnachyn), *fremo*. Gnastynge (*K.* gnachynge), *fremitus*.

Gnack, obs. var. KNACK, trick.

Gnagged, var. KNAGGED, *Obs.*, knotted.

Gnaghe, obs. form of GNAW *v.*

Gnaist(e, var. GNAST *v.*, *Obs.*

Gnap (næp), *sb. Sc.* [f. the vb.] A bite, morsel.
1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 69, I was sent to them with their small disjune : .. And whan I saw their piece was but a gnap, Thought with mysell of mending their mishap. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Gnap*, a morsel of anything eatable. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 15 'That's to lat 'imsel' get a gnap too!'

Gnap, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* See also KNAP *v.*² [Onomatopœic; cf. GNIP, SNAP, etc.] To bite in a snapping fashion. Usually *intr.* or *absol.*
The sense in quot. 1501 is doubtful; it may be 'chirped'.
1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10208 Sum gnappede here fete and handes As dogges doun þat gnawe here bandes. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 44 The greshoppers amangis the vergers gnappit. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* (1534) G 6, As manye horses as do playe with him, that is sore, and gnappe of the matter that renneth out of the sore, shall haue the same sorance within a moneth after. 1587 FRAUNCE *C'tess Pembroke's Ivychurch* II. ii, Noebody giues them [Goates] Thyme and other flowrs to be gnapping. 16.. MELVILL *MS.* 55 (Jam.) In the nethermost [window] the Earle of Morton was standing gnapping on his staffe end. 1810 COCK *Simple Strains* 119 (Jam.) She..disna spare her cheese an cakes To had our teeth a gnappin, Fu' crump, that night.
b. *fig. To gnap at,* to snap at, find fault with; also, to clip (words) in speaking.
1533 ELYOT *Knowledge* Pref., [They] be alwaye gnappynge and kyckynge at suche examples. 1789 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 293 Keep me frae your travel'd birds, Wha.. only ken to gnap at words. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Gnap at*, to taunt and find fault with; as, 'He's a nyatterin' bodie: he's eye gnappin' at something'.

Gnapweed, Gnar, var. ff. KNAPWEED, KNAR.

Gnar (nār), *v.* Also 5 gnare, 6 gnarr(e, 9 gnarr; see also NAR. [Onomatopœic: cf. MLG. *gnarren*, MDu. *gnerren*, *gnorren* to grunt; Ger. *knarren*, *knirren* to creak, *knurren* (Da. *knurre*, Sw. *knorra*) to grumble, snarl; also OE. *gnyrran* (Wulfstan 138/29; cf. *gnyrende*, rendering L. *stridens*, *Sax. Leechd.* III. 210).] *intr.* To snarl, growl. (Cf. GNARL *v.*¹)
1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lviii. 100 He shall gnasche or gnare with his teeth. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 297 For and this curre do gnar, They must stande all a far, To holde vp their hande at the bar. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* li. 305 Let those mastife dogs barke and gnarre as much as they list. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto* Wks. II. 44/2 Those will in their kennels lye And gnar and snarle, and grumble secretly. 1737 *Albania* 196 No lion here the traveller assails With midnight roar, nor ruthless panther gnars. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Gnarr*, to growl, as a dog.
transf. and *fig.* 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcviii, A thousand wants Gnarr at the heels of men. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* IV. xvi, When the storm in the forest roars and gnarrs.
Hence **Gna·rring** *vbl. sb.*
1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 238 Like a snarling curr that in his gnarring snatcheth at the taile. *a* 1693 — *Rabelais* III. xiii, He..was..surrounded..with the barking of Currs..gnarring of Puppies. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iv, With preternatural gnarring, growling and screeching..there began..this song.

† Gnare, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 gnarre. [Of obscure origin; the coincidence in sense with *snare* is remarkable, but the sb. cannot have originated in a scribal error, as the following vb. is derived from it.] A snare.
a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxiv. [xxv.] 16 He shal drawe out myn fert of þe gnare. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 363 Blyndenes in þis point makiþ men to be taken in his [þe fendis] gnaris. 1382 — 2 *Sam.* xxii. 6 There wenten before me the gnaris [1388 snaris] of deeth. *c* 1440 N. LOVE *Bonaventura's Mirror* xxvi. lf. 56 (Gibbs MS.) þat worchyp is one of þe most perylouse gnarre [1530 *W. de W.* snare] of þe enemy to cacche and bygyle mannes soule. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix, Nature..drawiþ many men & holdiþ hem as in a gnare.

† Gnare, *v. Obs.* Also 6 gnarre. [f. prec.] *trans.* To choke, strangle. Also, to snare, entrap.
c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 437 Þes two lawis ben granes [*printed* graues] to þe fend to gnare men in his net. *c* 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 96 Þes double mannis lawes..gnaren þe Chirche, as tares gnaren corn. 1382 — *Prov* vi. 2 Thou art gnarid [Vulg. *illaqueatus*] with the woordis of thi mouth. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, Erygona..toke a rope..and ther-withall gan her selfe to gnare. 1530 PALSGR. 569/1, I gnarre in a halter or corde, I stoppe ones breathe or snarle one, *je estrangle*. He pulled the towel so strayte about my necke that he had almoste gnarred me.

† Gna·rity. *Obs. rare* —°. [ad. L. *gnāritās*, f. *gnār-us* knowing.] (See quot.)
1623 COCKERAM, *Gnaritie*, experience, knowledge.

Gnarl (nārl), *sb.*¹ [Back-formation from GNARLED. A sb. *knarle* knot (of hair), occurs early in 17th c.] A contorted knotty protuberance, esp. on a tree.
1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 184 The knots and gnarls of the exterior coat [of a tree]. 1866 LOWELL *Carlyle* in *Study Wind.* (1886) 171 It is always the knots and gnarls of the oak that he admires. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 180 Living knots and gnarls uncanny Feel with polypus antennæ For the wanderer.

Gnarl, *sb.*² *rare* —¹. [f. GNARL *v.*¹] A snarl.
1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* (1885) 4 My caress provoked [from the dog] a long guttural gnarl.

† Gnarl (nārl), *v.*¹ *Obs.* [frequentative f. GNAR *v.*]
1. *intr.* To snarl.
1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI*, III. i. 192 Thus is the Shepheard beaten from thy side, And Wolues are gnarling, who shall gnaw thee first. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 103 What will not a dogge doo that is angerd, bite and gnarle at anie bone or stone that is neere him. 1814 CARY *Dante Inf.* XXI. 129 Dost not mark How they do gnarl upon us.
2. *slang.* (See quot.)
1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Gnarl*, to gnarl upon a person is the same as splitting or nosing upon him; a man guilty of this treachery is called a gnarling scoundrel.
Hence **† Gna·rling** *ppl. a.*, **† Gna·rler** (see quot.).
1597 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 292 (Qo. 1) For gnarling sorrow hath lesse power to bite, The man that mocks at it and sets it light. 1871 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Gnarler*, a little dog that by his barking alarms the family when any person is breaking into the house. 1812 [see sense 2 above].

Gnarl (nārl), *v.*² Chiefly in pa. pple. [Back-formation from GNARLED.] *trans.* To contort, twist, make knotted and rugged like an old tree. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
1814 *Mermaid* I. ii, Her lean large hands, So gnarl'd with bone, and shrivell'd without veins. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Princ.* II. 74 Their roots being gnarled and distorted into extraordinary forms. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 175 Limestone cliffs..forming stupendous piers gnarled by frost degradation. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* ii. 11 Time had gnarled him a good deal, and seemed half inclined to tie him into a knot.
Hence **Gna·rling** *vbl. sb.*
1885 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 443 Some grotesque gnarling of limbs .. of the great trees that stretched above.

Gnarl (nārl), *v.*³ *dial. trans.* To gnaw.
1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 202 The little chumbling mouse Gnarls the dead leaves for her house. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Gnarl*, to gnaw as a mouse.

Gnarled (nārld), *ppl. a.* Also 9 knarled. [var. of KNURLED; the form occurs in one passage of Shaks. (for which the sole authority is the folio of 1623), whence it has come into general use in the present century.] Of a tree: Covered with protuberances; distorted, twisted; rugged, knotted.
1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 116 Thy sharpe and sulpherous bolt Splits the vn-wedgable and gnarled Oke. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes of Infancy* I. 224 Bare are the boughs, the knarled roots uptorn. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 382 The gnarled roots Of mighty trees. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 15 Its orchard of gnarled and sprawling apple-trees. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ix. (1857) 145 Old gnarled stems of ivy wind, snake-like round the .. trunks. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 107 When as his huge gnarled trunk in furious eddies a whirlwind Riving wresteth amain.
transf. and *fig.* 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* vi. (1874) 293 His drawn bayonet in his large gnarled hand. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. ii. (1872) 7 That wild-wooded rocky coast, with its gnarled mountains. 1871 SMILES *Chærac.* viii. (1876) 219 The great gnarled man [Luther] had a heart as tender as a woman's.

Gnarly (nā·rli), *a.* [f. GNARL *sb.*¹ + -Y¹. Cf. KNURLY.] = GNARLED.
1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 180 Like a dry and gnarly log of mountain-ash. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 110 From a gnarly branch a delicate blossom issues.
Comb. 1877 LANIER *Hard Times in Elfland* 70 An aged Ram, flapp'd, gnarly-horn'd.
b. *transf.* Of a person.
1863 KINGSLEY *Wa'er-Bab.* vii. (1878) 323 A dogged gnarly foursquare brick of an English boy. 1865 *Q. Rev.* July 85 He [Browning] loves a gnarly character, or a knotty problem. 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Waving Corn* 1 Ploughman, whose gnarly hand yet kindly wheeled Thy plough.

Gnarring (nā·riŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GNAR *v.* + -ING².] **† a.** Of an animal or person: Growling, snarling. *Obs.*
1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* etc. 65, I seldom call a snarling curr, a curr, But wish the gnarring dog, as sweete a mouth As bravest horse, that feeleth golden spurr. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IV. viii. 56 The gnarring porter durst not whine.
b. Of sound: Strident. *rare.*
a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 114 The portal oped with a gnarring sound.

Gnash (næʃ), *sb. rare.* [f. GNASH *v.*] A gnashing or snap of the teeth.
1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 24/1 The scowl and gnash malign Of Superstition, stopping both her ears .. dismays him not. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xix. (1883) 117 A beast in the hills that went biting every living thing ..he appeared..made his gnash, and was gone.

† Gnash, *a. Obs.*—¹ [f. GNASH *v.*] Gnashing.
1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb. 27 Lyke bandog grinning, with gnash tusk greedelye snarring.

Gnash (næʃ), *v.* Forms: 5 gnasche, 6 gnasshe, gnasz(s)he, 6– gnash. [First recorded at the end of the 15th c.; app. a modification of the older verb GNAST.
Perh. the mod. word originated in the pa. t. *gnaist* (see GNAST *v.*), which may have undergone a change of pronunciation parallel to that of *abaist* into *abasch*t. But cf. GNACCHE *v.*]
1. *intr.* To strike together or 'grind' the teeth, esp. from rage or anguish. Also with *against*, *on*, *upon*. Said also of the teeth.
1496 [see GNAR *v.*]. 1530 PALSGR. 560/1, I gnasshe with the tethe. Loke in 'I gnast'. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiv. (xxxv. 16) They gnaszshed vpon me with their teth. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 6 The Lion..gnassheth wt his teeth against her. 1557 GRIMALD *Death Zoroas* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 122 The Macedon, perceyuing hurt, gan gnash. 1646 CRASHAW *Sospetto d'Herode* viii, His Teeth for Torment gnash. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 341 There they him laid, Gnashing for anguish and despite and shame. 1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* I. 157 His teeth gnashed against each other, and each limb shook with the violence of his emotions. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 136 He fell, and in the fall Gnashed with his teeth upon the cold bright blade.
transf. 1897 T. H. WARREN *By Severn Sea* xvii, Jagged floes That gnashed and justled as they downward bore.
2. *trans.* To strike (the teeth) together, as in rage or anguish.
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 21 And both did gnash their teeth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 653 The Seer .. Rowl'd his green Eyes..And gnash'd his Teeth. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 178 Two boars .. Gnash their sharp tusks, and .. Dispute the reign of some luxurious mire. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xl, What gallant warhounds .. gnash their fangs, loud yelling for the prey! 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 102 He almost gnashed his teeth with rage. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxiii. 204 Gnash not thus thy devouring teeth at me!
3. To bite upon, grind the teeth upon; to bite *in twain* with champing teeth.
1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* xii. (1873) 112 Hot spice gingerbread, Which black from the oven he gnashes. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner Chillon* ix, I strove..To rend and gnash my bonds in twain. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 48 The tiger gnashed the fox, the ermine and the sloth.
Hence **Gna·shing** *ppl. a.*
1700 DRYDEN tr. *Iliad* I. 361 With boiling Rage Atrides burn'd; And Foam betwixt his gnashing Grinders churn'd. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 73 Trembling Knees, Wringing Hand and Gnashing Teeth. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. i, The beast twisted in vain, to and fro, with gnashing jaws. 1850 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* viii. 90 The gnashing teeth and the fierce faces of foes.

Gnash, incorrect spelling of NESH *a.*

Gnashing (næ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GNASH *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. GNASH.
1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) VII. vii. 228 Gnasshyng of teeth. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* viii. 12 There shal be wepinge, & gnaszhing of teeth. 1621–3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* v. iii, Howls and gnashings shall be music to you. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 508 And from beneath Loud gnashings hear. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 576 The masticatories opened and closed the jaws with gnashing of the teeth.

† Gnasp, *v. Obs. rare* —°. [Cf. GNAP, GRASP.] *intr.* To snap (*at*).
1530 PALSGR. 568/2, I gnaspe at a thyng to catche it with

my tethe, *je hanche*. 1611 COTGR., *Hancher*, to gnaspe, or snatch at with the teeth.

†**Gnast,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 gnaste. [OE. *-gnást* (in *fýr-gnást*) str. masc., spark, cognate with OHG. *gneista* wk. fem., *gneisto* wk. masc., also *ganeheista* (MHG. *ganeist(e, gneist(e)*, ON. *gneiste* wk. masc. The OHG. *ganeheista* suggests formation from OTeut. **ga-* + *ana* prep. (=ON) + **hait* (see HOT); some scholars refer the word to the Teut. root **aid-* to burn (as in OE. *ád* funeral pyre).] A spark; the snuff of a candle.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þe oðer [brond] is aquenched al buten a gnast. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxix. 5 And shal be .. as a gnast thurgh passende, the multitude of hem that aȝen thee hadden maistri. 1412–20 LYDG. *Troy-bk.* I. iv. (1513) B ij, And as a gnast firste of lytell hate Encauseth flawne of contek and debate. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 277/2 Knast, or gnaste of a kandel (*K.* knast of candelle), *emunctura*. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 592/31 *Lichinus*, gnast of candele.

†**Gnast,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 gnaist(e, gnaystə, 4–6 gnaste, 3–6 gnast. [The early form *gnaiste* would seem to point to adoption of an ON. **gneista*, an ablaut-var. of *gnísta* to gnash the teeth. ON. had also *gnastan*, *gnastran* (beside *gnístan*, *gnístran*) gnashing of teeth, and a str. vb. *gnesta* to crack, clatter. The ultimate origin is prob. onomatopœic, which may account for the anomalous variation in the root-vowel.]

1. *intr.* = GNASH *v.* 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19434 Þai bigan to gnast with toth. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ii. 1 (Horstm.) Wharfore gnaisted gomes swo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* xxxiv. 19 Þai gnaystid on me wiþ þaire tethe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 29 He shal gnasten [L. *frendet*], and holden the prei. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1756 This hors .. gnaisting and neeing hym vndere his fete he keste. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xv, All tho greued and gnasted at syre launcelot. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 22 They gnaste with theyr tethe. 1530 PALSGR. 569/1, I gnast with the tethe. I make a noyse by reason I thruste one tothe upon another.

2. *trans.* = GNASH *v.* 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19354 Þen be-gan Þai for tene Þair tethe to gnast. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxi[i]. 10 (Horstm.) Sinful sal se..And gnaiste his tethe he sal with-al. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 301 Good son Þy tethe be not pikynge, grisynge, ne gnastynge.

Hence †**Gna·ster,** one who gnashes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/2 Gnastere, .. *fremitor*.

†**Gna·sting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GNAST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GNAST; gnashing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26760 Þar endles gnasting es to toth. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 49 Þere shal be wepyng and gnastinge of teep. 1382 — *Prov.* xix. 12 As the gnasting [Vulg. *fremitus*] of a leoun, so and the wrathe of the king. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 Þe voyces of gnastynge. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 16 Gnastyng [1382 fnesting; Vulg. *fremitus*] of horsis therof is herd fro Dan. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/2 Gnastynge (*K.* gnachynge), *fremitus*. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 41 Gnastynge of tethe.

Gnat 1 (næt). Forms: 1 gnæt, 2–3 gnet, 3–6 gnatte, (6 ganatte), 4–6 knatt(e, (5, 8 knat), 4– gnat. [OE. *gnæt(t* str. masc., cogn. with Ger. dial. *gnatze* wk. fem.]

1. A small two-winged fly of the genus *Culex*, esp. *Culex pipiens*, the female of which has a sharp pointed proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood. In U.S., the common mosquito, *Culex mosquito*.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. vii. § 1 Þæt gnættas comon ofer ealle Þæt land. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 267 Ðeos wyrt [fleabane] gnættas & micgeas & flean acwelleþ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2988 Gnattes..smale to sen, and sarp on bite. *c* 1350 *Parl. Three Ages* 50 Gnattes gretely me greuede and gnewen myn eghne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xiii. (1495) 422 A gnatte is a lytill flye and highte Culex. 1471 *Paston Lett.* No. 674 III. 12, I wold fayne my gray horse wer kept in mew for gnattys. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1226/2 Lawes .. lyke vnto cobwebbes, in whych the lyttle Knattes, and Flyes stycke styll and hange fast. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 169 Y° same moysture [of the Elm Tree] after y^t is dried vp, is resolued into litle flies like Ganattes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 64 Her Waggoner, a small gray-coated Gnat. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 75 Let not our sermons be as the spiders web, thorow which doe breake the greater flies, while onely the lesser gnats are taken. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 278 One is bit to death by animals, gnats in particular. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 88 Species..whose bite is severe, but none to be compared to the common Gnat (*culex pipiens*). *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 363 He perceived two persons sleeping..their heads covered with linen to protect them from the gnats.

fig. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xviii. 115 This importunate little Gnat of the Memory hath her wings burnt here.

b. Used as a type of something insignificant; freq. in allusion to Matt. xxiii. 24. Cf. CAMEL 1 c.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 24 La blindan latteowas Se drehnigeaþ þone gnætt [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* gnet] awez & drincaþ þone olfynd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Ase moni þet isihþ þene gnet & swoluweþ þe vliȝe, þet is, makeþ muchel strencðe þer as is lutel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 151 Noght worth to thee, in comparison, The mountance of a gnat. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1732 But, and I were as ye, I wolde not set a gnat By Magnyfycence. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 24 O ye blynde gydes, which strayne out [1611 straine at] a gnat, but swalowe vp a Camell. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 101 Thou neuer durst abyde to fyght with a gnat. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 21 Till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle: Nay..till he had melted from The smalnesse of a Gnat, to ayre. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 86 To discern the smallest Hair upon the leg of a Gnat. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 842 We find it a little amusing that he..should so summarily avenge himself upon the little gnat of a writer who has punctured his own cuticle.

2. Applied to other insects resembling this; in U.S., to a small stinging fly of the genus *Simulium*.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 99 The Little black Gnat. *Ibid.* 116 The Blue-Gnat. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 290 The white-gnat. This is composed of a black head, and a pale wing. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 217 The Black Gnat..has been called 'the fisherman's curse'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **gnat-catcher,** an American bird of the genus *Polioptila*, esp. *P. cærulea*; **gnat-flower,** a name for *Ophrys apifera*; †**gnat-gnapper** = *gnat-snapper*; **gnat-hawk,** a provincial name of the Nightjar; **gnat-net,** a net to protect one from the attacks of gnats; **gnat satyrion** ? = *gnat flower*; **gnat-sin** *nonce-wd.*, a trivial sin (in reference to Matt. xxiii. 24); **gnat-snap, -snapper,** a name given to various small birds; in 17th c. used to translate L. *ficedula*; see also GNAT 2; also *fig.*, as a term of contempt; **gnat-strainer** (see quot.; after Matt. xxiii. 24); so *gnat-straining*; **gnat-worm,** the larva of a gnat.

1883 *Century Mag* Sept. 685/1 The nest of .. the little gray *gnat-catcher. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 109/1 The *Gnat Flower, that is yellow and brown. 1755 JOHNSON, *Gnat-flower*, a flower otherwise called the beeflower. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apologie* IV. vii. § 8. 364 In the morning fasting, he dispatched .. an hundred *gnat-gnappers [tr. L. *ficedulas*] & forty oysters. [*Marg.*] A bird like a nightingall, feeding on figges. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 97 Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europæus*)..From its fondness for moths and beetles it has also the names of .. Moth hawk (Forfar). *Gnat hawk (Hants). 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 42 The ancient Conopeion or *gnatnet of the Ægyptians. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ci. 163 *Gnat Satirion..The stalke groweth to the height of an hand, whereon are placed verie orderly small flowers like in shape to Gnats and of the same colour. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Conse.* (1841) 332 That those should be choked with a *gnat-sin, who have swallowed many camel-sins. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 714 The little *Gnat-snap (worthy Princes Boords). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Survey* IV. iii. 83 The Godwit, Gnat-snap, Knot. 1885 [see GNAT 2]. 1598 FLORIO, *Culobianco*, a birde called a *gnat-snapper. 1633 HART *Diet Diseased* I. xxiii. 104 [He] had them [Parrat-]..served in at table as though they had beene but ordinary Gnat-snappers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv. 116 Calling them..grouthead gnat-snappers. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 154 Gnat-snappers, which are much seen at the Cape (where they are likewise call'd Honey- or Bee-Eaters) some reckon a sort of Titmouses. 1846 WORCESTER, **Gnat-strainer*, one who places too much importance on little things. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 82 Whereof comes all manner of camel-swallowing and of *gnat-straining. 1858 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 59 He that would behold a very anomalous motion, may observe it in the Tortile and tiring stroaks of *Gnat-worms. 1806 PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* x. 150 Before the gnat-worms have attained their full growth.

Gnat 2 (næt). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **knat.** [Corruption of KNOT *sb.*2, prob. influenced by the synonyms *gnat-snap, -snapper* (see prec.).] A kind of Sandpiper (*Tringa canutus*); see also quot. 1864.

a 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. ci. 20 (1616) 799 Partrich, pheasant, woodcock .. godwit .. knat, raile, and ruffe too. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* III. Wks. 1720 III. 57 *Goldingham.* Peace, Sirrah, and tell me what we must have [*sc.* for supper] .. *James.* Partridges, Gnats, Godwits. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Norf. Birds* Wks. 1835 IV. 319 Gnats or knots, a small bird, which, taken with nets, grow excessively fat, being mewed and fed with corn. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds, Gnat* or *Knat.*, prov. name (Kent) for Lesser Tern. *Sterna minuta.* 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 194 Knot (*Tringa canutus*). So called, according to Camden, in honour of King Canute..Whence also Gnat; Knat; Knet..Gnat snap.

Gnathal (nē·ϸăl), *a.* [f. Gr. *γνάθ-os* jaw + -AL.] = GNATHIC *a.*

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 941 Of these three primary segments (macrosomites) of the primitive body, the first corresponds to the sum of the jaw-bearing (gnathophorous) metameres — gnathal macrosomites.

Gnathic (næ·ϸik, nē··ϸik), *a.* [f. Gr. *γνάθ-os* jaw + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the jaws; *spec.*, pertaining to the alveolus of the jaws, alveolar.

1882 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 83 Skulls with a gnathic index below 98 are orthognathous. 1892 R. L. GARNER *Sp. Monkeys* xiii. 134 The vocal powers were correctly measured by the gnathic index.

Gnathite (nē·ϸəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *γνάθ-os* jaw + -ITE.] One of the mouth-appendages of the Arthropoda.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 191 There is always a complicated set of 'gnathites', or appendages modified for masticatory purposes, surrounding the mouth. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 256 There is a stage in which the gnathites are completely converted into jaws.

‖ **Gnathitis** (nəϸəi·tis). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *γνάθ-os* jaw + -ITIS.] (See quot. 1853.)

1847 in CRA'G. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* (ed. 9), *Gnathitis*..inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw. 1882 OGILVIE, *Gnathitis*; and in other mod. Dicts.

†**Gna·tho.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 gnato. [a. L. *Gnathō*, ad. Gr. *γνάθων*, used as the proper name of a parasite (f. *γνάθος* jaw).] A person resembling the Gnatho of Terence; a parasite, sycophant.

1533 ELYOT *Knowledge* Pref. A 5, For there be Gnathos in Spayne as wel as in Grece. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 68 Take hede of these claubaeks..that wyll folowe lyke gnatoes and Parasites. 1624 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii. (ed. 2) 45 Vndeseruing Gnatoes & vitious parasites. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Lett. fr. Apollo* I. 141 Parasites and Gnatho's.

Gnathonic (nəϸo·nik), *a.* Also 7 gnatonick. [ad. L. *Gnathōnicus*, f. *Gnathōn-em* GNATHO.] = GNATHONICAL *a.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, The gnathonick Parasite sweareth to all that this benefactor holdeth. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 276 Thinks no better of adulatory assentations then of a gnatonick sycophantizing, or parasitical cogging. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* viii, That Jack's is somewhat of a gnathonic and parasitic soul, or stomach, all Bideford apple-women know.

†**Gnatho·nical,** *a. Obs.* Also 6–7 -all, gnatonical(l. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Resembling Gnatho or his proceedings; parasitical, toad-eating.

1540 PALSGR. tr. *Acolastus* IV. ii. S ij, The chiefe or principal honour of the gnathonical sect. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 13 Knowing him to be a Thrasonicall mad-cap, they haue sent mee a Gnathonicall companion, to giue him lettice fit for his lips. 1603 BP. W. BARLOW *Conf. Hampton Crt.* To Rdr., Whome it might haue pleased, without his Gnathonical appeale to haue rested in his Maiesties determination. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* vii. 52 Bee not uncased, out of your lands, your livings .. by such gnatonicall Conny- (money) catchers. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Gnathonical*, flattering, deceitful in Words, soothing a Person's Humour to get by him.

Hence †**Gnatho·nically** *adv.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 206, I hope there be some Bishops..doo disdaine their high calling should be so Gnathonically compar'd. 1623 COCKERAM, *Gnathonically*, flatteringly.

Gnathonism (nē·ϸŏniz'm). *nonce-wd.* [See next and -ISM.] Sycophancy.

1838 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 187 And yet Hacket must have lived to see the practical confutation of this shallow Gnathonism in the result of the marriage with the Papist Henrietta of France!

†**Gna·thonize,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *Gnathōn-em* GNATHO + -IZE.] *intr.* To behave as a 'Gnatho' or sycophant, to flatter.

1619 H. HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* A vij a, Note..this Timist ..See how he squares it, takes a priuate stand, To Gnathonize, to act it with his hand. Behold his gesture .. Lo how he whispers in his Master's eare. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, To *Gnathonize*, to play the smell-feast, to flatter. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gnathonizing*, flattering, soothing the Humour of a Person.

Gnathophorous (nəϸo·fŏrəs). *rare.* [f. Gr. *γνάθο-s* jaw + *-φόρ-os* bearing + -OUS.]

1888 [see GNATHAL].

Gnathopod (nē·ϸəpŏd). [f. as prec. + *ποδ-, πούς* foot.] = next.

1887 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 7) 891 *Gnathopods*, the foot-jaws of Crustaceans.

Gnathopodite (nəϸo·pŏdəit). *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] 'One of those limbs which, in crustaceans, have been modified into accessory organs of mastication' (Ogilvie 1882).

18.. *Nature* (Ogilvie), If the Trilobites have true walking legs instead of mouth-feet (*gnathopodites*) only, they would be more closely related to the Isopoda.

Gnathostegite (nəϸo·stēdʒəit). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *γνάθο-s* + *στέγ-ειν* to cover + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 345 A broad plate, which, with its fellow, covers over the other organs, and hence receives the name of the gnathostegite.

Gnatling (næ·tliŋ). [See -LING.] A small gnat. Also *fig.*, an insignificant person or thing.

1614 SYLVESTER *Tobacco battered* 198 They Who swallow Camels, swallow Gnatlings may. 1762 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems I. 24 If some man .. Should dare attack these gnatlings in their nest; At once they rise..Whet their small stings, and buzz about the stage. 1805 FESSENDEN *Democr. Unveild* v. 156 Lest the reader think the topic .. too microscopic We'll..show Our gnat-ling in a note below.

‖ **Gnatoo** (nătū·; properly ŋa·tu). [Polynesian (Tonga); now spelt *gatu* (g = ŋ).] (See quot. 1817.)

1817 J. MARTIN *Mariner's Acc. Tonga Isls.* II, Tonga Voc., *Gnatoo*, the substance used for clothing, prepared from the bark of the Chinese paper mulberry tree, and imprinted; before it is imprinted it is called tápa. 1823 BYRON *Island* vii, A pine torch, strongly girded with gnatoo. *Ibid.* viii, The mat for rest; for dress the fresh gnatoo.

Gnatter (næ·tər), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1. a. *trans.* To nibble. Also with *away*. b. *intr.* To nibble *at*.

1747 MASON *Musæus* 65 Tityrus [i.e. Chaucer] .. thus in antique guise short talk did hold..Old Time..Gnawen with rusty tooth continually, Gnattrid my lines, that they all cancrid ben. 1757 E. DARWIN *Let.* 24 Dec. in *Life* (1879) 22 Here Time with his long Teeth had gnattered away the remainder of this Leaf. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., 'He's olus gnatterin' at his finger-nails.'

2. *intr.* a. To 'rattle on' in talk; to talk fretfully, grumble. b. (See quot. 1888.)

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) *Post. Groans* XXXV, Gnattering and chattering with all his might, by way of treble to the running bass of my horse-laugh. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Gnatter*, to grumble, to complain, to be peevish or querulous. *Ibid.*, *Gnatter*, to rattle.

†**Gna·vity.** *Obs.*−° [ad. L. *gnāvitās*, f. *gnāvus* diligent.] (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM II, *Actiuity*, Gnauity, Strenuity, Dexterity. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gnavity* .. (*gnavitas*), activity, lustiness, quickness. 1721–90 in BAILEY.

†**Gnaw,** *sb. Obs. rare*−1. [f. GNAW *v.*] = GNAWING *vbl. sb.*

1735 Boyse *Written in Pal. Falkland* 44 Nine days I struggled—think the cruel strife! The gnaw of anguish, and the waste of life!

Gnaw (nɔ̄), *v.* Pa. t. gnawed. Pa. pple. gnawed, gnawn. Forms: 1 gnazan, (2 gnezen, *3rd sg.*), 3–6 gnawe, (4 gnaȝ-, gnaghe, 5 gnawyn, 6 *Sc.* gnau), 4, 7– gnaw; also 5 knawyn, 6 knaw- knawe, 7–8 knaw. *Pa. t.* (*strong*) 3 gneu, 3–5 gnow(e, (4 gnogh, gnowȝo, gnouȝ), 4–8 gnew, (5–6 gnewe); (*weak*) 4 gnawid-, 5 knawed, 8 knaw'd, 8–9 gnawed. *Pa. pple.* (*strong*) 3 ignahen, 4, 6 gnawen, 4–5 gnawe, 6 knaw(e,n, *Sc.* gnawin, (gnaw), 6–7 gnawne, 7– gnawn; (*weak*) 7 knaw'd, 7–9 gnawed. [OE. *gnazan*, pa. t. **gnóg*, *gnógon* (in *forgnógon*, see Forgnaw), pa. pple. *gnagen* (in *forgnagen*); corresponding to OHG. *gnagan*, *nagen* (MHG. and mod.G. *nagen*), ON. *gnaga* (Sw. *gnaga*, Da. *gnave*, also *nage* from LG.; mod. Icel. *naga*). Forms with initial *k* instead of *g* appear in OHG. *chnagen*, MDu. *cnaghen*, mod.Du. (and G. dial.) *knagen*. In English the spelling *knaw* is found occas. in 15th c., and is quite common during 16–17th c.; but this only implies that *kn-* and *gn-* were already identical in sound.

In the romance of *Sir Amadas* 247 a form *gnawe* is found riming with *grawe*, *have*, but this may be a case of assonance; compare, however, the mod. *wave* from ME. *wawe*.]

1. *trans.* To bite (something) persistently so as to injure it or remove portions of it; to wear away by a continued biting or nibbling.

a 1000 *Be Domes Dæge* (Lumby) 211 Hy wæl-grimme wyrmas slitað and heora ban gnazað brynixum tuxlum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* (Z.) 171/1 *Rodo*, ic gnaze. 1023 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Aevi Sax.* (1865) 318/29 Dæt gewrit beo geworpen musen to gnazene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe þer graninde sikeð, summe þer reowliche gnezeð his azene tunge. *c* 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 206/230 Some [of the adders] heo gnowen, and some heo stounge; and some with scharpe tieth heom bite. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8632 To þe rode he sturte, & bigan to frete & gnawe þe armes vaste & þies, & mid is teþ to drawe. *c* 1350 *Parl. Three Ages* 50 Gnattes gretely me greuede and gnewen myn eghne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 124 (Add. MS.) The maiden .. gnewe [*Harl. MS.* bote] the Girdell with her tethe, and brake it on iii. peces. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii, The ratte beganne thenne to byte the lace or cord, and so long he knawed it that the lace brake. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xvi. 10 They gnewe [so 1535 Coverdale; 1611 gnawed] their tonges for sorowe. 1555 Eden *Decades* 122 Howe these woormes knawe and corrode the shyppes wee haue declared before. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* 24 The remnants of Seales .. which they had gnawne with their teeth like dogs. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 117 [He] gnaw'd his pen, then dash'd it on the ground, Sinking from thought to thought. 1739 'R. Bull' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 33 Press'd with both Hands by wholesale Knaw your Meat. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 43 At last in twa the dowie raips he gnew. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 257, I could scarcely find any but what had been gnawn by insects. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 The stock of salted hides was considerable, and by gnawing them the garrison appeased the rage of hunger. 1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* I. ii. 35 In the night she meant to have gnawn your throat.

b. With adverbial or other complement, expressing the result of the action, as *to gnaw away, off, out, up*; *asunder, in two*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6043 Þat beist þan gneu [*other MSS.* gnow(ȝe] vp al bidene þat þe thoner left. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 863 Wormes þan sal it al to-gnaw Til þe flesshe be gnawen oway and byten. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* vi. 19 The serpentes and wormes..gnawe out their hertes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 249. *Ibid.* 289 He .. gnaw'd in two my cords. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. xii. I. 243 After he had gnawn off almost the Half of one of his Nails. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iii. § 52. 282 A lion may stand in need of the helpe of a mouse to gnaw asunder the cord wherewith he is hampered. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 204 He hath gnawed in twain my choicest line. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1041 Some work of art gnawn hollow by Time's tooth.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*, often with preps. *at*, †*on*, *upon*.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5074 Many of the hethene houndes With her teeth gnow on the groundes. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxx. 3 That gnowen [1388 gnawiden; L. *rodebant*] in wildernesse, waxende foul with wreechidnesse and sorewe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 110 (Harl. MS.) Twoo bestes..gnowe at the Rote of the tree with alle theire myght. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xviii, He that is wonte and acustomed to robbe and gnawe, with grete payne he may absteyne him self fro hit. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 54/1 He returned..frowning and froting and knawing on hys lippes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 25, I saw..A thousand men that Fishes gnaw'd vpon. 1647 Cowley *Mistr.*, *Dialogue* vii, That Worm which now the Core does wast, When long 't has gnaw'd within will break the skin at last. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 8 As an hungry dog that teareth and gnaweth upon a dry bone, and can suck nothing out of it .. by long gnawing upon it. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* 322 Gaunt dogs were busy here, growling, tearing, and gnawing. 1877 Farrar *Days of Youth* xv. 145 The worm of sin gnaws deepest into the idle heart.

2. Of destructive agents: To corrode, waste away, consume. (Cf. Fret *v.* 3.) Said also of internal pains.

1530 Palsgr. 569/1, I gnawe, as wynde or the colyke gnaweth one in the belly, *je trenchaysonne*. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 31 b, For them whose guttes are gnawen or wounded .. caused by a salte Flegma. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* D 6 b, Pine-Nuts .. much eaten, gnaw the stomach and belly. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 58 In certaine places it [the Rhone] doth continually gnawe and eate his bankes. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. xv, But last when eating Time shal gnaw the proudest towers. 1655 Culpepper *Riverius* III. i. 97 And for the breaking or corroding of the Tympane, .. if there were formerly any vehement Causes that could break or gnaw the same [etc.].

3. *fig.* Said esp. of passion, remorse, etc. (cf. Fret 3 b). †Also, to carp at.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Al þe este & al þe eise is her as þe oðre beoð godlese & ignahene. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxviii. 40 Enuy, that supposis reprofe in men when it may noght gnaghe þe life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 115 So done these irefull thoughtes fretteand gnawe the mynde of man or woman. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 353 Their consciences are always gnaw'd and tormented. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* II. vii, Thy fears that I may 'scape, Like vultures gnaw thee! 1801 Southey *Thalaba* x. xxiv, The years that it has gnawn me! and the load Of sin that it has laid upon my soul! 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. ix, Silently, he had gnawed his heart. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. xii. § 10 As the flower is gnawed by frost, so every human heart is gnawed by faithlessness.

b. *absol.* and *intr.*; esp. with preps. *to gnaw at* (†*on*), *into* (cf. 1 c); also in indirect passive.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 207 My Coffers ransack'd, my reputation gnawne at. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xii. 52 So that man .. hath his heart all the day long, gnawed on by feare of death. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i (1840) 30 The eager desire after the knowledge of them gnawed into his very vitals. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 237 The rage which had long gnawed at his heart might burst forth. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* xvii. (1879) 224 Torments that have so gnawed into thy life! 1859 — *Fr. & It. Jrnls* II. 227 Something gnawed within him, and kept him forever restless and miserable. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 303 The terrible mournfulness .. of the truth gnawed within her.

4. *Comb.*: †**gnaw-bone**, †**gnaw-crust**, terms of derision for one abjectly poor.

1607 A. Brewer *Lingua* v. ii, Begon ye gnawe-bone, rawbone, rascal. 1611 Cotgr., *Masche-crouste*, a gnaw-crust, hungrie companion, snatch-crust.

Hence **Gnawed** *ppl. a.*; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see quot. 1832).

1820 *Lond. Mag.* June 631/2 Fragments of gnawed gingerbread. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* 387 Gnawed (*erosus*) having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal. 1838 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/1 His [the squirrel's] traces lie about in plenty on the ground in the shape of gnawed fir-cones.

Gnawable (nɔ̄·ăb'l), *a.* [f. Gnaw *v.* + -able.] Capable of being gnawed.

1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. in E. Archipel.* vi. v. 484 The rats .. in the night gnawed everything gnawable. 1891 *Illustr. Sport. Dram. News* Christm. No. 1/2 His fair moustache was scarcely long enough to be gnawable.

Gnawer (nɔ̄·ǝr). [f. Gnaw *v.* + -er 1.] One that gnaws; a rodent. Now chiefly *Zool.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658 292 The little Mouse ..is justly tearmed..*vosor omnium rerum*..a gnawer of all things. 1691 Tryon *Wisd. Dictates* 51 These Gnawers of other Mens harmless Papers. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 245 *Thysanoura*..The insects of this order are gnawers. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 82 Among them were the teeth of a gnawer, equalling in size..those of the Capybara. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 2 1 Caverns made by these infinitely little gnawers [microbes].

Gnawing (nɔ̄·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Gnaw, in various senses.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6873 Þe tend payne es gnawyng with-in Of conscience þat bites als vermyn. 1388 Wyclif *Isa.* xiii. 8 Gnawyngis and sorewis schulen holde Babiloyns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 200/2 Gnawynge, or fowle bytynge, *corrosio*. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Corrosion*, a gnawing, biting, or consumyng as rust, plaisters and poyson. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 336 For this is a biting, nay a verie gnawing to the bones of your Christian brother. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 641 The scorchings of unextinguishable flames and gnawings of the never dying worm. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* ix. xxxviii, At dawn the Worm Will wake, and this poor flesh must grow to meet The gnawing of his hundred poison-mouths! 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. xix. 190 He .. calmed the gnawings of his love with dreams of ambition.

2. A persistent fretting pain (in the bowels); now only of such pain caused by want of food; *pl.* pangs (of hunger).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. x. (1495) 94 Yf the waye is stoppyd that is bytwene the galle and the bowelles, therof fallyth gnawynge and passio colica. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 184 Hyt destryeþ gnawyng & wynd in mannes body. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xciv. 275 It is singular against the griping torment and knawings or frettings of the belly. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xv. 77 From them [salts] doe arise inward gnawings, impostums, .. the hemoroides, and such like. 1850 Prescott *Peru* II. 319 To appease the gnawings of hunger, they were fain to eat the leather of their saddles and belts. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, This pilgrim has tightened his belt to stave off the gnawing at his stomach.

Gnawing (nɔ̄·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That gnaws, in senses of the verb.

1567 Drant *Horace's Epist.* I. xviii. Fiv, Greedie thrist, and knawinge pyne of siluer and of goulde. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. 52 Monie wanting, they applie bitter potions, nipping medicines, gnawing corosiues. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 31, I am Reuenge, sent..To ease the gnawing Vulture of the mind. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* II. ii. 170 It fixes on him an ever gnawing anxiety. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 57 The incisor teeth of the gnawing animals. 1842 H. E. Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. 44 Memory, like a guawing stream, gathers its tinge from the soil through which it winds its sullen way.

Hence **Gnaw·ingly** *adv.*

1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* III. x. 278 A feeling of indignation still lurked gnawingly at my heart.

Gnawn (nɔ̄n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Gnaw *v.*] Bitten away, corroded.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The southwynd merciles eager Three gallant vessels on rocks gnawne craggye reposed. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* II. x. (1639) 88 You must restore the gnawne parts with meates of good juice. 1784 M. Madan *Perseus* (1795) 37 Nor does he beat his desk, nor taste his gnawn nails.

†**Gnede**, *a. Obs.* [Of difficult etymology. The ordinary OE. forms *gnéað*, *gnéðe* (*gnéðe*), are not represented in later Eng.; the type **gnéde* (**gnéde*), whence the ME. form, appears to be authenticated by the MS. forms *gnedra* (gen. pl.), *ungnyde*, though these are usually regarded as scribal errors.

The three Eng. types seem to represent OTeut. **ga-nauþo-*, **ga-nauþjo-*, **ga-nauðjo* (f. **ga-* = Y- *prefix* + **nauþ-*, *naud-*: see Need *sb.*); the last of these occurs in OHG. *gināti*, *gnôte* (MHG. *genæte*) close, narrow, eager for. The fluctuation between the *-o-* and *-jo-* declension may perh. indicate (as in many other adjs.) an original *u* stem.]

1. Of persons: Sparing, niggardly, miserly. Also *gnede of* (gifts, etc.).

Beowulf (Z.) 1930 Næs hio hnah..ne to gneað ȝifa ȝeata leodum. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1891) 452 He..on þam mæȝenum eaðmodnesse & hyrsumnesse nohte þon læssa ne gneðra [*v.r.* gnedra] wæs. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 20 in *Map's Poems*, Me thinketh God is the to gnede [*printed* guede], That alle thine frend beon fro the fledde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17218 Ask me þi will .. for am i noght of gluetes gnede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 97 He was large, and no wicth gnede. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1689 The childe was of gamene gnede. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1159 Off gyffte was he never gnede.

2. Of things: Scarce, scanty; small. Also in stronger sense, altogether lacking or wanting. *To make the gates gnede*: to go straight to one's destination.

c 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 110 He self lifde on gneaðum worold life; an tunece wæs his ȝeȝerela .. & beren hlaf wæs his ȝereorde. *c* 1050 *Cott. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 441/30 *Mediocri*, gneþre. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 48 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 In he[ene helle þer hirdsype is gnede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5392 Sua lang has þir tua boght þair sede þat þair mone wex al gnede. *Ibid.* 8599 Þair clathes was sa gnede and fa, þat þai moght nan part þam fra. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2838 It [a castle] nas to large no gnede. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 607 He made thame gammene fulle gnede. *Ibid.* 724 Tille his fete he ganne hym too, The gates that he scholde goo Made he fulle gnede. *Ibid.* 752 Now es me fyre gnede! *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1392 Sir Barlot loste his lyfe..His lyfe was hym full gnede. *Ibid.* 1422, 1509. *c* 1450 Myrc 319 Þat day þat þow syst goddes body..Mete & drynke at thy nede Non schal þe þat day be gnede.

b. Barely so much.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15424 Þai asked Iudas quat he wald ask þam for his mede. And he þat traitur fell, þam said, 'bot thritti penis gnede'.

Hence †**Gne·dely** *adv.*, sparingly, frugally; †**Gne·deship**, miserliness; †**Gne·dy** *a.*, miserly.

c 1000 *Gregory's Dial.* I. vii. 15 He .. heom be bead þæt hy namon þone ele .. & hine to dældon swiðe gneðelice ȝeotende ȝeond ealle þæs mynstræs fatu. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 Al þet mon oðer wummon wilneð more þen heo mei gnedeliche leden hire lif bi..al is ȝiscunge & rote of deadlich sunne. *Ibid.* 350, 414. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margarete* 52 Na slawnes, na lychery Na wreth, na gnedschepe, na glutony. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* xvi. 86 Ac this doctor and diuinour and decretistre of canon, And al-so a gnedy gloton with to grete chekes, Hath no pite on vs poure.

Gneeve (gnīv). *Anglo-Irish.* Also 8 **gineve.** [a. Ir. *gniomh* work, act. The term is said to be still in use in the S. of Ireland.] The twelfth part of a ploughland.

1638 Earl Cork *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* Ser. I. (1886) V. 50 Paid .. for the purchace of 4 gneeves of land. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* 372 As to their town-lands, plough-lands, colps, gneeves..they are all at this day become unequal both in quantity and value, having been made upon grounds which are now obsolete and antiquated. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* II. 85 Land is let by the plough land and gineve, 12 gineves to the plough land.

Gneiss (nəis, gnəis). *Geol.* Also 8 **kneiss.** [a. Ger. *gneiss*, *kneis*.] A metamorphic rock, composed, like granite, of quartz, feldspar or orthoclase, and mica, but distinguished from it by its foliated or laminated structure.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 44 Shiver, kneiss [*Note.* A black, fatty sort of vein stone or rock], ochre, jasper. 1777 R. E. Raspe tr. *Born's Trav. Temeswar* viii. 42 Gneiss .. covered the whole country. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 127 Gneiss may be termed stratified, or slaty granite. .. When the gneiss is associated with granite, it approaches to the character of that substance; and when the two come in contact, it is scarcely possible to distinguish between them. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* i. (1875) 3 Great grey boulders of gneiss fixed fast into the black peat-moss.

attrib. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1890) 30 The formation which Humboldt designates as gneiss-granite. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* v. 95 The tract though a primary one forms one of the tamer gneiss districts of Scotland.

Gneissic (nəi·sik, gnəi·sik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of the nature of gneiss.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 205 The sides of these hills, composed of hornblende and gneissic rock .. are steep, rugged and thickly wooded. 1880 Ramsay in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/2 In the Highlands of Scotland..there are gneissic rocks of pre-Cambrian age.

So **Gneissi·tic** *a. rare.*

1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xv. § 16 Dependent on the junction of the gneissitic beds with, or their transition into, the harder protogine of the aiguilles.

Gneissoid (nəi·soid, gnəi·soid), *a.* [f. GNEISS + -OID.] Resembling gneiss; imperfectly gneissic.
1849 DANA *Geol.* xiii. (1850) 561 The granite of the coast near Valparaiso is, to a great extent, gneissoid, and in some places passes to a perfect gneiss. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 458 The western belt is gneissoid in structure, verging into hornblendic and mica schist.

Gneissose (nəi·sōus, gnəi·sōus), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] = GNEISSIC; also quasi-*sb.* = gneissic rock.
1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 171 They are much more extensively developed in the lower or gneissose portion than in the upper or slaty portion. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* ii. 21 The limestone .. is traversed by many gray layers of gneissose. 1880 *19th Cent.* Nov. 850 The venerable gneissose rocks of the north-west of Scotland.

Gneissy (nəi·si, gnəi·si), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] = GNEISSIC *a.*
1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 224 Accompanying shivery, loamy, and kneisy minerals. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 114 On the gneissy country .. appears a coarse serpentine. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxii. 136 Angular blocks of white gneissy granite.

Gnet, obs. form of GNAT [1].

Gnetaceous (nĭtē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Gnetace-æ* (f. *Gnetum*, the name of the typical genus) + -OUS.] Belonging to, or resembling, the Gnetaceæ, an order of gymnospermous shrubs or small trees, having jointed stems or branches.
1886 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 429/2 In the Gnetaceous *Ephedra altissima*, a process of cell-formation goes on in the oospore.

Gneu, gnew(e, obs. pa. t. of GNAW *v.*

Gnib (nib), *a. Sc.* Sharp, smart, eager.
1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 15 Wi' mischief he was sae gnib, To get his ill intent. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 64 Says a gnib elf, 'As an auld carle' [etc.]. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Parings* (1873) 39 The mair we drank, we grew the gnibber.

Gnibble, obs. form of NIBBLE.

† **Gnide,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 gnídan, 3 gnide(n, gnyde. *Pa. t., sing.* 3 gnade; *pl.* 1 gnidon, 3 gniden; also 4 (weak) gnidded. [OE. *gnídan* (*gnád, gnidon, gniden*) = OHG. *gnîtan, knîtan*, OSw. *gnidha* (Sw. *gnida*, Da. *gnide*); also ON. *gniða* (wk. verb).] *trans.* To rub with or between the hands; to bruise, crush; to rub *out.* Also *intr.* to crumble away. (Cf. GNODDE *v.*)
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 1 Hys leorning-cnihtas þa ear pluccedon & mid hyra handum gnidon & æton. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 238 Þeo hwule þet ȝichinge ilest, hit þuncheð god for to gniden [*Titus MS.* gnudden]. *Ibid.* 260 Heo breken þe eares bi þe weie, & gniden [*Titus MS.* gnuddeden] þe cornes ut bitweonen hore honden. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 201 in *O.E. Misc.* 114 If þu hafst .. gold and seoluer, hit schal gnyde [*later text* wurþen] to nouht, to duste hit schal dryuen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii[i]. 43 [42], I sal gnide als duste bifor wind likam. *Ibid.* lxxxviii[i]. 45 [44] His sete in land þou gnade bidene. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2514 Herbes he soust and fond And gnidded hem bituix his hond.

Gnidge (nidʒ), *v. Sc.* [? connected with prec.] *trans.* To rub, squeeze, press. Also *to gnidge off.*
1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 8 In hell .. Fare a fun-stane does Sisyphus Down to the yerd sair gnidge. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 135 And then frae our fingers to gnidge aff the hide, With the wearisome wark of the rubbing o't.

† **Gnip,** *v. Sc.* [? onomatopœic; cf. NIP, KNIP.] *trans.* To nip, bite. Of a horse: To champ (the bit).
c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. iv. 605 Syne in his body gnyp and gnaw. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 64 Heir .. I saw .. four horsis quhite as snaw Gnyppand gersis the large feildis on raw. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 11 Hir fers steid stude .. Rungeand [*v.r.* gnyppand] the fomy goldin bitt.

† **Gnit.** *Obs. rare* −[1]. In 5 **gnyt.** [? a. ON. *gnit* (Sw. *gnet*, Da. *gnid*) a nit; cf. G. *gnitze* a midge.] ? A nit.
a 1483 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 Gnyttus and snayllus cam routtyng in schyppus.

† **Gnodde,** *v. Obs.* Also 3 **gnudden.** [Cf. Icel. *nudda* (? = **gnudda*) to rub.] *trans.* To rub, bruise, crush. (Cf. GNIDE.)
a 1225 [see GNIDE]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2373 Mony knyght, with dethes wounde, Gnodded [*printed* guodded] gras on the grounde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (1495) 663 Flexe is bounde in bundels and afterward knockyd: beten and brayd and carfiyd: rodded and gnodded: ribbyd and herkelyd: and at the laste sponne. 14.. *MS. Sloane* 73. lf. 214 (Halliw.) And after gnodde and wasche wel thi saflour bagge in thilke lyȝe with bothe thyn hondis.

† **Gnoff.** *Obs.* Also **gnof, gnoffe, gnuffe, gnooffe,** (**knuffe**). [Cf. East Fris. *knuffe* lump, *gnuffig* thick, rough, coarse, ill-mannered.] A churl, boor, lout.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 2 A riche gnof, that gestes heeld to bord, And of his craft he was a Carpenter. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A i b, The chubbyshe gnof that toyles and moyles and delueth in the downe. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 4 If Vulcan durst presume That was a Gnuffe to see .. Dame Venus to assaile. 1575 A. NEVILLE *De furor. Norf.* 141 The cuntry gnooffes, Hob, Dick, & Hick, with clubs, and clouted shoon [so *a* 1627 in Hayward *Edw. VI*, 76 (but spelt *knuffes*)]. 1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules Œtæus* 198 The covetous charle, the greedy gnoffe in deede .. In plenty pines the wreatch. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIV. iv. 501 The Pagans wisdome and vertues were scorned of the ritch gnoffes [L. *crassis diuitibus*] that held shades for substances, and vertues for meere vanities.

Gnogh, obs. pa. t. of GNAW *v.*

Gnome [1] (nōum, nŏu·mi). [a. Gr. *γνώμη* thought, judgement, opinion; pl. *γνῶμαι* sayings, maxims (L. *sententiæ*), f. *γνω-* root of *γιγνώσκειν* to KNOW.] A short pithy statement of a general truth; a proverb, maxim, aphorism, or apophthegm.
1577 H. PEACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* V iij, Gnome, a saying pertaining to the maners and common practises of men, which declareth, by an apte breuity, what in this our lyfe ought to be done, or not done. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. II. 363 The rudiments of that which afterwards ripened into moral philosophy as manifested in gnomes or aphorisms. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* i. 16 Many of the sublimer flights of meditation in Sophocles are expansions of early Gnomes.

Gnome [2] (nōum). [a. F. *gnome*, ad. mod.L. *gnomus*, used by Paracelsus.
Paracelsus (*De Nymphis* etc. Wks. 1658 II. 391, and elsewhere) uses *Gnomi* as a synonym of *Pygmæi*, and says that the beings so called have earth as their element (or, as he calls it, their *chaos*: cf. etymological note on GAS), through which they move unobstructed as fish do through water, or birds and land animals through air. The context in the passage above referred to suggests that the name was *not* invented by Paracelsus himself, and that it means 'earth-dweller'; possibly it may be a blunder for **gēnomus*, representing a Gr. type **γηνόμος* (for which cf. *θαλασσονόμος* dwelling in the sea). The term, however, may possibly be a mere arbitrary invention, like many others found in Paracelsus. The connexion commonly assumed with Gr. *γνώμη* (see prec.) or *γνώμων* (cf. GNOMON) seems unlikely.]
1. One of a race of diminutive spirits fabled to inhabit the interior of the earth and to be the guardians of its treasures; a goblin, dwarf.
1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* Ded., According to these Gentlemen [the Rosicrucians], the four elements are inhabited by Spirits, which they call Sylphs, Gnomes, Nymphs, and Salamanders. The Gnomes or Dæmons of Earth delight in mischief. *Ibid.* I. 63 The graver Prude sinks downward to a Gnome, In search of mischief still on Earth to roam. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXI. I. 46 To festive songs my Gnomes attune the lyre. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. viii. 154 Small enough to be king of the fairies, and ugly enough to be king of the gnomes. 1877 BRYANT *Little People of Snow* 12 No, let us have a tale of elves that ride By night, with jingling reins, or gnomes of the mine.
fig. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 173 A scientific method, that dissipating with its earliest rays the gnomes of hypothesis and the mists of theory, may [etc.].
2. *U.S.* A name of various humming-birds, as the Giant Gnome (*Patagona gigas*). 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*
3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gnome-like* adj.; **gnome-owl** *U.S.*, a small owl of the genus *Glaucidium.*
1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Good Fr. Governess* (1832) 175 Things went on much better after the gnome-like influence of Mrs. Grace had ceased. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii, Upon a mound formed by the gnarled roots of the dwarfed and gnome-like oak, she sat down and wept. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 330 The pigmy, or gnome-owls, as they are frequently called. 1897 S. L. HINDE *Congo Arabs* 85 The seemingly magical appearance of these gnome-like beings within 3 or 4 yards of us.
Hence **Gnomed** *ppl. a.*, inhabited by gnomes.
1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 236 Philosophy will .. Conquer all mysteries by rule and line, Empty the haunted air, and gnomed mine.

Gnomic (nōu·mik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *γνωμικός* dealing in maxims, sententious, f. *γνώμη* GNOME [1]; cf. F. *gnomique.*] **A.** *adj.* Of the nature of, or consisting of, gnomes or general maxims. *Gnomic poet*, a composer of gnomic verses.
1815 J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 257 Some gnomic verses from Bishop Ken. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 130 In Aeschylus, the poetical faculty developed itself in grandeur; .. in Euripides, in gnomic wisdom, sententious philosophy. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. IV. 110 Amidst the multifarious veins in which Archilochus displayed his genius, moralising or gnomic poetry is not wanting. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 65 Gnomic poets are simply those who embody *γνῶμαι* or sententious maxims on life and morals in their verse. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* ii. 25 The fashion of Sam's gnomic philosophy is at least as old as Theocritus.
b. Gram. *Gnomic aorist* (see quots.).
1867 FARRAR *Grk. Syntax* § 154 The aorist is used in proverbs, &c. (gnomic aorist) to express what *once happened*, and has thereby established a precedent for all time. 1884 HADLEY *Grk. Gram.* § 840 Gnomic Aorist.—General truths are often expressed by the aorist indicative, as having proved true in past instances.
B. *sb. pl. The gnomics* (= F. *les gnomiques*), the older Greek gnomic poets.
1821 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* II. 238 In the days of Solon and Theognis, we find the observations of the gnomics on the oeconomy of life pretty various.

Gnomical (nōu·mikăl), *a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -AL.] = GNOMIC. Of a person: Given to uttering gnomes.
1603 BP. W. BARLOW *Conf. Hampton Crt.* (1604) 44 His Maiesty .. adding this excellent, gnomical, and Canon-like Conclusion, that [etc.]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 133 A speech .. so gnomicall and waighty, that St. Augustin highly commends it. 1650 H. MORE in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 134 In this whole page Anthroposophus is very Gnomicall, and speaks Aphorisms very gracefully. 1887 J. KNIGHT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 356/2 Her gnomical utterances are often thoughtful and pregnant.

† **Gnomical,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Irreg. f. GNOM-ON + -IC + -AL.] = GNOMONIC *a.*
1611 COTGR. s.v. *Avantagé, Bien avantagé en nez*, Nosed with aduantage, well nose-growne, hauing a Gnomicall, or goodly long, nose. 1744 [see quot. 1688 s.v. GNOMONIC].

Gnomide (nōu·mid). *rare.* [a. F. *gnomide*, f. *gnome*: see GNOME [2] and -IDE.] A female gnome.
1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gnomes*, The females of this species are called gnomides.

Gnomish (nōu·miʃ), *a.* [f. GNOME [2] + -ISH.] Resembling a gnome; gnome-like.
1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 542 A gloomy, perverse, gnomish sprite. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 5/4 Their excited gesticulations, their gnomish faces full of disgust.

Gnomist (nōu·mist). *rare.* [f. GNOME [1] + -IST.] A gnomic poet or writer.
1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 83 The high moral standing of the earlier gnomists made it impossible to keep their works pure and undefiled.

† **Gnomograph.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. type **γνωμογράφος*, f. *γνώμη* GNOME [1] + *γράφειν* to write.] = prec.
1560 BECON *Catech.* VI. Wks. 1564 I. 542 b, Idlenes as y^e^ Gnomagraph [*sic*] saith bringeth much euil.
So † **Gnomographer.**
a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 4 There could none haue any cause to insult ouer another: not the Hymnographer ouer the Historiographer, nor the Gnomographer ouer either.

Gnomologic (nōumolǫ·dʒik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *γνωμολογικός*, f. **γνωμολόγος*, f. *γνώμη* GNOME [1] + *-λόγος* speaker.] Of the nature of general maxims; sententious.
1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. vii. (1786) 125 Gnomologic Sentences after the same manner make likewise Aorists of the Future. 1780 — *Philol. Enq.* II. ix. (1781) 179 That other, and more limited species of it [Sentiment], which I call the Gnomologic, or Preceptive. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 124 Lucretius, however, who had only the gnomologic verses of the Greeks as his models.

Gnomolo·gical, *a. rare* −°. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.
1775 in ASH. 1818 TODD, *Gnomological*, pertaining to gnomology. [Blount *Glossogr.* 1670–81 and Coles 1676 have '*Gnomological*, pertaining to the art of dialling': see GNOMONOLOGICAL.]

Gnomologist (nōumǫ·lŏdʒist). *rare.* [f. Gr. type **γνωμολόγ-os* (see GNOMOLOGIC) + -IST.] A gnomic writer.
1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 520 The gnomologists, or versifiers of short moral apophthegms. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 22 The style of St. James is formed on the Hebrew prophets, as his thoughts are influenced by the Hebrew gnomologists.

Gnomology (nōumǫ·lŏdʒi). [ad. Gr. *γνωμολογία* the uttering or collecting of gnomes, f. *γνώμη* GNOME [1] + *-λογία* discoursing, collection, f. *λογ-, λεγ-* to say, to collect: see -LOGY.]
1. A collection of general maxims or precepts.
1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 204/2 Which art of powerful reclaiming, wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and Gnomologies. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 234 These Hæmatognomists .. in their Gnomologies may be compared to [etc.]. 1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Gnomologies* .. Adagies or Proverbs. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. i. II. § 21, 22 Several of the publications of Neander are gnomologies, or collections of moral sentences from the poets.
2. Gnomic discourse; the sententious element in writing.
1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 143 There is sound sense in the thinking, selection in the gnomology, condensation in the style [etc.]. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 74 Ben Sira expanded the gnomology of preceding writers by opening up the larger vistas of human relations.

Gnomometry (nōumǫ·mĕtri). *rare.* [ad. Gr. type **γνωμομετρία*, f. *γνώμη* GNOME [1] + *-μετρία* measurement.] (See quot.)
1882 *Athenæum* 8 July 43/1 The intricate question of stichometry as opposed to gnomometry .. whether the ancient writers divided their books according to subject or according to some standard measure of lines or *στίχοι*.

Gnomon (nōu·mǫn). Also 6–7 (Florio, *pseudo-etymologically*) **gnow-, know-man, 7, 9** *erron.* **gnomen.** [a. Gr. *γνώμων* inspector, indicator (*spec.* the gnomon of a dial, a carpenter's square), f. *γνω-, γιγνώσκειν* to perceive, judge, KNOW. The proximate source may have been L. or F. *gnomon.*]
1. A pillar, rod, or other object which serves to indicate the time of day by casting its shadow upon a marked surface; esp. the pin or triangular plate used for this purpose in an ordinary sun-dial.
1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. v. 42 b, Anaximenes .. founde .. the first dial that declareth the houres by the Shadowe of the Gnomon. 1598 FLORIO, *Gnomone*, the know-man or gnow-man of a diall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 150 In all the circumference of this climat and parellele, at noon tide vpon an Equinoctiall day, the stile in the diall which they call Gnomon 7 foot long, casteth a shadow not aboue 4 foot. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ii. 181 We usually say a Gnomon or needle is in the middle of a Diall. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 427 Warnings point out our danger; Gnomons, time. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxix. (1857) 431 On the western gable there was fixed a huge gnomon of bronze. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 177 Like gnomons of a vast sundial, the Aiguilles cast their fanlike shadows, [etc.].
b. A column or other apparatus employed in observing the meridian altitude of the sun.
1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vi. (1635) 138 In the time of either Equinoctiall in some Horizontall plaine in the Sunne-shine, let there bee erected a Gnomon. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gnomon*, Those conversant in observation prefer the gnomon, by some called the astronomical gnomon, to the smaller quadrants. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. I. § 70. 189 The gnomon erected by Toscanelli in the cathedral at Florence .. is by much the loftiest in Europe. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 17 Anaximander .. constructed at Sparta the gnomon that enabled him to observe the equinoxes and the solstices.

†c. *jocularly.* The nose. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Syth mye nose owtpeaking, good syr, your lip-labor hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apeereth. [1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Her nose [is] the gnomon of Loues diall, that tells you how the clocke of your heart goes.] 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 271 The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose, In contact inconvenient, nose to nose, As if the gnomon on his neighbour's phiz, Touched with the magnet had attracted his. *a* 1803 C. L. LEWES *Mem.* (1805) I. 92 Giving him at the same time, a blow that demolished the gnomen of poor Roger's face.

†2. Occasionally applied to other instruments serving as 'indicators' (see quots.). Also *fig. Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 28 S. Austen [is] your Index and gnomon for S. Peters place of preaching to the spirits. 1600 R. CAWDRAY *Treas. Similies* (1609) 114 The Saylers Gnomon, or rule, which is commonly called the Marriners Needle. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* III. vii. 325 Professor Richman..lost his Life by an electrical Stroke..as he was observing..the Effects of Electricity upon his Gnomon, or Electrometer.

†3. *pl.* The teeth which indicate the age of a horse, etc. (= Gr. *οἱ γνώμονες*). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 18 An Asse and a Mule have 36 teeth..Their third and fourth teeth are called 'gnomons', that is 'regulars', because by them there is a tryed rule to know their age.

†4. A rule, canon of belief or action. *Obs.*

[So Gr. *γνώμων*; a transferred use of the sense 'carpenter's square'. (In quot. 1698 perh. an error for GNOME.)]

1626 W. SCLATER *Expos. 2 Thess.* (1629) 203 Making Scripture my gnomon and canon. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 180 A nimiety of redundance of bloud is the only Gnomon in the table of directions for phlebotomy. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. III. rule xiv. § 10 Eunomius..affirm'd tradition of the Fathers to be the Gnomon or Canon of faith, and yet said [etc.]. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View of an Ecclesiastic* 67 To spare Mens Persons when we speak of their Faults, according to the common Gnomon, *Mea & Tua Persona pro Ego & Tu.*

5. *Geom.* The part of a parallelogram which remains after a similar parallelogram is taken away from one of its corners.

[So Gr. *γνώμων*, from the resemblance of the shape to a carpenter's square.]

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. def. ii. 61 In euery parallelogramme, one of those parallelogrammes, which soeuer it be, which are about the diameter, together with the two supplementes, is called a Gnomon. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 121 Therefore the Gnomon KLM, and the square CF are equal to the Rectangle. 1838 YOUNG *Euclid* II. Def. ii. 57.

†b. An odd number. (So called by the Pythagoreans.) *Obs.*

The difference between two squares being geometrically a gnomon, the name was applied in arithmetic to the differences between the squares of successive integers, i. e. to the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 379/1 Odd Numbers they called Gnomons, because being added to Squares, they keep the same Figures; so Gnomons do in Geometry.

†c. Each of the successive subtrahends (after the first) in the process of finding the square root.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 194 The second number to be substracted, called a Gnomon.

†6. Something shaped like a carpenter's square; an L-shaped bar, etc. *Obs.*

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 8 GGG is the Gnomon fastened to the plate BB. *Ibid.* 16 H is the Gnomon affixed to the Globe AA making fast the spring G. 1777 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 89 A gnomon of thin brass was made to stand over his nose.

Hence **Gno·monless** *a.*

1832 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 133 The dial-stone ..stands gnomenless.

Gnomonic (nōmɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 gnomonicke, -ique. [ad. L. *gnōmonic-us* (F. *gnomonique*), a. Gr. *γνωμονικός*, f. *γνώμων* GNOMON.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to the gnomon or sun-dial, or to the measuring of time, etc. by means of this. *Gnomonic column* (see quot. 1727–41).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 35 The Gnomonicke art. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5151 The whole Science Gnomonique. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 154 [He] may have given him a Dial furnish'd with a Magnetic Needle, rather than an Ordinary Gnomonic [Wks. 1744 IV. 539/1 gnomical] Dial. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Column, Gnomonic Column*, a cylinder, whereon the hour of the day is represented by the shadow of a style. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 632 The gnomonic phenomena of the year of complete days recurred at the interval of this cycle.

b. *Gnomonic projection.* (See quot. 1866.)

The principle of gnomonic projection is especially used in the construction of star maps.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* A iv b, With the Laws of the..Gnomonic Projection of the Sphere. 1858 (*title*) Stanford's Maps of the Paths of Comets..drawn by J. Breen on six maps on the gnomonic projection. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 16 The first point we meet with suitable for a centre of projection is the centre of the sphere. A projection having this point as centre is called gnomonic from its relation to the art of dialling.

2. *transf.* in *nonce-uses.* a. That indicates like a gnomon. b. Resembling a gnomon (cf. GNOMON 1 c).

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 79 Spurzheim's Cranioscopy (a scheme, the indicative or gnomonic parts of which have a stronger support in facts than the theory in reason or common sense). 1859 L. F. SIMPSON *Handbk. Dining* xi. (1865) 111 M. H. R. turned his gnomonic nose to the west.

¶3. ? Misused for GNOMIC *a.* (But cf. GNOMON 4.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Gnomonick*, full of Sentences, as the *Gnomonick Poets*, Writers of Sententious Verses. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* I. § 1. 6 The Jewish sages..made use of apologues, and uttered gnomonic sayings. 1884 *Ch. Times* 569/1 It is easy to fish a gnomonic saying out of the voluminous writings of the Fathers.

B *sb.*

1. Pl. *Gnomonics* (rarely sing. *gnomonic* = L. *gnōmonica, -icē*, Gr. *γνωμονική*): the art of dialling. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gnomonick*, the art of Dyalling; consisting in the knowledge of the scituation, lying or measure of any place or Country. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 269 The Cylindrical Dyal in Corpus Christi College Quadrangle ..is a fine old piece of Gnomonicks. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gnomonica*..or *Gnomonicks*, the art of dialling; or of drawing sun and moon dials, etc., on any given plane. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 79 One part of this [astrology] is gnomonics, which is exercised in settling the dimension of the horary gnomons. 1837 [see DIALLING 1]. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* I. ii. 56 He lectured..also on optics and gnomonics.

¶†2. A gnomic verse. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Cf. A. 3.)

1688 OGILBY tr. *Magaillan's Hist. China* 96 There are also several Gnomonics or Verses containing Precepts, which are sung at their Funerals.

Gnomonical (nōmɒ·nikăl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = GNOMONIC.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 41 Who also, left to theyr posteritie, many Engines and Gnomonicall workes. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* iii. 128, I expected..mathematicall demonstrations and reasons, either out of Gnomonicall obseruation, or out of the Perspectiues. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 373/1 A Gnomonical Semi-Circle, a semi-circle set in a declining reclining Dial Plate, whereby to make the Stile its true height. 1761 J. J. KIRBY *Perspect. Archit.* II. 3 When placed at the center, the projection is named gnomonical. 1790 WILDBORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 536 The gnomonical projection of the track on a plane touching the sphere at C.

b. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1862 M. C. COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*, *Gnomonical*, when a stalk is bent at right angles. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Hence **Gnomo·nically** *adv.*, in the manner of a gnomonic projection.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 277 The method of projecting the Hour Circles Gnomonically..is hence also evident. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 281/1 The most convenient method of projecting the whole sphere gnomonically is to imagine a cube inscribed about it, on each face of which one-sixth part of the sphere is projected. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 8 *note*, Now these circles are gnomonically projected on the polar tangent plane as two straight lines.

†**Gno·monist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GNOMON + -IST.] One interested or skilled in gnomonics.

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iii. 97 The sun..do [*sic*]..enable the Gnomonist to make accurate Dials, to know exactly how the Time passes.

Gnomono·logy. *rare*⁻°. [f. GNOMON + -(O)LOGY.] A treatise on dialling.

1775 in ASH; and in later Dicts.

So **Gnomonolo·gical** *a.*, 'belonging to the Art of Dialling' (Bailey 1721–90).

Gnooffe, var. GNOFF, churl.

Gnosiology (nōsiɪɒ·lŏdʒi). Also **gnoseology.** Cf. GNOSTOLOGY. [f. Gr. *γνῶσι-ς, γνώσεως* knowledge + -(O)LOGY.] The philosophy of cognition or the cognitive faculties.

[1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) I. 122 Some older treatises..afford a name not unsuitable for a nomology of the cognitions,—viz. Gnoseologia or Gnostologia.] 1899 M. P. W. BOLTON *Inquis. Philos.* 142 It is impossible to understand his [Hamilton's] doctrine about knowledge (or Gnosiology) unless we understand his views concerning the Conditioned and the Unconditioned.

‖**Gnosis** (nō·sis). *pl.* (rare) **gnoses** (nō·sīz). [a. Gr. *γνῶσις* investigation, knowledge (in Christian writers *esp.* a higher knowledge of spiritual things), f. *γνω-* root of *γιγνώσκειν* to KNOW.] A special knowledge of spiritual mysteries. Often with reference to the claim to such knowledge made by the Gnostics: Gnostic philosophy, Gnosticism.

1703 S. PARKER tr. *Eusebius* 19 Peter and John..had ..receiv'd the *Gnosis*, or *Gift of Knowledge*, from him after his Resurrection. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Gnostîmachi*, They were perfectly averse to all the gnoses of christianity, i.e. to all the science, or technical knowledge thereof. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) II. 28 The Gnosis would take its colour from every different locality, from every different thinker. There must be a Syrian Gnosis and an Alexandrian Gnosis [etc.]. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* VIII. vii. (1860) II. 76 Behmen and the mystics..essay to pass the ordinary bounds of knowledge and to attain a priviledged gnosis. 1871 J. F. CLARKE *Ten Gt. Relig.* (1888) I. vi. § 7. 255 The common Christian lives by faith, but the more advanced believer has gnosis, or philosophic insight of Christianity as the eternal law of the soul. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* iv. 65 Another struck by the mystical and speculative spirit of the Fourth Gospel and recognizing..some colouring of his own gnosis [etc.].

Gnostic (nɒ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **gnostick, gnostique.** [ad. Gr. *γνωστικ-ός* pertaining to knowledge, f. the root *γνω-*: see prec.] A. *adj.*

1. Relating to knowledge; cognitive; intellectual.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 191/1 The Souls of the Gods have a dijudicative Faculty, called Gnostic. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. *Dissert.* xiv, They [the numbers] exist in a vital, gnostic, and speculative, but not in an operative manner. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xii. (1859) II. 415 The distinction taken in the Peripatetic School by which the mental modifications were divided into Gnostic or Cognitive, and Orectic or Appetent. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 10 Oct. 975/1 Gnostic pride will continue to feed itself on doctrine that leads to no action.

b. *nonce-use.* Believing in the reality of transcendental knowledge; opposed to *agnostic.*

1888 R. FLINT in *Mind* XIII. 596 Idealism is not necessarily either gnostic or agnostic, but is more apt to be the former than the latter.

c. Possessing esoteric spiritual knowledge.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 797 Their disciples..have formed in the different churches an interior gnostic or illuminated order, rather than independent congregations.

d. In humorous or slang use: Clever, knowing.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 681 Mr. Seward..threw over to us a letter written in a large gnostic sprauling hand. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* v, I said you were a d—d gnostic fellow, and I laid a bet you have not been always professional. 1859 TROLLOPE *W. Indies* v. (1860) 76 It [punch] should partake duly of the..spirit and..the saccharine according to the skill and will of the gnostic fabricator, who in mixing knows his own purposes.

2. Pertaining to the Gnostics; having an occult or mystic character.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 281/1 The origin of the Gnostic system has been traced to various sources. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. ii. 223 A Gnostic gem of agate, on which a z-formed symbol is twice repeated. *Ibid.* 224 The early phases of Gnostic philosophy. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 375/1 In Alexandria, the Gnostic tendencies gathered life and strength.

B. *sb.*

1. *Hist.* Chiefly *pl.* The designation given to certain heretical sects among the early Christians who claimed to have superior knowledge of things spiritual, and interpreted the sacred writings by a mystic philosophy (cf. GNOSIS).

[1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 51 Iowis, Gentilis, and thai callit Gnostici. *Marg.* Sua nameit for ostentatioun of thare science.] 1585–7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 44 Some, as the Gnostics..affirm there be more Gods than one. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* x. (1707) 43 From such idle Collections as these, many Heresies of the..Gnosticks had their first Beginnings. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 187 The Gnostics, Basilidians, and other ancient heretics. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ii. (1877) 18 The ghastly dream of Gnostic and Manichæan. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* XXVIII. (1879) 315 The Christian Gnostics began to make likenesses of him.

transf. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Introd. (1851) 136 Thought new and dangerous by some of our severe Gnostics, whose little reading..holds ever with hardest obstinacy that which it took up with easiest credulity.

b. *Comb.*, as *Gnostic-like* adj.

1664 H. MORE *Expos.* 7 *Epist.* 71 The Balaamites..were of a more Gnostick-like temper, too much leaning towards the Flesh.

2. In general sense: †One skilled or learned in any subject (*obs.*). Also *slang*, 'a knowing one', an adept in dishonest acts.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 9 He that is a Gnostique in one, cannot be a meere Tyrunculus in the other. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 2) p. xxvii, Many of the words used by the Canting Beggars in Beaumont and Fletcher..are still to be heard among the gnostics of Dyot-street and Tothill-fields.

Gnostical (nɒ·stikăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = GNOSTIC *a.*

1828 E. B. PUSEY *Hist. Enquiry* 163 The old error of the Gnostical interpreters in the early Church was thus revived. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) II. 26 Saturninus is memorable in history as the author of one of the so-called gnostical heresies. 1881 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 460/1 Dr. Joel in his monograph..has advanced the knowledge..of mystical and Gnostical passages in this book [the Talmud].

Hence **Gno·stically** *adv.* (In quots. used humorously; cf. GNOSTIC A. 1 d.)

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iv, This is the very fellow that we saw down at the Willow-slack on Saturday—he was tog'd gnostically enough, and cast twelve yards of line with one hand. 1826 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 782 Smoking and leering, with tongue-lolling cheek, finger-tip and nose-tip gnostically brought together.

Gnosticism (nɒ·stisiz'm). [f. GNOSTIC *sb.* + -ISM.] The system or principles professed by the Gnostics.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. agst. Idol.* To Rdr. O 2 a, Though it be indeed but a spice of the old abhorred Gnosticism. 1713 R. NELSON *Life Bull* § 69. 394 Till Platonism and Gnosticism crept into the Church. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 281/2 Gnosticism is merely a generic term, and..included many sects that differed considerably from each other. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. iii. 224 Gnosticism exercised a very great influence over Christian art.

Gnosticity (nɒsti·sĭti). *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Knowingness; pretensions to knowledge.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 581 The philosophy of a Bacon,..the wisdom of a Wordsworth, the genius of a Byron, the gnosticity of a John Bee.

Gnosticize (nɒ·stisoiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

a. *intr.* To adopt or expound Gnostic views.

b. *trans.* To interpret on Gnostic principles; to give or impute a Gnostic character to.

1664 H. MORE *Expos.* 7 *Epist.* 37 Too many began to Gnosticize, as it is called, in that point, and think it a small thing to deny the Faith in the time of Persecution. 1840 G. S. FABER *Regenerat.* xviii, Let all the Fathers..gnosticise ever so copiously on Fasting and Celibacy. 1842 — *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 31 Clement would gnosticise his words as spiritually and covertly importing: *I cultivate* [etc.]. 1851 BUNSEN *Hippolytus* (1854) I. 108 The writers of those Ophite books were acquainted with the Gospel [of St. John] and attempted to Gnosticize it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.*

XI. 854/2 Attempts to Christianize paganism, to conciliate Judaism, or to gnosticize Christianity.

Hence **Gno'sticizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Gno'sticizer,** one who gnosticizes.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regenerat.* xvi. They .. occupied themselves, not very profitably, in gnosticising upon the virtues of Celibacy. 1842 — *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 49 Under the new and gnosticising aspect of its being inherently a State of greater Moral Purity and Perfection than [etc.]. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 170 The doctrine..taught by the Gnosticizers at Colossae.

Gnostology (nɒstɒ'lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. Gr. γνωστός known, knowable + -LOGY.] = GNOSIOLOGY.

1846 SIR W HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 770 Gnostology, the Philosophy of Knowledge.

Gnouȝ, gnow(ȝ)e, obs. pa. t. of GNAW *v.*

Gnu (nū). Also 8 gnoo. [Hottentot word.] A South African quadruped (*Catoblepas gnu*), belonging to the antelope family, but resembling an ox or buffalo in shape; also known by its Dutch name *wildebeest.* The brindled gnu (*Catoblepas gorgon*) is a distinct species.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 83 There is another species of wild ox, called by the natives gnoo. 1786 SPARRMANN *Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 132 The gnu resembles the antilopes and capræ in its hair, inasmuch as this is short. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* viii. 273 The gnu, which is now become rare. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 56 The presence of the ..gnu is always a certain indication of water. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 341 The Brindled gnu or Blue Wildebeest..(*Catoblephas gorgon*) is still found in Zululand, and abundant in Damaraland.

Gnuffe, var. GNOFF, churl.

Go (gō[u]), *sb.* Pl. goes. [f. the vb.]

1. The action of going, in various senses. Also, manner of going, gait. *rare* (chiefly in *nonce-uses*). For *come and go* see COME *sb.*[1] 2.

1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., This Horse has a good Go with him, (he goes well, or paces well). 1842 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 333 A most distinguished-looking blowen, such a *maintien* and walk, like Dino and Orleans in her go. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* II. xxix. 267 All night Tibbie Dyster had lain awake in her lonely cottage, listening to the quiet heavy *go* of the water. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 28 Jan. 56/1 Rolling with the come and go of small waves.

2. *colloq.* Orig. of a horse: Power of going, mettle, spirit. Hence of persons, etc.: Dash, energy, vigour. Also of musical compositions, etc.: Brightness, animation, 'swing'.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 178 She's only fit to carry a dean or a bishop.—No go in her. 1830 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 50 Ellenborough [spoken of as a horse], .. all action, and no go. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN in J. Ornsby *Mem. J. R. Hope-Scott* (1884) II. 31 Its integrity, vigour—in a word, its go. 1864 J. BROWN *Pl. Words on Health* Pref. 9 A queer man .. always scheming —full of 'go', but never getting on. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 201 Oh, he has plenty of go in him. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 9 Oct. 2/7 Mr. Grossmith's music is .. full of humour and 'go'. 1884 *Congregationalist* Feb. 109 Numbers of people who like the 'swing' and 'go'.. of these popular religious ballads. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. 2/5 She..looked like a boat with a great deal of 'go' in her. 1892 LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* (1893) 223 Physically, he is a wonderful man .. very wiry, and full of energy and go.

3. *colloq.* or *vulgar.* A proceeding; a turn of affairs, unexpected course of things; now chiefly one that causes embarrassment. Usually with adj., as *a pretty, queer, rum go.*

1796 Mrs. MARY ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 168 'You may take off the four horses; the gentlewoman goes in the stage.' 'This a good go enough!' cried one of the postboys. 1797 Mrs. A. N. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 61 'There's a go now!' cried Miss, with a hoyden laugh. 1803 KENNEY *Raising Wind* I. iii. 17 Ha! ha! ha! Capital go! isn't it? 1820 *Jack Randall's Diary* (Farmer), It's what I call the primest go. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* I, It might have been a *pretty go.* 1841 *Punch* I. 169 Stating his conviction that 'this was raythe a rummy go'. 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 43 'Kept at sea double the time' and 'short of provisions';—that would have been a go! 1869 Mrs. H. WOOD *R. Yorke* III. xli. 240 And leave us to old Brown! that *will* be a nice go! 1869 BRET HARTE *Return Belisarius* 14 You knew that he's got the consumption? You didn't! Well, come, that's a go. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. vii, I see a man with his eye pushed out once—that was a rum go as ever I see.

4. *colloq.* A turn (at doing something); an attack or attempt *at*; esp. in phrase *to have a go at.*

1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 417 And now I will have another go at you, about your rule of faith in fundamentals. 1846 SIR R. OWEN *Let.* 5 Nov. in *Life* (1894) I. 304 As men spread they.. killed the hyænas off at one go in Yorkshire, for example. 1877 5 *Yrs' Penal Servit.* iii. 221 I've twelve this go. I did a lagging of seven, and [etc.]. 1889 J. K. JEROME 3 *Men in Boat* 58, I agreed and sat down, and they had a go. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 176 We'll have another go at this game next Thanksgiving. 1898 Jos. ARCH *Story of his Life* xvi. 381, I wrote it in 2 goes of 6 hours each.

5. A quantity of anything supplied at one time. Cf. GANG *sb.*[1] 7. **a.** of yarn for weaving. ? *Obs.*

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 249 Beaming webs of any number of half gangs, goes, runners, or equal quantities of warps or chains of yarn.

b. *colloq.* of liquor; *rarely* of food.

1799 in *Statist Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 352 [I] drank four *goes* of brandy and water. 1821 COBBETT in *19th Cent.* (1886) Feb. 254 Now he must live on plates of beef and goes of gin for the next seven years. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1892) 52 Oysters, stout, cigars, and 'goes' innumerable, are served up. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. i. 6 The goes of stout .. passed round merrily. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. 3/3 Two or three 'goes' of roast mutton. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. viii, Three goes o' rum!

c. *colloq.* The vessel containing this quantity.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Go-shop,* the Queen's Head in Duke's-court..where gin and water is sold in three-halfpenny bowls, called Goes. 1861 A. SMITH *Med. Student* 33 A pewter 'go' which, if everybody had their own, would in all probability belong to Mr. Green.

6. In certain games. **a.** *Skittles.* A delivery of the ball; also, any one of the recognized varieties of effect which this can produce.

1773 A. JONES (*title*) The Art of Playing at Skittles..Shewing both the Old and New Methods of forming General Goes and Tips. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 494/1 The best players always attempted their goes in diagonals of the frame, or from corner to corner. 1884 *Brit. Stand. Handbks. Sports & Pastimes* II. II. 16 *Skittles,* That all pins be knocked down, but should one remain standing it shall be considered an extra 'go ... That the number of 'goes' be limited to five.

b. *Cribbage.* A 'cry' uttered by the player if he cannot play a card in his turn; the position thus indicated (for which the adversary scores one point).

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mrs. Battle,* She could never heartily bring her mouth to pronounce 'Go'—or 'That's a go'. She called it an ungrammatical game. 1830 HARDIE *Hoyle made familiar* 54 [*Cribbage*], [At 30] if B can play an ace, he says thirty-one, and takes two points; if not, he says go, and A scores one point for the go.

7. *colloq.* Something that 'goes' or has a 'run'; a 'success'. *rare* exc. *U.S.*

1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'Make a go of it', i. e. make it succeed. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 689/1 Determination to make the venture a go. 1898 *Daily News* 23 June 6/1 'The Miscellany' seems to have been a 'go'.

8. Phrases.

a. (*It's*) *no go* (colloq.): the attempt is hopeless.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 178 It won't do, *no go* Dick. 1833 MARRYAT *P Simple* xxxi, That's *no go.* 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Dog stopped—whistled again—Ponto—no go .. wouldn't move. 1848 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 26 Amusement after a certain age is no go..merely distraction. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv, You want to trot me out, but it's no go. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 207 'You must rise', says the leaven. 'I can't', says the dough; 'Just examine my bumps, and you'll see it's no go'.

attrib. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XIII. 242 Stating the names of the constantly 'no go' coverts.

b. *The go* (now only, *all* or *quite the go*): said predicatively of persons and things; The height of fashion; the 'correct thing'; the 'rage'. *colloq.*

1793 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 50 Have you read Mr. Fox's letter to the Westminster electors? It is quite the political go at Cambridge, and has converted many souls to the Foxite faith. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 183 He is quite the thing; the *go* in every respect. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 69 But kittens, you must recollect, are all the go. 1819 MOORE *Ep. fr. Tom Cribb* 2 Is this the new *go*?—kick a man when he's down! 1821 EGAN *Tom & Jerry* vi. (1870) 116 In the Parks, Tom was the go among the 'goes'. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lay St. Nicholas.* But who doth not know it [a costume] was rather the go With Pilgrims and Saints in the second Crusade? 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 15 He becomes all the go in the university. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* vi. (1865) 25 Elegant shawls labelled..'Quite the Go'. 1880 G. R. SIMS *Ball. Babylon* 82 Her *carte* is hung in the West-end shops,..And all day long there's a big crowd stops To look at the lady who's 'all the go'.

c. *Near go* (colloq.): a going near (to a danger or the like); a 'close shave'.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 47 Some Christchurch men remember that go, and how near a go it was! 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 15 Which..would have been a near go for his neck.

d. *On* or *upon the go* (colloq.): † (*a*) on the verge of destruction (*obs.*); (*b*) in a state of decline (? *obs.*); (*c*) in constant motion, in a restless state; (*d*) *slang,* slightly intoxicated.

(*a*) *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 133 They did so many Irrational, Senseless, and Destructive Acts, that almost all lay at Stake..and was just upon the go.

(*b*) 1727 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 318 The good fellow is upon the go; his life's not worth six weeks' purchase. *a* 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) I. 6 No longer could she pay attention to the larder, and there daily examine that part of its stores which was somewhat —another saying of her's—'On the go'. 1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 99 As to poor old England, I never see a paper, but I think with you that she is on the go.

(*c*) 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 26 But if you can only afford to wait till you get us on the go. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* xiii. (1885) 203 Ever since the day we said good-bye ..I have been on the go. 1898 *Daily News* 14 May 5/7 He might keep them on the go for a long time.

(*d*) 1821 EGAN *Tom & Jerry* ix. (1870) 210 The fine old wines of the Corinthian had made him a little bit 'on the go'.

e. *Great, Little go,* see the adjs.

Go (gō[u]), *v.* Pa. t. **went** (went); pa. pple. **gone** (gɒn). Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. defective vb., perh. originally existing only in the pres.-stem., though a str. pa. pple. occurs in some of the Teut. langs. The forms in the WGer. langs. are as follows: OE. inf. *gán,* pr. t. *gá,* etc. (see below), pa. pple. *gegán*; OFris. pr. t. 3rd pers. sing. *gâth, geith,* pa. pple. *gên*; OS. inf. *-gân* in *fulgân* to accomplish; OLow Frankish *gân* (MDu. *gaen,* Du. *gaan,* pr. t. *ga, gaast,* etc.); OHG. (Alemannic) inf. *gân,* pr. t. *gâm, gâs, gât, gâmês,* etc., (Bavarian) inf. *gên,* pr. t. *gêm, gês,* etc. (MHG. *gân, gên,* mod.Ger. *gehen,* pr. t. *gehe, gehst,* etc.); the MHG. pa. pple. *gegân* is not found in OHG. The Scandinavian langs. have forms which appear to belong to this vb.: ON. inf. *gá* (late and rare), Sw. *gå* pr. t. *går,* etc.), Da. *gaa(e* (pr. t. *gaar,* pa. pple. *gaaet*); but it is possible that these may have been evolved from the pa. t. *gekk* of *ganga* (GANG *v.*), on the analogy of *fá, fekk* (see FANG *v.*). The vb. does not occur in Wulfila's Gothic, but the Crim-Gothic of the 16th c. had, according to Busbeck, the inf. *geen.*

As is shown by the evidence of OHG., the vb. belongs to the class of 'verbs in *-mi*'. The forms in the various langs. point to a twofold OTeut. stem, *gâ-, gai-,* which seems to have been apprehended as having the same relation to the stem *gaŋg-* (see GANG *v.*) as *stê-, stai-,* to the extended stem *stand-* (see STAND *v.*); thus in OHG. *gên, stên* (which are strictly parallel in conjugation) are functionally mere variants of *gangan, stantan.* It is probable that the words expressing the contrasted notions 'go' and 'stand' have exercised some analogical influence on each other. Whether there is any etymological connexion between *gâ-* (*gai-*) and *gaŋg-* is uncertain. Three suppositions are conceivable: (1) that the two are unrelated, and have been associated owing to their similarity in sense and sound; (2) that *gaŋg-* (:—OAryan **ghongh-*) is a nasalized reduplication of the root preserved in Teut. *gâ-* (*gai-*); (3) that the shorter vb. was evolved from the proportion *stand-*: *stâ-* (*stai-*) :: *gang* : *gâ-* (*gai-*). The first two of these views leave the etymology undetermined. Kluge proposes an OTeut. type **ga-îm(i,* f. *ga-* prefix + the root *î* (Aryan *ei-, i-*) of Gr. ἴέναι (εἶμι), L. *ire,* but this has not been generally accepted. Other scholars have suggested affinity with Skr. *hā* to leave, forsake, with Gr. κιχάνειν, κιχῆναι to attain, reach, or with Lettish *gaju* 'I went'.

The place of the missing pa. t. was supplied in OE. by *éode* (*-dest, -de, -don*), believed to be an extension, with the suffix *-de* of weak preterites, of a lost form equivalent to the synonymous Goth. *iddja*:—OTeut. **ijjōm,* an imperfect or aorist of the Indogermanic vb. *yā-* to go, an extended form of *ei-, i-* (see above); there are, however, some unsolved difficulties (see Sievers *Ags. Gr.*[3] § 114, Brugmann *Grdriss.* II. 861). The OE. *éode* became in ME. *ȝede, yede, yode,* etc.; in the south these forms died out in the 15th c., and were superseded by the pa. t. of WEND, as this vb. had become synonymous with *go,* and its inf. and pr. tense had ceased to be in frequent use. The use of *went* as a pa. pple. is sometimes heard in illiterate speech. In Sc. and northern dialects *yede* was superseded, not by *went,* but by a new formation on the present-stem, *gaed* (see A. 3 b). In the archaistic language of Sackville and Spenser, YEDE was used as a present-stem, and *yode* as the corresponding pa. t.

The perfect tenses were originally formed with *be*; this is still used where the tense expresses a state, *have* being substituted where it expresses an action; in many cases either auxiliary may be used without perceptible difference of meaning.

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.*

a. *Simple Infinitive,* **go** (gō[u]). Forms: **1-2 gán,** *Northumb.* **gáa,** ? **gáe, gée,** 3 *Orm.* **gan,** 3-4 **gon,** 4 *Kent.* **guo,** 4-5 **ga(a, (gay), gan(e, goo(n,** (5 **gwon),** 4-7 **gon(e,** (6 **goen,** *Sc.* **gea),** 6-7 **goe,** 9 *Sc.* **gae,** 4- **go.**

Beowulf (Z.) 1163 Þa cwom Wealhþeo forð gan under gyldnum beaȝe. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 18 Ðe hælend..ȝeheht..gaa ofer..stream. *Ibid.* 28 Gae. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xiii. 2 Uton gan and feligean fremdum godum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 913 Þe preost wass shridd tærwiþþ To gan till Godess allterr. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 195/69 Ase heo in prisone al one was, an old man þare cam gon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15034 Þe childer þat war waike To ga þat pres a-mang. *Ibid.* 20135 Ne wald he neuer fra hir gan. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1219 Gon, fader, quod he, ich-ille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 60 Uor þet þe zeneȝere hine ssolde guo þe hardylaker. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1436 (Fairf.) Quen [adam] was dede sone an-nane his saule forþ to hel con gane. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 315 [Paule] lewit nero in sic effray, He of wit ner can gay. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 719 His mene awaye gane gaa. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 50 Shope him to grene woode to goon. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 56 This Weye is most schort, for to go streyghte unto Babiloyne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 616 In hast to Wylton he byth ȝow gon. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 670 With me then schall thei gwon. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cvii, Bothe to cum and gone. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 296 in *Anglia* IX. 351 On to ga quha that mycht formest win. *c* 1521 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 They can goen vnder the water. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 1054 Fand out some vther gait to gea. 1608 TOPSELL *Hist. Serpents* (1658) 705 There was not one But forced forth the venomd-bloud, along his sides to gone. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 74 Ralph Withers desires Leave to goe home. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 39 Do you think, man, that ye can gae like a cripple?

b. *Dative Infinitive* (with *to*) **to go**, in OE. tó gánne, ME. to ganne, guonne, gonde.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 32 ȝearo to ganne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Þe weie þæt ich am in begunnen to ganne. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 612 (Hausknecht), And Babiloine ihc understonde Dureþ sixti mile to gonde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 226 Bysye to guonne an to comene ganglinde.

2. *Indicative Present.*

a. 1*st pers. sing.* **go.** Forms: 1 gá, gáa, *Northumb.* gǽ (? gáe), gáæ, 3–4 ga, 5–6 goo, 6–7 goe, 9 *Sc.* gae, 4– go.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xli. 10 Forhwon unrot ic ingaa.] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvi. 5 Nu ic gæ to him. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 30 Ic ga [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* gae]. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 73 Ne ga i neauer mare þrefter o grene. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 63 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 72 Wiþ þe ic go in eche stede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 25459 (Fairf.) Þusgatis on erþ I ga. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 174 'I goo'..'putte my peple in aray'. 1794 BURNS '*Out over the Forth*', I look to the west, when I gae to rest.

b. 2*nd pers. sing.* **goest** (gōʊ·èst). Forms: 1 gǽst, *Northumb.* gǽs (? gáes), gáæs, gást, 2–3 gast, 2–4 gest, 3 gæst, 4 *Sc.* gays, 4–5 gas(e, gost, goost, 5 gose, 6 *Sc.* gais, 6– goest.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 19 Ic fylgo ðe sua huider ðu gaes. *Ibid.* Luke xii. 58 Mið-ðy ðu gast miþ wiðerwarde ðinum. *Ibid.* John xiii. 36 Drihten huidir gaæs ðu. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 249 For hwan gæst þu swa buton wæstme þines ȝewinnes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4666 Hu ferr þu gast Ut off þe rihhte weȝȝe. *c* 1205 LAY. 26437 ȝif [þu] gæst him a leoð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27482 If þou man gas þin offrand to mak. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Huannes comst þou. Huyder gest þou. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 465 Quhare þu gays, wil I ga. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 56 Thou goost biforn. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 677 Uche fote that thou gost then. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 114 If thou here any saghes sere .. Of that lad where that thou gase. *Ibid.* x. 186 Who owe this child thou gose with all? 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 216 We sall gar scale our sculis all the to scorne, And stane the vp the calsay quhair thow gais. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxviii. 15, I..wyll kepe the where so euer thou goest.

c. 3*rd pers. sing.* **goes** (gōʊz); *arch.* **goeth** (gōʊ·èþ). Forms: *a.* 1 gǽþ, *Northumb.* gá(a)ð, (? gáeð), 2 gæþ, 2–4 geð, 3 gaþ, geað, 4–5 geth(e, goþ e, 4–6 goth(e, gooth, (4 goith), 5– (9 *arch.*) goeth. *β.* 1 *Northumb.* gaas, gáæs, gǽs (? gáes), 4–7 gais, gays, 4–5 gas(e, gos(e, 4 gez, (gotz), 5 gaes, goys(e, 6 *Sc.* geas, gois, 7 go's, 7– goes.

a. Beowulf (Z.) 455 Gæð a wyrd swa hio scel! *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 24 Sunu..monnes gaeð sua awritten is of him. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 8 Þu nast .. hwyder he gæþ [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* gaað, *c* 1160 *Hatton* geð]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Þeo sunnen, þe he geð to scrifte fore. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1224 Oxe gaþ o clofenn fot. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 57 Ah hwa se obote ne geað ne schal he beon i borhen. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 109 Ase al that hys here By sove dazes geth. 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 In þise manere geþ þe tyme. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3051 (Trin.) Now goþ þat wrecche wille of wone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 269 On the daunce he gooth with Canacee [*var.* goth *MS. Camb.*, goþ *Corp., Petw.*, goþe *Lansd.*]. 1388 WYCLIF *John* x. 4 He goith bifor hem. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 104 So it geth Out of the see. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2042 Se, where the kyng gethe. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Wks. (1876) 23 This holy prophete gooth shortly on all these. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* iii. (1539) 7 The pasture .. that he gothe in. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* vii. 8, I saye vnto one: Go, and he goeth. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 107 He knoweth not..whither she goeth, nor what she doth.

β. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Pref. 7 Swa hwidir gaas[t] gaæs hea gæð. *Ibid.* viii. 9 Ic cueðo ðissum gaæ & gaes. *Ibid.* xv. 17 Eghuelc þæt in muð inngaas in womb gaas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1970 Þar gas [*Fairf.* gase] na ransun bot liue for lijf. *Ibid.* 12914 Als bedel gais be-for iustis. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 63 Floriz gez to his rest. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 325 Alle þat glydez & gotz, & gost of lyf habbez. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 147 He gos to S. Deny. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 117 Right by the hopur wil I stande..and se how that the corn gas In. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3016 [Darius] Gaes him on to granton, & graithes þare his tentis. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) ix, Sone a-gayn gose he. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 98 Mornyng to hys hedd he gays. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, At huntyng .. when he goys. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 23 Sum super expendit gois to his bed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 11 Within the watter in ane bosum gais. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 781 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, To that bischop in he geas. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Wks. 1856 I. 33 How goes the time? 1640 *Wits Recreat.* Epigr. 369 Alwaies to the wall the weakest go's.

d. *plural* **go.** Forms: *a.* 1 gáð, *Northumb.* gaað, gǽð, 2, 3 gað, goð, 4 guoþ, 4–6 gooþ, -th, 6 goth. *β.* 1 *Northumb.* gáas, -es, gǽs, 4 *north.* gas, gaas, gos, 6 *Sc.* gois. *γ.* 3 *Orm.* gan, 3–5 ga, 4–7 gon(e, 4–6 goon(e, 5 goo, 6–7 goe, 4– go.

a. c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* vi. 23 In lehte scotunge ðine gað. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 3 Gaað alle .. syndrio In his ceastra. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 347 Þos god [*printed* god] uniehe toȝeanes þe cliue. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Swa ich habbe ablend ham þæt ha blindlunge gað. 1340 *Ayenb.* 34 Alle guoþ þrin, uor to lyerni. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 403 They fiȝteþ better..Whan þey gooþ þan whan þei rideþ. *c* 1500 *God Speed Plough* 73 in *P. Pl. Crede* 71 Prestis that goth to rome. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 All christians gooth this pilgrymage.

β. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. Pref. 5 Wæ ðæm .. ða ðe gaes æfter gaast hiora. *Ibid.* xiii. 49 In endung worldes gæs englas & [etc.]. *Ibid.* Mark vi. 10 Suahuælc ȝie gaas in hus ðer wunað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6822 Þam..þat til wikcud dedes gaas [*Trin.* gos]. *Ibid.* 13106 Messels er hale, cripels gas [*Trin.* go] right. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 17 Onto the ded gois all Estatis.

γ. c 1200 ORMIN 11945 Godess þeowwess gan onn himm. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 ȝef we hire haldeð þenne ga we sikerliche. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1687 Þe beres .. þe gon most gresli to eche gomes siȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 771 As ye goon by the weye, Ye shapen yow to talen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 459 How þat þe ga sa grete gud dame? *Ibid.* 3456 Þai gone agraythen vp þaire gods. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 380 In ony place wher ye goo or Ryde. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* B v b/1 They y^e goone on pylgrymage. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* C 2 b, If you goe to buffets among the Boyes, they'l giue you one. 1627 BP. HALL *Ps. Metaphrased* ix, All that gone Through daughter Sions beauteous gate.

3. *Indicative Past.* †**a. yede, yode.** *Obs.* Forms: *sing.* 1–3 éode, (2*nd sing.* -est), *Northumb.* éade, 2–4 ȝeode, 3–5 ȝodd, ȝod(e, 4–5 yodd, yod(e, 2–5 ȝede, *north.* and *Sc.* ȝeid(e, 4 ȝedd, 4–5 yedd, yed(e, *Sc.* yeid, 3–5 ede, (3 ȝied(e, hiede, yhode, yoede, 4 giede, ȝide, ȝood, ȝud(e, yeid(e, yhed, 5 ude, youd, yude), 6 *arch.* yede, 6, 7, 9 *arch.* yod(e (*2nd sing.* -est); *pl.* 1 éodon, -un, -an, *Northumb.* éada, -e, -o, -un, 2–4 eode(n, (2 oden), 3–4 ȝeode(n, 4 ȝod(e, (4 yoede), 4–6 yod(e, ȝud(e, (5 yhude), 2 ieden, 3–5 ȝed(e(n, ede(n, 3 *Orm.* ȝedenn, (3 hiden, 5 hedon), 4–5 yed(e(n, (4 ȝiden), 4–6 *Sc.* ȝeid.

sing. Beowulf (Z.) 1232 Eode þa to setle. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ix. 11 Ic eade & ic aðuoȝ & ic ȝesæh. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 Þe child þe hie mide hiede. *Ibid.* 175 Ure helende ȝiede bi be se. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 6 Euch deis dei [heo] eode to chirche. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2030 ȝhe ȝod him bitterlike a-gen. *c* 1275 *Orison* 15 in *O. E. Misc.* 139 As oþer childre þu eodest and speke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3353 (Cott.) He yode þar walkand be þe strete. *Ibid.* 4567 (Cott.) Þas oþer seuen yede i to see. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 21601 (Edin.) To mete hir giede mani barune. *c* 1300 *Beket* 76 [He] ȝeode aboute as a best. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 302 His cause ȝeid fra ill to wer. *Ibid.* VII. 36 Bot othir wayis the gammyn ȝude. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 649 As hole, as fayre, as hit upon urthe ude. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4. I. 15 The seyd Walter yede at large owt of warde. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 225 The Lord sie that Moyses ȝede to se. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 35 Where euer y ede day by day. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxiii. 61 The Bysshop..yode vnto the house. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 60 He toulde over all ther as he yeide That [etc.]. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* I. B ij, Venus .. Her self by skye to Paphos yede wher stonds her honor seates [etc.]. 1591 *Eclog. Death Sir P. Sidney* in Arb. *Garner* I. 276 Along the banks of many silver streams, Thou with him yodest. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, Then forth she yode. *a* 1650 *Glasgerion* 46 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 250 He did not kisse that Lady gay when he came nor when he youd. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxxi, In other pace than forth he yode.

plural. c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* v. 37 Bearn soðlice [Israhel] eodun ðorh dryȝe ðorh midne se. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 13 Tuoeze from him eado ðe ilca dæȝe in .. emmaus. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 67 Þonne eodan hie him toȝeanes. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Sume ieden on ælmes þe wæron sum wile rice men. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Heo oden wepende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3396 Þeȝȝ ȝedenn forþ Till Beþleæmess chesstre. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii[i]. 46 Þai halted þare þai yhode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11010 (Cott.) Þair modres .. Yoede at ans wit þair child. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 19038 (Trin.) [He] wiþ þe apostlis ȝood. 1340 *Ayenb.* 233 Þe wyse maydines .. yeden in mid þe bredgome. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 41 Beggers faste a-boute eoden [1377 ȝede]. *a* 1400 *Pistel Susan* 228 To þe ȝate ȝaply þei ȝeoden wel ȝare. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 758 For ever where ever þey hedoun þey wentoun dauncyng. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 577 Gaudifeir and Galiot baith to grund yhude. 1535 W. STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 217 In till array syne neir the Saxonis ȝude. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 16 In May quhen men ȝeid everich one,.. To bring in bowis.

b. *north. dial.* **gaed.** Forms: 5–6 gaid, 6 geid, 8 gade, 8–9 gaed, 9 gede, geed.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 369 He .. Gaid vp by a grese all of gray marbill. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 173 [He] led her with him quhair euer he gaid. *Ibid.* 185 Of this the nobilitie geid til a counsell. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv, When first thou gade wi' shepherds to the hill. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* ii, The third .. gaed a-wee a-back. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 167 Bonnye Kilmeny gede up the glen. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Geed*, 'I geed to market o' foot'. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 629 He used to tak me along with him when he gaed to the hills.

c. went. Forms: 3–5 wente, 3– went; 2*nd sing.* 6– wentest, went'st. For earlier quots. see WEND *v.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, A good man labourer wente fro lyf to deth. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vii. 9 Whither so euer thou wentest. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 90 Wentst not thou to her? 1592 NASHE *P. Pennilesse* Wks. 1883–4 II. 25 They went a Boot-haling one night. 1670 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 19 Heere is talke as if the Duke of M[onmouth] went Deputy into Ireland. 1705 ARBUTHNOT *Anc. Coins*, etc. (1727) 273 Trajan .. descended to the Mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the Ocean.

4. *Subjunctive Present* **go.** Forms: *sing.* 1 gá, gáe, (? gǽ), 2–3 ga, 6 *Sc.* ga, 3– go. *plural.* 1–2 gán, gá, *Northumb.* gáe, (? gǽ), 3 *Orm.* ga, 4– go.

sing. Beowulf (Z.) 1394 Ga þær he wille! [*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 17 Oððæt ic ingae in godes haliz portic. 835 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 447 Wið ðan ðe he .. hire ðearfa bega.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þet he ne ga to bote. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi. 2[3] Fra þi lickam mi dome forthga. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1316 This cas ȝe mote amendi, how so hit evere go. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 200 Go ich to helle, go ich to heuene, ich shal nouht go myn one! 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 373 Quhat gait that euir it ga. 1796 *Plain Sense* III. 10, I shall desire that she go to bed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 190 All good go with thee!

plural. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 15 Þæt hia ȝegaæ in ceastra. *Ibid.* Mark i. 38 Gæ we..in ða neesto lond. *Ibid.* xiv. 12 Hwidder wælleðu þæt we gae. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Þah ȝe gan of sunne ower sunne to bote. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3390 Ga we nu till þatt illke tun. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 804 Go we to þe gardyn.

5. *Subjunctive Past.* †**a. yede.** Forms: 1 *Northumb.* éade, éode, 6 yede.

[*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 34 [Hi] ȝebedon þæt ofereade from ȝemærum hiora. *Ibid.* Mark vi. 45 Þætte hia foreeode hine ofer luh.] *c* 1500 *Nutbrowne Mayde* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 202 Bettyr were, the power squyer, alone to forest yede.

b. *dial.* **gaid.**

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 25 Ga bring to me ane bischopis weid, Gife evir thow wald my saule gaid vnto Hevin.

c. went. Forms: see 3 c.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 46 Is it fit I went to looke vpon him?

6. *Imperative* **go.** Forms: *sing.* 1 gá, gáa, *Northumb.* gáæ, gáe (? gǽ), 2–5 ga, 3– go. *plural.* 1 gáð, *Northumb.* gáað, gǽð, 2–3 gað, 3–4 goð, 5 goythe; also 1 *Northumb.* gaas, gáes, 5 gase; 4 *north.* ga; 4– go.

sing. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 8 In heanisse gaa eft. *Ibid.* cxliii[i]. 2 Ne ga ðu inn in dome mid ðiowe ðinum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 20 Gae In eorðo israheles. *Ibid.* viii. 9 Gaæ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ga to þine feder burinesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 26107 Ga..and hefd him binim her. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 190 Go swiþe .. and bring me of is bende. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xviii. 11 Now thou seist to me, Go. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5406 Ga lawere & be-hald.

plural. [*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcv. 8 Ingað in ceafurtunas his.] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 8 Gaes & ȝefraignes innueardlice of ðæm cnæht. *Ibid.* viii. 32, & cueð to him gaeð. *Ibid.* xx. 4 Gaað. *Ibid.* Mark xvi. 15 Gaas on middanȝeard allne. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 1334 Gað fromlice. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Gað to scriffte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Goð and scheweð ȝiu ȝiuwer prest. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9269 Gaþ alle, & takeþþ upponn ȝuw Rihht shriffte off ȝure sinness. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 349 Gað ȝet. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 373 Gos to oure Maumetes, and proues heore mihtes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xx. 4 Go and ȝee in to my vyne ȝerd. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 204 'Gooth, bryngeth forth the vessels' [tho] quod he. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3522 Gase quen ȝow likis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 204 Fy on yow! goyth hence Out of my presence.

7. *Present Participle* **going** (gōʊ·iŋ). Forms: 1 gánde, 4 gaande, goand(e, -ende, -inde, -onde, gonde (guoinde), 4, 6 goinge, -yng(e, 5 gooing, 8–9 *Sc.* gaun, 9 *north.* gawn, 6– going.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii[i]. 6 Swe swe brydguma forð gande of brydbure his. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2214 For now is gode Gawayn goande ryȝt here. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 401 (Fairf.) Al gaande [*Trin.* goynge] bestes, þe sext day. *Ibid.* 2005 (Trin.) Þe world was goonde In elde of þe þridde þousonde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 120 Guodes .. þet by chonginde and guoinde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1890 'Þow semest bet', quaþ Amerel, 'a deuel gonde in dale, þan' [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4424 Here gooing wel perceiued was. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 30 A journay going everie day. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 73 This .. discouragath not a fewe from goyng to their bookes. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* v, I'm gaun to Mauchline holy fair. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 29, I pass'd her gawn owre the lang meedow. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 313/2 Ye had the gaun days o' prosperity for twenty years!

8. *Past Participle.* **a. gone** (gɔn). Forms: 1 ȝegán, 3–6 gan(e, 3–6, 8 gon, 4 goon(e, *Sc.* gayn(e, (gain, geen(e, 5 gonne, goyn, 6 goen, *Sc.* gaine, 7 gaene). 4–6 go, (5 goe, goo), 9 *Sc.* gaen, 4– gone. Also 3 i-gon, (h)i-go, 4–5 i-, y-gan, -gon, -goon, 6 i-goen, 3, 6–7 y-go(e. (Cf. AGO.)

c 1000 *Judith* 140 Oð hie glædmode ȝegan hæfdon to ðam weall gate. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14226 Þurrh þatt teȝȝre win wass gan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Þe fireste tocume of ure louerd is gon. *c* 1205 LAY. 2064 Þus is þis eit-lond i-gon [*c* 1275 hi-go] from honde to hond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5171 (Cott.) Thriti yere es siþen gain. *Ibid.* 17288+436 (Cott.) Intil a strang plas .. all þe apostels wore goone. *Ibid.* 23833 (Göttl.) It es gane mani rath. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 4 Jhesu wes to helle y-gan. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 116 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 114 If þu haddest hider igon. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1917 (Fairf.) A twelfmonþe was go by this. *Ibid.* 5275 A dreme lange siþen I-gan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 80 Lettres ar gayn To the byschop. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 639 Mychty god, makare of al warldis, þat gayne are or cum sal. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* Prol., Goende to Jerusalem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 286 A Clerk..That vn to logyk hadde longe ygo. — *Reeve's T.* 158 [A northern speaker asks:] Whilk way is he geen. — *Shipman's T.* 212 Vp to hir housbonde is this wyf ygon. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 11 The gayes han y-gon. *c* 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 38 It is more þan twelue moneþ gon. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 337 She was goo. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 55 The day was gonne. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 206 Alle oure gode days than xulde sone be goe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 218 This day is goyn nere ilka deyll. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Epit. Dk. Bedford* 33 Wo, alas .. for he is go. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18 Where not many yeares goen. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 23, I haif nocht gaine efter Baalim. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jas. I* (Scot.) xiii. 7 So was he suer I goen to haue his pray. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) x. 59 Evirilk greif is gane. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 76 The..floure..Is faded quite and into dust ygoe. 1601 J. MANNINGHAM in *Shaks. C. Praise* 45 A Citizen gaene soe farr in liking with him. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. v, If that one substance also were ygo. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 65 *margin*, They will have Phineas to have gon this Expedition. 1869 GIBBON *R. Gray* v, She's gaen out to the grass.

†**b. went.** *Obs.* (For earlier examples see WEND *v.*)

1642 W. SEDGWICKE *Zions Deliv.* (1643) Ep. Ded., A Judge that would have went right, if [etc.]. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 319 The Length of Time it [an engine] has went. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthusiasm* I. (1754) I. 25 Whether Mr. Wesley has not went to Bed since that time, others may know as well as himself.

B. Signification.

gen. An intransitive verb of motion, serving as the most general expression (I) for a movement viewed without regard to its point of departure or destination; (II) for a movement *away from* the speaker, or from the point at which he mentally places himself; and (III) for a movement *to* or *towards* a place which is neither in fact nor in thought that occupied by the speaker. The verb is thus on the whole co-extensive in meaning with the Latin *ire*; in the branches II and III it admits of being contrasted with COME (=L. *venire*). Besides this general sense, it had formerly a special application to *walking* as distinguished from other modes of progression; possibly this may be the primitive sense, but only faint traces of it remain in current English. Like *come*, it is applied both to self-originated and to impressed movement, but the former application is felt to be the primary one.

I. Of movement, irrespective of the point of departure or destination.

†1. = To walk; to move or travel on one's feet (opposed to *creep, fly, ride, swim*, etc.); to move on foot at an ordinary pace (opposed to *run*, etc.). *To go alone*: to walk without support. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 5 Blinde ȝeseoþ, healte gað. *c* 1200 [see A 3 a]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14370 Do crepels gan, þe blind haf sight. *Ibid.* 15392 Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noght þe [*Gött.* a] pas Til [etc.]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 493 That other wher him list may ryde or go. 1387 [see A 2 d *a*]. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, Men..Which on their fete upright gan to gon. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1076 He was halt and myght not go. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 166 He .. made .. the lame to go. 1523 [see A 2 *a*]. 1587 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 288 One stud mare .. going now in Langshawes. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. iii, Tut, go me thus, your cloake before your face. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 134 Ride more then thou goest. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. ii, Though I can scarcely go, I needs must run. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 70 It may be that he .. is languishing, so as he can neither goe nor ride. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* IX. xiii, But when he could not go, yet forward would he creep. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., These only amongst crustates swimme not, but goe. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 313, I have resolved to run when I can, to go when I cannot run, and to creep when I cannot go. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* I. xviii. 179 A charming Child, able to go in his twelfth Month. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. Wks. (Globe) 632/1 I'm so frightened, I scarce know whether I sit, stand, or go. 1836 [see CREEP 1 b].

fig. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, '*Come Holy Spirit*', Our souls can neither fly nor go To reach eternal joys.

b. *To go on, upon, the earth, the ground* (also simply): to live and move.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1669 *Medea*, In his [Jason's] dayes nas ther noon y-founde So fals a lover going on the grounde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 598 As saffe as hole as he upoun urthe ȝede. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVIII. 22 ȝe tailȝouris, with weilmaid clais Can mend the werst maid man that gais. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 39 The fayrest May she was that euer went.

c. With *adj., pres. pple.* or *adv.* indicating the manner of stepping or walking; *esp.* of a horse: *To go narrow, wide* (see the adjs.); *to go the wrong end before* (see quot. 1737); *to go above his ground* = to step high.

a 1200 [see A 2 d *a*]. *a* 1300 [see A 2 d β]. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXX. 29 Thre thingus ben, that weel gon, and the ferthe that goth welsumely. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 115 b, If he [a horse] .. goeth wide, his pace will be the surer. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/8 Stolen or strayed..a young Black Gelding..goes narrow behind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 73 My horse went very awkwardly and uneasy. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 8 A slip of the foot may soon be made, which will make a man go halting all along after. 1735 *New Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 422 Ran away .. a Servant Man .. He goes crooked. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1739) II. 40, I don't think our saying, such a Horse goes the wrong End before, altogether improper, when we speak it of a Horse that goes wide before, and near behind. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* (1809) 109 That a horse could not go too much above his ground. 1838 [see A 1 a].

2. To move or pass along, proceed, journey, travel (irrespective of the mode of progression). Said of persons and things.

c 825 [see A 3 a *pl.*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 14 God cwæð to þære næddran .. þu gæst on þinum breoste. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 931 And ay goande on your gate. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4803 Gas warli thoru vncuth land. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 Thurgh þe land of Hungary men gase to a cytee þat es called Chippron. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 7 The pore that goth be the way. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149 To Ga on mowntayns; *tran[s]alpinare.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 21 b, The weedes..so thicke, as you can scarse see where the Coulter hath gone. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 154 And so she went, and she went, and never rested the evening, where she went in the morning, till [etc.]. 1608 [see A 1 a]. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., The Duke of York .. being now resolved to go in the Charles. 1667 *Ibid.* 13 June, At two hours' warning they did go by the coach into the country. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* V, Winkle, will you go on horseback? 1842 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 319 A boulevard too tempting to allow us to go through the arch. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* V, We shan't have far to go..the animal is done up.

b. with *adj.* or *adv.* indicating the speed or amount of vigour put forth: *lit.* and *fig. Go bet* (see BET *adv.*2). *To go like blazes* (see BLAZE *sb.* 2 b). *To go even* (see EVEN *adv.* I. 2). *To go full drive, full tilt* (see the sbs.).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5191 (Trin.) Childer he seide go we stronge Into egipte þinke me longe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/2 Goo slowly, *lento.* 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 307 How well that barke goeth with the saile. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 2 *Kings* ix. 20 It is the pace as it were the pace of Jehu the sonne of Namsi, for he goeth amayne. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 66 He goes strong with his witnesses. 1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To go fast or softly..*aller vite ou bellement.* 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xvii. § 35 It does..a man..no harm to go slow. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 May 539/2 You take my advice, go easy for a bit. 1893 *Sketch* 15 Feb. 178/1 The Government ..are going very strong, as the rowing-man says. 1897 FL. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* xviii, We have been going a little too fast.

c. with adverbial accusative of the way pursued, the distance traversed, or the rate of speed. For *to go the pace* fig. (*colloq.* or *slang*), see PACE *sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15392 (Cott.) Fra þan he ran him ilk fote, ne yode he noght þe pas. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 19076 (Laud) A grete pas to the temprill he gos. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 14195 (Fairf.) Qua has to ga any way gode is to ga on liȝt of day. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 32 No weddid man owiþ to leue his wife..& goo many hundred myles in drede of þeues and enemyes. 1430 [see A 2 b]. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. (1554) 31 b, Toward him a great pace gan she goe. *c* 1550 *Peebles to Play* vii, They had nocht gane half of the gait Quhen the madinis come upon thame. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 250 Who had horses so charged with baggage, that they might scant go any great pace. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 210 The Hare .. having gone so much ground as she did before .. betaketh her to rest the second time. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., To go three miles in an hour. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 155 Usually those by-paths are most beaten, most travellers go those ways. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 15 After 'going the pace' for some years. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 49 Oh, the nice cakes she made..I'd go miles for one now.

d. with cognate obj., as *to go (the) circuit, a cruise, errand, journey, pilgrimage, progress, a voyage.* Occas. in *indirect pass.*

1526 [see A 2 d *a*]. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 38 Little boyes..who are ready..to runne, go arrands or the like. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 4 Men use to goe (saith Seneca) not the way that should be gone, but that way which is most gone. 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 12 They talk heere as if the King would goe a northerne progresse this summer. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 15 This Voyage is only gone in the night time. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 216 Had I known yᵉ Danger before, I should not have been very willing to have gone it [the passage]. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 82 As Elijah said to the priests of Baal, he might be busy, or asleep, or gone a journey. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 130 Pomposo still goes the circuit. 1880 FOWLER *Locke* vii. 110 Locke .. entreats him not to go circuit. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. x. 190 He wants me to go a cruise with him.

†e. Hence *occas.* in distinctly *transitive* use: To go through (a tract of country); to go over (a river). Also *fig.*, to go through (a course of study).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 47 b/1 With my staf I have goon this ryver of Jordan. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 23, I went the wastefull woodes and forest wyde. 1683 WOOD *Life* 28 Sept. (O. H. S.), When the elaboratorie was quite finisht certaine scholars went a course of chimistrie.

3. *spec.* In *Hunting* language, the technical term for 'to ride' (to hounds).

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 16 A first-flight Meltonian is not said to ride well, but to go well, after hounds. 1884 H. SMART *Post to finish* XXX. 219 There would be far too many there who had seen Gerald Rockingham 'go' with the York and Ainstey.

4. To take a specified course (in either a physical or a moral sense), which is often expressed by an advb. acc. Said of persons and things.

Beowulf [see A 2 c *a*]. *a* 1225 [see A 1 b]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11736 We wil þe wai ga be þe se. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 152 Þei gon not þe streiȝt weie. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xliv. 125 Alas! how should the people of God go the right way. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 21 Nay, turne it this way, then the bowle goes true. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 218 How ere the businesse goes, you haue made fault I' the boldnesse of your speech. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 23 If you go otherwise..it will be, as if you pleaded not at all. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 10 Vossius goes another way to work. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., You go the wrong way to work, *Vous vous y prenez mal.* 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, They didna gang the road by the turnpike,..they gaed by the sands. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 498 Now if the use would have gone this way before the statute, it would still go the same way since the statute. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, An exhortation to .. go outside of the barge which was coming up. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 386 It is from food 'going the wrong way'. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 136/1 The man who goes straight in spite of temptation. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* XXIX. (1897) 353 She will never go my way,—nor, I fear, shall I ever go hers.

b. *Naut. As you go! As she goes* = on the same course.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 76 To keep her upon the *same Point*, they use, *Steddy*, or *as you go.* 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 122 'Keep her [the ship] as she goes', I said. 'As she goes, sir', the man at the wheel..said.

c. Of a line, etc.: To have its course, 'run' (in a certain direction).

1889 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 258 On either side went a range of berths. *Mod.* The boundary here goes parallel with the river.

d. in connexion with various adverbs, as *acrook, afield, agly, amiss, aside, astern, astray, at large, contrary, counter, evil, ill, †miss, right, well, wrong*: see the advs.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 192 And gyuede me with goutes, ich may nat go at large. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/2 Goo wronge, *devio, deliro.* 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 113 Most likely the reckonings of the men of Kent did not go so far afield. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xiv. 337 There are more ways of going wrong than of going right. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Eng. Hist.* xlvii. 470 James continued to go contrary to the wishes of his people. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. ix, All the well-laid schemes had gone agley.

5. a. Of persons: To be guided *by*; to act in dependence *on* or *upon, according to*, in accordance or harmony *with*. Also in *indirect pass.* Frequent in phrases, *to go with the tide* or *the times.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1881) 230 The whyche..went by hys commaundement holyly. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 50, I had the same desires, when I went with the tyde. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 17 When we go according to them [our imaginations], it is impossible to apprehend things as our reason tells us they are. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 73 That's the measure I go by. 1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To go according to the Times. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. (1724) 320 The reasons that they went upon were very specious and probable. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 190 The Somerset-house society .. is perhaps the best criterion to go by. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1858) 233 The Koran..is admitted everywhere as the standard of all law and all practice; the thing to be gone-upon in speculation and life. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 15 The politician goes with his party, whether he approves of the measure or not. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 109 Had he gone on the chances, he would have won. *Ibid.* 167 Refer the case to the best judge in the room, and go by his decision. 1885 DORA RUSSELL *Gold. Hinges* II. xiii. 194 It's the turn the world's taken, and we must go with the times. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxii. 218 It is a good rule to go upon. 1891 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 342/2 The British Government had only vague information on which to go.

b. Of things: To be apportioned, determined, or regulated *by*; † to be arranged *according to*; to proceed *upon* (an idea, supposition).

1590 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1866) I. 289 Neither virtue nor vice goeth by age. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 9 Laws..must make common smaller offices to go by lot. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 105 Louing goes by haps. 1627 W. BEDELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 136 Album Registrum Vestiarii, which went according to the letters of the alphabet. 1729 BUTLER *Serm., Hum. Nat.* ii, Now all this licentious talk entirely goes upon a supposition. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. VII. 82 The Cartesian hypothesis..goes upon the idea that the essence of mind is thought. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. viii. 96 Nothing in this strange reign ever went by ordinary rules of justice or probability. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. ix. 188 Things go by contraries out here. 1890 *Leisure Hour* Jan. 165/2 A vivid picture is drawn of a world where all went by chance. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 908 Promotion goes solely by length of service.

6. With complementary adj. or equivalent phrase: To be habitually in a specified condition, esp. with regard to attire or circumstances affecting personal comfort. Now chiefly with reference to conditions implying neglect, privation, or disadvantage; cf. *to go without* (sense 68). *To go short* (see SHORT).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke XX. 46 Warniað wið þa boceras ða þe wyllað on ȝeȝyrlum gan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liii. (1495) 634 They yede crownyd wyth iuy that serued in the temple of Bachus. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 141 Then myght I go with a ryffen hood. 1509 [see GAY *a.* 4]. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 This people goeth all naked. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XV. 2, I go childles [so 1611]. 1604 [see GAY *a.* 4]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 749, I see..How basely in apparrell he doth goe. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison, Creditors* 12 If another weare thy coate, and thou goest cold, thou maist plucke it from his shoulders. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 19 Both sexe goe naked. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. i. Wks. 1883 III. 322 Piquing at each other, who shall go the best dressed. 1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., He has gone a great while under an ill Report. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 146 Why, he us'd to go very fine, when he was here in Town. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 150 There is an antient enactment against going armed. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 788/2 The men drink; the children go in rags. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* xvi. 144 Some girls miser their clothes, and never go decent. 1890 *Temple Bar* June 192 Twenty pounds could be saved by going on short commons. 1891 *Ibid.* Dec. 481 Protestants went in mortal fear. 1897 J. C. LEES *Hist. Inverness* xvi. 265 It [the land] was allowed to go waste till [etc.].

7. Of a female: To pass (a specified period) in gestation; to be pregnant. More fully, *to go with calf, child* (see CHILD *sb.* 17), *foal, young.*

c 1200 [see A 3 a *sing.*]. *c* 1460 [see A 2 b]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 117 They [Mares] go with foale aleuen monthes, and fole in the twelfth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 220 Bitches..goe with young threescore daies. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. § 3. xxiv. 76 The Queen is big, and hath not many days to go. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The woolf goeth a month or forty daies. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* IV. (1735) 79 The Drab is full gone with Bastard. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 106 The queen is pray'd for in the churches, being several months gone with child. 1795 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 84* The female goes two months, and then brings forth two young ones. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 15 The mother of man is said to *go* nine months in producing him. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 518 A mare goes somewhere about eleven months with young.

8. To be moving.

a. Of persons, *esp.* in the sentry's challenge *Who goes? Who goes there?*

1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 26 Who goes there? **1611** B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. vii, Stand, who goes there? **1805** T. DIBDIN *Eng. Fleet* III. ii. Duet, 'Who goes there? stranger —quickly tell.' **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* v. 3 'Stand, who goes?' 'Two from the palace.' **1883** STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xx, Who goes? Stand, or we fire.

b. Of the sea (with defining word): To have or be in a specified kind of motion. Cf. RUN *v.*

a **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, The sea goes hie, Boreas has rais'd a storme. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 60 The Sea goes too high to boord her. **1633** T. JAMES *Voy.* 36 There went a..great Surfe. The Sea still went very loftie. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i. (1840) 7 The sea went very high.

c. Of a piece of mechanism: To be set or kept in motion; to act, work. † Const. *with*. See also GOING *vbl. sb.* 8.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 235 The Common Lathe that goes either with the Treddle Wheel, or the great Wheel. **1686** J. SMITH *Nat. Time* 33 A short Pendulum that goes well when clean, shall go faster than the mean time when foul. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 A Knee-Joint..having a Screw to it, which makes the Joint go stiffer, or slacker, at Pleasure. *Ibid.* 192 Mills that go with the Help of the Wind or Water. **1739** ELLICOTT in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 132 In a few Minutes it described an Arch of two Degrees, and the Clock went. **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 314/1 A church clock may be made to go eight days without winding. **1878** *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 868/1 Everything will have to go like clockwork. **1890** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 12 July 439/2 [The] church clock has not gone for twenty years.

transf. and *fig.* **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Arteriæ micant*, the pulses beate or goe. **1599** [see GNOMON 1 c]. **1887** LOWELL *Democr.* 55 Those who believe that democracy ..will go of itself. **1889** *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 581 She felt her heart 'go' in a most unusual manner. *Mod. colloq.* Her tongue goes nineteen to the dozen.

d. *esp.* Of a watch or clock (with defining word or phr.): To maintain a (specified) action, to keep (good or bad) time. Also *transf.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 194 Neuer going a right, being a Watch: But being watcht, that it may still goe right. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* II. xlvi. (1640) 107 These curious observations (like over-small watches) not one of a hundred goeth true. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 181 P 1 When we wind up a Clock that is out of Order, to make it go well for the future. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I xvii, Even her minutest motions went as well As those of the best time-piece made by Harrison.

9. With reference to sound.

a. Of a musical instrument (esp. an organ), a bell: To sound. Of a gun: To be fired.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiii. st. 16 The organs went and the bellys dyd rynge. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XV. xxiv. 439 To sing when the organs go. **1622** BACON *Holy War* Wks. 1827 VII. 129 This pope is decrepit, and the bell goeth for him. **1667-8** PEPYS *Diary* 20 Jan., To advise about the making of a flageolet to go low and soft. **1825** *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 495 A bell shall go for hours telling us that Mr. Ching is dead. **1841** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 16 The bell goes for church, as also for dinner. **1880** *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., First gun goes to the boat ahead.

b. Of a clock (with numeral as cognate obj.): To strike (the hour). Said also of the hour.

1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 113 The Chimes went Twelve: the Guests withdrew. **1721** D'URFEY *New Opera's* 241 The Clock, said I, just Twelve has gone. **1793** MRS. PARSONS *Castle Wolfenbach* I. 1 The clock from the old castle had just gone eight. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* II. xviii, Don't you know church begins at two, and it's gone half after one a'ready? **1887** WESTALL *Capt. Trafalgar* I. 15 The clock on the mantelpiece went eight. **1889** STEVENSON *Master of B.* V. 133 Twelve was already gone some time upon the clock.

10. In senses 8 and 9, with imitative interjections or verb-stems used adverbially, e.g. *to go bang, clatter, cluck, crack, crash, patter, smash, snap, tang, whirr*, etc.

1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 79 His noble heart went pit-a-pat. **1812** H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre* 25 Tang goes the harpsichord. **1818** MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* VIII. 2 My stays..I knew would go smash with me one of these days. **1887** BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* II. xxxiv. 200 Clatter, clatter, went the horses' hoofs. **1889** MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* II. xii. 211 Something seemed to go snap within me. *Ibid.* III. ii. 30 Whirr went the reel. **1890** MRS. HUNGERFORD *Life's Remorse* III. xi. 127 Patter, patter, goes the rain. **1891** *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/3 A tyre..that will [not] go pop all of a sudden. **1892** *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 Crack went the mast.

11. Of time, a space of time: To pass, elapse.

(For special uses of *going* and *gone* in this sense, see V.)

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 11281 Ten dais on þe monet was gan. *c* **1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 427 He made also, goon ys a grete while, Origenes upon the Maadeleyne. *c* **1400** MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xxiv. 110 It es noȝt ȝit gane viii^xx ȝere sen [etc.]. *c* **1470** HENRY *Wallace* I. 271 This passit our, quhill diuers dayis war gane. **1548** HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 240 b, Which yere with foure more were passed and gone. **1602** MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 33 How goes the time? **1782** COWPER *Convers.* 382 'Yes Ma'am', and 'No Ma'am', uttered softly, show Every five minutes how the minutes go. **1835** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 20 One week and half of another is already gone. **1889** MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* I. viii. 147 The afternoon went pleasantly enough.

† **b.** Of an event, etc.: To pass, happen, take place. *Obs.*

c **1200**, *c* **1340** [see A 8 a]. **1609** in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xxiii, When ye whitson playes weare played, then ye showe at midsomer wente not.

12. Of coin, banknotes: To pass from hand to hand, to circulate; to be accepted or pass current *at* a certain value (cf. 24). *To go* (*for*) *current* (see CURRENT *a.* 8).

c **1400** MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xxv. 117 þis monee .. gase thurgh all þe Grete Caan landes. **1503** *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 5 The Coins of a Sovereign [etc.]..shall go and be current in Payment, through all this his Realm. **1547** BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xviii. (1870) 169 All maner of gold goth there. **1663** PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, Groats .. as good and better than those that commonly go. **1669** DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i. Wks. 1883 III. 460 Love is the only coin in heaven will go. **1688** MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., This half Crown will never go, 'tis brass. **1696** G. HARRIS in *Blackmore's Hist. Conspiracy* (1723) 122, Guineas then going at thirty Shillings apiece. **1813** *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 242 One of the shillings he was afraid, would not go. **1872** *Punch* 7 Sept. 101/2 Bank-notes, she supposes, will go everywhere.

† **b.** Of a ransom: To be accepted. *Obs.*

c **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Nouþer gold ne seoluer ne moste gan for be. *a* **1300** *Cursor M.* 4494 Bot sal it wit-in thre dais be, It sal na raunsun ga for þe.

13. Of a report, tale, etc.: To pass from mouth to mouth, be current. Const. *of*, † *on*, † *upon*. Phr. *The report* (*tale, story*), *goes that* etc.; *as the story goes*.

1542 [see GLEE *sb.* 1 β]. **1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 5 b, The fame went and many menne surely supposed kyng Edwardes chyldren not to be dead. **1623** LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded., He of whom that ancient tale hath gon. *a* **1633** AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 192 Something it is to haue a Fame goe on a Man. **1665** BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. vi. (1842) 317, I wonder not at the story that goes of a Grand Signior. *a* **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 428 To try the truth of these scandalous reports that went upon the clergy. **1745** W. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 4 Now the story goes that he [the young Pretender] is in the Highlands. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 187 As the story goes.

† **b.** Of a health, toast: To be passed round.

1698 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 257 Having dined with Madame Isted to day, where your health went over and over.

14. To be known *by* (a name or title). *To go by* or *under the name* or *title of*: to be known as; also (of a literary composition), to be ascribed to.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 211 The Princes foole!.. It may be I goe vnder that title, because I am merrie. **1630** W. T. *Justif. Relig. now Professed* iii. 28 The Liturgies that go vnder the name of Basil. **1662** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 3 He that goes under the name of Orpheus. **1687** BURNET *Contin. Reply Værillas* 12 That Book that goes by the name of P. Martyr's Common Places. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 169 P 2 That Disposition of Mind which in our Language goes under the Title of Good-nature. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 254 Wax, which..goes by the name of Terra Orellana. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 244 *note*, The 'Character of a Trimmer',..went under the name of his kinsman, Sir William Coventry. *a* **1859** *Ibid.* XXIII. (1861) V. 92 The monk who .. sometimes went by the alias of Johnson. **1879** M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* XXXV. 356 Shakespeare did not write that play, though it generally goes under his name.

† **b.** with *adj.* as complement: To pass for, to be currently accounted. *Obs.*

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 3 A Gentleman who went no lesse in esteem .. then any of his Ancestors. **1670** COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 130 Had he apply'd himself wholly to his Book, [he] might have gone equal to the most famous Church-men of this latter age.

15. To have ordinarily a certain degree or range of value, amount, excellence, etc. *As men, things*, etc. *go*: judging by the standard commonly attained.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 15 b, Whan rentys went at a moch lower pryce. **1552** *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 8 As the Price of Corn then goeth in the said Market or Fair. *a* **1604** CHURCHYARD in *Chips* (1817) 19 Some friends I found, as friends do go. **1639** CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. iii, *Col.* And are you sure he's honest? *Lac.* As lords go now a-days that are in fashion. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiv. (1840) 295 They call it fortified, and so it is, as fortifications go there. *a* **1735** ARBUTHNOT (J.), I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough. **1841** *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 16 'How goes it, Joe?' 'Pretty well, as times go.' **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 314 It was a good enough luncheon, as hotels go. **1880** G. R. SIMS *Dagonet Ball., Sal Grogan* iii, A decent chap was her father, as folks in alleys go.

16. Of a document, language, etc.: To have a specified tenor, to run.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 87 You shall be King. And Thane of Cawdor too: went it not so? **1631** WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 288 Thus goes the Bull. **1682** N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 314 The General cry went still, Ay! one and all! Let the Proud Pulpit, Let the Pulpit fall! **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* I. 10 In a very ancient Hebrew Copy of the Gospel, this verse goeth (and Eliakim begat Abner [etc.]). **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XIV, Those who are put in authority over me (as the catechism goes).

17. Of verses: To glide along rhythmically. Cf. FLOW *v.* 4. Of a song: To admit of being sung; also, to follow the measure of, to adapt itself *to* (a tune).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. vii. (Arb.) 28 When they could make their verses goe all in ryme. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 44 Claps into Light a loue, (that goes without a burden). **1621** — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 295 This is a passing merry one, and goes to the tune of two maids wooing a man. **1702** STEELE *Funeral* II. iii, I con'd this Song before I came in, and find t'will go to an excellent Air of Old Mr. Laws's. **1879** 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Lond. Season* II. 79 They [verses]' go' easily enough. **1882** STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 289 The lines go with a lilt. **1892** *Harper's Mag.* June 78/1 The verses seem to go of themselves.

18. Of a series of events, etc.: To have a specified (favourable or unfavourable) course or issue; to turn out (well or ill). Const. *with*. († *for*). Often with subject *it* or *things*. See also HARD *adv.* 2 c.

c **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxvii. 102 He vnderstode .. that the thynge wente euyll for hym. *a* **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 229 Gerames..parceyued anone that the mater was lyke to go euyll. **1535** COVERDALE *Deut.* v. 16 That it maye go well with the in the londe, which the Lorde thy God shall geue the. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 98 How goes the World with thee? **1625** BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 36 We know how it went with Israel when there was no King among them. **1663-4** PEPYS *Diary* 2 Mar., He believes that things will go very high against the Chancellor. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P 6 When Eubulus seems to intimate that Things go well. **1764** REID *Let.* Wks. I. 40/2 After I have given you so full an account of my own state, spiritual and temporal, how goes it with you? **1820** *Examiner* No. 627. 249/2 His partizans seeing how things were going. **1872** S. BUTLER *Erewhon* ix. 73 It would have gone hardly with him. **1885** MRS. LYNN LINTON *C. Kirkland* III. vii. 241 All went merry as a wedding-bell. **1889** 'B.W. D.' & 'CAVENDISH' *Whist w. & without Perception* 46 The hand went so strangely that I couldn't possibly tell.

b. Of a contest, war, also a vote, an election: To issue, or result in some specified manner. Said also of a constituency in respect of its vote, or of a politician in respect of his decision to support one side or the other; *colloq.* often with an adjectival complement.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 113 On this side the verdict went. **1597** BACON *Col. Good & Evil* (Arb.) 140 So in many Armies, if the matter should be tryed by duell betweene two Champions, the victory should go on one side, and yet if it be tried by the grosse, it would go of the other side. **1610** in *Cr. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 120 The greatest voice goeth for my Lord of Southampton. **1682** DRYDEN *Medal* Ep. Whigs A 3 b, When a Vote of the House of Commons goes on your side. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vii. (Arb.) 653 Sometimes they were like to pull John over: then it went, all of a sudden, again on John's side. **1781** *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 142/1 The elections went much in favour of the court. **1849** *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 94/1 The war..went favourably to the Cavaliers. **1887** PROCTOR *Americanisms* in *Knowledge* Dec. 28 s.v., A State is said to *go* Democratic, or to *go* Republican, when it votes for one or the other cause after being for a time doubtful, or on the other side. **1889** *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 589/2 Marlborough was by no means unlikely to have gone Jacobite after all. **1890** *Ibid.* 22 Feb. 213/2 The constituency has alternately 'gone' Gladstonian and Tory. **1890** T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 52 A general election went decidedly against him.

c. To take its course; esp. in phrase *to let* (*judgement*, etc.) *go by default*.

1820 *Examiner* No. 622. 171/1 The defendant had let judgment go by default. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 444/1 The cornporters' case has practically gone by default. **1892** *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 5 Nov. 12/7 The Tillmanites will..let the election go by default.

d. *What has gone of — ?, What is gone with — ?* = 'What has become of — ?' or 'What is the matter with — ?' (Cf. COME *v.* 41 b.)

1771 MRS. J. HARRIS in *Lett. 1st Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I. 235 He started and asked what was gone of all the company, and begged to be conducted to them. **1803** S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 239 The London expression of enquiry after any body is 'What is gone with such a one?' **1814** LAMB *Lett.* (1837) I. 332 What has gone of..M—— and his gos-lettuces? **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, What's gone with that boy? **1875** WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* XXX. (1876) 339 Nobody in Porlock ever knew what was gone with him. **1882** B. HARTE *Flip* v, What's gone with ye?

19. Of a performance, ceremony, etc.: To proceed in a specified manner with regard to degree of success; to be gone through *well, badly*, etc.

1665-6 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Feb., Teaching her my song of 'Beauty retire', which she sings and makes go most rarely. **1745** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. ciii. 284 He tells me that your Greek grammar goes pretty well. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 20 Dec. 709/2 The *Adelphi* never seems to us to go quite so well as the *Andria*. **1892** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 449 The annual dinner..never goes better than when he is in the chair.

b. To be successful, meet with applause or support. (Cf. *go down*, 78 g.)

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xvii, You must not tip us the Traveller; it won't go here. **1866** *Public Opinion* 13 Jan. 51/1 His London street-railway scheme didn't go. **1891** E. PHILLPOTTS *Folly & Fresh Air* xii. 192 He..always found a banjo to 'go' better than anything. **1892** H. LE CARON 25 *Y. Secret Service* (1893) 132 The paper .. caught the public fancy and 'went' amazingly. **1893** *Sketch* 15 Feb. 170/1 It became evident from an early point in the play that it would 'go'. **1893** *Daily News* 26 June 2/5 If only the manufactured iron trade can be got to 'go', then there is every probability of the revival being sustained.

¶ **20.** *That goes without saying* = 'that is a matter of course'; transl. of F. *cela va sans dire*.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 397/2 That goes without saying. **1897** *Literature* 27 Nov. 185/2 It goes without saying that the books are not ordinary ones.

II. Uses in which movement *from* a place is the primary notion.

21. To move away, depart, leave a place. Const. *from*, † *of*. See also *go away* (73 below).

c **1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John xiv. 31 Arisaþ, uton gan heonon. *a* **1225** [see A 2 a]. *a* **1300** [see A 1 a]. *c* **1300** *Beket* 1114 in *S. E. Leg.* (1887) 138 Fram Norehamptone bar he eode for holi churche to fiȝte. *c* **1320** *Sir Tristr.* 331 Rohand toke lene to ga His sones he cleped oway. *c* **1325** *Cursor M.* App. II. 730 Off fyue þousand was þer none, that myȝt of þat stede gone. *a* **1400-50** *Alexander* 4008 Quen þe gouernoure is gane þan is þe gomes wastid. *c* **1450** *Merlin* 142 Lete vs gon. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 3 Now tell me or ȝe ga. **1535**

COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxx. 22 Let euery man take his wife & his children and be goynge. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 122 No, no, hee's gone. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1237 Go, baffled coward, lest I run upon thee. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* iv, Turning sharply to the right, [she] was in an instant gone from sight. 1897 FL. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* xii, I couldn't let you go without saying how grieved.. I am.

b. with cognate acc. *To go one's way*, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 14 He .. 3ode his way. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xi. (Arb.) 25 The vytayller..was goon his way. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* viii. 34 Go thy waye in peace. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. (1847) 39/2, I willingly depart, I go my ways. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxviii, Now go thy way, Abdaldar!

c. *fig.*, esp. in *to go from one's word*, etc. (Cf. *go back*, 74 c.)

1530 PALSGR. 571/2, I go from a thynge, I denye a thing that I have ones sayd, *je desauoue*. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* ii. 22 We will not hearken to the kings words, to goe from our religion, either on the right hand, or the left. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 114 To give her a pretence to go from her word. 1888 F. BARRETT *Lady Biddy Fane* III. liv. 104 They had given their promise to do so, and would not go from their word.

† d. Used in *imp.* as a rebuke or remonstrance. (Cf. COME *v.* 33; also *go along*, 72 a, *go on*, 84 j.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 88 You are a Princox, goe. 1599 — *Hen. V*, v. i. 73 Go, go, you are a counterfeit cowardly Knaue.

e. *To let go* (see LET *v.*).

22. *To begin to move from a given point or state, to begin any action*; esp. in imperative *go!*, said by the starter in a race, etc. Of an explosive = *to go off* (see 83 c); also *fig.* HERE *goes*, THERE *goes*, TOUCH *and go*: see these words. *From the word Go*: from the start, from the very beginning (*U.S. colloq.*).

c 1386 [see A 2 c α]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 181 That when they [bees] are ready to flie, or going, they make a great humming. 1820 *Examiner* No. 641. 473/2 The Revolution in Spain has been succeeded by a Revolution in Naples. We thought that Prussia would go next. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Hear the company—fiddles tuning—now the harp—there they go! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Go!* A word sometimes given when all is ready for a launch of a vessel from the stocks. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 82 He was a drag and a brake on me from the word Go. 1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 479/3 On the word 'to go' being given Oxford started well. *Ibid.*, Opposite there Mr. D. H. McLean gave the word go.

23. *In conjunction with adjs. having a negative sense, as quit, unpunished, unrewarded*, etc. where the original sense is that of leaving a court of justice or the like, but passing now into that of continuing in a specified state (cf. sense 7). *To go free* (see FREE *a.* 5).

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 18 Hit were þi gein þet tu þe gest unblescet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6713 (Gött.) Þe bestis lauerd sal ga [*Trin.* go] quite Of alkines chalange and wite. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, The trouthe was knowen wherfore the poure man went quyte. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 242 Wit shall not goe vn-rewarded while I am King of this Country. 1820 *Examiner* No. 655. 699/2 The only method .. is to let all opinions go free. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. i. 4 Such forays usually went unpunished. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* I. ii. 72 Her worldly tastes did not go altogether ungratified.

24. *To pass or be disposed of by sale.* Const. *at, for* (so much); also *to go cheap*. In auctioneers' phraseology *Going!* = on the point of being sold! *Gone!* = sold!

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 92 Pay thy felows after the coste, As vytaylys goth thenne. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 39 For that herebefore went for .xx. or .xl. pound by yere..now is it let for .l. or a .C. pound by yeare. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 21 Twenty years purchase, which they will go at, and much more. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 412, I can't conclude my letter without telling you what an escape I had at the sale of Dr. Mead's library, which goes extremely dear. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i. (1782 Dublin) 41 I'll knock 'em down at forty pounds. Going—going—gone. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 13 (1806) II. 227 When any article under sale was going for less than its appointed value. 1814 MOORE *Sale of Tools* ii, Once, twice, going, going, thrice, gone!—it is yours, sir. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 414 Going at four pounds fifteen, if there is no advance. 1881 A. LANG *Library* i. 19 The bidders are professionals, in a league to let the volumes go cheap.

† b. Phrase. *He goes for my money* = 'he's the man for me'. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 38 Amonge al the packe of them that haue cure the Deuil shall go for my money. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 15 He goes for my money.

25. Of money: To be parted with, to disappear, be expended or spent. Const. *in*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 75 And that goth mor for hus medicine ich make the good a3enwarde. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* XXX. 299 Whatever money he got .. it all went in books. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* II. ix. 163, I should make the money go.

† b. To be paid *out of* the revenues of. *Obs.*

1487 *Paston Lett.* No. 893 III. 331 [It] was the will of her husbonde that the annuyte schulde go oute of the seide maner of Swaynesthorpe. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 The seid annuell rentes appoynted to be goyng out of the seid Maners.

26. To be given up, relinquished, or sacrificed. † Also, to be forfeited.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 55 If any person suffered in England on the account of the letters betrayed by him, his head should go for it. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 196 The house must go, the carriage must go, the horses must go, and yet [etc.]. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 659/2, I have parted with .. everything except my marriage-ring, and it must go next. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 June 297/2 Greek, not being a primary subject, must go, except for the classical specialist.

27. To cease to exist or to be present; to be taken away, lost, or consumed; to come to an end, be abolished.

c 1200 [see A. 8 α]. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xx. 61 Al goth bote Godes wille. *c* 1375 *Lay-folks' Mass-bk.* 137 Til his parchemyn was al gon. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 36 All thair vittalis was gone. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 73 Take his bottle from him; When that's gone, He [etc.]. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 The reputation you pretend to is gone for ever. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 717 All its independence was gone. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* II. xiv. 255 One of the results of using those..drugs is, that the will entirely goes. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *C. Kirkland* I. vi. 168 Sometimes the eyesight goes for ever. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Nov. 527/2 The Bishop's veto, of course, is to go..The Ecclesiastical Courts are to go too.

b. *Cricket.* Of a wicket: To be 'lost'.

1890 *Field* 10 May 672/3 The next three wickets went before anything had been added to the score.

28. To 'depart this life', die.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 44 Wherof the worlde ensample fette May after this, whan I am go. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 9 Do 3oure self ore 3e gone. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XXXVI. 12 They shall go thorow the swearde, & perish or euer they be awarre. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 46 Thy neighbours wife .. dyeth. Every one can say, Why! wee are all mortall;..but when his owne goes, then [etc.]. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sp.* 375 We're here to-day and gone to-morrow. 1830 FR. A. KEMBLE in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) II. iii. 89 Have I lived to see him go before me! 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 722/2 Your brother's gone—died half-an-hour ago.

b. In many phrases signifying 'to die', some of which are of Biblical or religious origin, as *to go the way of all the earth* (1 *Kings* ii 2, *Josh.* XXII. 14, often misquoted *to go the way of all flesh, of all living*), *to go to a better world, to one's account, to one's own place*, etc.; while others are jocular or slang, as *to go aloft, off the hooks, off the stocks, to* (*the*) *pot*, etc. (see the accompanying words).

29. To fail, give way; to succumb to pressure, strain, or any deteriorating influence.

a. Of a material object: To break, also to break with noise, to crack; to wear (*in* or *into holes*).

1798 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 20 About half-past three the foremast went in three places. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXIII. 125 We looked every moment to see something go. 1857 *Judy* 1 May 5/2 It [a window] wasn't cracked..that morning, and she thought she heard it go when she was over the way. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* XIII. 74 Your major split some stitches somewhere, for I heard them go. 1892 *Cassell's Mag.* July 469/2 His jerseys go into holes, and his flannels shrink. 1892 *Field* 15 Oct. 579/3 Sacks split or go in holes.

b. To faint, become unconscious. (Perh. with mixed notion of *go off, go to sleep.*)

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* v. Wks. (Globe) 637/2 Help, she's going, give her air.

c. Of a crop, etc.: To be attacked by disease or decay.

1735–40 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Going* .. also a term applied to liquor, meat, &c. when it is perishing or spoiling. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 516 The crop good, but the potatoes..going everywhere.

d. Of living beings, their organs or faculties: To fail, decline, give way, break down.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. iv. P 3 You see that my lord archbishop is going very fast. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 7/2 His [a pugilist's] legs had gone, and he had been overtrained. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 41/1 Omnibus-horses generally go first in the loins. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 6 Aug. 509/2 I could feel my brain going.

III. Uses in which the prominent notion is that of the destination or direction. Here the verb is distinguished from COME by the implication that the movement is *not* towards the speaker, or the person whose point of view he for the moment assumes.

* *of self-originated movement or action.*

30. To move, take one's way, pass, or proceed to or towards a place, into the presence of a person, or in a specified direction. Const. *to, towards, into*, or with any prep. or adv. indicative of motion whither.

971 [see A 3 a *pl.*] *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 38 Oð þone dæg þe noe on þa earce eode. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Heo 3ede to þan iudeiscan folce. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 God [*printed* God] in þane castel þet is onzein eou. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þeos eoden into ancre huse ase dude Saul into hole. *a* 1300 [see A 3 a]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4537 'Ga to þe prisun', said þe king. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 45 Who euere of freris..wilen goon among sarasyns. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 168 Mede..graunteth to go with a good wille To Londoun. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2111 [He] to þe place goys. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 120 She went vnto the kinge and..made pees betwene the kinge and her husbonde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 388 Must I goe to him? 1598–9 E. FORDE *Parismus* II. (1636) 229 And the Judges gone to the Dungeon to bring forth the Prisoner. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxvii, To the Christian Duke by heapes they gone. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Apr., That he do appoint a fleet to go to the Northward. 1897 FL. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* xv, The Baron..turned round to go downstairs.

b. *To go to Jericho, Bath, Hong Kong, Putney*, etc.: used imperatively or optatively to imply that one desires to see no more of a person, or does not care what becomes of him. Similarly *to go to Halifax* (for which see GIBBET).

1648 *Mercurius Aulicus* Nos. 7–9. 5 Let them all goe to Jericho, And n'ere be seen againe. 1669 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 165 Sirrah! goe to Hallifax. 1758 A. MURPHY *Upholsterer* II. (1763) 33 He may go to Jericho for what I cares. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* XXVII, 'She may go to Hong-Kong for me'. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* XVI, 'She may go to Tunbridge, or she may go to Bath, or she may go to Jericho for me'.

c. *transf.* Of a road, passage, door, etc.: To 'lead' *to, into*, etc.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6250 He..dude perforce stoppe the pas, That goth fro Taracounte to Capias. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 228 This other way goeth to Rome. 1583 HOLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 89 Can you set vs in the waye, that goeth to Philopons schoole? *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 245 Follow him through the door that goes into the garden. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xviii, Their Men..secur'd ..the Scuttle which went down into the Cook-Room. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. x, Which way goes to Bristol.

31. With implication of an additional meaning.

a. The place mentioned as the destination is often intended to include, or simply stand for, what is done there; as in *to go to the* BALL, *to* BED (also *to go into, to bed to*), *to* CHURCH, *to* COURT, *to* GRASS, *to* MARKET, *to* PRESS, *to* SCHOOL, *to* STOOL, etc. (see these words).

b. Of female animals (occas. of male): *To go to* (*the*) *bull, cow, horse*, etc. = to copulate with.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 117 What age doe you thinke best for the Mare to go to the horse. *Ibid.* III. 129 The time for going to Bull, some take to be best in the midst of the spring. *Ibid.* 129 b, If you suffer him immediately to go to the Cowe, it is certayne hee may get a Calfe. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr., On Mill, My Lady's Woman* 3 When Mill first came to Court, the vnprofiting foole..Was dull, and long, ere shee would goe to man.

c. In some contexts, *to go to* a place is used to imply the additional notion of entering on a mode of life, employment, or the like, which is associated with it; e.g. in *to go to college, to the university, to prison*, etc. *To go to the bar*: to become a barrister. *To go* † *on the highway* (or † *the road*), *on the stage, on the streets*: to become a highwayman, an actor, a prostitute.

1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s. v., To go upon the Highway (to be a High-way man). *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Wks. (1869) 569/2, I .. advise you to go upon the road .. the only post of honour left you. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 37/1, I should have bid adieu to the Muses, and gone to the bar. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Gate of Sea* I. v. 138 She had gone upon the stage..to make bread for herself. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Sept. 299/1 Few of the working women proper go upon the streets. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* xi, Drake had gone to Harrow and thence to Oxford.

d. *To go to sea*: to go a voyage; also (more usually) to become a sailor. Of rigging: To be carried adrift.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, She's going to sea—your grace knows whither better than I do. 1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., He was to go to sea in her. 1770 NELSON in Southey *Life* (1813) I. 4, I should like to go to sea with uncle Maurice. 1857 S. P. HALL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 12 The spare lower yard started from its lashings ..and went to sea.

32. Instead of, or in addition to, the place of destination, the purpose or motive of going is often indicated. This may be expressed in various ways:

a. by the simple *inf.* Now *arch.* and *dial.*

Go look! used to convey a contemptuous refusal to answer a question (*obs.* exc. *dial.*; common in Derbyshire).

Beowulf [see A 3 a]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 433 Ga purches land quhar euir he may. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 223 Lat vs heere a messe and go we dyne. *a* 1400–50 [see A 2 d γ]. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 157 Ga tak him be the hand. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 111 That I shulde go pour out my vyces in the eare of an vnlearned buzarde. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 398 Now thou maist go pack. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 87 Come, daunce vs a morrice, or els goe sell fishe. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II. i, There's the old signe of Memnon: where the soule is You may go look. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 199 We might as well go preach to devils. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 71, I bid him go take care of his .. things. 1795 *Ann. Agric.* XXIII. 315 Nor does the drilled corn..go lie (as the farmer calls it) so readily as the broad-cast. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 216 Your Streatham and my Bookham may go hang. 1831 S. LOVER *Paddy the Piper, Leg. & Stor. Irel.* 151 There's an illigant lock o' straw, that you may go sleep in. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 170/1 Go hire the needful workmen. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 888 As to a hauberk I must needs go lack; for I could not come by it.

b. by the *inf.* with *to*.

For weakened senses of this construction in which the notion of movement in space is lost, see 34 b, c.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 þet beoð, alse he seide, þe goð to helpen widewen. *a* 1300 [see A 2 b]. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* IX. ii, He bidden was to ga To helpe the kyng Euandre. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 225 Our dinner done, and he not comming thither I went to seek him. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xl, Coach, servants, gondola, he goes to call. 1879 EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xiv, Esperance.. went to dress for dinner.

c. by *and* with a co-ordinated verb. In the modern colloquial use of this combination the force

of *go* is very much weakened or disappears altogether. In the positive imperative *go* is often nearly redundant (cf. L. *i nunc, et . . .*); otherwise, *to go and* (do something) = 'to be so foolish, unreasonable, or unlucky as to —'. So in the vulgar phrase (*I have, he has*, etc.) *been and gone and* (done so and so).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 13 Gað soðlice and leorniȝeaþ [Vulg. *euntes autem discite*] hwæt is [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7519 Gaes and fottes me in hij Mine aun armur. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 385 Men schulen fle to heven wipouten peyne if hei wolden goo and slee .. Cristen men. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chichew. & Byc.* in Dodsl. *O. Pl.* XII. 335, I ful longe may gon and seeke Or I can fynde a good repast. 1538 SIR T. GRESHAM in H. H. Gibbs *Colloquy on Currency* App. 6 Againste all wisdome the seyd bishoppe went and vallewid the French crowne at vjs. ivd. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 31 Would'st thou haue me go & beg my food. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 3 Goe and catch a falling starre. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* cclxvii. (ed. 3) III. 105 Don't go and imagine that £1,200,000 was all Sunk in the gulph of Madame Pompadour. 1815 *Houlston Juvenile Tracts* vi. *Cork Jacket* 6 He might go and hang himself for all they cared. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 87/1 The fool has gone and got married. 1891 *Temple Bar* Aug. 470 That I should actually have been and gone and told him so!

d. by a sb. (governed by *to*, and often without article) denoting an action that is to be performed, a ceremony at which one is to be present, etc.

Also with weakened sense in *to go to* SLEEP.

c 1175 [see A 2 c c]. *c* 1330 [see A 2 c β]. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 56 Seynt iohun .. for ihesus loue to deeþ gan goon. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 578 Tyme drayt ny to go to dyner. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 33 To morow we wyl common more: let us go to supper. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 232 When they were all gone one day to dinner. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Mem. Creichton* Wks. 1841 I. 589 As soon as he was gone to rest. 1794 [see A 2 a]. 1879 EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xxix, He took a fancy for going to the afternoon service at the abbey.

e. by the vbl. sb. governed by *a* (= *on*; in mod. use frequently omitted); also by ordinary sbs. denoting an action, governed by † *in*, *on*, rarely *upon*. *Go a begging* (see BEGGING *vbl. sb.* 2 b).

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXV. 14 A man that goith in pilgrimage, clepide hise seruauntis [etc.]. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 409 The kyng of Sydon an-huntyng ys gon. 1530 PALSGR. 570/1, I go a foragyng .. I go a grasyng, as a horse or beest dothe. 1562 VERON *Invoc. Saints* 83 Why .. dydde they goe a gaddynge to our Ladye of Wilsdone. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 65 Such an inconuenience, as might make him repent for going a birding. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1879) 192/9 The Women .. that called at his House as they were going on Pilgrimage. 1765 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, I was resolved not to go sneaking to the lower professors. *Ibid.* XXX, That you will permit .. two of your servants to go upon a message. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Rationale Judic. Evid.* V. (1827) 214 The plaintiff .. is obliged to go upon the hunt for other witnesses. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 665 The King was certainly going a hunting. 1888 MISS F. WARDEN *Witch of Hills* I. iv. 76, I said that I was going boar-hunting. 1897 FL. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* iii, Do let me keep her [the baby], whilst nurse goes on her errand.

f. by a complementary sb., denoting the function or capacity in which the subject is to be employed. *Obs.* exc. in *to go apprentice* (now *rare*), and *to go bail*, now chiefly *fig*, as *I will go bail* (colloq.) = 'I will be bound', I am certain.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Dec., My Lord Sandwich goes Embassador to Spayne speedily. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cxli. Wks. 1872–5 II. 314 The King .. ordered the Lord Barclay to go Lord Lieutenant. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 321 He went Chaplain to the Factory. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I, It was but last week he went security for a fellow whose face he scarce knew. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. iv, One of the boys 'listed; the other had gone apprentice. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* lxxv, He won't marry her now, I'll go bail. 1890 *Cassell's Mag.* July 470/2, I will go bail for your character.

33. To have recourse, refer, appeal *to* (an authority, source of information, etc.); to carry one's case *to* or *before* (a tribunal, etc.). †Sometimes in *imp.* with *me* as ethical dative. *To go to the country* (see COUNTRY 6 b).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 192 Who so gloseth as gylours don go me to the same. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 Goþ more to þe lawe & to þe witnes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 376/2 Go me to the newe lawe and to those sacramentes which Tyndall agreeth for sacramentes. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 193 Mr. Salmon .. is determined to go to a jury. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 76 You must go to Aristotle for that. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 737/1 Why does not this artist go to nature? 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3463. 4 When the bar-tender goes before a jury the above statement evidently will be his defence. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Oct. 419/2 She need not go to others for her *bons mots*.

34. To turn *to*, betake oneself *to* (an employment or occupation); to proceed to some specified course of action; to resort to some specified means of attaining one's object. *To go to blows, cuffs, law, war, work*, etc. (see the sbs.).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 873 3if þu gest herof to disputinge. *a* 1300 [see A 2 d β]. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 409 And þe electors to go to a new electioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxix. 9 Yf a wyse man go to lawe with a foole .. he getteth no rest. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 3 b, I goe to writing or reading, or suche other businesse as I have. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 35 O, I could diuide my selfe, and go to buffets, for mouing such a dish of skim'd Milk with so honourable an Action. 1611 [see A 2 d]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 530 He that .. goes to Law to be Reliev'd Is sillier than a sottish Chews. 1790 *By-stander* 79 *note*, Two of these different professions having disagreed, they went to boxing. 1891 MARY WILKINS *Humble Rom.*, etc. 277 He had rented a pretty little tenement over in Rye, and gone to housekeeping.

† b. To set oneself, attempt *to* (do something).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 2 Nay, he goes to prove the truth of Sanchoniathons History by [etc.]. 1776 *Maiden Aunt* I. 55 But mind me, Emma, if you go to slip out of the room, I'll send old Harley to plague you.

c. In negative or hypothetical contexts, *to go* (*for*) *to* (do something) is vulgarly used for: 'To do anything so improper as to —', 'to be so foolish, bold, or severe as to —'.

1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 22 Indeed I did not go to do it. 1798 T. MORTON *Secr. worth Knowing* I. i. 6 Sure nobody wou'd go to kill so handsome and good a creature. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 59 A non-natural woman, to go to leave her children. *Ibid.* II. 151 Who would go for to take him for a Lord's son? 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* III. 16, I am sure she would not go to tell a lie of any body. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *House of Halliwell* II. xi. 293 'Dear ma'am', uttered Nurse Gill, 'you'd never go to suspect her!'

35. To carry one's action to a specified point of progress or completeness. Const. *to*; also with adv. or adverbial phrase, and with cognate or adverbial accusative, as in *to go the* LENGTH *of*. For many phrases, see FAR, NEAR, NIGH.

† *If you go to that* = 'if you come to that.' (*He*) *will go far*: in recent journalistic use, said of an author, statesman, etc., to imply that he is likely to achieve great things (= F. *il ira loin*).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 21 In Syria, where they cannot goe very deepe, they use .. very little Plowes. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* II. ii. (1640) D 1 b, *En.* Meere trifles. *Hi.* And you go to that, Lady, that which you part withall for All these pleasures, is but a trifle. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* XXVIII. 483 Death need not pull and hale; such a man goes halfway to meet it. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 3 We are not to stick at the Letter, but go to the foundation, to the inside and essence of things. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vi § 7 (1825) 446 Unless we can discover their natural dependence, which, in their primary qualities, we can go but a very little way in. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* II. ii. (ed. 2) 27 Well, if you go to that, where did you find this Bodkin? 1697 COLLIER *Ess.* I. (1703) 187 The generality .. want either force or inclination to go to the bottom, and try the merits. 1757 FOOTE *Author* Epil., Wks. 1799 I. 129 When she's quite in voice, she'll go to C! 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 39 Even at the Depth we went to at the North End. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 182 Having gone all lengths with a faction while it was uppermost. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlvii. 476 Strafford really went some way towards bringing his scheme to pass.

b. *esp.* with regard to the amount of an offer or a concession in mercantile or other negotiations. † *To go less*: to offer or accept a lower price or less onerous conditions, take less extreme measures, etc.

1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* III. ii. (1639) E iv, We can prolong life. *Ans.* And kill too, can you not? *Sh.* Oh any that will goe to the price. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i, It is too little; yet, Since you haue said the word, I am content, But will not goe a gazet lesse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. xv. 27 The Parlement persists in their first Propositions, and will go nothing less. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 418 It was objected .. that the Law having made the Offence to be Death, it was not safe to go less. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 101 The Sybils books .. two whereof .. were purposely cast into the fire .. because Tarquin would not go to the price of them. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnassus* I. 92 Poor *Literati* .. could not afford to go the Price of Better Meat. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breack* 30 Having made it sure that no Man else would go below him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 65 Lewis consented to go as high as twenty-five thousand crowns. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 294/2 The price was higher than she cared to go to.

c. In various phrases with the general sense 'to share equally in something', chiefly with adverbial accusative, as *to go halves* (*with*), formerly also † *to go* (*another person's*) *halves*, *to go shares*, *snacks*, *snips*; or (cf. 32 f) with complementary sb. as *to go sharer*, *mates*, *partners*. (See the various sbs.)

d. To put or subject oneself *to* (trouble, expense).

1842 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. i. 18 The tenant .. went to very needless expense. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 576 Arden has gone to the ridiculous cost of engaging Ridge. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* ix. (1897) 98 Few publishers .. go to the trouble of .. giving the number of copies for an Edition.

e. *trans.* (on the analogy of cognate accusatives). To go to the extent of; to venture as far as. *To go the whole hog* (see HOG 11 b).

1855 H. GREELEY 1 Dec. in *Greeley on Lincoln* 89 He .. tells everybody he is connected with the Tribune, but doesn't go its isms. *c* 1882 *Comic Song* 'West End Boys' iii. (Farmer), Another bitter I really can't go. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississ.* xliii. 390 There's one thing .. which a person won't take in pine if he can go walnut; and won't take in walnut if he can go mahogany .. That's a coffin.

36. *trans.* To risk, adventure (a certain sum), to stake, wager. Also *absol.*; sometimes with indirect object. *To go better*, in certain card games, to offer a higher stake than is named in the adversary's challenge. Also *to go one better*: hence often *fig.* to outbid or outdo somebody else.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. v, Like your wanton gam'ster at primero, Whose thought had Whisper'd to him, not goe lesse. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 283 This Gentleman would always go half a Crown with me. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III. i, Men that would go forty guineas on a game of cribbage. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* vi, And I'll go another seven and sixpence to name which is the helplessest, the unborn babe or you. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. ii. 11 The very dice on the counter with which the bar-keeper used to 'go' the miners for drinks. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 660/2 I'll do better than the church. I'll see 'em that and go one better. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 59 Each that stood might pass or make the *renvi*, that is go better again. 1886 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Honourable* I. vii. 142 Our fellows wanted to be popular. These fellows .. want to go one better. 1890 *Temple Bar* June 199 You ought to go on the zero.

** *of passive movement, change of state*, etc.

37. To be carried, moved, impelled, etc. *to*, *towards* a place or person, *into* a place, etc. *lit.* and *fig.* *To go to the bottom* (see BOTTOM *sb.* 2).

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 305 & on þissum monðe gæð seo sunne on þæt tacn. *a* 1300 *Metr. Eng. Psalter* xviii[i]. 7 Mi crie in his sighte in eres yhode euen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 206 Zuo longe geþ þet pot to þe wetere, þet hit comþ to-broke hom. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 162 His old blood going to his heart. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 116 Being ignorant to whom it goes, I writ at randome. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1782) I. 1 6 This very day I met two of them going to their long home. 1895 LORD SHAND in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 637/2, I am further of opinion .. that there was evidence of negligence to go to the jury.

b. fig. *To go to one's heart*: to cause one great sorrow, pity, or the like.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 88, I trowe hit shold not moche goo to my herte so that another dyde it. 1687 BURNET *Reply to Varillas* 126 This it seems went to his heart. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* IX. 314 How does every rub and hindrance go to their very heart. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX 587 2 It goes to my heart to be disunited from them. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xviii, It went to my heart to say no to her. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* VII. 96 The look of sorrow .. went to his heart.

38. a. (Chiefly *will go*, but also in indefinite present tense.) To be capable of passing, to find room to pass *into*, *through*, etc., a place. Hence, of a number, to be contained (so many times) *in* another number; also *impers.* ('won't go') in division or subtraction (cf. quots. 1856, 1890).

1686 J. SMITH *Of Nat. Time* 39 Let two plain and flat plates or boards .. be joyned so close together that a Sixpence may but just go between. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 18 Five will go twelve times in sixty. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 468/1 Twelves in two—won't go! *Ibid.* 469 1 Twelve will go once in fourteen, and leave two over. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xx. 198 All the good we can find about him will go into a very few words. 1881 A. LANG *Library* ii. 62 Elzevirs .. go readily into the pocket. 1890 *Universal Rev.* 15 July 445 Four from three won't go—borrow one.

b. To be usually or properly put into, to have its proper position in a certain place.

1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 97 A Brass Pillar .. having a Ball at the Bottom of it, that goes into a Socket. *Mod.* This box goes on the third shelf from the top.

39. To pass *to* a person; to fall to his lot; to be allotted or awarded to him; to pass into his hands, into his pocket, under his control, etc.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 129 Let the high Office and the Honor go To one that would doe thus. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* (1812) I. 122 Nor has he care to whom his wealth shall go. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 288 1 American ships .. divide the freights which formerly went to the British .. shipowner. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 675/1 One might have known the estate would go to creditors. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* xiv. 168 A fine of 120 shillings (half to go to the king). 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 638/2 The money I had saved went to the doctors. 1890 *Field* 10 May 687/1 The first and second prizes went to colts. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 100 The newly enclosed land nearly all went to the big landlords. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 949/3 Both games going to Courtney.

b. Of a dignity, an estate, office, property, etc.: To pass by inheritance, succession, or otherwise.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 120 Where an estate was devised specifically, and was afterwards sold by the testator by a contract executory, the estate went from the devisee. 1831 *Society* I. 34 It was proved it [a large estate] should not have gone in the female line. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. vi. 55 The dukedom went to his brother. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xliii. 432 The crown was then to go to the descendants of Henry's younger sister.

40. To be applied or appropriated to a purpose. Const. *to*, *towards*; also *to* with *inf.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 375 The fistulose & softer [stone] let hit goon To cover with. 1688 BURNET *Lett. State Italy* 162 All the Revenue goes to the keeping up of the Magnificence of the Court. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 718/1 An increase of yield goes all to the amount of produce sold. 1857 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. II. 549 Fees .. do not go towards the sustentation of the school. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 126/1 The capital .. goes to swell the profits of the original possessors of the soil.

41. To contribute to a result; to be amongst the conditions requisite for a purpose; to be one of the constituent elements of something. Const. *to*, *towards*; also *to* with *inf.*

1607 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 141 Here also you have true businesse and many *quasi negotia*, which go two and two to a businesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 903 The Medicines which goe to the Ointments are so strong, that [etc.]. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 52 There goeth four load of Sand, which .. cost two shillings six pence. 17.. SWIFT *To Pope* (J.), Something better and greater than high birth and quality must go toward acquiring those demonstrations of public esteem and love. 1755 *Man* No. 26. 3 With a single glance we view an army, without attending to every separate

soldier that goes to compose it. 1789 COWPER *Lett.* 8 Aug., There goes more to the composition of a volume than many critics imagine. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* 62 Count what goes To making up a Pope. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1880) 447 The bones which go to form the head and trunk. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* I With a good eye for the influences which go to the formation of character. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* May 961/2 Whole gardens of roses go to one drop of the attar.

† b. To be allotted as proportionate *to*. *Obs.*

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 58 One Horse plows 10 acres, and there goes 1 Man to 3 Horses.

c. To amount *to*, be equivalent *to*.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 17 Sixteen ounces go to the avoirdupoise pound. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xvii. 177 How many loaves go to a bushel of wheat. 1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. iii. 54 Twenty-five francs go to the pound. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 21 June 389/1 'How many .. go to a crew with you, captain?' 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 407/2, 150 glasses go to the keg.

42. To conduce, tend *to*; with *sb.* or *v.* in *inf.* † Formerly also, to have an object or result amounting *to*.

1781 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 46/1 An attempt..which in its success would have gone to the destruction of himself, his party, and friends. 1804 TENNANT *Indian Recr.* I. 47 Fastidious ideas regarding rank .. went nearly to the exclusion of this useful set of men from the society of.. grandees. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 50 The bill, therefore, went to the confiscation of the whole of the Company's property. 1820 *Examiner* No. 634. 361/2 [They] would also go to account for much of the personal violence. 1823 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 385 Those geographical schisms which go immediately to a separation. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 244/1 It [the amendment] went to a half approval of the conduct of ministers. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 375/1 Two things go to render this statement .. worthless. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 684/2 It goes to show that the Dutch are not the equals of the English.

43. To attain, reach, extend; with advb. phrase indicating the point aimed at or attained. Cf. 35.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 19 His love was not so superficiall, as to goe no further than the skin. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 19 No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience. 1707 FRIEND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 149, I think it is hardly possible that Modesty could go a greater length. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 233 The history .. goes very far back. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 182 My memory goes to this,—that I had asked a friend [etc.]. 1873 P. V. SMITH *Hist. Eng. Instit.* I. ii. 48 These proceedings did not go to the length of treason. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 362 But the difference goes still further. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. ii 43 His mathematics did not go very deep. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Nov. 580/1 The horns go to great lengths, but are not very thick at base.

b. *As* (or *so*) *far as it goes*: a phrase used to limit the applicability of a statement, etc., or the extent or efficiency of what is referred to.

[1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 Als farre als thayre syde house gas.] 1789 TWINING *Aristotle on Poetry* (1812) I. 10 The resemblance is, indeed, real, as far as it goes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 598 The case of Martin v. Strachan decided this case, as far as it went. 1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 1/2 A mode of testimony which ought to go a good way with the Laureat. 1841 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. ix. 123 Where people look for no merit, a little merit goes a long way. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 233/2 Every walk a man takes..is as good as a course of lectures .. and goes far more toward his spiritual fashioning and culture. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Sept. 15/1 The farm produce goes a short way to filling the mouths.

d. With *far*, *as* or *so far*, *further*, *a long way*, etc. Of a stock of provisions, etc.: To hold out, suffice for distribution. Of clothing: To last, wear. Of money: To have purchasing power.

1419 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 40 3efe euere man and woman a Love and a galon of ale, als fer als it will go. 1667 DRYDEN *Prol. Secret Love*, Now old pantaloons Will go as far as formerly new gowns. *a* 1672 WILKINS (J.), Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now. 1693 TATE *Juvenal, Sat.* XV. 105 Whose Flesh, torn off by Lumps, the rav'nous Foe In Morsels cut, to make it farther go. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. IV. 410 Turnips, if consumed under sheds, go so much further. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlii. 430 £4 a year..in those days would go as far as forty would do now. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* III. i. 15 Money goes a long way in Norway.

44. To pass into a certain condition. Chiefly implying deterioration.

a. With adj. complement: To become, get to be (in some condition). (Cf. COME 24 a.) † *To go less*: to be abated or diminished.

1583 T. STOCKER tr. *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 117 The siege of Leyden continued, & their victuals went very low. 1654 EARL MONM. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* II. 32 The Regent went every day less in her authority. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/1 Boniclatter [is] Cream gone thick. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 231 Let them [apricots] go cold betwixt every time. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 243 He went dead about three months ago. 1845 HOOD *Love* iii, A poet gone unreasonably mad. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 23 He went bankrupt. *Ibid.* 248 Fright and .. anxiety have .. made strong men go gray in a single night. 1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farm.* 56/1 If it [the milk] is not taken proper care of it soon goes sour in hot weather. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* III. xxxiii. 122 Her cheeks went scarlet. 1888 LADY D. HARDY *Dang. Exper.* III. iv. 84, I trembled and went hot and cold. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 419 Suppose he goes lame all of a sudden! 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 101/2 Any bishopric or benchship that has just gone vacant. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 720/2 Before us lay a sea of fern, gone a russet brown from decay.

b. To turn, be transformed *to*. Also *rarely*, to be reduced *to*.

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 596 Eftsoones such store of teares shee forth did powre, As if shee all to water would haue gone. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 28 If you boil pickled pork too long, it will go to a jelly. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. v. (1872) I. 72 The Vohburg Family .. was now gone to this one girl. 1859 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 431 The more the produce is Graminaceous, the more it goes to flower and seed. 1889 MRS. BARR *Feet of Clay* xii. 236 The devil's corn all goes to bran. 1891 C. DUNSTAN *Quita* II. I. xv. 17 She has lost all her colour, and has gone to skin and bone.

c. Const. *to* with sb. indicating some ruined condition; in many phrases, as *to go to pieces*, *to rack*, *ruin*, *smash*, etc., for which see the sbs.

IV. Quasi-*trans.* with pronoun as obj.

45. With pleonastic refl. pron. in various foregoing senses. Now only *arch.* [Cf. F. *s'en aller.*]

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þe unclene gast þe geð him of þan sunfulle mon and geð him of þan stude to stude. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 53 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 14 God him 3ed an erþ here xxxti winter an somdel mo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13191 Efter quen þe dai es gan, þai [Wod men] haf þair wijt and gas þam ham. 1400-50 *Alexander* 535 Gais him vp at þe grece. 1892 *Cosmopolitan* XIII. 727/2 So I may go me to mass, mamma, Along with my coal man lover.

46. Go it.

† a. To direct one's course. *Obs.*

1689 H. PITMAN *Relation* in Arb. *Garner* VII. 365 When these had shared her cargo, they parted company: the French with their shares went it for Petty Guavas, in the Grand Gustaphus.

† b. *imp.* = Be off! away with you! *Obs.*

1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 306 So you had better be moving..take yourself off—go it—budge.

c. *colloq.* and *slang*. To go along at great speed; to pursue one's action with furious vigour; to engage recklessly in dissipation. *To go it blind*: to plunge into a course of action without regarding the consequences.

1821 EGAN *Tom & Jerry* (1870) 236 Logic, under the domino, had been 'going it' on a few of his friends with much humour. 1830 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 191/1 A gentleman .. presented himself at the balcony .. declaring that he would fire upon the first man that attempted to enter the house .. A cry of 'Go it! go it!' was raised by the mob. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 301 That's going it rather strong. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 126 Honest folks that mean to go it blind. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 101/1 'Go it, governor; smash, dash, and crash!'

V. Special uses of the pples.

47. Uses of the pr. pple. **going.**

a. *Going in* or *of* —: about to attain (a specified age) on one's next birthday; also without prep. Cf. *going on* —, 61 b, *going upon*, 66 e, *going on for* —, 84 k.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* V. v, Till she was going in her fifteen. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 47 She knew she was as much a woman as herself, and that she was going in eighteen. 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 5/2 Doris is goin' fifteen. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* 144 'How old is your daughter?' 'Oo's goin' of eighteen.' 1888 G. ALLEN *Devil's Die* I. ix. 124 She would have given her age, if asked, as 'going thirteen'.

b. *Going to* (with active or pass. inf.): on the way to, preparing or tending to. Now used as a more colloquial synonym of *about to*, in the auxiliaries of idiomatic compound tenses expressing immediate or near futurity. Cf. F. *je vais.* (*To be*) *just going to*: (to be) on the point of (doing so and so).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 43 Thys onhappy sowle..was goyng to be broughte into helle for the synne and onleful lustys of her body. 1672 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 26, I believe next news I heare will be that you are going to bee married. 1703 LOCKE *Let.* 23 July (*On Dr. Pococke*), As I was going to say. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* I. xii, Glanville .. saw himself going to be discarded a second time. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle on Poetry* (1812) I. 153 At the instant that he is going to be sacrificed, the discovery is made. *Ibid.* II. 129 When a brother kills, or is going to kill. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 61 Lambs .. to be sold .. to those who are going to keep them. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi. 103, 'I aren't a-going to try and 'bate your price'. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 June 370/2 It seems as if it were going to rain.

48. Uses of the pa. pple. **gone.**

a. By a development from the ordinary use of *gone* in the perfect tense conjugated with *be* (esp. in sense 21), the phrase *to be gone* has assumed the sense: To depart (promptly or finally), to take oneself off. See also BEGONE. Similarly *to get oneself gone*, for which see GET *v.* 28 c.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 181 To shewe by their comming out, a greate desire to bee gone. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Piv, Its safest we be gone, Lest [etc.]. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 384 He thrust in among some, and faine would haue bin gone from others. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 41 Come honest Viator, lets be gone. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s. v. *Gone*, If you will not be gone presently. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, In the morning La Motte rose at an early hour impatient to be gone.

b. In *Archery*, said of an arrow when from its flight it is seen to have been shot beyond the mark. Similarly in *Bowls*, of a bowl which runs beyond the jack (hence *transf.* of the player).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 36 Escheweing shorte, or gone, or eithersyde wide. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Passé, le suis passé*, I am gone, or ouercast, I haue throwne ouer, at Bowles, &c.

c. Dead; departed from life. See 28. Also *Dead and gone* (see DEAD).

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 163 If that yong Arthur be not gone alreadie, Euen at that newes he dies. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 230 A Dog, that has his Nose held in the Vapour, dies in a very little time; but if carry'd into the open Air.. recovers, if he is not quite gone. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, Strange that .. one should be living, warm and beautiful..one day, and the next be gone, utterly gone, and for ever!

† d. In a state of swoon, unconscious (cf. 29 b). Also (very freq. in 17th c.), Dead drunk (more fully, *gone in drink*).

1641 HINDE *Life Bruen* lxvi. 219 Hee could take no food ..but he was ready to faint and to be gone upon it. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 70 The Speaker..said, I am a yea, a no, I should say. This caused an alternate laughter all the House over, and some said he was gone. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Sept., Sir W. Penn .. had been drinking to-day, and so is almost gone, that we could not make him understand it. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. p. vii, Men so much gone in drink .. would not be able to make any thing of it. 1691 tr. *G. d'Emilianne's Observ.* 249 The Singing-men [having drunk freely]..were quite gon, and knew no longer what they sung.

e. Infatuated (*in* love, wickedness, etc.). *Gone on*: (in recent colloq. or vulgar use) enamoured of, infatuated about.

1698 J. COLLIER *Short View* i. 12 Silenium is much gone in Love, but modest withal. 1858 GUTHRIE *Christ Inherit. Saints* (1860) 38 Gone in iniquity they boast..of the victims whom they have seduced. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* Xmas No. 7/1 Iris was gone on you yesterday. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 59, I saw directly that I'd mashed her—she was gone, dead gone, sir. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 They seem to be quite gone on the culture and elevation of the people by the eye.

f. *Far gone*: in an advanced stage of a disease; deeply engaged or entangled; greatly fatigued or exhausted, etc.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 184 Yorke is too farre gone with greefe. 1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor* iv. § 2 Wks. 1707 IV. 369 Some Men are so far gone in Pride, that [etc.]. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 106 ₱3, I am myself very far gone in this Passion for Aurelia. 1741 MRS. MANLEY *Power Love* II. 152 Caton was far gone in Impudence. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. to Darwin* 31 Far gone in a Consumption of the lungs. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without a Title* II. 187 She is far gone in the fashionable heroism of the English day. 1822 *Osmond* II. 2 Osmond being a great deal too far gone in the tender passion. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 681/2 Agenor was now too far gone in guilt to recede. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* i. 21 Two horses too far gone to be able to gallop. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 363/2 The captain was..by no means so far gone in his infatuation. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 253 Two ladies..both far gone in intoxication.

g. Lost, ruined, undone. Of a battle, game, etc.: Lost. † *To give for gone*: to regard as hopeless.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 20 Well, you are gone both waies. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* V. i. 302 Is the Duke gone? Then is your cause gone too. 1621 FLETCHER *Custom Country* V. i, I am gon. 1625 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* I. 162 The terror whereof..so dismaide the whole Colony, as they allmost gave themselves for gone. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 248 That would be giving the Matter for gone. 1798 *Invasion* I. 226 Waterford, at the first sight of a person by whom he was known, gave himself up for gone. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. V. (1865) I. 166 Seeing the Battle gone..Ludwig too had to fly. 1889 'B. W. D.' & 'CAVENDISH' *Whist with & without Perception* 71 If he leads the usual ace, king, the game is distinctly gone.

† h. In the absolute construction with a designation of an interval of time: = AGO, SINCE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17331 (Cott.) For godd had said gan siþen lang 'Mi-self [etc.]'. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 14188 (Trin.) Was þou not but litil gone Almest þere wiþ iewes slone. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 528 But sooth is seyd goon sithen many a day. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 29 Christe so many hundred yeares gone was in prophecies promysed. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, Now six years gone.

i. Used to indicate that an interval is reckoned backward from a specified past date. (Cf. COME *v.* 35 b.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. I. ii, It is twenty years, gone Christmas-day, since Lord Chesterfield [etc.]. *Ibid.* III. III. i, On Monday gone five weeks..we saw Paris beheading its King, stand silent.

j. Preceding or following a statement of age: Over, more than the age mentioned. Cf. 47 a.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. ii. II. 241 No hurry about Fritz's marriage; he is but eighteen gone. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCVII. 216 A man 'gone ninety years of age'.

VI. With prepositions, in specialized uses.

49. Go about —.

† a. To encompass. Also in *indirect pass.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3 Þe see geþ him al aboute, he stond as in an yle. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 2 The see of occian..goth the worlde aboute. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 788 Another with a diche aboute ygoon is. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/2 Goon a-bowtyn.., *circino.*

b. To busy oneself about; to set to work upon, take in hand; in early use, † to seek after. (Cf. *to be* ABOUT.) Also in *indirect pass.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 905 To go about rychesse, *ambicion.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) IV. 187 If they [bees] go about their businesse cherefully. 1650 TRAPP *Comm., Numbers* xi. 13 Lust is unsatisfiable; to go about it is to go about an endless piece of work. 1687 BURNET *Reply to Varillas* 33 Those who write upon true Information, know what they go about. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 108 Let the leaden cistern be gone about. 1885 MARY LINSKILL *A Lost Son*, etc. 247 She went about her work in a cold, impassive way.

50. Go after —. To go in pursuit of; to visit as a wooer or a disciple.

The expression 'to go after other gods' in all Eng. versions of the Bible, is a literal rendering of Vulg. *ambulare post deos alienos* and its Heb. original, which expresses rather the sense 'to walk in the train of', 'follow the guidance of'.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/2 Goon aftyr, *succedo.* 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Now, Edward, we are going after a fine stag. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 659 Don't you go after that Frenchwoman. They're not to be trusted.

51. Go against, † again —.

† a. To go to meet. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 2058 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 165 Pare-with wel baldeliche: he eode a-zein is fon. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4954 Gladli wip grete lordes sche gop him a3ens. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 62 She wente agaynst him and toke him by the hande. 1530 PALSGR. 570/1, I go agaynst one, I go to mete hym..We be ynowe to go against hym.

b. Of a contest, an enterprise: To result unfavourably to.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xv. 40 Y^e^ mater was lykely to go yll agaynst the erle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 112 Never thing prospered with me, but it hath gone against me. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxviii, The law gaed again the leddies at last. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 25 The case had gone dead against them from the beginning.

c. To run counter to, oppose, militate against.

1530 [see AGAINST *prep.* 10]. 1688 BURNET *Lett. State Italy* 111 The smallest thing, that seems..to go against their Interest, is lookt after with a very watchful care. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 82/2 How will he ever expect to get the money if he goes against my wishes? 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. viii. 224 Literature..was a thing which went dead against our family traditions.

d. *To go against the* GRAIN, HAIR, † *heart* (also simply *against me* = against my feelings): (of an action) to be uncongenial, excite repugnance (see AGAINST 9 b, 10).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 221 It goyse agans myn hart full sore. *a* 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 49 As it went against my heart to breake any way from you. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ii, It would go horribly against me to have her come to any harm. 1888 M^c^CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. ii. 57 It went against me not to give the poor fellow some sort of burial.

52. Go at —. To make an attack upon; to take in hand vigorously. *To go at it*: to enter upon an action, contest, etc. with energy. *To go at the collar* (said of a horse: see COLLAR *sb.* 6).

1820 *Examiner* No. 637. 403/1 Our..Orator went at it again, like a Titan refreshed. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-bab.* 324 At his legs the little dog went. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & Passion* I. x. 204 I'm a plain-spoken man, and I go at a thing straight, without beating through the bush. 1887 P. FENDALL *Sex to Last* I. i. x. 248 Selina went at her again for further information. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., A labourer enquired in the morning, 'What be I to go at to-daay?' 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 283 In front..stretched a mighty crevasse..He went at it with a bound. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 The highly-conditioned horses went at their collars..and..rattled along.

53. Go before —.

a. To precede in time or serial order, be anterior to.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* i. 3 The wisdam of God goende beforn alle thingus,who enserchede? 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 328 The workes that gothe before faythe. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 6 The Councell..surpasseth ..all that went before it. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 276 The other two [propositions], as naturally going before the conclusion, they have styled the premises. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 81/2 Pity 'tis these should pay for the bad men who have gone before them.

† b. To take precedence of, be superior to. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 78 If she went before others I haue seene as that Diamond of yours out-lusters many I haue beheld.

54. Go behind —. (See BEHIND *prep.* 3 and 8 c.) Also, in recent use, to reopen a question settled by (a previous decision or agreement).

1888 R. A. KING *Leal Lass* II. iv. 63 Marry May he must—this was a postulate he would not go behind. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., It was a piece of sharp practice, an attempt to go behind the settlement made by Cardinal Manning [etc.]. 1892 *Law Reports* 2 Q. Bench 544 In such a case the Court will go behind the compromise in order to see the nature of the original debt.

† **55. Go beside —.** To pass over, miss. *Obs.*

c 1375, 1382 [see BESIDE B 4]. 1530 PALSGR. 571/1, I go besydes my purpose, *je faulx a mon esme.* 1798 *Geraldine* I. 39 He cannot bear to see the loaves and fishes go beside his family.

† **56. Go between —.** To act as a mediator between; to reconcile. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER 2nd *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 63 The regent of France was fain to be sent for from beyond the seas, to set them at one, and go between them. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 256, I did goe betweene them as I said, but more then that he loued her.

57. Go by —.

† a. To neglect, pass without notice; to pass unheeded. *Obs.* (Cf. GO-BY *sb.*)

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7167 Þair ordure reule þai went bathe by And leuyd our dishonestly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. viii. 66 The messinger is nocht gone by myne eris [L. *non..meas effugit nuntius aures*]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 O ignorant..pepil, gone by the pathvaye of verteouse Knaulage. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 234 When you can go by an offence, and..suffer trouble quietly, you have a kind of peace and joy in your heart.

† b. *To go by one's day*: to pass one's prime.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* I. 295 Rainer..was considered rather gone by his day.

† c. *To go by the worse, worst*: to be worsted.

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* I. (1565) 23 To whom the Heduanes ..had..gyuen battell: wherin going by the wors, they had receyued great domage. 1639 F. ROBARTS *God's Holy Ho.* ix. 63 As he [Moses] lifted up his hands to God, Amalek went by the worst. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 903 In argument with men a woman ever Goes by the worse. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To go by the worst, *avoir du pire.*

58. Go for —.

† a. To set out, leave, start for (a destination).

1616 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 428 The Lord Roos is gone for Spain. 1704 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 244, I may have the satisfaction of embracing you before I go for Holland. 1807 MILNER *Martyrs* III. ii. 124 At length having left Rome, we went for Bavaria.

b. To go to fetch; to fetch.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. i, Anna, good sister Anna, go for him.

c. To pass as or as equivalent to; to be accounted or valued as. Now only in *to go for nothing, little, something*, or the like.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 68 Item the v. day of December [1550] was proclamyd that the French crownes shuld goo but for vjs. iiij*d.* 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 13 He that cares not to lyve for thee Lord, is nothing and goeth for nought. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 12 b, Since she goes for a woman. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* 17 Which for likenesse of stile and profitable vse haue gone for his. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse II. II. ix. § 3 (1656) 150 Faith before temptation hath much heterogeneal stuffe that cleaves to it, and goes for faith. 1688 BURNET *Lett. State Italy* 186 The oaths..went for nothing, but matters of form. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Int.* (1692) 21 Many who go for English Merchants, are but Dutch Factors, and Trade for others in their own Names. *Ibid.* 137 A Crown with us goes for 60 Pence. 1820 *Examiner* No. 655. 690/1 His testimony would go for nothing. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 193 His plighted faith went for as little as the plighted faith of a deliberate perjurer. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* III. vii. 240 She was pretty too; and that went for something.

d. To have for one's aim; to aim at securing; † also = the later *go in for* (see 81). In recent use also with stronger sense (cf. e), to concentrate effort on the attainment of (an object).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xvi. 30 Quha suld my dullit spreitis raiss, Sen for no lufe my lady gaiss? 1641 H. PEACHAM *Worth of a Peny* 32 Some go for recreations which trouble .. the mind more then the hardest study, as Chesse. 1790 *By-stander* 288 It is a pity Captain Parslowe did not go for twenty thousand pounds, for through such a judge and such a jury he would have received every halfpenny of it. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 23 The present form of action.. goes only for the money supposed to have been actually received. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 445 Their breeders go for open wool as much as possible. 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 7/1 Each dog selected his bird, and went for it steadily. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. viii. 155 Miss Vandeleur had made up her mind not to 'go for' any marriageable man in too distinct a manner.

e. *colloq.* To assail, attack; whether with physical force or violent language.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Sept. 369/2 Every now and then Mr. Mercer goes for the citizens with a bowie. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Aug. 194/2 A couple of novelists .. have 'gone for' the critics. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 243 The black cow..immediately went for him.

59. Go into —.

a. See simple senses and INTO. † *To go into the field*: i. e. for the purpose of fighting a duel. *To go into* (*a Cabinet, Parliament*): to become a member of. *To go into society*: to appear habitually at private or public entertainments.

1616 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 433, I heard yesternight that Sir Henry Rich was gone into the field with Sir Ralph Sheldon. 1831 WELLINGTON in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXV. 267/2, I should be very sorry to go into any Cabinet of which he is not a member. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. v, Miss Fanny .. had become the victim of an insatiate mania for what she called 'going into society'. 1888 M^c^CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* I. iii. 62 He wanted to go into Parliament. *Ibid.* II. iii. 34, I don't go into society much.

b. To join or take part in; to undertake.

1688 BURNET *Lett. State Italy* 11 Those who are discontented do naturally go into every new thing that promises relief. *a* 1715 — *Own Time* (1823) I. 61 When the war broke out in England, the Scots had a great mind to go into it. 1862 *Temple Bar* I. 270 He had gone largely into government contracts. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III xxvi. 253 He went eagerly into the compact. 1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journ. Life* 213 He went into a railway, and no dividend was declared.

† c. To agree, accede to. *Obs.*

1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. iii, Cato, we all go into your opinion. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 456 All these schemes settled in a proposition into which the King went. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iii. 211 Cicero's friends were going forwardly into it, as likely to create the least trouble to Cicero himself. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 10/2 Cuchullin, of himself willing to fight, went into the opinion of Calmar.

d. To enter upon a specified state, condition, or process; to take up a specified attitude. Also in *indirect pass.*

1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 386, I might have gone into keeping. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 191*/2 If the enquiry was seriously gone into. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 301 Expensive improvements have been already gone into. 1845 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. 356 The *Times* has gone into open opposition to the Government on all points except foreign policy. 1898 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 537/2 'The Marchioness against the County', is just going into its third edition.

e. To pass or allow oneself to pass *into* (ecstasies, hysterics, passion, etc.).

1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 41 Lord Worcester's lady is gone almost into a mopishnesse with malancolly. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 71, I .. nearly went into hysterics. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 41 The King ..went into a rage with Saxton. 1889 *Temple Bar* Dec. 533 The man ..who went into ecstasies at discovering that Cape Breton was an island. 1889 F. BARRETT *Under Str. Mask* I. vi. 93 An artist would have gone into raptures over the scene.

f. To enter as a profession or occupation.

1820 *Examiner* No. 616. 65/1 His Royal Highness then went into the army. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 328 Since he went into orders, he is very anxious not to swear. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 15 The young divine goes into the church. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 340/1 He was skilful in many ways, but never went into regular service. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 860/2 Hicks naturally went into law. 1888 GOODMAN *Paid in his own Coin* I. xiii. 245 He went into practice for himself. 1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 347/1 [He] went keenly into dairying. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 320/1 The American gentleman seldom or never goes into politics.

g. To adopt as a style of dress, to dress oneself or be dressed in (*esp.* mourning).

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Oct., Lady Carteret tells me ladies are to go into a new fashion shortly. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 We are all goeing into mourning for the Dutchesse of York. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 64 P 1 When it is the Fashion to go into Mourning. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 554 She .. shocked MRS. Grundy by refusing to go into full mourning. *Mod.* To go into frocks, long dresses, trousers, etc.

h. *To go into* († *a, the*) *committee* (see COMMITTEE 3). Said also of a bill.

1820 *Examiner* No. 620. 136/1 The House then went into the Committee. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 290/1 The .. Bill went into a committee. *Ibid.* 293 The House went into a Committee on the .. Bill.

i. To examine or discuss minutely. *To go into detail(s* (see DETAIL *sb.* 3).

1820 *Examiner* No. 616. 71/2 It was not necessary for him to go into the character, public and private, of the great statesman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 499 It is not easy to believe that any tribunal would have gone into such a question. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xvii. 161 We cannot of course go into the history of these wars.

j. *Pugilism.* To assail vigorously.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 100 Molineux .. went into Crib pell mell.

60. Go off —.

a. See simple senses and OFF. † *To go off the tool*: to leave the workman's hands (*obs.*). *To go off one's head* or *chump* (see HEAD *sb.* 34, CHUMP *sb.* 2 b). *To go off milk*: (of a cow) to leave off yielding milk.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 44 The outward Course of Stones .. appear not so smooth, and neat, as when first they went off the Tool. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 14/4 Or the cows go off milk for a time, and then they [the owners of the cows] must be content to drink water.

b. To shirk; to fail to fulfil.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. iii, Did I ever go off any bargain when I had promised?

61. Go on —.

a. See simple senses and ON. *To go on a wind*: to avail oneself of it for sailing. *To go on board* (see BOARD *sb.* 14 b). *To go on one's knees* (see KNEE).

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1847) 66 They rarely go on a wind if it blows at all fresh.

† b. To approach (a point of time). *Obs.* (Cf. 47 a above.)

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 377 When the Emperour Theodosius went on the eight yeare of his age. 1670 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 226, I am going on my fourscore and four. *Quartum annum ago & octogesimum.* 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 160 Scarce any body have come to see her here, though she have been here going on three weeks.

† c. To enter on, take up (a subject) for discussion; to begin, undertake (an action).

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxii. Wks. (1876 23 This holy prophete gooth shortly on all these in the same ordres as we haue rehersed to you. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 121 This Action I now goe on, Is for my better grace.

† d. To consider the case of, examine judicially. (Cf. *go upon*, 66 c.)

1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17 xiv. § 2. 106 When the Jury shall go on thy murdered soul, .. thou wilt be found guilty of thine own damnation.

e. *U. S. colloq.* (in negative contexts): To care for, concern oneself about.

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, We don't go much on that kind of cattle here. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 460 She didn't go much on me, but the boy was everything to her.

f. To become chargeable to (the PARISH, the funds of a friendly society, etc.). (Cf. *go upon*, 66 b.)

62. Go over —.

a. To cross, pass to the other side of.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* iv. 21 And the Lorde was angrie with me for your sakes, so that he sware, yᵗ I shulde not go ouer Iordane.

b. To visit and inspect the various parts of (a building, an estate, etc.).

1830 FR. A. KEMBLE in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) II. vi. 183, I have been gratified and interested .. by going over one of the largest manufactories of this place. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 74/2 The defendants had gone over the house before taking it.

c. To admit of being placed or laid over.

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 181 Sufficient dung is made on the farm to go over the fallow. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 891 Fox gave him a vizard to go over his face.

d. To pass in review; to consider seriatim.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 170 So in this jolly-scoffing bravery he went over us all, saying he left one, because she was over-wayward; another, because [etc.]. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* Ded. 6, I should haue kept it by me, till I had once againe gone ouer it. 1687 BURNET *Contin. Reply to Varillas* 66 Thus I have gone over his third Tome. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 91 And thus I have gone over all Mr. Lowndes's Reasons for raising our Coin. 1781 E. RUTLEDGE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 389, I really believe we shall have the whole business of civil government to go over. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxi. 337 One after the other she went over the acquaintances she had made 1881 MISS G. M. CRAIK *Sydney* III. i. 13 Horace and I have been going over old letters.

e. To read over; to rehearse.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* III. i, *Whisk.* I wish, Sir—you would practise this without me .. *Puff.* Very well; we'll go over it by and bye. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 16 The school-boy goes over his lesson, before going up before the master.

f. To repeat, tell over.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 7 And some, through the default of their memories..are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly go over any moderate series of numbers. For he that will count twenty [etc.]. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 228/1 He went over the explanation two or three times.

g. To examine in detail and operate on as is found necessary; to revise or retouch throughout (a piece of work). Often with *again*.

1897 *Garden* 1 May 318/2 It is necessary to go over the beds daily. *Mod.* Is the picture finished, or must you go over it again?

h. *slang.* To search and rob (a person). (Cf. *go through*, 63 f.)

1889 *Referee* 2 June 1/2 A few who had..gone over the landlord, left him skinned.

63. Go through —.

a. †To execute (a design) (*obs.*); to deal in succession with all the stages of (a business, a course of study, etc.).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 18 The world sooner wanted occasions, than hee valour to goe through them. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* VI. viii. (1622) 133 Barbarous people count temporizing and delay, as baseand seruile; and to goe through presently their deseignments, a royall point. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 316 He did with them go through a whole course of chymistry. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. State War* (1708) 38 The greatest Powers in Germany are borrowing Mony, in order to..go thorough their part of the Expence. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life Nelson* II. vi. 37 When he discovered that the judge's orders were to go through the business in a summary manner [etc.].

b. To examine and discuss seriatim; to scrutinize thoroughly.

1668 MARVELL *Corr.* xcix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 252 The Committee of the whole House hath now gon through that Bill. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 44 ¶ 8, I have now gone through the several dramatick Inventions which are made use of by the ignorant Poets. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 405 It took the party some time to go through the contents of the casket. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* i. § 1. 14 It would take far too long to go through all the Propositions.

c. To declaim, recite, sing, etc. at full length; to perform in detail, to enact the several points of.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, He has taught that song to our Dick .. and I think he goes through it very prettily. 1815 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 21 They must have four [Ministers] to every funeral, or they do not think that it has been genteelly gone through. 1869 A. W. WARD *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. II. iv. 33 The youths went through their exercises under the superintendence of the law. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xvii. 154 A form of trial was gone through.

d. To experience, submit to, suffer, undergo.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. ii, I tell thee, it is absolutely necessary for the common good, that thou shouldst go through this operation. 1820 *Examiner* No. 619. 113/1 He has already gone through unutterable agonies. 1847 HELPS *Friend in C.* (1851) I. 19 All that men go through may be absolutely the best for them. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. viii. 158 Wentworth had gone through a process of moral hardening.

e. Of a book: To have all the copies sold of (an edition); now only, to be published successively in (so many editions). (Cf. *pass, run through.*)

1820 *Examiner* No. 629. 278/1 The *Cenci* .. had nearly gone through the first edition. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Critical Meth.* 18 The 'Elements'..went through seven editions.

f. *slang.* To search and rob. (Cf. *go over*, 62 h.)

1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* iv. 71 These gentlemen [cow-boys] had lately 'gone through' the coaches with great regularity. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 2/3 Two men were charged in the police-courts on Saturday with attempting to 'go through' the pockets of an elderly gentleman.

64. Go under —.

To submit to, undergo. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 204 Which with thi fre wil hast goon vndir for us the lawis of deeth [L. *ultro qui mortis pro nobis jura subisti*]. 1881 *Lanc. Gloss., Go-under*, to undergo; to suffer, as in the case of a surgical operation.

65. Go up —. See simple senses and UP. *To go up King Street*: to become bankrupt (Australian). *To go up the form* (see quot. 1683).

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 318 Thus Beating from the hither towards the farther side, is in Press-mens phrase called Going up the Form. *Ibid.*, Then in like manner he again skips the Balls from the second and fourth Row to the first and third Row, and again Goes up the Form with the Balls. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 368 That stuck-up beggar .. may marry his cousin, and go up King Street the next week for all we care.

66. Go upon —. (See simple senses and UPON.)

†**a.** To attack, proceed against. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 a, Meleager..Pulled out a sweord and upon them he goeth. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lix. 348 Go we vpon our enemyes to helpe & socoure our frendes. 1530 PALSGR. 570/2, I go upon a mannes enemyes, or assayle hym.

†**b.** To be chargeable to. *Obs.* (Cf. *go on*, 61 f.)

1660 MARVELL *Corr.* iii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 18 All things are to go upon his Majestye's own purse.

†**c.** Of a judicial authority: To consider the case of. (Cf. *go on*, 61 d.) *Obs.*

[1215 *Magna Carta* § 39 Nec super eum ibimus, nec super eum mittemus. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* 283 The expressions, we will not go upon him, we will not send upon him, signify, that the king would not sit in judgment, or pronounce sentence on any freeman.]

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 313 He needed no Judge to goe upon him: for no man could ever thinke any other worthy of greater punishment, than hee thought himselfe. 1706 S. SEWALL *Diary* 6 June (1879) II. 163 The Govr. handled up the papers and sent them into the House of Deputies, without asking the Council whether they would first go upon them, with whom the Petition was entered. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 38 They next went upon the duke of Buckingham.

d. To take in hand. Also in *indirect pass.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 282 Let's hence, and heare..in what fashion .. he goes Vpon this present Action. 1743 JOHNSON *Let. to Cave* Aug. in *Boswell*, The Life of Savage I am ready to go upon. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* I. xxv. 242 The first Thing I went upon was a Table; which..I intended to make big enough for us all. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 470, I .. cannot bear to see things botched or gone upon with ignorance.

†**e.** = *go on*, 61 b. Obs.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. III. ii. 231 In all the time that I haue serued his Maiesty .. which is now going vpon the three and twentieth yeare.

67. Go with —.

a. To accompany, attend as a companion; in vulgar use, to 'keep company with' as a lover.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXCVI. 439 Ye shall be soueravne and gouernour .. of all theym that gothe with you. 1603 *Philotus* XCV, Ȝe sall ga with me hame. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 544 It was determined that..Fletcher should go with Monmouth to England. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 932/1 The 'young ladies' he had 'gone with' and 'had feelin's about' were now staid matrons.

b. To be associated with, be a concomitant of.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 49 For where an vncleane mind carries vertuous qualities, the commendations go with pitty. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 6 Poverty and riches are of themselves things indifferent; and the blessing of God may go with them both. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 361 Criminality habitually went with dirtiness.

c. To side with. (Cf. 5 a.)

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 The peple will go with hym þat best mey susteyne and rewarde ham. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. 76 The day Was yours by accident: had it gone with vs, We should not [etc.]. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 169/3 We cannot go with him in defending the MS. 'tibi'..as an ethical dative. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 47 My sympathies went strongly with the lady.

d. To match; to harmonize with.

1710 *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 12 A Dulcimer..goes very well with the Flute. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xl, The innocence which would go extremely well with a sash and tucker is a little out of keeping with the rouge and pearl necklace. 1888 F. BARRETT *Lady Biddy Fane* III. lxii. 199, I made a hat for my lady; not so much like a woman's as a boy's, that it might go fairly with her habit. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Nov. 629 Pride is a luxury which goes ill with poverty. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* July 93 A delightful baritone, which 'went' beautifully with her own soprano.

e. To understand; to follow intelligently.

a 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* xiii, 'Do you go with me?' 'Partly, Sir, but I'm puzzled a little still.' 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/1 The Court declared the deed a nullity on the ground that the mind of the mortgagee did not go with the deed she signed.

68. Go without —. Not to have; to dispense with, put up with the want of.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 97, I hope I shall make shift to goe without him. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Faint chapmen that go without the bargain, as he did that came kneeling to our Saviour, and saying, What shall I do to inherit eternall life? 1650 ARNOLD BOATE in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 558 Rather than he should go without it, I would bestow mine own Copy upon him, if I had it still. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 139 We had rather eat the same dinner two days following than go without one. 1872 S. BUTLER *Erewhon* ii. 10, I had to go without my own grog. 1889 MONA CAIRD *Wing of Azrael* I. ii. 10 Viola had to go almost without education.

absol. or *ellipt.* 1458 in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 43 Of the porepenyles the hiereward wold habbe A hood or a girdel, and let hem goo without. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 218 That one man should haue many at once, and a great number goe without that were as able men. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 58 Silver which every Goldsmith..was content to pay high for, rather than go without. 1889 GISSING *Nether World* III. xii. 253 You'll eat this or go without.

VII. Combined with adverbs.

69. Go about.

a. To go to and fro, move hither and thither, travel in divers places; (of a report, money) to circulate, have currency; also, †to move round in a circle, to complete a cycle.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12611 Sua lang a-bute þan had mari gan þat weri was sco bath lith and han. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2041 As Seynt Antony about yede, Byddyng his orysoun. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1214/1 As I go more aboute than you, so muste I nedes more here .. the maner of men in thys matter. 1530 PALSGR. 569/2, I go aboute, as a whele dothe, *je rotis*. 1594 BP. J. KING *Jonas* (1599) ii. 36 The moneths of the year haue not yet gone about, wherin the Lorde hath bowed the heavens, and come downe amongst vs. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 34 The weird sisters, hand in hand .. Thus do go about, about. 1664 *Waller's Poems* Printer to Rdr., For we see clipt and washt Money go about when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ii, I think it is great Pity that such a pretty young Gentleman should undervalue himself so, as to go about with these Soldier Fellows. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvii, An attorney's clerk, indeed, that went about with a bag. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxi. 198 A report went about that Henry had murdered him.

b *Mil.* To turn round.

1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 65 Should it be required again to form in line on the same ground, the divisions will go about, ranks by three's.

†**c.** To use circumlocution. *Obs.*

1815 *Woman's Will* II. i, Why do you go about with me thus—why not speak to be understood?

d. *Naut.* (See ABOUT A 6 b.)

e. *To go about to* (see ABOUT A 10).

c 1380-1690 [see ABOUT A 10]. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 14 But because they [Diseases] are natural, it seems we must not go about to cure them. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxiv. 1878) 371 It is no sufficient answer to our argument to go about to prove that life carries with it an association of moral ideas.

70. Go abroad. (See simple senses and ABROAD.)

a. Of a report, etc.: To circulate, have currency, be widely diffused. (Somewhat *arch.*) †**b.** To tear, come to pieces (*obs.*). **c.** To go out of doors or away from home (*obs.* exc. *dial.*). **d.** To go to a foreign country.

a. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 768 That thereby shall be ceassed the slaunderous rumour and obloquy nowe going abrode. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* iv. 3 The tyme wil come, that thy gappes shal be made vp, and the lawe shal go abrode. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Evid. Chr. Relig.* (1733) 3 The report which had gone abroad concerning a life so full of miracles. 1888 M. CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. viii. 125 My fame had gone abroad in London.

b. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 40 It tuggis in hoilis, and gais abbreid.

c. 1530 PALSGR. 569/2, I go abrode. as one dothe that gothe out of his chambre after a sicknesse, or gothe out of his house to be sene. 1725 POPE *Let. to Swift* 15 Oct in *S.'s Wks.* (1841) II. 580 Here is Arbuthnot recovered from the jaws of death..He goes abroad again, and is more cheerful than even health can make a man. *c* 1785 COWPER *Ep. to J. Hill* 23 Horatio's servant .. begg'd to go abroad .. 'Tis but a step, sir, just at the street's end. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xiii, The going abroad in such weather.

d. 1719 [see ABROAD A 4]. 1786 MRS. PIOZZI *Anecd. of Johnson* 168 His desire to go abroad, particularly to see Italy, was very great. 1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* I. ix, And now he wants to go abroad again.

71. Go ahead. (See AHEAD.) To make one's way to the front in a race, etc. Also (until recently chiefly U.S.), to go forward, or to proceed with one's work, etc., without pause or hesitation; to make rapid progress.

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 618/2 *Go-ahead* is of American origin, and is used..where the British would say 'all right'. 1870 R. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xii. 110 Go a-head! in whatever you feel to be your vocation. 1877 C. LOFTUS *My Life* I. ii. 45 My brother..quickly passing him, went ahead, and won the match easily. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 871/1, 'I will show the way.' .. 'Oh, then go ahead.' 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 82 'Don't interrupt me when I am explaining problems to you' .. 'All right—go ahead'.

72. Go along.

a. See simple senses and ALONG *adv.* In *imp. Go along! Go along with you!* = 'Be off'; also as an expression of impatience or derision, = *go on.*

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* ii. 27, I wil go a longe by the hye waye, I wil nether turne to the righte hande ner to ye lefte. 1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To meditate as one goes along. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 29, I asked her for a half-penny twelfth-cake just now, and she said, 'Go along; go along'. 1897 FL. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* vi, 'Go along with you, you bad boy', chuckled the Baroness.

b. *To go along with*: to proceed or travel in company with; †to follow intelligently (an exposition); to agree with or approve of (up to a specified point); to accompany, attend upon; to be the regular concomitant of; †to be classed together with.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 15 Nor haue we heerein barr'd Your better Wisedomes, which haue freely gone With this affair along. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 8

If this Security goes not along with the publick Stamp, Coining is labour to no purpose. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Of Her. Virtue* Wks. 1720 I. 196 Whatever remains in Story of Atlas .. is so obscured with Age or Fables, that it may go along with those of the Atlantick Islands. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., I go so far along with you. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 17 Feb. 188/1 So far we go along with M. Deak and his friends. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 14 It may .. result that diminished happiness goes along with increased prosperity.

73. Go away. (See simple senses and AWAY.)

a. To depart, go *from* a place or person. † Of time: To pass.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 11 Ga awei fram me, ðu ȝewereȝede, forð mid te dieule! *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 89 Wan þe pope goþ a wey fro Crist, & doþ þe contrari .. þan is not he Cristis vicar. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4675 þe schip sayland away ȝode. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 181 After which hours, they [Bees] commonly goe not away 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 304 This one night, which part of it, Ile waste With such discourse, as I not doubt, shall make it Goe quicke away. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 163 'Tis pretended that this Smith must have went away that Morning. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 102 He went away as he had come. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* xix, I saw her gaeing awa' in a gig wi' a man.

b. *To go away with*: to carry off as one's own. † *To go away with it*: to get the best of it, to win the advantage.

1597-8 BACON *Ess., Faction* (Arb.) 80 The Traitor in Factions lightly goeth away with it. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 The Edition of the Seuentie went away with the credit. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 561 Thou maiest goe away with the glory of a perfect and irreprehensible justice 1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., They shall not go away with it so. *Ils me la payeront, on je m'en vengerai.*

† c. To pass away, die. (Cf. *go off*, 83 d.)

1611 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 148 He was reasonably well recovered in show, but went away in his sleep, when it was least looked for.

† d. To faint. (Cf. *go off*, 83 h.)

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1741) I. 31, I was two Hours before I came to myself; and just as I got a little up on my Feet, he coming in, I went away again with the Terror.

e. To go freely or with speed.

a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 115 Mariners spread out their sails when the wind begins to blow, that they may go away before it.

74. Go back. (See simple senses and BACK *adv.*)

a. To retrace one's steps; to return; *fig.* to revert to a former state or mode of action; † also, to lose ground.

1530 PALSGR. 571/1, I go backe, I go backwarde, *je recule.* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 257 He wald not lat the Papists cause ga bak, Gif it wer Just, bot wald be for him frak. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 285 Let us goe backe, lest they take awaye our clothes. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 9 Plannets are saide to goe backe, when removing themselves, they goe not forward their course, but returne backe the way they came, in some part. 1647 CHAS. I *Let.* in *Antiquary* (1880) I. 97, I will be content that y^e come to some convenient Place to dyne, & goe back at night. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 199 'Twas for your pleasure you came here, You shall go back for mine. 1811 *Minutes Evidence, Berkeley Peerage* 218, I was going back to Gloucester. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 141/1 The attempts of English proprietors in the Highlands to go back to the exploded middle-age plan. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The people in Nagasaki are fast going back to their old practice of spinning this class of fabric for themselves.

b. To carry one's view backward in time.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 12 The further we go back in history, the fuller the world was of Deities. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 3 Go back to Elder Times, and Ages past.

c. *To go back from* (now also colloq. *of, on, upon*): to withdraw from (an engagement, promise, or undertaking).

1530 PALSGR. 571/1, I go backe from my worde that I have sayd, *je me desdis.* 1704 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) I. 244 Her Majesty can't go back from what she has promised. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 106 He could not well go back upon his implied assent. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iv, Don't go back on your promise. 1886 MISS TYTLER *Buried Diamonds* xxxii, I will never go back from my word. 1888 R. A. KING *Leal Lass* II. iv. 79 If Gower went back of his promise.

d. *To go back on*: to prove faithless or disloyal to; to betray. *colloq.*; originally *U. S.*

1868 *Putnam's Mag.* Jan. 21 Are these Dobbs' Ferry villagers A going back on Dobbs! 'Twould n't be more anom'lous If Rome went back on Rom'lus. 1883 *L'pool Daily Post* 22 Jan., Some member of the secret organisation has gone back on his comrades. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 122 Godby has gone back on them, and the Walkers are no more to be relied upon for Church dues.

e. *To go back of* (U.S.): = *go behind*, 54.

1890 E. H. GRIFFIN in *Science* 14 Feb. 104 The public .. ought not to be compelled to go back of academic titles to find out what they mean. 1891 *N. Y. Tribune* 14 Nov. 6/3 (Funk) They cannot go back of the returns. It is their business simply officially to announce the result.

f. To extend backwards (in space or time); to have a history extending back *to.*

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. 227 English Geology goes back to Ray. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 45 The cavity goes back some fourteen inches.

75. Go backward(s.

a. See simple senses and BACKWARD, BACKWARDS.

† b. To change for the worse, take an unfavourable turn, decline in prosperity.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 147/1 To Ga bakwarde, *retrogradi.* 1530 PALSGR. 571/1, I go backwarde, I fall in dette or behynde hande. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Ambit.* (Arb.) 222 They..looke vpponn Men and matters with an evill Eye, and are best pleased when thinges goe backward. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Int.* (1692) 120 Landed Men..accommodating their Expences to their Income, keep themselves from going backwards in the World.

76. Go before. (See simple senses and BEFORE.)

a. *lit.* To go in advance. b. To precede in time or serial order.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 18 b, The Erle of warwicke determined .. to go before with parte of the nauie. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xii. 188 We learne in the text that goeth before in this chapter, that [etc.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 96 Gather the sequell by that went before. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xxxiii, Thou art but gone before, Whither the world must follow. 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 751 Those that he loved so long and sees no more, Loved and still loves—not dead..but gone before.

77. Go by.

a. To go past, pass (see BY *adv.* 3).

1508 DUNBAR *Ball. Kynd Kittok* 38 Drink with my Guddame, as ȝe ga by, Anys for my saik. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 398 The time goes by: Away. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 66 They tooke no notice of us, but let us goe by without any ceremonie. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. ix. 586 They see in those good old times which are now gone by, many sources of consolation. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxxiv. 359 No Italian could see such a chance..go by without trying to profit by it. 1885 W. M. CONWAY in *Mag. Art* Sept. 463/2 They..let no day go by without its jest.

† b. To go unregarded, etc. *Obs.*

1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1225 Quhan on-fortone quhelmys the quheil, thair gais grace by. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 256 Sir, sir, the first's for me, let her go by. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 41 Mine were the verie Cipher of a Function To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record, And let go by the actor.

78. Go down. (See simple senses and DOWN *adv.*)

a. To proceed, move, or change to a lower place or condition; to descend (*from*, † *of*); also *transf.* (of a road, passage, etc.) to lead downwards. Of a vessel: To go to the bottom, sink. *To go down on one's knees* (see KNEE).

a 1300 [see DOWN *adv.* 8]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11612 (Trin.) He went doun of his modir kne. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cvi. 23 Thei that gon doun in to the see in schippis. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5050 And he gose doun be grece, a-gayn to his tentis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 328 (Add. MS.) Whan the Emperour vndirstode that, he went downe of his horse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 105 b, His father .. whiche was gone downe to dinner. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 604 Reproof unto those that go down into the Seas, and forget all their mercies. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 75, I went down into the Boat with the other Surgeons. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Wager* (1778) 90 There ran such a sea, that we expected, every instant, the boat would go down. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* ii. 21 They would probably go down to posterity with more than an ordinary share of glory. 1890 *Temple Bar* June 156, I do not think he cares a straw whether your temperature goes up or down.

b. To extend, be continued down *to* a certain point.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Apr. 422/2 Mr. Thornton's..sketch..goes down to the death of James II.

c. To be overthrown; to fall *before* a conqueror.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Chor. 34 The nimble Gunner With Lynstock now the diuellish Cannon touches, And downe goes all before them. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, There are only twenty-four runs to make, and four wickets to go down. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 71 Horse and man went down before his lance at Val-ès-dunes. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 143/1 Fanaticism, though brilliant in its first efforts, went down before discipline. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 98/1 Five of the best bats in England went down before Spofforth's bowling.

d. To be set down in writing.

1887 G. MACDONALD *Home Again* v. 32 Down it must go in her book. 1888 FARJEON *Miser Farebrother* II. v. 84 All this .. went down on the account .. and was debited against them.

e. Of waves, wind, etc.: To subside.

1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* II. i, My boiling passions settle, and go down. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* x, The sea had gone down. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iv, The wind had altogether gone down.

f. To be swallowed. (Cf. DOWN *adv.* 11.)

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 The deceitfull Phisition giueth sweete Syrropes to make his poyson goe downe the smoother. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* (1848) 340 A belief that the toothsome would make the nutritive part go smoothly down. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 24 His hunger makes his bread go down Altho' it be both stale and brown. 1890 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 31 May 372/1, I..want no extra inducement in the shape of sauce or pickle to make it go down.

g. *fig.* To find acceptance (*with* a person).

1608 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-L.* H 3, The woorst hors-flesh..does best goe downe with him. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cr.* Prol., The fulsome clench, that nauseates the town, Would from a judge or alderman go down. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xx. § 10 The grossest absurdities .. being but agreeable to such principles, go down glibly, and are easily digested. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* Epil., English is now below this learned town, None but Italian warblers will go down. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End*, Nothing goes down with her, that is quaint, irregular, or out of the road of common sympathy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iv. 64 A poet who would not go down among readers of the present day. 1885 W. E. NORRIS *A. Vidal* I. vii. 121 In fashion or out of fashion, they [sensational novels] always pay and always go down with the public.

79. Go forth. (Now *arch.* or *rhetorical.*)

a. See simple senses and FORTH. (Cf. FORTHGO.)

c 1200 [see A 3 a *pl.*]. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28725 (Cott. Galba) Go now furth and sin nomare. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* I. 4 Ich wente forth in þe worlde, wonders to hure. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 The ploughman went furth to sowe his seede. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 35 If he had gone forth Consull. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 448 O, if a Virgin, And your affection not gone forth, Ile make you The Queene of Naples. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* VI. ix. 603 As soon as the king should go forth with his mighty banner. 1886 A. SERGEANT *No Saint* II. xvii. 336 He wanted to go forth like the Apostles.

† b. To continue. Const. *in, to* with *inf. Obs.*

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 That where he had repented the way that he had entred, yet would he go forth in the same. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxix. 1 So Iob proceaded and wente forth in his communicacion. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxxix. P v, Let vs also desyre hym that he wyll go forth to be a beneficial father vnto vs.

c. Of a decree, etc.: To be issued.

1535 COVERDALE *Hab.* i. 4 For the lawe is torne in peces, and there can no right iudgment go forth. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 26 Let vs pursue him ere the Writs go forth. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* ii. 3 For out of Zion shall goe forth the lawe. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xvii. 257 The decree goes forth to build or destroy. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* II. iii. 30 The order goes forth that all the encampment is to pass before Caesar.

Go forward: see FORWARD *adv.*

80. Go in.

a. See simple senses and IN.

To go in and out: in quasi-Biblical lang., to conduct oneself, 'to do the business of life' (J.). The Heb. phrase on which this is founded appears in the Eng. Bible as *to go out and to come in*; but cf. *John* x. 9.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Gaþ inn þurh naarwe ȝeate. *c* 1000, *a* 1225 [see IN *adv.* 1]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13789 (Trin.), I ne may to þat watir wynne For opere goon bifore me Inne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/2 Goon yn to a place, *introeo, ingredior.* 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 142 He 's too big to go in there: what shall I do? *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 61 In that life one is ever in the porch or postern, going in or out, never within his house himself. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 149/1 The men allowed the matter to go in at one ear and out at the other. 1889 MONA CAIRD *Wing Azrael* II. xix. 72 You are cold .. Would you like to go in? 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Apr. 477 This tunnel goes in a hundred and fifty feet.

b. To enter as a competitor in a contest or game. Phr. *go in and win.* In *Poker* (see quot.).

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, This advice was very like that which bystanders..give to the smallest boy in a street fight; namely 'Go in and win'. 1882 *Poker: how to play it* 49 After the cards have been dealt..each player..determines whether he will *go in* or not. And the player who decides to go in, that is, to play for the pool, must put into the pool double the amount of the ante, except [etc.]. 1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* II. iii. 78 Sit down well in your saddle, and go in and win.

c. *Cricket.* To take the batting. Also, *to go in to bat.* Said either of an individual player or of the whole 'side'.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 16 Equal in Numbers, bravely they begin The dire Dispute.—The Foes of Kent go in. 1849 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* (1850) 57 If the striker be hurt, some other person may stand out for him, but not go in. 1890 *Field* 31 May 790/2 Lancashire went in to bat at five minutes to six.

d. Of the sun, etc.: To be obscured by a cloud.

1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* III. xxxiv. 132 The sun had gone in, and the air was full of a heavy lowering sadness. 1889 MARY E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* III. III. ix. 221 The moon had gone in, and it was too dark to see him.

e. *To go in to* or *unto*: used in all Eng. versions of the Old Testament (after the Heb.) for: To have carnal knowledge of (a woman).

f. *To go in at*: to assail vigorously. *colloq.*

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 Dogherty went in at his antagonist's head. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xviii, Sometimes I go in at the butcher madly and cut my knuckles open against his face. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 2/2 Napoleon's pet soldiers were far more eager to go in at their fellow-citizens than at the German enemy.

81. Go in *for*. (Recent and *colloq.*; see 80 b.)

a. To make one's avowed object; to select as one's speciality or 'line of things', or as one's usual style or fashion; to commit oneself to the advocacy of (a principle or measure); to venture on acquiring or wearing (something); to indulge in, permit oneself (some action).

1849 *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Dec. (Bartlett), We go in for all the postage reduction President Taylor recommends. 1862 *Temple Bar* V. 331, I do not 'go in' with great heart for the education of the masses. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 316 My mamma says that my intellect is not adapted for methodic science, and says that I must go in for general information. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* x. 293 He had run through seven helps-meet for him, and was about to go in for the eighth. 1873 MRS. OLIPHANT *Innocent* III. x. 167 Not elegant—the judge had never gone in for elegance—but forcible and clear. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 94 Lect..had gone in for council business. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XVIII. 149 Why has no interesting heretic gone in for Polydiabolism? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/1 An overwhelming majority of the Liberal candidates have gone in for Disestablishment. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 388/1 Thomas [Becket] deliberately 'went in' for saintship and martyrdom. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 136 Cyclists who go in for road-racing. 1897 MARIE CORELLI *Ziska* xii, Why in Cairo should not a lady go in for a Theban dance without being considered improper? 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 223 They do not go in for hats.

b. To offer oneself for examination in; to enter one's name as a candidate *for*. (Cf *to be* IN *for.*)

1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 56, 1061 candidates went in for mathematics. 1889 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 178 Our girls like to test the thoroughness of their mental achievements by going in for examinations. 1894 WILKINS

& VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 127 You are going in for the History Tripos, like myself, I suppose.

82. Go in *with.*

†a. To agree with; to concur with. b. To join.

1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 232, I heartily go in with your Lordship's observations upon the subject, which are very just. 1886 MCCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Honourable* II. xxiv. 214 Do you want to get up a republican party? And are you going in with that unfortunate Masterton and men like that? 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robb. under Arms* iii, If you like to go in with me, we'll go share and share.

83. Go off. (See simple senses and OFF.)

a. To depart (often implying suddenness or haste); to start, set out. Of an actor: To leave the stage. At cards: to lead. *To go off at score* (see SCORE). *To go off at a tangent* (see TANGENT).

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiii. 6 The Soule and Body riue not more in parting, Then greatnesse going off. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, Commissioner Pett .. caused the boats to go off. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 121 The Mahometans .. on their thumb commonly wear a ring of horn, which makes the Arrow go off both strongly and easily. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ₱ 5 His Turkish Majesty went off with a good Air. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. viii, His daughter had taken the opportunity of almost the first moment of his absence, and gone off with a neighbouring young clergyman. 1851 *Temple Bar* I. 406 Ethelind went off to bed. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* etc. 165 If he had only gone off with that suit the game was over. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. xv. 302 My last proofs went off to the publisher's to-day.

b. To be taken off (esp. quickly or suddenly).

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take clene qwete and bray hit wele in a morter that the holles gone alle of. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. v. 4 If I reuolt, off goes yong Georges head. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 279 This womans an easie gloue my Lord, she goes off and on at pleasure. 1652 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 397 Protesting that if he had him, his head should go off for it. 1792 A. WILSON *Watty & Meg*, Aff gaed bonnet, aff gaed shoon.

c. Of firearms, explosives: To be discharged, explode.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 21 When they haue sounded Allarme, off go the peeces to encounter a shadow. 1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 30 Gun-powder .. with greater force and noise going off. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXX, The piece went off in the awkward hands of the poor parson. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 298 A pocket Derringer, which..had a trick of going off unexpectedly.

d. To pass away, die.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 36 *Mal.* I would the Friends we misse, were safe arriu'd. *Sey.* Some must go off. 1709 *Tatler* No. 86 ₱ 7 In this manner..he [Cæsar] went off, not like a Man that departed out of Life, but a Deity that returned to his Abode. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 56 She .. was better a few hours before her death, and went off pretty easy. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* XXV. (1889) 188 The doctors told me that he might go off any day.

e. Of a sensation: To pass away, cease to be felt.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 591 This feeling..gradually goes off.

f. To deteriorate; to lose brightness, quality, or vigour.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 211 The Sun being now gone off, and ceasing any longer to operate upon it, the Vapour stagnates. 1731 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 12 June, Women who live by their beauty, and men by their wit, are seldom provident enough to consider that both wit and beauty will go off with years. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778 II. 130 (*Fragment*) [A manuscript] so faded and gone off by damps and length of time. 1832 FR. A. KEMBLE in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 216, I never played this part well, and am now gone off in it, and play it worse than not well. 1842 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 298 My wheat-crops.. went off in the spring so as to be very bad at harvest. 1851 MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883 II. 299 His style had then gone off. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* ii. 14 It is necessary to pick Jones hops just as soon as they are ripe .. as they soon 'go off'. 1888 MISS TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* II. xvii. 72 Her good looks..were unmistakably going off.

g. To start into sudden action; to break *into* a fit of laughter, extravagance of language, irrelevant or unintelligible discourse, etc.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 342 The patriarch and fifty monks .. go off into praises of her beauty. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 467/1 In the intervals of the most lugubrious chants..the organ went off with some extremely cheerful..air. 1879 J. C. SHAIRP *Burns* v. 115 The rest of the letter goes off in a wild rollicking strain.

h. To pass into unconsciousness; more explicitly, *to go off to sleep, in* or *into a faint, a fit,* etc.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 65/2 She went off in a fit. 1887 *Mohammed Benani* xxii. 225 She will go off in hysterics. 1887 G. M. FENN *Devon Boys* xxxi. 266 His regular breathing told that he had gone off. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. VII. v. 281 Satisfied with this surmise, he went off to sleep. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5/2 He .. began inhaling, and soon 'went off' to his entire satisfaction.

i. To fail to be carried out, fall through.

1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 493 The marriage may go off. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Dec. 714/1 If he died the bargain must go off.

j. To be disposed of by sale. Also, of daughters, to be married. *colloq.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 112 Fatte horses, and especially geldinges, goe allsoe well of. 1687 BURNET *Reply to Varillas* 5 In this the Printer did wisely: for he was sure his Book would go off the better. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Int.* Ess. (1883) 596 So trade flourishes, and his commodities go off well, he will be able to pay his rent on. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. vii, Her reputation might have been otherwise safe .. and the girl might have gone off never the worse. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 74 Such second-hand furniture as a Perlet or a Fusil .. would go off no where else but with the fanciful of London. 1884 MRS. HOUSTOUN *Caught in Snare* I. xii. 131 Plain girls.. did sometimes 'go off' when pretty ones hung on hand. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 437 The tickets will go off at the end with a rush.

k. Of a performance, etc.: To be (more or less) successful.

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Lame Jervas* 18 The whole thing, as the carpenter said, went off pretty well. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 868/2 We tried to sing and have games, but they wouldn't go off.

†l. To become bankrupt.

1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* s.v., He is gone off, he is broke, *il a fait banqueroute.* 1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 328 Mr. C—, a great exchange broker, who dealt mostly in stocks, went off, as said, for about 100,000*£*.

84. Go on. (See simple senses and ON.)

a. To continue a journey.

c 1440 *Generydes* 6484 Goth on in Goddis name. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 327 Goe safely on to seeke thy Son. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 953 The ship having touched at C. for orders and gone on to S. 1888 W. ROGERS *Remin.* 119 We were told that we should have to go on next day in a caboose.

b. To continue, advance, persevere, persist, in a course of action, in making, dealing with or using something; to continue in speech. Const. *in, with,* †*to* with *inf.*; also *simply.* Also with pr. pple. as complement.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 235 Marke how well shee singeth .. And goeth on alwayes continuing her songe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 148 Therefore now (said she) Dorus go on. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156, I .. will here goe on with the description. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., The Bishops .. go on without any diffidence in pressing uniformity. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 306 Let him go on with the following Prescription. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Hist.* IV. v. § 2 They esteemed it needless to go on with killing them. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. XXV. 92 If you go on to learn at this rate, you will soon puzzle me, in Greek especially. *a* 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dream Childr.*, They looked up, and prayed me not to go on about their uncle, but to tell them some stories about their pretty dead mother. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 65 This fashion, like all fashions, went on spreading. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 362 They go on perversely in bad habits. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* III. XXXII 81 Go on with your preparations. 1890 *Trnl. Educ.* 1 Sept. 478/2 We begin work at 12 and go on till half-past one.

c. To proceed *to* (do something) as the next step.

1666 MARVELL *Corr.* lv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 192 However, I shall go on to continue from my last Letter. 1687 BURNET *Contin. Reply to Varillas* 39 He goes on to make a Parallel between the late Protector and King Henry's Minister. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 186 They then go on to name a number of individuals on whom 'the eternal gratitude of all Spaniards is invoked'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 61/2 He goes on to quote two passages from Seneca.

d. To fare; to carry on or get on; to 'manage'.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii. (1840) 40 We went on very sociable together. 1803 *Med. Trnl.* X. 356 For the first two days he went on very well. 1820 SOUTHEY *Life Wesley* II. 164 Still it [the school] went on badly. 1820 *Examiner* No. 631. 314/1 Affairs in Spain go on swimmingly. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xlvii. 475 The king now determined to go on without parliament at all.

e. Of an action, work, process, state of things: To proceed, continue further; also, to be in progress. Of time: To pass, proceed.

1711 SWIFT *Trnl. Stella* 18 Nov., [The business] had it gone on, would have cost three times as much. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 6 Two Piers .. at proper Distances,..both to go on at the same time. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 119/1 This state of things cannot possibly go on. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xvii. 188 The idle and curious, who care only about what is going on upon the earth. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 38 As time went on, the English court grew impatient. 1864 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 247 A thunderstorm was going on. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* lvi. 574 The struggle is still going on.

f. To conduct oneself, act, behave (in some reprehensible manner).

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, Sad comfort whenever he returns, to hear how your brother has gone on! 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxlvi, How dare you think your lady would go on so? 1890 F. BARRETT *Betw. Life & Death* II. xvii. 12 She is playing the fool to go on in this style.

g. *colloq.* To talk volubly; to rail, storm *at.*

1853 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 162 Her first scene with Fenton is inimitable, where she goes on about a wart on his face. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 361 He would go on at Fred for making himself common. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 415/2 He went on dreadful because he couldn't get at his ladder. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. xii. 9, I wish you could only see the way father goes on at me about chapel.

h. Of an article of dress: To admit of being put on.

1847 in CRAIG. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 270 Shoes that wouldn't go on, and muskets that wouldn't go off.

i. *Cricket.* To take up the bowling, begin to bowl. *Theatr.* To appear in a part.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Bates went on. 1888 MISS F. WARDEN *Witch of Hills* I. vii. 157, I only got small parts, and it's dreadful to have to go on with nothing to say. 1890 *Field* 24 May 752/1 A double change of bowling was tried, Sharpe and Abel going on.

j. *imp.* Expressing impatience or derision: = Go your ways; go along with you. *colloq.*

In representations of cockney speech often written *garn.*

k. *Going on for*: approaching (a certain age or period). Also in absolute use, = 'nearly' (so long ago).

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 195, I was very uncomfortable about the Articles, going on for two years since. 1887 MRS. H. MARTIN *Amor Vincit* II. xiii. 265, I shall be twenty-three, going on for twenty-four. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xiii. 174 It was going on for eight o'clock.

†l. To make an attack. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i, Bold Cethegus, Whose valour I haue .. prais'd so into daring, as he would Goe on vpon the gods. 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* II. 165 They attempted another Trench..the Serjeant in going on was shot through the body. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *To go on*, to make an attack.

85. Go out.

a. *lit.* To go from within (a place, a house, anything which contains); *esp.* to go from one's house. (See simple senses and OUT.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 A meiden..Jacobes douhter..eode vt uor to biholden uncuðe wummen. *c* 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xxxiv, Al þet blod .. out it ede þo. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10951 (Laud) He bad the folk go out echone While he praide in the chirch allone. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* viii. 32 Thei 3eden out, and wenten into the swyne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iii, That Coryn priuely sholde gone oute and bussh hym in a wode til amorne. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 137 ₱ 3 She calls for her Coach, then commands it in again, and then she will not go out at all. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840 31 He can appear though the doors be shut; and go out, though bolted and barred in. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 10 Instead of going out to dinner at half-past eight.

† b. With adj. complement: To turn out, prove.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 213 For to schewen hu þis hope to þin ones help schal gon me betere ut þen dude er þe oðres.

c. To march as a soldier; to take the field (now chiefly *Hist.* with reference to the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745); also to take part, as principal, in a duel. Also in full. *to go out to fight.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 251 þey [the *proletarii*] were i-constreyned for to goo out [orig. *exire*] of skarsnesse of knyȝtes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 126 There are other men fitter to goe out than I. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., He went out with a brother officer, and was slightly wounded. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 15 The quarrelsome man goes out to fight. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 228 One of the lairds..proposed to go out, on the occasion of one of the risings for the Stuarts. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 626 He must go out or be under a social ban. Out they go accordingly, and the trained pistol-shot kills his civilian opponent.

d. Of a fire, light, a luminary, etc.: To be extinguished. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 His lawmpe gase oute. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 270 Thinks thou the fierie Feuer will goe out With Titles blowne from Adulation? 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 59 The Sun goes not out when it is Eclipsed. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 640 And at her felt approach and secret night, Art after art goes out, and all is night. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxxxiv, Out went the light. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 189, I heard Helen lighting the fire, which had gone out. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* ix. 206 A life went out which..had made great tides in human destiny very luminous. 1889 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 259 My cigar went out.

e. In University use. †(*a*) With complement: To take the degree of (doctor, master, bachelor) (*obs.*). (*b*) At Cambridge: To take the degree of B.A. *in* a specified subject or *in* honours.

1646 FANSHAWE tr. *Guarini's Faithf. Sheph.* IV. ix. 157 Thy bow Th' hast pli'd so well about these words, that now Th' art gone out thy Arts-master. 1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To go out Doctor, or to take the Degree of a Doctor. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 119 Who went out A.M. June 27, 1684, and B.D. Feb. 4, 1695. 1880 TROLLOPE *Duke's Childr.* I. iii. 33 He had gone out in honours, having been a second class man. 1890 *Guardian* 18 June 1000/1 She went out in natural science, but her place in the class is not recorded.

transf. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 209 That I should so suddenly go out poet.

f. To die. In early use, *to go out of the world.*

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 31 There are some Opportunities of going out of the World, which are very well worth ones while to come in for. 1703 PRIOR *Ode to G. Villiers* 38 The ancient sage, who did so long maintain, That bodies die, but souls return again, With all the births and deaths he had in store, Went out Pythagoras, and came no more. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 10 [Said of a dying man] He will go out with the tide, may be.

g. Of the tide: To recede.

1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xiv. 252 Waiting for the tide to go out.

h. To retire from office.

1820 *Examiner* No. 664. 846/2 The burthen of all our speeches should be, Ministers must go out. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & Passion* I. ix. 186 It is an absolute certainty that the Government will go out. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 173 Stanley .. went out for fear of the Appropriation Clause.

i. *ellipt.* for *to go out of date, fashion, use,* etc.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, Hero-worship, professes to have gone out, and finally ceased. 1841 *Punch* I. 113/1 To use the flippant idiom of the day, they [pockets] are going out! 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. XXV. 217 The practice of the duel in England had utterly gone out. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 315/1 Has tolerance gone out with astrology? 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 1/2 Very little yellow is worn—it seems to have quite gone out.

j. Of a year: To terminate.

1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xv. 134 The year 1470 went out with Henry on the throne. 1896 *Daily News*

7 Dec. 3/7 The year will go out upon a much better state of things all round in the manufacturing industries.

k. *Thieves' slang.* (See quot. 1812.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Go out*, to follow the profession of thieving; two or more persons who usually rob in company, are said to go out together. 1819 — *Mem.* I. xii. 141 We continued to go out with one or other of the gentlemen frequenting the Swan.

l. To go *to* another country as a colonist, ambassador, missionary, agent, etc.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 466/1 An offer being made to him to go out to Australia.

m. Chiefly of girls or women: To leave home, to find employment away from home. Const. *to*.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, Betsy Martin..Goes out charing and washing, by the day. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 330 His boys followed the plough; and his girls went out to service. 1871 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Fireside Stor.* 80 When she went out to tailorin', she was allers bespoke six months ahead. 1886 MISS SERGEANT *No Saint* II. ii. 46 You may go out and earn your own living. 1889 MRS. H. L. CAMERON *Lost Wife* II. v. 61 'Something to do' meant in my case going out as a governess, or as a companion.

n. To mix in general society.

1768 FOOTE *Devil on two Sticks* III. (1778) 67 My father, Sir, as we seldom went out, established a domestic kind of drama. 1886 M. CARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Right Honourable* I. iii. 46 Betty liked society, and was made for it. She went out incessantly. 1890 *Temple Bar* Jan. 24 We do not intend to go out at all in Florence—I mean into society.

o. To be issued, published.

1892 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 143/1 They allowed this prospectus to go out with statements in it which were false.

p. To abandon work. In full, *to go out on strike*. (Cf. COME *v.* 63 c.)

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 672/1 The gas-workers who had gone out on strike have found their places filled. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 25 Aug. 135/1 The New York Central switchmen 'went out'.. because the others went out.

q. *Cricket*, etc. Of a batsman: To retire from batting, end one's innings.

1888 STEEL & LYTTLETON *Cricket* (Badm.) v. 232 Nothing would induce the injured batsman to remain .. he had been given out and was going out. 1891 *Straud Mag.* II. 518/2 [In Tipcat] if either of the cats fall to the ground, both batters go out and the feeders get their turn.

r. To be drawn or impelled *to* (a person) by affection or sympathy. Also of the feeling itself: To go forth *to*.

1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* i, His heart went out more and more to the beautiful girl. 1887 MRS. PERKS *Fr. Heather Hills* I. x. 162 Her whole heart went out in greeting. 1890 *Review of Rev.* Nov. 428/1 His whole soul goes out in sympathy to Edmund Burke. 1891 *Pictorial World* 19 Dec. 239/1 The love of a nation goes out to its great men.

† **s.** *imp.* in contracted form *gout* = go about your business. (Cf. *go on*, 84 j).

1600 *Look About You* xviii. E 3, Gout I haue curtall'd what I could not borrow. *Ibid.* xix. E 3 b, *Glo.* Gods mother doe you scorne me? *Io.* Gout, what then?

86. Go out *of*.

a. See simple senses and OUT. *To go out of the stable*: (of a horse) to be entered for a race. *To go out of hand* (see HAND 33 b).

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv. 30 And ut eodun of ðær byric. *c* 1200 [see A 2 b]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17704 (Göttt.) Ga noght vte of þi hus a step. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/1 To Ga owte of way, *deuiare, exhorbitare*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 29 Before thou goest out of thy chamber. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 21 June, I find all the town almost going out of town [on account of the plague]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 5 No body presumes to stir till Sir Roger is gone out of the Church. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., Mr. Linde allowed Seaman, Lord Chancellor, and Woodbrook to go out of the stable one after the other. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 311 If .. a patient is obliged to go out of doors he should plug his nostrils with cotton wool. 1888 M^cCARTHY & MRS. C. PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. v. 86 It has quite gone out of my head. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 3 Sept. 563/2 The estates went out of the family.

b. *To go out of cultivation, fashion, use*, etc.: to cease to be cultivated, fashionable, or used. *To go out of print*: said of a book, etc., when all the printed copies are sold off. *To go out of gear* or *order*: to become disarranged. *To go out of one's mind* or *senses*: to become deranged.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 149/1 To Ga owte of mynde, *dementare*. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 277 Much land had gone out of cultivation in Gaul. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 558 The May-pole is almost gone out of fashion. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* I. xviii. 344 He will go out of his senses. 1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* (1895) 93 Hammerless guns..are..very apt to go out of order. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* VII. 60 The first edition went out of print. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 855/2 Our military machinery had rusted and gone out of gear. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Oct. 430 The name..had in some way gone out of use.

87. Go over.

a. See simple senses and OVER; often, to cross a piece of water, a hill, etc.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 12 Ther bysyde was an hie montayne..and there muste brune in the myddel goon ouer for to goo to maleperduys. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 138, I am in blood Stept in so farre, that should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go ore. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 202 He will goe over wheather and when you aduisse. 1737 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 23 July, It will be time enough when his lordship goes over [i. e. crosses from Ireland to England].

b. To pay a visit to a place at some distance.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi, I fear that you cannot go over to the cottage.

c. To pass, be transferred *to* another owner.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 19 The estate must go over to the next in remainder.

d. To change one's party; to secede from one side *to* another. *To go over* (*to Rome*): to become Roman Catholic. *To go over to the majority* (= L. *abire ad plures*): to die (see MAJORITY).

1687 BURNET *Contin. Reply to Varillas* 123 Some went over to the Queen with flying Colours. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 516 In the Change of Religion, Men..don't so much consider the Principles as the Practice of those to whom they go over. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 341/1 Morillo.. has gone over to the French with a part of his force. 1860–1 THACKERAY *Lovel* ii, Pye of Maudlin, just before he 'went over', was perpetually in Mrs. Prior's back parlour with little books, pictures [etc.]. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* I. vi. 103 After this, I shouldn't be at all surprised at his going over to Rome. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* II. v. 154 You will at once adopt [his views] and go over to his side. 1892 *Standard* 26 Apr. 4/7 When a large section, headed by the old Leader, had gone over, it was hopeless to prolong the struggle.

e. Of a vehicle: To be overturned or upset. Said also of the driver or passengers.

1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 It took all.. Ned could do.. to keep from going over in some of the waggon tracks.

88. Go round.

a. To revolve, rotate. Of the head: To 'swim'.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 124 Cup vs till the world go round. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 232. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 41 Smack went the whip, round went the wheels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 579 The earth goes round. 1897 FL. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* x, Better now, Mamma, thank you! only my head keeps going round.

b. To complete a revolution.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 172 So long, that nineteene Zodiacks haue gone round.

c. To make a circuit or tour; to visit various places in succession.

1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 80/2 They went round into the markets, and bought up all the corn. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, I spent a day or two in .. going round and seeing the other colleges.

d. To circulate, pass from one person to another in a company.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 14 Lat anis the cop ga round about, And wyn the covanis banesoun. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 97 A health Gentlemen, Let it goe round. 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* xii, The punch goes round, and they are dull And lumpish still as ever. 1801 MISS AIKIN *Begg. Man, Poetr. Chidr.* (1826) I Jokes went round and careless chat. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* July 11 The frequent laugh goes round.

e. To make a detour. Also *colloq.* to pay a visit in an incidental or informal way. (Cf. COME 67 a.)

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., The coach being forced to go round by London Wall home, because of the bonfires. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvi 264 Her husband was going round for an hour to a ball that Mrs. Kavanagh was giving. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* viii, He went round to see Cicolari.

f. To be long enough to encompass.

g. Of food, or anything to be distributed or apportioned: To be sufficient in number or quantity to supply every member of the party. Also, in *Card-playing*, said of a suit led, when all the players are able to follow.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 334/2 We have barely enough to go round. 1879 CAVENDISH *Card Ess.* etc. 230 Its policy lies chiefly in the hope that spades may go round three times. 1889 MISS SERGEANT *E. Denison* I. i. iii. 28 To see ..that the cups and saucers would go round. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 84/1 The haunch of venison was in such demand that Jacob Tonson learnt with horror that it would never 'go round'.

89. Go through.

a. See simple senses and THROUGH. † **b.** To complete what is entered upon or undertaken. *Obs.*

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) 777 And sithence he had once begonne, he would stoutly go thorowe. 1631 SHIRLEY *Traitor* IV. i, You chang'd Your purpose, why did you not goe through, And murder him? *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 300 They promised these witnesses a large share of the confiscated estates, if they went through in the business. 1716 JER. COLLIER tr. *G. Nazianzen's Paneg.* 9, I have seen you all go nobly through, and come off with Conquest about you.

c. Of a proposition: To be carried.

1895 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 14 Jan. 7/7 Confirmation of Secretary Francis considered, but does not go through.

90. Go through *with*.

a. To complete, carry to completion, perform thoroughly, get to the end of.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 32 He seazed upon his goods .. whereby he became the stronger, and better able to go thorowe with this enterprise. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 123 Finding Pyrocles able euery way to goe thorow with that kinde of life. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess. Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 145 The Gout is commonly the Disease of aged Men, who cannot go through with these strong Remedies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 323 They were prepared for going through with this undertaking. 1787 COWPER *Let.* 27 Aug., It is the only one [romance], indeed, of an old date that I ever had the patience to go through with. 1820 *Examiner* No. 629. 287/1 He would have gone through with it to the very bottom, or else have perished in the attempt. 1890 *New Review* Jan. 85 He is only going through with it as a duty.

† **b.** To complete an enumeration or description of. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 73/2, I think I have now gone thro' with all the ornaments that relate to public Edifices.

91. Go to, † **go till.**

† **a.** To go about one's work, to get to work. Chiefly in *imp.* as an exhortation = Come on! L. *age. Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 9199 Gaþ till, & 3arrkeþþ Godess weȝȝe. *Ibid.* 14038 Ant teȝȝ ȝedenn till, & didenn þatt he seȝȝde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 836 Thu gest al to mid swikelede. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 668 In ver let sowe, in October go to And transplaunte hit. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 236 Here shal no man tary the, I pray the go to! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ii. 12 Hay, hay, go to! than cry thai with ane schout. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 112 Our Cronall als, quha is ane freik bot feir, With all his Capitanes reddie to ga to. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 9 Go to now bring me a doublet. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xi. 3 And they sayd one to another; Goe to, let vs make bricke. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 56 Go to then, shew first how many ways sinne is to be considered. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 208 Go to! let it be done.

b. Used in *imp.* to express disapprobation, remonstrance, protest, or derisive incredulity; = Come, come! † Also used to introduce a contemptuous concession.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 769 But go to, suppose that she feareth (as who may let her to feare her awne shadowe). 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 4 Go to, Martin, go to: I know a man is a man though he haue but a hose on his head. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Goe to, goe to; thou liest, Philosophy. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 190 Go to, go to, naughty mistrustful Mrs. Pamela. 1798 T. TWINING *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 232 Go to with your doubts and your wisdom. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. i. 429 Go to! you are a wag. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, Go to, why should we not make the public pay for the great benefits we confer upon them? 1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* I. 50 'Go to, son', rejoined the friar; 'what is this thou sayest?'

† **c.** *Sc.* Of the sun: To go down, set. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 152 Thou sall pay him the price of his labour befoir the sunne ga to. 1622 [see GOING *vbl. sb.* 5 b].

d. To shut, close.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 92 The grynne wente to.

92. Go together.

a. See simple senses and TOGETHER. *To go together by the ears* (see EAR *sb.*[1] I. i. d).

b. To be mutually concomitant or compatible.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 47, *Ant.* Of Cæsar seeke your Honour, with your safety. *Cleo.* They do not go together. 1820 *Examiner* No. 651. 631/1 Vixenishness and virtue go together. 1889 PHILIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* I. v. 104 Baldness, science, and snuff-taking go together.

† **c.** To collapse. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 7 þat tyme was so greet tempest .. þat it semede þat al þe worlde schulde goo to giders.

93. Go under. Of persons: To fail; to succumb in the struggle for life; to go to ruin; to disappear from society; in *U.S. slang*, to die. Of a literary work: To drop out of sight.

1849 RUXTON *Life Far West* 13 Five of our boys got rubbed out that time..How s'ever, five of us went under. 1879 J. PAYN *Finding His Level, High Spirits* I. 234 Poor John Weybridge, Esq., became as friendless as penniless, and eventually 'went under', and was heard of no more. 1885 B. HARTE *Maruja* vii, What with old Doc. West going under so suddent. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 330/2 Intended for publication a considerable time ago..they 'went under' ..and only recently turned up again. 1891 H. C. HALLIDAY *Someone must suffer* III. xvi. 264 He had 'gone under' in the struggle, as the terribly expressive phrase runs.

94. Go up.

a. To go, pass, or change to a place or position which is, or is viewed as, higher; to ascend, rise. † Of a sword: To be put *up* (into the sheath), to be sheathed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 212 Vp to hir housbonde is this wyf ygon. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4978 Goand vp by degres þurgh mony gay Alys. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlvi. 29 Ioseph bended his charett fast, and went vp to mete Israel his father. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 52, I draw a Sword against Conspirators, When thinke you that the Sword goes vp againe? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 233 The great ..gulf which goes up to Siam. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 289 The moveable shears, that had gone up with us, from the top of the first room. 1820 *Examiner* No. 615. 57/2 Pope..resolved to go up to London. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 504 The writ went up to the Lords. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* Introd., He..did not go up to reside at Oxford till the end of the following January. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 515 A certain number..go up for examination to be ruthlessly plucked. 1890 *Gd. Words* Aug. 520/2 The barometer..is going up at a tremendous rate. 1895 SUFFLING *Land of Broads* 70 There is no such thing as a level street in the city: those which do not go up, go down.

b. Chiefly *U.S.* To go to ruin; to be destroyed; to become bankrupt.

1864 *Index* June (Farmer), Soon after the blockade, many thought we should go up on the salt question. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 864/2 Oh, they are all going to pieces .. I should not be surprised to hear of their going up at any moment. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xvi. 248 We've rather bad news for you..your firm's gone up.

c. Of a cry, etc. = ASCEND I c.

1535 COVERDALE I *Sam.* v. 12 The noyse of the cite wente up into heauen. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.* 1869 HUGHES *Alfred the Gt.* i. 8 This cry .. has been going up from all sections of English society. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 556 A shriek has gone up as to the wickedness of carrying cattle upon deck.

d. To be put or lifted up; to be raised or reared. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, After some slow play, the 50 went up. 1887 Mrs. Perks *Fr. Heather Hills* I. vi. 114 Eliza's hands went up in horror. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 959/2 Already barricades were going up in the larger streets.

e. To increase in number, price, or value.

1883 Mrs. C. Praed *Moloch* I. i iv. 79 Wool would go up a penny a pound. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng.* 95 Norwich ..went up from 30,000 to 60,000 inhabitants. 1892 *Standard* 9 Feb. 5/3 Beef and mutton will 'go up' for a time.

f. *To go up and down* (see Up).

VIII. The vb.-stem occas. forms phraseological combs. (chiefly *collog.* or *techn.*) having the function either of sb. or adj.; as **go-about** (see quot.); †**go-alone plough**, ? one that requires little guidance from the ploughman; **go-ashore** (*a*) *adj.*, characteristic of a sailor when ashore; (*b*) *sb. pl.*, clothes worn by a sailor when ashore, 'the seaman's best dress' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk* 1867); (*c*) *New Zealand*, an iron cauldron with three feet, and attachments for hanging it over a fire [said to be a corruption of Maori *kohua*] (see Morris *Austral-Eng.*); **go-as-you-please** *a.*, (of a race, hence *gen.* of proceedings likened to this) unfettered by regulations; **go-back**, a going back, a return; also *attrib.* in *go-back game* (see quot.); †**go-before**, a harbinger, an usher; †**go-by-(the)-ground** (*a*) *adj.*, cringing, low; (*b*) *sb.*, something that creeps along the ground; a dwarf; a low carriage; †**go-free** (see quot.); **go-no-further**, a variety of apple; **go-out** (see quot.; cf. Gout *sb.*[2]); **gae-through-land** *Sc.* a vagabond; **go-to-bed**, one who is ready to go to bed, sleepy; **go-to-bed at-noon**, a dial. name for Goat's-beard 2; **go-to-meeting** *a.*, suitable for attendance at divine worship; **go-up-able** *a.*, that may be ascended; †**go-well**, a prosperous journey outward; **go-within-each-other** *a.*, of boxes, when each will go into the next larger. Also Go-between, Go-by, Go-cart, Go-down.

1611 Cotgr., *Entourure*, a compasse..any thing that compasseth, and incloseth another; a *goe-about. 1806–7 A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 143 Mr. Newman uses the skim coulter constantly .. I saw it working well on his farm, attached to his *Go-alone plough. 1862 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xi. 164 A sailor will not be likely to interlard his *go-ashore talk with clew-lines [etc.]. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 98 Burnage looked very well in his *go-ashores. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 1/2 Governments entering into a *go-as-you-please competition in annexation. 1890 *Century Mag.* June 207/1 Most of these long distance matches are now of the go-as-you-please class. 1873 'Cavendish' & Bennett *Billiards* 11 He played the best amateurs the *go-back game, fifty-up..It seems only to have been pla.ed by screwing back and by crossing; and not by returning from the slow list cushion. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 320 It's a sort of go-back into the old life. 1625 Massinger *New Way* I. ii, You thinke you haue spoke wisely goodman Amble, My ladie's *go-before. 1659 Gauden *Tears Ch. Eng.* IV. xvii. 521 Would any thing .. be more .. despicable in the eyes of the people .. than .. such *Go-by-ground Governours. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 384 b, Creeping yet lyke a seely goeby ground as you. 1595 Copley *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 202 Indeed sir..I had need haue two eyes, to discerne so pettie a goe by ground as you. 1797 Mary Robinson *Walsingham* III. 176 A go-by-the-ground, with two wheels, just for all the world like a cart. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IV. ix. He was a little go-by-the-ground, scarcely up to my shoulders. 1885 Edwards in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 585/1 Stamped wrappers for newspapers were made experimentally in London by Mr. Charles Whiting under the name of '*go-frees', in 1830. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 80 Apples. Rousetting, .. the *Go-no-further, or Cats-head. 1855 Miss Manning *Old Chelsea Bun-House* xiv. 228 The large Cat's-head Apples that some call 'Go-no-farther'. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Go out* (Hydraulic engineering), a sluice in an embankment for allowing water to escape from tidal lands when the tide is out. 17.. *Clerk Tamas* xiii. in Child *Ballads* VIII. cclx. (1892) 428 Woud I forsake my ain gude lord And follow you, a *gae-through-land? 1759 *Compl. Let.-writer* (ed. 6) 221 The crowd of *Go-to-beds had taken themselves away. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xvii. 167 This hearbe is now called. in English Goates bearde..and *Go to bedde at Noone. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclii. 73 It shutteth it selfe at twelve of the clocke..wherefore it was called Go to bed at noon. 1835 Haliburton *Clockm. Ser.* I. ix, One of those blue-noses, with his *go-to-meetin clothes on. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. v, I want to give you a true picture .. not a kid-glove and go-to-meeting-coat picture. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 120 Very few men look their best in their Go-to-Meeting clothes. 1852 Smedley *L. Arundel* xxxiii. 249 Starting for the Rhine, which .. it was their intention to go up as far as it was *go-up able. 1641 Brome *Jovial Crew* II. Wks 1873 III. 388 Now bowse a round health to the *Go-well and Com-well Of Cisley Bum-trincket that lies in the Strummel. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 2 The *go-within-each-other boxes, my camera.

☞ *Phrase-key.*

Go! imper. 21 d, 22; from the word Go, 22; as far as it goes, 43 b; as men, things (etc.) go, 15; as you go, as she goes (*Naut.*), 4 b; if you go to that, 35; (as) the story goes, 13; he goes for my money, 24 b; here goes, there goes, 22; that goes without saying, 20; touch and go, 22; what has gone of, is gone with —? 18 d; who goes (there)? 8 a; — will *or* won't go, 38 a; going, 47; gone, 48; going! gone! 24; (see also Going, Gone); *g* a-begging, a-hunting, etc., 32 e; *g* about, (*prep.*) 49, (*adv.*) 69; *g* abroad, 70; *g* according to, 5; *g* after, 50; *g* against, 51, 18 b; *g* ahead, 71; *g* along, 72; *g* and —, 32 c; *g* apprentice, 32 f; *g* at, 52; *g* at a price, etc, 12, 24; *g* away, 73; *g* back, 74; *g* back from, 74 c; *g* back upon, 74 c, d; *g* backward(s, 75; *g* bail, 32 f; *g* bang, etc., 10; *g* before, (*prep.*) 53, (*adv.*) 76; *g* before a jury, 33; *g* behind, 54; *g* beside, 55; *g* better, 36; *g* between, 56; *g* by, (*prep.*) 57, (*adv.*) 77; *g* by (= be guided or determined by), 5; *g* by default, 18 c; *g* by a name, 14; *g* cheap, 24; *g* current, 12; *g* down, 78; *g* far, 35, 43; *g* for, 58, 18 b; *g* for a price, 24; *g* for current, 12; *g* for to do, 34 c; *g* forth, 79; *g* free, 23; *g* from one's word, 21 c; *g* halves (with), 35 c; *g* hard, 18; *g* high, 8 b; *g* ill (with), 18; *g* in, 80; *g* in (= be spent in), 25; *g* in and out, 80 a; *g* in at, 80 f; *g* in for, 81; *g* in to *or* unto, 80 e; *g* in with, 82; *g* in favour of, 18 b; *g* in *or* into holes, 29 a; *g* into, 59, 38; *g* it, 46; *g* (great) lengths, 35; *g* less, 35 b, 44; *g* near, nigh, 35; *g* off, (*prep.*) 60, (*adv.*) 83; *g* on, (*prep.*) 61, (*adv.*) 84; *g* on (= act or depend on), 5; *g* on (= be reported concerning), 13; *g* on the highway, road, streets, 31 c; *g* on one's side, 18 b; *g* out, 85; *g* out of, 86; *g* out of (= be paid out of), 25 b; *g* over, (*prep.*) 62, (*adv.*) 87; *g* the pace, 2 c; *g* quit, 23; *g* round, 88; *g* shares (with), 35 c; *g* short, 6; *g* through, (*prep.*) 63, (*adv.*) 89; *g* through with, 90; *g* to (*adv.*), 91; *g* to the bad, 43 b; *g* to the bar, 31 c; *g* to Bath, Jericho, etc., 30 b; *g* to blows, cuffs, etc., 34; *g* to the bull, etc. (= copulate with), 31 b; *g* to do (= attempt or venture to do), 34 b, c; *g* to expense, trouble, etc., 35 d; *g* to one's heart, 37 b; *g* to law, 34; *g* to pieces, to rack and ruin, 44 c; *g* to sea, 31 d; *g* to sleep, 30 d; *g* to war, 32; *g* to work, 34; *g* together, 92; *g* under, (*prep.*) 64, (*adv.*) 93; *g* under a name, 14; *g* unpunished, unrewarded, etc., 23; *g* up, (*prep.*) 65, (*adv.*) 94; *g* upon, 66; *g* upon (= act or proceed upon, 5; *g* upon (= be reported concerning), 13; *g* (a great, long, some) way (towards), 35, 43 c, d; *g* one's way, 21 b; *g* well (with), 18, 19; *g* with, 67; *g* with (= act in harmony with), 5 a; *g* with child, 7; *g* without, 68.

Goa[1] (gō^{u}ă). The name of a city in India, the capital of the Portuguese dominion in that country, used *attrib.* in the names of certain articles, as *Goa bean*, the seed of *Psophocarpus tetragonolobus* (J. Smith *Dict. Names Pl.* 1882); *Goa plum*, the fruit of *Parinarium excelsum* (Yule); *Goa powder*, a medicament used for Bombay eczema, derived from the Brazilian araroba-tree (Yule); *Goa stone* (also *Goa ball*), a fever medicine at one time greatly in vogue, consisting of various drugs made up in the form of a hard ball, from which a portion was scraped as required (see quots.).

1696 Ovington *Voy. Suratt* 262 The Snake Stone..much excels the deservedly fam'd *Gasper Antoni*, or Goa Stone. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 149 Gasper Antonio, a Florentine, a Lay-Brother of the Order [of Paulistines], the Author of the Goa Stones, brings them in 50,000 Xerephins, by that invention Annually. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 30 Take..Goa Stone..half a scruple. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* V. 347 Perfum'd with fragrant Goar Stone. 1757 Brooke in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 79, I seemed to find great relief by drinking punch, into which Goa stone had been plentifully grated. 1865 C. W. King *Nat. Hist. Gems* (1867) 256 The Goa-stone. is of the shape and size of a duck's egg, has a greyish metallic lustre, and, though hard, is friable. 1874 Fayrer in *Med. Times & Gaz.* 24 Oct. 471/1 Goa powder.. is a fine yellowish powder without smell or taste... It is sold by the chemists in Calcutta and Bombay in small phials.

Goa[2] (gō^{u}ă). [Corruptly a. Tibetian *dgoba* (Jäschke *Tib. Dict.*).] A Tibetan antelope, *Procapra picticauda* (Hodgson).

1846 B. H. Hodgson *A New Species Tibetan Antelope* in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XV. 335 This exceedingly graceful little animal..is called by the Tibetans Rágóa or Góá simply. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 242 We intended to try our luck after the goa. 1893 Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 183 The pretty little goa, or Tibetan gazelle (*Gazella picticaudata*).

Goa[3] (gō^{u}ă) A name of the marsh crocodile.

1863 Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 31 The Marsh Crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*), sometimes known by the names of Mugger, or Goa.

Goad (gōud), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 gád, (gaad), 4–6 gode, (gohode), 5 goode, 6 goade, 7– goad. [OE. *gád* str. fem. corresponds to Lombard *gaida* arrow-head:—OTeut. type **gaidā*; for possible cognates see Gare *sb.*[1] The northern form is Gaid (q.v.), but in ME. both northern and southern forms are less common than the synonymous, though unrelated, Gad *sb.*[1]]

1. A rod or stick, pointed at one end or fitted with a sharp spike and employed for driving cattle, esp. oxen used in ploughing (cf. Gad *sb.*[1] 4).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1937 *Stiga* [sic], gaad. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 91 (Gr.) Hafað gudmæcga ǽierde lange, gyldene gade. 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 26 He that holdith the plow, and he that hath glorie in a gohode [L. *in iaculo*], dryueth oxis with a pricke. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Creed* 433 His wijf walked him wiþ [at the plough] with a longe gode. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586/23 *Gerusa*, a goode. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 184/1 Gad or gode, *gerusa*. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 15 It is harde kyckynge agaynst the gode. 1627 Drayton *Sheph. Sirena* 361 They their Holly whips haue brac'd, And tough Hazell goades haue gott. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* IV. 166 With the same Goad Samgar his Oxen drives Which took..six hundred lives. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 110 In ploughing they us'd Goads.. about eight foot long. 1783 Hoole *Orl. Fur.* xxxvii. 804 A hind .. A rustic weapon for her rage supply'd, A pointed goad he brought. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xv, Countrymen armed with scythes..hay-forks..goads. 1875 Helps *Ess., Organiz. in Daily Life* 109, I had a thought that drove me like a goad.

2. *fig.* Something that pricks or wounds like a goad. a. A torment, 'thorn', 'sting'.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Serm. agst. Idolatries* i. C ij b, Those same goads and prickes wherwith their consciences are prikt and wounded. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 138 These pointed and diamonded speeches, which doe indeed leave a sting, and goad in the mind of the pious Auditor. 1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* III. 181 Where is my Goad' my damned for better or worse. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 255 French forts and French armies so near us will be everlasting goads in our sides. 1861 Trench *Comm. Ep. to Ch. Asia* 80 There are ever goads in the memory of a better and a nobler past. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 140 The wounding goad of a reproachful conscience.

b. A strong incitement or instigation, 'spur', stimulus.

1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIX. xv. (1609) 1032 These..who pricke and provoke (as it were) with goads [L. *stimulis*] of furies your spirits and minds. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 4 That's the way to spoyle all, but with your goad pricke me on the true tract. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 284 Those Females which are castrated or gelt..the goads of lust are in them vtterly extinguished. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* III. i. (1806) II. 82 The labour..will not be performed without the goad of necessity. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Biog.* (1867) 110 He no longer felt the daily goad urging him to the daily toil. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 94 Knowledge is a goad to those who have it.

3. A measure of length. †a. A cloth-measure = 4½ feet. *Obs.*

1481 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 17 My Lord schal haue of hym iiij.^{e} goodes off white..and my Lord schal pay him for euery goode, ix.*d.* 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 1 Cottonnes called Manchester..and Chesshire Cottonnes.. shalbe in lenghe twentie two goades and conteyne in bredith thre quarters of a yarde in the water. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 65 In 1 Goad..4½ Feet, a Measure in some places for Land and Cloth received by Custom. 1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 181, 1200 C. Goads of Cotton. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 399 In London, the Yard is used for Silks, Woollen Cloth, &c. The Ell for Linnen Cloth, &c., and the Goad for Frizes, Cotton, and the like.

b. A land-measure (see quots. and cf. Gad 6).

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1353/1 The space of fortie goad (euerie goad conteining fifteene foot). 1880 *E. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., It represents nine feet, and two goads square is called a yard of ground.

4. A spike = Gad *sb.*[1] 1.

1855 J. Hewitt *Anc. Armour* I. 81 The spur of this period consisted of a single goad, sometimes of a lozenge form, sometimes a plain spike.

5. *Comb.*, as *goad groom*, *-prick*; also **goad(s)-man** = Gadman; **goad-spur**, a spur without a rowel and with one point (cf. *prickspur*).

1614 Sylvester *Little Bartas* 877 Thou .. by one man, one *Goad-groom (silly Sangar), Destroy'dst six hundred in religious anger. 1605 — *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 710 And *Goad-man Sangar. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 248 The goadman or driver. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vi, Ye may be goadsman .. and tak tent ye dinna o'erdrive the owsen. *c* 1826 Hogg in *Wilson's Wks.* (1855) I. 176 The goadman whistles sparely. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xiii. 21 Even to the *godeprick, which was to be mended. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Goad-spur.*

Goad (gōud), *sb.*[2] *slang.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Goads*, those that Wheedle in Chapmen for House-coursers. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Goad* ..a decoy at an auction; a Peter Funk.

Goad (gōud), *v.* [f. Goad *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To prick with a goad or other pointed instrument; to drive or urge on *to* something by such means. Also with *on* or *onwards*.

1619 Fletcher & Massinger *False One* v. iii, Goad him on with thy sword. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 70 Produce the Plough, and yoke the sturdy Steer, And goad him till he groans beneath his Toil. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 44 His angry Keeper goads him to the Fight. 1841 James *Brigand* xxii, No hand tames me and goads me on. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* ii. IV. (1856) 110 Jason bound them to the plough, and goaded them onward with his lance. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 457 They are driven to it by the stings of the drones goading them. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* (1892) 42, I was goading Modestine down the steep descent.

2. *fig.* To assail or prick as with a goad; to irritate; to instigate or impel by some form of mental pain or annoyance; to drive by continued irritation *into* or *to* some desperate action or uncontrolled state of mind. Also with advs. *on*, *onward*, *along*, etc.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 530/1 It is verie hard for vs not to be greeued, when we heare ourselues so euil spoken off, and men goade vs. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 182 Most dangerous Is that temptation, that doth goad vs on To sinne, in louing vertue. 1607 — *Cor.* II. iii. 271 This [mutiny] shall seeme..their owne, Which we haue goaded on-ward. 1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* xxxv. 6 Thy vengeful Ministers of Wrath Shall goad them as they run. 1789 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 555 He was continually goaded forward by the public clamors. 1790 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Compl. Ep. J. Bruce* Wks. 1812 II. 356 Tis famine goads him, like an Ox, along. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 264 Goaded on with the ambition of intellectual sovereignty. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* II. xxix, That rankling hope within him, that by day Goaded his steps, still stinging him in sleep. 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 401 They might goad ignorance into riot, and fanaticism into rebellion. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 575 Many of them .. had been goaded by petty persecution into a temper fit for desperate enterprise. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 80 The deputy, goaded by opposition and unreason, had dashed into toleration of the rebels. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xviii. 363 The Ajawa was evidently goaded on by Portuguese agents. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 201 Taunts and defiances goaded the proud Baronage to fury.

Hence **Goaded** *ppl. a.*, **Goading** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* IV. 1203 By swords and goading Darts compell'd, Dronish he drags his Load across the Field. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 259 Morality's rules planted deep in the breast, Where goading of turpitude ne'er was impress'd. 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xix, 'I don't want to say more', rejoined the goaded locksmith. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 91 What prudent considerations could prevail on the trampled, goaded Milanese, to endure any longer?

1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xxxi. (1875) 413 Still the goadings of famine were relentless and irresistible.

† **Goa·dloup.** *Sc. Obs.* Var. GANTLOPE.

1721 R. WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. App. 102 They threatned .. that whosoever gave me a Drink of Water should get the Goadloup.

Goa·dster. *rare*—1. [f. GOAD *v.* + -STER.] A driver who uses a goad.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, Cars drawn by eight white horses, goadsters in classical costume.

Goaf[1] (gōuf). *E. Angl. dial.* Forms: 5 golf(e, 6 goulfe, goef, 6, 8 goff, 6, 9 gofe, 7–9 goffe (7–8 geoff(e), 8 gulph, 9 goof, goaf. Also *pl.* 9 goaves. [a. ON. *gólf* floor, apartment; Sw. *golf*, Da. *gulv* floor, bay (of a house or barn). Cf. GOAVE *v.*

Where houses or barns were constructed with a wooden framework, the upright posts were placed at regular intervals along each side, the space between two posts forming a 'bay' (see BAY *sb.*[3] 2), and the size of the building was frequently given by stating the number of bays it contained. Each of these divisions is in the Scandinavian languages called a 'floor' (see above, and cf. Icel. *stafgólf* f. *stafr* a post). See *goaf-stead* below.]

The quantity of grain stacked in one bay of a barn.

14.. *Addit. MS.* 12195 in *Promp. Parv.* 202 *note*, *Ingelimum*, golfe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 428/1 Reek or golf (*Pynson* golfe or stak), *arconius*. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 Goulfe of corne, so moche as may lye bytwene two postes, otherwyse a baye. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lvi. (1878) 125 Let shock take sweate, least gofe take heate. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 A Geoff or Goffe, a Mow or Reek. 1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* II. 380 (E. D. S.) *Gulph*, a mow, or bay-full, in a barn. 1800 LARWOOD *Norfolk Dial.* (E. D. S. No. 76) 122 The stra that the throsher had hull'd down from the gofe in the barn. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Goof* or *Goaf*, the mass of corn in the straw in a barn. 'Riding the goof', is the work of a boy on horseback, to compress the corn as thrown on the goof. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Goof*, a rick of corn in the straw laid up in a barn; if in the open air it is a *stack*. Pl. goaves.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **goaf-flap** (see quots.); **goaf-horse** (see quot. and cf. quot. 1823 above); **goaf-ladder**, a ladder for use in a barn; **goaf-stead** (see quots.); also **goaf-burned** *ppl. a.* (see quot.; cf. Da. *gulv-brændt*).

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 35 Gofe ladder, short pitchforke and long, flaile, strawforke and rake. 1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* II. 380 (E. D. S.) *Gulph-stead*, *Goafstead*, *Gostead*, a bay or division of a barn. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Goaf-flap*, a wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves, and make the goaf or stack more compact and flat. *Ibid.*, *Goaf-stead*, every division of a barn in which a goaf is placed. A large barn has four or more. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby*, *Goaf-horse*, the horse ridden upon the corn deposited in a barn, in order to compress it. 1853 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Goaf-burned*, corn heated in a barn.

Goaf[2] (gōuf). *Coal-mining.* Also **goave.** [Of obscure origin; the difference in locality and remoteness in sense are unfavourable to identification with prec. Cf. the synonymous GOB *sb.*4] (See quots.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 978 Before proceeding to take away another set of pillars, it is necessary to allow the last-made goaff to fall. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 *Goaf*, a space from which the coal pillars have been extracted 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 39 These reservoirs of gas, called by the miners 'goafs'. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* xxiii. 279 The fire-damp is very liable to accumulate in old workings, or goaves. 1881 H. C. MERIVALE in *19th Cent.* No. 48. 238 The empty area left by the extraction of the coal, which, however, is soon filled up by falls of stone from the strata overlying the bed, is called the 'goaf'. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Goave*, space cleared of coal. Usually printed, but inaccurately, as *goaf*.

Goafing (gōu·fiŋ). *Coal-mining.* [f. prec. + -ING[1].] a. = prec. b. (See quot. 1875.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 686 *Gobbin* or *Goaffin*, the refuse left behind in working coal, and thrown into the goaf. 1881 *Standard* 15 Sept. 5/7 The fire was attributed to the spontaneous combustion of the coal dust or the small coal in the goafings.

Go-ahead (gōu·ăhe·d), *a. colloq.* (orig. *U. S.*) [f. the phr. *go ahead*: see Go *v.* and AHEAD 5.] Forward and energetic in undertaking; 'pushing', enterprising.

1840 Gen. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* v. (1842) 147 The active, the wide-awake, or as the Americans would call it the 'go ahead' portion of the Established Sect. 1846 H. BECKELY *Hist. Vermont* 132 They were men..of a bold, go-ahead character. 1858 *Philadelphia Press* 24 July (Bartlett) America is a dashing, go-ahead, and highly progressive country. 1859 J. S. MILL *Dissert. & Discuss., Democr. Amer.* II. 64 Do we find in Canada that go-ahead spirit—that restless, impatient eagerness for improvement in circumstances? 1864 C. KINGSLEY *Let.* in *Life* (1879) II. 167 What a go-a-head place France is! 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 34 Hence our go-ahead farmers are taking to machines.

b. Occas. used for: Proceeding straight forward without pause, forthright.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 116 An animal, as its ordinary movements manifest, is preëminently a go-ahead thing. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 196 Straight off without a break, in her go-ahead, breathless, voluble fashion.

Hence **Go-ahea·dative, -itive** *a*, **Go-ahea·dativeness** (*U.S.*); **Go-ahea·dedness**; **Go-ahea·dishness**; **Go-ahea·dism**; **Go-ahea·dity**; **Go-aheadness**, etc.

1846 C. KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 143 It is the new commercial aristocracy, it is the scientific go-a-head-ism of the day, which must save us. 1847 G. W. KENDALL *Texan Santa Fé Exped.* 153 The indefatigable go-a-headity which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon race. 1855 *N. Y. Times* 17 May (Bartlett), The natural activity and go-aheadativeness of our American business men. 1864 *Reader* 17 Sept. 343 In North American .. you see in railway-literature .. an almost exact counterpart of our English system, carried out .. with somewhat more go-aheadness. 1869 H. DEEDES *Ten Months Amer.* 60 The go-aheaditiveness of the inhabitants [of Chicago] is only equalled by the go-aheaditiveness of the buildings. 1881 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/1 The go-aheadedness of the United States. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. v. 136 The young ladies of the present day have a certain Yankee go-a-headishness which very much lightens the chaperon's responsibility. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 459 Passing from Kimberley with its money-making..and smart shops, and 'go-aheadness'.

Goal (gōul), *sb.* Forms: 4 gol, 6 gowle, 6–7 go(a)le, 7– goal. [Of difficult etymology.

After the solitary (but app. unquestionable) occurrence in Shoreham's Poems *c* 1315) the word first appears in 1531, and soon afterwards is very common; prob. it had survived only as a technical term of some rustic sport, and so failed to be recorded in literature.

Shoreham's form *gol*, riming with *y-hol*, suggests (though it does not necessarily imply) descent from an OE. **gál*. (This would be quite certain if the word could be positively identified with the *gale* found in *Cursor M.* 8710 (Cott.): 'O þis quick þai bath wald be Moder .. And aither wald þai haf it hale, Bot þai mai neuer com to þat gale'. But it is not unlikely that in this passage *gale*, obviously chosen for the sake of rime, is merely a forced use of GALE *sb.*[2] in the sense of 'joy'.) Of the existence of an OE. sb. **gál*, with the sense 'obstacle, barrier', some indirect evidence is afforded by the apparent derivatives *gælan*, *āgælan*, to hinder, delay. The transition from the sense of 'barrier' to that of 'boundary' (sense 1) is easy, and the further sense-development is parallel to that of L. *mēta*, and of DOOL *sb.*[2]; in view of the history of the latter word, Halliwell's alleged '*Goale*, a barrow or tumulus', might be compared, if there were any ground for believing it to be genuine. But the absence of any record of OE. **gál* or of its equivalent in any Teut. lang. (ON. *geil*, narrow passage, being too remote in sense) renders this etymology very insecure.

The suggestion of Henshaw (in *Skinner's Etymologicon* 1671), accepted by all subsequent etymologists, that the word is an adoption of F. *gaule*, pole, stick, switch, has nothing to recommend it. There is no evidence that F. *gaule* ever meant 'goal,' or that Eng. *goal* ever meant 'pole' or 'switch'. Besides, for the form in Shoreham, the Fr. derivation appears to be phonologically inadmissible.

A Welsh *gâl* is given by Davies *Antiq. Ling. Brit. Dict.* 1. (1632) with Latin renderings (*stadium*, *meta*, *statio*) which would make it equivalent to Eng. *goal*. If this word be genuine (which seems to be doubtful) it must apparently be an early adoption from English; the suggestion in Fick *Idg. Wb.*[2] II., that it represents an OCeltic **gaslâ* stone, being phonologically untenable (Prof. Rhys). The current word in most parts of Wales for 'goal' with reference to games is *col*, mutated *gol* (gŏl), which prob. has obtained this meaning through its similarity of sound to the Eng. word. The Windhill dialect has a word pronounced (gŏl), explained as meaning 'goal', used in a certain game played with brass buttons (cf. GOG[4]); but its identity with this word is doubtful.]

† **1.** A boundary, limit. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 145 God nys naust in þer worldle a-closed, Ac hy hys ine hym. Þaȝ hy nabbe ende ne forþe gol, ȝet over al he hys y-hol.

2. The terminal point of a race: any object (as a pillar, mound, etc.) by which this is marked; a winning-post, or the like.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xx. (1534) 224 a, As in rennynge, passynge the gole, is accounted but rasshenesse, so rennynge halfe waye is reproued for slownesse. 1538 — *Dict.*, *Meta*, a but, or pricke to shote at, somtyme a marke or gowle in the felde, whereynto men or horses do runne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 222 Let that be appointed the gole for vs to run and trauaill vnto. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 276 The winning of the gole crownes each mans race. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 163 A childe may runne, and another man may walke .. the child should have it [the prize], though he that walkes come to the goale before him. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. (1757) 80 Congreve, who, crown'd with laurels, fairly won, Sits smiling at the goal, while others run. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 566 So self starts nothing, but what tends apace, Home to the goal, where it began the race. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 3) III. 510 Runners, who run well from the starting-place to the goal.

b. *fig.* The object to which effort or ambition is directed; the destination of a (more or less laborious) journey.

[1548–1573: see 3.] 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 171 Then Honour be but a Goale to my Will, This day Ile rise, or else adde ill to ill. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 237 Each individual seeks a sev'ral goal; But Heav'n's great view is One, and that the Whole. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* III. 87 Having .. strolled into a narrow path that led to no goal .. I see the idleness of my journey. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* Introd. 27 In many cases we exhaust every variety of error before we attain the desired goal [truth]. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 239, I..beheld the open water, so long the goal of our struggles. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxx. 550 The presidency is the great prize of politics, the goal of every statesman's ambition.

† c. Used for 'contest, race'. *Obs.*—1

[*a* 1555: cf. *gole-end* in 6.] 1617 F. MORYSON *Itin.* II. 145. I am glad, even in this great goale of honour, to runne equally with him.

3. In football, hockey, lacrosse, and similar games, the posts between which the ball is driven to win a point in the game. Also in phrases (often *fig.*) *To* † *carry, get, take, win a goal*: to drive the ball through the goal. Hence the sb. has acquired the sense: The winning of a goal, the point in the game scored for this; so *to make, score a goal*. *To drop a goal*: see DROP *v.* 24. † *To play a goal*: to play at a game till a goal is won by one side.

The early quots. (1548, 1553, 1573) may belong to 2 b.

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* (1809) 388 There was no person .. could nor should haue wone the ring or got the gole before me. 1553 WILSON *Rhet.* 11 David, beyng wonderfully over-matched, made his partie good, and gotte the gole of a monster. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* cxiv. (1878) 216 Thy vsage thus in time shall win the gole, Though doughtful haps, dame fortune sendes betweene. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* ii. 5 a/2 in *Holinshed*, I purpose .. before he beare the ball to the goale, to trippe him, if I may. 1594 *2nd Pt. Contention* (1843) 127 The goale is lost thou house of Lancaster. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* II. 108 The most Judiciall Eyes Did give the Goale impartially to me. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* v. (1881) 110 I'll play a gole at Camp-ball. 1602 CAREW *Surv. Cornw.* 73 b, For hurling to goales, there are [etc.]. .. They pitch two bushes in the ground .. which they terme their Goales, where some indifferent person throweth vp a ball, the which whosoeuer can catch and cary through his aduersaries goale, hath wonne the game. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 7 Or when the Ball to throw And driue it to the Gole. 1658 CROMWELL *Sp.* 25 Jan., Some of these .. care not who carry the goal, [so they but get their ends]. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 12 Let our Ministers stand by and keep our Gole, and strike never a stroke .. and let any point .. be the Foot-ball. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 100 One catches the ball in his racket, and .. endeavors to carry it to the goal [in Lacrosse]. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, But how do you keep the ball between the goals? 1886 *Laws Lacrosse* ix. § 2 A match shall be decided by a majority of goals taken within a specified time. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* (Badm.) 304 A goal counting as three, and a try as one point. *Ibid.* 342 In front of the opponents' goal. *Ibid.*, A player..must not only know how to score a goal with a swift low shot from his toes, but [etc.]. 1895 WOLSELEY *Decl. & Fall Napoleon* ii. 74 The ball was at his [Napoleon's] foot; but he turned back instead of making a goal.

b. Used (also *pl.*) as the name of certain games.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/1 A sort of shinney .. or what we used to call, when we were boys, 'gool'. I suppose we meant goal, or golf. 1884 *Eng. Illus'r. Mag.* Nov. 79/2 Perhaps a primitive sort of football, 'goals' as it seems to have been called at Eton in the last century, was the game.

† **4.** In archery, the mark aimed at. *Obs. rare*—1.

1678 *Noble Birth*, etc. *Robin Hood* C j, And now the Kings Archers had shot three Goles, and were three for none.

5. a. *Roman Antiq.* Used as transl. of L. *mēta*, the conical column marking each of the two turning points in a chariot race.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 531 Part curb thir fierie Steeds, or shun the Goal With rapid wheels. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III 277 The Circi or Circus's .. where the Romans used to run races in chariots, or on horseback, round a goal which stood in the middle. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 16 The space between the two *metæ* or goals was filled with statues and obelisks. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 42 Their fiercest struggles only carry the chariot nearer to the goal. *fig.* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 100 The .. sun .. Pacing toward the other goal Of his chamber in the east. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 234 The Angel of the Earth..while he guides His chariot-planet round the goal of day.

¶ b. Used for: The starting-point of a race (= L. *carcer*). Also *fig. rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 165 Hast thou beheld, when from the Goal they start, The Youthful Charioteers.. Rush to the Race? 1852 CONYBEARE & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. viii. 257 From this goal he started to overthrow the august dynasties of the East.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *goal-bar*, *-dropper*, † *-end*, *-post*; *goal-ward* adj.; **goal-crease** (see quot.); **goal-keeper**, a player whose special duty is to protect the goal; so *goal-keeping* vbl. sb.; **goal-line**, the line which bounds each end of the field of play, and in the centre of which the goal is placed.

1886 *Football: Laws*, etc. 7 The ball hitting the .. *goal-bar, and rebounding into play, is considered in play. 1886 *Laws Lacrosse* xiii, *Goal Crease shall be a ground-space six feet square in front of the goal-posts. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 1/3 [The club] is fortunate in possessing a fine *goal-dropper. *a* 1555 PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 242 There is none crowned but suche as holde out to the *gole end. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 92 Mr. John Hambden .. made himself still the *Goal-keeper of his Party. 1877 *Football Annual* 15 The goal-keeper may be changed during the game, but [etc.]. 1886 *Laws Lacrosse* ix. § 7 The goal-keeper..may put away with his hand or foot, or block the ball in any manner with his crosse or body. 1893 L. H. GAY in *Association Football Handbk.* 19 The most important rule in *goalkeeping is never to use your feet when you have time to use your hands. 1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 9 He makes a mark with his heel outside the *goal-line. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, The sixth-form boy who has the charge of goal, has spread his force (the goal-keepers) so as to occupy the whole space behind the *goal-posts. 1886 *Laws Lacrosse* ix. § 4 In the event of a goal-post being knocked down during a match. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 131 With a giddy foot and *goal-ward rush.

Goal(e, -er, obs. ff. *gaol*, *-er*: see JAIL, JAILER.

Goam, obs. form of GAUM *v.*[1]

Goan, dial. var. of GAWN, gallon.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 A Gawn or Goan, Chesh.: a Gallon, by contraction of the word. 1726 in *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) *s.v.* 1877 in EGERTON LEIGH *Gloss. Chesh.*

Goapen, var. GOWPEN.

Goar, -y, Goard, obs. ff. GORE, GORY, GOURD *sb.*[1]

Goat (gōut). Pl. **goats.** Forms: *α.* 1–3 gát, 4–5 gayte, (5 gatt), 5–6 gaytt, 6 gate, 6– *north.* **gait**; *pl.* 3 gaten, 4 gaytes, 6 gates, *Sc.* gaitis. *β. pl.* 1–3 gét, 1–4 gét, 3 geat, 4 geets, geyte,

north. gaite, gayte, 4–5 geet, gete, 5 gheet, *north.* gate, 6 (gheate), *north.* gait. γ. 4 geet, geit, geyt, (gehet, 5 get(t, 6 geat); *pl.* 4 geetis. δ. 3–5 got, 4 goote, goet, 4–5 goot, (5 gothe), 4–6 gote, 6–7 goate, gott(e, 6– goat; *pl.* 3 gotes, 4 gootes, 6–7 goates, 7– goats. [Com.Teut.: OE. *gát* fem. = MDu. *geit, geet(e,* Du. *geit* (obs. *geite, geyte*), OHG. *geiz, keiz* (MHG. *geiz*, mod.G. *geisz*, ON. *geit* (Sw. *get*, Da. *ged*), Goth. *gait-s*:—OTeut. **gaiz-* cogn. w. L. *hædus* kid:—OAr. **ghaid-*.

In OE. the vowel of the nom. sing. remained in the gen. *gáte*, gen. pl. *gáta*, dat. pl. *gátum*, but was mutated in the dat. sing. and nom. pl. *gét*. In ME. the northern dialects show the normal *gāt, gait*, the southern *goot, goat*. The pl. *gét* is represented in southern and midland dialects by *gēt, geet, geat*; the northern dialects show an unmutated form *gait* (? influenced by ON. *geitr*). A sing. *geet* in 14th c. is prob. the result of assimilation to the plural]

OE. *gát* being fem. denoted only the female goat; the male was called *bucca* Buck *sb.*[1], also *gátbucca* Goat-buck. The extended sense seems to occur in early ME., and is frequent in the 14th c. The distinctive terms *he-goat* and *she-goat* appear about the end of that century, and are now the recognized terms for the two sexes (colloquially also *billy-goat* and *nanny-goat*). The young animal is called a Kid.

1. A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Capra*.

The goat is indigenous to the Eastern Hemisphere, but by domestication naturalized in all parts of the world. It is especially noted for its hardy, lively and wanton nature, and its strong odour. Most of the species have hollow horns, curving backwards, and the male is usually bearded.

Occas. used with allusion to the mention of 'sheep' and 'goats' in *Matt.* xxv. 32, 33, as symbolical respectively of the righteous and the wicked at the Day of Judgement.

α. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1028 *Titule* [? read *caulæ*] gata loc. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xxv. 2 (Gr.) Ic..blæte swa gat. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 352 ȝenim pæt wæter þe innan gæt byþ. *c* 1200 Ormin 1200 For gat iss..Gal deor & stinnkeþþ fule. *c* 1205 Lay 21310 Þeh..þer weoren in ane loken fif hundred gaten. *Ibid.* 21315 Ich am wulf & he is gat. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Wend ut & go efter gate herden. [*Ibid.*, Foluwe heorden of geat.] *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xlix. 14 [l. 13] Whether i sall ete fleysse of bulles, or i sall drynke blode of gaytes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 24 It had .. fra þeine vpward þe schappe of a gayte. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* ii, Thay squelit lyke ony gaitis. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 177 The Gate her dame .. Yode forth abroad [*gloss.* the Gote: Northernely spoken, to turne O into A]. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 155 Swyne, hens, geese, gaites. 1737 Ramsay *Scot. Prov.* (1797) 94 Ye come to the gait's house to thigg woo. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gait*, a goat.

β. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Christ* 1230 in *Exeter Bk.*, Hy .. reotað and beofiað fore frean forhte swa fule swa gæt. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 214 ȝif þu ȝesihst maneȝa get, ydel ȝetacnað. *c* 1200 Ormin 1206 Forþi sinndenn alle þa .. Effnedd wiþþ gæt & nemmnedd gæt. *c* 1205 Lay. 25682 He makeþ him to mete .. ruðeren hors & þa scep, gæt [*c* 1275 geat] and þa swin eke. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Hwat beoð heorden of geat? 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6134 Hys angels .. Sal first departe þe gude fra þe ille, Als þe hird þe shepe dus fra þe gayte. *c* 1350 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 Alle marchauntes of Get, Shep, oþer swyn. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxii. 14 She geyte two hundrid, hee geyte twenty [1388 geet..buckis of geet]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 In þat londe beeþ many scheep and geet and fewe roos and hertes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 373 (Add. MS.) Lyouns be pride, Foxes be fraude .. Gete be stynke of lechery. *c* 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 27 Under ane tree hee saw an trip of Gate. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 34 After that I wente to the gheet in to the wode, there herde I the kyddes blete. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 24 Flockis and hirdis of oxin .. And trippis eik of gait. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 Verie conuenient to feid horse or nout, or flockis of scheip or gait.

¶ In the following quots. the plural forms *geat's* and *goats* are distinguished as fem. and masc. respectively.

1567 Thomas *Ital. Dict., Zebe*, gheate, the femalles of the ghoates. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 147 The female (which are called Geats and the buckes Goates).

γ. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xv. 9 Take .. to thee a kow of thre ȝeer, and a she gehet [1388 a geet] of thre ȝeer. — *Lev.* iv. 24 An hee geit of the geetis. 14.. *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy Soc.) 65 An adamant stone it is not frangebyll Wyth no thyng but with mylke of a gett.

δ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 As of a ticchen .. kumeð a stinkinde got oðer a bucke [etc.]. *c* 1275 Lay. 21310 Þeh þar were on flockes two hundred gotes. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xvi. 5 He shal take .. two gootes. *Ibid.* 8 The goot that shal be sent out. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 758/27 *Hec capra*, a gothe. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. vi, Of a wulf whiche sawe a lambe among a grete herd of gootes. 1535 Coverdale *Luv.* xvii. 2 What so euer he be .. y^t kylleth an oxe, or lambe, or goate in the hoost [etc.]. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* v. i. 89 The diuell .. dooth most properlie and commonlie transforme himselfe into a gote. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 37, I scarse euer look'd on blood, But that of Coward Hares, hot Goats, and Venison. 1628 Sir W. Mure *Spirituall Hymne* 326 The damned goates hee doth despise; Poynts out his lambes, whose sinfull dyes hee purgde with bloody streame. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 59 He..A shaggy goat's soft hyde beneath him spread. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 184 Ye wild goats sporting round the eagle's nest! 1833 Tennyson *Œnone* 50 Leading a jet-black goat white-horned, white-hooved.

Phrase. 1611 Cotgr., *Paillard comme vn Moine*,.. as lecherous as a Goat (say we).

b. Used *Zool.* in *plural* as a rendering of mod.L. *Caprinæ*, the name of the sub-family to which the genus *Capra* belongs. Also, with distinctive prefix, applied to certain antelopes, as †**blue goat** = Blauwbok; **Rocky Mountain goat**, *Haplocerus montanus*; **yellow goat** = Dzeren.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 114 The Blew goats are shaped like the tame, but are as large as an European hart. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 343 The Rocky Mountain goat (*Haplocerus americanus*)

2. *transf.* **a.** The zodiacal sign Capricorn.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 207 Capricornus þe goot. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xxiv. (1636) 330 The tenth Signe called Capricornus, that is to say, the Goat. *a* 1631 Donne *Progr. Soul* I. 336 The Sun hath twenty tymes both Crabb and Goate Parchèd, since first launch'd forth this livinge boat. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 6) 330 To the west of this constellation we again find the Waterbearer and the Goat.

†**b.** The star Capella (Alpha Aurigæ). *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 Then foloweth Erichthonius, with the Goate and the 2 Kyddes. 1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 63, I take Capella, alias Hircus, the Goat on Auriga's shoulder.

†**c.** [transl. of Gr. αἴξ.] A fiery meteor. *Obs.*

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. 63 Hence come those [fiery exhalations] they call firebrands, goates, falling-starres [etc.].

3. *fig.* **a.** A licentious man.

1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* vii. 90 When a covetous man doteth on his bags of gold .. the drunkard on his wine, the lustful goat on his women .. they banish all other objects. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Goat*, a Lecher, or very Lascivious Person. 1863 Holland *Lett. Joneses* iii. 51, I think this devotion of your life to music has had the tendency ..to make you intellectually an ass and morally a goat.

b. *To play the (giddy) goat*: to frolic foolishly. *colloq.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General combs., as *goat-beard, -bell, -carriage, -cheese, -feet* (also *attrib.* or *adj.*), *-fell, -fold, -horn, -house, -kid, -kind, land, -milk* (also attrib.), *-pen, -shed, -stand, -thigh*; *goat-like* adj. and adv.; *goat-bearded, -eyed, -fed, -footed, -headed, -horned, -nursed* ppl. adjs.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 703/14 *Hoc stirillum*, a *gaytt berde. 1604 Middleton *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 105 A *goat-bearded usurer. 1876 Longf. *Dutch Picture* 29 Old sea-faring men come in, goat-bearded gray, and with double chin. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 434/1 Turkish *goat-bells and Albanian goat-bells are quite different. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 779/2 He used to come in his *goat-carriage to see me. 1893 E. H. Barker *Wand. South. Waters* 311 She gave me some excellent *goat-cheese. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 290 Hee .. that looketh with his eyes drawn together, *goat-eyed. 1824 Swan tr. *Gesta Rom.* lxxvi. I. 267 The goat-eyed man of physic acquiesced. *c* 1616 Chapman *Odyss.* IX. 384 We Cyclops care not for your *Goat-fed Ioue. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. i. 60 My men, like satyrs grazing on the lawns, Shall with their *goat-feet dance the antic hay. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 8 Nymphs of the forrests .. shewing your beauty's treasure To goat-feet sylvans. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Commodytes..commynge out of Spayne..Iren, wolle, wadmole, *gotefel, kydefel also. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 17/2 He..to Hels *Goat-fold aye doth millions bring, Of soules. 1776 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 74 The *goat-footed god quitted his habitation on the mountain. 1896 A. Lillie *Worship Satan Mod. France* Pref. 17 Where was the logic of the pact in blood with a *goat-headed monstrosity? 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 65 Ane pipe maid of ane *gait horne. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 26 The small race of *goat-horned sheep still lingers in some Alpine valleys of the Upper Rhine. *c* 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xxvi. 71 As he was going forth into y^e *goathous. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* (1677) 207 [To] lead my goats afield..& my goat-houses sweep. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Oct. 510/2 The goat-house in the moor. 153. *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 76, xxiij ould gayte 38/4. iiij *gaytt keedes 4/. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 35 Of Animals of the Sheep and *Goat Kind. 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* IV. iii, He is a mountaineere, a man of *Goteland. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 A meigre leane rake with a long berd *goatlyke. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 68 It behoueth that in humane learning there be some Goat-like wits. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 249 The forehead round, or Goat-like wrinkled. 1862 Marg. Goodman *Exper. Sister of Mercy* 87 A goat-like descent from rock to rock. 1897 Hughes *Mediterr. Fever* iv. 156 A characteristic goat-like odour. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Putte perto *gayte mylke. 1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 266 In June most of the ministers of Glasgow were out of town at the goat-milk. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., Dr. Gregory ..advises the Highland air, and the use of goat-milk whey. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 330 We Cyclops are, a race above Those air-bred people, and their *goat-nursed Jove. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 322 *Goat-pens and stals where they [goats] be kept. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 2978 Our guide at length conducted us to a *goat-shed. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 340, I discovered a *goat-stand in a dale. 1879 Browning *Pheidippides* 68 Under the human trunk the *goat-thighs grand I saw.

b. Special combs., as **goat-antelope**, an antelope of the genus *Nemorhædus*; †**goat-beetle** = *goat-chafer*; **goat-chafer**, a capricorn beetle (cf. quots.); †**goat-doe**, a female goat; **goat-drunk** *a.*, lascivious from drink; **goat-fig'** = L. *caprificus* see quot.); **goat-fish**, a name given to several species of fish, as the *Balistes capriscus* and *Phycis furcatus* of Europe, and the *Upeneus maculatus* of America; **goat-god**, the god Pan; †**goat-hart** (see quot.); **goat-leap** = *goat's leap*; †**goat-marjoram** (see quot. and cf. *goat's-marjoram*); †**goat-milker** = Goat-sucker; **goat-moth** (see quot. 1859); **goat-owl** = Goat-sucker; **goat-path**, a narrow mountain track, such as is made by goats; †**goat-peach** (see quot.); **goat-pepper** (see quot.); **goat-root**, the plant *Ononis Natrix*; **goat-rue** = *goat's rue* (see 4 c); †**goat-sea**, the Ægean Sea; **goat-singing, -song**, renderings of Gr. *τραγῳδία* Tragedy; †**goat-speech** = Eclogue (q. v.); **goat-star** = Goat 2 b; **goat-stones** = *goat's-stones*; **goat-track** = *goat-path*; **goat-weed**, a name for the W. Indian plants *Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*; ?also for *Ægopodium Podagraria* (Goutweed); **goat-willow**, *Salix caprea*; †**goat-wool** = *goat's-wool* (a). See also Goat-buck, -herd, -skin, -sucker.

1847 Craig, *Goat or goral antelopes. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. ¶ 28 Since..we find so noble a scent in the tulip-fly and *goat-beetle. *Note*, The long and tender green *capricornus*, rarely found. 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1006 *Capricornus*; the Germans call it Holtzback; the English, *Goat-chafer. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 181 Goat Chaffer, *Ceramlyx coriarius.* 1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 207 The silk-cotton tree worm .. is .. the caterpillar of a large capricorn beetle, or goat-chafer. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570/22 *Capra*, a *gootdoo [*ibid.* 30 a gotdo]. 1592 Nashe *Pierce Penilesse* 24 The seuenth is *Goate drunke, when in his drunkennes he hath no minde but on Lecherie. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* III 7 Mounsieur's Goat drunke, and he shrugs, and skrubs, and hee's it for a wench. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 52 In theise two .. the goates blood is predominante; and such we call Goate-Drunk. 1835 Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 106 The common Figtree..when in its wild state is called *Caprificus* or *Goat-fig. *a* 1639 T. Carew *Cæl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 160 The centaure, the horn'd *goatfish capricorne. 1864 Couch *Brit. Fishes* III. 125 Goatfish. The Greater Forkbeard, *Phycis furcatus.* 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 302 There were .. briglit, scarlet fish, known locally as 'red-mullet', although they are really, I believe, goat-fish, with a little tuft under their lower jaw. 1879 Browning *Pheidippides* 76 Go, say to Athens, 'The *Goat-God saith: When Persia..is cast in the sea, Then praise Pan'. 1896 F. B. Jevons *Introd. Hist. Relig.* xxiii. 351 The Satiric chorus .. wore goat skins .. to mark their intimate relation with the goat-god. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Goat-hart*, or Stone-buck, a wild Beast. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Capriole*, The *Goat-leap, when a horse at the full height of his Leap, yerks or strikes out his hind legs. 1755 Johnson, *Goat marjoram, the same with Goatsbeard. [Hence in later Dicts.] 1611 Cotgr., *Caprimulge*, a *Goat-milker. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Goat-milker* or *Goat-sucker*, a kind of Owl. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 221 The *goat moth. 1859 Thompson *Gardener's Assist.* 533 The caterpillars of the goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*). 1768 Pennant *Zool.* II. 246 *Goat Owl. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/7 Here .. the only roads are *goat-paths in the mountains. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Goat-Peaches are Peaches that are very hairy. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 274/1 A much hotter species is the *Capsicum fruticosum* or *goat-pepper, a native of the East Indies. 1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, *Goat-root*, see *Ononis Natrix.* 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 289 Galega..The shrubby *Goat-rue. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 223 Miletas swiftly past The *gote-sea. 1789 T. Twining *Aristotle on Poetry* (1812) I. 111 note 7 *Tragedy*, i. e., according to the most usual derivation of the word, *the *goat-singing.* 1822 Shelley *Hellas* Pref., The only *goat-song which I have yet attempted. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 148/2 A *Gayte speche *egloga.* 1894 Gladstone *Horace's Odes* III. vii. 6 Him wild *Goat-stars vexed. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cclxxviii, It is called .. in English Satyrion, Orchis, Doggestones, *Goatestones, Foolestones [etc.]. 1889 C. Edwardes *Sardinia* 153 We at length..hit upon the *goat-track. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 268 *Goat weed. This plant .. grows about most houses in the lower Savannas. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 784 Goat-weed, *Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia.* 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 99 Great Round-leaved Sallow, or *Goat-Willow. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 240 For coppice, probably *Salix caprea*, the Goat Willow or English Palm, would be best. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 48 Sum glasteris, and thai gang at all for *gayt woll.

c. Comb. with gen. *goat's*, as *goat's horn, -milk*, etc.; also **goat's-bane** (see quot.); †**goat's-cullions** = *goat's-stones*; **goat's-foot**, † (*a*) (see quot. 1786; = F. *pied de chèvre*); also *attrib.*; (*b*) a name for the South African plant *Oxalis caprina*; **goat's hair** (see quot.); †**goat's-jump** = *goat's-leap*; **goat's-leaf** (see quots.); †**goat's-leap** = Capriole; †**goat's-marjoram**, ? wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*); †**goat's-orchis** = *goat's stones*; †**goat's-organy** = *goat's-marjoram*; **goat's-rue**, *Galega officinalis*; †**goat's-stones**, the name of several orchids, esp. *Orchis mascula* or *hircina*; **goat's-thorn**, a name for *Astragalus Tragacanthus* and other species; **goat's-wheat**, a rendering of mod.L. *Tragopyrum*, a Siberian genus of plants allied to the buckwheat; **goat's-wool**, (*a*) something non-existent (= L. *lana caprina*); (*b*) the fine wool mingled with the hair of some species of goats. See also Goat's-beard.

1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, *Goat's-bane*, see *Aconitum tragoctonum.* 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 The third kinde [of Orchis] .. is called .. in English Hares Balloxe and *Goates Cullions. 1672 W. T. *Mil. & Mar. Disc.* III. *Compl. Gunner* I. xxviii. 47 An Iron *Goats-foot with a Crow. 1786 Grose *Treat. Anc. Armour* 59 The smaller cross bows were bent with the hand by means of a small steel lever, called the goat's foot, from its being forked on the side that rested on the cross bow and the cord. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 384 *Oxalis caprina*, Goat's-foot. 1869 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* viii. 141 The hind's foot (called also the goat's foot) cross-bow. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 531 It is the cloud known to seamen .. as '*goats' hair' or '*mares' tails'. 1589 *Pasquil's Counter-C.* 3 O how my Palfrey fetcht me uppe the Curuetto, and daunced the *Goats jumpe. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 139 The foliage of our Woodbine is very agreeable to goats, hence our plant is sometimes called *Goat's-leaf. 1861 Mrs. Lankester *Wild Flowers* 71 The Perfoliate Honeysuckle, or Goat's-leaf. 1598 Florio, *Capriola*, a capriole, a sault or *goates leape that cunning riders teach their horses. 1623 Cockeram, *Capriole*, the leaping of a horse aboue ground, called by horsemen the goats leape. 1530 Palsgr. 226/2 *Gottesmylke, *laict de chieure.* 1848

Buckley *Iliad* 207 The woman grated over it a goat's-milk cheese. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccix. § 2. 543 Goates Organie is called..in English *goates Organie, and *goates Marierome. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lvi. 222 Rootes of Standergrasses (but especially of Hares Balloxe, or *Goates Orchis) eaten .. doth, [etc.]. *Ibid.* IV. xxxi. 490 Galega .. is called in English Italian Fetche and *Goates Rue. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* II. 170 Galega officinalis L., is sometimes cultivated as a fodder-plant (goat's rue). 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. c. § 1. 159 There be three sorts or kinds of *Goates stones. *Ibid.* III. xxiii. 1148 Tragacantha .. in English for want of a better name, *Goates Thorne. 1611 Cotgr., *Barbe regnard*, Goats-thorne; the shrub whose root yeeldeth Gumme dragogant. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 638 *Astragalus Tragacantha*, gt. Goat's Thorn. *Astragalus Poterium*, sm. Goat's Thorn. 1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, **Goat's-wheat*, see *Tragopyrum*. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 11 The controuersie is not about *goats woolle (as the prouerbe saeth) neither light and trifling maters. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3983/4 The Cargo of the Ship Hamstead Galley..consisting of..Goats-wooll, Cotton-yarn, Cotton-wooll, &c. will be exposed to..Sale. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. Customs* (1821) 314 Turkey Goat's Wool.

Goat, var. Gote, stream, sluice.

† Goat-buck. *Obs.* [f. Goat + Buck *sb.*[1]; cf. Du. *geitebok* (earlier *geytenbok*), G. *geissbock* (MHG. *geizboc*).] A he-goat.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 119/29 *Capra ægida*, gatbuccan hyrde. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxx. 35 And he departide .. the geet and scheep, geet buckis and rammes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. x. (1495) 313 A gote bucke is a beest wyth hornes stondynge vpwarde. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 758/26 *Hic caper*, a get buk. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xliii. 22 Take a gootbuck without blemish for a synoffringe. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 88 The Gotebucke is verie wanton or lasciuious. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 181 Of the Goat, Male and Female. The male or great Goat-Buck [etc.].

Goatee (gōuti˙). [f. Goat: see -ee[2].] A beard trimmed in the form of a tuft hanging from the chin, resembling that of a he-goat.

1856 Miss Bird *Englishw. Amer.* 366 They [Americans] also indulge in eccentricities of appearance in the shape of beards and imperials, not to speak of the 'goatee'. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 6/1 A large 'goatee' beard. 1885 Mrs. Phelps *Burglars in Par.* vii. 133 The man with the goatee arose and shuffled to the .. door.

Goat-herd, goatherd (gōu·tˌhəɹd). [f. Goat + Herd *sb.*[2]; cf. Du. *geitenherder*, G. *geisshirt* (MHG. *geighirte*), Sw. *getherde*, Da. *gedehyrde*.] One who tends goats.

c 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* § 15 in Schmid *Gesetze* 380 Gathyrde ȝebyreð his heorde meolc ofer Martinus mæssedæiȝ [etc.]. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 379/12 *Caprarius*, gathiorde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/1 Goot herde, *capercus*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 814/13 *Hic capriarius*, a gateheyrd. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 1 Is not thilke same a goteheard prowde, That sittes on yonder bancke. *c* 1580 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 67 Gyges the gait-hird, ane michtie conquerour. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 The Goatherds of the Countrey do give thereof to their Cattel. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XVII. 298 To whom the goat-herd answer thus return'd. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* v. i, The goat-herd drove his kids to steep Ben-Ghoil. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 188 Yet he was only a young goatherd about 10 years of age.

quasi-*adj.* *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1598 219 Ye Goteheard Gods, that loue the grassie mountaines.

Hence **Goat-herdess,** a female goat-herd.

1773 Mrs. A. Grant *Lett. fr. Mts.* (1807) I. vi. 51, I will not be a shepherdess, but a goatherdess. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 2 He is flirting with a red-headed Highland goatherdess. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 6/1 Mdme. T... in her early days, was a shepherdess, or, to be quite accurate, a 'goatherdess' in rural France.

Goatish (gōu·tiʃ), *a.* Also 6-7 **gotish**(e. [f. Goat + -ish.] Characteristic of, or resembling, a goat in some feature or quality.

a 1529 Skelton *Bouge of Court* 237 He gased on me with his gotyshe berde. 1567 Drant *Horace's Ep.* I. xviii. F iij, An other vseth brablarie for very gotish wol [L. *de lana caprina*]. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VII. lxxvi, The goatish Satyres dance around. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 316 Carving Gods to worship, after the shapes of Pan, Priapus, and other gotish fancies. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 418 The flower has a strong goatish smell. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 773 We have tasted the coarse-grained mutton of Lincolnshire .. and the rank and goatish muskiness of the South-downs.

b. *spec.* Lascivious, lustful.

1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 11 Iudge if this gull deserued his mistris fauour, Who thus his goatish humours did relate. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. ii. 138. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* IV. 167 Shee did not only admit but allure and compell into her goatish embraces many of her souldiers. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxix. 266 A goatish, ram-faced rascal.

Hence **Goatishly** *adv.*, **Goatishness.**

1835 Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 104 He behaves Goatishly, or, is inclined to Goatishness. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 11 There are times when the goat will preach against goatishness, the frail will testify against frailty.

Goatling (gōu·tliŋ). [f. Goat + -ling dim. suffix.] A young goat (cf. quot. 1883).

1870 *Daily News* 17 May, An old goat is dozing in the sun glare, while the goatling tumbles gleefully on the sward. 1883 *Times* 6 Dec. 7 [At] the half-yearly meeting of the British Goat Society .. held yesterday .. the newly-coined word 'goatling' was adopted, to distinguish goats above 12 months and under 2 years old. 1886 *Basaar*, etc. 8 Oct. 1068 The goatlings, though few, were a beautiful lot.

Goatly, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Goat + -ly[1].] Goat-like; goatish.

1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 338, I started first, as some Arcadian, Amazed by goatly God in twilight grove.

† Goatress. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [arbitrarily f. Goat.] A goat-herdess.

1607 *Barley Breake* (1877) 21 What haughtie Shepheard, what neat spangled Goatresse, Shall not plucke downe and strike to thee the sayle?

† Goatrill. *Obs.*—[1] [f. Goat after Cockerel.] A young goat.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 132/1 A Goat, 1 yeare a Kid, or Goatrill, and alway after a Goat.

Goat's-beard. The name of various plants.

1. *Spiræa Ulmaria*, meadow-sweet.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxix. 41 This herbe is called in Latine *Barba Capri* .. in English Medewurte and Medesweete, and of some after the Latine name Goates bearde. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 177 Goates beard otherwise called meedwort. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 207 Goats-beard groweth verie well in a moist ground .. The Latines call it Vlmaria, because the leaues are like to the leaues of Elme. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 376/3 *Spiræa Aruncus astilboides*, a plant similar to the Goat's Beard.

2. *Tragopogon pratensis*; also *T. porrifolius*, salsify.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* (1881) 19 Barba Hirci named in greeke Tragopogon..It maye be called in englishe gotes bearde. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccxli. § 1. 594 Goates beard or Go to bedde at noone hath hollow stalkes, smooth, and of a whitish greene colour. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 411 The Sommer Goates beard .. is a small plant rising up with one stalke little above a foote high. 1699 Evelyn *Acetaria* 28 Goats-beard .. is excellent even in Sallet, and very Nutritive. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 1. 250 Goat's beard, an alimentary Root, has most of the qualities of Scorzonera. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1813) 353 *Goats beard*, the young shoots are eat (as those of salsafy) like asparagus at spring. *a* 1806 Charlotte Smith *Beachy Head* etc. (1807) 113 The Goatsbeard spreads its golden rays. 1854 S. Thomson *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4 122 The purple goat's-beard, the leopard's-bane .. are well-favoured plants.

3. Some species of mushroom. ? *Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 55/2 There are several kinds of these Mushrooms, as .. the Goat's Beard, of which there are the reddish one and the spongy one and the Pepper tasted one. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Goat's-Beard Mushroom*, common name for the *Clavaria coralloides*.

Goatskin (gōu·tˌskin). Also 4 **geet skin,** 6 **goats skin.** The skin of a goat, esp. one used for a garment, a wine-bottle, etc.

1388 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xix. 13 An heeri skyn of geet [*v.r.* a rouȝ geet skin]. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 102 b, Where .. she found Dorus, apparelled in flanen, with a goats skin cast vpon him. 1611 Bible *Heb.* xi. 37 They wandered about in sheepskinnes, and goat skins. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 229 A goat-skin filled with precious wine. 1842 Tennyson *St. Simeon S.* 114, I wear an undress'd goatskin on my back. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* III. xv, The marooned man in his goatskins trotted easily and lightly.

attrib. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXIV. 264 His head .. Fenc'd with a double cap of goatskin hair. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xvi, The goat-skin purse, flanked by the usual defences, a dirk and steel-wrought pistol, hung before him.

Goat-sucker. [A rendering of L. *caprimulgus* (f. *capra* goat + *mulgēre* to milk), tr. Gr. αἰγοθήλας (f. αἰγο-, αἴξ goat + θηλάζειν to suck); cf. *goat-milker*, Goat 4 b.] A name given to the bird *Caprimulgus europæus*, from a belief that it sucks the udders of goats. Also applied to other birds of the same genus, or of the family *Caprimulgidæ*.

1611 Cotgr., *Grand merle*, a Goat-sucker; a mountaine bird. 1676 Willughby *Ornith.* 70 *Caprimulgus* .. The Goat-sucker. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* II. iii. 108 The American Goat-sucker, called Ibijau by the Brasilians, Noitibo by the Portugues. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 129 Goatsuckers live solitarily, and never venture abroad, except at twilight, and in the night during fine weather. 1884 J. G. Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Apr. 246/2 It is the Nightjar..absurdly..called the Goatsucker.

Goaty (gōu·ti), *a.* Also 7 **goatie.** [f. Goat + -y[1].] Goat-like; goatish.

1600 Surflet *Country Farme* I. xxvi. 164 It is no shame for a man to call another, goatie, if he be found mutable and full of changes in his manners and cariage. 1611 Cotgr., *Caprin*, goatie; of a Goat. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* II. 576 A goaty, shirtless .. unshod Capuchin. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 417/2 Fresh and myriad-blossomed, but with a slightly goaty smell. 1893 Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 92 The very characteristic 'goaty' odour of that sex.

Goava, obs. form of Guava.

Goave (gō·v), *v. E. Angl. dial.* Forms: 4-5 **golve,** 5 **golvon, -vyn,** 6 **golfe,** 6-7 **gove,** 9 **goave.** [Corresponds to Goaf[1]; cf. Da. *gulve*, in same sense.] *trans.* To stack (grain) in a goaf.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 154 En la graunge vos blées muez; *glossed* golue [*printed* golne] thi corn. 14 .. *Addit. MS.* 12195 in *Promp. Parv.* 202 *note*, *Gelima*, to golue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/1 Golvyn, or golvon, *arconiso*. 1573 Tussr *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 131 In gouing at haruest, learne skilfully how ech graine for to laie, by it selfe on a mow: Seede barlie the purest, goue out of the way, all other nigh hand goue as just as ye may. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Goave*, to stow corn in a barn. 'Do you intend to stack this wheat, or to goave it?'

Goave, var. Gove, to stare.

Gob (gɒb), *sb.*[1] Also 4, 6 **gobbe,** 6 **gobb, gubbe, goubbe.** [App. a. OF. *gobe, goube* (mod.F. *gobbe*), a mouthful, lump, etc. (in mod.F. only in the special senses of a food-ball for poisoning dogs, feeding poultry, etc., and a concretion found in the stomachs of sheep), related to the vb. *gober* to swallow: see Gobbet.]

1. a. A mass or lump (cf. Gobbet 3). Now *dial.*

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xl. 12 Who heeng vp with thre fingris the heuynesse [*Douce MS.* gobbe; L. *molem*] of the erthe. 1892 Jane Barlow *Irish Idylls* iii. 47 He was a rael gob o good nature.

b. A lump, clot of some slimy substance. (Cf. Gobbet 2 b, Gobbon 2.) Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1555-8 Phaer *Æneid* II. H iij b, Belching out the gubbes of blood. 1753 J. Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* vi. 59 He [a horse] .. throws out of his nose and mouth great gobs of white phlegm. 1872 'Mark Twain' *Innoc. Abr.* vii. 45 Suggestive of a 'gob' of mud on the end of a shingle. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Gob*, a large thick expectoration. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gob*, a piece, a mass or lump; usually applied to some soft substance. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 197 Cleg took a 'gob' of hard mud in his hand.

† 2. A large sum of money. Also *gob* (*gubbe*) *of gold. Obs.*

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.*, *Socrates* § 31. I. 14 A bodye.. to whom hath happened some good goubbe of money. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* vi. H vj, He to whome God Hercules did bringe A gubbe of goulde. 1574 Studley tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes* 104 a, That she might heape vppon thee many gubs of goulde. 1593 Nashe *Choise Valentines* (1899) 8/70 And tenne good gobbs I will unto thee tell, Of golde or siluer. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. v. 167 The gobbes of gold by heapes in their studies. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 352 My .. grandsonne whoe .. only knowes where my poore recruites are, of which if I heare nothing this next weeke nor can haue poore gubb from his Ma^tie, I must of necessity slip out of the [world?] or be disgraced for euer. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* (1694) 265 Dost think I have so little wit as to part with such a Gob of money for God-a-mercy?

3. A lump or large mouthful of food, esp. of raw, coarse, or fat meat. (Cf. Gobbet 3.) Now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1557-8 Phaer *Æneid* VI. Q 3 b, He [Cerberus] gaping wyde his threfold iawes, All hungry caught that gubbe [L. *offam*]. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. C 4 b, O that the stomack of this queasie age Digestes, or brookes such raw vnseasoned gobs, And vomits not them forth! 1613 F. Robarts *Revenue Gospel* Title-p., The eagle spies, A gob [L. *offam*] she lurch'd, and to her young she flies. 1711 E. Ward *Quix.* I. 369 Than for your worship's Eyes to follow Each Gob or Morsel that I swallow. 1774 Foote *Cozeners* I, The venison was over-roasted, and stunk, but Doctor Dewlap twisted down such gobs of fat. 1828 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 124 A father that gaed aff at a city-feast wi' a gob o' green fat o' turtle half way down his gullet. 1871 Mrs. Stowe *Oldtown Fireside Stor.* 8 Ye tell 'em one story, and they jest swallows it as a dog does a gob o' meat.

† b. *At a* (or *one*) *gob*, at one mouthful. *Obs.*

Perhaps a different (though cognate) word; cf. Fr. (obs.) *avaler tout de gob*, whence the mod.Fr. phrase *tout de go* easily, without trouble or ceremony.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 65 And flead him, and thrust him down his pudding-house at a gobb. 1611 L. Barrey *Ram Alley* I. i. A 3 b, That little land a gaue Throte the Lawyer swallowed at one gob For lesse then halfe the worth.

Gob (gɒb), *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* and *slang.* [Of obscure origin; possibly a. Gael. and Irish *gob* beak, mouth, but cf. Gab *sb.*[3]] The mouth.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xx, Quhair thair gobbis wer ungeird, Thay gat upon the gammis. *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 754 Misly kyt! and thou flyt, Ile dryt in thy gob. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words* 134 A *Gob*, an open or wide mouth. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 112 Beware of the Drunkenness of the Goose, for it never rests, but constantly dips the Gob of it in the Water. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 332 *Gob*, a vulgar name for the mouth. 18.. R. Burrowes in *Father Prout's Rem.* ix. 267 Just to..moisten his gob 'fore he died. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* i. (1859) 3, I thrust half a doubled up muffin into my gob. 1851 Mayhew *Loud. Labour* I. 421 He tied my hands and feet so that I could hardly move, but I managed somehow to turn my gob (mouth) round and gnawed it away. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gob*, the mouth .. The form *gab* is quite unknown in Northumberland.

b. *Comb.*, as **gob-mouthed** *a.* *dial.*, gaping; **gob-stick,** (*a*) *dial.*, a spoon; (*b*) *Fisheries* (see quot. 1883); **gob-string,** a bridle.

1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 27 Hould your dirty tongue, you *gobmouthed omathaun! 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words* 142 A *Gobstick. Cochleare. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. 332 *Gobstick*, a wooden spoon. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Gobstick*, a wooden spoon or other implement for conveying food to the mouth. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Halibut-killer and gob-stick for killing the fish and disgorging the hook. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gub* or **gob string*, a bridle. 1855 in Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*

Gob (gɒb), *sb.*[3] *dial.* [= Gab *sb.*[2], but prob. apprehended by speakers as a fig. sense of prec.] Talk, conversation, language. *Gift of the gob* (see Gab *sb.*[2] 1 b). *To give gob* (see quot. 1855).

1695 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* To Rdr. Av, [Pretended quot. from Z. Boyd] There was a Man called Job, Dwelt in the land of Uz, He had a good gift of the Gob. [*a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *Gift of the Gob*, a wide, open Mouth; also a good Songster, or Singing-master.] 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'To gie gob', to mouth, or give word, to abuse. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'It's a grand thing the gift o' the gob'.

Gob (gɒb), *sb.*[4] *Coal-mining.* Also **gobb.** [Perh. an alteration of Goaf[2], influenced by Gob *sb.*[1]] The empty space from which the coal has been extracted in the 'long-wall' system of mining (cf. Goaf); also, the material used for packing such a space (= *gobbing*).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 979 The place where the coal is removed is named the gobb or [*printed* or gobb] waste; and gobbin or gobb-stuff is stones or rubbish taken .. to

fill up that excavation as much as possible. *Ibid.* 980 The roads are carried either progressively through the gobb,or the gobb is entirely shut up. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 304 The roof being allowed to come down on to the packings of the gob behind the miners. 1883 *Standard* 23 Oct. 3/6 A large quantity of the 'gob' was on fire in the Bullhurst seam. 1884 *Times* 29 Jan. 10/4 After driving 10 yards through the gob the body of Mr. Thomas was found.

b. *attrib.*, as **gob-fire, road, -stuff** (see quots.). 1839 Gob stuff [see above]. 1860 *Weale's Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2) *S. Staff. terms, Gob-road*, a road..through that part of the mine which has been previously worked. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Gob-fire*, fire produced by the heat of decomposing *gob*. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 8/5 A 'gob' fire, caused by a heap of fire-clay, dust, and coal slack.

Gob (gɒb), *v.*[1] *techn.* [? f. GOB *sb.*[1]] **a.** *trans.* To choke up or obstruct (a furnace). **b.** *intr.* Of a furnace: To become choked or obstructed (see quots.).

1863 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 738 Frequent interruption .. led at length to the furnace being 'gobbed' and ultimately abandoned. ?1877 in Davies *Suppl. Gloss.* s.v., If you put into your furnaces a quantity of stuff in which .. silica preponderates, your furnaces will not flux, but they gob. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Gob-up*, of a blast furnace, to become obstructed in working by reason of a scaffold or a salamander.

Gob (gɒb), *v.*[2] *dial.* [f. GOB *sb.*[3] Cf. GAB *v.*[2]] *intr.* To prate, brag. Hence **Go·bbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 88 Quoth gobbin Tom of Lancashire, To northern Jock. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 99 It's worth your while .. To hear their jaw and gobbins. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gob*, to talk impudently, to brag.

Gobang (gōubæ·ŋ). [Corruptly a. Japanese *go-ban*, said to be ad. Chinese *k'i pan* chess-board.] A game of Japanese origin, played on a chequer-board, each player endeavouring to get five pieces into line before his opponent.

1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* I. 267 Some of the games are purely Japanese..as *go-ban*. *Note*, This game is the one lately introduced into England under the misspelt name of Go Bang. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 3/1 These young persons..played go-bang and cat's cradle.

† Gobard, gobart. *Obs.* Vars. of COBBARD, GAWBERD.

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20 Unius gobart de ferro. 1411 *Ibid.* 86 j. gobard, iijd. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 770/3 *Hec ipegurgium* [printed *ipegurgium*], a gobard.

† Gobbed, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. OF. *gobe*, proud, vain + -ED[1].] Proud.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1346 Thane answers sir Gayous full gobbede wordes.

Gobbelett, obs. form of GOBLET.

† Gobber-tooth. *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure formation; cf. GAB *v.*[3] and GAG-TOOTH, GUBBER-TUSH.] A projecting front tooth.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 5 Every old woman with a wrinkled face..a gobber tooth .. is pronounced for a witch. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 412 Two gobber teeth were set in, one on this side, the other on the inner side.

Hence **† Gobber-toothed** *ppl. a.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 20 Lean-visaged, long-sided, gobber-toothed, yellow-complexioned.

Gobbet (gɒ·bĕt), *sb.* Now *rare* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **gobet**(t, 5–6 **gobbet**(t, (6 *Sc.* gobbat, -it), 5– **gobbet.** [a. OF. *gobet* (pl. *gobez, gobès*), dim. of *gobe* GOB *sb.*[1]; cf. GOBBON.

For the development of sense cf. MORSEL. In French the etymological sense seems always to have been the prevailing one, whereas in English the more general meaning 'portion', 'lump', is earlier and commoner than that of 'mouthful'.]

† 1. A part, portion, piece, fragment of anything which is divided, cut, or broken. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 85 Alle yn smale gobettes he hyt kytte. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 20 And thei token the relifis of broken gobetis twelue cofyns ful. [So Tyndale and Bible of 1551.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 696 He seyde he hadde a gobet of the seyl That seint Peter hadde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4508 For by help of þat mayde so fulle of grace His fedrys [= fetters] weron alle to gobetus y-broke. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 66 b/2 And he wente to Saul and cutte of a gobet of his mantel. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 614/1 Ther is nothing but a memorial of his passion in a cup of wyne & a gobbet of cake bread. 1538 BP. SHAXTON *Injunct.* A iv, Suche thinges as be set forth..vnder the name of holy relyques .. Namely .. gobbettes of wodde vnder y[e] name of percelles of the holy crosse [etc.]. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 22 a, Looke seriously, that no shiuer nor gobet of bone be lefte in the wounde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 160 b, Others againe doe cut Garlike in gobbettes. 1610 [see GOBONATED]. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 291 If a rock or mountain cannot .. divide it self, either into great gobbets, or into small powder [etc.]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s.v., A large block of stone is called a gobbet by workmen.

b. *spec.* A piece of raw flesh; mostly pl. in phrases *to cut (chop, hack,* etc.) *in* or *into gobbets.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 85 Thys lomb toke vp cryst Ihesus .. Alle yn smale gobettes he hyt kytte. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXVI. 309 The Prestes .. smyten alle the Body of the dede man in peces .. And then the Preestes casten the gobettes of the Flesche [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 181 When he his fadirs body efter deth vnherthid And made it in gobbets kitt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xi. 32 Mycht I nocht caucht and rent in pecis his cors, Syne swak the gobbatis in the sey. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) L vj, Two or thre yonge cattes, wel chopped in smal gobbettes. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 64 Put in good thick gobbets of well fed Beef .. also like gobbets of the best Mutton. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* 235 Small red bodies, little bundles of red tissue—mere gobbets of venison. 1862 SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* I. ii. Wks. 1864 III. 114 We'd slice them into gobbets And fling their flesh to the dogs.

c. *fig.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 100 So hope ich to haue of hym þat is al-myghty A gobet of hus grace. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 181 And loke, þi schryfte be hole to oo preest, & noȝt to manye; on gobet told to oon preest, an-oþer gobet told to an-oþer preest, is noȝt goodly. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 73 Now wil I English .. your ragged gobbettes taken out of Ambrose glose. 1659 *No Sacril. to purchase Ch. Lands* 79 Found it most seasonable to cut large gobbets out of their estates.

† 2. A lump or mass. **a.** In general; chiefly, a lump of metal, esp. gold (cf. GOB *sb.*[1] 1). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. v. 51 Allas what was he þat first dalf vp þe gobets or þe weyȝtys of gold couered vnder erþe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXII. 18 Grauel, and salt, and a gobet of iren. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. XC. (1869) 108 Annoye of lyf that .. dulleth the folk, riht as a gobet of led. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 124 Everye tenaunte had his landes, not all in one gobbet in everye feilde. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. iii. in *Archiv Stud. d. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 For your daughters dowry you must save and spare: it is a good round gobett.

† b. Of coagulated or solidified substances, as clay, mud, ice, fat, blood, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* IX. 21 Whether a pottere of clay hath not power of the same gobet [L. *massa*] for to make sothli o vessel into honour [etc.]. 1388 — *Josh.* III. 13 The watris that comen fro aboue schulen stonde togidere in o gobet [1382 glob]. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 100 She was lyke the deuyls doughter, and on her chyldren hynge moche fylth cloterd in gobettis. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 181 a, This powder then set in the sunne, untyll it cleaveth togither in gobbettes or bygge pieces. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVII. v, Gross icy gobbetts from his hand he flings. 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* (1605) 54 Keepe your sugar alwaies in good temper in the bason, that it burne not into lumpes or gobbets. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 73 He sent me a little .. dish almost halfe full of gobbets of .. clotted bloud. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 195 After what manner .. *Aqua vitæ* may be truly changed into a yellow gobbet or lump. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 105 Green glass Fritt..is a Composition made of..common Ashes..or else of Gobbets ground to a fine Powder.

† 3. A portion to be swallowed: a large lump or mouthful of food; *spec.* a ball of flour, etc. used in feeding poultry [= F. *gobbe*]. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* XIV. 26 Danyel toke picche, and fatnesse, and heris, and seethide to gydre; and he made gobettis, and ȝaue into mouthe of the dragoun. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 732 Of figis grounde and watir temprid, sclendir Gobbettis yef thy gees. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* (1609) Index II. 1424 When they [chickens] pecked either corne, or gobbets called *offæ*. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* XX. 15 Like as Camels are fed by casting gobbets into their mouth. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 130 Large Gobbets choak the tender Fowls. 1814 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 26 Aug., May it burst his pericranium, as the gobbets of fat and turpentine .. did that old dragon in the Apocrypha! *fig.* 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 291 These gobbets are but Satans baits: which when we swallow, we swallow a hook with them. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 189/1 Doubtless that they might be hereafter incapacitated for swallowing the filthy gobbets of Mahound. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 275 One dwells with lingering delight on these unctuous and mouth-filling gobbets.

† b. *attrib.* quasi-*adj.*

1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* XXI, For this their Office good, the Sorcerer Forth from a Wallet which beside him hung, Threw many gobbet Offals of good Cheer.

c. A lump of half-digested food. Also *fig.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 67b, If a gentleman..should vomite .. and .. caste oute gobbets. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 20. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 75 From depth of poisnous mawe the monster fierce Did belch foule gobbets. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. XXVII, They would make us believe..that Ætna in times pass'd hath eructated such huge gobbets of fire, that [etc.]. 1700 ADDISON *3rd Æneid* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 61 Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharged. 1866 CONINGTON tr. *Æneid* III. 96 Ejecting from his monstrous maw Wine mixed with gore and gobbets raw.

† Gobbet, *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 **gobete,** 5 **go-bette.** [a. OF. *gobeter* to swallow as a morsel or gobbet (mod.F. *gobeter* to point a wall), but in some examples prob. f. GOBBET *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To swallow as a gobbet or in gobbets. Also with *down, up.*

1607 C. LEVER *Crucifix* cix. (Grosart) 51 To gobbet up a supper at a bit. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 275 They gobbet downe his flesh, his bones they gnaw, And are most highly pleas'd to eate him raw. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* iv. (1714) 4 Down comes a Kite Powdering upon them in the Interim, and Gobbets up both together.

2. To divide into portions or gobbets; given by some writers (following the Book of St. Albans) as the correct term for cutting up a trout.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* II. 112 Nym lings, turbot, and elys, & gobete hem in mosselys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, A Trought gobettid. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 262 Mine't meat, gobbeted in vine leaves. 1726 *Genil. Angler* 149 To Gobbet a Trout, *i.e.* To cut it up.

† Go·bbetly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. GOBBET *sb.* + -LY[2].] In gobbets or pieces, piecemeal.

1552 HULOET, Gobetly or in pieces, *frustratim, incisim.*

† Go·bbetmeal, *adv. Obs.* In 4 gobetmele, 5 **gobettmale,** 5–6 **gob(b)et-meale.** [f. GOBBET *sb.* + -MEAL.] In gobbets; piecemeal.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* XV. 33 He comaundide the tunge of vnpitous Nychanore kitt off, for to be ȝouen to briddis gobetmele. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 103 His fader was i-slawe..and i-þrowe out gobetmele [L. *membratim*] traytoursliche by preostes. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 22 Yn that the schippe with the rochis schulde be gobettemele be mynusid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. lv. 36 Armager..slewe the forenamed Hamo..and hym, so slayne, threwe gobetmeale into the same see. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iv. M iv, The praye .. shall be toren in pieces with our nayles gobbet meale.

† Go·bbet-royal. *Obs.* In 4 **gobetreall, reale, ryal.** [app. a. F. **gobet retal* royal tit-bit: see GOBBET and ROYAL *a.*] Some kind of sweetmeat.

1361–2 *Durham Acct. Rolls* (Surtees) 126 Cofyns de anys confyt et gobetes reale. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro ij lb. gobete real, ij. s. 1399–1400 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, Anis comfeth, et gobet ryal.

Gobbin (gɒ·bin). *Coal-mining.* [dialectal pronunc. of GOBBING *vbl. sb.* But cf. GUBBINS.] (See quot. *a* 1843 and cf. GOB *sb.*[4])

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 980 In such powerful beds the Shropshire method is impracticable from want of gobbin. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 407 The refuse of Collieries called Gobbins in some districts. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 143 Others will bend gently down to the refuse or gobbin.

Gobbin, var. GOBBON *sb., Obs.*

Gobbing (gɒ·bin), *vbl. sb. Coal-mining.* [f. GOB *sb.*[4]] The action of packing an excavated space with waste rock; the material used for this.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 979 The miners secure the waste by gobbing. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Gobbing*, packing with waste rock. See *Stowing.*

Gobbing, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see GOB *v.*[2]

Gobbit, obs. Sc. f. GOBBET *sb.*

Gobble (gɒ·b'l), *sb. Golf.* [Prob. f. next vb.] A rapid straight 'putt' into the hole.

1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football*, etc. 83 (Golf) *Gobble*, a straight quick put at the hole. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 241 The other may play, with a free hand, for a 'gobble'.

Gobble (gɒ·b'l), *v.*[1] Not now in dignified use. Also 7 **goble, gobbel.** [Of obscure origin; prob. a vague formation on GOB *sb.*[1] or *sb.*[2], with suggestion of the sound made by noisy swallowing.]

1. *trans.* To swallow hurriedly in large mouthfuls, esp. in a noisy fashion. Often with adv., esp. *to gobble up, down*, formerly † *in*. Also *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 516 Birds being hungrie, haue greedily gobled vp seed and fruit whole and sound. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 602 Then they suddenly goble in the beast or meat before them, without any great ado. 1611 CORVAT (*title*), Crudities hastily gobled vp in five Moneths trauells in France [etc.]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. ii, That which he doth eat, must be well chewed, and not hastily gobbeled. 1729 SWIFT *Lady's Jrnl.* 276 The Supper gobbled up in haste, Again afresh to Cards they run. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 646 And thousands at each hour thou gobblest up. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rights Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 393 How he gobbles down the broth and meal. 1826 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 437 To sell it..not to have it gobbled up by speculators. 1845 HOOD *Fairy Tale* ii, A stray horse came, and gobbled up his bower. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 21 They gobbled down their breakfasts with all noises except articulate ones. 1882 A. CLARK in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 51. 132, I get home and gobble a hurried dinner.

2. *U. S. slang.* To seize upon graspingly or greedily; to snatch up, lay hold of, 'collar'.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 144 He thought of poor Olive; sprang up—gobbled on the clothes .. and set off. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Wds., Gobble*, at Yale College, to seize; to lay hold of; to appropriate; nearly the same as to *collar* q.v. 1861 *Chicago Evening Post* July (Cent.), Nearly four hundred prisoners were gobbled up after the fight, and any quantity of ammunition and provisions. 1888 H. JAMES in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 344, I happen to know .. that the moment Mr. Pringle should propose to my daughter she would gobble him down.

3. *Comb.*, as **gobble-gut** (*obs.* or *vulgar*), a glutton; **gobble-stitch,** a stitch made too long through haste or carelessness.

1632 SHERWOOD, A *goble-gut, *gobequinaut, goulard.* *a* 1845 HOOD *A blow-up*, Miss M. the milliner—her fright so strong—Made a great *gobble-stitch, six inches long. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Cur. Cumberworth* 47 A dilapidated green silk parasol..darned in divers places with a sort of gobble-stitch of the same scarlet worsted which adorned her frill.

Hence **Go·bbling** *vbl. sb.* Also **Go·bbler.**

1632 SHERWOOD, A gobling, *goulardise.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Gobbler*, one that devours in haste; a gormand; a greedy eater. 1852 *Q. Rev.* Mar. 431 An alderman and a greedy gossiping gobbler. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* iii. 1875 63 Sir Arthur and Milverton are gobblers of books. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 4/2 Christmas..was all guzzling and gobbling.

Gobble (gɒ·b'l), *v.*[2] [Imitative, but perh. suggested by prec.] *intr.* Of a turkey-cock: To make its characteristic noise in the throat; also rarely *transf.* Also quasi-*trans.* with *out, over.*

Imitative variations (nonce-wds.) are *gob-gobble* vb. (Southey *Doctor* I. 119) and *goblobling* vbl. sb. (Bage *Barham Downs* I. 126).

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 495 When they speak they gobble like Turkie Cocks. 1709 PRIOR *Ladle* 74 Fat Turkeys gobbling at the Door. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. II. iv. 181 He .. struts about the yard, and gobbles out a note of self-approbation. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 365 Regiments of turkeys were gobbling through the farm yard. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. ix. 210 The turkeys that gobbled over the scandal of the poultry-yard. 1892 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/1 A tiny geyser gobbled.

Hence **Go·bbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Go·bble** *sb.*, the noise made by a turkey-cock; **Go·bbler,** a turkey-cock; **Go·bblery,** turkey-cocks collectively.

1737 BAILEY vol. II. *Canting Words, Gobbler*, a Turkey-Cock. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. II. iv. 180 The turkey cock .. with his peculiar gobbling sound, flies to attack it. 1781 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 69 On being interrupted they fly into great rages, and change their notes into a loud and guttural gobble. 1784 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 502 He heard as it were the gobbling of a turkey-cock close to the bed-side. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 50 When cocks at dayspring crow, Then all the goblery .. Soon as they [etc.]. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faith.* xlvi, The poultry, who would now and then raise a gobble. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* I. xi. 197, I never see an old gobbler, with his gorget, that I don't think of a kernel of a marchin' regiment. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man.* II. xiii. 60 When the female of the wild turkey utters her call in the morning, the male answers by a different note from the gobbling noise which he makes. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 706/1 The .. turkey-tail fan .. she had had made from one of her own .. gobblers. 1898 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 286/2 Scratching hens and gobbling turkeys.

Gobblin(g, obs. form of GOBLIN.

Gobbock, var. GABBOCK.

† Gobbon, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **goboun,** 5 **gobyn,** (? **gobene**), 5–6 **gobone,** 6 **gobbon,** (-in), **gowbin, gubbon.** See also GUBBINS. [Presumably a. OF. **gobon,* an unrecorded form related to *gobbe* and *gobet*: see GOB *sb.*[1] and GOBBET, and cf. GOBONATED, GOBONY.]

1. A portion, slice, gobbet.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 155 Gobouns of chayers, of formes, and of stooles [L. *fragmentis subselliorum*]. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 34 Chope the pik when he is slit out and let the gebenes [? *read* gobenes] hong eche by othere. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 580 þey must be takyn of as þey in þe dische lowt, bely & bak by gobyn þe boon to pike owt. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 281 Than cut a gobone of the lampraye, & mynce the gobone thynne. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 178 Leauing no element vnransaked to gette a gowbin for their glotenous gorge. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiv. 348 The same [roote] cut into gobbins or slices, and put into fistulas, taketh away the hardnesse of them. 1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 130 Rootes and skinnes cut in small gobbins, and sodden in butter mylke.

2. = GOB *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.* (1567) *Farfalloni*, gubbons of fleame that olde men vse to spitte. 1598 FLORIO, *Farfallone*, the filthie snot of ones nose or gubbon of fleame.

† Gobbon, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To cut into gobbets.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4165 þay gobone of þe gretteste with growndone swerdes. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 280 A salte lampraye, gobone it flatte in .vii. or .viii. peces.

Gobelin (gō·bəlæn, gŏ·bəlin). Also **Gobelins.** [f. *Gobelins*, the state-factory of tapestry in Paris, so named after its founders.]

1. Used *attrib.*, as in *Gobelin tapestry*, the tapestry made at the Gobelins, and imitations of this; *Gobelin blue*, a blue like that used in Gobelin tapestry; *Gobelin stitch* (see quot. 1882).

1823 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 134 Dinner served up in room where there is very good Gobelin tapestry. 1864 SALA *Quite Alone* I. xiv. 218 You saw the beautiful Gobelins tapestry, marvellous in the minute finish of its work. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Embroidery, Gobelin Stitch*, a short upright stitch, also called Tapestry.

2. *absol.* 'A variety of damask used for upholstery, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gobelin, obs. form of GOBLIN.

‖ Gobemouche (gobəmuʃ). [a. F. *gobe-mouches* (f. *gober* to swallow + *mouche* fly) flycatcher (bird and plant), credulous person.

In F. *gobe-mouches* is the form employed for both sing. and pl., though Littré points out that *gobe-mouche* might be written, on the analogy of *chasse-mouche*. English writers treat the Fr. form as a pl. and use *gobemouche* for the sing.]

One who credulously accepts all news, however improbable or absurd. Also *attrib.*

1818 E. BLAQUIERE tr. *Sig. Pananti* 52 Such a representation the *gobes mouches* [*sic* incorrectly] of Florence might have readily magnified into a change of religion. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, 'You don't say so!' says gobemouche Fitz-Urse. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1847) 49 The gobemouche expression of countenance with which he is swallowing an article in the National. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 43 Their idle stories are often believed by the gobemouche class of book-making travellers. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 3 Those Continental gobemouches whose gift for believing the incredible almost approaches to genius.

Gobet, gobett, obs. forms of GOBBET.

Go'-betwee:n. [f. GO *v.* + BETWEEN *adv.*]

1. One who passes to and fro between parties, with messages, proposals, etc.; an intermediary.

In the second quot. *between* serves as a prep.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 273 Euen as you came in to me, her assistant or goe-betweene, parted from me. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* I. ii, You are The Squire of Dames, deuoted to the seruice Of gamesome Ladies .. the Goe-between This female, and that wanton Sir. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 63 They onely are the internuntio's, or the go-betweens of this trim devis'd mummery. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 ₱ 1 The Broker .. as a Go-between .. shall find his Account in being in the good Graces of a Man of Wealth. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 281 *note*, Certain convenient old women, who officiated as go-betweens. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* viii. 227 The clerk was .. a sort of go between when parson and people were a little out of gear.

2. Anything that goes between or connects two other things. Also *attrib.*

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 371 Each double window vies with its neighbour in the taste of its go-betweens. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* vii. § 87 (1873) 305 If they are exactly equal, the go-between ball will carry off all the motion of the ball which strikes it. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 13 Altogether they form a sort of go-between sheep, dividing the Lowlands from the Highlands. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 768 This is the limpkin .. a most perfect go-between connecting the rails and the cranes.

Gobiid (gō·biid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *gōbi-us* GOBY + -ID.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Gobiidæ* or gobies proper. **B.** *sb.* One of the *Gobiidæ*; a goby.

1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 257 On the Californian coast is a Gobiid (*Gillichthys mirabilis*) remarkable for the great extension backward of the jaws.

Gobiiform (gō·biifōrm), *a.* [f. mod.L. *gōbi-us* GOBY + -(I)FORM.] Having the characteristics of the gobiids; gobioid (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gobioid (gō·bioid), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichthyol.* [f. L. *gōbi-us* GOBY + -OID.] **A.** *adj.* Belonging to the family *Gobioides* of Cuvier or to the superfamily *Gobioidea* of more recent systems, comprising fishes allied to the Goby. **B.** *sb.* A fish of this kind.

1854 OWEN *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 273 Sciænoids, cottoids, gobioids. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* III In some Gobioids .. the eyes .. can be elevated and depressed at the will of the fish.

Goblet[1] (gŏ·blĕt). Forms: 4 **gobelet, goblot,** 5–6 **goblett,** 6 **gublett-, gobbelett-,** 7 **gobblet,** 5– **goblet.** [a. OF. *gobelet* (in 13th c. *gubulet*), f. *gobel, gobeau* cup, of uncertain origin.]

1. A drinking-cup of metal or glass, properly bowl-shaped and without handles, sometimes mounted on a foot and fitted with a cover. In later use, a general term for a wine-cup. Now only *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1277 þe gredirne & þe goblotes garnyst of syluer. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 207 The kyngez cope-borde was closed in silver, In grete goblettez overgylte. 1481–90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 422 Item, for sawdyring and gyltyng of a goblett, with the kever, price iiij.*s.* 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 144 Thre gilt goblettes w^t^ the cover. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 26, I doe thinke him as concaue as a couered goblet, or a Worme-eaten nut. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 143 A Cupboard of huge and massy goblets, and other Vessels of gold and silver. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 634 The banquet done, the monarch gives the sign To fill the goblet high with sparkling wine. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 366 A large round porphyry vessel .. It consists of one piece, and resembles a shallow goblet. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, The Baron .. produced a golden goblet of a singular and antique appearance, moulded into the shape of a rampant bear. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 449 He .. filled a goblet to the brim with wine. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 108 Give us a goblet of the well known juice!

† **b.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 271/2 A kind of a Drinking Cup .. made of the small top of a Bull or Cows Horn, the Tip end Reversed .. It is by some Gentlemens Buttlers termed a Souce, or Gogles, or Goblet.

c. A glass with a foot and stem, as distinguished from a tumbler.

Marked 'U. S.' in the *Century Dict.*; but current in England in tradesmen's price lists.

d. *transf.* A goblet-shaped part of a flower.

1851 *Beck's Florist* July 163 The Cephalote, from the Australian bogs, whose delicate goblets reared their richly-carved and many-tinted crests above their bed of moss.

† **2.** A conical cup or thimble used by conjurers. (So F. *gobelet.*) *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 The iugler carieth clenly vnder his gublettis. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 153/1 Excepte ye thinke the iugler blow his galles through the gobletes bottom. 1552 HULOET, Goblet or boxe for a iugler, *acetabulum.* 1692 QUICK *Synodicon* I. 194 To that Article of Players and Mummers, shall be added Juglers, Players of Hocus-pocus, Tricks of Goblets, Puppet-playing [etc.].

3. *Sc.* A kind of deep saucepan with bulging sides and a straight handle.

† **4.** Some kind of embossed ornament on a gauntlet. *Obs.*—[1]

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 913 His gloues .. grauene at þe hemmez, With graynez and gobelets, glorious of hewe.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *goblet-boy, -glass, -pledge; goblet-shaped* adj.; **goblet-cell,** 'an epithelial cell of crateriform shape' (*Cent. Dict.*); **goblet-office** *nonce-wd.* [= F. *le gobelet*] (see quot.).

1800 MOORE *Anacreon* xxxii. 6 Young Love shall be my *goblet-boy. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 525 These structures which are also known as gustatory *goblet-cells. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 125 Here's *goblet-glass, to take in with your wine The very sun its grapes were ripened under. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xviii, Bring them to the *goblet-office, which is the Buttery, and there make them drink. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Wine of Cyprus* 6 The Cyprus .. I am sipping .. At the hour of *goblet-pledge. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Goblet-shaped.* See *Scyphiform.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Goblet-shaped*, the same as Crateriform. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 524 A number of goblet-shaped organs.

Hence **Go'bleted** *a.* = *goblet-shaped*; † **Go'bleter,** a cup-bearer; **Go'bletful,** the quantity required to fill a goblet.

1542 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Y iij, Admynyste a gobletful whan he goth to bed, and he shal slepe. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 237 Gobletters and Butlers to Apollo. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix. (ed. 12) 110 Moss was in abundant life, some feathering, and some gobleted. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 182/2 A goblet-ful of the noctilucæ produces light sufficient to read by at a distance of two feet.

† **Goblet**[2]. *Obs.* = GOBBET *sb.* (possibly a misprint).

1530 PALSGR. 225/2 Goblet, a lumpe or a pece, *monceau.* 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. v. 101 Sighing often betwixt the goblets, for the inability of his Mandibles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 The Goblet or Country Pye, is made of large pieces of Flesh .. which large or square pieces, are termed Goblets. 1742 PERRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 48 It .. seem'd as if Goblets of Fat were fluctuating in it.

Goblin (gŏ·blin). Forms: 4 **gobelin, -olyn,** 4–5 **-elyn,** 7 **gobling, gobblin(g,** 6– **goblin.** [a. F. *gobelin* (obs., recorded only from the 16th c.; but in the 12th c. Ordericus Vitalis mentions *Gobelinus* as the popular name of a spirit which haunted the neighbourhood of Évreux). Perh. f. med.L. *cobalus, covalus,* a. Gr. *κόβαλος* a rogue, knave, *κόβαλοι* wicked sprites invoked by rogues.]

1. A mischievous and ugly demon.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 238 Sathanas .. Seyde on is sawe Gobelyn made is gerner Of gromene mawe. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xc. 6 Of an arowe fliynge in the dai, of a gobelyn goynge in derknessis. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5492 Gamarody þe goblyn, anothire grym sire. *c* 1500 *Melusine* i. 4 Many manyeres of thinges, the whiche sommе called Gobelyns, the other ffayrees, and the other 'bonnes dames' or good ladyes. 1574 STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes* 73 b, They sturred vp walking spirits, bugs, goblins, fierye sightes, & diuers terrible goasts & shapes of thinges. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. xv. 162 The shriking gobblings each where howling flew, The Furies roare, the ghosts and Fairies yell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 688 To whom the Goblin [Death] full of wrath replied. 1742 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 2 And goblins haunt from fire or fen, Or mine or flood, the walks of men. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 179 Bhutas are evil spirits of the lowest order, corresponding to our ghosts and other goblins of the nursery. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 37 From goblins that deceive you, I'm unable to relieve you.

fig. 1703 S. PARKER tr. *Eusebius* VI. 111 But this Goblin [a heresy] disappear'd in an instant. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 71 When to this labour and trade .. was added this goblin of steam.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, passing into an adj. (of, pertaining to, or suitable for goblins), as *goblin appearance, cave, cheek, sport, story, word*; **b.** appositive, as *goblin man*; **c.** instrumental, as *goblin-haunted, -peopled* adjs.

1827 in HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 551 The *goblin appearance of the 'Barguest'. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. x, Coir-Kriskin, thy *goblin Cave! 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IV. 178 Observe his *goblin cheek; his wretched eye. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 12 The heap of *goblin-haunted stones. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 Trolls—a kind of *goblin men. 1861 E. WAUGH *Goblin's Grave* 32 The *goblin-peopled-gloom. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 22 That spirit-like life of sound which night after night threw itself in airy and *goblin sport over the starry seas. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 619 Heard solemn, goes the *goblin story round, Till superstitious horror creeps o'er all. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 36 Setting aside the affrightment of this *Goblin word, *Demagogue.*

Hence **Go'blin** *v. trans.*, to convert into a goblin (*rare*); **Go'blinish** *a.*, goblin-like; **Go'blinism,** belief in goblins; **Go'blinize** *v.* = GOBLIN *v.* (above); **Go'blinry,** the acts or practices of goblins.

1829 SCOTT *Doom Devorgoil* III. i, My nether parts Are goblinized. *Ibid.*, Is there nothing, then, save rank imposture, In all these tales of goblinry. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 118 Once goblinized, Herodias joins them. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 453 The nursery goblinism, grotesquerie, and allegoric wire-drawing, which are present in the *Divine Comedy*. 1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* 358 If the sunset was weird, the moonlight was positively goblinish. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 53 Even deer and doves seemed uncanny and goblined.

Gob-line: see GAUB[1].

Goblot, Gobolyn, obs. ff. GOBLET, GOBLIN.

Gobonated (gō·bonē·tĕd), *ppl. a. Her.* [f. med.L. **gobonāt-us* (f. *gobon* GOBBON) + -ED.] = GOBONY.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* E iij b, Ther is an other bordure that is calde a bordure gobonatit .. for hit is made of ij. coluris quadratli ioynyt, y^t^ is to say of blac ke & white. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 21 Sometimes you shall finde Bordures gobonated of two colours .. and such a bearing is so termed, because it is divided in such sort, as if it were cut into small Gobbets. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 7 So that while the four Elements were blended (as it were) it was checkered, and while they were divided from each other, they were Gobonated. 1718 NISBET *Ess. Armories* iii. 40 Within a Border Gobonated Argent and Gules. 1722–42 — *Her.* II. 26 The Border Gobonated or Componee is now a Mark of Bastardy in Britain, by our late Practices. 1860 *Handbk. Ludlow* (1865) 77 Gobonated pearl and sapphire within a garter.

Gobone, var. GOBBON *sb.*, *Obs.*

† **Go'boned,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. *gobon* GOBBON + -ED.] = GOBONY.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 37 As this border is dented, so it maie be borne engraled, enuecked, goboned, vaire, etc. 1611 FLORIO, *Scacchi*, .. also checkie, gobony or countercompony in armory. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2986/4 The College Arms, which are France and England, quarterly with a Border Gobony [*printed* Gobongl. 1763 COLE *Coll. Top. & Gen.* (1837) IV. 48 A border gobony. 1838 *Family Crest Bk.* II. 54 Gobony, divided into squares by different colours. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 67 A Bordure or

other Ordinary composed of Metal and Colour alternately is termed Compony or Gobony.

Hence † **Gobo·ny** *v. trans.*, to make gobony.

1611 FLORIO, *Scaccheggiáre*, .. to checkin to gobonie or counter-compony any coate of armes.

Goboun, var. GOBBON *sb.*, *Obs.*

Goburra (gŏbʊ·ră). *Austral.* [See KOOKABURRA.] The bird Laughing-jackass, *Dacelo gigas*.

1862 H. C. KENDALL *Poems* 123 And wild goburras laughed aloud Their merry morning songs. 1870 F. S. WILSON *Austral. Songs* 167 The rude rough rhyme of the wild 'goburra's' song.

Goby (gō·ubi). [ad. L. *gōbius*, *cōbius* (also *gōbio*, *cōbio*), a. Gr. κωβιός some small fish (usually rendered by its etymological equivalent GUDGEON). As modern scientific terms, the forms *Gobius* and *Gobio* denote quite unrelated fishes; for the latter see GUDGEON.] One of a genus (*Gobius*) of small acanthopterygian fishes having the ventral fins joined into a disk or sucker. Also more widely, a member of the family *Gobiidæ*.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 175 (*heading*), The Black Goby. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. p. xiv, The spotted Goby. 1803 SHAW *Zool.* IV. 242 Arabian Goby. 1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 172 The Doubly-spotted Goby. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 249 The gobies .. possess a singular disk, formed by the union of the two thoracic ventrals. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Nature*. xiv. (ed. 4) 290 She sent home a specimen of the Black Goby or Rock-fish (Gobius niger). 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 523 There are several species of tropical gobies found very abundantly on the Indo-Pacific coasts.

Go-by (gō·ubəi). [f. Go *v.* + BY *adv.*]

1. The action of going by in various senses; the passing of a river, of time, or of a body from place to place. *Obs.* exc. in *nonce-uses*.

1673 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 92 Now growing into years, yet thinking little of this go-by. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 All stirrings one and other are nothing but go-byes or shiftings of bodies. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* vii, In the go-by of the river he is gone as a shadow goes.

b. *Coursing* and *Racing*. The action of getting in front of another dog or horse. (See also 3 a.)

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. vii. (1615) 105 If a coate shall be more than two turnes and a goe by, or the bearing of the Hare equall with two turnes. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 43 The other horse .. determined not to be again surprised by a go-by. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. III. viii. § 3. 269 The Go-bye is where a greyhound starts a clear length behind his opponent, and yet passes him in a straight run, and gets a clear length before him.

2. *concr.* Something that 'goes by', or is superior to (something else). *rare*.

1823 *Examiner* 710/1 The Cataract of the Ganges amounts to a go-by to every thing that has preceded it.

3. Phr. *To give* (slang, † *to tip*) *the go-by to*:

a. To outstrip, leave behind. (Cf. sense 1 b.) † Also, to leave.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvii. 328 Who had rather others should make a ladder of his dead corps to scale a city by it, than a bridge of it whilest alive for his punies to give him the Goe-by, and passe over him to preferment. 1688 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. *s.v.*, To give one the go-by in a Race. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 260 What business have you in this lady's chamber?.. Tip us the go-by, or I shall be apt to shew you the way. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Frnls.* (1799) II. 386 Does a man of fashion drive his curricle..passing his competitors?..He is then said to 'Tip them the go-by'. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 340 One dog gives another the go-by. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 846/2 We have given the go-by to our excellent friend Mitchelson's beautiful woods. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* xiv. (1841) 203 Eager to 'give it the go by', they put the horse to his speed.

b. To give the slip to, elude, escape from by artifice. † Also, to pass a deception on. *Obs.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 211 But the King, understanding of this division, gave Waller the go-by, returned towards Oxford [etc.]. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 70 Except an Apprentice is fully instructed how to Adulterate, and Vernish, and give you the Go-by upon occasion, his Master may be charged with Neglect. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 211 He .. found that they had not made for Jerusalem in their way Back, but had Given him the Go-by. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, We may give him the go-by by running through the Needles. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* ix. (1888) 74 A French ship..gave us the go-by in the fog.

c. To pass without notice, to disregard, slight; to 'cut' (a person); to evade (a difficulty). Also in *indirect pass.*

1654 [see GLOAT *sb.*']. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 398 If they can give you the go-by in it, the issue is obvious. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Aug. (1879) II. 361 The Govr. speaks with some earnestness that we should not give the Ordinary Court the go-by, in taking off Entails. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 136 He gave the go-by to a multitude of toasts. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 987 In two of the Latin versions the difficulty is grappled with but not overcome; and in two it is given the go-by. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii, Becky .. gave Mrs. Washington White the go-by in the Ring. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* II. 115 Successive licensers had given the work a sort of go-by. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 382 It gave the go-by to such inconvenient questions. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 156/2 A junior judge .. sitting in another division, practically gives that order the go-by.

Gobyn, var. GOBBON *sb.*, *Obs.*

Go-cart. [f. Go *v.* + CART.]

1. A light frame-work, without bottom, moving on castors or rollers, in which a child may learn to walk without danger of falling.

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to Shephard* 86 As young children, who are try'd in Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ₱ 4 The Ladies now walk as if they were in a Go-cart. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. v. 99 Put her into a hoop, and she looks as pitiful a figure .. as much a prisoner, as a child in a go-cart.

fig. 1710 MRS. MANLEY *Mem. Europe* I. 243 They..Petitioned Cæsar, That he would be pleas'd to Reign alone. They ask'd that his Go Carts might be dismissed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 377 All men know .. that the institutions we so volubly commend are go-carts and baubles. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 11 The rest of us must be thankful for the little go-carts which help us to totter on the right way.

b. A child's carriage drawn by hand.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. ii. 18 Upsetting his two little brothers in a go-cart. 1887 *Religious Herald* 24 Mar (Cent.), I used to draw her to school on a go-cart nearly half a century ago.

2. Applied to a litter, palankeen, or the like.

1676 *Character Quack Doctor* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* (1876) 317 The Sultan Gilgal, being violently afflicted with a spasmus, came six hundred leagues to meet me in a go-cart. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 31, I got into a 'rickshaw, locally called a go-cart.

3. A hand-cart.

1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 2 ₱ 12 She [Mrs. Roundabout] put me in mind of my Lord Bantam's sheep, which are obliged to have their monstrous tails trundled along in a go-cart. 1803 R. EDINGTON *Plan Penitentiary Ho.* 78 The waggons now used..are not much above the construction of go-carts, they have neither brakes to retard their motion down hill, nor aids to propel them up hill. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Public Works Gt. Brit.* 65 The hand barrow or go-cart is used for the purpose of conveying earth.

4. A kind of light open carriage.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 240 He started in a go-cart for Bracknell. 1837 W. B. ADAMS *Eng. Pleas. Carriages* xvii. 278 They all more or less bear a strong resemblance to the vehicles called 'go-carts', which ply for hire..in the neighbourhood of Lambeth. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* vi. (1859) 122 A dozen parties, in all sorts of odd go-carts and other vehicles.

Hence † **Go-carted** *ppl. a.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 246 The hanging-sleeved, go-carted property of hired slaves.

Goclenian (gŏklī·niăn), *a. Logic.* [f. *Goclenius* (see below) + -AN.] Epithet of a variety of the Sorites first formulated by Rudolf Goclenius (1547–1628), otherwise called the *descending sorites*, opposed to the *Aristotelian* or *ascending sorites*. (See SORITES.)

God (gɒd). Also 3–4 **godd**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *god* (masc. in sing.; pl. *godu*, *godo* neut., *godas* masc.) corresponds to OFris., OS., Du. *god* masc., OHG. *got*, *cot* (MHG. *got*, mod.Ger. *gott*) masc., ON. *goð*, *guð* neut. and masc., pl. *goð*, *guð* neut. (later Icel. pl. *guðir* masc.; Sw., Da. *gud*), Goth. *guþ* (masc. in sing.; pl. *guþa*, *guda* neut.). The Goth. and ON. words always follow the neuter declension, though when used in the Christian sense they are syntactically masc. The OTeut. type is therefore **gudo*ᵐ neut., the adoption of the masculine concord being presumably due to the Christian use of the word. The neuter sb., in its original heathen use, would answer rather to L. *numen* than to L. *deus*. Another approximate equivalent of *deus* in OTeut. was **ansu-z* (Goth. in latinized pl. form *anses*, ON. *óss*, OE. *Ós-* in personal names, *ésa* genit. pl.); but this seems to have been applied only to the higher deities of the native pantheon, never to foreign gods; and it never came into Christian use.

The ulterior etymology is disputed. Apart from the unlikely hypothesis of adoption from some foreign tongue, the OTeut. **gudo*ᵐ implies as its pre-Teut. type either **ghudho-m* or **ghutó-m*. The former does not appear to admit of explanation; but the latter would represent the neut. of the passive pple. of a root **gheu-*. There are two Aryan roots of the required form (both **g,heu*, with palatal aspirate): one meaning 'to invoke' (Skr. *hū*), the other 'to pour, to offer sacrifice' (Skr. *hu*, Gr. χέειν, OE. *géotan* YETE *v.*). Hence **g,hutó-m* has been variously interpreted as 'what is invoked' (cf. Skr. *puru-hūta* 'much-invoked', an epithet of Indra) and as 'what is worshipped by sacrifice' (cf. Skr. *hutá*, which occurs in the sense 'sacrificed to' as well as in that of 'offered in sacrifice'). Either of these conjectures is fairly plausible, as they both yield a sense practically coincident with the most obvious definition deducible from the actual use of the word, 'an object of worship'. Some scholars, accepting the derivation from the root **g,heu-* to pour, have supposed the etymological sense to be 'molten image' (= Gr. χυτόν), but the assumed development of meaning seems very unlikely.

From a desire to utter the name of God more deliberately than the short vowel naturally allows, the pronunciation is often (gɒ̄d) or even (gɒ̄d), and an affected form (gʊd) is not uncommon: see GUD. (For the variations in oaths see 10 and 11.) In Sc. the usual pron. is (gŏd), but *Gude* (gŏd), i.e. GOOD *a.*, is frequently substituted in such expressions as *Gudesake*, *Gude keep's*, etc.]

I. In the original pre-Christian sense, and uses thence derived.

1. A superhuman person (regarded as masculine: see GODDESS) who is worshipped as having power over nature and the fortunes of mankind; a deity. (Chiefly of heathen divinities; when applied to the One Supreme Being, this sense becomes more or less modified: see 6 b).

Even when applied to the objects of polytheistic worship, the word has often a colouring derived from Christian associations. As the use of *God* as a proper name has throughout the literary period of English been the predominant one, it is natural that the original heathen sense should be sometimes apprehended as a transferred use of this; '*a god*', in this view, is a supposed being put in the place of *God*, or an imperfect conception of *God* in some of His attributes or relations.

Besides having been thus modified by the influence of the Christian use, this sense as expressed in the definition has been affected by the pagan uses of L. *deus* and Gr. *theós*, of which *god* is the accepted rendering. Thus, in speaking of Greek mythology, we distinguish the *gods* from the *dæmons* or supernatural powers of inferior rank, and from the *heroes* or *demigods*, who, though objects of worship, and considered as immortal, were not regarded as having ceased to be men; and the analogy of this nomenclature is often followed in speaking of modern polytheistic religions.

When the word is applied to heathen deities disparagingly, it is now written with a small initial; when the point of view of the worshipper is to any extent adopted, a capital may be used.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcv. 5 Alle godas ðioda [sind] ðioful. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 121 ǧif..þu fremdu godu forð bigongest. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 And com se deofel to har anlicnesse and þer an wnede and to mannen sprece swice hi godes were. *c* 1205 LAY. 5405 Æðes we sulleð þe swerien..uppen ure godd..þe is icliped Dagon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 780 Als godds suld ȝee seluen be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 299 Fogous..ordeyned temples to worschip þe false godes ynne; þerfore he was acounted a god amonge hem þat worschipped suche goddes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8145 Our hegh goddes, Wold be wrothe at our werkes. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 99 They conteyne the wicked actes and whoredomes of the goddes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 122 That's a braue God, and beares Celestiall liquor. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1176 By combat to decide whose God is God, Thine or whom I with Israel's Sons adore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 643 Audacious Youth, what Madness cou'd provoke A Mortal Man t' invade a sleeping God? 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i. Wks. 1757 II. 212, I do not think at all; The gods impose, the gods inflict, my thoughts. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 205 Some changes are made by the Jáins in the rank and circumstances of the Hindú gods. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Horatius* i, Lars Porsena of Clusium By the Nine Gods he swore That [etc.]. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 300 Surely no man this is, But some god weary of the heavenly bliss.

† b. *occas.* prefixed (without article) to the name of a deity (or of a person likened to one). *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 490 A monstir maid be god Mercurius. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iii. 143 Like god Bels priests in the old Church window. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 169 Yet god Achilles still cries excellent.

c. Used with defining addition, chiefly referring to the department of nature or human activity or passion, over which a particular god was supposed to rule. In this use the reference, unless there is indication to the contrary, is usually to Græco-Roman mythology, the deities of which are often mentioned rhetorically or humorously as mere personifications of qualities or influences. *The god of day*: the Sun. *The god of war*: Mars (Ares). *The god of love, the blind god*: Amor (Eros), or Cupid. *The god of wine*: Bacchus.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/1 A God of batylle, *mars*. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 39 Apollo god of learninge. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 616 Hail us children of the God of day. 1816 J. WILSON in J. Hamilton *Mem.* ii. (1859) 53 The last beams of the God of day.

d. *The god of this world*: the Devil, Satan.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 4 In whiche the God of this world hath blyndid the soules of men out of the bileue.

e. Phrases. *Ye gods* (*and little fishes*)*!* used to express mock-heroic indignation. *A feast, sight*, etc. (*fit*) *for the gods*: said of something delightful or amazing.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 173 Let's carue him, as a Dish fit for the Gods. *Mod.* The fierce scrimmage that ensued was a sight for the gods.

2. An image or other artificial or natural object (as a pillar, a tree, a brute animal) which is worshipped, either as the symbol of an unseen divinity, as supposed to be animated by his indwelling presence, or as itself possessing some kind of divine consciousness and supernatural powers; an idol.

c 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 10 in Schmid *Gesetze* 58 Ne wyrc þu þe gyldne godas oððe seolfrene. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xx. 4 Ne wirc þu þe agrafene godas. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3541 He seiden to aaraon 'Mac vs godes foren us to gon'. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 30 Why hast thow stoln my goddis? 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiv. 17 Thou shalt make ye no goddes of metall. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xix. (1715) 105 The Consecration of new Gods. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 8, Statues, dirty Gods, and Coins. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. i. 1 They remembered to carry their gods with them, who were to receive their worship in a happier land.

3. *transf.* a. of persons, as objects of adoration, or as possessed of absolute power.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* vii. 1 And drihten cwæð to Moise, Nu ic ȝesette þe Pharaone to gode. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 1 Yf these goddes of the Earth would suffer me to enjoy suche happinesse. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 49 Some there are that make gods of soldiers in open warrs. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 114 Sweare by thy gratious selfe, Which is the God of my Idolatry. 1692 S. JOHNSON *Abrog. Jas. I* 29 Such an Usurper is a God upon Earth, which it is easie for some sort of Men to make. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 14 Sir Aylmer Aylmer, that almighty man, The county god. 1883 SIR F. POLLOCK in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 537 The ruling gods of the circulating libraries.

b. of things.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 282 Like a man whose will was his God, and his hand his law. 1625 FLETCHER *Nt. Walker* I. i, The old mans god, his gold, has wonne upon her. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect. Ep. Cor.* xlvii. (1859) 430 A man's god is that which has his whole soul and worship, that which he obeys and reverences as his highest. 1896 in *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/2 [He] is convinced there is no God so omnipotent as that of the full purse.

4. *Theat.* [So called because seated on high.] *pl.* The occupants of the gallery. Also *gallery-gods*. Also *rarely* in *sing.*

1752 *Adventurer* No. 3 The servant whose business it is, as Homer says, 'To shake the regions of the gods with laughter'. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 108 The high regions assigned to that part of the audience called the 'gods', namely, the galleries. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Drury Lane Hustings* v, Each one shilling God within reach of a nod is, And plain are the charms of each Gallery Goddess. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-bk.* xxvii, One young god between the acts favoured the public with a song. 1851 — *Eng. Hum.* vi. 301 Does he..appeal to the gallery gods with claptraps and vulgar baits to catch applause. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The wrath of the pittites and the gods was appeased.

II. In the specific Christian and monotheistic sense. The One object of supreme adoration; the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. (Now always with initial capital.)

5. As a proper name.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvi. 3 God [is]..cyning micel ofer alle godas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Þis beoð godes word þe god seolf idihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 623 Godess enngell Gabriæl Comm dun o Godess hallfe I Godess hus wiþþ Godess word. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1061 Rightwis he was, and godds freind. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 199 The lorde Chandos sayd to the prince .. this iourney is yours: God is this day in your handes. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* I. 129 God is an Essence intellectuall, A perfect Substance incorporeall. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 191 God; in which is contained Father, King, and Lord. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 227 God, the all-gracious, the all-good, the all-bountiful, the all-mighty, the all-merciful God. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 95 For by this name God we understand an Infinite Mind, everywhere present, the source and foundation of all other existence, possessed of all possible power, wisdom, and excellence.

b. *Proverbs.* (See also DISPOSE *v.* 7.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 524 Ther-fore is seide a proverbe, that god will haue saued, no man may distroye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxx. 480 It is a comune prouerbe sayde, 'whome that god wyll ayde, no man can hurt'. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 132 He maye..haue cause to saye so of his fletcher, as..is communelye spoken of Cookes:..that God sendeth vs good fethers, but the deuyll noughtie Fletchers. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 Spend, and god shall send saith tholde ballet. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* 165 God is where he was. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 25 It is said, God sends a curst Cow short hornes. 1721 BAILEY s. v., As sure as God's in Gloucestershire. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* II. 175 God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the shorn lamb. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, That homely proverb that men taunt my calling with,—'God sends good meat, but the devil sends cooks'.

c. Phrases. *To depart to God*, to die and go to heaven. *With God*, in heaven. *Out of God's blessing into the warm sun*, from a better to a worse situation. Also in legal use, *Act of God* (see ACT *sb.* 4); † *To go to God*, of a cause, to be adjourned *sine die*.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 104 Thomas duke of Excester, late departed to God. 1562 [see BLESSING *vbl. sb.* 3]. *a* 1612 SIR J. HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. lvi, Pray God they bring vs not, when all is done, Out of Gods blessing into this warme sunne. 1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 186 That which you have done about my transplantation doth very well agree with my desire; and I account it to be out of the warm sun into God's blessing. 1617 *Ibid.* II. 51 As due to his memory, who is with God. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* Ep. A 3 b, Doctor Featly, now at rest with God.

d. With additional title or epithet: *The Lord God, Almighty God*, GOD ALMIGHTY. Also prefixed to the designations of the persons of the Trinity, *God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost*. (For further examples, see the accompanying words.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xvii. (1891) 312 Wuldriende God Fæder butan fruman. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 40 Sy þu ȝebletsod drihten god. *Ibid.* 78 Se ælmihtiga god. 1340 *Ayenb.* 99 Godes sone hit made. To god þe uader ine worde. God þe holy gost þet is þet me aseþ. *c* 1420 *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 47 God, fadir of heuene..God þe sone ..God þe holi gost, haue merci of us!

† **e.** In ME. often used without addition for Christ. Similarly, in 16th c., *in the year of God* = Anno Domini. *Obs.* (Cf. *Mother of God*: see MOTHER.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 500 And þan he receyves God gostly. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1006 By god that for us deyde. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron.* (1728) 43 This Battle was stricken upon the Ascension-Day, in the Year of God, One thousand four hundred and fifty three Years.

f. The possessive is sometimes rhetorically introduced before certain sbs. *God's poor*, † *God's poverty*: the poor regarded as entrusted by God to the care of the devout. *God's truth*: the absolute truth. *On God's earth*: now often used as a mere emphatic synonym for 'on earth'.

c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 531 Of goddes pore they haten gestes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 124 A gouelere is a turmentour of goddys pore peple. 1563 *Homilies, Keeping Clean Ch.* II. 86 Not forgettyng to bestowe our almes vppon Goddes pouertie [1623 poore]. 1583 T. STOCKER *Ciuile Warres Loue C.* I. 138 b, There were but 200 Spaniardes laid on Gods deare earth. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *God's-truth*, an absolute truth. (So 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*) 1898 *Daily News* 31 May 6 6 We talked of workhouses..and then for the first time I heard colloquially the phrase, 'God's poor.'

6. As an appellative.

a. A Being such as is understood by the proper name *God*; a sole Divine Creator and Ruler of the Universe; that which God is represented to be according to some particular conception (as *the God of philosophy, of pantheism, of Judaism*), or is manifested to be in some special department of His action (as the *God of Nature, of Revelation, of Providence*); God as contemplated in some special attribute or relation (as *the God of love, of mercy, of vengeance*, etc., *the God who made us*, etc., *my* or *our God*, etc.).

[1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xiii. 11 Haue ȝe pees, and God of pees and loue schal be with ȝou.] 1535 COVERDALE *Rom* xv. 5 The God of pacience and consolacion. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 63 A God there is, that guyds the Globe, and framde the fyckle Spheare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 889 To Believe a God, is to Believe the Existence of all Possible Good and Perfection in the Universe. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 161 Happy the man, who sees a God employ'd In all the good and ill that checker life! 1813 HURN *Ps. & Hymns* 283 The God of truth his church has bless'd. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 187 The God who framed Mankind to be one mighty family. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Communion*, O God of Mercy, God of Might. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* Pref. 12 Is there a God? Is there an Infinite, All-wise, All-powerful Spirit? *Mod.* An unjust God would be no God at all.

b. With partial reversion to the general sense (see 1), in contexts where the One True God is contrasted with the false gods of heathenism.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxv. 2 Þam þe ece is ealra godena god. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* x. 17 Drihten sylf ys goda god, mære god and mihtiȝ. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 142 There is no God but on & Machomete his Messager.

III. Phraseological uses of sense 5.

* *Exclamatory and parenthetic phrases expressing feeling or desire.*

7. The vocative, as *ah God, oh God, my God, good God*, etc., is used to express strong feeling or excitement.

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 A god hou hi byeþ foles [etc.]. 1573 *New Custom* II. iii, Preciouse God, it frettes mee to the very gall. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xvi, And yet (good God) how ofte this crooked kind, Incenst him in the desert every where? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 61 Who's this? Oh God! It is my Father's face. *a* 1603 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindn.* (1617) B 3, *Sus.* O God: a Surgeon there. 1812 T. AMYOT *Speeches Windham* I. 134 In which the words, 'My God!' had been made use of on a light occasion. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. 60 Ah God, as he used to rave.

† **b.** Followed by a wish. Chiefly *Sc.* in the phrases *God gif, God nor* = would to God that..

A verb may have been dropped in these expressions.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 734 Greit God gif I war now..Vpon the mure. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii. 4 God gif ȝe war Johne Thomsounis man. 1535 LYNDSAY *Satyre* 1325 God nor my trewker mence ane ledder. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 50 O monstrous bird! God nor ye gleddis ȝe [= thee] get. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 308 O God that I were a man.

8. In phrases expressive of a strong wish, chiefly for the benefit or injury of some person, as *God bless, damn, help, preserve, save*, † *shield*, † *speed*, † *yield* (you, him, etc.); also *God forbid, grant* (that); *God give* (something): for these see the various verbs. Hence occasionally used in participial expressions.

Some of these phrases assumed abbreviated or corrupted forms through frequent use, as *God eyld (ild, dild) you, goddilge yee* = God yield you (see YIELD); *God b'wy (buy) ye* = God be with you (see GOOD-BYE); *God (Godge) you good even* = God give you, etc. (also *God dig-you-den, God(g)igoden*: see GOOD-EVEN). In such phrases as have remained current, *God* is often omitted, as *bless you, damn you, preserve us.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) I. 24 Youre Latine Farewell is a goodly braue yonkerly peece of work, and goddilge yee, I am alwayes maruellously beholding vnto you, for your bountifull Titles. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 226 This bumbast foile-button..after the God-sauing ceremony, For want of talke-stuffe, fals to foinery. 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 89 God giue you good night in Watling Street. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 189 God be with you [*Qq.* God bu'y]: I haue done. 1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 194 God keep them from base courses! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. viii. F 8 A profusion of farewells and God-be-with-you's. 1814 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 6 God send that I may be in time to prevent mischief! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xl, To be .. God-blessed .. by one who carried 'Sir' before his name .. was something for a porter. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 236 I'll burn every God-damned house I come to.

b. Many of these combinations, as *God bless me* (*my soul*, etc.), *God save me*, etc. are used (profanely) as mere exclamations of surprise (see the vbs.). † So in the shortened form *Gods* (= God save) *me, my life, my soul*, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 209 Gods my life! Stolne hence and left me asleepe. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, Gods my life; did you euer hear the like? *a* 1603 HEYWOOD *Woman killed w. Kindn.* (1617) F 4, Gods me no such dispatch. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* III. i. E 3 b, Gods my deare soule, what sudden change is here! 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* II. 191 Gods me, said Trasiclea.

† **c.** *God's forbot* (see FORBODE) = God forbid. Hence corruptly *God sware-bot, Godsworbet. Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 38, I fend, godis forbot, that euer thou thrife. *c* 1530 *Int. Beauty & Properties Women* A v b, Ellis godds forbod She hath equall power of my lyff vnder god. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Dieu, A dieu ne plaise*, God forbid, God shield, God sware-bot. 1641 *Wits Recreat.* Epigr. 526 One tels strange newes, tother Godsworbet cries, The third shakes head, alack replies.

9. In phrases which express dependence upon or grateful recognition of divine providence. **a.** *If* (or † *and*) *God will* (also dial. *an Gothill, a Goddil*); *God willing*, † *will God.* (*And God will* was formerly sometimes used ironically, = 'save the mark'.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4561 Love shal never, if god wil, Here of me, .. Offence or complaynt. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 766 Will God, I sall eschape this tresoune fals. 1526 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 184 The said realme may yet, God willing, be preserved and releved. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xlvi. R ij b, Monstures, Monckes I would haue sayd, & other religious parsons, and God wyll, as they desyre to be called. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 28 Naye (quoth Penrie) neuer so long as I liue godwilling. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 187. *c* 1688 H. HERBERT in Reb. Warner *Epist. Curios.* Ser. I. 72 We both intend, God willing, to set forward for London on Munday next. 1706 WYCHERLEY *Let. to Pope* in *P.'s Lett.* (1735) 25 Afterwards to spend two Months (God willing) with you, at Binfield. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 43 Ise find tea a maister, a goddil! 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v. *Gothill, An Gothill*, if God will. .. 'In Gothill I'll be there'. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 25 Next year, God willing, I shall see you all again.

b. *By* († *with*) *God's grace*; *by* (*with*) *God's help, assistance, blessing*, etc.

832 *Kentish Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 40/11 Ic ceolnoð mid godes gefe ercebiscop. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 412 Y nam no truant, be godes grace. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 51, I sall, with Goddis grace, Keip his command. 1619 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Cler.* i. (1689) 3, I shall by Gods assistance proceed .. to inquire how [etc.]. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, Yes verily; and by Gods help so I will. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 344 Here, by God's grace, is the one voice for me.

† **c.** (*And*) *God before* (or *to fore*), under God's guidance. *With God to friend*: with God's help or protection. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 1049 And dredelees, if that my lyf may laste, And god to-forn, lo, som of hem shal smarte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7198 They shal neuere haue that myght And god to forne for strif to fight That [etc.]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 14 Diuerse exsaumples, the whiche, and God before, ye shalle take hede of. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 127 For god before we tende & purpose to gyue bataylle to the Sawdan. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pard. & Friar* B iv, I wyll neuer come hether more, Whyle I lyue and god before. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 28 So forward on his way (with God to frend) He passed forth. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. E 4 b, Els (god to fore my selfe may liue to see His tired corse lye toyling in his blood. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 307 For God before, Wee'le chide this Dolphin at his fathers doore. 1609 DRAYTON *Cromwell* 36 For in my skill his sound recouerie lies, Doubt not thereof if setting God before.

d. *Under God*: as a secondary cause or mediate object of gratitude.

1607 *Peele's Jests* B 1 a, Yet, quoth he, vnder God, I wil doe him some good. 1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 170 The blessedness of this good work, under God, is to be attributed to the king alone.

e. *Thank God*; *God be thanked, praised*, etc. † Earlier *Gode bonc*. Also *praised* († *loved*) *be God.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Unbilene is aiware aleid and rihte leue arered godebonc. 1352 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) i. 53 Bot, loued be God, þe pride es slaked Of þam [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 190 You breake iests as braggards do their blades, which God be thanked hurt not. 1607 *Peele's Jests* B 1 b, The fellow told him God be praised, his good Landlord was well recouered. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 320/2 Most of the landholders have now, thank God! abandoned that .. religion. 1842 TENNYSON *Lady Clare* 17 'O God be thank'd!'.. That all comes round so just and fair.'

10. *God* († *it*) *wot* (*arch.*; see GODDOT), *God knows.* **a.** Used to emphasize the truth of a statement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4473 (Göttt.) God wat..I sal vndo þe wele þi sueuen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2527 Þer-of held he wel his oth, For he it [a priory] made, god it woth. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 234 Than renne they in euery stede, God wot, with dronken nolles. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 61 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 287 He went fra hame, God wait, on Weddinsday. 1564 COVERDALE *Lett. Martyrs* 77 It is impossible to set forth..al yt was (God knoweth) tumultuously spoken. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 229 The Chaine, Which God he knowes, I saw not. 1594 — *Rich. III*, II. iii. 18 Stood the State so? No, no, good friends, God wot. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1643) 214 Commonly the most Christians are counted good men godwot, but simple soules, of no parts. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 197 God wot, his shield is blank enough.

b. Used with indirect question to imply that something is unknown to the speaker, and probably to every other human being.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 98 The sayd John was had after in great suspicion, whether justly or unjustly God knoweth. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, III. 85 Their bodies were bestowed God wot where. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 51 The country .. Is over-run with—God knows who. 1823 — *Juan* IX. lxvii, They fell in love;—she with his face, His grace, his God-knows-what.

11. In earnest appeals or exhortations, as *for God's sake*; *for God's love*; *in* (also † *a, o'*) *God's name*; † *on* or *a God's half* (see HALF *sb.* 2 d).

For the use of adjuratory forms to the same effect, see 14.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8968 Madame he sede uor godes loue is þis wel ido þat þou þes vnclene limes handlest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4798 (Cott.) Ga we alle, in gods name. *Ibid.* 4800 (Götting.), I 3ou pray for goddes sake [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 854 What, welcome be the cut, a goddes name. 1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scotl.* K viij, These a Gods name wear their targettes again the shot of our small artillerie. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 15 For God sake let not my tutor know it. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. i. 251 But what o' Gods name doth become of this? 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. iii, For Gods sake, when will her Grace be at leasure? 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 101 Hold! for God's sake—you'll offend. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 504 For God's love, a little air! 1864 — *En. Ard.* 505 For God's sake..let it be at once.

†**12.** *God pays*: a proverbial expression of indifference to the consequences of one's action. *Obs.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* C 1 b, There be some that bares a souldiers forme, That .. Goes swaggering vp and downe from house to house, crying God payes. 1616 B. Jonson *Epigr.* I. xii. *Lieut. Shift*, His onely answere is to all, god payes. 1626 — *Masque of Owls*, Whom since they have shipt away, And left him God to pay.

** *In oaths.*

13. *By God*, †*before* (or *fore*) *God*; also *by God above*, etc. (cf. By A 2).

From a desire to avoid actual use of the sacred name come various distorted or minced pronunciations of the word; see Cock, Dod, Gad, Gar, Ged, Gog, Goles, Golly, Gom, Gosh, Gos(se, Gud, Gum; also Adad, Adod, Bedad, Begad, Begar, Ecod, Egad, Icod, Igad. Of these forms only *Cock* and *Gog* are common before 1600; the others occur mainly in the 17th and 18th c. *Gar* is by the dramatists chiefly put in the mouths of foreigners (cf. 14).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7000 Vor gode [*v.r.* By god] þe nexte king .. ne 3ef hom noȝt folliche so muche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7934 'Bi godd o-liue', he suor his ath. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1098 'For gode', quep Beues, 'þat ich do nelle'. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 469 It is nought wel served, by god that al made. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 219 Be god þat bouȝte me dere. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 293 By god, my lord, shame is therof to you. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 48 That is well sayd, be God Almyght! *c* 1540 Heywood *Four P. P.* (Copland) Civ, *Pardoner*. I thought ye lyed. *Poticary*. And so thought I by god that dyed. 1557 *Interl. Youth* B j b, I sweare by God in Trinitie I wyll go fetche him vnto the. *Ibid.* B ij b, A wyfe nay nay for God auowe He shall haue fleshe inoughe. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 22 *Fran.* Are they so? *Comes.* I, before God, are they. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* I. iii, 'Fore God, my intelligence Costs me more money, then my share oft comes too. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 157 By God, Sir, I will doe for Queene Elizabeth that which I will not doe for my selfe. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 170 He says with the old painter, 'By God, it is in me, and must go forth of me'. 1885 Ormsby *Don Quix.* II. xxxiv. III. 384 'By God and upon my conscience', said the devil, 'I never observed it'.

14. In possessive combinations serving as asseverative or adjuratory formulæ. Preceded by *by* or (in adjuratory use: cf. 11) by *for*; also with omission of prep. (Cf. Gad *sb.*[5] 3.)

Corrupt or minced forms of these oaths are also common, *God's* being altered or abbreviated to *Ads, Cocks, Cods, Cuds, Gads, Gogs, Guts, His, 'Ods, 'S, 'Uds, 'Z* (in *Zooks, Zounds*); of these only *Cocks* and *Gogs* are old, the others coming into use about 1600 or later; the full forms are rarely found after that date except as archaisms. The form *Gars* is assigned to foreigners, as *gars blur, garsoune* in *Doctor Dodypoll* (Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 129), *garsoon* in Farquhar (*Beaux Strat.* III. iii, etc.).

a. With ordinary sbs., sometimes preceded by an adj.; also with the adj. used elliptically, as *God's blest, precious*, etc.

In some of these oaths the sb. denotes an attribute of Deity; more usually, *God's* = Christ's, as in *God's arms, body, blood*, etc. In some jocular oaths, as in *God's brother, fish, hat, malt*, the sb. has no meaning in its connexion, being substituted for some word of solemn import.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* I. iv, Bid the plaiers send Rafe, or by *Gods—, and they do not [etc.]. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* (1617) C 2 b, By *Gods blessed Angell, Thou shalt well know it. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 326 By *goddes Armes if thou falsly pleye [etc.]. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* (*c* 1550) E ij, I forsake thy company. *Imagynacyon*. Goddes armes my company and why. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, A great deale more (by *Gods blest,) than cheuer by the got. 1549 Latimer *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 200 To sweare by *goddes bloude. 1562–3 *Jack Jugler* (Roxb.) 21 *Godes body horeson thefe who tolde thee that same. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 29 (Qo.) Gods bodie. The Turkies in my Panier are quite starued. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. Prol.* 4 For *godis bonys Telle vs a tale. 1573 *New Custom* III. i, Else I will smite thee .. by goddes bones. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 142 *Gods-bores [cf. Bore *sb.* and Gog], what a deale of doe is here about nothing? 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 932 That sall wee do, be *Gods breid. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 177 Gods bread, it makes me mad. *c* 1537 *Thersites* (Roxb.) 64 Ye that I wyll, by *goddes deare brother. *Ibid.* 70 By goddes blessed brother Yf [etc.]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 557 By *goddes corpus this goth faire and weel. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1943 Be *Gods croun..I sall slay thee. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 234 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 293 Awalk for *Goddis deid. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 676 Yea, by *God's death ..ye love him well. 1564–78 *Gods dentie [see Dentie]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 350 Thow shalt be deed by *goddes dignitee. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 295 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 295, I will thame haif be Goddis dignite. 1599, 1605 *God's dines [see Dines]. 14.. *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2013, 'I graunt', sayde Beuys, 'by *goddys dome'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 305, A, *godys dere dominus, what was that sang? 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 A knyȝt wes þet zuor be *godes e3en. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* (*c* 1550) E ij b, By *goddes fast I was ten yere in Newgate. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. E j b, *Gods fishe hostes and knowe you not mee. 1675 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 431, I have a passable good estate, I confess, but, God's-fish, I have a great charge upon't. 1716 C'tess Cowper *Diary* (1864) 95 To which he replied, God's Fish! (that was his common Oath) I don't believe a Word of all this. *c* 1550 Wever *Lusty Juventus* D j, Yea by *gods foote that I wyl be busye. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 58 Gods foote—I crye God hartely mercy! 1748 Smollett *Rod. Raud.* xi, *God's fury! there shall no passangers come here. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 393 Or ȝe tuik skaith, be *Gods goun [etc.]. 1573 *New Custom* II. iii, Nowe by *goddes guttes I will neuer staye Tyll [etc.]. 1569 T. Preston *Cambyses* D iv b, *Gods hat neighbour come away. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 323 By *goddes precious herte and by his nayles. — *Miller's T.* 629 Help for goddes herte. 1573 *New Custom* II. iii, Nay by Goddes harte, if I might doe what I list [etc.]. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V*, 19 By *god his blessed lady, I am a bacheler. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 238 Gods lady I reckon my selfe as good a man as he. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, By *Gods lid, and you had not confest it—. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, By Gods-lid, if I had knowne [etc.]. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* (1635) G 3 b, *Gods life, I was ne'r so thrumbed since I was a Gentleman. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 71 (Qo.) *Gods light I was neuer cald so in mine owne house before. *a* 1603 Heywood *Woman killed w. Kindn.* (1617) D 4, Gods light, harke within there. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 36 *Goddis Lorde! seist not who is here now? 1600 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* (1618) D 4, Gods Lord tis late, to Guild Hall I must hie. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v ii, *Gods malt, Gammer gurton. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s Prol.* 1 Ey *goddes mercy seyde our Hoost tho. *c* 1540 Heywood *Four P. P.* (Copland) D j b, No stone left standyng by *goddes mother. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 153 Gods blest Mother, I sweare he is true-hearted. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 116 By *gottys dere nalys I wyll peasse no langer. 1600 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* (1610) H 2 b, Gods nailes do you thinke I am so base to Gull you? 13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 2191 Be *godes name, Ichaue for þe sofred meche shame. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 400 Peasse, man, for *godis payn. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipm. Prol.* 13 A-bide for *godis digne passion. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1438 That sall we do .. be Gods passioun. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 194 Gods passion .. said she, would thou haue me beare mo children yet? 14.. *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2090, I the tel by *goddys pyne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* Prol. 18 Gladly .. by goddes swete pyne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 227, I swere bi godis pyne. 1569 T. Preston *Cambyses* B j b, Yea *Gods pittie, begin ye to intreat me? 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 219 There were sweete Lillies, *Gods plenty, which shewed faire Virgins neede not weepe for wooers. 1562–3 *Jack Jugler* (Roxb.) 23 Hens or by *gods precious I shall breake thy necke. 1602 *How a man may choose Good Wife* K 3, Gods pretious call me dotard. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 59 Go to, mistris; by *Gods pretious deere, If [etc.]. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 368 Here by *God's rood is the one maid for me. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, *Gods sacrament the villain knaue hath drest vs round about. 1577 *Misogonus* II. iv. 157 (Brandl *Quellen* 448) *Gods sacringe, I haue lost a noble at two settes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 458 Bi *Godis sydis, if thou do, I shall [etc.]. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* (*c* 1550) E ij, By goddes sydes I had leuer be hanged. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's Prol.* 24 By *goddes soul .. that wol nat I. 1573 *New Custom* I. ii, I can not by goddes sowle. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. i, Draw, or by *Gods will ile thresh you. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 96 Gods will, tis sir Ralph Smith. *c* 1550 Wever *Lusty Juventus* D ij, This is an ernest fellow of *gods worde. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 991 That sall I nocht, be *Gods wounds. 1573 *New Custom* II. iii, By goddes glorious woundes hee was worthy of none.

†**b.** With sbs. not found in other contexts, and prob. in most instances corrupt or fabricated, as (*by*) *God's bodykins, pittikins* (= body, pity); *by God's diggers*; *God's ludd*; *by God's me* (? from 8 b); *God's nigs*; (*by*) *God's santy, sonties* (? = sanctity); *God's sokinges*. See also Godsookers and Gad *sb.*[5] 3. *Obs.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 254 *Gods bodykins man, better. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 21 By *Gods-diggers, Hee'l swear in words at large. 1577 *Misogonus* IV. i. 144 (Brandl *Quellen* 481) *Gods ludd. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 104 Yet, by *Gods me, Ile take no wrong. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 142 *Gods nigs (my masters) you need not find such fault with it. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* IV. i. (1651) 59 Godsnigs the Farme is mine, and must be so. 1600 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* (1618) C 3, *Gods pittikins, hands off, sir, heres my Lord. 1604 — *Honest Wh.* (1635) K 2, *Gods santy, yonder come Friers. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 47 Be *God sonties, 'twill be a hard waie to hit. 1577 *Misogonus* II. ii. 1 (Brandl *Quellen* 437), *Gods sokinges, houlde your handes.

†**c.** *God's my arms, passion, pity*, etc. (by confusion with 14 a and 8 b). *Obs.*

1577 *Misogonus* I. iii. 74 (Brandl *Quellen* 432) Godes my armes. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 58 Gods my passion what haue I done? 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* (1635) C 4 b, Gods my pittikins, some foole or other knocks. *Ibid.* D, Nay, Gods my pitty, what an Asse is that Citizen to lend monie to a Lord!

15. In solemn asseverations, as †*so God me bless, save*, etc.; *so help me God* (see Help); *as God's my judge*, etc. Also with omission of *so* or *as*, and occasional corruption of the verb.

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* Prol. 4 Also wisly god my soule blesse, Myn eres aken [etc.]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 550 No, so god me blys. 1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* IV. (Roxb.) 120 As god juggle me, when I came neere them [etc.]. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, I am asham'd of this base course of life, (God's my comfort) but [etc.]. *Ibid.* IV. i, As Gods my judge, they should haue kild me first. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* IV. iii, God uds me, I understand you not. 1842 Tennyson *Lady Clare* 23 'As God's above .. I speak the truth.'

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. Substantive combs. **a.** attributive and appositive, as *god-belly, -clan, -crocodile*, etc., and in pl. *gods-avengers*, †*-guardians*: † **God-bote** (see quot. 1674); **God-home**, *nonce-wd.*, the home of God, heaven; also used by W. Morris as transl. of ON. *Goðheimr*, the abode of the gods; **god-tree** (a tree worshipped as a god; also see quot. 1866).

1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* xv. § 3 (1869) 527 That underground region, in which dwelt the *Gods-Avengers, and which was the realm of Aïdes and Persephone. 1540 R. Wisdome in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 322 This article [disbelief in masses for the dead] they take for my greatest Heresie. For indede this wringeth their *God-belly, that his eyes water for pain. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 20 That devouring God-belly-gulph *Heliogabalus. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* VI. c. 51 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 328 And ȝif for *god-botan feoh-bot arise3. 1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *God-bote* (Sax.), a Fine or amerciament for crimes and offences against God; also an Ecclesiastical or Church fine. [Hence in Phillips, Bailey, and mod. Dicts.] 1889 R. B. Anderson tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Myth.* 142 One of the *god-clans has committed the murder. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 272 Whiles .. the *god-crocodile seem'd tame, all was well. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 56 This their *Godfire is not composed of common combustibles. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* III. 217 The kin of the *God-folk. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Dead Pan* xiii, Shall .. no hero take inspiring From the *God-Greek of her lips? 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 125 For all the helpe of these *gods-guardians, there was not one king of them that continued his raigne in peace. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xiii. (1848) 120 *God-home and glory-land. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* III. 216 A burg of people builded for the lords of God-home meet. *Ibid.* IV. 379 Round the fettered and bound they throng As men in the bitter battle round the *God-kin over-strong. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xv. § 122 (1875) 344 All titles of honour are originally the names of the *god-king. 18.. Mrs. Browning *Island* xxvii, Or Poet Plato, had the undim Unsetting *God-light broke on him. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 109 The holy Jesus..Co-effluent *God-Love on his Spirit shed. 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* III. i, They have new creators, *God-tailor, and *God-mercer. 18.. Mrs. Browning *Seraph & Poet*, The seraph sings before the manifest *God-One. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 522 Building to the *God-Ram the first temple. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded. b 4, Æneas .. had the same *God-Smith to Forge his Arms as had Achilles. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1854) 412 He in the *God-state first..passed away. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Godtree, *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. 1896 F. B. Jevons *Introd. Hist. Relig.* xix. 252 A branch of the god-tree, some actual ears of wheat or maize, are worshipped as Very God.

b. objective, as *God-foe, -hater, -maker, -monger*, etc.; *God-dreading, -making* vbl. sbs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29205 þe gift o wijt..o *gode dreding. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 118 The *God-foe Polypheme. 1643 Vicars (*title*) A Looking-Glasse for Malignants: or God's hand against *God-haters. 1541 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 340/1 Now woulde I knowe of these new *Godmakers, by whose power and helpe that the first Sainte came into heauen. 1875 M. Arnold *Isa.* xl–lxvi. Notes 122 This God-maker is hungry and faint, even at the very time that he is at his God-making. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 652 Art..in this matter of *God-making, commonly gets the upper hand. 1883 J. Parker *Apost. Life* II. 206 You will be but jostling a whole crowd of *god-mongers. 1647 Trapp *Comm. John* iii. 15 By like reason we may say that sin is *God-murther. — *Comm. Rom.* i. 30 Haters of God. And so *God-murtherers. — *Comm. Coloss.* i. 21 Haters of God .. and so *God-slaiers. — *Mellif. Theol.* in *Comm. Ep.* 730 This is *Deicidium*, *God-slaughter. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 50 Gods they had tried of every shape and size That *god-smiths could produce, or priests devise. 1895 Surgeon in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 6/4 When I was at Pompeii I saw a God-smith's shop. He had several statues finished up to the face.

c. possessive (see also 5 f), as † **God's band**, the bond of marriage; † **God's board** (see Board *sb.* 6); † **God's body**, the sacramental bread; **God's book**, the Bible; † **God's chest**, the temple-treasury; † **God's cope** (see Cope *sb.*[3] 2); **God's-daughter**, † **day** (see quots.); † **God's eye** [= med.L. *Oculus Christi*], Clary; also (see quot. 1880); † **God's flower**, *Helichrysum Stœchas* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); † **God's guests**, strangers, chance comers; † **God's house**, (*a*) ? a pyx, (*b*) an almshouse [cf. F. *maison Dieu*]; **God's image**, the human body (after *Genesis* i. 27); † **God's kichel** (see quot.); † **God's marks** (see quot. 1558); **God's service**, † in Coverdale [after Ger. *gottesdienst*] = worship, an act of worship; † **God's sond, send**, what is sent by God; hence, worldly possessions (cf. God's good); **God's Sunday** (see quots.); † **God's tokens** = *God's marks*. See also God's acre, God's good, God's-penny.

In OE. and ME. the possessive was also employed in such phrases as *God's church, house, lamb, man, mother, son, word*, etc. where the modern expression commonly is *the church, house*, etc. *of God*; see the various sbs.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 41 Hyr dochtir..Was cupillyt into *goddis band, With Walter, stewart off Scotland. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 313 A wenche..fenge *Goddes body an Ester day. 1549 Ponet *Def. Marr. Priests* 45 He hadde the same day sayde masse (which he called the makynge of Gods body). 971, 1548 *God's book [see Book *sb.* 13]. 1635 D. Dickson *Hebr.* vi. 28 As manie Plagues as are written in God's Booke. 1535 Coverdale *Mark* xii. 41 Iesus sat ouer agaynst the *Gods chest & behelde how the people put money in to the Gods chest. 1520–53 *God's cope [see Cope *sb.*[3] 2]. 1598 Florio, *Montemari*, impossi-

bilities, gods cope, heauen and earth, seas and mountaines. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 292 He mordryth *goddys dowȝter, þat is, his owen soule. 14.. *Exortacio in die Pasche* in Hampson *Medii Ævi Kal.* I. 186 [The Paschal Day] in some place is callede Esterne Day, and in sum place *Goddes Day. 14.. *MS. Sloane* No. 5 in HALLIWELL s.v., *Godeseie, *gallitritum* 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant.-n.*, God's Eye *Veronica Chamædrys*. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* II. cxcvii. § 5. 522 Golden Flower is called in Latine *Coma aurea*..in English Golde Flower, *Gods Flower, and Golden Stœcados. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 199 Mynstralcie can ich nat moche bote make men murye..and welcome *godes gistes. *c* 1400 *Plowman's T.* 747 On the pore they woll nought spend Ne no good give to goddes gest. 1377–8 *Durham Acct. Rolls* 387 Item in uno Chaliskays et uno *Godeshous pro rotulis officii, vjd. 1425 in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 The same house to be called for ever *God's-house*, or almes-house. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 284 Sir Richard de Abberbury..founded for poore people a Gods-house [*Note*, Almeshouse]. 1837 COL. THOMPSON *Sp. Ho. Com.* 19 May, Many in that House were old enough to have seen *God's image sorely mangled..for what were termed political offences. 1598 SPEGHT *Chaucer's Wks.* B bbb, A cake..called a *Gods kichell, because godfathers and godmothers vsed commonly to giue one of them to their godchildren, when they asked blessing. 1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 105 He..also was full of *Godys markys. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 39 A very good remedye agaynst the markes of the plague, commonly called Goddes markes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 59/2 Some with Gods markes or Tokens doe espie, Those Marks or Tokens, shew them they must die. 1679 J. BROWN *Life Faith* (1716) II. xv. 127 We should make the Cross of Christ welcome, because it is *God's Send. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xv. 8, I shal do a *Gods seruyce vnto the Lorde. — *Acts* xvii. 23, I haue gone thorow & sene youre gods seruyce. 1306 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 223 Alle þe oþer pouraille .. mihten be ful blyþe ant thonke *godes sonde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 219 Ye have ynough pardee of goddes sonde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 217 With synne was I never filid, Goddis sande is on me sene. 14.. *Exortacio in die Pasche* in Hampson *Medii Ævi Kal.* II. 184 þis is callede in some place Astur Day; & in sum place Pasche Day, & in summe place *Godeis Sunday. 1483 *Festival* d iiij, This day also is callyd godes sonday. For crist goddes sone thys day rose from deth to lyf. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. xxix. 45 *Gods tokens, the whiche commonly come vnto those that haue the Pestilent Feuer.

17. Participial combinations. **a.** With active ppples. (chiefly objective), as *God-adoring, -affronting*, etc.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 326 A *God-adoring Race. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News Evil Times* (1708) 10 The most *God-affronting Perjury. 1885 W. DE GRAY BIRCH *Life Harold* Prol. 105 The glorious and *God-bearing Cross. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 Men awless, lawless live..a *God-contemning race. *Ibid.* 34 *God-despising wights. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 111 The Sin, which .. from the *God-detesting Spirit streams. 1895 J. SMITH *Message Exod.* xv. 250 This *God-disowning, good-defying spirit. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 180 The wily, fearful, *God-dissembling Maid. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 294 *God-estranging sins. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 39 Putrid unveracities and *godforgetting greedinesses. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 73 The *God-gastring Giants, whom Jupiter overwhelmed with Pelion and Ossa. 1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* I. i. 20 They tell vs strange tales of god-gastering Giants, who heaped mightie mountains one vpon another. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 448 *God-hymning Saints. — *Blandina* ibid. 519 *God-interearting Pray'rs. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 65 Christ's crucifixion..was a sin..containing..*God-killing bloud-guiltinesse. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 64 Example fair Thou wast, of *God-loving humility. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxvii. (1640) 93 A *God-mocking equivocation. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 306 Amaziah and the *God-opposing party. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 76 Her *God-resembling sonne [Achilles]. 1892 J. HUTCHISON *Our Lord's Signs* i. 25 A believing *God-seeing heart.

b. With passive ppple. (chiefly instrumental), as *God-begotten, -built, -created*, etc.

1894 C. L. JOHNSTONE *Canada* 56 Carrying on the *God-assigned task of conquering the earth. *a* 1602 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xi. 80 That horse of fame, that *God-begotten steed. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* i. (1848) 3 All souls, impregned with spirit, God-begot. 1838 J. STEVENSON tr. *Beda's Eccl. Hist.* (1853) 577 That .. the sanctity of the *God-beloved further might be manifested to the faithful. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 1030 Your boasted city, and your *god-built wall. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 297 The seeming God-built City. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 97 An image..not *God-created, but made by the hands of man. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VI. 236 The .. *god-descended chief. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xv. § 122 (1875) 344 Presently others of the god-descended race were similarly saluted. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY *St. Paul* x. ii. 216 The usual type of *God-driven devotees. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 105 The greatest of all possible gifts, Which *God-empowered man can give to man. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 129 Food to ev'ry *God-enamour'd Mind. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 562 Let the *God-enlightened soul go on [etc.]. 1864 — *Lect. Daniel* ii. 61 Human power..has a majesty, lent it by God, even when it abuses the *God-entrusted gift. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 34 Choisest meat, Which none but *god-fed kings eat. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. ii. 6 If the woman be naturally so of disposition, as will not help to remove..that same *God-forbidd'n loneliness, which [etc.]. 1889 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* vi, 'A *God-forgotten place', he said at last, as the dog-cart stopped. 1888 A. J. BUTLER *Dante, Par.* II. 17 The *God-formed realm. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 Knowing .. what a crew of *God-forsaken robbers they are. 1886 T. HENEY *Fortunate Days* 85 The God-forsakenest spot that ever mine eyes were set on. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron. India* 31/2 This *God-given victory. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* ii. (ed. 8) 14 The Messiah was..to crush all opposition by God-given might. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 337 In this case 'tis not a self-govern'd but a *God-govern'd machine. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 287 The natural *God-implanted feeling is the germ of the spiritual. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 505 That *God inspired man, with heauenly goodnesse fild. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 265 God-inspired To utter truth. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. vi. (1853) 103 He is what the Transcendentalists call a *God-intoxicated man. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* iii. 43 Spinoza is more truly described by Novalis as a God-intoxicated man. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 246 Grief must he hide..If he would be *god-loved and conquering still. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xii. 69 Nor do I boast my *God-made Grandsires skars. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 336 The *God-opposed world. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, New Churches, where the true *God-ordained .. may find audience, and minister. 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* VI. i, One of those *God-sent chances which sometimes befriend us in our hours of peril. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 61 Nor longer tarrieth, *God-sped, and fain His course to finish. 1886 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* 20 The wisely sharp methods of Godsped courage. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 30 When shone an happier hour than thy *god-speeded arriving? 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm.* I *John* ii. 3, 4 (ed. 3) 40 He is a true Christian indeed .. that is *God-taught. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 91 His *God-vouched inheritance of Heaven. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 24 Some *god-wrought eagle-wings.

18. Adjective combinations, as †*God-full*, †*-unlike*. Also GODFUL, GODLIKE.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* F 3 b, Wilt he so God vnlike, to see thy God Embrace the Whip, and thou abhorre the Rod? 1648 HERRICK *Farewell vnto Poetrie* 22 in *Hesper.* (1869) 440 Those god-full prophets.

God (gɒd), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. the sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To make into a god, to deify; to worship as a god. **b.** quasi-*trans. To god it*: to play the god.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 810 Iove .. taking [Cupid] up to heaven, him godded new. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* Argt. 3 Hee, Godding Calves, makes Israel to Sin. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. iii. 11 This last old man .. Lou'd me aboue the measure of a Father, Nay godded me indeed. 1668 GLANVILL *Plus Ultra* (1688) 93 In those days .. men Godded their Benefactors. 1871 H. N. HUDSON *Shakes., Jul. C.* Introd., We have Caesar..godding it in the loftiest style..The passage where Cassius mockingly gods Caesar. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* V. iii, How the good priest gods himself! 1896 F. H. TRENCH in *Daily News* 21 Dec. 6/5 Who, by the silent Greeks' immortal main, Gods it on earth against the human cause.

2. In passive ppple. *Godded with God*, made partaker of the Divine nature, a phrase used by the Familists in the 16–17th c. (cf. CHRISTED).

1576 J. KNEWSTUB *Serm.* in *Confutation* (1579) S 1 b, For H. N. his Christe was..first man, and after, by his suffering, was Godded with God. 1647 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 4) 95 All illuminated Elders are godded with God, or deified. 1656 [see CHRISTED]. 1661 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 215 There was one Richard Lane, a young man .. said .. that he was changed into the Divine nature, that he was Christed with Christ and Godded with God and consequently perfect God and perfect man. 1739 J. TRAPP *Righteous over-m.* (1758) 62 Ridiculous jargon of being Godded with God.

Hence **Go·dded** *ppl. a.*

a 1626 BEAUMONT *Marr. Yng. Gentlewoman w. Ancient Man* Poems (1640) I 1 a, Smooth, as the godded Swan, or Venus Dove. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 18 While impious Cæsar and his Godded rout spurn [etc.].

God, obs. form of GOOD.

God-almighty (gɒdɑ̈lməi·ti). Also 7– (*colloq.* and *dial.*) God-a-mighty.

1. a. = GOD *sb.* 5. (See also ALMIGHTY, ALMIGHT, ALMIGHTIN.)

c 870 *Codex Aureus Inscr.* 15 in *O. E. Texts* 175 On Godes almaehtiges noman. *a* 1000 *Dream of Rood* 39 Ongyrede hine þa ȝeong hæleð, þæt wæs god ælmihtiȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 In swa muchele edmodnesse godalmihti hine dude for us. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 179 (Gött.) Godd all-mightin Turnd water into win. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. § 10 Our hartie prayer vnto God almightie is, that [etc.]. 1604 DEKKER 1*st Pt. Honest Wh.* (1635) I 3 b, Tell me, whither is he gone? *Tow.* Why to God a mighty. 1643 DIGBY *Observ. Relig. Med.* 29 Steered and levelled by God Almighty. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* 45 Do godamoighty knaw what a's doing?

b. In derisive use (with *a* and in *pl.*): One who poses, or is regarded by others, as omnipotent.

[1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) C 4, I haue read .. How there were Bees so wise and skilful, as .. to descrie a certain little God-a-mightie, though he came among them in likeness of a Wafer-Cake.] 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 110 This side to day, and that to morrow burns; So all are God-a'mighties in their turns. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to French* Wks. 1812 III. 354, I, in life's more early day, Deem'd Kings young God-almighties, form'd for sway.

2. *dial.* (See quots.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *God-Almighty's-Cow*, the lady bird. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., God Almighty's bread and cheese*, wood sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella. God Almighty's cock and hen* [the robin and wren]. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xiv. 95 *note*, An Oxford friend tells me of a curious name for woodlice current in Oxfordshire, namely 'God Almighty's pigs'.

†**God-a-me·rcy,** *int. phr. Obs.* Also 6 **goda-marsey, gathamercy,** 7 **god-a-massy.** [= *God have mercy* (sometimes so written; see 2, quot. *a* 1617), used in the sense 'God reward you' (see MERCY), and hence as a mere expression of thanks.]

1. Used as an exclamation of applause or thanks. Const. *of.*

(In the latest examples app. used as a mere exclamation.)

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 96 'Nay, syr..Ye are a nobylle knyght .. God a mercy, syr!' seyde hee. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 619 God a mercy, symont, þat þou wylt me knowe. *c* 1520 *King & Barker* 116 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* 9 Godamarsey, sayd our kyng, of they serueyse to daye. 1568 *Like Will to Like* A iv, By masse god a marsy my vreend nickol. 1631 CHETTLE *Trag. Hoffman* D 3 b, Well god-a-mercy friend, thou got'st me grace: But more of that at leasure. 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* I. ii, *Warb.* Wilt be angry, Wasp? *O. Cart.* God-a-mercy, Sue, She'll firk him on my life, if he [etc.]. 1790 *By-stander* 213 God a mercy.. what a happy thing for old Corin. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, Nay, God-a-mercy, wench, it were hard to deny thee time to busk thy body-clothes.

Prov. phr. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 5 As the hostes reckonyng with her gest less willinge to lodge in her hows, then his tyred horse, made low curtesy .. to the beaste, and seyd gathamercy horse. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 118. 3/1, I find I'm whole, *God a Mercy Horse.*

b. *ironically*; = 'Many thanks (to).'

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrest.* (1880) 26 But our Eliza liues, and keepes her crown, Godamercy Pope, for he would pull her downe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 547 Theeves and stealers (godamersie their kindnesse) have in particular nothing to say to me.

2. quasi-*sb.* An expression of thanks, a 'thank-you'. *Worth god-a-mercy*, worth giving thanks for, of some value or importance (similarly *not worth g.*). *No god-a-mercy*, no special merit.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 103/2 As it is trulie said of Tullie: out of Asia (saith he to liue a good life, is no goda-mercie; but in Asia .. that is praise woorthie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX. iv. (1609) 712 He would be readie to assist him with such a power of foote and horse as were worth god amercy [L. *haud contemnendis*]. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 130 For to choose one out of grace to have this or that hee shall well pay for, is grace not worth God have mercy. 1626 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. iii. No. 328 If we stayed to expect the event in Parliament, it would not be worth God-ha-mercy. 1655 BRAMHALL *Def. True Lib.* 103 All this is most true, of a just Law justly executed. But this is no god-a-mercy to T. H. [*i. e.* Thomas Hobbes] his opinion of absolute necessity. 1692 [see GOD *sb.*1 2].

†**Godard.** Corrupt form of *godere*, GUTTER.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1607 The water .. Gosshet through Godardys & other grete vautes.

Godard, obs. form of GODDARD.

Godas, obs. form of GODDESS.

†**God-a-thank.** *Obs. rare*−1. [= *God have thank(s*; cf. GOD-A-MERCY.]

1657 TRAPP *Ps.* cvi. 3 Those that say God a thank only, and no more, are not only contumelious, but injurious.

†**Go·d-bai·rn.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. OSw. *gudhbarn*, mod.Sw. *gudabarn*.] = GOD-CHILD.

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* (1883) 160 Godsibbas and godbearn to fela man forspilde. 1558 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 113 Item I gyue to euery godbayrne I haue iiij*d*., and to euery scoller I haue ij*d*.

b. *God-bairn gift*: a present made to a god-child.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 788 Quhat salbe my Godbairne gift. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 164 The samyne landis beand gevin in godbairne gift to the erle of huntly be þe cardinall. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iv. 24 Quhy did the gods for godbarne-gift me geive Ambrosian bread..?

†**Go·d-bro·ther.** *Obs. rare*−1. A male person who has the same godfather as another.

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. viii. (1633) 102 For which cause the Earle of Desmond remained many yeares Deputy to George Duke of Clarence his god-brother.

Godcept, obs. form of GOSSIP *sb.*

Go·d-chi·ld. [f. GOD *sb.* + CHILD (see GODFATHER).] A person considered in relation to his or her god-parent or god-parents; a godson or god-daughter.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 To longe abiden vorte techen godchilde pater noster and credo. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 39 Euere god-chyld þat y haue. *c* 1450 MYRC 152 Godfader and godmoder þou moste preche That they here godchyldere to gode teche. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 69 Ye haue many god children. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1784, His gentleness .. to a young lady his god-child. 1834 COLERIDGE *Let.* 13 July in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 420 My dear Godchild.

†**Godcund,** *a. Obs.* [f. GOD *sb.* + *-cund* related to, of the nature of; cf. OS. *godkund*, OHG. *gotkund*.] Divine, spiritual. (Only OE. and ME.)

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 601 Wel monize godcunde lareowas. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2612 Us ȝewritu secȝeað, godcunde bec, þæt [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14257 Crist..turrnde waterr inntill win þurrh hiss goddcunnde mahhte. *c* 1205 LAY. 10139 þet he sende [*MS.* senden] him anan sumne godcundne man.

†Hence **Godcunde** (i. e. *-cünde* = OS., OHG. *godkundi*), **Godcundhede, -le3c, Godcun(d)ness,** divinity, divine nature or power.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* i. 24 (Gr.) Seo halize þrynnys..on anre godcundnysse æfre wunizende. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 152 Deos wyrt hæfð mid hyre sume wundorlice godcundnesse. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 389 God is so mers & swa muchel in his godcunnesse þat [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1357 Jesu Crist iss .. Soþ Godd i Goddcunndnesse. *Ibid.* 1388 All swa comm Cristess Goddcunndle3c All cwicc upp intill heoffne. *c* 1205 LAY. 24960 Godd sulf hit makede þurh his godd-cunde. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 592 He speken godcundhede And wikke is here dede.

God-da·mn(-me). Forms: 7 God-damn(e)-me(e, -dam-me, -damme(e, -dame, 9 God-dam, Goddem. [See GOD *sb.* 8 and DAMN *v.*]

1. The utterance of this phrase as a profane oath. Also *attrib.*

1640 *Wits Recreat.* No. 380 I 4 b, Swears from Believe me, & Good-faith & troth, Up to God-damn-me. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 61, I would pray hard to his Maker

..to save his soule, notwithstanding all his God-damne mee's. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 28 The Courtiers garnished their mouths with God-dammes, as if they desired Damnation rather than Salvation. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 510 The Solemn League and Covenant Will seem a meer God-dam me Rant. 1689 PHILOPOLITES *Grumbletonian Crew* 3 Unless their Throats be so furred with God Dame's, that no other Oath will slip. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 72 The 'sacre' and the English 'God-dam', were hurled at everything Mexican.

† **2.** One who is addicted to swearing (applied by the Puritans to the Cavaliers). Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1640 *Wits Recreat.* No. 233 F 6a, What is the reason of God-dam-me's band, Inch-deep? .. God-dam-me saves a labor, understand, In pulling't off when he puts on the halter. 1643 S. MARSHALL *Let. Spir. Advice* 15 If their long conversing with God-dammee's, hath not drawn such a Kawl over the hearts, that to them damnation is ridiculous. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 17 The God-dam-me Cavaliers. 1679 *Essex's Excel.* 5 Such words as only befitted a railing parson in his Pulpit, or a drunken God-damme. 1713 *Gentl. Instr.* III. vii. (ed. 5) 430 Others were of the Town-cut, Young God-damme's that spoke ill, and liv'd worse.

‖ **3.** (After F. *goddam* = OF. *godon.*) An Englishman.

1431 [see DAMN *v.* 5]. 1830 J. P. COBBETT *Tour in Italy* 8 It seems the 'Goddems' are having some fun. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 3 The Norman era was the true era of the 'Goddems'. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 728/1 The English..confiscated..even the small possessions of farmers and burgesses in order to people their new colonies with fresh-imported 'God-dams', red-bearded..foreign-tongued, as Eustache Deschamps depicts them.

Go·ddard. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **godard**, 6 **god(d)erd**. [a. OF. *godart* (in a document of 1397 quoted by Godefroy; 'Item iiii pos de cuivre et le grant godart de la cuisine'), app. related to F. *godet* GODET.] A drinking-cup or goblet.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 309 That londe bryngethe furthe white clay and redde, of whom pottes or godardes be made. 1444 in Cripps *O. E. Plate* (1878) 216, ij litil masers called Godardes, covered. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 116, iiij. goderdes et ij. pychers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 117 Sundry kindes of iugges, godderdes, drynkyng cuppes, pottes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 82/2 Her Ordnance are Gallons, Pottles .. Kannes, Goddards. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 102 A Goddard, or Rummer, or lusty Bowle. 1882 *Antiquarian & Bibliogr.* Dec. 293 Drinking-cups are called in some parts of North Wales, and especially in Anglesey, goddards to the present day.

Hence † **Go·ddardine**, in *pot goddardine.*

1508 *Will of Stury* (Somerset Ho.), A couple of pottes godardyne..a pott godardyne nyghe a potell.

Go·d-dau·ghter. [See GODFATHER.] A female considered in relation to her sponsors.

1002 *Will of Wulfric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 149 Ic ȝeann minre goddohtor .. ðæt lande æt Strættune [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28480 Mi godd doghter i gafe ne grith. 1340 *Ayenb.* 48 To his godmoder oþer to his goddoȝter. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 201/2 Goddowter, *filiola.* 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 8 How doth..your fairest daughter, and mine, my God-Daughter Ellen. 1641 BAKER *Chron., Hen. I*, an. 1104 (1660) 43 To do a favour to the Queen, that was his God-daughter, he [etc.]. 1776 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 203 Mrs. Anne Foley called on me yesterday with my little god-daughter. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. III. viii. 251 'Sophia is your god-daughter', she says abruptly.

Godden (good evening): see GOOD EVEN.

Godder-hail(e, -hale, vars. GODER-HEAL, *Obs.*

Go·ddery. *nonce-wd.* [f. GOD *sb.* + -ERY 2.] An assemblage of gods.

1819 W. LAWRENCE *Physiol.*, etc. (1822) 17 The appropriation of a mutilated statue to its rightful owner in some heathen goddery.

Goddess (*gɒ·dès*). Forms: 4 **goodesse**, 4–5 **godesse**, (**godes, godas**), 4–6 **goddes**, (5 **goddis**), 4–7 **goddesse**, (6 *Sc.* **goddace**), 7– **goddess**. [f. GOD *sb.* + -ESS; cf. Du. *godes.*]

1. A female deity in polytheistic systems of religion. Freq. with phrase denoting the sphere of influence or power, as *goddess of love, night*, etc. (Cf. GOD 1.)

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 561 Proserpine þat ȝe .. holden godesse god to gien ȝou here. *Ibid.* 690 ȝe sain þat Ceres..is a goodesse god. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 243, I noot wher she be womman or goddesse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 23 A Goddesse that was clept Deane. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 83 Proserpine of hell, the gret goddesse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 192 Such an unstable and blind goddes is fortune. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 17 She In th' abiliments of the Goddesse Isis That day appeer'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 78 Taste this, and be henceforth among the Gods Thy self a Goddess. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 ¶ 2 This Temple..bore the Name of the Goddess Venus. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* (1839) I. v. 153 Theseus .. is said to have found her dancing in the temple of the goddess. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 194 Remembering how we three presented Maid Or Nymph, or Goddess [etc.].

2. Applied to a woman. *One's goddess*: the woman whom one 'worships' or devotedly admires.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 26 Lauretta the diuine Petrarches Goddesse. 1729 H. CAREY *Poems* (ed. 3) 205 He call'd her his Goddess, she call'd him an Ass. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 18 Only looks had passed between the lad and his goddess.

3. A female spectator in a theatre-gallery (cf. GOD 4).

1812 [see GOD *sb.* 4]. 1824 CAPT. B. HALL *Jrnl. Voy. Chili*, etc. (1825) I. iii. 133 The gallery aloft, where the goddesses keep up an increasing fire during the whole evening.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *goddess-mother, -train, -worker*; *goddess-like* adj. and adv.; *goddess-born* ppl. a.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* III. 402 Are you alive, O *Goddess born! she said, Or if a Ghost, then where is Hector's Shade? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 186 Achilles the great leader whom they call The goddess-born. *a* 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1633) 51 Or that she (*goddess-like) would worke this miracle with her selfe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 8 She..vndergoes More Goddesse-like, then Wife-like, such Assaults [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 59 With Goddess-like demeanour forth she went. 1758 CHARLOTTE LENNOX *Henrietta* (1761) II. 208 What signifies attributing such goddess-like perfections to an obscure girl? 1662 R. D. *Ternary Eng. Plays* To Rdr. *3 b, I thought it best to get them [the Graces] to stand *goddess-mothers jointly for all three [plays]. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 746 Thou, Goddess-Mother, with our Sire comply. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* III. 104 The voice which my goddess mother gave me. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 364 Modesty withheld the *Goddess-train. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 37 It is the Wisedome whereby God worketh, which is the *Goddesse-worker.

Go·ddesshood. *rare.* [f. prec. + -HOOD.] The nature, character, or position belonging to a goddess; divine personality.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 360 And should not my beloved, for her own sake, descend, by degrees from goddess-hood into humanity. 1851 SARA COLERIDGE in *Mem. & Lett.* II. 437 With an expectation of going back into her original state of goddesshood the day after. 1888 A. NUTT *Holy Grail* 241 *note*, Who might woo without forfeiting womanly modesty, in virtue of her goddesshood.

Go·ddess-ship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] = prec. Chiefly in *her* (*your*, etc.) *Goddess-ship*, as a jocular title.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 58 To please her goddesse-shippe. 1675 CROWNE *Calisto* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 310 Go exercise your goddess-ship above. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 84 Zeal for your Goddessship's honour. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. li, In all thy perfect goddess-ship, when lies Before thee thy own vanquish'd Lord of War? 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 323 And, lo, how pleased .. Her Goddess-ship approves the air. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 179 Her Goddess-ship's qualities and attributes.

Goddet, var. GODET, *Obs.*

† **Go·ddikin.** *Obs.* = GODKIN.

1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 180 A little Goddikin, No bigger than a Skittle-pin.

Goddis, obs. form of GODDESS.

† **Go·ddish**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GOD *sb.* + -ISH.] Godlike; divine.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 17 Of Goddish race some ofspring shold he be.

Goddize (*gɒ·dəiz*), *v. rare.* [f. GOD *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a god; to deify.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXV, He (whose Sowles Soule goddiz'd her). 1602 *Ibid.* IX. xliv. 212 And faire, lou'd, feard, Elizabeth, heere Goddiz'd euer sence. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 246 A little created likeness of Thy perfections; .. a little god upon earth, goddized by the presence of God.

† **Goddo·t.** Also **god(d)ote, goddoth**, (-ut). [Corruption of *God wot* (see GOD 10).] God knows.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 870 [God speaks] Goddot, adam! þis said I are. *Ibid.* 11891 'Nai goddut', þai said, 'sir king'. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2543 Goddoth! i shal do slou hem baþe.

Goddspel(l, obs. form of GOSPEL.

Gode, obs. form of GOAD *sb.*[1], GOOD.

Godele(n, -y, vars. GOTHELE *v.*, *Obs.*

Godelich, godely, obs. ff. GODLY, GOODLY.

Godere, obs. form of GUTTER.

† **Go·der-heal.** *adv.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 **goder(e-hele**, 3 **-hæle, -heale, goddre heale**, 3–4 **goder-, godder-hail(e, -hale**, 5 **goder-hayll(e.** [= OE. **(tó) gódre hæle*: see HEAL *sb.* 2 b.] **A.** *adv.* (more fully *to goderheal*) With good fortune, fortunately, profitably. **B.** *sb.* Welfare, prosperity. Also as *int.* = good-luck!

c 1175 [see HEAL *sb.* 2 b]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Gif we þos bode þus bileggeð, ful goderhele we hit seggeð. *c* 1205 [see HEAL *sb.* 2 b]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 To goderheale þin he hit poleð to fonde þe hweðer þu beo treowe. 1297 [see HEAL *sb.* 2 b]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15415 And godder-hail þan sal þou se, For luue of þis techeing. *Ibid.* 23527 'Ful godderhail', coth þou, 'mai fall, If þai als i wald, sua wald all'. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 226 Ha, ha, goderhayll! I let for no cost.

† **Godet.** *Obs.* Also 6 **goddet**. [a. F. *godet.*] A drinking-cup (cf. GODDARD).

[1383 *Durh. Acct. Rolls* 420 Item unum Godet cum treacle. 1384–5 *Ibid.* 264 In capella unus calix, unum godettum de cupro, etc.] 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Godet*, ..a Goddet, a stone cup. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 482 C. Marius after he had defeited the Cimbrians, contented himselfe to drink in a woodden godet and tankerd. 1629 — *Cyropædia* (1632) 4 He hath an earthen pot [Margin] Or Godet.

Godetia (*gɒdī·ʃiă*). [Named after M. *Godet* a Swiss botanist.] A genus of free-flowering hardy annuals, with large heads of cup-shaped flowers; any plant of this genus.

1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict., Godetia*, .. Very pretty annuals, well worthy of a place in every garden. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 334/3 Godetias are remarkably showy plants.

Go·dfa·ther, *sb.* [f. GOD *sb.* + FATHER *sb.*: see below.]

1. A male sponsor considered in relation to his god-child.

According to the practice of the Roman, Greek, Anglican, and some other churches, certain persons (commonly two at least, a man and woman) assist at the administration of baptism, make profession of the Christian faith on behalf of the person baptized, and guarantee his or her religious education. In accordance with the view that these persons enter into a spiritual relationship with the baptized person and with each other, they were in OE. denoted by designations formed by prefixing *god-* to the words expressing natural relationship, as *godsib, godfæder, godmódor, godbearn*, etc. The same terms are employed in the Scandinavian languages (ON. *guðdóttir, -faðir, -móðir*, etc., and corresponding forms in Sw. and Da.), prob. as adoptions from OE. The Du. *godmoeder, godvader* (also *goed-*), recorded in Kilian, are obsolete (if they were ever used) in Holland, but are still current in certain parts of Belgium.

c 1000 *Laws of Ine* c. 76 in Schmid *Gesetze* 56 Gif hwa oðres..slea..god-fæder. 1002 *Will of Wulfric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 148 Hit wæs mines godfæder ȝyfu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Þet mon scule childre fulhten and heore godfaderes and heore godmoderes scullen onswerie for hem [etc.]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1691 Þou shalt not .. Wedde þy godfadrys wyfe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4085 Alphouns his gode godfaderes dede him þan calle at kyrke for his kinde name. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 835 Right so as he that engendreth a child is his flesshly fader right so is his godfather his fadere spirituel. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 Oure godfars, oure godmoders. 1479 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 38 Whose godfadre was John Elwalde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 226 Whome for a farther affinitie, he had made Godfather to hys sonne Charles the Doulphyn. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 44, I am glad Godfathers are cashiered for his sake. 1661 *Except. agst. Liturgy* 25 The far greater number of persons baptized within these twenty years last past, had no Godfathers nor God-Mothers at their Baptism. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publick Baptism*, There shall be for every male child to be baptized .. two Godfathers and one Godmother: and for every female, one Godfather and two Godmothers. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* x. (ed. 2) 140 He refused to be Godfather to his Nephew because he will have no trust of any kind to answer for. 1839 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 24, I must solicit you to become godfather.

b. A male sponsor at Confirmation.

In the Roman Catholic church new sponsors are appointed for confirmation.

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* S ij b, Then shall they bee brought to the Bushop by one that shalbee his godfather or godmother, that euery childe maye haue a wittenesse of his confirmacion. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 4 The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Norfolk, Godfathers at the Font, and the Duke of Suffolk, Godfather at the Confirmation, were served with like Spices, Wafers and Wine.

c. A 'sponsor' at the consecration of a bell.

1498–9 in Kerry *St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 84 Godfaders and godmoder at the consecracyon of the same bell. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 8 In the middle ages, the baptising of bells was attended with much festivity .. The godfathers who were unlimited, ..gave grand entertainments. 1844 DICKENS *Chimes* i, They had had their Godfathers and Godmothers, these Bells (for my own part .. I would rather incur the responsibility of being Godfather to a Bell than a Boy). 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Cloisters*, Conrad..who stood Godfather to our bells.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* (Often with reference to the godfather's naming the child at baptism).

The equivalent words in various continental languages (F. *parrain*, etc.) have certain recognized transferred senses, which the Eng. word has sometimes been used to render: e. g. 'a name anciently given to a kind of seconds, who attended and assisted the knights in tournaments or single combats' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1751, s. v.); also, under the rule of the Inquisition, one who attended a condemned person at an auto-da-fé (cf. Littré s.v. *Parrain*).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 88 These earthly Godfathers of heauens lights, That giue a name to euery fixed Starre. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* Ded., If the first heire of my inuention proue deformed, I shall be sorie it had so noble a godfather. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 37 After they had fined me some cannes of wine, and .. had made me free, it remained that he whom they had chosen to be my God-father,..should instruct me with some precepts. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 16 The Popes Holynes would needes be Godfather To this most mighty big limbd Child, and call it Th' Invincible Armado. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 220 When law contracts a kindred and hospitality with transgression, becomes the godfather of sinne and names it Lawfull [etc.]. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 219 America so named from Americus Vespucius, .. although Columbus and Cabota deserved rather the honour of being Godfathers to it. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 117 The author has acknowledged but one godfather throughout his work. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* (Rtldg.) 335 The culprits who had been spared were led back to the Inquisition by their godfathers.

† **b.** *pl.* In jocular use: Jurymen whose verdict brings a man to the gallows. Also *godfathers-in-law. Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 398 In christning thou shalt haue two godfathers, Had I been iudge, thou shouldst haue had ten more, To bring thee to the gallowes, not to the font. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. iii, Not I, If you be such a one Sir, I will leaue you, To your God-fathers in Law. Let twelue men worke. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* IV. iv. (1638) 79, I had rather zee him remitted to the jayle, and haue his twelue God-vathers, good men and true, contemne him to the Gallowes.

Hence **Go·dfatherhood**, the fact of being a godfather; **Go·dfatherless** *a.*, without a godfather; † **Godfatherly** *a.*, befitting a godfather; **Go·dfathership**, the position of a godfather.

15.. *Colkelbie Sow* in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 1047 Colkelby..bocht Xxiiij hen heggis, and with thame socht To his gud sone, for godfadirly reward. 1677 Godfathership [see GODMOTHERSHIP]. 1807 SOUTHEY *Let. to Miss Barker* Lett. II. 37 Danvers is one of those dissenters who .. look upon godfathership as a relic of Popish superstition. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* 328 These poor last folks must just be content to be godfatherless orphans

and Dissenters, all their lives. 1896 Du Maurier in *Critic* (U. S.) 31 Oct. 270/1 The kind thought which prompted you to let me know of my godfatherhood.

Go·dfather, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's care, make oneself responsible for; to give a name to.

1780 Burke *Sp. Œcon. Reform.* Wks. III. 327 The colonies which have had the fortune of not being godfathered by the board of trade, never cost the nation a shilling. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* 69 All which views were godfathered by names quite fit to be ranked with that of Grampus. *a* 1884 M. Pattison *Mem.* i. (1885) 50 Belfield godfathered me, introduced me into his set. 1890 *Temple Bar* Jan. 19 Via Garibaldi, street of palaces that deserves an antiquer name than that of the..recent hero who has godfathered it.

Go·d-fea·ring, *ppl. a.* That fears God, deeply religious.

1835 in *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 492 A good, God-fearing man was he. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 87 Those honest, diligent, and godfearing yeomen and artisans, who are the true strength of a nation. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 112 A grave and staid God-fearing man.

Hence **Go·dfearingness.** *nonce-wd.*

1894 Stopf. Brooke *Tennyson* xi. 386 Arden's godfearingness is not uncommon.

† **Godfright,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **godfyrht, -ferht,** 2 **godfurht, -fruct, -friht.** [f. OE. *god* God *sb.* + *fyrht* afraid of:—OTeut. **furhtjo-*; cf. OE. *forht* afraid:—OTeut. **furhto-* (see Fright *sb.*).] God-fearing; devout, pious.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1516 (Gr.) Godfyrhte guman, Iosua & Tobias. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 Ic haue here godefrihte muneces. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Ȝef we beod under sod scrifte and godfructe. *Ibid.* 27 Wel iscrifen and godfurht. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Iob was ofealdman and rihtwis and Godfriht.

Hence † **Godfrightihead,** devotion, piety.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 495 Enos..gan ali wune Of bedes, and of godefrigtihed, for liues helpe and soules red.

† **Go·dful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [See -ful 1.] Full of God, godly. (Cf. *God-full*, God *sb.* 18.)

1593 G. Harvey *Not. Contents* Wks. (Grosart) I. 273 One of the most sacred and godfull arguments, that the holyest deuotion could admire. 1593 — *Pierces Supererog.* ibid. II. 202 They knew his mercifull, and Godfull meaning, that [etc.].

Godhead (*go·*dhed). Forms: 3 **godd(e)hed,** 3–4 **goddhede,** 3–6 **godhed,** 4–6 **godhede,** (4 **-ede, -heede,** 5 **-heed,** 6 *Sc.* **-heid**), 6– **godhead.** [f. God *sb.* See -head; cf. MDu. *godheit* (Du. *godheid*), MHG. *got(e)heit* (G. *gottheit*).]

1. The character or quality of being God or a god; divine nature or essence; deity.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 Þis scheld Þet wreih his Godhed was his leoue licome Þet was ispred on rode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 561 His goddhed es in trinite. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 81 Þat bi-falleþ to Godes godhede As wel as to his monhede. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5622 Sum grayne of godhede, I gesse, was growen 3ow within. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 46 That fatoure says that three shuld euer dwell in oone godhede. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. Prol. 27 Set our natur God hes to hym vnyte, Hys Godhed incommixt remanis perfyte. 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 616 Some of the Gentiles thought some priuie godhead or power to be contained in their images. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 207 Man..sinns Against the high Supremacie of Heav'n, Affecting God-head. 1698 Crowne *Caligula* III. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 396 If Caesar be a god, as he pretends, His godhead in creation was display'd. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* 31 He [Christ] on the thought-benighted sceptic beamed Manifest Godhead. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 191 Then hath the created spirit lost itself in the spirit of God, yea, is drowned in the bottomless sea of Godhead. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 359 Do you mean that I do not believe in the godhead of the sun or moon?

† **b.** As a title: Divine personality. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1523 If so be..Þat my myght be worthy for to serue Thy godhede [etc.]. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxii. 599 As for Caligula, Domitian, Heliogabalus, and others..they were not so soone dead, but their Godheads were dragged in the myre lyke doggs. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. vi. 84 Were your Godheads to borrow of men, men would forsake the Gods. 1664 Dryden *Ind. Queen* III. ii, Summon their godheads quickly to your aid. 1718 Pope *Iliad* XV. 117 Supreme he sits: and sees..Your vassal godheads grudgingly obey.

2. a. *The Godhead*: the Supreme Being; the Deity; = God *sb.* 5. (Also *rarely* without article.)

1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* 83 The first poynt that we sal trowe of the godhede Is to trowe stedefastly in a trew god. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 362 Þis state or power [the secular lords] is þe vicar of þe god-heede. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 182 Saule faulyth down of hys horse: that done,..godhed spekyth in heuyn. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1020 Wolde to God that the Godheed full of goodnesse had graunted to me [etc.]. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 5 The first personne in godheid is the father cœlestiall. 1622 Ailesbury *Serm.* (1623) 13 The Godhead neuer was distracted either from soule or body. 1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, 'Tis true I am alone; So was the Godhead, ere he made the world. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 354 Great Godhead..Thou art eternal, pure Activity. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 693 In glory's terrors all the godhead burns. 1879 Keane tr. *Lefèvre's Philos.* ii. 181 The godhead, whether one or many, has no place in the system of Epicurus.

b. A deity or divinity. = God *sb.* 1. Now *rare.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 149 Esteeming that could bee no Godhead, which could breede wickednesse. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VII. 21 At Jove's broad beech these godheads met. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 272 Th' huge long-taild monkey is a godhead there [at Thebes]. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IV. 632 What Godhead interdicts the wat'ry way? 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* II. 551 These eyes must see .. yon bright Godhead circle thrice the year [etc.]. 1876 Morris *Sigurd* III. 222 Lest e'en as a Godhead banished he dweil in the world apart.

Godhood (*go·*dhud). [f. God *sb.*: see -hood.]

1. In early use: = Godhead 1. Now chiefly, the state or rank of being a god.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 [Christ's flesh] euer was iliche cwic of Þe cwike godhod Þet wunede þerinne. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Nativity* (1859) 405 Christ consisteth of two several natures; of his manhood..and of his Godhood. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 105 Wee must know to contemper the perfect manhoode and the perfect Godhood. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 106 He by his power and God-hood will contract Both births in one. 1624 — *Gunaik.* I. 3 The same Philosophers attributed a God-hood to the Starres. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iv, Shorter godhood had no divine man. 1850 Hare *Mission Conf.* 65 When He vouchsafes to come forth out of His absolute Godhood, in the Person of His Son and Spirit. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 416 This elevation to godhood of a living member of the tribe.

† **b.** = Godhead 1 b. *Obs.*

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 11 Momus..who wold be ever carping (such was the snarl of his goodli Godhood).

† **2.** = Godhead 2 b. *Obs.*

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Æneidos 336 So farre off from a Godhoode, as thou shewest thy selfe lesse than a man, and woorse than a Diuell.

† **Go·dify,** *v. rare.* [See -fy.] *trans.* To make into a god, deify; also, to make partaker of God's nature (cf. God *v.* 2). Hence † **Go·dified** *pa. pple.*

1621 Bp. R. Mountagu *Diatribæ* III. 435 Here is mention of Tithes to be payed vnto Hercules .. to be giuen after his death and goddefying. 1645 [see Devilified].

† **Go·divoe.** *Obs.* [a. F. *godiveau*, of uncertain origin.] A kind of forcement (see quots.), a pie made from this; also *godivoe-pie.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Godivoe* (*Fr.* in *Cookery*), a sort of Pie fill'd with a delicious Farce made of Veal, and several other kinds of Meat; or else of Carps, Pikes, and other Fish, for Days of Abstinence. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v., To have a Godivoe-pye, you are to prepare it with a Fillet of Veal, some Marrow [etc.]. 1727 *Ibid.* s.v. *Eel*, A good Godivoe is to be made with the Flesh of the Eel, which must be pounded in a Mortar. [1846 Francatelli *Mod. Cook* 57 Godiveaux in general.]

Godkin (*go·*dkin). Also Goddikin. [f. God *sb.* + -kin; cf. Du. *godeken* (obs.).] = Godling.

1802 Coleridge *Lett.* 405 There was a Godkin or Goddessling included in each. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 19 Aloft the godkin sits in pride, Exultin' in the jokes o'men. 1856 Masson *Ess.* iii. 74 The little godkin, Man, is quite as odd as on the day he was made. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* July 282 Who bathed in the baths?.. Who worshipped the godkins?

Godless (*go·*dlès), *a.* [f. God *sb.* + -less; cf. Du. *goddeloos*, G. *gottlos*, ON. *guðlauss* (Sw., Da. *gudlös*), Goth. *gudalaus.*] **a.** Of persons, systems of thought, etc.: Without a god; not recognizing or worshipping God; irreligious, ungodly. **b.** Of actions, etc.: Done without regard to God; impious, wicked. *Godless florin* (see quot. 1897).

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref. 7 [He] disceaveth him selfe and maketh a mocke of him selfe vnto the godlesse ypocrites and infidels. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* Argt., Yᵉ heathen, whome the Jewes aborred as vnreligious and godles. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* LXXIII. iii, See here the godlesse crew..all happiness possesse. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 38 Tissaphernes a most godlesse and faithlesse man. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, When I think of..The godless wrong, done to my general dead, I rave indeed. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 811 Behold Gods indignation on these Godless pourd. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 579 What boots the godless giant to provoke, Whose arm may sink us at a single stroke? 1858 Sears *Athan.* II. xii. 249 The bat-like fallacies Of our godless metaphysics. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* i. 9, Military men..rushed thither .. to .. partake of all sorts of godless delights. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vii. 192 The glory of godless Asia vanished like a dream. 1897 *N. & Q.* Ser. VIII. XII. 13 Nov. 387/2 The florin which came from the Mint in 1849 without the words 'Dei gratia' is now called both godless and graceless.

Hence **Go·dlessness,** the fact or state of being godless; an impious act.

1553 *Short Catech.* 66 a, The principal point of godlines is ..to know God only..To thys godlynesse is directly contrary godlessnesse. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* iii. 29 *marg.*, Many gods, saith Proclus, is godlesnesse. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* XII. iv, It is an unmannerly godlesseness to take Gods creatures without the leave of their maker. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* iii. 187 The literal godlessness of the Positive Philosophy. 1870 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 653 That they should pass their lives in utter..Godlessness.

Godlet (*go·*dlèt). [f. God *sb.* + -let.] A petty god or deity.

1877 Patmore *Unknown Eros* (1890) 127 Lest he devour her and her Godlets both. 1884 *Academy* 28 June 450/1 He might always be baffled by the incalculable caprice of those innumerable godlets who..are regarded as the creatures of His hand. 1894 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 6/2 Many a local godlet came off badly during the terrible floods in the Valley of the Yangtze some years ago.

Godliche, obs. form of Godly, Goodly.

Godlike (*go·*dlaik), *a.* [f. God *sb.* + -like.]

1. Of persons: Resembling God (or a god) in some quality, esp. in nature or disposition; divine.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. v. 45 Is this the honour done to thame bene godlik? 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 707 This ilk Dauid,..Godlike he wes, full of deuotioun. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ii. 1 A god or godlike man..Such as was Orpheus. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 110 Thus the Godlike Angel answerd milde. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 139 ₱ 3 By such Measures this Godlike Prince learned to conquer. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* V. 256 Thus spoke Calypso to her god-like guest. 1800 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) I. 156, I think that a more god-like honest soul exists not in the world. 1852 Tennyson *Death Wellington* 266 On God and Godlike men we build our trust.

b. quasi-*adv.* After the fashion of a god.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 289 Two of far nobler shape erect and tall, Godlike erect. 1674 Dryden *State Innoc.* IV. Wks. 1883 V. 152 Praise Him alone, who god-like formed thee free, With will unbounded as a deity.

2. Of qualities, actions, appearance, etc.: Appropriate to a god; resembling (that of) God or a god.

c 1555 Harpsfield in *Bonner's Hom.* 3 Endued with most heuenly & godlike qualities. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 3 Madam,..You haue a noble and a true conceit Of godlike amity. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 139 Godlike to behold, His Royal Body shines with Specks of Gold. 1713 Addison *Cato* I. iv, To what a godlike height The Roman virtues lift up mortal man. 1725 Berkeley *Proposal*, etc. Wks. III. 230 An excellent and godlike temper of mind. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 32 The God-like faculty of reason. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 130 He was compelled .. to forego his work of heroic, or rather godlike benevolence. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. III. 81 Paris of the godlike form Appeared in sight.

b. *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 136 Is not a Symbol ever, to him who has eyes for it, some dimmer or clearer revelation of the Godlike!

Hence **Go·dlikeness,** godlike quality; likeness to God.

1649 J. Cardell *Morbus Epidem.* (1650) 35 Godliness is God-likeness. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* Wks. 1848 I. 216 Godliness, that is, godlikeness. 1839 Longf. *Hyperion* I. ii. (1853) 9 The expiring God-likeness of Jesus of Nazareth. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* II. xi. (1878) 117 The Holy Spirit..communicating to good men of every age and generation God-likeness and immortality.

Go·dlily, *adv.* Now *rare.* Cf. Godly *adv.* [f. Godly *a.* + -ly 2.] In a godly fashion.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* ii. 27, 28 He breaketh the Sabboth daye godlily, who .. breaketh it onely for the good zeale he hath to helpe his euen Christen. 1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm. agst. Idol.* A iv b, Albeit God doeth geue vs at this time liberty to serue him purely and godlilye. 1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* xii. (1653) 66 Feast-dayes..hollily and godlily celebrated. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 319 Teaching us, that..we should live Soberly, Righteously and Godlily. 1798 Coleridge *Let.* 20 Oct. *Lett.* (1895) I. 264 This invaluable and infallible Medicine has been godlily extracted therefrom by the slow processes of the Sun.

Godliness (*go·*dlinès). [f. Godly *a.* + -ness.]

1. The quality of being godly; devout observance of the law of God; piety.

1531 Tindale *Exp.* 2 *John* (1537) 91 Charite conteyneth al exercyse of godlynesse. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 844 But what car'd he for God or godliness? 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. § 2 Godlinesse being the chiefest top and welspring of all true vertues. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122 Making a shew of Godliness and denying the power of it in their lives. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 249 This worship of God in Scripture is called Godliness. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 661 Bigotry..Pretends a zeal for godliness and grace. 1802 Wordsw. *London*, So didst thou travel on life's common way, In cheerful godliness. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 191 The same principle which revealed the valour and godliness of Puritanism.

† **2.** Used as a title (*your Godliness*). *Obs.*

a 1656 Ussher *Power Princes* II. (1683) 231 We beseech your Clemency .. that .. if it so please your Godliness, you command us to return to our Churches.

Godling (*go·*dlin). [f. God *sb.* + -ling; cf. Goddikin, Godkin, Godlet.]

1. A little god; an inferior deity, one imagined as possessing little power or of diminutive size. (Chiefly in jocular use; common in the 17th c.)

In the first quot. perh. a misreading for Gadling ².

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 157 Suche doterdes never shall .. make my righte title seace! But I shall knightlye kepe it .. Againste that yonge godlynge [*Harl. MS.* 2124, gedling]. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 394 What remaineth..but that altars should be raised ..to this our newe found Godlyng? *a* 1638 Mede *Disc.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 Wks. (1672) I. 242 Under-gods, or, if you will, Godlings, which the Greeks call Dæmon-gods. 1693 Dryden *Persius* Sat. ii. (1697) 430 Thy puny Godlings of inferiour Race, Whose humble Statues are content with Brass. 1794 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Pathetic Odes* Wks. 1812 III. 232 Gods of the Earth are Emperors, Popes, and Kings; Godlings, our Dukes and Earls, and such fine folk. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 39 Isis twin godlings, silence and the light. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 471 Gods, godlings and demons.

attrib. 1629 Drumm. of Hawth. in *Sir W. Moore's True Crucifixe*, Every painted wall Grac't with some antik face, some Godling make.

2. An image of a 'godling'.

1762 Beattie *Pigm. & Cranes* 34 He finds the puny mansion fallen to earth, Its godlings mouldering on the abandon'd hearth. 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1812 III. 189 Send the Gods and Godlings back again.

Godly (*go·*dli), *a.* [f. God *sb.* + -ly 1; parallel forms are found in the cognate languages much earlier than in English, as OHG. *gotelîh* (MHG. *got(e)lich*, *göt(e)lich*, G. *göttlich*); MDu. *god(d)elijc*, *godlijc* (Du. *goddelijk*) divine; ON. *guðligr* (Sw. *gudlig*, Da. *gudelig*) divine, pious. (The early identity in spelling of Godly and Goodly renders some quotations ambiguous.)]

1. Of or pertaining to God; coming from God; divine; spiritual. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

In first quot. = THEOLOGICAL, q.v.

c 1380 WYCLIF *De Eccl.* ii. Sel. Wks. III. 340 þes two godliche virtues [faith and hope]. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 4 In the syghte of hys Godly forknowynge. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 Yet haue they no knowledge of dyuine or godly thinges. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 146 Thow onlie Maker of all thing .. From end to end all rewling Be thy awin godly mycht. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Uow'd to the godly Ceres. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. i, The grace diuinest Mercurie hath done me .. Binds my obseruance..to his godly will. 1849 SAXE *Times* 120 Daring the dangers of the angry main For civil freedom and for godly gain.

2. Devoutly observant of the laws of God; religious, pious. a. Of conduct, speech, etc. *arch.*

Godly sorrow, Tindale's rendering (followed in later versions) of ἡ κατὰ Θεὸν λύπη.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* vii. 9 For godly sorowe causeth repentaunce. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 789 in *Babees Bk.*, Delight to reade good Godly bookes, and marke the meaning well. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purg.* (1829) 137 These works God would have us do, that the unfaithful might see the godly and virtuous conversation of his faithful. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 58 He .. rendred to almightie God his harty thankes w^t devoute and Godly orisons. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xviii. 55, I hold him worthy great commendation..for his godly care in chusing [servants]. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 343 The fear and love of God, and godly Sorrow, and true Repentance [etc.].

b. Of persons; also *absol.* as pl. *the godly.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 116/1 The good godly man Moyses. 1564 *Brief Exam.* A iij b, Godly men may vse them Godly, and to the glory of God. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xliv, The godly should be alwayes prepared to dye. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xi. 178 What age a godlier Prince then Ethelred could bring? 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 12. 17 Of the godlies exemption from the ungodlies destruction. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. i, I am somewhat godly at present. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* Epil. 7 Should I the Godly seek, And go a conventickling twice a Week? 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii, What, are you grown godly too, Pin? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 165 Soon the world begins to find out that the godly are not better than other men. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 84 They were the godly men; and it was the business of the ruling classes to endow them with benefices.

†3. *Godly mother*, a rendering of L. *pia mater*, the inner membrane inclosing the brain. *Obs.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 149 Besides this skinne, there is another named the godly mother, which is fine and very slender.

4. *Comb.*, as *godly-hearted, -minded* ppl. adjs.

1679 KID in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 15 Many Godly-hearted men in this Island. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 190 These are they whom St. Dionysius calls godly-minded men.

Godly (gɒ·dlі), *adv.* Now *rare.* [See prec. and -LY[2]; cf. GODLILY.] In a godly fashion.

1530 TINDALE *Gen.* Table exp. Words s.v. *Curse*, That..true purgatorye of oure flesh, thorow which all must go that will lyue godly and be saued. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 1 Better is the poore that lyueth godly, then the blasphemer that is but a foole. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 Preamble, Many Things well and godly instituted. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 69 To have liued godly, and died Christianly. 1871 HAWTHORNE *Septimius* (1879) 143 Now she tried to.. talk reasonably and godly.

b. *Comb.*, as *godly-disposed* adj.; †**godly-learned** *a.*, learned in divinity; †**godly-wise** *a.*, wise in divine things.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 502/2 Is not this wene ye a Godly-wise waye? 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xi. (1874) 26 Make no iudgys therfore (I say) but such as be godly-lernyd, and able to iudge between man and man. 1564 *Decrees Counsel of Trent* (title-p.), Written for those godlye disposed persons sakes, whych [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 For all that the godly-learned were not content to haue the Scriptures in the Language which themselues vnderstood. 1633 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* xxiii. (1851) 29 O God, let me rather die..than justly offend thy godly-wise, judicious, conscionable servants.

Go·d-mamma:. Used in childish or familiar speech for GODMOTHER.

1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 278 Cordially welcomed by all its members except my godmamma. 1837 PRAED *Verses in Child's Bk.* iii. 4 A God-mamma, who proves..that she loves Her God-child very dearly. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* viii, So good-by, God-mamma.

Go·d-ma·n. [tr. Gr. *θέανδρος, θεάνθρωπος*; cf. Du. *Godmensch*, G. *Gottmensch*, F. *Homme-Dieu.*] One who is both God and man; said of Christ.

1559 in Neal *Hist. Puritans* (1754) I. 93 After the consecration [of the host] there remains not .. any other substance but God-Man. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 45 Yt ys God-man that hathe fought and suffred in his humanitie; and yt ys the Man-god wch hathe conquered by his Devinitie. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 39 All this constituted Christ God-man. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* (1668) 239 He who is the Saviour of Believers is God-man manifested in the Flesh. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnothea* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 356 Mary .. for the Mother of God-man design'd. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxiv, Then clear and fair arose before him the vision of the God-man, as He lay at meat in the Pharisee's house. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* viii. (1878) 128 Jesus Christ, the living, loving God-man.

Comb. 1861 W. L. ALEXANDER tr. *Dorner's Pers. Christ* (1872) I. I. 1 It will ever remain the ideal of human life, that it is God-manlike.

Hence **Go·d-ma·nhood**, the state or condition of being at once God and man.

1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* (1879) 4 Nothing loftier offers itself to humanity than the God-manhood realized in Jesus Christ.

1893 J. ORR *God & World* vi. 289 The God-manhood is the wonder of all wonders.

Go·dmo·ther. [Cf. GODFATHER.] A female sponsor considered in relation to her god-child.

c 1000 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 140 Heo slep æt þære godmodor huse. *c* 1175 [see GODFATHER]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1693 Also shal þe wommañ wonde To take here godmodrys husbonde. 1340 [see GOD-DAUGHTER]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 553 Hurre godfather and hurre godmores. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 435 They founde y^e^ Mawde .. was godmother vnto y^e^ Kyng Charlys hir husbonde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 210 Christened and Baptised, the Godfathers beyng the Abbot and Pryor of Westmynster, and the godmother the lady Scrope. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 105 The arch-bishop of St. Andrew's & earl of Arran being his godfathers, & the old queen, the king's mother, his godmother. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 87 A girl..and was poor Stella forced to stand for godmother? 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 12 When the question of godmother and godfather was fairly put to him, he [etc.]. *a* 1878 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* (1884) 78 Louis's mother is to be god-mother.

b. A female 'sponsor' of a bell.

1844 DICKENS *Chimes* i, They had had their Godfathers and Godmothers, these Bells.

Hence **Go·dmother** *v.*, to provide with a godmother. Also **Go·dmotherhood, Go·dmothership**, the office of a godmother.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin.* II. x. 175 Urbanus holds it lawfull that Sons and Daughters of Godfathers and Godmothers born before or after such their Godfather or Godmothership, should marry. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xlviii. 376 My Lord Davers, and the Earl of C——, shall be godfathers; and it must be doubly godmothered too. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, Elevated thus to the godmothership of little Paul..Miss Tox was [etc.]. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 190 But the Godmotherhood?.. I don't belong to the English Church.

Go·dness. *rare.* [f. GOD *sb.* + -NESS; cf. OHG. *gotnissa, -nissi.*]

†1. = GODHEAD. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 God is icundeliche on þreom hadan, feder & sune .. & þe halȝe gast .. Heore cunde is .. efer wuniende on ane godnesse. *Ibid.* 101 Þere halȝan þremnesse is an godnesse.

2. Divine element or nature. *nonce-wd.*

1883 G. MACDONALD *D. Grant* III. ii. 10 It rests with him to cultivate either the godness or the selfness in him.

Go-dow·n. Also 9 *Sc.* gae-down. [f. phrase *go down*: see GO *v.* 78.]

1. A draught, gulp (of liquor). ? *Obs.*

The phrase *six go-downs on reputation* in quots. 1690 and *a* 1705 app. refers to some customary rule among drinkers that each one must take off his liquor in so many draughts, if he wished to maintain his reputation as a drinker.

1641 *Wits Recreat.* Epigr. 364 At three go downes Dick doffs me off a pot. *Ibid.* Fancies Y 7 b, We have frolick rounds, we have merry goe downs. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* IV. 162 Many more whose quality Forbids their toping openly, Will privately, on good occasion, Take six go-downs on Reputation. *a* 1705 SHIPPERY in Hearne *Collect.* 13 Dec. an. 1709 (O. H. S.) II. 327 Then in true English Liquor, my Masters begin Six Godowns upon Rep. to our true English King. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) 57 Take me off your Bumpers, nine go-downs. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xvii. 189 He held it [a flask] up to me himself, and I took three or four go-downs. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 12 A bottle of wine a-piece, kept down by large go-downs of brandy, is each man's allowance. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 472 *Go-down*, a single gulp of water, allowed to a heated or fatigued horse while journeying or working.

†b. *fig.* A spell of sleep. *Obs.*

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 A pack of drowsy sleepy sots, who .. fancied they slept several scores of years at one go-down. 1688 CROWNE *City Politicks* I. i. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 112 Constantly after supper my eyes us'd to call for their evening's draught, and I was no sooner in bed, but they wou'd tope off fourteen hours at one go-down.

2. *Sc.* 'A guzzling or drinking match' (Jam.).

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, Sicken a blithe gae-down as we had again e'en.

†3. A welcome, acceptance (see GO *v.* 78 g).

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 52 ¶ 3 A Touch now and then upon the Ministry, and a Stricture upon the Constitution would have a pretty go down with us in the Country.

4. *U.S.* (Western). 'A cutting in the bank of a stream for enabling animals to cross or to get to the water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Godown (gōudau·n). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 6 **godon, 7 gadonge, gedong, goedown.** [ad. Malay *gadong, godong*, supposed to be a. Telugu *gidaṅgi*, Tamil *kidaṅgu* 'a place where goods lie', f. *kidu* 'to lie' (Yule). Some early writers state that these stores were subterranean, which may partly account for the form which the word has assumed in English.] A warehouse or store for goods, in India and other parts of Eastern Asia.

1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.* 27 a, The merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call Godon. 1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 15 We delivered 500 sackes of wheat .. 440 out of our gedong. *Ibid.* 89 In full payment of the fee symple of the gadonge over the way. 1632 R. FITCHE in *St. Papers, Col. E. Ind.* 309 His bottles .. will be safe in the godown. 1788 *Ann. Reg.* 239 The godowns mostly carried away. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* IV. 83 Which some parsee had brought from town, And lodg'd it safe in a godown. 1861 BP. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks Japan* xviii. 254 The streets of Yokuhama are wide .. containing on either side merchants' godowns and offices. 1878 J. H. GRAY *China* II. xix. 69 There are khans which are depots or godowns for the goods of travelling merchants.

attrib. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 45 The innumerable items of godown, and house rent.

Go·d-papa:. Used in childish or familiar speech for GODFATHER.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 310 My dear and venerable godpapa, for whom, although we had never met since the christening, I entertained the most lively affection. 1858 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 829 Godpapa has a list of a hundred places to spend his future summers in.

Go·d-parent. A sponsor; a godfather or godmother.

1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 38 The exhortation to Godparents in the Baptismal service. 1879 EDNA LYALL *Won by Waiting* xxxvii, Frances .. and Gaspard were to be the god-parents. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 210/2 Those to be confirmed are brought to the sacrament by their god-parents.

†**Go·d-phere.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [App. f. *phere* FERE *sb.*[1] 'companion'; but perh. a misunderstanding of the rustic *godfer, godfar* = GODFATHER 1 (see quot. 1426).] A godfather.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. ii, My God-phere was a Rabian, or a Iew, .. They call'd 'un Doctor Rasi. *Scr.* One Rasis was a great Arabick Doctor. *Cle.* Hee was King Harry's Doctor, and my God-phere.

Godroon, mod. var. of GADROON.

God's acre. [ad. G. *Gottesacker*, Du. *Godsakker.*] Properly, 'God's seed-field', in which the bodies of the departed are 'sown' (1 Cor. xv. 36–44) in hope of the resurrection.

A churchyard.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 7 They have (as many Cities in Germany have) a beautiful place to bury their dead, called Godsaker, vulgarly Gotts-aker. 1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* xi. 11 The Greeks call their Church-yards dormitoryes, sleeping-places. The Germans call them Godsacre. [1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 251 Remember that the heart is God's acre, a place prepared for the Lord.] 1841 LONGF. *God's-acre*, I like that ancient Saxon phrase which calls The burial-ground God's-acre. 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 219 That God's Acre looks, with its white and grey tombstones, so peaceful and so tranquil.

Godsend (gɒ·dsend). [Altered form of *God's send, sond* in GOD *sb.* 16 c; see also SOND.]

1. Some desirable thing received unexpectedly and as it were from the hand of God, esp. something of which the recipient is greatly in want.

1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 20 Aug. (1894) I. 159 Even a bore was a godsend. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 391 Mr. Telford .. has left me £500 .. This is truly a Godsend. 1844 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 291 If you will still send me some books..they will be a godsend. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. vii. § 2 (1872) 529 Any casual gain or godsend, is naturally devoted to the same purpose. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* iii. 45 Louis Napoleon was little less than a godsend to the journalistic enterprise of those days.

b. *spec.* A wreck. *dial.*

1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose, God-send*, the wreck of a ship, Kentish coast. [1821 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Piozzi* 15 Mar., The inhospitable shore, where shipwreck is .. considered as a godsend.] 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, It's seldom sic rich Godsends come on our coast.

2. A welcome event; a happy chance.

1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 295 The peace was reckoned a God-send, both by the fleet and army. 1845 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 30 Dec. (1884), Potatoe famine was a godsend which enabled him to open a long conceived design. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Ceylon* Wks. XII. 27 By a mere god-send, more troops happened to arrive from the Indian continent. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 924/1 So far as the Government are concerned, the defeat is a perfect godsend.

Godsep, godsepte, obs. forms of GOSSIP *sb.*

Go·d's goo·d. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [See GOD *sb.* 16 c.]

†1. Property or possessions belonging to God (applied esp. to Church property); also, worldly possessions, food, etc., viewed as the good gift of God. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Plowman's T.* 762 What think these men to say That thus dispenden goddis good? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 284 Forto sowpe we make vs bowne, Now of oure fode; we haue enogh, sir, bi my crowne, Of godys goode. ?*c* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 315 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 295 Heir is now annwch of Godis gud.

†2. Applied to what is considered to be without human owner, and therefore open to be appropriated by any one; *spec.* in Cornwall = GODSEND 1 b.

1553 *Respublica* IV. iii. 28 (Brandl *Quellen* 323) Now vor lacke of a sallet, whan my lyege hath neade, Cham vaine to take an hatte of godsgood on my heade. 1693 ROKEBY *Diary* (1887) 28 The cause of y^e^ Orange Merch^te^ ag^t^ y^e^ Cornish Wreckers for God's goods, soe (wickedly) called.

3. Barm, yeast.

1468–9 *Brewers' Bk. Norwich* in *Norf. & Norw. Archæol. Soc.* V. 324 Wheras berme, otherwise clepid goddis good .. hath frely be goven or delyvered for brede, whete [etc.], .. and noon warned, bicause it cometh of the grete grace of God [etc.]. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 256 Yest, barme or godesgood. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 67 *Gods good*, Yeast, Barm. Kent, Norf., Suff. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

†4. ? Grace after meat. [? = God is good.]

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 230 He that for euery qualme will take a Receipt, and can not make two meales, vnlesse Galen be his Gods good: shall be sure to make the Phisition rich, and himselfe a begger.

Godship (gɒ·dʃip). [f. GOD *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or personality of a god: esp. as a jocular title (*his, your*, etc. *godship*).

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. i. (Arb.) 59, I thinke verily Neptunes mightie godshyp, Was angry with some that was in our shyp. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 220 It is..beneath

the honour of a .. free Nation, to begg and supplicate the Godship of one Fraile Man. 1652-62 Heylyn *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 5 It seemeth that his Godship was not so much respected by strangers. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* I. i, *Mercury.* Your name and mine were used with less reverence than became our godships. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 60 He accepted the *Godship* and *Adoration*, with as much Devotion, as *Herod.* 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Macartney* Wks. 1812 III. 136 The Man of Straw Flew up and put their Godships in a fright. 1823 Byron *Juan* XIV. lxxv, I .. beg his British godship's humble pardon. 1829 T. Hook *Bank to Barnes* 118 Their godships dead drunk must sleep under the table. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 4 Lucan .. challenged him to choose what godship he would assume in heaven. 1896 E. Arnold *Bk. Good Counsels* 92, I am an ambassador from his Godship the Moon.

Godsib, -sip, obs. forms of Gossip *sb.*

† God-sister. *Obs. rare* $^{-1}$. A female who has the same god-parents as another.

1496 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 50 God suster unto þe said William Robynson.

† God-so. *int. Obs.* [? var. of Gadso, after oaths beginning with *God's.*]

1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* (1635) I 3 b, God so, here's Father Anselmo. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 13 God so Jack, I thinke they have supt.

Godson (*gɑ*·dsʌn). Also 5 gosson. [f. God *sb.* + Son : cf. Godfather.] A male god-child.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 890 Æþelstan, se wæs Ælfredes cyninges godsunu. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. v. [vii.] (1890) 168 þa onfeng he him & nom æt fulwihte bæðe .. him to godsuna. *c* 1050 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 74 He [St. Mark] was .. Petres godsunu on fulwihte. *c* 1315 *Shoreham* 69 Godfader wedded godsones child Fol wel. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 John Forster my godsonne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 201/2 Godson, or gosson. *filiolus.* 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 83 To s^{r} Nycholas Kyng my godson vj *s.* viij *d.* and to eche othyr of my godsonys xij *d.* 1776 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 208 He desires his love to you and blessing to his godson. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 216 Your godson..Was entered at Eton last May. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 426 Earl Ralph had left a son, a namesake, probably a godson of the great Earl.

† Godsookers, -sokers. For other forms see Gad *sb.*^{5} 3. [a comb. of *God's*; the second element is unmeaning or corrupt; see God 14 b.]

1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 75 God sookers, you'l spoil all my Play. 1687 Montague & Prior *Hind. & P. Transv.* 15 Godsokers ! Why no more she does not yet, fear either Man or Beast. 1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* I. Wks. 1720 IV. 15 Godsookers, Cousin ! I always thought they had been wittiest in the universities.

Go·d-spee·d. [See God *sb.* 8 and Speed *v.*]

1. *To bid* (*wish*) *one God-speed*, to utter the words 'God speed (you)'; *esp.* to express a wish for the success of one who is setting out on some journey or enterprise.

1526 Tindale 2 *John* 10 Yf ther come eny vnto you and bringe not this learninge him receave not to housse : neither bid him God spede. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, I. iv. 32 A brace of Draymen bid God speed him well. 1776 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) IV. 76 Every one seems to bid us God-speed ! 1865 Lowell *Polit. Ess.* (1888) 229 Every humane and generous heart..has wished us God-speed. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 300 Fulvius..marching by inner lines, amidst a population who bade him God-speed, managed to reach Rome [etc.].

2. In substantival use, *a God-speed*, a parting wish for one's success.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 90 Three hearty cheers from all hands followed us,—a God-speed as we pushed off. 1887 R. Buchanan *Heir of Linne* vi, Old Sampson bade the stranger a God-speed on his journey.

b. *attrib.* in *God-speed dinner, party.* (Cf. Farewell *sb.* 4.)

1867 *Athenæum* 26 Oct. 539/1 Lord Lytton will preside at a Godspeed dinner to be given to Mr. Charles Dickens, on Saturday, next week, November 2. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. vii. 127, I went, and the God-speed party was a very pleasant one.

3. *fig.* † a. *The Godspeed* (of a thing), the conclusion, finish. Also, *In the Godspeed*, in the nick of time. *Obs.*

1606 Day *Ile of Guls* IV. G 4, But and I come to the godspeed ont, ile tel em ont soundly. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 201 A Devil came in just in the God-speed, and told them [etc.]. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 61 Had not the Curate interposed in the Godspeed, the Inn-keeper had certainly crippled him. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* II. 248 So the old housekeeper, she comes in, in the God's speed [*sic*].

b. *At the back of God-speed* = at the back of beyond (Beyond C b).

1858 Trollope *Dr. Thorne* v. (1859) 63, If I don't leave you at the back of God-speed before long, I'll give you the mare and the horse too.

Godspel(l, -le, obs. form of Gospel.

Go·d's-pe·nny. [See God *sb.* ^{5} f; so called from being originally devoted to some religious or charitable purpose. Cf. Du. *godspenning*, G. *gottespfennig*, OSw. *gudspäning*; F. *denier à Dieu.*]

1. A small sum paid as earnest-money on striking a bargain, esp. on concluding a purchase or the hiring of a servant (cf. Arles-penny, Earnest-penny). Now only *dial.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 91 þe loue of herte, þet is þe godes peny huer-mide me bayþ alle þe guodes of þe wordle. 1490 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1869) 59 That the thesaurer of the towne .. proffer a goddis penny and bye the same [vittaillis or tymmer] vpoun a competent pryce. 1530 Palsgr. 586/2 Holde forthe thy hande, take an ernest penny or a Goddes penny [F. *vng denier en arres* or *vng denier a Dieu*]. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 190 Savinge onelie in earnest peny at the bargaine makinge w^{ch} the plaine men called a gods penie. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Gild* 144 Gif any man buyes Hering..and hes given Gods pennie, or silver in arles [etc.]. 1625 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. II. 254 His wife had formerly hired the said woman and given her a Godes penny. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 23 Sept., In both which places at the making all contracts and bargains they give so much, which they call God's penny. 1832 *Yorksh. Dial.*, Ah'd a godspenny at Stowsley market. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Godspenny*, earnest money, generally half-a-crown given to a servant when hired. 1887 in *Mid. Yorks. Gloss.*

fig. 1602 R. T. *Fiue Godlie Serm.* 26 Admitting them his tenants by giuing them the Gods penny or earnest pennie of his spirit.

b. A rebate given on making a payment.

1885 *Law Jrnl. Rep.* LIV. 136/1 The legal effect was to be as if the whole was paid down and a portion thrown back as a God's-penny.

† 2. A penny given in charity. *Obs.*

1550 Crowley *Epigr., Beggers* Wks. (1872) 16 Go fyll me thys quarte pot, full to the brynke. The tonge muste haue bastynge, it wyll the better wagge, To pull a Goddes penye out of a churles bagge.

† 3. *nonce-use.* A broker's commission. *Obs.*

?1483 Caxton *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) Olyuer the brocour wynneth by brocorage, with one goddes peny [F. *a vng denier a dieu*] twenty pound or thirty.

Godsyb(be, godsypp, obs. forms of Gossip *sb.*

Godward (*gɑ*·dwəɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. God *sb.* + -ward.]

A. *adv.* In early use *to Godward* (see Toward).

1. Of progress, tendency, etc.: Towards God; in the direction of God. † Also of love, affection, etc.: Directed towards God.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 83 To tille folk to God-ward, I holde it no theft. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assemb. Gods* 917 Louers of Cryst, confounders of yll, And all that to godward yeue her good wyll. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 7/1 The litle affection of an olde man or an olde woman to godwarde [etc.]. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 489 Christ is the sole commander, To lead to God-ward. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 2 Their colde affection to Godward made their presents to bee little woorth. *a* 1721 Ken *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 410 My soul .. Godward springs for God alone. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* Poems 1890 V. 153 As if, being in the world, their tendency was Godward. 1884 *Congregational Year Bk.* 82 Anticipations of a nature struggling Godward.

2. In relation to God; with respect or reference to God.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 71 She, which was all honeste To godward..At night vnto the temple wente. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 168 A-forn alle obere sorwys, þi sorwe muste be al opyn to god-ward. 1531 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 3 But to Godwarde is ther no satisfaction saue fayth in Christes bloude. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 They hope they may haue as good hearts as the best to god-ward. 1676 Allen *Address Nonconf.* 91 So far as there is any ground to hope well of them in reference to their state Godward. 1728 Swift *Let. to Pope* 26 July, Wks. 1841 II. 617 You are the most temperate man Godward, and the most intemperate yourselfward of most I have known. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, His was a sudden call,..no time to set his house in order: weel prepared Godward, no doubt, which is the root of the matter. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* ix. (1869) 376 All other functions of our nature, outside the domain of the life to god-ward.

B. *adj.* Tending or directed towards God.

1861 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 533 Had he [Cromwell] been merely religious,—had the Godward tendency absorbed his being, and [etc.]. 1867 Monsell *Our New Vicar* 84 'Priest' and 'Altar' speak of his God-ward office: 'Minister' and 'Lord's Table' refer to his man-ward ministrations. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 8) 117 Every Godward aspiration of the soul.

Godwards (*gɑ*·dwəɹdz), *adv.* [f. as prec. : see -wards.] = Godward *adv.* (Orig. *to Godwards*: see Towards.)

c 1560 R. Morice in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 25 Manifest blasphemy to Godwards. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. xi. 22 What the Eye of a Bat is to the Sun, the same is all human understanding to Godwards. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* 1 But they never enquire into their state God-wards. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 25/1 Any heart, turned Godwards, feels more joy In one short hour of prayer [etc.]. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 20 When we speak of the Church we generally mean a society to aid men in their progress God-wards.

Godwit (*gɑ*·dwit). Also 6 godwitte, -wipe, 7 -witt, -wike, gotwit, 8–9 goodwit, 9 godwyn. [Origin obscure.] A marsh-bird (genus *Limosa*) resembling a curlew, but having the bill slightly curved upwards. The black-tailed godwit (*L. ægocephala* or *melanura*) and the bar-tailed godwit (*L. lapponica* or *rufa*) are British species; others are natives of northern Europe and America. Formerly in great repute, when fattened, for the table.

In 16-17th c. often used to render L. *attagen*, Sp. *francolin.*

[1544 Turner *Avium Præcip. Hist.* C 3 b, Erasmus..attagenam auem palustrem facit & uarijs maculis distinctam, quod si satis exploratum mihi esset Anglorum godwittam sive fedoam attagenam esse .. auderem adfirmare.] 1552 Elyot *Dict., Attagen* and *Attagena*, a byrde, which is found in Ionia..Thei are deceiued that take him for a woodcocke, it is most lyke a byrde called amonge vs a godwitte. 1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xiv. 26 Dottrel, Snipe, Godwipe, Dicken [etc.]. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Francolin*, a godwit, *Attagen.* 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. iv. 38 Halfe a dozen of phesants, a dozen or two of godwits. 1612 *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 25 A godwike and a redshanke, iij*d.* 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. viii. 56 A God-wit of Milan, or a Pheasant of Rome. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Horace, Praises Country Life* 53 Th' Ionian God-wit, nor the Ginny hen Could not goe downe my belly then More sweet than Olives. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 292 The Godwit, called in some places the Yarwhelp, or Yarwip, in others, the Stone-Plover. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Norf. Birds* Wks. 1835 IV. 319 Godwyts .. accounted the daintiest dish in England; and, I think, for the bigness, of the biggest price. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 353 The red godwit is superior in size to the common kind. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xi. 129 The whistle of the godwit and curlew, came ringing up the windings of the glen. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 412 The black tailed godwit arrives the last week in April.

Godzyb(be, obs. form of Gossip *sb.*

Goe, var. Geo, gully, creek; obs. f. Go *v.*

Goed, Goef, obs. forms of Good, Goaf ^{1}.

Goel, var. of Gole *a.*, *Obs.*

Goen, obs. form of *gone* : see Go *v.*

Goer (*gō*·əɹ). [f. Go *v.* + -er ^{1}.]

1. One who or that which goes (see the vb.).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 104 A gedelynge, a goer to tauernes ! 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 63 The envyous people, whiche alway ben redy, both ryder and goer, to scorne and to jape this leude book. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. 20, 21 The Angel brought the message beyng as a goer betwene God and her. 1577-87 Harrison *England* II. x. (1877) I. 217 They mooue the harts of the goers by such places where they lie, to yerne at their miserie. *a* 1639 Wotton *Parallel* Reliq. W. (1651) 16 The Earl..was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no gracefull goer. 1734 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 725 The intervening officious impertinence of those goers between us. 1862 Latham *Channel Isl.* III. xiv. (ed. 2) 329 He was named Rolf Ganger; i.e. Rolf the Goer on foot, or Rolf Walker.

† b. with adverbs, *about, back, between, by*, etc.

1546 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 182 The procurars therof and goars about theryn to be punysshed. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 28 b, I haue doen the office of a goer before. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. ii. 48 Goers backward. 1606 — *Tr. & C.* III. ii. 208 Goers betweene. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. i. 169, The goer backe. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Little Fr. Lawyer* II. iii, These two long houres I have trotted here, and curiously Survei'd all goers by. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 108 Some such Reverend Goer-between, that's a Well-willer to the Mathematicks. *a* 1774 Goldsm. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 6 All the neighbours and goers-by came into the inn. 1800 Bentham *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 356 Comers-in by birth; .. goers-out by death.

c. Of a horse, rider, coach, clock, etc.; preceded by some adjective, indicating the manner or speed of going. Also *simply*, one that goes fast.

a 1586 Sidney *Apol.* (Arb.) 19 Hee sayde, they [horsemen] were.. speedy goers, and strong abiders. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Cupid's Rev.* II. vi, Is the rough French horse brought to the dore? They say he is a high goer; I shall soone try his mettall. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3281/4 Stolen or strayed .. a light grey Nag..about 8 years old, a very good Goer. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4689/4 She is hard mouthed but a very pleasant Goer. 1830 H. Angelo *Remin.* I. 205 Hence all his clocks were 'good goers'. 1835 Sir G. Stephen *Adv. Search Horse* i. (1841) 6 A charming goer: so docile that a lady might drive him with a pack-thread. 1843 Haliburton *Attaché* I. ii. 41 'He looks .. as if he'd trot a considerable good stick .. I guess he is a goer.' 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. iv, The Tally-ho was a tip-top goer, ten miles an hour including stoppages. 1859 F. E. Paget *Curate of Cumberworth* 81 My watch is a perfect goer. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 48 Several of the best and hardest goers of the hunt got off badly. 1886 *Century Mag.* Jan. 371/2 A dog with a broad, bull-dog chest is never a good goer.

2. Phr. *Goers and comers* (more usually *comers and goers*) : travellers or guests arriving and departing.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 277 And so thei eten every day in his Court, mo than 30000 persones, with outen goeres and comeres. 1526 [see Comer 1]. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xviii. (1655) 136 Which never shut gate against any goer or comer. 1694 Echard *Plautus* 173, I shall have a fine time on't, if I must be bound to draw water for all comers and goers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/3 All the comers and goers appear to be fairly well pleased.

† 3. A foot. *Obs.* $^{-1}$

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XIII. 329 His fair goers graced With fitted shoes.

Goethian (gö·tiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also Goethean. [f. the name of the German poet Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832) + -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Goethe, his writings, opinions, etc.

1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 428 Such views are..the characteristic feature of the Goethian period. 1856 *Mem. F. Perthes* I. ix. 133, I find in these letters the Goethean paganism. 1884 J. R. Seeley in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 496 What may be the value of this fundamental Goethian maxim I do not inquire.

B. *sb.* An admirer or follower of Goethe.

1850 Marg. Fuller *Life without & L. within* (1860) 51, I am inclined..to look upon myself for thinking them, with as much contempt as Mr. Carlyle or Mrs. Austin .. might do, to say nothing of the German Goetheans.

Hence **Goe·thianism,** the opinions or views of Goethe or his followers.

1880 Vern. Lee *Belcaro* ix. 233 You believe in Art for Art's own sake—Goethianism—that sort of thing, I know.

Goethite, göthite (gö·təit). *Min.* [Named after the poet Goethe (Göthe) by Lenz in 1806 : see -ite.] A hydrous oxide of iron, of reddish or dark-brown colour, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, also massive.

1823 Brooke *Crystallogr.* 468 Gothite. 1837 Allan *Phillip's Min.* 221 Goethite. 1869 Phillips *Vesiev.* x. 282 Göthite—Hydrous Oxide of Iron—is mentioned in ejected blocks and dykes. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 58 Göthite or stilpnosiderite is a mineral very closely allied to limonite.

†Goetian. *Obs.*—[1] In 6 *erron.* geocian. [f. Goety + -an.] One who practises 'goety'.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 57 b, It is no maruaile if the Geocians [*L. goetici*] .. doo binde sprites with the inuocation of the name of God.

Goetic (gōe·tik), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 7 **goetick**(e, **-ique**, (8 *erron.* **geotick**). [ad. Gr. *γοητικός* pertaining to witchcraft (*ἡ γοητική μαγεία, μαντεία* = *γοητεία* Goety) through med.L. *goëticus* or F. *goétique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to 'goety'.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 353 Those that go about any such mischiefe with magical enchantments .. think they can hurt others, and that others by art Goetique may hurt them. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* vii. Comm. 471 This Goeticke and Necromanticke Majicke. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* ii. viii, The theurgic, or benevolent magic—the goetic, or dark and evil necromancy—were alike in preeminent repute.

B. *sb.* **1.** One who practises 'goety'; a magician, wizard, sorcerer.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, This is the reason why these Goeticks onely make use of evill spirits.

2. = Goety.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Geotick*..a sort of Magick, performed by the Assistance of a Dæmon, the same as Geomancy.

†Goe·tical, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* **geoticall.** [f. as prec. + -al.] = Goetic *a.*

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 62 b, By Geoticall inchauntmentes, and praiers and deceites of the Deuill. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 110 Whether their distinguishing betwixt Magick Theurgicall and Goeticall.

Goety (gōu·ĭti). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 7 **goetie,** (6 *erron.* **geocie,** 8 **geoty**). [ad. Gr. *γοητεία* (f. *γοητ-, γόης* sorcerer, wizard, app. f. *γοάειν* to wail, cry, cf. quot. 1610), through med.L. *goetia* or F. *goétie*.] Witchcraft or magic performed by the invocation and employment of evil spirits; necromancy.

The erroneous forms *geocie, geoticke*, etc. in this word and its cognates either proceeded from or suggested a mistaken etymological association with Geo-.

1569 J. Sanford tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 57 b, The partes of ceremoniall Magicke be Geocie, and Theurgie. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 353 Goety worketh vpon the dead by inuocation, so called of the noyse that the practisers hereof make about graues. 1681 Hallywell *Melampron.* vii. 51 Porphyry and some others did distinguish these two sorts [of Magic], so as to condemn indeed the grosser, which they called Magic, or Goety. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Geoty*, geotick magick. 1751 Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1754) II. iii. 190 In the Academy of Salamanca they taught both Theurgy and Goety in the Publick Schools. 1855 E. Smedley *Occult Sci.* 237 All that is properly called 'goety' or the 'black magic' of the middle ages.

†Gofe. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 **goyf**(**f**, 5–6 **goif, gof, gouchf, gowcht, gowff, gowife.** *Pl.* 6 **govis.** [Of obscure origin; it is difficult to see what original form the diverse spellings can represent.] *sing.* and *pl.* The pillory.

1489 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 417 The said William sall offer and present his crag to the goyfs..thar to stand at the will of the said Thomas. 1498 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 73 To be set on the goif, and thair haldin thrie dayis. 1520 *Ibid.* 201 The mercat for the selling of aitis and hors corne be halden at the govis aboue the Tolbuith stair. 1530 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 129 To cause, big, and mak an goif againe on the towne sid. 1538 *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 141 (Jam.) His crag & hands to stand in the gofe. 1594 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 93 Hir craig to be put in the govis. 1608 *Stirling Kirk Sess. Reg.* in *Maitland Misc.* (1833) I. 450 They salbe brankit thrugh the toun, put in the govis, and banesit the toun.

b. *Comb.*, as *gofe-stair, -stocks.*

1538 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 155 Thai ordane the said Besse .. to stand in the Gowistair. 1558 *Ibid.* 309 Thair feit to be fetterit .. in the goif stoikis xxiiij houris.

Hence **†Gofe** *v.*, to put in the pillory; only in **†Go·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1498 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 73 The caus of his goving.

Gofe, var. of Goaf [1]; obs. form of Gove.

Gofer (gōu·fəɹ). *dial.* Forms: 8–9 **gofer,** 9 **gopher, gaufer, gaufre.** [a. F. *gaufre* (earlier also *goffre, gofre*) honeycomb, thin cake; ultimately of LG. origin: see Wafer and Waffle.] A thin batter-cake on which a honeycomb pattern is stamped by the iron plates (see b) between which it is baked.

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 165 To make Gofers. Beat three eggs well, with three spoonfuls of flour, and a little salt. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Gofer*, a species of tea-cake of an oblong form, made of flour, milk, eggs, and currants, baked on an iron made expressly for the purpose, called a *gofering iron*, and divided into square compartments. *Linc.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Gaufers*, tea-cakes of the muffin sort, square, and stamped like net-work with the 'gaufering-irons'. 1883 P. Robinson *Sinners & Saints* i. 14 Here, too, in Chicago, I found a man selling 'gophers'. .. I do not know the American name for this vanish-into-nothing sort of pastry.

b. *Comb.*: **gofer-irons, -tongs,** also **gofering-iron** (see quots. 1847–78 and 1876 above): the implement in which 'gofers' are baked.

1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, **Gaufre-irons*, a bivalved iron mould with long handles, in which gaufres are baked on the fire. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 165 Make your *gofer tongs hot, rub them with fresh butter, fill the bottom part of your tongs, and clap the top upon, then turn them, and when a fine brown on both sides, put them in a dish.

Gofer, var. of Goffer.

†Goff [1]. *Obs. rare.* [? Abbreviation of **goffer, godfa'r* = Godfather. Cf. Gom.] **a.** A godfather. **b.** = Gaffer 1 and 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 A Goffe, a godefader. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 711/1 A very cold conseeit of my goffe that he found. 1577 *Misogonus* II. iii. (Brandl *Quellen* 443), Cha bene sadlinge my gofe cuccolds cowe. 1683 *Yorksh. Dial.* 33 See if Goff Hyldroth be gaen hand. *Ibid.* 49 God ya god moarne, Goff.

Goff [2] (gɒf). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 **guff.** [App. a. F. *goffe* awkward, stupid, ad. It. *goffo* (Sp. *gofo*), of uncertain origin.] (See quots.)

1570 Levins *Manip.* 156/37 A Goffe, foole, *morio, bardus.* 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 205 He calls the bishop Greybeard Goff, And makes his power a mere scoff. 1790 Grose *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Goff*, a foolish clown. North. 1801 R. Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 18 My mudder caws me peer deyl'd guff. 1818 Hogg *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 186 Weel I wat ye'll never get the like o' her, great muckle hallanshaker-like guff. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Goff*, a foolish clown, a silly fellow, an oaf. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Goff, Guff*, a fool.

Goff, obs. form of Goaf [1]; var. of Golf.

Goffan, goffen. *Min.* = Coffin *sb.* 11 a.

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Goffans, Coffans*, old surface excavations in a mine. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Goffan* or *Goffen* (Corn.), a long narrow surface-working.

Goffer (gɒ·fəɹ), *sb.* [ad. F. *gaufre*: see the vb. In sense 1 the mod.Fr. term is *gaufrier*.]

1. A goffering-tool.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., The thumb and finger get sore and blistered from working the goffers.

2. 'An ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc.' (Ogilvie).

Goffer (gɒ·fəɹ, gōu·fəɹ), **gauffer** (gō·fəɹ), *v.* Also **gopher, gofer, gauf(f)re,** (8 *Sc.* **gowpher**). [ad. F. *gaufrer* to stamp or impress figures on cloth, paper, etc. with tools on which the required pattern is cut, f. *gaufre* honeycomb (see Gofer). The usual sense of the English word is in French expressed by *gauffrer à la paille.*] *trans.* To make wavy by means of heated goffering-irons; to flute or crimp (the edge of lace, a frill, or trimming of any kind).

1706 [see Goffered *ppl. a.*]. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* xxi. (D.), I'll have to get it [my ruff] all goffered over again. 1886 B. P. Brent in Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xxiii. (1868) 178 A small conical hollow, which gives the plumage the appearance of having been goffered or raised by a fine pair of curling tongs. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 15 Flounces and frills a *dhobie* [= washerman] will get up and gauffre beautifully. 1895 Crockett '*Men of Moss Hags*' 233 Her cap .. was fairly and daintily goffered at the edges.

fig. 1856 Aird *Poet. Wks.* 230 No plaited folds of favour, crimped and goffered by ceremony.

Hence **Go·fferer** (cf. F. *gaufreur*).

1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 75 Milliner, etc...Gofferer or Gopherer.

Goffered (gɒ·fəɹd), *ppl. a.* Also 8 *Sc.* **gowphered,** 9 **gauffered.** [f. Goffer *v.* + -ed [1].]

1. Of frills, etc.: Fluted, crimped.

[1578 *Inv. R. Househ.* (1815) 223 A lows gowne of quheite satene gowfre [= F. *satin gaufré*] crispit alower with thre small cordonis of gold togidder.] 1706 *J. Watson's Collect. Poems* I. 29 Ev'n his whole shirt his skin doth hide. Gowpherd, Gratnizied, Cloaks rare pointed, Embroider'd, lac'd [etc.]. 1860 B. P. Brent *Pigeon Bk.* 54 Having the peculiar curled, or as if it were goffered plumage. 1880 *Cassell's Mag.* June 441 The petticoats worn with short dresses should have a ruche, or frill, or goffered border .. showing beneath the dress. 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 73 Goffered Rouche Manufacturer. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/1 A little gophered mob cap with strings tied under the chin.

2. *Bookbinding* and *Printing.* Embossed or impressed with ornamental figures, esp. *goffered edges.* (Also in Fr. form *gaufré.*)

1866 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Sternhold's Psalms, 1649 .. in contemporary embroidered binding..gauffered edges. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxvi. 13 The tops of each card are shaped and goffered. 1894 Brassington *Bookbinding* xii. 166 Henry VIII of England had many of his books adorned with gilt and gauffered edges. [1895 Zaehnsdorf *Short Hist. Bookbinding* 24 *Gaufre Edges*, impressions made with the tools of the finishers on the gilt edges of a book.]

3. *Ent.* Of the elytra of certain beetles: Having very prominent longitudinal lines or carinæ, which in many cases diverge from the base and converge towards the tip (*Cent. Dict.*).

Goffering (gɒ·fəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Goffer *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Goffer; also, the result of this; goffered lace, frills, etc.

1848 Webster, *Gauffering*, a mode of plaiting or fluting frills, etc. 1885 Fairholt *Costume* Gloss., *Goffering*, an ornamental pleating, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc. 1889 *Century Dict., Goffering*, flutes, plaits, or crimps collectively. 1894 Brassington *Bookbinding* xii. 166 Accordingly we find in the sixteenth century .. much pains bestowed upon gilding, tooling or gauffering, and painting of the edges of books.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *goffering-frame, hand, machine, process, work*; **goffering-iron, -tongs,** an iron tool used for goffering lace, frills, etc.; **goffering-press,** a press for crimping the material used in the manufacture of artificial flowers.

1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Goffering-frame*, a frame made for holding a series of sticks or canes between which a frill is worked in and out in waving form. The whole is clamped by a screw. 1885 *Instr. to Census Clerks* 70 Lace Finishing ..*Gophering Hand. 1863 Mrs. Beeton *Househ. Managem.* 1013 *Gauffering-tongs or irons must be placed in a clear fire for a minute. 1801 *Morning Post* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1802) V. 180 The skin might be found useful in mending the instep of a Hessian boot, or a *goffreeing machine. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 335 Crimping and goffering-machines. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Gauffering-press.* 1857 J. G. Wilkinson *Egyptians in Time Pharaohs* 41 The waving lines purposely impressed upon it [linen] by the **goeffreying* [sic] process. 1847–78 Halliwell, **Gofering-work*, a sort of crimping performed on frills, caps, etc.

[**Gofysshe,** see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†Gog [1]. *Obs.* A corrupt form of God employed in oaths. (See God *sb.* 13, 14.)

1. *By Gog, Gog of heaven, Gog give,* etc.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 390 'Bi gog', quoth þe grene knyȝt. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 172 Gog of heuen, take it to good. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. viii. (Arb.) 78 Slee else whom she will, by gog she shall not slee mee.

2. Possessive combs., as (*by*) *Gog's arms, blood, body*, etc. (cf. God *sb.* 14).

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 27 *Gogs armes knaue, art thou madde? 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii, By *gogs blest .. I know the blowes he bare away. 1560 *Nice Wanton* B j a, Bi *gogs bloud, I wene god & the deuyl be agenst me. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 18 By *goggys body I tell you trew! 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* iv. ii, By *gogs bones .. he shal sure [etc.]. 1595 Peele *Old Wives' T.* Wks. (1829) I. 239 By gogs-bones, thou art a flouting knave. 1602 *Content. Liberality & Prodigality* i. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 338 By *Gog's bores, these old stumps are stark tired. 1619 Fletcher *M. Thomas* iii. i, Gogs bores, I am well. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* ii. ii, *Gogs bread, that will I doo. *Ibid.* i. v, *Gogs crosse Gammer if ye will laugh looke in but at the doore. *Ibid.* i. iv, *Gogs deth how shall my breches be sewid. 1569 T. Preston *Cambyses* B j, *Gogs flesh and his wounds these warres reioyce my hart. 1567 *Trial Treas.* B ij b, By *gogs precious harte, euen so doe I. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* i. v, Gogs harte, help and come vp. *Ibid.* ii. i, Well done be *Gogs malt. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. vii. (Arb.) 72 By *gogs deare mother, I woulde not leaue one stone vpon an other. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 42 *Gogges naylys, I have payed som of them, I tro. 1568 *Like will to Like* C ij b, By *gogs nowns chad thought iche had been in my bed. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* i. i, To sweare by Gogs-nownes. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 24 *Gogges Passyon! sayd ye not thus. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* i. iii, *Gogs Sacrament, I would she had lost tharte out of her bellie. 1569 T. Preston *Cambyses* B 3 *Gogs sides Maister Ruf are ye so crusty? 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 38 Why, *Goggis soule! wyll ye..Breke poyntment. 1567 *Trial Treas.* E ij, *Gogs woundes these panges encrease euer more. 1602 *How to choose Good Wife* D 3 b, He that with greatest grace can sweare *gogs zounds .. Hee's a braue man.

†Gog [2]. *Obs.* Also 7 **gogge.** [App. formed by substitution of *on gog* for earlier Agog (q.v.), *gog* being subsequently employed as an independent sb.] *To set on gog*, to stir up, excite, make eager; also *to set* (*put*) *in such a gog for* (or *of*). *To be upon the gog of*, to be eager for.

1560 Phaer *Æneid* x, What wrath what feare sets these or those on gog not suffring rest to shield nor speare. 1575 [see Agog]. 1587 Hughes *Misfort. Arthur* iii. i. (1828) 47 The selfsame cause which first Set them on gog, even fortunes favours quail'd. 1602 Breton *Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 11/2, I set her in such a gogge for a husband .. that [etc.]. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* iii. i, You have put me into such a gogge of going I would not stay for all the world. 1672 Lacy *Old Troop* ii. (1698) 11 You have put me in such a gog of marriage, that it will not out of my head. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* (1677) 43 When all Europe was upon the gog of fighting.

Gog [3] (gɒg). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **gogg.** [Of obscure origin; possibly f. the onomatopœic **gog* to shake (see Goggle *sb.* 5 and *v.*[1]); for the sense cf. Quagmire.] A bog, swamp.

1583 [see b]. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* ii. iii. (1635) 46 Waters..bursting out of secret..concauities, doe produce infinite Fennes, Gogges, Lakes, and Marishes. *a* 1691 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 25 In Minety Common in Bradon forest .. is a boggy place called the Gogges, where is a spring or springs, rising up out of fuller's earth. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Gog*, a bog. *Oxon.* 1854 Miss Baker *Northamptonsh. Gloss., Gog*, a bog. 'The land's full of gogs', or 'all of a gog'.

b. *Comb.*, as **gog-mire,** a quagmire.

1583 Fulke *Defence* i. § 47. 61 Though it be tedious for vs to rake in such a gogmyre of your forgeries, and false accusations, yet [etc.]. 1862 *Aubrey's Topogr. Collect.* 271 *note*, 'I be all in a gogg-mire' is a North Wilts phrase for being in what appears an inextricable difficulty.

Hence **Go·ggy** *a., dial.*, boggy.

1854 Miss Baker *Northamptonsh. Gloss., Goggy*, boggy, soppy; as heavy, deep land. 'It's very goggy'. In very general use among our agricultural labourers.

Gog [4]. *Sc.* [Origin obscure.] 'The object set up as a mark in playing at Quoits, Pitch and Toss, etc.' (Jam.).

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 35/2 The parties stand at a little distance and pitch the halfpenny to a mark or gog. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gog*, a boy's marble, or taw in ring in the game of boorey.

†Go·gar. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Only in *gogar-gown*, some kind of long gown.

1494 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 223 Item .. xv ellis of velvous to be the King a gogar goune. 1495 *Ibid.* 225 Item .. v ellis of Rissillis blak, to be a gogare gowne.

Gogathes, var. of GAGATE, *Obs.*, jet.

Gogel, obs. form of GOGGLE *v.*[1]

Gogement, obs. form of JUDGEMENT.

Goge(o)n, obs. form of GUDGEON.

Go·get. *rare*—°. [Formation obscure.] (See quot.)

1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 224 The *Gobius niger*, a smaller fish, is the Black Goby, Goget, or Sea Gudgeon.

Goggan (gŏ·găn). *dial.* Also 6 **goggon**, **-en**, (?**-ey**). [Origin obscure.

Gael. *gogan* is explained as 'a small wooden dish made up of staves, and without handles', but this, with *cogan* of similar meaning (cf. COGUE), is perh. not a native word.]

A wooden or metal dish.

1586 *Inv. of Atkinson* (Somerset Ho.), ij bassons ij goggons & dishes. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 180, iiij drinckinge potts, of tynne 2ª. 8ª. One goggen 4ª. 1593 *Ibid.* 230, xij tyne spoynes, a putter goggey, and ij tyne ladelles. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 60 According to the goggans they lay hands on, so will be the trades of their husbands.

Goggle (gŏ·gˈl), *sb.* Also 7 **gogle**. [f. GOGGLE *v.*[1]]

I. 1. One who goggles. *rare.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* II. i, I am in sowce I thank ye; thanke your beauty Your most sweet beauty: pox upon those goggles. *Ibid.* v. ii, Do ye stare, gogles, I hope to make winter bootes o' thy hide yet. *a* 1859 L. HUNT *Soun., Fish, Man & Spirit* ii, O scaly .. wights, What is't ye do? what life lead? eh, dull goggles?

† **2.** A goggling look; a squint, leer, stare. *Obs.*

1652 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* I. i, *Chr.* But others, such as your demure Cheaters. *Car.* That have the true gogle of Amsterdam. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 127 Such a Goggle of the Eye, such a melodious Twang of the Nose [etc.]. 1688 MARQ. HALIFAX *Advice to Dau.* (ed. 2) 9 Others will have such a Divided Face between a Devout Goggle and an Inviting Glance, that [etc.].

3. *slang.* In *pl.*: The eyes. † Also in *sing.*: The white of the eye.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 227 If .. I should turn up my Eyes, 'till the black Pupil be lost under the Upper Eye-lid, and nothing but the *pious Goggle*, and *innocent White* appears, (*that's a precious Man*, say the Women). 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 96. 2/1 Whose dim Goggles cou'd not bear the Rays of the Sun. *a* 1763 BYROM *Dissect. Beau's Head* viii, Those Muscles .. wherewith a Man ogles, When on a fair Lady he fixes his Goggles. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 141 Villains so often assume diff'rent scowls, And glare with their goggles.

4. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) A kind of spectacles, having glasses (usually coloured) or fine wire-netting, fixed in short tubes, and worn to protect the eyes from dust, excess of light, etc.; formerly also so constructed as to correct squinting.

(Applied *colloq.* or *jocularly* to spectacles with round glasses.)

1725 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 406 A pair of blue Goggles, hedg'd in with long black Eyebrows. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans XXXV, Pinking and blinking, with his up-and-down-goggles, full at me. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 96 Just call in St. Martin's-le-Grand For some goggles for Mary (who squints). 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 380 A disk of hard wood, with a simple slit .. we found a better protection than the goggle or colored lens. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxii, A little spare man who sat breaking stones .. regarding me mysteriously through his dark goggles of wire. 1879 T. HARDY *Return Native* IV. ii, The goggles he was obliged to wear over his eyes.

Comb. 1810 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXII. 502 But place..goggle spectacles over this focus of expression, and a slight change of dress will deceive us as to the person.

b. (See quot.)

1808 JAMIESON, *Goggles*, blinds for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind, S. 1818 in TODD. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

II. 5. *pl. The goggles*, a disease of sheep; the staggers or sturdy.

With the sense cf. the dialect (Hants, Wilts, Glouc.) phrase '*all of a goggle*', all shaking, giddy.

1793 J. CLARIDGE *Agric. Dorset* 11 A disorder peculiar to sheep, ..called the Goggles; .. the first symptoms is a violent itching, which is soon succeeded by a dizziness in the head, staggering of gait [etc.]. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 343 The goggles is a disease sometimes, though rarely, experienced on the confines of Somerset and Dorset. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* § 6524 Staggers, gid, turnsick, goggles [etc.] .. are all popular terms for hydatids, or an animal..which..finds its way to the brain. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss., Goggles*, a disease in sheep.

Goggle (gŏ·gˈl), *a.* Also 6 **gogle**, **gogyll**, **google**. [Properly the vbl. stem GOGGLE in comb., the purely adjectival use being a modern development.] Of the eye Protuberant, prominent, full and rolling; also, † squinting.

1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. 78 b, Yf the chylde haue google eyes [L. *strabos oculos*]. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) Cc ij b, Of gogle eyes. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* lxxi, Lowryng on me with the goggle eye. 1567 COTTON *Virg. Travest.* IV. 106 The Queen in wrathful wise, Rowling about her goggle eyes. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* § 11 (1684) 28 If goggle Eyes judge each line to be a yard distant from another, I cannot cure them. 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Earth* VI. 239 He [a shark] is furnished with great goggle eyes. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1869) 177 His goggle eyes were always rolling about wildly. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 105 The face was broad, the mouth wide, the eyes goggle.

Goggle (gŏ·gˈl), *v.*[1] Forms: 4 **gogel**, 5–7 **gogle**, 6 **google**, 6– **goggle**. [Perh. a frequentative of an onomatopœic **gog*, expressive of oscillating movement (cf. *jog*, *joggle*); cf. GOG *sb.*[2] and *sb.*[3]; also GOGGLE *sb.* 5. It may be noticed that mod. Welsh and Gaelic have several words of similar form and sense: Welsh *gogi* to shake, Gael. *gog* a nodding or tossing of the head, *gogshùil* (? from Eng.) a goggle-eye. The verb, like the combinations *goggle-eye*, *-eyed*, first becomes common in the 16th c., and is, with the few exceptions given under II, always used of movement of the eye, though in later use its meaning has been somewhat altered.

The Gaelic forms *gogaid*, *gogaild*, *gogaill*, *gogag*, 'a light-headed woman, giddy female, coquette', are prob. not related to *gog* and its derivatives, but merely adaptations of earlier English *cocket* = COQUETTE.]

I. 1. *intr.* Of persons: To turn the eyes to one side or other, to look obliquely, to squint; also *to goggle with the eyes* and *to goggle at* (a thing). In later use, to look with widely-opened, unsteady eyes; to roll the eyes about. Now *rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 341 Pharesees alargen her browes & gogelen fer fro goddis lawe. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) X iiij a, Lay the chylde so .. that he may .. not .. turne hys eyes on ether of both sides. If yet he begin to gogle, than set yᵉ cradell after such a fourme, that the light may be on yᵉ contrary syde. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 431 An old rotten stock..wherein a man should stand inclosed with an hundred wyers..to make the image goggle with the eyes. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vii. 3099 He squints, and she doth gogle wondrous faire. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 120 Which made him hang the Head and scoul And wink and goggle like an Owl. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* I. 9 'Tis true, he doth not goggle at it so plain, as Mr. Mumpsimus o' Curland doth; but .. he squints at it fearfully. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 319 The poor little Thing lies on the Nurses Lap .. goggling and staring with its Eyes. 1757 FOOTE *Author* Epil., Wks. 1799 I. 129 Look, my Lord!—She goggles! 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. ii. (1849) 256 A sum that I thought would make the old man goggle. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s.v., Stand goggling for gapes like an owl at an eagle.

b. Of the eyes: To turn to one side, to squint. In modern use, to project from the head and move unsteadily, to roll.

1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. 79 Marke on whiche syde that the eyes do gogle. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. vi. 138 The wiers that made their eies gogle. 1683 DRYDEN *Plutarch* 42 She came out foaming at the mouth, her eyes gogling, her breast heaving [etc.]. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* XXXIX. (1851) 334 His eyes goggled with eagerness. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 1 The frog's hideous large eyes were goggling out of his head. 1879 EARL DESART *Kelverdale* I. iv. 45 His large eyes goggled and watered as he kept them fixed upon the piece of sugar.

2. *trans.* To turn (one's eye) to one side, or (in modern use) from side to side with an unsteady motion. Also with *about.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Whilst in temple corners he gogled his eyesight Wayting for Dido. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* vii. 572 So with a crooked curtchie, wried aright, goglinge bothe eies. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 8. 50 The Wagg..goggled his Eyes, and then fixing them dreadfully upon the Fellow. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xi. 147 The stranger goggled about his eyes in an attempt to fix them steadily on Taliesin. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 695/1 He could..goggle his eyes at Agnes.

II. 3. *intr.* To sway or roll about; move loosely and unsteadily. Also *to goggle with the head*, to shake or wag the head. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 163 Then passed they forth boystly, goglyng with hir hedis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 149 Maydens: that cary geere vpon theyr heed putte a wrethe of haye betwene the vessell and theyr heed to stay it from goglynge. *a* 1650 *Robin Hood* 26 in Furniv. *Percy Folio MS.* I. 16 But Robin did on this old mans hood, itt gogled on his crowne. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Goggle*, to shake or tremble, as a table with one leg shorter than the others.

† **4.** *trans.* To cause to shake. *fig.*

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. 97 b, Yᵉ lack wherof googleth [1581 gogleth] theyr vnstayed heades, and caryeth them into many inordinate pranckes of childishe insolencie.

Goggle (gŏ·gˈl), *v.*[2] [Onomatopœic: an occasional substitute for GOBBLE, as suggesting a similar sound, but made more in the throat.]

1. *trans.* = GOBBLE *v.*[1] **1.**

1611 COTGR., *Goulardé*, ..gulped, or goggled downe. *Ibid.*, *Goularder*, .. to rauine, goggle, glut vp, swallow downe, huge morsells, or mouthfulls. 1888 [see 2].

2. *intr.* = GOBBLE *v.*[2]

1831 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1889) 186 The Bubbly goggeling neither sweetly nor profitably. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Goggle*, to swallow, to make a gurgling noise in the throat.

Go·ggled, *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [f. GOGGLE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Of the eyes = GOGGLE *a.*

1503 *Kalender Sheph.* (1656) xlii, A person that is Bleareyed, gogled & squint. 1589 *Hay any Work* 7 Vnnatural squint gogled eies. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 9 A Louse, her two eyes were like two black beads, gogled and protuberant. 1872 DASENT *Three to One* II. 30 One eye..was bigger and more goggled than the other.

Goggle-eye (gŏg·lˌəi). [See GOGGLE *a.* and *v.*] † **a.** One who squints (*obs.*). † **b.** Obliquity of vision; squinting (*obs.*). **c.** *U.S.* = GOGGLER **2.** **d.** (See quot. 1897.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 199/1 Glyare or goguleye .., *limus*, *strabo*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 183 This disease, in colloquial language now called *squinting*, was formerly denominated *goggle-eye*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Two Kegs of Pickled Goggle-eyes. 1897 WEBSTER, *Goggle-eye*, one of two or more species of American fresh-water fishes of the family *Centrarchidæ*.

Goggle-eyed (gŏ·gˈlˌəid), *a.* [f. *goggle eye* (see GOGGLE *a.*) + -ED[2].] Having prominent, staring or rolling eyes; also, † squint-eyed.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 46 It is good to thee for to entre gogil yȝed in to rewme of God, than [etc.]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 7 Whan the porter byheld hym he perceyued that he was goglyed..And the goglyed wold paye nought. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Gogle eyed tomson shepster of lyn. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 Goggleyed man, *lovche*. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xiv. (1718) 302 Giddy doubt, and goggle-ey'd suspicion. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 July, Young Manley's wife is..goggle-eyed, and looks like a fool. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* IX, He's the most hideous, goggle-eyed creature.

b. *Goggle-eyed Jack* = GOGGLER **2.**

1884–5 [see GOGGLER].

Goggler (gŏ·glər). [f. GOGGLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. *slang.* An eye.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 234 Every goggler had the combatants within its focus. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 163 How plain folks roll'd their gogglers. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row Conspir.* iii, Her ladyship .. turning her own grey gogglers up to heaven.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 187 The big-eyed scad, also more generally known as the goggler, and goggle-eyed Jack—the *Trachurops crumenopthalmus* of naturalists. The very large prominent eyes are the most striking feature of the fish.

Goggling (gŏ·glĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GOGGLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GOGGLE.

1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. 79 By this meane, the goglynge of the eyes maye bee retorned to the ryghte place. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* II. iii, Thy eyes Unconstant gogling, call thee guilty.

Goggling (gŏ·glĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GOGGLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That goggles, in senses of the vb.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 226 They that see with goggling eyes. 1599 HARSNET *Fraud. Pract. J. Darrel* III. 216 His eyes were somewhat goggling out, but otherwise no more than ordinary. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 180 Medusaes head..with..great gogling eyes. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Curo* Wks. (1633) 550 Places..from whose ever-gogling station, all May at the pleasure of another fall. 1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 77 The stars were sprinkled o'er the night, With goggling and uncertain light. 1875–7 RUSKIN *Morn. in Florence* (1881) 51 Faces with goggling eyes and rigid lips.

Goggly (gŏ·gli), *a.* [f. GOGGLE *sb.* + -Y[1].]

† **1.** Of eyes: Goggle, goggling. *Obs.*

a 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Birkenhead* (1898) I. 105 He was of midling stature, great goggli eies.

2. Of sheep: Affected with the 'goggles'. (Cf. Glouc. dialect *goggly* giddy.)

1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 297, I once knew a flock of 200 sheep, 64 of which died goggly.

Gogin, obs. form of GUDGEON.

† **Go·gingstool.** *Obs.* Also **goginstole**. [Var. CUCKING-STOOL.]

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 151 This Gogingstool is the same which in our Law-Books is written Cuckingstool. 1797 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Castigatory*, It is also termed goginstole and cokestole.

Gogion, Gogle, obs. ff. GUDGEON, GOGGLE.

Goglet[1] (gŏ·glĕt), **gugglet** (gŏ·glĕt). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 **gurgulet**, 9 **guglet**, **gurglet**. [ad. Pg. *gorgoleta*, 'an earthen and narrow-mouthed vessel, out of which the water runs and guggles' (Lacerda *Pg. Dict.*); cf. F. *gargoulette* of similar meaning. The English forms may be due to association with GOGGLE *v.*[2], GUGGLE *v.*] A long-necked vessel for holding water, usually made of porous earthenware, so that the contents are kept cool by evaporation.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 47 Gurgulets and Jars, which are Vessels made of a porous kind of Earth. 1766 CLIVE in Long *Govt. Rec.* (1869) 406 (Y.) To have a man with a Goglet of water ready to pour on his head. 1855 R. F. BURTON *Pilgr. El Medinah & Meccah* II. xix. 196 The earth is sweet and makes excellent gugglets. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 55 They trusted to the porous goglets for cooling the water. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 10 A sponge and a small gurglet of water.

† **Go·glet**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 271/2 A kind of a Drinking Cup or Vessel made off the higher end, or the small top of a Bull or Cows Horn .. It is by some Gentlemens Buttlers termed a Souce, or Goglet, or Goblet.

† **Go·gmago·g.** *Obs.* [f. *Goemagot*, the greatest of the British giants, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth; altered after the biblical names *Gog* and *Magog* (Ezek. xxxviii–xxxix).] A giant, a man of immense stature and strength.

[*c* 1205 LAY. 1806 Geomagog .. Godes wiðer-saka. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 508 Gogmagog was a geant, suipe gret & strong. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1763 Gogmagog .. was strong, gret, & bold. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Owen Glendour* xxiii, Affirming Henry to be Gogmagog.] *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv Stud. d. neu. Spr.* (1897), Harpyes, Gogmagogs, lemures. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 289 And thou hast under thy charge any other then Pigmies I am a Gogmagog. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat* Wks. II. 73/1 Thy booke he titles Gogmogog the huge.

Hence † **Gogmago·tical** *a.*, as huge as Gogmagog (*Gogmagot*).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be Fat* Wks. II. 69 In a huge volume Gogmagoticall.

Gogon, Gogram, obs. ff. GUDGEON, GROGRAM.

Gogul, var. of GOGGUL.

Gogyll, Gogyn(e, obs. ff. GOGGLE *a.*, GUDGEON.

Gohode, obs. form of GOAD *sb.*[1]

† **Goi·bert.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. An alleged name for the hare.

a 1325 *Names Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The gras-bitere, the goibert.

Goidel (goi·dĕl). *Hist.* [a. OIr. *Góidel* (pl. *Góidil*), a GAEL. See GADHELIC.] A GAEL in the widest sense; i. e. a person belonging to that branch of the Celtic people represented by the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland, in contradistinction to the Brythonic or Cymric branch represented by the Welsh, Cornish, and Bretons.

1882 RHYS *Celtic Britain* 3 As there is a tendency in this country now to understand by the word Gael the Gael of the North alone, we shall speak of the group generally as Goidels and Goidelic. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* 80 The second invasion was that of the Brittones .. driving the Goidels before them to the West and North.

Goidelic (goide·lik). *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Goidels. **B.** *sb.* The language of the Goidels. (Cf. GADHELIC.)

1882 RHYS *Celtic Britain* 196 This could only happen through the medium of men who spoke Goidelic. 1896 SIR H. MAXWELL *Hist. Dumfries* etc. ii. 32 Novantia, however, remained Pictish,—i. e. Goidelic—in speech and race. 1897 ANWYL *Welsh Gram.* § 2 The Celtic branch falls into two groups :—1. The Goidelic, consisting of Erse or Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx Gaelic. 2. The Brythonic.

Goien, obs. form of GUDGEON.

Goif, obs. form of GOVE *v.*[1]

Goile, var. of GOYLE *dial.*, trench, ravine.

Goilk, obs. form of GOWK.

Go·-in·. *colloq.* [f. vbl. phrase *go in* : see Go *v.* 80.] With *at* : An attack or onslaught upon; also, a spell of work upon.

1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 27 We used to have a regular go in about once a quarter at the unpaid magistracy. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321, I was having a go-in at the garden here.

‖ **Goi·nfre.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [F. *goinfre* gourmand, of unknown origin.] An epicure, a gourmand.

1643 SIR K. DIGBY *Observ. Sir T. Browne's Relig. Med.* 107 A well experienced Goinfre that can criticise upon the several tasts of liquors.

Going (gō·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Go *v.* + -ING [1].]

I. In ordinary substantival use.

1. The action of the vb. Go, in various senses.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi. 5 Fulmake mi steppes in sties þine, þat noght be stired gainges mine. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* v. 12 (Harl. MS.) Ouer our hedis ys passage and goyng of peple. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxxvi. 657 It is no goynge thyder, without ye wyll lose all. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. iv. 119 Stand not vpon the order of your going, But go at once. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* v. iv, Prayers were made For her safe going, and deliverie. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 75 No going to law with nations. 1857 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 120 That moment through the branches overhead, Sounds of a going went. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., Made happy by six thousand miles of continuous going.

b. *esp.* Departure. † *Long going* : departure on a long journey, i.e. death.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3245 (Trin.) Þis mon made him redy soone Faste he hyȝed to his goyng. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 136 They lepith als lyghtly at the longe goynge, Out of the domes cart. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 273 Ye shall not want at your goyng Golde, nor sylver, nor other thyng. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 290 Thy going is not lonely; with thee goes Thy husband. 1792 COWPER *Let.* 30 July, Pray for us, my friend, that we may have a safe going and return. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 148 The day is placid in its going.

† **c.** The faculty of walking. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 37 By whos myghty vertu goynge is restored to þe lame. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cci. 182 God hath yeuen .. to crepels hir goyng. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Le Roy's Variety of Things* 77 a, He gaue .. straight going to the lame. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 54 Life was given to the dead .. going to the lame.

† **2.** Manner or style of going; gait. In *pl.* of a horse : Paces. (Cf. Go *v.* 1 d.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ix. 20 The goynge is as the goynge of Hieu, the sone of Nampsy. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 328 In goynge of an addre. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 223 And the king all the morning found fault with the going of his horse. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3703/4 A..cropt Gelding .. full aged..and all his Goings. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 148 Erect his port, and firm his going.

† **3.** Means of access; a path, road; a passage, gangway (in a church). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxii. 10 Pleyn maketh the going. 1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 73 To be buried .. in the myddes of the loweste goyng, even enens my stall. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 94 The going to the galleries ..should have been by some few steps.

b. *Building.* Width of passage (of a stair).

1712 J. JONES *Gardening* 125 A..Rest of two Paces broad, and as long as the Going of the Stairs. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* § 2179 Want of space..often obliges the architect to submit to less [width] in what is called the going of the stair.

4. Condition of the ground for walking, driving, hunting or racing.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Going*, travelling; as 'The going is bad, owing to the deep snow in the roads'. 1884 BADDELEY & WARD *North Wales* 191 The going consists of stones and ruts concealed by heather to such an extent that almost every step is a matter of careful consideration. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 27 The fences are fair and the going pretty good, although the late rains have made it somewhat heavy.

5. With adverbs, expressing the action of the vbl. combinations under Go *v.* VI. Also *attrib.*

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxx. 8 The Lorde kepe thi goyng in and thi goyng out. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 264 His fadyr & modyr, for his goyng awey, sowȝtyn hym in dyuerse londys. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* 51 All other goynges together and coitions are damnable. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* F iij, The fourth day of her going abroad. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 After a longe declininge and goinge backe. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lix. 12 Their continual going on, and obstinate impersuasiblenesse therein. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxviii, The nuptials, which they merely thought of as Bell's going off. 1850 'BAT' *Cricketer's Man.* 46 Place the order of going in, on the left-hand side of the striker's name. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 7/2 Mrs. H—'s going-away gown being a dark brown cashmere.

b. *Going down* : setting (of the sun), sunset. † Also *going to, under.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. [l.] 2 Fram þe sonne arisyng vn-to þe going a-doune. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 80 Atte euen, about y^e gooyng vnder of y^e sonne. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* ix. 22 Vpon the Saterday .. about the going doune of the Sunne. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Observ. Voy. S. Sea* A.D. 1593 XXVII. 60 The twenty two of this moneth, at the going too of the Sunne, we descryed a Portingall ship, and gaue her chase.

fig. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Mr. Winkle looked up at the declining orb, and painfully thought of the probability of his 'going down' himself, before long.

c. *Goings-on* (see *go on*, Go *v.* 84 d and f) : Proceedings, actions, doings. Usually with implied censure : Questionable proceedings, extravagances, frolics.

1775 JOHNSON *Let.* 26 July, Then I shall see what have been my master's goings on. 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 153 See if he will release you, when he hears of your pretty goings-on. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 67 The warm and clinging fondness which they still have for the goings on of their worldly life. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* II. xx. 61 Suspicions of his young master's goings-on with her ladyship's *protegée.*

† **d.** *Goings-out* : expenses, outgoings. *Obs.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 7, I shall quickly feel my goings-out. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Riddle* iv. 35 Computing what I get and spend My Goings out and Comings in. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1850) III. 113, I cannot afford the expense of the journey; for I have had extraordinary goings-out, this year, in settling myself.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **going-barrel** (see quot.), also *attrib.*; **going-board** *Coal-mining* (see quot.); **going-fusee** (see quot.); **in going order** (primarily of a clock, hence often *transf.*), in a condition for 'going' properly, cf. *in working order*; **going-train**, a train of wheels in a clock, answering the same purpose as the going-barrel in a watch; **going-wheel**, an arrangement for keeping a clock in motion while it is being wound up.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (1892) **Going Barrel*, the barrel of a watch or clock round which are teeth for driving the train direct without the intervention of a fusee. *Ibid.* (1884) 131 The keyless mechanism most generally adopted in English going-barrel watches. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 The coals are brought down a board for one, two, or more pillars .. to the crane. This board is called the *going (or 'gannen') board. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 301/1 When this principle [maintaining power] is applied to a fusee, it is termed a *going fusee. 1887 LADY BELLAIRS *Gossips with Girls* II. 92 To keep her eyes in '*going order'.. without being obliged to resort to glasses. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 299/2 That part of it [a clock] which is called the *going or watch train.

II. In the combination *a-going* (see A. *prep.*[1] 13), whence, in later use, the simple form *going*, treated as a present participle, in agreement with the sb.

7. *A-going* (also † *in going*), in senses of the vb. Go. Now only *vulgar.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 The iourney..towarde the hye Jerusalem in heuen, to y^e whiche we be in goynge. 1658–9 ELIZ. BODVILE in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 17 My Lord Chisterfild hoe is agoeing into Francs himselfe. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 10 Before they consider whither they are a-going. 1861 [see Go *v.* 47 b].

8. *To set* (*keep*, etc.) *a-going* or *going* : to set (keep, etc.) in motion; to start (or maintain) in any activity.

1583 A. CONHAM in *Babington's Commandm.* Ded. to Godly Rdrs. (1637) a v j, With lesse paines to keepe agoing that which he had moved, and set a going. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 310 All the Water Works were set a going. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* V. i. P 62 My savings were .. wanted to set us going in a genteel style among our country neighbours. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 384 The means of keeping it [machinery] 'a going'. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 146/2 He set them [watches] all going. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 159 Influences, which were originally set agoing by that agency. 1888 W. J. KNOX-LITTLE *Child of Stafferton* XV. 205 She kept the conversation going.

9. Used either as simple predicate, or added after the sb., esp. when preceded by a superlative : Existing, in existence (so as to be accessible or within reach); current or prevalent; to be had.

1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 520 That you may have any thing that is agoing, please to receive [etc.]. 1790 *By-stander* 392, I says we beggars be the cleverest fellows going. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 4. 187 A man who has the gift, will take up any style that is going. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, Brandy punch going, I'll bet. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. (1875) 76 If you have genius and powerful ideas, you are apt not to have the best style going. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* iv. 8 Mr. Mill does not know, nor any other Political Economist going.

Going (gō·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Go *v.* + -ING [2].] That goes (in various senses); departing; current; working. *A going concern* : one in actual operation. † *Going gear* : working machinery. † *Going money* : current coin. Often with some limiting sb., as *church-, theatre-*, etc.; or adv., as *high-, low-going.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 401 (Trin.) Alle goynge beestis .. he made. 1523 The goyng geyre [see GEAR *sb.* 6 a]. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 67 One hundred rubbles of going money of Mosko. 1665 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 108 I'll haunt thee like a going Fire. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 3. 20 The Weaver..has not so many Looms going as he had a few Months ago. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 Twa good ga'en yads. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25/2 The sheriffs are generally nominated by the going judges. 1881 *Daily News* 21 June 6/8 The business being a going concern. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 744/1 Ladies on a pier, watching the going ship.

Hence † **Go·ingly** *adv.*, at a walking pace. ? *nonce-use.*

1651 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Erasmus* 73 He can run but goingly, who ties himselfe to another mans footsteps.

Gointer, Goion(e, obs. ff. JOINTURE, GUDGEON.

Gois(s)halk, Goist, obs. ff. GOSHAWK, GHOST.

Goit, variant of GOTE.

Goitre (goi·tər). Forms: 7 **gouitre, goytre**, 7–8 **goistre**, 8 **goter**, 8, 9 *U.S.* **goiter**, 9 **goiture** (**goto**), 8– **goître**, 7– **goitre**. [a. F. *goitre, goître*, back-formation from *goitreux*, ad. Prov. *goitros* :—popular L. **gutturiōsum*, f. *guttur* throat.]

1. *Path.* A morbid (often enormously developed) enlargement of the thyroid gland of the neck; bronchocele.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1624 The Gouitres of Sauoye. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xliii. (1650) 76 The people who dwell in the Valleys .. are subject to a strange swelling in the Throat, called Goytre. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 5 The Goistre of Piedmont. 1683 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 638 Persons .. troubled with these disfiguring Goitres. 1752 J. SPENCE *Crito* 49 That sort of Swellings in the Neck, which they call Goters. 1838 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life & Corr.* VI. 379 Those inhabitants of the Alps who suffer with goitres. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 175 There is a village in South America where gotos or goitres are so common that to be without one is regarded as a deformity.

transf. and *fig.* 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 206 In Rome they [domes] are so much the fashion that I felt as if they were the goitre of architecture. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* Wks. (Bohn) II. 364 This goitre of egotism is so frequent among notable persons that [etc.].

2. A swelling of the neck in certain lizards.

1834 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 31 The greater proportion of them [*Anolis*] have a dewlap or goitre under the throat. 1835 [see ANOLI].

3. *Comb.*, as *goitre like* adj.; **goitre-stick**, the stems of the *Sargassum bacciferum* (see quot.).

1849 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 277 The greater number have a goitre-like appendage under the throat. 1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc., Goitre-sticks*, the stems of a sea-weed, chewed in South America as a remedy for goitre.

Hence **Goi·tral** *a.* [-AL], **Goi·tred** *a.* [-ED [2]] = GOITROUS *a.*

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 471/2 The goitral..affections ..are striking examples of the effect of hereditary influence. 1860 WORCESTER (citing *Med. Jrnl.*), *Goitred*, afflicted with goitre; goitrous.

Goitrous (goi·trəs), *a.* [ad. F. *goitreux, -euse* : see GOITRE and -OUS.] Affected with, of the nature of, or pertaining to, goitre. Of a locality : Characterized by the prevalence of goitre.

1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 241 Nor did I see any goitrous persons here. 1830 T. ROSCOE *Tourist Switz. & Italy* 101 Frightfully deformed with the goitrous swelling. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 471/2 The union of goitrous persons .. leads to the production of Cretins. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 80 The evidence that the water of goitrous places is derived from limestone and dolomitic rocks..is very strong. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 221 Goitrous tumors. 1882 E. C. BABER in *R. Geogr. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. 1. 86 With .. goitrous neck, and long finger nails. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 196 The whole goitrous region of the New World.

Gojon, obs. form of GUDGEON.

Goke (gōuk). *Naut.* [Var. of *coke*, COLK [1]. The forms *goak* and *gowk* also occur in northern dialects.] The core or heart (of a rope) : see quot.

1800 S. STANDIDGE in *Naval Chron.* III. 474 The..rope .. has generally about one-eighth part of the weight and substance in the middle of the rope, called a goke, in order to make it round.

Goke, obs. form of GOWK.

Gok't, variant of GUCKED, foolish.

† **Go·ky.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. *goke* GOWK; but cf. mod. GAWKY.] A fool, simpleton.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 299 The gome that gloseth so chartres, for a goky is holden. So is it a goky, by god, that in his gospel failleth.

Gol, obs. form of GOAL; var. of GOLL, *Obs.*

‖ **Gola, gula** (gō·lă, giū·lă). *Arch.* [It. *gola* (*lit.* throat) :—L. *gula*, whence the second form above.] = CYMA I.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* XXVIII. 68 The Gula or Ogee which composes the Crown of the Cornice. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 51 Cymatium, or, as some call it, Gola. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Gola* or *Gula* (It.) The same as Cyma, which see.

‖ **Golah.** *Indian.* [Hindustani *golā*, f. *gol* round.] A store-house for grain, salt, etc.

1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 402 Seapoys were stationed at

their Golahs, to prevent the delivering any rice without a permit. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 205/2 The golahs or granaries about Calcutta. 1860 *Illustr. Times* 3 Mar. 138 The 'golahs' in which indigo-seed is stored up. 1878 *Life in Mofussil* II. 77 He had large rice golahs in the village.

Golconda (*gɒlkǫ·ndă*). The old name of Hyderabad, formerly celebrated for its diamonds, used as a synonym for a 'mine of wealth'.

[1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1858) VII. 438, I..would not for the mines of Golconda find myself..] 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderld. Fact & Fancy* 400 If stray diamonds were found sticking in the house-wall, there must be a new Golconda in the soil beneath. 1890 W. SHARP *Browning* iii. 66 To the lover of poetry 'Paracelsus' will always be a Golconda.

Gold (*gōuld*). Also 3 guold, 5–6 golde, (5 gowlde), 8–9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* gowd. [Common Teut.: OE. *gold* str. neut. = OFris. *gold*, OS. *gold* (MDu. *goud-*, *gout*, *golt*, Du. *goud*), OHG. *gold*, *golt*, *colt* (MHG. *gold-*, *golt*, G. *gold*), ON. *goll*, *gull* (Sw., Da. *guld*), Goth. *gulþ* :—OTeut. **gulþom* :—pre-Teut. **ghl̥to-*, app. formed, with suffix *-to-*, from the wk. grade of the root **ghel-* yellow (see GALL *sb.*[1]); cf. OSl. *zlato*, Russ. ЗОЛОТО *zoloto*, of similar origin. (Finnish *kulta* is an early adoption from Teutonic.)]

I. 1. The most precious metal: characterized by a beautiful yellow colour, non-liability to rust, high specific gravity, and great malleability and ductility. Chemical symbol Au.

Its relative purity is expressed in carats, see CARAT 3.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1401 *Obrizum*, smaete gold. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8168 Bætenn gold & sillferr. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 85 A croune of guold heo bar a-doun. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxvii. 17 A candilstik, forgid of moost clene gold. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 55 b, His heare yelow lyke the burnished golde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 717 The roof was fretted gold. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 3 So yellow color and ductility are properties of gold. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 136 Gold, next to platina, is the heaviest of metals. 1850 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 81 Gold is the only metal which is found in a metallic state.

2. The metal regarded as a valuable possession or employed as a medium of exchange; hence, gold coin; also, in rhetorical use, money in large sums, wealth.

c 870 *Codex Aureus Inscr.* 5 in *O. E. Texts* 175 Mid uncre clæne feo, ðæt ðonne wæs mid clæne golde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xliv. 8 Wenst þu, þæt we þines hlafordes gold oððe his seolfor stælon? *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1102 Mycel..on golde and on seolfre. *c* 1205 LAY. 4779 And he him wolde ȝeuen al þat gold þe he haueden i Denemark lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 368 This Marchant.. Creanced hath, and payd.. To certeyn lumbardes.. The somme of gold. 1478 W. PASTON, Jun. in *P. Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 A nobyll in gowlde. 1565 *Child-Marriages* 66 Gold and siluer was put on the boke and a ringe put on her finger bie the priest. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. i. 26 Ther's a poore peece of Gold for thee. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2549 Where gold makes way Ther is no interruption. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man.* iv. 187 Judges and Senates have been bought for gold. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 506 Gold is a powerful commander of respect with the commonalty. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 142 The poorest beggar, if he begged in rhyme, would often be rewarded with a piece of gold. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 97/1 Sending notes..to be exchanged for gold.

Phrase. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* III. iv. 46 If wearing Pearls and Jewels, or eating Gold, as the old Saying is, can make thee happy, thou shalt be so.

† **b.** In *pl.* = gold coins. *Obs. rare.*

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* G j, You may expresse diuers and sundry goldes, as ducates..crowns, and such other.

3. *fig.* With allusion to the brilliancy, beauty, and transcendent preciousness of gold. Often in phr. *of gold* = GOLDEN *a. Heart of gold:* a noble-hearted person (= F. *un cœur d'or*).

a 1553 [see HEART 14]. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 169 Yet (Heart a gold) restraine thy heat. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V* IV. i. 44 The King's a Bawcock, and a Heart of Gold. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 187 The good man..there is silver and golde in his speeches and actions, that is, they are likewise precious. 1629 MILTON *Ode Nativity* 135 Time will run back and fetch the Age of Gold. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvii. 329 He makes his flying enemy a bridge of gold. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* (1697) Ded. 9 In the same Paper, written by divers Hands..I cou'd separate your Gold from their Copper:..tho' I cou'd not give back to every Author his own Brass. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 Jan., A fine fellow, and what I call a heart of gold. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Q. Sigrid* xv, If in his gifts he can faithless be, There will be no gold in his love to me. 1877 BARING-GOULD *Myst. Suffering* 51 What a glorious world..what gold of gladness, what sunshine of felicity it affords. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 1/1 The smiling generosity that has done almost as much to charm her public as has her voice of gold.

b. *Proverbs.* (See also GLISTER, GLITTER *vbs.*)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 409 But al thyng which þat schineth as the gold Nis nat gold, as þat I haue herd told. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Yt ys not all gold that glowyth. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 66 A man may by gold to deere. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 124 Men will not, as our common proverb is, buy gold too dear.

c. The metal as employed for coating a surface, or as a pigment; gilding.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 36 Let's see once more the saying grau'd in gold.

d. *pl.* Kinds of gold. *rare.* [Cf. *Or* 2 in Littré.]

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. xv. 142 After this manner and method are to be proved all other Golds. 1765 H. WALPOLE in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 314 Huge hunting-pieces in frames of all-coloured golds.

† **4.** The metal as used for the ornamentation of textile fabrics; gold thread (see 10); in early use often with the place of manufacture specified, as *gold of Bruges, of Genoa, of Venice.* Hence, textile materials embroidered with or partly consisting of this.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23452 (Trin.) Wymmen..in cloþing als of riche golde [*other MSS.* of riche falde]. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 978 III. 436 An unce of gold of Venyse. 1516 *St. Papers Dom. Hen. VIII*, II. II. 1565 The sayd ladyes heeds inparylled with loos golld of damask, as well as with wovyn flat goould of damaske [etc.]. 1545 *Rates Custom ho.* b iij b, Golde of bruges the maste viii. *s.* 1566 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 499 Ten hankis off gold and ten hankis of silver the fynest that can be gottin. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 356 Vallens of Venice gold, in needle worke. *a* 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1802) II. 78, I sall learn your turtle dow To lay gowd wi' her hand.

5. Used with defining words in the names of various kinds of gold, alloys, counterfeit imitations of gold, etc.

ANGEL, CROWN, DUCAT, DUTCH, FOOL'S, FULMINATING, GERMAN, GIPSY, GRAPHIC, LEAF, MOSAIC, ROMAN, STANDARD, VIRGIN G.: see these words.

Argental gold, native gold containing a percentage of silver; *coloured gold*, gold that has had its lustre destroyed by nitric acid; *dead gold*, unburnished gold or gold without lustre; *dentist gold* (see quot. 1858); *duke gold*? = ducat gold; *Etruscan gold* = *coloured gold*; *fairy gold* = fairy money (see FAIRY C 2); *green gold*, gold alloyed with silver; *jeweller's gold*, 'an alloy containing three parts of gold to one of copper' (Webster 1864); † *leprous gold* (see quot.); *Mannheim gold*, a brass alloy of copper, zinc, and tin used in making cheap jewellery; *mock gold*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and platinum; *red gold*, gold alloyed with copper; *shell gold* (see quot. 1727–41); *spangle gold* (see quot. 1611); *white gold*, 'an alloy of about five parts of silver to one of gold' (Funk).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 603 Another ore of gold is the alloy with silver, or *argental gold, the electrum of Pliny, so called from its amber shade. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 835/2 *Dentist Gold is gold leaf carried no further in the process than that of the cutch, and should be perfectly pure gold. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. i. 100 All Goldish oars .. have good *Duke gold. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 127 This is *Faiery Gold boy .. vp with 't, keepe it close. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. viii. (1554) 172 b, Lede (of philosophers) is called *gold leprus. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 714 *Manheim-gold, or Similor. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Gold*, *Shell Gold is that used by the illuminers..they put it in shells, where it sticks. 1611 COTGR., *Or en paille*, *Spangle Gold, or Gold beaten thinne for Spangles.

6. The colour of the metal: a bright golden yellow. Ordinarily an absol. use of the adj. (see 8 b); but in poetic and rhetorical lang. directly *transf.* from 1.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 80 Whos colour ys gold, lyk þat ys meen bytwen reed and ȝalwe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 642 Many a colourd plume sprinkl'd with Gold. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 118 His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 15 Gazing at the red and gold and green of the sunset sky. 1895 C. ROPER *Zigzag Trav.* I. 5 Across this blue shot long rays of the most clear pinks and whites and golds.

7. *Archery.* The gilt centre or bull's-eye of a target. *To make a gold*: to hit the bull's-eye.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. i. x. 189 Three hits running in the gold. 1882 *Standard* 31 Aug. 6/4 The prize given.. for the lady making the greatest number of golds and reds at archery.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *simple attrib.*, passing into *adj.* **a.** Made (wholly or partly) of gold; consisting of gold. † Also, gilded.

c 1205 LAY. 7048 His hæð wes swulc swa beoð gold wir. 13.. *Sir Beues* 2299 (S.) He may see in his goldrynge, What any man dooth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 Golde wyre, *filum Aureum.* 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 92 That Booke ..That in Gold claspes, Lockes in the Golden storie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 10 Hangings of gold lether. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Fable* xiv, *Fortune Hunter* II. 146 A cobler bidding fair For the gold-chain and next lord-mayor. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *H. Milner* III. xxii. 464 Two young [Oxford] men, one of whom had a gold tassel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 58 The gold spring is hammer-hardened.

b. Gold-coloured, golden yellow. Also, *old gold*, having the colour of old gold, of a dulled golden yellow with a brownish tinge.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 11 The Cowslips tall, her pensioners bee, In their gold coats, spots you see, Those be Rubies. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 20 Yet hens of Guinea full as good I hold [as pheasant] Except you eat the feathers green and gold. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 77 The purple blazes, and the gold-stripes shine. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xv, His skin was fair, his ringlets gold. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 206 Loose flowing tea-gowns of old gold sateen.

9. General comb.: **a.** attributive, as *gold-balance, -coast, -country, -lode, -ore, -scales, -vein, -yield.*

1530 PALSGR. 226/1 *Golde balance, *poix, trebuchet.* 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 66 The *gold-coast of Klamath and Del Norte. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 127 We are to guide our British Friends into the new *Gold-country, and show them the mines. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 352 Some promising *gold-lodes have also been found. 1340 70 *Alex. & Dind.* 525 Þe grauel of the ground was of *gold ore. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1270/1 The blacke stone, which the goldfiners had said to hold gold, and therefore called the same Gold ore. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1682) II. 98 The poor Indians..parting with a massie lump of gold-ore for a three-halfpeny knife.

1638 A. TOUNSHEND in Cary *Romulus & T.* To Author, A vj b, In their *Gold-scales to weigh both him and you. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Aurum, Venæ auri*, *golde veynes. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. ii. 109 There also Flinty and Horn-stony Gold Veins. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 234 The *gold-yield was not less than $150,000.

b. objective, as *gold-bearing*, † *-breathing*, *-containing*, *-promising*, *-seeking*, *-staining* adjs.; *gold-finding*, *-gathering*, *-milling*, *-mining*, *-seeking*; *gold-broker*, *-diviner*, *-falsifier*, *-hunter*, *-layer*, *-prospector*, *-refiner*, *-seeker.* Also GOLD-BEATER, GOLD-FINER, GOLD-WASHER, etc.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 742/2 *Gold-bearing deposits. 1600 NASHE *Summers Last Will* 1493 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 145 *Golde-breathing Alcumists. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 539 A broad *gold-containing zone. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. ii. 18 Along what shafts and mines corroded, The *gold-diviner's steps are goaded. 1593 NASHE *Strange News* To Gentlm. Rdrs., Wks. (Grosart) II. 184 Our forenamed *Gold-falsifiers. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 5 Many poor men make fortunes .. by the lottery of *gold-finding. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 19 During the early days of *gold-gathering. 1852 G. S. RUTTER (title), Hints to *Gold-hunters. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* v. 48 One of the reckless gold-hunters. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Bractearius*,..a *golde layer: a gilter. 1852 J. A. PHILLIPS (title), *Gold-mining and Assaying: a Scientific Guide for Australian Emigrants. 1894 H. NESBIT *Bush Girl's Rom.* 197 The *gold-promising quartz predominated. 1893 *Month* Feb. 205 He had been found alive by a party of *gold-prospectors. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 7/2 A *gold-refiner of Clerkenwell, proved buying a quantity of silver from Clapham. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 130 A system which should give encouragement to *gold seekers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 11/2 The prosecution of..*gold-seeking in the Kimberley district. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xv. 150 The great gold-seeking multitude had swelled .. to the population of a province. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos, Extasie* Wks. (Grosart) I. 91/1 Vpon the verge of whose *gold-stayning haire, Illustrious Saphires ev'nly ranked were.

c. instrumental (with pres. or pa. pple.), as *gold-bound, -broidered, -ceiled, -daubed, -decked, -embroidered, -enwoven*, † *-flourished, -graved*, † *-imbased, -inlaid, -lit, -made, -mounted, -rolling, -strung, -studded, -wrought*, etc., adjs.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 114 Thy haire Thou other *Gold-bound-brow, is like the first. 1823 MRS. HEMANS *Siege Valencia* ix. Poems (1875) 291 The *gold-broider'd mantle. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 Nero's sky-resembling *gold-ceil'd halls. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 56 All in *gold-dawbed sutes. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. E ij b, Arimaspians With *gold deck'd lockes. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* VI. 506 Her faire *gold-embroyder'd garment. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XVII. 660 The *gold-enwoven crown. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 214 Though we glister it neuer so in our..*golde-florisht garments. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 365 A *gold-graved writing. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. 218 Our *gold-imbased World. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* ii. 77 Harness *gold-inlaid and burnished. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* II. 154 Her lovely *gold-lit ringlets. 1630 DRAYTON *Moses* III. 302 A *gold-made god how durst you euer name? 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 26 May, A *gold-mounted pair of glasses. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4/1 *Gold-rolling Tagus. 1607 *Lingua* III. vii. G 3 b, The *gold strung harpe of Apollo. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. I. 14 Pelides to the ground Flung the *gold-studded wand. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. xvii. 392 A garland of *Gold-wrought Purple.

d. similative, as *gold-bright*, † *-burned, -green* (sb. and adj.), *-like, -red, -yellow* adjs.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 225 *Gold-bright stars. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* v, The sonne, *gold-burned in his spere. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 82 Flush'd all the leaves with rich *gold-green. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i. 11 The great elm-trees in the gold-green meadows. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. 86 A Globe-like head, a *Gold-like haire. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1848) 147 Hands..Whose gold-like touch makes kings of men. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 75 The *gold-red apples. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/2 With *gouldeyellow strokes. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/2 Gold-yellow silk stockings.

e. parasynthetic, as *gold-banded, -capped, -clasped, -crested, -fringed, -haired, -headed, -hilted, -robed, -sanded, -striped, -walled, -winged* adjs.

1860 DICKENS *Let.* 24 Sept., [Sydney] stood waving the *gold-banded cap. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 117 Three hundred *gold-capt youths. 1861 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* iii. (1862) 44 A *gold-clasped Prayer Book. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 37 Lucretia the gold-haired; the *gold-crested serpent. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2094/4 He has a pair of *Gold-fringed Gloves. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. 131 The *gold-haird mother. 1725 CONGREVE *Will & Test.* (1730) 7 Item, To Col. Charles Churchill..my *Gold-headed Cane. 1895 A. NUTT in K. Meyer's *Voy. Bran* I. 180 A *gold-hilted sword. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* II. *Popularity* ix, When *gold-robed he took the throne. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 122 *Gold-sanded Tagus. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 78/2 The Red or *Gold-striped [variety of maple]. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 53/2 Crœsus..Who to his Gods did *Gold-wall'd Temples build. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 536 *Gold-winged Morpheus.

10. Special comb.: **gold-amalgam**, gold combined with mercury in a soft or plastic state (applied by Schneider in 1848 to a native form found in small white grains); **gold-bank** (see quot.); † **gold-beat, -beaten** *ppl. adjs.*, adorned with beaten gold; **gold-beating**, the act or process of beating out gold into leaf; **gold beetle** *U.S.*, a name for various beetles of the families Chrysomelidæ and Cassididæ; **gold beryl** = CHRYSO-

BERYL; **gold-bob**, a gold ornament (see BOB *sb.*[1]); **gold-book** = BOOK *sb.* 12; **gold-bug** *U.S.*, (*a*) = *gold-beetle* (Funk); (*b*) a plutocrat, millionaire; also 'a political nickname for an advocate of a single (gold) standard' (Funk); **gold-carp** = GOLDFISH; **gold-cloth**, cloth of gold (see CLOTH *sb.* 9 c); **gold-digger** = DIGGER 2 b; also *fig.*; **gold-digging**, (*a*) the action or occupation of digging for gold; (*b*) *pl.* the place where gold-digging is carried on; †**gold-drawer**, one who draws gold wire; **gold-driver** = GOLD-BEATER 1; **gold-drop** *slang*, a gold coin; **gold-dropper** (see quot. 1785); †**gold-end-man**, one who buys up broken pieces of gold; **gold-fever**, the rage for going in search of gold; †**gold-finger**, the third or ring-finger; **goldfinny**, a fish of the wrasse family (see quot.); **gold flat** (see FLAT *sb.*[3] 8 f); †**gold-flint**, flint containing gold; **gold-flux** = AVENTURINE 1; **gold-fringe**, a moth (see quot.); †**gold-ground** *a*, having a ground of gold; **gold-hammer**, a gold-beater's hammer; **gold-head** *a.*, gold-headed; **gold-heart** *a.*, gold-hearted; †**gold-hewn** = *gold-beaten*; †**gold-house**, a treasury; **gold-hunger**, keen desire for gold; †**gold-mestling**, brass; **gold-mill**, a mill in which gold ore is crushed; also *fig.*; †**gold-mint**, a place where gold is coined; **gold-mouthed** *a.*, whose speech is golden; **gold-note** (*U.S.*), a bank-note payable only in gold; †**gold-paper** = *gold-foil*; **gold plate**, vessels made of gold; **gold-plating**, gold in thin sheets; **gold-powder**, gold in the form of or reduced to powder; † also, in 18th c., ? the name of some quack medicine; †**gold-proof** *a.*, proof against being bribed or tempted by gold; **gold-purple** (see quot.); †**gold-quarrel**, a gold-mine; **gold-rain** = *golden rain* (see quot. and GOLDEN *a.* 10); **gold-rush**, a rush to goldfields in search of gold; **gold-sand**, sand containing particles of gold; also *fig.*; **gold-shell**, a shell on which powdered gold mixed with gum water is spread for painters' use; **goldsinny** = *goldfinny*; **gold-size**, a size laid on as a surface on which to apply gold-leaf; **gold-skin**, ? goldbeater's skin; **gold-solder**, †(*a*) = CHRYSOCOLLA 1; (*b*) an alloy for soldering gold; **gold-spangle**, **gold-spot**, names of moths (see quots.); **gold-stone**, †(*a*) (see quot. 1626); (*b*) a piece of gold ore; (*c*) (see quot. 1850); (*d*) = AVENTURINE 1 (in some mod. Dicts.); †**gold-stroke**, the rubbing of gold on a touchstone in order to test it; **gold swift**, a moth (see quot.); **gold-tail (moth)**, the moth *Porthesia chrysorrhœa*; **gold-thirst**, intense desire for gold; so *gold-thirsty* adj.; **gold-thread** (see quot. 1727–41); **gold-web**, †(*a*) cloth of gold; (*b*) (see quot. 1769); †**gold-worm**, a glow-worm.

1850 DANA *Min.* 555 *Gold Amalgam .. In small white grains as large as a pea. 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Gold-bank*, a national banking association of a class organized under United States Revised Statutes to issue notes payable in gold coin. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 24 Theseus with the laurer corovned, in his chare *gold bete. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1642 (Harl. MS.) *Gold-beten [*other MSS.* gold-hewen] helmes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 188 And louely ladies y-wrou3t..In many gay garmentes þat weren gold-beten. 1763–6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 50 The process of *gold-beating is considerably influenced by the weather. 1807 A. AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* I. 539 *Gold Beryl. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 95 Top-knots, Fingle Fangles, and *Gold-Bobs. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 107 Crucian Carp. *Gold Carp. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 287 *Gold cloth so wrought that nought of gold seemed there. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 305 We cheer the pale *gold-diggers. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 160 A case of extraordinary success at the *gold-diggings has been related to us. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxi, Because of my refusal to become a slave to the gold-digging. 1536–7 *P. P. Exp. P'cess Mary* (1831) 12 Payed to the *goldedrawer for Pypes and pyrles for a gowne to my ladys grace vij*li.* xviij*s.* 1662 *Elegy on Cleveland* 21 in *C.'s Wks.* (1687) 284 As *Gold-drivers that make Spangles rare, Do beat the yielding Metal into Air. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 176 So touch the *gold drops ..divide them among you. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Gold-droppers*, Sweetners, Cheats, Sharpers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gold-droppers*, sharpers who drop a piece of gold, which they pick up in the presence of some unexperienced person for whom the trap is laid; this they pretend to have found [etc.]. 1605 MARSTON, etc. *Eastward Hoe* v. i. G 3 b, His daughter that he has married a sciruy *gold-end man & his Prentise. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. 1, He looks like a gold-end-man. 1888 BARBOUR *Clara* ix. 13 The *gold fever coursed through every vein. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 158/36 *Medicus, uel annularis*, *goldfinger. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 296 The *Goldfinny, or Goldsinny, *Crenilabrus Cornubicus*. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. i. 101 *Gold flints which have not only Gold but silver also. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* (1715) 536/2 This Tincture if it be made out of Gold-Flints, Pebles, or Sand, is none of the least Medicines. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Gold-flux*, avanturine. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 427 *Pyralis costalis*, the *gold Fringe. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1144 His Wardrobe .. With *gold-ground Velvets. 1763–6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 48 The *gold hammer, or finishing hammer weighs ten or eleven pounds. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 722 *Gold-head darts. 1869 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) III. iv. 6 Maidens' feet Brushing the *gold-heart lilies. *c* 1386 *Gold hewen [see *gold-beaten*]. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 755 þe gold-hewen helme haspeþ he blyue. 14.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. 2. 38, lf. 133 (Halliw.) The kyng to hys *golde-hows toke hys way. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Americans no Jewes* 64 And being still whetted and sharpned on with *Gold-hunger, their sword devoured many Myriades of the Americans. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 334 *Auricalcum*, *goldmæslinc. *a* 1200 *Ibid.* 550 *Auricalcum*, goldmestling. *a* 1400 *Plowman's T.* I. 187 Styroppes gay of gold-mastling. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. iv. 118 The building up of the *Gold-Mill. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 127 Hours .. dedicated to furious moiling in the gold-mill. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 *Goldemynt. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* vi. 9 Poems (Grosart) I. 51 *Gold-mouth'd Spencer. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 An ymage of oure lady in *gold papyr. 1545 *Rates Custom ho.* b iij b, Golde papers the groce ii.*s.* 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. 91 A magnificent temple..its whole walls covered with *gold-plating. 1743–4 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 250 Your letter .. I believe drove away my headache .. : every testimony of your love and friendship is better to me than *gold-powder or sal volatile. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 612 The mechanical mode [of gilding] is the application of gold leaf or gold powder to various surfaces. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* v. iv, Art thou *gold-proof? There's for thee. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Gold purple*, or *Cassius's purple precipitate*, the compound oxide which is precipitated upon mixing the solutions of gold and tin. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 798/11 *Aurifodina*, a *goldquarelle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gold-rain*, (Pyrotechnics), small cubes ⅛ inch square, used instead of stars for rockets, etc. 1893 G. TREGARTHEN *Austral. Commw.* 158 The *gold-rush had introduced many unruly spirits. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. i. 101 [A river] too small to inrich so many Gold-Mines with *Gold-sand. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 258 As the gold-sand of life disappears. *a* 1705 RAY *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 163 *Goldsinny, *Cornubiensium*. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 209 The tail ..of the Goldsinny is even at the end. 1611 COTGR., *Assiette à dorer*, size to gild with, *gold size. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Gold size* .. is drying oil mixed with calcined red ochre. 1545 *Rates Custom ho.* b iij b, *Goide skinnes the kyppe xiii.*s.* iiiid. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 *marg.*, *Chrysocolla*, *i.* *Gold-soder. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, Gold Solder, the alloy used for soldering gold articles is [etc.]. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 403 *Noctua bractea*, the *gold Spangle. *Ibid.* 422 *Noctua Festucæ*, the *gold Spot. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 960 The *Gold-Stone, which is the Yellow Topaze. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. ii. 112 If there be a great quantity of the Gold-stones, then there may be made more Ovens. 1850 AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* vi. iv. (1860) 196 An enormous mass of breccia, or goldstone, as the common folk call it. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. x. 128 That every Assayer may .. so well order his *Gold stroak, that he may not be esteem'd as one without understanding. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 397 *Hepialus hectus*, the *gold Swift. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1817) II. 21 The *gold-tail-moth. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 423 A heart whose *Gold-Thirst never *sat* is. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* xiv. 4 How hath the oppressour ceased? and the *gold thirstie Babel rested? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 485 Nettes of *gold threed hadde he greet plentee. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. iii, Cheating heirs With your new counterfeit gold thread and gummed velvets. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gold Thread*, or spun Gold, is a flatted gold wrapped, or laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel, and iron bobins. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlv, Thenne Sir Amadace he him cladde, And that was in a *gold webbe. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 189 To spin a Gold Web for covering Sweet-Meats .. when your sugar is melted it will be of a gold colour, take your ladle off the fire, and begin to spin it with a knife. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 A *Golde worme, *noctiluca*.

b. in names of plants, as **gold-balls** = *gold-cups*; **gold basket**, *Alyssum saxatile*; **gold-bloom**, the marigold; **gold-chain**, (*a*) the stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; (*b*) the laburnum; †**gold-crap, -cups**, names of a species of *Ranunculus*; **gold-flower**, † (*a*) *Helichrysum Stœchas*; (*b*) the South African genus *Gorteria*; **gold-knap, -knop(s** = *gold-cups*; **gold-lily**, ? *Amaryllis aurea*; **gold of pleasure**, *Camelina sativa*; **gold-seed** (see quot.); **gold-shrub**, *Palicourea speciosa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **gold-thread**, *Coptis trifolia*, so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

1854 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1857) I. 33 The Buttercup has several old English names..Gold Cups and *Gold Balls are names now almost forgotten. 1857 WRIGHT *Dict. Obs. & Provinc. Eng.*, *Gold-bloom, the marigold. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 331 Country people call it [*Sedum acre*] .. *Gold Chain. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Des Bassinets*, an herbe called crowfoote, *golde crap, or yelow crawe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxiv. 421 Golde knoppe .. y^e^ single and double, or els the garden *Goldecuppe, and the wilde. 1849 *Reverberations* II. 45 Goldcups in the meadows. 1578 LYTE *Doduens* I. lxi. 89 *Golde floure, Motheworte, or Golden Stechados. 1812 A. PLUMTRE *Lichtenstein's S. Africa* II. 166 The abundance of *gorteria*, gold-flowers, which grow upon its banks. 1552 HULOET, **Gold-knappe*, or yelow craye herbe, .. *batrachium*, *Chrisanthemum*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, *Polyanthemon*, .. An herb called crowfoot, goldcup, or gold-knap. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 39 b, Crowfoote..It beareth yelowe flowers called *Goldknops. 1842 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 146 While the *gold-lily blows. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxii. 214 *Golde of pleasure..is called properly Myagrum. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* ii. 43 The most primitive and simple forms have yellow flowers, as in the case of .. the gold-of-pleasure (*Camelina sativa*). 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 596/2 These grains [of *Cynosurus Cristatus*] commonly called seeds, being yellow, give rise to the provincial name of **gold seed* applied to the species. 1806 MOORE *Epist.* ix. 90 Where the *gold-thread loves to creep. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 The root of Coptis trifolia, or Gold-thread, is a pure and powerful bitter.

c. in the names of birds, as **gold-breasted trumpeter**, *Psophia crepitans*; **gold-capped weaver bird**, *Ploceus icterocephalus*; **goldcrest** = *golden-crested wren* (see WREN); **gold-hammer**, the yellow-hammer; **gold-head**, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*; **gold robin**, the Baltimore oriole.

1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* II. II. 793 *Gold-breasted Trumpeter. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xi. 205 The beautiful nest of the *Gold-capped Weaver bird. 1824 T. FORSTER *Peren. Cal.* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 119 The king Of birds the *goldcrest. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Gold-hammer*, a Bird. 1744 *State Co. Down* xviii. 230 Called the Pochard, or red-headed Widgeon, and in this County .. commonly the *Gold Head. 1872 WHITTIER *Pennsylv. Pilgrim* 436 The *gold-robin cried A-swing upon his elm.

Gold[2] (gōuld). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1, 4–6 golde, 5 goolde, 6 goold, gowl(e, 4– gold, 6– gould (9 *dial.* goode, goud). *β. Sc.* (and *north.*) 6 guld, guilde, 6, 8 guild, 8 guil(l, gule, gool, 8–9 gull. [OE. *golde* wk. fem., app. related to GOLD[1]: the marigold is called 'gold-flower' in several of the cognate languages, as Du. *goudbloem*, *goudsbloem* (MDu. *goutbloeme*), G. *goldblume*, Sw. *guldblomma*.

In many dialects there is a difference in pronunciation between this sb. and GOLD[1]. In the name of the plant, as also in *mould*:—OE. *molde*, the northern dialects have generally the vowel ordinarily corresponding to OE. *ō*, ME. close *ō*, while in GOLD[1] the pronunciation descends normally from OE. *gōld*, ME. *gōld*. (Cf. esp. Sc. *guil(d*, corn-marigold, with *gowa*, the metal.) The difference is doubtless due to the fact that the one word was disyllabic, the other monosyllabic, in OE. and early ME.]

1. †**a.** The marigold (*Calendula officinalis*). *Obs.*

b. The corn-marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*). Freq. in *pl.*

c. (see quot. 1882). ¶ Sometimes used by early writers to render L. *intuba* or *cichorea* (endive or chicory).

The mediæval L. names *solsequium*, *heliotropium*, &c. denote the marigold (*Calendula*), the sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) being then unknown in Europe. In mod. dialect use the name of 'white gold' is sometimes given to the ox-eye daisy (*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*), the corn-marigold being then distinguished as the 'yellow gold' (Britten and Holland 1879).

a. c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in WR.-WÜLCKER 301/6 *Solsequia*, golde. [? 13 .. *Beauchief Abbey Charter* in *Monast. Anglic.* (1661) II. 610 De terris suis .. à goldis mundandis. 1373 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 118 Injunctum est omnibus tenentibus villæ quod evacuent quandam herbam vocatam gold.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1071 Ialousye, That wered of yelewe gooldes a gerland. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 356 She sprong up out of the molde Into a flour, was named golde, Which stant governed of the sonne. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 97 Oynouns, myntes, goordes, & goldys [L. *intubæ*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/1 Goolde, herbe, *solsequium .. calendula*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 There be diuers maner of wedes, as thistyls .. darnolde, goúldes. *Ibid.* Golds .. is an yll wede, and groweth commonlye in barleye and pees. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* cclxxxii. T iv a, Water of the herbe of gowles or ruddes. *Cicorea, sponsa solis Sol sequium* in latyn. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 341 With Roses dight and Goolds. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xv. 166 The crimsin Darnell Flower, the Blew-bottle, and Gold. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* lxiii. 298 We call them in English generally, either Golds or Marigolds. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* Suppl., *White Golds* is great Daisy. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Co.* II. 437 Gloss., Golds, *chrysanthemum segetum*;—corn marigolds. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Goode* (N. Lanc.) the ox-eye daisy. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Goud* or *Gold*, the yellow Corn Marigold.

β. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 He that sufferis his land to be fild with guld, or siclik unproffitabil wedis [etc.]. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 59 Fra hand spring wp guild and humlokis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 81 Guilde (quhilk is ane pernicious herbe, or rather ane wide). ?17.. *Scottish Saying* in JAMIESON s. v., The Gool, and the Gordon, and the Hudy Craw Are the greatest curses ever Moray saw. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIII. 537 A weed with a yellow flower that grows among the corns, especially in wet seasons, called Gool. 1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumb.* I. 220 *note*, *Gulls*, a weed which infested the cornland, totally rooted out. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Gull*, the corn-marigold.

2. *Comb.*, as *gold flower*; also *goldweed, -wort* = sense 1. Also †**gool-riding** *Sc.*, the custom of searching fields for 'golds', a fine being imposed on the farmer for each plant found; so *gool-rider*.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswn.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 Cy crest la flur de surcye [*glossed* golde-flurs (solicle)]. *a* 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 367 Y^e^ golde flour is good to sene. *c* 1400 *Med. Wks. 14th C.* (1899) 45 Take mat-felon and flouris of gold-wort. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 86/1 *Incuba, sponsa solis* .. goldwort. *Ibid.* 88/1 *Kalendula, sponsa solis*..golduurt uel rodes. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. I. 19, I saw a Field of Barley .. full of this Gould-weed. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIII. 537 An old custom takes place in this parish [Cargill], called Gool-riding..Certain persons stiled gool-riders, were appointed to ride through the fields, search for gool, and [etc.].

Go'ld-beater.

1. One who beats out gold metal into thin plates or gold-leaf.

1415 in *York Myst.* Introd. 21 Goldbeters. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c 12 § 1 The Artificers .. that is to say Goldebeters [etc.]. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 9 Bokell smythes, horse leches, and gold beters. 1671 BOYLE *Consid. Usef. Exper. Philos.* II. x. § 4. 36 Some of our Gold-beaters in London. *a* 1800 COWPER *Flatting Mill* iii, It is doomed to sustain The thump after thump of a gold-beater's mallet. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xv. (1870) 522 The gold-beater and .. smith, are known to Homer.

b. *Goldbeater's skin*, a prepared animal membrane employed to separate the leaves of gold-foil during the operation of beating; sometimes used to cover wounds.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ₱ 3 Gold-beaters Skin applied to stop the Blood. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 94 Leaves .. thin as gold beaters skin. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 540 Goldbeater's skin is prepared from the external or peritoneal coat of the coecum, or blind gut of neat cattle.

2. (See quot.)

1847 CRAIG, *Goldbeaters*..a genus of Coleopterous insects, remarkable for their beautiful golden-green and copper colours.

Go·ld-co·lour. The colour of gold; a deep yellow. Also *attrib.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 368 A lovely yellow or gold-colour. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. iii. vii, The wax is coloured for aventurine or gold-colour with orpiment. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlvi, It's not a dead gold-colour, ma'am. It's a straw-colour. 1827 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 A broad stripe of gold-colour plush.

So **Go·ld-co·loured** *a.*

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2214/4 A black Hat, with a gold coloured Hatband. 1728 ? ARBUTHNOT *Congr. Bees* Misc. Wks. (1751) II. 149 A gold-colour'd Flie. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlvi, Oh, Dixon! not those horrid blue flowers to that dead gold-coloured gown. What taste!

Gold dust, go·ld-dust.

1. Gold in extremely fine particles, the form in which it is commonly obtained in a natural state.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3886/2, 80 Pound weight of Gold Dust. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 81 Dust-Gold, or Gold-Dust .. almost as fine as Flower. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* I. iii. (1881) 55 Gold dust passed as currency by weight. *fig.* 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 368 The day will come when their eyes will be cleansed from the gold-dust which blinds them.

2. *Bot.* A popular name of *Alyssum saxatile*, which bears a profusion of small yellow flowers. Also of *Sedum acre* (Britten & Holland 1879).

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 539/2.

†**Go·lded,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. GOLD [1] + -ED [2].]

1. Made of gold, golden.

1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* vi. 69 So ben the treenen goddis, and sylueren, and goldid. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 57 At the goldede gates she sey Hyr dere spouse comyn. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 40 Evangelicall policies should be framed .. by a golded Reed.

2. Possessed of gold, wealthy.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 The grete and the goldede they made but a jape. 1610 *Histrio-mastix* I. i, Vnmaske thy face thou minister of Time .let thy golded hand, Ride (with distinctlesse motion) on the eyes Of this fayre *Chorus*, till the Raigne of *Peace*, Hath propagated *Plenty*.

Golden (gōu·ld'n), *a.* Forms: 3- **golden**; also 4, 6 *Sc.* **goldin, -yn,** (4 **goldein, -un, coldin,** 5 **goldene, -on,** 6 **-ing**), 6 **goulden,** 8–9 *Sc.* **gowden,** 9 *dial.* **goolden** (*superl.*, 6 **goldnest,** 7 **-enst**). [f. GOLD [1] + -EN [4], taking the place of the earlier GILDEN (q. v.). Cf. Du. *gouden*, G. *golden*.]

1. Made of gold, consisting of gold.

The golden fleece, the fabulous fleece of gold in search of which Jason went to Colchis; (*Order of the*) *Golden Fleece* (see FLEECE *sb.* 1 b). *Golden ball*, the apple of discord (see APPLE 5). *Golden gates*, the gates of Heaven.

c 1275 LAY. 4251 Þe goldene [*c* 1205 guldene] croune. *Ibid.* 14298 Ane goldene [*c* 1205 guldene] bolle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6503 A goldin calf þar-of þai blu. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. iv. (1495) 553 A thynne plate of golde of the whyche golden threde is made. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 667 The wethir was wonen, & away borne, The grete goldyn flese with a greke noble. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 38 b, To promes to the duke .. golden hilles and sylver ryvers. 1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banquet Sence* (1639) 18 With the goldnest arrow in his Quiver. *a* 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 118 The King was the golden ball cast between the two parties, the Parliament and the army. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 352 A large Bible with golden clasps. 1794 BURNS *My lord a-hunting*, My lady's gown there's gairs upon't, And gowden flowers sae rare upon't. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. ii. 30 Golden guineas are rare things now. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 422 The higher religious souls, hoping to lead me to the golden gates.

b. In *fig.* expressions, referring to gold coin or money.

1597 BRETON *Wits Trenchmour* (Grosart) 8/1 Fishing with the golden hooke, which rich men onely layde in the deepe consciences of the covetous. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn Alms* 334 While Great-ones .. Had oft their Fingers in the Golden Py; For private Profit [etc.]. 1626 BRETON *Pasquils Mad-cap* (Grosart) 8/1 If she haue the golden hony-bees, She shall [etc.]. 1629 *Leather* 12 What cannot golden hookes plucke away from vs. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* III. i, That petition lined too With golden birds, that sing to the tune of profit. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 100 Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys.

2. Containing or yielding gold; auriferous. Of a country or district: Abounding in gold. *The Golden State*, California.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. cviii. (1495) 527 Ophir .. was in olde tyme callyd the golden londe. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn Alms* 417 Pactolus, Ganges, and the golden Tay. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccvi, Some, bound for Guinea, golden Sand to find. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 6 The golden mines of Mexico. 1819 HEBER *Hymn 'From Greenland's icy Mountains'* i, Where Afric's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sand. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 238, I thought a tour of 'the Golden State' would please me.

3. Of the colour of gold; that shines like gold.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17865 (Arundel MS.) To vs þer brast a goldein leme. 1552 HULOET, Golden heere, *chrysocoma*. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i, The blackest serpents weare the goldenst scales. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 444 Her rich vallies wave with golden corn. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, The hair and curling beard were of a deep golden colour. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 107 She saw sunshine sparkling on the water, in golden ripples.

fig. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 32 Belevinge no fraude nor deceate to be hid or cloked undre this golden tale. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 97 For I can smooth and fill his aged eare, With golden promises. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. XXV, A' his gowden prospects vanish'd.

b. In the names of several kinds of tobacco, e.g. 'Golden Cloud', 'Golden Flake', etc.

4. Resembling gold in value; most excellent, important, or precious. † *Golden vein* [= med.L. *vena aurea*, Ger. *goldader*]: the hæmorrhoidal vein.

1498 W. DE WORDE (*title*), Here begynneth the legende named in Latyn Legenda Aurea that is to saye in Englysshe the Golden Legende. For lyke as passeth golde in valewe all other metallys, so this legende excelleth all other bookes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b, Men & women, bothe rude & vnlerned that haue spoken golden wordes. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D ij a/1 The same [great plantayn water] is good agaynste the flode & bledynge of the golden vayne. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 155 Of waters of vertues or golden waters. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vii. 33, I haue bought Golden Opinions from all sorts of people. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 It hath been proved for a golden remedy, to take and anoint it with Goats-grease. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 35 He was a golden actor. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vii. 102 He had a golden wit within.

b. Of time, an opportunity: Of inestimable value; exceedingly favourable or propitious.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 391 When that is knowne, and golden time conuents. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 20 'Tis .. unsufferable .. to let the Golden houres of the morning passe without advantage. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 156, I snatch'd the glorious, golden opportunity. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii, At such a golden moment as this. 1884 EARL GREY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 514 The golden opportunity was thrown away.

5. Of rules, precepts, etc.: Of inestimable utility; often *spec.* with reference to the precept, 'whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them' (*Matt.* vii. 12).

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 54 Whilst forgetting that Golden Law *do as you would be done by*, they make self the center of their actions. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiv. § 8 Such is that golden principle of morality which our blessed Lord has given us. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 242 The best rule in this respect is .. the golden rule of Dr. Jenner: not to take matter after the areola begins to spread. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* II. xxv, In our dealings with each other we should be guided by the Golden Rule. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 13 'When you have got too much to do, don't do it',—a golden saying.

†b. *Math. The golden rule*, the rule of three.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 240 The rule of Proportions, whiche for his excellencie is called the Golden rule. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xiv. E j, By the rule (called the golden precept). 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxi. 279 The rule of three, or golden rule, as it is called in sacred algebray. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 44 The Rule of Three..is often called the Golden Rule.

c. *Golden mean*, the avoidance of excess in either direction [tr. L. *aurea mediocritas*, Hor. *Odes* II. x. 5].

1587 *Mirr. Mag.* (1815) I. 52 The golden meane is best. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. Argt., The face of golden Meane: Her sisters, two Extremities, Strive her to banish cleane. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* I. i, We, whom for our high births, they conclude The onely free men, are the onely slaves: Happy the golden meane! 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 80 Both the golden mean alike condemn. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 269 That middle state of poverty, which so long, and so often, has been termed Golden. 1821–2 WORDSW. *Sacheverel*, As if a Church .. must owe To opposites and fierce extremes her life,—Not to the golden mean.

6. *Golden number* [tr. med.L. *aureus numerus*; so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter]: the number of any year in the Metonic lunar cycle of nineteen years.

This number for a year *n* of the Christian era is (*a*) the remainder of $(n+1) \div 19$, or (*b*) if there be no remainder, 19. Hence these numbers are retained in the ecclesiastical calendar in connexion with the computation of the time of Easter. The golden number is found by adding 1 to the remainder left after dividing the number of the year by 19.

1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Almanack*, The Golden Number. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* II. vi. 30 b, This present yeare of 1545, we haue .7. of the golden number. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. i. (1636) 654 The Golden number is the number of 19, proceeding from 1 to 19, and so to begin againe at 1. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 431 They scrupled not to set them in the margins of their Calendars in characters of gold, whence they are stiled to this day, also the golden number.

7. Of a time or epoch: Characterized by great prosperity and happiness; flourishing, joyous. † *Golden world* = GOLDEN AGE.

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* B ij b, Then they called a parliament (as though the golden worlde shuld come agayne). 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 20 b, That golden worlde of Tully. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. iii. 100 Tydings do I bring, and luckie ioyes, and golden Times. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. i. 125 [They] fleet the time carelesly as they did in the golden world. 1662 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Ess. (1669) 72 The golden times of our late Princes. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 90 Your gentleman does well to call the days of Lord Clare *golden*. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII. IV. 174 In the golden days of the Plot he had been allowed three times as much. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. iii, Our day .. will not shine Less than a star among the goldenest hours Of Alfred.

†8. Pertaining to gold (as the object of desire, pursuit, etc.). *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 817 He would carry them where their Golden thirst should be satisfied. 1623 R. JOBSON (*title*), The Golden Trade, or a discovery of the River Gambia and the golden Track of the Ethiopians. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 120 Thus ended our first golden adventure.

9. *Comb.* a. with adjs. of colour, as *golden-brown, -chestnut, -green, -olive, -red, -yellow.*

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 172 Juice golden yellow. 1863–5 THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* viii, The great dusk emerald golden-green. 1865 EARL DERBY *Iliad* XI. 777 Golden-chesnut mares. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 A dress of golden brown silk.

b. quasi-adverbial 'with or like gold', as *golden-gleaming, -glowing, -wrought.*

1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Agamem.* 231 Golden-gleaming rays. 1796 T. TOWNSHEND *Poems* 34 And in her pearly hand a lyre She held of golden-glowing wire. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 49 Her array all golden-wrought.

c. parasynthetic, as †*golden-aged, -coloured, -fettered, -fleeced, -footed, -fruited, -haired, -hilted, -locked, -railed,* † *-slopt, -tongued, -trapped, -winged, -wired*, etc.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 101 To runne the race of Nestors yeeres, a *golden aged man. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 98 She [Queen Elizabeth] delighted to show her *golden-coloured Hair wearing a Caul and Bonnet. 1824 J. BOWRING *Batavian Anthol.* 46 Many a *golden-fetter'd fool. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 118 The *golden-fleeced Sheep. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 405 Around the globe, The *golden footed sciences their path Mark, like the sun. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Dreams Heaven* Poems (1875) 518 In .. *golden-fruited grove. 1552 HULOET, *Golden heered, or hauynge golden heere or lockes, *chrysocomus*. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 273 Thou golden-haired, and silver-voiced child. 1646 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* Poems 89 A *golden-headed harvest. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 166 Nor weapon, save a *golden-hilted brand. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 660 c, A brave, bold, *golden-locked boy. 1833 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xii, The light aërial gallery, *golden-rail'd, Burnt like a fringe of fire. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 107 When some slie, *golden-slopt Castilio Can cut a manors strings at Primero. 1645 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 101 That flexanimous and *golden toungd Orator. 1648–99 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IX. clii, The Sun .. had from the east Prick'd forth his *Golden-trapped Steeds. *c* 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 57 Or wert thou of the *golden-winged host. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Her silver-feathered turtle-doves, Which in their *golden-wired cage remaine.

10. Specialized combinations and phrases, as **golden balls** (see BALL *sb.* 20); **golden book,** a register of the nobility of the state of Venice; **golden-bull** (see BULL *sb.*[2] 3); **golden-comb,** some kind of shellfish; **golden ear,** a moth, *Hydræcia nictitans*; **golden earth,** yellow arsenic or orpiment; **golden-fly** = *golden-wasp*; **golden-knop,** a lady-bird; **golden maid,** the fish *Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*; **golden-mouth,** used to render the name *Chrysostom* (see GILDEN *a.* 1 b); **golden-mouthed** *a.*, whose speech is golden (used chiefly as prec.); **golden perch,** 'a fresh-water fish of Australia, *Ctenolates ambiguus*' (Morris); † **golden-poll** (see quots. and GILT-HEAD) **golden rain,** a kind of firework forming a shower of golden sparks; **golden-ring** (see quot.); **golden shower** = *golden rain*; **golden spur,** a papal order, the order of St. Sylvester; **golden star,** 'a kind of monstrance or ciborium used at Rome in the Papal High Mass on Easter-day' (Lee *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 1877); **golden sulphide, sulphuret,** persulphide of antimony or antimony pentasulphide, Sb_2S_5 (Watts *Dict. Chem.* I. 334); **golden syrup** (see SYRUP); **golden-wasp,** a brightly-coloured hymenopterous insect of the family *Chrysididæ*, esp. *Chrysis ignita*; **golden wedding** (see WEDDING); **golden wrasse** = *golden maid*; † **golden yard,** the belt of Orion (see quot.).

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5022/6 The Senate..designs to open the *Golden Book, to enter such Persons as will buy the Nobility of Venice for themselves or Families. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* v. 192 Live cockles and whelks and razor shells and sea-cucumbers and *golden-combs. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 433 *Noctua auricula*. The *golden Ear. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 The stone Arsenick..which also they call the *golden earth. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Golden-fly*, an insect so called from its gilt body, which is generally found in the holes of old walls, the *Chrysis* of Linnæus. 1691 RAY *S. & E. C. Words, Bishop*, the..lady-bird. I have heard this insect in other places called a *golden-knop. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Golden-knop. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 108 The fish called *golden maids, were picked up on Brighton beach. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11393 (Fairf.) Iohn tellyth vs als *goldyn- [*other MSS.* gilden-] mowthe. 1542 T. BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xxxiii. O ja, S. John golden mouth. 1887 T. W. ALLIES *Throne of Fisherman* 320 This is borne witness to already by the Goldenmouth himself. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 773 Chrysostome that *golden-mouthed man. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 21 Golden-mouthed Drayton musicall. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 243 *Lucernæ*. Gilt-heads or *Golden-poles, are very little unlike the Gournard, save that it seems about the Noddle of the Head as tho' it were all besprinkled with Gold-filings. 1892 *Pall Mall*

G. 1 Nov. 5/2 The '*Golden Rain'..is a mixture of charcoal, saltpetre, and sulphur charged into a small yellow case. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Golden-ring*, a Worm that gnaws the Vine, and wraps it self up in its Leaves. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 480 Stars for *golden showers, nitre 16; sulphur, 10 [etc.]. 1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* II. 234 The *golden-wasp tribe also (*Chrysis* and *Parnopes*) .. roll themselves up .. into a little ball when alarmed. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 268 Other thre stande as bullions set in his gyrdle, and are called by manye englyshe men the *Golden yarde.

b. in the names of plants, as † golden apple, the tomato; **golden-ball** *dial.* (*a*) the globe flower, *Trollius europæus*; (*b*) the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 1879); **golden-chain** *dial.*, the laburnum; **golden-club**, the American plant *Orontium aquaticum*; **golden-crown**, the American genus *Chrysostemma* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **golden cudweed**, *Helichrysum orientale*; also *Pterocaulon virgatum* (Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 1864); **golden-cup**, a popular name of various species of *Ranunculus*, *Caltha*, *Trollius*; **golden dust** = Golddust 2; **golden feather**, the common golden-leaved *Pyrethrum*; **golden flower**, the corn marigold; **golden flower of Peru**, the sunflower; **golden-hair**, *Chrysocoma comaurea* (Paxton *Bot. Dict.* 1840); **golden herb**, the orach; **golden-knob** = *golden-cup*; **golden-locks**, a name for various plants, now esp. the fern *Polypodium vulgare*; also *Pterocaulon virgatum* (Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 1864); † **golden-lungwort**, Ray's name for the Wall Hawkweed, *Hieracium murorum*; † **golden Mary**, ? the marigold; **golden moss**, † (*a*) the moss *Polytrichum commune*; (*b*) the stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; **golden mothwort** = *golden cudweed*; **golden nugget** (see quot.); **golden oat**, the yellow oat-grass; **golden osier**, (*a*) *Salix vitellina*; (*b*) *Myrica Gale*; **golden pert**, *Gratiola aurea* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **golden samphire**, *Inula crithmoides*; **golden saxifrage**, the genus *Chrysosplenium*; **golden-seal**, *Hydrastis Canadensis* of N. America; **golden-spoon**, the West Indian plant *Byrsonima cinerea*; **golden spur**, a variety of daffodil; **golden thistle**, the composite genus *Scolymus*, esp. *S. hispanicus*; **golden trefoil**, *Hepatica triloba*; **golden tuft**, *Pterocaulon virgatum*; formerly also applied to other plants; **golden-withy**, *Myrica Gale*. Also Golden-rod.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxxxvi. 439 Of Amorus Apples or *Golden Apples. 1860 Worcester, *Golden-club*, a perennial aquatic plant, bearing yellow flowers. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxcvi. § 2. 520 Golden Motherwort is called in English .. *Golden Cudweed; being doubtlesse a kinde of *Gnaphalium*, or Cudweede. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* *Golden cup [herb]. *Polyanthemon.* 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Golden cup. *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, *R. Ficaria*, and *R. repens.* 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Golden cup.* 1. Marsh marigold. The usual name. *Caltha Palustris*..2 *Ranunculus globosa.* 1878 *R. Thompson's Gardener's Assist.* 795 *Pyrethrum Parthenium aureum*, one of the very finest and hardiest of all golden-leaved plants used in carpet bedding, is well known..under the name of *golden feather. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Kj b, Chrysanthemom or calchas .. hath floures wonderfully shynynge yellowe...The herbe may be called in Englysh *goldenfloure. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Golden-flower, *Chrysanthemum.* 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xxxiv. 191 The Indian Sunne, or *golden floure of Perrowe..groweth to the length of thirtene or fouretenne foote. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, *Atriplex* .. An herb called orage, or orach; *golden herb. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. 218 They love a tale of scandal to their hearts, And his had been as quick in birth as golden-herb. 1835 W. Baxter *Brit. Phænog. Bot.* II. 153 *Caltha palustris* .. *Golden-knobs. 1882 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* XVIII. 165 Local Names extant in rural Oxfordshire .. 'golden knobs', buttercups. 1736 Bailey *Housh. Dict.* 305 **Golden-Locks* call'd also Golden tufts. 1844 E. Newman *Brit. Ferns* (ed. 2) 112 It [*Polypodium vulgare*]. is called by these gatherers Golden Locks, and Golden Maiden-hair. 1670 Ray *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 255 *Pulmonaria Gallica sive aurea*, .. French or *Golden Lungwort. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 62 So opens loyall *golden Mary. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. clvii, This is called in English Goldilockes Polytrichon..It might also be termed *Golden Mosse, or Hairie Mosse. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* I. 1 *Sedum acre*, ..the Golden Moss of every cottager. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxcvi. 519 Of *Golden Mothwoort, or Cudweede. 1882 *Garden* 19 Aug. 156/2 *Balsamita grandiflora*..or *Golden Nugget..a good and effective hardy plant. 1842 C. W. Johnson *Farmer's Encycl.* 150/2 *Avena flavescens*, *Golden oat or yellow oat-grass. 1838 Loudon *Arboretum Brit.* III. 1528 *Salix vitellina* L. The..yellow Willow, or *Golden Osier. 1856 W. A. Bromfield *Flora Vectensis* 466 Golden Withy .. Golden Osier. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* II. 515 Elecampane ..*Golden Samphire. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. cii. 288 The *golden Saxifrage groweth in certayne moyst and waterie places. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* II. 198 *Golden-seal .. is used as a tonic. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/2 *Golden spur..a magnificent trumpet daffodil of brilliant colour and noble form. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccclxiv. 993 *Carduus Chrysanthemus.* The *golden Thistle. *Ibid.* cccclxxxvii. 1031 Of noble Lyuerwoort, or *golden Trefoile. *Ibid.* II. cxcvi. 520 *Coma aurea.* *Golden tuft. 1686 Ray *Hist. Plant.* I. VI. x. 280 *Stæchas citrina* .. Oriental Goldy-locks or Golden-tufts. 1864 Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 784/1 Golden-tuft, *Pterocaulon virgatum.* 1847–78 Halliwell, **Golden-withy*, bog myrtle.

c. in the names of varieties of fruit, esp. apples, as † golden-doucet, -drop, † ducat-doucet, † munday, -pippin, -rennet, † russet, † russeting.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 191 Apples .. *Golden Doucet. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Golden-drop*, the variety of plum, called in our catalogues of fruits .. *drap d'or.* 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 48/2 That king of dessert Plums —the old Golden Drop. 1883 [see Drop *sb.* 10 f]. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xxi. 164 The *golden Ducket Dauset .. Apples. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, *Golden Munday. 1728 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 Oct., The honest English squire..who verily believes .. that the African fruits have not so fine a flavour as *golden pippins. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 47 The golden pippin has gradually become a shy grower in this country. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Tenham*, [Tenham] being the place where Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry VIII. first planted cherries, pippins, and *golden-renates. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 47 That great tree, bending with the weight of its golden-rennets. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 232 *Golden Russet. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 535 The Aromatick or *Golden Russeting.

d. in the names of birds, as **golden back**, 'the American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **golden-head** (see quot.); **golden-wing**, the golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*). Also *golden-breasted vulture*, *golden-cheeked warbler*; *golden-crested kinglet*, *regulus*, *wren*; *golden-crowned kinglet*, *sparrow*, *thrush*, *wren*; *golden eagle*, *manakin*, *oriole*, *pheasant*, *plover*, *robin*, *warbler*; *golden-winged warbler*, *woodpecker*: see the sbs. Also Golden-eye.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Golden-head*, a name by which some have called the *anas artica clusii*, a web footed fowl, common on our shores. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 154 Wigeon (*Mareca penelope*)..Golden head, or Yellow poll. The male is so called on the east coast of Ireland. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* July 61, I had a call from a family of flickers or *goldenwings.

Golden (gō·ld'n), *v. rare.* [f. the adj.] **a.** *trans.* To cover or tinge with a golden hue. **b.** *intr.* To assume a golden colour.

1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 307 The sun strikes, through the farthest mist, The city's spire to golden. 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 187 The pumpkin ripened and goldened. 18.. Lowell *Endymion* IV. Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 152 Like loose mists that blow Across her crescent, goldening as they go.

Hence **Go·ldened**, **Go·ldening** *ppl. adjs.*

1863 A. B. Grosart *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 102 The goldening sunlight. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* xii. (ed. 4) 237 Sails showing brightly in the goldened light.

Golden age. [tr. L. *aurea ætas*; see Golden *a.* 7 and Age *sb.* 11.] The first and best age of the world, in which, according to the Greek and Roman poets, mankind lived in a state of ideal prosperity and happiness, free from all trouble or crime. (Cf. Hesiod *Wks. & Days* 108, Ovid *Met.* I. 89.) Hence, the period in which a nation, etc., is at its highest state of prosperity, or in which some department of human activity is at its acme of excellence.

Often applied to the finest period of Lat. literature (Cicero to Ovid), in contrast to the 'silver age' which succeeded.

1555 Eden *Decades* III. viii. 134 As wee reade of them whiche in oulde tyme lyued in the golden age. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 168, I would with such perfection gouerne Sir: T' Excell the Golden Age. 1685 Dryden *Albion & Albanus* Pref., Those first times, which Poets call the Golden Age. 1700 — *Fables* Pref., With Ovid ended the golden age of the Roman tongue. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 25 In the golden age (as the Italians call it) of Leo the Tenth. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 44 The golden age of Roman law was .. Pagan. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 299 The thirteenth century is the golden age of English churchmanship.

† **Go·ldeney.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 **goldn(e)y**, **gold(e)nie**, **golden-eye.** [? f. Golden *a.* + -y 4; cf. Blacky, Brownie, etc. The form *golden-eye* is prob. due to a misunderstanding.] The name of some fish, perhaps the golden wrasse, but commonly used (like Gilt-head) to render L. *aurata* or *scarus*.

1552 Huloet s.v., Gilt hed or goldney fishe which cheweth like a beast, *aurata marina.* 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* clxxxiv. (1636) 167 Among which he [Galen] reckoneth the whiting, the perch, the gilthead or goldnie. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 314 (*margin*) The Golden-eye or Guilt-head. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Fishes, which are .. saxatile, living neer stones, and are squammose; as the Golden eye.

Go·lden-eye.

1. a. A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*, esp. *C. glaucion.* **b.** 'The bird *Melithreptus lunulatus*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898). **c.** The Tufted Duck, *Fuligula cristata* (Newton *Dict. Birds* 368).

a. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 368 The Golden-eye.. The Irides of the Eyes are of a lovely yellow or gold-colour. 1709 Derham in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 466 *Anas Platyrhynchosmas Aldrov.* The Golden-Eye. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 460 *Golden eye* .. These birds frequent fresh water, as well as the sea. 1810 Crabbe *Borough*, *P. Grimes*, Or sadly listen to the tuneless cry Of fishing gull, or clanging golden-eye. 1870 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 232/3 Widgeon, teal, golden-eye, and other duck, abound in the neighbourhood of Quickjock.

b. 1827 Vigors & Horsfield in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 315 *Lunulata* .. 'This bird', Mr. Caley says, 'is called Golden-Eye by the settlers'.

2. 'A fish, *Hyodon chrysopsis*, having a large eye with yellow iris' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. A neuropterous insect of the genus *Chrysopa.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Chrysopis*, the golden eye,.. a species of fly, so called from the beautiful gold colour of its eyes. 1862 *Chambers's Cycl.*, Golden-eye Fly (*Hemerobius perla* or *Chrysopa perla*).

Goldenly (gō·ld'nli), *adv.* [f. Golden *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. In a golden manner; excellently, splendidly.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 6 My brother Iaques he keepes at schoole, and report speakes goldenly of his profit. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg*, *Fancy Ball* xxxi, So the courtly dance was goldenly done, And golden opinions, of course, it won. 1889 Lowell *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 137 A style .. so parsimonious in the number of its words, so goldenly sufficient in the value of them.

2. With a golden hue or lustre; like gold. (Said of both material and immaterial things.)

1827–35 Willis *To Stolen Ring* 21 The dreams Of her high heart came goldenly and soft. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 313 The sunlight..hovered under the dome like the holy dove goldenly descending.

3. As with gold.

c 1825 Beddoes *2nd Brother* III. i, Dropping with starry sparks, goldenly honied. 1859 Miss Mulock *Romant. T.* 1 Both are..written goldenly on this happy heart of mine.

Goldenness (gō·ld'nines). [f. Golden *a.* + -ness.] The condition of being golden.

1829 Cunningham *Brit. Paint.* I. 342 A richness of colouring, a sort of brown and glossy goldenness. 1840 Lowell *Irene* Poet. Wks. (1879) 4 The full goldenness of fruitful prime.

Go·lden-ro·d. A plant of the genus *Solidago*, esp. *S. Virgaurea*, having a rod-like stem and a spike of bright yellow flowers.

1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 78 *Virga aurea*..may be called in English Golden-rod. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 200 Golden-rod would be sowne in a fat ground. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 116 Golden-rod..flowers in July and August. 18.. Bryant *Death of the Flowers* 15 But on the hill the golden-rod, and the aster in the wood .. in autumn beauty stood.

b. Goldenrod-tree, a shrub (*Bosea Yervamora*), a native of the Canary Isles.

1829 in Loudon *Encycl. Plants.* 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† **Gold faw**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 goldfáʒ, -fáh, 3 goldfaw. [OE. *goldfáh*, f. Gold 1 + *fáh* Faw *a.*] Adorned with gold.

Beowulf (Z.) 995 Gold-faʒ scinon web æfter wæʒum. *c* 1205 Lay. 26706 Leien ʒeond þan ueldes gold-faʒe [*c* 1275 gold-fawe] sceldes. *Ibid.* 31406 Nim gold-fah i-wede.

Go·ld-field. A district or region in which gold is found. Also *attrib.*

1852 Earp *Gold Col. Australia* viii. 129 The gold fields of New South Wales. 1858 T. McCombie *Hist. Victoria* xv. 215 All were anxious to get away for the gold fields. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 272 The goldfield town near which was the station.

fig. 1854 Macaulay *Biog.*, *Bunyan* (1860) 44 He continued to work the Gold-field which he had discovered and to draw from it new treasures.

Goldfinch (gō·ldfinʃ). Also 1 goldfine, 6 golde finche. [f. Gold 1 + Finch. Cf. Du. *goudvink*, G. *goldfink.*]

1. A well-known bright-coloured singing-bird (*Carduelis elegans*) of the family *Fringillidæ*, with a patch of yellow on its wings.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131 *Auricinctus*, goldfinc. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1130 Pinuuc goldfinch rok ne crowe Ne dar þar never cumen ihende. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cook's T.* 3 Gaillard he was as Goldfynch in the shawe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Cherme of Goldefynches. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 392 Euery byrde in his laye. The goldfynche, the wagtayle [etc.]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 308 The Gold-finch liueth among bushes and thorns. *a* 1800 Cowper *Faithful Bird* 4 Two goldfinches, whose sprightly song Had been their mutual solace long. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 270 The goldfinch is also a good singing bird.

b. *U. S.* Applied to several small yellow finches, esp. *Spinus tristis*, the thistle-bird.

1858 Thoreau *Winter* 22 Dec. (1888) 6 There may be thirty goldfinches, very brisk and pretty tame. They hang, head downwards, on the weeds.

c. *dial.* The yellow-hammer.

1848 in Evans *Leicestersh. Words.*

2. A kind of artificial salmon-fly.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* x. (1880) 349 The Goldfinch. A very showy, striking fly.

3. *slang.* † **a.** One who has plenty of gold. *Obs.*

1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* Wks. (Grosart) I. 112 Lazarus lay groning at euery mans doore: mary no Diues was within to send him a crum, (for all your Gold-finches were fled to the woods). 1609 — *Lanthorne & Candle-L.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 222. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gold-finch*, he that has alwaies a Purse or Cod of Gold in his Fob.

b. A gold coin; a guinea or sovereign.

1602 Middleton *Blurt* IV. i. F 2 a, If this Gold-finch, that with sweet notes flyes..Can worke. 1639 Shirley *Gentl. Venice* III. i, Marcello, whom I employed..To my most costive uncle, for some goldfinches. 1780 Steevens *Shaks. Plays.* Suppl. II. 279 *note*, The vulgar still call our gold coins, gold-finches. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 367 He was backed by a number of individuals not overburthened with goldfinches. 1842 *Punch* II. 168 Two Canaries=one Goldfinch. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 10 You've not a crown in your pocket, and ours a-bulging out with goldfinches.

Go·ld-finder.

1. One whose occupation it is to find gold.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 51 The graue-rakers, these gold-finders are called theeues. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. i, The truth-finder and the gold-finder. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* viii. 130 The camp of the goldfinders was called the city of Ophir.

† **2.** A scavenger. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Guigneron*, a Gold-finder, a Dung-farmer. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* II. 10 A gold-finder, Madam? look into jakes for bits o' money? I had a spirit above it. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution, Gold-finder.* I'll make him stink. 1755 *Mag.* No. 13. 6 My cart..might, in imitation of.. the gold-finders, wait at the doors of persons of fashion, to take in a loading privately .. when the prying vulgar are asleep. [1896 *Warwickshk. Gloss.* s.v. *Gold-dust*, The name gold-finder or gold-farmer..still lingers in Shrewsbury.]

† **Go·ld-fi:ner.** *Obs.* A refiner of gold.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 Golde Fynere. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 Goldefynor, *affineur*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 335 Dysshe of wod lyke vnto those which the golde finers vse. 1668 ST. SERFE *Tarugo's Wiles* III. i, Two Houses of Pleasure..one belongs to the Gold-finer of the Seraglio.

Go·ld-fish. † **a.** A fish with golden markings found in the South Seas *(obs.)*. **b.** A small golden-red fish (*Cyprinus auratus*) of the carp family, a native of China, commonly bred and kept for ornament in tanks, glass globes, etc. (see quot. 1802). **c.** = GARIBALDI 2.

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 45 The Gold-Fish and the Bonite continually make War with them in the Water. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 342 The Gold Fish is very beautiful. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 192 The Cape-Gold-Fish is about a Foot and a Half long. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 44 The gold-fish is about the size of the anchovy. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 86 Gold Fish are natives of China..They were first introduced into England about the year 1691. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* i. 8 A glass globe containing numerous goldfish.

Go·ld-foil. Gold beaten out into a thin sheet. As a mod. technical term, *gold-foil* denotes a thicker sheet than *gold-leaf*.

1398 [see FOIL *sb.*[1] 4]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/1 Goold-fuyle. 1499 *Acc.* in T. Sharp *Dissert. Cov. Myst.* (1825) 35 For colours and gold foyle & sylver foyle for iiij capps. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 137 Such cloath, wire, or gold-foile, as no man would deeme to haue come of so grosse a matter. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 529 A kind of gum or size to lay vnder gold-foile for to guild timber. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 273 A spacious apartment blazing with gas and gold-foil.

† **Go·ld-hoard.** *Obs.* A hoard of gold; treasure.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* CXXXIV. 7 Se forðlædeð windas of goldhordum his. *a* 1000 *Elene* 790 (Gr) Þæt goldhord .. þæt yldum wæs lange behyded. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe bihut his gold hord on heouene riche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Gol-hord is god dede, þet is to heouene iefned. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2004 Undir the pyler .. Ther hys a golde hord bygunne.

Goldilocks (gō·ldilɒks). Also 6-9 **goldy-locks**, (6 **goldilocx**, 9 *north.* **goudy-locks**). [f. GOLDY *a.* + LOCK *sb.*]

† **1.** Golden hair; app. vaguely used for a woman's hair in general. *Obs.*

1566 STUDLEY *Seneca's Agamemnon* III. F j, The soft and gentle goldilocks starte vp of her affright. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* IV. 68 Their gay and gallant goldilockes Spred all about their necks so white. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Goldilockes, or womans haire, which lieth out before over their fore heades, *capronæ*. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn. xix, She matcheth..In goldie-lockes bright Tytan. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* G, Hauing her goldilocks tied vp with loose chaines of gold, and Diamondes.

† **2.** One who has golden hair. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Pryde & Abuse Wom.* 117 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 239 Huffa! goldylocx, joly lusty goldylocx; A wanton tricker is come to towne. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 400 Pure goldy-locks, Sol, States'-friend, etc. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* i. 49 To set out the picture like a Goldy-locks, with Rebatoes, red Sattin Petticotes, and loose Gownes. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 55 My Goldy Locks (quoth she) my Joy, My pretty little tyny Boy.

3. A name given to various plants, esp. **a.** *Ranunculus auricomus*, a species of the buttercup; **b.** 'A modern (translated) book-name for *Chrysocoma Linosyris*' (Britten & Holland 1879); **c.** *Helichrysum Stœchas*; † **d.** (in Lyte) *Polytrichum commune*; **e.** *Trollius europæus*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 414 We may cal it in English Goldylockes Polytrichon. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccvii. (1633) 647 Golden Floure gentle or goldilockes also called God's floure. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.*, Bring..Fair ox-eye, goldy-locks, and columbine. 1650 W. HOW *Phytologia Brit.* 102 *Ranunculus auricomus*..Goldylocks. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 902 Others yet advise to sow Goldilocks near where they [bees] are. 1832 J. HODGSON *Northumbld.* II. II. 459 The plant which, as a boy, I was taught to call Locken Gowen, or Goudy Locks, is the *Trolius europea* of Botanists. 1880 W. LEIGHTON *Shaks. Dream* 52 Blue hyacinths..And goldilocks.

† **Go·lding.** *Obs.* [f. GOLD[1] + -ING 3.

The form still occurs in north midland dialects as a name of the marigold, in Kent of the ladybird.]

1. A gold coin.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. i. 77 in *Archiv Stud. d. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 306 His goldinges that he kepes in prison.

2. A kind of apple. (See GOLDLING.)

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, Summer Goldings ..Winter Goldings. 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Guldelingh*, An apple so called.

Goldish (gō·ldiʃ), *a.* [f. GOLD[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat golden.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxviii. (1495) 574 A nother kynde of marbyl .. is sprongen wyth goldyssh speckes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 15 All is not golde that sheweth goldish hewe. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 174 There remaineth on the Table a goldish shine. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. i. 100 Further, all Goldish oars (which are commonly sandy) have good Duke gold. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 61 You will see the Colour change by degrees, coming to a light goldish Colour, then to a dark goldish Colour. 1774 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 47 A little brassish, coperish, goldish thread-like stuff.

Hence † **Go·ldishness.**

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 203 Silver metalline Ore is wrought many times in a red goldishness.

Gold lace: see LACE *sb.*

Go·ld-laced, *a.* Ornamented with gold lace.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 145/2 Amidst the guarded troope Of gold-lac'd Actors. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 A gold-lac'd Coat. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 199 Johnson..appeared in a gold-laced waistcoat. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii, Oliver, firmly grasping his [Mr. Bumble's] gold-laced cuff, trotted beside him. *fig.* 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* v. (1872) 180 In these shabby gold-laced days. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 50 E'en in the palace recesses The gold-laced conscience was stirr'd.

b. Applied to a variety of Polyanthus, the blossoms of which have a yellow border.

1878 *R. Thompson's Gardener's Assist.* 758 The gold-laced varieties [of Polyanthus].

Gold leaf. (O ten *hyphened.*)

a. (with pl. *gold leaves.*) A minute quantity of gold, beaten out into an extremely thin sheet, averaging from 3 to 3½ inches square. **b.** (sing. only.) Gold in this form used in gilding, etc.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Gold-leaf*, or beaten Gold, is gold beaten with a hammer into exceedingly thin leaves... Each book ordinarily contains twenty-five gold leaves. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 195 You may lay on gold leaves with brandy. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 44 The finest silver leaf being only one-third thicker than gold leaf. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 611 Skins prepared from ox-gut are now interposed between each gold leaf. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 May 294/1 A mandarin .. is graciously allowed to choke himself by swallowing gold-leaf.

c. *Gold leaf electrometer, electroscope, galvanoscope*, appliances in which gold leaf is used as a detector.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 168 An insulated gold leaf electrometer. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 53 A gold leaf electroscope.

Goldless (gō·ldlés), *a. rare.* [f. GOLD[1] + -LESS.] Without gold.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 290 But goldlees for to be, it is no game. 1823 BYRON *Island* I. x, The goldless age, where gold disturbs no dreams.

† **Go·lding.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. GOLD[1] + -LING; cf. Du. *guldelingh* in Hexham.] = GOLDING 2.

1655 MOUFFET & BENNETT *Health's Impr.* xxii. 196 Winter-goldlings [are] *Scandiana Plinii.*

† **Go·ldly,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. GOLD[1] + -LY[1].] Resembling gold, golden.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 48 A crowne shynynge al in goldly colour.

Gold-mine. A mine from which gold is obtained. Also *fig.* a source of wealth.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 A Goldemyne. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 Goldemyne, *miniere a or.* 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. E j b, The land, that from gold-mines letts Hermus goe, And rich Pactolus. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 19 Mines of iron..were much scarcer in these climates than gold-mines. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 274 From the deep Gold-mines of thought to lift the hidden ore That glimpses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 There is no gold mine of any importance, but there is more gold in England than in all other countries.

Goldney, -nie, -ny: see GOLDENEY.

Goldsmith (gō·ldsmiþ).

1. A worker in gold; one who fashions gold into jewels, ornaments, articles of plate, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iv. 22 Tubalcain, se wæs eȝðer ȝe goldsmið ȝe isensmið. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Al so alse þe goldsmið clenseð þet gold iðe fure. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 53 He telleþ þat Donston .. made in a tyme a chalys by goldsmethes craft. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 253 Item, payd to the goldsmythe that made the bokelys .. x. s. iiij. d. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 b, There was neuer yet goldsmyth that onely with betynges of the hammer coude make a fayre ymage. 1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 98 The Alderman would not vouch for payment, and thereon the goldsmith would not prepare the plate. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 62 True goldsmith's work, when it exists, is generally the means of education of the greatest painters and sculptors of the day.

¶ Down to the 18th c. these tradesmen acted as bankers.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Contin. Life* (1759) 314 They [Bankers] were for the most Part Goldsmiths. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 33 His Majesty..has been enforced to give above the usual rates to goldsmiths. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 2 P 1 He gave me a Bill upon his Goldsmith in London. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 340 All our large Payments are made generally in Exchequer Bills, Bank or Goldsmith notes. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iv, I am a goldsmith, and live by lending money as well as by selling plate.

2. Short for *goldsmith-beetle.*

1863 *Rep. U. S. Commiss. Agric.* 298 (Cent.) Large beetles, such as the common Cetonias or goldsmiths.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*goldsmith-craft*, †*-work*; **goldsmith-beetle,** a large scarabæid beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*) having wing-covers of golden lustre; also, *Cetonia aurata* or other species.

1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 328 The *Rutelinæ*, or *Goldsmith Beetles. c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 50 The sporier and the cuteler be leerned in thilk point of *goldsmyth craft which is gilding. 1506 *Paston Lett.* No. 953 III. 404 A hatt of *goldsmyth worke. *c* 1530 *Let.* in *Ld. Berners' Froiss.* Editor's Pref. (1812) 18 The king .. well apparelled in coots and clokes of gould, and gouldsmythe worke.

Hence **Go·ldsmithess** *nonce-wd.*, a female goldsmith. † **Go·ldsmithy, Go·ldsmi·th(e)ry,** the art or trade of a goldsmith; goldsmith's work; articles made by the goldsmith.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1640 Harneys..so riche, and wroght so weel Of goldsmythrye, of browdynge, and of steel. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xvi. (1869) 183, I am, quod she, þe goldsmithesse and þe forgeresse of heuene. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repressor* I. x. 50 As if oon man had lernid the al hool craft of goldsmythi and the al hool craft of cutleri. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 189/2 He knew wel the crafte & arte of goldsmytheryе. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cxlix. 632 Professions conversant in fire, whether it be in Smithery or working in Goldsmithery. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 132 Their actual lord By dint of diamond dealing, goldsmithry. 1883 *Athenæum* 2 June 707 Works in iron, pewter, and bronze, as well as goldsmithery.

Go·ldspink. *Sc.* and *dial.* Also **gowdspink.** [f. GOLD[1] + SPINK. Cf. *goldfinch* and Sw. dial. *gulspink* (*gul* yellow), the yellow-hammer and titmouse.]

1. The goldfinch. Chiefly *Sc.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 240 Goldspynk and lyntquhyte fordynnand the lyft. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The grene serene sang sueit, quhen the gold spynk chantit. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) I. 21 Nansy's to the Green-wood gane, To hear the gowdspink chatt ring. 1787 BURNS *Humble Petit. Bruar Water* vi, The gowdspink, music's gayest child. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Goudspink, gowdspink*, a goldfinch.

2. *dial.* The yellow-hammer.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Goldspink*, the bird, yellowhammer. 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds.*

Gold stick, go·ld-stick.

a. The gilt rod carried on state occasions by the colonel of the Life-Guards or the captain of the Gentlemen-at-arms. **b.** The bearer of the gilt rod; also *gold-stick in waiting.*

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 152 Lord Pelham..came out from his Majesty with the Gold Stick, as Captain of the Band of Yeomen of the Guards. 1812 *Ann. Reg.* 147 The Earl of Harrington, gold-stick in waiting. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 28 The Gold Stick will continue to perform the Duty of that Office. 1863 THACKERAY *Wks.* (1872) X. 262 Goldstick in waiting is even more splendid. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 163 Gold-sticks have resigned because of difference of opinion with her Majesty's government.

Go·ld-wa·sher.

† **a.** One who 'sweats' gold coins *(obs.)*. **b.** One who washes auriferous soil to separate the gold. **c.** An appliance for obtaining gold by washing.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Money baterers, Golde washers, tomblers, fogelers. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. ii. 102 Gold-Washers who go abroad in the Country for Gold-washing, and get their Livelihood by it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Gold-washers are of various kinds. .. The pan, the rocking-cradle [etc.].

So **Go·ld-wash,** a place where gold-washing is carried on; **Go·ld-washing,** (*a*) the process of obtaining gold by washing; (*b*) = *gold-wash* (chiefly in *pl.*).

1683 Gold-washing [see above]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 241 The gold-wash of the Bannat yields upwards of 1000 ducats. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 98 The gold-works or gold-washes of Ekaterinenburg. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Gold-washers*, Edrisi .. speaks of the employment of quicksilver in the gold-washings made by the negroes of Sofala as a long-known practice.

† **Gold-weight.** *Obs.*

a. *pl.* Scales for weighing gold. **b.** *sing.* Exact weight, such as is aimed at in weighing gold.

To the gold weight(s, with the greatest exactitude; *to be (put) gold-weight*, to be (put) in equipoise.

c 1500 *Inventory* in *Paston Lett.* No. 954. III. 408 Item, a payre of gold weghtes in a case, ijs. 1530 PALSGR. 226/1 Goldeweightes, *trebuchet*. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* I. iii, To one that weighs her words and her behaviours In the gold weights of discretion! *a* 1625 — *Love's Pilgr.* I. i, A Master of Ceremonies; But a man, beleeve it, That knew his place to the gold weight. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, An host, Who should be King at Armes, and ceremonies, In his owne house I know all, to the goldweights. 1683 R. BATTELL *Vulg. Errors* 91 If Nature alone could turn the Scale without being put gold-weight by Grace, it were true, but seeing it could not raise the Scale to this equipoize without the assistance of Grace, it is false. 1727 BOYER *Fr.-Eng. Dict.* s.v., That prejudice is sufficient to turn the Scale, where it was Gold-weight before [F. *qui auparavant étoit comme en Equilibre*].

Go·ld-work, -works.

a. *sing.* The art or process of working in gold. **b.** Work done in gold; goldsmith's work. **c.** *pl.* A place where the washing, mining, or smelting of gold is carried on.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. ii. 102 Gold-Washers .. have for the Gold-works a special proving. *Ibid.* 109 The Floor is driven over the plain Hearth with Woollen .. stuff (as above, where the Gold-work hath been taught). 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 201 The gold-works in the confines of Egypt. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlii. 201 Datus was proverbial .. for the richness of its gold-works. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 140 Such gold-work as fairies fabricate. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* iii. 23 It is employed for covering fine gold-work and miniatures.

So **Go·ld-worker**, one engaged in the obtaining or working of gold; **Go·ld-workings**, a place or places where gold-mining or -washing is carried on.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* xlvi. 216 Goldsmiths and other Gold-workers. 1852 A. RYLAND *Assay Gold & S.* 142 A Petition was brought into Parliament, by the Goldworkers of London. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 41 Profitable gold-workings have been opened. 1882 H. DEWINDT *Equator* ii. 29 An attack was to be made by the gold-workers on Kuching. 1892 G. LAMBERT *Gold & Silversmith's Art* 49 To study with a goldsmith..as a goldworker and chaser.

Go·ldy, *sb. dial.* Also go(o)ldie, gouldie. [f. GOLD[1] + -Y[4].] **a.** The goldfinch. **b.** The yellow-hammer.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 214 Goldfinch.. Gold-Spink..Gooldie. 1854 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds, Goldie, Golder,* Yellow Hammer. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Goldey,* a goldfinch, a yellow-hammer. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gooldy*..The goldfinch.

Goldy (gō·ldi), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **gowdy.** [f. GOLD[1] + -Y[1].] Golden.

c 1450 *MS. Cantab.* Ff. i. 6, lf. 12 (Halliw.) Goldy gravel in the stremys rich. 1593 [see GOLDILOCKS 1]. 1594 *Zepheria* xxxiii. Fj, There, in her goldie leaues my loue is writ. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Goldy,* golden.

b. *Comb.*, as *goldy-brown, -locked* (see also GOLDILOCKS); also **goldy-stone** (see quot. 1861).

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. i, It [the soul] .. made quick transmigration To goldy-lock't Euphorbvs. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* i. 63 The true Aventurine, or Goldie-stone, is a brownish semi-transparent quartz, full of specks of yellow mica. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* viii. 161 That piece of goldy-brown damask.

Goldylocks: see GOLDILOCKS.

†**Gole**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.*[-1] [? = OE. *gál* wantonness, etc.] ? = GOLENESS.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 229 This frecke [Dives] begines to reme and yole That makes greate dole for gole That he loved wel before.

†**Gole**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? Var. of GOOL, GULL.] A stream, channel, ditch.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3725 Than sir Gawane the gude a galaye he takys, And glides vp at a gole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 66 Although it [the River Po] be deriued and drawne into other riuers and goles, betweene Rauenna and Atium .. yet [etc.].

†**Gole**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 gál, 3 gal, 3 gol, 6 goel, 6–7 gole. [OE. *gál* = OS. *gêl* (MDu., Du. *geil*, popularly also *gail, geel*), OHG. (MHG., G.) *geil*, Goth. **gail-s* (whence *gailjan* to cheer, make glad), perh. cognate with L. *hilaris*, from a root **ghīl.*]

1. Merry, wanton, lascivious, lustful.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 4 Þam unzestæþþezan & ðam hælzan [*v.r.* galan]. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiv. [xiii.] (1891) 440 Þurh ða godan gastas oðþe þurh ða galan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1201 Gat iss .. Gal deor & stinnkeþþ fule. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Þe gole men. *c* 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 56 in *O. E. Misc.* 148 Swich pyne heo þolie schal, Þat wes of his fleysse to gal.

2. Of rank or luxuriant growth (cf. quot. 1674–91).

Hilman's statement, in his *Tusser Redivivus* (1710), that 'The goeler is the yellower, which are the best setts, old roots being red', is prob. a mere guess. Grose's '*Goel* or *Gole*, yellow. Essex and Suff.' is not otherwise authenticated, and is perh. derived from this very passage.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlvi. (1878) 98 Hop rootes..The goeler and yonger the better I loue; well gutted and pared, the better they proue. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 100 *Gole*, big, large, full and florid. It is said of rank Corn or Grass, that the Leaf, Blade, or Ear is *goal*: so of a young Cockrel.

3. As *adv.* in comparative: More copiously.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cv. 413 Nor goler blead his wounde but that her eies shead teares as fast.

Hence †**Golelich** *a.* [*-lich*, -LY[1]], lustful; †**Gole-head** [-HEAD; cf. MDu., Du. *geilheid*, MHG., G. *geilheit*], lust.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 156 Ælc gallic ontendnys wearð .. adwæsced. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Summe men luuieð .. galiche lectres and luðere lastes. *Ibid.* 149 Hwenne þe mon him biþenchþ þet he haueð on galiche dede to muche god iwreþed. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Þat man þe spuse haueð, his golliche deden wið-teo. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 534 Golhed hunkinde he gunnen don.

Gole, obs. f. GOAL; var. GOLEE, GOLES, GOLL.

†**Golee.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 gole, *Sc.* gule, 5 golye. [a. OF. *golee, gulee*, etc. (F. *gueulée*) = Prov. *golada*, f. Rom. *gola* (OF. *gole, gule*, F. *gueule*):—L. *gula* mouth, throat + *-ata*: see -ADE.] A mouthful, throatful (of words).

Hoccleve's monosyllabic *gole* is perh. due to a misunderstanding of Chaucer's form.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Georgis* 638 And gret scilence be mad, til he Had sad þat wes ine his gule. *c* 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 1478 He One þis wyse schewede hys gule. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 556 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Whan euerryche hadde his large gole [*v.rr.* golee, gule, *Caxton* golye] seyd. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 545 Anoon to me telle out al thy gole, For treewe and trusty be to thee y wole.

†**Go·leness.** *Obs.* [f. OE. *gálnys*, f. *gál* GOLE *a.* + -NESS.] Wantonness, lasciviousness.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxi. 89 Onzean galnysse..na framað onzeanwinnan ac fleon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Þe licome luuað..muchele etinge and drunkunge, and glanesse [? galnesse], and prude. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Ðis oref stincð fule for his golnesse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8015 Off galnesse skir and fre. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 492 Al his thoȝt is of golnesse.

So †**Go·leship** = GOLENESS.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xx. 21 He begæþ unætas and oferdrincas and galscipe. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 610 He arn so kolde of kinde ðat no golsipe is hem minde.

Goles. ? *Obs.* Also 8 gole. [Deformation of GOD; cf. GOLLY and the U.S. forms *goldam, -darn, -dasted.*] Only in the exclamation (*by*) *goles* = (by) God (see GOD 13).

1734 FIELDING *Virgin unmasked* (1777) 3 Why then, by goles, I will tell you—I hate you. 1742 — *Miss Lucy in Town* 9 By Gole, I believe I shall never be a fine Lady. 1788 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 185 Lord how the Beaux do stare! Goles, what a heap! 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* IV. vii, 'By goles, but you're a clever fellow.'

Golet(te, obs. form of GULLET.

Golf (gǫlf, gǫf), *sb.* Forms: 5 gouff, 6 goif(f, (golfe), 6–9 goff, 8–9 gowff, (8 golff, 9 golph), 5– golf. [Of obscure origin.

Commonly supposed to be an adoption of Du. *kolf, kolv-* (=G. *kolbe*, ON. *kólfr*, etc.), 'club', the name of the stick, club, or bat, used in several games of the nature of tennis, croquet, hockey, etc. But none of the Dutch games have been convincingly identified with golf, nor is it certain that *kolf* was ever used to denote the game as well as the implement, though the game was and is called *kolven* (the infinitive of the derived vb.). Additional difficulty is caused by the absence of any Scottish forms with initial *c* or *k*, and by the fact that golf is mentioned much earlier than any of the Dutch sports. Some mod. Sc. dialects have *gowf* 'a blow with the open hand', also vb. to strike.

The Sc. pronunciation is (gouf); the pronunciation (gǫf), somewhat fashionable in England, is an attempt to imitate this.]

A game, of considerable antiquity in Scotland, in which a small hard ball is struck with various clubs into a series of small cylindrical holes made at intervals, usually of a hundred yards or more, on the surface of a moor, field, etc. The aim is to drive the ball into any one hole, or into all the holes successively, with the fewest possible strokes, commonly two persons, or two couples (a 'foursome'), play against each other.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 48/2 And at þe fut bal ande þe golf be vtterly cryt downe and nocht vsyt. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 226/2 Fut bawis gouff or vthir sic vnprofitable sportis. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) At the goiff. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 285 Certane horsmen of Edinburgh .. past to the links of Leith, and .. tuck nyne burgessis of Edinburgh playand at the golf. *c* 1615 SIR S. D'EWES *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 48 Goff, tennis, or other boys' play. 1669 SHADWELL *R. Shepherdess* III. Wks. 1720 I. 260 We merrily play At Trap, and at Reels ..At Goff, and at Stool-ball. 1711 RAMSAY *Elegy M. Johnston* 37 Whan we were weary'd at the gowff, Then Maggy Johnston's was our howff. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., Hard by, in the fields called the Links, the citizens of Edinburgh divert themselves at a game called Golf. 1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Mor. T., Gardener*, Colin's favourite holiday's diversion was playing at goff. 1815 SCOTT *Antiq.* ii, Rather than go to the golf or the change-house. 1867 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 251 Golf is the queen of games, if cricket is the king.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *golf-ball, -course, -player, -stick.* Also **golf-club** (see CLUB I. 2 and II. 14); **golf-links**, the ground on which golf is played.

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 19 (Jam.) Thre dossoun and thre *golf bawis. 1637 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 78 He sauld twa of the golf ballis to Thomas Urquhart. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. i, I'll get him off on the instant, like a gowff ba'. 1508 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 108* Slaughter committed 'on suddantie', by the stroke of a '*golf-club'. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/2 The city of Edinburgh's silver goff-club was played for Aug. 4. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 343 Garrick..had told us to bring golf clubs and balls. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 438/1 Long stretches of turf.. are indispensable for the formation of *golf-courses. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 95 *Goff-lengths, or the spaces between the first and last holes, are sometimes extended to the distance of two or three miles. 1881 *Sportsman's Year-bk.* 256 Prince Henry, the elder brother of Charles I, was a zealous *golf player. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 He..made a *goff-stick with a hollow handle. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 206 Each of them had a walrus-rib for a golph or shinny-stick.

Golf (gǫlf), *v.*[1] [f. the sb.] *intr.* To play golf.

1800 [see vbl. sb. below]. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 A General Officer who Golfed. 1888 STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 271/2 You might golf if you wanted.

Hence **Go·lfing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 343 We crossed the river to the golfing-ground. 1866 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* xvii. 299 Coming in from a long golfing match. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 490 When the golfing day is done. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., Statutes were promulgated .. against golfing. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 139 Sets of golfing drivers and clubs.

†**Golf**, *v.*[2] *Sc. Obs.* [Imitative.] *intr.* Of a pig: To grunt or snort, as in rage. Only in *pres. pple.* and *vbl. sb.*

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 224 Thay come golfand full grim; Mony long tuthit bore [etc.]. *Ibid.* 740 Thay war ourthrawin .. For sory swyne for thair golfing affraid.

Golf, obs. form of GULF.

Golf(e, obs. form of GOAF[1], GOAVE *v.*

Golfer (gǫ·lfəɹ), Also *Sc.* **gowfer.** [f. GOLF *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who plays golf.

1721 RAMSAY *Ode to the Ph—*, Driving their baws frae whins or tee, There's no nae gowfer to be seen. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., I was shown one particular set of golfers, the youngest of whom was turned of fourscore. 1864 *Bookseller* 31 Oct. 662 St. Andrews is the golfers' head quarters.

Golgotha (gǫ·lgǫþă). [a. L. (Vulg.) *golgotha*, Gr. γολγοθά, ad. *gogolphā*, Aramaic form of Heb. גלגלת *gulgōleþ* skull: see CALVARY.]

1. A place of interment; a graveyard, charnel-house.

[1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 144 This Land [shall] be call'd The field of Golgotha, and dead mens Sculls.] 1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* IV. v, This earth is only the grave and golgotha wherein all things that live must rot. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 204 These have .. dy'd the white fields in blood, turned them into a Golgotha. 1749 J. GWYN *Ess. on Design* Pref. 6 Westminster-abbey..was by no Means intended as a mere Golgotha for the Remains of the..Dead. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. i. 35 From time immemorial this old beach has been the depository of the dead, and unless the Prince prosecutes his good work for the reclamation of this golgotha [etc.].

†**2.** *University slang.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* ii. 53 Here is that famous apartment, by idle wits and buffoons nick-named Golgotha, that is, the place of sculls or heads of colleges and halls, where they meet and debate upon all extraordinary affairs. *a* 1742 LLOYD *Charily*, The Golgotha of learned fools. 1791 *2nd Heroic Ep. to J. Priestley* in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 415 Dragg'd down to Oxford, at its stern command, Before dread Golgotha I see thee stand, Arraign'd, condemn'd. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* 66 Golgotha, the place where the heads of Houses sit at St. Mary's in awful array.

Goliard (gō·uliard). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* In 5 **goliarde.** [a. OF. *goliard, -art, -ar* glutton, f. *gole* (F. *gueule*):—L. *gula* gluttony.

In 12–13th c. the goliards were supposed to take their name from a certain *Golias*, dignified with the titles of *episcopus* and *archipoeta*, in whose name some of the poems are written. Giraldus (*Spec. Eccl.*) app. regarded him as a real person. See Wright, *Poems W. Mapes* (Camden Soc. 1841) Introd. p. x, and his *Hist. Caricature* 163.]

One of the class of educated jesters, buffoons, and authors of loose or satirical Latin verse, who flourished chiefly in the 12th and 13th c. in Germany, France, and England.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 35 b/2 They goon every day as goliardes in habyte shynyng and ryall apparayll. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* x. 163 But above all he was the father of the Goliards, the 'ribald clerks', as they are called.

Hence **Goliardic** *a.* [-IC], of or pertaining to the (poetry of the) goliards; **Goliardy** (in 4 *gulyardy*) [-Y[3]], also **Goliardery**, the practices of a goliard; the composition of goliardic verse; †**Goliardous** (in 4 *gulardous*) [? subst. use of OF. *gouliardeus* adj.] = GOLIARD.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4704 A mynstralle, a gulardous, Come onys to a bysshopes hous. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 35 It es a foule lychery for to delyte þe in rymes and slyke gulyardy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iv. (1864) IX. 189 Goliardery was a recognised kind of mediaeval poetry. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* x. 163 In ecclesiastical statutes, published in the year 1289,..a heavy penalty [is proclaimed] against those clerici 'who persist in the practice of goliardy' [etc.]. *Ibid.* 165 At a later date the goliardic poetry was almost all ascribed to..Walter Mapes. 1884 SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) II. 230 It seems ridiculous to translate loose Goliardic verses at this time.

†**Goliardeys.** *Obs.* Also 7 *arch.* **goliердis.** [ad. OF. *goliardois*, f. *goliard.*] = GOLIARD.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 139 Thanne greued hym a goliardeys, a glotoun of wordes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 560 He was a Ianglere and a goliardeys. [*a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii. (1651) 25 Sans fail I wene you bin A Jangler, and a golierdis.]

Goliath (gǝlai·ăþ). Often incorrectly **Goliah**; also 4, 6 **golias.** [a. L. (Vulg.) *Goliath*, Heb. *golyath* the giant slain by David, 1 Sam. xvii.]

In Wyclif's Bible the MSS. have the forms *Goliath* and *Golie*; Coverdale has only *Goliath*. The form *Golias* in Shaks. occurs also in Chaucer, and seems to have been used in med. Lat.

1. A giant; often with allusion to details in the Scripture narrative.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 33 None but Samsons and Goliasses It sendeth forth to skirmish. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 429, I haue .. chosen this clause, as a smooth stone, by which I may..smite this Goliah in the forehead. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 331 The world still affording us a Goliah now and then, as well as of old. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 4 These Goliahs of the forest. 1846 J. HAMILTON *Mt. Olives* iv. 105 The Goliath of English literature felt that he had studied successfully when he had prayed earnestly.

Comb. 1718 *Entertainer* xxxiv. P 3 He..Goliah-like defies the whole Body of the Clergy. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 137 The Goliath-like stature and the Herculean chest of Charlemagne himself.

2. A very large lamellicorn beetle, of the genus *Goliathus* or the family *Goliathidæ*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 494 The vast African Goliaths. *Ibid.* 628 (Index) Goliath beetles.

†**Go·lik**, *a. Obs.*[-1] [a. ON. *gólig-r.*] Gay, joyful.

c 1200 ORMIN 15662 Cafarrnaum bitacneþþ Golike tun.

†**Goli·lla, goli·lle.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 **golilia,** 8 **golila, golillio.** [a. Sp. *golilla* (F. *golille*) dim. of *gola* throat:—L. *gula.*] A kind of starched collar worn in Spain.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Master* IV. i, I had rather put on the English Pillory than this Spanish Golilia. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) IV. 318 He wore about his Neck .. a small Ruff, which had serv'd him formerly instead of a Golille, when he liv'd at Madrid. 1713 ADDISON *Count Tariff* Wks. 1721 IV. 326 A plume of feathers on his head, a Golillio about his neck. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 94. 278 A Circle of Gallant Elfins, strutting up and down in short Cloaks and Golila's.

¶ ? Mistaken for the name of a fabric.
1782 CUMBERLAND *Anecd.* (1787) II. 49 Apparelled in a vest of golilla, with rich silver lace of Milan.

Golinyie, var. of GILENYIE *Sc.*, *Obs.*

† Go·lion. *Obs.* Also 3 golioun, 4 golione, gulion, 4–5 golyon(e. [Of obscure origin; Roquefort has an unauthenticated OF. *goleon* 'sorte d'habit de guerre'.] A kind of gown or tunic.
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 368/67 In a swiȝt Golioun he geth. *c* 1350 *Parlt. Three Ages* 138 A renke .. In a golyone of graye, girde in the middes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 359 He .. cast on her his gulion, Which of the skin of a leon Was made. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/1 Golyon, garment, *gunella, gunellus.*

Golit, Golk, obs. forms of GULLET, GOWK *sb.*

† Goll. *Obs.* Also 6-7 gol(e. Cf. GOLLY *sb.* [Of obscure origin. Freq. in 17th c. dramatists.] A hand.
a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 154 But Pamela pleasantly persisting to haue Fortune their iudge, they set hands, and Mopsa .. put to her golden gols among them, and Fortune (that saw not the colour of them) gaue her the preheminence. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Make 'em hold up their Spread Golls [in taking an oath]. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. i, All the gamsters are Ambitious to shake the golden golls Of worshipfull Mr. Luke. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 165 The Egyptian women love golden Gols. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* I. ii. Wks. (1875) 391 God of wealth! .. O, let me kiss thy silver golls. 1675 C. COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 58 He [Vulcan] comes with his dirty golls [*rime-wd.* coals]. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. i, What an Arm and Fist he has..and Gols and Knuckle-bones of a very Butcher.

Goll, var. of GULL, throat.

Gollan(d (*gɒ*·lăn(d). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4, 9 gollan, 6–9 gollande, (6 gallande, 9 gollin), 7 goulan(d, 6- golland. See also GOWAN. [Prob. related in some way to GOLD *sb.*[2]]
A name given to various species of *Ranunculus, Caltha,* and *Trollius.* Also in combs. *Lucken-, Water-golland* (q.v.).
a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Mentula,* an. gollan, apium emoroidarum idem. 1538 TURNER *Libellus,* Golland, *Ranunculus.* 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 67 Ranunculus is called in greeke Batrachion, in englishe Crowfote or a Gallande. 1625 B. JONSON *Paris Anniversary,* Bring .. Pinks, goulands, king-cups. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 32 Goulans, q. d. Goldins, Corn Marigolds. 1842 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 20 The various species of crowfoot, which, in the border counties of England and Scotland, are named the yellow gowan, gowlon, or gollande. 1881 *Cumbld. Gloss.* 2nd Suppl., *Gollin,* the globe flower (*Trollius Europæus*). 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Gollin,* the marsh marigold. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Goltan, Golland, Gowlan,* a flower of a golden hue. 'As yalla as a gollan'.

Gollar, goller (*gɒ*·lər), *v. Sc.* Also guller. [Echoic; cf. GOLLY.]
1. *intr.* 'To emit a guggling sound' (Jam.).
1801 HOGG *Scots Pastorals* 21. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* Life (1863) 222 I'll gar ye gape, an' glowr, an' gollar.
2. To utter loud but thick and scarcely articulate sounds; to shout. Also *trans., to gollar out.*
1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 185 Gangs to ..gollaring out geggery. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 270, I .. heard him gollaring at something. 1863 ROBSON *Bards Tyne* 107 She gollers and flays the lass oot ov her wits. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 69 Westerha' rode forward .. 'gollering' and roaring at the bit things.
Hence **Go·llaring** *vbl. sb.* Also **Go·llar** *sb.*
1638–84 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 192 *note,* Their voices were changed in their groanings and gollerings with pain of hunger. 1808 *Edin. Even. Courant* 16 June (Jam.), She heard three screams and a guller .. The guller was a sound as if a person was choaking.

Gollet, obs. form of GULLET.

† Go·llin. *Obs.* Some kind of fish.
1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 163 Fish in Season .. Christmas Quarter .. Dorey, Brile, Gudgeons, Gollin, Smelts [etc.].

Gollin, variant of GOLLAND.

Goll-sheaf, var. *gale-sheaf* (cf. quot. 1597 in GALE *sb.*[1] b.).
a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 92 The rest of the Articles were goll-sheaves that went out in a suddain blaze. — *Serm. on Incarnation* v. Cent. Serm. (1675) 48 Like a gol-sheave all of a flame and out again suddenly.

† Go·lly, *sb. Obs.*–[1] [Cf. GOLL.] (See quot.)
1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 213. 59 The hand held hollow is the Golly; stretched out, the Palm.

Golly (*gɒ*·li), *v. Sc.* [Echoic; cf. GOLLAR *v.*] *intr.* To shout with a thick voice. Hence **Go·lly-ing** *vbl. sb.*
1838 CARLYLE *Let.* in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. v. 141 The Annandale Voice gollying at them. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 165 We heard .. the wrathful gollying of the great voice.

Golly (*gɒ*·li). *int.* [Substituted for GOD in oaths or exclamations; cf. GOLES.] In *(by) golly* = *(by) God.*
1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. ii. 25 My folks to hum air full ez good ez his'n be, by golly! 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 847/2 Golly! I'd do it as quick as wink. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 125 Look sharp, or by golly, they will have us for breakfast.

Gollymoffry, obs. form of GALLIMAUFRY.
1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 135 Without having understood a single word of all this gollymoffry.

Golnes, variant of GULLNESS, *Obs.*, paleness.

† Golofer. *Obs.* Also 6 goulafre, golopher. [OF. *goulafre* (F. *gouliafre*), derivative of OF. *goule* mouth, throat.] ? A glutton. Also *blood-golofer.*
1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* 10 All the substaunce of your Realme..rynneth hedlong ynto the insaciabill whyrle-pole of these gredi goulafres. *a* 1535 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 295 Gredie golophers he calleth them & insaciable whyrle-poles. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 300 To satiate the thirst of a blood-golofer.

Goloke, obs. form of COLLOCK, a tub.

Golore, dial. form of GALORE.

† Golo·se. *Obs.* ? = GUILLOCHE. (Cf. GALACE.)
1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 81 The Fret having a dubble golose in the bottome.

Golosh, goloshoe, etc. : see GALOSH.

Golpe (*gɒ*lp). *Her.* Also 7 gulp, 8 golp. [? a. Sp. *golpe* wound. Cf. HURT *sb.*] A roundel of a purple colour.
1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 88 The field is Or, v. Golpes.. These are in signification woundes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 352 If they [Roundles] be Purpure then we call them Golpes. 1666 MORGAN *Armilogia* 112 *marg.,* Gulps are purple Balls. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.,* Golps. 1868 in CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (1882) 74.

† Go·lpol. *Obs.*–[1] [? for *gold-poll*; cf. GOLDILOCKS.] A term of endearment.
1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. G iij, It is your deinty dearlyng, your princkoxe, your golpoll.

Gols, obs. form of GULES.

Golt, variant of GAULT *sb.*

Goluptious (*gɒlv* pjəs), *a. slang* or *humorous.* Also galoptious, galopshus. [Arbitrarily formed, perhaps with suggestion of VOLUPTUOUS.] Delightful, luscious.
1856 STRANG *Glasgow* 429 Raising the galoptious draught to his lips. 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 79 Cooking for a genteel fam'ly, John, it's a goluptious life. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* II. xx. 63 A little scandal .. is the most goluptious talk of all.

Golve, golvon, -vyn, obs. forms of GOAVE *v.*

Golyon(e, variant of GOLION, *Obs.*

† Gom[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 gome, 7 gomme. [? Abbreviation of **gommer* (cf. GAMMER) = god-mother. Cf. GOFF.] = CUMMER.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 A Gome; *vbi* a godmoder. *c* 1610 MIDDLETON etc. *Widow* I. ii, *Ric.* Lady, well met. *Fra.* I doe not think so Sir. *Ric.* A scornfull Gom .. my Widow never gave me such an answer. 1611 COTGR., *Commere,* .. a gomme. 1673 *Yorksh. Dial.* 5 (E. D. S. No. 76) Wyah, Gom, I'se gea. *Ibid.* 70 Wyah, Gom Green.

† Gom[2]. *Obs. rare*–[1]. [? var. of GONG [2].] ? = GONG [2].
1694 NARBOROUGH *Voy.* I. 133 The play..was much like that of a Jews-Trump, or little Gom.

Gom[3] (*gɒm*). *dial.* Also goms. [Deformation of GOD. Cf. *by* GUM.] In phr. *by gom(s = by God.*
1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 39 By gom we women fell a clacking. 1839 C. CLARK *J. Noakes & Mary Styles* 50 (E. D. S. No. 76), But oft, by gom! when we've bin there, It seem'd amos' to drizzle. 1840 SPURDEN *Suppl. to Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* 63 Goms! By Goms.

Gomarist (*gō*·mărist). *Eccl. Hist.* Also 8 gommarist. [f. *Gomar* (see below) + -IST.] A follower of Francis Gomar (1563–1641), Professor of Divinity at Leyden, who zealously defended orthodox Calvinism in opposition to the doctrines of his colleague Arminius (see ARMINIAN).
1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 156 No Gomarist would refuse to subscribe the saying. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. VII. i. 291 This Contest was afterwards renew'd .. betwixt the Arminians and Gommarists. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 36 The Gomarists who satisfied the natural passion for equality by denying personal merit.
So **Gomarian** (*gɒmē*·riăn).
1617 SIR H. BOURGCHIER in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 61 The opposite Faction to the Arminian, by them termed vulgarly Gomarians. 1847 PRANDI tr. *C. Cantù's Reform. in Europe* I. 347 Arminians and Gomarians.

‖ **Goma·shta.** *Indian.* Also 8–9 gomastah. [Hindustani, a. Pers. گماشته *gamāshtah* 'appointed, delegated'.] A native agent or factor, a clerk for native correspondence.
1747 *MS.* in Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* s.v., Goa Masters. 1758 in VANSITTART *Narr. Trans. in Bengal* (1766) I. 26 There is a complaint lodged against an English gomastah. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 77/1, I was his chief gomastah: I used to superintend his other gomastahs. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 136 The Rajah's Gomashta stood by, to order her about.

Gomb(e, obs. form of GUM.

Gombeen (*gɒmbī*·n). *Anglo-Irish.* [a. mod. Irish *gaimbín*; according to Stokes (in Fick *Vergl. Wb.* II. 79) repr. a derivative of OCeltic **kmbion,* whence med.L. *cambium*: see CHANGE.] Usury. Chiefly *attrib.*, as gombeen-man, a money-lender, usurer; so also gombeen-woman. Hence **Gombee·nism,** the practice of borrowing or lending at usury.
1862 H. COULTER *West Irel.* 197 Shop keepers, Gombeen men, and others to whom they have become indebted. *Ibid.* 201 Possessed of some hundreds of pounds each, which they lend out at Gombeen. 1882 *Times* 20 July 9/3 The bank.. in Ireland, is often little more than a glorified gombeen-man. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 504 The evil of 'gombeenism' which has always been so prevalent in the poorer districts of Ireland. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 320 She was a gombeen woman.

Gombo, var. of GUMBO.

Gombroon, Gomroon (*gɒmbrū*·n, *gɒmrū*·n). Also 7 Gomron. [Name of a town on the Persian Gulf. Cf. GAMBROON.] A kind of Persian pottery, imitated in Chelsea ware.
1698 FRYER *E. Ind. & Persia* 331 Gombroon Ware, made of Earth, the best, next China. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. to Paris* 139 The Gomron Ware. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/1 The year 1695 is authoritatively given for the appearance of the Chelsea pottery known as Gomroon. 1885 MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 621/2 The main varieties of this Perso-Chinese ware are the following. (1) A sort of semi-porcelain, called by English dealers, quite without reason, 'Gombroon ware', which is pure white and semi-transparent.

† Gome[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1 guma, 3–4 gum(e, 3–5 gom, (5 gomme, goom, *Sc.* goym), 3–6 gome. [Com. Teut.; OE. *guma* = OS. *gumo,* OHG. *gumo, gomo* (MHG. *gome*), ON. *gume* (poet.), Goth. *guma*:—pre-Teut. **ghəmon-* cognate with L. *homō, homin-is.* In poetic use from OE. times to 16th c., also in *bridegome* now BRIDEGROOM, q.v.] A man.
Beowulf (Z.) 652 Grette þa guma oþerne. *c* 1205 LAY. 17295 He hæhte Gillomaurus, gomenen he wes lauerd. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 26 Te luuien godd alre gume lauerd. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 22 Twelf feren he hadde. And alle hi were faire gomes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 402 'Christene knyȝt', quaþ Fyrumbras; 'þou art a wonder gome'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10149 Philmen..Gird to Agamynon, & the gome hit. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 540 Mony galiard gome was on the ground levit. 1515 *Scot. Field* 108 The King was glade of that golde, that the gome brought.
b. applied to God.
c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1512 To whom joye and honour bi-come Wiþ-outen ende, þe holy Gome.
2. *Comb.*, as gome-graith, armour.
c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxiv, We ar in our gamene, we haue no gome [*v. r.* gude] graiþe.

† Gome -. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 gom, 9 gawm. [a. ON. *gaum-r* masc.. *gaum* fem. (OSw. *göm*) care, heed, etc. = OS. *gôma* (MDu. *gome, goom*), OHG. *gouma,* etc. (MHG. *goume, goum*), Goth. **gauma* (whence *gaumjan* to take notice of, see YEME *v.*). Ulterior etymology uncertain.]
a. Heed, attention, notice, care; esp. in phrase *to nimen* (or *take*) *gome* = to give heed. b. (See quot. 1877, and cf. GAUMLESS, -LIKE.)
c 1200 ORMIN 5086 Nu birrþ þe nimenn mikell gom Off þiss þatt I þe shæwe. *c* 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 209/308 Of tormens þat he þare isaiȝ, gret gome with-alle he nam. *Ibid.* 443/440 Þar-of he tok luyte gome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9320 Nimeþ .. gome here Aȝen wat men ȝe ssolle fiȝte. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1745 Per-of nemaþ gome. *c* 1470 *Chron. Eng.* 97 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 274 Londone he made furst with gome, Ant yef hit his oune nome. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Gawm,* sense, wit, tact.

Gome[3]. = COOM *sb.*[1] 4.
1611 COTGR., *Camboy,* the blacke, and oylie grease, of a wrought cart-wheele; some call it, the Gome.

Gome, var. GOM [1], *Obs.*; obs. form of GUM.

Gome(n, obs. form of GAME.

† Gomer[1]. *Obs.* Also 4 goomor, 4–5 gomor. [a. L. *gomor,* Gr. γομόρ, transliteration of Heb. עֹמֶר *ʿōmer*: see OMER.] A Hebrew measure = OMER; sometimes confused with HOMER [2].
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 16 An ȝemetfæt full, þe hiȝ gomor heton. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvi. 22 Thei gadreden.. two gomors bi eche man. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 933 Gomor [= HOMER] is a mesure of xl modius (as Isider sayth). *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1832 And ilk one b[r]ot o Gomor of manna home. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 353 They had two gomers full. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXXI. (1640) 308 Nor satisfied with his Gomer of Manna.

Gomer[2] (*gō*·mər). [f. the name of the inventor, a French officer under Napoleon I.] *Gomer chamber,* a conical chamber with spherical bottom used in smooth-bore guns and mortars. Hence *Gomer-chambered, Gomer mortar,* etc.
1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 135 To find the Content of a Gomer, or other Conical Chamber. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 211 The use of the Gomer form of chamber, is nearly universal in brass guns. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 88 Cartridges for 'Gomer' Chambered Guns. *Ibid.* 92, 8-inch Gomer mortars. 1876 in VOYLE *Milit. Dict.*

Gomerel (*gɒ*·mərĕl), *sb. Sc.* and *north.* Also 9 gomeral, -il, -ill, gommarel, -eril, gomral, -rell, gaumerill. [Of obscure formation: see -REL.] A fool, simpleton, silly fellow.
1814 *Saxon & Gael* III. 73 Ye was right to refuse that clavering gomerel, Sir John. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, Our auld daft laird here and his gomerils o' sons. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 224 Ready to beat me for a distracted Gomeril. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx. 193, I have proved myself a gomeral this night.

Gomfaynoun, obs. form of GONFANON.

Gom-gom: see GUM-GUM.

Gomme, var. GOM [1], GOME [1], *Obs.*; obs. f. GUM.

Gomor, variant of GOMER [1], *Obs.*

Gomoria, -ry, obs. forms of GONORRHŒA.

† Gomorr(h)ean, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. *Gomorrah, Gomorrha,* on analogy of other names in *-ean.*

According to the system used in the Bible of 1611, the normal transliteration of Heb. עמורה (*ʿămōrāh*) would be **Amorah*. The Gr. form, however, was Γόμορρα; in the N. T. this was adopted as *Gomorrha*, while in the O. T. the translators employed the hybrid spelling *Gomorrah*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Gomorrah (see *Gen.* xviii, xix).

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 37 b, Gomorrhean and Sodomiticall brimstone. 1593 NASHE *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 277 The tedious wildernesse of this Gomorian Epistle.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Gomorrah; hence, one who follows the practices of its inhabitants.

1582 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 469 The Gommoryans also Were brought to deedly wo As Scrypture recordis. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. M iij, Hys diabolical rable of sorcerouse Gomorreanes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 3 When the Sodomits and Gomorreans had filled vp the measures of their iniquitie. 1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race* etc. Wks. (Grosart) III. 369 The Cimerians, the Sodomites, and the Gomorrhæans.

So † **Gomorreal** *a.*

1550 BALE *Apol.* 59 But where are thy scriptures, to prove a perpetuyte in thy Gomorreal vowes?

Gomphiasis (gɒmfəi·ăsis). *Path.* [a. Gr. γομφίασις toothache, f. γομφίος molar tooth.] Disease of the teeth (esp. the molars) causing them to become loose in their sockets.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey); and in mod. Dicts.

Gomphodont (gɒ·mfŏdɒnt), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. γόμφ-ος bolt + ὀδοντ- (ὀδούς) tooth.] Having the teeth inserted by gomphosis; socketed.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gompholite (gɒ·mfŏləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. γόμφος bolt, nail: see -LITE. (Named by Brongniart.)] (See quot. 1839.)

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 296/2. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol., Gompholite*, a conglomerate of the tertiary formation, in which the imbedded pebbles appear like nails in a baronial door. 1859 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms.*

‖ **Gomphosis** (gɒmfōu·sis). *Anat.* [mod.L., a. Gr. γόμφωσις, f. γομφόειν to bolt together, f. γόμφος bolt.] A form of immovable articulation, in which one hard part (e.g. a tooth) is received into the cavity of another, as a peg or nail into its socket.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 The manner of their [teeth] situation in the iawes is named Gomphosis. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Toothed bars, that answer one the other with a thorny gomphosis. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 57 The seeds of many pappous or downy flowers lockt up in sockets after a gomphosis or mortis-articulation. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 157 The teeth are joined to the Sockets by *Gomphosis*. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 216 The .. plates are .. articulated by gomphosis to the..ribs.

Gomral, -rell, variants of GOMEREL, fool.

Gomro(o)n, variant of GOMBROON.

Goms: see GOM 3.

Gon, var. of *gan*, pa. t. of GIN *v.*, to begin; obs. inf. (etc.) of GO *v.*

-gon (gɒn), *suffix.* The second element (repr. Gr. -γων-ος, -ον, -angled) of HEPTAGON, HEXAGON, etc., sometimes used with algebraic symbols (as *m*-gon, *n*-gon) which take the place of a Greek numeral.

[1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 2 For 'tis not..Trigonall, or Pentagonall, Or any of the Gones at all.] 1867–78 J. WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* (ed. 2) Prob. 1853 In the moving circle is described a regular *m*-gon..The same epicycloid may also be generated by the corners of a regular *n*-gon.

Gonad (gɒ·năd). *Biol.* [f. Gr. γονή, γόνος generation, seed, etc. + -AD, after mod.L. *gonas*, pl. *gonades*.] An undifferentiated germ-gland, serving both as ovary and spermary.

1880 LANKESTER in *Nature* XXII. 147 Having its genital sacs or gonads placed in the course of the radial canals. 1887 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 572/1 Groups..having the nephridia functioning as efferent ducts for the gonads.

Hence **Go·naduct** (for *gonad-duct*: cf. quot. 1887 above).

1888 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 183/1 Nephridia (modified in some as gonaducts).

‖ **Gonagra** (gɒnæ·grä). *Path.* Also (in irregularly anglicized form) 7 **gonagry.** [mod.L., f. Gr. γόν-υ knee (after PODAGRA). Cf. F. *gonagre*.] Gout in the knee.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 205 By its [a vesicatory] adhibition to the feet the Gonagry and Podagry are cured. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gonagra.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Gonangium** (gɒnæ·ndʒiŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **-ia.** [mod.L., f. Gr. γόν-ος generation + ἀγγεῖον vessel.] An external chitinous receptacle within which, in the calyptoblastic genera of Hydrozoa, the sporosacs or planoblasts are developed. Hence **Gona·ngial** *a.*

1871 ALLMAN *Gymnoblastic Hydroids* 26 Peculiar receptacles—the gonangia—destined for the protection of the sexual buds. *Ibid.* 47 In some cases the contents of the gonangium escape. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 131 The gonophore contained in a gonangium. *Ibid.* In the genus Aglaophenia groups of gonangia are enclosed in a common receptacle.

Gonapophysis (gɒnăpɒ·fisis). *Ent.* [f. Gr. γόν-ος generation + APOPHYSIS.] One of the paired processes on the eighth and ninth ventral segments of the cockroach and allied species, forming the external genital organs. Hence **Gonapophy·sial** *a.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 406 The most conspicuous division of the right gonapophysis is a broad plate divided at the extremity into two portions.

Gondala, -dalo, -delay, -delo, vars. GONDOLA.

Gonder, variant of GANDER.

Gondola (gɒ·ndŏlä). Forms: 6 **gondala,** 6–8 **-delay,** 7 **-dalo, -delo, -dilo, -dolo, gundalo,** (8 *U.S.*) **-delo(e, -dello, -dilo(w, -dolo,** 7–9 **gondole,** (7 **gundel,** 8 **gondel**), 6– **gondola.** Also 9 *U.S.* **gondelo, gundelow, -dalow, -dola.** [ad. It. *gondola* (whence also Sp., Pg. *gondola*, F. *gondole*) of obscure origin: see Diez, Körting, etc.]

1. A light flat-bottomed boat or skiff in use on the Venetian canals, having a cabin amidships and rising to a sharp point at either end; it is usually propelled by one man at the stern with a single oar.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 83 b, [He kept] one man, or two at the most, to row his Gondola. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 52 And from their battered barks commanded to be cast Some Gondalaes wherein upon our pleasant streams they past. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 2 A litle Gondelay. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 38. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. ii, Rowing vpon the water in a gondole, With the most cunning Curtizan, of Venice. 1611 W. VENNER *Beam of Brightness* B 2 b, No ratling Cart or Waggon runnes in me, but gentle Gundels swimming ore the streame. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 437/2 He was..attended by great numbers of his friends in their Pleasure-boats and Gondola's. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 169 There's a Canal..and another square Place in which the King has little Gundoloes painted and gilt. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Pomfret* 6 Nov., The greatest equipage is a gondola, that holds eight persons. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 157 O'er Seas of bliss Peace guide her Gondelay. 1818 BYRON *Beppo* xix. 1820 — *Mar. Fal.* IV. i, The far lights of skimming gondolas. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 404 Light gondolas, of Venetian breed. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 281 My love of gliding about in gondolas.

b. *transf.* (See quots.)

1827 *Mayfair* I. 31 There beauty half her glory veils In cabs, those gondolas on wheels. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxvii, He hailed a cruising Hansom,..'"Tis the gondola of London', said Lothair as he sprang in.

†**2.** a. A ship's boat. b. Some kind of small war-vessel. *Obs.*

1626 P. NICHOLS *Drake Revived* (1628) 9 A ship of Spaine .. (espying our foure Pinnaces)..sent away her Gundeloe towards the Towne, to giue warning. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 273 The Brest fleet, consisting of thirty-two sail, five frigates, and five gondolas, had put to sea.

3. *U.S.* A large flat-bottomed river boat of light build; a lighter; used also as a gun-boat.

1774 J. WENTWORTH in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1869) XXIII. 276 The cannon were sent in Gondolas up the River into the country. 1777 E. BADLAM *Ibid.* (1848) II. 49 Colonel Brown has taken Ticonderoga..a number of armed gundeloes, one armed sloop [etc.]. 1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 39 Two Gundolas came down and fired at us. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxiv. 31 Vessels are floated down to the sea, by means of flat-boats or lighters, here [northern U.S.] called gondolas. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* 254 When favoring breezes deigned to blow The square sail of the gundelow. 1886 B. P. POORE *Remin.* I. iii. 51 The Potomac River..was navigable..in long, flat-bottomed boats, sharp at both ends, called 'gondolas'.

4. = *gondola car.*

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gondola-beak*, †*-boat*, *office*; **gondola-car** *U.S.*, a railway car having a platform body with low sides.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 101 Seeing the *gondola-beak come actually inside the door at Danieli's. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 123 On one [canal] are many fine *gondola boats. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Gondola-Car.* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 14/2 The other rolling-stock comprises four double-decked open cars, twenty platform cars, twenty gondola cars [etc.]. 1821 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 252 Lord John drove me to the *gondole office.

Gondolet (gɒndŏle·t). Also 7 **gundelet, -olet.** [ad. It. *gondoletta*, dim. of *gondola* GONDOLA.] A small gondola.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 42 There's my signet, take a gundelet. 1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 211 Those whose nets, Are cast out of our Fairy gundolets. 1828 MOORE *Venetian Air* i, Come to me, When smoothly go our gondolets O'er the moonlight sea. 1856 ANNE MANNING *Tasso & Leonora* 159 Floating in a gilded gondolet with silken awning on the sweet river.

Gondolier (gɒndŏlī·ɹ). Also 7 **gundelier, gondoleer,** 7–8 **gondalier.** [a. F. *gondolier*, ad. It. *gondoliere* (pl. *-ieri*), f. *gondola* GONDOLA.] One who rows a gondola.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 477 The Gondoliers or Water men of Venice. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 126 A knaue of common hire, a Gundelier. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 168, I meane those seducing and tempting Gondoleers of the Rialto bridge. 1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Wortley Montagu* 1 June, They are rowed by gondoliers dressed in rich habits. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. iii, In Venice Tasso's echoes are no more, And silent rows the songless gondolier. 1880 VERNON LEE *Stud. Italy* VI. ii. 266 The gondoliers seated on the slimy steps by their moored boats.

Gondolo, obs. form of GONDOLA.

Gone (gɒn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of GO *v.*; for the predicative uses see GO *v.* 48.]

1. Of persons: Lost, ruined, undone. Also, *a gone case*, a hopeless case; *gone sensation (feeling)*, a feeling of faintness or utter exhaustion. *Gone coon: U.S.* (see COON 3).

1598 BERNARD *Terence in English* (1607) 303 Truly I am but a gone man [*equidem perij*]. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 445 Men think Christ a gone man now and that He shall never get up His head again. 1677 I. MATHER *Preval. Prayer* (1864) 253 We were in Appearance a gone and ruined People. *a* 1747 D. BRAINERD in Bp. Lavington *Enthus.* (1754) II. 220 One Indian felt that it was a gone Case with him, and thought he must sink down to Hell. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 247 Had a parson been there, I had certainly been a gone man. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxii, Up heart, master, or we are but gone men. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv, But don't talk so, as if it were a gone case! 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 260 That terrible 'gone' sensation produced only by prolonged abstinence from food.

2. That has departed or passed away; also *past and gone. Dead and gone* (see DEAD *a.*).

1820 KEATS *Isabella* xx, To honour thee, and thy gone spirit greet. 1839 MARY HOWITT *Marion's Pilgr.* VII. xiii. 3 And the gone tenderness of youth Doth to my heart return. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* (1856) 115 The gone ages. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 7/1 Past and gone conditions of fighting.

b. In *Bowls.* (See quot., and cf. GO *v.* 48 b.)

1892 *Outdoor Games* xxxi, A 'gone bowl' is one that has stopped a hopeless distance beyond the jack.

3. With advs., as *gone-down, -out* (see GO *v.* 78, 85).

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xiv, In the chair before the gone-out fire .. was the gentleman whom she sought. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 213, I shan't get more than the gone-down price.

Hence **Go·ner** *slang*, one who is dead or undone.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 365 He exclaimed, 'She is a goner!'.. There, to be sure, she lay perfectly dead. 1891 NAT. GOULD *Double Event* 261 Make a noise, or follow me, and you're a goner.

Gone, variant of GANE *v.*, *Obs.*, to gape; variant of *gan* pa. t. of GIN *v.*, to begin; obs. form of GUN.

Gone-by, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. *gone* pa. pple. of GO *v.* + BY- 2 d.]

A. *ppl. adj.* = BYGONE *ppl. a.* in various senses.

1827 W. G. S. *Excurs. Village Curate* 70 Something like an old gone-by companion. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* XIV. (1839) 124 Gone-by relics of the dark ages. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 241 The belief, and..ritual, of gone-by ages.

B. *sb.* = BYGONE *sb.*

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* vii. 342 You cannot let gone-byes be gone-byes quietly.

†**Gone·l.** *Obs.*—[1] [ad. OF. *gonele, gonelle*, dim. of *gone, gonne* GOWN.] A long gown, worn over armour.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4345 Ryȝt as marchantz wille we ryde, Wel y-armed an-vnder our gonels wyde.

Goneness (gɒ·nnės). [f. GONE *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Faintness; lassitude; exhaustion.

1853 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 155 His head bobbing from side to side with an expression of 'goneness'. 1871 G. H. NAPHEYS *Prevent. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 628 Others, without actual pain, complain of a sense of 'goneness', which leaves them exhausted and almost breathless.

Gonfalon (gɒ·nfălɒn). Also 6–9 **gonfalone.** [ad. It. *gonfalone*, Pg. *gonfalão*, Sp. *confalon*, F. *gonfalon*, later form of GONFANON.] A banner or ensign, frequently composed of or ending in several tails or streamers, suspended from a cross-bar instead of being directly fastened to the pole, esp. as used by various Italian republics or in ecclesiastical processions.

1595 T. BEDINGFELD tr. *Macchiavelli's Flor. Hist.* 73 For it sufficed that anie one man cried, let vs goe to such a place, or holding the Gonfalone by the hande, looked that way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 589 Ten thousand thousand Ensignes high advanc'd, Standards, and Gonfalons twixt Van and Reare Stream in the Aire. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gonfalon*, the Banner of the Church carry'd in the Pope's Army. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* XXVI, The fiends had burst their yoke, And waved 'gainst heaven the infernal gonfalone. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. vi. 131 The priests with images, gonfalons, and crosses.

fig. 1887 MCCARTHY in *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 292 Home Rule was the gonfalon of a small, compact party of Irish members in the House of Commons.

Gonfalonier (gɒnfă·lŏnī·ɹ). Also 6 **gonfalonner,** 7 **confalonier, gonfollinere.** Also 8–9 (in Ital. form) **gonfaloniere.** [a. F. *gonfalonier* or It. *gonfaloniere*, f. prec.] The bearer of a gonfalon, a standard-bearer; *spec.* (*a*) the title of the chief magistrate (or other official) in several Italian republics; (*b*) (see quot. 1706).

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 588 In other places they have Gonfalonners, as at Lucques. 1659 BP. WREN *Monarchy Asserted* x. 122 Had she [Florence] not.. her Magistrates Executing? Was not the Rotation too provided for by the Annual Election of her Gonfalonier? 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 378, 2 Priors and a Confalonier. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gonfalonier*, the Pope's Standard-bearer, which Office is claim'd as Hereditary by the Dukes of Parma. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 311 Here the cardinal legate, and the gonfaloniere with his counsellors, usually reside. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lucca*, The head of this republic has the name of gonfalonier, who has the executive power. 1889 *Athenæum* 27 July 126/2 Four years after the execution of Savonarola the people of Florence .. elected Piero Soderini Gonfalonier for life.

Hence **Go·nfalonie·rship,** the office of a gonfalonier.

1726 LEONI *Life Alberti* in *Arch.* I The Albertis nine times possessed the Gonfalonership. 1889 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 214/3 A crowned Gonfaloniership of the Church, leaving the Holy Father nominally free in Rome.

†**Go·nfaneur.** *Obs.* In 3 **gunfaneur.** [irregularly f. GONFANON.] = GONFALONIER.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 300 Schrift, lo nu, is gunfaneur, & bereð her þe banere biuoren alle Godes ferde.

Gonfanon (gɒ·nfănɒn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4 gom-, gonfaynoun, 4–5 gon-, gunfanoun, (4 goffanoun, goinfa(i)noun, -faynoun, gounfanoun, gunfa(i)nun, -phanun, 5 confanon, ganfano(u)n), 7–8 gonfannon, -ennon, 5- gonfanon. [a. OF. *gunfanun*, *gonfanon*, etc., = Pr. *gonfano*, med.L. *guntfano*, ad. OHG. *gundfano*, *chundfano* (OE. *gúðfana*, ON. *gunnfane*), f. **gund-* (OE. *gúþ*) :—OTeut. **gunþjâ* war + *fano* banner, FANON. From the later Fr. and It. forms *gonfalon*, *-one* comes the doublet GONFALON.]

1. = GONFALON. In the middle ages, chiefly applied to the small flag or pennon suspended immediately beneath the steel head of a knight's lance. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21732 On cros godd boght ur saul liues, þar-on he gaf him-seluen ranscun, And of him-seluen mad gunphanun. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1963 There was mony gonfanoun, Of gold, sendel, and siclatoun. 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 173 He bad his knistes .. Com .. Wiþ hors and wepenes fele And rered goinfaynoun. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2018, I bere of Love the gonfanoun, Of Curtesye the banere. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 45 The chyef capytaynes of the oostis had gonfanons with certeyn deuyses. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 272/1 A Papal Gonfanon, or square Banner. ..This..is ever carried before the Popes Holiness, when he goeth, or is carried in Processions. 1794 J. P. MALCOLM in *Gentl. Mag. Libr. Topog.* III. (1893) 32 On his gonfannons a bend between six escallops. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 320 He holds a long spear, ornamented by a gonfanon. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* v. i, I see the gonfanon of Holy Peter Floating above their helmets.

†**2.** A lance from which a gonfanon is suspended.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxcviii. 289 And with the gonfanon that he bare Iusted ayenst hym in suche wyse that he bare hym thurgh the bodye and slewe hym.

Hence †**Gonfanoner** [= OF. *gunfanunier*], the bearer of a gonfanon.

c 1450 *Merlin* 211 The kynge Boors so smote Sarmedon, the ganfanoner, that he kutte of the arme with all the sheilde, and the baner fill to the erthe.

†**Gong**[1]. *Obs.* Also 1 **gang**, 3–6 **gonge**, 5 **goonge**, 6 **goung(e**, **gung(e**. [A special use of OE. *gang*, *gong*: see GANG *sb.*[1] So ON. *gang-r*, OHG. *feld-gang*, MHG., MDu. *ganc.*]

1. A privy.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 290 Þaða he to gange com. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185/18 *Latrina*, *uel secessus*, gang. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Machor* 981 Þai ware..schot in till gong stinkand. *c* 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 125, I knoweleche to the that ther nys no goonge more stynkynge thenne my soule is. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 72 If every hous were honest to ete fleish inne, than were it honest to ete in a gonge. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 347 The Iewe of Tewkysbury, which fell into a gonge vpon the Satyrday. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) C iij b/2 In a foule prison or in a stinking gonge. 1541 PAYNEL *Salernes Regim.* 34 We shulde eschewe gunges, sinkes, gutters [etc.]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 167/37 A Gonge, *forica*. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Grief of Joy* Wks. (Hazlitt) II. 282 A stately Toye, a preciows peece of pellfe, A gorgeous gong, a worthles painted wall, A flower full freshe [etc.].

2. The contents of a privy; ordure.

1562 in *Stow's Surv.* (1633) 666 No man shall bury any dung, or goung, within the Liberties of this City.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gong-hole*, *-house*, *-man*, *-pit*; **gong-farmer** [FARMER[1]], **-fayer**, **-fower**, a scavenger; **gong-purl**, the hole of a privy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 203/2 *Goonge fyrmar (*K.*, *H.*, *S.* gongefowar; *P.* feyar), *cloacarius*, *latrinarius*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxi, They made a gong-fermer smyte of his hede. 1562 in *Stow's Surv.* (1633) 666 No Goungfermour shall carry any Ordure till after nine of the Clocke in the night. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 21 Met in the street a gong-farmer with his cart full laden. *a* 1485 *Gongefowar, -feyar [see *c* 1440 above]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 203/2 *Goo[n]ge hoole, *gumphus*. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 Heo beoð þes deofles *gongmen, & beoð wiðuten ende in his *gong huse. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Interr. Sigewulfi* xlix. (MacLean) 90 On þære nyðemestan fieringe wæs heora *gangpyt & heora myxen. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. 48 In to a gonge-put fer wiþ-Inne þe child adoun þer-Inne he þrong. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 To wrien, & te helien þet *gong þurl.

Gong (gɒŋ) [2]. [a. Malay گوڠ, كڠ *gŏng*, *gŭng*, so called in imitation of the sound made by the instrument. Hence also F. and G. *gong*, Sp. *gongo*.] A metallic disk with upturned rim (usually made of an alloy composed of four parts copper to one of tin) which produces resonant musical notes when suspended and struck with a soft mallet.

Of Asiatic (Malay) origin, but now very generally employed in European countries as an instrument of call, esp. to summon a household to meals.

c 1600 *Adv. A. Battel* in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) II. 970 In the morning before day the Generall did strike his Gongo, which is an Instrument of War that soundeth like a Bell. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 338 A great Drum with but one Head called a Gong; which is instead of a Clock. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 176 They are fond of musical gongs, which come from Cheribon on Java. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. 190 Stanf.) The heavy Gong is heard, That falls like thunder on the dizzy ear. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, I have had equally doubt concerning my dinner call; gongs, now in present use, seemed a new-fangled and heathenish invention. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii. 30 At this moment the gong sounded the hour of dinner. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 143 Let the breakfast-gong sound at ten o'clock. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 225 The two damsels now appeared, summoned by the gong.

b. A saucer-shaped bell, struck by a hammer or tongue moved by some mechanical device; chiefly used as an alarm or call-bell.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gong-hammer*, *-metal*, *-peal*, *-stand*; **gong-bell** = b (Webster 1864).

1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xix, Gong-peal and cymbal-clank the ear appal. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 492 Bell-metal contains about twice that quantity of tin; and gong-metal somewhat less.

Gong, obs. form of GANG.

Go·ng-go·ng. ? *Obs.* Also 8 **gun(g)-gun(g.** [Partly a reduplication of Malay *gong*, *gung* (see GONG [2]); partly an independent echoic formation: cf. GUMGUM.

The reduplicated form may have come from some Malayan dialect; cf. *gonggong* barking of dogs, *ginggong* a 'Jew's harp' or similar toy. Cf. G. *gonggong*, *gonggon*, Du., Sw. *gonggong*, Da. *gongon*, a gong.]

A name given to various musical instruments of percussion in use among barbarous peoples.

1771 J. R. FORSTER *P. Osbeck's Trav.* I. 186 Gungung is the Chinese name of an instrument which has the greatest resemblance to a brass bason. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 5/2 Besides these they have little drums, great and small kettle drums, gunguns or round brass basons like frying pans, flutes [etc.]. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 727 But hark! the gong-gong tolls the knell of day. 1817 BOWDICH *Mission to Ashantee* I. vii. (1819) 136 The gong-gongs and drums were beat all around us.

Gongorism (gɒ·ŋgŏriz'm). [f. *Gongora* (see below) + -ISM.] An affected type of diction and style introduced into Spanish literature in the 16th century by the poet Gongora y Argote (1561–1627). So **Go·ngorist** [-IST], one who writes in this style. Also **Go·ngoresque** *a.* [-ESQUE].

1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 461 Gongorism became the name of a finical mode of writing. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 17 The Gongorists formed a strong party in literature, and carried with them the public voice. 1849 TICKNOR *Hist. Span. Lit.* II. xxxiii. 52 *note*, He [Corral] is Gongoresque in his style, as is Quintana. 1886 *Q. Rev.* July 39, Euphuistic language corresponded in date and character with Gongorism in Spain.

Gonhelly, variant of GOONHILLY.

Goniatite (gō·niătəit). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *gōniatītes* (de Haan, 1825), f. Gr. *γωνία* angle: see quot. 1847.] A genus of fossil cephalopods.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 297/2. 1841 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II. (1842) VI. 328 Goniatites are plentiful enough in the deposits ..in Westphalia. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* v. 96 The most important are called Goniatites (..from the angular markings made by the intersection of the walls of the chambers and outer shell). 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 708 Resembles a compressed Goniatite, but has no septa. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 341 Until some twelve years ago, Goniatites had not been found lower than the Devonian rocks.

‖ **Gonidium** (gŏni·diŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **gonidia.** [mod.L., dim. on Gr. type of *γόνος* child, produce.]

1. One of the cells filled with chlorophyll which are formed beneath the cortical layer in the thallus of lichens; now known to be imprisoned algæ.

1845 E. TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* 29 The gonidia exist primarily as the gonimous layer. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 58 The gonidium is a cellular bud, a reproductive cell. 1877 [see GONIDIAL].

2. a. A reproductive cell produced asexually in algæ. **b.** The conidium in fungi.

1882 [see CONIDIUM]. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Goni·dial**, **Goni·dic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to gonidia; **Gonidio·genous** *a.*, producing or having the power to produce gonidia; **Goni·dioid** *a.*, resembling the gonidia of lichens; **Goni·diose** *a.*, containing or provided with gonidia. Also **Goni·diophore** = CONIDIOPHORE.

1845 E. TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* 29 The gonidial propagation will be first described. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 38 A thin, bright-green, gonidic layer. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 341 Gonidioid cells in various conditions. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 286 At the line where they meet the gonidia almost always constitute a zone of variable thickness, the gonidial layer. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 273 The septum bulges out and developes into a new gonidial receptacle. 1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 556/2 Many of these forms are more or less similar to 'gonidioid' algæ. *Ibid.* 557/1 The origin of the first Cortical Gonidiogenous Cellules. *Ibid.* 558/2 Plants .. in which the thallus is but sparingly gonidiose. 1887 tr. *Goebel's Outl. Classif. & Morphol. Plants* 131 Besides these large gonidiophores, the mycelia of many genera also bear [etc.].

Gonimic (gŏni·mik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *gonimon* (a. Gr. *γόνιμον* neut. of *γόνιμος* producing offspring, f. root *γεν-*, *γον-* to produce + -IC.] In *gonimic layer*, *stratum* (= mod.L. *stratum gonimon*) orig. a synonym of 'gonidial layer'. Now in narrowed sense, the adj. being taken to mean: Relating to gonimia; containing gonimia.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 421. 380 Every Lichen consists of at least the external, gonimic, and medullary strata. 1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 561/1 Thallus not gelatinous, with a gonidial, rarely gonimic stratum.

‖ **Gonimium** (gŏni·miŏm). *Bot.* Pl. **gonimia.** [mod.L., f. *gonimon* (see prec.).] A gonidium which is not of an absolutely green (grass-green) colour.

1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 556/1 Gonimia (or the gonidial granules already mentioned) which are naked, pale greenish, glaucous greenish or bluish.

Go·nimous, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. mod.L. *gonim-on* (see GONIMIC *a.*) + -OUS.] = GONIMIC (in the older sense). 1845 [see GONIDIUM 1].

Goniodont (gō·niodɒnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *γωνί-α* angle + *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς*, *ὀδ-* tooth.] **A.** *adj.* Pertaining to the *Goniodontidæ*, a family of nematognathous fishes with angulated teeth. **B.** *sb.* A fish belonging to this family.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 270 Bent .. like a tenter-hook, as in the fishes thence called *Goniodonts*.

Goniometer (gō·niŏ·mĭtəɪ). [ad. F. *goniomètre*, f. Gr. *γωνία* angle + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument used for measuring angles.

Two kinds of goniometers are used in measuring angles of crystals, the old *contact-* or *hand-goniometer* invented by Carangeot, and the more accurate *reflecting goniometer* invented by Wollaston.

1766 B. MARTIN (*title*), New Art of Surveying by the Goniometer. 1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 314, I have measured this angle with more than usual care, .. having taken the precaution of using several different goniometers. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 19 Carangeot's goniometer .. consists of two metal rulers fastened together at the pivot *a*. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 373 The contact- or hand-goniometer. *Ibid.* § 374 The reflection-goniometer of Wollaston.

attrib. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 56 Schmidt's goniometer positive eye-piece is so arranged as to be easily rotated.

Goniometry (gō·niŏ·mĕtri). [ad. F. *goniométrie* (Lagny, 1724), f. as prec.: see -METRY.] Measurement of angles.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1847 TERROT (*title*), An Attempt to Elucidate and Apply the Principles of Goniometry. 1864 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inher.* III. XV. (1874) 269 There could have been no more community of feeling .. in their goniometry than in their methods of astronomical orientation.

Hence **Go·niome·tric**, **Go·niome·trical** *adjs.*, or pertaining to goniometry.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 45 The goniometrical part, or that which measures angles as well as distances. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 137 A circumstance..inferred from goniometric measurement.

Gonn(e, obs. form of GUN.

Gonn(e, n, pa. t. (pl.) of GIN *v.*, to begin.

Gonner, obs. form of GUNNER.

Gonnof, **Gonny**, variants of GONOPE, GONY.

Gono- (gɒ·nɒ), *prefix*, before a vowel **gon-**, repr. Gr. *γονο-*, comb. form of *γόνος*, *γονή* generation, offspring, semen, etc. Used in a few compounds in Greek (of which only GONORRHŒA has passed into English), and now employed in various technical terms of modern Biology, Zoology, etc. **Go·noblast** *Biol.* [see -BLAST], a cell which takes part in reproduction; hence **Go·noblas·tic** *a.* ‖ **Go·noblasti·dium** *Zool.* (pl. *-idia*). [f. GONOBLAST + Gr. *-ίδιον* dim. suffix] = BLASTOSTYLE; hence **Go·noblasti·dial** *a.* ‖ **Go·nocalyx** *Zool.* [see CALYX 2], the bell-shaped disk forming the swimming organ of a medusiform gonophore; hence **Gonoca·lycine** *a.* **Gonocheme** (gɒ·nokīm) *Zool.* [Gr. *ὄχημα* vehicle] (see quot.). **Gonoco·ccus** *Path.* [see COCCUS], the micrococcus found in the discharge of gonorrhœa. **Go·nosome** *Zool.* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], Allman's name for the collective body of reproductive zooids of a hydrozoan; hence **Go·noso·mal** *a.* **Go·nosphere** *Bot.* [SPHERE], the irregular globule formed by the condensation of the protoplasm of the oogonium in certain fungi; also ‖ **Gonosphæ·rium** (pl. *-sphæria*). ‖ **Gonothe·ca** *Zool.* [Gr. *θήκη* a case] = GONANGIUM; hence **Gonothe·cal** *a.* **Gonozo·oid** *Zool.* [ZOOID], one of the sexual zooids enclosed in certain of the gonophores of the *Hydrozoa*; also *attrib.*

1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* (1885) XXIII. I. 61 An apparently strong objection to the *gonoblastic theory founded on the cover-cell. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 46 In general, *gonoblastidia arise from the sides of the cœnosarc. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 143 The groups of male and female gonophores are borne upon separate branches of the gonoblastidium. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 74 This system of tubes constitutes what is known as the system of the '*gonocalycine canals'. *Ibid.* 73 The gonophore is now found to be composed of a bell-shaped disc, termed the '*gonocalyx'. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnoblastic Hydroids* p. xv, *Gonocheme .. a medusiform planoblast which gives origin directly to the generative elements. *Ibid.* 76 The medusa, whether gonocheme or blastocheme, shows [etc.]. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 181 The *gono-coccus or microbe believed to be peculiar to venereal gonorrhœa, to be indeed its exclusive cause. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 71 Many observers have sought for the gonococcus in the synovial fluid from the affected joints. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 26 Another series of reproductive zoöids, collectively called the '*gonosome'. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnoblastic Hydroids* 29 The zooids which compose the gonosome may [etc.]. 1865 COOKE *Rust, Smut*, etc. 130 The large granules which are contained in the oogonium accumulate at its centre, and form an irregular, somewhat spherical mass, which is called by De Bary a *gonosphere. 1873 MRS. HOOKER tr. *Le Maout & Decaisne's Bot.* 951 *Gonospheria only differ from oogonia in the condensation of the protoplasm at the centre of the cell. 1878 NAPIER in Buckland *17th Rep. Salmon*

Fish. 13 The surface of the gonospheria. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 47 The lower portion of each gonoblastidium forms a sort of peduncle, above which the cuticular investment of its ectoderm becomes separated as an urn-shaped capsule, the '*gonotheca'. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 97 The *gonozooid, though permanently attached, is furnished with a swimming-bell. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 254 Such fixed gonozooid forms as the sea fir.

Gonoph (gɒ·nɒf). *slang.* Also **gonnof.** [a. Heb. גַּנָּב *gannābh* thief.] A pickpocket.

1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xix, He's as obstinate a young gonoph as I know. 1876 *Life Cheap Jack* (ed. Hindley) 146 [A Jew *log.*] Oh, you teif! you cheat! you gonnof! 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 4/1 The company must consist of at least three, and preferably of four, gonophs (thieves).

Gonophore (gɒ·nŏfōəɹ). [f. Gr. γόνο- Gono- + -φορ-ος bearing. Cf. F. *gonophore.*]

1. *Bot.* The short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in *Anonaceæ*, etc., due to the elongation of the receptacle above the corolla.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 390 It is called gonophore by De Candolle. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 212 Gonophore [is used] when [a stipe] elevates both stamens and pistil.

2. *Zool.* One of the medusoid buds which contain the reproductive elements in *Hydrozoa.*

1859 Huxley *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 137 The central polype-like sac of a medusiform gonophore. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 127 In its simplest condition the gonophore is a mere sac-like diverticulum or outward process of the body wall.

Gonorrhœa (gɒnŏrī·ă). Also 6 **gomoria, gomory, gonorrhey,** 7 **gonor, gonorrhea.** [med.L. *gonorrhœa*, ad. Gr. γονόῤῥοια, f. γόνος seed + ῥοία flux; so called because it was supposed to be a discharge of semen.

With the forms *gomoria, gomory*, cf. OF. *gomorree* (14th c.), It. *gomorrea*; it is doubtful whether this spelling suggested or was suggested by the etym. given in quot. 1547.]

An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra or vagina.

1547 [see b]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67 The vattir lille, quhilk is ane remeid contrar gomoria. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxxv. § 8. 50 The Gonorrhey or running of the raines. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* iv. iii. The gonorrhea, or if you will hear it In a plainer phrase, the pox. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 29 It's prescrib'd..in a Gonorrhœa. 1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) I. 425 In the urethra it has the name of gonorrhœa. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 294 The inflammation results..in some still rarer instances from gonorrhœa.

fig. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 31 Filthing chaste eares with theyr pens Gonorrhey.

† b. *attrib.*, in *gonorrhœa passion.*

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* clxvi. (1557) 59 b, The 166 Chapitre doth shewe of a Gomory passion..[Gomerra passio, it is named so because Gomer and Sodome dyd synke for such lyke matter]. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 406 [For] Gonor passion, anoynt thy yard and clothes with Camphire.

Hence **Gonorrhœ·al, -e·al,** † **Gonorrhœ·an** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with gonorrhœa.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 39 A plaister against the Gonorrhœan passion. 1611 Cotgr., *Pisse-chaude*, a burnt P. also, the Venerian flux; the Gonorrhean or contagious, running. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 573 On the identity of gonorrhœal and chancrous virus. 1860 Sir H. Thompson *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 51 Acute inflammation of the urethra of any kind, but especially the gonorrheal.

Gonosome, -sphere, -theca, -zooid: see Gono-, *prefix.*

Gonral, variant of Gomeril.

Gony (gō·ni). Now *dial.* Also 6, 9 **gonny,** 9 **goney, gooney.** [Of obscure formation; see Gawney, and cf. Sc. *gonyel* a stupid fellow.]

1. A booby, a simpleton.

c 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* iii. i. in *Archiv Stud. d. neu. Spr.* (1897), & yet the gray-beard gonnie daunceth, praunceth, & skippeth friskoioly. 1804 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 116 She dance! what she turns in her taes, thou peer gonny. 1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 139 That are Sheriff was a goney don't cut your cloth arter his pattern. 1883 *Millionaire* I. xix, I should like to go to one of those meetings, and watch the gonies, sitting with open mouths listening to Bounce.

2. A sailor's name for the albatross and some other birds resembling it.

1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. (1859) 40 Gonies, stinkards, horse-birds..had all many a good morsel of blubber. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xlii. 210 Sometime after I learned that goney was some seaman's name for albatross. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 2/3 A goonie (a seabird..second only in size to the albatross).

Gonys (gō·nis). *Ornith.* [App. a mistake for *genys* = Gr. γένυς under-jaw; first used by Illiger in 1811.] The 'keel' of a bird's bill; the inferior margin of the symphysis of the lower jaw. Hence **Gony·deal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the gonys.

1836 Swainson *Birds* I. ii. 21 The corresponding ridge of the lower mandible is the gonys. 1874 Coues *Birds N.-W.* 466 Bill long..Culmen and gonys broad and depressed. *Ibid.* 722 Commissure perfectly straight; gonydeal angle slight. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 33 *Gonys* or more correctly *genys*, the prominent ridge formed by the united halves of the under jaw, *e.g.* in Gulls.

Goo, Sc. variant of Gout.

Gooat, variant of Gote.

Goober (gū·bəɹ). *U. S.* Also **gouber** (*Cent. Dict.*). The peanut, *Arachis hypogæa.*

1885 *U.S. Cons. Rep.* No. liv. 382 (Cent.) From the handling of our orchard crops to raking goobers out of the ground, there is probably [etc.]. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 Dec. 2/4 Hogs that had been fed on acorns and goobers. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 770/2 Peanuts, known in the vernacular as 'goobers'.

Good (gud), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1 gód, good, 2–6 god, 4–6 gode, 3–4 guod(e, 4 godd(e, ȝoed, (gowde), 4–5 goud(e, 4–6 good(d)e, 4–8 *Sc.* guid(e, 4–9 *Sc.* and *north.* gud(e, (4 gwde, 5 guyd, 6 *north.* gewd), 4– **good.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *gód* = OFris., OS. *gôd* (MDu. *goet*, inflected *goed-*, Du. *goed*), OHG. *guot, kuot, guat, kuat*, etc. (MHG. *guot*, G. *gut*), ON. *góð-r* (Sw., Da. *god*), Goth. *gôþ-s*, gen. *gôdis*:—OTeut. **gôdo-*. The root **gôd-* is perh. an ablaut-variant of **gad-* to bring together, to unite (see Gather *v.*), so that the original sense of 'good' would be that of 'fitting', 'suitable'; cf. OSl. *goditi* to be pleasing, *godĭnŭ* pleasing, *godŭ* time, fitting time, Russ. годный fit, suitable.

The adj., as in the other Teut. langs., has no regular comparative or superlative, the place of these being supplied by Better, Best; the form *goodest* occurs in jocular or playful language. The corresponding adv. is Well.]

A. *adj.*

The most general adj. of commendation, implying the existence in a high, or at least satisfactory, degree of characteristic qualities which are either admirable in themselves or useful for some purpose.

As stronger expressions of commendation than 'good' may be used, the latter sometimes has by comparison a modified sense = 'fair', 'passable', 'fairly large', etc.

In OE. (as in OS. and OHG.) the opposite of 'good' was regularly expressed by *yfel* Evil, but in ME. this was supplemented by Ill and Bad, the latter of which is now the more general term.

I. In the widest sense, without other specialization than such as is implied by the nature of the object which the adj. is used to describe.

1. Of things: Having in adequate degree those properties which a thing of the kind ought to have.

a. of material things or substances of any kind.

In early use often employed where a word of more definite meaning would now be substituted; e.g. as an epithet of gold or silver, = 'fine, pure'; *good stones* = 'precious stones'.

Beowulf (Z.) 1562 Eald sweord eotenisc..þæt wæpna cyst ..god ond ȝeatolic ȝiganta ȝe-weorc. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 17 Ælc god treow byrð gode wæstmas. *c* 1205 Lay. 26070 Ardur..up ahof his gode brond. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1191 A ðhusant plates of siluer god Gaf he sarra. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21281 Þar es god axultreis tua. *c* 1300 *Seyn Julian* 162 He let make of wode and col a strong fur and good. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1366 No hede toke Of golde ne of garmenttes, ne of goode stonys. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* ii, [She] promysed to him that she shold gyue to hym a ryght good dyner. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 143 It is a good hors, that neuer stumbleth. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii. ii. 42 How a good Yoke of Bullocks at Stamford Fayre? 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* H viij b, Veale..Nourisheth excellently: makes verie good blood. 1639 Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 8 We thinke nothing to good for them. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 6 A special good Anchor of 2400 weight. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 151 Lay over it a good cold paste. 1789 Bligh *Narr. Bounty* (1790) 52 One half of us slept on shore by a good fire.

b. of food or drink. (Often with mixture of senses 11 a, 12.) (*To keep*) *good*: untainted, fit to eat.

805–31 in *O. E. Texts* 444, xxx ombra godes uueleces aloð. 971 [see 12]. *c* 1200 Ormin 15408 þin formne win iss swiþe god, þin lattre win iss bettre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Huet we hedde guod wyn yesteneuen and goude metes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 201/2 Goode wyne, *temetum*. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 69 Boyle hem wel in good mylke. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* Epil., To good wine they do vse good bushes. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* lxix. (1774) 243 And gif she makes gude-ail, that is sufficient. Bot gif she makes evill ail [etc.]. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 49 How Meat and Drink may be kept good in very Cold Countries. 1689 Locke *Government.* II. § 46 He also bart'red away Plumbs, that would have rotted in a Week, for Nuts that would last good for his eating a whole Year. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xviii. 288 Let your butter be good. *Mod.* In the cold chamber meat will keep good for an indefinite time.

c. of soil: Fertile.

1382 Wyclif *Mark* iv. 20 And these it ben that ben sowun on good lond. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 18 The seed of the gospel sown in good ground. 1836 Montgomery *Hymn*, '*Sow in the morn thy seed*', The good, the fruitful ground, Expect not here nor there.

d. of coin, bank-notes, etc.: Genuine, not counterfeit.

1573 J. Sanford *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 178 In taking a peece of false money for good, one may have small losse. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. (1640) 43 Pay me what you be able, so you bring me good money, not counterfeit.

e. of a ship, a town. Now only as a conventional epithet in the phrases 'the good ship A——'; 'the good town of B——'.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24862 (Fairf.) & euer-mare þai lokid doun quen þat gode ship [*Cott.* þe scip] sulde droun. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xviii. 19 Men of y^e^ Countre a fote, sent out of good townes at their wages. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 242 Two hundred sayle of good shyppes. *Ibid.* 304 That the Prelates and Nobles of Fraunce, and the good townes should assemble themselves. 1577 Hogan in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 156 Being imbarked in the goode shippe, called the Gallion of London. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 27 Good men of warre, though ships for traffique. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 96 It may troubill the gud toune, if they proue not gud subjects. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 144 ₱ 8 There are at this Time in the good Town of Edinburgh, Beaus, Fops, and Coxcombs. 1864 *Bill of Lading* in *Law Rep., E. & I. App. Cas.* (1874) VI. 288 Shipped in good order, etc...in and upon the good ship called the Java.

f. of immaterial things. Of actions: Rightly or skilfully performed.

1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 225 Thou wilt never make good verse. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. viii. 25 S. Augustine hath confessed this to bee conformable to good Philosophie. 1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 108 We call This a good Government, when..the whole Administration of publick Affairs is wisely pursued. 1793 Blackstone *Comm.* (ed. 12) 70 There are decisions drawn from established principles and maxims, which are good law. 1860–1 Flo. Nightingale *Nursing* 77 Good nursing consists simply in observing little things which are common to all sick, and those which are particular to each sick individual. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 A good history of our foreign policy from the earliest period would be very useful. 1868 Whyte Melville *White Rose* I. x. 121 Are you to join directly?..Is it a good regiment? 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 415/1 The fight was a good fight, with many changes of fortune. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 294/2 M. Collignon's book, though good as far as it goes, is altogether slighter than Dr. Murray's.

2. Of persons, as a term of indefinite commendation. In early use chiefly implying distinguished rank or valour. Now rare, the adj. as applied to persons having chiefly a moral signification (see II); exc. in phrase *good men and true* (now *arch.*), and predicatively in comparative expressions, *as good as, good enough for, too good for.*

O. E. Chron. an. 871 Þær wærþ Heahmund biscop ofslægen and fela godra monna. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1124 Þes kinges stiward of France..& fela oðre godre cnihte. *c* 1275 Lay. 56 Nu biddeþ Laweman echne godne [*c* 1205 æðele] mon þat þes boc redeþ [etc.]. 1387 [see 5 a]. ?1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 10 Be ye buxom..Vnto your seruaunts: Thynke that they be As good as ye. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 768 That sacred Sanctuarie, that hath bene the safegarde of so many a good mans lyfe. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 5 So by this politique wisdome and ingenious meanes of the good duke. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, iii. i. 41 But he shall know I am as good. *Glost.* As good? Thou Bastard of my Grandfather. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. v. 193, I do not say thwacke our Generall, but he was alwayes good enough for him. *a* 1634 Randolph *Muses Looking-gl.* iv. iv. (1638) 79, I had rather..haue his twelve Godvathers, good men and true, contemne him to the Gallowes. 1825 Jamieson s.v. *Gud*, 'You are no sae gude as me'; i.e. 'You are not so well-born.' 1897 Capt. Mahan *Nelson* II. xv. 43 On one occasion..Nelson took too much champagne..Such a thing has happened on isolated occasions to many a good man and true. *Mod.* His wife is far too good for him.

† **b.** As a conventional epithet prefixed to titles of high rank. So (*one's*) *good lord* or *lady*, a patron or patroness (cf. Goodlordship). Also in forms of address, as *good my lord, good your ladyship*, etc.

11.. *O. E. Chron* an. 1093 Þa seo gode cwen Margarita his ȝehyrde [etc.]. 1458 *MS.* in *Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. 43 The gode lorde of Abendon left of his londe, For the breed of the brige xx^ti^ fote large. 1463 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 472 II. 232, I am afferd..of these materys..but if he wyl don for 3ou and be your godelord. 15.. *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 507 in Ritson *Anc. P. P.* 24 Then good my lord, I you beseche, These yemen graunt ye me. *c* 1530 L. Coxe *Rhethoryke* (1899) A ij a, Consyderyng my specyall good lorde howe greatly..I am bounden to your lordeshippe [etc.]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 220 At the good Queenes entreatie. — *Cymb.* II. iii. 158 She's my good Lady. 1688 Sir C. Lyttelton 6 Nov. in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) II. 99 Good my Lord, give me free advise in this matter. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 83 Good your Ladyship, let not my honour'd Master see this Letter. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii. 41 You, my good Lord Orsino, heard those words.

c. In wider application, as an epithet of courteous address or respectful reference. Now often jocular or depreciatory. See also Goodman, Goodwife.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Gode men, nu beoð icumen þa bicumeliche daȝes [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11853 Godd men he said quat es your sight O mi fader þat þus es dight. 1340 *Ayenb.* 190 He acsede ate guode wyfman..hou moche hi hedde him y-lete. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxx, Gode Sirs, take noȝte on greue, For ȝe most noue take ȝour leue. 1529 More *Dyaloge* cxix. a 2 And what hath hurt it, good father? 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 384 Some good body tell me, I pray, how he could feele the smell thereof. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 15 It is very safe, and very fit to be kept in every good bodies house. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* I. ii. (1730) 23 Who is this good woman, Flippanta? 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* III, Two of my very good friends, Mr. Twitch and Mr. Flanigan. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 146 My good friend, your sister shall remain with us. 1798 Mrs. C. Smith *Yng. Philos.* IV. 1 The good lady was in her dressing-room. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* i, This good lady bore him two children. 1840 — *Barn. Rudge* xix, My good soul,..you are quite mistaken. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whaleman's Adv.* ii. (1859) 23, I was here presented with a couple of rolls of white kapa by the good woman of the house.

d. *The good* † *neighbours, people*: (euphemistically) the fairies; also occas. = witches.

1588 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. iii. 162 For hanting and repairing with the gude nychtbouris and Quene of Elfame. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 275 On Alhallow euen, When our good nighbours doe ryd. 1810 Scott *Minstr. Scott. Border* (ed. 4) II. 169 Fairies [in Ireland]..are termed 'the good people'. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* vi. (1860) 59/1 Walter believed in the fairies; and though psalmody was not one of the reputed accomplishments of the 'good-people' in the low country, he [etc.]. 1889 Froude *Two Chiefs of Dunboy* vi, Babies had been changed in the cradles by the 'good people'.

3. Of qualities or attributes.

a. of a quality generally: Commendable, conducing to the value or merit of the subject.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 150 An enuious emulator of euery mans good parts. 1601 — *All's Well* III. vi. 12 Hee's a most notable Coward,..the owner of no one good qualitie, worthy your Lordships entertainment. 1674 [see 5 a]. *Mod.* The author's style is not without some good qualities.

b. of birth, family, social station: More or less elevated; not humble or mean.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 Wæs he for worlde swiðe æþelra ȝebyrda and godra. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 3 A gentleman of a good family. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, I was born in the Year 1632..of a good Family. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 Many of them were of good families, and had held commissions.

c. of state or condition, health, order, etc.: Such as should be desired or approved, right, satisfactory; sound, unimpaired. Of state of mind, courage, spirits: Not depressed or dejected. *Good cheer* (see CHEER *sb.* 3 b).

c 1175 etc. [see GODER-HEAL]. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 96 So that thou take Good herte, and not for fere quake. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (1495) 101 A membre that is in gode hele. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 197/2 Many vexyd by Spyrytes were delyuerd & remysed in to theyr good mynde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 759 Albeit that this discention..somewhat yrked him, yet in his good health he somewhat the lesse regarded it. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 106 Sir Jhon Fastolfe and his companions, set all their company in good ordre of battaill. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 276, I hearing this noyse, exhorted them to have good hearts. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 243 Now he is not in his good minde. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 96 ₱ 2 Tom, Tom have a good Heart. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 119 The health of the crews had..been ..wonderfully good. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 244, I don't feel in such good heart about the Devonshire visit as I did.

d. of fame, reputation: Honourable.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 26 His systir fair, off gud fame and ranoune. 1484 *Statutes Misc.* (1888) 41 Forto restore hym into his gude na ne and fame. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 25 b, Men of good estimacion. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 155 Good name in Man, & woman .. Is the immediate Iewell of their Soules. *a* 1732 GAY *Fox dying* I. 46 A lost good name is ne'er retriev'd. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xv. 400 A man's right or interest in his good-name. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 84 Estate, good-fame, Plans, credit.

e. of appearance, shape, complexion, etc.: Satisfactory with regard to beauty. Hence *occas.* of a part of the body.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 51 She has a good face. 1618 in *Cr. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 109 Her good face is the best part of her portion. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vii, A handsome gentleman with a trim beard and a good leg. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, His face and figure are good.

4. Of a state of things, a purpose, a proposed course of action, etc.: Commendable, desirable, right, proper. Chiefly *predicative*, with *inf.* or clause as virtual subject.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 139 Hu good is & hu wynsum bæt [etc.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4790 Þar of es god we ta consail. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 138 Sythen it were god thai hade non harnes. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1563) II. 764 All which thinges .. were done for good purposes, and necessary. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 14 For handsomnesse sake .. it were good you hang the vpper Glasse vpon a Naile. *a* 1632 HERBERT *Jacula Prudent.* 170 Hell is full of good meanings and wishings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 47 It was..good that they should be respected and obeyed. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 62 The inhabitants of Great Britain were persuaded that it was not good to be without an ancestor.

b. In phrases *to appear*, † *like*, or *seem good*, *to think* or † *see* (*it*) *good*.

1382 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 57 Glosynge the gospel as hem good liketh. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. v. 60 That other shalle answere as hyr semeth good. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 642 Do with hym what thou thynk gud. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xx. 108 Madame, yf it lyke you good they doo soo, I assent gladly therto. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 9 It is thought good that none hereafter shall be confirmed, but such [etc.]. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 76 Kill, if you thinke good, all the dogges that are here. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 95 To charge the eneme by land..if it seemed good to her Highnesse so to doe. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 275 Others may do as they see good. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 112 Thus much I thought good to premise. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 185 It has not yet appeared good to the politics of ministers here or abroad, to permit [etc.].

c. *absol.* as an exclamation, expressing satisfaction.

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 424 Good, he seyd..Thowe haddyst [etc.]. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* x. 81 But, good, are you remembered how [etc.]. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 163 Good, then; if [etc.]. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 246 Good, thought I..there could not be a more important subject of investigation. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii, It is a promise, good. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxiii, Very good, my lord.

II. With reference to moral character, disposition, or conduct.

5. Morally excellent or commendable.

a. of persons, with reference to their general character: Virtuous.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 323 [The Danes] beeþ to gode men and trewe boþe esy and mylde. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* v. 7 For a good man peraduenture summan dar die. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 91 The whiche Ama was a worthi lady and a good. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 185 The hand that hath made you faire, hath made you good. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 465. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. to Lady Essex* Wks. 1731 I. 129 He is a good Man that is better than Men commonly are, or in whom the good Qualities are more than the bad. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 92 And grant the bad what happiness they would, One they must want, which is, to pass for good. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi, She is as good as she is beautiful. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. (1877) 28 Particular virtues, whether they are natural virtues or virtues of imitation, do not make the being good.

b. of conduct, life, actions, words, feelings, etc.

O. E. Chron. an. 959 God him ȝeunne, þæt his gode dæda swyðran wearðan þonne misdæda. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 97 Ælc man þara þe her wile mid godum willan Godes bebodu healdan. *c* 1270 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 17/546 I-cristned he was sone, And guod lijf ladde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2494 Our gude dedys we shuld noght prayse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. II. 33 Alle men shulde take hede to þere wordis þat þei ben goode. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxxix, A mon that geuees him to gode thewis. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 23 Thar ȝeris sevin Scho lewit a gud life. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* III. ii, Nor shall or threates or prayers deter mee from Doeinge a good deed in it selfe rewarded. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 167 No man hath a good conscience, but he who leads a good life. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv, I have ever perceived, that where the mind was capacious, the affections were good. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iii. § 10. 30 If we call good every kind of conduct which aids the lives of others..then [etc.].

6. Applied to God, sometimes in the wide sense, as connoting moral perfection generally, and sometimes with more restricted reference to His benevolence (cf. sense 7).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xviii. 19 Þa cwæð se hælend hwi seȝst þu me godne, nis nan man god buton god ana. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi. 1 Schriues to lauerd, for gode he is, For in werld es merci his. *c* 1420 *Anow. Arth.* lxxi, Gud Gode, that is grete, Gif him sory care! 1719 WATTS *Psalm* LXIII. ii, Thou Great and Good, Thou Just and Wise, Thou art my Father and my God! 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* 225 It was a wicked woman's curse—God's good, and what care I?

b. Hence in exclamations containing the name of God or some substituted expression, as *good God! good gracious! good hallow! good heavens! good lack! good Lord! good me!* for which see the different words.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 852 O gode god! how gentil and how kinde Ye semed. 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* M vji, But good God, the Divell hath so entred into men at this daye. 1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* IV. xviii. 163 Good lord yt is a wonder to see what sturr there is in that mans house. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. i, Your Son! good lack. *a* 1765 *Chield Morice* x. in Child *Ballads* IV. (1886) 270/2 Good hallow, gentle sir and dame, My errand canna wait. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 61 'Good lack!' quoth he, 'yet bring it me'. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 216, I am ready to faint! Dear me! O la! Good me! 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* II. i. 8 Good Heavens, Mr. Slick, how can you talk such nonsense? 1862 BURGON *Lett. fr. Rome* 51 The impression made in a block of marble by our Saviour's feet, (and good gracious! such feet!). 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 60 'Good Lord! What Fools!' said the Physician.

7. Kind, benevolent; gentle, gracious; friendly, favourable. a. of persons. Const. *to*. Phrase, *to be good enough* (or *so good as*) *to* (do something).

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Þa the suikes underȝæton ðet he milde man was and softe and god, and na iustise ne dide, þa diden hi alle wundor. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxvii. 105 Thench that he the nes nout god, He wolde have thyn huerte blod. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxii[i]. 1 How good the God of Irael; to hem that ben in riȝt herte. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 490 How meke is Reynawde, and good of kynde, to have made peas in this maner of wyse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 102 b, Let him resorte to me and I will be secrete and good to him. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 39 Tis even the goodest Ladie that breathes, the most amiable. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 112 If they Should say be good to Rome. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. vi, It is the gooddest soule. 1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* II. iii. 45 He besought her to be so good as to relate to him all that had arrived unto her. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 230/1 One to the Gods so pious, good to Men. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* II. ii, The goodest old man! he drank my health to his daughter. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. iii, Will you be good And think with Pity on the lost Cleone? 1806 *Simple Narrative* I. 140 They say the devil is always good to his own. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 27 If she [Hannah More] would be good enough to come in, he [etc.]. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 256 They were always good to me. 1895 C. KERNAHAN *God & Ant* Ded. (ed. 4) 8 [They] were so good as to let me associate books of mine with their names.

b. of actions, dispositions, feelings, words. Of wishes: Tending to the happiness or prosperity of a person. *Good offices, turn* (see OFFICE, TURN). † *Good words*: used *ellipt.* (= L. *bona verba*) for 'do not speak so fiercely'.

a 1000 *Andreas* 480 (Gr.) Wolde ic freondscipe..þinne, ȝif ic mehte, begitan godne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-ȝein him..mid godere heorte and summe mid ufele þeonke. *c* 1205 LAY. 665 Heo hine gretten mid godene heore worden *a* 1400 *Octovian* 62 The holy pope Seynt Clement Weddede hem with good entent. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 201 Kyng Edwarde..sente good woordes to the Erle of Pembroke. 1563 *Homilies* II. *For Rogation Week* I. (1859) 218 In some testification of our good hearts for his deserts unto us. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 31 A multitude innumerable, whose good harts and well wishing you have wun. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 b, Let him geve them a good countenance, and encourage them with rewardes. 1586 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 367 Sondrie cawses that leades me greatlie to mistrust the Kinges good meaning towards her Majesty. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 175/2 Governor, good words; be not so furious.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 25, I remember the good offices you did towards me a stranger. *a* 1632 HERBERT *Jacula Prudent.* 155 Good words are worth much and cost little. 1633 K. HALL *Ded. to Bp. H.'s Medit. & Vows*, I obtained of him good leave to send them abroad. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvii, Being likewise assured by Friday's father, that I might depend upon good usage from their nation on his account. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 1/2 The New..University of London appears to be in that jarlous state when no impartial person can be found to say a good word for it.

c. In mildly depreciative sense implying weakness or trustful simplicity.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xx. (1591) 126 Shall we not then be forced to stand like good silly fooles gazing and gaping at the height of their towers? 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 357 And when he thinkes, good easie man, full surely His Greatnesse is a ripening.

8. Pious, devout; worthy of approbation from the religious point of view.

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 He wæs milde þam godum mannum þe God lufedon. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 274/1 If I be good for the offering of a Doue, and better for a shepe [etc.]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. vi. (1588) 35 Under the word Good, it is meant also that hee loue and feare God aright, without the which he cannot be Good at all. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 14 He is called..a Good Man in the Church, who is pious and devout in his conversation.

b. of books, etc.: Tending to spiritual edification. *The good book*: spec. the Bible.

1876 A. TROLLOPE *Autobiogr.* iii. (1883) I. 68 A young man should no doubt..spend the long hours of the evening in reading good books and drinking tea. 1896 J. SKELTON *Summers & W. at Balmawhapple* I. 160 In spite of the Gude Book and a bit sang at times the house feels lonely.

† c. of a day or season observed as holy by the church. *Good tide*: (*a*) Christmas; (*b*) Shrove Tuesday. Cf. GOOD FRIDAY.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 37 Fro Martyn messe to gode tyde evyne. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Ynyd*..shrovetide, Good tyde. 1620 *Friar Rush* 10 Vpon a good night, all the whole Convent assembled togither in the Quier. [1820 WILBRAHAM *Chesh. Gloss., Guttit*..Shrove tide.]

9. Of a child: Well-behaved, quiet and obedient, not giving trouble (= F. *sage*, G. *artig*).

1695 CONGREVE *Love for Love* II. iii, But come, be a good Girl, don't perplex your poor Uncle. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* s. v., A good (*or* sober) Boy, *un garçon sage*. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir* 30 Sitting as good as gold in the gutter. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Lit. Ld. Fauntleroy* x. (1892) 191 She was as good as gold.

III. Gratifying, favourable, advantageous.

10. Corresponding to one's desires; marked by happiness or prosperity; fortunate. Of news: Welcome, pleasing.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiii. [xxxiv.] 13 [12] Hwelc is mon se wile lif & willað ȝesian dæȝas gode. *a* 1000 *Body & Soul* 38 Nis nu se ende to god. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xix. 59 Jesu Crist, heovene kyng, ȝef us alle god endyng. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 312 Thomas answerd; 'Thir tithingis ar noucht gud'. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxxii. 268 Alle theyr good ewr and fortune. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xx. 18 So came it to a good ende. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 23 A joyfull feaste was to bee made in Florence, for some good newes. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* (ed. 2) 40 Let them goe in a good hower. 1768 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* s. v., She's so high, that she looks for the good hour every moment. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 828/2 Ptolemy of Cyprus, as Cato's good stars would have it, took himself off by poison. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* I. Wks. 1799 II. 102 Never fear, things are in a very good way. 1843 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* iv. 140 When she asked him faintly what news..he appeared embarrassed how to answer. 'Is it good', she said, 'or bad?'

b. of a wind: Favourable.

a 1400 *Octovian* 613 Good wynd and whedyr God hem sente. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1744 Þe wynd is good. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 280 And had so good winde, that..she arrived before Calice [etc.]. 1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. Cadiz* 10 That every shipp might be apt to come forth with the first good winde. 1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Sourdre au vent*, to hold a good wind.

c. *Good afternoon! good evening!* † *good morn! good morning!* † *good time of day!* elliptical forms of salutation used at meeting or parting. Hence Good-morning *v.*, *nonce-wd.*, to say 'good morning'. See also GOOD DAY, GOOD EVEN, GOOD MORROW, GOOD NIGHT.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3476 The gome graythely hym grette, and bade gode morwene. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 82 How, gyb, goode morne, wheder goys thou. *c* 1500 *Yng. Childr. Bk.* 20 in *Babees Bk.*, To whom þou metys come by þe weye, Curtasly 'gode morne' þou sey. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 636 The Thane of Caldar, Schir, God 3ow gude morne! 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 122 Good time of day vnto my gracious Lord. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 66 Our deere Sonne, When you haue giuen good morning to your Mistris, Attend the Queene and vs. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knt. & Friar* I. xxxvi, She met them every day, Good morninging, and how d'ye doing. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, Wegg nods to the face, 'Good evening'.

d. (*To have*) *a good time* (*of it*): a period of enjoyment. (Now regarded as an Americanism.)

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Mar., So thither I went, and had as good a time as heart could wish. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 121 The Orthodox and Protestants had a good time of it. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1850) IV. 11 There they had a moderately good time of it. 1863 TROLLOPE *Rachel Ray* II. vi. 109 Eating cake and drinking currant wine, but not having, on the whole, what our American friends call a good time of it. 1891 STEVENSON & L. Os-

BOURNE *Wrecker* (1892) 14 To enrich the world with things of beauty, and have a fairly good time myself while doing so.

e. *To have a good night*: to sleep undisturbedly and restfully. (So F. *une bonne nuit.*)

1701 W. PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 47 My daughter ..has had a good night and is better.

11. Said of things which give pleasure. a. Pleasant to the taste. † Also of odours.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 Nardus & spica, seo is brunes heowes & godes stences. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 103 Me is on gomum god & swete þin ægen word. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 73 So gude sauore gan þai fele, þat [etc.]. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C b, Drinke old wine of good savour upon them. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 58 You wil find him very good [to eat]. 1670–1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 124 Small Blackberries, good and well-tasted. 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 484, I think you heve nut din 'd, here's a good smell. 1755 HAY *Martial's Epigr.* II. xlviii. 110 Wine, and good fare. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 221 His ruling passion of good-eating.

b. Agreeable, amusing, entertaining. Of a jest, speech: Smart, witty. Also in phrase *as good as a play*. *Good company* (see COMPANY 4 c).

1530 PALSGR. 867/1 God sende you good company, *Dieu vous doynt bon encontre*. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Sept., Here some of us fell to handicap, a sport that I never knew before, which was very good. 1667 *Ibid.* 26 June, He answered: 'That is a good one, in faith! for you know yourself to be secure'. 1694, 1775 [see GOOD THING c]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 Are they not as good as a play, trying their hand at legislation?

12. Conducive to well-being, health, or advantage; beneficial, profitable, salutary, wholesome. Const. *for*, † *to*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Þæt man godne mete ete. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Ne wille ic noht þet þe sunfulle beo ded, ac libbe and nime godne red. *c* 1205 LAY. 5432 Hit wes god þat he spec. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1676 Sire,..Thou dost þi a god counseil. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 11 Disciplyne of silence is goed. 1384 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 505 If I erre in þis sentense, I wil mekely be amendid, þe by þo deth, if hit be skilful, for þat I hope were gude to me. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F iv, Therfor this ensample is very good to euery woman to see. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 7 Before that this evell newly planted wede should straye and wander over the good herbes of his whole realme. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cecubum*, .. a kinde of wyne good to digestion. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 95 A parable shewing that Malmesey is good at all tymes of ones meale. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* ii. (1878) 9 Ceres.. with hir good lessons told me, that [etc.]. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E iv b, Very good for the short winded, and splenaticke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 It is an Ile abounding with all good things requisite for mans use. 1711 H. LAMP *Autobiog.* iii. (1895) 27 Good counsel was dead, To go home I sham'd. 1891 C. LOWE in *19th Cent.* Dec. 858 Knowing much better what is good for its children than these latter themselves.

b. Useful as a remedy. Const. *for*, † *against*.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 101 Hit is good for al maner vices of sore yen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 Beside, the pargetting or seeling, is a good safetie against fyre. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C ij b, Their smell is wondrous good in cordiaque passions. *Ibid.* F ij b, Good against the paulsie and quivering of the joints. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 767 The Water of Nilus..is excellent Good for the Stone. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 156 ¶ 1 A Woman's Man..is not at a loss what is good for a Cold. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 9 Tar was by the ancients esteemed good against poisons. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiii. 280 A Mongol..asked in an earnest whisper if I had any medicine good for wounds.

13. Of an opinion, an interpretation, an account: Favourable, approving, laudatory.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 145 His Siluer haires Will purchase vs a good opinion. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 57 With promise to make good construction of his actions. *Ibid.* III. 6 Our very God is in a good sence said to be jelous. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* (1633) 594 To purchase either credit to my name, Or gaine a good Opinion. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iv. (1848) 192 As the Apostles were Fishers of men in a good sense, so their and our grand adversary is a skilful Fisher of men in a bad sense. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 213 Whose applause he sells..for a cold world's good word.

b. *To take in good part* (see PART *sb.*). † Hence ellipt., *to take in good* (cf. L. *boni consulere*).

1544 in Lodge *Illust. Br. Hist.* (1791) I. xxxix. 91 His Maiestie taketh in good your diligence.

IV. With reference to a purpose or effect.

14. Adapted to a proposed end; efficient, useful; suitable. Const. *for*, † *to* (a purpose or function), *to* with *inf.* *In good* † *hour*, *time*: see the sbs.

a 1000 *Juliana* 102 He is to freonde god. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 92 Sio biþ god to dolhsealfe. *c* 1205 LAY. 521 He nom his kene men þa to compe weren gode. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 408 II. 35 He and I thought that Richard Bloumvyle were good to that occupacion. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv, What are thoos that folowe the & wherto ben they good. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. F v b, The same [birch] is good to make hoopis of. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 49 Saying proverbially, that they [advocates, etc.] were good men to draw water to his mill. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 29 b, The roote of it is good for nothing. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 8 The Aspine good for staves. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* C iv b, The juyce is good sauce to provoke appetite. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 101 Like a Quince, requiring great cost ere it be good to eat. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 70 What are they good for else but Hanging, or Starving? 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 88 Ah, Colonel! you'll never be good.. Which of the Goods d'ye mean? good for something, or good for nothing? 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. iii. (1872) V. 294 He was not now good for much; alas, it had been but little he was ever good for.

† b. Easy. Const. *to* with *infin.* (Cf. EVIL *a* 4 b.)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 95 Traitours ben good to overcom; they shall not now endure longe agaynst us. *Ibid.* ix. 224 The foure sones of Aymon were good to knowe by thother.

15. Chiefly of persons: Having the characteristics or aptitudes required or becoming in a specified or implied capacity or relationship.

a. in concord with a sb. denoting function, relationship, creed, or party.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 11 Wæs him hyrde god, heofonrices weard. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Þe gode herdes wakieð on faire liflode ouer here orf. *c* 1205 LAY. 25475 Cniht he wes wunder god & he hafde swiðe muchel mod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7761 Mani gode archer þan was þar. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1200 To pay þe prince..Hit is ful eþe to þe god krystyin. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 23 b, Furnished with .lxx. thousand good fightyng men. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 250 He had heard even good Saracens affirme with griefe, that..they could finde no Reason in it [the Koran]. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 84 For there have we good Chirurgions. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 680 Good Shepherds after Sheering drench their Sheep. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 102 A good Wife must be bespoke, for there is none ready made. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 396 Good Latin scholars were numerous.

b. *esp.* with agent-noun: Thorough or skilful in the action indicated.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 207 Se bisceop þa ðær gesette gode sangeras & mæssepreostas. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 42 Monsouris of France, gud clarat-cunnaris. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 b, That the Bailiffe be a good riser, and that..he may be the fyrst up in the mornyng. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 7 Here is *the which*..a phrase never with us accustomed, nor with any good Writer. *a* 1784 [see HATER]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii, 'The Doctor, I believe, is a very good shot', said Mr. Winkle.

c. Competent, skilful, clever *at* or *in* (formerly also † *for*, † *of*, *to*) a certain action or pursuit. Sometimes used *simply*. So of a ship: † *Good under* or *with sail*.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 23 Þe gentil genosophistiens þat goode were of witte. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 67 The maister sende a man to londe, Of diuers langages was gode and trewe. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*. 209 The kynges shyp was good with sayle. 1561 BECON *Sick Mans Salve* Pref. (1572) A iij, 'My dayes', saith Job..'are passed away as the ships that be good vnder saile, & as the Egle that flyeth vnto the pray'. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* T b, Cais Cesar was so good on horsebacke that [etc.]. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 51 The Florentines..good at the needle. 1656 WOOD *Life* 22 July, He was very good for the treble violl, and also for the violin. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 71 Brave Men indeed, if they were half as good at Praying, and Fighting, as they are at Cursing and Swearing. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 1 Such whom he observed were good at a Halt, as his phrase was. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* I. Wks. (1799) II. 100 Are you good at a riddle? 1782 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 64 He does his duty exceedingly well as an Officer: indeed I am very well off. They are all good. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 76 He..shewed good, but fell on his knees on one of his adversary's blows. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xiii, Good I am called at trumpet's sound, And good when goblets dance the round. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xx, I am not good at descriptions of female beauty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 330 All comely in appearance, and good men of their hands.

16. Reliable, safe. In various specific uses, chiefly a. *Comm.* Of a trader: Able to fulfil his engagements; financially sound. Of a life, with reference to insurance: Likely to continue a long time, free from exceptional risks. *Good debts*: those which are expected to be paid in full.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1131/2 Many..passyng it ouer one to an other for good debt, as if it had bene ready money in their purses. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 15 My meaning in saying he is a good man, is to haue you vnderstand me that he is sufficient. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* III. ii. E 2 b, *Gar.* Your bill had ben sufficient, y'are a good man. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, Fair household-furniture, a few good debts..I find. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 20 He is called..a Good Man upon the exchange, who hath a responsible estate. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 403 These Contracts are sold and re-sold at Pleasure..when they are signed by good and known People. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 219 The whole city of London uses the words *rich* and *good* as equivalent terms. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 193, I stood firm, and upon 'Change, was universally reported to be a *good man*. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Rep. Claims to Barony Gardner* 78 It was a sufficiently good life within the meaning of the terms of that insurance office. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* iii. 34 Good and respectable, sir, I take it, means rich?

b. *Good for* (a certain amount): (*a*) of a person, that may be relied on to pay so much; (*b*) of a promissory note, draft, etc., drawn for so much (cf. F. *bon pour*); hence in S. African use **Good-for** *sb.* (see quot. 1879).

1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 232, I halted in order to cash a 'good for' I held of the owner. These 'good fors', which answer to an English I O U, are common enough in South Africa. 1882 RIDER HAGGARD *Cetywayo* 133 As there was no cash in the country this was done by issuing Government promissory notes, known as 'goodfors'.

c. *Good for* (a period of time, an amount of exertion): safe to live or last so long, well able to accomplish so much.

1859 DASENT *Popular Tales fr. Norse* 205 The lassie said she was good to spin a pound of flax in four and twenty hours. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Marion Darche* I. 140 There is nothing in the world the matter with him; he is good for another twenty years. *Mod.* Are you good for a ten miles' walk?

d. To † *make*, † *become*, *come good for*: to be surety for. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 45 The godfader and godmoder ben pledges & maketh good for hym. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abono*, making good, or undertaking for another, *vadimonium*. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 79 He is become good to the Father for us. 1892 W. RAMAGE *Last Words* xxxiv. 322 Having come good for the transgressor the surety could be spared no part of the punishment.

† e. *Predicatively*, of a space of time: Available (for a purpose).

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 1 Will..pulled out his Watch, and told me we had seven Minutes good. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. ccix. 295 You have still two years good, but no more, to form your character. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. x, I suppose he hath not many Hours to live. As for you, Sir, you have a Month at least good yet.

V. Adequate, effectual, valid.

17. Of personal actions or activities: Adequate to the purpose; sufficient in every respect; thorough. *Good heed, good speed*: see the sbs.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1153 Al folc him luuede for he dide god iustise & makede pais. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXV. 75 Jesu..send mi soule god weryyng That y ne drede non eovel thing. *Ibid.* XXXVII. 103 Ȝef thou nymest wel god keep [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 240 b, The which desyre, if the Fleminges had but geven good care to. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* x. i. 177 The Prophet giueth vs good warning. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 66 [He] made a very good stand. *Ibid.* 156 So that except they steale their passage (which I feare most) I make no doubt but my Lord President will giue a very good accompt of them. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 356 Who did them good and speedy justice. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. i, I drew my Hanger, and gave him a good Blow with the flat Side of it. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 147, I have taken good care That shall not be. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 195 He admitted that the House..had done good service to the crown. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* I. 371 Society did not see anything either unseemly or unmanly in a man administering a good beating to his wife.

b. of a belief, conviction, feeling, will. For the phrases (*obs.* or *arch.*) *in good earnest, faith, sadness, sooth, truth*, see the sbs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We sulen habben ure heorte and habben godne ileafe to ure drihten. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 43 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 102 þi bileue þat is so god: helpeþ þi moder iwis. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More's Dial.* G j, As if a man said, the boyes will was good to haue geuen his father a blowe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 203 Wee are in good hope they are all gone.

18. Of a right, claim, reason, plea, proposition: Valid, sound. Of a legal decision, a contract, an act of any kind: Valid, effectual, in force; not vitiated by any flaw. *To hold, stand good*: see the vbs.

a 1000 *Azarias* 109 A þin dom sy god & genge. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Þu of earnest meiden to beo engle euening.. & wiþ god rihte hwen þu hare liflade. leadest. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 129 Ich dar segge mid gode ryȝte, That [etc.]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 6 Ine guode skele me may zuerie wyþ-oute zenne. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xx. 4 Whatsoever is good reason I wil give iou. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 78 b, Ferdinando..affirmed the kyngdome to be his by good right. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 12 § 4 Licences..shall have Continuance and be good only for one Year. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 100 Stood foorth and proved the former election to be good. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 7 a, If..the land is geven to the sonne, and to the heire of the bodye of his father engendred, this is a good taile. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. (1676) 69 Under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and currant. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 107 And this stands with good reason. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. i, It is good in law too. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 28 Having the Lawes..together with a good cause on his side. 1689 LOCKE *Govermnt.* I. § 149 Every Father of a Family..had as good a claim to Royalty as these. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY (J.), He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for good. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 406 Goods not proved to be neutral Property might be condemned as good Prize. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* ed. 2) V. 509 Although a recovery be a good bar to a remainder for years [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 29 Was not a letter written by the first Prince of the Blood..at least as good a warrant as a vote of the Rump? 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The impression that the hearer, for good reasons or bad, happens to have formed. 1885 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 541 That part of the appointment being bad, did not prevent the limitation over being good. 1898 MURISON *Sir W. Wallace* v. 91 He promptly hanged such as failed to furnish a good excuse.

19. Satisfactory or adequate in quantity or degree; sufficiently ample or abundant; considerable, rather great. For *a good deal, few, many*, see those words. *To have a good mind to* (see MIND).

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 913 Him beag god dæl þæs folces to. *a* 1000 *Rood* 70 (Gr.) We ðær reotende gode hwile stodon on staðole. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 404 Ne stereð ȝe noȝt of ðe stede a god stund deies. *c* 1300 *Beket* 69 Heo wende forth with wel god pas. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vi. 38 Thei schulen ȝyue in to ȝoure bosum a good mesure, and wel fillid. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 72 Let þe seke vse þer of..a good qwantite at ones. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ix. 23 After a good while. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 22 These thynges were done a good space after. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 1 b, Being nowe of good yeeres and sickely. *Ibid.* IV. 163 Beside, you must have..good plentie of duste, wherein they may bathe and proyne themselves. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 81 And having obtained a good force from the relieving Turkes and Tartars, he easily advanced. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30

An Author of good Antiquity. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 356 Persons of such ingenuity and so good a purse as [etc.]. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 34 To play and sing a good part of the day. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. Cardigan 364 There are a good Plenty both of River and Sea-fish. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 20 Fill one rocket shell with a good charge, quite full. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* xvi. (1872) 138 The composition of this work kept Penn at home a good part of the year. 1877 A. B. Horton in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 38 The planting must be during the rainy season, as it requires a good quantity of water. 1885 *World* 1 Sept. 11 A good number of deer have been shot during the last fortnight.

b. Preceding another adj. (expressing either large size, strength, resisting power, or the like) to which it serves as a moderate intensive. Similarly †*good pretty* – pretty good. (Cf. B. b.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 2554 Hand-ax, sybe, gisarm, or spere, Or aunlaz, and god long knif. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* iv. 41 Some gat stones, some good stronge clubbes. 1548 Udall etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 149 b, A good preatie waie of. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 269 He hath some good prety skill in peeuish Arguments. 1586 Earl Leycester in *Leycester Corresp.* (Camden 1844) 254 A good sharp warr. 1593 G. Giffard *Dial. Conc. Witches* (1843) 12 We have a schoolemaister that is a good pretie scholler (they say) in the Latine tongue. 1646 H. Hammond in *Ld. Falkland's View* 25 A good large Province. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 35 A good smart cut over his right cheek. 1885 *Daily News* 16 July 4/7 It will take a good long time to bring them right. *Mod.* He writes a good bold hand.

20. Qualifying a definite statement of quantity, to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is stated. Often following its sb., and so approaching an adv. (Cf. Full *a.* 8, Full *adv.*)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 292 Genim gi3cornes leafa gode hand fulle. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 144 Geve to every one three spoonefulles good. 1598 Stow *Surv.* 349 More than a goode flight shot towards Kings Land. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 17 Take Violets, and infuse a good Pugill of them in a Quart of Vineger. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 17 A good quarter of an ell high. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 7 It is a good man's work all the year to be following vintners and shopkeepers for money. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 26 We have three quarters good to a voyage of half an hour. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 166 The Post-office, which is a good two miles off. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der* I. xii. 231 He.. played a good hour on the violoncello.

VI. Idiomatic phrases.

21. As good. a. Orig. in phr. such as *(me) were as good* = it were as good for me (etc.); where *good* is the adj. In later developments, *I were as good, I had as good* (=I might as well), *good* tends to be felt as adverbial: cf. Have *v.* 22. Hence occas. such uses as *I may* or *might as good*, where *as good* is purely adverbial = as well.

?*a* 1450 *Thomas & Fairy Q.* in Halliwell *Illustr. Fairy Mythol.* (1845) 66 Me had been as good to goo To the brynnyng fyre of hell. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 343 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 233 A man had ben as good to have be smytten with thonder. ?14.. in Utterson *Sel. E. P. P.* (1817) II. 36 One were, in a maner, as good be slayne. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* (1812) I. 754 We were as good to go towardes Flaunders as to Boloyne. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 44 Thai miht as good eate whot Coales as deni me agajn. 1591 Lyly *Endym.* III. i. 31 As good sleepe and doe no harme, as wake and doe no good. 1605 A. Wotton *Answ. Pop. Articles* 59 Were not Christ as good have a troubled Church as none at all? 1647 Trapp *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* xiv. 2 As good he may hold his tongue, for God needs him not. 1668 Shadwell *Sullen Lovers* I. i. Wks. 1720 I. 27 She had as good have thrown her money into the dirt. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* ii. 31 As good no Law as No Penalty. 1697 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 138 His Gold might as good have stay'd at Peru, as come into his Custody. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 299 It were as good live at Brest or Portsmouth.. as here. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xv, 'I had as gude gang back to the town, and take care o' the wean'. 1843 Haliburton *Attaché* II. xii. 209. I do suppose we had as good make tracks, for I don't want folks to know me yet.

b. *As good as*: advb. phr. = Practically, to all intents and purposes.

1436 *Libel Eng. Pol.* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 187 But if Englond were nyghe as gode as gone. 1530 Palsgr. 861/1 As good as doone, *quasi.* 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* iv. 12 The Iewes..tolde vs as good as ten tymes. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* viii. vii. (1585) 149 A fierce bull which tossed.. and left them as good as dead. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 147 She was brought very neer the fire, and as good as thrown in. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 17 The Seamen have as good as 12*s.* in Wages, Victuals [etc.]. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 491 Scipio..and Cicero..do both as good as declare, that [etc.]. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4806/2 The Marriage .. is look'd upon to be as good as concluded. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxxv, In law he was almost as good as dead. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 19 We had intended to make no visits this year, or as good as none. 1891 L. B. Walford *Mischief of Monica* viii, I as good as said you would.

c. *To be as good as* (*one's word*): to act up to the full sense of, to carry out fully.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1587) II. (K. O.). 1638 Cromwell in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* App. ii, I doubt not but I shall be as good as my word for your money. 1661-2 Pepys *Diary* 28 Feb., To be as good as my word, I bade Will get me a rod. 1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 136 ¶ 3 He has been as good as his promise. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 305.

22. Make good. a. *trans.* To make up for; to compensate for, atone for; to supply (a deficiency), to pay (an expense). †Also (rarely) *intr.*, to make up or compensate *for*.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 77 What he speneth more I make the good here-after. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 7 Þat alle þe costages that be mad aboute hym be mad good of the box. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* S 823 If anie thing was stolne awaie, I euer made it good. *a* 1704 R. L'Estrange (J.), Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to make good in one circumstance what it wants in another. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xi, If you will make good our pay to us. 1757 in Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 67 What has been plundered by his people [shall be] made good. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 7, I like to make good for the trumpeters, and blow up such a tune as would collect a gaping multitude from a mile distant. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* vii (1862) 196 Making good at least a part of the error by its unreserved confession. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 May 4/7 Any deficiency in repayment shall be made good out of the county cess.

b. To fulfil, perform (a promise, etc.); to carry out, succeed in effecting (a purpose).

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* vi. 16 Make good vnto my father Dauid .. that which thou hast promysed him. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Notes 512. 42 The ten thousand Grecians.. made good their retreat through Asia into Europe. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 208 His Men would make good his Attempt. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 2 Nature makes good her Engagements. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. (T'egg) 80 Keeping upon his guard in order to make good his resolution. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 129 She might.. make her course good to land us at Fowey. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxxiii, Will you make good your promise? 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 522 Making good his upward way from his original place at the compositor's frame, to the editorship of a provincial paper. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 174 A discredited prophet unable to make good his word. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 314 The rebels managed to make good their retreat.

c. To prove to be true or valid; to demonstrate the truth of (a statement), to substantiate (a charge). *To make it good upon any one, his person*: to enforce one's assertion by combat, or the infliction of blows.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxi. 196, I shulde make it good on you incontynent that ye haue no right to bere my deuyce. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 286 This letter doth make good the Friers words. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* 104, I..wil make it good on their persons from the pin to the pike. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 216/1 Some..take by admittance that, which they cannot make good. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* F viij b, You will..make good..that you are not of those who content themselves with ..outsides of books. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 334, I am now to make good my charge against you. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xii, I should like to hear how that is made good? 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1878) 303 His general argument has been made good on other grounds.

d. To make sure of; to secure (prisoners); to hold, to gain and hold (one's ground, a position).

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 116 b, His own kingdom..he long honorably had made good against his enemies. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 166 This Fort his Lp. and his Company made good, till he was relieved from the Lord Deputie. 1643 *Declar. Comm., Reb. Irel.* 42 But being unarmed .. they could not make good their Prisoners. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 700 The Bear..being bound In Honour to make good his Ground. 1804 W. Tennant *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 326 The invaders have hardly any opportunity of making good a livelihood in the field. 1843 Arnold *Hist. Rome* III. 117 The walls .. of Rome were ordered to be made good against an attack.

†e. *To make one's part* or *party good*: to make a successful resistance (see Part, Party). *Obs.*

f. To repair; to replace or restore (what is lost or damaged).

1558 Grafton *Chron.* II. 128 If any were perished by keping, then the Abbot to make them good. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 129/2 In making good this break you must not work it up quite to the rest of the building. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 121 The space which had been previously occupied by the rock so cut down must have been made good by fresh Matter. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 161/2 The appellants undertook..to make good any damage done to the property. 1889 *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* X. 556 They have been entirely removed and the place made good with plain stonework.

g. *absol.* To fill up even or level.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 38 A set of short balks were laid .. upon the next step .. so as to make good up to the surface of the third step.

h. *intr.* (See sense 16 d.)

¶ **23.** Good old (see Old *a.*).

B. *adv.*

a. qualifying a vb. In a good manner; well. *Obs. rare* exc. in vulgar or slang phrases. Also in phrase †*as good as* = 'as well as'. †b. qualifying an adj. or adv., with intensive force: In a high degree, 'right'. *Obs.* (Cf. A. 19 b.) c. In the phrase *as good* (see A. 21) the adj. sometimes becomes an adv. through change of construction.

In *good cheap* the word is not originally an adverb: see Cheap *sb.* 8, 9.

13 .. *K. Alis.* 6267 Thikke and schort and gud sette. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 130 And gode marke how Crist .. bad his gostly knyghtes go into al þo world. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 146 Thes goodes byth comyn als good to willde bestis as to men. *a* 1655 Sir N. L'Estrange in W. J. Thoms *Anecd. & Traditions* (Camden 1839) 50 Having a fellow before him good refractorie and stubborne. *Ibid.* 59 They..good fiercely began to trusse up. *Ibid.* 74 A sturdie vagrant..begged good-saucily on Sir Drue Drurie. 1887 F. Francis, Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* vii. 131 I'll fix them—and fix them good while I'm about it.

C. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

I. 1. The adj. used *absol.* as *plural*: Good persons. Now only in the moral sense, and always with *the* (exc. occas. in *good and bad*).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 25249 (Cott. Galba) On domesday..þe euill sall fra þe gude be drawn. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2157 Grete pyte was on eyther syde So fele goode ther were layd downe. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 422 The good are knowne, because none but they which are good, strive to be better. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. v. 28 All Princely Graces .. With all the Vertues that attend the good, Shall still be doubled on her. *a* 1721 Prior *Henry & Emma* 713 With power invested, and with pleasure cheer'd, Sought by the good, by the oppressor fear'd. 1746 Smollett *Reproof* 97 Sworn foe to good and bad, to great and small. 1820 Shelley *Death, a Dial.* 4 Where .. the good cease to tremble at Tyranny's nod.

b. *sing.*, referring to God. *rare*—1.

1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* VIII. 103 The Good, that guides And blessed makes this realm which thou dost mount.

II. The neuter adj. used *absol.*, passing into *sb.*: That which is good.

2. In the widest sense: Whatever is good in itself, or beneficial in effect.

Beowulf (Z.) 955 Alwalda þec gode forzylde! *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 35 God mann soðlice of godum goldhorde, bringð god forð. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 27 Na þing ne mai ðe ȝelimpen ne to-cumen neiðer ne euel ne god.. bute [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27675 Quere þe es for ill or god. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. ix. 90 Betwyx guyd and betwix euyll. 1590 Shaks. *Two Gentl.* v. iv. 156 They are reformed, ciuill, full of good, And fit for great employment. 1623 W. Capps in E. D. Neill *Virginia Vetusta* (1885) 129, I thinke God hath sent him in mercie for good to us. 1688 Miege *Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Bring*, To bring a Child to know Good from Evil. 1748 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 304 A person may make amends for the good he has blamably omitted. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* III. 153 He who leads Invincibly a life of resolute good. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 117 Remote from virtue or good. 1873 W. S. Tyler *Hist. Amherst Coll.* 444 A prayer-meeting on Sunday evening which..has become a power for good in the College.

b. The good portion, side, or aspect (of anything). (Cf. sense 4.)

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 182 Having grown to a capacity of penetrating into the good and bad of an affair. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 152 The absence of necessity for the measure, its many evils, and its little good. 1884 Ruskin *Pleasures Eng.* 22 True knowledge of any thing or creature is only of the good of it.

3. The well-being, profit, or benefit (of a person, community, or thing).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 75 Swylce eac on oþres gode beon swiþe ȝefeonde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25274 Þe ferth bon þou askes fode, bath for lijf and saul gode. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5210, I was hanged upon þe rode, Bytwen twa thefes for yhour gode. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 Zeale to promote the common good. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* IV. ii, If he had employ'd Those excellent gifts..Vnto the good, not ruin, of the State. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 100, I shall..joyn in any thing that may be for all our goods. 1773 Goldsm. *She Stoops to Conquer* IV, Were you not told to drink freely..for the good of the house? 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 34 Be thankful to the kind hand that inflicts [pain] for our good. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 148 In..some gentle Master...thrang a parliamentin, For Britain's guid his saul indentin. 1823 Keble *Serm.* iv. (1848) 86 Those who invent any project for the good of mankind, commonly entertain high hopes of the success of their invention. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxviii, Love does not aim simply at the conscious good of the beloved object.

4. The resulting advantage, benefit, or profit of anything. (Cf. sense 2 b.)

1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1744 What is the good of Greatness but the Power. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 288 What is the Good of putting down a long Train of Recipes? 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. VIII. 265 No one will believe, in fact, more than he can understand; and that is generally as much as he can see the good of. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 24 There could be no good in building docks unless there were ships to load in them. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xxvi. 311, I began by asking them what good they supposed the repetition was calculated to effect. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 148 The Colonel laughed all the more. He was going to get all the good out of this.

5. Phrases. (See also Agood.)

a. *To do good*: (*a*) to act rightly, fulfil the moral law; (*b*) to show kindness *to*; (*c*) to employ oneself in philanthropic work; (*d*) to improve the condition of, be beneficial to (const. *to* or *dat.*); so in *much good may it do you* (and shortened forms: see esp. Dich), often *ironically*. *To do any good*: to effect any good result; also, to make progress, 'get on', improve, thrive. †*To speak, say to* (a person) *good*: to address kindly. *To speak, say,* †*think good of*: to praise, report or think well of.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xiii[i]. 1 Nis se ðe doe god nis oð enne. 971, *c* 1000 [see Evil *sb.* 2]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Wua sua bare his byrthen gold & sylure durste nan man sei to him naht bute god. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 17 Erȝe we beoð to done god. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 116 Þe put deð muche god to moni ancre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11806 Hu had he hert to sced þair blod þat neuer did til him bot godd? *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 9219 Lucas him goode spake and honoured, And vnto his deliueraunce he procured. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 217, I cowde nother ete nor drynke ony thyng that dyde me goode. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* x. 38 Iesus .. wente aboute & dyd good. *Ibid.* 1 *Tim.* vi. 18 Charge them whiche are riche .. That they do good. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 18 b, Some of them doo good to the grounde the yeere folowyng. *a* 1631 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 64 Much good do it you. 1640 Shirley *St. Patrick* V. i. H 3 b, I cannot doe good upon water and sallads. 1658 W. Burton *Comm. Antoninus* 142 Whose opinion Camden at first thought good

of. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 314 He finding no good to be done with me, began [etc.] 1783 *Hist. Miss Baltimores* II. 59 Well, much good may do you! *a* 1784 JOHNSON in Mrs. Piozzi *Anecd. of J.* (1786) 208 His learning does no good, and his wit..gives us no pleasure. 1842 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. vii. 287 His pretty, dressy wife, too, does him no good, as she does nothing to please or attach the people. 1855 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. I. 29 The animal .. falls out of condition; he appears 'to do no good', to use a familiar..phrase. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Wks.* II. 102 Sometimes I doubt if she will be as ready to begin doing good again.

b. *To the good*: as a balance on the right side; e. g. as net profit, as excess of assets over liabilities, or the like.

1882 *Spectator* 29 Apr. 552 Boasting that he..had so much heavier a balance at the bank to the good, in consequence. 1895 LD. WATSON in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 37/1 They have sold their patent .. for .. 30,000*l.*, and .. allowing a reasonable deduction for those items which they have disbursed, there still remains to the good a very considerable sum of money. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Christmas No. 584 He was two wins to the good. *Mod.* I finished the work in time, with two days to the good.

c. *To good*: †(*a*) gratuitously, kindly (*obs.*); (*b*) so as to secure a good result.

832 *Charter of Lufu* in *O. E. Texts* 446 For mine saule and minra frienda and mega ðe me to gode ȝefultemedan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2890 Hemseluen he fetchden ðe chaf, ðe men ðor hem to gode ȝaf, And ðo3 holden ðe tigeles tale. 1839 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 112, I have disposed of all my copies [of the book] but one; I hope to good.

d. *To come to good* (cf. COME *v.* 45 g): in early use of a dream, † to come true; in later, to yield a good produce or result. † *To turn to good* (const. *dat.*): to prove to a person's advantage.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5070 Al was for i tald a drem þat cummen es now to godd, i tem. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xiii. (1878) 29 It is an ill wind turnes none to good. 1623 W. BALCANQUAL *Spittle Serm.* (1634) 58 The seed that came to no good in the thirteenth of Matthew. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 708/1 The marriages of English people with foreigners seldom come to good. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 732/2 The scheme..could not..have come to good.

† **e.** *To can* or *know one's good*: to know how to behave. *To can mikel good*: to be highly accomplished. *To can no good*: to be untrained.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 390 A whelp that .. coude no goode. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* v. 106 This Diomede, as he that coude his good, Whan this was done, gan fallen forth in speche Of this and that. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W., Dido* 252 And therewithal so mikel good he can. 1412-20 LYDG. *Troy-bk.* I. v. (1513) C i b, For who was euer yet so mad or wood That ought of reason konne a ryght his good To gyue fayth..To any woman without experyence. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 7 A gentle Squyre, In word and deede that shew'd great modestee, And knew his good to all of each degree.

f. *For good* (*and all*): as a valid conclusion; hence, as a final act, finally.

15.. *Parl. Byrdes* A ij, Than desyred al the Byrdes great and smal to mewe the hauke for good and all. 1603 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 25 D'Auval .. is gone for good and all. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. i, Ay, you may take him for good-and-all if you will. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 July, This day I left Chelsea for good, (that's a genteel phrase). *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 37 He was obliged for good and all to leave his country. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 324 Throw off, for good and all, the illusions of your intellect. 1882 W. E. FORSTER *Let. to Gladstone* 10 Apr. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) II. viii. 421 This morning we released Parnell—not for good, but on parole.

g. colloq. *To be any, some, no good*: to be of any, some, no use. Also of persons, *to be no good* = 'to be a bad lot', to be worthless.

1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 396 There is no good telling you all this; but it relieves me to do so. 1848 — *Loss & Gain* 324 It's no good talking. 1868 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 359 Those which follow you, what sort of things are they, and what good are they? 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 212 If they [curtains] are heavy enough to be any good at all, they are a great obstruction to the entrance. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 199 Then your feeling will be some good. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* ix, I tried to get it from Claudine, but it was no good. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* x. (1897) 111 He is no good, I tell you.

III. A particular thing that is good.

[Cf. G. *gut* (pl. *güter*), Du. *goed* (pl. *goederen*), a good, an advantage; property, a piece of property, an estate. Sense 9 below seems to be a specially Eng. development. In the Scandinavian langs. this sb. (:—OTeut. **gōdo*™, the neut. of the adj.) does not exist, but the ordinary neut. form of the adj. (ON. *gott*, Sw., Da. *godt*) is used absol. or as sb., and its genitive (ON. *góðs*, Sw., Da. *gods*) has passed into an indeclinable sb. with the sense 'property'.]

6. Something, whether material or immaterial, which it is an advantage to attain or possess; a desirable end or object. Now only in *sing.*, exc. in philosophical (ethical) language.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27587 (Cott. Galba) Pride it es, if a man wend his gudes war noght of grace him send. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 286 þou art god, & alle owdez ar grayþely þyn owen. *c* 1325 *Deo Gratias* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 129 Whon i seo goode depart so To sum Mon god sent gret solas, And sum Mon ay to lyue in wo, þen sei i deo gracias. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. i. 1 (Camb. MS.) Fortune vnfeithful fauorede me wiȝ lyhte goodes. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* 3 Than .. ye call those thinges goodes, that be profitable, and those thynges that be hurtefull be no goodes? 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxi. 1063 To enter directly into the possession of all those goods which ly hidden from vs. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. v. § 1 (1670) 16 The goods of the body are Health, Beauty, Chearfulness, Strength, Vigour. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Retig. Med.* (1869) 27 Not to be content with the goods of mind. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxviii. Wks. (1686) III. 313 Pleased with true goods, and displeased at real evils incident to us. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ₱ 6 Amanda's Relish of the Goods of Life, is all that makes 'em pleasing to Florio. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 22 The goods of the mind..are not less empty. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 48 The institutions of policy, the goods of fortune, the gifts of providence, are handed down to us. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 113 Reward in its own nature is a good. 1865 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) II. 400 Life.. is a doubtful good to many. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 3 The relation of the goods to the sciences does not appear. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 8 The American, eagerly pursuing a future good, almost ignores what good the passing day offers him.

b. *Highest* (*first, chief*, etc.) *good*: = SUMMUM BONUM.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 92 (MS. B.) Eart þe selfa þæt hehste good. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5900, I wende trewly..That O gret Good most souereyn Sholde..Make a thyng ffor to be ful. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii. 24 The same one is called the onely good and the goodnes it selfe. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 168 He is the first good to himselfe, in the next file, to his French Taylor. 1668 R. STEELE *Chr. Husb. Calling* v. (1672) 110 Loss of goods is not the loss of the chief Good. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 187 God only is the true Good, End and Centre of all Rational Natures. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* IV. vii, Thou hast on me bestow'd..The Taste Divine, the Sovereign Good.

† **c.** *occasionally*. A good quality, virtue, grace.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 18 þis Goost anoyntide Crist wiþ goodis of grace as fulli as ony man myȝte be anoyntid. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xciii. 423 (Add. MS.) The blessid virgine asked of the deuyll, 'say me, whethere þes iij synnes, lechery, couetese, and gloteny, mow be togedre in oon herte with these goodes, contricion, wepyng, and purpose of amendyng?' 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* I. (1859) 474 The goods and graces wherewith they were indued in soule, came of the goodnesse of God only.

† **d.** A good action. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 38 a, For which (as if he would be expeditious in this good) the Maisters of such workes were straight procured by proclamation. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arcite* III. 384 He seldom does a good with good intent.

7. Property or possessions; now in more restricted sense, movable property.

a. *pl.* (See also CHATTEL 4 c.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 14 Monn. geceigde ðegnas his & ȝesalde ðæm godo his. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xii. 18 Ic secge minre sawle eala sawel þu hæfst mycele god. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4261 (Cott.) And ioseph dueld wit his meigne, And has his godes all in hand. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 29315 (Cott. Galba) þe nighend case [of cursing] on all þa lies þat gastly gudes selles or byes. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 1 He hadde wastid his goodis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 Him behufez gyffe hir a porcioun of his gudes. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 402 The inquisitioun tane of all your guidis, movable and immovabill. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 When Waldegraues goods was to be spoiled and defaced. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 49 The Civilians comprehend these things, and also lands of all natures and tenures under the word Goods, which is by them divided into Moovables and Immoovables. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xxiv. 15–18 Stay not to save your Goods or Clothes. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 531 *note*, Some disorderly persons broke and entered into a house .. and took away and destroyed several goods. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 728 Before probate and before any seizure, the law adjudges the property of the goods of the testator in the executors. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xii, The goods being once removed, this house would be uncomfortable.

Proverbs. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 38 He that hath plentie of goodes shall haue more. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 15 A man has nae mair gudes than he gets gude o'.

¶ The plural form occurs as a sing.: Property, an amount of property. (Cf. sense 7 d.)

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* 242 a, When his goodes was preised to bee sold [etc.]. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 77 Alle the platte, coppys, vestmenttes, wyche drewe unto a gret gooddes for the behoffe of the kynges grace.

b. *sing. Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 Oc namen al þe god ðæt þar inne was. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10193 Alle þe erchebissopes god, that he vond in þis lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 105 So gredy war thai till the gude, That [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 He knew noȝt þe thowsand part of his gude. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. vii. 316 No layman .. schulde haue eny good in propre lordschip, and that whether thilk good were mouable or vnmouable. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc b, The more goodde I hadde, the more couetous I was. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 282 ȝe suld not chuse thaim for thair blude, Nor for thare ryches, nor thare gude. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. vi. (1609) 1385 *note*, For feare least if they had gathered good [etc.]. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvii. 14 Misers will as easily part with their blood, as with their good. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 259 Guardianship Of earthly good for heavenly purpose.

prov. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 Evill gotten good neuer proueth well.

† **c.** *A man of good*: a man of property, rank, and standing. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 215 Suche a maister ys mede a-mong men of goode. 1525 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 113 The lordis and men of gud in the cuntra bout thaim. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 532 The king wes tane and men of gud threttie. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1000 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Galloway was a man of gude, Discendit of a noble blude.

† **d.** *sing.* Money. (*A*) *great good*: a great sum of money. *Marriage good*: a marriage portion. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19054 (Trin.) Petur & Ion þei bi him 3ode And he bad of hem som gode. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11731 Gedrit was the goode, & gon for to kepe To sure men & certen þat sowme to deliuer. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1306 He askyd hym gode for charyte. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 137 Thai haue no wepen, nor armour, nor good to bie it with all. 1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 155 It hath cost hym [Charles V] a greyt good to atteyn to this Empire. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlv. 172 The siege .. had coste hym .. moche good. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V*, 20 b, The thynge..that you would haue geven greate good for.

e. *pl.* Live stock. Also *sing.* in *quick good* = a head of cattle. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1485 *Ripon Ch. Accts.* 275 My best quyke goode .. in the name of my mortuary. 1508 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* I. 58 Of shutting up her 'gudis'..without 'pindande' them in a 'pyndfalde'. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 23 b, Euery tenaunt ..shall gyue his best quycke good in the name of a herryotte to the lorde. 1562 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 341 In casting of fewall or pasturing of guidis. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 The shortest and most leary hey is allwayes accounted the best for any goodes, and especially for sheepe and young foales and calves. 1653 *N. Riding Rec.* V. 139 A man of Gaile presented for his goods eatinge up the grasse in a close. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Goods*, live stock.

8. *spec.* (Now only *pl.*) Saleable commodities, merchandise, wares (now chiefly applied to manufactured articles). See also DRY GOODS.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1714) 81 He takyth nothyng of their Graynys, Wolls, or of any other Goods that growith to them of their Lond. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 160 They..had myche good in theyr shyppe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 32 Horsemen .. which conduct the Merchants and their goods out of the Frontiers. 1631 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 293 They had much adoe to have their goods delivered, for some of them were chainged, as bread & pease. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 The *Whale* (of which he was Captaine) rich laden with his Masters and his owne goods. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., The great Dealers in Wit, like those in Trade, take least pains to set off their Goods. 1726-31 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 138 Warlike provisions carried to one of the contending parties, were contraband goods. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* ed. 2) art. *Bewdley*, Iron ware, glass, Manchester goods, &c. are put on board barges here. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 10 As long as French goods were to be had better for the same money. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 195, I mean by a domestic manufacturer, a man who makes his goods in his own house or shop. 1879 *Manch. Guard.* 28 Jan., The plaintiff did not complain of the goods having been sized, but of the mode in which they had been sized.

¶ (U. S.) *pl.* as *sing.* Kind of dry goods.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Grenadine*, a gauzy dress goods.

b. *Piece of goods*: humorously, a person. [Cf. Du. *goedje.*]

1751 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 228 That agreeable creature, ..will visit you soon, with that dry piece of goods, his wife. 1776 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 145 Miss Fitzgerald, his daughter—as droll a sort of piece of goods as one might wish to know. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iv. ₱ 6 She had always two or three pieces of damaged goods in the house.

c. The pl. is used *attrib.* in many terms which refer to the transmission of movable property by railway, as *goods agent, department, engine, manager, shed, station, train*, etc.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 170 The use of their London goods station. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Jan. 5/4 A goods train which was backing on to a siding. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 13 The executive management of the line is carried on by a General Manager, a Chief Goods Manager [etc.]. *Ibid.* 15 The 'Goods Agent' is responsible for the goods working. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 153 An ordinary goods waggon carries eight tons. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3/5 The strike is wholly confined to the railway servants in the goods departments. *Ibid.* 15 Nov. 2/5 Two railway servants..were killed, one a goods checker and the other a platelayer.

† **9.** *pl.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 193 That Ale which is made only from Goods (i. e. after a first Wort is run off the Malt) must..be unpleasant and unwholesome.

D. *Comb.*

1. a. in such collocations as *good-boy, -character, -conduct, -faith, -length, -service*, which admit of being used *attrib.*

1823 SCOTT *Lett.* 16 Jan. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. (1898) I. 264/1 Better adapted to .. soften the heart of childhood than the *good-boy stories which have been in late years composed for them. 1854 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. i. 32 It was all as infallible as the fates in the Minerva Press novels and the good-boy books. 1890 W. G. BARTTELOT *Life Major Barttelot* vii. 145 Stanley .. had .. taken all the .. *good-character men and left..the incorrigible at Yambuya. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Dict.*, **Good-conduct pay.* 1890 J. BYRNE in *19th Cent.* Nov. 836 All good-conduct soldiers now have eave till midnight when off duty. 1893 M. J. WADE in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* (1894) I. 750 It is scandalous to see a temporary residence .. treated with all judicial dignity as being a *good-faith residence required by the statute. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 231, I played forward to nearly every *good-length ball. 1876 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Good-service pension.*

b. parasynthetic, as *good-bodied, -bottomed, -conceited, -conditioned, -constitutioned, -faced, -hearted* (hence *good-heartedness*), *-limbed, -minded, -omened, -plucked, -sized.*

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 31 May, My .. sister; who is a pretty *good-bodied woman, and not over thicke. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 296 Nelson and Blucher, two *good-bottomed dogs belonging to Thomas Bradshaw, Esq. 1611 SHAKS.

Cymb. II. iii. 18 Come on, tune .. First, a very excellent *good conceyted thing; after a wonderful sweet aire. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. iii. (1840) 80 One of the best-humoured, *goodest-conditioned, merriest fellows in the world. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* 130 Good conditioned pus .. appears .. to be not more irritating than mucus. 1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 160 He's a sound, *good-constitutioned beast .. and never off his feed. 1575 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 93 At what .. market your *goodfaced goodliness bowte upp. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 123 Shall I bring thee on the way? No, good fac'd sir, no sweet sir. 1552 Latimer *8th Serm. Lincolnsh.* (1562) 134 b, All they that be *good hearted, that loue godlynes, they wyshe for a parliament. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 52 But you are a good-hearted fellow, my dear Quiddit—I know you are. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 204/1 The unadulterated *good-heartedness of its principal characters. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 113 A *good limb'd fellow: Yong, strong, and of good friends. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* II. iv, Alas *good minded Prince, you know not these things. 1682 Dryden *Sp. Friar* v. ii, Damme, quoth he. And still continued Labouring me, until a good minded Colonel came by. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* v. 95 Every good-minded reformer. 1863 I. Williams *Baptistery* II. xxxii. (1874) 192 Like hovering near of some *good-omen'd bird Thy soothing voice is heard. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. 202 You are a *good-plucked fellow! 1837 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 87 Hardly gold enough to make a *good-sized thimble. 1863 Buckland *Curios. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. (ed. 4) 255 The Regent's Park specimens were not much larger than a good-sized sprat.

c. In quasi-adverbial combination with pr. ppples. used adjectively, as †*good-meaning*, *-milling*, *-paying*, †*-seeming*, *-speeching* (nonce-wd.), *-wearing*. Also Good-looking.

In none of these instances is *good* adverbial in origin; in some it represents a predicative complement, in others the neut. adj. or sb. used as object; and in yet other cases the combination arises from phrases in which *good* qualifies a virtual compound of ppl. adj. and sb.

1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 286 Many a *good meaning man is dead, and the Diabolonians of late grow stronger and stronger. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 43 The ledge is a very wide one, all *good-milling ore. 1898 *Daily News* 25 May 5/1 She thought she was borrowing 50*l.* to enable her to execute a number of *good-paying orders. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 137 There is a way *good-seeming that deceiveth us; but black death is the night lodging of it. 1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 41 The *good-speeching individual. 1879 Mrs. A. E. James *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 16 It made a warm, *good-wearing costume.

†**d.** So rarely with pa. pple. (= well-), as *good disposed. Obs.*

1598 R. Charnock in *Archpr. Contr* (Camd. Soc.) I. 66 Good disposed catholickes.

e. objective (with *good* sb. or quasi-sb.), as *good-doing* vbl. sb.; *good-foreboding* ppl. adj.

1526 Tindale 2 *Thess.* ii. 17 Oure lorde Jesu Christ .. comforte youre hertes and stablysshe you in all sayinge and *goode doynge. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxii. 12 Nothinge maketh men more lyke untoo God, than gooddoing. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 4/2 The tone of public opinion will be more healthy when the town council engages in good-doing than when good-doing is the monopoly of individuals or of societies. 1874 Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 14 A happy *good-foreboding close of a common-place life.

2. In certain obsolete designations of relationship: **a.** denoting a grand-parent (cf. F. *bon papa, bonne maman*); see Good-dame, Good-sire; **b.** denoting a relation by marriage (cf. F. *beau-frère, belle-sœur, beau-père, belle-mère*): see Good-father, Good-mother, Good-brother, Good-sister, Good-son, Good-daughter. Still used by elderly people in Suffolk (F. Hall).

3. Special comb.: †**good-deed** *adv.*, in very deed; **good-enough** *a.*, that has a specified quality in a sufficient amount or degree; **good-face**, one that carries a fair or smooth face; **good-for-little** *a.*, that is of little use, insignificant; **good-for-something**, one who is of some use; cf. Good-for-nothing; **good-woolled** *a.*, (of a sheep) having a good fleece: (of persons) having plenty of dash and pluck (*dial.* or *slang*).

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 42 Yet (*good-deed) Leontes, I loue thee [etc.]. 1888 *Century Mag.* Jan. 450/1 The hunter [was] ..a *good-enough shot. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 50 Gray-gown'd *good face, coniure ye, Nere trust me for a groat, If [etc.]. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 276 The trisyllables, and the rumblers of syllables more than three, are but the *good for little magnates. 1896 *Academy* 18 July 47/2 Jim Conrad .. is but an idle and good-for-little hero after all. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 461 Good-for-nothings who in some way or other live on the *good-for-somethings. 1847–89 Halliwell s. v., A *good-woolled one, i.e., a capital good fellow. *Linc.* 1869 E. Farmer *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 28 Around us are living 'good woolled uns' [*sc.* farmers] by droves. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Good-woolled.* (1) Said of Sheep with good fleeces. (2) Plucky, with a good will. 'He's a good-wool'd un; one o' that sort as nivver knaws when he's bet'.

†**Good,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 gódian, 2–3 goden, 6 *Sc.* gude, 8 *Sc.* guid, 5–9 good. [f. the adj.; cf. MDu. *goeden*, MHG. *güten*.]

1. *intr.* To become better, improve; to get better.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 80 Ðonne godiað þæra lendena sar. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 959 On his dagum hit gododе ȝeorne, & God him ȝeuðe þæt he wunode on sibbe. *c* 1200 Ormin 6014 God mann .. godebþ a33. *Ibid.* 10866.

2. *trans.* To enrich, endow (a monastery, church, etc.). (Only in OE.)

1052 *Charter of Bp. Wulfwig* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 290 Ðæt hiȝ mostan ðæet mynster godian. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 963 Ða bohte se abbot Aldulf landes feola..& godede þa þæt mynstre swiðe mid ealle. *Ibid.* an. 1137.

3. To make good, to improve; chiefly *refl.* Also, to give a good appearance to (a case).

c 1200 Ormin 2117 Hiss haliȝdom Wass godedd himm & ekedd. *Ibid.* 11832 Uss birrþ sone þess te bett & tess te mare uss godenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Ȝe muwen muchel þuruh ham beon i-goded, and i-wursed on oðer halue. 1567 Turberv. *Epit.* etc. 49 b, Whose filed tongue with sugred talke would good a simple case. 1636 Henshaw *Horæ Succ.* I. Ep. Ded. 2 The end of divine reading is to good our knowledge.

b. To make (land) good by manuring it. Also *absol.* Chiefly *Sc.*

1549 D. Monroe *W. Isles Scotl.* (1774) 46 After that he guidds it weill with sea ware. 1598 A. Napier (*title*), The new order of gooding and manuring of all sorts of field land with common salts. 1628 Bp. Hall *Fast Serm.* 29 God hath taken it from the barren Downes and gooded it. 1636 Henshaw *Horæ Succ.* I. 236 Where He hath dunged and gooded, to expect a crop is but reasonable. 18.. Barry *Orkney* (MS.) 447 (Jam.) They good their land with sea ware.

4. To do good to, to benefit (a person). Also *absol.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Ase..mon oðer wummon þat ȝe beoð of igoded. *c* 1450 *Wisdom Solomon* in *Ratis Raving* 15 To wykyt man he gevis grete pane .. & na hap to good hyme with his gwde that he has. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 52 God is readier to loue than to hate..and to good than to avenge. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. 126 The servant sleepes and the Master wakes, thinking how he may maintaine, good him, and doe him kindnesses.

Good breeding. Often *hyphened.* [See Breeding *vbl. sb.* 3, 4.] A polite education; courteous bearing or correct manners resulting from such an education.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. xx. (1848) 287 Young Ladies, whose Parents .. condemn'd that which at the Court was wont to be called good Breeding [etc.]. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 93 It being accounted among them no good breeding to let their Legs or Feet be seen whilst sitting. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 2 An unconstrained Carriage, and a certain Openness of Behaviour, are the Height of Good-breeding. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 72 (*In Street*) Had I serv'd seven years apprenticeship to good-breeding, I could not have done as much. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 397 Her authority was supreme in all matters of good breeding, from a duel to a minuet. 1863 M. L. Whately *Ragged Life Egypt* xx. 204 Eastern good-breeding always prevented any surprise from being shown at what they did not expect.

Good-brother. *Sc.* [See Good D. 2 b.] A brother-in-law.

c 1568 in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary, Q. Scots* App. (1825) 25, I pray you tak it in guid part, & not after the interpretation of your fals guid-brother. *c* 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 7 The King of England his Good-brother. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) II The marquis made him cold welcome for his good-brother the laird of Frendraught's cause. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk on Gr.* II. 119 He was her ain guid-brither.

Good-bye (gudbəi·). Forms: 6 god be wy you, god b'uy, god boye (yee, 6–7 god buy', buy, godbwye, god bu'y(e, 7 god b'(o)y you, god buy (or buy') you (or ye), -buoy(e, -b'wy, -b'w'y(e, -b'w', -b'y(e, good-buy, -u'wy, 8 good b'w'ye, -b'w'y', bwi't'ye, 8– goodby(e. [A contraction of the phrase *God be with you* (or *ye*); see God *sb.* 8. The substitution of *good-* for *God* may have been due to association with such formulas of leave-taking as *good day*, *good night*, etc.

It has been suggested that the phrase may have originated in *God buy you* = 'God redeem you', and that association with *God be with you* is of later date. This is not supported by the earliest forms, which as a rule show that the expression was known to be a clipped one.]

1. As an exclamation: A form of address at parting; farewell. Also in *to bid, say good bye* (*to*).

1573–80 [see 2]. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 151, I thanke your worship, God be wy you. 1591 — 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 73 God b'uy my Lord. 1600 Heywood 2 *Edw. IV*, Wks. (1874) I. 141 Gallants, God buoye all. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 575, I so, God buy' ye [1604 Qo. 2 God buy to you]. 1607 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* D j b, Farewell. God b'y you Mistresse Gallipot. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* I. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 289 Heartily Godbuy, good Mr. Crasy. *a* 1659 Cleveland *Loud. Lady* 54 But mum for that, his strength will scarce supply His Back to the Balcona, so God b' wy. [1668 Pepys *Diary* 6 Aug., To Mr. Wren, to bid him 'God be with you!'] 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 152 He flings up his tail .. and so bids us good-b'wy. 1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* II. II. 6 So to a Feast should I invite ye You'd stuff your Guts, and cry, Good bwi't'ye. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* III. 135 Good B' w' 'y! with all my Heart. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 141 When How-d'y-do has failed to move, Good-bye reveals the passion! 1818 Byron *Juan* I. ccxxi, And so your humble servant, and good-b'ye! 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 122 We then bade Ulrich good-bye, and went forward. 1874 F. C. Burnand *My time* x. 87 Then he said good-bye to me .. and so left me.

b. abbreviated; cf. Bye-bye.

a 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* IV. v, B'w'y' Brother. — *Siege* II. iv, B'w'y' Lady of the Fan. 1687 Congreve *Old Batch.* v. viii, B'w'y George! 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* iii, B' wye, old gentleman, you 're bound for the other world. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 461 Taking an amorous leave with 'By'e, sweet Socrates', and 'By'e, little Searchy'.

2. *sb.* A saying 'good-bye'; a parting greeting.

1573–80 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90 To requite your gallonde of godbwyes, I regive you a pottle of howdyes. 1634 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 16 His courtesie is manifest; for he had rather haue one farewell then 20 Godbwyes. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* iii. (ed. 4) 19 The good-byes and write-oftens that usually accompany a departure. 1879 Edna Lyall *Won by Waiting* xxiv, He hurried through his good-byes in the drawing-room.

attrib. 1854 B. Taylor *Lands of Saracen* xxii. 288 The old Turcoman .. made a sullen good-by salutation, and left us. 1870 T. W. Higginson *Army Life* 193 Her father would seize Annie for a good-bye kiss.

Hence **Goodby'er,** one who says 'good-bye'; **Goodby'ing** *vbl. sb.*, saying 'good-bye'.

1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 143 Since time, there's no denying, One half in How-d'y-doing goes, And t'other in Good-byeing! 1839 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 165 Baited with bills, packing, and 'good-bye-ers' till twelve at night. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 92 Twas time to be Good-bying Since the assembly-hour was nighing.

†**Good-dame.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* [See Good D. 2 a.] A grandmother.

c 1425 Wyntown *Cron.* III. iii. 167 Hyr gudame lufyde Eneas; Off Affryk hale scho Lady was. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 167/2 A Gudame (*A.* Gude Dame), *auia.* 1508 Dunbar *Poems* v. 1 My Gudame wes a gay wif, bot scho wes rycht gend. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 344 Our souerane lordis gudame of good memorie. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I*, 24 The complener sall haue the briefe of recognition be reason of the death of his gudschir, and gudame, as of his father, or his mother.

Good-daughter. *Sc.* and *north.* [See Good D. 2 b.] A daughter-in-law.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xii. 48, I, the nece of mychty Dardanus, And guide dochtir vnto the blissit Venus. 1815 Scott *Antiq.* xl, If ye hae business wi' my gude-daughter, or my son, they'll be in belyve. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 357 More especially if, as on the present occasion, she designed to visit any of her good-daughters. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss., Good-Dowtor*, a daughter-in-law.

Good day. [See Good *a.* 10 c.]

1. A phrase used as a salutation at meeting or parting.

†**a.** In the full forms *Have good day, God* (*give*) *you good day. Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 12529 Habbeð alle godne dæie. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 753 Rymenhild, have wel godne day. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5259 Y parte fro þe, & haue god day. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1074 Ȝit preye I god so ȝeve ȝou god day. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 727 Lady, hafe now gud daye. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 207 Farewelle, London, and have good day. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* v. v, My godsep god geue you good daye. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4319 Gif ȝe be King, God ȝow gude day. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xx, Thanks for your proffer—have good-day.

b. *ellipt.* in the accusative.

(So F. *bon jour*, G. *guten tag*, and equivalent phrases in all the Teut. and Rom. langs. The phr. is less common in Eng. than in Fr. or Ger., 'good morning', etc. being more usual.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 128 A good day, thou, and thou. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* xv. And to marry for money, I think the wickedest thing in existence. Good day.

2. The salutation expressed by this phrase; chiefly in phrases *to bid, give* (a person) *good day.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1430 Eliezer .. haueð hem boden godun dai. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8068 He ferd on-wai, And gaf þam godd and als god dai. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 668 Gawan..gef hem alle goud day. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 69 a, She rose her vp .. Without good day! or salutation. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1271 The ermyte he yaue gode day, And to Pole he toke the way. 1579 [see Bid *v.* 9]. 1627 Drayton *Moon-calf* 1388 The dawne .. at the windowe biddeth them goodday. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I. (1826) 5 The old lady again bade him good-day. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* I. v. 134 They gave him good-day if they met him in the street.

†**Good-deed.** *Obs.* [OE. *gódděd* (f. *gód* Good + *dæd* Deed); cf. MDu. *goetdaet*, MHG. *guottat.*]

1. A good action; the act of doing good.

(For examples of *good deed* as two words, see Good A. 5 b.)

a 1000 Cynewulf *Crist* (Gollancz) 1286 Þæt hy on þa clænan seoð Hu hi fore god-dædum glade blissiað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 A hu scolde oðermonnes goddede comen him to gode. *a* 1240 *Ureison* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 A swete ihesu .. hwine cusse ich þe sweteliche ine gaste wið swote munegunge of þine god-dedeп. *a* 1350 *Life Jesus* (ed. Horstmann) 201 Ore louerd loueth bet a sunful man for þinchinde is misdedes, þane a man of lesse sunne þat ȝelpez of his guod hedes [? *read* guoddedes].

2. A deed of kindness; a benefit, favour.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii[i]. 13 Ealra god-dæda hi forgiten hæfdon. *c* 1205 Lay. 21072 Nu he me ȝilt mede: for mire god dede. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 To þonki godd of his grace & of his goddede. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 291 in *O. E. Misc.* 81 Þe gode seyþ þenne, Louerd, hwer and hwenne Dude we þe goddede.

Good-den: see Good-even.

Good-do·er. [f. Good *sb.* + Doer.]

1. One who does good; a benefactor. (Now commonly *a doer of good.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 135 Þe poure man .. yelt þonkes mid herte to his guod doere. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 17 And pray fore here gooddeers as bred i-blest And depert here almys lest hit be lest. 1478 *Will of Sir R. Verney* in *Verney Papers* (1853) 27 To pray for my soule and the soules .. of all my goode-doers. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 18, I come to the .. to beseike the to receaue in thy protection al my gud doars. 1887 J. Hutchison *Lect. Philipp.* xxiv. 269 It is a proper thing to remind good-doers of their good deeds.

2. *dial.* An animal or plant which thrives well.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Good doer*, an animal that keeps in healthy and thriving condition. 1882 *Garden* 26 Aug. 184/2 This new plant..is what is called a 'good doer'.

Gooderoon, obs. form of Gadroon.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3282/4 Lost .. a Gooderoon Candlestick, weighing about 8 Ounces.

†Goo·desse. *Obs. rare.* [Alteration of *goods*, as if f. GOOD *a.* + -ESS [2].] = *goods* (see GOOD C. 7 a).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxiv. 120 b, They caryed away no goodesse. *Ibid.* cccxxxiii. 211 b, Their lyues and goodesse saued. [Cf. I. ccxxiv. 120 Their lyues and goodes.]

Good even. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 gud devon, 6 god deven, god den, 6–7, 9 (*dial.*) godden, -deen, good-den, 7 gooden, 9 *arch.* god'en. Also 6 in the phrase (see a) god(g)i-goden, goddiggonden, 7 goddy-godden. [See GOOD *a.* 10 c.] A form of salutation; = Good evening (but used at any time after noon: see *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 116 ff.).

a. In the phrase *God give you good even* (variously mutilated: see above in the Forms).

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 20 Tybert saide, The riche god yeue you good euen reynart. 1538 [see EVEN *sb.* 1]. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 42 God dig-you-den all. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. i. 104 Oh, 'giue ye-good-ev'n. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 57 Godgigoden, I pray sir can you read. *Ibid.* II. iv. 116 God ye gooden faire Gentlewoman. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* IV. iii, Goddy-godden, good father: pray which is the house where Plutus lives?

b. *elipt.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 110 'Gud devon, dame', seyd he. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, God deuen, my friend Diccon; whether walke ye this pace? 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 85 Madam: good eu'n to your Ladiship. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 103 Godden to your Worships. *Ibid.* IV. vi. 20 Gooden our Neighbours. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit. at Serv. Weap.* IV. i, Oh good den to you. 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 483 (E. D. S. No. 76) Ist God Morn or God Deen, what sesta, Will? 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xii, The .. foreboding tone in which her niece had spoken her good-even. [1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I give you godden', good day, good luck; or 'God speed you'.]

Good-father. *Sc.* [See GOOD D. 2 b.] A father in-law; also, a step-father.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 347 Ti. Quincius .. create Aulus Posthumius, his gude fader, dictator. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 206 Sche commandet her gudfather [L. *socerum*] .. to obteine the cheif roume efter her in Britannie. 1666 *Despauter's Gram.* B 5 a (Jam.) *Socer, pater mariti vel uxoris*, the good father. *c* 1680 FATHER HAY *Mem. Families* (MS.) (Jam.), The late Roslin, my goodfather (grandfather to the present Roslin).

Good-fellow, *sb.* [See FELLOW *sb.* 3.

In mod. use *good fellow* is apprehended as two words, the sb. being interpreted as FELLOW *sb.* 9.]

1. An agreeable or jovial companion; *esp.* a boon companion, a convivial person, a reveller. Also in phrase *to play the good-fellow. arch.*

c 1386 [see FELLOW *sb.* 3]. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 62 It was well knowen, that Syr Roger had bene a good feloe in his yougth. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxviii. (1636) 250 If you .. would faine know where the best ale is .. marke where the greatest noyse is of good fellowes, as they call them. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* 135 a, A kinswoman of the kings .. being wont to play the goodfellowe with a certaine young man of the Greeks, as she imbraced him .. vtterred the matter vnto him. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 125 They are in company with Swearers, Gamesters, Good-fellows. 1657 RUMSEY *Org. Salutis* Ep. Ded. (1659) 19 They use now to play the Good-fellows in this wakeful and civil drink [coffee]. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 138 He associated himself most with the good-fellows, and eat in their company, being well provided for the expence. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* XXX. (1687) I. 410 A glutton, and a good-fellow, a friend to publicans and sinners. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Wassail*, a liquour made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English goodfellows. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 223 She was hearty and jovial withal, a thorough good-fellow in petticoats.

fig. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 318 For sins are good-fellows, go always in Droves.

b. *Good-fellow-well-met* (cf. FELLOW *sb.* 3 c and HAIL-FELLOW A. b). In quot. *attrib.*

1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 15 May in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 218 He moved up to Lord H. as if we were all members of the 'good-fellow-well-met' club.

†2. A thief or robber. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV* (1613) E 4 Good fellows be thieues. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xii. (1609) 636 Those good fellowes .. who used to liue by robbing and stealing. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch*, etc. B 4 b, *Lu.* Welcome good fellow. *Host.* Hee calles me theefe at first sight. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* V. iv, You are fitter far To be a church-man than to have command Over good fellows.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1542 BECON *Newes out of Heauen* Prol. B vj, It is accounted no synne .. but rather a sporte, a good felowlike dalyaunce. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachy* (1650) 201 Before this preaching came up amongst us, we had as good fellow-like a parish, and as much good neighbourhood amongst us [etc.]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. v. 162 Those natures which, like the good-fellow planet Mercury, are most swayed by others. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ephes.* v. 19 Drunkards sing .. over their cups in their good-fellow-meetings.

Hence †**Goodfellow** *v. rare*$^{-1}$, *trans.* to call (a person) a good fellow; †**Goodfellowhood** = GOOD-FELLOWSHIP; **Good-fellowish** *a.* [+-ISH], somewhat resembling a good-fellow; †**Good-fellowly** *a.*, characteristic of a good-fellow.

1580 HARVEY in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 438 Familiar and good fellowlye writinge. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxiv. 243 Let me rather be disliked for not being a Beast, then be good-fellowed with a hug, for being one. *a* 1706 E. BAYNARD *Health* (1740) 18 Makes the spirits brisk and good; After a bad Good-fellow-Hood Had left their springy parts uncurl'd. 1880 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 210/2, I doubt if Jaques were ever capable of developing into anything so wholesome and good-fellowish.

Good-fe·llowship. [See prec. and FELLOWSHIP 5.] The spirit or habits of a 'good-fellow'; conviviality. Now also, the spirit of true friendship or companionship.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 174 For þei colouren pride wiþ honeste .. dronkenesse bi good felaweschipe [etc.]. 1463, 1604 [see FELLOWSHIP 5]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 39 b, Actiuitie & good felowship being nothing in the price it was then held in. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 23 The Drunkard likewise hath a Curtaine for his vgly, swinish, and beastly sinne, and that he tearmes good-fellowship. 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Mar., His age and good fellowship have made him almost fit for nothing. 1762 *Learned Diss. Dumpling* (ed. 4) 22 Why, do they inveigh against Dumpling-Eating, which is the Life and Soul of Good-fellowship? 1780 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Sept. 548/1 By the laws of good-fellowship no man leaves this room till all the liquor is drank. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 41 A hale, jovial visage, a merry eye, a pleasant smile, and a general air of good-fellowship. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 89 Their usual habits of Milesian good fellowship.

Goo·d-for-no·thing, *a.* and *sb.* [The phrase *good for nothing* used *attrib.* or as *sb.*, and consequently hyphened: see GOOD *a.* 14.]

A. *adj.* Of no service or use; worthless.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 6 Nov., We reckon him here a good-for-nothing fellow. 1727 OLDMIXON *Clarendon & Whitlock* v. 253 It was a sort of a good-for-nothing Place, not worth Description. 1785 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to P. Pindar* Wks. 1812 I. 79 Young, good-for-nothing dogs. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. XXV, A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing, And mischief-making monkey. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. i, That good-for-nothing brother of yours. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 212 Lord Chief-Justice Mansfield whose .. father was a good-for-nothing man of fashion.

absol. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xiv. (1877) 344 Fostering the good-for-nothing at the expense of the good is an extreme cruelty.

B. *sb.* One who is good for nothing; a worthless person († or thing).

1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* I. xii, After .. clearing my House of Good-for-nothings. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xii, You young good-for-nothing. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxix, As you are a good-for-nothing, it does not matter where you are. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 183 His brother .. was a good-for-nothing, with a dilapidated reputation.

Hence **Good-for-nothingness,** the quality or condition of being good for nothing.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 55 They have not kept such elaborate Records of their good-for-nothingness. 1807 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 68 You may stay and be smoke-dried in London for your good-for-nothingness. 1871 *Daily News* 14 Feb., The chief beauty of the custom should consist in its dainty, complimentary good-for-nothingness: a Valentine should be [etc.]. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 690 The dyspepsia, the neuralgia, the general 'good-for-nothingness' which are expressive of the severity of the illness the patient has passed through.

Goo·d-for-nou·ght, *a.* and *sb.* [The phrase *good for nought* used *attrib.* or as *sb.*] = GOOD-FOR-NOTHING *a.* and *sb.*

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *A Tale without a Title* I. 265 An ungrateful good-for-naught! to serve your Honour after this fashion. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 A good-for-nought booby, he nettled me sore. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. ii, My master, Diomed, is not one of those expensive good-for-noughts. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXIV, I'm a harum-scarum sort of a good-for-nought.

Good Friday. [See GOOD *a.* 8 c.] The Friday before Easter-day, observed as the anniversary of the death of Christ.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 403/27 A-morewe, ase on þe guode friday: ase he deide on þe rode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+81 Vse we ay after heghe ful of þe moyne to take þe next friday, And þat hald we our gode friday. *c* 1400 [see FRIDAY 1]. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2931 Thus myght doelfulle marye say on the gude fridaye. 1532 [see FRIDAY 1]. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 30 So semest thou like good fryday to frowne. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vii, Chear up, my soul .. and bear One bad good-friday, full mouth'd easter's near. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 18 Apr. an. 1783, On April 18, (being Good-Friday) I found him .. drinking tea without milk, and eating a cross-bun to prevent faintness. 1868 [see FRIDAY 1].

attrib. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1649) 242 Of these Greets are made the good Friday pudding. 1753 *Trial W. Smith* in J. Blackburne *Reg. Ingleby* (1889) p. xxviii, Mixing Arsenick in a Good-Friday Cake.

†**Goo·dful,** *a. Obs.* In 3 **godful.** [f. GOOD *sb.* + -FUL.] Goodly. Hence †**Goo·dfulhead** [+-HEAD], goodness; †**Goo·dfully** *adv.*, joyfully; kindly.

c 1205 LAY. 17038 Bi us þe gon græten, þat is a god-ful king, Aurilian ihaten. *Ibid.* 19710 While heo weoren a þissere worlde-richen god-fulle þeines, mid goden afeolled. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 56 Ðhre persones and on reed, On mist and on godfulhed. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 90 þe martyrs þe vnderstonde, Godfullyche, in heore honde.

Goodg, obs. form of GOUGE *sb.*[1]

Goodhap (gu·dhæp). *arch.* [See GOOD *a.* and HAP *sb.* 1; = *good hap* as two words.] Good fortune.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *The Epistle*, By him .. sadnes [is] made glad, mishap goodhap. 1575 G. HARVEY *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 148, I did think it mie great goodhap that [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* 1033 Except such as by their goodhap recovered the new towne. 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 75 What goodhap or increase From that ill night shall ever come? *Ibid.* II. III. 488.

†**Goo·dhead.** *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **godhede,** (3 godede), 4 **guod(e)hed(d)e.** [f. GOOD *a.* + -HEAD.] = GOODNESS.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 582 Thu havest i-mist al of fairhede, An lutel is al thi godede. *c* 1275 LAY. 21072 Nou he me 3elt mede for mine god hede [*c* 1205 god dede]. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2493 For ther trewth and here guodehede The blysse of heuen thei had to mede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 133 So as he might of his godhede. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1682 Brynge me to thy bygly blys, For thy grete godhede.

Good Henry. Also **good King Henry** (Harry). [Equivalent to G. *der gute Heinrich*, F. *bon-Henri* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), med. or mod. L. *Bonus Henricus*.

Cf. further the popular German names of various plants: *der böse Heinrich* (='bad Henry'); *der stolze H.* ('proud H.'); *der grosse H.* ('great H.'); *der wilde H.* ('wild H.'). The allusion is unexplained, and it is uncertain whether the Eng. and Fr. forms are translated from the Ger.]

The plant Mercury Goosefoot (*Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*), sometimes used as a pot-herb.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xi. 561 This herbe is called .. in English, Good Henry, and Algood. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xlviii. (1633) 329 In Cambridgeshire it is callen Good King Harry. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 276 Mercury Goosefoot, or Good King Henry. 1894 *Times* 3 Sept. 10/4 The old-fashioned pot-herb, Good King Henry.

Good humour. The condition of being in a cheerful and amiable mood; also, the disposition or habit of amiable cheerfulness.

1616 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 429, I found him in so good humour and so well disposed that [etc.]. 1676 [see HUMOUR *sb.* 5]. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Enthusiasm* (1737) I. 33 We must not only be in ordinary good Humour, but in the best of Humours. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Her good humour made her willing to divert me. 1780 J. HARRIS *Philol. Enquiries* Wks. (1841) 538 As man is by nature a social animal, good humour seems an ingredient highly necessary to his character. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 141 At the president's we found every thing to put one in good humour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 531 Even the stern and pensive William relaxed into good humour when his brilliant guest appeared.

Good-humoured, *a.* (The stress is variable.) [f. prec. + -ED [2].] a. Of persons: Possessed of or characterized by good-humour; having a cheerful, amiable, and unruffled disposition. b. Of a look or utterance: Indicative of good humour.

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 15 June, Nan Pepys's and husband .. is a very good-humoured man, an old cavalier. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 474 ¶ 6 The justness of which we would controvert with good-humoured warmth. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lii. 266 Nature intended him only for a good-humoured fool. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 145 He was permitted, with .. a good-humoured laugh, to pass on. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 8 They all pronounced her .. to be very good-humoured.

Comb. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* XXXVII, The slaves so good-humoured-looking, so clean. 1864 MOTLEY *Corr.* 23 Aug. II. 173 The King of Prussia .. a tall, sturdy, good-humoured-faced elderly man.

Hence **Goodhu·mouredly** *adv.*

1786 MRS. PIOZZI *Anecd. of Johnson* 205 The truth is, Mr. Johnson was often good-humouredly willing to join in childish amusements. *a* 1801 WAKEFIELD *Mem.* (1804) I. 29 To this Johnson, good-humouredly and sarcastically, replied, 'That [etc.]'. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* XXXI. 363 The Peking carters .. good-humouredly revile them.

Goodiness: see under GOODY *a.*

Gooding (gu·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GOOD *v.* (but in sense 2 app. f. GOOD *sb.*) + -ING [1].]

†1. The action of doing good to, or of improving. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 137 b, Least I be thought for gooding of my cause False matter to alledge.

b. The action of manuring (land); *concr.* manure. (Cf. GOOD *v.* 4.)

1602 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 227 Sic persones within the burgh, as sellis fulzie or guding to extraneuris, for guiding and manuring of thair landis. 1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney*, etc. (1703) 19 The skirts of the Isles .. do more abound with Corns, then Places at a greater distance from the Sea, where they have not such gooding at hand. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 414 That he may thus preserve the seep or gooding, of his stable-manure.

2. The practice of begging; now *dial.* the custom of collecting alms on St. Thomas's day (see quot. 1818, hence locally called *Gooding Day*). Also, *to go* († *send*) *a-gooding.*

1560 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. VI. iv. 638/1 That old Women .. that might work, and went a Gooding should be Hatchilers of the Flax. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 93 Some cruell Lord .. could .. dispeople a whole parish, and send many soules a gooding. 1818 TODD s.v., To go a gooding, is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's day by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good .. to their benefactors [etc.]. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* x. (1871) 50 Thanks-giving day .. has no gooding, candles, clog, carol, box, or hobby-horse. 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1889 in HURST *Horsham Gloss.*

Goodish (gu·diʃ), *a.* [f. GOOD *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat good: a. with respect to quality.

1756 MRS. DELANY *Let.* in *Life & Corr.* 451 She seems a goodish sort of woman, rather vulgar however. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* XIX. (1859) 530 They dashed past us on goodish nags. 1880 MRS. WALFORD *Troublesome Dau.* III. xxxii. 160 Carnochan, they tell me, is a goodish estate.

b. with respect to quantity, extent, etc.

1839 C. CLARK *J. Noakes & Mary Styles* 63 (E. D. S. No. 76) From the Heath, He lived a goodish way. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, Ay, a goodish bit ago. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* II. xx, We are compelled to ask a goodish many questions. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 265, I have lent them a goodish sum of money.

c. *Comb.*

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* x, A goodish-looking man whose name I never made out.

Hence **Goo·dishness**, the quality of being goodish.

1891 S. J. Duncan *Amer. Girl Lond.* 131 The deadly monotony of goodishness and cheapishness in everything.

† Goo·dity. *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. Good *a.* + -ity.] Goodness.

a 1641 Bp. R. Montagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) i. 54 Whence had they that good in them..but from gooddity of nature?

† Goo·dlaik. *Obs.* Forms: 3 godlec, godleic(h, *Orm.* godle33e, 5 **godlaik.** [a. ON. *góðleik-r*: see Good *a.* and -laik.] Goodness, kindness.

c 1200 Ormin, Ded. 267 þatt sefennfald godle33c þatt Crist Uss dide þurrh hiss come. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 His muchele godleic touward hire, ant hire defautes touward hiin. *a* 1300 *Sirix* 227 Of muchel godlec miȝt thou ȝelpe, If hit be so that thou me helpe. *a* 1400–50 *Wars Alexander* 4688, I se na godlaik in gold, bot grefe to þe saule.

† Goo·dless, *a. Obs.* [f. Good *sb.* + -less.]

1. Devoid of good; comfortless; worthless.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. i. (1890) 154 Þis ungesælize ȝear & þat godlease. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 344 Hi muwen lihtliche gon..ðurh ane godliese wude, in-to ane bare felde. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 846 Wlonke wordes, þat þuncheð se greate & beð godlese þah & bare of euch blisse. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 70 Like a fals lying goodlesse man, he pretendeth [etc.].

2. Without goods or property; destitute.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31, & tu .. schalt greui [*printed* greni] godles inwiȝ waste wahes. *c* 1300 *Prov. Hending* xiv, Gredy is be godles, quoþ Hendyng. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* 262 Both reft of goodnesse, and left goodlesse.

† Goo·dlihead. *Obs.* [f. Goodly *a.* + -head.]

1. Goodly appearance; comeliness, beauty.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1681 (1730) Þe goodliheed or beaute which þat kynd In eny other lady had y-sette. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xlix, To suich delyte It was to see hir ȝouth In gudelihede. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 907 With margerain ientyll, The flowre of goodlyhede. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 38 Pleased with that seeming goodly-hed, Unwares the hidden hooke with baite I swallowed. 1746 W. Thompson *Hymn to May* [Imitation of Spenser] xvii. 6 So far in virtue and in goodlihead, Above all other nymphs Ianthe bears the meed. 1867 Morris *Jason* IX. 4 O love, turn round, and note the goodlihead My father's palace shows beneath the stars.

2. Goodly character; excellence, goodness.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 22 In her is no violence But goodly hede and innocence Withouten spot of any blame. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6340 In grete pleasure and in all goodlyhede. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. 5 Dame prudence..Impossyble it is to shewe her goodelyhed.

3. The personality of one who is goodly.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 184 Craving your goodlyhead to asswage The ranckorous rigour of his might. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. iii. 33 Mote thy goodlyhed forgive it mee.

† Goo·dlike, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Good *a.* + -like.] **a.** Goodly; good-looking. **b.** Resembling what is good; having the air of being good.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 106 Ane Douchter .. Lusty, gude lyke, to all men fauourabill. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Chandos* 107 Goodlike daies passe foorth in pleasant calme. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* v. xxii, The onely fashion in request Was to be good, or good-like, as the rest. 1669 Penn *No Cross* Wks. 1782 II. 158 A goodly young man came to Christ. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 59 [Jesse's sons] were all jolly good-like Men. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1883) I. 110 The farmer, a goodlike sort of man. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Goodlike*, handsome.

Good-liking. ? *Obs.* [Cf. *to like one good*, Good *a.* 4 b. See also Liking *vbl. sb.*]

1. Friendly or kindly feeling towards a person.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 482 Nature.. hath given hir great meanes to win the good liking and love of hir husband. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* ii. 6 As the Oake and the Ivy grow up together, and with love and good likeing embrace one another. 1727 Swift *To Very Young Lady*, Yours was a match of prudence and common good-liking. 1797–1803 J. Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 194 Content himself with that mere goodliking. 1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Journey* II. 620 This foreign interference .. has not contributed to increase the good liking between the Mussulmans and the Franks at Smyrna.

2. Approval, good-will; satisfaction.

1583 T. Stocker *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 13 Most humblie beseeching your highnesse to haue good liking of this our bounden dutie. 1636 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 211 The full assente, consente, and goodlikinge of the Aldermen. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1676/1 The said Commissioners..Declared their Good-liking and Consent thereunto. 1740 J. Clarke *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 207 They are.. disposed of in the World, much more to their Credit, Ease, and Good-liking. 1808 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 125/1 Curacies are .. granted .. for the life or incumbency or good-liking of the rector.

† 3. Personal inclination or fancy. *Obs. rare.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. (1695) 208 The Goodliking and Will of him, that first made this Combination.

† 4. Good condition, embonpoint. *Obs.*

1611 Bible *Job* xxxix. 4 Their yong ones are in good liking. 1656 P. Heylin *Journeys* V. ii. 226 This provision together with a liberall allowance of ease, and a little of study keepeth them exceeding plump and in a good liking.

Goodliness (gu·dlinės). [f. Goodly *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being goodly.

1. Goodly appearance, comeliness, beauty, grace.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 828 Of goodelynes he bereth the price. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* III. iii, For the very perfect bryghtnes..I coulde nothyng beholde the goodlines Of that palaice where as Doctrine did wonne. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1633) 43 A voyce no lesse beautifull to his eares, than her goodlinesse was full of harmony to his eyes. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1687 I. 49 The goodliness to the sight, the pleasantness to the taste, which is ever perceptible in those fruits which genuine Piety beareth. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 122 Nor was there such another in the land For strength or goodliness.

† 2. Goodness; kindness. *Obs.*

1434 Misyn *Mending Life* 112 *Bonitatem & disciplinam & scienciam doce me*, þat is to say: 'guydlynes, disciplyn, and conynge tech me'. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 307 God of his myght and his grete gudelynesse. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 136 Ordres of discipline, and ciuile gouernaunce, full of all goodlines and equitie.

3. Excellence, value. *rare.*

1832 Ht. Martineau *Homes Abroad* vii. 106 The bride was quite of her brother's opinion respecting the goodliness of exchange.

† Goo·dlisome, *a. Obs.* [f. Goodly *a.* + -some.] = Goodly *a.*

a 1603 Q. Eliz. in Nichols' *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 10, I plucke up the goodlisome herbs of sentences by pruning, eate them by reading, chawe them by musing. 1719 Hearne *Guil. Neubrigensis Hist.* II. 789 Many were imploy'd to destroy this goodlisome nunnery.

Good-looking, *a.* (Stress variable.) Having a good appearance; *esp.* with reference to beauty of countenance. (Cf. the older Well-looking *a.*)

1780 Davies *Garrick* (1781) II. 92 Holland, to speak in a familiar phrase, was what we call a good-looking man. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* 52 If well dressed, this is a good looking dish. 1847 James *Convict* ii, He was tall, strong, and good-looking.

Hence **Goodloo·kingness.**

1829 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 384 Wizened jades both, without the most distant approach to good-lookingness. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July, Dignity and good-lookingness.

Good looks. *pl.* [Cf. prec.; and see Look *sb.*] Personal beauty, handsomeness.

1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Castle Rackrent* 154 Poor Judy fell off greatly in her good looks after her being married a year or two. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. iv. 120 Consider health as well as good looks. 1885 F. Anstey *Tinted Venus* 6 She had some claims to good looks, in spite of a slightly pasty complexion.

† Goodlordship. *Obs. rare.* [f. *good lord*: see Good *a.* 2 b.] The position of 'good lord' or patron; patronage.

1438–9 *Let.* in *Priory Coldingham* (Surtees) 109, I recomaund me to 30wr gude faderhod & gude Lordship schawit to me at all tymys. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 472. II. 132 But if yehave my Lord of Suffolks godelorchyp..ye kan never leven in pese with owt ye have his godelordschep. [*cf. infra.* I am afferd..but if he wyl don for 30u and be your godelord.]

Good luck. Good fortune; success. † *To drink a good luck*: to drink success to one. Also *attrib.*, as in *good luck shilling*, a shilling given by the seller to ensure good luck with the thing sold.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 14 Tho thought reynart this is good luck. *a* 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 567 Wyth that she begynnes The pot to her plucke, And dranke a good lucke. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* i. 47 The kynges seruauntes are gone in to wysh good lucke vnto oure lorde kynge Dauid. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 17 Nowe for good lucke, caste an olde shoe after mee. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 84 As good lucke would haue it, comes in one Mist. Page. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. x. 41 The secret working of God, which men call Good Luck. 1684 E. Halley *Solid Probl.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) II. 96 'Tis my good Luck to hit upon a certain Geometrick Effection of the central Rule. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 10 There is the 'good-luck shilling'. 1858 R. A. Vaughan *Ess. & Rev.* I. 13 The indolent .. gaze in amazement on results which they attribute to the good luck of a rival.

Proverb. 1755 Smollett *Quix.* (1803) IV. 35 A pound of good luck is worth a ton of merit.

Goodly (gu·dli), *a.* Forms: (see Good and -ly¹). [OE. *gódlic*, corresponding to OFris. *gôdlîk*, OS. *gôdlîk* (MDu. *goedelijc*, Du. *goelijk*), OHG. *guotlîh* (MHG. *guotlich*, *guetlich*).]

1. Of good appearance; good-looking, well-favoured or proportioned; comely, fair, handsome.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 281 Ic hæbbe ȝeweald micel to ȝyrwanne godlecran stol hearran on heofne. *c* 1205 Lay. 860 þat folc com togadere gudliche cnihtes. *a* 1300 *Sirix* 5 Wis he wes of lore, And ȝouthlich under gore, And clothed in fair sroud. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 831 (880) Þe goodlieste mayde Of gret estat in al þe toun of Troye. *c* 1440 *Paston Lett.* No. 25 I. 39 Of colour it wolde be a godely blew. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 183/3 A goodly yonge man and wel lernyd. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* I. viii, This goodly picture was in altitude Nyne fote and more, of fayre marble stone. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Bioudi's Eromena* 12 Two children .. both so beautifull, as that the world never produced a goodlier couple. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 69 The Lord Withrington was one of the most goodly Persons of that Age, being near the head higher than most tall Men. 1809 T. Kelly in R. Palmer *Bk. Praise* 48 Where no goodly plant is growing, Where no verdure ever smiled. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 354 The next goodliest part of the college buildings,—the hall.

2. Notable or considerable in respect of size, quantity, or number (freq. with mixture of sense 1).

c 1205 Lay. 6159 Þe king of þan londe .. com to-ȝeines Gurguint: mid godliche strengðe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 367, xx. thousand knights, and squiers, which certeinly were a goodly company. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. vii. (1647) 51 Surely a goodly stature is most majestical. 1735 Berkeley *Querist* § 214 Seed equally scattered produceth a goodly harvest. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* VII. xx, To walk together to the kirk With a goodly company. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* ii, One of the two men locks the door with a goodly key. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xix, She glanced up at a goodly row of joints and fowls. 1882 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 149 Mrs. Deborah cut off three or four goodly slices of cold beef.

3. Of good quality, admirable, splendid, excellent. Also, well suited for some purpose, proper, convenient (often with implication of sense 1).

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 77 Prol., I..am ful glad if I may fynde an er Of ony goodly word that they han laft. *c* 1386 — *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 13 Swich thyng is gladsom..And of swich thyng were goodly for to telle. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3019 Holden he was for oon of the wise, And of spech most goodeliest. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III* c. 6. § 3 Writs of Proclamation in all goodly haste [shall] be directed to every Sheriff. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII* c. 4 Preamb., Worsteds .. have been one of the goodliest Merchandise and greatest Commodity of this Realm. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 44 b, The grounde after his long rest, will beare goodly Corne. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 211 Many fair and goodly Proverbs, and Apophthegmes. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 7 How goodly seems it, ever to employ Man's social days in union and in joy? 1845–6 Trench *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. i. 153 The goodliest maxim is..nothing, save in its coherence to a body of truth. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 80 The land which sent forth such goodly stores.

b. freq. in ironical use.

1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 159 This is ye goodly Godlye Catholyke doctrine wherwith the vngoodly vngodly Papests infecte the mindes of such Christians as [etc.]. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 207 Do you leane on the table? Where have you learned this goodly fashion? 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 160 Heere's a goodly Watch indeed. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 151 Verily a goodly argument; if a man could guesse in what mood and figure it could conclude. 1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* 141 More goodly and self-conceited, more proud and imperious. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, Some complaint .. for playing at foot-ball on the streets of the burgh, or some such goodly matter.

† 4. Gracious, kind, kindly-disposed. Also *goodly of*, liberal in. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 753 Þenne þe godlych god gef hym onsware. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 355 My godelyche moder, þat so faire haþ me fed. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 29 Angels ben goodly and not tormented by the prycke of enuye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3766 Achilles was .. Godely of giftes, grettist in expense. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 201/1 Goodly, *benignus, benevolus.*

† 5. phr. *Goodly and gracious!* (see Gracious).

1713 Bentley *Remarks* II. 'iii. (ed. 2) 76 Goodly and gracious! What an Honour is this to Cicero's Ashes? 1744 Warburton *Wks.* (1811) XI. 318 Goodly and gracious! Here he shews how capable a reader he is of *The Divine Legation.*

Hence **† Goo·dlily** *adv.* = next.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 824 More friendly Unto my lady, and goodlely He spake, than any that was there.

Goodly (gu·dli), *adv.* Forms: (see Good and -ly²). [ME. *godliche*, corresponding to OHG. *guotlicho* (MHG. *guotliche*.]

† 1. So as to produce a goodly appearance or effect; beautifully, elegantly, gracefully. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 100 Tuenti gode scipen he guðliche fulde. *Ibid.* 188 8 Of him scullen gleomen godliche singen. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 71 Michaell come and by þam stode, And ober angels gudely graid. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* V. 578 At þat corner .. Herde I aldyr louelyest lady dere .. Synge so wel so godly, and so clere. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 832 With sper and target gudely grayd. 1515 *Scot. Field* 333 Thus he graces him godly with a greate meany. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* l. 18 They sunge goodly also with their voyces. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 It was goodly hangyd with clothes, banners, and stremers, and syngers, and goodly aparelde alle the way downe to Ledynhalle.

† 2. Favourably, graciously, kindly; courteously, in a proper or becoming manner. Also, liberally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23092 Quen i was will and vte o rest, Godli toke yee me to gest. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 273 Þow wyl grant me godly þe gomen þat I ask. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 180 But if ȝe loven..þe poure, Such good as god ȝow sent godelich parteth. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 118 The Coilȝear gudlie in feir tuke him be the hand. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxv. 270 Ladyes, and demoselles, right goodly dyde visyte hym. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 15 Running heralds humble homage made, Greeting him goodly with new victory. 1676–7 Hale *Contempl.* II. 132 How we pride our selves in it? how goodly we look upon our selves?

3. In a goodly or excellent fashion; excellently. Also in ironical use. Now *rare.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1396 He is vre Fader ariht, And so goodliche vs haþ i-diht þat [etc.]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 169 God graunt hem his blis þat godly so prayen! *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1554 She liked him so goodelie in hir thoght. 1535 Coverdale *Num.* xvi. 14 How goodly well hast thou brought Vs in to a londe that [etc.]. 1535 J. Mason in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 55 Here be many Cyties, butt nother great nor peopled, nother yett goodly buyldid. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 283 R. H. thinke so goodly well of his confutation .. that [etc.]. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 261 You are so good about writing that you deserve to be goodly done by. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 70/1 How goodly and cleanly they and their wives and children lived.

† 4. Conveniently, with propriety. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 53 And for ther is gret peril in werre; therefore shulde a man flee and eschewe warre in as muchel as a man may goodly. 1397 *Will Thomas Earl of Kent* in *Roy. Wills* (1780) 118 My body to be buried as sone as hit goodlich may. 1422 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 49 As son as yt may be don godly after þat I hame dede. 1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 378 The most substancial and best abidyng stuffe .. that may goodly be had. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXX. 218 She prayed hym to retourne assoone as he goodly myght. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. vii. 35 Quhen that he cummyn was so neir, That athir gudly to othir speik mycht.

† 5. In negative clauses: Easily, readily. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xi. 130 No man may passe be that weye godely, but in tyme of Wyntir. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1601 Wors tydinges .. I myght not goodly here. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 80 And so may not goodely ne wele eny man directe another, but if he dyrecte him self first. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 385 The quhilk, becaus it is sa strange as it is .. I can not gudlie beleif it.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 215 Denmark, in my opinion, cannot goodly forget the magnanimous exploits of Sir Donald Mackie Lord Reay.

6. *Comb.*, as *goodly-ordered, -propertied, -sized* adjs.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 26 Pomgranates and luscious Dates contended which first should salute his goodly-siz'd Grinders. 1673 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* II. i, O goodly-ordered work! O Power Divine, Of Thee I am, and what I am is Thine. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All Fool's Day*, A pair of so goodly-propertied and meritoriously-equal damsels.

Goodman (gu·dmăn, gudmæ·n). [GOOD *a.* + MAN; cf. MDu. *goedman* (Du. *goeman*).]

†**1.** = *Good man.* Sometimes used as a vague title of dignity or a respectful form of address. *Obs.* Perh. really two words, though written as one.

[*c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 151 Job wes anfald rihtwis Mon and swa godmon; þet ure drihten him solf hine herede.] *a* 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 21 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 8 Godmen takiþ nou gome of tokninges þat commiþ bi for. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 436 And, gudman, [on] þe gold rynge, þe thre grauen thyngis, þai ere þus mekill to mene. *Ibid.* 2407 Þan takis þe gudman þe gifte, & gretly þam þankis.

†**b.** *Sc.* Applied euphemistically to the Devil.

1779 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* (1788) 80 Farmers left a part of their lands perpetually untilled..this spot was dedicated to the Devil, and called the Goodman's croft.

2. The master or male head of a household or other establishment; † the host (of an inn), † the keeper (of a prison). Now only *Sc.* or *arch.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13507 (Fairf.) Alle was fed godemen & knauis. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 66 Ther gromes and the goodmen, beth all eliche grette. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 247 Item, to the goodman of Cardenallys Hat for horsemet the same day vijs. vjd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 7 Thys yere the goodman at the Cooke in Cheppe.. was mordерd in hys bede by nyght. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 266 In like sort is it, if the goodman of the house (perceiuing that theeues are without) wil open the doores, and go out against them. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 72 Wherefore doth the word say, that our Christ, the Goodman of this house, His dear kirk, hath feet like fine brass? 1722 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 636 The Goodman (Jaylor) of the Tolbooth came to him in his Chamber. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xvii, The auld guidman raught down the pock, An' out a handfu' gied him. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* lxx, When the goodman mends his armour, And trims his helmet's plume.

vocatively. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 Goodman, quoth he, be ye within, I'm come your doghter's love to win. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Good-even to you, goodman.

b. A householder in relation to his wife; a husband. Now only *Sc.* or *arch.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 7 To Vulcanus, hir husband and gudeman, Within his golden chalmer sche began Thus for to speik. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1184/2 Shee sayde it in sport to make her good man laugh. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 37 Why is the husband called his wives good-manne? 1609 ROWLANDS *Crew of Kind Gossips* 20 Little our goodmen knowes what their wiues thinkes. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, 'It's my gudeman, sir', said the young woman, with a smile of welcome. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 1159 One was tender for her goodman. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 30 The next who was knocked over was your good-man, Mrs. Garth.

†**3. a.** Prefixed to designations of occupation.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* iii, Hit befelle somtyme that a good man labourer went fro lyf to deth. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D b, In my time he was counted but goodman Tailor, now he is growne since veluet breeches came in, to be called a marchant or Gentleman Marchant Tailor. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 13 Nay, but heare you, goodman deluer. 1638 FORD *Fancies* I. i, A nod From goodman-usher, or the formal secretary.

†**b.** Prefixed to names of persons under the rank of gentlemen, esp. yeomen or farmers (cf. sense 4). Also in ironical use. *Obs.*

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* xxiii. (1589) 40 These [Yeomen] be not called masters, for that (as I said) pertaineth to Gentlemen onely. But to their surnames men adde Goodman: as ..goodman White, ..goodman Browne, amongst their neighbors, I meane not in matters of importance or in lawe. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 37 Dictisima goodman Dull, dictisima goodman Dull. 1618 in Kerry *St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 87 Itm. p^d. to goodman Knight for casting of the 4 bell, 6*l.* 10*s.* *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* II. iv. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 59 Pray (goodman rascall) how long have you and he bene Brothers? 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 42 In that howse lived goodman Akam, to whom this close belonged. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* xii, Now I come to you again, Good-man Goosecap, who scribble so finely. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3858/4 A Watch .. was dropt the 14th past near Goodman Peacock's Farm. *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 82 The sun-beams bright .. gild the thatch of goodman Hodges' barn.

4. A man of substance, not of gentle birth; a yeoman; a Scottish 'laird' (cf. quot. 1657). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *poet.*

This sense is evolved from the use in 3 b.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 137 [The yeomen] be not called masters and gentlemen, but goodmen, as goodman Smith [etc.]. 1657 *Sp. Fife Laird* in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) I. 28 When I was born .. There was no word of Laird or Knight: The greatest Stiles of Honour then, Was to be titl'd the Good-man. But changing Time..puts a Laird in th' Good-man's place. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 14 He is called a Good Man in common discourse, who is not dignified with Gentilitie. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 496 There went that morn a goodman of the dale .. His herdsman with him. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. xi. 424 The aldermen and brethren constituted the guild, and the reeve and good-men the magistracy of the township.

†**b.** *Sc.* The laird or tenant *of* a specified estate or farm. *Obs.*

1592 *MS.* in Hunter *Biggar & House of Fleming* (1862) xxiv. 298 John and Adam Tweedie, Sons to the Guidman of Dreva. 1604 BIRREL *Diary* in Dalyell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* II. (1798) 61 Robert Weir broken on ane cart wheel..for murdering the guidman of Warriston. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 122 Alexander Hume of Manderstoun, Coildinknows, and the Good man of North Berwick. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 143 The gudeman of Erlistone, James Tailfeir of Haircleugh [etc.]. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, The rental-book..open at the place where it bore evidence against the Goodman of Primrose Knowe, as behind the hand with his mails and duties.

Hence **Goo·dmanlike** *a. Sc.*, husbandlike; **Goo·dmanship** *Sc.*, a holding conferring the rank of 'goodman'.

1823 GALT *Entail* I. 306 It's your wife, my lad..ye'll surely never refuse to carry her head in a gudemanlike manner to the kirk-yard. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. ii. 182 When lands were held of any of the great families, they were but a gudemanship.

Good morrow, good-mo·rrow.

1. A salutation used at meeting in the morning, equivalent to the later *good morning* (see GOOD *a.* 10 c). Also in full phr. (variously corrupted: see GOD *sb.* 8) †(*God*) *give you good morrow.* Now *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 394 Hayl, maister Nicholay! Good morwe, I se thee wel, for it is day. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Noble lord and lady god gyue you good morow. 1548 *Interl. John Bon* (Percy Soc.) 13 What, John Bon! good morowe to the! 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 b, God morowe maister Rigo. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* E ij, Not vnlike the theefe, that in stead of God speede, sayd stand, and so tooke a purse for God morowe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 21 Giue you good-morrow, sir. 1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* Plays 1873 II. 328 Godge you God morrow Sir. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. viii. (1614) 380 Ismael..in the breake of the day, assailed Alumut his armie, little suspecting such a good morrow. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 46. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 145 They and their Christ will bid good-morrow .. so often as they rise. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 111 Good morrow, good morrow, Gentlemen; I hope you have slept well to Night. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. ii, The speckled thrush Good-morrow gave from brake and bush. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iv. 8 Many a glad good-morrow.. made the bright air brighter.

†**2.** Something as void of import as the 'good-morrow' of mere civility; an idle, trivial, or empty saying; a trifling or worthless matter. *Obs.*

1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 9 b, They began to spread abrode an enuious rumour of me .. and many good morowes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 18 b, [We] worshipped hym not in spirite, but in copes .. in shaven crounes and long gounes, and many good morrowes els, devised onely by the phantasie of manne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xcii. 341, I finde in ancient writers many good morrowes .. as that three rootes will cure one griefe, fower another disease [etc.]. *a* 1641 BEDELL *Erasm.* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1651) 61 Promise of a yeerly pension .. and many other good-morrows, which .. he never performed. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1708) III. II. 79 Some might be apt to say, the Devil's in a Man that grieves for the Loss of a Wife..and a thousand such good Morrows.

Hence †**Good-morrow** *v.*, to say 'good morrow' to.

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 13 The first thing he did after having good-morrowed him.

Good-mother. *Sc.* [See GOOD D. 2 b.] A mother-in-law; also, a step-mother.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* III. xv. (1821) I. 109 This Caratak fled to his gud moder [L. *noverca*] Cartumandia Quene of Scottis. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 19 Alex. Cant burgis of Edinburgh, was slane in the nycht in his awne hous, be his seruand and his guidmoder. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 187, I pity much..his good-mother, whose grace and virtue for many years I have highly esteemed. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, 'Yes, gudemither', screamed the daughter-in-law, 'it's e'en sae'.

Proverb. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1797) 14 A green turf's a good good-mither.

Good nature, good-na·ture.

1. Pleasant or kindly disposition; chiefly denoting a readiness (often excessive) to comply with the wishes or importunities of others, or to permit encroachment on one's rights.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 149 The scripture praisithe this good lady for her curtesye & good nature. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 42 A pore neighbour of mine, who for honesty and good natur surmounteth many. 1614 T. ADAMS *Gallants' Burden* Ded., In the affiance of your good natures..I haue presumed to make you the patron of my Labours. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 35 Good nature..a thing so peculiar to the English Nation..that it cannot well be.. practised by another people. *a* 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 194, I never do drink to excess but only..when I am hard put upon by the Company..and I hope my Easiness and Good-nature..will not be imputed to me as a Fault. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 53 He had that kind of good-nature, which absence of mind, indolence of body, and carelessness of fortune produce. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* II, I have seen him endure with a careless good-nature the most provoking affronts. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. v. xciv. 322 The national easy-goingness and good-nature.

†**2.** In moral sense: Natural goodness of character; virtue. *Obs. rare.*

1627 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Pop.* vi (1664) 351 We may talk..of good natured men..But..set grace aside..there is no more good nature in any man than there was in Cain and in Judas. 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. at Funeral Sir G. Dalstone* Wks. 1828 VI. 563 A good nature, being the relicks and remains of that shipwreck which Adam made, is the proper and immediate disposition to holiness..When good nature is heightened by the grace of God, that which was natural becomes now spiritual. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 199 [Virtue in Pagans] is to be imputed to..the reliques of good nature, to the glimmerings of natural light..or, [etc.].

Good-natured. (The stress is variable.) [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Characterized by good nature; pleasant, kindly, or genial in disposition. Often implying undue complaisance or easiness of disposition. † Also, in early use, with reference to moral goodness of character (cf. GOOD NATURE 2).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 17 The husband..gladly declareth his whole dealing in euery poynt: suche good natured men dooth this knowledge make. 1627 [See GOOD NATURE 2.] 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 34/2 A good-natured horse will be governed by the shadow of the wand. 1657 *North's Plutarch* (1676) Add. Lives 41 He [Charlemain] was very good Natured, Temperate, Gentle, and slow in taking revenge. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iii. (1673) 301 The Laws of Christianity..produce the most gentle and good-natur'd Principles. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X*—— 1 Oct., I never saw an old woman so good-natured. 1727 DE FOE ('A. Moreton') *Secr. Iwnis. World Discl.* XV. (1735 ed. 2) 368 Thou art the best-humour'd, goodest-natur'd Creature alive, said I. 1768 GOLDSM. (*title*) The Good-natured Man. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, If it is abuse,—why, one is always sure to hear of it from one damn'd good natur'd friend or another! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 97 He was too goodnatured a man to behave harshly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 25, I having previously declined a good-natured invitation to sleep in the big black bed.

Comb. 1854 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. Cross *Life* (1885) I. 358 His brother..was..a bright good-natured-looking man.

Hence **Good-na·turedly** *adv.*; **Good-na·turedness**, the quality or condition of being good-natured (Worcester, citing Talfourd).

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 29 Apr. an. 1776 To this, Dr. Johnson goodnaturedly agreed. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 84 Fellowes smiled good-naturedly. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. XXVI, 'Well, I sha'n't put you to that trouble', replied Bryan good-naturedly.

Goo·d-nei·ghbourhood. [f. the phrase *good neighbour* + -HOOD.] The disposition and behaviour characteristic of a good neighbour; friendly feeling and intercourse. So also **Goo·d-nei·ghbourliness, Goo·dnei·ghbourship.**

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 294 In no part of the world is good neighbourship found in greater perfection than in the western territory, or in America generally. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. 25 MacGregor took an opportunity to conjure Stewart, by all the ties of old acquaintance and good-neighbourhood, to give him some chance of an escape from an assured doom. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Nov. 10/1 A right good custom. if good-neighbourliness is to count for anything in the village.

Goodness (gu·dnės). Forms: (see GOOD and -NESS). [OE. *gódnes*; cf. MHG. *guotnisse.*]

1. The quality or condition of being good.

a. Of persons: Moral excellence, virtue. Occasionally in *pl.*: Good qualities.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXVII. § 3 Dæs godan godnes biþ his agen god and his agen edlean, swa biþ eac pæs yfelan yfel his agen yfel. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þes patriarches .. gode men weren .. and al þos godnesse hom ne mihte werien, þet ho ne wenden alle in to helle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 739 Þe king of france hurde telle of ire godnesse & bed hire fader granti him þe gode cordeile. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10086 (Trin.) Ful leef was vs þat lady lele þat godenesses [*Gött.* bountes] bare in hir so fele. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 30 Temple of our Lord and roote of al goodnesse. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4783 To bryng his folk to gudnes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 134 Goodnes & bounte is betre than fayrenes & beaulte. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 215 Vertue is bold, and goodnes neuer fearefull. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 98 Goodness, is that which makes Men prefer their Duty and their Promise before their Passions, or their Interest. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 69. *note*, Fewer small goodnesses, but more greatness. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 85 Gifts of the intellect and imagination .. do not constitute moral goodness.

b. Of things material or immaterial: Absolute or comparative excellence in respect of some specified or implied quality. Now somewhat *rare.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 3 Of the goodnesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els non. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII* c. 8 Every other Cloth .. abrode yerde..to be sold..after the rate of the godenesse therof. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxciv. (1636) 176 The goodnesse of the pasture helpeth much to the goodnesse of the milke. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 9. 202 Circumstances make much to the goodnesse or badnesse of an action. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 146 Depending .. on the goodnesse of a mans own naturall Reason. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 221 The Lettuces are gather'd first, and afterwards the Endives arrive to their full Goodness. 1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 298 Our superiority in the goodness, though not in the number of our cavalry. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xliii. 429 Telescopes of the same power and goodness. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 45 The goodness of a custom depends upon its having been used time out of mind. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 2 Such was the goodness of the cause I had then to defend.

2. Moral excellence as displayed in one's relations to others.

a. As an attribute of the Deity († said also of Christ and the Virgin Mary): Infinite benevolence, a desire for the happiness of all created beings; also the manifestation of this; beneficence.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 5 Þu sædes þæt Godes goodnes & his gesæliznes & he self þæt þæt wære eall an. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 83 Acc nu ic bidde ðe, for ðine michele godnesse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 34111 (Trin.) Oure lord þat is of godenes [*other MSS.* bounte] boun To ysaac 3af his benesoun. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Lawes T.* 853 Til cristes mooder .. Hath shapen, thurgh hir endelees goodnesse, To make an ende of al hir heuynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton

1483) IV. xii. 63 We owen nought for his goodnesse to done hym vnryght. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 271, I thank the, lord, well of goodnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 The goodnes of god..hath ordeyned that [etc.]. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Clerum* iii. (1674) 43 As Power is ascribed to the Father, and Wisdom to the Son; so is Goodness to the Holy Ghost. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for all Conditions of Men*, We commend to thy fatherly goodness all those who are any ways afflicted. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* i. (1700) 29 The chief Act and Design of Goodness, is the making us truly good. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* xiii. x, I sing the goodness of the Lord, The goodness I experience now. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 562 Goodness is that attribute of God, whereby He loveth to communicate to all, who can or will receive it, all good.

b. In men: Kindly feeling; kindness, generosity, clemency; the manifestation of this. Frequent in phrase *Have the goodness to . .*, as a form of polite request (? orig. a Gallicism, = F. *ayez la bonté de*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 508 Se halga hi eft alysde, and let hi forðgan for his godnysse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10426 (Gött.) Quen þat þar day was cumyn of þe fest, þan men suld bolde þaim to be blith, And ilk man his godness to kith. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 777 We preien yow and biseke yow..that it lyke vn-to youre grete goodnesse to fulfillen in dede youre goodliche wordes. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 34 b, The kynge of hys goodnes remitted their offence, and restored them to their libertie. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 263 Your great Goodnesse, out of holy pitty, Absolu'd him with an Axe. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 55 Goodness is an inclination to promote the Happiness of others. 1709 PONCET *Voy. Æthiopia* 29 He had the Goodness to give us a Person to be our Safe-guard. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 75 (*Remise*) Have the goodness, madam.. to step in. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 20 Mary received him with goodness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 221 The indulgence, he said, was grossly abused:.. his Majesty would soon have reason to repent his goodness.

†3. a. Advantage, benefit, profit. Rarely *pl. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 718 (Gött.) He thoght þat thing forto stint, þat godd to gret goddnes had mint. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10599 Hys broþer had þe godenesse of hys song. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 85 þe folk wirschepez þe ox..for þe sympilnes and þe gudeness þat commez of him. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 42 All y^e^ goodnesses of grace of benedyccyon & of glory. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 51 A matter whiche .. should be..great commoditie and goodnes to the opener and detectour of the same. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 Too turne too goodnesse this sight and merciles omen.

†b. Good fortune; prosperity. *Obs. rare.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 199 In this wyse he knew god ayeyne in angwysche and in myssayse, whych he had foryetene whan he was in his goodnes. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xviii. (? 1555) 139 After trouble and aduersite foloweth al maner of goodnes and felicite.

†4. quasi-*concr.* Something good, a good act or deed. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8036 þe godnesse, þat þe king henry & þe quene Mold Dude here to Engelond, ne may neuere be told. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 533 For no godnisse that ich habbe i-do bote of oure Louerdes Milce and ore. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 162 Yf thou wolde haue any goodnes done vnto y^e^ .. lykewyse sholdest thou do vnto thy neybour, yf it lye in thy power. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 142 All the goodness and greate gyftes that I haue gyuen among you. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 370 That he was right joyous to be in his presence, trusting that some goodnesse should grow thereby.

b. *The goodness*: That which is good in anything; the strength or virtue of it.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 Donng .. must be laide upon the toppe of the highest of the grounde, that the goodnesse may runne to the bottome. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xii. 180 Strain it boiling hot through a cloth till you have all the goodness out of it. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 21 Stew till all the goodness be got from the meat. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 87 Even so it is with the dialects—all their goodness is gone into the King's English.

5. In various exclamatory phrases, in which the original reference was to the goodness of God (cf. sense 2 a above), as *Goodness gracious!, Goodness (only) knows!, †For goodness'!, For goodness' sake!, In the name of goodness!, (I wish) to goodness!, Surely to goodness!, Thank goodness!*, etc., or simply *Goodness!*

In the first quot. the sense of *for goodness' sake* may be merely 'in order to be kind'; in the second from the same play it is rather 'as you trust in the goodness of God' (cf. *for mercy's, pity's sake*, where there is a similar equivoque). The phrases are not now in dignified use.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII* Prol. 23 Therefore, for Goodnesse sake, and as you are knowne The First and Happiest Hearers of the Towne, Be sad, as we would make ye. *Ibid.* III. i. 159 For Goodnesse sake, consider what you do, How you may hurt your selfe. 1642 *View of Print. Book int. Observat.* 20 In the name of goodnesse then, what is that which the people speak of? 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 26 He begs, and prayes her, for goodnesse sake, .. that she would not speake a word of what had passed. 1704 SWIFT *Battle of Bks.* Misc. (1711) 246 Goodness, said Momus, can you sit idely here [etc.]? 1814 *Love, Honor, & Interest* II. iii, For goodness, sir, tell me what means this haste. 1819 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 185 Here I remained .. for goodness knows how many hours. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, Goodness gracious me! 1872 *Punch* 11 May 199/1 Thank goodness we have a House of Lords. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* xiv. 384 He thanked goodness it was the last of her caprices. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ixe* (1891) 75, I wish to goodness your people would give a dance, Evelyn!

Good night. (Also *hyphened.*) [See GOOD *a.* 10 c.]

1. A customary phrase used at parting at night or going to sleep; † orig. in full form *have good night*, (*God*) *give you good night*, etc. Also in various phrases, as *to bid* (†*give*) *good night, to make one's good nights*, etc., and in *fig.* uses implying separation, leave-taking, or loss.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 371 (420) Haue now good nyȝt & lat vs hope slepe. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 187 My leve dame, have gud nyght! *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xv. 51 The captayne gaff the goode nyght to the damoyselle. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 88 Good night Roger olde knaue. 1553 *Respublica* v. ix. 32 Than goode night the laweiers gaine. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 58 a, They ..yielding up their dronken ghostes, doe bid their mates godnight. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 16 Giue you good night. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* II. iv. D 2, When our beauty fades, godnight with vs. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 87 And so gave them the good-night. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. viii, O my soul..art thou so loth to bid a cheerful good-night to this piece of myself. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Good-night, lady. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xx, Having wished .. to all others the common good-night. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 177 And now good-night; I am off to bed. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 282/1 She promptly made her good-nights and vanished.

attrib. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, Or chirps the grasshopper one good-night carol more. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* lxv. 377 Give me a good-night kiss. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 382 In such prelude old, such good-night ditty to Peleus.

b. *phrases.* (Of obscure origin.)

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* To Rdr. b ij a, Al men .. greedily gape after worldly gayne, whyles in the meane tyme the members and the mynde fall into such lappes as they neuer may recouer agayne, so that then good night at Algate. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 121 Pray my Lord let's have justice, or good night Nicholas.

2. *dial.* Used as an exclamation of surprise.

1893 in *Surrey Gloss.*

3. *transf.* Any parting salutation at night. †Also, ? a composition improvised when going to sleep.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 343 A .. sung those tunes to the ouer-schutcht huswiues that he heard the Car-men whistle, and sware they were his fancies or his good-nights. 1784 LONGF. *Excelsior* vi. 'Beware the awful avalanche!' This was the peasant's last Good-night.

4. In certain names of plants.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxl. 791 Of Venice Mallowe, or Goodnight at noone..The Venice Mallow..openeth it selfe about eight of the clocke, and shutteth vp againe at nine. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Good night, *Argyreia bona-nox.*

Hence **Goodni·ght** *v.* to say good-night to.

1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 43 After good-nighting, and being good-nighted with another round of ceremony.

Good now, goo·d-now·. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [See GOOD *a.* 4 c and NOW *adv.*] An interjectional expression denoting acquiescence, entreaty, expostulation, or surprise.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 72, I am not to trouble y^e^ often: goodnowe be a little compassionate this once. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. i. 19 Now, good now, say so but seldome. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. iii, Good-now, good now, how your Devotions jump with mine! 1754 FOOTE *Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 65 A treaty with..the Pope! Wonderful! Good now, good now! how, how? *Ibid.* II. ibid. 73 Sir, Mr. Jenkins begs to speak with you. .. Good now! desire him to walk in. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Go-now, Genow, Good-now*, used as an expletive, or an address to a person (S.). 'What do 'ee think o' that, genow!'

Good sense. [Cf. the equivalent F. *bon sens.*] Native soundness of judgement, *esp.* in the ordinary affairs of life. (Cf. COMMON SENSE 2 b.)

1688 LD. HALIFAX *Adv. Dau.* (ed. 2) 48 Naturally good Sence hath a mixture of surly in't. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 240 Good-sense is something very distinct from knowledge. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxiv. 377 'This plan', says Thiers, 'was not, on his part, the inspiration of ambition, but rather of great good sense'. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* 239 Wondering how it was that a stranger should so soon have assumed the position of an adviser, and with an energy and good sense, too, which [etc.].

†**Goo·dship.** *Obs.* [f. GOOD *a.* + -SHIP.] Goodness. *pl.* Instances of goodness; kindnesses.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 100 Bloetsa drihten..stove ðiosse þæte sie vs in ðæm .. eðmodnisse & godscipe & bilvitnisse. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 16 þat kineworþe kyng..þorw whom beoþ Alle þe goodschipes þ^t^ we here i-seoþ. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 74 And for the goodship of this dede They graunten him a lusty mede. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxlix. (1869) 75 Sithe to grace dieu j turnede ayen, and of hire goodshipes j thankede hire.

Goodsire. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 **gudsire, -syr(e, 6 gudscheir, gud-, guidschir, 7 goodsir, gudeschir, gudscher, 8 gutcher, 9 gudesire.** [See GOOD D. 2 a.] A grandfather.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xx. 102 For to pas agayne thowcht he, And arryve in þe Empyre, Quhareof þan Lord wes hys Gud-syr. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 662 This Herald suld succeid Efter his guid-schir for to bruke the croun. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 162 Grate and thankful rememberance of his gudshir Metellan. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 34 The heire of the sonne gotten of his awin bodie, may craue na mair fra his father brother, of the rest of his gudeschirs heretage (then that part quhilk was assigned to his father). *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) II His son being put in fee of all by the old tutor his good-sir. 1785 R. FORBES *Poems Buchan Dial.* 15 For what our gutchers did for us We scarce dare ca' our ain, Unless their fitsteps we fill up, An' play their part again. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* ix, 'Our gudesire gaed into Edinburgh to look after his plea'.

Good-sister. *Sc.* [See GOOD D. 2 b.] A sister-in-law.

1666 *Despauter's Gram.* B 12 b (Jam.), *Glos est mariti soror vel fratris uxor*, a good sister.

Good-son. *Sc.* [See GOOD D. 2 b.] A son-in-law. Also *good son-in law.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 62 Geif that thow seikis ane alienar wnknaw To be thi magh or thi gude son in law. *Ibid.* XIII. vi. 47 Merely commandis man and page .. His gude son thai suld do welcum and meit. 1588 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 63 For himselff and .. his guidsoun. *a* 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 4 William, sone of the Erll of Ross, and goodsone to the Erll of Buchane.

Good-tempered, *a.* (The stress is variable.) [f. *good temper* (see TEMPER *sb.*) + -ED 2.] Having a good temper; not easily vexed.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 88 (*Character*) The French .. are a .. good-temper'd people as is under heaven. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 54 They have been called the most good-tempered people in the world. *Comb.* 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix, A good-tempered, faced man cook.

Hence **Good-te·mperedly** *adv.*

a 1822 SHELLEY *Colisæum* Prose Wks. 1880 III. 38 How good-temperedly the sage acceded to her request. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Oct. 441/2 Godin defended himself good-temperedly.

Good Templar. A member of the 'Independent Order of Good Templars', an organization of total abstainers established in the U.S. in 1851, on the model of freemasonry, and introduced into England in 1868. Hence **Goo·d Te·mplarism, Goo·d Te·mplary,** the principles of this organization.

1874 (*title*) The Good Templars' Magazine; a Monthly Journal of Literature devoted to the interests of the Independent Order of Good Templars. *Ibid.* 46 Good Templary is emphasizing that teaching..The Good Templar believes that [etc.]. 1887 *Globe* 26 Aug. 1/3 As sober as a lodge full of Good Templars. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 6/7 The mortgagee of the chapel..objected to them on the ground that they were Good Templars, and Good Templary was not 'a distinctly Christian organization'.

Good thing. [See GOOD *a.* 10, 11, etc.] a. A successful act or speculation. b. A witty saying or remark. c. *pl.* Rich food, dainties.

a. 1820 *Examiner* No. 633. 351/2 You must have made a good thing of it if you have got the 1000*l.* 1883 MRS. E. KENNARD *Right Sort* v. (1884) 51 Now and again .. Jack Clinker managed to pull off some 'good thing' on the turf.

b. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I. ii, The Deuce take me if there were three good things said. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 June, I hope you..heard music, and said good things. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 125 He could not for the soul of him restrain a good thing. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk., Fr. Fashion. Novels*, When we say a good thing, in the course of the night, we are wondrous lucky and pleased.

c. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 The German relished for his breakfast the good things .. here provided. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. v. 29 He would partake freely of the good things before him.

†**Goodways.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. GOOD *a.* + *ways* advb. gen. of WAY.] Amicably.

c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) II. 537 The queine heiring this, sent away my lord Marschall and my lord Lindsay incontinent to treat guid wayes. *Ibid.* 540.

Goodwife (gu·dwəif). Forms: see GOOD and WIFE. Also GOODY *sb.*[1] [Cf. GOODMAN.]

1. The mistress of a house or other establishment. (Cf. GOODMAN 3.) Now chiefly *Sc.*

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xliv, He beareth away that seluer And the good wyf beswyketh. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 248 'Perfay', Quod the gud wif, 'I sall 3ow say'. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 741 The gud wyff said, till [haiff] applessyt him best; 'Four gentill men is cummyn owt off the west'. ? *a* 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 46/191 Wher þe goode wyff ys mastur, þe goode man may be sory. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 75 Whyche be all vnder the rule and order of the good man and the good wyfe of the house. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 113 Desire the good wife of Barcapple to visit her. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hostess*, the Landlady or good Wife of an Inn or Victualling-House. 1728 [see GOSSIPING *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 436 Good-man and good-wife were common appellations. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 320 The ambidexterity of the goodwife. 1889 BRYDALL *Art in Scot.* vii. 131 A good deal of interest was taken in him by the goodwives.

†2. Prefixed to surnames (= Mrs.). Also as a civil form of address. *Obs.*

1508 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, William apprentice w^t^ the good wif Sweling. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 101 Goodwife Keech the Butchers wife. 1607 in Kerry *St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 81 Mrs. Bowden..Goodwife Pynke, Mrs. Newport. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 18 One Goodwife Buckland. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, 'Ay, ye might have said in braid Scotland, gudewife'. *fig.* 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, Some curate .. in the praise of goodwife honesty, Had read an homily.

Goodwill (gudwi·l). [Orig. two words (still often so written exc. in sense 4 b): see GOOD *a.* 5, 7.]

†1. Virtuous, pious, or upright disposition or intention. *Obs.*

In the pre-Reformation versions of *Luke* ii. 14, which follow the Vulgate, the phrase *good will* has the above sense. The 16th c. versions and that of 1611, following the 'received' Gr. text, retain the phrase, but use it in sense 2. The Revised Version of 1881 adopts the Gr. text presupposed by the Vulgate, but renders 'On earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased'.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* VI. viii, He [Titus] wæs swa godes willan þæt [etc.]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ii. 14 Wuldor In heannisum gode & In eorðo sibb monnum godes willo. [So 1382–8 WYCLIF, In erthe pees be to men of good wille.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 502 Angelis .. mai neuermar held til il, Namar þan þe wick mai to god will. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lxii.

371 In som cas the good wylle of a man is accepted for the dede. 1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in modum* (Grosart) 15/1 The foe can foile..With Pride our Piety, and our good-will.

2. The state of wishing well to a person, a cause, etc.; favourable or kindly regard; favour, benevolence.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 13 Mid scelde godes willan ðines ðu gebeȝades usic. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 So muchel strencðe haneð luue & god wil þet hit makeð oðres god ure god. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. iii, Thow castest not this brede for no good wylle but only to the ende that I hold my pees. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* ii. 14 Peace vpon earth, and vnto men a good wyll. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 34 To win the love and good-wils of the people. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* ii. 14. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 15 To helpe to tugge me a shore, at the Hauen of your goodwils. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. Author* I. i. 2 In all other respects to give, and to dispense, is Generosity and Good-will. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 227 After repeated endeavours to conciliate their good-will, he was constrained to have recourse to violence. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The great event which brought peace on earth, and good-will to the children of men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 459 Some pious men .. spoke of him, not indeed with esteem, yet with goodwill.

attrib. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xc, And I will give thee as a good-will token The beautiful wand of wealth and happiness. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) II. 263 Correspondent to that same good-will fund there is an ill-will fund.

3. a. Cheerful acquiescence or consent. †b. *Of, by, with one's (own) goodwill*: voluntarily, without constraint (cf. FREEWILL 1). c. Heartiness, readiness, zeal.

a. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25180 (Cott. Galba) Forþi what so god sendes vs till Vs aw to suffer it with gude will. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 804* (Dublin MS.) Þat graunt I gladly..with a gode wille. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 771 The Lorde Cardinall shoulde first assay to get him with her good wyll. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. vii. I. 180 Seek not to get that with a Good-will, which thou art wont to take perforce. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* 16 And, though my portion is but scant, I give it with good will. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xx, With my good-will, you shall build your ramparts of gold. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 297 [They] pay such duties .. with greater good will than any other impost whatever. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 142 No prises of corn .. or other goods, shall be taken without the goodwill of their owners.

b. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 Fischez þat hase all þe see at will to swymme in schall with þaire awen gude will come þider. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxv. 8 His prynces of their awne good wyll gaue to the Heueofferynge for the people. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 370 Therfore he was come of his awne good will to do some good. 1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Keeper* Wks. 1731 II. 103, I .. would by my Good-will eat dry Crusts, and lie upon the Floor, rather than do it upon any other Consideration, than of his Majesty's immediate Commands.

c. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11153 Godd will he had to fle hir fra. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1843 Lybeauus wyth goodwyll Into hys sadell gan skyll, And a launce yn hond he hent. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v b, Yf ye se yowre howndes haue goode will to renne. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 40 The Horses have worked with right good-will. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 151 He set himself, therefore, to labour, with real good will.

4. †a. Permission to enjoy the use (of a tenement). *Obs.*—[1]

1562 *Child-Marriages* 10 Andrewe Haworthes father .. did obteyne the Landlordes goodwill of the Tenement wherein the father of the said Custance did dwell.

b. *Comm.* The privilege, granted by the seller of a business to the purchaser, of trading as his recognized successor; the possession of a ready-formed 'connexion' of customers, considered as an element in the saleable value of a business, additional to the value of the plant, stock-in-trade, book-debts, etc.

1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 352, I gyue to John Stepheon .. my whole interest and good will of my Quarrell [i. e. quarry]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, Having given a hundred pounds for my predecessor's goodwill. 1786 *Lounger* No. 79 On her marriage with the knight she had sold the good-will of her shop and warehouse. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* vii, The shop, fixtures, stock-in-trade, and goodwill, were all the property of our ancient antagonist. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. ii. (1876) 536 A solicitor can either sell the good-will of his business, or leave it to his children.

†Goodwi·ller. *Obs.* [f. GOODWILL + -ER [1].] a. One who has a good will; a well-wisher. b. One who wills or is disposed to what is good.

a. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 244 At his owrecumming met him his thre sonnis, with mony utheris, his gude willaris and freindis. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 43 His Favourers and Good-willers.

b. *a* 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 272 Heere haue you also, that God moueth vs, and causeth vs to bee good willers.

†Goodwilly, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. GOODWILL + -Y [1]. Cf. MDu. *goetwillich* (Du. *goedwillig*), MHG. *guotwillic* (G. *gutwillig*), ON. *góðviljugr* (Sw., Da. *godvillig*). Cf. also *ill-willy, evil-willy*.] a. Volunteer. b. Liberal. Const. *of.* c. Cordial.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 391 Now wes .. ane army rasit of gude willy knichtis, quhilk wes led to Veos be thir new tribunis militare. ?*a* 1700 *D. Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* (1785) 31 They are good willy o' their horse that has nane. 1706 *J. Watson's Collect. Poems* I. 58 But had I liv'd another year, If Folks had been good willie, I had had mair. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* IV, We'll tak a right guid-willie waught [*otherwise* guid willie-waught] For auld lang syne.

Goodwit, variant of GODWIT.

Good work(s: see WORK *sb.*

Goody (gu·di), *sb.*[1] [Shortened from GOODWIFE, as *hussy* from *housewife*.]

1. A term of civility formerly applied to a woman, usually a married woman, in humble life; often prefixed as a title to the surname. Hence, a woman to whose station this title is appropriate. †*Goody-madam*: a lady who has risen from a lower rank.

1559 *Will of J. Eltoftes* (Somerset Ho.), Goody Wilkes [*Ibid.*, Goodwyff Wylkes]. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progr.* v. iii, So goody agent? And you think there is No punishment due for your agentship 1638 FORD *Fancies* III. ii, I doe confesse, I thinke the goodee-madame may possibly be compast. 1664 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 15 To gooddy Gale for mending my stockings, 6*d.* 1708 F. Fox in Hearne *Collect.* 3 July (O. H. S.) II. 117 Goody Vesey my bedmaker. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 156 Fame, a busie tatling Guddy. 1736 *Disc. Witchcraft* 26 We now hear talk of this old Gammar, and that old Goody. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* I. ii, Pray Goody, please to moderate The rancour of your tongue. 1798 WORDSW. (*title*) Goody Blake and Harry Gill. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 6 Well Goody, don't stand preaching now. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. iv. 109 Two or three village goodies.

transf. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1213 Soft Gooddie Sheepe (then said the Foxe) not soe.

¶ b. = GOODMAN 4.

1583 STANYHURST *Conceites* in *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 136 Wheare rowed earst mariners, theare nowe godye carman abydeth.

2. *U. S.* At Harvard College, a woman who has the care of the students' rooms (Hall *College Words*).

1827–8 *Harvard Reg.* (Hall *College Words*), His friend the Goody, who had been so attentive to him during his declining hours. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii, The late Miss M., a 'Goody' so called, or sweeper.

Hence †**Goo·dyship,** the personality of a goody.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 517 The more shame for her goody-ship, To give so near a friend the slip.

Goody (gu·di), *sb.*[2] [f. GOOD *a.* + -Y.] A sweetmeat. Chiefly *pl.* Also *goody-goody*.

1745 SWIFT *Direct. to Servants* Wks. 1883 XI. 375 The only remedy is to bribe them with goody-goodies, that they may not tell tales to papa and mamma. 1756 B. FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 454 They..present their hearty respects to you for the goodies. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 268 'Goodies' we had galore [at Christmas]. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Goody*, sweets. 'Fetch us a hawporth o' goody.' 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 241 All knowledge is to be had in a goody. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 7/7 She had received the goodie-goodies and was delighted.

Goody (gu·di), *sb.*[3] *U. S.* A sciænoid fish, the spot, *Liostomus xanthurus*.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Cape May Goody.* 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 215 A much smaller species .. otherwise known as 'Lafayette' or 'Cape May goodie'.

Goody (gu·di), *a.* and *sb.*[4] [f. GOOD *a.* + -Y.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** ? Cosy, comfortable. *Obs.*

1813 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) I. 344 The offer of such a quiet, goody retreat as Ready's is every way convenient.

2. Good in a weak or sentimental way; addicted to or characterized by inept manifestations of good or pious sentiment. Also, *to talk goody*.

[1810: cf. GOODINESS below.] 1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 688 Characters well drawn—incidents well managed— .. moral good, but not goody. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 20 Aug., There can be no great poet who is not a good man, though not perhaps a goody man. 1837 STERLING *Let.* 16 Nov. in Carlyle *Life* II. v. (1851) 193 All this may be mere *goody* weakness and twaddle, on my part. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 45 The only remarks made being some goody ones about the disgrace of being kept in. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S.* xxvii. (1876) 178 She did not talk 'goody' to them. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 150/2 A lackadaisically sentimental and commonplace ballad .. which is sure to be popular with a certain class of 'goody people'.

B. *sb.*[4] *U.S.* A goody person.

1878 J. COOK *Conscience* ii. (1879) 25 No doubt, if a Cæsar or a Napoleon comes before some man of weak will, the latter, although he be a good man,—and especially if he be a 'goody', a very different thing - will quail.

Hence **Goo·dyish** *a.*, somewhat 'goody'; **Goo·dyism,** 'goody' principles, something characteristic of 'goody' people; **Goo·dyness, goo·diness,** the quality of being 'goody'.

1810 COLERIDGE *Ess. Own Times* (1850) 664 Whose goodness, or (if I may be allowed to coin a word, which the times, if not the language, require) whose *goodiness*, consists [etc.]. 1841 *Edin. Rev.* LXXIII. 367 Clifford's extreme goodness (to borrow a phrase from Coleridge) not unfrequently degenerates into goodiness. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 674 Then came the days of 'Goodyism', that left childhood a blank—whipped when naughty, and more miserable when too good. 1864 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1479/2 A goodyish story, and about as readable as that kind of thing usually is. 1872 W. CORY in *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 278 The small-townish, old-maidish goodyness of *Eugénie Grandet*. 1883 *American* V. 268 He is singularly free from the cheap unction .. the goodyisms, which are the temptations of the modern pulpit. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 218 The obtrusive goodyness which has been apt to make Catholic children shy of Catholic literature.

†Goodyear. *Obs.* Also 6–7 goodier, -yeare, -year(e)s, (6 goodere, 7 goodye(e)re); and in pseudo-etymological forms goujeres, goujeers. [GOOD *a.* + YEAR. The expletive use in questions (*What the good year?*) is equivalent to, and possibly adopted from, the early mod. Du. *wat goedtjaar*. Plantijn (1573) renders *Wat goet iaer is dat?* by F. *Que bon heur est cela?* and L. *Quid hoc ominis?* The Du. lexicographers suggest that the idiom probably arose from an elliptical use of *good year* as an exclamation, = 'as I hope for a good year'. One example of *goed jaar* approximating to the later Eng. sense (b. below) is quoted in the *Wb. der Nederl. Taal* V. 311.

Sir T. Hanmer, in his edition of Shaks. (1744), suggested that in the three Shaks. passages *good yeares* had the sense of the French disease', and was a 'corruption' of *goujeres*, a hypothetical derivative of 'the French word *gouje*, which signifies a common Camp-Trull'. So far as the sense is concerned, this explanation is curiously plausible, as it seems to be applicable without any violence to all the examples of the word (cf. *what the pox*, etc.). But there is no evidence that the definite meaning of 'pox' was really intended by any of the writers who used the word; and the alleged etymology is utterly inadmissible. Hanmer's spurious form *goujeres* or *goujeers* has, however, found its way into many editions of Shakspere, and was adopted as the standard form in Johnson's Dict. 1755, and hence in every later Dict. which contains the word.]

a. Used as a meaningless expletive, chiefly in the interrogative phrase *What a* (or *the*) *goodyear*. b. App. from the equivalence of this phrase with *what the devil, what the plague, what the pox*, etc., the word came to be used in imprecatory phrases as denoting some undefined malefic power or agency.

c 1555 ROPER *Sir T. More* (1729) 88 Who [More's wife, in 1535] .. with this manner of salutacion homelie saluted him, 'What a good yeer, Mr. More .. I marvaile that you' [etc.]. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (Arb.) 55 Now what a goodyeare was that Anthonie? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 129 We must giue folkes leaue To prate: what, the good-ier. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. iii. 1 What the good yeere my Lord, why are you thus out of measure sad? 1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 29 But how a goodyeare fell Abraham and Iacob vpon tenths without iniunction? 1628 tr. *Tasso's Aminta* II. i. D 4 b, Let her a good yeere weepe, and sigh, and rayle. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. i, What a Goodier is the matter, Sir?

b. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 7 With a good-yeare to thee, why doest thou not take it. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax, Apol.* Aa 5 The good yere of al the knauery & knaues to for me. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 24 The good yeares shall deuoure them, flesh and fell. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* To Rdr., Wishing their bookes burned, and the authors at the goodyere. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 118. 2/2 A Good Year take ye.

Goo·dy-goo·d, *a.* = next *adj.*

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. v. (1872) 127 We found the piece monotonous .. dallying on the borders of the infantile and 'goody-good'.

Goo·dy-goo·dy, *a.* (and *sb.*) [reduplicated f. GOODY *a.*] = GOODY *a.* and *sb.*[4]

1871 SMILES *Charac.* viii. (1876) 226 Goethe used to exclaim of goody-goody persons, 'Oh! if they had but the heart to commit an absurdity!' 1881 E. J. WORBOISE in *Chr. World* XXV. 578/1, I abominate your goody-goody, circumspect, infallibly-proper young lady. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 389/1 The illustrations are good, but the letter-press is of the type sometimes called 'goody goody'. 1884 BP. FRASER in Hughes *Life* (1887) 323 Don't talk goody-goody to people. 1889 *Minutes Congregational Council* (U.S.) 218 Thick-headed goody-goodies, who were fit for nothing else but to hold prayer-meetings and look after Sunday Schools.

Hence **Goo·dy-goo·dyism, Goo·dy-goo·dyness.**

1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 261/3 The story of 'What Might Have Been'.. is a fair example of French goody-goodyism. 1884 *Punch* 8 Mar. 119/2 [A] speech full of .. ponderous wisdom and imposing goody-goodyness. 1886 *Bookseller* Jan. 19/2 That talent .. of teaching deep religious lessons, without disgusting her readers by any approach to cant or goody-goodyism.

Go·-o·ff. *colloq.* [f. phrase *go off*: see Go *v.* 83.]

1. The action or time of going off; a starting, commencement. Phr. (*At*) *first go-off*: straight away, at one's first attempt. *At one go-off*: in one unbroken spell of effort.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iv. 31 The first go off of a bitter cold morning. 1856 DOBIE *Recoll. Visit Pt. Phillip* iii. 52 Inducing a sympathetic reader to indulge in two years oscitation at one 'go off'. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. Cross *Life* (1885) III. 156 They..then sit up to read it 'at one go-off'. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* I. iv, 'I don't think I would have put it in that way myself, at first go-off like'. 1888 F. WARDEN *Witch of Hills* I. xii. 253 One gentleman isn't bound to fly into the arms of another gentleman first go-off. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 208 He succeeded at his first go-off.

2. *Banking.* 'The amount of loans falling due (and therefore going off the amount in the books) in a certain period' (Lord Aldenham).

Mod. 'The Governor of the Bank of England says every Thursday to the Court "The go-off this week is £—,000"'.

Googe, Googing, obs. ff. GOUGE, GUDGEON.

Google, obs. form of GOGGLE *a.* and *v.*[1]

Googul (gū·gŭl). Also **gogul.** [a. Hind. *gugal*, Skr. *guggula, guggulu.*] The aromatic gum-resin of the *Balsamodendron mukul* (cf. quots.).

1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* (1825) 102 Gogul is a species of bitumen much used at Bombay..for painting the bottom of ships. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Googul*, a resinous substance resembling myrrh..probably the produce of *Commiphora Madagascarensis*. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants, Googul*, a name in India for the gum obtained from *Balsamodendron Mukul*, a tree of the Myrrh family. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Googul tree*, the *Balsamodendron mukul* and the *B. Roxburghii*.

Gool. *dial.* Also 6, 9 goole, 6 goule, 8 goal. [a. AF. *gole, goule* (a specific use of OF. *gole, goule* throat; cf. OF. *goulet* narrow channel, trench). See also GOLE, GULL.]

1. A small stream, a ditch; an outlet for water, a sluice.

1552 HULOET, Goole, *emissarium*. 1583 *Inquisition Sewers* 4 (in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*), Thomas Staveley shall make one sufficient stathe at the south side of his goule. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Gool*, a ditch. Lincolnshire. 1825 HEBER *Narr. Journ.* (1828) I. 606 Raising water to the 'gools' (small channels) which convey its rills to their fields.

fig. 1542 BOWES & ELLEKER *Surv.* in Hodgson *Northumbld.* III. II. 229 The..fortresses of carrowe & sewyngeshealles .. stande in suche a Goole passage & common entery of all the theves .. of Liddisdale [etc.].

2. (See quot. 1706, and cf. GULL *sb.* and *v.*)

1664–5 *Act* 16 & 17 *Car. II*, c. 11 § 7 If any Goole or Gooles, Breach or Breaches, Overflowing or Overflowings of waters shall happen at any time hereafter to be in over or through any of the said Bancks. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gool* (Statute Law-Word), a Breach in a Bank or Sea-Wall; a passage worn by the ebbing and flowing of the Tide. 1723–8 P. BLAIR *Pharmaco-Bot.* I. (1733) 20, I have collected the specimens of no less than eighteen [species] from the Goals all along the sea coast towards Wibberton. 1832 *Holderness Drainage Act* 36 If .. any sudden breach or goole may be made in .. the east bank. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Goold(e, obs. form of GOLD *sb.*[2]

Gooly, variant of GULLY *Sc.*, large knife.

Goom, var. GOME *sb.*[1]; obs. and dial. f. GUM.

Goon, obs. form of GUN.

Gooney, variant of GONY.

Goonge, variant of GONG[1], *Obs.*

Goonhilly (*gū*·nhili). Also 7 **gunnelly, 7–gonhelly,** (9 **gunhillee**). [Named after Goonhilly Downs in Cornwall.] A Cornish pony.

1640 *Wits Recreat.* Epigr. 108 Tall Afer..Mounts a Gunnelly and on foot doth ride. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 83 *Gonhelly*, a Cornish horse. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 374 The House that cover'd the Princess's Gonhelly, did so glitter with Precious Stones. 1797 POLWHELE *Old Eng. Gent.* 80 On his half-goonhilly he sat still. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 158 A strong punch, and spirited horse is, with us, generally called a Goonhilly. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss., Goonhilly.*

Goonie, variant of GONY.

Goonne, obs. form of GUN.

Goor (gūəɹ). Also **ghoor, gur.** [Hindi *gur*, Hindustani (Deccan) *gūr*.] A coarse variety of sugar made in India.

1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 241 From extensive plantations of cane, 'goor', a coarse kind of sugar is produced. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* ii. 28 Combinations of sugar, ghoor (raw sugar with the molasses in it) curds and ghee. 1885 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 59 It is.. then mixed with water, being eaten with gur, curds, &c.

Goora, Gooral, variants of GOUROU(nut), GORAL.

Goord(e, Goordy, obs. ff. GOURD[1], GOURDY.

Goore, Goorge, obs. ff. GORE *sb.*[2], GORGE.

Goormaunde, obs. form of GOURMAND.

Gooroo, guru (gu·ru, gurū·). Also 7, 9 **goru.** [a. Hindi *guru*, Hindustani *gurū* a teacher, priest; Skr. *guru* orig. an adj. 'weighty, grave, dignified'.] A Hindu spiritual teacher or head of a religious sect.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 500 They have others which they call Gurupi, learned Priests. *Ibid.* (1626) 520 A famous Prophet of the Ethnikes, named Goru. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade Mecum* II. 317 Persons of this class often keep little schools .. and then are designated gooroos. 1811 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Henry & Bearer* 32 So much was he afraid of offending his gooroo. 1832 G. C. MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind.* I. 184 Its founder, a holy guru. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* I. xxxi. 330 Except the guru of Bombay, no priest on earth has so large a power [etc.].

Hence **Gurushiip** [see -SHIP].

1848 H. H. WILSON *Wks.* (1862) II. 128 Their ninth Guru.. was publicly put to death in 1675..at the instigation of a competitor for the Guruship. 1885 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLI. 120/1 The four divided between them the Guruship of the new superstition..from 1504 till 1581.

Goosander (*gu*səe·ndəɹ). Also 7 **gossander,** 8–9 **gooseander.** [Of obscure formation. If the first element is GOOSE, the word must be of some antiquity in English, to allow of the shortened vowel (*goss-*) which appears in the earliest forms; with the ending *-ander* cf. BERGANDER and ON. *önd* (pl. *ander*).] The bird *Mergus merganser*, allied to the ducks but having a sharply serrated bill.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. 65 The Gossander with them, my goodly Fennes doe show, His head as Ebon blacke, the rest as white as Snow. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 316 Nor would not any man think those conceptions very sordid, to prefer the goose to the gossander. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 94 The Gossander or Bergander: Merganser, Aldr. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 438 Mr. Willoughby too suspects that its male represents some bird similar to the Goosander. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 270 The Gooseander feeds upon fish for which it dives. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 334 Goosander (*Mergus Merganser*).—Often seen in the Helford river. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii. 269 Smews and goosanders, divers and loons. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 552 March 2nd, Goosander on the Teviot.

Goose (*gūs*), *sb.* *Pl.* **geese** (*gīs*). Forms: *Sing.* 1 **gōs,** 3–6 **gos(e,** (4 **guos,** 5 **goce**), 4–7 **goos,** 5 **ghoos, goys,** (6 **gosse, gouse**), 6 *Sc.* **guis(s,** (**guss, gwis**), 6, 8–9 *Sc.* **guse,** 5– **goose.** *Pl.* 1 **gés, gees,** 3 **ges,** 3–4 **gies,** (4 **gyes,** 6 **giese**), 3–5 **gees,** 4–5 **geys(e,** 6 *Sc.* **geis(s)e,** 4, 6 **gese,** (5 **gess, ghees,** 7 **geose**?), 5– **geese.** [Common Teut.: OE. *gōs* (pl. *gēs*) = Fris. *gôs, gôz*, MDu. (and Du.) *gans*, OHG. (MHG. and G.) *gans*, ON. *gás* (Sw. *gås*, Da. *gaas*) :—OTeut. **gans-* (cons.-stem) :—OAryan **ghans-*, whence L. *anser* (for **hanser*), Gr. χήν, Skr. *hańsá* masc., *hańsí* fem., Lith. *żąsis*, and OIr. *géis* swan. Connexion with GANDER is doubtful.]

1. A general name for the large web-footed birds of the sub-family *Anserinæ* (family *Anatidæ*), usually larger than a duck, and smaller than a swan, including *Anser* and several allied genera.

Without distinctive addition or context, the word is applied to the common tame goose (*Anser domesticus*, which is descended from the wild grey or greylag goose (*A. ferus* or *cinereus*). The other numerous species are distinguished by adjuncts expressing colour, appearance, or habits, as *black, blue, blue-winged, laughing, pink-footed, white-fronted goose*, etc.; habitat, as *fen, marsh-goose*, etc.; native region, as *American* (*wild*), *Canada, Chinese goose*, etc. See also BARNACLE-, BEAN-, BRENT-GOOSE, etc.

a 1000 *Riddles* XXV. 3 (Gr.) Hwilum ic græde swa gos, *c* 1000 *Lawes of Ine* c. 70 (Schmid), x gees, xx henna. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 284/12 *Anser* uel *ganra*, hwit gos. *Ganta* uel *auca*, græg gos. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128, & te valse ancre drauhð into hire hole & fret, ase þe uox deð, boðe ges & henhen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 702 Hors, and swin..The gees, the hennes of the yerd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Þo anliknesþ..to þe childe þet ne dar naȝt guo his way uor þe guos þet blauþ. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 38 Bothe my gees and my grys his gadelynges fetten. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 217 This Millere .. rosted hem a goos. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Gose in a Hogge pot. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 157 Had not be the crye of the ghoos .. the cite of rome shulde haue be dystroyed. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 222 Quhilk brocht with thame bayth guiss [and] gryce, and hen. 1604 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 251 Puir folkis geir, sic as geisse, foullis, peittis, and vtheris vivaris. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* V. I 3, *Mar.* Those words Ile make thee answere With thy heart bloud. *Fla.* Doe, like the geesse in the progresse. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 211 Shall I..rob Rome's ancient geese of all their glories? 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 450 The White Fronted Wild Goose. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 415 The blue goose is as big as the white goose; and the laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xiv. 253 The Barotse valley contains great numbers of large black geese. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 28 The common goose has not given rise to any marked varieties. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 314 In the fens of Lincolnshire, geese are kept in large numbers. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 376 The largest living Goose is that called the Chinese, Guinea, or Swan-Goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*.

b. *spec.* The female bird: the male being the GANDER, and the young GOSLINGS.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 392 Ȝe feccheð ofte in ðe tun and te gandre and te gos. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 163 b, Columella would have you keepe for every Gander, three Geese. 1622 [see 8, **goose-fair*]. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXII. 194 Why do you go Nodding, and Waggling so like a Fool, as if you were Hipshot? says the Goose to her Gosselin.

c. The flesh of this bird.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 30 Goose, is hard of digestion. 1726 *Brit. Apollo* (ed. 3) II. 648 Who eats goose on Michael's day, Shan't money lack his debts to pay. 1786 Mrs. PIOZZI *Anecd. of Johnson* 103, I was saying to a friend one day, that I did not like goose; one smells it so while it is roasting, said I.

d. In phrases and proverbial sayings. *All* (*his*) *geese are swans*: he invariably exaggerates or over-estimates; so *to turn geese into swans, every goose a swan. All right* (or *sound*) *on the goose*: (*U. S.*) politically orthodox. *The old woman is picking her geese*: it is snowing. *To cook* (rarely *do*) *one's goose* (see COOK *v.* 4 b). *To say bo to a goose* (see BO *int.* 2). *To shoe the goose*: to spend one's time in trifling or in unnecessary labour. *Goose without gravy*: (*Naut.*) a bloodless flogging. See also GANDER 1 b.

14.. *Why I Can't be Nun* 254 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 144 He schalle be put owte of company, And scho the gose. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 84 Let furth youre geyse, the fox will preche. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 777 III. 163 As for the Castell of Shene, ther is no mor in it but Colle and hys mak, and a goose may get it; but in no wyse I wold not that wey. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 153 Steale a goose, and sticke downe a fether. *Ibid.* 186 A greene goose .. is farre the swetter. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 31 Then may he go sue y^e^ goose, for house gets he none. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* C, Euery Goose .. must goe for a Swan, and whatsoeuer he speakes, must be Canonicall. 1604 BRETON *Grinello's Fort.* (Grosart) 5/1 Yet I can doe something else, then shooe the Goose for my liuing. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 39 All his Geese are swannes. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemans' Guzman d'Alf.* 133 There is no more pitty to be taken of her then to see a goose goe bare-foote. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 90 With Catholikes euery Pismire is a Potentate; as euery Goose a Swan. 1640 *Wizard* (MS.) (N.), He hath the goose by the neck. 1649 *Woodstock Scuffle* xl. in Scott *Woodstock* App. to Introd., There's not a man .. can say (Boh!) .. to a goose. 1659 HOWELL *Proverbs* 1 To steal a Goose, and give the giblets in almes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s. v., *Find fault with a Fat Goose*, or without a Cause. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCCII. 264 Sauce for a Goose is Sauce for a Gander. 1849 C. K. SHARPE *Let.* 10 Sept., Corr. 1888 II. 597 [They] may be thankful that she did not 'do their goose for them', to use a vulgar phrase. 1856 Mrs. S. ROBINSON *Kansas* (ed. 3) 252 All persons who could not answer 'All right on the goose', according to their definition of right, were .. threatened with death. 1857 *Providence Jrnl.* 18 June (Bartlett), To seek for political flaws is no use, His opponents will find he is 'sound on the goose'. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xliii, Chaldicotes .. is a cooked goose, as far as Sowerby is concerned. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Goose without gravy.* 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 25/1 The besetting temptation which leads local historians to turn geese into swans.

e. With allusion to the supposed stupidity of the goose.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105/2 If his father let him haue his swindge lyke a goose: hee putteth the halter about his neck. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 40 He would thinke vs more simple then a gosse, which will run from the Foxe. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 237 Where this goose (you see) puts downe his head, before there be any thing neere to touch him. 1780 Mrs. COWLEY *Belle's Stratagem* V. i, I ha'n't slept to-night, for thinking of plots to plague Doricourt;—and they drove one another out of my head so quick, that I was as giddy as a goose, and could make nothing of 'em. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXVI, 'A twa-leggit creature, wi' a goose's head and a hen's heart.'

f. Hence *fig.* A foolish person, a simpleton.

1547 *Homilies* I. *Agst. Contention* II. (1859) 138 Shall I stand still, like a goose or a fool, with my finger in my mouth? *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. iii (Arb.) 64 Go to you goose. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19, I perceiue you will prooue a goose. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 327 Can this Goose gaggle against this? 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 170 He did play the very Goose himselfe. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett., Catholics* (ed. 11) 5, I have always told you from the time of our boyhood, that you were a bit of a goose. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 303 If he was goose enough to be seriously and permanently angry at his wife having [etc.]. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* XIV. 110 What a goose I was to leave my muff behind me.

g. With allusion to the hissing noise made by the goose; esp. *Theat. slang* (see quots. 1805, 1865).

1805 C. L. LEWES *Mem.* IV. 180 By some it is said the 'goose' is in the house. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. viii. P 5 [We] began hissing, to remind him of his first appearance at Madrid. The goose grated harsh upon his tympanum. 1865 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'To get the goose'.. signifies to be hissed while on the stage. 18.. TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. i. 14 [Requirements for blank verse]. A fine ear for vowel-sounds, and the kicking of the geese out of the boat (i. e. doing away with sibilations).

2. Applied with distinguishing prefix to certain other birds of the same or a related family, as **Cape Barren goose** (*Cereopsis novæ-hollandiæ*), **Egyptian or Nile goose** (*Chenalopex ægyptiaca*), **Spur-winged goose** (the African genus *Plectropterus*), etc.; also to certain sea-birds like or likened to a true goose, as the SOLAN-GOOSE. **Mother Carey's goose** (see quot. 1772–84); **Sly goose** (see quot. 1844).

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1272 Another sort, which is the largest of the petrels, and called by seamen, Mother Carey's goose, is found in abundance. 1843 J. BACKHOUSE *Visit Austral. Col.* vi. 75 Five Pelicans and some Cape Barren Geese, were upon the beach. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* XXXVII. (1855) 293 The sheldrake, from its wide awake habits, acquiring the Orcadian sobriquet of the *sly-goose*. 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* II. 22 The pied goose..were our chief sport and sustenance.

†3. *Winchester goose*: a certain venereal disorder (sometimes simply *a goose*); also, a prostitute (see quot. 1778). *Obs.*

[1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 53 *Winch.* Gloster, thou wilt answere this before the Pope. *Glost.* Winchester Goose, I cry, a Rope, a Rope. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* V. x. 55 My feare is this: Some galled Goose of Winchester would hisse.] 1598 FLORIO s.v. *Carolo*. 1611 COTGR., *Ciapoir*, a botch in the Groyne, or yard; a winchester goose. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* I. 105/2 Then ther's a Goose that breeds at Winchester, And of all Geese, my mind is least to her. 1661 WEBSTER *Cure for Cuckold* F j a, This Informer..had belike some private dealings with her, and there got a Goose..This fellow in revenge for this, informs against the Bawd that kept the house. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A Winchester Goose (or swelling in the Groin) *un Poulain*. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Southwark*, In the times of popery here were no less than 18 houses on the Bankside, licensed by the Bishops of Winchester..to keep whores, who were, therefore, commonly called Winchester Geese.

4. † (*Game of*) *goose*: A game played with counters on a board divided into compartments, in some of which a goose was depicted (*obs.*). [Cf. F. *jeu de l'oie*, Du. *ganzenspel*.] *Fox and geese* (see FOX *sb.* 16 d); also one of the pieces in this game.

1597 *Stationers' Reg.* 16 June (Arb.) III. 21 John Wolfe entered .. the newe and most pleasant game of the goose. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 294, I am like those who play at Goose. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 232 The Twelve Good Rules, the Royal Game of Goose. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. (1876) 418 To play this game [Fox and Geese] there are seventeen pieces, called geese. *Ibid.* 438 It is called the game of the goose, because at every fourth and fifth compartment in succession a goose is depicted, and if the cast thrown by the player falls upon a goose, he moves forward double the number of his throw.

allusively. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. lviii, For good society is but a game, 'The royal game of Goose', as I may say.

5. A tailor's smoothing-iron. Pl. *gooses.*

[So called from the resemblance of the handle to the shape of a goose's neck.]

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 17 Come in Taylor, here you may rost your Goose. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 36 Euery man being armed with his sheeres and pressing iron, which he call's there his goose. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 348 His Tongue is a kind of Taylor's Goose or hot Press, with which he sets the last Gloss upon his coarse decayed Wares. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* I. Wks. 1799 II. 342 It is the first I ever heard of a tailor's goose hissing! 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 281 The seam being sewed up, he required the assistance of the goose to press it. 1881 C. GIBBON *Heart's Problem* I. (1884) 5 Teddy spat on

the goose to test its heat, then polished it vigorously, and began to iron the collar of a coat.

b. (See quot.)

1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Goose*, hatting term, an implement used in the curling of hat brims.

6. dial. *Geese and goslings* (cf. GOSLING 4).

1854 MISS BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, *Geese and Goslings*, the blossoms of the *salix*; so denominated from the fancied resemblance to a young gosling newly hatched. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 543/1 Goose and Goslings, *Orchis Morio.* 1889 HURST *Horsham* Gloss., *Geese and Goslins*, the fully blown and half blown flowers of the willow.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attrib., as *goose-down*, *-dung*, *-fat*, *-feather*, *-giblet*, *-head*, *-look*, *-pond*, *-tribe*, *-turd* († also *attrib.* referring to colour; hence *goose-turd-green*), *-yard*; *goose-like* adj.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xv. 208 A gentle snow-fall of *goose-down. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 52 Take.. *Goose-dung..2 ounces. 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* II. ii, Shut that damned ugly mouth instantly, or I'll stuff it with soap cerate and *goose-fat. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Take a *gose feþer, and do awey þe foom aboue. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 130 A sely poore gouse fether could not plese him to shoote wythal. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xv, His lance is no goose-feather, as Dan's ribs can tell. 1539 *gose gyblet [see HARE *sb.* 2]. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 40 Tis an olde prouerbe and a true, Goose giblets are good meate, olde sacke better then new. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* x. 5 They get ay a good *goosheid In recompense of all thair pane. 1552 HULOET, *Gose lyke, or pertayninge to a gose, *anserinus*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 13 Thou cream-fac'd Loone: Where got'st thou that *Goose-looke. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 197 A ducking in the *goose-pond. 1831 BONAPARTE *A. Wilson's Amer. Ornith.* IV. 341 *Anas*, or *Goose tribe. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 Bearyng no more rule, than a *goose turd in tems. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. ii, The citizens praise her tires, And my lord's goose-turd bands. ?15.. *Will of C. White* (Somerset Ho.), A gowne lyned of gosetourde grene. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxviii. § 2. 94 Greenish yellow, or as we terme it, a goose turde greene. 1863 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1195 A perfect *goose-yard cackle of complaint.

b. objective, as *goose-crammer*, *-gagger*, *-stealer*; *goose-eating* vbl. sb.; *goose-bearing*, *-chasing* adjs.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 438 The *Goose-bearing bernacle. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 103, I love not to ride with these *goose-chasing youths. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 119 The Penge is almost peopled with duck-rearers and *goose-crammers. 1566 *Acc.* in T. Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 214 Payd att the *gose etynge to the mynstrelles..xij*d.* 1624 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 281 Goe learn to speak and write, Sir giddy *Goose-gagger, and then vndertake to stop the Protestants mouthes. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 104, I am neyther *goossteler nor steg steiler.

c. similative, as *goose-gaggler*; *goose-footed*, *-green*, *-grey*, *-headed* adjs.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 398 O'er yon dank rushy Marsh The sly *Goose-footed Proler bends his Course. 1624 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 190 And yet this giddy *Goose-gaggler must prate..against the Church of England. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. i, Another [ballad] of *Goose-greene-starch, and the Deuill. *a* 1693 AUBREY *Lives*, *Sir W. Petty* (1898) II. 145 His eies are a kind of *goose-grey. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* 187 b, Daft Abbotis..*guseheaddit Personis.

8. Special comb.: **goose-barnacle** = BARNACLE *sb.*[2] 2; **goose-beak**, a name given to the dolphin from the shape of its snout (*Cent. Dict.*); **goose-bone**, a bone of a goose, *esp.* one used as a weather-guide; **goose-cart**, a special cart for taking geese to market; **goose-chase** (see WILD-GOOSE-CHASE); **goose-club**, an association formed to provide the members with geese; † **goose-cree** (see quot. and CREW [2]); **goose-dung-ore** *Min.*, an impure iron sinter containing silver; **goose-fair**, a fair held in certain English towns (still at Nottingham) about Michaelmas, when geese are in season; **goose-file** = *single* or *Indian file*; **goose-fish** *U. S.*, the angler or fishing-frog (*Lophius piscatorius*); † **goose-gate** [GATE *sb.*[2] 8], right of pasture for a goose; **goose-gull**, a local name of the greater black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*); **goose-mouth** (see quot.); **goose-mussel** = BARNACLE *sb.*[2] 2; **goose-oven**, a stove for heating a tailor's goose; **goose-paddle** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to propel by paddling like a goose; † **goose-pan** *Sc.*, app. a large stew-pan; † **goose-par** = *goose-pen* (*a*); **goose-pen**, (*a*) a pen or enclosure for geese; † (*b*) a quill pen; **goose-pie**, a pie made of goose, etc.; **goose-pudding** (see quot. 1892); **goose-riding** (see quot. and cf. *gander-pulling*); **goose-rump**, in a horse, a croup or rump falling suddenly away to the tail; hence *goose-rumped* adj.; † **goose-shot**, a particular size of shot used for shooting wild geese; **goose-silver-ore** = *goose-dung-ore* (above); **goose-teal**, 'the English name for a very small goose of the genus *Nettopus*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); † **goose-trap**, a trap for a 'goose', a quibble, sophism. Also GOOSE-BILL, GOOSE-FLESH, GOOSE-GRASS, etc.

1726 *Brit. Apollo* (ed. 3) II. 648 Just rose from picking of *goose-bones. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxi. 231 My father used to say .. there's no chance of a clearing when the wind backs round. Mother never heeds the wind; she goes by the goose-bone. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 242 To get the advantage of the later markets, a *goose-cart was invented, four stories high. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Aug. 198/1 The cackling Cust..has fresh leisure for fresh *goose-chases. 1859 SAI-A *Gas-light & D.* ii. 16 Turkeys from the country; *Goose Clubs in town. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 134 A *Geose or Goose cree [*misp.* Grose cree], a hut to put Geese in. 1858 GREG & LETTSOM *Min.* 277 The mineral .. *goose-dung ore, has been shown to be an impure variety of iron sinter. 1622 BRETON *Str. Newes* (Grosart) 7/1 No man must denie his neighbours Goose his Gander, for feare of wanting Goslings at *Goose Faire. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Hist. India* I. xlviii. 244/2 The old way had been the 'Indian file', following each other in succession (vulgarly called by the soldiers '*goose-file'). 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Goose-fish.* See *Devil-fish.* 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 295 The most common of the American names, 'goose-fish', alludes to its capacity to master and ingest the well-known bird in its capacious maw. 1739 *Bewholm Inclos. Act* 2 Each cottage.. hath only one *goose-gate in the fallow field. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 208 *Goose gull (Ireland). 1879 *Leeds Mercury* 9 May, The animal [a horse] had what was called a '*goose' mouth.—His Honour: What is that?—Plaintiff: Lapping over like a hare. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 646 The common *Goose-mussel or Duck-barnacle. 1877 5 *Yrs.' Penal Servitude* iii. 90 One man specially attends to the '*goose-oven'. 1845 JERROLD *St. Giles & St. James* (1851) xxvi. 265 Whether the thing to be seen is a lord mayor's coach..or a zany on a river, *goose-paddled in a washing-tub, the sons of Adam will throng to the sight. 1420 *Inv.* in *Lincoln Chapter Acc. Bk.* A. 2. 30. lf. 69, 1 *goose-panne. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 235 The air sall haue..ane mekle and litle pan, ane guse pan, ane frying pan [etc.]. 1552 HULOET, *Gose parre [*sic*; 1572 *gose penne], or coupe, or francke to feade gese in, *chenoboscion*. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 53 Let there bee gaulle enough in thy inke, though thou write with a *Goose-pen. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 52 Here sighs a Jar, and there a *Goose-pie talks. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi, I never dispute your abilities at making a goose-pie. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* XXX. (1870) 199 & coppyd thinges standeth vpon theyr [women's] hed, within ther kerchers, lyke a codpece or a *goose podynge. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 707 In some parts of England, especially in Yorkshire, the people prepare a pudding which they term..Goose Pudding, to be served with Goose. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Goose-riding*, a goose being suspended by the legs .. a number of men on horseback riding full speed attempt to pull off the head, which, if they effect, the goose is their prize. This has been practised in Derbyshire within the memory of persons now living. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3202/4 Rid away with.. a brown Mare .. a Rose Tail, a *Goose Rump. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 185 The Goose-rump is .. another angular infringement of Hogarth's curve of beauty. 1679 *Poor Robin's Intell.* in *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 61 Sour headed, saddle backed, *goose rumped. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 307/1 The Belgian horses have a great defect in the form of their hips and in the croup, which falls suddenly towards the tail, which is called in England being goose-rumped. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 129 So long as there is *Goose-shot to be had for Money. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 6 A Hole about the Bigness of a Goose-shot. 1776 SEIFERTH tr. *Gellert's Metal. Chym.* 38 *Goose silver ore. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* v. x. Vives' Comm. 212 And what vse is there of these *goose-traps [L. *tricis illis et verborum laqueis*]?

b. In various plant-names, as † **goose-bane** = HENBANE; **goose-bean**, some Canadian plant; † **goose-chite**, agrimony (*Agrimonia Eupatoria*); **goose-corn**, (*a*) a kind of rush (*Juncus squarrosus*): (*b*) = GOOSE-GRASS 4; † **goose-hairif** = GOOSE-GRASS 2, HAIRIF; † **goose-nest**, ?the bird's-nest (*Neottia Nidus-avis*); † **goose-share** [? corruption of *-hairif*] = GOOSE-GRASS 2; **goose-tansy** = GOOSE-GRASS 1; **goose-tongue**, (*a*) sneezewort (*Achillea Ptarmica*); (*b*) = GOOSE-GRASS 2; (*c*) a crowfoot (*Ranunculus Flammula*); **goose-tree**, the tree from which barnacle-geese were believed to be produced (cf. BARNACLE *sb.*[2] 1 *note*); **goose-weed** = GOOSE-GRASS 1; **goose-wheat** (see quot.).

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xvi. 108 [He] may keepe them [geese]..from feeding of henbane, which some call the *goosebane. 1848 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 262 Specimens of the *Goose-bean of Canada. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl., *Goosechite is Agrimonie. 1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Angl.* 130 *Juncus culmo nudo*,..Moss-rush or *Goose-corn. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 211 *Juncus squarrosus* ..Goose Corn. 1808 JAMIESON, *Goose-corn*, Field Bromegrass, Bromus secalinus, Linn. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. D iiij, *Goosharethe called also Clyuer .. is named in Greeke, Aparine. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 290 Gooseheirife or Cleuer. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvii. 224 Some Herborists .. because that the rootes be so tangled and wrapped like to a nest, have named it *Goosenest. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 65 Double leafe, otherwise called goosenest. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxiv. 539 This herbe is called..in Englishe, Goosegrasse, Cluer, and *Gooseshare. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 629 Drinke the iuyce of Tansie, and *Goosetansie. 1691 [see GOOSE-GRASS 1]. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 307 *Potentilla Anserina* .. Goose-tansey. 1738 DEERING *Catal. Stirp.* 179 *Ptarmica* .. Sneezewort .. by some called *Goose Tongue. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. 114 (E. D. S.) The goose-tongue herb grows chiefly in marshy grounds. *a* 1824 HOLDICH *Weeds* (1825) 14 Hariff (*Galium aparine*).. Goosetongue. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clxvii. 1391 Of the *Goose tree, Barnakle tree, or the tree bearing Geese. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 62 Broad margins of grass and *goose-weed. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 307 The trailing silverweed or gooseweed of our English roadsides. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 8/3 An inferior grain (used for chicken food mostly) called *goosewheat—a bearded variety, hardy and early.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Goo'sedom**, stupidity; **Goo'sehood**, the fact of being a goose; **Goo'seless** *a.*, without a goose; **Goo'seship**, a mock title.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 The gut-foundred goosdom, wherewith they are now surcingled and debauched. 1832 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 113 Any gooseless gander. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 311 His Gooseship, the Right Dull of London. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. vii. (1872) VII. 225 Goosehood became too apparent. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 158/1 The bestowal of turkeys upon the turkeyless and geese upon the gooseless.

Goose (gūs), *v.* [f. GOOSE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To press or iron with a tailor's 'goose'.

1808 JAMIESON, To *Goose*, to iron linen cloths, *S.*, a word now nearly obsolete. 1859 RAMSAY *Remin.* 189 To prepare them [her caps] for being ironed, or, as she said, to make them ready to be goosed.

2. *Theat. slang.* To hiss, to express disapproval of (a person or play) by hissing. (Cf. GOOSE *sb.* 1 g.)

1853 *Househ. Words* 24 Sept. 77/1 Actors speak of .. such and such a tragedy being 'damned' or 'goosed'. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. vi, He was goosed last night, he was goosed the night before last, he was goosed to-day. He has lately got in the way of being always goosed, and he can't stand it. 1866 *St. James's Mag.* XVI. 69, I tired of the stage, however, although I was never 'goosed' in my life.

3. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To *Goose Boots*, to repair them by putting on a new front half way up, and a new bottom. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang* (1897), *Goose* .. (American) to enlarge or repair boots, by a process generally known as footing, i. e. by putting in or adding pieces of leather.

4. *slang.* To make a 'goose' of, befool.

1889 in BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang* (1897).

Hence **Goo'sing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Gusing-irne*, a smoothing iron, a Gipsey term, South of S. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 18 Jan. 75/1 'Goosing'.. appears to have been the fate of lively M. Edmond About's last new play.

Gooseberry (gu·zbĕri). Forms: 6 **gose, gows-**, 6–8 **goos-**, 7 **gous-**, 9 *Sc.* **guse-**, 6- **goose-**; and see BERRY. [Prob. f. GOOSE *sb.* + BERRY *sb.*

The grounds on which plants and fruits have received names associating them with animals are so commonly inexplicable, that the want of appropriateness in the meaning affords no sufficient ground for assuming that the word is an etymologizing corruption, e. g. of Du. *kruisbezie*, G. *krausbeere*, or of a hypothetical **gorseberry* or **groseberry* (see GROSER, GROSET); though the last derives some little support from the existence of the form GOZELL for **grosell.*]

1. The edible berry or fruit of any of the thorny species of the genus *Ribes*, the best known and most commonly cultivated of which is *R. Grossularia*; also the plant or shrub itself (more fully *gooseberry-bush*, *-tree*).

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 912 Gose berrys, *groiselles*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvi. (1878) 41 The Goose-bery, Respis and Roses. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 196 All the other gifts appertinent to man (as the malice of this Age shapes them) are not woorth a Goose berry. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 59 It is very good .. to stuffe them with sowre-grapes, or vnripe-gooseberries. 1663 PH. HENRY *Diaries* (1882) 131 Trees received from Mr. Hammond. 6 Apples. 6 Corans. 6 Goosberryes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 116 Goosberries being through ripe, taste the most like Grapes of any of our English Fruits. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 42 Crystal Gooseberries Are piled on Heaps; in vain the Parent-Tree Defends her luscious Fruit with pointed Spears. 1859 THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 380 In the gooseberry and currant, the leaves have chiefly performed their office when the fruit is ripened off.

† **2.** Extended to the other species of *Ribes*; see CURRANT 2. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxx. 635 The Ribes or beyond sea gooseberries. *Ibid.* VI. xx. 682 The blacke gooseberies growe of them selues in moyst vntoyled places. *Ibid.* 683 *Ribes rubrum*; in English Redde Gooseberries, beyond-sea Gooseberries, Bastard Corinthes. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 319 Red Gooseberries.

3. Applied to various shrubs resembling the gooseberry (sense 1) in some way, as **American gooseberry**, *Heterotrichum patens* or *H. niveum*; **Barbados gooseberry**, *Pereskia aculeata*; **Cape gooseberry**, *Physalis edulis* or *P. peruviana*; **Coromandel gooseberry**, *Averrhoa Carambola*; **Little gooseberry** (*Austral.*), *Buchanania mangoides*; **Otaheite or Tahiti gooseberry**, *Phyllanthus distichus.*

1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* xiv. 497 The little gooseberry-tree (*Coniogeton Arborescens*). 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 784 Gooseberry, American. . .Gooseberry, Barbadoes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 543/1 Coromandel Gooseberry. . .Tahiti Gooseberry. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* s.v. *Winter Cherry*, The Cape Gooseberry . . a native of tropical America.

4. Short for *gooseberry-wine.*

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, The fond mother . . insisted upon her landlord's stepping in, and taking a glass of her gooseberry. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All Fools' Day*, Fill us a cup of that sparkling gooseberry—we will drink no wise, melancholy, politic port on this day.

5. A chaperon or one who 'plays propriety' with a pair of lovers, esp. in *to play gooseberry*. (Cf. *gooseberry-picker* in 8.)

1837 J. F. PALMER *Devonsh. Gloss.*, *Gubbs*, a go-between or gooseberry. 'To play gooseberry' is to give a pretext to two young people to be together. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 169 Gooseberry I may be . . but, at all events, I won't be instrumental in making myself so. 1881 W. E. NORRIS *Matrim.* I. 21 Let the old woman choose between playing gooseberry or loitering behind alone. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* II. 118 Madame didn't know a single word of English and was, therefore, admirably adapted . . for enacting with effect the part of the common or garden gooseberry.

6. *slang. Old gooseberry* = the deuce (DEUCE 2 a); esp. *to play* (†*up*) *old gooseberry*, to make havoc († see also quot. 1796).

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v., He played up old gooseberry among them; said of a person who, by force or threats, suddenly puts an end to a riot or disturbance. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 144 Several of the gentlemen rode over the dressed grounds and played old gooseberry with them. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxviii, I'll play Old Gooseberry with the office, and make you glad to buy me out at a good high figure. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & Burtons* III. xiii. 149 You should have a teastick, and take them [dogs] by the tail .. and lay on like old gooseberry. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxvii. 249 A great gale..played old gooseberry with the boats.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. attributive, as *gooseberry-bush, -cream, -fair, -feast, -pudding, -show, -tart, -tree, -wine.* b. objective, as *gooseberry-grower.* c. similative, as †*gooseberry-cheek*; also **goose**berry-eye (cf. *gooseberry-eyed* in 8); **gooseberry-orb** = prec.

1530 PALSGR. 226/2 *Goseberry busshe, groseillier.* 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 88 *Vua crispa* is also called *Grossularia*, in english a Groser bushe, a Goosebery bush. 1771 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 183 On the goosberry-bush and currant the same Aphides may be found. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 86 First on her *Goosberry Cheeks I mine eys Blasted. 1706 *Closet Rarities* (N.), To make *Gooseberry-Cream. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1812 II. 174 How sweetly roll your *Gooseberry Eyes. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 422 A portly gentleman with gooseberry eyes. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 437 What are called the '*Gooseberry fairs' by the wayside, whereat heats are run upon half-killed horses, or .. donkeys. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 274 The late Bath annual *gooseberry feast. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* CXXXIX. (1848) 348/2 He was much esteemed among the Class of *Gooseberry Growers. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1826) III. v. 102 When [she] compared .. Pembroke's dark and ever-animated eyes, with the *gooseberry orbs of Lascelles. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekbr.* (1778) 183 *Gooseberry Pudding. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 274 The annual *gooseberry shew, held at the house of Mr. Robert Huxley. 1859 THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 559 The great number of gooseberry shows held in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 185 After imprudently eating *gooseberry tart, she was seized with violent pain. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 914 *Gowsbery tre, *groiselier.* 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 197 Fig-trees, Quince-Trees, Goosberry-Trees. 1707 SIR J. MORE *England's Interest* (*title-p.*), How to Make..*Gooseberry, and Mulberry Wines.

8. Special comb.: **gooseberry-caterpillar**, ?the caterpillar of the *gooseberry-moth*; **gooseberry-eyed** *a.* (see quot.); **gooseberry-louse** = HARVEST-BUG; **gooseberry-moth**, the magpie-moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*); **gooseberry-picker**, one who picks gooseberries, *colloq.* a chaperon (so *gooseberry-picking* vbl. sb.); **gooseberry-pie**, (*a*) a pie made of gooseberries, etc.; (*b*) (see quot. 1879); **gooseberry-season**, the time when gooseberries are ripe, *esp.* in *big gooseberry season*, the time of year when the newspapers have plenty of space to record trifles; **gooseberry-wig** (see quot.).

1882 *Garden* 6 May 319/3 A sharp look out must now be kept for *Gooseberry caterpillars. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Gooseberry-eyed, one with dull grey eyes, like boiled gooseberries. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 290 The new insect called 'harvest bugs', or '*gooseberry lice'.. imported in some American plants. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXVI. (1818) II. 452 The caterpillars of the *gooseberry-moth. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II. ix, In his capacity of *gooseberry-picker, Lord S. was led .. into anything but pleasant pastures. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* III. xli. 128 He had a sort of 'Don't mind me' way with him that made him quite the perfection of a 'gooseberry-picker'. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 114 A custard is very good with the 'gooseberry pie. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, Go help your mother to make the gooseberry pie. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Gooseberry pie, *Epilobium hirsutum* L., from the smell of the leaves. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 26 How to make up a good stout..dose of physic for your wife or servants, in the *gooseberry season. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Gooseberry wig, a large frizzled wig; perhaps, from a supposed likeness to a gooseberry bush.

Goo·seberry-foo·l. [FOOL *sb.*2]

1. A dish made of gooseberries stewed or scalded and pounded with cream.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 9 A rich clotted Cream, or a Gooseberry-Fool. 1775 JEKYLL *Corr.* 30 May, I must thank you for the recipe to make gooseberry fool. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 70 A large dish of gooseberry-fool that was standing to cool.

Comb. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 378 Gooseberry-fool-green velvet.

2. As a popular plant-name: a. Willow-herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*), also called *gooseberry-pie*; b. Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*).

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 257 The hairy sort [of French Willow]..vulgarly known by the name of Codlins and Cream, or Goosberry Fool, from the smell of the leaves. 1858 LADY WILKINSON *Weeds & Wild Fl.* 72 Lung-wort, Cowslip of Jerusalem..Gooseberry-fool, *Pulmonaria.*

Goo·se-bill. Used as a name for things resembling the bill of a goose.

1. The plant *Galium Aparine*: = GOOSE-GRASS 2.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl., Goose bill, *Aparine.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Goosebill*, the *Galium aparine*, in reference to the serrated edges of the leaves and their resemblance to the rough edges of the mandibles of the goose.

†2. A kind of forceps for extracting bullets, etc. (Cf. CROW-BILL 2.) *Obs.*

1676 COLES, *Goos-bill*, a Chirurgeons instrument of the same use as a Crow-bill. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

3. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1735-40 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Goose-bill*, a particular sail used at sea, when a ship goes before the wind, or with a quarter wind.

Goo·se-cap. ? *Obs.* [see CAP *sb.*1 (sense 7).] A booby, noodle, numskull, simpleton, fool.

1589 NASHE *Martins Mths. Minde* 45 And so will yon Sonnes both, like a couple of goosecaps. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 81 Out you Gulles, you Goosecaps, you Gudgeon-eaters! 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, What a wise goose-cap hast thou shew'd thyself! 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 18 Apr., Did you ever see such a blundering goosecap as Presto? 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 169 My husband is such a goose-cap, that I can't get no good out of him at home or abroad. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 121 She's a goosecap..and a romp, and a saucebox. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* V, A plague on thee for a cold down-hearted goose-cap.

Hence **Goose-ca·pical** *a. nonce-wd.*, foolish.

c 1785 *J. Thompson's Man* 14 Nonsensical, fantastical, goose-capical, coxcomical, and idiotical.

Goo·se-egg. (Pl. †*geese-eggs.*) The egg of a goose; hence *U.S.* in scoring at athletic contests, the zero or 'O' showing a miss or inability to score. (Cf. DUCK'S-EGG.)

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 225 His chyn wib a chol lollede As greet as a gos eye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxxiii. (1495) 795 The cocodrill layeth eggys in the londe that ben gretter than goos eggys. *Ibid.* XIX. lxxxiii. 914 Geys egges ben grete and harde to defye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 164 Of Goose Egges..never set under a Henne above five. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 30 One Mother Huggin .. got all the goose-eggs, hen-eggs, and duck-eggs she could. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 294 It .. grows to the size of a goose-egg. 1886 *N. Y. Times* July (Cent.), The New York players presented the Boston men with nine unpalatable goose eggs in their [base-ball] contest on the Polo Grounds yesterday.

b. *attrib.* **goose-egg moth**, *Cilix compressa.*

1829 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 254.

Goo·se-flesh, goo·seflesh.

1. The flesh of a goose.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 661 *Caro aucina*, goseflesche. *c* 1520 L. ANDREWE *Noble Lyfe* II. x. L j b in *Babees Bk.*, The gose flessh is very grose of nature in disiestion.

2. A rough, pimply condition of the skin, resembling that of a plucked goose, produced by cold, fear, etc.; horripilation. (Cf. GOOSE-SKIN 2.)

?1810 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 342 The very term by which the German New-Birthites express it is enough to give one goose-flesh. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 282 This cold day!.. Guido must be all goose-flesh in his hole. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 29 The condition known as *cutis anserina*, or goose-flesh. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 192 The memory of that moment makes goose-flesh rise!

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 123 Irritating every pore of his vanity, like a dry north-east wind, to a gooseflesh of opposition and hostility.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1851 THACKERAY in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 134/2 The Exhibition.. was..a great love-inspiring, goose-flesh-bringing sight. 1859 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* xi, Such a 'gooseflesh' shiver ran over my skin.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Goo·sefleshing** *ppl. a.*, giving one 'gooseflesh'; **Goo·sefleshy** *a.*, of or pertaining to 'gooseflesh'.

1894 G. S. LAYARD *Tennyson & Illustrators* ii. 16 The true goose-fleshy appearance that would be lost in the warmth of the studio. 1895 CLARK RUSSELL *Convict Ship* II. xxvi. 159 'It's a goosefleshing discipline', said Captain Barrett.

Goo·se-foot. Used as the name of various objects resembling the foot of a goose.

1. A plant belonging to one of the various species of the genus *Chenopodium*; so called from the shape of the leaves. Pl. *goosefoots.*

The Eng. name seems to have been a translation from the Ger. A Lat. plant-name of the same etymological meaning, *Chēnopus* (Gr. χηνόπους) occurs in Pliny.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* H iij b, *Pes anserinus* is called in duch gensz [*misprr.* geusz] fusz and it may be called in englishe Goose-fote. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 262 The herbe cauled *Chenopode* (which sume caule goose foote). 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 528 The hearb goosefoot is venemous to swine. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cccix. 577 Goose-foot or Sowbane. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 401 With Leaves somewhat like our Goosefoot. 1738 DEERING *Catal. Stirp.* 34 The other Goosefoot..called by some Country People Fat Hen. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 221 Such are all the Goose-foots, of which there are no less than twenty species. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 38 The goose-foots .. and other unattractive plants. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 224 Artificial Shagreen used to be made by pressing a piece of leather upon the seeds of White Goosefoot so as to raise a warted surface.

b. The plant *Aspalathus Chenopoda.*

1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 480 *Goosefoot*..A beautiful, yellow-flowered, evergreen, Cape-of-Good-Hope shrub.

2. Something arranged or made in the shape of a goose's foot; *e.g.* a three-branched hinge, or a number of roads diverging from a common point. Pl. *goose-feet.* [= F. *patte d'oie.*]

1526-17 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 417 Le gosfote ad magnam portam occidentalem collegii. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 19 A Goose-foot, which leads into the great Walks. *Ibid.* 54 The Walks of these Goose-feet center every one upon the Spouts of the Waterwork. 1741 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 683 The Goose-foot formed by the Valve being much more compounded.

Goo·se-grass. Forms: α. see GOOSE and GRASS. β. 6-8 *erron.* **goose-grease.** The popular name of various plants, most of which are or were formerly used as food for geese.

1. Silver-weed (*Potentilla Anserina*).

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 41 *Tanacetum album*, gosegresse. *c* 1400 *Med. Wks. 15th C.* (Henslow 1899) 99 Tak plaunteyn, gosgres, an[d] housleke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204/1 Gosys gres, or camoroche, or wylde tanzy. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl., Goosegras was sometime called *Argentina.* 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 32 Goose grass, Goose tansie, *Argentina.* 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 240 Goose grass or Wild Tansie is a Weed that strong Clays are very subject to. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 71 *Potentilla anserina*, .. Goose-grass.

2. Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*).

Hence applied with distinctive epithet to other species of *Galium*, as in † *Downy-stalk Goosegrass*, ? some variety of *G. scabrum* (Withering *Brit. Pl.* 1796); *Yellow Goosegrass*, Our Lady's Bedstraw, *G. verum* (Britten & H., citing *Rural Cycl.*). Possibly quot. *c* 1400 (sense 1) belongs to this sense.

α. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Goosgyrs, *Apparine.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxiv. 538 Cliuer or Goosegrasse hath many smal square branches. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxxxvii. 292 It is called in English..Goosegrasse, Cleavers (or Clivers). 1779 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. II. 425 The specimen of goose grass or cleavers that you enclos'd is the right sort. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 48. 508 The seeds of avens have one single hook, those of agrimony and goosegrass many. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 153 (Goose-grass or Cleavers) .. This plant is said to have its name from the fondness of that bird for its herbage.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 226/2 *Gose grece*, an herbe. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* I. (1600) 15 Likewise the iuice of cleuers, or goose grease. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 35 Hariff and Catchweed; Goose-grease, *Aparine.* 1731 BAILEY, *Hariff* and *Catchweed*, Goose Grease.

†3. Purple goose-grass, field madder or spurwort (*Sherardia arvensis*). *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 11 It[*Alysson Plinii*] had leaues lyke madder and purple floures, it maye be named in Englishe purple goos-grafe [*sic*].

4. The wild grass *Bromus mollis.*

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 217 *Bromus mollis*..Goose-grass: Bull-grass. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

5. *U.S.* a. 'The door-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*' (*Cent. Dict.*). b. 'Low spear-grass, *Poa annua*' (*Stand. Dict.*).

Goo·se-grease. The melted fat or grease of the goose. See also GOOSE-GRASS 2 β.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xliii. (1495) 629 Oyneons helpyth ache of reynes wyth gose grece or wyth hony. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 43 Let thy terre be medled with oyle, gose grease, or capons grease, these three be the beste. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* l. 99 If they be anointed with it [Garden-cresse], and Goose-grease mixed together. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 150 Some farmers place great reliance on goose-grease. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 Mutton suet and goose-grease are famous in domestic medicine, but are simply valuable because, if well prepared, they are less apt than some other fats to become rancid.

Goo·seherd. Also GOZZARD. [f. GOOSE *sb.* + HERD *sb.*2] One who tends a flock of geese.

14.., 1773 [For the form *gosherd* see GOZZARD]. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1877) II. 15 Their geese are driuen to the field like heards of cattell by a goose heard. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 314 A gooseherd, it is said, can distinguish every goose in the flock by the tones of its voice. 1892 SWINBURNE *Studies* (1894) 232 The democratic theatricals of Gallican geese and gooseherds.

Goo·se-house.

1. A small house or shed in which geese are shut up for the night.

1474-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 95 Pro le flaggynge de le goyshous. 1516-17 *Ibid.* 106 Laboranti ad le Gowshouse. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 77 They must be put into the Goose-house, and kept asunder with hurdles. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* V. 154 Pigsties, goose-houses, and hen-houses out of number.

2. A village lock-up.

1841 *P. Parley's Ann.* II. 241 Several others were .. dragged off to what in the country is called, the goose-house —that is, the cage. 1847-89 in HALLIWELL.

Gooseling, obs. form of GOSLING.

Goo·se-neck. A name given to things shaped like the neck of a goose.

1. *Naut.* (See quots. 1769 and 1867.)

1688 S. SEWALL *Diary* 29 Nov., About 12 at night .. the whipstaf is somehow loosed from the Gooseneck. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 15 The tiller was unshipped and the goose-neck shifted. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Goose-neck*, a sort of iron hook fitted on the inner end of a boom, and introduced into a clamp of iron, or eye-bolt, which encircles the mast, or is fitted to some other place in the ship, so that it may be unhooked at pleasure. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* V, He perceived the half of a maintop-sail yard..lying on the goose-necks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Goose-neck*, a curved iron, fitted outside the after-chains to receive a spare spar, properly the swinging boom, a davit.

2. *Mech.* A pipe or piece of iron, etc. curved like the neck of a goose.

1843 J. A. RANSOME *Implem. Agric.* 52 A collar chain .. having what is technically termed a 'goose neck' passing through one of its links, which is made circular for its admission. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 77 The pipe connecting the gooseneck and worm. 1870 CONE & JOHNS *Petrolia* xi. 164 A conducting tube, called a 'goose-neck', which it resembled in shape. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Goose-neck*..a nozzle having a universal-joint connection to the stand-pipe on a fire-engine. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Goose Neck*, the bent rod by which the tap hole in a casting ladle is opened and closed.

3. (See quot.)
1854 Miss Baker *Northamptonsh. Gloss., Goose-neck*, a twisted stick with two sharp points to run into the thatch, to prevent the wind blowing it up. 1884 in Cassell.

Goo·se-quill.
1. One of the quills or wing-feathers of a goose; hence, a pen made of such a feather.
1552 Huloet, Goose quyll, *calamus anserinus*. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 331 We write with goose quilles. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 359 Many wearing Rapiers, are affraide of Goose-quils. 1658 Manton *Exp. Jude* verse 3. Wks. 1871 V. 98 The goose-quill hath smote antichrist under the fifth rib. 1773 Hamilton in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 327 Two wires of about the size of a goose-quill. 1834 F. B. Head *Bubbles of Brunnen* 138 Sensations on the eye and ear which the goose-quill has not power to impart. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 148 A fat philosopher sitting writing in a peaceful library with a goose quill.
attrib. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 38 These aboue named goosequil braccahadocheos. 1661 Walton *Angler* (ed. 3) x. 172 Three..Goose-quil floats.
† b. A writer, author. *nonce-use. Obs.*
1600 Nashe *Summers Last Will* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 149 Bowles, cards and dice, you are the true liberal sciences, Ile ne're be Goose-quil, gentlemen, while I liue.
† 2. *Naut.* (See quot.; cf. Goose-wing 2.) *Obs.*
1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Carguer le point de la voile qui est sous le vent*, to haul up the lee-clue-garnet, or goose-quill of a sail.
Hence † **Goosequi·llian** *a.*
1610 *Histrio-m.* III. D 4, Not while goosequillian Posthast holds his pen.

Goosery (*gū*·sĕri). [f. Goose *sb.* + -ery.]
1. Silliness such as is attributed to the goose. *rare.*
1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* viii. Wks. (1851) 310 The lofty nakednesse of your Latinizing Barbarian, and the finicall goosery of your neat Sermon-actor. 1875-9 Carlyle in *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. 235 Goldie was just an Irish blackguard, with a fine brain..and a great fund of goosery.
2. A place in which geese are kept; a collection of geese.
1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. 293 They set up.. a cackle which might rival the din of their own gooseries at feeding-time. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 506 On its tiptoes rose the entire Goosery—flap went every wing.

Goo·se-skin.
1. The skin of a goose.
1700 Flover *Cold Baths* I. ii. 38 Excessive Cold, which contracts the Skin like a Goose-Skin.
2. = Goose-flesh 2.
[1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 150 A Rugged Skin, such as they call a Goose Skin (orig. *de cute sfissiori, quam vocant anserinam*), which is, as it were, Spongie.] 1785 J. Trusler *Mod. Times* III. 157 He draws back when they are addressing him, as if contamination was in their breath, and is all gooseskin at a low bred man. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* ii, Her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed goose-skin. 1836 Lady Dacre in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 319 The learning she displays .. gives me, what the poor people call the 'goose-skin'—a sort of vague sensation of awe. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* xii. 279 'Horripilation' or 'goose-skin'. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 341 The skin is pale, and owing to the contraction of the unstriped muscle fibres, presents the appearance called 'goose-skin'.
3. A thin soft kind of leather. Also *attrib.*
1826 *Morn. Herald* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1859) II. 461 The ladies all wore a goose-skin underdress, in compliment to the north-easter. 1889 in *Century Dict.*
4. The impression made upon copal by the sand or gravel in which it is found.
1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 437 The 'goose-skin', which is the impress of sand or gravel..To clear the goose-skin of dirt.
Hence **Goo·se-skinned, Goo·se-skinny** *adjs.*, affected with 'goose-skin'.
1844 Dickens *Chimes* i, A breezy, goose-skinned, blue-nosed, .. tooth-chattering place it was, to wait in. 1878 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. ii. 258 It was the terrible revolver which had already made me feel goose-skinny on leaving Yokohama.

Goo·se-step. *Mil.* An elementary drill in which the recruit is taught to balance his body on either leg alternately, and swing the other backwards and forwards.
1806 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 11 Feb., The balance or goose-step introduced for their practice excites a fever of disgust. 1825 D. L. Richardson *Sonnets* 32 Oft with aching bones, I marched the goose-step, cursing Serjeant Jones. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* II. ix. 164 You must have superintended a course of instruction in the goose-step in your day.
Hence **Goo·se-step** *v. intr*, to practise this drill.
1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* I. 297 He sees them [recruits] posturing, goose-stepping, tumbling [etc.].

Goo·se-wing.
1. The wing of a goose. † Sometimes used as a type of what is of trifling value. In quot. 1630 with allusion to the feathers used for arrows.
1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 36 Thei ne gyueth nouȝte of god one gose wynge. 1549 Latimer *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 113 He was not able to giue so much as a gose wynge: for they were none of hys to gyue. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 470 They invent idle othes, .. by the goose wyng. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 188 b, If any thing remaine, not washed away, you must sweepe it out with a Goose wing. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* iv. 27 Water fowle are not of melancholicke persons to be tasted, except the goose-wings. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 107/1 Search the Chronicles, it is most plaine, That the Goose-wing braue conquests did obtaine.
2. *Naut.* (See quots.; cf. Goose-quill 2.)
1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 29 Put out a goose-winge, or a hullocke of a sayle. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 For more haste vnparrell the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile ouer her Lee quarter, and fit Giues at the further end to keepe the yard steady, and with a Boome boome it out; this we call a Goose-wing. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Goose-wings* of a sail, the clues or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled or tied up to the yard. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, Those on deck were..setting the goose-wings of the mainsail, to prevent the frigate from being pooped a second time. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Goose-wings of a Sail*, the situation of a course when the bunt-lines and lee-clue are hauled up, and the weather-clue down. .. Also applied to the fore and main sails of a schooner or other two-masted fore-and-aft vessel; when running before the wind she has these sails set on opposite sides.
Hence **Goo·se-winged** *a.*
1869 *Mayne Reid's Mag.* June 515 We beheld a large ship lying to under goose-winged main-top-sail and storm-stay-sails. 1883 Clark Russell *Sailors' Lang., Goose-winged*—when the weather clew of a course is down and the lee clew and the buntlines hauled up.

Goosey (*gū*·si). Also goosy, goosie. [f. Goose *sb.* + -y.] A childish or playful diminutive of Goose *sb.*, applied to persons. Also **goosey-goosey, goosey-gander** (from the nursery rime 'Goosey, goosey, gander, Whither did you wander?').
a 1816 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Elegy* Wks. 1816 IV. 368 Or where wert thou, O goddess of the fiddle? To suffer Airt join with Goosy Gander, Cock Robin, Horner, and High-diddle diddle. 1842 in Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* 92 Goosy goosy gander! Where shall I wander? 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* i. 8 Do you think all the world are set on him as you are, you goosie? 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xlvii, That goosey-gander Alwright. 1868 F. Locker *Nice Correspondent* iv, His bride was a goosey! 1878 M. E. Jackson *Chaperon's Cares* I. xi. 150 'Dare say you do, but I am not such a goosey-goosey.'

Gooshet, obs. Sc. form of Gusset.

Goo·sified, *pa. pple. nonce-wd.* Affected with 'goose-flesh'.
1837 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 240 [He] shrunk up as if twenty thousand pins had been thrust into him; his flesh goosified, his mouth puckered up.

Goosish (*gū*·siʃ), *a.* [f. Goose *sb.* + -ish.] Goose-like, silly, stupid.
c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 535 (584) Yet gan she him biseche, .. For to be war of goosish peples speche, That dremen thinges whiche that never were. 1863 *Reader* 19 Dec. 726/2 The droll carvings of asinine preachers and goosish congregations.
Hence **Goo·sishness.**
1864 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 220 This creature, with her goosishness, and her self-conceit.

Goosling, obs. form of Gosling.

Goossy, variant of Gussie *Sc.*, pig.

Goost(e, obs. form of Ghost.

Goosy (*gū*·si), *a.* Also **goosey.** [f. Goose *sb.* + -y[1].] Goose-like.
1. Resembling a goose; hence, foolish, silly.
1821 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 163, I wanted a hearth-rug..and I would have a swan in the middle of it; but..when it was done, the swan looked so goosey that I was ashamed of it. 1856 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 201 A foolish, goosey, innocent but very vulgar kind of mortal. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 356 Mr. Riviere's 'Fox and Geese' made us laugh, the geese in conclave over the prostrate fox were so wonderfully goosy. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 113 A goosey maid-servant at Mainhill.
2. Of the skin: In the condition of 'goose-flesh'.
1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 191 As if an instrument of that kind would ever persuade me out of a goosey sensation in the calves. 1887 Jefferies *Amaryllis at Fair* 3 The skin of her arms became 'goosey' directly.
Hence **Goo·siness.**
1888 Miss Tytler *Blackhall Ghosts* I. xi. 241 You are the goosiest goose, Lucy. I am rather tired of your goosiness.

Goot, Goote, obs. forms of Goat, Gote.

Gopher (*gō*·fəɹ), *sb.*[1] *U. S.* Also 9 **gophir.** [? Said to be ad. colonial F. *gaufre.*
According to Webster 1848–64, *gaufre* was used by the French settlers in North America as a name for various burrowing animals, and is a transferred use of *gaufre* honeycomb (see Gofer, Goffer); cf. the vb. 'to honeycomb', as expressing the action of such animals.]
1. A burrowing rodent of the genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*; a pocket gopher or pouched rat.
1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 58 The Gopher .. lives under ground, in the prairies, and is also found east of the Mississippi. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 165 The subterraneous whistle of the busy gophirs that were ploughing and vaulting the earth beneath us. 1856 Bryant *Poems, Prairies* 64 The gopher mines the ground Where stood their swarming cities. 1883 B. Harte *Carquinez Woods* vii. 161 [She] went like a squirrel up a tree or down like a gopher in the ground.
2. A burrowing or ground squirrel of the subfamily *Spermophilinæ*; a spermophile.
1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 357 *Gopher*: Frontier vernacular name for all the ground-squirrels (*Spermophili*) indiscriminately. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 475/2 Numbers of..grey..land squirrels (gophers) scampered..over the flats.
3. A burrowing land-tortoise (*Testudo carolina*), of nocturnal habits, common in the southern U.S.
1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 18 The dens, or caverns, dug .. in the sand hills, by the great land-tortoise, called here Gopher, present a very singular appearance. 1845 Lyell *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 161, I frequently observed the holes of the gopher, a kind of land-tortoise. 1884 *Times* 18 Apr. 8 They vary this with a fish or gopher caught in the lakes or woods, the gopher being a species of land turtle.
4. A large burrowing snake of the southern United States. Also *gopher-snake.* (*Cent. Dict.*)
1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 367 *Spilotes couperi* ..is known by the negroes as the indigo or gopher-snake.
5. *Mining.* A *gopher-drift* q.v.
1881 [see *gopher-drift*].
6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gopher-hill, -pelt*; also **gopher-drift** (see quot.); **gopher-hole,** (*a*) the opening of a gopher's burrow; (*b*) (see Gopher *v.* 2); **gopher-man,** 'a safe-blower (*Thieves' slang*)' (*Cent. Dict.*); **gopher-plum, -root** (see quots.).
1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Gopher* or **Gopher-drift*, an irregular prospecting-drift, following or seeking the ore without regard to maintenance of a regular grade or section. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 166 Over an extended plain are seen, like *gophir hills, their excavations ancient and recent. 1865 *N. Y. Herald* in *Morn. Star* 3 Feb., Some of our troops covering themselves from the fire by resort to the 'gopher holes in the vicinage. 1883 Stevenson *Silverado Sq.* 90 The meanest boy could lead them miles out of their way to see a gopher-hole. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 62, I cannot pay for a team each year with *gopher pelts as others do. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Gopher-plum*, the Ogeechee lime (*Nyssa capitata*). 1889 *Century Dict.*, **Gopher-root*, a low rosaceous shrub, *Chrysobalanus oblongifolius*, with extensively creeping underground stems, found in the sandy pine-barrens of Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

Gopher (*gō*·fəɹ), *sb.*[2] [a. Heb. גֹּפֶר *gōpher.*] The tree of the wood of which the ark was made. Chiefly in comb. **gopher-wood**: applied in U. S. to the yellow-wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*).
1611 Bible *Gen.* vi. 14 Make thee an Arke of Gopher-wood. 1856 Aird *Poet. Wks.* 101 There to a pillar of black gopher-wood Brought near, a fettered prisoner he stood. 1867 Jean Ingelow *Story Doom* I. 20 Where the palm, The almug, and the gophir shot their heads.

Gopher, *sb.*[3]: see Gofer.

Gopher (*gō*·fəɹ), *v. U. S.* [f. Gopher *sb.*[1]]
1. *intr.* To act like a gopher; to burrow.
1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 473/2 At first were those who ..gophered under the mighty walls of the temple.
2. 'In *Mining*, to begin or carry on mining operations at hap-hazard, or on a small scale; mine without any reference to the possibility of future permanent development. Such mine-openings are frequently called *gopher-holes* and *coyote-holes* (Pacific States)' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gopher, variant of Gofer.

Gopin, goping, goppen, obs. ff. Gowpen.

Goppe, variant of Gup *int.*, *Obs.*

Gor[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **gorr.** [Of uncertain origin; cf. Gorb.] An unfledged bird.
1683 F. Hodelston in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1860/6 The Old Birds of Prey, with their young Gorrs, which they were training up to swallow Kingdoms at once. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Gor*, a young unfledged bird. *Westm.*

Gor[2]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Cf. Gormaw.] A sea-gull.
1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 576 Seven sort of Fowls, as Curliew, Sea-Pye, Sea-Swallow, Gorre, and other we want Names for. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

Gor, dial. f. Gore *sb.*[1]; var. Gore *sb.*[5] *Obs.*; obs. f. Gore *v.*[1]

‖ **Gorah, gorrah.** [Hottentot.] A Hottentot musical instrument (see quot. 1881).
[1786 Sparrman *Cape G. H.* I. 229 This instrument is called a t'Goerra, a name..tolerably expressive of the sound of the instrument.] 1822–4 Burchell *Trav.* I. 458 Their chief was considered a good performer upon the gorah. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* Poem 17 Soothed by the gorrah's humming reed. 1842 R. Moffat *Mission Labours S. Afr.* iv. 58 His gorah soothes his solitary hours. 1881 Noble in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 311/1 One [musical instrument] named the 'gorah' was formed by stretching a piece of the twisted entrails of a sheep along a thin hollow stick..in the manner of a bow and string. At one end there was a piece of quill fixed into the stick, to which the mouth was applied.

‖ **Goral** (gō·răl). *Zool.* Also **gooral.** An Indian antelope (*Cemas goral*).
1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 89/2 The Goral (*A. goral*) .. first described by General Hardwicke in the 'Linnæan Transactions.' 1876 Kinloch *Large Game Shooting in Thibet* Ser. II. 21 The Gooral, like the Serow, belongs to the Chamois family .. I have several times seen .. Gooral in the Sewalik hills. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 3/3 There were other kinds of big game, as musk and barking deer, and goral—an animal not unlike the chamois. 1894 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lyddeker) II. 257 The goral (*Cemas goral*) of the Himalaya. *Ibid.* 258 Nearly allied to the gorals are the ..serows, or goat-antelopes [*Nemorhædus*].

Goravich, variant of Gilravage.

Gorb (gōɹb), *a.* and *sb.* [Of unknown origin; cf. Gor[1]; also Gorble *v.*[1]] † **A.** *adj.* Greedy; voracious. *Obs.* **B.** *sb. dial.* **a.** A greedy person; **b.** A young bird. *transf.* An infant.
1635 D. Dickson *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 76 The gluttonous or gorb city. 1824 Carlyle *Lett.* 12 Nov. in Froude *Life* (1882) I. xv. 256 Unhappy gorb! I have wished it farther than I need repeat at present. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Gorb*, a young bird. *Dumfr.* 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Gorb*, a greedy person.

Gorbal (gō·rbăl). *Sc.* [? Short for Gorblin, or derivative of Gorb. Cf. Gorble *v.*] = Gor[1], Gorb *sb.*, Gorblin, Gorlin.
1808 in Jamieson s. v. *Yeldring*, Children..often take the bare *gorbals*, or unfledged young, of this bird, and [etc.].

† Go·rbellied, *a. Obs.* [f. GORBELLY + -ED².] Having a protuberant belly; corpulent.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* ii. 36 Gup, gorbellyd Godfrey! 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Doliaris heluo*, a gorbelyed glutton. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 110 a, A great gorrebealyed chuff. *a* 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More on the Passion* in *More's Wks.* 1402/1 A greate gorbelyed glotton. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 93 Hang ye gorbellied knaues, are you vndone? 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 259 The Gordians and Muscovites, and other Gorbellied Nations. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 166 A kind of Gorbelly'd Kites, with crooked Beaks and Tallons. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* ix. (1890) 59, I never saw the gorbellied Scotch captain again. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Charac., C. Snub* ii. Wks. 1864 III. 421 The gorbellied varlets, with mouths greasy with the goods of cheated worth.

transf. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 2 An vnconscionable gorbellied Volume, bigger bulkt than a Dutch Hoy.

† Go·rbelly, *sb.* (and *a.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? f. *gor*, GORE *sb.*¹ (sense 1) + BELLY. Cf. Sw. dial. *går-bälg.*]

†1. A protuberant belly. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 30 He had a fatte necke and a gorbely. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xxviii. (1631) 22 As if there had beene no grace but in a gorbelly. 1615 T. ADAMS *Sacrifice of Thank.* 18 The Epicure hath a gorbelly. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 21 Finding her [a she-wolf's] Gor-belly stuft with flesh newly taken in. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 133 About the size of Vultures .. with crooked Beaks and Gor-bellies. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 144 Falstaff, reproaching the Londoners..with their gore-bellies.

b. *nonce-use.* A garment with a loose belly.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 48 The French quarter slop, or the gorbelly, The long stockt hose, or close Venetian.

2. A person with a protuberant belly.

1530 PALSGR. 429/1 Se this gorbely, he is so shorte wynded that he can scarsely speke. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 189 They haue called him .. gorebelly, and hook-nosed. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* v. ii. The belching gor-belly hath well nigh killed me. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 216 Fat, pursy Gorbellies. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Gorbelly*, an over-corpulent person. (Very com.)

†3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = GORBELLIED *a. Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 641/1 Yᵉ church had not prouided for gorbeli glottons. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 222 b, What if Landes and possessions long times englutted with gorbelly Mouncks became a pray to the spoylers. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Fij, My gorbelly Host leapt halfe a yarde from the coarse.

Go·rbet. *Sc.* and *north.* [? f. GORB + -ET.] A young unfledged bird.

? *a* 1557 LYNDESAY *Satyre* [4397] in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* (1792) II. 89 Cry lyke the gorbettis of ane kae. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gorbit*, a newly hatched bird.

Go·rble, *v.*¹ *Sc.* = GOBBLE *v.*¹

1728 RAMSAY *Daft Bargain* 10 Raff .. lick'd his thumb, To gorble't up without a gloom. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) Ser. III. 39 We'll smuir our dule By gorblin' up parritch and cakes.

Go·rble, *v.*² *Sc.* = GOBBLE *v.*²

1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 357 The earl he gorbled a gruesome laugh.

Go·rblin. *Sc.* [? f. GORB + -LING; cf. GORLIN.] An unfledged bird.

1728 RAMSAY *Answ. to Poverty Poets* ii, [They] gape like gorblins to the sky.

† Gorce. *Obs.* Also 5 gorte, 7 gors, 8 goss. [f. AF. *gortz*, pl. of *gort* (also OF. *gord*, *gourt*, mod.Fr. dial. *gour*, *gourd*):—L. *gurgit-em*, *gurges*, whirlpool. The form *gorce* was taken later for sing. and a pl. formed from it. See also GORE *sb.*⁴]

a. A whirlpool. b. (See quot. 1706.)

[1350 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. IV. c. 4 Pur ce que Communes passages de neefs & batelx en les grantz rivers dEngleterre si sont sovent foitz destourbez par le lever de gortz. 1472 *Act* 12 *Edw. IV*, c. 7 Ascuns .. gorces, .. molyns, milledammez, etc.] 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. i, A lytil gorte .. wherin Sylla bayned her accustomably whan she hade hete. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 b, A deep pit of water, a gors or gulf. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gorce*, ..any stop in a River, such as Wears, Mills, Stakes, etc. which hinder the free Passage of Ships or Boats. 1741 VINER *Abridgm.* XVI. 23 Nusance..lies for levying of a Goss to intercept the Course of Fish coming from the Sea. [1891 NORTH in *Times* 13 May 3/5 The construction of such a gort..was an act of ownership.]

† Gorche. *Obs. rare*—¹. [? distortion of GORGE *sb.*, for the sake of rime.] ? A glutton.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 33 One sillie drop of water askt the glotton greedie gorche [*rime* scorche].

Gorcock (gō·ɹkɒk). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. *gor* of obscure origin (hardly, as in the case of next, = GORE *sb.*¹) + COCK.] The male of the Red Grouse.

1620 *Newcorth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 128, 2 gorcocks, xd. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 177 The Red Game, called in some places the Gorcock and More-cock, *Lagopus altera Plinii.* 1794 PICKERING in *Burns' Wks.* (1809) IV. 176 Full ninety winters hae I seen, And pip'd where gor-cocks whirring flew. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. vi, 'Mongst desert hills, where, leagues around Dwelt but the gorcock and the deer. 1856 W. E. AYTOUN *Bothwell* (1857) 48, I thought to hear the gorco·k crow, or ouzel whistle shrill. 1882 J. BROWN *John Leech*, etc., *Dk. Athole* 373 He was .. as prompt and hardy, as heathery as a gorcock.

Gorcrow (gō·ɹkrō). Also 7 gar-, 8-9 gore-crow. [f. *gor*, GORE *sb.*¹ + CROW.] The Carrion Crow.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. ii, Raven, and gorcrow, all my birds of prey, That think me turning carcase, now they come. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* IV. iii. Dram. Wks. (1875) 71 Out of the wind of me! what, do you think You can put out the eyes of a gorcrow? 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 67 She tript it like a barren Doe, And strutted like a Gar-crowe. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 167 It [Carrion Crow]..will pick out the eyes of young lambs..for which reason it was formerly distinguished..by the name of the gor or gorecrow. 1819 CAMPBELL *Ess. Eng. Poetry* (1861) 71 Human vultures and gorecrows. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 579 As the gor-crow treats The bramble-finch, so treats the finch the moth. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Gore-crow.*

Gord(e, variant of GIRD *v.*², GOURD²,³, *Obs.*

Gordget, obs. form of GORGET¹.

Gordian (*gō*·ɹdiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 gordion, -dyon. [f. L. *Gordi-us* or *Gordi-um* (see sense 1) + -AN. The phrase *nodus Gordius* (used *fig.*) is a conjectural reading in Ammianus Marcellinus XIV. xi. 1.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Gordian knot. a. An intricate knot tied by Gordius, king of Gordium in Phrygia. The oracle declared that whoever should loosen it should rule Asia, and Alexander the Great overcame the difficulty by cutting through the knot with his sword.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 34 As slippery as the Gordian-knot was hard. 1891 A. T. PIERSON *Credulity of Incred.* 14 Alexander cut the Gordian Knot, which he had not the skill, patience, or strength to untie.

†b. A representation of an intricate knot.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Sept., The gallery is prettily painted with several huntings, and at one end a gordian knot.

c. *fig.* or allusively: (*a*) A matter of extreme difficulty. *To cut a Gordian knot*: to get rid of a difficulty by force or by evading the supposed conditions of solution. (*b*) An indissoluble bond.

† Also *Gordian-twined knot.*

(*a*) 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 396 Hee had found out a sworde to cutt in sunder this Gordian knot. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 46 Turne him to any Cause of Policy, The Gordian Knot of it he will vnloose. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II § 13 Death will find some ways to unty or cut the most Gordian Knots of Life. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 84 His Sword would have cut the gordian Knot of hereditary Right. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Pref., The Gordian knot of the Poor Laws not cut but untied. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* XXXII, By no other means could the Gordian Knot be cut.

(*b*) 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 23 This Gordion knot together counites A Medor partener in her peerelesse loue. *c* 1630 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclogs*, etc. (1633) 61 Strange power of home, with how strong-twisted arms, And Gordian-twined knot, dost thou enchain me! 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* II. 19 Perhaps too much difficulty of untying the Gordian knot of matrimony..would be no kindness to the ladies. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxiv, The Gordian or the Geordi-an knot, whose strings Have tied together commons, lords, and kings.

2. Resembling the Gordian knot; consisting of twisted convolutions, intricate, involved.

1606 *Proc. agst. Garnet* S s 3, The binding knot of the late Gordian Conspiracie. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx, Hereby also dissolving tedious and Gordian difficulties, which have hitherto molested the Church of God. 1667 — *P. L.* IV. 348 Close the serpent sly, Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine His braided train. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rationale Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 193 Some of them [are] such as seem scarce capable of receiving solution but in the Gordian style. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* 47 She was a gordian shape of dazzling hue. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* XV, Lift the victory-flashing sword, And cut the snaky knots of this foul gordian word. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 258 Some girt round them in orbs, snakes gordian, intertwining.

†**B.** *sb.*

1. = *Gordian knot.*

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 152 It is like the Gordian: whiche it is better to breake in sonder, than to labor so much in vndoing it. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* I. i, My sword, With which the Gordian of your Sophistry Being cut, shall shew th' Imposture. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 36 These strongest obligations are all cancelled, these Gordians cut in sunder with the sword of warre. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) II. 195 And whoever is the Man that unties the Gordian, as some such is always to be found, his Fortune is made.

2. An inhabitant of Gordium; one skilled in tying intricate knots.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perf. Relat.* I i 2 a, The hardest knots that the Gordians of our age can deuise to tye.

† Go·rdian, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To tie in a Gordian knot.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 597 Locks..simply gordian'd up and braided.

Gording, variant of GOURDING, *Obs.*

Gordlin, variant of GORLIN *Sc.*

‖ **Gordonia** (gɹdō·niă). *Bot.* [See quot. 1770.] A genus of North-American and Asiatic trees of the camellia or tea family (*Ternstræmiaceæ*), with large beautiful flowers; a plant of this genus.

1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 520, I desire it may have a place among your genera, by the name of Gordonia, as a compliment to our worthy friend, that eminent gardener Mr. James Gordon, near Mile-end. 1865 F. PARKMAN *Huguenots* IV. (1875) 58 Here the rich gordonia .. sends down its thirsty roots to drink at the stealing brook.

Gore (gō·ɹ), *sb.*¹ Also 4, 7 gorre, 6-7 goar(e, 9 *dial.* gor. [OE. *gor* neut., dung, dirt = MDu., Du. *goor* mud, filth, OHG., MHG. *gor* (mod.Swiss *gur*, *guhr*, animal dung), ON. *gor* the cud in animals, slimy matter (Sw. *gorr*, dial. *går*, *gor*, *gur*, dung, filth, putrid matter).]

1. Dung, fæces; filth of any kind, dirt, slime. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 883 *Fimum*, goor. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xli. 72 (Gr.) Pæs gores sumu .. þone we wifel wordum nemnab. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* XXIX. 14 Þæs cealfes flæsc and fell and gor. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 306 Þe gore þer-of me hatz greued & þe glette nwyed. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1130 Bothe þe guttez and the gorre guschez owte at ones. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 1005 His fader sergeauntz alle .. gorre on hym gonne þrowe. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1471 Gore, and fen, and full wast, That was out ykast. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 59 Tainting with lothsome gore the common fold. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 14 Such sheepe likewise as are troubled with the infirmity of chewinge of gorre..A greate parte of their meat, whiles that they are chewinge of it, workes forth of the wykes of their mouthe. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Gor, Gore*, dirt, anything rotten or decayed.

†b. Hardened rheum from the eyes. *Obs.*—¹

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 48 The Gum, or Gore, as we call it, was separated in greater Quantity, .. and the Eye-ball itself was diminished. 1808-80 in JAMIESON.

2. Blood in the thickened state that follows effusion. In poetical language often: Blood shed in carnage. † In early use occas. *blood and gore*, *bloody gore* (cf. Du. *bloed en goor*); see also GORE BLOOD.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* XXVIII, A Souldyours handes must oft be dyed with goare. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xvii, Zoan plaines .. Saw watry clearnes chang'd to bloudy gore. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 76 This warm reeking goare. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 596 Th' expiring serpent wallow'd in his gore. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Indep.* 18 The Saxon prince in horror fled From altars stained with human gore. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xx, His talons are sheathed in her shoulders, And his teeth are red in her gore. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii, Red with gore was the spear of the prelate of London.

¶ Whimsically used for 'blood'.

1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 305, I have three brothers, that is to say, relations by gore.

† b. (*All*) (*in*) *a* (or *one*) *gore of blood*: bathed in or besmeared with blood. (Cf. GORE BLOOD 2.) *Obs.*

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Dec., In comes the German back again, all in a goare of blood. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 147 She was all in a gore of blood. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. iv. 147 From their forehead to their shoes they were in one gore of blood. 1784 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* iii. 171 He's all a Gore of blood. 1824 *Examiner* 15/1 Lying on the ground in a gore of blood.

† c. ? A clot, 'gout' (of blood). *Obs. rare*—¹.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 253 He saw Gores of Blood here and there.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as (sense 1) †*gore-pit*; b. objective, as *gore-distilling*, *-dropping*; c. instrumental, as *gore-bedabbled*, *-drenched*, *-drowned*, *-dyed*, *-fed*, *-moistened*, *-spangled*, *-stained*; d. parasynthetic, as *gore-faced*. Also gore-chewer *dial.* (cf. quot. 1641 in sense 1).

1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. xi, The tomb Of the bones and the flesh, *Gore-bedabbled and fresh. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Gore-chower*, a sheep which, owing to some structural defect in its mouth, is unable to retain or properly masticate its food. 1770 BEATTIE *Ode Peace* I. ii, Murder.. shakes her **gore*-distilling wings. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 169 That **gore*-drenched flag. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* V. iii, His sightless and **gore*-dropping sockets. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 114 Much dismay'd with what had lately hapt, On **Gore*-drown d Gladmore in that bloody shower. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* III. ii, Flattery's incense No more shall shadow round the **gore*-dyed throne. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xlviii, *Gore-faced Treason sprung from her adulterate joy. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Bothwell's Bonny Jane* XXXVI, His hands two **gore*-fed scorpions grasp'd. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* XLII, **Gore*-moisten'd trees shall perish in the bud. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* VI. Wks. (1876) 18 As a sowe waloweth in the stynkynge **gore* pytte, or in the puddell. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37/1 *Gore-spangled ensigns streaming in the air. 1848 T. A. BUCKLEY *Iliad* 81 Mars, man-slayer, *gore-stained, stormer of walls.

Gore (gō·ɹ), *sb.*² Forms: 4-6 goore, 4-9 *Sc.* and *north.* gare, 6-8 *Sc.* gair(e, 7-9 goar(e, 4- gore. [OE. *gára* = MDu. *ghere*, *gheere*, etc. (Du. *geer*), OHG. *gêro*, *kêro* (MHG. *gêr-e*, Ger. *gehren*, *gehre*), ON. *geire* (Sw. dial. *gere*, Da. dial. *gære*), app. related to OE. *gár* spear (see GARE *sb.*¹), the reference being to the shape of the spear-head. From OHG. the word passed into the Romanic languages; for the forms in these see GYRON.]

1. A triangular piece of land.

†a. An angular point, a promontory. (OE. only.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 26 Ispania land is þryscyte ..An ðæra garena lið suðwest.

b. A wedge-shaped strip of land on the side of an irregular field (cf. quot. 1881). Now only *dial.*

[1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 58 Radulfus tenet unam goram terræ. *c* 1325 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) I. 571 Duæ rodæ .. scilicet le Gores super Shortefurlong.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XXI. 39, XXXVI landes, & thre gores fother or pyke, and they be all one thing. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 43 There is in it 14 through landes and two gares. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 52 Contained in the head lands and gores, or short lands. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., When a field, the sides of which are straight but not parallel, is divided into 'lands' or 'leys', the angular piece at the side is called a gore or pike. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., Gores*, the short ridges in an unevenly shaped ploughed field.

c. A small strip or tract of land lying between larger divisions. Chiefly *U.S.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. ii. 34 Which gore or gusset of ground, was called Apherema, that is, a thing taken away, because parted from Samaria, and pieced to Judea. 1703 *Providence* (*R. I.*) *Records* (1893) IV. 153 A heape of stones set for a south westerne Corner of a Goare, or Slipe of land.

1733 *Rhode Island Col. Records* (1859) IV. 478 The gore of land (adjoining to Attleborough) in controversy between this colony and the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. 1818 N. MITCHELL in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* VII. 146 A small gore also on the east side of the town .. was annexed to Pembroke June 7, 1754. 1886 J. DRAPER *Hist. Spencer* (ed. 2) 12 A gore about one mile wide, lying between Leicester and Spencer. 1887 G. W. SEARS *Forest Rues* p. vii, What New Englanders call a 'gore',—a triangular strip of land that gets left out somehow when the towns are surveyed.

d. ? = GAIR, an isolated fertile strip.

1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 395 Its locality is a narrow gore on the summit of the cinder-bed.

e. (See quots.)

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Words* in *Archæol.* XVII. (E.D.S.), *Gore*, the lowest part in a tract of country. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Gore*, level low-lying land. Most parishes have a field called the 'Gore'.

†**2.** *poet.* The front section of a skirt, wider at the bottom than at the top (cf. sense 3); the lap of a gown, an apron. Hence in extended sense: a skirt, petticoat, gown. Also in phrase *under gore*, under one's clothes (in ME. poetry often a mere expletive). (Cf. OF. *geron*, *giron* used in the same senses.) *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 515 Habbe he isstunge under gore, Ne last his luve no lenger more. *a* 1290 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 222 Ich wolde I-witen nouþe Leuedi .. Wi þe failleþ gore, Sleue and nammore Of cloþ þat ich I-se. *a* 1300 *Sirit* 5 Wis he wes of lore And gouthlich under gore And clothed in fair sroud. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Glad under gore in gro ant in grys. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2868 It was a ferly gin, So heye vnder hir gare It fleize. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 78 An elf-queene shal my lemman be, And slepe vnder my goore. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male Regle* 31 Had I thy power knowen or this yore .. Nat sholde his lym han cleued to my gore. *c* 1460 *Emare* 198 þat fayr lady Was godely unther gare. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 174/7 A Gore, *gremiale*.

† **b.** The opening in the breast of a gown. (So MDu. *ghere*.) *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 345 My byrde so fayre, That was wont to..go in at my spayre, And crepe in at my gore Of my gowne before.

3. Any wedge-shaped or triangular piece of cloth forming part of a garment and serving to produce the difference in width required at different points, esp. used to narrow a skirt at the waist (cf. sense 2).

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 172 Par devant avet escours E de coste sunt gerouns [*gloss* gores]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 51 A ceynt she werede..A barm-clooth (eek)..ful of many a goore. *Ibid.* 136 (Harl. MS.) A kirtel..Schapen with goores in the newe get. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 203/2 Goore of a clothe, *lacinia*. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 179 His garmound and his gyte ful gay of grene, With goldin listis gilt on every gair. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. x. 5 In purpour rob hemmit with gold ilk gair. 1530 PALSGR. 226/2 Goore of a smocke, *poynte de chemise*. 1598 FLORIO, *Gheroni*..the gores or gussets of a smocke or shirt, the side peeces of a cloke. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gore*, a piece of Linnen-cloth let into the sides of a Woman's Shift. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. (1856) 156 The sailors recognized it at once as the gore of a pair of trowsers. 1883 *Knowledge* 13 July 30/1 The skirt..has four gores in front.

† **b.** A triangular piece (cut out of something).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 6395 His scheld he clef, god it wot, & of his hauberk a gore & of his aketoun a fot & more.

4. *Her.* A charge formed by two curved lines meeting in the fesse-point, the one being drawn from the sinister or dexter chief and the other from the lowest angle of the base (cf. quot. 1562).

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 72 b, He beareth Argent, a Gore Sinister Sable. He that is a coward to his enemie, must beare this, But if it be a dexter Gore, although of Staynand colour, yet it is a good cote for a gentlewoman. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 45 A Goare Sinister.. This [abatement]..is due to him that is a Coward to his enemy. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey): and in mod. Dicts.

5. One of the many triangular or lune-shaped pieces that form the surface of a celestial or terrestrial globe, a balloon, the covering of an umbrella, the dome of a building, etc.

1796 *Specif. Russell's Patent* No. 2144. 3 The globe being covered with printed gores. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* § 2070 In polygonal domes the curves of the gore will bound the ends of the boards. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1933. 631/3 Seaming together the gores of his balloon. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Globe*, A very cheap paper globe is now met with, in which the printed gores are brought together edge to edge by a string. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 171 For each of the triangular gores of the dome we now substitute a vault.

6. *Naut.* **a.** (See quot. 1851.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 91 In sails with a roach-leech, the lower gores are longer. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 184, *Gores.*—Angles cut slopewise at one or both ends of such cloths as widen or increase the depth of a sail.

b. 'Angular pieces of plank inserted to fill up a vessel's planking at any part requiring it' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gore*, an angular piece of planking used in fitting the skin of a vessel to the frames.

7. *Comb.*, as **gore-coat** (see quot. 1886); **gore-furrow** (see quot.).

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 154 (E. D. S.) Thy *Gore Coat oil a girred, thy Aead-Clathing oll a' foust. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Gore*, A gorecoat is a petticoat made so as to fit closely at the waist without gathering. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 472 A *gore-furrow is a space made to prevent the meeting of two ridges, and as a substitute for an open furrow between them.

Gore, *sb.*[3] = GARE *sb.*[1], a spear or javelin.

c 1250 [see GARE]. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gore*, a long rod tipped with a small spear for driving oxen. Always so called.

† **Gore,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also 7 **goor.** [app. formed as sing. to GORCE, the sibilant ending of which caused it to be taken as pl.] = GORCE.

1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Diuers newe weres, gores, stackes, and ingins haue bene leuied and enhaunsed. 1657 *Cotton's Abridgem. Records Tower* 57 And now of late daily the said Rivers are stopped and turned aside by Goors, Mills, Piles and Pales.

† **Gore,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* In 6 **gor,** 7 **goare.** [a. OF. *gorre.*] = GRANDGORE.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5113 Vtheris strange Infirmeteis ..As in the Gutt, grauell, and gor. 1614 P. FORBES *Eubulus* viii. (1627) 152 A man hath the Goare in his Legge; which Legge, all-bee-it in an hudge degree festered, yet walketh and mooveth.. Nowe, shall the Goare, heere, glorie, that [etc.].

Gore (gōəɹ), *v.*[1] Also 5–6 **gor(re,** 6–8 **goar.** [Of obscure etymology; the view that it is f. *gore*, var. of GARE *sb.*[1] spear, is plausible as to sense, but the early Sc. form *gorre* appears to disprove it.]

† **1.** *trans.* To pierce or stab deeply, with a sharp weapon, spike, spur, or the like. *Obs.* exc. as in 2.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3645 þare was .. many of Perses Gorred..& grysely woundid. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E.E.T.S.) 941 þe newe emperour..alle þe cite drowe hym; & sub gored þe gome, þat his guttes alle..in-to his breche felle. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* lxv, I am vngraciously gorrit, baith guttis and gall. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 189 As he rode ovyr the brigge on was beneth and with a spere gored him. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 186 Cruell Pirrus, Quhilk .. gorris the fader at the altair but grace. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxiii. 46 These shal stone them, and gorre them with their sweardes. *a* 1565 *Merie Tales* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Introd. 63 The freere felt hys bellye, & .. thought hee had ben gored, and cried out..I am kylled. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 375 With Gun and Gainze thocht thay boist to gor 30w [*rimes with* befoir 30w]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 13 The sacred Diademe in peeces rent, And purple robe gored with many a wound. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. XXXV. (1609) 910 He ran with full carriere at him, gored his horse [L. *transfixo equo*]. 1654 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 474 They gore and spurre up the Ass to goe that way. 1690 in Wood *Life* 30 Aug., The two horses .. pawed over the iron spikes.. Their leggs are goar'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 713 Two ravenous vultures..Incessant gore the liver in his breast. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 229 Our lab'ring Steeds We press, we gore. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solit.* 119 As if the fibres of this godlike frame Were gored without a pang. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x., No sooner didst thou fall to the ground mortally gored, as he deemed, with his weapon, than [etc.].

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 48 Wee must rather winne men with a louing admonition, then gore them with a sharpe reprehension. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 23 The ship the sea then gores: The water..wounded and broken roars. 1736 MACHIN in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 299 It has gored me to think that I was perpetually liable to a just charge of never finishing any thing.

† **b.** With various constructions: To impale *upon*; to dig or scoop *out of*. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. (1636) 206 Such of the defendents as durst sally out being either cut in peeces in the trenches with the sword, or goared upon the stakes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. Ded., Where the violence of the waters aggested the earth, goared out of the hollow valleys.

2. *spec.* Of a horned animal (esp. a bull or ox): To pierce with the horns. Also, rarely, of a boar: To wound with the tusk.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 For els the beastes with theyr hornes, wyll put bothe the horses and the shepe, and gore them in theyr bellyes. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. VII. 62 The bull then gored him again with his horns. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 527 His tusks oblique he aim'd the knee to goar. 1810 T. COGAN *Ethical Treat. Passions* II. § 1 (1813) III. 105 We ascribe vices..to an ox that attempts to gore the attendants. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* iv. 188 My father narrowly escapes being gored by a furious ox. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xiv. 301 It is the nature of bulls to gore each other.

transf. and *fig.* 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 112 Aquinas..was called bos mutus, a dumbe Oxe; and..with two hornes..gored all unbeleevers. 1646 S. MARSHALL *Def. Inf. Baptism* 87 How you avoid being goared by the three hornes of my Syllogisme. 1838 SYD. SMITH *2nd Let. to Archd. Singleton* 11 Billingsgate controversialists, who have tossed and gored an Unitarian. 1841 LONGF. *Wreck Hesp.* xviii, The cruel rocks, they gored her side Like the horns of an angry bull.

b. *absol.*; + also *intr.* to gird *at*.

1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* v. i. 144 Your wit is still goring at my lady's projects. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* II. iii. 213 The dog that bites, the ox that gores, are both of them punished. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi, He's like Giles Heathertap's auld boar; ye need but shake a clout at him to make him turn and gore. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 556 Five or six bulls had stamped and roared and gored and died.

† **Gore,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6–7 **goar.** [f. GORE *sb.*[1]] Only in **Gored, Goring.**

1. *trans.* To cover with or as with gore, to besmear *with*, to dabble *in* blood. Only in pa. pple.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierem.* K viij b, Preists seruisable to Idols, and gorde in blessed blood. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 338 His sides imbrued and gored with his own blood. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xvii. § 6. 289 The Battels ioyned, and the Field goared with bloud, the day was lost vpon the Kings side. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Rev. agst. Murder* II. vii. 87 We haue seene the Theatre of this History, gored with great variety of bloud. 1655 *Theophania* 90 Many of them..lay gored in their own blood.

2. *intr.* To lie soaking *in* blood.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Ivel.* in *Holinshed* 27/1 They left them goaring in their bloud .. and gasping up their flitting ghosts.

Hence **Go·ring** *ppl. a.*, that forms gore = GORY.

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 206 Goring bloode had glutted gasers eye.

Gore (gōəɹ), *v.*[3] Also 6 **goor.** [f. GORE *sb.*[2]; cf. Du. *geeren*, G. *gehren.*]

1. *trans.* To cut into a gore or gores; to furnish with gores.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 19) (1550) 166 Cloth of gold .. set wyth cut warkes of clothe of sylver plyghted goord fret and folded eche cloth vpon other. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 91 Sails, gored with a sweep. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 426/2, I should take out two of the back breadths for an over-skirt—yes—an' gore the others! 1893 GEO. HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 270 The next fashion was to gore the skirts in every width.

† **2.** *Naut. intr.* To swell or jut *out*. *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Clew is.. that which comes goring out from the square of the saile.

3. *trans.* To plough a 'gore'. (See GORING *vbl. sb.*[2])

Gore, variant of GAUR.

Go·rebill, *local.* [? f. GORE *sb.*[3] (= GARE *sb.*[1]) + BILL *sb.*[1]] A name of the garfish. (Cf. GORE-FISH.)

1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 625/1 It [the Garfish] is sometimes called Greenbone, Gorebill, and Mackerel-guide. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 68 The hooks being baited with smelt or a fish called the Gorebill.

† **Gore blood, go·re-blood.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. GORE *sb.*[1]]

1. Gore-like blood; clotted blood.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. (1584) S viij, Downe strait he falles, & armour large with goareblood doth embrue. 1594 ? GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 245 Then teare the old man peecemeal with my teeth, And colour my strong hands with his gore-blood. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 909 The ground..all stained with gore bloud. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1640) 122 Leopoldus..fought..till his armour was all over gore bloud. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, *Acts* xv. 29 Not eating strangled Creatures in the gore blood.

attrib. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conformist* (1682) A ij, A meer gore-blood Religion.

2. Freq. in phrases. **a.** *All on* (*in*, *of*) *a gore blood*, all besmeared or covered with blood. (See also A-GORE-BLOOD.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1559 BECON *Displ. Popish Mass* Wks. 1563 III. 48 If ye would..cutte your selues with knyues tyll ye be all on a goreblood [etc.]. 1591 LYLY *Sappho* IV. iii, I was all in a goare bloud. 1631 MABBE *Celestina* XIII. 151 His face..was all blacke and blue, and all of a goare-bloud. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 233 He..rowled himself stark naked upon Thistles and Thorns..and made all his Body on a Gore-blood. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 74 What, to whip them for every petty offence, till they are all in gore blood? 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'All of a gore-blood'—a common pleonasm.

b. quasi-*adj.* (*All*) *gore blood*: Gory with blood, besmeared with gore. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 245 Scourged him..so terriblie, as..all his body was gore bloud. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 29 The Flies and Gnats..bit and stung us in such sort, as not one of us but was gore blood. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v. 18 He wounds them with the wound of an enemy..and leaves them all gore blood. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 266 They killing went: all gore-blood was the hall. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Gor-bleead.*

Hence **Gore-bloody** *a.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Ensanglanté*, gore bloudie. 1638 T. HERBERT *Five Mad Shavers*, Shee being thus naked and gore-bloody, they [etc.].

Gore copper, variant of GARCOPPER, *Obs.*

1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 251 To ship..200 ship-pound, swedish weight, of gore copper.

Gorecrow, variant of GORCROW.

Gored (gōəɹd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. GORE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 3 Trust me (saied she) my goared gutts doe put me to no paine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 35 And from his gored wound a well of bloud did gush. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 320 You twaine, Rule in this Realme, and the gor'd state sustaine. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 93 In dull thought concludes the day, How the gor'd Hack's reward to pay! 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 490 Nor knew the chief..That his gored thigh had first received the ball. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. iv, Mangled limbs, and bodies gored.

† **Gored,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1] [f. GORE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].] (See quot.)

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 336/1 [Prescriptions] For goarred, or congealede bloode.

Gored (gōəɹd), *ppl. a.*[3] [f. GORE *v.*[3] and *sb.*[2] + -ED.]

1. Cut into a gore or gores.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 91 The longest gored side of one cloth makes the shortest side of the next. 1891 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/1 The gored gowns are now lined throughout.

2. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Gored*, cut into large arched indents.

† **Goree,** *sb. slang. Obs.* Also 7 **gory.** Money. Phrase *Old Mr. Goree* (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Goree*, Money, but chiefly Gold. *Old-Mr.-Gory*, a piece of Gold. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Go·ree, go·ry, *a. Her.* [f. GORE *sb.*[2]; a pseudo-AF. rendering of GORED *ppl. a.*[3]] (See quots.)

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Gorée* or *Gory*, in old authors sometimes written *goarée* and *goary*, is the same as *double archée*. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*, *Gored* or *Gorée*, cut into large arched indents.

Gore-fish. [? f. *gore*, GARE *sb.*] ? = GARFISH. (Cf. GOREBILL.)

1839 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 162 We only got 5 bass..1 flounder, 1 gore fish, and 1..cuttlefish. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* viii. 164 The long-beaked gore-fish, which when hooked comes along at once, like a sea-serpent, on the top of the water.

†Gorel. *Obs.* Also 6 gherell. [a. F. *gorel* (*gohorel*), *goreau*, etc. in same sense.] A halter, horse-collar. Also *attrib.*, as *gorel-maker*.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 2/37 Of gorel-makers and joyners. 1526 in Dillon *Calais & Pale* (1893) 81 Item, of a horse coller or gherell.

Gorell, variant of GORREL, *Obs.*

Gorg, Gorgays(e, obs. ff. GORGE, GORGEOUS.

Gorge (gōdʒ), *sb.*[1] Also 5 goorge, 5–6 gorg. [a. OF. and F. *gorge* = Pr. *gorga*, *gorja*, Sp. *gorga*, Pg. *gorja*, It. *gorga*, *gorgia*:—popular L. **gorga*, **gurga* of unknown origin; the possibility of connexion with L. *gurges*, whirlpool, is very doubtful.]

I. In physical senses.

1. The external throat; the front of the neck; said both of human beings and of animals. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3761 He gyrdes hym in at þe gorge with his gryme launce. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4085 All gilden was hire gorg with golden fethirs. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. viii. 81 The breste and the gorge of hym [the phenix] shyneth. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 87 With that he gaue her a bounce Full vpon the gorge. 1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 73 Taking him [the Rebell] by the gorge. 1819 KEATS *K. Stephen* I. iii, Do not tempt me to throttle you on the gorge. 1866 C. MERIVALE in *Contemp. Rev.* II. 270 The form divine, the graceful gorge, fair breast, and dazzling eyes.

fig. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* A iij b, We shewe by demonstrative reasons that it goeth to the very gorge of the Church.

†**b.** The dewlap of a bull. ? *nonce-use.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 [There was] a goodly fare white bull..his crop or gorg hanging down to his knees before him.

2. The internal throat. Now only *rhetorical.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 53 God is muche in the gorge of theose grete maystres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3527 And full of glorand gledis þaim to þe gorge fillis. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* CXXXII. 489 He caste fyre and smoke oute of his gorge lyke a forneyse. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 62 b, Songs, which the watrie instruments did make their [birds'] gorge deliuer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 339 The vpper part or top of the Wezand, is called the Gorge, or the gullet. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 41 Forth his smoaking gorge came sulphur smoke. 1821 BYRON *Irish Avatar* XX, Till the gluttonous despot be stuff'd to the gorge! 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* vi, The golden gorge of dragons spouted forth a flood of fountain-foam.

fig. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1358 And the gorge of the gulfs of the battle is wide for the spoil of the world. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Exper., Div. Image* 8 The human face [is] a furnace seal'd, The human heart its hungry gorge.

3. *Falconry.* The crop of a hawk. *To bear full gorge*: to be full fed. Hence, in opprobrious rhetorical use, the 'maw', devouring capacity, of a monster, or a person, etc. spoken of as gluttonous, bloodthirsty, or rapacious. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 304 The flesch that is in his gorge woll be oversoden if it be ther any while long holdyng. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She goorgith when she fillith hir goorge with meete. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xli, Their greedy gorges are rapt with the smell. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xlvii. (Arb.) 83 No lure will cause her stoope, she beares full gorge. 1583 [See GARBAGE *sb.*[1]] 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. v. Wks. 1856 I. 140 Here lies a dish to feast thy fathers gorge. 1625 LATHAM *Falconry*, *Words of Art* (1633), Gorge, is that part of the Hawke which first receiueth the meat, and is called the craw or crop in other fowles. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* IV. 23 Nothing could glut the gorges of those bloody Priests. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl. 63 This mighty sailewing'd monster that menaces to swallow up the Land, unlesse her bottomlesse gorge may be satisfi'd with the blood of the Kings daughter the Church. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 64 A prey for the gorge of the monster.

fig. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 29 Doe wee thinke that Nature is bounde to cast vp the treasures of her full gorge amongest vs? 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XVI. iv, So vast are the gorges of some consciences; that they can swallow the greatest crimes. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxiv, The first are in destruction's gorge.

b. The phrase *a full gorge* properly belongs to sense 3 (cf. *on a full stomach*), but the ambiguity of the adj. led to its being interpreted according to sense 4. (Cf. GORGE *sb.*[3])

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 64 The counsailor heareth causes with lesse pain beyng emptie, then he shal be able after a full gorge. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cciii. (1636) 195 If .. they bee not sicke upon a full gorge, yet they are drousie and heavy. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 132 What though? because the Vultures had then but small pickings, shall we therfore go and fling them a full gorge? *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XV. 126 Falconers, .. when they have fed their Hawks, will not suffer them to fly on a full Gorge. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Capon*, Give the Capon a full Gorge thereof three times a Day.

†**4.** A meal for a hawk. (*To give*) *gorge upon gorge*: a second meal before another is digested; also *transf. Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. XXVII. (1494) ij b, They .. Forsoke Mars..And to Bachus their hedes gan enclyne Gorge vpon gorge, tyll it drough to nyght. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 199 Beware that you gyue hir not gorge upon gorge. *Ibid.* 291 The diseases in Hawkes heads do most commonly breede of giuing them too great gorges. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 107, I haue already forewarned you, to be circumspect in her diet, that it may be of light and coole meate, and small gorges thereof. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 247 In the first place, never give them [Hawks] a great Gorge, especially of gross meats.

5. What has been swallowed, the contents of the stomach; in phrases (primarily of *Falconry*) †*to cast* (*up*), *heave*, *spue up*, *vomit one's gorge*. Also *To cast the gorge at*: to reject (food) with loathing.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1633 To styre vp your stomake you must you forge, Call for a candell, and cast vp your gorge. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 275 He will vomit his gorge, and cast out floods to overflow him. *c* 1575 *Perfect Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 20 Castinge the gorge, kepinge her meate longe aboue, or other surfit..be.. veary daungerus. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 21 And all the way, most like a brutish beast, He spued vp his gorge, that all did him deteast. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xvii. 57 Eat horse, or eat dog, or put something into your mouths you have always been taught to cast the gorge at.

fig. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 37 Sundry who .. haue sent for the minister .. and there vomitted up all their gorge, accused and condemned themselves.

b. Freq. used *fig.* in the above phrases to express extreme disgust or (in later use) violent resentment; now commonly *one's gorge rises* (*at* or †*against*). *To rouse* (*stir*) *the gorge*: to make furiously angry.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 702/1 [Preachers who] make a man ready to cast his gorge to heare them raue and rage like mad men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. 207 How abhorred my Imagination is, my gorge rises at it. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 236 Her delicate tendernesse will finde it selfe abus'd, begin to heaue the Gorge, disrelish and abhorre the Moore. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* Wks. 1792 III. xv. 74 The very gorge of my soul rises against this dæmon. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. vi. (1820) 485 So insolent.. a request would have been enough to have roused the gorge of the tranquil Van Twiller himself. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* II. 274 He remembered now that his gorge had risen while he spoke. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* VI. 243 The very thought of whom naturally stirred all the gorge of this Pharisee of the Pharisees. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* IV. 34 In uttering it he would be unable to repress the rising gorge of self-disgust.

II. In transferred (chiefly technical) uses.

6. *Fortif.* The neck of a bastion or other outwork; the entrance from the rear to the platform or body of a work (cf. quot. 1834–47).

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 390/3 But yet the courage of his men prevailing, they won from the Turks the Gorge of that Bastion. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 586 The greater the Flanks and the Gorge between them are, the better they are. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xix, We have not a couple of field-pieces to mount in the gorge of that new redoubt. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IX. 12 The detachment which attacked the work by the gorge had the most serious difficulties to contend with. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 9 The open or rear part of the redan, and of all other works, is called the gorge. 1876 in VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*

7. A narrow opening between hills; a ravine with rocky walls, *esp.* one that gives passage to a stream.

1769 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 359 Looking full into the gorge of Borrowdale. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XVI, Through the gorge of this glen they found access to a black bog. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. 39 A mass of high limestone cliffs, with two deep gorges. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 157 If the glacier enters a gorge, it becomes contracted.

†**8.** *Farriery.* (See quot.) *Obs.*[—1] (Cf. GORGED *ppl. a.*[2] 2.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. CX. 391 The gorge or gourded legges, is an ill sorrance, being a grieuous swelling in the neather part of the legges.

9. *Arch.* (See quots.) [All in Fr. use.]

a. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gorge*, *Gule*, or *Neck*, (in *Architect.*) is the narrowest part of the *Dorick* and *Tuscan* Capitals, lying between the Astragal, above the Shaft of the Pillar, and the Annulets. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gorge* is also used for the neck of a column; more properly called *collarino*, and *gorgerin*. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

b. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gorge of a chimney*, is the part between the chambranle and the crowning of the mantle.

c. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gorge*, .. a kind of Moulding, hollow on the inside, which is larger, but not so deep as the *Scotia*. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1823 in P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 585.

d. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Gorge* is sometimes used for a moulding that is concave in the upper part, and convex at bottom; more properly called *gula*, and *cymatium*.

e. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gorge*, (*Masonry*) a small groove at the under side of a coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall.

10. *Mech.* The groove of a pulley. [So F. *gorge.*]

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 308 To prevent the ropes *a* and *b* from rubbing against each other, the upper fixed pulley may have a double gorge. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

11. *Angling.* †**a.** A contrivance for disengaging a fishhook, when swallowed (*obs.*[—1]). **b.** A solid object, intended to be swallowed by the fish, to ensure its capture.

1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xiv. 43 As the Pearch generally swallows the Bait .. it will be necessary to carry an Instrument..which I call a Gorge. 1883 *Century Mag.* Apr. 900/1 The fish swallowed it, and, the gorge coming crosswise with the gullet, the fish was captured. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 254/3 Flints of various sizes .. manufactured for use as fish-hooks, gorges, and sinkers.

12. *U.S.* A mass choking up a narrow passage; esp. in *ice-gorge* (see ICE *sb.* 8).

1884 [see ICE *sb.* 8]. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 7/2 The ice gorge near Montreal has been broken.

†**13.** *Pottery. pl.* (See quots.) [Possibly a distinct word: cf. BROWN GEORGE.]

1684 *Dwight's Patent* in Jewitt *Ceramic Art Gt. Brit.* I. 121 Severall new Manufactures of Earthenwares, called by the Names of White Gorges, Marbled Porcellane Vessells, Statues, and Figures, and Fine Stone Gorges and Vessells, never before made in England or elsewhere. 1813 T. FAULKNER *Hist. Acc. Fulham* 27 In the year 1684 Mr. John Dwight .. established .. a manufactory of earthern wares known under the name of White Gorges. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 367/2 Specimens of .. 'Fulham Ware', consisting of white gorges or pitchers.

III. 14. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 11) *gorge-bait*, *-fishing*, *-hook*; (sense 6) *gorge-curtain*, *-line*; also **gorge-circle**, in gearing, 'the outline of the smallest cross section of a hyperboloid of revolution' (Webster 1897); †**gorge-millar** *Sc.*, ? a glutton.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 132 *Gorge baits of all kinds .. were invented by the father of cruelty. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 19 Apr. (Cent.), The blindages over the casemates of the *gorge-curtains [were] splintered and shivered. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/4 The abolition of .. live or dead *gorge fishing. 1866 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 131/3 Baited *gorge-hooks. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. xi. § 3. 315 Gorge hooks are either single or double. 1661 S. PARTRIDGE *Double Scale Proportion* 93 The length of the *Gorge-line in the made Fort, is 59,5. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 109 After having .. stretched a cord *mn* four feet above the gorge line [etc.]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 26 Gryt glaschew-hedit *gorge-millaris.

†**Gorge,** *sb.*[2] *Her. Obs.* [Of unknown origin.] A bearing known only from the drawing given by Leigh; its interpretation was disputed (see quot.).

Not to be confounded with *gorges*, GURGES, which in some mod. books of heraldry appears with the spelling *gorge* or *gurge*.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 103 He beareth Sanguine, a Gorge, Argent. Thoughe this seeme vnlikely to be a waterbudget, yet hath it long time bin so taken, and so blazed, and neuer of anie other fashion, then ye see in this escocheon.

Gorge (gōdʒ), *sb.*[3] [f. next vb.] An act of gorging oneself; a glut (of food, wine, etc.).

1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* XXIII. 99 A wreathed wrestler from a gorge of wine, He falls in pride. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 105 They have a heavy gorge about once in two or three days. 1890 PETRIE in *Statem. Palestine Explor. Fund* Oct. 228 Thinking of nothing but the perfect gorge all the weary day [of the Ramadan fast].

Gorge (gōdʒ), *v.* Also 5 goorge. [ad. OF. and F. *gorger*, f. *gorge* GORGE *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To fill the gorge; to feed greedily. (In early use, of a bird of prey.) Const. *on*, *upon*.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5625 Alle hei gorgen as a rauene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij, She goorgith when she fillith hir goorge with meete. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* V. i. 82 On our former Ensigne Two mighty Eagles..pearch'd, Gorging and feeding from our Soldiers hands. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 233 The very garbage that drawes together all the fowles of prey and ravin in the land to come and gorge upon the Church. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 619/1 He gorged so much at a neighbour's as to stop all the functions of Nature, and he was actually suffocated with a good meal. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 469 They .. like hounds of a base breed, Gorge from a stranger's hand, and rend their master. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that Failed* iii. 44 Dick fell upon eggs and bacon and gorged till he could gorge no more.

fig. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. viii. 182 The single passion of D'Ancre was inordinate avarice; he gorged on wealth.

2. *trans.* To fill the gorge of; to stuff with food; to glut, satiate. Also with *up*. (Cf. ENGORGE 1.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iv b, How ye shall gyde yow if yowre hawke be full goorged. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 42 Surueiers there be, yat gredyly gorge vp their couetouse guttes. 1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* III. H iij b, For whan he gorgyd had him self with meates & drinkings drownd. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Papar*, to gorge vp, to fill the gorge. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 120 He that makes his generation messes To gorge his appetite. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 The Fox..had .. so gorg'd his guts that he could not squeeze himself out againe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 P 7 Going to a Tavern to Dinner; or after being gorged there, to repeat the same with another Company at Supper. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 219 Our men gorged themselves with it [chocolate] and would have no more. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxiv, We paint the giant .. plundering the innocent traveller, and afterwards gorged with his half-living flesh. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 82 The king of the vultures first gorged himself. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 189 When fish are gorged with their morning meal of green drakes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 84 Being with his presence glutted, gorg'd, and full. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 84 In this ease and idlenesse of life gorged with wealth. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ix. 199 Heaven can gorge us with our own desires. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 203 Our dungeons are gorged with them. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxiii. 216 They were gorging themselves with plunder. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* XV. 293 Every press gorged, every sheet of paper occupied.

c. Said of that which is devoured: To glut.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, Nor would his slaughter'd army now have lain On Africk's sands..To gorge the Wolves and Vultures of Numidia. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 468 When his foul basket gorges them no more.

3. To take into the gorge, to swallow; to devour greedily. †Also with *in*.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. (1631) 15 So it [pig] be

eaten with a reformed mouth..not gorg'd in with gluttony, or greedinesse. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. v. 127 You must fish for him with a strong line .. and let him have time to gorge your hook. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 434 As when a Vultur..Dislodging from a Region scarce of prey, To gorge the flesh of Lambs or yearling Kids. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 144 How could I bear To see them gorge their dainty fare? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. xiv. 119 When men of a certain sort..are in love, though they see the hook and the string..they gorge the bait nevertheless.

transf. and *fig.* 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvi. (1739) 145 The Clergy had not only gotten the game, but gorged it. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* xx. 87 Tho' he may Riches gorge, the painful Spoil In massy Vomit quickly will recoil. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 281 Who is the King of Glory? He who slew The rav'nous foe, that gorg'd all human race! 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xii, On the vulgar yelling press, To gorge the relics of success. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xliii, The storm..did not lull till the deeps had gorged their full of sustenance.

absol. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 76 A glass of grog is a bait that he'll play round till he gorges.

4. To fill full, distend (a vein, organ, duct, or other vessel); to choke, choke up. Chiefly in *pa. pple.* (Cf. ENGORGE 1 b.)

1508, 1572 [see GORGED *ppl. a.*1 b]. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 108 In such cases .. the veins have always been found particularly gorged with black blood. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 381 The lobules of the liver soon become gorged with bile. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 The water which is supposed to gorge the capillaries of the glacier. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 208 During excessive laughter .. the head and face become gorged with blood, with the veins distended. 1888 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 158 [In Relapsing Fever] the kidneys are gorged and swollen.

5. To scoop *out* into gorges (see GORGE *sb.* 7).

1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 155 The whole surface [is] gorged out with valleys.

Hence **Go'rging** *ppl. a.*

1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 284 A strong, gorging, intoxicating Yeast-beaten Ale. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 863/3 One passage which ought not to have been inserted..representing us as gorging gluttons.

Gorgeable (gō'ɹdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. GORGE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be swallowed.

1883 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xciv. VIII. 234 *note*, Chopping up its formerly loved authors .. into crammed sausages, or blood-puddings swiftly gorgeable.

Gorgeat, obs. form of GORGET 1.

† Gorgeaunt. *Obs.* [ad. F. *gorgeant*, pr. pple. of *gorger* GORGE *v.*] A boar in its second year.

c 1420 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 The boor frist he is a pyg as long as he is with his dame, and whene his dame levyth hym then he is called a gorgeaunt.

Gorged (gōɹdʒd), *ppl. a.*1 [f. GORGE *v.* + -ED 1.] Fed to the full, crammed with food.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 694 The full-fed Hound, or gorged Hawke. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. i. 35 Here's marriage sweetly honour'd in gorg'd stomachs And overflowing cups! 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1750) 29 The Refuse of gorged Wolves. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvi. 213 The animal lay stretched at full length on the ground, like a gorged cat. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 848/2 A flock of gorged cormorants sitting on rocks by the sea.

transf. 1605 A. WARREN *Poor Mans Pass.* E 3 Some Vsurer .. Whose gorged chests surfet with cramming gold.

† b. *Sc.* Stopped up, choked. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 99 Gory is his tua grym ene gladderrit all about, And gorgeit lyk twa gutaris that wer with glar stoppit. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 19 Gorgit waters ever gritter growis.

Gorged (gōɹdʒd), *ppl. a.*2 [f. GORGE *sb.*1 + -ED 2.]

1. *Her.* Having the gorge or neck encircled (with a coronet, etc.).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. 184 He beareth .. a Lion Rampand .. Gorged with a Coller. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. ii. (1743) 53 An unicorn, argent, gorged with a crown. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 28 On the dexter-side, a lion guardant, or, gorged ducally, argent. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxiii, A Heron's head erased, Or, gorged with a collar. 1868 in CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (1893) 90.

† **2.** *Farriery.* Affected with the 'gorge' (see GORGE *sb.*1 8).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2395/4 A bright bay Mare, .. something gorged in her near Footlock before. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3725/4 A slight Nutmeg-grey Mare .. gorg'd in both Legs before. 1753 [see DISGORGE *v.* 3].

3. Hollowed out as a gorge or pass. *rare.*

1871 *Vermont Hist. Gazetteer* II. 741/1 Belonging to the mountain scenery..is..a deeply gorged mountain pass.

Gorgeer(e, variant of GORGER *sb.*1, *Obs.*

Go'rgeful. *rare*—1. [f. GORGE *sb.*1 + -FUL.] A bellyful.

1611 COTGR., *Saouler*, to glut, cloy, fill, saciate, giue a gorgefull of.

Gorgelet (gō'ɹdʒlĕt). [f. GORGE *sb.*1 + -LET; cf. OF. *gorgelete.*] A patch of colour on the throat of a bird.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 99 The exquisite gorgelets or frontlets of humming birds.

Gorgeous (gō'ɹdʒəs), *a.* Forms: 5 **gorgayse,** 6 **gorgays, gorges, gorgyas, gorgyo(u)s(e, gorge(o)us(e,** 6–7 **gorgi(o)us(e,** 6– **gorgeous.** [ad. OF. *gorgias* elegantly or finely dressed, fashionable, gay: of uncertain origin.]

1. Adorned with rich or brilliant colours; sumptuously gay or splendid; showy, magnificent:

a. of persons (with reference to dress).

With quots. 1560 and 1631 cf. GLUTTON 1 b.

c 1495 *Epitaffe* etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 391 Ladyes, damosels, mynyonat and gorgayse. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virtue* VI. ix, Impossyble it is for me to dyscouere How gorges she was and gretly magnyfyed. 1507 *Justes of May & June* 117 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 117 Other there were That were Joly and gorgyas in theyr gere. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 447 b, That gorgious rych gloton was condemned..because he would shew no mercye to the poore miserable begger Lazarus. 1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 241, I am not gorgious in attire, But simple, plaine and homely. 1613 WITHER *Sat. Ess.* (1615) 163 And yet the Prince that's gorgioust in array, Must lie as naked as his Groome in clay. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xi. § 2. 102 The Georgeous, and glurtenous Gospels Helluoh, that would not feast Lazarvs. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 184 ▶ 8 My Sister does not affect to be gorgeous in her Dress. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Teeming with suggestions of..gorgeous princes of a brown complexion sitting on carpets.

b. of things, esp. dress, decorated rooms, etc.; also of colour.

1533 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 36 Severall bargis deckyd after the most gorgiouse and sumptuous maner. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 69 What lordes haue more gorgyos houses than thei haue? 1623 SIR F. COTTINGTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 142 The late proclamation against gorgeous apparel dispensed with. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 120 With gorgeous Wings, the Marks of Sov'reign Sway. The two contending Princes make their way. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 91 The Irish took the field, like their brethren of Britain, in gorgeous array. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. iii, All that can eye or sense delight Are gather'd in that gorgeous room. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 346 Sculptured in alabaster, and painted in gorgeous colours. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xviii. 170 They were in the land of gorgeous sunsets.

c. *transf.* esp. of phraseology and literary colouring; *rarely* of an action: Dazzling.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. F iv b, Gorgeous and fine woordes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 263 b, The gorgeous neattnes of Ciceroe's speach. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 47 All morall Vertues whatsoever are no better than gorgious sins. 1857 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. 130 The gorgeous tale of genius is always left half told. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 65 They keep our imagination spell-bound by their gorgeous lore.

2. *colloq.* Used as an epithet of strong approbation. (Cf. *splendid.*)

1883 *Fargo* (Dakota) *Argus* 25 Sept., The northwestern editors, who recently went excursioning over the famous 'Monon Route'..had a gorgeous time. *Mod.* That's gorgeous! How gorgeous!

Gorgeously (gō'ɹdʒəsli), *adv.* [f. GORGEOUS *a.* + -LY 2.] In a gorgeous manner.

1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housek.* (1768) 39 Gorgeously peinted with diuers faire pictures. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xl. 4 From him that is gorgiously arayed, and weereth a crowne, vntyll him that is but homely and symple clothed. 1598 F. MERES in *Shaks. C. Praise* 21 The English tongue is mightily enriched and gorgeouslie invested in rare ornaments. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 168 Banquetting houses, great and gorgeously painted. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 359 The Persons that They introduc'd were not clad so very gorgeously. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 19 The walls .. gorgeously glow with a mosaic of the most brilliantly tinted light. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* XXVI. (1879) 293 The people gorgeously apparelled, who lived delicately.

Gorgeousness (gō'ɹdʒəsnĕs). [f. GORGEOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The condition, quality, or state of being gorgeous; splendour; magnificence.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 26 What a gorgiousnes of grene leaues, what a glistering. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* I. F iv, For very suche make the greatnes and gorgeousnes of an Oracion. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 177 Lust, ambition, gorgeousnesse in apparell .. and the like. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 18 We had liberty in this interval to survey the Gorgeousness of his Attire. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, The chamber..had a more massive, and if we may use the term, Egyptian gorgeousness. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 144 The perfect gorgeousness of autumn.

† Gorger, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 4–5 **gorgere,** 5 **gorgeer(e, -ier.** [a. OF. *gorg(i)er* e, f. *gorge* GORGE *sb.*1]

1. = GORGET 1 1.

1300 *K. Alis.* 3636 Of Grece he smot a baroun .. Thorugh the gargaze and the gorger. 13.. *Coer de L.* 321 Hys pusen therwith gan gon. .. Hys vyser and his gorgere. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxx. (1869) 63 With this gorgeer was sum time armed the abbot of Chalyt, thi goode patroun seint William. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1618 Pysane, aventayle, and gorgere, Fell ynto the felld fer. 14.. *Rom. of Monk* (Sion Coll. MS.) (Halliw.), Nowe I wol sey thee of the gorgier, which shoulde kepe the throte-bolle.

2. A wimple, neckerchief; = GORGET 1 2.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 957 Þat oþer [lady] wyth a gorger watz gered ouer þe swyre.

Hence † **Gorger** *v. trans.*, to fasten a gorger on (a person).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxx. (1869) 63 Whan suich a man armede him with swich a gorgeer, and gorgered him soo, thou shuldest also fastne on gladliche thi gorgeere.

Gorger (gō'ɹdʒəɹ), *sb.*2 [f. GORGE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A person or animal that gorges or eats to repletion; a glutton.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Anc. Cookery* (Rtldg.) 267/2 Apicius, a name .. now synonymous with a gorger, was the inventor of cakes called Apicians. 1883 G. ALLEN *Nat. Studies, Honey Ants* 26 These gorgers might easily become specialized into a honey-bearing set of insects.

2. *Naut.* 'A big haul or heavy deck of fish' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† Gorgeret 1. *Obs.* [a. OF. *gorgerete* (F. *gorgerette* string of a child's cap), f. *gorge* GORGE *sb.*1; = Prov. *gorgeyreta*, It. *gorgieretta.*] = GORGET 1 1.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 175 Vryan drew a short knyff..and threstid it vnder the gorgeret thrugh brandymontis nek.

Gorgeret 2 (gō'ɹdʒĕrĕt). *Surg.* Also 8 **gorgoret.** [a. F. *gorgeret*, f. *gorge* throat, from the tubular shape of the instrument.] = GORGET 2.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 257, I introduced a Gorgoret into the Bladder. 18.. *Med. News* XLIX. 315 (Cent.) Over the probe I pass a little gorgeret..this has its blade directed upwards.

Gorgerin (gō'ɹdʒĕrin). Also 8 **gorgerine,** 9 **gourgerin.** [a. F. *gorgerin*, f. *gorge* throat.]

1. *Arch.* = HYPOTRACHELIUM.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 127 Hypotrachelium..is as 'twere the Freeze of the Capitel, and by some so tearm'd, as also the Coller and Gorgerin. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 58/1 A Doric Capital, but without any gorgerine. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Collar* or *Colarino*..is sometimes called the neck, gorgerin, or hypotrachelium.

2. = GORGET 1 1. (Cf. It. *gorgierina.*)

1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of G.* ix. 86 The culverineers wore a gourgerin and salade, with a sword and dagger. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 152 The gorgerin, or gorget, completes this head-piece.

Gorges, obs. form of GORGEOUS.

Gorget 1 (gō'ɹdʒĕt). Forms: 5 **gorgeat, gorgette,** 6 **gorgyt,** 6–7 **gorgett,** 7 **gordget, gorjet,** 6– **gorget.** [a. OF. *gorgete* (F. dial. *gorgette* a collar), dim. of *gorge* throat.]

1. A piece of armour for the throat. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 661 With ire him straik on his gorgeat off steill. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 62 The gorgette enuyronneth or goth aboute the neck of a knyght by cause it sholde be deffended for strokes and woundes. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clifford* viii, As I would my gorget haue vndoen. .. An headles arrow strake mee through the throte. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. i. (Stage Direct.), Enter King Henry, with his gorget on. 1725–20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 33 Three glittering dragons to the gorget rise. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 732/2 His helmet .. was of iron. .. To this was fitted a gorget of the same metal, set with precious stones. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. ii, Their brigantines, and gorgets light. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xi. 47 The gorget .. gave way, and the sword entered his throat. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxii, One of Mr. Walpole's cavaliers with ruff, rapier, buff-coat, and gorget.

b. *transf.* A collar.

1629 J. M. tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 90 A hundred Mules, Sumpter-Clothes on their backes, imbrodered with silke, silver and gold, with their goriets of massie-plate [etc.]. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 257 He wore, for ornament, a ring; About his neck a threefold gorget. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, It was a brass ring, resembling a dog's collar..On this singular gorget was engraved..an inscription.

2. An article of female dress, covering the neck and breast; a wimple. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 37 A side gooun of kendall green .. gathered at the neck with a narro gorget. 1598 YONG *Diana* 71 She had on a light skie coloured petticoate, and vnder that a gorget of so passing fine net-worke. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 232 To the Ladyes of the New Dresse, That weare their gorgets and rayles doune to their wastes. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 382 Pray rectifie my Gorget, smooth my Whisk. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., I was squeezed up in a gown, and adorned with a gorget and the other implements thereunto belonging. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* I, With these grave seniors sate their goodly dames in ruff and gorget. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, Why, Katherine—dame—thy stiff gorget makes me ashamed of thee.

3. An ornament for the neck; a collar of beads, shells, etc.; a necklace.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 88/10 A Gorget, *torques.* 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 370 These champions likewise were well dressed, painted and ornamented with silver bracelets, gorgets and wampum. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. App. 48, I presented the principal, with a double barrel'd gun, gorget, and other articles. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* ii. (1875) 53 Some also had gorgets of large shells hanging from the neck across the breast.

4. *Mil.* A gilt crescent-shaped badge suspended from the neck, and hanging on the breast, formerly worn by officers on duty.

1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 87 § 7 His sword and gorget were crossed under it [a portrait]. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 11 Dress'd—gorget, epaulets, and sash, Lion and crown—a perfect dash. 1830 *Ann. Reg.* 124 The gorget to be abolished. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **5.** *Sc.* A kind of pillory. *Obs.*

1635 *Sess. Rec.* in W. McDowell *Hist. Dumfries* xxxii. (1873) 364 Adjudged to pay one dollar and wear the gorgets on Sabbath. 1640–1 *Kircudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 40 He shall .. stand in the gorgets at the kirk of Balmaghie.

6. *Zool.* † **a.** The pouch or sac under the bill of certain sea-birds. *Obs.*—1

1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. West. Isl. Scotl.* (1816) 283 This Solan Goose .. preserves five or six herrings in its gorget entire, and carries them to the nest.

b. A patch of colour on the throat of a bird, insect, etc.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxxiii, She view'd his [the locust's] jet-orb'd eyes, His glossy gorget bright. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 382 The golden-winged woodpecker, with his broad black gorget. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvi. 188 The male of .. one of the humming birds ..having a splendid gorget and fine ear-tufts.

7. *Comb.*, as *gorget-maker*; † **gorget-stead,** the part of the body protected by the gorget.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 12 Beneath his good steele caske it pierc't above his gorget stead. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 85 The Tire-women, the Gorget-makers, the Seamstresses, the Chambermaids.

Hence **Go·rgeted** *ppl. a.*, having a gorget.
1861 GOULD *Trochilidæ* IV, *Heliangelus strophianus*, Gorgeted Sun Angel.

Gorget[2] (gō·ɹdʒėt). *Surg.* [Corruption of GORGERET[2].] A steel instrument having the form of a channel, used in operations for stone, etc.
1740 CHESELDEN *Anat.* (ed. 5) 330 Passing the gorget very carefully in the groove of the staff into the bladder. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 196 This instrument .. cuts easier than the cutting director, or common gorget. 1809 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* 459 Lateral operation as performed at the present day with cutting gorgets. 1839 *Hooper's Med. Dict.* (ed. 7), The gorget is now seldom used; the cutting one being superseded by a simple knife, and the blunt one by the use of the finger.

Gorgeus, obs. form of GORGEOUS.

Gorgier, variant of GORGER *sb.*[1], *Obs.*

Gorging (gō·ɹdʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GORGE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GORGE.
1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 154 The gorging of captives reserved for that very purpose from the slaughter of the field. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* i. 19 Of the gorging of fruits..that followed in the grove back of Dr. Gilbert's house, nothing needs to be said. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 337 During this time, the gorging of the capillaries [of a glacier] ..must have ceased.

‖ **Gorgio** (gō·ɹdʒio). [Romany; in Ger. spelling *gadze, gatscho*; in Sp. spelling *gacho*.] The designation given by gipsies to one who is not a gipsy.
1851 BORROW *Lavengro* I. xvii. 218 Perhaps; but you are of the Gorgios, and I am a Rommany Chal. 1857 — *Romany Rye* I. x. 135 Marriages .. now and then occur between gorgios and Romany chies. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* xi. 118 The Romany in his tent..can be as courteous as the Gorgio in his castle.

Gorgious(e, -ius, obs. forms of GORGEOUS.

Gorgoil, variant of GARGOYLE.
1841 FERREY *Antiq. Ch. Ch. Priory* 24 There are, also, gorgoils, or water spouts wrought into projecting heads of the most hideous aspect.

Gorgon (gō·ugŏn), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 4–7 **gorgone.** [ad. L. *Gorgon-em, Gorgō*, a. Gr. Γοργώ (pl. Γοργόνες), f. γοργός terrible.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* One of three mythical female personages, with snakes for hair, whose look turned the beholder into stone. The one of most note, and the only one mortal, Medusa, was slain by Perseus, and her head fixed on Athene's shield.
[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. lxx. (1495) 515 Wymmen that were callyd Gorgones Feminine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 148 The Islands called Gorgates, where sometimes the Gorgones kept their habitation.] *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* II. 528 Whil gastly Gorgones threatne death. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. ii, I have seen More than a wolf, a Gorgon! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 628 Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. ii, She is as terrible to me as a gorgon. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Her dark elf-locks shot out like the snakes of a gorgon. 1884 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* (1885) 156 In Greek art, remember to keep yourselves clear about the difference between the Lion and the Gorgon.

†**b.** = DEMOGORGON. *Obs.*
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 37 Great Gorgon, prince of darknes and dead night.

c. Short for *Gorgon's head.*
1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 163 As if the dire goddess..with..her gorgon at her breast, was a coquette to be trifled with.

†**d.** A petrifying influence. *Obs.*
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall .. its immediate determination and efficiency .. are wrought by the hand of its concretive spirit, the seeds of petrification and Gorgon within it selfe.

†**2.** An African quadruped; ? the gnu. *Obs.*—[1]
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 206 Among the manifold and divers sorts of Beasts which are bred in Africk, it is thought that the Gorgon is brought forth in that Countrey.

3. A very terrible or very ugly person; esp., a repulsive woman.
a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 503 Was nevyr suche a ffylty gorgon, nor suche an epycure Syn Dewcalyons flodde. 1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* IV. iv, No, my dear Gorgons, I will not have my fame wander without The precincts of your castle. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. ii, I'll shrowd this Gorgon from all humane view. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* I. xi, That gorgon, Lady de Courcy, captured me. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 111 A pretty girl will hardly be a gorgon as a step-mother.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple *attrib.* passing into adj. with sense 'petrifying', 'terrible'.
1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* Cj a, O gorgon Judge, what lawles life hast thou most wicked led! 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. vi, Your Gorgon looks Turn me to stone. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 783 But Pallas ..'twixt the spring and hammer thrust Her gorgon shield. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* III. i, Why didst thou not..try the virtue of that Gorgon face, To stare me into statue? 1712 CONGREVE *Ovid's Art Love* III. Wks. 1730 III. 316 It swells the lips and blackens all the Veins, While in the Eye a Gorgon Horror reigns. *a* 1777 POTTER *Æschylus, Prom. Chain'd* 25 From his eyes the gorgon-glare Of balefull lightnings flash'd. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lv, Scarce would you deem that Saragoza's tower Beheld her smile in Danger's Gorgon face. 1827 MISS SEDGWICK *H. Leslie* (1872) II. 251 Feeling as if she had been paralyzed by some gorgon influence.

b. objective and instrumental, as *gorgon-headed, -like, -mounted* adjs.
1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. i. 291 Quivers, helms, and spears, And *gorgon-headed targes. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 12 See how farre they swerue from theyr purpose, who seeke to garnish such *Gorgonlike shapes. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, As if they had a Gorgon-like mind to stare her youth and beauty into stone. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph. Acharnians* IV. vii, Fetch out my *Gorgon-mounted rounded shield. 1626 SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. Argt., *Gorgon-toucht Sea-weeds To Corall change.

c. Comb. with gen. *gorgon's*: **Gorgon's head,** (*a*) the head of Medusa, or a representation of it; (*b*) 'a kind of basket-fish; a many-rayed ophiurian, as of the genus *Astrophyton*' (*Cent. Dict.*).
1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 242 His eye is as the Gorgons head to me, And doth transform my senses into stone. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 73 For they seeme like Bug-beares, or Gorgons heads, to the vulgar. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphit.* V. Wks. 1884 VIII. 99 This is a sight, that, like the gorgon's head, Runs through my limbs, and stiffens me to stone. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. XI. 332 Where glared A Gorgon's-head with angry eyes.

Gorgonean: see GORGONIAN *a.*[2]

Gorgoneion (gō:ɹgonəi·ŏn). [a. Gr. (τὸ) γοργόνειον, neut. of γοργόνειος, of or pertaining to a GORGON.] A representation of the Gorgon's head.
1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Gorgoneia* [Pl.]. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 177 (ed. 2) 159 A bowl found at Clusium has a gorgoneion with Etruscan inscription. 1880 MURRAY *Grk. Sculpt.* I. viii. 153 On the ægis of Athena in the west pediment had been a gorgoneion of metal. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 158 The Gorgoneion has in all ages been reputed one of the most efficacious of amulets.

Gorgone·sque, *a.* [see -ESQUE.] Having the characteristics of a gorgon; hideous, repulsive.
1888 *Athenæum* 29 Sept. 426/2 A mother-in-law so Gorgonesque even as the ex-*coryphée.*

Gorgonia (gō:ɹgō·niă). *Zool.* Pl. **gorgoniæ,** -ias. [a. mod.L. *gorgonia*, fem. of *gorgonius*, f. *gorgon-em* GORGON. The name was intended to express its petrified character: cf. GORGON I d.] A genus of polyps (family *Gorgoniaceæ*); an individual of this genus; a sea-fan, sea-plume.
1767 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 433 Most of the Sertularias, Gorgonias. 1775 *Ibid.* LXVI. 1 Zoophytes..formerly called Ceratophytons, now Gorgoniæ. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 560 The yellow and lilac fans, perforated like trellis-work, of the Gorgonias. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 100 Corals, Sponges and Gorgoniæ. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 297 Some lovely plumes of sea feathers, a species of gorgonia, which had the appearance of ten or a dozen ostrich feathers.

Hence **Gorgo·nian** *a.*[1], pertaining to the gorgonias or their family. Also *sb.*, a polyp of the family.
1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 168 In the vicinity of volcanic islands in the Polar seas, corallines and gorgonians [occur]. 1884 *Nature* 17 July 281/1 The numerous species that live clinging to the branches of gorgonians .. The gorgonian corals of many species.

Gorgonian (gō:ɹgō·niăn), *a.*[2] [f. GORGON + -IAN; cf. L. *gorgoneus.*] Of or pertaining to the Gorgon; resembling the Gorgon, or the effect of the Gorgon's look; Gorgon-like, terrible. Of a shield: Bearing the Gorgon's visage.
1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. CXXXIII. *Famous Voy.*, On one side..Were seene your vgly Centaures .. Gorgonian scolds, and Harpyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 297 The rest his look Bound with Gorgonian rigor not to move. 1697 DRYDEN *Æn.* VII. 476 Smear'd as she was with black Gorgonean Blood. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* XI. 214 Still the sound Of her gorgonian shield my ears retain. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 53 The Gorgonian cold, and venomous agony, that turns living men to stone.

†**Gorgo·nical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IC + -AL.] = prec.
1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. (1634) P iv, The mind of man .. killing the earthlinesse of this Gorgonicall nature ascendeth up to the understanding of heavenly things.

Gorgonize (gō·ɹgŏnəiz), *v.* [f. GORGON + -IZE.] *trans.* **a.** To petrify as by the glance of a Gorgon; to render hard or stony. **b.** To gaze at with the look of a Gorgon.
1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* E ib, What Eies so Gorgoniz'd that can endure To see the All-vpholder forc'd to bow? *a* 1631 DONNE *Polydoron* 173 The Stony Jewes had beene Gorgonized before his comming. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii. 21 Curving a contumelious lip, Gorgonised me from head to foot With a stony British stare. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* I. 5 Ma'am Powell was old and grim, and with her lashless eyes gorgonized the new pupil.

Gorgoret, obs. form of GORGERET[2].

Gorgyas, -os, -ous(e, obs. forms of GORGEOUS.

Gorie, obs. form of GORY *a.*

Gorilla (gŏri·lă). [An alleged African name for a wild or hairy man (strictly for the female only), preserved (in acc. pl. γορίλλας) in the Greek account of the voyage undertaken by the Carthaginian Hanno in the 5th or 6th c. B.C.; hence adopted in 1847 as the specific name of the ape *Troglodytes gorilla*, first described by Dr. T. S. Savage, an American missionary in Western Africa.] The largest of anthropoid apes, a native of western equatorial Africa; it closely resembles man in its structure, is very powerful and ferocious, and arboreal in its habits.
[1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 451 Another island full of savage people..whose bodies were hairy, and whom our interpreters called Gorillæ. 1847 P. SAVAGE in *Jrnl. Boston Nat. Hist. Soc.* (*title*) A description of the external characters and habits of *Troglodytes Gorilla.*] 1853 R. OWEN in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (*title*) Description of Cranium of an adult male gorilla. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* I. 1 The fierce untameable gorilla, which approaches nearest, in physical conformation and in certain habits, to man.
1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* I. 6 The chimpanzee and the gorilla must certainly give place to the bee and the ant.

b. *transf.* A person who resembles a gorilla.
1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* IV. 144 Others [of the Haytian negroes] are the meanest-looking gorillas imaginable.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gorilla-land, -skin*; *gorilla-built* adj.
1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* xvii. 293, I saw one deep-chested, gorilla-built fellow. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 264 He had a splendid gun, with a gorilla skin sheath for its lock. *Ibid.* 278 To return to that gorilla-land forest.

Gorily (gō·rili), *adv.* [f. GORY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a gory manner.
1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 131 Gorily, gorily thou shalt go! 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 12 Tear the noble heart of Britain, leave it gorily quivering. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 257 Some from a mangled steer toss'd flesh yet gorily streaming.

Goring (gō·riŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. GORE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] **1.** The action of the vb. GORE; the action of piercing or stabbing.
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 580 What with the shotte and gorynge of their horses with the sharpe stakes they stumbelyd one vpon another. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (Ogilv.) His horses' flanks and sides are forc'd to feel The clinking lash, and goring of the steel. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 397 When redhot Needles in my Breast, With confluential Gorings me infest.

†**2.** An alleged name for a company of butchers.
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Goryng of Bochouris.

Goring (gō·riŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GORE *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] **1. a.** The action of the vb. GORE; the act of cutting out, or fitting with, gores. **b.** A piece of cloth used as a gore: esp. *Naut.* Also *goring-cloth.*
1626 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* V. 23 According to the Goaring she is said to spread a great or a little clew. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Langue de voile*, the goring of a sail, or that part which is next to the leech. 1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) II. 149 Here was no sloping, or goring, or seaming, or frilling, or flouncing. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 184 The goring-cloths are .. those which are cut obliquely, and added to the breadth. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* IV. 92 In the midst of measurings and gorings. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/2 Webbings, gorings, suspenders and braces.

2. The action of ploughing a 'gore'. Also *concr.* = GORE *sb.*[2] I b.
1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 10 Plough with oxen four in a plough; but in goring, or cross-plowing, six. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Gorings*, the uneven triangular bits at the side of a field which does not form a parallelogram.
attrib. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 407 It is not everybody that cares to detain a powerful engine over an awkward headland, or the finishing of a 'goring' corner.

Goring (gō·riŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. GORE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That gores or pierces.
1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cc, The Stronger Squadron of the french fell in Vpon the goreing stakes. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pal. & Arcite* II. 250 He spurred his fiery steed With goring rowels to provoke his speed. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparative* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 76 With goring Thorns, and fiery Darts. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Cur. Cumberworth* 72 Wild, mad, goring monsters.
fig. 1578 *Gorgious Gallery Gallant Inuentions, Louers lyfe*, Such goring gripes, such heapes of hideous harmes. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 85 The burgers of that city having made mighty goaring railleries, and infamous satyrs on the subject of his youth.

Goring (gō·riŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. GORE *v.*[3] + -ING[2].] Forming a gore. *Cut goring* cut in the form of a gore.
1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The maine saile must bee cut goring. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 91 Topmast..studding sails [are cut] with goring leeches. *Ibid.* I. 136 The cloth at the tack is cut goring to the nock.

Gorisoun, ? variant of GARCION, GARSON.
c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2449 With hem many a stoute gorisoun, With knyghtes and squiers fale.

Gorkem, obs. form of GHERKIN.
1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 176 Take the Gorkems, or smaller Cucumbers.

Gorlin (gō·lin). *Sc.* Also **gorling, gordlin.** [f. GOR[1]: cf. GORBLIN.] An unfledged bird, a nestling; a very young person.
1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town-Counc. Edin.* 27 It griev'd me .. By Carlings and Gorlings To be sae sair opprest. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 3 Or hath the gled or foomart, skaithfu' beast, Stown off the lintie gordlins frae the nest? 1850 *Whistlebinkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) Ser. II. *Songs Nursery* 33 The wee bird .. That feeds its gapin' gorlins a'. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'As neakkt as a gorlin'.
attrib. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 4 He..sploiting, strikes the stane his grany hit, Wi' pistol screed, shot frae his gorlin doup. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Gorlin-hair*,..That hair on young birds before the feathers cometh.

Gorma(h, variant of GORMAW.

Gormagon, variant of GORMOGON. *Obs.*

Gorman, gormand(e: see GOURMAND.

Gormandize (gō·ɹmăndəiz), *sb.* Forms: 5 **gromandise, gormandyse,** 6 **gourmandice,** 6–7 **gourmandize, -yse,** 6–7 **gurman-, -mon-, -mundise, -ize, -yse,** 6–9 **gormandise,** 6– **gormandize, gourmandise.** [ad. F. *gourmandise*, f. *gourmand.*]
†**a.** Excessive and voracious eating; gluttony (*obs.*). **b.** The habits, tastes, or perceptions characteristic of a GOURMAND; indulgence or connoisseurship in 'good eating'. Now chiefly as an alien word (spelt *gourmandise*).
a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 115 Excesse and groman-

dise in etyng and drinkinge werithe ayenst the body and the soule. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. i. (1541) 16 b, Forseene alwaye that they eate without gourmandyse. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. v. C v b, Gurmundyse is fellowshyp, for so the worlde it calls. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxii. (1668) 389 If it be but sanctified with a Sermon, Gourmandise is innocent in their account. 1721 in BAILEY. 1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Apr., All this gormandise was in honour of Lent. 1833 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* I. v. 336, I am to dine on Thursday with the Fishmongers' Company, the first Company for gourmandise in the world. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xx. 185 While the reckless young Amphitryon delighted to show his hospitality and skill in *gourmandise*. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 289 Not that this right-hand neighbour labours under any excessive *gourmandise*. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xxiii. 250 He followed his lifelong passion; not merely for gormandize, but for gluttony.

Gormandize (gō·ɪmăndəiz), *v.* Forms: 6 **gourmandice**, **-yse**, 6–7 **gurmandize**, 7–9 **gourmandise**, **-ize**, (7 **go(u)rmondise**, **-ize**, **gor-**, **gurmundize**), 7– **gormandize**. [f. GORMANDIZE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To eat like a glutton; to feed voraciously.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.* s. v. *Cibus, Ingurgitare se cibis*, .. to gourmandyse to eate vnmoderately. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 3 Thou shalt not gurmandize As thou hast done with me. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 1565 Like hungry Curres, some alwayes gurmandize. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 284 If mod'rate Fare and Abstinence, I prize In publick, yet in private Gormondize. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 485 The rich gormandized upon their dainties. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 97 Their [monkeys'] eyes..painted their inquietude, their passion to gormandize. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 124 Gormandizing on the blubber of our game.

2. *trans.* To devour greedily, to gobble up, to take in eagerly. *lit.* and *fig.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 88 To gurmandize and waste in excesse the good blessings of God. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xxiii. 130 The pamper'd stomack.. Casts vp the surfeit lately gurmundiz'd. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 18 Meere bankrupts, who have allready gourmandized theyr Nobility. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 205 I lament that..their livings..should be sacrilegiously gormandized. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial. Manhater* Wks. 1874 VI. 191 He hath gormandiz'd a whole hog at a feast. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 100 They gormandize such a prodigious quantity of strong food, as [etc.]. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* XV. (1888) 320 The ..group who have taken all the best seats in the bow, with the intention of gormandizing the views. *a* 1887 H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale *Prov. from Plym. Pulpit* 220 To gormandise books is as wicked as to gormandise food.

†**3.** To feed to excess; to satiate. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 2. 128 It is impossible that he should be continent in mind, that accustometh to gormandize his belly. 1645 R. BEAKE *Let. fr. Sommer Isl.* in Prynne *Discov. Prodig. Stars & Firebrands* App. (1646) 4 Their bellies and stomacks being well gormondized. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* I. i, You cram the Brethren, gormandizing all Comers and Goers. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* V. 604 (MS.) Ripping up The bowels of my Son to gormandize His fell voracity.

¶ **4.** As transl. of F. *gourmander*, to keep in check.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 238, I know a man may gourmandize the earnest and thought-confounding violence of that pleasure.

Gormandizer (gō·ɪmăndəizəɹ). [f. GORMANDIZE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who gormandizes, a glutton.

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A gormandiser or greate eater. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 64 Those that are great gormandizers are sayd to be..borne for their bellies. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 227 From the Licentiousness of this Gurmund..we brand all luxurious and profuse People with the Nick-name of Gurmundizers. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. i. 5 A Gormandizer punish'd for his Gluttony. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 300 When the guzzlers, the gormandizers, and the wine-bibbers meet together. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 358 In the gormandizers..who have long habituated themselves to the luxuries of the table.

Hence **Go·rmandizeress** [-ESS], a female glutton.

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-boodle Papers* Wks. 1879 XVII. 210 There is no reason why she should be..an ogress, a horrid gormandiseress.

Gormandizing (gō·ɪmăndəiziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GORMANDIZE; excessive eating, gluttony. Also *attrib.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. v. 57 Leaue gourmandizing: Know the Graue doth gape For thee [etc.]. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 48 His night disports and gormandizing diet. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 260 Not so much gourmandizing, as daintiness, seems here to be intended. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* XXVII, A rude kind of feasting, or rather gormandizing, prevailed throughout the camp. 1837 — *Capt. Bonneville* III. 15 The gormandizing powers of this worthy, were, at first, matters of surprise and merriment. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 155 The weak point in the monastic life of the thirteenth century was the gormandizing.

Gormandizing (gō·ɪmăndəiziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That gormandizes; gluttonous.

1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 119 That Gurmandizing glutton who spent so much vpon his paunch daily. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 329 Against these gourmandizeing Epicures God grieveth and denounceth a woe. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ix, Retrench but a sirloin of beef and a peck-loaf in a week, from thy gormandizing stomach. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvii. 195 A regiment of lazy, gormandizing servants.

Gormaund, obs. form of GOURMAND.

Gormaw. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 8–9 **gorma(h**, 9 **gormer**, **gormow**. See also GOUL-MAU. [? f. GORE *sb.*[1] + MAW; cf. GORBELLY.] The cormorant.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 77 The golk, the gormaw, and the gled, Beft him with buffettis quhill he bled. 1722 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin Redbr.* 15 Greidy Gleds and slie Gormahs. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Gorma*, a cormorant. *North.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Gormer*, the cormorant.

b. (See quot.)

1808–80 JAMIESON, *Gormaw*, .. a glutton, Lanarks. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Gormow*, a clownish fellow; sometimes applied to a great eater.

†**Go·rmogon.** *Obs.* Also **gormagon**. [Meaningless: pseudo Chinese.] A member of a society imitating the Freemasons, founded early in the 18th c.

1725 *Two Letters* in *Grand Mystery of Freemasons* (ed. 2) 13 The Venerable Order of Gormogons having been brought into England by a Chinese Mandarin. 1729 H. CAREY *Poems* (ed. 3) 206 The Masons and the Gormogons Are laughing at one another. 1731 *Daily Jrnl.* 28 Oct. in *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. 441/2 By command of the Volgi. A general Chapter of the .. Ancient Order of Gor-mogon will be held [etc.]. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 576 One Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon. [*Note.*] A sort of Lay-brothers, Slips from the Root of the Free-Masons. 1747 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 166, I reckon next week we shall hear you are a free-Mason, or a Gormogon at least. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* v. (1809) 87 The art of riding before a lady on a double horse, vulgarly termed *à la gormagon*.

Gormundize, obs. form of GORMANDIZE.

Gornard(e, obs. form of GURNARD.

Gorr, obs. form of GOR[2].

Gorrah: see GORAH.

Gorre, var. GOR[3]; obs. f. GORE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

†**Gorrel.** *Obs.* Also 4, 6–7 **gorrell**, 5 **gorell**, (7 **gorill**). [a. OF. *gorel*, *gorreau*, a pig, hog, related to OF. *gore* fem., sow: of unknown origin.]

1. A fat-paunched person.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xiii. (1495) 232 Crampe that comyth of replycyon fallyth ofte to fatte men and flesshly and well fedde and gorrelles. 14.. *MS. Laud.* 416 lf. 61 b, Glotony that gorell is þe vjte synne, That men vse oft in delicat fedyng of mete. 1611 COTGR., *Bredailler*, a gorbelly, gorrell, gulch, fatguts.

2. ? A youth, lad, boy.

1530 PALSGR. 226/2 Gorrell a great ladde, *pautonnier*. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Llank ne rhokas*, a gorrell. 1665 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 72 She the small Ascanius takes.. And in her lap on tuft of Sorrel Laying the little wanton Gorrel [etc.].

3. *Comb.*, as *gorrel-guts* (also *gorrelled-*); *gorrel-bellied* adj.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* A vj b, It is an easie matter for every common rascall to vomitt out disdaynefull names of infamous persons as..Epicures, gorrellguttes, and monsters. 15.. *Old Tom of Bedlam* in *Reliq. Anc. E. Poet.* (1823) III. 190 Gorrel-bellyed Bacchus, gyant-like, Bestryd a strong-beere barrell. *c* 1645 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 321 But if you'r drunk, your wits are sunk, And gorill'd guts will quarrel.

Gorrie, obs. form of GORY.

Gorrogh, variant of CURRACH.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1851) 104 The Scots and Picts .. from their Gorroghs, or Leathern Frigats, pour out themselves in swarms upon the Land. 1674–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Gors, variant of GORCE, *Obs.*

Gorse (gōɪs). Forms: 1–6, 9 *dial.* **gorst**, (1, 9 *dial.* **gors**, **gost**), 6–7 **gorsse**, 7 **gosse**, 7–9 **goss**, (9 **gorz(e**, *dial.* **gurs**), 6– **gorse**. Also *pl.* 1 **gorstas**, 4 **-ez**, 5 **-es**, 6 **gorsses**, 9 **gorses**. [OE. *gorst* (*gors*, *gost*) :—Indogermanic type **ghyzdo-*, whence L. *hordeum* barley; cf. the ablaut-variant G. *gerst* barley. The root-notion of something bristly or prickly is applicable to both plants.]

1. The prickly shrub *Ulex europæus*; common furze or whin.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 97 *Aegesta*, gors. *Ibid.* 2162 *Voluma*, gorst. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 16 Ah he somniȝaþ of þornum winbeȝer obþe of gorstum ficos. *c* 1050 *Martyrol.* (E.E.T.S.) 146 On wildu hors þæt þa hine drozon on gorstas ond on þornas. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 99 Waytez gorstez & greuez, if ani gomez lyggez. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lv. 13 A fir tre schal grow for a gorst [ether firse]. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 400 Wodde, gorstes, brome, or any oder thing growyng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 6 b, Yet may he laufully fall and selle all the wode, brome, gorse, fyrs .. and suche other. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 91 b, The branches are full of prickles as the Gorst is. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 180 Tooth'd briars, sharpe firzes, pricking gosse, & thorns. *a* 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* (1647) 342 Loe where Richmond in a bed of gorsse Encampt himself orenight, and all his force. 1692 *Act 4 Will. & Mary* c. 23 § 9 No person..shall presume to burne between the second day of February and Twenty fourth of June any Grig Ling Heath Furz Gosse or Ferne. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 528 The common overgrown with fern, and rough With prickly goss. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. i, Sprung from the gorse the timid roe. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 23, I class gorse among the crops, because it is regularly sown .. as winter food for horses. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 595 Where gorses gleam with golden smile. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 62 Grand level stretches of gorse and brushwood.

2. = JUNIPER.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 72 Iuniperi bæt is gorst. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/14 *Iuniperii*, geneiure, gorst. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 214 GORST.. *Juniperus communis.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *gorse-bud*, *-bush*, *-common*, *-cover*, *-covert*, *-fence*, *-hedge*, *-tree*; **b.** instrumental, as *gorse-covered*, *-grown.* Also **gorse-bird**, **-linnet**, the common linnet; **gorse-chat**, **-hatch**, **-hatcher**, **-thatcher**, local names for the whinchat, stonechat, wheatear, and linnet; **gorse-duck** (see quot.); **gorse-kid**, a bundle of gorse.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 65 Linnet..From its frequenting downs and open moors abounding in furze or whin, it is called—*Gorse bird, Gorse hatcher, Gorse thatcher,..Gorse linnet. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 143 We have..the crackling of the *gorse-buds..to tell us that nature never sleeps. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 260/2 They.. threw him into a *gorse-bush. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 In G[loucestershire] it [the stonechat] is the *gorsechat. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 143 A *gorse common, baking in the summer sun. 1780 in Egerton-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) Introd. 21 At this meeting a fox was found for the first time in the new *gorse cover. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The landrail..in the more western part a 'gurs' or '*gors duck'. 1895 *Daily News* 18 May 8/6 About five-and-twenty horses entered the ring to begin, but after a big ordeal over *gorse fences .. this number was reduced to seven. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 311 They now got..into a very rushy, squashy, *gorse-grown pasture. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2137 *Gorse-hatch, or 'gorse-hatcher' [applied to the female and young of the wheatear]. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. iii, Divided into fields by long rows of *gorse hedges. 1662 PH. HENRY *Diaries* (1882) 79 Two hundred of *Gorse kids [*printed* Goose Kids] cost 6*s.* 8*d.* 1885 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/1, I hope nobody knows what it is to sit down recklessly on a gorsekid. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2258 The linnet is a '*gorse linnet', a 'grey linnet'. 1896 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 45 The gorse-bushes being such a favourite nesting place that in many places the bird is known as the 'Gorse' Linnet. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204/1 *Gorstys tre .. *supra in* Fyrrys.

Hence **Gorsed** *ppl. a.*, topped with gorse.

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, He [a horse] .. showed the way over the gorsed hurdles, jumping readily from the hand.

Gorsoon, variant of GOSSOON.

Gorsy (gō·ɪsi), *a.* Also 6 **gorsty**, 7 **gorssie**, 9 **gorsey**. [f. GORSE + -Y[1].] **a.** Abounding in, covered with gorse. **b.** Of or pertaining to gorse.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* XXV. (1539) 49 Gorsty grounde, the whiche hath ben errable grounde. 1613 *New Direct. Planting Timber* A 4 b, For the planting in Barren, Champion, or Gorssie grounds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Jampnum*, Furze or Gorse; also gorsy Ground. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 272 With us it is common on gorsy grounds. 1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 158 This songster [the linnet]..lives in society, frequenting open commons and gorsy fields. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xiii. 55 Sometimes a gorsy dell and sometimes a great spread of antlered fern. 1885 MRS. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* II. xxix. 120 A fresh gorsy smell.

Gort, variant of GORCE, *Obs.*

†**Gory,** *sb. slang. Obs.*—[1] (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Gory*, a term synonymous with *cove*, *gill* or *gloak*, and like them, commonly used in the descriptive.

Gory (gō·ɔɹi), *a.* Also 6 **gorrie**, 6–8 **goary**, 7 **go(a)rie**. [f. GORE *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

†**1.** Of blood: Gore-like, clotted. *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (1557) B j, Whose sacred fillettes all be sprinkled were With filth of gory blod, and venim rank. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 22 Forth flowed fresh A gushing river of blacke gory blood.

2. Covered with gore, stained with blood, bloody.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 38 Thy gorrie gumes and thy bludie snout. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 51 Neuer shake Thy goary lockes at me. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 62 His goary visage down the stream was sent. 1655 MARVELL *1st Anniv. Govt. Protector* 130 The monster..shrinking to her Roman denn impure, Gnashes her goary teeth. *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 17 He .. tears with goary mouth the screaming prey. 1785 BURNS *Winter Nt.* 45 Mad Ambition's gory hand. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xvi, Away the gory axe he threw. *c* 1869 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* VII. (1896) 221 The other [hand] held the gory head of a Greek just decapitated.

3. = BLOODY **4.**

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1612) 22 Cerberus with goarie blowes did chace The wounded and the wearie Knight. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* V. 15 The Pistoll is discharg'd; The Act of gorie murder is perform'd. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 123 The obligation of our bloud forbids A gorie emulation 'twixt vs twaine.

4. Resembling gore; blood-red. *rare.* (Cf. BLOODY **7.**) *Gory dew*: name of a minute freshwater alga (see quot.).

1822 BYRON *Heaven & E.* I. iii. 211 Until the clouds look gory With the blood reeking from each battle-plain. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Nature* 147 [A] curious plant closely allied to the red snow is the *Palmella cruenta* or Gory Dew. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* XV. (1878) 268 Waves of blood-red, fiery, liquid lava .. rushed up the face of the cliffs to toss their gory spray high in the air.

Goryd (gɔ·rid). *local.* [ad. Welsh *cored* a weir.] A kind of fishing-weir.

1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 Sched. 3 License Duties.. For each..garth, goryd, box, crib, or cruive, £12. 0. 0.

Gorz(e, dial. form of GORSE.

Gos, short for GOSHAWK.

1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 68 Swift as the Gos drives on the wheeling hare. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 337/1 The mantle of snow is a fatal barrier to a day's hawking, either with 'gos or peregrine.

Gos, variant of GOSSE[2], *Obs.*

†**Gos** = *God's*: see GOD *sb.* 14 a.

1599 [? PEELE] *Sir Clyomon* F j a, Gos bones, turne in that sheep there.

Gos, obs. form of GOOSE.

Gose-: see GOS- or GOOSE-.

Gosesomer(e, obs. form of GOSSAMER.

Gosh (*gɒ̄ʃ*). [Mincing pronunc. of GOD.] An oath or exclamation, *(By) gosh!*

1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 147 Then there's highest—and lowest, by gosh. *c* 1804 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 210, I promise, by Gosh (which is the most elegant and classical oath imaginable). 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (ed. 18) 26 Such minced oaths as .. losh! gosh! and Iovanendie! *a* 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* viii, By gosh! I never heard that before.

Goshawk (*gɒ̄*·shɔ̄k). Forms: 1 *góshafoc*, -uc, 4–7 **goshauk(e**, **-hawke**, 6 **gosehauke**, (5–6 **gois(s)halk**, 7 **goshalk**), 6–7 **goosse-hawk(e**, 6 **goushake**, 7 **-hawke**, **goshhawk**, 7–9 **goss-hawk**, 4, 6– **goshawk**. [OE. *gós-hafoc*, f. *gós* GOOSE + *hafoc* HAWK; cf. ON. *gáshaukr*.] A large short-winged hawk (*Astur palumbarius*, and other species).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/22 *Aucarius*, goshafuc. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 285/2 *Accipiter*, goshafoc. 13.. *K. Alis.* 483 Him thoughte a goshauk with gret flyght Setlith on his beryng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. iii. (1495) 421 The goshawke is in fayrnesse of fethers moost lyke to the Ostrych. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iv, Ther is a Goshawke, and that hauke is for a yeman. *c* 1520 A. WYNDESORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. (1846) I. 227 There hathe been .. an Ayerye of goosse hawks contynually there bredyng. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 32 Fierce goshawkes with the Phesants had no warre. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 313 Halkis called..Goshalkis the halk xv*li.* 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vii. 145 A wicked minister is the devil's gosshawk, that goes a birding for hell! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 128 The kite or the gosshawk approach their prey side-ways. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. x, Shrill As goss-hawk's whistle on the hill. 1865 *Cornhill Mag.* May 626 Goshawks .. have no chance with anything faster than a rising pheasant; they are excellent for rabbits. 1890 THOMPSON in *Proc. U.S. Nat. Museum* (1891) XIII. 527 *Accipiter atricapillus*, American Goshawk.

attrib. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, She hadna the same goss-hawk glance that makes the skin creep.

Goshen (*gō*·*u*·*ʃĕn*). [Heb. גֹּשֶׁן] the fertile land allotted to the Israelites in Egypt, in which there was light during the plague of darkness.] Used allusively for: A place of plenty or of light.

1611 R. BOLTON *Comf. Walking* (1625) 13 Thou shalt not find such another illightened Goshen, as this Iland, wherein we dwell. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 17, I leave you now to judge whether they are to blame to seek for light in some Goshen. 1759 R. SHIRRA in Johnston *Rem.* (1850) 133 Thereby a land becomes a Goshen—a Valley of Vision. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i, The possessions of these Abbeys were each a sort of Goshen, enjoying the calm light of peace and immunity. 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 June 369 The tiny dormice gathering their winter hoards from the Goshens of nuts below.

Goshenite (*gō*·*u*·*ʃĕnəit*). *Min.* [Named by Shepard 1844 after *Goshen* in Massachusetts, where it is found: see -ITE.] A colourless variety of beryl.

1844 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* I. 143 Goshenite .. [occurs] in rounded crystals with rough surfaces. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 246 Goshenite is a colorless or white variety.

Goship, obs. form of GOSSIP.

Gosibrede, obs. form of GOSSIPRED.

Gosimore, obs. form of GOSSAMER.

Goslarite (*gɒ*·*zlărəit*). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger 1845; f. *Goslar* a locality in the Hartz, where it is found + -ITE.] A native sulphate of zinc.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 329 Goslarite, Haidinger; Sulphate of zinc. 1884 in DANA *Min.* 647.

Go·slet. *U.S.* [f. GOOSE + -LET.] (See quot.)

1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 142 A few diminutive species of geese, the so-called goslets (*Nettepus*).

Gos lettuce, variant of *Cos lettuce*: see COS.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 11 Split the blanched part of three goss lettuces into four quarters. 1814 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) I. 332 What has gone of .. M— and his gos-lettuces?

Gosling (*gɒ*·*zliŋ*). Forms: *α.* 5 **geslyng(e**, **gesseling**, 6–9 *Sc.* **gaislin(g**, 7–9 *dial.* **gesling**, (6 *Sc.* **gaysling**, 7 **gazeling**). *β.* 4–5 **gosselyng**, 5–6 **gos(e)lyng(e**, (6 **gozelyng**), 6–7 **go(o)s(e)ling**, 7–9 **goslin**, (7 **gosselin**, **gooselin**, **gozeling**), 6– **gosling**. [Prob. the *α* form is the earlier: ME. *geslyng*, a. ON. *gæsling-r* (Sw., Da. *gäsling*), f. *gás* GOOSE *sb.*: see -LING. The form surviving in standard Eng. was prob. a new formation on ME. *gōs* GOOSE + -LING; the shortening of the vowel is normal in formations of this kind.]

1. A young goose.

α. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 638/17 *Hic ancerulus*, geslyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 154/2 A Geslynge (*A.* Gesseling), *ancerulus*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Gayslingis cryit quhilk quhilk. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xii, Whether had you rather ride on a gesling or lead a sow in a Leash? 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Gesling*.

β. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 191 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 21 The goos with her gosselyngis to swyme in the lake. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204/2 Goselynge, *ancerulus*. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 296 Item, my mastyr paid her for a gander, iiij. bredegese, and v. goslynges, .. iiij.*s.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 460 Two goslynges, That were noughty froslynges. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 118 Yt is saied that this fish [Salmon] and the gooselinge concurre in growth. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 146 Nature hath instructed even a brood of goslings to stick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 18 Other losses too the dames recite, Of chick, and duck, and gosling gone astray.

Proverbs. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1431 Whan the rayne rayneth and the gose wynkith, Lytill wotith the goslyng what the gose thinkith. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 159 He that medleth with all thyng, may shooe the goslyng. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 297 A woman will weepe for pitie to see a gosling goe barefoote. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 25 As warie as shee was, yet the old Goose could spie the gosling winke. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 9 A gude goose may hae an ill gaislin.

2. *fig.* A foolish, inexperienced person; one who is young and 'green'.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 35 Ile neuer Be such a Gosling to obey instinct. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Ballad-monger* 19 Guarded with a janizarie of costermongers, and countrey gooselings. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 21 He let them..returne home like Goslings as they went. 1766 GRAY *Let. to Nicholls* 26 Aug., You are a green gosling! I was at the same age (very near) as wise as you. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXV, 'Did ever ony man see sic a set of green-gaislings?' 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* II. 30 'What a gosling you are, child', said Mrs. Price, 'you know nothing'.

appositive. 1771 *Bachelor* (1773) I. 75 The sentiments of such a gosling critic would not be worth notice. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 379 Surprised at all they meet, the gosling pair, With awkward gait, stretched neck, and sally stare Discover huge cathedrals built with stone.

3. The figure of a gosling.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 1224 Make goselinges in the ashes with a sticke as children do.

4. A catkin or blossom on a tree (see quots.).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gosling*,..a kind of Substance that grows upon a Nut-tree. 1721 in BAILEY. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I, Goslin on a nut tree, *nucamentum*. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 304 Its nest .. lined .. with the goslin or cotton of the sallow. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Goslings*, the blossoms of the willow.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **gosling-colour**, **gosling-green** (*sb.* and *a.*), a pale yellowish green; **gosling-grass**, **-weed**, local names for *Galium Aparine*, GOOSE-GRASS 2 (Britten & Holland).

1552 HULOET, Goslynge weade herbe, *Rueba minor*. 1600 *Q. Eliz. Wardr.* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 509 Item, one cloak and a saufegarde of gozelinge-colour taphata. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 102 It turns to a pale yellow or gosling green with alcalies. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, His waistcoat was of a gosling green. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 146 We found the southwest branch..of a goslin-green colour. 1835 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* (1851) 285 The nice little man in goslin-green.

Gosope, obs. form of GOSSIP *sb.*

Gospel (*gɒ*·*spĕl*), *sb.* Forms: 1–5 **godspel**(l, 3–4 **goddspel**(l, 4 **godspelle**, **gosspell**, 4–7 **gospell**(e, 5 **gospeel**, **gospille**, 6 **ghospel**(l(e, 3– **gospel**. [OE. *godspel*, doubtless orig. *gód spel* (see GOOD *a.* and SPELL *sb.*), good tidings (cf. *lād spel* evil tidings), a rendering of the L. *bona adnuntiatio* (*Corpus Gloss.* Int. 117) or *bonus nuntius* ('*Euuangelium*, id est, bonum nuntium, godspel', *Voc. c* 1050 in Wr.-Wülcker 314/8), which was current as an explanation of the etymological sense of L. *evangelium*, Gr. εὐαγγέλιον (see EVANGELY). Cf. Goth. *þiuþspillōn* 'to preach the gospel' (εὐαγγελίζεσθαι), f. *þiuþ-s* good + *spillōn* to announce (cogn. w. SPELL). When the phrase *gód spel* was adopted as the regular translation of *evangelium*, the ambiguity of its written form led to its being interpreted as a compound, *gŏd-spel*, f. GOD + *spel* in the sense 'discourse' or 'story'. The mistake was very natural, as the resulting sense was much more obviously appropriate than that of 'good tidings' for a word which was chiefly known as the name of a sacred book or of a portion of the liturgy. From OE. the word passed, in adapted forms, into the languages of the Teutonic peoples evangelized from England: OS. *godspell*, OHG. *gotspell*, ON. *guð-*, *goðspiall*; in each case the form of the first element shows unequivocally that it was identified with *God*, not with *good*. The ON. form has survived into mod.Icel.; the continental Teut. langs. early discarded the word for adoptions of L. *evangelium*.

Although the *ŏ* in OE. *gŏdspel* would necessarily in time have been shortened by the regular operation of phonetic law, it does not appear that this process could have taken place early enough to account for the form of the word in OS. and OHG. The form *gŏdspel* must therefore (as above explained) be due to a misinterpretation of the written form, originating before the word had any oral currency.]

1. 'The glad tidings (of the kingdom of God)' announced to the world by Jesus Christ. Hence, the body of religious doctrine taught by Christ and His apostles; the Christian revelation, religion or dispensation. Often contrasted with *the Law*, i.e. the Old Testament dispensation. Phrase, *to preach*, † *minister the gospel.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 35 Ðe hælend .. bodade godspell [so *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.*, *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* godspel] rices. *c* 1205 LAY. 29507 Austin þu scalt..beode þer godes goddspel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1529 Seinte peter..sende seint Marc .. vor to preche þen gospel that he adde imaked. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 Þei letten hem for to preche, and speciali Cristis gospel. 1382 — *Acts* xx. 24 The gospel of the grace of God. — *Eph.* i. 13 Whanne ȝe hadden herd the word of treuthe, resceyueden the gospel of ȝoure heelthe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 88 b, Thei had..debarred a certain man from the fraternitee of mynistryng the ghospell. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. at Stamford* 9 Oct. A vij b, In the whole multytude that professe the gospell, all be not good. 1565 JEWEL *Replie* Wks. III. 170 The Jews saw Christ in the law; the Christians see Christ in the gospel. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Thess.* ii. 2. 1649 BP. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. xii. 54 The Gospell is therefore a Covenant of grace. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 473 Let us now consider, whether the Gospel preach up any such Doctrine. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 208 The advantages we at present enjoy by the gospel. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 342 In strains as sweet As angels use, the Gospel whispers peace. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* App. I. (1850) 202 *Preaching* the Gospel is accordingly often used to include not only the *proclaiming* of the *good tidings*, but the *teaching* of what is to be believed and done, in consequence. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 156 To spread the light of the gospel in that far wilderness. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xiv. 228 That Gospel was the announcement that Jesus Christ had manifested the Life of God. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 3 There is nothing obsolete in the original spirit of the Gospel.

b. Identified by Protestants with their own system of belief, as opposed to the perversions of Christianity imputed by them to their adversaries; also applied by Puritans and modern Evangelicals to the doctrine of salvation solely through trust in the merit of Christ's sacrifice.

1552 [see GOSPELLER 4]. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* Wks. IV. 213 Ye make yourself game, M. Harding, for that the preaching of the gospel issued first out of Wittenberg, and not from Rome. *Mod.* 'Why don't you go to church?' 'Because the Gospel is not preached there.'

† c. *To talk gospel*: to 'talk religion'.

1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 172 Don't thou talk gospel too.

d. *gen.* Any revelation from heaven.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xiii. 164 God made neuer so good a gospel but some myghte torne it contrarye to trouthe. 1878 D. CAMPBELL *Rational & True Gospel* xxii. 122 Flowers are gospels of grace and love from the Unseen.

¶ *The Gospel Perdurable*: a book produced in 1255 under the title of *Euangelium Eternum, siue Euangelium Spiritus Sancti*. (See note in Skeat *Chaucer* (1894) I. 447.) *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7102.

2. The record of Christ's life and teaching, contained in the books written by the 'four evangelists'.

a 1000 *Andreas* 12 (Gr.) Matheus..se mid Iudeum ongan godspell ærest wordum writan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1800 Swa summ þe Goddspell kiþeþþ. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2109 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 For in the godspel it is i-writen þat [etc.]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 4013 In þe godspelle. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 59 Wher of spekeþ þe euangelist in þe godspell. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. IX. § 3 (1817) 226 Ignatius.. speaks of the Gospel..in terms which render it very probable that he meant by the Gospel the book or volume of the Gospels. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 299 The promises..given to the human race, in the psalms or the gospel.

b. One of the books written by the four Evangelists; † sometimes *pl.* in *sing.* sense. Also applied to certain ancient lives of Christ of a legendary character (*apocryphal gospels*), as *the Gospel of Nicodemus*, *the Gospel of the Infancy*, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Vre drihten us seiþ on þe godspelle þe sein lucas makede. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 28/58 Þe godspelles of seint Mathev. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21243 Marc..þe godspel [*Fairf.* gos-spellis] in itali he wratte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 48 Wet he ther redde thou myȝt se Ine seynt Lukes godspelle. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 573 Als saint Iohn saies in his godspel. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 257 We ben proued þe prijs of popes at Rome, And of gretest degre as godspelles telleþ. *Ibid.* 709 Wiþ glosinge of godspells þei gods worde turneþ. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* li. Wks. (1876) 119 As is shewed in the gespell [*sic*: *misprint*] of Luke. 1695 LOCKE *Reas. Chr.* 193 The rest of St. John's Gospel. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 397 A beautiful manuscript of the gospels, written in golden letters, in the year 870. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 291 The four gospels are particularly mentioned by Julian. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) 145/1 So in the Anglo-Saxon Gospels.

† c. In extended sense: The Holy Scriptures.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 234 The godspel ys heregeyn, as gomes may reden [Quotes *Ezek.* xviii. 20]. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* H j, The gospel sayth that yf thou wylte lyue longe on the erthe thou must honoure .. thy fader and moder.

3. Eccl. *The gospel* (*for* or *of the day*): the portion from one of the four gospels read at the Communion Service. (Cf. EPISTLE 3.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 42 *marg.*, Ðys godspel sceal to mænies confessores mæsse-dæȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Nu leoue broðre nu ic eou habbe þet godspel iseid. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Ðe holi godspel of þis dai specð of ure helende and of two broðren. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. IV. 642 Forȝete not þe god-spelle For þing þat may bi-falle. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 21 After the gospeel to reherse my name opynly with *De profundis* for my soule. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, One appointed to reade the Gospel. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 246 Two desks..on which formerly the epistles and gospels were read. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 332 The Deacon advances to read the Gospel.

allusively (cf. 4). 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 110 But these sayinges be nether in the gospell of the day, ne of the nyght. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. Nt.* v. i. 295 A madmans Epistles are no Gospels, so it skilles not much when they are deliuer'd.

4. Something as 'true as the gospel'; a statement to be implicitly received. Also † with *a*, *no*, and *to take for* († *a*, *the*) *gospel.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1268 For-thi seide Alfred swithe wel And his worde was goddspel, That [etc.]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1265 God wot I wende, O lady bright Criseyde, That every word was gospel that ye seyde! 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xiii. 254/1 Yet what they saye, the people taketh it for a gospell. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 46 All is not gospell that thou doest speake. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xxviii, Whose wordes to be no gospel tho, I to my griefe haue found. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 407 The onely triall that a Ladie requireth of hir louer, it is this..that..euery gloase [be] a gospell. 1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 212 All the Cardinal

sayes is not gospel, for two moneth's pay is yet behinde. 1678 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 133 Oates was encouraged, and everything he affirmed taken for gospel. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, She took them [her dreams] all for the gospel. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 268 And all was gospel that a monk could dream. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. vi, Those holier mysteries which the wise and just Receive as gospel. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. i. (1849) 43 Offered me two hundred and fifty dollars—gospel, by the living jingo! 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 74 It's gospel every word.

5. a. Something that serves as a guide to human action; something that men swear by. **b.** A doctrine 'preached' with fervour as a means of political or social 'salvation'.

a. 1652 MILTON *Sonn. to Cromwell*, Help us to save free conscience from the paw Of hireling wolves, whose Gospel is their maw. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 4 The Law of the Land is his Gospel. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. xi. 284 Brute force was his law, and contempt of the many his gospel.

b. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 18 The propagators of this political gospel are in hopes their abstract principle would be overlooked. 1829 in Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 87 The Gospel of Economy. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 274 *La carrière ouverte aux talens* was, according to Mr. Carlyle, the gospel of the Revolution. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. iii. (1875) 351 Is he to go and preach the gospel of the intellect in the kitchen? 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 81 We were assured that even here the modern gospel of soap and water has made much progress.

† **6.** = *Gospel-oath. Obs.*[-1]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 84/2, I toke on a tyme a gospelle in prayeng god that he wold gyue me..contynence..I wente to the bourdel and forgate the gospel upon me.

† **7.** jocularly. *Wooden gospels*: the four divisions of a board for the game of tables. *Obs.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii, After supper were brought in..the faire wooden Gospels, and the books of the foure Kings, that is to say, many paires of tables and cardes.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as (sense 1: often = such as accords with, or is enjoined by, the gospel) *gospel-artillery, -blessing, -champion, -church, -crew, -day, -dispensation, -duty, -freedom, -liberty, -light, -minister, -morality, -news, -peace, -phrase, -purity, -righteousness, -sabbath, -sufferer, -times, -trump, -union, -unity, -way, -word,* (sense 2) *gospel-record,* (sense 3) *gospel-lectern.* **b.** objective, as *gospel-monger, -preacher, -preaching, -teacher, -writer.*

c 1660 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* iii. 17 (1715) I. 34 Pilgrimages, going barefoot, Hair-Shirts, and Whips, with other such *Gospel-Artillery. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 7 The bestowing of such mercies which do suppose the greatest unworthiness of them, as *Gospel blessings do. 1862 E. TROLLOPE in *Rep. Linc. Archit. Soc.* 120 A bold, eager *gospel-champion. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 87 And if the Parishioners in a Parish, do usually Assemble together upon the same account [for Communion in Gospel Ordinances], are not those *Gospel Churches as well as the other? 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* IV. i, There own our Sovereign's Title and defy Jane and her *Gospel-Crew. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* Apol. (1862) 5, I writing of the Way And Race of Saints, in this our *Gospel-day. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* CXXX. vi, O that his Mercy's Beams would rise, And bring the Gospel-Day. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. 156 This has also a particular Reference to the *Gospel-dispensation. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 1 (1687) 126 This is the great *Gospel-duty so often enjoyned us by Christ. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Ode* Wks. (1685) 99 When Christian Fools were obstinately good, Nor yet their *Gospel-freedom understood. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 332 The Gospel Pulpitum or Ambo, or the portable *Gospel Lectern. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 415 The rest some fundamental flaw wou'd see, And call Rebellion *gospel-liberty. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 86 The highest Dispensation of *Gospel-light as ever shined upon the World. *a* 1771 GRAY *Fragm.*, When love could teach a monarch to be wise, And gospel-light first dawn'd from Bullen's eyes. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 234 They may..better have recourse to their horse or their apothecary, than to their *gospel-minister. 1764 *Low Life* 90 The *Gospel-Mongers, *alias* Ministers. 1763 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xiii. 218 So closely does the law of England enforce that excellent rule of *gospel-morality of 'doing to others as we would they should do unto ourselves'. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 75 So preached one his *gospel-news. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* IV. viii, Of *Gospel-Peace possest, Secure in thy Defence. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 191 In *Gospel phrase their Chapmen they betray. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Philem.* 32 My fellow *ghospell preacher, brother Timothie. — *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Tim.* i. 6–12 Thys *ghospell preachynge is committed vnto me. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 139 Priests sworn to God, whose daily lives Preached *gospel purity and kindliness. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1892) I. 247 The *Gospel-record of the institution of the Blessed Eucharist. 1738 WARBURTON *Faith working by Charity* ii. 7 The Law of Nature came to be shunned as a dangerous and fallacious Guide; and Faith, traditional, not scriptural, had usurped its Province of interpreting *Gospel-righteousness. *a* 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 278 Thou, O my God, didst ordain the Judaical Sabbath as a shadow of the true *Gospel-sabbath. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 6, I have directed their eye to the true spirit, duty, and carriage of *Gospel-sufferers. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. xi. b vj, They that were monkes, priestes, and friers are nowe become *gospell teachers. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 837, I..do not doubt But bear-baiting may be made out, In *gospel-times, as lawful as is Provincial or parochial classis. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, Advent Sund., Again the *Gospel-trump is blown. 1672 *Disc. conc. Evangelical Love* 107 This is that *Gospel-Vnity which we are to labour after. *Ibid.* 108 The means appointed by Christ for attaining *Gospel-Vnion. 1649 in *Milton's Prose Wks.* (1753) I. 387 Such as..invent damnable errors, under the specious pretence of a *gospel-way and new light. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* II, He would have England walk in gospel ways. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 197 Surely thys ys *gospel word. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 468 To transmit his Master's doctrines for their benefit in the plainness of a *gospel-writer.

9. Special comb.: **gospel-gossip,** one who is always talking of sermons, texts, etc.; **gospel-hardened** *a.*, rendered incapable of being moved by the gospel, through constant hearing of it; † **gospel-lad,** a COVENANTER; † **gospel-massmonger** *nonce-wd.*, ? a professed Protestant who favours Romish doctrine; **gospel-oak** (see quot. 1862); **gospel-oath,** an oath sworn upon the gospels, or an oath of an equally binding character; **gospel-place,** a place where the 'gospel' was recited at the perambulation of boundaries; **gospel-right,** a right expressly sanctioned or prescribed in the Gospel; **gospel-shop,** a derisive name for a Methodist chapel; **gospel-side,** the side of the altar at which the gospel is read, the north side; **gospel-sin,** sin against the light of the gospel; so *gospel-sinner*; **gospel-title,** an indisputable title (cf. 4 and *gospel-right*); **gospel-tree** = *gospel-oak*; **gospel-true** *a.*, as true as the gospel (cf. next); **gospel-truth,** (*a*) the truth or truths contained in the gospel; (*b*) something as true as the gospel (cf. sense 4); **gospelwards** *adv.*, in the direction of the gospel; † **gospelwright,** a composer of a gospel = EVANGELIST I.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 46 ¶ 6, I am one of those unhappy Men that are plagued with a *Gospel-Gossip, so common among Dissenters (especially Friends). 1844 J. C. MILLER *Serm.* 2 June 22 Have the Sabbaths and Sermons of a life been in vain? Am I *Gospel-hardened or Gospel-saved? 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. (1872) 299 Decent church-going professors, who are gospel-hardened. *c* 1679 *Loudon Hill* iii. in Child *Ballads* VII. 107/1 Weel prosper a' the *gospel-lads That are into the west countrie Ay wicked Claverse to demean. 1554 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 347 Wil the lawes of the realme .. excuse oure *gospell Massemongers conscience then? 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 34 The *Gospel Oak near Stoneleigh stands in a little retired coppice. 1862 TOULM. SMITH in *Parl. Remembrancer* Oct. 189 Every one knows how many 'Gospel oaks' there are in different places:—the ancient mark-trees, distinguishing boundaries, and at which the perambulators have, for ages, been accustomed to stand .. while the 'gospel' has been pronounced, cursing him who moves the landmarks. 1891 FLÜGEL *Germ. & Eng. Dict., Auf das Evangelium schwören*, to take a *gospel-oath. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 318 This it seems they doe too at all *Gospell-places, whether wells, trees, or hills. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 102 The landholder having no better *gospel-right to his nine parts than the parson has to his tithe. 1782 G. PARKER *Hum. Sk.* 88 From Whitfield and Romaine to Pope John range; Each *gospel shop ringing a daily change. *a* 1791 LACKINGTON *Life* xix. (1794) 120 My next enquiry was for Mr. Wesley's Gospel-shops. 1891 *Order Divine Services for Yr.* (Hayes) 52 The people in the centre of the church are incensed first, then those on the Epistle side and lastly those on the *Gospel side. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Thess.* ii. 10 This is the great *Gospel-sin, punished by God with strong delusions, vile affections, just damnation. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 30 You .. are, though but young people, yet old sinners, great sinners, *gospel-sinners. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* I. 9 The Man, who finds an unknown Country out, By giving it a name acquires, no doubt, A *Gospel title. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Anthea* 18 Dearest, bury me Under that Holy oke, or *Gospel-tree. 1801 SHAW *Staffordsh.* II. I. 165 The boundaries..are marked out by what are called Gospel trees, from the custom of having the Gospel read under or near them, by the clergyman attending the parochial perambulations. *c* 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* (1869) 343 It's all true. *Gospel-true. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Every *Gospel-truth strikes at some sin, and thereby may be discerned. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* CXXXII. v, If .. thy Children..The glorious Gospel-Truth obey, The Truth shall make them free indeed. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* II. vii. 128 Fact I assure you, it's gospel truth. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 272 This is, of course, fundamental Gospel-truth. 1880 RUSKIN *Lett. to Clergy* 349 The simplest travelling tinker inclined *Gospel-wards. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5789 Her hafe I nemmnedd nu till ȝuw þa fowwre *Goddspellwrihhtess.

Hence **Go·spelless** *a.*, devoid of the gospel.

1882–3 J. A. GILFILLAN in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2602/1 More progress made by them [Indians]..than in all the previous hundred years of gospelless wars. 1896 J. ORR in *Un. Presbyt. Mag.* Oct. 436 His Gospelless Gospel found a hearing.

Gospel (gɒ·spĕl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; in OE. *godspellian.*] † **a.** *trans.* To preach the gospel to; to imbue with the principles of the gospel, to convert to the gospel; = EVANGELIZE *v.* 3. *Obs.* **b.** *intr.* To preach the gospel. *rare.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxvii. 12 God ȝifeð gleaw word godspellendum. *a* 1300 [see GOSPELLING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xi. 5 Yᵉ blind seeth, and yᵉ laam walketh, .. yᵉ deed be raised, and yᵉ beggars be gospeld. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 Iff any man doo ghospell vnto yow, besyde that whiche yow haue receyued, be he accursed. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 88 Are you so Gospell'd, to pray for this good man, And for his Issue, whose heauie hand Hath bow'd you to the Graue? 1659 HOWE in H. Rogers *Life* iv. (1863) 93 They [the army] think it necessary to have the Parliament gospelled or dissolved. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 196 We have a great many gospeling—that do not come to thought.

Hence **Go·spelling** *ppl. a.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* III. 99 This is the playne dealing of ghospelling Bishoppes. 1579 KNEWSTUB *Confut.* **2 a, The hatred that the Gospelling Churches beare vnto such frensies.

Go·spel-book. † **a.** A book containing one or all of the four gospels (see GOSPEL *sb.* 2); hence, loosely, the New Testament or Bible (*obs.*). **b.** A book containing the Gospels (see GOSPEL *sb.* 3), read at the Eucharist.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Saltere & pistol-boc & godspell-boc & mæsse-boc. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6458 Nohht ne seȝȝþ þe Goddspellboc þatt Josæp wass þærinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21227 O sant mathu þe gospel-bok .. wit him he bar. *a* 1400 *Plowman's T.* 595 (Skeat) [They] falsely glose the gospell-book. 1495 *Wills fr. Doctor's Commons* (Camden) 4, I geve to Sir John Blotte a gospell boke, a pistill covered with ledder. 1526 TINDALE *N. T.* To Rdr., All is not gospell that is written in the gospell boke. 1530 — *Expositions Matt.* v–vii. 48 b, When thou sweryst by the gospell booke, or byble. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 472 The custom was to set out .. every precious vessel and jewelled gospel-book.

Gospelize (gɒ·spĕlǝiz), *v.* Also 7–8 **gospellize.** [f. GOSPEL *sb.* + -IZE.]

† **1.** *trans.* To impart the spirit of the gospel to; to modify according to the spirit of the gospel.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 39 And this command thus Gospelliz'd to us hath the same force with that wheron Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14, xi. § 2. II. 269, I had thought, Christ had baptized the Law, and Gospeliz'd it.

2. To preach the gospel to: to convert to Christianity; = EVANGELIZE 3. Now *rare.*

1646 TRAPP *Comm. John* iii. 10 The poor are Gospellized; not only receive it, but are changed by it. 1704 *Elegy Author True born Eng.* xxi. 6 Tho' most suppose his Notions were but wild, To fetch the Jew to Gospellize his Child. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 100 Where he fulfill'd his foresaid Apostolical Purposes of Gospelizing the Poor, and Disciplining the Proud and Slothful. 1766 DR. CHAUNCY in C. Beatty *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 102 Mr. Thomas Mayhew .. began .. the work of gospelizing the infidel natives. 1884 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 392 These two societies are..one in the noble aim of gospelizing the land.

Hence **Go·spelized** *ppl. a.*, (*nonce-use*) outwardly modified by the gospel. Also **Go·spelizer,** one who 'gospelizes' (*Stand. Dict.*).

1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 37 Popery, therefore, .. is evangelical infidelity; a gospelized method of living without God and without hope in the world. *Ibid.* 75 *note,* A gospelized treason against the Lord and his Anointed.

† **Gospellary,** *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. GOSPEL *sb.* + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to the gospel.

1679 *Cloak in its Colours* 8 (T.) Let any man judge how well these gospellary principles of our presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles.

Gospeller (gɒ·spĕlǝr). Forms: 1–3 **godspellere,** 3 **godspellare,** 4 **gods speller,** **god(d)-speller, gospello(u)r, gosspel(l)er(e,** 4–5 **gospel(l)ere,** 4–7 **gospeler,** 5 **gospel(l)eer,** 6, (in sense 4) 9 **gospellar,** (6 **ghospeller, gospiller,** 7 **godspeler**), 4– **gospeller.** [f. GOSPEL *sb.* and *v.* + -ER[1].]

† **1.** One of the four evangelists. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceoldan..healdan..þa lara þara feower godspellera. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Lucas þe godspellere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Hit is a derne halewi' seið sein Johan ewangeliste [C. godspellere] in þe Apocalipse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13434 þis ilk was ion þe gospeller. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 397, Oo gospelere expowneþ anoþer. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 339 þre gospellours that telleþ þe doynge of Crist after þe prisonynge of Iohn Baptiste. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test., Mark,* Marke the Gospeller, who followed Peter for instruction. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 142 We read from one Gospeller, That after the Lord had spoken he was received up.

2. A preacher of the Gospel; a missionary. *rare.*

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 102 The itinerant Gospellers that travel up and down with two penny books. 1847–9 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 114 The migratory gospellers, who in every land toiled, and preached and died.

3. One who reads the Gospel in the Communion Service.

1506 *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls 1858) 290 The bishop of Chichester gospeller, the bishop of Norwich epistoler. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Ware Hauke* 120 These be my gospellers, These be my pystillers. 1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 18 To the gospeller and pistoler 6s. 8d. a pece. 1667 *Answ. West to North* 9 Gospelers, Epistelers, Virgers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gospeller,* he that reads the Gospel in a Cathedral, or Collegiate Church. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Peterborough,* Besides the dean and chapter .. here are 8 petty canons,..1 epistler, 1 gospeller. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 186 The deacon and subdeacon [at mass] were sometimes called the 'gospeller' and 'epistoler'. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 52 The gospeller having received the textus or gospel-book. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 12, I was gospeller at my Ordination.

† **4.** A book containing the Gospels (see GOSPEL *sb.* 3); a gospel-book. *Obs.*

1440 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 184 Item a gospeler and a epistolere a year with a plate on them of Copper and gilt. *c* 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 338 Item oone Booke callid the Gospiller. 1885 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 215/1 The silver-cased Gospel is placed upon the lectern when the Word is read from the modern Gospellar.

5. One who professes the faith of the gospel, or who claims for himself and his party the exclusive possession of gospel truth; in 16–17th c. often applied derisively to Protestants, Puritans, and sectaries. † Also, one learned in the Scriptures.

1533 MORE *Apol.* i. Wks. 846/1 They find a great fault that I handle Tindall and Barns their two newe ghospellers, with no fayrer woordes nor in no more courtes maner. 1547 *Homilies* 1. *Agst. Contention* 1. (1859) 134 He is a Pharise,

he is a Gospeller, he is of the new sort. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xx. 29–34 With whiche affeccion euery gospeller ought to be sory for other mens harmes. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. at Bexterly* (1607) 273 b, A great number of people pretend the Gospell, and beare the name of Gospelleres, because it is a new thing. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 125 The Gospellers haue once or twise fought vnluckely, and abide euery houre great persecutions: the Papistes ouercome and reioyse. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Lett.* (1624) 10 Murders which Knoxe and the Geneua Gospellers caused in Scotland. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 191 His first attempt is to disgrace the Calvinists, by calling them Gospellers. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 72 Nor is [God] so willing to save as some pretended gospellers imagine. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 586 Thornden .. was a great Gospeller and seemed to all to be an hearty Protestant. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* III. i, These Gospellers have had their golden Days..Have trodden down our Holy Roman Faith. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiii, He began to suspect that he was now in company with one of the gospellers, or heretics. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-t. T.* (1851) II. xvi. 238 Bearing on his breast this label—A Wanton Gospeller. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 273/1 The gentlemanly churchman .. did not care to welcome 'the bragging soldier' [Hutten], who might perhaps be followed by a troop of Gospellers. 18.. BLACKIE (Ogilvie), The solemn sepulchral piety of certain North Eastern gospellers.

b. *Hot gospeller*: an abusive nickname for a zealous Protestant or Puritan.

1562 E. UNDERHILL in *Narr. Days Reform.* (Camd. Soc.) 159, I was also callede 'the hoote gospellar', jestynge and mokynge me, saynge 'he is alle off the sprete'. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. vii. 330 Those hot gospellers.

Go·spel-like, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* †a. Of persons: Devoted to the principles of the Gospel; cf. EVANGELICAL *a.* 2 a. *Obs.* b. Such as is contained in, or comes up to the standard of, the Gospel.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* Ded., That Gospellike truth & liberty is almost vtterly chaunged in to hellishe iniquitie. 1553 ? BALE tr. *Bonner's Pref. Gardiner's De vera Obed.* B iv b, No man coulde beleue..yᵗ this good and godly & right gospellike Prince shoulde be falsely betrayed to all the rest of Monarches and Princes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 5 They have by their Religious and Gospel-like behaviour purged themselves of that suspition of Poperie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 See..whether is the more Euangelicall, and Gospell-like. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 423 Sometimes .. a soldiers cloak, slashed hose, do cover a Gospel like mind.

B. *adv.* Agreeably to the doctrines of the Gospel.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Man.* M 7, To lyue neglygently, and carnally, or not gospell lyke. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 426 It was very Gospel-like done.

Gospelling (*gɒ*·spĕlĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GOSPEL *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. GOSPEL.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21207 Lukas .. wroght..bokes tuin. O gospelling þat tan es kid, þe toþer o þat þe apostels did. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Tim.* i. 13–18 Their countrefaicte gospellinge beganne to appere. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Americans no Jewes* 63 The discoveries, plantations and gospelling of those people, is a work of longer requisite time .. than may be effected before the end of the world. 1845 W. L. ALEXANDER *Mem. J. Watson* 200 Itinerant gospelling was not originally contemplated. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 130 The tinker in our cage, Pulled-up for gospelling, twelve years ago. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 2/1 We have had blessed experience of the value of the combination of gospelling and healing.

attrib. 1554 T. SAMPSON in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xviii. 45 Oh! London, London, is this the gospelling fruit? *Ibid.* 51 If in this gospelling age you have been worthy hearers of the gospel. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 333 If I mistake not, scarce one ever suffer'd under him for any Opining, Gospelling or Reforming Exertions.

Go·spellist. *rare.* = GOSPELLER 5.

1845 MOZLEY *Ess., Laud* (1878) I. 165 It was a strange look-out, indeed, if he who had dived into the very arcana of predestinarianism, if the advanced Gospellist was now to expound the Catechism.

†**Go·spelly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. GOSPEL *sb.* + -LY².] a. In accordance with the gospel. b. Truthfully.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 29 Vycarages and personages, thus well and gospelly serued. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 15 This I can gospelly auouch. 1678 *Ying. Man's Call.* 151 Whatever you do in the matter of religion, do it heartily..gospelly, and humbly, as in the sight of God.

‖ **Gospodar** (*gɒ*·spɒdaɪ). = HOSPODAR.

1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 183 From that time he ruled as Gospodar at Zrnareka. 1897 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 170 All leaped to their feet to salute the Gospodar.

†**Goss**¹. *Sc. Obs.* [? Identical with GOSSE², short for GOSSIP. Cf. GOSSY.] (See quot. 1710.)

1710 RUDDIMAN *Douglas's Æneis* Gloss. s.v. *Goddis apis*, God's goss, a silly, but good natured man. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy P. Birnie* 95 Soon as he wan within the closs, He dously drew in Mair gear fra ilka gentle goss Than bought a new ane.

Goss²(*gɒs*). *slang.* [Short for GOSSAMER.] A hat.

1848 *Man in Moon* Feb. 83 When you carry off a 26*s.* beaver be careful to leave a 4*s.* 9*d.* goss in its stead.

Goss, variant of GORSE, GOSSE.

Gossamer (*gɒ*·sămər), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4–5 gosesomer(e, 4–6 gossom(m)er, 5 gossomyre, gossummer, 6–7 gossamour, 7 gosimore, gossamire, -ore, gossem-, -im-, -ymear(e, -ə(e)re, gothsemay, -imere, 7–9 gossamere, 8 gossimer, (gosshemere, garsummer), 7– gossamer. [ME. *gos(e)somer(e*, app. f. GOOSE *sb.* + SUMMER *sb.* Cf. the synonymous Eng. dial. *summer-goose* (Craven), *summer-colt*, G. *mädchensommer* (lit. 'girls' summer'), *altweibersommer* ('old women's summer'); also G. *sommerfäden*, Du. *zomerdraden*, Sw. *sommartråd*, all literally 'summer thread'.

The reason for the appellation is somewhat obscure. It is usually assumed that *goose* in this compound refers to the 'downy' appearance of gossamer. But it is to be noted that G. *nädchen-*, *altweibersommer* mean not only 'gossamer', but also a summer-like period in late autumn, a St. Martin's summer; that the obs. Sc. GO-SUMMER had the latter meaning; and that it is in the warm periods of autumn that gossamer is chiefly observed. These considerations suggest the possibility that the word may primarily have denoted a 'St. Martin's summer' (the time when geese were supposed to be in season: cf. G. *Gänsemonat* 'geese-month', November), and have been hence transferred to the characteristic phenomenon of the period. On this view *summer-goose* (which by etymologizing perversion appears also as *summer-gauze*) would be a transposition.]

A. *sb.*

1. A fine filmy substance, consisting of cobwebs, spun by small spiders, which is seen floating in the air in calm weather, esp. in autumn, or spread over a grassy surface: occas. with *a* and *pl.*, a thread or web of gossamer.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 *Filaundre* [*glossed*] gosesomer. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 231 On ebbe or flood on gossomer and on myst. 14.. *Bewte will Shewe* 5 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 45 Twene gold and gossomer is grete difference. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 205/1 Gossomer, corrupcyon (*H.*, *P.* gossummyr, or corrupcion), *filandrya*. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 18 A Louer may bestride the Gossamours..And yet not fall. 1627 DRAYTON *Nimphidia* xvii, Foure nimble Gnats the Horses were, Their Harnasses of Gossamere. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iv, A bed of gossamire And damask roses. 1659 *Lady Alimony* D 2, Small threeds Thin-spun as is the subtil Gothsemay. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 543 The filmy Gossamer now flitts no more. 1777 W. MASON *Ep. to Dr. Shebbeare* 95 Let my numbers flutter light in air, As careless as the silken Gossimer. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* III. ix, Are those her sails that glance in the Sun Like restless gossameres? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* 120 Let even the restless gossamer Sleep on the moveless air! 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 163 To trip a tigress with a gossamer. 1850 — *In Mem.* xi. 7 All the silvery gossamers That twinkle into green and gold. *a* 1851 MOIR *October* Poet. Wks. 1852 I. 124 The gossamer.. Now floats and now subsides upon the air. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 34 Weaving gossamer to trap the sun.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to something light and flimsy as gossamer.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2688 This es bot gosesomere, and gyffene one erles. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 194 It will..fly away like the down, or gossemeere of dandelyon. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xii, Not measured out against Fate's mortal knives, Like human gossamers. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. i. (1866) 782 A decent gossamer of conventional phraseology was ever allowed to float over the nakedness of unblushing treason. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 233 It would hardly have beseemed such a poet as Chaucer to bring the stroke of his measure down upon such a gossamer.

2. An extremely delicate kind of gauze.

1372 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* i. 2 A dress of blue, with touches of white gossamer and fur about the tight wrists and neck.

3. a. In England: Originally, an advertising tradesman's name for a make of silk hat recommended as extremely light; hence, used jocularly for a hat generally. b. *U.S.* A name for a very light kind of waterproof.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xii, Every hole lets in some air.. ventilation gossamer I calls it. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 43, 'I have sold hats from 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*, but very seldom 3*s.* 6*d.* The 3*s.* 6*d.* ones would wear out two new gossamers.' 1888 *Harper's Mag.* June 139/1 Flinging off his gossamer, and hanging it up to drip into the pan of the hat rack.

4. *attrib.*

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 365 The Gossamer Spider. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 269 That sight occasionally noticed in fine days in the autumn, of webs—commonly called gossamer webs—covering the earth and floating in the air. 1830 HOOD *Haunted Ho.* III. lxxx, Across the door no gossamer festoon Swung pendulous. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 12 The gossamer woof, beaded with dew. 1873 *Sunday Mag.* June 625 The little gossamer thread of hope. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 296/1 Gossamer lines are merely the threads left by small and immature spiders.

B. *adj.* Of things, both material and immaterial: Light and flimsy as gossamer. Of persons: Frivolous, volatile.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., Pride and the plague of this gossamer frame of mine. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii, [Girls] dancing round him with..gossamer robes that brushed him as they circled. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xi. 239 The gossamer membrane of .. the lobules of the lungs. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xliii, Such an unworldly, uncalculating, gossamer-creature, is a relief to him. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 15 He walks through this bleak world in such a gossamer gauze of transparent 'spiritualism' that [etc.]. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvii, There was a kind of gossamer happiness hanging in the air. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* III. i. (1861) 75 [He] sighed when the black gossamer ashes floated upward on the draught, and were lost in the chimney. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXIX. 35 A gossamer tissue in imitation of the Japanese. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 12/1 Light-weight [India-rubber] goods such as ladies wear, known as gossamer goods. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 789 The original authors of this gossamer gossip.

Comb. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v, That gay gossamer-looking youth, whom the young lord called Hungerford.

Hence **Go·ssamered** *ppl. a.*, coated with gossamer, gossamer-like.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. § 18 Casting a gossamered grayness and softness of plumy mist along their surfaces far away. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 344 His [Mr. Austin Dobson's] society is one of picturesque ghosts; of history gossamered.

Gossamery (*gɒ*·sămərɪ), *a.* [f. GOSSAMER *sb.* + -Y¹.] Of the nature of or resembling gossamer; flimsy, unsubstantial; = GOSSAMER *a.*

1790 R. MERRY *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 8 Hang o'er his eye thy gossamery tear. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 57 In filmy, gawzy, gossamery lines. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 125 A vessel..All rigg'd with gossamery sails. 1845–6 DE QUINCEY *Keats* Wks. 1890 XI. 389 The Italian poet, Marino, had been reputed the greatest master of gossamery affectation in Europe. 1883 *Gd. Words* Dec. 791/2 This orchid is seldom seen without some gossamery spiderwork surrounding it.

Gossamire, -ore, -our, obs. ff. GOSSAMER.

†**Gossampine.** *Obs.* Also corruptly **gossanpine, gassampine, grassapine.** [a. F. *gossampin* the shrub *Bombax pentandrum*, which yields a substance similar to cotton = It. *gossampino*, ad. L. *gossympinus* (also *gossypion*). Cf. also It. *gossipina* (Florio) cloth made of this cotton: see GOSSIPINE.] a. The shrub *Bombax pentandrum*. b. The cotton-like fibre produced from it. c. A kind of cloth made of this fibre. Also *attrib.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 He weareth a vesture of ye silke called Gossampine. *Ibid.* 21 Their beddes are made of Gossampine cotton. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* (1598) F iij, On his aiters perfume these Turkie clothes, This gassampine and gold ile sacrifice. 1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer.* 125 With gold and silver, silke, and gossanpine threed of many colours, were woven the images of those Gods which the Cuscans most worshipped. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 363 Of the Gossampine trees.. trees called Gossampines, which yeeld .. cotton. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 907 These Images they made of Gossampine cotten. 1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, Cotton, *grassapine*.

Gossan (*gɒ*·zăn). *Mining.* Also **goz(z)an, gozzen.** [Belongs to the dialect of Cornwall, but no Celtic etymon has been found.] Decomposed rock, of a reddish or ferruginous colour (due to oxidized iron pyrites), forming a part of the 'outcrop' of a metallic vein.

1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 44 Other crude Minerals of no esteem, are those of a ferruginous quality, which the Miners distinguish by the names of Gossan, Cal (more properly Gal), Cockle, &c. Our Gossan Lodes often produce Tin at a shallow level in tolerable plenty..These Gossans or Ochres, are commonly called the Feeders of their respective Metals. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 132 *Brown Tungsten*, Gossan of the Cornish mines. 1808 POLWHELE *Corn.-Eng. Gloss.*, *Gozan*, rust; iron ochre. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* i. 7 Veins of copper are usually found in connexion with an earthy, ochreous stone locally termed gossan. 1854 MURCHISON *Siluria* xvii. 434 There [in North Devon] the matrix or gossan of the lode [of copper ore] is suffused by particles of gold. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Gossan*, yellow earth just above a vein of metal.

b. *transf.* (See quot.) *dial.*

1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Gossan*, an old wig grown yellow from age and wear. 1891 Q. [Couch] *Noughts & Crosses* 36 It was a 'gossan' wig, as we call it in our parts; a wig grown yellow and rusty with age and wear.

Hence **Gossani·ferous** *a.*, producing gossan.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing Dana). Hence in later Dicts.

Gosse¹, mincing pronunc. of GOD: cf. GOSH.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 52 By gosse and for thy sake I defye hir in deede.

Gosse², **gos,** short for GOSSIP. (See also GOSS¹, GOSSY.)

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 [A Cornishman speaks.] Dup the dore, gos .. A, good gosse .. Drynke, gosse, to me. 1603 *Philotus* cxlix, This purpois gosse, appeirs to me Sa wonder nyce and strange to be.

Gosse, obs. form of GOOSE, GORSE.

Gosselin, gosselyng, obs. forms of GOSLING.

Gossemeere, obs. form of GOSSAMER.

Gossep(pe, obs. form of GOSSIP.

Gossip (*gɒ*·sĭp), *sb.* Forms: 1 **godsib**(b, 4 **godsyb**(be, **-zyb**(be, 4–5 **gossib**(be, 4–7 **godsib**(be, 5–6 **gos(s)y(p)p**(e, 5–7 **godsip, gossipp**(e, **gos(s)op**(e, 5–8 **gossep**(pe, 6–7 **goship,** (5 **godsep, -sypp, gossyb**(e, 6 **ghossep**pe, **gossup, goshyp**(p, **godcept,** 7 **godsepte, ghossip**), 6– **gossip.** [OE. *godsibb* masc. (f. *god* GOD + *sibb* adj., akin, related: see SIB *a.*) = ON. *guð-sefe* masc., *guð-sifja* fem., OSw. *gudsowir* masc., *gudziff, gudasöff* fem. In ME. a single example is found of a fem. *godzybbe* corresp. to masc. *godzyb* (see quot. 1340 in 1).]

1. One who has contracted spiritual affinity with another by acting as a sponsor at a baptism.

a. In relation to the person baptized: A godfather or godmother; a sponsor. Now only *arch.* and *dial.*

1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* (Napier) 160 Godsibbas and godbearn to fela man forspilde wide ȝynd þas þeode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 48 Þe zeuende is..of godsone to þe children of his godzyb oþer of his godzybbe. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* G, The rashe, vndiscreete, and vnpossible vowe of the saide gossipps. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 16 The parents being so poore that they had provided no gossips. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 90 Should a great Lady, that was invited to be a Gossip, in her place send her kitchen-maid. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 194 Fully designed to come and stand gossip in person to Dr. Hudson's child. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. 12 Do you know that you are new christen'd, and have had me for

a gossip? 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 34 Now, glad at heart the gossips breathe their prayer. 1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. ix. (1879) 79 I'll find gossips, and let 'em be christened on Sunday. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 560 The Englishman whose child was held at the font by a Norman gossip..cast aside his own name. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I suppose the same gossips will do for both.

fig. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 407 b, And this place y^e^ Catholicke gosseppes have christened by the name of Purgatory. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* III. iv, I would never undertake to be gossip to that bond which I would not see well brought up. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 8 Who would be Gossip to all the nameless Off-springs of the Press.

† b. *transf.* With reference to the christening of a bell. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 380 The bel hauing a new garment put vppon it..they goo vnto sumptuous bankets, whereunto also the Gossips are bidden. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 47 A bell..was also christened..The gossips..were doubtlessly rich persons.

† c. In relation to the parents: (One's) child's godfather or godmother. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 42 He schal mi gossibbe be. 1475 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 766 III. 145 He was fayn to sue to the said Duc..by the meanes of his godsip the Bisshop of Wynchestre. [He was sponsor to the Duke's daughter.] 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 561 Which Wyllyam..was gossyp vnto the quene. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 70, I requested her majesty to be a gossip to the Queen. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 113 The English were forbidden to marry, to foster, to make gossippes with the Irish. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* Induct., And those Mothers had Gossips (if their Children were christned) as we are. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 76 The Officer..condescended to be the Impostor's Gossip, i. e. Sponsor at the Baptism of one of his Children. 1893 P. W. JOYCE *Short Hist. Irel.* 88 When a man stood sponsor for a child .. he became the child's godfather, and gossip to the parents.

† d. In relation to one who acts as godfather or godmother on the same occasion: A fellow-sponsor.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ℙ 835 A womman may in no lasse synne assemblen with hire godsib, than with hire owene flesshly brother. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204/2 Gossyp, mann, *compater*. Gossyp, woman, *commater*. 1563 BECON *Acts Chr. & Antichr.* Wks. III. 416 Christen Gossippes..those men and women that haue bene Godfathers and Godmothers together of one childe at Baptisme. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. i, *Lean.* I have heard him say you were gossips too. *Lop.* You did not heare him say to whom. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Dec., I took my pretty gossip to White Hall with us.

† e. *gen. Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 69 In that cas thou myȝt weddy To thyne wyfes gossibbe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ℙ 834 Parentele is in two maneres, outher goostly or fleshly; goostly, as for to delen with hise godsibbes.

2. A familiar acquaintance, friend, chum. Formerly applied to both sexes, now only (somewhat *arch.*) to women. (A sense apparently derived more immediately from 1 c.)

The expression in quot. 1641 is app. the name of some rustic game or dance.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 152 'Ic haue good ale, gossib', quod heo. 'Gloten, woltou asaye'? 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 47 What ich gaf for godes loue, to god-sybbes ich tolde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 79 There was a false bauude that was her godsib. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 356 Lo, gossyp, I wys, Thus and thus it is. *c* 1560 INGELEND *Disobedient Child* Fij b, She is to her Gossypes gone to make mery. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. (1652) D 2 b, He makes us even sick of his sadness, that were wont to see my Ghossips cock to day; mould Cocklebread; daunce clutterdepouch [etc.]. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) II. 11 Barnaby Boniface, his next neighbour and gossip. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xii, Ah, Gossip dear, We're safe enough; here in this arm-chair sit. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* I. xi. 180 The old duenna—my mother's gossip. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 65 His mother too, was a gossip of her own.

b. *esp.* Applied to a woman's female friends invited to be present at a birth.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 47 Sometime lurke I in a Gossips bole, In very likenesse of a roasted crab. 1620 *Swetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 44 Bidding of Gossips, calling to Vpsittings. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xx. 75 They are as good evidence to prove where they were born, as if we had the deposition of the midwife, and all the gossips present at their mothers labours. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *A gossiping*, a merry Meeting of Gossips, at a Woman's Lying in. 1764 *Low Life* 29 Poor labouring Men..are obliged to..go a Nigiting, i.e. fetching Midwives, Nurses and Gossips. 1805 *Med. Frnl.* XIV. 258 The officiousness of nurses and gossips. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 31 Whan your nieve the gossip streikit.

transf. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 90 To do the office of a Neighbour, And be a Gossip at his Labour.

3. A person, mostly a woman, of light and trifling character, esp. one who delights in idle talk; a newsmonger, a tattler.

1566 [see 6, *gossip-like*]. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 52, I will..bring..a visard on my face, for a shamelesse gossippe. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 97, I wonder what blind gossip this minx is that is so prodigall. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 320 There arise in the end..as many Gospels as Gossips. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 903 The common chat of gossips when they meet. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 212 John Stevens..a negligent, busy, prating Gossip. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 26. 144 A Gossip in Politics is a Slattern in her Family. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 6 If he did not mean the girls to grow up the greatest gossips in the neighbourhood. 1854 EMERSON *Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 176 Why need you, who are not a gossip, talk as a gossip? 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* 13 The Weeding Woman is a great gossip.

4. The conversation of such a person; idle talk; trifling or groundless rumour; tittle-tattle. Also, in a more favourable sense: Easy, unrestrained talk or writing, esp. about persons or social incidents.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 11, I was up to his gossip, so I took him. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 358 A kind of travelling gazette, carrying the whole budget of local gossip from house to house. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 6 All this gossip about their neighbours. 1849 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. x. 439 A sort of focus of political gossip. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Sheirl.* I. 27 We are fond of topographical gossip. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 177 My presence killed the gossip on her tongue.

5. Some kind of game. (Cf. *Scandal.*)

1880 *New Virginians* II. 202 We had a few games, 'Gossip', very amusing—I don't know whether English or American.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (appositive in senses 2 and 3) *gossip-nurse, -seer*, (sense 4) *gossip-gleaner, -monger, -mongering, -shop*; (sense 3) *gossip-like* adj. and adv., *gossip-wise* adv.; † **gossip-cup**, also **gossip's cup** = CAUDLE *sb.*[1]; **gossip-money**, gratuities to the sponsors at a christening; † **gossip-pint-pot**, a hard drinker.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 20 A cup of good ale, with some nutmegg, suger, and a tost, a good *gossip cup I confesse. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 14 If you will make a right *Gossips Cuppe that shall farre exceede all the Ale. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 574 Do you say this of me, you *gossip-gleaner? 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. vi. H viij, Full *gosseplike, the father sage beginnes his fable then. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 188, I will leaue you now to your gossep-like humor. 17.. ?E. WARD *Welsh monster* 35 Let him..Tattle but Gossip like, to please 'em. 1845 SYD. SMITH *Irish Rom. Cath. Ch.* Wks. 1859 II. 339/1 The same scenes of altercation take place when *gossip-money is refused at baptisms. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* xvi. (1850) III. 349 Several of those meddling *gossip-mongers, who invariably infest small country-town society. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. viii. 119 A few weeks later, Sir Francis Allen informs that great gossip-monger, Anthony Bacon [etc.]. 1893 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 487/2 What merit it possesses consists in..the mischievous *gossip-mongering of a certain Lady Dahlia Wormwood. 1845 HOOD *Sea Spell* ii, A baby's caul A thing, as *gossip-nurses know, That always brings a squall. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Croque*, He is a *gossip pintepot. 1842 F. HOWES *Horace's Sat.* I. ix. 39 Now, now I see the doom approaching near, Which once was told me by a *gossip-seer. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 208 A *gossip-shop called 'literary'..where he talks and reads newspapers. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 469 Some citizens meet in the street and talk, *gossip-wise, about the ill-ordering of government.

Gossip (*gɒ*sip), *v.* [f. GOSSIP *sb.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To be a gossip or sponsor to; to give a name to. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 189 Pretty fond adoptious christendomes That blinking Cupid gossips. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 241 Arius's..Heathenish Pamphlet, gossop'd by the name of the .. Fabulous Thalia (tho' too gentile a Miss for such Mock-Christenings of Sorcery-Ballads).

† **2.** *intr.* To act as a gossip, or familiar acquaintance; to take part (in a feast), be a boon-companion; to make oneself at home. Also *to gossip it. Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 407 With all my heart, Ile Gossip at this feast. 1611 COTGR., *Voisiner*,..to gossip it, or goe to visit neighbours. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 220 When sin revels and gossips within the arcenal of law..this is a faire limitation indeede.

3. To talk idly, mostly about other people's affairs; to go about tattling.

1627 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* 583 Mother Bumby, a mad iocund Mate As euer Gossipt. 1669 H. MORE *Expos.* 7 *Ep. to 7 Ch.* Pref. b 2, Swarms of men..went gadding and gossipping up and down, telling odd Stories to the people. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., I rang vainly for my maid..she was gossiping out of hearing. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 16 You gossip everywhere, of every thing. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* iii. 70 [We] called and gossipped for an hour with Mr. Saville and his family.

transf. and *fig.* 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 60 Now from the roost, or from the neighb'ring pale, Where .. they gossiped side by side. 1856 BRYANT *After Tempest* ii, The cheerful rivulet sung And gossiped, as he hastened ocean-ward. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Interl. to Student's T.*, Wild birds gossiping overhead.

b. To write in a gossiping style.

1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 5/5 A writer in *All the Year Round* gossips pleasantly on..the pets of authors.

4. *trans.* To tell like a gossip; to communicate. Also with *out*.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 11 It is so Gossipt in the Queenes chamber. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 20 The secret lay not long in the Embers, being gossiped out by a woman. 1786–1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* 122 The substance of the Criticisms..was..gossiped by the present precious Secretary at War. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 2 And wisdom, gossip'd from the stars. 1880 G. R. SIMS *Ball. Babylon* 30 And they gossiped her story over in language a bit too plain.

Gossipdom (*gɒ*sipdəm). [f. GOSSIP *sb.* + -DOM.] The class of gossips as a whole; the realm of gossip.

1892 MANNING *Pastime Papers* 57 Gossipdom has inner *bolge* or circles less innocuous. 1898 F. F. MOORE *Fatal Gift* xxiv. 175 Horace Walpole, the arch-priest of Gossipdom.

Gossiper (*gɒ*sipəɹ). [f. GOSSIP *v.* + -ER[1].] One who gossips.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* E iij a, I cannot but maruayle how a woman of estimation can delite in gadding abrode, to be a gossiper. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. *ad fin.*, A perpetual Gossiper and Visiter in all Families. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales & Novels, Harrington* xii, Then bitterly I execrated the reporters, and the gossipers, and the letter-writing misses. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 253 Some of the Court gossippers of the day say that the commission had been offered to Ralegh. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 29 Aug. 5/2 Gossipers on the Flags were pleased to notice that cotton remains fair.

Gossiphood (*gɒ*siphud). Now *rare.* Also † **gossiphede.** [f. GOSSIP *sb.* + -HOOD, -HEAD.] † **a.** Spiritual relationship; = GOSSIPRED 1. **b.** A body of gossips (see GOSSIP *sb.* 3).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. x. 115 Whan the one or the other ben of lygnage or of ony affynyte, or gossyphede. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 56/2 We makes no bones at it to despise & despite God, vnder the name of a gossiphoode. 1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xi. (1879) 463 It would create a sensation among the gossiphood of Stoneborough.

† **Go·ssipine.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *gossipina*: see GOSSAMPINE. Cf. GOSSYPINE *a.*] = GOSSAMPINE.

c 1565 J. SPARKE *Hawkins' Sec. Voy.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 508 The beds which they [the Indians] haue are made of Gossopine cotton. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 91 Who would beleeue, that there were so much gossipine or cotton-wool in China. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. (1688) 489 Brasil Wood..and..Gossipine or Cotton.

Gossiping (*gɒ*sipiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GOSSIP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GOSSIP.

1. A christening or christening-feast. Now *dial.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II. i. Wks. (Dyce) IV. 27 You'll to the gossiping Of master Allwit's child? 1728 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* (Exeter) 30 Aug., Last Sunday Afternoon was celebrated here a Gossipping, or held a jovial Meeting of Good Wives and Sweethearts, to solemnize the Baptism of a Child. 1756 J. WILLME *Sepherah Shelosh* 201 in *Palatine Note Bk.* (1881) I. 118 At the First Gift of whose Name (commonly called a Gossiping or Upsit-Feast of Urbanity) there was a very great Rejoising, of many Neighbours and Relations. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Gossipping*, a christening feast. Hence the act of frequently attending such gatherings.

† **2.** A meeting of friends and acquaintances, esp. at the birth of a child; also *gen.* a merry-making.

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* II. vii. (1568) 96 b, They remember more the gossippinges that they haue to go, then their sinnes, which they ought to lament. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 419 Will you walke in to see their gossipping? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 They chew these leaves; and in their gossippings or visiting of their friends, they are .. presented with them. 1721–1800 BAILEY s. v., A gossiping, a merry meeting of gossips at a woman's lying in. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Child Angel*, Methought..I was present..at an Angel's gossiping.

3. a. The action of talking idly, or tattling; an instance of this. **b.** An assemblage, where this is the chief occupation.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. I. 105/1 The fashion of her prate Our wiues at Gossipings doe imitate. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 310 ℙ 9 Give us a Speculation on Gossipping. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* III. Wks. 1799 II. 36 These kind of women are a good deal given to gossiping. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* i. (1848) 1/2 A considerable portion is not devoid of entertainment to the lovers of literary gossiping. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 381 The gossiping of a profound politician..often, by a spontaneous stroke, reveals the individual. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 22 They talked those matters over in their evening gossipings. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xvii. 293, I shall be heartily glad to leave this place, with all this impertinent gossiping and scandal.

4. A literary composition of a light and chatty character. *rare.*

1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets* (1815) 117 Mr. Walter Savage Landor—author of an epic piece of gossiping called Gebir.

5. *attrib.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Meer Gull Citizen* (Arb.) 93 His friendships are a kinde of Gossiping friendships. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. xvi, Those gossiping scenes of a play in which the lacqueys and waiting-maids lay their heads together. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 99 The Captain's lodge..was a kind of council fire and gossiping place for the veterans of the camp.

Gossiping (*gɒ*sipiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GOSSIP *v.* + -ING[2].] That gossips or indulges in light and idle talk: **a.** of persons.

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 21 A prisoner is as much beholding to such leape-frog acquaintance, as a man shaken with the Ague to euery gossipping woman hee meetes. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxiii. 229 A Bevy of Jolly, Gossipping Wenches. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 15 People boast of a new acquaintance, as 'a pleasant gossiping fellow'. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, The good woman, kindly and gossipping, seemed rather pleased than otherwise with having somebody come in to talk with.

b. of conversation and literary composition.

1709 SHAFTESBURY *Char.* (1711) I. 148 Who..wou'd set her [religion] on the same bottom with Parish-Tales, and Gossiping Storys of Imps, Goblins [etc.]. 1729 LAW *Serious C.* i. 5 If you was to ask him..why he gives himself up to an idle gossiping conversation? 1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 2 Sept., This I call a very gossiping letter. 1831 MRS. TROLLOPE in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. viii. 227 My book is gossiping, and .. faithfully true to the evidence of my senses. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 111 An idea for my series of gossiping papers. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xix. 194 A gossiping sketch, and claiming no controversial importance.

transf. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. i. 22 Distaffs spinning the golden flax for the gossiping looms.

Hence **G·ossipingly** *adv.*, in a gossiping manner.

1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 141 The most super-

ficial [philosophers were] public and gossipingly social. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 209 Such was the formula by which we were first gossipingly made acquainted with the subject.

†Go·ssiply, *a. Obs.* [f. GOSSIP *sb.* + -LY¹.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a gossip.

1611 COTGR., *Menandé*, surely,..(a Gossiplie oath, or asseueration).

Gossipred (gɒ·sipred). Also 4 gossybrede. [f. GOSSIP *sb.* + OE. *rǽden* condition: see -RED.] An etymologizing perversion appears in Huloet 1552: 'Goshipbred, or gatheringe of goshyps at the wyne, *syssitia*.'

1. The relationship of gossips (see GOSSIP *sb.* 1 and 2); spiritual affinity. Now only *Hist.* (with reference to Irish customs).

c 1315 SHOREHAM 68 Ase the gossybrede draȝth Ryȝt to ous after crystnynge, So gossibrede draȝeth eke Ryȝt after confermynge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 In gosibrede and holy kynrede. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 Be wel ware of feyned cosynage, And gossipredе. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 435 He .. assertayned hym of y' gossyprede y' was atwene hym and Blanche his wyfe. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 941/1, I haue none affinitie .. eyther by gossepred or bi mariage. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland, &c.* (1747) 181 The like may be said of gossipred or compaternitie which though by the canon lawe it be a spiritual affinity [etc.]. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 8 *marg.*, Alliance by marriage, nurture of Infants, and gossipred with the Irish are high treason. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. X. 458 The custom of fostering, and gossipred, among the Irish. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 37 The connexion of sponsorship or gossipredе was made a sort of second fosterage.

†b. *transf.* Affinity in general. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 91 We find some bodies amongst us hold up a Gossipred, that seem to have little or nothing of kinred.

¶ **2.** By some mod. writers used for: The habitual action of a gossip or tattler; small-talk; = GOSSIP *sb.* 4.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XX, Our poor fellow-citizen.. having been active in spreading these reports, as indeed his element lay in such gossipred. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 369 The women..collecting in a group upon their little stools indulge in the pleasures of gossipred and the pipe. 1892 MANNING *Pastime Papers* 53 It is a rigorous destiny that Gossipred should have come to signify one of the worst of social vices.

Gossipry (gɒ·sipri). [f. GOSSIP *sb.* + -RY.]

1. Spiritual relationship: = GOSSIPRED 1.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* III. xviii. Bb. viij b, [Marriage should be forbidden] neither for vowes vnaduised, nor for no popish orders, nor yet for any gossypry. 1861 DASENT *Story Burnt Njal* II. 248, I challenge both these men out of the inquest .. for this sake, that one of them is Mord's second cousin by kinship, but the other for gossipry. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 134 There exist many kinds of gossipry besides the usual form connected with christenings.

†b. Intimacy. *Obs.*—¹

a 1614 J. MELVILL *Diary* (MS.) 36 (Jam.), All gossiprie gade up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew.

c. *concr.* A relative in general.

1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Fust & Friends* 12 Greet us thy gossipry, cousin and sib!

2. The practice of gossiping; small talk, gossip; also, a gossiping conversation.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 199 'Well, my dear!' as we say in Ireland when we enter on a gossipry. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 145 We cannot help being struck with a certain feeling of inanity .. of inquiry squandered on the gossipry of the past. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 362 Any bald disjointed chat—any gossipry—that an accomplished writer may please to descend to. 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 50 At evening I went back, Walked past the idle groups at gossipry.

b. Gossiping discourse.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 348 Girls..are to learn..Greek, to enable them to enjoy..the gossipry of Herodotus.

c. *concr.* A body of gossips.

1853 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* 16 May, Think kindly of us in the midst of your brilliant London gossipry. 1888 *N. & Q.* 11 Aug. 114 The striking circumstances of it were quite sufficient .. to convince all the gossipry of Rome that he was poisoned.

†Go·ssipship. *Obs.* [f. GOSSIP *sb.* + -SHIP.] The mutual relation of gossips. Also, the personality of a gossip or sponsor (used as a mock-title). (Cf. GOSSIPRED 1.)

1572 HULOET (ed. Higins), Gosshishippe at a Christening, *lustrica cognatio*. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Compadrazgo*, gossipship, *Compaternitas*. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 203 A whole penny-worth of paper, which his Gossipship, that hath the naming of the child, dubs *the Encomium of the Foxe*. 1651 HOWELL *Surv. Venice* 188 (*bis*) To the end that this Goshipship shold no way be a bar or impediment among the Gentlewomen in matter of Mariage. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. x. 175 Such as were born after such Gossipship was contracted.

Gossipy (gɒ·sipi), *a.* [f. GOSSIP *sb.* + -Y¹.] Of a literary composition: Characterized by, or full of, gossip. Of a person: Inclined or devoted to gossip.

1818 T. MURDOCH in Smiles *J. Murray* (1891) II. xxii. 67 [It] would soon..sink the journal down to the level of a common gossipy magazine. 1829 DK. BUCKINGHAM *Diary* III. ix. 208 Don't like Florence. The Society is confined, but gossipy to a degree. 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 164 The book, though slight and gossippy, has an interest. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 83 The old woman's memories were wholly of gossipy family history.

Hence **Go·ssipiness,** inclination for gossip.

1890 *Universal Rev.* Apr. 604, I don't ask out of mere gossipiness.

Gossom(m)er, gossomyre, obs. ff. GOSSAMER.

Gossoon (gɒsū·n). Chiefly *Anglo-Irish*. Also 7 gosoun, 9 gosoon, gorsoon. [Alteration of *garsoon* GARCION, GARÇON.] A youth, a boy; a servant-boy, lackey.

1684 J. HAINES *Epil. to Lacy's Sir H. Buffon*, French goûts, that mingle water with their wine, Cry, Ah de French song, gosoun, dat is ver' fine. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* (1803) 161 Even the cottiers and gossoons speak in trope and figure. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* vii. 42 The gosoon is gone to look for a pair. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/4 Two or three ragged gossoons were galloping on the flanks of the flock. 1896 *Contemp. Rev.* June 809 Poor unfriended Irish gorsoons.

Gossop, obs. form of GOSSIP.

Gossopine, variant of GOSSIPINE, *Obs.*

Gossummer, Gossup, obs. ff. GOSSAMER, GOSSIP.

†Go·ssy. *Sc. Obs.* [f. GOSS¹ + -Y.] A crony.

1711 RAMSAY *Elegy Magg Johnston* 87 Let a' thy gossies yelp and yell. 1719 — *Pann. Epist.* Answer i. 6 In gossy *Don's* be candle-light. 1721 — *Poems*, Gloss., *Gossie*, gossip.

Gossypine (gɒ·sipoin), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Gossypium* (after Pliny's *gossypion*: see GOSSAMPINE), the generic cotton-plant + -INE.] Cottony, flocculent.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 *Gossypine.*

Gost, dial. form of GORSE.

Gost(e, obs. form of GHOST.

Goster, gosther = GAUSTER *sb.* and *v.*

1839 W. CARLETON *Fardorougha* (ed. 2) 70 We're idlin' an' gostherin away our time like I dunna what. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 496/3 The handsome, selfish Murdough so full of 'gosther' and brag. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* II. ii. 91 A gosthering, spending, *having* brood they are and always have been.

[**Gosting,** 'madder': see *List Spurious Words.*]

†Go-summer. *Sc. Obs.* Also go o' simmer. [app. identical with GOSSAMER, and exhibiting the orig. sense of that word, not elsewhere recorded: see the etymological note there. The spelling is due to association with GO *v.*; in some Sc. dialects the word has been transformed into *go-harvest, goss-hairst* (see Jam.).] The 'St. Martin's summer', a period of summer-like weather in late autumn.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 26 The goe summer, Matchless fair in Murray, but winds, weits, or any storme .. the garden herbs revived, July flowers and roses springing at Martinmas. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 112 Our gray hawkit mare Wha last year i' the go o' simmer Broke my fore leg.

Got (gɒt), *ppl. a.* [Shortened pa. pple. of GET *v.*: see GOTTEN.] Gained, acquired; gathered as a crop (see the verb). Now only with adv. prefixed, as *ill got, well got.*

1593–1753 [see ILL-GOT]. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv. 80 Fate drew them on to be A greater Fame to our got Victory. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* II. 142 Provided he can save himself Together with his ill got pelf. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 296 The value of well-got hay is duly appreciated.

b. Comb. with advs.: **got-at** (see GET *v.* 36 a, b); **got-up,** artificially produced, elaborated, or adorned, for purposes of effect or deception (see GET *v.* 72 l, m); also, †(well) equipped in a subject.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 199 He snubbed me.. for exposing my ignorance to these well got-up Doctrinaires. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Remains* (1838) I. 86, I believe it to be .. a got-up business for effect. 1841 L. S. COSTELLO *Pilgr. Auvergne* I. 336 Plaited collars and delicately got-up linen. 1855 SMEDLEY *Coverdale* xviii, Such follies are very well for got up puppies. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 217 The symbolics in Greek have grown spontaneously, while their Latin analogues have a got-up and cultivated look. 1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* I. xii, Stuff and nonsense! I don't believe a word of it. It's all a got-up story. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec., The principal publishing houses prepare magnificently got-up books which are works of art in themselves. 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Dec. 6/4 Some days after this little got-up play, which seemed to have produced the desired effect. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 313/1 The abundance of easily-got-at material.

Hence **Got-up** *sb. colloq.*, an upstart.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 383 How dare that 'got-up' give himself airs with his horses and dogs!

Gotam, Gotamist, obs. ff. GOTHAM, -IST.

Gotch (gɒtʃ). *dial.* Also 9 **gotsch.** A big-bellied earthenware pot or jug.

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 100 A *Gotch*, a large earthen or stone drinking Pot with a great Belly like a Jugg. 1784 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* iii. 171 A *Gotch*, a jug, or big-bellied mug. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 5 A Gotch of Milk I'd been to fill, You shoulder'd me; then laugh'd to see Me and my Gotch spin down the Hill. 1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 9 Then taking the gotch I fetched water from the spring.

b. *Comb.*: **gotch-belly** (see quot.); **gotch-gutted** *a.*, corpulent.

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 165 Did ye see e'r an old Bald-pated, ..Gotch Gutted, Squint-Ey'd, Sour-Fac'd Rascal? *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gotch-belly*, a fair round belly, much resembling the protuberance of a *gotch.*

Hence **†Go·tchy** *a.*, bloated, swollen.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 48 No French gowtie-leg with a gamash vpon it, is so gotchie and boystrous.

Gote (gōut). Chiefly *north. dial.* Forms: 4–gote, 5–6 goote, 6–9 goat(e, 7–8 gott, 7–9 gaut, goit, 8–9 goyt, 9 gooat. See also GOUT. [f. *got-*, wk. root of OE. *géotan* to pour (see YETE *v.*); cf. MLG., MDu. *gote* (mod.Du. *goot*, dial. *geut*) of similar meaning. Cf. also GUT.]

1. A watercourse; any channel for water; a stream.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 933 To loke on þe glory of þys gracious gote. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5796 As gotis out of guttars in golanand wedres. 1467 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 380 Two gootes parte of a were, otherwise called a 'fysshegarth'. 1488 *Will of Welby, Lincoln* (Somerset Ho.), Dreynis Gotes & high weyes. 1694 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 50 There was a plank layd over a little goit or watercourse. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* in *Philos. Lett.* (1718) 329 Goyts of Mills, where the Stream passes out. 1734 *Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 222, 18 feet broad of rock is to be cut from the southmost end of the basson down to the nearest goat or hollow place. 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 167 Wi' pettle, owre the rigs I'll stride, At her comman', Or rake the gotts frae paddock-ride To muck the lan'. 1897 *British Weekly* 14 Jan. 232 Reaching the goit, he walked along its muddy banks, its sluggish waters oozing at his feet.

2. A sluice (see quot. 1622).

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Weares fisshgarthes Redels gores gootes..and other impedimentes in and vppon the same ryuers. 1584 *Lansdowne MS.* 74, lf. 181 b, The saide bancke beinge alreadie charged with three goates. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 66 Goats be usual Engines .. built with percullesses and doors of timber, stone or brick. 1702 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1159 The.. new Sluice or Goat. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 242, I have often admired the vastness of their gotes and sluices.

3. (See quot.)

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Gaut* or *Gote*, a narrow opening or slip from a street to the shore.

Gote, Goten, obs. ff. GOAT, GOTTEN.

Goter(e, obs. form of GUTTER.

Goth (gɒþ). Forms: 1 Gota, 4–5, 7 Gothe, 6 *Sc.* Gotte, (7 Got), 6– Goth. [OE. *Gotan* pl. (*Gota* sing.), ad. late L. *Gothi, Gotthi*, Gr. Γόθοι, Γόνθοι pl., ad. Goth. **Gutôs* or **Gutans* pl.; cf. Goth. *Gulpiuda* the Gothic people.]

1. One of a Germanic tribe, who, in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, invaded both the Eastern and Western empires, and founded kingdoms in Italy, France, and Spain.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. ix. [xi.] (1890) 42 Seo herȝung wæs þurh Alaricum Gotena cyning ȝeworden. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) Theodoric þe kyng of gothes ..hadde hise gerneres ful of corn. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 32 These men and these gothes ben all one peple. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 357 Fair Florence..Distroyit wes..Be the Gottis perforce that held it than. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 9, I am heere with thee, and thy Goats, as the most capricious Poet honest Ouid was among the Gothes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 238 Eudo the Goth then King of a great part of France. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* e iij a, The Gots, who were sent packing by the Mores. 1694 DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 47 Till Goths and Vandals, a rude northern race, Did all the matchless monuments deface. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1733) I. II. 86 Hardly a Tartar or a Goth would ..reason so absurdly. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 82 The fiery courage of the Arab was at length subdued by the obstinate and persevering valour of the Goth. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 59 Shall not that Western Goth..Find out, some day, that nothing pays but God.

2. *transf.* One who behaves like a barbarian, esp. in the destruction or neglect of works of art; a rude, uncivilized, or ignorant person; one devoid of culture and taste. Often associated with *Vandal.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 50 For who would Rob them but Goths and Vandalls. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 184 Whether every enemy to learning be not a Goth? 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 422, I am sorry for the losses you have suffered by the Goths and Vandals [the British troops]. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Hist. Winchelsea* 135 The successive efforts for ages of the local Goths. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 114 A horrible Goth of a Scotchman.

3. *Comb.*

1611 COTGR., *Gothique*, Gothlike; rude, cruell, barbarous. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 316 A Goth-like way of settling a difficulty, this, surely.

Gotham (gɒ·tăm; often improperly gō·tăm). Also 6 Gotum, 6–7 Got(t)am.

1. The name of a village, proverbial for the folly of its inhabitants ('wise men of Gotham'). (There is a village so named in Notts., but it is not certain that this was the place alluded to.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 180 Now god gyf you care, foles all sam, Sagh I neuer none so fare bot the foles of gotham. 1526 *C Mery Talys* (1866) 45 Of the .iii. wyse men of gotam. *c* 1560 *Misogonus* II. iii. 10 (Brandl *Quellen* 441) The wise men of gotum are risen againe. *c* 1568 A. B. (*title*) The Merry Tales of the Mad-men of Gottam (1630). 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 61, I doe verily suspect this wonder was acted somewhat neere Gotham and that the Spectators were the Posteritie of them that drowned the Eel. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Wise Man of Gotham*, a Fool. 1765 FALCONER *Demag.* 48 Let the great monarch ass through Gotham bray!

b. *transf.* Applied to (*a*) Newcastle, (*b*) New York.

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1811) II. 155 Chap. cix. of the chronicles of the renowned and antient city of Gotham. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Gotham*, a cant name for Newcastle. 1852 JUTSON *Myst. N. Y.* xiii. (Farmer), One of the vilest of all hells in Gotham.

†2. A 'man of Gotham', a simpleton.

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 351 What a society of Gotam's are here, to laugh at a man for missing a woman?

†3. *attrib.* passing into adj.: Of or pertaining to Gotham; foolish, stupid. **Gotham College**: an imaginary institution for the training of simpletons.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.*, Democr. to Rdr. 69 They are all of Gotam parish. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Disjach't* 333 Perhaps it may cause mirth in thee to read such Gottam-absurdities in a Dr. of Divinitie. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 23 But who loves Ignorance before choice Knowledge, A Doctor may commence in Gotham College. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) p. vi, Some of the society of Gotham college had an intention to burn my lines. 1692–4 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* v. (1714) 5 'Tis the Fate of all Gotham Quarrels, when Fools go together by the Ears, to have Knaves run away with the Stakes.

Hence †**Go·thamist**, one who takes after the men of Gotham; a blunderer, a simpleton. **Go·thamite**, (*a*) = GOTHAMIST; (*b*) a New-Yorker.

1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 The .. perusing of our Gothamists barbarisme. 1660 T. M. *C. Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 78 The Officers of the Army ..a mad crew of Gotamists. 1802 LAMB *Curious Fragments* ii, These were dizzards, fools, gothamites. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1811) II. 160 Whereat the Gothamites .. marvelled exceedingly. 1852 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thous.* ii. 37 The first thing..that a young Gothamite does is to get a horse.

†**Go·thele**, *v. Obs.* In 3–4 goþele(n, -i, 4 godele(n, -y. [Echoic.]

1. *intr.* To make a low rumbling noise, as bubbles rising through water, or as is heard in the bowels.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 314/530 Þat ilke druye breth .. þe ȝwile it is in þe watere it goþeleth swyþe loude. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 398 Hus guttes gonne godely [*v.r.* to goþel] as two gredy sowes. *Ibid.* XVI. 97 Thenne shulleþ his gottes godelen [*v.r.* goþelen] and he by-gynne to galpe.

2. *trans.* To slander. Hence **Go·deling** *vbl. sb.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Efterward comeþ þe godelinges. Þet is huanne þe on godeleþ þanne oþrene. And þet is zuo grat zenne þet þe writynge zayþ, þet huo þet godeleþ his emcristen, he ys acorsed of god.

†**Go·thian.** *Obs.* Also 6 Gotthian. [f. GOTH + -IAN.] = GOTH 1.

1548 UDALL, etc., tr. *Erasm. Par. John* i. 9 Neither Scithian, Jewe, Spayneard, Gothian, Englisheman [etc.]. *Ibid. Luke* xix. 26 Gotthians. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 196 He armed agaynst her [Rome] the Gothians, Vandales, and Germanes. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 145 More like vnto the Grecians than vnto the Gothians.

Gothic (gɒ·þik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 Gotic, Gotiq(ue, Gothicke, Gottic, Gothiq, 7–8 Gothique, 7– Gothic. [ad. L. *gothic-us*, f. *Gothī* (see GOTH). Cf. F. *gothique.*]

A *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the Goths or their language.

1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Vlpilas is reported..to haue translated the Scriptures into the Gothicke tongue. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 244 Cassiodorus gratified the inclination of the conquerors in a Gothic history. 1845 STODDART *Grammar* 192/1 The Gothic substantive *leik*, body. 1892 WRIGHT (*title*) A Primer of the Gothic Language.

†2. Formerly used in extended sense, now expressed by TEUTONIC or GERMANIC.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl. 96 Nor can any Nation upon earth shew so much of the ancient Gothique Law as this Island hath. *a* 1690 ETHEREDGE *Poems* Wks. (1888) 378 A tawdry ill-bred ramp, Whose brawny arms and martial face Proclaim her of the Gothic race. 1722 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 10 Jan. Wks. 1841 II. 551/2 As to Parliaments, I adored the wisdom of that Gothic institution which made them annual. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 102 Maintaining the Freedom of our Gothick Institution of Government. 1832 PALGRAVE *Eng. Commw.* I. 500 There is no Gothic feudality unless the parties be connected by the mutual bond of Vassalage and Seigniory. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 395 The Gothic blood would seem to have been preserved pretty pure in all the country to the north and east of the Severn and the Exe. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xx. 336 He raised up the Gothic or Teutonic race. *absol.* 1685 DRYDEN *Albion & Alb.* Pref., This language [Italian] has in a manner been refined and purified from the Gothic ever since the time of Dante.

3. †**a.** Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages; mediæval, 'romantic', as opposed to classical. In early use chiefly with reprobation: Belonging to the 'dark ages' (cf. sense 4). *Obs.* [Cf. F. *les siècles gothiques.*]

1695 [see 4]. 1710 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1727) I. III. 217 [The Elizabethan dramatists] have been the first of Europeans, who since the Gothick Model of Poetry, attempted to throw off the horrid Discord of jingling Rhyme. 1762 HURD *Lett. Chiv. & Rom.* 56 He [Spenser] could have planned, no doubt, an heroic design on the exact classic model: Or, he might have trimmed between the Gothic and Classic, as his contemporary Tasso did .. Under this idea then of a Gothic, not classical poem, the *Faery Queen* is to be read and criticized. 1765 H. WALPOLE (*title*) The Castle of Otranto, a Gothic Story. — *Let. to Cole* 9 Mar., A very natural dream for a head filled like mine with gothic story. 1771 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. xi, There liv'd in gothic days, as legends tell, A shepherd swain. *Ibid.* I. lx, Here pause, my gothic lyre, a little while. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., A castle in Gothick romance. 1782 COWPER *Table Talk* 564 He sunk in Greece, in Italy he rose, And, tedious years of Gothic darkness past, Emerged all splendour in our isle at last.

b. A term for the style of architecture prevalent in Western Europe from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, of which the chief characteristic is the pointed arch. Applied also to buildings, architectural details, and ornamentation.

The most usual names for the successive periods of this style in England are *Early English* (or *First Pointed*), *Decorated*, and *Perpendicular*, q. v.

Our quotations seem to show that the term was taken in the first instance from the French, and employed to denote any style of building that was not classical (Greek or Roman), but used by many writers as if derived immediately from sense 2.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* Aug., This..towne..hath one of the fairest Churches, of the Gotiq design, I had seene. 1664 WOOD *Descr. Bampton Castle* in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) II. Plate I, The cheife gate-house where is a ruined entrance, and an old gothick window over it. 1713 WREN in *Parentalia* (1750) 297 This we now call the Gothick Manner of Architecture (so the Italians called what was not after the Roman style). 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 44 Narrow Gothic Arches, supported by monstrous Piers. 1742 B. LANGLEY *Anc. Archit. Restored* Dissert. i, Every ancient Building which is not in the Grecian Mode is called a Gothic Building. 1750 S. WREN in *Parentalia* 273 They had not yet fallen into the Gothick pointed-arch. 1783 RALPH *Rev. Public Buildings Lond.*, [The tower of St. Michael's, Cornhill, is] in the Gothic style of architecture. 1801 TELFORD & DOUGLAS *Acc. Improvem. Port London* 17 The whole external form of the bridge is to be composed of Gothic tracery. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 69 Some time-honoured Gothic pile. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vii, The cosy chair beside the Gothic fireplace. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Gothic groove*, a groove of Gothic arch section in a roll.

c. *nonce-use.* Concerned with Gothic buildings.

1875–7 RUSKIN *Morn. in Florence* (1881) 48 As our Gothic Firms now manufacture a Madonna.

4. Barbarous, rude, uncouth, unpolished, in bad taste. Of temper: Savage.

1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 93 All that has nothing of the Ancient gust is call'd a barbarous or Gothique manner. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1733) I. III. 274 We are not so Barbarous or Gothick as they pretend. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1753) V. 222 His [Chas. XII] temper grew daily more fierce and Gothick. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V. § 13 This Gothic crime of duelling. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iii, 'Oh more than Gothic ignorance,' answered the lady. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. ii, What he holds of all things to be most gothic, is gallantry to the women. 1812 SHELLEY *Lett.* Prose Wks. 1888 II. 384 Enormities which gleam like comets through the darkness of gothic and superstitious ages. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* II. i. (1835) I. 173 Such a gothic spoliation as this. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 111 Dinner, which was eaten at the gothic hour of one o'clock.

5. *Writing* and *Printing.* †**a.** Used for some kind of written character (? resembling black letter).

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 18–21 Mar., Some English words graven in Gotic characters. 1658 *Ibid.* 27 Jan., He could perfectly reade any of the English, Latine, French, or Gottic letters.

b. In England, the name of the type commonly used for printing German, as distinguished from roman and italic characters. (Formerly, and still in non-technical use, equivalent to *black letter.*)

1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. iii. III. p. iv, This edition..is in the Gothic letter. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. i. 10 Black Letter. This letter, which is used in England, descended from the Gothic characters: it is called Gothic, by some; and Old English, by others. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc., Gothic*, an antique character of type similar to black letter. 1895 W. A. COPINGER in *Trans. Bibl. Soc.* II. ii. 111 Gothic type was the first in use .. Roman character not being introduced till 1467.

c. Applied in the U.S. to the type called in England GROTESQUE (also *sans-ceriph*, and, by some type-founders, *doric*; formerly *stone letter*).

B. quasi-*sb.* or *sb.*

That which is Gothic. **a.** The Gothic language. **b.** A Gothic building. *nonce-use* (quot. 1825). **c.** Gothic architecture or ornamentation.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. The style of magnificence then in fashion, which was with too greate a mixture of the Gotic. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* Life 4 Ornaments, which .. have I know not what in them of Gothick. 1757 SERENIUS *Eng. & Swed. Dict.* (ed. 2) Pref. 2 There are very few that have professedly treated the ancient Gothick. 1762–5 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 2) I. 116 Imitations of the Gothic. *Ibid.* 120 The builders of Gothic. 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 308 Then to..the Castle Chapel—the best by far of all modern Gothics. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxii. 305 Gazing steadfastly on the fretted gothic of the ceiling. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xx. 192 Gothic, as a language, is more ancient than Icelandic.

Hence **Gothi·city**, the quality of being Gothic; **Go·thicky** *a. colloq.*, Gothic-like; †**Go·thicly** *adv.*, in a Gothic manner, barbarously.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xl, The apartments are low..and Gothicly furnished. 1863 *Ecclesiologist* XXIV. 290 The absolute Gothicity of the general idea. 1889 *Athenæum* 16 Feb. 221/1 The crisp, sharp, and firm 'Gothicity' of the direct followers of the Van Eycks. 1893 KATE WIGGIN *Cathedral Courtship* 36 She's going to build a Gothicky memorial chapel somewhere.

†**Go·thical,** *a. Obs.* [f. GOTHIC *a.* + -AL.] Gothic.

1612–20 SHELTON *Quix.* I. IV. XV. (1675) 136 Scroles of Parchment, written with Gothical Characters, but containing Castilian verses.

Gothically (gɒ·þikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner resembling what is Gothic, in any sense of the adj.

1854 ROSSETTI *Let.* in *Atlantic Monthly* May (1896) 593/2 The words 'Poems by a Painter' printed very gothically indeed. 1876 S. COLVIN *Flaxman's Drawings* 32 He can appreciate and copy Gothic art when he sees it, but he cannot create Gothically. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/2 A bristling cat with her back gothically arched.

Gothicism (gɒ·þisiz'm). [f. GOTHIC *a.* + -ISM.]

1. Rudeness, barbarism; absence of polish or taste; an instance of this.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1727) I. III. 221–2 Barbarity and Gothicism were already enter'd into Arts, ere the Savages had made any Impression on the Empire. 1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Gray* 20 Feb., Were I to print any thing with my name, it should be plain Horace Walpole; *Mr.* is one of the Gothicisms I abominate. 1769 J. STRANGE *Acc. Rom. Antiq.* in *Archæologia* (1770) I. 295 Precision in all their works..distinguishes them [Roman works] from the unmeaning strokes of Gothicism. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 48 The Oriental gothicism practised by the printers of silk and other handkerchiefs, which now disgrace the national taste. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 28 Visiting the galleries and palaces of Rome, I felt an itching to put my Gothicisms on paper. 1828 [J. R. BEST] *Italy as it is* 144 After a long night of tasteless Gothicism.

2. Conformity or devotion to the Gothic style of architecture.

1754 GRAY *Wks.* (1825) 181 Strawberry-Castle..has a purity and propriety of gothicism in it..that I have not seen elsewhere. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 431 They seem to have lost their ancient taste for painting and architecture, and to be returning to Gothicism. 1805 WHITAKER *Hist. Craven* 431 A puerile affectation of what is called Gothicism.

3. **a.** The study of the Gothic language. **b.** Conformity to Teutonic notions. (Cf. GOTHIC *a.* 2.) **c.** A Gothic idiom.

a. 1806 CHALMERS *Exam. Lang. Lyndsay* Wks. I. 160 The singular use of *qu*, and *guh*, which appear, frequently, in Lyndsay .. Mr. Sibbald..in his zeal for Gothicism, has endeavoured to derive from an unknown character (⊙) in the Gothic Gospels of Ulphilas.

b. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 326 The book had been grand, if the Hebraism had been omitted, and the law stated without Gothicism.

c. 1818 in TODD (with quot. 1806 as example); and in later Dicts.

So **Go·thicist**, one who affects or is conversant with the Gothic style, esp. in architecture.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 July 34/1 The Gothicists had no hope of establishing their principle. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Recoll.* vii. 321, I so inspired my fellow-pupil, though not much of a gothicist, that he walked there [S. Albans]. 1891 *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 230/3 The craftsmanship of Clovio has never excited the admiration of artists to anything like the same degree as the..illuminations of the Gothic miniaturists, although .. the technique of the Gothicists is not for a moment to be compared with Giulio's.

Gothicize (gɒ·þisəiz), *v.* [f. GOTHIC *a.* + -IZE.]

†1. *intr.* To indulge one's taste for what is 'Gothic' or mediæval. *Obs.*—[1]

1750 H. WALPOLE *Let. H. Mann* 1 Sept. (1833) II. 385 Mr. Whithed has been so unlucky to have a large part of his seat..burnt down; it is a great disappointment to me, too, who was going thither gothicizing.

2. *trans.* **a.** To give a 'Gothic' or mediæval look or character to; to render mediæval.

1808 *Advt. to Strutt's Queen-Hoo Hall* p. iv, The language and manners of the higher ranks are not gothicized. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 16 He had early begun to Gothicise it—to stock it with rusty armour and painted glass. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk., Tanglewood Fireside* (1879) 148 Your imagination .. will inevitably Gothicize everything you touch. 1870 — *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 82 The statue .. was overgrown..with moss and lichens, so that its classic beauty was in some sort gothicized. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Jan. 51 Garments so Gothicised as to give them a vague resemblance to English matrons and damsels of the 14th and 15th centuries.

b. To give an architecturally Gothic character to; to transform after a Gothic type.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* 2 Oct. (1811) V. 155 The tenements are to be gothicized. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, They have lately gothicised the entrance to the Inner Temple-hall and the library front. 1824 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 565 That .. the Provost be hereby authorized .. to Gothicise Gibbs's Building. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xiv. 160 Arabic forms of parapet, more or less Gothicised. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* II. 349 A pointed east window [was] inserted, and the windows on the South side 'Gothicised.'

Hence **Go·thicized** *ppl. a.* Also **Go·thicizer**, one who gothicizes.

1804 *Ann. Reg.* 828 Gothicised cottages. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 3 Oct., The gingerbread taste of modern Gothicisers. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 392 Those gothicized severities of the German school.

Gothicness (gɒ·þiknĕs). [f. GOTHIC *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being Gothic; an instance of this. Also *concr.*, a piece of Gothic ornamentation.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, Gothicness,—the character which, according as it is found more or less in a building, makes it more or less Gothic. 1872 *Sacristy* II. 5 In these days..'Gothicness' is the sole test of ecclesiastical propriety. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 175 Projecting canopies and such-like unquiet Gothicnesses.

‖ **Gothique** (gotīk). *rare*—[1]. [F. *gothique*, ad. L. *gothicus* GOTHIC.] An antique style of binding.

1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 150, I shall have it bound in Gothique—a nice sombre binding; it will go a little way to unmodernize.

Gothique, obs. form of GOTHIC.

Gothish (gɒ·þiʃ), *a.* Also 7 Gott(h)ish, Gotis(h. [f. GOTH + -ISH.]

1. †**a.** = GOTHIC *a.* 1 (*obs.*). **b.** Resembling what is Gothic; looking like a Goth.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 51 To give some of them Roman names, to other Gotish names. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang.* &

Relig. vii. 59 The Spanish tongue, as now it is, consisteth of the old Spanish, Latin, Gottish, and Arabick. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 58 The Nobility of the Gothish Nation. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 49 Great tribulation Follows a Gothish inundation. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 62 Finding no more among them any Princes of the Race of the Gothish Kings. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 160 Count Julian, Governor of the Gothish Dominions in Hispania Transfretane. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 164 What would that .. dandy of his age have thought of such worse than Gothish and Hunnish figures?

2. Goth-like, barbarous, tasteless; cf. GOTHIC 4.

1602 *Metam. Tobacco* (Collier) 46 Gotthish Spaniards .. farre more sauage then the Sauages. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 66 This late harrass of us by a more than Gottish and Vandalique fire. 1827 *Mirror* II. 36/2 My tyes are regular Gothish. 1863 LD. LENNOX *Biogr. Remin.* II. 145 The flint or M'Adam system .. which he pronounces to be quite gothish. 1880 *World* 10 Nov. 10/2 The scenery of the place [Torquay] has been quite spoilt .. by Gothish 'improvements'.

† **3.** = GOTHIC 3. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Waltham Abbey* 6 A structure of Gothish-building, rather large then neate, firm then fair. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 4 Contrary to the very Gothish Custome, who at least did begin their Buttrises from the Ground. 1663 — *Counsel* d 3 a, The reformation of a Gotis relick building.

Gothism (gɒ·þiz'm). [f. GOTH + -ISM.] Barbarism, bad taste.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 295 Gothisms and Gallicisms in Religion, as well as in Words. 1827 *Mirror* II. 274/2 Doffing a castor is considered the height of vandalism or Gothism. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 6/2 The particular act of Gothism or Vandalism .. is the construction of a new road just beyond the 'Spaniards'.

Gothsemay, gothsimere, obs. ff. GOSSAMER.

Gotic, gotiq(ue, obs. forms of GOTHIC.

Gotire, Gotis(h, obs. ff. GUITAR, GOTHISH.

Go-to, *sb. rare.* [f. phrase (*to*) *go to*: see GO *v.*] *At one go-to* = at one GO-OFF.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 132 My letter is getting into the 'own correspondent' style; but I am tired with writing it all at one go-to.

† **Gotour.** *Obs.* [? ad. OF. *goutture*, f. *goutte* drop.] ? Running matter from a sore.

14.. *MS. Linc. Med.* lf. 313 (Halliw.) Tak the rutes of morelle .. and lay thame to the fester .. and ever clence it wele of gotours, and wasche it with hate wyne.

Gotows, variant of GOUTOUS *Obs.*, gouty.

Gotsch, variant of GOTCH *dial.*

Gott, obs. form of GOTE, GUT.

Gotten (gɒ·t'n), *ppl. a.* Forms: see GET *v.*; also GOT *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of GET *v.*]

1. Obtained, acquired, won (chiefly with accompanying adverb). Now *rare*, exc. in ILL-GOTTEN.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4913 (Trin.) We haue wiþ vs trussed nouȝt But þing þat we truly bouȝt And so is oure trewe geten þing. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Sathanas .. to whom þei maken sacrifice and omage for þis falsly geten lordischip. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Pouertee is better than euyl goten richesse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 231 The gain of the nyne gotten battailes. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* x. iii, This gotten blisse, shall never part. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 59 Three or foure yeeres passed in great quietnesse, to the great strengthening of him in those new gotten kingdomes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 265 They should not endanger their gotten Honour. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* x. 596 Haste to the ships, the gotten spoil enjoy. 1820 CHALMERS *Congreg. Serm.* (1838) II. 54 He is apt to be satisfied with the triumphs of his gotten victory. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* 36 On gotten goods to live Contented.

† **2.** = BEGOTTEN 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 365 Of my body heire geten haue I none. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), His furst geten sone. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Elegy on Lady Digby*, Iesus, the only gotten Christ!

Gotter, obs. form of GUTTER.

Gott(h)ish, obs. form of GOTHISH.

Gottic, obs. form of GOTHIC.

† **Gottling.** *Obs.*—1 [? f. GOTCH + -LING.] ? A small jug.

1535 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 12, ij panns with a gottling xiij*s*.

Gotur, obs. form of GUTTER.

Gou-: see GOV-.

‖ **Gouache** (gwaʃ). [Fr., ad. It. *guazzo*.] A method of painting with opaque colours ground in water, and mixed with gum and honey so as to form a sort of paste. Also, a painting executed in this way, and the pigment itself.

1882 *Artist* 12 Feb. 53/2 The next step was the exact reproduction of gouache, or water body colour. 1892 *Nation* 13 Oct. 279/2 The title is decorated with allegorical designs painted in gouache.

Gouan, obs. form of GOWAN.

Goubeyron, obs. form of COB-IRON.

1572 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 152.

Gouchf, variant of GOFE *Sc. Obs.*, pillory.

Goud, Sc. form of GOLD.

Goudge, obs. form of GOUGE *sb.*[1]

Goudie, gowdie. *Sc.* 'An office-bearer of an incorporation who keeps one of the keys of the Box; also, the name of the office' (Jamieson *Supp.* Add.).

1857 A. WALLACE *Gloaming of Life* iii. (1875) 60 The still more important honours of a 'gowdie' were conferred, in the permission which was then granted to 'snuff the candles and keep the keys'. 18.. *Rules & Regul. Cordiners Glasgow* 3 (Jam. *Supp.* Add.) A Trade's Goudie or keeper of a key of the Box, from among the nine Masters, to hold office for one year.

Gouf (gouf), *v. Sc.* [? f. ON. *golf*: see GOAF[1].] *trans.* 'To remove soft earth from under (a structure), substituting sods cut square and built regularly; to underpin' (Ogilvie 1882).

1859 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Goufing foundations*, a Scotch term for securing unsound walls by driving wedges or pins under their foundations.

† **Goufe.** *Sc. Obs.*—1 [ad. OF. *goulfe* (F. *golfe*) gulf.] A whirlpool.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 59 Gret goufes ful of perrellous and deip.

† **Gouffre.** *Obs.*—1 [a. F. *gouffre* gulf.] = GULF.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 117 Argos the goode Maistre saylled so ferre by gouffres and by flotes.

Gouge (gaudʒ, gūdʒ), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **goodg, gow(d'ge, (gourge),** 7 **goudge.** [a. F. *gouge* fem., = Sp. *gúbia*, Pg. *goiva*, It. *gubbia, gorbia*:—late L. *gubia, gulbia* (Isidore).

Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. OIrish *gulban* ('aculeum'), *gulba* ('rostrum'), OWelsh *gilbin* ('acumine'), mod. Welsh *gylf* beak, Cornish *gilb* boring tool ('foratorium').]

1. A chisel with a concave blade for cutting rounded grooves or holes in wood. In *Surgery*, a similarly-shaped tool used for removing portions of bone, etc.

1495–8 *Naval Acc.* (1896) 240 An yron Goodg with a bolte of yron belongyng to the same. 15.. *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 179 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 85 The gowge seyd: The devyles dyrte Fore anything that thou canne wyrke. 1576 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 261, ij playnes, towe gourges, ij chesells, and ij embowing playnes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 283 Take a round strong iron toole, half a yard long, and made at the one end in all points like unto the Carpenters gouge. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 58 With your quill in form of a goudge. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 74 The Gouge .. is a Chissel having a round edge, for the cutting such wood as is to be Rounded or Hollowed. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 318 If with this instrument he could not remove bone enough, he scrupled not to effect his design by means of a gouge and mallet. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 327 To answer the purpose of the common turning gouge. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* ix, Colin .. took up a gouge as if to continue carving the panel.

† **b.** *Trenching gouge*: a spade with a concave blade. *Obs.*

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 69 The Trenching gouge to be vsed as the Spade.

c. A stamping tool for cutting out forms in leather, paper, etc. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. *Bookbinding.* (See quot. 1895.)

1885 CRANE *Bookbinding for Amateurs* 159 Fig. 135 represents a set of gouges. 1895 ZAEHNSDORF *Hist. Bookbinding* 24 *Gouge*, a curved line or segment of a circle impressed upon the leather. Also the instrument with which it is impressed.

e. *Comb.* **gouge-bit,** a bit shaped at the end like a gouge.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Gouge bit*, a bit smaller than a centre-bit, with a hollow edge at its end like a gouge. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 115 The gouge-bit is best adapted for boring small holes in soft wood. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 581 A double-gouge bit is used with this machine.

2. *Mining.* (See quot. 1881.)

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 It is incased in well-defined walls of metamorphic slate, with a few inches of gouge between the walls and quartz. 1881 — *Mining Gloss., Gouge*, a layer of soft material along the wall of a vein, favoring the miner, by enabling him after 'gouging' it out with a pick, to attack the solid vein from the side.

3. *U.S. colloq.* **a.** The action of the vb. GOUGE; a scooping out. **b.** A cheat, swindle (cf. GOUGE *v.* 4). 'Also, an impostor' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1845 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 Dec. (Bartlett), This is a clean, plain gouge of this sum out of the people's strong box. 1887 *American* XIV. 344 Another 'gouge' was to charge the women a nominally cost price .. while, as a matter of fact, it was got .. for considerably less.

† **Gouge,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. OF. *gouge*.] A wench.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, The gouge knows her trade.

Gouge (gaudʒ, gūdʒ), *v.* Also 6–7 **googe,** 9 *dial.* **gowge.** [f. GOUGE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cut or make holes in, with or as with a gouge.

1570 ABP. PARKER *Let. to Sir W. Cecil* 1 Apr., Corr. (1853) 364 *Quidam filii Beliall* did gouge my poor barge in divers places in the bottom. 1599 M[OUFET] *Silkewormes* 14 As water doth, when pipes of lead or wood are goog'd with punch. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., Great sheets of solid metal .. are gouged and drilled into ragged holes. 1876 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* 107 Unless the surgeon can reach the diseased bone, and, if necessary, gouge it.

b. *intr.* To work with a gouge *at* (something). 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 459 An engraver working a little lathe with a sort of fiddlestick, while he gouged delicately at the cornelian signet.

2. *trans.* To cut *out* (a cork), to hollow or scoop *out* (a channel or groove) with or as with a gouge. Also, to hollow *into* (a certain form).

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i, I will save in cork .. by googing of them out Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 197 These are succeeded by pods which are lengthways neatly gouged into seven regular channels. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 154 The scores .. are gouged out along the outsides. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 106 It .. is gouged hollow. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxiv. 315 Under the influence of rain .. rills and brooklets are gouging out deep trenches in the subsoils and solid rocks.

3. To cut or force out with or as with a gouge; to push out (a person's eye) with the thumb. Chiefly with *out* adv. Const. *out of.*

1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 29 M'Birnie .. gouged his eye. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxi, He had gouged the eye out of a third. 1853 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* 1864) IV. 129 A pursar of the navy had gouged the bolt out of the wall. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* cviii. 5 Gouged be the carrion eyes some crow's black maw to replenish. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 379 As much as possible of the deep portion was gouged out.

fig. 1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 393 If there be a felicitous phrase, he is sure to gouge the sentence. 1845 *N.Y. Tribune* 26 Nov. (Farmer), Very well gentlemen! gouge Mr. C. out of the seat, if you think it wholesome to do it.

b. To force out the eye of (a person). Also *absol.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gouge*, to squeeze out a man's eye with the thumb, a cruel practice used by the Bostonians in America. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 91 In their common affrays they gouge and commit other barbarities. 1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 286 Do they act on the principle that it is prudent to secure the result of the contest by gouging the adversary? 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 453/1 When they had gotten him on his back, one gouged him like a Yankee. 1851 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xviii, Joe scooped his eyes .. as if he were bent on gouging himself.

4. *U.S.* To cheat, impose upon. Also *absol.*

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* iii. (1882) 69 The man's a perfect Jew—or a perfect Christian, one ought to say in Venice; we true believers do gouge so much more infamously here. 1885 B. HARTE *Ship of* '49 i, He's regularly gouged me in that ere horsehair spekilation.

Gougee·. *nonce-wd.* [f. GOUGE *v.* + -EE[1].] A victim of gouging. 1814 [see GOUGER].

Gougeon, obs. form of GUDGEON.

Gouger (gau·dʒəɹ, gū·dʒəɹ). [f. GOUGE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who gouges. **a.** One who thrusts out an antagonist's eye. **b.** One who cheats, a swindler.

1814 *Q. Rev.* X. 522 Whenever American sculpture shall exhibit .. a combat between two Virginian athletæ, the gouger and the gougee must [etc.]. 1826 T. FLINT *Recoll. Mississippi* 176 It is true there are gamblers and gougers and outlaws. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. ix, Regular built bruisers too; claw your eyes right out, like a Carolina gouger.

Gouging (gau·dʒiŋ, gū·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GOUGE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GOUGE; esp. the action of thrusting out the eye of (a person); an instance of this.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 654 It was called gouging, and was nothing more nor less than a man, when boxing, putting out the eye of his antagonist with his thumb. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *Life C. Bronte* 20 There were very frequently 'up and down fights' .. sometimes with the horrid addition of Pawsing, and Gouging. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 538 The groovings are (1) long straight, parallel lines .. or broad scrapings, ploughings, and gougings of the surface. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 314 Excepting a little 'gouging' done by lessees, the Home Stake [a mine] .. has been idle during the year.

attrib. 1881 J. HOOKER in *Nature* No. 619. 444 Ramsay .. explained the formation of so many lake beds in mountain regions by the gouging action of glaciers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* IV, *Gouging Forceps*, .. a bone-gnawing forceps. 1897 *Geog. Jrnl.* IX. 300 This is due to the gouging and tossing action of the eddies [of a sand-shower].

‖ **Goujat** (gu3a). [a. F. *goujat*.] An army valet; a soldier's boy.

1776 H. WALPOLE in *Gibbon's Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 158 Employing a goujat to defend the citadel, while the generals repose in their tents.

[Goujeer(s, goujere, spurious ff. GOOD-YEAR.]

Gouk, variant of GOWK.

Gouked, -et, -it, obs. forms of GOWKED.

Goul(e, var. GHOUL, GOWL; obs. f. GOOL, GULL.

Goulan(d: see GOLLAN(D.

Goulard (gulā·ɹd). Also 9 **golard.** [From the name of Thomas *Goulard*, the French surgeon who first used it.] In full, *Goulard's extract* or *Goulard water*: a solution of sub-acetate of lead, used as a lotion in cases of inflammation.

1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 65 He first takes the hot water, and having discoloured it with golard or starch, dashed with a little blue [etc.]. 1818 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 692, I can so far command myself as to check the intolerable itching by a weak mixture of goulard and rosewater. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Black Mousquetaire* ii. 76 Till her delicate fingers are charr'd With the Steer's opodeldoc, joint-oil, and goulard. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 380/1 'Goulard water' .. is a weak solution of acetate of lead. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 122 Ankle was treated by perfect rest, with Goulard lotion, without effect.

Goule, early variant of JOWL.

Gouler, variant of GAVELLER *Obs.*, usurer.

c 1380 *R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* 2415 (Dulwich MS.) Now wil I speke of gouleris.

Goules, -ez, Goulet, obs. ff. GULES, GULLET.

Goulf(e, obs. form of GULF.

Gouling, variant of GAVELLING *Obs.*, usury.

c 1380 *R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* 2465 (Dulwich MS.) Goulyng haþ a noþer maner.

Goulis, obs. form of GULES.

† **Goul mau.** *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. GORMAW; also Gael. *gulmag* 'the sea-lark' (Macleod & Dewar).] ? The cormorant.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The gray goul mau pronosticat ane storme.

Goulp(e, obs. form of GULP.

Goume, Goun, obs. forms of GUM, GOWN.

† **Gound.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **gund**, 3 **gunde**, 5 **gownde**, 7 **gound.** [OE. *gund* matter, pus, ? = Goth. *gund*, OHG. *gunt*. Cf. ME. *radegound*, REDGUM.] Foul matter, esp. that secreted in the eye.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 46 [Swelling in the neck] Gif se gund bip þonne onginnende, sio sealf hine todrifþ. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 144–5 *Vostre regardz est gracious Mès vos oeyz sunt jacious* [*glossed* gundy] *Des oiez outes la jacye* [*glossed* the gunde]. 1426 LYDG. *Pilgr.* 8624 Clenseth a-way [from the eye] al ordure, The gownde, & euery thyng vnpure. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Gownde of þe eye, *ridda, albugo.* 1671 SKINNER *Etym. Ling. Angl.*, Gound, .. *sordes oculorum condensatæ per totum agrum Linc. vulgatissime appellantur.*

† **Gou·ndy,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -Y.] Also 3–4 **gundy**, 6 **gowndy**, 7 *dial.* **gunny.** Of the eyes: Full of 'gound' or matter, bleared. Also *fig.*

c 1325 Gundy [see GOUND]. 13.. *MS. Med. Linc.* lf. 283 (Halliw.) For blered eghne and gundy. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* xxi. (? 1484) d iv b, The goundy sight Of heretykes. 1412–20 — *Chron. Troy* II. xii, A goundy eye is deceyued soone. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 85 Pro oculis qui guttant . i. goundi. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 34 Her eyen gowndy Are full vnsowndy. 1684 *Yorksh. Dial.* 263 (E. D. S. No 76) My Neen are varra sair .. They are seay Gunny and Furr'd up [*Gloss.* sore Running Eyes].

Goune, obs. form of GOWN.

Gounfanoun, obs. form of GONFANON.

Goung(e, variant of GONG[1]. *Obs.*

Gounn, obs. Sc. form of GOWN.

Gounne, obs. form of GUN.

Goup(p)en, -in, var. GOWPEN *Sc.* and *dial.*

Gour, variant of GAUR; obs. form of GIAOUR.

‖ **Goura** (gū·rä). Also **gourah.** [Native name.] A genus of large crested pigeons inhabiting New Guinea and adjacent islands; a pigeon of this genus.

1855 J. WILSON *Let.* in Hamilton *Mem.* viii. (1859) 313 A gigantic foreign species called the Goura, or Crown pigeon. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 On one side..was set a gourah's picturesque head with its cockatoo-like crest of delicate plumage. 1895 *Daily News* 5 July 5/3 The goura, heron, and bird of paradise are becoming rare.

Gourd[1] (gō·ɹd, gū·ɹd). Forms: 4–6 **goord(e, gourde, gowrd**(e,(5 **gurd**, 6 **goward**(e, 8 **goard**), 4- **gourd.** [ad. F. *gourde*, repr. L. *cucurbita*]

1. The large fleshy fruit of the trailing or climbing plants of the N.O. *Cucurbitaceæ*; *spec.* the fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, which when dried and hollowed out is used as a vessel (see 4).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2105 He behelde a fruyt ryȝt feire and swete 'Gourdys' þus men clepe þe name. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 5 Into mynde come to vs the goordis [Vulg. *cucumeres*], and the peponys, and the leeke, and the vniowns. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 203/2 Goord, *cucumer, cucurbita.* 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xiv. (1541) 24 Gourdes rawe be vnpleasant in eatinge. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 11 Melones, Gourdes, Cucumers, and suche other, [waxe rype] within the space of . xxxvi. dayes. 1654 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Melons, Cucumbers, Gourds. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 446 The prickly and green-coated gourd, So grateful to the palate. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXX, Candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. 205 Numbers of unwieldy and bloated gourds..sun their speckled bellies before the doors.

† b. *Wild gourd* = COLOCYNTH. *Obs.*

1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 28 Take wyld goward [L. *colocynten*] & seth it in water. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 2 *Kings* iv. 39 One..founde, as it were, a wilde vine, and gathered thereof wilde gourdes his garment ful [*Marg.* Which the Apoticaries call colloquintida].

2. The plant which bears the fruit; a plant of the N.O. *Cucurbitaceæ*; spec. *Lagenaria vulgaris*, the bottle-gourd. *Bitter gourd* = COLOCYNTH.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 þe leeues of a gourde, & þe rote of fenegrek. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 456 The gourde is good this citur nygh to sowe. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jonah* iv. 6 And the Lord God prepared a gourde, and made it to come vp ouer Ionah. [Earlier versions have *ivy, wild vine*, etc.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 321 Forth crept The swelling gourd. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 374 The Gourd and Olive brown Weave the light Roof. 1844 HOOD *Haunted H.* xxiii, The gourd embraced the rose bush in its ramble. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 175 The fruit of the Gourd sometimes attains an enormous size. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 356 Bottle or Club Gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*).

b. Used *allusively*, after *Jonah* iv. 6–10.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* XV. § 19 We should have been but as an Ephemeron, man should have lived the life of a fly or a Gourd. 1658 *Addr.* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 114 All those pleasant gourds, under which we were ..solacing..ourselves .. how are they withered in a night!

3. Applied to plants of other orders, with fruit resembling that of the *Cucurbitaceæ* (see quots.).

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxii. 160 A small convolvulus, known as the 'prairie gourd', is lying at his feet. 1856 *Treas. Bot.*, *Adansonia digitata*, the Baobab, Ethiopian Sour Gourd, or Monkey-bread. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 337 White Gourd of India (*Benincasa cerifera*, Savi.). Herbaceous plant.

4. The 'shell' or whole rind of the fruit dried and excavated, used as a water-bottle, float, rattle, etc. (Cf. CALABASH.)

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 34 Their chiefe instruments are Rattles made of small gourds, or Pumpeons shels. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 139 Whenever the fowler sees a number of ducks settled in any particular plash of water, he sends off two or three gourds to float among them. These gourds resemble our pompions. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* viii. (1810) 57 The servants supplied him with water, which he threw on the fire from an American gourd. 1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 183 (Cent.) Dozens of gourds hang also suspended from the tops of long and leaning poles, each gourd the home of a family of martins. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 6 An empty gourd in which the shrivelled beans of the world's spent pleasures are shaken.

b. = GOURDFUL.

1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 288 They put me up a gourd of their best wine. 1893 T. N. PAGE *Marse Chan* etc. 146 She poured a gourd of water over it.

† **5.** *transf.* **a.** A bottle or cup (of any material).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXVIII[i]. 83 For i am made as gourde [Vulg. *sicut uter*] in ryme froste. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 82, I haue leer in a gourde A draght of wyn. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3701 Gurds & Goblets of gold althire-finest. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 483 It is an old by-worde, It is a good bowrde For to drink of a gowrde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 224/15 A Gourd, cup, *calix.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 With chuffe chaffe winesops like a gourd bourrachoe replennisht.

† b. = CUCURBIT[1] 1. *Obs.*

1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* III. i. 3 Take the water..and put it into a Goorde of glasse beeyng well luted. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. lxi. 565 The containing vessel [in distilling]..some call it the body or corpulent vessel, or the gourd. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 19 Distill this liquor in a glasse gourd. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 511 Put this Liquor into a 'Gourd' of Iron.

6. *Her.* A representation of the fruit.

1513 in *Retrospect. Rev.* (1828) II. 520 Sir William Gresley bayryth assur a Lyon sylver passant, and gourds gold. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* II, *Stenkle*, az. three gourds or, stalks upwards.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gourd-kind, -seed, -shape*; † *gourd-lord* (cf. sense 2 b); *gourd-shaped* ppl. a.; † **gourd-fashioned** *a.* (see quot. and *gourd-worm*); **gourd-pear**, a pear shaped like a gourd (L. *pirum cucurbitinum*); **gourd-shell** = sense 4; **gourd-tree**, the calabash-tree (see CALABASH 7); **gourd-vine** *U.S.* = sense 2; **gourd-worm**, a name for the fluke (see FLUKE *sb.*[1] 2), and for the segments of the tapeworm, from the resemblance to the seeds of the gourd (cf. CUCURBITIN).

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1110 It breeds round Worms, and *Gourd-fushioned [*sic*: L. *cucurbitinos*], and Ascarides, and all sorts of Worms. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 They [worms] are described as .. sometimes distinctly cucurbitinous, of the fasciola, fluke, or *gourd-kind. 1659 GAUDEN *Serm. Funeral Bp. Brounrig* 72 We have lived to see many short-lived *Gourd-Lords, created in a chaos of times. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 439 As for the *Gourd-pears, they are by nature of a brutish or sauage kind. 1611 COTGR., *Poire de Serteau*, the Allablaster Peare..or Gourd Peare. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* II. VI. xvii. 531 The Plant which produces the officinal *Gourd Seed. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 272 The broken-off joints [of the tapeworm] have, when discharged, the appearance of gourd-seeds. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 270 The frequent adoption of *gourd-shapes in the earthenware of distant parts of the world. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 208 They .. began tuning big, *gourd-shaped guitars and pot-bellied mandolines. *a* 1779 COOK *Voy. Pacific* (1784) II. III. xii. 234 *Gourd-shells, which they convert into vessels that serve as bottles to hold water [etc.]. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 520 The balsam .. comes to Europe in small gourd shells. 1876 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/1 The roofs of the cottages, in which grow the *gourd tree. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May LXXXIV. 936/2 The rank, malodorous *gourd-vine that straggled over the remains of last year's bean poles. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 382 The *Gourd-Worm with a dark-brown head. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 216 The separate joints are called gourd-worms. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 281 In two patients..there was room for suspecting, that the gourd-worm had induced epileptic fits. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 274 It bears some resemblance to the seed of the common gourd, and hence is often called the gourd-worm.

† **Gourd**[2]. *Obs.* Also 6 **gowrde**, 6–7 **gord**(e. [a. OF. *gourt, gourd*: see GORCE, GORE *sb.*[4]] (See quots.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* Addit., *Aquilegium*, a gourde of water, which cometh of rayne. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Colliquine*, greate gourdes of water runnyng through fieldes. 1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A Gorde of water, which commeth by raine, *aquilegium.* 1670–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Gord*, ..a Whirlpool, or deep hole in a River or other waters.

† **Gourd**[3]. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **gord**(e, (7 **goade**?). [Cf. OF. *gourd* a swindle, 'fourberie', of which Godef. has one example.] A kind of false dice.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 54 What false dise vse they? as..dise of a vauntage, flattes, gourdes to chop and chaunge whan they lyste. *c* 1550 *Dice-play* A j b, A bale of Gordes with as many hyghe men as lowe men for passage. 1592 *Nobody and Somebody* I 2 b, Heares fulloms and gourds; heeres tall-men and low-men. 1598 [see FULHAM]. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. d'Olive* IV. i. F 3, The Goade, the Fulham, and the stop-kater-tre. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* IV. (1616) H, Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but gords or ninepinnes.

Gourde (gū·ɹd). 'The Franco-American name for a dollar, in use in Louisiana, Cuba, Hayti, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*) 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

† **Gou·rded,** *ppl. a. Farriery. Obs.* [f. as GOURD-Y + -ED[1].] = GOURDY 2; GORGED *ppl. a.*[2]

1620 [see GORGE *sb.* 8]. 1635 MARKHAM *Faithf. Farrier* (1638) 80 For Gourded or foule swelld Legges. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* (1721) Index Diseases, Legs swelled or Gourded.

† **Gou·rder**[1]. *Obs.*[–1] [app. f. GOURD[2].] A flooding rain, a 'spate'.

1565 HARDING *Confut. Jewel's Apol.* 195 Let the gourders of raine come downe from you and all other heretikes, let the floudes of worldly rages thrust.

† **Gou·rder**[2]. ? *Anglo-Irish. Obs.* Identified by Pennant with the Stormy Petrel.

1756 C. SMITH *Hist. Kerry* 186 There is a small bird .. called by the Irish, Gourder. [*Description follows.*] 1802 in MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 222.

Gourdful (gō·ɹd-, gū·ɹdful). [f. GOURD[1] + -FUL.] As much as a gourd will hold.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 335 A guest is received with a gourdful of beer. 1877 SQUIER *Peru* (1878) 538 He responded to all our inquiries by insisting that we should take a gourdful of turbid chicha.

† **Gou·rding,** *vbl. sb. Farriery. Obs.* Also 7 **gording.** [f. as next + -ING[1].] Swelling in a horse's legs or joints.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cx. 391 This is the worst gourding, because .. lamenesse will follow it. 1655 THETFORD *Perfect Horse-Man* 163 For Gordings in joynts. Make a very strong Brine of Water and Salt. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules for buying horse*, If they be swell'd or big, beware of Sinews, Strains, and Gourdings.

Gou·rdy, *a.* In 6 **goordy.** [? a. OF. *gourdi*, pa. pple. of *gourdir* to swell, benumb.]

† **1.** Swollen with stuffing, stuffed out. *Obs.*

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* II. iv. M iv, That scrippe or bagge of his .. whiche is now borely or goordy, or stroutted out with moche money.

2. *Farriery.* Of a horse's legs: Swollen (as a morbid condition). Also of a horse so affected. ? *Obs.*

1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Gourdy-legs* [in Horses] caused by pains or other fleshy Sores. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* (1722) 241 When Horses are come off a Journey..to stand in a Stable, their Legs are apt to turn gourdy and swell'd. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* XXXVI. 282 If the horse stands too low with his hind legs, most of his weight will rest upon them, and give him the grease, especially if he is at all inclined to be gourdy. 1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 814 Shoulder-pegged horses are so called when they are gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion.

Comb. 1748 tr. *V. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 278 If an Animal is become gourdy-leg'd..let him Blood.

Hence **Gou·rdiness.**

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* (1721) 252 These are to Discuss hard Swellings, and are particularly of Service in Gourdiness of the Legs. 1803 TAPLIN *Sporting Dict.* I. 335 Gourdiness..provincial term for swelled legs.

Goure, obs. form of GIAOUR.

Gourl, Gourlie, variants of GURL, GURLY *Sc.*

Gourmand (gū·ɹmänd, ‖ *gurmañ*), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 (*pl.*) **gourmans**, 6 **gormande, gourmound**, 6–7 **gorman, gor-, gurmond, gurmand**, 8 **gormaund**, 7–9 **gourmond**, 6–9 **gormand**, 6- **gourmand.** [a. F. *gourmand*, fem. *gourmande*, adj. and sb., of unknown origin.]

A. *adj.* Gluttonous, greedy; fond of eating.

Now regarded as attributive or appositive use of B.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 996 Sillye Saulis, that bene Christis scheip, Ar geuin to hungre gormande wolfis to keip. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall. Fr.* (1568) 161 The insatiable and gurmand throate. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun. in *D.'s Juvenal* Sat. xiv. (1697) 345 In Feeding high, his Tutor will surpass, As Heir Apparent of the Gourmand Race. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 529 What God has plagu'd us with this gormaund guest? 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. lxiii, How shall I get this gourmand stanza through? 1849 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 20, I told of gourmand thrushes, which, To feast on morsels oozy rich, Cracked poor snails' curling niche.

B. *sb.* † **1.** One who is over-fond of eating, one who eats greedily or to excess, a glutton. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) V. iii. 337 b/2 Take none hede to gourmans & glotons whiche ete more than is to theym necessary. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 154 b, Their name passed into the surname of garmands [*sic*: read gurmands *or* gormands] and gluttons. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Gormandant, & yvrongnant*, to play the gorman and drunkard. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv, The gurmonds paunch is fed. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. i, That great gourmond, fat Apicivs. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 154 Greedy Gourmands, that cannot moderately use the good Creatures of God. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 14 Many are made Gormands and Gluttons by Custom, that were not so by Nature.

† b. *fig. Obs.*

1537 LYNDESAY *Deplor. Q. Magd.* 26 O Cruell Deith!.. Gredie gorman! quhy did thow nocht [etc.]. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. ii. 54 in *Archiv Stud. d. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 308 O gredy gaping gourmound! o whinyng drivelinge miser! 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 373 The disdain I haue to change a period more with the filth and venom of this gourmand swell'd into a confuter. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 969 When some lay-preferment fell by chance, The gourmands made it their inheritance.

2. One who is fond of delicate fare; a judge of good eating. In this sense only partially anglicized, and often pronounced (*gurmañ*). (Cf. GOURMET.)

1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 22 Sept. (1774) II. CXX. 427, I dare say, their table is always good, for the Landgrave is a *Gourmand*. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 263, I appeal to all the thorough-bred Gourmands in every part of the civilized world. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman's Man.* (1817) 360 Their best cooks have no more idea of dressing a turtle than the gourmands themselves, at Paris, have of the true taste and colour of the fat! *a* 1839 PRAED *Bachelor* Poems 1864 II. 80 You know that I was held by all The greatest epicure in Hall, And that the voice of Granta's sons Styled me the Gourmand of St. John's. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XX. 464 The slimy disgusting Holothuriæ .. which the Chinese gourmands are so fond of.

3. *Comb.*, as *gormand-like* adv.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1149 The Rauin began .. Full gormondlyke his emptie throte to feid.

† **Gourmand,** *v. Obs.* In 5 **goormaunde,** 6 **gourmaund,** 7 **gurmond.** [a. F. *gourmander*, f. *gourmand*: see prec.] a. *intr.* To eat greedily or gluttonously. b. *trans.* To devour greedily.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 9 He chidde his wiff, saieng that she had lost his doughter for leting her haue to moche her wille, and to lete her goormaunde oute of tyme. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 25 Whan..the bealy too whiche gourmaundeth, shal bee consumed, than shal ye bee houngrie and fynde no relief. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 42 Another..Gurmonds his Meat.

Hence † **Gourmanding** *vbl. sb.* Also † **Gourmander** = GOURMAND *sb.* 1.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apophth.* 77 b, Thei were vnmeasurable raueners and gourmaunders. *Ibid.* 109 Thyne vnmeasurable gourmaundyng and surfaictyng. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 79/36 Gourmander, Gormander, *manduco*. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* vii. 34 Behold a man that is a gurmander. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 467 The Persians are great gourmaunders and greedy gluttons.

Gourmanderie. *rare.* [Cf. OF. *gourmanderie*, f. *gourmand*.] Love of good eating.

1823 J. WILSON *Let.* in Hamilton *Mem.* iii. (1859) 107 [He] spent a fortune on French Cooks and gourmanderie. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 70 We strenuously recommend some adequate hand to perform this .. service to Grecian literature, and to the great cause of gourmanderie at large.

Gourmandice, -ise, -ize, obs. ff. GORMANDIZE.

Gourmandism (gū·rmăndiz'm). Also **gor-**. [f. GOURMAND *sb.* + -ISM.] The principles and practice of a gourmand; love of good fare.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1883) 35 His gourmandism was a highly agreeable trait. 1869 LADY BARKER *Station Life N. Zealand* ii. (1874) 13 We tried to give a better colouring to our gourmandism by inviting the Captain. 1886 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* xxii. (1888) 144 D. — who to his other vices adds that of gormandism.

So † **Gou·rmandist** [-IST] = GOURMAND *sb.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Byssy D'Ambois* I. i. 3 That (like the grosse Sicilian Gurmundist) Emptie their Noses in the Cates they loue That none may eat but they.

‖ **Gourmet** (gu·rmē). [F. *gourmet*, repr. of OF. *gourmet, groumet, gromet*, a wine-merchant's assistant, a wine-taster: cf. GRUMMET.] A connoisseur in the delicacies of the table.

1820 [A. D. MACQUIN] *Tabella Cibaria* 16 *note*, The *gormand* unites theory with practice, and may be denominated *Gastronomer*. The *gourmet* is merely theoretical, cares little about practising, and deserves the higher appellation of *Gastrologer*. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xiv. Crayon Misc. (1863) 80 All relished with an appetite unknown to the gourmets of the cities. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormandising* Misc. Ess. (1885) 309 The most finished *gourmet* of my acquaintance. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xi, Lord Brackenshaw was something of a *gourmet*.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Gou·rmetise** [quasi-Fr. after *gourmandise*], **Gou·rmetism,** daintiness in eating.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 605 From the discriminating gourmetise of the young nobleman, to the expansive gourmandise of the voracious grisette, all are more or less gastrological. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. viii. 107 To enjoy his refined gourmetism on the cheapest fare.

Gournard, gournit, obs. forms of GURNARD.

‖ **Gourou** (gū·rū). Also **goora, guru.** [Presumed to belong to some African lang.] *attrib.* in *gourou-nut*, the cola or karoo nut.

1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 127 Cola or Goora Nuts. 1882 CHRISTY *New Commercial Plants* 62 The Kola nut, also called the Gourou or Ombene seed. 1882 *Lancet* 8 Apr., The Cola, Gourou, or Ombéné nut.

Gousberry, Gousling, obs. ff. GOOSEBERRY, GUZZLING.

Goussett(e, variant of GUSSET.

Gousshe, Goust, obs. forms of GUSH, GOÛT.

Gou·stly, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* = GOUSTY.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 46. 1825 [see GOUSTY].

Goustrous (gau·strəs), *a. Sc.* Also **gowsterous.** [f. Sc. *gouster* to bluster.] Blustering, boisterous.

1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 328/2 Black grew the lift wi' gowsterous nicht. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Tales* 17 Goustrous winds are owre me blawin'. 1841 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* I. 207 It ['Hero Worship'] is a goustrous determined speaking out of the truth about several things.

Gousty (gau·sti), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **gowstie,** 7 **goustie,** 9 **gowsty.** Large and empty or hollow; 'dreary in consequence of extent or emptiness, waste, desolate'; also of sound, such as 'is emitted from a place that is empty or hollow' (Jam.).

Sometimes influenced in sense by association with *gust* (of wind), and, in later use, with *ghostly*.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 6 Quhair Eolus the kyng In gowstie cavis [L. *vasto antro*], the wyndis lowde quhisling ..refrenis. *Ibid.* VI. i. 21 That feirfull gousty cave. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 295 He observed..that the black man's Voice was hough and goustie. 1721 RAMSAY *Ode to Mr. F—*, With ghaists to roam, In gloumie Pluto's gousty dome. 1721 — *Content* 269 The architecture not so fine as good Nor scrimp nor gousty,—regular and plain. 1808 JAMIESON, *Goustie* 2, what is accounted ghostly, supernatural. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, I would never have thought for a moment of staying in that auld gousty toom house. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Gowsty, gowstly*, ghastly, frightful. Also dismal or uncomfortable, as applied to a house without ceiling, &c. 'What a gowsty hole he lives in.' 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* Poems 230 A gousty cawdron boil'd an' feamed. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1857) 209 The dark, gousty hay-loft into which a light was never admitted. 1875 *Whitby Gloss.* 81 'A gousty spot', said of a ruined building when the wind enters at all points.

Comb. 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 607 They [elves] speak gowstie lyk.

Gout (gaut), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–7 **goute,** 4 **goutt, gutt(e,** 4–5 **gut(e,** 4–7 **gowt(e,** 6 *Sc.* **gute,** 6–7 *Sc.* **gutt,** 6–8 *Sc.* **gut,** 4– **gout.** [a. OF. *goute, goutte* (F. *goutte*) drop, gout:—L. *gutta* drop, in med.L. applied to gout and other diseases attributed to a 'defluxion' of humours (see Du Cange).]

I. 1. A specific constitutional disease occurring in paroxysms, usually hereditary and in male subjects; characterized by painful inflammation of the smaller joints, esp. that of the great toe, and the deposition of sodium urate in the form of chalk-stones; it often spreads to the larger joints and the internal organs.

The name is derived from the notion of the 'dropping' of a morbid material from the blood in and around the joints.

a. With *a* and *pl.*: orig. perh. referring to an affection of a particular joint; in later use = a fit or attack of the disease, or simply, the disease itself (= b. Cf. FEVER 2). *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/39 Þare cam a goute In is kneo, of Anguische gret..So longue, þat is kneo to-swal. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 48 A goute me hath ygreythed so, Ant other eveles monye mo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 191 He..gyued me in goutes, I may nouȝte go at large. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 235 A man þat haþ arteticam, þat is as myche to seie as a goute. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Here wyþ anoynte þe goutes. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Hijb, Their legges full of gouts. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 351 For all goutes, seethe Leekes and Otemeale with sheepes tallow, and apply them hot. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 29 And eke in foote and hand A grievous gout tormented him full sore. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 467 From Winter keep Well fodder'd in the Stalls, thy tender Sheep:..That free from Gouts thou mayst preserve thy Care. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Pref., There have been some Gouts..which nothing could remove but a very low Diet. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 149 So, when sma'l humours gather to a gout, The Doctor fancies he has driv'n 'em out. 1822 LD. ELDON in Twiss *Life* (1844) II. 450, I found the King in bed yesterday, He has had a pretty severe gout.

b. *sing.* only (often *the gout*). Phrase, † (*to be*) *in the gout.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11865 He was al so sik mid goute & oþer wo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11825 Þe gutte þe potagre es il to bete, It fell al dun in-til his fete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 20 The goute lette hire no-thyng for to daunce. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 206 Ȝyf hyt be þe hote goute, lef þe lynsed, & ȝyf hyt be þe cold goute, tak hyt. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 91 He fill in a grete sekenesse of the gowte in handes and feet. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 65 There be beastes, that wyll haue the goute, and moste commonly in the hynder fete, and it wyll cause them to halt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 280 Ane greit seiknes him tuke, Quhilk him dalie vexit with gute and gravell. 1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 59 And legges be lame and gowte creepes in the toes. 1634 LAUD *Let.* 4 Mar. in *Strafforde Lett.* (1739) I. 375 Your Brother tells me you are in the Gout. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 555 He was lying sicke of the gutt. 1726 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 61 With Mr. Congreve, who has been like to die with a fever, and the gout in his stomach. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. (1869) III. 50 His health was broken by the tortures of the gout. 1806–7 BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. No. 30 When in the gout, receiving the salutations of a muscular friend, who [etc.]. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 333 I've never had the gout, 'tis true. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 231 Gout is the chief disease from which rheumatism has to be distinguished.

fig. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 The gout and dropsy of a big margent, litter'd and overlaid with crude and huddl'd quotations.

† c. *Falling gout*, epilepsy. *Obs.* [med.L. *gutta cadiva* or *caduca*: see Du Cange.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11831 Þe falland gute [*Gött.* goutt, *Fairf. & Trin.* euel] he had.

† d. *slang.* In names for the venereal disease.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi, The rankest Roan-ague (Anglicé, the Covent-garden Gout). *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Common-garden-gout*, or rather Covent-Garden. Ibid., *Spanish gout.*

† **2. Gout rose, gout roset** [a. OF. *goutte rose*, or with Eng. dim. ending -ET] = COPPER-NOSE 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 189 Of cloop þat is clepid fraclis or goute roset. *c* 1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 229 Vndyr þe nese .. lyggys a vayn þat is gud to opyne for þe gut roset. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pij, For to clense yᵉ mater of gout rose & other infections of the face and mouth. [Cf. *Ibid.* Vj, The *gutta rosa*.]

† **3.** A disease in hawks and other birds; esp. a knob or hard swelling on the feet. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iij, When ye se yowre hawke blaw oftyn tymes: and that it commys of no batryng, ye may be sure she hath the gowte in the throte. *Ibid.*, When ye se yowre hawke may not endew her meete nor remounte her astate, she hath the gowte in the hede and in the Raynes. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 258 Many times..the gowte doth befall a Hawke, which is none other thing than a hard tumor and swelling, full of corruption aboute the ioyntes of a Hawkes foote and stretchers. *Ibid.* 345 Of the swelling in a Hawkes foote, which we tearme the pin or pin Goute. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* VII. lxvii. 898 Olde Nightingales of the cage .. are subiect to gouts and conuulsions in the breast.

4. A disease in wheat, caused by the larva of the gout-fly (see quots. and *gout-fly*).

1828 *Examiner* 344/1 The roots have been destroyed by the *Gout* as it is technically termed. 1860 CURTIS *Farm Insects* 234 *Chlorops tæniopus* .. causes the disease termed in Oxfordshire the *gout* in wheat and barley, from the stalk being swollen to thrice its natural size.

II. In the original etymological sense of 'drop'.

5. A drop of liquid, esp. of blood. In the later use, after Shakspere, it tends to mean: A large splash or clot.

1503 *Art Good Living & Dying* X iiij, The ewyl rich the qwich may not haue ȝyt oon gowt of Watyr. *Ibid.* Cc v a/1, The..v. tokyng qwych shall go befor the jugement al herbys treys wooddys shal sweyt reed gouttys of water, as blood. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 46, I see thee still; And on thy Blade, and Dudgeon, Gouts of Blood, Which was not so before. 1800 W. R. SPENCER *Beth-gelert* xi, Where'er his eyes he cast, Fresh blood-gouts shock'd his view. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. vi, Nor gout of blood, nor shred of mantle torn. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* vi. (1859) 121 Gushing streams burst from the mountain sides like gouts of froth. 1839 LOWELL *Summer Storm* Poet. Wks. (1879) 8 Again Flashes the rain in heavy gouts. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 304 A high stockade, with its gateway smeared with blood which hung in gouts.

† b. *Med.* = DROP *sb.* 3. *Sc. Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Gout* 2, *Gut* for *drop* is still used in Scotland by physicians. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 131 To an ounce of common spring-water there was added two gutts of fresh sweet milk. 1765 *Ogilvie & Nairn's Trial* 141 (Jam.) Being interrogated, 'How many guts or drops of laudanum he was in use to take at a dose'; he refuses to answer. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Not a goutte of his physic should gang through my father's son.

6. A spot of colour resembling a drop. So F. *goutte*. (Cf. GOUTTE *Her.*)

1833 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 17 The parent birds are fed each with 'a drop of the devil's blood!'..and that infernal draught taints the eggs with those streaks and gouts which in fact make them so beautiful.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gout family, -fit*; *gout-creating, -swollen, -tormented*, † *gout-wit-lamed* ppl. adjs.; **gout-fly,** the fly (*Chlorops tæniopus* or *lineata*) whose larva causes the 'gout' in wheat; † **gout-justice** *nonce-wd.*, ? justice that is halting or tardy, as if with gouty feet; **gout-stone** = CHALK-STONE 3; **gout-stool,** a stool to support the foot when affected by gout; **gout-weed,** a book-name for the plant *Ægopodium Podagraria*; † **gout-wheel-chair,** a wheeled chair used for a gouty patient; **gout-wort** = *gout-weed.*

1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygëia* viii. 166 The *gout-creating action of stimulants. 1829 SYD. SMITH in *Lady Holland's Mem.* (1855) II. 304 My attack..was of the *gout family, but hardly gout itself. *a* 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Milton* (1898) II. 67 He [Milton] would be chearfull even in his *gowte-fitts, and sing. 1881 MISS E. A. ORMEROD *Man. Injur. Insects* 77 From this case the *Chlorops*, or *Gout Fly, comes out to wards the end of summer. 1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiq.* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 320 Such is *gout-justice, that's delay in right, Demurs in suits that are as clear as light. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 68 *Gout stones are formed on inflamed membranes. 1886 MRS. F. H. BURNETT *Little Ld. Fauntleroy* viii. (1887) 157 It was not agreeable to sit alone .. with one foot on a *gout-stool. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 21 His *gout-swolne fist Gropes for his double Ducates in his chist. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 61 Internal Fire, and *Gout-tormented Feet. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* I. 181 *Goutweed, *Ægopodium*. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 296 The root of the gout-weed (*Ægopodium*). 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Dec., I found him in his garden..sitting in his *gout wheel-chair. 1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sences* (1639) 15 They are cripple minded, *Gowt-wit lamed. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccIxxii. 849 Herba Gerardi, is called in English Herbe Gerard, Aish-weed, and *Goutwoort. 1670 JOHN SMITH *England's Improv. Revivʼd* 225 Goutwort..The very bearing of this Herb about one easeth the pains of the Gout.

Gout (gaut), *sb.*[2] Also 6, 7, 9 **gowt.** [? var. of GOTE; but cf. F. *égout* (OF. *esgout*) sewer.]

† **1.** ? A stream or flow of water. (Cf. GOTE 1, quot. *a* 1400–50.)

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 561 Baches woxen ablode aboute in þe vale, & goutes fram gold wede as goteres þey runne.

2. A channel for water; a sluice; a covered drain or culvert.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* IV. 315 The ages past haue discharged all their mallice into the age we liue in, as into a gowt or sinke. 1610 HOLLAND *Camaen's Brit.* I. 237 With Common Sewes, or Sinks (they call them Goutes) made to run under the ground. 1800 W. CHAPMAN *Witham & Welland* 29 Vast quantities of water..which used to enter through the Gowt at Langarl. *c* 1818 BRITTON *Lincolnsh.* 557 At the lower end of these are sluices, guarded by gates, termed gowts or gouts. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 308 During that time the doors of the gouts used to be overrode. *Ibid.* 312 The narrow band of salt marsh..is drained by sea-gouts through the frontier banks. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Gowt*, or *Gote*, a drain, or channel for water. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., Gout*, a covered drain or culvert.

attrib. 1682 in Nicholls *Forest Dean* xv. 233 Through wch the gout water must necessarily run for draining of the worke.

† **Gout,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **gowt(e.** [a. OF. and F. *goutter*, f. *goutte* drop.] *intr.* To drop. Of a candle: To gutter.

a 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 408 Gowtyth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Gowton, as candelys, *gutto*.

Gout: see *Go out* s.v. GO *v.* 85 s.

‖ **Goût** (gū). Also 7–9 **goust,** 9 *Sc.* **gou, goo.** [F. *goût*, earlier *goust*:—L. *gustus* taste. Cf. GUST, GUSTO.] = TASTE in various senses.

1. Flavour or savour (of food, etc.). † *High goût*: cf. HAUT-GOÛT 1.

1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 97, I question if any Food we ever tasted at home had so high a *Gout*, as these four legged Animals, in that Day of Scarcity. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Boscq's Accomplish'd Woman* III. 147 Hunger gives a goût to our daily food. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 305/1 There is a nameless *gout* in certain of the dishes done up here, that reminds me [etc.]. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 257 The beer spirit will have the abominable *goût* of the yest. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 247 *Gou*, taste, smell.

2. Liking, relish, zest, fondness. Const. *for*.

1586 MARY Q. SCOTS *Let. to C. Paget* 20 May in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 118 If you see and perceive the same ambassador to haue goust in these overtures, and put you in hope of a good answer thereunto. 1729 *Woodward's Fossils*, Publ. to Rdr. p. vi, A Direction to any one that has a Goût for the like Studies. 1789 A. BURN *Who fares best?* (1810) 10 Relished a dish of fine-flavoured tea with as high a goût as you or any man ever did. *a* 1810 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* (1812) 73 Simpson warmed some of this in water, and ate with gout. To me it was nauseous. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* V. 375 A lad for whom he had a great goust. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 220 The public *goût* for the most licentious .. songs. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xii. 86 Having..no goo for a minister meddling in the bickerings of men.

3. The faculty of perceiving and discriminating savours; the faculty of aesthetic appreciation; one's individual judgement or predilection in such matters; also, nice perception, good taste.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 348 There are three sorts of taste in painting. The natural *gout*, the artificial, and the *gout* of each nation. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 307 Paragraphs unagreeable and distasteful to the goust and palate of the..Presbyterians. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 154 It seems the goust of that age was not so nice and delicate in these matters. 1741 TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* Pref. 9 We catch Fish with a Hook baited to their particular Goût. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding-Day* III. viii. Wks. 1771 III. 356 This last opera .. is too light for my goût. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 202 The opinion of the cardinal was however so much to the goût of his majesty, that [etc.].

¶ b. One who affects taste.

1684 J. HAINES *Epil. to Lacy's Sir H. Buffon*, French goûts, that mingle water with their wine, Cry, Ah de French song, gosoun, dat is ver' fine.

4. Style or manner in which a work of art is executed, as judged by connoisseurs; also, a prevailing or fashionable style in matters of taste.

1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 523 His [Perugino's] drapering every one knows to [be] of a little gout. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlii. 55 We have more taste .. than to relish the productions of such a miserable gout. 1751 *Student* I. 35 Learn'd in each goût, and vers'd in ev'ry fashion.

Goutify (gau·tifəi), *v.* [f. GOUT *sb.*[1] + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make gouty, afflict with gout. Chiefly in Gou·tified *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* So **Goutifica·tion** *nonce-wd.*

1749 SMOLLETT tr. *Gil Blas* II. i. (1782) I. 114 We perceived the old goutefied canon buried as it were in an elbow chair. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 100 Goutify your dewbeaters!..What right have you to ask questions of me? 1757 COLE in Clark *Cambridge* 83 Old men, sometimes goutified, and not well able to get upstairs. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 2 The physician will hear the masterly defence of Claret against the charge of goutification. 1832 M. SCOTT *Ibid.* XXXII. 22 An old rich goutified coffee-planter.

Goutish (gau·tiʃ), *a.* [f. GOUT *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] **a.** Of persons: Somewhat gouty; predisposed to gout. **b.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, gout.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. vi, Powder [be] of [of Aloes] .. helpeþ goutische men. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 146 The tables [are] for goutish and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints. 1810 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* IV. 337 The excessive heat of their apartments, and the bad custom of sitting close to the fire, dispose them to be goutish when exposed to the least cold.

b. 1700 SIR E. HARLEY in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. (1894) 617 It pleased God yesterday to visit me with pain and faintness, goutish and scorbutick. 1737 HERVEY *Mem.* II. 492 Imagining the Queen's pain to proceed from a goutish humour.

† **Gou·tous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **gowtus, gowttous, gotows.** [ad. OF. *gutus* (F. *goutteux*), f. OF. *gout(t)e* GOUT *sb.*[1]] **a.** Of persons: Gouty. Also *absol.* **b.** Of meats: Apt to cause gout (cf. GOUTY 2 c).

a. 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 196 In hys contree was a quene, Gowtus and croket. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 108, I hatte Peresce, the goutous, the encrampised. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Gotows mann, or womann (*P.* gotorous), *guttosus*.

b. *c* 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 473 Forbere goutous metes, an unholsome. 14.. *MS. Med. Linc.* lf. 310 (Halliw.) Luk ay that he ette no gowttous mette.

‖ **Goutte** (gūt). *Her.* Also 4 **gowte,** 9 **goute.** [Fr.: see GOUT *sb.*[1]] A small drop-shaped figure (of specified tincture), used as a charge.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3759 That bare of gowles fulle gaye, with gowces [? *read* gowtes] of syluere. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 143/2 When the field, charge or supporter is covered with *goutes*, or *drops*, it is called *gutty*. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. 71 The terms *d'eau, de sang*, &c., are not always employed when blazoning Gouttes; it is equally correct..to blazon Gouttes by their Tinctures.

Goutté, goutty, *Her.*: see GUTTÉ.

Gouty (gau·ti), *a.* [f. GOUT *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Affected with gout; subject to gout.

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 713 Potagre and gowty & halt he was eek. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Let. v. Cc iij, O ye olde gowtie people, ye forget youre selfe, and runne in poste, after the lyfe. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. ix. (1591) 6 Hordeonius Flaccus .. a man aged and gowtie. 1602 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. ii. (Arb.) 23 Ought his gowty fists then first with gold be greased? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. v. Wks. 1878 I. 64 My legge is not goutie. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. vi. 37 Not giving like to those, whose gifts though scant Pain them as if they gave with gowty hand. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. 78 Knots upon his Gouty Joints appear. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ¶ 1 Would such gouty Persons administer to the Necessities of Men disabled like themselves. 1772 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 538 But I being gouty of late, seldom go into the city. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 46 A gentleman..of gouty habit, and habitually dyspeptic.

absol. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 151 Dyspepsia, the inseparable companion of the gouty.

fig. 1656 COWLEY *Ode to Wit* iv, 'Tis not to force some lifeless Verses meet With their five gowty feet. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 424 Whether the want thereof [money] doth not render the state gouty and inactive?

† b. Of birds: cf. GOUT *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* VII. lvi. 887 The nightingale hauing beene two or three yeeres in the cage, becommeth goutie: nowe when you shall perceiue it, annoint her feet with butter.

† c. Of a horse's legs: Swollen, affected with swellings. Also of the animal so affected. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 56 Yf thou shalte by oxen for the ploughe, se that they be yonge, and not gowty. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. 115 The legges and the thyes [of a horse]..ought to be euen, straight, and sound, not gouty..with much fleshe and vaynes [*citra venarum ac carnium obesitatem aut tumorem aliquem*].

2. Of or pertaining to gout; of the nature of gout.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 285 To make a calculous impression in the Kidneys, or a gowty impression in the ioyntes is onely proper to the seede. 1724 BLACKMORE *Treat. Consumpt.* 23 There are likewise other Causes of Blood-spitting; one is the Settlement of a gouty Matter in the Substance of the Lungs. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. v. 31 Under the torture of a gouty paroxysm. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 477 Gouty concretions, which frequently form on the joints of the hands and feet. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. v. VI. 16 The neuralgic maladies press sore, and the gouty twinges. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 151 He was very abstemious in his diet, having to contend with a gouty diathesis.

b. Used during an attack of gout.

1733–4 BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* vi. (1871) 215, I hope..to be able to put on my gouty shoes. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, Here's an old gouty chair of my grandfather's. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* IV. 59, I..will take my old seat on the gouty stool, and tell my dear grandfather [etc.]. 1825 *Morisoniana* (1831) 218 The gouty patient may now..burn his gouty shoes.

c. Having a tendency to produce gout.

1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygëia* VIII. 164 The weaker wines of France are reputed more gouty than those in common use among the English. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 182 Champagnes, especially the sweeter sorts, are undoubtedly gouty wines.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Swollen or bulging, so as to be out of shape or disproportioned; distorted with swellings or protuberances; tumid.

1595 COPLEY *Wits, Fittes & Fancies* 41 He that euermore alleadgeth in his conuersation other mens sayings, is like a gowty naile, that cannot enter the wood, except an augar make the way before. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 105 This humour in Historians hath made the body of ancient History in some parts so gouty and monstrous. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Collect. Dial.* I. 18 You cannot imagine what a Mortification it is for a Noble Author .. to have his Song tagg'd with half a dozen gouty Stanzas by a Grub street Hand. 1790 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 477 The p. arm [of Saturn's ring] is a little gouty. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 310 There is no mistaking this mite from its size .. and its gouty unfashioned legs. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 441/2 Rustic masonry, ill-formed festoons, and gouty balustrades.

b. Of the stems of vegetables, and their joints; also of thread: Full of knots or knobs, knotty. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xii. § 2. 14 Long and slender stemmes, iointed with many knobbie and gowtie knees. 1677 HOLYOKE *Dict., Crassa Minerva*, spun with a gouty thread, bungling work. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. Note *hh* (1727) 391 Which..makes the young Shoots tumify, and grow knotty and gouty. 1896 *Warwicksh Gloss., Gouty*, knobby, knotty: usually applied to rough thread, worsted, silk, etc.

† **4.** Of land: Boggy (see quot. 1790). *Obs.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 109 The black moorish and gouty grounds of the Moorelands. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Co.* II. 437 *Gouty*, diseased and swelled by subterraneous water; as boggy tumours, at the bottom, or on the side of a hill.

5. *Comb.*, as *gouty-bagged, -handed, -legged* adjs.; **gouty-stem** (**tree**), the Australian baobab (*Adansonia Gregorii*).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 33 Holy S. Taurbard, in what droues the *gouty bagd Londoners hurry down [etc.]. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 153 His liberality can never be said to be *gowty-handed. 1611 COTGR., *Podagre*, *gowtie-legd. 1846 STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. iii. 115 The *gouty-stem tree .. bears a very fragrant white flower, not unlike the jasmine. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Nat. Plants Austral.* 60 *Sterculia rupestris*..The 'Bottle-tree' of N.E. Australia, and also called 'Gouty-stem', on account of the extraordinary shape of the trunk.

Hence **Gou·tily** *adv.*; **Gou·tiness,** tendency to gout *lit.* and *fig.*; **Gou·tyish** *a.*, somewhat gouty.

1632 SHERWOOD *s.v.*, Goutinesse, *la douleur de la goutte.* 1700 WALLACE in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 541 All have been frequently here except Captain Diego who is Goutyish. 1820 *Q. Rev.* XXIII. 180 An Englishman is encumbered with a certain goutiness of mind. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Rom.* (1879) 53 He had met the grim old wreck of Colonel Dabney, moving goutily. 1890 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Jan. 184/1 There is probably more gout and goutiness in London than in any other spot on the globe.

Gouv-: see GOV-.

† **Gou·vernant.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **-aunt.** [a. F. *gouvernant*, pr. pple. of *gouverner* to GOVERN.] A governor (of a country).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 41 Prince Richarde duke of Yorke..being at two voiages lieutenaunt and gouvernaunt in Fraunce.

‖ **Gouvernante** (guvɛrnänt). Cf. GOVERNANTE. [F. *gouvernante*, fem. pr. pple. of *gouverner* to GOVERN.]

† **1.** A female ruler of a country. *Obs.*

1751 CHESTERF. *Let.* 28 Oct., Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 372 If.. your Catharines and Marys of Medicis, your Anns of Austria, &c., should prove the model of your *gouvernante*. 1772 *Hartford Merc.* Suppl. 18 Sept. 3/1 The King of Sweden had nominated her Gouvernante of Swedish Pomerania.

2. a. A housekeeper (to a bachelor or widower). *rare.* **b.** A chaperon or duenna. **c.** A governess; a female teacher. (Cf. GOVERNANTE 2, 3, 4.)

a. 1772 GRAVES *Spirit. Quix.* III. vii. (1783) I. 145 My sister..became reserved to me, in order to recommend herself more effectually to our gouvernante. [Explained by context.] 1788 H. WALPOLE *Narr. Rousseau* 141 Rousseau .. crossed the country with his gouvernante.

b. 1716 ADDISON *Free-holder* No. 4 ¶ 3 The old and wither'd Matrons, known by the frightful Name of *Gouvernantes* and *Duegnas*. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1833) I. xi. 200 A beautiful young girl, and an elderly lady whom they took for her gouvernante. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* iii, She was living with an old relation, or *gouvernante*.

c. 1781 HAYLEY *Tri. Temper* I. 150 What ills the little female haunt, The testy nurse, th' imperious gouvernante. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* III. 113 During the churchwardenship of Farmer Brookes, no less than three village gouvernantes arrived at Aberleigh. 1865 *Look before you leap* I. 179 Disregarding her gouvernante, she went straight to Neville.

Gove (gōuv), *v. Sc.* Also 4–6 **gowe,** 6 **gofe, goif, goyf,** 8 **gauve,** 8–9 **goave.** [Of obscure origin: connexion with *gowl*, GAW *v.*, of similar meaning, cannot be traced.]

1. *intr.* To gaze, stare; to stare stupidly.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 82 And mete & drink vald nocht assay, bot to þe hewine ves govand ay. *Ibid.* 7 *Sleperis* 329 A-bout hyme fast þan gowit he, gyf he mycht ony þane se. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xx, Thus in a stair, quhy standis thow stupiſak, Gouand all day. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maryit Wemen* 287 Apon the galland for to goif it gladit me agane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 136 Than leuch that riall prence on hym to goif. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) 56 The blenkyne of ane e Ay gart the goif and glaik. 1728 RAMSAY *2nd Answ. Somervile* 35 Nae mair they'd gaunt and gove away, Or sleep or loiter out the day. 1786 BURNS *Interview Ld. Daer* iv, How he star'd and stammer'd, When goavan, as if led wi' branks ..He in the parlour hammer'd. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* (1814) 187 The wild beasts of the forest came And goved around, charmed and amazed. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 150 A tumbler at a fair, Whair thousands round him goave and stare. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 44 The dull cattle that 'goved' upon her.

2. *trans.* 'To examine; to investigate' (Jam.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iv. 68 Sic way he wrocht that, quha thair tred lyst gove, Na takynnys suld convoy thaim to his cove.

Gove, obs. form of GOAVE *v.*

Gove, obs. and dial. pa. t. of GIVE *v.*

Govel(e, -er(e, obs. ff. GAVEL *sb.*[1], GAVELLER.

Goverment, obs. form of GOVERNMENT.

† **Govern,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. the vb.; cf. F. *gouverne* (from 14th c.), Pr. *govern-s*, Pg., It. *governo*, Sp. *gobierno*.] Government.

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1792 That his bischopriche hadde ibeo: withoute govern and rede.

Govern (gʌ vəm), *v.* Forms: 3–7 **governe,** (4 **governi,** 5 **goveryne, gouverne**), 4–6 **gowern(e,** 3– **govern.** [a. OF. *governer* (F. *gouverner*) = Pr., Pg. *governar*, Sp. *gobernar*, It. *governare*:—L. *gubernāre* to steer (a vessel), hence to direct, rule, govern, ad. Gr. κυβερνᾶν to steer.]

1. *trans.* To rule with authority, esp. with the authority of a sovereign; to direct and control the actions and affairs of (a people, a state or its members), whether despotically or constitutionally; to rule or regulate the affairs of (a body of men, corporation); to command the garrison of (a fort).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1036 Cassibel þat noble prince was inou & þat lond gouerned wel. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 37 Sone after þi daies þe reame salle men se Gouerned þorgh aliens kynde. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 46 An Aldirman..able and konyng to reulen and gouern þe company. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 53 þe sepulcre of Ioseph Iacob son, þat gouerned Egipte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3387 þe same cure is a kyng..To gy & gouerne his gomes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 62, I delyueryd to hym all my londes to gouerne. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 116 Captaine Thomas Williams with his Company, being left to governe the new Fort. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 Govern them by the same Lawes, by which they were governed before. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 29 ¶ 7 There is no governing any but Savages by other Methods than their own Consent. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 372 In every soil..those that think must govern those that toil. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 163 From the accession of Henry VII, the country had been governed by a succession of ecclesiastical ministers.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xv. 31 Lord..Can thy flockes be thriving, when the fold Is govern'd by a Fox?

b. said of the Deity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 17 (Camb. MS.) Syn þat thow ne dowtest nat that þis world be gouerned by god. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 571 Grete god þat gouernes all. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxvi. 31 By these thinges gouerneth he his people. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxiii. Wks. 1686 III. 260 Can we .. peruse the Records of everlasting destiny by which the World is governed? 1859 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 73 It is a fearful look-out when God has to govern a nation because it cannot govern itself.

†c. To be in command of (a force, an army); to lead (a choir). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8205 Þe baldewines tueye..gouernede þe ost mid hor poer beye. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 499 The battall that schir Eduard Gouernyt and led. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 Or elles berynge a cope to governe þe queere [L. *chorum rexit*].

d. To direct and control (a person, the members of a household) with the authority of a superior. ? *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii[i]. 1 Lord gouerns [Vulg. *regit*] me & nathynge sall me want. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10804 (Trin.) If..she no husbonde had I-had hir to haue gouerned & lad. 1413 *Pylgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 64 They ordeyne and gouerne hym, ryght as he were to yonge within age, and couthe nought gouerne hym seluen. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 16 He taught her grammer and songe, & gouerned her & her housholde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 16 She must..looke to the Kitchin .. gouerne the maides, and keepe them at their woorke. 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* III. (1682) 242 Some others were sent thither [to the universitie] by their Parents, to save themselves the trouble of governing them at home, during that time wherein Children are least governable.

e. *absol.* To exercise the function of government.

The phrase 'the king reigns but does not govern', app. first used by French writers, is intended to characterize those monarchies (e.g. that of England) in which the action of the sovereign is mainly confined to the selection of responsible ministers.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 38 And this regnede longe & governed wisely. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. ii. 24 Who gouernes heere? 1699 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 260 Every Prince should govern as He would desire to be governed if he were a Subject. 1710 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 18 ¶ 5 When this Man governed in that Island. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The throne was occupied by a minor, whose mother .. governed as regent for him. 1851 MAY *Const. Hist.* I i. 6 The king reigned, but his ministers governed. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 36 He reigns but does not govern. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 5/5 In a Crown Colony..the Governor governs; in a free one he reigns.

2. To sway, rule, influence (a person, his actions, etc.); to direct, guide, or regulate in conduct or actions. (Said of persons: also of motives, etc.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Gouernyn, and mesuryn in manerys, and thewys, *moderor.* 1597 BACON *Ess., Followers & Friends* (Arb.) 36 To be governed [1625 *aduis* (as we call it)] by one is not good. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 83 Our Fathers mindes are dead, And we are gouern'd with our Mothers spirits. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1633) D 3 How then shall this nature gouerne vs, that is gouerned by the worst part of vs? 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for all Conditions of Men*, We pray for the good estate of the Catholick Church; that it may be so guided and governed by thy good Spirit that [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., Not that he would have governed his judgment by the ill-placed cavils of the sour. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 66 ¶ 5 Ordinary Minds are wholly governed by their Eyes and Ears. *a* 1754 J. M'LAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 17 Eternal motives are the only motives that should govern immortal Souls. 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iii. 39, I did not allow myself to be governed by Lady Cumberbridge's gossip. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 41 The archbishop .. was aware of the motives by which the papal decisions were governed.

†b. To master, prevail over. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 42 Backward she push'd him, as she would be thrust, And govern'd him in strength, though not in lust.

†c. To guide, direct, lead (*in* some course); to guide *to* or *towards* an object. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 10 The rewere of them shal gouerne [L. *regent*] them and at the welles of watris 3yuen hem to drinke. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Þe nedill..by þe whilk schippe men er gouerned in þe see. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, That it may please thee to rule and governe thy holy Churche vniuersall in the right waye. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxiii. 2 And that which governes me to goe about, Doth part his function, and is partly blind. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 116 As a straying starr intic't And governd those wise-men to Christ. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* (1711) 294 By what kind of Practices the Voice is best govern'd towards the Composition and Improvement of the Spirit. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. i. § 5 He that governed the elephant was but a private man.

d. To regulate, determine the course or issue of (an event, etc.).

a 1625 FLETCHER *Witt without Money* III. i, 'Tis not folly, But good discretion, governs our main fortunes. 1798 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 46 The attempts which they have already made to interfere in governing the succession. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xii. 156 At the storming of Constantine .. he really helped to govern the events.

e. Of things, *esp.*, in astrological use, of the stars: To hold sway over, influence, determine the motions or nature of.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 109 O Phebus, which the daies light Governest til that it be night. *Ibid.* III. 106 Of alle thinges the matere, .. Of thing above it [this erthe] stont governed, That is to sain of the planetes The cheles both and eke the hetes. *Ibid.* 127 Wherof the firste regiment .. Governed is of signes thre. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* B vij b, Beastes .. nature hath given them a complection so well ruled and governed, that they never take more than is requisite for their nourishment. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 74 But truer starres did gouerne Protheus birth. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 10 Saturne is a star of a leaden colour, .. governing malancholike persons. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 15 Whatsoever is invisible .. is little enquired; and yet these be the things that govern Nature principally. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 86 Here in England, the Eastern [Winds] usually govern the spring .. but generally the Western ingrosse the greatest part of the yeare.

†f. To determine the key of (a musical composition). *Obs. rare*—[1].

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 156 Your song being gouerned with flats it is vnformall to touch a sharpe eight.

3. *intr.* To hold sway, prevail, have predominating or decisive influence.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 63 Let it be as humors and conceits shall gouerne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 150 From this houre, The heart of Brothers gouerne in our Loues. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 453 It hath been received, that a smaller Pear, grafted upon a Stock that beareth a greater Pear, will become great. But I think..the Cions will govern. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxiv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 274 After the ablest men have employed all their art .. yet chance will governe at last. 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 21 Feb. 448/1 Since then we have been asking whether policy or principle is to govern in matters of this kind.

4. *refl.* To direct or regulate one's actions; †to conduct oneself, behave, act (in a specified way).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 588 On this maner thaim gouernyt thai, Till thai come to the hed off tay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 28 If ye gouerne yow by sapience, put awey sorwe out of youre herte. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 3 To teche my doughtres..how thei shulde governe hem. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 22 in *Babees Bk.*, Loke .. þat þow gouerne þe welle. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 29 Fooles that want wit to gouerne themselves well. 1651 MARIUS *Bills of Exchange* 8 Advice..ought to be given by the first Post that..the deliverer may know..how to govern himself. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 257 If in this Extremity the poor Widow had governed herself by the Measures of this Age, in a few Days she had perished with hunger. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 17 Intimating that you can or cannot answer this order, that I may govern myself accordingly. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 248 You have.. a great country to govern; and I have no doubt of the principles on which you govern yourself in the management of it.

†**5.** *trans.* To administer, manage, order (affairs, an undertaking, an establishment, household, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* v. 4 If ony widew hath sone, or children of sones, lerne sche first for to gouerne hir hous. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Governe a towne, *villico.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxiv. 255 That thurgh his counceil and gouernaunce al thynge shold be governed and dressyd. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 17 Be stronge now, & gouern the warres of the Lorde. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A* v. ii. 139 Whiles I 3oe tell my Lord..How I haue gouern'd our determined iest. 1610 *Histrio-m.* vi. 92 If hast thou govern'd thy prosperity. That canst not smile in meere adversity. 1627 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 238 So as all the rest chose him for their guide, and to governe their expences. 1672 EVELYN *Diary* 31 May, My Lord Sandwich was prudent as well as valiant, and always govern'd his affaires with successe and little losse. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 108 The Ladies and Gentlemen would make me govern the Tea-table, whatever I could do.

†**6.** To attend to, care for, look after (a person); esp. to tend or treat in respect to health. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 261 Governeth yow also of your diete Atemprely, and namely in this hete. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxcix. 236 And there he gouerned hymselfe so well, that he was healed. *a* 1533 — *Huon* cxliv. 540 That ye kepe this lady in your house clothyd and apareyled and as well gouernyd. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N j, Howe ought he to be gouerned that wyll he letten blode before he do blede. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. x. 85 Govern the party in his diet, as you were told at the Head-wounds. 1675 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 332, I never knew any Sickness of a Great Man so well govern'd as his. 1680 WALTON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 69 His pensions .. were given to a woman that governed him.

†b. To tend, treat (plants). *Obs.*

1572 MASCALL *Art Planting & Graffing* 49 How to guide and gouerne the sayde trees. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* II. vii. (1675) 258 They are all of them to be Planted, and governed like Raspes. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* v. (1675) 27 Thus you shall also govern your Vineyard the third year.

†**7.** To work or manage (a ship, the sails, the helm). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 525 & sa, þat patent gouernande, haile and sounde he com to lande. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 63 Hem lakked schipmen to governe here schippes [L. *remiges .. ad naves regendas*]. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3157* The bote was governde in the see. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Auxilia nautica*, the sterne and other instrumentes, wherby the shippe is gouerned. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 135 A Venetian ship governed by Greekes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xx. 71 An hundred and sixty Mariners, both for rowing, and for governing the sails. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 253 [The hurricane] came to such an height, that .. 7 men could scarce govern the Helme. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xiv. (1715) 124 Ships of Burden were commonly govern'd by Sails.

†b. [after L.] To steer. In quot. *absol. Obs.*

1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 61 Then he astern sate down and governed.

†**8.** To manage, manipulate, work, control the working of (an implement, machine, etc.); to regulate (a fire). *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1209 *Dido*, The fomy brydle with the bit of gold Governyth he. *c* 1386 — *Monk's T.* 407 Thus can ffortune hir wheel gouerne and gye. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 372 Gouerne these Ventiges with your finger and thumbe. *a* 1631 DONNE 80 *Serm.* (1640) vii. 64 What can a graine of dust work in governing the balance? 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. (1713) 150/1 The Fire is to be so governed, as to hinder the Oil from boiling. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 222 Twelve pins, placed in two rows diagonally on the barrel, which the stud on the rack governs, by the turn of the pinion on the rack. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* IV. ix. 376 They rendered them [battering-rams] useless by cutting with long scythes the ropes by which they were governed.

9. To hold in check, curb, bridle (esp. one's passions). †Also, to keep or restrain *from*.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge, Ball. to St. W.* 31 Governe my lyfe from all actes daungerous. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 180 *Bar.* I haue no tongue, sir. *Page.* And for mine Sir, I will governe it. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 161 Go after her, she's desperate, governe her. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x, Neither could he govern his passion. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 39 If he puts on any .. face of religion, and yet does not govern his tongue, he must surely deceive himself. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, I appeal to you to govern your temper. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. iv. 72 An ambitious man will govern himself for the sake of his ambition, and withstand the seductions of the senses.

10. To constitute a law or rule for; to be applicable to as a determining principle or limiting condition; to serve as a precedent, rule, or type for; esp. in *Law*, to serve in determining or deciding (a case).

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 398 The case of Peacock v. Spooner having been decided by the House of Lords, must govern this case. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 1 The laws which govern those beings. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 70 This rule does not appear to govern the nectocalyces in the last-mentioned group. 1884 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 46/1 The principles laid down in that case are applicable to and govern this. 1885 C. H. ANDERSON in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 727 There is no break in the section, and the words 'in any highway', govern all that follows. 1890 SIR H. C. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 692/2 The law there stated clearly governs this case. 1891 J. P. LILLEY *Lord's Day & Servants* II. i. 88 Should not this thought largely govern the service of Congregational praise.

absol. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 308 Sir Joseph Jekyll, in Papillon v. Voyce said, the intention if lawful shall govern.

11. *Grammar.* Of a word, chiefly a verb or prep.: To require (a noun or pronoun) to be *in* a certain case, or a verb to be *in* a certain mood; to be necessarily followed by (a certain case or mood). †Formerly also of the subject: To determine the number and person of (the verb). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 74 Pronownes be suche as..may governe verbes to be of lyke nombre and parson with them. 1612 BRINSLEY *Grammar-Schoole* 98 The word gouerning or directing, to be placed before those which it gouerneth or directeth. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* II. v, With *s*, it [the genitive] precedes the word quherof it is governed. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 58 A verbe substantive .. governing two datives, one of the person, and another of the thing. 1877 WHITNEY *Essent. Eng. Gram.* iii. 32 We speak of both verbs and prepositions as governing in the objective the word that is their object. 1881–7 CUMMINS *Friesic Gram.* § 105 Prepositions governing the dative and accusative. 1892 J. WRIGHT *Primer Gothic* § 291 The genitive is also governed by certain adjectives.

absol. 16.. MAUGER *Fr. Gram.* (T.), In our language evermore Words that govern go before.

Governable (gʌ·vənəb'l), *a.* [f. GOVERN *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being governed (in senses of the verb).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 81 The earls of Essex and Holland..were thought less governable by those councils. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* IV. iii. 400 They become more tame and governable ever after. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiii. 59 There is not a more tonsile and governable Plant in Nature. 1679 [see GOVERN *v.* 1 d]. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. (1735) 24 Will you promise me .. to be very governable, and very civil. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 111 The Ship was very governable, and Steer'd incomparably well. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 81 He may prove mild and governable. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 412 To keep him in ignorance, that he may be ductile and governable. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Jas. VI*, 127 Where the same religion is unanimously professed, the subjects are more governable and peaceable. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 185 Alvan in love was not likely to be governable by prudent counsel.

Hence **Governabi·lity, Gove·rnableness,** the state or quality of being governable; **Gove·rnably** *adv.*, in a governable manner.

1775 ASH, *Governableness.* 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. App. xii. 393 By its perfect governableness it [oil-colour] permits the utmost possible fulness and subtlety in the harmonies of colour. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems* 12 The god Infused a soul more governably mild. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 25 We reckon, as the basis of our culture, upon an amount of order, of tacit obedience, of prescriptive governability. 1876 MISS O'MEARA *F. Ordnam* 267 He was a confirmed optimist in his estimate of the goodness and governableness of mankind in general.

†Governail. *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **governayl(le,** 4–6 **governaile, -aill(e, -al(e,** 5–6 **governall(e,** (5 **governaly, -ele, -ell, -naille, -yl**, 4– **gover-nail.** [a. OF. *governail* (F. *gouvernail*), *governaille*:—L. *gubernāculum*, pl. *gubernācula* rudder, f. *gubernāre* to steer: see GOVERN *v.*]

1. The rudder of a ship; also, the use of the rudder, steering.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 210 Put in a bat apone þe se bot gouernale. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* iii. 4 Schippis..ben born aboute of a litel gouernayle. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man-*

hode II. xliv. 93 The gouernayle which is within ledeth it. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 112 b, His gouernaile brack in more thenne a thousand pieces. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 222 b/a Thenne they recited to her the myracle .. how they were comen without ony gouernayle of the Shippe. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* A iij b, Tipho fyrst founde the gouernall or rudder.

2. The action, method, or function of governing; government; authority.

In early use often *pl.*, after L. *gubernacula*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 17 (Camb. MS.) With which gouernayles takestow heede þat [the world] is gouerned. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 358 Of the marchis than had he The gouernale and the pouste. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 254 Wibouten his governaile mut þe Chirche nedis perishe. 1388 — *Prov.* i. 5 A man vndurstondinge shal holde gouernails. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 12 A clene man was in þe court, & spak to hem þat had gret gouernaile in þe court. *c* 1407 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 59 Glad cheerid Somer to your gouernaille And grace we submitte al our willynge. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 16 Thai .. Besocht him .. To cum and tak sum gouernaill on hand. *c* 1500 *Blowbol's Test.* 112 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 96 Lucina hath the governale of the salt floodes. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 71 Off all Scotland I had the Gouernall. 1597 *Guistard & Sismond* I. Bj, His fame had never spot in all his governall.

b. Period of government, reign. Also, form of government, dispensation.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 424 In to þe governell of Quene Elvyne. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 31 The firste gouernayle was from Abraham to Moysen. *Ibid.* VII. 119 The firste yere of his governayle [*Trevisa* duchery].

c. *concr.* One who governs, a ruler. Also, the community governed; a state.

c 1395 *Plowman's T.* 1078 Shuld holy churche have no heed? Who shuld be her governayl? *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 33 All of a gouernaylle hafe we a ffadyr. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. v. 19 Thousands beene in euery gouernall, That liue by losse, and rise by others fall.

d. Management, contrivance. Also, tending, treatment (of plants, wounds).

c 1475 *Partenay* 5561 Other gift bere hens shall by no gouernaill; Then grett mischaunce to purchace and haue. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 168 The gouernaile of thes plantis is dowblyng of beryng of frute. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* R iv, The gouernall accomplysshynge the entencyon after the vlceracyon is to drye the rottennesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 48 He of this gardin had the governall.

e. Behaviour, self-control; rule of conduct.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 161 He set ledaris till Ilk battale, Knawyn war of gud gouernale. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 259 Þis was þe governyl þey token hem to þe moder and þe douȝter y ffer. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXVI. i, His ire excede[d] his wytte and gouernall. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 844 Ye take A wif vnknow what is sche, Neither haue knewlich of hir gouernail, Ne of hir kinrede. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. vi. 48 The fashions of their liues and Gouernals.

Governance (*gʌ*vənăns). Forms: 4-6 **governaunce**, (5 **governaunc**, **-awnce**), 4-6 **go(u)verna(u)nce**, **-a(u)ns(e**, (6 **govirnance**, **guevernans**), 4- **governance**. [a. OF. *gouvernance*, f. *gouverner*: see GOVERN and -ANCE. Cf. med.L. *gubernantia* (14th c.).]

1. The action or manner of governing (see senses of the vb.); the fact that (a person, etc.) governs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 346 þis stiward .. failiþ in governaunce of þe Chirche. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Contents, As wel for the governance of a clokke as for to fynde the altitude Meridian. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 69 To remembre and se to the good gouernaunce of his people. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 2 By Goddes gouvernaunce. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., Good governance and full right is done to every man. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 69 Without any wry thoughts cast upon divine governance. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 57 The Bishop's governance should be so gentle and easie, that men hardly can be unwilling to comply with it. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 7 It is but one aspect of the state, or mode of civil governance. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xiv. 427 The strict governance of his own passions. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 50 All my belongings .. I have submitted wholly..to your rule and governance. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 319 A fresh proof of the immediate governance of God. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 493 Rules .. for the governance of racing.

b. Controlling, directing, or regulating influence; control, sway, mastery.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. i. (1495) 100 The ouer membres gyuyth influence and gouernance to the nether. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) IV. v. 186 An irascible spirit under no great governance. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. vii. 113 A power..which could exert more governance over Turkish statesmen. 1883 RUSKIN *Art Eng.* (1884) 225 Over these hours and colours of the scene, his governance was all but complete.

† **c.** *In* or *under* (a person's) *governance*: subject to his control. So *to have, hold, take in governance*. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 126 þe towne .. quhare pylat presydent was, & had in gouernance þe place. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1044 *Thisbe*, Fortune that hath the world in governaunce. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 58 Two in gouernaunce it takid. An aungel freende, an aungil foo. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 31 Saint Benet had many abbeys under hys gouernaunce. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 10 Discretioun and considerance Ar both out of hir [love's] gouirnance. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii. (1534) 48 b, Vertue hath all thinge vnder gouernaunce. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 11 Your said issue..shalbe & remaine ..at and in the gouernance of their naturall mother. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The heartes of kynges are in thy rule and gouernaunce. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 24 Body and gudis to haif in govirnance. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 50 What, shall King Henry be a Pupill still, Vnder the surly Glosters Gouernance? 1824 BENTHAM *Anarchical Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 520 The governed are to have the governors under their governance.

† **d.** The state of being governed; good order; esp. in *to set in governance*. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 339 And thus the faders ordenaunce This londe hath set in governaunce. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4958 Elde [can] .. set men .. In good reule and in governaunce. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 38 Whose countries he redus'd to quiet state, And shortly brought to civile governaunce.

2. The office, function, or power of governing; authority or permission to govern; † the command (of a body of men, a ship).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 814 He yaf me al the bridel in myn hond To han the gouernance of hous and lond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 77 [Pai] will noȝt suffer men to hafe gouernaunce of þe rewme. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* Prol. 1 Seint Poul ȝeueth not to Thimothe instruccioun of eny hiȝer gouernaunce than [etc.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 He that hath grete myght & gouernaunce in this worlde ought to haue no grete reioyssyng. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 1 The King..Willeth..that Thomas Lovell Knyght have the guydyng and governaunce of the seid Edmond. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVI. 254 And gaaf hym the gouernaunce of a houndred men of armes. *a* 1546 G. WISHART tr. *Confes. Fayth Sweserlandes* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) II Holy wrytte .. shulde be the owne interpretour, the rule of charite and faythe-hauynge gouernaunce. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 102 And thou that hast the gouernaunce of all, O myghty God. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) II. App. i. 133 They may commit the governance thereof to the next heir of the crown. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 112 And Kisra the king invested him with the governance of one of the provinces of his empire.

† **b.** quasi-*concr.* That which governs; governing person or body. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* viii. (? 1573) Ej, For certayne they that haue the charge of a prynce, be the ..gouernance of people. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 3 Beleeue we ought, this Sun to be .. the principall gouernance of nature. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 60 Persons of estate..elected to counsell and assist the governance.

† **3.** The manner in which something is governed or regulated; method of management, system of regulations. In Pecock often: A rule of practice, a discipline. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 232 Now schalle I tell ȝou the Governance of the Court. 1421 *Petition* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 181 Hit wer good Governauns, that every ward kept hem within her own ward. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 5 That no gouernaunce is to be holde of Cristen men the seruice or the lawe of God, saue [etc.]. 1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 46/1 Item as to the feird artikill belangand þe pestilence and gouernance þerof The clergy thinkis þt [etc.]. 1559 N. BACON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. 78 A thing to be eschewed in all good governances. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 207 To enquire of the Foundation, Erection, and Governance of Hospitals.

† **4.** Conduct of life or business; mode of living, behaviour, demeanour. Also *pl.* proceedings, doings.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 170 219) Her tale was broght to the ende, Of her astate, and of her gouernaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 656 All your gate and your gouernaunse graidly to telle. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxxviii, Folk of religioun, That from the warld thaire gouernance did hide. 1426 LYDG. *De Guilleville's Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 3567, I ha..suffryd .. That ye, by your gouernauncys My custommys & myn ordynauncys .. Ye han ytournyd at your wyl. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 9 Yat ye sayd John Lyllyng fra yan furth suld be of gude governance and trew in all his bying and hys sellyng. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XX, Many men wil than be of better gouernaunce. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 18 That procedeth of theyr folissh and outrageous gouernaunce. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 259 Be constant in ȝour gouernance, and counterfeit gud maneris. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. v. (1588) 31 Sufficient men..learned in the Lawe and of good gouernance. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 384 He likest is to fall into mischaunce, That is regardles of his governaunce. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 243/1 Wise Princes ought not to be admired for their Government, but Governance.

† **b.** Discreet or virtuous behaviour; wise self-command. *Obs.*

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 9 In him is bountee, wisdom, governaunce, Wel more then any mannes wit can gesse. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lxii. (1609) 1152 The manner..was, in time of adversitie to bear all out and set a good countenance, but in prosperitie to hold an even hand and to use governance [L. *moderari animos*].

† **Governancy.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = GOVERNANCE 2.

1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 414 And as to other reasons rendred for the Superseding our proprietor's governancie. [1794 *Laura & Augustus* II. 50, I preferred the lieutenant governancy of Dominica.]

† **Governante.** *Obs.* Also 7-8 **governant**. [Anglicized form of GOVERNANTE.]

1. A female governor or ruler.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 132 An Old Gentlewoman.. the Governant of the Womens Quarters. 1763-5 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* xxii. (1827) III. 282 The administration of the government devolved upon the princess, as governante during her son's minority.

2. A mistress of a household; a housekeeper.

1668 L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quevedo* (ed. 3) 46, I saw Envy there dress up in a Widow's Vail, and the very Picture of the Governant of one of your Noblemen's Houses. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. i, This was your Merchandize you dealt in, when I..made you Governante of my whole Family! 1793 MRS. INCHBALD *Midn. Hour* I. i, I am .. the general governante of the whole house. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, 'Mercifu' powers!' exclaimed the governante.

3. A woman who has charge of a young person; a governess, a female teacher; a chaperon, duenna.

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 232 What diligence soever widowed fathers use to finde out good governants, they never find any whose eyes be so vigilant over their daughters as their mothers. 1674-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* IV. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 310 Other nations, by their spies and governantes, are at great toil and charges to be cuckolds. 1688 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 114 The Lady Marquis of Powis, governante to the Prince. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ₱ 3 The young Lady saw her good Governante on her Knees. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 373 To Steal a Squint at One another when Jealous Governant sits by. 1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur* No. 119 ₱ 4 The governantes at the boarding-school teach Miss to be a good girl. 1796 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 265 A lady of a Polish grandee, .. attended by .. an old gentlewoman for her governante. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* v, Mistress Ellesmere .. laid her orders upon Deborah, the governante, immediately to carry the children to their airing in the park.

† **Governation.** [f. GOVERN *v.* + -ATION.] = GOVERNANCE, in various senses.

Erroneously substituted for GOVERNANCE in some late MSS. (hence in certain editions) of Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol. 59 ('the gouernance of a clokke') and *Sonnours Tale* 186 ('Aron, that hadde the temple in gouernaunce').

† **Governator.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. It. *governatore*: see GOVERNOR.] A governor.

1522 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 312 There be deputed for gouernators here, for this first moneth of the Popis absence, the Cardinall *Sanctæ Crucis primus Episcopus Cardinalis*, The Cardinall Sedunen [etc.].

† **Governatrice.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. It. *governatrice*:—L. *gubernātrīc-em*, fem. agent-n. f. *gubernare* to GOVERN.] A female governor.

1532 CRANMER *Let.* in Strype *Cranmer* (1694) App. 6 The Diate .. was lately held in Flandres, where the Quene of Hungary is governatrice.

Governayl, -ayll(e, vars. GOVERNAIL, *Obs.*

Governed (*gʌ*vəɹn'd), *ppl. a.* [f. GOVERN *v.* + -ED [1].] In senses of the vb.

1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 435 The Church, by Christ's own Institution, is a governed Society of Men. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 261 The sign of the possessive should be annexed to each of the governed nouns. 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 158 A well-planned city in a governed land That [etc.].

absol. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 649 This inconvenience..is..more hardly to be redressed in governour than in the governed. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 30 It was instituted for the good and preservation of the Governed. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Lit. Soc. Bombay* Wks. 1846 II. 577 The security of the governed cannot exist without the security of the governors. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 393 This great contract between the governors and the governed.

Governele, -ell, variants of GOVERNAIL, *Obs.*

† **Governeress.** *Obs.* Also 4 **governowresse**, 4-7 **governeresse**, 5-6 **governouresse**, 6 **gouvernres**. [ad. OF. *gouverneresse*, fem. of *gouverneur* GOVERNOR.] A female governor; = the later GOVERNESS, in various senses.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 141 He hath thee maked..governeresse of hevene. *c* 1368 — *Compl. Pite* 80 Shal Crueltee be your governeresse? *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Yereslaus' Wife* 298 A yong doghtir haue I..Of which I wolde.. Thow tooke on thee to be governeresse, And teche hire. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 15 b, She was their iudge and their gouerneresse. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. viii (1869) 6, I am gouernouresse of alle thinge, and of alle harmes j am leche. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXVII. 96 She was maister ouer him & gouerneresse. 1553 EDW. VI *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 571 If i died wt̄out issu, and there were none heire masle, then the L. Fraunces to be gouvernres. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. i. 27 To Ceres (thei Sacrificed and did honour) as gouerneress of the earth. 1577 [see GOVERNESS *sb.* 2 quot. 1587]. 1652 *Orders Barthol. Hosp.* (1885) 21 You [the Matron] shall also as the chiefe Governeresse .. have speciall regard to the good ordering.

Governess (*gʌ*vəɹnės), *sb.* [shortened form of GOVERNERESS: see -ESS.]

1. A woman who governs (e. g. a kingdom, province, a community, religious institution); a female governor or ruler. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-use*. † Formerly often applied to the presiding or ruling goddess (of a department of nature, art, etc.).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 296/2 Thappostle halowed to god Ephygene the kynges doughter and made her maystresse and gouuernesse of moo than two hondred Vyrgyns. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 2 Abbottes, priours, abbesses, prioresses, and other ecclesiasticall gouernors & gouernesses of such late monasteries. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 145 The Lady Margaret gouernesse of Flaunders. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1877) I. 352 Minerva was the cheefe goddesse and governesse of those waters. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* B iij b, All true Christians .. acknowledg her Maiestie to be the supreame maiestrate and gouernesse of all persons. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 718 The Abbay..whereof her selfe was first Governesse. 1663 DAVENANT *2nd Pt. Siege Rhodes* II. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 325 As if our sex's governess, the moon, Had plac'd us but for sport on fortune's lap. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* lx. 174 As it is a great Cruelty in Barbarians to make Slaves of their Wives, so is it no less a Folly in us Romans, to let them be our Governesses. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 168 Diana, the Governess of all kinds of Hunting. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. iii. § 1 John had left her to be the governess of the public affairs. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. vii, The landlady was..absolute governess in these regions. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xviii. 143 The governesses or matrons of the society I would have to be women of family. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXV. (1824) 665 This lady was a shining example to governesses of religious houses. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* XIV. § 3. 219 His mother was named by the states Governess of the United Provinces. 1875 MISS BIRD

Sandwich Isl. (1880) 65 The governess of Hawaii, the Princess Keelikolani, has a house on the beach.

† b. *fig.* of things personified. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvii. (1634) 90 That providence, which is the governesse of all things. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx. (1617) 345 Religion is the gouernesse of all vertues. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. ii. 58 The Will, being the governesse of the Soule. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xvii. § 5. 97 The Prouince reduced to the obedience of the fatall Gouernesse Rome. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. (1851) 116 To teach us that charity is the high governesse of our beleefe. 1706 Z. CRADOCK *Serm. Charity* (1740) 25 Eternal damnation may be..the instrument of wise men, but the mistress and governess of fools only.

†2. A woman who has charge or control of a person, esp. of a young one. *Obs.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 335/2 The Ladie Marie of Biskie, gouernesse [1577 gouerneresse] of the King of Castile and Leon. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 180 Virgins who neuer past the bounds of their Couents but on Sundayes onely (and then attending on their seuerall Gouernesses). 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* liii. 209, I Nhay Nivolau, a poor woman, Governess, and Tutress of my Son, an Orphan, do prostrate my self before thee. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2360/4 He [the infant son of James II] being then in the Arms of the Lady Governess, the Right Honourable the Lady Marchioness of Powis. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 Apr., To Mrs. Jermyn, My worthy governess may believe me.

b. A female teacher; an instructress; now chiefly, one so employed in a private household. (The current use.)

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 314 ₱8 Pray proceed to detect the male administration of governesses as successfully as you have expos'd that of pedagogues. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 425 The mistress of the school is called *governess*, for the word *mistress* has a vulgar sound with it. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxviii, Their language-masters, music-masters, hair-frizzers, and governesses, are all from abroad. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 187 The head governess for the..princess. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 22 But in two years thereafter he had married the governess. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ixe* (1891) 16 'For my part', said Mrs. Merrington,..'I think good looks are rather out of place in a governess'.

3. The wife of a Governor. *Obs.* exc. as jocular nonce-use.

1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 22 The Lady Governess of the Town drew near to me. 1814 HEYNE *Tracts India* 345 The common wood strawberry..was introduced by the Right Hon. Lady Powis when Governess at Madras. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 234 Lady Trotter, the Governess of St. Kitts, you know.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **governess-cart, -car,** a light two-wheeled vehicle with seats at the sides only, face to face; **governess-pupil, -student,** a girl or young woman who is being trained to be a governess.

1893 *Chicago Exhib., Catal. Brit. Section* 171 The 'Governess Car'—a small wagonette body, without boot, hung—on elliptic springs, and with a deep cranked axle—very near the ground, and used either with a donkey or very small pony. *Mod. Advt.* Governess-student required.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Go·verness-dom, Go·vernesshood,** the state of being a governess; **Go·vernessless** *a.*, without a governess; **Go·vernessship,** the office of a governess; **Go·vernessy** *a.*, having the characteristics of a governess.

1866 *Q. Rev.* No. 238. 515 If but a few such women would combine here and there to elevate the tone of *governess-dom. 1867 E. YATES *Forlorn Hope* xv. 183 She was always on the look-out for that knight who was to come and deliver her from the bonds of *governesshood. 1859 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life* (1895) I. 245, I am still houseless, as well as boroughless, and am soon going to be *governessless. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 403 She..proceeded to give me the history of her successive *governessships. 1862 *Spectator* 13 Dec. 1390/1 She seems to have finally abandoned governessship. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 3/1 Miss C. is sometimes a little prim and *governessy.

Governess (gʊ·vəmės), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* (Only in gerund.) To work or earn one's living as a governess.

1826 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 405 Sixteen years of governessing..might well have..tamed that romantic imagination. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 276 You will give up your governessing slavery at once. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* 43 The girls had to go out governessing. 1882 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 182 Governessing was the only occupation open to 'ladies' without means

2. *trans.* (*nonce-use.*) To act as governess to; to teach.

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 346 Esther yet remains single, and governesses her brother's rising family. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 692/2 I'm going to 'governess' the children of a Mrs...Caryl.

Governing (gʊ·vəniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GOVERN *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. GOVERN. (rarely *pl.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7414 Saul was yeitt in sted o king, Bot he moght do na gouerning. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7266 To such folk..Shuld princes & these lordes wyse Take alle her londes & her thinges, Bothe werre & pees, in governinges. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1320 Sen vourschipfull Wawane has wonnyn to your handis The senyory in gouernyng. 1661 MILTON *Gram.* II. Wks. (1847) 469/1 Governing, wherby one part of speech is govern'd by another. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i, It was a valorous Governing.

†2. = GOVERNMENT, esp. in phrases *to have the governing of*; (*to have*) *in, under one's governing.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7402 (Trin.) Þe kyngdome to haue in gouernyng. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 581 *Cleopatra*, Tholome the kyng, That al Egypte hadde in his governyng. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 116 Other fundacion or gouernynge is noughte in oure gilde. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1169 Ye ar gaderit in grosse..vndir my gouernyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxvii. 221 The towne, wherof I haue the gouernynge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 44 And Troy againe out of her dust was reard To sitt in second seat of soveraine king Of all the world, under her governing.

†3. Conduct, mode of action. Also, means of living; livelihood. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 383 He valde se his gouernyng, That hade the castell in keping. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 447 Gangand with laidis, my gouerning to get. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 2 Be ȝe ane luvar, think ȝe nocht ȝe suld Be weill adwysit in ȝour gouerning? ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwick* 360 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 297 For in her hairt scho had ane persaving That he had knawin all hir governing.

Governing (gʊ·vəniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GOVERN *v.* + -ING 2.] That governs, in senses of the vb.

Governing body: a designation (in some cases the only term officially recognized) for the body of managers of a hospital, public school, etc.

1635 *Gram. Wavre* D 6 b, Betweene the word gouerning and gouerned. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 125 And so they were both invested in those offices, to the no small displeasure of the governing party. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 157 He will be somewhat covetous because of the governing Sign. 1701 ATTERBURY *Serm.* vii. (1726) I. 274 God's Governing Providence, by which he holds the Balance of Nations. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 62 Man is the acknowledged governing animal upon the earth. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 399 When a verb in the infinitive mood, follows its governing verb [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 113 Knowledge is certainly a governing power. 1887 *Daily News* 30 May 5/1 M. Grévy..had most of the governing men..on his side.

Hence **Go·verningly** *adv.*

1884 C. H PARKHURST *Serm.* in *Bibl. Soc. Rec.* Dec. 178 We infer that somewhere some one mind has worked governingly on these forty musicians.

†**Go·vernless,** *a. Obs.* [f. GOVERN *v.* + -LESS.] Without government, ungoverned.

1621 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* II. ii. 368 These things were thus done as in a gouernlesse City, with all licentiousnesse. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* V. 190 This done, because they would not be gouernlesse when his Deputiship was expired, there was a generall assembly, and by that Election Kendall was confirmed to succeed still Gouernor. 1679 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) 453 These are the sad ends of many dissolute and governless persons.

Government (gʊ·vəɹnmĕnt). Also 6 gouver(n)ment, 6–7 goverment. [a. OF. *governement* (F. *gouvernement*), f. *governer*: see GOVERN *v.* and -MENT. In the main, this word may be considered to have superseded GOVERNANCE.]

1. The action of governing (see senses of the vb.).

a. The action of ruling; continuous exercise of authority over the action of subjects or inferiors; authoritative direction or regulation; control, rule.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* II v b, A king or a prince..that hath under his governement so manye thousands of men. 1666 PH. HENRY *Diaries* (1882) 184 That the Governm[t] of the Church of Christ ought to bee manag'd by the Ministers of Christ. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 45 The government of the tongue..relates chiefly to conversation. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 4 We are all under its [sin's] power and government. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* x, God's eternal government approved. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 88 The Dean was charged with the government of a..number of youths of high connections. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1043 They..[horses], like creatures gently born, ..felt Her low firm voice and tender government.

b. *spec.* The action of ruling and directing the affairs of a state; political rule and administration.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* vii. § 1 The business of government is to promote the happiness of the society by punishing and rewarding. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 1 At present we have government in excess. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* i (1865) 1 Government is a problem to be worked like any other question of business. 1895 MORLEY in *Daily News* 30 May 2/1 All government is difficult.

†c. Management. *Obs.*

1587 MASCALL (*title*) Government of Cattel. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 22 The whole government and husbandry of hemp from the seed to the distaffe is like this of flax.

†d. Working or propelling (a ship). *Obs.*—1

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xiv. (1715) 124 All the three ways of Government [of Ships] viz. by Sail, Oar, and Cords, were upon Occasion made use of.

e. Guidance (in action). *Obs.* exc. in commercial and official epistolary use (cf. F. *gouverne*, Sp. *gobierno*).

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. ix, If she submits to our government, she will be abroad in a little time. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 227 Examples..which may serve as some government to the scholar. *Mod.* (*Comm.*) Please send me, for my government, a copy of your correspondence with Mr. A.

†2. The manner in which one's action is governed.

a. In physical sense: Management of the limbs or body; movements, demeanour; also, habits of life, regimen. b. In moral sense: Conduct, behaviour; becoming conduct, discretion *Obs.*

a. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* E ij, Here you may see his life and governement, whilst he is inclosed in his mothers wombe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 10 Their God himselfe..Shott many a dart at me with fiers intent; But I them warded all with wary government. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*, lxvii, Running, vaulting, and Actiuitie And other exercise of gouernement. 1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 203 The disease..must have its ordinary course, and the less physic the better, but only sweating, and an orderly course of keeping and government.

b. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* B viij, The goode knyght ..was wyse and of grete gouernment in repreuying of the lady. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. v. 20 Whose beauties wondrement She lesse esteem'd then th' others vertuous government. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 256 Feare not my gouernment. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* I. i, How did the university applaud Thy government, behaviour, learning, speech. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 319 He tooke into his house one of his sisters, a maid of government and judgement.

3. The office or function of governing or ruling; authority to govern; † the command of an army or fortress (*obs.*).

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 69 The rule and Gouernment of North Wales. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 37 The first..Of all the house had charge and governement, As Guardian and Steward of the rest. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 24, I here resigne my Gouernment to thee. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 75 The Government I cast vpon my brother. 1651 HOBBES *Gov. & Soc.* x. § 16. 163 The government it self, or the administration of its affairs, are better committed to one, then many. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 2 Peter had a priority, though no Government over the rest. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 915 He was..perswaded..to accept the Government of Dover Castle. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 18 Prometheus obtained the government of a part of Armenia. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Eng. Kings, Chas. I*, 333 He would learn..to look upon government as an absolute function of the Sovereign.

†b. An appointment as governor. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 68 He..had made offer to resigne the gouernement he had in the Prouince of Connaght. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 9 Those few small governments which yet remained in their family. 1769 *Junius Lett.* IV. (1804) I. 37 My silence may have been purchased by my government.

†c. The post of gouvernante or governess. *Obs.*—1

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 196 Lady Pembroke had been offered the government of the Princess Charlotte.

4. The fact that a particular person governs.

1559 AYLMER (*title*) An Harborowe for Faithfull and Trewe Subiectes, agaynst the late blowne Blaste, concerninge the Government of Women. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. II. 72 The government of a Queen was unknown in Scotland. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 195 The government of Warangól was never restored. 1879 RYDBERG *Magic Mid. Ages* IV. 175 Never has there been a time when a divine and universal government was so much despaired of as in the Middle Ages.

†b. Period of rule, tenure of office. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 141 His fact till now in the gouernment of Lord Angelo, came not to an vndoubtfull proofe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 2 The time of my owne being in Ireland, in the Lord Mountjoy his Governement. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 153 [I] shall pray to God to bless your Majesty with a long and happy Government.

5. The portion of country ruled over by a governor, a province; also as a specific name for a subdivision of a kingdom or empire, as formerly in France, and now in Russia (= Russian *guberniya*). Also, occas. the territory united under a common rule, as a kingdom, republic, principality, etc.

1603 SIR D. CARLETON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 82 Which was payde owt of his goverment of Jersy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 245 To make a present to a Cady, returning from his governement to Constantinople. 1624 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 54 As when we divide.. France into seventeene governments. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Baucis & Philemon* 20 To Phrygian realms, my Grandsire's Government. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Ded., When I pass'd through most of the Protestant Governments in Europe. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 53 In 1710, the Czar ..divided the Empire into eight governments. 1759 WHEELOCK in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 6, I was upon the same road to New Haven when that Doctor passed through this government. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 127 The governments west of the Euphrates. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/3 The manufacture of Russian lace..is spread over many governments.

6. The system according to which a nation or community is governed; form or kind of polity. Often with defining word indicating either the nature of the community governed, as in *civil* or *political, church* or *ecclesiastical government*, or the kind of organization adopted, as in *monarchical, oligarchical, republican government*; *episcopal, presbyterian government.*

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 48 He passed..vnto the inwarde partes of Egypt, and set a staie and order of the gouernment of the countrey. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 4 The Church gouernment prescribed in the worde. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 28 Gouernment is defined, to be an establishing of order best fitting the maintenance of a people, in a peaceable and happie life. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 2 Gouernement Ecclesiasticall, and Civill. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* 3 Depriving our selves the instant fruition of that free government which we have so dearly purchasd. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 9 Their Government was like that of the ancient Gauls, of several small Nations under several petty Princes. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 303 For Forms of Government let fools contest. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 142 A Government by Will, never prevail'd in Britain. 1748–9 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 201 The three sorts of government, Despotism, the limited Monarchy, and the Republican. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1813) VI. VI. 107 But Loyola..appointed that the Government of his order should be purely monarchical. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlvii. 249 The government of England is a government of law. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 103 Government must have originated in choice and an agreement. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 43 Government, in early times, was very imperfectly organized.

b. Short for *Instrument of Government.*

1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Gouernment was to be read. 1654 *Perfect Account* (Thomason Tracts DXCI. No. 21. 1245) This day was extant the Government of this Commonwealth by his Highness special commandement.

7. The governing power in a state; the body of persons charged with the duty of governing. This may be viewed in two aspects, giving rise to two distinct senses of the word, which however often coincide in use. **a.** As a permanent entity (cf. 'the Crown', 'Parliament', etc.), irrespective of the changes in the persons who hold office. Hence often practically equivalent to STATE, esp. when used *attrib.* **b.** As constituted afresh by the appointment of a number of persons to certain official positions; in England, synonymous with *ministry* or *administration.* Often used without article. *To form a government*: said of the action of the prime minister in filling up those offices, the holders of which are jointly with himself responsible for the administration of the country.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 212 The government yet has not any account of it. 1779 R. BAKER *Remarks* 35 [Condemns as 'barbarous' the custom of saying 'government' instead of 'the government']. 1801 BP. TOMLINE in Stanhope *Life Pitt* II. 395 A Roman Catholic Bill, which Government stands pledged to Ireland to introduce into the Imperial Parliament. 1817 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1850) IV. 239 Government are acting like themselves. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 347 A direct charge against the Government of Ireland. 1828 PALMERSTON in Bulwer *Life* I. v. 217 The Duke of Wellington has been employed since..the 9th in taking steps to reorganize the Government. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 105 The suspension of military operations..for several years afforded the British Government opportunity to [etc.]. 1850 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 137/2 In all questions between a government and an individual, the presumption in every Englishman's mind is, that the government is in the wrong. 1858 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 17 The Liberal Government ..is neither so strong nor so wisely composed as we might wish. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 246 The United States government tried a similar experiment. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxiii. 197 If the resolution had been passed, the Government must have resigned. 1880 *Our Nat. Responsibility for Opium Trade* 4 The Indian Government is the greatest manufacturer in the world. 1883 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 119 *note*, In America people usually speak of the President and his ministers as the 'administration', not as the 'government'. 1893 *Daily News* 2 May 5/5 Her Majesty's Government had not only to consider Egypt, but [etc.].

c. *pl.* Short for *government securities.* U.S.

1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 30 Apr. 1/3 Money Steady—Governments Firmer—Stocks Higher.

8. *Grammar.* The influence of one word over another, according to established usage, in determining the case of a noun or pronoun or the mood of a verb; the effect of this influence.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1762 BP. LOWTH *Introd. Eng. Gram.* (1838) 157 Adverbs have no government. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 267 This position of the pronoun sometimes occasions its proper case and government to be neglected. *Ibid.* 285 Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived. 1859 H. ALFORD *Grk. Tes., Heb.* ix. 15 IV. i. 173 The severing of a genitive in government from its governing noun is not uncommon in our Ep[istle].

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 7) *government-account, -act, -borough, -candidate, -money, -office, -price, -property, -rent, -secretary, -timber.* Also †**government-general**, the territory under the control of a governor-general; **government-house**, the official residence of a governor; also jocularly in the colonies the residence of the owner or manager of an estate; **government-man**, (*a*) a man connected with the government, an official; †(*b*) *Austral.*, a convict; **government-paper**, bonds, exchequer-bills, or the like, issued by a government; **government-securities**, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) *slang*, handcuffs or fetters generally; **government-signpost** *slang*, the gallows; **government-stroke** (*Austral.*), a convict's stroke or rate of work; **government-valve** = SAFETY-VALVE.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 58 A clerk, who managed the Indian trade here, on *government account. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 304 It..renders..*government-acts less liable to be made objects of personal cavil or animosity. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. i. 15 The king..wrested *government boroughs from the ministers. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 177 The agent of the *Government-Candidates. 1803 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 623 The *Government-General repeatedly derived important advantages from the full command of those ports during the last war. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 139 The *Government House was built about the year 1804. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 109 When fairly domiciliated, they are more respectfully spoken of under the loyal designation of **government-men*, the term *convict* being erased by a sort of general tacit compact from our Botany dictionary. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* II. viii. 142 That goverment man, that spoke in their favour, warn't his speech rich? 1883 *Graphic* 17 Mar. 262/3 They never settle down as thousands of our 'Government men' cheerfully did in Australia after they had their freedom. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* II. Wks. 1799 II. 120 He is in the receipt of some *government money. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 6/2 *Government offices were principally held by young men who were distinguished for their extraordinary insolence and incompetence. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 105 The privilege of using twenty millions of *government-paper for a certain limited time. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 87 The soldiers have disposed of their lands much under the *government price. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 489 A quantity of *government property has been destroyed by the inundation. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 323 The internal taxes and *government rents are collected by a colonial treasurer. *Ibid.*, To a *government secretary residing in the colony is consigned all epistolary correspondence. 1860 *Slang Dict.*, **Government signpost.* 1856 W. W. DOBIE *Recoll. Visit Pt. Phillip* iii. 47 Government labourers..were breaking stones with what is called 'the *goveinment stroke', which is a slow-going, anti-sweating kind of motion. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 236 Regular Government stroke, as we say in this country. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 39 Reserving the best timber on the estates as *government-timber. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 216 The vessel was loaded at 25 lb. upon the *government valve.

Hence **Go·vernmentist,** a partisan of the (Papal) government; † **Go vernmentship** = GOVERNORSHIP.

1615 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 339 Hee..shall..at all tymes duringe his gouernmentshipp gene accompte vnto them of all the saied beddinge. 1862 SEVERN *Roman Jrnls.* in *Atlantic Monthly* May (1892) 637 The governmentists swear that Victor Emmanuel is all the time in league with this 'sacrilegious brigand' [Garibaldi].

Governmental (gʊvəɹnmĕ·ntăl), *a.* [f. GOVERNMENT + -AL.] Of or pertaining to government, or to *the* government of a country, etc.

1744 F. MOORE *Voy. Georgia* in *Coll. Georgia Hist. Soc.* (1840) I. 96 The governmental view..was, with numbers of free white people, well settled to strengthen the southern part of the English settlements. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 171 One part out of seventy-three of all governmental taxes. *Ibid.* 286 A religious test..will ever keep all churchmen..from governmental employments in Connecticut. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* II. Introd. (1792) 2 Emigrants..of diversified professions of religion, retiring from the governmental persecutions of the old world. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 318 The contribution *foncière*, and the *recette extérieure* are in fact the chief sources of governmental income. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clvii. 163 They want to lay down a precedent, that there shall be no examination into governmental misdoings. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xvi. § 109. 285 What is the ethical warrant for governmental authority?

Hence **Governme·ntally** *adv.*; also **Go·vernme·ntalism,** a disposition to enlarge or render general the legitimate sphere of government activity; **Go·vernme·ntalist,** one who entertains this disposition.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 319 They have the fixed idea of Governmentalism... They wish that the Government, so that it be democratic, should dare all, do all, hold all. 1884 *19th Cent.* July 120 No book governmentally unorthodox was sanctioned. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* May 671 The chief purpose of human existence became..in the eyes of these governmentalists, to supply a State revenue out of blood and sweat. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 5/1 Any Governmentally-managed colony.

Governor (gʊ·vəmə(ɹ). Forms: 4-9 **governour**, 4-6 **governo(u)re**, 5-6 **-owre**, (4 **-ur**, 6 **-er**), 4- **governor.** [ad. OF. *governeür* (F. *gouverneur*) = Sp. *gobernador*, It. *governatore*:—L. *gubernātōr-em*, f. *gubernāre* to GOVERN.]

†**1.** A steersman, pilot, captain of a vessel. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 153 Of Helianore schip he was hir gouernour. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 11 Sothli centurioun bileuede more to the gouernour, and to the lord of the schipp, than to..Paul. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xc. (1869) 108, I am þilke þat maketh þe gouernour slepe amiddes þe ship..whan he hath lost oþer broken the steerne. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 58 Some goithe to set up the saile and take it downe as the governoure the maister avisithe hem. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* E vij b, Of the whiche vessell the one man was both owner and gouernour. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* iii. 4 Yet are they [ships] turned about with a very small helme, whithersoeuer the gouernour listeth.

2. One who governs, or exercises authoritative control over, subjects or inferiors; a ruler.

Governor of the feast: used in the Bible of 1611 as transl. of Gr. ἀρχιτρίκλινος (*John* ii. 8, 9).

13.. *K. Alis.* 1714 Darie, the kyng of alle kynges.. Governor of lewed and lerid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 3 Of Atthenes he was lord and gouernour. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1936 (Dubl.) Sir Dary..Gouernour of ilke grome. & god all þi-seluen. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1222 Wemen..most nedes have a governowre. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 849 Than hath that lady gente Chosyn hym with comyns assente, To be hur governowre. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1525 Ho ys yowre governowre? They seyde, Kyng Artour. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii, There can be no perfect publike weale without one capital and soueraigne gouernour. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Edward the Sixt, thy seruaunt our kyng and gouernour. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 167 Her gentle spirit Commits it selfe to yours to be directed, As from her Lord, her Gouernour, her King. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 94 The greatest pressure of Soveraign Governours, proceeded not from [etc.]. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 186 When the Happiness of the Governours is in some measure diffused. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 17 Without the consent of their countrymen or governours. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *I grieved for Buonaparte*, 'Tis not in battles that from youth we train The Governor who must be wise and good. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 370 History is full, down to this day, of the imbecility of kings and governors. 1867 *Gd. Words* 1 Feb. 132/2 The parent is made known to the child, not merely as a benefactor, but as a moral governor.

b. Said of the Deity, or of the persons in the Trinity; also of a heathen divinity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18366 Lauerd and godd he sal be ur, And euer mar vr gouernur. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 199 Hatz þou, gome, no gouernour ne god on to calle. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. 33 Jesu Criste, our gouernoure. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 The haly spreit quhilk is ane daily techeour and governour of the hail universal kirk. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 110 The Deity, or that perfect Mind, which is the supreme Governour of all things. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 18 Being given to them by God not as General Governor of the World..but [etc.]. 1817 A. BONAR *Serm.* II. x. 218 The infinitely wise moral Governor of the world.

c. Said of things more or less personified.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 170 Welcome Sommer, oure governour and lorde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 102 The heede is gouernoure and ruler of all the body. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3084 The day was gouernour over the nyght. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 b, Whiche grace, vnder god, is the chefe gouernour of mannes soule. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* ii. 42 This Faculty was placed within to be our proper Governour.

3. An official appointed to govern a province, country, town, etc. Now used as the official title of the representative of the Crown in a British colony or dependency; also of the executive head of each of the United States.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 When he made a governour.. Of province or of region. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxv. 23 The kynge of Babilon had made Godolias gouernoure. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 51 Don Ferardo one of the chiefe gouernours of the citie. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 9 Brussels..where the Spanish Governour of these Provinces.. usually resides. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 57 Wm. Penn, proprietery and Governer of Pensilvania. 1742 HUME *Ess., Taxes* (1777) I. 368 The emperor..must allow all the bashaws and governors to oppress and abuse the subjects. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Review Milton's Nephews* Wks. 1846 II. 505 While the grandson of Milton resided at Madras.. it is somewhat remarkable that the elder brother of Addison should have been the Governor of that settlement. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 5 Here [at Alexandria] he found reason to remove the governor whom he had left there.

b. The officer in command of a fortress or garrison.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 207 Sending an order to the governor of Portsmouth that nobody should be admitted into that town and fort. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 85 Stafford the Gouernour of the Castle basely betrayed it to Cromwell. 1837 *King's Regul. & Ord. Army* 23 To Governors, who have not Commissions as General Officers, all Guards within their Garrisons are to turn out with presented Arms, and beat one Ruffle. 1898 FORSYTH in *Expositor* Oct. 268 The governor of a besieged town.

4. One who bears rule in an establishment, institution, society, etc. Now chiefly as an official title, sometimes applied only to the head of an institution (e.g. in the Bank of England, where the 'Governor' is chosen from a body of 'Directors'), sometimes to each member of a governing body, as often in the case of charitable institutions.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 52 Thou art..a gouernour, wyly and wys. 1427 in Heath *Grocer's Comp.* (1829) 4 John de Wellys, Alderman and gouernour. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxii. 15 Go in to the treasury vnto Sobna the gouernoure, and saye [etc.]. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* H viij b, The rector or governor of one onlye Churche or congregation. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 493 Governer of the Monastery in Constantinople. 1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 The usher being convented by the Governours and admonished. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1702) I. 525 Withal I think it worth the care of the Owners or Governours of the Factory..to lay Pipes to convey the Fountain Water to the Shore. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. xiv. 362 The Governour of the Hospital of Christ's-Church in London. 1884 J. PAYN *Some Lit. Recoll.* 42 It came under the notice of the Governor of Woolwich Academy.

†**5.** The commander of a company, esp. an armed force, naval or military. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 225 'Wher is,' he sayd, 'þe gouernour of þis gyng?' *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1060 *Dido*, His Meinie That hadde founde here lord here gouernour. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4819 Agamynon, the gouernour. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* xxvi, Goiss Halkis war governouris of the gret oist, 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 They elected a new gouernoure of theyr nauie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 55 My hopes do shape him for the Gouernor. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* IV. i. (1647) 18/2 *Rod. within.* Ho, Governor [*ed.* 2 gunner] make a shot into the Town, *a shot.*

†**6.** One who has charge of a young man's education and occupations; a tutor, esp. of a prince or young noble. *Obs.*

1577 RHODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 63 And thus by the Chylde yee shall perceiue the disposytion of the Gouernour. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 171 To Eltam will I, where the young King is, Being ordayn'd his speciall Gouernor. 1638 SIR H. WOTTON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 53 Attending the young Lord S. as his governor. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 146, I will..recommend unto his Majesty care the placing some such Governor over the Duke of Gloucester as may understand the moralls of a Prince; and I pray beleeve it is 3 weekes very strict observance that makes me see the difference betwixt a schoolemaster and a Governor. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 94 The great Work of a Governour is to fashion the Carriage and form the Mind. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclxxix. 279 Others..are sent abroad in servitude to some aukward pedantic Scotch governor. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 153 Mr. Hobbs..travelled with him as his governor into France.

7. *colloq.* or *slang.* **a.** An employer (cf. sense 4). **b.** Applied by young men to their fathers. **c.** Used as a vulgar form of address to a man.

a. 1802 K. WHITE *Rem.* I. 83, I have made such a proficiency in the law, as has ensured me the regard of my

governors. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, Tell your governor that Blathers..is here.

b. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 70, I was accompanied on this occasion by my Governor. 1847 HARE *Vict. Faith* 107, I allude to the habit which sons have in speaking of their father,..to call him governor, as the vulgar phrase is. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. x, I suppose the bills will come in some day or other, but the governor will see to them. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* vi, I will not fail to let you know..how the governor is going on.

c. 1856 *Night in Workh.* 37 'Is this anything like wot you've lost, guv'ner?'

8. *Machinery.* A self-acting contrivance for regulating the passage of gas, steam, water, etc., esp. the supply of any one of these to a machine, in order to ensure an even and regular motion.

1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII. s. v. *Mill-work*, These regulators [in a mill] are usually termed governors. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 Governors or flying-balls are very frequently used in the wind-mills employed for grinding flour. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iii. (ed. 3) 27 That beautiful contrivance, the governor of the steam-engine. 1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Arch.*, etc. s.v., The governor is a machine for regulating and equalizing the flow of gas from the gasometers to the street-mains. 1864 *G. Buchanan & Co.'s Descr. List Machinery* i. 53 The addition of a governor or regulator for adjusting the supply of water to the wheel. 1879 *Dickens' Dict. London*, s.v. *Gas*, The pressure of gas to a house is..regulated by a wet governor.

9. A particular fly used in angling.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 243 The Governor..is a very useful fly on many waters. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 June 6/2 The artificial fly known as the 'governour', which is intended for an imitation of the ground bee.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 8), as *governor-apparatus, -burner, -house, -reed, -valve*; also **governor-block**, one of a pair of cast-iron blocks pivoted to the axle-clamp in the railway automatic compression-brake (*Cent. Dict.*).

1865 *Morning Star* 3 Nov., The servants..were employed putting up '*governor' apparatus on the pipes attached to the gasometer. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 346 A Peebles' *governor burner..forms an excellent arrangement. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 7/7 The saving effected by needle governor burners..will soon pay for their cost. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 3/5 A fire..occurred in the *governor house of Worthing Gasworks. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 7/2 Regulated by a simple screw contrivance to vibrate at the exact rate of the distant transmitter or *governor reed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Governor-valve*, a valve in a steam-pipe operated by the governor to vary the area of steam.

Go·vernor-ge·neral. A governor who has under him deputy- or lieutenant-governors.

[1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xcv. 98 You [spiders] (welnie) brought flies: to graunt to agree, You: as head gouernou[r]s generall bee.] 1586 LD. BURGHLEY in *Leycester Corr.* (Camden 1844) 267 My lord of Leicester hath accepted the title of governor-generall of those provinces. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1979/3 The humble Address of Your Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor-General of Your Colony and Dominion of Virginia. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 455 Corfu .. the residence of the governor-general over all the other islands. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 303 New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land are under the jurisdiction of a governor-general..with a lieutenant-governor under him for each colony. 1854 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 281 It is, certainly, a very singular accident, that a small society such as that of Merton should have sent out two successive Governors-General of Canada. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 76 As to how far the Governor-General [of India] has deserved well of his country..it is difficult for me to form an opinion.

Hence **Go·vernor-ge·neralship,** the office of governor-general; also his term of office.

1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* i, A blue riband, and the governor-generalship of India, were the marks at which he aimed. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 255/1 The two years of his Governor-Generalship.

Governorship (gʌ·vəmənʃip). [f. GOVERNOR + -SHIP.]

1. The office of a governor.

1658 BRAMHALL *Schisme garted* xii. § 1. 216 His [the Pope's] First Movership and his First Governourship, are but generall unsignificant Termes. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Apr., He ought to have expected and had the governorship upon the death or removal of the former governor. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 236 His merits could not have raised him to a governorship quite so quickly, unless he had founded a governorship himself. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 364, I want the governorship..at the Cape. 1884 *Law Times* 20 Sept. LXXVII. 345/2 Mr. Lloyd, the late warder in charge, having been promoted to the governorship of Huntingdon prison.

2. The exercise or tenure of the office of governor.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 31 His Governourship of Bristoll, was the foundation of the impeachment. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 21 Sept. 602/1 This Foundation has..attracted some..attention, with respect to its governorship and economy. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of Star* III. ix. 139 He hates governorship, and yet he continues to govern. 1892 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 75 How do they reconcile governorship of ten cities with Christian virtues if the governor Herod was properly called a fox?

Governyl, variant of GOVERNAIL *Obs.*

Gow, ? error for *goll*, variant of GALE *sb.*[1]

1598 FLORIO, *Acaro*, wilde Mirtle or gow.

Gow, var. GAW *v. Obs.*, Sc. variant of GULL.

Gowan (gau·ăn), *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 **gouan.** [app. a dial. variant of GOLLAN(D.]

1. A general name for various yellow or white field flowers. When used without defining word, now always denoting the Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*).

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 5 3e greinis, grow gray; 3e gowanis, dune. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 10 The feildis ouerflouis With gouans that grouis. 1701 J. BRAND *Orkney* (1703) 31 We saw the pleasantest mixture of Gowans..or Daisies white and yellow..that ever we had occasion to see. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxiii, His braw calf-ward whare gowans grew, Sae white and bonie. 1802 WORDSW. *Farewell* 22 Thou, like the morning in thy saffron coat, Bright gowan, and marsh-marigold, farewell. 1812 J. WILSON *Agric. Renfrewsh.* 136 (Jam.) Some of the prevailing weeds of the meadows and grass lands are..ox-eye, or large white gowan, Chrysanthemum leucanthemum [etc.]. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 284 The hearts of these two old women are as fresh as gowans. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* i. 1 The dales and holms were pranked out with white hawthorn and broad gowans.

2. With qualifications, as **Ewe Gowan, May Gowan,** the Common Daisy; **Gule Gowan,** the Corn Marigold; **Horse Gowan** (see HORSE 27 c); **Lucken Gowan,** the Marsh Marigold; **Open Gowan,** the Globe-flower; **Witch Gowan,** the Globe flower, also the Dandelion; **Yellow Gowan,** any species of Ranunculus, also applied generically to all the yellow flowers mentioned above. (See Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* 1878-86.)

1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 35 While on burn banks the Yellow Gowan grows. 1724 — *Prog. Laird & Katy*, We'll pou the daisies on the green The lucken gowans frae the bog. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 110 *note*, Witch-gowan flowers, are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap. 1842 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. x. 14 In Lanarkshire..the phrase, yellow gowans, yet flourishes as the common name of the creeping meadow crowfoot (*Ranunculus repens*). *Ibid.* 19 *note*, Ye'll get round again, if ye had your fit (foot) on the May gowan.

Hence **Go·waned** *ppl. a.*, full of gowans; covered with gowans; **Go·wany** *a.* = GOWANED.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. ii, O Peggy!..Sweeter than gowany glens or new mawn hay. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *King's Birthday* Poems (1845) 4 Doggies play and lambies sport, On gowany braes. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 80 On yon gowan'd lawn she was seen. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, The green was even, gowany, and fair. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 351 They sat on the gowany bank. 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 265 Clear is Allan's siller stream, An' sweet her gowan'd lea.

Gowbin, variant of GOBBON *sb. Obs.*, gobbet.

Gowcht, variant of GOFE *Sc. Obs.*

Gowdge, obs. form of GOUGE *sb.*[1]

Gow·die. *Sc. dial.* [Local pronunciation of GOLDY.] The fish *Callionymus Lyra.*

1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 4 (Jam.) *Callionymus Lyra*, Dragonet; Chanticleer, or Gowdie. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 261 The Gemmeous Dragonet. Yellow Skulpin. *Cornwall.* Gowdie. *Scotland.*

Gow·dy. *Sc.* [? = GOLDI (LOCKS).] Used only in phr. *Heels ower gowdy*: see HEEL *sb.*[1] 15 b.

Gowe, var. GAW *v. Obs.*; obs. f. GOVE *v. Sc.*

Gower, Gowern(e, obs. ff. GIAOUR, GOVERN.

Gowff (gouf), *v. Sc.* [Connected with *gowff* GOLF *sb.*] *trans.* To strike.

a 1796 BURNS *Song, When Guilford good* ix, But word an' blow, North, Fox, and Co. Gowffed Willie like a ba', man.

Gowff, variant of GOFE, GOLF.

Gowge, variant of GOUGE.

Gowife, variant of GOFE *Sc. Obs.*

Gowk (gauk), *sb.* Orig. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4-6 gok(e, 5-6 **gowke, golk,** (6 *Sc.* goilk), 6-8 **gouke,** 6-9 **gouk,** 7- **gowk.** [a. ON. *gaukr* = OE. *géac* (see YEKE), OHG. *gouh* (MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch*) :—OTeut. **gauko-z.*]

1. The cuckoo.

c 1325 *Song* 5 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 291, I ga gowlende a-bowte, al so so dos a goke [*rime-word* bok]. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 927 Thare galede þe gowke one greuez fulle lowde. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* lxiv, The Tuchet and the gukkit Golk. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/2 A Goke (*A.* A Goke, A Gotoo), *cuculus*. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 77 The golk, the gormaw, and the gled, Beft him with buffettis quhill he bled. 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip. Hist.* D 3 b, De cvcvlo ..Anglicé a cukkoow, & a gouke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 274/2 The Cuckow is in some parts of England called a Gouke. 1786 BURNS *Let. to R. Muir* 20 Mar., I hope, some time before we hear the gowk, to have the pleasure of seeing you at Kilmarnock. 1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 253 The numbers of the cuckoo or gowk (*Cuculus canorus*) which visit us. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Gowk*, the cuckoo.

2. A fool: a half-witted person. [So G. *gauch.*]

a 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 23 Gowke, wyt mee not to gar thee greit; Thy tratling, truiker, I sall tame. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 9 Art thou a god? No—bot a gok disguysit. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. i, What ails thee, gowk! to mak sae loud ado? 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 139 April Gouks. 1795 BURNS *Heron Ballads* iv, A lord may be a gouk, Wi' ribbon, star, and a' that. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 21 The gowk's possest I ween. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xliv. 196 A gowk of an Englishman, who gained an audience under a mistaken notion. 1893 'Q.' [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 154 You gowk!

3. Phrases. *To give the gowk to*: to befool. *To hunt the gowk*: to go on a fool's errand.

1728 RAMSAY *Mercury in Quest of Peace* 81 Has Jove then sent me amang thir fowk, Cry'd Hermes, here to hunt the gowk? ? *a* 1800 *Sweet Willie* xxi. in Finlay *Sc. Ball.* (1808) II. 66 Ye hae gien me the gowk, Annet, But I'll gie you the scorn.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* esp. with gen. *gowk's*, as **gowk's-errand** = *fool's-errand* (see ERRAND 2 c); **gowk('s)-meat, gowk-oats** (see quots.); **gowk's-spittle** = CUCKOO-SPIT[2]; **gowk's-storm,** † (*a*) a storm of short duration; (*b*) a spring gale which occurs at the time of the cuckoo's arrival. Also **gowk-like** *a.*, foolish.

1823 CORBETT *Petticoat Tales* I. 227 'Somebody', continued Robin, 'sent them on a *gowk's errand, to look for smuggled whiskey in my house'. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. 234 Though Archy Keith might have done a very *gowk-like thing when he joined their cloth [etc.]. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1792) 238 Wood Sorrel, *Anglis.* *Gouke-meat, *Scotis.* 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 217 Gowk (or Gowks) Meat. 1. *Orchis mascula* and *O. Morio.* 2. *Oxalis Acetosella.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Gowk-oats*, late sown oats. The season for sowing oats is usually during the month of March. When by chance the sowing is delayed till April they are gowk-oats. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, **Gowk-spittles*, a white frothy matter common on the leaves of plants, about the latter end of the summer and beginning of autumn. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 138 The slaver of gowk's-spittle. 1594 HUNTLY *Let. to Earl Angus* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 225 [Huntly spoke of the king's rumoured campaign as likely to turn out a] '*gowk's storm'. *a* 1691 SIR S. MACKENZIE *Mem.* (1721) 70 That being done he hop'd that this was but a gowk storm. 1849 W. THOMPSON *Nat. Hist. Birds Irel.* I. 357 The peasantry look forward with the greatest interest every spring for what they call the 'Gowk (cuckoo) Storm', that takes place about the end of April or the beginning of May, when the note of this bird is heard. 1899 H. C. HART in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 11 The portion shed from the plant and driven ashore by May storms, usually by that storm known as the 'cuckoo storm' or 'gowk storm'.

Gowk (gauk), *v. rare.* Also 6 **gouk.** [? f. prec.; but *goukis* in the first quot. may be a spelling of *guckis*: see GUCK *v.*] *intr.* To stare foolishly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VIII. Prol. 94 Sum goukis quhill the glas pyg grow full of gold 3it. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 154 Bobby, Tou-Tou and I, having no one to.. gowk amorously up at us, are sitting in a row in our pew.

Gowked (gaukĕd), *ppl. a. Sc.* Forms: 6 **gouket,** 7 **gowkit,** 8 **gouked, goukit,** 9 **gowket,** 7- **gowked.** [app. an alteration of GUCKED, assimilated to GOWK.] Foolish.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 88 3our gryses grun3ie is graceless and gowked. 1622 [SCOT] *Course Conformitie* ii. 27 Their apparell, their trayns, fleshly pleasure, and gowkit gloriositie. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 351 Yet there is no gowked (if I may so speak) nor fond loue in Christ. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 187 Fool goukit chield, sic stuff as that to true.

Hence **Go·wkedly** *adv.*, **Go·wkedness.**

c 1570 ARBUTHNOT in Pinkerton *Maitland Poems* (1786) 141 Alace, men hes the wyit! That geves sa gouketlie Sic rewleris onperfyte. 1883 G. MACDONALD *D. Grant* I. xxiv. 257 MRS. Brookes paused, lost in contemplation of the gowkedness of Eppy.

† **Gowl,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **goule, goawle.** See also GOLE, GOOL. [a. OF. *goule, gole* (mod. *gueule*) :—L. *gula* throat.]

1. The throat. Also, the front of the neck.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ix. 86 Or as a ravanus bludy wolf throu slycht Hyntis in his gowl. *Ibid.* x. xii. 94 Joiful he bradis tharon dispituusly, Wyth gapand goule. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. 139 Their voices still are hoarse and harsh, their throats have puffed goawles.

2. (See quot. 1893; cf. L. *fauces.*)

1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* vi. 177 From thence we, passing by the Windie gowle, Did make the hollow rocks with echoes yowle. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gowl, Gool*, a hollow passage or pass between hills.

Gowl (gaul), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. GOWL *v.*[1]] A howl, a yell, a loud cry.

1805 *Water Kelpie* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 504 The troublit pool conveyit the gowl Down to yon echoin' rock. 1862 J. BROWN in *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 26 July, Anybody, even a beggar, by a *gowl*, and a threat of eye, could send him off howling. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Gowl*, the howl of a dog. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 377, I.. burst out in a kind o' gowl o' anger.

Gowl (gaul), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7, 9 **goul.** [Possibly connected with ON. *gul-r* yellow.] A gummy secretion in the eye. (Cf. GOUND.)

1665 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 125 The Page was got as far as Atlas Back on his way, ere he could free 'um From Gowl and Matter, fit to see him. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Goul*, a yellow secretion in the eyes of children.

Hence † **Gow·ly** *a.*, full of 'gowl'. *Obs.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iij, With that I stretcht my limbs along the bed, Hauing no power to ope my gowlie eyes.

Gowl (gaul), *v.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 **goule**(n, 5 **gole,** 9 *dial.* **goal, goul,** 7 **gule,** 5- **gowl.** [a. ON. *gaula*, perh. an extended form, with *-l-* suffix, of the root **gau-*, ON. *gaya* (:—**gaujan*) to bark. But cf. YOWL.] *intr.* To howl, yell, cry bitterly or threateningly; also, to whine. Said of men and animals.

c 1300 *Havelok* 164 He greten, and gouleden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 477 Unnethes es a child born fully þat it ne bygynnes to goule and cry. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 93 Scho goulyt, & grat, & rawe hir hare. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* (1893) 1179 He gret, he gowled, he was fulle wo. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IV. xxiv. 2096 Hundys..gowland in gret multytude. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5487 Wylde beistis..Gowland with mony gryslye grone. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 53 Our Jenny she gowled, ay, like ought. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* (1814) 183 The lion..gowled at the carle, and chased him away, 1895 *Lakeland & Iceland Gloss., Gowl*, to cry with a whine, as a dog does.

b. *transf.* of the wind.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.*, 'O Steer her up', Let's have pleasure while we're able..And let wind and weather gowl. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Goul* or *Goal*, to blow in strong draughts, as wind through a narrow passage. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxvi. 271 When the wind gowls in the chimney and the rain tirls on the roof.

Hence **Gow·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6109 Þe day of gretyng and goulyng. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxiii. 248 Goulyng and grisbatyng of tethe. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* (1893) 398 Cryyng and golyng and dolfulle dynne. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* iv, At the quhilk he [an Howlat] couth growe, And made gowlyne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 50 Murnyng, granyng, gowlyng, and duleful beir. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6008 Thare salbe gowlyng and gretyng. 1650 *Minutes Aberdour Sess.* in Ross *Aberdour* (1885) 326 He heard one great guleing voice and dinne in the hollow. 1786 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 96 May ne'er misfortune's gowling bark Howl thro' the dwelling o' the Clerk!

Gowl (gaul), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. GOWL *sb.*3] *trans.* To stop *up* with 'gowl'.

1637 BP. HALL *Rem. Prophaneness* 32 There is a kind of earthliness in the best eye, whereby it is gouled up. 1836 *S.W. Linc. Gloss* s.v., Her eyes have been clean gowled up.

Gowl, obs. form of GAVEL *sb.*[1]

c 1380 *R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* 2394 (Dulwich MS.) It is bope gowl & befte.

Gowl, variant of GHOUL; obs. form of GULL.

Gowlan, variant of GOLLAND.

Gowlare, gowler, variants of GAVELLER.

c 1380 *R. Brunne's Handl. Synne* 2419 (Dulwich MS.) 3if þou of ony gowlere with wrong a-wey his good bere.

Gowle, variant of GAVEL *sb.*[1]

Gowlfe, obs. form of GULF.

Gowl(l)es, -is, -ys, obs. forms of GULES.

Gowlon, variant of GOLLAND.

Gowme, obs. form of GUM.

Gown (gaun), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **goun(e**, 4-7 **gown3**, (6 *Sc.* **gounn**, 8-9 *vulgar* **gownd**), 4- **gown**. [a. OF. *goune*, *gone*, *gonne* fem., a Com. Rom. word = Pr. *gona*, OSp. *gona*, It. *gonna*:—med. L. *gunna*, used in the 8th c. by St. Boniface for a garment of fur permitted to elderly or infirm monks. A late L. *gunna* 'skin, fur', is quoted from a scholiast on Verg. *Georg.* III. 383, and in Byzantine Gr. γοῦνα is common as the name of a coarse garment, sometimes described as made of skins.

The origin of the Rom. word is obscure. Some scholars regard it as of Celtic origin, comparing the Welsh *gŵn*, Irish *fiaŋ* 'lacerna', which are referred by Stokes (Fick's *Idg. Wb.*[4] II. 281) to an OCeltic **vo-ouno-*, f. *vo-* (= Gr. ὑπό under) + root *ou-* to clothe (cf. L. *ex-u-ĕre*, *ind-u-ĕre*, *snb-ŭ-cula*). But Loth (*Rev. Celt.* XX. 353) raises phonological objections, and believes the Welsh word to be adopted from Eng. (as are the Irish *gúnn*, Gael. *gùn*, Manx *goon*). In any case the Celtic origin of the Rom. word does not seem to accord with the geographical probabilities. Albanian has *gunë* cloak, but it is uncertain whether this is native or adopted from Gr.]

1. A loose flowing upper garment worn as an article of ordinary attire.

a. By men. (See also senses 3 and 4.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 145 Þow art a gome vngoderly in þat goun febele. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 352 A gown on his armyng he had. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 904 Syr, what Robe or govn pleseth it yow to were to day? 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 1 No Merchant Stranger.. shall bring into this Realm .. Clasps for Gowns. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No man vnder the degree of a barons sonne ..shall weare any maner of veluet in their gownes. *a* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVIII. v, You, that proud of native gown Stand fresh and tall to see. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 120, I haue lost my Gowne. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 199 He wears an Uzbek shirt and a gown, over which is a girdle.

b. By women. In mod. use, a garment fitting close to the upper part of the body with flowing skirts; = FROCK 4.

In the 18th c. it was the ordinary word; subsequently it was to a great extent superseded in colloquial use by *dress*, but has latterly been somewhat more common, esp. in fashionable use, as applied to a dress with some pretension to elegance, and in Comb. as *dinner-*, *tea-gown*. In the U.S. it has always been the current word.

1397 in Dugdale *Monasticon Angl.* (1846) IV. 194 Quod non utantur .. jupis Anglicè gounes. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 This woman had tenne diuerse gownes and as mani cotes. 15.. *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 73 in Ritson *Anc. P. P.* 8 They gave to her a ryght good goune. 1557 *Tovel's Misc.* (Arb.) 198 Girt in my gittlesse gownes, as I sit here and sow. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 81 Quicke, quicke, wee le come dresse you straight: put on the gowne the while. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Nov., The Queene .. hath bespoke herself a new gowne. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 8 Sept., I have not yet been at Court, being forced to stay for my gown. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. ccxiii. 330 Several women have made Earthquake gowns—that is warm gowns to sit out of doors all tonight. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* iii. (1832) 48 Betty Williams' heavy foot was set upon the train of Clara's gown. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 5 Women .. With rosy children hanging on their gowns. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. viii. 162 There is no end to the variety of her gowns.

c. *fig.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV. xvi, The winters frosty gowne. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15/1 In gloomy gowns the stars this loss deplore.

†2. = DRESSING GOWN, NIGHTGOWN. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 197 Come, thou shalt go to the Warres in a Gowne: we will haue away thy cold. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 216, I came down .. in my gown and slippers. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* LXXVII. P 4 The nobility receiving company in their morning gowns. 1778 JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 8) 40 On Saturday morning, about three o'clock, it was observed his breast had sweated through his shirt and gown.

3. Used as the name of the flowing outer garment worn by the ancients, esp. the Roman toga. Hence after Roman usage: 'The dress of peace' (J.).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 Virgil clepeþ þe Romayns togati; þat beeþ men i-cloped in gownes. *Ibid.* V. 293 He was i-cloped in a consuls gowne [L. *trabea*]. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 129 After that the Roman attire grew to be in account, and the gowne to be in use among them. 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 409 His best attire rough gownes, such as of old Was Roman weare. 1658 DRYDEN *Cromw.* XX, He Mars deposed, and arms to gowns made yield. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 287 The Rhetorical Exercises which Young Men applied themselves to, when they had put on the thorough White Gown—that is, at Seventeen or Eighteen Years of Age. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 282 Lords of the world, thy Romans, the race of the glorious gown.

4. A more or less flowing outer robe indicating the wearer's office, profession, or status:

a. as worn by the holder of a civil or legal or parliamentary office, e.g. an alderman, a judge, magistrate; also *collect.* the magistracy. *Furred gown*: that worn by an alderman.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 227 And fewe robes I fonge or furred gounes. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 53 The Maire and Aldermen, cled in long gownys of skarlet. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* 49 The person that is gowned, is by his gown put in minde of gravitie. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* II. i, To the field we are not prest; Nor are called into the Towne, to be troubled with the Gowne! 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 193 Oh, had he been content to serve the Crown, With Virtues only proper to the Gown. 1785 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* 1816 I. 80 Skinner in his aldermanic gown. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Faliero* V. iii, Robed in their gowns of state. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* iii, And as for our Corporation—shocking To think we buy gowns lined with ermine For dolts that can't or won't determine [etc.]. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/6 Mr. Peel..wore a wig, but had not yet donned the flowing gown which is the distinguishing mark of his office [the Speakership]. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* (1889) I. xxii. 227 The justices [of the Supreme Court] wear black gowns.

b. as distinctive of the legal or clerical profession. Hence, The profession itself, and *collect.* the members of it. †*Lawyer of both gowns*: one versed in both common and ecclesiastical law.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** iij b, The Gowne that you .. would so gladly minister in, seemeth to come eyther from Turkes or Papistes. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 1, I prethee put on this gown, and this beard, make him beleeue thou art Sir Topas the Curate. 1641 BP. LINCOLN *Sp.* 24 May in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1807) II. 798 Calvin and Beza, whilst they lived, carried all the counsel of the state of Geneva under their own gowns. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 20 Nov. xiv. (1642) 63 Lawyers of both Gownes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xvi, How constantly the Preist puts on his Gown and Surplice, so constantly doth his praier put on a servile yoak of Liturgie. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 306 The Cut-throat Sword and clamorous Gown shall jar. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 101 It is a surprizing thing, the number of Employs for men of the Sword and the Gown, which his Majesty every day bestows. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 84. 1/2 The Gown was the Intention of your Studies. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 184 Children .. pluck'd his gown, to share the good man's smile. 1784 J. POTTER *Virt. Villagers* II. 135, I have now taken the gown [i.e. holy orders], agreeable to my good father's wishes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 250 His gown was torn to shreds over his head: if he had a prayer book in his pocket it was burned. *Mod.* (*N. Linc.*) He goes as gain'and popery as he can wi'out hevin' his gown pulled off.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 99 It [honestie] will weare the Surplis of humilitie ouer the blacke-Gowne of a bigge heart.

c. as the distinctive costume of a member of a University, varying in form, colour, etc., with the academical standing or degree of the wearer (as in phr. †*man of his gown*). *Cap and gown* (see CAP 4 b).

1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 253 It is not a Gown, or Degrees taken in Universities, which constitute the Physician. 1668 MAYNWARING *Compl. Physitian* 169 By their pragmatick Insolencies and upbraiding men of the Gown. 1707 GUINNET in Hearne *Collect.* 23 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 84 The Exercises, that are appointed Gentlemen of his Gown. 1748 JOHNSON *Vanity Hum. Wishes* 138 The strong contagion of the gown. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 30 My Wife's Ambition and my own Was that this Child should wear a Gown. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 131 A scholar, in my cap and gown. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 72 The scholar's gown, now a robe of honour, was a badge of social inferiority.

5. *collect. sing.* The resident members of a University. Now only without article and in opposition to *town*.

1659 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 292 Challenging also the gowne it self to oppose what they did and said. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 17 Ben Tyrrell, Cook of high Renown, To please the Palates of the Gown, At Three-pence each, makes Mutton-Pies. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 428 Parties of five or six, both 'gown' and 'town', were parading abreast. 1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. iii, When Gown was absent, Town was miserable. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 4/3 'Town' and 'Gown' joined in harmony.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gown-piece*, *-skirt*, *-sleeve*, *-tail*; **gown-boy**, a boy belonging to a scholastic foundation, esp. to that of the Charterhouse; †**gown-cloth**, a piece of material to make a gown; †**gown-crook**, a hook on which gowns are hung; **gown-fashion** *adv.*, after the fashion of a gown; †**gown-rule**, civilian government (in Rome); †**gown-sept**, the clan or nation of the gown or toga (= L. *gens togata*).

1558 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. ii. 18, I have seen his name carved upon the *Gown Boys' arch. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 29 A gown-boy at the Charterhouse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 544 Thou shalt haue anon A *goune clooth. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 337 The said prouost shal yif to the said Robert..yerly duryng his lyf a gowncloth in sute with his gentilmen. 1549 in H. Hall *Eliz. Age* (1886) 191 A gowne clothe for George Darrell..xl[s]. 1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 235 To ye wyfe of Wiliam my son..a pare of *gowne krokes. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 13 Their coarse white linen dresses, made *gown-fashion in one piece. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 616 The spangled *gown-piece, fancy-figured o'er. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 374 The gown-pieces were rolled loosely together. 1627 MAY *Lucan* VII. 71 [Cicero] In whose *gown-rule fierce Catiline did feare The peacefull axes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 27 Iuno .. with mee newlye shal enter In leage with Romans, and *gownesept charelye tender. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 85 Holding her *gownskirt in her hand. 1894 — *Wood beyond World* X. 59 She .. hastily covered up her legs with her gown-skirt. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XIX. 61 Vnto hym she gaffe one of her *gowne sleues. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* IV, A woman with her gown-sleeves rolled up. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 213 Her legs and hands tied, and her *gown tail muffled over her head. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, I .. canna climb up to that high window to see sae muckle as her gown-tail.

Hence †**Go·wnist**, one who is entitled to wear a gown; **Go·wnlet** *nonce-wd.*, a small gown.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxvii. (1589) 120 Those inricht our Gownests. 1890 SARAH DUNCAN *Social Departure* 107 Cuddling her small person up..in her swathing gownlet.

Gown (gaun), *v.* [f. GOWN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To dress in a gown.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) V. 726 Here entrithe vj. Iorours in a sute gownyde with hoodes a-bowte her neckes. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXVII. (1612) 186 Empson and Dudley, fur'd Esquiers, more harmefull being gown'd. 1609 ROWLANDS *Whole Crew Gossips* 22 Nay Ile be sworne it makes my purse-strings cracke, To ruffle her in her pride, and gowne her backe. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Flower & Leaf* 161 In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 125 Gown'd in pure white..she stood. 1890 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Born Coquette* I. viii. 73 Should she elect to gown herself in the latest Paris fashions.

transf. and *fig.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 67 Th' yuorie in golden mantle gownd. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* v. ii, The warmer sunne his bride hath newly gown'd. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 206 The man who in Love's robe is gowned May say that Fortune smiles upon his lot.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To put on a gown.

1896 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* XII. 81 One or two men in different parts of the Hall who had not gowned were politely requested to do so.

Gownd, vulgar form of GOWN.

Gownde, variant of GOUND *Obs.*

Gowned (gaund), *ppl. a.* [f. GOWN *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Dressed in a gown, in various senses of the word.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 5 A noble crew about them waited round Of sage and sober peres, all gravely gownd. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 171 The Venetians are gowned, yet by night going to visit their Mistresses, weare short Spanish cloakes. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xvii. 215 Well might all the gowned Romans fear when Pompey fled. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Poetry Professors* 113 These sons of gowned ease Proud of the plumage of Degrees. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. (1850) 75 Happy is the gowned youth, Who only misses what I missed. 1888 AMY LEVY *Reuben Sachs* xi. 162 Their gorgeously gowned and bejewelled women.

absol. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 508 Shall we begrudge the wigged and gowned their rations of wit?

†2. a. Used as the equivalent of L. *togāta* (*fābula*), the epithet of the class of plays that dealt with Roman characters and incidents. b. *Gowned war*, *warfare*: 'warfare' waged in the law-courts. (Cf. GOWN *sb.* 3, 4 b.) *Obs.*

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 207 One equally experienced in both warfares, the armed and gowned. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* I Shall one sweat, Whiles his gown'd comique scene he does repeat? 1665 COWLEY *Agric.* Wks. (1684) 105 The Camps of Gowned War.

Gownsman (gau·nzmăn). Also 6-8 **gown-man**. [f. GOWN *sb.* + MAN; cf. *craft(s)man*, *draught(s)man*, *sword(s)man*, etc.]

†1. (Used to translate L. *togātus*.) An adult Roman; a Roman as distinguished from one of another nation. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 443 He called Lucullus, Xerxes the Gownman, as if he would have said, Xerxes the Roman. *Ibid.* 989 Four years after that, he became a Gownman, though he were but young.

2. One wearing the gown, or 'dress of peace' (cf. GOWN *sb.* 3 and L. *togātus*); a civilian, in contradistinction to a soldier.

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Seditions & Troubles* (Arb.) 414 But lett such one, be an assured one .. holding good Correspondence with the gowne Men. 1643 WITHER *Campo Musæ* 15 The Gownman, must a Swordman, learne to be. 1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 77 The Publick receives as much Benefit from Gownsmen..as it doth from Soldiers. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 253 Let the politick Gown-man Tread the Mazes of the State. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 455 It was rather a military spirit, than that of the gownman. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lx. 516 The soldiery..were more desirous of serving under a young prince of spirit and vivacity than under a committee of

talking gown-men. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 485 Military men are seldom di posed to take counsel with gownsmen on military matters.

3. One who wears a gown as an indication of his office, profession, or standing. a. A member of the legal profession; a lawyer, barrister, or judge. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 155 To play the Gowneman now He had forgot. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 174 Instead of Gown-men pleading at the Bar, they found Sword-men fighting at the Barriers. *a* 1735 LD. LANSDOWNE *Poems, Beauty & Law* 35 Was't a vain promise and a gownman's lie? 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 60 He was a legal monk, a cloistered gownsman.

b. A member of the clerical profession; a clergyman. Now *rare.*

1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* II. iii. (1652) 20 But let the purple Gownman place his engins I' th' dark that wounds me. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil T.* (1708) 24 You will not haunt the companie of Betrayers of Him, call them Gown-men, or call them Kirk-men as they will. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. iii, Lory, take care of this reverend gownman in the next room a little. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 53 Levite gownsmen hugg'd their ignorance. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* xl, A mission'd gownsman o'er the sea Was sent. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 627 A gownsman who pushed himself into a battle..strongly excited William's spleen.

c. A member of a university; often in contrast with *townsman. Gownsman of the foundation* = FOUNDATIONER.

1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 249 The idle sort of Gownmen, lazing in their Studies over the Pagan Books of Institutions. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 144 Books which are commonly read by gownmen. 1688 SMITH in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 243 Gownsmen of the Foundation. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* ii. (ed. 3) 10 The traiterous gown-men proceeded gradually from one corruption to another. 1750 W. DODD *Poems* (1767) 38 The bevy bright of gownsmen blythe. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* vii. (1809) 96 My dear Miss S—— will perhaps ride away with some other Gownsman. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, The distance between the gownsmen and the townsmen .. is carried to an excess. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 277 The townsmen soon discovered that the gownsmen were gainers by the new plan.

†d. A member of a municipal corporation. *Obs.*

1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* I. i. (1687) 6 Heavy Gown-men clad in formal Furrs. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/2 The Mayor and Aldermen..together with the Common Councel, and all the Gown men of that Corporation, to the number of about fourscore.

4. *Sc.* = BEADSMAN 2 b. *rare*—¹.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xv. 138 Our lowland beggars —even the gownsmen themselves, who beg by patent—had a louting, flattering way with them.

Gowp, Sc. form of GULP *sb.* and *v.*

Gowpen (gau·pĕn). *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 goupynes (*pl.*), 6–7 gopin(g, 6–9 gowpin(g, (8 gapen, gouppen, 9 gowpan, 7, 9 goppen), 8–9 goupen, -in, gowpen. [a. ON. *gaupn* (Norw. dial. *gaupn*, Sw. *göpen*, Da. *gievn, giövn*, in the Dict. of 1802) = OHG. *coufana* (MHG. *goufen*). Cf. YEPSEN.

The original sense of the Teut. w rd was prob. the single hand hollowed, the sense of 'double handful' being expressed by the plural. The ON. word seems to occur only as pl.; in mod. Scand. dialects the sing. is used, with varying sense.]

1. The two hands placed together so as to form a bowl († formerly *pl.* in the same sense). Hence, usually, as much as can be contained in the hands so placed; a 'double handful'.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles w.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 *note*, (Sloane MS.) Amedous les mayns, voides ou pleyns, En Fraunz apellom les galeyns [*glossed by* goupynes]. 1536 BELLENDEN *Boece's Hist. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lviii, Bot gevis ane gowpin, orellis sum thingis mair abone the just mesure that they sell. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-T. Misc., South Sea Sang*, When we came to London Town We dream'd of gowd in gowpings here. 1805 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1812) II. 105 Our laird has fine hou·es and guineas in gowpins. 1827 SCOTT *Antiq.* Advt., A handful of meal (called a gowpen) was scarce denied by the poorest cottager. 1871 GIBBON *Lack of Gold* vi, He took out a gowpen of the grain. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xvi. 12 *Handsful*, the full of the gowpens in Old English phrase. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Goupen*, the hollow of both hands placed together.

fig. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 118 Flang frae her lap rejoicingly Goupins o' glory down.

b. *Sc. Law.* A perquisite allowed to a miller's servant.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. ix. § 19. 314 The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants,..they pass by the name of .. *bannock*, and *lock*, or *gowpen*. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii. *note*, The expression *lock*, for a small quantity of .. corn, meal, flax, or the like, is still preserved, not only popularly, but in a legal description, as the *lock* and *gowpen*, or small quantity and handful, payable in thirlage cases, as in-town multure.

2. The grasp of a hand, the fist.

1783 PICKEN *Poems* 111 An honest chiel .. Juste ram'd it [a letter] in my gowpen. 18.. *Tom Linn* xxiii. in Maidment *New Bk. Old Ball.* (1844) 54 Hold me fast, let me not go, Or from your goupen break.

Gowpenful (gau·pĕnful). *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. GOWPEN + -FUL.] A 'double handful' (see GOWPEN 1).

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 32 *Gopingfull*, as much as you can hold in your Fist. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 13 Who for a knife Or penny whissle, will part wi' their gold In gopinfu's. 1852 CARLYLE *Let.* in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) II. xx. 107 An old Russian countess yesternight sat playing Gowpanfuls of gold pieces every stake. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxiv. (1873) 193, I wudna gi'en a goupenfu' o' sheelocks for yer chance. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Duguid* ix. 53, I myself have gathered a gowpenful of flinty arrowheids on the sands of Ardeer.

Gowrde, obs. f. GOURD *sb*.¹; var. GOURD *sb*.² *Obs.*

Gowrie, obs. variant of COWRIE.

1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 336 White Shells, commonly called Gowries or Blackamores Teeth. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 99 *Cypræa*, Gowrie..This genus is called Cypræa and Veneria, from its being peculiarly dedicated to Venus.

Gowsbery, obs. form of GOOSEBERRY.

Gowshe, obs. form of GUSH.

Gowt, variant of GALT *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Halfpence a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges.

Gowt(e, obs. f. GOUT *sb*.¹; var. GOUT *sb*.² and *v. Obs.*

Gowylsought, var. GULESOUGHT *Obs.*, jaundice.

Goyal, variant of GOYLE.

Goyazite (goi·ăzəit). *Min.* [Named by Damour 1864 after *Goyaz*, a town in Brazil: see -ITE.] Phosphate of aluminium and calcium found in small yellow grains in the diamond sands.

1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXVIII. 237 Damour has given the name goyazite to a phosphate of alumina and lime.

Goye, obs. form of JOY.

Goyf('f, variant of GOFE *Sc. Obs.*, pillory.

Goyle (goil). *dial.* Also 7 goile, 9 goyal. A deep trench, a ravine.

1617 LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 414 Canac, his daughter..whome theare hee made right perfect in the skilles of ridinge goiles, plaines, ruffetes, dales, and hills. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, We were come to a long deep 'goyal', as they call it on Exmoor. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 146 Dartmoor abounds in .. traces of a very numerous population, which .. found its chief occupation in streaming for tin- the 'goyles' or deep trenches of their old works being everywhere visible. 1885 in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., A scramble down into the goyal; a clatter up the other side. 1894 BEATRICE WHITBY *Mary Fenwick's Dau.* III. 123 There are landmarks down, and 'goyles' blocked up.

Goym, Sc. variant of GOME¹. *Obs.*

†**Goynire.** *Obs.*—¹ [ad. OF. *guinier* (F. *guignier*), f. *guine* (F. *guigne*: see GEAN) a small kind of cherry.] A kind of cherry-tree.

1572 MASCALL *Art of Planting & Graffing* 16 The healme Cherrie, which is graft on the wilde goyuire (which is an other kinde of grate Cherrie).

Goys, obs. form of GOOSE.

†**Goy·ster.** *Obs.*—¹ Corrupt form of AGISTOR.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 b, And than may the kepars, regarders, goysters, and other offycers of suche forest and chases, haue parfyte knowledge what townshyppe the catell is of.

Goyster, Goyt, variants of GAUSTER, GOTE.

Gozan, variant of GOSSAN.

Gozel(l, variant of GUZZLE *Obs.* or *dial.*, ditch.

Gozeling, gozelyng, obs. forms of GOSLING.

Gozell (gŏ·zĕl). *dial.* Also 9 gozill. [ad. F. *groseille* gooseberry or currant.] (See quots.)

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CLXVI. 274 The black sort is generally called..in English Black Currans, as other are Red and White; but the White are called Gozell in some parts of Kent. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 546/1 *Gozell*, the gooseberry *Ribes uva-crispa*. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Gozill. 1. *Ribes rubrum.* 2. *Ribes Grossularia.*

†**Go·zle,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. Cf. GUZZLE *v.* [ad. OF. *gosillier* (F. *gosiller*) to pass as if through the throat, f. OF. *gosillier* throat (F. *gosier*).] *intr.* ? To trickle.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 114 He that drinketh, lifteth up the vessel, and not touching it with his lips, receives the water by those little holes, the which doth gozle and make a pleasing noise.

Gozzan, variant of GOSSAN.

Gozzard (go·zăid). [repr. OE. **góshierde*, with normal shortening of the vowel of the initial syllable; the literary form *gooseherd* is due to recomposition.] = GOOSEHERD.

14 .. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 566/34 *Aucarius*, a gosherde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 204/1 Gosherde, *aucarius, aucaria.* 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769 (1790) 10 A person called a Gozzard attends the flock and twice a day drives the whole flock to water. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 287 The shepherd..knows each of them, and can swear to them, if they are lost; as can the Lincolnshire gosherd to each goose. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 240 This business requires the attendance of the Gozzard (Gooseherd) a month at least. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap-Jack Z.* II. 48 Why should gaulters and bankers only have double pay? Why not molers and gozzards also?

Gozzen, variant of GOSSAN.

†**Gra.** *int. Obs. rare.* [app. repr. Irish *a ghráidh* 'my dear', in English books commonly rendered *agra'h* or ARRAH.] An exclamation ascribed to Irishmen.

1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Stratagem* IV. 1, I am your Priest, Gra; and your Conscience is under my Hands. 1771 SMOLLETT *H. Clinker* 24 Apr., to Sir W. Phillips, Now I believe you are my friend, sure enough, gra.

Graafian (grä·fiăn), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of R. de Graaf, a Dutch anatomist (1641–73) + -IAN.] In *Graafian follicle, vesicle*, one of the small sacs in the ovary of mammals in which the ova are matured.

1841 tr. *Cruveilhier's Descr. Anat.* I. 616 In the midst of this tissue .. the Graafian vesicles are deposited. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 838/1. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 183 Dilatation of the Graafian follicles.

Grab (græb), *sb*.¹ *Anglo-Indian.* Also 7 grob, 8 grabb, gurab, 9 ghurab. [a. Arab. غراب *ġurāb*, lit. 'raven', applied to a kind of galley.] A large coasting-vessel, drawing very little water, built with a prow and usually two-masted, used in the East (see quots. 1763, 1839).

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 405 The desperate attacks made..by 1500 of his men in three Ships and four Grabs. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 174 Admiral of his Fleet of Grobs and Boats. 1763 R. ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans. Ind.* I. 401 The grabs have rarely more than two masts, although some have three;..they are built to draw very little water, being very broad in proportion to their length, narrowing however from the middle to the end, where instead of bows they have a prow. 1773 E. IVES *Voy.* 43 One Grab of 18 guns, and several other vessels. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. i. 11 Their grabs, which still have an elongated bow.. are often very fine vessels. 1839 H. MALCOM *Trav. S. E. Asia* II. 357 *Gloss., Grab*, a square-rigged Arab coasting vessel, having a very projecting stem, and no bowsprit. It has two masts. 1878 TRELAWNY *Shelley*, etc. (1887) 84 A Persian dhow, an Arab grab, or a Chinese junk.

b. *Comb.*, as *grab-brig, -ketch, -snow, -vessel*; grab-service (see quot. 1867).

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 177 De Ruyter now took me on board of an Arab *grab brig. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 40 His fleet .. consisted of eight *grab-ketches [etc.]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Grab service*, country vessels first employed by the Bombay government against the pirates; afterwards erected into the Bombay Marine. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 470 The *Grab Snow *Generous Friends*,..burthen about two hundred tons. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 22/2 They perceived a *grab vessel at anchor.

Grab (græb), *sb*.² [f. GRAB *v.*]

1. A quick sudden clutch, grasp, seizure, or attempt to seize.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Incognito* Wks. XI. 3 The chairman, unable to control his impatience, made a grab at it. 1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. viii, He makes a grab at me, and I shuts the door right to on his wrist. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 111, I rose gently with both hands ready for a grab.

b. The action or practice of grabbing. *Game of grab* (? cf. sense 5 and *grab game* in 6), *policy of grab*: in recent journalistic use often applied opprobriously to rapacious proceedings in political or commercial affairs.

1883 LD. WEMYSS in *St. James's Gaz.* 16 July, They..are playing a game of 'grab' for the farmer's vote. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3/1 The fatal inauguration of the policy of grab by Lord Beaconsfield in 1878. 1888 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 4/8 Part of a policy called by fine people annexation and by common people grab. 1893 BESANT *Ivory Gate* 256 The selfishness of mankind as illustrated by the universal game of Grab. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 1/3 The newly invented game of 'grab' in Africa.

2. The thing grabbed. *Sc.*

1777 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1894) 27 Grab was a favourite expression among the Light Infantry, and meant any plunder taken by force. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Grabs*, little prizes. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Grab*,.. the number of objects thus seized.

3. One who grabs: a. A body-snatcher, resurrectionist; b. A catchpoll, bumbailiff, policeman. ? *Obs.*

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1824) 178 When bailiffs and grabs hunt us up in the East. 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* I. xvi. 370 Sir ——'s dressers and myself, with an experienced 'grab', that is to say, a professional resurrectionist—were to set off from the Borough. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xv. 123 Do you want to .. have the grabs point at us as swindlers?

4. A mechanical device or implement for clutching or gripping objects (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Grab*, .. the term is especially applied to devices for withdrawing pipes, drills, reamers, etc., from artesian, oil, and other wells. 1881 *Proc. Instit. Civil Engin.* LXV. 312 A modification of the bucket [dredger] .. with strong curved steel arms .. to which the makers have given the name of 'grab'. 1881 *Standard* 16 Nov. 2/5 The accident was caused by the plate having slipped from the 'grab' by which it was being lifted. 1893 *Times* 10 July 13/6 Grain cargoes..discharged..by the use of hydraulic cranes and tubs or Priestman's grabs. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 8/5 Hydraulic cranes drop down their 'grabs' into the loose grain in the hold of the vessel like a huge pair of jaws. They come up the next instant with a mouthful of about three-quarters of a ton, and spit it out into a hopper.

5. A children's game at cards, in which when two or more cards of equal value are on the table together the player who is quickest to recognize and 'grab' them adds them to his own hand.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in the names of various appliances for seizing or clutching, as *grab-crane, -iron, -line, -machine*; also grab-bag (*U.S.* at fancy fairs), a bag containing various articles, into which one may dip on payment of a certain sum; also *fig.*; grab-coup = *grab-game* (*a*); grab-game, (*a*) (see quot. 1859); (*b*) the policy of 'grabbing' territories, etc.; grab-hook, any hook for grabbing, *spec.* (see quot. 1887); grab-racket *U.S.*, a disorderly scramble, in which each person 'grabs' what he can.

1879 *N. Y. Tribune* 23 Sept. (Cent.), It is a *grab-bag from which every disappointed politician hopes to draw a prize. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 237 The woodman's axe now resounded with the busy notes of preparation for a dive into nature's great grab-bag. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf,*

Grab-coup, modern practice of gambling, adopted by the losers, thus the person cheated or *done*, takes his opportunity, makes a dash at the depository of money, or such as may be down for the *play* and *grabs* as much as possible, pockets the proceeds, and fights his way out of the house. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 8/2, [For sale by auction,] 30 steam, hand, and *grab cranes. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Grab Game*, a mode of swindling or rather stealing, practised by sharpers .. Bets are made .. when a dispute is purposely planned, in the midst of which one of the confederates seizes or 'grabs' the money at stake and runs off. The term is also used in a more general sense to signify stealing and making off with the booty. 1864 R. B. Kimball *Was he successful* ix. 116 A bold, daring, unscrupulous man, who, in the language of his acquaintances, practised the grab-game. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) May 265 This eventuated in preventing the grab-game of France. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 713 Taking up their Nets, at one place they did hang so fast, as without breaking they could not pull them out of the water, wherefore they set their *Grab-hooks unto them to loose them. 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 179 The grapnel kept at every village draw-well is called the grab-hook. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 11/1 Priestman's *grab machine is now set to work to excavate the earth from the centre of the caisson. 1892 Stevenson & Osbourne *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 219 Now boss! .. is this to be run shipshape? or is it a Dutch *grab-racket?

Grab (græb), *v.* [Corresponds to MDu., MLG. *grabben*, mod.Sw. *grabba*; perh. an onomatopœic modification of the root of Grip.]

1. *trans.* To grasp or seize suddenly and eagerly; hence, to appropriate to oneself in a rapacious or unscrupulous manner.

1589 Rider *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, To Crabbe, or grabble, *vide* to graple. 1801 A. Wilson *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 86 Old .. witches.. butter from churns are eternally grabbing. 1820 J. W. Croker in Smiles *J. Murray* (1891) II. xxiii. 86, I will go to the Museum and grab them, as my betters have done before me. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xviii. 164 He grabbed it hard and fast. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* cvii, How did it happen that gross Humbug grabbed Thy weapons? 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 Little dark-brown creatures .. armed each with four needle-like talons, ready to grab cruelly the hand put within reach. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 16/3 You had done what is called 'grab' that land. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Dec. 401 John Bull is not habitually slow to run up his flag on any available spot he may safely grab.

absol. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 243 To have somewhat left to give, instead of being always prompt to grab.

2. To 'collar', capture, or arrest (a person).

1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 Agreed to grab about a dozen old acquaintances. 1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v., The pigs grabbed the kiddey for a crack. 1829 *Ann. Reg.* 117 He is sure Benning did not grab, or endeavour to collar Wickliffe. 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington*, My bailiff grabb'd Dick when he should have nabb'd Bob. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 115 A very dangerous young criminal .. whom I reckon we won't be able to grab in a hurry.

3. *intr.* To make a grab or snatch *at* (U.S. *for*).

1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. 107 A stick of candy, which he eagerly grabbed at. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxxvii. 325 She stretched out her hand to grab at the ledger. 1885 *N. Y. Weekly Sun* 13 May 5/1 He made a jump for the knife and Short grabs for it at the same time.

4. *slang. To grab on*: to get along, live.

1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 139 Between the two I do manage to grab on somehow.

5. *Comb.*: grab-all, (*a*) one who grabs everything, a rapacious person; (*b*) a bag to carry odds and ends (Farmer *Slang* 1893).

1872 *Sunday Times* 18 Aug. 2/3 The mean and contemptible grab-alls of that government which professes to study the people's interest. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* xxiii. 163 Robert Grier of Lag, who was a very grab-all among them.

Hence Grabbed *ppl. a.*, Gra'bbing *vbl. sb.*

1788 W. Eden in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 74 There remained merely the finding and grabbing some respectable office for life. 1891 *Star* 5 Nov. 4/1 The grabbed rights of way mentioned recently. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 6/3 The Chitral principality is now within the English sphere, to borrow a term which international diplomacy owes to the grabbing-up of Africa.

Grabbable (græ'băb'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Grab *v.* + -able.] That may be grabbed.

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1824) 110 The 'Old Minstrel Act would .. make them grabbable as rogues and vagabonds. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Nov. 571/1 The southern half of Northern Africa is in a condition much more 'grabbable', and attention to it is specially desirable that it be not grabbed by other nations than England.

Grabbe, obs. variant of Crab *sb.*2

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xxx. 696 Roundish leaues, somwhat like the leaues of a gribble, grabbe tree, or wilding.

†**Gra'bbedness.** *Obs. rare*—1. [A variant of, or an error for Crabbedness.] Unevenness.

1563 Golding *Cæsar* (1565) 234 b, The grabbednes of the top of a place to a falling grounde hath in it great aduantage.

Grabber (græ'bəɹ). [f. Grab *v.* + -er1.] One who or that which grabs; *esp.* in (or short for) the combination **land-grabber**, used chiefly in Ireland as a term of reproach for one who takes a holding from which another has been evicted.

1859 *Slang Dict., Grabbers*, the hands. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 5/8 A tenant farmer, whom Mr. Healy denounced as a land grabber. 1889 *Daily News* 24 May 5/8 He was questioned about boycotting and intimidation.. He had .. said he would not hurt a hair of the grabber's head.

Grabble (græ'b'l), *sb.* [f. Grabble *v.*]

†1. A grapple or struggle. *To come to a grabble*: to come to handgrips. *Obs.*

1650 Cromwell *Let.* 30 July (Carlyle), Our bodies of horse..came to a grabble with them.

2. *Angling. To fish* (†*lie*) *on* or *upon the grabble* (see quots. 1726, 1787).

1726 *Gentl. Angler* 149 To lie upon the Grabble, is when a running Bullet or flat Piece of Lead keeps the Line firm on the Bottom of the River; so that the Link, to which the Hook is fastened, may play about with the Current of the Water. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 Fishing on the grabble is when the line is sunk with a running plummet fast to the bottom, so that the hook-link plays in the water. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 May 425/1 The best way is to angle upon the grabble for them [eels] with a lobworm.

Grabble (græ'b'l). *v.* Also 6–8 grable. [Corresponds to Du. *grabbelen* (which has been used in all the senses below exc. 5), a frequentative of *grabben* Grab *v.*]

1. *intr.* To feel or search with the hands, to grope about. Sometimes *to grope and grabble* (cf. Du. *grapen en grabbelen*).

1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 294 Grabling all night in the dark..through wild Olive Trees, and high Rocks. 1581 R. R. *Herodotus* 103 b, Where after they have placed hym, they leave hym grabling in that place, and departe their way. 1630 *God's Power & Prov.* in *Churchill's Collect. Voy.* (1704) IV. 811 We were fain to grabble in the dark (as it were) like a blind Man for his way. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 13 He grable for Gudgeons or fish for Flounders. 1640 Shirley *Arcadia* III. ii, Thou must stoop .. And grabble for't [gold] in ground. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 22 To what end is it, to groap and to grable so much in Wounds? 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. xiii, My Blood chills about my Heart, at the thought of these Rogues, with their bloody Hands grabbling in my Guts, and pulling out my very Entrails. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 178 Grabling round a nautious Weed for fulsome Worms. 1823 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 141 They continued grabbling for about five minutes, as if looking for something they had lost. 1824 *Hist. Murder Weare* 127 He was grabbling about in the water with a sponge. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 155 To wade through Hegel..is merely to grope and grabble and to gnaw at the root of one's own growth. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* s.v., 'To grabble for trout;' *i. e.* to grope in holes for them.

b. *trans.* with cognate obj. To feel (one's way).

1627 W. D. tr. *A. d'Audigier's Tragi-com. Hist.* 37 Hee, being in the darke, grabling his way, with one hand upon the raile of the staires [etc.]. 1842 Blackie in *Tait's Mag.* IX. 752 Sending the unaided pupil to grope and grabble his way by the help of them [grammars, etc.] only.

2. *intr.* To sprawl or tumble about on all-fours; to scramble (for money, etc.).

1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* I, To lie grabbling on the ground, *humi prostratus jacere.* 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 202 A few Scratches on his Face, which .. I suppose he got by grabbling among the Gravel, at the Bottom of the Dam. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* I. xvii, Some of the boys were ..sent grabbling on their faces down the hill. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., I drowed the apples among the bwoys an' let um' grabble vor um.

3. = Grapple *v.* 8. *rare.*

1835 Anster tr. *Faustus* II. I. (1887) 47 With dragons let the old drake grabble. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Grabble*, to resist, to contend, to grapple with.

†4. *trans.* To handle rudely or roughly. *Obs.*

1684 Dryden *Disappointm.* Prol. 60 The doughty bullies ..Invade and grabble one another's punk. 1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, To Grabble or handle untowardly, .. as, to grabble (or grope) a Wench. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* (E. D. S.) 376 Es wont ha' ma Tetties a grabbled zo. 1790 J. B. Moreton *W. Ind. Isl.* 146 [They] grabble, grasp and jostle each other to get the best.

5. To seize, to appropriate to oneself.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) s.v., To grabble the bit; to seize any one's money. 1857 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 581 The rich armour .. and all the precious articles which decked Otho's pavilion they grabbled and got.

b. *intr.* To grab or snap *at* (something).

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 108 Every hungry dog..began to grabble at the tempting morsel.

Hence Gra'bbling *vbl. sb.*

a 1654 Selden *Table-T.* (Arb.) 99 He puts his hands in his Pockets, and keeps a grabling and a fumbling. 1687 Miege *Gt. Fr. Dict* II, Grabbling, *l'action de manier quèque Chose de mauvaise grace.* 1691 Tryon *Wisd. Dictates* Pref. 2 The Grabling of the poor dark Spirit of Man after Truth. 1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* I, A grabbling, *contrectatio.*

Grabby (græ'bi). *slang.* A cavalry-man's term for a foot-soldier.

1868 Whyte Melville *White Rose* I. x. 121, I shouldn't like to be a 'Grabby'..I'd rather be a private in the cavalry than an officer in the regiment of *feet*!

Grace (grēs), *sb.* Also 4–5 gras(e, (4 grass, greace). [a. F. *grâce* = Pr., Sp. *gracia*, Pg. *graça*, It. *grazia*, semi-popular a. L. *grātia* (1) pleasing quality, attractiveness, (2) favour, goodwill, (3) gratitude, thanks; f. *grātus* pleasing, Grateful.]

I. Pleasing quality, gracefulness.

1. The quality of producing favourable impressions; attractiveness, charm. Now usually with more restricted application: The attractiveness or charm belonging to elegance of proportions, or (especially) ease and refinement of movement, action, or expression. † In 16–17th c. *occas.* Pleasantness of flavour.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* i. 9 That ther be added grace to thin hed. *Ibid.* xxii. 11 Who looueth clennesse of herte, for the grace of his lippis shal han the king frend. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 27 Her eyen..her nase .. her redde lippes eke,.. All that he seeth is full of grace. 1530 Palsgr. 35 As it was first written in the Romant tonge, it hath a marveylous grace. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. (1568) D iv b, They haue in sauces a proper pleasantnes by them selues or a peculiar grace as some speake nowe adayes. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xi. 155 Without the blacke, the white could haue no grace. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Custom Country* II. i, My Nephew..Had been a happy man had he ne'er knowne What's there in grace and fashion. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 227 They are best..eaten hot, for if cold they loose much of their grace. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. ii. 47 We use to say of a man that he sings with much Grace, or little Grace. 1693 Dryden *Ep. to Congreve* 19 All below is strength, and all above is grace. 1698 — *Monum. Maiden Lady* 8 Her limbs were formed with such harmonious grace. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 94 ¶ 1 It gives new Grace to the most eminent Accomplishments. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* x. 52 There is only one precise serpentine line that I call the line of grace. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* VIII. iv. (1803) 561 The last and noblest part of beauty is grace. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VI. ii, Grace, indeed, is beauty in action. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* ix. 186 It is not possessed of showy-coloured flowers; but is distinguished for the grace of its foliage. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* iii. 2 Weep all men that have any grace about ye. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The long speeches .. have never the grace and harmony which are exhibited in the earlier dialogues. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. cvi. 539 The Americans have gained more than they have lost by equality. I do not think the upper class loses in grace. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 150 Miss Frankston rode .. extremely well, and with an unconscious grace.

b. In a weaker sense: Seemliness, becomingness, favourable or creditable aspect. Chiefly in *a good grace*; hence *a bad, an ill grace*, an unbecoming appearance. Now somewhat *rare* (cf. c).

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1590) 175 The same words in my Ladie Philocleas mouth, as from one woman to another (so as there were no other bodie by) might haue had a better grace; and perchance haue found a gentler receipt. 1667 Temple *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 35 The first Pace of the War being made in Flanders, loses all the good Grace which the French endeavour'd to give their Invasion. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 4 All which is supported by no other Pretension, than that it is done with what we call a good Grace. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 334 That it would have a good grace in them to seem zealous for it. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke (J.), They would have ill grace in denying it. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* v. 83 As soon as she could with any grace leave the company. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 35 Henry..retired with a good grace from an impossible position. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 598 Incidents..which came off with an ill-grace on the table of a Court of Justice.

c. Hence (with mixture of branch II), *with a good grace*, with a show of willingness, as though pleased to do so; *with a bad* or *ill grace*, with ill-concealed reluctance, ungraciously.

1754 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. viii. 170 Becket, though with the worst grace imaginable, was induced to comply with the royal mandate. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1794) II. 138 May I..hope that you will pardon the ill-grace with which I have submitted to my disappointment? 1836 *Backwoods Canada* 17 When the tide fails cast anchor, and wait with the best grace we can. *Ibid.* 74 With a marvellous ill grace the men took up their oars when their load was completed. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 81, I submit with the worst grace possible.

†d. *To do* (a person, a thing) *grace*: to become, reflect credit on, set in a good light, embellish; also, to do honour *to*. So *In grace of*: in honour of. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 139 They .. Came heere in grace of our solemnity. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 79 Troiens that..are content to doe the Profession some grace. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xxviii, I tell the Day..thou do'st him [the day] grace when clouds doe blot the heauen. *Ibid.* cxxxii, O, let it then as well beseeme thy heart To mourne for me since mourning doth thee grace. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 53 Thy selfe do grace to them, and bring them in. 1806 Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) I. 155 Further to do me grace, he was pleased to put into my hands a very..elaborate report of his own drawing up.

2. An attractive or pleasing quality or feature. †Formerly often in phrase *goods and graces*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 79 Zuyche guodes and zuiche graces wyþoute dop ofte kuead. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 91 No woman shulde be proude of the goodes and graces that God hathe sent her. 1692 Dryden *Eleonora* Ded., The nice touches, which give the best resemblance, and make the graces of the picture. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (ed. 3) II. 257, I never before saw so young a Lady shine forth with such Graces of Mind and Person. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* I. vi, Possess'd of ev'ry manly grace. 1798 Ferriar *Eng. Historians* 236 The affectation of unattainable graces only adds distortion to clownishness. 1836 Sir H. Taylor *Statesman* xxxi. 237 It is a grace in flattery so to let fall your compliments as that [etc.]. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. vii. 97 Washington..cultivates the graces and pleasures of life with eminent success.

†b. quasi-*concr.* Something that imparts beauty; an ornament; the part in which the beauty of a thing consists. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. Prol. 28 By their hands, this grace of Kings must dye. 1645 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 176 A noble piece of architecture..which is the grace of the whole Corso. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* IX. vii. 238 Curl'd Hair seems to be no small Grace and Ornament to the Head. 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 313 A spreading laurel stood, The grace and ornament of all the wood.

c. A procedure, attitude, etc. adopted with a view to grace. *Obs.* exc. in *airs and graces*, affectations of elegance of manners.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 76 It is a common grace of some, to

vse some words or sentences of scripture insteed of iests and prouerbs in their common talke. 1608 Rowlands *Humors Looking-Gl.* 21 Then forth they goe after the drunken pace, Which God he knowes was with a reeling grace. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxix, Old Sir Pitt..chuckled at her airs and graces, and would laugh by the hour together at her assumptions of dignity and imitations of genteel life.

3. *Mus.* An embellishment consisting of additional notes introduced into vocal or instrumental music, not essential to the harmony or melody. (Cf. *grace-note* in sense 21 b.)

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 No Graces, Double Relishes, Trillos, Gropos, or Piano forte's, but plain as a packstaff. 1659 C. Simpson *Division Viol.* 9 Graces done with the Fingers, are of two sorts: viz. smooth and shaked. *Ibid.*, In ascending, it makes that Grace which we call a Plain-beat. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. 38 Those excellent Graces and Ornaments to the good manner of singing, which we call Trills, Grupps [etc.]. 1806 Callcott *Mus. Gram.* vi. 61 The principal Graces of Melody are the Appoggiatura, the Shake, the Turn and the Beat. 1866 Engel *Nat. Mus.* iii. 118 The bagpipe tunes of the Scotch are full of graces. 1878 F. Taylor in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 43 The agrémens or graces peculiar to Old English music.

4. *Mythology.* One of the sister-goddesses (= L. *Grātiæ*, Gr. Χάριτες) regarded as the bestowers of beauty and charm, and portrayed as women of exquisite beauty. Usually spoken of (after Hesiod) as three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 115 She shalbe a grace To fyll the fourth place. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. i. 48 And eke the Graces seemed all to sing, Hymen Iō Hymen! dauncing all around. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 257 Had I a sister were a Grace, or a daughter a Goddesse, hee should take his choice. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* II. iii, To swear that Venus leads The Loves and Graces from the Idalian green. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 15 Euphrosyne.. Whom lovely Venus, at a birth, With two sister Graces more, To ivy-crownèd Bacchus bore. 1675 Cotton *Burlesque upon Burl.* 108 Thy Mistress Venus, and the Graces. *a* 1721 Prior *Celia to Damon* 46 On this forehead..The Loves delighted, and the Graces play'd. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 337 The Graces too..Felt each a mortal stab in her own breast. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* II. 13 The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes, Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.

transf. 1802 Mrs. Jane West *Infidel Father* I. 88 Lady Languish, the beauty of the year.. softness, susceptibility, and an affectation of weakness almost to fragility, were the distinguishing traits of this reigning grace. 1830 J. G. Strutt *Sylva Brit.* 53 These three graces of the forest form a group within sight of the house. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 40 The three black graces—law, physic, and divinity..claim her successively as their own. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 322 [Taglioni] the Grace of her century.

5. *The graces* (= F. *le jeu des grâces*): a game played with hoops and pairs of slender rods, so called (according to Littré) because it develops graceful movement of the arms.

One of the players takes a hoop upon two rods, held one in each hand; he then draws the rods rapidly across each other, with the effect of sending the hoop into the air to be caught by another player on his pair of rods.

1842 A. Combe *Princ. Physiol.* (ed. 11) 185 The play called the graces is also well adapted for expanding the chest, and giving strength to the muscles of the back. 1855 in Ogilvie, Suppl. [1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* III. vii. 189 The younger members..were laughing over a game of *les Graces*.]

II. Favour.

6. Favour, favourable or benignant regard or its manifestation (now only on the part of a superior); favour or goodwill, in contradistinction to right or obligation, as the ground of a concession. Somewhat *arch.* † *Of grace*: as a matter of favour and not of right. † *In grace of*: in favour of, for the benefit of. (Cf. sense 14.)

c 1275 Lay. 6616 Ware he mihte of his men eni grace finde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5425 If i [Jacob, addressing Joseph] euer fand grace wit þe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 62 Harold..had þe kynge's grace. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 114 If men it wol aske..and bidden it of grace. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 34 He moste get grace of him and leve to go. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. 293 The kyng for hir manfulnesse and of his grace toke hir quarel in to his honde. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B b, They haue rather merited pardon by theyr ignoraunces, then prayesyng or grace by theyr wysedome. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 195 Alexander Seuerus published a lawe in grace of the Christians. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 39 Is not great grace to helpe him ouer past, Or free his feet that in the myre sticke fast? 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. ix. § 3 Through meere voluntarie grace or beneuolence. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* IV. ii, All the grace I hitherto have done you was bestowed With a shut hand. 1652 H. Cogan tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* III. v. 108 Having received it of grace from the hand of your enemy. 1677 Dryden *Prol. Circe* 28 Perhaps, if now your grace you will not grudge He may grow up to write, and you to judge. 1700 — *Flower & Leaf* 598 Of her grace she gave her maid to know The secret meaning of this moral show. 1709 Prior *Imit. Anacreon*, The Herd of Criticks I defie..Regardless of their Grace, or Spight. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xvii, The marks of grace which Elizabeth from time to time shewed to young Raleigh. 1878 M. A. Brown *Nadeschda* 56 Prince Wladmir looked with grace Upon the old and tried retainer. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/2 The Treasury, though professing to make some acknowledgment by way of grace for inventions adopted by the Crown, has [etc.]. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 78/1 The applicants came to the Court for an act of grace, and they must take it on proper terms.

b. Said with reference to God. (See also 11 a.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Godalmihtin haueð isceaweð us wel muchele grace. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17095 God..send us space al of his grace, ur wranges here to right. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 910 orth wente Sir Cleophas, To the court thorw godes gras. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 139 God..gyff hym grase to augmente is reaume. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 1 How farre purpose you to trauell this way by the grace of God? 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* xvii. vii. 40 b, Untoo the seconde time, in which (yf God give me grace) shalbe described [etc.]. 1655-61 Walton *Angler* iv. (ed. 3) 76 A grace of God He give you a Sillibub of new Verjuice. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 190 Annie, this voyage by the grace of God Will bring fair weather yet to all of us. 1872 A. Lang *Ball. & Lyr. Old France* 11 Mock not at us that so feeble be, But pray God pardon us out of His grace.

c. Hence in phrase *by the grace of God* (tr. L. *Dei gratia*), appended to the formal statement of the titles of sovereigns, and formerly also of ecclesiastical dignitaries; perh. with mixture of sense 11 a.

1495 in *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 55 James, be the grace of God kinge of Scottis. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1019 Henry by the grace of God lyveng kyng victorious [etc.]. 1611 Bible Ded., Iames by the grace of God King of Great Britaine. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, Louis, King by the Grace of God.

† d. *Save your grace*: an apologetic phrase = 'may it not displease you', 'by your leave'. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 104 Whereas ye seyn that alle wommen been wikke, Saue youre grace certes ye despisen alle wommen in this wyse. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xx. 92 After my feble witte me thinke, saue þaire grace, þat it es mykill mare.

e. *By grace of*: by virtue of, 'thanks to'.

1852 Brimley *Ess., Esmond* 259 The Chevalier St. George..misses being James the Third..by grace of his own exceeding baseness.

† f. *Hard grace*: displeasure, ill-will, severity. (See also sense 10.) *Obs.*

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 496 This Eolus, with harde grace, Held the wyndes in distresse. *c* 1386 — *Somp. T.* 520 Lo sires quod the lord with harde grace Who herd euere of swich a thyng er now? — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 636 This chanoun took his cole with harde grace.

7. The condition or fact of being favoured. † *In grace*, in favour (*obs.*). † (*A person's*) *grace, good grace* (obs.), now only, after Fr. idiom, (*a person's*) *good graces*: (his) favour and good opinion.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 That he stonde welle and cler in the kynggez grace. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 64 b, Ye shewe well howe that aboue all other ye haue me in your grace. *c* 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xli. 153 And how he was in her goode grace, and she lyke wyse in his. 1586 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. vi. (Arb.) 27 This [the custom of Princes] brought the ryming Poesie in grace. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* Pref., In Pierce of Gaveston there is given to the Minions, and Creatures of Princes, a very faire warning, to use their Grace with their Royall Patrons, modestly. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i 32 Till all graces be in one woman, one woman shall not come in my grace. *c* 1620 Fletcher *False One* II. i, The red Pharsalian feilds..Where killing was in grace, and wounds were glorious. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* III. x. 498 He would not however in return offer him his good Graces. [*Sidenote*] Not otherwise to be rendred without spoiling the sense. 1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, A gentleman..who understands the *grand monde* so well..may pretend to the good graces of a lady. 1675 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 110 A sprightly young lady, much in the good graces of the family. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 76 ¶ 4 The Men themselves shall think thus meanly or greatly of themselves, as they are out or in the good Graces of a Court. 1727 Colden *Hist. Ind. Nations* 112 Adario..resolved..to recover the good Graces of the French. 1757 Foote *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 133 The booksellers have..refused to employ me; you, Sir, I hear, are in their graces. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 221 The one who had the largest share of James's good graces seems to have been Cartwright. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiii. (1865) I. 124 Their progress..in the grace of Karl, was something extraordinary. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 These gentlemen..do not seem to be in your good graces. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 65/2 The hand..and the guard of honour..ran each other hard for the first place in the islanders' good graces.

8. An instance or manifestation of favour; a favour conferred on or offered to another.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6505 He [Canute]..þo3te on þe vaire grace þat vr louerd him sende. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1058 He..þonked god of þat gras. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 37 Sithe it so is, That Lazar may nought do me this..I wolde pray an other grace. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* X. ii, Thou hast a fayre grace of me this daye, that I shold rescowe the. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 45 Andronicus..proudly rejected the graces offred. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 101 This Peace was received by all the Subjects of the King, as a speciall grace sent them from God. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 381 Do me this grace, my child, to have my shield In keeping till I come. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* lxvi. 71 A grace I here implore thee, if any Word should offend.

b. An exceptional favour granted by some one in authority, a privilege, a dispensation. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* *Expectative grace* (see Expectative *a.* 1 a).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5128 If thou scape yit, atte laste, Fro Love..Certeyn, I holde it but a grace. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & M.* c. 8 § 33 Dispensations and Graces given by such Order as the publick Laws of the Realm then approved. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 362/2 The highest pontife or bishop granted these foresaid graces to father Robert Persons & Edmund Campion. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* (1839) 30 The benefit which a sovereign bestoweth on a subject, for fear of some power and ability he hath to do hurt to the commonwealth, are not properly rewards; for they are not salaries..nor are they graces. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VI. 196 But, to return and view the chearful Skies, ..To few great Jupiter imparts this Grace. 1777 Burke *Let. Affairs Amer.* Wks. III. 165 To protect the king's loyal subjects, and to grant to them..the common rights of men, by the name of graces? 1824 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) II. 55/2 Charles I. took a bribe of 120,000*l.* from his Irish subjects, to grant them what in those days were called Graces, but in these days would be denominated the Elements of Justice. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 339 It was resolved to announce certain intended graces in the speech from the throne. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex., Grace*, a faculty, license or dispensation. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 115 These Graces, the Irish analogue of the Petition of Rights.

† c. Permission to do something; leave. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26285 þan mai his biscop do him grace, wijf to tak wijt hir to liue. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4080 No man mo into this place Of me to entre shal have grace. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 826 Wold ye graunt me your grase goodly to wende, I wold boune me to batell. 14.. *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 1379+9 There shal no man haue grace..Agaynst my wyl to lye me by Nor do me shame nor velany!

† d. A mark of divine favour, a mercy. *Obs.*—1

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxii. 31 It was a fayre grace that the Kynge had nat ben taken.

† e. A gratuity or 'douceur'. *Obs.*

1769 S. Paterson *Another Trav.* II. 144 An English coachman, postboy, or waterman, generally expects some grace from the passengers, over and above his fare.

9. In University language. a. † Originally, a dispensation, granted by the Congregation of a University or by some Faculty in it, from some of the statutable conditions required for a degree. As in the English universities the full performance of such conditions ceased to be enforced, the 'grace' came to be an essential preliminary to any degree. Hence the word has now the sense: b. The leave of Congregation to take a degree. c. Other decrees of the Governing Body, being very often dispensations from the permanent statutes, were sometimes styled *graces*, and at Cambridge every such decree is called a Grace of the Senate. d. In mod. use, the term is also applied to the permission which a candidate for a degree is required to obtain from his College or Hall.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 719/41 *Nomina domorum et rerum ecclesiasticarum, Hec gracia*, a grace. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 12 Doctours, and Bachelers of Dyvynyte [etc.] which shalbe admytted to any of the said Degrees by any of the Unyversitees of this Realme and nat by Grace onely. 1573 Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 Mr. Nuce was requestid to put up our graces the next morning. 1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 408 They say, it was a stolen congregation, and yet he got his grace but by three votes. 1665 J. Buck in G. Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 66 Then a Bedel carrieth all the Graces that passed unto the Proctors. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 294 His grace was denied. 1741 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 280 Every Undergraduate of the Foundation before his Grace is proposed, shall be examined publicly. 1841 G. Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* 21 When graces were submitted by the chancellor to the approbation of the senate, the proctors collected the votes and announced the decision. 1882 L. Campbell *Life Maxwell* xii. 348 The Chair of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge was founded by a Grace of the Senate on 9th. Feb. 1871. 1887 *Cambridge Univ. Calendar* 2 Except supplicats for degrees, no Grace can be offered to the Senate without three days previous notice. 1898 *Oxford Univ. Calendar* 73 [Conditions required for degrees] The Grace or consent of the Candidate's College or Hall..and of Congregation, which depend upon his conduct and character.

transf. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXII. x. (1609) 437 In this forme of wordes was the bill propounded unto the people. Heareth it you, that this grace may passe and the thing done with your assent in this wise?

† 10. The share of favour allotted to one by Providence or fortune; one's appointed fate, destiny, or lot; hap, luck, or fortune (good or bad). *Hard grace, evil grace, a sorry grace*: (a stroke of) ill luck (cf. sense 6 f). *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7492 Sut was willames grace þulke day so god þat he nadde no wounde. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2 Lord Jesus..Suche grace and vyctorye Thou sente to Kyng Rychard. *c* 1320 *Sengn Sages* (W.) 658 For that schild, that naked was, Mani bade th'emperice evel gras! *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 181 Richard oste forth ran, & grace bifor him ford, Auht iormes he wan with in þe Sarazins lond. Philip þat þer lay to spede had he no grace. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2480 Wylde wayez in þe worlde Wowen now ridez, On Gryngolet, þat þe grace hade geten of his lyue. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 713 Nomore harde grace May sitte on me, for-whi þer is no space. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3591 þar hadde þe Sarazyns yule grace, For of dede men lay fuld þe place, & oþre bygunne to fle. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 700 Eolus..Go, blow this folk a sory grace. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 112 Peter! quod he, god yeve it harde grace. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 687 A faire grace yit fel him swa, Al if it smate his hors in twa, And his spors of aither hele, That himself passed so wele. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lv. 486 Pellean..that thorwgh bothe hypes I-Maymed was atte bataylle Of Rome, swich was his gras. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 176 Ye must..ryde through many a peryllous place, As a venterous man to seke your grace. 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 35/1 Elizabeth, whose fortune and grace was after to bee Quene. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 9 In thair passage [they] mony perrell fand..Sic wes thair grace 3it haif tha chapit all. 1561 *Child-Marriages* 80 Further beynge demaundid why she did..play the hoore: she answeris, 'her grace was no better'. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i 146, I..Doe curse the grace, that with such grace hath blest them.

11. In scriptural and theological language.

a. (Also *the grace of God* or *free grace*). The free and unmerited favour of God as manifested in the salvation of sinners and the bestowing of blessings.

Doctrines of grace: by Calvinists applied esp. to the doctrines of election, predestination, etc. For *Covenant, Dispensation, Throne of grace*, see the respective words.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 298 He .. of his grace makeð ham þæt ha beon eche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21627 þe grace o godd es gret and gode. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 241 Loverd, for thi muchele grace, Graunte us in heovene one place! 1382 WYCLIF *Titus* ii. 11 The grace of God .. hath apperid to alle men, techinge [etc.]. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1009 þe grace of god him calde þar to. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 306 Holding that they are saved by Merit, without Law or Grace. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 263 Is there anything that more..destroyeth the honour of free grace. 1781 COWPER *Expostul.* 213 But grace abused brings forth the foulest deeds. 1863 A. RALEIGH *Quiet Resting Pl.* viii. (1865) 145 Grace .. the free and unmerited favor of God. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ii. 35 The word grace signifies the free and gratuitous operation of God.

¶ Used for: The source of grace, God.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 226, I will tell truth by grace it self I sweare. *Ibid.* II. i. 163. 1605 — *Macb.* V. viii. 72 This..by the Grace of Grace, We will performe.

b. The divine influence which operates in men to regenerate and sanctify, to inspire virtuous impulses, and to impart strength to endure trial and resist temptation. Often spoken of as *the grace of God, of our Lord, of the Holy Spirit*, or as imparted through the sacraments; also, in Roman Catholic use, as proceeding from the Virgin Mary.

Used with many defining words, usually translations from scholastic Latin. *Prevenient grace*: the grace which produces the repentance and faith without which the *grace of justification* cannot be received. *Sufficient grace*: the grace which (merely) renders the soul capable of performing a supernatural act, in contradistinction to *efficacious grace*, the grace which really effects the end for which it is given. For *means of grace, saving grace*, see MEANS, SAVING *ppl. a. The grace of Orders* (see quot. 1869).

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Durh godes grace þu hes hafst forsaken. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 119 Durg grace off ure dri3tin. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 þe grace of þen holi gost. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich halsi þe þet ðu bi-seche him ..burh þe grace of fuluht. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 32 To salomon heo com..þoru grace þat our lord hire 3ef. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix 6 Ilkan..þat is enoynt with þe grace of þe halygast. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xiii. 14 The grace of oure Lord Ihesu Crist..be with 3ou alle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii. 85 Is non but grace of God I wiss, That can in 3ewth considdir thiss. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xviii. 27 He helped them moch which beleued thorow grace. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 824 Whan we went to Berye And to our lady of grace. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 40 Chosen from aboue By inspiration of Celestiall Grace. 1678 BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* (1841) 284 The way whereby Christ helpeth, assisteth, and worketh with us is by his grace. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Creator Spirit* 13 Plenteous of grace, descend from high. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* v. ii, On Thee, O God of Purity, I wait for hallowing Grace. 1841 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. i. 18 That you may have grace to make the use intended of the present bitter dispensation. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* i. (1879) 13 A belief in the *grace of Orders*; i. e. in the necessity, and in the spiritual effectiveness, of a proper formal ordination. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 226 They wanted faith..The many get their grace and go their way Rejoicing.

c. The same regarded as a permanent force, having its seat in the soul.

c 1325 *Song Passion* 52 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 198 Marie ful of grace. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1011 For ilk man sal hafe þar a place To wone ay in ioy, þat here has grace. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 28 The aungel gon yn to hir seide, Heil, ful of grace. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 135 In cases of this nature, grace is best tried. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 123 There is no Grace, where there is no fear of God. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 158 By grace .. I understand .. the inward operation of God's spirit supernaturally assisting our natural faculties. 1821 WORDSW. *Sonn., Eng. Reformers in Exile*, Blest Is he who can, by help of grace, enthrone The peace of God within his single breast! 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with unseen and invincible forces of grace, election and fore-destiny.

personified. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 113 With greiting glaid be than come Grace, With wourdis sweit saying to me. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 30 Umpire in the strife That Grace and Nature have to wage through life.

d. The condition of one who is under such divine influence. More fully *a state of grace*. Also in *to fall from grace* (see FALL *v.* 1 c).

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* v. 4 3e that ben iustified in the lawe han fallen awey fro grace. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 13 Bend up thy saill, and win thy port of grace. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 51 These holy persons the whiche .. were deed in the estate of good grace. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 7 The flying from evil, is a flying to grace. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 12 Many of them have proved practicall Arminians, practising falling from Grace. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* viii. I. 247 For all the Children of God are in a state of Grace. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect. Ep. Cor.* xlvi. (1863) 345 A state of grace is the state in which all men are, who have received the message of salvation which declares God's goodwill towards them.

e. An individual virtue or excellence, divine in its origin. Also in phr. *to have the grace* (to do something): cf. sense 13 b.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 26 Sybyn of þe twelue poyntes of shryfte And of þe twelue gracys of here 3yfte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10062 þerfore is she called in places Modir of pite and of graces. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* in *Formul. Faith* (1856) 49 Gifts and graces I knowledge and profess that they proceed from this Holy Spirit. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 112 There is no grace that God gives but he hath tryals for it afterward. 1641 HINDE *Y. Bruen* xxxiv. 108 They that have the grace to live unto the Lord, shall never [etc.]. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 1 The Graces of Selfe-deniall and Faith are like those two pillars of Iachin and Boaz. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. i. 14 The dignity and graces of the priesthood were conferred by prayer. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect. Ep. Cor.* xxv. (1863) 183 A grace is that which has in it some moral quality. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1876) 294 It leads to a general acknowledgement of worldly virtues as Christian graces.

12. *Year of grace*: a year as reckoned from the birth of Christ. *arch.*

[After med. L. *anno gratiæ*, used by chroniclers (e. g. Gervase of Canterbury *a* 1200); cf. *anno salutis*, ANNO DOMINI.]

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7838 þo deide he in þe 3er of grace a þousend ..& four score & seuene. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3 þe yeres of grace fyl þan to be A þousynd and þre hundrede and þre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 363 The 3ere of grace seven hondred 3ere and fiftene. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 The yere of grace a thousand, CCCC. lxxiij. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 36 He departed the thirteenth of February in the yeare of Grace 1163. 1897 *Literature* 11 Dec. 233/2 At the present year of grace we have had published but ten of these parts.

13. In senses *transf.* or weakened from 11.

†**a.** In things: Beneficent virtue or efficacy. *Grains of grace*: seeds endowed with some wholesome quality. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 571 þe stones beoþ of suche grace..þat þu ne schalt in none place Of none duntes beon ofdrad. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1099 Yit the stoon hadde suche a grace, That he was siker in every place. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* iii, Granes of grace, Mendis and medicyne for mennis all neidis. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 15 O mickle is the powerfull grace that lies In Plants. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. iii. 13 The workes of God haue (I know not what) secret and hidden grace and vertve.

b. In persons: Virtue; an individual virtue; sense of duty or propriety; esp. in phrase *to have the grace* (to do something): cf. sense 11 e.

1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 56 They have no grace one to beware of another. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 165, I think the Boy hath grace in him, he blushes. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 2 Haue the grace to consider, that teares do not become a man. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 91 The King-becoming Graces, As Iustice, Verity [etc.]. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 60/2 For matters of Religion the People of this Land were priviledged above all others, had they had the grace to make good use of it. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Dec., Captain Cocke .. would have borrowed money of me; but I had the grace to deny him. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 444 Only One poor Samaritane of the whole Number had the Grace to come back. *c* 1780 PARR in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1829) II. 101 Markham shewed some grace in his neutrality. 1781 COWPER *Expostul.* 79 They had the grace in scenes of peace to show The virtue they had learned in scenes of woe. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi, He blushes again, which is a sign of grace. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Square in front Cathedral* 78 In the church .. will be represented a Miracle-Play; and I hope you will all have the grace to attend. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 14, I put my patronage away for another occasion, and had the grace to be pleased with that result.

14. Favour shown by granting a delay in the performance of an action, or the discharge of an obligation, or immunity from penalty during a specified period; as in *a day's, fortnight's, moment's*, etc. *grace. Year of Grace* (at the Universities: see quot. 1726). *Time of grace*, a close time (for beasts of the chase). *Day of grace* (Theol.), the period allowed for repentance.

1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 126 Mr. Greenwood had a year's Grace. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xl. 212 When a college-living falls, the person chosen to succeed .. is allow'd a year of grace (as it is call'd), at the end of which he must resign either his living or his fellowship, as he thinks best. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 17 The time of grace begins at Midsummer, and lasteth to Holyrood-day. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 775 A fortnight's grace was allowed. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 681 But he pursued her, calling, 'Stay a little! One golden moment's grace!' 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* x. 38 Your long day of grace is gone. 1895 MARIE CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* v. (1897) 53, I give you a day's grace to decide.

b. Comm. *Days of grace*, the period (in England 3 days) allowed by law for the payment of a bill of exchange, after the expiration of the term for which it is drawn. Similarly, the period allowed for the payment of a premium of insurance or the like, after the date at which it is said to be due.

In present practice, the date at which a bill is said to be due is the last of 'days of grace'. Thus a bill payable '60 days after sight' is due (in England) on the 63rd day after acceptance, and if it is discounted the discount is calculated to that day.

a 1731 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1732) I. xxv. 360. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 469. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 261, I suppose, that your drafts in favor of the quarter-master, if attended with sixty days' grace, may be complied with to a certain amount. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 12 They have the..allowance of three days grace for payment. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Grace*, days of. .. It was originally a gratuitous favour..but custom has rendered it a legal right. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 27 'Days of grace:'..in Brazil when the word *preciso* is not added ..15 days are allowed on inland bills, and 6 days on foreign bills. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 103 The 'grace' allowed upon bills varies considerably in different countries.

15. Mercy, clemency; hence, pardon or forgiveness. Now *rare* or *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11818 Wiþoute eni grace he suspendede echone [of the bishops]. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 81 Gyue me grace & forguenes of my mys-dede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 236 Goode fader shal I dye? Is ther no grace? is ther no remedye? 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Wherof I beseke yow of grace and mercy. 1462 J. RUSSE in *Paston Lett.* No. 460 II. 113 The Lord Summyrset had wretyn to hym to come to grace. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxv, There was no grace, but I must loose my head. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 216 Syne hangit hie but grace vpon the Gallous. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 86 [Thou] Stand'st at our grace, a captiue. 1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* III. i. 34 Soliman..swore he would punish him..though my Master employed all his power to obtain his grace..Seresbeg's Wife and Children .. humbly besought him to grant them the grace of her Husband and their Father. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 111 To bow and sue for grace With suppliant knee. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. xxxviii. 145 That they might not Reject the King's Grace..freely offered. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* lvii, 'Now yield thee', cried Lars Porsena, 'Now yield thee to our grace'. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 749 Ulf, finding himself forsaken of all men, asks for grace.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 8 In space comth grace. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 47.

b. *Act of grace*: a formal pardon, *spec.* a free and general pardon, granted by Act of Parliament.

(The phrase also occurs under sense 6.)

1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. 53 Is this the reward and thanks I am to receive for those manie Acts of Grace I have lately passed? 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 12 Seventy priests .. were, by one act of Grace, pardoned, and sent over beyond sea. 1729 G. JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., Acts of Grace. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 114 In the next [parliament] William took the matter into his own hands by sending down an act of grace. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix. 185 He also celebrated his victory by an act of grace.

16. a. In *his, her, your, my lord's, the king's*, etc. (*good*) *grace*, serving as a complimentary periphrasis for *he, she, you*, etc. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1870 To his lord he went a pase, And broght him tithinges from hir goode grace. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 117 And yf your good grace will ony thyng late me haue knowleche of it. 1529 ALWARD *Let. to Cromwell* in Cavendish *Life Wolsey* (1827) 487 My lords grace went again into the kyngs highnes beyng then in his pryvie chamber. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 316/1 No man maibee admitted into his seruice excepte that hee first sweare to bee an enemy vnto the kyngs grace of England. 1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. (1824) 405 The lord Cardinall Poles good grace. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 33 A goodly prize, fit for the diuels grace. 1605 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 39 The rebels came but two hours too late to have seized upon the person of my Lady Elizabeth's grace. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 317 If the King wants a yacht, or Her Majesty's Grace would like a few acres of real lace.

b. A courtesy-title now only given to a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop. Formerly used in addressing a king or queen. (Cf. G. *Euer Gnaden.*)

Now usually written with capital.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 14 3our Grace beseik I of remeid. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 158 (*heading*), Sermon .. whych he preached before the kynges Maiesty wyth in hys Graces Palaice at Westminster. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 19 God saue thy Grace, Maiesty I should say. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 3 Tell him..your Grace hath scree'nd, and stoode betweene Much heate, and him. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* Surnames 138 As for Grace, it beganne about the time of Henry the fourth. Excellent Grace vnder Henry the sixt. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 75 Intelligence was giuen to the Archbishops Grace of Canterbury. 1639 EARL TRAQUAIR in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 97 To the Marquis of Hamilton. Pleas your Grace. 1687 DRYDEN *Ep. to Sir G. Etherege* 75 His Grace of Bucks has made a farce. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 28 Dec., We have given his grace some hopes to be one of our Society. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 105 Will Avarice..give place, Charmed by the sounds—'Your reverence' or 'Your grace'? 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. XXXIV, *Her* Grace replied, *his* Grace was rather pain'd [etc.]. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i, Let me present to your Grace—Mr. Coningsby. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* viii. 221 The daintiest Alderney in her grace's fancy dairy.

17. Hence †**a.** The high position or dignity of an archbishop, etc. (*obs.*). **b.** in the nonce-verb, *To 'Your grace'* (a person).

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 224 A Doctor of the Canon Law, who by degrees came to this Metropolitan Grace of Canterbury. *Ibid.* 309 To forsake his pontificall Grace and Dignitie. 1862 TENNYSON *Let. to Dk. of Argyll* Feb., If you call me Mr Tennyson any longer, I think that I must Your-grace you till the end of the chapter.

†**18. a.** In the names of some plants: (*a*) *Grace of God* (=L. *Gratia Dei*), species of *Hypericum*, esp. *H. perforatum*; (*b*) *Geranium pratense*; (*c*) *Gratiola officinalis*; (*d*) (see quot. 1607); (*e*) *Herb (of) Grace* (see HERB-GRACE). *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxviii. 467 Hedge Hyssope is called in Latin..*Gratia Dei*, or the Grace of God. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names, Grace of God, or S. Johns Grasse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 126 *Elapho[bo]scum*: (that is, as some call it Harts eye, others Hart-thorne, or grace of God, others wilde Ditany).

†**b.** *Grace of God* (tr. med.L. *gratia Dei*): a composition used as a plaster. *Obs.*

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 189–190.

III. †19. *pl.* Thanks, thanksgiving. Also *to do, give, make, render, yield graces.* Cf. F. *rendre grâces*, L. *gratias agere. Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* x. 30 Therfore if I take part with grace, what am I blasfemyd, for that I do graces or thankyngis? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 838 Yeldynge graces and thankynges to hir lord Melibee. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5394 Makis he gracis to his goddis. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. vi, Venus, ryght puissante lady, I adoure, thanke, and rendre graces. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 438 b/2 He toke breed

& yeldyng graces to god the fader brosyd and gaue it to his dyscyples. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) sig. I, I..gyue great graces to my goddes of my good happe.

20. (Till the 16th c. almost exclusively *pl.* in sing. sense; now only *sing.*) A short prayer either asking a blessing before, or rendering thanks after, a meal. Frequent in phrase *to say grace(s.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Ower graces .. biuore mete & efter .. & mid te miserere god biuoren ower weouede & endeð ðer þe graces. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16086 þe borde was leyd, þe clo[þ]es spred, þe graces seyd. [*c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13496 (Trin.) Ihesus blessed þis breed wiþ grace.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 62 As holywrit witnesseth whan men segge her graces, *Aperis tu manuum tuam* [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 313 Whan they had ete and grace sayd. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 241 After they had dyned, graces were said. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvi. 30 When they had sayd grace they went out. 1588 J. Udall *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 6 He would needs saye grace (forsooth) before and after supper. *a* 1639 Suckling *Poems* (1646) 19 Long graces do But keep good stomachs off that would fall too. 1680 Dryden *Prol. to Cæsar Borgia* 42 But mark their feasts..The Pope says grace, but 'tis the Devil gives thanks. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 Until Mr. Say-Grace has blest the Cup, and said a short Grace. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1808) I. 68 The latter grace was said, and the cloth taken away. 1791 *Heroic Ep. to Priestley* in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 395 With simile and face, Each longer than a Presbyterian grace. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 89 A youth came forward..and pronounced the ancient form of grace before meals. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii, The dinner was at times scanty,.. a grace before the meat, and a grace after.

IV. 21. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grace-covenant, -giver,* †*-market, -token*; *grace-doing* vbl. sb.; †*grace-empaled, -followed, -giving, -like, -originating, -restoring, -thirsty, -working* adjs.

1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* 260 The *grace-covenant with Abraham. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* li. 3 Ioye and gladnesse shal be founde in it, *gracedoing and vois of preising. 1615 T. Adams *Bl. Devil* 75 To restraine his savage fury from forraging his *Grace-empaled Church. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 589 Amos' son..*Grace-followed, grave, holy, and eloquent. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 153 Christ is our propiciatour and *gracegeuar. 1887 H. O. Wakeman *Ch. & Puritans* 121 All the *grace-giving powers of the Church. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov., Consuetudo*, etc. Wks. (1641) 119/1 They have the Authority of yeares, and out of their intermission doe win to themselves a kind of *grace-like newnesse. 1820 W. Tooke tr. *Lucian* I. 71 Homer bestows on your locks the epithet of grace-like. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 93 No purse is Christ's *grace-market. 1851 W. Anderson *Exposure Popery* (1878) 126 The words Ego te absolvo penetrate to the Soul with *grace-restoring power, just as the water of baptism 'reached' it with *grace-originating power. *a* 1633 T. Pierson *Expos.* 84 *Ps.* (1647) 49 *Grace-thirsty soules. 1842 Manning *Waiting Invis. Ch.* Serm. 1848 I. 340 The *grace-tokens of the Cross. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* II. 283 The brightsomeness of the Gospel was dimmed in becoming shorn of many of its *grace-working ordinances.

b. Special comb., as **grace-drink** *Sc.*, 'the drink taken by a company after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal' (Jam.); **grace-hoop**, 'a hoop used in playing the game called *graces*' (Worcester 1860); **grace-note** = sense 3; †**grace-stroke** (after F. *coup de grâce*: see Coup *sb.*[3] 5 b), in quots. used for (*a*) a finishing touch, (*b*) an elegant touch or feature; †**grace-term** (*Oxford University*), a term of the period required for a degree, in which residence was customarily dispensed with; †**grace-wife**, a midwife.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, When we hae tane the *grace-drink at the well. 1788 Burns *Let. to Clarinda* 18 Feb., I am just going to propose your health by way of grace-drink. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, **Grace Note* (*Mus.*), any note added to a composition as a decoration or improvement. 1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 361 These passages..are considered only as grace-notes introduced according to the fancy of the singer. 1896 Stevenson *Kidnapped* xxv, Variations which, as he went on, he decorated with a perfect flight of grace-notes, such as pipers love, and call the 'warblers'. 1701 *Scot. Characterised* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 377 Your intentions led you to our neighbouring kingdom of Scotland, to perfect and give the *grace-stroke to that very liberal education you have so signally improved in England. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 262 A piece wherein the character and grace-stroaks the Greek poetry possess'd..were restored in the highest point of their perfection. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* II. x, He and Mr. Bouncer had together gone up to Oxford, leaving Charles Larkyns behind to keep a *grace-term. 1645 *Reg. St. Nicholas' Ch.* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 362 *note*, [A midwife is styled] '*grace-wyfe.' 1672 in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. (1890) 382 Given to the grace-wife and nurse 15*s*. 1829 Brockett *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Grace-wife*, an old provincial name for a midwife; still retained by the vulgar.

Grace (grēs), *v.* [In sense 1, a. OF. *gracier* to thank, also, as in mod.F., to pardon (a criminal). f. *grace* Grace *sb.*; in the other senses f. prec.]

†**1.** *trans.* To thank. Only in *pass. subj.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 Igraced beo his milce! 13.. *Coer de L.* 3772 Graced be Jesu Cryst our Lord. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 126 Lord, y-graced be ȝe!

†**2.** To show favour or be gracious to; also, to countenance. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Sir Gowther* 65 She praid to Crist and Marie mylde, Shulde hire grace to have a Childe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 64 Then shall I soone..so God me grace, Abett that virgins cause disconsolate. 1596 *Ibid.* VI. xii. 16 To tell her how the heavens had her graste To save her chylde. 1604 Marston *Malcontent* II. v. D 3 And therevpon you graced him?..Tooke him to fauour? 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 33 The Pope would not grace the Iesuites Author, or founder, vntill they had first greased him in the fist.

†**b.** To favour with permission *to* do something.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. i. (1647) 109 He was graced to wear his shoes of the Imperiall fashion.

†**3.** To endow with (heavenly) grace. *Obs.*

1634 Bp. Hall *Wks.* II. 50 Hee that can (when hee will) convince the obstinate, will not Grace the disobedient. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 289 The honourable cause which ye are graced to profess is Christ's own truth. 1701 Beverley *Glory of Grace* 4 He hath Graced, or invested with Grace.

4. To lend or add grace to, to adorn, embellish, set off; to adorn *with* some becoming quality.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1633) 39 He left nothing unassayed, which might disgrace himselfe, to grace his friend. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 74. 1606 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* i. 3 They were graced with an excellent memory. 1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 184 Most commonly it [the high Tenor] graceth the Base, making a double Concord with it. 1658 Cokaine *Trappolin* II. ii. Dram. Wks. (1874) 141 One grac'd with all the virtues. 1693 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. 759 Thou shalt returning Cæsar's triumph grace. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. iii, He..mounted upon the bottom of a Tub, the inside of which he had often graced in his prosperous days. 1767 Sir W. Jones *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 46 A table with a thousand vases grac'd. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. vi. 204 This chivalric Earl..was just the hero to grace a desperate cause. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* ii. 43 The eland..would grace the parks of our nobility more than deer. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 73 A Midsummer Night's Dream was written to grace the wedding of some noble person.

b. *Mus.* To add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to.

1659, 1780, 1836 [cf. Gracing *vbl. sb.*] 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. x, Then taking the old tune of Galashiels for his theme, he graced it with a number of wild, complicated, and beautiful variations. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., Music for viols was also *graced* in various ways. 1882 in Ogilvie; and in later Dicts.

†**c.** *To grace out*: to make to appear favourably. *Obs.*

1606 Day *Ile of Guls* Prol. A 2 Hath he not a prepard company of gallants, to aplaud his iests, and grace out his play? 1622 Rowlands *Good Newes & Bad* 33 A Sutor, that a wealthy widow pli'd, To grace out his bad fortunes did prouide Vpon his credit, for an outward show, That gallantly he might a wooing goe.

5. To confer honour or dignity upon; to honour *with* a title or dignity. Also, to do honour or credit to.

1585 T. Rogers 39 *Art.* Pref. (1607) 22 The doctrine in this land allowed, and publicly graced and embraced of all sorts. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 3 Let Fame..then grace vs in the disgrace of death. 1591 — *Two Gent.* I. iii. 58 How happily he liues, how well-belou'd, And daily grac'd by the Emperor. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* Prol., Grace him as he deserves, And let him not be entertain'd the worse Because he favours me. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 17 Such as shall commend and grace the wormwood beyond the hoppe. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 171 Leaving his son..whome the king graced with his fathers regency. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* III. iv. 45 Pleas't your Highnesse To grace vs with your Royall Company? *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 1 Thereby not only gracing it in reputation and dignity, but also [etc.]. 1631 Massinger *Believe as you List* v. ii, Hee was My creature! and in my prosperitie, prowde To holde dependance of mee, though I grac'd hym With the title of a freinde. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome* 341 He was immediately graced with the Title of Princeps. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, He bade that all should ready be, To grace a guest of fair degree. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 223 So ye will grace me..with your fellowship O'er these waste downs.

†**b.** With complement: To name or designate honourably. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 169, I [Eve] who first brought death on all, am graced The source of life.

†**6.** To give pleasure to, to gratify, delight. *Obs.*

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1633) 1 This place, where we last..did grace our eyes upon her ever-flourishing beauty. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 74 What comfortable houre canst thou name, That euer grac'd me with thy company. 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* I. i. (1701) 385 When fierce Bulls run loose upon the place And our bold Moors their Loves with danger grace. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 304 At sight of this black Scrowl, the gentle Altamont..Shall droop..And never grace the Publick with his Virtues.

†**7.** To say 'grace' over (a meal). *Obs.*

1644 Bulwer *Chirol.* 140 The same gesture we use in gracing our meals.

†**8.** To confer a degree upon (a person) by a 'grace'. *Obs.*

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 9 Almost al the toun ar gracid yea and admittid too alreddi.

9. To address by the title 'your grace'.

c 1610 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1683) 124 Cringe low, Grace him at every word.

Hence **Gra·cing** *ppl. a.*

1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* (1878) 142 In that great gracing word shalt thou be counted Louing to him, that is thy sworne louer. *a* 1684 Leighton *Exp. Lect. Rom.* Wks. (1868) 332 The apostle recommends that gracing grace of humility.

Grace, obs. form of Grass.

Gra·ce-cup.

The cup of liquor passed round after grace is said; the last cup of liquor drunk before retiring, a parting draught. (Cf. *grace-drink*, Grace *sb.* 21 b.)

1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees) 68 A great mazer, called the Grace-cup. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Mark* xiv. 25 That grace-cup (as they call it) after which they might not eat any thing more till the day following. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 680 A grace-cup to their common Patron's health. *c* 1718 Prior *Ladle* 115 The grace-cup serv'd, the cloth away. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iii, Such as..were..obliged to partake of a grace-cup with their captain before their departure. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxviii, A bowl, called the grace-cup, made of oak, hooped with silver. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 382 As soon as Grace had been said, and the grace-cup had been passed round, the seniors were to retire to their studies.

fig. 1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cr.* Pref., Thus in *Mustapha*, the Play should naturally have ended with the Death of Zanger, and not have given us the grace Cup after Dinner, of Solyman's Divorce from Roxolana. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III. 173 The epilogue, or grace-cup, to wash down the meal..had not yet exceeded the *vos valete & plaudite.*

Graced (grēst), *ppl. a.* [f. Grace *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Endowed with grace; favoured; having a grace or graces; embellished, etc. Also *well graced.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II* v. ii. 24 After a well grac'd Actor leaues the Stage. 1605 — *Macbeth* III. iv. 41 Here had we now our Countries Honor roof'd, Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present. — *Lear* I. iv. 267 More like a Tauerne, or a Brothell, Then a grac'd Pallace. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 5. 68 Their well graced fourmes of speech. *c* 1630 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 A maxime of more discretion for the conduct and management of their now graced Lord and Master. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 40 All graced persons are privileged persons. 1701 Cibber *Love Makes Man* IV. ii, I'm little practis'd in the Rules of grac'd Behaviour. 1797 Mary Robinson *Walsingham* III. 260 The graced affections growing from the pure and feeling heart. *Ibid.* IV. 38 That graced complacency which seems to experience pleasure in harmonizing the feelings of others. 1832 Standish *Maid of Jaen* 44 All wears devotion's solemn face austere, From the grac'd altar to the black'ned bier. 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct. 310 The best graced of our English actresses.

Graceful (grēⁱ·sfúl), *a.* [f. Grace *sb.* + -ful.]

†**1.** Full of divine grace; spiritually profitable; (of persons) holy. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xx, Þes arne þe graceful giftes of þe holy goste. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Ball. Commend. Our Lady* 52 Som drope of graceful dewe to us propyne. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiii. 66 The seid reeding was to hem so graceful, and so delectable. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 171 You haue a holy Father, A gracefull Gentleman.

†**2.** Of persons: Possessed of graces of character, virtuous. *Obs.*

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 171 Their gracefull issue Prince Charles, the Lady Elizabeth. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1724) I. 171 A loyal family of three Princes and two Princesses, all young and graceful persons.

†**3.** Favourable, friendly. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 60, I Your Partner in the cause 'gainst which he fought, Could not with gracefull eyes attend those Warres Which fronted mine owne peace.

†**4.** Conferring grace or honour. *Obs.*

1595 Spenser *Epithal.* 3 Others to adorne, Whom ye thought worthy of your gracefull rymes.

5. Possessed of pleasing or attractive qualities. Now in more restricted sense (cf. Grace *sb.* 1): Elegant in form, proportions, movement, expression, or action. Of actions: esp. acts of courtesy, concessions, and the like: Felicitously well-timed or becoming.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 248 b, Their countenances full of a gracefull grauitie. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. iv. 42 But for a fine queint gracefull and excellent fashion, yours [i. e. your gown] is worth ten on't. 1624 Wotton *Arch.* II. 108 Of this Plastique Art, the chiefe vse with vs is in the gracefull fretting of roofes. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 120 He was..a graceful speaker upon any subject. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 4 The King..was a very handsome graceful person. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 285 To these he has given .. graceful Houses. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 182 He shook the graceful honours of his head. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 121 She was one of the gracefullest Figures in the Place. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 224 In your sex manly exercises are never graceful. 1809 Roland *Fencing* 7 This position is not so graceful as the old one. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. i, A magnificently cut chandelier, which threw a graceful light upon a sumptuous banquet table. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 665 She left a paper written, indeed, in no graceful style, yet such as was [etc.]. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 168 A dome graceful as that of St. Peter's. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 27 It [a chamois] was a most graceful animal.

quasi-*adv.* 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 7 Clarissa graceful waved her fan.

Gracefully (grēⁱ·sfúli), *adv.* [f. Graceful *a.* + -ly[2].] In a graceful manner, with grace, becomingly, elegantly.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1633) 122 Not Musidorus, no nor any man liuing..could..deliuer that strength more nimbly, or become the deliuery more gracefully. 1605 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 42 The bridegroom carried himself as gravely and gracefully as if he were of his father's age. 1607–8 *Ibid.* 73 Being very gracefully attired. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 65 He..had the habit of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 66 Panes of Oister-shells for their Windows (which as they are cut in Squares, and polished, look gracefully enough). 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 102 ¶ 7 This teaches a Lady to quit her Fan gracefully when she throws it aside. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 160 See how gracefully it erects its majestic head! 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxx, Sticking his other arm gracefully a-kimbo. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 129 He was taking precautions .. to enable him to yield gracefully to necessity should necessity arise. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix. 63 The..moraine..forming at first a gracefully winding curve. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* xi. 334 The most gracefully-worded appeal possible.

Gracefulness (grē'·sfŭlnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being graceful.

†1. Possession of graces; excellence of character. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No K.* II. i, If you Can find no disposition in yourself To sorrow, yet, by gracefulness in her, Find out the way, and by your reason weep.

†2. Graciousness, kindness, disposition to favour.

1640 W. MOUNTAGUE & DIGBY in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 161 We shall certainly preserve his Gracefulness to us.

3. The quality of being graceful or elegant in form, proportions, movement, action, or expression. Originally in wider sense: Beauty, charm.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 106 All her parts were decked with some particular ornament .. her eyes with majestie, her countenance with gracefulnesse, her lips with lovelinesse. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. viii. (1635) 293 Petrarchs Thuscan gracefulnesse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 14 The beauty and gracefulness .. of his person. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 13 With far greater Majesty, and gracefulness, than I have seen Queen Anne, descend from the Chair of State, to dance. 1724 SWIFT *Use Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 7 He..could..talk more than six, without either gracefulness, propriety or meaning. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xxxii, Gracefulness is an idea not very different from beauty. 1815 CHALMERS *Let.* in *Life* (1851) II. 29 An unsoiled gracefulness and brilliancy of character. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. meat*, These exercises .. have little in them of grace or gracefulness. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 50 The luxuriant symmetry Of thy floating gracefulness.

Graceless (grē'·slés), *a.* [f. GRACE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. a. Not in a state of grace, unregenerate; hence depraved, wicked, ungodly, impious.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 25 Graceles gostis gylours of hem-self, That .. sawe no manere sizth saff solas and ese [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 161 þe peple schal be graceles, vnmy3ty in batayle, & vnstedfast in þe feyth of holy cherch. 1534 SIR T. MORE *Dialogue of Comfort* II. v. Wks. (1557) 1174/2 Lette no manne sinne in hope of grace..he shall either gracelesse goe linger on carelesse, or with a care fruitlesse, fall into despayre. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 256 He was glad .. to receive at his hypocriticall hands a graceless blessing for his better speed. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* I. i, White innocent sign, thou dost abhor to .. grace these graceless projects of my heart! 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 96 Hereby you do a great deal more bolster graceless fellows in their wickedness, than you are aware of. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) 85 Even our father and mother themselves have been negligent, godless and graceless. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 307 For modes of Faith let graceless zealots fight. 1738 WARBURTON *Serm. 2 Pet.* i. 5–7 (1745) II The graceless Furniture of the old Man with his Affections and Lusts. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, There's a minister in the Tolbooth—wha will ca' it a graceless place now? 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 305 They [pilgrim fathers] saw the graceless intruders wasting their substance in riot.

b. Wanting sense of decency or propriety.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 127 The gallowis gaipis eftir thy graceles gruntill. *a* 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 108 In sooth (answered Dametas with a gracelesse scorn) the Lad may prove well enough, if [etc.]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xiv. 412 To mouth an oath with a gracelesse grace. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 559 ¶3 The graceless Youth, in less than a quarter of an Hour, pulled the old Gentleman by the Beard. 1753 ELIZ. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 325, I am afraid you have thought me rather graceless about the visit to North End. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* III. vi, Villain! wha wi' graceless folly Ruin'd her he ought to save. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xv. 126 Their feathered school has turned out the most untractable and graceless scholars. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. Pref. 6 It would be graceless in me, not to add, that I was honoured by a promise of aid. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 80, I have heard that some graceless wight once said that [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Apr. 5/2 If graceless insults are levelled at them they are not worthy a reply.

c. *absol.* Of a person or persons. Also in *sing.* only as sb., a graceless person.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 525 O graceles, ful blynd is thy conceite. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 222 Our gallowis gaipis; lo! quhair ane greceles gais. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iv. 14 Gracelesse, wilt thou deny thy Parentage. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. vi. 124 Do the Armenians hold that the Wills of the graceless and unsanctified are freed from sinful habits? 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. vi. (1872) II. 206 Rejoicing to find something of a soldier in the young graceless, after all. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcii. 12 Contrasts the condition of the righteous with that of the graceless.

†2. Lacking favour. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 781 How wost þow so þat how art graceles? *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 786 It war ane graceles gude that I war cummin to. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 113 If for gracelesse griefe I die.

†3. Merciless, unfeeling, cruel, pitiless. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 29 His honor could not obtaine this small suit at your graceles hands. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 18 He shund his strokes, where ever they did fall, And way d'd give unto their gracelesse speed. *a* 1658 *Johnie Armstrong* in *Wit Restord* 32 Asking grace of a graceles face.

4 Wanting grace, charm, or elegance, unlovely.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 37 The most ill-favoured and gracelesse Pictures most commonly wrought by them that [etc.]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 490 Crowns, coronets, mitres, and similar graceless objects. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 134 Lady she seems of such high benison As makes all others graceless in men's sight. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Jan. 6/1 The composition is graceless, the colour sombre, and the handling broad.

†5. (See quot.) *Obs.*—°

1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* II, Graceless (that has not said Grace) *qui n'a point rendu graces.*

Hence **Gra·celessly** *adv.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 126 þanne þei deyin gracelesly. 1582 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The French.. hath not one word, that hath his accent in the..*Antepenultima*, and little more hath the Spanish: and therefore, very gracelesly may they vse *Dactiles*. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 115 Which must haue beene either giddily rash, or gracelesly false. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 227 *note*, Thy life lyes at the stake to answer his whom thou gracelesly goes about to take away. 1846 H. TORRENS *Remarks Mil. Lit. & Hist.* I. 96 The horses, bridleless, moving gracelessly with the neck stiff and the head stretched out. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 238 He had taken favours all his life, gracelessly and as his due.

Gracelessness (grē'·slésnés). [See -NESS.] The quality or condition of being graceless.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 What hath beene written against the gracelesnes of your Archbishoprick. 1598 FLORIO, *Sgratia*, a disgrace, a gracelesnes or vnhandsomnes. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 22 Wee finde Grace compared to Fire, and gracelessnesse to water. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* 366 To be Tempted is no sign of Gracelessness. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 313 The gay swordsmen..carry off their gracelessness as a matter of course. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* II. iii, To crave grace of her for his gracelessness.

†Gra·cely, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GRACE *sb.* + -LY¹.] = GRACEFUL.

1648 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (ed. 7) 21 That maketh him [the horse] .. to straiten his rings with gracely [1623 ed. 3) a gracefull] comelinesse.

Gracer (grē'·sə1). [f. GRACE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who graces or gives grace to.

1592 GREENE *Groat's w. Wit* (1617) F 2 Thou famous gracer of Tragedians. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded., Through all the pomp of kingdoms still he shines, And graceth all his gracers. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 165 The Saviour of the world..the gracer of the unworthy.

Gra·ceship. ? *nonce-wd.* [f. GRACE *sb.* (sense 16 b) + -SHIP.] Used as a title for a duke.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 696 His graceship of Brandon has but little to stand on.

†Gra·cify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. GRACE *v.* + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To impart grace to, to beautify.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 8 Grapes in Clusters, whyte and red, gracified with their Vine leauez. *Ibid.* 50 Much gracified by du proporcion of four eeuen quarterz.

Gracile (græ·sil), *a.* Also 7 gracill. [ad. L. *gracil is* slender.] Slender, thin, lean.

1623 COCKERAM II, Leane, *gracill.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 465 It's tail like that of other Serpents, grows more gracile by degrees. 1721-92 in BAILEY. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 30 Words daily grow more slim and gracile. 1824 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 246/1 Unswathe his Egyptian mummy; and..you disclose the grave features and gracile bones of a .. cat. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 47 In person he was tall, fair, gracile.

¶ By some recent writers misused (through association with *grace*) for: Gracefully slender.

1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Love's Nocturn* xi, Where in groves the gracile Spring Trembles. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 733/2 Girls .. beautiful with the beauty of ruddy bronze,—gracile as the palmettoes that sway above them.

Hence **Gra·cileness.** 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Gra·cilent, *a Obs.*—° [ad. L. *gracilent-us*, irregularly f. *gracilis* GRACILE.] Slender, thin.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Gracilescent (græsile·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *gracilescent-em*, pr. pple. of *gracilescĕre* to become slender, f. *gracilis* GRACILE.] Becoming slender, narrowing.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 301 Tail short, broad at the base, suddenly gracilescent.

†Gracilious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *gracil-is* GRACILE + -IOUS.] = GRACILE *a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 374/1 Gracilious Fish .. are ..slender, small, thin, soft and weak.

Gracility (grăsi·lĭti). [ad. L. *gracilitāt-em*, f. *gracilis* slender: see GRACILE and -ITY.] The state or character of being gracile; slenderness, leanness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Gracilitie*, leannesse. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 431 Gracility of the part. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 53 By the dryness we describe the gracility or hardness; and by the humidity the plumpness or obesity of the habit of the Body. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 126 It [a book] was accordingly subjected to a process of extenuation, out of which it emerged, reduced to a little more than a third of its original gracility. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ix. (1864) IX. 313 As the niches became..narrower the saints..shrunk to meagre gracility.

Gracing (grē'·sing), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRACE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb GRACE in the various senses; an instance of this; also quasi-*concr.*

1591 LYLY *Endym.* II. ii. 24 Let us stand aside, and let him use his garbe, for all consisteth in his gracing. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 177 Haman .. was .. forced by the kings commandement to bee the chiefe in the gracing and honouring of Mordecai. 1611 COTGR., *Decoration*, a decoration .. trimming, gracing. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vii. § 3 Unless his faith have quelled all trust all pride or glory in these gracings. 1659 C. SIMPSON *Division Viol.* 9 Graceing of Notes is performed two Wayes; viz. by the Bow, and by the Fingers. 1780 T. TWINING *Recr. & Studies* (1882) 76 In gracing, he [a singer] does the most beautiful..things I ever heard. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 152 Laces, tags, points, edgings, facings, gracings, and such stuff. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 304 Her father reduced the art of gracing more nearly to a science than any other musician of his time.

Graciosity (gre ʃi·ɔ·sĭti). Also 5 graciousete, 7 gratiositie. [Late ME. *graciousete*, ad. F. *gracieuseté*, f. *gracieux* GRACIOUS; afterwards refash. after L. *grātiōsitās*: see GRACIOUS and -ITY.] The quality or state of being gracious, graciousness.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 32 Alle they had wondre and meruaylle of the beaute graciousete wytte and perfection of Iason. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 Like as of Valiant ne derived Valour..so also of Gracious, he comes in with Gratiositie. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. vi, With a delicate graciosity of manner covering unutterable things. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. iii. 57 With diplomatic blandness and graciosity.

‖ Gracioso (gre ʃiō·u·sō; in Sp. graþiō·sō). Also 7 gratioso. [Sp.; etymologically = GRACIOUS *a.* In sense 1, perh. from the It. *grazioso.*]

†1. a. ? An attractive person. b. A court favourite. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 133 We in this Island ..doe no way like of a shooing-horn-like Nose; neither do wee esteem such to be *gratiosos*. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 114 The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great Gratioso, was put on by the Prince to ask the King's liking to this Amourous Adventure. *Ibid.* II. 195 He knew not whether it were a Synastria, a Star which reigned at both their Births, that made him a Gratioso to so brave a Lady. 1670 TEMPLE *Let.* Wks. 1720 II. 224 Passing his Time with his Virginals, his Dwarfs, and his Graciosoes.

2. The buffoon of Spanish comedy.

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* VII. vi. (1782) III. 38 At length the Gracioso presented himself to open the scene. 1808 SCOTT *Dryden's Wks.* I. 77 The character of the gracioso, or clown. 1837 *Q. Rev.* LIX. 78 The principal character in these lighter afterpieces is the 'Gracioso', who has superseded the 'Introitu', the clown or rustic, who in the older, less artificial Spanish plays spoke to the audience and explained what was going on. 1881 MAX MÜLLER *Sel. Ess.* I. v. 422 A Brahman, who acts the part of gracioso in the Indian drama.

Hence **Gracio·soly** *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*) [-LY²], in the manner of a 'gracioso'.

1879 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 443 The Italian Carnival ended with somewhat of the same Burlesque Ceremonial, but was thought to mimic too Graciosoly that of the Church.

Gracious (grē'·ʃəs), *a.* Forms: 4-5 gracios(e, 4-6 graciouse, (4 -iouce), -ius(s, -yous(e, (5 -yows), 5-6 grac(i)eux, 6-7 gratious, (6 -ius), 4- gracious. Also GRATIOSE. [a. OF. *gracious* (mod.F. *gracieux*) = Pr. *gracios* Sp. *gracioso* (also as sb.: see GRACIOSO). Pg. *gracioso*, It. *grazioso*, ad. L. *grātiōsus*, f. *grātia*: see GRACE and -OUS.

The L. word usu. means 'enjoying favour', 'attracting favour, pleasing'. In mod. Fr. the prevailing meaning is 'graceful'; but all the senses below have existed in Fr. use.]

†1. Enjoying grace or favour; in good odour, acceptable, popular. Also of actions: Winning favour or goodwill. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 6456 It was to Richard a gracious dede. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 20, I am sorie I am so litle gratius in Pembrook that I cannot yit .. obtain mi grace. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* XI. lxi. 268 Alreadie was he gratious both with her and all the Court. 1613 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 279, I marvel he would offer himself, knowing how little gracious he is. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* V. iv, I am a handsome gratious fellow amongst women. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 339 Spies were set upon..all..discourses, which fell from those, who were not gracious to them. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 400 Ever babbling those things which he fancied would be Gracious to the Multitude. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 379 Which renders persons gracious and acceptable in the eyes of others. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Writer of Occas. Paper* Wks. 1778 XI. 129 You are not supposed to be very gracious among those who are most able to hurt you. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 92 This man wanted to be gracious with my pretty young wife. 1821 HAGGART *Life* 55, I..got very gracious with the dub coves, on account of my being a quiet orderly prisoner.

2. Of a character likely to find favour; having pleasing qualities. Now somewhat *arch.* or *poet.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5805 He ys a man ful gracyous Gode to wynne on to þine hous. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 954 Al þat growus in þe ground of gracioucе þingus. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 91 Grace is a manere in man bi which he is graciouse to God. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Cipresse .. haþ bitter leues, and violent smel, and graciouse schadowe. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 54 The byrdes renewen theyre swete songe gracyouse. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 10 Among al bestes there is a gracious best whiche men call *apes.* 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. Hen. VII*, Wks. (1876) 269 His speche gracyous in dyuerse languages. 1530 PALSGR. 314/1 Gracyouse in spekyng, *facont, facunde.* 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 b, They woulde endevour..too make the Bascha condescend to a Letter and more gracious composition. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A viij b, Ioyned to a Citie, to the sight most gratious. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 108 The body .. was found almost entire, and emitted a gracious perfume. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* Pref. 5 If to paint one's country in its gracious aspect has been a weakness. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* I. i. 6 How gracious is the mountain at this hour! 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 107 A thousand shrubs and gracious herbs. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 240 A gracious gift to give a lady, this!

†b. Endowed with grace or charm of appearance, attractive; also in more limited sense, graceful, elegant. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 182 Grete yien & graie, gracious lippes. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 933 To loke on þe glory of þys gracious gote. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 556 A man child she bar by this Walter ffull gracious and fair for to

biholde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 69 Toward the Est ende of the Cytee, is a fulle fair Chirche and a gracyouse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4909 Ane of þe graciousest gomes þat euire god fourmed. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lxi. 366, I desyre none other thing erthly nor none other I shal not aske nor take of you, but only your gracyous body. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 174 Gracious as the morning star of heaven. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* II. iv. D 3, Hee is the most exquisite in forging of veines..dying of haire [etc.] that euer made an old Lady gratious by torchlight. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 210 In beautie that of favour is more then that of collour, and that of decent and gracious mocion, more then that of favour. 1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 38 The Wave..instead of the Ovolo, in my Judgment is very gracious. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 45 His person is not very gracious, the small-pox having put out one of his eyes: but he is of good shape.

3. Characterized by or exhibiting kindness or courtesy; kindly, benevolent, courteous. Now *rare* (chiefly *poet.*) exc. with some notion of sense 4.

a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 Heo is dereworthe in day, Graciouse, stout, ant gay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13553 Iff ye haue ferkit any fode to þis frith now, Bes gracius, for goddes loue, ges me som part! 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 389 Schir Gawyne the gay, gude and gracius. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 They had neuer seen none so courtays ne so gracious. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* xv. 127 Be gracious vnto him that formed thee. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 326 Sir Lancelot .. Was gracious to all ladies. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 41 An essentially selfish motive can often be traced beneath the gracious surface.

4. Condescendingly kind, indulgent and beneficent to inferiors. Now only of very exalted personages (cf. b), or in playful or sarcastic applications.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 141 Be gracious and do largesse. *Ibid.* III. 190 It sit a king to be pitous Toward his people and gracious. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 190 Quher-for we beleif your lordschip wilbe so graciuss to pardon ws to remane at hame at this tym. 1713 SWIFT *Let. to Miss Vanhomrigh* Lett. 1766 II. 285 When I am fixed any where, perhaps, I may be so gracious to let you know, but I will not promise. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., She [the Queen] almost regularly came to my room, and spent the time in gracious converse. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 102 The gracious intentions of his sovereign. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nich.* iii, I am sure I am very much obliged to you at least, sir, said Miss La Creevy in a gracious manner. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 125 He now proclaimed that he had been only too gracious when he had condescended to ask the assent of the Scottish Estates to his wishes. 1855 *Ibid.* xiii. III. 320 He was a gracious master, a trusty ally, a terrible enemy. 1876 TROLLOPE *Autobiogr.* vii. (1883) I. 168 [He] turned out to be a duke,—and a duke, too, who could speak English! How gracious he was to us, and yet how thoroughly he covered us with ridicule.

b. Used as a courteous epithet in referring to kings, queens, or dukes, their actions, etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Þan was Inglond in pes & charite, & alle in Henry gracious kyng & fre. *a* 1413 PR. OF WALES *Let. to Hen. IV* in *Facsim. Nat. MSS.* I. 36, I recomande me to yowr good & gracieux lordship. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 22 Paied to ij Nonnes of Caunterbury by way of the kinges gracieux rewarde xls. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 52 Owr noble and gratious prince kynge Phylyppe. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Our most gracious Quene, and gouernour. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 29 § 2 In the third yeare of her Highnes most gratious Raigne. 1638 M'QUIS HAMILTON *Let. to Chas. I* in *H. Papers* (Camden) 21 Your Matᵗᵉˢ most gratious letter of the 29. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 253 The gracious prince who governs this country. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 112 The voice of the majority decides that my gracious master shall not be written to.

†c. *Gracious Lord* [=F. †*gracieux seigneur*], a name given to some fish. *Obs.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. 236 Rock fish, Gracious Lords, Sword fish [etc.].

5. Of the Deity, Christ, the Virgin Mary: Disposed to show or dispense grace, merciful, compassionate, benignant.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 133 How mercyful and gracyouse God es. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 134 And god is ay gracious .. to alle þat gredeþ to hym. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 81 Thy gracious bountee spredith al aboute. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 99 Graciose crist! my soule þou haue. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xiii. 23 The Lorde was gracious vnto them, and had mercy vpon them. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 444 The moste mightie and gratious God .. prolong your life in health and prosperitie. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 148 Under the shadow of Thy gratious Wing. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 122 So great, so good, and so gratious a God. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 64 But, gratious God, how well dost thou provide For erring judgments an unerring Guide? 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* II. viii, I heard my Gracious Father say [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. i, O Lord, incline thy gracious Ear. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 174 A pack of wolves! the Lord be gracious to me! 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 A gracious, benevolent and all-powerful being. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xi. (1877) 218 God is so gracious that He gives man faith and a religious spirit upon his asking for it. 1877 MACLEAR *Mark* i. 36 His gracious presence was not to be confined to Capernaum.

quasi-*adv.* *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *Lect.* 269 Therefore the Lord hath dealt marvellously gracious with us.

b. *ellipt.* as a substitute for the name of God. In various exclamations, as *Gracious! Ah (Oh) gracious! Good gracious!* † *Goodly and gracious! O my gracious! Gracious me! Gracious sake!*, etc. See also GOODNESS 5.

1713, 1744 [see GOODLY *a.*]. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. Wks. (Globe) 616/1 Good gracious! can I believe my eyes or my ears! 179– PEGGE *Derbicisms* I. (E. D. S.) s.v., Ah gracious! an exclamation for ah gracious God! or, ah be gracious unto me! 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 18 'Gracious!' she exclaimed. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 65 Shot in a duel too! good gracious! 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 137 My startled look and exclamation, 'Oh, gracious!' 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* i, But we women—gracious! if we only take the trouble, we can turn the whole male sex round our little fingers. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. xi. 144 'Married! O, my gracious! 1884 PAE *Eustace* 14 Gracious me, how does she come to be the sister of that huge salmon-fisher? 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 77 'By gracious!..there ain't anything like that in this world for business.' 1893 'Q.' [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 155, 'I hope to gracious you'm goin' to keep it up.'

†**6.** Characterized by or endowed with divine grace, godly, righteous, pious, regenerate. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2081 Noe, þat gracius and god. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 457 þat all men .. schul .. calle hem moste holy faderis, and most blessid and moste mercyful and gracius. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1137/1 All the olde holy expositours of the scripture, whiche were good menne and gracious. *a* 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 100 A gracious Christian never wanteth arguments of assurance of salvation. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 102 Grace of Regeneration..introduceth gracious habits of sweetnesse, peace and love. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 130 All the holy and truly gracious Souls that are with him on the Mount Zion. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* LXXX. xv, Error in ten thousand shapes Would every gracious Soul beguile. 1757 — *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 202, I could not deny his being a gracious person.

†**7.** Happy, fortunate, prosperous. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 193 Alixandre..þat grete god amon in gracioue timus Bi-gat on olimpias þe onurable quene. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 321 Insule Fortunate þat beeþ þe gracious ilondes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 244 Bot were I not more gracyus and rychere befar, I were eten outt of howse and of harbar. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 76, I..desir'd her, To try her gracious fortune with Lord Angelo, For her poore Brothers pardon. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. i. 22 Goe: fresh Horses, And gracious be the issue.

†**8.** Given by way of indulgence or mercy: a. *Gracious day* (see quot.); b. said of a mortal thrust given to one in great pain (cf. *Coup de grace*). *Obs.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 141 Some one of the Standers by is permitted to give him a gracious stab to the Heart. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlii. 233 Some of these days are called gracious days, because upon them the respondent is not obliged to stay in the schools above half the time, which respondents upon other days are.

9. *Comb.*

1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 29 A strife of gracious-worded difference.

†**Gra·ciousize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. GRACIOUS + -IZE.] *trans.* To render 'gracious', to endow with heavenly grace.

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 9 Our Investiture with Grace, or our being Gratiousciz'd in all these great Points of Salvation. *Ibid.* 21 We are thus Invested with Grace, or Graciousciz'd from Eternity to Eternity.

Hence **Gra·ciousized** *ppl. a.* (in quot. *absol.*)

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 39 So that Grace Appears in such an Excellency and Glory of the Graciousciz'd.

Graciously (grē·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. GRACIOUS + -LY².] In a gracious manner.

1. 'In a pleasing manner' (J.); with grace, attractively, gracefully. Now *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 488 Gracyously vmbe-grouen al with grene leuez. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxi. 99 He..shewed his religion very graciously in his government. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Oct. 496/1 One of the most gracious of poetic solecisms when graciously employed.

2. With kindness, friendliness, or gracious condescension.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 91 Feiþ is a 3ifte of God, and so God may not 3yve it to man but 3if he 3yve it graciously. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1808 Thoo ansuered she ful graciouslie with myld chere. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 679 So gracyously he come hur tylle. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Graciously loke vpon our afflyctions. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 116 Thow oppinnis furth thy hand full graciuslie. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 70 If his majestie will be graciously pleased to come amongst us. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* I. 62 He..graciously decreed My Grounds to be restor'd. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal*, etc. Wks. III. 218 If his Majesty would graciously please to grant a Charter for a College. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xcviii. 334 He went yesterday and was most graciously received. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, My New Lord received me very graciously. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* v. 20 He spoke to her so graciously and forgivingly, that [etc.]. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 23 She smiled very kindly and graciously at him in return.

†**3.** Through, or by means of, divine grace.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12073 How þou..ouercomest hym gracyously. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. v. 305 Not alle men ben in lijk maner..disposid naturali and gracioseli. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 b, What so euer he aske of god he shall optayne it gracyously. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1324/2 If you receive and eate vertuously the tone into your body, you receiue the tother graciously into youre soules. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 254 In Hevinn his reward gratiouslie has he obteynet. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 77 Let [me] be ignorant, and in nothing good, But graciously to know I am no better.

†**4.** With good luck or fortune, fortunately.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 72 þe reame of Inglond so graciously he gatte. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 11 The which aftir conseyuynge bryngynge forth a child, seide, Gracyously. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 301 He..ruled þe Longobardes swiþe graciousliche long tyme. *Ibid.* VII. 35 So al þat þere were, [were] dede oþer i-hurt ful sore, outtake Dunston alone þat scapede graciousliche and wyseliche. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 70 He gouerned it wisely and graciously.

Graciousness (grē·ʃəsnés). [f. GRACIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being gracious.

1. Pleasing or attractive quality or condition, charm, winning grace, esp. of manner.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1675 *Medea*, Of thyn tunge the infynyt graciousnesse. 1530 PALSGR. 227/1 Graciousnesse, *gracieuseté.* 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ₱ 5 He possessed some Science of Graciousness and Attraction which Books had not taught. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* vii. 134 Beautiful things .. have a graciousness that wins us. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Feb. 3/3 He discourses, with a pensive graciousness which is irresistibly charming, of three departed friends.

†b. = GRACEFULNESS.

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 261 The..gratiousness of the Bell tower.

2. Courtesy, politeness; now esp. condescending courtesy.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) (vol. III.) 13 Such is your graciousnesse, that it is impossible to fall foule with you. *Ibid.* (1638) 216, I did not looke to finde so great a graciousnesse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 85 The graciousness and temper of this answer, made no impression in them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 126 His Graciousness to this fine Gentleman and myself. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ₱ 12 The Barber..seized me by the Hand with honest Joy in his Countenance, which I repressed with a frigid Graciousness. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 171 The letter was..received with the most cordial graciousness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 230 The only words in his Declaration which had any show of graciousness. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Eng. Kings, Chas. I*, 342 He .. effaced the memory of his previous insinuating graciousness.

3. Mercifulness or compassionateness (of the Deity). Also *occas.* kindness (of fortune).

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xv. 264 No tongue can expresse, neither any minde conceiue this gratiousnesse. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* Q 4 b, Vnless the gratiousness of God stirre vppe some worthy Princes of renowne, and reputation, with both sides to enterpose their wisedome. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 305 The exceeding graciousness and condescension of his nature. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* II. 2 In the midst of her calamities, she thought it a graciousness still left in her fate, to have escaped the connection. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxii. 4 His justice is .. seasoned with graciousness.

†**4.** Possession of grace, moral excellence. *Obs.*

a 1691 BP. T. BARLOW *Rem.* (1693) 437 The Acts derive their Graciousness from the Habits, and not *è contra.* *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 116 Graciousness is honoured as a participation of the Divine nature, appropriated to no other than saints.

Grackle (græ·k'l). Also 8 **gracule,** 9 **grakle.** [Anglicized form of the generic name *Gracula*, a mod.L. fem. corresponding to L. *grāculus* jackdaw.]

1. A name applied to various birds originally included in the genus *Gracula* (see quot. 1893).

1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 400 The *Gracula Quiscula*, Linn. or shining Gracule. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. II. 455 *Gracula religiosa*, Minor Grakle. *Ibid.* 457 *Gracula cahva*, Bald Grakle. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 244 The purple grackle. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v. *Gracula*, The bird commonly called the mino grackle (*Gracula religiosa* of Linnæus). 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 150 The boat-tailed grackle (*Quisqualus*). 1865 TRISTRAM *Land Israel* ix. 209 My first specimen of the beautiful grakle (*Amydrus tristrami*). 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Grackle*, a word..restricted to members of the Families *Sturnidæ* (starling) belonging to the Old World, and *Icteridæ* belonging to the New. Of the former those to which it has been most commonly applied are the species variously known as Mynas, Mainas and Minors of India .. and especially the *Gracula religiosa* of Linnæus. .. In the New World the name Grackle has been applied to several species of the genera *Scolecophagus* and *Quiscalus*. .. The best known are the Rusty Grackle, *S. ferrugineus*..and *Q. purpureus*, the Purple Grackle or Crow-Blackbird. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 6/3 The black-throated grackle-cock.

2. *Angling.* The name of an artificial fly.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 227/1 Bass flies of proved merit include grackle, all the palmers, [etc.].

†**Gra·cy,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GRACE *sb.* + -Y¹.] Full of teaching about grace, evangelical.

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Apr., Heard Mr. Jacomb, at Ludgate, upon these words, 'Christ loved you and therefore let us love one another,' and made a gracy sermon, like a Presbyterian.

Gradal (grē¹·dăl), *a. rare.* [irregularly f. L. *grad-us* degree + -AL; used instead of the regularly formed adj. *gradual*, to avoid ambiguity.] Of or pertaining to degree.

1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Genera Lichenum* p. vi, He conceives then that while less weight..should be given to spore-differences of a mere gradal character..more [etc.].

‖ **Gradale.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [med.L. *gradāle* sb., neut. of late L. *gradālis* adj., f. *grad-us* step.] = GRADUAL *sb.*

a 1746 LEWIS in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 168 A Gradale or Grail, so called from the Gradales contained in it .. The Gradales, or what is gradually sung after the Epistle.

Gradan, variant of GRADDAN *Sc.*

Gradate (grădē·t), *v.* [Back formation from GRADATION.]

1. With reference to colour: a. *intr.* To pass by imperceptible grades from one tone or shade to another; to shade off. Const. *into.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 96 Retiring shades, which gradate or go off by degrees. 1775 C. DAVY *Bourrit's Glac. Savoy* (1776) 113 The deeper colour of a single neighbouring mountain, which gradated from top to bottom.

1823 *Examiner* 186/1 The light..admirably gradates into and contrasts the solemn dark on the shore.

b. *trans.* To cause so to pass by imperceptible grades.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. § 21. 47 Let the reader take the two extreme tints and carefully gradate the one into the other. 1857 — *Elem. Drawing* iii. 219 It is not enough .. that colour should be gradated by being made merely paler or darker at one place than another.

absol. 1857 RUSKIN *Elem. Drawing* i. 20 If you cannot gradate well with pure black lines, you will never gradate well with pale ones. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 70 Now gradate over the gray to nothing with a little vermillion and yellow ochre.

2. *trans.* To arrange in steps or grades (material or immaterial). ? Only in *passive*. Const. *into*. Also with *off*.

1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. i. 254 The surrounding heights are gradated off in artificial terraces up to their summit. 1885 BLACK *Wh. Heather* in *Longm. Mag.* VI. 126 In the old country, where society is gradated into ranks.

3. *Chem.* (? *U. S.* only.) 'To bring to a certain strength or grade of concentration; as, to gradate a saline solution' (Webster 1897); 'to concentrate as by evaporation' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*). Cf. GRADUATE, GRADUATION, GRADUATOR.

Hence **Grada·ted** *ppl. a.*

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. III. I. v. § 16 Compare the gradated colours of the rainbow with the stripes of a target. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 179 These currents would produce, in all substances possessing a 'gradated' structure, secondary currents circulating round them. 1886 *Spectator* 18 Dec. 1711 Glowing with rich and carefully gradated colour.

† **Gradately,** *adv. Obs.* Also 5 **graditly,** 6 **gradatlye.** [f. **gradate* adj. (ad. L. *gradātus* furnished with steps) + -LY 2.] By degrees; *spec.* in *Her.* (cf ENGRADED, ENGRAILED).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Dij b, They ar calde armys engradit for they ar made of ij colouris the wich graditly ar broght to gedir oon coloure in to an other coloure. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 Two colors, or any mettal or colour, be gradately inferred one into the other, that no partition, but onely the Purflue maie be seene betwene them. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 113/1 The same being liquefactede, then take Miiii lb. j. verye finelye pulverisatede, and gradatlye mixe the same therwith.

‖ **Gradatim** (grădē·tim), *adv.* [L. *gradātim* by degrees, f. *gradus* step.] Step by step, gradually.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* F iiij b, Three or foure degrees of minor ruffes, placed *gradatim*, step by step one beneath another. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 301 The vast quantities of water that flow over our heads in stormy or rainy weather, which .. do *gradatim*, diffuse themselves upon the Earth. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. (1713) 132/1 Make a gentle Fire first, which increase *gradatim* to the fourth Degree. 1785 D. LOW *Chiropodologia* xii. 104 Let them be bathed in water, tepid at first, and rendered afterwards, *gradatim*, more warm.

Gradation (grădē·ʃən). Also 6–7 **gradacion.** [ad. L. *gradātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *grad-us* step: see GRADE *sb.* and -ATION. Cf. F. *gradation* (1520 in sense 8 a, which is the earliest recorded sense also in English.]

† **1.** The process of advancing step by step; a course of gradual progress. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 39 Loue..should enter into the eye, and by long gradations passe into the heart. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 14, I purpose my beginning in the east part..my gradation into the south with the sun. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 43 Knowledge had its gradations too, and though it must be confessed it was a very slow rate, yet some advances they did make. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. ccxviii. 340, I am very well satisfied with the progress you have made in that language .. according to that gradation you will [etc.].

† b. Period of advance; length of career. *Obs.*—1

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iv, They civilly had spent their lives gradation As meeke and milde as in their first creation.

2. A series of successive conditions, qualities, events, etc., forming stages in a process or course. (In early instances prob. suggested by 8 a.) ? *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 What was the waye they walked? .. They stouped after gayne .. What folowed? .. They toke .. brybes .. What then? .. They turned Iustice vpsedowne [see 1 *Sam.* viii. 3] .. Here is the Deuyles genealogye. A gradation of the Diuyles making. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III, The care I had of that civil young man..drew me to that exhortation, which drew the company..which drew the cut-purse; which drew the money; which drew my brother Cokes his loss; which drew on Waspe's anger; which drew on my beating: a pretty gradation! 1675 SOUTH *Serm. Ingratitude* (1715) 429 So certain it is, by a direct Gradation of Consequences from this principle of merit, that [etc.]. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 12 Love of God is to be attain'd by a gradation of religious Virtues. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 49 That such a pile of English fame and glory..should..so..moulder away in one continual gradation of political errors. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 29 The son .. attained, in the regular gradation of civil honours, the station of consular of Liguria.

3. *pl.* Steps, progressive movements. Now only in immaterial sense, stages of transition or advance.

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 3 You have .. by gradations seen how we have grown Into the main stream of our tragedy. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII*, etc. (1867) 129 The Cameleon..winding its tail about the sticks of the cage, to help and secure its gradations. 1671 TILLOTSON *Serm.* ii. 103 The several gradations by which men at last come to this horrid degree of impiety. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 430 ₱ 2, I hope you will..give us the History of Plenty and Want, and the natural Gradations towards them. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 The Steelyard passed with the rest of the parish by the same easy gradations from the old to the new faith.

† b. *sing.* A means of gradual transition. *Obs.*

1710 CROMWELL *Let. to Pope* 3 Aug., 'Tis an interpolation indeed, and serves for a gradation to the Cœlestial Orb.

† **4.** *pl.* Configurations or arrangements resembling a flight of steps. *Obs. rare.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 260 The Foundations Black Marble with gradations to the bottom. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i. 181, I could see the sides of it encompassed with several gradations of galleries. 1802 tr. *A. La Fontaine's Reprobate* II. 279 They then descended the gradations of the rock together.

5. A scale or series of degrees in rank, merit, intensity, or difference from some particular type; the fact or condition of including or being arranged in a series of degrees.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 158 Although perchance existing Individuals may not be actually Infinite, yet certain it is that the potential gradation of things may be potentially Infinite. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 206, I plainly observed a gradation in the damage done to the buildings .. in proportion as the countries were more or less distant from this supposed center of the evil. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 170 This changes by gradation into an orange, thence into a yellow, and as the rays rise higher, into a green, blue, indigo, and violet. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 153 Hence there will necessarily arise a gradation of density. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vii. 96 No man can be more sensible than I am of the advantages of a gradation of ranks in society. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 96 The gradation of the clergy..makes them the link which unites the sequestered peasantry with the intellectual advancement of the age. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vi. 670 The present system of a gradation of officers, each imposing a check upon the other. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 6 The several compounds of oxygen with nitrogen, present us with an instructive gradation. 1879 MACLEAR *Mark* IX. 105 There is order and gradation in the hierarchy of blessed spirits.

† b. Position in a scale, relative rank. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 37 Preferment goes by Letter, and affection, And not by old gradation, where each second Stood Heire to th' first. 1802 tr. *A. La Fontaine's Reprobate* I. 39 She had received a better education than was generally bestowed on others of the same gradation in life.

6. *pl.* Degrees of rank, merit, intensity, etc.; successively differing varieties of form or properties, constituting a series intermediate in character between two conditions or types.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vi. § 2. 23 The sober and grounded inquiry [as to angels, etc.] which may arise..out of the Gradacions of Nature is not restrained. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 41 The Indictment contains many Circumstances, and Gradations, in the Treason. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ₱ 9, I cannot pretend to inform our generals through what gradations of danger they shall train their men to fortitude. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. 1842 II. 9 They thought it not unnecessary here to state the gradations in the service. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* ii. 20 Who shall enumerate the gradations between insect and man? 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 447 Granite, porphyry, sienite, green-stone and basalt pass by..insensible gradations into each other. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 370 In this district are displayed in a remarkable manner the gradations of vegetation. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* x. 473 Thus .. prose passes into verse by visible gradations. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* iii. 58 There were gradations in the completeness of the process.

7. The action of arranging in a series of grades.

1858 WHEWELL *Novum Org. Renovatum* 220 The method of gradation consists in taking a number of stages of a property in question, intermediate between two extreme cases which appear to be different.

8. a. *Rhet.* = CLIMAX 1. ? *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Climax*, a ladder, and the fygure callydde gradation. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 109 Gradacion is when we reherse the worde that goeth nexte before, and bryng another woorde thereupon that encreaseth the matter, as though one should go vp a paire of staiers, and not leaue til he come at the toppe. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 51 In time, bi his troth, for ani thing he knew..this verri gradation he usid himself with me at that time. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 29 Concluding this clause with a rhetoricall gradation, that neither the prison, the racke, nor death it selfe should daunt them. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiv. 277 We may observe a notable climax or gradation in those Scriptures that speak of His glory. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Gradation*, in rhetoric, is when a series of considerations or proofs is brought, rising by degrees, and improving each on the other.

† b. *Logic.* = SORITES. *Obs. rare.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Gradation*, in logic, is an argumentation, consisting of four or more propositions, so disposed, as that the attribute of the first is the subject of the second; and the attribute of the second, the subject of the third; and so on, till the last attribute come to be predicated of the subject of the first proposition.

† **9.** *Alch.* 'Exaltation' or raising to a higher degree (see quot. 1612). *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Gradation is an exaltation of Metals in the degree of affections, where by waight, colour, and constancy they are brought to an excellent measure, but the substance unaltered: so Gold is rubified, fixed, and purified. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 188 Pour upon it..*Aqua regia*, and the water of gradation. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

10. *Fine Arts.* a. *Painting.* An insensible passing from one colour or shade to another.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The painters also use the word gradation for an insensible change of colour, by the diminution of the teints and shades. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 84 Blues, reds, greens and yellows not being blended in the gradations. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 228 To gratify the sight, by delicate contrasts, and impossible gradations. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. III. I. v. § 16 What curvature is to lines, gradation is to shades and colours. .. Absolutely without gradation no natural surface can possibly be. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. i. (1875) 50 The amateur .. finds that the gradation of his sky will not come right. 1887 *Q. Rev.* CLXIV. 109 In the production of gradations of effect in gold the Japanese stand alone.

b. *Archit.* (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Gradation*, in architecture, signifies an artful disposition of parts, rising, as it were, by steps, or degrees, after the manner of an amphitheatre; so that those placed before do no disservice..to those behind.

c. *Mus.* 'A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords' (Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1842).

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Gradation* (F.), *Gradazione* (I.), gradation; by degrees of the scale.

11. *Philol.* = ABLAUT. Also, a modification (of a vowel) resulting from ablaut.

1870 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* I. 3 *Au* being the second 'gradation' of *u*. .. The first gradation of *u* is *eō*. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* X. § 134. 156 Some of the older vowel-sounds .. are to a certain extent connected by what is known as 'gradation,' or in German, *ablaut*.

¶ **12.** = GRADUATION. *rare*—1 (possibly misprint).

1759 GOLDSM. *Enquiry into Pres. State* etc. (1774) 43, I have sometimes attended their disputes at gradation.

Hence **Grada·tioned** *ppl. a.*, formed by or with gradations.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 288 Under a gradationed representation, the electoral body .. become the real constituents. 1808 — *Ibid.* VI. 269 To depute by universal suffrage, but gradationed delegation, the wisest depositaries of their wishes respecting [etc.].

Gradational (grădē·ʃənal), *a.* [f. GRADATION + -AL.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, gradation.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 327 A slow and gradational transition of the population into its present physical condition. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 47, I .. pointed out that even the most remote members were distinguished from one another by gradational differences only. 1868 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) II. III. xliii. 482 We are only beginning, by aid of paleontology, to trace back the passage through a series of gradational forms. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xviii. (1892) 252 It was easier to remain incredulous notwithstanding the gradational distinctness of the whispers.

Hence **Grada·tionally** *adv.*

1864 OWEN *Power of God* 6 The delicately and gradationally adjusted densities of the humours for correcting spherical and chromatic aberration. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 336 To regard them [a class of diseases], not as uniformly marked out, one from another, by well-defined boundaries, but as shading off gradationally one into another.

Grada·tionary, *a. rare*—1. [f. GRADATION + -ARY.] Marked by gradations.

1824 *Examiner* 594/2 The foundations of her present prosperity, if less splendid, are more gradationary and permanent.

Gradative (grădē·tiv), *a. rare*—1. [f. (on the analogy of GRADATION) L. *grad-us* step: see -ATIVE.] Advancing by grades or steps. Hence **Grada·tively** *adv.*, step by step.

1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 58 A system-builder you commence, But drawn gradatively from thence, Would quit your doctrine. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 39 The law..that the progressive phases of the embryo correspond to the abiding forms, which are preserved in the total organism of animated nature, as typical of its gradative evolution.

Gradatlye, variant of GRADATELY *adv. Obs.*

Gradatory (grădē·dătəri), *sb.* [as if ad. L. **gradātōrium*, f. *gradus* step.] A flight of steps, esp. those leading from the cloisters to the choir of a church.

1670 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3). 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 159. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xiii. 142 That which is above us, in allotment, gift, and acquisition, forms so many steps of the gradatory that leads from the cells where we do penance, to the temple.

Gradatory (grădē·dătəri), *a.* [as if ad. L. **gradātōrius*, f. *grad-us* step.]

1. Proceeding by steps or grades. *rare.*

1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 202 The chain of subordination, which binds the various orders of national society in one common form of polity; that gradatory junction, which can alone give vigour and effect to the laws. *Ibid.* 243 Could this gradatory apostasy [of Macbeth] have been shown us. *Ibid.* 253. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 566 We find assembled, in its continuous extent of gradatory links, the whole chain of serving maidenhood.

2. Adapted for stepping (see quot.).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Gradatory*, a term applied in Mammalogy to the extremities of a quadruped which are equal or nearly so, and adapted for ordinary progression on dry land.

Graddan (græ·dăn), *sb. Sc.* Also 7 **gradȝan,** 8 **graddon, graydon,** 9 **gradan, gradden.** [Gaelic and Irish *gradan*, f. *gread-aim* I scorch.] Parched grain (see quot. 1854, and quots. s.v. GRADDAN *v.*). Also *attrib.*, as *graddan-bread, -cake, -meal.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* liv. 5 Insteid of grene gynger ȝe eit gray gradȝan. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descrip. West. Isl.* 204 The ancient way of dressing Corn, which is yet us'd in several Isles, is call'd Graddan. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 170 This Oatmeal is called graydon meal. *c* 1750 MAXWELL *Let.* in Smiles *Engineers* (1861) II. 97 The tenants in general lived..on .. groats, milk, graddon ground in querns turned by the hand [etc.].

1790 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (ed. 5) 323 The lasses are merry at their work of grinding the Graddan. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Quern Lilt* in Sir G. Douglas *Scott. Minor Poets* (1891) 117 Grind the gradden—grind it. 1808 J. WALKER *Econom. Hist. Hebrides* II. 368 To make gradan bread. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, The graddan cake will keep her white teeth in order. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* v (1857) 104 Gradden-meal, i. e. grain dried in a pot over the fire, and then coarsely ground in a hand-mill.

Graddan (græ·dăn), *v. Sc.* [f. GRADDAN *sb.*] *trans.* To parch (grain) in the husk (see quots.). Hence **Gra·ddaned** *ppl. a*, **Gra·ddaning** *vbl. sb.*

1773 BOSWELL *Jrnl. Tour Hebrides* 9 Sept., There were oat-cakes, made of what is called graddaned meal, that is, meal made of grain separated from the husks, and toasted by fire. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 280 The corn is graddan'd, or burnt out of the ear, instead of being thrashed. *Ibid.* 281 Graddened corn was the parched corn of Holy Writ. 1864 GREENSHIELDS *Ann. Lesmahagow* 34 The process of graddening was conducted thus.

Gradde, pa. t. GREDE *v. Obs.*

Grade (grēd), *sb.* [a. F. *grade*, ad. L. *grad-us* step; cf. Sp. and It. *grado*. (The regular representative of L. *gradus* in OF. was *gré*: see GREE.)]

Not in Johnson 1755; noted by Todd 1819 as not yet in established use.

1. *Math.* †**a.** A degree of angular measurement, or of latitude or longitude; the 90th part of a right angle or quadrant; = DEGREE 9, 9 b. *Obs.*

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 25/2 They of Lussbone in vnder yat forsayde linie .xxxix. grade and one halfe. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. *Elem.* c, A Quadrant is..diuided in 90 portions, which partes are named grades or degrees. 1593 EALE *Dialling* 60 The Grades or Degrees are found in the upper head of this Table, and the Minutes pertaining to the degres on y^e^ left side.

b. In the centesimal mode of dividing angular quantity: The hundredth part of a right angle.

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 12 *Grade* .. the grade, or decimal degree of the meridian. 1833 SNOWBALL *Plane Trigonom.* (1837) 5 To find the relation between E and F, the number of degrees and grades contained in the same angle BAC.

†**2.** One of a flight of steps; = DEGREE 1. *Obs.*[1]

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 286 Causeways..at every Tank ascended or descended by Marble Grades, while the Horse-way was sloped.

3. A step or stage in a process; rarely *spec.* a step in preferment. (Cf. DEGREE 2.)

1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 517 If a quantity of paper-money pass through all the successive grades of depreciation. 1798 — in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 553 He was a skilful pupil, and had attained the highest grade of initiation. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 238 That highest grade of development which it [the brain] possesses in Man. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 403 The steps or grades by which he rises from sense and the shadows of sense to the idea of beauty and good. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxix. (1889) 385 As a barrister, diplomatist, or a general, he would have won his grades. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 434 Countless different grades which it [the soul] traverses by degrees when first it is being formed.

4. A degree or position in the scale of rank, dignity, social station, eminence, proficiency, etc. (Cf. DEGREE 4.)

1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 32 At seventeen, having hopped, skipped, and jumped through all the inferior grades..he became colonel. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 67 If on comparing the *very* lowest states in civilized and savage life, we admit a difficulty in deciding to which the preference is due, at least in every superior grade we cannot hesitate a moment. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civilia.* (1869) III. v. 288 Teachers of every grade, from village schoolmasters to tutors in private families. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 47 Unfortunate officers of all grades. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 396 The minor orders were holy orders as well as the three higher grades of the ministry. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiii. 321 He was a man of an inferior grade and nature. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 215 The companionship of some one nearly approaching his own grade.

b. A number of persons holding the same relative social rank or official dignity; a class.

1827 *Linc. & Lincolnsh. Cabinet* 7 Any artist skilled in delineating the lower grades of human life. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The solicitors' wives and the wine merchant's wife headed another grade. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 112 Regulating the numbers and grades to be withdrawn for staff employ. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvii. 101 Promotion in the higher grades of the Church. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlix. 253 The public Schools .. are everywhere and in all grades gratuitous. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 7/5 All grades of railway employés were now organized.

5. a. In things: A degree of comparative quality or value. **b.** A class of things, constituted by having the same quality or value.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. v. 99 On either side of Miss Egg, various grades of tippets and bonnets. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v. 60 The furniture of the chamber was but a grade above that of the artisan's. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 27 Nov., Low grades [of cotton] are again decidedly dearer. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 7/2 Tea: The tone of the market is firm, and most grades are rather dearer. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 354 The ore was of such low grade that it would not pay to work it.

6. *Path.* Of a disease: Degree or condition of intensity.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 369 The subordinate forms and grades of fever, not arrested within forty-eight or seventy-two hours, invariably passed on to the malignant grade of disease. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 645 The captain..died with every symptom of the highest grade of yellow remittent fever. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 444/2 Partial Insanity—the simpler forms and slighter grades of mental disorder. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 404 Those cases in which the fever attains a high grade.

7. With reference to animals: A result of cross-breeding, a hybrid. Now *techn.* in cattle-breeders' language, a variety of animal produced by crossing a native stock with a superior breed; also *attrib.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 196 The other sort is..the Ranging Bear, and seems to be a grade between the preceding and the wolf. 1883 C. WILSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan 272/2 Grade animals in a well-managed dairy can be made..quite as productive as thorough-breds. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 Hereford grade steer calves. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 5/4 There is room for a..trade in fat grade lambs between Canada and Britain.

8. *Zool.* In the genetic classification of animals, a group constituted by the fact that its members are presumed to have branched from the common stem at about the same point of its development.

1877 E. R. LANKESTER *Notes on Embryology*, etc. in *Qly. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* New Ser. XVII. 440 [The writer refers to *grade* as a new term introduced by himself.] Whilst all other terms indicate branches of the pedigree diverging from a very nearly common point..the various 'grades' are introduced to separate the starting-points of the branches; a certain advance in differentiation of structure separates the branches of a higher grade from those of a lower.

9. *Philol.* **a.** The position occupied in an ablaut-series by a particular vowel or form of a root. **b.** Applied (after Grimm's use of G. *grad*) to denote the class of a consonant as 'tenuis' or 'media' (see quot. 1872). *rare*[1].

1872 BEAMES *Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. India* I. iii. 190 Initial consonants retain the grade of each organ in the purest and truest way..By the expression 'grade' must be understood the two classes of tenues and mediæ. 1891 MAYHEW *O. E. Phonology* p. xvi, The double colon (::) occurring between forms of words, is used to indicate 'ablaut' or change of grade in a vowel series.

10. *U. S.* In a road, railway, etc: Amount of inclination to the horizontal; rate of ascent or descent; = GRADIENT *sb.*

1835 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* XV. 230 From whence it [the route of a proposed railroad] continues in nearly a direct course, rising at a grade of about twenty feet to the mile. 1840 TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U.S.* 78 The grades vary from a level to an inclination of 1 in 330. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cxiv. 641 A railroad line of gentle grade. 1898 in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 2/1 The relations that should exist between the grade of a sewer, its size, and the volume of flush water required to produce a given effect. 1898 in *Daily News* 18 May 10/3 The river you enter after leaving Lake Lebarge..has a big grade.

b. An inclined portion of a railway or road; a slope, an ascent or descent. Also DOWN GRADE, UP GRADE.

1883 *Times* 27 Mar. 3/6 Owing to the incomplete condition of the grades previously made..rapid progress could not be made. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 191 Jack never tires of telling what his engine did when 'she was going up Rattlesnake Grade'. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 150 The..rush of the express train..adown the flying grades. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/5 A passenger train went off the rails at the bottom of a downward grade. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 57 His whistle waked the snow-bound grade.

fig. 1893 *Daily News* 26 June 2/5 Trade is on the upward grade.

c. *U.S. local.* In mining districts: A portion of road.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 278 The surface works of the mine are situated about 300 feet above the 'grade', or stage-road. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 70 Entered the Toll road, or, to be more local, entered on 'the grade'.

11. Of a surface: Degree of altitude; level. *rare. At grade* (U.S.): on the same level.

1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* I. lxxv, Swollen beyond his wonted grade, That river..O'ertops his banks. 1880 FITZGIBBON *Trip to Manitoba* xiv. 164 The immense cost of filling up and levelling to bring the line to the proper grade. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 4/2 Petition..for leave to cross the Grand Trunk tracks at North Stratford at grade.

12. *Comb.*, **grade-crossing** (U.S.), a place where a road and a railway, or two railways cross each other at the same level, a level crossing; **grade line** (see quot.); **grade school** = *graded school* (see GRADED *ppl. a.*[1]).

1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 2 The spot of green light which arrests traffic across the *grade crossing of the railway. 1840 TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U.S.* 249 **Grade line*, or profile, is a prescribed line which governs the construction of a rail-road. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Dec., At a meeting of the Social Science Association..a paper will be read by Mr. Edwin Pear-, 'On *Grade Schools, and on Scholarships between Primary and Grade Schools, and to the Universities'.

†**Grade,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.*[—1]. [aphetic form of DEGRADE.] *trans* To degrade.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2430 (Dublin MS.) Thar as he giltyd me ayayns, I hym gradit haue.

Grade (grēd), *v.*[2] [f. GRADE *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To admit to a (specified) degree at a University. *Obs.*[—1]

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 403/1 Returning the same yere, he was graded doctor, at the expences of elector Frederick, according to the solempne manner of scholes.

†**2.** To lay out (the plan of a country) by degrees of latitude and longitude. *Obs. rare*[—1].

1600 HAIES in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 152 Also some obserued the eleuation of the pole, and drewe plats of the countrey exactly graded.

3. To arrange or place in grades or classes; to class (persons, schools, etc.) according to dignity, merit, or advancement; to sort (produce) according to quality; to determine the grades or degrees of.

1659 EEDES *Wisdom's Justif.* 34 They that turn many to righteousness shall be graded in glory accordingly. 1880 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* (1881) 48 When Schools are rightly graded each will have its own complete and characteristic course. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 123/2 Seats were graded according to rank in the churches. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 179 Grading our groups on a somewhat different principle .. we include the two species of boat-bill ..in the sub-family Cochlearinæ. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 June 6/1 It is a comparatively simple matter to grade American wheat. 1889 MARG. LEE *Faithf. & Unf.* xi. 125 He despises Maud, and grades me with her. 1890 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 351 Society grades the wrong of killing, and gives names to the degrees.

b. To blend with other things, so as to affect the grade or quality of.

1889 *Times* 23 Oct. 5/4 Cider..is again graded with other apple juices, so as to produce either sweet or dry cider.

c. To colour with shades or tints which pass insensibly one into another.

1871 [see GRADING *vbl. sb.*]. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 23/1 The sky is tenderly graded from the vapours of the horizon to the cle r blue of the zenith. 1893 BAILDON *Rescue*, etc. 81 Pencilled, painted, grained and graded.

d. *intr.* Of produce: To take a specified grade.

1891 *N. Y. Tribune* 30 Oct. 7/3 (Funk) They have had no frost and the wheat is grading nearly all No. 1 hard.

4. *trans.* To reduce (the line of a road, railway, or canal) to levels or practicable gradients.

1835 [cf. GRADING *vbl. sb.*]. 1840 TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U.S.* 155 The line is graded for two tracks, only one of which .. has been laid down. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Civilis.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 8 When the Indian trail gets widened, graded, and bridged to a good road, there is a benefactor. 1881 HUGHES *Rugby, Tennessee* 49 His duties .. in grading and superintending the walks, interfered with the garden. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. li. 287 Cities were..compelled to grade, pave, and sewer streets without inhabitants.

absol. 1858 *Times* 25 Aug. 6/3 We are sending out men ..to survey, to level, to grade.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 263 Hugh Peter grades the sharp descent from the apostolic to the practical with an et cetera.

5. *Stock-breeding.* To cross with some better breed. *To grade up*: to improve the breed of (stock) by grading.

1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* ix. 161 It encourages you to go to the expense of turning in good bulls and grading up your stock.

6. *Philol.* In *passive*: To be altered by gradation or ablaut.

1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* x. § 155. 170 The Teut. E may be 'graded' to A on the one hand, and O on the other.

7. In occasional uses: **a.** To wear *away* the surface of so as to produce a regular slope. **b.** To cut (steps) at regular intervals.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 69 By the action of water, the country seems to have been graded away. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 230, I..mount some steps graded in the rock at one place.

Graded (grē·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. GRADE *sb.* and *v.*[2] + -ED.]

1. Formed like a flight of steps.

1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 113 Three graded sedilia .. with trefoiled heads. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1984. 612/3 A graded, low, broad wall. 1874 J. THOMSON *City Dreadful Nt.* xxi. (1880) 52 The bronze colossus of a winged Woman Upon a graded granite base foursquare.

b. *Her.* Of a cross: = DEGRADED *ppl. a.*[2]

1874 *Papworth's Coats of Arms* 607/1 Arg., a cross graded of three sa.—Wyntworth. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 161 s.v. *Cross.*

2. Divided or arranged according to grades of rank, quality, etc. *Graded school* (chiefly U.S.): 'a school divided into departments taught by different teachers, in which the children pass from the lower departments to the higher as they advance in education' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1859 *Amer. Cycl.* V. 553/2 A system of graded schools for each town. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Sept. 207 He especially recommends that our system of graded schools be imitated in the large towns of England. 1873-6 JENKIN *Electr. & Magnet.* (ed. 3) 197 Sir William Thomson has given the name of graded galvanometer to an instrument constructed as above, and [etc.]. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 32 Thus earth and fire, the heavy and the light, Are bound together by the graded kinds of air and water.

3. Of a road, etc.: Reduced to levels or practicable gradients.

1840 TANNER *Canals and Rail Roads U.S.* 151 The graded surface of the road. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 371 'There shall be no Alps', he said; and he built his perfect roads, climbing by graded galleries their steepest precipices. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* iii. 82 Here are to be found wide and well-graded streets. 1882 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 60/2 A half mile of graded road-bed alone remains.

4. Of cattle: Improved by crossing with a superior breed.

1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* ix. 161 Graded cattle are more valuable, ain't they?

Gradely (grē·dli), *a.* Now only *dial.* Also †graithly. Forms: *a.* 3 grœi[þ]lich, greiðlic, 4 grathly, graythely, greiþli, 9 *dial.* grathely. *β. dial.* 8 greidly, 8–9 greadl(e)y, 9 graadly, graid(e)l(e)y, gradely. [ME. *greiðlic*, a. ON. *greiðlig-r*, f. *greið-r* GRAITH *a.* + *-lig-r* -LY[1].]

1. Of persons, their actions and attributes.

†a. in early use, with somewhat uncertain meaning: ? Ready, prompt. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 445 Þene king he grette mid greiðlicre speche. *Ibid.* 10039 Bruttes heo gretten mid grœi[þ]lichen worden. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 88 Heo grauntede þenne to ben at his grace; And sone aftur þat gretnede þat greiþli mayde.

b. in mod. dialectal use, a general term of commendation; chiefly with reference to character: Decent, respectable, worthy; *occas.* of a girl, comely, good-looking. Also, 'regular', thorough.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 67 Yed's os greadly o Lad as needs t' knep oth' Hem of a keke. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Greidly*, well-meaning, or any thing good in its kind. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 48 Hees rackend a varra graadly man. 1840 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* xiii. 84 Yore a graidley felley for owt 'at I kno' to th' contrary. 1866 WAUGH *Home Life Factory Folk* xi. 105 Thoose hens..rooten abeawt th' heawse just th' same as greadley Christians. 1877 MRS. F. H. BURNETT *That Lass o' Lowrie's* (1887) 31 He's a graidely fou', he is.

c. *predicatively* (cf. the *adv.*). Well in health.

1851 C. BRONTE *Let.* in *C. B. & her Circle* (1896) 312 Her beloved papa and mama..are living and 'gradely'. 1865 LAYCOCK *Mi Gronfeyther* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 192 He never wur gradely no moor. 1877 MRS. F. H. BURNETT *That Lass o' Lowrie's* (1887) 170 I'm feelin' a trifle graidelier than I ha' done..Things is lookin up.

2. Of things: a. Excellent, suitable, handsome.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18409 Hu come þe sa grathli gode þat þou on schuldre bers a rode? ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 187 Gumbaldes graythely, fulle gracious to taste. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 12 This is a hard road for a gradely foot like that. 1865 *Hard Times* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 305 Th'art nooan so feaw, yet, wench, if thae'd gradely clooas to wear. 1877 MRS. F. H. BURNETT *That Lass o' Lowrie's* (1887) 189 It's the graideliest book tha ivver seed.

b. in mod. dial. use: Real, proper.

18.. *Three Dial. by Toddle* 19 My gradely name is Harry Shareall. 1865 WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 9 But aw've no gradely comfort, my lass, Except wi' yon childer and thee. 1865 RAMSBOTTOM *Gooin' to Schoo'* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 302 A gradely plague it's bin to me—It's been a gradely blessin' too.

Hence † **Gra·deliness.**

c 1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 115/30 Wiþ fulle denoute sighynges and goostly greydynes..abidynge mekely þe comynge of hir sauyoure.

Gradely (grē·dli), *adv.* Now only *dial.* Also †graithly. Forms: *a.* 4 graitli, grayþ(e)ly, 4–5 grayth(e)ly, 4–6 grath(e)ly, 7 *dial.* greathly, (4 gra(i)þeli, graith(e)li, grathli, grayplicheˌ graytli, -ly, gre(i)þli, greythly, 6 *Sc.* graithlie). *β.* 4 graideli, 5 graidly, greidly, 8–9 greadly, 9 gradeley, graidely, 6– gradely. [ME. *grayþly, graydely*, a. ON. *greiðliga*, f. *greið-r* GRAITH *a.*]

†1. Promptly, readily. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 741 Graitli taght he him þe gin How he suld at þe wif be-gin. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 341 Ful grayþely gotz his god man & dos godez hestes. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 948 But 3e graunt him 3our grace, him greiþli to help..his liif nel nou3t for langour, last til to-morwe. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3208 Graithly hit he tham ogayn. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 54 Grant me, lord, on yone gait graithly to gay.

2. Carefully, exactly; properly; quite, really; well.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 645 Behalde..graythely and loke. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 324 Hit is nat greythly getyn, ther gyle is þe rote. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 70 Þe whilk..descryued me þe maners of oþer cuntrees.. graythely and..verraily. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XV. 152 Tent thou to that page grathly. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* IV. (1570) c. iv/3 If thou haue all these thou mayst grathly carpe. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 14 Let Readers think they fele the burning heat, And graithly see the earth [etc.]. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 327 Quhais schaddow is in the river schew, Als graithlie glancing, as they grew. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Greathly*, handsomely, towardly. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 51, I cannaw tell thee greadly. 1850 *N. & Q.* Ser. I. II. 334/2 Most frequently it is precisely equivalent to 'very', as in the expression a gradely fine day. 1865 R. R. BEALEY *My Johnny* in Harland *Lanc. Lyrics* 89 Aw dunnot like to think o' that, An' yet it's gradely true. 1865 WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 70 For when hoo's gradely donned, hoo'll look As grand as th' queen o' Shayba.

Grader (grē·dəɹ). [f. GRADE *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. A person employed: a. in grading produce (see GRADE *v.*[2]); b. in grading roads (see GRADE *v.*[2] 4).

a. 1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 22 Nov., Graders whose business is to classify cotton for English markets. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 9/3 The wool was duly delivered..and a large number of graders put to work preparing it for cleaning.

b. 1870 *Times* 5 Sept. 5 Track-laying will be commenced next week, and will be pushed forward after the graders as fast as the iron is received. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* 825/2 The grader of streets will probably follow the .. mining capitalist.

2. A machine for 'grading' (in various senses).

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 361 The side tracks [should be] kept in order by the use of the grader. [*Plate*, Improved Rut Scraper and Grading Machine.] 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Grader* (Railway). A temporary track is laid, and from a platform and caboose car on this track a double plow is rigged out to throw up a track. *Ibid.*, *Grader*, an earth scraper. 1888 *Wine, Spirit & Beer* 8 Mar. 142/2 The machine consists of two separate frames, one containing the half-corn separator, feed-hopper and elevator, and the other the grader.

Gradi, Gradiate, obs. ff. GREEDY, GRADUATE.

Gradient (grē·diĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *gradient-em* pr. pple. of *gradī* to walk, f. *grad-us* step.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of animals: Characterized by taking steps with the feet, as their distinctive mode of progression; walking, ambulant.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. iv. (1648) 174 Amongst these gradient Automata, that iron spider mentioned in Walchius is more especially remarkable. 1663 R. BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 40 But it is not so conspicuous in gradient animals (if I may so speak) as in swimming ones. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 161 Oviparous Beasts..Gradient; having four feet. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 300 There are animals adapted to the several parts, the volant living in the air, and the gradient on the earth.

b. *Her.* Said of a tortoise depicted as walking.

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I.

2. Of a railway line: Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination. *rare*—[0]. (?A figment.)

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. Hence in mod. Dicts.

B. *sb.*

1. Of a road or railway: Amount of inclination to the horizontal; degree of slope; = GRADE *sb.* 10.

This sense can hardly have been evolved from that of the Lat. pple. or the Eng. adj.; possibly it was a new formation on *grade*, after the supposed analogy of *quotient*.

1835 *Railway Mag.* Dec. 264 The line of Railroad here proposed..passing over the most easy and beautiful tract of country..with the most favourable gradients. 1836 *Dubl. Rev.* May 225 In describing the gradients of a railway, it is usual to state the rise per mile in feet. 1836 *Mech. Mag.* 6 Aug. XXV. 317 In a contemporary journal there appears a violent tirade against the word gradient as at present used by civil engineers. 1851 SMILES *Engineers* II. 429 One in thirty being about the severest gradient at any part of the road. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xi. 111 Wherever they have been constructed on a gradient of 1 in 9..they have answered admirably. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 241 The uniformly increasing gradient with which the pampas everywhere rise. 1884 *American* VIII. 86 The road was built with needlessly steep gradients.

fig. 1868 W. H. DIXON *Spirit Wives* I. xv. 159 That duality in the soul of nature..led by an easy gradient into a state of manners, as between brother and sister, which [etc.].

b. A part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a portion of a way not level.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *transf.* The proportional amount of rise or fall of the barometer or thermometer in passing from one region to another.

The 'barometric gradient' is expressed in hundredths of an inch to a degree of a great circle; thus 'a gradient of 4 means that over a distance of 60 nautical miles, the barometer rises $\frac{4}{100}$ or $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch' (Huxley *Physiogr.* 95).

1870 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* xiii. 168 Generally speaking, the wind blows from regions of high to regions of low barometer, and with greater force as the barometric gradient is steeper. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* xi. 263 The temperature will fall off by a uniform gradient. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 95 If the isobars run close together it shows that the gradient is high, and therefore the winds will be strong. 1880 *Times* 11 Aug. 11, 6 Gradients for westerly winds lay over Scotland, and for easterly winds over the Bay of Biscay. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 11 The primary cause of cyclones, according to Ferrel, is a horizontal temperature gradient.

3. *Math.* A rational integral function of a number of quantics of assigned weights, which is of one degree and one weight throughout (Prof. Elliott).

1887 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* IX. 2 A rational integral homogeneous and isobaric function (or, to avoid a tedious periphrasis, say a gradient). 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra Quantics* 145, 146, 233.

Gradienter (grē·diĕntəɹ). *U. S.* Also **-or.** [f. prec. + -ER[1].] A small instrument used by surveyors for determining gradients, etc.

1884 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Gradientor.* 1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gradin, gradine[1] (grē·din, grădē·n). [a. or ad. F. *gradin*, ad. It. *gradino*, f. *grado* GRADE *sb.*]

1. One of a series of low steps or seats raised one above the other.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 140 A semi-circular niche, with seats like the gradines of a diminutive amphitheatre. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 709 The Pontiff Formosus received him on the gradins of St. Peter's Basilica. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. v. 334 This monument.. tapering gently towards the summit, which is crowned with three low steps, or gradines.

b. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 839 The working is disposed in the form of steps (*gradins*), placed like those of a stair.

2. A shelf or ledge at the back of an altar.

1877 LEE *Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms, Gradin* I. A French term for a step behind and above the level of the altar-slab for placing the cross and candlesticks upon .. 2. The term 'gradine' has been recently introduced into the Church of England. It corresponds with that already defined. 1887 *Ch. Times* 23 Sept. 746/3 The altar is well raised, and a gradine above it bears the legal ornaments. 1890 GASQUET & BISHOP *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* 59 *note*, The modern introduction of *gradins* is a witness to the scruple felt at placing anything on the altar beyond what was necessary for the sacrifice. 1891 *Ch. Times* 4 Dec. 1180/4 Flowers may stand on the gradines on every Sunday in the year.

Gradine[2] (grădē·n). [a. F. *gradine.*] A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

1860 in WORCESTER. 1883 HELEN ZIMMERN in *Mag. of Art* Oct. 517/2 All the instruments in the sculptor's profession are indicated—the modelling tool..the point, the gradine, even down to the very screw-jack.

Grading (grē·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRADE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GRADE[2].

1. *gen.* (See the senses of the vb.)

1871 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 531/1 The art of the painter has supplied that subtle grading of light and tone which all enjoy. 1882 C. L. BRACE *Gesta Chr.* 400 The grading and separation of prisoners. 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 789/2 [The picture] gives with delightful truth..and aërial grading a view near the mouth of the Thames.

2. *spec.* a. The action or process of sorting (produce) into grades according to quality. Also *attrib.*

1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 75/2 It descends another story upon patented grading screens, which sort out the larger-sized grains from the smaller. *Ibid.* 76/2 The first operation..is the grading of the middlings. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 699 The odious elevator, against which they preferred the charges of false grading.

b. The action or process of reducing (a road, etc.) to practicable gradients; *concr.* a graded portion of a road. Also *attrib.*

1835 *Jrnl. Franklin Instit.* XV. 233 The amount of labour in grading, fixing rails, and forming all other parts of the road. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xix. 55 The grading of the road..they could easily understand. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Grading-scraper*, a large two-handled shovel drawn by a pair of horses..It is used in road-making [etc.]. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 130 Fifteen miles.. were cleared of brush and some grading was done last year. 1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* xvii. 134 The heavy work in..the new railway gradings is done mainly by Italians.

‖ **Gradino** (gradī·no). [It.: see GRADIN.] a. = GRADIN 2. b. A work of painting or sculpture intended to ornament the 'gradin' of an altar.

1883 C. C. PERKINS *It. Sculpt.* 18 An altar whose 'gradino' is covered with extremely flat reliefs sculptured by Alphonso Lombardi. 1886 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 312/2 His [Civitali's] niche is secured in the Temple of Fame, not in the central line .. but in some modest *gradino*, like those on his own altarpieces and monuments.

† **Gradionately,** *adv. Obs.*—[1] [A humorously bombastic formation: perh. Nash meant to write *gradationately*.] In regular gradation or sequence.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 41 To recount .. how he came to be king of fishes, and gradionately how from white to red he changed, would require as massive a toombe [i.e. tome] as Hollinshead.

Graditly, variant of GRADATELY *adv. Obs.*

† **Graduable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. med.L. *graduāre* (see GRADUATE *v.*) + -ABLE.] Entitled to an academic degree.

1513 *Bk. Kerygnge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 284 Clerkes that ben gradewable..may syt at the squyers table.

Gradual (græ·diuăl), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *graduāle* sb., orig. neut. of *graduālis* adj.: see next.]

1. An antiphon sung between the Epistle and the Gospel at the Eucharist, so called because it was sung at the steps of the altar or while the deacon was ascending the steps of the ambo. (Cf. GRAIL[1] 1.)

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1402/1 The Responsorie, which is called the Graduall (beyng wont to be song at the steps going vp). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Gradual*, that part of the Mass which is said or sung between the Epistle and the Gospel, as a grade or step from the first to the later. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. III. 217 A part of a psalm was chanted between the Epistle and the Gospel, which .. came to be called the gradual. 1896 *Ch. Times* 14 Aug., A special Collect, Epistle, and Gospel have been licensed for this festival by the Bishop of the diocese, and the proper Introit and Gradual were also used.

2. A book of such antiphons. = GRAIL[1] 2.

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1629) 752 Authority may bee giuen to reforme Missals, Breuiaries, Agends, and Graduals. 1674 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 137 The following is another alleluja from an ancient Gradual. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xxxiii, It certainly is not easy, if it be possible, to lay down express signs by which the Antiphoner and the Gradual are always to be distinguished. 1866 J. H. BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 68 A third [volume] for the Anthems, called the Antiphonarius or Gradual.

†3. The steps of an altar. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)

1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 506 Before the gradual, prostrate they ador'd: The pavement kiss'd; and thus the saint implor'd.

Gradual (græ·diuăl), *a.* Also 6 **-ale,** 7 **-all.** [ad. med.L. *graduāl-is*, f. *gradu-s* step. Cf. F. *graduel.*]

†1. Of or pertaining to degree; only in *gradual difference* = difference in degree. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. ii. (1821) 190 Besides this gradual difference between Moses and the prophets, there is [etc.]. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* III. xi. § 12 A Moral specifical difference is usually founded in a Natural Gradual difference. 1658 — *Saving Faith* § 2. 15 The difference is only gradual, and not specifical.

† b. *Mus. Gradual tone* = DEGREE 11 a. *Obs.*

1665 C. SIMPSON *Princ. Pract. Musick* 3 All Musick .. is formed of Seven Gradual Tones, or Degrees of Sound.

†2. *Mus.* Corresponding to the degrees of the natural scale; giving the 'natural' notes. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 118 The Breves representing the Tones of the broad Gradual Keys of an Organ; the Semibreves representing the narrow Upper Keys.

†3. Arranged in, or admitting of, degrees or gradation. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G ij b, And in both the endes of yᵉ same ben pyttes receyuynge the roundnesses, Towarde the elbowe ben receyued yᵉ roundnesses graduales of the adiutory [L. *rotunditates graduales adiutorii*]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 168 A graduall expression, growing up to the height of its emphasis by foure steps. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 483 Flowers and their fruit, Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed, To vital spirits aspire. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 129 Moral Evidence is gradual, according to the variety of circumstances. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 270 P 1 So great an Assembly of Ladies placed in gradual Rows.

4. Of a process: Taking place by degrees; advancing step by step; slowly progressive. Of a slope: Gentle, not steep or abrupt.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 184 By a gradual Progress from the plainest and easiest Historians, he may at last come to read the most difficult and sublime of the Latin Authours. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. viii. 80 The Transition from Humane into Perfect Mind, is made by a Gradual Ascent. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 65 The complete success of virtue, as of reason, cannot .. be otherwise than gradual. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 105 The gradual discovery of the weakness of Arcadius and Honorius. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxxii, Isabel By gradual decay from beauty fell. 1840 TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U. S.* 73 The ascents and descents of the summits are very gradual, not exceeding 30 feet per mile. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 260 A gradual withdrawal of tender consciences from the social organizations. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiv. (1860) 269/1 The increasing roll of the sea, showed the gradual shallowing of the water. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 66 We should consider how gradual the process is by which .. a legal system .. becomes perfected.

b. *poet.* in *nonce-uses.* Of objects with regard to form, movement, etc.: Tapering; sloping gradually; moving or changing gradually.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 5 The rounded Turret, and the gradual Spire. 1742 COLLINS *Odes* ix. 40 Thy dewy fingers draw The gradual dusky veil. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 744 Along the arch the gradual index slides. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 75 Back to the gradual banks and vernal bowers. 1890 W. WATSON *Wordsworth's Grave*, etc. 71 How welcome—after drum and trumpet's din—The continuity, the long slow slope And vast curves of the gradual violin!

c. quasi-*adv.* (*poet.*)

1736 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 227 Arts gradual gather Streams. 1793 GILB. WHITE *Invit. Selborne* 80 There spreads the distant view, That gradual fades till sunk in misty blue. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. xlii, Gradual as by prayer The sin was purged away. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 2 Now twenty years these children of the skies Beheld their gradual growing empire rise. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. ii, What prospects, from his watch-tower high, Gleam gradual on the warder's eye! 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 82 Now, gradual, earth withdraws from view.

5. *Gradual psalms*: fifteen psalms (CXX–CXXXIV) each of which is entitled in the A.V. 'Song of Degrees', in R.V. 'Song of Ascents'; in the Vulgate *Canticum graduum*, in the LXX ᾠδὴ ἀναβαθμῶν = Heb. שִׁיר הַמַּעֲלוֹת *shir hammaʿalōth*, the sense of which is disputed. (Cf. F. *psaumes graduels.*)

1656–81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 319 Some of the gradual psalms suit well to the habitual low estate of the returned exiles. 1893 C. L. MARSON *Psalms at Work* (1894) 178/1 The gradual psalms .. were for the ascent to the Temple.

Hence **Gra·dualness.**

1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 16 We .. have been exempt from the degree of trial to which a younger generation is exposed, through the very gradualness with which our conceptions of the Unity of the Church came upon us. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* ii. (1884) 92 The gradualness of growth is a characteristic which strikes the simplest observer.

Gradualism (græ·diu̯əliz'm). [f. GRADUAL *a.* + -ISM.] The principle or method of gradual as opposed to immediate change. Chiefly used with reference to the abolition of slavery. (Cf. IMMEDIATISM.)

1835 H. G. OTIS in *Liberator* V. 144 *Immediatism* .. is the opposite of *gradualism*, another new coinage. 1846 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* III. IV. viii. 13 The unsound method of 'gradualism' in the abolition of slavery. 1855 — *Autobiog.* (1877) III. 233 He got his gradualism assented to in Parliament. 1865 LOWELL *Reconstruction* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 237 We have purposely avoided any discussion on gradualism as an element in emancipation.

So **Gra·dualist,** an advocate of gradual action.

1835 H. G. OTIS in *Liberator* V. 744 The Colonization Society .. are gradualists. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IX. 235 Mr. Lundy, like most of the anti-slavery men of that day was a gradualist, fearing .. that a sudden emancipation would be dangerous to the public welfare.

Graduality (grædiu̯æ·lĭti). [f. GRADUAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being gradual, in various senses of the adj.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 322 Which .. others [ascribe] to the graduality of opacity and light. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 134 An accident being on both sides graduated, cannot lay aside its graduality. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 417 The accessory ideas of graduality and of change from internal causes are associated with the term. 1869 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Oct. 423 *note*, A striking instance of the graduality of the evolution of fetichism will be found in 'Fiji and the Fijians'. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 42 The graduality of the stages by which life ascends.

Gradually (græ·diu̯əli, græ·dʒ'u̯əli), *adv.* [f. GRADUAL *a.* + -LY².]

†**1.** In respect of degree. (Cf. GRADUAL *a.* 1.)

1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 61 They .. differ but gradually, just as the morning and the noon light do 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* a iv, Saving Faith .. is not only Gradually, but Specifically distinct from all common Faith. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 73 This use of Occasional Meditations, though it do but gradually differ from some of those that have been already mentioned. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* II. viii. 83 Wherein Human Reason doth not only Gradually, but Specifically differ, from the Phantastick Reason of Brutes.

†**2.** In a graduated scale; by gradations; by degrees of relationship or rank. *Obs.* (Cf. GRADUAL *a.* 3.)

1673 *Rep. Committee, Ho. of Lords* in *Peerage* (1710) I. 263 The Petitioner, being the Heir gradually and lineally descended from the said Lord Clifton. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 206 Several Distinct Substances, gradually subordinate to one another. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1626 Some of 'em gradually bigger than others. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5371/3 If a Lieutenant inform against a Captain .. he shall have his Company, so proceeding gradually to a Colonel. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 156 There are three kinds of happiness on earth, gradually less, and less.

3. By a gradual process; little by little; by degrees.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 323 The effects of whose activity are not precipitously abrupted, but gradually proceed to their cessations. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) 21 You must understand it gradually, my dear, a little at a time. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 220 These metals are not likely to become gradually cheaper. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 262 Acetous acid gradually becomes acetic acid when distilled repeatedly off dry muriate of lime. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 47 The ice .. being gradually melted. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 157 We are softened into pity as the strong mind is seen gradually sinking into decay.

Graduand (græ·diuæ·nd). *Sc.* [ad. med.L. *graduand-us*, gerundive of *gradu-āre* to GRADUATE.] One about to be graduated or to receive a university degree.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1890 *Star* 14 June 1/6 As they were introduced each made a spasmodic effort to get into conversation with the graduand.

Graduate (græ·diu̯ĕt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5–7 **graduat,** 6 **graduatt,** 7 **gradiate.** [ad. med.L. *graduāt-us*, pa. pple. of *graduāre* to GRADUATE, f. *gradu-s* step, degree.]

A. *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Equivalent to the later GRADUATED.

1. Admitted to or holding a university degree. *Obs.* exc. as an attrib. use of the sb., e.g. 'the graduate members of the university'.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 455 The Frenshe kyng this yere put to deth one maister Henry de Malestrete, a graduat man. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 13 The examinatouris salbe graduat, ane in theologie, ane that has red in philosophie. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Jas.* 95 For the word is the word, whether a Doctor of diuinitie preach it, or a man learned, yet not graduat. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 73 Graduate men should understand better what they speake off. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 447 Shortlie thereafter, he wes graduat in Padua, *Doctor utriusque Juris.* 1687 W. SHERWIN in *Magdalen Coll.* (O. H. S.) 216 There was a Cloth laid in the Hall for the Undergraduate Fellow above the Graduate Demies. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. liv. 248 *note*, Dr. Cooke, now a graduate physician in Scotland.

2. Arranged by steps or degrees. Now *rare.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xcii. 268 From whom all things, by a graduate Derivation, haue their light, life, and being. 1658 FRANCK *Northern Memoirs* (1694) 170 Nor got our Ship the Mediums of Motion, but by Argument of Force .. which forced her by graduate Means, till arriving in this Ness. 1789 E. TATHAM *Chart & Scale Truth* (1790 I. 42 Beginning with the Genus, passing through all the graduate and subordinate stages. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XXX. i, The starry ranks .. In graduate scale of might, They all are sons of light.

B. *sb.*

1. One who has obtained a degree from a university, college or other authority conferring degrees.

In the U. S. sometimes used for: A pupil who has completed a school course and passed the final examination.

1479 *Paston Lett.* No. 830 III. 246 Master Edmund, that was my rewler at Oxforth .. kan tell yow, or ellys any oder gradwat. 1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 No manne undre the degree of a Gentilman excepte Graduates of the Universities. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 15 Chosin be the hayl graduattis of the vniuersite. 1586 (*title*) A Discourse of English Poetrie .. By William Webbe Graduate. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 123 His Ambition is, that he either is or shall be a Graduate. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 251 Fair Cam saw thee matriculate At once a tyro and a graduate. 1733 BRAMSTON *Man of Taste* 17 Of Graduates I dislike the learned rout, And chuse a female Doctor for the gout. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 347 The privileges of graduates in arts, in law, in physic, and divinity. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 124 He held the University graduates in very absolute contempt. 1861 *Amer. Cycl.* XII. 396 The whole number of pupils who have been connected with the school is 3,408, of graduates 1,158. 1888 ANNA K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii, He is a graduate of the Medical School.

2. *transf.* One who is advanced in any art, career, occupation, or profession; a proficient. Now *rare.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's E. Ind.* xiv. 36 b, The Maisters which teach them be graduats in the weapons which they teach. *c* 1600 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 120 None but graduates can proceede In sinne so far till this they neede. 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* IV. ii, I would be a graduate, sir, no freshman. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 86 Your gradiate in the schoole of warre will tell you, that [etc.]. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* (1659) 34 To be a graduate in ungraciousness. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 The Americans employed are very often graduates of the Maine woods.

3. A graduated cup, tube, or flask; a measuring glass used by apothecaries and chemists; the quantity contained in such a glass.

1883 HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 114 A graduate that has contained tincture of iron. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 1/3 Though his black eyes were starting out with pain he said nothing till a graduate of oil had been poured on.

4. *attrib.*, as *graduate school.*

1895–6 *Cal. University Nebraska* 37 The Graduate School provides for advanced University work on the basis of completed undergraduate studies.

Graduate (græ·diu̯ĕt), *v.* [f. med.L. *graduāt-*, ppl. stem of *graduāre* (in sense 1), f. *gradu-s* step. Cf. F. *graduer.*]

I. In University phraseology.

1. *trans.* To admit to a university degree. Also with complement, indicating the degree obtained. (Cf. sense 3.) Now *rare* exc. *U.S.*

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* xiv. 95 To commence or graduate such students as haue finished their course. 1602 CAREW *Surv. Cornwall* I. (1723) 61 John Tregonwel, graduated a Doctor and dubbed a Knight, did his Prince good seruice. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 3 Transplanting me thence to Oxford, to be graduated. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 106 An insinuation that he was not graduated Doctor in the University. 1723 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) 128 The Theses of the Batchelours to be graduated at Commencement. 1766 T. CLAP *Hist. Yale Coll.* 23 [He] upon his Return was graduated at this College 1724. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 Some thousands of young men are graduated at our colleges in this country every year. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 813/1 The class of '76 was graduated with six men.

fig. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 75 With him I ranne over the whole course of my misfortunes, since the first time that I was graduated and tooke degree in them. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* (1662 I. 316 This Fresh-man Colledge lived not to be matriculated, much less (not lasting seven years) graduated, God in his wisdom seeing the contrary fitter.

†**2.** Of an acquirement, etc.: To qualify (a person) for a degree or as a proficient in an art, etc.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 43 As if the very tearms of Architraues, and Frizes, and Cornices .. were enough to graduate a Master of this Art. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 434 Among haire-braind Judgments, a hairelesse Chin graduateth him a hopefull, and gifted young man in their esteem. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 It has been held accomplishment enough to graduate a Student, if he could but stiffly wrangle out a vexatious dispute of some odd Peripatetick qualities. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 53 The course of life there was better adapted to graduate young men in the brutalizing habits of the society wherewith they were soon to mingle.

3. *intr.* To take a university degree.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 76 Four years are then to be passed at college before the student can graduate. 1808 *Monthly Mag.* Oct. 224/1 He [Mandeville] graduated at Leyden in 1691. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 304, I married her a month after she had graduated. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* Pref. 6 Among students, especially those about to graduate. 1892 *Times* 8 Mar. 10/1 In 1837 he graduated from Yale College.

b. *transf.* To qualify (*as*); also, to pass through a course of education or training in order to qualify.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 11 One who was preparing to graduate as a Saint. 1850 SIR A. DE VERE *Pict. Sketches* I. 201 It is only when it has graduated as a nation, that a race completes its being. 1867 J. HATTON *Tallants of B.* viii, Richard Tallant was graduating very successfully in the Blackguard school. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. x. 308 Their sisters .. have graduated in the saloons of western London.

II. *gen.*

4. *trans.* To divide into degrees; to mark out into portions according to a certain scale.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xii. (1636) 667 To graduate the first side of your staffe .. you must lay the Ruler to the Centre A. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 An Instrument for Graduating Thermometers to make them Standards of Heat and Cold. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 79, I have not seen any cylinder that hath been well graduated, 12 or 16 degrees being the most that are set upon the common weather-glass. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 182 The thermometer .. graduated according to the method of Farenheit. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 266 Sometimes the wire *o q* is graduated. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 301 Graduate that tangent, and place the crest of the traverse on a parallel plane ten feet above it. 1881 ANDERSON in *Nature* No. 626. 618 One of the frames is graduated.

b. To arrange in gradations; to adapt *to* (something) by graduating; to apportion the incidence of (a tax) according to a certain scale.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 460 They .. begin to graduate the ages past. 1644 DIGBY *Man's Soul* xi. 436 The pure soule would apply it selfe therevnto, according to the proportion of her iudgements, and as they are graduated and qualifyed. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 28 Those superior and general Laws of Nature whereby Heat and Cold in every Climate are commonly understood to be chiefly governed and graduated. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 123 There are editions of the works of all the established authors, graduated for every description of taste. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* (1875) 121 The Alhambra possesses retreats graduated to the heat of the weather. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 50. 434 A scale of ranks in society graduated according to the natural ascent of gifts and powers and moral attainments. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 334, I called little Kate's hand a Kardiometer, or heart-measurer, because it graduated emotion, and pinched by scale. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. ii. (1876) 543 The proposal to graduate the Income-tax

seems to sanction the principle that it is desirable to impose a penalty upon the accumulation of wealth.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To adapt oneself to a certain scale; to fall into grades or degrees.

1796 [see GRADUATING below]. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* iv. 61 Our affections graduate according to a truer scale then that of hereditary rank. 1898 [see GRADUATING below].

†d. *trans.* To carry *up* through a series of ascending degrees. *Obs.*

1694 'S. S.' *Loyal & Impart. Satirist* Ded. 2 We shall be graduated up, through all the decent forms of Ingenious Cruelty..to a more Solemn and Ceremonious Death.

†5. To improve the grade or quality of; *spec.* in *Alch.* to transmute (a metal, an essence) into one of a higher grade. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 338 Dyars..advance and graduate their colours with Salts. 1655 G. S. *Let.* in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 25 The tincture of the Concrete whence it was produced, which then being graduated beyond its own nature, leaveth its dye in grain. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Consid. upon Stiefel* 7 Which..reneweth the Essences, viz. the Forms of the Darkworld to the Fire-Life, and highly graduates or Exalts them and transmutes them into another thing. 1669 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* etc. (ed. 2) 76 The Tincture was capable to transmute or graduate as much Silver as equall'd in weight that Gold from whence the Tincture was drawn.

b. To concentrate (a solution) by evaporation. So F. *graduer* (Littré). (Cf. GRADATE *v.* 3, GRADUATOR c.)

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Graduate*,..8 In chimistry, to bring fluids to a certain degree of consistency.

6. *intr.* To pass by degrees or gradations; to change gradually; *spec.* in *Geol.*, *Bot.*, and *Zool.*, said of a species or variety, or a kind of tissue passing gradually into another. Const. *into*, also with *away*.

1786 GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* I. p. xxxi, To make lights graduate as they ought. 1792 *Minstrel* (1793) II. 232 This tender sympathy of sorrow, imperceptibly to themselves, graduated to a still more tender sympathy of affection. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* i. 209 The sandstone in the vicinity of Prague graduates into hornstone, and even into granite. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 407 This sandstone graduates into the inferior conglomerates. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 362 In Shetland a granite composed of hornblende, mica, felspar, and quartz, graduates in an equally perfect manner into basalt. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 135 Climate and height or depth graduate away insensibly. 1868 — *Anim. & Plants* I. v. 139 Carriers ..graduate through foreign breeds into the rock-pigeon. 1884 tr. *De Bary's Phaner. & Ferns* 127 The elements bordering on the thin-walled tissue may graduate into the latter.

Hence **Gra·duating** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) and *ppl. a.*

1786 GILPIN *Observ. Pict. Beauty* II. Expl. p. ix, A graduating light, a graduating shade, or a graduating distance, are all beautiful. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 The whole graduating series must be of the same origin. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 96 The full account of the exercises at the graduating of my own class. 1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1389 The highest distinction that could be conferred on a graduating student. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 19 She is in the habit of going to West Point, to graduating exercises. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/1 Lines of ribbon velvet in graduating widths trimmed it up to the waist.

Graduated (græ·diu,ēitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. GRADUATE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

†1. ? Formed by or consisting of steps. *Obs.*

1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I*, 137 The Communion Table he injoyned to be placed at the East end, upon a graduated advance of ground.

2. That has received or holds a university degree; in later use chiefly, that has a medical degree, fully qualified. Now *rare*.

1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medicinæ* 212 Call men what you will, because they are neither graduated nor incorporated. 1678 *Quacks Academy* 5 Graduated Doctors, and Booklearned Physicians. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) II. 131 The king's Laureate was nothing more than 'a graduated rhetorician'. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 739 Ignorance..With parrot tongue performed the scholar's part, Proceeding soon a graduated dunce. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* Pref. 6 Such complaints appear more worthy the notice of the graduated and licensed operator. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xiii, 'By my faith, Captain MacTurk' said the Doctor 'you speak as if you were graduated!' 1833 SYD. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 346 Scarlet-fever awes me and is above my aim. I leave it to the professional and graduated homicides.

b. *transf.* That has passed through a course of training; qualified.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 252 The whole aim of regularly graduated thieves is, to be able to lead a riotous life of eating, drinking, and profligate sociality with each other.

3. Marked with lines to indicate degrees, grades, or quantities.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 434 In vain he spreads the graduated chart. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* v. 61 Make the Needle level with the graduated Circle in the Box. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 12 The equal length of the screws .. being ascertained by means of a graduated measure. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 41 When the powder explodes the spring is forced forward, and moves an index round a graduated circle. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 94 The graduated roller may be fixed anywhere on an arm attached rigidly to *AB*.

4. Arranged in grades or gradations; arranged according to the degree of difficulty or importance; advancing or proceeding by degrees.

1678 NEWTON *Let. R. Boyle* in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. p. cxii, Now the space between the limits EFGH and IKLM, I shall call the space of the æther's graduated rarity. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 343 Put equal parts of these two salts into two retorts, and expose them to a strong, equal, graduated fire. 1837 H. H. WILSON *Sánkhya Káriká* 107 The formation of ideas is, in all cases, a graduated process. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 426 The military organization of society required a graduated uniform. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 87 Graduated taxation, taking a higher percentage from those who have more to spare. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* vi. 71 A natural fall of the ground would enable the manager to arrange them in a graduated series. 1896 HOW & LEIGH *Hist. Rome* 309 The old policy of graduated privilege and regular promotion fell into oblivion. *Mod.* Graduated readings in Chinese.

b. *Ornith.* (See quot.)

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Graduated*, in Ornithology, when the quill-feathers of the tail increase in length by regular gradations. Hence 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

†**Gra·duately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. GRADUATE *a.* + -LY².] By grades or degrees; gradually.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxv. 187 The stones are graduately concimented, and there is none that subsisteth alone. *Ibid.* II. xc. 260 So Warre is begotten out of Peace, graduately, and ends in Peace immediately.

Graduateship (græ diu,ēti,ʃip). [f. GRADUATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] a. The period during which one is a graduate. b. The condition of being a graduate.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 It is no new thing..for a parochiall Minister..to finish his circuit in an English concordance and a topic folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober graduatship. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* (*U. S.*) *Thirty Yrs. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 82 So, by degrees, there springs up a competition in longevity, the prize contended for being the oldest surviving graduateship.

Gradua·tical, *a. rare.* [f. GRADUATE *sb.* + -IC + -AL.] Of or pertaining to graduates. **Gradua·tically** *adv., nonce-wd.*, as a graduate should.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* III. i, I most graduatically thanke your Lordship. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 661 On this and other matters graduatical (if that be the proper adjective) we shall discuss..hereafter.

Graduation (grædiu,ēi·ʃən). [f. GRADUATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of graduating.

1. a. The action or process of dividing into degrees or other proportionate divisions on a graduated scale. b. *pl.* Lines employed to indicate degrees of latitude and longitude, quantity, etc.; *sing.* †a single line on which these are marked; also *collectively*, the aggregate of lines employed. c. The manner in which something is graduated. †d. Position on a map as indicated by degrees. *Obs.*

a. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 105 The result will be liable to two sources of error—that of graduation and that of observation. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* II. 269 The slightest casualty happening to such an instrument, or any doubt whether the method of graduation has been rightly applied, make it unfit for the jealous scrupulosity of modern astronomy. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 27 The graduation and use of thermometers. 1880 BLYTH in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 27/2.

b. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. xxxi. (1636) 702 The line of degrees of Latitude, otherwise called the Graduation of the Card. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. v. 2 The length thereof, measured by the graduations to both extremes. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 115 The experiments which he has made .. have enabled him to form a graduation for the thermometer of quick-silver that really expresses equal differences of heat. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xl. 390 By reading off its graduations. 1849 HERSCHEL in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 287 The graduation is in the stem of the screw, which is prolonged to receive and defend it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1001/1 Sometimes the stopper is hollow, forms a cup, and has graduations for doses of certain amounts.

transf. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285. 92 Moving .. among the stars, and..marking its course over those illuminated graduations of the nocturnal sky.

c. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 32 As may easily be seen by the cards and globes of the world, if so be their graduation be true. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 169 A thermometer, the graduation of which..he feared was not low enough.

d. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* v. (1614) 9/2 [Chichester] whose graduation for Latitude is remooved from the Equator unto the degree fiftie, fiftie five minutes.

2. Arrangement in degrees or gradations; 'regular progression by succession of degrees' (J.).

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1051 Whence they [Scorpions] are so forcible with poyson, and have a kinde of graduation (that I may use Paracelsus) in the use of it. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* ii. (ed. 2) 27 Diseases that have ..crept on by degrees..will require the like Graduation in the Cure. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* II. vii. 72 The graduation of the Parts of the Universe, is likewise necessary to the Perfection of the whole. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. xviii. 524 Graduation, or ordination of objects as former and latter, first, second, third, etc. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 73, I do not regret the abolition of the graduation of rank.

b. An elevation by degrees into a higher condition; also quasi-*concr.* a step in the process, a degree.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 38 We enjoy a being and life in three worlds, wherein we receive most manifest graduations. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., A strong Diaphoretick, curing the Cough and all Feavers and Agues, except of the highest graduation. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clvii, Until thy mind..unroll In mighty graduations part by part, The glory which at once upon thee did not dart. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 445 [Justice] Silence [in 2 *Hen. IV*] is an embryo of a man,—a molecule,—a graduation from nonentity towards intellectual being.

†3. *Alch., Chem.*, etc. The process of tempering the composition of a substance to a required degree; the process of refining an element, a metal. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 57 So manie graduations your wisdome must attaine. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 7 In their [Phisicians] Art of Graduation, and compounde medicines. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its graduation, that heated in fire & often extinguished in oyle of Mars or Iron, it acquires an ability to extract or draw forth a naile fastened in a wall. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 57 Degrees of the graduation of the sulphurs. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 211 If you will do something more for the Graduation sake it may be done.

b. The process of concentrating (brine, etc.) by evaporation. Also *attrib.*

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1087 Sea-water..may be concentrated ..by graduation. At Salza, near Schönebeck, the graduation-house is 5817 feet long.

4. *Gunnery.* (See quot.)

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 380 The horizontal column at the bottom of the table..is the graduation, or common difference, of the several piles.

†5. *U.S. Railways.* Formerly used for GRADING, GRADIENT.

1840 TANNER *Canals & Rail Roads U. S.* 163 The maximum graduation .. being about thirty feet per mile. *Ibid.* 249 *Graduation*, the act of modifying or adjusting a roadway into a particular line. In rail-road making, it signifies the process by which a required grade is obtained.

6. The action of receiving or conferring a university degree, or a certificate of qualification from some recognized authority. Also, the ceremony of conferring degrees. Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1655) 163 Every Earl's son at his entry should give 40*s.* with so much at his graduation. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 29 In a very little time after his graduation, he was advanced to be a Regent or Professor of Philosophy in that University. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. III. ii. II. 361 There was nothing equivalent to the privileges of graduation, and to have attended any of those schools was not necessary, in order to be permitted to practise any particular trade or profession. 1858 MASSON *Milton* (1859) I. 183 The most important formality connected with the graduation. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. v. 172 The rector [of the grammar School of Aberdeen] indulged the boys with..plays..sometimes at the graduation.

Graduator (græ·diu,ēitəɹ). [f. GRADUATE *v.* + -OR.] One who or that which graduates. a. One who graduates (see GRADUATE *v.* 4) glasses, instruments, etc. b. An instrument for dividing any line, whether straight or curved, into small regular portions; a dividing-engine. c. A contrivance for concentrating a solution by means of rapid evaporation.

1828–32 WEBSTER, *Graduator*, an instrument for dividing any line, right or curve, into equal parts. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 618 These tubes serve to allow the air..to circulate freely through the graduator [in vinegar making]. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 10/6 Glass Graduator (Medical) wanted.

†**Graduatory,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **graduātōrius*, f. med.L. *graduāre* to GRADUATE: see -ORY.] Having the property of graduating metals (see GRADUATE *v.* 5).

1691 BOYLE *Exper. & Observ. Phys.* iv. 104 Sulphur of Mars, which..the others..speak of as a graduatory Substance (as to some Metals).

[**Graduction**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

‖ **Gradus** (grē¹·dŭs). Short for *Gradus ad Parnassum* 'a step to Parnassus', the Latin title of a dictionary of prosody until recently used in English public schools, intended as an aid in Latin versification, both by giving the 'quantities' of words and by suggesting poetical epithets and phraseology. Hence applied to later works of similar plan and object; also extended as in *Greek Gradus*, and *transf.*

The earliest edition of the 'Gradus' in the British Museum is that of Cologne 1687; there was a London edition in 1691.

a 1764 R. LLOYD *Poetry Professors* 6 What reams of paper will be spoil'd! What graduses be daily soil'd By inky fingers, greasy thumbs, Hunting the word that never comes! 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 69 The arguments you have to encounter—together with whatsoever other appropriate epithets and phrases..are furnished by the *Courtier's and Lawyer's Gradus*. 1827 J. B. MOZLEY *Lett.* (1885) 8, I should like to have a Greek Gradus, if there is such a book [Written æt. 14]. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, The three fell to work with Gradus and dictionary upon the morning's vulgus.

attrib. 1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 831/1 A fair descriptive passage is spoilt by a commonplace or gradus epithet.

Grady (grē¹·di), *a. Her.* [app. f. GRADE after heraldic adjs. in *-y*, ad. F. *-é, -ée.*] Of a line or ordinary: Cut into steps. Of a cross: Springing from steps; degraded.

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Grady*, represents steps or degrees, and one battlement upon another, sometimes termed battled, embattled, and grady embattled. *Ibid.* s.v. *Cross, Cross grady*, fixed to, or on steps or degrees. 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* 223 *Battle embattled*, or *battled grady*, is a name given to a figure having, as it were, an extra battlement, but, as usual for these fanciful names, no examples are given.

Grady, obs. form of GREEDY.

†**Græcaster.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 8 **Gre-.** [f. L. *Græc-us* + -ASTER.] ? = GREEKLING.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Orig. Physick* 46 Some Grecaster about Constantin's Time translated most of the Latin old Country-Tracts into Greek.

Græcian, obs. form of GRECIAN.

Græcism, Grecism (grī·siz'm). Also 5 Grysceysme, 6–7 Græcisme, 7 Grecisme. [ad. F. *grécisme*, ad. med.L. *Græcismus*, f. *Græcus* GREEK.]

†**1.** The *Græcismus*, a grammatical treatise in Latin verse of the 12th century. *Obs. rare*—¹.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 189 In alle this sceyns is non us lyke In Caton, Gryscysme, nor Doctrinal.

2. An idiom, or a grammatical or orthographical feature, belonging to the Greek language; esp. as used by a speaker or writer in another language.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Græcisme, *Græcismus*. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* To Rdr. (1636) The French is elegant enough..and has many Graecismes. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. 1697) 13 No Man has so happily copy'd the Manner of Homer; or so copiously translated his Grecisms. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Milton..has infused a great many Latinisms as well as Græcisms..into the Language of his Poem. *a* 1800 COWPER *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 1. 335 A Græcism, and taken from the οὐδ' ἀπήησε..of Homer. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 150 In one instance it is written *sch* where nothing but the simple *sc* is heard, as *school*. This is probably a Grecism. 1881 G. W. MOON *Revisers' Eng.* vii. (1882) 20 The maintenance of pure idiomatic English, in opposition to the Grecisms into which the Revisers have occasionally been betrayed.

3. The spirit or style characteristic of the Greeks in art, mode of thought or expression, and the like; adoption or imitation of these; an instance of this.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. Index, Sectes of Panimes, Barbarisme, Scythisme, and Grecisme. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 221 The influence of the Grecian Empire on the Persians had then spiced them with a smack of Grecisme. 1659 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* 1. 1. xii. 76 Words, which savor not more of Grecisme, than of the Illyric. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 489 The which apotheosis of Alexander was one grand Grecism. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 31 The ridiculous affectation of Grecism that was prevalent in the decline of Rome. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. xvii. 392 Every stunted Grecism and stucco Romanism, into which they are now forced to shape their palsied thoughts. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* 1. iv. (1872) 29 There is ..especially in his early writings, a certain tinge of Grecism. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* (1896) I. xxiii. 463 The singular Grecism in Shakespeare's mind.

Græcize, Grecize (grī·səiz), *v.* [ad.L. *Græcizāre*, f. *Græc-us* GREEK: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To assimilate to what is Greek; to give a Greek cast, character, or form to.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* i. (1733) 3 Josephus endeavours to Grecize, and shape the history of the Jews as like as he could to those of the Greeks and Romans. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 200 *note*, This word, as usual, they Græcised. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iv. § 35. 194 Whatever is..in any way Grecized or Romanized. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vii. 390 Hilderic..succeeded to the throne without dispute, though entirely Grecized by education and long residence in Constantinople. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* II. ii. II. 81 *note*, His habit of Grecising the names of undoubted Huns.

2. *intr.* **a.** To favour the cause of the Greeks. *rare*—¹. **b.** To become Greek-like; to adopt Greek expressions, idioms, modes of life, etc.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 646 To Graecize or not to Graecize had become a test of patriotic feeling. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 126 One who 'Græcises' in language or mode of life. 1892 *Guardian* 28 May 743/3 The MS. quite certainly does not Latinise but Graecises.

Hence **Græ·cized** *ppl. a.*, **Græ·cizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

18.. KITTO *Hist. Bible* Introd. (1873) 34 (Funk) This is what enraged them so much against the Hellenistic, or Grecizing Jews, who read the Septuagint Greek version in their synagogues. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 316 *note*, It is..probable that they were complete strangers, but attracted to Philip by his Grecized name. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Ep. to 7 Ch. Asia* 82 Νικόλαος is no more than a grecizing of this name [Balaam]. 1851 STANLEY *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 14 The early Roman Church was but a colony of Greek Christians or Grecised Jews. 1884 EARLE *Agx. Lit.* 2 He lamented even in his time the Grecising of his mother-tongue.

Græco-, Greco- (grī·ko), mod. combining form of L. *Græcus* GREEK. Like other comb. forms of ethnic adjs. (as ANGLO-, CELTO-, FRANCO-, GALLO-, TURCO-), it is modelled on the form occurring in Greek compounds like Σιροφοῖνιξ, and in late L. imitations of these, like *Gallogræcus*. Apart from the words *Græcomania, Græcophil*, which are formed strictly on Gr. analogies, it occurs only in compound adjs. (now always written with hyphen), the sense of which is either 'relating to the Greek settlements or states established in certain regions abroad', as in *Græco-Asiatic, -Bactrian, -Phrygian*, or 'partly Greek and partly something else', as in *Græco-Latin, -Mohammedan, -Oriental, -Roman, -Trojan, -Turkish*.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 82 The Græcatrojan [*sic*] Horse out of which marched many of the Hectors of Englands courage. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 227 You shall find them together collected in three Greco-Latine folio's, by Valesius. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 433 He sought also to compose the dissensions and misrule which had arisen..in the Greco-Asiatic cities. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 108 This Mohammedan, or Graeco-Mohammedan philosophy was as far removed from the old, stern, inflexible Unitarianism of the Korân, as [etc.]. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xii. 659 The new Greco-oriental philosophy of Alexandria. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 38/2 After the destruction of the Græco-Bactrian power in those regions. 1888 *Antiqua Mater* Pref. 9 The Græco-Roman literature of the second century. 1898 *Expositor* Dec. 438 Many little touches throughout..place the reader in the Graeco-Phrygian cities of Asia Minor.

Græcomania (grī·komē·niă). [f. GRÆCO- + Gr. *μανία* madness (see MANIA).] A mania for things Greek. Hence **Græcoma·niac**, one possessed by Græcomania.

1800 B. CROWTHER (*title*) The Rallies Piratica, its history, symptoms, and cure; also the Furor Hippocraticus or Græcomania, with its treatment. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Myth. Anc. Greece & It.* (ed. 3) 447 Each succeeding age saw the Græcomania increase. 1897 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Jan. 75/1 Aesthetic emotion was never anything more than a pose with the Grecomaniacs of the Empire.

Græcophil (grī·kŏfil). Also 9 Grecophil. [f. GRÆCO- + Gr. *φίλος* friend. A newspaper word.] A lover of Greece or of what is Greek.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 7/2 Greece has always been grateful to the German Grecophils for sacrificing their money and their lives in the fight for Greek independence.

Grædde, pa. t. of GRÆDE *v. Obs.*

Graet(e, obs. form of GRATE, GREAT.

Grætian, obs. form of GRECIAN.

‖ **Graf** (grāf). Also 7 graff. [G. *graf*: see also GRAVE *sb.*³] The German equivalent of COUNT and EARL.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* III. 86 This towne .. is wholely and solely belonging to the Graff or Graue of Shomburgh. *a* 1690 ETHEREDGE *Poems* Wks. (1888) 378 These form'd the jewel erst did grace The cap of the first Graf o' th' race. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 113 The Graf came never—the Graf was dead. 1852 SIR J. STEPHEN *Lect. Hist. Fr.* (ed. 2) I. 63 Each Herizog and Graf was regarded as supreme.

Grafe, obs. form of GRAVE *v.*¹

Graff (graf), *sb.*¹ *arch.*; superseded in ordinary use by GRAFT. Forms: *α.* 4–6 graf(e, 4–7 graffe, 4– graff. *β.* 6 greffe, grefe. *γ.* 5–6 gryf(fe, 6–7 griff(e. [a. OF. *grafe, greffe* (mod.F. *greffe*), semi-popular ad. late L. *graphium*, ad. Gr. *γραφίον, γραφεῖον* stylus, f. *γράφειν* to write. The sense 'stylus, pencil' is common in OFr.; the transferred sense of 'scion, graft' was suggested by the similarity of shape.

The OFr. word was adopted in Du. both in the original and the transferred sense: MDu. *greffie, griffie*, mod.Du. *griffie, grif*, whence perh. the *γ* forms above. Du. has also a form *grift*, with which cf. Eng. *grift*, GRAFT *sb.*]

1. A shoot or scion inserted in another stock: = GRAFT *sb.*¹ 1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 595 The beste is whan the graffe and the stocke ben lyke. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 1247 Liche a gryf am I I-planted be God vp-on a old stok. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 138 Thou must get thy graffes of the fayrest lanses that thou canste fynde on the tree. 1530 PALSGR. 227/2 Grefe, *ente*. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 190 Gather Cyons for Graffs before the Buds sprout. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 13 Now the cleft rind inserted graffs receives. 1823 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 29 Mar. 827 Trees with very fine bloom coming from graffs imported the year before last. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 477 A Gardener putting in a graff.

fig. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 What commodity..is to be looked for, as well of griff as stocke. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1062 This bastard graff shall never come to growth. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 85 Out of the griffe of transfiguration, it were strange to gather the fruite of Transubstantiation. 1661 BOYLE *Style Holy Script.* 141 The Word, which Saint James pronounces able to save our Souls, he describes as a Graff. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 329 With occasional allusions to the Gentile graff, which was graffed into that ancient and everlasting stock.

2. A twig, shoot, scion; *gen.* a branch, plant: = GRAFT *sb.*¹ 2.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 162 They wyll suffer owre corne, graffes and frutes to bee consumed of woormes. 15.. *Robin Hood* (Ritson) 128, I have a staff of another oke graff. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 5 b, How coulde so barraine soyle bring forth so good a Graffe? 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 82 If he can get a grafle of this tree loden with ..apples. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, On a Cypresse Graffe..they hung this Epitaph. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Cas.* xii. (1887) 135 We can no more [etc.], than we can flourish the oaken graff of the Pindar of Wakefield.

fig. a 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* II. 201 Loue is..þe graffe of grace and grayþest wey to heuene. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 44 b, Roote out the graffes of your olde offence. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 85/1 Litle meruail it is though enuy be an vngracious grafe. For it cometh of an vngracious stocke.

†**3.** An act of grafting. In quot. *transf. Obs.*

1610 DOULAND *Var. Lute-lessons* B 2 b, But if the letter that we doubt of, be placed not alone, but with one or more other letters, which coniunction we for this time will call a griffe, then the difficultie is greater.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, **graffshoot** = sense 1; **graff-stock**, a stock on which to graft.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 169 To haue frute without cores, loke thou haue a sufficient graffstok and doo therwith as I said before. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 226 The russet fig adorns the tree, that graffshoot never knew.

Graff (graf), *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7–9 graffe, 8 graauff. [prob. ad. MDu. *grave* wk. masc. = GRAVE *sb.*] A trench serving as a fortification; a dry or wet ditch; a foss or moat; *rarely*, a canal (in Holland). Cf. GRAFT *sb.*²

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* 1. 69 The enemy forsaking our workes unconquered, the graffe filled with their dead bodies. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug., It is by extraordinary industry that as well this Citty, as generaly the townes of Holland, are so acommodated w^th graffs, cutts, sluces, moles, and rivers. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 6 The walls [of Arundel Castle] were very strong, and the graff broad and deep. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot.* I. 61 It had a deep grauff and a drawbridge. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. Cambridge 95 Two Graffs between the three Ramparts. 1791 LUCKOMBE *Beauties Eng.* I. 286 Another very large camp and prodigious works, the graff being inwards and outwards. 1850 WARBURTON *Reginald Hastings* I. 13 The Saxon palace had been .. surrounded by a graff, or moat, in the reign of Rufus. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 518/2 A bristling monstrosity of sconces, graffes, fussies, stackets and crenelles.

transf. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* 1. 29 Retiring to one corner of his Kingdom, to prevent the losse of the whole, being naturally fortified with a broad graffe, as the isle of Britaine.

Graff (graf), *sb.*³ Also 6 graffe, 7 grafe, griffe. [perh. a variant of GRAFT *sb.*³]

1. = GRAFT *sb* ³ 1: usually *spade('s) graff*. ?*Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 124 Dygge vp the muldes a spade-grafle depe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 466 There was found in Dalmatia a vaine of gold ore within one spades griffe in the first turfe of the ground. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* iv. (1653) 23 Thou must go half one Spades grafe deep at lest.

2. *dial.* = GRAFT *sb.*³ 2.

1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Graff* or *Graffing Tool*, a curved spade, generally made of wood shod with iron, used by drainers.

Graff (graf), *v.*¹ *arch.*; in ordinary use superseded by GRAFT *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–7 graffe, 5 graffyn. *β.* 6 greffe. *γ.* 5 gryffe(n, -yn, 7 griffe. [f. GRAFF *sb.*¹; recorded earlier than the equivalent OF. *grafier*, mod.F. *greffer*.]

1. *trans.* To insert (a scion of one tree) into a different stock: = GRAFT *v.*¹ 1.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 137, I was sum tyme .. the couentes gardyner..for to graffe ympes. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 19 The braunchis ben brokun, that Y be graffid in. 14.. *Songs & Carols* (Warton Club) 35 The fayrest mayde of this toun preyid me For to gryffyn here a gryf of myn pery tre. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 137 A peare or a warden wolde be graffed in a pyrre-stocke. 1574 HYLL *Planting* 86 Ye may graffe your graffes full as long as two or three trunchions. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xix. 19 (1639) 115 He..graffeth one tree in another. 1706 J. GARDINER *Rapin's Gard.* (1728) 167 To graff a fruitful Branch on barren Trees.

fig. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cvi. (1869) 56 She hath be graffed bi subtile art and ioyned to this burdoun. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Collect 7th Sund. Trinity), Graffe in our hartes the loue of thy name. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* 1. i. (Arb.) 12 In these twentie townes..Is not the like stocke, whereon to graffe a loute. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 41 We graffe upon French words those buds, to which that soile affoordeth no growth. *a* 1645 D. FEATLEY in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1651) 542 Of all the fruitfull trees in our Paradise he chose to grifle his meditations upon the Apocalipse upon Abbot his stocke. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 200 The proper Stock whereon afterwards to graff the true Principles of Morality and Religion. 1695 E. WELCHMAN *Husbandm. Man.* (1707) 43 A Man is by the Baptism of Repentance graffed into the body of Christs Church. 1828 E. IRVING *Baptism* II. Wks. 1864 II. 286 When God is visiting a people in his wrath..no new branches are graffed into Christ. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 139 Never hope to graff A second sprig of triumph there! 1882 FREEMAN *Reign Will. Rufus* II. vii. 455 The old stock was neither cut down nor withered away; but a new stock was graffed upon it.

†**b.** *transf.* To set or fix firmly. *Obs.*

1536 LADY BRIAN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 82, I trust to God & her teeth were well graft. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 242 So longe haue I listened to thy speche, That graffed to the ground is my breche. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 220 Twelve [Houses] in that rich Girdle greft Which God gave Nature for her New-Years-gift. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 685 They [the horns of the altar] were made out of the same matter and wood, not grifled in. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 38 [His] legs cut off at the knees .. were, without the help of any Artist, graffed on again. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 54 In the walls whereof was graffed betwixt stone and stone a skull with the teeth outwards.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To insert a graft or grafts.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 251 b/2 Ypolyte took his legge.. and tooke and set it in his place like as on graffyth in a tree. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 It is conuenyent to lerne howe thou shalt graffe. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* Exhortation, Before ye doe intend to plant or Graffe, it shall be meete to haue good experience in thinges meete for this Arte. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* III. v. 68 Nature, saith he [Pliny], hath taught how to graffe with a seed. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 106 We might Graff in the Cleft, during the Months of November [etc.].

fig. 1676 DRYDEN *Epil. Man of Mode*, So brisk, so gay, so travailed, so refined, As he took pains to graff upon his kind.

3. *trans.* To insert a graft in (a stock). Also *vaguely* (= GRAFT *v.*¹ 3).

1564 GOLDING *Justine* XLIII. (1570) 175 They lerned to plant and graffe their olyues. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies* 190 To grifle a pippine stocke, when sappe begins to swell. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. vii. 227 Date trees, amongst which there are two growing out of one stock exceeding high, which their Prophet forsooth graffed with his owne hande. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 107 April is likewise Convenient to Graff Vines. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXVIII, I scarce remember the pear-mains which I graffed here with my own hands some fifty years since.

†**4.** To implant. *lit.* and *fig.* = GRAFT *v.*¹ 4.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 115 Seedis newe eschewe To sowe or graffe. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* XLII. 108 Ouer the Se Cowndyed scholen ȝe be Into the lond that is to ȝow behote, there-Inne to Gryffen Many A Rote. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 18 God hath graffed & geuen man power therunto, wherof these are derined. 1573 BARET *Alv.* G 419 There is a sober thriftinesse grafled in thy race and kinred naturally.

5. *Comb.*, † **graff-horn** (see quot.).

1611 COTGR., *Cuco cocuant*, a cuckold-maker, a Graffe-horne.

Graff, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [variant of GRAVE *v.*] *intr.* To dig.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 5 Dul wit and a thoughtful soule so sore have myned and graffed in my spirites. 1875 Graffing [see GRAFF *sb.*[3] 2].

Graff, var. GRAVE *sb.*[1]; obs. f. GRAF, count.

Graffage (grăfĕdʒ). *dial.* [? f. GRAFF *sb.*[2] + HEDGE.] (See quots.)

1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), [Hampshire words] Graffage .. a wooden frame somewhat like a Stile, placed in a bank, where there is a water-course. 1835 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 29 They clean the graffages, clear out the moat-like ditches. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss., Graffage*, a railed fence at the junction of two ditches, or where a ditch abuts on a road at right angles.

Graffane, obs. form of GRIFFAUN.

† **Graffed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. GRAFF *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] = GRAFTED *ppl. a.* 1.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/3 *Insitus*, planted or graffed. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 1. xiii. 69 Receue 3e it as a graffid word. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 190 Ah thinke her graffed loue can not so sone decay. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* (1604) 182 A true and woorthy plant to receiue his fathers Empire, which a graffed son by adoption now possessed.

† **Graffer**[1]. *Obs.* Also 5 **graffare,** -ere, **gryffar(e.** [f. GRAFF *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] = GRAFTER 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/1 Gryffare, or graffare, *insertor.* 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 544 Husbandmenne, and Ditchers, and Heardmenne, and Graffers. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* Exhortation, Thus much haue I thought meete to declare vnto the Planters and Graffers. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Refl. Agric.* 47 We shou'd not be much better Graffers than we now are without that Knowledge.

† **Graffer**[2]. *Obs.* Also 7 **graphiere.** [ad. F. *greffier*: see GREFFIER.] A notary.

1513-4 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Preamb., Officers..called Notaries otherwise called Graffers to accepte take and recorde the knowlege of all contractes. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Graffer*, signifieth as much as a notary or scrivener. 1615 HOBY *Curry-combe* v. 238 Wee will say the Graphiere was a knaue.

Grafting (grɑ·fiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRAFF *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] = GRAFTING *vbl. sb.*[1] in various senses.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXX. (1495) 366 Lente is tyme of graffynge for in Lente graftes ben grafted on the trees. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 36 Another seith ther graffyng nigh the grounde Is best, ther esili they comprehende And preue. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 187 Manuall labour, as..planting and greffing for daily wages. 1575 *Art of Planting* 19 There be many wayes of graffinges. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xlvii. § 11. 165 This Emperor was..from the graffing of his neck, to the groin very long, but from thence somewhat short and bow-legged withal. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i. Wks. 1882 II. 53 But I fear we shall not have the graffing of the horns. 1672—*Conq. Granada, Defence Epil.* 169 By this graffing, as I may call it, on old words, has our Tongue been Beautified by the three fore-mention'd Poets. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXV. 134 The neat work upon the rigging,—the knots .. pointings, and graffings. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 199 For the first fair graft of his graffing. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* ii, Left to his weeding and graffing.

attrib. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 Thou must haue a graffynge-sawe. *Ibid.*, Thou must haue also a graffynge knyfe. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Encensar tierra para plantar*, to set graffing stockes. 1661 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 30 All Sorts of Graffing, and Gardening Tools.

‖ **Graffito** (grafi·tō). *Antiq.* and *Art.* Pl. **graffiti** (grafi·tī). [It. *graffito*, f. *graffio* a scratch.] A drawing or writing scratched on a wall or other surface; a scribbling on an ancient wall, as those at Pompeii and Rome. Also, a method of decoration in which designs are produced by scratches through a superficial layer of plaster, glazing, etc., revealing a ground of different colour; chiefly *attrib.*, as in *graffito-decoration, -pottery, -ware.*

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 286 The slight scratching of many of the Maeshowe Runes, and the consequent irregularity and want of precision in the forms ..of what, it must be remembered, are mere graffiti. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 242 Even the Graffiti of Pompeii have scarcely more power to reconstruct the past and summon as in dreams the voices and the forms of long since buried men. 1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Hist. Ceramic Art* 619 Index, Graffito decoration.

transf. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XXI. 653 Visited by crowds of early travellers, who have as usual left their neatly-scribbled graffiti on the walls. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. v. 179 She sang pleasantly; and could scribble such graffiti as may be found in school-girls' copy-books.

Graft (grɑft), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 5 **grafte,** 6– **graft.** *β.* 6 **gryft,** 6–7 **grift(e.** [A modification of the earlier GRAFF *sb.*[1]

The precise formation is uncertain. Possibly due to the use of *graft* as pa. t. and pa. pple. of GRAFF *v.*[1] But there has been much phonetic confusion between (f) and (ft) at the end of words; cf. *draft* as a variant of *draff.* The forms *grif* under GRAFF *sb.*[1] and *grifte* above may perh. be influenced by the Du. *grif, grift* (recorded from 16th c.); in Du. it is uncertain whether the *-t* is a suffix or phonetically excrescent.]

1. A shoot or scion inserted in a groove or slit made in another stock, so as to allow the sap of the latter to circulate through the former.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 162/1 A Grafte, *surculus.* 1554 *Acc. Edw. VI* in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) II. 15 Sir John Wulfe .. maker and deviser of the Kinges herbors and plantes of grafts. 1560 BECON *Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 435 b, Is there any man..will cal a young gryft of the first yeres gryfting fruteles and barren. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* v. § 49 A plant or grift that is set, doth worke so long till it putteth forth its branches. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 96 This tumour every day buds forward from the point like the graft of a tree. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 253 The graft is only nourished by the sap of the tree to which it is transferred. 1878 J. BULLER 40 *Y. in N. Zealand* I. viii. 63 Fruitful orchards are the outcome of grafts I introduced.

fig. 1547 BECON *Agst. Adultery* Wks. 1560 II. 161 b, If God spared not the naturall braunches, neyther wyll he spare vs that be but grafftes, if we commit lyke offences. 1650 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. (1673) 3 New grafts of old wither'd words. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. I. viii. 579 The legislative encouragement yielded to missionary labours was also a graft upon the original design. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1524 A devil's-graft on God's foundation-stone. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 73 § 8 The interest vested in him by such order shall..be deemed to be a graft upon the previous interest of the tenant in the holding.

† 2. A twig or off-shoot fit for use in grafting; a scion, sucker; hence *gen.* a branch, plant. *Obs.*

1587 FENNER *Song of Songs* iv. 13 Thy gryfts they are, as of A pomgranat orchard. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 2 To transport from .. forraine countries .. strange grafts, plants and flowers. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonets* xii. 13 My loue is like a Paradise, beset With rarest grifts, whose fruits .. The world nere tasted.

fig. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A b, This younge impe and flexible grifte..bent not his listening eare unto others lore. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* etc. (1837) 345 No tree can take so deep a roote as grifts of faithful love. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* x. 81 Edward the top-Branch of that golden Tree..I his Graft, of eu'ry Weed o'r-growne. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. lxxix. 311 And in Bauaria's field transplanted new This Romane grift florisht, encreast and grew. 1614 RALEGH *Hist. World* I. I. ii. § 6. 32 God gaue vnto man all kinde of seedes and grafts of life.

3. *Surg.* 'A portion of living tissue transplanted from one place to another on the same or another organism, with a view to its adhesion and growth' (Billings *Med. Dict.* 1890); also, the operation or its result, the adhesion and growth of such new tissue.

1886 *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. Heath) I. 616 These grafts may be placed at any part of a healing granulation-surface, and may grow there, forming islets of skin. *Ibid.* 618 The preservation of the periosteum is not essential to the success of the graft..When an osseous graft is about to be effected, the part into which the graft is to be placed ought to be first prepared.

4. [From the vb.] **a.** The process or product of grafting (see combinations in 5); also, a variety produced by grafting, a kind (of fruit).

1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Jarvis's Wig*, On the precise graft of the espalier of Eden, Sanchoniathon Manetho, and Berosus are undecided.

b. The place where the scion is inserted in the stock.

1802 FORSYTH *Fruit-trees* I. 8 Taking off the worst branches first,..always cutting as near to the graft as possible. 1898 L. H. BAILEY *Pruning-bk.* 263 The grafting of the main trunk has some disadvantages, because a bad fork is apt to occur at the graft.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 3), as *graft-growth, surface, theory*; **graft-hybrid** (see quot.); **graft-hybridism, -hybridization,** the process of hybridizing by means of a graft.

1858 DARWIN *Var. Anim. & Plants* I. xi. 390 If .. we must admit the extraordinary fact that two distinct species can unite by their cellular tissue, and subsequently produce a plant bearing leaves and sterile flowers intermediate in character between the scion and stock .. Such plants, if really thus formed, might be called graft-hybrids. *Ibid.* II. xxvii. 365 The case would become one of graft-hybridism. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. xi. 423 The number of new forms produced by graft-hybridisation. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Graft theory*, a theory which attributes the causation of disease to organic particles detached from the body of a diseased person, which becoming engrafted into a healthy person set up a diseased process in his body similar to that which existed in the body of the person from which they were detached. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 726 The interesting process of implantation or graft growths from a growth in one part of the intestines to another has been already referred to. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 14 The graft surface has a better appearance than that of an ordinary cicatrix.

† **Graft,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. MDu. *graft* fem. and neut. (MDu. and Du. *gracht* fem.), f. *graven* to dig. Cf. next and GRAFF *sb.*[2]] A ditch; a moat; Also (in Holland) a street on either side of a canal.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1889) I. 26 The Keiser's or Emperor's Graft, which is an ample and long street. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* App. 11 The Castle was a very large strong Hold, fortified with a very broad deepe ditch, or graft. 1653–4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 292 The grafts of the workes are large and deep, full of water on all sides. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 46 They caught a Soldier measuring the Graft and the Wall in order to scale the place. 1737 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* I. iii. 387 All the rest which the Canals, Grafts, and Rivers are fill'd with, being salt, or at least brackish.

Graft (grɑft), *sb.*[3] [a. (? or cognate with) ON. *groft-r* action of digging:—OTeut. **graftu-s* masc., f. **grab-* GRAVE *v.* to dig.]

1. The depth of earth that may be thrown up at once with a spade; a 'spit'. Often *spade('s) graft.*

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 41 Within a spades graft of the vpper swarth of the earth. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 9 (1689) 38 You yourself may dig one spade Graft, deep in Sandy heathy ground. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 139 We dug..one spade's graft (about nine inches deep, and seven inches wide) into the quick sand. 1802 *Ibid.* XX. 191 The drains were generally made two grafts deep. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. I. 55, I then dug a trench..throwing the first graft of good soil on one side.

2. A kind of spade, used in digging drains.

1894 *S. E. Worc. Gloss., Graft* or *Grafting-tool*, a narrow crescent-shaped spade used by drainers.

Graft (grɑft), *sb.*[4] *slang.* [Perh. a transferred use of prec. in the original sense 'digging'.] **a.** Work, *esp.* hard work. **b.** A trade, craft.

1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Graft*, work. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug. 13/1 It is when hard graft has to be done..that they're troubled a bit. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Suppl., *Graft*, work. 'Well, I've got some graft to do now'. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Jrnl.* IV. 255 The roadster proper is distinguished from the tramp by having a 'graft' or in other terms a visible means of support.

Graft (grɑft), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 5 **grafte,** 6– **graft.** *β.* 6–7 **grift(e,** 9 *dial.* **grift.** *γ.* 9 *dial.* **greft.** [variant of GRAFF *v.* See GRAFT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To insert (a shoot from one tree) as a graft (see GRAFT *sb.*[1]) into another tree. Const. *in, into, on, upon.* Also with advs. *in, together.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 162/1 To Grafte, *inserere, surculare.* 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XVII. 10 Thou hast also set a fayre plante, & grafted a straunge braunch. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 36 He shall get Grifts to graft. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 362 Upon the white English sort of Jessamine, now graft the Spanish. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 245 No one has been able to graft together trees belonging to quite distinct families.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To insert or fix *in* or *upon* something, with the result of producing a vital or indissoluble union. (Cf. sense 6.)

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* 1 *John* ii. (1538) 23 All they that are grafted into Christe to followe hys doctrine. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Collect ad fin.), Graunt .. that the wordes .. may through thy grace, bee so grafted inwardly in our heartes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. XXV. § 5. 110 God .. doth grift his revelations and holy doctrine upon the notions of our reason. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 389 Each of them [pillars] having half a cubit of their shaft lost in their height, as running in, and hid in his Chapiter grafted upon it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 99 The horns may in every respect, be resembled to a vegetable substance, grafted upon the head of an animal. 1786 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiii. (1876) 73 No Art can be grafted with success on another art. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 149, I have observed that dyspepsy is often grafted upon an hysterical or hypochondriacal diathesis. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 2 The Northern nations grafted the religion and the laws of the Western empire on their own hardy natures. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* 208 The Lord's Supper, while a new institution, was in its forms grafted upon the Paschal meal.

c. *intr.* for *refl. rare* (?*U. S.*).

1884 HORNER *Florence* I. i. 24 The Florentine artist.. only adopted those principles which grafted most readily on his preconceived ideas. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) July 564 If possible, the theme should graft on to a vigorous and well grown stock of native interest.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To insert a graft or grafts. Const. as in sense 1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 415 If you graft vpon the Bough of a Tree, and cut off some of the old Boughs, the new Cions will perish. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 640 The method of propagating the cider-fruit trees in Herefordshire, is by grafting. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 332 Here is question, every spring, whether to graft with wax, or whether with clay.

transf. and *fig.* 1685 *Loyal Poems* 132 But of all Pates, Cit has the softest one; 'The better', cries the Wife, 'to graft upon'. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 154 If any of more Intellect .. will graft upon this stock.

3. *trans.* To fix a graft or grafts upon (a stock). Also *vaguely*, to perform the operation of grafting on (a tree), to produce (fruits) by grafting.

1624 QUARLES *Sion's Sonets* XX. 8 To see my Stockes, so latelie grifted, sprout. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 256 You graft it with Grafts of an Apple-tree. 1795 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 292, I have since grafted some very old trees with cuttings from seedling apple-trees of five years old. 1823 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 12 July 98 Stocks have .. been grafted with English cuttings. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 77 On grafting the Chinese Azalea. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* IX. 51 Graft thy pears, O Daphnis, the fruit thy sons shall enjoy.

4. In loose or *transf.* uses: To plant, implant.

1562 TURNER *Baths* Pref., Their nature whiche Almighty God grafted in them [the birds]. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 473 They that feare theyr vines will make too sharpe wine, must..graft next to them Mandrage. 1771 *Muse in Min.* 110 From page to page thro' Nature's folio flies, Where hoary wisdom grafts her aching eyes.

5. *Naut.* To cover (a ring-bolt, block-strop, etc.) with a weaving of small cord or rope-yarns.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 31 How do you point and graft a rope? *Ibid.* 81 Two hammock lashings..pointed and grafted at the ends.

6. *Surg.* To transplant (a piece of skin, tissue, etc.) into a different part of the body, or from one animal to another.

1868 DARWIN *Var. Anim. & Plants* II. XXVII. 369 The tail of a pig has been grafted into the middle of its back. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 203 The experiment of grafting a portion of the extirpated pancreas outside the abdominal cavity in the muscles of the external walls.

7. *U.S.* To repair (boots) by adding new soles and 'foxing' the uppers.

1859 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

Graft, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Variant of GRAFF *v.*[2]] *intr.*

To dig. Hence **Gra·fting** *vbl. sb.*, in **grafting-spade, -tool** (see quots.).

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Grafting Tool*, a kind of curved spade made very strong for the purpose of digging canals. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Grafting spade*, a long narrow-plated spade for digging clay. *Mod. dial.* (*Kent*), A grafting-tool would suit best for digging that clite.

Graft, *v.*3 *slang.* [? transferred use of prec. ; cf. GRAFT *sb.*4] *intr.* To work. Hence **Gra·fting** *vbl. sb.*

1878 *Graphic* 6 July 2/2 Perhaps in a generation or two Paddy will fail us. He will have become too refined for hard 'grafting'. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/2 'You graftin' with him?' 'No, I'm with Johnson'.

Graftage (grɑ·ftẽdʒ). [f. GRAFT *v.*1 + -AGE.] The action of grafting or fact of being grafted.

1895 BAILEY *Horticulturists' Rule-bk.* (ed. 3) 283.

Grafted (grɑ·ftẽd), *ppl. a.* [f. GRAFT *v.*1 + -ED1.] In senses of the vb. *lit.* and *fig.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 That mighty .. *Mathematicall Tree*, with his Chief armes and second (grifted) branches. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.*, etc. Kk 5 b, Being hated of al men for his grafted cruelty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 214 He knew.. For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Grafted*, made a Cuckold of. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 73 The Pores of the grafted Branch. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* XXXVI. 155 For an old grafted Peach-Tree, the grand Remedy of short'ning may not avail. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* 161 A few dozen grafted trees .. will in a few years insure you a very fair crop of fruit. 1892 *Daily News* 11 July 4/3 'Companions' anxious for situations for which no special skill or training is required, only patience and a sort of grafted cheerfulness.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

1765-77 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Grafted.* This is said of that part of the Escutcheon which is jointed or inserted into the other..The fourth Quarter is Mars, Brunswick, and Lunenburgh impaled, with ancient Saxony grafted in point. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* ii. 46 To these may also be added what is sometimes called *Grafted*, but would be better expressed by *Party per Pale and Chevron.*

Grafter1 (grɑ·ftəɹ). [f. GRAFT *v.*1 + -ER1.]

1. One who grafts trees.

1626 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 347 The furniture and tooles wherewith a grafter should be furnished .. are [etc.]. 1668 BOYLE *Cert. Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 91, I am inform'd by the trials of more than one of the most skilful and experienc'd Grafters of these parts, that [etc.].

†**2.** The original tree from which a scion has been taken for grafting upon another tree. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. v. 9 Shall .. Our Syens, put in wilde and sauage stock, Spirt vp so suddenly into the Clouds, And ouer looke their Grafters? *a* 1770 CHATTERTON *Consuliad* 48 Monarchs ! Of mole-hills, oyster-beds, a rock; These are the grafters of your royal stock.

3. A tool used in grafting (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Grafter*, a fine-toothed, pointed, narrow-bladed, hand-saw, used in sawing off limbs and stocks for the insertion of grafts.

Grafter2 (grɑ·ftəɹ). [f. GRAFT *v.*2 + -ER1.] = GRAFT *sb.*3 2.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Grafter*, a long iron spade used for digging hard ground, especially by workmen engaged in making drains and banks.

Grafting (grɑ·ftiŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. GRAFT *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of GRAFT *v.*1

1. The action of inserting a graft (see GRAFT *sb.*1 1). For *cleft-, crown-, saddle-, tongue-, whip-*, etc. *grafting*, see the sb. which forms the first member.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 162/1 A Graftynge, *insicium.* 1560 [see GRAFT *sb.*1 1]. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 129 'Tis worth observing..what happens both in ordinary graftings, and especially in that kind of Insition .. which is commonly call'd Inoculation. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 196 New and superior species of apples may be produced from seed: and ..impregnating the pollen was found to be an advantageous substitute for grafting. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 143 The reader is strongly advised to take lessons in grafting and budding.

fig. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, The hurry a beloved child is sometimes in to tear herself from the paternal stock, and commit herself to strange graftings. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 22 The grafting of the English, French or German grammar and dictionary on the gesture-language.

†**2.** The place where a graft is inserted; its junction with the stem. Also *transf. Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 271 It riseth vp with a four cornered stem..hauing many concauities or holes like armpits in the grafting of the branches to the said stem.

3. In various technical senses: **a.** *Naut.* 'An ornamental weaving of fine yarns, etc., over the strop of a block; or applied to the tapered ends of the ropes, and termed pointing' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867; see also quot. 1815). **b.** *Surg.* The transference of a portion of skin, etc. to another part of the body, or to another body. **c.** *Carpentry.* 'A scarfing or endwise attachment of one timber to another, as in attaching an extra length or false pile to one already driven' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). **d.** *Knitting.* (See quot. 1880.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Grafting a rope*, the act of unlaying the two ends of it, placing the strands one within the other, as for splicing, and stopping them at the joining. The yarns are then opened out, split, and made into knittles for pointing. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Grafting*, .. knitting new feet to stockings. 1880 *Plain Knitting* 33 This .. grafting .. is joining two pieces together, and is useful in joining a new foot to an old leg. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 207 No authentic instance..is at present forthcoming of the grafting of human carcinoma upon any of the lower animals. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 14 The advantages of epidermic grafting..are obvious.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grafting chisel, knife, saw, time*; **grafting clay, wax,** a mixture of clay or wax and other ingredients, forming a composition with which to cover the united parts of a scion and stock in grafting.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 162/1 A Graftyngtyme, *insicio.* 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, Then must the Gardener ..cut it with his Grafting Knife in the Shape of a Wedge. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Engrafting*, Clay, mixed with horse-dung, [etc.].. ; also..grafting wax. *Ibid.*, In this cleft, the grafting chissel, or wedge, is put to keep it open. 1802 FORSYTH *Fruit-trees* vi. 79 The Composition .. should be rather softer than grafting-clay generally is. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1001/2 *Grafting-saw*, a tenon-saw for cutting off stocks for grafting.

Grafting, *vbl. sb.*2 See GRAFT *v.*2

Graftling (grɑ·ftliŋ). [f. GRAFT *sb.* + -LING.] A small tree on which a graft has been set.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 88 The Gardner's Care over some Graftlings choice.

Grahamism (grē·ămiz'm). *U.S.* [f. *Graham* + -ISM.] The vegetarian principles advocated by Sylvester Graham (1794-1851). So **Gra·hamite,** a follower of Graham.

1845 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 87, I am becoming more and more inclined to Grahamism every day. 18.. *N. Y. Med. Jrnl.* XI. 567 (Cent.) Grahamism was advocated and practised by many. 1879 WEBSTER, Suppl., *Grahamite.*

Grahamite (grē·ămɔit). *Min.* [Named by Waitz in 1865, after the Messrs. *Graham*, in whose mine it was found: see -ITE.] A bituminous compound of several hydrocarbons, similar to asphaltum.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XCII. 420 Wurtz has proposed the name Grahamite..for the pitch-black Albertite-like mineral of Virginia. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 139 Grahamite is black, and has a variable luster.

Grahamize (grē·ămɔiz), *v.* [f. *Graham* + -IZE. (Sir James Graham, as Home Secretary, had Mazzini's letters so opened in 1844.)] *trans.* To cause (letters) to be opened when passing through the post. Hence **Gra·hamizing** *vbl. sb.* So (*rarely*) **Gra·haming** *vbl. sb.*

1883 *Manch. Guard.* 8 Feb. 4 Postmasters in country towns..are much under temptation to follow their masters in the General Post-Office in 'Grahamising' letters and telegrams. 1888 *Times* 18 Dec. 8/4 Mr. Sexton asked to what extent the practice of 'Grahamizing' letters was now carried. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* I. 121 He was the friend of Mazzini in the discovery of the Grahaming of letters by the Post Office.

Graial, obs. form of GRAIL1.

Graid, obs. pa. pple. of GRAITH *v.*

Graid(e)ly, -ley, dial. variant of GRADELY.

Grail1 (grēl). Forms: 4 graiel, graell, 4-5 grayel, 4-9 grayle, 5-6 grale, grayll(e, 5-9 graile, 6 graial, greyle, 6- grail. [ad. OF. *grael*:—Eccl. L. *gradāle*, var. *graduāle.* GRADUAL.]

1. = GRADUAL *sb.* 1.

13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Harl. MS.) 514 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 188 By ierom and ambrose ordaind es To sing þe graell [*v. r.* grayel] at þe mes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 202 þei neden to have..exponitouris on þe gospellis and pistelis, more þan Graielis and opere bokis of song. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxviii. (1495) 364 In Ester weke the Grayle is songe wyth Alleluya. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 205 Lefe pystyls and grales; Mes, matyns, noght avalys, All these I defende. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 33 The greyle is not sayd for those yt ben newe crystened. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparow* 441 The pecocke so prowd, Bycause his voyce is lowde .. He shall syng the grayle. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 124 Pope Gelasius the fyrst brought in yᵉ Grayll, commaunding that the people shoulde sing it. 1893 J. CHRISTIE *Acc. Parish Clerks* 15 Ability to read the Epistles and Lessons, to sing Responsals, Grails, and other parts of the Service.

2. = GRADUAL *sb.* 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 207/1 Grayle, boke..*gradale.* 1459 *Test. Ebor.* II. (Surtees) 227 The best Mes boke .. the lesse Antiphoner of iiij, a Graile, a Manuell. 1504 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (1797) 105 A manuell, a legend, 2 solomes and grayles. 1549-50 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 (1553) 13 b, All bookes called Antiphoners, Missales, Grailes, Processionalles [etc.]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1146/1 One of the gard lift vp to him into the pulpit a masse booke and a graile. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. ii. 88 Among the books they found there, were one hundred psalters, as many grayles, and forty missals. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vi. 202 Upon the outstretched wings of the large brazen eagle lay open the Grail.

Grail2 (grēl). Also 4, 9 **greal,** 5, 7, 9 **graal,** 6 **graile.** [ad. OF. *graal, grael, greel, greil* = Pr. *grasal, grazal* (whence OCat. *gresal-s*) :—med.L. *gradālis* a cup or platter, of uncertain origin; commonly referred to a popular L. type **crātālis*, f. **crātus* altered form of L. *crāter* cup.] *The (Holy) Grail, the Saint Grail* or SANGREAL: in mediæval legend, the platter used by our Saviour at the Last Supper, in which Joseph of Arimathea received the Saviour's blood at the cross.

The fortunes of 'the Holy Grail' (OF. *le saint graal*, whence Malory has the corrupt form *sancgreal*: see SANGREAL), and the adventures undergone in the search for it by various knights of Arthur's Round Table, form an important part of the matter of mediæval romance. According to one story, it was brought by Joseph of Arimathea to Glastonbury (see the 14th cent. *Joseph Arim.*, where it is called 'þe dische wiþ þe blode'). Sometimes the Grail or Sangreal has been erroneously supposed to be the cup or chalice used at the Last Supper.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 2222 Til he wer born þat schuld do al Fulfille þe meruails of þe greal. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 59 The peple that were ther-at cleped this vessell that thei hadden in so grete grace, the Graal. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 34 Ioseph of Arimathy .. brought with him the holy graile (they say). 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 13 And for all that I can see, the holy Graal deserves as much credit as the Book taken out of Pilat's Palace. 1833 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. (1886) I. 301 The former, indeed, founded upon the marvels of the Saint Graal, contain nothing but strange and miraculous adventures. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 42 Three angels bear the holy Grail. *fig.* 1876 LANIER *Psalms of West* 505 Godly Hearts that, Grails of gold, Still the blood of Faith do hold. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 110 The quest of the almighty dollar is their Holy Grail.

¶ ? Misused (for rime) in the sense of 'cup'.

In recent Dicts. this passage is given as authenticating a sense 'foam' for GRAIL3.

1653 *Exaletation of Ale* vii. in *F. Beaumont's Poems* M 3 b, To see how it flowers and mantles in grayle.

Grail3 (grēl). *Poet.* Also 6 **graile, grayle.** [Of unknown origin, perh. a contraction of GRAVEL.] Gravel.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 6 This gentle knight .. lying downe upon the sandie graile, Dronke of the streame. 1591 — *Vis. Bellay* 157 The golden grayle that bright Pactolus washeth. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. I. xxii, Like torch that droppeth down..Lies now in darknesse on the grail, or stone. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 447 The silver globules and gold-sparkling grail At bottom.

Grail4 (grēl). Also 9 **graille.** [a. F. *grêle* of the same meaning, f. *grêler* to make slender, *spec.* taper and smooth (the teeth of a comb), f. *grêle* slender.] A comb-maker's file. Hence **Grai·ling** *vbl. sb.*, the process of finishing the teeth of a comb with the grail.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 383/2 A Comb-makers Grail ..is a long, flat, and broad Tool on the Back, and the other side wrought into Teeth like a Saw. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Graille*, a single-cut file, or float, having one curved face and a straight one, used by comb-makers. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 178/2 They [combs] then pass to the 'grailing' department, where, by means of special forms of files or rasps, known as grails and topers, the individual teeth are rounded or bevelled, tapered, and smoothed.

†**Grail**5. *Obs.*—1 [Cf. OF. *gravele* a fish, also GRAYLING and GRAVELING.] Some kind of fish.

1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. in Holinshed *Chron.* I. 224 Besides the salmons..we haue the trout, barbell, graile, powt, cheuin, pike [etc.].

[**Grail,** for BRAIL *sb.*1, see *List Spurious Wds.*]

†**Grailing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [aphetic form of ENGRAILING.] = ENGRAILING *vbl. sb.*

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 14 Making of six tapettes for the sompter horses, with the lynyng, grayling, jagging .. viijs. 1512 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. II. 1497, 2 doz. green foil for 'graylling' the battlements, 8*d.*

Grailing, obs. form of GRAYLING.

Graille, variant of GRAIL *sb.*4

Grain, obs. form of GRAME *sb.*

Grain (grēin), *sb.*1 Forms: 3-6 **greyn(e,** 4 **grein(e,** 4-7 **grayn(e,** 5, 7 **grane,** (6 **grene,** 5 *pl.* **grennys**), 6-7 **graine,** 5- **grain.** [Two formations: (1) a. OF. *grain, grein* (mod.F. *grain*) = Pr. *gran, gra*, Sp. *grano*, Pg. *grão*, It. *grano*:—L. *grānum* a grain, seed; (2) a. OF. *grain(n)e* (mod.F. *graine*) seeds collectively, seed = Pr., Sp., It. *grana*:—pop. L. *grāna* fem., orig. pl. of *grānum.*]

I. Seed; seed of cereal plants, corn.

†**1.** A single seed of a plant, esp. one which is small, hard, and roundish in form. (After 15th c. almost exclusively: The stone or pip of a fruit.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A 31 Vch gresse mot grow of grayneȝ dede. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxi. (1495) 652 A greyne is the leest party both of the sede and of the tree, in euery greyne is both pyth and rynde. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1984 Loo, here a gloue full of grayneȝ I graythe þe to take. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 805 Ek peris men deuyde, And pike awey the greyne of euery side. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, Take ye greynes of shaffelegre. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 167 Wan yᵉ mone is in tauro it is good tyme to plante trees of graynes and pepins. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* G iv b, The lyuer is fatted with them [grapes]. if they be clensed from y graynes or kyrnels. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 335 The stones or grains of *Vitis Alba*, otherwise called Brionie. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. iv. (1699) 45 Life .. is so frail and slippery, that..even the Grain of a Grape hath been able to .. overthrow it. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. *Explan. Plates* 11 Aquatic grains have characters entirely opposite to those which are produced on the mountains. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 187 A grain of a raisin.

fig. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 269 Grace gaue greynes, the cardynales vertues, And sewe hem in mannes soule. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 14 They no greine of pite sowe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5622 Sum grayne of godhede .. was growen þow within. 14.. *Purif. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 135 That he .. lyke a dowve bysyly aspye Wher he of vertu gedur may the greyne. *c* 1440 *Psalmi Penitent.* (1894) 16 Yn my flesch ther nys non helthe, Therfor, of grace sende me greynus.

†**b.** *In the grain*: in the stage of forming or producing seed. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. (1614) 734 Where Wheate and Mays will not grow, but so vnequally, that at one instant, some is in the grasse, other in the graine.

2. *spec.* A seed or corn of a cereal plant.
In botanical language a grain of a cereal plant is not a 'seed' but a 'fruit' of the kind called CARYOPSIS.
c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 35 Þe secounde fruyt, of the sixtiþe greyn. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E.E.T.S.) 3315 She hadde..Off a lytel barly greyn Makyd an Er large & pleyn. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 201 Blyssed be thow ..that haste sowen a grayne of the beste whete in the best lande. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 764 At the end of every song, .. laying downe two or three Graines of Wheate. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 25 The original of all weights used in England, was a grain or corn of wheat, gathered out of the middle of the ear. 1842 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2 (1880) 295 A Caryopsis or Grain. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 181 The so-called 'grains' of the cereals are fruits instead of seeds.

3. *collect. sing.* The fruit or seed of wheat and the allied food-plants or grasses (†*rarely* of beans, etc.); the plants themselves whether reaped or standing; = CORN *sb.*[1] 3, 4. † Also *grain of wheat.*
In England the colloquial word for this sense is *corn*, which in the U. S. has a different application.
c 1315 SHOREHAM 30 Jesus seyth the vygne be hys, And eke the greyn of wete. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 112 Schal no greyn that heer groweth gladen ow at neode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 595 Wel wiste he, by the droghte, and by the reyn, The yielding of his seed and of his greyn. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 217 Eek hillis yeld is Wel gretter grayn and fewer, then in feeld is. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 382 Barly ne malte ne none other greyne. *c* 1550 *Decay Eng. by Shepe* (E.E.T.S.) 98 Euery ploughe to sell .xxx. quarters of grayne by the yeare. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* XXXVII. 71 They have a custome..to cast corn and other graine vpon the ground to feed birds and beastes withal. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66 A Girnell for grayne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 797 The lab'ring Swain Scratch'd with a Rake, a Furrow for his Grain. 1727–46 THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* 361 Wide flies the tedded grain. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 133 The ripen'd Grain, whose bending Ears Invite the Reaper's Hand. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* i. 2 Beans afford the strongest nourishment of all grain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 344 All this tribe .. feeding upon grain. 1817–8 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 4 The general harvest for grain (what we call corn) is a full month earlier than in the South of England! 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 89 A lord of fat prize-oxen and of sheep .. A pamphleteer on guano and on grain. 1879 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* 422 The husbandman employs different processes in preparing his grain for use.

b. A particular species of corn. † Also *pl.* Crops of grain.
c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXXI. 310 Corn of dyverse greynes and of Ryzs. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 95 This Realme gave to their Kyng .. the ix[th] Scheff of their Graynys. 1494 FABYAN V. CXXXVI. 122 Whete & other graynes were at an excedyng pryce. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 15 b, If the lesse sowe the lande & the lessour .. before that his graynes be rype putteth him out, yet [etc.]. 1704 *Old Tour in Scotl.* in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. (1818) 520/2 Barley is a sumer grain, and beer a winter grain. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 250 Mays not so easily brought to Fermentation as other Grains. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 310 The grain, or grass, which seems best to suit it [the soil]. 1825 *Philos. Jrnl.* 25 Apr., The grains which extend farthest to the north in Europe are barley and oats. 1870 J. YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 128 Wheat is the chief grain of temperate and sub-temperate climates.

c. *fig.* (Cf. a like use of L. *farina.*)
1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. iii. 27 [Those men] are both of one graine, sowne and reaped vnder one and the same Moone, bread of the same meale.

4. Specialized applications of the *plural.* **a.** (in full *grains of Paradise*: in early use also *sing.*): The capsules of *Amomum Meleguetta* of Western Africa (cf. CARDAMOM b), used as a spice and in medicine; called also *Guinea grains* (see GUINEA).
?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1369 Clowe-gelofre, and licoryce, Gingere, and greyn de Parys [orig. *Graine de paradis*]. *c* 1386 — *Miller's T.* 504 But first he cheweth greyn and lycorys, To smellen swete. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Take..Of maces, cloves and graynys also. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 126 Graynes of paradise, hoote & moyst þey be. 1542 BORDE *Dyetary* (1870) 286 Graynes be good for the stomake and the head. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. iv, I'ld cure him now..with..garlike, long pepper, and graines. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 225 Steep the Regulus of Antimony in Ale, with a little of the Spice called Grains. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 305 Malagueta, otherwise called Paradise-Grains, or Guinea Pepper. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. 288 When I found it [Two-Penny Drink] left a hot Tang behind it, it gave me just Reason to believe they had used Grains of Paradise, or long Pepper, both which will save Malt. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 96 Guinea Grains and Grains of Paradise are considered by the Trade, as one and the same article. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* viii, 'Beer poisoned wi' grains o' Paradise and *cocculus indicus.*'

b. Refuse malt left after brewing or distilling.
In the first quot. the sense seems to be 'malt'.
1583 T. STOCKER tr. *Trag. Hist. Civ. Wars Low C.* I. III. 118 b, And the fift day, they made ordenaunces concerning their flesh victual, and Graynes, which they began to bake [orig. *gasteaus de brassin qu'on commençoit a cuyre*]. *Ibid.*, The greater sort of the common people dronk water, by reason that the grains was baked into bread. 1595 *Manch. Ct. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 94 No persone .. shall sell any Draffe graynes or branne by any other measure then onlye by the measure that they by .. theire corne bye. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 105 There is also two other Foods .. excellent for Hogges: the first whereof is Ale or Beere Graines. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Coachman* 16 There's Difference in the Reins Of Horses fed with Oats, and fed with *Grains.* 1718 BATES in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 880 The feeding Cows with Distillers Grains was a new Custom. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ₱ 13, I met Miss Busy carrying grains to a sick cow. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 34 Brewers' grains, In Norfolk, grains have been employed as a manure. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Jan., Advt., Owing to the deficient root crop..stockowners should use ale or stout grains.

† **c.** = DUCKWEED. (Also *greens*: see GREEN *sb.*)
1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxi. 107 In English water Lentils, Duckes meate, and Graynes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxxvii. 690 Ducks meate: some terme it after the Greek water Lentils, and of others it is named Graines.

5. † **a.** A berry, grape. (So F. *grain.*) *Obs.* **b.** One of the parts of a collective fruit. **c.** (See quot. 1829.)
a. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 23 Ase the wyne to gadere flouthe Of manye greyne ytake. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 10 Nethir in thi vyner thou schalt gadere reysyns and greynes falling down [Vulg. *racemos et grana cadentia*]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 273 Þe cure herof is with electuari maad of greynes of lauri. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 134, I serue of vinegre and of vergeous, and of greynes þat ben soure and greene. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 155 Excellent Grapes .. which they .. load and unload .. without hurting the least grain. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 157 The Chassela's..is a very sweet Grape ..its grain or Berry is large and crackling.
b. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Hist. Lapland* 141 Each Berry being divided as it were into graines of a pale yellow color. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 106 The grains of which it [the dewberry] is composed are..covered with fine bloom.
c. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1100 The segments of the flowers of Rumex have tubercles which are called grains.

II. Senses originally transferred from 1 and 2.

† **6.** A bead, esp. one of the beads of a rosary (so F. *grain*); also, a pearl. *Obs.*
a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 38 A grein in gold that godly shon. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 456 Their graines of the Trinitie, and such other gaudes. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 18 They haue..Meddals and hallowed graines from his holinesse. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 254 They sold us a fat Sheep..for 7. or 8. grains of Coral or Agat, and a Capon for 3. or 4. grains of counterfeit Coral.

7. A small, hard, usually roundish particle (e. g. of sand, gold, salt, pepper). *With a grain of salt* (fig.): see SALT.
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 417/486 Þare nas inne [the grave of S. John] nouȝt bote smale greynes .. i-cleoped Manna in holi write. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 183 And moo berdys in two oures .. then greynes be of sondes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 303 Grauel & sande han stonys and greynys wyth-oute noumbre. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 128 One grayne of peper alone smertith more on mans tonge than doth a sacke full of whete. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 167 In manie rivers are found graines of gold. *Ibid.*, Hee maketh graines of salt and pepper to passe for current coine. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 270 The Multiplication of a grain of Mustard-seed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 17 This Earth, a spot, a grain, An atom, with the Firmament compar'd. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 124 The surface of them [obelisks in Egypt] seems to be covered with little grains. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. iii. 44 Gold-dust, Guinea grains. 1799 *Scot. Described* (ed. 2) 16 Gold has been gathered in Grains among the sands of the Elvan. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 289 The smooth surface..is..raised into a number of small eminences, like grains or papillæ. These little eminences are termed granulations. 1838 E. BROWN *Serm.* iii. 45 What so insignificant in the inanimate creation as a grain of dust? 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxxvi. 4 In all that bodily largeness, Lives not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. ii, A paper full of grains of gold.
b. *spec.* Of gunpowder: A particle of definite size, varying according to requirements. (Also *poet.* in collective sense.) Also *attrib.* in *large, small,* etc. *grain powder.*
1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 817 The Smuttie graine, With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the Aire. *Ibid.* VI. 515. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 384 The smutty Train With running blaze awakes the barrell'd Grain. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) I 4 b, The powder .. expands so as to occupy a much greater space than when in grains. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 248 All barrels have a size of grain that will suit them best. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 92 Large grain, or common powder.
c. Of incense (see quot.).
1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 98 A deacon sang..the blessing of this candle, as well as of the incense, large knobs of which, or as they are now called 'grains', were stuck up on it at one part of this ceremony.
† **d.** A lump or nugget (of gold). *Obs. rare.*
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 913 That admirable graine of gold..weighed in the first finding..many thousand crowns.

8. The smallest English and U.S. unit of weight (for the origin see quot. 1542); now = $\frac{1}{7000}$ of a lb. Troy, $\frac{1}{7000}$ of a lb. avoirdupois. *Diamond grain* (see quot. 1883). *Fine grain* (see FINE *a.* 2 b).
1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 202 After the statutes of Englande, the least portion of waight is commonly a Grayne, meaning a grayne of corne or wheate, drie, and gathered out of the middle of the eare. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* vi. 59 We found the weight increas'd onely by one Grain. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* Epil., None of 'em, no not Johnson in his Height, Could pass, without allowing Grains for Weight. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 77 A pair of Scales that turned with the $\frac{1}{10}$ part of a Grane. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 84 Take from eight to twelve Grains of Calomel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 763 The assayers' grains are called fine grains. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XXVI. 222 When a chemist analyses a few grains of water. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* vii. 50 It [the carat] is, however, spoken of as being equal to 4 grains, the grains meant being 'diamond' grains, and not ordinary troy or avoirdupois grains. Thus a diamond grain is but .7925 of a true grain.

9. In figurative applications of senses 7 and 8: The smallest possible quantity; esp. in negative contexts. For the phr. *grains of allowance* cf. quot. 1670 in sense 8.
1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. X. 139, I myȝte gete no greyne of his grete wittis. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clifford* ii. 3 My faultes be out so playne .. That though I would I can not hide a grayne. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* 5 If there so much be left but as a Graine, Of the great stock of antike Poesie. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* 16 His forme and prime..May well allow him some few Graines of pride. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. iv. (1851) 31 The lonelinesse which leads him still powerfully to seeke a fit helpe, hath not the least grain of a sin in it. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* i. 6 When our hearts grow a grain too light, God seeth it but needfull to make us heavy through manifold temptations. 1648 ROUSE *Balm Love* 10 Thou must give every Saint those graines of allowance which the Apostle gives him. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 98 The *Minor* are the words of Christ .. and need not a graine of allowance. 1676 [see ALLOWANCE 9]. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 221 A..stupid Blockhead, without one Grain of Learning. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 1. 5 Your Man .. might have given some Grains of Allowance to a good Droll for being a bad Politician. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 69 He had not a Grain of Pride, or Vanity, in his whole Composition. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, A little less simplicity with a grain or two more sincerity. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 360 Nor is it probable that it ever had a grain of truth in it. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* XXXIII. 217 An inferior race, whose evidence, at best, would have to be taken with many grains of allowance. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 391 Wedded life without a grain of love.

III. With reference to dyeing. [OF. *graine*; the kermes was believed to consist of seeds or berries.]

10. **a.** *Hist.* The Kermes or Scarlet Grain (see ALKERMES 1); in later use also applied to Cochineal. Also, the dye made from either of these.
1335–6 *Durham Acct. Rolls* 527 Ij li. de grayn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 107 Zuo moche ydept yne grayne. 1465 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 164 My Mastyre delyverd .. of crymeson owt of greyn, ij. yerdes. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 And a brode yerde of Wollen cloth of ony other Colour out of grayne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 87 To sarse syfte and trye out the beste greyne and ther wyth dye and greyne their owne clothes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 461 The Scarlet grain .. which commeth of the Ilex. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. I. iv. 96 The Spaniards and Portugals brought graine for Scarlet Dye. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vi. 68 The grace of God unto the purposes of men is like graine to colours died. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon Med. Zool.* II. III. i. 71 The Common Cochineal .. was supposed to be a small berry or grain, known as 'Shining Grain'. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 427 The chief reds were scarlet..and grain, imported from Portugal.
fig. 1578 W. CLOWES in Lyte *Dodoens* Commend., Lyte, whose toyle hath not bene light, to dye it in this grayne. 1626 T. AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 23 Tyranny cloatheth him with one purple, died in the purest graine of his bloud.
b. *To dye* (rarely, *to put*) *in grain*: orig. to dye in scarlet grain or kermes; afterwards, to dye in any fast colour, to dye in the fibre, or thoroughly (see note on ENGRAIN *v.*).
c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 503 So depe in greyn he dyed his colours. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 7 This sail..was not white, but red, died in grain, and of the colour of Scarlet. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 99 These colours not being dyed in grain, lose much of their lustre, and gloss in washing. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5387/4 His new invented Art of Printing, Dying or Staining of Calicoes in Grain. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* vi. 48 Her apron, dy'd in grain, as blue, I trowe, As is the hare-bell.
fig. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) B ij a, A Villaine for his life, a Varlet died in Graine. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* ix. 124 Greene, Scroope, and Bushy dye his fault in graine. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* 92 Our Reason is first stained .. with the Dye of our Kindred, and Countrey, and our Education puts it in grain. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 221 Its a Gentry dyed in grain, that is, its both witty and rich. 1731 SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* 85 She, a goddess dy'd in grain, Was unsusceptible of stain. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 4 My American measures .. have a certain unity of colour which has stood wearing for upwards of nine years..It is indeed dyed in grain.
c. *In grain* [short for *dyed in grain*, or a rendering of F. *en graine*], adjectival phrase = dyed scarlet or crimson, fast dyed; hence in figurative use, esp. with contemptuous epithets, as *ass, fool, knave, rogue*, etc.: Downright, by nature, pure and simple, genuine, thorough. Also as *predicate*, indelible, ineradicable, INGRAINED. See also INGRAIN *a.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 16 His rode is lyk scarlet in grayn. 1441 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 208 Farewelle, velvet, and clothes in grayn. 153– in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 22 Maud K. my gowne off vyolett yn grayne. *a* 1577 *Misogonus* I. iv. 17 (Brandl *Quellen* 434), Now by me, trwlye, thou art a knaue, an grane. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 108 *Anti.* That's a fault that water will mend. *Dro.* No sir, 'tis in graine, Noahs flood could not do it. 1599 MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 34 Go to, make an end babler in graine. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 255 *Vio.* Excellently done, if God did all. *Ol.* Tis in graine sir, 'twill endure winde and weather. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 3 Here are conceits of diuerse colours, some in graine and none but will bide the weather. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Game, Fol à la haulte game*, an arrant foole..; an Asse in graine. 1613 WITHER *Motto, Nec Habeo* (1633) 518 To maintain a habit for my Minde Of Truth in graine. *c* 1650 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) I. 317 Then Drawer, go fill a Quart, and let it be Claret in grain. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 551 Some who properly may be termed knaves in grain. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* II. Dram. Wks. (1874) IV. 377 Princes are slaves in purple, slaves in grain. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 60 No Woman should deceive my Thought, With Colours not in Grain. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in grain. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1859) IV. 5 Dumourier was known to

be a scoundrel in grain. 1840 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 84 Being palpably a Turk in grain, his intents are wicked. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 370/2 To paint himself as a saint in grain, but a sinner by accident. 1863 KEBLE *Life Bp. Wilson* xvii. 540 He was an antiquarian in grain, and delighted in exact observation. 1886 R. BOYLE in *Trans. New Shaks. Soc.* 585 Massinger's corrupt female natures are in grain.

11. Dye in general, esp. a fast dye; colour, hue. Now only *poet.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 59 Of o gretnesse, and grene of greyne thei [this thre piles] semen. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 230 His kyrtel of clene whijt .. Hyt was good y-now of ground, greyn for to beren. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 100 Ne to change that colour sad, for any other graine. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* III. 132 Beta shall have the firstling of the Fold, Yea, though the Hornes were of the purest gold, And the fine Fleece, the richest purple Graine. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 31 All in a robe of darkest grain. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, 96 To make his Course-spun beare a Graine Fitt for a finer Thred. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 4 In Birds .. we often see the Mate determined in his Courtship by the single Grain or Tincture of a Feather. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. 22 The ebony .. With darkness feeds its boughs of raven grain. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* II. lxxxv, Cloth of comely grain.

fig. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* (1851) 132 By this is seene .. whose vertue is of an unchangeable graine, and whose of a slight wash. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxix. (1739) 59 Then might that Penance be reduced to a Ransom (according to the grain of the offence). 1660 H. THURMAN in Wood *Life* 21 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 370 Sins of so deep a graine as of killing a king. 1782 J. TRUMBULL *M'Fingal* II. (1795) 37 T' evade these crimes of blackest grain, You prate of Liberty in vain.

IV. Granular texture.

12. A roughness of surface, giving the appearance of 'grains' (sense 7) or small roundish bodies side by side. Hence in an engraving or drawing, a granular appearance produced by dots or lines.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 27 He seeth her front is large and pleine Withoute frounce of any greine. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 792 The little Lizard, or Stellion starred in body grain [*L. atris stellatus corpore guttis*]. 1625 BACON *Transl. cert. Ps.* 8 The Compasse heauen, smooth without graine or fold, All set with Spangs of glitt'ring Stars vntold. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 168 The tooth of a Morse or Sea-horse in the midst of the solider part containing a curdled graine. 1715 GAY *Trivia* I. 46 And Show'rs soon drench the Camlet's cockled Grain. 1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 25 May 329/1 We regret that the..Artist does not clear out his copper a little better, so as to obviate a want of clearness of grain. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 402 These cracks..when bit in, form what is called the grain of the work.

b. *Photogr.* An appearance of mottling or granulation in a negative.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 173 The former, owing to a certain amount of grain, are not adapted to make good sharp lantern plates.

13. *spec.* Of leather: **a.** The rough or wrinkled surface resulting from the growth of papillæ.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 527 They leave it [pig-skin] to the sadlers and to them that cover books—for which cause it is much better then either sheep or goats skins, for it hath a deeper grain. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv. 233 The staple deepe and thicke, through, to the very graine. 1876 SCHULTZ *Leather Manuf.* 19 The grain must be fully preserved.

b. = *grain-side* (see 19 below).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 443 The skin is 'split'.. That known as the 'grain' (the part to which the fleece of the animal is attached) is very thin. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* 276/2 Grains and splits together are again 'pin-wheeled'.

c. A similar surface produced artificially.

1530 [see GRAIN *v.*[1] 6]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 34 These [little dents]..make that grane which we see in Chagrin. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 769 A grain is formed upon the flesh side with the roughened lead plate or grainer of the curriers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88 The grain is made by passing a ball of boxwood, with grooves in it, over the skin many times. *Ibid.*, Skins .. marked with a handsome full grain of considerable size.

14. The texture of any substance; the arrangement and size of its constituent particles, appearing in an exposed surface or in a cross-cut or fracture: **a.** in flesh or skin.

c 1600 *Grobiana's Nuptialls* Prol. (*Bodl. MS.* 30, fol. 73 a), Such as ne're swathed their feete in socks, for feare of the graine of their owne bodies. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 750 Coarse complexions, And cheeks of sorry grain. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iv. 92 The lean Flesh is black, and of a course grain. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 162 The hen [of the pheasant], if young, has smooth Legs, and her Flesh of a curious Grain. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 51 The head of an old woman..in which the grain of the skin, the hairs [etc.] were represented with the most exact minuteness. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 68 Dark persons observed to have skin of a finer grain than fair persons. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii, His hands, which were of a rough coarse grain, were very dirty.

b. in wood (cf. sense 15).

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 161 My selfe havinge..told theire [Oakes'] ages..by the graine..made in a circle in every kind of tree by the yearly assent and consolidation of the sapp. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 17 The Timber is far better, and of a finer grain, which grows upon the Mountains. 1672–3 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. iv. § 3 (1682) 153 Giving the Leaf, as it were, a different Grain. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 302 The clouded olive's easy grain. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 92 Mahogany.. grown on rocks is the .. closest in the grain.

c. in stone, metal, etc.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 The English-steel .. breaks Fiery, with somewhat a course Grain. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 218 *note*, A large flat stone, of a close grain. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* I. 11 The grain in both the Chinese and Saxon pieces appeared compact, smooth, and shining; while that of the French ware was less close..and its grain resembled sugar. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 22 Close in grain as the rock may appear to the eye.

d. *Soap-making.* (See quot. 1885.)

1884 A. WATT *Soap-making* vi. 59 When a sample of the paste, after being allowed to cool, is firm and solid, and exhibits a good grain or 'feather' when cut, the soap is finished. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Manuf. Soap & Candles* I. 12 The appearances known as 'grain' or 'strike' in a hard soap, and 'fig' in a soft soap, are due to the crystalline character of soap.

e. *concr.* Internal substance.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 203 The Axes edge did oft turne againe, As halfe vnwilling to cut the graine. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 237 The graine of the bone is somewhat more yellow than the Ivorie. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 255 The lustie Salmon .. Whose graine doth rise in flakes, with fatnesse interlarded. 1873 SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 362/1 The middle of the blade [of whalebone] is of a looser texture than the rest, and is called the grain, being composed of coarse, bristly hairs.

fig. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 82 They liued..as brothers glued together but not vnited in graine.

15. The longitudinal arrangement of fibres or particles, in lines or veins more or less parallel along which the material is more easily cloven or cut than in any other direction: **a.** in wood, producing often the effect of a pattern. *Grain upset*: *Naut.* (see quot. 1867).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Vndatim crispæ mensæ.* Plin. Tables hauynge grayne lyke waues of water. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 8. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 47 When the grain of the wood, running from the bottom to the top of the tree, winds it self from the right hand to the left. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 68 The Grain of the Wood lying along the length of the Bench. 1801 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 344 There is ..in every kind of wood, what workmen call its grain, consisting of two kinds, the false or bastard, and the true or silver grain. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 599 Having the grain of the wood to run in the same direction with the rail. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sci.* xvi. (1849) 150 The facility with which the vibrations of sound are transmitted along the grain of a log of wood is well known. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, The light shone full upon the grain of certain panels. 1867 SMYTH *Sailors' Word-bk.*, *Grain upset*, when a mast suffers by buccles, it is said to have the grain upset.

b. in flesh.

1591 A. W. *Bk. Cookrye* 20 b, Take Venison and cut it as the graine goeth.

c. in coal, stone, etc.: Lamination; stratification; plane of cleavage.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 169 Those Magnetical Atoms that strike .. through the Body of every petty Loadstone, accordingly as they are best received by the Grain or Bait of the said Stone. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 254 Common Stones have a cleaving Grain, (as they lie in the Quarry,) and a breaking one; the first..runs parallel with the Horizon; the other is perpendicular to it. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 194 The grain of the laminated moorstone..being nearly parallel thereto. 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 31 Rock-crystal and Iceland spar..have a grain which glass has not. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Grain*, in wood or stone, is the line of direction in which either may be split transversely. 1860 J. PRESTWICH in *Phil. Trans.* CL. 295 As the gun-flint makers observe, 'flint has no grain'. It has not in fact the slightest cleavage. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 145 Banks are..worked across the grain of the coal. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Grain*, of coal, the lines of structure or parting parallel with the main gangways.

16. *fig.* (from senses 14 and 15). Quality, nature, temper; inclination, tendency.

(In first quot. other senses are possible: cf. 3 c and 11 *fig.*)

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* (1851) 80 All men would have readily seen what grain the testimony had bin of. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded., To work and bend their stubborn Minds, which go not all after the same Grain. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 159 Crossing the Grain of our Nature and Desires. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 148 The king ought to govern them according to the grain of their own inclinations. 1786 *Harv'st Rig* 61 The master hardly can restrain Their thrawart humour and cross grain. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 329 He was separated from ordinary persons in grain and habits. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xvi. 129 Hatred of innocent human obstacles was a form of moral stupidity not in Deronda's grain. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 3/1 Mr. Broadhurst is a representative English workman of the best grain.

b. Phr. *Against* (also, *contrary to*) *the grain*: contrary to one's disposition or inclination; esp. in *to go against the grain.*

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 65 O this goes against the grain, this cannot be indured. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Characters*, etc. (1673) 630 To whom in all things you are bound to obey, though contrary to the grain of Prudence it self. 1691–1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. (1704) 514 That which seems .. more against the grain of common prejudice. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* V. Wks. (1884) VIII. 462 It goes against the grain to give it them. 1778 H. LAURENS in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 119 Such provision will be against the grain of the people. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 July, I have dawdled and written letters sorely against the grain all day. 1832 TENNYSON '*Love thou thy land*' 22 Cut Prejudice against the grain. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xliv. (1889) 421, I followed your advice at last, though it went against the grain uncommonly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 91 The mind .. unlike the body, must not be made to work against the grain. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Study Hist.* Pref. 5 The lectures were written under the pressure of statutory compulsion, and against the grain.

17. *pl.* A preparation used in 'graining' leather: = GRAINER[2] 1 a. (In recent Dicts.)

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

18. General relations: **a.** simple attrib., as (sense 3) *grain-bin.-cart, -country, -crop, -department, -farm, -field, -food, -merchant, -mill, -port, -sack*; (sense 4 b) *grain-tub* (in quot. *fig.*); (sense 8) *grain-weight*; (sense 10 c) *grain-dyer, dyeing*; (sense 15) *grain-ways* adv. **b.** objective, as (sense 3) *grain-divider, -dryer, -eating, -rubber, -separator*; *grain-carrying* vbl. sb.; *grain growing, -raising* ppl. adjs. **c** instrumental, as (sense 3) *grain-fed, -laden* adjs.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 7/1 The Russian *grain-carrying trade. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/1 A plain Cart, By Wights ycleped call'd a *Grain-Cart. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 347 Oats and barley were consequently poured down from the Highlands of Perthshire in great quantities towards those provinces of the county that are called *grain-countries. 1822 J. LAING *Voy. Spitsbergen* 34 The *grain crop consists of a small kind of black or grey oats, and a species of barley. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* IV. 56/2 The *grain department was placed under his charge. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 716 The *grain dividers are secured to the steel framing in a very substantial manner. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 189/1 Large *grain-dryers.. weighing from three to four tons each. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. II. iv. I. 192, I wish .. that the distinction between *grain and other dyers was abolished. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 153 In some of these arts, especially *grain or scarlet-dying, there are processes really astonishing. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 68 The granivorous or *grain-eating birds. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 400 In *grain-farms..the body of the soil must be meliorated before it can be rendered productive. *c* 1804 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xvii. (1847) 289 A *grain-fed sheep had been killed in the morning. 1817–18 COBBETT *Resid. Amer.* (1822) 96 My hay-fields and *grain-fields. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* II. 83 The average yield of the splendid *grain-growing provinces in America. 1852 C. W. H[OSKINS] *Talpa* 112 A *grain-laden Dutchman clearing out of harbour. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 225 The *grain-merchants want to hoard it. 1891 *Times* 26 Oct. 4/4 From .. the Pacific *grain ports..chartering has been almost at a standstill. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 187 Great *grain-raising plains. 1889 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* XI. 40 Found associated with ..*grain-rubbers. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* June 75/2 It is fed down into the *grain separators .. which sift out the chaff. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 63 They are resolved to..chock and stifle it in the *graintub of resistance. 1811 *Self Instructor* 519 Holding it *grainways to the light. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v.*, A *Grain-weight of Gold-Bullion is worth two Pence. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. vi. § 61 (1875) 192 The portion of metal called a grain-weight.

19. Special comb.: **grain-bag**, lit. a bag for holding corn; *humorously*, a corn-dealer; **grain-block**, an over-accumulation of grain from the lack of transport; **grain-colour**, (*a*) scarlet dye; (*b*) a fast colour; also a cloth dyed with this; **grain-cradle** = CRADLE *sb.* 7 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **grain-cut** *a.* (*Shipbuilding*), of timber, cut athwart the grain (see quot.); **grain-founder** = *grain-sick*; **grain-gold**, † (*a*) gold dust; (*b*) gold formed into grains by heat after 'parting'; **grain-intoxication**, that arising from the use of musty grain; **grain-leather**, leather dressed with the 'grain-side' outwards; **grain-moth**, a moth (esp. *Tinea granella*) whose larvæ devour grain in store-houses; **grain-poisoning**, see *grain-intoxication*; **grain-process**, a process in photographic engraving in which a granular texture is given to the plate; **grain-sick**, a disease in cattle, consisting of an excessive distension of the rumen with food; **grain-side**, the side of a skin on which the hair grew, opposed to *flesh-side*; **grain-soap**, **-stone** (see quots.); **grain tin** (see TIN); **grain-tree** *Her.*, an imaginary plant bearing kermes grains (see quot.); **grain-weevil**, a small weevil which injures stored rain; **grain-whisky** (see quot.).

1890 R. KIPLING in *Fortn. Rev.* XLVII. 171 A son of some *grain-bag sat with me at meat. 1899 *Academy* 11 Feb. 184/1 Blankets, grain-bags, and all-wool coats were woven everywhere. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 6/3 It will be impossible to avoid a *grain block this year. 1632 SHERWOOD s.v., *Graine-colour, or in graine, *teinct en grain.* 1647 S. CLARKE *Looking Glasse* (1657) 25 True grace is not like a slight staine, but a durable die, and grain-colour which can never be washed out. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/6 The best broad Italian colour'd Mantua's at 6*s.* 9*d.* per Yard, and grain Colours in proportion. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Stroud*, Famous for dying scarlet broad cloth, and for all other grain colours. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Nav. Arch.* 113 **Grain-cut*, is when a timber is formed from a straight piece of wood, so that the direction of the fibre does not follow the curve of the timber. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Grain-founder* or *Grain-sick*. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 222 'Tis by this means [Rain] chiefly that the *Grain-Gold, upon all the Golden Coast .. in Guinea, is displayed. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 766 It [the parted gold after being made red-hot] is then called Grain Gold. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 792 Rare .. are the *grain intoxications in our own country. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Grain-leather*, a name for dressed horse-hides. 1885 WATT *Leather Manuf.* XXVII. 341 Leather which has to be blackened on the flesh side is differently treated to grain leather. 1855 *Cycl. Agric.* (ed. Morton) II. 989 *Tinea granella* (the little *Grain or Corn Moth). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 792 There are three well-known modes of *grain poisoning. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* xi. 216 There are other *grain processes besides this one. 1834 W. YOUATT *Cattle* 436 The disease is recognised in town-dairies by the name of **grain-sick*; in some parts of the country it is termed *maw-bound.* 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II.

486 In mild cases of grainsick. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Grain-leather*, Goat, seal, and other skins, blacked on the *grain side for women's shoes, &c. 1884 WATT *Soap-making* 11 If the plastic soap be now removed and cooled while the solution is pressed out, it will have become so solid as scarcely to receive an impression from the finger. In this condition it is called *grain soap. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 50 **Grain-stone*, the stones of this kind are easily known by their hardness and granulated appearance. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., **Grain-tree*..Three sprigs of this tree vert, fructed gu. is the crest of the Dyers' Company. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 487 **Grain-weevil*. See *Calandra*. 1887 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/3 *Grain whisky, i.e. made of barley in the grain stage, and not of malt.

Grain (grēin), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 **greyn**(e, 4–6 **grano**, 4–7 **grayn**(e, 6–7 **graine**, 7 **grein**, 7– **grain**. Also 9 (*pl.*, sense 5 b) **grainse**. [ad. ON. *grein* division, distinction, branch (Da. *green*, Sw. *gren* branch).]

†**1.** *pl.* The fork of the body, the lower limbs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7449 O bodi gret, o granis lang. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* 100 Libra [gouerneth] the nauyll, the graynes, the partyes vnder the haunches. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 12 Then Corin up doth take The Giant twixt the grayns.

2. A bough or branch. Also, the fork between two boughs. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 26 Not throw the soyl bot muskane treis sproutit .. Moch, all waist, widderit, with granis moutit. 1513 — *Æneis* IV. viii. 73 The souchand bir quisland amang the granis. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat., Defiance to Envie* 5 Ye prouder pines Whose swelling graines are [etc.]. 1633 — *Hard Texts* 113 His head was caught fast within the graines of a spreading oke. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 315 The Faulconer climing up to fetch down his Hawke, a grayne of a branch got hold of his neck, and there he hung. *a* 1700 *Ballad* in W. McDowall *Hist. Dumfries* v. (1873) 63 Five [men] he hang'd upon a grain. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 75 While, underneath their mingling grains, The river silver'd down the plains. 1853 ATKINSON *Danby, Grain*, ..the branch of a tree.

fig. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. Prol. 65 Thocht thir personis [of the Trinity] be seuerall in thre granis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 418 Afor he cuttit of had and snedit al the branches and graines of his superstitione.

3. †**a.** An arm (of the sea); a branch or 'fork' (of a stream). *Obs.* **b.** A valley branching out of another. *dial.* (Cf. HOPE *sb.*[2])

a. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2451 A grayne of þe grete see þaim aboute glidis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) V. 420 Divide it first with small granis and burnis.

b. 1542 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) Introd. 18 Such as inhabyte in one of those hoopes, valyes, or graynes. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* (1871) 56 Astonished mid his open grain [the hind] sees round him pour the sudden rain. 1897 MARY BRYCE *Mem. J. Veitch* II. 51 Resisting the appeal of 'grain' and 'hope' to sit in the narrow room.

†**4.** ? The blade of a weapon. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6537 Theo horn [of a rhinoceros] is scharp as a sweord, Bothe by the greyn and at ord. 13 .. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 211 A spetos sparþe .. þe hede of an elnȝerde þe large lenkþe hade, Þe grayn al of grene stele & of golde hewen, þe bit burnyst bryȝt.

5. One of the prongs of a fork. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 242 A hoke with iij. greynes to drawe vp stones out of the water. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 147 With three graines like an ele speare. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvi. 147 The two greins of the pikell ran on both sides of his leg, and hurt him not. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* i. § 3 (1689) 3 A Stick of Hasle, which hath two grains, or is forked. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 305 A fork with three grains or prongs. 1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 220, I cut a stick wiv tweea grains. Two grains? What are they? What you quality wad call a fork.

Comb. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words, Grain-staff*, a quarter-staff with a pair of short tines at the end, which they call *grains*.

b. *pl.* (commonly construed as *sing.*; formerly also spelt *grainse*): A fish-spear or harpoon with two or more 'grains' or prongs.

1815 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 43 The five-pronged *grainse*, which arms his hands, Your scales is doomed to gore. 1851 *Chambers' Papers for People* No. 52. 7 The sailmaker..personated Neptune..and..flourished a three-pronged grainse. 1865 WILCOCKS *Sea-Fisherman* 137 The instrument known as the grains consists of five harpoons in one..attached to a stiff light ashen staff with a ball of lead at the top. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 55 Harpoons and shifting grains for whale fishing. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Eel spears, porpoise and dolphin grains.

Grain (grēin), *v.*[1] Also 4, 6 **greine, greyne, 6 graine, grayne.** [f. GRAIN *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** *intr.* To produce grain; to yield fruit. Of corn: To form its grains. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 155 The lond began to greine, Which whilom hadde be bareine. 1598 FLORIO, *Ingranellare*, to growe to cornes or little graines, to graine. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. IX. 519 Much Mays (which is their corne) already grained, and in the eare. *fig.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 389 It floureth but it shall not greine Unto the fruit of rightwisnesse.

†**b.** *passive.* To spring (from a seed). *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iii. 124 Al mortal folk of one seede arn greyned.

2. a. *trans.* To cause (sea-water) to deposit grains (of salt). **b.** To form (sugar, tin, etc.) into grains. **c.** *intr.* for *refl.* Of salt, etc.: To form into grains.

1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2265 The Sea-Water being in hot Countries grained in Pans called Salt-Marshes. 1748 *Ibid.* XLV. 363 To make the Salt grain better, or more quickly form into Chrystals. 1791 *Ann. Reg.* 94 The sugar of this tree was capable of being grained. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. III. i. I. 236 The tin should be grained by melting it, and pouring it into agitated water.

3. *Brewing. trans.* To free from grain; separate the grain from. 1882 [see GRAINING *vbl. sb.*].

4. To dye in grain (see GRAIN *sb.*[1] 10 c).

1530 PALSGR. 574/1 A man may grayne a clothe what colour so ever it be dyed in. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Coccum*, grayne wherwith cloth and silke is grayned. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing & Dyeing* s.v. *Kermes*, Colours dyed with them [Kermes] were said to be *grained*, or *engrained*.

fig. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 9 Persons lightly dipt, not grain'd in generous honesty, are but pale in goodness, and faint hued in integrity. 1897 *Sunday Sch. World* June 199/1 These vices were not merely grained into the life of the common people.

5. To give a granular surface to. (Cf. GRAIN *sb.*[1] 12, and GRAINER[1] 3.)

1888 *Daily News* 1 June 6/5 For drawing in what is termed the chalk manner the stone is first 'grained' by being rubbed against a similar stone, with a little fine white sand between the two. 1891 [see GRAINER[1] 3].

6. *Leather-dressing.* **a.** To remove the hair from (skins). **b.** To soften or raise the grain of (leather, etc.). (Cf. GRAIN *sb.*[1] 13.)

1530 PALSGR. 574/1, I grayne ledder, I make it by tannyng crafte to have a grayne, *je besanne*. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlii. 64 The women are drying meat, and 'graining' buffalo robes. 1849 RUXTON *Life Far West* 15 Than whom no more..expert trapper ever..grained a beaver-skin. 1896 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 2/3 A Leather Finisher graining and setting a skin.

7. To paint in imitation of the 'grain' of valuable woods or of marble. Also *absol.*

1798 [see GRAINED *ppl. a.*[1]]. 1827 WHITTOCK *Paint. & Glaz. Guide* ii. 25 Spread the megilp over one panel at a time, and grain that completely before proceeding to another. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 100, I can..grain in every kind of wood. 1897 *Paperhanger, Painter, Grainer*, etc. 112 Care should be taken in graining maple, not to put too much colour on.

†**Grain,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. GRAIN *sb.*[2]] *refl.* To branch; to divide.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 56 The hairs do grain and fork themselves (when grown too long).

Grain, variant of GRANE *v. dial.*, to throttle.

Grainage (grēⁱnėdʒ). [f. GRAIN *sb.*[1] + -AGE.]

†**1.** Crop of grain. *Obs.*—[1]

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 26 We could plausibly approoue the light and easie Tillage and rich Graynage, by Winterton in Norfolke.

2. *Farriery.* Mangy tumors which sometimes form on the legs of horses. 1847 in CRAIG.

Grainage, mod. spelling of GRANAGE *Hist.*

Grainary, obs. form of GRANARY.

Grained (grēⁱnd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. GRAIN *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1. Dyed in grain.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3065 Beryn & these romeyns were com in good array as myȝt be made of woll & of colour greynyd. 1455 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 43/2 All Erlis sall vse mantilles of brown granyt opyn befor. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 8 Wollen Cloth of the fynest making scarlet grayned. 1534 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 203 To my brother Wm. Trotte my grayned gowne. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) I. 2 The most costlie skarlets, pliant gloves and manie other grained and delicate clothes.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 90 Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soule, And there I see such blacke and grained spots, As will not leaue their Tinct.

2. Formed into grains.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 43 For this purpose, put grained zinc into a matrass. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 673 Sugar in a pure crystallized or grained state. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Grained-powder*, that corned or reduced into grains from the cakes, and distinguished from mealed powder, as employed in certain preparations.

3. Of leather (see GRAIN *v.*[1] 6).

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 81 Skins..Grain'd per Piece 00 08. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 32 Captain Lewis gave them a grained deer skin to stretch over a half keg for a drum. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 11 Imitation Russia grained leather.

4. Painted to imitate the 'grain' of wood or the markings of marble.

1798 TAYLOR *Builder's Price Bk.* in *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, Mahogany grained. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Grained*, colored in imitation of the grain of woods, marbles, etc., as in the ornamentation of marbled papers.

Grained (grēⁱnd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. GRAIN *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having a grain or grains.

1. Having grains, seeds, or particles. *Obs.* exc. in parasynthetic derivatives, as *large-, small-grained.*

1611 COTGR., *Grenu*, grained, full of graine, of seed, of graines. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-hoing Husbandry* 164 Small-grain'd Wheat.

2. Of wood, stone, leather, flesh, etc.: Having a grain, or granular structure or surface (see GRAIN *sb.*[1], senses 12–15). Often in parasynthetic derivatives, as *coarse-, fine-, smooth-grained.* (Cf. also CROSS-GRAINED.)

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 32 Her skynne lose and slacke, Grained [*v. r.* Greuyned] lyke a sacke. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 87 In it be a great Nombar of very fayre and fine greynyd Okes apt to sele Howses. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/1 The fleshe verye rubicund and grayned as we woulde desire. 1632 SHERWOOD, Grained wood, *madre, madriér.* 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. iv. 15 They are more blew and finer grained then the other coales. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 148 All the houses of Malta are built of a fine grained limestone. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 464 The corium..presented the same grained appearance that is observable in a section of the hides of the larger quadrupeds. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 137 Passages are usually painted, if some handsome grained wood be not introduced. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vi. 161 To produce a grained soft-soap .. it is essential to use pure potash lye. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* xi. 216 There is one [grain process] in which a grained glass is used.

3. *Bot.* Having tubercles, as the segments of the flowers of the *Rumex.*

1818 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 6) IV. 7 *Lichen granifórmis.* Tubercles black .. granulated .. Grained Lichen. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 293 *Rumex Patientia*..Valves cordate entire: one grained.

Grained (grēⁱnd), *ppl. a.*[3] Now *dial.* [f. GRAIN *sb.*[2] + ED[2].] Having tines or prongs; forked. Also *two-, three-grained.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 42 With treis clois bilappit rou d about, And thik harsk granit pikis standand out. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 41 An hole bored in the borde with an augur, and therin a grayned staffe of two fote longe. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* x, So slides he downe vppon his greyned bat. 1613–14 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 37 A man presented for an assault with a two graned staff. 1844 J. TOMLIN *Mission. Jrnls.* 240 A hoe, a three grained fork intended as a sort of hand harrow. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Grain't*, forked; divided.

†**Grainel.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [variant of GARNEL, GIRNEL.] A granary.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1611) 13 Their sick and old at home do keep the skore And ouer grainels great they take the charge.

Grainer[1] (grēⁱ·nəɹ). [f. GRAIN *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which grains.

1. *Leather-dressing.* **a.** (See quots. and cf. BATE *sb.*[3]). **b.** A tool either for taking off the hair of skins, or for producing the appearance of 'grain'.

a. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1844) 237 The contents of the grainer, as the pit is called in which soft skins are prepared by dung, must form a very useful manure. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* 350 This alkaline lye consists of water impregnated with pigeon's or hen's dung, and is technically termed a grainer, or bate. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Grainer*, a vat used in tanning—in the second operation.

b. 1839 [see GRAIN *sb.*[1] 13 c]. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* 384 When nearly dry, the lustre is given with a finely grooved pummel, or grainer, passed over in both directions.

2. *Salt-making.* (See quot.; cf. GRAIN *v.*[1] 2 c.)

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* XIII. 77 The liquid is drawn into other vats called 'grainers'..[in which] the salt forms very rapidly. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 778/2.

3. (See quot. and cf. GRAIN *v.*[1] 5.)

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Grainers*, men in the printing industry who grain stone with sand for artists doing what is called 'chalk work'.

4. A house-painter's graining-tool.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*; and in later Dicts.

5. One who paints in imitation of the grain of wood or the markings of marble.

1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 356 The Grainer, who admirably imitates the grains of woods, marbles, etc. 1887 *Paperhanger, Painter, Grainer*, etc. 105 Graining is the imitation, strictly speaking, of woods, although the term 'grainer' is often used .. to signify a painter of marbles as well as of woods. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 3/8 A sign writer and grainer.

Grainer[2] (grēⁱ·nəɹ). [f. **grain* vb. (f. GRAIN *sb.*[2]: cf. GRAINING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2) + -ER[1].] One who uses a pronged fish-spear.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 56/1 Many grainers wore long rubber waders.

Grainer, variant of GRANER *Obs.*

Grainery, variant of GRANARY.

Grainger, obs. form of GRANGER.

Graining (grēⁱ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. GRAIN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of GRAIN *v.*[1] in various senses.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 417 Graining is the imitating, by means of painting, various kinds of rare woods .. and likewise various species of marble. 1837 WHITTOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 409 [Soap-boiling] This agitation indeed, is found so mainly conducive to the required *graining*, as the workmen call the required coagulation. 1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* iv. 198 The graining of wort from wheat is difficult on account of the tenacious layer of grains. 1894 HARRIS *Techn. Fire Insur. Comm., Graining*, a tanning process, in which the skins are placed in an alkaline solution.

b. quasi-*concr.* The result of this action, *esp.* in house-painting. In quot. 1856 = GRAIN *sb.*[1] 14 b.

1834 *West Ind. Sk. Bk.* II. 3 No graining, and painting, and lettering, to engage the attention of the passer by. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. viii. 269, I remember the very graining of the wood of his lance. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 2/2 To whom the lie of the strata in a quarry-cliff says no more than the combed graining on a deal door. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 73 Bone-bleached my decks, wind-scoured to the graining.

2. *Coinage.* †**a.** A ring of grain-like protuberances on the face of a coin close to its edge (= F. *grènetis*). *Obs.* **b.** A ring of fine concave grooves round the edge of a coin; = MILLING.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 15 Its just and equal roundness, the Grenetis or graining which is about it [etc.]. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 96 The Engines which..mark the Edges..with a Graining, are wrought secretly. 1726 LEAKE *Hist. Acc. Eng. Money* 109 Those [coins] with the Graining or Letters upon the Edge. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 171 Marking of Money round the Edges, with Letters or Grainings. 1887 *Roy. Proclam.* in *Standard* 18 May 3/2 Every Six-

pence should have the same..impression..with a graining upon the edge.

3. *Comb.*, as *graining board, machine, roller, tool*; **graining** comb, a tool resembling a comb, used by house-painters for graining.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 352/1 A Graining Board.. is a Board with Nicks in after the manner of a Saw, if you look sideways at it, but turn it up and you will perceive the Nicks, Teeth or Riggets (call them which you will) run quite a-thwart the Board. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Graining-board*, a Board made with Nicks, or Teeth like a Saw, and us'd by Curriers in graining their Leather. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Graining machine* (Leather manufacture), a machine having rollers with raised, parallel, straight, or diagonal threads, which indent the goat or sheep skins and confer the wrinkled appearance to morocco leather. *Ibid., Graining-tool* [=graining comb]. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1603 The leather and metal graining combs with which graining in imitation of any kind of wood is done. Graining rollers are made for imitating various kinds of wood.

Graining (grē·'niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GRAIN *v.*[2] or *sb.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. **a.** The point of forking or bifurcation. **b.** One of the prongs or tines of a fork.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 51 Betwixt the two graininges of the rake shafte they tye a stringe. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., If you cut the cherry-tree top off above the grainings, it will be sure to grow. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Grainings*, the forks, or joinings of the large boughs of a tree.

2. The method or practice of taking fish with a pronged spear (see GRAIN *sb.*[2] 5 b).

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Graining (grē·'niŋ), *sb.* [Of unknown origin.] A small fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus Lancastrensis*.

1772 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* (1774) II In this river [Mersey] ..is found a fish called the Graining ..in some respects resembling the dace, yet is a distinct and perhaps new species. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler Nat.* 158 The Graining is a very rare and local fish, in habits and food somewhat resembling the trout. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. i. 306 The Graining is scarcely found anywhere but in the Mersey and its tributaries.

†**Grainish,** *a. Obs.* [f. GRAIN *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Having somewhat of a grain. (See GRAIN *sb.*[1] 13.)

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 183 The skin grainish, like an Ox or Goat.

Grainless (grē·'nlĕs), *a.* [f. GRAIN *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Devoid of grain or grains, in the various senses of the sb.

1882 *Cornhill Mag.* Feb. 204 The barley had to be cut down green and grainless. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 138 The paper employed should be as tough and grainless as possible. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 124/2 We could hear them [mice] working to and fro through the grainless fodder.

Grainy (grē·'ni), *a.* [f. GRAIN *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

1. Consisting of grain-like particles; granular. Also of a particle: Grain-like.

1611 COTGR., *Granuleux*, Grainie, seedie. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 497 You will always be able to discover the grainy Particles thereof. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 218 Soft grainy pyrites. 1891 *Times* 17 Oct. 4/5, 750 bags grainy Peruvian at 15*s.* 6*d.*

2. Full of grain or corn.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1792 ROGERS *Pleasures Mem.* I. (1810) 12 We watched the emmet to her grainy nest. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 47 They [the ants] throne prosperity in grainy hives.

3. Resembling the surface grain of wood.

1858 *Edin. Rev.* July 9 It presented on its surface the grainy ripple of primeval seas.

Graip (grē·'p). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4–9 **grape**, 6 **graype**. [a. ON. *greip* fem. (recorded only in the sense 'space between thumb and fingers, grip, grasp'; but cf. OSw. *greep*, mod.Sw. *grep*, Da. *greb* fork) corresponding to OE. *gráp* fem., grasp, f. OTeut. root **grīp*: see GRIP, GROPE.]

1. A three- or four-pronged fork used as a dung-fork or for digging.

1459 *Durham Acct. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, j scala, j Grape, j Shepecroke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 163/1 A Grape; *vbi* forke, *tridens* (A.). 1559 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1853) 171 A kowter, a soke, a muk fowe, a graype, 2 yerne forks, [etc.]. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xviii, The graip he for a harrow taks. 1799 ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 176 Potatoes ..are raised in October..with the three pronged forks used for dung (provincially grapes). 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 161/1 A graip, a sort of large three-pronged fork used about farm offices. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xvii, He shook his graip aloft. 1894 *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) I. 74, I must just give her the graip..and bid her lift a potato.

† 2. ? A handful, piece. *Obs.*—[1]

c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 471 Greit Graipis of Gold his Greis [*i.e.* greaves]..And his Cussanis cumlie schynand.

Graip, variant of GRAPE *sb.*[3]

Graip, Sc. and north. dial. variant of GROPE *v.*

Graise, obs. form of GRAZE *v.*[2]

Graisle, variant of GRASSIL *v. Sc. Obs.*

Grait, obs. form of GRAITH *v.*, GREAT *a.*

Graith (grē·'p), *sb.* In later use only *Sc.* Forms: 4 **graip**, 4–6 **grayth**(e, 5 **greipe**, -**ype**, 5–6 **grath**, (7 **greath**), 4– **graith**. [a. ON. *greiðe* wk. masc.:—OTeut. type **garaiđon-* or **garaiđjon-*, cognate with OE. *gerǽde* str. neut., trappings, equipage:—OTeut. type **garaiđjo*[m], f. OTeut. **ga-* prefix (see Y-) + **raid-*: see READY *a.* For the development of sense cf. GEAR.]

† 1. A state of preparation; readiness; good order. *To do in graith*: to put in readiness. *In graith*: in proper order; also, without delay. *Out of graith*: out of order. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 193 Þei stand alle to gode graith, whan þou ert þam among. *Ibid.* 307 Whan it were don in grayth þe weddyng of Margarete. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 66 In gret Anguisse ȝe ben þat nis not God greiþe. ? *c* 14.. *Mandeville & the Souden* 64 in Hazlitt *E. P. P.* I. 157 Now..lowsit is Sathanesse, That sett this ward thus owt of graythe. *c* 1450 MYRC 587 Lete name hyt [a child] ware, ȝef hyt schule in greyþe fare. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 482 He may happyn to day come agane or none With grath.

2. Equipment in general; apparel, attire, dress, articles of dress.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4796 Giue me mi graith and lat me ga. 15.. *Chalmerlan Ayr* c. 22 (in *Sc. Acts* I.), þai [sowtaris] mak schone butis and vther graithit of the lethir or ȝt be barkit. 1637–50 J. ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 462 What meanes..this short skarlet cloake, and all this gay graith of yours? *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Braid Claith* Poems (1845) 9 He..Bids bauld to bear the gree awa With a' this graith. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii, Here, farmers gash, in ridin graith Gaed hoddin by their cotters.

b. Armour.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 436 We arene one owre gamene, we ne hafe no gude graythe. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sq. Meldrum* 414 Go dres yow in your graith. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, I will sleep like a sentinel, with my graith about me. *a* 1851 MOIR *Ruins Seton Chapel* iii. Poet. Wks. 1852 I. 189 Clad in their robes of state or graith of war.

c. Harness.

1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 12 The earle .. directed .. his led horse with his graith to the Bog. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 96 The driver.. can .. save the harness (graith) better than in any other position. 1850 W. INNES in Hamilton *Chr. Sabbath* (1852) 225 *note*, Removing the harness from off one of his team, or as a Scotchman would say, taking off the graith.

3. Apparatus, implements, gear, tackle; a structure, contrivance. See also *plough-graith, spinning graith.* (Cf. GEAR *sb.* 5.) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk* II. 2360 Bot now we dress our graith þarfore. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5218 Foure Griffons full grym, he in þat graythe festes. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 349 Item, giffin for xiij stane of irne to mak grath to Mons new cradill. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 120 For myself tuik I nane sa gret feir, As of thi schip..Spulȝeit of hir graith. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* x, When Vulcan gies his bellows breath, An' ploughmen gather wi' their graith. 1792 A. WILSON 2 *Men sawing Timber*, Ye're tempin Providence, I swear, To raise your graith sae madly here. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 53 Wha may cast by their brewin graith Baith pat and pail.

† 4. Possessions in general; wealth, money. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 85 Greit abbais grayth I nill to gather. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4753 Thay haif spred thare Net .. on gold, and vther graith. 1603 *Philotus* xiv, Tak another be the neck, Quhen ȝe the graith haue gottin. 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 3, I send you here a faithfu' list O' gudes and gear, and a' my graith.

5. Material, stuff (for a particular purpose); now *esp.* in *Sc.* soapy water, soap-suds. (Cf. GEAR *sb.* 10.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xi. 105 Bid hir .. the bestis, and the blude, And clengeing graith, scho knawis, with hir bring. 15.. *Chalmerlan Ayr* c. 24 (in *Sc. Acts* I), þai [tailȝeouris] sow with fals graith. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 77/1 Certane particular personuis hes applyit the stanes, tymber and uther graith pertening thairto, to thair awin particular use. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 339 Suppoise the devill maid that graith, The seiknes sua ouersett my fayth, At that tyme, to asswage my sair, I wald have tane it. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, We're not yet begun To freath the graith.

b. 'Things'. (Cf. GEAR *sb.* 9 c.) *Obs.*

1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 209 Tho' Beagles Hornings an' sic graith Glowre roun' they ne'er sal dread me.

† **Graith,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 **greiđ**, 4 **grath**(e, **grayþ**, 4–5 **graiþ**, **graith**(e, **grayth**(e, (4 **greythe**, 5 **greithe**, **grayd**). [a. ON. *greiđ-r* = OE. *gerǽde* ready:—OTeut. **garaiđjo-*, f. **ga-* prefix (see Y-) + *raid-*: see READY. Cf. G. *bereit.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Prepared, ready. Of things: Ready, prompt, handy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Þis word sigged euer vort ȝe beon al greiđe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5105 (Gött.) Als suith as we mai be graith, we sal do as ȝe haue said. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 597 Bi þat watz Gryngolet grayth, & gurde with a sadel. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 759 The euill spirit, That gaf rycht graith ansueir hir to. *c* 1400 *Cato's Morals* 191 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1671 Wiþ lernyng & teyching growes graiþ kunnyng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5719 The secund sort [of ships] .. Were graither of gouernaunce. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* vi, Syr Gauan, graythest of alle Was laft with Dame Gaynour. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 880 Agayne he riseth vp, make redy youre fote shete in þis maner made greithe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 389 Graith thocht of the grant had the gude King.

b. With *of*: Furnished or provided with; possessed of, acquainted with.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2536 þat any gome shuld be graithe of our goddes wille. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1865 And he þat graithist is of gudis gird all to poudire. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6660 And of cristes leuing make þaim graythe.

2. Of a road: Direct. Of a measure: Exact.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24143 (Fairf.) Na graiþer gate of gammen is here. 1352 MINOT *Poems* vi. 28 The bare rade, withouten rese, Unto Cane the graythest gate. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 203 Loue is .. the graith gate that goth into heuene. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 230 A galon for a grote and ȝut no grayþ mesure.

b. Of a sign, truth, etc.: Clear, plain. Also *absol.* as sb., *the graith*, the truth.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 99 The erthe bar als ful graith witnes Igain the Iowes wrangwisnes, For it schewed with graithe takening, That Crist was Godd of all thing. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidas* 891 He .. be þar taknis graith wit had þat þai war his twa sonnis dere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 242 Ac þe godspel ys a glose þere hudynge þe greythe treuthe. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 34 Sire..þe graiþ þou me telle.

c. Of a stroke: Clean, unimpeded.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 76 Wallace mycht nocht a graith strak on him gett.

B. *adv.* Readily; clearly, plainly.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26592 (Fairf.) Þe quilk graiþ þe salle be kende & þou wille here þis boke til ende. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 232 Canstou me graiþ tellen To any worþely wiȝt þat wissen me coupe Whou y schulde conne my Crede? *c* 1450 MYRC 346 Teche hem also welle and greythe.

Graith (grē·'þ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* **gre33þen**, 3–4 **greiþ**, **greyþ**(e, (3 **græiðen**, **greiþi**), 3–6 **greith**(e, 4 **graiþ**(e, **grayþ**, 4–5 **graithe**, **graþ**, **greyth**(e, 4–6 **grayth**(e, 4–7 **grath**, (4 **grait**, **greþ**, **greiȝ**, 5 **greth**, 6 **greath**, 9 **grathe**), 4– **graith**; also 4–5 *pa. pple.* 4 **greyt**, **graid.** [a. ON. *greiða*, f. *greiđ-r* ready: see GRAITH *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make ready, prepare, put in order, repair; also, to procure.

c 1200 ORMIN 11087 He wollde shæwenn Whatt gate he wollde gre33þenn uss To winnenn eche blisse. *c* 1205 LAY. 8058 Þe king lette..græiðen heore iweden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4920 + 75 (Harl. MS.) Þus wax stryf bytuene hem, hii greyþed her host vaste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3532 His broþer he fand giueand his tent To grayth a riche pulment. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 53 What grayþed me þe grychchyng bot grame more seche? 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2501 Þi palays þou schalt grayþi. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 19 þat .I. had[de] gray þed deep to alle goode men. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 62 Greithe a sikir weie: so that we seynge god be glad euermore. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 286 Lo, here a borde and clothe laide, And breed theron, all redy graide. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 143 Of sic taillis they began, Quhill the supper was graid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 92 Pas, son, in haist, graith thi wingis in effect. 1601 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 135 For mending the wheeles, and graithing the bells against the cronation day. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 156 Of coukes graithand or makand reddie flesh or fishe. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 *Grathe*, to put in order, to dress; to replace a worn bucket-leather.

† 2. *refl.* To prepare oneself, get ready. Often with *inf.* Rarely *intr.* for *refl. Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Leccherie ananriht greiðeð hire wið þat to weorren oþi meidenhad. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20180 Has he sete me ani dai þat i wit in me grait mai? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5970 þai graithet to fle. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2873 þat he suld graythe him to ga as him his god chargis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 76 Grayth the, gabriell, and weynd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 642 That euerilk Scot..Within ane da sould graith thame for to gone. *a* 1650 *Scotish Jfeilde* 55 in Furniv. *Percy Folio MS.* I. 215 Thus he greathes him godly..with a grat host.

† b. with *to, toward*, or an adv. implying motion: To prepare to go, shape one's course, betake oneself. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1738 He .. greiðet him ðeðenward wið sped. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17810 Ful smertli þai þam þider graid. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 300 Þei .. smertly did þam grayth Toward Dun Bretayn. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1266 Graythe ȝowe to ȝone grene wode. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1595 Oure Oste .. graythes þam to Melayne walle. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1600 To maumetry þai þaim graythe.

3. To equip, furnish; to array (in clothes, armour); to dress (a person); to fit out (a vessel); to bedeck, ornament. Also with *up*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8955 Poueremen wel ofte in to hire chambre heo drou .. & greiþede hom vaire inou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5190 'Gif me mi clathes', þan said he, 'And hastily þat we graithed be'. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 670 Graiþed y wil he be, And seþþen schewe him as kniȝt. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2731 On [schip] þat was gayly greyt to go to þe seile. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 195 þat cloister..wiþ lauoures of latun louelyche y-greithed. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 589 Iche prynce with his powere appertlyche graythede. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xl, Syr Gauan the gode was graythet in grene. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii. 28 Send in ȝour steid ȝour ladeis grathit vp gay. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 223 The Romanis war sa weill graithit into geir. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 1033 Thair proud palphrais was grathit Incontinent, In glansand geir and best abillement. *a* 1775 *Hobie Noble* v. in Child *Ballads* VII. clxxxix. 2/1 Then Hobie has graithd his body weel. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 72 Oft graith'd in aw their kurk-gawn gear. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Bonnily graithed,' handsomely dressed. 'Badly graithed', ill dressed. 'Get the table graithed', set out.

refl. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7642 þat folc of denemarch.. Greiþede hom mid gret poer. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1917 Gii him graiþed. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 389 Thise clerkes..greythen hem, and tooke hir hors anon. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 277 His modyr graithit hir in pilgrame weid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vii. 69 Thou the grathis for to fecht. 1593 R. BARNES' *Parthenophil, Sonn.* xlix. in Arb. *Garner* V, A Fiend which doth in Graces' garments grath her.

† b. *To graith in the grave*: to give burial to.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 112 He .. Richt gloriouslie gart graith him in his graif. *Ibid.* 295. *a* 1600 *Battle of Harlaw* in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 80 He vowed..All the hale Lands of Ross to haif, Or ells be graithed in his Graif.

† c. *fig.* To treat, 'serve' in some (unwelcome) manner. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1095 Mo þat hider wil ride, þus grayþed schul ȝe be. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 374 Se hou-

gat 3one monk has graþit me. 1569 N. HUBERT *Confess.* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* 207 He should graith me in such a sort as I never was in my life.

†**4.** a. = MAKE in various senses: To make up, compose; to build, set *up*; to constitute; to represent. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 550 Of þir things i haf her said was adam cors to-gedir graid. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1664 In the cheffe of þe choise halle, chosen for þe kyng, Was a grounde vp graid with gresis of Marbill. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1874 Syn gostid godesses & gods ere graythid neuir to dye. *Ibid.* 4499 For marcure was manslaȝt, a mammlere of wordis, ȝe graith him to be gouenoure & god of þe tonge.

†b. To put *on*. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2933 Gode crounes of gold on here hedes graiped. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 790* [Alexander] Grathez on þis gay gere & þen a gilt sadyll.

†**Grai·thful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. GRAITH *sb.* + -FUL.] Prompt, speedy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13184 þe mining lastes yeitt bi yeir, Wit a greithful soth vengeance.

Graithing (grē·þiŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. GRAITH *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GRAITH; preparation; furnishing; also *concr.* furniture, attire.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxiv. [lxv.] 10 Þou grayth þe mete of þaim, for swa is þe graythynge of it. *a* 1350 *Kindh. Jesu* 1250 Cloth..of swiþe guod greiþingue. 1495 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 267 To Dauid Caldweil, to the grathing of his chalmeris..xviijs. 1786 BURNS *On Naething* v, Some quarrel the Presbyter gown, Some quarrel Episcopal graithing. 1881 MRS. ANNIE ELLIS *Sylvestra* I. 92 The lass was willing, but sadly in want of 'graithing'. 1884 *Gd. Words* 202 It's a bit of bonnie graithin.

Graithly, older form of GRADELY *a.* and *adv.*

†**Grai·thness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. GRAITH *a.* + -NESS.] Readiness, promptitude.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4509 And your graithnes may gretly the grekes auaile.

Graive, Graivie, obs. ff. GRAVE, GRAVY.

Grakle, variant of GRACKLE.

Grale, obs. form of GRAIL[1].

Grallatorial (grælătōˑriăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *grallātōri-us*, (f. L. *grallātor* one who walks on stilts, f. *grallæ* stilts) + -AL.] Pertaining to the order *Grallatores*, which consists of long-legged wading birds, such as the crane, heron, etc.

1835 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Quadrupeds* § 310 Comparing them..with other grallatorial types. 1850 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 198 Spoonbills, ibises and other..grallatorial birds.

So **Gra·llatory** = prec.

1855 in H. CLARKE; and in later Dicts.

Grallic (græ·lik), *a. Ornith. rare.* [f. L. *grall-æ* stilts + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the *Grallæ* or wading birds.

1828–32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Gralline (græ·lain), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *grall-æ* stilts + -INE.] = GRALLIC.

1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 180/1 The large order of the Charadriornithes has split into aquatic and gralline types.

Gralloch (græ·lɒχ), *sb.* Also -ock. [a. Gael. *grealach* intestines.] The viscera of a dead deer.

1882 OGILVIE, *Gralloch.* 1886 WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY *Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) II. iii. 93 The gralloch showed nothing but clover and grass.

Gralloch (græ·lɒχ), *v.* Also 9 **garlock, gral-lock, grulloch.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To disembowel (properly, a deer).

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 313 Having flayed and garlocked the elk, he cut off one of its haunches. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 55 We think no toil or trouble too great to hear the ping of the bullet, and see the deer grallocked at last. 1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY 50 *Y. my Life* I. 297 We had to gralloch our pig ourselves, for the natives would not touch them.

Hence **Gra·lloched** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 440/1 We bore our gralloched game..on double shoulder poles.

Gram[1] (græm). Also 8 **gramm.** [ad. Pg. *grão* (formerly sometimes written *gram*) :—L. *grānum* GRAIN.] The chick-pea, a kind of vetch, *Cicer arietinum*. Sometimes called *Bengal gram*. The name is extended to any kind of pulse used as food for horses.

1702 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras Old. Time* (1861) II. 10 Their allowance three times a week is but a quart of rice and gram together for five men a day. 1732 PIKE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 231 Boil a Peck of Gramm..to a Jelly. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 71 Your stock of gram should be kept in a large tin-lined chest or box.

b. *attrib.*, as *gram-bread, -contract, -field*; *gram-fed* ppl. a.

1799 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1844) I. 47 You mentioned some time ago that Purneah would bid for the gram contract when it was offered. 1849 SIR C. NAPIER in *Life* (1857) IV. 201 A man..with a self-sufficient idea, that no one 'can know India' except through long experience of brandy, champagne, gram-fed [*printed* grain-fed] mutton, cheroots and hookahs. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 228 Gram bread or cakes have been occasionally used in India for Europeans. 1880 G. ABERIGH-MACKAY *Tour Sir Ali Baba* 127 All the gram-fed secretaries and most of the alcoholic chiefs were there.

Gram[2]: see GRAMME.

Gram, obs. form of GRAME *sb.*; var. GRAME *a.*

-gram (græm), repr. (chiefly) Gr. γράμμα something written, letter (of the alphabet). The older Eng. sbs. with this ending fall into three classes: (1) adaptations of actual or assumable Gr. sbs. in -γραμμα, derived from vbs. f. prep. + γράφειν to write, and expressing the result of the action of the verb, as *anagram, diagram, epigram, paragram, program* (usu. in Fr. spelling *programme*); (2) compounds of a Gr. sb. with γράμμα, f. legitimately assumable Gr. types, as *chronogram*, and (later) *ideogram, logogram*; (3) compounds of a numeral with γράμμα, or more frequently with γραμμή line, of which the Gr. type, where one exists, is a neut. adj. in -γραμμον, as *monogram, hexagram, pentagram*. (Yet a fourth kind of formation has one example in LIPOGRAM.) In the year 1857 the need for a shorter term for 'telegraphic message' was supplied by the introduction of *telegram* (previously proposed in 1852), which violates Gr. analogy, as an adv. like τῆλε could not correctly form a compound with a vb. or sb., but which was found so convenient that it quickly became established, and has been adopted into several foreign langs. Later formations suggested by this word are the hybrids *cablegram* for 'cable telegram', *pistolgram* for an instantaneous photograph. Another recent formation, also suggested by *telegram*, but not open to the same objection, is *phonogram* for the record of sound made by the phonograph. In the denominations of weight in the metric system, *decagram*(*me*, *kilogram*(*me*, etc., -*gram*(*me* is the word GRAM, GRAMME.

Grama, gramma (grāˑmă, græˑmă). See GAMA GRASS. [a. Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] A name for several low pasture grasses abundant in the western and south-western United States, esp. *Bouteloua oligostachya*.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xix, Our horses refreshed themselves on the 'grama' that grew luxuriantly around. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi. 194 There the grama grass is longer and more luxuriant. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jr. *Saddle & Mocassin* xii. 230 The dry crowsfoot gramma grass that clothed the country. *Ibid.* xiii. 249 The gramma-carpeted foot-hills and plateaux of the Sierra Madre.

Gramaire, obs. form of GRAMMAR.

Gramarcy, obs. form of GRAMERCY.

Gramari-: see GRAMM-.

Gramarye (græˑmări). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 4 **grammarie,** 5 **gramery, -ory,** 9 **gramarie, -ary, grammary**(e, **gramowrie.** [a. OF. **gramarye*: see GRAMMAR.]

†**1.** Grammar; learning in general. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 183 Therinne was paint .. eke alle the seven ars The first so was grammarie. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 242 Yee speke all by clerge..Cowth ye by youre gramery reche vs a drynk, I shuld be more mery. *Ibid.* xxx. 253, I se thou can of gramory and som what of arte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 162/2 Gramery, *gramatice.*

2. Occult learning, magic, necromancy. Revived in literary use by Scott.

For the connexion between senses 1 and 2 see quot. 1870 (cf. GLAMOUR, and F. *grimoire*).

c 1470 *K. Estmere* 144 in Percy *Reliq.*, My mother was a westerne woman, And learned in gramarye. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xi, Whate'er he did of gramarye Was always done maliciously. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xxx. (1860) 298 It was like casting a spell of 'gramarie' over his opponents. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 96 All learning fell under suspicion, till at length the very grammar itself .. gave to English the word gramary. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 203 All white from head to foot, as if bleached by some strange gramarye.

Gramaryen, -one, -oun, obs. ff. GRAMMARIAN.

Gramash (grămæˑʃ). Also 8 **gramashen,** 9 **gramoche.** [Sc. var. GAMASH.] = GAMASH.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 24 He had on each leg a gramash. 1813 E. PICKEN *Poems* I. 124 I've guid gramashens worn mysel'. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, Gramoches or leggins, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 163 Put your shanks in your thanks and mak gude gramashes o' them.

†**Gramaunge·re.** *Obs.*[−1] [a. OF. *grant mangier* great meal.] A great meal.

Not from the orig. Fr., which has 'do you think you can eat up all the pagans by yourselves?'

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1052 Charles with his stronge powere Schall thynk this a grete gramaungere.

Grame (grē·m), *sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: *a.* 1–2 **grama,** 4–6 **gram,** (4 **graim,** 6 **gramm**), 3– **grame.** *β.* 2–4 **grome.** [OE. *grama*, related to *gram* GRAME *a.* Cf. GREME *sb.*]

†**1.** Anger, wrath, ire. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 25 God towearp þa swa mid graman þa burga. — *Hom.* II. 120 Wel hi sind Dere ȝehatene forðan ðe hi sind fram graman ȝenerode. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Þa nam he mulcene gramen and andan to ðan mannum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2423 þe king was radd for godds gram. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 596 Olyuere stert vp hol & sound; & spekeþ til him wyþ grame. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1223 Hyt ys grete schame On a hors to wreke thy grame! 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. 220 Out on sic gram I will haue na repreif. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* ii. 5 Grame, grimnesse or fiercenesse of countenance.

β. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 26 þe reue rudnede ant o grome grede. *c* 1300 *Passion our Lord* 72 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 þe Gywes..þer-of hi hedde grome. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* 70 Mid Godes grom.

2. Grief, sorrow; harm. In *pl.* Troubles.

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 212 Æppla gaderian graman ȝe[tacnað]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Mid te bitere grame þat alle synfulle men schule þolen on domes dai. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8405 He is wis and o redi tung þat neuer serued grefe ne grame. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 4 þat .. he dide to his neghburgh iuel ne gram. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 44 That valyaunt knyght am I That saved youe thre tymes fro grame. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 161 All ȝour solace sall returne in gram. ?*a* 1548 *Smyth & Dame* 218 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 209 Age doth me mvche grame. 1597 *N. Mother's Blessing* E 6, Gif thou haue an euill name It will turne the to grame. 1865 SWINBURNE *Masque Q. Bersabe* 114 By Termagaunt that maketh grame. 1872 ROSSETTI *Staff & Scrip* Poems (ed. 6) 49 God's strength shall be my trust, Fall it to good or grame 'Tis in his name.

β. *c* 1205 LAY. 1435 ȝe doð þan kinge muchel scome: þer fore ȝe sculen han gi ome. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 335 in *O. E. Misc.* 83 þu vs hauest iwroht þes schome And alle þene eche grome. *c* 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 219 Oure wajour turneth us to grome.

†**Grame,** *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 **gram,** 3 *Orm.* **gramm,** 3–5 **gram,** 4– **grame.** *β.* 1, 3 **grom.** [OE. *gram, grǫm* = OHG., OS. *gram*, ON. *gram-r*, f. Teut. root **gram-, grem-*: see GRIM.] a. Angry; vexed; furious. *transf.* of heat: Fierce. b. Grieved, sorrowful.

a. *Beowulf* (Z.) 778 Þær þa graman wunnon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 10 Hwi synt ȝe grame [Vulg. *molesti*] þysum wife? *c* 1200 ORMIN 7145 Maþþew..se33þ..þatt tatt unnfæle Herode king Wass gramm & grill. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1228 Bi ðe desert a-wei che nam, In ard weie and hete gram. *c* 1275 LAY. 24774 þe he greteþ mid his grame wordes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2469 God was him gram. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 106 Hir dede dos him fulle gram. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* 471 To greif thair gomys gramest that wer. 1560 *Pronde Wyues Pater noster* 190 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 160 Forbere your husbonde whan he is grame.

β. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 6 He swa grom wearð on his mode. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 992 Hweþer is betere of twere twom, That mon beo blipe oþer grom.

2. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* Devils. [So OS. *gramon*, ON. *gramer.*]

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 He .. maceð of cristes leoman heoranna [*read* horena] leoman and of godes husa gromena wuniunge.

†**Grame,** *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3 **gramie**(n, 3–**grame.** *β.* 3 **gromien.** [f. GRAME *a.* Cf. GREME *v.*]

1. *impers.* as in (*It*) *grames me*: I am grieved, vexed, displeased, in distress.

a. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 þanne ne þarf us noðer gramien, ne shamien. *c* 1275 LAY. 25216 Fol sore ous may samie and wel sore gramie. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 691 Oþer weys þee schal grame. 14.. *Pilgrim's Sea Voy.* (E. E. T. S.) i. 3 Many a man hit gramys, When they begyn to sayle.

β. *c* 1205 LAY. 25216 Ful swiðe us mæi scomien: and ful swiðe us mæi gromien. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2075 þe king walde weden, swa him gromede wið ham.

2. *intr.* To be vexed or displeased; to fret.

a. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17836 (Gött.) Wid þair hertis gun þai grame. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 41, I wolde be gladde þat his gost myȝte..grame if it greued him. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 43 Stif stande in þat & yee shuln greeue & grame. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1864 The crane and the curlewe thereat gan to grame.

β. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 66 þe reue gromede þat he grispatede aȝein þet wod he walde iwurðen.

3. *trans.* To anger, grieve, vex.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 548 And for a lytyl wurde þou wylt men grame. *c* 1350 *Barlam & Jos.* (Bodl. MS.) 908 Þæt þu me hast gramyd þin hert auȝt be sor. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 27 Gret schame it is us nakyd to se, Our lord God thus to grame. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 348 þan may þe sewere his lord serue & neythur of yow be gramed.

Hence †**Gra·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 A þer [in helle] is waning and gram-ing and toþen grisbating. *c* 1205 LAY. 6127 þa seide Gud-lakes sune mid gromiende speche, ȝif [etc.].

Grameer, obs. form of GRAMMAR.

†**Gra·mely,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 **gram**(u)**lic,** 3 **gromelich.** [OE. *gram(u)lic*, f. *gram, grama* (see GRAME *a.* and *sb.*) + *-lic* -LY[1].] Wrathful.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judges* iv. 2 He hiȝ þa betæhte sumum gramulican cininge. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Vnseheliche godd ..hwas wreððe is swa gromelich þæt helle ware ant heouenes ant alle cwike þinges cwakieð þer aȝeines.

†**Gra·mely,** *adv. Obs.* Also 1 **gramlíce,** 5 **gramly.** [OE. *gramlíce*, f. *gram* GRAME *a.* + *-líce* -LY[2].] Angrily, furiously, grievously.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* lxxvii. 20 Hi..gramlice be Gode sprecan. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1037 þe childe was greued and gramly grett.

Gramenite (grē·mĕnəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *gramenit* (f. L. *grāmen* grass). Named by Krantz in 1857.] A grass-green variety of chloropal.

1858 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXVI. 351 Gramenite comes..from Menzenberg in the Siebengebirge. 1868 DANA *Min.* 461 Gramenite has a grass-green color.

Gramenivorous: see GRAMIN-.

Gramer, obs. form of GRAMMAR.

Gramercy (grămə sĭ), *int. phr. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4, 6 **grand, graunt**(e **mercy,** (4 **grant merci, -y, gromercy,** 4–5 **gramarcy**), **-erci,** 5 **gray mercy, gremercy, gromersy,** (**-essye, -esty**), 5–6 **gramercye,** (6 **garmercye, gram-mercie**), 6–7 **gramercie,** (7 **g'rammercy,** 7–8

gra'mercy, gran mercê), 4- gramercy. *Pl.* 6 **gram(m)ercies, -sies, 7 gramercyes, 8 gray mercies.** [a. OF. *grant merci*; *grant* great (see GRAND *a.*) + *merci* : see MERCY.

The primary sense of *merci* was 'reward, favour gained by merit'; hence *grant merci* originally meant 'may God reward you greatly': cf. GOD-A-MERCY. Both *grant merci* and *merci* without the adj. came to be used interjectionally = 'thanks', in which use the shorter form survives in mod. Fr.]

1. = Thanks; thank you. Formerly also in *pl.* Const. *for*, † *of*.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1371 Quod the kyng: 'Frendes, gromercy!' *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Philip..Said often grant mercy. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 317 She saith: Graunt mercy, leve sir. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1291 Graunt marcy, my lord the kyng. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lii, The king .. bede, 'Gromersy, gentulle knyȝte!' *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 785 'Maydame', sche seid, 'gramercy Of thi gret cortesy'. ? 1507 *Commnyc.* (W. de W.) C iij, Graunte mercy Ieau croppe and rote Of al frensshypp. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 734/1 Winchester, Winchester, grand mercy for your wine. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iii. 88 Gramercies Peggy look for me ere long. 1594 *True Trag. Rich. III*, 67 Richmond, gramercies for thy kinde good newes. 1598–9 FORDE *Parismus* I. (1661) 187 Gramercies, quoth he, for thy good will. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 69 Gramercies good Foole: How does your Mistris? 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 438 Grammercy, Socrates, that is good Counsel indeed. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vi, Gramercy for thy caution. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Nell Cook*, Gramercy for thy benison!

† **b.** *Indirectly*, with *dat.* of agent or instrument (later with *to*): = Thanks *to*; by the instrumentality of. So, proverbially, *Gramercy horse!* (app. an allusion to the story quoted s.v. GOD-A-MERCY). *Obs.*

1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7 I. 26 Evere gremercy God, and ye. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 757 Gromesty God and that good Man. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. vii. 248 To the whiche thing god gramercy the kynge of fraunce ..hathe wel aduysed. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXVI. liv, Though the shield brake not, gramercy charme. *c* 1640 WILSON *Inconstant Ladie* II. iv. (1814) 45 Hee's gon. Gramercy, horse! 1713 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* III. i. (1720) 43 They have confin'd me long, Gra'mercy to their Goodness, Pris'ner here. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 140 Gran Mercé to his Authors the Libellers of that Time.

2. ? Used as an exclamation of surprise or sudden feeling; = 'mercy on us!'

Johnson, 1755, who regards the word as shortened from *grant me mercy*, gives this as the only application of the word; but both his examples belong to sense 1. The quots. from Heywood and Ross seem to show that the word was sometimes actually used as Johnson says; but the instances in 19th c. may be merely based on his explanation.

1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. killed w. Kindnesse* (1617) A 3 b, Gramercies brother, wrought her too't already. 1624 — *Captives* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Gramercyes, I in truth much suffered for thee, Knowing how rashly thou exposd thyself To such a turbulent sea. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 24 Gray-mercies she replies, but I maun gang. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mariner* III, Gramercy! they for joy did grin. 1843 LYTTON *Last Barons* I. v, Gramercy, it seems that there is nothing which better stirs a man's appetite than a sick bed.

† **3.** quasi-*sb.* The salutation 'thanks' or 'thank you'. Hence in phrases, as *Worth gramercy*, worth giving thanks for, of some value or importance. *No gramercy*, no occasion for deserving thanks; no special merit; similarly, *What gramercy? For gramercy*: for a 'thank-you'; for nothing or next to nothing; gratis. (Cf. GOD-A-MERCY 2.) *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 410 Is this theire gramercy? is this theire reward? 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* (1809) 530 The Kyng..seadeth to you great gramercies. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 57 Suche a one as loketh for summe thankes or gramercies. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Peter* 7 But what garmercye were it, yf you suffre whan you are buffetted for naughtye doinges? 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 121 Payinge very lytle for them, yea mooste commonlye gettynge them for gramercye. 1572 GASCOIGNE 100 *Flowers* 274 The Ladies all saluted him & he gaue them the gramercy. 1576 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 56 Rendering to him and his armie a thousand gramersies. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 279 It was no gramercie to him, that his wife's honesty was not put in hazard. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 966 He made Corn to be distributed to the People at a very mean price to some, and for gramercy to the poor. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 219 Where desire to do good, and good for gramercie be the true ends of most honour. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* xvii. (1636) 21 Nothing is gotten for gramercy. 1624 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 153 Workes of compulsion are not worth Gramercy. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. 1738 I. 84 So have we our several Psalms for several occasions, without gramercy to your Liturgy. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* IV. ii, No Ladies live such lives. *Mer.* Some few, upon necessity, perhaps, But that's not worth g'rammercy. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 37, I cannot relate the history of my life..with a..bare gramercy to my starres. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 What grammercy to be sober, just, or continent? *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 174 The Duke returned him no Gra-mercy, being resolute to out-face Envy.

Gramere, -ery, obs. ff. GRAMMAR, GRAMARYE.

Graminaceous (græmine·ɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass + -ACEOUS.] = GRAMINEOUS.

1847 in CRAIG. 1871–2 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 231/1 Nitrogenous manures are more peculiarly adapted for graminaceous plants, such as the meadow-grasses and the cereals. 1898 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Romance Canvas Town* viii. 104 So they [sheep] roamed unattended .. enjoying abundant food and water with perfect immunity from the graminaceous scourge [a spiked grass].

† **Gramine.** *Her. Obs.* [ad. L. *grāmineus*: see GRAMINEOUS.] Of grass. Only in *garland gramine* (tr. L. *corona graminea*).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 96 b, The field is of the Diamond, an Helmet Pearle, ensigned with a Garlande gramine. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xvi. (1660) 347 Yet is the same Garland Gramine..most honourable and noble.

Gramineal (grămi·nĭăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Gramineous*, or *Gramineal*, grassie or made of grasse. Whence in later Dicts.

Gramineous (grămi·nĭəs), *a.* [ad. L. *grāmine-us* (f. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to grass; resembling grass; grassy; *spec.* belonging to the N.O. *Gramineæ*.

1658 [see GRAMINEAL]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 73 Gramineous Plants not used by men for Food, may be distributed into such as are more properly called Grasses [etc.]. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 169 From the top rises a long gramineous spike. 1881 ELWES tr. *A. de S. Pinto's How I crossed Afr.* I. v. 101 It flows through vast plains, slightly undulated and clothed with gramineous plants.

Hence **Grami·neousness.** 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Graminiferous (græmini·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod. assumed L. **grāminifer* (f. L. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing grass.

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sci.* xxvi. (1849) 294 The graminiferous plains of South America.

Graminifolious (græminĭfō·lĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *grāmin(i)-* (see prec.) + *foli-um* a leaf + -OUS.] Having leaves resembling those of grass.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II; and in mod. Dicts.

Graminiform (grămi·nĭfɔm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of grass; resembling grass. In mod. Dicts.

Graminivorous (græmini·vŏrəs), *a.* Also 8 **gramen-.** [f. mod.L. *grāminivor-us* (f. L. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass + *-(i)vorus* devouring) + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on grass.

1739 S. SHARP *Surgery* xxix. 168 The gramenivorous kind [of Brutes]. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 43 Graminivorous Animals. 1785 J. DOUGLAS *Antiq. Earth* 7 An animal that is both gramenivorous and carnivorous. 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. App. C. 422 The graminivorous [animals] become so numerous as to eat up all the young trees. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 102 Rookpie .. has a fulness and lusciousness of flavour which excels any dish of graminivorous birds.

Graminology (græmine·lŏdʒi). [f. L. *grāmin-* (see prec.) + -(O)LOGY.] The science of grasses; a treatise on grasses. In some mod. Dicts.

Gramino·se, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L *grāminōs-us* grassy, f. *grāmin-* *grāmen* grass: see -OSE.] = GRAMINOUS. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Gramino·sous,** *a. Obs.*—[1] [f. L. *grāminōs-us* f. *grāmin-*, *grāmen* grass + -OUS.] = next.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Graminous (græ·minəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *grāminōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.] **a.** Covered with grass; grassy. **b.** = GRAMINEOUS.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 422 All manner of vermine lye very much couchant in every field, and graminous place. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 54 Ginger..From its stalk [rise] several long narrow graminous leaves. 1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 152 The cow had discharged her graminous digestion in a very ludicrous abundance. 1811 J. PINKERTON *Petral.* II. Introd. 12 Silex..found in the straw of graminous plants.

Gramly, variant of GRAMELY *adv. Obs.*

† **Gramm.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. Gr. γράμμα in same sense.] What is written; a phrase.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (*title-p.*) This is no time to feare Apelles gramm: *Ne sutor quidem ultra crepidam.*

Gramm, Gramma, vars. GRAME, GRAMA.

Grammalogue (græ·mălɒg). *Shorthand.* [f. Gr. γράμμα + λόγος word: cf. *analogue, catalogue.*] A word represented by a single sign; also, a letter or character representing a word (more correctly called LOGOGRAM).

1845 I. PITMAN *Manual Phonogr.* § 30 (ed. 7) 19 Grammalogue, a letter-word; a word represented by a logogram. 1857 *Ibid.* § 137 (ed. 10) 50 The positions of the grammalogues, above, on, and through the line, are determined by their vowels. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* Mar. 224 Grammalogues and phraseology are rather freely employed. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 7/2 Contractions and 'grammalogues' had to be devised by each man for himself.

Grammar (græ·mə1), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **gram(m)ere,** 4–6 **gramer,** 4–7 **grammer,** (4 **gramaire,** 5 **gramayre,** -eer), 6– **grammar.** [ad. OF. *gramaire* (F. *grammaire*), an irregular semi-popular adoption (for the form of which cf. OF. *mire* repr. L. *medicum*, *artimaire* repr. L. *artem magicam* or *mathematicam*) of L. *grammatica*, ad. Gr. γραμματική (scil. τέχνη art), fem. of γραμματικός adj., of or pertaining to letters or literature, f. γράμματα letters, literature, pl. of γράμμα letter, written mark, f. root of γράφειν to write. Cf. Pr. *gramaira* (prob. from Fr.). Old Fr. had also a learned adoption of the L. word, *gramatique*, parallel with Sp. *gramática*, Pg., It. *grammatica*, G. *grammatik*, Welsh *gramadeg*.

In classical Gr. and L. the word denoted the methodical study of literature (='philology' in the widest modern sense, including textual and æsthetic criticism, investigation of literary history and antiquities, explanation of allusions, etc., besides the study of the Greek and Latin languages. Post-classically, *grammatica* came to be restricted to the linguistic portion of this discipline, and eventually to 'grammar' in the mod. sense. In the Middle Ages, *grammatica* and its Rom. forms chiefly meant the knowledge or study of Latin, and were hence often used as synonymous with learning in general, the knowledge peculiar to the learned class. As this was popularly supposed to include magic and astrology, the O.F. *gramaire* was sometimes used as a name for these occult sciences. In these applications it still survives in certain corrupt forms, F. *grimoire*, Eng. GLAMOUR, GRAMARYE.]

1. That department of the study of a language which deals with its inflexional forms or other means of indicating the relations of words in the sentence, and with the rules for employing these in accordance with established usage; usually including also the department which deals with the phonetic system of the language and the principles of its representation in writing. Often preceded by an adj. designating the language referred to, as in *Latin*, *English*, *French* grammar.

In early Eng. use *grammar* meant only Latin grammar, as Latin was the only language that was taught grammatically. In the 16th c. there are some traces of a perception that the word might have an extended application to other languages (cf. quot. 1530 under GRAMMATICAL 1); but it was not before the 17th c. that it became so completely a generic term that there was any need to speak explicitly of '*Latin* grammar'. Ben Jonson's book, written *c* 1600, was app. the first to treat of 'English grammar' under that name.

As above defined, grammar is a body of statements of fact—a 'science'; but a large portion of it may be viewed as consisting of rules for practice, and so as forming an 'art'. The old-fashioned definition of grammar as 'the art of speaking and writing a language correctly' is from the modern point of view in one respect too narrow, because it applies only to a portion of this branch of study; in another respect it is too wide, and was so even from the older point of view, because many questions of 'correctness' in language were recognized as outside the province of grammar: e.g. the use of a word in a wrong sense, or a bad pronunciation or spelling, would not have been called a *grammatical* mistake. At the same time, it was and is customary, on grounds of convenience, for books professedly treating of grammar to include more or less information on points not strictly belonging to the subject.

Until a not very distant date, Grammar was divided by Eng. writers (following the precedent of Latin grammarians) into Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody, to which Orthoëpy was added by some authors. All these terms (except Syntax) were used more or less inaccurately (see the several words). The division now usual is that into Phonology, treating of the sounds used in the language, Accidence, of the inflexional forms or equivalent combinations, and Syntax, of the structure of sentences; the branch of grammar dealing with the functions of the alphabetic letters is usually treated along with the phonology.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 131 Gramer for gurles, I gon furste to write. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iii. (1495) 604 Holy wrytte wol not al way be subget to the rules of gramer. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 8 He muste studie..in gramer, þat he speke congruliche. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 29 After that Charles was Instructe in gramayre & other scyences. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 161 Dionysius .. set vp a schoole and taught children their Grammer. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 4 (1873) 168 Concerning speech and words, the consideration of them hath produced the science of Grammar. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiii. § 1 (1622) 346 The naturall, and..homogeneall parts of Grammer, be two, Orthology, and Orthography. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 8 That part of every proposition that goeth afore in reason..is the Theme. In grammar it is called the nominative case. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. i. (1640) 35 Grammar is the art of true and well speaking a Language: and writing is but an Accident. 1669 MILTON *Acced. Gram.* (1847) 457 Latin Grammar is the Art of right understanding, speaking or writing Latin. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* XX. Wks. (1813) 164 Grammar is nothing else but rules and observations drawn from the common speech of mankind in their several languages. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 95 Men..had no relish for the seemingly minute observations of grammar and criticism. *a* 1774 PEARCE *Serm.* I. xii. 250 If a man, who professes himself a master of grammar, is always found to be speaking improperly. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) 25 English grammar is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. 120 Grammar consists in accidence, syntax and analysis.

transf. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 99 Amongst which Grammars by gestures, the postures of the Fingers..have been contrived into an Alphabet. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 5 They who are skilled in the Grammar of the Heavens may be able from the several Configurations of the Stars, as it were Letters to spell out future Events.

b. *General, Philosophical* or *Universal Grammar*: the science which analyses those distinctions in thought which it is the purpose of grammatical forms more or less completely to render in expression, and which aims to furnish a scheme of classification capable of including all the grammatical categories recognized in actual languages. *Historical Grammar*: the study of the historical development of the inflexional forms and syntactical usages of a language. *Comparative Grammar*: the comparative treatment of the phenomena of two or more related languages, with the object of determining the nature and degree of their relationship.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 117 These different analysings or resolutions constitute what we call 'philoso-

phical or universal grammar'. 1872 MORRIS *Hist. Outlines Eng. Accid.* i. § 4 b, Comparative Grammar informs us that the radical part of the verb is *lov* (or *luf*). 1892 SWEET *Eng. Gram.* i. § 6 General grammar (*philosophical grammar*).. is..concerned with the general principles which underlie the grammatical phenomena of all languages.

2. A treatise or book on grammar.

1530 PALSGR. Ep. Ded. v, Folowyng the order of Theodorus Gaza, in his grammer of the Greke tonge. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 23, I read it in the Grammer long agoe. *c* 1620 HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 You wald cause the universities mak an Inglish grammar to repres the insolencies of sik green heades. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. 31 You desired me lately to procure you Dr. Davies Welsh Grammer. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* p. lxxxvj, We have yet no English *Prosodia*, not so much as a tolerable Dictionary, or a Grammar. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 169 We are taught in common grammars that verbs active require an accusative. 1894 V. HENRY (*title*) A short comparative Grammar of English and German.

transf. and *fig.* *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *Comm. Coloss.* i. 16 (1634) 82 The booke of the Creatures: though it be not so good as the Grammar of the Scripture which doth describe Him plainely, yet it is a good primmer for us to spell in. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Language* Wks. (Bohn) II. 152 Did it need..this host of orbs in heaven, to furnish man with the dictionary and grammar of his municipal speech? 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 16 Ideas which do not come within the scope of the very limited natural grammar and dictionary of the deaf and dumb.

3. An individual's manner of using grammatical forms; speech or writing judged as good or bad according as it conforms to or violates grammatical rules; also speech or writing that is correct according to those rules.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 366 An answer farre out of all Grammer. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xvi. 4 It was the Serpents grammar that first taught men to decline God in the plurall number. 1672 DRYDEN *Almanzor* II. *Def. Epilogue* Wks. 1883 IV. 231 The sense is here extremely perplexed; and I doubt the word *they* is false grammar. *a* 1700 — (J.), *Varium et mutabile semper femina*, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them grammar. 1842 MACAULAY *Fredk. Gt.* Ess. (1863) III. 209 He had German enough to scold his servants .. but his grammar and pronunciation were extremely bad. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 245 The letter may still be read with all the original bad grammar and bad spelling.

4. The phenomena which form the subject-matter of grammar; the system of inflexions and syntactical usages characteristic of a language.

Languages not possessing an elaborate system of inflexions and concords are often said to have 'little' or 'no grammar.' This seems to have been partly the meaning of the reproach against the English language quoted by Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 70, 'that it wanteth Grammer'; though it may also have meant that English had not been refined and improved, as the classic tongues were supposed to have been, by the labours of grammarians.

1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. i. 8 To know the grammar of a language it is necessary to know the reasons of the grammar. 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* i. 13 In English, having no grammar, we have till lately possessed no grammars, and we still want a dictionary. 1886 DOUSE *Introd. Gothic* Prelim. ch. § 6 The distinctive features of Teutonic Grammar.

† 5. Used for LATIN, or the Latin language. *By grammar*: in Latin. (Cf. GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.)

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 106 He made the boke of Catoun clere, That es biginyng of gramere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 387 Virgill in his poetre sayde in his verse, Even thus by gramere as I shall reherse [a Lat. quot. follows]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 723/1 In our owne time, of al that taught grammer in England, not one vnderstode yᵉ latine tongue. 1546 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 198 A scolemaster of Gramer. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 That grammar grudge not at our english tong Bycause it stands by Monosyllaba And cannot be declind as others are.

† b. Scholarship generally, literature.

c 1500 *Melusine* lxii. 370 For as I fele & vnderstand by the Auctours of gramaire & phylosophye they repute..this present hystorye for a true Cronykle & thinges of the fayry.

6. *transf.* **a.** The fundamental principles or rules of an art or science. **b.** A book presenting these in methodical form. (Now *rare*; formerly common in the titles of books.)

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 185 Manly sports are the Grammer of Military performance. 1792 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1804) II. 33 A small geographical grammar. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIX. 551 It forms a most valuable grammar of antient geography. 1809 J. GOLDSMITH (*title*) A brief Grammar of the Laws and Constitution of England. 1835 E. NEWMAN (*title*) The Grammar of Entomology. 1856 O. JONES (*title*) Grammar of Ornament. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN (*title*) An Essay in aid of a Grammar of Assent. 1882 W. SHARP *Rossetti* v. 315 The young poet may be said to have reached the platform of literary maturity while he was yet learning the grammar of painting. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 7/1 He might .. have studied the pure grammar of his art for a longer time.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grammar-book, -construction, -learning, -monger, -pamphlet, -pedant, -rule, -shop* (humorous), *-tree, -word.* Also **† grammar-boy**, a pupil at a grammar-school, a boy still learning his (Latin) grammar; **† grammar-castle**, ? humorously for a grammar-school; **grammar-child**, ? = *grammar-boy*; **† grammar-college**, a school for teaching Latin attached to a college (cf. GLOMEREL, GLOMERY); **grammar-figure** (see FIGURE *sb.* 22); **grammar-grinding**, instruction in grammar, pedantic instruction generally (cf. *gerund-grinding*); **grammar-lad** = *grammar-boy*; **grammar-learning**, † (*a*) the subjects taught in a grammar-school, Latin and Greek; (*b*) the learning of grammar; **grammar-scholar** = *grammar-boy*.

1503 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 229 Myn portoose and all my *gramer bokys. 1578 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 27 Let the Master..teach his Scholer, to ioyne the Rewles of his Grammer booke, with the examples of his present lesson. 1820 W. COBBETT *Grammar* (1847) § 233 The loose and imperfect definitions of my grammar-book yielded me no clue to a disentanglement. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C iij, A rodde for the *Grammer boy, he dooth nothing but wrangle about words. *a* 1641 BP. R. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 188 For Grammar boyes know, that she [Cassandra] in love to virginitie, deceived Apollo her Suiter. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. v. § 5. 482 It was only when the students were mere Grammar-boys that they were governed like schoolboys. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 14 Whose parts and improvements duely considered will scarce render them fit governours of a small *grammar-castle. 1557 *Order Hospitalls* G viij, Such a one of the *Grammer children as can redilest write. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. Introd. 58 Bingham was establishing his modest *grammar-college in connection with Clare Hall. 1605 JAS. I *Sp. in last Session* B iv, I did..interpret .. some darke phrases therein, contrary to the ordinary *Grammar construction of them. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 176 Transposition is a *Grammar figure whereby one letter is put for another. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 6/2 The preliminary *grammar-grinding of the old method is enough to destroy love for the classics. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 As if they were no more then the theam of a *Grammar lad under his Pedagogue. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 59 Aptnes vnto laughing, and *Grammar-learning, is predicated of man. 1709 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4533 3 Persons of eminent Ability in teaching Grammar Learning. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 69 Our ambition is to base all upon Grammar learning. 1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* II. 215 A *grammar monger's language would be like a sluggish monotonous canal. 1864 W. CORY *Let. & Jrnls.* (1897) 114 After all I was to be nothing but a third-rate grammar-monger. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 The forementioned John Stanbridge wrote also several *Grammar-Pamphlets. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxi. 165 The tyranny of a school is nothing to the tyranny of a college, nor the *grammar-pedant to the academical one. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 625 Some Popes be so voide of Learning, that they vnderstand not the *Grammar Rules. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *D.'s Juvenal* (1697) 183 Be sure he knows exactly Grammar-Rules. 1580 SIR R. MANWOOD in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 224 *note*, There be not so many *grammer-schollers as do furnish the school-house. 1654 SIMEON ASHE *Funeral Serm.* 6 June (1656) 53 While he was a Grammar-Scholar, this calling he chose. 1774–81 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xxxv. 552 Grammar scholars. *c* 1836 SYD. SMITH in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. (1865) 224 You may call it an university, it will only be a *grammar-shop. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 146 Who climbs the *Grammar-Tree, distinctly knows Where Noun, and Verb, and Participle grows. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 597 Metaphors and allegories and other *grammer words.

Grammar (græ·məɹ), *v. rare.* [f. the sb.] † **a.** *intr.* To discuss grammar. *Obs.*⁻¹ **† b.** *trans.* To ground *in* something as in the rudiments of grammar. *Obs.* **c.** To classify, as the parts of speech in grammar.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Supererog.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 246 When I am better grammered in the Accidents of his proper Idiotisme. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Laws of Candy* II. i, *Erot.* I can, I doe, I will. *Gonz.* She is in her Moods and her Tences: Ile Gramer with you. And make a triall how I can decline you. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 32 These two .. did much more Grammer and settle the common people in hurtful ways. 1883 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* Ser. VI. VIII. 51 Groups of phenomena which have been gathered, and grammared, and ranged into sciences.

Grammarian (grămē·riăn). Forms: 4–5 **gramarien**, 4–7 **-ian**, 5–6 **-yen**, (5 **gramarion**, **-yone**, **-youn**, **grammaryon**, 6 **-yan**, **-yen**, **-ien**), 6– **grammarian**. [a. OF. *gramarien* (F. *grammairien*), f. *gramaire* GRAMMAR: see -IAN.]

1. One versed in the knowledge of grammar, or of language generally; a philologist; often signifying also a writer upon, or teacher of grammar.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 376 Gramariens and devynes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 161 Donatus þe gramarian. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x, To sewe his style in my translation Worde by worde like the construction After the maner of gramariens. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 105 The great Gramarians and pleasaunt Oratours. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems* lxviii. (Arb.) 104 Suidas mentioned an other Telephus, an excellent Grammarian of Pergamus. 1600 O. E. *Rep. Libel* I. i. 9 Not vnlike hungrie Grammarians, that are descanting still of the calamities of Troie, and yet see not their owne domesticall miseries. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8, I have seene a Grammarian toure, and plume himselfe over a single line in Horace. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 123, I know some Criticks, who are rather Grammarians than Lawyers, have made a distinction between *elegerim* and *elegero*. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* (1730) I. 22 They have commented upon him like grammarians not philosophers. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The denomination grammarian is, like that of critic, now frequently used as a term of reproach; a mere grammarian; a dry, plodding grammarian, etc. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 19 May, They serve only as exceptions; which, in the grammarian's phrase, confirm and prove a general canon. 1798 H. K. WHITE *On being confined at school* iii, All that arithmeticians know, Or stiff grammarians quaintly teach. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. vii. 436 The homilies of Elfric the Grammarian. 1876 JAS. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 359 *note*, He educated a grammarian not inferior to himself.

† 2. A pupil engaged in the study of grammar; a grammar-school boy. *Obs.*

1571 *Vestry Minutes St. Olave's, Southwark* in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 65 He should have twentye marks by the yere..to teache so many gramaryens as we think shall be found meet for the same. 1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 71 Because this schole is not ordained for petties but for grammarians.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. (1589) 119 Grammarian-like, in order words significant to speake. 1853 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acct. W.'s Writ.* (1876) II. 376 The absurd injustice of our grammarian critics.

Hence **Gramma·rianism** [see -ISM], the principles or practice of a grammarian.

1846 in WORCESTER, quoting *Ch[ristian] Ob[server]*. Hence in later Dicts.

Grammarie, obs. form of GRAMARYE.

† Grammariour. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-our*, -OR.] = GRAMMARIAN 1.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 231 About this time war mony clerkis profound in every science: as..Donatus, gramariour; .. with mony otheris. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 34 Speaking of Antioch mediciner, and Telephus grammariour. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 576/1 With þe mansis, 3airdis, and croftis of the Canonist, ciuilist, mediciner, and grammarior.

† Gra·mmarize, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GRAMMAR *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To give a certain grammatical structure to.

1746 W HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 174 You find some modern Performances so exquisitely grammarised and pointed, and the Meaning so blinded and obscured, that one is at a Loss to determine whether it is Wrote in our own Language, or in Cypher.

Grammarless (græ·məɹlĕs), *a.* [f. GRAMMAR *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no grammar.

1. a. Of a language: Destitute of a system of grammatical forms, or of features susceptible of grammatical treatment. **b.** Of persons, speech, compositions: Showing ignorance of grammar.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 294 Miserable, bald, and even grammarless English is employed. 1868 FARRAR in *Jrnl. Philology* No. 2. 20 Chinese has been for thousands of years monosyllabic and grammarless. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 220/1 Ours is really a grammarless language. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/1 Futile romances, tasteless, senseless, grammarless.

2. Having no book of grammar. *nonce-use.*

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 317 Battling, grammarless and dictionaryless, with a work in a strange idiom.

Gra·mmar-school. A school for teaching grammar.

1. The name given in England to a class of schools, of which many of the English towns have one, founded in the 16th c. or earlier for the teaching of Latin. They have now become secondary schools of various degrees of importance, a few of them ranking little below the level of the 'public schools'.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 51 At Alexandria he heeld a gramer scole. 1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 133 For to fynde to gramer scole my cosyn, his sone William. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 147, I lerned two verses at grammer-schole. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 37 Thou hast most traiterously corrupted the youth of the Realme, in erecting a Grammar Schoole. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* ii. 845 The foole Was never farther than the grammer schoole. 1647 *Laws Massachusetts* (1672) 136 Where any Town shall increase to the number of one hundred Families .. they shall set up a Grammar School. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 1 The many Heart-aches and Terrors, to which our Childhood is exposed in going through a Grammar-School. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxvii. 197 It differs therefore in nothing from the other grammar schools, called academies. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 268 At the little town of Hawkshead .. a grammar-school (which, in English usage, means a school for classical literature) was founded. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 The grammar schools of Edward the Sixth and of Elizabeth .. had changed the very face of England. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xxii. 577 They provided for a school in each town, a grammar-school in each county, and a university in the state.

attrib. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1869) 529 An Hamiltonian makes, in six or seven lessons, three or four hundred times as many exchanges of English for French or Latin, as a grammar schoolboy can do. 1898 J. K. JEROME *Second Thoughts of Idle Fellow* 266, I like to think of him [Shakespeare] as poacher, as village ne'er-do-well, denounced by the local grammar-school master.

2. *U.S.* 'In the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department in which English grammar is one of the subjects taught' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1860 WORCESTER, *Grammar-School*.. 2. A school next in rank above a primary school and below a high school. (U.S.) 18.. *Amer. Cycl.* VI. 424 (Cent.) After passing through the primary grade .. the pupil enters the grammar school.

Grammarye, variant of GRAMARYE.

† Grammates, *sb. pl. Obs.*⁻¹ [? ad. Gr. γράμματα, pl. of γράμμα letter.] Rudiments; first principles.

1633 FORD *Broken Hrt.* I. iii, C 2 b, These Apish boyes, when they but tast the Grammates, And principals of Theory, imagine They can oppose their teachers.

Grammatic (grămæ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *grammatic-us*, ad. Gr. γραμματικ-ός, f. γράμματ-, γράμμα letter. See -IC.] = GRAMMATICAL *a.* 1 and 2.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E viij, Other expound it mystically, and not according to the grammaticke sense. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1738) I. 136 They [Novices] having but newly left those Grammatic Flats and Shallows..do for

the most part grow into hatred and contempt of learning. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. § 5 xxvii. (1650) 164 To frame Grammatic toiles to curb her. 1762 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* I. viii. Wks. 1788 IV. 575 What was thus inspired was the terms together with that grammatic congruity in the use of them, which is dependent thereon 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 455 Grammatic studies were understood at Alexandria to comprehend all that we call philology. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 504 True wisdom all grammatic stuff disowns. 1884 *Science* III. 794/2 To judge from their lexical and grammatic character, the dialects have evolved in the following historic order from the parent language.

Grammatical (grămæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL. Cf. F. *grammatical* (1536 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to grammar.

Grammatical gender: the kind of gender (found in the great majority of Indo-European and Semitic langs.) which is not determined by the real or attributed sex; opposed to *natural gender*.

1530 PALSGR., Ep. Ded. v, The accidentes..and other preceptes grammaticall. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1633) 122 The beautie of vertue.. taught them with far more diligent care, than grammatical rules. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* Gram. B, I haue taken in hand to deale with this Grammaticall treatise 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. 305 Most of the occasions of this worlds troubles are Grammatical. Our sutes and processes proceed but from the canvasing and debating the interpretation of the Lawes. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 127 Grammaticall comparison: which hath two degrees, comparative, and superlative. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 98 Glancing at the same Grammaticall expressions. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. iii. (1840) I. p. cciv, Berchorius probably compiled this work for the use of his grammatical pupils. 1804 BP. HORSLEY *Serm. on Christ's Descent* 13 It is of great importance to remark, though it may seem a grammatical nicety, that the prepositions..have been supplied by the translators. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* II. II. iii. 140 The pure Gypsy language, with all its grammatical peculiarities. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iii. 39 The Anglo-Saxon had grammatical gender.

2. *Grammatical sense*: that sense of a text which is obtained by the simple application of the rules of grammar to the words, without reference to any extraneous considerations; the literal sense. So *grammatical meaning, interpretation,* † *translation.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 211 b, As the lettre of these wordes (as to the grammaticall sense) pretendeth or sheweth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xiii. (1611) 205 In as much as by plaine grammaticall construction Church doth signifie no other thing than the Lords house. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. liv. 350 They had not transgressed the Grammaticall sense thereof. 1654 R. WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a vj, As for my declining in many places Grammaticall Translations, it is to bring the Sense neerer my Purpose. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xix. 88, I trouble not myself with the grammatical meaning of the word expulsion; I regard only its legal meaning.

3. Of speech, composition, etc.: Conforming to the rules of grammar.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ₱ 11, I have laboured to refine our language to grammatical purity. 1861 CRAIK *Eng. Lit. & Lang.* II. 538 [Carlyle's style is] with all its startling qualities, one of the most exactly grammatical in our literature. *Mod.* The sentence is grammatical, but not quite idiomatic.

4. *transf.* Of or pertaining to, also strictly conforming to the 'grammar' or formal principles of an art.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. II. i. § 20 The..grammatical accuracy of the tones of Turner. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 426 To secure 'grammatical' or perspective truth the horizon line of such background must be brought opposite the lens.

b. Music. *Grammatical accent*: the accent regularly occurring at the beats of a bar; opposed to *oratorical accent*.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 72/2. 1889 H. C. BANISTER *Music* (ed. 14) § 362.

† **5.** *absol.* as *sb. pl.* The subjects taught in a grammar-school. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Athen. Oxon.* I. 12 John Constable..Educated in Grammaticals under William Lilye, in Academicals in an antient Hostle sometimes called Byliem.. Hall. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 Robert Talbot .. He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School.

Hence **Gramma·ticalness,** the quality of being grammatical.

1650 *Vindic. Hammond's Addr.* 43 § 88 To justifie the Grammaticalnesse of these words. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 357/2 Not without entertaining a very original notion of grammaticalness can Mr. Philpson say what he says about *expect*.

Grammatically (grămæ·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a grammatical manner.

1. In accordance with the rules of grammar.

1589 FLEMING (*title*) The Georgiks of Publius Virgilius Maro.. Grammaticallie translated into English meter by A. F. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 341 Which words, if taken grammatically [etc.]. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* (1662) III. 189 This is called the Petrifying well (how grammatically I will not engage). 1720 WATERLAND *Serm. Christ's Divinity* vi. Wks. 1823 II. 128 The words will grammatically bear this construction. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 52/2 He .. speaks it [Moors] more grammatically than common Bengalers do. 1802 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 13 Those who write grammatically, and those who do not. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 220 To ascertain whether it was grammatically correct and properly spelt.

2. In accordance with the 'grammar' or rules of an art. (For quot. 1477 cf. GRAMARY 2.)

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Conjoyne your Elements Grammatically. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 571/2 These works of Mr. Haight's are grammatically 'correct' Gothic.

Grammaticaster (grămæ·tikæstəɹ). Also 7 **grammaticastre.** [ad. med.L. *grammaticaster* 'scriba, notarius', f. *grammatic-us*; see GRAMMATIC and -ASTER.] A petty or inferior grammarian. (Used in contempt.)

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I, He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little grammaticaster, he does. 1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerperium* 21 Upon Hallus the Grammaticastre. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 He was censur'd as a vain and noisy Grammaticaster..by the most intelligent part of his Profession. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 20 The construction..would have been clear enough to the keenest grammaticaster.

† **Grammatication.** *Obs.* [f. GRAMMATIC + -ATION.] A grammatical discussion; a discussion of points in grammar.

1582 G. MARTIN *Discov. Corrupt. Script.* vii. § 43. 131 Gentle Reader, beare with these tedious grammatications, fitter to be handled in Latin, but necessarie in this case also. 1680 DALGARNO *Didascalophos* vi. 52 Being free from all anomoly, æquivocalness, redundancy, and unnecessary Grammatications.

Gramma·ticism. Now *rare.* [f. GRAMMATIC + -ISM.] A point or principle of grammar; a grammatical definition.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 421 Wee may not drawe (nay wrest) the gospell to those grammaticismes. *a* 1634 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 25 If we would contest Grammaticisms, the word here is passive. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 227 Other Glossaries from whose Grammaticismes and Vocabularys some do countenance themselves in curious and bold conjectures. 1836 G. S. FABER *Answ. Husenbeth* 19 *note*, A brother Romanist .. could readily point out an undoubted inaccurate translation of an exactly parallel grammaticism as made by a protestant divine.

Grammaticize (grămæ·tisəiz), *v.* [f. GRAMMATIC + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render grammatical; to reduce to grammatical rules.

1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* lxx. (1848) 660/1, I always said, Shakspeare had Latin enough to grammaticize his English. 1811 NICHOLS *Fuller's Worthies, Wales* II. 561 *note*, This was the very first attempt to embody, to arrange, or to grammaticize this language. 1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenées* I. 42 Prior to the period when Democritus grammaticised the Latin language.

2. *intr.* To discuss grammatical points.

1673 BP. WARD *Apol. Myst. Gosp.* 44 Gramaticizing pedantically, and criticising spuriously, upon a few Greek Particles.

Grammatist (græ·mătist). [ad. F. *grammatiste*, ad. med.L. *grammatista*, ad. Gr. *γραμματιστής*, f. *γράμματ-*, *γράμμα* letter. Cf. F. *grammatisle* (1575 in Hatz.-Darm.).] **a.** A grammarian, a student of grammar; chiefly used disparagingly. **b.** After Greek usage: A teacher of letters.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* To Rdr., A direct order of construction for the releefe of weake Grammatists. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. v. Annot. a ij, *Eculei* .. Not instruments of burning plates, like unto an horse .. like as some Grammatists have imagined. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 170 Rhemnius Palæmon, that arrogant Grammarian, or rather Grammatist. 1798–1805 TOOKE *Div. Purley* (1860) 101 *note*, The constant excuse of them all, whether Grammatists, Grammarians, or Philosophers. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxv. VIII. 351 A general suppression of the higher class of teachers or professors, above the rank of the elementary (teacher of letters or) grammatist.

Hence **Grammati·stical** *a.*, befitting a grammatist.

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 323/1 The affectation of Ovid was light and playful; Virgil's was wilful, perverse, and grammatistical.

Grammatite (græ·mătəit). *Min.* [Named in 1801 by Haüy, f. Gr. *γράμματ-*, *γράμμα*, letter, line, in allusion to a line seen on some of the crystals: see -ITE.] A synonym of tremolite.

1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxix. 387 Tremolite or grammatite of Haüy, in the same place. 1813 *Amer. Min. Jrnl.* IV. 229 Grammatite or Tremolite is found among the limestone. 1868 DANA *Min.* 233.

† **Gra·mmatol.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 **gramatol.** [Arbitrary formation, app. suggested by L. *grammaticus* and *-olus* dim. ending.] A smatterer.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 319 Nodypollys and gramatolys of smalle intellygens.

Grammatolatry (græmătǫ·lătri). [f. Gr. *γραμματο-*, combining form of *γράμμα* letter + *λατρεία* worship: see -LATRY.] The worship of letters; adherence to the letter (of Scripture). So **Grammato·lator** [cf. *idolator*], a stickler for the forms of words.

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 230 This rigid adherence to the very letter of Scripture (Grammatolatry). 1869 *Southern Rev.* July 42 Webster and Trench are both guilty of grammatolatry, in regarding certain changes in words as 'details of spelling'. *Ibid.*, As a grammatolator he follows certain dictionaries..in suppressing a useful word pronounced *pleat*, by making it sound like *plate*, because book-makers present it under the form of 'plait'. 1871 R. D. OWEN *Debatable Land* 99 The worship of words is more pernicious than the worship of images; grammatolatry is the worst species of idolatry.

Grammatophore (græ·mătǫfoəɹ). [f. Gr. *γραμματο-* (see prec.) + *-φορος* bearing.] A book-name for the Australian genus *Grammatophora* of lizards, esp. *G. muricata.*

1845 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Lizards B. M.* 251 The Grammatophore. *Grammatophora muricata.*

Gramme, gram 2 (græm). [a. F. *gramme*, ad. late L. *gramma*, Gr. *γράμμα*, a small weight.] In the Metric System, the unit of weight; the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at the maximum density, weighed *in vacuo*. It equals 15·432 Troy grains.

1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* Aug. 107 From the gramme are deduced by multiplication or division all the weights superior and inferior. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 300 The monetary unit is a piece of silver weighing five grams. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 160 The mean amount of free lactic acid excreted daily .. was 2·167 grammes. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 360 A solution of 50 grams of ferrocyanide of potassium in 100 water. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 54 A true cubic centimetre is the volume of 1 gramme of water at 4° C.

b. *attrib.* **gramme-centimetre,** a unit equivalent to the 'work' done in raising a mass of one gramme vertically one centimetre; **gramme-degree, -equivalent** (see quots.).

1875 EVERETT *Illustr. Centimetre Gramme* p. x, 1 *gramme-centimetre = 9·18 × 10^{2} ergs nearly. 1870 — tr. *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* xxxi. 427 The *gramme-degree (Centigrade) is the quantity of heat required to raise a gramme of water 1° (Centigrade). 1897 WEBSTER, **Gram equivalent* (*Electrolysis*), that quantity of the metal which will replace one gram of hydrogen.

Grammer, obs. form of GRAMMAR.

Grammercies, -mersies, pl. ff. GRAMERCY.

Grammetre (græ·mˌmī·təɹ). [f. GRAM 2, GRAMME + METRE.] A unit of 'work', being that done in raising a mass of one gramme vertically to the height of one metre.

1873 in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 225 The unit of work being but little more than the hundred thousandth part of a grammetre.

† **Gra·mmic,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. Gr. *γραμμικ-ός* linear, f. *γραμμή* line.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Grammick*, made by Lines; demonstrated by Lines. Also 1730–6 (folio).

Grammite (græ·məit). *Min.* [Named in 1802 by Karsten (*Grammit*), f. Gr. *γραμμή* line, from its fibrous appearance: see -ITE.] Obsolete synonym of wollastonite.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 216. 1854 DANA *Min.* 156.

Grammopetalous (græmǫpe·tăləs), *a. Bot.* [f. *grammo-*, irreg. comb. form of Gr. *γραμμή* line + *πέταλον* leaf + -OUS.] Having linear petals.

1847 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

Gramoche, variant of GRAMASH.

Gramophone (græ·mǫfōn). Also **grammophone.** [app. formed by inversion of PHONOGRAM. The spelling *grammo-* (not the inventor's) is an attempt to make the word look more like a correct formation.] The name given to one of the instruments devised for permanently recording and reproducing sounds.

1888 *Times* 13 Jan. 12/3 His [Edison's] original phonograph has received important modifications .. in .. Mr. Berliner's grammophone. 1896 *Critic* 21 Nov. 322/2 A man who uses a gramophone..talks into his machine, and hands the records over to his typewriter, who reads them off on her gramophone, and writes them out on the typewriter.

Gramory, gramowrie, vars. GRAMARYE.

Grampas(se, obs. form of GRAMPUS.

† **Gra·mpell.** *Obs.* Also 7 **crampell, grample.** [Cf. obs. F. *grampelle* (Cotgr.).] A kind of crab.

1598 FLORIO, *Paguro*, a kind of creuis or crafish called a grit, a grampell, or a punger. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 312 The Sea-fish called Gryff or Grample. 1611 FLORIO, *Mdia*, a kind of Crab called a Crampell.

Grampisce, -pois, -pos, obs. ff. GRAMPUS.

Grampus (græ·mpŭs). Forms: 6 **graundepose, grampoys,** 7 **grampas(se, -pisce, -po(i)s, grandpisce,** (*pl.* **granspices**), 8 **grampuss,** 7– **grampus.** [Early 16th c. *graundepose*, app. an etymologizing alteration (after GRAND *a.*) of the earlier GRAPAYS of the same meaning. Most of the forms of the last syll. are paralleled in the case of PORPOISE; but some show assimilation to L. *piscis* fish.]

1. The popular name of various delphinoid cetaceans, having a high falcate dorsal fin and a blunt rounded head, and remarkable for the spouting and blowing which accompanies their movements.

In popular use, the name seems to be most frequently applied to the formidable 'killer' (*Orca gladiator*). But it is also applied to an inoffensive cetacean resembling this in size and general appearance, but differing in the smaller size and number of the teeth. For the latter, which Cuvier had placed in the genus *Delphinus*, the Eng. word *Grampus* was adopted by J. E. Gray, 1846, as a mod.L. generic name; the only species certainly determined is *G. griseus*, sometimes called *cow-fish*. According to some authorities, the name is also applied to the pilot- or ca'ing whale (*Globicephalus*).

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 309 With porpose and graundepose he may fede hym fatte. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 15, Seamonsters, such as the Whale, the Grampoys, the Wasser-man. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 231 We espied eight or ten Saluages about a dead Grampus. 1634 WOOD *New Eng. Prospect* (1865) 36 The snuffing Grampus. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy.*

E. India 7 God hath made to take his pastime in the Sea; Granspices, or lesser whales, Sharkes [etc.]. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 10 Here likewise we saw many Grandpisces or Herring-hogs, hunting the scholes of Herrings. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 39 My master is a leviathan in love, and I am a very grampois. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 264, I do not add the Legend of Two Grampisces stranded, or taken at Greenwich. 1755 T. H. CROKER *Orl. Fur.* VI. XXXVI, The grampus and the monsters of the sea Move on disturbed from their accustom'd sloth. 1776 GOLDSMITH *Anim. Nat.* VI. 188 The whale or the grampus are terrible at any time; but are fierce and desperate in the defence of their young. 1812 S. ROGERS *Written in Highlands* 35 The grampus, half-descried, Black and huge above the tide. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* V, Coughing like a grampus. 1888 *Strange MS. in Copper Cylinder* 12 All around us .. grampuses were gambolling.

b. *Naut.* phr. *To blow the grampus* (see quots.).

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, The buckets of water which were .. poured over me by the midshipmen, under the facetious appellation of 'blowing the grampus',..could [not] rouse my dormant energies. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 346 *Blowing the grampus*, sluicing a person with water, especially practised on him who skulks or sleeps on his watch.

c. *transf.* A person given to puffing and blowing.

1836 DICKENS *Pickwick* XXV, 'The boy breathes so very hard while he's eating, that we found it impossible to sit at table with him'. 'Young grampus!' said Mr. Weller. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* VI. 47 The blustering old grampus of a governor is to honour the ball with his presence.

2. *Metallurgy.* (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Grampus* (U. S.), the tongs with which bloomary loups and billets are handled.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grampus-oil*; also **grampus-whale** = sense 1.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 202 *Grampus oil, used for lubricating fine machinery. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Instit. Med.* 191 The *Grampus Whale. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/2 A large cetacean called a grampus whale.

† Gran. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [? Short for GRANDFATHER; cf. *gaffer*.] A jocular term for a rustic.

1592 GREENE *Conny Catching* II. 4 Meanely attired like some plaine gran of the Countrey.

Gran, obs. form of GROAN *v.*

† Granada. *Cookery. Obs.* = GRENADE 2.

1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 24 A Granada. Take the caul laid over a leg of veal.. put upon it a layer of the flitch part of bacon; then a layer of high-seasoned forcemeat; then [etc.].

Granada, -ade, obs. ff. GRENADO, -ADE.

Granadeer, granadier, obs. ff. GRENADIER.

Granadilla, grenadilla (grænă-, grenădi·lă). Also 7 **granadille**, 7–8 **-dil**, 9 **granadillo, grenadillo.** [a. Sp. *granadilla*, dim. of *granada* pomegranate.] A name applied to various tropical species of the Passion-flower; esp. to *Passiflora quadrangularis* or its fruit, which is much esteemed as a dessert fruit.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 734 The flower of the Granadille they say..hath the markes of the Passion. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 205 Granadils, or Passion-Flowers. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 408 We have also .. Granadilla, Guernsey Lilly [etc.]. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 287 The granadilla resembles a hen's egg in shape, but larger. The outside of the shell is smooth and glossy, and of a faint carnation colour, and the inside white and soft. 1786 P. FRENEAU *Santa Cruz* 159 in *Poems* 139 Plump grenadilloes and güavas grey. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. iii. 57 The [Sierra Leone] company have also introduced..the granadillo. 1825 CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* I. ii. 26 The fruit of the passion flower, or grenadilla of the Spaniards. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 33 Musas, Granadillas, Guavas, or other tropical plants bearing fruit. 1875 MISS BIRD *Hawaii* 134 Orange blossoms, and the great granadilla or passion flower. 1894 *Times* 31 Jan. 13/5 The tropical verandah, with the grenadillas trained along the latticework.

b. *attrib.*, as *granadilla vine*; also **granadilla tree**, the *Brya Ebenus* of Jamaica.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 327 The Granadilla Vine. This plant..produces an agreeable cooling fruit. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 784 Granadilla tree: *Brya Ebenus*.

† Granado. [app. a corrupt form of the name of the Spanish city Granada: cf. -ADO.] Only in *Granado silk, silk of Granado.*

1582 *Rates Custom ho.* E iiij a, Silk of Granado black the pound XXS. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 221 The Netherstocke was of the purest Granado silke. *a* 1618 *Rates Merchandize* K 3 b, Granado silke black.

Granado, obs. form of GRENADO.

† Granage. *Obs.* In mod. Dicts. **grainage.** [AF., f. *grain*: see GRAIN *sb.*^{1} and -AGE. Du Cange has med.L. *grannagium*, perh. a duty on corn.] (See quot. 1685.)

a 1582 DYER *Cases* (1592) 352 b, Vn custome en la Citie de Londres appeale granage. 1685 *Termes de la Ley* 427 Granage, is a Duty in London, viz. the twentieth part of Salt Imported by an Alien, and due to the Mayor. 1820 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Grainage.*

Granand, obs. pr. pple. of GROAN *v.*

Granar(d, var. ff. GRANER *Obs.*, granary.

Granary (græ·nări). Forms: 6–8 **grainary,** (7 **-ie**), 8–9 **grainery,** 6–7 **granarie,** 6– **granary.** [ad. L. *grānārium*, f. *grān-um* corn, GRAIN *sb.*^{1} Some of the obs. forms were influenced by GRAIN *sb.*] A storehouse for grain after it is threshed.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 104/24 A Granarie, *granarium*. 1623 MIDDLETON *Tri. Integrity* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 389 Sir Simon Eyre..built Leadenhall, a granary for the poor. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 56 The principal use of a Granary is against a very dear year. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 195 There should be an immediate Search made into all Grainaries, Farm-Houses, &c. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lii. 247 The public granaries and arsenals were abundantly replenished. 1800 L. W. WYATT *Archit. Designs* 19 Waggon and Implement Houses, with Grainaries over them. 1824 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. ix. 184 An old granary to which we mount by outside wooden steps. 1879 J. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 415/2 The granaries should extend as two wings eastward and westward from it [the corn-barn].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Said chiefly of a country or region which produces an abundance of grain and from which supplies of corn are obtained.

1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 220 Fruits of godliness to be bestowed and laid up in the barn and granary of the kingdom of heaven. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 The Storehouse and Granary of the whole westerne world. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i, Sicily .. when 'twas styled the Granary of Great Rome. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1848) 17 An Ant..onely carries away that [corn] which she finds ready form'd into its little Granary or Repository. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 189 Alenteio passes for the Granary of Portugal, by reason of the Corn which it produces. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 76 May your rich soil .. be th' exhaustless granary of a world! 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 162 This Island..was called the granary of Canada, which it furnished with great plenty of corn. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 97 The man voluntarily starves himself in the granary of plenty. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 6 Palestine was the granary of Tyre, supplying it with corn and oil.

c. *attrib.*, as *granary-crevice, floor, -keeper, -man, -register, -rent.*

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. 120 Stop up the *granary-crevice. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen, N. Y. Eve* 45 She'll find my garden-tools upon the *granary floor. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.* 131 *Granary-keepers' utensils cannot be insured in the same item as grain. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 116 In these publick Granaries, the Corn is kept..a whole year, for a Half-peny a Bushel; and the *Granary-Man gets by it. *Ibid.* 132 Receiving a Ticket from the *Granary-Register, of a certain quantity of Corn there lodged. *Ibid.* 137 Fourteen thousand Quarters will come to 350*l.* for *Granary-Rent yearly.

Hence **Granary** *v. trans.*, to store in a granary.

1852 RUSKIN *Unto This Last* IV. 154 A remarkably light crop, half thorns and half aspen leaves, sown, reaped, and granaried by the 'science' of the modern political economist.

† Gra·nat. *Obs.*$^{-1}$ [a. Du. *granaat*, ad. It. *granato*: see GRENADE.] = GRENADE.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Execr. Vulcan* 206 Vse your Petarres, and Granats, all your fine Engines of Murther.

† Gra·nate, *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* Also 7 **granat, grenat.** [ad. med.L. *grānāt-um* (OF. *grenat*): see GARNET^1.] = GARNET^1.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3344 Þe ferd degre a Granate, a gracious gemme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 234 A granate which we commonly caule a garnet. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 451 Certaine small stones broken which are in Colour somewhat like Granates. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXVII. vii. II. 618 The common Grenat also of Carchedon or Carthage, is said to doe as much.. These Grenats are found upon the hills among the Nasamons. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 4 The red Granat [signified] Charity. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 104 Granate,..a Stone of the Carbuncle Kind. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 16 Norway produces crystals, granates, amethysts [etc.].

† Gra·nate, *sb.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 7 **gran(n)et.** See GARNET^2. [a. L. (*pōmum*) *grānātum*, OF. (*pome*) *grenate*: see POMEGRANATE. Cf. GRENADE 1.]

1. The pomegranate.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 34 Vyne of granatis. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 149 Thou maiest extract out of the barke of..granates, a substance comming most neere to the vertue of vitriol. 1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* VI. v, To see..Granets blooming on their Stems. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* II. (1713) 634/2 Syrup of Clove-gilly-flowers, Limons, or Granates. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 247 Figs, Prunes, Grannet, Chestnut .. and all those we call Wall-Fruit.

b. *attrib.*, as *granate-apple.*

a 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Song Sol.* iv. 13 Granate-apples, so named because they are full of granes or kernels.

2. Short for 'granate-colour'. (In quot. 1805 used to render F. *grenat*: see GRENAT.)

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 111 Some of them are of a Citron Colour, others of a Granate .. the Granate of the Colour of the Flower of a Pomegranate Apple. 1805 tr. *A. La Fontaine's Hermann and Emilia* I. 245 The old lady wore a mantle of black velvet, ornamented with granate.

† Gra·nate, *a. rare*$^{-0}$ [ad. L. *grānāt-us*, f. *grān-um* GRAIN *sb.*^{1}] Having many grains. (Cf. GRANATED.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Granate*, that has many Grains, as *granate Marble.*

† Gra·nate, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *grānāt-us* formed into grains.] *trans.* To form into grains; to granulate. Hence **Granated** *ppl. a.*

1688 BURNET *Lett. State Italy* (1708) 242 Pillars .. of granated Marble. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 143 A subtile resinous juice perspires through the leaves, .. which by the heat of the sun is granated and entirely incrusts them.

Granate, obs. variant of GRANITE.

† Granatine. *Min. Obs.* [ad. F. *granatin* (Daubenton, with somewhat different application); formed arbitrarily on L. *grān-um*, with reference to its derivative GRANITE.] Kirwan's name for the class of granitoid rocks consisting of three ingredients. (Cf. GRANITIN.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 342.

Granatite, *Min.*, variant of GRENATITE.

† Granator. *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 **granitar,** 6 **graniter.** See also GARNETER, GRINTER. [ad. F. *grenetier*, f. (by substitution of suffix) *grenier* GARNER.] One who has charge of a granary or grange.

?14.. *Charter Aberbroth.* fo. 126 in Macfarlane 433 (Jam.) Memorandum, that the Granitar sete na teynds to na baronis, nether landit men, without sikkir soverte of husbandmen, except them that has the commone sele, and our seil, the gryntar beyng for the tyme. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2495 Thir is my Graniter [ed. E. E. T. S. Grainter], and my Chalmerlaine, And hes my gould and geir vnder thair cuiris. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Revenue* 33 Three Yeomen granators: Fee a peice per diem 9*d.*

† Gra·nch, *v. Obs. rare.* [Onomatopœic; cf. *grind, cranch.*] **a.** *intr.* Of the teeth: To gnash. **b.** *trans.* (see quot. 1886).

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict., Mandūcus*, .. a bugbear, or hobgoblin..with wide jaws and great teeth granching, shown at plays. 1886 CUNLIFFE *Rochdale-with-Rossendale Gloss., Granch*, to crunch between the teeth with noise.

Grand (grænd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 **graunt(e,** 5–6 **grawnt(e,** 6–7 **graund,** 7 **gran** (Howell). [a. OF. *grand, grant* (AF. also *graund, graunt*, mod.F. *grand*), the Com. Rom. word for 'great' = Pr. *gran(t)*-z, Sp., Pg., It. *grande* (shortened *gran* before a sb.):—L. *grand-em*, in class. L. full-grown, big; in late popular L. superseding *magnus* in all its uses. Some scholars regard the word as cogn. w. Gr. βρενθύεσθαι to swagger.

The nature of the contexts in which the Fr. word was introduced into English accounts for the development which its meaning has undergone. In some of the mod. uses, the nearest Fr. equivalent is *grandiose.*]

A. *adj.*

† 1. *The Grand*: = 'the Great' [F. *le grand, la grande*] as an epithet of a famous person, city, or country. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5668 Baxe, Bayon, & Burdeux, & Bretayn þe graunt. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 26 Syr Otes the grawnt hyght that gome. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* 2 He was .. borne in grece not ferre fro Troye the graunt. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 26 Theodose the Graunte.

2. Used in official titles (chiefly after Fr. or other Romanic originals), with the sense: Chief over others, highest in rank or office. Now chiefly *Hist.* or with reference to foreign countries; in England there are still officials called *Grand Almoner, Grand Falconer* (see the sbs.); and the adj. forms part of titles of office amongst Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, etc.

Grand Pensionary, Pensioner, the title of the prime minister or president of the Council of Holland, when a republic. *Grand Vicar*, in France, the representative of a bishop in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. *Grand Vizier*, the chief minister of the Turkish empire. Also GRAND-CAPTAIN, GRAND-DUKE, GRAND-MASTER.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* xii. 20 To Onias the grand-priest [Vulg. *sacerdoti magno*]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 738 Cabot .. was constituted Grand Pilot of England by King Edward the sixt. 1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 5 The Chapters..name for Grand Vicar those whom the King intends to bestow the Bishopricks upon. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4429/6 Letters from Warsaw .. say, That at the desire of the Grand General, and other Confederate Senators [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 ¶ 2 We hear from the Hague.. That Monsieur de Torcy hath had frequent Conferences with the Grand Pensioner. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 245 A grand pensionary of Holland. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the French polity and customs, there are divers officers thus denominated, which we frequently retain in English; as *grand* almoner, *grand* ecuyer, *grand* chambellan, *grand* voyer, &c. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 54 In the king's presence and under the direction of his grand justiciary. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 104 No grand inquisitor could worse invent. 1795 ANDERSON *Narr. Brit. Embass. China* vii. 87 The grand mandarin of the place sent to inform the Ambassador that [etc.]. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 268 The Deputies were referred to the new Grand Vizier. 1855 EMERSON *Misc.* 136 A grand marshal.

b. Similarly in the titles of sovereigns; as GRAND SIGNIOR, *Grand Turk*, the Sultan of Turkey (*arch.*). † *Grand Tartar*, the Great Mogul.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 407 The prouince of Cambaya, subiect vnto the grand Tartar, or Mogor. 1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby House* I. 87 Who..had smoked his chibouque with the Grand Turk at Stamboul. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xliii, Whether..he felt as happy as the Grand Turk.

3. [Orig. a transferred use of 2; cf. ARCH- *prefix* 2.] Qualifying a personal designation, with the sense: Pre-eminent, chief; supremely deserving of the appellation. ? *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XVI. ii. 471 The grandfoole their ghostlie father. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. vi. 19 The grand Conspirator, Abbot of Westminster. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 52 That excellent grand Tyrant of the earth. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Thou Grand Scourge, or Second Untruss of the time. 1609 HIERON *Chr. Jrnl.* Wks. 1624 I. 21 Sathan is our grand-enemy. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 2 Near that very place where the grand Ancestors of the world had their chief abode and residence. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 159 To conquer Sin and Death, the two grand foes. 1686 WOOD *Life* 10 Aug., On the same morning on which he died..his only sister..was married ..shewing herself thereby either a grand fool or a grand beast. 1778 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (ed. 8) 32 Doth it not expel the Grand Enemy from every stronghold with irresistible force?

†b. Eminent; great in reputation, position, scale of operations, etc. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 67 The garrison of the olde grande warriers [L. *ueteranorum præsidium*]. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* II. 507 And forth In order came the grand Infernal Peers. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 10, I have heard a great Maltster that lived towards Ware say, he knew a grand Brewer, that melted near 200 Quarters a week.

absol. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 427 There kept thir watch the legions, while the Grand In council sat.

4. *Law.* Used with the sense of 'great' or that of 'principal, chief' in various designations (chiefly Anglo-Fr. in origin) of actions or agents, tribunals, etc.; opposed to *petty* or *common*. For *grand assize, cape, compounder, distress, inquest, jury, larceny, serjeanty*, etc. see the sbs.

1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 1 § 5 Such as be of the Grand Company of every Inn of Chancery. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. 31 In the grand-leetes and solemne elections of Magistrates, everie man had not prerogative alike. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 310/1 Grand Rogues have sometimes their Ears Nailed to the Pillory.

b. *Grand day.* (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Gawdy* or *Grand days.* In the Inns of Court there are four of these in the yeer, that is, one in every Term. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 372 Grand Days are those which are solemnly kept in every Term in the Inns of Court and Chancery, viz. In Easter Term, Ascention Day; in Trin. Term, St. John Baptist; in Michaelmas Term, All Saints; in Hillary Term, the Feast of the Purification of the B. Virgin. And these are no days in Court.

5. Of things, events, etc.: Great or important above all others of the kind; chief, main.

1597 INGMETHORP *Serm. 2 John* Ep. Ded., You have enameld as it were..that graundbenefite with infinite other kindnesses. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. xxix. (1650) 48 That Gran Universall-fire which shall happen at the day of judgment. *Ibid.* VI. 201 Solomon..wrote divers books which were lost in the gran Captivity. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 11 The time was not yet come wherein the grand mystery of mans salvation by the death of the Son of God was to be revealed. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 374 This first and grand promise was absolutely made to all mankind. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 11 P 3 The Use of the Grand Elixir to support the Spirits of Human Nature. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 32 The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Elixir*,..Sometimes [used] for an universal medicine..called, by way of excellence, the grand elixir. 1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 179 The grand article of my expense is food. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 184 Evincing, as she [Nature] makes The grand transition, that there lives and works A soul in all things, and that soul is God. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 10 The grand want is that of dams across the principal streams. 1889 J. BENNETT *Billiards* v. (ed. 5) 41 But if so played, and this is the grand point, position is lost.

b. Preceded by *a*, or with sb. in plural: Of first-rate magnitude, value, or importance.

1611 HIERON *Spirit. Soushio* 12 These and the like be the grand imployments of the times. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 70 No grand Alteration here below, but..she [the moon] must be made Author of it. *c* 1687 DRYDEN *Ep. to Sir G. Etherege* 38 In grand affairs thy days are spent, In waging weighty compliment With such as monarchs represent. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 460 The not distinguishing 'twixt Will and ideas is a grand mistake with Hobbs. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xi. 46 You have united this country against you on one grand constitutional point. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 2 We declared the establishment to be a grand imposture. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ii. (1872) 25 So then..vice is nothing more than a grand imprudence. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 264 It would be a grand mistake to say that Christianity created feudalism. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 179 A grand movement of water from the polar towards the equatorial regions. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 The old reticence of the Bench was a grand safeguard of its dignity.

6. Used to designate a comprehensive unity in relation to its constituent portions. Now only in *grand total* (formerly †*grand sum*), the sum of the sums of several groups of numbers.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 232, I will express and declare in due order, the grand and general kind of English Dogs, the difference of them [etc.]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. iii. § 3 The Christian world it selfe being deuided into two graund parts. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 549 The summe of 10 is added to the grand-summe. 1611 HIERON *Spirit. Soushio* 11 As I haue giuen you a bill, as it were of particulars, so I will now in a word tender vnto you the graund sum of all. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 298 Produce the grand summe of his sinnes, the Articles Collected from his life. 1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs Surg.* (1826) 311 The subjoined document, shewing the total number of seamen and marines received into the three hospitals..making the grand total of 96,000.

7. With reference to physical magnitude: Main, principal. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 471 The grand cirque or shew-place at Rome. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III xii. 10, I was of late as petty to his ends As is the Morne-dew on the Mertle leafe To his grand Sea. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4478/2 In order to drain the Ditch before the Grand Breach..Getting all things in a Readiness for the Passage of the Grand Ditch. 1753 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 314 May not the small electrized clouds rise up to the main body, and by that means occasion so large a vacancy, as that the grand cloud cannot strike in that place?

b. Of a specified part of a building (as a gate-way, an entrance-hall, a saloon, etc.): Main, principal. Applied only to objects that are magnificent in size and adornment, and therefore apprehended as implying these qualities.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* ii. 154 The bas-relieves at the back of the grand altar. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 789 The Swedish Minister alighted at the grand entrance. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xlv, On the grand staircase there were rows of exotic plants in boxes.

8. Used (instead of 'great' in various senses) in anglicized Fr. phrases, where the sb. is rendered by its etymological equivalent.

Somewhat similar are the quasi-proper names *The Grand Canal* (Venice, tr. It. *Il Gran Canale*), *The Grand Canal* of Ireland (1765), *The Grand Junction, Grand Surrey, Grand Union Canal*; *The Grand Hotel*; and similar designations, where the choice of *grand* instead of *great* was suggested by the associations of senses 9 and 10.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 166 When the King goes..to the grand chase, he takes along abundance of Pioneers, to stop up the Avenues. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 101 It [Homer's poem] was..to stir his countrymen up against the exorbitant power of the Asiatick Grand Monarch. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xlix, Henceforth he carries his arm in a sling, and wears an extra ribbon, even as a veteran of Napoleon's grand army.

b. *Mus.* (See quot. 1879.)

1724 *Explic. For. Words Musick, Grande*, is Great, or Grand, and is used to distinguish the Great or Grand Chorus from the rest of the Musick. 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus., Grand*, this word is sometimes appended to others; as, a grand sonata, a grand overture, a grand chorus, and is synonymous with the term full, as full chorus, full organ, etc. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Music, Grand*, a word much in use in England till within a few years to denote a classical composition of full dimensions or for full orchestra. .. A grand sonata or a grand concerto meant one in complete classical form. *Ibid., Grand Opera*..The term —fast becoming obsolete—is French..and denotes a lyric drama in which spoken dialogue is excluded, and the business is carried on in melody or recitative throughout.

9. Of a ceremony, public performance, or the like: Characterized by great solemnity, splendour, or display; conducted with great form and on a great scale.

1735 *Lond. Daily Post* 21 Apr. No. 145/3 On Thursday last..was held the Annual Grand Feast of Free and Accepted Masons. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 147 His apparel was..finished, and ready for the grand day. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, 'The grand Match is played to-day, I believe', said Pickwick. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xlvii, The last grand entertainment of the fashionable season being over. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxxiv. 353 The last Parliament had been a very grand one. 1893 FURNIVALL in *Three Kings' Sons* Forewords 6 There are grand wedding festivities.

b. Of persons, their belongings or surroundings: Fine, splendid, gorgeously arrayed. Also more widely: Giving evidence of wealth or high social position; recognized as belonging to, or characteristic of, the 'great world.'

1765 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, They usually rode out together in the grandest equipage that had been seen in the country for many years. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li, The mothers grand, sumptuous, solemn, and in diamonds. *Ibid.*, She was placed at the grand exclusive table with his Royal Highness. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xlii, A forced adieu to fine houses, grand company, and the Grimaldi Club? 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* (1860) 92 She [Q. Charlotte] was..a very grand lady on state occasions, simple enough in ordinary life.

sarcastically. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 47, I found her not At all. She is too grand to see me now.

c. Used as adv. *colloq.*

1775 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 22 May, Beattie has called once to see me. He lives grand at the Archbishop's.

10. With reference to emotional effect. a. Of natural objects, architecture, etc.: Impressing the mind with a sense of vastness and magnificence; imposing by reason of beauty coupled with magnitude.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 P 4 There is generally in Nature something more Grand and August, than what we meet with in the Curiosities of Art. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. x, I have ever observed, that colonnades and avenues of trees of a moderate length, were without comparison far grander, than when they were suffered to run to immense distances. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 249 What he views of beautiful or grand In nature, from the broad majestic oak To the green blade. 1859 HAMILTON *Mem. J. Wilson* II. 31 The interior of the Church is very grand. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 12 The scene from the summit..was exceedingly grand. *Ibid.* xi. 82 The clouds were very grand—grander indeed than anything I had ever before seen. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/3 Grand surges move in ranks..till they beat furiously on the shore.

b. Hence of ideas, style, composition, design, etc.: Lofty and dignified in conception, treatment, or expression; conceived or planned in a large and majestic manner. *Grand style*: a style fitted to the expression of lofty ideas and great subjects in literature and art.

a 1755 YOUNG (J.), A voice has flown To re-enflame a grand design. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm* xvi. 469 A variety of the most grand similitudes. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 161 It gave what is called the grand stile to invention, to composition, to expression. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 678 Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand, And with poetic trappings grace thy prose. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 156 It is not clear, whether in England we learned those grand and decorous principles, and manners..from you, or whether you took them from us. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Grand*, a term used in the fine arts, generally to express that quality by which the highest degree of majesty and dignity is imparted to a work of art. 1868 LOWELL *Dryden* Prose Wks. 1890 III. 173 This is certainly..in what used to be called the grand style, at once noble and natural. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* VI. (ed. 5) 79 The grand vision of a universal Christian empire was utterly lost in the isolation.

c. Of persons: Imposing by nobility of moral or intellectual character. Also with reference to appearance or manner: Stately, noble, dignified.

1832 TENNYSON *Sisters* vi, He look'd so grand when he was dead. 1847 — *Princ.* I. 185 She look'd as grand as doomsday and as grave. 1848 LOWELL *Lamartine* iii, Now thou'rt thy plain, grand self again. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* I. 7 Religion has proved herself equally able to dominate the grandest intellects, and to elevate the humblest. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* iii. 30 With that grand unconcern characteristic of elderly persons in high position. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 56 They were all three grand men, sensible, honest, and carrying weight in town affairs. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 25 Bowing the while in the grand manner.

d. In recent use, the adj. in sense 10 has acquired an idiomatic frequency of application to sbs. qualified by *old*.

'The Grand Old Man' (jocularly 'G.O.M.') was from 1882 a current journalistic appellation for W. E. Gladstone. It appears (in quotation marks) in *Punch* 17 June 280/1.

[1802 COLERIDGE *Dejection* 2 The grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence.] 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de V.* 51 The grand old gardener [*1st edd.* The gardener Adam] and his wife smile at the claims of long descent. 1850 — *In Mem.* cxi, He bore without abuse The grand old name of gentleman. 1850 C. BRONTË *Let.* 12 June in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* (1857) II. 162 A sight of the Duke of Wellington at the Chapel Royal (he is a real grand old man). 1850 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. 150 The grand old man [Theodore of Tarsus]. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 349 So the grand old abbot..was taken to Wells. 1877 JENNINGS *Field Paths & Green Lanes* 37 A delightful old church..rendered a true pilgrim's shrine..by its grand old tower. 1887 M. ARNOLD *Kaiser dead* vii, Since, 'gainst the classes, He heard, of late, the Grand Old Man Incite the masses.

11. Used as a general term to express strong admiration: 'Magnificent', 'splendid'. *colloq.*

1816 PICKERING *Voc. U. S., Grand.* Much used in conversation for very good, excellent, fine, &c. *Ex.* This is grand news; he is a grand fellow; this is a grand day. *New England.* 1866 *Derbysh. Gloss.* in *Reliquary* Jan 160 *Grand*, good, superior. 'Hay! it wor grand, lads, that ale wor.' 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Here's a grand day', very fine weather. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 156 They'll bide..at the Herd's Hoose, or Cassencary belike, that's a graund hauf o' smugglers and gypsies. 1898 RANJITSINHJI *With Stoddart's Team* iii, The Melbourne ground was..in grand condition as regards the turf

ironically. 1889 J. K. JEROME 3 *Men in a Boat* 257 Up he would march to the head of the punt, plant his pole, and then run along right to the other end, just like an old punter. Oh! how grand!

12. Combinations and special collocations, as *grand-looking, -made* adjs.; **grand action**, the action of a grand pianoforte; **grand-bob**, ? = grand-s.re bob (see GRANDSIRE 6); **grand committee** (*Parliament*), (*a*) *Hist.*, each of the four committees (for religion, for grievances, for courts of justice, and for trade) annually appointed by the House of Commons until 1832 (though they had long before that date ceased actually to sit); †also, in 17th c., often used for 'committee of the whole house'; (*b*) now, the ordinary unofficial designation of the two 'standing committees' (each of 60 to 80 members) since 1882 appointed every session for the consideration of bills relating severally to matters of Law and Trade; †**grand hound**, ? a mastiff; **grand-junctioner** (*U.S.*), ? a director of the 'Grand Junction' railway; **grand lodge** (see LODGE); †**grand-maund**, a gabion; **grand-paunch**, (*a*) a glutton; (*b*) a 'corporation', large abdomen; **grand pianoforte, piano**, a large pianoforte, usually harp-shaped and horizontal, whose size admits of the most effective arrangement of the mechanism (for *grand-upright, upright-grand*, see UPRIGHT *a.*); **grand quartering** *Her.* (see quot.); †**grand relief**, ? = ALTO-RELIEVO; **grand stand**, the principal stand for spectators at a race-course, etc. with the highest price of admission.

1810 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 391 The ringers to ring one peal of *grand bobs. 1626 *Jrnl. Commons* 4 Apl. I. 843 The *grand committee to sit at two of the clock. 1640 [see COMMITTEE]. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 69 A grand-Committe of both Houses. 1891 *Guardian* 4 Mar. 341/2 The Tithe Bill..is to be further put into shape by a grand committee. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 35 Semblable my cousyne therle of Rychemonde..wyll surelye attempte lyke a fierce *grandhounde, other to byte or to perce me on the other syde. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 58 Railroad presidents, copper-miners, *grand-junctioners [etc.]. 1878 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. Cross *Life* (1885) III. 327 The Crown-Prince is really a *grand-looking man. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 213 His lips and jaw, *Grand-made and strong, as Sinai's Law. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 113 *Graund Maunds, or Gabbions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 11 Our *grand-panches..haue deuised for themselues a delicat kind of meat out of corn and grain. 1606 — *Sueton.* 270 He became disfigured and blemished..with a fat grand-panch. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 145 Their newly invented *grand and square Piano Fortes. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 273 It was a grand piano of Broadwood's. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 353/2 Pianofortes have been named from..the size, as *piccolo, semi-grand*, and *full grand*. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 25 A grand pianoforte, which contains more strings than any other instrument in use. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*, s.v. *Marshalling*, a *Grand

Quartering..usually accompanies the assumption of a second name, and unites the two associated coats so inseparably, that if they come to be Marshalled with other quarterings they are no longer (as in other cases) spread out among them, but they still remain together as a Grand Quartering. 1768 E. HOLDSWORTH *Dissert. Virgil* 95 The famous base at Pozzuoli..on which are fourteen figures in *grand relief. 1841 TATTERSALL *Sport. Arch.* 91 The first brick of the *Grand Stand at Ascot was laid on the 5th of December, 1838. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *South Sea Bubbles* I. 20 On arriving at the course we were placed in the grand stand.

b. used (after Fr. example) to denote the second degree removed in ascent or descent of relationship, as GRANDFATHER, GRANDSON, etc. So †*grand-forefather*; also *transf.* in nonce-uses, as *grand-patron*, *-pupil*. † Also (? *nonce-use*) repeated *grand-grand-father* = great-grandfather.

Of combinations of this kind, the oldest are GRANDAME and GRANDSIRE, which appear in the 13th c.; GRANDFATHER and GRANDMOTHER are not found until late in the 15th c. In Fr. *grand* is restricted to a degree of *ascent*, the corresponding degree downwards being expressed by *petit* (little).

1578 TYMME tr. *Calvin on Genesis* 235 His great graunde graunde father. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets Drie Dinner* D vj, When our grand-forefathers had a long time lived with Acorns. 1825 BENTHAM *Indications* 14 Say patron and grandpatron, as you say son and grandson. Grand patronage is not so valuable as patronage. *Ibid.* 16 Wherever you can see a grand patron other than the king, seeing the king, you see a great grand patron. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Apostolic Chr.* 678 Irenaeus..a spiritual grand-pupil of John.

B. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

1. quasi-*sb.* **a.** *The grand*: that which is grand; the lofty, magnificent, sublime.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 843 The grand of nature is th' Almighty's oath, In Reason's court, to silence Unbelief. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, The taste they create for the beautiful and the grand. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 228 The grand calls for the accompanying aid of wild forests.

b. *To do the grand*: to make a great display; to put on airs. *slang.* (See Do *v.* 11 j.)

1893 in FARMER *Slang*.

† **2.** *sb.* [a. Sp., It. *grande*.] = GRANDEE. *Obs.*

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON *True Perfect Rel.* Oo 3 a, Then fell the Grands of Italy to renounce all duetie. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 206 The Grands (all Dukes among them are Grands, and some Marquesses and Counts)..shall bee honord with *Vuestra Sennoria* i. your Lordship. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 352/3 To whom His Majesty has been pleased in favour to the Count, as a Grand of Portugal, to give her the Priviledge of a Stool before the Queen.

† **3.** *ellipt.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 151 Betwixt these Forts..he caus'd a Grand to be erected, that is to say, a greater Fort.

4. a. Among Freemasons, any of the officers whose titles contain the adj. **b.** In some convivial clubs, the title of the chairman. Also *Noble Grand*, *Vice Grand*, the chairman and vice-chairman of a lodge of Odd Fellows.

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 165 The Fools being assembled, the Grand..attended by the Vice, and the other Officers of Folly, assum'd the Chair. 1765–6 GOLDSM. *Ess., Clubs* (Globe) 284/2 The Grand, with a mallet in his hand, presided at the head of the table... My speculations were soon interrupted by the Grand, who had knocked down Mr. Spriggins for a song. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All Fools' Day*, Gebir, my old free-mason, and prince of plasterers at Babel, bring in your trowel, most Ancient Grand! 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii, The Glorious Appollers, of which I have the honour to be Perpetual Grand.

5. A grand pianoforte.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 142 In flat instruments, especially grands, there is a difficulty in giving strength to the bracing. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 352/2 By means of this invention [the upright action] a pianoforte can be made which will occupy a space about a fourth of the depth of the 'grand'. 1891 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Mar. 5/2 She.. begins the preliminary scramble on the hired grand.

6. *Sugar manuf.* (West Indian). The largest evaporating pan of a battery. [ad. F. *grande*.]

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1202 The skimmings of the *grand* are thrown into a separate pan. [1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* has the Fr. form *grande*.]

† **Grand,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **graund.** [f. GRAND *a.*] *trans.* To make greater, 'magnify'.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* G 3 b, Which Grands his Goodnesse, and augments his fame. 1607 — *Summa Totalis* xvi. B, His Iustice to extenuate To graund his Grace is sacrilegious.

Grandæ·vity, -ous, var. ff. GRANDEVITY, -OUS.

Grand air. [properly Fr., but pronounced like the Eng. words of identical form and etymology.] An air of distinction; a noble appearance; also (in bad sense) an affected dignity or loftiness of manner.

1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 212, I like the hotel d'Harcourt; it has *grand air* and a kind of Louis XIV old fashionhood. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* 3 He had more of the 'grand air' about him than anyone else I had ever seen. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxv, The proportions of the windows, and even the details of the cornice, had quite the grand air.

Hence **Grand-aired** *a.*, having a grand air.

1881 *Academy* 5 Mar. 167 Worried by a severe aunt and a grand-aired cousin.

Grandam, grandame (græ·ndăm, -dē·m). *arch.* Forms: 4–5 **graun-, grawndam,** 5–6 **grauntdam(e,** 6 **graundame, grandhame, grandamme,** 6–9 **grand-dame,** 3, 6- **grandame,** 6– **grandam.** See also GRANNAM. [a. AF. *graund dame*: see GRAND *a.* 12 b and DAME, DAM^2; the use of *dame*, 'lady' in the sense of 'mother' seems to be AF. only. This word is in Eng. the oldest of the terms of relationship formed with *grand.*]

1. = GRANDMOTHER 1.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 In hire grandame hus þat wes icleopet Clete. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 90 A lady..So olde she might unnethes go, And was grauntdame to the dede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13593 His graundam full graidly grippit hym onone. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. Hen. VII* (Colophon), My lady ye Kynges graundame. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 96 The xxvij. of June [1555] was kept the obijt of the kynges grandhame. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 168, I am thy grandame Richard. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, These blunders occasioned grief to his grand-dame. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 28 We are like children who repeat by rote the sentences of grandames and tutors. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxxiv. 6 So grandsire, grandam alike did agree.

Proverb. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Apprendre*, (An idle, vaine, or needlesse labour) we say, to teach his grandame to grope ducks.

b. (In form grandam only.) Of animals: The dam's dam. (See DAM *sb.*^{2})

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1308 By coupling the female [ewe] thus generated, with such a male..another improvement of one-half will be obtained, affording a staple three-fourths finer than that of the grandam.

2. An ancestress (said of Eve); = GRANDMOTHER 2.

1620 T. PEYTON *Glasse of Time* I. 30 Our grandame Eue. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 9 One should ryse from her Loynes, to recouer his Grand-dames fall; and pash that wily Serpents head. 1724 *Weekly Jrnl.* 25 Jan. 2769/1 When Grandame Eve first invented the Needle to sew Fig Leaves together. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, Who, wise and good as she was, was yet a daughter of grandame Eve.

3. An old woman; a 'gossip'.

c 1550 BALE *Apol.* 54 Some superstycyouse grandame, or some olde dottynge Sir Dauy. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 77 b, This olde grandamme was devoutelye kneling upon her knees. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. xix. 285 The skinny ugliness of a shrivelled grandam.

4. *fig.* (Chiefly *appositive.*)

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 734 And so I died and sunke into my grandam..earth. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* vii. (Arb.) 43 This ancient and reuerend Grandam of Cities. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 98 That Ale is Grandam Natures brewing. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 34 From out their grand-dame earth they fain would fly. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XIX. (Chandos) 72 In Grandame Nature's vast collection.

5. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) as in † **grandam gold,** hoarded wealth; † **grandame words,** old or obsolete words.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 63 Some blame deep Spencer for his grandam words. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i, Frances has one hundred and twenty pieces of old grandam-and-aunt gold left her. 1700 — *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 504 They..would..hoard him up, as misers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves.

Hence † **Gra·ndameship** *humorous.*

1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* II. 8 Ile teach Her Grandameship to mump, and marry too.

Gra·nd-aunt. [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] One's father's or mother's aunt; a great-aunt.

18.. *Burd Isbel & Sir Patrick* xxxii. in Child *Ballads* (1892) IV. 421/2 He calld upon his gude grand-aunt. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 346 Tom..had had the good luck..to take the fancy of a rich relation, a grand-aunt. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xxxvii, Various comments..were made on his beautiful grand-aunt.

† **Grand captain.** *Obs.* [See GRAND *a.* 2; cf. F. *grand capitaine*, Sp. *gran capitan.*] A chief captain or commander.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 17 Pomphilius graunde capitayne, gouerned a certayne prouynce. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xxi, Their graund Captaine Blewberd. 1562 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 162 b, On the other side fighteth the Dragon, as Graundcaptayne of this warre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 9 Thy grand Captaine Anthony Shall set thee on triumphant Chariots.

Grandchild (græ·ndˌtʃəild, græ·nˌtʃəild). [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] The child of one's son or daughter.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 271 Zoroastres (as is written of him) was Noes graundchilde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 24 And in her hand The Grandchilde to her blood. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 80 Edward, Lord Russell, grandchilde to Francis, Earle of Bedford. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 158/1 He has left 113 children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 19 She was sure she should like the grandchild of her dear Mrs. Leslie.

fig. 1662 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 667 'Twas a Beginning.. Fit for a Grand-Child of the Deity. 1810 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 10 Dec. (1894) I. 197 Though I have these theatrical grandchildren, as I may call them, I have seen none of them.

Grand-dad, grandad (græ·ndˌdæd, græ·ndæd). [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] A childish or affectionate word for GRANDFATHER.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. CXXXVII, His hardships were comparative To those related in my grand-dad's 'Narrative'. 1865 *Look before you leap* I. 18 A ward of my granddad's. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 17 Grandad, what did granny say?

So **Gran(d-)dada** = prec.; **Gran(d-)daddy,** (*a*) = prec. (*b*) = DADDY-LONG-LEGS b.

1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. (1699) 6 And so you left them to Grand Dada! 1769 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 41 My Grand-Daddy is here to-night, to the very great satisfaction of us all. 1808 A. WILSON *Let.* in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. Pref. 6 A species of Acaris, vulgarly called Longlegs, Grandady, [etc.]. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* III. xii. 205 Her mind was simply obedient to her grandada's wish.

Gra·nd-daughter. [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] The daughter of one's son or daughter.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* viii. 26 Athaliah the daughter of Omri [*marg.* or granddaughter]. 1625–8 tr. *Camden's Eliz.* Introd. (1630) 7 Lady Iane Grey, grand-daughter to the second sister of King Henry the eighth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. xiii, The tattling of his little grand-daughter, who [etc.]. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 18 The grand-daughter married without consent.

b. *transf.* Of a mare.

1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/5 Kairouan, a grand-daughter of Hermit..won in a canter.

c. *Path.* in *attrib.* use (see quots.).

1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. xiii. (ed. 4) 635 In rare cases the secondary cysts contain a tertiary series (grand-daughter cysts). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1118 Such cysts..may give rise to a numerous progeny of daughter or even granddaughter bladders.

Grand duchess.

a. The wife or widow of a Grand Duke. **b.** A lady holding in her own right the sovereignty of a duchy. **c.** In Russia: A daughter of the Czar.

a 1757 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* (1782) 125 The Imperial princess, consort to the czarowitz, was brought to bed of a daughter ..who..had the title of grand duchess given her. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 19/2 Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz. 1874 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 18/2 The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

Grand duchy. The territory ruled by a Grand Duke or Duchess.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 260/2 The grand-duchy of Baden. 1839 *Ibid.* XIII. 62/1 The Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

Grand duke. [a. F. *grand duc*, a literal rendering of It. *granduca*, G. *grosszherzog*, Russian *velikiĭ kniaz.* See DUKE.]

1. a. The title of the sovereigns of certain European countries (called Grand Duchies); the rank so designated is understood to be one degree below that of king. **b.** In Russia, the title of any of the sons of an emperor. (Cf. DUKE 2, 2 c.)

The title seems to have been first assumed by the ruler of Tuscany in the 16th c. Before Peter the Great, the sovereign of Russia was styled 'Grand Duke of Muscovy' in European diplomacy.

a 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1698) II. 507 A Fleet..was sent.. to require satisfaction from the Grand Duke of Tuscany. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 309/2 On his death, his next brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, was proclaimed king at Warsaw. 1835 *Ibid.* III. 260/1 The executive and judicial powers in Baden are vested in the grand duke. 1875 T. MARTIN *Prince Consort* I. 214 The Emperor [of Russia] had been in England before..when Grand-Duke.

2. A name of the Great Eagle Owl (*Bubo ignavus*). [F. *grand duc*: cf. DUKE 5.]

1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Grand-duke*, the great horned owl (*Bubo maximus*), a species but rarely met with in the British Islands. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 125 A great grand-duke owl..flew heavily by her. 1895 *Daily News* 3 July 5/4 All sorts of owls save the one known in France as the Grand Duke.

Hence **Grand-du·cal** *a.*, of or belonging to a Grand Duke; **Grand-du·calist** *a.*, that supports grand-ducal power or rule; **Grand-du·kedom,** the possessions or title of a Grand Duke.

1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) II. lxxv. § 57. 371 Tearing from his brow the grand-ducal crown of Poland. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xliv, Before the magnificence of his titles and possessions German grand-dukedoms.. paled their ineffectual fires. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct., Where the population is republican in the lower classes, and Granducalist in the higher. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* ii. 35 Grand-ducal patronage.

Grandee (grændī·). Forms: 6–7 **grande,** 7 **grandie, -dy,** 7– **grandee.** [a. Sp., Pg. *grande* great (person): see GRAND *a.*] A Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of the highest rank.

1598 PARSONS *Ward-Word to Hasting's Watch-Word* viii. 116 One of his Grandes in Spayne. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. iii, *Dol.* What is he, Generall? *Fac.* An *Adalantado*, A *Grande*, girle. 1631 DEKKER *Match me in Lond.* I. Wks. 1873 IV. 143 The Dons and Grandi'es. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* I. ii. (1639) C 2 b, Under a pretence of being Grandee of Spain, and cousin to twelve Princes. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4161/3 To exasperate the Spanish Grandees. 1824 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 34 They raised me to the dignity of a Grandee of Spain of the first class. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 141 A muleteer bestrides his beast of burden with the air of a grandee.

b. *transf.* and *gen.* A person of high rank or position, or of eminence in any line.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 3. 59 The cutting off and keeping low of the Nobilitie and Grandes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 35 In a great person..a right honorable Grandy, tis not a venial sin. 1648–9 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* I The said Leading men or Grandees (for that is now Parliament language) First divided themselves into two factions. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 339 Tertullian..a *Grande* in learning. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 435 The Pope and Cardinals and other Grandees of that Church. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 582 He was offer'd by one of the Grandees of the H. of Commons to keep all that he had. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xiii. 62 Their footmen, who are the next grandees of the university. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 216 The retinue of a grandee in China or Hindostan. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 393 These grandees of European scientific history. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 134 This commercial graudee, who in wealth, and in the influence which attends wealth vied with the greatest nobles of his time. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. vi, Quite a typical Florentine grandee.

appositive. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* x. iii. 179 No grandee patron court I.

† **c.** *fig.* applied to things.

1621 LAUD *Serm.* 24 Mar. (1622) 37 Three Grandies are met together; Blessing, Ioy, and Hope. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 194 The Planet Mars..hath been reckoned one of the Grandees in Aetherial Regions. 1827 H. HEUGH *Frnl.* in Macgill *Life* (1852) x. 292 Ben Nevis..the monarch among the mountain grandees of Scotland.

Hence **Grandee·ism** *nonce-wd.*

1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 238 Landed grandeeism is all very well in its way. 1885 *Spectator* 13 June 775 Mr. Bartley's justification of himself is from end to end an attack on 'grandeeism'.

Grandeeship (grændī·ʃip). [f. GRANDEE + -SHIP.] The position or dignity of a grandee.

1776 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlii. (1779) 386 The Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen grandeeships centered in his person. 1879 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 268 The duke represents ten grandeeships of the first class.

fig. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 177/1 He inherited .. his father's grandeeship of manner.

Grandetza, variant of GRANDEZZA *Obs.*

Grandeur (græ·ndiŭr). Also 7 **granduer,** 7-8 **grandure, grandour,** 8-9 **grandor.** [a. F. *grandeur,* f. *grand* great: see GRAND *a.*

Being a word of late adoption, it retains the Fr. form *-eur* of the suffix; attempts to anglicize the form were made in the 17–18th c., and again by Landor.]

† **1. a.** Loftiness, height; tall stature. **b.** Greatness (in amount or degree). *Obs. rare.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 120 Whan he considered the grandeur & the facion of Vryan. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 191 Their circle spred tops, do kisse .. the lower cloudes; making their grandure over-looke the highest bodies of all other aspiring trees. 1658 JAS. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleop* VIII. i. 4 Consolations, which .. sweetened the Grandure of their displeasure.

2. Grea·ness of power or rank, eminence, puissance. Now somewhat *rare.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Grandour,* greatnesse. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 497 Gentry..All which in each degree, as they illuminat the soyle with grandure, so [etc.]. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* D 2 a, Freely to renounce Glory and Grandeur, to pass from a Throne to an Hermitage. 1657 *North's Plutarch* (1676) Add. Lives 40 [Charlemain] attained to that grandure that no French King could ever before compass. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 437 The great number of Coyns and Inscriptions continually dug up in this Place, are so many Instances of its Lustre and Grandeur. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. XII. 563 This was the old constitution of Rome, by which it had raised itself to all its grandor. [So spelt elsewhere in this book.] 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 147 They still fondly recal the ancient grandeur of their tribe. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 26 Estimating our national grandeur by the visible pomp of gigantic machinery.

b. *pl.* Titles or positions implying 'grandeur'; also quasi-*concr.*

1708 *Deplor. St. New Eng.* 21 in *Sewall's Diary* (1879) II. 118* To Strut among his Neighbours, with the Illustrious Titles of, Our Major, and, The Captain, or, His Worship. Such magnificant Grandeurs, make many to Stagger Egregiously! 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 78 Freemasonry enables them to associate on equal terms with Brother Magnificences and Grandeurs.

3. Transcendent greatness or nobility of intrinsic character.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 2 This Grandeur, and sovereign Perfection of God. 1692 DRYDEN tr. *St. Euremont's Ess.* 204 The Grandeur of the Soul cannot consist with the filthiness of Avarice. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 4 Deeds require Words to equal their Grandeur. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 487 P 8 There seems something in this Consideration that intimates to us a natural Grandour and Perfection in the Soul. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 486 To none man seems ignoble, but to man; Angels that grandeur, men o'erlook, admire. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii. (1826) 16, I am ready to sacrifice inferior duties to the grandeur of a principle which ought to expand all hearts and impel all actions. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xii. 263 Men of the fifteenth century perceived honour in a murder .. and historic grandeur in conspiracy. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 131 The great man will not be prudent in the popular sense; all his prudence will be so much deduction from his grandeur. 1856 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 92 The solitary often occupy themselves with trivialities instead of grandeurs.

4. The quality of being 'grand' (see GRAND *a.* 4) or imposing as an object of contemplation; sublimity, majesty. Also, an instance of this.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 419 The Grandeur of some Scenes and the Novelty of others. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 10 That form [*sc.* man's], the labour of Almighty skill ..bespeaks control, But borrows all its grandeur from the soul. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 151 Lebanon, Whose head in wintry grandeur towers. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. ii. 49 The solemn and majestic grandeur of their Gothic churches. 1868 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 121 Switzerland .. outbids the imagination by its grandeurs and perpetual surprises. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 413 The genius of Shakspere rising year by year into supremer grandeur.

b. of style, composition, etc.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 15 The grandeur.. of the whole books of the Æneids. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 297 Euripides was accused by Aristophanes..for debasing the Majesty and Grandure of Tragedy. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 441 Who can deny the superhuman grandeur and impressiveness of that sacred book, the Apocalypse? 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 4/3 The grandeur which is the chief characteristic of the Latin hexameter.

5. Conscious greatness, lofty dignity. † Also, in bad sense, haughtiness, arrogance. *Obs.*

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Pop.* 20 That arrogant tumor or grandour of mind which is incompatible with brotherly demeanour. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 48 The earl of Essex, still preserving his grandeur and punctuality, positively refused to meddle in the treaty. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 The tranquil grandeur of an elevated mind. 1851 LANDOR *Popery Brit. & For.* 60 Disdain for popularity, unobtrusive wisdom, sedate grandor. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 As you go North .. as you enter Scotland, the World's Englishman is no longer found .. there is a rapid loss of all grandeur of mien and manners.

6. Magnificence or splendour of appearance, style of living, trappings, etc., such as attends wealth or high station. Also *pl.*

1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* I. v. 111, I have a desire..to acquaint her with all the magnificences, and all the grandeurs which you have quitted for her sake. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 26 He undertook to abate of our Episcopall Grandeur, and condescended indeed to reduce the Ceremonious Discipline in these Nations to the Primitive Simplicity. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 173 The love of grandure and magnificence, wrong turn'd, may have possess'd his imagination over-strongly with such things as frontispieces, parterres, equipages [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 158 Nor wanted aught within, That royal residence might well befit, For grandeur or for use. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xviii. (1857) 314, I was placed rather high for witnessing with the right feeling the gauds and the grandeurs [of the Lord Mayor's procession]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 80 The English go to their estates for grandeur. The French live at court, and exile themselves to their estates for economy. 1858 EARL WILTON *Sports of Eng.* 91 Louis then returned to his palace..ready to proceed with the other methodical .. grandeurs of the day. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* xi. 93 Leghorn bonnets were a newly-imported test of station, grandeur and gentility in Poganuc.

Hence † **Gra·ndeurship** = GRANDEESHIP.

1692 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (ed. 2) 112 The Heiress of the House and Grandeurship of Castle Rodrigue.

Grandeval (grændī·văl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *grandæv-us* + -AL.] Of a great age, old, ancient.

1650 H. MORE *Obs.* in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 103 Reverend Master Aristotle, that grandeval Patriarch in points of Philosophy. 1846 MOZLEY *Ess., Carlyle's Cromwell* (1878 I. 231 There..the one grandeval element of Power exists alone.

† **Grande·vity.** *Obs.* Also 7 **grandæ·vity.** [ad. L. *grandævitās,* f. *grandævus*: see next and -ITY.] Great or old age.

1623 COCKERAM, *Grandeuitie,* old or great age. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* XV. 141 Upon a true account the present age is the worlds Grandævity. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 347 A confirmation of the grandevity of the Apostle at that time. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 185 Whom Dr. More for his Function and Grandevity sake handles so respectfully. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 403/2 Grandaevity.

† **Grande·vous,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 **grandæ·vous.** [f. L. *grandævus* aged, f. *grand-is* great, GRAND + *ævum* age: see -OUS.] Aged, old.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 211 So grave and grandævous a person as he. 1721–1800 in BAILEY.

Hence † **Grande·vousness.**

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Grandævousness,* greatness of Age.

‖ **Grande·zza, grande·za.** *Obs.* Also 7 **grandetsa.** [It. *grandezza,* Sp. *grandeza*:—popular L. type **granditia,* f. *grand-is*: see GRAND *a.*] Grandeur, greatness, magnificence; also, an instance of this, a distinguished honour or privilege.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 40 If he be there at the arrivall of the Plate-Fleet..he shall see such a Grandeza, that the Roman Monarchy in her highest florish never had the like. *c* 1645 — *Lett.* I. II. III. xvii. (1650) 62 Amongst other Grandezas which the King of Spain conferr'd upon our Prince, one was the releasment of Prisoners. 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloquence* p. xxxiv, They are overshadowed with Grandezza's and beauties. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 37 The credit of this Atchievement was industriously cryed up at Westminster, and all the Grandezza's of Scriptural Ovation fitted and accommodated thereto. 1675 H. TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 87 This island [Cyprus]..had in it 30 cittys, of which there still remaine many worthy memorables of their pristin grandetsa's.

Grandfather (græ·ndfāðəɹ, græ·nfāðəɹ). Forms: 5 **grawntefader, grauntfadyr,** -**ir, graunfadre,** 6– **grandfather.** [f. GRAND *a.* 12 b + FATHER; after F. *grandpère.*]

1. The father of one's father or mother.

1424 [Implied in GRANDFATHERLESS]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 259 Sarug, grawntefader to Thare the fader of Abraham. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iii. 150 Lo here lieth my fadir and there lieth my graunt fadir. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 74 His fadre and his graunfadre. 1546 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 197 Kinge Edward graundfather to Richard the second. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 295 *La.* Who begot thee? *Sp.* Marry, the son of my Grand-father. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 305 The markes which were in the body of the Grandfather do often appeare in the Grandchilde. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 204 Your grandfather sustained the character, which he had so early acquired, to the last moment of his life. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. iii. 42, I wish it was hot noon now, grand'ther.

appositive. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* i. 6 The supposed grandfather-collector was a natural son of the first Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

b. *fig.* and *humorous.* (*occas.* quasi-*adj.*)

1624 DONNE *Serm.* CXXX. Wks. 1839 V. 336 Here are risen grandfather and great-grandfather sins quickly, a froward generation. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker Catech.* 10, I have no such Infallibility, nor your Grandfather the Pope neither. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 22 The Grand-Father of Falshood, the Devil.

† **2.** *Sc.* Used for 'great grandfather' = GRANDSIRE 2. *Obs.*

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 174 His grandfather, goodsir, and father, had served his predecessors, and some of them lost their lives under their service.

3. A male ancestor; a forefather.

1613 HIERON *Christian's Jrnl.* Wks. I. 2 Our grandfather Adam. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 329 The habit they weare, differs not from their grandfather Adams. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* v. 32 Shem..was in dignity preferred, before his brother, to be grandfather to the Messiah.

4. A kind of dance. (Cf. GRANDPAPA b and GRANDPÈRE.)

1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 445 One of the last dances was an old-fashioned country dance, called 'the grandfather', when each couple in turn passed along holding a handkerchief, over which all the others had to jump.

5. *Comb.,* as **grandfather-long-legs** = DADDY-LONG-LEGS (cf. GRANDADDY); **grandfather's beard, chair** (see quots.); **grandfather's clock** [suggested by a song which was popular about 1880], a furniture-dealer's name for the kind of weight-and-pendulum eight-day clock in a tall case, formerly in common use.

1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Grandfather's beard,* a species of *Equisetum* (mare's tail). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 1/3 The new easy-chair .. is called the grandfather's chair. It is roomy and soft, and on each side at the top has two projections, something like the peaks of a Gladstone collar.

Hence **Gra·ndfatherhood,** the condition of being a grandfather; **Gra·ndfatherland** (*nonce-wd.*), the 'fatherland' of one's parents; **Gra·ndfatherless** *a.*, without a grandfather; hence *gra·ndfatherlessness*; **Gra·ndfatherly** *a.*, of, befitting, or resembling a grandfather; also *transf.*; **Gra·ndfathership,** the fact of being a grandfather.

1856 J. GROTE in *Cambridge Ess.* 85 The similarity (arising from its relation of parentage, or more properly of *grandfatherhood) between our language and the Latin in many words. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 224/1 Some..vague idea of relationship and grandfatherhood. 1864 E. BURRITT *Walk Lond. to John O'Groat's* 317 The *grandfatherland of fifty millions who now speak its language beyond the sea. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 Þan shall he be left..*grauntfaderles. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. v. ii. 25 Grandfatherless persons whose manners smacked of mine and foundry. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 595 That salve for *grandfatherlessness, indifference to rank and the opinions of others. 1824 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.,* etc. (1836) II. 167 My *Grandfatherly love and kisses to the Fairy Prattler. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* viii. (1883) 138 He was a grandfatherly sort of person. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 29 What substantial, respectable, grandfatherly figures. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 95 A grandfatherly rat. 1883 *B'ham Weekly Post* 1 Sept. 4/5 The *grandfathership of the Norwich Lincolne is impossible.

Gra·ndfather, *v. rare.* [f. GRANDFATHER *sb.*] *trans.* **a.** *To grandfather up*: ? to flatter with excess of deference. **b.** *To grandfather* (a thing) *on*: *fig.* [after FATHER *v.*] to impute to (a person) as its mediate originator.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 331 Nor would I advise that you should go to grandfather up your cousin Morden. 1893 A. BIRRELL *Res Judicatæ* 99 Alexander Knox .. on whom the Tractarian movement has been plausibly grandfathered.

† **Grandgore.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **grantgor, grand gor(e; *β.* 6 **glengoir,** 7 **glangore,** 7–8 **glengore.** [a. OF. *grand gorre*: *grand* great + *gorre* syphilis.] Syphilis.

α. 1497 *Min. Town Counc. Edin.* in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 421 This contagious sickness callit the Grandgor. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 356 Item, to ane woman with the grantgore..iijs. vjd. 1509 *Register Privy Seal Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 110* To hele þe said vmq[le] Schir Lancelote of þe infirmite of þe grantgor. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl. King* 286 Ihone Makerery, the kyngis fule,..For his rewarde, gat the grand gore. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 313 No canker, fester, gut, or 3it grandgor.

β. 15.. *Rowllis Cursing* 63 in Laing *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 213 The strangelour and grit glengoir. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 297 The glengore, gravell, and the gut. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylors Goose* Wks. (1630) I. 105/2 Luxurious, letcherous Goates, that hunt in Flockes, To catch the Glangore, Grinkums, or the Pockes. 1716 *He winna be guidit by me* in *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 115 God send him a heavy glengore, too, For that is the death he will die.

attrib. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 19 So mony glengoir markis Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1508 — *Flyting w. Kennedie* 83 Fy! glengoir loun, fy! fy!

Grandgosier, obs. form of GRANGOUSIER.

Grand guard. Also 6 **graungarde,** 7 **grangard.** [f. GRAND *a.* + GUARD *sb.*; in sense 1 app. a. OF. **grant garde.*]

1. 'A piece of plate armour used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the tournament. It covered the breast and left shoulder, forming an additional protection for that side of the body; and it was affixed to the breastplate by screws, and hooked on the helmet' (*Fairholt's Costume,* 1885).

1546 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* an. 5 (1550) 29 The one bare y[e] helme, the seconde his graungarde. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxix. (1612) 291 The Poldrons, Grangard, Vambraces, Gauntlets for either hand. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. vi, You care not for a grand-guard? 1898 VISC'T DILLON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 313 The grandguard and pasguard are ornamented with the same designs.

2. (See quot. 1802.)

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3923/2 A Party of 1200 of the Enemy's Horse and Dragoons..attempted to surprise our Grand Guard. 1763 MUNRO in J. Grant *Hist. India* (1876) I. xix. 104/2, I..ordered in our advance posts and grand-guards.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Grand Guard*, a guard composed of three or four squadrons of horse, commanded by a field officer, posted about a mile and a half from the camp, on the right and left wings, towards the enemy, for the better security of the camp. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 267 The Grand Guards of Cavalry are to be formed, and the Horses picketed.

†Grandi·fic, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *grandific-us*, f. *grandi-s* great + *-ficus* making: see -FIC.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Grandifick*, doing great Things. 1782 W. STEVENSON *Hymn Deity* 23 In those grandific works..Where perfect fitness, beauty, use, unite.

†Grandify, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *grandi-s* (see GRAND *a.*) + -FY.] *trans.* To make great.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 92 Whom that..God mai saluifi, fortifi and grandifi.

Grandiloqua·city. *nonce-wd.* [See next and LOQUACITY.] A piece of grandiloquence.

1814 *Q. Rev.* XII. 48 His visit to France is only a pleonasm or grandiloquacity for a trip from Dover to Calais.

Grandiloquence (grændi·lōkwĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] The quality of being grandiloquent; a lofty or imposing style of speech or writing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 162 And therefore of learned dutie asketh martiall grandiloquence, if [etc.]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1158 Her grandiloquence and stout resolutions in her speech. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 96 The Grandiloquence of Plato. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 3 Apr. an. 1773, One cannot help smiling sometimes at his affected grandiloquence. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 321, I find in Johnson's Books.. a measured grandiloquence, stepping or rather stalking along in a very solemn way. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* iv. 137 In lyrical grandiloquence, Dryden was in his natural element. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlvi. 411 Both the vagueness and the grandiloquence were doubtless deliberate.

Grandiloquent (grændi·lōkwĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *grandiloqu-us*, of the same meaning, f. *grandi-s* big, great (see GRAND *a.*) + *-loquus* speaking, f. root of *loquī* to speak. For the ending (after *eloquent*) cf. *magniloquent* and Sp. *grandilocuente*, It. *grandiloquente.*] Of a person, his language, style of writing, etc.: Characterized by swelling or pompous expression.

1593 NASHE *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 253, I.. admire your aged Muse, that may well be grand-mother to our grandeloquentest Poets at this present. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Grandiloquent*, that useth great words, that hath a high stile. 1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 361 Men are ambitious of saying grand things, that is, of being grandiloquent. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. v. § 17 230 To imitate the grandiloquent strains of Pindar. 1840 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 60 'I sent for you', said he, in a grandiloquent tone. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1876) 178 You should have heard him dilate upon it in his grandiloquent way. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 35 An enthusiastic (and of course a grandiloquent) admirer of the future President.

absol. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 18 A prodigious love of the grandiloquent.

Hence **Grandi·loquently** *adv.*, in grandiloquent language.

1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fort.* II. 119 You talk very grandiloquently about taking an interest in me. 1870 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1039/2 That insignificant chain of hills which geographers grandiloquently term the Ural Mountains.

Grandi·loquism. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *grandiloqu-us* (see prec.) + -ISM.] The practice of using grandiloquent language.

1836 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 526 But everything that is Russian appears, according to the author's colouring, so superior to what exists any where else, that we must take his testimony with some caution..His grandiloquism proves too much.

Grandiloquous (grændi·lōkwəs), *a.* Also 7 **grandiloquious.** [f. L. *grandiloqu-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Grandiloquent.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 177 What grandiloquous epithets..have they bestowed. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xxi. 175 The blazoning of their vertues are so grandiloquious. 1806 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 60 His grandiloquous style often obscures..his meaning. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxx. 560 Grandiloquous talk. 1863 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. III. 334 Notwithstanding the grandiloquous flourish about the 'French, Spanish, and Portuguese Authorities of the order'.

†Grandi·loquy. *Obs.*–° [ad.L. **grandiloqui-um*: cf. *soliloquium* soliloquy.] Lofty speech.

1663 BULLOKAR, *Grandiloquy*, high, lofty, big-speaking. 1676 in COLES.

†Grandinous, *a. Obs.*–° [ad. L. *grandinōsus*, f. *grandin-*, *grandō* hail.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Grandinous*, full of hail, subject to hail. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†Grandio. *Obs.* [Cf. GRANDO[1].] A grandee.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* x. 8 A Magnifico, a Grandio, such a one as sought to make himself great even to a proverb.

Grandiose (græ·ndiōus), *a.* [a. F. *grandiose*, ad. It. *grandioso* (whence also Sp., Pg. *grandioso*), f. L. *grandi-s* (It., Sp., Pg. *grande*) great (see GRAND *a.*); for the suffix see -OSE, -OUS.]

1. Producing an effect or impression of grandeur or greatness; characterized by largeness of plan or nobility of design.

1843 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Carlyle* Wks. (Bohn) III. 317 This grandiose character pervades his wit and his imagination. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 290 ed. 2) 322 Amphitheatres..in the simple and grandiose taste of the Hellenic architects. 1855 BROWNING *In a Balcony* 132 Things painted by a Rubens..All better, all more grandiose than the life. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 506 Those who saw the grandiose form of the Baptist. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* IV. iii. 303 In *Les Ruines* ..he recalls the past like 'an Arab Ossian', monotonous and grandiose.

2. Of speech, style, deportment, etc. Characterized by formal stateliness; often in disparaging sense: Aiming at an effect of grandeur, pompous.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk., Napoleon* (1869) 118 Our author speaks of the Emperor's advent in the following grandiose way. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* xii. Wks. 1862 III. 34 Mr. Urquiza entered first, with a strut more than usually grandiose. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xii. 150 He carried into the bookselling craft somewhat of the grandiose manner of the stage. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, What is it that we call it in our grandiose speeches? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix. 363 His grandiose air was making Mab feel herself a ridiculous toy to match the cottage piano. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judicatæ* ii. 58 Gibbon..Milton..as the one is our grandest author, so the other is our most grandiose.

Grandiosely (græ·ndiōusli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a grandiose manner.

1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 331 A Pole grandiosely named Corneille de Lithuanie. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* I. 425 Lord George Bentinck talked grandiosely. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 220 All this is now repeated for us more imposingly, more grandiosely.

Grandiosity (grændiɒ·sĭti). [f. GRANDIOSE + -ITY.] The quality of being grandiose.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. § 47. 573 There is.. something of a *grandiosity* in the sentiments and language, which shows us that Shakspeare had not read that history without entering into its spirit. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 573/2 Mr. Balme's book..is disfigured, in regard to style, by..a pervading grandiosity of manner. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Byron* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 372/2 That 'daring, dash, and grandiosity', of Byron, which are indeed so splendid. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dramatists* (1892) 36 Marlowe..constantly pushes grandiosity to the verge of bombast.

Grandisonant (grændi·sŏnănt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *grandi-s* great + *sonant-em*, pr. pple. of *sonā-re* to sound. Cf. GRANDISONOUS.] Stately-sounding.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 276 The expressions are so high, sublime, and grandisonant. 1685 — *Paralip. Prophet* 381 That grandisonant Speech was uttered by Nestorius. 1827 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 503 The grandisonant name of The Glory of Mount Pleasant.

Grandisonian (grændisō·niăn), *a.* [f. *Grandison* (see below) + -IAN.] Of deportment, manner, etc.: Of or resembling that of Sir Charles Grandison, the hero of S. Richardson's novel of that name.

The character was intended by the author to represent his ideal of a perfect gentleman. The stately and formal courtesy, and the chivalric magnanimity, ascribed by Richardson to his hero, are the features of the character most prominent in allusive references.

1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 179 To say the truth, our exquisite sports nothing at all Grandisonian either in morals or manners. 1859 CARLYLE *Let.* 13 Apr. in Sir C. G. Duffy *Convers. w. Carlyle* (1892) 203 A man of scrupulous veracity, correctness and integrity, a kind of Grandisonian style of magnanimity, both in substance and manner, visible in all his conduct. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 58 They treat them to Grandisonian airs. 1882 TUCKERMAN *Hist. Eng. Fiction* (1884) 197 The Grandisonian manners are not to be taken as a picture of contemporary fashion.

So also the *nonce-wds.* **Grandiso·nianism,** Grandisonian manner or style; **Grandisonize** *v. trans.*, to escort in a Grandisonian fashion.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 224 Will your ladyship permit me to have the honour of Grandisonizing you into the next apartment? 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* 116 He becomes a really fine picture, unmarred by any Grandisonianisms in either thought or phrase, of a true gentleman.

Grandisonous (grændi·sŏnəs), *a.* [f. late L. *grandison-us* (f. *grandi-s* GRAND *a.* + *son-*, root of *sonus* sound): see -OUS.] = GRANDISONANT.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* A v, Grandisonous or Euphonical Nonsence. 1727-1800 BAILEY, *Grandisonous*, that maketh a great Sound. 1870 MUSGRAVE *Ramble Brittany* I. 107 The opera-house rejoicing in the grandisonous designation of L'Académie Impériale de la Musique.

†Gra·ndity. *Obs.* [ad. L. *grandităs*, f. *grandis*: see GRAND and -ITY. OF. had *grandité*.] Grandeur, stateliness. Also, an attribute or mark of greatness.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 302 And in a Prince it is decent to goe slowly, and to march with leysure, and with a certaine grandite rather than grauitie. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Poems* I Our Poets..excell in granditie and grauity. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 34 Inheritor..of his ample territories and other grandities. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* x. ii. 252 Beings so unequal in dignity and grandity.

†Gra·ndize, *v. Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. GRAND *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make grand or great.

1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* Ser. I. xlvi. 310 The many mountains of our age grandised by the unlawful ruin of others.

Grand-juror, jury, etc.: see JUROR, etc.

†Gra·ndling. *Obs. rare*–[1]. [f. GRAND *a.* + -LING.] A 'grand' person, an aristocrat.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Sp. according to Horace* Wks. (1640) 215 But he that should perswade to have this done For education of our Lordings; Soone Should he [not] heare of billow, wind, and storme From the Tempestuous Grandlings.

Grandly (græ·ndli), *adv.* [f. GRAND *a.* + -LY[2].] In a grand manner; magnificently, splendidly, grandiosely, etc.

1654 Z. COKE *Art Logick* Ep. Ded. (1657) A iij b, To Tranquility of Government, Corruption of Manners, and Mazing Errors are grandly opposite. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 243 The Chair..takes a little too much on him, but grandly. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 348 There was something grandly horrible in the sight. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 122 A mind that is grandly simple. 1863-5 J. THOMSON *Sund. at Hampstead* IV. iv, Mary and Dick so grandly Parade suburban streets. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 3 Means which are dimly or grandly traceable across the ages. 1888 STEEL & LYTTLETON *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) xi. 347 Lyttleton..was grandly caught by Webbe close to the ropes. 1890 B. WYNNE *Our Hardy Fruits* 20 It [a pear] does grandly against a house wall.

Grandmamma (græ·ndmămā, græ·nmămā). [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] A colloquial synonym of GRANDMOTHER. Also **Gra·ndma, Gra·ndmammy.** (For the status of these forms see MAMMA, MA, MAMMY.)

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 495 O discretion! thou'rt a jewel, Or our grand-mammas mistake. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 515 Your prudent grandmammas, ye modern belles, Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge Wells. 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 204/1 To frighten children and grandmammas. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Sfy* I. 158 At our old grandmamma's in St. Clement's. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. 34 You shall have nothing to do now but to be grandmamma on satin cushions. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 38 But, grandmammy dear, I thought that [etc.].

Grand master.

†1. The chief officer of a royal household. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 32 God is great grand mayster of the Kynges house, and will take accoumpt of euery one that beareth rule therin, for the executing of their offices. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 55 The lord Richard Ryche was made chaunseler of Ynglond, and the lord Sent Jone that was lorde grandmaster gave it up. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Dec., She came attended with the greatest part of her court; her grand-master.., the first lady of her bedchamber [etc.].

2. The head of one of the military orders of knighthood, *e.g.* the Hospitallers, Templars, etc.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 59 Of the Templares orders. For when their g[r]aundmaster, Iames Burgonion was burnt at Paris [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 59 Otto, grand master of the Templars. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 67 The sieur de la Valette, grand-master of the knights of Malta. 1802 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 515 The present inclination..was to leave the nomination of a Grand Master to the Knights. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* XXXVIII, On an elevated seat..sat the Grand Master of the Temple.

b. The head of the order of Freemasons (or of a 'province' of this), or of later societies which imitate its constitution, as the Odd Fellows, etc.

1724 *Weekly Jrnl.* 25 Jan. 276/1 Sampson..was accounted Grand Master of that Fraternity [Free Masons]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 426/2 George Drummond, of the society of Free Masons in Scotland Grand Master. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii, The Perpetual Grand Master of the Glorious Appollers.

†3. A leading member of a trade guild. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 293 [He] is never free of the Company,.. till he hath drunk out his Apprentise-hood among the graund Masters.

Hence **Grandma·stership,** the office or position of grandmaster.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, I. Wks. 1826 III. 241 She bequeathed to Ferdinand..the grand-masterships of the three military orders. 18.. LOWELL *Leg. Brittany* Poet. Wks. 1890 I. 95 He had spared no thought's or deed's expense, That by and by might help his wish to clip Its darling bride,—the high grandmastership. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 49 King Ferdinand now united the grand-masterships of St. James, Calatrava, and Alcantara to the crown.

Grandmaternal (grændmătē·rnăl), *a.* Somewhat *jocular.* [f. GRAND *a.* + MATERNAL *a.*] Of, pertaining to, or befitting a grandmother; grandmotherly.

1790-1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) I. 260 Maternal or grand-maternal pleasures will not, I fear, compose any part of the happiness of her life. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 155 In spite of paternal protests and grandmaternal tears, the fatal miscalculation was expiated on the block. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* vii. (1892) 91 He named a grandmaternal date for the year of the baroness's birth.

Grandmother (græ·ndmʌðəɹ, græ·nmʌðəɹ). Also 5 **graunt(e)moder, -mother,** 7 **gran-mother.** [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.]

1. The mother of one's father or mother.

1424 [Implied in GRANDMOTHERLESS]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 429/1 The graunte moder of Saynt aldebaulte. 1496 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. c, Sir Robert Babthorp, kt. or Dame Elizabeth his wife, grauntfeder & grauntmoder to the said Elizabeth. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Tim.* i. 5 The vnfayned faith..which dwelt first in thy graundemother Lois, and in thy mother Eunica. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. II. VI. ii. 182, I made another Latin Speech to the Duke, touching his Gran-Mothers death. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 Her grandmother sent a chaire for her. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 18 It was the portrait of her grandmother. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 26 A great-grandmother, who was a tower of physical strength, descending into a grandmother, perhaps a little less strong.

b. Phrases. *This beats my grandmother*: said of something that excites astonishment. *Teach your grandmother to suck eggs* (see EGG *sb.* 4 b).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* 889/2 Well, this does beat my grandmother, I must say!

c. *fig.*

1626 *Will of Carew* (Somerset Ho.), My body to my grandmother the Earth. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 15 Ignorance is the Grand-mother of mistaken Necessity. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 46, I strolled away to mother church,

or rather to grandmother church. I mean the Romish chapel. 1870 E. A. FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 9 Atholl .. built himself the grandmother of pews. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 5 If the Gothic language be the legitimate mother of the Old German, it must also be, through the Saxon, the grandmother of English.

2. A female ancestor.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 76 The fourth thynge that is dispraysed in our graundmother Eue, was that she was curyous. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 266 With a childe of our Grandmother Eue, a female. 1606 HIERON *Truth's Purchase* Wks. (1613) I. 61 Our grand-mother Heuah. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 366 Satan tempted our grandmother Eve.

3. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 119 What excellency is there in it, for which he should .. repine to be at rest, and return to his old grandmother dust? 1649 E. SPARKE in J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* Pref. A 3 a, Our grave Author..was..master of those three Grand-mother-Languages inscribed on the Cross of Christ, besides some others of their progeny. 1814 *Prophetess* III. iii, I held him here with these grandmother hands.

Hence **Gra·ndmotherhood**, the condition or fact of being a grandmother; **Gra·ndmotherism**, the relation of being a grandmother; **Gra·ndmotherless** *a.*, without a grandmother.

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 Þan shall he be left .. graunt-moderles. 1866 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 324 The apparent grandmotherism seems now reversed between us. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Sophocles' Antigone* Wks. 1860 XIV. 201 Surely .. she will command that reverence from you, by means of her grandmotherhood, which by means of her ethics she might not.

Grandmotherly (græ·nd-, græ·nmʌðəɹli), *a.* [f. GRANDMOTHER + -LY 1.] Pertaining to or befitting a grandmother. Now often *fig.* of government, legislation, etc.: Characterized by a trivial minuteness of detail in its regulations, as if the governed were children incapable of protecting their own interests.

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) III. vii. 390 But this device is grandmotherly. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Apr., They have abjured all attempt to rule Paris except by a grandmotherly kind of coaxing. 1874 MRS. J. W. HORNE *Sex & Educ.* 17 A good old grandmotherly doctrine, handed down from parent to child. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 914 'Now Jerome', said Irene, in the advising grandmotherly manner she often assumed. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 309/3 The enterprising traveller had set their rather grandmotherly regulations at defiance. 1888 LOWELL *Prose Wks.* (1890) VI. 218 Those theories of grandmotherly government which led to our revolt from the mother country. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vi. 277 There was no grandmotherly legislation in those days.

Grand-nephew. [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] The son of a nephew or niece.

a 1639 WOTTON *Will* in Walton *Life* (1651) c 9 My two Grand-nephews Albert Morton .. and Thomas Bargrave. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 346. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xxix, I'll have you out, were you twenty times my grand-nephew.

Grandness (græ·ndnès). [f. GRAND *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being grand; magnificence, splendour, grandeur. Also, a grand action.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. (1724) 80 The grandness of this fabric of the world. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1252 He did too many grandnesses, to note Much in the meaner things about his path. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* x. (1876) 160 It's good to have grandness somewhere, or else nobody would have any place to stretch in. 1893 W. A. P. MARTIN in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* II. 1142 Had Columbus realized the grandness of his discovery.

Grand-niece. [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] The daughter of a nephew or niece.

1830 in BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxix, The colonel..requested his grand-niece to accept of his hospitality. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* xliv, Lord Baddington the fourth had not deemed his grand-nieces worthy of a thought .. The grand-niece-in-law had hitherto pertinaciously refused to hold any intercourse with Lord Baddington's widow.

†**Gra·ndo** 1. *Obs.* [pseudo-Sp., from the notion that Sp. masc. sbs. end in *-o*. Cf. GRANDIO.] = GRANDEE.

1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. i. 28 In th' opinion of the best, grandoes, dukes, marquesses, condes, and other titulados. 1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 283 Grandoes and Lords of Spaine be witnesse all What here I cancell.

‖**Gra·ndo** 2. *Obs.* [L. *grandō* hail; in early modern physiology used for a minute granular body.] (See quot.)

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxvii. (ed. 2) 151 Whether it [the chicken] be not made out of the grando, gallature, germe or tredde of the egge..doth seem of lesser doubt.

Grandpapa (græ·ndpăpā, græ·npăpā). [See GRAND *a.* 12 b and PAPA.] A colloquial substitute for GRANDFATHER. Also **Grandpa.**

1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 188/1 There is my grandpappa. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* IV. i, Don't you see 'tis empty, Dear grand-papa? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 They..call him grandpapa's master.

b. *Grandpapa dance.* (Cf. GRANDFATHER 4.)

1898 O. BROWNING *Peter Gt.* vi. 52 The 'Grandpapa' dance of which Peter was particularly fond.

Grandparent (græ·ndpē·rĕnt). [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] A parent of a parent.

1830 in BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 1868 WALT WHITMAN *Poems* 137 The white-haired Irish grand-parents. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *U. S. Hist.* v. 31 Their grandparents had told them of a country far to the west.

So **Grandparentage**, the state or condition of being a grandparent or of having grandparents.

1889 *Nature* 24 Jan. 299/2 Families differently grouped according to their parentage and grandparentage. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 3/6 Such a life as might be expected from his grand-parentage.

‖**Grand pas.** *Obs.* Also anglicized 7 **grand paw.** [Fr.; lit. 'great step'.] In quots. used for: A stylish manner of walking.

1667 LACY *Sauny the Scot* II. Dram. Wks. (1875) 336 Where didst thou learn the grand pas, Peg? It becomes thee rarely. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 139 They are taught little more than the Grand Paw, and to make a Salam. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xiv, The story, like a horse on the *grand pas*, seemed to be advancing with rapidity, while, in reality, it scarce was progressive at the rate of a yard in a quarter of an hour.

Grandpaternal (græ·ndpătē·ɹnăl), *a.* Somewhat *jocular.* [f. GRAND *a.* + PATERNAL *a.*] Of or befitting a grandfather; grandfatherly.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Let.* 20 Feb. in *Lett. to R. H. Horne* (1877) I. xxxviii. 245 You give me grand-paternal advice sometimes. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. 40 The finances of the grand-paternal establishment.

‖**Grandpère** (grɑ̃pɛ̄r). [Fr.; lit. 'grandfather'.] A variety of the cotillon (*Cent. Dict.*).

1835 *Woman* I. 171 Are not the forms of dance more recently introduced, the Galoppe, Mazurka, Cotillon, Grandpere, 'romping'?

Grandpisce, obs. form of GRAMPUS.

Grandrills. [Cf. DRILL *sb.*5] (See quot.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Grandrills*, a dark grey material, made of cotton..and employed for the making of stays; a description of coarse Jean.

Gra·ndship. *nonce-wd.* The personality of a 'Grand' (see GRAND B. 4).

1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 165 The Grand, he pray'd for Silence to the Herd; at length..Clamour ceas'd, and thus his Grandship open'd.

Grand signior. Forms: see SIGNIOR. [ad. It. *gran signore* 'great lord': see GRAND and SIGNIOR. Some of the forms are assimilated to the Fr. equivalent *grand seigneur.*]

1. *The Grand Signior*: the Sultan of Turkey.

1592 WOTTON *Let. to Ld. Zouch* 6 Aug. in *Reliq.* (1685) 683 The Gran Seignior yet liveth in Croatia. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i. Wks. (1616) 9 Our Turkie companie neuer sent the like to the Grand-Signior. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 177 Embassador for many years to the Grand Signeur from the King..of England. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 59 The Grand Seignior with all his Janizaries about him. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 399 [The Zebra] It is frequent with the African ambassadors to the court of Constantinople, to bring some of these animals with them, as presents for the Grand Seignior. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 445 Intending .. to lay some complaints before the Effendi of the Grand Signior.

†2. A great noble. *Obs.*

The F. *grand seigneur* is occasionally used in recent English books in this sense.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 81 The Grand-siegniors and great men of the citie. *Ibid.* 526 M. Valerius Maximus.. beeing one of the grand-seignieurs of Rome. [1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby Ho.* I. 142 A Paladin in the field, a *grand seigneur* in the drawing-room.]

Grandsire (græ·ndsəiəɹ, græ·nsəiər). Forms: see GRAND *a.* and SIRE; also 4 **graunsire, -ser,** 5 **granser, grawn(e)sire, -syre,** 6 **graynser**; *Sc.* 6 **grant-, grandschir,** 7 **grandsher, -ir,** 9 **gran(d)sher,** *dial.* **gransir.** [a. AF. *graunt sire*: see GRAND *a.* 12 b and SIRE.]

1. = GRANDFATHER 1. *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1290 *Beket* 473 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 120 Bi þe kingus daye henries þat ovre graunt-sire was. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6353 Vor he wilnede vorto ligge is grantsire ney. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 259 Sarug was Abraham his fader graunsire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2169 Synkes not in your sowle þe sorow of your graunser. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 53 Counceyllour of his fader his grauntsire and of his grauntsirs fader. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 124 Hys grauntsirs [*misprinted* gramitsirs] fader was an harper and meter of landes. 1502 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 151 All the estayts made by your graynser and father. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Q. Cordila* vi. 1 My grandsire Bladud hight. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 212 My father was King of England .. and his father my grandsire was also King of England. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. i. xxvi. 169 If an Heiress is contracted lawfully in full Marriage by a Father or Grand-sire. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 566 His grandsire sent him to the sylvan chace. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xxvii, By Woden wild, (my grandsire's oath). 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 112 The sword his grandsire bore. 1876 *Whitby Glens., Gransir*, grandfather.

b. The sire of a sire (of an animal, esp. a horse).

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 184 Another chestnut [horse], but with the characteristic black spots of his grandsire.

c. †*First grandsire, great grandsire* = great-grandfather. (See also GREAT *a.* 21 b.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13602 Aschatus..þat is my fader so fre, and þi first graunser.

2. *Sc.* A great-grandfather. (Cf. GRANDFATHER 2.)

1543 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 432/1 Or souerane ledyis feder..hir guidschir, & grantschir. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 619/1 His maiesties vmquhile darrest grandschir. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 91 The father, gudsher, and grandsher. 1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 696/2 The estate.. Hes beine possest be me my father gudshir and grandshir thir thriescoir and ten yeires bygane. 1806 *R. Jamieson's Pop. Ball.* I. 292 His gransher, his gutsher, his daddie.

3. A forefather, progenitor. *arch.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/182 Þe kyng Alfred, is graunt-sire, þat hous a-rerd hadde. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. (1584) Q v, Thy soule vnto thy grandsiers gosts..I send. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A a iij, Our Grand-sire Adam. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *J. D.'s Juvenal* vii. (1697) 182 In Peace, ye Shades of our Great Grandsires rest. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 6 Some sorcerer, whom a far-off grand-sire burnt Because he cast no shadow. 1896 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXII. 157/2 Our colonial grandsires of course stressed the first syllable in *hired man.*

appositive. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xx. Wks. (1847) 321/1 So did..our grandsire papists in this realm.

4. A man of an age befitting a grandfather; an old man. *arch.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 50 Do good old grandsire, & withall make known Which way thou trauellest. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 10 Auld grandshers at their doors sat beikin'.

5. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 37 For I am prouerb'd with a Grandsier Phrase. 1637 N. WHITING *Albino & Bellama* (1638) 85 Yet had their pleasure not a grand-sire life. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* VIII. iv. (1860) II. 56 Yon grey promontory, about whose grandsire knees the waves are gambolling.

6. *Bell-ringing.* A particular method of ringing the changes on a ring of bells; its varieties are designated *grandsire cinque, grandsire bob, grandsire triples*, etc.

1671 *Tintinnalogia* 95 Grandsire is the best and most ingenious Peal that ever was composed, to be rang on five bells. *Ibid.* 102 This Peal of Grandsire..is the absolute foundation from whence the excellent Peal of Grandsire bob (on six bells) had its beginning and method. 1671, 1677 [see BOB *sb.*4]. 1798 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1825) XCV. I. 298 A full and compleat peal of grandsire tripples, consisting of 5040 changes. 1809 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 390 A peal of grandsire-bob-caters containing 126 changes. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon* iii. 40 The College Youths rang at..S. Bride's, London, the first peal of 5000 grandsire cinques on twelve bells. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 29 Oct. 7 A peal of 10,176 changes of grandsire majors ..This is the longest peal ever rung..upon hand-bells.

Grandson (græ·ndsʌn, græ·nsʌn). [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] A son's or daughter's son.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xi. (1589) 48 Alcæus grandsonne searching long the Theftes he could not finde. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 280 Which only hath bin obstructed by my grandsonnes treachery. 1734-5 LORD C. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 211 These works shall be the first foundation of the libraries of my three grandsons. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 248 Stephen..was indeed the grandson of the conqueror, by Adelicia his daughter. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. 24 She expected a little grandson also.

b. *transf.* of a horse.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 184/1 The Darley Arabian's line is represented..through his son Flying Childers, his grandsons Blaze and Snip, and his great-grandson Snap. *Ibid.* 185/2 The Baron..and his grandson Blair Athol.

c. Comb. *Grandson-in-law.*

1898 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/1 If a grandson-in-law is a grandson.

Hence **Gra·ndsonship.**

1856 DONALDSON in *Cambridge Ess.* 30 Among the Romans, a man, of whom grand-sonship could not be predicated, was dubbed a *terræ filius.*

Grand tour. [Originally Fr. = 'great circuit'; but now apprehended as an English phrase.] A tour of the principal cities and places of interest in Europe, formerly supposed to be an essential part of the education of young men of good birth or fortune. Chiefly in phr. *to make the grand tour.*

[1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. a vj, And no man understands Livy and Cæsar..like him who hath made exactly the *Grand Tour* of France and the *Giro* of Italy.] 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 261 Should we not make the Grand Tour upon this occasion? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* I. (1760) I. 3 You have made the grand tour. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 56/2 In 1714 he [Chesterfield] left the University to make the usual grand tour of Europe. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 12 Young men of fortune and fashion made what was called the 'grand tour' under the guidance of a tutor.

b. *transf. To take the grand tour of*: to make the circuit of, go round.

1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* I. xv. 270 The decanters now take the 'grand tour' of the table.

Hence **Grand-tour** *v.*, *nonce wd.*, to 'make the grand tour'.

1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 392 [They] were grand-touring in Italy and Sicily.

Gra·nd-uncle. [See GRAND *a.* 12 b.] One's father's or mother's uncle; a great-uncle.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 19 He also .. was crouned king of Fraunce..be the gret mighte..of his graunt oncle Henry cardinalle of Englande. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. i. 52 He promoted it with all the ardour of his grand-uncle. 1834 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 12 My present maid has a grand-uncle in town. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. ii. 24, I won't consult grand-uncle on *that* matter, Cousin Hew.

†**Grane,** *sb. Obs.* Also 3-4 **grone.** [Not in OE., but app. in ablaut relation to the synonymous GRIN *sb.*1] A snare, trap; a noose. (Cf. GIRN *sb.*1)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Leste heo beo ikeiht þuruh summe of þe deofles gronen. *Ibid.* 278 So lutel þing is edmodnesse & so smel þet no grone ne mei hire etholden. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. d. neu. Spr.* LVII. 247/1 He sauh al þe eorþe was sprad wiþ panters and wiþ grones blake. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 437 Þes two lawis ben granes [*misprinted* graues] to þe fend to gnare men in his net. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 198 Þe day of dome schal come

as a snare, or grane. 1382 — *Amos* iii. 5 A brid shal falle in to grane of erthe. — *Judith* ix. 13 Be he taken with the grane of his eȝen in me. — *Matt.* xxvii. 5 He hangide hym with a grane. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 That fro hir gravys [? *read* granys] and hir snare Goth not awey that comyth between.

Grane (grēin), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7, 9 **grain**, 9 *dial.* **green.** [f. prec.; the form *green* may belong to GRIN *v.*] *trans.* To choke, strangle.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 112 One executioner on one side, and another on the other, graned him [the condemned person] with a linnen cloth about his neck, pulling the same till they forced him to gape. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 101 To *Grain* or *Grane*; to choak or throttle. 1806 BLOOMFIELD *Wild Flowers* 43 Till I was nearly gran'd outright He hugg'd so woundly hard. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words, Green*, throttle—choak. A tight collar is said to green a horse. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Grain*, to gripe the throat; to strangle.

Grane, obs. f. GRAIN; northern f. GROAN.

† **Granell**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Variant of GIRNEL *v.*] *trans.* To store *up* in a granary.

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 43 (Act 8 Edw. IV) Diverse persons .. have used to buy .. great store of corns to granell up the same to sell upon a dearth.

† **Graner.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–7 **graner**, 6 **grayn-**, **grainard**, **granier**, **grayner**, 6–7 **granar**, (**granard**). [ad. F. *grenier*; the forms have been variously influenced by GRAIN and GRANARY. Cf. GARNER.]

1. Some utensil belonging to a brewery; perh. a vessel for holding grain.

1413 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 22 Y be-quethe to .. Ion, 1 graners, an a flot, an a planer.

2. A granary, garner.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ix. (1537) 128 b, They lacked corne in their graynardes. 1538 BALE *Enterlude John Bapt.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 110 He wyll brynge the wheate into hys barne or grayner. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. 12 He shal vtterly cleanse his floore, & ley vp the wheat in his granard. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Comes horreorum*, the ouerseer of the graner and bakehouse .. in a princes house. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 639/1 They haue .. their graniers and their caues full. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 109 Much lyk when pismers theire corner in granar ar hurding, Careful of a winter nipping, in barns they be piling. 1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives on St. Aug. Citie of God* XV. XXVI. 567 The graner or place where meate was kept for all the creatures [in the Ark]. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Garnar, Granar*, corne chamber. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 1362 Our Granards filled, and our Gates made strong.

Grange (grēinʤ), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 **graunge**, (4–5 **gronge**, 5 **grawnge**, 6 **grandge**, **graynge**, **granege**), 4– **grange.** [a. AF. *graunge* (F. *grange*): — med.L. *grānea*, *grānica* f. *grān-um* GRAIN *sb.*¹]

1. A repository for grain; a granary, barn. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4689 Garners and Granges fild [he] wit sede. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 190 And eke of loves mo eschaunges Than ever cornes were in graunges. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. ix. 253 A man .. brought to losse and domage by fortune of fyre in his hous or in his grange. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 All these cariagis were sette in voyde granges and barnes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 175 When, for their teeming flocks and granges full, In wanton dance they [unlettered hinds] praise the bounteous Pan. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. 119 The grange was equivalent to our modern barn, where the corn is placed before it is thrashed. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiii, And thou hast climb'd the hill .. Then sought thy straw in some sequester'd grange. 1873 HALE *In His Name* i. 3 Beyond, she could see large farms with their granges.

2. An establishment where farming is carried on; † also, *rarely*, a group of such places, a village (*obs.*). Now applied to: A country house with farm buildings attached, usually the residence of a gentleman-farmer.

c 1300 *Havelok* 764 Forbar he neythe[r] tun, ne gronge, Þat he ne to-yede with his ware. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 71 The Samaritan .. ladde hym so forth on lyard to *lex-christi*, a graunge. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 421 Of an abbaye ye make a graunge. 1530 PALSGR. 227/1 Graunge or a lytell thorpe, *hameau*. Graunge, *petit uillage*. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camd. Soc.) 23 Our changes are soch that an Abbeye turneth to a graunge. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 38/1 Polycarpus .. hid himselfe in a grange or village not farr off from the citie. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 193 It received moreover graunges [L. *rura*] with cornefields, vine yards, pastures and woodes. 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* v. iii, Make this little grange seem a large empire. 1623 COCKERAM, *Graunge*, a lone house in the Countrey, a Village. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 159 *Grange*, .. a Building which hath Barns, Stables, Stalls, and other necessary Places for Husbandry. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. XXX. 503 A Messe and a Grange called Badley Grange, of the Value of 42 Shillings in Cheshire. 1849 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* 300 One of these renovated establishments, that had but lately been a mere ruin, and was now a substantial grange. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xci, The thousand waves of wheat, That ripple round the lonely grange. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xvii. 508 They were scattered in lonely granges.

b. esp. *Hist.* An outlying farm-house with barns, etc. belonging to a religious establishment or a feudal lord, where crops and tithes in kind were stored.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 482 He is wont for tymber for to go, And dwellen at the grange a day or two. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 368 (Add. MS.) All here studie is granges, shepe, nete, and rentes. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 97 Great lordes have cottages or graunges towards the South, from whence their tenants bring them millet. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 88 Of this sort were their Granges and Priories. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, A grange, or solitary farm-house, inhabited by the bailiff, or steward, of the monastery. 1868 YONGE *Cameos* 1877) I. viii. 52 He .. harassed a few brethren of the Abbey of Croyland, who inhabited a grange not far from Spalding. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6. 145 [They] turned aside to a grange of the monks of Abingdon.

† **3.** A country house. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, *Graunge*, or manour place without the walls of a citie, *suburbanum*. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 98 His wife abode A three myles off the towne, where he had buylte a graunge. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Poems (1717) 47 Soon was I train'd from Court, T' a solitary Grange. 1611 COTGR., *Beauregard*, a Summer house, or Graunge; a house for pleasure, and recreation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 454 Eight yeeres .. had hee been absent out of the Citie, and liued in his Countrie Grange. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxxix. 391 The Grange or country house of the same Landlord. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 43 Who can blame him to absent himselfe from home, And make his Fathers house but as a grange, For a Beautie so Attractiue.

† **4.** *fig.* in various senses. *Obs.*

1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 179 [Thou] The heape of mishap of all my griefe the graunge. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 265 Though England be no graunge, but yeeldeth euery thing. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 207 Where al delights condemde are shut, in sharp repentance grange. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vii. 21 Ne have the watry foules a certaine grange Wherein to rest. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 385 It [Sicily] was also aunciently called the Grange of the Romanes.

5. *U. S.* A lodge or local branch of the order of 'Patrons of Husbandry', an association for the promotion of the interests of agriculture.

1875 C. F. ADAMS in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 405 The great convention of the Granges held at Springfield, Ill. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) VII. 9 *Grange*, .. used in the U. S. since 1867, as the familiar name of the state and subordinate organizations of the 'patrons of husbandry', a national association of agriculturists.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grange account, farm,* † *horse,* † *house, keeper,* † *place*; **grange apple**, a particular variety of apple; † **grange-gotten** *a.*, ? born in a grange, descended from farmers.

1892 KIRK *Abingdon Acc.* p. xxxi, This account is followed by a *grange account of Mercham. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 48 A new variety has been produced between this and the *Grange apple. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* vii. (1879) 118 All flocked forth from their little *grange farms near the monastery. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. XXV. (1589) 112 *Grange-gotten Pierce of Gauelstone, and Spensers two like sort, Meane Gentlemen. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Duke of N.* (1886) 152 *Grange horses, hackney horses, manage-horses .. and others. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 It is long since wee met, and our house is a *Grange house with you. 1590 *Tarlton's News Purgat.* 48, I would haue thee staye at our little graunge house in the Countrey. 1701 *Grange-keeper [see GRANGER 1]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5044 (Fairf.) Pai .. þe stiwarde fande atte a *grange place [*Cott.* garner] soiournande. 1590 GREENE *Roy. Exch.* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 242 Sequestrating himself in a graunge place.

† **Grange**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. prec.] *trans.* Perh. a fig. use of a vb. meaning 'to engross (corn)'.

c 1595 in Birch *Mem. Q. Eliz.* (1754) I. 355 This ruffianry of causes I am daily more and more acquainted with, and see the manner of dealing, which groweth by the queen's straitness to give these women, whereby they presume thus to grange and huck causes.

Granger (grēinʤəɹ). Also 7 **grangier**, **grainger.** [a. AF. *graunger* (F. *grangier*), f. *grange* GRANGE *sb.*]

1. One who is in charge of a grange; a farm-bailiff; also, ? a tenant-farmer.

c 1112 in *Mem. St. Giles's, Durh.* (Surtees) 196 *note*, Undecimus erit Graunger et Custos Carucarum. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 109 Soom grangers with goade iads restye be pricking. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 225 As if he had slain his Grangier, or Bailif of his husbandry. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 97 His tenants the graingers are tyed to come themselves, and winde the woll. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 4 To the end that God might be acknowledged Lord, and they his grangers and vine dressers. 1701 *Cowell's Law Dict., Grangerus*, the Granger, or Grange-keeper, an Officer belonging to Religious Houses, who was to look after their Grange. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 140 The granger who takes charge of the garners and barns of a religious house.

2. *U.S.* a. A member of a 'grange' (see GRANGE 5).

1875 C. F. ADAMS in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 395 The time has now come when the Granger can be looked upon as a phenomenon of the past. 1876 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 2/4 The leading Grangers were afraid to go into politics.

b. A farmer (see quot. 1887).

1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 121 They call the farmers here 'grangers', as distinct from ranch-men or stock-men. .. The granger is held in low estimation by the stock-man. 1889 *Century Dict., Granger*, a farmer, a countryman (Humorous. *U. S.*).

c. *pl.* Short for *granger shares.*

1885 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 449/1 One has but to mention the word 'railway', and there arises to the mind a congeries of difficult questions dealing with Western 'grangers'. 1897 *Daily News* 17 June 3/1 Other stocks reacted, Grangers leading the railways.

3. *attrib.* (sense 2), as *granger law, movement, party*; **granger road** (*U.S.*), one of the railways which convey grain from the Western States; **granger shares** (*U.S.*), shares in the granger roads.

1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 700 The rash '*granger' laws of more than a decade ago firmly established the principle. 1875 C. F. ADAMS in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 395 That *Granger movement, which .. has played a most prominent part in the politics of certain of the North-western States.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlvi. 202 The farmers associated themselves in societies called 'Granges' .. for the promotion of agriculture, and created a *Granger party, which secured drastic legislation against the railroad companies. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 7/1 The *granger roads gained 16 per cent. in net. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., High-priced *granger shares.

Grangerize (grēinʤəɹəiz), *v.* [f. *Granger* (see below) + -IZE.

In 1769 James Granger published a 'Biographical History of England', with blank leaves for the reception of engraved portraits or other pictorial illustrations of the text. The filling up of a 'Granger' became a favourite hobby, and afterwards other books were treated in the same manner.]

trans. To illustrate (a book) by the addition of prints, engravings, etc., especially such as have been cut out of other books.

1882 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Nov. 463/3 Mr. Ashton's 'Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne' .. would be a capital book to grangerise. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 4/2 He .. proceeded to 'Grangerize' or illustrate it, by the insertion of his mass of materials.

Hence **Gra·ngerized** *ppl. a.*, **Gra·ngerizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Gra·ngeriza·tion**, the action of grangerizing; **Gra·ngerizer** = GRANGERITE; **Gra·ngerism**, the practice of grangerizing; **Gra·ngerite**, one who grangerizes.

1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 468/3 A very handsome '*grangerized' copy of Byron's 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 5/2 A great piece of *Grangerizing is now on view ..—a copy of James Granger's 'Biographical History of England'. 1885 *Standard* 24 Jan. 5/3 By inlaying each page with the accumulated material for its *Grangerisation, he turns a quarto into a folio. 1889 *N. Y. Tribune* 13 Jan. (Cent.), The portraits of actors will be paged separately, with blank backs, for the benefit of *Grangerizers. 1896 *Bookseller's Catal.*, The value to a Grangerizer of this huge collection of portraits cannot be over-estimated. 1882 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Nov. 463/3 The only drawback to *Grangerism is that [etc.]. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 20 *Grangerite. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 6/1 A fine specimen of the Grangerite art. 1889 *Bookworm* 362 Granger's History was the first book extended by the introduction of extra prints illustrative of its text, and Mr. Granger was the original Extra-illustrator, the father of the noble band of Grangerites.

‖ **Grangousier.** Also 6 **grandgosier.** [Use of *Grangousier* (= F. *grand gosier* 'great throat'), proper name of a character in Rabelais.] One who will 'swallow' anything. Also *attrib.*

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* III. i. in *Archiv Stud. d. neu. Spr.* (1897) 25 He gave me thys swete ware to be grime our grandgosier withall. 1871 G. MEREDITH *Richmond* liii, Our grangousier public.

† **Gra·ngy,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GRANGE *sb.* + -Y.] Rustic.

c 1541 *Answ. Papystic. Exhort.* 6 Ther meters all mangye Rashe, rurall, and grangye.

Graniferous (grăni·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *grānifer* (f. *grāni-*, *grānum* GRAIN + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Producing or bearing grain or seed like grain.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Graniferous*, that beareth grains, or kernels. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 112 Graniferous Evergreen Shrubs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/2 Graniferous seed pods bearing small seed like grains. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xviii. 252 Fiddle-dock has the valves notched about the edges, one of them usually graniferous. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min., Graniferous*, pods which bear seeds like grains.

Graniform (græ·nifɒ̄ɹm), *a* [f. L. *grān-um* GRAIN + -(I)FORM.] Formed like a grain or as if composed of grains; *spec.* in *Anat.* and *Bot.*

1778 CAMPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 157 Little graniform bones. 1797 *Ibid.* LXXXVII. 207 The inner surface of the horns was graniform. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 441 *Mesembryanthemum parvifolium* .. Leaves graniform expanded bluntly. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 354 A .. very painful graniform or pisiform subcutaneous tumour. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict., Graniform*, formed like grains of corn.

Granilite (græ·nilәit). *Min.* Now *rare.* [Introduced by Kirwan; f. L. *grāni-*, comb. form of *grān-um* GRAIN + -LITE.] A granular aggregate of more than three ingredients (see quot. 1796).

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 346 Granilite. Under this denomination, we may comprehend all granites that contain more than three constituent parts. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 166 By granitic compounds, I mean granitines, granitells, and granilites. 1865 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2) s.v. *Granitelle.*

Hence **Granili·tic** *a.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 123 This granilitic rock.

‖ **Granilla** (grăni·lă). [Sp., dim. of *grana*: see GRAIN *sb.*¹] An inferior quality of cochineal, consisting of the dried bodies of small or half-grown cochineal-insects.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 96 Granilla is the refuse of Cochineal, in small grains. *a* 1873 CALVERT *Dyeing & Calico-printing* (1876) 208 There is often a second production of cochineal before the wet season sets in; if so, it is scraped off with a knife and dried, but it is of inferior quality, and is sold under the name of *granilla.*

Granite (græ·nit). Also 8 **granate**, **granet.** [ad. It. *granito* orig. a ppl. adj. = 'grained'), f. *grano* GRAIN *sb.* The It. word has been adopted in most of the European langs.: F. *granit* (cited in Hatz.-Darm. from 1690), Sp., Pg. *granito*, Ger., Sw., Da. *granit*, Du. *graniet.*

The 18th c. form *granate* is due to etymologizing identification of the word with GRANATE *a.* Cf. *granated marble*, s.v. GRANATE *a.*]

1. A granular crystalline rock consisting essentially of quartz, orthoclase-feldspar, and mica, much used in building.

It varies in colour, light grey being the predominating tint. Other varieties are white and light red or pink.

[1613–39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 A. Pannels of Porphyry. B. Ditto of Granito.] 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 232 Columns of great height, of Egyptian granite. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 236 Pillars . . all of a granite, or speckled marble. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbe Conti* 31 July, Vast pieces of granite . . are daily lessened by the prodigious balls that the Turks make from them for their Cannon. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxvii, Palaces and temples will be demolished to make stables of granate. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 510 The school-house all of square granet. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xv, Huge terraces of granite black. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 341 A country . . rich in stone and costly granites. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 50 The Aiguille . . piercing with its spikes of granite the clear air. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 364 The mansion is built of blue granite. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 233 The tremendous granites of the Grimsel.

2. *U.S.* 'A kind of rough-grained water-ice or sherbet. Also called *rock-punch* and *rock ice-cream*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1887 *N. Y. Tribune* 7 Apr. (Cent.), Granites . . must be frozen without beating, or even much stirring, as the design is to have a rough, icy substance. 1892 *Star* 14 May 4/3 Delicious 'granites' in custard glasses.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. *simple attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* Consisting of or made of granite. *The granite capital* or *city*, Aberdeen. *The granite State*, New Hampshire, U.S.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 126 Granite Pillars. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. x, A pile of granite fragments. 1842 J. F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. iv. 112, I come from New Hampshire, or what we call the Granite state. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 343 Granite mountains are known at a distance by their rounded tops. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 1863) 307 Aberdeen, the granite capital of the far north. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 A well-known surgeon . . in the granite city. 1898 *Daily News* 10 May 8/2 A . . thoroughfare . . paved with granite setts.

b. objective and instrumental, as *granite-dispersion*; *granite-dispersing, -like, -sprinkled* adjs.

1879 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXV. 431 The *granite dispersing capacity of Kirkcudbrightshire must have been very great. *Ibid.*, The great Kirkcudbrightshire *Granite-dispersion. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (ed. 1848) 90 The first and *granite-like effect Of things. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 20 The granite-like hardihood and consistency of the man. 1867 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 147 A boundless reach of *granite-sprinkled moor.

c. Special comb.: **granite-porphyry** = GRANOPHYRE; **granite-quartzy** *a.*, intermediate between granite and quartz; **granite ware**, (*a*) pottery with a speckled colouring imitating that of granite; (*b*) the name given to a kind of enamelled ironware.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. vii. (ed. 2) 140 *Granophyre* (*Granite-porphyry)—a rock composed of a compact, but thoroughly crystalline (microgranitic) base, through which are porphyritically dispersed crystals of felspar, mica, and quartz (often doubly terminated). 1882 CAPELLO & IVENS *Benguella to Yacca* II. 232 We find . . the ground to be composed of *granite-quartzy rock. 1895 *Tradesman's List*, Pie Dishes—Best White *Granite Ware.

Granitell (grænitel). *Geol.* Also **granitel, -ello.** [F. *granitelle*, a. It. *granitello*, dim. of *granito* GRANITE.] A binary granite, or granular aggregate of two ingredients (see quot. 1796).

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 343 Mr. D'Aubenton calls the aggregate of quartz and shorl, or of quartz and hornblende, *Granitell*. . To avoid all ambiguity, I would propose to denote all these duplicates in general, by the name granitell. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 312 It is no matter whether the rock be a syenite, a granitelle, or a real granite. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 523 This monument appears to be formed of hard granitel, a fossil composed of quartz sand and granite interspersed with particles of black mica. 1848 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia & Montenegro* I. 221 A small-grained granite or granitello. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 211 Semi-granite or granitell is a rock . . consisting of a crystalline-granular admixture of felspar and quartz.

Granitic (grænitik), *a.* [f. GRANITE + -IC. Cf. F. *granitique*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of granite; composed of, or containing, granite. Of water: Obtained from granite soils.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 357 Granitic Porphyry. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 127 The quartz and mica . . indicate a granitic origin. 1807 HEADRICK *View Min. Arran* 57 A granitic vein intersects the strata. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 364 Conditions necessary to produce the granitic texture. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* 56 A large prism of granite, or granitic gneiss. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 130 How those granitic temples rise. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* cxc. 80 The older rocks of the granitic series. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 21 Generally the granitic water is very pure. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 223 One-sixth of the area of the colony is granitic.

2. *fig.* Hard, rigid, unimpressionable.

1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* III. xii. 64 The granitic solidity of certain celebrated prose. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* xxxvi. 76 Much less shall we dream of the Holethnic speech as of one rigid and granitic whole. 1884 C. L. PIRKIS *Judith Wynne* II. iii. 33 His face . . was granitic in its effacement of all human feeling. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 137 The granitic, patriarchal figure of Job . . is strikingly conceived.

Granitical (grænitikăl), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 179 *note*, Granitical [rocks]. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devonsh.* I. 146 If . . we bow down to this granitical god. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 57 Everywhere schistose or granitical, it [the island] exhibits no trace of volcano. 1802 *Paris as it was* II. lxix. 385 Granitical rocks, fossil shells. 1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*

Graniticoline (grænitikŏlin, -oin), *a.* [f. GRANITE + L. *colĕre* to inhabit + -INE.] Of a lichen: Growing upon or attached to granite.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Granitiferous (grænitifĕrəs), *a.* [f. GRANITE + -(I)FEROUS.] Granite-bearing.

1822 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 383 Layers of chloritic, granitiferous slate.

Granitification (grænitifikā·ʃən). [f. GRANITE + -(I)FICATION.] The action of forming, or the process of being formed, into granite.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol. & Min.*

Granitiform (grănĭtifōm), *a.* [f. GRANITE + -(I)FORM.] Resembling granite (see quot. 1876).

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 353 We find also . . granitiform porphyries intruding themselves into granite. — *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 705 The talcose gneiss assumes a granitiform structure. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 125 The epithets granitoid and granitiform . . are applied to rocks having some resemblance to granite, though not decidedly of granitic nature.

Granitin (grænitin). *Min.* Now *rare.* Also **granitine.** [f. GRANITE + -IN (used arbitrarily); app. altered from GRANATINE.] A granular aggregate of three mineral ingredients, one or more differing from those which compose granite.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 325 Hornblende, a stone which enters into the composition of . . many granitines, and of most traps. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 196 Grey granite, with nodules of granitin. 1865 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2) s.v. *Granitelle*, Granitine.

Granitite (grænitəit). *Min.* Also **-yte.** [f. GRANITE + -ITE.] A variety of granite (see quot. 1879).

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 734. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 210 Granitite is a term given to those varieties of granite which contain a certain amount of plagioclase (oligoclase). 1887 DANA *Man. Min. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 470 Biotite granite (*granityte*).

‖ Granito. In 7 *erron.* **garnito.** [It. *granito* 'a kind of speckled stone' (Florio, 1611).] ? Granite. In quot. *attrib.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov., At the entrance of this stately Palace stand 2 rare and vast fountaines of garnito stone. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Granito* (Ital.), a kind of speckled stone or marble very common at Milan, and other parts of Italy.]

Granitoid (grænitoid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. GRANITE + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling granite; having the granular-crystalline structure of granite.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxi. 418 Small yellowish green veins ramifying through the granitoid and syenitic rocks. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 508 Granitoid mica schists. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. App. ii. 308 Numerous granitoid islands. 1881 GEIKIE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 426 A huge erratic of the usual granitoid gneiss. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 333 No rock of a sedimentary or granitoid character could I detect.

B. *sb.* A granitoid rock.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 369 Still many aggregates are daily met, which cannot be arranged under any general denomination now in use. Hence I would propose to call them, if any of their constituent parts can be considered as a basis or cement, *Porphyroids*; if none can be considered as a basis, *Granitoids*. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 209 Such [rocks] . . as perfectly resemble granite, but are of a very different modification, are here styled granitoids.

Hence **Granitoi·dal** *a.* = GRANITOID *a.*

18.. NEWBOLD in Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 305 Granitoidal gneiss.

Granitone (grænitōn). *Min.* ? *Obs.* Also **graniton.** [ad. It. *granitone*, augmentative of *granito* GRANITE.] (See quot. 1796.)

[1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 345 The aggregate of felspar and mica is called *Kapakivi* . . ; when the felspar exceeds, it forms a durable stone, called in Italy *Granitone*.] 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 203 Graniton may also be denominated, from the mica assuming the size of plates of talc. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 163 Granitone is found in almost every situation where serpentine exists.

Granitor, variant of GRANATOR.

† Granitose, *a. Obs.* [f. GRANITE *a.* + -OSE.] Having some of the characteristics of granite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 128 Weight, sometimes granitose, sometimes carbonose. *Ibid.* II. 181 A rock whose base is a mixture of felspar and black hornblende, both in small grains . . in this kind of granitose paste are contained tolerably regular crystals of . . felspar.

Granitous (grænitəs), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. GRANITE + -OUS.] Of the nature of granite.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 345 Granitous graystone.

Granivorous (grănĭvŏrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *grānivor-us* (f. L. *grāni-*, *grānum* grain + *vor-āre* to devour).] That feeds on grain.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 368 Some kinde of granivorous bird. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VI. iii. 362 Granivorous Quadrupeds. 1774 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 311 In granivorous birds . . one single organ answers both to the teeth and stomach of granivorous quadrupeds. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 163 This crop is of enormous size in some of the granivorous birds.

† Grank, *v. Obs.* [App. a frequentative formation on northern *grane* GROAN *v.*, with suffix *-k*, as in *tal-k*, *wal-k*.] *intr.* To groan.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 45 Bot settys me downe, and grankys, and gronys, And lygys and restys my wery bonys, And all nyght after grankys and goonys, On slepe tyll I be broght.

Hence † **Grank** *sb.*, a groan; † **Gra·nking** *vbl. sb.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 56 The deyr, so deidly woundit . . enteris in his stall . . wyth mony grank and grone. 1807 STAGG *Poems* 48 Hout man! what signifies repeynin? Owr grankin, snifteran, twistin, tweynin.

Grannam (græ·nəm). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6– **granam,** 8 **granum,** 7– **grannam, -um,** (9 **grannan**). [colloq. pronunc. of GRANDAM.] A grandmother; an old woman.

1597 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. iv. 30 (Qo.) Granam this would haue beene a biting iest. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Lover's Progr.* IV. i, Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my grannam. 1679 *Confinement* 30 Old Granams shake their empty heads, and cry, I long before read this his destiny. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* II. i. 19 Oft my kind Grannam told me—Tim, take warning. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Odes* (1765) 205 Such breeding as one's granam preaches. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* IV. ii, Find grannam out a sunny seat. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 406 The first was Moll, the namesake of her grannum. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 404 My grannan, God rest her old soul! 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Grannam*, . . grandmother.

b. *Phrases.*

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* IV. ii, By my granam's ghost, 'Tis a wholesome Zaying! 1632 BROME *Court Beggar* II. Wks. 1873 I. 212 As I hope for my Grannums blessing. 1651 H. MORE *2nd Lash* in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 243 In the rest of your answer you do but teach your Grannam to crack nuts. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Bit*, He has bit his Grannam; he is very Drunk. 1797 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Livery Lond.* II. Wks. 1812 III. 449 They teach forsooth their grannum to suck eggs!

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *grannam-like* adv.; † **grannam-gold** (see GRANDAM 5).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Grannam-gold*, old Hoarded Coin. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 27 Poor Dobbin . . Grannum like, had much ado To mumble what he could not chew.

Hence † **Gra·nnamish** *a.*, old-womanish.

1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 516 A grannami·h and doating superstition.

Grannom, granam (græ·nəm, -ăm). A kind of fly (see quots.); also an imitation of it used in fly-fishing.

1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 112 The Granam-fly is a four-winged fly; as it swims down the water its wings lie flat on its back, it has a small bunch of eggs of a green colour which gives it the name of the Green-tail-fly. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 29 The first dropper was a granam, or green-tail. 1889 CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL *Fishing* (Badm. Libr.) 283 The grannom . . is a reddish brown insect, not uncommon in the bushy reaches of many southern streams.

Granny, grannie (græ·ni). Also 7 **grannee,** 8 **grany,** *Sc.* **graunie.** [See -IE, -Y[4]; the dim. is prob. formed on *grannam*, GRANDAM, rather than on GRANDMOTHER.] A familiar, endearing, or contemptuous synonym of GRANDMOTHER. Also used loosely for 'an old woman', 'a gossip'.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* II. i, I never knew your Grandmother was a Scotch woman. : pray whistle for her, and lets see her dance: come—whist Grannee! 1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil* v, My reverend Graunie. 1810 *Cromek's Rem. Nithsdale Song* 51 The gladness which dwalls in their auld grannie's ee. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 522 This old grannie . . sends a message to the Earl. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 22 What things were seen in granny's younger days. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxxix. (ed. 22) 414 'Me want to see Grannie and Uncle Guy.' 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxiv. 247 Stories . . for which we are indebted to the old grannies in every village. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 376/1 'Fairly good holy images thou hast here, granny' . . said I to the old woman.

fig. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* viii. 36 From the earliest accounts that we have of these two contending grannies [Oxford and Cambridge] they were untoward cross grain'd baggages from children.

b. *Phrase.* (Cf. GRANDAM 1 b.)

1793 FITZGERALD in *European Mag.* xxvi. 387 Go teach your granny. 1845 *Lond. Jrnl.* I. 191 Now they are taught to teach their grannies how to suck eggs.

2. *U.S. local.* A nurse or midwife. (Cf. GRANNY *v.*)

1794 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writings 1892 XIII. 18 An application was made to me by Kate at Muddy hole . . to serve the negro women (as a Grany) on my estate.

3. *dial.* A stupid person, 'old woman'.

1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Granny*, a simpleton: used of both sexes. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 8/5 Characterising the . . officials as a set of what they called in Scotland grannies, a parcel of old women [etc.].

4. Short for 'granny's knot'.

1865 in *Slang Dict.* *a* 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* CXXXIV. (1898) 283 He tied his knots into 'grannies'.

5. *U.S.* 'A duck, the south-southerly or old-wife. More fully, *old granny*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

6. *Comb.*, **granny bonnet, muff,** a bonnet or muff of a shape resembling those of our grandmothers; **granny's bend,** knot (see quots.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Granny's bend*, the slippery hitch made by a lubber. 1894 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 6/6 *Granny bonnets are revived. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 1 This knot . . will not jam as a '*granny's' knot would do. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Granny's knot*, a term of derision when a reef-knot is crossed the wrong way, so as to be insecure. It is the natural knot tied by women or landsmen, and derided by seamen because it can-

not be untied when it is jammed. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/3 The *Granny-muffs have been found to be really less warm.

Hence **Gra·nny** *v.*, *U.S. local, trans.*, to act as a 'granny' (sense 2) to.

1897 RUTH M. STUART *In Simpkinsville* 85 She grannied yore mother when you was born.

‖ **Grano** (grā·no). Pl. **grani** (grā·ni). [It.; = GRAIN *sb.*1] A money of account in Southern Italy and the Mediterranean, = about ½*d.* sterling.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 57 A Neapolitan..Decree imposes a Light Due of four grani per ton.

Granolithic (grænoli·þik), *a.* [f. *grāno-* (taken as combining form of L. *grānum* GRAIN *sb.*1) + Gr. λίθος stone + -IC.] The designation of a particular kind of concrete. Hence, of buildings, etc.: Made of 'granolithic' concrete.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 35 Patent Granolithic Steps for Harbours. 1893 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/6 The corridors are floored with the well-known granolithic concrete.

† **Granons,** *pl. Obs. rare*−1. [a. OF. *grenon* (*guernon, gernon*, etc.), of Teut. origin; cf. ON. *grǫn* moustache] The whiskers (of a cat).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 104 If the long haires growing about her [the cat's] mouth (which some call *Granons*) be cut away, she looseth hir corage.

Granophyre (græ·nofəiəɹ). *Geol.* [First introduced in Ger. form *granophyr* by Vogelsang 1872; f. G. *gran*(it) granite + (por)*phyr* porphyry.] (See quot. 1882.)

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. iii. 90 Vogelsang has proposed to classify this type [Porphyritic] in three divisions: 1st, Granophyre, where the ground-mass is a microscopic crystalline mixture of the component minerals, with a sparing development of an imperfectly individualized magma; 2nd, Felsophyre, ..; 3rd, Vitrophyre. 1885 [see *Granite-porphyry*]. 1894 *Naturalist Mag.* 298/16 Buttermere granophyres, Yewdale breccias [etc.]. 1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 17 The protrusion of the gabbros and granophyres which mark later stages of the same continuous volcanic history.

Hence **Granophy·ric** *a.*, composed of granophyre.

1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 20 The felsitic and granophyric dykes of Skye.

Granose (grɛ·nōs), *a. rare*−0. [ad. L. *grānōsus*, f. *grānum* GRAIN *sb.*1: see -OSE.] Full of, or resembling, grains.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Granose*, full of Grains. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Granose*, in *entom.*, having the form of a string of grains or beads; moniliform, as the antennæ of many insects.

Grant (grant), *sb.*1 Forms: see the vb. [f. the vb.] The action of granting; the thing granted.

† **1. a.** Consent, permission. **b.** Promise. **c.** Admission, acknowledgement. Also, what is agreed to, promised, admitted, etc. *Obs.*

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 238 Þeo uihteð treouliche þet..hwuch so euer þe lust beo..wiðsigged þe graunt þerof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8380 Giue it to quam-sum þou will, For mi grant sal þou haf þer-till. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 317 Ȝet of graunt þou myȝtez fayle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 119 By graunt of Kingislus, kyng of West Saxon, þe firste Birinus ordeyned a cee at Dorchestre. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 He hath oblisshed him-self, bi his avow and his owen graunt, to [etc.]. *c* 1450 MYRC 399 But heo haue grawnte of hyre husbonde. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites of Warre* (1831) 214 The noble Prince gaue graunt to my request. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 Could I avoyde to give a seeming graunt Unto fruition of Antonios love. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 88 Gaine by thy grant, life; thy deniall, death. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 46 [You] might have found yourself as sensibly disappointed by her Grant, as you were by her Change.

b. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17956 (Arundel MS.) Whenne fyue þousonde ȝeer are past.. þenne shal god his grante fulfille. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 86 þei hadden graunt of Crist þat he Wolde algatis have mercy. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, To perfourme your hestes & your graunt. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 76 The King was blyth..Of the grant that he had maid. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 98 A wyfe, a queane, did make the French a graunt Upon this rocke in sight of Leeth to stand.

c. 1503 in *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 431 It was sufficiently pruit befor the said assis, and als be his avne gravnt, that the said William [etc.]. 1552 T. WILSON *Logike* 57 This is the vse of Reduction by a contradictorie, violently to force the graunt of our saiyng. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 116 By M. Hardings owne grant, we may iustly claime prescription. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 121 To grant that we may wish death to be in heaven..is..somewhat more dangerous..a graunt. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 177 Your happy exposition of that place..Euicts glad grant from me you hold a truth. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Pref. 17 The very objection is a grant that the Psalms contein devotions [etc.]. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), This grant destroys all you have urg'd before.

2. The action of according (a request, a favour asked for).

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 851 She of hir love graunt him made. 1530 PALSGR. 363 There is no graunt made lyberally, if it be demaunded neglygently. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 319 The fairest graunt is the necessitie. 1624 DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 86 If a Prince hath granted something to one Citizen, another Citizen may pretend, that the like grant ought to be made unto him also. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 474 The Grant of Remission was wholly in his Will and Pleasure. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* (1860) V. xxix. 71 Punished with the grant of my wishes. 1892 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 211/2 The grant or refusal of an injunction upon a matter of law is appealable.

3. An authoritative bestowal or conferment of a privilege, right, or possession; a gift or assignment of money, etc. by the act of an administrative body or of a person in control of a fund or the like.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 But ȝif þei han oþir title þan ben bullis of þe pope, or graunt of him, þei [etc.]. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 763 Heare is to se Your seale at a graunte of a pluralitie. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 67, I know not whether Mr Brunker may have deceiv'd you in his assurances concerning ye Grant of yr Phœnix Parke. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 174 To oblige the Persons, who..are in Possession..by virtue of old Grants, either to settle, or sell them [lands]. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. III. 231 The grant of the earldom of Murray to the prior of St. Andrews was confirmed. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. 332 You hastened the grant with an expedition unknown to the treasury. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 34 Fifty years after the grant of the patent. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 69 His [Pepin's] invasion had been preceded by his famous Grant to the Popes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 539 He obtained a grant of all the lands..belonging to Jesuits in five or six counties. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 234 The primary business of both houses was the grant of money. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 481 The Commons restricted their grant of certain Customs duties..to a single year.

b. The thing granted; a tract of land, a sum of money, etc. which is the subject of a formal grant. Also *capitation-grant* (see CAPITATION 3); *grant in aid* (*of*).

1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 197 The revenues..are consumed in grants to learned and religious men. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* v. iv. (1877) III. 246 In 1834 the government obtained from Parliament the first grant in aid of education. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 169 A small grant of money to purchase thermometers, &c. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* 136 Jenner..was voted two grants in parliament. 1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. at Leeds* 7 Oct., I am an enemy of the present system of what are called grants in aid. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 355 The Chambers voted a grant towards the expenses. 1897 *Mag. Art* Sept. 254 The trustees of polytechnics are apt to judge of the success of the classes by the amount of grant earned. 1899 YOUNGSON *Punjab Mission* xxiii. 196 From fees and Government grants, according to the grant-in-aid system, the schools are in some cases self-supporting.

4. *Law.* **a.** A conveyance by deed or other written instrument. † **b.** Formerly in more restricted application: A conveyance of such property (viz. incorporeal hereditaments) as can pass only by deed. *To be* or *lie in grant*: (of property) to be of a nature transferable only by deed.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 611/2 The act of the parent, in any lawfull graunt or conveyaunce. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., A thing is said to lie in graunte which cannot be assigned with out deed. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 Grants are never countermandable..in respect of the nature of the conveyance. 1628 COKE *On Littleton* § 259. 172 Grant. *Concessio* is in the Common law a conueyance of a thing that lies in grant, and not in Liuerie, which cannot passe without Deed. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 362 Heaven is theirs in the grant and reversion. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 317 Grants, *concessiones*; the regular method by the common law of transferring the property of incorporeal hereditaments, or, such things whereof no livery can be had. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1053 Where the plaintiff complains of an injury to an easement, it will be incumbent on him (unless he can shew an express grant) to carry his evidence..as far back as possible. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* i. (1877) 19 A grant to A. B. simply now confers but an estate for his life. 1848 WHARTON *Law Dict.* s.v., A grant of personalty is more properly termed an assignment or a bill of sale.

5. Chiefly *U.S.* The name given to a portion of land in the occupation of specified persons. *New Hampshire Grants*: now the State of Vermont.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 321 Silver Mines lately discovered to be within the Grant of Monsieur Croizat. 1777 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 514 They may be obliged to increase their attention to this matter by keeping a body of men somewhere about the Grants. 1842 L. MUNSELL in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) I. 133 There [were] only a few hunters just below the falls, or what is called Clark's grant. 1863 *Amer. Cycl.* XVI. 73/2 The country west of the Connecticut was only known at that time [1760] by the name of 'New Hampshire grants'. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. xxv. 502 Men poured in from towns in the Grants.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3 b) *grant-money*; *grant-earning* adj.; † **grant-parole**, ? respite.

1892 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/4 The attendance of considerable numbers of *grant-earning children. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 May 5/1 A number of men have been 'hustled' out of the place in order to get their *grant money. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* v. vi, H'hath sent thee *grant-paroll by me to stay longer A moneth here on earth.

Grant (grant), *sb.*2 *U.S.* [? var. GRAND *sb.* 6.] 'In brewing, a copper or iron vessel into which the wort flows from the clarifying battery, and from which it is lifted into the wort-pan' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Grant (grant), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **granted.** Forms: 3 **granti**, 3–7 **graunt**(e, 4 **grant**(t)e, **granty**, 5–6 **grawnt**(e, (5 **grawunt**, **grownte**), 3– **grant**. Also *Pa. t.* 4 **gra**(u)**nt**; *Pa. pple.* 4–6 **gra**(u)**nt**. [a. AF. *graunter, granter*, OF. *graanter, greanter*, altered form of *craanter, creanter*:—pop. L. type **crēdentāre*, f. *crēdent-em* pr. pple. of *crēdĕre* to entrust, believe.]

† **1.** *intr.* To agree, consent; to assent to the request of (a person: const. *dat.*); to agree or consent *to* or *to do* (rarely *at do*) something. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16851 Ioseph..Ne granted neuer wit wil ne werc, to þair gret felunni. 1340 *Ayenb.* 225 Þe ilke bernþ þet to zenne graunteþ. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 352 I grant thar-till; To ly heir mair war litill skill. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2665 *Hypermnestra*, [Egiste commanded his daughter, with threats, to kill her husband;] And, for to passyn harmles of that place, She grauntyth hym. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 338 He..graunteth with hem for to wende. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 138 þai graunted at do all þat he wald bidd þam do. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 250, I graunte to be his derlynge. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 198 Þe freendys prayed þe preest to ley þe dede body on his asse. Þerto grauntyd he hem. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 15 At these words graunted Parys to goo to the sayd Ioustes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxliii. 363 He graunted to the warr with an yuell wyll. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 164 Assigning me To the altar; whereto they graunted all. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 245 The Souldiers should haue toss'd me on their Pikes, Before I would haue granted to that Act.

2. *trans.* To agree to, promise, undertake.

† **a.** Const. *dat.* of person, and *acc.* of thing. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1423 Þo gan ðat moder and laban Rebecca freinen ðor for-ðan, And ȝhe it grantede mildelike. *c* 1305 *St. Cristopher* 77 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 61 He grantede þis anon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 243 She graunteth and behight him this. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 978 And he hir graunted þat gate with a good wille. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 516 'Þat graunt I gudly,' quod þe gome. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xxvii, Aduise wel ere they graunt, but what they graunt, perfourme.

b. with *inf.* (preceded by *to*) or *clause* as obj. *Obs.* exc. in legal documents.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 141 Þe Kyng of Denmark ȝold hym anon þo And granted crystenmon ever to be. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 23 They that shull come to seche me, have graunted their lorde that they shull me sle. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xi, To promytte & graunte to gyue to the that whiche thou neuer leuest to me. 1512 J. WASTELL in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 609 The said John Wastell graunteth to gyff..xx. markes. 1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 186 The said T. D.. couenaunteth and graunteth, to and with the said T. V.. that if he [etc.]. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. (1739) 200 Do you grant to hold and keep the Laws and rightful Customs, which the Commonalty of your Realm shall have chosen? 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 68 A. covenanted, granted, and agreed that B. should have the land.

3. To accede to, consent to fulfil (a request, prayer, wish, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 34 Holdeð hine ueste, uort he habbe igranted ou al þet ȝe euer wulleð. *c* 1275 LAY. 14152 Þe bet we wolleþ cweme þe ȝef þou þis wolt granti me [1205 ȝif þu þis ȝettest me]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/33 And grauntede al his bone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13988 Iesus grant him his praier. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 182 The souldan graunteth her axinge. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3878 So crist..what eure sho wille aske grauntis he hire fauourably. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) G b, Yf I sholde graunt you at all tymes your affeccyons and desyres. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 110 O graunt my suit. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 63 Use thyself betimes to hear and grant our Pray'rs. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii. (1826) 20 Grant me then the only request I have to make. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vii. (1880) 126 The authorities at once cheerfully granted all that they asked.

4. To allow or concede as an indulgence; to permit or suffer (a person) to have (something); to bestow or confer as a favour, or in answer to a request. Const. *dat.* of person, and *acc.* of thing.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11552 Leue him was igraunted god wot to wuch ende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2506 (Cott.) Was nan þai raght þai grantid grith. *Ibid.* 25340 Grant vs þi maght til oþer sua forgiue þair sin, þat [etc.]. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 20011 + 894 (B. M. Add. MS.) Þe archibisshop..haþ graunted xl daies to pardoun to alle þat þis vie wol here. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 188 Sheo ne graunted him in hir lyvynge No grace. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 132 First Crist apperide to þes holy wommen, fer to graunt a privylegie to wommanis kynde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 219 God to hem that ben well thewed Hath yove and graunted the victoire. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2986 He me graunted ful gladly The passage of the outer hay. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* Hiv b, He graunted his [Absalon's] grace and pardon. 1484 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 41 God graunte & gyff thaym joy and comforth. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 456 Grant ws dais three. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 274 To onely thee thou seest we graunt this speciall grace Vs to attend. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 93 When he has granted all he can, if we grant back the Soveraignty, all is restored. *c* 1709 PRIOR *Callimachus' Hymn to Jupiter* 116 Great father! grant us virtue, grant us wealth. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 172 By his granting better conditions to the garrison. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 102 Granting him a delay of three days. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 208 It was an Act purporting to grant entire liberty of conscience to all Christian sects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 He had..the good sense..to grant me the liberty I requested. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 7 This rare favour, a laugh for all time, Colonia, grant me. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* x, Why might he not grant himself one more sight of her at the door of the Church.

† **b.** With a *thing* as subj. or as indirect obj.: To allow to have. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 105 Thikke and drie, espie & graunte hit rest. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 98 A smal valve..grants entrance to the blood into the right Ventricle.

† **c.** To sanction, permit (an action). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* 22 Attempree weping is nothing defended to him that sorweful is..but it is rather grauuted him to wepe..But thogh attempree weping bee y-grauuted, outrageous weping certes is defended.

d. with *inf.* or *clause* as obj.; *rarely* with obj. and compl.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 36 Þider lord

granti us to cumene. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Chirche* p. xxxvi, þe whiche semlant he graunte us to see. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1826 Bot waild 3e grant vs to gaa & gefe vs 3our lefe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 51 O hie princes, quham to Jupiter hes grant To beild ane new cietie. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxvi. 13 Graunte, that we may only hope in the. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 207 They graunt him to take it with him. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 156 The Gods graunt them true. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. I. viii. 35/2 Our Lord Richard the King..hath granted..That all the Kidels that are in the Thames be taken away. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 384 God grant that I may find you well enough..for a morning walk.

5. To bestow or confer (a possession, right, etc.) by a formal act. Said of a sovereign or supreme authority, a court of justice, a representative assembly, etc. Also, in *Law*, to transfer (property) from oneself to another person, especially by deed.

c 1305 *Pilate* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 113 þemperour..grantede pilatus al þat lond to holde bi maistrie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 103 Asia..Was graunted by commune assent To Sem. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17, I graunte hem fulle pover. 1485 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 1 A great taske and disme grawnted to the Kinge. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 138 Graunted by Patents. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 181 Where Friendship is, all Offices of Life, are as it were granted to Him, and his Deputy. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 436 God the Father hath graunted vs..a new Patent. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 302 The Power here granted belongs to all Supreme Pastors. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* App. II. § 2 They the said Abraham Barker and Cecilia his Wife..do, and each of them doth, grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto the said [D. E. and F. G.], their heirs and assigns, All that the capital messuage called Dale Hall. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 725 Granting letters of administration, belongs to the prerogative court of the archbishop of that province. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 193 The Commons alone could legally grant him money. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 575 They granted charters to the towns and privileges to the inhabitants. 1883 *Law Reports* 11 Q. Bench Div. 545 (*headnote*) An attachment granted to enforce compliance with the order of court.

b. with advs., in technical phrases: *To grant* (land, a title) *away, out.* † *To grant forth* (a warrant): to issue.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 16 The other officers who grant foorth the warrants, the Subpœnas. 1661 A. BROME *Royalist's Answ.* ii. Songs 75 All titles of honours.. being granted away With the grantees stay. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* I. (1877) 2 The lands thus confiscated were granted out by the Conqueror to his followers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 657 The estates of accused persons had been granted away before conviction. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. i. § 2. 14 The grantee of the land is to be entitled to grant the land away to whomsoever he pleases in his lifetime.

† **6.** To yield, give up. Also with *over*. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 122 For Libra graunteth him [i. e. Scorpion] his ende Of eighte sterres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3103 þi meche we beseke..to grant vs oure modire..out of bande. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 42 b, Palladius not accustomed to grant ouer the possession of him self vpon so vniust titles, with sword drawne gaue them so rude an answer, that [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 331 Certain Thracian women .. granted their haire to this purpose.

7. To admit, confess, acknowledge. Now only in a more restricted use: To concede to an actual or hypothetical opponent (a proposition) to be used as a basis of argument.

a. with obj. either *acc.* with *inf.* or a clause introduced by *that* (often suppressed), rarely *how*. In this sense the imperative mood, the pres. pple. (used *absol.*) and the pa. pple. often introduce an adverbial (concessive) clause.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 27428 (Fairf.) A man .. grauntis [*Cott.* yetes] .. þat he is falling in misliking. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 366 þat ypolyt .. before al had granttyt þare, þat he had bene a cristine mane. 1421 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The sayd Robert wold nouht graunte that he had submyitted hym in that mater. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1652 There he grauntyd a monge hem alle .. How in an appelle he dede the galle. 1558 BP. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* xxi. 123 A synner maye graunt and confesse, that he hathe not considered thys great kyndenes of God. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 237 But graunting thinges there to be well done already. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. v. 16 They graunt there is a Heaven on this other part of the world. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 73 Grant they never used drinking and bezling before they came to Sea .. they will soon finde out the art. 1659–60 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Jan., I went to see Mrs. Jem, who was in bed, and now granted to have the small-pox. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 4 Granting there were antiently such names .. it remaines doubtfull [etc.]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 5, I grant her Dress is very becoming, but [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 156 Grant that such a man had, by his recent services, fairly earned his pardon. Yet [etc.]. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 1. 94 Only asserting that to be beautiful which I believe will be granted me to be so without dispute. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) 161 Granting that that downfall is to come, it is reasonable [etc.]. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 128, I grant a few, the greatest, live content. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 101 Granted that two Beings, *A* and *B*, are so independent of each other..then [etc.].

b. with *sb.* or *pron.* as obj. Also *absol.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 15 In dust of ded thou has me broght. This says he, noght grauntand it, for his body rot nogh. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 48 The lord sowlis hass grantit thar The deid in-to plane parliament. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 He gart yarof, als he graunted, ix^{xx} peces & xij. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 8 The phariseies graunt bothe. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 390, I grant ye, vpon instinct. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 This will easily be granted, by as many as know story. 1612 in *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 312 Patrick Gordoune..being accusit for trubling of this burght .. in drawing of ane sword, and persewing thairwith Gilbert Leslie .. graunted the drawing of his sword to the said Gilbert, and persewing him thairwith. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. Ep. Ded., Like the first Principles of Mathematical Science, they are..granted by all. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 15 Though we should grant the real existence of those optic angles. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 107 This granted, we shall take something more. 1848 KEBLE *Serm.* Pref. 41 If thus much be granted, .. how is not our principle conceded? 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 287 We settle first the measure of man's need Before we grant capacity to fill.

c. with obj. and complement: To admit or concede (a person or thing) to be so and so. *rare.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 367 Vienna was þo i-graunted the place of corsynge. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3125 And if [he] grant him noȝt de-grayd. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 100 Mad let vs grant him then. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 139 [I] haue not tryed it; yet I grant it probable. 1730 SWIFT *Traulus* I. 83 Grant him but a drone at best. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xiv, I grant him brave, But wild.

d. To admit the existence of. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vi. § 3 (1622) 46 For, of necessitie hee granteth him [God], though of impotencie hee blaspheme him.

Grantable (grɑ·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. GRANT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being granted.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 81 Thee sayd bread and wine reteygne styl theyr own natures, whyche is grantable. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 3 The former Offence wherein Clergy is not Grantable being not then known. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 15 No priviledge of Parliament is grantable for treason. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 225 The Principles of Geometry, consisting of Definitions, Postulates, (or grantable Truths) [etc.]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 258 These letters are grantable by the law of nations. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* II. xi. (1806) II. 52 Lands which were not cultivated by the proprietor within a limited time were declared grantable to any other person. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 115 § 11 Any Licence grantable by a Secretary of State..may..be granted by the Commissioner. 1879 *Edin. Rev.* CL 551 In America new trials became grantable, but in England not.

Granted (grɑ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. GRANT *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1. Bestowed, allotted.

1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* VIII. *Baucis & Philem.* 196 Tablets hung for gifts of granted vows. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 2 He daily returned thanks for the granted favor. 1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* II. III. v. 490 In the granted and located districts called the Concessions, two sevenths are retained. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* ii. 67 The granted issue of all his longings and all his prayers. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxi. 22 It shall be in a constantly progressive relation to the granted years of my life.

2. Admitted, acknowledged.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 36/2 We have reason to take it for a granted truth. 1677 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* Apol. Wks. 1883 V. 124 If they will take it as a granted principle, it will be easy to put an end to this dispute. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 50 A gratuitous superstructure on granted or presumed premises.

b. *To take for granted*: to regard as not requiring proof, or as likely to be admitted by every one. † *To give for granted*: see GIVE *v.* 31 b.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 265 He takes it for granted, that hee can grace or disgrace any man at his pleasure. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 57 ¶ 2, I have hitherto taken my Beauty for Granted. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 287, I take the facts he refers to for granted. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. vi, I want you to take no theological dogmas for granted. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* xx, She had taken Dorothy's happiness too much for granted. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 182 He was perfectly frank with Worrogonga who, he took for granted, knew about his assumed character.

¶ Confused use.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 774 He .. takes it as a thing for granted, that this [the soul] is .. in every part of the body.

Hence **Gra·ntedly** *adv.*, admittedly.

a 1638 MEDE *Chr. Sacrif.* Wks. (1672) 355 And this so generally and grantedly as could never have been .. unless [etc.].

Grantee (grɑntī·). *Law.* Also 5–6 **graunte**, 6–7 **grauntee**. [f. GRANT *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 The grauntes..aske deducions and allowaunces at every quinzime. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 21 b, The grauntee maye distreyne for the same rent bycause of the clause of dystresse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxi. (1739) 47 The Estate that was granted, depended partly on the condition of the Grantee. 1745 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 7 Many of Cromwell's Grantees, .. joyfully put themselves under the Protection of great Men. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 63 The grantees ..had squandered their grants as fast as they had obtained them. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. § 32 The praetor's grant of possession only makes the grantee a quasi successor.

Granter (grɑ·ntəɹ). Also 4 **grant-**, **grauntar**, 5–6 **grawnt-**, **graunter**. See also GRANTOR. [f. GRANT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who grants.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 In þis caas are comynli grauntars of pardoun. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 161/1 A Grawnter, *largitor* vel *-trix*. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 591 Hayle, graunter of happe! 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 22 He wyll distreyne for the rent or serve a writ of annuyte agaynst the graunter. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 263 So that both sides being desirous and neither granters, they brake of conference. 1626 B. PARSONS *Magistr. Charter* 4 To begin first with the granter, with whom every well-drawne charter first begineth. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 188 When that life is determined by the dissolution of the body politic, the granter takes it back by reversion. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 121 The granters of the venison. 1883 LD. CRAIGHILL in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 312/2 The power of the granter to deal with her estate under the radical right is plain.

Granting (grɑ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRANT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GRANT.

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Zuyche grantinges byeþ alneway deadlich zenne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1581 Swich strif ther is bigonne For thilke grauntyng..That [etc.]. 1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 206, I was deceaved in the graunting. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvii, How do I hold thee but by thy granting? 1673 *True Worship God* 19 To return something to the gods for the granting of their desires. 1798 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 223 The granting of bounties to seamen. 1824 *Ibid.* 341 Relative to the granting of leases. 1895 L. J. TROTTER *Life Dalhousie* vi. 114 The mere granting of land to a Railway Company.

Granting (grɑ·ntiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GRANT *v.* + -ING[2].] That grants, in senses of the vb.

1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* I. II Thassurance of a graunting conscience diminishith it self in a sorte, as oft as bosting receauith rewarde of fame. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 7/1 'The case' cannot be sent to the High Court because it is not signed by the granting magistrate.

† **Grantise.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *grantise*, f. *granter* to GRANT.] The action of the vb. GRANT; concession; permission.

a 1300 *Strîz* in *Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 12 I-wis nou maiȝt thou ben above, For thou havest grauntise of hire love. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 Com þe Scottis Kyng, & asked Henry a bone Of grantise of grace, to haf his Seignorie. *Ibid.* 208 Of som he had grantise his wille forto do.

Grantor (grɑntǫ·ɹ). *Law.* [a. AF. *grantor*, agent-n. of *granter* to GRANT: see -OR. Cf. GRANTER.] One who makes a grant or conveyance in legal form.

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 A foundation of an interest in the grantor. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* I. § 1. 1 Unto a Grant, a Grantor, Grantee, and a thing granted are requisite. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 478 Their privilege even of purchasing from any living grantor is greatly abridged. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 276 A conveyance is not valid against any other person but the grantor, unless it be thus acknowledged and recorded. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 196 Saying masses for the benefit of the grantor's family. 1883 *American* VI. 270 In England, if the grantor cannot sign, he may make his mark.

b. In quasi-legal language.

a 1740 WATERLAND *Regeneration* Wks. (1823) VI. 348 Regeneration on the part of the Grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into sonship..: and on the part of the grantee, viz. man, it means his birth, or entrance into that state of sonship. 1781 KNOX *Liberal Educ.* xlviii. Wks. 1824 IV. 186 For the sake of the grantors, the practice [of 'granting testimonia of morals and proficiency'] ought to be put an end to, unless [etc.].

‖ **Granula** (græ·niŭlă). Pl. **granulæ**; also 7 **granulaes**. [mod.L. *grānula*, irreg. dim. of *grānum* grain = late L. *grānulum*.] = GRANULE.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 130 Shining stones that look not unlike to golden granulaes. 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 252 From 50 to 70 granulæ or particles of unfired powder were driven through the screen. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. 207 *Granula*; large sporules, contained in the centre of many Algæ; as in Gloionema of Greville. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 548/2 *Granula*..Among fungals it sometimes expresses a spore-case.

Granular (græ·niŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. late L. *grānulum*, dim. of *grānum* GRAIN *sb.*[1] + -AR.]

1. Consisting of grains or granules; existing in the condition of grains or granules.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 493 Mountains, which consist of lime stone or marble of a granular or scaly texture. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 480 Steel is granular. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 339 The fluid .. leaves behind it a sort of granular residue. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 682 Massive and granular gypsum is found in this country in the red marl or new red sandstone accompanying the salt-deposits in Cheshire. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 15 July, Dynamite..is a solid granular explosive. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 935 To these granular zinc or finely divided copper is added.

2. Having a granulated surface or structure. *Path.* Of diseased structures, diseases: = GRANULATED 3.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 210 On the [foot] pads or cushions of the cat, the cuticle is rough and granular. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 13 There is..one form of granular lids produced by vesicular granulations. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 374 A widespread granular or fatty degeneration of the tissues. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 292 Granular ophthalmia. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 54 It [catarrhal ophthalmia]..may..end in the condition known as granular lids. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 373 Most frequently the granular kidney comes on insidiously with no early symptoms.

3. Of the nature of a granule or granules.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 177 Their [geckos'] skin is studded above with very small granular scales. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 67 The granular particles seen among the pollen grains of plants. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 128 A series of raised granular but minute tubercles.

Hence **Granula·rity**, granular condition or quality. **Gra·nularly** *adv.*

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 520 The apical cells of these internal rows are distinguished by their size and by the granularity of their protoplasm. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 24 Its surface being free from granularity or roughness.

Granulary (græ·niŭlări), *a.* [f. late L. *grānulum* (see prec.) + -ARY[2].] = GRANULAR.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 Salt-peter, Smalcoale, and Brimstone..proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into granulary bodies. 1850 ARVINE *Cycl. Relig.*

Anecd. 832 Bone-grinders .. by steam-engines and powerful machinery, reduced them to a granulary state. 1852 TH. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 512 Vallies, which contain magnetic sands (granulary oxidulated iron).

Granulate (græ·niŭlḗit), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[2] 2.] = GRANULATED *ppl. a.* 2.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Granulata radix*, a granulate root. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 273 Granulate (*Granulata*), beset with many granules like shagreen. 1832 DANA *Crust.* I. 464 Hands elongate .. granulate above and somewhat pilose. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 231 Arbutus..berry globose, granulate.

¶ In pseudo-L. combining form *granulato-*, as *granulato-capitate, -costate, -serrulate, -striate* adjs.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 169, 217, 418. 1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 246.

Granulate (græ·niŭlḗit), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* To form into granules or grains.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 370 We take then the finest Gold we can procure, and having either Granulated it or Laminated it [etc.]. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 30 Gun-powder, which is of greater power granulated. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 398 The sap is .. granulated, by the simple operation of boiling. 1794 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 102 Take one part of yellow arsenic, and one part of copper, and melt and granulate. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 719 The gold to be mixed should be previously granulated. 1851 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, The juice of the cane is expressed, boiled, granulated, and prepared for the refiner. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 191/2 The metal is first granulated, by throwing it while melted into cold water.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To take the form of granules or grains; to become granular.

1667 SPRAT *Hist. Roy. Soc.* 193 The Juyce of Wine, when it is dry'd, does alwayes granulate into Sugar. 1681 GREW *Mus. Reg. Soc.* 224 The principal knack .. is in making the Juyce, when sufficiently boil'd to kerne or granulate. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 287 Its stalk is employed to bring sugar to a good grain when it .. cannot be made to granulate properly by the application of lime alone. 1839 CLARKE *Trav. Russ.* 53 They place it in a caldron over a charcoal fire, until the powder begins to granulate.

2. *trans.* To raise in granules or small asperities; to roughen the surface of.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 120 The gullet .. thick set, or as it were granulated, with a multitude of Glandules. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 319 When the *Dura Mater* is granulated with flesh, the sindon or lint, moistened with.. *Tinct. Myrrhæ* and *Aq. Calcis*, is a good application.

b. To unite (two surfaces) as if by granulation.

1846 LANDOR *Minor Prose Pieces* Wks. II. 458/2 They are all grafts, imperfectly granulated on an uncongenial stock.

3. *intr.* in *Path.* Of a wound, ulcer, etc.: To develop a number of small prominences, producing a roughened appearance, as if sprinkled with granules.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 180 The Flesh must granulate, otherwise such Wounds could never heal. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 87 Mr. Hunter tried various stimulating means to induce the cyst to granulate. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 604/2 Few or no abscesses granulate till they are exposed. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 5 The wound that is left being allowed to granulate.

Granulated (græ·niŭlḗitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. GRANULATE *v.* + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb.

1. a. Of metals, sugar, gunpowder, etc.: Formed into granules. **b.** Consisting of granules, or grain-like bodies.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1715) 427/1 Refined granulated Silver. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn setting Engine*, A rich compost..such as dry or granulated pigeon's dung. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 55 Fruit granulated. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 151 A quantity of granulated powder. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxxvii. (1849) 434 Many [nebulæ] have a granulated appearance. 1830–7 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 7 A Granulated Root consists of numerous small bulbs or scales strung together. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 3 Prepared by boiling granulated tin .. with concentrated hydrochloric acid. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 217 There are two sorts of caviar: granulated caviar, and sack caviar. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 189 The latter [sugar] is generally made of granulated honey. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Granulated-steel.* Melted pig-iron is scattered by a wheel into a cistern of water, and thus reduced to fragments. These are imbedded in powdered hematite or sparry iron ore, and subjected to furnace heat. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 391 Granulated malt extract dissolved in milk constitutes a grateful variety of readily digestible food.

2. Having the surface raised in granules or small prominences. *Granulated glass*, a kind of roughened glass used in stained windows.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 140 The one plain and smooth, the other granulated on the out-side. 1758 *Descript. Thames* 216 The Turbot has a rough granulated Skin full of exceeding small Prickles. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. (ed. 2) 72 It would be too much to assert that the skin of the dog fish was made rough and granulated on purpose for the polishing of wood. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 200 Chisseled .. to represent..the granulated surface of the human skin. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 15 In some genera the walls of the cells..are strongly granulated. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 256 The surface of the carapace is granulated, not spiny. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 61 The whole is overlaid with fuuiform wire ornaments and granulated work. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XLI. 28 A granular-surfaced or granulated paper.

b. Having the appearance of being raised in granules; mottled.

1885 AGNES CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 210 The term 'granulated', suggested by Dawes in 1864, best describes the mottled aspect of the solar disc.

3. *Path.* Characterized by the presence of granulations or small grain-like bodies. = GRANULAR *a.*

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 426/2 A man who was found on post-mortem examination to have granulated kidneys. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/6 The astounding statement that 'granulated ophthalmia is chiefly a pauper disease'.

Granulating (græ·niŭlḗitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].] The action of the vb. GRANULATE; granulation.

1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. Blood*, etc. II. vii. Wks. 1837 III. 488 This process is called granulating, or incarnation. 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Granulating*, an operation in the manufacture of gunpowder which follows the process of 'pressing' the cake, whereby it becomes reduced to grains of different sizes.

attrib. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 143 When a wound begins to heal by the granulating process. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 336 Hard to realize that they could be formed by the ordinary granulating processes of the winter snows. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 145/2 It is then fed into the granulating machine.

Granulating (græ·niŭlḗitiŋ) *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That granulates, in senses of the vb.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 102 It [*i.e.* the draught] ..potently expels..granulating Tartar. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 244 It may be continuously discharged from the surface, as in a granulating wound. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 407 The high arterial pressure so commonly associated with granulating kidneys.

Granulation (græniŭlḗi·ʃən). [n. of action f. GRANULATE *v.*: see -ATION. Cf. F. *granulation.*]

1. *gen.* The action or process of forming into granules or grains; the process or condition of being so formed.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Granulation proper to Metals, by infusion on fire,..is their comminution into granula, or very small drops like *Grana Paradisi.* 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 88 The Reason of the Granulation of this Powder [gunpowder]. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 78 Granulation is easily performed, by pouring, leisurely, the melted metal between the twigs of a new birch broom .. in a pail of water. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 117 It is mixed with lead to assist its granulation in making small shot. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1142 The neutro-saline matter present in the spent lye is essential to the proper granulation and separation of the saponaceous compound. 1852 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 168 On the Granulation of Medicines.

fig. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 1/2 Italy and Germany have been redeemed from the granulation which for so many ages has made them mere ropes of sand.

b. *concr.* A granular formation.

1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 288 On the projections of the wainscot, I found several granulations, and longer pieces of the wire. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 184 In frogs poisoned with prussic acid a rounded form of the corpuscles was commonly exhibited, and sometimes granulations were present. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* 72 The anthers scarcely ever enclose veritable pollen, but merely irregular granulations.

2. *Path.* The formation of grain-like prominences on sores when healing; the development of granules in diseased structures.

1786–7 J. HUNTER *Lect. Princ. Surg.* xii. Wks. 1835 I. 368 But on all internal canals suppuration does not necessarily lead to granulation. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 215 That which Mr. Hunter calls union by granulation would, in the language of Galen, have been union by the third intention. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 302 But if inflammation be permitted to arise, the repair takes place by a process termed granulation. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Healing by granulation.

fig. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 57 Then set in slowly and irregularly a kind of granulation, if we may use a comparison from the healing of a wound.

b. *concr.* in *pl.* The grain-like bodies so formed.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* Introd. 24 Tents in Wounds, by resisting the growth of the little Granulations of the Flesh, in process of time harden them. 1789 T. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 387, I..felt a loose piece of bone lying in a bed of granulations within the cavity of the tibia. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 54 Granulations formed, and a cicatrix took place. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 141 Granulations are formed by an exudation of coagulating lymph from the vessels of the wounded or exposed surface. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 149 Granulations sometimes form on the surfaces of inflamed serous membranes. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 13 Every surgeon must have witnessed how sensitive are granulations from bone. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 5 The grey granulations or tubercles are apparently derived from some pre-existing inflammation.

3. *Bot.* and *Zool.* **a.** The formation of granular bodies on the surface of a plant, a crustacean, etc. **b.** *concr.* The granular structure, or in *pl.* the granules, so formed.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 45 Branches generally incrusted with small granulations. 1843 FORBES in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 79 Among the granulations numerous large stomata. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 447 A smooth even surface, excepting a neat miliary granulation. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 142 The folds and wrinkles which form by granulation upon the oblongs where the bark has been removed for its fibre. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 75 A short robust stem, which is marked with flutings and superficial granulations. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 104 In the pointed warts there is often stratification and granulation.

4. *attrib.*, chiefly *Path.* (see sense 2), as *granulation-growth, -mass, -sarcoma, -tissue, -tumour.*

1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 157 Over these [pustules] the nail softened and a little **granulation* growth protruded. 1898 *Ibid.* IX. 347 Being attended by the production of a **granulation-mass.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Granulation sarcoma*, the ordinary form of simple or round-celled *Sarcoma.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 270 The serous membrane becomes infiltrated with young cells, which form a **granulation-tissue* beneath the layer of proliferating endothelium. 1888 C. H. FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 114 Under the term '**granulation-tumours*' he [Virchow] describes the various lesions which are produced by syphilis, leprosy and glanders.

Granulative (græ·niŭlḗtiv), *a. Path.* [f. GRANULATE *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by granulation.

1883 MACALISTER tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* I. § 117. 163 It was Virchow who invented the term 'granulative growth' or 'granuloma' for these formations.

Granulato-: see under GRANULATE *a.*

Granulator (græ·niŭlḗitəɹ). [f. GRANULATE *v.* + -OR.] One who or that which granulates; *spec.* a granulating-machine.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1202 The syrup is transferred into wooden chests or boxes..called coolers, but which are more properly crystallizers or granulators. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 145/2 A small stream of water enters the granulator; the movement of the machine rolling the damp grains constantly among the dry meal powder, causes the latter to [etc.]. 1888 *Engineer* LXVI. 273/1 This gentleman saw white sugar come out of spouts, and heard a granulator revolving at the rate of 300 rotations per minute.

Granule (græ·niŭl). [ad. late L. *grānul-um* (dim. of *grānum* GRAIN *sb.*[1]), either directly, or through F. *granule.*] A small grain; a small compact particle; a pellet. Employed *spec.* in *Zool.* and *Bot.*, also in *Astron.* and *Pharm.* (see quots.).

1652 CHARLETON *Darkn. Atheism* 45 Those Granules of sand, which suffice to make up the vast bulk of the World. 1664 BOYLE *Exper. & Consid. Colours* iii. 41 With an excellent Microscope..the assisted Eye could discern particular Granules, some..Blew, and some..Yellow. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 112 Fructifications terminating, swelling with seed-bearing granules. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 281 Small granules of stone are sometimes found in the tubular portion of the kidneys. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 98 They resemble pearl barley, but the granules are generally smaller. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 273 *Granule*, a very minute elevation. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 491 The animal bark which envelopes it is mixed with calcareous granules. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 350 The pollen grains are often called granules. 1840–52 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 572 The smallest lobule is apparently composed of granules, which are minute cæcal pouches. 1849 MURCHISON *Silnria* x. 241 The granules of the skin. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 36 Granule is the best word to describe the luminous particles on the Sun's surface. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 691 Very small pills are called granules. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 88 Colorless protoplasm, which..contains shining fat-like granules. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 107 Granules of augite are common.

b. *attrib.*

1855 tr. *Weil's Pathol. Histol.* II. v. 287 The fine-molecular cell becomes a granule cell. *Ibid.* 291 Colossal granule-masses. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Cell, granule*, a term applied by His to a cell, like an ordinary white blood cell, found in the stroma of the ovary. Also, generally applied to cells in main part consisting of granules. 1882 THOMSON, etc. *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 312 The inner or granule layer. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Granule-layer of cerebellum*, the inner nuclear layer of the grey matter of the cortex of the cerebellum. *Ibid., Granule masses*, the same as *giant Cells.*

Granuliferous (græniŭ·lifĕrəs), *a.* [as if f. L. *grānulifer* (f. *grānul-um* granule + *-(i)fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing granules or granulations.

1840 in PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* 1847 CRAIG, *Granuliferous*, full of granulations, as in the shell Mitra granulifera. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Granuliform (grĕniŭ·lifōɹm), *a.* [f. L. *grānul-um* granule + -(I)FORM.] Having a granular structure.

1847 in CRAIG. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 236 Teeth..granuliform. 1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 257 Margin entire, denticulated; when dry closed, granuliform.

Granulite (græ·niŭləit). *Geol.* [f. GRANULE + -ITE.] A rock consisting of feldspar and quartz intimately mixed. Hence **Granuli·tic** *a.*, composed of or containing granulite.

1849 DANA *Geol.* xiii. (1850) 564 A variety of granulite. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 142 They are especially common in granulites. 1888 *Engineer* LXV. 379/2 The light-banded granulitic gneisses or Wiltshire type. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 11 There are the eruptive rocks, granite and granulite.

Granulo- (græ·niŭlo), used as a combining form of L. *grānulum* GRANULE, to describe a substance which is 'granular and ——', as in *granulo-adipose, -crystalline, -fatty, -pulpy* adjs.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 100 This granulo-pulpy matter was in process of being converted into ova. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Granulo-adipose*, containing, or consisting of, granules and fatty matter. *Ibid., Granulo-fatty*, relating to granules and to fat.

Granuloma (græniŭlō·mă). *Path.* [f. L. *grānul-um* GRANULE, after the analogy of GLAUCOMA and other words of Gr. origin.] 'A term invented by Virchow to include certain neoplasms which generally do not advance in structure beyond the stage of granulation tissue, and which usually proceed to ulceration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 442 These cells belong to the group called by Virchow granuloma. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 804 In nodular leprosy, however, the granuloma of the skin..[is] characteristic.

Hence **Granulo·matous** *a.*, of or pertaining to granuloma.

1883 MacAlister tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* I. § 117. 162 In most of the granulomatous disorders we may have not merely a diffusion of the disease throughout the individual organism, but [etc.]. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 423 A..granulomatous, encrusted eruption.

Granulose (grænĭŭlōˑs), *sb.* and *a.* [f. as prec. + -OSE.] **A.** *sb.* One of the essential constituents (the other being cellulose) of the starch granule, which gives a blue colour with iodine, and is converted into sugar by the saliva.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 589 A grain of starch leaves behind a skeleton containing very little solid material when the granulose has been extracted. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 48 Starch consists of an outer coating of cellulose enclosing alternating layers of granulose.

B. *adj.* = Granular.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 245 Areolets plane, granulose.

Granulous (græˑnĭŭləs), *a.* Also 6 **granuluse**. [f. Granule + -ous.] = Granular, in various senses.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ii. 2 A fatte matter in the browes the whiche be granuluse aggregacions. 1699 *Bucaneers Amer., Exploits Sir H. Morgan* 30 A sort of granulous flower or meal. 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 19 The..Marrow..is granulous, or composed of very small Grains. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. iii. ii. 249 There is obtained a granulous precipitate. 1841 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 275 The back convex, roughish or granulous. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 193 The surface of the cell may be either smooth and entire, spinous or granulous. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 4/2 That terrible eye disease known as granulous ophthalmia.

Graocracy (greɪˌɑˑkrăsi). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. γραο-, γραῦς an old woman + -κρατία government.] Government by an old woman or old women.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 484 Madame de Genlis's admired and lamented graocracy.

Grap, obs. f. Grape *sb.*[1]; var. Grape *sb.*3, Grappe *sb.*

Grapas, -pays, variant forms of Grapeys *Obs.*

Grape (grēˑp), *sb.*[1] Also 3–7 **grap**, 4 **graap**. [a. OF. *grape, grappe* fem., bunch of grapes (also *crape*; mod.F. *grappe*, north-eastern dialects *crappe*), prob. a vbl. sb. from *graper* to gather grapes with a vine-hook, f. *grape* hook, ultimately f. Teut. **krappon-* (OHG. *krapfo*) hook. Cf. It. *grappare* to seize, *grappa* hook, *grappo* act of seizing, *grappo, grappolo*, bunch of grapes, Sp. *grapa* hook, Pr. *grapa* hook, claw, *grap-s* hollow of the hand.

The change of meaning which the word underwent in passing from Fr. to Eng. seems to be due to the fact that it was first adopted in plural and collective uses, from which a new sense of the sing. was afterwards evolved. The comb. *win-grape* appears for 'cluster of grapes' in *Gen. & Ex.* 3710.]

1. One of the berries, growing in clusters on a vine, and from the juice of which wine is made. Also *grape of wine*. Chiefly *pl.*; in poetry often *sing.*, as quasi-*collect.*

The grapes are sour: said proverbially with allusion to Æsop's fable of 'The Fox and the Grapes', when a person is heard to disparage something which it is suspected he would be glad to possess if he could.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/424 A luytel foul.. brouȝte a gret bouȝ Fol of grapus swyþe rede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4468 (Gött.) Vpon þis tre, on ilk a bohw Methoght þar hing grapis [*Cott.* winberis] enohw. *c* 1315 Shoreham 30 That schel be to thys sacrement Ryȝt of the grape of wyne. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxxii. 32 The graap of hem graap of gal, and the cluster moost bittre. — *Matt.* vi. 16 Whether men gaderen grapis of thornys, or fijgis of breris? *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 84 On grapes þe goldfinche þei gladen and glees. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 22 Take persole .. grene Grapus, and stope thy chekyns with wynne. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 151 Thou shalt have Graps ryght as the Ruby red. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Pinnar* i. 7 On vine growes the grape, and not the biter hop. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 259 The mantling Vine Layes forth her purple Grape. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 805 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* i. 247 Grapes, taken in Moderate Quantities, help the Appetite. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* ii. 235 Grapes in purple clusters.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 A taste of the fyrst rype grapes of the gyfte of heuenly wysdome. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xlvi, Mr. S.. said, as plainly as a look could speak, that the grapes were sour.

b. With some word prefixed that indicates the species or variety, as *Black Hamburgh, Fox, Frontignac, Muscadine, Muscat, Muscatel, Sweet-water*, etc. *grape.*

1736 Ainsworth *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., Muscadine grapes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 389 These Grapes: White Muscadine,..black Cluster,..white sweet Water. *Ibid.* 394 White Morillon, red Morillon, Currant Grape. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), *Lipari*..abounds with the currant grape.

c. Put for the juice of the grape, or wine.

1636 [see Frontignac]. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 397 Nor can the Poet Bacchus' Praise indite, Debarr'd his Grape. 1859 FitzGerald tr. *Omar* xlii, He bid me taste of it; and 'twas—the Grape! 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 56 We rolled rich puncheons of Spanish grape.

† **2.** *transf.* The berry or fruit of other plants.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 137, I seie þat oile of rosis..þat schal be maad of grapis of olyue trees þat ben not ripe is not oyntuose. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Civ b, Anagyris .. hath a fruyte in long horned coddes..whiche when the grape is ripe wexeth harde. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. vii. 323 Whan [the spadix and spathe of the arum are] gone, the bunche.. of beries also or grapes, doth at length appeere. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 161 Of the grapes which this Palma Christi or Ricinus carieth, there be made excellent weiks or matches for lamps and candles.

3. The plant that produces grapes; the vine; chiefly with some word prefixed, as in 1 b.

14.. Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 578/7 *Depastino*, to do away grapys. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 59 The Fox Grape is a faire large Fruit, and a very great bearer. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 174 The grape varies in the colour, form, size, and flavour of its fruit.

b. transf. *Seaside grape* = *grape-tree* (q. v. in 9).

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 209 The Mangrove or Sea-side Grape..The berries are generally about the size of common grapes. 1792 M. Riddell *Voy. Madeira* 87 The *coccoloba uvifera*, or sea-side grape. (In some mod. Dicts. s.v. *Seaside.*)

4. *Mil.* = Grape-shot. Now only *collect. sing.* and apprehended as a shortened form; formerly also *pl.*

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 282 The six Scopa Coperta Pieces were charged with bunches of Grapes. [1747 Cf. Grape-shot.] 1798 Ld. Morpeth in *Anti-Jacobin* 14 May (1852) 129 Sacrilegious grape and ball Deform the works of Stone and Steel. 1804 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 399 Have your guns loaded with grape. 1823 Byron *Juan* VII. xxix, A fire of musketry and grape. 1828 J. H. Mooke *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) p. iv, The Number of Shot contained in Grapes of different sizes. 1833 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) II. vi. § 55. 49 They turned a gun, loaded with grape, on the entering column. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 57 Some buildings..afforded good cover against grape.

5. *Farriery. pl.* a. A diseased growth resembling a bunch of grapes on the pastern of a horse, mule, etc. (Cf. F. *grappes.*) b. A similar growth on the pleura.

1600 Surflet *Country Farme* I. xxvii. 189 Graps .. are moules and cabbes on the heeles. *Ibid.* 193 The grapes. 1753 J. Bartlet *Gentl. Farriery* xliv. 323 Excrescences, such as ..grapes, &c. are best removed by the knife. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 271 Grapes upon the heels, of long standing and dry, are incurable. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 21 Tuberculosis of the pleura [in cattle] in the form of 'grapes' may occur without the lungs being affected.

6. In various applications: † a. (See quot. 1644.) *Obs.* b. The knob or pommel at the rear end of a cannon; formerly called the Cascabel. † c. A particular size of paper; also *grape-paper. Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Papier raisin*, Grape paper. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 75 The top or grape of the left Index. 1864 Webster, *Grape of a cannon*, the cascabel or knob at the butt. 1891 A. Morris *Watermarks* in *Paper Record* 8 Sept. 65/1 The names of the principal sizes of *papier vergé* have been handed down to us, and..have suggested watermarks. Rising from the smallest sheet to the largest, they are as follows:—Bell, pot, écu, crown, shell, grape, large grape, jesus, great eagle, and great world.

7. Short for *grape-hop* (see 9).

1861 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct. 222 The ordinary 'grape', and the rank 'colegates' of Sussex and the Wealds of Kent.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *grape-bunch, -cluster, -harvest, industry*, † *-kernel, -mildew, -pip, -seed, -skin, -stalk, -time*; b. objective, as *grape-culture, -cutter, -gatherer, -gathering, -gleaning, -growing, -picking*; *grape-bearing* adj.; c. instrumental, as *grape-crowned, -loaded, -thickened* adjs.; d. parasynthetic, as *grape-hued, -seeded, -shaped, -sized* adjs.; e. similative, as *grape-green, -like* adjs.; *grape-ways, -wise* advs.

1808 *Archæol. Æliana* XIX. III. 193 Prof. Stephens calls it a *grape-bearing vine. a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 238 Bees, like a long *grape-bunch settle on Some temple's top. 1552 Huloet, *Grape cluster or cluster of grapes..*racemus.* 1627 Drayton *Elegies, On Lady Aston's Depart.* 52 *Grape-crowned Bacchus. 1859 H. de Caradeuc (*title*) Treatise on *Grape-Culture. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* vi. 9 Conuerte thin hond, as a *grape kuttere to a basket. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* vi. 9 *Grape gatherer. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* B iij, That Grapes are verie nourishing, is well seene by the Grape-gatherers in the time of Vintage. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Grappage*, *grape-gathering. 1791 *Visible World* 57 When the time of grape-gatherings is come. 1611 Bible *Micah* vii. 1, I am .. as the *grape gleanings of the vintage. 1893 R. Noel *Swimmer* 47 *Grape-green all the waves are. 1896 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 6/2 Another good combination would be navy blue and grape green. 1573 Baret *Alv.* G 440 *Grape haruest .. *Vindemia.* 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* xv. 462 He thought of last year's grape-harvest ruined by a thunderstorm. 1883 E. Ingersoll in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 433/2 He let it slip from his *grape-hued lips. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* xi. 157 West Africa is not without its promise of a development of the *grape industry. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 163/1 A *Grape kyrnelle, *acinus.* 1619 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* II. 380/1 A very delicate and *Grape-like gumme. 1832 Tennyson *Dream Fair Wom.* 219 The valleys of *grape-loaded vines that glow Beneath the battled tower. 1871 H. Macmillan *True Vine* v. (1872) 229 Every one has heard of the terrible *grape-mildew. 1897 Miss Harraden *Hilda Strafford* 199 It was the *grape-picking season. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 885 *Grape-seeds or grains of wheat. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 423 Large or *Grape-seeded Amomum. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* iv. 74 *Grape-shaped heads. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 228 Cells oval, currant-sized or *grape-sized. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 885 A portion of a *grape-skin is very remarkably imitated by [etc.]. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 33 Empty shells were scatter'd on the grass, And *grapestalks but half bare. 1832 Tennyson *Eleänore* 36 Youngest Autumn, in a bower *Grape-thicken'd from the light. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 2 And when *grape time was cum, he sent his seruaunt to the same husbandmen. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Currants*, Branches .. to which a round Point hangs *Grape-ways. *Ibid.* s.v. *Hop*, The Flowers..rang'd *Grapewise.

9. Special combs.: **grape-belt**, a belt of country in which grapes grow; **grape-berry-moth** (*U.S.*) = *grape-moth* (*Cent. Dict.*); **grape-brandy**, brandy distilled from grapes or wine without admixture of any other ingredient; **grape-cake**, the mass of grape-skins, etc. which remains after the juice has been pressed out of the grapes; **grape-cure**, the treatment of disease by a diet consisting mainly of grapes; **grape-eater**, the Australian bird *Zosterops chloronotus*; **grape-essence**, an artificial flavouring liquid composed of chloroform, various ethers, tartaric acid, and other ingredients (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **grape-fern**, a plant of the genus *Botrychium*, so called from the appearance of the fructification; † **grape-flower** = *grape-hyacinth*; **grape-fruit** (*U.S.*), the pomelo, a smaller variety of the shaddock, *Citrus decumana*; **grape-fungus**, a mould (*Cidium Tuckeri*) which attacks the vine, vine-mildew (Cassell, 1882); † **grape-gall** (see quot.); **grape hop**, a variety of hop (see quot.); **grape-hopper** (*U. S.*), an insect destructive to vine-leaves (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); **grape-house**, a glass-house in which grapes are grown, a vinery; **grape-hyacinth** (see Hyacinth 2 b); **grape-louse** (*U. S.*), 'the vine-pest or phylloxera' (*Cent. Dict.*); † **grape-monger**, a wine-bibber; **grape-moth** (*U.S.*), a small moth, *Eudemis botrana*, the larva of which devours grapes (Webster, 1897): **grape-paper** (see 6 c); **grape-pear**, *Amelanchier Botryapium*; † **grape-press**, a wine-press; **grape-scissors**, scissors used either for thinning the bunches on the vine, or for dividing them at table; **grape-sugar** = Dextrose or Glucose; **grape-tree**, (*a*) in W. Indies, a tree of the genus *Coccoloba*; (*b*) a grape-vine; **grape-weevil** (*U.S.*), a weevil (*Craliodes* or *Craponius inæqualis*), which destroys green grapes; **grape-wine**, a 'home-made' wine, made of grapes; **grape-worm** (*U. S.*), the larva of a grape-moth (Webster, 1897); **grape-wort**, the baneberry, *Actæa spicata*; also, *Bryonia dioica* (Britten & Holland, *Plant-n.* 1879).

1897 Bailey *Princ. Fruit-growing* 41 The famous Chautauqua *grape-belt is confined to a strip about two to three miles wide lying upon Lake Erie. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 7/2 They testify to its purity as a genuine *grape brandy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 228 The best alcoholic stimulants for the acute stage [of small-pox] are good grape brandy [etc.]. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 249 The *grape-cake which remains after the wine has been pressed out is called by the French *les marcs de raisin.* 1862 J. A. Symonds *Biog.* (1895) I. 202 The *grape cure cured her. 1848 J. Gould *Birds of Austral.* IV. 82 *Grape- and Fig-eater. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lxxi. 105 The *Grape flower is called Hyacinthus Botryoides. *Ibid.* lxxii. 105 Of Muscari or Musked grape flower. 1859 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, **Grape Fruit*, a variety of *Citrus racemosus.* Barbadoes. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 305 'Grape-fruit'..It looks and tastes much like a shaddock..it does not bear the slightest resemblance to a grape. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Grape galls*,..a name given by authors to a species of protuberances resembling clusters of grapes..which are found hanging from the oak at some seasons of the year. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 288/2 The varieties most esteemed are the 'Grape Hop [etc.]. 1882 Whitehead *Hops* ii. 11 Grape Hops, so called because the cones hang in clusters like bunches of grapes. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 28 *note*, Vines in *grape-houses. 1825 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* 457, I noticed..a very curiously constructed grape house; that is to say a hot-house for the raising of grapes. 1733 Miller *Gardener's Dict.*, *Muscari*, Musk or 'Grape Hyacinth. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* iii. (Arb.) 27 When the *Grape-mongers and hee are parted. 1840 Paxton *Bot. Dict.*, *Grape-pear. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 263/3 The Grape Pear..differs..from other trees in flower at this season by its peculiarly graceful twiggy growth. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 446 From whence, as wine from a *grape-presse, the bloud poured out of the veines and arteries is squeesed into the whole braine. 1882 Blackmore *Christowell* iii, 'Father', cried Rose..running up to him, with her long *grape-scissors in her hand. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 Baskets of fruit ornamented either end of the table, and the grape-scissors were in the form of a solemn-looking stork. 1831 J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 411 *Grape sugar. 1879 Foster *Phys.* App. 673 Grape-sugar, or dextrose (glucose). 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 392 The *Grape-tree grows with a strait Body ..and hath but few Limbs or Boughs. The Fruit grows in Clusters, all about the Body of the Tree..They are much like such Grapes as grow on our Vines, both in shape and colour, and they are of a very pleasant Winy taste. 1725 Sloane *Jamaica* II. 129 Mangrove Grape-tree. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Grapes*, A muscadine grape-tree was raised from a cutting of a parent vine. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 210 The Mountain Grape-Tree..is looked upon as a fine timber-wood. *c* 1830 *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 90. 2 The house ..with a grape-tree running up the wall. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. Index, *Weevil, grape 341 1718 A. Hill (*title*) Essays..; on English *Grape-Wines. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 1304 Drained grape wine. 1858 Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 1074/1 Grape wine. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 84 It [Christopheriana] may be called in englische *Grapwurt, because it hath many blacke beries in the toppes lyke grapes.

Hence † **Gra·peful** *a.*, abounding in grapes or vines; **Gra·peless** *a.*, having no grapes; wanting the flavour of grapes; **Gra·pelet**, a small grape; also *transf.*; † **Gra·peling** = Grapelet.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Apollo* 42 And made the sea-trod ship arive them nere The grapefull Crissa. *c* 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 17/219 To picke yᵉ ruddy grapelets, was their aime. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xvi. (1737) 68 Those little Grapelings. 1755 E. MOORE in *World* No. 153 (1772) III. 290 Rusty hams..stale game, green fruit, and grapeless wines. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rhapsody Life's Progr.* iv, Thy small head..with its grapelets of gold.

Grape, *sb.*² [a. OF. *grape, grappe* (= F. *grappin*): see GRAPE *sb.*¹] †**a.** ? A hook. *Obs.* **b.** (in Cornwall) = GRAPNEL 2.

1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 315/1 A bankure, four cuschingis, twa grapis of siluer, a spone owrgilt. 1823 T. BOND *E. & W. Looe* 76 *note*, A grape or grapnell is a small anchor, generally used for mooring boats.

†**Grape,** *sb.*³ *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **graip,** 7 **grap**(pe. [? altered form of GRIPE *sb.*³, influenced by *grape, graip* GROPE *v.*] A vulture.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. v, The foxe was clerk.. The gled, the grape [*v.rr.* graip, grip] at the bar couth stand, As aduocatis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 12 Apperit to Remus sex grapis, afore ony foul aperit to Romulus. 1611 COTGR., *Vaultour*, a Vulture, Geire, Gripe, or Grap. 1615 T. THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Vultur*, a ravenous birde called a vulter, a geyre or grappe.

†**Grape,** *v. Obs.* [f. OF. *grape* GRAPE *sb.*²] *trans.* = GRAPPLE *v.* 1.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. ccxcii. 435 They hadde graped their shyppes togayder with hokes of yron.

Grape, obs. f. GRAIP *sb.*; Sc. and north f. GROPE.

Graped (grēpt), *ppl. a.* [f. GRAPE *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Having the grapes (see GRAPE *sb.*¹ 5 a and b).

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 271 The farrier..succeeded in cutting away the fungous and graped flesh. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., Cattle are said to be graped when the lungs become tuberculated, and adhere to the side.

†**Grapelage.** *Obs.*⁻¹ [ad. F. *grappillage*, in same sense.] Grape-gleaning.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 507 The grapelage of the vine, or the gleaning of the harvest, are not to be counted good corne and grapes, because they are rare and scattered heere and there.

Grapell, obs. form of GRAPPLE *sb.*

Grapenel(le, obs. forms of GRAPNEL.

†**Gra·per.** *Obs.* [? f. *grape* GROPE *v.* + -ER¹.] The part of a lance by which it was grasped.

14.. in *Archæol.* XVII. 291 Officers of armys shewyng their mesure of theire speris garneste, that is cornall, vamplate & grapers all of acise that they shall just with.

Graper, variant of GRAPPER *Obs.*

Grapery (grēi·pĕri). [f. GRAPE *sb.*¹ + -ERY.] A building, made mainly of glass, in which grapes are grown; a plantation of vines; a vinery.

1812 MISS EDGEWORTH *Absentee* vi, She led the way to a little conservatory, and a little pinery, and a little grapery. 1815 *Hist. Decastro* I. 175 Mr. Decastro..planted graperies. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, A fine villa .. where there were beautiful graperies and peach-trees. 1885 *Ch. Times* 2 Apr. 269/2 Pineries, graperies, hot-houses, and the like.

Gra·pe-shot. [f. GRAPE *sb.*¹] Small cast iron balls, strongly connected together, so as to form a charge for cannon (see quots. 1769 and 1867).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 308 The violence of the grape and round shot. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) M m b, Grape-shot is a combination of balls, put into a thick canvas-bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a sort of cylinder, whose diameter..is adapted to the cannon. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay Eclog.* iii, The chain and the grape-shot roll splintering around. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 446 A middle aged man, of the name of Robinson..was wounded by a grape shot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 346 A round of grapeshot consists of three tiers of cast-iron balls arranged, generally three in a tier, between four parallel iron discs connected together by a central wrought-iron pin. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xxxix. 211 The two columns, heedless of musketry and grapeshot, gained the center of the works nearly at the same moment.

Hence **Grapeshot** *v. trans.*, to fire upon with grape-shot.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxv. 145 Not until England has had to stone..some of the children she has got: or at least to grapeshot them.

Gra·pe-stone. [f. GRAPE *sb.*¹ + STONE.]

1. The seed of a grape.

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* 678/16 A Grape stone, or kernell in grapes, *vinacea*. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iii. 45 There's a spider in the cup! no, 'tis but a grape-stone. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Elegy Anacreon* (1669) 41 In Deaths Hand the Grape-stone proves As strong as Thunder is in Joves. 1703 PRIOR *Ode to Col. Villiers* 54 A Fly, a Grape-stone, or a Hair can kill.

2. *Min.* Occas. used for BOTRYOLITE.

1860 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXVI. 273 On the Botryolite, or Grapestone.

Gra·pe-vine. Now chiefly *U.S.* and *Austral.*

1. The vine which bears grapes; any species of the genus *Vitis*, esp. *V. vinifera*.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Grape-vine*, a vine. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 59 An isle .. perfumed by the blossoming grape-vine which draped its bowers. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* II. v. *Foot of Alps*, Blossoms of grape-vines scent the sunny air. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* x. in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 537/1 The grape-vine..can endure an unusual degree of drought.

2. In various applied senses: **a.** A canard; current during the American civil war, and shortened from 'a despatch by grape-vine telegraph' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*). **b.** A hold in wrestling (Farmer). **c.** A figure in skating.

a 1867 B. F. WILLSON *Old Sergeant* vii. (Funk) Just another foolish grape-vine. 1868 G. ANDERSON *Skating* iii. (ed. 2) 36 The Canadian Grape-Vine..I saw it beautifully performed last winter, and it looks like a curious interlacing and juggling of the feet.

†**Grapeys.** *Obs.* Also 4 **graspeys, crospays, gra(y)pays,** 5 **grappays.** [a. OF. *grapois, graspeis* (also *craspois*):—med.L. *crassum piscem* (*crassus* fat, *piscis* fish). In the 16th c. the word became by etymologizing alteration GRAMPUS.] The flesh of the grampus (prob. not distinguished from that of other cetaceans).

[*c* 1112 '*Laws of Æthelred*' in Thorpe *Laws* I. 300 Homines de Rotomago qui veniebant cum vino vel craspice dabant rectitudinem sex sol. de magna navi, et vicesimum frustum de ipso craspice.] 1324–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 15 In 2 petr. de Graypays rem. post comp. *Ibid.* I. 42 In grapays emp. 10*d.* 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro j barella parua de crospays ibidem empta. *Ibid.* 221 In vno cado de graspeys. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 To serve on fysshe day with grappays. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* I. 59 Crabbe au Creueys, Graspeys [etc.]. 1489 *Paston Lett.* No. 906 III. 347 Bales, sturgion, porpeys, or grapeys.

Graph (graf), *sb.*¹ [Orig. an abbreviation of *graphic formula*: see GRAPHIC.]

1. A kind of symbolic diagram (used in *Chemistry, Mathematics*, etc.) in which a system of connexions is expressed by spots or circles, some pairs of which are colligated by one or more lines. Also, *occas.* the system expressed by one of these diagrams.

'Graphs' were first employed (under the name of 'graphic formulæ': see GRAPHIC *a.* 5) in Chemistry for expressing the relations of the elements forming a compound. The application to Mathematics (app. also the shortened name) is due to Sylvester.

1878 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* I. 65 The graph to nitric anhydride. *Ibid.* 79 Chemical graphs .. are to be regarded as mere translations into geometrical forms of trains of priorities and sequences having their proper habitat in the sphere of order. *Ibid.* 126 *note*, Whilst I was only able, in certain cases, to represent in terms of the roots of the parent quantic, the quantitative constitution of a form pictured by a graph .. he [Clifford] .. has found the universal pass key to the quantification of graphs. 1879 *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XI. 2 On Clifford's Graphs .. Dr. Spottiswoode. 1884 *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VI. 382 The Method of Graphs applied to Compound Partitions.

2. *Alg.* A graphical representation of the locus of a function; the traced curve of an equation.

1885 CHRYSTAL *Algebra* I. 307 The representative point will therefore trace out a continuous curve .. This curve we may call the graph of the function. *Ibid.* 380 Draw the graphs of the two functions $3x-5$ and $5x+7$.

Graph (graf), *sb.*² *colloq.* [Abstracted from CHROMOGRAPH, HECTOGRAPH, etc.] An apparatus of the nature of the chromograph, hectograph, etc., for taking copies of writing by pressing it on a gelatinous surface.

1884 *Advt.*, The Cyclostyle. No press, no washing, no graph.

Graph (graf), *v.*¹ *Math.* [ad. Gr. γράφ-ειν to write.] *trans.* To trace (a curve) from its equation; to trace the curve corresponding to (a given equation). Hence **Gra·phing** *vbl. sb.*

1898 PERRY *Applied Mechanics* 21 Students will do well to graph on squared paper some curves like the following. *Ibid.* 2. Graph $y = a+bx$. *Ibid.* 1 The graphing of functions on squared paper.

Graph (graf), *v.*² *colloq.* [f. GRAPH *sb.*²] *trans.* To reproduce in a number of copies by means of a 'graph'. Also *absol.*

1880 *Stationer* XXXV. 3 We graphed by the dozen. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 8/1 The Matabeleland News .. is 'graphed' in manuscript.

-graph (graf), repr. F. *-graphe*, L. *-graphus*, Gr. *-γραφος*. The Greek termination was used to form adjectives, sometimes in the passive sense of 'written', e. g. *αὐτόγραφος* written with one's own hand, *χειρόγραφος* written with the hand; sometimes in the active sense, 'that writes, delineates, or describes', chiefly used *absol.* as sbs., 'one who writes, delineates, or describes': e. g. *ζωγράφος* a painter from life, *βιβλιογράφος* a writer of books, *γεωγράφος* a delineator of the earth, a geographer. Many of the passive formations in *-γραφος* have been anglicized, being for the most part used both as adjs. and sbs., as in *autograph, chirograph, holograph.* These words have been imitated in a few modern sbs. formed on Gr. types, as *lithograph, photograph*; and these in turn have been imitated in hybrid formations, such as *pictograph*; jocular nonce-words, like *hurrygraph* for 'a hurried sketch', are occasionally met with. The Gr. active formations in *-γράφος*, where they have been anglicized, take in mod.Eng. the ending -GRAPHER, which is used also for new formations denoting persons (exceptions, such as *calligraph*, are rare). The great bulk of the words in *-graph* is composed of technical terms of very recent invention, mostly formed on Gr. elements, and expressing the general sense of 'that which writes, portrays, or records', as *actinograph, heliograph, hygrograph, ideograph, phonograph, seismograph, telegraph*, etc.

-grapher (grăfəɹ), an ending of many Eng. words of Greek derivation. First found in the earlier half of the 16th c. The analogy of *astronom-er* (really f. *astronomy*, but having the appearance of being f. L. *astronom-us* + -ER¹) naturally suggested the use of the suffix *-er* as a means of anglicizing L. words in *-o'graphus* without altering their rhythm, as in *cosmographer* (recorded 1527). In the 16th c. there also occur a few derivatives in *-er* from nouns in *-graphy*, as *geographier* (1542), *chronographier* (1548), but these were soon superseded by the forms in *-grapher*. (In CHIROGRAPHER, q.v., the ending has a different source.) From the latter part of the 16th c. the formation with *-grapher* has been the normal mode both of anglicizing a real or assumed Gr. word in *-γράφος* (see -GRAPH) denoting a personal agent, and of providing a personal designation correlative to sb. in -GRAPHY denoting an art or science. It would often be impossible to determine in which of these two ways an individual word actually originated; but the question is unimportant, because Gr. words in *-γράφος* were themselves influenced in sense by their derivatives in *-γραφία*, so that, e. g. *γεωγράφος* meant not so much 'one who describes the earth' as 'one versed in *γεωγραφία*'.

The suffix *-ist* has sometimes been used instead of *-er* in anglicizing Gr. words in *-γράφος* or forming derivatives from sbs. in *-graphy*; cf. *biographist* for the more usual *biographer*; *telegraphist* is more common than *telegrapher.*

Graphic (græ·fik), *a.* [ad. L. *graphic-us*, Gr. *γραφικ-ός*, f. *γραφή* drawing or writing. Cf. F. *graphique.*]

†**1.** Drawn with a pencil or pen. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix, [God] can Find .. our closest creeks and corners, and can trace Each line, as it were graphick in the face.

2. Of or pertaining to drawing or painting. *Graphic arts*: the fine arts of drawing, painting, engraving, etching, etc.

1756 *Epitaph* in *H. Walpole's Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 269 With..all the genius of the Graphic Art, His fame shall each succeeding artist own. 1811 LAMB *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 374, I only notice the print as being one of the earliest graphic representations which woke my childhood into wonder. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 123 This faculty of sight..is the only proper faculty which the graphic artist is to use in his inquiries into nature. 1882 P. G. HAMERTON (*title*) The Graphic Arts: a Treatise on the Varieties of Drawing, Painting and Engraving.

3. Producing by words the effect of a picture; vividly descriptive, life-like.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 15 He shews..that Poesie was..a graphic Art, or Art of Imitation. *a* 1745 SWIFT *On D. Jackson's Picture* 1 Whilst you three merry poets traffic To give us a description graphic Of Dan's large nose in modern Sapphic. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 228 They are all..graphic copies of common life. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* i, Expressions, which not even the desire to be graphic in our account shall induce us to transcribe. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 265 A Venetian ..wrote..to Henry, informing him in a very graphic manner of the treatment to which..he had been exposed. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 260 A graphic description of the face of a young Hindoo at the sight of castor-oil.

4. Of or pertaining to writing; fit to be written on.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. 157 [Chatterton] became a skilful practitioner in various kinds of handwriting. Availing himself therefore of..his facility in the graphick art..he [etc.]. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. ii. 289 The scribe executing his graphic art. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 87, I would..make eloquent The graphic bark of beech! 1877 E. R. CONDER *Eas. Faith* v. 197 Letters, hieroglyphics, or any kind of graphic symbol. 1882 SKEAT in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1880–1 III. *176 If we now collate the two copies, we find..certain variations which are merely graphic, and of no linguistic significance.

b. Of a mineral: Presenting on the surface, or in the fracture, an appearance of written or printed characters. *Graphic gold, ore* or *tellurium*: = SYLVANITE. *Graphic granite* (see quot. 1859).

1814 AIKIN *Man. Min.* 70 Graphic tellurium. Graphic Gold. 1823 URE *Dict. Chem., Graphic-ore*, an ore of tellurium, occurring in veins in porphyry in Transylvania. 1828 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XIV. 362 Granite, is..graphic, when [etc.]. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 355/2 The felspar in graphic granite is almost one huge crystallized mass. 1859 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol. Terms, Graphic Granite*..a binary compound of felspar and quartz—the quartz being disposed through the felspar matrix like lines of Arabic writing. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 81 Graphic Tellurium. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 211 The so-called graphic-granite..in which the quartz..roughly resembles Hebrew characters.

5. Pertaining to the use of diagrams, linear figures, or symbolic curves.

Graphic formula: in chemistry, a formula (see FORMULA 3 b) in which lines are employed to indicate the connexions of the elements represented by the symbols. (Cf. GRAPH *sb.*¹ 1.) *Graphic method, solution*: a method of solving problems (e. g. in *Statics*; occas. in *Algebra*) by the construction of a diagram from which the result is obtained by direct measurement instead of calculation. *Graphic method*: the method of recording movements of a part of the body by some automatic instrument, e. g. the movement of the pulse by the sphygmograph.

1866 FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Students* iii. 24 Graphic notation..is founded almost entirely upon the doctrine of atomicity, and consists in representing graphically

the mode in which every bond in a chemical compound is disposed of. *Ibid.*, The following comparative examples of symbolic and graphic formulæ. 1870 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* § 216 M. Duhamel's graphic method .. consists in fixing a fine point to the body emitting the sound, and causing it to trace the vibrations on a properly prepared surface. 1883 *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* VI. 174 A Graphic Method of Solving Spherical Triangles. 1884 *Science* III. 164/1 Graphic representations are always specially valuable to the reader. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 326 A continuous graphic record of the blood pressure was obtained by means of a manometer.

b. Of a geometrical proposition, or a branch of geometry: Concerned with position and form, not with measurement. Opposed to *metric*.

1865 CLIFFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 80 It may be possible to state the same theorem in two ways, so as to make it either metric or graphic.

6. quasi-*sb.* in *pl.* **Graphics**: the use of diagrams as a means of calculation. (Cf. *graphical statics*: see GRAPHICAL 5.)

1889 R. H. SMITH (*title*), Graphics: or the Art of Calculation by Drawing Lines. 1898 PERRY *Applied Mechanics* 1 One teacher seems to think that applied mechanics is simply the study of kinematics and mechanisms..another, that it is mere graphics.

Hence **Gra·phicly** *adv. rare*⁻⁰. (In mod. Dicts.) **Gra·phicness**, vividness of description.

1861 GEIKIE & WILSON *Mem. E. Forbes* xi. 330 This is brought out with a melancholy graphicness in his letters to Mr. Thompson. 1890 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 13 Sept. 23/3, I went on to describe with equal graphicness encounters with beasts.

-graphic (græ·fik), the ending of the adjs. correlative in sense with the sbs. in -GRAPH, -GRAPHER, -GRAPHY, represents Gr. *-γραφικός*, which occurs in a few words derived from adjs. or sbs. in *-γράφος* (see -GRAPH), some of which have been anglicized, as *ἱστοριογραφικός historiographic*. Any of the Eng. adjs. in *-graphic* might conceivably have been formed on an assumed Gr. type, but it is probable that they have been mostly formed with suffix -IC directly on Eng. sbs. in *-graphy* (or less frequently *-graph*). The prevailing sense is 'of or pertaining to ——graphy'.

Graphical (græ·fikăl), *a.* [f. GRAPHIC *a.* + -AL.]

†**1.** Clearly traced. (Cf. GRAPHIC *a.* 1.) *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 503 For as they grow, so the Letters [scratched on trees or fruit] will grow more large, and Graphicall.

2. = GRAPHIC 2. † Also, skilled in drawing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 1 The Survey of Possessions is the Arte by which their Graphicall Description is particularized. 1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 84 Some person indued with a celestial wit and a graphical hand not unemulous of it. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. v. ii. 195 All graphical representations of God the Father are to be disapproved. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Female Educ.* Wks. (1850) 177 The highest exertions of musical or graphical skill. 1828 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 347 He..is eager for all kinds of graphical illustrations, fac-similes, &c.

3. = GRAPHIC 3. Now *rare*.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* Prælud., The whole Nation of the Greekes were Comœdians; for .. in graphicall assimilating and imitating the affections, there were few of any Nation could match them. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* x. 14 See a graphical description of a like plague threatened. *Joel* ii. 4–11. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 84 Every Line being a Graphical Pourtraict of Christ. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 9 Every part answered the graphical description which the Spaniards have given. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (ed. 2) 162 'Wallenstein's Camp'.. paints with much humour and graphical felicity the manners of that rude tumultuous host. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 193 One of the finest sketches which Mr. Crabbe's graphical pen ever produced.

absol. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 387 Such a sentiment .. asks not the happinesses of humour, wit, fancy, of the graphical and the characteristic.

4. Of or pertaining to writing; consisting of letters. (Cf. GRAPHIC 4.) † *Graphical stone*, graphic granite (see GRAPHIC 4 b).

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 2 The Finger of God hath left an Inscription upon all his works, not graphical, or composed of Letters, but [etc.]. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 322 The graphical stone of Portsoy must.. be admitted to differ materially from that of Daouria. 1881 W. R. SMITH *O. T. in Jew. Ch.* vi. 168 The Septuagint translation was made from a copy, which shared many graphical errors of our present Hebrew.

5. = GRAPHIC 5. *Graphical method* = 'graphic method'. *Graphical statics*: statics as studied by the 'graphic method'.

1784 in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 144 If there is a possibility of drawing a graphical figure that represents nearly the orbit under consideration. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* xiv. 306 Lieutenant Maindon's graphical method of ascertaining the distance between the sun and moon. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 153 The graphical methods of geometry. 1863 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* 187 Graphical methods of studying vibratory movements. 1898 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* I. 73 Such a proposition ought to admit of graphical proof. 1886 CHRYSTAL *Algebra* I. 306 To obtain a graphical representation of the variation of the function $f(x)$. 1890 BEARE tr. *Cremona's Graphical Statics* (title), Two Treatises on the Graphical Calculus and Reciprocal Figures in Graphical Statics. 1898 PERRY *Applied Mechanics* 1 Teachers who spend most of the time on graphical statics, or the graphing of functions on squared paper.

Hence **Gra·phicalness.**

1882 in OGILVIE; and in recent Dicts.

Graphically (græ·fikăli), *adv.* [f. GRAPHICAL *a.* + -LY².] In a graphic or graphical manner.

†**1.** By means of drawing or painting. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 11 Urnes .. handsomely described, and graphically represented by the Learned Physician Wormius.

2. As in a picture; clearly, picturesquely, vividly.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* Ep. Rdr., Which .. abuse manye learned Clerkes bewaylinge haue..by wryting and otherwise graphicallye depainted. [1623 COCKERAM, *Graffically*, cunningly done.] 1655 BP. J. RICHARDSON *Observ. O. T.* 419 Very Rhetorical delineations do follow of their miseries by this invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, graphicaly as in a Map described. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 290 None more Graphically expresses them than these Facetious Verses. 1711 J. DENNIS *Publick Spirit* 11 To paint the Manners of our own Times graphically. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* Pref. 13, I sallied out one day to the river Ayr, with a bent pin for a hook, as Christopher North has described so graphically and well. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 68/2 The sea-banks and droves of the north.. tell us more graphically than any records, how the 'Marshland' was won from the raging sea.

3. †**a.** In the manner of writing (*obs.*); **b.** by means of or in respect of written signs.

1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens* Wks. (1616) 964 After it, succeeded their third dance; then which, a more numerous composition could not be seene, Graphically disposed into Letters and honoring the name of..Prince Charles. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 197 *note*, The original [Sanskrit] does not graphically characterize *v* from *b*. *Mod.* The verbs *rede* and *read* differ only graphically; in etymology and pronunciation they are the same word.

4. By the use of graphic methods; by the construction of diagrams or graphs.

1771 PEMBERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 450 All the particulars usually inquired into in solar eclipses may..be assigned graphically with scale and compass. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sci.* xxxvii. (1849) 417 A curve is thus constructed graphically by means of the angles of position and the corresponding times of observation. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 27 We should..represent populin graphically .. by the residues of three circles conjoined with one another. 1879 SPOTTISWOODE in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* X. 209 Graphically, the form itself will be represented by —o—; —o—) or . . . . 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 215 The velocity at P may be graphically represented .. as the resultant of two forces from P towards A and B. 1886 CHRYSTAL *Algebra* I. 333 Solve graphically the equation $x^3-16x^2+71x-129=0$. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 253 The measurements are plotted graphically upon a chart.

Graphiologist (græfi·ǫlŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] = GRAPHOLOGIST.

1851 W. J. COPLESTON *Mem. Bp. Copleston* 3 We prognosticate, without the aid of the graphiologist, clear thought and methodical accuracy.

Graphiology (græfi·ǫlŏdʒi). [irreg. f. Gr. *γράφ-ειν* to write + -(O)LOGY. The word seems to have been invented (in sense 1) by some of the advertising practitioners of the art about 1850.]

1. = GRAPHOLOGY 2.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* I. i. ii. 67 If there is anything in graphiology.

2. a. The science or 'art of writing or delineation, or a treatise on that art' (Ogilvie, Suppl., 1855). *rare*⁻⁰. **b.** Methods of graphic representation.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., Everything connected with the graphiology of heraldry is of the weakest..character.

-graphist: see note under -GRAPHER.

Graphite (græ·fait). [First in Ger. form *graphit* (Werner, 1789); f. Gr. *γράφ-ειν* to write (because used for pencils) + -ITE. Cf. F. *graphite* (Haüy, 1801, in Hatz.-Darm.).] One of the crystalline allotropic forms of carbon (see CARBON 1), called also BLACK LEAD and PLUMBAGO.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 58 Plumbago, Graphite of Werner. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 13 Carbon occurs .. in six-sided plates in graphite. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 27 The bore contains a small index made of iron or graphite.

Graphitic (grăfi·tik), *a.* [f. GRAPHITE + -IC.] Of or pertaining to graphite; having the nature of graphite. *Graphitic acid* (see quot. 1864).

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II, *Graphitic acid*..an acid discovered by Brodie .. and produced from graphite by the repeated action of chlorate of potassium and nitric acid. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 346 The graphitic and anthracitic varieties of coal. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 190 Graphitic Granite, with graphite in the place of mica. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Graphitic carbon*, that portion of the carbon in iron or steel which is present as graphite.

Graphitoid (græ·fitoid), *a.* [f. GRAPHITE + -OID.] Having the appearance of graphite. Also **Graphitoi·dal** *a.*

1858 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) II. 668 Graphitoïdal Boron. *Ibid.* 672 Silicon, like boron, may be obtained in three states analogous to the amorphous, graphitoïdal, and diamond forms of carbon. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 735 Graphitoid carbon destined to form the pencils used for the electric light. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 409 A substance .. from which it [carbon] crystallises out partly in graphitoidal, partly in adamantine forms.

Graphiure (græfiyū·ɹ). Also *erron.* **graphyure.** [ad. mod.L. *graphiūrus*, f. Gr. *γραφεῖον* a pencil + *οὐρά* tail.] A South African rodent, with a tail ending in a pencil of hairs.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 31 Cape Graphiure. 1849 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 111 The Graphyures.. scarcely differ from the Dormice externally, but have weaker jaws and a longer..intestinal canal.

Grapholite (græ·fŏləit). [f. Gr. *γραφο-*, combining form of *γραφή* writing + -LITE.] Any species of slate suitable for writing on.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 238 Grapholite (Argillaceous genus), gives a white streak, and is generally used to write upon.

Graphologist (grăfǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] A person versed in graphology.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 3/2 Engaging a graphologist to judge the candidates by their handwriting. 1890 *Ibid.* 8 Sept. 7/1 The confessions of a lady graphologist.

Graphology (grăfǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *γραφο-*, combining form of *γραφή* writing + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY. (Substituted, as more correct, for the earlier GRAPHIOLOGY. Cf. F. *graphologie*.)]

1. The study of handwriting.

1882 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 402/3, I work with a method and principles of criticism different from his in comparative graphology and palæography. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Graphology*, a study or description of handwriting in relation to the changes from the ordinary which occur in some diseases, such as general paralysis.

2. *esp.* The art or science of inferring a person's character, disposition, and aptitudes from the peculiarities of his handwriting.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 10/2 He sought in graphology indications of capacity and disposition. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* May 642/1 Phrenology and graphology are admitted to take rank as acknowledged sciences. 1891 J. F. NISBET *Insanity Genius* 149 Graphology contains no doubt a substratum of truth.

3. The system of graphic formulæ; the notation used for graphs.

1878 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* I. 79 Any tendency to disturb or complicate the existing graphology.

Hence **Grapholo·gic, Grapholo·gical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to graphology.

1891 *N. Y. Tribune* 23 Dec. 3/5 (Funk) The afternoon session of the trial was taken up with the testimony of the graphological experts. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6/6 Important graphologic researches.

Graphomania (græfǫmē·niă). [f. Gr. *γραφο-* (see GRAPHOLOGY) + MANIA.] A mania for writing. So **Graphoma·niac**, one who has graphomania.

1827 (*title*), The Cheilead .. being Violent Ebullitions of Graphomaniacs. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 765 An unnecessary act of impolitic graphomania. 1895 *19th Cent.* Apr. 611 The restless repetition of one and the same strain of thought is characteristic of graphomania. 1895 *Athenæum* 15 June 765/1 The graphomaniac is defined [by Max Nordau] as a being 'with an insatiable desire to write, though he has nothing to write about except his own mental and moral ailments'.

Graphometer (grăfǫ·mĭtəɹ). Also 8 **-metre.** [ad. F. *graphomètre* (1597 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. as prec. + *μέτρον* measure.] A mathematical instrument, used for measuring angles in surveying; otherwise called a semi-circle. † Also, a goniometer used in crystallography.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Graphometer*. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 Instruments made use of for tracing upon the Ground .. are the Graphometre, or Semicircle, and the Square. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 457 Making use of the graphometer to take the angles of depression. 1802 *Nicholson's Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* I. 132 Description of the graphometer, or instrument of Cit. Carangeau for measuring the angles of Crystals. 1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. Hence in some mod. Dicts.

Graphome·tric, *a.*[1] [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or ascertained by a graphometer.

In mod. Dicts.

So **Graphome·trical** *a.* = prec.

1828 3d in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Graphome·tric, *a.*[2] (*sb.*) *Math.* [f. *grapho-* (taken as comb. form of GRAPHIC, in sense 5 b) + METRIC.] Applied by Clifford to a class of functions which pertain equally to graphic and metric geometry. Hence as *sb.*, a graphometric function.

1865 CLIFFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 85 Now this function belongs to Metric Geometry..But it also belongs to Graphic Geometry because it is unaltered by projection or linear transformation. On these accounts I propose to call it a Graphometric function. .. I shall, in what follows, pay particular attention to Graphometrics.

Graphophone (græ·fŏfōn). [f. Gr. *γράφ-ειν* to write + *φωνή* voice, sound.] The name of one of the instruments for recording and reproducing sound. (Cf. PHONOGRAPH.)

1886 *Boston Herald* (Mass.) 16 July, The 'graphophone', or improved phonograph. 1892 *Mod. Mechanism* (ed. Benjamin) 606 The Bell-Tainter graphophone.

Hence **Graphopho·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a graphophone. (In some recent Dicts.)

Graphoscope (græ·fŏskōəup). [f. Gr. *γραφο-*, *γραφη* writing, drawing + *-σκόπος* observing: see -SCOPE.] An apparatus containing a magnifying lens arranged for viewing engravings, photographs, etc.

Aerial graphoscope: a contrivance for presenting the image of an object, projected upon the atmosphere as upon a screen.

1879 H. GREER in *Trans. R. Dublin Soc.* 186 Viewed with both eyes through a single magnifying lens, such as is supplied with the graphoscope. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 403 The photographing of the vision shown by an aerial graphoscope.

Graphospasm (græ·fŏspæz'm). [f. as prec. + SPASM.] Writer's cramp. In some recent Dicts.

Graphotype (græ·fŏtəip), *sb.* [f. as prec. + TYPE.] **a.** A process for producing a design in relief for surface-printing; also, the block or plate so produced. **b.** (See quot. 1877.)

1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XXVIII. 271 Mr. Hitchcock, an American, has invented a process for preparing wood-blocks for the printing of pictures, diagrams, and so forth, to which he gives the name of *graphotype*. 1866 *Brande's Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 61 Some graphotypes are said to rival in beauty and delicacy the best engravings. 1877 *Echo* 22 Oct. 4/1 Under the term graphotype may be included the several systems of reproducing copies of letters which are rapidly finding their way into commercial circles.

Hence **Gra·photype** *v. trans.*, to print by means of the graphotype; **Gra·photyping** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*); **Graphoty·pic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the use of the graphotype.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 384 Unlearned readers .. will not easily make out why the graphotypic and the typographic arts should be so closely allied in nomenclature and so different in fact. 1866 *Spectator* 29 Dec. 1469 Twenty-one illustrations .. graphotyped by the Graphotyping Company.

-graphy (grăfi), = F., G. *-graphie*, Sp. *-grafía*, It. *-grafia*, L. *-graphia*, repr. Gr. *-γραφία* in sbs. adapted from Gr. or formed on Gr. types. The Gr. sbs. in *-γραφία* are abstract nouns of action or function derived from the sbs. (or adjs.) in *-γράφος* (see -GRAPH, -GRAPHER). Many of these have been adapted in Eng. (usually through the medium of other langs.), and many other compounds of Gr. elements on the analogy of them have been formed in Eng., or adapted from Fr. or mod.Lat. Some of the words with this ending denote processes or styles of writing, drawing, or graphic representation, as *brachygraphy*, *calligraphy*, *stenography*, *cryptography*, *lithography*, *photography*. More commonly they are names of descriptive sciences, as *geography*, *bibliography* (cf. the Gr. *βιβλιογραφία*, which means the writing of books), *astrography*, *cometography*, *petrography*, *selenography*, etc. Hybrid formations with this ending are rare, *stratigraphy* being almost the only example that has obtained general currency. All sbs. in *-graphy* have actual or potential correlative agent-nouns in *-grapher* and adjs. in *-graphic*, *-graphical*.

Graphyure, erroneous variant of GRAPHURE.

Gra·ping, *vbl. sb.* [Cf. BLACKBERRYING.] The gathering of grapes.

1854 THOREAU *Walden, House-Warming* (1884) 256 In October I went a-graping to the river meadows.

† **Gra·ping**, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* Bearing grapes.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xlv, Over the hedge depends the graping Elme.

Grаple, obs. form of GRAPPLE *sb.* and *v.*

Graplin, grap-line, corrupt ff. GRAPPLING 3.

Grapnel (græ·pnĕl), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 grapenel, le, 6–9 grapnell, 7 grabnel (l, (grapnail), 9 grapnall, 6– grapnel. [a. AF. **grapenel*, dim. of *grapon*, of the same meaning; cf. mod.F. *grapin*, *grappin* grapnel.]

1. An instrument with iron claws intended to be thrown by a rope for the purpose of seizing and holding an object, esp. an enemy's ship.

Quots. 1373, 1485–6, may belong to 2.

1373 in H. T. Riley *Loud. Mem.* (1868) 369, 1 grapenel, 1 cheyne. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 640 *Cleopatra*, In goth the grapenel so ful of crokes Among the ropes, and the shering-hokes. 1485–6 *Naval Acc., Hen. VII* (1896) 45 Grapenelles of Iren with chenes. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1393/1 His men .. cry'd out, Cut away; which they did .. leaving on Board us their Grapnails. 1878 A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* I. iii. 59 (Funk) The grapnels were triced up to the yard-arms, ready for falling on the enemy's decks. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 100 Grapnels may be used for escalading.

† **b.** A harpoon. *Obs.*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 May, They have catched often, in Greenland, whales with the iron grapnells that had formerly been struck into their bodies covered over with fat.

2. A small anchor with three or more flukes, used esp. for boats, and for securing a balloon on its descent. † *To come to grapnel*: to come to anchor.

[1373, 1485–6: see 1.] 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 101 We wayed our Grapnel and went away. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 24 Having lost our Grapnell among the rocks. 1631 PELLHAM *Miracl. Preserv. Englishm. Greenland* 16 Casting our Grabnell or Anchor over-board. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 360 Eighteen half gallies .. came to grapnel a-head of the *Centurion*. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiii. 87 The boats were to .. drop their grapnels till daylight. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 June, The grapnel was lowered; it took the ground at once; and the balloon slowly descended.

transf. and *fig.* 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* ii. 8 With anxious grapnels I had sounded my pocket. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii, To lay hold of the working boys and young men of England by any educational grapnel whatever. 1877 THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 176 The form of the spicules which make up the structure of the substance of the sponge, and the form of the double grapnel of the sarcode.

3. A name for various implements for grasping or clutching (see quots.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Grapnalls*, a heavy tongs used for dragging logs, chunks, stones, etc. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Grapnel*, an implement for removing the core left by an annular drill in a bore-hole, or for recovering tools, fragments, etc., fallen into the hole.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grapnel-anchor*, *-rope*; **grapnel-plant** = *grapple-plant* (see GRAPPLE *sb.* 6).

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Grapnel-Anchors*, a sort of Anchors .. without Stocks, and having four Flooks. 1631 PELLHAM *Miracl. Preserv. Englishm. Greenland* 21 Taking up an old Harping Iron .. & fastning a *Grapnell Roape unto it, out lanch't wee our Boate. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 133 Grapnel-rope Cabl'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grapnel-rope*, that which is bent to the grapnel by which a boat rides, now substituted by chain.

Hence **Gra·pnel** *v. trans.*, to catch or seize with a grapnel.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 5/1 His balloon, in descending, grapnelled a tree, and he was dashed to the ground.

† **Grapoud.** *Obs.*[1] [a. OF. *grapaud*, var. of *crapaud*.] = CRAPAUD 2.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 768/36 *Hec pama*, a grapoud [*printed* grapond].

† **Grappe,** *sb. Obs.* Also **grap.** [a. F. *grappe* bunch (of grapes).] A cob (of maize).

1693 SIR R. BULKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 938 Now out of each Grain came up 3, 4, 5, or 6 Stems .. every of which Stems had four, three, or two of these Grappes. *c* 1700 BP. KENNETT *MS. Lansd.* 1033 (Halliwell), *Grap*, an ear of Virginia corn.

† **Grappe,** *v. Obs.* [Cf. ONorthumb. pa. t. *gegrэppde* (app. related to *grápiga* GROPE *v.*) 'apprehendit'; also GRIP *v.*, GRASP *v.* In the earliest instances it may be miswritten for *grap(e*, northern form of GROPE *v.*] **a.** *intr.* To feel with one's hands, to grope. **b.** *trans.* To grip, grasp.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17141 Put in and grappe, mi suet freind, Tak ute mi hert bituix pine hend. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 29 Thow shalt graasp [*v.r.* grappe, 1388 grope] in mydday, as is woned a blynd man to graasp in derknissis. 1483 CAXTON *Knt. de la Tour* civ. 139 They founde a foule orible tode within her body, that grapped her herte with her pawes .. [The toad said] Whan thou herdest her confession, y was vpon her herte, and grapped it so sore with my iiij pawes .. that [etc.].

Grappe, variant of GRAPE *sb* 3

† **Gra·pper.** *Obs.* Also 5–6 **graper.** [? f. OF. *grape*, *grappe*, hook, clamp.] A grappling-hook.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 50 Grapers of Iren. 1495 *Ibid.* 193 Grappers of yron with cheynes to the same. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. l. 72 They had great hokes, and grapers of yron, to cast out of one shyppe into another. 1548–50 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Rampicone*, a graper or claspe of yron. 1625 J. GLANVILL *Voy. to Cadiz* 61 We fastned grappers in her, and soe towed her a head. 1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 145 Without the help of vellicles, hooks, or grappers.

Grapple (græ·p'l), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 grap(p)ell, graple, (6 grapull), 6– grapple. [In branch I, prob. a. OF. **grapelle*, dim. of *grape* hook; cf. '*grappil*, the graple of a ship' (Cotgr.; not elsewhere found). In branch II, f. the vb.]

I. An implement for grappling or laying hold.

1. = GRAPNEL 1.

1530 PALSGR. 574/1, I fasten two shyppes of warre togyther with a grappell, *jagrappe*. 1546 LANGLEY *Abridgm. Pol. Virg.* III. xi. 80 b, Anacharsis .. inuented the Grapull or Tacle of a ship. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xix. (1606) 151 They gave an assault to the wall .. and with grapples, and such like engines, pulled downe .. a great part thereof. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VIII. 8 The enemie chasing him with Grapples in their hands, that is, long poles headed with iron hooks, or hooks at the end of long ropes. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cymon & Iph.* 281 But Cymon soon his crooked grapples cast, Which with tenacious hold his foes embraced. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 202 They likewise cast iron grapples, to throw on the enemy's works, and tear them away. 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlv. 287 The end of the fever, with an iron grapple affixed to it, was lowered upon the Roman ships. 1869 *Echo* 3 Feb., He procured grapples, and brought it [a dead body] to the bank.

transf. and *fig.* 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Rudacke* vii, Ambition out sercheth to glory the greece, The staire to estate, the graple of grace. 1658 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., The petulant Crab-lice, with their grapples, wherewith they perpetually lance mans skin between the hair with their mouth, and stick on faster than Cockles do to the rocks. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. fr. Popery* II. I. vii. 207 The fear of the two deaths, which are the two arms and grapples of iron by which the Church of Rome takes and keeps her timorous, or conscientious, Proselytes. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* (1786) 68 The creeping ivy, to prevent its fall, Clings with its fib'rous grapples to the wall. 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Servit.* iii. 246 Anything she once put her grapples on she slipped inside.

† **2.** = GRAPNEL 2. *To be at a grapple*: to be at anchor. *Obs.*

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 59 Two small Boates, Anchors and a small Grapple .. were found in the Sea. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 81 A Grapple that holds the long-Boat of a Ship. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 147 Off Sea Horse Point, where the Boat found a pretty Stream being at a Grapple. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 360 Cables, or chains, to which it is fixed by means of grapples, to prevent its drifting outwards. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. ii. 100 An iron grapple, or anchor, was discovered with one of these canoes.

† **3.** = CLAMP *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.*

1767 MONTAGU in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 441, I endeavoured with a .. hanger to cut off a small piece of the grapple [used 'to fasten or tie the shaft' of a pillar 'to the base'].

4. A name given to various contrivances and implements for clutching and grasping.

1593 HOLLYBAND *Dict.*, *Agraphe*, a buckle of a girdle, a claspe, or brace, a grapie. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Grapple*, a grasping tongs, used in various shapes and for many purposes. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Grapple*, a pair of claws grasping a beam or rafter as a means of suspension of a tackle for hoisting hay in a barn, or merchandise in a warehouse.

II. [f. the vb.] **5.** The action of grappling, or grappling *with*; the state of being grappled; the grip or close hold of a wrestler; a contest in which the combatants grip one another. Said also of immaterial contests.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 59 A bawbling Vessell was he Captaine of .. With which such scathfull grapple did he make, With the most noble bottome of our Fleete, That [etc.]. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vi. 18 In the Grapple, I boorded them. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 306 The variety of Graples a Christian hath for time. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 567 Antæus .. oft foiled, still rose .. Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple joined. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. Y.* (1860) 55, I .. ordered him to fetch a kit full of water and discharge it at them, which immediately cool'd their courage, and loosed their grapple. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 173 ¶ 1 The Knowledge of the Cornish Hug, as well as the Grapple. 1741–3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 14 An hour after I had one more grapple with the enemy, who then seem'd to collect all his strength. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxix, One beneath his grasp lies prone, In mortal grapple overthrown. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ii. (1852) 38 The grapple of a tiger, or the more sparing resolution of the elephant. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 2 A final grapple with ecclesiastical tyranny. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xviii. 278 Henry .. in a fierce grapple with his antagonist, threw him. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. x. 203 Presently he was at quiet grapple with her mind. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 222, I .. longed to .. come to grapples with a dozen Faas.

b. Applied to a friendly meeting, ? a hand-shake. ? *nonce-use.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii, The burning desire of having a grapple with Phenicia.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grapple-closing*; **grapple-iron** = *grappling-iron* (*lit.* and *fig.*); **grapple-plant**, a South African herb, *Uncaria* (or *Harpagophytum*) *procumbens*, the fruit of which has many projecting claw-like hooks; **grapple-shot**, a projectile attached to a cable, with hinged flukes which catch in the rigging of a ship in distress; **grapple-wood**, some West Indian tree.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 115 Those whom she-wolves suckle Will bite as wolves do, in the *grapple-closing Of adverse interests. 1661 BOYLE *Spring Air* II. ii. (1682) 31 For I further demand how the Funiculus comes by such hooks or *graple-irons to take fast hold. 1786 BURNS *Dream* xiii, Then heave aboard your grapple airn. 1822–4 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 536 The beautiful *Uncaria procumbens*, or *Grapple-plant was not less abundant. 1893 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities Mashonaland* 17 Lurking in the grass is the Grapple plant, the *Harpagophytum procumbens*. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Grapple shot*. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 217 *Grapple-wood. This shrubby tree hath a reddish-grey bark.

Grapple (græ·p'l), *v.* Also 6 **grap(p)el(l**, 6–9 **graple.** [f. the sb.; in some uses app. influenced by association with GROPE, GRIP, GRASP.]

1. *trans.* To seize or hold (a ship, etc.) with a grapnel; to fasten *to* something with grappling-irons.

1530 PALSGR. 574/1 Their shyppes were grappelled so faste togyther that one chaunce of fyre burned them bothe. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 168 The gallies were grapled to the Centurion in this maner. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. XXXIX. (1609) 614 They closed and grappled their ships together. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 11 To grapple her, our fleet divided all night, but saw her not. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* I. I. 24 Iphidamantus ship .. was grapled with a Turke. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* 225 A fourth Fire Ship grappled him. 1774 HUTCHINS in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 132 A large piece of ice, to which the three ships were grappled. 1838 W. WARE *Lett. fr. Palmyra* II. xiv. 152 The bridge was in the very act of being thrown and grappled to the ramparts. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 198 The ships on both sides .. were grappled together. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. iv. 54 The King wished to grapple this vessel and take it.

refl. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* I. 31 He gave then his Gunners charge to shoot into the sailes, and to his Mariners to grapple themselves with the body of the ship.

† **b.** To take hold of (the bottom) with a grapple or anchor. Also, *to grapple hold.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Wheere sea tost nauye remayning Needs not too grapple thee sands with flooke of an anchor. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 82 To throw an anchor ahead, and grapple further hold for future advances of power.

c. *fig.* or with reference to what is immaterial: To fasten as with a grapple; to attach closely and firmly.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol. 18 Follow, follow: Grapple your minds to sternage of this Nauie. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 62 The friends thou hast, and their adoption tride, Grapple them to thy Soule, with hoopes of Steele. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. IV. 228 Never to be torn from thence, but with those holds that grapple it to life. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* iv. 70 Let us grapple this faith to our inmost souls. 1887 J. HUTCHISON *Lect. Philippians* Pref. 7 Some abrupt but significant phrase at once grapples his argument upon the personal feelings of those to whom he writes.

d. To take *up* with a grapnel. *rare.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, They've grappled up the body.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To fasten oneself firmly (*to* an object) by means of a grapple. Also *fig.* (Cf. 8.)

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 67 Death .. Coms saylyng fast, in Galley blacke, and whan he spyes hym neare, Doth boorde hym strayght, and grapels fast And than begyns the fyght. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 42 The Piece of Ice we

grappled to had a Pond upon it. 1861 P. Levs *Mem. J. Maclaren* viii. 51 Those elementary principles..had grappled to the heart of him, and conquered it.

3. *intr.* To 'fish' *for* with a grapnel.

1799 A. Burn *Mem.* (1816) iv. 189 When we had light and time to grapple for the cable.

4. *trans.* To take hold of (a person or thing) with the hands; to seize; to grip firmly; *hence*, to come to close quarters with.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 90 Of my feloes I saw that a couple he grapled. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 23 As Horace is a true Proteus .. they have.. grappled him as well as they could. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* ii. xii. (1840) 247 He grappled the pagan, and dragged him by main force out of their own boat into ours. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* ii. 166 In vain to grapple pendent ropes they try. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* iv. 560 Man grapples man. 1830 Capt. H. Crow *Mem.* 233 Uttering a loud yell of triumph, [they] grappled the poor fellow as their prisoner of war. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* viii. 275 Grappling its antagonist by the throat with its fore-paws. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* v. 114 Whoever she grappled she would never let go. 1898 A. H. S. Landor *Forbidden Land* II. lxxxii. 131 The soldiers..grappling me, and lifting me bodily off my feet.

fig. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxxiii. 613 The profundity of his doctrine, which grapples the mightiest difficulties. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 71 With the same purpose did the Dutchmen (1594-7) grapple the icy perils of the North-East Passage.

b. To snatch *up*. *rare.*

1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 111 They fly about to grapple up a kind of chalky clay, to paint themselves white.

c. *poet.* To fasten in the grip of irons. *rare.*

1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems I. 142 Here's an arm at least Grappled past freeing.

5. *intr.* To take a firm hold, as with a grapple, esp. in wrestling; to get a tight grip of another; to contend with another in close fight. Also with *together*. (Cf. 8 b.)

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 58 With righthands grapling thee tops of turret ar holden. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. iv. 29 As two wild boares together grapling go. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* v. ii, Your Grace and I Must grapple vpon euen tearmes no more. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 139 To tug or grapple, and to close. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 57 Greyhounds, .. A match for pards in flight, in grappling for the bear. 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 10 A large French Mongrel .. when he grapples, bites even to the Marrow. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 271 They drew up—made play..grappled anew. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 338 They grappled and commenced wrestling.

fig. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 74 Let her [Truth] and Falshood grapple.

6. To make movements with the hands, as if to grasp some object: to grope. Const. *after, at, for, to.* Also with *about* adv. *rare.* (? *Obs.*)

1596 Lodge *Marg. Amer.* 137 He grapled about the floore among the dead bodies. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* iv. 349 Is praise the perquisite of ev'ry paw, Tho' black as hell, that grapples well for gold? 1766 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 126, I kept aloof, however, for fear he should grapple at me, and sink us both together. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* vi. iv, Fierce was their speech, and, 'mid their words, Their hands oft grappled to their swords. 1815 *He must be married* ii. ii, Modesty! is it that you would be grapling after?

†**b.** To mount *up* by clutching or grasping.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* i. xiv. (1622) 27 They .. grappled vp to the toppe of the trench [L. *summa valli prensant*].

7. *Manège* (see quot.).

1727 Bailey vol. II, To *Grapple* [with Horsemen] is when a Horse lifts up one or both his Legs at once, and raises them with Precipitation, as if he were a curveting. 1727-41 in Chambers *Cycl.*

8. Grapple with —.

a. *Naut.* To make one's ship fast to (an enemy) with grappling-irons; to come to close quarters with.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 61 Metaneone .. hastened to grapple with the Galley. 1687 A. Lovell *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 283 Laid us on board, and grappled with us on the Starboard side. 1759 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxv. 808 He sunk three fire-ships, which endeavoured to grapple with him. 1783 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 71 As the Dutch..could navigate their ships with greater dexterity, they were enabled to avoid grappling with the Spaniards. 1868 E. Edwards *Raleigh* I. vii. 111 To advise the .. Admiral .. to grapple with the enemy's ships and board them.

b. To grip as in wrestling; to seize with hands and arms; to close with bodily.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* iii. x. 84 The President prevented his shoot by grapling with him. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 3 He would fall at the first Touch of Hydaspes, without grappling with him. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* v. xi, The undefended youth Sprung forward..And grappled with him breast to breast. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 253 Some one was grappling with Milo [a bloodhound]. 1880 Harting *Extinct Brit. Anim.* i. 19 As the animal rose to grapple with the dogs. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 124 He grappled with Tracy and flung him to the ground.

c. To encounter hand to hand; to battle or struggle with.

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, i. i. 257 Then will I .. in my Standard beare the Armes of Yorke, To grapple with the house of Lancaster. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xviii. 129 Some of them fear not to encounter .. and to grapple in the rivers ..with Crocodiles. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xi. (1859) 147, I..saw with horror one of our men..grappling with the waves. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 288 The valiant burghers had already learned to grapple with the Dane on his own element.

d. *fig.* or with reference to immaterial things.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 168 We will come (as in a Land, or Sea-fight) to grapple and gripe, with Vanities. *a* 1688 Bunyan *Dying Sayings* (1767) I. 48 Who can grapple with the wrath of God? 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. viii. 374 This is usually a power too mighty for reason to grapple with. 1807 Wordsw. *Wh. Doe Rylstone* ii. 150, I..Presumed to grapple with their scorn.

e. *esp.* To try to overcome (a difficulty, etc.); to try to accomplish, take in hand (a task, etc.); to try to deal with (a question, etc.); to try to solve (a problem, etc.).

1830 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 10 May, He did not at all grapple with the real question. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ii. 51 Science grapples with such startling phenomena. 1865 W. Pengelly in H. Pengelly *Life* xi. (1897) 170, I am glad to find you are grappling with the question. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvi. 3 The new historical school..will doubtless grapple with this task.

Hence **Gra·ppling** *ppl. a.*

1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxiv, Two grappling Ætna's on the ocean meet And English fires with Belgian flames contend. 1705 Addison *Italy* 307 Antæus here and stern Alcides strive, And both the grappling Statues seem to live. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* xxvi. 54 All grappling bonds, that knit the heart to God, Confederate to make fast our charity.

†**Gra·pplement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Grapple *v.* + -ment.] A grappling, a close grasp in fighting.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. xi. 29 Downe him stayd With their rude handes and gryesly graplement.

Grappler (græ·plər). [f. Grapple *v.* + -er¹.] One who or that which grapples: **a.** a grappling-iron, a grapnel; **b.** one who grapples or grapples *with* (an object); **c.** (see quot.); **d.** *slang*, a hand.

a. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 251 By casting .. [a] grappler upon the wall, which presently laid hold on the stones. 1830 S. Warren *Diary Physic.* (1832) I. xvi. 380 The grapplers, with ropes attached to them, were then fixed in the sides. 1897 *Daily News* 17 May 6/7 He gently lowered the grappler and swung it to and fro to try and catch the clothing of the body.

b. 1832 L. Hunt *Translations* Poems 249 Atlas, grappler of the stars. 1855 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* xxvii. (1879) 276 Grappler as he was with realities.

c. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 87/1 A [gas] retort..was emptied by a sort of grated iron or basket, called a grappler.

d. 1852 Hazel *Yankee Jack* ii. 9 'Give us your grappler on that, old fellow!' said Paul,..seizing the merchant's hand.

Grappling (græ·plin), *vbl. sb.* In sense 3 corruptly **graplin, grap-line.** [f. Grapple *v.* + -ing¹.]

1. The action of the vb. Grapple.

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* x, To lay hold at the grappeling of ships until the losse of both hands, and then to hold by the teeth. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 225 To beare the shock and brunt of the first grapling. 1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* I. 42 It becoming, soon after the Ship's grappling, a close Body of Ice. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 238 The different stages [in an illness] of mad fury, savage grappling, abject terror [etc.].

†**2.** A place where one may grapple a vessel. Also *to come, bring to a grappling*: to come to anchor (cf. Grapnel 2). *Obs.*

1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 166 We rowed till 12 at Night, judg'd it High Water, and came to a Graplin. 1740 Whitefield in *Life & Lett.* (1756) 330 The wind being high and contrary we were obliged to come to a Grapling, near an open Reach. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 21 The long-boat having filled with water, they had brought her to a grapling, and quitted her. *Ibid.* V. 1680 Two others were ordered out, to fish at a grappling near the shore.

3. *concr.* **a.** A grappling-iron; = Grapple *sb.* 1. In first quot. *collect.* = implements for grappling.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 134 The iron workes, cables anchors and grappling. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 19 Boord him on his weather quarter, lash fast your graplins. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucan* 82 The crooked Grappling's steely Hold they cast. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* i. x. 163, I had made me a kind of an Anchor; with a piece of a broken graplin. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 228 A grappling..should be kept handy in the bows of the boat. *fig.* 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxvii. 170 'We're rael sorry, and we know your heart was gript to him with grapplins'.

b. = Grapnel 2, Grapple 2.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 16 The streame Anchor, graplings or kedgers. 1676 T. Glover in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 625 The sloop-man dropped his grap-line. 1725 De Foe *Voy. Round World* (1840) 116 They hove over their grappling in five fathom water. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 149 The yawl's grappling got so fast among the rocks, that it could not be weighed. 1808 A. Parsons *Trav.* viii. 168 Boats..with two anchors or graplins to each boat. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 381 Stand by with the grapplings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grappling-engine, -instrument*, etc.; **grappling-hook, -iron** = Grapnel.

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 77 The hands of yron, and other the *grappling engine of the Romans, the enemy made much sport at. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xix. (1748) 334 In hulks with *grapling hooks to hunt the dreadful whale. 1625 Heylin *Cosmogr. America* (ed. 2) 783 We are indebted.. for grapling-hookes to Anacharsis. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 245 Hooks, or other *grappling Instruments. 1538 Elyot *Dict., Harpa*, a *grapelyng yron, for to close shyppes togyther. 1766 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 139 The grappling-iron of a corsair. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vii, The Red Rover, casting out grappling irons..jumped on the deck. 1845 James *A. Neil* II. i, Hand me that grappling iron, my man.

Grapse, obs. form of Grasp *v.*

Grapsoid (græ·psoid), *a.* [f. mod.L. *graps-us* + -oid.] Of or pertaining to the genus of crabs denominated *Grapsus*, or the family *Grapsidæ*.

1852 Dana *Crust.* i. 48 There are Cancroidea that approach the Grapsoid species in the distant eyes.

So **Grapsoi·dian** *a.* and *sb.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 359/2 *Grapsoidians*, a natural group of brachyurous crustaceans.

Graptolite (græ·ptŏləit). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. γραπτό-s painted or marked with letters + -lite; in sense 1 ad. mod.L. *graptolithus* (Linnæus).]

†**1.** Any stone exhibiting a resemblance to a drawing. *Obs.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 363/1 The Florentine, or ruin marble, the dendritical ramifications on many limestones, and the moss-like forms in agates, &c., were ranked [by Linnæus] as Graptolites. 1847 in Craig.

2. A fossil zoophyte of the genus *Graptolites* (or *Graptolithus*) or of the family of which this genus is the type.

(The graptolites are known from their impressions on the surface of hard shales, resembling markings with a slate pencil. Some suggest the form of a quill pen.)

1841 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. ii. (1842) VI. 558 Graptolites were found at Robleston..in calcareous shales. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 11 If the Graptolites belong to certain genera, we may be sure that we are dealing with lower Silurian Rocks.

Comb. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* vi. (1878) 83 The graptolite-bearing mud.

Hence **Graptoli·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to graptolites; containing graptolites.

1843 Portlock *Geol.* 231 Another graptolitic bed in Fermanagh. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* v. 96 The supposed fucoids..belong to graptolitic or other zoophytes. 1880 Ramsay in *Times* 26 Aug. 5/3 The Lower Silurian graptolitic rocks at Corswall Point in Wigtonshire.

Graptoloid (græ·ptŏloid), *a.* [f. Graptol-ite + -oid.] Resembling a graptolite; belonging to the division *Graptoloidea* of hydroids.

1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* v. 143 He thought these branched, plant-like bodies would prove eventually to be graptoloid animals.

Graptomancy (græ·ptŏmænsi). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. γραπτό-s written + μαντεία divination. Cf. Bibliomancy.] Divination by handwriting.

1818-60 Whately *Comm.pl. Bk.* (1864) 187 To convince those who deride graptomancy..that there must be something in it.

Grapull, obs. form of Grapple *sb.*

Grapy (gre·pi), *a.* [f. Grape *sb.*¹ + -y¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to grapes or to the vine; composed or savouring of grapes.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* ii. 15 That little acquaintance which I haue had with the grapie God. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* viii. lxxiii, His soul quite soused lay in grapy blood. 1717 Addison *Ovid, Metam.* iii. 800 The grapy clusters spread On his fair brows. 1727 Gay *Ovid, Metam.* ix. 198 And on the marble altar's polish'd frame Pours forth the grapy stream. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 162 'Surely', said the corks, 'we have been acquainted before?' 'Unquestionably', answered the wine, with a grapy kiss, 'we have'. 1863 B. Taylor *H. Thurston* I. 70 Neither of these gentlemen possessed a particle of the grapy bloom in either cell of the double heart.

†**2.** As the epithet of the Choroid coat of the eye. (Cf. Uvea.) *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (Tollem. MS.), Aftyr þis folowep þe curtel þat is called 'uvea', grapi, and hap þat name for he is liche in coloure to a blak grape. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 671 The grapy membrane which is diuersly coloured would be seene. 1696 J. Edwards *Demonstr. Exist. God* ii. 30 The anterior part only is that which should be call'd grapy. It is generally black in man, and therefore hath the name because it resembles the skin of a black grape when 'tis press'd.

3. Affected with 'grapes' (see Grape *sb.* 5).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 313/1 The grapy heels are a disgrace to the stable in which they are found.

4. *Comb.*, as *grapy-blue* adj.

1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 313 The stupid little half open eyes were of that strange, dull, grapy blue colour, common to beast or baby.

Gras(e, obs. form of Grace, Grass, Graze.

Grasett, variant of Grazet(t.

†**Grash,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. the vb. Cf. Crash *sb.*³] A bout or attack.

a 1610 Babington *Comf. Notes Num.* xxxi. Wks. (1615) ii. 181 Miserable man whom a little Flea can vex, whom one grash of an Ague can pluck downe.

†**Grash,** *v. Obs.* [Onomatopœic. Cf. Gnash *v.*, Crash *v.* 3.] *trans.* and *intr.* = Gnash *v.*

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Collingbourne* xviii, Here Tyraunt Rychard played the eager Hog, His grashyng tuskes my tender grystels shore: His bloudhound Lovell playd the ravenyng Dog. 1570 T. Preston *Lament. fr. Rome* etc. in Collier *Old Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 71 Poll nose, rube eye Grash the teth, drawe mouth awrye. 1577 Kendall *Trifles* 7 No chillyng cold, no scaldyng heate, No grashyng chaps of monsters greate. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 126 The Serpent seeing her aduersary lifteth her necke aboue the ground, and grasheth at the Hart with her teeth.

Grashop, variant of Grasshop, *Obs.*

Grasier, -or, obs. forms of Grazier.

Grasle, variant of Grassil, *Sc. Obs.*

Grasoune, variant of Gersum, *Obs.*

1640 *Bk. War Committee Covenanters* 16 My Lady Kenmure's dewties, grasounes and uthers.

Grasp (grɑsp), *sb.* Also 6-7 **graspe.** [f. the vb.]

1. That which is fitted to grasp or clutch, or to be grasped or clutched; the fluke of an anchor, a handle. Now only *Naut.* the handle of an oar.

1561 Eden *Arte Navig.* A iij b, The *Thirreni* founde the vse of the anker of one graspe or flooke. 1600 Surflet

Countrie Farme II. lxxi. 421 Two boords..in the midst.. made fast to a little sticke or woodden pin in manner of a graspe, by which one may handle them. 1883 in CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*

2. The action of grasping; a gripping or fast hold; the grip of the hand; †an embrace.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 13 Beshrew the witch! with venomous wights she stayes .. but flies the graspes of loue. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* III. (1692) 46 This hand and this [sword] have been acquainted well; It shou'd have come before into my grasp, To kill the Ravisher. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i. Wks. 1757 II. 272 Stubborn is the grasp of dying men. 1800 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxxii, From his [a bird's] relaxing grasp a Locust fell. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xiii. ii, I long'd .. To give him the grasp of fellowship. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 7 (1864) 85 The grasp of the hand is the result of an extensive muscular endowment. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 206 His power of grasp with the left hand was..less than normal.

transf. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* i. 5 The shaft with the arrow-head within its grasp was bound round with bands.

†**b.** *fig.* with allusion to wrestling. *To come to* (*the*) *grasp*: to come to close quarters. *Obs.*

c 1583 BURLEIGH *Adv. to Eliz.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 62 As King of Spain, without the Low Countries he may trouble our skirts of Ireland, but never come to grasp with you. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 17, I would it were come to the grasp, we would show them an Irish tricke. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B iv b, I looke for scholasticall graspes, and aunswers to so graue and weightie arguments.

c. *Within* (*one's*) *grasp*: close enough to admit of being grasped. Similarly *Ready to one's grasp. Beyond one's grasp*: out of one's reach. Chiefly *fig.*

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 84 They looked upon it [York] as their own, and had it even within their grasp. 1803 J. BRISTED *Tour Highlands* I. 296 No inducement could prevail upon me to trust myself within the grasp of this amorous Bacchante. 1831 DE QUINCEY *Parr* Wks. (1890) V. 15 Had volume the second of that same folio with which he [Dr. Johnson] floored Osborne happened to lie ready to the prostrate man's grasp, nobody can suppose [etc.]. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 27 He was restoring lands most of which were quite beyond his grasp.

3. *fig.* **a.** Firm hold or control; possession, mastery.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 36, I would not be the Vilaine that thou thinks't, For the whole Space that's in the Tyrants Graspe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 357 Within the direful grasp Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. 1699 POMFRET *Love Triumph. over Reason* 55 I'll not see my charge..Into the grasp of any ruin run. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 33 In the grasp of death. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 619 He was in the grasp of one who never forgave. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) IV. 133 To rescue liberty from the grasp of executive power. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (ed. 5) 225 Albert I tried in vain to wrest the tolls of the Rhine from the grasp of the Rhenish electors.

b. Intellectual hold; *esp.* comprehensive mastery of the whole of a subject; hence, mental comprehensiveness.

1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 474 The Prince and Pensioner, who alone had so full a Grasp of the Business in Holland, as to [etc.]. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 70 ¶ 7 It is too big for the grasp of a human intellect. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 39 Though His mind takes into its comprehensive grasp, immensity and all its wonders. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 11 May, Those enormously prolix harangues are a proof of weakness in the higher intellectual grasp. 1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* i. 13 Gaining a thorough grasp of his art. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. i. (1878) 7 In health the mind is strong, in sickness it loses its energy and grasp. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* i. (ed. 2) 15 We think we have a grasp of new truth. 1884 M. CREIGHTON in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 144 No historian has ever had so large a grasp as Ranke of the fundamental principles of history. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 19 A succession of men of immense mental grasp.

†**4.** Twilight. [? Another word; cf. GRISPING, GROPSING.]

1650 USSHER *Annals* Age vi. (1658) 296 And then, removing his Camp without any noise, in the grasp of the evening, encamped upon the bank of the River Nile.

5. *Comb.*: **grasp-hold**, hold for the grasp.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 619 Some branch which might furnish grasphold for his hands.

Grasp (grɑsp), *v.* Forms: 4 **graasp**, (5 **craspe, grapse**), 4–7 **graspe**, 4– **grasp**. [ME. *graspen*, metathesis of *grapsen*, perh. repr. OE. **grǽpsan*:—OTeut. type **graipisôn*, f. **graip-* GROPE *v.* Cf. LG., EFris. *grapsen* to grasp, snatch, *graps* a grasp. With the rare form *craspe* (sense 1), perhaps a distinct word, cf. ON. *krafsa*, 'to paw or scratch with the feet' (Vigf.).]

†**1.** *intr.* To make clutches with the hand. Often used as synonymous with GROPE. Often with *after, to, towards, upon, with. Obs.* exc. as in b.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 29 Thou shalt graasp [1388 grope] in mydday, as is woned a blynd man to graasp in derknissis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xx. (1495) 237 The blynde puttyth forth the honde all abowte gropyng and graspynge. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 347 O! wher-to graspen yee so fer, and grope After swich thyng. *a* 1420 — *De Reg. Princ.* 212 Þou graspist [*v. r.* grapsest] heer & þere, as doþ þe blynde. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 678 Owt of ther sadyls they felle besyde, And graspyd to odur gere. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 649 Than he began to craspe after his arme, for to take from hym his swerde out of his honde. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 172 His hands abroad display'd as one that grapt And tugg'd for Life, and was by strength subdude. 1814 *Sorceress* I. iii, Why do you shake and grasp upon me so? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, His irritated opponent .. grasped towards his own side, as if seeking a sword or dagger.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 2042 This, this is thinking free, a thought that grasps Beyond a grain, and looks beyond an hour.

b. *To grasp at*: to make a clutch at, to try to seize. Chiefly with immaterial obj. or *fig.* Also, To accept with avidity (an offer, etc.).

1677 [see GRASPING *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Ess. Constit. & Int. Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 87 No Monarchy having ever grasped at so great an Empire there. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 741 Alas! we grasp at Clouds, and beat the Air, Vexing that spirit we intend to clear. 1755 J. MCLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* 25 Covetousness often loses what it has by grasping at more. 1781 COWPER *Progr. Error* 22 Like quicksilver, the rhetoric they display, Shines as it runs, but, grasped at, slips away. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lviii. 267 Teutames grasped at their offers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 252 There was little doubt that..by grasping at too much, the government would lose all. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsm.* iii. 54, I readily grasped at his proposal. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1573 Geraint..grasping at his sword. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* XVI. (1869) 441 Recovering himself he grasped at the balcony. 1898 J. CAIRD *Univ. Addr.* 7 Grasping at a premature and false simplicity.

transf. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ii, Old Yew, which graspest at the stones That name the under-lying dead.

†**c.** To make the motion of embracing or encircling something with the arms; to grapple *with*.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 269 Nisus grasping with Amphialus, was with a short dagger slaine. *Ibid.* 293 b, Argalus .. ranne in to graspe with him, and so [they] closed together. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Some villaine's outrage..Might graspe with her. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* III. 136, I cannot conceive through what urgency so many unfortunate people should be compell'd hither to graspe with death. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 157 She now grasped about his neck, half-smothering him with the repetition of her kisses and caresses.

2. *trans.* To clutch at; to seize greedily.

1642 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 18 Kings, by grasping more than they can hold, First made their Subjects, by oppression, bold. 1656–9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 92 He who grasps much, holds little.

Proverb. 1855 H. G. BOHN *Coll. Eng. Prov.* 99 Grasp no more than thy hand will hold. *Ibid.* 365 Grasp all, lose all.

absol. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Like a miser 'midst his store, Who grasps and grasps 'till he can hold no more. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 147 He was..willing to let his friends grasp and enjoy as they were able.

3. To seize and hold firmly with the hand. *To grasp the nettle*: *fig.* to attack a difficulty boldly.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 199 b, O foole that I am, that thought I coulde graspe water and binde the winde. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. i. 97 Thy Hand is made to graspe a Palmers staffe. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 126 She graspt my hand, And kissing it, spake thus. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 83 Curroon (longing to graspe the Diadem) commands [him] to begin the fight. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 124 A fruit like Oranges, but so big, that one cannot grasp them with both hands. 1708 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* II. (1709) 20 Now he devours her with his eager Eyes, Now grasps her Hands. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 91 He grasp'd the mane with both his hands, And eke with all his might. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 286 If two..silver spoons, be grasped one in each hand [etc.]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 29 He stretched forth his right hand, which I grasped firmly in mine. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* Introd. 10 It was hoped ..that, grasping the nettle with resolution, he might suffer no evil results

b. *fig.* or in immaterial sense. (See also 6.)

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i. Wks. 1856 I. 106 Graspe the sterne bended front Of frowning vengeance with unpaized clutch. 1612–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, She [Hagar] chose (apart) to graspe one death, alone, Rather than by her babe a million. 1782 COWPER *Retirement* 756 We .. grasp seeming happiness, and find it pain. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 204 The anguish that grasps the heart of his judge! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 86 Like wrestlers, let us approach and grasp this new argument. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. (ed. 2) 167 Grasp your thoughts firmly and let your sentences take their chance.

†**4.** To clasp in the arms, embrace; also with *in. To grasp up* (transf.): to hem in. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 168 A fashionable Hoste, That slightly shakes his parting Guest by th' hand; And with his armes out-stretcht, as he would flye, Graspes in the commer. 1657 W. DILLINGHAM *Comm. Sir F. Vere* Ep. Rdr., With three times that number he had grasped up the Prince and his men against the sea-shore. 1684 ? DRYDEN in *Miscell.* I. 204 The City Dame .. to her Country-house retires, Where she may bribe, then grasp some brawny clown, Or her appointed Gallant come To feed her loose desires. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 142 Seating her fondly on his knee, and grasping her to his bosom.

5. To hold firmly as with the fingers; to grip.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 261 It sometimes happens that the object is too large for the [elephant's] trunk to grasp. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 246 The fimbriæ..are gradually expanding themselves, so as to grasp and completely enclose the ovaria. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 513 The operation of grasping and swallowing the food..is accomplished through the agency of the Nervous system. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 83 The tire is put on hot..on its contraction in cooling, it grasps the wheel with great force.

6. To lay hold of with the mind; to become completely cognizant of or acquainted with; to comprehend.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 3 The Eternal Iehovah, who graspeth all past, present, and to come in the eternity of His Wisdom and Power. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 85 In one comprehensive View grasping the whole System. 1781 V. KNOX *Liberal Educ.* xi. 108 The memory will grasp and retain all that is sufficient for the purposes of valuable improvement. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 94 The one party did not grasp the immortal destinies of the other. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* vii. (1860) I. 120 Conception..expresses the act of comprehending or grasping up into unity the various qualities by which an object is characterised. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 367 Philosophers only are able to grasp the eternal and unchangeable. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. viii. (1883) 62 Kitty only imperfectly grasped the rudiments of the science.

Hence **Grasped** *ppl. a.* Also *grasped-at.*

1814 *Apostate* III. iii, With grasped dagger and blanch'd quiv'ring lip. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 829 A much-desired and eagerly grasped-at excuse.

Graspable (grɑ·spăb'l), *a.* [f. GRASP *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be grasped.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 673 His every sense had grown Ethereal for pleasure; 'bove his head Flew a delight, half graspable. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1275 While life was graspable and gainable. 1887 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II. 60 Short and graspable pieces of musical combination.

Grasp-all. *nonce-wd.* [obj. comb. f. GRASP *v.*] One who clutches at everything, a greedy person.

1802 MRS. JANE WEST *Infidel Father* I. 256 The latter have long possessed a prescriptive right to the titles of epicures and grasp-alls.

Grasper (grɑ·spəɹ). [f. GRASP *v.* + -ER[1].]

†**1.** A grappling-iron. *Obs.* (Cf GRASPLE.)

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 40 The bandes and graspers wherwith yᵉ galaies were fastened together.

2. One who grasps (*at*); a grasping person.

1601 Q. ELIZ. *Sp. to last Parl.* 2, I neuer was any greedy scraping grasper. 1632 SHERWOOD, A grasper, *grippeur*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., A grasper at, *qui aliquid captat*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Grasper*, one that grasps, seizes, or catches at. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 233 When it is not followed by a like diminution in the selling price of the article, and the wages of which the men are mulct go to increase the profits of the capitalist, the employer alone is benefited, and is then known as a 'grasper'. 1895 R. BLATCHFORD *Merrie Eng.* XV. 116 The great bulk of our graspers and grubbers value money for what it will bring.

Graspeys, variant of GRAPEYS, *Obs.*

Grasping (grɑ·spiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRASP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GRASP.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 80 Gredy graspyng gat it. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 215 Ambitious spirits, who, for the grasping of a vast and unjust power..have [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 239 The grasping of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands .. was .. desired the Summer before. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 408 They lick themselves whole by an overforward grasping at such passages of Scripture. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 247 Let the amelioration in our laws of property proceed from the concession of the rich, not from the grasping of the poor. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 99 The history of almost every man's rise in the world consists of a succession of graspings and holdings.

attrib. 1876 *Clinical Soc.* IX. 146 The hand had regained ordinary grasping power.

Grasping (grɑ·spiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].]

1. That grasps, in senses of the vb.; tenacious.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers Epigr.* 93 b, And lastly deme thy fethered bedde, alwaies thy graspyng graue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 20 It forst him slacke His grasping hold. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 531 Nought but knarled roots of ancient pines Branchless and blasted, clenched with grasping roots The unwilling soil. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 20 July 34 The big grasping claws..in a crab.

2. *fig.* Eager for gain, greedy, avaricious.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 126 The less, surely, ought I to give into these grasping views of my brother. 1771 BURKE *Sp. Middlesex Election* Wks. X. 65 This is..a difficult thing to the corrupt, grasping and ambitious part of human nature. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxviii, My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh Already casts a grasping eye. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 555 He was generally thought interested and grasping.

Hence **Gra·spingly** *adv.*, **Gra·spingness.**

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 124 To take all that goodnature, or indulgence..confers shews..a graspingness that is unworthy of that indulgence. 1832 LYTTON *Eug. Aram* I. vii, To be more graspingly selfish. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 201 Faults of self-assertion, graspingness, and violence. 1885 C. LOWE *Bismarck* II. 357 The Pope had proved himself to be graspingly unwise. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 209 Hard were their backs as anvils of steel, and graspingly arched nipper-armed claws before them.

†**Gra·sple,** *sb.* [variant of GRAPPLE *sb.*: cf. next.] = GRAPPLE *sb.* I.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 40 b, They deuised longe rafters to the which they fastened grasples of Iron and great hokes. *Ibid.* 41 The grasples [*ed.* 1570, fol. 60 b, grasplers] letten downe (which be called corui) toke violently away many of the souldiers that were within the shyppes.

†**Gra·sple,** *v. Obs.* [variant of GRAPPLE *v.*, influenced by association with GRASP *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* = GRAPPLE *v.* 4 and 8 a.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 41 b, The cynquereme graspeled with her. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 188 Suche as can not grasple or take holde of any thynge.

Hence †**Grasp·ler** = GRAPPLER a.

1553 [see GRASPLE *sb.*].

Graspless (grɑ·splĕs), *a.* [f. GRASP *sb.* + -LESS.] **a.** Without grasp or grip; loose, relaxed. **b.** Not admitting of a grasp, i. e. of being grasped.

1794 COLERIDGE *On Friend Who Died of Fever* 43 From my graspless hand Drop Friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 348/2 Where Past and Future wholly are submerged In one vast, graspless, Present infinite. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXL. 259 In its graspless hold her hand Felt that the sceptre shivered. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI. x. 390 It fell from his graspless fingers to the floor.

Grass (gras), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 græs, (*pl.* grasu), 3–5 gres, 3–6 gras, (3 grace, graes, 4 grece, grees), 4 gris(e, 4, 6 griss(e, 4–6 gress(e, 4–7 grasse, (5 graas, grase, graz), 6– grass. *β.* 1 gærs, gers, subsequently *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4, 6–9 gers(e, 4–6 gyrs(, 5–6 gyrse, 5, 9 girss, 6, 9 gerss, 6–9 girs(e. [Com. Teut.: OE. *græs, gærs* str. neut. = OFris. *gres, gers*, OS. *gras* (MDu. *gras, gars, gers*, mod.Du. *gras*), OHG. (MHG., mod.Ger.), ON. (Sw. *gräs*, Da. *græs*), Goth. *gras*:—OTeut. **grasom*, f. OTeut. root **gra-* : *grô-* (whence MHG. *gruose* young plants; also GREEN *a.*, GROW *v.*):—OAryan **ghră-* to grow, whence L. *grāmen* grass.]

1. Herbage in general, the blades or leaves and stalks of which are eaten by horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Also, in a narrower sense, restricted to the smaller non-cereal *Gramineæ* (see 3), and plants resembling these in general appearance. In early use often *pl.*, but now only *collect. sing.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 864 *Fenum*, græs. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxiii. 173 Sua sua manegra cynna wyrta & grasu beoð ꝥerad. *c* 1000 *Andreas* 38 (Gr.) Hie hiz & gærs for meteleaste meðe ꝥdrehte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15467 Swa fele kinne wasstmess Off greses, & off tres. *c* 1205 LAY. 3905 ꝥat heo frete ꝥet corn & ꝥat graes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3049 Trees it for-brac, and gres, and corn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11109 (Gött.) He .. liued wid rotis and wid grise [*Cott.* gress]. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4563 (Trin.) Floures & greses [*other texts* gressie] þerynne I fond. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 388 Lilyes & grasse ꝥat growen in ꝥe felde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 244 Bestes ly gras & ꝥ greyn and by grene rotes. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 11 Sum steddys growys sa habowndanly Of Gyrs, ꝥat [etc.]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 296 Whan a flode rysyth up heye Gres goth undyr. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. i, Of a mule whiche ete grasse in a medowe nyghe to a grete forest. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 187 She hath no gresse to hir cattell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 25 Trippis eik of gait, but ony kempar, In the rank gersis pasturing on raw. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37, I past to the greene hoilsum feildis..to resaue the sueit fragrant smel of tendir gyrssis. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* xvi. 25 Is grass man's meat? no, it is cattle's food. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. i, Her treading would not bend a blade of grasse! 1755 J. MCLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* 110 The least pile of grass is an effect of infinite power. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 315 Quadrupedes, that feed upon grass. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 117 The grass was fine, the sun was bright. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 179 The human body can be nourished on any food, though it were boiled grass and the broth of shoes. 1883 *Gd. Words* 3 His foot caught in a tuft of grass. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xviii. 165 There's a handfu' o' girse to brew mair milk.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* xl. 6 All flesh is grasse [*so later versions*; *Wyclif* heij]. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr & It. Jrnls.* II. 12 Without running into the high grass of latent meanings and obscure allusions.

b. *Proverbs.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 253 The gray hors, whyl his gras growyth, May sterue for hunger, ꝥus seyth ꝥe prouerbe. *c* 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 Whyle the grasse growyth the hors stervyth. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov. & Phrases* 467 Where the Turk's horse once treads, the grass never grows.

c. In figurative phrases. *To cut one's own grass*: to earn one's own living (*slang*). *To cut the grass from under a person's feet*: to foil, thwart, trip him up. † *To give grass* (a rendering of L. *dare herbam*): to yield, to surrender. *To let no grass grow* (or *the grass does not grow*) *under one's feet* (or † *on one's heel, beneath one's heels*): giving the idea of moving or acting briskly, making the most of one's time. † *To pluck the grass to know where the wind sits*: to interpret the signs of the times.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 There hath grown no grasse on my heele since I went hence. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 13 Willing that the grasse should not be cut from vnder his feete. 1597–8 HALL *Sat., Defiance to Enuie* 105 Needs me give grasse unto the conquerers. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 210 The hare .. leaps away again, and leiteth no grass grow vnder his feet. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 16 No Man could pluck the Grass better, to know where the Wind sat; no Man could spie sooner from whence a Mischief did rise. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 278 You are all this while cutting the grass under his feet. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 29 Mar., I have let no grass grow beneath my heels this bout. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 619 The King answered that he had not come to Ireland to let the grass grow under his feet. 1858 *Morning Star* 8 June, It is the habit of costermongers and that class of people to make their children useful—to make them 'cut their own grass'. 1877 5 *Yrs.' Penal Serv.* iii. 242 'Cut her own grass!.. what is that?'.. 'Why, purvide her own chump—earn her own livin.g.' 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* v, [He] was not a man who ever let the grass grow under his feet.

d. *slang.* Green vegetables.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 347.

2. A kind of grass; one of the various species of plants spoken of collectively as grass.

†a. A small herbaceous plant, a (medicinal) herb. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1011 Vor men ꝥat beþ enuenimed, ꝥoru graces of ꝥe londe Idronke hii beþ iclansed sone ꝥoru godes sonde. 1320–30 *Herm Ck.* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 316 Go .. And geder parvink and ive, Gresses that ben of main. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8453 (Fairf.) ꝥe kinde of þingis lered he baꝥ of tree and grissis fele [*Cott.* ꝥe kind o thinges lerd he, Bath o tres, and gress fele]. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 575/275 Macer ꝥe strengþe of grases telles, Boþe of crop and Rote. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* 24 And of ꝥe cure, thru ꝥe wrocht is But ony medycyne ore gris [L. *medicamentis aut herbis*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 145 Euery gras that groweth vp on roote she shal eek knowe. *c* 1400 *Rowland & Otuel* 923 To hym commes ꝥat lady clere & greses broghte ꝥat fre, ꝥat godd sett in his awenn herbere. *c* 1440 *Bocthus* (*Laud MS.* 559 lf. 4 b), Many a grasse and many a tree. 1587 MASCALL *Gov. Cattle, Horses* (1627) Index, The fiue grasses that draw a wound. Oculus Christi, Madder, Buglosse [etc.]. *fig.* 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XV. 23 Grace is a gras ther-fore to don hem eft growe.

b. One of the non-cereal *Gramineæ*, or any species of other orders resembling these in general appearance. Often preceded by a defining word, with which it forms the designation of some particular species; as *blue-, bunch-, dog-, St. John's, saw-, silk-, spear-* (etc.) *grass*, for which see those words. *Grass of the Andes*: an oat-grass, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. *Grass of Parnassus* (also *Parnassus grass*): a name for *Parnassia palustris*. Turner speaks of the 'right' or 'true' grass, intending to indicate one particular species of plant as properly entitled to the name; but his notions seem to have been vague. He regarded the 'true' grass as identical with 'great grass'.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 41 Gramen is called .. in english great grass. 1562 — *Herbal.* II. 13 The roote of the right Grasse brused and layde to byndeth woundes together an closeth them vppe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. li. 509 Of the grasse of Parnasus .. This herbe groweth in moyst places. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CCXCIV. 692 Parnassus Grasse, or white Liuerwoort. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed 4) 230 One of the handsomest of our moss plants, the *Parnassia palustris*, or grass of Parnassus.

c. In agricultural use: Any of the species of plants grown for pasture, or for conversion into hay.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 153 Grasses, the usual name for any Herbage sown for Cattle, especially if perennial. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 25 This should be more particularly attended to on rotation grasses, where rye-grass forms very often a large proportion of the herbage.

d. *Bot.* Any plant belonging to the order *Gramineæ* (*Graminaceæ*), which includes most of the plants called 'grass' in the narrower popular sense (see 1) together with the cereals (barley, oats, rye, wheat, etc.), the reeds, bamboos, etc.

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Aiguillette, Aiguillettes d'armes*, the hearbe, or grasse, called Ladies laces, white Cameleon grasse, painted, or furrowed grasse. 1672 GREW *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* § 11 Amongst the several Sorts of Grass, there are some which match all those of Corn; which is but a greater kind of Grass. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Observ. Grasses* Misc. Tracts (1762) 365 By grasses are meant all those plants, which have a round, jointed and hollow stem. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 130 The great solicitude of nature for the preservation of grasses is evident from this; that the more the leaves are consumed, the more the roots increase. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 379 *Tabanus pratensis*.. Inhabits Europe, in meadows, the larvæ destroying the roots of grasses. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 79 The grasses are essentially a clothing for healthy and pure ground. 1887 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 583 Oil or otto of geranium..is produced in India..by distillation of andropogon grasses with water.

3. An individual plant of grass † or corn; a blade or spire of grass. Now only in *pl.*, and somewhat *rare*.

13.. *E. E Allit. P.* A. 31 Vch gresse mot grow of graynez dede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 27 ꝥat litel child listely lorked out of his caue .. to gadere of ꝥe grases ꝥat grene were & fayre. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 263 (Pepys MS.) They wer sett as thikk as owches Full of the fynest stones faire .. As gresses growen in a mede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 214 Alle levis of treen, euery gresse on erthe, euery droppe of watyr in ꝥe se & land. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 238 Gresys and othere small floures. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 Dernolde groweth vp streyght lyke an hye grasse. *a* 1533 FRITH *Wks.* (1573) 75 If euery grasse of the ground were a man as holy as euer was Paule or Peter. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 12 b, In midst of all, thy sconse is balde: there allies are to see: Wherein not half a grasse doth growe so bald, and bare they be. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 11 In the Country all about this City, there is not so much as a grasse to be seen. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Strange grasses were sometimes perceived in her hair. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxi, I take the grasses of the grave, And make them pipes whereon to blow.

†4. The blade stage of growth, in phr. *in the grass* (lit. and fig.); corn in the blade. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 28 Forðon eorðo wæstmiað æerist gers [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* gærs], æfterðon ðone ðorn, soðða full hwæte in eher. 1340 *Ayenb.* 28 Þet corn..is uerst ass ine gerse, efterward ine yere. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 432/1 Our faith is yet in the grasse. 1589 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 34 Fancy long helde in the grasse, seldom prooues a timely Haruest. 1613 [see GRAIN *sb.*[1] 1 b]. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-Hoing Husbandry* 71 *note* 2 Wheat falls sometimes whilst 'tis in Grass, and before it comes into Ear.

b. *Gardening.* Applied to the young shoots of the onion.

1885 SUTTON *Cult. Veget. & Fl.* 81 The Onion makes a weak grass that cannot well push through earth that is caked over it.

5. Pasture; the condition of an animal at pasture. In phrases (*to be, run*) *at grass, to go, put, send, turn* (*out*) *to grass*.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 7 That Phelypp Loveday put the othyr horse to gresse ther. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 85 It wyl leaste appere, whan he [the horse] is at grasse. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 75 In Cheapside shall my Palfrey go to grasse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 313 Let him rest, or run at grasse for a week or more. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* IV. v, The sturdy steed now goes to grass, and up they hang his saddle. 1650 R. GELL *Serm.* 8 Aug. 21 Nebuchadnezzar was put to grasse. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 257 His Elephant..being then at Grasse, it was so long ere they could bring him. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 77 Our Guids unharnessed our Elks and turn'd them to Grass. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 988/4 Lost at Grass April 9..a bay Gelding. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 Turn them out in Summer time to Grass. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* I. 4 Horses, whose feet have been impair'd by quitters .. or any other accidents, are also best repaired at grass. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 139 The Squire had seen the colt at grass.

b. *fig.* The phrases under 5 are applied to persons, with the notion of being dismissed from one's position or 'rusticated', or of going away for a holiday, being free from fixed engagements, etc.

1589 *Hay any Work* 6 If his worship and the rest of the noble clergie Lords weare turned out to grasses. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* (Water P.) II. 110/1 Wiues might vnable husbands turne to grasse. 1646 *Unhappy Game Sc. & Eng.* 12 When the king hath got all, hell turne your brethren to grasse. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i, When I have been at grass in the summer, and am new come up [to town] again. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xviii, I'll turn my wife to grass. 1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 78 ₱ 6 (Our three boys) were sent to an academy in Yorkshire, to grass, as my husband phrased it. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1085 Soho, Jack!.. very nigh being sent to grass, hey? 1801 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1802) V. 361 Then no longer let mortals repine, If to grass sent from Oxon or Granta. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Charac.* II. xvii. 264, I think I can send you to grass somewhere in Essex. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 64 He had long been an author at grass, and had no mind..again to wear the collar.

¶ Misused for GREASE *sb.* 1 b.

c 1650 *Carle off Carlile* in *Percy Folio* III. 64 The gray hounds..drew downe the deere of grasse.

6. Pasture sufficient for the animal or number of animals specified; grazing.

858 *Charter of Æthelberht* in *O. E. Texts* 438, IIII oxnum gers. 1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 164 Pro j hors gresse in parva prata apud Topclyf, 2*s.* 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 14 Yee mun kna we tewk sum gerse for her. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 59 They have not only a house, but generally a cow's grass to afford milk to their families. 1880 in *Daily News* 13 Dec. 3/1 There is not as much as the grass of a goat.

7. Land on which grass is the permanent crop; pasture-land. Also, the condition of such land. Also † *to lay to grass*.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 86 Moueable escheit is, as be pasturing of cattell or beastes in the lands, or girse of Lords sundrie tymes. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 99 Half the lands of a farm, but more particularly of a small or middling one, ought to be grass. 1793 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 400 Preparing the second lot of the mile swamp for the purpose of laying it to grass. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 6/2 At that time the whole of the land was under cultivation. Now the land had all gone down to what people called grass, but he called it weeds.

b. with reference to the hunting-field.

1851 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 28 'I'm going down to the grass.' 'Grass!' grunted the listener. 'Where be that?' 'Well, I'm going to see what sport they have in the Shires.' 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 204 A man very well known both in the City and over the grass in Northamptonshire.

8. The yearly growth of grass; hence, the season when the grass grows, spring and early summer. *Eating its fifth grass*: in its fifth year.

1485 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II. 170/2 It is thocht expedient..that our souueran lord cause his Justice airis to be haldin vniuersaly in al partis of his Realme, twys in ꝥe 3ere anys on the girss, and anys on the Corne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 415 Whom seven-years-old at the next grass he ghest. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* V. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 184 She writes a hundred and ten, sir, next grass. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2061. 2/2 A Black brown Gelding..six years old last Grass. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4120/3 Every Owner..must send a Certificate from the Breeder that his Horse is really no more then 6 Grass before he Runs. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 312 Good wedders, eating their fifth grass, sold in the year 1793 at eighteen shillings. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 49 She is five years old this grass. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxiv. (1885) 181 When did ye meet?—last grass, wasn't it?

9. The grassy earth, grass-covered ground. † In early use *into, under grass* = into or in the grave.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5811 'Lauerd', he said, 'I ber a wand'. 'ꝥou kest it on ꝥe gress, i bidd'; 'Gladli, lauerd', and sua he didd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 245 In to gresse ꝥou me aglyste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 361 The gresse woux off the blud all rede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 45 Forth she wente prively..All softe walkend on the gras. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 69 A-none as he was dede & under gras graue. 1773–83 HOOLE *Ord. Fur.* XXIII. 39 On the verdant grass, Beneath the covering trees, her limbs she throws. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, They were two men who were seated in easy attitudes upon the grass. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* I. i, The grasses are crimsoned with tulips; every nook is sweet with odours of sheltered violets.

b. The earth's surface above a mine. Also *to be at grass, to bring, come to grass*.

1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 322 GRASS or at Grass, signifies on the surface of the earth. 'Is Tom Treviscas underground?' 'No; he's at Grass.' 1801 HITCHINS in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 160 One hundred and fifty-five fathoms below the surface, or, as the miners call it, from grass. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 32 The quantity [of mineral] brought to the surface, or, as it is technically called, to grass. 1855 *Cornwall* 288 Let us now watch the men ascending from the mine

after work. This is what they call 'coming to grass'. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 14 About 70 tons [of quartz] are now at grass awaiting crushing.

c. *slang.* The ground. *To go to grass*: to come to the ground, be knocked down; also (U.S.) to die; to be ruined; in the imperative = 'go and be hanged'. *To send to grass*: to fell to the ground, to knock down; *lit.* and *fig.* *To hunt grass*: be knocked down.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* IV. v. (1647) 69 Away, good Sampson; You go to grass else instantly. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 181 Lancaster..was..much exhausted, and soon found his way on the grass. 1848 DURIVAGE *Stray Subjects* 95 A gentleman .. declared that he might go to grass with his old canoe, for he didn't think it would be much of a shower, anyhow. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. at Home* ii. (1882) 27 When you get in with your left I hunt grass every time. 1876 HINDLEY *Cheap Jack* 237 Elias was sent to grass to rise no more off it. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 18 Jan. 39/3 Several of the McKinleyites were sent to grass in the course of the debate. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 82, I naturally went to grass through having too much steam on to be able to pull up in time.

10. Short for *sparrow-grass*, corrupt form of ASPARAGUS. Now *vulgar*.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 234 Boil some Grass tender, cut it small and lay it over the Eggs. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 181 A hundred of grass from the Corporation of Garrat. *a* 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* 61 You then make a cut on Some Lamb big as mutton; And ask for some grass too. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx, Will you take any other vegetables? Grass? Peas? Summer Cabbage? 1898 *Garden* 1 May 318/1 In warm localities established beds will be affording a welcome supply of serviceable 'grass'.

11. *Printing.* Casual employment; jobbing work. 1888 *Daily News* 16 July 7/1 Good jobbing hands wanted on grass. 1893 *Ibid.* 5 June 8/5 Reader (practical) .. wants Two or Three Days' or Nights' Grass, or steady situation.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *grass-blade*, *-bud*, *-country*, *-fen*, *-field*, *-ground*, *-haulm*, *-holding*, *-holm*, *-land*, *-park*, *-patch*, *-path*, *-prairie*, *-road*, *-root*, *-seed*, *-shears*, *-slope*, *-spire*, *-stalk*, *-stem*, *-track*, *-walk*; *grass-like* adj. b. objective or objective genitive, as *grass-champer*, *-eater*, *-farmer*; *grass-mowing* (in quot. *attrib.*), *-picking* vbl. sbs. c. instrumental, as *grass-bowered*, *-carpeted*, *-clad*, *-covered*, *-cushioned*, *-embroidered*, *-fed*, *-grown*, *-muffled*, *-roofed*, *-woven* adjs. d. parasynthetic, as *grass-leaved* adj.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. viii, Through every *grass-blade. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 45 Larks, descending to their *grass-bowered homes. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 126 Pondering shadows, colors, clouds, *Grass-buds and caterpillar-shrouds. 1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progr.* 253 Pretty vistas of *grass-carpeted open forests. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 25 All the foure footed rablement of herbagers and *grasse champers. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 456 Midst sunny *grass-clad meads. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love Agst. World* 10 A beautiful *grass-country. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 154 A *grass-covered .. region. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 400 The *grass-cushioned crags of Sandy-Knowe. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, lv, Hee [Soliman] only swept the Grasse, They the *Grasse-Eaters. 1894 T. TILTON *Chameleon's Dish* 5 Odin's coast With all its twenty-thousand bays And *grass-embroidered water-ways. 1894 *Times* 10 Dec. 10/4 The grass land being occupied by *grass farmers. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* I iij b, A *grasse fed Ox 16*s. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. Prel. 16 The rich *grass-fen. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 9 Joined by her mate [she] to the *grass-field flies. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* ix. (ed. 2) 225 This plough is used for breaking up *grass-ground. 1788 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Feb., Abounding with beautiful grass-grounds, which encompass our village. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 718 Desolating Famine, who delights In *grass-grown Cities, and in desart Fields. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. i. 27 The great labyrinth of grass-grown banks. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 845 The nodes of *grass-haulms. 1894 *Times* 10 Jan. 6/4 A *grass-holding which he could use for the benefit of himself and his family. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I, It wad be better laid out on yon bonny *grass-holms, than lying useless here in this auld pigg. 1765 *Mus. Rust.* III. 325 Twenty Acres of *Grass-Land. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I. 5 Grass-land, when of good quality, is of the greatest value. 1830–7 MCGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) xxiii. 377 *Atriplex littoralis*. *Grass-leaved Sea Orache. 1883 F. M. BAILEY *Synop. Queensld. Flora* 693 Grass-leaved fern. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 7 Leaves thread-shaped, *grass-like. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 14 In harvest and *grass-mowing time. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 2 Our steeds, with slow *grass-muffled hoofs Tread deep the shadows through. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 557 The surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, heath, moss, meadow, corn, and *grass parks. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxiii. 19 In a *grass-patch. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. 156 Mrs. Lucas .. was walking pensively up and down the *grass-path of the pretty flower-court. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 221 *Grass-picking is only known in the windward islands. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* I. 11 This is the '*grass-prairie', the boundless pasture of the bison. 1846 W. E. FORSTER 28 Sept. in Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 183 The *grass roads here [in Ireland] are far better than our Yorkshire roads. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 104 The wretched stone and turf-walled and *grass-roofed hovels they inhabit. 1766 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 108 Petrified twigs of trees, shrubs, and *grass-roots. 1765 *Mus. Rust.* IV. 383 *Grass-seeds gathered clean from the fields. 1770 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 372 On the *grass-slopes here. 13.. *Adultery* 113 in *Archiv Stud. d. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 420 Þow euery *gress-spyre were a preste þat growyth upon goddys grounde Owte of þese peyns þei cowd not me relese. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 49 Ere he reached the *grass-track he meant to follow, the fog was denser than ever. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 44 We usually make a *Grass-walk in the Middle. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 657/2 His [the Bedouin's] drinking-vessels are gourds and *grass-woven bowls.

13. Special comb., as †**grass-acre** = GRASS-EARTH; **grass-bar**, a bar in a river, inlet, or harbour overgrown with grass (*Cent. Dict.*); **grass-bass**, a freshwater edible fish (*Pomoxys sparoides*) of the U.S.; †**grass-bed**, *poet.* one's grave, also, the 'field' on which a warrior dies; **grass-beef**, the flesh of grass-fed oxen; **grass-bird**, (*a*) a name for various American sandpipers, esp. *Tringa maculata*; (*b*) in Australasia, one or more species of *Sphenœacus*; **grass-bleached** *pa. pple.*, bleached by exposure on grass; so *grass-bleaching* vbl. sb.; **grass-butter**, butter made from the milk of cows at grass; **grass-captain** *Cornwall* (see quot. and CAPTAIN *sb.* 8); **grass-cat** (see quot.); **grass-chat** = WHINCHAT; **grass-cock**, one of the small cocks into which grass is formed from the windrow; **grass-cold**, a slight cold or catarrh affecting horses; **grass-comber**, a sailor's term for one who has been a farm-labourer; †**grass-corn**, *Phalaris canariensis*; **grass-cut, -cutter** [corruption of a synonymous Hindustani *ghāskaṭ*, *ghāskaṭā*], in India, a native employed to cut and bring in grass for horses; **grass-drake** = CORN-CRAKE; **grass-feeding** *a.*, graminivorous; **grass-finch**, (*a*) a common American sparrow (*Poœcetes gramineus*); (*b*) any Australian finch of the genus *Poëphila*; **grass-fish** (see quot.); **grass-flesh**, the flesh gained by an animal 'at grass' (in quot. *fig.*); †**grass-girl**, ? a woman of loose character; **grass-guard**, a man or body of men in charge of animals grazing; **grass-hand**, (*a*) a compositor temporarily engaged; (*b*) an irregular cursive hand used by the Chinese and Japanese in business and private writing; **grass hawser** *Naut.* (see *grass rope* below); **grass-hole** *U.S.* (see quot.); †**grass-honey**, ? honey collected from the flowers of grass; **grass-horse**, ? a horse 'at grass', or one living exclusively on grass; **grass-house**, †(*a*) the cottage of a GRASSMAN; (*b*) = next; **grass-hut**, in India and Polynesia, a hut with walls and roof of grass-stalks; **grass-ill**, a disease of lambs (see quot.); **grass-lamb**, (*a*) a lamb suckled by a dam which is running on pasture land and giving rich milk; (*b*) the flesh of the same; **grass-lawn**, a fine gauze-like material, the colour of unbleached linen, suitable for summer dresses; **grass-linen**, a kind of fine grass-cloth; †**grass-mail**, rent for grass or the privilege of grazing; **grass-mare**, a mare 'at grass' (cf. *grass-horse*); **grass-meal** *Sc.*, so much grass as will keep an animal for the season; †**grass-money**, ? money received for the grazing of animals on the common land of a parish; **grass-moth**, one of many small moths of the genus *Crambus* or family *Crambidæ*, found in dry meadows; **grass-nail** (see quot. 1851); †**grass-nurse**, a wet-nurse; **grass-oil**, one of several fragrant essential oils, obtained in India by distillation from grasses (*Andropogon* and other genera), and used in perfumery; **grass-orphan** *nonce-wd.* [after GRASS-WIDOW], a child whose parents have gone away for a time; †**grass-ox**, a grass-fed ox, an ox 'at grass'; **grass-parakeet**, an Australian parakeet of the genus *Euphema* or *Melopsittacus*; †**grass-pen**, an enclosed piece of land planted with grass; **grass-pile** *Sc.*, a blade of grass; **grass-pink** *U.S.* (see quot.); †**grass-poly**, a book-name for *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*; **grass-potato** (see quot.); **grass-quit**, one of several finches of tropical America, esp. species of *Phonipara*; **grass-right** *Austral.*, a right of pasturage; **grass rope** *Naut.*, a rope made of coir; †**grass-sea**, the Sargasso sea; †**grass-sick** *a.* (see quot. and cf. *grass-ill*); **grass-siding**, a border of grass at the side of a road; †**grass-silver**, money paid for grass or grazing; **grass-snake**, (*a*) the common ringed snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*); (*b*) the common green snake of the United States; **grass-snipe** *U. S.* = *grass-bird* (*a*); **grass-sparrow** = *grass-finch* (*a*); **grass-spirit**, spirit distilled from grasses; **grass-sponge**, an inferior kind of sponge from Florida and the Bahamas; **grass-spring** *poet.*, the springing up of grass, renewal of vegetation; **grass-table** *Arch.* = EARTH-TABLE; †**grass-taffety** (cf. GRASS-CLOTH); **grass-warbler** *Austral.*, a bird of the genus *Cisticola*; **grass-weed** = *grass-wrack*; †**grass-week** (see quot.); **grass-work**, †(*a*) a piece of lawn for ornamental purposes; (*b*) the work of a mine that is carried on above ground (cf. 9 b); hence *grass-worker*; †**grass-worm**, an earth-worm; **grass-wrack**, a seaweed (*Zostera marina*), with grass-like leaves; **grass-yard** = GREEN-YARD 3. Also **GRASS-CLOTH, GRASS-EARTH, GRASS-PLAT, -PLOT, GRASS-WIDOW**, etc.

c 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 60 Et vocatur ista arrura *grasacra. *Ibid.* 66 Præter Garsacram operandam. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 437/2 The calico, or *grass bass, a showy, mottled fellow, sometimes a foot long. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cii[i]. 15 Þonne he gast of*gifeð, syþþan hine *gærs-bedd sceal wunian. *c* 1205 LAY. 23985 Uppen þan gras-bedde his gost he bi-læfde. 1521 LD. DACRES in *Archæol.* XVII. 203 Ther is, whiche shal alwey be redie, unto *grisse Beif com, vj fed oxen. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xii. (1878) 28 When Mackrell ceaseth from the seas, John Baptist brings grassebeefe and pease. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 371 These are disposed of to English and south country drovers, for grass-beef. 1784–5 *Grass-bird [see *grass-finch* below]. 1847 in Gosse *Birds Jamaica* 252 The Grass-birds remind me much of the European Sparrow. 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* I. 399 *Sphenœacus galactotes*, Tawny Grass-bird. *Ibid.* 400 *Sphenœacus gramineus*, Little Grass-bird. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Grass-bird*, a general name in America..for the smaller Sandpipers..but applied by Gould .. to two species of Australian birds which he referred to the genus *Sphenœacus* of Strickland. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sonn., On Mrs. Nicely*, Spotless in linen, *grass-bleached in her fame. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Aunt Fanny*, 4 'Grass-bleaching' will bring it To rights 'in a jiffy'. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Begrasde boter*, *grasse butter. 1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 174 The *Grass-Captain, who directs the separation of the Ore again above ground. 1855 *Cornwall* 137 'Grass captains'..being engaged chiefly on the surface works, or 'at grass'. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. La Plata* 14 The *grass-cat not unlike Felis catus .. but a larger, more powerful animal. 1845 *Zoologist* III. 1058 Whinchat or *Grasschat, *Saxicola rubetra*. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 33 They .. putte two or three *grasse-cockes inone. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 385 These lesser staddles, though last spread, are first turned, then those which were in grass-cocks. 1812 SINGER *Agric. Surv. Dumfries* 380 There is a *grass-cold, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm, or lasts long. 1832 SIR J. CAMPBELL *Mem.* I. xi. 293 Passengers of the class which is known by the name of *grass-combers. 1887 BESANT *The World Went* II. xxix. 309 Luke was a grass comber and a land swab. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 62 Phalaris..because it is partly lyke grasse and partly lyke corne, it may be called *grasse corne. 1659 TORRIANO, *Faltiride* [sic], the weed Grasse-corn. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 46 If you keep horses, you will require a syce for each horse, and a *grasscut. 1789 I. MUNRO *Narr. Milit. Oper. Coromandel Coast* iii. 28 An Horsekeeper and *Grasscutter at two pagodas. 1824 BP. HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 45, I should .. give a gratuity of two rupees among the wood and grass-cutters. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 177 *Grass drake. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1872) 58 *Grass-feeding quadrupeds. 1784–5 PENNANT *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 65 *Grass Finch..Inhabits New York..Called the Grey Grass-bird. 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* I. 421 *Poëphila mirabilis*, Beautiful Grass-Finch. *Ibid.* 422 *Poëphila acuticauda*, Long-tailed Grass-Finch. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug. 172 The field or vesper-sparrow, called also grass-finch. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 139 In Eastern seas we find the *grass-fish (Nemichthys) which is invariably seen upright among the grass it resembles. 1803 WINDHAM 9 Dec. in Amyot *Sp. Parl.* (1812) II. 131 They were men .. who..had not yet got their *grass-flesh off. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* Prol., Dram. Wks. (1874) 291 What makes you leave a fair wife at home For a *grass-girl, or some odd homely Joan? 1751 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 27 May, My eyes have.. forty-three troop-horses to observe scampering .. which, with the tent of the *grass-guards, really makes the scenery pretty. 1758 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 II. 57 We have been obliged, for the sake of our Cattle, to move the grass guard to Cresaps, 15 miles hence. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 44 It is a frequent occurrence for a casual *grass-hand to take more wages than a regular book-hand. 1881 M'CLATCHIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 586/1 This style consists of the ordinary cursive hand..and also of what is termed the 'grass' hand, which is very much abbreviated and exceedingly difficult to acquire. 1897 *Grass hawser [see *grass rope* below]. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xxxviii. 39 [Ponds] that being filled only in the wet seasons, and affording grass in the dry, are denominated *grass-holes. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 908 From thence it takes the name of *grasse-honey .. respect being had to those things from which it is collected or gathered. *c* 1647 BOYLE *Mem.* in Wks. 1744 I. *Life* 12 As when in summer we take up our *grass-horses into the stable, and give them store of oats, it is a sign, that we mean to travel them. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2716/4 Stolen ..a Grass Horse. 1557 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 102 To every *grisse house within the parishe which hath no corne growing, one busshell of rye. 1892 JAS. KENNEDY *Mem. M. S. Kennedy* v. 57 There was a grass-house belonging to a banya half a mile in another direction. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 84/1 The central building [of a house in Fiji]..formed the family sitting-room..Mr. L.'s room lay beyond—a *grass hut all by itself. 1807 DUNCAN in *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot.* III. 351 When about three weeks old, and beginning to make grass a part of their food..a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called the *Grass ill. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 160 *Grass Lamb comes in in April or May. 1793 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann. Reg.* 379/1 The vicinity to Smithfield market makes early grass-Lambs an object of considerable importance. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/6 *Grass-lawn .. formed the material of many of the prettiest dresses. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* viii. (1867) 175 A strip of sheer, delicate *grass-linen, which needle and thread ..were turning into a cobweb border. 1479 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 41/1 He Resavit þe said scheipe in gresing fra þe said lady & tuke & is pait of his *gerss male þarfor. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* June (1753) 286/1, 10*l.* Scots was in payment of the grass-mail of cattle. *a* 1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, How she holds her nose up, like a jennet In the wind of a *grass-mare! 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 322 The *grass-meal of a sheep..is valued at two or three shillings. 1597 *MS. Grassmen's Bk. St. Giles's, Durham*, Delyvered of the *grasse money. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 136/1 *Crambus*, a genus of moths .. called in England the Veneers, and sometimes *grass-moths. 1824

MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, **Grass-nail.* **1851** H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) II. 339/1 The blade [of the scythe] is further supported by the addition of the light stay C, termed the grass-nail. **1797** *Monthly Mag.* III. 34 Girls of this description, are..eagerly sought for, under the appellation of *grass-nurses. **1844** HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, **Grass-oil of Namur*, a volatile oil procured, according to Royle, from the Andropogon Calamus aromaticus. **1887** MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 454 The oil produced in the Namar district of the Nerbudda Valley is sometimes called grass-oil of Namar. **1893** SARAH GRAND *Heavenly Twins* (1894) III. ii. 252 Poor *grass-orphans. *a* **1483** *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 17 [Solomon had] dayly x stalled oxen very great and xx great *grasse oxen. **1848** GOULD *Birds Austral.* V. pl. 37 *Euphema chrysostoma*, Blue-banded *Grass-Parrakeet. [Six other species named.] **1884–5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 355 The zebra grass-parakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*. **1790** J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 57 One hundred oxen..will require a good convenient *grass-penn to feed them. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 92 The *gers pilis. **1746** E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 320 The rocks and trees and grass piles. **1894** *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 566 The sweet pogonia or *grass-pink of our sedgy swamps (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*). **1633** JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. clxxviii. 581 Cordus first mentioned it, and that by the Dutch name of *Grasse Poley, which name we may also very fitly retaine in English. **1764** *Mus. Rust.* I. 356 There are several ways of breeding potatoes in Ireland .. First, On rich clay land without any manure, vulgarly called *grass potatoes. **1847** GOSSE *Birds Jamaica* 249 Yellow Face *Grass-Quit, *Spermophila olivacea*. [And other species.] **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Grass-quit*, applied in Jamaica to some species of the genus *Phonipara*, or .. *Euethia*. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 318 Their *grass-rights, their..herds and their flocks. **1888** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 147 Veer a buoy or small boat astern by the *grass rope [1897 (ed. 7) 141 by a grass hawser]. **1700** S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 219 From thence we pass'd to the Gras-Zee, or *Grass-Sea, so called from the Grass which grows there, so that the Sea appears just like a Meadow. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 62 When Oxen come first of all after Winter to grasse, they fall *grasse-sick. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 224 The *grass-siding of Orlantire Park wall favouring their design, they increased the trot to a canter. **1346–7** *Durham Acct. Rolls* (Surtees) 743 *Gressiluer .. Et in herbag. empt. pro Joh'e de Haliden Hospit. superuenient. et equis Hostillarii xi *s.* **1863** ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 219, I seed a *grass-snake come out of the corn near me. **1884–5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 370 With the common people it [*Tropidonotus natrix*] is known as the ringed or grass-snake, and is often tamed. **1883** *Encycl. Amer.* I. 530/1 The *grass sparrows (*Poœcetes gramineus*). **1830** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 251 *Grass Spirit .. procurable in great quantities from the various kinds of grass. **1883** W. S. KENT in *Fisheries Bahamas* 47 Another variety of the coarse-fibred series is the *Grass-sponge (*Spongia equina*, var. *cerebriformis*). **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* III. 327 Leaf-fall and *grass-spring for the year:—for us! *a* **1490** BOTONER *Itin.* in R. Willis *Archit. Nomencl. Mid. Ages* (1844) 26 Altitudo turris Sancti Stephani Bristoll continet in altitudine from the *grasse [*glossed* earth] table to the gargyle est 21 brachia, id est 42 virgas. *c* **1693** in *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v., A Bill of work done for y^e^ Lord Scudamore .. at the two ends of the house, below y^e^ grass table. **1867** GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. Add., Earth Table, or Ground Table, and Grass Table. **1696** J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 27 This sort is made of the same stuff your *Grass Taffeties are. **1865** GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* I. 349 Great *Grass-warbler. Exile Grass-Warbler. Lineated Grass-Warbler. **1836** W. A. BROMFIELD *Flora Vectensis* 537 *Zostera marina* ..*Grassweed. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Grass-week*, rogation-week, so call'd in the Inns of Court and Chancery, because the commons of that week consist chiefly of sallets, with hard eggs, green sauce, etc. **1712** J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 23 A *Grass-work, encompassed with Cases and Yews, with Water-works in the Middle. **1727–41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Small pieces of grass-work, as knots, shell-work..cut-work .. etc. must always be laid with turf. **1855** *Cornwall* 164 Here is the 'grass-work' of a great Copper Mine. *Ibid.* 289 The *grass-workers .. have stopped work. **1658** ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 929, I have seen him [the hornet] to eat of *grasse worms. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* 554 *Grasswrack, *Zostera*. **1841** TATTERSALL *Sport. Archit.* 75 A *grass-yard adjoining the kennel.

†Grass, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *gras* (*des cadavres*).] = ADIPOCERE.

1793 BEDDOES *Sea Scurvy* 96 The soap or grass is said.. not to constitute above ⅛ or ⅒ of the body.

Grass (grɑs), *v.* [f. GRASS *sb.*[1] Cf. GRAZE *v.*[1]]

†1. *trans.* To plunge or sink in grass. *Obs.*

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xii. 189 *Primus Pastor.* How pastures oure fee? *Garcio.* Thay ar gryssed to the kne. *a* **1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 20 One Arrow must be shot after another, though both be grast, and never found again.

2. *trans.* **†a.** To feed (cattle) on grass, to GRAZE. Also, of land: To yield grass enough for. *Obs.* **b.** To supply (cattle) with grass.

c **1500** *Three Kings Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 112 They wolle likken me to a Bocher that gressith beestes. **1523** FITZHERB. *Surv.* xix. (1539) 39 Howe many cattel it wyll grasse. **1584** *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 15 Yt is .. agreed .. that everie iiij pounde rent within this parrishe..shal gras winter and somer one shepe. **1594** *Privy Council* 10 Mar. in Arb. *Garner* I. 301 For the..grassing of beefs and muttons. **1617** SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 162 He to grass 14 hed of cattles till Michas. *c* **1710** CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 130 Breeding and grasseing Cattle. **1766** W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 467 Grassing the highland cows. **1871** BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 43 You expect..your cow when well grassed, to give good milk.

3. a. *intr.* To produce grass, become covered with grass.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 84 With otes ye may sowe it, the sooner to grasse, more soone to be pasture to bring it to passe. **1861** SIR T. F. BUXTON in *Peaks, Passes, & Glaciers* Ser. II. I. 284 Three mighty ramparts..of which ..the youngest has hardly commenced grassing on its outer side.

b. *trans.* To cover with grass or turf. Chiefly with advs. To lay *down* turf upon; to enclose *in* a grass-covered grave; to cover *over* with a growth of grass, or with turf.

1832 L. HUNT *Translations* 242 I'd just as lief be buried, tomb'd and grass'd in. **1849** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 18 If they plough it up and take a crop of oats..they leave it to time and nature to grass it over again. **1888** T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* I. 203 The new house had so far progressed that the gardeners were beginning to grass down the front. **1895** J. BROWN *Pilgrim Fathers* viii. 211 The graves being levelled and grassed over. *Mod.* I intend to have that piece of ground grassed.

4. To lay or stretch on the grass or on the surface of the ground: a. To lay out (flax, etc.) on grass for the purpose of bleaching.

1765 *Mus. Rust.* IV. 460 Short heath is the best field for grassing flax. *Ibid.* 461 Experience only can fully teach a person the signs of flax being sufficiently grassed. **1847** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 455 It is not intended to grass the flax immediately that it is taken out of steep.

b. *slang*, passing into general use: To knock or throw (an adversary) down; to fell.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 70 A terrific blow on the mouth, which floored or grassed him. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* xliv, He was severely fibbed by the Larkey one, and heavily grassed. **1864** C. CLARKE *Box for Season* II. 76 He..fell head foremost into the pit of Professor Sharp's stomach..grassing him at once. **1883** BESANT *All in Garden Fair* I. Introd. 12 His foot caught in a tuft of grass, and he was grassed.

fig. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 162 At the first facer Hume or Voltaire is grassed and gives in.

c. To bring (a fish) to bank.

1856 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 490 We'll..Whoop like boys at pounders Fairly played and grassed. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. iii. 52 The intense delight of grassing your first big fish after a nine months' fast. **1894** *Field* 9 June 832/1 One of the anglers..grassed six brace.

d. To bring down (birds, game) by a shot.

1871 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 5 The excitement of grassing blue rocks. **1889** H. O'REILLY 50 *Years on Trail* 21, I lost no time in grassing another [antelope].

5. *intr.* Of animals: To crop the grass; to graze.

1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 198 The horses had been left grassing at a short remove.

6. *Trade slang.* a. *trans.* To discharge from work for a time (usually for misbehaviour).

1881 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., What 's up wi' yor Jim? Why, he wur drinkin'; and th' mestur grassed him for a fortnit.

b. *intr. Printing.* To do casual or jobbing work. (Cf. GRASS *sb.* 11.)

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 7/3 The society is dead against pluralists, and does not allow men with a full 'claim'—*i.e.* 54 hours' work a week—to 'grass' anywhere else.

7. *Mining.* To bring to the surface.

1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 28 This company have about 30 tons of good stone grassed from their 50 foot shaft.

†Grassant, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *grassant-em*, pres. pple. of *grassārī* to roam about, lie in wait.] Roaming about, or lying in wait, with evil intent. Of diseases, etc.: Raging.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* II. xi. 183 Those innovations and mischiefs which are now grassant in England. **1674** R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 169 Those violent and stubborn Diseases which are grassant and assail us in our dayes. *a* **1734** NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 42 (1740) 339 Thieves, Malefactors and Cheats, every where grassant.

Grassapine, corrupt var. GOSSAMPINE, *Obs.*

†Grassate, *v. Obs.*—[1] [f. ppl. stem of L. *grassārī* (see prec.).] *intr.* Of a disease: To rage.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 259 The Delphian oracle being consulted about a great plague grassating among the Ionians, it was answered [etc.].

†Grassation. *Obs.* [ad. L. *grassātiōn-em* rioting, n. of action f. *grassārī* (see prec.).] The action of making violent attacks; also, lying in wait to attack; assailing, assault.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 52 This claime to that Kingdome was .. reuiued againe by Tyrannicall force, by violent grassation, and by the robbery of Princes. **1627–77** FELTHAM *Resolves* II. viii. 176 If in Vice there be a perpetual Grassation, there must be in virtue a perpetual Vigilence. **1652** MARBURY *Comm. Habbak.* I. 1 Do not the Jesuits .. incense the King thereof to grassation and destruction of all that have not the mark of the beast? **1656–81** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Grassation*, a robbing, killing, assailing. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 80 Notwithstanding the grassations of these Impostors, the truly Apostolick Church would be kept safe.

†Grassator. *Obs.* [a. L. *grassātor* in same sense, agent-n. f. *grassārī*: see prec.] A footpad, waylayer, violent assailant.

1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* A iij b, You haue cut off great numbers of Grassators and Robbers. **1686** RENWICK *Serm.* xxi. (1776) 273 They shall involve themselves in compliance with wicked tyrants and grassators.

Gra·ss-cloth. a. A fine light cloth, resembling linen, woven from the fibres of the inner bark of the **grass-cloth plant** (*Boehmeria nivea*). b. A thick fabric made in the Canary islands from some vegetable fibre.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* iv. 92 Long flowing robes of yellow and blue grass-cloth. *a* **1858** N. WILSON in Homans *Cycl. Comm.* 845 My entire success in the cultivation of the China grass-cloth plant (*Bœhmeria nivea*) introduced [into Jamaica] in 1854. **1868** *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 306 A water net .. is made of grass-cloth or some coarse material. **1883** BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* I. v. 125 The articles of dress [in the Canaries] were grass-cloth, thick as matting [etc.]. **1884** *Weekly Scotsman* 9 Feb. 1/7 The grass cloth of the Chinese..is said to rival the best French cambric in softness and fineness of texture.

†Grass-earth. *Obs.* Also 3 -hurde, 4 -herth(e, 8 -hearth, -hurt. [OE. *gærs-ierþ*, f. *gærs* GRASS *sb.*[1] + *ierþ* ploughing, EARTH *sb.*[2]] The November ploughing of grass-land.

c **1050** *Rect. Sing. Pers.* in Thorpe *Ags. Laws* I. 434 To-eacan ðam iii æceras to bene & ii to gærs-yrðe. **1235–52** *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 109 Quos aquietabit per garshurde. *c* **1300** *Battle-Abbey Custumals* (1887) 89 Et post festum Sancti Martini, arrabunt domino j acram, que vocatur Grasherþe [*printed* Grasherxe] qui habent carrucas. **1363** in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 137 Ad arandam terram domini .. quod vocatur Gras-herth. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grass-hearth*, or grass-hurt, was anciently a custom in some places, for the tenants to bring their ploughs, and do one day's work for their lord.

Grassed (grɑst), *ppl. a.* [f. GRASS *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Grown or covered with grass.

1732 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 79 The Chamtouers .. are possess'd of a fine flat country, well grass'd and watered. **1835** J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. App. 404 We passed through an open forest..with excellently grassed surface. **1875** KATH. S. MACQUOID *My Story* II. xix. 288 When I reached the grassed slope, I found the frozen grass very slippery. **1884** J. G. BOURKE *Snake Dance Moquis* xxxi. 343 A country well grassed with 'grama'.

2. *Golf.* Of a golf-club (see quot. 1890).

1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football* etc. 83 (Golf) *Grassed*, a term used instead of spooned, to signify the backward slope of a club-face. **1883** (*assell's Bk. Sports & Past.* 51 The golfer's tools..consisting of the play-club, the grassed-driver [etc.]. **1890** HUTCHINSON *Golf* Badm. Libr.) 59 The 'grassed club' which was in reality nothing but a driver with a slightly filed-back face.

Grasser (grɑ·səɹ). *U. S.* [f. GRASS *sb.*[1] + -ER.[1]] A calf brought up on grass as distinguished from one fed on prepared food.

1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, Several droves of Texas 'grassers' were among the fresh arrivals.

Grass-green, *a.* (Stress variable.) [Cf. MDu. *grasgroene* (Du. *grasgroen*), MHG. *grasgrüene* (G. *grasgrün*), ON. *grasgrønn* (Da. *græsgrøn*, Sw. *gräsgrön*).]

1. Green as grass; having the colour of grass.

a **1700** *Epinal Gloss.* 298 *Carpassini*, gresgro[e]ni. **13..** *K. Alis.* 299 Mercury he made gras-grene. *a* **1593** MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. (1633) B 2, Iacints, hard Topas, grasse-greene Emeraulds. **1641** FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 193 There will remaine .. a grasse-green Liquor. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 424 Oxide of nickel is employed to give colours to enamels and porcelain; in different mixtures it produces brown red, and grass green tints. **1842** TENNYSON *Lancelot & Guinevere* 24 A gown of grass-green silk she wore. **1884–5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 369 *Tragops prasinus*..is a beautiful grass-green animal, living in the jungles of India.

b. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.* (the *adj.* used *absol.*).

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 83 All sorts of yellows, with their shadows intermixt with grass greens. **1696** BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. (1697) 542 The colour of it is a Grass-green; wonderfully refreshing. **1792** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 120 Lined with sky blue, or grass green. **1843** PORTLOCK *Geol.* 513 A..light oil-green colour, occasionally grass-green, and passing into bottle-green.

2. Green with grass.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 31 At his head a grasse-greene Turfe. **1742** SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 273 When my bones in grass-green sods are laid. **1767** F. FAWKES *Idyll. Theocritus* xiii. 32 And grass-green meads pronounc'd the summer near. **1830** TENNYSON *Circumstance* 6 Two graves grass-green beside a gray church-tower.

†Grasshop. *Obs.* Forms: 1 gershoppe, gærs-, græshoppa, 3 gresseoppe, 3–4 gresshop(p)e, 5 gyrssoppe, 4–6 gres-, grishop, gryssope, 4, 6 gressop, 6 grass-, gressoppe, 6–7 grashop. [OE. *gærs-hoppe*, *-hoppa*, f. *gærs* GRASS *sb.*[1] + *hoppa*, related to *hoppian* HOP *v.*[1] Cf. Sw. *gräshoppa*, Da. *græshoppe*.] A grasshopper, locust.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 23 Ascecen eam swe swe gershoppe [*c* **1000** *Ags. Ps.* gærshoppa]. *c* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 His mete þanne wæs græshoppa. *c* **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3065 Moyses siðen and aaron Seiden..To-morȝen-sulen gresseoppes cumen. *a* **1387** *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 16 *Cicada*, gressehope. **14..** *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 707/7 *Hec cicada*, a grysope. **1496** *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* ij b, A grete greshop. *a* **1529** SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 134 Lorde, how he wolde hop After the gressop! **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Achetæ*, .. greshops that chirpe lowde and pleasantly. **1607** WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 32 Phydias merited great praise for his Scarabee, his Grashop, his Bee.

Grasshopper (grɑ·shɒpəɹ). [f. GRASS *sb.*[1] + HOPPER 1. Cf. LG. and Flemish (Kilian) *grashopper*, MSw. *gräshoppare*, G. *gräshupfer*.]

1. A name for orthopterous insects of the families *Acridiidæ* and *Locustidæ*, remarkable for their powers of leaping, and the chirping sound produced by the males (see quot. 1880). Occas. with allusion to Eccl. xii. 5.

(Coverdale sometimes uses the word where both the later versions and Wyclif have *locust*.)

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/32 *Cicada*, a grashoppere. **14..** *MS. Sloane* 4 lf. 80 in *N. & Q.* Ser. III. (1864) VI. 4/1 Also a greshopper ys good, for dyuers fysshes must haue diuers baytys. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 They be blessed & happy that wyll apply & dispose themselfe

with the greshopper to lepe vp as hye as they may. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 11 Such pleasaunce makes the Grashopper so poore. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xii. 5 The grashopper shall be a burden. *c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 161 As in well-growne woods, on trees, cold spinie grashoppers Sit chirping. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxvii. 189 An Ant and a Grasshopper. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 446 Scarce a chirping grasshopper is heard Thro' the dumb mead. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, My uncle.. bolted through the window as nimble as a grasshopper. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 60/1 In Britain the term is chiefly applicable to the large green grasshopper (*Locusta viridissima*)..and to smaller and more obscure species of the genera *Stenobothrus*, *Gomphocerus*, and *Tettix*. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 230 The principal breeding grounds of that formidable pest, the locust or grass-hopper, known to entomologists as *Caloptenus spretus*. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. vi. II. 54 These old people hear the voice of the grasshopper continually..They hate the voice of the grasshopper.

b. *fig.* As a term of derision or reproach.

1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 114 The Pope .. defending them [errors] by his vngratious Grashoppers that eate vp all thynges. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 b, For I accompt it sufficient to pinche that seely abject grashopper Dalmada now & then in the chase. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Feb., In two minutes more he will be somewhere else, skipping backwards and forwards; what a grasshopper it is!

†**2.** An alleged name for the hare. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Names Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The grashoppere.

3. In a pianoforte: = HOPPER[1] 9.

1807 *Specif. W. Southwell's Patent* No. 3029. 2 The end of the grasshopper hath pressed up the connecting rod *l*, *h*, which by its pressure on the tail of the hammer, hath caused it to give the stroke.

4. An artificial bait for fish.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 298 The grasshopper, so-called,..though actually an artificial bait, in nowise resembles a grasshopper. 1889 'JOHN BICKERDYKE' *Bk. All-round Angler* III. 99 The 'grasshopper' is cast in likely spots and worked with a sink-and-draw motion near the bottom.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grasshopper-like* adj.; **grasshopper-beam**, a form of working-beam in steam-engines, pivoted at one end instead of in the centre (hence *grasshopper-engine*, *-principle*); **grasshopper-lark** = *grasshopper-warbler*; **grasshopper-march** (see quot.); **grasshopper-sparrow**, a small sparrow of the U.S. of the genus *Coturniculus*, so called from its note; †**grasshopper-spring** (see quot. 1794); **grasshopper-warbler**, a small warbler, *Locustella nævia*, so called from its note.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Grasshopper-beam.* 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Grasshopper engine.* 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1789) 45 The *grasshopper-lark began his sibilous note in my fields last Saturday. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 514 The..little grasshopper lark ..runs whispering within the hedgerows. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xix. (1789) 55 This last [sort of willow-wren]..makes a sibilous *grasshopper-like noise. 1884 *Brit. Stand. Handbks. Sports & Past.* II. iv. 23 The *Grasshopper March. Jump along the bars backwards and forwards with both arms. The arms of course must be bent a little to give the necessary spring. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 100 By the side of the winding engine is the long row of blowing engines, on *grasshopper and other principles. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 530/1 The *grasshopper sparrows (*Coturniculus passerinus*, *C. henslowi*, *C. lecontii*). 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 188 The *grass hopper spring is a peculiarly formed spring which fixes under the shaft of a one-horse chaise to the axletree. 1822 *Monthly Mag.* Oct., Modern coaches, constructed of one piece, and resting on what are called grasshopper springs. 1839–43 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* I. 263 The *Grasshopper Warbler is found within a few miles north of London, and also in Surrey.

Hence **Gra·sshoppering** *vbl. sb.*, (*a*) living improvidently like a grasshopper (in quot. *attrib.*); (*b*) fishing with a 'grasshopper' bait. **Gra·sshopperish** *a.*, somewhat resembling a grasshopper.

1803 M. G. LEWIS *Let.* 9 Nov. in *Mem. T. Moore* (1856) VIII. 46, I thought it high time that your grashoppering system should be at an end, and that you should begin to collect a provision of corn against the winter. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 199 In former days, when 'grasshoppering' was allowed there, I have taken many a basketful [of grayling] from the gravelly Teme. 1883 'EHA' *Tribes on my Frontier* 80 Long-legged, green, grasshopperish animals

†**Grassil,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **graisle, grasle.** [Perh. echoic.] *intr.* To make a harsh noise; to creak, rattle; also quasi-*trans.*, to make a harsh noise with (the teeth or tusks), to gnash.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ii. 60 Sone eftir this, of men the clamour rais, The takles graislis, cabillis can freit and frais. *Ibid.* III. x. 17 Grassilland his teth, and rummesand full hie. *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 103 Grasling his teith, and byrnand full of ire.

Gra·ssiness. *rare.*[−0] [f. GRASSY + -NESS.] The quality or state of being grassy.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Grassiness*, the having or fulness of grass. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Grassing (grɑ·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRASS *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ING.[1]]

1. The action of the vb. in various senses. **a.** Spreading out (flax, etc.) on the grass for bleaching (see GRASS *v.* 4 a). **b.** *Printing.* The taking of casual work (see GRASS *v.* 6 b.).

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 224 Taking out and grassing [Flax]..0. 5. 0. 1797 — *Agric. Suffolk* 121 The grassing [of hemp] requires about five weeks. 1844 SPROULE *Flax* (1846) 23 Too little watering is given in this country, trusting to the grassing afterwards to make up the deficiency. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 44 Many compositors earn a good income by grassing. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Voc., Grassing*, a compositor taking occasional jobs, or assisting on a newspaper.

2. *Sc.* **a.** The place for cutting turfs and for grazing cattle. **b.** The privilege of grazing in a specified place.

1557 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 The pasture and grassing of Capney-vaugh. 1630–56 SIR R. GORDON *Earld. Sutherland* (1813) 344 The ffealing and girsing of Aldinalbanagh. *Ibid.* 351 Sir Robert gave vnto John Robsone some lands about Dounrobin, with the girsin of Badinlogh. 1632 *Rec. Inverness Presbyt.* (Scot. Hist. Soc., 1896) 25 They went and measured and marched the Gleib and grassing thereof as followeth. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* s.v. *Whittle*, An harden sark, a guse grassing, and a whittle gait, were all the salary of a clergyman, not many years ago, in Cumberland.

†**3.** The laying on of a first or ground colour; the colour itself. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Sublitio*, the grounde colour, wheron the colour is layde, in cloth dyed it is callyd grasynge perfyte. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 136/17 Y^e^ Grasing of cloths, *sublitio*.

Grassless (grɑ·slės), *a.* [f. GRASS *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without grass; devoid of grass.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 574 Then, Fields seem grassless, Forests leaf-less all. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* IV. Induct. 44 Nought else vpon the grasselesse ground, but winter's waste was seene. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1863) II. 41 Upon the yet grassless grave she threw herself down. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 218 Bare limestone rock, treeless, grassless, and waterless.

†**Gra·ssman.** *Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: see GRASS *sb.*[1]

1. = COTTIER 1. [So MSw. *grässäte*.]

[*c* 1150 in Chalmers *Caledonia* (1807) I. 720 De Hurdmannis, et Bondis, et Gresmannis.] 1461 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 100 Item lego cuilibet husbandman de Nid, xijd. Item cuilibet gresman de eadem, vjd. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 134 Item I will that every house of gresse men w^t^in the towne of Besynby have ij*d.* a pece. 1607 *N. Riding Rec.* (1883) I. 94 Rich. Taylor, grasseman presented for using the trade of a badger. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 187 There was not a lock, key, band, nor window left unbroken down daily to the tenants, cottars and grassmen. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Grass-man*..This word has now fallen into disuse, but is still perfectly intelligible to elderly people, Aberd., who recollect the time when *Girseman* and *Collar* were used as quite synon[ymous].

2. A man who took charge of the common lands of a parish.

1597 *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 9 Expenses for this present yere 1579 beeing gyrsmen John Taylor & Robert Hudspethe. 1646 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 192–3 Itt is ordered by the 24^tie^ thatt the Grasemen for the yeares 1644 and 1645 shall make accompt of all receipts and disbursements to the new elected Grasemen. 1737 *Durham MS. Bk.*, Grassmen for y^e^ Year. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Grassmen*, officers of great antiquity in the borough of Gateshead, whose duty was to look after the herbage or grass. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

Gra·ss-plat, -plot. [f. GRASS *sb.*[1] + PLAT, PLOT. In the compound word *plot* app. is the older form, though the simple *plat* is found in 1611.] A piece of ground covered with turf, sometimes having ornamental flower-beds upon it.

a. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 333 Upon a Grass-Plat before his Window..I saw some Women, very busie with their Bibles. 1727 HALL in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 309 The Snake being ty'd and pinn'd down to a Grass-plat. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, Mr. Thornhill .. intended that night giving the young ladies a ball by moonlight, on the grass plat before our door. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 95 Artificial grass-plats [and] gravel-walks. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 553 A statue in the centre of the grassplat.

β. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 73 Here on this grasse-plot, in this very place To come, and sport. 1685 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1720) I. 183 Grass-Plots bordered with Flowers. 1770 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 370 We have it plentifully.. on the grass-plots about this house. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 17 The picture of grassplot and flower-bed.

Grass time. [Cf. GRASS *sb.*[1] 8.] The time of year when animals are at grass.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 14 Gras tyme is doon, my fodder is now forage. 1637 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett.* II. 60 A Place which .. affords Sport to pass over a Grass-time. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 302 'Here's a capital good 'un, Sir; three years old next grass-time, Sir', was the recommendation of his donkey, which was given by a fourth.

¶ Misused for *grease-time*. (Cf. GRASS *sb.*[1] 5 ¶.) 1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* C iv, You must beware that you offer not to hunt the Bucke before the first day of Grasse time.

Gra·ss-tree. A name given to several Australasian trees. The liliaceous genus *Xanthorrhœa*; *Richea dracophylla* and *R. pandanifolia* of Tasmania; the *Pseudopanax crassifolium* of N. Zealand; the cabbage-tree of New Zealand, *Cordyline australis*; the juncaceous plant *Kingia australis*.

1802 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* II. 153 A grass tree grows here, similar .. to that about Port Jackson. 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3383 The curious *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, or grass-tree, with tall spear-like flower-stalks, eight feet high. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 550/2 Grass-tree, Xanthorrhæa; also *Richea dracophylla*, and *Kingia australis*. 1867 HOCHSTETTER *New Zealand* 132 Here and there, in moist places, arises isolated the 'grass-tree' or 'cabbage-tree' (Ti of the natives; *Cordyline australis*). 1878 W. W. SPICER *Handbk. Plants Tasmania* 125 (Morris) *Richea pandanifolia*, H., Giant Grass Tree. 1889 T. KIRK *Flora New Zealand* 59 It [*Pseudopanax crassifolium*] is commonly called lancewood by the settlers in the North Island, and grass-tree by those in the South. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 5 A stony ridge, with weird-looking grass trees, lifting their blackened spears.

Grassum(me, obs. form of GERSUM.

Grass widow. [Certainly f. GRASS *sb.*[1] + WIDOW; cf. the equivalent MLG. *graswedewe* (= sense 1), Du. *grasweduwe*, Sw. *gräsenka*, Da. *græsenke*; also G. *strohwittwe* (lit. 'straw-widow'). The modern continental Teut. words seem to have chiefly sense 2 below, but dialect glossaries often give sense 1 as locally current. The etymological notion is obscure, but the parallel forms disprove the notion that the word is a 'corruption' of *grace-widow*.

It has been suggested that in sense 1 *grass* (and G. *stroh*) may have been used with opposition to *bed*; cf. the etymology of BASTARD. Sense 2 may have arisen as an etymologizing interpretation of the compound (cf. GRASS *sb.* 5 b) after it had ceased to be generally understood; in Eng. it seems to have appeared first as Anglo-Indian.]

1. An unmarried woman who has cohabited with one or more men; a discarded mistress. ? *Obs.*

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* III. xiii. 86 b, Tyndall wolde by thys waye make saynt Poule to say thus. Take & chese in but such a wydow as hath had but one husbande at onys .. I thynke saynt Powle ment not so. For then had wyuys ben in his time lytel better than grasse wydowes be now. For they be yet as seuerall as a barbours chayre & neuer take but one at onys. 1582 *Reg. Bk. Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk* Jan., The 31 day was buri'd Marie the daught^r^ of Elizabeth London graswidow. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *Widows Weeds*. A *Grass-Widow*, one that pretends to have been Married, but never was, yet has Children. 1760 GOLDSM. *Goddess of Silence* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. xxvi. 329, I have made more matches in my time than a grass widow. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *Widow's Weeds*, A grass widow, a discarded mistress.

2. A married woman whose husband is absent from her.

1859 LANG *Wand. India* 4 Grass widows in the hills are always writing to their husbands, when you drop in upon them. 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Aug. 138 The pretty grass-widow..is going because every one else is gone. 1884 LADY DUFFERIN *Viceregal Life India* (1889) I. i. 4 Expectant husbands come out to meet the 'grass widows' who have travelled with us.

Hence **Grass-wi·dow** *v. intr.*, to live as a grass-widow. **Grass-wi·dowhood,** the condition of a grass-widow; also *transf.* So also **Grass-widower,** [cf. G. *strohwittwer*, lit. 'straw-widower'], a man living apart from his wife.

1878 *Life in the Mofussil* II. 100 The Clergyman..was a grass widower, his wife being at home. 1881 W. E. NORRIS *Matrimony* III. 92 Asking Nina how long her period of grass-widowhood was going to last. 1886 *N. Y. Evening Post* 22 May (Farmer), All the grass-widowers and unmarried men. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 624 The female plant ..was brought to Europe before the male, and so, berryless, may be said to have suffered a grass-widowhood of some eighty years. 1892 *Critic* (U. S.) 12 Mar. 154/1 She and her husband lived charmingly—apart, 'grass-widowing' here and there. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* xvi. 302 Johnson .. insisted upon a grass widowhood before they proceeded to another election.

Grassy (grɑ·si), *a.* [f. GRASS *sb.*[1] + -Y[1]. Cf. MDu. *grasich*, Du. *grazig*, G. *grasig*.]

1. Covered with grass, abounding in grass.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xi. 76 The speir onon..Furth of the gresy sward he hes vptane. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 50 Goe signifie as much, while here we march Vpon the Grassie Carpet of this Plaine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 391 Rais'd of grassie terf Thir Table was. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 535 To lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, The sun was setting upon one of the rich grassy glades of the forest. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 11 A narrow vale, that lay, Grassy and soft betwixt the pine-woods bound.

2. Of or pertaining to grass; consisting of or containing grass.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 39 The thirsty Cattel, of themselves, abstain'd From Water, and their grassy Fare disdain'd. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Graminea*, The grassy crown, *corona graminea*, was but rarely conferred; and for some signal exploit. 1752 F. FAWKES *Descrip. May* 96 As fast as cattle the long summer's day Had cropt the grassy sustenance away. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 1027 How happy once again in grassy nest! 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 Big drops bow the grassy stems. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 185 This is a good course if the wheat stubble can be depended on to produce grass enough to furnish a sufficient dressing of ashes..but if there is reason to expect the wheat stubble will not be sufficiently grassy [etc.].

3. Resembling grass in colour, form, or habit.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 22 b, The Topaze, as Plinie sayth, is a Gem of grassie colour. 1596 GOSSON *Quippes Upst. Gentlewomen* 99 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 The swarthie-blacke, the grassie-greene. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 98 Hatchet vetch..being long and slender, of grassy leaves. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 510 Aboard they heave us, mount their decks and sweep With level oar along the grassy deep. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 474 The great genus of *Carex* ..and some other grassy plants, are found here. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. liv, The wearied eye Reposes gladly on as smooth a vale As ever Spring yclad in grassy dye. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 17. 83 The sharp, grassy, intricate leafage [of the black spruce fir].

4. *Comb.*

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 360 The cooling brook, the grassy-vested green. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 240 On whose grassy-margined pools they feed.

Grasyar, -er, obs. forms of GRAZIER.

Grat, obs. form of GREAT *a.*; obs. pa. t. of GREET *v.*[2]

Grate (grēt), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **gratte.** [app. a. med.L. *grata* (?used in monastic Latin for a lattice), ad. It. *grata* grate, gridiron, hurdle, alteration of *grate* : -L. *crātem, crātis* hurdle. (Godef. has one example of OF. *grate* with the sense 'hurdle', which may be from monastic Latin.)]

1. A framework of bars or laths, parallel to or crossing each other, fixed in a door, window, or other opening, to permit communication while preventing ingress. Now somewhat *rare*; cf. GRATING *vbl. sb.*[2]

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 207/2 Grate, or trelys wy'n)dowe .. *cancellus.* 1523 [see sense 9]. 1530 PALSGR. 227/1 Grate of a windowe, *trelis de fer.* 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* i. 2 Ochosias fell thorow y^e grate in his chamber at Samaria. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 36 But in the same [doore] a little grate was pight, Through which he sent his voyce. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 99 Antonio kisseth Mellida's hand: then Mellida goes from the grate. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 190 At present there is no more but a Window with a Grate. 1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* I. i, While his jailor slept, I through the grate Have softly whispered and inquired his health. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X.*, 1 Oct., The young Count of Salmes came to the grate .. and the Abbess gave him her hand to kiss. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 354 The father and mother of that amiable child are now at the grate. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. Introd. ii, The embattled portal-arch he pass'd, Whose ponderous grate and massy bar Had oft roll'd back the tide of war. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. v, The grate which led to our quarter opened anew.

2. A similar framework (or, sometimes, a perforated plate) for other purposes, esp. for closing an orifice without intercepting the passage of fluids; *rarely*, † a gridiron.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Voydyng fylthes lowe into the grounde Thorough grates made of yron perced round. 1718 STEELE *Fish Pool* 168 Great advantage is effected by large grates at the head and stern .. of the vessel. 1750 [see *grate-iron* in 10 below]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Grill*, to broil on a grate or gridiron. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Directory* 62 If the spout of the tea-pot gets furred up, have a small piece of wire or wood to push up and down it, but be careful not to break the grate of it in so doing.

†3. The railing round a monument, building, etc.

a 1400 *Stacyons of Rome* 603 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 136 A-bowte that stoone a grate there is of Irne. 1519 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 36 Item pd to Rase Thomas for dygyng of the holis for the grate iiij*d*. *Ibid.*, Item to Jardefeld for tymber for the chirche grate .. Item to Hothe the Carponter for makyng of the tymber werke at the south gate and grate of the chirche yerd. *a* 1645 HABINGTON in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* II. 223 The grate of iron inclosinge the tombe. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Grate*, an ornamental iron screen around a monument.

4. A frame of metal bars for holding the fuel in a fireplace or furnace. Hence, the fireplace itself.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 191 A grate shall be layed, wherein the coales of fire must lie. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 614 The wood was laid in order vpon that grate, and so burned, which grate was all of brasse. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxvii. 4. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 2 An old-fashioned Grate consumes Coals, but gives no Heat. 1779 BOSWELL in *Life Johnson* 10 Oct., Why, Sir, do people play this trick which I observe now, when I look at your grate, putting the shovel against it to make the fire burn? 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 97 You must make it pass through the grate of the furnace. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, Throw those shoes under the grate. 1875 J. SMITH *Temperance Reform.* iii. 96 The cold and cheerless grate.

†5. *transf.* a. (See quot.) Cf. GRATING *vbl. sb.* 3. b. Applied to the chequers on the door-post of a tavern. *Obs.*

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo's Tracte Artes*, etc. II. v. xxiv. 217 The third part is wrought with a Grate [*marg.* Which is an instrument made with crossing of lines], or insteede thereof with a glasse set betweene the eie of the Painter, and the thing seene. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virgin Martyr* III. iii, I see then a tavern and a bawdy-house have faces much alike; the one hath red grates next the door, the other hath peeping-holes within doors.

6. *Mining.* A screen used when stamping ores.

1776 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Expl. Terms, *Grate*, an iron plate punched full of small holes; which belongs to the stamping mill, and sizes the stampt Ore. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 740 The grate .. is a grid composed of square bars of iron .. placed horizontally, and parallelly to each other, an inch apart. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 736 *Grate*, .. a metal plate pierced with small holes; it is fixed in front of the stamps in which ore is pounded, and through the holes the finely divided matter makes its escape. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Grate*. . See *Screen* (as applied to stamps).

†7. A barred place of confinement for animals, also, a prison or cage for human beings. *Obs.*

1552 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 93 Of the Mayor and burges for the gaol called the grate p^r a^m xij*d*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 8 Else you had look'd through the grate, like a Geminy of Baboones. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 220 Shut vp in an yron cage made like a grate, in such sort as that he might on euery side be seen. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XII. xxvi. (1620) 443 These gods .. are but the forgers of our prisons .. our iaylors, locking vs in those dolorous grates and wretched fetters. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. v. 365 Lions and Leopards in grates were carried before him. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. lxxxiii. 247 The folded flocks are pent In hurdled Grates. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* v, He was now impatient as an eagle in a grate. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 287 Every debtor that lies in the common grate.

†8. One of the spaces between the bars of a grating. *Obs. rare.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxix. 53 He Caused to be made without the towne, a barrers ouerthwart the strete lyke a grate, nat past half a fote wyde euery grate. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cci, As were his Cage too straite; Like wilder Birds, soe pent, prolls, till he find A hole, by Chance, or any wider Grate.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grate-bar, -work*; *grate-fashion, -wise* advs.; **grate-area** = *grate-surface*; † **grate-iron,** (*a*) = GRIDIRON; (*b*) see quot. 1750; **grate-room,** in some furnaces, a chamber with a grate beneath it; **grate-shavings,** shavings of wood or curled strips of paper for filling fireplaces in summer; **grate-surface,** the area in square feet covered by the fire-bars of a furnace or boiler.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, s. v. *Grate Area. 1896 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/2 In a Yarrow boiler .. the total grate area is forty and a quarter square feet. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 124 The *grate-bars which support the fuel. 1659 TORRIANO, *Bastoncello* .. a certain paste bak't in moulds, and *grate-fashion contrived. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 178 The *grateyron of S. Laurence. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 315 In his time was Saint Laurence .. broiled vpon a grate yron. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expos.*, Grate-irons are to loosen the Mud and Sullage of the Docks, which lodge in the Grates of the Drains. 1883 CHANCE in Powell *Princ. Glass-making* 111 These *grate-rooms are sunk several feet below the level of the bed of the furnace. 1899 *Longman's Mag.* Aug. 331 Statia gazed at the fireplace, decorated with what are known as *grate-shavings and silver paper. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 255 The usual dimensions .. are 1 square foot of *grate surface for a consumption of 20 lbs. of coal per hour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. v. 844 A grediron .. with billets laid thereon, and other stickes on them *grate-wise. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict., Transenna*, .. any *grate-work, a lattice before a window.

† **Grate,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. GRATE *v.*[1]] = GRATER[1].

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/8 *Micatorium*, a grate. *Ibid.* 609/44 *Scalprum*, a grate, or a shaue. 1472 *Durham Acct. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 246 Item j grate pro zinzebr'. 1530 PALSGR. 227/1 Grate for bredde, *grageoir a payn.* 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 18 When you lie like a nut-megge in a grate. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Prepar. Tin* 121 An iron-plate perforated with small holes like a grate.

† **Grate,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [a. Flem. *graet* = Du. *graat*, G. *grat.*] The backbone of a fish.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Ye ete the good plays allone and gaf hym nomore than the grate or bones.

† **Grate,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. GRATE *v.*[1]] Collision (of weapons). Cf. GRATE *v.*[1] 6.

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 1675 He smitte his schaft in grate. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIV. XX, Ye shall not nede to feare The stroke of swerde or yet the grate of spere.

† **Grate,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 gret. [ad. L. *grāt-us* with the same meanings; according to Brugmann = Skr. *gūrtá* welcome : -OAryan *gṷto-*, from the same root as Gr. *γέρας* reward. Cf. F. *grate* (Cotgr.).]

1. Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable.

1523 Q. MARGARET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 56 For it vold be ryght gret to me, gyf I myght do it. 1543 BECON *Nosegay* C j b, Nothynge can be gyuen to vs more grate, acceptable & pleasaunt than this your gyfte nowe promised. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 130 Quhen the name of king was maist grate and thankful to thame al. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 311 Coho or Coffee .. however ingrate or insapory it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.

2. Thankful, grateful.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Gratus* .. That remembreth or recompenseth a good turne : grate : thankeful. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 107 b, He that is once made free, be he grate or ingrate, is adjudged to enjoy his Freedome still. 1573 DAVIDSON in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. Ded. I. 277 As .. I wald let my gude will and grate mynd .. appeir towardis 30w. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 190 He labouris how to find the way to mak sum significatione of his grate mynd, for the benefites .. quilkes afortymes frome the King of Scottis he had receuit.

Hence † **Gra'tely** *adv.*

1533 BONER in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 410 His Majestie toke all the same very grately and acceptablie.

Grate (grēt), *v.*[1] [a. OF. *grate-r* (mod.F. *gratter*) = Pr., Sp. *gratar*, It. *grattare*; Com. Rom. ad. Teut. **krattōjan* (OHG. *chrazzōn*, mod.Ger. *kratzen* to scratch, Sw. *kratta*, Da. *kratte* to rake).]

†1. *trans.* To scrape, file, abrade; to rub harshly, scarify, excoriate. *Obs.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 610/2 *Scarifacio*, to grate. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. li, Alle the night longe shall he his sides grate. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 76 a, Some of them haue grated and sawed theyr smooth tender skinnes, with hayre shirts. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33 b/2 We muste then grate the bone with a peculiare Raspatorye. 1598 FLORIO, *Gratuggiare*, to shaue as curriers leather, to grate. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 105 Why may he not unrivet, or grate an iron wherewith he is fettered? 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. xii. 343 The edges of the Cross grating his late whip-furrowed back. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 333 'Tis sharp and grates the throat of those that are not used to it.

b. with complement: To wear *away, down, to nothing*, etc. by abrasion. Chiefly *fig. arch.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. G j b, They gather a kynde of great shelle fysshe, whose shelles they grate open with stones. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 36 Thou wouldst even grate away thy soule to dust. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 195 When .. mightie States characterlesse are grated To dustie nothing. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 621 Who .. Read but one book, and ever reading grew So grated down and filed away with thought.

2. In culinary and pharmaceutical use: To reduce to small particles by rasping or rubbing against a rough or indented surface; to pulverize by means of a grater. Often with *prep.*: To grate and allow the powder to fall *in, into, over* something. *To grate off*: to grind down.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Take rawe chese anone And grate hit in disshes mony on. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* I. 6 Panne grate fayre brede and cast per-to. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 207/2 Grate gynger. *Frictico.* 1530 PALSGR. 574/1, I grate breed or spyce. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlvii. 384 Like vertue hath the roote if it be scrapte or grated very small. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 355 Take Bayberries .. dry them .. then powder them, or for a need grate them. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 458 Artichoakes will bee lesse prickly, and more tender, if the Seeds haue their Tops dulled or grated off vpon a Stone. 1732 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 432 His Tongue [was] dry enough to grate a Nutmeg. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 173 Take the inside of a penny loaf, grate it fine. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 92 The Indians grate this root [ginger] in their broth or ragoût. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 405 A little nutmeg grated over the surface.

† **b.** *fig.* To examine rigorously. *Obs.*

? 1538 LATIMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Remains* (1845) 405 After such sort, much grating of him, and yet finding no other thing in him, we [etc.].

3. *fig.* To affect painfully, as if by abrasion; to fret, harass, irritate. Now *rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 96 It grated the bowels of suche as harde hym. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1334 Grinding his teeth, and grating his great heart. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 3 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. 1613 F. ROBARTS *Revenue Gospel* 136 What they doe now is to grate and oppresse the poore minister. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. § 3 Others .. could not endure to be so .. frequently grated with the shame of the sin they had committed. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 110 Untruths .. wherewith at present he grateth your Ears. 1741 BLACKSTONE *Lawyer's Farew. to Muse* 52 With sounds uncouth, and accents dry, That grate the soul of harmony. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 380 The matter begins to grate me most confoundedly. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 63 This outrageous merriment grates my spirits. 1892 H. H. FURNESS *Shaks. Tempest* 21 Such a mere bare iteration grates me as somewhat un-Shakespearian.

† **b.** *intr.* for *refl.* To be affected unpleasantly, fret. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 7 He shall feele his bowelles grate with a certen horroure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 19 That when he heard, in great perplexitie His gall did grate for griefe and high disdaine.

4. *intr. To grate on* or *upon*: † **a.** To oppress or harass with exactions or importunities; to make burdensome demands upon. *Obs.*

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 159 His Graces Counsaile here .. verelie hath so sore gratid uppon my litle substaunce that I had, that [etc.]. 1544 *Privy Counc.* ibid. IX. 578 His Highnes thought Him a Prince of so grete and noble a courage, that He wold not grate any further upon Him, until [etc.]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 6, I haue grated vpon my good friends for three Repreeues for you. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 580 His Prelates greedily grating on him to empouerish his meanes. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* I. ii, I know your Nature's sweet enough, and tender, Not grated on, nor curb'd. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 75 Do not grate on the subject in exacting more tribute .. than the law hath appointed for you. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 205 God .. permitted not the Jews to grate too much upon the bordering Nations. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 33 The Law .. prohibiting Marriages .. Contributes accidently .. to fill the Register's Purses, .. and grates hard upon the People, especially the Poor.

b. To have an irritating effect *on* or *upon.*

1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* iv. 21 Of all other passions of the Soule, sadnesse and griefe grates most upon the vital spirits. 1677 *Gov. Venice* 48 These sort of reflections .. grate upon their Equality. 1744 SWIFT *Serm. Mut. Subj.* 10 Although this Doctrine of subjecting ourselves to one another may seem to grate upon the Pride and Vanity of Mankind, .. yet [etc.]. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 87 All mention, therefore, of calling parliament grated on his ear. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi, She never grated for an instant on his high ideal. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 339 Your itch to choose What grates upon the sense.

† **c.** To offend against, be derogatory to. *Obs.*

1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* Ep. Ded. a, Being cautious to abstain from all expressions, that grate on the Honour of God, as you are free from any that can give just offence unto man.

†5. *trans.* (Cf. 4 a.) To obtain by oppression or importunity. *Obs.*

1540 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 410 Ye shal not .. entre any further with him in the twoo poyntes, wherby he grate more of youe, wherby to chalenge the same. 1542 HEN. VIII *ibid.* 644 They seame .. to grate a further pryvileage by a graunte of our progenitour King Edwarde the Thirde, thenne before was alledged. 1542 PAGET *ibid.* IX. 51 For great store of money they have not, .. and [he] hath alredy grated as much as He can get.

†6. a. *trans.* To make (a weapon) strike or 'bite'. b. *intr.* Of a weapon: To strike or bite. Const. *on. Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, On Meneste he gan his spere grate. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. 190 b, Their speres grated nat, if they had, by moost lykelhod they had taken hurte. 1530 PALSGR. 574/1, I grate, as a weapen dothe upon harnesse or any sharpe thynge and harde upon a nother, *je amorse.* *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 255 Whence

comes it, that Bullets or Arrowes often grate on us, and yet hurt us not? *a* 1700 *Ballad Geo. Barnwell* 152 Ere I would want, were I a man .. On father, friends and all my kin I would my talons grate.

7. *trans.* a. To rub harshly together, 'grind' (the teeth). b. Of a thing: To rub against (another thing) harshly, producing a jarring sound.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 20 Fretinge and gratinge his teethe as it had bin a lyon of Libia. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 34 Thereat the feend his gnashing teeth did grate. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 306 The threshold grates the doore to haue him heard. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 8 They grate with their hard naily soles The stones in Fleet-street. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 540 Then champeth he with his mouth, grateth and gnasheth his teeth one against another. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 15 The..corners of the Ice did grate vs with that violence, as I .. thought it would haue grated the plankes from the Ships sides. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 224 His galley now Grated the quay-stones. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 57 When it [the dingy] grates the sand.

8. *intr.* To rub *against* with a harsh, grinding noise; to move creakingly; to sound harshly.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 132, I had rather heare a .. dry Wheele grate on the Axle-tree. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxxvi. § 4 We are not so nice as to cast away a sharp knife because the edge of it may sometimes grate. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 124 Their lean and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* VI. iii. i. 493 The vile rust, which makes them [wheels] jarr and grate upon one another. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXVI, The great doors of the hall, which grate so heavily. 1797 — *Italian* xii, A key grated in the lock. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. iv, Till grates her keel upon the shallow sand. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 275 At last his cell-door grated on its hinges. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 773 Turning softly like a thief, Lest the harsh shingle should grate underfoot.

b. *trans.* In poetical nonce-uses: To produce (discordant sound) by jarring movement; to proclaim by a grating cry.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 881 Th' infernal dores..on thir hinges grate Harsh Thunder. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 107 Marsh-divers .. Shall croak thee sister, or the meadow-crake Grate her harsh kindred in the grass.

† 9. *intr.* To 'harp' or dwell querulously *upon* a subject. *Obs.*

1542 PAGET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 686 It pleased Him to devise with me of the mariage now in treaty for Your Majesties doughter, albeit He did grate sumwhat at the furst upon this terme, bastarde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 109 Cha so grated on the new, cha forgot tholde. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 18 Gredy-gutte maketh them continually to grate On the mock of this world, which he thinketh permanent. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 Here wuld be matter gud plenti, both for them to grate uppon and to brute abroad in the town. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justif. Faith* (1629) 197 Who are very ready, when it fits their humour, to grate sore vpon the bare words and letter of a text. 1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 17 Mr. Boyle ..grates on the Doctor's breeding.

Grate (grēⁱt), *v.*² [f. GRATE *sb.*¹]

† 1. *trans.* To confine within 'grates' or bars.

1528 MORE *Dyalogue* I. xiv. 18 b/2 Aftere she was gratid within iren grates aboue in the rood loft where it was byleued that she liued without any mete or drynke only by angels fode.

2. To fit or furnish with a grate or grating.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxix. (1870) 220 The sepulcre is grated rounde aboute wyth yrone. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 172 b, Be sure that you have them well grated, that the Fish can by no meanes passe through. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, The windows grated with iron! 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov., A well .. grated over with iron. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XXV, One large apartment, strongly grated. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 106 You are to grate the Bottom with two Courses of six Inch Plank, crossing one another. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 419 The gates That grate the palace, which is now our prison.

† 3. To put on a grate or grid. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1598 FLORIO, *Gratellare*, to grate, to broyle vpon a grid-iron.

Grate, variant of GROTE *v. Obs.*, to weep.

Grated (grēⁱ·tėd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. GRATE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb. a. Pulverized with a grater.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Caste þer-to gratyd brede. 1598 *Epulario* Dij, Straw them ouer with grated Cheese. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 99 Add some grated bread. 1872 C. W. HEATON *Exper. Chem.* IV. iii. 312 The liquid pressed out from the grated potatoes.

b. Of the teeth: Rubbed harshly together.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 14 [He]..gan to grind His grated teeth for great disdeigne.

† c. Scarified. *Obs.*

a 1699 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXIII. cxli, And yet thy grated Throat is not so dry, As are thy now exhausted Eyes.

Grated (grē·tėd), *ppl. a.*² [f. GRATE *sb.*¹ and *v.*² + -ED².] Having a grate or grating, latticed.

1786 S. HENLEY tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 113 A vast cataract, visible in part through the grated portals. 1792 BURKE *Negro Code* Wks. IX. 285 Grated port-holes between the decks. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxiii, The grated window. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* vi. 57 Through the grated lattice he saw the wild-eyed charioteers.

Grateful (grēⁱ·tfūl), *a.* Also 6 **greate full**, 6–8 **gratefull**, 7 *Sc.* **grytfull**. [f. GRATE *a.* + -FUL (q. v. with regard to the unusual formation).]

1. Pleasing to the mind or the senses, agreeable, acceptable, welcome. Now only of things.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* V. 72 Hys comming was very greate full vnto the kynge. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* IX. ii, Chast,—nothing better; wanton,—nothing worse, The gratefulst Blessing, or the greatest Curse. 1656–9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 99 Nor ever had the Catholicks a more gratefull Victorie. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 146 He is so far from being hateful, he is exceedingly grateful to the people of Rome. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. (1713) 468/1 It is given..dissolved in some grateful Vehicle. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 542 In grateful sleep. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night* Poems I. 81 Then in Oblivion's grateful cup I drown The galling sneer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 367 Fishermen are careful to provide themselves with these insects, as the most grateful bait. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* viii, Enjoying the grateful and cooling shade. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* II. (ed. 4) 55 This is a doctrine..grateful to scientific men who are afraid of being thought hostile to Religion.

2. Of persons, their actions and attributes: Feeling gratitude; actuated by or manifesting gratitude; thankful.

1552 DK. NORTHUMBLD. *Let.* 7 Dec. in Tytler *Edw. VI*, II. 148, I love not to have to do with men which be neither grateful nor pleasable. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The humble and gratefull acknowledgeynge of the benefites of Christe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 132, I cannot giue thee lesse to be cal'd gratefull. 1601 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 219 Ane grytfull rememberance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 864 With uplifted hands, and eyes devout. Grateful to Heav'n. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* c. 3 Your grateful Hearts and Voices raise. 1738 WESLEY *'How happy they, O King of Kings'* v, Our Hearts we'll on his Altars lay, A grateful Sacrifice. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxii. 166 You oppress me, Sir, by your goodness! I cannot speak my grateful sensibilities. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, Hailed by the grateful plaudits of all present. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 7 Heaven knows what either you or I have to be grateful for. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 326 Gazing up at the Saviour in the first return of consciousness, amazed, grateful, and adoring. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 277 We always have a longer, gratefuller grace than usual, on Sundays.

absol. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 192 Everything from the grateful soothes—their looks, their words.

b. Of land: Responsive to the labour bestowed on it, fertile.

1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* III. xvii. 47 Afterwards..the soil was more rich and grateful, and the country more varied.

Gratefully (grēⁱ·tfūli), *adv.* [f. GRATEFUL *a.* + -LY².] In a grateful manner; so as to give pleasure; with gratitude; thankfully.

1548 ELYOT *Dict., Grate*, kyndely, thankefully, gratefully. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 5 The king lent him one of his gallies & did further gratefully furnish him of tallowe and other thinges. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v, I intreate all men to receave gratefully this my laboure. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* I. 782 'Twas God himself that here tun'd every Toung; And gratefully of him alone they sung. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 183 Finding something akin to its self in those Harmonious Airs, some Foot-steps and Resemblances of it self gratefully closing with them. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xv. (1868) 135 This sort of study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence and expectation of something new, and that which may gratefully strike the imagination. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* XXXVIII. I. 174 Science gratefully attributes to the same source a library and observatory. 1833 SIR R. GRANT in Bickersteth *Chr. Psalmody* 16 O gratefully sing His pow'r and his love. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi, I am gratefully particular in this reference to him.

Gratefulness (grēⁱ·tfūlnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being grateful (see the adj.).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 47 The humane consideration of vertuous gratefulness. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 427 Where he powreth foorth most benefits, he expecteth most gratefulnesse. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxix. 305 The gratefulness of his wit and parts. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. ii. 86 The particular gratefulness of one or two particular strings. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XXVIII. iv. 196 Sweet wine, such as was used in royal palaces for its gratefulness. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Amicus Rediv.*, Dolefully trailing a length of reluctant gratefulness. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 18 The gratefulness with which he accepted from the government the promise of a grant. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Nov. 8/5 The gratefulness of this provision [of ice cream] may be estimated when it is remembered that..the thermometer ranged from 95° to 100° in the shade.

† **Gra·teless**, *a.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. GRATE *a.* + -LESS (on the analogy of *grateful*).] Ungrateful, thankless.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 24 Lest she thee call churle gratelesse and vnkinde. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 19 Nor Eurard, nor Gernier, must slip my mind, To passe in gratelesse silence more then loth.

Grateless (grēⁱ·tlės), *a.*² [f. GRATE *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without a grate, having no grate.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 34 What grateless dungeons groan beneath the ground! 1876 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* IV, The chimney was open and grateless.

† **Grateolent**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *grātē*, adv. of *grātus* pleasant + *olent-em*, pres. pple. of *olēre* to smell (after *graveolent*).] 'Well savouring, smelling pleasantly' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Grater¹ (grēⁱ·tə1). Also 4 -our, 5 -ere. [a. OF. *grateor, gratour* (13th c. in Godef., of a person), f. *grater* to GRATE *v.*¹

In sense 1 possibly (in spite of the form) a. OF. **gratoir* (mod.F. *gratoir*, first in Cotgr. 1611) or **gratoire* (found only in 16th c.).]

1. An instrument with a rough indented surface used for grating or rasping; *esp.* a kitchen utensil, having a rasping surface formed by punching holes which raise protuberances, and used for grating ginger, nutmegs, etc.

1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 24 Pro j gratour. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 185 People ..muche like vnto dogges, with mouthes roughe like a grater. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* III. (1596) 103 They ..grate it in certeyne Graters, which are made of Needles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The Common Fly: her eyes are most neatly dimpled with innumerable little cavities like a small grater or thimble. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 154 Take raw Carrots and scrape them clean, grate them with a Grater. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 183 They bound chains round the body, which eat into the flesh; or fastened graters upon the breast and back. 1872 C. W. HEATON *Exper. Chem.* IV. iii. 311 Rasp some potatoes on a grater. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Grater* (Book-binding), an iron instrument used by the forwarder in rubbing the backs of sewed books after pasting.

† 2. A scraper. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Vn racloir*, a grater, a scraper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 315/2 A Dough scrape, or a Grater .. with this they scrape and cleanse the sides and bottom of the Kneading Trough from the Dough that sticks to it.

b. *Her.* A glazier's tool figured in the arms of the Glaziers' Company.

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss. 1847 *Gloss. Herald., Grater* or *Glaziers' Nippers*, called also *Grazier*, or *Grosing-iron*.

† 3. One who or that which grates; chiefly *fig.* said of a person (or thing) that performs some harassing, exhausting, or 'wearing' process. *Obs.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 610/3 *Scarifactor et Scarifactrix*, a gratere. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Folly* Tij a, I requyre you not to be overscrupulous graters of the bare woords. 1566 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 145 Those that be the great graters for gayne and profitt. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 145 Repulse in great hope is a perilous grater. 1611 COTGR., *Racleur*, a scraper, a rasper, a grater. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Graue Diuine* (Arb.) 24 He is no base Grater of his Tythes, and will not wrangle for the odde Egge.

† **Grater**². *Obs.* [Perh. an extension of GRATE *sb.*¹, or possibly merely an error.] App. a kind of wooden grating or hurdle.

1598 FLORIO, *Aggratticare*, .. to make grater-wise, to make like a hurdle, to hurdle. ?1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) III. 103/2 Washing boules, and beetles went to wracke, old graters and stooles were turn'd to ashes, mouse-traps and tinder boxes came to light.

† **Grates**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [a. L. *grātes*.] Thanks.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) V. 190 What grates I ougth to god a-geyn.

Grath, obs. f. GRAITH; var. GROWTH² *Obs.*

Grathely, var. GRADELY *a.* and *adv.*

‖ **Gratia Dei** (grēⁱ·ʃiă dī·ei). [L. = 'grace of God'. Cf. GRACE *sb.* 18.]

1. A name for the Hedge Hyssop (*Gratiola officinalis*); formerly also applied to the Lesser Centaury (*Erythræa Centaureum*) and *Geranium pratense*.

13.. *Old Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* (1844) XXX. 382 Gracia Dei yᵗ growyth in mede. *c* 1400 in *Med. Wks.* 14th *C.* (Henslow, 1899) 53 An herbe þat [is] y-clipyd gratia dei. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxiii. 48 The seuenth [Geranium] is called Gratia Dei: in English also Gratia Dei. *Ibid.* VI. xii. 673 Hedge Hysope .. Some do call it in Latine, *Gratia Dei*, Howbeit it is nothing lyke *Gratia Dei*, or *Gratiola*, which is a kinde of the lesse Centaury. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gratia Dei*,..a kind of lesser Centaury. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 550/2 Gratia Dei, *Gratiola officinalis*.

† 2. A kind of plaster. *Obs.*

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 187 Thys gratia dei vsede þe lady bechampe. 1669 PHILLIPS, *Gratia Dei*, a Plaister, made of Wax, Rosen, Suet, Turpentine, Mastick, and Olibanum.

Graticulation (grătikiᵘlēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. F. *graticulation*, f. *graticuler*, f. *graticule* (see next).] The division of a design or plan into squares with the object of reproducing accurately in the process of enlargement or reduction the proportions in detail of the original; *concr.* a surface so divided.

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1735 in DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* 1859 in GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss. 1887 GEN. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 714/1 Graticulation. The sheets of paper on which the details of the survey of any large area of country are to be laid down must be furnished with a system of conventional lines, drawn with a view to assimilate the margins of contiguous sheets, and to form a graticulation within which the details may be accurately inserted.

Graticule (græ·tikiul). [a. F. *graticule*, ad. med.L. *grātīcula*, for *crātīcula* gridiron, dim. of *crātis* hurdle.] A design or plan divided into squares to facilitate its proportionate enlargement or reduction; the style or pattern of such a division.

1887 GEN. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 714/1 The graticule is sometimes rectangular, sometimes spherical, sometimes a combination of both .. Spherical graticules are constructed in various ways.

† **Gra·tifactory**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GRATIFY, after *satisfactory*.] Gratifying.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 270 All such things which are gratifactory and pleasing unto the flesh.

† **Grati·fic**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *grātific-us*, f. *grātus* pleasing, thankful: see -FIC.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gratifick*, grateful, thankful.

Gratification (grætifikēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. (directly or through F. *gratification*) L. *grātificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *grātificārī* to GRATIFY.]

1. The action of gratifying, or the fact of being gratified: a. Requital, satisfaction; the giving of pleasure, the doing of a favour.

1598 FLORIO, *Gratificatione*, a gratification. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 434 They..called for him againe, not

so much by way of gratification and to do him a pleasure, but [etc.]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 37 (1614) 601 To make himselfe one of the greatest of England, by this gratification of the French, with his Masters charge and dishonour. 1633 T. MORTON *Disch. Imput.* 233 They, who masque the visages of Sins with the vizard of Virtues; calling Drunkennesse Good-fellowship .. Bribery gratification. *a* 1852 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 308 Men, in the pursuit of wealth, consider their own gratification oftener than the gratification of others.

† b. Expression of pleasure or satisfaction; congratulation. c. Thanksgiving. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 306 Whereupon she sent an upper gown of cloth of gold very rich .. with a letter of gratification. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. x, Many other Words of Compliment and Gratification pass'd between Don Quixote and Don Ferdinando. 1662 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 The .. whole multitude .. with hymns and gratifications [Fr. *actions de grâces*].

d. The satisfaction or indulgence of, or compliance with (a feeling, desire, etc.).

1669 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* v. (1673) 85 The pleasure of humane life lies in the gratifications of the senses. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 54 The gratification itself of every natural passion must be attended with delight. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 292 Little advantage seems to have been obtained, beyond the gratification of hatred. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. v. (1849) 221 Nothing so soon awakens the malevolent passions as the facility of gratification. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 50/1 The gratification of his love of domineering.

2. The state of being gratified or pleased; enjoyment, satisfaction, pleasurable feeling.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 7 If they could learn with me to keep their minds open to Gratification, and ready to receive it from any thing it meets with. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 55 ¶ 10 A natural gratification attends good actions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 152 Gratification is of the mind when receiving wisdom and knowledge, but pleasure is of the body. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 148 A compassionate person derives a true gratification from the exercise of his affection.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a thing that gratifies or pleases; a source of pleasure or satisfaction.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 4 He little knows the perfect Joy he loses, for the disappointing Gratifications which he pursues. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ¶ 3 That insatiable demand of new gratifications, which seems..to characterize the nature of man. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 92 The use of butcher's meat .. or fermented liquors, and all those gratifications that are so agreeable to idle people. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Discourses* (1860) 97 By the 'things on earth' are denoted the gratifications of sense.

3. Something given to gain favour, or as a recompense for anything done or to be done; a reward, recompense, gratuity; in bad sense, a bribe.

1576 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 27 The said Mr. Alex^r. procuris for thame in all thair actionis and caussis ..without gratificatioun and recompensatioun, frelie on his awin expenssis. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 367 The Lioness requited the same with such gratification as lay in her power, for she brought him very many sheep-skins to clothe and cover him. 1624 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 87 Giveing the gratification of twoe thowsand poundes. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 382 All who went unto them for advice, offered them a gratification. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxvii. 244 She would not bestow upon him any pecuniary gratification. 1828 I. R. BEST *Italy* 372 A presentation to the Pope costs about forty shillings in gratifications to the servants of the household. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 65 Six thousand guineas was the smallest gratification that could be offered to so important a minister.

b. *Mil.* (See quot.) Cf. GRATUITY 3.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., In the Royal Artillery, gratifications, or voluntary subscriptions for the relief and support of the wives of deceased officers, are conducted on the most liberal plan .. Gratification likewise means a certain allowance in money which is made to prisoners of war.

† 4. A concession. *Obs. rare.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 187, I am no way satisfied with this Gratification of that Author to the *Præ-Adamitæ*.

† 5. A term of uncertain meaning, formerly in use in the colony of Massachusetts; also *attrib., gratification lot. Obs.*

1637 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 33 That Lott wch John Dwite hath layd out for a freind in grateficacion. 1638 *Ibid.* 45 Assigned vnto Jno. Dwite..6 acres at the lower end of the greate medowe next ye River in pte of his grateficacion Lott. 1640 *Ibid.* 74 Graunted to John Dwite Twelue acres of planting grownd to make up his grateficacion Lott.

† **Gra·tificator.** *Obs. rare*—°. [agent-n. in L. form, f. *grātificārī* to GRATIFY.] One who gratifies.

1755 BAILEY (ed. Scott), *Gratificator*, one that performs the act of gratifying.

Gratified (græ·tifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. GRATIFY *v.* + -ED[1].] Pleased, satisfied, etc. Hence **Gra·tifiedly** *adv.*, with pleasure or satisfaction.

1818 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 213 With many gratified acknowledgments of their high opinion. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xxi, Mrs. Grant .. raised her spectacles to look at her, and smiled gratifiedly. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 76 'Never was better, sir', answers gratified John, with a touch of his hat. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 243 'All Fan now', says Singlet in anything but a gratified tone of voice.

Gratifier (græ·tifəiəɹ). [f. GRATIFY *v.* + -ER[1].] One who gratifies, rewards, or requites.

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 97 A bryber, a gyft taker, a gratifier of rytche men. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xiv. 169 Other Eminent persons..who were great gratifiers of the natural life of man. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 2 Secret gratifiers of their passions.

Gratify (græ·tifəi), *v.* [ad. F. *gratifier* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or L. *grātificārī*, f. *grātus* pleasing, thankful: see -FY.]

† 1. *trans.* To show gratitude to (a person) in return for benefits received, esp. in a practical manner; to reward, requite. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* VIII. (Camden) I. 291 Edwarde was verie desierus to seeme to gratifie the duke for his owlde hospitalitie and interteinement. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 410 To quhome .. he schew his greit clemence, Thocht thou with tressoun hes him gratifeit. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 30 Al we of this navie wil gratifie your gentlenesse and good service that ye shal do unto us. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 44 It remaines..To gratifie his Noble seruice. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 123/1 To Dionysius he imparted some Dialogues and was gratified by him, with whom he lived untill he was deposed.

† b. To give thanks to, be grateful to. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. iii, In behalf of the males, I gratifie you. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Assyrian Mon.* in *Posth.* (1650) 193 So far Diodorus: whom after ages may for ever gratifie for this pretious monument of Antiquitie.

2. To make a present (usually of money) or give a gratuity to, esp. as a reward or recompense, or as a bribe; to remunerate; to fee. † Also, to reward (an action, services, etc.). Now *arch.* and with a mixture of sense 4.

1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 22 Francesco .. gaue her all the money in his purse, so that she returned so highly gratified [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 406 Anthonio, gratifie this gentleman. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. vi. in *Juvenilia* (1633) 47 The Messenger he richly gratifies. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* V. xxvii. (1647) 276 They must pay the Guardian both for their victuals and for their welcome, and gratifie his good words and looks. 1672 *Merch. Adv. Newc.* (Surtees) 216 To gratifie his servant with 40*s.* for secureing the same. 1679 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 127 Voted that the Select men gratifie the scauengers for cleereinge the streetes. 1763 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) III. 278 The services done by the colonies in North America during the war were gratified with the sum of £122,246. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 552 The only answer which they had been able to extract from Cook was that there were some great persons whom it was necessary to gratify. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 252 Those engaged in almost all employments superior to that of field-hands in the Southern States, are, nearly always, 'gratified' with some sort of wages. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 76 We left the tomb, after having gratified the two Jews.

† 3. To express pleasure at (an event); to give a welcome to (a person). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Henry VII* an. 15 (1550) 51 b, While the kyng laye thus at Caleys the archeduke Philip sent to him diuerse notable personages..to gratefye and welcome hym into those partes. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 32 Caryeng unto him a crowne of golde, in gratifieng y^e victory he had won. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 51 The Courtiers and Knights appointed Iustes and Turneyes, to signifie their willing mindes in gratifying the Kings hap. 1612 SKELTON *Quix.* III. x. I. 208, I do with all my Heart gratifie the Signs of Affection and Courtesy which you have used towards me.

4. To give pleasure or satisfaction to; to please, satisfy, oblige; to do a favour to.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 47 The Bishops and Priestes.. were contented yet to ayde him with money. For the which thing, he being desyrous to gratefie them againe, caused it to be ordeyned and enacted [that]. 1574 J. STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes* 99 b, The Soldan..deuised howe to gratifye the Pope and to slay his ennemye. 1595 *Locrine* II. iii. 151 If you mean to gratify such poor men as we be, you must build our houses by the tavern. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xli. 264 Pilate himself (to gratifie the Jews) delivered him to be crucified. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Not to gratifie this or that party. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 32 Since you are gratified by hearing of us. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 85 The King was always highly gratified by a present of a painting from his ambassadors. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 73 Varignon was much gratified at having brought about this reconciliation.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* To rejoice. *Obs.*

1811 *Ora & Juliet* II. 157 It is to be hoped..you will not retreat again from the world, to gratify on the mischief you have increased in my poor heart.

5. To please by compliance; give free course to; to humour, indulge, satisfy (a desire, feeling, etc.); † to comply with (a request, a command), to concede (an objection).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 6 Suppose we at present, to gratifie so far the objection, that these Laws were brought..under Moses his name. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. xix. (1848) 281 'Tis not the Body, but the unruly Fancy, that is Gratify'd, 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* III. i. 769 Has not your Daughter giv'n her self to Altamont To gratifie a Father's stern Command? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 My Appetites are increased upon me with the Loss of Power to gratify them. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 23 Mankind have ungoverned passions which they will gratify at any rate. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 47 The book is not sufficiently entertaining to gratify much expectation. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. viii. 238 His vanity was gratified by the homage..paid him.

† 6. To render pleasing or acceptable; to grace.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 65 b, With sweet perfumes and flowers, my graue doe you not gratifie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 161 If..it shall please you to gratifie the table with a Grace. *a* 1672 WREN in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* (1781) I. 243 The King (though highly gratified both with courage and understanding). 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 19 All things..strive to gratify the Life of Man.

Hence **Gra·tifying** *vbl. sb.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 The gratifyinge of vniuersal mankind. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Gratificacion*, gratifying. 1611 COTGR., *Gratification*, a gratification or gratifying.

Gra·tifying, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That gratifies; affording pleasure, pleasing, satisfying.

1611 FLORIO, *Gratifico*, gratifying. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 68 Wee come from that gratifying Mother, child-bearing grace, to that grace which is freely given to us. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 393 Dr. W's criticisms.. are often very just, curious, and gratifying. 1847 JAMES *Convict* i, I have something to propose which I think will be gratifying to you. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 269 Beyond his reign there was the gratifying prospect of a long series of Protestant sovereigns.

Hence **Gra·tifyingly** *adv.*

1822 *Examiner* 428/1 Sportsmen .. will .. be most gratifyingly attracted by this beauty. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, Fruits of my unseen sowing gratifyingly meet me here and there.

Gratility (grăti·lĭti). In the Shakspere passage the clown's humorous perversion for *gratuity*; so jocularly used by Scott.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 27 ..I sent thee sixe pence for thy Lemon, hadst it? *Clo.* I did impeticos thy gratillity. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 June, Cadell lent me £10—funny enough, after all our grand expectations, for Croesus to want such a gratility.

‖ **Gratin** (gratæñ). *Cookery.* [Fr., f. *gratter*, earlier *grater* GRATE *v.*[1]] A manner of preparing viands by treating them with raspings of bread and cooking them between two fires so as to produce a light crust; hence, the dish so cooked. See also quots. 1846 and 1877, where the meaning given may be the result of some error.

1846 FRANCATELLI *Mod. Cook* p. xii, *Gratins*, a term applied to consolidated soups and sauces; also to certain dishes of high character, consisting of game, poultry, fish, vegetables, or maccaroni, &c., improved by great care and finish, through the use of concentrated sauces or gravies. *Ibid.* 56 Farce of fat livers for gratins. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*, *Gratin* is a French forcemeat. It may be made either of the lean part of veal or the breast and wings of a fowl. 1897 NANSEN in *Daily News* 9 Feb. 8/4 A fish gratin made of powdered fish and Indian meal and train oil.

Grating (grē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. GRATE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb GRATE.

1. The action of breaking into small particles by rasping or rubbing; also, the product of this.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 207/2 Gratynge of brede, *micacio. Ibid.*, Gratynge of gyngure, and oþer lyke, *frictura.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lemon tree*, Mix some Gratings of Lemon therewith. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 434, I have to give him a grating of potatoes.

2. The action of rubbing harshly against something; hence, the discordant sound made by this.

1611 FLORIO, *Grattalice*, a grating, a scraping. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 275 The grateing of a Saw when it is sharpned..setteth the Teeth on edge. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Pref. 22 If my stile seeme to be keene and peircing..they have sharpned it by hard grating. 1760 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 847 The grating, that is always to be felt, when the two broken ends of a bone are moved against one another. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xiii, The grating of his chain. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Visit Italy* II. xiii. 231 The ear almost fancies it can catch the grating of a Roman chariot wheel. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 122 The grating of the oars of the boat against the sides of the cave.

3. *fig.* Irritation, fretting, harassing. (See GRATE *v.*[1] 3 and 4.)

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* XI. i. 26 The difficulties, the hard grating, and afflicting contrariety that bears to the flesh.

Grating (grē·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GRATE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of GRATE *v.*[2] *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Grillement* .. also a grating, or shutting vp with grates.

2. A framework of wooden or metal bars; a piece of cross-barred work; = GRATE *sb.*[1] 1, 2.

1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 14 The Foundation of every Pier should be laid on a strong Grating of Timber. 1769–80 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Grating*, a drain whereon to lay new tarred cordage. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 34 Drains gutters sinks or watercourses, grates or gratings. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 39 Gratings shall be placed..across the head and tail race of mills. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. (1875) 39 A stench..came up through all the neighbouring gratings.

b. *esp. Naut.* The open wood-work cover for the hatchway.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 14 A grating, netting or false decke for your close fights. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 43 As many Gratings as can possibly .. be placed for causing Lights on the Plan below, as also to give vent to the Smoke of Powder in Time of Service. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 204 Looking down through the main-hatchway gratings. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88. Sched. i, Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

c. The perforated plate used for separating large from small ore; also, the process of sorting ore with grates.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Grating*, a piece of thin sheet-iron, in which about 100 holes..to the square inch are punched. It is fixed in front of the stamper-box.

† 3. A scoring or ruling of a surface. *Obs.*

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 71 You will quickly wear the courser grating of the Grind stone off the edge on that side.

4. *Optics.* An arrangement of parallel wires in

a plane, or a surface of glass or polished metal ruled with a series of very close fine parallel lines, designed to produce spectra by diffraction.

1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* x. iii. (ed. 3) 847 A diffraction grating, that is, a piece of glass ruled with very fine close lines. 1882 TAIT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 607/2 Let us next consider the effect of a grating, a series of parallel wires placed at small equal intervals, or a piece of glass or of speculum metal on which a series of equidistant parallel lines have been ruled by a diamond point. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 109 He was able to rule a grating..with as many as 43,000 lines to the inch.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grating-bar*, *-iron*; **grating-deck** (see quot. 1867); **grating spectrum**, a diffraction spectrum produced by a grating.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33/2 Without greate paynes we can not fasten theron with the grating iron. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grating-deck*, a light movable deck, similar to the hatch-deck, but with open gratings. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 97 The man who filed away the grating-bars would be first out of the shaft.

Grating (grē·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GRATE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That grates, in senses of the vb.

1. Abrading, rasping; affecting painfully, as if by abrasion; irritating, fretting, 'wearing'.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 85 In Countreye growes, no gratynge grudge. 1611 FLORIO, *Grattugina*, a grating trull. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 44 The grating torture of a disease. 1643 BURROUGHES *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 251, I have a grating conscience within me. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 P 2 A Man is allowed to say the most grating Thing imaginable to another. 1720 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* xv. 222 Those Positions .. were too grating upon, and too shocking to every pious Christian at that Time. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. vii. 186 The yoke of obedience and submission always grating to kings. 1766 *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 72/2 Its skin was rough, scaly, and grating, like that of a sea-dog or seal. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) I. I. ii. 17 Reduced to the grating necessity of forfeiting his independence. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. iv, Pride is a garment all stiff brocade outside, all grating sackcloth on the side next to the skin. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. xlv, This speech was grating to Deronda.

†**2.** Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Grinding, oppressive. *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref. A ij b, He severely indites ..Tribonianus the Questor of grating avarice. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 83 In all his Majesties 3 Kingdomes, there lives not a more grating man than Sr Willm Petty.

3. That makes a grinding or creaking sound, as of two rough bodies grating together; hence, sounding harsh or discordant.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct., Their music at the opera..was abominably grating. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. ii, Suppose..a man..to have his ears wounded with some harsh and grating sound. 1803 J. LEYDEN *Scenes of Infancy* I. 67 The Scythed Car on grating axle rings. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. Prol., The ghastly face answered ill to the grating laugh that followed.

Hence **Gra·tingly** *adv.*

1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 56 The mind is freed from those cares, which would otherwise gratingly afflict it. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VII. 199 Fiendish laughter, gratingly, piercingly loud. 1873 MASSON *Drumm. of Hawth.* vi. 107 It does come a little gratingly in the context of the interchanged letters.

†**Gratinzied,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *gratigner*, *gratiner*, recorded only in the sense to scratch; but cf. F. *égratigner* to pink.] Pinked.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 230 Ane uther [cloak] of quheit satine granteinyeit. 1657 *Sp. Fife Laird* in Watson *Collect.* (1706) I. 29 Ev'n his whole shirt his skin doth hide. Gowpherd, Gratinzied [*printed* Gratnizied].

‖ **Gratiola** (grĕtəi·ŏlă). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. *grātia* grace: so called from the supposed medicinal virtues of the plants. Cf. F. *gratiole*.] A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, the best known species of which is *G. officinalis*, the Hedge Hyssop.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 295 Gratiola, or gratia Dei, boyle it and drinke it, or eate it in any kinde of meat to open the belly freely. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 86 A Plant found in France, which the Botanists call Gratiola. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 187 The sensible qualities of gratiola are strongest when it is in flower. 1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 92 A vinous infusion of gratiola.

Gratiolin (grĕtəi·ŏlin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN. Cf. F. *gratioline* (Littré).] A bitter resinous principle obtained from *Gratiola officinalis*.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Gratiose,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *grātiōs-us*, f. *grātia* grace.] Of or pertaining to (Divine) grace (cf. GRACIOUS).

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. III. i. 15 The Soul..is remotely, passively and naturally capacitated for the reception of gratiose infusions.

Gratiositie, obs. form of GRACIOSITY.

Gratis (grē·tis), *adv.* and *a.* [L. *grātīs*, contr. from *grātiīs* lit. out of favour or kindness, abl. pl. of *grātia* grace, favour.]

A. *adv.*

1. For nothing; freely, without any return made or expected; without charge, cost, or pay; gratuitously. *Free gratis* (see FREE C b).

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* Introd. in Ashm. (1652) 3 Heaven doth all things gratis give. *a* 1541 WYATT *Ceriayne Ps.* li. The Author 16 The justyce..That *gratis* hys grace to men doth departe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 84 Hee may sometimes..preach the word of God abroad in other places, but then he ought to doe it *gratis*. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *God's Arrow agst. Atheists* v. (1593) Q, If they be Iustified *gratis*, freely (as hee affirmeth), then are they Iustified without any desert of theirs. 1605. MILTON *Consid. touching Hirelings* (1851) 343 Unless every Minister were, as St. Paul, contented to teach *gratis*. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i. (1680) 6, I do all *gratis*, and am most commonly a loser. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xi, They were sure the Captain would carry me *gratis* to Lisbon. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* I. § 34 (1849–50) VIII. 153 In the evening the theatres were all opened gratis. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. I. § 4 (1876) 18 No one will give anything for that which can be obtained gratis.

†**b.** Scot-free, without penalty. *Obs. rare.*

1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 30 So the wench went away *gratis* with the money.

†**2.** Without a reason or due cause; unjustifiably, gratuitously. *Obs.*

1582 *N. T.* (Rhem.) *John* xv. 25 They hated me gratis. 1621 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* II. 332 But grant we that which you assume *gratis*..yet [etc.]. 1651 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 103 That this may not appear to be said *gratis* let us consider, that [etc.]. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 466 Exposing my body *gratis* to unnecessary dangers. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* I. xviii. (ed. 3) 422 Perhaps it will be said, I do here suppose *gratis* that the Oil of Vitriol does contain fiery particles. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 397 The vouchee came in *gratis* before the writ of summons.

B. *adj.*

1. Given or done for nothing; free, gratuitous.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 64 No Chinke no Drink; Nothing is Gratis now. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B v b, One of the publick lectures (which as all the other were *gratis*). 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy Lucky Wood* 38 She had the gate sae well to please, With gratis beef, dry fish, or cheese. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. i. (1773) 39 You will permit me to expunge the obligation by an instantaneous and gratis lecture on that species of eloquence peculiar to ladies. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller* I. 143 The third [table being] for gratis-passengers and servants. *Ibid.* I. 262 The British-museum is the only gratis-shew in England. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 204 He..treated the people to gratis representations of mysteries. 1869 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 250 His gratis practice of medicine. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* 255 Sympathetic gratification which costs the receiver nothing, but is a gratis addition to his egoistic gratifications.

2. Exempting from payment. *rare.*

1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 45 As also *gratis* Warrands are granted to Prisoners, That Clerks, Macers and others, may serve without Fee or Reward.

Gratitude (græ·titiūd). Also 6–7 *Sc.* **gratitud**, (6 **gratituid**). [a. F. *gratitude* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. late L. *grātitūdo*, *-inem*, f. *grātus* pleasing, thankful.]

1. The quality or condition of being grateful; a warm sense of appreciation of kindness received, involving a feeling of goodwill towards the benefactor and a desire to do something in return; gratefulness.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Gratitudo*, Kindnes: gratitude: thankefulnes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iv. 6 Which gratitude Through flintie Tartars bosome would peepe forth, And answer thankes. 1605 — *Lear* II. ii. 182 Thou better know'st The Offices of Nature, bond of Childhood, Effects of Curtesie, dues of Gratitude. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July, I am sensible of the gratitude I owe to so much goodness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 206 He .. expressed his gratitude to the natives of Ireland for having adhered to his cause. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* vi. 22 Gratitude urges us to repay kindness.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of this; an expression of thankfulness. Now *rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 255 The people .. presented us with birds of divers kinds, for which we shewed a gratitude, but accepted nothing. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 105 Common gratitude must be kept alive by the additionary fewel of new courtesies: but generous gratitudes ..have thankful minds for ever. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 11 A thrush..broke forth into a gratitude of song.

†**2.** Grace, favour; a favour. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 97 Nocht thanking The of gratitud nor grace That thow me wrocht. 1524 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 204 Without considring the manyfolde gratitudes that the Kinge hathe and intendeth to shewe unto theym. 1527 ANGUS *ibid.* 484 The greit kyndnes and humanite, speciall favouris, and diverse gratitudes done to me be the Kingis Hienes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 112 Beseikand him of his greit gratitude. He wald prouyde for thame ane king or prince. *Ibid.* III. 364 The gratituidis war done to me befoir. *c* 1557 in G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 202 In consideracion of all those gratituds receyved at my lords hands.

†**3.** A free gift; a gratuity, reward; *esp. Sc.* a grant or contribution of money made to the sovereign. *Obs.* (Cf. *benevolence.*)

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 344/2 Ane gratitude Is grantit to þe kingis grace be þe thre Estatis of his realme, for Supportatioune of sik necessar Erandis as his grace hes ado. 1555 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 293 To grant to gif ane compositioune, propyne, and gratitud to our said souerane lady. 1597 *Ibid.* (1848) II. 158 To pay Robert Lyndsey, pylot, the sowme of fourtie merkis, for ane gratitude for the sey kart presentit this day be him to the prouest. 1610 J. FORBES *Certaine Rec.* (1846) II. III. 422 His Majestie had caused mak proclamation offering great gratituds and immunities to any who sould apprehend him. 1699 *Advt.* in Doran *Saints & Sinners* (1868) II. 155 He shall have the moveables restored, giving a reasonable gratitude.

Gra·titudina·rian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. late L. *grātitūdo*, *-inem* (see prec.), after *latitudinarian.*] Making a show of gratitude.

1794 COLERIDGE *Let.* 6 July, Lett. (1895) I. 72 You are averse to gratitudinarian flourishes.

Gratte, obs. form of GRATE *sb.*[1]

Gratten (græ·tən). *south. dial.* Also 6–8 **grotten**, 8 **grotton**, 9 **grattan**, 7– **gratton**. [? Repr. OE. **græd-tún*, f. *græd* 'ulva', coarse grass (cf. GREEDS) + *tún* enclosure (see TOWN).] A stubble-field, stubble. Also, the after-grass growing in the stubble.

1572 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1577) 149 b [Young pigs] may well feed vpon strawe, and grottens. 1625 MARKHAM *Inrichment Weald of Kent* 10 Vpon that fallow or Gratten, (as we call it,) you shall doe well to sow it with Pease. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 67 A Gratton .. Stubble. Kent. 1675 in *Phil. Trans.* X. 295 The grass will be so good immediately after Tillage, that we commonly mow it the first year: This is call'd mowing of gratten. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Grotten.* 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. I. xxii. 101 Now turn your Cows and Hogs into your enclosed Stubble-fields as the first Cattle proper for this Purpose, or, as some call them, into Grattons and Eddishes. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 121 Two acres Wheat Gratten. 1860 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXI. II. 385 A barley-stubble, or gratten, of the required dimensions. 1884 R. BRIDGES *Return of Ulysses* II. 451 Yet mayst thou see on me The sign of what I have been, and I think Still from the gratten one may guess the grain.

†**Gra·ttishing.** *Obs.*—[1] The dung (of a deer).

1611 COTGR., *Fumées en plateaux*, flat grattishing, fewmishing (or dung) of a Deere.

†**Gra·tuit,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **gratuite**. [ad. F. *gratuite* (16th c.) or L. *grātuīt-us* GRATUITOUS.] Free, gratuitous.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 17 The heavnlye & gratuite benefytes of God. *c* 1561 — *Free-will* 29 a, The trust, that they oughte to haue .. in his gratuite and free grace. 1644 ABP. MAXWELL *Sacrosancta Regum Majestas* 71 The gratuit concession of princes.

Hence **Gra·tuitly** *adv.*, freely, gratuitously.

a 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 137 Had ȝe him gevin but pryce, gratuitlie, Be benefeit ȝow thinkand þairto bound.

†**Gratu·ital,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *grātuīt-us* (see next) + -AL.] Free, gratuitous.

1594 BP. J. KING *Jonas* xxviii. (1599) 382 To iustifie you with the power of his free gratuitall grace. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 13 What!.. thy Master, Judas, thy Friend ..and canst not endure anothers gratuitall kindnesse towards him? 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., A gratuitall and free gift in Iesus Christ our Lord. *a* 1641 BP. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 189 So to dispense of his graces partially, stands not with the justice of God, howsoever convenient enough for gratuitall dispensation.

Gratuitous (grătiū·itəs), *a.* [f. L. *grātuīt-us* free, spontaneous, voluntary (cogn. w. *grātia* favour, *grātus* pleasing) + -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *gratuiteux.*]

1. Freely bestowed or obtained; granted without claim or merit; provided without payment or return; costing nothing to the recipient; free.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 38 How that the Father hath given unto the Sonne..to have life in himselfe..; not by any gratuitous gift, but by natural generation. *a* 1690 E. HOPKINS *Expos. Lord's Prayer* (1692) 97 Our Pardon is free and gratuitous; for whatsoever God doth he doth it freely .. without respect to any former deserts, or expectations of any future recompence. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccvii. 270 We are..given to Mistake the Gratuitous Blessings of Heaven, for the Fruits of our Own Industry. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 371 Besides this number, the gratuitous schools received 5584 children. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gratuitous money*, a term officially used for bounty granted to volunteers in Lord Exmouth's expedition against Algiers. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V. 200 A student..attends with more assiduity a course for which he has paid money, than one which is gratuitous. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 59 The earth is a machine which yields almost gratuitous service to every application of the intellect.

b. *spec. Sc. Law.* Of a charter or deed: Made or granted without any value given in return.

1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* II. iii. § 22. 189 A charter which proceeds merely from the love and favour which the granter hath for the grantee, is said to be granted for a lucrative or gratuitous cause. *Ibid.* III. viii. § 45. 566 The institute can defeat the substitution, even by a gratuitous deed. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scotl.* § 64 (ed. 6) 33 Obligations which are, as free gifts, voluntarily undertaken, or at least without an adequate consideration, are called gratuitous.

2. Done, made, adopted, or assumed without any good ground or reason; not required or warranted by the circumstances of the case; uncalled-for; unjustifiable.

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 17 The second Motive they had to introduce this gratuitous Declination of Atoms, the same Poet gives us. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 95 But as these occasions may never arrive, the mind receives a gratuitous taint. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 507 A gratuitous interference with private rights. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. A. 318 A gratuitous and unfounded supposition. 1860 J. PAYN *Bateman Househ.* xxi. 260 The innuendo conveyed in the notice is not only malicious and cruel, but a gratuitous lie. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii. IV. 179 There never was more gratuitous sinning.

b. Of the agent: Performing the action implied without reason or justification.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., I should be held up to execration as a malignant slanderer and a gratuitous liar.

†**3.** Requiring no proof; axiomatic. *Obs. rare.*

1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 1 Of these gratuitous and acknowledged truths it is often the fate to become less evident by endeavours to explain them.

Gratuitously (grătiū·itəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a gratuitous manner.

1. Without cost to the recipient; without any claim or merit on his part; free of charge.

1716–17 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 374 Gratuitously given us by the good-will of our Maker. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* II. iii. § 25. 190 He who makes over a subject gratuitously is understood to transfer it barely as it was vested in himself when he made the grant. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. I. (1869) I. 159 The distributions of corn frequently made to the people, either gratuitously, or at a very low price. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 70 The children of such as have died .. are admitted gratuitously into this school. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 18 The bishop also distributed the four Gospels gratuitously among the poor.

2. Without sufficient cause, reason, or ground; unjustifiably, unwarrantably, unnecessarily.

1697 BENTLEY *Diss. Ep. Phalaris* 43 But there is a learned Greek Professor .. who, after he has asserted the credit of Euripides's Letters, gratuitously undertakes to apologize for These too, about this matter of the Dialect. 1774 BP. S. HALLIFAX *Roman Civil Law* Pref. xvi, Those, who apply to the study of the Common Law, often boast, and sometimes gratuitously enough, of this distinction. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 385 The vast size of the most ancient species of fish he ascribes to the great heat which he gratuitously supposes the sea to have originally possessed. 1845 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. viii. 359 It is assumed (I think gratuitously) that Peel is going to repeal the Corn Laws. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. ii. (1878) 14 The most gratuitously perverse misinterpretations. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. xlviii. 22 Gratuitously offensive.

Gratuitousness (grătiū·itəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being gratuitous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gratuitousness*, free Bestowment, without Expectation of Reward or Recompence. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 139 The perfect gratuitousness of salvation. 1852 *Ibid.* I. vii. 363 We can hardly excuse the perfect gratuitousness of his hypotheses. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 190 Here it is not..so much the unnatural character of the incident itself, as its gratuitousness which offends.

‖ Gratui·tum. *Obs.* Also (*? erron.*) **gratuito.** [L. *grātuītum*, neut. of *grātuītus* adj.: see GRATUITOUS. The use of the L. adv. *grātuītō* as sb. may be a blunder imputed to the ignorant speaker.] A free gift.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnassus* II. iv. 673 Fy father, thou must not call it selling, thou must say is this the gentleman that must haue the gratuito? *Ibid.* 692 When thou haue gotten me the gratuito of the liuing. *a* 1670 BP. HACKET *Christian Consolations* iv. in *Bp. Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1828) I. 131 And the gratuitum which God gives, is a thousand-fold greater than the present which we bring.

Gratuity (grătiū·iti). Also 6 **gratuite, gratuyte,** 7 **gratuetie, -ty,** (**greatuetie**). [ad. F. *gratuité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or med.L. *gratuitās* 'beneficium', gift, also used as a title of honour, f. *grātis, grātus* (cf. GRATUITOUS).]

†**1.** Graciousness, favour, freq. used of Divine grace or favour; a favour, a kindness. *Obs.*

1523 HEN. VIII in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. iii. 43 Some manifest Demonstration of Gratuity and Kindness. 1532 BENNET in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) I. 403, I have not at any time found his Holiness more tractable or propense to show gratuity unto your Highness than now of late. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 His maiestie .. shewed vnto him dyuers and sundrye inestimable gratuities and amities. 1546 GARDINER *Decl. Joye* xlviij b, Whereby we shuld knowlege his gratuite & goodnes to be so moch the more towardes vs. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 501 All these kindnesses suffised not, nor all these gratuities auayled not to make this king James friendly to the realme of Englande. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 14 It is not Gods contract with his people, to honour them, that honour him, but Gods gratuitye. [1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 440 By concluding a peace, before the reduction of the fort, any allowance to the army was a matter of gratuity, not of right.]

†**b.** A gratuitous concession. *Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 155 Let us now by way of gratuity grant .. that she was a virgin. 1642 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. 15 In the former place he tels us he forbeares to take any argument of Prelaty from Aaron .. In the latter he can forbeare no longer, but repents him of his rash gratuity..and stiffly argues that [etc.].

2. A gift or present (usually of money), often in return for favours or services, the amount depending on the inclination of the giver; in bad sense, a bribe. Now applied exclusively to such a gift made to a servant or inferior official; a 'tip'.

1540 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 410 We entende not to charge Ourself with geving any thing, eyther for a recompense or a gratuite. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy's Variety of Things* 44 b, The Countries ..gave certaine gratuites and giftes to the king. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 43 That faire mare Aetha, which he gave him as a gift and gratuitie. 1626 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 190 [He] sent the town of yoghall .. a hundreth pownds ster: for a further gratuety: to the poor of that corporacon. 1637 EARL CORK *Diary* ibid. Ser. I. V. 19, iiij^{li} ster: in money .. as a greatuetie from me. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 137 The Cravat &c...were sent me by one Mr. Tymothy Couley ..by way of gratuity, he being one of the 162 slaves that I redeemed from Argeers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 ¶ 7 When he [Caesar] had given away all his Estate in Gratuities among his Friends. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 4, I..had a small gratuity above my wages. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 387 Any gratuity given to Pharaoh or other princes, to resign up their right of dominion over their slaves. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 70 The treasury was soon filled with gratuities from the nobles. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 501 No gift or gratuity to an attorney, beyond his fair professional demands..shall be permitted to stand. *c* 1830 in N. Wood *Treat. Rail Roads* (1838) 740 No gratuity to be allowed to be taken by any guard, porter, or other servant of the company. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 231 The post-boys quite stared at the gratuity he gave them. *Mod.* The attendants at this restaurant are forbidden to receive gratuities.

†**b.** Payment; wages. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Petition Poor Ben to Chas. I*, A large hundred marks annuitie, To be given me in gratuitie For done service and to come. 1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 825 The treasurers of the Army do forthwith advance a months Gratuity for the Army. 1673 in *Scotsman* 21 Aug. (1885) 7/4 To Mr. Geo. Sinclare .. by gratuitie for his attendance and advyce..£66 13*s.* 4*d.* 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xvi. 347 They were to pay a gratuity of 80,000 crowns to the army which besieged them.

3. *spec.* **a.** A bounty given to soldiers on re-enlistment, retirement, or discharge. **b.** (See quot. 1815.)

[1698 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1698–9) II. 819 Promising them their whole Arrears, constant Pay, and a present Gratuity.] 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 442 Sir John Kenaway received Lieut. Colonel's gratuity upon the same occasion. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Gratuity*, in the royal navy, is a recompense or royal bounty made by his Majesty to the widows, orphans, and mothers of sea and marine officers slain in fight with the enemy. *Ibid.*, Gratuities to Officers wounded in Fight with the Enemy, and to Seamen hurt in the service. 1898 *Daily News* 11 July 7/1 When the Commander-in-Chief calls upon 'an officer who has not been guilty of misconduct' to retire, the Secretary for War decides his rate of gratuity.

†**4.** = GRATITUDE 1; also, reciprocity, recompense. *Obs.*

1614 LODGE *Seneca* 96 The fault is not through our default, but for that disabilitie preventeth our gratuity. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon. Battles* 24 The King to testifie his gratuity Knighted Walworth. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 346 The Captaine, in gratuity [orig. *par reciproque*], gave to the cheife of them a handsome sword.

5. = GRATUITOUSNESS. *rare.*

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 267, I like this overflow and gratuity of device with which Gothic sculpture works out its designs. 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., It is merely gratuitous to talk of a paradox. And the gratuity is all the more marked when [etc.]. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 365 Such disinterestedness and beautiful gratuity of affection as there is between friends of the same sex.

†**Gra·tulance.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *grātulārī* (see GRATULATE) + -ANCE.] A fee, gratuity.

1608 MACHIN *Dumbe Knt.* v, Come, there is Some odde disburse, some bribe, some gratulance, Which makes you locke up leasure.

Gratulant (græ·tiŭlănt), *a.* [ad. L. *grātulant-em*, pr. pple. of *grātulārī* (see GRATULATE).] Expressing pleasure, joy, or satisfaction; congratulatory.

1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 Of Hierarchycall Jubylestes the gratulant gloryfycation. 1790 H. BOYD *Sheph. Lebanon* in *Poet. Reg.* (1808) 135 The mind expands. Its opening faculties in general blow All gratulant, receive the genial ray. 1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny Nations*, The white-robed multitude of slaughtered saints At Heaven's wide-opened portal gratulant Receive some martyr'd patriot. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* x. 240 St. Paul's rang with a gratulant thanksgiving. 1897 D. P. TODD in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXV. 392/3 Hundreds of people..all gratulant to the man whose well-directed munificence had provided [etc.].

†**Gra·tulate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *grātulāt-us*, pple. of *grātulārī* (see next).] To be rejoiced at; pleasing, gratifying.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 535 Thanks good friend, Escalus, for thy much goodnesse, There's more behinde that is more gratulate.

Gratulate (græ·tiŭlēt), *v.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* Also 7 **gratulat.** [f. L. *grātulāt-*, ppl. stem of *grātulārī* to manifest one's joy, congratulate, rejoice, give thanks, f. *grātus* pleasing, thankful.]

1. *trans.* To express joy at the coming or appearance of; to welcome, hail; to greet, salute.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xcvii. Argt., This Psalme in sprite: doth gratulate Christes kingdome cleare: immaculate. 1596 *Edw. III*, I. ii. 9 Dear aunt, descend and gratulate his highness. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Hymen* Plays 1873 III. 122 Euery flowre and weed Looks vp to gratulate thy long'd for fruites. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 434 The birds ..Cleared up their choicest notes..To gratulate the sweet return of morn. 1682 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 7 The Seven Champions..are come To gratulate my Lord, and guard you from Mutinous Mischiefs. 1746 AKENSIDE *Hymn to Naiads* 101 Thames .. with words Auspicious gratulates the bark. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 820 When every star, in haste To gratulate the new-created earth, Sent forth a voice. 1799–1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XI. 469 Some other spring, which by the name Thou gratulatest. 1822 — *Sonn. Waldenses*, As the lark Springs from the ground the morn to gratulate.

2. To express or manifest joy at or on account of (an event, a happy condition, etc.); = CONGRATULATE 2.

1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. iii, The muses give you melody to gratulate this chance. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 93, I hope all the Innes of court will gratulate the present flourishing estate of our Lincolnes Inne. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* IV. ix, I gratulate the newes. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 7 The Embassadors that come..To gratulate our famous victories. 1699 CIBBER *Xerxes* I, And come with pious Joy, to gratulate your Triumphs. 1808 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, The minstrels sent forth their gayest notes to gratulate Eachin's succession.

†**b.** const. *to, unto* (the person), or with simple *indirect obj. Obs.*

1592 LAMBARDE *Archeion* Ep., To gratulate unto You, that Honourable place whereunto you are right worthily advanced. 1624 BACON *Let.* 9 Oct., Wks. 1874 XIV. 521, I cannot but .. gratulate his Majesty the extreme prosperous success of his business. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 159 My Author gratulates to his own good luck this discovery. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XII. 27 Calchas .. with a smiling glance Thus gratulates to Greece her happy chance.

3. To express joy or satisfaction to (a person) on a happy event; to compliment, felicitate; = CONGRATULATE 4. Const. *on upon*, †*in*.

1598 FLORIO, *Gratulare*, to gratulate, to reioice with. 1621 CADE *Serm.* Ep. Ded., Well, then, may I gratulate our Commonwealth, that is so much blessed with wise and worthy men. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* (1851) 209 So as I may justly gratulat mine own mind with due acknowledgment of assistance from above. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. iv. (1840) 218 Where do his devotees gratulate one another and congratulate him more than at church? 1742 *Mem. Lady Harriot Butler* II. 50, I gratulate you upon it with all my heart. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robert* xxxii, Some. gratulated him upon his most unexpected return to the service of his country. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 83, I gratulate thee on thy new career!

refl. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* § 22 The heirs and concerned relations gratulating themselves in the sober departure of their friends. 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 232 Hereupon The Discourse..highly gratulates It self in three instances. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., Your authors.., if they have children, [may] gratulate themselves that the peck-loaf may be had for sixpence.

†**b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To offer congratulations.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. ii, We all come to gratulate, for the good report of you.

†**4.** To be grateful or show gratitude for; also, to express gratitude to (a benefactor) *for*; to thank. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 31 But friendly gratulate these fauours found. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 279 To acknowledge and gratulate that harmony, which God hath been pleased..to blesse. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 120 After he had submissively gratulated him for the honour. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 149 To Gratulate the Kindness .. I have had from any person or thing with frequency of acknowledgment. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 399, I cannot but gratulate my good fortune rather than my wisdom, that I have travelled such an Author through with no more extravagancy.

†**5.** To reward or recompense (a service, etc.).

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii, To gratulate So great a seruice done at my desire. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* G 4, I could not choose but gratulate your honest indeauours with this short remembrance. 1633 MARMION *Antiquary* V. Dram. Wks. (1875) 290 I'll find some office To gratulate thy pains.

†**6.** To gratify, please. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* Prelude, To gratulate thee I brought these antics to show thee some sport in dancing. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. 33 Nay many times to gratulate the company, we are fain to force our selves to unworthiness. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. xxvi, I will teach thee .. To pay with Huron blood thy father's scars, And gratulate his soul rejoicing in the stars.

Hence **Gra·tulating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1639 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Aulam* ix. (1689) 490, I note it, not without much rejoycing and gratulating to us of this Church. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 468 Seeing God pleas'd, the heavenly Quire In gratulating Hymns conspire. 1803 WORDSW. *Blind Highland Boy* xliv, A gratulating voice, With which the very hills rejoice. 1850 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 67 To pass through innumerable stations of gratulating comrades.

Gratulation (grætiŭlē·ʃən). Now somewhat *rare*. Also 5 **gratulacyon,** 6 **-acion,** *Sc.* **-atioun.** [ad. L. *grātulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *grātulārī* to GRATULATE.]

1. A feeling of gratification, joy, or exultation; rejoicing in heart. (Now only with mixture of sense 3, implying self-congratulation upon some good fortune.)

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 106 Y wote not whedir sorow or deuocyon or compassion or gratulacyon drawyn nowe myne onhappy soule dyuers weyes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 537 With great ioie of hart and godlie gratulation. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 31 The joy and gratulation which it brings to all who wish and promote their Countries liberty. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 3 That gratulation and delight in beholding the virtuous deeds of other men. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 9 You would look with some gratulation on our success. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. ii. (1820) 169 Listening with silent gratulation to the clucking of his hens. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 1 Our great and growing success cannot but be to ourselves a matter of gratulation. 1885 C. MERCIER in *Mind* X. 16 Gratulation is the feeling of which congratulation is the expression.

2. Manifestation or expression of joy; *esp.* with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this; a rejoicing.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 6 It is more worthy gratulacions and reioycinges. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 387 The mutual gratulations and contentment of Christ and the Church in one another. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. IV. 262 The people came out to receive him with all imaginable gratulations and expressions of joy for his happy return. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 259 After an hour's entertainment and gratulation, every one went home. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II. xiii. 82 The coronation..had gone on with pomp and popular gratulations. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXVI. 91 The..gratulations with which the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America was lately heralded.

3. The expression of pleasure or gratification at a person's success, good fortune, or the like; compliment, felicitation, congratulation.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 316 To whom where many of y^{e} nobles resorted in the waye of gratulacion, & of kepyng

hym coumpaignie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 42 After this Complement, and some gratulation for the Kings victorie, they fell to their errand. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 200 As a gratulation for the one, and a deprecation from the other. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* II. Wks. 1834 II. 184 The crowd Stood humbly round, and gratulation bow'd. 1827 SCOTT in *Croker Papers* 25 Apr. (1884), I cannot but add my sincere gratulation upon your keeping a good house over your head. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The victors had the general meed of gratulation.

b. An instance of this; a complimentary or congratulatory speech.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 492 When Diagoras had seen his 3 Sons crowned for their severall victories in those games, one came running with this gratulation..'Die Diagoras for thou shalt not clime up to heaven'. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* II. i, Their gratulations for his safetie. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 P 21 Gratulations pour in from every quarter. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* IX. 143 Be it recounted in song .. Who gave what at the wedding, the gifts and fair gratulations. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* viii. 177 True science places no gratulations higher than those of its own conscience.

†4. A joyful greeting; a welcome. *Obs.*

1589 (*title*) A Skeltonicall Salutation, Or Condigne gratulation. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey, Gent. T.* 58 Hearing such a scholler-like gratulation, seeing by this salute, that [etc.]. *a* 1638 MEDE *Disc. Luke* Wks. (1672) I. xxiv. 91 Secondly, a Gratulation rendring the reason thereof, Because of Peace on Earth. [1815 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 299 He was one of those who would have hailed your return .. with the complacent gratulations of a philosopher anxious to promote knowledge as leading to happiness.]

†5. Expression of thanks, thanksgiving; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 352 The King vsing towards them at their departure a very small gratulation [It. *piccoli segni di gratitudine*] of their seruices past. 1592 GREENE *Groat's-w. Wit* (1617) 26 Roberto .. returned him thankefull gratulations. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* 65 Wks. 1872 VII. 200 Warm in petitions, but cold, raw, and infrequent in gratulations.

†6. Reward, recompense; = GRATIFICATION 3.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. § 50. 408 The Duke .. forthwith granted their desires: whereupon they drew out store of gold to present him in way of gratulation. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 505 He askt, and had a willing gratulation, From one both rich and of another Nation.

Gra·tulatorily, *adv.* [f. next + -LY 2.] By way of congratulation, thanks, or greeting.

1620 DONNE *Serm.* xlii. 416 To Exclaime gratulatorily in his behalfe *Quanta fidei vis. a* 1638 MEDE *Disc. Luke* Wks. (1672) I. xxiv. 91 Or both causally and gratulatorily thus, Glory be to God in the highest [etc.]. 1880 Miss H. A. DUFF *Honor MacMichael* I. ii. 46 His brother heard .. of his engagement, and wrote gratulatorily.

Gratulatory (grætiū'lătəri), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 **gratulatorie.** [ad. med.L. **grātulātōri-us*, f. *grātulārī* to GRATULATE; see -ORY and cf. obs. F. *gratulatoire*.]

1. Expressing joy or gratification for the good fortune, etc. of another; conveying gratulation; congratulatory, complimentary.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 183 That Sermon gratulatorie of the repairing of the Churches. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* x. (1634) 92 His gratulatory verse to King Henry upon his Coronation day. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 795 He was entertained with gratulatory acclamations. 1763 CHESTERF. *Let. to Faulkner* 4 Jan., Lett. 1892 III. 1287, I take it for granted, that some of your many tributary wits have already presented you with gratulatory poems. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* vi. (1875) 68 He gave an outcry of delight, echoed by gratulatory cries from all present. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 14 Sept., Lord Derby could hardly use other than gratulatory language to an audience of great manufacturers. He therefore felicitated them on the material prosperity of the present year.

†b. Bearing or charged with congratulations. *Obs. rare.*

1555 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 195 The Gratulatory Ambassador to the new Pope.

†2. Expressing gratitude or thanks; made as a thankoffering. In theological language, spec. applied to sacrifices 'of thanksgiving' as opposed to propitiatory sacrifices. *Obs.*

a 1555 BRADFORD in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1204/1 The sacrifice of the churche is no propiciatorie sacrifice but a gratulatorie sacrifice. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 100 A gratulatorie letter, that is, an Epistle of thankes. *a* 1632 DONNE *Serm.* lv. (1640) 549 The Psalme hath..a Gratulatory part, a sacrifice of thankesgiving. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 163 Let me do something gratulatory .. Let me give myself a thank-offering to him. 1675 L. ADDISON *State Jews* (1676) 121 They make a gratulatory Oration unto God, for that he has been pleased to assist and accept their Services. 1739 WATERLAND *Eucharist* Wks. 1823 VIII. 263 Whereas formerly he had disowned any propitiatory sacrifice, content with gratulatory, after the Protestant way.

†3. *sb.* An expression of gratulation, a congratulatory speech. *Obs. rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 385 The chief failing that appeared in him was an over repetition of gratulatories and compliments.

†Gra·tuling, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. OF. *gratuler* (ad. L. *grātulārī*: see GRATULATE) + -ING 2.] Congratulating, gratulant.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Where's Oratour Higgen with his gratuling Speech now, In all our names?

†Gra·ty, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. GRATE *sb.*1 + -Y 1.] Consisting or full of grates; like a grate.

1611 COTGR., *Grilleux*, gratie; full of grates; made like a grate.

Grauff, obs. form of GRAFF *sb.*2

Graulse, (graul), Anglo-Irish f. GRILSE.

Grau·ly, *a. rare*—1. [Meant for an equivalent of G. *gräulich*.] Grisly, causing a shudder.

1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* x. v, In many a grauly flock .. the she-bears sprawling play'd. *Ibid., Foot-note. Grauly* and *grausome* are both adjectives which belong to the Saxon element of the language and are fairly reclaimed from the German. The Scotch indeed have preserved the first.

Graund, obs. form of GRAND.

†Graundcie. App. var. of *craunce*, CRANTS.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* H, Such brooches, such bracelets, such graundcies, such periwigs.

Graundepose, obs. form of GRAMPUS.

Graunser, obs. form of GRANDSIRE.

Graunt, -ar, -er, -e(e, obs. ff. GRANT, -ER, -EE.

Graunt(e mercy, variant of GRAMERCY.

‖ Graupel (grau'p'l). *Meteorology.* [G. *graupel(-wetter)*.] Soft hail.

1889 *Weather Rep.* 4 Mar., Occasional showers of graupel, sleet, and snow have been recorded. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 238 The snow, or soft hail (now known as graupel).

‖ Grauwacke (grau'vakə). *Geol.* Also 8 grau-wacken, 9 grawacké, **grauwack.** [Ger. f. *grau* GREY + *wacke* WACKE.] = GREYWACKE.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 235 Its [Argillite's] transitions are into..grau-wacken [etc.]. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 10 Grauwackè from North Wales. 1828 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* 55 The hard porphyritic-looking rocks .. usually designated by the harsh-sounding name grawacké. 1840 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II. (1842) VI. 558 The fossiliferous grauwacke which constitutes the chief mountain masses of the right bank of the Rhine. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* viii. (ed. 4) 131 The hills, which descend to the coast, are composed of hard grauwacke.

attrib. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 41 Detritus from the grauwacke slates. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* ii. (ed. 2) 56 The harder grauwacke schists. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 246 The ancient grauwacke limestones.

Gravaile, obs. form of GRAVEL.

Gravamen (grăvē'men). Pl. **gravamina** (grăvē'minə). [a. late L. *gravāmen* a physical inconvenience, in med.L. a grievance. f. *gravāre* to load, f. *gravis* heavy, GRAVE *a.*]

1. A grievance.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 58 Is your *Advisera* such a *Suavamen* to you, that hath been such a *Gravamen* to Religion and Peace. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Feb. (1879) II. 216 [We] found this to our Comfort..which was a gravamen for many years. 1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 24 Charles gave Hagano the higher room .. The real gravamen, however, appears to have been Hagano's affectionate though rough fidelity.

2. †a. A formal complaint or accusation. *Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 38 It is not safe .. to extend the gravamen and punishment beyond the instances the Apostles make. 1774 BP. S. HALLIFAX *Roman Civ. Law* (1775) 126 In an Appeal, whether from a Gravamen or the Sentence, an Inhibition is issued from the Superior Court to the Inferior, to stop Proceedings. 1880 *Lit. World* 30 July 65/2 A gravamen brought forward by the Diet in opposition to the royal demands.

b. *Eccl.* A memorial presented by the Lower House of Convocation to the Upper representing the existence of disorders or grievances in the church.

1602 *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 13 They willed vs to bring our probations for the Grauamina we had put up against the Archpriest. 1869 *Daily News* 18 June, Archdeacon Hale presented a gravamen characterising the measure now before Parliament in very strong terms. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 145/3 Archdeacon Denison's *gravamen* just presented to Convocation is a most doleful document. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 9/1 The Prolocutor thought the Archdeacon was travelling beyond the words of the *gravamen*.

3. The particular part of an accusation that bears most heavily on the person accused.

1832 M'CHEYNE in *Mem.* I. (1844) 12 It constitutes the very gravamen of the charge against the unrenewed man that he has affection for his earthly parent..but none for God! 1839 BROUGHAM *Sk. Statesmen, Ld. Mansfield* Ser. I. 115 The great gravamen, too, of these charges against him is his leaning towards the Americans. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 151 The gravamen of the charge against the principle of utility seems to lie in a word. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 19 The real gravamen of the charge lies in the habit it has of making itself generally disagreeable.

†Gravament. *Obs.* [ad. L. *gravāmentum* f. *gravāre*: see prec.] A grievance.

1537 LATIMER *To Cromwell* Rem. (1845) 378 Mr. Nevell shall deliver to you a bill of the gravaments of two or three of the fellows, most given to good letters.

†Grava·minous, *a. Obs.* Also 8 *erron.* graviminous. [f. L. *gravāmin-, gravāmen* + -OUS.] Grievous, annoying, distressing.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 19 A dishonour unto God, and a graviminous burthen to the ships and men they go amongst. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Nov. (1879) II. 412 Gen[l]. Nicholson mention'd it as graviminous that the Shops were shut up. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. 146 The parliament made new and gravaminous laws.

Gravat, variant of CRAVAT.

†Gravative, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **gravātīv-us* f. *gravāre*; see GRAVAMEN.] 'Applied to the feeling of pain accompanied by a sense of weight' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* I. 7 b, Heauy or grauatiue paine is caused in an Aposteme in a membre not sensible. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 Persons having the Stone in their Kidneys have..gravative..pains. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 151 Such [illnesses] as gravative Head Ach.

Grave (grēv), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 græf, 4–6 graf(e, 5, 8–9 *Sc.* graff, (4 greve, 5 grawe, 6 *Sc.* graif, graiwe), 3– grave. [OE. *græf* str. neut. = OFris. *gref*, OS. *graf*, OHG. *grap*:—OTeut. type **grabom*; a parallel type is **grabi* fem., represented by ON. *gröf* (Da. *grav*, Sw. *graf*), Goth. *graba*; f. root of OE. *grafan* to dig, GRAVE *v.*1

The normal mod. representative of OE. *græf* would be *graff*; the ME. disyllabic *grave*, from which the standard mod. form descends, was prob. due to the especially frequent occurrence of the word in the dat. (locative) case.]

1. A place of burial; an excavation in the earth for the reception of a corpse; †formerly often applied loosely to a receptacle for the dead not formed by digging, as a mausoleum.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 97 (Gr.) Þeah þe græf wille golde strẽwan broþor his ẽeborenum. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3184 Oc ðe ail haueð so wide spiled, ðat his [Joseph's] graue is ðor vnder hiled. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21063 First he did his graf to deluen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 290 To þat stede he ferd, þer he was laid in graue. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 903 *Thisbe*, We preyen yow .. That in o graue y-fere we moten lye. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4451 Graffis garnyscht of gold & gilten tombis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 207/2 Greve, solempnely made, or gravyn..*mausoleum*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 54 Dede men also rose vp sone, Outt of thare grafe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 594 He..With all honour wꝫto his graif is gone. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial Dead*, When they come at the graue. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 387 The graues, all gaping wide, Euery one lets forth his spright. 1607 DEKKER *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 107, I must not to my graue, As a drunkard to his bed. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 58 When the Grave is filled up, they erect a stone. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 97 Here in one grave are deposited the remains of Constantia .. and .. her daughter. 1794 BURNS '*O Death, hadst thou but spar'd his life*', E'en as he is, cauld in his graff. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i, Compose thy limbs into their grave. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* I. vii. 142 The Anglo-Saxons .. dug a rather deep rectangular grave..often of considerable dimensions. *a* 1876 G. DAWSON *Lect. Shaks.* etc. (1888) 62 When your grave comes to be dug, will the diggers weep?

transf. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 42 We will blyndfolded ly, Ne privy bee unto your treasures grave.

†b. *Holy grave* = Holy SEPULCHRE.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Houlate* XXXV, The haily graif. *Ibid.* XXXVII, The haly graf. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 108, I wyl goo for you to the holy graue. *c* 1511 1*st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/2 They seke the holy graue to Iherusalem.

c. A grave-mound. Also transf., *Dead men's graves* (see quot.).

1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxi, Gravely making hay among the graves. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 609 *Dead-men's Graves*, applied to country generally basaltic, where, owing to the unequal decomposition of the underlying rock, humps like graves occur.

d. In various fig. and proverbial expressions. †*Into the grave of hell*: into the lowest depth. *Secret as the grave*: kept as a close secret. *To make a person turn in his grave*: said fancifully or hyperbolically of the effect of something which was abhorrent to the person in his lifetime. *Some one is walking over my grave* (see quot. 1868). *One foot in the grave* (see FOOT *sb.* 26 a.)

c 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. Carturight* 88 It shoulde followe that that assembly..shoulde from the hyest heauen fall into the graue of hell.. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* I. 84 *Miss* [shuddering]. Lord! there's somebody walking over my Grave. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 89 The correspondence I kept as secret as the grave. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* XXXI. (1860) 268 Sometimes somebody would walk over my grave, and give me a creeping in the back. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xiv. 77 Joan shuddered—that .. convulsive shudder which old wives say is caused by a footstep walking over the place of our grave that shall be. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 768/1 Somebody's walking over your grave, they say, when you feel so. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xii. 159 Jefferson might turn in his grave if he knew of such an attempt to introduce European distinctions of rank into his democracy.

e. with omission of the article (after a prep.).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* XX. 38 Now wer Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, at that tyme alreadie buiried in graue. 1662 HICKERINGILL *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 286 Few or none went down to Grave in peace.

2. Regarded as the natural destination or final resting-place of every one. Hence sometimes put for: The condition or state of being dead, death. † *To the grave*: till death. (*To bear a mark*) *to one's grave*: all one's life. *To find one's grave*: to meet one's death.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 17 Crist sparid not to visyte pore men..in þe colde greue. 14.. *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy Soc.) 66 Thei wyl gyffe a man a mark that he xal ber it to hys grafe. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlii. 38 Yf eny mysfortune shulde happen vnto him .. ye shulde bringe my graye hayre with sorowe downe vnto the graue. 1624 QUARLES *Job* vi. 39 Both Rich and Poore are equal'd in the Grave. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 My course came next, though not to die, yet to goe neere the Grave. 1656–9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 244 France, where he soon found his grave. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 113 And thinking by bleeding and purgation to recover their Patients, sent many of them to the Grave. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, '*Life is the time to serve the Lord*', There are no Acts of Pardon pass'd In the cold Grave to which we haste. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 129, I am, to

the Grave, full of good Wishes towards you. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xi, The Savages..discharged an Arrow, which wounded me deeply on the inside of my left Knee (I shall carry the Mark to my Grave). 1726 DYER *Grongar Hill* 92 Between the cradle and the grave. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* VI. iii, I cannot thank Thee in the Grave. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* ix, The path of glory leads but to the grave. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 720 Birth and the grave, that are not as they were.

b. with personification: = Death or Hades.

1611 BIBLE *Hosea* xiii. 14 O death, I will be thy plagues, O graue [WYCLIF, COVERDALE hell e], I will be thy destruction. *Ibid.* 1 *Cor.* xv. 55. 1615 CLEAVER *Proverbs* 175 No might..can rescue him out of the hand of the graue.

3. In enlarged rhetorical use: Anything that is, or may become, the receptacle of what is dead. So *liquid. watery grave.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xxi, Than were on poales my parboylde quarters pight, And set aloft for vermine to deuower, Meete graue for rebels that resist the power. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 326 Their dead Corpes were cast over Board, in a boundlesse grave to feed the fishes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 15 Ptolemais (the Grave General of the Christian Army). 1821 BYRON *Heaven & E.* I. iii, Not even a rock from out the liquid grave. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi. 127 They had only just escaped a watery grave. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. vi. 170 He had carried her .. out of a grave of fire. 1895 MAGUIRE in *United Service Mag.* July 373 The country between the Balkans and Constantinople would have been the grave of the entire Russian Army. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* vi. 137 The body ceases to be the spirit's organ, and becomes first its prison, and then its grave.

4. An excavation of any kind; a pit or trench. *Obs.* exc. in sense of a trench for earthing up potatoes and other roots.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 276 b, It is wryten in the lawe of Moyses That no man sholde dyg ony pyt, or open ony graue or cesterne, but he sholde couer it agayne .. lest [etc.]. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Grave*, .. a potato-hole. *Linc.* 1857 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. I. 108 Potatoes are brought out of the 'hogs', or 'graves', or 'pits'. 1890 *Morning Post* 26 Dec. 6/2 The mangold and potato graves have also suffered considerably.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *grave-brass, -clod, -garth, -ground, -hill, -lid, -linen, -mound,* † *-neighbour, -place, -rail, -side,* (also attrib.) *-slab, -stead, -worm*; *grave-like* adj. b. objective, as *grave-maker, -raker, -robber*; *grave-digging* (cf. GRAVE-DIGGER), *-making, -robbing* vbl. sbs. c. adverbial (of destination) and instrumental, as *grave-bound, -riven* adjs. d. locative or originative, as *grave-interment*; *grave-born* adj.

1596 DRAYTON *Mortimeriados* 34 Lyke *graue-borne gosts, amaz'd and mad with feare. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON *Sonnets* 10 The *grave-bound Pilgrim never can return. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. II. 187 Our old English *grave-brasses. 1847 CRAIG, **Graveclod*, a lump of earth belonging to a grave. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. v, The *grave-digging scene next engaged the attention of Partridge. 1880 ROSSETTI *Ballads & Sonn.* 273 As in a *gravegarth, count to see The monuments of memory. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 9 The *grave-ground of Addington. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Song of Tomb* Poems (1875) 340 He must ride o'er the *grave-hills .. with stormy speed. 1894 ATKINSON *Old Whitby* 62, I have taken 3 axe-hammers from grave-hills on the Danby and Skelton moors. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. i. 3 Poppæa, the wife of Nero, found a peculiar *grave enterment. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14332 (Trin.) Þe *graue lid awey þei kist. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 63 O haste thee from thy *grave-like Grot! 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. 1863 VI. 269 You may sit in that deep grave-like recess. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* II. xv. 285 It is common, also, for a Mooslim, on a military expedition..to carry his *grave-linen with him. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 722/30 *Hic bostarius*, a *grafmakere. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 34 Gardiners, Ditchers, and Graue-makers. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 63 Hee being to work too fast for the Grave-maker. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 74 Ha's this fellow no feeling of his businesse, that he sings at *Graue-making? 1894 E. H. BARKER *Two Summers Guyenne* 239 There is..very little grave-making, except by mounds and wooden crosses. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* D iv, The colde companie of his *graue neighbours. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *Hooker's Wks.* (1888) I. 78 The poor clerk had many rewards for shewing Mr. Hooker's *grave-place. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 64 The researches into the grave-places of the nations. 1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 4 Hogarth .. untrussed upon a *grave-rail. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 51 The *graue-rakers, these gold-finders are called theeues. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 318 The poet sings upon the earth *grave-riven. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 291 The sin of *grave-robbing. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 27/1 The Greeks returned, and, taking up the body, carried it to the *grave-side. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xix. (1879) 172 How many a heart has felt that graveside solemnity. 1894 H. SPRIGHT *Nidderdale* 190 Two well preserved *grave-slabs. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 286 The ghosts that haunt ancient *grave-steads. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* (1821) 53, I had rather *grave-worms were on thy lips than that bad woman's kisses.

6. Special comb.: **grave-board**, a board, inscribed with symbolic figures, set upright over the graves of N. American Indians; **grave-clad** *a. nonce-wd.*, clad in grave-clothes; † **grave-cloth**, ? a pall; **grave-cover**, a stone slab covering a grave; **grave-deep** *a. nonce-wd.*, deep as the grave; **grave-digging** *ppl. a.*, epithet of certain insects (see GRAVE-DIGGER 2); † **grave-fellow**, a companion in the grave; **grave-find**, an object or a number of objects found in a grave; **grave-goods** *pl.*, valuables deposited with a corpse in the grave; **grave-hoard**, a quantity of objects buried with a corpse; † **grave-jelly**, corruption, rottenness; **grave-man, -master**, a sexton; **grave-mound**, a hillock, or a barrow or tumulus, indicating the site of an interment, a burial-mound; **grave-plant**, *Datura sanguinea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); † **grave-porer**, one who is poring over or looking towards his grave; an aged man; **grave-post** = *grave-board*; **grave-trap** *Theatr.* (see quot.); † **grave-wax** = ADIPOCERE. Also GRAVE-CLOTHES, GRAVE-DIGGER, GRAVESTONE, GRAVEYARD.

1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Indian Tribes* I. 356 At the head of the grave a tabular piece of cedar, or other wood, called the adjedatig, is set. This *grave-board contains the symbolic or representative figures which record, if it be a warrior, his totem. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiv. 318 The inscriptions which are found on the Indian graveboards. *a* 1802 HOME *Alonzo* IV, Why should I fear to see a *grave-clad ghost? 1764 *Rec. Amherst* (1884) 28/1 Voted To provide..a *grave Cloth for the use of the District. 1875 J. T. FOWLER in *Archæologia* XLV. 385 The *grave-covers indicated in Browne-Willis's plan. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 227 Give him room! Room for the dead in Paris! welcome solemn And *grave-deep. 1847 CRAIG s. v. *Grave*, *Grave-digging or burying beetle. 1851 GOSSE *Naturalist's Soj. Jamaica* 147 The labour of the bee is play compared with the efforts of the grave-digging Sphex. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. v. 164 For he that was buried with the bones of Elisha..recovered his life by lodging with such a *grave-fellow. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xviii. 327 When guilt shall neither be our bed fellow, nor grave-fellow. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. x, At what era they came, is not known. *Grave-finds show that it was as early as some time..before Christ. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/3 Burying their dead with weapons and *grave-goods. 1894 — 11 Jan. 5/2 For want of *grave hoards, very little will be known about us in some three thousand years or less. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 32 [He] will ere long be taken off from his leggs, lye upon a death-couch, be carried out by Bearers, and consume to *grave-gelly. 1821 COMBE *Wife* II. (1869) 273 The bold *grave-man at the meeting Gave the rude clown so sound a beating, That [etc.]. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 220 Committed ever to the Curate, Sexton, or *Graue-master. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 137 Running to and fro over the *grave-mounds. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 117 To clap on shoulders his bedred *grave-porer old sire! 1851 SCHOOLCRAFT *Indian Tribes* I. 356 After which the bones are buried, and the *grave-posts fixed. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xiv. 18 On the grave-posts of our fathers Are no signs, no figures painted. 1886 *Stage Gossip* 69 The *grave-trap is the one in centre of the stage, or nearly so, and is so called on account of its use in the grave scene in 'Hamlet'. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Grave-wax*. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Grave-wax*, a familiar term for adipocere, because occasionally found in grave-yards.

† **Grave**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *græf*, f. root of *grafan* GRAVE *v.*[1]] A graven image.

11.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 541/15 *Sculptura*, græf. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcvi. 7 Alle schente be þat bidden graues als. *Ibid.* cv. 19 And a kalfe in Oreb maked þai, And baden þe graue.

Grave (grēiv), *sb.*[3] *local.* Forms: 3 gre33fe, greyve, 5 grafe, 5–6 grayve, 6 greyff, 5– grave. [a. ON. *greiſe*, of obscure origin; prob. a. OS. **grēƀio* (MLG. *grēve*) = G. *graf* GRAVE *sb.*[4] (In South Yorkshire documents of the 16th c. GRILVE *sb.* and *grave* are used indifferently.)]

† a. A steward, a person placed in charge of property (*obs.*). b. In certain parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, each of a number of administrative officials formerly elected by the inhabitants of a township.

c 1200 ORMIN 18365 Icc amm sennd biforenn himm Hiss bidell & hiss gre33fe. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 266 Schireues he sette, bedels, and greyues. ?14.. *Benedictine Rule* 374 in *Engl. Studien* II. 65 A priores may knaw wele þan, Sche beres þe charch of a hirdman; And als a graue bihoues hir be, þat cure hase tayn to kepe hir fe. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 683/33 *Hic villicus, Hic prepositus*, a grafe. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 576 in *Babees Bk.*, Of þe resayuer he [tresurere] shalle resayue Alle þat is gedurt of bayle and grayue. *Ibid.* 589 Grayuis, and baylys, and parker. *c* 1478 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 39 To the welfare of our soveraigne lord the King and you, nothing they will pay, without your said tenants will fray with them, whearfore they are in regage to divers of your graves. 1524 *Par. Accts. Ecclesfield, Yorks.*, Our lady greyffs haith maid their acownc. 1527 *Ibid.*, Owr lady grayves..haith maid theyr Recknyng and they ayr in debet iij[li]. xj[s]. ij[d]. *c* 1599 *Acct. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 278 The vsuall order of election of all & singuler Reves & graves, belonging to the prebendes w[th]in the colligiat churche or minster .. in Ripon. 1605 SALTERN *Ant. Laws Gt. Brit.* E 2 b, The Saxons..called their Nobles by a name of the same signification, viz. Earles or eldermen, a name of nobilitie vnknowne in their owne Countrie; where (as I take it) they are called *Graues* or *Greues*, signifying a gouernor, which name also they brought hither, and it remaineth in some vse to this day. 1610 *Louth Accts.* (1891) 95 Item payde for a Supper for the graves & theire wyues..iiij *li.* iiij *s.* 1710 in Morehouse *Kirkburton & Graveship of Holme* (1861) 140 We, y[e] Jury sworn for the lord of the Manor of Wakefield abovesaid, upon our Inquiry into the old Rentalls and Evidences concerning our said Graveship of Holme, find and present y[t] there are 61 Graves within our said Graveship.

attrib. 1861 MOREHOUSE *Kirkburton & Graveship of Holme* 140 After revising the grave roll, they subscribed the following declaration.

† **Grave**, *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [ad. MDu. *grave* (Du. *graaf*) = GRAF. Now only as the second member of compound titles, as *landgrave, margrave, palsgrave.*] A foreign title = COUNT 1; chiefly used of the counts of Nassau.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 63 When, with the rest of all his Hoast, the Grave Marcheth amain to give the Town a brave..[*sidenote*, Signifieth but an Earl, but here it is usurped for the chiefe Captaine Josuah]. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* v. 23 Then you may discourse how honorably your Graue vsed you; observe that you call Graue Maurice your Graue. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* IV. ii, Her father was grave Hans van Herne. *a* 1718 PENN *Treat. Oaths* Wks. 1782 II. 485 Here follow two letters, of the Graue of Nassau, and Prince of Orange.

Grave (grēiv), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) [a. F. *grave*, ad. L. *grave-m*, *gravis* heavy, important. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *grave.*

The popular Fr. representative of L. *grav-em* is *grief*; see GRIEF *a.*]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Of persons: Having weight or importance; influential, respected. (Sometimes used as an epithet of respectful address.) Of authors, books, maxims, advice: Weighty, authoritative. *Obs.*

1541 PAGET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VIII. 644 Remitting the consyderation of the same to your most excellent wisedom and grave judgement. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 1272/6 Nowe I knowe, that thou art no lesse graue in making [= writing, composing], then gracious in teaching. 1583 FULKE *Defence* Answ. to Pref. 16 Let him preferre those Scriptures which the greater number and grauer churches do receiue. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 240/2 Welcome, grave sir, to me. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 22 Chaucer was a graue manne, holden in greate credyt. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 23 There's an old graue Prouerbe tell's vs that Such as die Maydes, doe all lead Apes in hell. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. i 2 Theodoret a very grave Authour, follows Crysostome in this opinion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 46 Most reuerend and graue Elders. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 15 Our Churches direction in this particular, is grave and conform to ancient rules. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 203 Your determination is .. repugnant to the grave advice of your knowing friends. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. iii. 108 Once, the Roman State [was] of all others the most celebrated for their Virtue; as the Gravest of their own Writers, and of Strangers .. do bear them witness. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I v. 347 By imposing so shameful a task upon the gravest man in Rome [Cato]. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1848) II. 260 He is a grave man, and a good speaker.

2. Of works, employments, objects of consideration: Weighty, important; in later use chiefly, requiring serious thought, serious.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* Ded. 4, I..vowe to take aduantage of all idle houres, till I haue honoured you with some grauer labour. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 307 Could but a grauer subiect him [*sc.* Shakspere] content, Without loues foolish lazy languishment. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, When our council is assembled, we will treat of graver matters. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xv. (1876) 415, I shall merely reply by asking you in turn some grave questions.

b. Now *esp.* in unfavourable sense, of faults, evils, difficulties, responsibilities, etc.: Highly serious, formidable. Of diseases or symptoms: Serious, threatening a fatal result.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. I. II. 110 The fault is graver than the reproof. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, Grave errors had been committed in that country. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 4 Grave doubts as to whether I was in my place. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 16 July 2/3 If to-night's news be true, the position is very grave indeed. 1885 *Law Reports* 29 Chanc. Div. 797 There has been a grave breach of duty resulting in heavy loss. 1888 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 174 This [meteorism] is a grave symptom. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 190 In poisoning from phosphorus, &c., and in the grave anæmias. *Mod.* Grave news from the front.

3. Of persons, their character, aspect, speech, or behaviour: Marked by weighty dignity; of reverend seriousness. In later use with wider sense, of temperament, feeling, or their manifestations: Serious, not mirthful or jocular; opposed to *gay.*

1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 143 The Judge ar the enpanelynge of the queste hadde hys grauelookes. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 161 That which I deemed Bacchus surquedry, Is graue, and staied, civill, Sobrietie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 300 With grave Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd A Pillar of State. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Anne Wortley* 21 Aug., This letter is a good deal grave, and, like other grave things, dull. *a* 1721 PRIOR *Cantata* 10 Youth on silent wings is flown: Graver years come rolling on. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 204 At a time when the nation ought to be too grave for such trifles. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pitt & his Statue* Wks. 1812 IV. 510 His grave Lordship and grave wig Both with the first importance big. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, He should be subjected to the charge of some grave counsellor. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Solomon looked a little graver as he finished his dinner. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 329 The Prior of Durham writes a grave letter to him. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxviii, There was old George sitting on the bench as grave as a judge. 1897 *Literature* 190/2 The grave-and-gay verse so characteristic of this poet.

absol. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess. Philos. & Relig.* VI. 17 The Grave and the Sober, whose Judgements we have no reason to suspect to be tainted by their Imaginations. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 522 The grave in merry measures frisk about.

b. Of movements, also of music, tones of voice, etc.: Expressive of or befitting serious feelings, serious, solemn.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiv. 98 They go with a grave, fayre, and soft pace. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 177 You must .. if you have a graue matter, applie a graue kinde of musick to it. *Ibid.* 181 A kinde of staide musicke ordained for graue dauncing. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 173 We two will walke (my Lord) And leaue you to

your grauer steps. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 312 When he saw the Monks with grave steps draw nearer the bed [etc.]. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 30 That way of saluting is very grave. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. v, The children had ancient faces and grave voices. 1897 W. Watson *Hope World*, etc. (1898) 24 The Song of Mingling flows Grave, ceremonial, pure.

4. Of colour, dress, etc.: Dull, plain, sombre, not gay or showy.

1611 Cotgr., s.v. *Fol*, Graue clothes make dunces often seeme great Clarkes. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 A mantle .. dyed in two or three grave brown colours. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 86 Their dress is grave and becoming. 1811 *Self Instructor* 520 Every part has equally received the pumice .. exhibiting a dead grave appearance. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 12. 174 Vigorous oppositions of light and shadow, and grave, deep, or boldly contrasted colour. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 3 The folds of his well-lined black silk garment..hang in grave unbroken lines from neck to ankle.

quasi-*adv.* 1805 Emily Clark *Banks of Douro* I. 18 Though so young, she dressed plain and grave, to give her an older appearance.

5. [After L. *gravis*.] Physically ponderous, heavy. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1570 Levins *Manip.* 42/44 Graue, *gravis, grandis.* *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 752 In her violent hand she takes his graue, huge, solid lance. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 356 Some few others are equally grave with the water within which they are. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* I. 13 The mountains against heaven's grave weight Rise up.

6. Of sounds: Low in pitch, deep in tone; opposed to *acute*. *Grave accent* (see Accent 1, 2). *Grave harmonic* (see Harmonic B. 2).

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 71 A graue accent is made in the end of a complete sentence. 1669 Holder *Elem. Speech* 99 The Acute accent raising the Voice in some certain Syllables, to a higher, i.e. more acute Pitch or Tone, and the Grave depressing it lower. 1706 A. Bedford *Temple Mus.* ii. 19 The Verse was also mixt with acute and grave Sounds. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The thicker the chord, or string, the more grave the tone, or note. 1779 [see Acute *a.* 5]. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* ix. (1833) 229 Dr. Wollaston has also shown that this is true also of very grave sounds. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Grave* (1) Deep in pitch; as grave hexachord, the lowest hexachord in the Guidonian system. 1881 *Nature* No. 616. 358 A low booming tone to which musicians give the name of the grave harmonic.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Chiefly parasynthetic, as *grave-browed, -coloured, -eyed, -faced, -hearted, -looking, -toned, -visaged* adjs.

1861 W. F. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 41 *Grave-browed men. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 25 A morning gown of a *grave coloured flowered damask. 1861 W. F. Collier *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 155 *Grave-eyed philosophers. *a* 1699 J. Beaumont *Psyche* xiii. 21 Those *grave-fac'd Bloodhownds .. those Elders. 1863 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 96 The grave-faced assurance the young man gave him. 1642 Vicars *God in Mount* (1644) 75 The grey-headed but not *grave-hearted Citizens of London. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* III. 237 A thoughtful, *grave-looking personage. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. 273 It was a grave-looking mansion. 1751 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 80 A word that has no accent on the last syllable is termed a *grave-toned. 1843 Lytton *Last Bar.* I. i, Here is my *grave-visaged headman.

B. *sb.* A grave accent; †a grave note.

1609 [see Acute *a.* B]. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Fr.-Eng.* s.v. *Grave, Accent grave*..the Accent Grave, the Grave. 1728 R. North *Mem. Musick* (1846) 28 A right downe singing, with acutes and graves. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iii. 36 Vowels marked with a grave..; è has a grave when it stands for a word by itself.

‖ **Grave** (grāv, grā·ve), *a.*[2] *Mus.* [F. *grave* or It. *grave* = Grave *a.*[1]] A term indicating a slow and solemn movement.

1683 Purcell *3-Pt. Sonnatas* To Rdr., The English Practitioner .. will find a few terms of Art perhaps unusual to him, the chief of which are these following: *Adagio* and *Grave*, which import nothing but a very slow movement: [then *Largo*, etc.]. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 36 *Grave*, signifies a very Grave and Slow Movement, somewhat faster than Adagio, and slower than Largo. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi, What Yorick could mean by the words *lentamente*, — *tenuitè* [sic], — *grave*, — and sometimes *adagio*, — as applied to theological compositions..I dare not venture to guess. 1848 Rimbault *First Bk. Piano* 65 *Grave*, a very slow and solemn degree of movement.

Grave (grēv) *v.*[1] Forms: *Inf.* 1 **grafan**, 3 **graven**, (5 **gravyn**), 4–7 **grave**, (5 **grafe, grawe, 6 greve**, *Sc.* **graife**, 7 **greave**), 4– **grave**. *Pa. t.* 1 **gróf**, 4 **grof**(e, (**grufe**), 4–5 **grove**, (5 **grave**); *weak forms*: 4–6 **gravede**, 4– **graved**. *Pa. pple.* 1 (ā-, be-)**grafen**, 4–6 **grave**, (5 *Sc.* **grawin, 6 graffin**), 3– **graven**; also 3, 5 **igrave**(n, 4–5 **ygrave**; *weak forms*: 4– **graved**, (5 **-id**, *Sc.* **-it**, 6 **-yd**); also 4 **igraved**. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.; OE. *grafan* (pa. t. *gróf*, *grófon*, pa. pple. *-grafen*) to dig, to engrave (cf. *begrafan* to bury: see Begrave), OS. *bigrafan* to bury, OLow Frankish *gravan* to dig, (MDu., Du. *graven* to dig), OHG. *graban* to dig, carve, (MHG., G. *graben* to dig; *begraben* to bury, *eingraben* to engrave), ON. *grafa* to dig, to bury (Sw. *grafva, gräfva*, Da. *grave*), Goth. *graban* to dig, f. OTeut. root **graƀ-, gróƀ-* (whence Grave *sb.*[1], Groove *sb.*):—pre-Teut. **ghrƀh-*. Cognates are found in OSl. *grebą* I dig (also, I row), *grobŭ* ditch, Lettish *grebju* I scrape. Connexion with Gr. γράφειν, to write, is no longer accepted by philologists. The str. pa. t. died out in the 15th c.; in the pa. pple. the str. form is still the prevailing one.

The F. *graver*, to engrave, is an adoption of the Teut. vb.; its compound *engraver* became Eng. as Engrave *v.*, which has nearly superseded the native word in this sense.]

I. 1. *intr.* To dig. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* †Also *fig.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxii. 2 (Gr.) Ic..be grunde græfe. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* viii. 57 Se forma feohgitsere..grof æfter golde. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxix. 132 At þe last þai schall dryfe him to þe hole whare he come oute. And þan schall þai grafe after him. 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 83 He [*sc.* poght] graueþ deppest of seekenesses alle. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2377 And he stode grauand with a spade. 1674–91 in Ray *N. C. Words*. 1867 J. P. Morris *Siege o' Bronl'ton* 5 (Lanc. Gloss.) Jinny Dodgon ran into t' garden, whär her ăld man was greavin'.

2. *trans.* To dig, form by digging; to dig out, excavate. Also with *out, up*. †*To grave away*: to get rid of by digging. Now *rare* exc. *dial.* in *to grave peat(s, turf*.

a 1000 *Riming Poem* 71 (Gr.) Þæt ic grofe græf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+134 It was in maner of a hows þat crist laide in was, Grauen depe in a roche. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 16 Þe slough he opened and it groue he. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 7 Þei..hadde graue on þe ground many grete cauys. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 678 *Cleopatra*, And next the shryne a pit thann doth she grave. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 35 þe pitte þer þai graue it vpp. *c* 1425 *St. Eliz. of Spalbeek* in *Anglia* VIII. 109/15 Sche..strekith oute hir fynger & puttith to hir eyen..as sche wolde graue hem oute or bore hem in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 163/2 To Grave, *cespitare, fodere*. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xviii. 14 Maye the springes off waters be grauen awaye. — *Ezek.* iv. 2 Stronge diches are grauen on euery syde off it. 1557 *Rec. Scotter Manor* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., No man shall graue any turves in thest car nor in Rany[how] vpon payne for euery dayes work, iij[s] iiij[d]. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* Prol. 278 That sors .. Off Hylicone .. That Longeous .. did graue in tyll his syde. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* xxii. 16 He that .. graueth an habitacion for him self in a rocke. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 70 We grave up a rownde sodde with a spade. 1747 Stovin in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 571 The Pit he was graveing Peat in. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 126 And the earth [was] graved up, where each plant was to stand, one spit deep. 1884 *Gl. Words* 76 Out on the top was an old man graving turf. 1896 M. Beaumont *Joan Seaton* 61 'So he graved that [a dike] to carry my water off from t' beck.'

II. To bury. [Not recorded in OE., which has *begrafan* in this sense; cf. ON. *grafa*.]

3. To deposit (a corpse) in the ground, in a tomb; to bury, inter. *Obs.* or *arch.*

In the later examples prob. apprehended as a derivative of Grave *sb.*[1]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3778 Ðarð noman swinken hem [*sc.* Korah, Dathan, and Abiram] to grauen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3213 In ebron groue hir abraham. *Ibid.* 17660 All we cund þe mikel graim For iesu þou grufe [*Gött.* grof] his licam. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2528 In the tun ther Grim was grauen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6962 (Trin.) Joseph bones þei wip hem lede And þere graued [*Cott., Gött.* grof] hem in þat stede. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 309 At Ierusalem thus trowit he Gravyn in the burch to be. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. iv. (1544) 8 a, After tyme her father was ygraue. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 140 What tyme þat he was graued in graue. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 227 That he must now in cley be grave. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* Epitaph, Now stant I grave in Naplys the cite. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 298 Ewgenius..grauit wes..in Ecolumkill. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. v. 1442 Dead things are greued. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* III, Would I had seen thee greaved with thy great sire. 1876 Jas. Grant *One of the '600'* ix. 80 They told you that I was dead too and graved in yonder kirk.

fig. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. ii. 23 Thine ill deserts cannot be graued with thee.

†**b.** To deposit or hide under ground. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16923 Nu is þe croice grauen vnder greit and iesus vnder stan. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 209 For al the metal ne for oore That vnder erthe is graue. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 45 Sarment, or stre, or loppe in hit be graued.

†**c.** To swallow up in or as in a grave. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 5 Hell graues synful men. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii. 166 Ditches graue you all. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xv. 317 The throtes of dogs shall graue His manlesse lims.

III. To engrave.

4. To form by carving, to carve, sculpture. *lit.* and *fig.*; also *absol. Obs.* exc. *poet.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii[i]. 58 Hi..him woh-godu worhtan and grofun. 1382 Wyclif *Hab.* ii. 18 What profitith the sculptile for his maker grauede it. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxviii. (1495) 575 Men that grave loue it [Marbyl callyd Caristium] wel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8744 Like ymages were all, abill of shap, & craftely grauen. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 104 Make not þi god þat man hab graue. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* xiii. 6 Beholde, he graued himself a greate mountayne. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 253 Affirming it thy Star new graven in Heaven. 1706 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 373 Images that our distempered Fancies first form and grave to themselves, and then fall down and worship them. 1878 H. Phillips *Poems fr. Span. & Ger.* 14, I graved for thee a silver god.

†**b.** in pa. pple. = Chiselled 2. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 88 Eares graven, somewhat short, soft, and delicate.

†**5. a.** To cut into (a hard material); in quots. *fig.* **b.** To mark by incisions; to ornament with incised marks. = Engrave *v.* 2. *Obs.*

13.. *Test. Christi* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu Spr.* LXXIX. 428 þe seles þat hit was seled wip þei were grauen vp-on a stip. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1192 (1241) Hard was it youre herte for to graue. *Ibid.* III. 1413 (1462) What proferestow thi light here for to selle Go selle it hem þat smale selys grauen. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 40 It [the croune] was ffull goodeliche y-graue with gold al aboute. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3463 His gloves gayliche gilte, and gravene by þe hemmys, With graynes of rubyes fulle gracious to schewe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3343 þe thrid of a Topas a-tyred & trelest & grauen. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 107 Hys glytterand glowis grawin on athir sid. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Adon.* 376 Being steeld, soft sighes can neuer graue it [thy heart]. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 324 A .. Watch, curiously wrought, graved, and enameled.

c. *nonce-use.* To mark as with engraved lines.

1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* i. 1 Man..graves the country with lines of roadway.

6. To engrave (an inscription, figures, etc.) upon a surface. Also, to engrave (a surface) *with* (letters, etc.). Hence, to record by engraved or incised letters. *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 7636 þer on weoren igrauen Feole cunne boc-stauen. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 91 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 Aue maria gracia plena: þuse four wordes were ido & igraued in his ring of golde. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 507 That rode thei honoure, That in grotes is ygraue, and in golde nobles. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 73 A ring, wherin a stone Was set and grave therupon A sonne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 201 All þe sawis of þaire Syre .. þare gan þai graithly þam graue in golden lettirs. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 My smale tablys of ivory gravyn with ymages. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 148 A piller of stone with the dead mans titles therin graved. *c* 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 64 A fayre earthen pott gylded and grauen with letters. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. vi. 62 There setting vp crosses, and graving our names in the trees. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. vi. (1840) 140 Ham..caused the rules and precepts to be graved in metal. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xxix, Approach and read .. the lay Graved on the stone beneath yon aged thorn. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvi, Wreaths less liable to wither..than some which were graven deep in stone and marble. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* i, Go and see my name John Ridd graven on that very form. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* VI. 20 Graved on the doors is the death of Androgeos.

absol. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xv. (1554) 54 Sethes children..Made two pillers where men myght graue. *c* 1614 Sir W. Mure *Dido & Æneas* I. 492 Some grave in brasse; some kyth their craft in stone. 1877 C. Geikie *Christ* xiii. (1879) 127 Seeking wisdom when you are old is like writing on water; seeking it when you are young is like graving on stone.

b. *fig.* To impress deeply, to fix indelibly; = Engrave *v.* 3 c.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 60 Min hert is growen into stone, So that my lady there upon Hath suche a printe of loue grave, That [etc.] *c* 1460 Ros *La Belle Dame* 281 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 61 Yf suche bileve be in your mynde y-grave. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 239 And he wolde that we sholde greue them in yᵉ tables of our hertes. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 38 O Christ..Faith in our hearts set and grave. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxv. iv, Let those things thy remembrance grave, Since they eternall essence have. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* I. iv. § 20. 34 To what purpose should Characters be graven on the Mind, by the finger of God. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 156 Hear my words and grave them in thy mind! *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 107 Until my heart shall cease to beat,..That kind blue eye and golden hair, Eternally are graven there. 1851 Hawthorne *Snow Image, Gt. Stone Face* (1879) 52 His wrinkles and furrows were inscriptions that Time had graved. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Nov. 639/2 With this conviction well graved into his mind. 1898 J. Caird *Univ. Serm.* 71 Features on which time had graven its seemingly indelible impress.

†**7.** To portray or copy in an engraving; = Engrave *v.* 4. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* i. (1634) 2 That earth, which if we will cast it all but into a map, costs many moneths labour to grave it. 1690 Evelyn in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 171, I am deceived if he has not graved most of the Chancellors. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. xlix, The figures of some of these instruments are hereafter graved. 1818 W. Allston in *W. Irving's Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 398 The time the engraver demands for graving my drawing.

Grave (grēv), *v.*[2] Also 7 **greave**. [Of obscure origin; possibly f. F. *grave* = *grève* shore.

The guess that the word is a derivative of *graves*, Greaves, rests on the baseless and unlikely assertion that that substance was formerly used in the operation. The vb. occurs much earlier than the sb.]

trans. To clean (a ship's bottom) by burning off the accretions, and paying it over with tar or some composition, while aground on a beach, or placed in a specially-constructed dock. (Cf. Bream *v.*[1])

1461 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 301 No maner shipp of aliennts..to be sette agrounde to be graved in no manere place within the francheise of the saide citie. 1600 W. Magoths in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 839 Wee stayed in this harborough 17 dayes, to graue our ship & refresh our wearied people. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 279/4 Yesterday were launched, the Monmouth and Mary, which are new Graved and re-fitted. 1692 in *Y. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 78 *To greave a Ship*, is to bring her to lye dry a ground, to burn off her old filth. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiii. (1840) 248 Our carpenter being prepared to grave the outside of the ship. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Fourches de carene*, breaming-hooks..used to hold the flaming furze.. to a ship's bottom when graving. 1891 C. Creighton *Hist. Epidemics* 585 They graved the ship there and remained twenty-six days.

Grave (grēv), *v.*[3] *rare*—[0]. *Mus.* [f. Grave *a.*[2]] *trans.* To render (a note or tone) grave.

1864 in Webster; and in later Dicts.

Grave, obs. Sc. form of Grove.

Grave-clothes, *sb. pl.* [f. Grave *sb.*[1] + Clothes.] The clothes or wrappings in which a corpse is laid out for burial.

1535 COVERDALE *John* xi. 44 And ye deed came forth bounde hande and fote with graue clothes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 20 Like a ghost he seem'd whose grave-clothes were unbound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Dawning* 15 Christ left his grave-clothes. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* III. ii. (1713) 287 Without so much as his grave-clothes about him. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision Sea* 57 The sharks and the dog-fish their grave-clothes unbound. 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist. Adorat.* 17 Angels .. employed chiefly, as far as we are told, in guarding His tomb and grave-clothes.

Graved (grēvd), *ppl. a.* [f. GRAVE *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] In senses of the vb. †a. Buried (*obs.*). b. = GRAVEN. *rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 42 Cinders, thinkest thou, mind this? or graved ghosts? 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 37 Thou sal nocht mak to the..ony gravit ymage. 1566 Q. ELIZ. in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlix. 532 Without she saw some glimpse of their following surety after her graved bones. 1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jaquemart's Ceram. Art* 288 The first [of the writers cited] only mentions the paintings on engobe, while the second attaches himself to the graved decoration.

Grave-digger (grē·vˌdigəɹ). [f. GRAVE *sb.*[1]]

1. a. One whose employment it is to dig graves.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* to Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) IV. 4 He hath proued him selfe to be the only Gabriel Graue-digger vnder heauen. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. i. 5 The Grave digger of St. Timothie's in the Fields. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. v, I never saw in my life a worse grave-digger. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v, The grave-digger shovelled in the earth.

† b. One who digs up or violates graves. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 51 These Tombe-breakers, these graue-diggers.

2. A name given to various insects that bury the bodies of small animals and insects, for the use of their larvæ on quitting the egg: *esp.* a beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*, called also *burying-beetle* and *sexton*; also, a digger wasp, e.g. one of the genus *Sphex*.

[See quot. 1847, *grave-digging*, s. v. GRAVE *sb.*[1] 6.] 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 146 We perceive the Sphex at work ..we discover by narrow watching that she is digging the hole; and hence the negro children have given her the appropriate title of grave-digger. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 385 On account of their habit of burying small dead vertebrate animals, in which they lay their eggs, these beetles [of the genus *Necrophorus*] are often called sextons or grave-diggers.

Hence **Gravediggership**, a gravedigger's office.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 139 Anxious for his grave-diggership.

† **Gravedinous**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *gravēdinōsus*, f. *gravēdō*: see next and -OUS.] Drowsy, heavy-headed. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Gravediny**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *gravēdin-*, *gravēdō*.] = GRAVEDO.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 241 Dolorous Gouts, gravedinie of the head..are not apt to be bred by parsimony.

Graveditie, obs. form of GRAVIDITY.

† **Gravedity**. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. GRAVEDO.] = GRAVEDO.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxiv. 18 b, The cause of so muche slepynge doth come..of great gravedities in the head thorowe reume.

‖ **Gravedo** (grāvī·dō). [L. *gravēdō* heaviness (in the limbs or head), f. *gravis* heavy.] A cold in the head; coryza.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gravedo*, Heaviness: Also the Pose or stuffing of the Head, a Disease. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* I. 319 Fierce coughs will teize you ..Or moist Gravedo load your aching brows. 1781 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 Oct., The Gravedo is not removed. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 140 The .. affections of the chest and head, the cough, gravedo, sneezing, vertigo, and catarrh. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Gra·veful**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. GRAVE *a.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of gravity.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 442 Then appeared an ancient graue full old man speaking these words.

Gravel (græ·vĕl), *sb.* Forms 4–7 **gravell**, (4 **gravaile**, **-ayl**, **-eil**, 5 **gravylle**, 6 **gravele**, **grawell**), 5 **gravelle**, 3– **gravel**. [a. or ad. OF. *gravele*, *gravelle* in senses 1, 2, 2 b, mod.F. *gravelle* in sense 4, dim. of OF. *grave* gravel, coarse sand, also sea-shore (mod.F. *grève*) = Pr., Cat. *grava*; of Celtic origin, cf. Welsh *gro*, Cornish *grou*, Bret. *grouan* gravel; possibly cogn. w. OE. *gréot* GRIT *sb.*[1]]

† **1.** Sand. *Quick gravel*: quicksand. *Gravel of gold, golden gravel*: see GOLDEN 3. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2347 Naman suld cun sume ne neuen .. Namar þen grauel in þe see. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 31 He rained .. volatils feþered as grauel of þe se. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 The rightwisman passis that way swiftly, as he that gas on qwik grauel, that gers him synk that standis thar on. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. x. 74 (Camb. MS.) Alle the thinges that the Ryver tagus geueth yow with hys goldene grauayles. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 In þat riuer er many precious stanes..and mykill grauell of gold. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1624 My synne passes in noumbre the gravell..in the see. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 9 All is lost that is geuen vnto them right as the reyne falleth vpon the grauel. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 18 All the gravell mixt with golden owre. 1712 SWIFT *Midas* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 4 People travel From far to gather golden gravel.

2. A material consisting of coarse sand and water-worn stones of various sizes, often with a slight intermixture of clay, much used for laying roads and paths. (In early use not clearly distinguished from sense 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9938 Four strandes rinnes suete Thoru þat grauel and þat grett. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 127 Tho saugh I wel The botme paved everydel With gravel, ful of stones shene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* XVI. i. (1495) 552 Grauell and sonde is more harde in substaunce than comyn erthe. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* x. 9 The hall paued was..With none other grauell but precyous stones. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 6 Anie maner of balast rubbish grauell or any other wracke, or filth. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 With great valleyes full of gravel and large stones very painful too goe upon. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 155 Proofes as cleere as Founts in July, when Wee see each graine of grauell. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 22 The Cuttle-fish, being then hid in the gravel, lets the smaller fish nibble and bite the end of it. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 105 [Amount paid] for the carting of gravel .. and laying the gravell upon the walks in St. James's Park. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 ₱ 8 A spacious Walk of the finest Gravel. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 431 There is one great defect in the Italian gardens, viz. the want of gravel for the walks. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 258 The soil consists chiefly of rich clay, loam, and sharp gravel. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 253 Gravel is evidently an alluvial production. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 146 During the gradual rise of a large area..several kinds of superficial gravel must be formed. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 34 Strata of gravel and coarse sands. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sk. Acad. Life* (Durham) 38 The fragment may be utterly pounded down, till it becomes gravel or even sand.

b. *fig.* and in allusions to Prov. xx. 17.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 282 Takyth a spade, & deluyth out þis grauel of obstinacye fro þe herte, tunge, & dede. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xx. 17 Euery man liketh the bred that is gotten with disceate, but at the last is mouth shalbe fylled with grauell. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 16 Shall this be thought to turne cælestiall bread into grauell? 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* II. § 77, I will not envie the gravell in the unjust mans throte. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. XXXIX. (1640) 19 Wealth gotten by grinding the poore, shall never prove good meale. God will mixe it with gravell to them that eate it. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 19 What you thus get is but stolne goods..and will prove at the last no other than gravell in your throat.

c. *Geol.* and *Mining.* A stratum of this material, *esp.* one that contains gold. *Pay gravel*: gravel containing gold enough to yield a profit.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. 473 The various ages of golden gravels or Drifts. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 81 Several companies .. are taking out pay gravel. Webster & Co. .. have struck gravel from 2 feet to 6 feet in thickness which prospects very rich. 1876 WHITNEY in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 701/2 It was not long before it was discovered that the so-called 'high gravels'—that is, the detrital deposits of Tertiary age—contained gold. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 622 *Gravel.*—The term refers to the water-worn pebbles or bowlders which occur generally as a more or less compact conglomerate, immediately overlying the bed-rock. *Ibid.* 623 The term red gravel is given to the brownish or reddish colored conglomerate which forms the top and overlies the blue gravel.

3. *U.S.* = BALLAST 5. (See quot.)

1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 280 Many vessels are employed in carrying away lime, limestone, and 'gravel' (pulverized limestone, not fit for the kiln). [Cf. *gravel-car*, *-train* in 8.]

4. *Path.* A term applied to aggregations of urinary crystals which can be recognized as masses by the naked eye (as distinguished from *sand*); also, the disease of which these are characteristic. 'Also popularly used to indicate pain or difficulty in passing urine with or without any deposit' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 274 If þe grauel of his vrine be whit: þan þe stoon is in þe bladdre. 15.. *Almanak for* 1386, 24 Rede gravel bytokens ache, and þe stoon in þe raynes. 15.. in *More's Wks.* 1434, I had a while talked with him..of his diseases bothe in his brest of olde, & his reynes nowe, by reason of grauel and stone. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 40 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 286 For he wes awld, and micht nocht wele travell, And als he had ane littill spyce of gravell. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* XIV. ii. 379 The Spaniards void much Gravel, and yet are not subject to the stone. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 ₱ 8, I am very much afflicted with the Gravel. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 351 Those [waters] of St. Amand cure the gravel and obstructions. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 74 Afflicted with symptoms of gravel, and other calculous affections. 1874 VON BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 357 Gravel is more frequently seen in summer than at other seasons, on account of the greater activity of the skin.

† **5.** *Farriery.* = GRAVELLING *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 988/4 Stolen .. A Coal black Nag .. the further Foot before his Hoof is cut for a Gravel.

6. *Brewing.* Applied to yeast-cells swimming in beer with the appearance of fine gravel.

1882 tr. *Thausing's Beer* II. § 2. ii. 506 It is a bad sign if the beer .. is not transparent, when it has an appearance as if a veil was drawn over it, when no 'gravel' can be perceived.

7. *Financial slang.* (See quot.)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 5/1 A result of the appearance of *gravel*, as the phrase is when the supply of money in the market is growing bare.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (senses 2, 2 c) *gravel-bank*, *-bed*, *-claim*, *-deposit*, *-diggings*, *-drive*, *-ground* (also attrib.), *-heap*, † *-heart* (fig.), *-mill*, *-mine*, *-mining*, *-path*, *-place*, *-soil*, *-spit*, *-sweep*, *-terrace*, *-working*; (sense 3) *gravel-car*, *-train*; b. parasynthetic, as *gravel-pathed* adj.; c. instrumental, as *gravel-spread* adj.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 122 There being ..no cemented strata to obstruct the washing down of the *gravel-banks. 1852 C. W. HOSKINS *Talpa* 202 It broke away into a perfect *gravel-bed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gravel-car*, a railway ballast-wagon. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 12 Permitting the development of the *gravel claims. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 559 In the deep and broad valleys so formed we encounter a second series of *gravel deposits. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 35 There are about forty acres on this claim, all rich *gravel-diggings. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 22 He [the trout] wyl not be but yn cleyn *grauel grounde watur and yn a streme. 1632 SHERWOOD, A *grauell-heape, *gravoir*. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 68 Unfit to liue, or die: oh *grauell heart. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 624 The gravel must then be crushed in a *gravel mill. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Gravel-mine*, U.S. An accumulation of auriferous gravel. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 13 Two of the principal gravel mines in the State. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 93 The extensive *gravel-mining operations of Nevada County. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, The old man and the child quitted the *gravel path. 1898 *Month* Nov. 482 A trim *gravel-pathed garden. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne sablonnière*, a *grauell place. 1897 OMOND *Fletcher of Saltoun* vi. 86 The *gravel soil, and the salubrious climate [of London]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 8 The little *gravel-spit of Eblsfleet. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 34 Where oleanders flush'd the bed Of silent torrents, *gravel-spread. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 104 The Ellercott family drove round the *gravel sweep of Mistley Manor. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* III. xi. 120 The noise of wheels and hoofs upon the gravel-sweep. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 514 The low-level *gravel-terraces and moraines of the inner zone. 1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, The *gravel train was backing up the track. 1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* XXXVI. 375, I have not jumped to this conclusion; I have travelled to it per gravel train, so to speak. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 641 The cars and track used in the *gravel workings.

9. Special comb.: **gravel-brook**, a brook that flows over a gravel-bed; **gravel-grass**, *Galium verum* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **gravel-plant**, *Epigæa repens* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **gravel-powder**, 'coarse gunpowder, otherwise known as pebble-powder' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **gravel-rash** *colloq.*, abrasions caused by a fall on a gravelly or rugged surface; **gravel-root**, *Eupatorium purpureum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 85 Here are my proofes, as cleere as *grauel brooke. 1860 *Slang Dict.*, **Gravel-rash*, a scratched face,—telling its tale of a drunken fall. 1891 *Standard* 21 Oct. 3/1, I admitted him and then saw he had the gravel-rash.

Gravel (græ·vĕl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover, lay, or strew (a street, etc.) with gravel or sand. † Also, to sprinkle (a newly-written document) with sand (*obs.*).

1543 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 67 For Americamentes for Cristyne Mores hous because it was not gravelled iiij*d*. 1549 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1877) II. 29 All the streates of the City of London beinge gravelled. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 27 And in a world of Acres Not so much dust due to the heire t'was left to, As would well grauell a petition. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Apr., The streets all gravelled, and the houses hung with carpets before them, made brave show. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 45 This Way of Graveling and Beating Walks. 1753 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 137 That the Public Walk .. be repaired and gravell'd. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 44 Half of it [the bridge] is prettily gravelled. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* XXVII, The road was newly-gravelled.

† b. To smother or choke with gravel or sand; also with *up*: *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 74, I see your inuention and memorie are not grauelled nor dryed vp, parched as it were with summers drought. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I. vii. 5 O thou the fountain of whose better part Is earth'd, and gravell'd up with vain desire. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 274 Now leave off watring your Meadows, lest you gravel or rot your Grass. 1686 R. P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 383 The Towns have either of them a great Beck (as we call it) or Current of Water running through them, which by the first Flood were gravel'd up.

† c. To injure with grit or sand. *Obs.*

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 45, I fearefull presume not to look into the milstone, least I grauell my eye sight.

† **2.** To bury in gravel or sand; to overwhelm with gravel; hence *fig.* to suppress, stifle. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 29/2 The dead bodies need not in that Iland to be gravelled. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 Graueling in his hert [L. *sub corde premebat*] his sorroful anguish. 1686 R. P. in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 382 Several Houses were quite demolished, and not a Stone left; others gravel'd to the Chamber-Windows.

† **3.** To run (a ship) aground on the gravel or beach, mud, etc. Also, in *passive*, of a person: To be set fast in sand or mud. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* XXVII. 41 When we were fallen into a place betwene two seas, they graveled the ship. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. vi. 14 Till the blacke Carauell Stands still fast grauel'd on the mud of hell. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Wise Sp.* 189 William Conquerour when he invaded this Iland, chanced at his arrivall to be graveled, and one of his feet stacke so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 271 Our Almadie was so fast gravell'd, we were forced to unload.

fig. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 21 So grounded and grauelled were they in this opinion. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 96 At a Commensment dinner .. he graueld and set a ground both him and his brother. 1606 FORD *Honor Tri.*

(1843) 25 Ere I wade further, and be grauel'd in the owze, and quicksand of my own intention. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 167 They are so grauieled in the quick-sands of erroneous ignorance. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript & Whipt* Occas. this Wk. 90, I was gravell'd, like a ship that's grounded. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 78 A great Professor, Master of Israel, once was gravelled Upon that Shelf. 1682 NORRIS tr. *Hierocles* Pref. *a* 3 Whosoever denies the possibility .. must necessarily gravel himself upon one of these Absurdities.

4. *fig.* but without explicit reference to 3. **a.** To set fast, confound, embarrass, non-plus, perplex, puzzle.

1548 *Detect. Unskil. Physic.* Pref. 2 in Recorde *Urin. Physick* (1651), He is much troubled..for his being graveld at what is wrote against Aristotle. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. x. E v, As yf some passyng man shoulde..sweate agayne to grauayle thee. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. 111, I .. have with concise syllogisms Gravell'd the pastors of the German church. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 74 Nay, you were better speake first, and when you were grauel'd for lacke of matter, you might take occasion to kisse. *a* 1617 HIERON *Penance for Sinne* Wks. 1619 II. 168 Nicodemus, a Pharise by profession and breed, is grauelled in the Doctrine of Regeneration. 1638 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 213 Not propounding studied subtilties to gravel and discourage young students. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 106 He..would not speak the Muscovian, but the Polish language, purposely to gravel the other. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 30 The Surveyor was gravell'd, being asked whence that City should be supplied with water. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 162 Such is that Passage by which our Saviour gravell'd the Scribes and Pharisees. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xiii. § 18 To manage his argument so well as to puzzle and gravel the respondent. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 118 The free-thinker .. is not so prone to anger as the bigot, except now and then when gravelled in argument. 1796 COLERIDGE *Poems, Fire, Famine & Slaughter* Pref., The subtle and witty atheist that so grievously perplexed and gravelled him [Bishop Hall]. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Intellect* Wks. (Bohn.) I. 135 The wisest doctor is gravelled by the inquisitiveness of a child. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 105 We might hear..Socrates gravel a sophist with his interrogative logic. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 23 It imparts a certain air of connexion and design, where the writer is gravelled for want of either.

b. Of a question, difficulty, practice, subject of discussion, etc.: To prove embarrassing to; to confound, perplex, puzzle. Also *U.S.* To irritate, to 'go against the grain with'.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 254 This question would grauell a great number. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. ix. 33 Foure, or five daies abstinence, either from meate or drinke, will gravell most men and women. 1681 R. WITTIE *Surv. Heavens* 18 A ready Answer..to the difficulties that gravel others about this stupendous Motion of the Sun. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 97 It will perhaps gravel even a philosopher to comprehend it. 1794 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* 19 Oct., These English songs gravel me to death. 1871 HAY *Banty Tim* 15 It gravels me like the devil to train Along o' sich fools as you. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life Mississippi* xiv. 138 It 'gravels' me, to this day, to put my will in the weak form of a request, instead of launching it in the crisp language of an order. 1886 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 321, I wasn't thinking so much of the studies as of the method of teaching .. when I wrote what gravels you.

5. *Farriery.* in *passive* and *intr.* Of a horse, or its feet: To be injured by particles of gravel or sand being forced between the shoe and the hoof.

1593 *Steward's Acc. Shuttleworths* Sept. (Chetham Soc.) I. 100 Dressing of a mare foot, gravelled at Lostoke, iij*d.* 1593 G. GIFFARD *Dial. Witches* (1843) 118, I would carie him to the smith to search if he were not pricked or graveld. 1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 15 His blistered feet were gravelled. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2411/4 One black Mare,.. above 14 hands, and has been gravel'd of her neare Foot. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4674/8 The near Foot before pared very near towards the Heel, having been gravelled. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 352 By such injudicious Practice the Horse often gravels.

Gravel-blind, *a.* Orig. *high-gravel-blind,* in Shaks. a jocular intensive synonym for SAND-BLIND. Hence used by later writers for 'nearly stone-blind'. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 38 This is my true begotten Father, who being more than sand-blinde, high grauel-blinde, knows me not. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi, One old woman, who, being nearly 'high-gravel blind', was only conscious that something very fine and glittering was passing by. 1841 PRESCOTT in Ticknor *Life* (1864) 95 *note,* Pity that his love for the ancients made him high gravel-blind to the merits of the moderns. 1845 HOOD *Tim Turpin* 1 Tim Turpin he was gravel blind. 1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 240 There be a power of signs to tell us what's coming, if we were not gravel-blind.

Graveless (grē·vlĕs), *a.* [f. GRAVE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no grave; devoid of graves.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 166 Till .. my braue Egyptians all..Lye grauelesse. 1855 T. GUTHRIE *Ezekiel* (1856) 335 There is a griefless, graveless land. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 18 Their graveless bones are left to bleach.

† **Gravelin.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. ? Some kind of waterfowl; ? = GRAVELL.

1621 *Nawworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 169, 5 mallerds and gravelins, xx[d].

Graveling (græ·vĕliŋ). Also 9 **gravelin, gravelling.** [Of obscure origin; OF. had *gravele* as the name of some fish, perh. the minnow.] The parr or young salmon.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* III. iii. in Holinshed *Chron.* 224 A salmon is the first yeare a grauellin. 1744 *Anc. & Pres. State County Down* 235 A delicate small Fish..called ..in some Parts a Graveling. 1776 TWISS *Tour Irel.* 97 Roach, lamprey, and jenkins or graveling, which is a species of small trout. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 50 The Parr, or Samlet. The terms Brandling, Fingerling, Skirling, Gravelling .. &c. .. referring either to some quality or habit observed in other species. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names .. gravelling, shed, scad .. or by any other local name.

Gravelish (græ·vĕliʃ), *a.* [f. GRAVEL *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of the nature of gravel; containing an admixture of gravel.

1530 PALSGR. 314/2 Gravelysshe belongyng to the nature of gravell, *areneux.* 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xxxv. (1653) 228 Very warm earth, either a little gravellish or sandish. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 328 The soil is light, shallow, and gravellish, but tolerably fertile.

2. Resembling, or indicative of, the disease called gravel.

1757 WHYTT in *Phil. Trans.* I. 214 In February 1737 he began to take soap; and after 1743 never had any gravelish symptoms. 1789 SAUNDERS *Ibid.* LXXIX. 105 Gravelish complaints..are..unknown here. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 412 The waters..are of great service in gravelish, scorbutic, and scrophulous affections. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 437, I am sorry to find..that you continue troubled with gravelish complaints.

† **Gravell.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also **grevell.** ? Some kind of waterfowl; ? = GRAVELIN.

1618 *Nawworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 79, 2 gray hens, a grevell and a teele, xiiij[d]. 1622 *Ibid.* 191 A gravell and a woodcock, vij[d].

Gravelled (græ·vĕld), *ppl. a.* [f. GRAVEL *v.* (? and *sb.*) + -ED.]

1. Covered or laid with gravel; † consisting of gravel.

1400-1507 *Churchw. Acc., St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 90 The Procession church yard with its gravelled causey. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* II. lvi. (1608) 141 The Radish in no wise agreeth to be sowen either in a sandy or grauelled ground. 1597 TOFTE *Laura* in *Alba* (1880) Introd. 41 And venter for to sayle in th' Ocean strong, Though now on grauelled shore it fearfull staies. 1712 *Order* 1 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5028/1 The South side of the Gravelled Coach Road. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. Interlude ii, And grant the lounger seldom strays Beyond the smooth and gravell'd maze. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lviii, He was taken handcuffed across the gravelled area. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iv, A gravelled path led from the outer gate.

2. In various transf. and fig. senses. **a.** Perplexed, puzzled. † **b.** Of a ship: Beached, stranded. † **c.** Of a horse: (see GRAVEL *v.* 5). † **d.** *Gravelled ashes* (see quot. 1706: = F. *cendre gravelée*).

1579 J. FIELD *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., Receiuing nothing but that which standeth to the lyking of their humors & grauieled consciences. 1611 COTGR., *Aggravé,* ..also, grauelled, or, as a ship, fast on the ground. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 90/1 The Pricke in the sole, the Loose in Hoofe, the Grauelld, the Foundring, and the Shedding of the haire. 1660 HEXHAM *Netherdutch Dict.*, A Gravelled horse, *een verstijft paerde.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gravelled Ashes,* (among Chymists) the Lees of Wine dry'd and burnt to Ashes. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 44 Fill a kettle or stew-pan half full of water, into which put .. a penny-worth or two of Gravelled-Ashes.

Gra·veller. *rare*[−1]. [f. GRAVEL *v.* + -ER[1].] A proposition that 'gravels' one, a 'poser'.

1674 FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 106 For so he takes off the graveller, *Indivisibile junctum indivisibili non facit majus.*

Gravelling (græ·vĕliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRAVEL *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of laying down gravel. Also, a gravelled surface.

1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 169 We present ye caussey .. to be in dekye for lack of gravelyng. 1659 TORRIANO, *Arenaménto,* any gravelling or sanding. 1726 W. KING in *Nat. Hist. Irel.* III Gravelling is a great improvement in this country. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 26 This Bridge (its Paving and Gravelling excepted) will want no considerable Repairs. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* 825/2 What cutting and filling! what gravelling and paving!

† **2.** *Farriery.* A disease in a horse's foot (see GRAVEL *v.* 5). *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 114 Grauelynge is a hurte, that wyll make a horse to halte, and commethe of grauell and lyttell stones, that goth in betwene the shough and the herte of the fote. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Order Curing Horses Dis.* cxliv. 62 b, The Graueling .. is a fretting vnder the foote most commonlie in the inside, and sometime in the outside. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 107 Prick, stab, graveling, quitterbone, or other hurt within the foote. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Gravelling (græ·vĕliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GRAVEL *v.* + -ING[2].] Puzzling; perplexing.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 248 Men shall never give an account of these Great Questions if they deny our Influences,..the Question is so gravelling. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 206 The most gravelling Problem of all the Heathen Philosophy. 1720 WODROW *Life Bruce* (1843) 64 This was one of the most gravelling things Mr. Bruce had met with.

Gravelly (græ·vĕli), *a.* [GRAVEL *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. † **a.** Abounding in sand; sandy (*obs.*). **b.** Full of or abounding in gravel; consisting of or containing gravel; strewn with gravel. Also, resembling gravel.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXV. 27 As a graueli steeȝing vp [Vulg. *sicut ascensus arenosus*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXX. (1495) 721 In grauely londes and to lene the vyne ouerdryeth and faylleth. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 150 The See that men clepen the gravely See. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. iii. 8 The wilde groweth..in barren soyle and grauelly grounde. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 239 He must vse fishes of grauelly waters. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 3 Sown in corruption, dishonour, and weaknes, in the grauely fielde of the graue. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* XXV. 27 As the goeing up a gravelie [1621 sandy] way. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 94 Filled with a kind of gravelly earth. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* III. ii. Note vi, The Sand was at last so gravelly, that it hinder'd our boring any deeper. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. 32 Gravelly marble. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iii. 105 A Roman cinereal urn of a gravelly brown earth. 1830-3 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. III. xl. 375 Certain species prefer a sandy, others a gravelly, and some a muddy seabottom. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 The large trouts came to the gravelly shallows. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xi. 146 Yellowish gravelly sand.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of gravel (see GRAVEL *sb.*4); characterized by, or arising from, the presence of gravel. (Cf. GRAVELISH.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 536 They make an emplaister of Bacon to scatter gravelly matter in the bladder. 1743 DR. BANYER in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 633 The Treatment of a gravelly Case. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 20 He had been perfectly free from any gravelly symptoms till within a few weeks. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 420 Consumptive and gravelly cases were more frequently heard of in different parts of this district. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 162 Seldom or almost never do gravelly paroxysms coincide with the arthritic paroxysms.

† **3.** Containing gritty particles. *Obs.*

a 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* II. (1881) 20 An almes that by a Niggards hand is serv'd Is mold and gravelly bread. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Gravelly,* a Term used concerning certain Pears, which..have a kind of small Stones or Gravel in them, especially towards the Core; thus they say the great Musk is too gravelly.

4. *Financial slang.* (Cf. GRAVEL *sb.* 7.)

1887 ATKINS *House Scraps* 15 Stock Exchange Idioms:—Getting gravelly here.

Hence **Gra·velliness,** gravelly quality.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 9 Another cause [of the earth's barrenness] is Rockiness, Stoniness, and Gravelliness.

† **Gra·velous,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *graveleux* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *gravele* GRAVEL *sb.*: see -OUS.] **a.** Abounding in gravel; gravelly. **b.** Resembling grains of gravel or sand; granular.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 612 Welwrought faat lond they loue, And sondy, cleyi, grauelous they lothe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* R j, Loke on the flesshe that abydeth in the cloute and yf it be grauelous and troublous it is a great token. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259 This gravellous Abscess.

Gra·vel-pit. An excavation from which gravel (or † sand) is or has been obtained.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 207/2 Gravel pytte, *arenarium.* 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. iv. Wks. 1878 I. 54 Hee's fall'n into the grauell-pit. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1786/4 Stolen or Strayed out of the Grounds near Kensington Gravel-pits, a fine shaped brown Mare. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 7 The gravel pit whence the roads are mended.

Gra·vel-stone. [f. GRAVEL *sb.* + STONE *sb.*]

1. One of the stones of which gravel is mainly composed; a pebble. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 304 Þise grauelstonys, þat is, couеytous thoutys..arn so scharpe & hevy as grauel. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlviii. 19 Thy sede shal be like as the sonde in the see, & the frute of thy body like the grauel stones thereof. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm. C'tess Carbery* 4 The unevenness of a gravel-stone. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 286 Bees bear Gravel Stones, whose poising Weight Steers thro' the whistling Wind their steddy Flight. 1795 ANDERSON *Narr. Brit. Emb. China* viii. 99 The lateral parts are laid with gravel stones. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* vii, Mingled with small gravel stones and thick loam.

† **2.** A kind of stone, having the appearance of consolidated gravel; ? conglomerate. *Obs.*

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 91 Stone, or Gravel-stone, or any soft Stone.

† **3.** = CALCULUS I. *Obs.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 74 Voiding at length little gravell-stones by urine, he was eased of that paine.

Gravel-walk. An alley or path in a garden or pleasure-ground, laid with gravel.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* g j a, Gravell walkes. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* lxxv. I. 323 My garden was laid out in gravel walks, intersecting each other at right angles. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 39 Divided by three winding gravel walks. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 28 The quadrangle is laid out in grass-plats and gravel-walks.

Gravely (grē·vli), *adv.* [f. GRAVE *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In a grave manner.

1. Seriously, soberly, solemnly.

1553 *Bp. Gardiner's True Obed.* Translator to Rdr. A vi, How these incarnate deuils could so aduisedlye, so grauelie, and so confidently say yea than, & so impudently .. saie nay now. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 125 The Kings alwayes most gravely and considerately repelled that sort of attempt. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. iv. 948 My Lord's not haughty nor imperious Nor I gravely whimsical. *a* 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* IV. ii. (1714) 155 Don Frederick has sent away this Wench, for all he carries it so gravely. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, When asked his opinion he would gravely take me aside and ask mine. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 36 Would any man think it worth while to reason gravely with such a person? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, He raised his eyes, and said very gravely, 'My lord in these most melancholy documents' [etc.]. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. ix. 97 It makes me write gravely, for I am far from well. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 54 With souls rejoicing gravely to rejoice.

†2. With dignity. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 478 If thou do'st it halfe so grauely, so maiestically, both in word and matter, hang me vp by the heeles. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 151 A mocker and insolent, going proudly and gravely. 1697–9 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1702) I. 397 Having paced it gravely about the Streets till 2 or 3 a clock in the Morning, their Idols were carry'd with much Ceremony into the Temple.

3. In an important degree; seriously.

1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vi. 171 The consideration of this incompleteness gravely modifies the conclusion. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* Introd. p. vi, That journal .. would be gravely compromised in character.

Graven (grēi·vn), *ppl.a.* [pa. pple. of GRAVE *v.*[1]]

1. Sculptured, hewn.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xx. 4 Thow shalt not mak to thee grauen thing [1388 a grauen ymage]. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 31 Thai quhilkis makis a graven ymage. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 The foundations .. are made of graven stone without morter or playster. 1897 W. WATSON *Hope World*, etc. (1898) 18 A God for ever jealous grown Of carven wood and graven stone.

b. quasi-*sb.* A graven image.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxvii. 58 In their gravens [Vulg. *in sculptilibus suis*] they provoked him to emulation.

2. Carved on a surface, engraved.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* lviii, Some ardent youth .. will .. Read fondly o'er and o'er his graven name. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 8 Huge valves, embossed with graven gold. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxv. 7 The rings from Thynia quaintly graven.

Graveness (grēi·vnės). [f. GRAVE *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality or state of being grave; seriousness, solemnity and sobriety of behaviour; gravity.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 18/1 Grauenesse in countenance, and shew of apparell. 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* III. Wks. 1856 II. 62 Your once steady gravenes. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* I. vii. 29 Graveness of actions. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 318 A graveness palls the Cupid. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* viii. 138 The graveness and air of importance with which he regards it, would lead us to suppose that the barrel contains wine. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. ii, Had put off levity and put graveness on.

†**Graveolence, -ency.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *graveolentia*, f. *graveolent-em* GRAVEOLENT.] A rank, offensive smell.

1623 COCKERAM, *Graueolentie*, a stincking sauour. 1658–78 PHILLIPS, *Graveolence.* 1676 COLES, *Graveolence.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *Graveolencie.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Graveolency.*

Graveolent (grāvī·ŏlĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *graveolent-em, graveolens*, f. *grave*, advb. neut. of *gravis* heavy + *olent-em, olens*, pres. pple. of *olēre* to smell.] Having a strong or offensive smell; rank, fetid.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 212 Odoraments objected to the nose in great quantity are graveolent. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 186 The Butter .. was yellow and something graveolent, yet it was edible. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & English* II. 236 He strives to buoy himself from 'the graveolent abyss' of his infamy. 1862 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barren Honour* I. 5 Such playful missiles as graveolent eggs. 1875 *Anterida* II. vii. 137 The soul..smelled the graveolent vapours of Avernus.

Graver (grēi·vəɹ). Also 5 gravowre. [f. GRAVE *v.*[1] + -ER[1]. Cf. F. *graveur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. One who digs or digs up (turf). *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 163/2 A Graver, *cespitator, cultor, fossor.* 1610 *Assessment Wages Norf.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 524 A graver of Flaggs & Turfes *vd.*

2. One who carves or engraves. †a. A sculptor.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 504 Gravers and ymage-makers. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. xv. (1494) h j b, Callicrates a grauer moost notable Of white yuor .. His hande his iye so iuste were and so stable Of an ampte to graue out the lykenesse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 208/2 Gravowre, *sculptor.* *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* iv. (1536) 7 b, Romulus .. honoured greatly grauers in stone. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Sonnes of Antherme the most renowned carver and graver of Images. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 564 A cutter and grauer in marble. 1628 COWLEY *Piramus & Th.* xxiv, Just like a Marble Statue did he stand Cut by some skilful Graver's artful hand.

b. = ENGRAVER 1. Now *rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Grauers use þe peces þerof to signe and to purle preciouse stones. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 163/2 A Gravere (*A.* Graver of wode or metelle), *celator, sculptor.* 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1886) 25 A liuely grauer of Seales. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* To Rdr., Wherein the Grauer had a strife with Nature, to out-doo the life. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 70 He had lately imploy'd a Graver to prepare a Great Seal. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 164 Cellini being rather a sculptor than a graver. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 49 The piety ..of our early gravers, enchasers, and designers.

3. A tool. a. A cutting or shaving tool of any kind. †b. A sculptor's chisel. c. An engraver's tool; a burin. (Now the principal use.) d. 'An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool' (Ogilvie). †e. 'A Barber Chirurgeons Instrument for the taking Scales off from the Teeth' (Phillips 1678).

a. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Scobina*, an instrument that bowiers vse to shaue their bowes with called a grauer. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 217 The Tool, which is commonly a Graver. 1714 GAY *Fan* I. 134 Some work the File, and Some the Graver guide. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 182 As the cylinder revolved, the graver, or cutting tool was fixed.

b. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., Virorum schola respub.* (1640) 128 What figure of a Body was Lysippus ever able to forme with his Graver.. ?

c. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* i. 9 The Burin (for so they [the French] tearm the Instrument which we [call] the Graver). 1763 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engrav.* (1765) 83 George White afterwards made use of the graver for forming the black spot in eyes, and sharpening the light. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 38 With a graver, or some finely pointed steel instrument, draw a line upon the plate. 1889 J. HIRST in *Archaeol. Inst. Jrnl.* No. 181. 29 Thick feathers delicately finished with a graver.

†**Graveress.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *graveresse*, f. *graver* to engrave.] A female engraver.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 A graueresse of false seles.

†**Gra·very.** *Obs.* [f. GRAVE *v.*[1] + -ERY 1 b.] The employment of an engraver; engraving.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 537 Neither shall you euer heare of any piece either of picture or grauerie and embossing, that came out of a seruile hand. 1695 PEPYS *Let.* in *Academy* 9 Aug. (1890) 117/1, I will with all ye speed I can, enable my selfe to say something to you abt our Gravery.

Graves, obs. form of GREAVES.

Graveship (grēi·vʃip). [f. GRAVE *sb.*[3] + -SHIP.]

a. The office of a grave; = GRIEVESHIP. b. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, a district, in some instances a subdivision of a large parish, in others comprising a number of parishes; so called as having formerly been administered by a grave or a body of graves.

1460 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 365 Thomæ Walworth pro le graveship, 12*s.* 8*d.* 1653 in Morehouse *Kirkburton & Graveship of Holme* (1861) 145 King James being heretofore seized in fee of two water corne mills in Holmefirth, being a graveship within the Manor of Wakefield, in the countie of York. 1793 *Local Act* 33 *Geo. III*, An Act for Dividing and Inclosing the Open Common Fields..and Waste Grounds, within the Townships or Graveships of Wakefield, Stanley, Wrenthorpe [etc.].. in the Parish of Wakefield. 1861 MOREHOUSE *Kirkburton & Graveship of Holme* 141 In 1828 an act was obtained for enclosing all the common and waste lands within the graveship of Holme.

Graves's disease. *Med.* [f. the name of Dr. R. J. *Graves* of Dublin, who in 1835 recognized the individuality of the disease.] 'The diseased condition also called Basedow's disease and exophthalmic goitre. It is characterised by enlargement of the thyroid, protrusion of the eyeballs, and persistent palpitation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1868 tr. *A. Trousseau's Clin. Med.* xix. 548 Graves's disease is not necessarily attended with disease of the heart. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 348 Exophthalmic Goitre.—Graves's Disease. 1887 *Lancet* 11 June 1196/2 An apparently well-authenticated case of Graves' disease.

Gravestone, grave-stone (grēi·vˌstōun). [f. GRAVE *sb.*[1] + STONE *sb.*]

†1. A stone coffin. *Obs. rare*—[1].

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 Ich..dude hit i graue stan in hire grandame hus.

2. A stone placed over a grave, or at the entrance of a tomb; in later use also applied to an upright stone at the head or foot of a grave, bearing an inscription.

1340 *Cursor M.* 17370 (Trin.) Of aungels one Had lifte awey þe graue stone. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 79 Of þe swetynge of þe gravestone þere is taken a forwetynge or tokenynge of þe pope sone for to deie. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6373 He kyst þe graue stane. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 93, I will ouer my grave be leid a graveston of marbull. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 112 The alter stones one is broken and pauith the church, thother is laid for a graue stonne. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 380. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 26 He saw a ghost walking upon such a gravestone there. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 211 Where the grave-stone meets the eye. 1845 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxi. (1851) 213 [He] rose from the gravestone, whereupon .. he was wont to sit. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 79 Cast the shadows of the gravestones on the silent graves.

†**Gra·vet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. GRAVE *a.*[1] + -ET.] A grave person.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 In this blooddye riot they soom grauet [L. *pietate gravem*] haplye beholding Of geason pietee, doo throng and greedelye listen.

Gravet, obs. form of GRAVY.

Graveward (grēi·vˌwŏɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. GRAVE *sb.*[1] + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* Towards the grave; in quot. *fig.*

1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag., Gospel Women* VI. i, She..Her eyes hath graveward sent.

B. *adj.* Tending towards the grave or death.

1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 436 All trod the same graveward path. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterita* 54 Until the tale of years disorb my hand, And set a graveward darkness on my brain.

Gravewards (grēi·vˌwŏɹdz), *adv.* [f. GRAVE *sb.*[1] + -WARDS.] = GRAVEWARD *adv.*

1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* III. 255 Whenever I thought of Sabey and the little one I sank gravewards.

Gravewis, obs. form of GRIEVOUS.

Graveyard (grēi·vˌyaɪd). [f. GRAVE *sb.*[1] + YARD.] A burial-ground.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 20 Moving slowly..on their way to the grave-yard. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 621 The..desolate graveyard of Donore. 1882 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* iii. 278 A desperado..who 'kept his private graveyard', as the phrase went.

transf. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 389, I remember..coming to a little graveyard of ice-tablets.

†**Gravi·ate.** *Obs.* [f. GRAVE *sb.*[4] + -ATE; cf. *landgraviate.*] The territory ruled by a 'grave'.

1728 BAILEY, s.v. *Graves-End* [explains this name to mean] the end of the graviate or County.

Gravic (græ·vik), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *gravis* GRAVE *a.*[1] + -IC.] Pertaining to or causing gravitation.

1864 in WEBSTER. Hence in recent Dicts.

Gravid (græ·vid), *a.* Also 6 gravide. [f. L. *gravid-us*, f. *gravis* burdened, heavy (see GRAVE *a.*[1]). Cf. F. *gravide.*] Pregnant, heavy with young.

1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b/2 Woemen when they are gravide with Childe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 24 A carefull husband [*sc.* a dolphin] over his gravid associate. 1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa*, etc. xxi. 344 If the mother..become gravid. 1799 J. BURNS (*title*), The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 344 They are gravid four months and a half. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* II. 658 Gravid she grew with twins. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 51 Numbers of barbel..in a gravid state.

fig. 1648–1702 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. ci, Let The gravid Universe deliver'd be From pangs. *Ibid.* XVII. cxv, Resolving..to ease the fount Of her impatient gravid Eyes. 1873 *St. Paul's Mag.* II. 225 That grave and gravid journal the *Lectern.* 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Mar., They are not merely gravid with ideas but have a plan to produce.

Hence **Gra·vidness,** gravidity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

‖ **Gravidad.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. In quot. *erron.* gravidud. [Sp. *gravedad* GRAVITY.] Gravity.

1641 *Witt's Recreations* No. 579. N 5, He has Of Gravidud a dose full in his face.

†**Gra·vidate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *gravidāt-*, ppl. stem of *gravidāre* to burden, f. *gravidus* GRAVID; see -ATE[3].] a. *intr.* To be gravid or pregnant. b. *trans.* To make heavy, make gravid. Hence **Gra·vidated** *ppl. a.*, pregnant.

1623 COCKERAM II, To be with Childe, *Granidate.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 220 Of which wines we should drink moderately .. for they gravidate the head. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Matt.* i. 20 Wks. 1686 II. 349 Whence her womb is said..to have been *gravidated* or great with child.

†**Gravida·tion.** *Obs.* Also 8 *erron.* gravitation. [ad. L. **gravidātiōn-em*, f. *gravidāre* (see prec.).] The condition or fact of being pregnant.

1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 924 Whare of shuld sho conceyue this grauidacioune. 1623 COCKERAM II, A being great with Childe, *Pregnation, Granidation.* 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* i. 8, The usual time or term of womens gravidation. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 388 Pregnant Bitches ..at certain times of their gravidation. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ii. 20 Her Gravitation .. was free from many of the Infirmities common to others of her Sex. *Ibid.* iii. 59 Who can conceive..the Graces Thou hast received during the Nine months of thy Gravitation!

Gravidity (grăvi·dĭti). Also 6 graveditie. [f. L. *graviditās, -tātem*, f. *gravidus* GRAVID. Cf. F. *gravidité.*] The state of being gravid; pregnancy.

1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Errr.* II. 76 The urine is not changed by the graviditie it selfe, but onely by the suppression of the flowers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 402 The Signs of Gravidity and Obstructions are hard to be distinguish'd in the beginning. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 118 During the period of a determined gravidity. 1880 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* IX. 244 Gravidity manifestly induces..a predisposition to the disease.

†**Graviers,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [Origin and form doubtful; Dekker *Belman Lond.* (1608) E 3 prints *graniers.*] False dice of some kind.

c 1550 *Dice-play* A j b, The names of Dyce..A bale of light grauiers. *Ibid.* C iv, Light grauiers there be..forged cleane against the apparaunt vantage. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* (ed. 2) E 3 A Bale of light Graniers.

Gravific (grăvi·fik), *a.* [f. L. *gravi-s* heavy + -FIC.] That makes heavy or produces weight.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 147 The particles by which this effect is brought about, are called by Le Sage the gravific. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* i. 15 Hypotheses..such as that of gravific atoms permeating all space. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 462 Regarding the gravific aether as simply a stationary gas.

Gravigrade (græ·vigrēd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Gravigrada* (see below), f. *gravi-s* heavy + *grad-ī* to step, walk.]

A. *adj.* 'Walking heavily'; of or belonging to the extinct edentate group *Gravigrada*, which, includes the Megatherium and the Mylodon.

1884 in CASSELL.

B. *sb.* A name formerly given to heavy-paced animals, such as the elephant; now, an animal of the group *Gravigrada* (see A).

1847 CRAIG, *Gravigrades*, a name given by Blainville to Mammalia, comprising such heavy-paced animals as the elephant. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 109 MM. Blainville and Duméril consider the dinotherium to have been allied to the lamantins, or 'aquatic gravigrades'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 3/2 He regards it as a living representative of the *Gravigrades* of Argentina, and has given it the name of *Neo-Mylodon Listai.*

†**Gravi·loquence.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *gravis* GRAVE *a.* + *loquī, loquent-* to speak.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Graviloquence*, a grave speech, or a speaking gravely.

Gravimeter (grăvi·mĭtəɹ). *Physics.* [ad. F. *gravimètre* (Guyton de Morveau, 1797), f. L. *gravi-s* heavy: see -METER.] A kind of hydrometer (resembling Nicholson's), for determining the specific gravity of bodies, whether liquid or solid.

1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* June 110 Description of a Gravimeter, or Instrument for measuring the Specific Gravity of Solids and Fluids. By Citizen Guyton. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Repub.* v. 120 Determining the Specific gravity of a calcedon by means of Guiton's gravimeter. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 991 For fluids of greater specific gravity

than water..an instrument..which was invented by Guyton de Morveau, and is designated 'Gravimeter', may be used.

Also **Gravime·tric, Gravime·trical** *adjs.*, pertaining to the gravimeter or to gravimetry; **Gravime·trically** *adv.*, by means of the gravimeter; in respect of measurement by weight; **Gravi·metry**, measurement of weight.

1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 39 In the generality of diseases the gravimetry of urine gives very meagre results as yet. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 100 By comparing the items gravimetrically instead of volumetrically. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 216 Gravimetric [method], in which the substance after isolation from the mixture is weighed in the balance. 1883 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 11) § 185 This apparatus [volumometer or sterometer], is of great value in determining the gravimetrical density of gunpowder. 1884 *Pharmaceut. Soc. Prosp.* 13 Volumetric and Gravimetric Quantitative Analyses.

Graving (grē·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. GRAVE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of GRAVE *v.*[1]

†**1.** Digging. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 17 *Foderunt manus meas & pedes meos* .. He says thai grof, forto shew the mykilnes of his pyne, vgly grauynge in hend and fete. *Ibid.* lxxix. 17 *Incensa igni & suffossa*..Bot swilke kyndilynge and swilke grafeynge sall perishe and be dampnyd. 1411 *Rolls Parlt.* III. 650/1 Certein Commune of Pasture, and Turfgravyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 208/1 Gravynge, or delvynge, *fossio*. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 242, iij. warkmen .. grauyng of soddes to fill among þe wattilles. [1620 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 134 To John Marsam for graving x dayes woork of peates.]

†**2.** (With possessive pron.) Burial. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 7 Till his grauynge it semyde als þe ayere gafe seruese. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 286 This mirre will I giffe to þi grauyng. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 557 To thy grauyng this myr of me Resaue the tyll.

†**3. a.** Carving, sculpturing. **b.** Incision of lines, etc. in stone, metal, and the like. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 55 Bote god to alle good folk such grauynge defendet [*B-text adds* To writen in wyndowes of here wel dedes]. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 20 The Jentiles .. that rereden vp a tocne of ther grauyng. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xxviii. (1495) 562 All kyndes of the stone Calcedonius wythstondeth grauynge. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1326 Foure other vessels made of fishes bones whereas the art seemed miraculous in the graving. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 6 (1622) 361 The Arte of Graving, in all kinde of mettals. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. vi. (1840) 141 The writing and graving upon hard stones.

c. *concr.* Something cut or carved; a carving, sculpture; an inscription. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 22 The wyndowis therof, and porche, and grauyngis. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Balade* in *Harvard Studies* (1897) V. 193 Neuer in gravyng nor in portrature Sawe I depict so fayre a creature. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G iv, The housholder .. Ought not to be noted for sumptuous building, Nor by outwarde graung, or workes curious. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xl. 37 The graving of palme-trees in the front therof. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gombervillle's Polexander* IV. iii. 258 The walls were adorned with the same metall and gravings. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 268 Triglyph .. signifies a hollow Graving like 3 Furrows. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xv, Belike you can interpret then the graving Around this Ring! *fig.* 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 63 Gravings and characters which by just and lawful oaths were made upon their souls.

d. A grooving.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 419 If Mr. Krom's graving and facing of his rolls obviate the difficulties heretofore experienced with that form of crusher.

4. The engraving (of a design, picture, etc.) on a metal plate or wood block. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1646 *Crashaw's Steps to Temple* Pref. 21 His skill in Poetry, Musicke, Drawing, Limming, graving. 1661 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 365 Prince Rupert showed me..the new way of graving called mezzo-tinto. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* Ded., The graving of the Plates. 1753 T. GRAY *Let.* Wks. 1884 II. 234, I am surprised at the print, which far surpasses my idea of London graving. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. iv. (1765) 66 He [Holbein] learned besides, graving, casting, modelling, and architecture.

b. An engraved plate or an impression from it. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 806 *note* 2 His plans seem to be inverted, as gravings commonly are. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 This steel graving should have a hole drilled in one of its corners.

5. *attrib.*, as *graving iron, knife, skill, steel, stick*; **graving tool,** (*a*) the tool used by an engraver, a graver; (*b*) *dial.* (see quot. 1877).

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 727/15 *Hec revictica*, a *grawyngern. 1580 BARET *Alv.* G 481 A grauing iron, a shauing knife, *scalprum*. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers Epigr.* 64 b, When as he graues in wood, a *grauyng knife. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 300 The wall on which we tried our *graving skill. 1676 COLES, *Graver*, a *graving-steel. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Burin*, a *grauing sticke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Buril*, a *grauing toole. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Graving-tool*, a spade used in making drains.

Graving (grē·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GRAVE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of GRAVE *v.*[2]; the cleaning of a ship's bottom by scraping or burning, and coating with tar; *concr.* = *graving-stuff*.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 13 Grauing is onely vnder water. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6192 More cheap and durable than any Sheathing or Graving hitherto used. 1780 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine.* 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

b. *Comb.*, as **graving beach** (see quot.); **graving bowl** *dial.* (see quot.); **graving dock,** a dock into which vessels are floated to be graved; = DRY DOCK (see also DOCK *sb.*[3] 4); **graving piece,** a small piece of wood inserted to repair a defect in a plank; †**graving place** = *graving dock*; **graving slip** = *graving beach*; **graving stuff,** the materials used in graving.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Graving Beach* or *Slip*, a portion of the dockyard where ships were landed for a tide. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, **Graving bowl*, a gratuity paid to ship carpenters when they have completed the repair of a vessel on bringing her out of the graving dock. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 53 *Graving docks. 1894 *Times* 1 Oct. 6/3 Her Majesty's ship Ringarooma was yesterday placed in the graving dock at Cockatoo Island for repairs. 1803 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 219 The shipwrights attending the caulkers to let in *graving pieces. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 353 Part of his Fleet being shaken with the storme was brought vpon *greuing places. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2849/2 The *Mermaid* Fireship, as she lay at the Graving Place in Cattwater, was .. unhappily set on Fire. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3849/4 *Graving-stuff.

Gravish (grē·viʃ) *a.* [f. GRAVE *a.*[1] + -ISH.] Somewhat grave.

1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* I. v. 32 A gravish Sailor came and sat down by me. 1866 CARLYLE *Irving*, Remin. (1881) I. 151 Hat of gravish breadth of brim.

†**Gravisonous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *gravison-us* (f. *gravis* heavy + *sonus* sound) + -OUS.] Having a deep or heavy sound.

1727–90 in BAILEY.

Gra·vitate, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *gravit-ās* + -ATE.] Endowed with gravity.

1827 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect. on Shakespeare* (1849) II. 157 The particles themselves must have an interior and gravitate being.

Gravitate (græ·vitḗt), *v.* [f. mod.L. *gravitāt-*, ppl. stem of *gravitāre*, f. *gravis* heavy, *gravitās* weight, GRAVITY. Cf. 17th c. F. *graviter*.]

†**1.** *intr.* To exert weight or pressure; to press *upon* (*on*); also of heavy bodies, to move or tend to move downward by their own weight. *Obs.*

In early natural philosophy, bodies classed as heavy were said to gravitate, and bodies classed as light to levitate, in consequence of their tendency to 'seek their own place'.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 112 The weights..do not gravitate or weigh so much .. when the aire is thick and foggy. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 110 The one gravitating, the other pressing with equal force upon the subjacent Mercury. 1661 — *Spring of Air* I. iv. (1682) 9 When the lower finger is removed then the Cylinder of Mercury, which before gravitated upon the Finger comes to gravitate upon the restagnant Mercury. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 107 By which [experiment] it..appears, that water does gravitate in its own Sphære (as they phrase it). 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* Wks. 1845 VII. 140 Water does not gravitate on any part of itself beneath it. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 29 The lymph .. gravitating upon the inferior part of the ventricles may..elongate and produce them. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* VI. ii. 144 In the ancient philosophy..Many things were assumed under that character without a just title [e.g.] .. that bodies do not gravitate in their proper place. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 38 The..burthen of patronage, which, by Right Honourable persons in your Lordship's..station, has always been felt to gravitate with so severe a pressure. [1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 135 As all parts of the atmosphere gravitate, or press upon each other.]

†**b.** *trans.* To weigh down, oppress. *Obs.*

1754 H. P. *Hiberniad* i. 6 People..condemned to Tracts of Land, and gravitated by an Atmosphere baneful to them.

2. *intr.* To be affected by gravitation; to move or tend to move by the force of gravity *towards* a body, as the planets of the solar system towards the sun, and bodies near and on the earth towards its centre, etc.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 225 The sun, moon, and all the planets do reciprocally gravitate one toward another. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. (1736) 57 That matter is with active force endu'd, That all its parts magnetic pow'r exert, And to each other gravitate. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 99 The Secondary Planets of Jupiter gravitate towards Jupiter ..and both the Primary and Secondary Planets gravitate towards the Sun. 1739 tr. *Algarotti's Newton's Philos.* (1742) II. 41 All Bodies here below gravitate, and if left to themselves descend. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 16 As all bodies gravitate towards the earth, so does the earth gravitate towards all bodies. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sci.* i. (1849) 7 The satellites also gravitate to their primaries. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 436 Systems of bodies which gravitate round a central body.

b. To sink or fall by, or as by, gravitation; to tend to reach a low level; to settle down (*into* a place). *lit.* and *fig.*

1823 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 410 The soul sinks and gravitates again to the dust of its own kindred earthliness. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 31 They gravitate into their old way very soon. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. xi. (1864) 143 The soul gravitates downward beneath its burden. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 142 Thus were the various parties in the vast struggle which was about to commence gravitating into their places. 1879 *Rep. St. George's Hosp.* IX. 400 The intestinal contents..had gravitated behind the ascending colon to the region of the cæcum.

c. *trans.* To cause to descend or sink by gravitation; *spec.* in *Diamond-digging*, to manipulate (the gravel) after washing, so that the heavy stones sink to the bottom (in quot. 1894 *absol.*).

1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV. 473 These are sufficiently near the shore to be used to dig materials from to be gravitated down to the dam. 1894 *Graphic* 4 Aug. 129/2 [In diamond-digging] there is the gravitating machine, which has the same effect on the gravel as gravitating by hand.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (*intr.*) To move or tend to move towards a certain point or object as a natural goal or destination; to be strongly attracted (to some centre of influence).

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 187 A Lecture .. upon the Centers of Knowledge and Ignorance, and how and when they Gravitate and Levitate. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. vii. (1869) I. 62 The market price..is continually gravitating towards the natural price. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Fox* Wks. IX. 154 We must gravitate towards them, if we would keep in the same system, or expect that they should approach towards us. 1837 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) 5 July, A King .. is the centre towards which all business gravitates. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 245 Rome .. was the place to which the imperial pilgrimages gravitated. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxv. 26 The Irish no longer, as of old, gravitated to Scotland. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxiv. (1877) 616 The common feeling of mankind was slowly gravitating towards the new religion.

Hence **Gra·vitated** *ppl. a.* Also **Gra·vitater,** a workman who 'gravitates'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Gravitated*, weighed, poised. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 469 The lungs were of a pale grey, without any marks of gravitated blood. 1894 *Graphic* 4 Aug. 129/2 [Diamond-digging] Then the washing begins. A bucketful of gravel is put into a fine-mesh sieve,..and a 'nigger' takes it,..shaking it so as to wash the gravel. He then passes it to the 'gravitater'..the gravitater, by dexterous manipulation, causing all the heavy stones to sink to the bottom and come together in the centre.

Gravitating (græ·vitḗtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRAVITATE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GRAVITATE; gravitation. In quots. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = gravitative. Also *Comb.*, as **gravitating-machine** (see GRAVITATE *v.* 2 c).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 About the variations in the Moon, and its gravitating principle. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 244 The Gravitating Power of each of them is exactly proportional to their Matter. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 145 To see all Nature's Course, Harmonious kept by gravitating Force. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 387 A general gravitating tendency towards the centre of the state. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 329 We have a certain amount of gravitating force stored up.

Gravitating (græ·vitḗtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GRAVITATE *v.* + ING[2].] That gravitates; †exerting weight or pressure (*obs.*); moving or tending to move by gravitation.

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xvii. § 40 Set a Cup full of Water under the Receiver of an Air-pump, then draw off the gravitating Air. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 244 The gravitating matter which is proper to this globe. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 411 The opposing face of the berg varies with every change of its gravitating centre. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 83 Manton's latest improvement in flint-locks was the gravitating stop. 1893 TYNDALL in *Daily News* 5 Jan. (1894) 5/4 Lifted on the wings of hope and then let fall like a simple gravitating mass without a pinion.

Gravitation (grævitḗ·ʃən). [ad. mod.L. *gravitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *gravitāre* to GRAVITATE. Cf. F. *gravitation*.]

1. *Physics.* The action or process of gravitating; in early use, the falling of bodies to the earth or their sinking to their lowest level; in later use applied in wider sense to the process of which this is an instance, the moving or tending to a centre of attraction.

c 1645 *Enquiry* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 501 If the opinion be true, that gravitation is from the magnetism of the earth, then, the more remote from the earth, the less is the gravity. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 104 This Experiment seems onely to evince the gravitation of Ayr condensed. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 126 ₱ 6 The mutual gravitation of bodies. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 65 Where blood too is accumulated in any part of a lung after death, from gravitation, it is always of a dark colour. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 308 How the gravitation toward distant bodies, such as the Sun and Moon, may affect the Earth's rotation on its axis. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. ii. 26 If the moon was thus kept in her orbit by gravitation to the earth, or, in other words, its attraction. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 5/1 The substitution of irrigation by gravitation instead of by pumps.

b. The amount or degree of such attraction.

1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 266 The gravitation of one planet to another, is expressed by the quantity of matter in each, divided by the square of the distance.

2. The attraction of one body for another, or the effective force of one body moving towards another; the tendency of every particle of matter towards every other particle, of which the fall of bodies to the earth is an instance.

The *law of gravitation*, according to which the attractive force of bodies varies directly as their masses and inversely as the square of the distance between them, was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 In carcasses warme .. there doe exhale and breathe out vaporous and fluid parts, which carry away some power of gravitation. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 225 The gravitating power of each of them [planets]..arises from the several gravitations or attractions of all the individual particles that compose the whole mass. 1728 PEMBERTON *View Newton's Philos.* 17 This power of gravitation extends up to the moon, and causes that planet to gravitate .. towards the earth. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 318 Whirlpools and storms his circling arm

invest, With all the might of gravitation blast. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* ii. (1814) 31 One of the most important properties belonging to matter is Gravitation. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* ii. The power of gravitation determined a direct and forward descent. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 181 They..obeyed the law of universal gravitation. 1850 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ii. § 95 But for the forces of gravitation the waters of the Mississipi would remain at its fountain. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* xxi. (1878) 371 The force by which the iron rushes to the earth is called gravitation.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* The fact or condition of being attracted towards an object or point of influence; natural tendency (*to* or *towards*); in bad sense, tendency to sink to a low level.

1644 Digby *Man's Soul* Concl. 454 The vehemence and intensenesse of any pleasure, is proportionable .. to the grauitation, bent, and greatnesse that such a subiect hath to the obiect that delighteth it. 1688 Norris *Theory Love* I. iii. 26 That moral Gravity and Gravitation of the Soul impress'd on her by the universal Good acting attractively upon her. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 588 That low And sordid gravitation of his pow'rs To a vile clod. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* II. 243 The gravitation and the filial bond Of Nature that connect him with the world. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxii. 2 We shall .. observe the general gravitation of the whole machine towards a more absolute despotism. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* viii. 372 That strong gravitation towards evil. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xxxii. 373 Russia has toleration for all religions, but the gravitation is towards..the Greek Church.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gravitation law, supply* (cf. sense I. quot. 1888); **gravitation battery** = *gravity battery* (see Gravity 8 b); **gravitation measure** (see quot. 1875).

1850 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 242 Such .. would be the direct effects of this gravitation law. 1875 Everett *Illustr. C. G. S. Syst. Units* 13 Force is said to be expressed in gravitation-measure when it is expressed as equal to the weight of a given mass. 1883 Jenkin *Electr. & Magnet.* (ed. 7) 227 Gravitation batteries are like the Menotti's with the sawdust removed. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 7/2 It [the water] will be served by a gravitation supply under a net head of about 65ft.

Gravitation, erron. form of Gravidation.

Gravitational (grævitē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. Gravitation + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by gravitation; employing the principle or law of gravitation (sense 2).

Gravitational astronomy: a system of astronomy based, as by Sir Isaac Newton, on the theory of gravitation; also called *theoretical astronomy*; so *g. astronomer*.

1855 B. Powell *Ess.* 78 All kinds of physical agents.. thermotic, electric, chemical, molecular, gravitational, luminiferous. 1859 Dunkin *Midn. Sky* 148 27 Several double stars suspected to belong to a common gravitational system. 1876 Newcomb in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 101 Theoretical astronomy is a term somewhat too vague and inclusive; and 'gravitational astronomy' somewhat too narrow. 1881 Sir R. Ball in *Eng. Mech.* 17 June 349/1 Modern gravitational astronomers. 1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 16 Mar. 163/1 Venus has nearly the same gravitational power as the earth. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 75 The gravitational method of finding the Sun's distance.

Hence **Gravitationally** *adv.*, by gravitation.

1887 Sir W. Thomson *Sun's Heat* in *Gd. Words* 150 Pieces of matter gravitationally attracted together.

Gravitative (græ·vitētiv), *a.* [f. Gravitate *v.* + -ive.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by gravitation.

1799 Sir H. Davy in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 40 When the repulsive motion eminently predominates over the cohesive and gravitative attraction. 1818 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) I. 216 The particles themselves [of the human body] must have an interior and gravitative being. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xii. 156 The attributes of Heavy and Light; which indicate amounts of gravitative force in relation to bulk. 1891 *Nature* 26 July 291 That the heat developed by the falling together of the earth's materials arose simply from their gravitative potential energy.

† **Gravitoned,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *gravis* deep, heavy + *tonus*, Gr. τόνος Tone + -ed 2.] Deep-toned.

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. Relig. Cit. 9 They are not yet come to her [Nineveh's] .. paroxisms of conflicts, gravitoned accents of prayer.

Gravity (græ·viti). Also 6 **gravite**(e, **-yte**, -etie, **-ytye**. [ad. F. *gravité* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or L. *gravitāt-em, gravitās*, n. of quality f. *gravis* heavy, weighty: see Grave *a.*[1] The word was first introduced in figurative senses, corresponding generally to the Eng. senses of the adj. The primary physical sense of the Lat. word came into Eng. first in the 17th c.]

I. The quality of being Grave.

†**1.** Weight, influence, authority. *Obs.*

1534 Whittinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 2 Plato if he wolde have practysed this maner of persuadynge, he might have persuaded with singular gravytie. 1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) VII. 614 So in all their procedinges.. they shew themselffes to be men of gravyte and wisedom. 1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* I. (1676) 95 To send Ambassadours, men of gravity and authority. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 290 Why should these Circumstances be mentioned by a Historiographer of such gravity. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. x. 406, I would not have you think, that any Letters were ever read in the Senate of greater weight than yours, both for the eminent merit of your services, and the gravity of your words and sentiments.

†**b.** As a title of honour or respect. *Obs.*

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Ded. A ij, I offer it to you with all singular affection, and bending submission to your grauitie. 1629 Prynne *New Antith.* Pref. 2 It cannot be unknown to your gravities, that [etc.]. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 24 Your Gravity, your Excellency, your Eminence [etc.].

c. Of a ceremony, proceedings, etc.: Solemnity.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. § 10 The earl was, with more clamour than was suitable to the gravity of that supreme court, called upon to withdraw. 1689 Evelyn *Corr.* 12 Aug. (1879) III. 445 There was at least something of more grauity and forme kept up. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., The whole [drawing-room] passes with a gravity and air of ceremony that has something very formal in it. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 40 The gravity and pomp of the whole proceeding made a deep impression even on the Nuncio. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, v. 83 The process went on with suitable gravity.

d. Something grave; a grave or serious subject, speech, or remark. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1609 *Shakspere's Tr. & Cr.* (Qo. 1) Epist. P ij. You should see all those grand censors, that now stile them [Playes] such vanities, flock to them for the maine grace of their grauities. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* II. x. 18 He seldom ventured on a gravity, but in echo of another's remark. 1871 Geo. Eliot in J. W. Cross *Life* (1885) III. 131, I read aloud..books of German science, and other gravities. *Ibid.* III. 325 We are deep among the gravities.

2. Grave, weighty, or serious character or nature; importance, seriousness: † **a.** of literary productions, style, etc. (*obs.*); **b.** of events, facts, conditions.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 3 They myght, yf they wolde, in our Englyshe tonge Wryte workys of gravyte. 1533 Sir T. More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 964/2 The iudges parte is to see that the punishemente passe not the grauitie of the offence. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 9 To punish the injury committed according to the gravity of the fact. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* viii. Wks. (1847) 295/2 Empty sentences that have the sound of gravity, but the significance of nothing pertinent. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 203 The gravity of every offence must needs increase proportionably to the dignity of the party offended. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 74 The wise will determine from the gravity of the case. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 213 He was himself alive to the gravity of the occasion. 1883 J. Parker *Tyne & h.* 274 Great questions should be considered in a spirit worthy of their gravity.

3. Weighty dignity; reverend seriousness; serious or solemn conduct or demeanour befitting a ceremony, an office, etc.; staidness. In later use with wider application: Seriousness or sobriety (of conduct, bearing, speech, temperament, etc.); opp. to *levity* and *gaiety*.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 233 Let these fooles auoyde this mad misuse, And folowe the right way of vertuous grauitie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Sittand in ane chair .. kepand grite grauite, heffand ane beuk in his hand. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxv. 66 Marching with great gravitie. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 166 Those songs which are made for the high key he made for more life, the other in the low key with more grauetie and staidnesse. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 57, I neuer heard a man of his place, grauity, and learning, so wide of his owne respect. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxi. 209 Gravity in the ballast of the soul. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 185 He was a man of very morose manners and a very sour aspect, which in that time was called gravity. 1689–90 Temple *Ess. Pop. Discontent* Wks. 1731 I. 259 Gravity often passes for Wisdom, Wit for Ability. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 70 Our Entertainment was truly Noble, and becoming the Gravity of the Society [Jesuits]. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 145 Let. 2 Their Religion is fram'd to keep up great outward Gravity. 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xl. (1803) 77 The natural gravity of her temper..was such as not easily to be discomposed. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, His deportment was of the essence of gravity. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 39 Captain Bonneville sat .. listening to them with Indian silence and gravity. 1868 Stanley *Westm. Abb.* I. (ed. 2) 13 His manners presented a singular mixture of gravity and levity. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* III. vii. 142 She grew uneasy at the settled gravity of his face.

II. In physical senses.

4. † **a.** The quality of having weight, ponderability; the tendency to downward motion, regarded in ancient physics as a property inherent in certain bodies (opposed to *levity*, or the upward tendency ascribed, e.g., to the element of fire). *Obs.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 62 But Aristotle his reasons are generally approued, to proue the earths stabilitie in the middle or lower part of the world, because of grauitie and leuitie. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 85 Grauity or heauinesse is nothing els but an inclination of the parts of the Earth, returning to their naturall place. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 704 Similitude of Substance will cause Attraction, where the Body is wholly freed from the Motion of Grauity. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 72 To overcome the resistance of its gravity and to lift it up from the earth. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 250/2 Heaven hath neither gravity nor levity: this is manifest from its motion which is circular, not from the center which is proper to light things, nor to the center, as is proper to heavie, but about the center. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xi. 63 Gravity, which makes great bodies hard of Remove. 1678 Hobbes *Decam.* viii. 84 Gravity is an Intrinsecal Quality by which a Body so qualified descendeth perpendicularly towards the Superficies of the Earth.

b. Weight, heaviness; chiefly = *specific gravity* (see **c**), but occasionally the weight of an individual portion of matter, a definite amount of weight. Not now in scientific use, exc. in *centre of gravity* (see Centre *sb.* 16).

1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* I. iii. (1648) 15 With this kinde of Ballance, it is usuall by the help onely of one weight, to measure sundry different gravities. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 122 Their gravity and weight may also offend the upper Lip. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 105 The reason why the Quicksilver descends at all in the first Experiment, is from its exceeding gravity. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 213 Inanimate bodies, which have different gravities. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 69 P 8 Liquors of different gravity and texture which never can unite. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 265 The degrees of gravity of minerals. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 149 The weights, or gravities, of bodies near the surface of the earth, are proportional to the quantities of matter contained in them. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat.* I. 21 Let us examine it with regard to the amount of its heaviness, or its gravity.

c. Specific gravity. The degree of relative heaviness characteristic of any kind or portion of matter; commonly expressed by the ratio of the weight of a given volume to that of an equal volume of some substance taken as a standard (viz. usually water for liquids and solids, and air for gases). Abbreviated *sp. gr.*

Since the weights of bodies are proportional to their masses, their specific gravities are in the same ratio as their densities; and in some scientific books the term *density* has displaced *specific gravity*.

1666 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* I. No. 14. 234 In case its (specifick) gravity were considerably alter'd. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1004 As if they were different fluids, of different specifick gravities (as the word is now a-days) or (as it was wont to be called, and I think, better) Intensive gravity, one from the other. 1696 Whiston *Theory Earth* I. (1722) 61 Fluids are..as capable of all degrees of Density and specifick Gravity, as Solids. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 234 As the fire carries off the most aqueous part, the other which remains in the retort increases in specific gravity. 1822 Imison *Sci. & Art* I. 220 The Hydrometer is the most eligible instrument for finding the specific gravity of fluids. 1831 Lardner *Hydrost.* viii. 135 By the weights of equal bulks bodies may be separated and arranged in species. Hence the term *specific weight* or *specific gravity*. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* ix. § 50 (1879) 311 The mean density, or specific gravity, of its materials. 1870 Atkinson *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 4) § 24 The relative density of a substance is generally called its *specific gravity*.

fig. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 66 The permanence of all books is fixed by..their own specific gravity, or the intrinsic importance of their contents.

d. *Specific gravity beads* or *bulbs*: small hollow glass spheres used in determining the specific gravity of a liquid (see quot. 1884). *Specific gravity bottle* or *flask*: an instrument for determining the specific gravity of a liquid by a comparison of the weight of a given volume of it with that of an equal volume of a standard liquid under the same conditions of temperature and pressure; a pycnometer.

1863 Atkinson *Ganot's Physics* § 99 Specific gravity flask. 1881 *Ibid.* (ed. 10) § 122 The pyknometer or specific gravity bottle. 1884 A. Daniell *Princ. Physics* 198 Specific-gravity bulbs. Bulbs are sold which are known to float without rising or sinking in liquids of the sp. gr. marked in numbers upon them. A number of them are thrown into the liquid; those which bear too high a number sink, those which are too light rise; the one exactly corresponding, if there be one, is at rest anywhere in the fluid.

5. The attractive force by which all bodies tend to move towards the centre of the earth; the degree of intensity with which a body in any given position is affected by this force, measured by the amount of acceleration produced. Also often in wider sense, the degree of intensity with which one body is affected by the attraction of gravitation exercised by another body.

Some writers who restrict the word to terrestrial attraction apply it to the resultant of the earth's attraction of gravitation and the centrifugal force due to the earth's rotation, while others apply it to the gravitational component only.

1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* IV. (1724) 126 Without Gravity, the whole Universe .. would have been a confused Chaos. *a* 1721 Keill *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 53 The Gravity in A towards γ being = *π*. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* IV. i, If I were to explain the motion of a body falling to the ground, I would say it was caused by gravity. 1812 Woodhouse *Astron.* xxxiv. 329 A mean force tending to diminish the Moon's gravity to the Earth. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 219 These ubiquitaries—some flying about—others pacing against gravity up the walls or upon the ceiling. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 246 A pendulum, oscillating by the action of gravity. 1854 — *More Worlds* IV. 70 An accurate calculation of the force of gravity upon Jupiter. 1867 Herschel *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 90 *note*, A force directed to the sun differing by a mere infinitesimal from its direct gravity. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. 230 Thus, approximately, the poundal is equal to the gravity of about half an ounce.

†**6.** Heaviness, sluggishness (of bodily condition). *Obs.*$^{-1}$ (a Latinism).

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXII. xv. (1620) 838 About thirty yeares man is in his full state and from that time he declineth to an age of more grauity and decay.

7. Of sounds: Lowness of pitch.

1669 Holder *Elem. Sp.* 18 There may be other ways of discriminating the voice, e.g. by Acuteness and Gravity. 1721 A. Malcolm *Treat. Mus.* 539 All this seems plainly to put the Difference of the Tones only in the Acuteness or Gravity of the Whole. 1828 Busby *Mus. Man., Gravity*, a word used in contradistinction to *acute*: depth of sound. 1889 H. C. Banister *Music* (ed. 14) § 2 The pitch—acuteness or gravity—of a musical sound depends upon the rapidity of the vibrations which produce it.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. simple attrib.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 650 The mill itself is put up on the terrace or 'gravity' plan, the movement of ore in process of treatment being always down. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 173/2 The house was..held together nominally by a little mud and mortar, in reality by virtue of being laid in the gravity line.

b. Special comb.: **gravity battery, cell,** a galvanic battery or cell in which the liquids are kept apart by the force of gravity alone; **gravity escapement** (see quot. 1884); **gravity-railroad,** 'a railroad in which the cars move down an inclined plane, or a series of inclined planes, under the action of gravity alone' (*Cent. Dict.*); **gravity-wedge,** a wedge that falls into position, when released, by the force of gravity alone.

1870 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 4) § 704 A kind of battery has been devised in which the porous vessel is entirely dispensed with, and the separation of the liquids is effected by the difference of density. Such batteries are called **gravity batteries.* 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 31 The so called 'Gravity' batteries. 1880 DENISON *Clock & Watch Making* 71 The most simple..form of the *gravity escapement is this. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 115 *Gravity Escapement*, an escapement in which impulse is given to the pendulum by a weight falling through a constant distance. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 2/2 A very simple but effective *gravity-wedge safety apparatus.

Hence **Gra·vityship,** used as a mock title.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 370 God forgive his Gravityship the very Reverend Father Provincial.

Gravo-, bad combining form of GRAVE *a.*

1807 J. THELWALL in *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 30 Their distinctions of gravo-acute and acuto-grave or circumflexes.

† **Gra·vous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *grav-is* or Eng. GRAVE *a.* + -OUS, possibly influenced by *grievous.*] Grave. So † **Gra·vously** *adv.*, gravely.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1849) VII. 614 Pausing in every degree, and proceding in a gravous sorte, with mature advise and deliberation. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 22) (1550) 56 Grauous matters, concernyng the welthes of bothe the Realmes. *Ibid.* (an. 23) 59 b, If wee..would.. in our myndes grauously ponder the fraile .. imbecilitie of our humayn nature. *Ibid., Hen. VII* (an. 1) 3 He would that there should be elected the most prudent & grauous persons of euery countie.

Gravure[1] (grē·viuəɹ). *rare*—[1]. [f. GRAVE *v.*[1] + -URE. Cf. F. *gravure* engraving.] The fact of being graven or engraved.

1876 LANIER *Poems, Dedication,* Symbol of gravure on his heart to be.

Gravure[2] (gravūr, græ·viuəɹ). [Shortened from PHOTOGRAVURE.] The process of engraving by means of photography; a print produced by this process. Also *attrib.*

1893 *Daily News* 29 June 5/4 Accompanied by numerous Woodbury gravure illustrations. 1896 *Ibid.* 11 June 3/1 A number of Herkomer gravures, including portraits .. and copies of well-known pictures.

Gravy (grē·vi). Forms: 4–5 **gravé,** 5 **gravey, greve, grovy,** (7 **gravet**), **greavie, -y,** 8 **graivie,** 7–8 **gravie,** 5– **gravy.** [Of obscure origin.

The receipts quoted under sense 1 below are substantially identical with receipts in OF. cookery books, in which the word is *gravé.* For the OF. word the reading *gravé* seems certain (though in printed texts *gravé* usually appears); it is prob. cogn. with OF. *grain* 'anything used in cooking' (Godef.), and with GRENADE[2], GRENADINE; cf. also *jaus grenon* = 'gravy bastard'. But in the Eng. MSS. the word has nearly always either a *v* or a letter which looks more like *u* than *n* (the only exception being in the 'table' to *Liber Cocorum,* which has thrice *grane,* while the text has *graue*). As the ME. word was therefore identical in form with the mod. word, it seems difficult, in spite of the difference in sense, to regard them as unconnected. In the present state of the evidence, the most probable conclusion is that the OF. *gravé* was early misread as *gravé,* and in that form became current as a term of English cookery.]

† 1. Some kind of dressing used for white meats, fish, and vegetables, which seems to have consisted of broth, milk of almonds, spices, and (usually) wine or ale. *Gravy bastard*: app. an inferior imitation of this. *Obs.*

?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 22 Connynges in Grauey. Take Connynges .. and drawe hem with a gode broth with almandes blanched and brayed, do þerinne suger and powdor gynger. *Ibid.* 59 Oysters in Gravey. Schyl Oysters and seeþ hem in wyne and in hare own broth, cole the broth thrugh a cloth, take almandes blaunched, grynde hem and drawe hem up with the self broth & alye it wiþ floer of Rys and do the oysters þerinne, cast in powder of gynger, suger, macys. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 For tenchis in gravé. Sethe þy tenchis..Grynd peper and safron with ale .. With tenchis brothe, þou temper hit. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 586/4 *Garus,* greue. [Cf. *Ibid.* 740/38 *Hic garus,* a fyscbrowe.] 14.. *MS. Arundel* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 446 Eles in Grave. Take almondes and grinde hem [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Oystres en grauey. *Ibid.,* Oystrys in grauy bastard...take þe water of þe Oystrys, & ale, an brede y-straynid..an put it on a potte, an Gyngre, Sugre, Saffron, powder pepir, and Salt. *Ibid.* 33 Whyte Pesyn in grauey. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 101 A litul gravey of be pike. *c* 1470 *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 117 To mak tenche in grave, tak..your tenche and sethe hym and alay it with myed bred pepper and saffron and temper it with the tenches brothe, then lay the tenche in a platter and poure on the grave. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 789/35 *Hec promulada* [?=**promulsida, promulsis*] grovy. 1508–13 *Bk. Keruynge* (W. de W.) B 4 Sprottes is good in sewe.. oystres in ceuy, oysters in grauy, menewes in porpas.

2. The fat and juices which exude from flesh during and after the process of cooking; a dressing for meat or vegetables made from these with the addition of condiments.

1591 A. W. *Bk. Cookrye* 4 Boile it [a Swan] vntill it be somwhat thick, and put in two spoon full of the grauye of the Swan. 1600 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. ii. 184 *Just.* There is not a white haire in your face but should haue his effect of grauity. *Falst.* His effect of grauy, grauie, grauie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 312 The grauie or dripping .. of the Hyænes liuer, newly taken out of the body. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVIII. 62 There are now at fire Two brests of Goat: both which, let Law set downe Before the man .. With all their fat and greauie. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Gravies of Meat..Are good for old Persons. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The gravet of rosted meat. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 P 1 A whole roasted Ox, (which was certainly the best Way to preserve the Gravy). 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 69 When you dish it [a tongue] up, pour a little brown gravy. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Charac.* (1852) 109 The pure and transparent gravies of France. 1858 JEWRY *Model Cookery* 270 Serve it up hot with a rich gravy poured round it.

b. *transf.* Also in phr. *goose without gravy* (see GOOSE *sb.* 1 d); *to stew in one's own gravy,* to be bathed in sweat.

1699 E. WARD *London Sfy* IX. 14 He reliev'd us out of our Purgatory [a bath], and carried us to our Dressing Room, which gave us such Refreshment after we had been thus long stewing in our own Gravy, that [etc.]. *a* 1845 HOOD *Widow* iii, As if .. to soothe his grave with sorrow's gravy [*i.e.* tears].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gravy-boat, sauce, soup, spoon*; instrumental, as *gravy-dripping* adj.; **gravy beef,** a part of the leg of beef which is cooked for the sake of its gravy; **gravy-eyed** *a.* (see quot.).

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 39 Lay a Pound of *Gravy Beef..over your Chickens. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 175 Digging his dirty, *gravy-dripping knife into the salt-cellar. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue,* **Gravey eyed,* blear eyed, one whose eyes have a running humour. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Engl. Housekpr.* (1778) 24 To make the *gravy sauce, put a little brown gravy into a sauce-pan, with one anchovy. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xvii. (1737) 74 *Gravy Soupe. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess.* XXV. 227 He drank gravy-soup when he could get it. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 135 A basin of gravy-soup .. was placed before him. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* i, A *gravy spoon.

Gravylle, Gravyn, obs. ff. GRAVEL, GRAVE *v.*[1]

Grawacke, variant of GRAUWACKE.

Grawe, obs. form of GRAVE, GROW.

Grawell, obs. form of GRAVEL.

Grawin, obs. pa. pple. of GRAVE *v.*[1]

Grawls, Anglo-Irish form of GRILSE.

Grawous, obs. form of GRIEVOUS.

Gray, etc.: see GREY.

Grayboyle, obs. form of GARBOIL.

1620 *Concession to J. Merrick* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XVII. 256 The late Troubles and Grayboyles happened in that State.

Graydon, Grayel, obs. ff. GRADDAN, GRAIL[1].

Graylag: see GREYLAG.

Grayle, var. GRAIL[1]; obs. f. GRAIL[3], gravel.

Grayling (grē·liŋ). Also 5 **gra-, gray-, grelyng(e, grayllyng(h)e,** 6–7 **grailing,** 7–8 **greyling,** 8 **gragling.** [f. *gray,* GREY *a.*: see -LING.]

1. A freshwater fish of the genus *Thymallus* (family *Salmonidæ*), of a silvery-grey colour and characterized by a long and high dorsal fin.

The common European grayling is *Thymallus vulgaris*; other species are *T. signifer,* the American or Alaskan grayling, and *T. ontariensis,* the Michigan grayling.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 15 Ye schall angle..For þe trowyt the grelyng and þe barbel..with a lyne of ix herys. *Ibid.* 17 A dubbed hooke for the troute & gralyng. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 358 Yn Wye water sunt pisces, trouthes, cullys, loches, anguillæ, grayllynghes. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* h 6 b, The grayllynge by a nother name callyd vmbre is a delycyous fysshe to mannys mouthe. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. xiv. in *Holinshed* (1807) I. 123 In this riuer [Wie] be vmbers, otherwise called graillings. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. N 8, A Greyling or Omer. 1787 BEST *Angling* 39 The Gragling, Grayling or Umber. This fish has three different names given it, according to the different parts of England where it is found. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 58 And here and there a lusty trout, And here and there a grayling. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 294 If the trout be the gentleman of the streams, the grayling is certainly the lady. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xi. 89 The tender-mouthed grayling. 1882 *Michigan & its Resources* 29 Brook trout and grayling are plenty in some of the small rivers of the northern counties.

b. An Australian fish, *Prototroctes marœna,* closely resembling the English grayling.

1880 W. SENIOR *Travel & Trout* 94 The cucumber mullet..I have long expected to be a grayling. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish of N. S. Wales* 109 (Morris) The Australian grayling, which in character..is almost identical with the English fish of that name. 1889 *Cassell's Picturesque Austral.* (1890) IV. 206 The river abounds in the delicious grayling or cucumber fish.

c. (See quot.)

1889 'JOHN BICKERDYKE' *Bk. All-round Angler* III. 95 *note,* In parts of Ireland grilse are termed grayling, and in the markets of the Midlands pollan..is sold as Irish grayling.

2. A common butterfly (*Hipparchia Semele*), so called from the grey under-side of the wings.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 241 *Hipparchia Semele* (grayling, or rock underwing). 1841 WESTWOOD *Brit. Butterflies* 68. 1893 MORRIS *Brit. Butterflies* 51.

1893 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 8/2 The grayling. This quiet coloured butterfly is a native of stony hill sides.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grayling-angler, -fishing, -fly*; **grayling sky,** a sky of a silvery-grey colour.

1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 6 The motionless figure as it lies under that grayling sky. 1889 'JOHN BICKERDYKE' *Bk. All-round Angler* III. 97 The best Test grayling-flies. 1898 *Speaker* 29 Oct. 515/2 Your grayling angler casts it [his fly] in very different fashion.

Graymalkin, variant of GRIMALKIN.

Gray mercy, obs. variant of GRAMERCY.

Graymill (grē·mil). Also 6 **gray mil e, myle,** 7 **greimile.** [Etymological perversion (after *gray,* GREY *a.*) of F. *grémil* GROMWELL. (A further corruption is *grey millet*: see GREY *a.* 10.)] = GROMWELL.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 Lithospermon is called of the Herbaries Milium solis, in englishe Grummel, but it shoulde be called Gray myle. 1551 — *Herbal* II. 40 Lithospermon .. is called gray mil of the blewish gray color that it hath. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Lithospermum* .. Some take it to be grummell, or gray mile. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II. 284 Of all herbes that be, there is none more wonderful then Greimile. 1611 COTGR., *Gremil,* the hearb Gromill, Grummell, or Graymill. 1756 WATSON *Leicestersh. Plants* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 814 Gromwell, Gromil, or Graymill.

Grayn(e, Grayth(e, obs. ff. GRAIN, GRAITH.

Grayvez, Graz, obs. ff. GREAVES, GRASS.

Graze (grēz), *sb.* [f. GRAZE *v.*[2]]

1. An act or instance of grazing, touching lightly, or rubbing against, a surface in passing: said esp. of shot; also, 'the point at which a shot strikes and rebounds from earth or water' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxvi. 136 The Graze of the Bullet at the first Shot. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 June, Dividing the sum of all the distances, taken from the muzzle to the first graze. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 Common shell..which gave a range of about 3,000 yards at the first graze. 1879 PROCTOR *Fleas. Ways Sci.* v. 122 All successive grazes [of a ray of light] would be indicated to us by accessions of lustre. 1899 *Speaker* 11 Nov. 533/1 The difficulty is..to secure a fuze sufficiently delicate to act on graze.

2. A superficial wound or abrasion, caused by an object rubbing against the skin of the body.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 30/1 A few grazes and bruises were all the evils. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 151 Quite a slight wound, just a graze of the arm.

Graze (grēz), *v.*[1] Forms: 4–8 **grase,** (5 **gresyn,** 6 **grease**), 6– **graze.** [OE. *grasian,* f. *gras-, græs* GRASS *sb.*[1]; cf. MDu., MHG. *grasen* (Du. *grazen,* G. *grasen*), Sw. *gräsa,* Da. *græsse,* trans. and intr.]

1. *intr.* Chiefly of cattle: To feed on growing grass and other herbage.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 200 [Se þe] oxan grasiende ȝesihþ sixe ceapas [*read* ceapes] ȝetacnað. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 142 Lich an oxe under the fote He graseth. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 121 Nature hathe .. Ordeyned..Sheepe in theyr pasture to grase day and nyght. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 40 b, Driving them [partridges] in the daye time too goe grase in the mountaynes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 111 Our Hogs and Cattell haue twentie miles circuit to graze in securely. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 774 The lion, and the libbard, and the bear Graze with the fearless flocks. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 102 The poor jaded horses were turned out to graze. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 2 The god .. found a mountain tortoise grazing near his grotto. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 51 The cows that grazed in the monastic pastures.

b. *Proverb.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 189 Suche as they most gladly dead would haue Eateth of that goose that graseth on their graue. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (1841) 25 'The goose that graseth on the greene', quoth he, 'May I eat on when you shall buryed be!' 1632 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 177 He looks fresh, and enjoys his health ..so that if any other prelate do gape after his benefice, his grace, perhaps, according to that old and homely proverb, [may] eat of the goose which shall graze upon his grave.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. 'To move on devouring' (J.). ? *Obs.* b. *humorously* of persons: To feed. Also *To send to graze*: to send packing, turn out.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 113 Sike mischiefe graseth hem emong. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 190 Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. *a* 1626 BACON *War w. Spain* (1629) 10 As euery State lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually grazed. 1675 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* (ed. 3) 35 This Wildfire..had now grazed almost throughout the whole Realm. 1733 SWIFT *Legion Club* 215 Will you, in your faction's phrase, Send the clergy all to graze? 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 304 Mr. Drummond..does no harm grazing at the bottom of a long table. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* ix. 230 Mosquitoes that are grazing coolly on one's hands.

3. *trans.* To feed on, eat (growing grass or other herbage). Chiefly *poet.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 253 Flocks Grasing the tender herb. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 889 Their Steeds around, Free from their Harness, graze the flow'ry Ground. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 77 The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 785 Brutes graze the mountain-top with faces prone.

fig. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 1 July, an. 1763 *note,* He is the richest authour that ever grazed the common of literature.

† b. *transf.* Said of fish. *Obs. rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 568 This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep His scaly Flocks, that graze the wat'ry deep.

4. *causal.* To put (cattle) to feed on pasture; also, to tend while so feeding.

1564 GOLDING *Justin's Hist.* II. (1570) 10 b, They feede & graze theyr cattell wandering through the desertes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 92 When Iacob graz'd his Vncle Labans sheepe. 1613 WITHER *Epithal.* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 372 We drive our flocks a field to graze them. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Descr. Carolina* 31 A Cow is grased near as cheap as a Sheep here in England. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 181 Great numbers of cattle, and of long-wooled sheep, are grazed in the fens. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. (1876) 239 Labourers who have been accustomed to graze a cow..upon a common.

5. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To pasture cattle.

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 34 Capt Philipson jun. grased in the same place. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 21 A delicate grasse..upon which..you may graze with cattle or horse 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 79 Your petitioners, and those that grase with them, have..noe way to bring their cattell to the markett. 1892 *Within Hour Lond.* xiii. 266 My own friends, who grazed on the marshes.

6. *trans.* To put cattle to feed on (grass, land, etc.); † *to graze up*, to exhaust by grazing.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 161 Driving on til they have grazed al up. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 16 Some graze their Land till Christmas, and some longer. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 18 Apr., You may graze the ground when the trees are grown up. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 420 The young grass should not be grazed. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* viii. 150 A pasture field..which it was believed had been grazed for fully two hundred years.

7. *intr.* Of land: To produce grass; to serve for grazing. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 551 The Quarters to Graze, being kept Shorne, but not too neare Shorne. 1626 — *Sylva* § 600 The Ground will be like a Wood, which keepeth out the Sunne; And so continueth the Wet; Whereby it will neuer graze (to purpose) that yeare. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 10 The unsuitable unnaturall laying down of Land to Graze. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 28 Those Lands that Graze speedily. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Graze*, to become covered with the growth of grass.

Hence **Grazed** (grēˑzd), *ppl. a.* Also **Gra·zer**, an animal that grazes.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 113 Grazed Lands. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 486 Lik'ning his Maker to the Grazed Ox. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 104 After them the Cackling Goose, Close-grazer, finds wherewith to ease her Want. 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 254 Like the crowned grazer on Euphrates' shore.

Graze (grēˑz), *v.*2 Also 7 **graise**, 8 **grase**. [Of obscure etymology. The sense closely approaches that of *glaze*, GLACE *v.* (see esp. 2 b below), of which this may possibly be an altered form due to the influence of GRATE *v.* Prof. Skeat suggests that the word may be a transferred use of prec., the sense 'to take off the grass close down to the ground' having passed into the sense 'to touch lightly in passing'; cf. 'a close *shave*'; also G. *grasen* 'to roll and bound, said of cannon-balls' (Flügel), and quots. 1632 and 1642 under sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To touch (a surface) lightly in passing; esp. to roughen or abrade (the skin or a part of the body) in rubbing or brushing past. Also, to suffer slight abrasion of (a part of one's body).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 279 Whose solid vertue The shot of Accident, nor dart of Chance Could neither graze, nor pierce? 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Grass-Hearth*, As we still say, the Skin is gras'd, or slightly hurt. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* li, The bullet grazed the young lady's temple. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 51 At six o'clock our little canoe grazed the steps. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 23 (1879) 125 Some comets..approach so close to the Sun as almost to graze its surface. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xiv. (1870) 132 She fell and grazed her arm sadly.

fig. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. vii. P 1 His self-love was grazed now and then. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 644 The civil war had barely grazed the frontier of Devonshire. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) xv, How nearly we grazed a fratricidal war with our American kinsfolk..dwells in all memories.

b. Said of a ray of light; *spec.* To meet (a curve) tangentially.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 308 The luminous ray could only graze the surface of the medium ABD. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV. 178 The sun's..rays..grazing the summit of the mountain. 1863 CHALLIS in *Notices R. Astron. Soc.* XXIII. 235 Hitherto it has been supposed that a ray from a star..may pass through the atmosphere in a course which grazes, or is a tangent to, the interior globe.

c. To rub (oneself) against a surface in passing.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, You..keep close to the house yourself and squeeze and graze yourself against it.

2. *intr.* To move so as to touch something lightly in passing, or so as to produce slight abrasion. † In early use, of a bullet: To ricochet.

1632 *Shaks.'s Hen. V*, IV. iii. 105 (2nd Folio) Marke then abounding valour in our English: That being dead, like to the bullets grasing [*Quartos & 1st Folio* crasing], Breake out into a second course of mischiefe. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. i. 358 Those bullets which graze on the ground do most mischief to an army. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 267 An Arrow came grazing through my hair. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 420 The edge of the buckler..graz'd pretty hard along his arm. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 212 So that the fresh breezes ..may graze along the shores of Chili and Peru. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlv. (1856) 410 Sometimes running into a berg, or grazing against its edge. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 171 Faintly-venomed points Of slander, glancing here and grazing there.

b. said of a ray of light.

a 1641 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 78 Then be the tops of the mountaines graised on by the beames appearing.

Hence **Grazed** (grēˑzd), *ppl. a.*

1890 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/1 A slight grazed wound over the right eye.

Graze (grēˑz), *v.*3 *dial.* [? Back-formation from GRAZIER; connexion with F. *engraisser* of like meaning seems improbable.] *trans.* and *intr.* To fatten. Also, to weigh (a specified weight) after fattening.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *To Graze*, to fat. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 419 A 20 weeks' old pig will graze 7 score, and on the average they reach 20 score at 12 months' age: they have been grazed to 29 score within the 12 months. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Graze*, 1. To fatten; to become fat—applied to cattle, but quite as much to stall-fed as to grass-fed. 2. To weigh after fattening—applied to a pig..'I have a great sow I reckon will graze up pretty nigh thirty score.'

Grazeable (grēˑzăbˈl), *a.* Also **grazable**. [f. GRAZE *v.*1 + -ABLE.] That may be grazed.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 50 Many times in February..they are grazeable with great cattell. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 277 The water is thrown from the grazable parts into these reed-ronds.

Grazery: see GRAZIERY.

† **Grazet(t.** *Obs.* Also 7 **gras-, gresett**, 8 **graz-zet.** [? corruption of F. *grisette*, a cheap woollen stuff of grey colour.] A kind of woollen stuff.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3181/4 An Orange and Black Gresett Gown lined with Black. *Ibid.* No. 3199/4 A Grasett Mantua Gown black and white, lined with black Silk. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3701/4 Mercery Goods, viz. .. Estemines, Russels, ..Elatches, Grazets. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 222 Tho' Grazzet she wears. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Some of them [*sc.* stuffs] are quite lost, and thrown out of sale, such as ..flowered grazetts.

Grazier (grēˑzʲəɹ). Forms: 6–8 **grasier**, (6 **-ior, -yar, grazyer**, 6–7 **grasyer**), 7– **grazier.** [f. *gras* GRASS *sb.*: see -IER. Quots. 1580 and 1611 seem to indicate that the word became more or less identified with the 16–17th c. F. *graissier* (f. *graisse* fat, GREASE *sb.*). Cf. GRAZE *v.*3]

† **1.** Used to render med.L. *viridarius* VERDERER.

1502 *Charter of Forests* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 210 To theis twoo swanmotis shall com togedur our foresturs grasyers & woodwalkers.

2. One who grazes or feeds cattle for the market.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 Thou grasier, that hast many shepe in thy pastures. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52 They that are grasiers, vse the hole herbe in the stede of grasse and hay. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Graissier*, a grasier. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 20 Marching not like a plodding Grasyer with his Droues before him, but like a Citty-Captayne. 1611 COTGR., *Graissier*, .. a Grasier, or fattener of cattell. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. XXVI. 1640) 71 He brought them up..to be Grasiers, as we call them, to breed Cattell, Sheep, Oxen, Camels, Goats, and the like. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 47 A Grasier fats his Cattel to bring them to a better Market. 1710 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 118 Presently he feels His Grazier's Coat fall down his Heels. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *Graziers*, fatters of cattle; whether their food be grass, turneps, or oilcake. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXV, Broad-brimmed white hat, such as a wealthy grazier might wear. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 3 The savage..chooses to be a grazier rather than to till the ground.

b. Proverbial and allusive uses.

a 1520 *Vox Populi* 65 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 401 Grasyers and regraters, Withe to many shepemasters, That of erable grounde make pasture, Are thei that be these wasters. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. E ij, Insaciable cormorants, greedie grasiers..who hauing raked togither infinite pasture, feed all themselves, and will not sell for anie reasonable gaine. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 134 'To live like a grazier' or to turn arable land into pasture continued to be a reproach cast upon some of the great English land owners at so late a period as the 16th century.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Gra·zierly** *a.*, pertaining to or like that of a grazier; **Gra·zierdom**, the realm or world of graziers.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. A iij, Thou..spendest more .then in a whole yeare thou gettest by some grasierly gentilitie thou followest. 1822 BP. HEBER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1839) I. p. cxi, In a respectable grazierly style, on horseback, and in a white coat. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 230 Do battle against the intrusions of Grocerdom and Grazierdom.

Graziery (grēˑzʲəɹi). Also 8 **grasery, grazery.** [f. GRAZIER: see -ERY.] **a.** The business of a grazier; the grazing of cattle. **b.** Grazing-ground, pasture. *rare.*

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 288 Where the Governour Adrian van der Stel had for some time a grasiery. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 341 In the territory of Pasto, grasiery is a very profitable article. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 777 Grasery is the principal occupation. *Ibid.* 580 The inhabitants derive their principal subsistence from grazery. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 98 Sedulously attending to agriculture, graziery, and even to mining. *c* 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1898) 58 Fishing, fowling, graziery and peaceable cutting of peat.

Grazing (grēˑzing), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. GRAZE *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of GRAZE *v.*1; pasturing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/2 Gresynge, of beestys fedynge, *pastura*. *a* 1520 *Vox Populi* 41 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 401/1 Suche and suche, That of late are made riche, Have to, to, to myche By grasyng and regratinge. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Le Roy's Interch. Course of Things* 28 a, There is no doubt but that pasturage, grasing, and shepheardrie, were before husbandrie and tillage. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 19 The Laplanders live by hunting and grasing. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xix, The mode of grazing in Romney Marsh and East Kent. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 275 Where he may watch his Alderneys at their quiet grazing.

† **b.** *fig.* in phr. *to send a grazing*, etc. = to send to grass, etc. (see GRASS *sb.*1, 5 b). *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* XXXVI. Wks. 901/2 Hys remembraunce was good inoughe, saue that it went about in grasing til it was beaten home. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. iv. (1642) 53 Being tyred with his new Peere, he turned her off to grazing. 1688 KENNET in *Magd. Coll.* (O. H. S.) 258 The several counties whither we were sent a grazing. 1693 *Humours of Town* 23 The young Cully sends him out a-grazing like Nebuchadnezzar, with scarce a Shirt to his back.

2. Grazing ground, pasture-land, pasture.

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 220 Wher ther was ij plowys wele ocupyd, now yt ys retorned to pasteure and grasyng. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 181 They doo feede them commonly in the fieldes of rice, for that they haue no other grasinges. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 295/1 Having..taken grasings south for the cattle. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, The grazings on which their grandsires fed their flocks and herds. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 147 In open plains, where there is good grazing.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grazing country, ground, land, rights*; *grazing-like* adj.; **grazing guard**, a guard placed over the cattle of an army whilst grazing.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 595 If the Ground be Grazing Ground. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 13 A second sort of grazing Ground. 1835 J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. 404 The same open, grazing-like land is every where seen. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* Pref. (1880) 6 Down to a comparatively recent period, it [England] was a great grazing country. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 254 Their owners commenced to grumble if the Rainbow cattle fed over their grazing rights. 1893 *West'm. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 4/2 Captain Borrow and Sir John Willoughby..galloped out of laager.. and headed them off back to the grazing guard.

Gra·zing, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. GRAZE *v.*2 + -ING 1.] The action of GRAZE *v.*2; the touching or rubbing of a surface in passing so as to turn it up or roughen it; abrasion.

a 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1698) I. 59 With the grazing of a Bullet upon the Face of one of the Servants. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 P 1 By the lucky grazing of a bullet on the Roll of his Stocking.

Grazing (grēˑzing), *ppl. a.*1 [f. GRAZE *v.*1 + -ING 2.] That grazes. **a.** Of an animal: That feeds on growing grass.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 19 Whiles he had keeping of his grasing steed. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVII. 620 The grazing ox and browzing goat. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 49 A flower privily growing, Hid from grazing kine. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Digest 632 He who..killed another man's slave or grazing quadruped.

b. That keeps cattle at grass.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 5 Great part of the lands ..are held by the Farmers, Cowkeepers, and Grasing-Butchers.

Gra·zing, *ppl. a.*2 [f. GRAZE *v.*2 + -ING 2.] That grazes; that touches or rubs lightly in passing or moving; abrading.

c 1693 *Ad Populum Phaleræ* I. 65 More dangerous than grazing Ball that flew. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 148 An oblique direction should be given to the loop-holes..to obtain a grazing fire. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 115 A grazing iron collar grinds my neck. 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., When the trajectory is low and nearly parallel to the ground, and when the projectile strikes the object . at a less angle than 10°, this is termed grazing fire. 1881 LD. RAYLEIGH in *Nature* XXV. 64 By giving the light a more nearly grazing emergence.

Hence **Gra·zingly** *adv.*, so as to graze.

1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 710 The course of any comet may well chance to be so directed as to carry it straight towards the very centre of the sun, instead of passing grazingly by his orb as did the comet of 1843.

Gre, variant of GREE.

† **Gre·able,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *greable* (1207 in Godef.), f. *greer* to approve of, grant, consent to, please: see GREE *v.* and -ABLE.] = AGREEABLE, in various senses; fitting, accordant, compliant, pleasing, etc.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 112 The greable gardoun for al opin sclaundris. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, A certayne hour..To our intent that shalbe most greable. 1463 ASHBY *Prisoner's Regl.* 104 Poems (E.E.T.S.) 4 To chaung my lyf to god greable. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXIX. 305 They were greable that he shuld be professed monke. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 15, I therto had not ben greable. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 201 To se howe greable we are of one mynde. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* Epistle 28 Tyll sic ane Prince to be so greabyll! 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 26 And howe is it likely and greable all diuelles beyng ennemyes of men. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* I. i. 14, I know not what greable and pleasant fantasie.

Hence † **Gre·ably** *adv.*, agreeably.

a 1455 HOLLAND *Howlat* lxvi, The Pape begynnis the grace, as greably ganit. *c* 1500 *Partenay* 1543 Honestly was don The mariage And weddyng greabilly.

Gread, obs. form of GREED.

†Greade. *Obs.* Also 4 **grede.** [OE. *grēada*, wk. masc.] Bosom, lap.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiii. 77 Ða ðe berað on hira greadum ða a libbendan fatu. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 23 He .. geseah feorran abraham & lazarum on his greadan. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4187 He dronk of that wyn rede, The coppe he putte undur his grede. *Ibid.* 4196. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1802 And whan .. the bichche lith in thi grede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 196 Ac þe wyse zayþ þet me do þe elmesse in-to þe greade of þe poure.

Greade, variant of GREDE *sb.* and *v. Obs.*

Greadly, variant of GRADELY *a.* and *adv.*

Greadye, Greaf, obs. forms of GREEDY, GRIEF.

Greakishe, obs. form of GREEKISH.

Greal, variant of GRAIL *sb.*[2]

Greane, obs. form of GREEN.

Grease (grīs), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 **grece,** 4 **grees(e,** 4–5 **grese, grees, greece,** (4 **greis, -ys,** 5 **gris, gresse, gres,** 6 **gress,** 7 **greese),** 6–7 **greace,** 6– **grease.** See also CREESH. [a. OF. *graisse, greisse, gresse, craisse, creisse, cresse* (mod. F. *graisse*) = Pg. *graixa,* It. *grascia* :—popular L. **crassia,* f. *crassus* (F. *gras*) adj., fat; cf. the synonymous Sp. *grasa,* It. *grassa,* which represent the fem. of the adj.]

†**1.** The fat part of the body of an animal; also, corpulence, fatness. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 11 Bestis þat waxis iolife when þai ere ful of grese. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lvii. (1495) 173 The marowe of the bones is lyke to fatnesse or to greys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3838 Polidarius was .. Full grete in the grippe, all of grese hoge. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxiii. (1869) 59 Thou art to fat and haste to miche grees vnder the wynge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iij, Howe many maners of greas be there? Answere. Two. The one is withoutforth nere to the skynne, & that proprely is called adeps or fatnes. And yᵉ other is inwarde & nyghe to the bely, & proprely is called auxunge or fat grease. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 246 Every Artificer must know .. that he likewise must lose some grease and part with his grosse humors if ever he meaneth to be..strong. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 123 So he might take down our Grease and Luxury, and keep the English courage in breath and exercise.

b. Chiefly in *Hunting.* The fat of a boar, hare, hart, etc. *In the time* or *season of grease*: when the game is fat and fit to kill. *In grease, in prime* or *pride of grease*: fat and fit for killing; also *transf.* of a hawk or horse. *Deer, goose, hart* (see HART 1 b), *hen,* etc. *of grease*: a fat deer, goose, etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 64 Whan Harald or þe kyng wild com þider eftsons In þe tyme of g[r]ese, to tak þam venysons. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 658 That nane werreye my wylde, botte Waynour hir seluene, And þat in þe sesone whene grees es assignyde. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* (ed. Kölbing) 3571 A noble dere off gresse. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 409 Capon & hen of hawt grees þus wold þey be dight. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 272 Capon or henne of grece. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 217, I have termed their fatte greace and so is it to be called of all beastes which praye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 311 Foundering cometh when a Horse is heated, being in his grease and very fat. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 The fat of a Boare and Hare is termed Greace. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 42 When she [your Hawke] is in the prime of her grease, the least heat she can take is all too much. 1667 DRYDEN & NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. i. D.'s Wks. 1883 III. 56 Crammed capons, pea-hens, chickens in the grease. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* App. 409 There is a scurvy quality in some Hawks proceeding from pride of grease, or being high kept. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hounds,* For entring the Hound at a Hart or Buck, let him [*sc.* the Hart or Buck] be in prime of Grease. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xii, The roe..never being in what is called *pride of grease,* he is also never out of season. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 509 The harts are 'in grease' from August to the middle of October.

†c. Short for *hart* or *deer of grease* (see 1 b). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Ipomydon* (Kölbing) 370 Tomorrow..Loke ye be all redy dight..In the forest to take my grese.

d. Phrases (chiefly *fig.*), as *to chafe, fret, fry, melt, stew, sweat in one's own grease* (cf. FRY *v.*[1] 3). *To melt one's grease*: to exhaust one's strength by violent efforts.

13..–1684 [see FRY *v.*[1] 3]. *a* 1569 KINGESMYLL *Man's Est.* viii. (1580) 41 Must we needes be still sweating in the greace of our own fleshly wickednesse? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 69 Till the wicked fire of lust haue melted him in his owne greace. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 59 There hee sat fretting in his owne grease. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. IV. XV. (1655) I. 181 The adventurous Earl Henry of Oxford .. was set upon a desperat Work, wher he melted his grease, and so .. died. 1663 TUKE *Adv. Five Hours* I. in *Anc. Brit. Drama* III. 415/1 There they stew In their own grease till morning. ?17.. *R. Hood & Gold. Arrow* in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 224/2 So we'll leave him chafing in his grease. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliv. V. 96 The day was exceedingly hot, and..Rubios's horse was overheated, and, as the phrase was, melted his grease.

2. The melted or rendered fat of animals, esp. when it is in a soft state: often with a qualifying sb., specifying the kind of fat, as *bear's grease,* GOOSE-GREASE, *swine's grease,* etc.; †*white grease,* lard. Hence, by extension, oily or fatty matter in general, esp. such as is used as a lubricant.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 12/375 þat fuyr was i-maud of col and grece. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8485 Hii..wilde fur wiþ pich & grece wiþ ginnes In caste. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1552 Talwgh and grese menge alsoo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 63 Egges yfryed with grece. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Gode brothe with wyte grece thou noȝt forsake. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Take oynonys, and schrede hem .. an frye in a panne of fayre grece. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 43 Let thy terre be medled with oyle, gose grease, or capons grease. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 62 b, Annoynt .. with .. some of the greases spoken of before. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 16 They delight to..make their skin glister with grease and char-cole beat together. 1678 *Massacre Irel.* 6 One fat man they murthered and made Candles of his grease. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 18 Apr., They .. extract a grease from them [bones] for greasing wheels. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 821 *heading,* Taking grease out of paper. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 172 Causing the piston-rod to work through a close collar stuffed with hemp and grease. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 215/2 The expenditure for lubricating oils, waste, and greases alone amounts to more than $150,000 per annum.

b. in various expressions, with reference to the qualities of grease, as oiliness, combustibility, etc.

1650 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* cxix. 70 As fat as grease they be. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* II. xii. 211 As slick as grease. 1860 SALA *Looking at Life* 147 His goods absuming away from him like grease in fire.

†c. A salve (for the scab in sheep). *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 44 Those that be wasshen, wyll not take scabbe after (if they haue sufficient meate) for that is the beste grease that is to a shepe, to grease hym in the mouthe with good meate.

d. *dial.* Rancid or inferior butter.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 196 The firsts and seconds [of butter] go to the London market, the 'grease' to the woollen-manufactory in the west of Yorkshire. *Ibid.* 333 *Grease,* rancid butter, of the lowest degree.

3. A disease which attacks the heels of a horse (see quot. 1865).

1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 898/4 A Chesnut coloured Horse, .. his grease faln into his Legs. *Ibid.* 962/4 One black Gelding, .. the Greece in his Heels behind of both Feet. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 172 There are some gummy-leg'd Horse very apt to the Grease and Scratches. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 2 What farriers term the grease in the heels of horses. 1865 YOUATT *Horse* XV. (1872) 354 Grease is a specific inflammation of the sebaceous follicles of the skin of the heels..followed by an increased morbid secretion.

4. The oily matter in wool; also, wool before it is cleansed of this. *In the grease*: that has not been cleansed after shearing.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 98 Shreds of flannel which having been freed from grease by washing, are readily moistened. 1886 HARRIS *Techn. Fire Insur.,* Wool 'in the grease', that is, in the fleece, as it is taken from the sheep. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 7/4 Merino wools in the grease. 1898 *Johannesburg Star* 19 Mar. 1/2 The Colonial wool auction was opened on Tuesday..Grease showed a farthing advance on last sales rates.

5. *slang* and *dial.* (See GREASE *v.* 4.) **a.** Money given as a bribe. **b.** Flattery, wheedling, 'soft sawder'.

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. of Turf, Grease,* a bonus given to promote the cause of any one. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Grease,* flattery. 'I should like him a vast sight better if he hed n't so much of his grease'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *grease-maker, -mark; grease-sodden, -spotted* adjs.; **grease bird,** a name for the Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*); **grease-box** = *grease-pot*; also *grease axle box* (see quot.); **grease-bush** = *grease-wood*; **grease-cock, cup,** a cock or cup by means of which machinery is supplied with grease; †**grease-fallen** *a.,* affected with 'grease' (sense 3); **grease-fish** = *candle-fish* (see CANDLE *sb.* 7); †**grease grown** *a.,* grown greasy or fat; †**grease-heels** = sense 3; **grease-horn,** a horn in which grease is carried for lubricating purposes; hence *fig.* (*dial.*), a flatterer; **grease-jack,** 'an apparatus for improving the finish of leather' (*Cent. Dict.*); **grease-man,** one employed to grease machinery; †**grease-molten** *a.* (see quot.); **grease mould** (see quot.); **grease-paint,** a composition used by actors in painting their faces; **grease-patch,** a piece of greased cloth in which the bullets of some kinds of rifles were wrapped (see PATCH *sb.*); **grease-pot,** a vessel containing grease for lubricating, etc.; *spec.* in *Archery* and in *Tin-plating* (see quots.); **grease-pox,** the disease produced by inoculation from the 'grease' (see 3) of a horse's heels; **grease-season, -time,** the period when the deer are 'in grease'; **grease-spot,** a spot of grease (on clothes, etc.); *slang* (see quot. 1860); **grease-trap,** an appliance for catching grease in a drain (cf. *fat-trap,* FAT *sb.*[2] 6 c); **greasewood,** a name for various stunted and prickly chenopodiaceous shrubs, of the genera *Sarcobatus, Atriplex,* etc., which contain oil and are found in dry alkaline valleys of the western U.S.

1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 123 The Whisky Jack..In the mountains of British Columbia he is the Hudson's Bay bird or *grease bird. 1856 FORD *Archery* vii. 46 The *grease box is generally made of wood, horn, or ivory. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* s.v. *Axle-Box,* Axle boxes are called oil axle boxes, or grease axle boxes, as they are constructed for using one or the other lubricant. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 5 The valleys [are covered] with *grease-bush and sage. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 155 The instrument is then fixed in the *grease cock of the cylinder. *Ibid.* 37 Its upper surface forms a *grease cup, where melted tallow, or oil, is kept constantly lubricating the piston. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2386/4 A dark brown Gelding..a little *grease-fallen. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4847/4 The further Foot behind Grease fallen. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1101 *Greesse growene as a galte. 1753 BARTLET *Genil. Farriery* xxi. 190 An alterative for surfeits, molten grease, hide-bound, *grease-heels, &c. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 The tooles that mowers are to have with them, are sythe, shafte, .. and *grease-horne. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* vii, A grease-horn for his scythe. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., A Greasehorn,* a flatterer. 1857 C. BRONTE *Professor* I. v. 76 Smoothfaced snivelling greasehorn! 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 13 Soap Boilers and *Grease Makers. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 403/2 Lever men, engineers and '*greasemen' had rushed up from the engine-room. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vii, These walls..bore the *grease-marks of ages. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Greasemolten,* a Distemper in a Horse, when his Fat is melted by over-hard Riding, or Labour. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 185 Tallow stores are often infested with a microscopic fungus, known as *Grease Mould (*Mucorini phycomyce*). 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 3/1 He only used such materials as [are] in every actor's make-up box—*grease-paint, rouge, lining-pencil, and powder. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 542/1 The *grease patch was discontinued with the adoption of the Minié rifle. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 289 **Grease-pot,* a small box .. containing the composition used in lubricating the fingers of the shooting-glove. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1253 (*Tin-plate*) A range of rectangular cast-iron pots is set over a fire-flue..The first..is the tin-pot; .. the third is the grease-pot. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 356 *Grease-pox seems to have succeeded as well as small-pox. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 137 His hyghnes rode in his progresse, with Mistresse Anne Boleyn in his company, all the *grece season. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 126 A mere *grease-sodden mass. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 214 *Grease-spots may be removed from woollen cloths by [etc.]. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* II. viii. 143 If you was to look at me with a ship's glass you wouldn't see a grease spot of it in me. 1860 *Slang Dict., Grease-spot,* a minute remnant, the only distinguishable remains of an antagonist after a terrific contest. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 346 His inexpressibles .. were napless, *grease-spotted, and ventilated at the knees. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 211 My lord contynued at Southwell untill the latter end of *grease tyme. 1884 G. E. WARING in *Century Mag.* Dec. 264/2 There have been invented various forms of *grease-trap. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xi. 81 A plain covered with artemisia and clumps of hideous *greasewood. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 502/2 The 'grease-wood' is a large bush which is said to burn just as well green as dry.

Grease (grīz, grīs), *v.* Forms: 4 **greese,** 5 **grece, gresse,** 6 **grese, greace,** 7 **greaze,** 6– **grease.** [f. prec. Cf. F. *graisser* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To smear or anoint with grease.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 237 þe feendys grecyd here lyppes wyth here oynementys .. & þanne þe folk iangelyd. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Reynard thenne dyde grece his shoes..and dyd hem on. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 142 Flaxe grecyd with oyle and mixtyouned with bryinstone. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* D 3 b, By Gods grace. [*note*] Which lies in your bootes, after the kitchin-wench hath greased them. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 255 Their hair..grows not much, though they grease it perpetually. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* III. i, A confessor! just such a confessor as he that, by forbidding a silly hostler to grease the horse's teeth, taught him to do't. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 178 Grease well the inside of a dish.

b. To make greasy, to soil with grease or fat.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac. Puny-Clarke* Wks. (1856) 113 He..greases his breeches extremely with feeding without a napkin. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iv. 14 In daily greazing his white habit with handling his fat Gammons of Bacon. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* § 7. 144 A Treatise..never to be thumb'd or greas'd by Students. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 68 If the bearings have to be oiled in the usual manner, the belt is sure to become greased by the waste oil. *fig.* 1893 'Q.' [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 66 A still black pool, greased with eddies.

2. To apply a salve of tallow and tar to (sheep). Also *absol.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 439 þe pridde offiss þat fallip to persouns is to greese þer scabbid sheep. 1401 *Friar Daw's Reply* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 63 Go, grees a shoep undir the taile. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 And than let the shepeherde go belte, grese, and handel all those that he hath drawen. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Before which time, wee cannot conveniently grease our lambes. *Ibid.,* Yow are to see the weather sette att a certane before yow beginne to grease.

3. To lubricate with grease.

1462 in *Brit. Mag.* (1834) VI. 263 Hys Fellowe schall greese ye bellys and Fynde gresse therto. 1530 PALSGR. 574/2 He greaseth his carte to make it go the better. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 To annoynt and grease the axle-trees of the carriages. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 439 The carriage bowls along and all are pleased, If Tom be sober, and the wheels well greased. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxii. 219 Silently went the window up .. as though greased by some witch. 1885 SIR A. L. SMITH in *Law Times* LXXIX. 331/2 To keep the machinery greased.

b. *transf.* To make to run easily.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser. II. 165 Confectionary ..Spinning..Boil clarified syrup to 'caramel'..The moment it is at crack, add a little acid to 'grease' it.

4. *fig.* **a.** With direct reference to the literal senses. Phr. *To grease the wheels* (fig.): to make things run smoothly; to provide the entertainment, pay the expenses.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 260 As a carte-qweel, drye & vngrecyd, cryeth lowdest of ohere qwelys; So, þou drye & noȝt grecyd wyth grace grucchyst lowdest. 1575 GASCOIGNE *David's Salut. to Betsabe* 33 Posies 289 She greazde this guest with sause of Sorcerie. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 195 Ingratefull man with Licourish draughts And Morsels Unctious, greases his pure minde, That from it all Consideration slippes. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. IX. P 4 To-day, the

wheels are greased by your humble servant. 1857 Sir A. H. Elton *Below the Surface* (1860) 327 The party I mean is a glutton for money, but I will do my best with him. I think a hundred pounds..would grease his wheels.

b. To ply with money, to bribe; also, † to enrich; orig. in phrases *to grease* (a person's) *hand* or *palm*, † *to grease* (a person) *in the hands, palm, fist.* (Cf. F. *graisser la patte à quelqu'un.*)

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 438 Wyth golde and grotes they grease my hande. 1528 Roy & Barlowe *Rede me* (Arb.) 54 With rewardes they must hym greace. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxviii. (1878) 159 How husbandrie easeth, to huswiferie pleaseth, And manie purse greaseth with siluer and gold. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 400 b, Ye shavelynges ..dare not abide to be greaced in the handes. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 20 The Pope and Popelings shall not grease themselues With gold and groates. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* 6 While pluralities greas'd them thick and deepe. 1651 Wood *Life* Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 178 His engineer was greased in the fist. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 249, I greas'd the Goaler..with three Pieces of Eight. 1807 'Cervantes Hogg' *Rising Sun* III. 42 You would imply that, if we were greased in the palm, we should, like them, be ready to turn a courtier. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 294 In Persia, justice, though at times very blind, is never slow unless her palm is greased.

c. † To gull, cheat (*obs.*). Also *dial.*, to flatter, wheedle.

1621 Fletcher *Wildgoose Chase* iv. ii, Am I greas'd once again? *a* 1625 — *Mad Lover* v. iv, So; you are greas'd, I hope. (*Aside.*) 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* iv. iii, She's finely greased! 1877 *Holderness Glass., Grease*, to flatter; to fawn upon.

5. To cause (a horse) to become affected with 'grease'. Also *intr.* of a horse: To become so affected.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 341 More Horses are greased by bad looking to, than by hard Riding. *Ibid.*, I have had but one [boy] that could truly be said to be so careful, that you could not grease one [horse] whilst under his Care. *Ibid.* 345 They would grease and scratch sooner before than behind. *a* 1845 Hood *T. of Trumpet* lv, The wishes that Witches utter Can..Grease horses' heels.

Grease, obs. form of Graze *v.*[1]

Greased (grīzd, grīst), *ppl. a.* [f. Grease *v.* + -ed[1].]

1. Smeared, anointed, or lubricated with grease.

Greased pole = greasy pole (see Greasy *a.* 9). Phr. *As quick as*, or *like, greased lightning* (colloq.): used to denote extreme quickness of movement.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* ii. 5 (Your) Iothesum lere to loke on, lyke a gresyd bote dothe schyne. 1552 Huloet, Greased or dressed wyth grease or fat, *œdipatus*. Greased or anoynted wyth grease, *vnctus*. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1702) I. 537 They rub Soot over the greased parts. 1789 Nicholson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 273 Grease the cylinder by turning it against a greased leather. 1833 *Boston, Lincoln*, etc. *Herald* 15 Jan. 3/6 He spoke as quick as 'greased lightning'. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 73 The mouth of the bottle is secured by a greased stopper. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* xiii. (1894) 306 Others..put it [mountaineering] on a level with the passion for climbing greased poles. 1880 Malleson *Ind. Mutiny* III. 470 Sir John Lawrence arrived at the conclusion that the mutiny was due to the greased cartridges, and to the greased cartridges only.

b. *fig.* Bribed.

1693 Dryden *Persius* iii. (1697) 444 Envy not the Store Of the greaz'd Advocate, that grinds the Poor.

c. (See quot. Cf. Grease *sb.* 4.)

1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* III. vii. II. 1025 The hides were found to be in a state of incipient putrefaction..; they were all, as it is termed 'greased', the hair coming off in the fingers of those who handled them.

2. Of a horse: Affected with 'grease'.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4695/4 A..Gelding..lately greas'd in the..Feet. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5831/4 The..Preparation of Antimony..cures Greased Heels. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. x. (1760) 43 His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd or greas'd. *c* 1785 Bewick *Waiting for Death* in A. Dobson *Bewick & Pupils* ix. 155 Becoming greased, spavined, [etc.], he was judged to be only fit for the dogs.

Greaser (grī·zəɹ, grī·səɹ). [f. Grease *v.* + -er[1].]

1. † a. One who greases (sheep). b. One who cleans and lubricates machinery, etc. with grease.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 30 Wee provide usually sixe or seaven greasers; and they will grease..sixe lambes a day. 1832 *Examiner* 168/2 The sinecure place of greaser to the King's state-carriage wheels. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 169 The train is accompanied by a staff of..greasers who keep a vigilant watch on each side of it. 1890 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 17 July, The head firemen [in steamers] are called 'greasers', and they oil and clean the machinery. 1899 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 3/4 The nine men..are all said to be firemen or greasers.

2. *U.S. slang.* 'A native Mexican or native Spanish American: originally applied contemptuously by Americans in the south-western United States to the Mexicans' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1849 Ruxton *Life Far West* 4 The Greasers payed for Bent's scalp, they tell me. *Note*, The Mexicans are called 'Spaniards' or 'Greasers' (from their greasy appearance) by the Western people. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* vi. 113, I thought them not worse than the average Californian greaser. 1883 B. Harte *Carquinez Wood's* vii. 154 *note*, *Greasers*—Californian slang for a mixed race of Mexicans and Indians.

attrib. 1855 Frank Marryat *Mount. & Mole Hills* xiv. 269 The term 'greaser camp' as applied to a Mexican encampment is truthfully suggestive of the filth and squalor the passing traveller will observe there. 1888 *Century Mag.* Oct. 836 The cowboys..fairly stormed the 'Greaser'—that is, Mexican—village.

Greasily (grī·zili, grī·sili), *adv.* Also 6 **greasely**. [f. Greasy + -ly[2].] In a greasy manner; with or as with grease; so as to grease; *fig.* unctuously; † indecently (quot. 1588; cf. F. *parler gras*).

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 139 You talke greasely, your lips grow foule. 1607 Beaum. & Fl. *Woman-hater* i. i, He hath followed your court..from place to place..as faithfully as your suits and your dripping-pans have done, and almost as greasily. 1642 More *Song of Soul* i. ii. lxxvii. His sweaty neck did shine right greasily. 1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 74 A hoary reprobate..having professed some penitence in the last hours of life..was greasily held forth from a certain pulpit as a noble Christian character.

Greasiness (grī·zi-, grī·sinės). [f. Greasy + -ness.] The quality or condition of being greasy; fattiness; oiliness; unctuousness. With *pl.* A greasy or fatty article.

1552 Huloet, Greasines, or spottes of grease, or filthynes, *squallor*. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xx. 131 These [knees] ought not at all to be annointed, much less must any greasiness or moisture come to it. 1669 Boyle *Absol. Rest in Bodies* 20 Upon the most of these stones after they are cut, there appears always as it were a kind of greasiness or unctuosity. 1801 Anna Seward *Lett.* lxxiii. (1811) V. 408 The slippery greasiness of a damp day keeps me within doors. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 297 This substance..will, through its greasiness, indispose the glass from taking the colour properly. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 230 Greasiness of the skin. 1890 S. J. Duncan *Social Departure* 184 Split fish and unimaginable greasinesses to eat.

Greasing (grī·zing, grī·sing), *vbl. sb.* [f. Grease *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Grease.

1. a. Smearing, anointing, lubricating, etc. with grease. In Protestant literature of the 16th c. often used contemptuously for 'anointing', as practised by Roman Catholics.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/2 Gresynge, or a-noyntynge (*P.* with grece), *saginacio*. 1560 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* xvi. (1836) 82 The clipping of their crownes, the greasing of their fingers [etc.]. 1574 J. Studley tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes* Ep. Rdr. *b iv, How can that foundation stand which is made of earth and claye,..Popes miters,..annoyntings and greazings, blessings [etc.]. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Vnturar*, greasing, anointing, *vnctio*. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 For Greasinge of Lambes. Soe soone as harvest is done and past, wee beginne to looke after greasinge of our hogges. 1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* I. 183 The Greasing themselves..with..Bears Grease. 1886 W. J. Tucker *Life E. Europe* 175 The greasing and twiddling and twirling of their moustaches.

b. *fig.* The action of bribing, in phr. *a greasing of palms.* Also an instance of this, a bribe.

c 1661 Marq. Argyle *Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 30/1, I take all their Lands, Estates, and whatever Scotland is worth, not to be worth a Suit, much less the Overplus of a Greasing. 1887 T. A. Trollope *What I remember* III. ii. 32 Certain columns..might, by good management, and certain greasing of certain palms, be acquired at no very great cost.

c. (See quot. and cf. Greased *ppl. a.* 1 c.)

1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* III. vii. II. 1025 This greasing [of hides] is a partial fermentation.

2. *concr.* Grease (for lubrication).

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Barrels to cary..greasing for the axeltrees.

3. = Grease *sb.* 3. ? *Obs.*

1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 205 Those dropsical tumors of horses legs, which our ferriers call greasing.

† **Grea·sling.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Grease *v.* + -ling. Cf. *shaveling*.] A contemptuous term for a Roman Catholic priest. (See prec. 1 a.)

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxx. 426 Y^e Pope..attributing it to his owne clergie, as he termeth them, y^t is to wit to y^e stinking rabble of his powlshorn greaslings.

Greasy (grī·zi, grī·si), *a.* Forms: 6 **gresy**, 6–8 **greasie**, 7 **greazie**, -y, (**greezy**), (9 **greecy**), 7– **greasy**. [f. Grease *sb.* + -y[1].]

1. Smeared, covered, or soiled with grease; foul with grease. Often said of persons or their clothes.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxviii, Gresy lippes & slimy bearde. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 2 His hosen gresy upon his thyes. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 92 Ram'd me in with foule Stockings, greasie Napkins [etc.]. 1660 Blount *Boscobel* i. (1680) 61 An old gray, greazy hat. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 21 A Fat Greasie Porter. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 108/2 If the glass be perfectly clean and not greasie. 1867 Miss Braddon *Run to Earth* I. i. 2 The paper on the walls was dark and greasy with age. 1890 Harris *Techn. Dict. Insur. Chem., Greasy waste*, Greasy matter (such as cotton and other oily material, and oily rags). 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 141/2 Little children who make themselves greasy with roast turkey at Christmas.

b. as a contemptuous or abusive epithet.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 35 Wherto xulde I wryght Of soche a gresy knyght? 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 55, I quoth Iaques, Sweepe on you fat and greazie Citizens. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl. (1851) 179 Not Epicurus, nor Aristippus..but would shut his school dores against such greasy sophisters. 1792 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 38 Ye ugly, greasy, girnin' tyke. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* II. 91. 'I do wonder what sich great, nasty, good-for-nothin'—greecy—snappish —'. Come, come, our major—none o' that.

† 2. Anointed or 'smeared' with 'grease' or chrism. (A contemptuous term applied to R. C. priests in reference to unction.) *Obs.*

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* xxiv. H iv b, Thus for lukers sake the gresy canonistes nosell the peple in Idolatry. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 118 That greasie order of shauelings. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 70 He [the Pope], being a greasie priest, and smered prelate, hath no more authority than other oiled shauelings haue.

3. Composed of or containing grease; of the nature of grease. Of food: Containing a disproportionate quantity of grease. † *Greasy stomach* (? nonce-use): an appetite for oily food.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xiii. (1599) 16 Her greasie Chrisme which hee doubteth not to preferre before Baptisme. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 40 Oyle and all greasie things are light, and therefore swimme aboue, and burne. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 211 [Dodos] are reputed of more for wonder then food, greasie stomackes may reeke after them. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 77 The Papacy may content themselves with their Chrysme, or greasie Unction. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 44 The greasy bituminous particles raised from the sea. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxii, Thy greasy ointment will hiss as it drops upon the wound. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 922 The fixed oil..gave a greasy stain to paper. 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* 216 When a German dish is not sour it is sure to be greasy. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 296 The native mode of cookery is extravagant, and possibly a little greasy.

fig. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 159 The..greazie reliques Of her ore-eaten faith.

4. Of wool: Containing a natural grease (see Grease *sb.* 4); used *spec.* of wool before it has been cleansed of this. Also of flannel.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 55 We are still handling our Ewes, and their Fels you know are greasie. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* 177 See that they [sheep]..have a soft, greasie, well curled close Wooll. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. i, She would not keep herself in a constant sweat with greasy flannel. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 242/1 The specifications of the state of the wool, *i. e.* whether 'greasy' or 'scoured'.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* 'Greasy' wool.

1883 *Times* 25 May 11 Western Cape lambs' wool and some descriptions of Natal greasies. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 7/3 Good deep combing greasys..have shown less decline.

5. Of a horse: Affected with the 'grease'.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3741/4 A Sorrel Mare..subject to greasy Heels. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 55 Stiff and greasy horses. 1844 Stephens *Bk. Farm* II. 226 It is a disgrace for any steward..to allow his horses to become greasy.

6. Having the appearance or 'feel' of containing or being covered with grease.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 241 Greasy clammy Stone. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* I. 41 As to the Feel, we may distinguish those that are rough, smooth, or greasy. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 92 The chalk is..very splintery and greasy. 1856 Henslow *Bot. Dict., Greasy*, where the surface feels as though it were rubbed with grease. 18.. *Gilder's Manual* 88 (Cent.) Should the presence of mercury or a bad deposit prevent the [burnishing] tool from producing a bright surface [in electroplating], the object is said to be greasy.

b. Of a road, etc.: Slippery or slimy with mud or moisture.

1801 [implied in Greasiness] 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. viii, When the ground is what the vulgar call greasy. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Streets* ii, Just enough damp gently stealing down to make the pavement greasy. 1869 G. Morgans in *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 293/1 The rails about stations generally being what is termed 'greasy'. 1894 Astley *50 Years Life* II. 83 The ground was very greasy and slippery.

c. *dial.* (See quot. 1787.)

1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 161 Whose nice Scent O'er greasy Fallows, and frequented Road, Can pick the dubious Way. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *Greasy*, foul, grassy: spoken of fallows or other plowed grounds.

d. Of the weather or the sky: 'Thick', 'dirty'.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., The sky is greasy. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 86 The harder, more 'greasy', rolled, tufted, or ragged [clouds look]—the stronger the coming wind will prove.

7. Filthy, obscene, low; esp. of language.

1588 [implied in Greasily]. 1598 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 79 Chaste cells, when greasie Aretine For his rank Fico, is surnam'd diuine. 1614 B. Jonson *Bart. Fair* II. i, Let's away, her language grows greasier than her pigs. 1687 Settle *Refl. Dryden* 5 His greasy Jest. 1814 *Way to win Her* III. i, Kettle of fish! O fie; how could you possibly pick up so coarse and greasy an idea?

8. Of manners, expression of countenance, voice, etc.: Disagreeably 'unctuous', 'oily'.

1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xlvi, With a..greasy simper—he fawns on everybody. 1871 Legrand *Cambr. Freshman* 367 A greasy voice struck his ear.

9. Combinations and special collocations, as *greasy-headed, -heeled, -smelling* adjs.; † greasy chin *slang* (see quot.); **greasy fritillary**, a species of butterfly (see quot.; **greasy pole**, a pole rubbed with grease to make it harder to climb or walk upon (commonly used as an object of diversion at fairs or village sports); **greasy steam** (see quot.).

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Greasy chin*, a treat given to parish officers in part of commutation for a bastard; called also eating a child. 1844 Westwood *Brit. Butterflies* 37 *Melitæa Artemis*, the *greasy fritillary. 1798 Charlotte Smith *Yng. Philos.* I. 103 Cropped *greasy-headed joskins's. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4902/4 Given to be *greasie-heal'd. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 Greasy-heeled, and broken-winded horses. 1851-61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 199 We had a day's sport, consisting of *greasy-pole climbing, jumping in sacks [etc.]. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* xvi, They erected greasy-poles for climbing. 1899 *Strand Mag.* May XVII. 529 The walking the greasy pole for a pig is a very old form of pastime. It is nearly always the last item in a regatta programme. 1607 Torsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 185 A filthy and *greasie-smelling old man. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Greasy Steam*, steam which becomes its own lubricant by a mechanical admixture of grease therewith.

Great (grēⁱt), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1 *gréat*, (*gréæt*, *gréot*), 2 grat-e, 3 *græt*, *Kent.* griat, 3–6 gret(e, 4 *Kent.* grat, 4–6 grett(e, greet(e, grait, 5–6 greate, greatt(e, (5 greth, 6 graete, 7 grat), 6 *Sc.* greit, gryt(t, 6–9 *Sc.* grit, 9 *Sc.* grite, gryte, 3– great. *β.* 4 gert(t, 6 gertte, 9 *dial.* girt, gurt. (See also GREATER, GREATEST.) [Com. WGer.: OE. *gréat* = OFris. *grât*, OS. *grôt* (MDu., Du. *groot*), OHG., MHG. *grôz* (G. *gross*):—O Teut. **grauto-* :—pre-Teut. **ghroudo-*. (Wanting in Gothic and Scandinavian.)

On the assumption that the primary sense is 'coarse' (sense 1 below), some scholars regard the word as cognate with ON. *graut-r* porridge, OE. *grût* fine meal, *grot* particle, *grytła* coarse meal, *gréot* sand, gravel, ON. *grjót* stones. But the connexion is not free from difficulty, as the cognates of these words outside Teut. point to a root meaning 'to pound', a sense from which that of the adj. is not easily derived. It has been suggested (Stokes in Fick *Idg. Wb.*⁴ II. 119) that a cognate of the Teut. adj. may exist in the OIrish *gruaid* (? :—pre-Celtic **ghroudes-*) cheek (? lit. 'thick or fleshy part' of the face; cf. sense 2 below, and the contrasted notion in OE. *þunwang* lit. 'thin cheek', the temples). The prevailing senses in OE. are 'coarse, thick, stout, big'; but the word also appears as an intensive synonym of *micel* MICKLE, which in the later language it superseded. In OHG. *grôz* had the senses of 'big, awkwardly large', and of 'pregnant', but was also used as a synonym of *mihhil* (though not with reference to length); in OS. *grôt* is recorded only in the sense of 'great', in which it is less frequent (and possibly more emphatic) than *mikil*. The development by which *great* has superseded *mickle* (not only in Eng. but also in Du., Ger., and Fris.) may be illustrated by reference to the mod. colloquial substitution of *big* for *great*, and to the supersession of L. *magnus* in Rom. by *grandis* big, full-grown (see GRAND *a.*).

In this word, as in *break*, the influence of the preceding *r* has caused ME. *ē* to be represented by (ⁱē) instead of the usual (ī); cf. *broad* with *ō* instead of ᵒū. The pronunciation (grīt) was, however, very common, and approved by the majority of orthoepists, throughout the 18th c.; it seems to have been merely an artificial fashion. Many modern dialects have (gret), and others have metathetic forms such as (gɒrt); a common Sc. form, esp. in senses 1 and 2, is *gryte* (greit).]

A. *adj.*

I. Thick, coarse, massive, big.

1. Composed of large particles; coarse of grain or texture. Of diet: Coarse, not delicate. In *Old Cookery*, applied sometimes to boiled meat in contradistinction to roast. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (in form *grit* or *gryte*).

909 *Grant* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 290 Tu hund greates hlafes & þridde smales. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 138 Cnuca mid greatum sealte [L. *cum sale marino*]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 His alter cloð is great and sole, ac hire chemise smal and hwit. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Mid hore greate maten & hore herde heren. *Ibid.* 418 Nexst fleshe schal mon werien no linene cloð bute ȝif hit beo of herde and of greate heorden. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xi. (1495) 195 A seruaunt woman..is fedde with grete mete and symple [L. *grossioribus cibis reficitur*]. *Ibid.* VII. lv. 268 Stone and grauell..comyth namely of drynke of slymy water and of grete dyete. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 661 *Caro salsa*, salt flesche. *Ibid.* 662 *Caro grossa*, grete flesche. *Caro assata* [printed *assota*], rost flesche. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 Take onyons and mynce hom grete. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 114 A pouere cote..made of grete caunuas, and callid a frokke. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 24, vi messes of greete mete and rost. 1614 *Compt bk. D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 250 Aucht hundreth bolls great salt. *Mod. Sc.* That meal (*or* salt) is ower gryte; I like it sma'.

† **b.** Said of the air: Thick, dense. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xlvi. (1495) F j/2 Therfore valeyes ben demyd by assaye hote & trowbly with grete ayre & thycke & many vapours.

2. Thick; stout, massive, bulky, big. (Opposed to *small* in its original sense of 'slender'.) *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (in form *grit* or *gryte*).

a. of things.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 2 Great beam on wuda. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 52 Greatum haȝolstanum. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 415/7 *Grossas et graciles*, great and smæl. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* (1892) 5 (Laud MS.) Ða ȝenamon þa Walas & adrifon sumre ea ford ealne mid scearpum pilum greatum innan þam wetere. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 1884 þe staf, þat he to fiȝte ber, Was twenti fote in lengþe he tale, Þar to gret & noþing smale. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 37 And Phebus dyed hath hir tresses grete Lyk to the stremes of his burned hete. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 359 in *Babees Bk.*, A stafe, A fyngur gret two wharters long. [1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvi. (1870) 212 They haue gret lyppes, and nottyd heare.] ? *a* 1800 *Earl of Aboyne* in Child *Ballads* (1892) IV. 312 Wi her fingers sae white, and the gold rings sae grite. *Mod. Sc.* He had a stick as gryte as your airm.

† **b.** Of persons and animals: Stout, corpulent.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 172/14 *Corpulentus*, ðiccul. *Grossus*, græat. 10.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1017 (MS. D) Æþelward Æȝelmeres sunu [þæs] greatan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2098 Þeden ut-comen vii. neet, Euerilc wel swiðe fet and gret. *c* 1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 1024 Fisches þre þat were boþe gret and long. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 954 Euery lyth Fattysh, flesshy, not grete therwith.

3. Pregnant; far advanced in pregnancy: app. orig. referred to the stoutness of the body. Chiefly with *with* (*child*, etc.); † *occas.* with *of*. † Also said of the body. (Cf. BIG *a.* 4.) *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2479 Ȝho wass waxenn samm del græt &.. wass wiþþ childe. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 639/52 Virgyn Marie .. gret with childe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 158 Hyr body is grete, and she with childe! 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 217/2 To whom her husbond answerd..dame..thou art grete and the perylles of the see ben wythout nombre thou myghtest lyghtely perysshe. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 60 Ane nobil princesse callit martia grit vitht child. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 24 Dolphins..go great to months. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* viii. (1675) 157 Being great of Paris, she dreamed that she had a burning fire-brand in her belly. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 55 She chanc'd to be with Child,.. and being very great, and that her time was come to be delivered. 17.. in *Herd's Coll. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 58 O silly lassie, what wilt thou do? If thou grow great, they'll heez thee high. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. II. 245 The child, with which she was then great. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 80 She [a sow]..Lay great with pig, wallowing in sun and mud.

† **b.** *fig. Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, My heart is great of thoughts. *Ibid.* IV. iii, Art not great of thanks To gratious heauen? 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 308 The Asse is great with child of some ill newes. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 107, I am great with woe, and shall deliver weeping. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) Ep. Ded. A iij b, The smattering Soul of Lapsed man..often taking shewes and shaddows for substances, gets the minde great of Distemperature.

† **4.** Full or 'big' with courage, emotion, anger, sorrow, or pride; angry, grieved; proud, arrogant. Often qualifying *heart* (cf. GREAT-HEARTED). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 569 Heo comen to gadere mid greatere heorte. *Ibid.* 25292 We habbeoð writen ibroht þe word swiðe grate [*c* 1275 grete]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 342 Of alle kudde & kuðe sunnen, ase of prude, of great heorte, oðer of heih heorte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2855 Is herte was so gret uor is fader dɔþe þere. *Ibid.* 6314 Edmond..is grete herte wiþ drou & ensentede to is rede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5949 His hert wex gret and gan to greue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12234 Than Telamon .. spake Grete wordes .. all in grym yre. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 The wise Sarra, that made no gret ansueres vnto her chambrere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 55 He [Jesus] spake neuer, by nyght ne day, No wordes greatte. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVI. ix, They wente betynge hym..but he said neuer a word as he whiche was grete of herte. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. v, Men ought not to doubte al folk which ben of grete wordes and menaces. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 228 My harte is great: but it must break with silence. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 121 The Heart; who great, and pufft up with his Retinue, doth any Deed of Courage. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov. xi. & xii.* 6 So standeth the case with all proud persons, theire great heart doth threaten some greate mischiefe to bee nigh vnto them. *a* 1784 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) I. 143 Dickie's heart it grew sae grit, That the ne'er a bit o't he dought to eat. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Jeanie Morison* 79 Oh! say gin e'er your heart grows grit Wi' dreamings o' langsyne?

5. Of the sea, a river: Having the water swollen or high; in high flood. *dial.*

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 174 Seeing they wanted the boats, and that they could not ryde the watter, it being great. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 3 We had a very great Sea from the West. 1692 SYMSON *Descr. Galloway* (1823) 30 A rivulet called Pinkill Bourn, which is sometimes so great, that [etc.]. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 252 There is no possibility of landing on account of the great sea.

II. Having a high position in a scale of measurement or quantitative estimation. (Opposed to *small*, *little*.)

With words like *as*, *so*, *how*, the adj., like some other adjs. and advs. of cognate meaning (cf. FAR *adv.* 6), admits of being used in a weakened sense, expressing size or quantity in the abstract. Thus 'as great as' may mean merely 'equal in size or amount to', without any implication that the things compared are 'great'. See also GREATER.

6. Of material objects, with reference to size.

In unemotional use the word in this application is now superseded by *large* or (colloquially) *big*. To use *great* with reference to size now implies either some kind of feeling on the speaker's part, or a mixture of some other sense of the adj. Thus 'I found a *large* table in my room' would simply state a fact, but if *great* were used the sentence would indicate annoyance, amusement, or surprise. Often preceding a partly synonymous adj., as in *great big*, *great thick*, etc. The adj. has never had, like the F. *grand* and the G. *grosz*, the sense of 'tall'; if used with reference to stature it expresses some feeling such as surprise, contempt, or admiration, as in 'that great boy', 'a great tall man'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 393 þe sterns, gret and smale. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5245 He maden fyres vertuous Fyve hundreth, vche gret als an hous. 1340 *Ayenb.* 238 þe vissere heþ more blisse uor to nime þe gratne viss þane ane littlene. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 415 þis burgeys of þo cyte schewed hom a gret hous strewid. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 80 Grete fyssches are takyn in þe nett, & slayn; smale fyssches scapyn throuȝ þe nett. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 72 Item, twa gryt barrallis ourgilt. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 130 When he sawe greate wyde gates.. where as the toune was but a litle preaty pyle. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 120 It [raspberry] hath..no great howky prickes at all. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Within a great rock eighteen or twentie baths small and great. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 309 Frome a grett heid he is namet Canmoir. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 153 The Clowd-capt Towres, the Gorgeous Pallaces, The solemne Temples, the great Globe it selfe.. sall dissolue. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 249, I saw once in a Barn a Weasel and a great hugy Rat engage. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 8 A great over grown, lank-haired, chubby boy. 1766 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 272 Little Master Jacky Thompson is returned from the West-Indies, a great big Man. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. P 9 A great bloated horse-godmother. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* X. xxiii. 2 The great fountain in the public square. 1819 — *Cyclops* 222 A great faggot of wood. *Ibid.* 620 A great oak stump. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 98 The charge of his great diocese was committed to his judges, Sprat and Crewe. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* 33 Heath-poults, the female of black-game, fly like a great partridge.

b. Of letters = CAPITAL. Also in the names of some large sizes of type-bodies, as *Great Canon*, *Great Primer*. *Great A*: capital A.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Grandis litera*, a great capitall letter. 1594 *Selimus* H 1 b, I began to sweare all the crisse crosse row ouer, beginning at great A, litle a, til I cam to w, x, y. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xx. (1636) 324 Six Columnes, every front or head whereof is noted with three great letters, D. M. S., signifying degrees, minutes, and seconds. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 97 Thus makes she her great P's. 1602 J. COOKE *Gd. Wife fr. Bad* III. i. (1614) E ij b, I was fiue yeare learning cris-crosse from Great A, and fiue yeere longer comming to F. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 16 Pensills of Broome, with which they shadow great letters with common Inke in Coppy bookes. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 13 Great Primmer..Great Cannon. *Ibid.* 20, English and upwards are accounted great Bodies. 18.. in Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes* (1842) 131 Great A, little a, Bouncing B, The cat's in the cupboard, And she can't see. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxi, Few minds are big enough to be just to great A without being unjust to capital B.

c. In the names of certain animal and vegetable species or varieties, distinguished by their larger size from others belonging to the same genus or popularly called by the same name. (Cf. GREATER.)

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 12 *Bardana*, an clote, gert burr. *Ibid.* 16 *Consolida media*, grete dayeseghe. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* 15 The Dare & þe greyt Roche.. þe greyt cheven..þe gret Trowt. 1530 PALSGR. 227/2 Great hasyll nutte, *aueleine*. Great hounde, *alant*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 42 Hieracium is of two kyndes. The one is called in latin Hieracium magnum. It may be called in englishe greate Haukweede. *Ibid.* 70 Particalis salix is the greate Wylowe tree. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-Owl. 1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* II. 420 Great Hercules Allheal. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 273 The black or great ostrich. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 188 The Great Cat's-Tail is a perennial reed..a native of Britain. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 396 Great Horse-tail, Great Water Horsetail, or Great Mud Horsetail. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 71/1 The Great St. John's Wort. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 967 The Great Titmouse, *Parus major*.

d. Forming part of the specific designations of other objects, e. g. in the names of constellations, as *Great* (formerly † *Greater*) *Bear*, *Great Dog*; of anatomical structures, as *great artery*, † *great bone* (the sacrum), *great pelvis*, etc. (See the sbs.)

† *Great arm*, *great hand*: used by the early anatomists for the arm and hand together. Similarly *great foot*: see FOOT *sb.* 1 c.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. vi. (1636) 616 The Meridian Altitude of the great dog called *Canis maior*. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 215 The marrow of the great or holy bone. 1676 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 220 *Canis Major*, the Great Dog, it consisteth of 18 Stars. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. III. 394 He received a deep wound by a knife struck into his thigh, that pierced the great artery. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. viii. § 1 The Vessel which is called the Aorta, Arteria magna, or Great Artery. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 352 The Great Cardiac Vein commences at the apex of the heart. 1857 BULLOCK *Caseaux' Midwif.* 27 The great pelvis has a very irregular figure, and forms a species of pavilion to the entrance of the pelvis. 1868 [see BEAR *sb.*¹ 3]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Great dorsal muscle, the *Latissimus dorsi*..Great serrate muscle, the *Serratus magnus*.

e. Prefixed to the names of many English villages or towns, to distinguish them from places having identical names with the prefix *Little*, as in Great Malvern, Great Snoring (Norfolk); similarly to names of rivers, as the Great Ouse; to names of streets, as Great Portland Street.

f. In quasi-superlative sense, of a specified part of a building; of a particular building, monument, square, etc. in a town: Main, principal. (Cf. GRAND 7 b.)

1598 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 385 William Rufus builded the great Hall there [Westminster] about the yeare of Christ, 1097. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* II. 103 If the great Doore be Arched with some braue Head, cut in fine Stone or Marble for the Key of the Arch. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, 114 You torch-bearers advance to the great gate. 1900 *Ch. Times* 2 Feb. 119/3 Canon Gore will lecture on the Apostles' Creed..in the Great Hall of the Church House.

† **7.** Grown up; full-grown. Chiefly in *Hunting* language, of animals above a particular age (see quots.). *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 27 A quarter of moton, or ij hennes, or a grete ghoos. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij, A grete hynde a grete bucke and a fayre doo My sonnys where ye walke call ye hem so. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* v. 9 We be grete ynow to be made knyghtes. *a* 1547 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1813) May 427 Grene Gesse from Ester till mydsomer y^e pece, vjjd. Gesse gretf from mydsomer tell shroftyde y^e pece. viijd. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Great Buck*, the Sixth Year. *Great Hare*, the Third Year and afterwards. 1774 [see BUCK *sb.*¹ 1 b].

8. Of collective unities, numbers, quantities, dimensions, etc. For *great deal*, *many*, see those words.

c 950 *Epist. Alex.* in *Anglia* IV. 143 Ða [the columns] wæron unmetlice greate he[ah]nisse upp. [But the orig. has *ingenti grossitudine atque altitudine*; cf. sense 2.] *c* 1205 LAY. 306 Ane heorde of heorten swiðe greate. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 616 þe quene .. gret ost made & strong. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1178 Comyn to þe kyng in companies grete, Mony stithe man. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 Greet noumbre of men armed. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 123 A marchande [was he] .. and had greyt rentes be yere. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885)

130 How necessarie it is þat the kynge haue grete possescions. 1658 Jer. Taylor *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 Her duty to you .. does .. make a very great part of her religion to God. 1662 John Smith *England's Improv. Revivʼd* (1670) 269 Great part of their Fish is sold in other Countries for ready Money. 1725 De Foe *New Voy.* (1840) 349 These lower lands lay great part of the year under water. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1842) I. 429 Military tenures..bound great part of the kingdom to a stipulated service. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 106 To raise a great army had always been the King's first object.

† b. A great number or quantity of; many, much. Also *absol. Obs.*

1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* viii. i. (1554) 177 b, Full great bloud shad in that mortall fyght. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntis* Introd. (Roxb.) 4, I was taryed wyth greth reyn. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* xxx. iii, Greate people dyed. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 5 a, Let him take thereof in hys mouth so great as a small beane. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* ii. 134 Great Dust they raised.

c. *The great body, majority, part,* etc.: the larger portion or section (of).

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 159 To no such plan could the great body of Cavaliers listen with patience. 1895 F. Hall *Two Trifles* 2 Nor is this the sole uncouth trait that sullies the written style of the great body of our fellow-countrymen.

d. *Great gross,* twelve gross, 1728. *Great hundred,* a 'long hundred', 120. † *Great million,* a billion. (See the *sbs.*)

1533-4 [see Hundred 3]. 1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* I. 101, 1,124,002,590,827,719,680,000, that is, one thousand one hundred twentie foure millions of great millions, two thousand five hundred and ninetie great millions, eight hundred twenty seven thousand seven hundred and nineteene millions, sixe hundred and fourescore thousand. 1640 in Entick *London* (1776) II. 166 Catling, the great gross, qt. 12 small gross of knots. 1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 125, 120 Ells, or one great hundred. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. x. 171 The hundred yards of canvas are the great hundred of 120.

† e. *A shilling great*: a money of account equal to twelve Flemish groats. *A pound great* (= 'pound of groats'): 20 'shillings great'. *Obs.*

c 1483 Caxton *Dial. Fr. & Eng.* (1900) 51/25 A pounde grete, Moneye of flaundres. 1518 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 94 Tua s. grett Flandris money. 1527 *Ibid.* 119 Gilbert Menzeis, provest, tua lib. grit. 1546 *Ibid.* 234 Ane Flemis ell of welwet cost xi s. grit.

9. *A great while,* † *season,* † *time*: a long while. *Great age,* † *years*: advanced age.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1725) 22 So fer bare a woulfe þe hede, & kept it a grete while. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1667 Thare he lifed a grete sesowne With rotes and raw venysowne. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 489 That he should in so great yeares be set upon by two of his own sonnes. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 105 Like poyson giuen to worke a great time after. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 108 His great yeares were more propense to ease then tumult. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 2 The great age of some men in ancient times, who are supposed to have lived 1000 years. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 3 Saxo making mention of such a Country a great while before. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 128 ₱ 7, I.. have for a great while entertained the Addresses of a Man who I thought lov'd me more than Life.

10. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences; with reference to degree or extent.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 þat [he] heom wolde 3earceon anæ grate laðienge and þider 3eclepien all his underþeod. *c* 1205 Lay. 2284 Moni greatne dunt .. þolede ich on folde. *Ibid.* 26396 Þæ andswarede þe kaisere mid grættere wræððe. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7730 He was..of grete strengþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14219 His kin .. for þair frend gret murning made. 1340 *Ayenb.* 222 He mai habbe grat merite ase to þe zaule. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 251 Som greet mischaunce, or greet disese. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 301 Gret ypocrisie. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 135 Grete worde of hym aroos. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1102 She deide for gre[t] louyng. 1450 W. Lomner in *Paston Lett.* No. 93 I. 126 Wretyn in gret hast at London. 1506-7 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, To the gertte coost & damage of all the suters before named & to ther grett hyndranse. 1521 Fisher *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 313 To the graete trouble and vexacyon of his chyrch. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 40 The Iewes..with a great lowde voyce cryed [etc.]. 1561 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 6 Sa gret vproir, tumult, and terrible clamour. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* H 333 The great heates are abated. 1624 N. De Laune tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 176 A man of great capacitie. 1670 Wood *Life* 12 Nov., He had, in his great reading, collected some old words for his use. 1714 Hearne in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 355, I will take great care of them. 1736 Fielding *Pasquin* v. Wks. 1784 III. 301 Places, requiring learning, and great parts. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 The Bishop..whose great popularity at Tours.. made him a person of much consideration. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 The agitation was great in the capital. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. ii. 42 Great ignorance is the fruit of great poverty.

† b. Of the pulse: High. *Obs.*

1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 27 The Pulse is called great, high, or a full Pulse.

III. In figurative extensions of branch II; important, elevated, distinguished.

11. Of things, actions, events: Of more than ordinary importance, weight, or distinction; important, weighty; distinguished, prominent; famous, renowned.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9287 Þe gret oþ þæt he suor. 1448 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 16 The quilk to do lelely and treuly the forsaid personis hes sworn the gret ath. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus* s. v. *Magnus, Magnum facere,* to doe some great mattier. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 90 Great matters..could not but be full of great difficulties. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xvii. (Rtldg. 1883) 107 Instances of Hannibal's great conduct. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* II. i. ii. 10, I dream'd..that I saw you at court, on some *great* occasion. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 42 These little things are great to little man. 1821 Byron *Stanzas* (first line), O talk not to me of a name great in story. 1825 Lamb *Vision of Horns* in *Eliana* (1871) 31 This shows that use is a great thing. 1840 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) II. 315, I do not think anything great of the Continental churches, as you seem to think, or of the Roman Catholics at home. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 469 The executive government could undertake nothing great without the support of the Commons. *Ibid.* vi. II. 100 The great foundations of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester. *Ibid.* vii. II. 227 He had studied no great model of composition, with the exception..of our noble translation of the Bible. 1865 Tennyson *Captain* 19 He .. Hoped to make the name Of his vessel great in story. 1872 *Punch* 21 Sept. 118/2 If you can't command an entire language, it's a great thing to have a small effective force at your disposal for manœuvres. 1887 Lowell *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 76 There is the same confusion at times of what is big with what is great.

b. Of times, days, etc.: Having important results; critical. (See also *great day* in 20.)

a 1400 *Prymer* 69 A greet dai, & a ful bitter. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 148 That minute sure was lucky. Oh 'twas great. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 35 The great day of the Exclusion Bill. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 202 It is one of the great moments in the ascensive work begun by Stephen.

c. (With *the.*) Important among all others of the kind; pre-eminent in importance; chief, main.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 456 (505) Þere was some Epistel hem by-twene, That wolde .. wel contene Neigh half þis bok..How sholde I þanne a lyne of it endyte? But to þe grete effect. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 7 This..was the great rule the Jews went by. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 173 Their Doctrine..is at this day the great Theme of our Schools. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 3 We have been able to scan a few of the secondary causes .. of nature, and think we are thus prepared to form some feeble notion of the First Great Cause. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, The great attraction was a pamphlet called The Thunderer.

d. As applied to nations, cities, etc., this sense blends with the literal senses relating to spatial or numerical magnitude (see 6, 8). In poetical use the adj. sometimes precedes the name of a city, etc.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1476 His lettres come In to the cite of gret Rome. [Cf. 1483 Caxton *Dial.* 22/22 The pope of rome, which duelleth at auynyon, that by right shold be at gret rome (Fr. *c* 1340 *a grand romme*).] 1398 [see City 2]. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ix. 10 Great Troy is ours. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Greatn. of Kingdoms* (Arb.) 468 He could not fiddle; but he could make a small Towne to become a great Citie. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 7 The Quakers..are become a great people. 1735-8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 11 They, who are eager .. to sacrifice her Commerce, by intangling Her .. with the other great Powers of Europe. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* i, La Motte avoided the great towns.

12. Of persons: Eminent by reason of birth, rank, wealth, power, or position; of high social or official position; of eminent rank or place. (In poetry often prefixed to a proper name.) *The great world* [= F. *le grand monde*]: aristocratic society.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10711 An grete erles doȝter. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12063 Þe gret lauerdinges. 1340 *Ayenb.* 256 Senekes zayþ þet þer ne lackeþ to greate lhordes bote zoþ ziggeres. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 The payment off the wages and ffees off the kynges grete officers. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 59 b, Which is not to be reputed as spoken of the women of bare estate or condition, but likewise of the great and notable dames. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 266 Let him liue about great persons and his best discourses will be lye-blowne with tales of honour. 1650 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 81 Dishes .. much esteemed, and sought for by the Great Ones. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 2 ₱ 3, I avoid speaking of Things which may offend Great Persons. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* xxiv. (1784) 201 During her residence in the great world. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxix, The secrets of grit folk .. are just like the wild beasts that are shut up in cages. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 562 The great man, at whose frown, a few days before, the whole kingdom had trembled. 1851 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1894) I. 272 Thackeray says he is getting tired of being witty, and of the great world. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 181 Mr. Dickson was a great man in Sparston.

b. Applied (more or less conventionally) to the Deity, or deities; also, to saints.

Great Mother, tr. L. *mater magna,* i. e. Cybele.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 193 þat grete god amon. ? *a* 1400 *Ipomadon* (Kölbing) 395 Grette god kepe the in hele. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI,* I. i. 154 To keepe our great Saint Georges Feast withall. 1594 — *Rich. III,* v. v. 8 Great God of Heauen, say Amen to all. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 198 By great Mars, the Captaine of vs all. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* 120 While the Creator great His constellations set. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 269 The Great Mother. [*Note*] *Magna mater,* here applied to Dulness. 1802 *Hymn,* Great God, what do I see and hear? 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxxiv. 1 Great Diana protecteth us. *Ibid.* xxxv. 18 The Great Mother he surely sings divinely. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* vi. 116 That we should go cheerfully whither the Great Hand guides us.

c. In exclamations, as *Great Cæsar, Scott, Sun!,* meaningless euphemisms for *Great God!*

1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* I. viii. 164 Great sun! I think I see it now. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 195 Great Jehoshaphat!..can't you see when a gentleman is on the stump? 1885 'F. Anstey' *Tinted Venus* 60 Great Scott! I must be bad! 1892 *Tit Bits* 19 Mar. 416/1 (Farmer) Great Cæsar! There you go again!

d. *The Great* (following a proper name): (*a*) merely as an honorific epithet (*obs.* or *arch.*); (*b*) appended as a title to the names of certain historical persons, chiefly monarchs, implying both that the person so designated is the most famous person of the name, and that he ranks among the great men of history. (Cf. Grand *a.*[1])

The latter use, which is paralleled in all the modern European langs., is inherited from the similar application of L. *magnus,* Gr. ὁ μέγας. But in modern times the adj. in this formula has come to be apprehended in sense 15.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xvii. 5 Babilon the greet, modir of forny-cacious, and of abhomynacious of erthe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10474 Agamynon the gret. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 24 This noble Charlemayn, otherwyse called Charles the grete. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 That myghtie kyng .. Alexander the great. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 136 It pleased them to thinke me worthie of Pompey the great. 1658 Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 41 Charles the great. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 204/2 Alexander III., commonly called the Great, son of Philip II. king of Macedon. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1885) 159 Napoleon was little, so was Frederic the Great [etc.].

e. In the titles of certain sovereigns. *The Great King*: in *Greek History,* the King of Persia. For *the Great Cham, Mogul, Turk,* see Cham, etc.

1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxii. (1862) V. 397 The Great King.

f. Used in official titles with the sense: Chief over others; = Grand *a.* 2; e. g. *great duke, master* (hence *great mastership*), *preceptor, prior* (hence † *great prior's herb,* tobacco), etc. (Cf. High.) *Obs.* exc. in *Lord Great Chamberlain.*

1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 916 The great chamberlayn, *le chambrier.* 1547 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 248 Grit admirale of Scotland. 1547 Gardiner *Let. to Dk. Somerset* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 741 When I was in commission with my Lord great master and the Erle of Sowthampton. 1577 Frampton *Joyful News* II. 42 b, Others haue named it [tobacco] the greate Priours hearbe, for that hee caused it to multiplie in Fraunce, more then any other. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI,* IV. vii. 70 Great Marshall to Henry the sixt. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* II. v, When this, the glorious badge Of our Redeemer, was conferred upon thee By the Great Master [of the Order of St. John of Malta]. 1667 *Observ. Burning Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 448 That the great duke..had so depopulated the country. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4322/2 His Grace made a Visit to the Great Pensionary. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 5918/1 The Pope's Bulls for the Great Mastership of St. Lazarus. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., We say, the lord great chamberlain, the great marshal of Poland, &c. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 274 The count of Provana, great hospitaler. 1848 *Secret Societies, Templars* 244 The Great-priors, Great-preceptors, or Provincial Masters..of the three Provinces of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and Antioch. 1881 J. Russell *Haigs* v. 101 Alexander Home of that Ilk..who then [1490] held the high office of Great Chamberlain of Scotland.

g. In the derisive titles *the Great Unpaid, Unwashed*: see the ppl. adjs.

13. Of things: Pertaining to or occupied by persons of high place or rank.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 596 (Trin.) Þou maist aske wiþouten blame, Whi god him 3af so greet a name. 1612 Bacon *Ess. (title),* Of Great Place. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 427 When any of great place dyeth. *a* 1678 C'tess Warwick *Autobiog.* (Percy Soc.) 13 He was descended from a very great and honourable family. 1709 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 197 He being not of great Birth, as appears from his arms. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 24 The great office of Groom of the Stole. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* 7 They were going to a very great house. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 298 He was of a great family, and a man of influence at Athens.

† 14. Distinguished in appearance; of lofty or imposing aspect; 'of elevated mien' (J.). *Obs.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xi. 46 Certayne monumentes of olde walles beyng of great apparence. 1687 A. Lovell *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 56 They wear this Cap .. with a Handkerchief of fine stuff, wrought with flowers of Gold and Silk, which makes them look Great. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* I. 708 Such Dido was; with such becoming State, Amidst the Crowd, she walks serenely great.

15. Of persons: Extraordinary in ability, genius, or achievement.

a. With explicit reference to some special department or kind of activity. (Qualifying an agent-noun or some equivalent personal designation; also predicatively with *in* or *as.*)

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 665 Þe grete clerk Innocent. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 21 A great scholler. 1605 — *Oth.* I. i. 19 A great Arithmatician. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 63 ₱ 5 The Great Poet, and the Great Painter, think alike. 1852 Tennyson *Death Wellington* 30 Great in council and great in war. 1893 *Bookman* June 82/2 The great magician. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 387/2 If he was great as an advocate, he was still greater as a judge.

b. In wider sense (usually qualifying *man*): Eminent in point of mental or moral attainments or magnitude of achievement; of transcendent qualities in thought or action; exhibiting signal excellence in some important work. In recent use, the designation is often felt to imply in addition more or less attribution of loftiness and integrity of character.

1709 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 247 That Great and Good Man, Dr. Henry Aldrich. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 419 He is a great man, eloquent in conception and in language. 1861 J. Pycroft *Ways & Words* 19 We may call all men Great who have succeeded in stamping their character on the generations among which they lived. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 320 A great man art thou grown; Thou know'st not fear or lies. 1875 Jowett *Plato*

(ed. 2) I. 201 Themistocles, Pericles, and other great men. *Ibid.* V. 75 The truly great man is not a lover of himself but of justice. 1898 J. CAIRD *Univ. Serm.* 261 The great man is he who approaches more nearly than others to the ideal of man's nature.

c. Of the soul, ideas, etc.: Lofty, magnanimous, noble.

1726 GAY *Fables* I. xvii. 19 Great souls with generous pity melt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 185 ¶ 12 Nothing can be great which is not right. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 119 Great is song Used to great ends. 1884 (*title*) Great Thoughts from Master Minds. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 107 Great living is being appreciated for its own sake.

16. In certain colloquial or trivial uses developed from the preceding senses.

a. *predicatively*. Having considerable knowledge (of a subject) or extraordinary skill (in doing something); const. *at*, † *in*. *Great on*: of considerable knowledge or experience in, conversant with; hence, much interested in or occupied with.

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 344 The very air of the south of France is almost a specific for it [consumption], to say nothing of the faculty there, who are peculiarly great in this malady. 1844 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* iii, At the game of How, When and Where, she was very great. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvi, He was great at cooking many of his Virginian dishes. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* x. 82, I am not great at finding tracks. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 95 A great hand with his cricket-bat. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* i. 12 He is very 'great' on dogs. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvii. 323 They are also great on fur caps, and one may sometimes meet a man wearing a cap worth as much as all the rest of his clothes put together.

b. Of surpassing excellence; hence, used as a (more or less) rapturous term of admiration: 'Magnificent', 'splendid', 'grand', 'immense'. *U.S.* and *collog.* In *Racing* and *Coursing*, in phr. *to run a great filly, dog*, etc.: said of a horse or dog that runs a fine race.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 88 She..could get along very nearly as fast with the wind ahead, as when it was a-poop, and was particularly great in a calm. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 225 The word great is oddly used for fine, splendid. 'She's the greatest gal in the whole Union'. 1868 G. WILKES *Introd. to H. Woodruff's Trotting Horse Amer.*, At the end of a few years [he] gave a *great* animal to the country in place of what had been only a *good* animal before. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/2 Amphora and ..Attainment, the two top weights in the Orleans Nursery, ran a great race. 1897 R. KIPLING *Capt. Courageous* I. 5 Say, wouldn't it be great if we ran one [a boat] down? 1897 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 9/2 [In hare-coursing] Gallant ran a great dog. 1898 *Ibid.* 20 June 7/2 Winsome Charteris ran a great filly.

17. Qualifying a descriptive sb.

a. Qualifying the designation of (*a*) a person or (*b*) a thing, with the sense: Eminently entitled to the designation, especially remarkable for the quality indicated.

(*a*) *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 81 Men ben grete foolis þat bien þes bulles of pardon so dere. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 I. 512 Radclyf and ze bene grete frendes. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxl. [cxxxvi.] 391 A Scotte (who be great theves) had stollen hym awaye. 1622 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 306 Sir Anthony Magnie, a great papist. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 83 When we came into the channel, our pilot seemed to be as great a stranger to it as myself. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 202 One Mrs. Steward, reckoned a very great Beauty. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 106 He and his great friend here had a row about her. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II. 249 A great scoundrel. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ix, The dominie's nae gryte deykin at the common coontin' 'imsel'. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 177 Plumer and Thornton were great friends.

(*b*) *a* 1599 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 672/2 A Burseholder over them should not onlye be a greate indignitye, but also a daunger. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 93 They are persuaded 'tis a great preservative of health. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 15 We observed the Standard of Savoy, as great a rarity as the other. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 340 Unless there happen to be Trees, which is a great chance in such Sandy, Wild, and Desert Places. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xx. (1840) 361 It was a great chance we were not all devoured. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 15/2 In this state it is a great dainty for those who disregard a pungent and fetid smell. *Mod.* The exhibition was a great fiasco.

b. With an agent-noun or its equivalent: That is much in the habit of performing the action. Also, with sb. indicating employment, function, ownership, etc.: That is such on a large scale.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* (1887) I. 319 He schal beo .. Of nesche her and no-þing crips, gret slepare and slow3 þarto. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2205 Reuer and man-queller gret. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 339 An householdere, and that a greet was he. 1573 LOD. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 140 A fishe called Varus..is a great murtherer and a spoyler of Frogges. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K viiij, The Jewes are great Goose-eaters. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 90, I am a great eater of beefe. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 323 To marry so great an inheritrix. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 So grat a hors woman. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., The great Dealers in Wit. 1870 W. ARNOT in A. Fleming *Life* x. (1877) 442 They are great introducers, hand shakers, questioners. 1894 *Season* X. No. 9. 36/2 For great dancers plain satin shoes are the most economical.

18. Much in use or request; high in favour *with*; favourite. In some cases hardly distinguishable from sense 19.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 92 He was so gret wyth þe Emperour. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 73 She was grete wyth the quene and wel beloued. 1530 PALSGR. 426, I am in favour, or I am great, or in conceyte with a person. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 64 It is his desire also that they should become great or in fauour with God in heauen. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 190 This St. German was so great with Hilary, Bishop of Arles, that [etc.]. 1704 *Key to Dk. Buckhm.'s Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 70 [Ay, 'tis pretty well; but he does not Top his Part.] A great Word with Mr. Edward Howard.

19. Intimate, familiar, friendly; 'thick' *with*. Now only *dial.* [App. not directly connected with *great friends* (sense 17 a).]

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 3 b, They are grete or homely to gydre. 1516 in E. Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* I. ix. (1791) 19 My Lord Cardynall & Sr Willm Compton be marvelous gret. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 111 The General of the Jesuits order and he, you may be sure, were great. 1668–9 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Jan., The Duchess of York and the Duke of York are mighty great with her. 1690–1 LADY RUSSELL *Let.* 5 Feb., The dean and he are not great; that is, I mean the dean is not his creature. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 61 Mr. Laughton .. was very great with most of the Non-Jurors. 1714 SWIFT *Imit. Horace* II. vi. 85 My lord and he are grown so great, Always together, *tête à tête*. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Awa, awa! the deil's owre grit wi' you. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vii. (1840) 261 As great as the devil and Dr. Faustus. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* III. Wks. (1730) 249, I love her dearly already, we are growing very great together. 1788 COWPER *Let.* 6 May, Wks. 1836 VI. 153 When people are intimate, we say they are as *great* as two inkle-weavers. 1799 T. MOORE *Let.* 14 Nov. in *Mem.* (1853) I. 96 Johnson and I got very great: he is to introduce me to Colman, the manager and author. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Sam's very great wi' Mr...If he'd nobbut keep fra drink he mud stop there for ivver. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* s.v., Oor lad an your's is varry greeat just noo.

IV. Combinations.

20. In syntactical combination with sbs., forming designations for the most part normally preceded by the definite article.

Great Bible, the name commonly given to the English version of the Bible by Coverdale in 1539; sometimes applied also to the revised editions of this, esp. to Cranmer's Bible of 1540. **Great book** [F. *grand livre* 'ledger'], the general list of the creditors of the (French) state. **Great Canon**, (*a*) *Greek Ch.* the longest canon of odes (see CANON *sb.*[1] 7 b); (*b*) *Printing* (see 6 b and CANON *sb.*[1] 11). **Great day**, (*a*) the Day of Judgement (see DAY *sb.* 8 b); (*b*) Easter Day; (*c*) a feast- or fast-day of high importance. **Great fast**, the season of Lent. **Great forty days**, the forty days which intervened between Christ's resurrection and ascension; the corresponding season in the ecclesiastical year from Easter to Ascension Day. **Great house**, (*a*) a designation often given to the principal house of a district, usually that of a large proprietor; (*b*) *slang* or *dial.*, the workhouse: usually called *big house*. **Great lake**, a humorous term for the Atlantic Ocean. † **Great mean (string)** *Mus.* (see quot.). † **Great relief**, ? = ALTO-RELIEVO. † **Great road** [F. *grande route*], the high road. **Great week** = HOLY WEEK. See also *Great* ASSIZE, BRITAIN, CHARTER (*sb.*[1] 1 a), CIRCLE (*sb.* 2 a, b), CLIMACTERIC, COMMONER (3), DEATH (7 b), ENTRANCE (2), GENERALS (B. 2 e), HABIT (*sb.* 2 b), HORSE (*sb.* 21), INQUEST (*sb.*), OATH, ORGAN, PLAGUE, POX, SCALE, SCHISM, SEA, SEAL, SPIRIT, TITHE, TOE, YEAR, etc.; also main words below.

1553 (*title*) The Bible in Englishe according to the translation of the *great Byble. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 374/2 The Great Bible, or Cranmer's. 1882 H. MORLEY *Eng. Lit.* 254 In April of the same year, 1539, appeared Coverdale's revision of Tyndal's work and his own, in the folio known as Cromwell's (or the Great) Bible. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 54 Inscriptions on the *Great Book of the French National Debt cannot be attached. 1850 NEALE *Holy Eastern Ch.* 876 The *Great Canon, sung on Thursday of Passion Week [*read* the 4th Week of Lent] .. at Lauds, after the fifty-first Psalm. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 2 b, What shalbe layed agaynst you at the *greate daye of the Lorde. 1583, 1690 [see DAY *sb.* 8 b]. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 39 On great days a little fish, or milk, if it is not a fast. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. iii. 54 Such sinners are reserved for the judgement of the great day. 1812 BRADY *Clavis Calend.* I. 285 Easter Sunday was..antiently called the Great Day, and the Feast of Feasts. 1868 ROMANOFF *Sk. Greco-Russ. Ch.* 120 The *Great Fast approaches, preceded by three preparatory weeks. 1844 G. MOBERLY (*title*) The Sayings of the *Great Forty Days, between the Resurrection and Ascension. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 251 The mansion of a neighbouring Baronet, awfully known to me by the name of THE *GREAT HOUSE. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 161 To leeward of 'the great house'. *note* The 'great house' is a term commonly applied by the Negroes to the proprietor's dwelling, in contradistinction to their own. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* III. xix. 232 'What do you mean by the great house?' 'The workhouse'. 1877 L. JENNINGS *Field Paths & Green Lanes* xiii. 178 'Why, Sir', said he, 'we be a goin' to kill him [a sheep] directly after dinner for the great house'. 1772 in Sparks *Life & Writ. Gouv. Morris* (1832) I. 19, I know others that never saw the east side of the *great lake. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 92 The Bass-Viol..is usually strung with six strings..which..are known by six several Names; the first..is called the Treble; the second the small Mean; the third, the *Great Mean. *Ibid.* 112 For the Tuning of your Violin .. the Bass or fourth string is called G sol re ut ..the third or great Mean. D la sol re. 1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 518 The Plinth of each of them was beautified with Sculptures of *great Relieve. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 12 The heavy artillery in general keeps the *great road. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance of Divine Offices* v. 151 It [Holy Week] became to be stiled also The great Week. 1812 BRADY *Clavis Calend.* I. 266 The week was called the '*Great Week', in token of the inestimable blessings bestowed upon mankind, through the merits and sufferings of our Saviour.

21. Prefixed to certain terms denoting kinship (viz. *uncle, aunt, nephew, niece*, and the compounds of *grand-*), to form designations for persons one degree further removed in ascending or descending relationship. The prefix may be repeated any required number of times to express progressively more and more remote degrees of relationship. Nonce-uses of the prefix are *great-cousin, -father, -sire* (see below), and perh. *great kinsman* (Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 53, where however the adj. may have sense 12). [After F. *grand* (see GRAND A. 12 b), which follows the example of Latin *avunculus magnus* great-uncle, *amita magna* great-aunt.]

a. **Great-uncle, -aunt**, a father's or mother's uncle, aunt; **great-nephew, -niece**, a son's or daughter's nephew, niece; † **great-cousin** (*nonce-wd.*), a first cousin once removed; † **great father, sire** (*nonce-wds.*), a grandfather.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 752. 235 Above these are, great-unkle and *great-aunt by the father's side, unkle and aunt by the father's side in the third degree. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iv. (1875) 188 When great uncles and aunts are termed grandfathers and grandmothers. 1742 *Collectanea* (O.H.S.) II. 387 He..had a *great-cousin master of an estate. *Ibid.* 388. 1484 CAXTON *Æsop* v. i. (1889) 128 And the mule ansuerd, my *grete fader was a hors. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 176 Chore (which was the *great Nephew of the Patriarke Leui). 1689 WOOD *Life* 20 Dec., The said Mathew Slade also was great nephew, as 'tis said, of Mathew Slade who wrote against Vorstius. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 481/2 The *great-niece of Mrs. Barbauld. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* 95 in *Adv. fr. Parnassus* III, He prov'd himself a Grand Child worthy his *great Syre by his Mother's side. 1438 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 438 His Uncle Humfrey Duc of Gloucestre, his *grete Uncle H. Cardinal of England. *a* 1547 *Will Hen. VIII* in Pote *Hist. Windsor Cas.* (1749) 51 The tombes and aultars of King Henry VI. and also of King Edward IV. our great Uncle and graunt-father. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 241 Geri, son of Bello Alighieri, and Dante's great-uncle. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/4 The Prince de Joinville, at once great-uncle and grandfather of the bride.

b. With compounds of *grand*: **Great-grandfather, -grandmother**, a grandfather's or grandmother's father, mother (also *transf.* a remote male or female ancestor); so *great-grandmamma, -grandparent, -granduncle*; **great-grandchild**, a grandchild's child; **great-grandson, -granddaughter**, a grandson's or granddaughter's son, daughter; so *great-grandniece*. Also † **great-grandame**, a great grandmother, † **great-grandsire**, a great-grandfather.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Proauia*, my *great grandame. 1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 33 Diseases of the Female Sex grown more severe than they were in the days of their great Grandames. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 158/1 He has left 113 children, grandchildren, and *great-grandchildren. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 301 In Hussey *v.* Berkeley, Lord Northington expressed an opinion that the word grandchildren would, without further explanation, comprehend great grandchildren. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 525/2 Miss Cromwel, *great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwel. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 29 A great-granddaughter of Henry VII, Lady Jane Grey. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburghe* I. 367 Ermenrycus, kynge of Kent .. Vnto whom Engystus was *great-graundfather. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 7 Oure great graundefather Adam. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 146 You shall reade that my great Grandfather Neuer went with his forces into France. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* CXXX. Wks. 1839 V. 336 Here are risen grandfather and great-grandfather sins quickly, a froward generation. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 40 The Flemings are the great-grandfathers of us English. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xix. (1870) 198 Supposing I were a minister, as my father, and grand father and great-grandfather were before me. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 133 A doting, scolding *great-grandmama. 1530 PALSGR. 227/2 'Great graunde mother, *aielle*. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 41 Our great grand mother Eve. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* 295 ¶ 2 The Doctrine of Pin-money is of a very late Date, unknown to our Great Grandmothers. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without a Title* I. 45 Trustee to her *great-grand-niece. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* June 718 Our *great grandparents appear to have been excessively enamoured of masquerades. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 145 Y* *great grandsire. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 103 Goe .. to your great Grandsires Tombe, From whom you clayme. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* xliv. 1 Wee have heard our Fathers tell The Wonders.. To them by their great Grandsires told. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XV. 90 My Son And thy great-grandsire. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 (1751) 49 No Body ever doubted that King George is *Great Grandson to King James the first. 1808 SCOTT *Mem. Early Life* in Lockhart *Life* (1839) I. 5 William Scott of Raeburn, my *great-grand-uncle.

c. With repetition of *great*.

1651 tr. *Wotton's Panegyr. K. Chas.* in *Relig.* 138 Your Great Great-Grand-father Henry the Seventh. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 199 At his death he was grandfather to 56, great grandfather to 19, great great grandfather to 11, and great great great grandfather to 4. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lvi, Her

great great grandmamma. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* II. ii. (1842) 105 That old body that says she is Shakespeare's great-great-great-great-great-great-grand-niece-in-law. 1825-7 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 899 The infant's godfathers ..were..his great-great-great-great uncle; and..his great-great-great uncles. His godmothers..were..his great-great-great-great aunt; ..his great-great-grandmother; and ..his great-grandmother. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 723 Can we conceive a man marrying the great-great niece of his own brother-in-law? 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* i. (ed. 18) 4 My distinguished great-great-great-uncle, Bishop Burnett. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Dec. 602/1 The great-great-great-granduncle of the present Lord Walsingham. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 7/2 A great-great-granddaughter of the author of the 'School for Scandal'.

22. a. In parasynthetic adjectives, as *great-armed, -boned, -eared, -grained, -headed, -leaved, -lipped, -minded* (so *great-mindedness*), *-named, -nosed,* †*reasoned, -sized, -souled, -spirited, -witted*, etc.; **great-bellied**, having a big belly; pregnant; *fig.* 'big' with events, etc.; **great-eyed**, *lit.* having large or prominent eyes, as some animals; *fig.* far-seeing, taking a large view; †**great-kind**, of great or noble birth; **great-mouthed**, *fig.* loud-voiced; boastful, bragging; †**great-stomached**, high-spirited (see STOMACH); †**great-wombed**, having a large abdomen. †**b.** as complement to a pass. pple., as *great-grown, -made.*

1798 SOUTHEY *Cross Roads* viii, I wish It were a *great-arm'd chair! 1572 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1577) 114 b, The Mares .. to haue large bodyes ..*greate bellyed, with large and square brest and buttockes. 1585 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 520 Plato .. requireth that great bellied women should give themselves to walking. 1647 J. TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 34 Thou knowest not what this great-bellied day may bring forth. 1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 343 Great-bellied Women. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Ossudo*, *great boned. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 51 A man ..not great-boned nor large-sized. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Birds* I. 64 The eagle-owl or *Great eared owl. 1617 MINSHEU *Voc. Hisp. Lat., Ojudo, Magnoculus*, *great-eyed. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 306 The great-eyed Plato proportioned the lights and shades after the genius of our life. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. (1651) 66 Hart, and Red Deer..a strong and *great grained meat. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 117 He helde a shorte *grete growen spere, sharp grounden. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 63 Away; And take the great-growne Traytor vnawares. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 84 Grey *grete-hedede quenes. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 160 Pochard .. Also called .. Great-headed wigeon. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7502 A *grete kynd [L. *natu nobilis*] man and a wyse. 1858 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 200 The *great-leaved magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*) is a superb tree of tropical appearance. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Bragado*, *great-lipped. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 13 Oft have I seen encreasing riches grow To be their *great-made Owners overthrow. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxii. IV. 233 Always poor..but ..*great-minded. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 70 b, For in her euery thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seeme that *great-mindednes was but the auncient-bearer to humblenes. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) II. 62 Magnanimity is a word which, for popular use, might be conveniently translated into great-mindedness. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 215 *Great-mouthed Gloriosoes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 126 This village dog ought to be..great mouthed, or barking bigly. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. viii. (Skeat) I. 112 How many *greate named, and many greate in worthinesse losed. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 158 He is *great-nosed. 1529 MORE *Dyal.* 14 b/2 *Grete reasoned men and phylosophers haue dowted therof. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 147 A *great siz'd monster of ingratitudes. *Ibid.* v. x. 26 Thou great siz'd coward. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 248 The *great-souled son of Oileus. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i, My *great-spirited Sister. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 More liberty; wherewithal a generous and *great stomached Beast is much delighted. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 5 A *great wytted man may sone be enrychyd, That laboryth and studyeth for ryches only. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7731 Sui e bikke mon he was & of grete strengþe *Gret wombede & ballede. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 567/18 *Bafer*, gret-wombed.

B. *adv.*

1. In a great degree; to a great extent; greatly, exceedingly, highly; much; very. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In †*great cheap* (CHEAP *sb.* 8, 9) the word is not an adv.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7233 Þare es nan sa gret mai greif Als traitur dern and priue theif. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 501 In beldinge of tombes þei trauaileþ grete To chargen her chirche-flore. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 4 Now Ioachim .. was a greate rich man. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 6 Thys yere was a grete dere yere. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 379 Say that he thriue, as 'tis great like he will [etc.]. 1609 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* 6 Horses that labour great, Are cast in ditches for the Dogges to eate. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Great*, very; as 'great much', very much. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Great likly*, very likely. 'Ay, ay, great likly, great likly'.

†**2.** Grossly, coarsely. (Cf. A. I.) *Obs.*

c 1440 *Ipomydon* 1789 Fole, he sayd, þou bourdist grete.

†**3.** In a great, eminent, or distinguished fashion; imposingly. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 279 To pay their Respects to their Governor in Chief, who receives them very great. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 105 He lives great, and has a House which joins upon the King's Library.

†**4.** Arrogantly, presumptuously, proudly. *Obs.*

1699 T. C[OCKMAN] *Tully's Offices* (1706) 130 'Tis a very unbecoming thing for a Man to talk great of himself in Discourse.

†**5.** With force; loudly. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 51 a, Nothinge doth profite unto helthe of the body, but to inforce him selfe to synge great, for therby moch aire drawen in by fetching of breth, thrusteth forth the breast and stomake.

6. *Comb.* **a.** In syntactic combination with a pres. or pa. pple. of a verb which may be qualified by *great* or *greatly*, as †*great-begotten*, †*-born*, *-counselling*, *-doing* (implied in adv. †*gret doendely*), *-triumphing*. **b.** With an adj. (hyphened), as *great-important*, i. e. highly important.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xii. 5 Syngeth to the Lord, for gret doendely he dide. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1155 He was grete borne. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 66 There is nothing more allied to faction then for a great-begotten to prevaile in governement before his time. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 39 Some great-borne Frenchman. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 137 His great-triumphing army. *Ibid.* 138 Athlone..being the great-important pass into the province of Connaught. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 28 Great-counselling Jove.

C. as quasi-*sb.* and *sb.*

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. a. As *plural*: Great persons; freq. in the collocation *great and small*. Now usually *the great*: those who are great, eminent, or distinguished by rank, wealth, position, or the like.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 250 By gouernaunce of grete and of good age. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2830 By þe grete, poer folk ben greuyd. *Ibid.* 5049 Men say two grete may nat in o sak. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 96 All spake of hym, bothe grete & smalle. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 180 So as the great, may have no greater hope of impunity. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 97 Quacking Mountebanks are admitted in the Bed-chambers of great and small. 1757 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* (end), Beneath the Good how far—but far above the Great. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 208 The houses and society of the great. 1785 BURNS *Holy Willie's Prayer* xii, [He] has sae monie takin arts, Wi' grit an' sma'. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. ii. 19 Supported by the great and the many. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 161 The masques which were exhibited at the mansions of the great.

b. (With *the*.) That which is great; great things, aspects, qualities, etc. collectively; †also, great quantity, large amount (*obs.*).

1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 107 a/2 Haue no respecte to y^e litel which we do offer; but to y^e great, which (if we were able) we would giue. 1787 CANNING in *Microcosm* No. 30 P 7 Uniting the great and sublime of epic grandeur with the little and the low of common life. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 87 Comparing still The great and little of thy lot. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* vi. (1887) 25 To exclude the great is to magnify the little. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 The search after the great is the dream of youth. 1864 LUCY AIKIN *Mem.* 157 The same misapprehension everywhere of the grand for the great.

†**c.** *A great*: something great. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 2366 Many smale makeþ a grete. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 82 No earthly great, but wasted is with time.

†**2. A great** (see AGREAT *adv.*), **at the great.** By the piece; wholesale. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To sell the toppes as they lye a greatte. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* Pref. (1650) 16 The way to doe this .. will not be to doe the work a great, and undertake the whole or any considerable part of the Booke by one man. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To take Work at the great, or a-great, *Entreprendre un Ouvrage.*

3. By the great, †**by great.**

a. Of work done: At a fixed price for the whole amount; by task; by the piece. Now *dial.*

1523 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied to a carpenter by grete for mendyng of Myster Collettis house. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 129 To let out thy haruest, by great or by day, let this by experience leade thee a way. By great will deceiue thee, with lingring it out, by day will dispatch, and put all out of dout. 1582 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 471 If any Artificer or Labourer .. taking any worke by the great. 1635 SIR E. VERNEY in Lady Verney *Mem. V. Fam.* (1892) I. 128 If you fiend him fidle about his woarke, agree with him by the great. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 55 Many workmen had rather agree by the Great, and find all materials, than for workman-ship only. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 505 P 7, I..interpret by the great for any Gentlewoman who is turned of Sixty, after the rate of half a Crown *per* week. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 294 To..keep hirelings in garrets, at hard meat, to write and correct by the great. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1709 I. 162, I have contracted to physic the parish-poor by the great. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 404 [In Lincolnshire] In harvest..the cutting is done 'by the grate'.. Hay-mowing, corn-cutting, &c., are commonly executed by the 'grate'. 1862 MRS. GROTE *Collect. Papers* 158 [Buckinghamshire] Piece-work or 'by the grate'.

†**b.** Of buying and selling: In large quantities, in gross, wholesale. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 48 A merchant..that sells commodities of good cheere by the great. 1623 COCKERAM, *Staple*, any Towne .. appointed for Merchants .. to carrie their .. commodities vnto, for the better sale of them to other Merchants by the great. 1634 PEACHAM *Gent. Exerc.* I. x. 38 A friend of mine was notably cozened in a bargaine of timber hee bought by the great, in a mistie morning. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* (1881) 73 You..Bought wax and honey up by th' great.

†**c.** *transf.* and *fig.* In large quantities or numbers; in the mass: 'by wholesale'. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 925 Not .. to carry away their dead bodies by great altogether, but every city one after another. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* IV. ii, Do they not thrive when they utter most, and make it away by the great. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I. i, Bastinadoes by the great. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Part Conq. Granada* II. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 50 Death did at length so many slain forget, And lost the tale, and took them by the great. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 237 They are apt to swallow every thing by the great which they see in print.

†**4.** In great. [Cf. F. *en grand, en gros*, G. *im grossen*, Du. *in 't groot.*] *Obs.*

a. In the mass, in the bulk; in or for the whole amount, piece, etc.; in the gross, wholesale; by the piece; = *by the great* (see 3). (Also occas. *in the great, in greats.*)

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. liv. (1869) 32 Thinketh not ..þat it sufficeth to biholde and thinke þe sinnes in gret. 1472 OSBERN in *Paston Lett.* No. 710 III. 71 Selle non in gret, but make fagottes and astell. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 126 For binding and dressing of thre smalle bookes..price in grete vjs. viijd. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 17 By couenaunte with him made in great. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 246 For dykyng .. to a man hired in grete xxd. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Matt.* v-vii. 52 b, The publycans bought in greate y^e emperours tribute. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 833/2 The labourers would in no wise labour by the daie, but all by taske & in great. 1598 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 168 That na inhabitant .. gadder the same [victuall] in gryt, and keip the same to ane darth. 1631 in *Burgh Laws Dundee* (1872) 5 July, For selling of salt in greats. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 3 When bricks are deare, and lime is cheap, the workman by the Great will use more morter. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 103 Before I come to the particulars of what I saw in Florence, I will consider it in great, and then come to the retail of it. 1790 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 233 Accustomed to view things in the great, this virtue, if it be one, costs me no less, perhaps, than most people. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 16 For want of ever dealing in the great, they do not know, that, though multitudes may be deluded, they never can be bribed.

b. *All in great*: 'all told', in all.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1038/2 In that part also the man bringeth in two places all in great, whych he hathe pyked out..among al my bookes.

c. In large letters.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Sessions of Poets* xxviii. in *Fragm. Aurea* (1646) 11 Not a man in the place But had discontent writ in great [*ed.* 1648 at large] in his face.

d. On a large scale: usually said by comparison with something smaller but of the same proportions. (Also occas. *in the great.*)

1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* II. iii. 49 Having demanded of this pretended Painter, whether he could work in great, as well as in little. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ded. 1 Being that in little, which your lordship is in great. *c* 1705 *Soul of World* in Somers *Tracts* II. 234 The World itself is, after a Sort, an Animal in great. 1769 J. WATT in *Q. Rev.* (1858) CIV. 433 The necessary experience in great was wanting. 1795 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 307 The Duke..gave him orders for making some [baggage-wagons] in the great [from a small model].

†**5. Of great.** In the bulk; in its entirety. *Obs.*

1502 [see AGREAT *adv.*].

6. *attrib.*: **great work** *dial.*, work done by the piece, 'piece-work'. (See 3 a, 4 a.)

1855 *Cycl. Agric.* (ed. Morton) II. 723 *Gret* (Beds., Worc.), gret-work, or great-work, is piece-work. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 148 They can earn 18*s.* a week, doing piece-work, or, in market-garden parlance, 'great-work'.

II. As *sb.*

†**7.** A great, eminent, or distinguished person. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7018 Serdill..Slogh a grete of þe grekes. *Ibid.* 11735 While this gode was in gederyng of the grettes among. 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 538 So have wee had three Greats, not in name only but in deed, such as were Constantine the great..and Charles the great. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 40/2 Till thou the greatest be among the greats.

†**8.** The chief part; the main point; the sum and substance; the general drift or gist (of a story). *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1242 (Fairf. MS.), I kan not now wel counterfete Hyr wordys, but this was the grete Of hir answere. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* v. 1036 He reste here of þe grete of al here peyne. *c* 1381 — *Parl. Foules* 35 Of his centence I wole 3ow seyn the greete. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* Prol. 574 That thou reherce of al hir lyfe the grete. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxxiv. (1554) 214 Of your complaynt say to me the grete. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 315 The grete of this mater longeth vn-to hym.

†**9. a.** Thickness. **b.** Greatness, magnitude. *Obs. rare.*

[*c* 950 *Epist. Alex.* in *Anglia* IV. 147 Unzemetlicre gryto and micelmysse, L. *vincens grossitudine.*] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8244 (Gött.) Þat was þe stauin for to strenthe, And knaw þe wax of gret and lenthe. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* v. 213 Before him see a huge Goose-liuer set; A Capon cramb'd, euen with that Goose for great [L. *anseribus par altilis*].

10. Greats (*Oxford Univ. colloq.*). The final examination for the degree of B.A.; now applied *esp.* to the examination for Honours in Literæ Humaniores. The earlier name was **GREAT GO.** (Cf. *smalls.*)

1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. xi, The little gentleman was going in for his Degree, *alias* Great-go, *alias* Greats. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. x. 163 In our second term we..begin to feel ourselves at home, while both 'smalls' and 'greats' are sufficiently distant to be altogether ignored if we are that way inclined. 1884 G. ALLEN *Strange Stories* 175 Since I have begun reading philosophy for my Greats. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 1/3 There are .. more entries for Modern History than for Classical Greats.

†Great, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **grēatian,** 3 **greaten,** (*pa. pple.* **igret**), 3-5 **grete,** 6 **great.** [OE. *grēatian* (= OHG. *grōzên*, mod.Ger. dial. *grossen*), f. *grēat* GREAT *a.*]

1. *intr.* To become great, thick, or large; to increase; *occas.* with reference to pregnancy.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xi. 68 Hwæt on ðæs siwenizgean eaȝum beoð ða æplas hale, ac ða bræwas greatiað [*Hatton MS.* greatiȝað; L. *grossescunt*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Swin ipund ine sti uorte uetten, & forte greaten azein þe cul of þer eax. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1556 His [Nero's] wombe bigan to greti. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4700 Sua bigan þe derth to grete. 13.. *K. Alis.* 452 The lady greted with yonge bon. *a* 1330 *Syr Degarre* 155 Here wombe greted more and more. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 20 That the corn may grete [L. *grandescere*]..They sayn, is good to lete (hit) ly vnbounde. *Ibid.* 25 Yf hit [wheat] be ripe, is forto se I fal the lond attonys rody grete [L. *si æqualiter spicarum populus maturato rubore flavescat*].

2. *trans.* To make great; to increase; to magnify, aggrandize.

a 1225 *Juliana* 11 An godd þat is igret wiþ euches cunnes gode. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 241 The plauntis bigge a depper delf desireth And larger space, as wynd may hem to shake: That gretith hem [L. *ut..a ventis frequentibus agitata grandescat*]. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 649 This false Politick, Plotting to Great himself, our deaths doth seek.

Great-aunt: see GREAT *a.* 21 a.

Great-coat, greatcoat (grēi·tkōt). The Dicts mark the stress as *great'coat* or *great'coa't*; in England the stress seems to be usually on the last syllable, less frequently equal.

A large heavy overcoat; a top-coat.

1661–85 *Househ. Ord.* 362 None shall presume to come into Our Privy Chamber .. in cloakes, or great coates, or in bootes. 1714 *Post Boy* No. 2970 Horsemens Great-Coats made of a good West-Country Drab Cloth. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 441 The hood of a great-coat. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 16 Dec., Came home through a cold easterly rain without a greatcoat. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 203 Heavy greatcoats with triple capes.

Hence **Greatcoa't** *v. trans.*, to dress in a great-coat; **Greatcoa'tless** *a.*, without a great-coat.

1882 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 5/2 The prudent man still great-coats himself. 1887 *Ibid.* 27 Dec. 5/1 He fled, great-coatless, into the snow. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 6/1 'We are sitting out of doors, greatcoatless and hatless', writes a correspondent from Lago Maggiore on Easter Sunday.

Great-coated, *a.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED².] Dressed in or wearing a great-coat.

1750 JENYNS *Mod. fine Lady* 74 Great-coated tenants her arrival greet. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xi. 175 Henry came, booted and great-coated, into the room. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 277 How often have I seen him on a cold winter morning, with a face all frost and business, great-coated up to the eyes. 1884 *Punch* 22 Nov. 249/2 Listening to a great-coated military band in late October at 9 p.m.

Great-cousin: see GREAT *a.* 21 a.

Greate full, obs. form of GRATEFUL.

Greaten (grēi·t'n), *v.* Now *arch.* [f. GREAT *a.*: see -EN 5.]

†**1.** *intr.* To become pregnant; = GREAT *v.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 88 Sone aftur þat gretnede þat greiþli Mayde.

2. *trans.* To render great or greater in size or amount; to increase, augment, enlarge, magnify.

1626 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recov.* 5 This must greaten our thankes. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 64 It is the nature of that element, to greaten appearing quantities. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 201 It will easily so appeare, without any flow of words to greaten it. *a* 1658 CROMWELL in *2nd Narr. late Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) III. 467 That some should so enrich and greaten themselves in the Ruin of others. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, Every thing concurred to greaten the fire. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 18 To promote thee to honour, and to greaten thy liberty. 1724 R. WELTON *Subst. Chr. Faith* 89 As men proceed in wickedness, as they greaten and aggravate their sins. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 237 The whole strain being multiplied And greatened. 1877 FURNIVALL *Introd. to Leopold Shaks.* 83 This fault he shared, but he wilfully greatend it. 1889 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 Greatened by the watery lens.

3. To render eminent, prominent, distinguished, or important; to increase the rank or power of; to exalt, aggrandize. Also *refl.* and *absol.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 4. 552 The Athenians, who hoped to have greatned themselves in Sicily, by the division and civil war, were disappointed of their expectations. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. vi. 151 Cana..greatened with Christs first miracle. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 28 So much doth the means of facilitating carriage greaten a city. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iv. 146 Weary in seeking ways to greaten and advance themselves.

b. To exalt mentally or spiritually; chiefly in good sense, to elevate or ennoble (the mind).

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* Address (1854) 9 Whose minds are so greatened as that you will look upon no small things. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 275 An humble spirit greatned by continual converse with the great God. 1698 M. HENRY *Life Philip H.* ix. (1699) 131 The Grace of Christ in the Spirit..greatens and guides the Spirit. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 84 Virtue, or purpos'd virtue, still be Thine ..This greatens, fills, immortalizes All. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 21 An uniform Air of ineffable majesty greatens, exalts, ennobles the whole.

absol. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 388 For valour, truth, and comely bloom, For all that greatens and adorns.

4. *intr.* Of material and immaterial things: To become great or greater; to increase in size, dimension, or extent; to assume large proportions.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 336 Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] greatens, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 78 Influenced by these considerations, thy views will greaten.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1848) 25 That curse is ever greatening. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 1065 My blue eyes greatening in the looking-glass. 1861 A. K. H. BOYD *Recreat. Country Parson* Ser. I. (1862) 70 The subject greatens on me, but the paper dwindles. 1874 G. DAWSON *Our Shaks. Club* 115 As we grow he [Shakespeare] grows, and as we greaten he greatens.

Hence **Grea'tened** *ppl. a.*, **Grea'tening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 9. 473 Rather to the greatning of others than himself. 1646–7 J. HALL *Poems* 91 And there my greatned selfe disperse As wide as thought. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 24 The greatening and advancing of themselves. 1678 N. TATE *Brutus of Alba*, My greatening soul aspires to range like thee, In unknown worlds. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V. 420, I called the artist but a greatened man. 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 To glut the greatening bonfire. 1884 J. PULSFORD in *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 688/2 As you go on your ever greatening way.

Greater (grēi·tər), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 1 **gryttra**, 3–4 **grettur**, **-ȝr**, 4–5 **gratter**, **-ur**, **gretter**, **-or**, 5–6 **greter**, 4–6 *Sc.* **gretar**, (5 **greiter**, 6 **grytur**, **griter**, **greitar**, **greittar**, 6–9 **gritter**), 6– **greater**. [OE. *gryttra* (**grǽtra*, Anglian **grétra*):—OTeut. **grautizon-*, comparative of **grauto-* GREAT *a.*; but it is doubtful whether any of the later forms descend directly from this, most if not all being, like the now current form, refashioned on the positive. See -ER 3.]

A. *adj.*

1. The comparative of GREAT in various senses.

c 950 *Epist. Alex.* in *Anglia* IV. 151 Wæron hie [serpents] swa greate swa columnan ȝe eac sume..gryttran. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Euer me is leouere so ȝe don gretture werkes. Ne makie none purses..ne blodbendes of seolke, auh schepieð ..chirche cloðes, and poure monne cloðes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11078 O wijf..was neuer born nan A gretter barn þan sant iohan. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 197 He hadde of gold ywroght a curious pyn: A loue knotte in the gretter ende ther was. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3874 Was neuer kyng..his knightes more louet, Ne gretter of giftes to his goode men. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 122 We beyre moch gretter charges yerely than done the Scottis. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, And in this trinitie none is afore nor after other: none is greater nor lesse then other. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 75 We culd neuer wishe ane gryter benefit nor yat Christ Iesus our lord..suld sa giv him self haill for vs. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xii, Can candle lou give fyr a griter heet? 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 65 Lesser then Macbeth, and greater. 1611 JONSON *Catiline* II. (Chorus), Great father Mars, and greater Iove. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 193 The greater your reason is against it, the greater excellency in your obedience. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 15 July, He says that he is as great with the Chancellor, or greater, than ever in his life. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 39 A French Toise, or Fathom, is about five Inches greater than the English. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 The sound..appears to come from greater and greater distances.

b. *The greater part*, †*sort*, etc.: the larger of two parts into which any whole or quantity is divided; the more considerable number or quantity (of); the majority.

1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 42 The greater sort do agree that this word [image] is distinguished from Likeness. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iv. 3 b, The greater part of us went a shoare to see the Ilande. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 29 The greater part, the Horse in generall Are come with Cassius. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 145 The greater file of the subiect held the Duke to be wise. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *John Juniper* II. 249 The characters in tragedy are, for much the greater part, out of common life. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 210/1 The greater number of men..are disposed, on most occasions, rather to virtue than to vice. 1851 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 The greater part of the area was covered with the lofty warehouses.

†**2.** Older, elder. [A Latinism.] *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 383 He þat is gratter of ȝow, loke þat he be made as ȝongar in sympilnes. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 28 And Eliab his greater brother herde him talke with the men.

†**3.** Pregnant. *Obs. rare.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 550 Syne eftyre of tyme in processe Hapnyt þat scho gretur wes, & hyr frendis sperit ȝarne Quha with hyr gat þat barne.

4. In special or technical use, opposed to *lesser*.

a. *Astron.* in names of certain constellations, as *the Greater Dog*, †*the Greater* (now *Great*) *Bear*. Also †*greater circle* = 'great circle': see CIRCLE. b. *Mus.* Applied to intervals now usually called MAJOR. c. in names of plants. d. in names of animals, esp. birds. e. *Anat.* f. (see quot.).

a. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 263 The lesser Beare .. the greater Beare. 1638 J. CHILMEAD tr. Hues' *Tractatus de Globis* III. ii. (1889) 80 Of the Circumference of the Earth, or of a Greater Circle. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 209 *Ursa Major*, the Greater Bear. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Equator, meridian, ecliptic, verticals, &c. are great or greater circles of the sphere: and the parallels, tropics, &c. lesser circles.

b. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., The greater halfe note is that distance which is betwixt *fa* and *mi*. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 11 A sixth beneath the Bass is a third above, and if it be the lesser sixth, then is the third above the greater third. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Diesis*, Enharmonical Diesis is the difference between a greater and lesser semi-tone. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Music* 317 Greater Sixth. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Chas. Avison* iv, The key Was..C..with the Greater Third.

c. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 745 Greater Knapweed. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV. 75 Greater Broom-rape. *Ibid.* 215 Greater Bladderwort. *Ibid.* 255 Greater Plantain. *Ibid.* V. 305 Greater Water Plantain.

d. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xi. (ed. 4) 213 A Greater Shrike or Butcher Bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 208 Greater Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*). *Ibid.* 215 Greater loon.

e. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 180 The deep concavity .. called the greater ischiatic notch.

f. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 344 Barons with the rest vpward wee call the Greater Nobilitie, the others beneath them the Lesse Nobilitie.

¶ **5.** *Greater Britain*: see BRITAIN.

†**6.** *Comb.*, forming comparatives to the combinations of GREAT *a. Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 101 Wilde lekes..greater heded then they were that I saw about Bon. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Euill* v. (Arb.) 144 Men whose liuing lieth together in one Shire, are commonly counted greater landed then those whose liuings are dispersed.

†**B.** *adv.* In a greater degree. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xlii. 82/1 Greter sodayne deth wyste I neuer than that men had than.

C. quasi-*sb.* and *sb.* The adj. used *absol.* and *ellipt.* *The greater*: that or those of greater size, importance, eminence, etc. *A greater*: a person or thing which is greater (than another).

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxii. 5 He that is vnwijs schal no more be clepid prince, and a gileful man schal not be clepid the grettere [Vulg. *major*]. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 6 The greater scornes the lesser. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 121 Negations of unequals are of the greater, or lesse, or of both together. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* I. I. i. (1852) 51 Unless a method should be found of taking a greater from a less. 1898 MORLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 10/1 We mourn for one of the greater among the servants of mankind.

†b. (One's) superior. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXII. 251 Kyng Edward his gretter and his fadre. 1627 J. CARTER *Plaine Expos.* 85 They come farre short, not onely of some of their compeeres and greaters especially, but of many very base creatures. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 172 Thou Sun, of this great World both Eye and Soule, Acknowledge him thy Greater. 1671 — *P. R.* I. 279 He..first Refused on me his baptism to confer, As much his greater, and was hardly won.

Hence †**Grea'terness**, the condition or quality of being greater.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. xi. (1635) 59 The working of God is infinite..for otherwise there should bee a greaternesse in being, and a lessenesse in working. *c* 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 485 Why should we judge her [i.e. the horizontal moon] to be greater? What connexion betwixt the same angle, further distant, and greaterness?

Greatest (grēi·test), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 3–5 **grettest**, (5 **-yst**, **-ist**, **-ust**), 4 **gratest**, 4–5 **grattest**, **-ist**, **gretest**, *Sc.* **-ast**, (5 **grattes**, **-us**), 6– **greatest**. β. 3–5 **greste**. [f. GREAT *a.* + -EST; app. not recorded in OE.]

A. *adj.* **1.** The superlative of GREAT in various senses.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 220/17 Nou is þe se [of] Occean grettest and mest al-so. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Huanne me..beggeþ be þe gratteste wyȝtes, oþer be þe gratteste mesures, and zelleþ by þe leste. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 398 One of þo grattest synnes of alle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 134 The gretteste clerkes ben noght the wysest men. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 598 The grettest tree synkyth not in water though it be heuy. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 306 The grattes maysters yede hym beforne. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 138 Whan any rysynge hath be made..the pouerest men þeroff haue be þe grettest causers and doers therin. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xx. 67 Birds faile in their flight, yea, those of the greatest wing, vpon the passage of so great a Gulph. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 40 The greatest swearers are commonly the greatest liars. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. v, The world knows nothing of its greatest men. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xlix. 1 Greatest speaker of any born a Roman, Marcus Tullius. 1895 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 701/2, I have the greatest respect and admiration for American decisions.

β. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Ower greste, & ower lodlukeste sunnen. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 8 Of alle other sacramens Thes sevene beth the greste. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 490 In my greste nede.

b. *Greatest part*: the largest amount or proportion (of); the majority (cf. GREATER A. 1 b).

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. XXXIII. 300 In many partes of the Indies, and I thinke in the greatest part, small cattell do not increase and profite well. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 133 The greatest part of the Romish Doctors. 1648 LD. BYRON in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 166 The greatest part of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 3 The greatest part of our company were reprobate persons. 1741 JOHNSON *Debates in Parli.* (1787) I. 358 Both inn-holders and soldiers are, for the greatest part, of this rank and temper. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 180 It attracted his eyes greatest part of the evening. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 194 He died..aged threescore and five years, the greatest part of which he had spent in the intrigues and bustles of active employment.

c. *Greatest happiness of the greatest number* (see HAPPINESS 2 b). d. *Greatest common measure* (see MEASURE).

†**2.** Eldest. (Cf. GREATER A. 2.) *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xviii. 17 Saul sayde vnto Dauid: Beholde my greatest [*Wyclif*, more, *A. V.* elder] doughter Merob wyl I gene the to wyfe.

3. *absol.* and *ellipt.* (quasi-*sb.*)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1196 He slou six of þe grettes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1006 The grettyst of Grise gremyt þerat. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxiii, My nome is Syr Galrun..The grattus [*Douce MS.* grettest, *Thornt. MS*, gretteste] of Galway, of greuys and of gillus. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1168 Al the gretest Of gomys that grip has. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 133 Vij score thai led off the gretast that thai fand Off ayris with thaim. 1602 DEKKER *Satiro-mastix*

A 4 b, *Ad Lectorem*..It shall not be amisse..first to beholde this short Comedy of Errors and where the greatest enter to giue them in stead of a hisse, a gentle correction. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 163 Mecha (neere which..is buried their greatest Mahomet). 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 168 Since from the least The greatest oft originate. 1852 Tennyson *Death Wellington* 29 Our greatest yet with least pretence.

†**B.** *adv.* Most greatly or highly; most. *Obs.*

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. 369 Articles..gathered.. by the greatest learned men of the bishops.

Great go. [See Great *a.* and Go *sb.*] *Univ. slang.* The final examination for the degree of B.A. (At Oxford now called *greats.*) (Cf. *little go.*)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. I. 32 At present the examination [at the University of Oxford] is divided into a Little-go and a Great-go. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 137 An examination that would far exceed the perils of the great go. *Ibid.* 141 When he enters upon life, action, or profession, both the *little go*, and the *great go*, he will find to be a *by go*; for he will find that he has gone by the best part of useful and substantial learning; or that it has gone by him. 1841 Thackeray *K. of Brentford* vii, His little go and great go He creditably pass'd. 1876 'P. Pyper' *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 74 Young Mr. Applebee had managed to pass his 'great go' at Oxford, just about the time the living fell vacant.

Great-grandfather, etc.: see Great *a.* 21 b.

Great-great-: see Great *a.* 21 c.

Greath, obs. form of Graith.

Great-head (grēi·thed). *U.S.* [f. Great *a.* + Head *sb.*: see quot. 1844.] An American name for the golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion.*

1844 J. P. Giraud *Birds Long Island* 334 *Fuligula clangula*—Linn. Golden-eye.. By some it is called 'Great Head', from its beautiful, rich, and thickly-crested head. 1888 G. Trumbull *Game Birds* xxiii. 79 *Glaucionetta clangula americana.* American Golden-eye.. At Seaford (Hempstead), L. I., Great-head.

Great-hearted, *a.* (Stress variable.) [f. Great *a.*: see Hearted.]

†**a.** High-spirited; proud. *Obs.* **b.** Having a noble or generous heart or spirit; magnanimous; great-souled.

1388 [see Great-willy]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxi. (1495) 427 The faucon is soo grete hartyd that yf he fayllyth of his pray in the fyrste flyghte and rees, in the seconde he takyth wreche on hymself. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/2 Grete hertyd, and bolde, *magnanimus.* Grete hertyd, not redy to buxumnesse, *pertinax, inflexibilis.* *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 Alle women that ben gret herted and misansueringe her husbondes. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 66 The earl..was as great-hearted as he, and thought the very suspecting him to be an injury unpardonable. 1842 Browning *Cavalier Tunes, Marching Along*, Great-hearted gentlemen, singing this song. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 102 Great-hearted, brazen-voiced Stentor. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 172 Alvan was great-hearted: he could love in his giant's fashion.

Hence **Greatheartedness,** †**a.** High-spiritedness (*obs.*). **b.** Nobility or generosity of heart, magnanimity.

1813 *Examiner* 31 May 349/2 The courage and great-heartedness of the people of England. 1844 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) I. 79 If they give us nothing else, they give us at least a feeling of great-heartedness and exaltation. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 283 Wives he should have by fifties and hundreds if he wanted them, she thought in her great-heartedness. 1895 J. Smith *Message of the Exodus* xviii. 264 In His great-heartedness our Father is tolerant of mere human frailty.

†**Greathede.** *Obs.* [f. Great *a.* + *-hede*, -head. Cf. MHG. *grôzheit*, G. *grôsaheit*, MLG. *grôtheit*, Du. *grootheid.*] Greatness.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxx. 9 Synge .i. all day þi gretehede. *Ibid.* cxliv. 3 Of his gretehede is nane ende. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 22 Falle on hem dreede and qwaking in þe greetheed of þin arm.

Greatish (grēi·tiʃ), *a.* [f. Great *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat great.

1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 185, I now..see it had been, as she called it, 'a great success', and greatish of its kind. 1870 [Lady Verney] *Lettice Lisle* 41 'You do a greatish deal, Gabriel, up and down' said the child.

Great-line, greatline. Also grettlin, gritline. A long line used in deep-sea fishing for cod, ling, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *great-line fish, fishing.*

a 1600 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Gryt lyne fische, sic as leing, turbat, keling, & skaitt. 1866 *Banffsh. Gloss., Grettlin*, a great-line; the line used for catching the larger kinds of fish; as cod, ling, etc. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Great-line fishing*, that carried on over the deeper banks of the ocean.. It is more applicable to hand-fishing, as on the banks of Newfoundland, in depths over 60 fathoms. 1879 Holdsworth in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 262/1 The cod or 'great lines' are of the same description as those used for haddock fishing, but have longer snoods and the hooks farther apart. It is unnecessary to speak of the manner in which these long-lines are worked. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 One Greatline placed in a basket.

†**Greatly,** *a. Obs.* [f. Great *a.* + -ly[1]. Cf. MHG. *grôzlîch*, MDu. *grotelijc.*] Great.

c 1450 *Merlin* 65 Gretly was the kynge at that feeste, and ioyfull and mery. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 377 Thai war courtes and couth thair knyghthed to kyth, Athir vthir wele gret in gretly degre.

Greatly (grēi·tli), *adv.* Forms: see Great *a.* [f. Great *a.* + -ly[2]. Cf. MHG. *grôz(e)lîche*, MDu. *grotelike*, Du. *grootelijks.*]

1. To a great extent, in a great degree; extensively, exceedingly; highly; much, very.

a. qualifying verbs and pples.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 He sinegeð gretliche, for þe holie boc hit forbet. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 And þe ancre legge on eiðer sum penitence more upon þe ilke þet gretluker haueð agult. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1137 So gretliche sche awondred was, þat hir chaunged blod & fas. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Ne wenep nazt gratliche zenezy. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 2736, I can nat seen that it mighte greetly harme me, though I toke vengeaunce. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 472 Þou has giltid, but noȝt gretly. 1484 Caxton *Æsop* III. ii, I thanke the gretely. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. [ccxiii.] 671 That he had many of his men slayne, and that the batayle had cost hym greatly. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 20 He..greatly shunned manly exercise. 1596 Drayton *Leg.* iv. 660 He that first stirr'd in the Churches cause, Against Him greatliest that oppugned it. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. i. 18 To heare Musicke, the Generall do's not greatly care. 1665 Evelyn *Mem.* (1827) IV. 146 Such as have lived long in Universities do greately affect words and Expressions no where in use beside. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 785 They, first, Themselves offend, who greatly please. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 221 The bark is greatly esteemed among the tanners. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 287 Gigantic shrubs, greatly resembling our English yew. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 55, I should greatly prefer a real friend to all the gold of Darius. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 10. 66 Evaporation is greatly helped by wind.

b. qualifying adjs. and advs. Somewhat *arch.* exc. with comparatives or words implying comparison.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11634 Sco was gretli in dute. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1292 þan was þemperour greteli glad. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 548/1 To the ende that euery man may..be greatlyer afraide. 1636 Chardin *Coron. Solyman* (1686) 16 His long Experience in Affairs rendered him greatly considerable. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 12 Lead-sheathing greatly cheaper than that of Wood. 1749 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Dec., I..think it an ornament greatly in taste. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* 70, I shall show that it is greatly probable. 1817 A. Bonar *Serm.* II. xv. 318 All the names of excellence.. are greatly too mean to declare the Saviour's worth. 1824 Landor *Wks.* (1846) I. 183/2 Here the bow is greatly a better weapon than the musket. *a* 1856 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* i. (1857) 66 The skate and dog fish are greatly less rare. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* XXX. (1896) II. 131 Her mother and brother were greatly proud of her. 1886 R. Kipling *Departm. Ditties* 12 Careless and lazy is he, Greatly inferior to Me.

2. On a large scale; in large numbers; largely. ? *Obs.*

1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 51 Any business which is more freely managed may be greatlier managed than if it were more restrained. 1792 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 420 The funeral of dear Sir Joshua. It will be greatly attended.

b. For a great or the most part; mainly, chiefly. *rare.*

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 112 They greatly live a life on earth Unkindled, unconceiv'd. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. v. 178 We now enter upon the second or dialectic period; passed by Plato greatly at Megara.

†**3.** With a 'great' voice; loudly. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 156 He [þe asse] beginþ zinge grat-liche.

4. In a great manner. **a.** Magnanimously, nobly; grandly. †**b.** Eminently, illustriously. **c.** With brilliant success. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 44 Oure lord gretly dyde with us. We been maad ioyful. ?14.. *Death & Life* 3 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* III. 56 Give vs grace on the ground the greatlye to serve, For that royall red blood that rann from thy side. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* I. xiv. 30 Hermetis lyffe þerfore is grett, if it gretely be done. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, Epil. 5 Small time: but in that small, most greatly liued This Starre of England. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* v. ii, It is for you, brave man.. Greatly to speak, and yet more greatly do. 1678 — *Limberham* v. i, My Comfort is, I fell greatly. 1713 Addison *Cato* IV. iv, The brave youth.. Who greatly in his country's cause expired. 1713 Pope *Prol. Addison's Cato* 22 A brave man struggling in the storms of fate, And greatly falling with a falling state. 1725 — *Odyss.* II. 312 What he greatly thought, he nobly dar'd. 1764 Foote *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 357 If your piece had been greatly receiv'd, I would have declared Sir Thomas Lofty the author; if coldly, I would have owned it myself. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 820 All were once Perfect, and all must be at length restored. So God has greatly purpos'd. 1876 Ouida *Winter City* viii. 238 It was a great theme greatly treated.

5. In or to a high rank or position. *rare.*

a 1800 T. Bellamy *Beggar Boy* (1801) II. 142, I am not greatly born, like you. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* I. viii. 53 You encourage her to expect to marry greatly. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 293 It matters not..how many ensigns shall have greatly risen through all the gradations of command.

Great-nephew: see Great *a.* 21 a.

Greatness (grēi·tnés). [f. Great *a.* + -ness: in OE. (**gréatnes*) *grétnys.*]

†**1.** Thickness, coarseness; stoutness. *Obs.*

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) lv. 92 þara þinga eallra be bleo ne oððe gretnysse [L. *grossitudine*] na cidan *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 200 If it so be þat þis greetnes [=swelling] come of malancolious blood or of greet fleume. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 587/22 *Grossitas*, gretenesse. *c* 1440 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 89 Forto aquenche that gretnes he put hym-Selfe to ful mych trauayl that vnneth he lette his body haue enny reste. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 16 And your floyt for on heyr be no bygger a pese for ij herys as a beyn for xij heres as a walnot and so forthe euery lyne aftur hys gretnes. 1536 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1813) May 427 Euery Essex byllet conteyn in lenght iij foote, w[t] the carfe; in gretnes in mydes xv ynches.

†**b.** Pregnancy. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 86 Thus was the kynge wedded to Ygerne, and kepe her till her gretnesse apered. 1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Grauiditas*, greatnesse with childe, or with yonge. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* (1649) 594 Certain infallible signs of greatness with child. *Ibid.*, In this greatness of childe-bearing.

2. The attribute of being great in size, extent or degree; †loudness (of voice); †force (of the pulse).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27033 Wan-hope es..quen man for grettnes of his gilt has tint þe hope o merci. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 117 The puple woundrid herof for greatnesse of þe myracle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xii. 50 It es also called a see, for þe greteness þeroff. *c* 1500 *Melusine* XXXVIII. 304 They were al abasshed of hys gretnes, For he was XV foot of lengthe. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 59 b, The greatnes & magnificence of the costly & sumptuous Thermes. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 902 For greatnesse of number, hugenesse of quantity, strangenesse of shapes. 1682 Bunyan *Holy W.* 143 They shouted with that greatness of voice. 1707 Flover *Physic. Pulse-Watch* II. 168 We must endeavour to preserve the natural Strength, Greatness, Celerity and Crebrity [of the pulse]. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. People* 79 The greatness of rent which a little farm bears. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 215 The Zara, and the Coanza, from the greatness of whose openings into the sea..we form an estimate of the great distance from whence they come. 1898 T. Adamson *Stud. Mind in Christ* x. 248 He saw the difficulty and greatness of his task.

†**b.** semi-*concr.* Great bulk. *Obs. rare.*

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. vii, Goodly riuers (that haue made their graues, And buried both their names and all their good Within his greatnes, to augment his waues).

†**3.** Magnitude or size in the abstract. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 59 On o more thei growed, And of o gretnesse and grene of greyne thei semen. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 472 Make rounde pelettes of the gretnesse of an ey. 1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 The said gold..not wrought in gretnesse of threde and in colour according to the outeward shewe. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 14 Nott regardyng the quantitie greatnesse or smalnes of the same penyes. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 271 These starres..are distincte into diuers measures of lyght, and namely 8, which are called the first greatnes, the second [etc.]. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 An Elephant excedeth in greatnes thre wilde oxen. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 The flowres in forme and greatnesse are like to those of the Orange-tree. 1654 Z. Coke *Art Logicke* (1657) 29 Greatnesse is extension, or stretching out..Of greatnesse, the subject is said to be equal or unequal. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 339 That the weight of the roller bear a proportion to the greatness of the diameter.

4. Eminence of rank or station; great or exalted rank, place, or power; eminence, distinction, importance. *Occas.* in *pl.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3312 Ye..souerain of all, Shalbe worshipped..And honouret..To be gouernet in your grettenes, most godely of other. 1595 Shaks. *John* IV. ii. 94 It is apparant foule-play, and 'tis shame That Greatnesse should so grossely offer it. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. v. 158 Some are become great, some atcheeues greatnesse, and some haue greatnesse thrust vppon em. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 3 These Iles were unknowne in Romes greatnesse. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 103 He had small joy of his greatnes. 1650 Earl Monmouth *Senault's Man become Guilty* 101 Those who think to better their condition by revolting are oft undone by their rebellion, and fal from their legitimate greatnesses for having sought after unjust ones. 1652 H. Cogan tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* II. iv. 64, I was..to abandon her to grief and despair, and so return again to enjoy all those greatnesses. 1729 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 85 The grave, the end of all temporal greatness. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 P 21 Wealth.. commands the ear of greatness. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. i. (1849) 385 It is the mystery which envelopes great men, that gives them half their greatness. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 14 Nothing in the early existence of Britain indicated the greatness which she was destined to attain. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Ymg. Musgrave* I. 4 The old greatness of the house.

b. of God.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cl. 2 Herieþ hym efter þe michelnes of his gretnes. 1368 Wyclif *Deut.* v. 24 Lo! oure Lord God schewide to vs his maieste and greetnesse [1382 mychylnesse]. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. vi. § 2 Betokening the greatnesse of God. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xxix. 11 Thine, O Lord, is the greatnesse, and the power, and the glory. 1895 W. Watson *Hymn to Sea* 8 Man and his greatness survive, lost in the greatness of God.

†**c.** Used as a title. (Cf. Highness 2 b.) *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 113 Some certaine speciall honours it pleaseth his greatnesse to impart to Armado a Souldier. *Ibid.* v. ii. 894 Most esteemed greatnesse, wil you heare the Dialogue that the two Learned men haue compiled? 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 137 After six dayes attendance his Greatnesse was pleased to visit Sheraz. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 62 Int'rest thy Greatness in our mean Affairs. 1766 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1808) I. Ded. ix, Your greatness was pleased to demand, whether this romance was wholly on my own invention.

5. Inherent nobility or dignity (of mind, character, action, or expression); grandeur.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. vi. § 1 The greatness and dignity of all manner actions is measured by the worthiness of the subject from which they proceed. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 27 He had..a sweet greatness that commanded love. 1697 Dryden *Ess. Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. 199 This Language..has a Natural Greatness in it. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 6 P 5 True Greatness of Mind consists in manfully supporting Misfortunes. 1793 V. Knox *Pers. Nobility* xlii. Wks. 1824 V. 93 Greatness of soul is more necessary to make a great man, than the favour of a monarch and the blazonry of the herald. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 530 She received the intimation of her danger with true greatness of soul. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 5 Greatness of style consists, then: first, in the habitual choice of subjects of thought which involve wide interests and profound passions, as opposed to those which involve narrow interests and slight passions. 1892 Jas. Brown *Serm.* 183 It is the surest test of greatness that a man can act alone.

6. Intimacy or familiarity *with.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* III. iii, Your greatnesse with the people. 1668 Etheredge *She Wou'd if she cou'd* IV. ii. Wks. (1723) 151 The access which his greatness with Sir

Oliver has giv'n him daily to me. 1731 E. CALAMY *Life* (1830) I. i. 60 His greatness with him did not in the sequel turn to his honour or advantage. 1897 D. H. FLEMING *Mary Q. Scots* 460 *note*, Bothwell's greatness with the Queen.

Great-niece: see GREAT *a.* 21 a.

Greats: see GREAT C. 10.

Greats, obs. and dial. pl. of GRIT *sb.*[2]

Greatt(e, Greatter, obs. ff. GREAT, GREATER.

† **Grea·tumly**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 **gretumly**, 4 **grettum-**, 6 **greattum-**, **greitum-**, **gritum-**, **grittum-**, **grytum-**, 7 **greatumlie, -ly**. [app. f. ME. **grētum* (advb. formation on GREAT, after OE. *miclum* greatly, orig. dat. pl. of *micel* MICKLE) + -LY[2]. Cf. Sc. *hailumlie* wholly.] = GREATLY 1 a. Chiefly used with vbs. expressing emotion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 668 Full gretumly thankyt him the king. *Ibid.* IX. 619 Thai that saw thame so stoutly Cum on thame, dred thame gretumly. *Ibid.* XII. 364 Quha sa varrayis vrangwisly, Thai faynd god all too gretumly. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 196 Þat blith ves grettumly of his cumynge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. i. 56 Full gretumly the goddis..Besekand till attend to hys prayer. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 498 How King Constantyne was grittumelie commouit of the Tynsall of his Lordis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 143 My spreit rejoysis gretumlie. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 31 The oile of Scorpionis .. supportis greitumlie. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 109 S. Cyprian in this respect commends grytumlie S. Cornelius Pap and Martyr. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 9 Whilk speeches made the people glade, and confirmed the Master of the schoole..and all these that had any knowledge of the trueth greatumlie.

Great-uncle: see GREAT *a.* 21 a.

† **Great-willy**, *a. Obs.*[-1] [f. *great will* (see GREAT *a.* 4) + -Y[1].] High-spirited, strong-willed, proud.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* v. 15 Ruben aȝens hym diuydide, of greet willi [1388 greet hertyd] men is foundun stryuynge.

† **Greatwort.** *Obs.* [OE. *gréate wyrt* 'thick plant': see GREAT *a.* 2 and WORT.]

a. In OE., some bulbous plant = L. *hieribulbus*.

b. In ME., Elecampane, *Inula Helenium*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 118 Ðeos wyrt þe man hieribulbum and oðrum naman greate wyrt nemneþ. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 554/12 *Elna enula*, ialne, gretwurt.

† **Greave**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 **greve**, 6-7 **greave**, (4 *Sc.* **grewe**, 6 *pl.* **grevous**, *Sc.* **greis, graiwis**, 7 **greeve, griæve**). [OE. *gréfa* wk. masc. or *gréfe* fem. :— prehistoric **graiβjon-*, f. **graiβo-* GROVE.]

1. a. (OE. only.) Brushwood. b. *pl.* Branches, twigs. (Used once by Drayton as *sing.*)

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 852 (Laud MS.) He scolde ȝife ilca ȝear in to þe minstre sixtiȝa foðra wuda and twælf foður græfan and sex foður ȝearda. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 159 Of silk I-broudede ful of grene grevys. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 649 To maken hym a gerland of the greues, Were it of wodebynde or hawethorn leues. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 22 The birdis sat on twystis and on greis. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 59 God forbid, I say, that in this spiritual paradise, of the graiwis [orig. L. *surculis*] of cannal and balme, fra hand spring wp guild and humlokis. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 27 How oft have we of grasse and greaves preparde a homely bedde? 1593 DRAYTON *Moses* II. 248 A swarming cast of Bees .. Pressing each plant, and loading eu'ry greaue. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* XIII. 215 Hid among the leaves, Some in the taller trees, some in the lower greaves.

2. A thicket.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 406/33 *Frondosis dumis*, þæm ȝehilmdum græfum. *c* 1100 *Ibid.* 517/36 *Per dumos*, þurh græfan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9209 Whærse iss all unnsmeþe get þurrh bannkess & þurrh græfess. 13.. *Sir Trist.* 14 Þis greues wexen al gray, þat in her time were grene. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1144 By hedge, by tre, by greue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 13 All grewis begouth to spryng. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 149 Ther as wrecched greues [L. *misera virgulta*] Sour lond, to weet, or salt is, neuer delue. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 551 A logge they dyghte of leves, In the grene greves. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi, There with al came oute syre phelot oute of the greuys sodenly. ?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 107 Yonder syttes [the hare] in a greyve. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 42 It is best .. that ye doe leave Your treasure .. Either fast closed in some hollow greave, Or buried in the ground from jeopardy. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. vi. 40 The winde in houltes and shadie greaues A murmur makes, among the boughes and leaues. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. viii. 134 We made speed through greves and groves [L. *per dumeta et silvas*] toward the high mountains.

Greave[2] (grīv). Chiefly *pl.* Forms: *pl.* 4 **grayvez, grevez**, 5 **greves, grevys**, *Sc.* **greis**, 6-7 **graves**, 7 **greeves, greves**, 6- **greaves**. *sing.* 6- **greave**, (6 **greve**, 7 **grieve**). [a. OF. *greve* shin, armour for the legs (12th c. in Littré), of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *grebas, grevas* (Minsheu).]

1. Armour for the leg below the knee.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 575 His legez lapped in stel with luflych greuez. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. viii. 847 Cusseis or greis or braseris. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 215 To Cakebrede ffor a harneyse complet, ssave salatt and grevys, v. marc. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 122 Zoroas..The carelesse king there smote, aboue the greaue, At thopening of his quishes. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xi, Marching in Greaves, a Helmet on her Head. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* V. ii. 166 From the close Caske downe to the Greaue. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1119 Put on .. thy broad habergeon, Vaunt-brass and greves, and gauntlet, and thy spear. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 707 The greaves of ductile Tin. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. ix, The greaves below his knee that wound With silvery scales were sheathed and bound. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* III. 4 The sun came dazzling thro' the leaves, And flamed upon the brazen greaves Of bold Sir Lancelot. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* V. 133 The burnished brazen greaves that hang upon the wall.

† 2. The part of the leg on which the greave is worn; the shin, leg. *Obs.*

1600 *New Yr.'s Gift* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 474 A slender greve swifter than roe.

3. *Comb.*, as *greave-stud.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. xxii, A grieve-stud or leg harneis-naile.

† **Greave**[3]. *Obs.*[-1] [ad. F. *grève*: see GRAVEL.] The sandy shore of a river.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 80 The french men forbare not to march, partly upon the breach or greaue of the riuer, partly by the skirts or stretching out of the bancke.

Greave, obs. form of GRAVE, GRIEF, GRIEVE *v.*

Greaved (grīvd), *a.* [f. GREAVE *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Furnished with greaves.

[1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 75 Exhorting the well-greaved Greeks to fight.] 1894 *Q. Rev.* CLXXVIII. 341 Those who have come forward thus light-heartedly bucklered and greaved.

transf. 1855 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 342 Bold headlands that stood greaved with granite.

Greaves, graves (grīvz, grē[i]vz), *sb. pl.* Also 7 **graives**, 9 *dial.* **groves**. [app. originally a term of the whale fisheries; ad. LG. *greven* pl. (whence Sw. dial. *grevar*, Da. *grever*), corresp. to OHG. *griubo, griobo* (MHG., G. *griebe*), which agrees in form with OE. *gréoua* (=**gréofa*) 'olla'.] The fibrous matter or skin found in animal fat, which forms a sediment on melting and is pressed into cakes to serve as meat for dogs or hogs, fish-bait, etc.; the refuse of tallow; cracklings.

1614 G. MARKHAM *Cheape & Good Husb.* 97 Chandlers Graiues [*printed* Graines], which is the dregges and offall of rendred Tallow, as hard skinnes, kels, and fleshly lumpes. 1631 PELLHAM *Mirac. Preserv. Englishm. Greenland* 14 Lading this other Shallop .. with the Graves of the Whales that had beene there boyled this present yeare. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. II. 283 It was observed that he was wont still to put more graves than all the rest in his porridge. 1735 LEDIARD *Naval Hist.* 521 They [had] to feed on mouldy Frittars and Greaves of Whales. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. XXII. 59 Graves, to be had at the Tallow-Chandlers for a Ground-Bait. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) VI. 229 A farmer in Surrey used graves from the Tallow-Chandlers, with very great success on sandy soil. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* XXI, A cake of greaves. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* XIV. (1880) 500 Greaves or Scratchings is the refuse skin, etc., from the tallow-melters. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Greaves, Groves*, tallow-chandler's refuse. 1894 *Times* 30 July 6/2 Roach are taking gentles, barbel lobworms, greaves, and gentles.

Greavie, greavy, obs. forms of GRAVY.

Greaze, obs. form of GREASE *v.*

Grebe (grēb). Also 8 **griebe, greb.** [a. F. *grèbe*, of unknown origin.]

1. The name for the diving birds of the genus *Podiceps* or family *Podicipedidæ*, characterized by a short body, flattened and lobed feet set far behind, and the almost entire absence of tail.

(**Great**) **Crested Grebe**, the largest European species, *Podiceps cristatus*. **Eared G.**, *P. nigricollis*. **Slavonian** or **Horned G.**, *P. auritus* (or *cornutus*). **Little G.**, the Dabchick or Didapper, *P. pluviatilis* (or *minor*). **Spear-billed** or **Western G.**, the *Æchmophorus occidentalis* of North America.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 393 *note*, The Grebes and Divers are placed in the same genus. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 The crested Griebe. 1814 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 92, I got .. 18 ox-birds and 1 dusky grebe. 1863 *Spring Lapland* 36, I fancy they confounded it [the smew] with the red-necked grebe. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 327 Neither M. Preyer nor Mr. Fowler found the little grebe in the island. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* iii. 18 That upright, stick-like object moving along the surface is the neck and head of a great crested grebe, swimming low in the water to escape observation.

2. The plumage of the grebe.

1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 260, I secured the pad of the breast, which was as soft as grebe. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 3/2, I want everybody who owns a brown cloth costume to trim it with grebe.

3. *attrib.*, as *grebe-feathers, -hat, -muff, -plumage, -skin*; **grebe-cloth**, a cotton cloth with a downy surface on one side.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Grebe Cloth*, a cotton cloth, made very much in the style of Swan-skin. 1781 S. E. BURNEY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 267 Part of the trimming is composed of *greb feathers. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 22 Dec. 6/2 Protective Acts have almost banished from the markets the sea-gull and *grebe hats which were once so common. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 5/1 Some years ago, when *grebe muffs were 'the rage', that rage nearly extinguished a beautiful race of birds. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Jan., The [dress]..is to be trimmed with *grebeskins and gold. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 312 Here, at all times of the day, hemp, silk, cotton, tobacco, and grebe skins are to be seen.

Greble, obs. form of GRIBBLE, crab tree.

Grebyche, -bytch, vars. GREYBITCH *Obs.*

Grecale, variant of GREGALE.

† **Gre·can**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also **grekin**. [? ad. med.L. **Græcān-us*, f. *Græcus* GREEK.]

A. *adj.* Grecian, Greek. B. *sb.* A Greek.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5504 A grete glauir & a glaam of grekin tongis. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 122 Olde bokis of the grecanys. *Ibid.* 129 The grecanys (or grekis, whych you semyth beste Englyshe).

† **Greca·nic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Græcānic-us*, f. *Græc-us* GREEK.] Of or pertaining to Greece, the Greeks, or their language. So † **Greca·nical** *a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 596, I must not forget one kind of pauing more, which is called Grecanicke. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ii. 15 O in women is the Grecanic termination; as Dido. 1678 *Ibid.* IV. III. i. 21 The Grecanic terme whereby the efficacitie of Divine concurse is expressed in the Scriptures is *ἐνέργεια*. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. Contents § 17 Orpheus, commonly called by the Greeks, The Theologer, and the Father of the Grecanick Polytheism. *Ibid.* 326 Casaubon..affirms all the Philosophy..to be merely Platonical and Grecanical but not at all Egyptian.

† **Gre·canize**, *v. Obs.* [f. as GRECAN + -IZE. Cf. GERMANIZE.] = GRECIANIZE.

1611 COTGR., *Grecanizant*, Grecanizing, or Grecianizing it; speaking Greeke; imitating a Grecian. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. § 5 II. 222 This quaint Improvement on an Egyptian Blunder, by some driveling grecanized [*ed.* 1788 Greek] Mythologist.

Grecaster: see GRÆCASTER.

Grece (grīs). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 **grese**, 4-8 **greece**, 4-9 **greese**, (6 **greesse, greysse, greis**(**s**, 6-8 **gresse**, 7 **grees, greice**), 4-9 **grece**. *β.* 5-6 **gryse**, 6-7 **grice, grise**, 6-9 **griece**, (7 **griese, grize**). [a. OF. *grez, greyz, greis*, pl. of *gré* GREE *sb.*[1], taken as a collective sing. in sense of 'flight of steps, staircase'; contemporaneously a double plural *greces, greeses* was formed and used with the meaning 'flight of steps' and 'steps in a flight'; whence in the 15th c. a sing. form *grece* was deduced (sense 2 c).]

1. A flight of stairs or steps; a stairway.

a. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10584 (Gött.) A grece þer was of steppis fiftene. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1590 Glydes doun by þe grece & gos to þe kyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 6 He stiede vp by the greese therof. 1449 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 Thei shull make the Roſes .. with all the Midilwalles and greses to the seid houses perteyning. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 16 A grece there was, y-chesyled all of stone Out of the rocke. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXXVIII. 119 He mountyd upe the grese of the palayes. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 431 The lord archbishop, upon the greece of the quire, made a long oration. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 86 They go up into the upper stories by greeses, and winding-stairs. 1869 J. P. MORRIS *Gloss. Furness, Grece*, the inclined way to a barn or granary, when built over a shippon or stable. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Greese*, stairs, steps.

β. c 1475 *Partenay* 1427 On grice went vp, the kyng on bed thay founde. 1481-90 *Howard Housek. Bks.* (Roxb.) 122 He schal .. make the gryse as my Lord wyll desyre yt. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 22 *Grees* or *Grice*, Stairs.

fig. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 11 That lawe ..was geuen for a season, to thentente it shoulde be a certaine griece or stayre to bring vs at the length to a better hope. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., K. Rudacke* vii, Ambition out sercheth to glory the greece.

2. a. *pl.* Steps or stairs (collectively); a set or flight of stairs; = sense 1.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10588 (Laud) This may but of iij[e] yere old Went on the grecys [*other MSS.* grece, grees] I ere of told. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 332 Gase him doune be þe grecis a-gayn fra þe sale. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1531 Downne of the greses he felle the hede before, And brake his nek. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 The litil botrie vndir the gresys. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B ij, And the panne shal be set upon a hye steyre or gryses. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxi. 35 When he came vnto the greces, he was borne of the souldiers, for the violence of the people.

b. *pl.* Steps or stairs (in a flight); *spec.* in *Her.* with the spelling **grieces** (whence **Grieced** *a.*).

a. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 70 At the right syde, as men comen dounward 16 Greces. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2161 Salomones Throne was with sex greces exaltate. 1533 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 21 A table sett at the upper ende of the hall, going upp twelve greeses. 1681 KEEPE *Monum. Westm.* (1682) 31 Ascending from this Picture by two or three Greeses or steps, until you come to the Rails that compass in the High Altar.

β. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 30 Certayn skaffoldes of borde, with grices or steppes one aboue an other. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 81 The steers or gryses coming vpp to the altare. 1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas.' Entertainm. Fenchurch* 108 The daughters of the Genius..in a spreading ascent, upon severall grices, help to beautifie both the sides. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. ix. (1611) 212 A crosse crossed, mounted upon three grieces. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 79 Fair round Stairs, some fifteen grieses high Land you upon a Terrass. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 459/2 A pillar mounted on Grices or Stepps. 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 116 *Grieces*, steps or Degrees.

transf. and *fig.* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 420 Þey gon not to heuene bi greesis þat god hab ordeyned to lede þidur. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* Pref. A v b, The steppes and grices, wherby..my lord your father..hathe clymed to nobilitie. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 64 Phœbus..Climbing the lofty gresses of the skies. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 46 Neither is the Popes reuenge thus appeased, some higher greeces yet remaine, on which his Greatnesse..must display it selfe. 1625 W. MORRELL *New Eng.* in *Ferdinando Gorges* (Prince Soc., Boston) 129 Whose hayre is cut with greeces, yet a locke Is left [cf. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Comam in gradus frangere*, to turne or set the heare in facion of greeses].

c. *sing.* A single step or stair in a flight.

a. 1448 *Will of Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 355, vj. grecis to be before the high auter, with the grece called *gradus chori*. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlvii. 87 b/2 The deuyll threwe her downe from the hyghest grece to the loweste. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 67 The top of the ladder, or first greese.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Constable*, Staffel in their language signifieth a grees or steppe of a paire of staires. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* I. i. 26 Upon the third or fourth Greice of those steps he was slaine.

β. 1559 *Will of Sir R. Tyson* (Somerset Ho.), The lowest Grice of the Alter. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 200 Let me.. lay a Sentence, Which as a grise, or step may helpe these Louers. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 166 The third or fourth griece or step of the Pulpitum.

fig. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 135 *Vio.* I pittie you. *Ol.* That's a degree to loue. *Vio.* No not a grize: for tis a vulgar proofe That verie oft we pitty enemies. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 16 Euerie grize of Fortune Is smooth'd by that below. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* li. 720 How low must the descent be where humility is the uppermost greece.

3. *attrib. Grece-head*, the top of a flight of stairs.

1556 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 91 The lytyll chamber at the greisshedde. 1559 *Ibid.* 123 One standing bed stede being in the grecehed chamer. 1583 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 380 In the chamber over grese head. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Grees-heead*, the stair-head.

Grece, obs. f. GRASS, GREASE, GREEK; pl. of GREE *sb.*1 and 3; variant of GRIS *sb.* and *a. Obs.*

Grecelled, obs. form of GRIZZLED *a.*

Grecian (grīʃ ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **Grecien, Grecyon, Grætian, Gretian**, 6–8 **Græcian.** [f. L. *Græci-a* Greece + -AN. Cf. OF. *grecien.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Greece or its inhabitants; characteristic of the Greeks; resembling what is Greek; Greek. Now *rare* exc. with reference to style of architecture and facial outline.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 98 Doest muse with skill of Grecian tongue, how Ladie Iane was fraight. As sone as euer she was borne she was a Grecian straite. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiv. 65 b, If ..a Græcian woman [do marry] with a Perot Franco. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 5 In such a night Troilus..sigh'd his soule toward the Grecian tents Where Cressed lay that night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 272 Great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 18 No trading for a stranger with them, but with a Grecian faith, which is not to part with your ware without ready money. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 P 10 So different are the Genius's which are formed under Turkish Slavery and Grecian Liberty. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 452 It consists of three arches, and is of Grecian marble. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I. (1826) 5 Her features were of the Grecian outline. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 157 The period when Grecian history begins to be genuine and connected. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 225 A Gothic ruin and a Grecian house. 1866 E. MASSON tr. *Winer's Gram. N. T. Diction* p. vi, Hellenic.. is the Attic Dialect, as modified in Athens itself, from the reign of Alexander the Great,—the period of its becoming the language of the educated throughout the Grecian world.

b. In specialized collocations: **Grecian bend**, an affected carriage of the body, in which it is bent forward from the hips; † **Grecian calends** (see CALENDS 3 b); † **Grecian dog** [misinterpretation of GREYHOUND], a greyhound; **Grecian fire**, (*a*) = Greek fire (see FIRE *sb.* 8 b); (*b*) a kind of firework; **Grecian horse**, the wooden horse by means of which Troy was captured; **Grecian knot**, a method of dressing women's hair in imitation of the ancient Greek fashion; **Grecian leather, netting** (see quots.).

1821 *Etonian* No. 8 (1822) II. 219 In person he was of the common size, with something of the *Grecian bend, contracted doubtless from sedentary habits. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 2 Sept. 3/3 Some [girls] affect what is called the 'Grecian bend'. 1886 *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 628 He likes a smart young woman with a Grecian bend. 1806 MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 66 He..never paid a bill or balance Except upon the *Grecian Kalends. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 114 Among the divers kinds of hunting Dogs, the Gray-hound or *Grecian Dog.. deserveth the first place. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 161 This *fyr Gregeys*, or *Grecian fire, seems to be a composition belonging to the Arabian chemistry. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 51 Blue lights and Catherine-wheels, mines and bombs, Grecian-fires and Roman-candles. 1847 CRAIG, *Grecian-fire.* 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 244 To admit foreigners indiscriminately to the rights of citizens.. would be nothing less than to admit the *Grecian horse into the citadel of our liberty and sovereignty. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 369 Buffalo, or '*Grecian leather'. This leather is made of buffalo-skins, and differs from other kinds in being tanned with myrtle-leaves instead of oak-bark. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 360 *Grecian Netting, used for purses when worked with fine silks, and for curtains and toilet cloths when worked with knitting cotton.

† **2.** Belonging to the Greek Church. *Obs. rare.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 10 Grecian catholic bishops.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greek. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1547 BORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxi. 176 Except he be a lord or a Grecyon. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref. T j, The Romanes and other Latin writers..haue not shamed to borrow of the Gretians these and many other termes of arte. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 75 Was this faire face the cause, quoth she, Why the Grecians sacked Troy? 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. i. (1715) 1 The Wars of the ancient Grecians. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 41 The great Egyptian Thebes, a city much more ancient than the nation of the Grecians. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xi, Black eyes, arch'd brows, and sweet expressions still; Such as of old were copied from the Grecians.

allusively. 1773 GRAVES *Spirit. Quixote* XI. xiv. (1783) III. 230 A well-booted Grecian [cf. ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί Hom. *Il.* I. 17] in a fustian frock and jockey cap.

b. [tr. Gr. Ἑλληνιστής.] A Jew of the Dispersion who spoke Greek; a Grecian Jew; = HELLENIST 1.

1611 BIBLE *Acts* vi. 1 There arose a murmuring of the Grecians [*R. V.* Grecian Jews] against the Hebrewes. 1831 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* ii. (1845) 48 The Grecians were those foreign Jews, who since the captivity had lived in great numbers in different countries, and generally spoke Greek as the prevailing language. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* viii. 82 A 'Greek' is a Gentile..; but a 'Grecian' is a Jew, quite as much a Jew, as truly as the stock of Abraham, as the Hebrew; and with only the difference that..he, or his fathers before him, had unlearned the Hebrew tongue and spake the Greek language.

2. One learned in the Greek language; a Greek scholar.

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 190 a/2 He became a great Gretian and latinest. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 75 Adrian being so great a Grecian..compounded certaine workes in Heroicall Metre. 1577 [See A. 1]. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 239 All painfull students would be found to profit exceedingly, and to become rare Grecians in a little time. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 4, I was a better Grecian in the 16th than in the 66th year of my life. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 July (O.H.S.) I. 3 One of the Græcians of Glocester Hall. 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 30 Apr., I know him [Dr. Madan] to be a rare old Grecian. 1817 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 360 He is a great favorite of Doctor Parr, and is very anxious to make me acquainted with that formidable old Grecian. 1890 MARGOLIOUTH *Ecclus. in Semitic Lit.* 14 The great Grecian, whose recent death closes the most brilliant period of Greek scholarship in this century, Prof. Cobet, of Leyden.

b. A boy in the highest class at Christ's Hospital (the Blue-coat School).

1820 LAMB *Ess.* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, The young men.. who, under the denomination of Grecians, were waiting the expiration of the period when they should be sent, at the charges of the Hospital, to one or other of our Universities. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 217 The two brothers ..were both scholars of Christ's Hospital. They were second Grecians, and might have gone to college.

† **3.** A member of the Greek Church. *Obs.*

1547 BORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xx. 173 The Greciens do erre & swere in mani articles concerning our fayth. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 9 The Grecians' canon for some one presbyter in every church to undertake the charge of penitency..continued in force for the space of about two hundred years. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. i. (1636) 30 The Papists, under the Pope of Rome, The Grecians, under the Patriarch of Constantinople. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 404 A chapel..where the Grecians perform divine service.

4. *slang.* An Irishman: = GREEK *sb.* 6.

1853 J. GARWOOD *Million-peopled City* 303 The descendants [of the Irish immigrants] are called 'Irish Cockneys', and the new-comers are called 'Grecians'. 1879 J. BRITTEN in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 147 In many places—e. g. London, Liverpool, and Manchester—young Irishmen, on their first arrival in England, are known as Grecians.

Grecianize (grīʃ ănəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.]

† **a.** *intr. To Grecianize it*: (see quot. 1611). *Obs.*

b. *trans.* To render Grecian. Hence **Gre·cian-ized, Gre·cianizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1611 COTGR., *Grecizer*, to Grecianize it; to play the Grecian; or to speak Greek. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 459 All the attempts of the dominant party to Grecianise the people failed. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 67 When the Grecianised Macedonian barbarians fell upon the East. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/2 Apollo is a Grecianized form of the Sanscrit Apa-var-yan. 1898 E. S. WALLACE *Jerus. the Holy* XV. 297 The Grecianizing influences that were alienating the people from their pure Jehovah worship.

Grecing (grīˑsiŋ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 **gresyng**, 6 **grees-, gres(s-, griessing**, 7 **gresin, grison**, 7, 9 *dial.* **grissens.** [f. GREECE *sb.* + -ING1.] Chiefly *pl.* Steps in a flight; flights of steps; stairs. Rarely *sing.* A step; also, ? a flight of steps (quot. *c* 1500).

A flight of stone steps at Lincoln is called 'The *Grecian* stairs'; the appellation (which is mentioned in 1724 by Stukeley *Itin. Curios.* I. 84) is prob. a corruption of *grecing*. At York also a flight of steps called 'The Grecian steps' is said formerly to have existed.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xx. 220 Thei maken ther of Grecynges & Pileres. 1448-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 Tymber for gresynges and Midelwalles to the seides howses perteynyng. *c* 1500 in G. Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 24 The Father of Dyvinite shall sytt in the myddys of the Gresynge before the Hyghe Auter. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 170 Ther is an other way to go doune, by gressinges. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1960/1 Makyng their prayers at the gresings they so proceeded into the stalles. 1673 *Yorks. Dial.* 42 (E.D.S. No. 76) 112 Hee stack his Schackfork up i' th' Esins, An' tuke his Jerkin of o' th' Gresins. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Grees*, In Norfolk they call them *Grissens*. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *Grissons*. 1847-89 HALLIWELL, *Greesings*.. Still in use, pronounced *grissens*.

fig. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* Pref. (1655) A ij, Some.. who..should not have been permitted, so much as to step over the threshold of Gods house, were notwithstanding advanced to the highest grison of Church Dignities? *Ibid.* 118 An abomination whose every grison and step should we climbe, we shall not be able in the hole Repertory of Fame to finde its parallel.

Grecism, Grecize, Greco-: see GRÆC-.

Greckes, obs. pl. form of GREEK.

‖ **Gre·co.** *Obs.* [It. = GREEK.]

1. The north-east wind. (Cf. GREGALE.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 185 Passynge by the lyne of the Diameter where the compasse maketh the difference of saylynge by the wynde cauled *Greco*, (that is North East) and *Magistral*, (that is south west).

2. A kind of wine.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Nov., From hence, we went to taste some rare Greco. 1645 *Ibid.* 7 Feb., Vineyards, where formerly grew the most incomparable Greco.

‖ **Grecque** (grek, as Fr. grɛk). [In sense 1 F. *grecque*, fem. of *grec* GREEK.]

1. *Arch.* A Greek fret.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 280 The edge is encircled by meanders, labyrinths, and grecques, with narrow lines variously combined. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* XXV, A handsome earthen tube.. painted with quaint grecques and figures of animals. 1887 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 548/3 The basket-work of the Chilkaht Indians is superb..presenting all sorts of lovely designs in bands, crosses..and grecques.

2. A kind of coffee-strainer or 'percolator'; a coffee-pot fitted with such a strainer. ? *U.S.*

1864 in WEBSTER.

Gredaline, variant of GRIDELIN.

Gredde, pa. t. GREDE *v. Obs.*

† **Grede**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 **grade, gred.** [f. GREDE *v.* Cf. I-GREDE.] A cry; outcry; noise.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3230 On moysen he setten a gred. 'Beð nu stille', quað moyses. *Ibid.* 3717 Þis folc ðo sette up grot and gred. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5204 Michel was the pleynt and the grade That the folk hadden y-made. *Ibid.* 5470 Hy [olyfauntz] ne haue so mychel drade, Of nothing as of hogges grade.

† **Grede**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **grédan**, (*3rd pers. pres. ind.* **grǽt**), 2–3 **greden**, 3–4 (*3rd pers. pres. ind.* **gret**) **gred**, 3–5 **grede**, (3 **greade**, 4 **graden, gredyn, graide**, 5 **greede**). *Pa. t.* 3–4 **gradde, gredde**, (3 **grædde**, 5 **grad**). *Pa. pple.* 3–4 **igrad**, 4 **ygrad, ygred.** [OE. *grédan*, of unknown origin; the resemblance in sound and sense with *grǽtan* GREET *v.*2 is remarkable; in the 3rd pers. sing. pres. *grét* the two vbs. coincide.]

1. *intr.* To cry, cry out, shout; to wail.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 182 Hine mon sceal swiðe hlude hatan grædan oððe singan. *c* 1205 LAY 8634 Al þæt folc þe he lædde, lude hit grædde [*c* 1275 gradde]. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Biuoren þine uote ich wulle liggen and greden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9781 Loude gradde þe luþer kniȝt smiteþ alle to grounde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2751 They of Thebes can graden, And for him gret deol maden. *c* 1330 *Florice & bl.* (1857) 449 The maid al for drede Bigan to schricken an to grede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 56 Þe maȝe gret and zayþ [etc.]. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* i. 4 Sho grad and cried as though he nam hir agaynes hir will. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 361, I must nedys sore wepe and grede.

b. Said of birds; of the cock: To crow; etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxiii. 459 Ðonne græt se lareow swa swa kok on niht. *a* 1000 *Riddles* XXV. 3 (Gr.) Ic..græde swa gos. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1149 Hwane þu havest a niht igrad, Men beoþ of þe wel sore oldrad. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2804 Þow schalt him haue to-morwe or niȝt, þat þe cok hym graide. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), Yf a crane leseþ his felawschipe he flieþ vp ful hyȝe and gredeþ and cryeþ.

c. with *cognate obj.* To utter (a cry), sing (a song).

13.. *K. Alis.* 2771 Mony foul crye was y-grad. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 At nyȝt for drede Truly no song doþ he grede.

d. with quoted words, in direct or indirect speech.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3585 Ðo gredde he lude, 'goð me to, Alle ðe god luuen so'. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Grede we to him Merci and sigge we him lord sauue us. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2665 He bigan to grede anon Nimeþ ȝoure sexes. 13.. *Life Jesu* (Horstm.) 628 Men gradden aboute þat þe spouse cam anon. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 610 On Tirmagaunt he gon to grede..'Fy on ow everichon!' 1400–10 CLANVOWE *Cuckow & Night.* XXVII, For that skil 'ocy! ocy!' I grede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCVII, The vileyns..grad on high, yelde yow, traytours, yelde yow.

2. With prepositions: To cry or call *after, on, upon, to, till* (a person), *after, upon* (a thing).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Þe oðer deouel.. gredde lude to Seinte Bartholomeu. *Ibid.* 284 ȝif eni is þet naueð nout þe heorte þus afeited..grede on ure Louerd. *Ibid.* 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge, [she] weopeð & gret efter sume helpe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1885 Deserites bigonne alle on him grede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2703 He cam driuende up-on a stede, And bigan til him to grede. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3337 After Gij loude he gradde þo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Þeruore ssolle we ofte grede to god þet he ous loki uram þo pieues. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 336 She with him no reste hadde For ever upon her love he gradde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 76 Gurles, that greden after fode. 14.. *Ps.* li. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 251 Aftur gostliche grace I grede. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXCVII. 175 Sir Andrew ageyne grad vpon Syr thomas companye yolling as a wode wolf.

3. To announce with a loud voice; to proclaim, publish; to proclaim (a person) to be (something).

c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 101 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 37 He drof him out of Engelond: and let him grede fleme. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 805 A turnament he haþ don grede. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 71 For erthe the banes y-gred He that the treuthe maketh. *Ibid.* 122 Wanne..pays [hys] i-grad for hyre love Of angeles in-place. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 771 For love of his lemman..He haþ do crie and grede; Who so bryngeþ a fairir oon, A gerfaucoun..He schal have to mede.

4. *trans.* To beg loudly for; to implore.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 606 Þei scholde hasteli ȝon here.. Whan ȝe greden ȝour grace to graunte ȝour wille. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 16 Grace he gradde and grace he had.

5. To accuse *of* (a crime).

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1572 Thou, that hyr of treson gredys.

Grede, obs. form of GREED; var. GREADE *Obs.*

Gredeline, variant of GRIDELIN.

Gredel(le, obs. form of GIRDLE, GRIDDLE.
Gredely, obs. form of GREEDILY.
Grederne, obs. form of GRIDIRON.
Gredi(e, Gredil(e, obs. ff. GREEDY, GRIDDLE.
Grediliche, -li(e, -like, -ly, obs. ff. GREEDILY.
Gredi3, obs. form of GREEDY.

† **Greding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GREDE *v.* + -ING[1].] Crying; outcry; wailing; supplication.

c 1275 LAY. 23564 Þar was weping strong Þar was gredinge a-mong. 1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Zuych gredinge cacheþ Þe þyeues þet byeþ Þe dyeulen þet ous wayteþ ous to robbi. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. x. (1495) 420 Crowes token reyne with gredynge and cryenge. *a* 1400 *Jeremie's Tokens* (E. E. T. S.) 156 So longe þat þai..he[r] gredyng forberen.

Grediren, -irne, -iron, obs. ff. GRIDIRON.
Gredyl(e, -yly, obs. ff. GRIDDLE, GREEDILY.
Gredyre, -yrne, -yron, obs. ff. GRIDIRON.

Gree (grī), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: *sing.* 4-6 **gre**, 4-9 **gree**, (6 **graie**), 6-7, 9 **grie**. *pl.* 4-6 **greis**, 5 **greee**, 4-7 **grees**, (5 **greez**, 6 **gries**); cf. GRECE. [a. OF. *gré* (pl. *greis, greyz*: see GRECE) = It., Sp. *grado*, Pg. *grao*:—L. *gradum* step. Cf. DEGREE, GRADE.]

† **1.** A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps; = DEGREE 1. In quots. 1303 and 1382, a flight of steps. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1562 She was beryyde, as fyl to be, Be syde an auter before Þe gre. 1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* viii. 4 Esdras scribe stod vpon a treene gree [1388 the grees of tree], the whiche he hadde maad to speken in [1388 theron]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 By syde Þe hie awter er iiii greez to gang vp at to Þe toumbe of alabastre. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 463 Thre grees or iiij is up thereto to go. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 59 She stey up from gre to gree. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 73/2 A trone of yuoryе..whiche had vi grees or stappes. 1555-8 PHAER *Æneid* I. B ij b, The brasen grees afore the dores dyd mount. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 25 One onely ascent by which hardly one by one can passe up, and that with a labour by grees or steps. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 44 Bishop Stewart enlarged it [the Cathedral Church] to the East, all above the Grees.

† **b.** *Canticle* or *song of grees*: 'Song of Degrees', 'Gradual Psalm' (see GRADUAL *a.* 5). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxix. [cxx.] *heading*, The song of grees [1388 greces]. *a* 1420 *Wyclif's Bible, Ps.* and Prol., The canticlis of grees ben in noumbre of fiftene. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 273 b/2 Thou gauest to me syngyng the cantycle of grees sharpe arowes and coules wastyng.

† **2.** *fig.* A step or stage in a process, etc., esp. one in an ascending or descending scale; = DEGREE 2. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 1 He herd me, settand me in greis of steghynge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 269 Þe grees of cunnynge and joie here must nedis passe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 471 Ther humour is ek erth and ayer wel warme, That fruyt to fruyt fro gre to gre succedith. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (Parl. Beasts) ii, It followis weill be ressoun naturall, And gre be gre, of richt comparisoun: Of euill cumis war, of war cumis werst of all. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. Prol. 97 As he tuichis greis seir in pane, In blis, elykwys sindry stagis puttis he. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 32 The first gree of preparation stands in contrition.

† **3.** A 'step' in direct line of descent; a degree of relationship; = DEGREE 3. *Greis defendant* (Sc.): forbidden degrees. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 69 The sibbe mowe to-gadere nau3t The foer the grees wythinne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1464 (Fairf.) Iareth þat was þe v. gree [*Cott.* kne] fra Seth. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 409 Nigh kyn þey wil bee þey he passe an hondred gree. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvii. 56 He and he Wes evynlike in tobir Gre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 112 He him self wes narrest to thair croun, Fra Dioneth the fourt grie cuming doun. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 100 Kin of Kingis discendit grie be gre. 1617 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scot.* III. 424 He was within greis-defendant with the Hous of Bass.

† **4.** A stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order, estate, or station; = DEGREE 4. In quot. 1450, a rank or class of persons. *Obs.*

13.. *S. E. Legendary* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 402/46 He ordeyned þat ech man þat prest wolde be scholde vndirfong þe ordres fro gre to gre—wit-oute lope & defaute þat þey I-taken were. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 13 Pharao..schal restore thee to the bifore had gree. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1313 *Dido*, She.. profreth him to be His thral, his servant in the leste gree. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 208/2 Gre, or worthynesse, *gradus*. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4901 þai spared na elde na gre. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 407 All gretest of gre. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 7 To understande all the grees Of yᵉ worlde. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 38/2 He ordeyned that he that was worthy sholde ascende gree by gree to his ordre, fyrst benet, than colet, subdecon, deacon, and than preest. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 47 Gre by gre, vpwarte I did ascende; Swa that in to this realme did neuer ryng So gret one man as I, vnder ane kyng. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 215 He is a shepheard great in gree. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 50 Proude that thou art, I recke not of thy gree.

5. Pre-eminence; superiority; mastery; victory in battle; hence, the prize for a victory. *To bear, get, have, take, win the gree.* Now *Sc.*

1320-30 *Horn Ch.* 319 That day Horn the turnament wan .. He toke the gre, that was a swan. 13.. *Sir Beues* (E.) 3769+4 A turnement sche hab don crye..for to see, What knyзt ys to han þe gree. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1875 Duk Theseus leet crye, To stynten alle rancour and enuye, The gree as wel of o syde as of oother. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 103 The gree 3ut hath he geten for alle hus grete wondes. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 448 To James lord Dowglas thow the gre gaif, To ga with the kingis hart. 1470-80 MALORY *Arthur* VI. vii, The gree was gyuen to kynge Bagdemagus. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cviii. 90 In this bataylle ..the gree of the felde [was] left with the danoys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. ii. 52 Quha best on fute can ryn lat se, To preif his pith, to wersill, and beir the gre. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* XIX. ix. (1899) I. 198 Prayand to god that he micht haue that graie and victorie of him quha was his enemye. *a* 1605 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (1887) 274 The Muses wald have gevin the grie To her, as to the Aperse. 1686 G. STUART *Foco-ser. Disc.* 22 Of aw the pipers I did see, This piper Tony wan the 'gree. 1795 BURNS *For a' that and a' that* v, That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth, May bear the gree, and a' that. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, The Cu'ross hammermen have the gree for that. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 91 Whether be it wark or play, The gree was wi' our auld gudeman. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 29 Ower them a' for classic style It bears the gree.

† **6.** A degree, step, or grade in intensity or amount; = DEGREE 6. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 131 Ther nys no thyng in gree superlatyf, As seith Senek, aboue an humble wyf. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5743 They nil, in no maner gree, Do right nought for charitee. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. (1866) 22 Þerfore þe feuere agu is þe posityue degree, and in þe superlatyue degree, comparatif gree and superlatif gree. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6053 That Lantern of the Heuin Sall gyf more lycht, be greis sewin, Nor it gaue sen the warld began. 1563 WINJET *Four Score Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 68 We ar in mony greis of lune naturalie coniunit. — *Wks.* (1890) II. 57 In al greis of aigis and tymes.

† **7.** In mediæval physics: = DEGREE 6 c. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 556 Quycke syluer as Plato sayth is hote and moyst in the fourth degre though some men deame that it is cold in the same gree. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 In considerynge þe complexioun of al þe body..& þe gre of þe medicyn. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clv. 56 This fleume which is swete, gree for gree is hote and moyst lyke the ayer.

† **8.** An academical degree; = DEGREE 7 a. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 90 Y wolde grees of scolis to be take. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 3 By hym that neuer yet any ordre toke, Or gre of Scole, or sought for great cunnynge, This werk is gaderyd. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Polwart* 397, I sall degraid the, graceles, of thy greis.

† **9.** *Geom.* (*Astron., Geog.*, etc.) The unit of the sexagesimal measurement of angles or circular arcs; = DEGREE 9.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. (1513) A i b, The tyme of yere, shortly to conclude When .xx. grees was phebus altitude. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xxi, Passit bot myd-day foure greis evin. 1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 140 The bulle .. twenty grees Entred was the hed of the dragoun. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot., Descr. Alb.* xiii, The last and outmaist Ile is namit Hirtha; quhare the eleuatioun of the pole is lxiii greis.

Gree (grī), *sb.*[2] Now *arch.* Also 4-6 **gre.** [a. OF. *gré, gred, gret* (11th c. in Littré), mod.F. *gré* pleasure, goodwill, will (cf. MAUGRE = *mal gré*) = Pr. *grat-z*, It., Sp., Pg. *grado*:—L. *grātum*, neut. subst. of *grātus* pleasing, grateful. The word was taken over into English chiefly in phrases (see the various senses).]

† **1.** Favour, goodwill. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1656 (Gött.) 3e eyth [=eight], for 3ou treu leute, Alone i haue granted mi gre [*Trin.* graunted gre, *Cott.* mi sagh(t)]. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2850 And [*read* God] graunte him gree and grith. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 5 But for in court gay portaunce he perceiv'd And gallant shew to be in greatest gree.

b. In gree (also *at, to gree*: cf. AGREE *adv.*, ENGREE): with goodwill or favour, with kindly feeling or pleasure, kindly, in good part. Chiefly in phr. *to take, accept, receive in gree.* [F. *prendre, recevoir, avoir en gré, servir à gré.*]

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 42 God graunte in gree that she it take For whom that it begonnen is! *c* 1374 — *Troylus* II. 480 (529) My lowe confessioun Accepte in gre. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 1095 Vs oghte Receyuen al in gree that god vs sent. *c* 1415 LYDG. *Temp. Glas* 1085 Boþe 3e and I mekeli most abide To take agre [*v.rr.* at gre, in gre]. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 22 My simple makyng for to take at gree. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 47 That after his deth .. god receyueth hym in gree. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *De Profundis* Wks. (1831) 203 And thou (good God) vouchsafe in gree to take This woefull plaint. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 85 Soone as he can kisse his hand in gree, And with good grace bow it below the knee. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* X. x. 181 Accept in gree..the words I spoke. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 230 A man should hold his friends in gre, And his foes hate but tardily.

c. *With* or *in good* (*goodly*) *gree*: with goodwill [F. *de bon gré*].

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 259 So yᵉ graciousnesse of this prince tooke in good gree the eiuill wille of bothe the saied parties against hym. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 16 Which she accepts with thankes and goodly gree. 1609 HOLLAND *Ammianus* XXVII. 313 Having .. wrought the souldiors to accept thereof in good gree and willingly. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 349 Replied the smith, 'With gladness and goodly gree'.

2. *To do* or *make gree*: to give satisfaction (for an injury). Also, *to make one's gree to* or *with* (a person): to do what will satisfy him; to give satisfaction *to*, come to terms or make one's peace *with*. Also, *to make* (a person's) *gree.*

c 1290 *Childh. Jesus* (Horstm.) 455 To his freont make þi gre Oþur þou worst i flem of þis contre. *Ibid.* 1430 To Josepe he maude is gre With guode wille. [1377 *Act* 1 *Rich. II* c. 6 § 1 Qe .. le clerc .. eit la prisone tange il avera fait gree a la partie.] 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prine.* 621 þat I, with lownesse & humylitee, To my curat go scholde, & make his gree. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. XXXVIII. (1859) 42 Thus shalt thou make thy gree with Iustyce, that Mercy and she be finally acorded. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2149 He thenketh fast how that he To his Lord myght make his gre. *c* 1492 *Gest of Robyn Hode* cviii. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 61/2 Holde my londes in thy honde Tyll I haue made the gree! 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 297 No Wardein of the Fleet shall suffer any prisoner in execution to goe out of prison..without making gree to the partie. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 121 Then the Sheriff have the Hawk, making gree to him that did take him. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 11 He shall be imprisoned till he justify himself, and make gree to the party.

† **b.** *Unto gree*: with a view to satisfaction, as an indemnity. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11595 The grekes for hor greme vnto gre asken Gret sommes, forsothe, to hor sad harmes.

† **3.** (One's) good pleasure; will, desire; consent. *By his gree* (quot. 1483): of its own accord. *Of the gree*: of (one's) own accord, voluntarily. *Out of gree*: contrary to one's pleasure or desire; hence amiss. [F. *à son gré. de (son) gré, contre son gré.*] *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 348 Lene me þy grace For to go at þi gre. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Þe erle..did no maner wik, Þe Kyng gaf him his gre. *Ibid.* 308 He wild not do þer gre, þat terme þat he sette. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2645 It es the gifte of Gode, the gree es hys awene. *Ibid.* 2748 Here are galyarde gomes that of the gre seruis. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 27, I will þat myn executours do her gre. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxciii. 283 It was not knowen ..whether it was taken from hym by constraynt or yf he delyuerd it with his gree and wyll. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/1 The dore that was soo locked opened by his gree by hym self. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. Prol. 80 Quhar ocht is bad, gais mys, or owt of gre. 1632 *Womens Rights* 18 Whosoever .. shall in his life time without gree of his lord, marry. [1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Nov., Against the *gré* .. of my Lord Treasurer. 1692 O. WALKER *History Illustr.* I. vii. 119 Against the gré of the Senate.] *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 9 History..(after the partial Gree of the late Authors) has been, to all good Purposes, silent of him.

† **Gree,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* ? Weeping, mourning.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* XXX. 70 Thou tournst from mee my wo and gree, to myrth in cherefull voyce. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 53 With hearts griefe and eyes greee [*sic*], Eyes and heart both full of woes.

Gree, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5-6 **gre**, 6 *Sc.* **grie.** [aphetized from AGREE *v.*, or f. GREE *sb.*[2] Cf., however, OF. *gréer*, which may be the direct source.] = AGREE *v.*, in various senses.

† **1.** *trans.* Of a person: To please, to satisfy. = AGREE 1 b. *Obs.*

1468 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 19, I stand in doubt whether Mr. Midleton & Mr. Ros greed you & Sir John Malivera thereof or no.

† **2.** To make (persons) pleased; to reconcile, conciliate (several persons, or one *with* another); also, to arrange or settle (a matter). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 75 Now thay tak on hand to gre 30w With all the tother syde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 342 Edward king of Jngland .. was chosen arbiter to grie this mater. *Ibid.* IX. 154 In hauie and sair seiknes he takis Jornay, of that mynd to grie thame. 17.. *Jacobite Relics* (ed. Hogg 1819) I. 146 They're fallen out among themselves, Shame fa' the first that grees them!

† **3.** *refl.* and *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become well-disposed or favourable; to consent, accede. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 1141, I gre me wele In your presence to travell day by day. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* VI. 29 They .. accorded and greed to do all hir wyll. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. civ. 125 They within desyred respyte to gyue an answere, the which was agreed; and whan they had counsayled the parties greed. 1578 HUNNIS *Hyvef. Hunnye* Gen. XXXVI. 28 lf. 86 Shall not all their substance greatte And cattell that they have Be ours if we gree thereunto? 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* V. XXXII, To trie the matter thus they greed both.

4. To come into accord or harmony; to come to terms *with* (a person), *on, upon* (a matter); to make an agreement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 144 3if þis be herd of Pilat we shulen gree wiþ him, and make 3ou sikir. *c* 1566 *Merie Tales* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Introd. 69 The miller..greed with the sexten of the churche to haue the key of the churche dore. 1574 *Mirr. Mag., Nennius* X, Till with their creditours they gree. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 183 All the means Plotted, and 'greed on for my happinesse. 1597 BRETON *Scholler & Souldiour* (1599) 30, I will either have it give it or gree upon it. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 37 Then, to send Measures of Wheate to Rome; this greed vpon, To part with vnhackt edges. 1786 BURNS *To G. Hamilton* iii, My word of honour I hae gi'en, .. To try to get the twa to gree. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* XXXI, All.. *consentiunt in eundem*—gree on the same point. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xvii, It's you that has made us cast out, and it's you that maun make us 'gree. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *'Gree*, agree. They're about 'greean for a horse.

5. To be in harmony in opinion, way of life, etc.; to be of the same mind; to be friends; also of things, to be in accord or harmonious.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 5 The ane futt 3eid ay onrycht, And to the tother wald not gree. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 275 Whos heuenly armony was so passynge sure, So truely proporsionyd, and so well did gree. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 23 Vtterynge our myndes one to an other, if we myght gree in one tale. *c* 1540 J. REDFORD *Mor. Play Wit & Sci.* (Shaks. Soc.) 30 We wyll gre better, or ye pas hence. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. i, Weapons gree not witt my tender years. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXIV, Mine eie well knowes what with his gust is greeing. 1620 T. PEYTON *Glass Time* 49 Neptune himselfe with foure great riuers greeing, To deck the bosome which gaue

Adam being. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 108 Like twa sisters, ye will live an' gree. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 5 As lang's there's pith into the barrel, We'll drink and gree. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvi, They're just neighbour-like .. and nae wonder they gree sae weel.

Hence **Gree·ing** *ppl. a.*, concordant.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* (Roxb. Club) 125 The people cried with sundry greeing shouts To bring the horse to Pallas temple blive.

Greece, -cy, obs. forms of GREASE, GREASY.

Greed (grīd), *sb.* Orig. *Sc.* Also 7 **gread, griede.** [Back formation from GREEDY. (OE. had dat. pl. *grǽdum* used advb. = 'with greediness'.)] Inordinate or insatiate longing, esp. for wealth; avaricious or covetous desire. Const. *of.*

1609 S. GRAHAME *Anat. Humours* 38 b, Whose avarice and gread of geare is such, that they care not whom with they joyne, so being they be ritch. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farew.* (sig.) E, Is hee poore, then faine hee would bee rich; And rich, what tormentes his great griede doth feele. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 144 Some rascal's pridefu' greed to quench. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, The Duke of Albany is generally hated for his greed and covetousness. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 130 Many..attach to competition the stigma of selfish greed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 515 If greed of power and gold have led thee on. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 10 The greed of plunder drew fresh warbands from the German coast.

Greed (grīd), *v. rare.* [f. GREED *sb.*]

a. *intr.* To indulge one's greed; to be avaricious; to have an eager longing *for*. **b.** *trans.* To long for.

c 1685-8 *Huntingd. Ploughman's Compl.* in *Roxb. Ballads* (1890) VII. 32 On wealth her mother's mind was bent, she greeded out of measure. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 176 You might the horrent jaws survey, Griesly, and greeding for their prey. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XI. xi, The ravens sit greeding, And watching, and heeding..And ravens sit greeding Their share of the bones.

Greede, variant of GREDE *v. Obs.*

†Gree·dilaik. *Obs.* In 3 **grediȝlæȝȝc.** [f. GREEDY *a.* + ON. *-leik-r*, -LAIK.] Greediness.

c 1200 ORMIN 3994 All modiȝlæȝȝc, & gredilæȝȝc, & irre, & gluterrnesse. *Ibid.* 4560 Wæpenn god & strang..ȝæn ȝittsunng & grediȝlæȝȝc.

Greedily (grī·dili), *adv.* Forms: *α.* 1 **grǽdelice,** 2 **gredliche,** 4–6 **gredely,** (6 **greedely**(e); *β.* 1 **grǽdilice,** 2–3 **grediliche,** -**like,** 4–6 **gredyly,** (4 **gredili, -ly,** 6 **gredilie**), 6– **greedily.** [Two synonymous words seem to have coalesced: (1) OE. *grǽdelice* (=ON. *grǽðuliga*), f. **grǽd* (*u*-stem, = ON. *gráð-r*, Goth. *grēdus*: see GREED *sb.*) + *-lice* -LY[2]; (2) OE. *grǽdi(g)lice*, f. *grǽdig* GREEDY + *-lice* -LY[2]. The former, if it had survived into mod.Eng., would have become **greedly*; it is uncertain how far the *α* forms represent this type, as in the 16th c. they might be misspellings for *greedily* (cf., however, GREEDLY *a.*).

A similar coalescence occurs in the case of OE. *hęfelice, hęfiglice* HEAVILY. Perh. in both cases the derivative of the adj. should be regarded as a refashioned form, arising when the primitive sb. had ceased to be in common use. For the *-e-* representing the thematic vowel of a long *u*-stem in composition, cf. **feldefare* (written *feldeware*): see FIELDFARE.]

1. As one that is hungry or thirsty; with keen appetite; hungrily, ravenously, voraciously.

c 1000 *Hexameron of St. Basil* (Norman) xx. 28 Ðonne him hingraþ he yt grædilice. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 And þa ifelde þe deofel þenne hoc þe he er gredliche forswealh. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 321 He drinkeð water gredilike. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27905 To ette ouer gredyly. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 497 Bird of swalugh þat gredily askis mete. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* v. 35 þe smyth bad an-oþer man castyn of his breed to þe hog, & þe swyn eet it gredyly. 1574 HYLL *Conject. Weather* vii, If the Oxen feede greedelyer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 562 Greedily they pluck'd The Fruitage fair to sight. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 189 Flour and oil which the men had fallen greedily upon. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 318 Some .. were greedily waiting for the shell-fish and sea-urchins which the old bird busied herself in procuring for them.

in fig. context. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xv. 16 When I had founde thy wordes, I at them vp gredely. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 92 If they heare him not..greedily and thirstily thereby to profit. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 9 Cruell steele so greedily doth bight. *Ibid.* I. vi. 38 To see their blades so greedily imbrew, That dronke with blood yet thirsted after life. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 306 Death..devour'd them as greedily, as they did those Birds.

b. Applied to the behaviour of material substances, to indicate rapidity of absorption or combination. (Cf. GREEDY 1 b.)

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXVII. 218 Sweete wines through their sweetenesse are greedily drawen of the members. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xiii. 203 Wherein Minerals that strike upon the Lunar passages are greedily refreshed. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 408 Nitrous gas..tends..to lessen the respirable portion, from its strong attraction for oxygen, which it greedily combines with to the point of saturation. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 42 The drier and hotter the air happens to be, the more greedily does it drink up this moisture.

2. As one that is greedy of gain; avariciously, covetously, rapaciously.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 66 He ȝymð grædelice his teolunge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 166 Siche þat gaderen gredili Cristis patrimonye. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 113 þei .. gredyly gon abowt to geyt al þat þey may. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* vi. (ed. 2) 38 And there gather Grace greedily as the most griping Usurer graspeth gold. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 227 The eyes of the feudal baronage turned greedily on the riches of the Church.

3. With manifestation of strong desire; with avidity or eagerness; eagerly; †jealously, zealously, fervently (*obs.*).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Hie iseð bineðen hem deflen þe hem gredeliche kepeð. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xci. (1495) 839 The frogge..cryeth gredyly and makyth moche noyse. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1435 His men & all þe messedones maynly ascendis And þai of Grece gredely girdis vp eftire. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 7-15 There is now no more to doe, but feruently and gredely to take that which .. is now presently offered. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xviii. 211 Greedilie expecting their looked for time. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 291 Some places that are ouer greedely geuen to sectes and deuisions. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 40 Greedily affected to view the sacred Sepulchres. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 25 Those who greedily pursue Things wonderful, instead of true. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 141 This notion has been greedily embraced and cherished by the worst part of mankind. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 113 The candles lighted in these processions..are greedily purchased by women at treble their original cost. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 279 Miraculous legends have been most greedily taken up by the vast majority of mankind.

Greediness (grī·dinės). Forms: see GREEDY. [f. GREEDY + -NESS.] The attribute of being greedy. Const. as in the adj.

1. Excessive longing for food or drink, or avidity in the consumption of it; gluttony, voracity, ravenousness.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13044 Gredynesse Off sundry metys and deyntes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 For mete is good to man .. so mesure be kepte, & þe sause þerto be dreed of god, þat gredynes be left. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, Voracite or gredynesse in eatyng. 1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubles Franckford* (1846) 11 As the harte chased pantethe for gredines off waters. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 73 There is too much of the greedinesse of the Wolfe still remaining. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* B.'s Wks. I. 10 Philaretus was little given to greediness, either in fruits or sweetmeats. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, He chewed tobacco and water-cresses at the same time and with extraordinary greediness. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog., Johnson* (1867) 88 He contracted a habit of eating with ravenous greediness.

2. Excessive eagerness or longing for wealth or gain; covetousness, avarice, rapacity, greed.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud. MS.) an. 1086 He wæs on ȝitsunge be feallan & grædinæsse he lufode mid ealle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo [auaritia] is helle iliche, forðon þet hi ba habbeð unafillendliche gredinesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Ne beo non þe grediure uorto habben more. Þeo gredinesse [is] rote of hire bitternesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 178 Gredynesse and avarice letten þes two partis. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9034 The costys & the gret expense That thow dost hym for to plese, And hys gredynesse tapese. 1535 COVERDALE *Eph.* iv. 19 To worke all maner of vnclennes euen with gredynesse (so 1611 and 1881; WYCLIF in coueitysе; Gr. ἐν πλεονεξίᾳ]. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 134 The greediness and extortion of the Court of Rome. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 296 In excuse for his greediness, it ought to be said that he was the poorest noble of a poor nobility. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* vi. 193 Greediness for wealth. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 5/1 To explain off-hand the greediness of Russia in the Afghanistan direction.

3. Excessive longing or desire in general; eager longing; eagerness, keenness.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IX. 183 The gredines of glory & the vnsaciable desire of fame, made no place to seme to far. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 6 Eger greedinesse through every member thrild. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 7 Th' vnsatiate greedinesse of his desire. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. x. (1848) 336 A Greediness of Knowledge, that is impatient of being confin'd. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 232/3 The people are with greediness expecting the issue of the ensuing Diet. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 175 With what greediness are the miraculous accounts of travellers received. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 58 A topic which is always listened to with greediness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 179 Men flew to frivolous amusements..with the greediness which long and enforced abstinence naturally produces.

Greediron, obs. form of GRIDIRON.

†Greedly, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 **greadlye.** [f. *greedly* adv.; see GREEDILY.] Greedy.

a 1546 BECON *Gov. Vertue* Wks. 1564 I. 260 b, Adam and Eue by satisfying theyr greadlye appetite in eatynge the forbidden fruit.

Greeds (grīdz), *pl. dial.* [Repr. OE. *grǽd* 'ulva' (coarse grass, water-weeds), pl. *grǽdas* 'gramina'. Cf. GRATTON, GROWTH[2].]

1. Straw manure.

1736 J. LEWIS *Hist. Isle Tenet* (ed. 2) 37 *Greeds*, the Straw, in a Place or Barton to make Dung of. 1855 *Cycl. Agric.* (ed. Morton) II. 723/2 *Greeds*, (Kent) long manure in the straw-yard.

2. Applied to Duckweed and Pondweed.

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 99 *Greeds*, now applied to the Pondweed tribe. *Potamogeton.* 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 233 Greeds, *Lemna minor*, L.

Greedy (grī·di), *a.* Forms: 1 **grǽdiȝ,** 2–3 **gradi, -y,** 2-6 **gredi,** 3 **grediȝ,** 3–4 **gredie,** 4–7 **gredy,** 6 **greadye,** 6 *Sc.* **grydy,** 6–7 **greedie,** 6– **greedy.** [OE. *grǽdiȝ* = OS. *grâdag*, OHG. *grâtag*, ON. *gráðug-r* (OSw. *grâdig*, Da. *graadig*), Goth. *grēdags*:—OTeut. **grǽðaga-, -ugo-*, f. **grǽðu-z* (Goth. *grēdu-s* hunger, ON. *gráð-r* hunger, greed, OE. *grǽd* in dat. pl. *grǽdum* eagerly), cognate with Skr. *grdh* to be greedy.]

1. Having an intense desire or inordinate appetite for food or drink; ravenous, voracious, gluttonous. †In some of the earlier quots. the meaning is simply: Hungry. Const. *of* (OE. *genitive*); †also *after, on, upon,* (*for*) *to* have something (*obs.*).

Beowulf (Z.) 121 Wiht unhælo grim and grædiȝ ȝearo sona wæs, reoc and reþe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 Þa fynd..heora gripende wæron swa swa grædiȝ wulf. *a* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 216 þam grædiȝan fisce, þe ȝesihð þæt æs, and ne ȝesihð ðone angel ðe on ðam æse sticað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 þenne bið he gredi þes eses and forswoleȝeð þene hoc forð mid þan ese. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 139 Sobrietas.. makeð þanne mann maðfull ðe was to grady. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Hwou gredie hundes stondeð biuoren þe borde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1494 Iacob wurð war he was gredi. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* 43 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 340 Thyne mete.. That thou were gredi for to frete. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 398 Two gredy sowes. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* iii. 53 The foxe is rauenous, greedie on his pray. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 756 The falling Mast, For greedy Swine provides a full repast. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 427 He said, and greedy grasped the heady bowl. 1733-39 J. TULL *Horse-Hoing Husbandry* 86 Most sorts of Cattle are greedy of it. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 100 As greedy after their prey as a wolf. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 96/2 This snake is very greedy of milk. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 180 Greedy hawk must gorge his prey.

fig. a 1000 *Phœnix* 507 (Gr.) Liȝ..grædiȝ swelgeð londes frætwe. 1572 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barthol. of Bathe* Hund. Flowers 429, I seeke a greedy graue, To make an ende of all these stormes and strife. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xxix, Cooz'ning the greedie sea, pris'ning their nimble prey. 1654-66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 651, I..knew the Vessel was founder'd, had struck, or sprung some greedy Leak. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* IX. 288 The first fat offerings, to the immortals due, Amidst the greedy flames Patroclus threw. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. XV. (1845) 158 The..noise of greedy Acheron. 1860 B. TAYLOR *Pine Forest of Monterey* Poems (1866) 321 Look from the greedy wave.

b. said of the stomach, etc.; also of the appetite. See also GREEDY-GUT(S.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xli, Their greedy gorges are rapt with the smell. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, To stuffe & fyll the gredy gutte of thy bely with delycate meetes. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A a iv b, Yet soft and fayre: oregreedy jawes Eate not their meale with decent pause. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 Her appetite strong and greedy. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 353 The stomack, when it is greedy of meate, draweth it selfe up towards the throate.

c. said of chemical substances which absorb with avidity. ? *Obs.*

1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 278 The Acid of the Phosphorus..is very greedy of moisture. 1791 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 63 The oil is more drying or greedy of oxigene. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 194 When the air is very greedy of moisture.

d. Greedy glede *dial.*, a kite; also the name of a children's game (Jam.). **†Greedy worm:** see quot. 1585; = *hungry worm* (see HUNGRY *a.* 4).

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 146 As gredy gleddis, ȝe gang With polkis to mylne, and beggis baith meill and schilling. 1530 PALSGR. 227/1 Gredy worme that is in a dogges tong. *a* 1568 *Wyf of Auchtermuchty* 51 By thair cumis the gredy gled, And likkit vp five [gaislingis]. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 33 If the little nerve under a Whelp's tongue (commonly called the greedy worm) be taken away, it keeps the same safe after from being mad. 1627 BP. HALL *Pharis. & Chr.* Wks. 417 O thou worldling, which hast the Greedy-worme vnder thy tongue, with Esaies dogges, and neuer hast enough. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 10 At greedy-glad, or warpling o' the green, She 'clipst them a'. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 282 Greedy glead. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 137 Greedy gled.

2. Eager for gain, wealth, and the like; avaricious, covetous, rapacious. Const. as in sense 1.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 344 (Gr.) Sum to lyt hafað godes grædiȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 God nele þet we beon gredie ȝitseras. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 264 And weren to greid of solure and of golde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 þe deuel is gredi uppen woreld richeise and gredi him to winende. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Ne beo non þe grediure uorto habben more. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 Men seien þat preestis ben moost gredy purchasours in erþe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5696 An usurer..Shal never for richesse riche bee But..Scarce, and gredy in his entent. *c* 1500 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 148 Praying that ye wille content unto this bringer, my Cousin Robart Hastings, iiij mark & xxd. now dew unto him at this Martymasse last, which is right gredy therupon. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 202 A wolvish, greedy, and covetous heart. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 72 That Crop rewards the greedy Peasant's pains. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* ii. 33 Nor is a porter less greedy of money, which he spends on bacon and brandy, than a courtier, who purchases champagne and ortolans. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 209 Unscrupulous and greedy power. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 461 The.. exactions of corrupt magistrates, and their greedy officers.

absol. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5791 If these gredy .. Loveden, and were loved ageyn..Such wikkidnesse ne shulde falle.

3. In wider sense: Eager, keen; †eagerly active, zealous (*obs.*); eagerly or keenly desirous *of* or †*to do* (something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27597 O pride becums als wainglory, þat es to be o roos gredi. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1370 The Grekes were full gredy, grippit hom belyue, Prayen and pyken mony priuey chambur. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* To Rdr. A 4 b, O, how euill doth it become a beleeuer to be irefull and greedie of vengeance. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* vii. (1562) 118 b, So all oure prelates byshops and curates .. should be so paynful, so gredy in castyng their netts, that is to say, in preachyng Gods worde. 1600 FORMAN *Autobiog.* (1849) 11 He was soe gredy on his bocke. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 34 A great enquirer of truth, but too greedy a receiver of it. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XIX. v. (1827) VIII. 160 The populace, who are ever greedy of novelty. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 671 The rank society of Weeds, Noisome, and ever greedy to exhaust The impoverished earth. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 38/1 The people of the United States are seldom greedy of legislation.

fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1709 (1758) The see, that gredy is to flowen. 1899 FINDLAY in *Expositor* Feb. 94 Dogmatic theology, greedy of proof-texts.

4. Of actions, qualities, emotions, and the like: Characterized by or manifesting intense or eager desire; keen, eager.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 105 My besy goost .. To sene this flour so yonge..Constrayned me with so gredy desyre. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 37 Most greedy gripes with plunging paines, do pierce my ruthfull hart. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 29 He himselfe with greedie great desyre Into the castle entred forcibly. *Ibid.* 48 With griping talaunts armd to greedy fight. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 394 [Which] begot a greedy hope, and expectation in him that this petition would have been..an introduction to peace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 257 With greedy hope to find His wish and best advantage. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 18 Had not my greedy Eye espied a House more eminently seated. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv, He and Partridge sat with greedy and impatient ears. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, Smike listened with greedy interest.

† **5.** *transf.* Of spoil, prey: Greedily pursued. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii, Being void of martial discipline, All running headlong after greedy spoils. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xxi. 187 The monster..thinking to have made some of us his greedy prey.

6. *adv.* or quasi-*adv.*

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Gram.* 83 To a greedi eating horse, a short halter. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet* 16 A desp'rate fellow fell to eate salt Beefe: Feeding so greedy that the rest admir'd.

7. *Comb.*, as *greedy-minded* adj.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 48 A greedy minded man..may be, and is a couetous man. 1613 HIERON *Wks.* I. 259 Greedy minded men, which seeke by all meanes to secret and keep close the treasure they haue found.

Gree·dy-gut(s. Now *dial.* and *vulgar.* [See GREEDY and GUT.] A voracious eater; a glutton, gormandizer.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 63 Disceitful Merchauntes, couetous greedyguttes, and ambicious prollers, whiche canne neuer haue ynough. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 638/1 Euerie one of vs woulde swimme in pleasures of this worlde, and play the greedie guts without all measure. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 68 A glutton or greedy gut which cannot abstain from his food till grace be said. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, *Lurco*, a glutton, a belly-god, a greedygut, a great eater.

attrib. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 606 Such are our greedy-gut Cormorants.

Greef(e, obs. form of GRIEF.

Greegree (grī'grī). Also 8 **griggory**, 8-9 **grigri**, 9 **gregree**. [Presumed to be of African origin; in F. *grisgris* (Littré).]

1. An African charm, amulet, or fetish.

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 14 They wear about their Neck, Arms, and Legs, and even bind about their Horses, little leathern Bags, which they call Grisgris, in which are enclosed certain Passages of the Alcoran .. to secure them from venemous Beasts, etc. 1788 J. MATTHEWS *Voy. Sierra Leone* vi. 133 Every griggory is assigned its particular office: one is to preserve him from shot, one from poison [etc.]..and when a man happens to be killed..they only say his griggory was not so good as the person's who occasioned his death. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. xv. 258 In all the Bullom and Timmanee towns greegrees are placed to prevent the incursion of evil spirits or witches. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xix. 337 Next in order, after the idols, come the charms or greegrees, called by them *monda*. Greegree..is a term of European origin. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxv. 523 The images, horns or other articles called greegrees.

¶ **2.** Misused for *greegree man* (see 4).

1848 WHITTIER *Slaves of Martinique* 8 As the gregree holds his Fetich from the white man's gaze apart.

3. The ordeal tree of Guinea, *Erythrophleum guineense.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 551/1 Gregre tree, *Erythrophleum guinense.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gree-gree bag, maker*; **gree-gree man**, a fetisheer, 'medicine-man'.

1788 J. MATTHEWS *Voy. Sierra Leone* 107 The only trades in use amongst them are those of the carpenter, blacksmith, and griggory maker. *Ibid.* 133 They tell many wonderful stories of their griggory men. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* viii. (ed. 2) 96 Even the little children are covered with these talismans, duly consecrated by the doctor or greegree man of the tribe. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* i. 19 The leather-work that meets with the severest criticism from the Christian party is the talisman or gri-gri bags.

Greek (grīk), *sb.* Forms: *pl.* 1 **Cré(a)cas, Gré(a)cas**, 3 **Greckes**, *Orm.* **Grickess**, 4 **Greks, Grekis**, 4–5 **-ys**, 4–6 **-es**, 5 **Grecys**. *sing.* 5 ? **Grece**, 6 **Greke**, 6–7 **Greeke**, 7– **Greek**. See also GREW. [In branch I: The OE. *Crécas* pl., corresponds to OHG. *Chrêch, Chriech* (MHG. *Kriech*), Goth. *Krêks*:—**Krêko z*, an early Teut. adoption of L. *Græcus*, pl. *Græcī* (see below), the name applied by the Romans to the people called by themselves Ἕλληνες. The substitution of *k* for *g* is commonly accounted for by the supposition that the Teut. initial *g*, when the word was adopted, still retained its original pronunciation (γ), so that *k* would be the Teut. sound nearest to the Latin *g*. In all the Teut. langs. the word was ultimately refashioned after Latin, with change of *k* into *g*; hence OE. *Grécas* pl. beside *Crécas*, MDu. *Grieke* (Du. *Griek*), mod.Ger. *Grieche*, ON. *Grikkir* pl. In branch II the sb. is an absolute use of GREEK *a.*

The L. *Græcī* is ad. Gr. Γραικοί, said by Aristotle (*Meteor.* I. xiv) to have been the prehistoric name of the Hellenes in their original seats in Epirus. The word is app. an adjectival derivative of *Graius*, which is used in Latin as a poetical synonym of *Græcus*. Recent scholars think the name may have been brought to Italy by colonists from Eubœa, where there is some evidence of its having existed: see Busolt *Gr. Gesch.* I.[2] 198.]

I. 1. A native of Greece; a member of the Greek race.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. xii. § 4 Þa foran hi on Crecas. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxxii. [xxxi.] (1890) 378 Mid þa aðle ȝeslæȝene..þe Grecas nemnað paralysis. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17560 Fort werelld iss nemmnedd Cossmos, Swa summ þe Grickess kiþenn. *c* 1275 LAY. 801 Leteþ þe Greckes [*earlier text* þa Grickisca] glide to grunde. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 935 All rounde thynges ben callyd Mala amonge the Grekys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 40 Homer.. Þat with the Grekys was gret. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 66 þe bigynynge of Philosophye hadden Indes, Grecys, Percys and Latyns. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xii. 20 There were certayne Grekes (among them that were come vp to Ierusalem to worshipe at the feast). 1605 DANIEL *Ulisses & Siren* 1 Come worthy Greeke, Ulisses, come. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 Those who were renowned among the Greeks for wisdome and learning. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 216 The artful Greek.. persuaded Darius of his innocence. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 200 The Greeks are generally tall, and finely formed. 1871 J. CAIRD *Univ. Serm.* (1898) i. 19 The Greek with his hereditary love of freedom and art. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 31 A Greek in the age of Plato.

b. Proverb. *When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war*: the now usual perversion of Nathaniel Lee's line (see quot. 1677).

1677 LEE *Rival Queens* IV. ii. 48 When Greeks joyn'd Greeks, then was the tug of War. 1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* (1857) 104 When short whist for five-penny points sets in—then Greek meets Greek and we'll have it. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* XXXV, Meantime unknown to these bewildered ones, Greek was meeting Greek only a few yards off.

2. A member or adherent of the Greek Church.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 332 þe þridde maner & leste yuel, þat men seyn þat greks han. is þat þe prest preyeþ þat god assoyle hym. 1547 GARDINER *Let.* 21 May in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1343/2 There is nothyng more commended vnto vs christen men in both the Churches of the Greekes and Latins then lent is. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 190 Both the Greeks and Romanists were extremely griev'd for the Loss of their Saint. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Of the seven Latin sacraments..the Greeks only admit of five. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 389/2 The Greeks generally were averse to the addition of the 'Filioque', and to the use of unleavened bread in the Eucharist. *Ibid.* 392/1 In addition to Lent, the Greeks keep the fast of 'the Mother of God'.

† **3.** A Hellenized Jew; = GRECIAN B. 1 b. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vi. 1 In tho dayes.. grucchinge of Greekis is maad aȝens Ebrews. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* vi. 1 Those Jews that understood the Greek Tongue, and used the Greek Translation of the Scripture, were called Greeks.

4. A cunning or wily person; a cheat, sharper, esp. one who cheats at cards. (Cf. F. *grec.*)

1528 ROY & BARLOW *Rede me*, etc. II. (Arb.) 117 In carde playinge he is a goode greke. 1568 *Sat. Poems Reform.* IX. 217 A cowle, a cowle for such a Greek Were fitter for to wear. 1664 *Floddan F.* vii. 69 Giles Musgrave was a Guileful Greek. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 227 The waiter pillages the greek, The greek the spendthrift fleeces. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XIX. (Chandos) 75 If I may with freedom speak, I take you for a very Greek. 1823 MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* II. v, Come lads, bustle about; play will begin—some of the Pigeons are here already, the Greeks will not be long following. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. XXXVI. 361 He was an adventurer, a pauper, a blackleg, a regular Greek. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 202/1 Without a confederate the .. game of baccarat does not seem to offer many chances for the Greek.

5. Qualified by *merry, mad, gay*: A merry fellow; a roysterer; a boon companion; a person of loose habits.

See GRIG *sb.*[1] 5; the relation between the two words is uncertain.

1536 *Rem. Sedition* 7 b, Whom can they refuse, when smythes, coblers, tylers, carters, and such other gay grekes, seme worthy to be theyr gouernours? *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 11 Mathewe Merygreeke. He entreth singing. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 75 O he is a merry greeke, a pleasant companion, and in faith a good fellow. 1597 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 265 Thou seems a mad Greeke, and I have lovd such ladds of mettall as thou seems to be from mine infancie. [1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 58 A wofull Cressid 'mong'st the merry Greekes.] 1611 *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyr. Verses*, Ulysses was a merry Greek they say So Tom is, and the Greeker of the tway. 1635 HEYWOOD *Philocothonista* 44 To title a drunkard by, wee..strive to character him in a more mincing and modest phrase; as thus:—Hee is a good fellow, or A boone Companion, A mad Greeke, A true Trojan. 1650 HOWELL *Ep. Ded. to Cotgr.*, They tearm in French, a boon companion or merry greek, *Roger bon temps*. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 216 Merry-Greeks with crimson Snouts.

6. *slang.* An Irishman. (Cf. GRECIAN.)

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Greek*—Irishmen call themselves Greeks—none else follow the same track to the east; throughout this land, many unruly districts are termed Grecian. 1852 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 226 We had the Greeks (the lately arrived Irish) down upon us more than once. 1872 *Standard* 3 Sept. 5/2 'Greek', as some of your readers are aware, is colonial slang for 'Irish'.

II. [absol. use of the adj.: see etymology.]

7. The language of a native of Greece or one of Greek race; the Greek language. Also, a particular form or period of the language, as *late Greek, Ionic Greek, modern Greek.*

[*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 46 Hælend miclæ stefnæ cwæpende in grec [*MS.* gc] god min god min for-whon forletes þu mec.] *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Suffise to the thise trewe conclusiouns in englissh, as wel as suffisith to thise noble clerkes grekes thise same conclusiouns in grek. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 10 The Table aboven his Heved ..on the whiche the Title was writen, in Ebreu, Grece and Latyn. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5009 Sothly .. þe son-tree .. Entris in with yndoyes & endis in greke. 1534 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell* in *England* (1878) p. x, The knolege of both tongys bothe latyn and greke. 1573 LOD. LLOYD *Marrow Hist.* (1653) 127 Cato being aged in his last years went to school to Ennius, to learn the Greek. 1623 B. JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st Fo.) Pref. verses, And though thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greeke. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 3. 3 The Greek was anciently of very great extent, not onely in Europe, but in Asia too, and Afric. 1700 MAIDWELL in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 310 Masters for Græc and Latin. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., In Pera they speak Turkish, Greek, Hebrew [etc.]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Modern or vulgar Greek, is the language now spoken in Greece. *Ibid.*, The modern Greek has divers new words not in the antient. 1866 E. MASSON *Winer's Gram. N. T. Diction* Introd. (ed. 6) 15 The Grammar of Later Greek .. has not .. been completely and systematically investigated. 1899 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 15 The Regius Professor of Greek.

8. Unintelligible speech or language, gibberish. Also *heathen Greek* (rarely *Hebrew-Greek*). (Cf. *Hebrew.*) *St. Giles's Greek*: slang.

1600 DEKKER *Grissil* II. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 17 *Far.* Asking for some Greek poet, to him he falls..but I'll be sworn he knows not so much as one character of the tongue. *Rice.* Why, then it's Greek to him. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 282–7 He spoke greeke .. those that vnderstood him, smil'd at one another, and shooke their heads: but..it was Greeke to me. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v, *Sub.* Is *Ars sacra* .. A heathen language? *Ana.* Heathen Greeke, I take it. *Sub.* How? heathen Greeke? *Ana.* All's heathen, but the Hebrew. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Discretion* ii, Joynture, Portion, Gold, Estate .. Are Greek no Lovers understand. 1769 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 1 July (1827) III. 360, I knew this was heathen Greek to them. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Greek.* St. Giles's Greek, the slang lingo, cant, or gibberish. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 52 A number of the slang phrases current in St. Giles's Greek. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, I am a stranger, and this is Greek to me. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 239 As unintelligible to the person addressed as if it had been Hebrew-Greek. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 7 July 13/1 Schubert clothed his melodies in wondrous harmonies, which were 'Greek' to his contemporaries.

9. *pl. Typogr.* Greek characters or types.

1894 W. G. RUTHERFORD in *Class. Rev.* 82 Believing that the new Greeks are likely to be .. widely adopted.

III. 10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *Greek-peopled, speaking* adjs., (sense 7) *Greek factory.* (See also GREEK *a.* 2.)

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 91 Oxford is a *Greek factory, as Wilton mills weave carpet. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 2/2 The *Greek-peopled islands. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/1 There are *Greek-speaking villages in Syria.

Hence **Gree·kess**, a female Greek, a Greek woman; **Gree·kless** *a.*, having no Greek; without knowledge of Greek.

1846 WORCESTER (citing Taylor), *Greekess.* 1891 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 217 An appreciable number of Greekless boys wish to go to the Universities. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 3/2 It is intended apparently to institute a Cambridge B.Sc. degree for which there shall be a Greekless Little-Go.

Greek (grīk), *a.* Also 5–6 **Greke**, 6 *Sc.* **Greik**, 6–7 **Greeke**, (8 **Græc**). [f. GREEK *sb.*, under the influence of L. *Græcus* and F. *grec* adjs., of which it might indeed be regarded as a direct adoption. It is not recorded before the 14th c., and did not supplant GREEKISH in general use until the 17th c.]

1. Of or pertaining to Greece or its people; Hellenic.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Thise noble clerkes grekes. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1993 The auld Greik Historiane Diodorus. 1674 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 23, I will determin all cronologicall controversys which have been ever moved in the Greeke history. 1833 TENNYSON *Œnone* 257, I will not die alone..leaving my ancient love With the Greek woman. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 168 Every Greek hero called himself chiefly by his paternal name.

b. Of buildings, works of art, physiognomy, etc.: Resembling what prevailed in Greece, Grecian.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 11 And me that morning Walter show'd the house, Greek, set with busts. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. iii, The straight Greek nose.

2. As the designation of a language (see GREEK *sb.* 7). Hence, of words, idioms, grammar, etc.: Belonging to or characteristic of the Greek language. Of literary compositions: Written in the Greek language. *Greek fathers*: those early Christian fathers (see FATHER *sb.* 3 b) who wrote in Greek. (In uses like *Greek professor, Greek scholar*, the word is perh. in most cases to be regarded as the sb. used attrib.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I. Pref. 14 b, The Greke diuines. 1573 LOD. LLOYD *Marrow Hist.* (1653) 127 Terentius Varro was almost forty years old, before he took a Greek book in hand, and yet proved excellent in the Greek tongue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* II. i. 101 This small packet of Greeke and Latine bookes. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 The ill habit..of wretched barbarizing against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored Anglicisms. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 162 Stout Defenders of the Faith..that..are ready to make their own Testament, if they see a Greek one. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 241 A foreign protestant divine, and most learned defender of religion, making the best excuse he can for the Greek-fathers. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In the living

tongues, are still preserved a vast number of Greek terms of art. *Ibid.* s.v. *Accent*, Wetstein, Greek professor at Basil. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 435/1 Such doctrines as .. were confirmed by the Greek fathers of the church. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 164/1 The Greek or Latin construction. 1866 E. MASSON *Winer's Gram. N. T. Diction* Introd. (ed. 6) 15 The Greek diction of the sacred writers. *Ibid.* 21 It was in classical Greek philology that this pernicious empiricism was first exploded. 1895 W. A. COPINGER in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. II. 111 Lascaris's *Greek Grammar* was probably the first book printed in Greek characters.

b. *Greek letter fraternity, order, society* (U.S.): a club of students, denoted by two or three Greek letters; as the Phi Beta Kappa ($\phi\,\beta\,\kappa$) society.

1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. cii. 454 The absence of colleges constituting social centres within a university has helped to develop..the Greek letter societies. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* x. 146 He encouraged them to join the .. Greek letter orders which admitted discussion of such topics. 1898 *B'ham Weekly Post* 22 Jan. 3/4 This [Kansas] farmer was a Greek-letter fraternity man.

3. The distinctive epithet of that section of the Christian Church (commonly known also as the *Eastern* or (*Holy*) *Orthodox Church*, and now representing the Christianity of Greece, Russia, and the Turkish Empire), which acknowledges the primacy of the Patriarch of Constantinople and which formally renounced communion with the Roman see in the 9th century A.D. Also applied to its clergy, rites, buildings, etc.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 433. I passe ouer the other auncient fathers and doctours bothe of the Greke and Latin churches. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 8 The Greek church first, and in process of time the Latin altered this order [of public penitence]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Romanists call the Greek church, the Greek schism. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 435/2 The Greek convents follow the strict rule of St. Basilius. *Ibid.* 436/1 The Greek church under the Turkish dominion has preserved almost entirely its antient organization. 1877 A. W. THOROLD in *Gd. Words* 17 The iconostas, or screen, which in Greek churches separates the body of the church from the sanctuary.

4. In specific names of things of actual or attributed Greek origin or referred to Greek style or usage:

Greek braid (*ornament*), braid arranged in the pattern of a fret (see FRET *sb.*[1] 3 b); **Greek bread**, a kind of cake or biscuit; **Greek Calends** (see CALENDS 3 b); **Greek cross** (see CROSS *sb.* 18); **Greek embroidery** (see quot.); **Greek fire** (see FIRE *sb.* 8 b); **Greek fret** = FRET *sb.*[1] 3 b; **Greek gift**, a gift covering some act of treachery, with allusion to Virgil *Æn.* II. 49, *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*; **Greek key** (also *Greek design, pattern*) = *Greek fret*; **Greek masonry** (see quots.); † **Greek pitch** (L. *pix Græca*) = COLOPHONY; **Greek point**, a kind of needle-made lace.

1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 251 She..began touching the *Greek-braid ornament on the edge of her skirt with trembling fingers. 1893 D. RADFORD *Autobiog.* 24 *Greek bread forced into fingers through a mould by pressure. 1725 HENLEY tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 20 The Church is built in the shape of a *Greek Cross. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 135 Greek crosses; that is, having four short equal limbs. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Greek Embroidery*, this is a modern work .. and consists in arranging upon a flat foundation pieces of coloured cloth or silk, in arabesque designs, and attaching these to the material with Chain, Herringbone, and other Embroidery stitches. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 80 [Edward I] gave orders for the employment of a new and dreadful instrument of destruction, the *Greek fire, with which he had probably become acquainted in the East. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 9 It is like the Greek fire used in ancient warfare, which burnt unquenched beneath the water. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* II. xxiii. 8 The pattern known as the '*Greek fret'. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Nov. 11/3 [It] would be worse than a *Greek gift. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 6/5 Tailor-made gowns are finished on the skirt with three or five rows of braiding, usually in trefoil or *Greek key pattern. 1899 *Ibid.* 19 Apr. 2/1 A Greek key design in sugarwork. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Masonry*, *Greek Masonry*. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 107 Greek masonry is that..where every alternate stone..is made of the whole thickness of the wall. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* oclix. [414] The Pomanders, Chaines and Bracelets that are made of..*Greek-pitch are effectuall to warm the brain. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pitch*, Greek Pitch, or Spanish Pitch, is that boiled in water till it have lost its natural smell. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Greek Point*. Also known as Roman Lace .. This needle made lace is one of the earliest made, being worked in the Ionian Isles..during the fifteenth century.

b. In specific names of plants and animals, as *Greek nettle, Greek tortoise, Greek Valerian*: see the sbs. **Greek rose** [transl. of L. *rosa græca*], a book-name for the Campion.

1601 P. HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 The Rose Campion, which our men call the Greeke Rose, and the Greekes name Lychnis.

Hence **Greeke'sque** *a.* [cf. It. *grechesco*], resembling what is Greek; **Gree'kified** *ppl. a.* [see -FY], rendered Greek in style or character, fashioned on a Greek model; † **Greekly** *adv. Obs.*, in a Greek fashion; in the Greek language; **Gree'kness**, Greek character or quality.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 292, I say of the same kinde Greekely termed homogeneous. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* L LXXXIV, T' hav the books of the old Testament Greecly transfer'd. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. liv. 96 The necessary name 'Psyche' drew me towards the propriety of holding a certain Greekness in the other names. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* (1896) II. xliii. 388 The Greeks sometimes got their own way, as a mob; but nobody, meaning to talk of liberty, calls it 'Greekness'. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 100 In the nave of Nôtre Dame every vestige of this Greekesque foliage is got rid of.

† **Greek**, *v. Obs.* [f. GREEK *sb.* Cf. L. *Græcārī*.]

1. *To Greek it*: to follow the practice of the Greeks; to play the Greek scholar.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 79 [Drinking]..sometimes as many together as there were letters contained in the names of their mistresses .. Insomuch that those were prouerbially said to greeke it that quaft in that fashion. 1660 DURHAM *Life R. Harris* 14 The Bishop..tries his Examinate a little in Divinity, but most in other Learning and Greek, where the Bishops strength lay, but so long they both Greeked it, till at last they were both scoted, and to seek for words. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Fam. Biog.* II. 20 As to the t'other dead fellow, I never could greek it at all, that's flat.

2. Only in *gerund* and *vbl. sb.*: To cheat at cards. (Cf. GREEK *sb.* 4.) *Slang.*

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 284 A discovery of Greeking at Brighton, has made considerable noise this month in the sporting world. 1819 *Hermit in Lond.* III. 263 Then greeking transactions came on the tapis. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 247 *note*, Elements of Greeking.

Greekdom (grī'kdǝm). [f. GREEK *sb.* + -DOM.]

1. The realm of Greeks, the Greek world; also, a Greek state or community.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* III. v. 216 The old Romans also could not *speak*, for many centuries:—not till the world was theirs; and so many speaking Greekdoms, their logic-arrows all spent, had been absorbed and abolished. 1868 F. CRACROFT *Ess.* II. 72 The original of the 'Arabian Nights' is probably separated by quite as wide an interval from modern Asiatic life as 'Homer' from modern Greekdom.

2. The fraternity of 'Greeks' or sharpers (see GREEK *sb.* 4).

1861 *All Year Round* 334 The ranks of modern Greekdom, are .recruited by individuals who have been brought to ruin by wastefulness and debauchery.

Greekery (grī'kĕri). *rare.* [f. GREEK + -ERY.] The practices of Greeks.

†1. *contemptuous.* Customs or practices (in general) of the Greek Church. *Obs.*

1680 *Dial. betw. Pope & Phanatick* 11 They [the Greek Church] are no more true Protestants than the Church of England; for they have Bishops and Liturgies, Rites and Ceremonies, and such kind of Greekery.

2. Cheating, card-sharping. (See GREEK *sb.* 4.)

1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1824) 414 No art .. requires so much practice as Greekery. 1861 *All Year Round* 29 June 334 Nothing is less likely to reform a man, and bring him back to an orderly and economical life, than the practice of Greekery.

Greekesque, Greekified: see under GREEK *a.*

Greekish (grī'kiʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 *grécisc*, 2–3 grekisc, (2 gerkisc), 3 grikisc, grickischs, 3–4 grickisshe, (4 *north.* greckes, grekkis), 4–5 crekische, crekkyshe, grekkisch, grekyssch, -eshe, 5–6 grekish(e, -ysh, -ysshe, (6 greakishe), 6– Greekish. [In branch I, repr. OE. *crécisc, grécisc* (= OHG. *crêhisc, crêchisc*), f. *Créc-as, Gréc-as* (see GREEK *sb.*) + *-isc*, -ISH. In branch II, a new formation on GREEK *sb.* or *a.* + ISH.]

A. *adj.*

I. 1. Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Greek, Grecian. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2121 (Gött.) All on þis side þe grekkisch [*Trin.* grickisshe, *Cott.* greckes, *Fairf.* grekkis] see. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1837, I suede hem to the Grekyssch see. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiii, They met a grekishe shyp. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. clix. 168 b/2 He beynge there amonge the grekysshe Phylosophers. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 547 The .. famous fight of all the Greekish hosts. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 187 A Greekish Carmosell which came into Africa to steal Negroes. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xvi. 760 To make wine like vnto greekish wine. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 221 All the Greekish heads, which with one voyce Call Agamemnon Head and Generall. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 207 Diodorus Siculus..went on with the Greekish historie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 309 The very Names of many of the Greekish Gods were originally Egyptian. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 45 An ancient sort of Greekish Bricks. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I. 3 Muse, that from top of thine old Greekish hill, Didst the harp-fing'ring younker view. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 163 A certain island-man of old .. Voyaged awhile in Greekish seas.

† 2. With reference to the language, its words, phrases, etc.; = GREEK *a.* 2. Also *occas.* of a person: Speaking Greek. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. ii. (1890) 258 Heora discipulas wæron wel gelærde ge in Grecisc gereorde ge in Lædenisc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Episcopus is gerkisc noma. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4304 Writenn o Grickisshe boc. *Ibid.* 4307 Affterr Grickisshe spæche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. I. 21 (Sk.) In the nethereste hem or bordure of thise clothes men redden ..a Grekissh P, that signifyeth the lyf Actif. 1481 CAXTON *Godefroy* 215 The latyns vnderstode no grekysshe language. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 10 The outward part..spreadyng like vnto the winges of Battes, called therfore by the Grekish name, πτερυγοειδεις. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 17 Two hundred followed of the Greekish tong. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 87 They speake all Greeke..Wilt thou, fourescore and six, be Greekish now?

† 3. Of or pertaining to the Eastern Church: = GREEK *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Justin's Hist.* Ll 2 a, Andronicus Paleologus the elder..returned againe to the Greekish Rites. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoil. Treat.* 459 The Greekish Church (so the Russes tearm themselves). 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 865 The power of punishing Offences in the Greekish Church, hath always been in the Prince.

4. In special collocations: † **Greekish fire** = Greek fire (see FIRE *sb.* 8 b); † **Greekish hay**, a leguminous plant, FENUGREEK; † **Greekish nettle**, Greek Nettle, *Urtica pilulifera.*

c 1205 LAY. 628 Stal fiht heo makeden, mid Grickisce fure. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Grickischs fur is imaked of reades monnes blode. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 702 For wont of gresse, on trefoil lette hem byte On gooldis wilde, on letuce, greekish hey. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 193 Crekische nettle [*MS.* netche]. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxix. 162 Grekys fyre may be so called wel by cause that it was first founde by the grekys beyng at the sege byfore troye.

II. 5. Somewhat Greek in style or character; resembling Greek persons or things; characteristic of a Greek or Greeks.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 157 *Id quod vulgò amat fieri*, for *solet fieri*, is but a strange and grekysh kind of writing. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXVII. (1887) 104 Such people, as though barbarous in nature, yet by traine and learning, were become greekish. 1583 FULKE *Defence* XXI. 507 So many Greekish and Latine-like terms. 1610 HEALEY *Vives on St. Aug. Citie of God* I. IV. 9 The truely Greekish leuity. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* XI, There, Learning, with his Greekish face, Grunts out some Latin ditty. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. XLI. 83 They condemned as undignified and Greekish any superfluous abundance of words. 1872 F. HALL *Recent Exempl. False Philol.* 61 *note*, We have but few Greekish words in *-ist* so purely formed as *agonist, antagonist* [etc.].

b. Used for: Pagan, heathen.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. VII. 67, I find at this time his religion is as good as altogether Ethnic, Greekish, what Goethe calls the Heathen form of religion.

† B. *absol.* and *sb. Obs.*

a. The Greek language. b. *pl.* Greeks.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302 Concurrentes on grecisc synt gecwedene epacte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Bred on grikisce is Larspel to us. *Ibid.* 93 Weren heo grekisce oðer romenisce oðer egiptisse oðer of hwulche londe swa heo weren] et þe lure iherden. *c* 1205 LAY. 798 Leteð þa Grickisca [*c* 1275 Greckes] gliden to grunde.

Hence **Gree'kishly** *adv.*, after the Greek fashion, in accordance with Greek idiom.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 118 Cowper calls him, more simply and Greekishly, 'compasser of earth'.

Greekize (grī'kəiz), *v. rare.* [f. GREEK + -IZE.] *trans.* = GRÆCIZE 1. So **Gree'kism** = GRÆCISM 2; **Gree'kist**, a student of Greek.

1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 182 But I forgot that you are not a Greekist. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IX. 564 Miss was a pedant in as short a time as ever pedant yet took to become Greekised. 1803 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 452–3 You have ruined your style by Germanisms, Latinisms and Greekisms. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 130 Du Bartas, and others, imbued with Attic literature, Greekised the French idiom.

† **Gree'kland.** *Obs.* [f. GREEK *sb.* + LAND.] The land of the Greeks; Greece.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 558 Dionisius gewende on ðam timan from Greclande. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16423 An staff þatt iss ȝehatenn MY Affterr Gricclandess spæche. *c* 1205 LAY. 327 He iwende sorhful ouer sea streames into Griclonde [*c* 1275 Greclonde]. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* XX. 2 He came in to Grekelonde & there abode thre monethes. *a* 1568 — *Bk. Death* III. X. (1579) 292 The kynge of Barbarie..whom he [Themistocles] before had driuen out of Greekeland.

Greek-like (grī'klaik), *a.* [f. GREEK *a.* + -LIKE.] Resembling what is Greek in style or character.

1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 65 Grouping most picturesquely with the varied architectural lines of the Greek-like city [Ancona] it looks down upon.

Greekling (grī'kliŋ). [f. GREEK *sb.*[1] + -LING, after L. *Græculus* dim. of *Græcus.*] A little or insignificant Greek; a degenerate, contemptible Greek; in quot. 1880, one who contemptibly affects Græcisms.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1640) 128 Which of the Greekelings durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes? 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 30 The talkative Greeklings (as Ben Johnson calls them). 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 331 'Tis one of the many tricks of that wisdom of words which the curious Greeklings sought..in the rough Gospel of St. Paul. 1861 *Q. Rev.* CX. 472 The hack jeer of the upstarts of the time at all Greeks as 'Greeklings', and all philosophers as babblers. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. II. 46 Ye abject Greeklings, Greeks no longer. 1880 F. A. MARCH *Spelling Reform* 25 *Ake* also is restored and *ache* turned over to the Greeklings. 1882 *Times* 6 Apr. 12/1 The commercially-minded little Greekling.

Greekly, Greekness: see under GREEK *a.*

† **Gree'ment.** *Obs.* Forms: 5–6 grement, 6 griment, 9 greement. [perh. aphetic form of AGREEMENT. Cf., however, OF. *greement*, which may be the direct source, and GREE *v.*] Agreement, consent, accord.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9384 Agamynon..by grement of all.. Meuyt vnto Missam. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 409 b/2 Alle byleueden by theyr grementz or for fere or for doute of Swerde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cliv. 183 The kyng .. dyd set them in acorde and grement. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* i, Or was it courage that made mee so ioly, Which of the starres and bodyes grement grow? 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 455 Tha gyue ouer thair disputeng, but ony concord or kynd of griment. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 10 Ye'll make amends when ye come back. Gueed greement's best.

Green (grīn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 grǽni, grǽne, 2–7 grene, 4–6 grenn e, greyn(e, 4–7 greene, gren, 6 greane, grein(e, gryne, 7 grien, 5– green. [OE. *grǽne* = OFris. *grêne*, OS. *grôni* (MDu. *grone*, Du. *groen*), OHG. *gruoni*, *kruoni* (MHG. *grüene*, G. *grün*), ON. *grœnn* (Da. *grøn*, Sw. *grön*):—OTeut. **grônjo-*, f. OTeut. root **grô-*, whence GROW *v.* Cf. GRASS.]

A. *adj.*

I. With reference to colour.

1. The adjective denoting the colour which in the spectrum is intermediate between blue and yellow; in nature chiefly conspicuous as the colour of growing herbage and leaves.

a. Said of foliage, grass, and the like.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 298 *Carpassini*, gresgro[e]nī. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 72 Wið earena sar ȝenim þære ylcan wyrte leaf þonne heo grenost beo. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2775 Þo sa3 moyses, at munt synay .. fier brennen on ðe grene leaf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1256 Þat gresse..euer has siþen ben gren. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 188 Like to the tree with leves grene, Upon the which no fruit is sene. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 40 A dainty place..Planted with mirtle trees and laurells greene. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 52 How lush and lusty the grasse lookes? How greene? 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 11 Grass, which, though as dry as .. hay, was as green as a leek. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 919 Many kilns have two floors, on the uppermost of which the greener hops are laid. *Ibid.* 976 The green colouring matter of plants. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, It will make your wheat look ten times greener. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 2 Green grows the grass upon the dewy slope.

b. Said of the sea (properly, of the sea near the shore), and hence of Neptune.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 1267 Sailing..Over the waves high and greene. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 58, I, that with my Sword, Quarter'd the World, and o're greene Neptunes backe With Ships, made Cities. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 28 The greene Neptune. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 402 Fish that..Glide under the green Wave. 1850 JAS. WILSON *Let.* in *Mem.* vii. (1859) 258 The deep green sea is at your feet. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Green Sea*, a large body of water shipped on a vessel's deck; it derives its name from the green colour of a sheet of water between the eye and the light when its mass is too large to be broken up into spray.

c. Of other things.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A 957 *Aurocalcum*, groeni aar. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire winpel is wit .. and hire mentel grene oðer burnet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9083 Þe roche .. þat painted es wit grene heu. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 Þe sailes .. som were blak & blo, Som were rede & grene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xix. (1495) 875 Hunters clothe themself in grene for the beest louyth kyndely grene colours. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Bothe grene and rede thow may hit make, With iuse of herbz. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 A bagge of grene silk. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 37 The emerant greyne. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* vii. (1704) 340 He that looks on a green glass, fancies all things he looks upon to be green. 1687 A. LOVELL *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 6 The whiteness of the Earth .. makes many Commanders and Knights to wear green Spectacles. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 26 Trees where the greener sort of monkies harbour. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 451 The gifted priestess among the Quakers is known by her green apron. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 237 Pain in his head, attended with vomiting, and purging, of a green and bilious matter. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 250 Wing-coverts green, with red margins. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts, Green Dye* is produced by the mixture of a blue and yellow dye, the blue being first applied. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 63 A green light at night marks the 'starboard' or right-hand side of a vessel.

d. The particular shade is expressed by words prefixed, as *light, dark green*; *almond-, apple-, bottle-, bronze-, emerald-, lettuce-, olive-green*, etc.; also GRASS-GREEN, SEA-GREEN. See also B.

1648–60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Appel-groen*, Apple-greene, 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 11 The dark-green grass. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 79 A most beautiful metallic golden-green colour. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 Pink satin bags, tied with bow and ends of bronze-green satin ribbon. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 7/2 A lining of lettuce-green batiste. *Ibid.* 16 Sept. 7/2 A beautiful dress is in almond-green cloth.

e. Forming compound adjs. with the names of other colours, as *green-and-gold.*

1831 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 242 A beetle I picked up at Torquay was as green and gold as the stone it lay upon. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 100 The *Brookeana*, a beautifully-marked green-and-black butterfly.

f. Applied to meat that is putrid from long keeping, with reference to the green surface tint which it acquires.

1863 *Morning Star* 1 Jan. 5, I know men..who would not touch a hare unless it was regularly 'green' before cooking.

†g. *Green gown.* In phr. *To give a woman a green gown*: to roll her, in sport, on the grass so that her dress is stained with green; hence *euphemistically* (cf. quot. 1825–80). *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 84 Then some greene gownes are by the lasses worne In chastest plaies, till home they walke arowe. 1599 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 140 Madge pointed to meete me in your wheate-close .. And first I saluted her with a greene gowne, and after fell as hard a-wooing as if the Priest had bin at our backs, to haue married vs. 1602 MUNDAY *Pal. Eng.* II. v. (1639) D, At length he was so bold as to giue her a greene gowne when I feare me she lost the flower of her chastity. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *'Corinna's going a Maying'* (1869) I. 72 Many a green-gown has been given. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Green gown*, a throwing of young Lasses on the Grass and Kissing them. 1714 A. SMITH *Lives Highwaym.* I. 281 Our Gallant being dispos'd to give his Lady a Green Gown, she deny'd his Civility. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 73 Servants..meeting their acquaintance according to Appointment in the Fields, and giving and taking Green Gowns from each other. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Green Gown*, the supposed badge of the loss of virginity, Roxb.

h. Phr. *To see anything green in (one's) eye*: to detect any signs of gullibility. Cf. sense 8 d. (Now more usually as in B. 2 c.) *vulgar.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 41 I'm not a tailor, but I understands about clothes, and I believe that no person ever saw anything green in my eye. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxiv, Do—you—see—anything—green—in this here eye?

2. Covered with a growth of herbage or foliage; verdant; (of trees) in leaf. *Green acres* (see quot. 1831). *The Green Island, Green Erin*: Ireland.

847 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 434 On grenan pytt. 1045 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 98 Andlang ðæs wuduweȝes on ðone grene pað. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 159 *Vert choral*, a grene balke. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 86 Wher rydestow under this grene shawe? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 28 Þat gardyne es all way grene. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6624 He kepid bestys on pasture grene. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 157 The erthe was so fayre and grene. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 648 These Trees are alway greene: some have leaves twice a yeare. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. 90 Harboured in a green plot of ground resembling a meadow. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 89 The very walls of the Gardens are all green with moss. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 626 Yon flourie Arbors, yonder Allies green. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & L.* 132 On the green bank I sat, and listened long. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 356 Who.. urged for title to a consort queen, Unnumbered acres, arable and green. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 222 Perch'd upon the green-hill top. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (ed. 2) 1206 The Marquis of Hertford .. has 64,000 green acres; that is, land capable of tillage, and independently of bog and mountain. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 102 Having in his hand a branch of a green tree. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 118 We were soon upon the green alp.

transf. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. *The Vote*, Sound sleeps, green dreams. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 60 Thou.. The green silence dost displace With thy mellow, breezy bass.

b. *Green way, †gate*: a way well covered with verdure; hence *fig.* the pleasant path, the 'broad way'. (Cf. *primrose path.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In the earlier versions of the *Moral Ode* there appears to have been confusion between the riming words.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 339 in *Lamb. Hom.* 179 Læte we þe brode stret and þe wei bene .. Go we þene narewe wei and þene wei grene. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 335 in *O. E. Misc.* 70 Lete we þeo brode stret and þene wey grene .. Go we þene narewe wey þene wey so schene. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 6/179 ȝwane þou comest to þe heued of þis valeie a grene wei þov schalt wiende, þat gez euene riȝt puyr est and to parays gez þat on ende. *c* 1325 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) I. 578 Seynt Edburges grene wey. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 13 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 77 The gren gat I had more delit to folow then of deuotion to seke the halowe. *a* 1674 MILTON *Sonn.* ix. 2 Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth Wisely hast shunned the broad way and the green. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Green Way*, a road over turf between hedges, usually without gates.

c. Of a season of the year: Characterized by abundance of verdure; hence, of a winter or Christmas: Mild, temperate.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (1513) B v, Whan that grene vere Ypassed were aye fro yere to yere And May was come the monthe of gladnesse. ?*c* 1430 *Purif. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 135 The comyng of greene veer, with fresch buddes new. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xix. 202 A green Christmas is neither handsome nor healthfull. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 30 A green yule makes a fat Church-yard. 1832 TENNYSON *Early Sonn.* ix, The pits Which some green Christmas crams with weary bones. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 Good English poultry..with prices for the most part high. Owing to the green winter, however, they are not nearly so high as usual.

3. Of the complexion (often *green and wan, green and pale*): Having a pale, sickly, or bilious hue, indicative of fear, jealousy, ill-humour, or sickness. (Cf. Gr. χλωρός green, pale.) So *the green eye*, the eye of jealousy (cf. GREEN-EYED *a.*). See also GREEN SICKNESS.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 63 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 9 Wel grene and wan sal be is [the sun's] liȝt and þat for dred so hit sal be. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 470 Al-so he wolde with hem leyke, þat weren for hunger grene and bleike. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 92 So muchel y thenke upon the that al y waxe grene. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxiii. [lxxx.] 251 The duke..waxed pale and grene as a lefe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 37 Was the hope drunke, Wherein you drest your selfe? Hath it slept since? And wakes it now to looke so greene, and pale, At what it did so freely? *a* 1650 *Eger & Grime* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 356 Now thou art both pale and greene. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* II. ii, The wholsomest Food for green consumptive Minds. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Nurse's Song* 4 My face turns green and pale. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* v. 278 Sir Lycius now Must have the green eye set in his head. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xliii, The doctor was turning almost green with jealousy. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxxi, The Boers halted and consulted, except Jacobus, who went on, still looking very green.

b. *Green jaundice*, a species of JAUNDICE which imparts a green hue to the complexion.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 340 In green jaundice the patient rarely recovers. *a* 1823 M. BAILLIE *Wks.* (1825) I. 89 The green jaundice occurs more frequently at the middle and more advanced periods of life.

4. Consisting of green herbs, plants, or vegetables.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 97 Beware of saladis, grene metis, and of frutes rawe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 59 From April unto June give them Grasse, and such green meat as may be found abroad. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 12 The grand desideratum of Indian husbandry, the want of green food for cattle. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 234 To keep an elephant in health, his green food should be constantly changed.

5. When applied to fruits or plants, the designation of colour often implies some additional sense: (*a*) Unripe, immature; (*b*) young and tender; (*c*) full of vigorous life, flourishing; (*d*) retaining the natural moisture, not dried.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 216 Pintreowes þa grenan twigu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6044 Þat beist þan gneu vp al bidene þat þe thoner left, bath ripe and grene. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 300 Thanne pore folke for fere fedde Hunger ȝerne With grene poret and pesen. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 134 Pipes made of grene corne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 463 Grene resches a few he schare. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 141 Take grene walnotes wyþ alle þe hulkes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 b, Hurte the grene blade, & you shall haue no whete there. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 Chamœpitys greene pound. and layde upon great woundes..cureth the same. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 116 The greene and ripe Figs are hot and moyst in the first degree. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 80 There is alwaies some green, some ripe, some rotten grapes in the bunch. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1848) 68 Green Fruit, though of a good Kind, will not easily be shaken down. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 435 The green Eare, and the yellow Sheaf.] 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 174 They Boil [it] with a deal of green Pepper. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 119 Green walnuts were much esteemed; they were served at dessert. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 284 My dear, this is worse than eating green apples. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 436/1 Beware of green fruit.

b. *Green corn* (U.S.), the unripe and tender ears of maize, commonly cooked as a table vegetable.

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 170 This season'd his Cow-beaf so that with it and the dry'd green-corn .. he made a very hearty Supper. 1827 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 114 Sweet corn, is corn gathered before it is ripe, and dried in the sun: it is called by the Americans green corn, or corn in the milk. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 191/3 To go to America for a good..head of green Corn.

II. *transf.* and *fig.* Connoting qualities which in plants or fruits are indicated by green colour.

6. Full of vitality; not withered or worn out.

a. *rarely* of material things. †Of the bones (*Sc.*): Full of marrow; esp. in phr. *To keep the bones green*: to maintain good health. *In the green tree* (after Luke xxiii. 31, Gr. ἐν τῷ ὑγρῷ ξύλῳ, Vulg. *in viridi ligno*): under conditions not involving pressure or hardship.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 31 Forðon ȝif in groene tree [*Ags. Gosp.* on grenum treowe; similarly in all later versions] ðas doað in dryȝi hæed bið? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16663 Quen suilk in grene tre es wroght, in dri sal mikel mare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. x. 6 Within hir banis greine The hote fyir of luif to kendle. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 148 Their fresh and greene bodies. 1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* (1813) II. 41 Tak a skair O' what may keep the banes just green. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* x, Ye might..have gotten.. a Commissaryship .. to keep the banes green. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* xiv, If this was done in the green tree, what would be done in the dry?

b. of immaterial things, *esp.* the memory of a person or event; also in *green old age.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 408 A curat shulde preche to þe puple treuþis of goddis lawe þat euere ben grene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 85 For ever it is a liche grene The great love which I have. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 54 Thi honour and thi fame sall euir be grene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 549 The rancour wes so ruttit in thair hairt, And in thair mynd so recent and so grene, That [etc.]. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 6 The example is fresh and greene, that [etc.]. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 100 The remembrance wherof is yet green in their heds. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg.* I. v. (1678) 5 Those we say, are beginning to grow Old, or in their green Old-age. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace abounding* § 233 (1692) 108 Those Graces of God that now were green on me. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv, His green old age seemed to be the result of health and benevolence. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, He is yet in green and vigorous senility. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxiii, My heart is green enough to scorn and despise every man among you. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 413 In youth his habits had been temperate; and his temperance had its proper reward, a singularly green and vigorous old age. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. vii. 121 Memorials, which will keep his memory fresh and green for many a long year. 1896 A. DOBSON *18th Cent. Vign.* Ser. III. i. 8 His still green recollections of that memorable night.

†7. Of tender age, youthful. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (1555) C vi b, This is affyrmed of them that were ful sage And specially whyle they be grene [*ed.* 1513 *reads* tendre] of age. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 287 The childeren were tendre and grene. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 44 Johan duc of Bedforde..in his grene age was lieutenaunt of the marchis. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 155 Syne tender Youth come wyth hir virgyns ying, Grene Innocence, and schamefull Abaising. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* vi. (Arb.) 53 Eche thyng is easely made to obaye, whyle it is yong and grene. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlviii. (1632) 304 The world in his greenest time lay in the arms of ignorance. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 In that new world and greene age of the Church. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 181, I never yet saw a Prince..whose young mind did in his greenest years promise and threaten so much and so handsomely. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 263 While yet his Youth is flexible and green. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 633 Tho' grey our Heads, our Thoughts and Aims are green. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 128 A little time

hence, the now-green head will be grey. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 577 Green in years But ripe in glory. 1814 *Intrigues of a Day* III. iii, As the proverb says, a grey head is often placed on green shoulders. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, Your greener age and robust constitution promise longer life.

8. Unripe, immature, undeveloped. Often with mixture of sense 9; also with conscious allusion to the literal use in sense 5.

a. Of things, chiefly immaterial: Not fully developed, matured, or elaborated.

c 1300 *Prov. Hendyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 111 He wol speke wordes grene, Er þen hue buen rype. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2707 Correcte a cause grene & newe. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 35 Vntill som better clarke confirme this greene conceipt. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 855 To ripen green revenge your hopes attend. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 2 At that time the knowledge of Nature was very green and young in the world. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 394 The Regency,..when Price's sermon appeared, was still green and raw. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* XXXVIII. (1896) 110 Thy beard is ripe, thy fellow's is green; he shall be the younger. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxix. 346 But these are green resolves.

b. Applied to young birds.

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 226 They run like a company of Green-guls with Shells on their Heads. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 4/2 Good sportsmen look upon the blackcock as not being sufficiently ripe for the gun at the date..the bird being green and tender.

c. Of persons, their powers or capacities: Immature, raw, untrained, inexperienced. So *Green hand* (cf. HAND 8). Also in sporting use, of animals: Untrained.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 75 Unlearned and rawe or grene in cunning. *c* 1573 CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Whitgift's Answ.* 27 Hauing a contrary precept giuen, that no newe plant, or greene christian, should be taken to the ministerie. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiv. 97 b, As they were young of yeeres and age, they should also bee greene of sense and judgment. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 94. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 744 He being an old commander, and halfe blind, saw more in the matter than all those greene captaines with their sharpe sight. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xii. (1640) 18 Green striplings unripe for warre. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* s.v., A young or inexperienced Person in Arts, Sciences, &c. is sometimes said to be green. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Some old Actors*, Green probationers in mischief. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 102 Boys and girls, green in mind though blooming in person. 1864 C. F. HALE *Life with Esquimaux* I. 91 Being a stranger in the place and a green hand, I found it very difficult to get a berth. 1871 S. SMILES Jr. *Boy's Voy. Round World* xiii. (1875) 136, I had gone out parrot-potting, with another young fellow almost as green as myself. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iv. 246 [He] chooses his course while his mind is yet green and unformed. 1889 C. BOOTH *Labour & Life People* I. 232 At first the new master will live on 'green' labour. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 75 Actea ran very green, and had a small boy on her back. 1894 *Times* 10 Jan. 11/5 Very early in her voyage she encountered a very severe storm, and that with a green crew. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) May 110/2 Trained coach-horses ..as well as green stock.

d. Hence, of persons, their ideas or actions: Simple, gullible; characterized by, or displaying, simplicity.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* IV. i, You're green, your credulous; easy to be blinded. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xiii, He hadn't a Word to say, and so I left 'n, and the green Girl together. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490/2 Green..I continued even in externals near two years. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 236 *note*, 'Chaunting' a horse to a green one. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 219 Ladies who are very blue are apt to be rather green. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, I've been and got married. That's rather green, you'll say. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 36 Most readers..will think our hero very green for being puzzled at so simple a matter. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 35 The chap is precious green for one of his inches.

9. That has not been prepared by drying; hence, in wider sense, not ready for use or consumption.

a. Of wood, vegetable products, or things made of these: Not thoroughly dried, unseasoned.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 65 Grene wode is hotter than the other whan it is wel kyndeled. 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Husb.* § 24 If the rake be made of grene woode, the heed wyll not abyde vppon the stele. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 90 One of you wil proue a shrunke pannell, and like greene timber, warpe, warpe. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 29 Certaine Gabions..being too greene or wet. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xvi. 7 If they binde mee with seuen greene withs [*marg.* Or, newe coards, Heb. moist], that were neuer dried. 1749 ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 367 A green yoke is galling and uneasy to the cattle. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 498 It had unfortunately been packed into new, or what are called green casks. 1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, Lumber Rep., Quotations for cargoes of green lumber.

b. Of flesh, fish: Freshly killed or taken; unsalted; uncured; undried. Of meat: Uncooked, underdone, raw. Of ham, bacon: Undried, unsmoked.

c 1460 [see GREEN-FISH 1]. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. i. in Holinshed I. 221/2 Of these [swine] some we eat greene for porke, and other dried vp into bakon. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 463 Their Oxen, Camels, and Sheep, eat fishes after they be dryed, for they care not for them when they be green. 1651 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 68 For sellinge a stirke beefe wch wee were informed had the turne and for sellinge a quarter of greene beefe the same day. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 538 Their Legs are wrapt round with Sheeps-guts..These are put on when they are green. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 42 Fish-Cod dry .. *Ditto* Green. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 8 We say, the Meat is green when it is half-roasted. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 26 A green ham wants no soaking. 1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose, Green*, raw, not done enough. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. vii, 'Tis the tenpence a pound flitch', said the comely dame..'I have paid as much for very green stuff', said Mrs. Mullins. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 352/2 The sides are re-stacked and salted..They are now 'green bacon', and only require drying and smoking.

c. Of a skin or hide: Raw, untanned, unseasoned. (*Green hide* is freq. written with a hyphen or as a single word, esp. when used attrib.)

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VIII. xxiii. (1585) 163 A yong man..was wrapped together with a dogge and a serpent in a greene oxe hyde, and caste into the deapth of the sea. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Green hide*, is that not yet tanned, or dressed, but such as taken off from the carcase. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXX. 111 Wheel-ropes made of green hide, laid up in the form of ropes. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 148 It would be greatly to the interest of the tanner..if all hides were imported in a green state, that is, merely salted. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* iii. (1882) 21 A long-handled whip with thong of raw salted hide, called in the colony 'greenhide'. *Ibid.* viii. 72 A strongly plaited greenhide-halter was now slipped over the head. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, Most of 'em were..winding up greenhide buckets filled with gravel from shafts. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S.E. Africa* 92 This skin..was the green hide of an eland bull.

d. Of clay, bricks, pottery, etc.: Undried, unburnt, unfired. *Green sand*: 'sand used for moulds without previous drying or mixture' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); see also quot. 1839.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 463 When the clay is in one peculiar state, called the green state. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 71 *Green sand*, as that used in moist casting, in contradistinction to dry, is termed by the workmen. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 516 Moulding in green sand.—The name green is given to a mixture of the sand as it comes from its native bed, with about one twelfth its bulk of coal reduced to powder, and damped in such a manner as to form a porous compound. 1875 [see GREEN-HOUSE 2]. 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 80 (*Pottery*) The salt-glaze process must essentially modify the ornamentation of the ware, since it receives it in the stage of raw or green clay. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Green Ware* (*Ceramics*), articles just molded or otherwise shaped, before drying and baking.

10. Unaltered by time or natural processes; fresh, new.

a. Of a wound: Recent, fresh, unhealed, raw.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8670 To winchestre he was ilad al mid is grene wounde. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 316 Wiþ his blood & þeynes grene. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Dj, Is nat that to cure an vlcere as a grene wounde? 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 73 Resina.. is excellent for the cure of green and fresh wounds. 1625 BACON *Ess., Revenge* (Arb.) 503 A Man that studieth Revenge, keepes his owne Wounds greene, which otherwise would heale. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 Pouring oil into a green wound. 1760 HOME *Siege Aquileia* III, Like a green wound, At first I felt it not. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol previous to Elect.* Wks. III. 366 Whilst the wounds of those I loved were yet green. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* VI. (1867) 193 Her death-wound bleeding yet and green.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* V. x. 393 Making the green wound of an errour fester into the old soare of an Heresie.

b. Retaining the traces of newness; perceptibly fresh or recent. *Obs.* exc. in technical uses.

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), New and grein graves. 1611 COTGR., *Peindre à frais*, to paint with water-colours on a greene, or new-mortered, wall. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman* &c. 30 He believes that the hand that writ the Letter..and the Bill that he saw green..were the same. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 87 The Mischief that must ensue if the Tide went over such a green Bank or Wall of Earth. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 174 Bid 'em be jogging, while their Boots are green. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 49 To preserve the green Mortar..from being washed away before it would get proper Time to cement. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 653 If the fire is 'green' (that is, if coals have only lately been put on).

c. † Of oil, wine, etc.: Unmatured, not mellowed by keeping; also, in favourable sense, fresh, not rank or stale (*obs.*). Also (*Sc.*) of milk: That has recently begun to flow (after childbearing, calving, etc.).

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 15 b, This wyne is ouyr grene, that is ryper. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 41 A cuppe of grene [L. *austerum*] wyne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 22 His Host set before him..olde ranke oile in steed of greene, sweet, & fresh. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 Two ounces of this Goats-grease, and a pinte of green Oyl mixed together. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 632 Such greene wines..are..more hurtfull than any other. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ₱ 5 It [Port] strengthens Digestion..which green Wines of any kind can't do. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 6 Reed that her milk gat wrang fan it was green. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Green-milk*, milk of a cow just calved, Banffs.

† **d.** Of persons: Recently recovered from an illness (const. *of*). Of a mother: Recently delivered. Also, *green in earth*: just buried. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 42 Where bloody Tybalt, yet but greene in earth, Lies festring in his shrow'd. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Adelphi* v. vii, Its the better a great deale then the greene woman be brought hither thro the streets. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 250 England is this green woman, lately brought to bed of a long-expected child, Liberty. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4254/4 William Coster ..green of the Small-pox. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Green cow*, a cow recently calved; denominated from the freshness of her milk.

III. Combinations.

11. General combinations: **a.** parasynthetic and instrumental, as *green-backed, -bodied, -bordered, -boughed, -breasted, -curtained, -decked, -edged, -embroidered, -feathered, -fringed, -garbed, -glazed, -grown, -haired, -headed, -hearted, -hewed, -leaved, -legged, -mantled, -recessed, -ribbed, -seeded, -sheathed, -striped, -suited, -throated, -twined, -veined, -waved, -winged* adjs.; also *green-flesh*, † *green-leave* (= having green leaves), *green-leafy* adjs.

1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 77 The *green-backed cavally (*gasterosteus Carolinus* Lin.). 1839 H. REEVE *Mem.* (1898) I. 104 A neat *green-bodied glass chariot. 1892 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 22 The *green-bordered road was white with dust. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 257 The *green-boughed forests by the lawns of Thames. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ii. 46 Teach her to slide..through the fluid veynes Of the *green breasted stream-embroydred Plaines. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 5 The elegant *green-curtained bed. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 74 From thence wee trauayled to the *greenedeckt gaylye Donysa. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 698 For oft the these valleys shift Their *green-embroidered robe to fiery brown. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 169 Yet [geese] being taken whilst they are young, *green feather'd, and well fatted. 1855 BROWNING *De Gustibus, Men & Women* 149 A girl bare-footed brings and tumbles Down on the pavement, *green-flesh melons. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 A..Saddle *green-fring'd round the Seat. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd., The *green-garb'd ranger. 1891 HODGKIN *Ex. Early Eng. Pottery* Introd. 9 The *Green-glazed Ware, with a buff body..is called Tudor ware. 1807 DOR. WORDSWORTH in *Mem. of Coleorton* (1887) I. 220 The floor of the alley..is simply meant to be *green-grown, which it will in a short time be with short moss. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 475 The *green-hair'd Nereids tend the bowery dells. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 24 The green-haired forest. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 335 The *green-headed monkey of Timandi. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak-Ho.* XXXVII, He is such a cheery fellow .. Fresh and *green-hearted! 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritt Wemen* 11 Ane holyn hewinlie *grein hewit. *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 357 Each *green-leafy bosk and hollow. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 39 Where shady trees Embrac'd each other in their *green-leave arms. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 39 It will be still *Greene leaved. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 61 Green-leaved Hound's-tongue. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 299 The *green-leg'd Horseman. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. viii, A huge Troglodyte Chasm, with frightful *green-mantled pools. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 144 Into the *green-recessed woods they flew. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 308 *Green-ribbed Spleenwort. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 73 The other varieties are Nankin cotton, *green-seeded, etc. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems, Lady of Shalott* 8 The *greensheathed daffodilly. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 191 *Greenstriped onions. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 22 All the court *Green-suited, but with plumes that mock'd the may, Had been, their wont, a-maying. 1861 J. GOULD *Trochilidæ* II, *Delattria viridipallens, *Green-throated Cazique. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Xmas Song of Poor Man* i. 6 A merry Christmas to ye all, Who sit beneath the *green-twined roof. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 565/2 The *green-veined white butterfly. 17.. *Sir Patrick Spens* xv. in Child *Ballads* (1835) II. 22/2, I see the *green-waved sea. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* V. 204 *Green-winged Meadow Orchis. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 211/2 A pair of green-winged teal.

b. complemental, as *green-dropping, -glimmering, -growing, -shining* adjs.; *green-stain* vb.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1176 She crop's the stalke, and in the breach appeares, *Green-dropping sap, which she compares to teares. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 482 A wild wave..*Green-glimmering toward the summit. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 81 E'en as the *green-growing bud is unfolded when spring-tide approaches. 1858 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 428 One great wave, *green-shining, past..high up beside the vessel. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 22 Clover leaves *green-stain his corduroys.

c. qualifying the names of other colours (= greenish, greeny), as *green-black, -blue, -gold, -golden, -grey, -yellow* adjs. (occas. sbs.).

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 281 Leaving this oxide in *green-black, anhydrous, lustrous crystals. 1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Béarn & Pyrenees* II. 41 A broad space of clear *green-blue sky was seen. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 602 That *green-gold beetle, the most splendid of British insects. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 240 Light on steep *green-grey slopes. 1876 'SARAH TYTLER' *What She came through* xli, The green-grey or 'water of the Nile', dear to the hearts of artists. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 297 From black, becoming blue-green, *green-yellow, deep-red.

12. Special collocations: **green-book**, a book with a green cover, *spec.* an official publication of the Indian Government (cf. BLUE-BOOK); † **green box**, an upper box at a theatre; **green-charge**, gunpowder of which the ingredients have been mixed but have not yet undergone the incorporating process; † **green coffer**, ? a strong box covered with green cloth (cf. GREEN CLOTH); **green crop**, a crop used for food while in a green or unripe state, as opposed to a grain crop, hay crop, etc.; **green ebony**, the wood of the West Indian tree *Jacaranda ovalifolia*; also of *Excœcaria glandulosa*; **green fat**, the green gelatinous portion of the turtle, highly esteemed by epicures; † **green-finned** *a.*, of oysters (see *green oyster* below); **green fire**, a pyrotechnical composition, consisting of sulphur, potassium chlorate, and a salt of barium, which burns with a green flame; **green gill** (*U.S.*), the condition of oysters when tinged green by feeding on confervæ (cf. GREEN *v.*[1] 2 b); so **green-gill, -gilled** *adjs.*, affected with 'green gill'; **green gland**, 'one of a pair of large glands in Crustacea, supposed to serve as kidneys' (Webster 1890); **green glass**, a coarse kind of glass of a green colour, bottle-glass; **green goods** *pl.*, counterfeit

greenbacks (see GREENBACK *sb.* 1); also *attrib.*; **green-jerkin**, one who wears a green jerkin, a forester; **green manure**, a mass of growing plants ploughed while green into the soil, for the purpose of enriching it; hence *green-manuring* vbl. sb.; **green oak**, the wood of oak branches stained green by a parasitic fungus (used in the manufacture of 'Tunbridge ware'); **green oyster**, an oyster coloured green (see GREEN *v.*[1] 2 b), formerly regarded as a delicacy; **green-plot** = GRASS-PLOT; **green ribbon**, a ribbon of green colour worn (*a*) as the badge of the King's Head Club, consisting of supporters of the Duke of Monmouth (1679–1685); used *attrib.* in †*green ribbon club, man*; (*b*) as part of the insignia of the Order of the Thistle; **green rod**, the rod borne as the symbol of office by the Gentleman-ushers of the Order of the Thistle; †**green rushes**, fresh rushes spread on the floor of a house in honour of a guest who is a great stranger; hence used as an exclamation of surprise or welcome on seeing a person who has been absent a long while; **green-salted** *a.*, salted down without tanning; **green-seal**, *attrib.* of certain brands of wine, distinguished by a green seal on the cork; **green-shaving** *Leather-dressing* (see quot.); **green-side** *dial.*, grassy land, pasture land, grass, turf; **green-soil**, soil in which 'green crops' are raised; hence **green-soil** *v.*, to provide with such a soil; †**green-staff**, one who carries a green staff; **green-stick** *Path.*, a term applied to a kind of fracture (see quot. 1885); **green-stuff**, vegetation, herbage; *pl.* a commercial term for green vegetables; **green syrup** *Sugar-manuf.*, the syrup which flows off from the 'loaves'; **green table**, a table covered with green cloth; hence (*a*) *Hist.* the board of Covenanting notables which ruled Scotland in 1638–1641; (*b*) a gaming table; **green tail**, a kind of diarrhœa incident to deer; **green tar** (see quot. 1864); **green-ware** †(*a*) = *greenstuffs*; (*b*) see 9 d; **green water**, †(*a*) some remedy for venereal disease; (*b*) *Med.*, a name for the lochia in the later stage; (*c*) the condition of the river Nile when the water is low and consequently unwholesome. For *green apron, ginger, hasting, pea, pip, tea*, etc., see the sbs.

1892 *Times* 14 Apr. 7/3 The results of these studies stand embodied in a '*Green-book' of extraordinary interest. 1751 *Guide to Stage* 10 Unless they [ladies] take a fancy to pass away the time *en deshabille* in a *green-box. 1808 EARL CARLISLE *Thoughts on Stage* 10 [Formerly] women of the town quietly took their stations in the upper boxes, called the green boxes. 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.*, **Green Charge*. 1896 *Globe* 10 Nov. 3/3 A 'greencharge explosion' took place at Messrs. — Gunpowder Mills. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 65 Thys Countyng-house hathe assigned hym one charyotte complete & a sompter horse for the *grene coffyrs. 1842 JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, **Green crops*, crops which are consumed on the farm in their unripe state. 1849 *Weale's Dict. Terms*, **Green ebony wood*..is used for round rulers, turnery, marquetry-work, &c.; it is also much used for dyeing. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Green-ebony*, a wood obtained from the *Jacaranda ovalifolia*, a native of the West Indies. 1830 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* I. 101 The more highly prized *Green Fat..is found..round the abdomen. 1846 SOYER *Gastron. Regenerator* 85 Make choice of a good turtle .. take out the interior, which throw away, first collecting the green fat which is upon it. 1870 DUBOIS *Cosmopolitan Cookery* 56 To prepare the turtle-soup .. add to it some pieces of the green fat. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. II. 12, I have sent you .. two barrells of Colchester oysters .. I presume they are good, and all *green finnd. 1881 INGERSOLL *Oyster Industry* (10th Census U.S.) 185 In 1880 what the oystermen call the 'green-gill' began to affect the planted oysters in Back river. *Ibid.* 245 In Virginia, are to be found in the markets what are called 'green-gill' oysters. Some say they are diseased...The negroes claim that they are the best in Richmond. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 277 The courser sort of Glass (which the Trades-men are wont to call *Green-glass). 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, A pint green-glass bottle. 1891 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* III. xix. 223 The janitor .. states that in his opinion, Stillman, Myth and Co. were in the '*green-goods' business. 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 3 Feb. (Farmer), The green goodsman escaped, for the only proof against him was [etc.]. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii, By the force of his buffcoats and his *greenjerkins. 1842 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Agric. Chem.* 141 Among *green manures the use of fresh sea-ware deserves especial mention. *Ibid.* 139 The practice of *green manuring has been in use from very early periods. 1887 PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyc.* 147 *Green oak. 16.. in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 308 *Green Oysters, Commonly called Colchester-Oysters. 1858 EYTON *Oyster* 27 The 'green Oyster' formerly in such high repute, is now gone out of fashion. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 A large double Walk, and a *Green-Plot in the Middle. 1828 J. R. BEST *Italy* 410 It is approached by a neglected, unplanted, unfenced green-plot. 1680 A. ALLAM *Let. Wood* 12 Nov. (Bodl. MS. *Wood F.* 39 fol. 35) Prat's sonn..hath listed himself in to the *Green Ribbon Club. 1681 WOOD *Life* 12 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 512 Sr. Southby was put aside, for being a green ribband man and saying that 'the old king' [Charles I] 'died justly', and speaking against the bishops and other things. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6344/1 The Earls .. had the Honour to be invested with the Green Ribbon. 1810 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 482 His Royal Highness mentioned the vacancies of a Blue, a Green, and a Red Riband. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 295 May I congratulate you, my Lord, on having the Green ribband? 1868 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* xviii. (1893) 246 The Officers attached to this Noble Order [of the Thistle] are: the Dean; Lord Lyon, King-of-Arms; and the Usher of the *Green Rod. 14.. *London Lyckpeny* xi. in Skeat *Spec. Eng. Lit.* 26 '*Ryshes grene', an other gan grete. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 Indeede Doron..it is long since wee met ..when you come you shall haue greene rushes, you are such a straunger. 1602 BRETON *Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 5 Greene rushes. M. Francisco it is a wonder to see you heere in this Country. 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Leather* i. 55 *Green salted [hides] are those that have been salted and are thoroughly cured. 1871 LEGRAND *Cambr. Freshm.* 8 After having discussed a bottle of his particular *green-seal claret. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 275/1 The hides are next trimmed with a knife .. and '*green-shaving' in turn removes the roughness from the flesh side of the skin. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, A christall rill Which from the *greenside of the flowry bancke Eat doune a channell. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. 326 *Greenside*, grass, turf, greensward. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss.*, *Green side*, land kept in pasture. 'The green side is the most profitable after all'. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 66 The soils..are.. arranged into two kinds; namely, light and clayey. The former is called turnip or *green soil. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* May 45 Our original idea was to *greensoil the whole of this little field. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Hymn of Alms* 240 But reverend *Green-Staves, what's all this to you? 1885 SIR W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. & Ren. Dis.* i. (ed. 4) 8 When sharply bent they [flax-fibres] break with a '*green-stick' fracture. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Greenstick fracture*, a form of fracture of a long bone in which whilst one side of the bone is broken the other is only bent. It occurs chiefly in the soft bones of children. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 97/1 Street sellers of '*green stuff', including watercresses, chickweed and gru'n'sel, turf, &c. 1891 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 2/7 The potato trade is very flat. Greenstuffs in more than adequate supply for the slack demand. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 340 Fields of greenstuff and forage. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1209 The syrup which flows off spontaneously is called *green syrup. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1828) I. 119 He took also with him to the *Grein Table, the marquess' boy .. with ane other called Gordon ..for alleadged saying they would shoot Felt Lesslie. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Green-table*, the large table in the Guildhall, of Newcastle. 1861 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* ix, His [the merchant's] bales of dirty indigo are his dice ..and the sea is his green table. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 5/7 'Do that', say the Ryhope miners, 'and then we will meet you round a green table and discuss this question of markets and prices'. 1847 HALLIWELL **Green-tail*, a diarrhœa in deer, to which they are often subject. *North.* 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 50 *Green Tar. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 43 There is a petroleum spring in St. Andrew's parish, Barbadoes. The product of this spring has been sold under the name of 'green tar', and 'Barbadoes tar'. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. III. 104 Turneps, Clover and other *Green-ware. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, He's acquainted With the *green water, and the spitting-pill's Familiar to him. 1841 F. H. RAMSBOTHAM *Obstet. Med. & Surg.* 192 Before its final departure it becomes of a serous character possessing a greenish tint; it is then known, in the language of the lying-in room, by the name of the *green waters*. 1896 *Daily News* 22 July 5/3 We are now in the middle of the unhealthiest period of the year in this country—the season of 'the green water'.

b. In names of animals: **green bass**, the black bass (see BASS *sb.*[1] 1 b); **green bird** = GREENFINCH 1; **green blights**, plant-lice, aphides; **green bone**, (*a*) the garfish; (*b*) the viviparous blenny; **green-bottle**, a fly (*Musca Cæsar*) having a green body; **green bug**, ? a kind of plant-louse [cf. F. *punaise des bois*]; **green-cod**, † (*a*) = GREEN-FISH 1; (*b*) the Coal-fish, *Gadus virens*; (*c*) the Cultus Cod, *Ophiodon elongatus*; **green cormorant**, a name in Ireland for the shag, *Phalacrocorax graculus*; **green crab**, the common shore crab, *Carcinus mænas*; **green drake**, an angler's name for the common May-fly, *Ephemera vulgata*; **green eel** (Australian), *Muræna afra*; **green grosbeak** = GREENFINCH 1; **green heron**, an American heron (*Ardea virescens*) with dark green back and wings; **green-leek**, an Australian parrakeet (see quot.); **green linnet** = GREENFINCH 1; **green-louse**, a plant-louse or aphis; **green plover**, the lapwing; **green-pollack**, the coal-fish; **green swallow**, the short-bill, *Phibalura flavirostris*, of Brazil (Craig 1847); **green-tail** (*fly*), a name for the grannom fly; **green-tree ant**, the common Queensland ant; **green-wing**, the green-winged teal, *Querquedula crecca* of Europe, *Q. carolinensis* of America. For *green grasshopper, leech, lizard, monkey, turtle, woodpecker*, etc., see the sbs. Also GREENBACK, GREENFINCH, etc.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Black, White, and *Green Bass. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 438/1 The boys called the rock bass the 'black bass', while large and small-mouth black bass were known as 'green' bass. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1321/4 A green Parroket .. about the bigness of a *Green Bird. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 437/1 The mules bred between a hen-canary and a green bird. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 60/1 Greenfinches (called green birds, or sometimes green linnets, in the streets). 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **Green blights* = Aphidæ: insects belonging to Homoptera. 1710 SIBBALD *Fife* 53 *Acus altera major Bellonii*; our Fishers call it the Gar fish .. Some call it the *Green-bone. 1805 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 291 The Viviparous Blenny (*blennius viviparus*), from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of greenbone. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N.S. Wales* 29 *Belone ferox*, the 'Long Tom' of the fishermen, 'green-bone', and 'gar-fish' of Europeans. 1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 7 The *green-bottle, *Musca Cæsar*, thrives best on carrion and corpses. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 Insects that attack Fruit-Trees..as *Green-Bugs [orig. F. *punais*], Ear-Wigs. 1750 [see GREEN-FLY 2]. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 205 There is nothing I dislike so much in India as those green bugs. 1667 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 195/1 A French Vessel of 70 Tuns laden with *Green Cod. 1880–4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* I. 295 *Gadus virens*..Coal-fish..also locally as.. green-cod, green-pollack, gray-lord. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 253 The cod-fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*)..is also called bastard cod, cultus cod, green cod, buffalo cod, etc. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 115 *Green Cormorant. 1863 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 580 Any living thing that can be caught becomes prey to the *Green-Crab. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II. 323 The *Green-drake and Stone-fly. 1787 [see GREY A. 8, *grey-drake*]. 1884 [see DRAKE *sb.*[1] 4]. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 30 *Conger labiata* and *Muræna afra*, the 'rock' and '*green' eels. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 483/1 The *Green Grosbeak or Greenfinch. 1883 *Century Mag.* 653 Among the most common birds are the *green heron. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* V. pl. 15 *Polytelis Barrabandi*, ..*Green-leek of the Colonists of New South Wales. 1678 *Green Linnet [see GREENFINCH 1]. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 383 Greenfinch or Green Linnet, as it is very often called. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 264, I have seen..a hop-ground completely overrun and desolated by the *aphis humuli* or hop *green-louse. 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Gray, *Greene and Bastard Plover. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 383 Underneath the left-hand tower of the pavilion may be observed a bird squatting on a bowl..it represents a green plover. 1880–4 *Green pollack [see *green cod* above]. 1787, 1834 *Green-tail [see GRANNOM]. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* ix. 294 It was at the lower part of the Lynd that we first saw the *green-tree ant. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) Dec. 212/1 They were soon joined by more *green-wings.

c. In names of plants and fruits: **green arrow**, dial. corruption of Green Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*; **green ash**, a variety of the ash tree (see quot. 1882); **green-bind**, a variety of hop; **green brier**, an American name for *Smilax* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **green broom**, the common broom, *Sarothamnus* or *Cytisus scoparius*; **green dragon**, (*a*) the plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Arum D.*) = DRAGON[1] 14; (*b*) the U.S. plant *Arisæma Dracontium*, dragon-root (Webster 1864); †**green endive**, *Lactuca virosa* or *L. Scariola*; †**green fillet**, a kind of apple (see quot.); **green laver**, an edible seaweed, *Ulva Lactuca* and *U. latissima*, also called locally *green oyster* (Morris *Austral Eng.*) and *green sloke* (Jam.); †**green mustard**, a name for pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*; **green withe**, a climbing orchid of Jamaica, *Vanilla claviculata*; **green-wort**, sneeze-wort, *Achillea Ptarmica*. For *green hellebore, osier, rose, spleen-wort, thistle*, etc., see the sbs. Also GREENGAGE, GREENHEART, GREEN SAUCE, GREENWEED.

1886 *Suffolk Rime* in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* s. v. *Arrow*, *Green 'Arrow, Green 'Arrow, you bears a white blow. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 500, I found the wildflower called Green-arrow in bloom. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliv. 367 A luxuriant growth of noble timber, such as..blue and *green ash. 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 273/1 The green Ash..so called from the colour of the young shoots. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 233 This plant [the hop]..has several varieties, as the red-bind, the *green-bind, the white-bind. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Cytiso-genista*, Common (or *Green) Broom. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, **Green Dragon*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 45 *Lactuca*..The thyrde sorte is called in latin Lactuca sylvestris, in englishe *greene Endyue, the Poticaries haue longe abused thys herbe for right Endyue. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Green Cider..made of a *green fillet, as they called it, where they had other kinds of fillets. This which I commend .. was a small, round, and green Apple full of black spots. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 941 The *green laver which, stewed with lemon juice, is so much esteemed in England, is the Ulva lactuca. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Suppl., *Greene Mustard is Dittander. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 160 *Green-with. This plant hangs down from the branches of trees. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 241 The *greenwort, or *Achillea ptarmica*.

d. In names of mineral and chemical substances: †**green brass** = VERDIGRIS; **green diallage**, (*a*) DIALLAGE, a variety of pyroxene; (*b*) = SMARAGDITE, a variety of amphibole; **green drops**, 'a coloured solution of corrosive sublimate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **green earth** = GLAUCONITE; **green gold** ? *Obs.*, an alloy of gold and silver; **green iron ore** = DUFRENITE; **green lead ore** = PYROMORPHITE; **green marble** = SERPENTINE; **green mineral** = MALACHITE. For *green bice, copperas, iodide of mercury, salt of Magnus, vitriol*, etc., see the sbs. Also GREENSTONE.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CLXXXVIII. (1495) 729 Vyneygre fretyth metalles and gendreth therof dyuers colours: as Serusa of leed, *grene brasse of copur and Lazurium of sylluer. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 305 *Green Dialage, Kokkolit, Baikalit. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 196 *Green Earth. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 212 Green Earth is common, lining the cavities in amygdaloid throughout the basaltic range. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 72 An alloy of silver with gold produces *green gold. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 724 To heighten the colour of Green Gold. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 944 **Green Iron Ore*, native ferric phosphate. *Ibid.*, **Green lead ore*, arseniophosphate of lead with chloride of lead. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **Green marble* = Serpentine. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, **Green mineral*, a carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

B. *sb.*

1. The adj. used *absol.* That which is green; the green part of anything.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 398 Bere siþþan ða turf to circean.. & wende man þæt grene to ðan weotode. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* I. Wks. 1799 I. 331 Sever the green [i. e. the 'green fat' of turtle] from the shell with the skill of the ablest anatomist.

2. Green colour. In *pl.* = different tints of green.

† *In green*: on a (heraldic) field of green. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 24652 Þat heo wolden of ane heowen heore cladeș habben. Sum hafde whit sum hafden ræd, sum hafde god grene æc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Grene ouer alle heowes froureð mest eien. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's Prol.* 90 Or, for she whitnesse hadde of honestee, And grene of conscience, and of good fame The sote savour, 'lilie' was hir name. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 455 He bair grauit in Gold and Gowlis in grene..Ane Tyger. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 39 By severall compoundings of these extreames, reds, blewes, yellowes, greenes, and all other intermediate colours may be generated. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 479 In all the liveries deck'd of Summer's pride, With spots of gold and purple, azure and green. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Pres. St. Archipelago* 107 The sea had a continual passage over us, so as our Deck was covered with a green. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 216 In the clear azure gleam the flocks are seen, And floating forests paint the waves with green. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 176 Light-yellow has much clearness and beauty on purple and green. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 404 Its [the olive's] pearly greys and softened greens.

b. with defining word prefixed, indicating a particular kind or shade of green, as *cedar, celandine, emerald, grape, leek, parrot, pea, Russian, sea, Spanish, vine-leaf green*, etc.

a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 35 Leves new .. Some very rede, and some a glad light grene. 15.. [see *goose-turd*: GOOSE *sb.* 7]. 1611 COTGR., *Vert gay*, a Popinjay greene..*Verdet*, Spanish greene. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 84 The best is Cedar-green. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v., The dyers make divers shades, or casts of green, as light green, yellow green, grass green, laurel green, sea green, dark green, parrot green, and celadon green. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iv. 2 Near some lone fane or yew's funereal green. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 67 *Verdigris-green* is emerald-green mixed with much Berlin-blue, and a little white...*Mountain-green* is emerald-green, mixed with much blue, and a little yellowish-grey...*Leek-green* is emerald-green, with bluish-grey and a little brown. It is the Sap-green of painters. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No. 106. 38/6 The most fashionable colours in this material are, vine-leaf green [etc.]. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 7 One [of his eyes] was a species of bilious green. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/4 Lovely shades of green, such as grape, pistachio, and reed-green.

c. (*To see any*) *green in one's eye*: signs of inexperience or gullibility. (Cf. A. 1 h.)

1859 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'Do you see any green in my eye?' ironical question in a dispute. 1883 ATKIN *House Scraps* (1887) 161 Major P——'s unco' sly, There is no green about his eye. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 189 Sergeant, do you see any green in my eye?

3. A green dye or pigment; usually with some defining word prefixed, as *bladder, Brunswick, chrome, emerald, Hungary, mineral, mountain, Paris, Prussian, Saxon, Scheele's, Veronese*, etc.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Chevre, Verd de chevre*, a kind of sand whereof Painters make their greenes. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Mountain Green* or *Hungary Green*, is a sort of greenish powder found..among the mountains of Kernausent in Hungary. The painters make use of this Colour for a grass green. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 556 Sulphate of indigo is used for Saxon greens. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 793 *Malachite*, or mountain green. *Ibid.* 1094 Scheele's Green, is a pulverulent arsenite of copper. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 218 When to a solution of sulphate of copper a solution of carbonate of potash is added, it gives a blue precipitate, which on boiling assumes a green tint; it .. is known in commerce as mineral green. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 481 The insecticide employed was Paris green. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 3/1 Paris green, an insoluble arsenite of copper.

4. Green clothing or dress, *lit.* and *fig.*; † green cloth. † Also *pl.* green dresses.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1380 A schip wiþ grene and gray, Wiþ vair and eke wiþ griis. *c* 1350 *Parl. Three Ages* 122 He was gerede all in grene. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 117 Now hadde the tempre sonne..clothede hym [the earth] in grene al newe a-geyn. 14.. *Ipomadon* 657 (Kölbing) A hunter all in grene. 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 696 And where ben my gounes of scarlet,..blewes sadde & lighte, Grenes also. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 112 Would not exchange his royal purple for a forresters green. 1810 [see GREENMAN 1].

5. *Antiq.* As the distinctive colour of one of the factions in the circus. Also *pl.* the adherents of this faction. (Cf. FACTION *sb.* 2 b.)

1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* Sat. xi. 35 The Green have won the Honour of the Day. 1884 *19th Cent.* Dec. 993 What light is thrown on the history of Byzantium by talking of the 'Blues' and the 'Greens'?

6. The emblematic colour of Ireland (suggested by 'Green Erin': see A 2); hence adopted as the distinctive colour of the 'nationalist' party.

1797 *Song*, '*The Shan van vocht*', What colour should be seen Where our fathers' homes have been, But our own immortal Green? *c* 1798 *Song*, '*The Wearing of the Green*', They are hanging men and women for the wearing of the green. *c* 1798 HOPE in Madden *Lit. Rem. United Irishm.* (1887) 99 We fell to work, hammer and tongs, The Orange and Green both together.

7. Elliptically for a green species or variety of an animal or a substance, the nature of which is explained by the context, *e. g.* a green bird, etc.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 69/2, I made out the blue yellow-back,.. the blackpoll and the black-throated green. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 380/2 It seems that they were out of tobacco, and had been able to get only the 'long green' that the mountaineers used.

8. Greenness, as indicative of vigorous growth or youth; vigour, youthfulness, virility; phr. *in the green*. in the period of youthful growth or vigour.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCII. iv, Like cedar high, And like date-bearing tree, For greene and growth the just shall be. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* XI. 21 Man had .. perish'd in the spring-time of his green. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv, Thy leaf has perish'd in the green. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 26 How this saplessness shall flush to green. 1886 C. H. PARKHURST *Serm.* 15 May, in Crafts *Sabb. for Man* 267 All disobedience is anarchy, young anarchy, anarchy in the green.

9. Verdure, vegetation, greenery.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 523 The bittre frostes with the sleet and reyn Destroyed hath the grene in euery yerd. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3814 With newe grene agayn Clothen the busshes in ther maner. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* i. (Arb.) 31 The Ram..forceth ground (yat spoyld of grene Did lye), newe grene to yelde. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 1673) 50 Poor Sambo .. and as good a natur'd poor soul, as ever wore black, or eat green. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 218 ¶ 1 This Summer..while the Green was new. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 90 Vines..With purple clusters blushing through the green. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 183 All the scarlet flowers and tossing green.

† 10. A tree, herb, or plant. Also *spec.*, an evergreen. (Mostly in plural.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXXVI. 2 Als wortes of grenes [Vulg. *olera herbarum*] tite fal sal þai. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears Fancie* xlvii. Poems (Arb.) 202 How each pleasant greene, Will nowrenew his sommers liuerie. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 196 Myrtles, Laurels, and other curious Greens. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 121 Several orange trees and other greens. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 86/2 Greens are such Trees or Herbs as are green all the year. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 204 Their Oleanders, Laurels, Lentiscus's and most other Greens had suffered miserably. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 142 A large fountaine.. with flower potts and Greens set round ye Brimm. 1721 POPE *Temp. Fame* 2 In that soft season when descending show'rs Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flow'rs. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, How every green is as the ivy pale!

11. *plural.* † a. The green parts of a plant or flower. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80 Take the leaues of Blew violetes seperated from theire stalkes and grenes. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 84 That the wind and Sun may get into it, and dry the greens more sufficiently.

b. Freshly-cut branches or leaves, or other greenery used for decoration. Now *U.S.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 192 The peaceful Ground, Which only Turfs and Greens for Altars found. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/2 A Triumphal Arch..adorned with Greens and Flowers. 1767 DODD *Pious Memory* 44 Poems 194 Strew thy greens and flowers so sweet. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* iv. (ed. 3) 30 The Christmas greens in the church. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/4 The staircase was 'trimmed with greens', to use the expression current in the States.

c. Green vegetables such as are boiled for the table. *colloq.*

In London applied *spec.* to certain smaller varieties of the cabbage kind, and to the young sprouts of cabbage. In dialectal use the specific application varies. The American Dicts. refer to spinach and the leaves of dandelion and beet as the examples of what would be called 'greens'.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 91 Fresh provisions ..such as roots, greens, hogs, and fowls. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 141 Greens, as wild celery, nettle-tops, etc. 1749 WESLEY *Acc. Sch. Kingswood* 5 Bacon and Greens. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 15 July, At Mr. Garrick's table [he] called out to a very timid young woman to help him to some greens. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV, A few half-cold greens and potatoes. 1825 JAMIESON, *Green Kail*, 1. That plain species of green colewort which does not assume a round form like savoys, or become curled; called German Greens. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 382 The Cabbage Tribe includes the Cabbage (both white and red), the Savoy, Greens, the Cauliflower, and Broccoli. 1845 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 149 The Dwarf winter greens not being required to attain much size before the winter. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 169 Clear away the rotting leaves from the lower part of the stems of broccoli, savoys, and other winter greens. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* viii. (ed. 2) 93 The leaves [of the manioc]..make excellent 'greens'. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 199/2 Vegetables, which he [the Western man] prefers to call *greens*, he does not know, unless it be in the shape of *roasting ears*.

sing. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 86 We found near the Moodo's house, the green, called by the Malays Assimum.

† d. Green food. *Obs.*

1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 54 Finding by the greens in its mouth it was not a beast of prey.

† e. The plant Duckweed. (Cf. *grains*, GRAIN *sb.* 4 c.) *Obs.*

1516 *Gt. Herbal* cclix. (1529) P j, De lenticula aque. Grenes or duckes meate.

12. Grassy ground; a grassy spot. Now *rare.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2840 Sket was þe swike on þe asse leyd, And led vntil þat ilke grene. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 Ine .. wente to þe bataile in a fulle faire grene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7732 The grete horses on the grene girdon abacke. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 534 Behald on this greyn nowder cart ne plogh is left. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 966 All enriched with goodly gardens and pleasant greenes. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 558 The Greene hath two pleasures; The one, because nothing is more Pleasant to the Eye, then Greene Grasse kept finely shorne; The other, because it will give you a faire Alley in the midst [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 325 Under a tuft of shade that on a green Stood whispering soft. 1715 POPE *Iliad* III. 223 Though some of larger stature tread the green. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* XXVII, In some fair space of sloping greens, 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xix, You..nearly put your foot in it by chaffing old Chorley about selling the piece of green.

b. A piece of public or common grassy land situated in or near a town or village, from which it often takes its name; a 'village green'.

1477 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 35 Adam Strath till haue the Schripraw, with the Grene. 1509 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 172, j grangia juxta Bondegate Greyn in tenura relictæ Joh. Tomlynson. *c* 1533 SIR T. MORE *Confut. Barnes* Wks. 792/2 If Barns had not tolde vs so, we woulde haue went that Christe had bode hym..tarye till he coulde geate all the knowen catholike church together vpon a Greene. 1606 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 280 Common balkes and greens within and about the feilds of this towne. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 80. 173 Every Holiday, she danced upon the Green. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 7 Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain, How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 131 The principal market for sheep and lambs .. is held on a large green. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. x. 389 Sports, not essentially different from those of our village greens. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 234 On the southern side of Wivilby was a little green. 1888 P. DARYL *Ireland's Disease* 8 Dublin is provided with fine public gardens and splendid parks, which are here called greens.

c. A piece of grassy land used for some particular purpose, as *bleaching-green*, BOWLING-GREEN. In *Golf*, the putting-ground (more fully, *putting-green*); sometimes = the whole links or field.

1646–1825 [see BOWLING-GREEN]. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xv. (1857) 249 A long green ribbon of flat meadow, laid down in the middle of the landscape like a web on a bleaching green. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 654/1 The holes are situated at the different ends and sides of the green, at irregular distances. 1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football, Golf*, etc. 83 *Green*, a name for the Putting-ground, or for the Links or field. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 59 § 14 Any lands Leing an orchard, bleach-green, walled garden, haggard, or yard. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 225/3 There will soon be more greens in England than in Scotland.

† 13. *pl.* = GREEN SICKNESS. *Obs. slang.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 313 The Maiden..that's vex'd with her Greens.

14. Short for GREEN MAN or *Jack-in-the-Green.*

1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* XX. (1892) 159 For some few years the dancing on May-day began to decline; small sweeps were observed to congregate in twos or threes, unsupported by a 'green'.

15. *pl.* = *green syrup* (see A. 12).

1889 *Century Dict.* s.v., The last greens, after three successive crystallizations of sugar, are purified and form the golden syrup of commerce.

† 16. A seton. (Cf. A. 10 a.)

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 124 A green, or seton, in the neck, is of great relief in most disorders of the eyes.

17. *attrib.* † Of or pertaining to 'greens' or vegetables, as *green market, shop, stall, woman* [cf. G. *grünmarkt*, Du. *groenmarkt, groenwijf*]. Also, Of or pertaining to a bowling-green or golf-links, as *green-keeper.*

1705–30 S. GALE in Nichols *Bibl. Topog. Brit.* III. 47 Neat apartments .. for servants and the "green-keeper. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) xii. 293 The green-keeper, engaged by the club at a certain annual salary to look after the ground. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 115 They slue 2 Souldiers in the "greene market. 1753 PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 47 At a "green-shop in the little Old Bailey. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* XXXVII, Who had subsisted .. by the exercise of a mangle, and the keeping of a small green shop. 1755 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Prof., Every sort of trash that can be picked up at the "green-stall, or the wheel-barrow. 1799 *Founders' Tr. Repub.* I. 440 An aunt, who kept a green-stall [etc.]. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 9 Peg Sprout, the "green-woman's daughter.

Green (grīn), *v.*[1] Forms: see the adj. [OE. *grénian* (= OHG. *gruonên*), f. *grêne* (see prec.).]

1. *intr.* To become green, as growing herbage; *occas.* to appear or look green; to become covered with verdure, to be 'clothed' with green. (Also with *over*.)

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 57 (Sedgefield) Hafð se ælmihtiga ..ðæt gewrixle gesæt .. wyrta growan, leaf grenian. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Hwonne þe rinde is aweie, ne nouðer hit ne bereð frut, ne hit ne greneð þerefter ine lufsume leaues. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Þi rudi neb schal leanen & as gres grenen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 95 Þyse þri þinges..deþ al grenу and flouri and bere frut. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/1 Grenyn or growe grene, *vireo*. *c* 1500 *Death & Life* 73 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* III. 59 The grasse that was gray greened beliue. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 98 Free-stone greeneth presently with the first wet and raine. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 464 On the fields where green'd the wheat. 1833 L. A. STANLEY in *Mem. Quiet Life* (1874) I. xii. 482 Larches all greening and every hedge ready to burst into full leaf. 1858 MAYHEW *Upp. Rhine* iv. § 2 (1860) 204 The Rhine..has been gradually greening in tint as we ascended the upper portion of the stream. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 17 The new lands, already weary of producing gold, begin to green with vineyards. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 8/1 The wild-rose briars will be shooting strongly, the elder greening over.

2. *trans.* To colour or dye green; to soil or stain with green; to impart a green colour to; to cover with verdure or vegetation (also with *over*); to 'clothe' with green.

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* 10 The Rest with silver garnisht is, and plaited fine and neat Least it shoulde greene his holy hands. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. 1175 God Almighty..Plaid the Painter, when he did so gild The turning globes, blew'd seas & green'd the field. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All the greens are first dyed in blue, then taken down with woad, verdegris, etc. and then greened with the weed. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1258 Whatever

greens the Spring, When Heaven descends in showers. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 342 Nothing is more common than to green pickles in a brass pan. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 217 Have not rains Green'd over April's lap? *a* 1851 Moir *Poems, Glen Rostin* x, Moss now greens the chapel walls. 1854 R. S. Surtees *Hamilby Cross* (1898) II. 280 He has begun greening his breeches' knees among the hazel bushes. 1882 Burton & Cameron *To Gold Coast for G.* (1883) I. iii. 75 The heap of ruins has long been greened over. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* I. iii, The..white frock ..which she had so carelessly greened .. on the damping grass.

b. *Oyster-culture.* To turn (oysters) green in the gills by putting them in pits. Also *absol.*

16.. *Green Oysters* in Sprat *Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1667) 308–9 To prove that the Sun operates in the greening, Tolesbury Pits will green only in Summer; but that the Earth hath the greater power, Brickel-Sea Pits green both Winter and Summer: and for a further proof, a Pit within a foot of a greening Pit will not green. 1748 Morant *Colchester* I. (1768) 92 All oysters are naturally white in the body, and brown in the fins. In order to *green* them, they are put into Pits [etc.]. 1825 Cromwell *Hist. Colchester* II. 295 But this distinction of Colchester from other oysters is rapidly wearing away: indeed, it may be said, That few or none of them are now ever *greened.*

† **c.** *Plumbing.* To rub (new sheet-lead) with some green vegetable (see quot. and Greening *vbl. sb.*[1] 2). *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 195 He scraped the Metal bright, having first..green'd it (as they phrase it), all round about, to prevent the Sodder's taking any where but where they scrape it.

3. *slang.* To make to appear 'green', simple, or gullible; to hoax, take in, humbug.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 7/1 Some of the little victims of over-pressure had, at any rate, enough spirit in them to 'green' their visitor pretty freely. 1888 T. C. Buckland *Eton in* 1836–41 in *Longm. Mag.* XII. 153 Some mild attempts were made to 'green me', as boys call it. 1898 *Daily News* 15 July 2/2, I have greened all the Spaniards.

Green (grīn), *v.*[2] *Sc.* Forms: 6 gren(e, 6–8 grein(e, 8 greene, grien, 6, 8– green. [perh. a metathetic form of ON. *girna* (= OE. *giernan*, Northumb. *gierna*: see Yearn *v.*).] *intr.* To desire earnestly, to yearn, to long *after, for.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15511 (Gött.) Lang es sipen gane þat grened [*Cott., Fairf.* 3erned] i haue þis ilk mete, mast at ete of ane. *Ibid.* 16167 (Gött.) Herodes grenid him to se and of his come was faine. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 45 Sum grenis quhill the gers grow for his gray meyr. *Ibid.* 51 Sum grenis eftir a gus, To fars his wame full. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 114 Sum feiris yair flesche, sum grenis to gadder crounis. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 67 He .. greind Zit fast for day, and thocht the nicht to lang. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 5 Not that I grene 3our honour to degraid. 1795 Burns *Election* 76 Wal'e, That griens for the fishes an' loaves. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 6 The feck o' them gae'n sickly, and greenin' for hame. 1838 A. Rodger *Poems* 108 Nae woman o' judgment need green To be rubbit, like me, for a kiss. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 40 Breeding wives are aye greening.

Hence **Gree·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 23 When greening great for fame aboue my pears Did make me lose my wonted chere and rest. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 508 Frae anes that thou thy grening get, Thy paine and trauel is forget. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* lxxxv. (1862) I. 217 Longing and dwining and greening of sick desires. *Ibid.* clx. (1894) 296 Oh, if He would..let my greening soul see it! 1710 Ruddiman *Gloss. to Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *Grene*, A greening wife i. e. a woman with child that hath an extreme longing for some kind of meat, which, if it be denied her, will (as they say) do harm to her or the child. 1737 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 33 Greening wives are ay greedy. 1755 Forbes *Ajax's Sp., Shop Bill* 39 Perhaps I may their greening stench 'ere I hae done.

Green, dial. var. Grane *v.*, Grin *v.*[1]

Green, obs. form of Grin *sb.*[1]

Greenable (grī·năb'l), *a.* [f. Green *v.*[1] + -able.] Capable of being made green.

1882 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 704/1 Aniline blacks formed in the cold are greenable, but if developed at a temperature higher than 70° Centigrade they are ungreenable.

Greenage (grī·nēdʒ). *rare*—[1]. [f. Green *a.* + -age.] Assemblage of green hues.

1874 Wood *Out of Doors* 82 The dried stalks of last year's vegetation, which..are wonderfully effective in toning down the dappled greenage of the living leaves.

Greenback (grī·nbæk), *sb.* [f. Green *a.* + Back *sb.*[1]] A thing that has a green back.

1. The popular name for one of the legal-tender notes of the U.S., first issued in 1862 and so called from the devices printed in green ink on the back. Also, 'by extension, any note issued by a national bank in the U.S.' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

1862 *Times* 23 Dec. (Amer. Corr.), Bonds, greenbacks, and postage currency paper .. are .. to do all the duty of money in this unhappy land. 1870 Longf. in *Life* (1891) III. 143 Never having known the difference between a bank-note and a greenback.

b. *attrib.* **Greenback party,** a party in U.S. politics, which advocated that 'greenbacks' should be made the sole currency of the country.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 The greenback issue has rapidly gained strength. 1884 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 26 July, Hon. Charles Jenkins, twice candidate of the Greenback party in Ohio for Governor. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lvi. 369 The Greenback party .. held a national Nominating Convention in 1876. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 Apr. 306/1 The greenback controversies that supervened after the close of the war.

2. As the name of animals. (Cf. *blue-back, red-back.*) **a.** The garfish, *Belone vulgaris.* **b.** The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus,* also called *golden-back.* **c.** *U.S.* A humming-bird of the genus *Panoplites.* **d.** *slang.* A frog.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Warrington,* In the river are caught sturgeons, greenbacks [etc.]. 1869 J. Burroughs in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., VIII. 170 The finest songster among the Sylvia..is the blackthroated greenback. 1880–4 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* II. 148 *Belone vulgaris* .. green-bone or green-back. 1893 Farmer *Slang, Greenback* (common), a frog.

3. A book with a green back. (Cf. *yellow-back.*)

1893 Farmer *Slang, Greenback* .. (University), one of Todhunter's series of mathematical text-books. (Because bound in green cloth.)

Hence (*U.S.*) **Gree·nbacker,** a member of the greenback party. **Gree·nbackism,** the principles of the greenback party, advocacy of those principles.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 103 The millions who call themselves Greenbackers. 1882 Playfair in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 336 The greenbackers advocate an internal, inconvertible, non-exportable currency. 1883 *American* VI. 5 Without criticising his Greenbackism at all. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lvi. 368 The Greenbackers, who arose soon after the end of the war .. demand a large issue of greenbacks. 1892 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLIV. 745 Greenbackism was strongly tinctured with the sentiment of Nationalism.

Greenback (grī·nbæk), *v. rare.* [f. Green *a.* + Back *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To bind in a green cover.

1828 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 99 Bailey's next job will be to green-back the 'Parnaso Italiano', fifty-six vols.

Green bag, green-bag. A bag made of green material such as was used formerly (the colour being now blue) by barristers and lawyers for documents and papers. Also *attrib.* † **b.** Hence *slang* hyphened and stressed *gree·n-bag*), a lawyer.

1677 Wycherley *Plain Dealer* III. i, You Green Bag Carrier, you Murderer of unfortunate Causes, the Clerks Ink is scarce off of your fingers. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Green-bag,* a Lawyer. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* II. iii, I am told, Cousin Diego, you are one of those that have undertaken to manage me, and that you have said you will carry a Green Bag your self, rather than we shall make an end of our Law-Suit. 1817 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* 8 Feb. 181 There is a green bag full of papers..laid before Parliament. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1866 When green bags were introduced by the noble lord opposite, they were .. referred to committees. 1885 Brewer *Reader's Handbk., Green-Bag Inquiry.* A green bag full of documents, said to be seditious, was laid before parliament by lord Sidmouth, in 1817. An 'inquiry' was made into these documents, and it was deemed advisable to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. 1897 Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang* s. v., 'What's in the green bag?' *i.e.,* what is the charge to be preferred against me?

Green baize. [See Baize *sb.*] Baize of a green colour, such as is used to cover office tables or gaming tables; hence used *transf.* for such a table. Also *attrib.*

1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 31 The carving however being concealed by a green-baize lining. 1852 [see Baize *sb.* 3]. *c* 1870 B. Harte *Brown of Calaveras,* He pushed open a green-baize door. 1880 [see Baize *sb.* 2].

Hence **Green-baized** *a.*, covered with green baize.

1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 52/1 A small, green-baized, brass-headed-nailed door.

Gree·n-blind, *a.* Suffering from the variety of colour-blindness in which the retina is insensitive to green light-rays. Hence **Green-blindness,** the condition of being green-blind.

1881 Ld. Rayleigh in *Nature* XXV. 66 The test of green-blindness would be the possibility of matches between colours which to normal eyes appear green and purple, or green and grey. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Feb. 311 The fact lately placed beyond all doubt by König and Dieterici, that those that are born color-blind fall naturally into two great groups, the red and green blind. 1890 H. Ellis *Criminal* iii. 117 He met with one case (green-blindness) among 460 criminals tested with Holmgren's wools. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 3/3 A colour-blind person will match drabs, pinks, and yellows with grass-green, blues and violets with light purple or rose, and dark green or light green with light red, according as he is 'red-blind' or 'green-blind'.

Green cheese.

a. New or fresh cheese (see Green *a.* and Cheese *sb.*[1] 2 a). **b.** An inferior kind of cheese prepared from skim milk or whey. **c.** Cheese coloured green (usually only in parts, with a pattern) with sage; also called *sage cheese.*

The saying *to believe that the moon is made of green cheese* (for which see Cheese *sb.*[1] 2 a) might belong to any of these senses; perh. sense c is the most likely, the reference being to the variegated surface of the moon.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 268, 'I haue no peny', quod Pers, 'poletes to bugge, Nouther gees ne grys, bote twey grene cheeses'. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Take 3olkys of Eyroun.. & grene chese putte ther-to. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 266 There is .iiii. sortes of chese, whiche is to say, grene chese, softe chese, harde chese, and spermyse. Grene chese is not called grene by the reason of colour, but for the newnes of it. 1546 Gardiner *Decl. Art. Joye* (Quarto ed.) 73 All is noth worth a greane chease. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* N vij, Greene or new cheese, newly made, nourisheth..more then salt and olde. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 305 How did he looke? Faith, scurvily, my lord, like a greene cheese. *a* 1658 Cleveland *May Day* v, Fields with Curds and Cream like green-cheese lie. 1727 Boyer *Dict. Royal* II, Green Cheese (with Herbs in it), *fromage persillé.* 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 241 In Gloucestershire there is another species of cheese, generally known by the name of 'green cheese', or 'sage cheese'. *c* 1865 *Circ. Sci.* I. 355/2 In its abundance of fat, cream-cheese is the richest: while green cheese, prepared from whey .. is the poorest of all.

Green cloth, greencloth.

1. In full, *Board of Green Cloth*: A department of the Royal Household, consisting of the Lord Steward and his subordinates, which has control of various matters of expenditure, and legal and judicial authority within the sovereign's court-royal, 'with power to correct all offenders, and to maintain the peace of the verge or jurisdiction of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). (So called from the green-covered table at which its business was originally transacted.)

1536 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1813) May 427 Thomas Hatterlyf and Edwarde Weldon, clerks of the greenclothe. 1539 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 228 Calling unto them the Cofferer, Clerke of the Greencloth, and one of the Clerkes-Comptrollers. 1604 Bacon *Sp. conc. Purveyors* in *Resuscit.* (1657) 7 As to the Court, of the Green-Cloth, ordained, for the Provision, of your Majesties most Honourable Houshold, we hold it Ancient, we hold it Reverent. 1658 Osborn *Q. Eliz.* (1673) 428 The Green cloth (a Court only intending Provision and Carriages). 1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 571 Mr. Isack, secretary of the green cloth, is dead. *Ibid.* III. 489 Mr. comptroller has complained to the green cloth against Mr. Story for keeping musick and revelling in his house on the fast day. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* 11 Aug., Wks. 1824 II. 329, I dined to-day at the green cloth. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 103 The Queen..with good store of Dishes for the Greencloth does provide, To treat all Strangers heartily. 1806 Cumberland *Mem.* (1807) I. 209, I put his [Lord Halifax's] Green Cloth upon a liberal, but regulated establishment. 1895 *Whitaker's Almt.* 92 Lord Steward's Department. Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 7/4 The Board of Green Cloth.. pointed out that complimentary orders did not entitle the trade to the use of the Royal arms.

b. *attrib.*

? 1616 Bacon *Advice to Sir G. Villiers* Wks. 1826 VI. 448 For the green-cloth law, take it in the largest sense, I have no opinion of it, farther than it is regulated by the just rules of the common laws of England.

† **2.** A kind of linen. *Obs.*

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 181 Here is a Manufacture of Linen, as there is upon all the Coast of Fife, and especially for Green-cloth, as it is called.

3. *collog.* The green baize covering of a billiard or gaming table; hence, the table itself.

1871 Legrand *Camb. Freshm.* 127 [They] strolled into Green's to pass a social hour over the board of green cloth at the game of pool. 1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. ii. 28 Trying..his fortune at 'the board of green cloth'. 1891 *Review of Rev.* July 24 Gambling on the green cloth.

Green coat, gree·n-coat. **a.** *gen.* One who wears a green coat. **b.** *spec.* One of the scholars in certain charity schools (cf. Blue coat 3); *attrib.* in *Green-coat Hospital, institution.*

1647 Stapylton *Juvenal* xi. 244 By that lowd shout the green-coats [i.e. the 'green' faction in the circus] have the best. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 411 In Tothill-side there is..the Green Coat-hospital, for the poor fatherless children of this parish. 1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 81 A footman..a dull knave, who no more resembles the resplendent flunkey of Eaton Square .. than does the cotton-stockinged 'green-coat' of the minor theatres. 1899 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/1 In addition to the Blue Coat School, there were also Black Coat and Green Coat institutions in Westminster.

So **Green-coated** *a.*, having or wearing a green coat or covering.

1784 Cowper *Task* III. 446 The prickly and green-coated gourd. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/2 The leading companies of green-coated cadets.

Greened (grīnd), *a.* [f. Green *a.* or *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Rendered green; covered with verdure.

1852 G. W. Curtis *Wanderer in Syria* 319 It sweeps for ever around an old greened wall below. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/1 Whenever we got to the top of a ridge we beheld another ridge beyond it, with the thin greened hay-track going up it straight as a dart.

Greener (grī·nəɹ). *slang.* [f. Green *a.* + -er[1]; but cf. G. *ein grüner,* a 'green' one.] A 'green' or inexperienced workman; a raw hand: esp. a foreigner who has recently arrived in the country in search of work.

1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/4 The master sweater gets hold of a new hand, a greener, as he is termed, and pays him a shilling a day. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/1 So long as the influx of 'greeners' gives the sweaters an inexhaustible supply of labour. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 48 He was a 'greener' of the greenest order, having landed at the docks only a few hours ago. 1893 Farmer *Slang, Greener,* ..specifically employed of inexperienced workmen introduced to fill the place of strikers.

Greenery (grī·nəɹi). [f. Green *a.* or *sb.* + -ery.]

1. Green foliage or vegetation; verdure.

1797 Coleridge *Kubla Khan* 11 Here were forests ancient as the hills, Enfolding sunny spots of greenery. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 574 The out-door world with all its greenery. 1876 Green *Stray Stud.* 388 Steeps clothed from top to bottom in the thick greenery of the lemon or orange. 1893 R. Kipling *Many Invent.* 203 After an hour's riding through the greenery, he heard a rustle.

2. Green branches or leaves used for decoration. (Rarely *pl.*)

1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xvi. 132 The greeneries of the winter had not been stuck up in the old-fashioned, idle way. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 495 The pictures .. wreathed with myrtles, and other greenery. 1887 Bowen

Virg. Æneid IV. 459 In snow-white fillets and festal greenery crowned.

3. A place where plants are reared, kept, or exhibited.

1847 CRAIG, *Greenery*, a place for green plants. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/3 The greeneries of the Thiergarten.

Greenes, -ess(e, obs. forms of GREENNESS.

Green-eyed (grīnˌəid), *a.* (Stress variable.) [f. GREEN *a.* + EYE *sb.* + -ED²; cf. EYED 1 b.] Having green eyes. *The green-eyed monster* (in and after Shakspere): jealousy. (Cf. GREEN *a.* 3.) Hence *fig.* Viewing everything with jealousy.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 110 Shuddring feare, and greene-eyed ielousie. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 166 Oh, beware my Lord, of ielousie, It is the greene-ey'd Monster. 1627 MILTON *Vacation Exer.* 43 How green-eyed Neptune raves. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 152 Well-featured, round-faced, flaxen-haired, green-eyed. *c* 1800 H. K. WHITE *Genius* I. i, Green-eyed Grief, and dull Despair. 1804 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 284 What he had uttered was under the influence of the 'green-eyed monster'. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xi. Poet. Wks. 1875 II. 57 Hellebore, like a girl-murderess, Green-eyed and sick with jealousy. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Phantom Fort.* xxxviii, (1884) 335 Devoured by the gnawing of the green-eyed monster.

Greenfinch (grīˈnfinʃ). [See GREEN *a.*¹ and FINCH. Cf. G. *grünfink*, Du. *groenvink*.]

1. A common European bird of the family *Fringillidæ*, *Coccothraustes* or *Ligurinus chloris*, so called from its green-and-gold plumage. Called also *green linnet*. Chinese Greenfinch, *Ligurinus sinicus*.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 912 The grene fynche, *la verdiere*. 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip. Hist.* F 3 De Ligvrino sive Spino..Anglicè a grene finche. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 246 The Green-finch: Chloris.. It is bigger than a House-Sparrow .. It is called by some the Green Linnet. 1766 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1768) II. 330 The greenfinch does not begin his [flight] till the frost sets in. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 32 In summer the Greenfinch is somewhat shy, but in winter it is found in flocks in the fields and farmyards along with Sparrows and Chaffinches.

2. The Texas sparrow (*Embernagra rufivirgata*).

1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 530/1 The green finch (*Embernagra rufivirgata*) of Texas.

3. *slang.* One of the Pope's Irish guard.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 5/3 *Point d'argent, point de Suisse*—a saying applicable alike to every contingent, from the Franco-Belgian down to the 'greenfinches' of Old Ireland.

Green-fish (grīˈnfiʃ). [See GREEN *a.* 9 b.]

†1. Fresh, unsalted fish; *spec.* applied to cod before it has been salted or cured. (Cf. HABERDINE.) *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 851 Grene sawce is good with grene fisch. 1540 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, It. for a grene flysshe a goyle of sawmond and for a haberdyne. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Morue*, or *Moulue, poisson*, a fishe called Codde, or greene fishe. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* IV. i, [It] shews thee like a long Lent, thy brave body turn'd to a tail of green-fish without butter. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 79 Two hundred thousand dry fish, ten thousand of large greene fish. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 119/2 If .. euery house in this Kingdome did spend but the quantity of two Haberdine or Greenfish in a week. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 155 Whilst it [Codling] is new, it is called green-fish; when it is salted it is called Ling. 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 90 Green-Fish (*alias* Staple Fish as they call it) cured with a good Salt, proves excellent. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 247 Green-fish, Sea-Batts, Cod-Sounds. 1736 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A green fish, *asellus*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Green-fish*, cod, hake, haddock, herrings, &c. unsalted.

2. a. *local.* The coal-fish. b. *U. S.* (See quot. 1884–5).

1880–4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* I. 297 *Gadus pollachius* .. Names.—Pollack: whiting-pollack .. Sometimes termed greenling or green-fish. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 183 The blue-fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*)..in parts of Virginia and North Carolina it is known as green-fish.

Greeˈn-fly.

1. *Angling.* A particular kind of artificial fly.

1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 182/1 The Shell-flye, Termed also the Green-fly, hath his body made of Greenish-wooll. 1832 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* viii, The green-fly, and the moorish-fly.

2. An aphis or plant-louse, so called from its colour. Usually *collect. sing.*

1744–50 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. xv. 184 An Insect seldom, or never, misses attacking our green Cherries with so much Diligence and Fury, as to spoil great Numbers of them, by eating into their very Stone; and because of this hollow Operation, we call them Ladlemen, or the Green Fly, or Bug. 1849 *Florist* 35 Flowers in windows..are peculiarly liable..to be infested with green-fly (*Aphis*). 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 174/1 If green-fly makes its appearance, fumigation with Tobacco smoke is the only remedy.

Greengage (grīˈngēdʒ). Also 9 **green-gedge.** [f. GREEN *a.* and the surname *Gage* (see quot. 1759–65).] A variety of plum of roundish shape, green colour, and fine flavour. Also *attrib.* in *greengage plum, tart.*

1759–65 COLLINSON in *Hortus Collinsonianus* 60, I was on a visit to Sir William Gage .. he told me that .. in compliment to him the Plum was called the Green Gage; this was about the year 1725. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 220 To preserve Green Gage Plumbs. 1802 FORSYTH *Fruit-trees* ii. 13 The Green Gage Plum is of an exquisite taste, and eats like a sweatmeat. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 232 The Cadiz plum, or green-gedge. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 105 The question of a greengage-tart for dinner.

Green goose. [See GREEN *a.*; the use of the word in opposition to *stubble-goose* suggests GREEN *sb.*]

1. A young goose, a gosling. ? Now *dial.*

The precise application of the term with respect to age and condition varies with the locality (see quots.).

1564 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 279 The furste course: frometye, rost byffe, grene gese, weale. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 97 The Spring is neare when greene geese are a breeding. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 156 The greene goose is better than the stubble goose. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 66 Young Geese, which are commonly called greene-Geese. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 509 Stubble Geese or Green Geese should be kept in the Dark, and fatted with ground Malt mixed with Milk. 1821 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 342 We dined with my aunt, and had a green goose, four months old, to dinner. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Green goose*, a goose killed at midsummer time. A goose under four months old. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Green geese*, unfatted geese. They should be eaten on Old Michaelmas Day.

2. A simpleton; = GOOSE *sb.* 1 f. *rare.*

1768 GRAY *Let.* 25 Feb., Wks. 1836 IV. 113 The true title of this part of his work [Boswell's *Corsica*] is, a Dialogue between a Green-goose and a Hero. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 130 Here Troilus, the noble green-goose, goes through his youthful agony of ascertaining the unworthiness of her to whom he had given his faith and hope.

Green gown: see GREEN A. 1 g.

Greengrocer (grīˈngrōˌusəɹ). [See GREEN and GROCER.] A retail dealer in vegetables and fruit.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6188/9 Samuel Stubley .. Green-Grocer. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753 (1847) 81/1 Covent-garden, where the green-grocers and fruiterers were beginning to arrange their hampers. 1793 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 198 As from their shops Green-grocers for the palate Deal Garden-stuff of all complexion. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 255 A green grocer of Brighton was convicted .. for .. exposing in his shop .. twenty partridges and two hares. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour* 17 A species of tax .. is levied [in Naples] upon cabmen, small greengrocers, fishmongers, and other tradesmen.

Hence **Greeˈngroːceress** [see -ESS] *rare*, a female greengrocer. **Greeˈngroːcery** [see -ERY], the business of a greengrocer; the articles retailed by a greengrocer. Also *attrib.*

1806 H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife & Widow* II. 28 Retailers of chandlery and green-grocery. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, Mr. Raggles himself had to supply the green-groceries. 1868 MRS. H. WOOD in *Argosy* June 46 A miserable greengrocery shed. 1884 *Academy* 16 Feb. 107/3 The motherly Genoese greengroceress .. is a charming sketch. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May 47/1 In the present case the business of greengrocery was not ancillary to that of grocery. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 9/1 Exposing green-grocery for sale on the carriage way.

†**Greeˈnhead**¹. *Obs.* [f. GREEN *a.* + -HEAD.] Greenness. Also *fig.* (see GREEN A. 8).

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 171 *Verdoure*, grenhed. 1340 *Ayenb.* 94 Þe holy writ comparisoneþ þe zaule and of þe guode manne an of þe guode wyfmanne to ane uayre gardyne uol of grenhede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 65 In hire is heigh beautee, with oute pride, Yowthe, with oute grenehede or folye. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/1 Grenehed, or grenenesse, *viriditas, viror.*

Green head, greeˈnhead². [f. GREEN *a.* + HEAD *sb.*]

†1. (See HEAD *sb.* 2 a.) A young, immature, or untrained intellect. *Obs.*

1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 11 Euerye yoong boy will take vpon him to teache the ancient, and to reproue them, for that their greene heades thinke not to bee true. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Jas.* 175 To whom .. in the conceits of their grene heads, they wil not obey. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xi. (1706) I. 373 The Difference between living under the mild and prudent Government of his Father, and being left to the Conduct of his own ill instructed and green Head.

2. (See HEAD *sb.* 7.) A raw, inexperienced person; a simpleton; an ignoramus. ? *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B ij, The author of the Learned Discourse, and 500 green heads more that are on their side. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVIII. lii. (1609) 1017 With the checks and taunts of certaine greene heads and busie youths. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Funeral Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 526 Holy and pious counsels for the teaching of rawer and greener heads. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Green-head*, a very raw Novice or inexperienc'd Fellow. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 311 Hadst thou been a born Fool, or a raw Greenhead, or a doting Greyhead. 1781 COWPER *Converset.* 626 Some green heads, as void of wit as thought. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, Methinks there is use for the grey hairs on the old scalp, were it but to instruct the green head by precept and by example.

†3. One entitled to wear the green turban, a descendant of Mahomet. *Obs.*

1609 BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) 71 There was a Sheriffe or a Green-head in Aleppo, whom they account Mahomets kindred. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1623 The cadie of Tripoly being a Green-head that is one of the Parentage of Mahomet.

Hence †**Green-headed** *a.*, raw, inexperienced.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Old Age* 43 a, Such youthly prankes and exercises, as lustye and greene-headed galantes do enure themselues withal. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 31 Those are greene headed that long for reformations. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 214 Rehoboam's tyrannical Answer ..according to the advice of his green-headed Counsellours. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 179 That with green-headed Ignorance I would presume to go on to the Gate.

Greenheart (grīˈnhāɹt). [See GREEN *a.* and HEART *sb.* 18, 30.]

1. The name of several West Indian trees remarkable for the quality of their wood. a. A large lauraceous tree of Guiana, *Nectandra Rodiæi*, which furnishes very hard timber. b. The cog-wood tree, *Ceanothus Chloroxylon*. c. A small rhamnaceous tree, the *Colubrina ferruginosa* of Jamaica. d. *Bastard* or *False Greenheart*, a small myrtaceous tree, *Calyptranthes Chytraculia*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 187 The Greenheart or Cog-wood tree..It is generally esteemed one of the best timber-woods in the island. *Ibid.* 239 Bastard Green-heart..is generally reckoned an excellent timber-wood. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Nat. Hist. Guiana* 333 They contentedly recur to the use of Sipera, or Green-Hart-tree Apples. 1839 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) xvii, Moras, greenhearts, and silk-cotton trees, rearing their heads far above the other giants of the forest. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* Supp. II. 682/2 The Bibira, or Greenheart Tree. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 336 The Morra and Greenheart of British Guiana.

2. The timber of *Nectandra Rodiæi*, used in shipbuilding, for fishing-rods, etc. Also *attrib.*

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 151 *Green-heart*, a wood imported from the West Indies, used for the pins of blocks. 1863 *Times* 19 Mar. 14/2 In the main and lower decks, teak, mahogany, and greenheart are used almost exclusively. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 26 Handles are generally made of ash, but greenheart and Canadian rock elm are more springy and elastic. 1884 *Times* 26 Mar. 10 New greenheart planks have been put in where the worst chafing had occurred. 1887 J. CUMMINS *Catal., Hints to Anglers*, The best Rods are composed of Hickory butts, Greenheart centres, with Greenheart or Washaba tops.

b. A fishing-rod made of this wood.

1884 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 344/1 It was an Irish greenheart. 1894 *Ibid.* July 67 The rod .. was a 13-foot single-handed greenheart with one splice.

Greeˈnhew. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 7 **green huge, -hue.** [? f. GREEN *a.* + HEW *v.*; cf. Da. *hug* sb.]

1. The green parts of trees in a wood or forest; VERT. Also *attrib.*

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forrest* viii. § 4. 46 If the people of a whole towneship doe make wast in the greene hew of the Forrest. 1621 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 150 Received of Chr. Harding .. for green-huge, ijs. viijd. 1648 COKE *4th Inst.* lxxiii. 299 The Kings Officers within his Forest have charge of Venison, and of Vert or Green hue for the maintenance or preservation of the Kings game. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 85 They may take unto themselves green hew, or wood, out of my woods. *Ibid.* 97 Customary rents, encroachment rents, hen rents, greenhew rents.

2. The right to cut greenery for fodder; payment for such a right.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Green-hew*, the right of cutting hollies and evergreens in winter for sheep, etc. 1895 *Lakeland Gloss.*, *Greenhew*, a word found in old manorial writings, used for the payment of cutting trees upon an estate by the tenant.

Greenhorn (grīˈnhōɹn). [See GREEN *a.*]

†1. An appellation given to an animal, ? orig. to an ox with 'green' or young horns. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 25 Io furth, greyn-horne! and war oute gryme! Drawes on..What! will ye no forther, mare?

†2. A recently-enlisted soldier; a raw recruit.

1650 *Relat. Fight near Leith* (1806) 214 The Scotch king being upon the castle-hill to see his men, which he called his Green Hornes, beaten. 1682 C. IRVINE *Hist. Scot. Nomencl.* 241 *Tyrones*, fresh-water Souldiers, or new levyed; Greenhorns: also it signifieth novices in any profession.

3. A raw, inexperienced person, *esp.* a novice in a trade (cf. GREENER); an ignoramus; hence, one easily imposed upon, a simpleton.

1682 [see sense 2]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490 The scale.. consists of eight degrees; Greenhorn, Jemmy, Jessamy, Smart, Honest Fellow, Joyous Spirit, Buck, and Blood. *Ibid.* Peculiarities which..would have denominated me a *Greenhorn*. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 92 Overseers are glad to get green-horns, because they can impose hardships on them. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 176 If we stand that .. we should be greenhorns. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xx. 175 He .. looked down upon them with contempt as greenhorns, little versed in the noble science of woodcraft. 1859 GREELEY *Overland Journ.* 359 The chances for 'big strikes' in the mines are few, and greenhorns cannot share them. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* ii. (1886) 29, I suppose you are not hoaxing us? It is, I know, sometimes thought allowable to take a greenhorn in.

attrib. 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 255 Some greenhorn dandies.

Hence **Greeˈnhornism**, the character or condition of a greenhorn, inexperience.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* IV. vi, As for Lady Afy, he execrated the greenhornism which made him feign a passion and then get caught where he meant to capture. 1844 COL. HAWKER *Instruct. Yng. Sportsm.* 491 Nothing, therefore, betrays greenhornism more than expecting to make a shot under the latter circumstance.

Green-house, greenhouse (grīˈnhaus).

1. [f. GREEN *sb.* 10.] A glass-house in which delicate and tender plants are reared and preserved.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Set your .. Windows and Doors of the Green-houses and Conservatories open. 1683 — *Diary* 30 Oct., Greene houses for oranges and mirtles. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 75 Green-houses are large Piles of Building like Galleries .. for preserving Orange-Trees, and other Plants..during the Winter. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 56 Thermometers, Hygrometers and Barometers..adapted to the Use of Green-houses. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 94/1 The house ought now to be enriched by plants from the greenhouse and hothouse.

b. *attrib.*, as *greenhouse cactus, plant, shrub*; **greenhouse bug** (see quot.).

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 232 The cistus with us is a green-house plant. **1845** *Florist's Jrnl.* 15 A hardy and very pretty greenhouse shrub. **1848** *Rural Cycl.* II. 525 *Greenhouse-bug*, scientifically *Coccus Hesperidum*, a heteropterous insect of the gallinsecta or coccidæ family. **1858** GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 140/1 Greenhouse Cacti and Epiphyllums.

2. *Pottery.* A house in which 'green ware' (see GREEN *a.* 9 d) is left to dry, before being placed in the kiln.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) III. 614 The [bisque] ware being finished from the hands of the potter is brought by him upon boards to the 'green-house', so called from its being the receptacle for ware in the 'green' or unfired state.

Greenian (grīˑniăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. the name of the English mathematician George *Green* (1793–1841) + -IAN.] *Greenian functions*: a class of functions introduced by George Green, serving to represent the distribution of electricity on an ellipsoid.

1875 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 393 In the present Annex, I in part reproduce Green's process for the integration of this equation by means of a series of functions, which are analogous to Laplace's Functions, and may be termed 'Greenians'. *Ibid.* 394 These functions ϕ of the variables $\alpha, \beta, \ldots, \gamma$ are in fact the Greenian Functions in question.

Greening (grīˑniŋ), *sb.* [f. GREEN *a.* + -ING[3]. In sense 1 cf. *hasting*. Cf. MDu. *groeninc*, Du. *groening* kind of apple.]

1. The name of a fruit. †**a.** A variety of pear. Also *greening-pear. Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* III. xlix. 537 Garden, tender or delicate peares such as are the..hasting, mollart, greening, butter peare [etc.]. **1611** COTGR., *Poire de verdelet*, the Greening; a tender and delicate Peare. **1632** SHERWOOD, s.v., A greening peare, *verdelet*.

b. An apple, which is green when ripe.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* iv. 13 Russettings and Greenings. **1676** WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 The Greening is also another old English fruit of a green colour. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 59 Winter Sauce Apples.. Yorkshire greening. **1868** *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 474 Winthrop Greening..Rhode Island Greening.

2. = GREENERY 2.

1895 *Daily News* 24 June 7/1 Horses' heads are crowned with greening.

Greening (grīˑniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GREEN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of GREEN *v.*[1] in various senses.

1. The action or process of becoming green or covered with verdure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16867 On þe morn o þat grening, þe tre als ar was dri. **1817** KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 171 The tender greening Of April meadows. **1883** STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Myth.* III. 959 *note*, The withering or greening of a tree is bound up with the fate of a country.

2. The process of rendering green or imparting a green colour, as in *Plumbing* (see GREEN *v.*[1] 2 c), *Pickling, Oyster-culture*, etc.

16.. [see GREEN *v.*[1] 2 b]. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 195 This Greening is only rubbing it with some green Vegetable; it matters not what .. and .. the Sodder .. by reason of the Greening easily peel'd off. **1806** A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 83 Whenever the juice of spinage is used for greening. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 184/2 The fattening and greening of the oysters.

b. *concr.*

1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 719 *Greening*, a vegetable colouring matter made by expressing the juice of spinach. Occasionally used in confectionery and for other culinary purposes.

3. *attrib.* †**greening pit**, a pit in which oysters are 'greened' (see GREEN *v.*[1] 2 b); †**greening weed**, a plant used for dyeing green; = GREENWEED.

16.. *Greening pit [see GREEN *v.*[1] 2 b]. **1588** L. M. tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 18 Put therein two pound of *grening weede. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., If urine, citron-juice, or spirit of vitriol, be cast on a green ribband, it becomes blue; by reason the yellow of the greening-weed is thereby exhaled and consumed; so that nothing but blue remains behind. **1761** J. WHITE *Art's Treasury* 6.

Gree·ning, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. Growing or becoming green.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. 465 The war-steed's hoof-mark hide with greening ears, Twine round the elm once more the trampled vine! **1827** CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 24 The greening plain. **1835** TENNYSON *Early Spring* ii, From skies of glass A Jacob's ladder falls On greening grass. **1850** — *In Mem.* cxli, Where now the seamew pipes, or dives In yonder greening gleam. **1858** BAILEY *Age* 52 Slowly greening woods Make dim the distant view.

2. That causes to become green.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 494 The sun's scorching and greening influence.

Greening, *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]: see GREEN *v.*[2]

Greenish (grīˑniʃ), *a.* [f. GREEN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat green.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 557 Suche a smoke gan out wende .. Blak bloo grenyssh, swart rede. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xix. (1495) 875 Melancoly: that is blacke by meane of vnkynde Colera: that is rusty and grenysshe: and is founde grene. **1530** PALSGR. 314/2 Grenysshe, *verdastre*. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* IV. iii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), The flame that it gave was greenish, pale, and dimme. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 512 There is a Greenish Prime-Rose, but it is Pale, and scarce a Greene. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 91 A wild Oat, while 'tis yet greenish. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 May, Her eyes are not grey, but greenish, like those of a cat. **1872** HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 221 When the eye is turned aside to the white paper a greenish spot will appear.

b. *Comb.*, qualifying adjs. or sbs. of colour.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Nov., It was transparent, of a greenish yellow. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 223 The filings exposed to the air, changed colour, and became a greenish blew. **1776** WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 385 Bloss[oms] greenish white. **1803** CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 296 The supernatant liquor of the precipitate .. is sometimes of a fine greenish-blue. **1879** ROOD *Chromatics* x. 141 The greenish-grey tints of the mosses.

Hence **Gree·nishness,** greenish quality.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. **1865** *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 277 A certain greenishness.

†**Gree·nkin.** *Obs.*—[1] [f. GREEN *a.* + -KIN.] A person clad in green or wearing green colours.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 471 *marg.*, Some were called *Prassini* that ran for the prise, *i.* Greenkins.

Greenland (grīˑnlănd). [f. GREEN *a.* + LAND *sb.*, ultimately after the equivalent ON. *Grœnland*, whence Sw., Da. *Grönland*, adopted in Du. *Groenland*, G. *Grönland*.

According to *Islendingabók* vi, the land was so named by its discoverer in 986 'because it would induce settlers to go there, if the land had a good name'.]

1. A large island or small continent to the north-east of North America. Used *attrib.* in **Greenland Dove** (see DOVE 1 c); **Greenland Falcon** or **Gerfalcon**, the whitest of the gerfalcons (*Falco candicans*); **Greenland Poppy** ? = *Iceland Poppy*; **Greenland Turtle** = *Greenland Dove*; **Greenland Whale**, the Arctic Right Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*); **Greenland yard**, a yard where whales are cut up and the blubber boiled, etc.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 326 That bird which in Holland they call the Greenland-Dove. **1797–1804** BEWICK *Birds* (1847) I. 8 The Greenland Falcon, *Falco Grœnlandicus*. **1840** *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 14 Greenland-yards on both sides. **1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Balæna*, the Greenland whale. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Greenland Dove*, the puffinet, called scraber in the Hebrides. **1882** *Garden* 10 June 400/2 The Greenland Poppy .. has a delicate odour. **1884–5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 201 In form the Greenland whale is the most ungraceful of mammals. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 218 Sea turtle, or Greenland turtle. **1896** R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* II. 191 The Greenland Gyr-falcon, *Hierofalco candicans*.

2. *slang.* The country of greenhorns.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, 'A new pal', replied Jack Dawkins, pulling Oliver forward. 'Where did he come from?' 'Greenland'.

Greenlander (grīˑnlăndəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].]

1. A native or inhabitant of Greenland.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 217 It is common with them [Greenlanders], when they see a quiet..stranger, to say that he is almost as well bred as a Greenlander. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 504 The Greenlanders believed in the existence of spirits, good and evil.

†**2.** A vessel of some kind (? resembling a Greenland whaler in build). *Obs.*

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2815/4 In her way home [she] took a French Greenlander, of 22 Guns, and 42 Men.

Greenlandic (grīnlæˑndik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. GREENLAND + -IC.] **A.** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Greenland, its language and its inhabitants. **B.** *sb.* The language of Greenland.

1813 E. HENDERSON in *Life* iii. (1859) 116 Another merchant has promised to get the Greenlandic Testaments forwarded. **1883** A. C. THOMPSON *Morav. Missions* vi. 250 The translation of the Scriptures into Greenlandic. **1887** *Science* X. 287 Written in the modern Greenlandic alphabet.

Greenlandish (grīˑnlăndiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Characteristic of Greenland. In mod. Dicts.

Greenlandite (grīˑnlăndəit). *Min.* [f. GREENLAND + -ITE.] A variety of garnet.

1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 351.

Greenlandman (grīˑnlăndmæn). [f. GREENLAND + MAN *sb.* Cf. *Indiaman.*] A vessel engaged in the Greenland whale-fishery.

1794 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 102 One man was killed belonging to the Greenlandman. **1827** J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 4, I sud hae nae great objections to be a whale in the Polar Seas. Gran' fun .. wi' ae thud o' your tail, to drive in the stern-posts o' a Greenlandman.

Greenless (grīˑnlės), *a.* [f. GREEN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without greenness or verdure.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortal.* XXV. Wks. (Grosart) II. 217 But, Beauty, Grace-lesse, is a Saile-lesse Bark, A greenlesse Spring. **1854** *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 218 Birds .. held their chattering synods..among the greenless boughs. **1896** HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 169 This is a greenless fleshy root-parasite.

Greenlet (grīˑnlėt). [f. GREEN *a.* + -LET; app. formed to render the etymological sense of L. *virēō*.] A name for the numerous species of small greenish American singing-birds of the genus *Vireo* or family *Vireonidæ*.

1831 SWAINSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* II. 233, 1. *Vireo olivaceus* (Bonaparte), Red-eyed Greenlet. *Ibid.* 235. 2. *Vireo Bartramii* (Swainson), Bartram's Greenlet. *Ibid.* 237 *Vireo longirostris* (Swainson), Long-billed Greenlet. **1869** J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The Vireos, or Greenlets, are a sort of connecting-link between the Warblers and the true Fly-catchers. **1884–5** *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 513 The greenlets reach their highest development in the genus *Cyclorhis*. **1895** C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 645 The Vireonidæ or greenlets.

Greenling (grīˑnliŋ). *rare.* [f. GREEN *a.* + -LING.] = GREEN-FISH 1 and 2 a.

In quot. 1440 *grene lynge* may be two words, *green ling*, but the fact that *leenge* is the spelling of *ling* sb. in the *Promp. Parv.* militates against this supposition.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/1 Grene lynge, fyshe (*S.* grenlynge, *P.* grenelynge). **1847** HALLIWELL, *Greenling*, same as Greenfish. **1880–4** [see GREEN-FISH 2].

Greenly (grīˑnli), *adv.* [f. GREEN *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. With a green colour; with green vegetation; so as to look green.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 113 With twisted garland and leau's, spred greenlye, she garnisht Thee place of her burial. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlvi, Grey but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells. **1856** MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 572 The straight small bed was curtained greenly. **1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 198 The valley widens greenly toward other mountains. **1881** MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* iv. 149 Rows of hops, with the sun glancing greenly through on the waving clusters.

2. *fig.* Chiefly with reference to growing vegetation: Freshly, vigorously, youthfully.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. iii. Two gentle swains Whose sprouting youth did now but greenly bud. **1815** BYRON *Parisina* XX, The rest shall bloom and live All greenly fresh. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 232 Look that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly. **1879** MRS. HOUSTON *Wild West* 249, I could not flatter myself that in the hearts of even one of those whom I had striven to aid my memory would greenly live. **1886** W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday* 142 If he have wrinkles they are greenly hid.

3. In an inexperienced or unskilful manner; unskilfully; with simplicity. *arch.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, He, greenly credulous, shall withdraw thus. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 149, I cannot look greenely: nor gaspe out my eloquence. **1602** — *Ham.* IV. v. 83 We haue done but greenly In hugger-mugger to interre him. **1820** SCOTT *Monast.* XXX, I must assist you, I reckon, for you are setting very greenly about this gear.

Green man, greenman.

†**1.** A man dressed up with greenery to represent a wild man of the woods, who took part in outdoor shows, masques, triumphs, and the like; a Jack-in-the-green. *Obs.*

The common tavern sign of 'The Green Man and Still' seems to have been suggested by the arms of the Distillers' Company, the supporters of which are two Indians. The sign-painters represented the Indian by a 'Green man' (in the above sense), and this figure was afterwards replaced by that of a man clothed in green, a forester, often Robin Hood. (See 'Larwood' & Hotten *Signboards* 148.)

1638 KIRKE 7 *Champions* III. H 2, Have you any squibs in your Country? any Green-men in your shows? **1654** GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. vi. 19 The strange Feasts of the Greenmen, Whiflers, Marshals, and his Ministers. **1687** TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 7 Besides Green-men, Swabs, Satyrs, and Attendants innumerable. *a* 1716 BAGFORD in 'Larwood' & Hotten *Signboards* (1866) 367 They are called woudmen or wildmen, thou' at thes day we in ye signe call them Green Men, couered with grene boues. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. 282 The actors formerly concerned in the pyrotechnical shows..were called monstrous wilde men; others were frequently distinguished by the appellation of green men; and both of them were men whimsically attired and disguised with droll masks [etc.]. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* XI. 229 But the Green-Man shall I pass by unsung, Which mine own James upon his sign-post hung? His sign, his image, —for he once was seen A squire's attendant, clad in keeper's green.

2. A fresh, raw, or inexperienced man; a 'green hand'; *spec.* in whale-fishing, one who had not been to sea before. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 99 The third of the Men that go a Fishing being Green-Men, that never were at Sea before. **1690** CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 228 Boat-keepers enter very few new or green men. **1699** *Act* 10 *Will. III*, c. 25 § 10 Every Master of any Fishing Ship going to Newfoundland .. shall have in his Ship's Company every fifth Man a Green-man (that is to say) not a Seaman, or having been ever at Sea before. **1786** *Act* 26 *Geo. III*, c. 26 It shall and may be lawful for the Hirer or Employer of any such Green Men engaged in the said Fishery, to advance to any such Green Man, during the Time he shall be in his Service, a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Green-men*, the five supernumerary seamen who had not been before in the Arctic Seas, whom vessels in the whale-fishery were obliged to bear, to get the tonnage bounty. [**1886** H. CLARKE in *Science* VIII. 604, I am afraid we would have killed a green man, travelling and working as we did.]

3. A name for *Aceras anthropophora*; in full *green man orchis*.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Pl.* 752.

†**Greenmans.** *Old Cant.* [f. GREEN *a.*: the second element occurs also in *darkmans, lightmans*, etc.] The field, the country.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E iv, Greenemans, the fields.

Greenness (grīˑnnės). Forms: see GREEN *a.*; also 1 *grénes*, 4–6 *grenes, greness(e, grennes*, (4 *grenis*, 6 *greenes, grienesse*), 7 *greeness*(e. [OE. *grénnes*, f. *gréne* GREEN: see -NESS.] The quality or condition of being green.

1. The green colour of growing vegetation. Hence *concr.* or semi-*concr.* Verdure.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. viii. [x.] (1890) 180 Pære stowe grennis [*v.l.* grenes] & fæzernis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8034 Passed war a thusand yere, Sin þai war planted in þat place, In grenes ai wit godds grace. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxii. (1495) 369 Pentecoste is tyme of myrth and

of grenesse for namly thenne herbes ben grene. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1071 In aarons 3erde we fynde of braunches the grennesse. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xvi. (1634) 82 Out of seeds warmed in the bosome of the grounde, he draweth a budding greennesse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 Here is store of box trees, whose growth and greennesse, affoord profit and delight. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 143 The little Greenness it affords .. makes it seldom used in Gardens. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve* (1860) 46 Sun and sky .. and the greenness of fields. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 469 There never yet was a summer .. when the downs did not retain their greenness to a certain degree.

b. Green colour of the sea and other things.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9987 þe grennes lastand euer in ay Bitakens end o þat maiden. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxviii. (1495) 574 Marbyll hyghte Marmor & hath y' name of Grekys: for grenesse [L. *a viriditate vocatur*] as Ysido[r] sayth. 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 65 Grennes signifieth the everlastyngnesse of God, and that he quickeneth and kepeth all thynges alyue. 1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29/2 Ther remayneth somtimes a viriditye or greenes about the apertione. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 259 When they bite, there followeth great.. greennesse or blacknesse of the wound. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 231 The contrast of the white foam, with the natural greenness of the water, has a charming effect. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. 226 She used to accuse my French greys of blueness..and my greens of their greenness. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vi. 226 The greenness of the sea is physically connected with the matter which it holds in suspension.

2. Unripeness (in fruits, etc.) as indicated by green colour.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1942 Looke they be rype and of good swetnesse, Strong in substance, no grenness let be sene. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes..They will ripen though you first plucke them in their greenesse. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 161 Care must be had not to uncover them till they have attain'd their proper size, and begin to lose the great Greenness they had.

b. Immaturity or tenderness (of age).

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 964 In grenesse Of youthe. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 167 The grenes of my youth cannot therof expresse The proces. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. 18 What with the greennes of his yeares aspiring nowe to xxij. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 225 Considering the greennesse of his age. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 17/2 The greenness of his years secured him from any suspicion of fallacious aim. 1762 A. MURPHY *Life Fielding* 14 (F.'s Wks. 1771 I.), Considering the greenness of his years, the sensibility of his temper, and the warmth of his imagination.

c. *gen.* Immaturity, crudity.

1574 J. STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes* 37 Antichrist as it were appearing aboue the grounde: who grewe still forwarde from grenenesse to ripenesse. 1617 HALES *Serm.* in *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 10 If..St. Paul required diligent reading, and expressly forbad greenness of Scholarship. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 12 The greennesse of the Times, the weake Estate which Qu. Mary left the Realme in. 1856–81 MRS. H. O. CONANT *Eng. Bible* xxvi. 216 The prelates were seeking to conceal the greenness of their new church from the popular eye under this garb of antiquity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 148 The greenness of our argument will ludicrously contrast with the ripeness of our ages.

d. Rawness, inexperience. e. Simplicity, gullibility.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 26–9 The grenenes of innocencie. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Greenness* .. also the rawness, unskilfulness, or imperfection of any person in a trade, art, science, &c. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* vi. 205 Instances of perfect simplicity or 'greenness'. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 17 A Province man was betraying his greenness to the Yankees by his questions. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 61, I had an opportunity of displaying my exemplary greenness. 1875 tr. *Comte de Paris' Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 228 When McDowell alleged the greenness of his troops, as they say in English.

3. The vigour or freshness of growth; vitality.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 53/1 With fragrant greenness of Thy grace Our blasted souls of wounds release. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* App. 561 Enmities and disgraces .. fall like storms and showers upon budding vertues in their spring and greeness. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. ii. 44 The hypocrite's hope .. for a while gives growth and greenness to his comforts. 1843 *P. Parley's Ann.* IV. 249 The affection of a child gives a greenness to old age.

4. Freshness, newness. ? *Obs.*

1553 BRENDE tr. *Q. Curtius* Kiv, Through y' grenenesse of their woundes they felt litle paine. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 635 There is great difference betwixt that tartnesse or sowrenesse, which is an accidentall vice or fault in wines, and that greenenesse or sharpenesse, which is a naturall tast and relish in them. 1652 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 5 This .. preserves them [Grains] also in that Greennesse, that they are fit and serviceable to make Bread.

† b. The condition of being fresh from childbearing. *Obs.*

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 169 Canace by reason of her greenenes and weake estate, not able to make her escape.

Greenockite (grī'nəkəit). *Min.* [Named by Jameson in 1840 after Lord *Greenock*: see -ITE.] Native sulphide of cadmium, found usually in yellow coatings, rarely in crystals.

1844 ALGER *Min.* 573 Sulphuret of Cadmium. Greenockite of Prof. Jameson. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I. x. 213 The refractive index..of greenockite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 69.

Greenovite (grī'nəvəit). *Min.* [Named by Dufrenoy in 1840 after G. B. *Greenough*: see -ITE.] A variety of titanite having a reddish colour due to manganese.

1844 ALGER *Min.* 613. 1892 DANA *Min.* 714.

Green-peak (grī'n,pīk). Also -peek. [A rendering of It. *picchio verde* or F. **pic-vert* (now *pivert*).] The Green Woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*.

1598 FLORIO, *Picchio verde*, a birde called a greene peake. 1611 COTGR., *Pic verd*, the Greene-peake, or ordinarie Woodpecker. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) III. 937 The green-peak is all over green, except two red spots, one on its breast, and another on its head, and is a very beautiful bird. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Green-peak*, a woodpecker. *Linc.*

Gree'n-room.

1. A room in a theatre provided for the accommodation of actors and actresses when not required on the stage, probably so called because it was originally painted green. *transf.* The players who frequent the green-room. Phr. *to talk green-room*: to talk theatrical gossip.

1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* IV. iv, I do know London pretty well, and the Side-box, Sir, and behind the Scenes; ay, and the Green-Room, and all the Girls and Women-Actresses there. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* I. Wks. 1882 X. 140 Sir, the Prompter and most of the players are drinking tea in the Green-room. 1809 MALKIN *Gil blas* II. viii. P 3 Characters .. as eccentric as any *bona roba* of the green-room. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 78 Sir, the green-room's in rapture. 1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* xvi, We talked 'green-room'. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 71 Where a green room was originally provided, it has been taken by the star or the manager, as his or her private room.

attrib. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. x. P 4 Our green-room goddess. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 602/2 Few Authors .. would enter a green-room cabal. 1823 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 141 The colonel .. is a green-room veteran, and has written for the London theatre. 1887 BESANT *Kath. Regina* xv, Actors' gossip and green-room whispers.

2. A room in a warehouse or factory for the reception of goods in a 'green' state, such as cloth fresh from the weaving factory, undried pottery, etc. (Cf. GREEN-HOUSE 2.) In recent Dicts.

Gree'n-sand, gree'nsand.

1. *Min.* and *Geol.* a. = GLAUCONITE, green earth. b. A variety of sandstone, usually imperfectly consolidated, consisting largely of glauconite. c. A formation consisting largely of this sandstone; denominated *Upper* or *Lower Greensand* from the position of the stratum relatively to the gault.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 149 Green sand of Peru. Its colour is grass green; of the consistence of sand. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 477 Marine strata about the age of our chalk and green-sand. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* x. 228 The Upper Greensand is generally barren of fossils. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ix. 229 The mineral Glauconite or 'green-sand'. 1875 — *Dawn of Life* v. 99 Glauconite .. gives by the abundance of its little bottle-green concretions the name of green-sand to formations of this age. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xviii. 339.

attrib. 1865 *Reader* No. 118. 377/2 Greensand fossils. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 69 Greensand marls.

2. (See GREEN *a.* 9 d.)

Green sauce, gree'nsauce. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1. A sauce of a green colour made from herbs and eaten with meat. (Cf. 2, quot. 1883.)

c 1460 [see GREEN-FISH 1]. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Morteruela*, greene sauce, *Moretum*. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* P ij b, Greene Sauce. Made of sweete hearbes, as.. a clowe or two, and a little Garlicke. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Salernes Regim.* (1634) 68 Sauce for Mutton, Veale, and Kid, is greene sauce, made in Summer with Vinegar or Verjuyce, with a few spices, and without Garlicke. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 117 Pork..; when powdered it's best to be eaten with green sauce. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 42 You must either put good Gravy, or Green-sauce in the Dish. 1847–89 HALLIWELL, *Green-sauce*, sour dock or sorrel mixed with vinegar and sugar. *North.*

2. A name for field sorrel, *Rumex acetosa* and wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 149 This proueth that Greene-sauce is .. wholsome against contagion. 1645 N. DRAKE *Siege Pontefract Cas.* (Surtees Soc. 1861) 37 We had allso a boy about 9 yeares of age (as he was getting of greene sawse..) was dangerously shott in the belly. 1790 in W. MARSHALL *Midl. Co.* II. 438. 1862 C. P. JOHNSON *Useful Pl. Gt. Brit.* 64 The Wood-Sorrel [*Oxalis acetosella*], .. or Green-sauce. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss., Green sauce, Rumex acetosa*, .. much used formerly as a sauce with meat, especially veal.

Greenshank (grī'nʃæŋk). A large sandpiper, *Totanus glottis*; probably so called from its olive-coloured legs. Cf. REDSHANK (*T. calidris*).

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) II. 375 *Limosa, et glottis* .. Green Shank. 1863 *Spring Lapl.* 351 Perhaps one of the commonest of our waders here was the greenshank. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 56 At Thompson I found an old acquaintance from Europe, the greenshank.

† Gree'nship. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 **greneschipe.** [f. GREEN *a.* + -SHIP.] Greenness.

13.. *Cast. Love* 709 So is þe foundement al grene, þat to þe roche faste lib..For þe greneschipe lasteþ euere, And his heuh ne leoseþ neuere.

Greensick (grī'nsik), *a.* ? *Obs.* [Back-formation from GREEN SICKNESS.] Affected with green sickness; also *fig.* 'morbid', 'sickly'.

1681 *Broadside, Canto on Miracle wrought by the D. of M[onmouth]*, But O the Greensick Girls may boast This Duke hath cur'd Them to His Cost. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 93 Green-sick persons are unfit for exercise. 1807 OPIE in *Lect. Paint.* (1848) 316 Those greensick lovers of chalk, brickdust, charcoal, and old tapestry. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 83 There is even ground for carrying the term, with other authors, still further, and applying it to green-sick boys, as well as green-sick girls.

Green sickness, green-sickness (grī'nsi'knés). [See GREEN *a.* 3.] An anæmic disease which mostly affects young women about the age of puberty and gives a pale or greenish tinge to the complexion; chlorosis.

1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 36 His daughter beeing at the age of twentie yeeres, would .. fall into the green sicknes for want of a husband. 1584 J. RAYNOLDS *Proph. Haggai* iv. (1649) 53 Like them that are troubled with the greene sicknesse. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* IV. i. Wks. 1883 VI. 82 Languishing maids in the green-sickness. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 225 The Pulse in the Green-Sickness beats 90. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Monfet's Health's Improv.* 21 The Mischief that young Girls do themselves, who are inclined to .. the green Sickness, by taking great Quantities of Chalk, Lime, and other Absorbents. 1846 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 385 She .. had quite lately had the green sickness.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (often with reference to the morbid appetite which characterizes chlorosis).

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 166 It will then appeare .. whose wit hath the greene sicknes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 100 A kinde of Male Green-Sicknesse. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Antiplatonic* iv, Virtue's no more in Womankind But the Green sickness of the Mind. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 142 Curiosity is that green-sickness of the soul, whereby it longs for novelties, and loathes sound and wholesome truths. 1682 *Loyal Satirist* in Somers *Tracts* (1812) VII. 68 What a desperate green-sickness is the land fallen into, thus to dote on coals and dirt, and such rubbish divinity! 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 104 There is some meaning in the old theory of wild oats; and a man who has not had his greensickness and got done with it for good, is as little to be depended upon as an unvaccinated infant.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (= GREENSICK *a.*), esp. in *green-sickness girl, maid*, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 157 Out you greene sicknesse carrion, out you baggage, You tallow face. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 46 Bad greene-sicknes wines. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. ii, What a green-sickness-liver'd boy is this! 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 42 Why, my Muse, like a Green-sicknesse-Girle, Feed'st thou on coals and dirt? 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* Introd. (1734) 2 Sunk even below the Weakness of a Green-sickness Maid. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 169 Just as a green-sickness girl, when gorged with chalk and trash, nauseates the nicest dainties.

Hence **Green-sicknessed** *a.*, green-sick.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Cit.* 176 Never did Green-sickness'd Girl long with half so much earnestness for Chalk or Oatmeal. *c* 1720 BP. RUNDLE in Butler *Life Hildesley* (1799) 185 Thy [sc. Sir R. Steele] works will..cure all the green-sicknessed appetites that will seize on the gay and young, without so friendly a cordial.

Green-sleeves. A woman wearing green sleeves; the name given to an inconstant lady-love, who is the subject of a ballad published in 1580 (see quot.), which, together with the tune to which it was sung, became very popular; hence, a name for the ballad and the tune themselves.

1580 in Arber *Stationer's Reg.* (1875) II. 376 A newe northe[r]n Dittye of ye Ladye Greene Sleves. 1584 C. ROBINSON *New Sonet of Ladie Green Sleeues* in Roxb. Ball. (1887) VI. 398 Green-sleeues was all my ioy, Green-sleeues was my delight: Green-sleeues was my heart of gold, and who but my Ladie Green-sleeues? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 64. *Ibid.* V. v. 22 Let it thunder to the tune of Greene-sleeues. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 320 Old Madge, bewitch'd at Sixty one, Calls for Green Sleeves, and Jumping Joan.

Green snake. *U.S.*

1. One of two green harmless snakes of the U.S.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 275 The green snake is a beautiful innocent creature. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 84 Green Snake, common through most of the U.S..; long, slender, and entirely harmless.

2. An air-plant resembling the snake.

1883 A. J. ADDERLEY *Fisheries Bahamas* 17 One of the most remarkable of them [air-plants] is the green-snake, which looks exactly like a long serpent made of coloured india-rubber.

Green-stone, gree'nstone. [f. GREEN *a.* + STONE *sb.*; in sense 1 ad. G. *grünstein*.]

1. *Geol.* A term of wide and varying application, but usually comprising the greenish-coloured eruptive rocks containing feldspar and hornblende (or augite), such as diorite, melaphyre, etc.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 235 The name *grünstein* or green-stone has been given by Werner to a rock composed of horneblende and feldspar. 1823 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 117 Transitions from granite to sienite and green-stone may sometimes be observed in the same block. 1826 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 4) 151 The Diabase, Diorite and Amphibolite of French authors, and the Grünstein of the German School, seems to include both Green-stone and Hornblende rock. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* § 119 The greenstones (whinstones of Scotland) are less compact, more granular [etc.]. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xii. 283 Several quarries of trachyte, or green-stone, are worked in the neighbourhood. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 297 A remarkable bed of whinstone or greenstone. *attrib.* 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 175 A large block of greenstone-porphyry. 1842 MILLER (), *R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 183 The greenstone bed of Salisbury Crags. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxvii. 442 A Greenstone boulder.

2. *Min.* = NEPHRITE, a variety of jade.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 125 Many of these Indians wore pieces of green-stone round their necks which were transparent, and resembled an emerald. These being examined, appeared to be a species of the nephritic stone. 1849 DANA *Geol.* xvii. (1850) 636 The greenstone, usually called jade, used for ornaments, and also in making hatchets. 1859 A. S. THOMSON *Story N. Zealand* I. I. vii. 140 The greenstone composing these implements of war is called

nephrite by mineralogists..The most valuable kind is as clear as glass with a slight green tinge. 1892 F. R. CHAPMAN (*title*) The Working of Greenstone by the Maoris.

attrib. 1889 A. S. THOMSON *Story N. Zealand* I. I. vii. 140 Of these [weapons] the greenstone meri was the most esteemed. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Jan. 13/2 Their [the natives of New Guinea] principal instrument is a greenstone adze.

3. 'A very hard and close-textured stone used for putting the last edge on lancets and other delicate surgical instruments.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

4. (See quot.)

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 16 Sulphate of Copper, or a combination of this salt with alum, 'lapis divinus', or 'green stone'.

Greensward (grī·nswɔ̄ɹd). For forms see SWARD. Turf on which grass is growing.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xix. (1609) 487 When the enemies had turned up with a plough all the green sord. 1616 SURFL & MARKHAM *Country Farme* 662 Except you leaue such large space of greeneswarth betwixt it and the corne-lands, that [etc.]. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, I am To cut the Table out o the greene sword. *Ibid.* I. v, On every greene sworth, and in every path. 1661 WALTON *Angler* xvi. (ed. 3) 221 When you see men ploughing up.. greenswards, then follow the plough. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 621 The Knights so nimbly o'er the greensward bound. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 147 Oft as he turned the greensward with his spade. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Netley Abbey*, There they lie on the greensward strown. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 325 The garden is.. set out with greensward and gravel-walks.

b. *attrib.*, as *greensward ground*; **greensward way** = *green way*, lit. and fig. (see GREEN *a.* 2 b).

1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* II. ii, Trembling bogs, that bear a greensward show. 1697 — *Æneid* III. 291 We spread the Tables, on the greensword Ground. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* viii. 46 He.. had an easy greensword Way to whatever else he had a mind to persue. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. iv, The green-sward way was smooth and good.

Hence **Gree·nswarded** *a.*, covered with greensward.

a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Old Mill-Stream* i. 2 The greenswarded paradise watered by thee. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* iii. (1874) 48 Greenswarded courts.

Greenth (grīnþ). [f. GREEN *a.* + -TH; one of Walpole's coinages: cf. *gloomth.*] Verdure.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* lvi, I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the greenth. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* vii. 372 In the poetry of Keats.. there is an excess of greenth and vegetable imagery. *c* 1860 G. H. LEWES in Mathilde Blind *Geo. Eliot* xii. 164 Under a broad sweep of sky and the greenth of the uplands round her. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxx. 251 Amidst the gleams and greenth of summer.

Green wax, gree·nwax. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Sealing-wax of a green colour; hence b. A seal of green wax, such as was affixed to documents delivered by the Exchequer to sheriffs. c. An estreat or other document bearing this seal; also *process of green wax.* d. The fines or amercements exacted in accordance with such a document.

[1299 *Act* 27 *Edw. I*, *Stat. de Finibus* c. 9 Nomina omnium qui..debita per viridem ceram ab eis exacta solverunt.] 1377–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 586 In soluc. facta vicecomiti Northumbr. pro le Grenewax, 13*s.* 4*d.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 284 Rasers of the fals tax, And gederars of greyn wax. 1461 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 2, I trust to God for to gett you downe your greene wax if that I may, thof it cost you mony. *c* 1500 *God Speed the Plough* 69 in *P. Pl. Crede* (1867) 71 Then commeth the grenewex which greveth vs sore, With ronnyng in reragis it doth vs sorowe Inough. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 28 The whiche afterwarde is estreyted agayne and sende downe to the shiryffes of euery countie..and it is called grene waxe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1241/1 Hugh Pateshull, treasuror of the excheker, which was treasuror of the greenewax, or of the seale. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 487 Of Sherifes and greene waxe. 1618 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 61 Sir Thomas Edmondes is in concert with the duke, to farm the green wax, as they call it, or the seal of the exchequer. 1668 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 76 A processe of green wax issued to the Sheriff of Sligo for £300 arreares of rent to his Majestie. 1747 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 8626. 1/1 All Manner of Fines, Forfeitures and Sums of Money, commonly called Green Wax Monies.

Greenweed (grī·nwīd). [f. GREEN *a.* + WEED.]

1. The plant *Genista tinctoria*, so named from its dyeing properties; also extended to other species.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 163 Yellowes and greenes are colours of small prices in this realme, by reason that Alde and Greenweed wherewith they be died be naturall here. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* III. 169 When strayed her lambs where gorse and greenweed grow. 1830–7 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* xvii. 282 *Genista pilosa.* Hairy Green-weed..*G. anglica.* Needle Green-weed. Petty Whin. 1894 WRIGHT & DEWAR *Johnson's Gardener's Dict.*, Greenweed. *Genista pilosa* and *tinctoria.*

2. A green sea-weed.

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 444 For marine aquaria, the green-weeds (Ulva, Enteromorpha, and Bryopsis) are better oxygen-producers than the red sea-weeds.

Greenwich (grī·nidʒ). A town on the south bank of the Thames adjoining London on the east, famous for its astronomical observatory and its hospital formerly occupied by naval pensioners; used *attrib.* in †**Greenwich barber** *slang*, a retailer of sand from the Greenwich pits (Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1785); †**Greenwich-goose** *slang*, a pensioner of Greenwich Hospital (*ibid.*); **Greenwich stars**, 'those used for lunar computations in the nautical ephemeris' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **Greenwich time**, mean time for the meridian of Greenwich, adopted as the standard time by English astronomers.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XXV, At nine o'clock every night, Greenwich time,..the gun fires. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 31 The Dutch railway companies have, however, recently adopted Greenwich time.

Greenwood (grī·nwud). [See GREEN *a.* 2.]

1. A wood or forest when in leaf. It is taken as the typical scene of outlaw life, hence *To go to the greenwood*: to become an outlaw.

13.. *K. Alis.* 677 Now con Alisandre .. In grene wode of huntyng. *a* 1400 CLANVOWE *Cuckoo & Night.* 100, I herde.. A Nightingale so lustily singe That with her clere vois she made ringe Through-out al the grene wode wyde. *c* 1500 *Nobbrowne Maid* 89 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 276, I muste too The grene wode goo Alone a bannysshed man. *a* 1641 BP. R. MONTAGU *Acts & Mon. Ch.* (1642) 385 Some who lived in the greene Woods, and haunted the wilde Forests. 1755 JOHNSON, *Greenwood*, a wood considered as it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is sometimes used as one word. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xii, Merry it is in the good greenwood. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxviii, Rock and greenwood rang to harp and pipes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes*, *Theseus* II. 213 They hammered together till the greenwoods rang. 1884 RUSKIN *Lect. at Oxf.* in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 11/2 A bit of Alpine snow, of Greek sea, or of English greenwood.

b. *attrib.*, as *greenwood adventurer, bower, glen, life,* † *linde, path, shade, side, tree.*

15.. *Adam Bel* 404 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 20 Cloudesle walked a lytle besyde, And loked vnder the grenewood linde. *c* 1510 *Lytell Geste R. Hode* III. (1847) I. 173 They..dyde them strayt to Robyn Hode Under the grene wode tre. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 1. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales* 128 Him to the greenwood Shade they gently bore. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd., Foresters in greenwood trim. 1810 — *Lady of L.* IV. xxiv, His coat was all of the greenwood hue. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1862) I. 69 The Robin Hood ballads.. breathe the warm genial spirit of the old greenwood adventurers.

†2. = GREENWEED 1. *Obs.* (Perh. a misprint.)

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* 441 Greenwood, *Genista.*

Greeny (grī·ni), *sb.* [f. GREEN *a.* + -Y.]

1. *Theatr. slang.* The curtain of a theatre.

1821 EGAN *Tom & Jerry* xiii. (1870) 357 It is far more difficult to please the company behind Greeny; I beg pardon, sir, I should have said than the audience before the curtain.

2. A greenish-coloured bird. a. *dial.* The greenfinch or green grosbeak. b. *Austral.* A schoolboy's name for the white-plumed honey-eater, *Ptilotis penicillata.*

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Greenev*, the green grosbeak. 1896 *Australasian* 11 Jan. 73/1 (Morris) The members of the feathered tribe known to young city 'knights of the catapult' as greenies.

3. A greenhorn; a freshman at a university.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* l. II. 157 He was entered among the Greenies of this famous University [Leyden]. 1852 JUDSON *Myst. N. Y.* III. ix. 58 Anybody could know that these was took by a greeny. 1887 *Congregationalist* 7 Apr. (Farmer), Jim said I was a greeny.

Greeny (grī·ni), *a.* Also 6 **griny.** [f. GREEN *a.* + -Y[1].]

†1. Green, verdant. Also *fig.* Vigorous. *Obs.*

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius, De Consol.* I. metr. i. 7 Happy griny Youthe. *Ibid.* III. metr. viii. 3 Seake not the Golde in griny tre. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* B II The scorching heate of Summer Sun .. Thy [*sc.* Earth] .. pride of all thy greeny haire defaceth. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xiii. 81 A Nymph of the greeny Grove. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sculler* Wks. III. 27/2, I that on greenie grasse could lay me downe. 1669 FLAVEL *Husb. Spirit.* (1770) 203 In a greeny seat Of shady oak. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 64 When merry Lads are playing Each with his bonny Lass Upon the greeny grass.

2. Somewhat green, greenish.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. 192 A sky-blue sash .. not the poor, thin greeny colour which usually passes under that dishonoured name. 1897 VIZETELLY *Zola's Rome* 444 The second floor dining-room was so gloomy, saddened by the greeny half-light of the courtyard.

b. quasi-*adv.* qualifying adjs. of colour.

1884 FENN *Sweet Mace* III. ii. 18 A greeny olive snake raised its head. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 209 His countenance was of a greeny ashen. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 375/2 The greeny white of breaking water.

Green-yard, greenyard (grī·nyɑɹd). An enclosure covered with grass or turf (not paved). In various specific applications.

†1. At Norwich (see quot. 1870). *Obs.*

1578 *Joyf. Receiving Q. Eliz. Norwich* C iij b, M. Churchyard brought Mercurie .. into the greene yard vnder the .. bedchamber window, out of the which, the Queenes Maiestie looked. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 101 Preacht..in the Green-Yard of Norwich. *a* 1656 *Ibid.* 63 The Leaden Crosse, which had been newly sawne downe from over the Green-Yard Pulpit. 1870 *Murray's Handbk. Essex*, etc. 206 The Green Yard of the monastery [Norwich], in which was a cross, where sermons were occasionally preached.

2. An enclosure for the reception of stray animals and vehicles; a pound.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5866/2 Two Stables in the Green-Yard without Aldermanbury-Postern. 1824 *Bell's Life in Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 135 If you don't take charge of the coach, I'll take it to the green-yard, and yourself to the watch-house. 1852 *Househ. Words* 23 Oct. 136 Phaetons that should properly have been sequestrated in the Greenyard of oblivion..long since. 1862 *Times* 16 Aug. 11/3 The greenyard belonged to the defendant's ancestors and was not a parochial greenyard or pound. 1889 VINCENT *Police Code* (ed. 6) 90 In nearly every parish there is a greenyard or pound, where animals found straying or in the possession of prisoners, may be kept at certain charges. 1893 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 5/3 'Green yard'.. is the metropolitan equivalent for the village 'pound'.

3. A grass yard for hounds to take exercise in.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 23 Great care should be taken in keeping the green-yard in order. 1841 TATTERSALL *Sport. Archit.* 84 The large green yard..should adjoin the apartments for the young hounds.

†**Grees,** *sb. pl. Obs.* Also **gres, grece.** [App. ad. L. *Græci* pl.] Greeks.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7060 In his time was troi nomyn, And thoru þe grece [*Gött.* grekis, *Fairf.* greges, *Trin.* grekes] ouercomyn. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 175 Whan þe grete Constantyn made Constantinopolim þe cheef sete of þe emperour of Rome, þan were þe Grees [L. *gens Græcorum*] i-cleped Romanij. And anon to þis day þe Grees [L. *Græci*] clepeþ nouȝt hem self Grees, but Romayses. *Ibid.* IV. 271 þe Grees [*v. r.* Gres].

Grees, obs. form of GRASS.

Grees, grees(s)e, obs. forms of GREASE.

Grees(e, greesse: see GRECE.

Greesing, obs. form of GRECING.

Greesly, Greest, obs. forms of GRISLY, GRIST.

†**Greet,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. GREET *v.*[1]] The action of GREET *v.*[1]; a greeting.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 205 Let me that joy in these consorting greets..Yield thanks for all these favours to my son. *a* 1616 BEAUMONT *Sennet* Poems (1640) 4 The broken marrow bone is sweet, The token doth adorn the greet. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *De Magnete* 64 Poems (1638) 31 She dares goe forth alone..and with a winning greet The tumour of his high swolne breast asswage.

Greet (grīt), *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 3–4 **gret,** 3–6 **grete,** 5 **greit,** 6 **greete.** [f. GREET *v.*]

1. Weeping, lamentation; also, a cry of sorrow.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3888, xxx. daiȝes ðat folc in wep Wið bedes, and gret, and teres wep. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14008 Þar-wit sco fell on sullk a gret. .. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3129 Iosian .. spak to hire wiþ loude gret. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 324 (Douce MS.) With a grisly grete þe goste a-wey glides. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus* 139 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 927 Now weip with me..And all thy game thow change in gole and greit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ii. 49 Persew me nocht thus with ȝour grete and teris. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 66 *Fer.* Well decked in a frocke of gray. *Wil.* Hey, ho, gray is greete [*Gloss.* weeping and complaint]. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dream* iv, A golden hind .. Whose valed eares bewraid her inward greet. *a* 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 61 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 146 Sobbing & greet. *a* 1801 R. GALL *Poems* (1819) 76 The widow's greet, the baby's cry He winna lout to hear. 1898 BULLOCK *Mem. Congreg. Ch. Aberdeen* viii. 101 His admonitions were not the less powerful though given with 'the greet in his throat'.

†2. A prayer or entreaty. *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2757 Þai grauntid the grete with a glad chere.

Greet (grīt), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 **grétan, grétan,** (3 **græten,** 3 *Orm.* **gretenn,** 4 **greten**), 3–5 **grete,** (5 **greth, gretyn**), 6–7 **greete,** 6– **greet.** *Imper.* 4 **gret.** *Pa. t.* (2 **greite**), 3–5, 7 **gret,** 3–6 **grett**(e, 5 **grete,** (6 **gryte**), 6–**greeted.** *Pa. pple.* 3 **gret,** (**igrette**), 4 **grett,** (5 **greet**), 8– **greeted.** [Com. WGer.: OE. *grétan* wk. vb., corresponds to OFris. *grēta*, OS. *grōtian* (Du. *groeten*), OHG. *gruozzan* (MHG. *grüezen*, mod.G. *grüszen*):—WGer. **grōt-jan*, related to **grōto-z*, **grōtâ* sb. (MHG. *gruoz*, mod.G. *grusz* masc.; MDu. *groet* masc. and fem., Du. *groet* masc.).

The primary sense is uncertain; the senses of early occurrence in continental Teut. are 'to approach', 'to call upon', 'to provoke or compel to action', 'to attack', 'to irritate, annoy', 'to address, salute'. In mod.Ger. and Du. as in Eng. the sense 'salute' has become the prominent one, such other senses as survive being now apprehended as transferred from this. (The sb., which may be only a back-formation, expresses the action of the vb. in all senses.) The ultimate etymology is equally uncertain with the radical meaning; many scholars refer the word to OAryan **ghrōt-* : *ghrēd-* to resound (see GREET *v.*[2]), on which supposition the primary sense should be 'to call on'; another view is that the Teut. root **grōt-* is an extension of the root which appears in Gr. as χράω with the sense 'to approach closely, touch', etc.]

†1. *trans.* In various senses which did not survive beyond OE.: To approach, come up to; to begin upon, begin to treat or handle, take in hand. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 210 *Convenio*, groetu *vel adjuro.* [*c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 28 þætte ðu mec ne ȝegroeta (*ne me torqueas*).] *c* 1000 *Endowments of Men* 49 in *Exeter Bk.*, Sum mid houdum mæȝ hearpan gretan. *c* 1000 *Soul & Body* 139 Þeah ðe wyrmas ȝyt ȝifre gretaþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* IX. (Z.) 49 On scortne as ȝeendiað grecisce naman, ac we ne gretað nu ða.

†2. To assail, attack. *Obs.* (After 15th c. prob. only as a transferred or ironical use of sense 3.)

Beowulf (Z.) 3080 Þæt he ne grette gold-weard þone. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. ii. § 2 Sibban wæs eallum þæm oþrum swa micel eȝe from him þæt hi hiene leng gretan ne dorstan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1755 (Gr.) Gif ðe æniȝ eorðbuendra mid wean greteð. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1811 Wit þe barre so he him grette. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3789 A duyk of Perce sone he mette With his launce he him grette. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Harald of Donesmore vppon Done him mette Vibrand..with suerd so him grette, Þat þorghout his armes Vibrand alle to hewe. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1140 Ipomydon so Campanus grette, That knyght and

stede..Felle on hepe, in mydde the place. [1594 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv. 260 How easily might some base slave be suborn'd To greet his lordship with a poniard. 1880 J. O'HAGAN *Song of Roland* CCXXVIII, I will him body to body greet, Give him the lie with my brand of steel.]

3. To accost or address with the expressions of goodwill or courtesy usual on meeting; to offer in speech or writing to (a person) the expression of one's own or another's friendly or polite regard. Now only *literary*. †Formerly often *to greet* (a person) *fair, friendly, well*.

Beowulf 614 Cwen..grette..guman on healle. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 18 Ongunnon hine þus gretan hal wes þu iudea cyning. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 þet folc..hine greite and cleopede king on bisiner. *c* 1205 [see FAIR *adv.* 2]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4339 Quen he had hir hend-li gret. *c* 1325 *Lay le Frene* 257 The abbesse and the nonnes alle, Fair him gret in the gest-halle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2170 Go forth..& gret wel my doȝtre dere. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* iv. (Gibbs MS.), What tyme þat oure blessed lady grette Elizabeth. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 974 Rycht gudlye he with humyhness him gret. 1553 Q. MARY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. i. 3 We grete you well. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. v. 13 There's other of our friends Will greet vs heere anon. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Greet* (old Word), to salute. 1742 BLAIR *To W. Law* 115 If..thou greets Heaven's King, and shoutest through the..streets. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Instit. Hindu Law* ii. § 132 The wife of his brother..must be saluted every day; but his paternal and maternal kinswomen need only be greeted on his return from a journey. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxii, Greet the Father well from me. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxix. (1878) 501, I had passed Jane Rodgers..and having just greeted her, had gone on.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 19 He, tumbling doune alive With bloudy mouth his mother earth did kis, Greeting his grave. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* E v, With neare embracements Weeuer, Mersey met, And both together th' Irish Seas they gret. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 62 Not a friend greet My poore corpes.

b. *absol.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2864 God..of israel ðe bode sente, and greteð wel, ðat, bi ði leue, hise folc vt-fare. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 90 There greete in silence as the dead are wont. 1591 — 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 42 Away, vexation almost stoppes my breath, That sundred friends greete in the hour of death. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 191 None greets, for none the greeting will return.

c. To salute *with* words or gestures; *transf.* to receive at meeting or arrival *with* some speech or action (whether friendly or otherwise) in lieu of salutation.

a 1000 *Juliana* 164 in *Exeter Bk.*, Hy þa se æðeling grette ..bliþum wordum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Greteð þe lefdi mid one Aue Marie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15014 Ald and yong, bath less and mare, Wit a word alle him gretr. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1444 My sone gretheth yow now wyth his good blyssyng. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 78 When he gryte her with thys Aue. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvi. (Arb.) 67 The same Musicians..greeted them with a Psalme of new applausions. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 252 The Gifts With which I greet the Man whom my Soul hates. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 58 Our arrival at the camp was greeted with acclamation. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, The merry man was the first to greet the strangers with a nod. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Wellington* 21 No more in soldier fashion will he greet With lifted hand the gazer in the street. 1868 — *Lucretius* 7 The woman ..ran To greet him with a kiss.

†d. To honour (a person) *with* a gift. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 798 To beon mid gold & gersum igrette. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 187 He that repenteth rathest schulde arysen aftur And greten sir Gloten with a galun of ale.

†e. In Spenser: to offer congratulations on (an achievement, etc.); const. *unto* or *dative*.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iii. 14 Thether also came..Florimell..To greet his guerdon unto every knight. *Ibid.* 15 Florimell..goodly gan to greet his brave emprise. *Ibid.* xi. 15 She towards him in hast her selfe did draw To greet him the good fortune of his hand.

f. Of cries, demonstrations: To be addressed to or evoked by (a person or incident), to 'hail'.

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 487 Shouts of assent greeted the resolution.

†g. To gratify, please. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, I. i, You greet me well if so you will her good. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. iii. 38, I finde It greets mee as an enterprize of kindnesse performd to your sole daughter.

4. To receive or meet with demonstrations of welcome.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 54 We will greet the time. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 152 Let him greet alone The Grecian nauie. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 628 Who..greet thy landing with a trembling joy. 1786 BURNS *To Mountain Daisy* II The bonnie Lark..Wi' spreckl'd breast, When upward-springing, blythe, to greet The purpling east. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 295 The cavalcade..was greeted two miles from the city by the bishop and clergy. 1855 *Ibid.* XII. III. 242 The whole population..came to the shore to greet them.

†b. *intr.* To meet *with*. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i, You have a Lodge, sir, So far remote from way of passengers That seldome any mortall eye does greet with it.

5. Of a thing: To present itself to. Now only of sights or sounds: To meet (the eye, ear).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 43 The Sea on one side greets its Marble Walls. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 160 The pageant which had greeted his eyes as he entered Le Mans. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 307 A wide extent of sea greets the eye.

Greet (grīt), *v.*[2] Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 **grétan, gréotan**, 3-5 **grete**, 4-5 **gret**, 4-6 **greete**, 6 **grate, griet**, 6-7 **greit**, 7- **greet**. *Pa. t.* 3-5 **gret(t**, 4 **grete**, 5 **grette**; 3, 5-9 **grat**. *β.* 5 **gretid**. *Pa. pple.* 3 **graten**, **i-groten**, 4 **greten**, 5 **gret**, 9 **grutten**. [Two distinct but synonymous words have here coalesced: (1) OE. *grétan* (only in Anglian form *grétan*), presumably a redupl. str. vb. with pa. t. **grét*, pa. pple. **gréten* (a wk. pa. pple. occurs once in the pl. *begrétte*), corresp. to OS. *grátan* (only once in pa. t. *griat*, v.r. *griot*) to weep, MHG. *grazen* (wk.) to cry out, rage, storm, ON. *gráta*, pa. t. *grét* (Sw. *gråta* Da. *græde*), Goth. *grêtan*, pa. t. *gaigrôt*:—OTeut. **grêtan*, f. OAryan root **ghrēd-*: *ghrōd-* found also in Skr. *hrād* to resound (cf. GREET *v.*[1]); (2) OE. *gréotan* (pa. t. **gréat*, **gruton*, pa. pple. **groten*) = OS. *griotan, greotan*; possibly evolved from a pa. t. of the redupl. vb. *grétan*; possibly a compound with prefix **ga-* of the synonymous str. vb. found in OE. as *réotan*. Prof. Sievers suggests that both vbs. may descend from a common pre-Teut. root **ghrēud-*, the long diphthong being differentiated into Teut. *ê* and *eu*.

The gloss '*mereo* [=*mæreo*], groeto' in the Corpus Glossary is difficult to explain; most prob. *groeto* is simply miswritten for *gréto* (or *gréoto*) owing to confusion with GREET *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To weep, cry, lament, grieve; †*rarely* said of the eyes.

Beowulf 1342 Þeȝne monegum se þe æfter sinc-gyfan on sefan greoteþ. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1305 *Mereo*, groeto. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 991 Beornas gretað. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 376 (Gr.) Heo..sceall oft..greotan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2341 So e gret, ðat alle hise wlite wurð teres wet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15006 Almast for ioi þai grette. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lv. 13 The eghen may grete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 347 At leve-takyng the ladyis gret, And mak thar face with teris wet. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 46 Petre grette full tenderly, when he had forsaken Criste. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 570 þe childe was sary and þerfore grett. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The turtil began for to greit, quhen the cuschet ȝoulit. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 252 Graunt grace to him that grates therfore with sea of saltish brine. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 1 Tell me, good Hobbinoll, what garres thee greete? 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* v. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 93 I'le near greet for that sir, while I have your love. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy J. Cowper* 1, I wairn ye a' to greet and drone. 1791 BURNS *'There'll Never be Peace'* iii, My seven braw sons for Jamie drew sword, And now I greet round their green beds in the yerd. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, Dougal..neither grat not grained. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 174 'Leely', said Jamie, 'dinna greet, an' I'll never do't again'. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 109, I sat down and grat like a bairn.

b. With *cognate obj.* To shed (tears).

c 1300 *Havelok* 285 For hire was mani a ter i-groten. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1141 The king..Grat mony salt tere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXVIII. 331 The teres thou gretf when thou rasid lazare. 1719 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 43 Hing down ye'r heads, ye hills, greet out ye'r springs.

†2. *trans.* To weep for, lament, bewail. *Obs.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1571 Hu þa wom-sceaþan hyra ealdgestreon..sare greten. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15613 For þyng þat þou hast greten sore. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lx. 2 Whils i grete my syn.

†3. *intr.* To cry or call out in supplication or in anger. Const. *after, on, upon, till, to*. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3659 He greten up-on moysen, And he to god made his bi-men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15624 To-quils he lai in orisun, he wit [*Fairf.* til, *Trin.* ou] his fader gret. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 148, I am Thomas ȝour hope, to whom ȝe crie & grete. *c* 1410 LYDG. *Life Our Lady* xvi. (? 1484) c iv, Where as she sat in hir oratorye With herte ententyf..Grete to god and all hir ful mynde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 34 The gud wyffe gruling befor God gretis eftir grace.

†4. To beseech (a person) with tears. *Obs. rare.*

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 224 Greting grit God to grant thy Grace gude ȝeir.

Greet, obs. and dial. form of GRIT.

Greet(e, obs. form of GREAT *a*.

Greeter[1] (grī·tər). [f. GREET *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who greets, or salutes.

1552 HULOET, Greter or brynger of a gretynge, *salutiger*. 1611 COTGR., *Saluëur*, a saluter, a greeter. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She used to be my constant elbow companion, and most smiling greeter. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* II. 116 Only half the students had returned, and they..were standing in self-interested fraternities, broken by groups and greeters. 1868 *Daily News* 6 July, The outbursts of cheering that would have greeted him if the greeters had not been [etc.].

Greeter[2] (grī·tər). *Sc.* [f. GREET *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who 'greets' or cries.

17.. *Yng. Ronald* xvii. in Child *Ballads* (1898) V. 183 I've heard greeters at your school-house..But for to hear an auld man greet, It passes bairns' play.

Greeting (grī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GREET *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of GREET *v.*[1], in various senses; an instance of this, *esp.* a salutation. *Sendeth greeting*: a translation (now *arch.*) of the Lat. and Gr. epistolary formulæ of salutation, *salutem (dicit)*, χαίρειν; also with ellipsis of the vb.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. x. (1891) 124 Bonefatius papa sende Eadwine gretinge. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 29 And ȝeðohte hulig wæs ðios groeteng. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 207 Gretunge, keiser, walde wel bicumen þe..ȝef [etc.]. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 100 From heouene in-to eorþe god gretynge he sende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17647 Ioseph sli greting þam gaf, 'Godds peis mot yee alle hat'. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4883 A gay greting was ber gret wan þei togedir met. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 9 Whanne Elizabeth herde þe greting of Marie. 1444 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 399 James, be the grace of God kyng of Scottis, to the alderman and balleis of our burgh of Aberden gretyng. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 47 My lady sente me to yow, and sendeth yow gretinge, and sente yow this letter. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xi. 27 Kynge Antiochus sendeth gretinge vnto the councell and the other people of the Iewes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 254 Oh to what purpose dost thou hord thy words, That thou returnst no greeting to thy friends? 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 27 Health, and faire greeting from our Generall. 1611 BIBLE *Jas.* i. 1 Iames..to the twelue tribes which are scattered abroad, greeting. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, 3 *John* i. 13-14 Kind Remembrances and Greetings are suitable to Christian Fellowship. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 54 Where once the Dove and Olive-Bough Offered a greeting of good ale To all who entered Grasmere Vale. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxiv, Tito did not kneel, but simply made a greeting of profound deference. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 51 Everybody meets everybody with greetings on the warmth and the sunshine.

b. *Comb.*, as *greeting-place, -word*.

c 1200 ORMIN 2799 Rihht affterr þatt tin greting word Wass cumenn i min ære. 1867 R. S. HAWKER *Prose Wks.* (1893) 114 The tree which marked the greeting-place of master Bunsby.

Greeting (grī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. GREET *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of GREET *v.*[2]; lamentation, weeping.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24624 For mi greting ful sare þai grett. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1451 Now es laghter and now es gretyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 514 Thocht I say that thai gret, sothly it wes na greting propyrly. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 34 þe vale of Mambre, þat es at say þe Vale of Gretyng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3491 What gretyng & gremþ growes vnto ȝe? 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 428 Ane huge clamoure, mingit sum parte with skirll and greting of wiffis and barnis. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 210 Griting and gnashing of teeth.

attrib. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17047 (Gött.) þat þu þe suink naght..wid greting praier for to gett þe oyle þat god in hight has sett.

Greeting (grī·tiŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. GREET *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That greets, salutes, etc.

1890 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 3/4 The greeting cheers from all parts of the hall.

Hence **Gree·tingly** *adv.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 339 It hails the lov'd child greetingly.

Greeting (grī·tiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] *Sc.* [f. GREET *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That 'greets' or weeps.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 39 With greitting eyes vaiting for ws in the coaste of the heavenlie countrie. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 210 Away with him, he is a greeting devil.

†**Gree·tingful**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. GREETING *vbl. sb.*[2] + -FUL.] Sorrowful, tearful.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 10 A gretyngful prayer of men þat does penaunce.

Greetingless (grī·tiŋlĕs), *a.* [f. GREETING *vbl. sb* 1 + -LESS.] Without greeting or welcome.

1890 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Two False Moves* I. v. 64 A greetingless coming home.

†**Gree·ty**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 **grety**. [f. GREET *v.*[2] + -Y[1].] Inclined to shed tears.

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 351 Take rwe heysele & mengys wt hony For wattryd eyne & to grety.

Greevance, obs. form of GRIEVANCE.

Greeve, var. GREAVE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. GRIEVE.

Greeves, obs. pl. of GREAVE *sb.*[3], GRIEF.

Greezy, obs. form of GREASY.

Gref(e, obs. form of GRAFF *sb.*[1], GRIEF, GRIEVE.

Grefeous, obs. form of GRIEVOUS.

†**Greff(e**. *Obs.* [a. F. *greffe* :—L. *graphium*: see GRAFF *sb.*[1]] A graving instrument, a style.

[*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 997 *Graffium*, gref.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21315 þe first his greff of irin was. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 113 b/2 A greffe is proprely callid a poyntel to wryte in tablis of waxe.

Greff(e, obs. form of GRAFF, GRIEF, GRIEVE.

Greffier (gre·fiəɹ, Fr. grefje). Also 7 **grephier**, 8 **griffier**. [a. F. *greffier*, f. *greffe*: see GRAFF *sb.*[1]]

1. A registrar, clerk, or notary. Chiefly with reference to foreign countries or to the Channel Islands.

1590 in A. Collins *Lett. & Mem. State* (1746) I. 304 Artsens, the Greffier to the States. 1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. v. 56 The Grephier of that Towne. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 414, I will endeavour to engage them either to write themselves to their Resident at Vienna, or, at least, to order the Greffier to do it. 1728 CHESTERF. *Let. to Ld. Townshend* 14 Dec., Some things might be communicated to the Pensionary in confidence, which he would not tell the Greffier. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Guernsey 128 There is an Officer called a Griffier, who..tenders the Oaths. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delusions* III. 205 A rich *greffier* paid him a large sum of money that he might be instructed in the art. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 250 The very greffier, entering it in his register.

2. A white hunting dog. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 4 Of the nature and complexions of whyte dogges called Baux, and surnamed Greffiers.

Greffon, obs. form of GRIFFIN.

Gref(f)ul, greful(l, obs. forms of GRIEFFUL.

Greg(e, obs. form of GRIG *sb.*[1]

Gregal (grī·găl), *a.* Also 6 **gregall**. [ad. L. *gregāl-is*, f. *greg-, grex* flock, crowd, multitude.]

1 Pertaining to a flock, or to the multitude. *rare.*
c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 68 Caractacus .. was brought to Rome emonge other gregall captives. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Gregal*, of the same flock or company, common. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never again* vii, For this gregal conformity there is a cause and an excuse.

†2. = GREGARIOUS. *Obs.*
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 557 When once his flesh is tickled with lust, he groweth tame, gregal and loving. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 921 A winged Insect, gregal or hearding. *Ibid.*, He is a .. flocking or gregal creature.

‖ **Gregale** (gregā·le). Also **grigale, grecale.** [It.; app. repr. a late L. **grœcāle-m*, f. L. *Grœcus* GREEK *a.*] The north-east wind in the Mediterranean. Cf. GREGO 1.
1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 135–6 In Egypt, where it is named *grigale*, I found it gloomy, chilly, and oppressive. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grecale*, a north-eastern breeze off the coast of Sicily, Greece lying N.E. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 340 The 'gregale' .. is a strong north-east wind which occasionally blows in the winter months with great fury and force for two or three days together.

Gregarian (grègē·ə·rĭăn), *a. rare.* [f. L. *gregāri-us* (see GREGARIOUS) + -AN.] Belonging to the herd or common sort. Of a soldier: Common, private (= L. *gregārius miles*).
1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosperitie* I. 112 Even as the meanest gregarian souldier. 1640 BP. H. KING *Serm.* 16 Those Gregarian sparks, those Plebeian lesser Starres, which people the skie. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 2 The Gregarian Soldiers and gross of the Army is well-affected to him.

Hence **Grega·rianism**, the practice of collecting in flocks or companies.
1881 *Truth* 13 Oct. 460/1 The tendency to gregarianism is nowhere more manifest than along the Riviera.

Gregarine (gre·gărin), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Gregarīna* (f. L. *gregāri-us*: see GREGARIOUS), the typical genus of the *Gregarinidæ*.]
A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Gregarina* or class *Gregarinida* of protozoans, parasitic chiefly in insects, molluscs, and crustacea.
In recent Dicts.
B. *sb.* One of the *Gregarinida*.
1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 368 The Gregarines observed in the flesh of oxen. 1884 A. SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 208 The Gregarines are found mainly in Invertebrata.

So **Gregari·niform** *a.*, shaped like a gregarine; **Grega·rinous** *a.*, afflicted with or possessing gregarines (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).
1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 728 *note*, The malarial organism being a gregariniform parasite capable of living in the body of man or in the body of mosquito.

Gregarious (grègē·rĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *gregāri-us* (f. *greg-*, *grex* flock, herd) + -OUS.]
1. *Nat. Hist.* Of classes or species of animals: Living in flocks or communities, given to association with others of the same species.
1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 135 Being gregarious, swimming together in great multitudes. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* II. 196 Stares are gregarious birds, living and flying together in great flocks. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. ii. § 38. 99 Those which are the most useful, fly not singly, as other Birds, but are commonly Gregarious; as the Partridge, Lark, Teal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 41 This is practised among all gregarious animals. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 68 *Philonexis.*—Gregarious in the open sea. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 340 A gregarious species of butterfly.
b. *transf.* Of persons: Inclined to associate with others, fond of company.
1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 369 Society! gregarious dame! 1822 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 2/1 A very gregarious profession, that habitually combines and butts against an opponent with a very extended front. 1853 C. L. BRACE *Home Life Germ.* 188 We like being together well enough, but our gregarious tendencies are nearly always for some earnest object. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 70 She's not a gregarious person. Society and she have choked each other off some time ago.
2. *Bot.* Growing in open clusters.
1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 995 *Agaricus fusipes* .. gregarious. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 131 *Saxifraga granulata*.. Gregarious, glandular-hairy.
3. *Path.* Closely collected, clustered.
1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 256 Occasionally, however, this species [intestinal calculus] is found gregarious, instead of solitary. *Ibid.* IV. 440 They [pimples] are sometimes solitary, but more frequently gregarious.
4. Of or pertaining to a flock or community; characteristic of or affecting persons gathered together in crowds.
1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iii. 60 The enthusiasm of gregarious rage .. puts contempt upon death. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 401 An instance of the gregarious effect of an excitement. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Books* II. 210 His faith in the gregarious advancement of men was afterwards shaken. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xiii. 236 Mere religious zeal is a gregarious thing .. like other gregarious affections, which are caught by men in company.

Hence **Grega·riously** *adv.*, **Grega·riousness.**
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 374/1 *Gregariously*, such as swim by Flocks, Troops, or Companies together. 1818 TODD, *Gregariously*, *Gregariousness*. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 177 It is evident that they prey gregariously. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. 1859 XI. 233 That marked gregariousness in human genius had taken place amongst the poets and orators of Rome, which [etc.]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 151 Men acting gregariously. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xii. 154 A vile gregariousness of thought and feeling.

†**Gre·gary,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 gregarie. [ad. L. *gregāri-us*: see GREGARIOUS.] Pertaining to the common herd, ordinary, undistinguished.
1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. ix. 53 Men that gave their blood for the Gospell and imbraced their fagots, flaming, which many gregarie professours held enough to carry cold.

† **Grega·tion.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *greg-*, *grex* flock + -ATION.] A crowd, multitude (see quot.).
1621 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) II. 156 It is the vertue (this of Concord) that is most proper .. to a Congregation; without it a gregation it may be, but no Congregation.

Grege, obs. form of GRIG *sb.*¹

Gregeis, variant of GREGOIS *Obs.*

† **Gregge,** *v. Obs.* Also **grege.** [Aphet. form of *agregge*, AGGREGE q. v.]
1. *trans.* To aggravate, make more grave.
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2991 Some sal haf .. þe dropsy to grege þair angwyse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 134 We greggen oure synne. 1382 — *Ecclus.* viii. 18 Lest parauenture he gregge his eueles in thee.
2. To make heavy; also, to make dull (the ear).
1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* v. 6 Forsothe the hoond of the Lord is greggid vpon the Azothis. — *Isa.* lix. 1 Lo! ther is not abreggid the hond of the Lord, that sauen he mai not, ne agreggid [*v.r.* greggid] is his ere, that he ful out here not.

Greggle, var. GREYGLE *dial.*, wild hyacinth.

Gre·gicide, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *greg(i)-*, *grex*, flock, crowd + -CIDE 1; after *regicide*.] Involving the slaughter of the common people.
1796 (*title*) Thoughts on the prospect of a Gregicide War, in a Letter to the right hon. Edmund Burke.

† **Gregion, -oun,** *a.* and *sb. Sc. Obs.* [Alteration of *gregyus* GREGOIS, suggested by *Graiugenum* Æn. III. 550.] **A.** *adj.* Grecian. **B.** *sb. pl.* Greeks.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. 56 Ane Gregioun swerd. *Ibid.* xii. 51 Nor go to serve na matroun Gregioun. *Ibid.* III. viii. 85 The Gregionis herbry, and fronteris suspek We left behind.

‖ **Grego** (grē·go). Also 8 **grieko.** [a. some Rom. form of L. *Grœcus* GREEK *a.*; cf. Sp. *griego*, Pg. *grego*, It. *greco*.] A coarse jacket with a hood, worn in the Levant. Also *slang*, a rough great-coat.
1747 *Adv. Kidnapped Orphan* 54 Manly .. lent him a warm Grego, or long jacket lined with fur. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 151 All my cloaths consisted of an old short grieko, which is something like a bearskin. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 215 They wear .. a *grego*, or thick shaggy great coat, with a hood. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 175 A good grego in a winter's watch. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix, Their gregos, or night great-coats with hoods. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxxviii, The .. men .. had lain down in their gregos and pilot-jackets.
attrib. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* iii. 25 He takes about a double handful of shavings out of his grego pocket.

† **Gre·gois,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 **gregeis, -eys, -ies, gregois, -oyse,** (4 **gergeis**), 5 **gregyows,** 6 *Sc.* **gregyus.** [a. OF. *gregois*, dial. var. of *greseis*:—late L. *græciscus*, f. *Græcu-s* GREEK *a.*] **A.** *adj.* only in *fyr gregeys* = Greek fire. **B.** *sb.* A Greek.
13.. *K. Alis.* 2433 Eche of his men a Gregeis. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2575 Many barel ful off fyr Gregeys. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2200 Alle gergeis for grame gonne take here leue. *Ibid.* 5104 But go we now from þe gregoyse & ginne of anoþer. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Martha* 46 þe quhilk, quhatthinge it ourtuke As fyr gregois brynt at a luke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 The Gregois hadden mochel peine. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta. Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 77 And oon old Gregeys of hem shewyd and sayde. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* 7927 (C.) There were Gregyows many a wonne, Or he hyt gate, that were slone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. 22 Bot first enconteris ws Androgeus, With a greit cumpany of the Gregyus.

Gregorian (grĭgō·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *grēgoriānus* (whence F. *grégorien*), f. late L. *Grēgorius* (a. Gr. Γρηγόριος), a man's name (commonly rendered in Eng. by the adapted form *Gregory*); in senses A 3, 4, B 1 used with reference to the Eng. surname *Gregory*: see -AN, -IAN.]
A. *adj.*
1. Of or pertaining to Pope Gregory I (who reigned 590–600); chiefly applied to the ancient system of ritual music, otherwise known as *plain-chant* or *plain-song* (characterized by free rhythm, a limited scale, etc.), which is founded on the *Antiphonarium* of which Gregory is presumed to have been the compiler. So *Gregorian chant, music, tones*, etc.
1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xliii, Throughly besprinkled with holy water .. that by the virtue as well of that Gregorian water as of the starres .. they might [etc.]. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Chant*, The plain, or Gregorian chant, is where the choir and people sing in unison, or all together in the same manner. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. 346 He [Gregory] formed that ecclesiastical music so grave and edifying, which at present is called the Gregorian music. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 12 The ancient Gregorian chants that are come down to us. *Ibid.* 14, I shall .. give a short example of each mode in Gregorian notes. 1855 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* i. (1857) 10 Every one who has ever heard of Gregory, has heard of his Gregorian chants. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 18 The so-called Gregorian scales. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Gregorian Tones*, a collection of chants compiled by S. Gregory the Great, consisting of eight tones, four of which, called authentic, he is said to have found, to which he added another four, plagal. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 362/2 The usual notes of the Gregorian Plain Song.
2. Of, pertaining to, or established by Pope Gregory XIII. *Gregorian calendar*: see CALENDAR 1; so *Gregorian style* = 'new style'. *Gregorian epoch*, the time from which the Gregorian calendar dates (1582).
1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xix. 336 The Gregorian account goes ten dayes before the computation of the English calendar. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. Wks. (1851) 333, I shall suspect their Calendar more then the Gregorian. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Gregorian Year*, the New Account, or New Style, instituted upon the Reformation of the Calendar, by Pope Gregory the 13th .. Anno Domini, 1582. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ₱ 2 The Gregorian Computation was the most regular. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The year 1726 is the 1442th year of the Gregorian epocha. *Ibid.*, The old, or Julian, and new, or Gregorian style. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Gregorian Style*, the new style invented by Gregory XIII. to correct the Julian.
3. The distinctive epithet of the kind of reflecting telescope invented by J. Gregory (died 1675).
1761 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 191 My Newtonian reflector shewed objects clearer than the generality of Gregorian reflectors. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xliii. 350 The Gregorian telescope is shown in fig. 167. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 124 This form has an advantage over the Gregorian in that the telescope may be made shorter.
†4. *Gregorian tree*, the gallows. (Cf GREGORY 2.)
1641 *Mercur. Pragmat.* (Farmer), He Doth fear his fate from the Gregorian tree. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Gregorian tree*, so named from Gregory Brandon, a famous finisher of the law.
B. *sb.*
1. A variety of wig worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, said by Blount 1670 to be named after the inventor, Gregory, a Strand barber.
1598 FLORIO, *Perucca*, a periwig or gregorian of counterfait haire. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* III. (1633) 32 A quaint Gregorian to thy head to binde. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 186 That no man wear a Gregorian or periwig, unless he have a testimonial from a town-clerk, that he is either bald, sickly, or asham'd of white hairs. 1658 BRAITHWAIT *Honest Ghost* 46 Pulling a little downe his gregorian, which was displac't a little by hastie taking off his Bever.
Comb. 1598 FLORIO, *Perucchiera*, a periwig or gregorian maker.
2. A member of a society (often classed with the Freemasons), which existed in England in the eighteenth century.
c 1742 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 525 All other institutions, whether .. Gregorians .. or Free-Masons. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 576 One Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxvii. (1766) II. 54 These associations .. may be compared to the Free Masons, Gregoreans, and Antigallicans of England. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* X. 349 Griggs and Gregorians here their meetings hold.
3. †**a.** One who is versed in Gregorian music (*obs.*). **b.** A Gregorian chant.
1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 9 The Gregorians (whom the Church of Rome doth imitate) marking all the lines with one colour. *Ibid.* 27 The authorities of the Gregorians admit no such Song. *a* 1873 S. WILBERFORCE in Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* (1888) II. 59, I assure you I never hear a Gregorian without feeling a wish to lie down on my stomach and howl.

Hence **Grego·rianist,** one who advocates the use of Gregorian chants; **Grego·rianize** *v. trans.*, to render Gregorian in style; *intr.* to use or advocate the use of Gregorian music; whence **Grego·rianizing** *vbl. sb.*, **Grego·rianizer.**
1866 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 9/1 Imagine the Gregorianizing of the musical taste of a generation which [etc.]. 1884 *Ch. Times* 28 Nov. 905/4 Very largely the fault of the Gregorianizers. *Ibid.* 906/1 A reductio ad absurdum of extreme Gregorianizing. *Ibid.* 906/4 Our rough and ready Gregorianists.

Gregory (gre·gŏri). [Uses of the proper name.]
†1. App. a 'gallant'. *Obs.*
1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Faith, and I've other weapons for the rest too, I have prepard for em, if ere I take My Gregories heere agen.
†2. A hangman. *Obs.* (Cf. GREGORIAN A. 4.)
Gregory Brandon, common hangman of London in the reign of James I, was succeeded in office by his son Richard (*d.* 1649) who was commonly called 'Young Gregory'.
[1642 *Merc. Aulicus* 553 This mighty gentlemans stollen Venison will not be sweet, when Gregory shall demand his fees.] *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *To T. C.* 10 Wks. (1687) 262 Are Rocks and Halters grown so dear That there's no perishing but here? Do no Committee yet survive Those cheaper Gregories of Men alive?
†3. The name of an old game. *Obs.*
1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. (1876) 523 Pick-point .. and Gregory, occur in a description of the children's games in the sixteenth century.
4. *Anglo-Irish.* A feast held on St. Gregory's day (12 Mar.). In quot. 1804 used for: An evening party.
1804 LADY HUNTER in *Sir M. Hunter's Jrnl.* (1894) 216, I have been at one or two gregorys—stupid card-parties, where you are crammed with tea, coffee and cakes, and then in an hour or two cold turkey, ham, and profusion of tarts, etc. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits & Stor. Irish Peasantry* (1843) I. 321 To-morrow we will have our Gregory; a fine faste, plinty of poteen, and a fiddle. 1892 L. L. K. in *N. & Q.* 20 Aug. 145/2 'Gregories' were at one time common all over Europe.

Gregory-powder. Also shortened **gregory.** [f. the name of James Gregory, a Scottish physician (1758–1822).] The 'compound powder of rhubarb' (*Pulvis rhei compositus*) of the British Pharmacopœia. Usually called *Gregory's powder.*

[1850 Beasley *Druggist's Rec. Bk.* 163 Gregory's Powder.] 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 4/2 However beautifully the Gregory powder of morality is apparelled in the currant jelly of story and incident. 1897 Ramsay *Every Day Life Turkey* viii. 265 He made a face like a child at a dose of 'Gregory'. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 606 She once forced me to swallow a gregory-powder.

Gregoyse, variant of Gregois *Obs.*

Gregre(e, variant of Greegre.

† Gregs, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 7 gregg(e)s. [ad. F. *grègues*, app. a. Pr. *gregas*, fem. pl. of *grec* adj.] Galligaskins or breeches.

1611 Cotgr., *Gregues*, wide Slops, Gregs, Gallogascoines. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. vi, His breeches..were not deep and large enough, but round streat caniond gregs.

Gregyows, variant of Gregois *Obs.*

Greho(u)nde, obs. form of Greyhound.

Greice, obs. form of Grece.

Greidly, obs. form of Gradely *dial.*

Greif(e, obs. form of Grief, Grieve.

Grein(e, obs. form of Grain, Green.

Greis, obs. form of Grease, Grece.

Greis, obs. Sc. pl. of Greave *sb.*[1], *sb.*[3]

Greisbok, variant of Grysbok.

Greisen (grəi·z'n). *Min.* [Ger.; a dial. var. of *greisz*, f. *greiszen* to split.] A granitic rock with crystalline-granular texture, consisting chiefly of quartz and mica.

1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 312 Greisen, a compound of quartz and mica. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* xii. 211 Greisen is a granular-crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the latter usually lithia-mica.

† Grei·siler. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. OF. *groisillier* (F. *groseillier*).] A gooseberry bush.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 133 More sharp than brambere, or thorn, or greisiler.

Greisly, obs. form of Grisly, Grizzly.

Greiss, Greist, obs. forms of Grece, Grist.

Greistled, obs. form of Grizzled *a.*

Greit, obs. Sc. form of Great *a.*

Greit, obs. form of Greet *sb.*[2], *v.*[2], Grit *sb.*[1]

Greith(e, obs. form of Graith.

Greive, Greivo(u)s, obs. ff. Grieve, Grievous.

Greizlie, obs. form of Grisly.

Greke, Grekin, obs. ff. Greek, Grecian.

Gre·king. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: *a.* 3 **griking**, 4 ? **graykyng**, 5 **gryking**, 6 **greiking, greking**, 9 **greyking**. *β.* 3 **griging**. 4 **grygynge**. [Corresponds to MDu. *grakinge*, *griekinge* of the same meaning; app. a derivative, with *-k*-suffix, from the root of ON. *grýja* to dawn (viewed by Noreen as cogn. w. *grá-r* Grey *a.*, though belonging to a different ablaut series). Cf., however, the synonymous Du. *krieken* (older *krieche*) and Eng. Creek *sb.*[3], Screak, Screigh.] Break (of day), dawn.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvii. 2 In þe grikinge rise sal I.. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5413 Thise duden the oost mychel noye, In the gravkyng [*so clearly in MS.*] of the daye. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2510 The grygynge of the daye. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* I. 2 In þe grykyng of þe day, Me a lone as I went. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xi. 4 Quhen the quene The first greking of the day has sene. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 115 Approching neir the greiking of the day. 1802 J. Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poet.* IV. Gloss., *Greke, greking*, peep, peeping, break of day. 1875 J. Veitch *Tweed* 139 Ere greyking of the misty morn.

Grekish(e, Grekkisch, obs. ff. Greekish.

‖ Grelot (grəlo). [Fr.] A small globular metal bell, worn on harness, etc.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* ii. 31 The boatmen .. keep tense upon strong stretchers hung with grelots, a floating net, and so ring in a great number of fish to the tinkling of these bells. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 10/1 This .. bridal robe was covered with flounces, edged with pretty silver grelots.

† Greme, *sb. Obs.* Also 4 grem. [ad. ON. *gremi*:—OTeut. type **gramjo-*, f. **gramo-* Grame *a.*]

1. Anger; wrath.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 16 Þay .. hym to greme cachen. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 94/30 Jerusalem, Jerusalem, þou slest and stonest prophetes wiþ grem. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 73 He slo not, for old greme, these moders with thare barne teme.

2. Grief, harm.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 2251, I schal gruch þe no grwe, for grem þat fallez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 603 With no gaudys me begyle, ne to grem brynge. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1929 Hym to kepe frome greme.

Hence **† Gre·meful** *a.*, sad; sorrowful.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 156 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 11 So sore i-worþ adrad iwis of ihsu crist-is gremful wreche.

† Greme, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **gremian**, 3 **gremen, -ien**, (4 grem), 4– greme. Also pa. pple. 3 **i-gremet**. [OE. *gremian* = OHG. *gremjan, gremen*, ON. *gremja*, Goth. *gramjan*, f. OTeut. **gramo-* Grame *a.* Cf. Grame *v.*]

1. *trans.* To anger, grieve; to vex.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. i, He .. þa oðre elþendas .. gremede. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xv. 29 Þa ðe forð-stopon hine gremedon & hyra heafod cwehton. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He gremeð ure drihten. *a* 1225 *St. Marker.* 12 Stute nu uuele gast to gremien me mare. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 931 The niȝtingale was i-gremet. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 441 Þat he shulde[n] him nouth greme. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12153 Scho..myche gremyt þe grekes in hir grete angur.

b. *impers.* (*It*) *gremes me*, etc.: I, etc. am grieved.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 36 Heo me bed go my gates, lest hire gremede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 42 Bot lenge where-so-euer hir lyst, lyke o þer greme.

2. *intr.* To become angry, be vexed.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1006 The grettyst of Grise gremyt þerat. *c* 1460 *Anturs of Arth.* 524 (Douce MS.) And Gawayne greches þerwith, and gremed ful sare.

Hence **Gre·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1205 Lay. 23489 Grǽmende seiȝes gras-bæd isohten. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 197 Ther is reminge, greminge, veramente.

Grement: see Greement.

Gremercy, obs. form of Gramercy.

Gremial (grī·miăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *gremiālis*, f. *gremi-um* the lap, bosom.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the bosom or lap. Of a friend: Intimate (cf. *bosom-friend*). *Obs.* exc. in *gremial veil* (Eccl.) = B. 2.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xvii. 167 Centricall Gold, viscerall Gold, gremiall Gold, Gold in the Matrice and womb of God. 1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 153 Cæsar entreated, by a gremial Friend; To certifie him, when Stern Mars did end. 1669 *Address Eng. Gentry Eng.* 72 A repentance that will snatch you out of their [prostitutes'] gremial graves. 1721–1800 in Bailey. 1853 Dale tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 81 The gremial veil, which serves as an apron for the bishop.

2. Dwelling within the 'bosom' of a university or society, resident. Also as the epithet of the ordinary or full members of a society as distinguished from honorary members. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1730 J. Taylor *Music Sp. Camb.* 10 By the Model of this single Day, The gremial Doctor shapes his awkward Way. 1739 J. Hildrop *Ess. Freethinking* 14 All such as should at any time offer themselves as Candidates to be Gremial or Honourary Members of our Society. 1841 G. Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. A. 17 *note*, Gremial masters of arts were allowed to wear silk in their gowns and hoods.

3. Of or pertaining to the internal affairs of a corporation or society, confined to its members.

1880 W. Smith & Cheetham *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1713 It was the rule for the prior to be elected from among the inmates of the monastery; in other words, the election was to be 'gremial'.

B. *sb.*

1. A resident member (of a university or other society). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 937/1 That done they came all into the Quere, and there heilde the conuocation of the Uniuersitie, being gremials. 1574 M. Stokys in G. Peacock *S. at. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 17 At Generall Processyons all Inceptours that war no Gremyallys shall goo before the Regentys. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 45 They were made as capable of Degrees, as if admitted Gremials in the University. — *Waltham Abb.* 20 And now was not Waltham highly honoured..when amongst those fourteen [Commissioners], two were her Gremials, the forenamed Nicholas living in Waltham, and this John, having his name thence, because birth therein. 1665 J. Buck in G. Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 84 The Bedels deliver verses and Groats to all D^rs present, as well Strangers as Gremials. 1694 Strype *Cranmer* II. vi. 162 These things made him always cast a favourable aspect upon the Universities, and especially that of Cambridg .. which the Governors and the rest of the Gremials very well knew. 1702–8 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. (1707) 470 In several Colleges the Gremials are dispenc'd with from taking their Batchelor of Divinity's Degree. 1841 G. Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* App. A. 17 *note*, *Gremials*, who were regents or non regents, were punished by suspension, *ab omni datione* [etc.]..whilst *non gremials*..were suspended *ab omni gradu* (etc.). 1855 Heywood tr. *Early Camb. Stat.* 17 No gremial in the congregations of masters shall utter any words publicly except in Latin.

2. *Eccl.* A silken apron placed on the bishop's lap when celebrating Mass or conferring orders.

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 65 The scarf, the cross, the gremial, and the mitre of the bishop. 1853 Dale tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 114 The Bishop having been divested of the mitre and gremial, rises.

† Gre·mious, *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *gremium* lap, bosom + -ous.] = Gremial *a.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Gremious*, pertaining to the lap or bosom.

† Gremth. *Obs.* [app. repr. OE. **gremð(u* = Middle Ger. *gremde*:—WGer. **gramipa*, f. **gram-* Grame *a.*] Anger; rage.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 279 Þe grembe of þo grim folke glod to his hert. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2080 Þe grewes for grembe ginneþ on me werre. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1720 Þe harmys þat we haue, & þe hoge lose; That the Grekes in hor gremþ vs to grefe broght. *Ibid.* 2545 Let other men Aunter, abill þerfore, flor to shunt vs of shame, shend of our foos, And venge vs of velany & of vile gremþ [*printed* gremy: *see Errata*].

Gren, obs. form of Green.

Gren, var. or obs. f. Grin *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Grenade (grènē·d), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 6–7 **granade**; *β.* 7– **grenade**. [a. F. *grenade* fem., a. Sp. *granada* (also Pg.) pomegranate (see Garnet); hence transf. = sense 2 below. See also Grenado.]

† 1. A pomegranate. *Obs.* (Cf. Granate *sb.*[2])

a. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 912 Granades, *grenades*. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 211 Water young planted Shrubs..as Orange-Trees, Myrtles, Granades.

β. 1654 Whitelocke *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 375 He ..sent..a present of citrones, grenades, and curious spanish comfitures.

2. A small explosive shell, usually of metal, thrown into the trenches or among clusters of the enemy. It is now thrown only by hand: see Hand-grenade. *Rampart grenade*, one to be rolled down the rampart to harass the besieging enemy.

a. 1592 *Garrard's Art Warre* 317 For preparations against the assault you must not be destitute of all sorts of artificial fire, as Trompes, Granades, Bullets. *c* 1645 T. Tully *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 38 Diverse were pitifully burned by the granade. 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1694) 16 Sin, like a Granade, tears up all before it.

β. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 80 ℙ 9 The Charge began with the Fire of Bombs and Grenades. 1767 Simes *Mil. Medley* (1768), *Grenade* is an iron orbicular case..filled with powder, to be thrown by the grenadiers amongst the enemy in an attack. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 81 A brave French refugee with a grenade in his hand was the first to climb the breach. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 242 That..grenades should be secretly placed in the houses of the men.

fig. a 1657 Lovelace *Poems* 1864) 193 An icy breast in it betray'd Breaks a destructive wild granade. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 1/1 The bludgeon of downright calumny, and the mud grenade of libellous abuse are more in vogue nowadays than the rapier of wit or the barbed dart of polished sarcasm.

b. A glass receptacle to be thrown in order to burst and disperse its contents; e. g. *drain grenade*, one filled with a strong-smelling fluid. to be used in detecting a leakage in a drain; *fire-grenade*, a fire-extinguisher = Hand-grenade 2.

1891 *E. A. Parkes' Pract. Hygiene* 110 Glass grenades charged with pungent chemicals. 1893 Taylor *Sanit. Inspector's Handbk.* 103 A similar test is the 'Banner drain grenade', an appliance made of thin glass charged with pungent and volatile chemicals. 1895 *Army & Navy Coöp. Soc. Price List* Sept. 286 New Hand Fire Grenade.

3. *attrib.*, as *grenade pouch.*

1836 *Hist. Rec. Life Guards* 47 A grenade pouch.

Grenade (grénē·d), *sb.*[2] *Cookery.* [Alleged to be Fr.; perh. f. *grain* Grain *sb.*[1], with the etymological sense of 'something spiced' (cf. OF. *grané* mentioned s. v. Gravy); perh. a transferred use of *grenade* pomegranate. (Cf. Grenadine[1] and Granada.)] (See quot. 1706.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Grenade*,..in Cookery, a Dish, of larded Veal-collops bak'd in a Stew-pan between two Fires, with six Pigeons and a Ragoo in the middle, and cover'd on the top and underneath with thin slices of Bacon. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio). 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 719 Grenades with Cherry Sauce.

Grena·de, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Grenade *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To attack with grenades.

1849 A. H. Clough *Lett. & Rem.* (1865) 144 The simple truth would appear to be, that we have been grenaded, not bombarded.

† Grenadier[1]. *Obs.* [a. F. *grenadier*, f *grenade* Grenade *sb.*[1] I.] A pomegranate tree.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 207 The best Carobiers, Adams Apples, and Grenadiers that grow on the earth is here [Damascus].

Grenadier[2] (grenădī·ər). Forms: 7 **grenadeer, (granatier)**, 7–8 **granadeer, -dier**, 8 **granidier**, 7– **grenadier**. [a. F. *grenadier*, f. *grenade* Grenade *sb.*[1] sense 2.]

1. Originally, a soldier who threw grenades. At first four or five were attached to each company, but, later, each battalion or regiment had a company of them. Though grenades went out of general use in the eighteenth century, the name of 'grenadiers' was retained for a company of the tallest and finest men in the regiment. Now, however, in the British army, the word is retained only in the name of the Grenadier Guards (*colloq.* Grenadiers), the first regiment of household infantry.

1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 405 If I went on with these Grenadeers, I would if possible, escape. 1678 Evelyn *Diary* 29 June, Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd *Granadiers*, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2106/4 Capt. Cornwallis's Company of Grenadiers in the Holland Regiment. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Prol. 48 For Peace allays the Shepherd's Fear Of wearing Cap of Granadier. 1776 C. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 202, I have formed two companies of grenadiers to each regiment. 1800 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 164, I was in hopes that the grenadiers and the cavalry would have joined Lieut. Colonel Maclean. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 91 Guarded by griefs and grenadiers. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 137 These were speedily followed by six companies of grenadiers in boats.

b. *attrib.* as *grenadier-bonnet, -cap, -company, -guard*; *grenadier-like* adj.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. vi. 396 Demoiselle Théroigne has on her *grenadier-bonnet. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. xiv, When the centinel first saw our hero approach, his hair began gently to lift up his *grenadier-cap. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 73/2 Serjeant of the *grenadier company of the Royal Scots. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 363 The grenadier company of the 3rd volunteer native battalion. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* I. iv, Her father-in-law..was in the *grenadier guards. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 132 *Grenadier-like, marching to assault.

2. a. A South African weaver-bird, *Pyromelana* (or *Ploceus*) *oryx*, with vivid red and black plumage. Also *grenadier grosbeak, grenadier waxbill.*

1751 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 178 The Grenadier .. This Bird was brought from Angola..; his Note is not very agreeable, it resembling the Winding-up of a Clock.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 161 The Grenadier Grosbeak is of about the size of a sparrow. The body is..of a beautiful red colour. 1875–84 R. B. SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Afr.* 474 *Uraeginthus granatinus*, Grenadier Waxbill.

b. The fish *Macrurus fabricii* or *M. rupestris* (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

Hence **Grenadie·rly** *adv.*, after the manner of a grenadier; † **Grenadie·rship**, the position or function of grenadier.

1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 405 In order to my Grenadiership, they had..put a linnen bagg full of Grenadoes about my shoulders. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) 557/2 In the midst of her finery, she tosses down her gin grenadierly.

Grenadilla: see GRANADILLA.

Grenadine[1] (grenădēn'). *Cookery.* [a. F. *grenadin*: cf. GRENADE *sb.*[2]] (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grenadin*, a sort of Farce, or stuff'd Meat laid upon thin slices of Bacon in a Baking-pan, with a hollow place to receive a Fowl cut into Halves and dress'd in a Ragoo. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 247 Ducks in Grenadines..Glaze them..pour a cullis of ham into the dish, put in the grenadine, and serve them up hot. 1846 FRANCATELLI *Mod. Cook* p. xii, *Fricandeau* and *Grenadins* consist of the primest parts of veal, or fillets of poultry, &c. smoothly trimmed, larded, and brightly glazed with a concentration of their own liquor.

Grenadine[2] (grenădēn'). Also 8 **grenadin.** [a. F. *grenadine*; ? f. the name of the Spanish city *Granada*] An open silk or silk and wool textile used for dresses.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 4 Their handsome moiré or grenadine. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xv. (ed. 2) 183 From its being a grenadine, not a shining silk, a common error prevails that it is of thread. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* (ed. 2) 178 Ophelia in fleshings and a voluminous brevity of grenadine. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/1 Very light and transparent woollen materials of the kind that used to be called barege, mousseline-de-laine, and grenadine.

attrib. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, A charge of £59 for one grenadine dress and trimmings.

Grenado (grēnē'i·do). *arch.* Forms: *a.* 7–8 **granado(e**, 7–9 **granada**, (7 **granida**). *β.* 7– **grenado.** [ad. Sp. *granada*: see GRENADE *sb.*[1] and -ADO.]

1. = GRENADE[1] 2.

a. 1611 N. T. in Coryat *Crambe* b j a, Of some Oxe-hide in Styx long drenched, Or that had some Granada quenched. [*Marg.* A warlike engine otherwise called a Mortar, vsually quenched with wet Hides.] 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 32 Iron bals, granadoes, trunkes of wilde fire. 1652–62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 126 Mortar-pieces and Granado's in proportion to them. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 75 One..trouled out a Motion crammed like a Granada with obsolete Words. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1052/2 The Besiegers began to shoot from six Mortar-pieces into the Town, Granadoes of 2 and 300 pound each. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 200 So have I seen a Granado in the Air, fuming as it went along in a sullen silence. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 67 More like Granidas shot into a Town, than Inhabitants of it. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 105 We saluted them with a Shower of twenty or thirty Granadoes. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xvi, It would have broke the cerebellum (unless indeed the skull had been as hard as a granado).

β. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 404 Those who were to throw the Grenadoes. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 173 Very old Grenado's .. shaped perfectly like a Cube or Parallelopiped. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 364 More fell to our port is the cargo she bears Than grenadoes, torpedoes, or warlike affairs. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiii. (1872) VIII. 41 Stoffeln..began firing shells and incendiary grenadoes at a great rate.

fig. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. VI. xlii, Fires..kindled at first by a Granado hurl'd from his brain. 1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 170. 131 Those mortar pieces and granadoes of Physick. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 14, I will now shoot a Granado into London..I hope 'twill make them look about them.

2. = GRENADE[1] 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Granado*, a Pomegranat, an apple filled with delicious grains.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grenado gun*, *-maker*, *-man*, *mortar*, *shell*, *shot*; † **grenado-netherstock**, some fashion of hose.

1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 42 There have been lately ship't away..several *granado guns. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 183 Gun-smiths, or *granado-makers. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 404 Above thirty were cut off by those *Grenado men. 1631 PREMPART *Siege Busse* 25 Twoo *Granado Morters. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 167 Ribanded eares, *Granado-netherstocks, Fidlers, scriueners [etc.]. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 80 Certain *Granado Shells he had Invented, not of Glass or any Metal, but of Potters Clay wrought..to the hardness of Iron. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 100 A party..was ordered to march next to them, with the grenado shells in bags. 1705 SIR E. WALKER *Hist. Disc.* I. 38 Firing the Magazine within with a *Granado shot.

‖ **Grenat** (grēna). [Fr.: see GARNET[1].] Used *attrib.*: Of a deep red colour, like that of garnet.

1851 *Harper's Mag.* II. 432/2 While others [head-dresses] of a grenat color, are sable and gold. 1852 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I. 365 Lady —, in a *grenat* velvet and blue bonnet.

Grenat: see GRANATE.

Grena·tiform, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. GRENAT-ITE + -I)FORM.] Having the form of grenatite.

1828–32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Grenatite (grē·nătəit). *Min.* Also **granatite.** [f. F. *grenat* garnet + -ITE.] = STAUROLITE.

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* I. 76 Grenatite..is dark reddish brown. 1805–17 — *Char. Min.* 178 There are two planes of junction which unite, crossing each other, as in the mineral named grenatite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 355 Prismatoidal Garnet M. Grenatite, Staurotide H. [1868 p. 388 Granatite. 1892 p. 558 Grenatite, Granatite]. 1839 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Grenatite*, prismatoidal garnet; known also as Staurotide, Staurolite, or Cross-stone.

Grench, variant of GRINCH *Obs.*

Grene, obs. f. GRAIN, GREEN; var. GRIN *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

Grenes, -ess(e, -is, obs. forms of GREENNESS.

Grenetine (grenetin). [f. *Grenet*, the name of its French inventor + -INE] A pure transparent gelatin, obtained from the skin and cartilage of young animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 221 Grenetine is extracted from bones.

Grengasite (grengăsəit). *Min.* [Named by Hisinger 1831 after *Grängesberg* in Sweden, where it is found: see -ITE.] A variety of chlorite occurring in radiated groups of hexagonal crystals.

1844 DANA *Min.* 525 Grengasite..has a specific gravity of 3·1.

Grenier, variant of GRANER *Obs.*, a granary.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. XXVIII. 413 They take a certaine portion of the most fruitefull of the Mays that growes..the which they put in a certaine grenier which they doe call *Pirua*.

Grenn(e, Grennes, obs. ff. GREEN, GREENNESS.

Grenne, obs. form of GRIN *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

† **Grent**, *v. Obs.* [? onomatopoeic; cf. GRIN, GRINT, GRUNT *vbs.*] *intr.* a. To gnash the teeth. b. ? To grunt or groan. Hence **Gre·nting** *vbl. sb.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5846 He grented als a bore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 11 þan at soper..Alisaundre was i-poysoned, and grent [L. *ingemuit*] as he were i-stiked wiþ a knyf þoruȝ þe body. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 13 There schal be wepyng and grentyng of teeth. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 613/44 *Stridio*, to grenne or grente with the theth.

Greot(e, obs. form of GRIT *sb.*[1]

Grep(e, obs. f. GRIP; obs. pa. t. of GRIPE *v.*[1]

Gres, obs. f. GRASS, GREASE; var. GRIS *a.*

† **Gre·sco.** *Obs.* An old game at cards.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward-Ho* IV. i, My Prentise .. would play his hundred pound at Gresco, or Primero, as familiarly..as any bright peece of Crimson on 'hem all. 1611 FLORIO, *Nassáre*, to play or cast at the by, at hazard or gresco.

Grese, obs. form of GREASE, GRECE, GRICE.

† **Gresell**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. OF. *gresiller*, *greziller* 'to wrigle..; to curle, twirle, frizle haire' (Cotgr.)] *intr.* Of hair: To stand on end.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 His heeres byganne to gresell [Fr. orig. *hericer*], & dresse vpward.

Gresell, obs. form of GRIZZLE *v.*

Gresett, variant of GRASETT *Obs.*

† **Gre·shamist.** *Obs.* [f. the proper name *Gresham* + -IST.] A fellow of the Royal Society, which in its early days met at Gresham College. So **Gre·shamite.**

1665 OLDENBURG *Let. to Boyle* 29 Aug. in *B.'s Wks.* (1744) V. 334 There were some of our Greshamists that thought one or other of the two former comets might be seen again, after some time. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Greshamite.*

Gresing, variant of GREECING *Obs.*, steps.

Gresle, gresli, obs. ff. GRIZZLE *a.*, GRIZZLY.

Gresone: see GRISON *a. Obs.*

Gress(e, obs. form of GRECE, GRASS *sb.*[1]

Gressam, variant of GERSUM.

Gressell, obs. form of GARSIL, GRISTLE.

† **Gre·ssible**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *gress-*, ppl. stem of *gradī* to walk: see -BLE.] Able to walk.

c 1600 *Timon* v. iv. (Shaks. Soc.) 86 A two legd liuing creature, gressible, vnfeathered. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 124 Some are gressible, hauing feete, and some creeping or gliding as serpents.

† **Gre·ssile**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec.: see -ILE.] = prec.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 193 Terrestrial. And under this term I would comprehend, 1. Gressile, 2. Volatile, 3. Reptile. *Ibid.* 244 Those creatures that are Gressile. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Gressile*, of or pertaining to steps.

† **Gre·ssive**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. as prec.: see -IVE.] Taking steps, walking.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 239 Gressive.

Gressome, variant of GERSUM *sb.* and *v.*

1558 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 79 Richard Hall for the gressome of his horse iiij[li]. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 10 Muche reisyng of rentes and gressomyng of men, causyng greate dearth, muche pouertie.

Gressorial (gresō·rĭăl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *gressōri-us* (f. *gressor*, agent-n. f. L. *gradī* to walk) + -IAL.] Adapted for stepping or walking, formed for or having the habit of walking, ambulatory.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Gressorial*, in Ornithology, is applied to the feet of birds which have three toes forward, two of which are connected, and one behind. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 825 The family of gressorial Gammarids. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 649 Feet of trunk all gressorial. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 532 The forelimbs small and neat, indicating predominance of prehensile over merely gressorial faculties.

So **Gresso·rious** *a.* In recent Dicts.

† **Grest.** *Obs. rare.* Also **gresses.** [app. ad. L. *gressus* step.] A footboard.

1563 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 115 For makynge of a grest for my lorde to knele upon. 1569 *Ibid.* 137 Payd ffor ij[o]. sawed bordes to make a gresses to sett under the singing mens ffeete.

Grest, Gresy, obs. ff. GRIST, GREASY.

Gresyn, obs. form of GRAZE *v.*[1]

Gret, obs. f. GREAT, GREET *sb.*[2], GRIT *sb.*[1]

Gret: see GREDE *v. Obs.*, GREET *v.*[1] and [2].

Gretch, obs. form of GRUTCH *v.*

Grete, obs. form of GREAT, GREET, GRIT *sb.*[1]

† **Gre·tful**, *a. Obs.* [? altered form of BRETFULL; but cf. GREAT B. 6.] Quite filled, full.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 331 Grete greues full grene, gretfull [*printed* grecfull] of dere. *Ibid.* 13826 A Grydell full gay, gret-full of fiche.

Greth, obs. f. GREAT *a.*, GRAITH *v.*; var. GRITH.

Gretian, obs. form of GRECIAN.

Grett(e, obs. form of GREAT *a.*, GRIT.

Gretumly, variant of GREATUMLY *Sc. Obs.*

Greu, variant of GREW *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

† **Greund.** *Obs.* Also 6 **grewand, -end**, 6–9 **grewnd**, 9 **grune.** [app. a contracted form of ME. *grehund* GREYHOUND.]

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 126 (Douce MS.) The grete greundes were agast of þe gryme bere. 1513 in Glover *Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 61 A Greundes hed sylver and sabull quartered. 1519 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 32 That no man kepe no hown, grewand, nor spanzell. 15.. SIR P. DRAYCOTT in Lodge *Illustr.* (1791) I. 6 They [staggys] was not only cowrssyd w[t] sum grewnds, but also w[t] horsmen. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 176 She gave me eke a goodly grewnd. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLVI. cxxi, Still the Grewnd prevailes. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 204/1 Those spaded bitches appeared to have been grunes or greyhounds. 1865 *Derbysh. Gloss.* in *Reliquary* V. 159/2 *Grewnd*, a greyhound.

Greut, variant of GROOT *sb.*[1]

Grevance, obs. form of GRIEVANCE.

Greve, obs. f. GRAVE *a.*, GREAVE, GRIEF, GRIEVE.

Greveous, obs. form of GRIEVOUS.

Grevillea (grĕvi·lĭă). *Bot.* [mod.L., named by R. Brown in 1809 after Charles Francis *Greville*, Vice-President of the Royal Society (Morris).] A large genus of trees (N.O. *Proteaceæ*) of Australia and Tasmania; a tree or shrub of this genus.

1853 *Hooker's Jrnl. Bot.* V. 313 Two Grevilleas with scarlet flowers. 1882 *Garden* 25 Nov. 462/2 The Grevilleas are among the easiest of plants to grow. 1888 *Cassell's Picturesque Australasia* (1890) III. 138 Graceful grevilleas, which in the spring are gorgeous with orange-coloured blossoms.

Grevious, grevos(e, etc., obs. ff. GRIEVOUS.

† **Grew**, *sb.*[1] and *a. Obs.* (After 15th c. chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: 3–4 **greu, gru**, (3 **gryu**, 4 **griu**), 4, 5 **grw**, 4–6 **grew(e**, 5, 6 **grue**, (5 **griewe**). [a. OF. *griu* :—L. *Græcum* GREEK.]

A. *sb.*

1. The Greek language, Greek.

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 470 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Hit wes iwryten on ebreu, on gryv, and latine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16689 Of hebru, gru, and latine. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 245 þey torned Holy Writte out of Ebrew in to Grewe. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 90 Thys worde Hympne is a worde of grew. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus* vi, The first in grew was callit Euterpe. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 181 Thus was he clad, and with letteris of grew In fine Scriptour, I saw it writtin new.

2. A Greek.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19740 Paulus..fast disputed wit þe gruus. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2080 And þe grewes for grem þe ginneþ on me werre. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 180 If a man desiriþ for to haue blac heeris as doiþ greuis & spaynardis, þanne make þis tincture.

3. The land of the Greeks, Greece.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 193 For Minerua in þe speche of Grewe hatte Athena. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 In the reigne of men of Grewe. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus* iv, The grete lordis of grewe.

B. *adj.* Greek.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 39 Writen in Grew lettres. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 91 Heresie, that is Grw, is divisioun on Latyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 114 Lyk as in Latyne bene Grew termes sum. *Ibid.* III. iv. 1 Strophades in Grew leid ar nemmit so, In the grete see standand illis two.

Grew (grīū), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Shortened form of GREW-HOUND.] A greyhound.

1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, Five grews, and a wheen other dogs. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 124, I .., worry him as if I were a grew, and him a bit leveret. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 37 'What wad the grew be efter, but maukin?' returned Miss Letty. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Grew*, a greyhound.

b. *Comb.*, as *grew-bitch*, *-whelp.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 38 Grew-quhelpis. 1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose*, *Grew-bitch*, a greyhound bitch. York.

Grew (grīū), *v. Sc.* [f. GREW *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To go coursing with greyhounds.

1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 62 Thine too skatin, and curlin, and grewin.

Grew, pa.t. of GROW *v.*; var. GRUE *sb.* and *v.*

Grewe, obs. f. GRIEVE; Sc. var. GREAVE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Grewel, grewell(e, obs. forms of GRUEL.

Grew-hound (grīū·hound). *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 4 **grewhounde**, 5 **grewhonde, grohund, grou, grw hund**, 5–6 **grew hund, grewhund, grewe hound**, 7–9 **grewhound**, 9 **grue hound.** [app. an etymologizing alteration (as if meaning 'Greek hound': see GREW *a.*) of GREUND.] A greyhound.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1075 He grevede as a grewhounde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 398 (Add. MS.) The grewhonde of aubry had kepte iiij. dayes the dede body of his mayster

from briddes and bestes. 1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 44 To fech a grew hund to the king. 1580 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 20 One brace of blacke grewe houndes. 1668 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 124 Two Croft yeomen presented for keeping grewhounds. *a* 1802 *Ld. Thomas & Fair Annie* xxiv. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 70/2 Gin..I were a grew hound..Soon worried they a' should be. 1887 *Scotsman* 4 Mar. 2/2 Grue hound (steel grey) found; if not claimed in three days will be sold.

Grewnd, variant of GREUND *Obs.*

Grewsome, obs. form of GRUESOME.

Grewt, variant of GROOT *sb.*[1]

Grey, gray (grē[1]), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 grǽg, 3–4 grai, 4–6 graye, (6 graie, *Sc.* gra), 4– gray. *β.* 1 grǽg, grǽig, grái, 3 grei, 3–4 greye, 4 greyȝe, 4– grey. [OE. *grǽg* = OFris. *grâ*, MDu. *grau*, *gra* (Du. *grauw*), OHG. *grâo*, pl. *grâwe* (MHG. *grâ*o, mod.G. *grau*), ON. *grá-r* (Sw. *grå*, Da. *graa*), repr. two OTeut. types **grǽgo-* and *grǽwo-*:—pre-Teut. **ghrēgwho-* (or **ghrēgh-wo-*, the suffix *-wo-* being frequent in colour-adjs.), with variable accent. Outside Teut. no affinities have been found; the word has no connexion with OHG. *grîs* (Ger. *greis*), whence F. *gris*.

Each of the current spellings has some analogical support. The only mod.Eng. words repr. OE. words ending in *-ǽg* are *key* (which is irrelevant on account of its pronunciation), *whey*, and *clay*. If we further take into consideration the words repr. OE. words in *-ǽge*, viz. *blay* or *bley*, *fey*, *wey*, we have three (or four) instances of *ey* and only two (or one) of *ay*. On the other hand, this advantage in favour of *grey* is counterbalanced by the facts that *clay* is the only word of the five which is in very general use, and that *grey* is phonetically ambiguous, while *gray* is not. With regard to the question of usage, an inquiry by Dr. Murray in Nov. 1893 elicited a large number of replies, from which it appeared that in Great Britain the form *grey* is the more frequent in use, notwithstanding the authority of Johnson and later Eng. lexicographers, who have all given the preference to *gray*. In answer to questions as to their practice, the printers of *The Times* stated that they always used the form *gray*; Messrs. Spottiswoode and Messrs. Clowes always used *grey*; other eminent printing firms had no fixed rule. Many correspondents said that they used the two forms with a difference of meaning or application: the distinction most generally recognized being that *grey* denotes a more delicate or a lighter tint than *gray*. Others considered the difference to be that *gray* is a 'warmer' colour, or that it has a mixture of red or brown (cf. also the quot. under 1 c below). There seems to be nearly absolute unanimity as to the spelling of 'The Scots *Greys*', 'a pair of *greys*'. As the word is both etymologically and phonetically one, it is undesirable to treat its graphic forms as differing in signification.]

A. *adj.*

1. The adjective denoting the colour intermediate between black and white, or composed of a mixture of black and white with little or no positive hue; ash-coloured, lead-coloured.

Said of sea, sky, and cloud when not illuminated by the sun.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2865 (Gr.) Ac hine se halga wer gyrde grægan sweorde. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 8 Oft smylte sæ suðerne wind, græge glashlutre, grimme ȝedrefeð. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* II. 324 þa læg se græga wulf þe bewiste þæt heafod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9886 þis castel .. It es hei sett a-pon þe crag, Grai [*Gött.* Gray] and hard. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1330 He mas to graue sum in grete & sum in gray marble. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F ij b, It is rede that the graye water snakes engendreth them with the eale. 1590 Spenser *F.Q.* I. ii. 28 Two goodly trees ..did spred Their armes abroad, with gray mosse overcast. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 19 It stucke vpon him, as the Sunne In the gray vault of Heauen. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 274 The night is chill, the cloud is gray. 1857 Willmott *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 49 A coarse coat of gray cloth. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 14 Ask yourself..not what you saw printed on a gray page, but what you see pictured in the glowing gallery of your imagination.

β. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 473 *Glaucum*, heuui *vel* grei. *c* 725 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 21 *Feruginius*, greiȝ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Her inne is religiun & nout þe wide hod .. ne iðe greȝe kuuele. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1723 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don fro iacob fer a-wei. *c* 1315 Shoreham 145 Sonne and mone and sterren greyȝe. 1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549 II. 270 For grey lynen cloth and sylk frenge for the hers. 1576 Turberv. *Venerie* 184 As touching their heare they have a grey coate .. waxyng greyer and greyer the elder that they bee. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 207 Clad in a grey Garment. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 237, I had pistols under my grey frock. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* iv. ii, The air puts on A morning freshness ..The sea looks greyer. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* iii. 184 Your next proceeding will be to insert the grey tints. 1841 Browning *Pippa* Introd. 209 Down the grass path grey with dew. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 178 The plain grew yellower and the sky greyer. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 17 Dec. 3/5 Capes of curled Crimean lamb—so often called grey astrakan.

Proverb. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* v. (1874) 22 When all candles bee out all cats be gray. [1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 47 (Qos. 1–2) Pur the cat is gray.] *a* 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s.v. *Joan*. 1809 E. S. Barrett *Setting Sun* I. 80 All Cats are grey in the dusk.

b. with prefixed word indicating some particular shade of grey, as *dark*, *light*, *sad*, *silver*, *slatey*, *whitish*, etc.; cf. B. 4 b; also Dapple-grey, Iron-grey.

a 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 163/25 *Elbus*, deorcegræg. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 311 Dubbing of the down of a sad grey cat. 1843 Macaulay *Lays Anc. Rome, Battle Regillus* xi, High on a gallant charger Of dark-grey hue he rode. 1859 Semple *Diphtheria* 272 Thin elastic layers, of a whitish-grey colour. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 747/1 A very becoming gown of silver-grey surah.

¶ **c.** (See quot.)

1885 *Field's Chromatography* iii. 38 *note*, The distinction between *grey* and *gray* should be carefully observed. Grey is composed only of black and white; the term gray is applied to any broken colour of a cool hue, and therefore belongs to the class of chromatic colours.

2. Epithet (*a*) of the Cistercian monks, (*b*) of the Franciscan friars, (*c*) of the sisters of the third order of St. Francis, on account of the colour of their habits. See also Grey friar.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 149. 1497 Greye Monekes of Cisteos. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9072 Vor þe ordre of greye monekes þoru him me broȝte Verst here in to engelond. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1228 Tuelf myle he ȝeode grete ynouȝ to a grei abbeye, That me clipeþ Clermareys, of greye monekes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ballatis* (S. T. S.) 205 The Sisteris gray, befoir this day, Did crune within thair cloister. *a* 1596 in Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 148 It was the Friar of Orders gray. 1796 Mary Robinson *Angelina* III. 24 The grey sisters were endowed with five hundred marks a year, to say masses for the souls of the unhappy lovers. *a* 1832 Scott *Grey Brother* xxvi, He..there was aware of a Grey Friar .. 'Now, Christ thee save!' said the Grey Brother.

3. Of the eyes: Having a grey iris.

α. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 39 Gret hire wel, that swete thyng, with eȝenen gray. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 599 (Ireland MS.) Dame Gaynour, with hur gray een. 1548 Hall *Chron.*, 3 *Rich. III* (1809) 416 His eyes gray shynynge and quicke. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Verd*, *Oeil verd*, a gray eye.

β. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 54 This wenche thikke and wel ygrowen was, With kamuse nose and eyen greye as glas. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 861 Hys eyen grey as crystalle stone. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 197 Her eyes are grey as glasse. [Malone in Shaks. *Wks.* 1821 IV. 118 By a *grey* eye was meant what we now call a *blue* eye.] 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* II. 42 Keen, searching, grey eyes.

4. Of a horse: Having a grey coat.

α. 1380 in *Test. Karl.* (1893) 143, J equum graye. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxxix. (1495) 800 The colour in horses is now redde now blacke now whyte now graye now dyuers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 18 But under him a gray steede he did wield. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 315 Ile giue him my horse, gray Capilet. 1897 *Times* 17 Feb. 8/2 The intended reorganization..will not prevent the Scots Greys retaining their gray horses.

β. 1390–1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 5 Edmundo Bugge pro j equo grey. 1595 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 62 Unus equus juvencus, coloris grey et baye. 1843 Macaulay *Lays Anc. Rome, Battle Regillus* xxviii, Horses black and grey. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* vii. 73 An old grey horse.

b. Proverb. *The grey mare is the better horse*: the wife rules the husband. Hence, in allusion to this proverb, simply *The grey mare*: the wife who rules her husband.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 52 The grey mare is the better hors. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. iv. ix, To suffer the Gray-mare sometimes to be the better Horse. 1700 R. Cromwell *Let.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 117 Shee tells him (as being the gray mare) he could not goe. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 2 She began to tyrannize over my Master,..and soon prov'd, as the Saying is, The grey Mare to be the better Horse. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 441 The gray mare Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills From tile to scullery. 1876 Miss Yonge *Womankind* xxii. 183 The grey-mare may keep down the husband who chose her, ..but she cannot restrain her growing-up sons.

5. Used to describe the dull or cold light of twilight, or of a day when the sky is overclouded.

a. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2044 Begynnys sone in þe gray day as any gleme springis. *c* 1401 Lydg. *Flour Curtesye* 9 The same tyme, I herde a larke singe Ful lustely, agayn the morowe gray. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 85 Lyke as the gray mornynge breketh & spryngeth before ye presence of the sonne. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 19 In the gray light of the evening.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 145 Eerli and in þe grey day Camen wymmen to se þe sepulcre. 1730 T. Boston *Mem.* 286 It was a grey day with some pleasant blinks. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 82 Grey dawn appears. 1816 Byron *Prisoner Chillon* ix, For all was blank, and bleak, and grey, It was not night—it was not day. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* III. 86 In the grey twilight. 1898 *Mag. Art* Feb. 212 Those [painters] .. for whom Nature is only at her best on a nice grey day.

b. *fig.* Not bright or hopeful; dismal, gloomy; sad, depressing; esp. in phr. *to go a grey gate* (dial.).

1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 380 You'll gang a gray Gate yet .. you will come to an ill End. 1783–94 Blake *Songs Innoc., Earth's Answer* 6 Her locks cover'd with grey despair. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 281 Its a sad and sair pity to behold youthfu' blood gaun a gate sae gray. 1846 Brockett *N. C. Words* (ed. 3), He has gane a grey gate. 1871 J. Caird *Univ. Serm.* (1898) i. 12 The solace of a life perhaps hard and grim and grey. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 44 The student who stays at home, and learns in a gray way only from books. 1884 E. Lyall *We Two* xxxii, Those were grey years, Erica.

6. Of the hair or beard: That is turning white (as with age or grief).

This use is of somewhat late appearance in Eng., but now one of the most prominent applications of the word.

α. 13..–1440 [see Grey-haired *a.*]. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xx. 29 A gray heade, is an honoure vnto the aged. 1582 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 60 Like an olde man in a graie beard. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 8 When with my browne, my gray haires equall be. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxiii. 112 Can gray hairs make folly venerable?

β. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* iv. 39 in *Holinshed*, In which well such as loath greie heares are accustomed to diue. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 65, I..with grey haires and bruise of many daies, Do challenge thee. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 169 Hairs, black, red, flaxen, and white or grey. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. iii. § 2 Remember that a grey Beard does not make a Philosopher. 1797 Southey *K. Charlemain* xviii, [He] kiss'd his long grey grizzle beard.

1816 Byron *Prisoner of Chillon* 1 My hair is grey, but not with years. 1883 *Gd. Words* 640 His grizzled hair was greyer.

b. Of a person: Having grey hair; grey-haired.

a. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 44/24 He may no more for age; he is alle graye. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 739 Divers with us that are grown Gray. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 633 We grow early gray, but never wise.

β. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 499 That grey Iniquitie, that Father Ruffian. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 386 Who knows not this, tho' Grey, is still a Child. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. I. v. 64 He had grown grey in the service of the court. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xv. 196 He had got somewhat greyer in the last ten years. 1898 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 36. 343 He was a thin grey man.

c. *fig.* Also, ancient, old.

1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* i. (1682) 2 If..this Grey Dogma clear all doubts. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* 95 Herbs for use, and physic, not a few Of grey renown. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. vii, Mac-Kinnon's chief, in warfare grey. 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies*, Our spirits showed grey before our hairs. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 249 [The state-church's] errors and superstitions are venerably grey.

d. Belonging to old age; hence (of advice, experience, etc.), mature.

a. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, I tell thee, youth, age knows, yong loues seeme grac't, Which with gray cares, rude iarres, are oft defac't. 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. 200 The Macedonian proved himself a better Physician for calumny by his bounties; than his Philosophers by their gray advisements. 1693 T. Creech in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 322 When sixty Years have spread Their gray Experience o'er thy hoary Head! 1874 L. Morris *Song Two W.* Ser. II. ii, Gray wisdom comes with time and age.

β. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* 2nd Prol., Is grey experience suited to her youth? 1866 Ruskin *Crown Wild Olive* Pref. 33 This .. you may win, while yet you live; type of grey honour, and sweet rest.

7. General combinations: **a.** qualifying the names of other colours, as *grey-black*, *-brindled*, *-brown*, *-green*, *-white*, etc. Also Grey-blue.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 63 Foliage grey brown. *Ibid.* 269 Gills watery white changing to grey green. 1804 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 482 Nothing green meets your eye—one dreary grey-white. 1839 Bailey *Festus* vii. (1848) 74 Gray-green oaks. 1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 329 Glucina, or its compounds..become grey-black. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 5/1 Our wild cat..was a fine, powerful animal, grey brindled.

b. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *grey-boughed*, *-breasted*, *-clad*, *-coloured*, *-faced*, *-girdled*, *-gowned*, *-hooded*, *-moustached*, *-nebbed*, *-seeded*, *-slated*, *-sloped*, *-speckled*, *-streaken*, *-tinted*, *-winged*.

1844 W. Barnes *Poems Dorset Dial.* 122 The *grey-boughed withy's a-leanen lowly. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 480 The *grey-breasted and reddish-breasted Charadrius. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 499/1 *Gray-clad, white-bonneted sisters of charity. 1530 Palsgr. 314/1 *Gray coloured as ones eyes be, *vair*. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* III. xiii, Grey-coloured woods. 1830 Mary Howitt in *W. Howitt's Seasons* (1837) 137 The *grey-faced mountain-sheep. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 9 *Grey-girdled eve, and morn of rosy hue. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 50 *Gray-gown'd good face, coniure ye, Nere trust me for a groat. 1634 Milton *Comus* 188 The *gray-hooded Ev'n Like a sad Votarist in Palmers weeds Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus waine. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xviii. 273 The *gray-moustached papa. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 85 And o'er the wrack of Senlac field Full fed the *grey-nebbed raven wheeled. *Ibid.* II. iii. 46 The long *grey-seeded grass. 1897 J. C. Hodgson *Hist. Northumbld.* IV. 55 The old *grey-slated house. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 506 That sad fight within the *grey-sloped vale. 1895 A. Nutt in Meyer *Voy. Bran* I. 155 Steeds with *grey-speckled manes. 1854 R. S. Surtees *Handley Cross* (1898) I. 148 *Grey-streaken locks. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ro. Lynne* I. vii. 106 That's what makes life appear so dull and *gray-tinted to me. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 43 Her twin footprints are *grey-winged pigeons.

c. complemental, as *grey-grown*, *-lit*, *-moulder-ing* adjs.

1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 225 The daw, The rook, and magpie, to the *grey-grown oaks .. direct their lazy flight. *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* viii, Thine eyes *grey-lit in shadowing hair above. 1740 Dyer *Ruins Rome* 33 Globose and huge, *Grey-mouldring Temples swell.

8. Special collocations, as **grey band** (see quot.); **grey bark**, a variety of Peruvian bark (see Bark *sb.*[1] 7); also *attrib.*; **grey bread** *Sc.*, 'bread made of rye; perhaps also, of oats' (Jam.); **grey-frieze**, frieze of a grey colour; hence *grey-friezed* adj., made of grey frieze; **grey groat**, an emphatic equivalent of *groat*; also used as the type of something of little value (cf. *brass farthing*, Brass *sb.* 7); **grey matter**, the grey-coloured matter of which the active part of the brain is composed; also *fig.*; **grey meal**, the refuse and sweepings of a meal-mill; dirty meal (Jam.); **grey millet** = Gray-mill, Gromwell (in Cassell 1882); **grey paper**, ? an unbleached paper, used chiefly for wrapping (in some dialects now = *brown paper*); also, a grey-tinted drawing paper; **grey parson** (see quot.: cf. *grey-coat(ed parson)*; **grey pea** (see Pea); † **grey plack** *Sc.*, a plack containing an alloy of silver; **grey powder** (see quot. 1866); also *attrib.*; **grey russet** (see quot. *a* 1825); **grey school** (see quot.); **grey slag** (see quot.); **grey sour, souring**, in *Bleaching*, the process of immersing cloth in dilute acid; **grey steep**, a steep or bath used in the process of *grey souring*; **grey**

stock (see quot. 1852, and cf. GRIZZLE *sb.*3); **grey wethers** (see quots.).

1828 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* XIV. 366 Saliferous Rock .. Subdivisions.— .. *Grey-band, the uppermost layers of bluish grey sandrock. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 232 Flagstone, —a gray, laminated quartzose sandstone, called 'gray band'. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 172/1 Of the pale [Cinchona] barks, three varieties are known in English commerce..2 *Gray, silver, or Huanuco bark. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perruv. Bark* 228 At Huanuco, a town on the verge of the grey bark region. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 476 Wes nane that tyme that durst so hardy be..to mak him remeid, Or him support with ane byte of *gra breid. 1606 ROLLOCK 2 *Thess.* xvi. 201 He is the honester man that will..sit down with gray bread conquest by his labour, nor he who eates all dilicates with idlenesse. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 37 In wearing shirts of hair, *Gray-freeze, or other like course raiments. 1650–66 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 350 The glittering Tissue, and the *gray-friz'd Gown. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 63 Of thise portion poore saint Peter did neuer heare, of so much as one *graie grote. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv, I'll not leave him worth a grey groat. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, I would have been his caution for a grey groat against salt water or fresh. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 45 The *grey matter of the third ventricle entirely conceals the crus of the fornix. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 33 These .. thoughts rushed over the grey matter of Bill's brain, as the wind rushes through the tree-tops. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 673 Whether he does this by adding convolutions or piling up his gray matter we will leave for the present. 1647 in *Laird of Logan* (1878) 578 [A man was called before the Presbytery for calling his minister's doctrines] Dust and *Gray Meal. 1549 BALE *Journ. & Serche of Leylande* Pref. Bib, Thys stuffe [the contentes of two noble lybrarjes] hath he occupyed in the stede of *graye paper. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* B 4 An other that ranne in det..aboue foureteene thousand pound in lute strings and gray paper. 1878 RUSKIN *Notes* 50 The material used by Turner in his drawings on grey paper. 1784 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* iii. 171 A *Grey parson, a layman, who hires the tithes of the parson. 1591 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 526/2 For all vther allayed money, quhilk is subiect to refyning, as babeis, thre penny grottis, twelf penny grottis, and *gray plakkis. 1866 SQUIRE *Comp. Med. Chest* 18 *Grey Powder. *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*. .. A mild mercurial. 1883 D. J. LEECH in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 34/2 Grey powder..consists.. of mercury and chalk. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. No. 31. 220 The grey-powder pill .. he regards as a tonic. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 162 A goune of a *graye russet. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 54 In her furred flocket, And gray russet rocket. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Grey-russet*, coarse cloth of a dull grey colour, commonly preceded by the epithet *dandy*. 1804 R. GRAHAM *Fisherm. Let. to Propriet. Fisheries Solway* 8 (Jam.) Those too, it is probable, spawn sooner than the last and largest species, called the *Grey Scool, which appear in the Solway and rivers about the middle of July. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 653 Those [lumps of partly-fused ore] which are so far agglutinated by the heat, as to be quite hard, and further known by their brightness, being picked out..They are called '*grey slags'. 1875 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 816/2 *Gray Sour. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* ii. 51 The process of '*grey souring', in which the cloth passes through a machine .. containing very dilute sulphuric acid. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 546 Bainbie, or *Gray Steep. 1793 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 378 The bricks called *greystocks, for the outside of houses. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Grey stock*, a brick made of common earth and thoroughly burnt in a close clamp; it is so called to distinguish it from the place brick on the one hand, and the red stock or kiln burnt brick on the other. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 163/2 Detached oolitic sandstones of various sizes, known by the name of the *Grey Wethers. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 137 Great blocks of hard sandstone of the kind called in the south of England 'grey-weathers'. 1895 *Murray's Devon* 138/1 The Grey Wethers —2 circles [of stones] which nearly touch each other, like the Cornish 'Hurlers'...These blocks are very like sheep, when seen from a little distance.

b. In the names of animals, as **grey bass**, a sea-fish said to belong to the perch family, but to resemble the mullet in taste; **grey-bird**, a dial. name for (*a*) the thrush (*Turdus musicus*), (*b*) the linnet (*Linota cannabina*); **grey crow**, the Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix* (cf. GREY-BACK 4); **grey dog**, the Scottish hunting dog (Jam.); **grey-drake**, a species of *Ephemera* (cf. *green-drake*); **grey duck**, the gadwall; **grey eagle** *U. S.*, 'a young golden eagle' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); **grey falcon**, (*a*) the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*; (*b*) (see quot. 1847); **grey-fish**, a local Sc. name for the COAL-FISH at a certain stage of its growth; **grey fly**, perhaps a dor-beetle; **grey fowl**, grouse when in its winter plumage; **grey-fox** (see quot. 1884–5); **grey-jumper** *Austral.* (see quot.); **grey linnet**, **lizard** (see LINNET, LIZARD); **grey lord** = *grey-fish*; **grey-midge** *Angling*, the name of an artificial fly; **grey mullet** (see MULLET); **grey-necked** *a.*, epithet of a group of crows, *esp.* the Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix*; **grey nurse** *Austral.* (see quot.); **grey owl**, **parrot** (see the sbs.); **grey pate** (see quot.); **grey perch** *U.S.*, the fresh-water drum (see DRUM *sb.*1 11); † **grey pie** (see quot.); **grey pike** = HORN-FISH 2; **grey plover**, **sandpiper**, **seal**, **shark**, **shrike**, **skate**, **snail**, **snapper** (see the sbs.); **grey snake** (see quots.); **grey snipe**, 'the dowitcher in winter plumage' (Webster 1897); **grey squirrel** (see SQUIRREL); **grey trout** (see TROUT); **grey whale**, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 163 *Gray Bass comes with the Mullet. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, **Grey-bird*, a thrush. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 64 Linnet (*Linota cannabina*)...Grey: or Grey bird (Westmoreland; North of Ireland). From its dull colouring in winter. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 529 *Grey Crow. 1808 J. WALKER *Ess. Nat. Hist.* xiii. 475 Canis Scoticus venaticus. Gesn.—Scot. The *Grey Dog. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 26 *Grey-drake, Found in general where the Green-drake is, and in shape and dimensions perfectly the same, but almost quite another colour, being of a paler and more livid yellow. 1884 [see DRAKE1 4]. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 157 Gadwall..*Grey duck. 1688 *Grey Eagle [see EAGLE 1 b]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 233/1 The *Grey Falcon.. The whole Body..is..Cinereous, tending to blew. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 230 Grey Falcon. A name for the Hen Harrier. 1847 CRAIG, *Grey-falcon*, the common or Peregrine Falcon. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Argylesh.* VIII. 92 A species of fish taken on this coast, which goes by the general name of *Grey fish. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) I. 283 It was some time before I knew that stainloch, grey-fish, seath, cudding, and poddly, were all one fish at different ages. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 27 What time the *gray fly winds her sultry horn. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 31 The grey Fly or trumpet Fly. 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 167 Probably he would not hear much of the 'gray-fly' on his way to Virginia. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxii, And for the moor-fowl, or the *grey-fowl, they lie as thick as doos in a dooket. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 5/1 In the full pride of the steely winter plumage the November grouse or grey-fowl seems to revel in conscious ability to outwit all enemies. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 241 *Grey fox. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 411 The well-known species, the Gray Fox *V[ulpes] cinereo-argentatus*, shares the characters of the coast fox, but is larger. 1898 MORRIS *Austral English*, **Grey-jumper*, name given to an Australian genus of sparrow-like birds, of which the only species is *Struthidea cinerea*, Gould. 1698 MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* 30 The coast of St. Kilda, and the lesser Isles, are plentifully furnished with variety of.. Cod, Ling .. Turbat, *Graylords, Sythes. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 170 Among the Scotch islands the Coal-fish is called..Grey-Lord. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311 *Grey-midge or gnat. 1866 R. C. BEAVAN in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 104 Corvus splendens (Viellot), the '*Grey-necked Crow' of some. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 12 Of the grey-necked section our Hooded Crow is the most familiar species. 1898 MORRIS *Austral English*, **Grey Nurse*, a New South Wales name for a species of Shark, *Odontaspis americanus*, Mitchell, family *Lamnidæ*, which is not confined to Australasia. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 304 The young bird [goldfinch] before it moults, is grey on the head; and hence it is termed by the bird-catchers a *grey pate. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 235/1 The Bucher Bird, or Shrike .. This Bird is of some called..a *Grey Pie. 1863 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 134 The *Grey Snake of Jamaica (*Dromicus ater*). 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 379 The genus *Diemenia* includes several Australian forms .. The gray-snake *D. reticulata*..is uniformly gray above and greenish below. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 The California *Grey Whale. 1883 G. B. GOODE *Rev. Fish. Indust. U.S.* 62 The Pacific gray-whale, or devil-fish, *Rhachianectes glaucus*.

c. In the names of minerals, as **grey antimony** (see ANTIMONY 2); **grey cobalt** (see COBALT I b); **grey copper (ore)**, tetrahedrite; **grey ore**, chalcocite; **grey oxide**, 'black-turpeth' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 301 *Gray cobalt..is a compound of cobalt with iron, arsenic, sulphur, and nickel. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvi. 396 Most of it is obtained from sulphuretted silver, arsenical *gray-copper [etc.]. 1770 *Cronstedt's Min.* 192 Mineralized..with sulphur alone .. *Grey copper-ore. 1729 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* 181 A grey Marcasite .. Another, very like the foregoing. It consists mainly of Sulphur and Arsenick, and seems to hold a little Bismuth. The Miners call this *Grey-Ore. From the Duke of Somerset's Works .. Cumberland. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 212, I found several veins of copper-ore, of that kind which the miners call gray ore. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Gray ore* (Corn.), copper-glance.

B. *sb.* **1.** Grey material or clothing.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Ah under hwit oðer blac & ase wel vnder grei as under grene & gra ha [Pride] luked ibe heorte. *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1096 O why be som so sorry and so sad, Complaining thus in blak and whyte and gray? Freres they ben, and monkes, in good fay. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* iii. 69 Proportiond as was Paris, when, in grey, He courted Œnon in the vale by Troy. 1618 *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 100, v. yards of gray for Creak, at 16d a yard. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* III. 54 He espied a young Hermit in a long Gown of gray. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 293 A blind old man, dressed in gray.

b. *techn.* Unbleached material; *spec.* see quot. 1884. (Cf. GREY-BACK 6.)

1884 W. A. HARRIS *Dict. Insur. Chem.* (1890) 49 The greys' used under the pieces which were being printed were used until they had become .. loaded with colour. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *The grey* is a term used in the cotton and worsted trade to describe pieces of yarn or 'slubbing' as they come from the looms before going through any process of dyeing or finishing.

attrib. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* ii. 48 The cotton-cloth—is brought to the bleach-works, in the 'grey' state.

† **2.** *spec.* Grey fur; usually understood to be of badger skin. (Cf. sense 6, also *gra* GRO, and ON. *gráskinn, grávara*.) *Obs.*

a 1200–*c* 1314 [see FAW *a.* 2]. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2272 And made the lady in to ga, In graye and in grene. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Peltre-ware, and grey, pych, terre [etc.]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 9 A mantell furred with graie. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 839 A veluwet mantyll gay, Pelured wyth grys and gray. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 46/21 A pylche of graye [F. *vne pelice de vaire*]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccii. [cxcviii.] 622 Gownes of sylke furred with Myneuere and gray. 1702 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1707) 256 Of Furrs, Filches, Grays, Jennets..40 Skins in a Timber.

3. A grey or subdued light; the cold, sunless light of the morning or evening twilight; esp. in phr. *the grey of the morning*.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 19 Yon gray is not the mornings eye. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. iii. 27 The gentle day ..Dapples the drowsie East with spots of grey. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 101 The Gray of the Morning; Break of day, and from thence till it be clear light. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii. (1840) 20 Our ship .. was surprised in the grey of the morning. 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 138, I saw a Shape dark-lined against the gray. 1845 LONGF. *To Driving Cloud* 30 In the gray of the day-break. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 79 The sober grey of our dim Highland glens. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 78 The first grey of dawn being the favourite time of attack.

4. Grey colour. In *pl.* = shades of grey colour.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 753 Various shades of grey may be obtained. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 404 The colour of the olive tree is delicate. Its pearly greys and softened greens in no wise interfere with the lustre.

fig. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 16 To blur the vivid tints of the East into the uniform gray of English middle-class life.

b. with word prefixed, indicating some particular shade of grey, as *dark*, *duffel*, *goose*, *lead grey*.

a 1693 AUBREY *Lives*, *Sir W. Petty* (1898) II. 145 His eies are a kind of goose-grey. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* xvii. 31 Those [parrots] .. are rather of a lead-grey. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxviii, Waistcoats of a duffel gray.

c. *Gunmaking.* A grey spot indicating a flaw.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 223 Before the introduction of the new mode of making gun-iron, it was a most difficult matter to obtain English barrels free from greys.

d. *In the grey*: unburnished.

1860 SIR E. BECKETT *Clocks & Watches* (ed. 4) 309 Earnshaw was the first watchmaker who had sense enough to set at defiance the vulgar and ignorant prejudice for 'high finish' of the non-acting surfaces, and to leave them 'in the grey', as it is called.

e. A grey-coloured pigment; usually with defining word prefixed, as *aniline*, *Payne's grey*, etc.

1888 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 5/2 Naples yellow, Payne's grey, gamboge.

† **5.** A grey-haired person, an old man. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 99 (127) Tellyng his tale alwey, þis olde Greye, Humble in speche. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 134 'I', quod this olde grey, 'Am here'. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. 6 The ald gray, all for nocht, to him tays His hawbrek.

† **6.** A badger. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 2.)

a. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 205 Beverlay..the place or lake of bevers or of grayes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 154 Sheepe and Goates .. woulde soone be destroied by Woolfes, Foxes, Grayes, and other vermine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 26 Of the Badger, otherwise called a Brocke, a Gray, or a Bauson. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, This fine Smooth Bawsons Cub, the young Grice of a Gray. 1665 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* XIV. 247 To Catlin's maide for a Gray's hed £0 1*s.* 0*d.* 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 90 A Badger is known by several other Names, as a Gray, a Brock, [etc.].

β. 1413–22 *Hunting Rhymes* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 149 And .iij. other bestis..That ben neyther of venery ne chace..The grey is one therof with hyse slepy pace. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Quair* clvi, There sawe I..the holsum grey for hortis. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 113 There is a mighty stronge and usid Borow for Greys or Foxes. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* iii. 7 And kill at force, hart, hind, bucke, doe, foxe, grey and euery chace. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 701 The Brocke or Badger, or as some call him the Grey, by reason of his colour.

7. A grey horse. Chiefly *pl.* and in phr. *a pair of greys*.

[1639: cf. DAPPLE-GREY b.] 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) IV. 159 A sumptuous coach proudly drawn by six German greys. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiogr.* (1896) 162 An handsome set of bays or greys. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 188 Several of the Four-in-hand Club..still adhere to their greys. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 149 When good Earl Walter rode the ring Upon his mettled gray. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess., Fredk. Gt.*, His English grey carried him many miles from the field. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, Mrs. Mantrap..drives her greys in the Park. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 67 Leisure to..watch the roan putting on flesh, and the departure of the grey's cough.

8. *pl.* (in full *Scots Greys*). A regiment of dragoons raised in 1681 and called the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, now the 2nd Dragoons. *rare* in *sing.*

The regiment formerly wore a uniform of grey cloth. They are now mounted chiefly on grey chargers.

1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xxviii. 194 The Greys were cantoon'd in the village of Vucht. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 306/1 A troop of Scots Greys arrived. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. i. (1877) 122 The Inniskillinger and the Grey. 1881 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brig.* iii, Brave Inniskillens and Greys Whirling their sabres in circles of light! 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry Waterloo Camp.* v. 138 As the Scots Greys passed through the 92nd Regiment, each corps mutually cheered the other.

9. As a name for various animals.

† **a.** The GADWALL, *Anas strepera*. *Obs.*

'The synonym "Gray", given by Willughby and Ray, is doubtless derived from the general colour of the species' (Newton).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 374 The Gadwall or Gray.

b. A kind of fish; ? a GRILSE.

1686 RAY *Willughby's Ichthyogr.* I. xii. 23 *Salmo griseus*. The Gray. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. v. 25 The Grey I take to be the same kind of Fish which in Scotland they call the Grey-Lord. In Magnitude it differs but little from the Salmon, but the Shape is very unlike .. The body is everywhere stain'd with Grey or Ash-colour'd Spots. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 248 The Grey..We are uncertain

whether this is not a meer variety of the salmon; but on the authority of Mr. Ray we describe them separate. 1818 TODD, *Gray*, a kind of salmon, having a gray back and sides; probably the same as the gilse.

c. A species of moth (see quot.).

1866 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterf. & Moths* 392 The Gray. (*Dianthœcia cæsia.*)

d. *California grey*, the grey whale (see A. 8 b).

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 197 The California gray.

10. *slang.* (See quot.) [Perh. alluding to 'a pair of greys' (sense 7).]

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Gray*, a half-penny, or other coin, having two heads or two tails, and fabricated for the use of gamblers. 1828 G. SMEETON *Doings in Lond.* 40 Breslaw could never have done more upon cards than he could do with a pair of 'grays'. 1851 in Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 120. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 539 The way they do it is to have a penny with two heads or two tails on it, which they call a 'grey'.

†11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 2 only) as *grey merchant*; **grey cloak**, an alderman who has 'passed the Chair'; **greywork, furriery; greywoker**, a furrier. *Obs.*

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 2/36 Of makers of greywerke. *Ibid.* 46/19 Vedast the graywerker Solde whiler to my lady A pylche of graye. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 2. in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 185 An Act for gray Merchants. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* B ij b, xiiij of them to be Aldermen..vj Graye clokes and viij callabre. *Ibid.* B iij, iij Alderman, whereof one shal be a graycloke.

Grey (grē), *v.* Also **gray**. [f. GREY *a.*]

1. *intr.* To become or grow grey.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 527 Al grayes þe gres, þat grene watz ere. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 332/2 The autumn seared and browned and grayed at last into winter. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 283/2 The night began to grey. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* v. 32 It was already greying for the dawn.

2. *trans.* To make grey.

1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 32 As some cloud-shadow swept across the valley, and grayed the greens. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 454 The crumbling fence is grayed By the slow-creeping lichen.

3. †a. *intr.* Of a person: To become grey. b. *trans.* To cause (a person's hair) to become grey.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortal.* II. xxix, In learning Socrates lives, grayes, and dyes. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* v. i. I 4 b, Canst thou..change but the complexion of one Hayre? Yet thou hast gray'd a thousand. 1810 *Assoc. Minstrels* 146 Ah tell me not thy locks are greyed. 1886 E. C. G. MURRAY *Yng. Widows* 29 Time may have greyed their hair. 1899 FIONA MACLEOD *Dominion Dreams* 175 He is a man whose hair has been greyed by years and sorrow.

4. *Photography.* a. *trans.* To give a dull surface to (glass): see quot. 1868. b. To give a mezzotint effect to (a photograph) by covering the negative, during printing, with such glass. c. *intr.* for *refl.* To assume a grey tint.

1868 M. C. LEA *Photogr.* iv. 45 The glass should, in fact, not be ground at all, but only 'grayed', that is, have its surface removed by rubbing with fine emery powder. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 251 The highest lights must not be allowed to 'gray' over.

Hence **Greyed** (grēd) *ppl. a.*, **Greying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 327 The light..may be lessened by placing..a piece of fine grayed glass between the object and the reflecting mirror. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 36 Singing under greying blue. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 429 No print with grayed background..should be accepted. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xiv. 280 Barmby..quitted the forepart of the vessel at the first greying. 1895 HARDY in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730 His graying hair was curly. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* xiii. 429 Girls footing it gleefully in the greying light.

Grey-back, greyback (grē-bæk).

1. *U.S. colloq.* A Confederate soldier in the American civil war.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 July 3/4 The last thing he is likely to attempt is to send a solitary grayback or an army of graybacks beyond the mountains. 1870 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* vi. 152 Yonder loitering gray-back leading his horse to water. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb. 5/4 The Confederate armies, during the great Civil War in America..were known ..as 'greybacks'.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.) Cf. GREENBACK.

1897 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Aug. 593 The depreciation in the purchasing power of graybacks, as we call the rebel treasury notes, is so rapid.

3. *dial.* and *U.S. colloq.* A louse.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 17 Mar. 5/2 The darkies sat grinning and hunting in their rags for greybacks. 1864 SALA *ibid.* 22 Apr. 5/2 The attire of the Secesh partisans is..infested..by an insect sportively termed a 'greyback'. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*

4. A name of various birds. a. The Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix*. Also *greyback crow*. b. *U.S.* The North American Knot, *Trigla canutus*. c. *dial.* and *U.S.* The scaup duck, *Fuligula marila*.

1888 G. TRUMBULL *Bird-names* 55 Another title at Chicago is *gray-back*, and certain gunners about Detroit prefer *black-neck* to..'blue-bill'. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 325 Once a grayback crow came. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Greyback*, in England a common name of the Grey form of Crow, *Corvus cornix*; but in North America applied by gunners to the Knot. 1895 *East Angl. Gloss.* *Grey-backs*, scaup ducks.

5. *U.S.* The grey whale (see GREY *a.* 8 b).

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 186 The gray whale has received many curious titles, such as 'hard-head', 'mussel-digger', 'devil-fish', and 'gray-back'.

6. *techn.* (See quot. Cf. GREY *sb.* 1 b.)

1876 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 685/2 Between the central bowl [of a cylinder calico-printing machine] and the cloth to be printed there passes an endless band of cloth or blanket..and a 'grey back' or web of unbleached calico, used to keep the blanket clean.

Grey-backed (grē-bækt), *a.* [f. GREY *a.* + BACK *sb.* + -ED².] Having a grey back. *Grey-backed crow* = GREY-BACK 4 a.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 529 Grey-backed Crow. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 417/1 These grey-backed depredators [hoodies].

Greybeard (grē-bīəd). Also **graybeard**.

1. A man with a grey beard; hence (often contemptuously) an old man.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 524 An old gray-beard. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 340 *Gre.* Yongling thou canst not loue so deare as I. *Tra.* Gray-beard thy loue doth freeze. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 262 There are few gray-beards seen there, and few Christians reach 50. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* (1778) 23 It is I that couple..girls and greybeards together. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* I. ii. 43 [She] was receiving homage at Bath from greybeards and from boys. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. vi, Questions which have baffled all the greybeards.

2. A large earthenware or stoneware jug or jar, used for holding spirits.

1788 G. WILSON *Collect. Songs.* 67 (Jam.) Whate'er he laid his fangs on, Be't hogshead, anker, grey-beard, pack. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* h, So long as her best greybeard of brandy was upon duty. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 355 Neither a mere jar, nor simply a basket, but one of those compounds of both, well known under the name of 'grey-beard', which are devoted to the conveyance of usquebaugh. 1885 J. H. MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 631/1 Stoneware jug or 'greybeard'; Flemish ware, early 17th century. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 150 There was not a farmer's grey-beard between the Lothians and the Solway filled with spirit that had done obeisance to King George.

3. ? = *grey-fish* (see GREY *a.* 8 b). Cf. GREYHEAD 2.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 19 Pike, Scate, Greybeard, Mackerel..Soles, Flukes..are also caught.

4. A hydroid polyp which infests oyster-beds, *Sertularia argentea*. In recent Dicts.

5. *attrib.* **Greybeard lichen** (see quot. 1885).

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 3 Those gray beard huddle-duddles..were strooke with..remo se. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-Glass* II. iv, No, no, Asotus, trust grey-beard experience. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 222 That house ..Where grey-beard mirth and smiling toil retir'd. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 342 Petronius!..Thou..Grey-beard corrupter of our listening youth. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. iii, Unhand me, grey-beard loon! 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xx. (1860) 450 This honest gray-beard custom..handed down to us from our worthy Dutch ancestors. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 191 The common graybeard lichen, *Usnea barbata*.

Grey-bearded, *a.* (Stress variable.) [f. GREY *a.* + BEARD + -ED².] Having a grey beard; pertaining to or characteristic of a greybeard.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 10 Now, Philomusus, doe youre beardless years..Urge mee to..give gray-bearded counsell to youre age. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 25 We..speak no more wonders, than the grey bearded men, that have gone before us. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 26 P 7 To teach young men, who are too tame under representation, how grey-bearded insolence ought to be treated. 1818 R. PETERS in *J. Jay's Corr. & Public Papers* (1893) IV. 421 A pleasing delusion, which greybearded scrutiny..should never extinguish. 1899 *Expositor* Feb. 131 We fancied them stately and grey-bearded.

†**Greybitch.** *Obs.* Also 4 **graye bicche, grebytch**, 5 **grebyche**, 6 **grayebytche**. [f. *grey* (in GREYHOUND) + BITCH.] The female of the greyhound.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5394 Ac anon after that wonder, Comen tigres many hundre, Graye bicchen als it waren. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxvi. (1495) 786 In bytches milke is founde many dayes tofore the whelpynge and soner in greybitches than in other. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 222 Hym thought þt his grebyche lay hym beside. 1530 PALSGR. 155 *Leurière*, a grayebytche.

Grey-blue, *a.* and *sb.* A. *adj.* Of a blue colour tinged with grey. B. *sb.* A grey-blue colour.

1888 *Quiver* Sept. 827/1 Her keen grey-blue eyes. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 263 He knows what those gray-blue lips mean. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 186 The more distant peaks were soft gray-blues and purple.

Hence **Grey-blue** *v.*, to make greyish-blue in hue.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 821 A hissing of red-hot iron, that loses none of its heat, though it grey-blues its colour.

Greyce, variant of GRIS *a. Obs.*, grey.

Grey-coat. One who wears grey clothing; *spec.* a Cumberland yeoman (see quots. 1837-66).

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 200 A part of Colonell Ballards Grey-coats..did most singular good service all this fight. 1675 *Hodge's Vis. for Monument* (1703) 128 in *Marvell's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 439 We'll part..The spruce brib'd monsieurs from the true grey coats. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223/2 They..wore kelt cloth, which was of a grey colour..and hence the name of grey-coats which the Cumbrians received. 1866 *Reader* 20 Oct. 874 Many of the Cumberland yeomen still wear a plain home-spun grey cloth, hence their name of grey cootes.

b. *attrib.*: **Grey-coat Hospital**, a charity school, where the scholars were clothed in grey; **grey-coat parson** (see quot. *a* 1825, and next word).

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 46 To Free-school..My gray-coat Gransir put him. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 411 In Tothill-side is the Grey coat-hospital. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Grey coat parson*, an impropriator; or, the tenant who hires the tithes.

Grey-coated, *a.* Having a grey coat; *grey-coated parson* (see quot. *a* 1825 in GREY-COAT b).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 64 Her Waggoner, a small gray-coated Gnat. 1853 in *Cobbett's Rur. Rides* 647 *note*, A large holder of lay tithes: one of those to whom the author applied the name of 'grey-coated parson'. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 5/6 Detachments..grey-coated and warmly clad.

Grey-eyed, *a.* Having grey eyes.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 48 The gray-eyde Doris. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Names* 88 Our womens names are more gratious than their Rutilia, that is, Red-head: Cæsilla, that is, Grey-eyed. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2272/4 A middle sized man..Grey eyed, and speaks broad. 1716 *Royal Proclam.* 5 May *ibid.* No. 5431/1 Beetle-Browed, Grey-Eyed. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (1836) I. 227 Among the Romans a gray-eyed child was considered as something disgusting. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 16 A gray-eyed girl.

b. Applied poetically to the early morning.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 1 The gray ey'd morne smiles on the frowning night. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 32 The grey-ey'd morn. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 144 Soon as the grey-ey'd morning streaks the skies. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana*, Till cold winds woke the gray-eyed morn About the lonely moated grange.

Greyf, obs. form of GRIEF.

Grey friar. [See GREY *a.* 2.]

1. A member of the order of Franciscan or Minor friars, founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1210 (see quot. 1838). *Grey Friars*, a convent of this order.

a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* 110 He leneþ on is forke ase a grey frere. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 529 Than seyde a gray frere, 'Allas! sire abbot' [etc.]. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 6 Saterdaye was the feeste of seynt Antony, whiche was a Grey Frere, and lyeth ryght fayre at the Grey Freres there. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* (title), Roderyck Mors, somtyme a gray fryre. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 380 Scho wessit the blak freiris, the gray-freiris, the auld colledge and the new colledge. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* 1629 17, I saw this Mason in his Gray-Friers-Frocke. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 446/1 The followers of St. Francis were called Franciscans, Grey, or Minor Friars; the first name they had from their founder; the second from their grey clothing.

2. *pl. transf.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grey-friars*, a name given to the oxen of Tuscany, with which the Mediterranean fleet was supplied.

Greygle, greygo(y)le. *dial.* Also **grægle, greggle.** The bluebell or wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). Also *gramfer greygles*.

1844 BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.*, Gloss., *Greygoyle*. 1848 —(ed. 2) The wood-creen'd grægle's bell. 1852 *Dorset Gloss.*, *Greygole*, the bluebell. 1869 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IV. 345 When we came to some blue-bell squills (*Scilla nutans*)..I asked him [a Dorset boy] what their name was. Without any hesitation he answered..'Gramfer greygles'. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* XX, She grew to talk of 'greggles' as 'wild hyacinths'.

Grey goose. The greylag goose.

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 259/3 *Canta* [? read *ganta*], grægs. *c* 1050 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 415/31 *Gans*, grege gos. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 147 Greylag goose (*Anser cinereus*)..Also called Grey goose. 1892 DOYLE *White Company* I. vi. 113 So we'll drink all together To..the land where the grey goose flew.

b. *transf.* (See quot.)

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iv, In the name of wonder, what can he be doing there? 'Biggin a dry-stane dyke, I think, wi' the grey geese, as they ca' thae great loose stones'.

c. *attrib.* as *grey goose quill, weapon* (a pen); *grey-goose shaft, wing* (an arrow).

1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas* 996 Some from towre with bow in hande the gray-goose wing do sende. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Teares* (1645) 173 My next neighbour France (through whose bowels my gray-goose wing flew so oft). 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 198 Could Troy be sav'd by any single hand, This grey-goose weapon must have made her stand. 1782 C. JOHNSTON *John Juniper* II. 1 One of the keenest wits who ever wielded grey-goose quill. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. xxii, Forth whistling came the grey-goose wing.

Grey-haired, *a.* (Stress variable.) Having grey hair; hence, old.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 1551 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 420 Two grayhared men..with þam mett. *a* 1400 *Pistill Susan* 339 Þin hed is grei hored. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3322 (MS. M.) That ye thare not drede than Of Sabere, that grey-herud man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 209/2 Grey heryd, *canus*. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 If gray-hair'd Proteus songs the truth not miss. *a* 1706 EARL DORSET *Fr. Song paraphr.* 1 In gray-hair'd Celia's wither'd arms. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. XXXII, The grey-hair'd Sorceress stampt the ground. 1847 G. R. GLEIG *Waterloo* xxix. (ed. 2) 233 Many..were grey-haired men and covered with the scars of old wounds.

b. *fig.* of things.

1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* XX. A vj, Alas faire Christian Saint ..So yong, and full of gray hair'd purity. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 8 A gray-hair'd custom of most times and places.

Greyhead (grē-hed).

1. A grey-headed person.

1702 STEELE *Funeral* V. i. 79 Else Boys will in your Presence lose their Fear, And laugh at the Grey-head they should revere. [But should not the reading be *grey head's*?]

2. *Sc.* A kind of fish, prob. the grey-fish.

a 1692 A. SYMSON *Descr. Galloway* (1823) 25 Upon the coast of this parish are many sorts of white fish taken; one kind whereof is called by the inhabitants Greyheads.

3. = GREYBEARD 2.

1892 ROBSON in *Standard* 23 Nov. 3/3 'A grey head'.. was not a bottle, but a stone jar of whisky.

Grey-headed, *a.* (Stress variable.)

1. Having a grey head of hair. *To be* or *grow grey-headed in,* to grow old in, to have served in for a long period; hence, to be well versed or experienced in.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxx. 18 In myne olde age, when I am gray headed. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 75 The grey-headed .. Citizens of London. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ₱ 2 Most of us are grown grey-headed in our dear master's service. 1813 LD. ELLENBOROUGH *Parl. Deb.* 22 Mar. in *Examiner* 29 Mar. 199/1 A man grey-headed in the law. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Battle Regillus* ix, With boys, and with grey-headed men, To keep the walls of Rome.

transf. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 5 Those snowy and gray headed Alps.

2. *fig.* Of things: a. Ancient, old; time-worn. b. Pertaining to old age, or to aged men.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* A ij, To begin (after the common stampe of dedication) with a grai-headed Apophthegme. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 59 Heresie or abuse, if it be gray-headed, deserves sharper opposition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 104 Which conceit is not the daughter of latter times, but an old and gray-headed errour, even in the dayes of Aristotle. 1652 BP. PATRICK *Funeral Serm.* in *J. Smith's Sel. Disc.* 526 By reason of his wisdom, experience, and gray-headed understanding. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* 21 That grey-headed venerable Doctrine. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 25 ₱ 3 Love is beneath the dignity of grey-headed wisdom.

3. As an epithet of certain birds; esp. *grey-headed duck,* the female of the Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*).

1747 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. II. 127 *Picus, viridis, capite cinereo.* Grey-headed Green Wood-pecker. 1750 *Ibid.* II. III. 154 The Grey-Headed Duck. 1847 CRAIG, *Greyheaded-wagtail,* the bird *Budytes neglecta,* and *Motacilla flava* of Linnæus. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 160 Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*) .. Grey-headed duck. Only applied to the female bird.

Grey-hen (grē·hen). The female of the Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), the heath-hen. (The male is called the BLACKCOCK.)

?1427 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 542 Wyld foulis, sic as pertrikis, pluveris, black cockis, gray hennis. 1618 *Nauworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 79, 2 gray hens. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. (1789) 16 Within these last ten years one solitary grey hen was sprung by some beagles in beating for a hare. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 303 *Tetrao tetrix*—the Blackcock and Greyhen, as the sexes are with us respectively called.

Greyhound (grē·ˈhound). Forms: 1 *grís-hund,* 3 *greahund,* 4–6 *grehound(e,* 5 *grehunde, grayhownd, -hund, grahounde, grawhond,* 5–6 *grehownde, greihound,* 6–7 *gray(e)-, greahound(e,* 5–6 *greyhounde,* 6– greyhound. Cf. GREUND, GREWHOUND, GRIFHOUND. [OE. *grighund, *grieghund* (=ON. *greyhund-r*), f. **grieg* (=ON. *grey* neut., bitch:—O Teut. type **graujo*ᵐ) + *hund* dog, HOUND.

The etymology of the first element is unknown; it has no connexion with GREY *a.* or with GREW *a.,* Greek, nor with *grey* = badger (GREY *sb.*).]

1. A variety of dog used in the chase, characterized by its long slender body, and long legs, by the keenness of its sight, and by its great speed in running.

It is not certain that the earlier examples always relate to the kind of dog now known by the name.

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 276/3 *Unfer* [? read *Umber*], grighund. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Tristre is þer me sit mid þe greahundes forte kepen þe hearde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11415 Somme gaf he hauberks, & somme grehoundes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 359 And þus þes prelatis suen apostlis as gre-houndis suen an hare. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxvi. 162 The forsayd dragon shold be ladde by an ylle grehounde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III,* 54 b, The fearefull hare never fledde faster before the gredy greyhound. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 They affyrme them to bee swifter then grehowndes. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. iv. in *Holinshed* I. 226 King Henry the fift .. thought it a meere scofferie to pursue anie fallow deere with ..greihounds. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 114 The Gray-hound or Grecian Dog. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 673 Grey-hounds .. are onely for the coursing of all sorts of wilde beastes by maine swiftnesse of foot. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 804 The fearful Doe And flying Stag, amidst the Greyhounds go. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* Pref. (1788) 18 Arrian .. proves that, in the time of Xenophon, Greyhounds were not known in Greece. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, Two grim and half-starved deer greyhounds. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 110 It is a physiological peculiarity that leads the Greyhound to chase its prey by Sight.

fig. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 27 The Nimrod fierce is death, His speedy gray-hounds are Lust, sickness, envy, care.

b. Applied with distinguishing prefix to different varieties, as *Arabian, Highland, Irish, Italian, Persian, Russian, Scotch, Turkish greyhound.*

1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) I. 300, I really forget anything of an Italian greyhound for the Tesi. 1824 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (ed. 8) 340 The Irish Greyhound (*Canis Graius Hibernicus,* Ray..) Is the largest of the Dog Kind. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 57/2 The expression of the countenance [is] that of a coarse ill-natured Persian Greyhound. 1838 W. SCROPE *Deerstalking* xii. 260 The deerhound is known under the names of Irish wolfhound, Irish greyhound, Highland deerhound, and Scotch greyhound. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 282/1 The Italian Greyhound is a small and very beautiful variety of the species. 1891 OUIDA in *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 316 The Siberian and the Persian greyhounds are one and the same breed.

c. *Harlequin greyhound* = HARLEQUIN 2.

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* I. v. (1785) 17/2 A harlequin greyhound, a spotted Dane.

2. The figure of a greyhound, used as a badge.

1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* II. 262 Each, on his breast Mark'd with a Grey-hound, stood confest. [Poet. Wks. 1844 II. 33 *note,* Carrington and his band of King's messengers; a silver greyhound, the emblem of dispatch, was then worn by these men as a distinctive badge of office when engaged in the execution of their duty.]

3. *transf.* a. An ocean steamship specially built for great speed. More fully *ocean greyhound.*

1887 *Sci. American* 1 Jan. 2/2 They [ships] .. are so swift of foot, as to have already become formidable rivals to the English 'greyhounds'. 1891 *Engineer* 9 Oct. 301 The greyhounds of the Atlantic.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Greyhound,* a hammock with so little bedding as to be unfit for stowing in the nettings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *greyhound-bitch, make; greyhound-like* adj.; **greyhound fox** (see quot. 1774).

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 217 His hound or *greyhound-bitch who eats her puppys. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 332 There are only three varieties of this animal in Great Britain. .. The *grey-hound fox is the largest, tallest, and boldest. .. The mastiff fox is less. .. The cur fox is the least and most common. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 87 The hounds .. unkennelled a remarkably large greyhound fox. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 35, I .. afterwards became the lean, lank, *greyhound-like creature that I have ever since continued. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 298 The wolf .. with a light greyhound-like form, which pursues deer. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 87 What a thin slim figure it [a jockey] is!—very much of the *grey-hound make.

Greyish (grē·iʃ), *a.* Forms: 6–9 **grayish,** (6 **greiesh, graish**), 7– **greyish.** [f. GREY *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat grey.

1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Juliet* (New Shaks. Soc.) 22 This barefoote fryer gyrt with cord his grayish weede. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xx. (1589) 86 An euen Nose, on either side Stood out a graish Eie. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* IV. 72 The prophet [Proteus] .. With great inforcement roll'd his flaminge eyes with greiesh sight [L. *lumine glauco*]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 9 Those of the second altitude .. had a grayish colour, as if covered with light and sandy earth. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 36 Their Wings .. grow ragged, and somewhat greyish. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxvii, Now over Coolin's eastern head The greyish light begins to spread. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 31 The young animal is of a greyish colour.

b. Of hair.

1611 COTGR., *Grisastre,* grayish, hoarie. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* v. ii, A Beard a little greyish. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 194 The hair .. also on the upper lip and chin, where it was greyish.

c. *Comb.,* qualifying the names of other colours, as *greyish-black, blue, brown, green, white, yellow,* etc.; also *greyish-looking* adj.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 259 The colour is a dusky greyish-brown. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 357 Greyish blue marble. 1832 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 70 The effect of all the colours when combined will be a greyish-white. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 211 Hypersthene .. passes into a greyish-green diallage. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 200 This .. forms a greyish black precipitate. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 37 A small .. greyish-looking ulcer. 1888 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 632/1 A little boy in a greyish-olive smock frock.

Grey lag goose, grey-lag (goose). [Orig. three words (still often so written); the use of LAG *a.* is supposed to refer to the bird's habit of remaining longer in England than the other migratory species of the genus.] The common wild goose of Europe, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus.*

1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 138 *Anser palustris noster,* Grey Lagg *dictus.* 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 231 Grey Lag Goose—A name for the common Goose. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 5/3 In the north of Scotland, however, some grey-lags still breed.

Greyle, obs. form of GRAIL [1].

Greyling, obs. form of GRAYLING.

Greyly, grayly (grē·li), *adv.* [f. GREY *a.* + -LY [2].] With a grey hue or tinge. Also *fig.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 231 A hazy light Spread greyly eastward. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 31 Ruins, that rose greyly .. from the green woods around it. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* II. xi. 246 Life .. must be lived somewhere; it can be lived pleasurably nowhere. Then, why not unpleasurably, greyly, negatively, at Plas Berwyn? 1889 MRS. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* III. i. 32 The lawyer .. grew greyly pale.

Greymin, variant of GRIMING *dial.*

Greyn, obs. form of GRAIN, GREEN.

Greyness, grayness (grē·nés). Also 5 **graynes,** 6 **graines.** [f. GREY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being grey: grey colour. Also *fig.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 162/2 A Graynes of hare, *canicies.* 1597 BROUGHTON *Epist. to Nobility* Wks. III. 569 Judah feared to bring his fathers graines to Scheol with sorrow. 1611 COTGR., *Gris,* .. graynesse, or the colour gray. 1746 HARVEY *Flower Garden* (1818) 80 The grayness of the dawn decays gradually. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women, Andrea del Sarto* 3 A common greyness silvers everything—All in a twilight. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 211/2 Here was no shade, no weird grayness. 1898 FOTHERINGHAM *Stud. Browning* 416 He feels .. the greyness of everything in his life and work.

Greys, obs. form of GREASE.

Greystone, graystone (grē·ˈstōun). *Min.* [f. GREY *a.* + STONE *sb.*] A grey volcanic rock, composed of feldspar (sometimes replaced by leucite or melilite), augite, or hornblende, and iron.

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 151 Greystone according to Werner, is a mixture of white felspar and blackish hornblende. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 396 But lavas of composition precisely intermediate occur, and from their colour have been called graystones.

Greyth, Greythly, obs. ff. GRAITH, GRADELY.

Greyts, obs. pl. of GRIT *sb.*[2]

Greyve, obs. form of GRIEVE *v.*

Greywacke (grē·ˈwækə). *Geol.* Also **grey-wacke, greywack.** [Anglicised form of GRAUWACKE.] A conglomerate or grit rock consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together; originally applied to various strata of the Silurian series; now almost *obs.* Rarely *pl.*

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 293 Almost the whole of the mines in the Hartz are situated in greywack. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 106 Gray-wacke is nearly allied to clay-slate, and the finer kinds of gray-wacke-slate pass into clay-slate, and are not to be distinguished. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 194 The fundamental rock of the Eifel is an ancient secondary sandstone and shale, to which the obscure and vague appellation of 'graywacke' has been given. 1849 MURCHISON *Silluria* viii. 172 From its southern margin .. greywackes .. rise from under the coal-fields.

attrib. 1813 [see above]. 1834 H. S. BOASE *Prim. Geol.* 215 The greywacké .. and cretaceous groups. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 5 The greywacke and syenitic hills.

Griat, obs. Kentish form of GREAT *a.*

Gri·bble [1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 **greble,** 7 **grible.** [? related to *grab,* current form in s. w. dial. of CRAB *sb.*[2] (cf. *grab-tree* in quot. 1578).]

a. A crab-tree or black-thorn; a stick made from either of these; also *attrib.* b. The stock of a crab (or other tree?) for grafting upon.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxx. 696 Roundish leaues, somwhat like the leaues of a gribble, grabbe tree, or wilding. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Gancho,* a sheeps crooke, knops in a greble staffe, braunches in a stags horne. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) III. 25 A grible, i. e. A crabstocke to graft vpon. 1825 JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 41 *Gribble,* a young apple-tree raised from seed. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Gribble,* a shoot from a tree; a short cutting from one. *West.* 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Gribble* (diminutive of *grab*), a young crab-tree or blackthorn; or a knotty walking stick made of it. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Gribble,* the young stock of a tree on which a graft is to be inserted.

Gribble [2] (gri·b'l). [Of obscure origin: ? cognate with GRUB *v.*] A small marine boring crustacean, *Limnoria terebrans,* resembling a wood-louse.

1838 E. MOORE in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* II. 207 Our harbour [Plymouth] is exposed to the attacks of a much more formidable enemy, the *Limnoria terebrans,* or gribble. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 71 Many plans have been proposed for preventing the ravages of the gribble. 1895 *Daily News* 14 June 5/3 To protect the gutta percha insulation from the attack of a minute marine organism known as the 'gribble'.

Gricche, obs. form of GRUTCH.

Grice [1] (grəis). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *arch.* Forms: 3–6 **grise,** 4 **grys,** 4–7 **gryse,** 5–9 **gryce,** (7 **greece**), 7– **grice.** [a. ON. *gríss* (Sw., Da. *gris*) young pig, pig.]

1. A pig, *esp.* a young pig, a sucking pig; † *occas.* and *spec.* in *Her.,* a wild boar.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Þe Suwe of 3iuernesse, þet is, Glutunie, haueð pigges [*MSS. T., C.* grises] þus inemned. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbysw.* in Wright *Voc.* 174 *Porceus,* gryses. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Blasius* 119, I pray þe þat sume helpe þu wil gyf me, þat, bot a gryse, had gud nane. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Þe Sarzenes also bringes furth na grysez, ne þai ete na swyne flessch. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* ii, Sir, ther walkes in my way A welle grim gryse. He is a balefulle bare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 72 A grete sow fereit of grysis thretty heid. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 Ane swine that etis hir grisis, sal be stanit to deid. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 124 Na Castellane may enter within ane Burges house to slay his swyne, gryses, geise, or hennes. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* IV. viii, As a swineherd puts in poke a grice. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Grices,* young wild boars, but boars are sometimes called grices, and so blazoned in allusion to the bearer's name. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 15 Beginning life as a grice, the pig when speaned became a shot.

Proverb. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 62 Bring the Head of the Sow to the Tail of the Grice. That is, balance your Loss with your Gain. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, An' I am to lose by ye, I'se ne'er deny I hae won by ye mony a fair pund sterling. Sae, an' it come to the warst, I'se e'en lay the head o' the sow to the tail o' the grice.

b. The *sing.* form used as *pl.* or *collect.*

? On analogy of the plurals *mice, lice.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 105 Hote pies, hote! Goode gees and grys! *Ibid.* IV. 38 Bothe my gees and my grys his gadelynges fetten. *c* 1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 39 As for geese, grise, hennys, & copons, your said tenants may none keepe, but they are .. stolen away by night. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 101 He is come thither to hunt, and catch his Lords Greese [*margin* 'Wild swyne'].

† c. *transf.* The young of a badger (see PIG). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Bothe grys and vele and rostyd motone.

2. The flesh of a 'grice', pork. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, This fine Smooth Bawsons Cub, the young grice of a Gray [etc.]. [1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. vii. 225 They burrowed like so many Grice.]

†Grice [2], *Obs.*—° [App. Cotgrave's assimilation of *grouse* to the F. *grièche* (:— L. type **Græcisca*, fem. of **Græciscus*: see GREEKISH), as in *poule, perdrix grièche*; erron. taken by some etymologists to be the original of GROUSE *sb*.]

1611 COTGR., *Poule griesche*, a Moorehenne; the henne of the Grice, or Mooregame.

Grice, obs. form of GRECE, steps.

Grice, variant of GRIS *a. Obs.*, grey.

Griceling (grəi·slin). *rare.* [f. GRICE [1] + -LING.] A little pig.

1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* I. xiv. 11 Soon as the mother fell, the gricelings flew.

Grickischs, -isshe, obs. forms of GREEKISH.

Grid (grid). [back-formation from GRIDIRON.]

1. An arrangement of parallel bars with openings between them; a grating.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 585 (Art. *Glass-making*) A is the pot, resting upon the arched grid *b a*, built of fire-bricks, whose apertures are wide enough to let the flames rise freely, and strike the bottom and sides of the vessel. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 34/1 Air is admitted through openings or grids in the floor. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 209/2 A circular enclosure formed by a grid of angular iron bars. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 27/1 An open earthenware channel, which conveys the drainage into a suitable grid placed outside the building.

b. *Electr.* (See quot. 1893.)

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electrical Dict., Grid*, a lead plate perforated or ridged for use in a storage battery as the supporter of the active materials and in part as contributing thereto from its own substance.

c. *Mining.* = GRIDDLE 3. (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*)

2. = GRIDIRON 1.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* ['The Silver Grid' appears as the name of several restaurants in London.]

3. *Naut.* = GRIDIRON 3 b.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1879 *Engineering* 7 Mar. 203/1 At high water the vessel is brought over the grid, and as soon as she is shored up the lifting commences.

4. *Theatr.* = GRIDIRON 3 c. (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*)

Hence **Grid** *v. trans.*, to cook on a gridiron.

1884 *Y. Bull's Neighbour* xii. 90 Where is the Frenchwoman.. who can cook a chop, grid a steak, [etc.]?

Gridaline, obs. form of GRIDELIN.

Griddle (gri·d'l), *sb.* Forms: 3 **gredil(e,** 4 **gridele, -il, grydel,** 5 **gredel(le, -yl(e, grydele, -ell, -yl, gridel, griddyll,** 8- **griddle.** [app. a. early OF. **gredil = greil, grail* (mod.F. *gril*) masc., or **gredille = gradille, greille* (mod.F. *grille*) fem.: see GRILL *sb*.[4]

A Norman *grédil*, app. meaning 'gridiron', is quoted by Moisy from documents of the 16th c.; and an OF. *gredillier* to scorch, crisp at a fire, survived until the 16th c. (when it was replaced by the altered form *grésiller*); but the relation of these to OF. *greil* is obscure.]

†1. = GRIDIRON 1. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvii. 4 And thou schalt make a brasun gridele [1382 gredyrne, Vulg. *craticulam*] in the maner of a net. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13826 A Grydell full gay, gret-full of fiche. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 25 Take lamprayes and.. rost hom on gredyl. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 Haddoke.. yrosted on a gridel. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* Gloss. (E.D.S.) 66 *Griddle*, a grid-iron.

†b. = GRIDIRON 1 b. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Seint Lorens also iðolede þet te gredil hef him upwardes mid berninde gleden. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 208/269 Some op-on gredyles of Ire i-rostede weren also. *Ibid.* 277/198 Þe king het a-non þat Men him scholden op-on a strong gredile [*v.r.* gridire] do. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 107 Summe wyth forkys of yryn ful strong On the grydyl hir turnyd up and down. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249 b/1 He was..tormented uppon a gredyl of yron.

2. A circular iron plate upon which cakes are baked; = GIRDLE *sb*.[2]

1352 *Durham Acct. Rolls*, Grydel pro pane. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. liv, As would a hen leap on a fire-hot griddle. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* ii. 19 She poured upon a griddle.. some batter. 1875 LE FANU *Will. Die* I. 12 Sometimes we.. made a hot cake, and baked it on the griddle. 1897 MRS. W. M. RAMSAY *Every Day Life Turkey* ii. 48 Large round scones..cooked..on an iron griddle.

b. Goter- or waffle-irons. *rare.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 306 Like a batter-cake between the two disks of a hot griddle.

3. *Mining.* A wire-bottomed sieve or screen.

1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 233 A person near the Shaft.. sifts it [Ore] in a Griddle, or iron wire sieve. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Griddle, Riddle*, a miner's wire-bottomed sieve for separating the ore from the halvans.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*griddle-sacrifice, griddle-ful*; **griddle-bread, -cake,** bread or cake baked on a griddle; **†griddle-iron** = sense 2.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 25 A few slices of *griddle bread. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/7 Cold mutton fat and griddle bread. 1783 VALLANCEY *Collect.* III. xii. 460 The good women are employed in making the *griddle cake. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 118 Mary stood at the stove, baking griddle-cakes. *Ibid.* iv. 19 De first *griddle-full of cakes. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 204 The *Gride-Iron here is a thin Iron Plate.. about two Feet in Diameter. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* ii. 7 If thin offryng shal be ..for the *gredil sacrifice [Vulg. *sin autem de craticula fuerit sacrificium*], euen maner the tried flour shal be spreynt with oile.

Griddle (gri·d'l), *v.*[1] [f. GRIDDLE *sb*.]

1. *trans.* To cook on a griddle.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 40 Take Venyson or Bef, & leche & gredyl it vp broun. 1887 BESANT *The World went* I. 6 He every day fried or griddled a great piece of beef-steak.

2. *Mining. To griddle out*: to screen ore with a griddle.

1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* I. iii. 62 Black Copper Ore.. is generally griddled out and put to the pile for sale, as it rises from the Mine.

Hence **Gri·ddling** *vbl. sb.*

1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 358 I'll finish the griddling.

Griddle (gri·d'l), *v.*[2] *slang. intr.* To sing in the streets as a beggar.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 248 Another woman ..whose husband had got a month for 'griddling in the main drag' (singing in the high street). 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xii. 267 Cardiff Jack's never got so low as to be gridling on the main drag. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 7/2 They were singing a hymn, or what was better known in the begging fraternity as 'gridling'.

Hence **Gri·ddler,** a street singer.

1859 in *Slang Dict.* 1888 BESANT *Fifty Y. Ago* iv. 53 There are hymns in every collection which suit the Gridler.

†Griddled, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 3–4 **grideld, griddeled.** Only in *griddled frost*, hoar frost.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6520 Manna..fel fra lift sa gret plente, Als a grideld [*Fairf.* griddeled, *Gött.* rime] frost to se.

Griddled (gri·d'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIDDLE *v.* + -ED [1].] Fried or baked on a griddle.

1883 O'DONOVAN *Story Merv* xx. (1884) 225 The usual meal of griddled bread and weak tea.

Griddly (gri·dli), *a. dial.* Also 8 **gridly.** [Cf. GRIDDLED *a*.[1]] Sandy, gritty.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* R 1 Sandy or gridly Gear. 1866 *Cheshire Gloss., Gridally*, gritty.

†Gride, *sb*.[1] *Obs.* [? A metathetic form of GIRD *sb*.[2] (sense 3).] A spasm of pain, a pang.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 544 Þe aire nowe & þe elementis ere evyn in þis tyme So trauailed out of temperoure & troubild of þat sone, þat makis þi grippis and þi gridis a grete dele þe kenere.

Gride (grəid), *sb*.[2] [f. GRIDE *v.*] A strident or grating sound.

1830–4 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* III. 1065 The gride of hatchets fiercely thrown On wigwam-log and tree and stone. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV. vii, The trumpet, and the gride of the wheels, and the prospect of diversion excite me.

Gride (grəid), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* Also 5–6 **gryde.** Pa. pple. 5–7 **gride, gryde.** [metathetic form of GIRD *v.*[2], adopted by Spenser from Lydgate, and from Spenser by later writers. The mod. application of the word to sound is perh. due to a feeling of its echoic expressiveness, suggested by words like *grate, strident*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To pierce with a weapon; to wound; † also, to inflict (a wound) by piercing (*obs.*). Also with *away. Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2278 (Dublin MS.) He hym grydes [*Ashm. MS.* girdes] to þe grund, & þe gre wynnez. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xiv, To se her husband with large woundes depe Gryde through the body. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 4 The kene cold blowes through my beaten hyde, All as I were through the body gryde [*Gloss*, Gride, perced: an olde word much vsed of Lidgate]. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. i. 62 In minde to gride The loathed leachour. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. vi. 1 Such was the wound that Scudamour did gride. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. 1491 With many a cruel wound [he] was through the body gride. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. lix, A stake should gride His stubborn heart. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 600 All gride the dying; all deface the dead. 1832 MOTHERWELL *Ouglou's Onslaught* Poems 83 The steel grides their flank. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* VII. xiii, The sharpness of grief cuts and grides away many of those bonds of infirmity.

absol. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. v, Famine marches each hour to gride and to slay.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 29 The wicked engine through false influence Past through his eies, and secretly did glyde Into his heart, which it did sorely gryde. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxviii, Our own spirits gride With piercing wind in storming Winter tide, Contract themselves. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 62 Its murky wave Continuous closeth on the frequent gleam Of lurid hue that grides it.

2. *intr.* To pierce *through*. Now usually, To cut, scrape, or graze *along, through, up*, etc., with a strident, grating, or whizzing sound, or so as to cause intense rasping pain. Also, *to gride its way.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 36 Through his thigh the mortall steele did gryde. *a* 1782 J. SCOTT *Amœbæan Eclog.* II. 63 His keen sickle grides along the lands. 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 6 The keen scythes Gride through their iron harvest. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 16 A sword was now griding its way through my frame. 1858 FARRAR *Eric* II. xii. (1897) 363 The horrible rope fell on him, griding across his back. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 102 Now, the river would approach the side, and run griding along the chalky base of the hill. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 158 Against the sides the hostile vessels yet crushed and grided.

3. *trans.* To clash or graze against with a strident sound; to cause to grate.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. i, Hear ye the thunder of the fiery wheels Griding the winds? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii, The wood which grides and clangs Its leafless ribs and iron horns Together.

Grideld: see GRIDDLED *a.*

Gridelin (gri·dĕlin), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **grisdelin(e, greda-, gre(e)de-, grayde-, gridaline, gridilyon, grizelin.** [ad. F. *gridelin, gris-de-lin* 'grey of flax', flax-grey; Littré explains it as 'a colour partaking of white and red'.]

A. *sb.* The name of a colour, a pale purple or grey violet; sometimes, a pale red. B. *adj.* Having this colour.

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 345 Shall I decipher my Colours to you now? Folimort is withered, Grisdelin [*ed.* 1649 ('*Country Capt.*', under the name of Dk. Newcastle) II. i. 28 *reads* greedeline] is absent, and Isabella is beauty. 1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* II. i. 10 The third..was in a wastcoat of gridilyon sattin. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 83 Sky colour, and Orange tawny, Gridaline, and Gingeline, white and Philyamort. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* II. iii, His Love..fades like my Gredaline Petticote. 1665–76 REA *Flora* 47 They are either red.. or else sadder or paler violet, graydeline, or murey purple. 1685 TEMPLE *Gardening* Wks. 1710 I. 184 The Burgundy [Grape] which is a Grizelin or Pale Red. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 13/2 Colours derived from Purple..Gredeline, pale Peach. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 465 The same vinous or Grisdeline Colour. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 41 Large Gridelin Flowers mix'd with Purple. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. II. iv. 199 Violets and gridelins of all shades. 1860 R. MACFARLANE *Dyeing & Calico-pr.* iii. 47 A fine gridelin, bordering upon archil, is thereby obtained; but this color has no permanence.

Griding (grəi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIDE *v.* + -ING [2].] That grides.

1. Piercing, wounding; cutting keenly and painfully through. *lit.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 329 So sore The griding sword with discontinuous wound Pass'd through him. 1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* I. xxii. 35 For brawny necks the griding claw remains. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Pindar's 1st Nemean Ode* 81 Griding anguish pierc'd his fluttering breast. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* VI. xxix, Set their griding forks and knives to work. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* iii. 713 So swift the motion of the griding steel. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Character Sk.* (1872) 341 The griding excitement which thrills through every fibre of the soul. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxvii. 270 He perished, as he deserved, by the pitiless, griding, contemptuous swords of those whom he had striven to seduce.

2. Grating, clashing; strident.

1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 462 The car..Which..dreadful roll'd its griding wheels Over the bloody war. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 113 The heavy thunder's griding might. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 679 A griding clash of steel and a shrill cry of agony. 1851 J. B. HUME *Poems early Years, Oct. Gales* 14 Oh, boist'rous sea! Oh griding gale!

Gridiron (gri·dəiən), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–4 **gred-,** 4 **gridire,** 5 **gredyre, gerdyre.** β. 4 **gredyrne, gridirne.** 5 **gredern, -irne, -eyren, gredren, -yn, grydirne, -eyron, -eyorn,** 5–6 **gredyron,** 6 **-yern, -iren, gryderne, grede yron,** 6–7 **greedir(on(e, gredir(on,** 7 **gridyron,** 6– **gridiron.** γ. 6 *north.* **girdiron, -yrne, gerdyron, girde-, gyrd(e-iron.** [Of obscure formation. The earliest form *gredire* appears in the same text (*S. Eng. Leg.*) with *gredile* GRIDDLE, but it is not clear whether the change from *-ile* to *-ire* is phonetic, or due to popular etymology. The later forms, however, show that the *-ire* was at an early date identified with southern ME. *ire = iren* IRON (cf. *fur-ire* FIRE-IRON), the further development being parallel to that of ANDIRON, q. v.]

1. A cooking utensil formed of parallel bars of iron or other metal in a frame, usually supported on short legs, and used for broiling flesh or fish over a fire. † Also formerly, a girdle or griddle.

α. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 626/7 Gredyre, *craticula*.

β. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1277 Þe gredirne & þe goblotes garnyst of syluer. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvii. 4 Thow shalt make..a brasun gredyrne [1388 gridele, COVERDALE gredyron, 1551 gredyern, 1611 grate or networke] in the manere of a nett. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 102 Kutte the chyne in ij. or in iij. peces, and roste him on a faire gredryn. 1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 867 III. 208 A gredeyren of sylver of Parysse towche, not gylt. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Ketle hokes ij., Grydirnes j., ffflesh hokes j. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) D iv b, Fyshe rosted vpon the gridiron. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 Take the braynes of a hogge, rost the same vpon a grede yron. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 221 Broil'd rashers, that on wide gridirons lay. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* X. iv, The said Chicken was then at Roost.., and required the several Ceremonies of catching, killing, and picking, before it was brought to the Grid-iron. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 621 Our gridiron is only fit to broil small fish.

γ. 1495 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 260 Brasyn pottes brokyn..Gyrdeyrons Brokyn. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 255 A girdyrne, xij d. 1557 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 100 One old brandrethe, one gerdyron, one pare of tongs. 1599 *Acc. Bk.* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 A girde Iron.

b. A similar structure employed as an instrument of torture by fire.

As in the case of GRIDDLE, this is the connexion in which the word first appears in English.

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 344/154 Strong fuyr he lieth maken and gret, and a gredire þar-on sette. *c* 1305 *St. Cristopher* 202 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 Þe king het þat me scholde anon vpe a gridire him do And roste him wiþ fur & pich. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 130 Laurens þe leuite lyggynge on þe gredire, Loked vp to oure lorde. 14.. *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 325/108 Vppon a gerdyre he let here to rosty.

β. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/1 The mynystres..leyd hym stratched oute uppon a gredyron of yron. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 39 A certeyne frame of woodde much lyke vnto a hurdle or grediren. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IX. xv. (1614) 913 The Nobles and commanders, they broiled on gridirons. 1632 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 51 The wheele, greedíron, racke and faggot. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 92 S. Laurence accounted the coals of his Gridiron but as a Julip. 1839 40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 1

The gridiron of the blessed St. Lawrence. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. xi. 235 The devil was represeuted bound by red-hot chains on a burning gridiron.

2. *fig.* and in phrases. † *The gridiron grumbles at the frying-pan*: cf. 'the pot calls the kettle black.' *On the gridiron*: in a state of torment, persecution, or great uneasiness (cf. F. *être sur le gril*); so *to lay* (a person) *on the gridiron*.

1590 GREENE *Newer too late* (1600) 114, I was so scorched on the gredlron of affection, that I had no rest. 1660 BP. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. i. (1676) 15 He runs to weakness for excuse, and to sin for a comfort..and changes from side to side upon his grid-iron till the flesh drop from the bones on every side. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licen.* 27 The Calf at Bethel fears the Calf at Dan; The Gridiron grumbles at the Frying-pan. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 30 (1740) 525 It was past Three before the Chief Justice heard that his Name was upon the Gridiron at Westminster. 1834 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life & Lett.* (1878) I. 377 While London is a perfect gridiron, here am I, at 13° North from the equator, by a blazing wood fire, with my windows closed. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 11 When destiny has..heated his gridiron for him, he has nothing left to do ..but to get up and sit on it. 1871 *Member for Paris* II. 9 He proceeded to do what is called in journalistic phrase 'laying a man on the gridiron', which means that he.. served him up every day to the readers of the *Pavois*, skewered through and through with an epigram.

3. Applied to objects resembling or likened to a gridiron; † a grated weir or dam (*obs.*); a grating or grille; a network of pipes, lines, etc.; the United States flag, the stars and stripes.

1406–7 *Winchester College Acc. Roll*, In stip. j carpentarii facientis j gredyre ad introitum aquæ de Lurteborne. 1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 38 Between this glass and the plate is a gridiron of silver wire. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 378 To this pipe are attached a number of arms formed of inch pipe, the whole forming a sort of gridiron. 1863 Miss BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. i. 8 My father wore a silver gridiron in his button hole. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, He answered, in a whisper, through the gridiron of the gate. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 435/1 Chicago is criss-crossed by a gridiron of railway tracks. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip* etc. 29 Run the gridiron half-mast, Mr. Stokes. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Gridiron,*..the bars on a cell window. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/4 The ground here is marked out by white lines ..thus giving it the appearance of a gigantic gridiron—which, indeed, is the technical name applied to an American football field.

b. *Naut.* A heavy framework of beams in parallel open order (suggesting a gridiron) used to support a ship in dock. (So F. *gril.*)

1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict., Gridiron*, a frame formed of cross beams of wood, for laying a vessel upon in order to inspect or repair her at low water. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 309 They raise a gridiron which is suspended between them at such a depth in the water as may be requisite to receive the vessel. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 2/1 A first-class gridiron, capable of taking vessels up to 300 feet long.

c. *Theatr.* A structure of planks erected above the stage and supporting the mechanism for the manipulation of drop-scenes, etc. (So F. *gril.*)

1886 H. S. JENNINGS *Stage Gossip* 69 The 'gridiron' is the name for a number of planks running at a great height above the stage from R. to L. 1887 *Standard* 13 Sept. 6/4 Did the magistrates inspect what is known as the 'gridiron'—the place immediately over the stage?

4. Short for *gridiron pendulum*.

1793 SIR G. SHUCKBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 88 The pendulum..is a compound gridiron composed of five rods.

5. Short for *gridiron manœuvre*, etc.: A naval manœuvre in which the paths taken by the vessels suggest the form of a gridiron.

1893 *Daily News* 26 June 6/1 In executing the 'gridiron' movement the vessels would at times be very close to each other. 1894 *Times* 30 July 8/1 The Admiral felt justified in twice putting it [the fleet] through the much-discussed evolution known as the 'gridiron'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **gridiron-floor** = sense 3 c; **gridiron pendulum**, a compensation pendulum composed of parallel rods of different metals; **gridiron valve**, a sliding valve in which the cover and seat are both composed of parallel bars with spaces between them.

1881 L. WAGNER *Pantomimes* 57 From the flies a ladder communicates with the *gridiron-floor, at the very roof of the stage, frequently at a height of sixty or seventy feet above the footlights. 1752 ELLICOTT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 492–3 Your pendulum takes off the effect of heat and cold as well as either the *gridiron pendulum (as it is commonly called) or the quicksilver pendulum. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 115 Another means of avoiding this source of error is the gridiron pendulum..—an invention of Harrison. 1867–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VIII. 771 Gridiron compensation pendulum. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gridiron valve.*

Gri·diron, *v.* [f. GRIDIRON *sb.*] *trans.* To mark with parallel lines or a pattern suggesting the form of a gridiron; said *esp.* of railways with reference to their appearance on a map.

1857 E. M. WHITTY *Friends Bohemia* II. 34 Newland has been a blessing to the country..and gridironed the country with railways. 1867 Miss BRADDON *Birds of Prey* v. ii. (1868) 246 A breakneck gallop across dreary fields gridironed with dykes and stone walls. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* i. 17 Railways have gridironed the land all over.

Grie, variant of GREE *sb.*[1]

Griebe, obs. form of GREBE.

Griece, variant of GRECE, steps.

Grieced (grīst), *a. Her.* [f. *griece*, variant of GRECE + -ED [2].] = DEGRADED *ppl. a.*[2]

Griede, obs. form of GREED *sb.*

Grief (grīf), *sb.* Pl. **griefs.** Forms: 3–5 **gref,** 4–6 **greffe, grefe, greve,** 4–7 **greef(e,** (5 **greyf, griff(e,** 5–6 **gryef(f,** 6 **greiff,** 6–7 **greif(e),** (8 **greaf**), 5–7 **griefe,** 5– **grief.** Also *pl.* 4–6 **greves,** (5 **-ys**), 5–7 **greeves,** 6–7 **greives, grieves.** [a. OF. *grief, gref* masc., vbl. sb. f. *grever* to GRIEVE. The form with *v* in the sing. may be from OF. *grieve, greve* fem., of the same etymology.]

†**1.** Hardship, suffering; a kind, or cause, of hardship or suffering. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ne muhte he mid lesse gref habben ared us? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17228 Iesu..wit mi flexsli lust to fill forget i oft pine greues grill. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdr.* ii. 29 To kingis greeues ben born in. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 127 Tel me of youre grief Parauenture I yow may in youre meschief Conseille or helpe. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. ix. 17 Þe pore in body with hongyr, þirst, cald & nakydnes & oþer greuys of þis warld is noyed. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1245 Syr, ye muste wende home wyth me..Hyt schall turne yow to no grefe. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 2 Suche grevys & meny oþer the hunter hapeth. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 2 That gentlemen feele moste greef by this derthe. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. i, If it be counted his fault, besides all his greeues When a poore man is spoyled, and beaten among theeues Then I confess my fault herein. 1616 W. HAIG *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* VII. (1881) 156 Pardon a poor man much distracted with the grief of this place [the tolbooth]. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 182 Want of Breath, Fear, Anger, Vexation, and all the other Griefs attending such an injurious Treatment.

†**2.** Hurt, harm, mischief or injury done or caused by another; damage inflicted or suffered; molestation, trouble, offence. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 Neuer bifor in Wales was don so grete greue. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 50 Whan þei sien the seg wiþ so manye ryde, þei were agrisen of his grym, and wende gref tholie. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 324 His moder wiste well she might Do Tereus no more greve Than slee his child. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 53 Cryst saue vs ffrom alle myschefys..ffrom those mens grefys That oft ar agans vs. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 7 To be venged for dammage or griefe done by another. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. i. 25 To implor forgifnes of all greiff. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 354 These be the greefes done by the Englishmen.

† **b.** A wrong or injury which is the subject of formal complaint or demand for redress; = GRIEVANCE 1 b. Also, a document containing a formal statement of the grievance. *Obs.*

In quot. 1839 prob. a mere Gallicism.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly Gods* 47 That Diana and Neptunus myght haue audience To declare her greefe of the gret offence To theym done by Eolus, whereon they compleynyd. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 Thes are þe grefis þt xij men fendes defectyffe. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) p. xvii, The answere by my Lorde of Wynchestere vnto yᵉ greffe of my Lorde off Glocetyre. 1538 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. iii. 159 It ys agreed that the Wardeyns..shalbe here vpon tuysday next commyng, & there shewe theyre gryeff. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 42 The King hath sent to know The nature of your Griefes. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 274 A meetinge shalbe had here that the Burgesses may then prefer theyr greifes. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 725 The greeves which Secretary Walsingham presented to the King. [1839 *Times* 30 Mar. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 126 For the settlement of more solid and lasting griefs between the nations, measures of corresponding magnitude and decision must be reasonably executed.]

†**3.** Gravity, grievousness (of an offence). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXX. 262 Some of the foresayde prysoners he put to deth, and some he dishereted, after yᵉ grefe of theyr offense.

†**4.** Feeling of offence; displeasure, anger. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8405 (Cott.) Þof salamon mi sun be yong He es wis and o redi tung, þat neuer serued grefe ne grame. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 7663 (Trin.) And efte þe fend ful of greef Trauailed þe kyng to mischeef. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6440 For all the grefe of þo grekes, & þe grete þronge, Was no led might hym let, þof hom lothe were. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 18 Is thair sic grief in hevinlie myndis hie? 1535 BP. SHAXTON *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 149 Yet perceive I right manifestly your grief towards me. *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 245 He spoke not thois wordes in any greiff, but rather in boorde. *c* 1573 *Ibid.* 261 Hard the said Rauffe caule the said Rosse slave in greiff.

† **b.** Phrases. *To take in (on, to) grief*: to take offence at: see also AGRIEF. *To take grief with* (a person): to be displeased with. *Without grief*: without being offended or annoyed; without grudging. *Obs.*

c 1300, etc. [see AGRIEF]. *c* 1325 *Deo Gratias* 35 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125, I prey þe take hit nouht in greue. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10967 (Laud) Zakarie seid with-outyn greve Thise tydyngges may I not leve. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 313 And seide ȝe be welcome with-out any greue. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* XXX, Gode Sirs, take noȝte on greue, For ȝe most noue take ȝour leue. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 119 That ys me wondur lefe, Wherefore taketh hyt to no grefe. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 36–43 Jesus without any griefe [L. *nihil gravatus*] declared it playnely. *a* 1553 — *Royster D.* v. iv. (Arb.) 82, I beseech you, take with me no greefe: I did a true man's part, not wishyng your repreefe.

†**5.** A bodily injury or ailment; a morbid affection of any part of the body; a sore, wound; a blemish of the skin; a disease, sickness. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxiv. (1495) 182 Somtyme the greyffes of the skynne come of a cause that is wythin.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 153 Nature may not suffre .. the sodeyn agrauacions ne griefs, of whiche by theyr folyes they trauaylle nature. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* XXXII. (1870) 295 For suche thynges causyth the grefe [epilepsy] to come the ofter. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) F viij, To put away the wrinkles out of the face and all other greefe. 1562 TURNER *Baths* Pref., In the tyme of bathinge in certayne men certayn grefes and diseases aryse. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1879) 55 Fayre skynned withoute anye spot or greffe. 1579 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxx. 104 The seede .. is good to be straked or applied unto hoate griefes of the joynts. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 5 Rather to preuent sicknesse, then for any present griefe, I had..begunne a course to take some physicke. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 392 Cancerous Vlcers also seise on this part (the Lipp) &c. This grief hastned the end of..Mr. Harriot. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4209/4 Off Leg Joint above the Fetter-lock large, hard swell'd, old Grief. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Foul*, A Swelling and Grief like unto this, breeding between the Clees of the Cattle.

transf. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 23 Theophrastus affirmed, that, by Musike, griefes and diseases of the Minde..might be cured.

† **b.** The seat of disease; the diseased part; the sore place. *Obs.*

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* II. (1596) 36 The Leaues of this Tabaco being laid hotte vpon the griefe .. taketh away the paines therof. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. CXXXI. 434 Mixe these with vinegar, and apply it to the griefe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 34 For swellings..they vse small peeces of touchwood .. which pricking on the griefe they burne close to the flesh.

†**6.** Physical pain or discomfort. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 81 Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) F vij b, The griefe, which the pacient feleth in his backe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 184 Mair throuch sturt and dolour of mynd, than throuch greife of his woundes. 1608–33 BP. HALL *Medit.* (1851) 99 The tenderness of the part adds much to the grief. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. ii, Hardnes and grief in the left Hypocondry.

7. Mental pain, distress, or sorrow. In mod. use in a more limited sense: Deep or violent sorrow, caused by loss or trouble; a keen or bitter feeling of regret for something lost, remorse for something done, or sorrow for mishap to oneself or others.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 86 The adubbemente of þo downez dere Garten my goste al greffe for-ȝete. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2473 So glad was he þanne, þat na gref vnder god gayned to his ioye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13957 Vlixes..With gronyng and greue gert hym to stynt. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xx. 66 How may myn eyen .. Restreyne them for to shewen by wepyng Myn hertes greef. 1554 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* XXXI. (1574) 221 Tediousnesse and grefe runneth customably with saturation or fulnesse. 1568 H. B. tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Rom.* IX. 237 b, Griefe (as sayth Cicero ..) is a dissease which vexeth the mind, and it is taken by reason of the euill which semeth to be already at hand, and to be present. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 211 Griefe of my Sonnes exile hath stopt her breath. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 54 Then Grieues that sound so lowd, proue alwaies light. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* V. 198 Before my arrivall in Aleppo, the Caravan..was from thence departed, which bred no small griefe in my breast. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 5 He confesseth it with much greife. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* II. i, There is a real grief and there is a methodical grief. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* I. v, If the object of pleasure be..totally lost..a passion arises in the mind, which is called grief. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1809) II. 112 Mrs. Tirrel..was plentifully pouring forth her tears..for grief of having found him in that condition. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. i. 9 Grief should be the instructor of the wise. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Basil* V. iii, Woman's grief is like a summer storm, Short as it violent is. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* I. 36 Their father died of grief for his eldest son. 1838 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. i, He did not show much outward grief.

personified. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Flood of Thessaly* II. 281 Joy is slow believed, where grief hath lived Long a familiar.

b. A cause or subject of grief.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* XVII. 25 An vndiscrete sonne is a grefe [*so* 1611] vnto his father. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 57 A time there was, ere England's griefs began. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 167 As fate would have it, they had the one grief of having no children.

8. a. Phr. *To come to grief*: to meet with disaster; (*Sporting*) to have a fall; to fail, prove abortive. So *to bring to grief.* Chiefly *colloq.*; somewhat rare in dignified use.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. x. 107 We drove on to the Downs, and we were nearly coming to grief. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XXI, As for coming to grief,..we're on a good errand..and the devil himself can't harm us. 1862 T. SHORTER in *Weldon's Reg.* Aug. 4 A People's College..was founded at Nottingham, but speedily came to grief. 1873 *Punch* 25 Jan. 41/1 The third Empire..brought France to grief. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* XXVII, He pointed out where the coal-smack had come to grief. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* I. 139 His logic came to grief.

b. *Sporting.* Accidents in steeplechasing or in the hunting-field. Also in *Golf* (see quot. 1897).

1891 *Sportsman* 28 Feb. (Farmer), The flag had scarcely fallen than the grief commenced. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 472 *Grief*, when a player has played his ball into a hazard of any description he is said to be in grief. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/1 [A pace sufficient] to test the condition of horses and their riders and to bring about a considerable amount of grief.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib., as *grief-drop.* **b.** objective, as *grief-drinking* adj. **c.** instrumental, as *grief-bowed, -distraught, -dulled, -exhausted, -harmonized, -inspired, -oppressed, -rent, -shot, -worn* adjs. Also **grief-muscles,** a name

given by Darwin to certain muscles concerned in the facial expression of grief.

1839 MARY HOWITT *Marier's Pilgr.* XI. iii. 2 *Grief-bowed and labour-spent. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Duchess May* lxiv, He in sooth is *grief-distraught. ? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 203 Charactred on everye syde Of the *griefe drinkinge paper. 1838 ELIZA COOK *World* vii. 1 Though the eye may be dimned with its *grief-drop awhile. *a* 1603 F. DAVISON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 319 My *grief-dull'd heart. 1768 C. SHAW *Address Nightingale* vi. 87 Till welcome death .. Shall kindly stop my *grief-exhausted breath. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* lxix, Though heretofore I have but set my voice To some long sighs, *grief-harmonized. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 77 The *grief-inspired Muse. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 185 Cases of Hypochondria, in which the *grief-muscles were persistently contracted. 1824 T. FENBY *Four Temperaments* IV. i, *Grief-oppressed, unhappy man. 1647 HERRICK *Hesperides* (1869) 419 To show a heart *grief-rent. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. i. 45 As a discontented Friend, *greefe-shot With his vnkindnesse. 1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 202 He looked *grief-worn.

† **Grief,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 greif, 4 grefe, greue, greeffe. [a. OF. *gref* :—L. *gravis* (also *grief* :—L. **grevis,* later form of *gravis*, influenced by *levis* light) heavy, GRAVE.]

A. *adj.* Grievous, grave; troublesome, oppressive; (of armour) ? formidable.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27986 Þis sin .. it es sua greif and god wit gan þat..it files þar it es don or said. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10262 Here synne ys grefe þat bryngeþ a trew man on a þefe. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 138 If it so be, of Scotlond skape a thefe, & till Inglond fle, als a felon grefe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 166 For it is an unwise vengeaunce, Which to none other man is lefe, And is unto him selve grefe. *c* 1440 *Gaw. & Gol.* 1262 Lordis laught thair lancis..And graithit thame to the gait, in thair greif geir. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 21 b/1 Whiche worke he ended in 2 yere and 4 monethes and that with greve impedymentes.

B. *adv.* Grievously, excessively.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3044 Hir nose .. was nobly shapyn, .. Noght growen to grete ne to grefe smalle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 He fell greeffe seke [F. *il cheust en maladie*] and feled wele þat he myght noȝt couer of þat sekeness.

Griefful (grīˑfˌfůl), *a.* Forms: 4 greful, 5–7 greefull, 6–8 grieffull, (6 grefull, grefful, grieful(l, gre(e)fe-ful, griefeful(l, grievefull), 6, 9 griefful. [f. GRIEF *sb.* + -FUL.] Painful, sorrowful; † grievous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13184 (Göttˌ) Bot þis dede was seld ful dere, þe mening ȝeit lastis bi ȝere, wid a greful [*Cott.* greithful] uengance. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 251 The wounde of Rycharde was soo greefull to see that it was pyte to beholde. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brytˌ* (1814) 20 It is grefull to me to leue your companye. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 97 And nowe the daie renewes my grefull plainte. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, The most greefull, despairing, wretched [etc.]. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. III*, Wks. (1711) 42 To deliver this grief-full body to the rest of a desired grave. 1742 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 27 The grief-full Muse address'd her infant tongue. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 704 The same great, grave, griefful air. 1882 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 5/7 The stern reality of a griefful parting.

Hence **Grieˑffully** *adv.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 973 (Dublin MS.) And grettes for hym als grefully [*Ashm. MS.* greuously] as he hym gettyn hed. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 He is in dede very sory, but yet taketh the matter lesse greifefully, forasmuche as the thinge hath fortuned throughe another mans faulte, and not his.

[**Griefhead**: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Griefless (grīˑflĕs), *a.* [f. GRIEF *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from grief.

1552 HULOET, Griefeles or sorowles. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Iocasta* II. i, I graunte I can not grieflesse, well beholde My fathers pallace. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 311 Unmurmuring, griefless, watching. 1847 S. DOBELL *Musing on a Victory*, Grand And griefless as a rich man's funeral. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 6 The griefless ghost of grief.

Hence **Grieˑflessness,** griefless condition.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxii. 3 Hee betokeneth not greeflesnesse or blockishnesse. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 34 Greeflesnesse is thoughte too bee a signe of Desperatenesse. 1886 SIDGWICK *Outl. Hist. Ethics* ii. § 16. 81 The grieflessness which the sage was conceived to maintain amid the worst tortures.

† **Grieˑfly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. GRIEF *a.* + -LY 2.] Grievously, 'sadly'.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 490 Yee beene greefly bigo, but grace you falle. *Ibid.* 994 Whan I was greefly bigo with a grim people. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 20 By this my troublous toyle and grefe, and griefly pinchyng paine.

[**Griefly,** *a.*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

† **Grieˑfsome,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. GRIEF *sb.* + -SOME. Cf. GRIEVESOME.] Causing grief, distressing.

1635 HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 209 He resolved .. to get her thence to some other place lesse griefesome and lesse odious.

Grieko, variant of GREGO.

Grien, Grienesse, obs. ff. GREEN, GREENNESS.

Gries, obs. pl. of GREE *sb.*1

Griese, -ly, obs. forms of GRECE, GRISLY.

Grieshoch (grīˑʃɔx). *Sc.* Also **greeshoch, grieschoch.** [a. Gael. *grìosach* embers, f. *grìos, grìs* heat.] 'Hot embers; properly those of peats or moss-fuel' (Jam.).

1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* I. Introd. 83 Gang a' to your beds, Sirs, and dinna put out the wee grieschoch (embers). 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* li, I saw the leaves the limmers had lain on, and the ashes of them; by the same token, there was a pit greeshoch purning yet. 1881 MISS LAFFAN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 386 From the grieshoch, which was as she had left it that morning, she perceived the faintest possible glow.

Griesly, obs. form of GRISLY, GRIZZLY.

Griessing, obs. form of GRECING.

Griest, obs. form of GRIST *sb.*2

Griesy, variant of GRISY *Obs.*, grisly.

Griet, obs. form of GREET *v.*2, GRIT *sb.*1

† **Grieˑvable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *grevable*, f. *grever* to GRIEVE.] Causing grief or pain; distressing, hurtful, injurious.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 11 There is a vice full grevable To him, which is therof coulpable. *c* 1440 ASHBY *Dict. Phil.* (E. E. T. S.) 92/1089 It is of goode and noble discrecion.. That can suffer aduer[si]tise greueable. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 426 b/2 The waye is to the right greuable by cause that thou knowest not the contreye. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 192 Thinke you not that the thinge which is acustomed of long tyme be lesse greuable than that thing which is newly lerned?

Grievance (grīˑvăns). Forms: 4–6 grevaunce, (5 -awnce, -ons), 4–7 grevance, (5 -ans(e, 7 greevance), 6– grievance. [a. OF. *grevance, grievance*, f. *grever* to harm, GRIEVE: see -ANCE.]

† **1.** The infliction of wrong or hardship on a person; injury, oppression; a cause or source of injury. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27823 (Cott. Galba) Couatyse es ane euil syn þat mikel greuance gers bygin. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 520 If..a man of gretter myght and strengthe than thou art do thee grevaunce, studie and bisye thee rather to stille the same grevaunce, than for to venge thee. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 The bodely delices alle..Unto the soule done grevaunce. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5034 And all giltes [ben] for-gyffen & greuans of old. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 211/1 Grevawn[c]e, or offence, or tres-pace, *offensa, aggra[va]men.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxvi. 427 The frenchmen kepte good company with their prisoners, and raunsomed them courtesly, without any greuaunce to them. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Song* 3 *Childr.* 27 The fire touched them not at al, nor payned them, nor did them anie grevance. 1641 *Protests Lords* I. 4 To the great and universal grievance of your people. 1684 H. MORE *Answ.* 190 To the much grievance and oppression of the people. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 159 The Wife with-held, the Treasure ill-detain'd (Cause of the War, and Grievance of the Land), With honourable Justice to restore. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 244 If the consequence of that exertion be manifestly to the grievance or dishonour of the kingdom. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 127 (*Le Dimanche*) Happy people! that..sport away the weights of grievance which bow down the spirit of other nations.

† **2.** The state or fact of being oppressed, injured, or distressed; trouble, distress; suffering, pain. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23083 In mi greuance yee did me gode. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2027 He ..tolde hem alle his greuance. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2753 Þai sal haf a day þare Als mykel bitter payn or mare, Als a man mught thole here of penaunce A yhere and fele als mykel grevaunce. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 213 Aurelius Hadde loued hire best of any creature..But neuere dorste he tellen hire his greuance. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1065 Poverte hathe in hym self ynow grevaunce, Withouten that that man hym more purchace. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 196 Clothis, wodde, and colle..by the wych he myght escape wythout empeyrement the grevaunce of the wyntyr. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 58 Sex hundreth yeris and od haue I..liffyd with grete grevance. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXI. iv, The moony vapours Shall not cast any mist to breed thy grevaunce. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 163 See where he comes..He know his greeuance, or be much denide.

3. A circumstance or state of things which is felt to be oppressive. In mod. use, a wrong or hardship (real or supposed) which is considered a legitimate ground of complaint; something to complain of.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 The fruytes .. ben otherwhile sonner rype in one yere than in an other, and more assured of tempestes and other greuances. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 37 Madam, I pitty much your grieuances. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxxv, Future ill On present suffrings bruted to aryse, That farther grieuances ingender will. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v. Wks. (1847) 288/1 They undid nothing in the state but irregular and grinding courts, the maine grievances to be removed. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 173 The hundred Grievances of the German Nation proposed to the Popes Legate. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 226 As to ye Request of ye Assembly for Relief of Grievances. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, The war is a general grievance upon the people. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 16 One Day meeting me on the Green near the Fort, he stopt me to relate his Grievances. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 310 It is a foolish language, adopted from the united Irishmen, that their grievances originate from England. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 42 They sent to the King a statement of their grievances. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 124 In an early state of society any kind of taxation is apt to be looked on as a grievance. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* V. 112 The length of Chancery suits was a real public grievance. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Med. Persia* 367 On being troubled by a pertinacious clergyman with many grievances.

† **4.** A disease, ailment, hurt. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 61 Salience..swelleth a mannes soule, Ac grace is a grasse therof The greuaunces to abate. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 32 Þai schuld neuer hafe swilke greuaunce ne disese of þam mare. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxiv. (1869) 84 Al be it she hath no greuaunce, yet hath she displesaunce. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. v. 11 Ulcers and grievances of the mouth. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. iii, Many that haue come infirme out of England,retaine their old grievances still. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* II. 279 The Bath surgeon .. declared it as his opinion, that the complaint might be removed without amputation, adding, that it was owing to wrong management that the grievance had gone so far.

† **5.** Displeasure, indignation, offence. *To take in* or *to grievance, to take grievance with*: to take offence at. *Obs.* (Cf. GRIEF *sb.* 4 b.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 258 Charlys was in his greuance, stondyng among his feren. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 126, I prai the tak to no grevance This kene kaiping of syr Kay. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10757 Grace dieu .. Wych ys, sothly, evele apayd, And taketh gretly in greuaunce The maner off thy governaunce. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1257 Yet sum there be therewith take grevaunce, And grudge thereat with frownyng countenaunce.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 304/2 They are the men who..hold grievance-meetings about the parson's surplice. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., The grievance-mongers will gather together. 1896 *Tablet* 9 May 751 Those spoilt children of the State .. are very busy just now in grievance-making.

Hence † **Grieˑvancer,** one who occasions a grievance; one who gives ground for complaint.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. xvii. § 4 P 1 Now no day passed, wherein some petition was not presented .. against the Bishops as grand grievancers.

Grieve (grīv), *sb.* Forms: (sense 1) 1 gréfa, 4 *Sc.* greff, 6, 8 greve, 7 greeve, 7–9 greave; *Sc.* (sense 2) 6 greif, greive, 8– grieve, (9greeve). [The Sc. and northern *grieve* (*greve*) is the normal repr. of ONorthumb. *gréfa* = WS. *geréfa* (see REEVE). The later forms under 1 a are literary adaptations of the OE. term, prob. under the influence of the northern word. Cf. GRAVE *sb.*3]

1. a. A governor of a province, town, etc. Now only *Hist.* = SHERIFF. † **b.** = GRAVE *sb.*3 *Obs.*

a. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 14 Gif ðis ȝehered beð from ðen groefa [*Rushw.* ȝeroefe] we ȝe-trewað him. — Mark xv. 5 Se hælend..noht ȝeondsuarede suæ þætte þæt he woere awundrad se groefa [*Rushw.* groela]. [*c* 1180 *Leg. Edw. Conf.* in Thorpe *Laws* I. 456 Greve autem nomen est potestatis; apud nos autem nichil melius videtur esse quam prefectura. Est enim multiplex nomen; greve enim dicitur de scira, de wapentagiis, de hundredo, de burgis, de villis.] *a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* xix. (*Sc. Stat.* I), Þe borow greff [orig. *præpositus*]. 1629 DEKKER *Lond. Tempe* (Percy Soc.) 42 In the time of Edward Confessor, the chiefe ruler of the citty was called Reeve, Greeve, or Portreeve. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 374 Greve, Præpositus, is a word of Authority and signifies as much as Comes or Vicecomes. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1845) II. xiv. 346 The instrument states .. that the bishop, with the aid of the greave or sheriff, should extirpate all heathenish superstitions.

b. 1537 *Parr. Acc. Ecclesfield*, Boroyd off our lady grevys to y bell castyng, xxˢ. Off yᵉ same grevys to yᵉ Organs, &c. vjˢ. viijᵈ. 1607 in Morehouse *Kirkburton & Graveship of Holme* 137 Against which day the Greave did command all the inhabitants of Austonley to appear the tyme above said.

2. *Sc.* and *north.* The overseer, manager, or headworkman on a farm; a farm-bailiff. (See also quot. 1893.)

c 1480 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 151 This awstrene greif answerit angirly, For thy cramping thow salt haith cruke and cowre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 161 Tyte on his hynis gaif the greif a cry, Awaik on fut, go till our husbandry. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Magister, villæ vel pagi*, a greiue. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 5 A good Grieve is better than an ill Worker. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 361 There is a number of grieves, inspectors and overseers appointed in every little district. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 6 Aug. in *Lockhart*, He has got a ploughman from Scotland who acts as grieve. 1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1851) II. 611/2 The grieve's time may be fully occupied elsewhere. 1868 *Perthsh. Jrnl.* 18 June, The Grieve on Westhall will show the Farm. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Greeve, Grieve*, an overseer, an under-steward. It is generally applied to a resident agent who has charge of property in his locality.

Grieve (grīv), *v.* Forms: 3–6 greve, (4 greven, grevye, grevi, greife), 4–5 gref, 4–6 grewe, 5 grevyn, grefe, 5–6 *Sc.* greif(f, 4–7 greeve, (7 grive), 6- grieve. [a. F. *grever* :—popular L. **grevāre* (see GRIEF *a.*) = class.L. *gravāre*, f. *gravis* heavy, GRAVE *a.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To press heavily upon, as a weight; to burden. Only in *pass. Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 260 Nimeþ ye hede þet youre herten ne by ygreued ne y-charged of glotounie ne of dronkehede. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXVI. 43 And eftsone he came, and foonde hem slepynge; forsothe her eȝen weren greued. — 1 *Tim.* V. 16 If ony feithful man hath widewis, vndir mynistre he to hem, that the chirche be not greuyd.

† **b.** To make heavy. *Obs. rare*—1.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* viii. 31 Whi hast thou greeuyd [L. *gravasti*] thy ȝock vpon oure freendis?

† **2.** Of persons: To harass, trouble, vex, gall by hostile action; to oppress; to do wrong, hurt, or harm to. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11815 Clerkes..þat hulde wib sir simon, he greuede manion. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4076 (Göttˌ) Ennye þai had til him sua strang, þai soght him ay to greue with wrang. 1340 *Ayenb.* 29 Þe ualse playneres bet makeþ þe ualse bezechinges and zecheþ þe ualse .. wytnesses .. nor to greui oþren. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 204 Alle that lakketh vs or lyeth vs oure lorde techeth vs to louye And nouȝt to greuen hem that greueth vs. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 229 Als long as ȝee ben bounden to gedere..in Loue, in

Trouthe, & in gode Accord no man schall ben of powere to greue 30u. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 101 To vse and kepe honeste lyf, and to loue and kepe in ryght his peple, and not greue them as Roboam dyd. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 186 Moche thei greved the hethen peple with alle theire power. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 Nother pile blokhouse ne Bulwork is made to greve or annoye theym at their landyng. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 68 The whiche garyson hadde greuyd sore the towne of Cambray. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Owen Glendour* xiv, To greve our foe he quyckely to me sent Twelve thousand Frenchmen. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1506 What will he doe to thee, which seekst to grieve With an oppressours hand the innocent! 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 13 Seeing nature hath armed living creatures, some with teeth, some with horns, and some with hands, to grieve an enemy, it is but an abuse of Speech, to grieve him with the tongue.

absol. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7233 Þare es nan sa gret mai greif Als traitur dern and priue theif. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XII. 134 Loue is a lykynge thyng, and loth for to greue.

†b. Of non-personal agents: To bring trouble or harm to (a person); to cause damage to (a thing). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7072 Þat werre þat greued al bath ner and ferr. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 72 Our fredom that day for euer toke þe leue, For Harald it went away, his falshed did vs greue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 215 He shall wel finde his covetise Shall sore greve him ate laste. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 54 Þer was neuere dede þat euere he dide þat greued hym warre. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxxi. 127 Adam was deceyued by thapple that he ete, whiche greued alle humayne lignage. 1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malham) I. 235 That no tempeste of the see maye once vexe, greue, or trouble enye ship. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 94 a, A disseisin and dis-cent yᵗ is matter in dede shal not so grieve him yᵗ was disseised when he was out of the realme.

†3. To do bodily hurt or harm to (a person); to injure (a thing) materially. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. X. 6 Her liþ kenelm of his heuede bireued þat þoru his soster & þe stiward so was igreued. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 20960 (Fairf.) Þe nedder of venum þat was strange noȝt him greued wiþ hir stange. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 115 There [i. e. Egypt] no stormy weder falleth, Which mighte greve man or beste. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 24 Whan tyme is hoot, putte on hem [vines] softe at eue Good water oft, that they may ete and drinke, And bolde hem vppon hoot, that myght hem greue. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 213/1 She..lete make a strong poyson and gaf it to hir brother But god kepte hym yᵗ it neuer greuyd hym. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xv, They giruit and lait gird with grainis, Ilk gossip uder grievit. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. 34 Alwaies (saith Sir John Froysard) by right of Armes a man ought to grieue his Enemy. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. ix, The graceful foliage storms may reave, The noble stem they cannot grieve.

†b. *absol.* To be materially hurtful or harmful.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xviii. (1495) 235 Colde thynges greue, and heete helpe yf the teeres comen of outwarde cause. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 There be diuers maner of wedes, as thistyls, kedlokes, dockes..these be they that greue mooste. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 39 As manye things are necessarie and needefull in man's lyfe, so taking in excesse and out of season annoy and grieue much.

†4. To cause bodily discomfort or pain to (a person); to affect with pain or disease. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Hwon ȝe beoð i-leten blod, ȝe ne schulen don no þing, þeo þreo dawes, þet ou greue. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 105/147 Euere sat þis Maide stille; it [the torture] ne greuede hire no-þing. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11734 Lauerd, þis es a mikel hete, It greues vs, it es sua grete. *Ibid.* 15657 Þair ein war greued sua wit grete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 759 His breth hym grewit mar & mare. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 11 That the Smelle scholde not greve men that wenten forby. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4120 Þe same bolnyng þan him greued. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 70 b/1 He had so moche heere on his heed that it greuyd hym to bere. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 1 Helth..is the state of the body, wherein we be neyther greved with peyne, nor lette from doinge our necessary businesse. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* 1545) F vij, Somtymes it [the liver] is greued by bloud into [*read* in to] moche aboundance, or by cholerik humours. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 17 This manner of Shooe..greueth not, or vexeth the wearer thereof on his feete. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxciv. (1636) 177 Cholerick fumes, which both inflame the body and grieve the head. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 102 A, Al maner of diseases, griefes and sorances wherewith the said H. is now infected, grieued or trobled in y raines, bladder [etc.]. [1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 600 A Christian's wit is inoffensive light, A beam that aids but never grieves the sight.]

absol. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 13 It is a blessed thinge to faste, for the more harme it dothe the faster, the more is the merit..for, and the fast greued not, hit were not merit.

5. To affect with grief or deep sorrow. †Formerly, in wider sense: To vex, trouble, or oppress mentally; to cause pain, anxiety, or vexation to; to annoy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 ȝif þe ueonde mid fondunge greueð þe sore, þu greuest him hwon þu etstondest a þusend siðe more. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2920 (Cott.) Abraham went him on þe morn To þat sted..And sagh þat [=what] can him sare greue. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 79 His grase and his good hap greueþ me ful sore. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2538 'Sir', sais syr Gawayne, 'so me Gode helpe! Siche glauerande gomes greues me bot lyttille!' *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 72 ȝougþe staale from me; þat soore me greuis; Age steeleþ on me boþe day and nyȝte. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clx. [clvi.] 439 This synne greued greatly the conscience of the duke of Irelande. *a* 1533 — *Huon* xcv. 309 Yᵉ losse of his good horse greuyth hym more than the losse of all his men. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3, I had cause to be greeved at it. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 17 Peter was grieued [Gr. ἐλυπήθη], because he said vnto him the third time, Louest thou me? — *Eph.* iv. 30 Grieue not [Gr. μὴ λυπεῖτε] the holy Spirit of God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 887 Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he saw The whole Earth fill'd with violence. 1722 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1861) I. 200 People are seldom very much grieved..at misfortunes they expect. 1747 DODDRIDGE *Life Col. Gardiner* 41 He was grieved to see human nature prostituted to such low and contemptible pursuits. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 6 The spirit of Taddeus was grieved as much by his sister's injustice as by his own remorse. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 74 He was grieved by the corrupt speech of his son.

With *adv.* 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 24 The Holy Spirit they have grieved away.

refl. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372, I pray 30u here þat ȝe greue 30u not all-þou3 I forȝete not liȝtly þe materialle swerde [etc.]. *c* 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 277 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 89 And greue 30u nothinge at this songe, Bot euer make mery 30ur selue amonge. 1530 PALSGR. 575/1, I greve my selfe more with the felowe than he is worthe.

b. *impers.* or quasi-*impers.* with subject *it* or a substantive clause.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 ȝif þu him muche luuest & he let lutel to þe hit greueð þe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10443 (Gött.) It greuys me wonderly sare, I se þe leudy ma suilk care. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 61 Me grevyth noȝt. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 262 Wel sore him greuede þat þe kyng was angred for ys sake. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4130 To part from hir it wold him gref. 1530 PALSGR. 575/1 It greveth me to se hym in this case. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 29 That nought him griev'd to beene from rule deposed downe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 22 Oh my deere Orlando, how it greeues me to see thee weare thy heart in a scarfe. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 13 It grieueth me much for your sakes, that the hand of the Lord is gone out against me. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 84 Pare off the rinde, which is so beautiful, as it grieves us to rob the fruit of such an ornament. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 163 Much did it grieve the friends of that gentleman to see him [etc.]. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXV. 239 It really grieves me to have you be so naughty.

†6. To make angry; to provoke to anger or resentment; to incense, offend. Also *pass.*, To be angry *with*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1227 (Gött.) For þai him greued [*Cott.* warryed, *Fairf.* wrabet] wid þair dedis He þaim forsoke in all þair nedis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 302 Now god in nwy to Noe con speke, Wylde wrakful wordeȝ in his wylle greued. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18317 (Trin.) Him to greue [*Gött.* greme] hit is ful grille. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 216, 'I wolde not greue god', quod Piers, 'for al the gold on ground'. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 8 God and mon thou schalt never greve. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 128, I had leuer go to rome yei thryse on my fete Then forto grefe yonde grome, .. he lokys full grisly. 1535 BP. SHAXTON *Let. to Cromwell* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 151 Be not grieved with them that for christen love admonish you, and even pray for you. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 40 O how oft haue they greued him in the wildernesse? How many a tyme haue they prouoked in the deserte? [1611 How oft did they prouoke him in the wildernesse: and grieue him in the desert. (The second vb. in the Heb. usually means 'to distress, afflict.')]

impersonal. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 246 It had hem greved Ayein a folk, which thanne hight The Gabiens.

†b. *refl.* To grow angry. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 139 Thanne greued hym a goliardeys a glotoun of wordes. *Ibid.* VII. 318 He greueth hym aȝeines god, and gruccheth aȝeines resoun.

†7. *intr.* To feel annoyance or anger. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5949 Quen pharaon sagh rest and stund, His hert wex gret and gan to greue. *c* 1350 *Parl. Three Ages* 182 This gome alle in graye greued with this wordes, And sayde, 'felowe..þou fonnes full ȝerne.' *Ibid.* 194.

8. To feel grief; to be mentally pained or distressed; to sorrow deeply. Const. *at, for, over,* or *to* with *inf.*, occas. with cognate obj.

13.. [see GRIEVING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1598 TOFTE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 25 They seemde to grieve, but yet they felt no care. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 214, I doe sadly grieue, and inly vexe, To viewe the base dishonour of our sexe. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 10 They exceedingly grieved to see him so much fallen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 754. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* II. iv. (1699) 163 Let those grieve and be melancholy who have no hope of Heaven. 1816 BYRON *Childe Harold* III. 27 Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves, Over the unreturning brave. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 11, I grieve thus to distress you, but the Count Must answer charges of the gravest import. 1830 TENNYSON *Song, 'A spirit haunts'* ii, My whole soul grieves At the moist rich smell of the rotting leaves. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 119 We cannot grieve the holy grief that comes only to the pure in heart. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 22 He..grieved for the gentle young wife who had been taken from him.

transf. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, The long-haunted bower, where the nightingale grieves. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 58 To you the wind but sobs and grieves Wailing with the streaming leaves.

b. *trans.* To feel or show grief at or for; to regret deeply. *poet.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xvi. 152 Sorrow doth utter what it still doth grieve. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* I. i, Most miserable men, I greive their fortunes. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i. 1577 'Tis little to confess your Fate I grieve. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 46 Till from the Parian isle, and Libya's coast, The mountains grieve their hopes of marble lost. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 297 Howe'er the noble, suff'ring mind, may grieve Its load of anguish, and disdain to live. 1871 BROWNING *Balaustion* 530 Nor any clipt locks strew the vestibule, Though surely these drop when we grieve the dead.

Grieve, var. GREAVE[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. GREAVE[2].

Grieved (grīvd), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIEVE *v.* + -ED[1].]

†1. Harassed, troubled, oppressed. *Obs.*

1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 68 The greeued people thus their iudgements spend, Of these strange Actions what should be the end. 1682 (*title*) The Sad and Lamentable cry of Oppression and Cruelty in the City of Bristol. Relating to the persecution of certain dissenting protestants in some passages most notorious to the grieved inhabitants of the said City.

b. (Usu. following the sb.) = AGGRIEVED 2. ? *Obs.*

1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* App. (1870) 136 To restitucion of certaine persons greved. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxiv. (1739) 41 In case of injustice or error, the party grieved had liberty of appeal. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 160 The usual application of this forfeiture is either to the party grieved, or else to any of the king's subjects in general. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 60 The person grieved may relieve himself.

†2. Afflicted with pain or disease. *Obs.*

1577 *Vicary's Anat.* Ep. Ded. (1888) 8 Those poore and greeued creatures .. do knowe the profite of this Art [Anatomy] to be manyfolde. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Phisick* 211 You must sprinckle the grieued place with old vineger and oile of roses mixed. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 3 Use wine and hony to foment the grieved part. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chyrurg.* II. xviii. 72 Foment the grieved part with hot *Spiritus vini Communis.*

†3. Irritated, incensed, made angry. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6537 (Trin.) So greued [*other texts* menged] he wex in his mode He myȝt saye euel ne gode. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 31/553 As greued grifFouns þei girden in samen Spokly her speres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 211/2 Grevyd, or a-greuyd yn wrethe, *aggravatus.*

4. Affected with grief; vexed, afflicted, troubled or distressed in mind.

1586 Q. ELIZ. in *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 209 Your grievid and woundid mynd hath more nede of comfort then reproof. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* IV. i. (1778) 76 The grievedst lady that was ere be-sett With stormes of sorrowes, or wild rage of people. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 130 Sleep grieved heart and now a little rest thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 28 Sometimes towards Eden .. his grievd look he fixes sad. 1738 LILLO *Marina* II. i. 25 Her griev'd Sire Shall curse the cruel fates. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, I do not wonder you are too grieved to listen to reason now. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/6 The grieved mother suffered several strokes of apoplexy.

Hence **Grie·vedly** *adv.*, †**Grie·vedness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 19 The spirit of greevednesse and the broken or sory hart. 1892 *Century Mag.* June 267 'Ain't that child to sleep yet?' she asked grievedly.

†**Grie·vement.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* In 7 **griev-ment.** [f. GRIEVE *v.* + -MENT.] A hurt, injury.

1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* I. 92 His Battels won and great Atchievments, Wounds, Bruses, Bangs, and other Grievments.

Griever (grī·vəɹ). [f. GRIEVE *v.* + -ER[1].]

†1. One who molests or troubles another; the causer of a grievance. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Granatore*..a grieuer. 1625 TURNER *Let. to the Speaker* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 219, I chose out some few, not because they were greater, or more known Grievances, but because they did seem to direct us to find out the Griever, or the first Cause. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 207 If any feel himself grieved, molested or inquieted ..the same molesters, grievers or inquesters [*sic*]..have and incur the pains and punishments contained in the statute.

2. A person or thing that grieves or distresses.

1641 HAMMOND *Chr. Oblig. Peace* vii. (1649) 173 There is not a sinne..a greater waster of conscience, griever and quencher of the spirit.

3. One who feels or shows grief.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XX. 287 Nor should romantic grievers thus complain. 1852 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* 363 Griever at neglect, hear me to my comfort.

4. One who has a grievance. *nonce-use.*

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 253 But the grievers who are aggrieved by the grievances shall not adjourn or alter time or place of meeting.

Grieveship (grī·vʃip). [f. GRIEVE *sb.* + -SHIP.] A district under the charge of a grieve.

1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 138 Clifton, a free Grieveship, within the Maner of Coningsbrough. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 646 The sheriff, or highest county official, is really the shire grieve; and the county is a grieveship. 1897 J. C. HODGSON *Hist. Northumbld.* IV. 76 The grieveships, which are now seven in number, are in almost all respects similar to the townships of other parishes.

†**Grie·vesome,** *a. Obs.* [f. GRIEVE *v.* + -SOME. Cf. GRIEFSOME.] Distressing, painful. Hence **Grie·vesomeness.**

1568 H. BULLINGER tr. *P. Martyr's Comm. Rom.* ix. 237 b, Anye misfortune, that is not customable grieuesome [*printed* grieuosome] vnto vs. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxiv. (Arb.) 100 Layinge open the long continued grieuesomnes of his misery of Loue. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 121 With grieusome wars, with toyles, with storms betost.

Grieving (grī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRIEVE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GRIEVE.

1. From *trans.* senses of the vb.: The act of causing grief, †oppressing, troubling, paining, etc. †Also, a painful affection of the body (*obs.*).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 310 All the lafe .. He tuk, and gaf thame dispending, And send thame hame, but mar greving. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (1495) 759 The serpent Ophites hath as many manere of brennynges and greuynges as he hath speckles and colours. *Ibid.* XIX. xliv. 886 It bredith many greuynges in the body. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8535 Comaundand þat comly, as his kynd fader, By all hor goddes so gret, & greuyng of hym, þat he fare shuld ne ferre, ne the feld entre. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccexxviii. 752 The noblemen and men of warre..to be payed their wages, without greuynge of any parte of the kynges treasar. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 230 To the grieuing of the godly. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 297 There was nothing..but grieving of the folk and spending of money and emboldening of their foes.

2. From *intr.* senses: The act of feeling or showing grief, etc. † *To take in grieving*, to be displeased or angry (*obs.*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 159 Depe in my doungoun þer doel euer dwellez, Greuing, & gretyng, & gryspyng harde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8800 (Trin.) If we durst say 30u sir kyng þat 3e toke not in greuyng. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. x, A helplesse griefs sole joy is joylesse grieving. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 450 To be under continual grievings because of miscarriages, so that other things of outward enjoyment cease to be pleasing. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 3 Tears shed without much Grieving. 1834 R. M. M'CHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) I. 34 What a blessed thing it is to see the first grievings of the awakened spirit. 1862 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love*, etc., *Juggling Jerry* iii, Easy to think that grieving 's folly, When the hand 's firm as driven stakes!

Grieving (grīvin), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIEVE *v.* + -ING².] a. That causes grief, pain, or annoyance. b. That feels or expresses grief.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxii. 28 All þese temporall godes bip .. more grevinge þan esynge, for þei are neuere had wipoute besynes and drede. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxviii. 24 There shall be no more a pricking briar vnto the house of Israel, nor any grieuing thorne. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 593 The ship went off sooner than I expected, which was not a little grieving to me. 1791 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 54 If not so grieving, it is more mortifying. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* III. 786 His grieving kin for Rodger's smiles applied. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Discourses* 10 Your spiritual condition is such as to be grieving to the Spirit.

Hence **Grie·vingly** *adv.*, in a grieving manner.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 87 Greeuingly I thinke, the Peace betweene the French and vs, not valewes The Cost that did conclude it. 1891 F. M. WILSON *Primer on Browning* 125 She is leaving James Lee grievingly.

Grievous (grīvəs), *a.* Forms: 4–6 **grevous**, (4 -os, -es, 5 -ows, -ose, ?-ours, ?-est, 6 -us), 4 **grefeous**, 5 **greivos**, **grewo(u)s**, 6 **greveous**, 6–7 **greevous**, 7 (9 *dial.*) **gr(i)evious**, 6– **grievous**. Also 5 **grawous**, **gravewis**. [a. OF. *grevos*, *-(o)us*, *-eus*, f. *grever* to GRIEVE. With the forms *grawous*, *gravewis*, cf. OF. *graveus* (rare), med.L. *gravōsus*, It. and Sp. *gravoso*.]

† 1. Pressing heavily upon a person (or persons), burdensome, oppressive. In later use only of public burdens or grievances. *Obs.*

Such collocations as *grievous burden* survive in occasional use, but the adj. is apprehended in sense 5.

13.. *Barlam & Jos.* 167 3if þer any þing be þat greuous is to þe, & we togedir ben, þe lyʒter it schal be. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xii. 4 The moost greuous 3ok that he hath putte on to vs. — *Matt.* xxiii. 23 Tho thingis that ben greuouser. of the lawe. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 10 þe charge is to me full hevy and grevous. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. John* (1537) 74 Hys commaundementes are not greueous. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. at Stamford* I. 90 Christ came to bring us out of .. a greater burthen and a more greeuouser burthen, the burthen of sinne. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 322 Your discipline is farre greeuouser to the faithfull. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xii. 4 Thy father made our yoke grieuous: now therefore, make thou the grieuous seruice of thy father .. lighter. 1663 MARVELL *Corr.* xlii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 91 A Committee is also inspecting all illegall patents, and monopoly to the subject. 1666 *Ibid.* lii. II. 188 The committee have voted the Canary Company grievous, illegal, and a monopoly. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iii. 35 Mr. Dudley's short administration was not very grievous. [1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 90 The High Commission was generally regarded as the most grievous of the many grievances under which the nation laboured.]

† b. Of a task: Heavy, arduous, difficult. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 636 Fra-thine vp wes grevousar To clym vp. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 529 And in as muche as thilke love is the moore greuous to perfourne, in so muche is the more gretter the merite. *a* 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 75 I. 97 It will be right gravewis to him to heile of his hurt, he is so sore streken. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 108 It is a greuos thing to conquere them [Royaumes], yet is it a more greuours & more chargeable to kepe them wel.

† c. Of penalties, punishment, indignation: Falling heavily upon one; heavy, severe. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 77 So for hus glotonye and grete synne he hab a greuous penaunce. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 160 God ther-of toke greivos vengeaunce. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xviii. 92 Let this be the greuousest punishment emong you. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 72 He woulde not lightlye punyshe anye .. with anye grevouser penaltye then by banishment only. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iv. 12 Signifying .. his own grievous indignation against me. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 146 War is a thing that punishes men, with the greatest, and grievousest punishments that can bee.

† d. Of persons: Causing trouble or annoyance *to* others; oppressive. Of an assailant: Pressing hard *on*. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xii. 14, I schal not be greuous [L. *gravis*] to 30u. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv, The Duke Eustace .. and Kynge Claryaunce .. were alweye greuous on Vlfyus. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 124/2 And as she that was besy and greuous to hym he said to her goo unto the holy man that is named Effraym. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* vii. 13 Is it not ynough for you, that ye be greuous vnto men, but ye must greue my God also? 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* x. 62 Ye shall be grieuouse to no man with beggyng. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 8/1 To his owne people he was rough and greevous, and hatefull unto strangers. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 847, I do intreat you all to forgiue me in whatsoeuer I haue bin grieuous vnto you.

e. Of a complaint: Pressing heavily on the person complained of. (In later use merely intensive or associated with sense 5 or 6.)

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 36 Mouinge greuous complayntes agaynst them before the King of Spaine. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 487 The complaints I heare of thee, are grieuous. *a* 1725 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 370 They raised a grievous outcry for the want of a National Synod to regulate our worship and government. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 175 There is the same grievous complaint against the time and its men and its spirit.

2. Of things, events, accidents, etc.: Bringing serious trouble or discomfort; having injurious effects; † causing hurt or pain. (Now only with mixture of sense 5—'grievous to think of'—qualifying intensively a sb. denoting something painful or injurious.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1565 And þa, þat with swylk gyses God greves, Sall fall in many grevos mysscheves. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.) By-twixen wikked folkes and me han ben greuos descordes. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xii. 11 No maner chastisynge for the present tyme semeth to be ioyous, but greuous [also 1611 and 1881]. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 43 Can we not look for a grievouser and perillouser danger then the plague is? 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 253 The greater perill, or grievouser evill incurred by the gift, encrease the goodnesse and valuation of the gift. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 3 We see daily many grievous Fractures healed without it [the Trapan]. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i.i. 43 We are there told that grievous inconveniences would follow such rigorous methods. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 281 Emile was laboring under a grievous delusion. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. i. 22 Wide-ruling Agamemnon may perceive How grievous was his folly.

† b. Hurtful or injurious *to* something. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (1495) 193 Children desire thynges that is to theym contrary and greuous. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 123 For colde ys most greuest to bonys & to pannycles þat beþ woundyde.

† c. Offensive to the senses; having a bad taste, smell, etc. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxx. 43 It is also of a very grievous savour. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* App. 277 The Sheriff is required to visit and inspect such Room, and to disallow or prohibit the Use of the same, in case it shall appear to be grievous or unhealthy.

† d. *loosely.* Excessively great or strong. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 153 And the forequarters and head they throw into a grievous fire. *Ibid.* V. 193 A great Torrent .. that maketh a greivous noyse night and day.

3. Of a disease, wound, or pain: Causing great suffering or danger; acute, severe. Now *rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 100/5 On Dame Eutice cam a siknesse: swiþe greuous and long. Four 3er he hadde gret pine. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2910 And þat syght es a payn ful grevous; For þe devels er swa foul and ydous. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 499 He hadde a greuous wounde. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VI. xv. in Ashm. (1652) 164 Wyth grevose throwys. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 293 Thes grawous peynes make me ner mad! 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayer Plague*, Thys plague and greuouse sickenesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 501 A world who would not purchase with a bruise, Or much more grievous pain? 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 2984 The Leprosy is a more grievious Disease. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* V. (1877) 58 The sufferings of Christ were grievous. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxxiii. (1889) 273 The disease .. is not considered grievous enough to secure a bed in the hospital.

4. Of a fault, crime, sin, etc.: Involving a grave degree of guilt, deserving heavy penalties. In later use chiefly with stronger sense: Atrocious, flagrant, heinous. Now only *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26451 A sin of vnkindnes .. þat als greues es [*Fairf.* þat iiij sa mikil greuouse is] Als all his oþer sinnes ware. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 240 Of al synnes þat now ben þis is moost perelouse and grevous. 1395 *Remons. agst. Rom. Corrupt.* (1851) 14 Auarice and symonie ben greuosere synnis in him thanne is bodili fornicacioun. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 57 Have we not commyttied many more greuouser offences than these be? 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 41 We see greeuous crimes, and flagicious facts .. daily committed. 1601 [see GRIEVOUSLY 1 b] *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 96 Those are the more heavier and grievouser sins of our Lives. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 87 A Heynous and Grevious Crime. 1850 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* Pref. 4 This little book .. has from first to last one grievous artistic fault.

5. Causing mental pain or distress. Now with narrowed sense: Exciting grief or intense sorrow.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4140 At tyme of midniʒt of þe niʒt, him mette a greuous cas. Him þoʒte he sey a grislich bere [etc.]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxix. 314, I .. was assoyled of alle that lay in my Conscience, of many a dyverse greveus poynt. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdr.* v. 21 After seuen dayes it happened, that y^e thoughtes of my hert were very greuous vnto me agayne. 1547–8 *Ordre of Communion* (1548) B j b, The remembraunce of them is greuous vnto vs. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 141 That Newes is bad indeed .. 'Tis very greeuous to be thought vpon. 1692 PEPYS *Let.* 9 Jan., Diary (1879) VI. 172, I would have come at you the other night at St. Martin's on that grievous occasion, but could not. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ¶ 8 The Pleasures and Advantages of Sight being so great, the Loss must be very grievous. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXX, It was so very grievous to her to think that [etc.]. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 87 It was grievous to see in a short time how poorly they lived.

6. Full of grief; very sad or sorrowful. *rare.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.) And she, byholdynge my cheere, þat was .. heuy and greuos of wepynge, compley[n]de .. þat I shal seyen the perturbacyon of my thowht. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, The heir of mighty Bajazeth .. Revives the spirits of all true Turkish hearts, In grievous memory of his father's shame. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 And when he sees you come with a knife .. to kill him, he vapours out the grievousest sighs, that ever you heard any creature make. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* ix. (1879) 144 Women .. wearing a deep grievous expression of countenance. 1893 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 5/6 All the while the grievous mother stands by .. and varies the dreary tale of pecuniary difficulty by telling [etc.].

7. quasi-*adv.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 17 He cannot come, my Lord He is greeuous sick.

Hence **Grie·voushead** [-HEAD] = GRIEVOUSNESS.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* x. 47 Meur wiþ-outen greuoushed And Murie wiþ-outen wyldehed. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xxiii. 271/2 Only god knoweth the greuoushede of dedely synne.

Grievously (grīvəsli), *adv.* [f. GRIEVOUS *a.* + -LY².]

1. In such a way as to be oppressive, painful, or hurtful to the affairs, person, or feelings of any one; to an oppressive or injurious extent. (Chiefly used with words implying hurt, harm, wrong, etc., and hence tending to become merely intensive; cf. 2.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6736 Ne Lazare asked nat greuuslyke, But a fewe crummes for to pyke. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4537 þan sal he shew grete parsecucion And grevusly þam tourment. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 Al 3if he semeþ greuousliche unkynde for þe tyme. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 773 This cursed synne anoyeth greuousliche hem that it haunten. 1472 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 Grefesely hurt hem of parell of his dethe. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 6 § 1 Much people coming to the said Fairs be grievously vexed and troubled by feigned Actions. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 Preamble, Stanhop .. lay in wayte uppon the seid sir William and hym grevously wounedede and maymed. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 300 The moost payuful crampes soo greuously vexynge her. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* viii. 6 My seruant lieth at home sicke of the palsie, grieuously tormented. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 21 The Inhabitants .. were so grievously visited with the plague. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. ii. 30 To punish the offender and to afflict him more grievously. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xv. 75 He had seen the Greeks Pressed grievously beside their fleet.

† b. Heavily; with a heavy penalty, at a heavy or high rate; for a large sum. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 6 Þai sall greuoslyere be dampned þan hethen men. *a* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 211 Yf any man wer taken and conuicte of takyng of veneri he shalbe greuously redemed if he haue wherof he may be redeemed. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lx. 361 Now then we shall not faile to be y^e grieuouslyer condemned if we forget our God. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 85 The Noble Brutus Hath told you Cæsar was Ambitious: If it were so it was a greeuous Fault, And greeuously hath Cæsar answer'd it. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Attaint*, He shall be imprisoned and grievously ransomed at the Kings Will.

2. In a great or serious degree; heavily, deeply, strongly, exceedingly, etc. (In early, and occas. in mod. use, with more or less suggestion of the etymological sense.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Hy zeneʒeþ wel greuousliche. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 349 He ne hath nat doon so grevously a-mis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 21 He had .. sworne so greuously þat he schuld bring it to swilke a state þat wymmen schuld mow wade ouer and noʒt wete þaire kneesse. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 25 And hym offendyth no thyng more greuously than whan man .. ʒeueþ worshep of godhed to creatures vnresonable. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. John* (1537) 81 The Iewes .. synned greueouslyer agaynst God. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 2 He behind them stayd, Maulgre his host, who grudged grievously To house a guest that would be needes obayd. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 134, I do suspect thee very greeuously. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded., Wks. 1760 I. 3, I grievously suspected a cheat. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Instit. Hindu Law* ii. § 226 A spiritual and a natural father .. are not to be treated with disrespect .. though the student be grievously provoked. 1873 RUSKIN *Arrows Chace* (1880) II. 100, [I] shall be grievously busy tomorrow. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 56 The sociologist has grievously complained of late that he could get but little help from science.

3. In a deplorable manner, 'sadly', 'wofully'.

1742 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 197 But our Advocate, now grievously bemired, yet flounders on. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* IV, The winds of heaven Display his nakedness to passers by, And grievously burlesque the human form. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xviii. (1857) 321 Melancholy banks of mud, here and there overtopped by thickets of grievously befouled sedges. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 477 How grievously was I disappointed! 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* v. 126 The Government erred grievously in doing little or nothing to redress these abuses.

† 4. With expression of grief; bitterly, piteously, sorrowfully. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 120 Þei syke greuousleche, & a scharpe feuere fallip. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. i. 53 What are you heere, that cry so greeuously?

† 5. *To take grievously*: (*a*) to be incensed or angered at; (*b*) to be distressed or grieved at. (Cf. *take in grief, in grievance.*) *Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH *Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 211 More and Rochester .. took the matter so grievously, that they could never be at quiet in their stomachs, until they had drunken his blood. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 35–43 The common sorte are wounte to take the death of young folkes much greeuouslyer then of olde. 1582 EARL SHREWSBURY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 61 My wyffe taketh my doughter Lennoux deathe so grevouslie that she neither dothe nor can thincke of any thinge but of lamentinge.

Grievousness (grīvəsnés). [f. GRIEVOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being grievous, in various senses of the adj.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 719 Þyn obys done hym more greuesnesse þan alle be Iewys wykkednesse. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 This name Ihesu .. dose away greuesnes of fleschely desyris. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 322 Of þe greuousnes of þe rigboon whanne he is out of ioyncte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 211/1 Grevawnce, or grevows-

nesse, *grauamen.* 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. xxxvii, A gentyll burden wythout grevousnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, Also the greuousnesse of this payne saynt Augustyn toucheth. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 45 b, The apples of thys [Mandrage] .. smell plesantly ioyned wth a certayn greuousnes. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ix. § 3 For the grievousness of sin is aggravated by the greatness of him that committeth it. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxi. 15 The grieuousnesse of warre. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 48 We first alleviate the grievousness of Events by right reasoning. *a* 1864 J. D BURNS *Serm.* in *Mem. & Rem.* (1869) 387 Affliction..would lose all the grievousness and smart which make affliction.

† **Grievousty.** *Obs.* In 5 **grevouste, -osetee.** [f. GRIEVOUS + -TY.] Grievousness, heinousness.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. 68 (Gibbs MS.) Also to schewe þe greuousste of synn in custome. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* ii. in *Anglia* X. 342/38 Þou schalt gretelye weye þe grevosetee of þine sinnes.

Grife, variant of GRYPH *Obs.*, griffin.

Griff (grif), *sb.*[1] *north. dial.* Also **grif.** [Origin obscure.] A deep narrow valley or chasm. ?Cf. GRIFT.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 333 *Griff,* a deep valley, with a rocky fissure-like chasm at the bottom. 1882 *Good Cheer* 33 The broken receding angles at the foot of the Grif. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 344 One of the small tributary becks .. comes into the open air again in a wild little griff.

Griff (grif), *sb.*[2] *Anglo-Indian.* [app. a shortening of the earlier GRIFFIN, q.v.] = GRIFFIN[2].

1829 *Bengalee* 260 Whilst a call Of 'Griff! ho Griff!' re-echoed like the yell Of foul tormentors, in some modern hell. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 55. 117 What an unsophisticated griff you must be! 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxx. (1887) 225 There had been joking with a lot of 'griffs', young recruits just out from England.

Comb. 1853 W. D. ARNOLD *Oakfield* I. iii. 38 Cadets .. going up to that great griff depot, Oudapoor.

Griff (grif), *sb.*[3] *rare.* Also in Fr. form *griffe.* [a. F. *griffe.*] A claw.

1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Pl.* III. 113 A Northern whirlwind, wandering about Like a wolf .. Shook the boughs thus laden, and heavy, and stiff, And snapped them off with his rigid griff. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. iv, My disgrace at being so clawed and mauled by its *griffes.* 1865 OUIDA *Strathmore* I. xii. 195 The pretty panther, how handsome she looks! She has merciless *griffes,* though.

Griff (grif), *sb.*[4] *Louisiana.* Also **griffe, griffo(n, griffin.** [Of obscure origin: Buffon (quoted by Littré) gives the word as *griffe.*] A type of mulatto (see quots.).

1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 67 The auctioneer began to describe him as a fine griff (which means three parts black), twenty-four years old, and having many superior qualities. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Griffin, griffe,* this word, like the French *griffone,* is constantly used in Louisiana, both in conversation and in print, for a mulatto, particularly the woman. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Griff,* same as *Griffo. Griffo,* the produce of a negro and a mulatto, containing one fourth white blood, and three fourths black. *Griffon,* same as *Griffo.*

Griff (grif), *sb.*[5] *Weaving.* [Origin unknown.] A frame composed of horizontal bars employed in pattern-weaving. Also *griff-frame.*

1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) III. 1005 A mechanical arrangement connected with the treddle, which raises or depresses the griff frame. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Griff.*

Griff (grif), *v. Anglo-Indian.* [f. GRIFF *sb.*[2]]

1829 *Bengalee* 263 He deem'd no sin To griff a heedless friend,—plain English,—take him in.

Griff, obs. form of GRAFF *sb.*[1], GRIEF.

Griffade (grifē'd). *Falconry.* [a. F. *griffade,* f. *griffe* claw.] A sudden seizure with the claws.

1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* v. 62 The 'malle-hawk' dug her talons with a griffade into his head.

Griffaun (grifǭ'n). *Anglo-Irish.* Also 8 **graffane,** 9 **griffawn.** [a. Irish *grafán* 'a grubbing-ax' (O'Reilly), f. *grafaim* scrape, grub.] (See quot. 1780.) Hence **Griffaun** *v.*

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 10 They..pare with an instrument they call a graffane, and the husbandry they call graffaning and burning. It is a very strong hoe with which they cut up the turf, rolling it up with their foot as they do it, and leaving it to dry in order to burn. 1885 *Evening News* 25 July 2/6 William struck Tom Sheehan on the head with the griffaun. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* iii. 62 Larry was dealing a few superfluous pats with the flat of his broad griffawn.

Griffe, obs. form of GRAFF *sb.*[1], *sb.*[3], *v.*[1], GRIEF.

Griffier, obs. form of GREFFIER.

Griffin[1] (gri·fin), **griffon, gryphon** (gri·fən). Forms: *α.* 4–5 **griffun, gryffoun**(e, (5 **-own**), 5 **griffoun**(e, **greffon,** 5–7 **gryffon,** 5, 7–8 **grifon,** 6 **gryfon,** 6–7 **grifflon,** 6 **griffen,** 7 **gryffen,** 4 **griffyn,** (5 **grefyne, grifyn**), 7–8 **gryffin,** 4– **griffon,** 6– **griffin.** *β.* 5, 7 **griphon,** (6 **girphinne,** *Sc.* **grephoun**), 6–7 **griphin,** 6–8 **gryphin,** 7, 9 **gryphen,** 5– **gryphon.** [a. OF. *grifoun,* F. *griffon* (OF. also *gripon*) = It. *grifone,* f. L. *grȳphus* (Mela) = *grȳps* (gen. *grȳphis*), a. Gr. γρύψ (gen. γρῠπός).

In sense 2, and its comb. in 4, the regular modern spelling is *griffon,* in other senses usually *griffin,* though *gryphon* is used by many writers as having more dignified associations.]

1. A fabulous animal usually represented as having the head and wings of an eagle and the body and hind quarters of a lion.

By the Greeks they were believed to inhabit Scythia, and to keep jealous watch over the gold of that country.

13.. *K. Alis.* 496 The griffon of him was agast. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1275 Lik a grifphon looked he aboute [*Lansd., Corpus & Hengw. MSS.* griffon, *Cambr. MS.* grefoun]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxix. 132 In þat land er many griffouns..þai hafe þe schappe of ane egle before, and behind þe schappe of a lyoun. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1981 Frome a greffon he was refte. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. iv. 69 The gryffons wylde whiche haue bodyes of lyouns fleyng. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 88 The Griphin is a Foule of plentifull and thicke fether, and foure footed withall. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., Dial.* clxviii, The Griffon is a bird rich-feathered, His head is like a Lion, and his flight Is like the Eagles. 1620 QUARLES *Feast for Wormes* Propos., The Horse and Gryphin shall together sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 943 As when a Gryfon through the Wilderness..Pursues the Arimaspian, who by stealth Had from his wakeful custody purloind The guarded Gold. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 60 ₱ 4 A learned controversy about the existence of griffins. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. T. Thistlethwayte* 30 Aug., Among these relics they showed me a prodigious claw, set in gold, which they called the claw of a griffin. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 61 A stony desert tenanted by Gryphons and Chimeras. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. (1857) 142 The great dragons and griffins and 'laithly worms' of mediaeval legend. 1865 'L. CARROLL' *Alice in Wonderland* ix. (1886) 138 They very soon came upon a Gryphon, lying fast asleep in the sun.

b. A representation or figure of a griffin, as in Heraldry, Sculpture, etc.

13.. *Coer de L.* 2963 Off red sendel were her baneres. With three gryffouns depaynted wel. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3870 Qwat gome was he this with the gaye armes, With þis gryffoune of golde. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 117 A Skochen of myn Armes .. and ij Greffons to bere hit vppe. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 81 A scheld .. Wyth a gryffoun of say. 1552 *Inv. Bexley* in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 108 On cope of red with floures and griffens of gold. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 119 A Griffin Sergreant Or. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 33 The griffin, a modern hieroglyphic, signifying strength and swiftness. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 88 The Britons..put letters on them [coins], elephants and gryphons; things they were before unacquainted with. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, The paw remained suspended in the air like the claw of a heraldic griffin. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Griffin Male,* in heraldry is represented without wings, having rays of gold issuing from various parts of the body. 1831 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 514 Gryphens and Eagles, ivory and gold, Can add no clearness to the lamp above. 1863 MISS BRADDON *J. Marchmont* I. v. 82 Grim stone griffins surmount the terrace-steps. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 67 A gryphon is the dexter Supporter of the Duke of Cleveland.

2. A vulture; now = griffon-vulture (see 4).

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 13 An egle, and a griffyn [Vulg. *gryphem*], and a merlyoun. — *Deut.* xiv. 12 Egle, and griffun. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 13 The Egle, and the griffon, and the osprey. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 131 The griffons circled and soared from their eyries. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 95 'Eagle' (Deut. xxxii. 11)..the.. griffon, great vulture. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 274 The griffin or fulvous vulture, *Gyps fulvus.*

3. *transf.* A grim-looking or extremely vigilant guardian. (Cf. *dragon.*)

1824 R. B. PEAKE *Amer. Abroad* I. ii, It [the larder] is always locked up by that she griffin with a bunch of keys.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *griffin-beaked, -guarded, -like, -winged* adjs.; **griffin's foot,** a surgical instrument, so called from its form; **griffon-vulture,** a vulture of the genus *Gyps,* esp. *G. fulvus.*

1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 140 The *griffin-beaked galleys of the ancient Scandinavians. 1611 COTGR., *Pied de Griffon,* a *Griffons foot. 1750 *Mem. R. Acad. Surg. Paris* I. 162 The instruments hitherto used to raise the bones of the cranium depressed on the dura mater are .. the griffin's foot. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 14 The *griffin-guarded gates. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 14 A corporalty of *griffonlike Promooters, and Apparitors. 1831 BENNETT *Gard. & Menag. Zool. Soc.* II. 97 The *Griffon Vulture. *Vultur fulvus.* 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 78 If the griffon-vulture be frightened after his repast, he must disgorge, before he flies. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 275 The griffon-vulture, *Gyps fulvus.* 1610 HEALEY tr. *Vives on St. Aug. Citie of God* 686 Ausonius makes her [the Sphynx]..*griffin-winged.

Griffin[2] (gri·fin). *Anglo-Indian.* [Of uncertain origin: usually explained as a fig. use of prec., but there is no evidence for this.] A European newly arrived in India, and unaccustomed to Indian ways and peculiarities; a novice, new-comer, greenhorn.

1793 CHILD in Southey *Life Bell* (1844) I. 459 Wilks..will .. lend you every assistance in forwarding these matters, in which .. you must, I presume, be a perfect griffin. 1794 H. BOYD *Ind. Observ.* No. 34 ₱ 5, I am little better than an unfledged Griffin, according to the fashionable phrase here [Madras]. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Oriental Voy.* 73 Every arrival from Europe .. as soon as he touches terra-firma is a griffin. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 30 *note,* Young men, immediately on their arrival in India, are termed griffins, and retain this honour until they are twelve months in the country. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 38 Mrs. Staunton laughs at me, and calls me a 'griffin'.. (N.B. Griffin means a freshman or freshwoman in India.) 1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* II. iv. 159 Utter greenhorns or griffins, as Indian phraseology has it.

Griffin 3. *U.S.* A mulatto: see GRIFF *sb.*[4]

Griffinage (grifinēdʒ). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. GRIFFIN[2] + -AGE.] The state of being a 'griffin'; one's first year in India.

1829 *Bengalee* 122 Subscription pack, Champagne tiffin parties, and other first claims on the griffinage of a civilian. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. vi. 197 A large detachment of recruits, who, like myself, all in their griffinage, had but lately landed at Madras. 1878 G. P. SANDERSON *Wild Beasts Ind.* xxii. 214 In the days of our griffinage.

Griffinesque (grifine·sk). In 9 **gryphonesque.** [f. GRIFFIN[1] + -ESQUE.] Of the style of a griffin.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XVIII. iii, Blanche had just one of those faces that .. might become gryphonesque, witch-like, and grim.

Griffinness (gri·finės). [f. GRIFFIN[1] + -ESS.] A she-griffin.

1840 LYTTON *Pilgrims Rhine* xi. (1840) 142 Nothing could now appease the Griffiness, but his positive assurance that..poor puss should be..boiled for the Griffin's soup.

Griffinhood (gri·finhud). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. GRIFFIN[2] + -HOOD.] = GRIFFINAGE.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 135, I was not quite released from the swaddling bands of my griffin-hood. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 146 It is the ordinary early phase of griffinhood.

Griffinish (gri·finiʃ), *a.* [f. GRIFFIN[1] and [2] + -ISH.] **a.** Characteristic of a griffin. **b.** *Anglo-Indian.* Indicative of the 'griffin'. Hence **Gri·ffinishness.**

a 1845 HOOD *Ode to R. Wilson* xxiii, I feel None of that griffinish excess of zeal. 1850 *Benares Mag.* IV. 85 We were afraid of eliciting some remark on our griffinishness, if we gave utterance to such a reflection. 1860 *Biog. & Crit. fr. Times* 394 My griffinish wonder at the want of white faces.

Griffinism (gri·finiz'm). [f. GRIFFIN[1] + -ISM.] Griffinish nature or characteristics.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. viii. § 20 The honest imagination gains everything; it has griffinism, and grace, and usefulness, all at once.

Griffinship (gri·finʃip). *Anglo-Indian.* [f. GRIFFIN[2] + -SHIP.] The position of being a griffin; the time during which one is a griffin.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* IV. 76 The griffinship expired, he's sent, On duty from his regiment.

Griffish (gri·fiʃ), *a. Anglo-Indian.* [f. GRIFF *sb.*[2] + -ISH.] Like a 'griff', inexperienced, 'green'.

1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 53 (Y.) He was living with bad men, and saw that they thought him no better than themselves, but only more griffish.

Griffo: see GRIFF *sb.*[4]

† **Griffon**[1]. *Obs. rare.* In 4 **gri-, gryffo(u)n.** [a. OF. *griffon, grifon,* app. connected with *griu* GREW.] A Greek.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3134 He sat, and pleyghed at the chesse, With o Griffoun of hethenesse. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1761 The French and Gryffons down rightes, Slew there our English knights. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1961 Þe gryffouns þan gayli gonne stint atte cherche Þe brist burde meliors to abide þere. [1677 F. SANDFORD *General Hist. Eng.* 78 He offers up the rich Standard of Cursar King of Ciprus which he took among the spoils of the Griffons Camp. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 24 Greeks..who are called Griffons wherever Romance is spoken.]

Griffon[2] (gri·fən). [a. F. *griffon* 'chien anglais', by Littré identified with *griffon* GRIFFIN[1].] A species of coarse-haired dog, resembling a terrier.

1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 292 Austrian boarhounds and French griffons. 1897 *Times* 12 Apr. 12/1 Griffons cannot be fitted with a head-cage. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/6 Animals of foreign nationality such as Chows, Griffons, and merry little Schipperkes.

Griffon: see GRIFF *sb.*[4], GRIFFIN[1].

‖ **Griffonage** (grifənāʒ). [a. F. *griffonage,* f. *griffonner* to write badly, scrawl.] Scribble.

1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* xxxiv. (1839) 335 We hastened to pack up our 'trumpery'.. and among the rest, my six hundred pages of griffonage. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* II. vii. 148 There was a heap of little crumpled bills which, with Felicie's griffonage, Helen had thrown into her table-drawer.

Griffoun(e, obs. f. GRIFFIN[1]; var. GRIFFON[1].

† **Grifhound.** *Obs.* Also **gref-.** [app. a var. of *grewhound*; cf. the current pronunciation of *lieutenant* (lêfte·nănt).] A greyhound.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5284 In a cheyne of golde tweie grifhoundes. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 174 Scipion hym chased as a grefhound dothe the Fox.

Grift. *dial.* [?a. Du. *grift*; cf. GRIFF *sb.*[1]] (See quot. 1889.)

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 313 The waters .. form the main drains for the low lands under the names of 'cloughs', 'eaus', 'fleets', and 'grifts'. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Grift,* a channel shaped out by water for itself; a runnel.

Grift(e, obs. form of GRAFT *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Grig (grig), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **grege,** 7 **greg, grigg**(e. [Of obscure origin. The identity of the word in the various senses is very doubtful, but Johnson's conjecture that it originally meant 'anything below the natural size' would plausibly account for all the uses. (Cf. GRIGGLES.)

Cf also Sw. dial. *krik* (literary Sw. *kräk*) little animal, small child; Sc. *crick, crike,* ?a louse (Jam.); also CRICK *sb.*[1]]

†1. A diminutive person, a dwarf. [Perh. *transf.* from sense 3 (or 4, if the latter be genuine).] *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1753 Slike a dwinyng, a dwaȝe, & a dwerȝe as þi-selfe, A grub, a grege out of grace [*Dubl.* A grob, a grig out of grece]. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* 209 Having .. scoft him, for that being such a low Grigge [Gr. μικρὸς ὤν, L. *tantulæ homo staturæ*], he would presume to personate such High and Mighty Heroes as Alexander and Achilles.

2. A short-legged hen. Also **grig-hen.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1589 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.,* A Grigge or shorte legged

henne, *gallinella, gallinula.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 300 A dwarfish kind of hens, (*i.* grig hens) that are extraordinarie little. 1721–1800 in BAILEY. 1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1866 *Derbysh. Gloss.* in *Reliquary* VI. 160 *Grig*, a Bantam fowl.

3. A species of eel; a small or young eel (see quots.). Also more fully *grig-eel.*

1611 COTGR., *Anguillette*, a Grig, or little Eele. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 130 Silly Grigge! Come out of thy Pond and Mud. 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 192 The silver-Eele, and green or greenish Eel (with which the River of Thames abounds, and are called Gregs). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 325/1 An eel first a Fausen, then a Grigg, or Snigg. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Elver*, A sort of Griggs, or small Eels, which .. swim on the top of the Water about Bristol. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 193 The Greenish, or Greg-Eel. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 114 There is another variety of this fish [the eel] known in the Thames by the name of Grigs, and about Oxford by that of Grigs or Gluts. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 234 The grig is a yellowish eel, with a projecting underjaw.

b. *attrib.* in *grig-weel* († also shortened *grig*), a basket-work trap for catching grigs.

1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 135 Used by the fishermen to make grigs, or twig tunnels, to catch eels and other fish. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 Grig Weel. Lamprey Weel. .. Improved Eel Pot.

4. A grasshopper or cricket. *dial.*

The genuineness of this sense is doubtful, as the dialect glossaries containing it usually quote as their sole example the phrase 'merry as a grig' (see 5).

1847 HALLIWELL, *Grig* .. a cricket. *Var. dial.* 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 54 The dry High-elbow'd grigs that leap in summer grass. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Grig* .. a cricket.

5. *A merry* (or † *mad*) *grig* (rarely without adj.): an extravagantly lively person, one who is full of frolic and jest. Also in phrase *as merry* (or *lively*) *as a grig.*

[Commonly associated with sense 4; but it is possible that sense 4 is itself merely an erroneous inference from the equivalence of the above phrases with 'a merry crick'; 'merry as a cricket'; if so, the allusion in 'a merry grig' may originally have been to sense 3 or even to sense 2. The relation of *merry grig* to the earlier recorded synonym *merry Greek* is obscure; no doubt one of them must have been a perversion of the other, but the difference of recorded date is too slight to afford ground for saying that *merry Greek* is the original. The probability seems indeed rather on the other side, as it is not easy to explain why *Greek* should be used in this sense, for which there is no precedent in Fr. Cf. also GIG.]

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. iii. B v b, A merry grigge, a iocande frende. 1589 *Hay any Work* 4 A company of merrie grigs you must think them to be. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* I. v. Wks. 1873 III. 245 Whilst I And my mad Grigs, my men can run at base. *a* 1652 — *Eng. Moor* III. iii. ibid. II. 50 Ile to my Griggs Again; And there will find new mirth to stretch And laugh. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. ii, A very pretty, civil young woman truly, and the maids are the merriest grigs. *Ibid.* v. i, *Man.* I thought you had all supt at home last Night? *Sir Fran.* Why so we did – and all as merry as Grigs. 1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 304/1, I grew as merry as a grig, and laughed at every word that was spoken. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 176 She capered mighty consequentially, and yet she has no bold appearance; but that nation [the French] are such a set of grigs, I don't wonder at it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* l, I shall be as merry as a grig among these gentry. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xviii. (1879) 161 Her aunt .. has turned as lively as a grig. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 200 To such a man, this grig of a girl, ever on the alert for roguery, .. is an absolute abomination. 1868 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* (1885) III. 65 When I was a young grig—not very full of hope about my woman's future.

† b. App. the designation of the members of some convivial society. (Perh. a different word.) *Obs.*

1810 CRABBE *Borough* Let. x. 349 Griggs and Gregorians here their meetings hold.

6. *slang.* A farthing; *pl.* money, cash, 'dibs'.

1656–7 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 335 The poor man .. sent to one Mr. Best .. to pay her 40*l.* to accommodate her for her journey home; but she having received the griggs set sail another way. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., Not a Grig did he tip me, not a Farthing wou'd he give me. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 129 When speaking of a Man without any Money in his Pocket, we say that he is not worth a Grig; that is, he has not wherewith to make himself merry. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* iii, He shall go through the whole course .. unless he comes down to the last grig.

Grig (grig), *sb.*[2] *dial.* [a. W. *grug*, Cornish *grig* = Ir., Gael. *fraoch* :—OCeltic **wroiko-s.*] The common heath or heather, *Calluna vulgaris*; also, cross-leaved heath, *Erica Tetralix.*

1674–91 RAY *Collect. Words* 126 Grig; Salopiensibus Heath. 1692 *Act* 4 *Will. & Mary* c. 23 § 9 Any Grig, Ling, Heath [etc.]. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 78 With strong heath, grig, or ling, growing thereon. 1829 *Evans & Ruffy's Farmers' Jrnl.* 14 Sept. 291 Digging stone, cutting grig, fern, and rushes. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 113 *Erica vulgaris*, long grig or common heath. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Grig, (2) *Erica Tetralix.*

Grig (grig), *v.*[1] Now *Anglo-Irish* and *U.S.* Also 6 **grigge.** *trans.* To irritate, annoy.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 98 When we jest closely, and, with dissemblyng meanes, grigge our felowe. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. viii, That remark seemed to grig him a little. 1845 S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xii. 108 The counsellor grigging me. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. vi. 173 That word superiors grigged me.

Grig (grig), *v.*[2] Also 8 **greg.** [f. GRIG *sb.*[1] 3.] *intr.* To fish for grig. Hence **Gri·gging** *vbl. sb.*

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 68 Getting ready their Carting Nets to go a Gregging. 1820–2 PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. vi. 53 The wharf .. was much frequented .. by parties who were fond of the eel-net, or grigging.

Griggles (gri·g'lz), *sb. pl.* [cf. GRIG *sb.*[1]] Small apples left on the tree by the gatherer. Hence **Gri·ggling** *vbl. sb.*, collecting 'griggles'.

1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1270 The small apples are called *griggles*. .. Climbing boys .. commence griggling. *Ibid.* 1271 Their *griggling* perambulations. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Griggles*, small apples. In some cyder counties, boys who collect these after the principal ones are gathered, call it *griggling.* 1893 in *Wilts Gloss.*

Griggory, grigri: see GREEGREE.

† **Gri·ggy,** *a. Obs.*[−1] [Origin and sense doubtful; ? f. GRIG *sb.*[2] (though this is recorded much later) + Y.] ? Heathy, wild.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. 577 But what doe youe twoo here, in this griggie barbarous cuntrie?

Gright(e, obs. pa. t. of GRUTCH: obs. f. GRITH.

Griging, griking, obs. forms of GREEKING.

Grikise, obs. form of GREEKISH.

† **Grill,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 grille, gryll(e. [Related to GRILL *a.* and *v.*[1] Cf. MLG. *grille* hatred, anger.] **a.** Ill-will, vexation; harm, mischief. b. ? Fierceness, violence.

a. 13.. *Cristenemon & Jew* 297 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 207 Mete and drynke þei hedde at wille Wipouten gruechyng or grille In troupe tente þei þer tille And lafte al þat oþer. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 224 The Sowdane grauntis wele þer-till, þat tornede oure gudmen all to gryll. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 279 Lady he ys to us a foo, .. He hath done us grete grylle. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 64 For thi tale thou mayst bere the blame away Of every syde with gram, and grille.

b. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 11488 Ther come neuer man in þys hylle Thorow qweyntys nor þorow grylle, But yf the lorde hym hedur broght.

† **Grill,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [After Spenser's *Gryll*, which is ad. Gr. *γρύλλος* a pig.] A quasi-proper name for a person of low tastes or lazy habits.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 86 One .. That had an hog beene late, hight Grylle by name, Repyned greatly, and did him miscall That had from hoggish forme him brought to naturall. *Ibid.* 87 Let Gryll be Gryll, and have his hoggish minde.] 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 83 Let lazie grill snorte till the midst of the day. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. ii. D 1 b, Let swinish Grill delight in dunghill clay. 1644 QUARLES *Whipper Whipt* Wks. (Grosart) I. 177/2 Grains are fitter for Grill, then Pearles.

Grill (gril), *sb.*[3] [f. GRILL *v.*[2]]

1. Meat, fish, etc., broiled on a gridiron; a grilled dish. Also *fig.*

1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* (1767) 81 These are your true poetic fires That drest this sav'ry grill. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxiv, He .. enjoyed himself over a grill and other relishes. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* vii. 41 West, get breakfast ready: cutlets and grill; and [etc.].

2. Short for *grill-room.*

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 7/2 The big hall, where most people will dine .. below this there is a grill.

3. A turn or spell of grilling. In quot. *fig.*

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Old Woman in Grey*, So that after a grill [in Purgatory] .. She'd have rubb'd off old scores.

4. *attrib.*, as *grill-cook, -stove*; **grill-room,** a room in a restaurant in which chops, steaks, etc., are grilled.

1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 126, I learnt to treat kidneys .. and beefsteaks better than I have ever known them treated out of a public grill-room. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 66/1 Smokeless Grill Stove. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 721 All good grill cooks employ tongs.

Grill (gril), *sb.*[4] [a. F. *gril* gridiron (OF. *gril(l, grail, greil*, gridiron, grating), masc. corresponding to *grille* fem. GRILLE, perh. :—pop.L. **graticulum* neut.] A gridiron.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. xxx. (1711) I. 291 They .. cleave it [hard wood] into Swords, and make Grills of it to broil their Meat. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* (ed. Garrett) I. 720 The grill may be placed either over or before the fire.

Grill, *sb.*[5]: see GRILLE *sb.*

† **Grill,** *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **grill(e,** 3–6 **gril,** 4 **gryl,** 4–5 **grylle,** 5 **gryle,** 6 **gryll.** [First in early ME.; cf. Du. *gril* (*grel*) fierce, angry, rough (of persons, weather, etc.), shrill (of sound), glaring (of colour), LG. *grel, grell* (in the same senses), MHG. *grel*, rough, angry, G. *grell* (of sounds and colours); also ON. *grellskapr*, spite. It is not certain, however, that the Eng. word corresponds in ablaut-grade with these, as it might equally well represent an OE. **gryll*; cf. GRILL *v.*[1]]

1. Of persons: Fierce, harsh, cruel.

c 1200 ORMIN 9881 Hæþenn folkess herrte Iss harrd .. & grimme, & grill. *Ibid.* 19859 3ho warrþ sone gramm & grill 3æn Sannt Johan Bapptisste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 719 A-ganis godd wex he sa gril þat al his werk he wend to spil. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 92 Whan William had his wille of Scotland & of Wales, To riche men was he grille. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 230 The Jewys ageyn the were grym & grylle. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1875 Swerdes they through out tho, Wyth herte grym and grylle. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 6 Tell you I chyll .. of a comely gyll, That dwelt on a hyll, But she is not gryll, For she is somewhat sage And well worne in age.

2. Of things, actions, language, etc.: Cruel, painful, bitter, severe, terrible, dreadful.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17228 Iesu .. Forget i oft þine grenes grill. *Ibid.* 22690 þe dai fourtend sal be ful il, Til al þe werld it sal be gril. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxi. 91 Shalt thou never for mi love woundes thole grylle. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1275 Tho wordes .. That were so gret and grille. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 73 Whyl they han suffred cold so strong In wedres grille. *a* 1400 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 226 þis sper þat is so gril. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 620 (Douce MS.) Ho gretes one Gaynour, with gronyng grille. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 123/47 Chil, cold, *algidus.* Gril, *idem.*

3. *adv.* Bitterly, cruelly.

c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud) 564 Þai grete & groned grille. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 99 Full gryle may I grete, My fomen and I mete.

† **Grill,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **gri(e)llan,** 2–4 **grulle** (n, 4–5 **grill(e,** 5 **gryll**(e. [The ME. forms indicate an OE. **gryllan* (for which *grillan, griellan* may be incorrect spellings) perh. = MHG. *grillen, grullen* to mock, scorn, and related to MHG. *grolle* (G. *groll*, Du. *grol*, LG. *grul*), hatred, illwill, G. and Du. *grollen* to be angry, to feel spite. Cf. however MHG. *grellen*, MDu. *grillen* to be angry, and, with senses 3 and 4, Du. *grillen* to shiver with cold, to shudder. The relationship between the forms and senses of these words is not clear.]

1. *trans.* To provoke, annoy, irritate, offend.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 292 Ðeah hie nan mon mid laðe ne grett hie willað grillan [*Hatton MS.* griellan] oðre men. *a* 1200 *Body & Soul* in *Fragm. Ælfr. Gram.* (Phillips) 6 Þeo teone .. þe he heom sore [*printed* sorc] grulde. *c* 1250 *Hymn to God* 30 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 259 Fader for 3if vs ure gult, & eke alle ure sunne Al swo we doð þe us habbeð igruld. 13.. *Childh. Jesu* 1098 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 38 3if ich were in þat wille þat ich seide ouȝt him for to grulle, He wolde cuyþe on me is might. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 422 (Douce MS.) Þou has wonene hem in werre, with a wrange wille, And geuen hem to sir Gawayne, þat my hert grylles. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* iii. 46 Thy bydding, lord, I shall fulfill, And never more the greeve ne grill.

2. ? To cause to sound, to play, twang.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 142 He song so lude and so scharpe, Riȝt so me grulde schille harpe.

3. *impers. Me grulleð* = I am afraid, I shudder.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 'Sore', cweð he, ure Louerd, 'me grulleð aȝean mine pine.'

4. *intr.* To be fearful, to tremble with fear, to shudder.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 632 (Douce MS.) The grones of sir Gawayne dos my hert grille. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 165 Game ne gle lyked hym noght, So gretly can he grylle. *c* 1450 MYRC 780 Lete also þe belles knylle To make her hortes the mor grylle. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* iv. 340 Your stroke, father, wold I [Isaac] not seene, lest I against yt grill.

Hence † **Gri·lling** *vbl. sb.*, shivering, shuddering.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxvii. (1495) The seconde [sygne] tofore suche a [roted] feuer comyth gryllynge & colde. *Ibid.* xl, It [feuer Qartane] greuyth from the fourthe daye to the fourth daye wyth gryllynge & rysynge of heere into the pores fyrste.

Grill gril), *v.*[2] Also 7 **gril.** [a. F. *griller*, f. *gril* (*grille*) GRILL *sb.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To broil on a gridiron or similar apparatus over or before a fire.

1668 [see GRILLED below]. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 448 The .. boyling of men in caldrons, grilling them on grid-irons, [etc.] were but a small part of the felicities of Julian's Empire. 1677 MIEGE *Dict. Angl.-Fr.*, To gril or broil on a gridiron, *griller*. 1708 *Yorksh. Racers* 9 The pale side boil'd, the other grill'd with bread. 1826 MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH *Mem.* II. x. 283 He had obtained greater reputation at Court for grilling a beefsteak à l'Anglaise than the most artful minister ever obtained by his negotiations. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* IV. vii, The old woman .. made his tea, grilled his chop, and .. shared his meals. 1873 E. SMITH *Foods* 77 Sheep's head is boiled or grilled.

b. To scallop (oysters or shrimps).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Grillade*, To grill oysters is to put them into scallop-shells, season them [etc.] .. stewing them half an hour on the fire, and browning them with a red-hot iron. Shrimps are grilled after the same manner. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), To *Grill* Oisters, the same as scolloping them. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 99 To Grill Shrimps.

c. *transf.* To torment with heat, to 'broil'.

1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 18 July, I can go round its [Dublin's] walls and number its palaces until I am grilled almost into a fever. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1899) I. 134 Oh, Barton man! but I am grilled here. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 36, I landed at Sakkar, where destiny had resolved on grilling me till the 10th of November.

2. *intr.* To undergo broiling, to frizzle. Chiefly *fig.*

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Smuggler's Leap*, I'd rather grill Than not come up with smuggler Bill. 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast.* 2 Malta .. was cool in comparison to the fiery furnace in which we were at present grilling. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 277 The spleen which was doubtless grilling within him. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 57 The landlady .. set some beef-steak to grill. 1886 — *Treas. Isl.* v. xxii. 177 Walking in the cool shadow of the woods, .. while I sat grilling.

Hence **Grilled** *ppl. a.*, **Gri·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Sept., I had two grilled pigeons. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 750 Potatoes roasted on the embers, grilled bananas [etc.]. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* I. (1887) 10 We landed .. on a grilling hot day. *Ibid.* II. 25 The drumstick of a grilled chicken. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxvii. (1878) 196 The grilled bone that browned upon the fire. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 140 Philaji and other grilling stations near the desert.

† **Grill,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *grillāre*, f. *grillus* a cricket. Cf. GRYLLE.] *intr.* To chirp.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 191/1 The Worm, or Locust, grilleth.

†**Grill,** *v.*[4] *Obs. rare*—[1]. *trans.* Of a horse: To wrinkle (the nostrils).

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 176 Thenne he [Bayard] grylled his nostrelles [orig. *il frouca les narines*], and bare his hede vp.

Grill, *v.*[5]: see GRILLE.

†**Grilla·de,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **grilliade.** [a. F. *grillade*, f. *griller* to GRILL *v.*[2]]

1. Something grilled, a broiled dish.

1656–7 DAVENANT *Rutland Ho.* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 226 Your pottages, carbonnades, grillades, ragouts. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Grilliade* (French), a kinde of meat broyled. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Grillade*, a culinary Term, signifying in general Meat broiled upon a Grid-iron.

2. (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Grillade*, in cookery,..the browning of any dish, by rubbing a hot iron over it.

†**Grilla·de,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [? erron. for GRILLAGE by confusion with prec.] A grille or grating.

1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gardiner* x. lxxx. 424 On the top of the terrasses..there may be a little grillade of iron, or a low pallisadoe of wood, to keep them from coming up too near the house.

†**Grilla·de,** *v. Obs.* Also **griliade.** [f. GRILLADE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To grill or broil.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Carbonading*, or *Grillading*, a Term in Cookery. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* II. 53 Had I but Power, I'd soon griliade their Bodies to save their Souls. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxviii, I fancy a slice of this, nicely grilladed..would be very pretty eating.

Grillage (grĭ·lĕdʒ). [a. F. *grillage*, f. *grille* GRILLE *sb.*]

1. *Engineering.* A heavy framework of cross-timbering, sometimes resting upon the heads of piles, serving as a foundation for building on watery or treacherous soil.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 14 A Grillage of Oak, strong and well pinned. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Grillage*, a term applied to the sleepers or cross beams supporting a platform, upon which some erections are carried up, as piers in the case of marshes or watery soils, whereby an equal bearing is given to the foundation. 1862 *Daily Tel.* 6 May, By driving piles, on which a double grillage of timbers was laid, a foundation sufficiently firm was obtained. 1868 *Proc. Instit. Civ. Engin.* XXVII. 276 The grillage and foundation distribute this weight.

‖ **2.** *Lace-making.* (See quot.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Grillé, Grillage*, or *Gaze au Fuseau*, are terms especially applied to ornaments that have open spaces barred or grated across them.

Grillatalpa, erron. variant of GRYLLOTALPA.

Grille, grill (gril), *sb.* [a. F. *grille* grating, †gridiron, OF. *greille* gridiron:—pop. L. *graticula* (Du Cange; cf. It. *graticola*), class. L. *crātĭcula*, f. *crātis* a hurdle, grating: cf. GRIDDLE. The distinction in Fr. between *grille* and *gril* (GRILL *sb.*[4]) appears to date from about the 16th c.]

1. A grating; an arrangement of parallel or cross bars, or structure of open metal-work, used to close an opening or separate one part of a room, etc. from another; *spec.* a grating in a door through which callers may be observed or answered without opening the door; the grating which separates visitors from the nuns in a convent-parlour; the screen in front of the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons; etc.

1686 BURNET *Trav.* iii. (1750) 141 They [nuns] receive much Company; but that which I saw was in a publick Room, in which there were many Grills for several Parlours, so that the Conversation is very confused;..there being a different Company at every Grill. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 19 The Walls may be pierced with Grills..to continue the View. *Ibid.* 24 A large Cross-walk, terminated by Grills of Iron. 1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Eccles.* 22 Open grills were not uncommon in mediaeval times instead of close screens. 1862 *Illustr. Times* 6 Dec. 521 There between the lovers is the horrible 'grille' of the convent. 1862 SIR G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Abbey* (1863) 93 The splendid gilt-brass grille which surrounds the tomb of Henry VII. 1870 *Daily News* 22 July 2 The ladies were allowed to retain their places behind the grille. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 193 Behind a grille were the places for the female congregation.

†**2.** One of the bars in the visor of a helmet. *Obs.*

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. v. 45 Among the French they distinguish their degrees by the grills or bars on the helmet. *Ibid.*, The lower degree of three Grills the lawful heirs turn to the right side, and natural sons to the left.

3. *Tennis.* The square opening in the end wall on the hazard side of the court, adjacent to the main wall.

1727 BOYER *Dict. Fr.-Angl., Grille de Tripot*, the Grill, or hazard at Tennis. *Faire un coup de Grille*, to strike a Ball into the Grill. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* XXII. 220/2 The last thing on the right hand side is called the grill. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 182 Whenever he can send the ball into the grille. 1888 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 179 At the further end of the court is the grille, a square opening adjacent to the main wall.

†**4.** In ornamental hydraulics (see quot.). *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 214 Grills of Water are several Spouts in the same Line, standing in a long Bason very near one another.

5. *Pisciculture.* A wooden frame fitted with glass tubes, between which the fish-eggs lie during incubation.

1883 G. B. GOODE *Rep. Fish. Industr. U.S.* 17 The hatching-box used by Dr. Garlick, a simple rectangular trough, was soon replaced by the glass grill, introduced from Europe. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 558 These eggs hatched just seventy five days after they were laid down on the grilles.

6. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *grille-penthouse, -wall*, (sense 1) *grille-work.*

1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 157 *Grille-pent-house*, the pent-house above the wall which contains the grille. *Ibid., Grille-wall*, the inner end-wall which contains the grille. 1896 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 3/7 The two locks and the iron grill-work which stood guard over Pitson's treasures.

Grille, grill (gril), *v.* [f. GRILLE *sb.*, or ad. F. *griller* in same sense.] *trans.* To fit with a grille or grating. *To grille off*: to fence off with a grille. Hence **Grilled** *ppl. a.*

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Eccles.* 139 The choir is grilled, and rigidly kept private by parcloses. *Ibid.* 553 The chapels are all grilled off. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 2/4 Its quaint rococo architecture, and heavy grilled mediæval windows.

‖ **Grillé** (grīye). *Lace-making.* [F. *grillé*, f. *grille* grating.] (See quot.)

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Grillé*, a lace term used.. to distinguish the ornamental flower or pattern of lace from the ground surrounding it.

Griller (grĭ·ləɹ). [f. GRILL *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who grills, a grill-cook.

1869 *Daily News* 14 July, 'It was against first principles', this lady told the military griller..to stick a knife into a steak when turning it.

2. A grilling apparatus (in a cooking stove).

1895 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 3/2 With a properly arranged griller, heated by electrical means, fully 65 per cent. of the heat energy was utilised in the meat.

Grilles, grillez, obs. forms of GRILSE.

Grilliade, variant of GRILLADE *sb.*[1] and *v. Obs.*

†**Grĭ·lly,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *griller*; the *lly* is meant to give the sound of F. *ll.*] = GRILL *v.*[2]

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1526 W'are Grylly'd all at Temple Bar. *Ibid.* 1676 And rather save a Cripled piece Of all their crush'd and broken Members, Than have them Grillied on the Embers.

Grilse (grils). Forms: *sing.* and *collective pl.* α. 5 **grill(e)s, grillez** (AF.), **grils(s, griles, girles, girlss,** 6 **grylse, grylss,** 5– **grilse.** β. 5 **girsilles,** 6 **grissillis.** γ. 5 ?**gulse,** 7 **gils,** 8–9 **gilse.** δ. *Anglo-Irish* 8–9 **grawls** (also *sing.* **graul**), 9 **graulse.** [Of unknown origin; the β forms have the appearance of being nearest to the original; cf. OF. *grisle* grey. The δ forms may perh. represent a Scandinavian synonym; cf. Sw. *grålax* (lit. grey salmon).] The name given to a young salmon on its first return to the river from the sea, and retained during the same year.

α. 1417 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 55 In 8 grills salsis..4*s.* 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, c. 13 (1814) II. 96/2 Salmonde grilss and trowtis. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 221 Small fyssh called Grilles, not havyng the perfite lenght of a Samon. [1482–3 *Act* 22 *Edw. IV*, c. 2 Le graund Salmon par soy mesme saunz mixture ovesqe icell dascuns grillez ou Salmons rumpez lez ventrez. Et que toutz petitz pessons appellez grillez soient pakkez par soy mesmez soulement saunz ascun mixtur.] 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 345/1, ix barrellis of salmond & a barell of girlss 3erly. 1495 *Act* 11 *Henry VII*, c. 23 The greate Salmon by it self without medeling of any Grilles..and that all small fisshe called Grilles should be packed by theym self only without any medlyng. 1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 120 Ane harrell of grylse. 1549 *Banff Burgh Court Bk.* 14 May in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1896) I. 23 Personis sall not tak na kynd of fysche grylss and salmond at thair awne hand. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I* 22 That na man take fisch or take Salmond or salmon Trouts, Grilsis, in forbidden time. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. iv, One or two salmon, or grilses, as the smaller sort are termed. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 309 The salmon's return to the river after spawning as a grilse. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* v. 55 Three or four months later, the fish re-enter their own river as grilse, weighing from three to nine pounds each.

β. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) c. 37 Salmond, Girsilles and trowtes. 1597 *Compt Buik D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 98, I tynt xxj lib. on thame, they being all grissillis & he selling me thame for Salmond.

γ. 1493 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 49 Johannes Blak, ..d. barrel grilse..Johannes Thomsone, d. barrel gulse. 1612 *Navorth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 A salmon gils and iiij troutes. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I. 273 Shoal of gilses.

δ. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 190 Those that escaped of the former years return with the young ones, and are called full salmons; whereas those of the same year are small, and are called grawls or half salmon. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 141 The young salmon are called grawls. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Grouse*, a young salmon. 1851 NEWLAND *Erne* 33 *note, Graul*, called in the north a grilse ..a salmon that has made but one sea voyage. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Grawls.*

b. *transf.* A child. *Anglo-Irish.*

1825 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* (1828) II. 236 Judy and myself and the poor little grawls will be turned out.

c. *attrib.*, as *grilse-fly, -rod, -time.*

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 242 The height of Gilse time. 1885 E. D. GERARD *Waters Hercules* xxiii, A grilse-fly. 1885 BLACK *Wh. Heather* iii, He..was rather proud that so slight a grilse-rod..should..have overmastered so big a beast.

Hence **Grĭ·lsing** *vbl. sb.*, the taking of grilse.

attrib. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1880) 339 A light grilsing weapon.

†**Grim,** *sb. Obs.* Also **grym(e.** [f. GRIM *a.*; cf. Du. and MHG. *grim* (G. *grimm*) masc.; also OHG. *grimmî* (MHG. and M.Du. *grimme*) fem.] Grimness, fury, rage.

13.. *Sir Beues* 1880 (MS. A), Thus beginneth grim to growe. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 50 Þei were a-grisen of his gryme & wende gref þolie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7770 Then the grekes with grym there gedurt þere hertes. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1661 To him he stirt, with birful grim, His bow and arwes reft he him. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXXVIII. xiii, The Sarasyns also he slewe with muche gryme.

Grim (grim), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1 **grim(m,** 3 **grimm,** 2–7 **grimme,** 4–5 **gryme,** 4–6 **grime, grym(me,** 3– **grim.** [OE. *grim(m)* = OFris. *grim*, OS. *grim* (Du. *grim*), OHG. and MHG. *grim* (G. *grimm*), ON. *grimmr* (Sw. *grym* harsh, Da. *grim* ugly). Ormin employs a disyllabic form *grimme*, corresponding to OHG. *grimmi*, MHG. *grimme*. The OTeut. root **grem-* is an ablaut-variant of **gram-*; see GRAME *a.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons or animals: Fierce, cruel, savage, or harsh in disposition or action. Also, in weaker sense, daring, determined, bold. Occas. const. *with, against*, or with dat. (Now merged in sense 4.)

Beowulf (Z.) 121 Wiht un-hælo grim ond grædiʒ ʒearo sona wæs reoc ond reþe. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Ne þearf he ..wenan..þæs freondes þe hine æfre of þæs grimman deofles ʒewealdum alesan mæʒe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8246 He Wass ifell mann wiþþ alle .. & grimme wiþþ þe leode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 He iseih hu ueole þe grimme wrastlare of helle breid up on his hupe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 466/164 Giwes weren proute and grimme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11613 Iesus..lighted of his moder kne, And stod a-pon þaa bestes grim. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 þe houndes of þat londe beeþ so greete, so grym, and stronge þat þey broweþ doun boles and sleeþ lyouns. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 52 Quod Dauid, 'we spoken of oon so grym þat schulde breke þe brasen ʒatis'. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 230 The Jewys ageyn the were grym & grylle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 108 And fer out fra my cavern did espy The gryme Ciclopes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 55 The first people we saw were two grim and stout Salvages. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 404 The shrill voice of this commanding fowl [the Cock], will keep in aw the grimme and fierce Lion. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 128 What the grim Woolf with privy paw Daily devours apace. [1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 394 Bony, and gaunt, and grim, Assembling wolves in raging troops descend.]

absol. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 880 Hit [fyre] gird from the grym with so gret hete. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 369 He bure a lyon as lord..Of pure gold was the ground, quhar the grym hovit. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4465 The feind ressaue that graceles grim!

†**b.** Fiercely angry. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 He him æt his ende grim ʒeweorþeþ & hine ʒelædeþ on ece forwyrd. *c* 1205 LAY. 15566 þa wes swiðe grim Dinabuʒ touward Mærlin. 13.. *K. Alis.* 754 Now is the kyng wroth and grym, Who schal beo kyng after him. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 God is þe turned grym, Ouþer in word or dede has þou greued him. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 39 Þar-at richt gryme wes þe king. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5657 þe mare he besoght him..þe langer he wax mare grym. 1535 COVERDALE *Zeph.* ii. 11 The Lorde shall be grymme vpon them, and destroye all the goddes in the londe.

2. Of personal actions, character, feelings, or utterances. **a.** Fierce, furious, cruel (*obs.* or *arch.*). **b.** In mod. use: Stern, unrelenting, merciless; resolute, uncompromising.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 61 (Gr.) Us sceal ord and ecg ær ʒeseman, grim guðpleʒa, ær we ʒofol syllon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 672 Deofell iss..Off grimme & niþfull herrte. *c* 1205 LAY. 2283 Moni grimne reas .. þolede ich on solde bi-foren Brutone. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 þis is a cruel word, & a grim word mid alle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 471 Again him gaf a batell grim. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 304/101 þer he dronk wiþ wille grym Bitter atter and eke venym. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 335 Also þis Lanfrank tredede and bylad kyng William conquerour by an holy craft, nou3t wiþ grym chidynge, but somtyme in good merþe. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 678 There was none oþer haylsynge Bot stowte wordes and grym. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 461 He smot to Launfal..Well sterne strokes, and well grym. 1535 COVERDALE *Nahum* i. 6 Who is able to abyde his grymme displeasure? 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. ii. 4 Their deere causes Would to the bleeding and the grim Alarme Excite the mortified man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 236 To..open when, and when to close The ridges of grim Warr. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 151 With a grim and surly voice he [Giant Despair] bid them awake. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, She..sat with grim determination, upright as a darning-needle stuck in a board. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. (1858) 95 An age of grim earnestness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lx, A man's own safety is a god that sometimes makes very grim demands. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 244 Then began a murder grim and great. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xv. 377 The Florentines..prepared to do grim battle for their liberties. 1879 G. W. KITCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 549/2 The King's bodyguard, on whom fell ever the grimmest of the fighting, suffered terribly.

3. Of pain, wounds, diseases, painful or destructive conditions: Cruel, terribly severe. Now only in weakened sense: cf. 2 b and 4 b.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xiv. (1890) 50 þa com..mycel wol & grim ofer þa ʒehwyrftdon modes men. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 213 Wæs se winter..to þæs grim þæt manig man his feorh for cyle ʒesealde. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1005 (Laud MS.) On þyssum ʒeare wæs se mycla hungor ʒeond Angelcynn swilce nan man ær ne ʒemunde swa grimne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1442 Crist..Drah harrd & hefiʒ pine inoh þurrh fife grimme wundess. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 155 He..preyden Cristes hore, That he [wolde] turnen him Vt of that yuel that was so grim! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 907 The dragon..gird him agayne with a grym noyse. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 981 Mo than fyfty had he slayne With gryme wounddes

and sare. *c* 1450 Myrc 1561 For yef the synne be gret or grym. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 303 Quhilk sall nocht schrink quhair nakit swardis ar drawin .. Or for na grym wound other grym or grow. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiv. 110 Many times there is a grim anger in the Hand or Finger. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 170 What if the breath that kindl'd those grim fires, Awak'd should blow them into sevenfold rage? *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) IX. vi. 185 And then, whether it would not be the grimmest dispensation that ever befell him. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiii, Wind and weather wax'd so grim. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. xiii, 'This is becoming grim', said Eugene in a low voice. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Catullus* xxi. 11 Now shall beauty to thirst be train'd or hunger's Grim necessity.

† b. Of weapons or destructive agencies: Cruel, formidable. *To wend to the grim tooth*: to have recourse to harsh measures. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 [He] makeð him swuðe sterne, & went to þene grimme toð. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1553 Al hit frayes my flesche þe fyngres so grymme. *Ibid.* 1696 Ful grymme clawres þat were croked and kene. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2261 Gederez vp hys grymme tole, Gawayn to smyte. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 33 With hys grym pawes strong..Me..he hente. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xv, Thenne kyng Pellam caught in his hand a grym wepen.

4. Formidable in appearance or demeanour; of stern, forbidding or harsh aspect, suggesting a cruel or unbending disposition. † Also, in weaker sense, hard-featured, ugly.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2250 þe devel þat es grisely and grym, Til hym come. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 222 A greet cherl & a grym, growen as a tonne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/1 Grym, or sterne .., *austerus, rigidus*. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 339 The Geaunte was so grym a figure that he was dredefull for to beholde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. i. 67 A beir skyn of Affrik abown his weid, Full grym of luik, with dartes kene and rude. 1535 Coverdale *Dan.* ii. 31 A greate ymage, whose fygure was maruelous greate, and his vysage grymme [Vulg. *terribilis*]. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 31 Whose face was grimme, and he in blacke yclad. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 256 Then was Venus like her mother, for her father is but grim. 1641 Denham *Sophy* IV. i, He .. that dares to die, May laugh at the grim face of law. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 146 Like their grisly Prince appears his gloomy Race: Grim, ghastly, rugged. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* V. i. 1720 How Pale he looks! How Grim with clotted Blood and those dead Eyes. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, It threw a stronger gleam upon the grim and sallow countenance of Barnardine. 1808 Scott *Marm.* III. xx, Norweyan warriors grim. *Ibid.* xxi, Vigil and fast had worn him grim. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VIII. On their grim features, now, The plain unvisored index of the soul. 1838 J. L. Stephens *Trav. Greece*, etc. 107/1 The commandant, a grim, gaunt-looking figure about fifty. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* 396 Grim and ghastly human figures.

b. of things personified, *esp.* of death. Phr. *to hold on, cling*, etc. *like grim death.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 80 Moodie and dull melancholly Kinsman to grim and comfortlesse despaire. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 35 Grim death, how foule and loathsome is thine image. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. xi. (1718) 170 Mine eye Shall scorn grim death, although grim death stand by. *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.* (1729) I. 249 Can we look grim death in the face? 1713 Addison *Cato* II. iv, Doubling the native horror of the war And making death more grim. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 608 The very winds, Danger's grim playmates, on that precipice Slept. 1847 Lady G. Bloomfield *Remin.* (1883) I. x. 263 There was nothing for it but to hold on like grim death, and be shaken to pieces. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* ix. 101 People must eat and drink even when the grim monarch is in the house.

c. of looks or aspect.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2233 Ful hydus sightes þai [the devils] sal shew hym þat his chere sal make grisly and grym. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 44 A man of a grym chere. 1564 Haward *Eutropius* II. 15 After they were dead keping stil theyr grim lokes. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. viii. 32 For shame, but more for feare of his grim sight, Downe in her lap she hid her face. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. v. Wks. 1856 I. 115, I will .. Outstare the terror of thy grimme aspect. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix. 306 A grim and crabbed look. 1823 Galt *Entail* I. iii. 18 Tremendous forms, in warlike attitudes and with grim aspects. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xv, With a grim and ghastly stare. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* i, This city of yours turns a grim look on me just here.

d. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* = Grimness.

1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 70 Faces settling into permanent grim.

5. *transf.* Of things, scenes, situations, etc.: Harsh or repellent of aspect; uninviting.

[13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1069 þe mone may þer of acroche no myȝte To spotty, ho is of body to grym.] 1820 Scott *Monast.* v, The very crags and scaurs seemed higher and grimmer. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 78/1 On slopes, somewhat less grim, vine-plants are seen. 1860 Hawthorne *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. xxv. 252 In a grim old vaulted apartment. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 82 The great Oberland peaks .. stand round in a grim circle. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxxii. (1878) 260 We bade farewell to this gay haunt of pleasure and set out for grimmer latitudes.

b. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.*

1840 Galt *Demon Destiny*, etc. 73, I .. often wonder'd in the grim of night, To what dread land the dead-man did invite.

6. Of stern or sinister import.

1873 Ouida *Pascarèl* I. 4 A monarch yesterday, to-day a scape-goat, in grimmest ironic symbol of all human histories. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 81 A saying that had a grim truth in it.

7. Of laughter, jests, humour: Stern, implying no relenting or softening. In recent use often: Dealing with ghastly or painful subjects.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* Pref., Such a grim laughter, as may appear at the same time in an austere visage. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxvi, One of those grim smiles, of which it was impossible to say, whether it meant good or harm. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 106 Before the crowd had quite ended their grim pastime. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 4 Our friend in grim banter would reply: 'Reform a Popedom,—hardly'. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* xiv. 352 One of those grim pleasantries in which Oliver took delight. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 162 Mingled with all this there is a certain element of grim merriment.

8. *Comb.*, as *grim-cheeked, -faced, -featured, -looked, -looking, -visaged, -whiskered* adjs.; †*grim-sightedness*. Also † grim-face = Grimace *sb.*

1602 Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 94 The siluer Ensigne of the *grimme-cheekt night. 1671 Crowne *Juliana* I. 9 [*Stage direction*] Landlord squints, and makes *grim-faces. 1610 R. Niccols *Eng. Eliza* in *Mirr. Mag.* 863 Like the *grim-fac'd God of war. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* v. 74 Groups of grim-faced miners. 1811 W. R. Spencer *Poems* 121 He thinks his new porter, *grim-featur'd Suspicion. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 171 O *grim look't night, o night with hue so blacke. 1844 Lever *T. Burke* II. 166 A *grim-looking, hard-featured man. 1878 J. Buller 40 *Years N. Zealand* I. i. 24 This stormy and grim-looking islet. 1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.* (1660), *Grim-sichtigheydt*, *Grim-sightednesse, Severitie, or Austere-lookes. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 9 *Grim-visag'd Warre, hath smooth'd his wrinkled Front. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* 191 A grim-visaged Gorgon. 1780 Mickle *Let.* 15 Aug. in *Lit. Panorama* (1809) V. 1174 *Grim-whiskered soldiers, tearing children from their mothers and killing them.

B. *adv.* (OE. *grimme*) or quasi-*adv.* In a grim manner or mood; fiercely, savagely, horribly. In later use only *to look grim*, where *grim* is perh. adjectival.

c 893 K. Alfred *Oros.* I. ii. § 1 Hy him æfter þæm grimme forguldon þone wiȝcræft þe hy æt him ȝeleornodon. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1275 (Gr.) He .. þohte forgripan gumcynne grimme and sare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14668 þai loked on him lath and grim. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* civ. 18 Irne thurgh-yhode his saule ful grim. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 133 Whan þe fader wist þe sonne wild werre on him, I blame him not if him list turne ageyn fulle grim. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 3129 He loked on her al grymme As he wode wroth wer. 14.. *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 10/165 þer is no gome in þis [grounde] þat is grym wounded. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 53 He grat grysly grym, and gaif a gret ȝowle. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 50 So stood Sir Scudamour when this he heard, Ne word he had to speake for great dismay, But lookt on Glauce grim. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* (1677) 293 Round about he lookt upon us grim.

b. *Comb.*, as *grim-blue, frowning, -grinning, -rising, -set, -white* adjs.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 155 Thus chides she Death, Grim-grinning ghost. 1786 Burns *Addr. Edin.* v, Thy pond'rous wall and massy bar, Grim-rising o'er the rugged rock. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ix. (1838) 219 Round some Schreckhorn, as yet grim-blue, would the eddying vapour gather..in the clear sunbeam your Schreckhorn stood smiling grim-white. 1881 H. Phillips tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 115 Steep, grim-frowning, rugged chasms. 1885 Fitzpatrick *Life T. N. Burke* I. 20 *note*, The grim-set, clenched aspect of the faces.

Grim (grim), *v.* Also 6 grimme, *Sc.* grym. [In sense 1, ad. Du. or G. *grimmen* (OS. and OE. *grimman*), f. *grim*(*m* adj. Grim. In sense 2, f. Grim *a.*]

†1. *intr.* To be angry, look fierce. Const. *at, on, to. Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4653 Ne nothire gesse we vs godis ne grym at oure dri3tin. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 35 Thenne grimmed he, and was angry on me. 1484 — *Curiall* 2 b, Now she lawheth to one and she grimmeth to other. 1530 Palsgr. 575/1, I grimme, I make a foule countenaunce, *je grongne*. 1535 [see Grim *a.* 3]. [1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* VIII. lvi, Black from a brazen flag, with outstretched wings Grimmed the dread Raven of the Runic kings. *Note. Grimm'd*, from the verb *grimmen*.]

2. *trans.* To make grim or fierce; to cause to look grim; to give a grim look to.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 26. 3/1 There Small-Cole one Cries..And looks Ugly and Grimm'd like a Witch. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* III. 527 Grimm'd by the horrors of the dreadful night, The hosts woke fiercer for the promised fight. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. viii, Bailly and his Feuillants..had to withdraw..into lurid half-light, grimmed by the shadow of that Red Flag of theirs. 1840 Galt *Demon of Destiny* II. 13 The sculptured effigies That grim the silence of chivalric aisles.

Grimace (grimē·s), *sb.* Also 7 grimass(e. [a. F. *grimace* (14th c.), of uncertain origin.]

1. A distortion of the countenance whether spontaneous or involuntary, expressive of some feeling (esp. annoyance, embarrassment, ill-humour or pain) or tending to excite laughter; a wry face. Phr. *to make a grimace* or *grimaces.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. vi. 27 Sudden Glory, is the passion which maketh those Grimaces called Laughter. 1668 T. Sr. Serfe *Tarugo's Wiles* Epil., Say with an indifferent Grimasse, 'tis well enough for a Novice. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 1004 With smart remarks of leering faces, And annotations of grimaces! 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 11 Nov., [The] little heroine, making many involuntary grimaces, but resisting her evident inclination to cry. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 97, I tried to laugh, but could only make a grimace. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xi, Nor were the lawyer's smiles less terrible to her than Quilp's grimaces. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 258 He..chooses to..make grimaces before us, like an ordinary clown.

transf. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 357 His boldness of drawing sometimes produces exaggeration and grimace.

2. An affected expression of countenance. † Formerly in wider sense, applied contemptuously to any affected or exaggerated attitude or gesture of politeness.

1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 336 To learn how to make the Plenipotentiary grimass for his Majesty's service. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 38 P 8 Take one of your Men of Business, he shall keep you half an Hour with your Hat off..till he has drawn a Crowd that observes you in this Grimace. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 69 P 2 As I am not versed in the Modern Coptick, our Conferences go no further than a Bow and a Grimace. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 8 P 12 Men who can bear at once the grimaces of the Gauls, and the howl of the Americans. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* VI. ix, The Miss Guests were much too well-bred to have any of the grimaces and affected tones that belong to pretentious vulgarity.

b. The employment of affected looks † or gestures. ? Now *rare.*

1686 Dryden *Ep. to H. Higden* 10 For posture, dress, grimace, and affectation, Though foes to sense, are harmless to the nation. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 305 P 10 This Artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to shrug up their Shoulders in a dubious Case, to connive with either Eye, and in a Word, the whole Practice of *Political Grimace.* 1757 Smollett *Reprisal* I. iii, A peacock in pride, in grimace a baboon. 1789 Belsham *Ess.* I. xiv. 270 What may be thought grace at Paris, at London may appear grimace. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 58 We are too apt to consider as French grimace every deviation from our more reserved or churlish habits.

3. *fig.* Affectation, pretence, sham; † an instance of this. ? Now *rare.*

1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 184 They did veryly beleeue it would be a warr, what grimaces soeuer they made. 1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* II. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 286, I .. said nothing but *à d'autres, à d'autres*, and that it was all grimace, and would not pass upon me. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 83 Hypocrisie and Grimace seem'd to me the most unworthy of all Vices. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) I. 22 All this my parade and grimace of philosophy. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1817) II. iii. 117 In all her violent declarations against Darnly, there was much more of grimace than reality. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 359 He sees through the grimace of this counterfeited concern for virtue. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 384 He ..treated the renewal of the title of Naib Subah..as idle grimace. 1832 Macaulay *Mirabeau* Misc. Writ. (1889) 280 They had found it so easy to perform the grimace of piety, that it was natural for them to consider all piety as grimace. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* I. 543 The Prince .. listened to all this commendation.. He knew it to be pure grimace. 1891 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LII. 297/2 Everything that had passed before me bore..the stamp of..grimace, hollowness, or histrionism.

Grimace (grimē·s), *v.* [f. Grimace *sb.*, or ad. F. *grimacer* (Cotgr. 1611).] *intr.* To distort the countenance; to make a wry face; † to put on an affected air. Also, *to grimace it.*

1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xcvi. P 1 It is only clapping on a suit of sables, grimacing it for a few days, and all, soon forgotten, goes on as before. 1768 — *Good-n. Man* Epil., He nods, they nod; he cringes, they grimace. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* v, I can grimace like a baboon. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv, When so much goes grinning and grimacing as a lifeless Formality.. here once more, if nowhere else, is a Sincerity and Reality. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. iii. 65 On one spot grimaces the winged lion of St. Mark's, the emblem of Venice. 1892 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* I. 188 Solomon stuck his tongue in his cheek, and grimaced.

Hence **Grima·ced** *ppl. a.*, affected. *rare.*

1853 W. Anderson *Expos. Popery* (1878) 214 It is your grimaced priests and demure nuns who are most dexterous at the juggling of conscience.

Grimacer (grimē·səɹ). [f. Grimace *v.* + -er¹.] One who makes grimaces or distorts his face.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 169 When the grimacers have distorted their flexible countenances. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 346 Such grimacers as Harley, or such actors as Power.

Grima·cery. *rare*—¹. [ad. F. *grimacerie*, f. *grimacer* Grimace *v.*; see -ery.] The practice of using grimaces or affected gestures.

1863 G. H. Calvert *Gentleman* vii. 94 Verbal courtesy, hat-in-hand grimacery.

Grimacier (grimē·siəɹ). [ad. F. *grimacier*, f. *grimacer* Grimace *v.*; see -ier.] = Grimacer.

1815 T. Moore *Mem.* (1856) VIII. 197 We ought to be like the grimacier at Astley's. 1820–2 Pyne *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) I. vi. 60 He was too much of a grimacier to be tolerated by the judges of good acting. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 18 July, We have lost the great grimacier [Grimaldi].

Grima·cing (grimē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Grimace *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the verb Grimace.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 51 Genuine chorea, apart from mere grimacing .. is very closely associated with the rheumatic state.

Grimacing (grimē·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Grimace *v.* + -ing².] That grimaces.

1804 *Something Odd* I. 83 Cringing alacrity and grimacing volubility. 1844 L. S. Costello *Béarn & Pyrenees* II. ix. 148 The sculpture of..the grimacing heads amongst the foliage. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* iv, Nello..cast a grimacing look of intelligence at the Greek.

Hence **Grima·cingly** *adv.*

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 287 The Jew..winked grimacingly.

Grimalkin (grimæ·lkin, -mɔ̄·lkin). [prob. f. Grey *a.* + Malkin.] A name given to a cat; hence, a cat, *esp.* an old she-cat; *contemptuously* applied to a jealous or imperious old woman.

In quot. 1605 used as the name of a fiend.

[1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. i. 9, I come, Gray-Malkin!] 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 114/1 Like Grimalkin Or a

kinde needfull Vermin-coursing Cat. *Ibid.* 226/2, I list not write the bable praise Of Apes, or Owles, or Popinjaies Or of the Cat Grimalkin. 1703 J. PHILLIPS *Splendid Shilling* 74 Grimalkin to Domestic Vermine sworn An everlasting Foe. 1709 PRIOR *When Cat is Away* 18 Grimalkin far all cats outshone. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxvi, That a poor little sucking leveret should be fostered .. by a bloody grimalkin. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philosopher* III. 15 The venerable old grimalkin had taken Louisa with her, and accompanied the married folks into Suffolk. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xvi, Like veritable Grimalkins, they [the Toadeys] fawn upon their victims previous to the festival. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 53 Growling to herself, something after the manner of an old grimalkin when disturbed.

attrib. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Dan Jackson's Picture* ii. 6 But still were wanting his grimalkin eyes, For which gray worsted stocking paint supplies. 1784 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 354 And now, my Lady, Let me approach your gentle, not grimalkin, presence, with deep remorse.

Hence **Grima'lkined** *pa. pple.* (*nonce-wd.*), vexed by a 'grimalkin'.

1756 LD. CHESTERF. *World* No. 185 P 2, I am not henpecked; I am not grimalkined; I have no Mrs. Freeman with her Italian airs; but I have a wife more troublesome than all three.

† **Grimask.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. = GRIMACE.

1671 E. HOWARD *Womens Conquest* First Prol., What think you then, if I speak to all the Judges in the Pit by looks and grimasks? [Possibly only a misprint for *grimasses.*]

Grimass(e, obs. form of GRIMACE.

† **Grimcu'ndlezc.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. GRIM *sb.* + *-cund* (as in GODCUND, q.v.) + *-legc* -LAIK.] Grimness, fierceness.

c 1200 ORMIN 4706 þatt tu beo..þwerrt ut clene off grimmcunndlezzc & þwerrt ut clene off brapþe.

Grime (grəim), *sb.* [= mod.Flemish *grijm* in the same sense (Kilian has *grijmsel*): cf. GRIME *v.*] Soot, smut, coal-dust, or other black particles, deposited upon or ingrained in some surface, esp. the human skin.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 106 She sweats a man may goe ouer-shooes in the grime of it. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 24 Now will he .. note it deepe with a pen of brasse, with the blackest grime and colour that can be deuised. 1728 WOODWARD *Cat. Fossils* II. 3 Collow is the word by which they denote black Grime of burnt Coals or Wood. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 179 Her Legs unclean, Booted with Grime. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 4 A wretched old kettle .. consisting mainly now of foul grime and dust. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. x. 330 Descending to the sea They washed from knees and neck and thighs the grime Of sweat. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Grime*, the black ashes upon wood which are in a state between soot and charcoal. Any black smudge is called a grime mark. Lignite, or wood coal, is sometimes called grime.

fig. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xvi. (1840) 324 The dirt and grime of human affairs. 1899 H. WRIGHT *Depopulation* 109 He forgot all the squalor of monotony, and the grime of grinding circumstances by which human life was surrounded.

Grime (grəim), *v.* Also 5 *Sc.* **grymme.** [Cf. mod.Flemish *grijmen*, Fris. *griemjen*, LG. *gremen, grêmen* to blacken, dirty; a MDu. **grimen* is assumed by Verwijs and Verdam. Cf. also *begremen, -griemen* (Kilian), to BEGRIME.] *trans.* To cover with grime, to blacken, befoul. Also fig. *to grime the face of.* (Cf. BEGRIME.)

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XI. (*Wolf & Sheep*) xvi, Than quhair the gait was grymmit he him brocht. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 165/2 To Grime, *fuscare, fuliginare.* *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 62 He seemeth like a collier which is grimed with his own coals. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 67 The Apostle laieth out the great danger of this sinne [covetousness], and doth exceedingly grime the face of it. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 9 My face Ile grime with filth. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 237 Vulcan pour'd Nectar himself, and his own fingers scour'd, Grim'd in his Liparene work-house. 1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-Room* 46 The Towels .. With Dirt, and Sweat, and Ear-wax grim'd. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VIII. ii, Letting your book fall into the ashes, so as to .. rumple and grime the leaves. 1878 H. PHILLIPS *Poems fr. Sp. & Germ.* 18 A rudely cut inscription Grimed with dust of many a year.

† b. To smear, anoint. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* Epil. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), With amber greece he must be grymde, and such lyke costly geare.

Grime, obs. form of GRIM.

Grimed (grəimd), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIME *v.* + -ED^{1}.] Blackened with grime; grimy.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 165/2 Grimed, *fuscatus, fuliginatus.* 1493 *Will of Hilbrond* (Somerset Ho.), A Hekfeyr of grymed colo^{r}. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 6 b, A gray beard cut short to the stumps, as though it were grimde. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VIII. Wks. 1834 VI. 194 With hair uncomb'd, grimed face, and piteous look. 1841 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* (1854) 258 The smith's grimed face. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* I There rose from the foul earth and the grimed walls a close, mingled stink.

fig. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 25 Panegyrists, Errant Knights! That whitewash one as grim'd as Nero.

Griment, variant of GREEMENT, *Obs.*

† **Gri'mful,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **grimfule,** 4 **grymfull.** [f. GRIM *sb.* or *a.* + -FUL.] Full of grimness; fierce, terrible.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 To i seon eauer þe unseli gastes .. biseon on hare grimfule ant grurefule nebbes ant heren hare rarunge. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 443 Wyth gret and grymfull wrathe full sone Thei shull heryn a full hard dome. 1715 *Disc. on Death* 55 Never more shall dread Death's grimful frown.

Grimgribber (gri'mgrɪbəɹ). Also 8–9 **grimgibber,** 9 **glimglibber.** In quot. 1722 the name of an imaginary estate, extemporized in a discussion between two sham counsel respecting a marriage settlement. Hence used by Tooke, Bentham, and later writers for: Legal or other technical jargon, learned gibberish. Also *attrib.*

Quot. 1835 is a direct allusion to Steele's use.

[1722 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* III. i. (1723) 51 *Mrs. Seal.* The single Question is, whether the Intail is such, that my Cousin Sir Geoffry is necessary in this Affair? *Bram.* Yes, as to the Lordship of Tretriplet, but not as to the Messuage of Grimgibber.] 1786 J. H. TOOKE *Purley* 103 The grimgribber of Westminster-Hall is a more fertile .. source of imposture than the abracadabra of magicians. *c* 1788 BENTHAM *Ch. of Eng. Catech. Exam.* (1868) 66 The .. grimgribber of modern technical theology. 1802–12 — *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 344 The grimgibber, nonsensical reason .. of the identity of the two persons. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 366 Medical writers, whose grimgribber is seldom much .. read. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 468 The law's grim-gribber. 1835 LADY LOUISA STUART *Introd. Anecdotes* in Ld. Wharncliffe *Lett. & Wks. of Lady M. W. Montagu* (1837) I. 18 Lord Dorchester .. was very gracious to him, till the Grim-gribber part of the business—the portion and settlements—came under consideration.

Griminess (grəi minės). [f. GRIMY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being grimy.

1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Triumph.* (1656) 85 How the man is frighted into devotion by the smut and griminesse of his own imagination. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) II. 178 A great deal of dirt and griminess on the stone floor of the market-house. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 13 Mr. Rann's leathern apron and subdued griminess can leave no one in any doubt that he is the village shoemaker.

Griming (grəi·miŋ), *vbl. sb. dial.* A sprinkling.

a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* vii. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 6 It was the gryming of a new-fa'n snaw. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss., Greymin, Grimin, Gryming*, a sprinkling, a smirch.

† **Grimlezc.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. ON. *grimmleik-r*: see GRIM *a.* and -LAIK.] Grimness, cruelty.

c 1200 ORMIN 4719 þiss mahhte tredeþþ unnderrfot All grimmelezzc & brapþe.

Grimly (gri·mli), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 *superl.* **grimlokest.** [OE. *grimlic* (= MDu. *grimmelijc*, MHG. *grimmelich*, ON. *grimmligr*); see GRIM *a.* and -LY^{1}.] Grim-looking; grim in appearance or nature.

Beowulf (Z.) 3041 Wæs se lez-draca, grimlic gryre, gledum beswæled. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. ii. § 2 Ða gewin wæron grimlicran þonne hy nu syn. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 454 Done grimlican garseeg. *c* 1205 LAY. 8176 Euielin þene brond igrap mid grimliche lechen. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 141 in *O. E. Misc.* 63 Swipe grimlych stench þer is. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 111 The love of him us haveth ymaked sounde, Ant ycast the grimly gost to grounde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1876 Ys berd was long, & al whyt hor; a was [a] grymly freke. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1742 Doun he fyll deed to grounde, Gronynge fast with grymly wounde. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 144 Ther londed many a grymlye gome. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. i, She had many grymly throwes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. v, In came Margaret's grimly ghost, And stood at William's feet. *a* 1650 *Sir Aldingar* 73 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 169, I dreamed the grype & a grimlie beast had carryed my crowne away. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* I. 68 Canst thou, undaunted, meet the grimly king? 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Aug., I told her it was Johnson's grimly ghost. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 108 Behold! at the bed's feet a grimly spectre. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* xxi. 361 Hard by this a grimly abyss.

Hence **Gri'mliness,** the state of being grimly.

14.. *Chaucer's Parson's T.* P 790 (Ch. Ch. MS.) Grymlynesse of the deueles [see GRIMNESS]. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Affreuseté*, sturdinesse, grimlinesse. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. I. 445 Poetical licence, for the sake of intensifying the grimliness of the apparition.

Grimly (gri·mli), *adv.* Forms: 1 **grim-, grymlice** (*compar.* **grimlicor,** *superl.* **grimlicost**), 3 **grimliche,** *Orm.* **grimmelij,** 4 **grimli,** 4–6 **grymly,** 3– **grimly.** [OE. *grimlice* (= OHG. *grimliche, grimmelîcho*, MHG. *grimmelîche*, MDu. *grimmelike*, ON. *grimmliga*): see GRIM *a.* and -LY^{2}.]

1. In a grim fashion; with stern or cruel action, intention, or feelings; fiercely, cruelly; also, in mod. use, austerely, rigidly, uncompromisingly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Þam mannum sceolan þa deman grimlice styran. *a* 1000 *Martyrol.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 Þa het se cyning þone hyra ealra grimlicost acwellan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1904 He..igrap hine bi þon gurdle & him grimliche heaf. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Þi spus..speked swuð grimliche 3if þu wendest vt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15832 Nu wit bastons þai him beft ful grimli to þe grund. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2376 Vrgan to tristrem ran, And grimli þere þai gret. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10453 Þes gird in full grymli with a grete ost. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 261 How grimly they fought, the event sheweth. 1767 JAGO *Edge-Hill* IV. 493 Now Death, with hasty Stride, stalks o'er the Field, Grimly exulting in the bloody Fray. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 355 So .. shall..Achilles, Charge Troy's children afield and fell them grimly with iron. 1881 FOWLER *Bacon* 198 Both of them [Bacon and Luther] were grimly in earnest.

† 2. Dreadfully, frightfully, shockingly, terribly.

c 1200 ORMIN 4494 Baþe gilttenn grimmeliȝ. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Mine sunnen habbeþ grimliche iwreped me. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 112 His grene wounde so grimly conne blede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1534 Þer apered a paume .. þat was grysly & gret, & grymly he wrytes. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 163 (Thornton MS.), Nowe I am a grisely gaste, and grymly grane. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1632 Whan they togydere mette, Ayder yn other scheld hytte, Strokes grymly greete. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 460 Sum grymly gret, quhill thar lyff dayes war gayne.

3. With a grim look or air: a. of persons.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2226 Als wode lyons thai [the devils] sal than fare .. And grymly gryn on hym and blere. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1398 He hade no worde to speke agayne, Bot grymly stude lukande. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 558 Gaudifeir and Galiot, in glemand steil wedis,..grymly thai ride. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 61 He loked grymly and fyersly in his vysage for grete wrath. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* XV. 7 He lift vp his face..and loked grymly vpon her. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 5 The Auguries .. looke grimly, And dare not speake their knowledge. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 23 Th' uncircumcis'd smil'd grimly with disdain. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 39 Grimly frowning with a dreadful look. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 243 The Indian warriors .. shook their heads grimly. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xii. (1873) 115 [He] sprang to his saddle; grimacing grimly as he made the effort. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* VI. 235 That hard, austere man of letters..who receives you so grimly, [etc.].

b. *transf.* of things.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 122 Death, hel more grimly stare Within my heart, then in your threatning browes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 3 The skies looke grimly, And threaten present blusters. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xlix, The night .. grimly darkled o'er the faces pale. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* VI. I. 206 The horse-hair plume That grimly nodded from the lofty crest. 1890 *Times* 31 Jan. 9/2 Symbol of a grimly unsuccessful country.

c. So as to produce a grim appearance. *rare.*

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 161 Hir heed y-writhen was, y-wis, Ful grimly with a greet towayle. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 45 The grimly painted portrait of her poor dear man. 1895 SIR H. MAXWELL *Duke of Brit.* i. 11 The faces of most were grimly tattooed.

Grimm(e (grim). [a. F. *grimme* (Buffon 1764), ad. mod.L. (*Capra*) *grimmia*, the name given by Linnæus to a South-African antelope described by Herm. Nic. Grimm (1641–1711). The application to the coquetoon is due to misunderstanding.] A West-African antelope, the coquetoon.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 82/1 The original grimm was brought from the Cape of Good Hope; ..the animal at present under consideration .. is an inhabitant of Sierra Leone and the coast of Guinea. 1855 OGILVIE, Suppl., *Grimm*, a species of antelope (*A. grimmia*). 1897 WEBSTER, *Grimme.*

[**Grimmer:** spurious word in Dicts., arising from mistaken form of GIMMER.]

Grimmish (gri·miʃ), *a.* [f. GRIM *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat grim.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 142 A grimmish feeling against the Saxons. 1876 G. MERRDITH *Beauch. Career* II. iii. 40 The grimmish slyness of his uncle Everard's conspiracy.

Grimness (gri·mnės). [f. GRIM *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being grim; fierceness; sternness; formidable aspect.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 He [the devil] wile hit him mid grimnesse & mid yfele eall forȝyldan. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 550 (Gr.) Cwædon cearfulle Criste laðe to Guðlace mid grimnysse. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 341/8 *Atrocitas*, grimnes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* P 790 (Ellesm. MS.) They shul han.. sharpe hunger and thurst and grymnesse [*v.r.* grislines, grymlynesse] of deueles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/2 Grymnesse, or horrybylnesse. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 1. (1565) 29 b, They were not able to abyde the grymnesse of their countenaunces. 1619 BP. J. KING *Thanksgiv. Serm.* 26 The grimness of her visage disguised, yet will it be fearefull enough. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 60 That in the grimness of Death they might seem to eat their own flesh. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* XXX. 284 Whose ravell'd brow, and countenance of gloom, Present a lion's grimness. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, A sardonic grimness lies in that irreverend Reverence of Autun.

Grimp (grimp), *v. rare.* [ad. F. *grimper* to climb.] † a. *trans.* To cause to mount; to elevate, haul *up* (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To clamber, climb.

1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* II. (ed. 2) 13 Lolonois and his companions, not being able to grimp up the Baskets of Earth, were compelled to make use of an old stratagem. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 44 How the little beasts grimp .. such plucky little creatures, and so strong for their size!

† **Gri'msir(e.** *Obs.* [f. GRIM *a.* + SIR, SIRE.] An austere, stern, morose or overbearing person.

[1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 86 With that come girdand in greif ane woundir grym sire.] *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 69 A grym-syre at domysday xal he be. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 297 Tiberius Cæsar .. was knowne for a grim sir, and the most unsociable .. man in the world. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 476 The Goddesse .. with soft embrace, Of snow white arme, the grim-sire doth enchase. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. 1. ii, I have an old grim sire to my husband.

Grim the Collier. [The name of a character in an Elizabethan play (modernized as 'Grim the Collier of Croydon' 1662).] A species of hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*).

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* lxv. (1656) 300 The fittest English name we can give it, is Golden Mouse-eare .. for the name of Grim the Collier, whereby it is called of many, is both idle and foolish. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. xxxvi. 305 Women, who keep it in gardens for noueltie sake, haue named it Grim the Colliar. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 36 Golden Mousear, or Grim the Collier.

Grimy (grəi·mi), *a.* [f. GRIME *sb.* + -Y^{1}; cf. Flem. *grijmig.*] Covered with grime; begrimed, black, dirty. Also, dark-complexioned, swarthy.

App. not in literary use during the 18th c. (cf. quot. 1848); Todd (1818) cites it from H. More.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 62 Vulcan vowing in his grymy breast, His wiues dishonour shall inrich his chest. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 12 Grimy face, all smutted

ore, His tann'd hide tough as wild boare. 1642 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. vi, Foure grisly black-smiths..with stern grimy look do still avise Upon their works. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxvii, In his grimy hands he held a knotted stick. 1848 De Quincey *Sortilege & Astrol.* Wks. 1890 XIII. 262 He returned; looking more lugubrious than ever —more grim—more grimy (if *grime* yields any such adjective). 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 256 Most frequently the grimiest families are not the poorest.

Comb. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* (1862) III. 12 The keel is a tubby grimy looking craft.

Grin, *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1, 3–7, 9 grin, 1, 4–5, 9 gryn, 2–3 grun, 4 grine, 4–5 gryne, (5 grynde), 5–6 grynne, (6 grynn), 6 grinne, 7 grinn. β. 3–5 grene, 4–5 green. γ, 4–6 grenne, 6 gren. [OE. *grin, gryn* fem. and neut. (also *giren* in *Vesp. Ps.*, cf. Girn *sb.*[1]).

The evidence of metre seems to show that there were two distinct OE. forms, *grin* neut. (pl. *grinu*) and *grin* fem.; but the ME. and mod E. words descend exclusively from the form with short vowel. The form *grīn*, standing alone, might be cogn. with Grane and Yarn, but the existence of a form with *ī* can hardly be reconciled with this.]

1. A snare for catching birds or animals, made of cord, hair, wire, or the like, with a running noose. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *arch.*

In the Bible of 1611 *grin* is found in certain passages (*Job* xviii. 9, *Ps.* cxl. 5, cxli. 9) where mod. edd. read *gin.* The altered reading is found in an edition printed at Cambridge in 1762; Cruden's *Conc.* 1737–69 retains the original reading.

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 16 In grin ðissum..ꝿegripen is fot heara. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxv. 10 Þu us on grame .. gryne ꝿelæddest. *Ibid.* xc. 3 He me alysde of laðum grine. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure ſo fareð on hunteð and leið grune in a wilderne to henten þe deor þe wunieð þerinne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Þe fuhel þe is fon i þe fuheleres grune. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1057 Thu were i-nime in one grine. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. lii. (Tollem. MS.), Also fouleres hiden ofte here grynnes [1535 grennes] and here nettes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 250 Whanne a sparowe is takyn in a grynde. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 21 The preest .. had sette a gryn .. for he wold fayn haue take the foxe. 1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xc. 112 b, So doth the foule flie safe betweene the line and the grin. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 64/2 All sorts of faire fowle .. Are with ingenuous jins, grins, nets and snares .. oft taken vnawares. 1652 Trapp *Comm. Esther* vii. 8 Made to stand upon snares or grinnes with iron teeth. 1671 M. Bruce *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 39 The Grins and Snares laid for them. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Grin,* a snare, as for a hare or rabbit. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard* 58 The poor trapped beast At last broke from the gryn.

β. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxxxix. [cxl.] 5 Proude men hidden a grene to me. And cordis thei stra3ten out in to a grene; by side the weie sclaunder thei putten to me. — *Prov.* vii. 23 As if a brid hee3e to the grene. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 385 Maydens of Athene were compelled as it were to snaries and grenes [*printed* greues]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 164 A green another hath for hem [moles] ytilde: To take hem therwithal is not vnlike. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/42 *Laqueus,* a lace, a grene.

γ. *a* 1380 *Virg. Antioch* 360 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 31 Out of þat hous, as brid fro gren, Heo fleih awei and scaped þen. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 188 Lymed leues were leyde all abou3te .. With grennes of good heere. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxviii. 239 He shal be hold and teyde with a grenne. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxxiv. 331 Euen as the bird out of the foulers grenne [*rimes with* then, men]. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn laqs,* a snare, a gren, a gin, a trap.

b. *fig.* or in fig. expressions.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xvii. 5 Deaðes grynu me ꝿefengon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Liðere lahtres beð his grunen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Hi ne heþ leme ine hire bodye þet ne is a gryn of þe dyeule. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vii. 73 Bileue him not..þou3 he ofte tymes tende to þe grynnes of deceite. 1529 More *Supplic. Souls* I. Wks. 313/2 Ye lyke good Christen people auoiding theyr false straines & grinnes, geue none eare to theyr haynous heresies. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Gal.* Argt., Men ought .. not to haue their consciences snared into the grennes of mans traditions. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* II. xxix, Vnder that same baite a fearefull grin Was readie to intangle him in sinne. 1615 W. Hull *Mirr. Maiestie* 140 Rid me from fatall grins Of passions abused.

†**2.** a. A noose. b. A halter. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 5 And he awearp þa scyllingas inon þæt templ & ferde & mid gryne [*v.r.* grine] hyne sylfne aheng. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Dogal o cordel,* a cord, a rope,..a grin to hold a horse.

Grin (grin), *sb.*[2] Also 8 grinn. [f. Grin *v.*[2]; cf. Girn *sb.*[2]] An act of grinning.

1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* III. 564 He walks, and casts a deadly Grin about. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* Pref. 3 A perpetual grin does rather anger than mend. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 5 He shew'd twenty Teeth at a Grinn. *Ibid.,* They found he was Master only of the merry Grinn. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Pope* Wks, 1837 II. 123 The French grin is equally remote from the chearful serenity of a smile, and the cordial mirth of an honest English horse-laugh. *a* 1729 Congreve *Of Pleasing* 30 Thersites..Attempts a Smile, and shocks you with a Grin. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 747 These move the censure and the illiberal grin Of fools that hate thee and delight in sin. 1818 Mrs. Shelley *Frankenst.* xix. (1865) 231 A ghastly grin wrinkled his lips as he gazed on me. 1874 C. Geikie *Life in Woods* xviii. 310 He ended with a broad grin. 1884 Sala *Journ. due South* I. xxvi. (1887) 356 The gaunt hobbledehoy .. grinning a very unlovely grin.

transf. 1887 Lowell *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 22 Like a belated masquerader going home under the broad grin of day.

b. *On the* (*broad* or †*high*) *grin*: grinning (openly and unmistakeably).

1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* I. 26 What! you would not have one be always on the high Grin. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. viii. ¶ 3 They were all on the broad grin except myself. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 283 A ring ..thickly gemmed around with faces, mostly on the broad grin. 1884 *Punch* 25 Oct. 196/2 He is perpetually on the grin.

Grin, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 grinian, 4 grene, (9 green), 7, 9 grin. [f. Grin *sb.*[1]; independently formed at different periods. Cf. Grane *v.*] *trans.* To catch in a noose; to snare, ensnare; to choke, strangle.

a 850 *Kent. Glosses* in Wr.-Wülcker 59/9 *Inlaqueatus es,* ðu eart ꝿegrinad. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* vii. 21 She grenede hym with manye woordis. — *Isa.* viii. 15 Manye of hem shul..ben to-brosid, and grened [Vulg. *irretientur*], and ben taken. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 It semiþ þat lewid men hiring prestis..are grenid [*printed* greuid] in þe same synne. 1622 S. Ward *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 18, I haue .. heard of one that, hauing stolne a sheepe, and laying it downe vpon a stone to rest him, was grin'd and hang'd with the strugling of it about his necke. 1823 [see Grane *v.*]. 1824 Maccaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Grinning Hares,* the devilish art of setting gins .. to hang hares. 1841 Hartshorne *Salop. Antiq.* 449 *Grin, v.,* to take hares or game by means of a running noose set in those particular parts of a hedge through which they are accustomed to pass. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Grinned,* trapped in a 'grin'.

Grin (grin), *v.*[2] Forms: α. 1 grennian, 3 grennen, 4–6 grenne, (5 grennyn), 6 gren. β. 4–5 gryn, 5–6 grynne, 7 grinne, 4– grin. [The OE. *grennian* (:—OTeut. type **granjōjan*) is cognate with OHG. *grennan* to mutter (MHG. *grennen* to grin):—OTeut. **granjan*; possibly related to **granā* moustache. A root of identical form appears in OHG. *granôn* to grunt (MHG. *granen, grannen* to grunt, wail), ON. *grenja* to howl, OSw. *grinna* to roar, to gnash or show the teeth threateningly.

The mod.Eng. *grin* appears to be only a phonetic development, orig. northern, of the older *gren-* (cf. *glent* and *glint, hent* and *hint*), but it presents a remarkable contact of sense and form with a number of Teut. words belonging to a different ablaut-series: OHG. *grīnan* str. vb. to distort the countenance, gnash the teeth, grin, weep profusely (MHG. *grīnen,* mod G. *greinen* wk.), mod.Du. *grijnen* (the mod.Icel. *grīna* to stare, Sw. *grina,* Du. *grine* to grin, are perh. from LG.); further MHG. *grinnen* to gnash the teeth, MDu. *grinsen* (mod.Du. *grijnzen*), mod.G. *grinsen* to grin. There has probably been some associative influence between the two Teut. forms *gran-* and *grīn-*, the latter of which appears to be an extension of the root *grī-* of OE. *grīma* mask. The vb. Girn is a northern metathetic form of *grin.*]

1. *intr.* Of persons or animals: To draw back the lips and display the teeth:

a. generally, or as an indication of pain or †anger; †also *to grin with the teeth.* Const. *at,* †*on,* †*upon.* Said also of the jaws or teeth.

α. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 596 He grennade and grisbitade. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lv. (1889) 172 Nelle þu grenniendum [L. *dissolutis*] welerum hleahter forðbringan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Heo schulen ham sulf grennen & niuelen..iðe pine of helle. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 84/36 He grennede and femde touward hire. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3406 Lay every hed on a plater..Upward hys vys, the teeth grennand. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 156 Y-frounced foule was his visage, And grenning for dispitous rage. *c* 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 58 Þe hound of wrechfulnes grennib wiþ his teþ. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. li. (1859) 53 This cru.l Sathanas, that so fowle grenneth vppon me. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 667 The catte .. grenned with his teth, and coveited the throte of the kynge. 1530 Palsgr. 574/2, I grenne, I make an yvell countenaunce, *je grongne.* 1539 Bible *Ps.* lix. 6 They grenne lyke a dogg. 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 83 b, Grennyng vpon her lyke termagauntes in a playe. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. xii. 27 And some of Tygres, that did seeme to gren And snar at all that ever passed by.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11878 (Gött.), He liftid vp his lathli chin, and felunli gan on þaim grin. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7411 Ilk ane salle other hate dedly, And ilk ane gryn on other and cry. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1322 Whi grynnes thou nowe so one mee As thofe theu wolde mee byte? *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2630 Yᵗ the Jewes .. shuld .. grynne on hym like beestes. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 460 As the wolfe doth grin before he barketh. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* V. iv. 37 Which when as Radigund there comming heard, Her heart for rage did grate, her teeth did grin. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* V. iv. 2231 Nought can great Furor do, but barke and howle, And snarle and grin. 1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 210 Grinnes like a Dogge. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 927 The Teeth and gaping Jaws severely grin. 1713 Addison *Cato* IV. i. 52, I saw the hoary Traytor Grin in the Pangs of Death, and bite the Ground. *a* 1774 Harte *Vision Death* 285 A skeleton .. Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook, And grinn'd terrific. *c* 1800 H. K. White *Gondoline* 258 The mouth it ghastly grinn'd. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxvii, Here grins the wolf as when he died. 1840 Lytton *Pilgr. Rhine* xi. 148 The Fox grinned with pain, and said nothing.

transf. and *fig.* 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Horstm.) 23 My penne also gynnyth make obstacle .. For I so ofte haue maad to grenne Hys snowte vp-on my thombys ende. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 205 Then shall hell gape and gryn. 1647 Sir J. Birkenhead *Assembly-man* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 97/1 His Sermon and Prayer grin at each other, the one is Presbyterian, the other Independent. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 From this Point..a Dozen Guns more that grin upon Maderas.

b. by way of a forced or unnatural smile, or of the broad smile indicative of unrestrained or vulgar merriment, clownish embarrassment, stupid wonder or exultation, or the like. Const. *at, on.*

c 1480 *Yng. Childr. Bk.* 57 in *Babees Bk.,* Loke þou laughe not, nor grenne. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Courtier's Life* 53 Grin when he laugheth. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 11 All .. gently grenning, show a semblance glad To comfort her. 1621 Wither *Motto* B 2 b, I cannot..grin When he a causeles laughter doth begin. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 190 The most saint-like of the party..grinned at it with a pious smile. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1311 Athens' fool Grinn'd from the port, on ev'ry sail his own. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 902 With rash and awkward force the chords he shakes And grins with wonder at the jar he makes. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 285 They often grinned and capered with heavy hearts.

Phrase. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, He grinned from ear to ear at every word he said.

c. *To grin for* (a prize): in quot. in indirect passive. (Cf. Grinning *vbl. sb.* b.)

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 173 ¶ 2 A Gold Ring to be Grinn'd for by Men.

†d. quasi-*trans. To grin the teeth. Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4916 He grenned his teth, and gan to swere. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 98 b/2 They wythsayde it in theyr hertes and grennyd theyr teeth ayenst hym. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Gram.* (1623) 8 Dogs, in grinning their teeth, when they would bite, sound this letter R. *a* 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iphig.* 622 They neither could defend, nor can pursue; But grinn'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view.

e. with cognate object.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 846 He [Satan] ceas'd, for both seemd highly pleasd, and Death Grinnd horrible a gastly smile. 1884 [see Grin *sb.*[2]].

2. a. *trans.* To express by grinning.

1681 N. Lee in *Dryden's Wks.* 1701 III. p. vii, Even the Phanaticks .. Bow in their own despite, and grin your Praise. 1732 Ld. Lansdowne *Unnat. Flights Poetry* 62 He grins defiance at the gaping crowd. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 181 The surgeon grinned approbation. *a* 1822 Shelley *Devil* VI. 3 Grinning applause, he just showed them his claws. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 13 You do not much mean this, Monsieur? You merely grin it from the teeth outward. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 40/2 We grinned farewells.

b. *intr.* Of a feeling: To find expression by grinning. *nonce-use.*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIV. x, The counterfeit Satisfaction which grinned in the features of the young one.

3. Phrases. *To grin and abide, to grin and bear it*: to submit to one's fate with no other sign of impatience than a grin. *To grin in a glass case* (slang: see quot. 1785). *To grin like a Cheshire cat* (see Cat *sb.*[1] 13 f). *To grin through a horse-collar* (see Horse-collar).

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue,* s.v., To grin in a glass case, to be anatomised for murder. 1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1802) II. 114 Thus we have a proverb where no help could be had in pain, 'to grin and abide'. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Ko. Lynne* II. ix. 190, I must grin and bear it.

Grinagog (grinăggg). Now *dial.* Also 6 grin-agod. [I. Grin *v.*[2]; cf. *stareagog, turlygod.*] One who is always grinning.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* 45 Many of the diuels children, grinagods and such other. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Grinagog, the cat's unkle,* a foolish grinning fellow, one who grins without reason. *Mod. (Birmingham)* Stop your silly laughing, you grinagog!

Grinch (grinʃ), *v.* [echoic; cf. F. *grincer.*] *intr.* To make a harsh grating noise.

1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* 126 It's woe to bend the stubborn back Above the grinching quern.

†**Grinched,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. F. *grincher-r,* dial. form of *grincer* to gnash (the teeth) + -ED[1].] Of the teeth: Tightly closed, clenched.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 186 A long time hee lay motionlesse, with lither artirs, dead clouded eyes, grinched teeth, and grappled hands.

†**Grincome.** *slang. Obs.* Also 7 grincam, -om, -um, grinkcome, grinkum. Also Crinkum. Chiefly *pl.* A name for syphilis.

1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* I. iii, 'A had a receipt for the grincomes in his hand. 1632 Marmion *Holland's Leaguer* IV. iii. Dram. Wks. (1875) 73, I have the grincums in my back. 1635 J. Jones *Adrasta* I. C 2, In a Nobleman 'tis abusive; no, in him the Sarpigo, in a Knight the Grincomes, in a Gentleman the Neopolitan scabb [etc.]. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 702 For Jealousie is but a kind Of Clap and Grincam of the Mind, The natural effect of Love.

Grind (grəind), *sb.*[1] [f. Grind *v.*[1] OE. had *gegrind* clashing of weapons.]

1. The action of grinding. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Dan þe sowle funded to faren ut of hire licame, hie .. bimined .. toden here grind, and tunge here speche. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & March.* I. vii. 218 Mud .. churned into chaotic slush by .. interminable grind of wheels. 1872 Earl Pembroke & G. H. Kingsley *S. Sea Bubbles* ix. 235, I felt a sudden shock, a terrible lurch, and long trembling grind. 1881 D. G. Rossetti *Bride's Prelude* Wks. 1886 I. 57 And cries I knew of hostile lords, And crash of spears and grind of swords. 1886 J. R. Rees *Divers. Ek.-worm* ii. 61 One gets into an unnatural perspiration at the eternal grind of the barrel-organ.

†b. A set task of grinding. *Obs.*

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1687) 151/2 The prison, where the common malefactors ground, and did their grind, and in pay of their labour, received two drachms.

2. *colloq.* Steady hard work; labour of a monotonous kind, *esp.* close and hard study; an instance of this, a dull and laborious task.

1851 Hall *College Words, Grind,* an exaction; an oppressive action. Students speak of a very long lesson which they are required to learn, or of anything which is very unpleasant or difficult to perform as a *grind.* 1852

KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 349 We lost him [the fox] after sunset, after the fiercest grind I have had this nine years. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. v, 'Come along, boys', cries East, always ready to leave the grind, as he called it. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 534/2 To a large proportion of students, both at our public schools and at the Universities, Latin and Greek are a mere grind. 1866 MRS. RIDDELL *Race for Wealth* II. xii. 250 Weary of the eternal work, of the everlasting grind, of the whirl of London life. 1884 H. SCOTT HOLLAND *Gd. Friday Addr.* 100 Poor women, slaving..to win..some few pennies by a long day's grind. 1887 T. B. REED *Dog with Bad Name* xix, 'Hadn't we better take overcoats?'..'Oh, no—they're a frightful grind to carry.'

b. (See quot. and cf. GRIND *v.* 8 b.)

1857 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* III. xi. 93 A medical student would have told him that a 'Grind' meant the reading up for an examination under the tuition of one who was familiarly termed 'a Grinder'—a process which Mr. Verdant Green's friends would phrase as 'Coaching' under 'a Coach'.

3. *Univ. slang.* **a.** A steeplechase; also, a walk taken for the sake of exercise, a 'constitutional'.

1857 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* III. xi. 93 To a University man, a Grind did not possess any reading signification, but a riding one. In fact, it was a steeple-chase, slightly varying in its details according to the college that patronised the pastime. 1860 *Slang Dict.* s.v., 'To take a grind' i.e. a walk, or constitutional, University. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. xiv. 173 The Christchurch grind had been slow, but the best that year. 1872 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Mar. 194/2 The mighty gymnasiarch, the hero of a hundred 'grinds'. 1887 in M. Shearman *Athletics & Footb.* (Badm. Libr.) 41 It was the evening after the College Steeplechase (vulgarly called the 'College Grind'). 1896 GRAVES *Way abt. Oxfordsh.* 89 Just beyond, a turning to the left constitutes a part of the course of the famous 'Five miles grind' [A favourite walk at Oxford].

b. *U. S.* A hard student.

1896 in *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 8/1 He is neither a 'grind' nor a 'sport'. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Grind,*..a plodding student who keeps aloof from the usual sports and pastimes.

Grind (grəind), *sb.*[2] *Orkney* and *Shetland dial.* [a. ON. (and Sw.) *grind* a barred gate.] 'A gate formed of horizontal bars, which enter at each end into hollows in two upright stakes, or in the adjoining walls' (Jam.).

1615 *Acts of Bailliary* in G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* (1805) 459 All grinds and slops on all highways shall be closed by all strangers that enter thereby. *a* 1733 *Shetland Acts* 6 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 197 That none big up accustomed grinds or passages through towns. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 17 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The gates, or grinds, as they are here called, are usually of ship planks and timbers. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot., Shetland* XV. 121 Every grind or gate is set open.

Grind (grəind), *sb.*[3] *Naut.* [Origin obscure; cf. GRIND *v.*[3]; also *grinde*, obs. var. GROIN *sb.*[2]] 'A half-kink in a hempen cable' (Adm. Smyth).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 288 A cable coiled against the sun will..have less grinds or kinks in it than a cable coiled with the sun.

‖ **Grind** (grind), *sb.*[4] [Færöese: a single bottle-nose whale is called *grindahvalur*, whence Da. *grindehval*, Du. *grindewal.*

The word is commonly identified with *grind* gate, fence (GRIND *sb.*[4]), and is said to refer to the appearance presented by the school when swimming or resting on the surface of the sea. Others explain it as referring to the mode of capture, the whales being fenced or penned in by a line of boats.]

A collective term applied in the Færöes to the bottle-nose whale when it appears in large numbers. (App. used incorrectly in quot. 1883.)

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 47 A Faroese 'Eight-man boat', fully equipped for the grind or chase of the..Bottle-nose Whale. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 475/1 The grind are not hunted out at sea like the larger whales. 1887 *Fisheries & Fish. Industries U. S.* (ed. Goode) II. 248 The fishermen of the Faroe Islands have been very successful in their captures..of the 'grind-whale' or blackfish (*G[lobiocephalus] melas*). 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 257 When the grind are sighted great excitement prevails throughout the islands.

Grind (grəind), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **ground** (grund). Forms: 1 **grindan**, 2–3 **grinden**, 4 **grynden**, (5 -yn), 4–5 **grynd**, 4–6 **grynde**, (6 **grynede**?), 5–7 **grynde**, 4– **grind**. 3 *sing. pres. ind.* 4 **grint**, **grynt**. *Pa. t.* 1–4 **grond**, (3 **gront**?), 6 **groond**. 7– **ground**; *pl.* 1 **grundon**, 3 **grunden**; also *weak* 6–9 **grinded**. *Pa. pple.* 4–5 **i-**, **ygrounde**(n, (4 **i-gronde**), **grownden**, (-yn, -yne), 4–6 **grounden**, (-in, -yn), **gronden**, (-ine, -yn), *Sc.* **grundin**, (-yn), 5–6 **grounde**, (6 **groond**, 7 **groune**, *Sc.* **grund**ə), 6– **ground**; also *weak* 6–9 **grinded**, 7–8 **grounded**. [OE. *grindan* (*grond*, *grundon*, **grunden*) str. vb. is cogn. w. Du. *grenden* (rare), *grinden* wk. vb. (cf. *grind*, *grint* sb., gravel, coarse meal); the pre-Teut. root **ghrendh-* is perh. represented in L. *frendĕre* to gnash the teeth, to bruise, pound. The word is wanting in the other Teut. langs., which have instead a verb cogn. with L. *molĕre*: see MEAL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To reduce to small particles or powder by crushing between two hard surfaces; *esp.* to make (grain) into meal or flour in a mill. Freq. with adverbial or other complement denoting the result of the action, as *down*, *small*, *into dust*, *to pieces*, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 168 *Molo*, ic grinde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1486 Þu .. gaddresst swa þe clene corn .. & grindesst itt, & cnedesst itt. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3339 To dust he it grunden and maden bread. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4431 (Laud MS.) Myllen mi3tten hy þe blood Grynden corne as by þe flood. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 15 No man yit in the morter spices grond. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Agatha* 94 It wes les maystry hard stanis to grynd..þane for to wryth agathis wil fra cryst. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 405 Lyme & grauel commixt ther on do glide, With marbul greet ygrounde & mixt with lyme. *c* 1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 72 [Take] þe rote of horshelne & þe rote of comfyry..and grynde hem smale in a morter. 1568 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 326 Any corne or meale, ground or to be grynded. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 101 Lyme not quenched or slaked, joyned with the whites of egges, and grinded on a marble stone. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 650 They ..lay it [steeped millet] on a stone, and (as Painters their colours) grinde it with another stone, till it be dowe. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 9 They grinded the nuts into a paste. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 757 The Olives, ground in Mills, their Fatness boast. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 48 They even have them [chestnuts] grinded into flour. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 96 Grind them again, as painters do their colours. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 345 The practice of keeping coffee roasted and ground..seems to be injurious to its aroma. 1850 *Young's Patent* in *Law Times Rep.* X. 862/1 To each 100 gallons there is added 28lbs. of chalk, ground up with a little water into a thin paste. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 261 The glaciers..grind the mass beneath them to particles of all sizes.

b. Denoting the action of teeth, or apparatus having the same function; = to masticate. Also *fig.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Teð hine grindeð. Tunge hine swoleȝeð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 þe two cheoken beoð þe two grinstones. Loke ð..þæt ouwer cheoken ne grinden neuer bute soule uode. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 124 Quadrupli or kerners ben sharp in the endes and ben able to bruse and grynde harde metes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 354 Foure teeth wherwith he eateth and gryndeth his meate. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. v. 16 Then would thou hadst a paire of chaps no more, and throw betweene them all the food thou hast, they'le grinde the other. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 39 Christs flesh was sensually..to be handled by the Priests hands, to be broken and grinded by the teeth of the faithful. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 382 The tortoise has..no teeth..only two bony ridges in the place, serrated and hard. These serve to gather and grind its food. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 11/2 The three first stomachs being intended to macerate and grind it [food] down.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. 2 and 3.)

1535 COVERDALE *Micah* iv. 13, I wil make thy horne yron, and thy clawes brasse, that thou mayest grynde [*A.V.* break in pieces] many people. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 93 The denyall of it..grindeth his soule in sunder. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1354/1 He groond himselfe euen to his graue by mortification. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 1 Cor. xi. 24 (1867) 58 All His bones were broken, that is, contrited and grinded with grief and sorrow. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 362 He grinds divinity of other days Down into modern use. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 30 It was..safer to let the Greeks grind each other down in a protracted conflict. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 115 A grazing iron collar grinds my neck.

d. To force *out* by, or as by, grinding.

1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 46 Describing the mill which grinds, or rather squeezes the juice out of the canes. 1801 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cciii, I went on board Sir Hyde this morning..I ground out something, but there was not that openness which I should have shown to my Second in Command.

e. *intr.* in quasi-passive sense, with adj. complement or adv.: To admit of being ground (fine, easily, etc.).

2. *fig.* (cf. 1 c). To crush, to oppress; to harass with exactions. Also with *down*, *to the dust.*

a 1626 BACON *Advice to Villiers* Wks. 1626 VI. 442 Some few merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them so as shall always keep them in poverty. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 436 Much regretting that their Priviledges, Civil and Ecclesiasticall, were infringed, and they grinded with exactions against their Laws and Liberties. 1691 BAXTER *A at. Ch.* xiii. 53 Landlords grinding their Poor Tenants. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 386 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 30 Is India free?..Or do we grind her still? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 33 You are not the man to grind the poor. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, Yet you suffer the Hebrews themselves..to be ground to the dust. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 249 By reforming the laws, and checking monopolies, he enabled the kingdom to pay its way without grinding the poor. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 326 [He] had but one..excuse for grinding down the wretched peasantry.

b. In same sense: *To grind the faces* (occas. *face*) *of.* A Hebraism.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 15 Whi al to-breken ȝe my puple, and grynden togidere the faces of pore men? 1608 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 609 They gave plentifull almes to the poore: wee in stead of filling their bellies, grinde their faces. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcv. 5 When they oppress and grind the faces of the people and servants of God. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 306/1 Richelieu was grinding the face of the poor by exorbitant taxation. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 88 The lord of the manor..might grind the faces of the poor while he ground their corn.

3. *fig.* To afflict, to torment; physically and mentally. Also *absol.* Now only *U.S.*, to annoy, vex.

absol. *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 353 3if in mannys body vermys grynde Take mylfoly. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 259 Goe, charge my Goblins that they grinde their ioynts With dry Convultions. 1698 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 246 A paining Grief towards the bottom of their Bellies, which did grind and torment them with Pain and Trouble. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 423 All the Pangs that grind thy Soul, In Rapture and in sweet Oblivion lost. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* vii, After all, it does grind me to have lost that money!

b. *U. S.* (*College slang*) To satirize severely; make a jest of (*Cent. Dict.*).

c. *colloq.* To be a 'grind' (see GRIND *sb.*[1] 2) to, to fag.

1887 T. B. REED *Dog with Bad Name* xix, 'Will you come?'..'I've never been up a mountain in winter before. We shall get a splendid view. Sure it won't grind you?'

4. To produce by grinding.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvii. 2 Tac a grind ston, or queerne stoon, and grind me mele. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Floure of ryce þou grynd also. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 2 Thou shalt bringe forth the querne, & grynede meel. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* v. 255 There was meale that morning to be fetcht from the mill, which was grinded by that time. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XX. 145 With aching heart and trembling knees their meal Grinding continual. 1897 MRS. RAMSAY *Ev. Day Life Turkey* ii. 47 Each household grinds its own flour.

5. To wear down by friction so as to make sharp or smooth. **a.** To sharpen the edge or point of (a tool, a weapon). *To have axes to grind*: see AX *sb.*[1] 5. Also with complement, and *up.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5872 With his swerd, sharp y-grounde, He yaf many a dedly wounde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 520 Axis that weill grundyn wer. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxvii. (1869) 61 þe haubergeoun, which was of so strong a shap þat, for no wepone ygrounden, þer was neuere mayl ybroken. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 21 This hoke wolde be well steeled, and grounde sharpe. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 58, I haue ground the Axe my selfe; Do you but strike the blowe. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 193 The edges of these Flat Chissels are not ground to such a Basil as the Joyners Chissels are. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 398 The bristled Boar..New grinds his arming Tusks. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 294 His tusks he is grinding to give us some play. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, I'll grind up all the tools.

fig. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXIV. ii, For tongues they beare, not tongues, but swordes, So piercing sharp they have them ground. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CX. 10 Mine appetite I neuer more will grin'de On newer proofe, to trie an older friend.

b. To smooth the surface of (glass, etc.) by friction.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 6 The stopple of Glass ground very smooth. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 10 To the inward tapering Orifice of this Ring..are exquisitely ground the sides of the Brass stopple. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. *Lady's Answ.* 229 How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground And polish'd, looks a diamond? 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* I. (1721) 95 Good Workmen who can grind and polish Glasses truly spherical. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 201 The labour bestowed in grinding and polishing their surfaces. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 353 The Optician executes very little more of the work than fitting in the glasses, after these are grinded. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 28 Apr. 258/2 To secure perfect smoothness in motion, each rack and pinion is 'ground in'.

fig. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 16 Apr., To be contradicted, in order to force you to talk, is mighty unpleasing. You shine, indeed; but it is by being ground.

† c. Used for: To file down (teeth). *Obs. rare.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 545 That the Tooth of Usurie be grinded, that it bite not too much.

6. *intr.* or *absol.* To perform the operation of grinding, esp. of preparing meal or flour from grain. Said also of a mill, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 41 Tuu wif ȝegrundon on coernæ [*Rushw.* twa grindende æt cweorne]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xvi. 21 þa Philistei..heton hine grindan æt hira handcwyrne. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 41 Two wymmen shulen be gryndynge in oo querne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 389 Who so comth first to Mille, first grynt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1604 Mylnes full mony, made for to grynde. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 Take persole, peletre an oyns, and grynde. 1625 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 321 But then it must be a Prudent King, such as is able to Grinde with a Hand-Mill. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudent.* 747 Gods Mill grinds slow but sure. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 35 To grind in Brazen Fetters under task With this Heav'n-gifted strength. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 123 When one pair [of stones] only is wanted to grind. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vii, Millers shall grind, or do worse, while their millstones endure. 1846 LONGF. *Aphorisms fr. F. von Logau*, Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.

b. *trans.* To work (a handmill) so as to grind meal, etc. In vulgar phrase *To grind the coffee mill*: to imitate with the hand the action of grinding, by way of contempt (cf. GRINDER 8).

1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 58 And at supper time each..used to grind the quern, but an angel ground for Colum-cille.

7. **a.** *intr.* To work as if grinding with a hand-mill; hence, to turn the handle of a barrel-organ.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, Meanwhile the dog in disgrace ground hard at the organ. 1866 [see BARREL-ORGAN]. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves, On hearing an organ*, Tell me, Grinder, if thou grindest Always, always, out of tune. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* viii. 235 A half-starved organ grinder comes and delights my heart by grinding for half an hour.

b. quasi-*trans.* To produce (music) on a hurdy-gurdy or barrel-organ. Also with *out.*

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 197 One grinds music upon—I forget the name of the instrument; it is common enough in London. 1805 *European Mag.* XLVII. 256 Do, my good girls, grind me a pennyworth more of your music.

1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii. (1869) 468 The polka which the organ-man was grinding out. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 91/1 Like a delicious tune ground too often on a barrel-organ.

8. *intr.* a. To work laboriously and steadily; to toil away at some monotonous task; *esp.* to study hard. Const. *at*. Also with *away*, *on*.

1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Funeral* 126 So, with the throttling hands of death at strife, Ground he at grammar. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 260 What's the good of grinding on at this rate? 1872 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Mar. 195/2 Whereas our fellows grind on the river, or in the gymnasium, at the very crisis of the mind. 1881 S. R. HOLE *Nice* i. 2 How often I thought of them when I was grinding at my Latin verses.

b. To ride in a steeplechase. (Cf. GRIND *sb.* 3.)

1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingst.* iii. 17 They .. would grind over the Vale of the Evenlode .. as gaily .. as over the Bullingdon hurdles.

c. To work hard at a subject of study under the direction of a tutor or 'grinder'.

1835 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Mem.* vi. 176, I am obliged to 'grind' .. that is, undergo a private examination with an authorized teacher or tutor. 1849 BEHREND *Let.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. VIII. VII. 183, I was the only man of the 14 who had not been grinding in London, and one poor fellow was rejected who had been two sessions with a grinder. 1861 ALB. SMITH *Med. Student* 51 Jones himself has never paid, though he has been grinding some years. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 308 After grinding with private-tutor Mylius the requisite time, Lessing entered the school of Camenz.

d. *trans.* To teach (a subject) in a steady laborious manner; also, to prepare (a pupil) in a subject.

1815 [see GRINDING *vbl. sb.*] 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, A pack of humbugs and quacks that weren't fit to get their living but by grinding Latin and Greek. 1859 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* vi. 180 [Dr. Bennett] undertook to grind him in anatomy and physiology.

9. *intr.* To scrape or rub *on* or *against* something; to make a grating noise. Also, to work *into* or *through* by means of pressure and friction.

a 1000 *Riddles* (Exeter Bk.) xxxiii, Ic seah searo hweorfan, grindan wiþ greote, ȝiellende faran. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 (Royal MS.) Grisen him mahen þet sehen hu hit [a wheel] grond [*Bodl. MS.* gront] in hwet so hit rahte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 81 Þe grauayl þat on grounde con grynde Wern precious perleȝ of oryente. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1242 Þurth scheld & scholder þe sharpe spere grint. *Ibid.* 3443 Þurth helm & hed hastili to þe brest it grint. 1781 ARCHER in *Nav. Chron.* XI. 291 Our poor Ship grinding, and crying out at every stroke. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 26 We went aground,—grinding, grinding, till the ship trembled in every timber. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. 42 The villainous centre-bits Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* I. vii. 68 How gallantly her broken rocks have protected us from the rolling masses of ice that grind by her.

b. *trans.* To rub (one thing) gratingly *against* or *upon* (another); to force *into* by grinding; also quasi-*trans.* to make (one's way) by grinding.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 343 He used to grind his hands against the walls .. in so much, that they would run with blood. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 94 Yet here are we .. Grinding through rough and smooth our way. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 51 Upon the flint He ground severe his skull. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii, They ground their way, instep deep, over the shingles. 1873 *Sunday Mag.* Feb. 340 He .. ground his heel into it as if it had been a viper.

10. †a. *intr.* To gnash *with the teeth*. Const. *at*.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) xxxiv. [xxxv.] 19 [16] Hi grundon ofer me mid toðum heard. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19434 (Trin.) Whenne he had hem tolde þe soþe þei bigon to grynde wiþ tope. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 44/1 The Gentiles grinded and gnashed at the Christians with their teeth. 1581 *Confer.* I. (1584) F iv, The Deane of Paules .. grinded with his teeth for despite.

b. *trans.* To rub (the teeth) together with a grating sound. Const. *at*.

c 1340 [see GRINDING *vbl. sb.*] 1573 GOLDING *Calvin's Job* vii. 32 They that taste not of the mercie and grace that God sheweth to men, when he afflicteth them, must nedes grynd their teeth at him. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 766 He grinds his Teeth In his own Flesh. 1761 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* I. x. (1782) I. 53, I .. grinded my teeth. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, The knight changed colour and grinded his teeth with rage. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix. 244 Hereward ground his teeth.

c. *To grind out*: to utter (an oath or the like) while grinding the teeth.

1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxix, He ground out a red-hot curse betwixt his teeth.

11. *Comb.*, as †grind-jest *a.*, that grinds a jest; grind-organ, a barrel-organ.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 66 As soone disioynt His grind-iest chaps as hurt our credites. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 2/1 There was at Torquay the usual man with the grind-organ.

†**Grind**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 4 (*Kentish*) **grend**(en. [OE. *gryndan* = OHG. *grunden*, MHG., G. *gründen* :—**grundjan*, f. *grund* GROUND *sb.*] *intr.* Of the sun, etc.: To set, go down.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 389/37 *Descendens*, gryndende. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 137 The sonne and monne and many sterren By easte aryseth .. By weste by grendeth .. And cometh aȝen ther hy a-ryse.

Grind, *v.*[3] *Naut.* [Cf. GRIND *sb.*[3]] (See quot.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 288 A cable generally grinds or kinks from more turns being forced into it .. than it had when first made.

Gri·ndable, *a. rare.* [f. GRIND *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being ground.

1652 *Munim. Burgh Irvine* (1891) II. 75 The rest of all corns grindable. 1659 TORRIANO, *Macinabile*, grindable.

Grinde, obs. form of GROIN *sb.*[2]

Grinded (grəi·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIND *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] = GROUND *ppl. a.*, in various senses.

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 111 Many bagges of grinded gold were drawen out of riuers, wherein the Bishop had caused them for a time to be buried. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* vi. 37 The grinded Pris'ner heares not [there] the noyse, Nor harder threatnings of th' Oppressors voyce. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 150 Young Ducks fed with grinded malt are of good nourishment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 360 Let him .. grinded Grain betwixt two Marbles turn. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xv. 25 Instead of providing .. for the amusement of the grinded labourer. 1841 — *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 141 He drew the words out, one by one, through his grinded teeth. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* XVI. 9 And every man had ready to his hand Sharp spear, and painted shield, and grinded sword.

†**Gri·nded**, *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. *grind*, obs. form of GROIN *sb.*[3] + -ED[2].] = GROINED. Cf. *cross-grinded*.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1721) I. 42 There are six different forms of Arches, viz., cross'd, flat, faciated, round, grinded [It. *a lunette*], and shell-like .. The two last are but of a modern invention.

†**Gri·ndel**, *a. Obs.* In 4 gryndel. [Of unknown origin; cf. ON. *grimd* fierceness, f. *grimm-r* GRIM *a.*] Fierce; angry.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 524 Be noȝt so gryndel god man, bot go forth by wayes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2338 Bolde burne, on þis bent be not so gryndel.

Hence †**Gri·ndellaik** [see -LAIK], fierceness, anger; †**Gri·ndelly** *adv.*, in a fierce manner.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 312 Your gryndel-layk, & your greme, & your grete wordes. *Ibid.* 2299 Ful gryndelly with greme þenne sayde.

Grinder (grəi·ndəɹ). [f. GRIND *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

I. An instrument for grinding.

1. A molar tooth; hence *colloq.* or *jocularly* in *pl.*, the teeth generally.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495) 125 Some [teeth] hyght grynders, whyche .. grynde alwaye as mylstones the mete. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* 2 A iv, The laste tethe : whiche be behynde them that we call the grynders. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 414 Whilst this base Slave his nastie Grinders drest. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 24, I return you many thanks for the box of elephants' tusks and grinders. 1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Piozzi* (ed. 5) 41 Dear Doctor Johnson lov'd a leg of pork, And hearty on it, would his grinders work. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 23 With grinders dislodg'd, and with peepers both poach'd. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 95 The other ordinary Edentata have no grinders. 1887 BESANT *The World went* XXVI. 204 Sit down. .. It is a grinder, and will take a strong pull.

†b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 215 A grinder or case of teeth, in full grown elephants, is more than sufficient to fill one side of the mouth.

2. A machine for grinding (in various senses); the upper millstone or 'runner'; †a muller or pestle.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 382/1 The Inamel Grinder .. is .. an Agate Stone set in a Brass .. socket with a wooden handle; it is to Grind .. Inamels in a Flint Mortar. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 54 For thy mill a sturdy post Cylindric, to support the grinder's weight. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 10 A Roman hand-mill .. was discovered in working a quarry, from the top of which the grinder had dropped. 1850 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Cornwall Terms, Grinder*, machinery for crushing the ores between iron cylinders or barrels. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 386 One man .. tends the grinder.

transf. 1850 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xv. 99 The mighty grinder [glacier action] has rubbed off the pinnacles of the rocks.

†3. A muscle of the lower jaw. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 757 The motion vpward is performed by the temporall muscle .. ; to the right hand and to the left by the first grinder called *Mansorius primus*.

II. A person who grinds.

4. a. One who grinds anything in a mill.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 165/2 A Grinder, *molitor*. *c* 1525 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Stryngers, grynders, Arowe heders, maltemen, and corne mongers. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* xii. 3 *marg.*, The grinders faile, because they grind little. 1756 J. LLOYD in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* (1757) 51, I have .. desired the Grinder not to pick his Mill so often. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 294 The mills were few in number compared with the grinders. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Grinders*, men in the seed crushing industry who put the rolled seed under a pair of stones to be ground preparatory to being made hot.

b. One who grinds cutlery, tools, glass, etc.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. xii. 48 The durt found in the bottome of the troughes of cutlers or grinders. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 16 It is a base office belonging to meer Barbers and Grinders. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 32 With very little or no trouble in fitting the Engine, and without much skill in the Grinder. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 485 I'll labour gratis at a grinder's wheel. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 591 This pyramidal muller, if small sized, bears at each of its angles of the upper face a peg or ball, which the grinders lay hold of in working it. 1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. I. 177 The strike was over, the grinders poured into the works, and the grindstones revolved. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Grinder*, the man who grinds the wire teeth of the card sharp.

c. A lithotritist.

1846 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 500 If he fell into the hands of the professed grinder, no matter what the peculiarities of the case, he was as certain to be subjected to the boring or hammering processes.

5. One who prepares pupils for examination; a crammer.

[1710 etc.: cf. *gerund-grinder*, GERUND b.] 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patronage* iii. (1838) I. 49 Put him into the hands of a clever grinder or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* v. (1863) 37 She sent me down here with a grinder : she wants me to cultivate my neglected genius. 1857 [see GRIND *sb.*[1] 2 b].

6. a. One who works under another. *rare.* b. One who makes others work under him at diminished wages; a 'sweater'.

1814 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 7 Jan. in *Lockhart*, A sort of grinder of mine, who assisted me in various ways. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 233 Grinders, or those who compel the workmen (through their necessities) to do the same amount of work for less than the ordinary wages.

7. A bird that makes a grinding noise: a. The dishwasher or flycatcher (*Sisura inquieta*) of Australia. b. The night-jar or goat-sucker (*Cent. Dict.*, given as 'local Eng.'; Swainson has only *scissor-grinder*, *razor-grinder*).

1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* II. pl. 87 *Seisura inquieta*, Restless Flycatcher .. the Grinder of the Colonists of Swan River and New South Wales.

III. 8. *slang.* (See quot. 1837).

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxi, Mr. Jackson .. applying his left thumb to the tip of his nose, worked a visionary coffee-mill with his right hand : thereby performing a very graceful piece of pantomime .. which was familiarly denominated 'taking a grinder'. 1870 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 57/2 He finds himself confronted by a .. lightly-clad Indian, who salutes him with what street-boys term 'a grinder'.

IV. 9. *Comb.*, †grinder-tongue muscles, those which work the lower jaw and tongue; **grinder's asthma, phthisis, rot** *Path.*, 'a lung disease produced by the mechanical irritation of the particles of steel and stone given off in the operation of grinding' (Webster, *Suppl.* 1879).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 762 The second paire are called *Myloglossi* or the grinder-tongue Muscles. They arise .. from the sides of the lower iaw neare the roots of the grinding teeth. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 244 Grinders' rot.

Grindery (grəi·ndəɹi). [f. GRIND *v.*[1] + -ERY.]

1. Materials, tools, and appliances used by shoemakers, and other workers in leather.

Quot. 1805 makes it probable that the term was orig. applied only to the whetstone used by shoemakers; then perh. to the tools sharpened on it, and finally extended to other 'furnishings'.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 46 Whetstone pits .. From these .. all the grindery—a term well known to the gentle craft of England—is supplied. 1851 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 362 There are .. old and blind shoemakers, who sell a few articles of grindery to their shopmates. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. ii, They deal in grindery.

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118 Occupations of the people .. Grindery-dealer. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Grindery-warehouse*, a shop where the materials and tools for shoemakers .. are kept for sale.

2. A place for grinding tools, weapons, etc.

1884 (*Over shop window, Sevenoaks, Kent*), Grindery for knives. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 2/1, I proceeded to the Grindery. .. I saw keen edges put to a couple of swords.

Grinding (grəi·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRIND *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of GRIND *v.*[1], in various senses.

1340 *Ayenb.* 265 Þer is wop and grindinge of teþ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/2 Gryndynge of a mylle, *molatura, multura*. *c* 1487 *Acc. Prioress of Pray* in *Monast. Angl.* (1821) III. 360 Item paid for helvyng of an ax and gryndyng of knyfe iij[d]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 15 Hee that will haue a Cake out of the Wheate, must needes tarry the grinding. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 78 A Grinding of the Teeth .. attended each Dressing. 1815 KEBLE *Let. Coleridge* in *Memoir* (1869) iv. 63 Perhaps when Tom leaves Oxford .. we may contrive some gainful grinding [*i.e.* tutorial] scheme between us. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii. (Paterson) 163 The .. grinding of the .. gravel changes to a .. rumble. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxii, A certain tossing of foliage and grinding of boughs.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. 'Adapted for, or connected with, grinding'; in names of apparatus, machinery, etc. used in various trades, as *grinding-bed*, *-bench*, *-block*, *-clamp*, *-lathe*, *-machine*, *-mill*, *-pan*.*-slab*, *-slip*, *-vat*, etc.; also *grinding-operation*, *-room*, *-season*. b. 'Suitable for being ground', as *grinding-barley*, etc. c. Special comb., as **†grinding-barrow**, a knife-grinder's barrow; **†grinding-house**, a mill (tr. L. *pistrinum*); **grinding-money**, an allowance paid in certain trades to cover the time spent in sharpening tools; **†grinding-organ**, a barrel-organ; **grinding-wheel**, (*a*) a wheel adapted for grinding or polishing; (*b*) a building fitted up with water or steam power for grinding cutlery or tools.

1881 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/6 *Grinding barley was .. dearer by 1*s.* per quarter. 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1847) 661/2 He would bring home a *grinding barrow, which you see in every street in London. 1853 O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 118 The machinery for driving the beam is fixed in a frame about six feet square and eighteen inches high, placed between the two *grinding-benches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Grinding-clamp*. 1598 BERNARD *Terence in Engl.* 226 The fellow is worthie to be put into the *grinding-house. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 541 Two boring and *grinding-mills for gun-barrels. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., s. v. *Money*, **Grinding-money*, the money paid in the barge-build-

ing industry for the time allowed for sharpening tools on leaving a job. 1846 R. Liston *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 496 [Lithotomy] was done, as he said, with less pain than that attendant upon any of the *grinding operations. 1801 Mrs. Crofts *Salvador* I. 91 He added also a French horn, a clarionet, a *grinding organ, all which he kept continually playing. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 Large *grinding-pan, with capacity of eight tons of tailings daily. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 130 We follow our guide to the *grinding-room, where this roughness is ground off. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 668 During the last *grinding-season nearly every man, woman, and child on his plantation, including his overseer and himself, were at work fully eighteen hours a day. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 131 Two long rows of *grinding-slabs. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Grinding-slip*, a thin slab of oil-stone or hone to reach edges of tools which cannot be conveniently applied to the usual stone. 1791 W. Jessop *Rep. Thames & Isis* 21 An old arch way next adjoining to the *Grinding Wheel. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 381 Grinding wheels or grinding mills are divided into a number of separate rooms.

Gri·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. Grind *v.*[1] + -ing[2].]

1. That grinds. *Grinding tooth* = Grinder 1.

a 1000 *Laws Æthelbert* c. 11 (Schmid) 3if man wið cyninges mægden-man ȝelizeð, l scillinga ȝebete. 3if hio grindende þeowa sio, xxv scillinga ȝebete. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 226 To have the arms and grinding teeth ready and fit to do some action. *a* 1718 Rowe (J.), Shrinking sinews start, And smeary foam works o'er my grinding jaws. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 143 The surface of the under grinding mill-stone. 1859 J. E. Gray *Guide to Brit. Mus.* 2 Flying Foxes have blunt grinding teeth. 1878 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 76 The tooth-brush should be applied .. from side to side on the grinding surfaces.

fig. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 207/3 A yearly examination, frequently of a mechanical and grinding character.

b. Of sounds: Similar to that made by grinding; grating, strident.

1794–1804 Bewick *Brit. Birds* I. 139 This bird .. is best known by the lengthened, grinding, sibilous noise, which it makes. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 386 You become conscious of a sharp, humming, grinding murmur.

2. Burdensome, crushing, exacting, oppressive. † Of a person: Extortionate.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vii 203 He that doth snort in fat-fed luxury, And gapes for some grinding Monopoly. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* v. 44 They undid nothing in the State but irregular and grinding Courts. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Matt.* ix. 9 Matthew, a grinding publican, is the man. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* v. xxxii, The stress of grinding toil. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 280 A heavy excise or a grinding income-tax. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 267 The clergy were accused of .. acts of grinding oppression.

3. Of pain, etc.: Excruciating, racking, wearing. Also, in *Midwifery*, the distinctive epithet of the pains in the first stage of labour.

1581 Flavel *Meth. Grace* ix. 189 Are we glad when the grinding pains of the stone..are over? 1693 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* IX. *Iphis & Ianthe* 52 Now grinding pains proceed to bearing throes. 1831 R. W. Evans *Rectory Valehead* v. (ed. 2) 79 Thou shalt with grinding wounds be gor'd. 1851 Ramsbotham *Obstetric Med.* (ed. 3) 101 So long as the 'grinding pains' continue there is no chance of a speedy release. 1869 Trollope *He Knew* xlv. (1878) 247 The grinding suspicion that he was to be kept in the dark.

Hence **Gri·ndingly** *adv.*, in a grinding manner.

1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 543 No other peasantry .. is .. so grievously and grindingly oppressed by the land-holders. 1889 A. T. Pask *Eyes Thames* 97 The poor Thames has been hardly served indeed in these grindingly practical times.

Gri·nding-stone. = Grindstone.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/2 Grynd̄yngstone, or myllestone, *molaris. Ibid.*, Gryndyngstone or grynstone, *mola.* 1677 R. Cary *Palæol. Chron.* II. I. ix. 119, I have whet .. my Coulter at their Grinding-Stone. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* (1707) 298 A troublesome Creditor, that keeps your Nose to the Grinding-stone. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 828 Take fresh curds, and bruise the lumps on a grinding-stone. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 98 The makers of grinding-stones suffer in the same way.

Grindle[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* A narrow ditch or drain. (Cf. Grindlet.)

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31 There is vij acres lond lying by the hih weye toward the grendyll. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 230 As who would say this present life were vnto it [the future life] but a narrow grindle. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Grindle*, a small and narrow drain for water. But *Drindle* is a better word. 1847 Halliwell, *Grindle*, a small drain. (Suffolk.)

† Grindle[2]. *Obs. rare*[−1]. Some bird.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* IV. iii. 83 Gray, Greene and Bastard Plover .. Grindle, Skirwingle, Sea and Land Larkes.

Grindle[3] (gri·ndl). *U. S.* [a. G. *grundel*, f. *grund* Ground, bottom.] A name of the mud-fish (see quot.).

1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 97 *Amia calva*, the bow-fin, mud-fish, .. grindle, 'John A. Grindle', or lawyer, as it is variously termed.

Grindle-coke, -colk. *dial.* [See next and Colk[1].] A worn-out grindstone.

1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 291 A razor, being considerably concave on the sides, is wrought on a mere grindle coke, as it is called. 1847 Halliwell, *Grindle-coke*, a worn-down grindstone, sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor. (North.) 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Grindel-colke.*

Grindle stone. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 **grindelstane, 4 gryndelston, 5 gryndylston, gryndulstone, 6 gryndel(l stone, 7–8 grindle stone, 8 grindel stone, 9** *dial.* **grindlestun, grunnleston.** [prob. repr. OE. **grindelstán*, f. **grindel* (instrumental n., f. *grindan* to Grind) + *stán* Stone.]

† 1. = Grindstone 1. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 Þet no mon ne scholde twinnen þe two grindstones [*v.r.* grindelstanes].

2. = Grindstone 2.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2202 Hit clatered in þe clyff .. As one vpon a gryndelston hade grounden a sype. ? *c* 1400 *Turnament Totenham* 262 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 94 Ther was gryndulstones in gravy, And mylstones in mawmany. *a* 1500 *Burlesques* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 81 Mylnestons in mortrews have I sene bot fewe; Gryndylstons in grwell with tho blw brothes. 1633 B. Jonson *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*, [They] turn round like grindlestones, Which they dig out fro' the dells. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* II. 11 What Grindle-stone had that Architect to Sharpen his Tools upon. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Grunston* or *Grunnleston*, a grindstone. 1886 *Chester Gloss.* s.v., Lady bird, lady-bird, fly away home; All thi childer are dead but one, And he lies under the grindlestun.

† 3. A piece, or kind, of stone suitable for making grindstones. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 31 Those may be taken as mynes of tynne leed ore cole yronstonne freston mylne stones gryndell stones lymestonne. 1662 *Irish Acts* (1765) II. 408 Grindle stones the chaulder 1*l.* 10*s. od.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Grindle-stone*, a Kind of whitish Greet, of which there are several sorts, some more rough, and others very smooth.

† Grindlet. *Obs.* [Cf. Grindle[1].] (See quot.)

1674–91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 101 A *Grippe* or *Grindlet*; a small Drain, Ditch, or Gutter.

† Grindle-tail. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. f. Grindle (stone) + Tail; cf. *trundle-tail.*] A kind of dog.

1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princess* v. iii, They tosse our little habitations like whelps, Like grindle-tailes, with their heeles upward.

† Grindleto·nian. *Obs.* Also (*?erron.*) **Grundletonian.** [Origin not traced; there is a place in Yorkshire called *Grindleton.*] A member of a sect of Familists which arose in Yorkshire in the 17th century. Also as *adj.*

1641 Ld. Brooke *Disc. Nat. Episc.* II. vi. 93 The Family of Love, the Antinomians and Grindletonians. 1655 Baxter *Conf. Faith* 3 The .. shameful lives of those Libertines that lived in England before these late years of trouble, whereof both London, and the Grundletonians in York-shire .. can give too full Testimony. *Ibid., marg. note*, They were possessed with the spirit of the Grundletonians. 1661 E. Pagitt *Heresiog.* 115 The Grindletonian Familists.

Grindstone (grəi·ndstōun). Forms: 3–8 **grinstone,** 4–6 **gryn(e)stone,** (4 **gryn(d)stoon**), 5–7 **gryndston(e,** (5 **grynd(i)stan,** 6 **grindestone,** 8 **grinestone,** *Sc.* **grunstane,** 9 *dial.* **grinstwun**), 3– **grindstone.** [f. Grind *v.* + Stone.]

† 1. A millstone. *Obs.* (exc. in *nonce-use*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 [see Grindle stone 1]. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxiv. 6 Thow shalt not taak in stedde of a wed the nethermore and ouermore grynstoon. 1725 *Dict. Heraldry* 238 Upton tells us, this Cross is call'd *Molendinaris*, because it bears the upper Grindstone. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xv, It could not but strike the man of meal and grindstones, that [etc.].

2. A disc of stone of considerable thickness, revolving on an axle, and used for grinding, sharpening, or polishing.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 398, j gryndstan cum j axiltre de ferro. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 768/25 *Hec acates*, a grynstone. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 36 A grinstone, a whetstone, a hatchet and bil, with hamer and english naile, sorted with skil. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. vi. (1636) 284 Suppose that you turne with your hand from East to West a Grind-stone, or some other turning wheele. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* III. ii. 49 To send him two great gunnes, and a gryndstone. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. iv. (1840) 63 That most useful Thing called a Grindstone. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 2 P 12 Four yards of good lutestring wearing against the ground, like .. knives on a grindstone. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 249 Sharpening their cutlasses at the grindstone. 1878 *Masque Poets* 95 And ground upon a huge grindstone His penknife, sharp and bright.

transf. and *fig.* 1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* xvi. 174 Literature..is the grindstone to sharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 24 Apr., Our aunt Tabitha acts upon him as a perpetual grindstone. 1880 Dickens *Let.* 4 Oct., Now the preparations to get ahead..will tie me to the grindstone pretty tightly.

b. Phr. *To hold* (*keep, bring, put*) *one's nose to the grindstone*: to get the mastery over another and treat him with harshness or severity, to grind down or oppress; also, in mod. use, to keep (oneself or another) continually engaged in hard and monotonous labour.

1532 Frith *Mirr. to know Thyself* (1829) 273 This Text holdeth their noses so hard to the grindstone, that it clean disfigureth their faces. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 10, I shall to reueng former hurtis, Hold their noses to grinstone. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 46 *Salus Populi* suffer'd its nose to be held to the Grindstone, till it was almost ground to the grisles, and yet grew never the sharper. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* v. iii, Let him be fetched in by the ears: I'll soon bring his nose to the grindstone. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 309 If they can make the Man stoop to the great Point, they'll hold his Nose to the Grindstone, never fear. 1786 Burns *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 58 Be to the poor like onie whunstane, And haud their noses to the grunstane. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 13 People whose heads are a little up in the world, have no occasion to keep their nose to the grindstone. 1886 Miss Tytler *Buried Diamonds* xxviii, His nose is not to be kept at the grindstone the whole year round.

3. A kind of stone suitable for making grindstones. Also *grindstone grit.*

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 61 Take a piece of Grin-stone or Whet-stone and rub hard upon your Work to take the black Scurf off it. 1858 H. G. Nicholls *Forest Dean* ii. 27 In A.D. 1637 a grant was made to Edward Terringham of 'all the mines of coal and quarries of grindstone within the Forest of Dean'. 1863 Dana *Man. Geol.* 73 *Grit, Grit-Rock*, a hard, gritty rock, consisting of sand and small pebbles, called also *millstone grit*, and *grindstone grit*, because used sometimes for grindstones.

Grine, obs. form of Grin *sb.*[1], Groin *sb.*[2]

‖ Gringo (gri·ŋgo). [Mexican Sp.] Among Spanish Americans, a contemptuous name for an Englishman or an Anglo-American.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 748/2 *Gringo*, a term of ridicule and obloquy applied to Americans throughout all Mexico. 1892 E. Whymper *Trav. Andes* xii. 227, I .. left him .. uncertain whether he had seen a vision or entertained a gringo.

Grinkcome, grinkum, vars. Grincome *Obs.*

Grinn(e, obs. form of Grin *v.*[1]

Grinner (gri·nəɹ). [f. Grin *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who grins, in senses of the vb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 210/1 Grennare, or he that grynnythe. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 85 This .. maketh men blockish, sluggards, and grynnars, because they want imagination. 1694 *Poet Buffoon'd* 1 One Smiler and two hundred Grinners. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 29 P 5 We may range the several kinds of laughers under the following heads:..The Smilers. The Laughers. The Grinners. 1779 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 May, He went up to the biggest grinner, and shaking him violently by the shoulders, said [etc.]. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* IV. 667 Whose first bleat..Will strike the grinners grave.

Grinning (gri·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Grin *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Grin.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 Hwu þe ateliche deouel schal ȝet agesten ham mid his grimme grennunge. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 29 in *Babees Bk.*, Grennynge & mowynge at þi table eschewe. 1530 Palsgr. 227/2 Grennyng, makyng of an yvell Countynaunce. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 116 In the one hir grinning will shew hir deformed. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 371 Turning himself with a scornful grinning, he fighteth with all his force against the Dogs. 1689 Wood *Life* 30 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 80 Grining and rejoycing of phanatiques upon the news of the conspirators being bayl'd. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 173 P 6 A great Master in the whole Art of Grinning. 1861 Thackeray *4 Georges* 85 The old poets have sung a hundred jolly ditties about great cudgel-playings, famous grinning through horse-collars, and morris-dances.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 695 The contraction of the levatores anguli oris, which gives the grinning expression peculiar to tetanus.

b. *Comb.*, **grinning-match,** a competition in grinning or grimacing (see also Horse-collar).

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 173 P 5 An Account .. of one of these Grinning-Matches. 1801 [see Horse-collar]. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 18 Mr. Shanks..contrived to assemble his customers with a grinning-match. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 675 Grinning matches, through a horse-collar.

Grinning (gri·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Grin *v.*[2] + -ing[2].] That grins, in senses of the vb.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 Hornes or grennyng teeth to aferen fooles. 1561 *Child Marriages* 117 She..callid hym 'grinninge thief'. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vii. 24 Seeming wondrous glad, That by his grenning laughter mote farre off be rad. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 62, I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath; give me life. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, And I have a scurvy grinning laugh a' mine own. 1688 Ld. Delamer *Wks.* (1694) 75 To pinch your Servants bellies to make entertainments, is a piece of grinning honour. 1742 Gray *Distant Prosp. Eton Coll.* 74 To bitter Scorn a sacrifice, And grinning Infamy. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* III. ii, O'er their shrine Sate grinning Ribaldry and sneering Scorn. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 423 No earthly covering masks the grinning rocks of Pröven.

Hence **Gri·nningly** *adv.* 1755 in Johnson.

Grinstone, obs. form of Grindstone.

† Grinstool ball. *Obs.* ? = Stool-ball.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xi. 23 Other exercises, as riding, running easily at Bace, at grinstole ball, boules, riding on horseback..I wil omitte.

† Grint, *v. Obs.* In 4 **grinte,** 5 **grynte.** *Pa. t.* 3–4 **grynte,** 5 **grint**; also 4 **gryntide,** 5 **grynted.** [app. an onomatopœic formation, suggested by Grind, Grent, Grunt *vbs.*] a. *intr.* To grind or gnash the teeth; usually *to grint with the teeth.* Said also of the teeth. b. ? To grunt or groan.

a 1300 *S. Gregory* 722 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 67 He was bore ouer his horse croupe þat he grynte as a bere. 13.. *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) *ibid.* LXXXII. 418/95 Decie þo for wrabþe gan to grinte & grede. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 453 He grynte with his teeth, so was he wrooth. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 53 þe tyraunt as a ranpynge lyon grynted wyth hys teeth. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xi. (1869) 79 And at euery woord..j sygh his teeth grynte. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3267 Then sore he grint And strayined his teeth apace. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 309 b/1 A lyon..began to grynte with his teeth & to crye.

Hence † **Gri·nting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 134 Ful of waymentynge and of gryntynge [*v.r.* gruntynge] of teeth. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* viii. 12 There schal be wepyng and grynting of teeth. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) He lay in a certeyne tyme by the fire in sisyngis and gryntingis. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xii. 420 Ther was Sorwe & grynteng of teth Inowe.

† Gri·nter. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 **gryntar,** 6 ? **grainter.** [ad. F. *grenetier*, f. *grenette* dim. of *grain* or *graine*: see Grain *sb.*[1] and cf. Granator.] One who has charge of a granary or grange. Also *grinter-man.*

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 179 The Goule was a gryntar, The Suerthbak a sellerar. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 2495 Thir is my Grainter [*v.r.* Graniter] and my Chalmerlaine, And

hes my gould and geir vnder thair cuiris. 1552 — *Monarche* 4309 Thare Gryntaris, and thare Chamberlanis, With thare temporall Courtissianis. 1624 *Crt. Bk. Barony of Urie* (1892) 56 Alexander Fraser is admitit grinter man. 1683 *Bk. of Rec. Glamis* (1890) 7, I have given a factorie to David Lyon the grinter at Glammiss.

Grintern (grintəɹn). *dial.* [? from the source of GRINTER.] 'A compartment in a granary' (W. Barnes, *Dorset Dial.* 1863).

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 157 Ye mid zell my favourite heifer, ye mid let the charlock grow, Foul the grinterns, give up thrift.

Grip (grip), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **gripe, gripa,** 5–7 *Sc. pl.* **grippis,** 6–7 **grippe,** 8 **gripp,** 3– **grip.** [Two formations: (1) OE. *gripe* str. masc., grasp, clutch, corresp. to OHG. *grif-*, in comb. (MHG. *grif*, mod.G. *griff*) grasp, handle, claw, etc., ON. *grip-r* possession, property; (2) OE. *gripa* handful, sheaf; both f. root of GRIPE. ON. had also *grip* neut., grasp, clutch (Sw. *grepp*, Da. *greb*). In some senses, the sb. may be a mod. new formation from the vb. The instances of the word in the 15–17th centuries are chiefly Scotch, while examples in the 18th c. are very rare.]

1. Firm hold or grasp; the action of gripping, grasping, or clutching; esp. the tight or strained grasp of the hand upon an object (cf. HANDGRIP); also, grasping power.

Beowulf (Z.) 1148 Siþðan grimne gripe Guð-laf and Os-laf æfter sæ-siðe sorge mændon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158/16 *Pugillus*, se gripe ðære hand. *c* 1203 LAY. 15273 þa Hengest hine igrap mid grimmen his gripen. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* clxxi, 'Now hald thy grippis', quod sche, 'for thy tyme'. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 414 Thir four ilkane out of his grippis flang. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 331 Taking a grip of the table to help himself up. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 314 Fadowinside bendeth backe his middle finger, so that for paine he was forced to forgoe his grippe. 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 44 Twin tigers..have driven..The deep grip of their claws through the vibrating plank. [Cf. I. 143 the gripe of the tiger.] 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 13 Jan. in *Lockhart*, Grip and accuracy of step have altogether failed me. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, He grasped a little hand that sought in vain to free itself from his grip. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 263 The hawk..was just about to give the miner a blow and a grip. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. i. 2 His grip on sword and rein was close and tight. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 147 The insecure grip of one toe on a slippery bit of ice. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxx. (1878) 240 His hands keeping a tight grip of about a dozen umbrellas. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 661/1 The horrors of the bear's grip. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 86 In..rheumatoid arthritis the grip of the hands should be regularly measured. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 380/1 That tide had the grip of an ice-floe.

b. More particularly, of one hand grasping another; sometimes said with reference to the mode of grasping used as a means of mutual recognition by members of a secret society, such as the freemasons.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xiv, Masons' mystic word and grip. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, Give us a grip of your hand, man, for auld lang syne. 1857 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* III. x. 80 It all at once occurred to Billy to give him the masonic grip. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 159, I found a hard friend in his loose accounts, A loose one in the hard grip of his hand. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 159/2 Good Templary is the freemasonry of temperance with ritual, passwords, grips, &c., closely modelled on those of the old secret societies.

c. Phr. *At grips* (= *at hand* (or *handy*) *grips*: see HANDGRIP 1): in close combat; hand to hand *with*. Similarly, *To come to grips*: to come to close quarters. *In grips*: in custody.

1640 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* CCXCIV. (1894) 593 When ye come to grips with death, the king of terrors. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, You and I will..see him in grips, or we are done wi' him. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 248 At grips with self and the devil. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 43, I saw we were come to grips at last. 1895 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Sept. 366/2 The British farmer .. is now at grips with world-wide competition.

†d. An opportunity for seizing. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 607 We may our grippis waill.

2. *fig.* a. Firm or tenacious hold, grasp, or control; power, mastery (now esp. associated with the idea of oppression or irresistible force). † Formerly also *pl.* as *to fasten one's grips on, let go one's grips*, etc.

1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 347 In his grippis and ye gane, He wald ourcum yow ilkane. *Ibid.* 1169 Al the gretest Of gomys that grip has .. Of baronis and burowis [etc.]. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 40 Gif ze lat ga that is in zour grippis. 1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* (Bannatyne Club) II. 283, I cair nocht for all the land I hew in this kingdome, incase I get a grip of Dirleton. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 1213 Let those weake Birds .. Submit to those that are of grip and might. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xxiv. (1894) 82 Loose your grips of them all [fears]. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 127 Fasten your grips on the other world, and let your grip of this go. 1832 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 9 Nov., Promoting a subscription to purchase Abbotsford .. out of the grip of creditors. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, The clutching old man had lost his grip on life. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 213 Perhaps no other religion.. holds its votaries clutched in such a paralysing grip. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* i. 7 The grip of poverty is everywhere apparent. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 627 In the grip of malarial fever, on his way to the grave. 1898 J. CAIRD *Univ. Serm.* 94 The iron grip of long unresisted habits.

b. Intellectual or mental hold; power to apprehend or master a subject.

[1635 D. DICKSON *Hebr.* vi. 19–20 And nowe hee showeth the stabilitie of the grippe which the Believer taketh of these groundes, in the similitude of the grippe which a Shippes Ancre taketh, beeing casten on good ground.] 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 309 His brain does not retain with the sure grip it once did. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 4/1 It [a play] lacks colour, stamina, in short, the indefinable something known as 'grip'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Jan. 3/4 An essay .. singularly deficient both in intellectual grip and literary charm. 1894 DOYLE *Sherl. Holmes* 3, I have a grip of the essential facts of the case.

c. That quality in a beverage which gives it a 'hold' on the palate.

1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 98 The commoner grades [of Basket-fired tea] are .. lacking in 'grip' and flavor. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 167 These Bush drinkers..had a decided leaning towards flavour and grip.

3. A seizure or twinge of pain; a spasm.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 544 For þe aire nowe & þe elementis ere..So trauaillid out of temperoure & troubild of þat sone, Þat makis þi grippis and þi gridis a grete dele þe kenere. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 34, I feel great grips of grief, Which bruise my breast. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlvii. 8 Sik gredie grippis I feell. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xix, Colic grips an' barkin hoast May kill us a'. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* iv, 'Grips, Mr. Ellis! what sort of disorder is that?' 'A little hacking in my throat, which causes difficulty in breathing'.

4. As much as can be seized in the hand; a handful. *To lie in grip*: (of corn) to lie as it is left by the reapers. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 136 Genim þysse ylcan wyrte godne gripan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) CXXVI[I]. 6 Berende gripan heora [L. *portantes manipulos suos*]. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 19 Romulus .. vsed Fasciculos læni, that is to saie, a grippe or knitche of hay bound together at the ende of a longe staffe. 1621 BP. R. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* Introd. 106 Tithe in Sheafe, in Shocke, in Grippe, in Ridge, or at the Lumpe. *Ibid.* II. 301 While it [Corne] lay in grip, or in shock, or in sheafe. 1722 LISLE *Husbandry* 178 The wheat after it is cut and lies in gripp, does not lie so exposed for the sun and wind to dry the gripps after being fogged with wet. 1739 J. TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1740) 213 To make up the Grips [of Barley or Oats] into little Heaps by Hands. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 103 They are usually reaped with the Sickle, and laid in thin grips or reaps. 1842 AKERMAN *Wilts Gloss.* s.v., A grip of wheat is the handful grasped in reaping.

5. Something which grips or clips. a. *Sc.* An ear-ring. b. In various technical applications; *e.g.* a device on a cable car by which the car is attached to and freed from the cable; a tooth or hooked device on the barrel of a rifle, pistol, etc., to secure it to the stock while firing; the narrow part of the bore of a rifled cannon, immediately in front of the shot-chamber; in boat-construction (see quot. 1857).

a 1800 *Bonny J. Seton* xiii. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 53 They cutted the grips out o his ears, Took out the gowd signots. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 Knees are angular pieces of wood placed perpendicularly in various parts..but where lateral, they are termed grips, as 'transom grips'. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 194 Lefaucheux's first gun had but a single grip,..leaving that part unsecured that received the greatest force of the explosion,..Many methods were tried to remedy this evil, one of the best being the double-grip action. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 6/2 Through this slit works the plate connecting the moving body above with what is termed the 'grip' on the cable beneath. 1887 J. BUCKNALL SMITH *Cable or Rope Traction* 100 Immediately the cars are taken on to the road, the cable is pulled or guided into the 'grips'.

6. That which is gripped or grasped. a. The handle of a sword; the part of the handle gripped by the hand.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Grip*, the handle of a sword. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 402 His blanched and unused hand Clutched the spoiled grip of his once trusty blade. 1884 BURTON *Sword* vii. 124 The grip is the outer case of the tang. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 509 All officers..were to have black grips to their swords.

b. In a rifle, pistol, etc. that part of the stock which is held by the hand and is roughened to make the grasp firmer. (Cf. Du. *greep*.)

1881 GREENER *Gun* 248 Good gun-stocks must be..straight in the grain at the grip and head of the gun. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 136 My fingers touched the roughened horn of the grip [of the pistol].

c. The part of the handle in any implement covered with indiarubber, leather, etc. to make the grasp firmer. Also, the cover itself.

1886 *St. Nicholas Mag.* July 658 Holding the rod by the 'grip', the part of the butt wound with silk or rattan to assist the grasp. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 446 *Grip*, the part of the handle covered with leather by which the club is grasped. 1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 153 The handles are brought well back, and fitted with elliptical horn grips.

7. *U. S.* A scene-shifter.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* IV. 444/2 Meanwhile the 'grips', as the scene-shifters are called, have hold of the side scenes ready to shove them on.

8. *U. S. colloq.* Short for *grip-car* (see 9) and for GRIPSACK.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 2/2 The word 'grip-sack'.. contracted to 'grip', has come to be applied to other articles of luggage [than the hand-satchel]. *Ibid.* 'Will you take the grip?' is equivalent to 'Will you take the cable tramway?' 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 442/2, I..had stowed my guncase and grip where they would be least in the way.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in some instances perh. of the stem of GRIP *v.*1), as **grip-brake,** a brake worked by gripping with the hand; **grip-car** *U. S.*, a tramcar worked by means of a grip (see 5 b) on an endless cable driven by a stationary engine, a cable-car; **grip-grass** *dial.*, the plant Cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; **grip-knob,** a contrivance for holding an article when being turned in a lathe; **grip-lug,** a lug to grip or hold fast (a handle); **grip-man,** the man who manipulates the grip of a cable-car; **grip-pedal,** a pedal designed to prevent the foot from slipping; **grip-pulley,** (*a*) a form of grip on a cable-car using the principle of the pulley (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*); (*b*) (see quot. 1894); **grip-slot,** a slot in the track through and along which the shank of the gripping apparatus of a cable-car passes; **grip treadle,** an early name for *grip-pedal*.

1885 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* IV. 136 The *grip brake in our 'Club' tandem. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 2/2 The appliances for attaching and detaching the cars from the cable being called the '*grip', and the car in which it is operated a '*grip-car'. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Mar. 188 Whistles of engines .. and the gong of grip-cars. 1862 C. P. JOHNSON *Useful Plants Gt. Brit.* 136 Our English word Cleavers, .. and the Scotch '*Grip-grass', have been given from the same cause. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 135 The concentric circles of perforations, and the four grooves..admit of the insertion of *grip-knobs .. so that the article to be turned may be held in any situation. 1891 *Cyclist* 25 Feb. 153 A *grip-lug serves to secure the handle-bar within the steering post. 1886 *Science* 24 Sept. 275 The driver, or *grip-man, then opened the valve admitting air to the engine. 1891 *Daily News* 13 June 2/3 Each car being manned by a 'gripman' in front and a conductor behind. 1885 *Cycl. Tour Club Gaz.* IV. 309 Would not rat-trap or patent *grip pedals be safer than the feet-straps now in use? 1886 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl.* 122/2 It was not until 1870 that the first patent for a *grip-pulley was issued to Andrew S. Hallidie, of San Francisco. 1894 D. K. CLARK *Tramways* (ed. 2) 556 The clutch communicates the motion of the counter-shaft to the grip pulley, the pulley which moves the cable. 1887 J. BUCKNALL SMITH *Cable or Rope Traction* 100, *bb* represents the '*grip slots'. 1881 *Advt.*, The fastest times on record will be made with..*grip treadles.

Grip (grip), *sb.*2 Now *dial.* and in *Hunting* language. Forms: 4–6 **gryppe,** 5–7 **grippe,** 6 **grypp,** 7 **griphe,** 7–8 **gripp,** 4– **grip.** (See also GRIPE *sb.*2) [ME. *grip*, OE. *gryp-e* (or *-a*) wk. fem. (or masc.), cogn. w. *grēop* burrow ('cuniculus' Wr.-Wülcker 216/1), and MDu. *greppe, grippe*, MLG. *grüppe*; cf. GRIPPLE. The OE. *grép, grépe* (*grépe*) burrow, trench (cogn. with GROOP) may have coalesced with this word; cf. the pronunciation of *sheep* as (jip) in many dialects.]

1. A small open furrow or ditch, esp. for carrying off water; a trench, drain.

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses, Brussels* (in Engl. Stud. IX. 505) *Grypan*, cloacæ, latrinæ. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1924 Summe in gripes bi the her Drawen ware, and laten ther. *Ibid.* 2102 Þan birþe men casten hem in poles, Or in a grip, or in þe fen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXVIII. (1495) 682 Vine braunches bent downe in to a gryppe [*ed.* 1538 grip] of erthe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1543 The walles vp wroght, wonder to se With grippes full grete was þe ground takon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/2 Gryppe..where watur rennythe a-way in a londe ..*aratiuncula*. 1579 *Mem. St. Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 9 Payde..for castinge of the grypp aboute the pynfoalde. 1611 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 236 Making a ditch, hole, or griphe in the King's highway. 1625 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 149 The parck or meddow without the gripp and walles of yoghall. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 207 The higher the stubble is left the gripps are thereby borne up the higher. 1784 SIR J. CULLUM *Hist. Hawsted* iii. 171 A Grip, a shallow drain to carry water off the roads, ploughed fields, &c. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* liv, The long grass rotted on the banks and in the grips. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* II. viii, An' 'e ligs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noän to lend 'im a shuvv. 1883 *Law Times* 1 Dec. 79/2 The owner of the estate caused the grass strips to be intersected by ditches called grips .. for the purpose of draining the road. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 346 Your horse was sure to find his level in the first grip or ditch.

b. (See quot.)

1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.*, *Grip*, a small narrow cavity in the Mine, or in a rocky or hilly place.

2. The gutter in a cow-house. (Cf. GROOP.)

[*a* 1000: cf. 1.] 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Grip, Gruap, Groop*, the space where the dung lies in a cow house, having double rows of stalls; that is, the opening or hollow between them. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 531 *Grip*,..the urine gutter of a cow-house or a cattle-shed. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 93 It was in the grip, but it would not win into the calves' pen.

3. *Comb.*, as **grip-yard** (see quot. 1882).

1593 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 85 Roberte Blomeley hath incroched vppon the Queenes hye waye in the Deanesgate by makinge a grypyarde And A hedge. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Grip-yard*, a seat of green turf, supported by twisted boughs. *North.* 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Grip-yard, Grip-yort*, a platting of stakes and twisted boughs filled up with earth; generally made to confine a water-course, and occasionally to form artificial banks and seats in pleasure gardens.

Grip (grip), *v.*1 Forms: 1 *Northumb.* **grioppa,** 3 **egrippia,** 5 *north.* **grep,** 4–6 **grippe, gryppe,** 7–9 *Sc.* **gripp,** 9 *Sc.* **grup,** 6– **grip**; also *pa. t.* (and *pa. pple.*) 3 **gripte,** 4–6 (8–9) **gript**; *Sc.* 4–5 **gryppet, -it, -yt,** 5–9 **grippet**; 4– **gripped.** [ONorthumb.

grippa (corresp. to MHG. *gripfen*; cf. the synonymous OHG. *chripphan*, MHG. *kripfen*):—WGer. type **grippjan*, f. **gripi-z* GRIP *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To grasp or seize firmly or tightly with the hand; to seize with the mouth, claw, beak or other prehensile organ.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ix. 39 Heono gast ȝegrippde hine & ferlice cliopiað. *Ibid.* xxiii. 26 Miððy ȝelæddon hine ȝe-grippedon sumne simon cyrinisce..& ȝeseton him þæt rod. — John vii. 30 Sohton forðon hine to grioppanne [*Rushw.* ȝigripanne, *Ags. Gosp.* nimanne]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 22 Corineus..sterede hym a non, And gripte [*MS. A.* kipte] þis geant. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 744 He gript his mantel, as a weiȝh woful he wrapped him þer-inne. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 220 The grypte eybur a staffe in here honde. *a* 1450 *Piers Fulham* in Hartshorne *Metr. T.* 118 Whan thow hym [an ele] grippist and wenest wele Too haue hym siker right as the list. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6302 A serpent..His nek full sare it grepyd. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 29 He grippit hir abowt the west. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 85 Making his prayeris and gripping the alter. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 19 He grypt her gorge with so great paine. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 450 Gripping my throat to stop my crying. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* vi, He grippet Nelly hard an' fast. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 60 His right arm behind his back, the hand gripping his left elbow. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* I Our oars feathered..; the river foamed and flew as we gripped it. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 55 The flag gripped in his teeth. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 174 If he has gripped the weed in his mouth, as fish will do. 1873-4 MOGGRIDGE *Ants & Spiders* I. 42 Still the ants gripped their prey as firmly as ever. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 70 He..held it [his weapon] gripped between his knees as he rowed.

†**b.** *To grip up*: to pull up forcibly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1377 The Grekes .. Grippit vp the grounde, girdyn doun be wallys. *Ibid.* 1784 Antenor..Gripit vp a gret sayle, glidis on þe water.

c. *transf.* Said of a disease.

1818 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Jan., Mine old enemy the cramp grippet me by the pit of the stomach. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xvi, The gout..grips him by both legs. 1884 SALA *Journ. due South* I. xii. (1887) 161 Asthma came down upon me like..armed men..and gripped me by the throat.

†**2.** *gen.* To seize, catch, lay hands upon; to obtain hold or possession of. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7114 The Troiens..Haue grippit the goodis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 170 No for the Pape thai wald no kyrkis forber, Bot gryppyt al be wiolence of war. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 37 The temporall stait to gryp and gather. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 90 The moir digest and grave, The grydiar to grip it. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 34 The whillywha's will grip ye'r gear. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., She's like the man's mare; she was ill to grip, and she wasna muckle worth when she was grippit. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 172, I gripped about a hundred and forty [hares] wi' the grews.

b. *spec.* To seize or encroach upon (land). *Sc.*

1602 *Min. Dunrossness Distr. Court* in Mill *Diary* (1889) 180 Airthour in Skelberie is fand to have grippit wrangouslie ane halff of ane rigg. 1632 in Barry *Orkney* (1805) App. 473 That no man gripp his neighbours lands under the paine of 10 *l.* Scots. *a* 1800 *Jamie Telfer* xii. in Child *Ballads* (1898) IV. 6 My lord may grip my vassal-lands.

3. *absol.* and *intr.* To take firm hold; to make a grasp or seizure: to get a grip. *lit.* and *fig.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 115 Had ȝe..consideryt his vsage, That gryppyt ay, but gayne-gevyng. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 30 Thay gryp sa fast his geir to get. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 56 The thumb in the hand is able to grip and hold against the four fingers. 1728 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* 136 He .. Jobs .. extorses, cheats and grips, And no ae turn of gainfu' us'ry slips. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 436 Like a bird on the side of a wall gripping with its claws. 1821 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xvii. 111 Tell me if the boy..can grip hard as a Scott should. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Grip*,..to hold, as 'the anchor grips'. 1894 *Times* 13 July 12/1 The gain was not made in fore-reaching, but in gripping closer to the wind.

†**b.** *To grip to*: to seize upon, take hold of (*lit.* and *fig.*) *north.* and *Sc. Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 421 Gauan gripped to his ax & gederes hit on hyȝt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 931 Iason grippede graithly to a grym sworde. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 530 He grippit to ane grete speir. *Ibid.* 1026 Gude schir Gawane Grippit to schir Gologras on the grund grene. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 II. 128 Some war licentious; some had greadelie gripped to the possessionis of the Kirk.

4. *trans.* To join firmly *to* something, as with a 'grip', grappling-iron, etc.

1886 *Science* 24 Sept. 275 Until the car is gripped to the moving cable, it must depend for its motive power on some other agent. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxvii. 170 We know your heart was gript to him with grapplins.

5. To close tightly, clench (the teeth, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1861 J. THOMSON *Ladies of Death* iii, He grips his teeth, or flings them words of scorn. 1898 G. W. STEEVENS in *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 7/3 Macdonald's jaws gripped and hardened as the flame spurted out again.

6. *fig.* To take hold upon (the mind, the emotions); to compel the attention and interest of (a reader, etc.)

1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 109 An indistinct remembrance dashed upon him and gripped his mind. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 13 Charlotte Brontë and George Eliot—yes, she admired them both, but somehow they didn't grip her as Dickens did.

absol. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) July 587 In other countries, where tradition has gripped more tightly for exclusion [of women from universities]. 1895 *Lit. World* Oct. 313/2 Even if the character..is slightly overdrawn the story grips.

7. (See quots. and cf. GRIP *sb.*¹ 4.) *dial.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 405 To *Grip* or *Grip up*, to take up the wheat, and put it into sheaf. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Grip*, to bind sheaves, Berks. 1888 in *Berksh. Gloss.*

8. *Austral. slang. absol.* To catch sheep (for the shearer). Cf. GRIPPER 2 b.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 137 One man can 'grip' for about ten or twelve clippers.

Grip (grip), *v.*² Now *dial.* Also GRIPE *v.*² [f. GRIP *sb.*²] *trans.* To make 'grips' or trenches in; to ditch, trench. Also, to dig (a trench, etc.).

1597 *Regul. Manor Scawby, Linc.* (*MS.*), That euery man doe suffyciently gryppe & trench ouer all his lands in Stauera bottom. 1601 in Stark *Hist. Gainsborough* (1817) 161 That every man gripp his lands in the corne fields. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 110 The water furrows were opened by the plough .. and finally gripped with the spade wherever it was necessary to a complete drainage. 1882 J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 106 The objects .. were found by a man while 'gripping' or cutting a deep narrow grip across the ground.

Gripe (grəip), *sb.*¹ [f. GRIPE *v.*¹ (The early examples may belong to GRIP *sb.*¹)]

1. The action of griping, clutching, grasping or seizing tenaciously, *esp.* with the hands, arms, claws, and the like. *To come to gripes*: to come to close quarters *with* (cf. GRIP *sb.*¹ 1 c).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 146 Al that the fyngres and the fust felen and touchen, Beo he greued with here gripe the holy gost let falle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3761 Grete armys in the gripe, growen full rounde. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71 When I thee third tyme with grype more fiercelye [L. *maiore nisu*] dyd offer. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 22 He..raught me his hand, And with a feeble gripe, sayes [etc.]. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 130 He chokes him with his gripes. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 139 All the Locks and Gripes of Wrestling. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* III. ii. 62 Bellerophon could not avoid the coming to gripes with the Monster. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 306 Like a weak dove under the falcon's gripe. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 442 The bear's rough gripe. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 355 The ropes, alas! a solid gripe deny. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cabul* (1842) I. 371 He..seized me by the arms with a rude gripe, and pressed me..to his breast. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Rescue me from the gripe of this iron-fisted .. clown. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., History* Wks. (Bohn) I. 13 Antæus was suffocated by the gripe of Hercules.

transf. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* vii, I heard a sound as of..putting apples..Into a cider-press's gripe.

b. *fig.* Grasp, hold, control, grip. †Formerly common in *pl.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xi. (Skeat) I. 70 Vertue with ful gripe encloseth al these things. 1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 35 Under the thraldome of the usurer's gripes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 100, I take my cause Out of the gripes of cruell men. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 225 To oppress his Tenants, and all that are within his gripe. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 111 The Gripe severe Of brazen-fisted Time. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 P 6 When we have .. felt the gripe of the frost. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol prev. Election* Wks. III. 368 As things wrung from you with your blood, by the cruel gripe of a rigid necessity. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* IV. iii, Not only did more than five hundred Jews perish in the dark and secret gripe of the grand inquisitor, but [etc.]. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 64 Russia .. has Bokhara within her gripe.

†**c.** *Phr.* (in fig. context). *To lay, fasten a gripe on, upon*: to stretch forth a griping hand upon. *To get a gripe of*: to secure a hold of. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* V. (1598) 435 The Latines..hauing ..long gaped to deuoure Greece..were euen ready to lay an vniust gripe vpon it. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 59 Be hop it [*sc.* the soul] gettis ane neirer gripe of ye guidnes of God. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. i. (1624) B 2 Ambitious Carthage, That to enlarge her Empire striues to fasten An vniust gripe on vs (that liue free Lords Of Syracusa). 1633 — *Guardian* II. (1655) 32 May we not have a touch at Lawyers? *Claud.* By no means; they may To soon have a gripe at us. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 488 You have left in him *illos aculeos* which you doe in all that (after the Scotish phrase) get but a gripe of you.

d. *Surg.* An act of compressing (e. g. an artery) with the fingers (cf. GRIPE *v.* 3 b, GRIPER 1). *Cutting on the gripe*: a mode of operating for the stone in which it is seized and held by the finger.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VI. ii. 452 In stead of the Ligature .. they make a gripe, which gripe is commonly made by some Assistent who hath strength to do it. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. H iv/2 This Way is called Apparatus minor, ..this we in England call Cutting upon the Gripe, and is the Method our Suters always cut by. 1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* xviii. 84 The most antient way of cutting for the Stone is that describ'd by Celsus, and known by the name of Cutting on the Gripe. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

e. *Mil. At the gripe* (see quot.)

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 95 Raise the carbine with the right hand..and seize it with the left at the 'Gripe' (that is, with the full hand round the barrel and stock).

†**f.** The kind of sensation produced by an object when grasped. (Cf. FEEL *sb.* 5.) *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 495 The Calabrian silke, had never a better luster, and softer gripe, then [etc.].

2. *transf.* and *fig.* (cf. 1 b). **a.** The 'clutch' or 'pinch' of something painful. Formerly often in *pl.*: Spasms of pain, pangs of grief or affliction. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 288 New gripes of dred then pearse our trembling brestes. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxx. 6 Gripes of griefe and pangues full sore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 156 More violently tortured with inward convulsions, and evill gripes, then by outward disease. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 264 Heart-strook with chilling gripe of sorrow. *a* 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 235 The secret Girds, and Gripes of a dissatisfied..Conscience! 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 150 The gripes of poverty, and stings of care. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 P 3 The gripe of distress. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 200 The sharpest gripe of cold and hunger.

b. An intermittent spasmodic pain in the bowels. Usually *pl.*, colic pains.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 331 If gripes come thick, they prescribe the ashes of Harts horn. 1611 COTGR., *Trenchaison*, a gripe or a wring, as of the Chollicke, &c. 1688 LUTTRELL *Diary* (1857) I. 443 The young prince hath been troubled with the gripes and had some fits. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* xiii. 121 The cholic or gripes in horses. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* iv. 2 My Time has been wretchedly spent With a Gripe or a Hickup wherever I went. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. 250 Poor Margery's tripes Are the martyrs of gripes. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxvi. 386 Swift has said .. That he who daily smokes two pipes, The tooth-ache never has—nor gripes. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 444 Excess of green food, sudden exposure to cold, are..occasional causes of gripes.

†**3.** The hand held in the position for grasping or clutching. *Obs.*

1555 PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 227 They went forth and wepte, sayth the Prophet: such shall conie agayne hauing their gripes full of gladnes. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 939/1 God with a sparing hand reacheth out those things to the faithfull, which with full gripes he.. powreth into the laps..of..epicures. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 102 The Fingers formed into a gripe or scratching posture. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVII. 4 He seized his sturdy spear match'd to his gripe.

4. As much as can be grasped in the hand; a handful; also applied to other quantities (see quots.). *local.* (Cf. GRIP *sb.*¹ 4.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 141/40 Vⁿ Gripe of a hand, *pugnus*, *manipulus*. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* G. 559 A Gripe of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne, as one with a pitchforke or hooke can take vp at a time. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* Ep. Ded., He once accepted..a gripe of goates-haire for an Oblation. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 335. 93 When it [corn] is shorn place it in gripes, and with rakes gather the gripes into sheavs. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1124 We'l grasp all shortly in one gripe; *In unum quasi manipulum contrahemus.* *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 405 *Gripe*, Armfull. 1794-1813 DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 265 Reaping, done with a short crooked hook in handfuls, or gripes; laid down in gripe, when laid down in handfuls untied.

†**b.** A cluster (of grapes). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1347 A growen grape of a grype [*Dublin MS.* grope of a gripe] a grette & a rype.

5. Something which is griped or grasped. †**a.** A lute stop (*obs.*). **b.** The handle of an implement; the hilt of a sword; = GRIP *sb.*¹ 6.

1610 R. DOULAND *Var. Lute-lessons* B j b, By reason of many Gripes or stops (as you call them). 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 28 Their Paddle being double bladed, or two Paddles the Gripes or Handles sewed together, and the Blades one at each Extreme. 1775 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* 332 Round the gripe [of a sword] is a bandage of straps of leather crossed. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 3 The gripe of the sabre is too small for most European hands. 1846 H. TORRENS *Mil. Lit. & Hist.* I. 95 The lance was of a different description to ours, the staff of it resembling two elongated cones joined at their bases, at which point was the gripe.

†**6.** *slang.* **a.** (See quots. 1592, 1608). **b.** A covetous person, a miser, a usurer. Also *Gripes* (as quasi-proper name). (? Sometimes with allusion to GRIPE *sb.*³) *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 7 Certaine old sokers, which are lookers on, and listen for bets..are called Gripes. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* (ed. 2) F 3 He that Betteth is the Gripe. He that is cozened is the Vincent. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i. (1651) 691 Professed Usurers, meer Gripes. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* Pref. a iij, Dos't think, Boy, we shall be able to squeeze out a swinging sum of Money of this old Gripes, to purchase our Freedom with? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gripe*, .. an old Covetous Wretch: also a Banker, Money Scrivener, or Usurer.

7. Something which gripes or clutches. **a.** †A claw (*obs.*); *pl.* pincers (*dial.*). †**b.** A device to secure a portcullis (*obs.*). **c.** = BRAKE *sb.*⁷

a. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 413 Fashioned like gripes, or clawes, almost lyke the clawes of Wolfe. 1598 FLORIO, *Grifagno*, any bird that is rauenous, or that hath clawes or gripes. *Grifo, Griffo*, a griffon, a gripe, a clawe, a pounce. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Gripes*, a pair of wooden pincers with long handles for weeding corn.

b. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 45 One Roger builded the Castell of the Vies in the time of Henrie the first, taken in those daies for the strongest hold in England, as vnto whose gate there were regals and gripes for six or seven port cullises.

c. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 233 The gripe, or brake .. and its lever. 1803 *Ibid.* XXI. 357 Preventing accidents to horses and carriages in going down hills by a gripe or clasp acting on the naves of the wheels. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 140 The brake or gripe used in common windmills to stop their motion. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gripe*,..a brake applied to the wheel of a crane or derrick.

8. *Naut.* (See also GRIPE *sb.*⁵) *pl.* Lashings formed by an assemblage of ropes, etc., to secure a boat in its place on the deck; also, two broad bands passed respectively round the stem and stern of a boat hung in davits, to prevent swinging.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 102 The boats .. are .. with fastening gripes secured. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxii, Some of the..men jumped into the quarter-boats, and [cast]

off the gripes and lashings. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 7 Pass the gripes, and see the falls clear for lowering. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Gripes for a quarter boat.

9. *attrib.*, as (sense 2 b) *gripe mixture, water.*

1891 *Star* 10 Dec. 2/7 A horse medicine known as gripe mixture.

Gripe (grəip), *sb.*[2] Dialectal variant of GRIP *sb.*[2]

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 22 A Grip or Gripe: a little ditch or trench. . . This word is of general use all over England. 1796 *Ned Evans* I. 258 The hovel in which they were born was built in a ditch, the gripe of which formed two sides of it. 1839 *Ann. Reg.* 3 He saw a man at the other side of the hedge in the gripe. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, It's a wide gripe, and the hedge is as thick as a wall.

†**Gripe,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 grip, gryp, (4 gryyp, 5 grypp, 6 grippe), 4–7 grype, 4–8 gripe. [ad. L. *grȳp-em, grȳph-em, grȳps* GRIFFIN, in med.L. used also for 'vulture'. Cf. OF. *grip* griffin, and ON. *grip-r* (Sw. *grip*, Da. *grib*) vulture; also OHG. *grīf*, *grīfo* (MHG. *grīf*, *grīfe*, mod.G. *greif*):—early Ger. **grīpo-z*, **grīpon-*, prob. from the Lat. See also GRYPH and GRAPE *sb.*[3]]

1. A griffin.

(In early instances perh. not clearly distinguished from sense 2.)

c 1205 LAY. 28062 Þer ich isab gripes & grisliche fuȝeles. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 231/432 Þare cam a gryp fleoinde, after heom in þe se. . and fondede heom to sle. 13. . *K. Alis.* 5667 Addres with foure hedes and dragouns, Gripes, tygres, and lyouns. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lvi. (1495) 814 The grype is stronge enmye to horses and he takyth vp the horse and the man armyd, and grypes kepe the mountayns in the whiche ben gemmis and precious stones. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 396 b/2 A grete grype . . assayled them & was lyke to haue destroyed them. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 191 There are diverse straunge beastes bred in Asia, as Vnicornes, . . Mercattes, Grippes. 1592 LYLY *Galathea* II. iii, Grypes make their nests of gold though their coates are feathers.

b. A figure or representation of a griffin.

1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also I bord mausure . . wyth a prent in þe myddylle, and a gryppe amyde. *a* 1650 *Sr. Lambewell* 105 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 148 Vpon the topp a gripe stood, of shining gold.

2. A vulture.

a 1250 *OI Pains of Hell* 148 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 151 Gripes fretep heore Mawen. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 572 Þat him ne hauede grip or ern. . Þat wolde him dere. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 57, vij gripes apperede firste to Remus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/2 Grype, byrde, *vultur.* 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 20/1 His faders deed bodye . . he devyded to an hondred grypes lest he sholde ryde from dethe to lyfe. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 114 The hellish Prince adjudge my dampned Ghoste to Tantalus thirste. . or cruell gripe to gnawe my growing harte. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 543 Like a white hind under the gripe's sharp claws. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xiv. 12 The uncleane eate not: to witte, the eagle, the grype, and the osprey. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 67/1 The Gripe no more on Titius guts should feed. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 10 The Gripe, which is of two kinds, the one with a white Head, the other with a black Head, this we take for the Vulture. *a* 1767 *Sir Aldingar* xix. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 45/1, I dreamed a grype and a grimlie beast Had carryed my crowne away.

3. *Comb.*, as **gripe-foot**, the foot of a vessel made in the form of a griffin's claw; **gripe-shell** = GRIPE'S EGG.

1451 *Will of Kelyngholm* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum maser wib gripe fete. 15. . *Inv. Fountains Abb.* in Burton *Monast. Ebor.* (1758) 144 A grype-schill, with a covering, gilt.

†**Gripe,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* Also **grype.** [ad. obs. F. *grip* a pirate ship (Diez), It. *grippo* 'a little skiffe, or cock-boate' (Florio), perh. to be referred to F. *gripper* to seize (cf. Cotgr. s.v. *Grip*).] A vessel used in the Levant.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 76, iiij of vs Englyshe men . . hyred vs a lytell grype, whiche we thoughte shulde have passed more redely with vs than the grete galye. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 204 A vessell called a Gripe, and in her, III. C. men. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 75 He brought fifteene vessels called Gripes, laden with wine.

Gripe (grəip), *sb.*[5] *Naut.* Also 6 **greepe.** [Orig. *greepe*, ad. Du. *greep*, but afterwards assimilated to GRIPE *sb.*[1]] The piece of timber terminating the keel at the forward extremity; sometimes taken as = FOREFOOT 2.

1580 H. SMITH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 449 This day by misfortune a piece of ice stroke of our greepe afore at two aforenoone. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 The false Stemm, Gripe, Keel, Stern-post, and Dead-rising. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gripe*, . . in Sea-Affairs, the Compass or Sharpness of a Ship's Stem under Water, especially towards the bottom of the Stem. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 62 A But left for the Gripe to join to. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) U 2 b, The gripe or fore-foot which unites the keel with the stem. 1830 HEDDERWICK *Nav. Arch.* 113, *Gripe*, the under part of the stem and cut-water. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 2 *Gripe*, a projection forward at the lowest part of the stem; by exposing a larger surface it prevents the foremost part of the ship, when sailing with the wind on the side, from being driven sideways away from the wind.

Gripe (grəip), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 grípan, 3–4 gripen, 4–7 grype, (6 greep), 4– gripe. *Pa. t.* 1 gráp, *pl.* gripon, 3 grap, grop, græp, *pl.* gripen, grippen, 3–4 grep(e, *pl.* grepen, 4– griped, (6 *Sc.* -it). *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝegripen, 2–4 gripen, 4 igripen, grypen, 4– griped. [A Com. Teut. str. verb: OE. *grípan* = OS. *grīpan* (MLG., MDu. *grīpen*, Du. *grijpen*), OHG. *grīfan* (MHG. *grīfen*, Ger. *greifen*), ON. *grípa* (Sw. *gripa*, Da. *gribe*), Goth. *greipan*:—pre-Teut. **ghreib-*: *ghroib-*, found in Lith. *grėbti* to seize, *graibýti* to grope. (See GROPE *v.*) The wk. conjugation came in in the 14th c., and the str. forms became obsolete before the 15th c.]

†1. *intr.* To make a grasp or clutch, to seek to get a hold (*it.* and *fig.*): in OE. const. *dat.* (sometimes accompanied by locative advb. phr.) or *genitive*, later with *to* (Sc. *til*), *towards, for, at, upon*; to grasp *at*; to seize *upon. Obs.*

Beowulf 1501 Grap þa togeanes, guðrinc ȝefeng atolan clommum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 þa fynd . . heora gripende wæron, swa swa grædiȝ wulf. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2063 (Gr.) Gripon unfæȝre under sceat werum scearpe garas. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 192 in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 114 Panne schulle vre ifon to vre vouh gripen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 89 He gripeþ þer-for as grete as for þe grete treuthe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. v. (1869) 3 He gripede faste to þe knottes. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III. iii. 1080 Upon whose heart may all the Furies gripe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 152 How greidilie men gripis til it, quhen anes it is offirit. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 49 [They] Gripe not at earthly ioyes as earst they did. 1615 ROWLANDS *Melancholie Knt.* 40 All gripe to get their owne. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. ix. 34 That which they gripe to in this Epistle, is, that Calvine. . saith, *hoc tamen testatum esse volo.* 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 20 Apr. in *Carlyle*, I meant to gripe at the Government. 1727 J. WILLISON *Afflicted Man's Comp.* ii. (1850) 77 Faith gripes to the great Gospel promise of Salvation. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Their desperate hand Griped to the dagger. 1820 — *Ivanhoe* v, His quivering fingers griped towards the handle of his sword.

†b. *To gripe with*: to grapple with, come to close quarters with. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 202 Who so synneth in seynt spirit, it semeth that he greueth God, that he grypeth with [1393 ther he gripeth], and wolde his grace quenche. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 168 We will come (as in a Land, or Sea-fight) to grapple and gripe, with Vanities.

† c. Used for GROPE. *Obs.*

a 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 460 We should gripe down to the heart from whence the prayers of the godly do flow.

2. *trans. gen.* To lay hold of, seize, catch, grasp; to get into one's power or possession. † In OE. and ME. also occas.: To take, receive. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

a 900 *Kent Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 57/9 *Ne capiaris*, ðet ðu ne sio gripen. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 151 (Gr.) Hwilum flotan gripað. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1969 Grure grap euch mon hwen he lokede þeron. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Coit. Hom.* 273 Hare praie þat tai hefden grediliche gripen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* IX. 16 In þis snare. . Gripen es þe fote ofe þa. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 235 Heo that gripeth heore ȝiftus. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 204 Coveityse is ever wood To grypen other folkes good. *c* 1421 HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 265 Othar thinge the[n] woo may I none grype. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 167 Woldest thou gripe both gaine and pleasure? 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 15 He whiche grypeth too much can hardly holde it. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, v. i. 57 To gripe the generall sway into your hand. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. x, Let me entreat to speak with her, before The prison gripe me. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 376 They greedily griped the possessions of the church. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, We griped nothing but a fat baillie of Perth.

absol. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 175 Thow hast hanged on my nekke enleue tymes; And eke I-gripen of my gold. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1156 Not Avarice . . Was half to grype so ententyf, As Largesse is to yeve and spende.

3. To clutch, seize firmly, or grasp tightly with hand, paw, claw, or the like; to grip. Also said of the hand.

c 1200 ORMIN 8125 Mann grap þa þatt cnif himm fra. *c* 1205 LAY. 18027 Heo [the Irish] to-biliue & gripen heore cniues & of mid here breches. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 21213 Cheldrich wid his ohte men leopen heom to horse and grepen [*c* 1205 igripen] hire wepne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1872 [He] grop an ore, and a long knif. 13. . *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2485 Be þe riȝt leg ȝhe him grep. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 9 She griped hir be the shulders, and put hir owt at the dore. 1530 PALSGR. 575/2 He that taketh to moche in his hande at ones grypeth it yll. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 69 *Par trop presser l'anguille, on la perd*, he that grypes an Eele too hard, is in danger to lose it. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 20 A bird . . so strong as in her tallons can easily gripe and trusse up an Elephant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 543 Let each . . gripe fast his orbed Shield. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 32 One of her hands was clasped round the frame of a chair, and she griped it so hard that we could not easily make her let go. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 525 Conjecture gripes the victims in his paw. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* VII. iii, Hilyard griped his dagger. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Duval* vi. (1869) 78 When my mother lifted her hand, I. . griped it so tight that I frightened her. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 534 So slender at the upper end that a man may easily gripe it.

transf. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 178 The hard frost griped all things bitterly.

b. *Surg.* (Cf. GRIPE *sb.*[1] 1 d).

1830 COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 819 With the fingers the calculus was next griped.

† c. To enclose in a tight embrace, encircle tightly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 73/1249 No gretter þan a grehounde, to gripe in þe medil. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 655 He. . griped him sore in his armes. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 468 They gryped fast their horses with their legges. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* vii. (1888) 49 The Adiutor bone. . is. . crooked, because it shoulde be the more habler to gripe thinges. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. kilde w. Kindnesse* Wks. 1874 II. 107 With my full hand Ile gripe him to the heart. 1725–30 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 644 The children, in whose arms are borne (Too short to gripe them) the brown sheaves of corn. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Wilton-Ho.* 41 Hercules wrestling with Antaeus; he only gripes him high from the Ground.

d. *absol.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 47/2 The property of the hande is to gripe and take houldé. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 40 We haue. . many among vs, can gripe as hard as Cassibulan. 1723 *Flying Post* 11–13 Apr. in *Masonic Mag.* (1881) IX. 25 Examination of a Mason. . To Gripe, is when you take a Brother by the right Hand and put your middle Finger to his Wrist, and he'll do so to you. 1741 H. BROOKE *Constantia* in Chalmers *Poets* (1810) XVII. 397/2 Struggling they gripe, they pull, they bend, they strain. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves, Three Graves*, At first She gently press'd her hand. Then harder, till her grasp at length Did gripe like a convulsion!

†4. To close (the fingers) tightly; to clench (the fist). *Obs. rare.*

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 137 Wee are borne the Children of wrath with our hands griped-close together. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 210 Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master, The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster.

†5. *fig.* To lay hold of; to apprehend; to comprehend. *Obs. rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 12 Gripes disciplyne [Vulg. *apprehendite disciplinam*], leswhen lord wreth. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 13 All the things we can gripe in our minds. *Ibid.* 137 It gripes within the bounds of its wide verge the restlesness that we are. . justling with. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1252 Can such a soul contract itself, to gripe A point of no dimension, of no weight?

6. To oppress by miserly or penurious treatment; to 'pinch', 'squeeze'. (Said also of poverty.)

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 8 Seest thou. . poor men grip'd beneath th' oppressours hand? *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 198 All that oppress and gripe poor workmen in their prices. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* iii. (1761) 49 For this, he grip'd the Poor, and Alms denied. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Gripe*, . . also to pinch, grind, or give a Person too little for their Wages or Goods. 18. . DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* (1866) 119 He feeds the poor baby when he himself is griped with want. *a* 1868 LD. BROUGHAM (Ogilv.), A disposition is everywhere exhibited by men in office to gripe and squeeze all submitted to their authority.

absol. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiv. 459 How to gripe, and over-reach, and oppress, was the subject of their thoughts. 1755 *Man* No. II. 2 Yet for this nonsensical end they will gripe, pinch, pilfer, cheat . . renounce the conveniences, and almost the necessaries, of life. 1895 *Forum* (U. S.) Jan. 569 There is a little less sociability [in winter] and poverty gripes harder.

7. To grieve, afflict, distress. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishm.* xxix, Grief gryped me so, I pyned awaye and dyed. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Art of Poetry* B vj, Those which inwardly with griefe Are gryped in their minde. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 171 How inly Sorrow gripes his Soule. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* xxiii. 70 How sick was his conscience as soon as he had swallowed it! It grip'd him to the heart. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. ix. 150 What ails thee? What is 't gripes thee, elf? A face like thine beheld I never.

8. To affect with 'gripes'; to produce griping pains in. Now chiefly in pa. pple.: see GRIPED.

1611 COTGR., *Trenchaisonner*, to wring or gripe like the Cholicke, &c. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 12 The thought of To[bacco] his intrailes more doth gripe Then physicks art. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xv. 39 Such persons fasting, are often griped in their Bellies. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Jan., I. . came home, because I was not very well, but a little griped. 1756 BROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 76 They were much griped, and purged more than 20 times in 24 hours. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 Anybody calling for champagne or claret at a place of public entertainment . . is certain to be cheated, and . . very likely to be griped.

b. *absol.* To produce pain in the bowels as if by constriction or contraction; to cause 'gripes'.

1702 SIR J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1171 Crato describes Sena as if it had *Viscidum quid*, by which it gripes. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 134 Scammony. . is. . apt to gripe. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 464 Whenever senna is exhibited, an aromatic should be united with it, to lessen its tendency to gripe.

9. *Naut.* a. *trans.* To secure (a boat) with 'gripes'. (In *pa. pple.* only, also *griped to.*)

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv. 76 We got. . the launch and pinnace hoisted, chocked and griped. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Griped-to*, the situation of a boat when secured by gripes.

b. *intr.* Said of a ship which has a tendency to come up into the wind in spite of the helm, as when sailing close-hauled.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 Not [to] gripe. . is when shee will not keepe a winde well. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 580/1 A cutter is sometimes apt to 'gripe'; that is, to turn its bowsprit suddenly up in the wind. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 325 A steamer with sail . . griping so badly with any after canvass that it is often impossible to steer.

10. *Comb.*, as **gripe-all**, a grasping, avaricious person; †**gripe-money, -penny**, a miser, niggard; † **gripe-stick** (see quot.).

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 34 The city *gripeall who has amassed his million. 1611 COTGR., *Gripp'argent*, a *Gripe-money, or Catch-coyne. 1860 WORCESTER, **Gripepenny*, a niggard, a miser. *Mackenzie.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tourniquet*, a Turn-Still: also the *Gripe-stick us'd by Surgeons. . in cutting off an Arm, &c.

Gripe (grəip), *v.*[2] Dialectal variant of GRIP *v.*[2]

1597 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) May 212 For gripinge the church acre 4[d]. 1805 PRICE in *Ann Agric.* XLIII. 123 [Land] must be cleared of the surface water by griping or under-draining. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 315 In the following autumn, immediately after the drawing is completed, the plants left stand-

ing are to be worked well and deeply with the spade: this operation is generally termed griping. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Grip, Gripe*, to make shallow ditches or grips.

Griped (grəipt), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIPE *v.*1 + -ED1.] In senses of the vb. a. Grasped or gripped tenaciously. b. Of the fist, the jaws: Clenched. c. Pained in the bowels; affected with 'gripes'.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* I. (1879) 184 To hit him vnder the short ribbes with their griped fists, and with their knees to catch him vpon the hip. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 41 From his cruell claw To reave by strength the griped gage away. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III. 47 The Earth's griped Bowels with Convulsions rack. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* xiv. 134 If..he appears griped and in pain, let this glyster be given. 1855 BROWNING *Protus* 56 The Smith's rough-hammered head. Great eye, gross jaw, and griped lips. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 750 [He] draws up his legs uneasily as if griped.

Gripeful (grəi·pfŭl), *sb. rare.* [f. GRIPE *sb.*1 + -FUL.] As much as can be grasped in the hand.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bait*, A Gripe-full of Cummin, and a Handful of Aniseed.

Gripeful (grəi·pfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. GRIPE *v.*1 + -FUL.] Apt to 'gripe'; gripy.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 185 The most gripeful of all gripy wines.

† **Gripe-handed,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Parasynthetic formation on the stem of GRIPE *v.*1] Close-fisted.

1698 SOUTH *Serm.* III. 96 Implying..that for a Man to be Gripe-handed and Clear-sighted too was Impossible.

Gripell, obs. form of GRIPPLE.

† **Gripen,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [Vulgar survival of the str. pa. pple. of GRIPE *v.*1] Of the fist: Clenched.

1706 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, I did but offer in mere civility to help her up the steps into our apartment,—and with her gripen fist (*Sir John Brute knocks him down*)—aye, just so, sir. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 14 He up wie his gripin neaf an felt me owar.

Griper (grəi·pəɹ). [f. GRIPE *v.*1 + -ER1.]

† **1.** One who grasps. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VI. ii. 452 Suppose the uneasie posture, and the long griping tires the Griper.

2. One who oppresses people by extortionate or niggardly methods; an extortioner. Now *rare.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 88 Our noble universities, whose lands some greedie gripers doo gape wide for. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 9 They were great gripers, and exacted extremely upon the Jews. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gripe*, or *Griper*, an old Covetous Wretch. Also a Banker, Money Scrivener, or Usurer. 1823 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1824) 533 Southey's sackbut tunes the praise of every Royal griper. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiv, That foxey old grasper and griper.

† **3.** A person or thing that distresses or inflicts pain. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxix. (1878) 68 Winter..a griper of all things and specially age. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 420 Love's a griper.

† **4.** An instrument of torture. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Catollo*, a tormenting instrument called a griper or pincher.

† **5.** A canine tooth. *Obs.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* VII. xxxvii. 865 With pincers..breake al the teeth of the neather iaw, wherein the great gripers stand.

† **6.** A griping medicine. *Obs.*

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* iv. 82 Tho' I've taken a Griper I'll venture to peck at the Dory and Piper.

† **Gripe's egg.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 grypesheye, 5 gripesei, -ey(e, gryppeshey; 5 gryp ey, 5, 6 gripes egg(e. [GRIPE *sb.*3] A large egg (? an ostrich's) supposed to be that of a 'gripe'; a vessel shaped like this; an oval-shaped cup.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 127 (Fairfax MS.) The Cuppe..was policed ek so clene That no signe of the Skulle was sene, But as it were a Gripes Ey.] 1391 *Will of Horbury* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum vocat[um] Grypesheye. 1419 in *Test. Ebor.* I. 393 Alius ciphus vocatus a gryp ey. 1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), A gripes egg harnased with siluer. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Let the water in Glasse E. be feltred, And put into the Gripes egge.

† **Griph.** *Obs.* In 7 **gryphe**; also in L. form **griphus.** [ad. L. *grīphus*, a. Gr. γρῖφος fishing-basket, creel; dark saying, riddle. Cf. F. *griphe.*] A puzzling question; a riddle, enigma.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 71 That old gryphe or riddle of the Peripatetic school. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 132 No Law or Practice directs the Subject to bring such Gryphes and Oracles, but plain, litteral, grammatical Notions of Libels to a Justice of Peace. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 21. 388 That seemingly monstrous Paradox or puzzling Griphus of theirs [the Pythagoreans] that 'Numbers were the Causes and Principles of all things'. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 418 A griphus or ænigma adduced by Tollius in his edition of Ausonius.

Griph(e, variant of GRYPH, vulture. *Obs.*

Griphin, -on, obs. forms of GRIFFIN1.

Griping (grəi·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. GRIPE *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of GRIPE *v.*1 in various senses.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlix. 6 Gripinges ofe swerde in þair hende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 213/1 Grypynge wythe þe hande, or oþer lyke, *constrictio, compressio.* ?*c* 1440 STAUNTON *St. Patrick's Purgatory* (E. E. T. S.) 73 Bi þe help of þat woman and of myne owne grypyng, I steied vppon þat ladder. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iv. 24 They brought unto hym all sicke people, that were taken with divers diseases and gripinges. [So Coverdale, Geneva; 1611 torments.] 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 390 Rackings, enhaunsings, gripings, vsuries. 1610 R. DOULAND *Var. Lute-lessons* B 2 b *marg.*, For Griping of stops in B. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 237 Secret wringings and gripings and gnawings of conscience. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) III. 190 Her Favourite Stauratius's Griping and Extortions. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Griping*.. the inclination of a ship to run to windward of her course, particularly when she sails with the wind on her beam or quarter. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 185 Ventral gripings. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxv, The tendency of her legal practice had been to fix her thoughts on small gains and gripings. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xviii. 289 The leading symptoms of dysentery are those of inflammation of the great intestine —namely, griping, tenesmus, &c.

Gri·ping, *vbl. sb.*2 The action of GRIPE *v.*2

1805, 1846 [see GRIPE *v.*2].

Griping (grəi·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIPE *v.*1 + -ING2.]

1. That gripes, grasps, or clutches tightly. Also *fig.* of persons, their actions, etc.: Grasping, usurious, avaricious, 'squeezing'.

1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 47 To auoid yᵉ griping pawes of a hungry Sparhaucke. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 71/1 Manie of them..were constrained to yeeld themselues into the griping hands of their enemies. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xi. § 9. 89 Extortion, and griping usury. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 303 He seiz'd the shining bough with griping hold. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 223 ¶ 1 This Method of making Settlements was first invented by a griping Lawyer. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxxi, A griping landlord. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 518 Oppressed by cruel and griping men in power.

absol. 1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 57 The griping, the usurious, and the lawless.

2. Causing pain or distress, physical or mental; painful, distressing.

1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 117 Through greeping griefe, and thought so sore opprest. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers Epigr.* Svj b, Oh grisly gripyng grief. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 68 The heart-corroding Fangs Of griping Care. 1666 BAXTER *Call to Unconverted* 225 O what a griping thought it will be.. to think..That this was your own doing! 1897 P. WARING *Tales Old Regime* 97 The griping hunger, which might be gratified in a moment if they would.

3. Applied more or less *spec.* to spasmodic constricting pains in the bowels; having the pathological effect of 'gripes'; also, causing or producing 'gripes'.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 The same..swageth the gryping paynes of the belly. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 546-47 That Windinesse is Grosse, and Swelling; Not Sharpe or Griping. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 351 It excites Vomiting, sharp griping Pains with wind in other Parts of the Bowels. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 254 The griping property of Castor oil. 1882 *Garden* 28 Oct. 381/2 The Griping Fruited Service. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 752 Each stool is preceded by griping pains in the belly.

Hence **Gri·pingly** *adv.*, **Gri·pingness.**

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 65 Clisters also helpe, lest the Medicine stop in the Guts, and worke gripingly. 1640 DIGBY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 139 Thinges..being wrested out of it, maketh it not onely be gripingly held, but [etc.]. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 80 Another with a Logic-fisted gripingness catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of.

Griple, variant of GRIPPLE *sb.*2 *Obs.*

Gripless (gri·plės), *a. rare.* [f. GRIP *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Having no grip or hold.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* (1833) 33 Builded upon the sandy foundation of three griplesse grounds. 1889 A. MUNRO *Siren Casket* 192 What means my Mary's gripless hand?

‖ **Grippe** (grip). Also (anglicized) **grip.** [Fr., vbl. sb. f. *gripper* to seize.] = INFLUENZA.

1776 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 64 An epidemic cold seems to have spread itself from London to Barcelona. In passing through this kingdom [France], it has obtained the name of 'grippe'—a term significant enough from the nature of its attack on the throat. 1803 T. CAMPBELL *Let.* 27 Mar. in *Life & Lett.* (1849) I. 425 John has been dubbed Dr. Leyden, and the influenza has been called La grippe. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 193 The epidemic of 1803-4 (known by the name of *grippe*). 1890 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 441 Four of the weans have had the *grippe*. 1891 *Boston Daily Globe* 24 Mar. 5/1 The grip is with us again...This year the grip seems to have started in Chicago.

Hence **Gripped** *a.*, affected with the 'grippe'.

1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 233 The one whose bed was opposite to the gripped patient. *Ibid.* 235 A visitor arrived there gripped on Dec. 12, 1889.

Grippe, obs. form of GRIP.

† **Grippen,** *v. Obs.* [f. GRIPEN *ppl. a.*] *trans.* To clench (the fist).

1814 *Way to win Her* I. ii, You .. grippening your fist for all the world like Madona the great boxer. *Ibid.* IV. i, She has such a trick of grippening her fist upon occasion.

Gripper (gri·pəɹ). [f. GRIP *v.*1 + -ER1.] One who or that which grips.

† **1.** *gen.* = GRIPER I. *Obs. rare.*—1

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 74/24 A Gripper, *harpax.*

2. *spec.* a. 'In Ireland, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff' (Cassell 1884). b. *Austral. slang.* One who catches sheep for the shearers.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 137 The catcher or 'gripper' supplies the shearers with a fresh sheep as soon as he is finished with the former.

3. An implement used for gripping or clutching; a clutch or claw of any kind; any contrivance employed to seize or embrace an object.

1857 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXI. 246/1 Conveying a discharge to the said cartridge, and thereby releasing a gripper, and detaining the cable from running away. 1870 L. SIMON in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 609/1 Grippers or fingers take hold of the cut end of the paper. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Grippers*, the metal claws... which seize hold of the sheet of paper as it lies on the feeding-board. 1882 DREDGE, etc. *Electric Illumin.* I. 383 The actual work of liberating the catch or the gripper, and feeding the carbon, is effected by gravity. 1884 in J. Bucknall Smith *Cable or Rope Traction* 104 The carriages .. shall always be attached by the gripper to the cable. 1886 *Textile Manufacturer* 15 June 288/2 On each carriage 112 to 224 iron tongs or grippers are placed at regular distances.

4. *attrib.*, as *gripper machine, mechanism.*

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Gripper Machines*, power-presses in which grippers, as contradistinguished from tapes, are used. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 4/1 By means of a gripper mechanism the driver of the car can reduce the speed to any rate desired.

Gripping (gri·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. GRIP *v.*1 + -ING1.] The action of GRIP *v.*1; a taking firm grasp or hold (*lit.* and *fig.*); seizure.

1632 in Barry *Orkney* (1805) App. 473 Act 40 Anent Gripping of Lands. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Expos. Rev.* i. (1680) 15 There is most sensible footing and, so to speak, gripping to be gotten by looking to the Mediator. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, A neglect of the higher things that belong to salvation, and also a gripping unto the things of this world. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/5 The bruises caused .. by gripping were recent.

b. *attrib.* (with reference to cable-traction).

1887 J. BUCKNALL SMITH *Cable or Rope Traction* 86 Advocating the Chicago type of grip..in preference to those provided with gripping wheels or rollers. *Ibid.* 99 The gripping apparatus provided upon the cars..is a device consisting of two movable jaws .. which engage or release the cable at the will of the operator. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 121 The two gripping arms of the brake were applied by chains.

† **Gripping,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs.* In comb. **gripping-iron,** = *grooping-iron*, a carpenter's gouge.

a 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Promp. Parv.* 216 *note, Runcina est quoddam artificium fabri lignarii gracile et recurvum, quo cavantur tabule, et una alteri connectatur; Anglicè*, a gryppynge yron.

Gripping (gri·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*3 [f. GRIP *v.*2 + -ING1.] = GRIPING *vbl. sb.*2

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 128 Gripping at 1½*d.* or 2*d.* per rod.

Gripping (gri·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GRIP *v.*1 + -ING2.] That grips, clutches, clips, or grasps tightly.

1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers Sion, Cypress Grove* 75 [Riches] are like to Thornes which laid on an open hand are easilie blowne away, and wound the closing and hard-gripping. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 20 The gripping Fingers stopt the Course of a Fluid. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxviii. (1878) 305 We were shod not in gripping felt but in goloshes of an enormous size.

fig. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 7/5 Death, he rejoiced to say, had only cost them 20*l.* in spite of the gripping winter. 1896 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 487/1 There is .. much that is genuine and gripping in the play.

Gripple (gri·p'l), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5 **gryppel, grippull.** [Parallel to mod.Du. *greppel, grippel, gruppel*, LG. *grüppel*:—WGer. **gruppilo-*; see GRIP *sb.*2] A small ditch or trench.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 212/2 Gryppe, or a gryppel, where watur rennythe a-way in a londe, or watur forowe [*P.* a grippull], *aratiuncula. a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Grup, groop*, a trench, not amounting in breadth to a ditch. If narrower still it is a *grip*; if extremely narrow, a *gripple.*

† **Gri·pple,** *sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* In 6 **grypell, gripple.** [f. root of GRIP, GRIPE: cf. GRAPPLE *sb.*]

1. A hook to seize things with.

1530 PALSGR. 228/1 Grypell a hoke, *hauet.*

2. Grasp.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 14 Ne ever Artegall his gripe strong For any thinge wold slacke, but still upon him hong.

Gri·pple, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *arch.* Also 1 **gripul,** 3 **gripel,** 6 **gripell, grippel,** *Sc.* **grippill,** 6–7 **griple,** 9 *Sc.* **grippal.** [OE. *gripul*, f. *grip-*, wk. root of *grīpan* GRIPE *v.*1]

1. Griping, niggardly, usurious.

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 198/39 *Capax, qui multum capit*, andȝetul, gripul, numul. *c* 1205 LAY. 7336 Þu sulf ært swiðe gripel, þine gumen sunden ȝefere. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1603) 85 b, [She] upon receit thereof.. Was turned to a bird, which yet of gold is gripple still. 1574 RICH *Mercury & Soldier* C ij b, The greatest cause that stirreth both these sortes [of Captaines] to seruice, as may be supposed, procedeth of one mocion, which is the gripell desyre they haue of Princes paye. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii, Grippel in workes, testy in words. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 31 He gnasht his teeth to see Those heapes of gold with griple Couetise. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 316 The gripple wretch who will bestow nothing on his poor brother. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd., While gripple owners still refuse To others what they cannot use. 1814—*Wav.* lxvii, Nae body wad be sae grippal as to tak his geer after they had gi'en him a pardon. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Gripple*, avaricious. 'As gripple as sin'.

2. Gripping; tenacious.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xii. 193 Amang the grippill rutis fast haldand. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 350 The gripple Vulture argues me too bold. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 61 Clutched with his gripple claws the Prince his prey.

3. *Comb.*, as *gripple-handed, minded* adjs.

1626 MIDDLETON *Anyth. for Quiet Life* I. i. 76 That a man of your estate should be so gripple-minded and repining at his wife's bounty! *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. i. xix. (1642) 64 This gripple minded Prince. 1647 C. HARVEY *Sch. of Heart* (1778) 110, I was close and gripple-handed.

Hence **Gri·ppleness,** avarice, greed, niggardliness; also, greedy desire (*to* do something).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 8 Greedy gripplenesse of shameful gaine. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. x.

§ 2. 290 A grippleness to save some of the stuff. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Hebbigheyt*, Greedinesse, Grippleness, or Niggardlinesse. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss., Grippleness*, greed. "E inna so bad off as 'e makes out, 'tis nowt but grippleness makes 'im live so near.'

†Gri·pple, *v. Obs.* [An alteration of GRAPPLE *v.*, ?influenced by GRIP *v.*[1]] = GRAPPLE *v.* in various senses. Hence **Gri·ppled** *ppl. a.*, anchored; **Gri·ppling** *vbl. sb.*, anchoring, mooring, *attrib.* in *grippling chain.*

1591 H. SMITH *Serm. Usury* i. 3, I am glad that I haue any occasion to griple with this sinne, where it hath made so many spoyles. 1606 HEYWOOD *If you know not Me* II. Wks. 1874 I. 346 The distant corners of their gripled fleet. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 167 The root .. is more then a man can well gripe in his hand. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iv. 34 The Vice Admirall .. prepared himselfe for to fight..hanging his gripling chaine on the maine Mast.

Grippy (gri·pi), *a. Sc.* and *north.* [f. GRIP *v.*[1] + -Y[1]. Cf. MDu. *gripich*, MLG. *gripech.*]

1. Having a tendency to be avaricious or parsimonious.

1808 JAMIESON, *Grippy*, pron. gruppy, avaritious, as implying the idea of a disposition to take the advantage, S. 1822 GALT *Provost* xliii. 315 It may be, that standing now clear and free of the world, I had less incitement to be so grippy. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Grippy*, mean, avaricious, hardly honest. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 88 A character noted for avarice or sharp looking to self interest, was termed 'grippy'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Grippy*, inclined to cheat. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 1525 A typical Scottish laird of the shrewdest and 'grippiest' order.

2. Tenacious.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 380 The tenacious, grippy clinging to traditionary usages.

Hence **Gri·ppiness.**

1882 *Athenæum* 21 Jan. 88/1 A satire on the 'grippiness' that may have characterized the earlier lairds.

Gripsack (gri·pisæk). *U. S. colloq.* [f. GRIP *v.*[1] + SACK.] A traveller's handbag.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 2/2 The word 'grip-sack' has long been in use in America as a slang term for hand-satchel. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arth.* xxiii. 255 Take your gripsack and get along. 1891 *19th Cent.* Oct. 588 They pack their grip-sacks and go off to Europe.

†Gri·pulous, *a. Obs.* Also **gripo-.** [app. f. GRIPPLE *a.* + -OUS, with spelling assimilated to that of adjs. in *-ulous.*] Grasping, avaricious. Hence **Gri·pulousness.** (Only in T. Adams.)

1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 127 The labourers hyre cries in the gripolous Landlords hand. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 12 Gripulous avarice. *Ibid.* iii. 18 Liberality is *in medio* between gripulousness and profuseness.

Gripy (grəi·pi), *a.* [f. GRIPE *v.*[1] + -Y[1].] Tending to cause 'gripes'. 1879 [see GRIPEFUL *a.*].

Grip-yard: see GRIP *sb.*[2]

Griqualandite (grĭ·kwälændəit). *Min.* [Named by Hepburn, 1887, from its locality, Griqualand.] A mineral consisting essentially of silica in a fibrous form, more or less impregnated with iron, forming the gem known as tiger eye.

1887 *Chem. News* LV. 240 *Griqualandite*, a pseudomorph of crocidolite.

†Gris, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3–6 **gris**(e, 4–5 **grece**, 4–6 **grys**e, (4 **griis**, 5 **grijs**), 5 **gryce.** [a. OF. *gris* (14th c. in Godef.), subst. use of adj. *gris* (see GRIS *a.*). Cf. It. *grigio* homespun cloth, russet.] A kind of grey fur.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25466 Riche robe wit veir and grise. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1220 Þai raft me fowe and griis, And þus wounded þai me. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus (minor)* 764 Furryt wele in wayre & grece [*rime* dewice]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 342 Both in grey and in grys And in gilt harneis. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 398 Pelured wiþ Ermyne & wiþ grijs. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 838 A velowet mantyll gay, Pelvred wyth grys and gray, Sche caste abowte her swyre. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 65 He may were scarlet and gryse. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccIxxxi. 640 They ar clothed in veluet and chamlet furred with grise. 1575 *How Merchande dyd Wyfe betray* 14 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 197 Gownys of grete pryce, Furryd with menyuere and with gryse. [1896 J. H. WYLIE *Hist. Hen. IV*, III. 469 A red jacket, with cap furred with gris.]

†Gris, *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 **gris, grys, grice,** 6 **gres, grece, greyce.** [a. F. *gris* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *gris*, It. *griso*), a. OHG. *grîs* (in mod.G. *greis*) = OS. *grîs* (Du. *grijs*), of unknown origin; a derivative is med.L. *griseus*, It. *grigio.*] Grey.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 6 His hakeney, which þat was al pomely grys [*v.r.* gris, grice]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 107 Sum grece [*v.r.* greyce, gres], sum gowlis, sum purpour.

Gris, obs. form of GRASS.

Grisaille (grizē·l, or as Fr. grizay). *Painting.* [a. F. *grisaille*, f. *gris* grey (see prec.).] A method of decorative painting in grey monochrome to represent objects in relief (see quot. 1854); a work, *e. g.* a stained-glass window, executed according to this method.

1848 B. WEBB *Sk. Cont. Eccles.* 9 In the Lady-chapel are some modern *grisailes* [sic]. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 14. 41 The roof of the Sistine chapel has much architectural design in grisaille mingled with the figures of its frescoes. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art, Grisaille*, .. a style of painting employed to represent solid bodies in relief, such as friezes, mouldings..bas-reliefs, &c., by means of grey tints. The objects represented are supposed to be white; the shadows which they project, and the lights..are properly depicted by..various grey tints. 1897 L. F. DAY *Windows* 119 Early glass divides itself..into two classes: work in rich colour ..and work in 'grisaille', as it is called; that is to say, in which the glass is chiefly white or whitish, relieved only here and there by a line or a jewel of colour.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Executed in grisaille.

1860 *Handbk. of Ludlow* (1865) 34 The windows were filled with grisaille glass. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 29 The designs of the glass are all ornamental patterns on light grisaille grounds. 1897 L. F. DAY *Windows* 146 The best-known grisaille windows in England are the famous group of long lancets, ending the north transept of York Minster, which are known by the name of the Five Sisters.

Gris-amber: see AMBERGRIS.

Grisard (gri·zärd), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. F. *grisard*, f. *gris* grey: see -ARD.]

†A. *adj.* Greyish. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 27 Their [badgers'] skin is hard, but rough and rugged, their hair harsh and stubborn, of an intermingled grisard colour.

B. *sb.* A grey-haired man.

1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Pietro* 25 Straightway would the whileom youngster grow a grisard.

Grisbate, -bet, -bite, etc., vars. GRISTBITE.

†Grise, *a. Obs.* Also 3 **greis,** 5 **gryse.** [? Abstracted from GRISLY *a.*] Terrible; fearful.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18649 Wit his cri þat es sua grise [*Gött.* greis]. *Ibid.* 23249 Of helle..he aghtand pine it es ful grise. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 597 To fyght with bothe yn same Hyt wer no chyldes game, That beth so grymme and gryse. ?*a* 1500 *Ser J. Maundevelle* 59 in Hazl. *E. E. P.* I. 157 Or elles..Depyst in helle in paynes grise Salbee our set.

†Grise, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **grise-n,** 4 **-yn,** 4–5 **gryse, grise,** 5 **gryes,** 6 *Sc.* **gryis.** *Pa. t.* 4 **gros, grisedə.** [ME. *grīsen* str. vb. (later wk.):— OE. **grīsan*, implied in *á-grīsan* (recorded in pres.-stem only: see AGRISE *v.*) = MDu., MLG. *grisen* (Du. *grijzen*, pa. t. *grees*, pa. pple. *gegrezen*); cf. MHG. *grisenlich* GRISLY.

The root **grīs-* is not found in Goth. or Scandinavian, nor is its equivalent found outside Teut. Possibly it may have originated by onomatopœic modification from the synonymous **greus-, grus-* (in OE. *grorn* sad, *begroren* terrified, *gryre* horror) which seems to be an extension of the root **greu-, grū-*: see GRUE *v.*]

1. *impers.* (*It*) *grises me*: I shudder with fear or horror, I tremble, am greatly afraid.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Of swilch mai grisen men. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 366 'Sore', cweð he, ure Louerd, 'me grulleð [*MS. T.* grises] aȝean mine pine'. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 56 Grisen him mahte [*v.r.* mahen] þat sehe hu hit [þat axtreo] gront in to hwet se hit of rahte. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 96 in *Map's Poems*, A weyle sore may me grise. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7875 Hyt was no wundyr þoȝ hym gros.

2. *intr.* To shudder or tremble with terror; to be full of horror, greatly afraid; = AGRISE 1.

a 1225 [see 1]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7983 To ger þam for him gru and grise Vm-thoght him gern on quatkin wise. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8532 His herte a-geyns hym gros & grew. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 2140 Of this petouse compleynt a mannys hert may grise. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7222 þe woman sho began to gryes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 254 When I look to hym, I gryse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xii. 21 Albeit my spreit abhorris, and doith grise, Thairon for to ramembir.

3. *trans.* To shudder at with terror or abhorrence; to dread, abhor, loathe; = AGRISE 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* xvi. 12 The Persis grisiden hir stedefastnesse, and Medis hir hardynesse. — *Wisdom* xii. 3 Tho olde dwelleris of thin holi lond, the which thou grisedist. **4.** To terrify, affright; = AGRISE 5 a.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxxi, Terribill thochtis oft my hart did gryis. 1513 — *Æneis* VI. ii. 52 Virgyne, na kynd of pane may rise, Vnknaw to me, of new that may me grise. 1556-8 PHAER *Æneid* IV. K ij b, He warns me through my dreames, & me wᵗ fearfull gost doth grise.

Grise, var. GRIS *Obs.*; obs. f. GRASS, GRECE.

Grisel, obs. form of GRIZEL, GRIZZLE *a.* and *sb.*[1]

Griseli, -lich(e, -ly, obs. forms of GRISLY.

Grisell(e, obs. form of GRIZZLE *a.* and *sb.*[1]

Griseo- (grī·zĭo), comb. form of med.L. *grīseus* grey, used in sense 'greyish', as *griseo-fuscous* adj.

1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 247 Abdomen .. thickly clothed above and beneath with griseo-fuscous pubescence.

Griseous (grī·zĭəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *grīse-us* (see GRIS *a.*) + -OUS.] Grey; *spec.* in *Zool.* and *Bot.*, bluish grey, pearl-grey. (For an aberrant use see quot. 1826.)

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 221 *Pentatoma*.. Body griseous above. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 279 Griseous (*Griseus*), white mottled with black or brown. Ex. *Curculio nebulosus.* 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 274 Tail-feathers wedge-shaped, griseous, spotted with black. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 240 Abdomen..griseous pubescent. 1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 294 French soil and notably French skies are griseous.

‖Grisette (grize·t). Also 8 **griset, grisset, grizette.** [a. F. *grisette*, f. *gris* grey: see -ETTE.]

1. An inferior grey dress fabric, formerly the common garb of working girls in France. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1700 T. BROWN, etc. tr. *Scarron's Com. Wks.* (1712) 2 His Doublet was a Griset-Coat.

2. A French girl or young woman of the working class, esp. one employed as a shop assistant or a seamstress.

1723 SWIFT *Stella at Wood-Park* 59 She vows she will no longer stay In lodgings, like a poor grizette. *a* 1745 — (*title*) To Betty the Grisette. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 116 (*Case Conscience*), In a few minutes the Grisset came in with her box of lace. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 128 The women of Paris of all ranks, grisettes as well as Duchesses. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 23 That pretty, neat appearance which one sees in French girls of a class just a little above the grisette.

attrib. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistr.* IV. 29 A fellow .. was scarcely able to vie with his valet-de-chambre in any expenditure upon his grisette adventures. 1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Béarn* I. 335 The remarkable beauty of its young women of the grisette class.

3. A noctuid moth, *Acronycta strigosa.*

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 253 The Grisette.

†Gri·sful, *a. Obs.* [f. GRISE *v.* + -FUL.] Horrible; terrible. Hence **†Gri·sfully** *adv.*

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 16 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 8 Hit is iwrit in holi boke .. þat no þing no man mai loke þat is so grisful forto drede. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisdom* xi. 19 Vnknowen bestes..bringende forth smel of smoke, or puttende out grisful [1388 hidouse] sparkes fro eyen. *Ibid.* xvii. 3 Thei ben scatered, dredende grisfulli [1388 hidously].

Grisgris: see GREEGREE.

Grishop, variant of GRASSHOP *Obs.*

†Gri·sil, *a. Obs.* In 5 **grysyl, -il.** [f. GRISE *v.*] Horrible; grisly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 213/2 Grysyl [*v.r.* grysil], *horridus.*

Grisiliche, obs. form of GRISLY.

Gri·sing. pseudo-*arch.* [An accommodation of med.L. *grisengus*, used adjectively as the name of a fabric; prob. f. *gris* grey; cf. OF. *grisan*, explained by Godef. as a stuff of *Greek* origin.] The name of some fabric.

[*c* 1122 *Laws Æthelred* IV. ii. § 8 (Liebermann) Duos grisengos pannos. 1148–56 *Charter Vaudey Abb.*, *Lincolnsh.* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1825) V. 490/1 Vestimenta autem dabunt mihi de griseng, vel halberget, et pellibus agninis; uxori autem meæ ad carius bluet, et pellibus similiter agninis. *a* 1200 *MS. Ashmole* 1285 fol. 231 Quidem griengis hoc est panniculis aerium colorem imitantibus vestiuntur.] 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. i. 10 Clothing .. of grising or halbergit and lambs' skins.

†Grising, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GRISE *v.* + -ING[1].] Terror, horror, dread; loathing.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Nere þet þing sulf grislich hwas scheadewe ȝe ne muhte nout for grislich [*MS. C.* grisung] biholden? 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xvii. 21 By his gretnesse & grysynges [1388 dredis] he caste out nacyouns fro his face. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xlii, Also thou shalt fele a lothyng & a grysyng of thy self.

Griskin (gri·skin). Also 8 **grisking.** [? f. *gris*, GRICE a pig + -KIN.] The lean part of the loin of a bacon pig. † Also formerly, the corresponding part of beef.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Griskins*, steaks off the Rump of Beef; also Pork-bones with some tho' not much Flesh on them. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcis. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 165 To convince them of his christianity he called for a pork grisking. 1733 — *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 717, I have a good deal of company to sup at my house upon beef griskins. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* I. 4 The best Way to dress Pork Griskins is to roast them. 1761 MURPHY *Citizen* I. ii, Then he rocked the cradle, hush ho! hush ho!—then he twisted the griskin. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.*, His hot plate of roast veal, or the more tempting griskin. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* ix. 199 He called at the butcher's ..and..got a little bit of griskin, or a chop.

transf. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 40. 262 So many Drops of such a one's Milk, with a Griskin of St. Lawrence.

¶ *In griskins*: torn to rags.

1830 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 247 My feet by this time were absolutely in griskins.

†Grisle. *Obs.* [f. GRISE *v.*] Horror; terror.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 15 Ha moten..hare ahne deð ant drihtines munegin ilome, ant te grisle ant te grure þe bið et te dome. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Wel ha i seoð ham to grisle ant to grure.

Grisle, obs. form of GRISTLE, GRIZZLE.

Grisled (gri·z'ld), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4 **griseled,** 6 **griseld.** [f. GRISLE or GRISIL *a.* + -ED[2].] Awe-inspiring; horrible; grisly.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24081 (Fairf.) His face þat be-fore waas shene hit is now griseled [*other MSS.* grisli] on to sene. 1565 *Darius* (1860) 20 So griseld vpon him I did looke, As he had bene a very cooke. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Al we fle from sacrifice with sight so grisled afrighted. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Grisled*, grisly, frightful.

Grisled, variant of GRIZZLED *a.*

Grisley, -li(e, -lic, -lich(e, obs. ff. GRISLY.

†Gri·slihead. *Obs.* In 4 **gryselichhede, -lychhede.** [f. GRISLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Grisliness.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 88 Ther woneth euerelastynge gryselychhede. *c* 1430 *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* IV. XXX. (1869) 192 My grete maace is cleped þe vengeaunce of god, and þe gryselichhede of helle.

Grislik, obs. form of GRISLY.

Grisliness (gri·zlinės). [f. GRISLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being grisly; horribleness, gruesomeness.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2310 Ne swa sleygh payntur never nan was .. þat couthe ymagyn of þair gryslynes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 790 (*Harl. MS.*) Þey schuln haue..hunger and þurst and grislines of deueles þat schul alto-tere hem wiþout respit. [Cf. GRIMNESS.] *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 251 That ill agreeing musicke, which was beautified with the grislynesse of wounds [etc.]. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 131 *G.* What, is she so loathsome? *L.* More than grislenes or hell it selfe. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Afft. Consc.* 307 Hee .. addes more grisselinesse to his many hatefull transgressions. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 209 All the horrors for which we had come were then in perfect grisliness.

Grisloker, -luker, obs. compar. ff. GRISLY.

Grisly (gri·zli), *a.* Now only *arch.* and *literary.* Forms: 2 grislic, 2–5 grislich, -lych, (3–4 *comp.* grisloker, -luker), 3–5 gryslich, -lych, 4–5 griselich(e, gryselich(e, -lyche, -ly, (4 grissiliche, grislik, greselich); 3 *Orm.* grisslig, 3 gresle, 4 greesly, 4–5 gresely(e, gresli, 5 gresly, griss(e)ly(e, 4–6 grysely(e, 4–7 grysly, 5 grysle, gryssly, 6 gryslie, greislie, greizlie, griesely, -lie, gryesly, 5–7 greisly, 6–7 grislie, grizely, 6–9 griesly, 8–9 grizly, (grizzly), 4– grisly. [Late OE. *grislic*; ultimately f. *gris-* wk. root of GRISE *v.* + *-lic*, -LY[1]; but the history is unknown.

Perh. aphetized from OE. *ongrislic*, **ongrisenlic* (implied in the adv. *ongrysenlice*), f. pa. pple. of **ongrísan*, synonymous with *ágrísan* AGRISE *v.* Cf. the continental Teut. synonyms MDu. *grezelijc* (from the weak form of the root), *griselijc*, mod.Du. *grijselijk* (from the str. form); the quantity of the root-vowel in MHG. *grisenlich* is uncertain.]

1. Causing horror, terror, or extreme fear; horrible or terrible to behold or to hear; causing such feelings as are associated with thoughts of death and 'the other world', spectral appearances, and the like. In mod. use tending to a weaker sense: Causing uncanny or unpleasant feelings; of forbidding appearance; grim, ghastly.

a. of visible objects, their qualities, etc.

a 1150 *Passio B. Margaretæ* in Grein *Bibl. Angels. Prosa* (1889) III. 175 Þær inn eode an grislic deofol. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 19 Eifulle dieulen, ðe bieð swa laðliche and swo grislich an to lokin. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3842 Þohh þatt he grisslig deoflell seo. *c* 1205 LAY. 28063 Þer ich isah gripes & grisliche fuzeles. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Bledinde mon is grislich & atelich ine monnes eihsihðe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4935 Ac he haþ sent 30u to socoure so grissiliche an host. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 119 He slow the grisly boor. — *Frankl. T.* 131 The grisly Rokkes blake. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 479 May no grysliche gost glyde þer hit shadeweþ. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 15 Ther was none othir women that durste norishe it but the modre, for it was so grysly to syght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iv. 4 Ane hiddouis hole, deip gapand and grisly. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* I. (Arb.) 53 A man of grislie and sterne grauitie. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 55 Vp grieslie ghostes. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. v. 20 Griesly night, with visage deadly sad. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 220 The griesly and ghastly countenance of approching death. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 209 In vain with cymbals' ring They call the grisly king, In dismal dance about the furnace blue. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* 157 The Greisly Ferry-man of Hell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 145 Like their grisly Prince appears his gloomy Race. 1788 W. BLANE *Hunt. Excurs.* 15 Our grisly enemy [an elephant] was overpowered by the number of bullets. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 244 Look down, and see a grisly sight; A vault where the bodies are buried upright! 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 198 Minos, transformed by the Florentine poet .. into a strange and grisly shape. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. XV, There was the old grisly four-post bedstead. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day* etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 457 Hunted by Sorrow's grisly train. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 132 The grisly shelter of a coffee-shop.

† **b.** of sounds. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 28 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 Þer is gronynge and grure and gryslich gle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18053 (Gött.) For þat farli sone war þai fus, And ran þaim til þe apostlis hus, All carpand of þat grisli crack. *a* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1219 *Dido*, The thundyr rorede with a gresely steuene. 14.. *Sir Beues* 2733+9 (MS. M.) He keste vp a gret yell That was grisselye as a thonder. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5545 Gretand with mony gryslie grone. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A iv b, Ætnaes .. grieslie thundering. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 165 b, With Dayly Diligence and Grisly Grones, he wan her affection.

c. of actions, occurrences, conditions; also *arch.* of threats, imprecations, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Þat loðeliche word and ateliche and grisliche..*Ite maledicti in ignem eternum.* [*a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Mine sunnen þat ateliche beoð and grisliche i þine eih sihðe.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11745 Grisloker weder þan it was ne miȝte anerþe be. 1340 *Ayenb.* 49 Vor asemoche ase þe zenne is more nouȝ and more grislich, þe more is worþ þe ssrifte. *c* 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 33 in *O. E. Misc.* 211 Gret snow, gret yse, gret cold greslé. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2238 *Philomela*, So gresely was his dede, That whan that I his foule storye rede, Mynne eyen wexe foule & sore also. *c* 1385 — *Pard. T.* 380 Many a grisly ooth thanne han thay sworn, And Cristes blessed body thay to-rente. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 240 Godes grisliche dom. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. CCXXXII. 153) 158 b, Gresely & cruel fyghte. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71, I viewd with wundring a grisly monsterus hazard. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 58 No marueil, if so greislie a fall, put him from that sacred figuring Seate. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II, Grisly oaths suit ill with grey beards. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* XII. (1879) 171 The like grisly sense of the humorous again stole in among the solemn phantoms of his thought. 1892 JESSOPP *Stud. Recluse* I. (1893) 25 The ground..teeming with the tangible memories of grisly conflict. 1892 E. GOSSE *Secr. Narcisse* I. 11 His griesly imagination and adroit hand as a modeller.

2. Ugly. *dial.*

[*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23620 Þir sal be fair and dughti bath, Þai sal be grisli and lath.] 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 32 *Grisly*, ugly: from Grize, Swine. 1684 *Yorkesh. Dial.* 216 in *Specim. Eng. Dial.* 159, I wad this grisely Cat was hang'd, for me. 1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* II. iii. Dram. Wks. (1875) 240 Ah, thou's an ill-favoured grizely-like fellow, that is sa. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 333 *Grizely*.. ugly in the extreme.

† **3.** Full of fear, inspired by fear. Also qualifying *fear, dread. Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 101 Eche loked on ouþer with grysly ye, And seyd, 'lorde wheþer hyt be y?' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 103 Grisly drede that euere shal laste. *c* 1400 *St. Jeremie's* 15 *Tokens* (E. E. T. S.) 33 Allas! hou schull we þan ouercome þilk griselich fere, Whan vche seint schal aferde be oure lord crist to see þere? 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 23 Which made the Males leap out of their Cabins with the same grisly Look as if going to give up their last Accounts.

Gri·sly, *adv. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2]. Cf. MDu. *griselike*, MLG. *grisliken.*] Horribly, terribly; grimly; so as to inspire terror.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Grisliche he us mid orde pilted. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 69 Te balefule beast .. fen[g] on to .. grist-beatien grisliche up o þis meoke meiden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 574 His ax .. so grisliche he ssoc & vaste, þat þe king kwakede & is men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16182 (Cott.), I hope þat þai sal bath grisly bi-for him quake. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 Satyri .. grisliche and wonderliche i-schape. *c* 1394 *P. P. Crede* 585 Swiche a gome godes wordes grysliche gloseþ. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3843 The thoner grisely gan out-brest. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1252 Grisely gronande. 1529 MORE *Dyal.* I. 20 a/2 She .. was there .. in face eyene loke & countenaunce so grysely chaunged .. yᵗ yt was a terryble syght to behold. 1563 BECON *Reliques of Rome* 245 There is nothing in al this world yᵗ a Christen man or woman ought so griselich to dread, as for to falle into sinne. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* ii. 1 The North lookes grisly blacke. 1663 BULLOKAR, *Grisly*, abominably, gastly, fearfully. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* VIII. 1714 *Læsa*, gashed griesly, *tam enormiter.*

Grisly, obs. form of GRISTLY, GRIZZLY *a.* and *sb.*[1]

† **Gri·sness.** *Obs.* Also 4 grise-, 5 grysnesse. [f. GRISE *a.* + -NESS.] Terror, horror, dread.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (Tollem. MS.), The worlde is a place of trespas and of gilte .. of grisnesse [*ed.* 1535 ferefulnes] and of schame. *Ibid.* XIV. li, Londe of wastynge and of grisenesse [*ed.* 1535 horrour]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 153 Nero be-helde his chylde, and grysnesse therof hadd, and hym merwelid of Suche an shape.

Grisolet, obs. variant of CHRYSOLITE.

1672 BOYLE *Virtues of Gems* I. 44 Indian-Gems, particularly Grisolets. [1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 109 Grisoletus, is the same as the Crisolete.]

† **Grison,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *grison*, f. *gris* grey.]

1. *Grison stone* (= F. *pierre de grison*): a kind of freestone.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxix, Riflandouille or pudding-plunderer, who was armed *cap-a-pe* with grison stones.

2. 'A servant without livery, dressed in grey, for secret errands' (Hatz.-Darm.).

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* II. i. 14, I think I must keep a Secretary, I keep Grisons [*printed* Grifons] Fellows out of Livery, privately for nothing, but to carry Answers.

Grison (gri·zən), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *grison*; app. the same word as prec. and next. (Both animals are grey.)]

1. A carnivorous quadruped of South America, *Galictis vittata*, belonging to the family *Mustelidæ*, and thus allied to the glutton and marten.

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvii. 41 That animal mentioned by Mr. Allemand, in the Count de Buffon..which he there calls the *grison* or grey-weazel. If this be the same animal (as I doubt not, and have therefore given it the name of the *crabbo-dago* or grison). 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 485/1 The Grison, *Gulo vittatus* of Desmarest .. and *Galictis vittata* of Bell. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 397.

2. A South American monkey (see quot.).

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 61 The Caparo .. and the Grison (*Lagothrix canus* Geof.; *Gastromargas infumatus* Spix.)—Inhabitants of the interior of South America, said to be remarkable gluttons.

† **Grison,** *a. Obs.* In 5 gresone. [a. F. *grison*, f. *gris* grey.] Grey.

1438 *Alexander the Great* (Bannatyne) 115 With Iyart berd and hare gresone.

Grison, obs. form of GRECING, stairs.

† **Grisp,** *v. Obs.* [A mixture of GRIP and GRASP *vbs.*] *intr.* To grasp, to grope.

c 1420 LYDG. *Thebes* III. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 372 Upon the corps with a mortall face He fel atones, and gan it to embrace Sore to grispe, and ageín vpsterte. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 553/1 He grisped and longe felt about here & ther in the darke.

Grispatien, obs. form of GRISTBITE.

† **Gri·sping,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [Contracted form of GRISTBITING.] Gnashing the teeth.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 159 Depe in my doungoun þer doel euer dwellez, Greuing, & gretyng, & gryspyng harde of teþe.

† **Gri·sping,** *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Cf. GRASP *sb.* 4, GROPSING and dial. *grapslin.*] Twilight (morning or evening).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 233 In the grisping of the euening. 1582 H. GOLDWELL *Brief Decl. Shews, Devices*, etc. B v, Rising according to his maner to walke in the mosse in the grisping of the day.

Griss, e, obs. form of GRASS.

Grissel(l, obs. ff. GRISTLE, GRIZEL, GRIZZLE.

Grissely(e, -lly, obs. forms of GRISLY, GRISTLY.

Grissens, dial. form of GRECING, stairs.

Grissergan, variant of GRITHSERGEANT *Obs.*

Grisset, obs. form of GRISETTE.

Grissiliche, obs. form of GRISLY.

Grissil(l, obs. form of GRIZEL.

Grissle, obs. form of GRISTLE.

Grissliȝ, grissly, obs. forms of GRISLY.

† **Grist,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 grist- (in comb.: see GRISTBITING), gyrst, 4 gryste. [OE. *grist-, gyrst*, cogn. w. OS. *grist-* in *gristgrimmo* gnashing of teeth; cf. OHG. *grisgrimmôn, grisgramôn* to gnash the teeth (MHG. *grisgimmen, -gramen, grustgramen*; G. *griesgramen* to sulk), MHG. *grisgram* gnashing of teeth (G. *griesgram* peevishness, peevish person, also as adj.). It is difficult, in spite of the resemblance of sense (cf. 'to *grind* the teeth'), to connect the word etymologically with GRIND *v.*; it may be cognate with OE. *gryrran, georran*, L. *hirrire* to snarl, or be purely onomatopœic.] Gnashing of teeth; hence, anger.

c 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* (1853) IX. 513 Gyrst, *stridor.* 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 465 Þy heued hatz nauþer greme ne gryste.

Grist (grist), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 grist, 5–7 griste, gryste, ?6 *Sc.* girst, 6–7 gr(e)est, greist, 7 griest, 8 griss, 5– grist. [OE. *grist*:—OTeut. type **grinstu-* (? *-to-, -ti-*), f. **grind-* GRIND *v.* The vowel was shortened in ME. as in *fist* from OE. *fyst.*]

† **1.** The action of grinding; an act or spell of grinding. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 141/3 *Molitura*, grist. *c* 1050 *Voc.* ibid. 448/16 *Molitura*, grist. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 96 Some [mills] are so large that they grind half a hogshead at a grist.

2. Corn which is to be ground; also (with *pl.*) a batch of such corn.

c 1430 [see b]. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 336 That all Dowers of the Cite .. grynd att the Cite-is myllis,.. as long as they mey have sufficiaunt grist. 1568 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 325 Every of the said bakers and brewers .. shall forfaite their griste and wheate malte so grounde. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 3 Thy late Customers..haue brought greists to be ground. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, As a miller having ground his grist. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 297 The new Gabels, impos'd upon Grist, Wine .. Aqua-vitæ. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. iii. 77 A griss of wheat to be sent to the mill. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 286 The grist which has been served out too damp for the miller. 1865 *Morn. Star* 13 Jan., They can purchase grists of their employers at 1*s.* per bushel under the market price of best wheat. 1896 L. ABBOTT *Chr. & Soc. Problems* iii. 87 His watercourses grind our grist for us.

b. *Proverbial* and *fig.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 44 Oon wolde riflee us at hame, And gadere þe flour out of oure gryst. *Ibid.* 74 Þou3 þou deye, þou schalt not be myste; Þou combrest boþe foo & frende, þi mylle haþ grounde þi laste griste. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1882) 96 When pride like polling miller sits vpon, The bated gryst of poore religion. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* V. ii, Shall the sayles of my love stand still? Shall the grists of my hopes be unground? 1641 SYMONDS *Serm. Ho. Comm.* D iv b, They have put you to grinde their grist. 1674 *Camden's Rem., Proverbs* (1870) 334 The Horse that is next the Mill carries all the Grist. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 29 This grinds life's grist, yet takes small tole. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XIII, Ye might have had other grist to grind. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball* XXXIII, How little of praise or grist would have come To a mill with such a hopper! 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* II. iv, Gratis he never grinds your grist.

c. Phrases. *To bring grist to the* (*one's*) *mill*: to bring business to one's hands; to be a source of profit or advantage. *All is grist that comes to his mill*: he turns everything to account.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXXIII. 755 There is no lykelihoode that those thinges will bring gryst to the mill. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* XX. 77 Such superstitious surmizes as these will indeed bring grist to the mill in plenty for them that infuse them into the heads of the people. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 210 The Computation of Degrees in .. Matrimonial Causes .. brings grist to the Mill by way of Dispensations. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 68 Well, let them go on, it brings grist to our mill. 1818 BYRON *To Murray* 25 Mar. v, Sermons to thy mill bring grist. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXXIV, Meantime the fools bring grist to my mill, so let them live out their day. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 397/1 It is all grist that comes to her mill.

d. *U. S.* A 'lot', number, or quantity (of).

1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xviii, Some smart grists of rain has fell. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Bee-hunter* I. iii. 80 There's an onaccountable grist on 'em [bees]. 1852 *Traits Amer. Humour* I. XXVII. 305, I..got pretty considerable soaked by a grist of rain.

3. Corn that has been ground.

c 1566 *Merie Tales in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxvii, The seruaunt, hauynge hys gryste, went home [from the mill]. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* 126 Hoary cantles of unboulted grist. *c* 1640 GATAKER *Mans* 235 (L.) The motion of a winde-mill driven with the winde, that maketh grist no longer than the winde bloweth upon it. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 808, A Farthing Loaf of the whole Grist. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 108 Swallowing .. The total grist unsifted, husks and all. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Grist*, anything which has been ground—meal, flour.

4. Malt crushed or ground for brewing.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 155 The water rises upwards through the malt, or as it is called, the grist. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 403/2 Many brewers prefer a fine grist. *Ibid.*, A circular sieve, called a separator, through which the grist passes from the millstones. 1844 T. WEBSTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 574 *Grist*, malt that has been ground for mashing.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grist-cart*, † *-corn, -grinding, -watermill*; **grist-mill,** a mill for grinding corn; so *grist-miller.*

1893 *Newspaper Advt.*, Wanted, Man to Milk..and occa-

sionally go with *Grist Cart. 1623 *Althorp MS.* p. lii. in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App., Spent to the baker of *grist corne 169 qua. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 149 The price of *grist-grinding .. is about 5*d.* per bushel for wheat; *4d.* for barley; and *2d.* for oats. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 266 Amongst other commodities affoorded by the Sea, the Inhabitants make vse of diuers his creekes for *griste-milles. 1727 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 261 The Owner of it was a common Carter to a Grist-Mill. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., The small mills for grinding people's own corn, all over the country side are always called grist-mills. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 211/1 *Grist-millers, masons, maltsters. 1637 Harrison *Surv. Manor Sheff.* in *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v., Item a *Greist water mill standing on the south of Owlerton greene.

Grist (grist), *sb.*[3] Also 8 **girst.** [? Connected with Gird *v.*[1]] The size or thickness of yarn or rope.

1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 20 A Certificate from the Master of the Work-house, bearing that he or she, the Bearer, is a sufficient Tradesman, or good Spinner of such a Staple or Girst of Cloath, or Yarn, &c. 1792 *Specif. Kelly's Patent* No. 1879. 5 These wheels are calculated according to the size or grist of the yarn. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 24 The lace-maker .. verifies the grist of all the thread he purchases. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Common grist is a rope 3 inches in circumference, with twenty yarns in each of the three strands. 1882 Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 666/2 The grist or quality of all fine yarns is estimated by the number of leas in a pound.

transf. a 1774 Fergusson *Leith Races* Poems (1845) 32 Here is the true and faithfu' list O' noblemen and horses; Their eild, their weight, their height, their grist, That rin for plates or purses.

Grist, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Grist *v.*[1]] *intr.* To gnash or grind the teeth.

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 301 Good son, by tethe be not pikynge, gris[t]ynge, ne gnastynge. 1842 Akerman *Wilts Gloss., Grist, Griz,* to gnash and shew the teeth angrily. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Grist, Griz,* to snarl and show the teeth as an angry dog or man. N.W.

Grist, *v.*[2] [f. Grist *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To grind (corn). Hence **Gri·sting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of grinding corn, or the result of this. Also **Gri·ster,** 'one who brings grain to be ground at a mill' (Jamieson 1825).

1825–80 Jamieson, *Grist, v. a.* to grind corn. 1883 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 378 Riding to Trumpington Mill with the sack of College grain for the gristing. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Gristing, Grysting,* the flour which is got from the lease-wheat.

† **Gristbite,** *sb. Obs.* In 3 gristbat. [OE. *gristbite, *gristbát,* f. Grist *sb.*[1] + *bite, bát,* nouns of action f. *bítan* Bite *v.*] Gnashing of teeth.

c 1205 Lay. 5189 þer wes muchel gristbat.

Gristbite, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 gristbitian, -bittian, -bátian, 3 gristbeatien, -betien, grisbatien, -patien, 4 grisbite, -bate, 9 grisbet, grizbite. [OE. *gristbitian, -bátian,* f. *gristbite, *gristbát*: see prec.] *intr.* To gnash the teeth.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. ix. [xi.] (1890) 184 He..ongon.. mid his toðum gristbitian. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 Fæmeð & gristbitteð mið toðum [*Rushw.* grist-bites, *Ags. Gosp.* gristbitað, *Hatton* grist-byteð]. *a* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 242/35 *Fremit,* gristbataþ. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 157 *Strideo oððe strido,* ic cearcize oððe ic gristbitige. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 On hwam ure Louerd weop, ase þe Gospel telleð, and grisbatede. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 66 Swa þe reue gromede þat he grispatede aʒein [*Bodl. MS.* gristbetede]. *Ibid.* 69 [He] .. feng on to feamin & gristbeatien [*Royal MS.* grispatien] grisliche up o þis meoke meiden. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19354 (Trin.) þenne bigon þei.. wiþ her teeþ to grisbate [*v.rr.* gnast, gnaist(e]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 377 He gan to ligge and to fome, to grisbite and to grynde wiþ þe teeþ. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Grisbet,* to make a wry face. *Somerset.* 1866 Thornbury *Greatheart* II. v. 61 Mrs. Tolpedden achieved a dashing cannon, and then gave a miss, at which she 'grisbetted', as Milly called it. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Grizbite,* to gnash the teeth.

† **Gristbiting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 gristbiot(t)ung, -bittung, -bitung, -bátung, 2 grisbating, 3 gris(t)bat-, 4 grisbait-, -bayt-, grysbating(e, -yng(e, grysbitting. [OE. *gristbitung, bátung,* f. *gristbitian, -bátian* (see prec.).] Gnashing of the teeth.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 12 In ðyostrum wytmesto ðer bið wop and grist-biottung teða [*Rushw.* gristbatung, *Ags.* & *Hatton Gosp.* gristbitung]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 185 Þær bið a wop & hrop & toþa gristbitung. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 A þer [in helle] is waning and graming and toþen grisbating. *c* 1205 Lay. 1886 Al was heora gristbatinge al swa wilde bares eʒe. 1370–80 *XI Pains of Hell* 248 in *O. E. Misc.* 230 Goulyng, And grisbatyng of teþe. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 Wiþ grisbaitinge, gruntynge, and whistelynge. *a* 1450 in *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. App. 501 He had ofte herde the voys and the grysbitting of thilke soules that beth delyvered by prayers and almes dedes of cristen men.

Gristeli, -lly, -ly, obs. ff. Gristly, Grizzly *a.*

Gristle (gri·s'l), *sb.* Forms: 1– gristle, 4 grystil, -tyll, (grusle), 4–5 gristil, 5 grystyl(le, 6 gristel, -ell(e, -ill, grystell, gressell, 6–8 grissel(l, (7 crissel, cristle, grisle, 8 grissle). *β. 5 north.* girstell3, *Sc.* 6 girssill, 8 girsle. [OE. *gristle* = OFris. *gristel, gristl, grestel, gerstel,* EFris. *grössel, grüssel,* MLG. *gristel,* MHG. *gruschel*; cogn. with OE. *grost* gristle (Leiden glosses); synonymous forms of similar sound are OHG. *c(h)rustula, -ila, crostila, -ela, -illa*; *chrustilîn, crustili* (MHG. *krostel, krossel, krosel, krustel*; also *kruspel, krospel*). The mutual relation of these forms, and the etymology, are obscure.]

1. A tough flexible tissue, of a whitish colour, in vertebrate animals; = Cartilage 1.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 174 *Cartilaga,* .. nægsristlae. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 350 *Cartilago,* naes,gristle. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158/22 *Cartilago,* gristle. *c* 1050 *Voc.* ibid. 414/1 *Gartilago,* gristle. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lix. (1495) 175 Grystyll is tendernes of the bones and is callyd cartilago in latyn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 213/2 Grystylle of the nose, *cartilago.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 157/1 A Girstelle, *cartilago.* 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 89 The hawe is a sorance in a horse eye, and is lyke gristell. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* cxli. (1636) 142 The Eares are nothing else but gristill and skinne. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 943 Very thin bones and gristle bound or vnited by Synchondrosis. *a* 1721 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 21 The soft spinal gristle of his back, He turns and winds. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 47 Leaves egg-spear-shaped .. serratures like gristle. 1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* viii. § 3 The bones which work against each other, are tipped with gristle. 1843 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 42 Another tissue of which cells form the principal part, is that termed cartilage or gristle.

b. *fig.* with reference to the gristly nature of the bones in infancy. *In the gristle*: in an initiatory, unformed, or embryonic stage of existence.

1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* 18 A people who are still, as it were, in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood. 1865 *Morn. Star* 22 May, As yet, of course, this business is in the gristle. 1880 E. Kirke *Garfield* 46 Talleyrand once said to the first Napoleon that 'the United States was a giant without bones'. Since that time our gristle has been rapidly hardening.

2. A structure or formation consisting of such tissue; a gristly part; = Cartilage 1 b. (Now rare in *pl.*)

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Tadden and froggen þe freoteð ham ut te ehnen ant te neose gristles. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2144 The emperour of evil trusle Carved off his nose by the grusle. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbysw.* in Wright *Voc.* 145 *Un tendroun,* a gristel. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 A gristil is cold & drie, & is neischere þan a boon. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlii. 140 Ye grystell of his nose as grete as the mossell of an oxe. 1574 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 87 Gif thay happin tobe convicted, To be adiugeit tobe ..burnt throw the girssill of the rycht eare wt ane het Irne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/2 The synnues, Tendones, and Cartilages or grissells. 1601 Munday *Downf. Earl Huntington* III. iii. G j b, Is this a pawe..To holde a tender hand in?..Looke I pray, His armes are gristles. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 152 The bones and crissels of the Nose. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xii. 126 Take six Pounds of good Pork, free from Skin and Gristles, and Fat. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* I. 63 To fill our colons With rich blood, or make brawn out of our gristles. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxiii, We would slit it [the nose] up to the gristle.

† b. In various transf. senses: (see quots). *Obs.*

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 31 b, The kernelles and gristell whiche are in the rootes, if they be welle digested they make nourishment. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxv. 308 The best Ammoniacum .. pure and without shardes, splinters, or stonie gristels or gravell. *Ibid.* III. cxiv. 307 Galbanum is also a gumme or liquor .. and the best is gristel, or betwixt hard and soft. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Gristle of the Walnut is that as lies between the two halves of the kernel, within the shell. 1785 Burns *Ep. to J. Lapraik* 1 Apr. xxii, To conclude my lang epistle, As my auld pen's worn to the grissle.

c. *Sc.* The nose.

1790 A. Wilson *Ep. to E. Picken* Poet. Wks. (1846) 109 Whiles a glass to heet my gab, And snuff to smart my girsle.

† **3.** *fig.* A tender or delicate person. *Obs.*

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 27 Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but a gristle, Ah sweete lambe and coney. 1591 Lyly *Endym.* v. ii. 73 *Sam.* We will helpe you to find a young ladie. *Top.* I love no grissels,.. I desire old matrons. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* I. ii, I am a gristle, and these spider fingers Will never hold a sword. *a* 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* v. ii. (1653) G 6 b, Alas y'are but a grissell, Weake picking meat.

4. *attrib.*, as † *gristle-ring*; † **gristle-bone** = sense 2.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 116 Whan the voys of thayer smyte to the grystil-boon, there it is gretly holpe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 148 In þe fore partie of þe brest þere is sett þe canne of þe lungis, þe which is compounned of gristil ryngis bounde togidere wiþ pannicleris ligamentis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 106/1 Cruschylbone, or grystylbone, *cartilago.* 1557–8 Phaer *Æneid* VII. T iij b, While the poyson .. gropes her gristlebones, and venim droppes her sences drinkes. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 11/1 Four other eighty thousands not yet reached manhood and womanhood, or gone beyond the gristle stage.

† **Gristled** (gri·s'ld), *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gristle *sb.* + -ed [2].] Formed into gristle.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2nd Peter* ii. 5 Infants who cannot speake or doe ill, whose flesh is but new quick'ned in the wombe, or bones scarce gristled out of the wombe.

Gristly (gri·sli), *a.* Forms: *a.* 4, 7 grystly, 5 grustlye, gristeli, 6 -el(l)y, grisselye, 7 grissly, (gristlely), grisselly, 7–9 grisly, 6– gristly. *β. Sc.* 6 girsillie, 8 girslie. [f. Gristle *sb.* + -y[1].]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of gristle; consisting or full of gristle; cartilaginous.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xii. (1495) 116 The substaunce of the very ere is grystly. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 Þe eende of þe þrote bolle is gristeli [*v.r.* grustlye]. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 102 When thei haue gnabeled of the softest and gristely partes with their tiethe. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 30 His flesche was all girssillie bot of a trim taist. 1615 H. Crooke *Body of Man* 379 A hard substance sometimes gristlely .. which in some Creatures..is a very gristle. *Ibid.* 613 An vpper part which is immoueable and bony, and a lower, which is moueable and gristly. 1657 Evelyn *Diary* 19 Sept., Certaine grissly skinns curiously jointed, yet loose. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 195 On his shoulders arises a large fleshy or grisly substance. 1797 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 144 The peritonæal covering of the stomach .. has almost a grisly hardness. 1805 J. Nicol *Poems* I. 155 (Jam.) His girslie nose. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 14 The gristly parts have been gnawed off, as if by dogs. 1884 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 176 A piece of gristly meat one inch in length.

† b. Having a cartilaginous skeleton, as some fishes. (See Cartilaginous 1 b.) *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 333 Such fishes as wee called Cartilagineous and gristly. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 682 It [a serpent] also beareth egges in her place of conception ..which are there disposed in order, as in other living gristly creatures.

2. Having a texture resembling that of gristle, in toughness, etc.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 378 The best Galbanum..is gristly and cleare withall. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 115/2 Gristly seeds are thin skinny flat seeds. 1776–96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 189 Cup 5 leaves and 5 angles, gristly. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 337 The gristly substance which forms the bulbs.

Hence **Gri·stliness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Gristole, variant of *grith-stool*: see Grith *sb.* 7.

Gristy (gri·sti), *a. dial.* [? f. Grist *sb.*[2] + -y[1].] Gritty.

1676 J. Beaumont in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 729 A sort of ash-colour'd gristy Clay. *Ibid.* 732 In the Courses, .. betwixt the clifts I find of these Plants growing up in the gristy clay. 1881 *I. of W. Gloss., Gristy,* sandy; having hard particles.

† **Grisy,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 grizy, grysie, griesy, -ie, gryesy, 8 greecy. [f. Grise *v.* + -y[1]. In quot. 1590 the reading *grizy* may be a misprint.] Horrible; grim; grisly. Hence † **Gri·syness.**

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xv. 12 Whanne the sunne was goon down, feer felle vpon Abram, and greet grisynes [1388 hidousenesse, Vulg. *horror*] and derk assaileden hym. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 18 The slouthfull wave of that great griesy [*ed.* 1609 griesly] lake. *Ibid.* II. xi. 12 That fourth band..Was, as the rest, a grysie rablement. *Ibid.* III. xii. 19 A most faire dame, Led of two grysie villeins, th' one Despight, The other cleped Cruelty. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 140 (Fo. 1 1623) This grizy [Qos. 1600 grizly] beast (which Lyon hight by name). *a* 1800 *Johnie Scot* in Child *Ballads* (1886) II. 390 Out they brought the Itilian, And a greecy ghost was he.

† **Gri·sy,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 6 griesie, gryesy, 7 grizie, grizy. [app. f. Gris *a.* + -y[1].] Grey, grizzled.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 25 His griesie [*ed.* 1611 griesly] lockes, long growen and unbound. *Ibid.* III. i. 67 Earely, ere the grosse Earthes gryesy shade Was all disperst out of the firmament. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* 874 His beard grizie [1638 grizy], though not for age.

Grit (grit), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 gréot, 3, 5, 7, (9 *dial.*) gret, 3–4 greot, 4, (9 *dial.*) greit, 4, 7 grett, 4–8 grete, 4–9 greet, (5–7 greete, 7 griet, 8–9 *dial.* grate). *β.* 6 grite, gryt. 7– grit. [OE. *gréot* = OS. *griot,* OHG. *grioz* (MHG. *grieʒ,* G. *griess*), ON. *gríót* pebbles:—O Teut. **greuto*[m], str. neut.; a pre-Teut. root **ghreud-*: *ghrud-* appears in Lith. *grusti* to crush, pound, Lettish *grauds* grain, Osl. *gruda* clod. The abnormal development of the vowel may be due to assimilation to Grit *sb.*[2]]

1. *collect. sing.* Formerly: Sand, gravel, small stones. Now: Minute particles of stone or sand, as produced by attrition or disintegration.

a. Beowulf 3168 Forleton eorla ʒestreon eorðan healdan, gold on greote, þær hit nu ʒen lifað .. unnyt. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 909 (Gr.) Þu scealt greot etan þine lifdaʒas. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 425 (Gr.) Sand is ʒeblonden, grund wið greote. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9938 (Cott.) Four strandes rinnes suete Thoru þat grauel and þat grett [*other MSS.* grete]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2501 He fond awele [*sc.* a well] ful gode Al white it was, þe grete. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 121 With grete gravill and greete I skoure an oulde pane. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. Prol. 55 The syluer scalyt fyschis on the greit Ourthwort cleir stremis sprynkland for the heyt. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* XXV. 55 An Assent straw'd wth a slippery greet. *a* 1650 *Dth. Robin Hood* 100 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 56 There make me a full fayre graue of grauell & of greete. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 30 Small Griet and Gravell may choak a man. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Gret,* fine gravel, sand. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss., Greet.* 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Greit.*

β. 1589 Rider *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Grite, or duste of stones or mettal, *scobs.* 1618 E. Elton *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (1622) 239 Bread of deceit..afterwards it turnes to grit and grauell in his mouth. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 37 Though we wash it never so well, yet the grit cracks in our teeth. 1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* vi. 62 Take two or three Eels,..and wash them from Grit. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 218 A considerable quantity of road grit. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. xv, The City grit gets into the hair and eyes and skin.

¶ Used for Grit *sb.*[2]

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Muche fol he were þe muhte, to his owene bihoue, hweðer se he wolde, grinden greot oðer hwete, ʒif he grunde þe greot & lefde þene hwete. 'Hwete is holi speche', ase Seint Anselme seið. Heo grint greot þe cheofled.

b. *fig.*, with reference to the unpleasant or injurious qualities of grit.

1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 184 It gives you a

shock of unpleasant surprise, a kind of grit, as when one's teeth close on a bit of gravel in a dish of strawberries and cream. 1884 J. S. BREWER *Hen. VIII*, I. 105 The Venetian ambassador, gleeful as a schoolboy when he could throw grit into Wolsey's bread, was not sorry at the opportunity of carrying him the tidings. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec., Every tax is a handful of grit thrown into the machinery of industrial wealth, and impairs its productive powers.

c. A particle of sand. *rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 314 If haply there doe arise a tempest..they [bees] catch up some little stonie greet to ballaise and poise themselves against the wind. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 56 Application of acid may dissolve the grits away.

2. Coarse sandstone, esp. of the kinds used for millstones and grindstones; gritstone.

a. c 1275 *Serving Christ* 67 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Me graueþ þis gode in greote and in ston. 1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 109 In xvj petris de grete emp. pro j herthe. *c* 1400 *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 35 621 With grete stones of gret & of gray marble. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. ix. (1877) II. 64 These [whetstones] also are divided either into the hard griet, as the common that shoomakers use, or the soft griet called hones. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* x. 123 The Stone of which are made Milstones, which Stone is here called Greet. 1731 LOWTHORP in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. I. viii. 588 The Portland stone is of a fine Chalky Greet, fit for all curious hewn and carved Work. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M, Shale, Chirts, Greet, &c. do produce very good Veins, and that last very well likewise.

β. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 3. 2/1 A Grit or course free Stone. 1784 BELKNAP *Tour White Mts.* (1876) 20 Grindstones are found at Fryeburg and at Amariscogin, of a fine grit, and hard. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 222 The lacustrine strata are composed of gravel, grit and micaceous sandstone. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 450 The upper beds consist of quartzose grits. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 25 The massive millstone grit of Derbyshire and Yorkshire. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 158 By an augmentation in the size of the grains, a sandstone may become a grit, or a pebbly conglomerate sandstone.

† b. Applied by J. Hill to a 'genus' of fossils.

1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 569 Series III. Class IV. Order II. Genus I. Saburræ. Gritts. Fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder. *Ibid.*, The white stony Gritts .. consisting of pure Spar.

3. Earth, soil, mould; † the ground, as *under, in, on the greet.* Now *Obs.* exc *dial.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3774 Erðe..opnede vnder ere fet; Held up neiðer ston ne gret. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16923 Nu is þe croice grauen vnder greit, and iesus vnder stan. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1530 Graven in grete so cold. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 23 As greyn that lyth in the greot and thorgh grace, atte laste, Spryngeth vp and spredeth. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1252 Many a Sarazene lay on his bake, .. Full Grisely gronande one the grete. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 405 Take we the body of this sweet, and lay it low under the greet! 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 502 The blacke mould or grit. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 6 The side lands in the hill country are always the poorest, because the good grete, or mold, is washed down by the rain. 1813 [see 6 below]. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Greet*, earth, soil.

4. The grain or texture of a stone, in respect of fineness, coarseness, etc.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 105 These stonis at Stonehenge be all of one gryt, without chaunge of colour, or vayne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 588 In this kind there be of a more free and softer grit. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* lxxxix. 154 Let not the sand be either too sharp or too fine, but of a middle greet. 1694 S. FOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 171 Of a whitish Free-stone colour, but a finer closer gret. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 40 The Grit or Grain of it greatly resembled that of a Millstone. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* 56 (Jam.) When they mean to split it, they begin by drawing a straight line along the stone in the direction of its grete. *a* 1835 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. (1848) 11 The ancient door is..of..a dark red sandstone of a strong grit.

fig. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 114 (1810) 118 There .. lived in this parish one Stone, who was of so hard a greete, that he lived to the age of one hundred and twenty years.

5. *colloq.*; orig. *U. S. slang.* Firmness or solidity of character; indomitable spirit or pluck; stamina. *To be clear, hard* (etc.), *grit*: to have genuine spirit or pluck. *To be the grit*: to be the 'right sort', the genuine 'article'.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 386 Proper fellow he was too; 'cute enough, I tell you—sharp as a razor—clear grit. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* II. i. 13 If he hadn't a had the clear grit in him, and showed his teeth and claws. 1861-2 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xxxi, If you were a chip of the old block you would be just what he called 'the grit'. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 322 His main deficiency was a lack of grit. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* III. XIII. ii. 12 John Fisher..had not lost his northern grit and twang. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Oct., Our English lads are hard grit. 1892 *Times* 23 Apr. 7/1 Every appointment of the kind must be based wholly upon fitness and grit.

b. In Canadian politics, a Radical or Liberal. Formerly *clear grit.*

1884 *Fortn. Rev.* May 592 There arose up [in Canada] a political party of a Radical persuasion, who were called Clear-Grits, and the Clear-Grits declared for the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves. 1887 GOLDWIN SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* July 15 The names 'Tory' and 'Grit', by which they call each other, therefore, being free from meaning, are really more appropriate than Conservative and Liberal, by which they call themselves. *Ibid.*, Their leaders are more ready to accept baronetcies and knighthoods than the leaders of the Grits.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grit-ashlar, -country, -getter*; **grit-berry**, a name for the genus *Comarostaphylis* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **grit-board** *dial.*, the earth-board of a plough; **grit-emery**, coarse emery; **grit-rock** = GRITSTONE.

1855 *Cornwall* (1862) 77 The 'best blue fine granite, or *grit-ashlar, for building sea-walls'. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 263 **Grate board*, or bread Board—The mould or earth-board of a plough which turns the furrow; earth being frequently called grate. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss., Greetboard*, the earth-board of a plough. 1878 DAVIS & LEES *West Yorksh.* I. i. 14 The deep valleys in the *grit country usually have a stream at the bottom. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 101 *Grit or corn Emery used for sharpening cutting burnishers. 1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. 118 Occupations of the people, .. *Grit-getter. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 439/2 In the Carpathian mountains and in the Alps *grit-rocks with abundance of fuci (*grès des Carpathes*) represent the greensands of France and England. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 189 Mr. Wesley was buried in Epworth churchyard under a plain *grit tombstone, supported by brick-work.

Grit (grit), *sb.*[2] Now only *pl.* and *dial.* Forms: *a. sing.* (rare) 1 **grytt**, 7 **gritt**, 8 **grit**. *pl.* 1 **grytta, gretta**, 3 *genitive* **gruttene**, 7 **gritts**, 7– **grits**. *β. pl.* 7 **gurts, gert** (see GIRT-BREW), 9 **girts**. *γ. pl.* 6– **greats**, (7 **greyts**, 7–8 **greets**). [OE. *grytt(e* str. and wk. fem., usually in pl. *grytta* (*n* = MLG., Du. *grutte* fem., OHG. *gruzzi* (MHG., G. *grütze*) :—OTeut. type **grutjô, grutjôn-*, f. Teut. root **greut-, graut-, grŭt-*, whence also GROATS (a synonym, usually regarded as a mere variant, of this word), and GRIT *sb.*[1]

This and the preceding sb. seem to have mutually influenced each other in form, whence the *v* forms here and the *β* forms of GRIT *sb.*[1]

† 1. Bran, chaff, mill-dust. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 823 *Pullis*, grytt. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 141/20 *Apludes* uel *cantabra*, hwæte gryttan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 220 Þam mannum sceal man sellan .. niwe beren mela oððe grytta. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 330/33 *Furfures*, gretta. 11.. *Voc.* ibid. 505/13 *Polline*, gryttes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Þis is Godes heste, þet him is muchele leouere þen þet tu ete gruttene bread, oðer werie herde here.

2. Oats that have been husked but not ground (or only coarsely); coarse oatmeal.

This is the general use of the word, but its application varies and has varied in Eng. dialects; in America it is applied to other kinds of grain. (See quots.)

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 457 Otemeale Greyts. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* vii. (1636) 31 Of the greats or groats..boiled in water with salt, they make a kind of meat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 In Gaule .. they have a kind of fourmentie corn or gurts..named in their language Brance. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. viii. (1668) 178 The Greets or full Kernels will separate from the smaller oatmeal. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* II. (1662) 153 Gruel .. is wholsome Spoon-meat, .. Water is the Matter, Grits the Form thereof. 1685 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 205 They are much smaller, without husk, and are indeed perfect gritts naturally, requiring no Mill to make them into Oatemeal. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Oat meal*, The bigger kind of Oat-Meal, which is call'd Greets, or Corn Oat-Meal. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housewife* 206 Whole greets boiled in water till they burst, and then mixt with butter. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 335 Grits [1747 (ed. 1) grotes] once cut does better than oatmeal. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 68 Gruels, or decoctions of grits or of oatmeal, are excellent demulcents. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Girts*, oatmeal. *Var. dial.* 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Grits* (*Milling*), cracked fragments of wheat smaller than *groats*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., In America, fine hominy is called grits, and wheat prepared in the same way is likewise so designated.

3. *attrib.*, as *grit-gruel.* See also GIRT-BREW.

1844 T. WEBSTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 739 In the case of grits, this cuticle is entirely kept back, which accounts for the smoothness, as it is termed, of grit-gruel.

Grit (grit), *sb.*[3] (Only in dicts.: see also GRYFF.) [? Repr. OE. *grytte* spider, which is found once as a gloss on *gongeweafre* (Vulgate *aranea*) in *Vesp. Ps.* lxxxix. 9.] A kind of crab.

1598 FLORIO, *Paguro*, a kind of creuis or crafish called a grit, a grampell, or a punger. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Grit*, a kinde of fish, otherwise called a Grample fish. 1721 in BAILEY. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Grit*, the sea-crab. *Linc.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gritt*, an east-country term for the sea-crab.

Grit (grit), *v.* [f. GRIT *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To produce a grating sound such as is caused by the crushing of grit; to move with such a grating noise.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* XXX, The sanded floor that grits beneath the tread. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 191 The wheel gritted slowly along. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 343 Several gigs and carriages of various descriptions gritted past us through the deep sand of the unpaved thoroughfares. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Grit*, to squeak or grunt. *Somerset.* 1851 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 216 A burnt stick that goes gritting, Grit, gritting o'er the canvas. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round Sofa* 250 He pulled a face as if he had heard a slate-pencil gritting against a slate.

2. *trans.* To cover with grit or sand.

1842 [see GRITTED *ppl. a.*]. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 421/2 His hands and gun all sand gritted with his labour of wall erection.

3. To cause to make a grating or 'gritty' sound.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 131 Murmurously the ebbing waters grit The little pebbles.

4. To grind or grate (the teeth).

1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 1890 III. 30 Just conceive how much harder your teeth you'd have gritted. 1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Month* etc. 27, I gritted my teeth as I thought what a despicable thing it would be.

Hence **Gritted, Gritting** *ppl. adjs.*

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. (1859) 504 Thundering them down again against the flint-hard coral spikes, with a loud gritting rumble. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 242 When .. thou shalt cease To pace the gritted floor. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 422/1 The gritted teeth, and the tension of the body, show what power this player has put into his shot.

Grit, obs. form of GRITH; Sc. f. GREAT.

Grite, obs. form of GRIT *sb.*[1]; Sc. f. GREAT.

Grith (griþ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *a.* 1–4 **griþ**, 3 **gryþ, gryt**, *Orm.* **griþþ**, 4 **grit, gryht, grid**, 4–5 **gryth**, 4–7 **grithe**, (5 **grythe, greth, gryethe, grygh**t(e), 3– **grith**. *β. Sc.* and *north.* 4–6, 9 **gyrth**, 4–9 **girth**, (5 **girthe**, 6 **gyrthe, gyrtht**). [OE. *grið*, a. ON. *grið* neut., orig. domicile, home; in pl., truce, peace, pardon; hence, sanctuary, asylum.]

† 1. Guaranteed security; protection, defence; safe conduct. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Laws of Cnut* I. c. 2 § 1 in Schmid *Gesetze* 250 Ælc cirice is mid rihte on Cristes agenum griðe, and ælc cristenman ah micele þearfe, þæt he on þam griðe micele mæðe wite, forþam Godes grið is ealra griða selost to ȝearnianne and ȝeornost to healdenne, and þær nehst cyninges. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 492 Þas oþer gastes þat fell him wiht þe quilk for-sok godds grith. *Ibid.* 7517 Ga þan .. in godds grith, þat he-self ai be þe with. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 34 Erles & barons þat wer in þe land, So wele were þei chastised, alle com tille his grith. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3899 Defende we vs douȝtili or we deiȝen sone; þer goþ non oþer griþ, it geineþ nouȝt to flene. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. Prol. 27 Than suld I..wyn, till succoure me fra blame, The gyrth of excusatyowne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 150 To come and goo I graunte yow grith. *c* 1450 MYRC 1693 Agayn enuye loue ys gryth. *c* 1450 *Robin Hood & Monk* lxxxvi. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 101/1, 'I gaf hem grith', seid oure kyng, 'Thorowout all mery Inglond'. 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 59 Sen that fra God your grace cummis all, Fra your regrait ye gif him girth. *a* 1650 *Flodden Field* 266 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 330 There shold neither be grith nor grace, but on a boughe he shold be hanged.

2. *spec.* in *O.E. Law.* Security, peace, or protection guaranteed under particular limitations of time or place; as CHURCH-GRITH (OE. *ciric-grið*), security within the precincts of a church; HAND-GRITH (OE. *hand-grið*), protection under the king's hand; after the OE. period used without qualification = *church-grith* (occas. *kirkes grith*), sanctuary. *To take grith*: to take sanctuary; hence *gen.*, to take refuge or shelter.

a 1000, *c* 1205 [see CHURCH-GRITH]. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* VIII. c. 1 in Schmid *Gesetze* 242 ȝif æfre ænig man.. Godes ciric-grið swa abrece ðæt he binnon ciric-wagum manslaȝa weorðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Understondeð..tet se beoð ivlowen to chirche griðe: uor nis non of ou þet nes sume chere Godes þeof. *a* 1300 Kirkes grith [see CHURCH-GRITH]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 44 He mysdid thar gretly, but wer, That gave na gyrth to the Awter. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1047 Thai..To the kyrk rane, wend gyrth for till haiff tayne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXVIII. (1482) 238 A Breton murthred a good wedowe..and after this he toke the grith [*ed.* 1520 gyrthe] of holy chirche. 1519 *Sanctuar. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 86, I aske gyrth for Godsake and Saint Cuthbert's. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* XIV. 118 Thai gart pausanias seruitur pas to the tempil to tak gyrtht and protectione, as dois ane tresgressour. 1603 STOW *Surv.* XXXIV. 310, 5 of his fellowship..took him [a souldier prisoner] from the Officer, brought him into sanctuary, at the west dore of S. Martins church, and tooke grithe of that place. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* X, Three or four men..came this morning before daylight to ask the privilege of girth and sanctuary. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 178 The Grith that ranked next after that which was given 'from the king's own hand' was 'the grith which the ealderman and king's reeve give in the Assembly of the Five-Burghs'. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* July 223 Charles availing himself of the law of grith or sanctuary, went down to Holyrood.

3. *concr.* A place of protection; a sanctuary, asylum.

Some of the earlier examples may belong to sense 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1778 Þe bestes ran þan to monetains .. Well went þai to þar haue grith. *Ibid.* 8829 Þis tre þai tok þan o cipres, and did in wirscip and in pes, in þat hali temple grith. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 47 Kidin..Throw Ross, rycht to the gyrth off Tayne. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XX. 320 The house that he gose to grith, ye shall folow and go hym with. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii. 4 At the porchis or closter of Juno, Than all bot waist, thocht it was girth [L. *asylo*], stude .. wardanes tway. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 310 Quhiterne, quhare ane girth is dedicat in the honour of Sanct Miriane. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 13 The saidis seruandis wer tane furth of the girth of Torphichin. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 108 Thy gyrth is set in sicker place, For he sall saif the mychtfullie. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 219 Vinice, the commoune girth of al strangeris. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. II*, 49 He sall make securitie to the Schiref, anent that crime, before he pas furth of the immunitie, or girth, to the quhilk he did flie. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 251 The precinct of these tombs..enjoyed the privileges of a Girth or Sanctuary. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* IV, So they are safe in girth and sanctuary.

† 4. Peace (in the general sense). Often collocated in OE. and early ME. with *frith*, in later ME. with *peace. Obs.*

c 1000 *Battle of Maldon* 35 (Gr.) We willað wið þam golde grið fæstnian. 11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1002 (Laud MS.) He þa þæs cynges worde & his witena grið wið hi ȝesætte. *Ibid.* an. 1011 þonne nam man grið, and frið wið hi. *Ibid.* an. 1048 And ȝeaf se cyng Godes grið and his fulne freondscipe on æȝðre healfe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Grið on eorðe, and grið on hefene, and grið bitwenen uwilc cristene monne. *Ibid.* 79 Ierusalem bitaceð gripes sihþe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3519

O þatt Ke3ȝeress time, þatt held wiþþ mikell griþþ & friþþ Hiss kinedom onn eorþe. *c* 1205 LAY. 4035 Þa æræste here vnfriðe, Ouer al me brac þene grið. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 61 Michel was svich a king to preyse, That held so Englond in grith. *a* 1310 *Harrow. Hell* 124 (Harl. MS.) Y shal .. do þe to holde gryht [*other MSS.* griþ]. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2234 She grette Kyng Richard in peace and gryth. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4604 (Kölbing) He com. .to speke him wiþ Mani word of loue and griþ. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1785 Yn France plenere pes Was cryde, and gryth. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 7 This gle in grythe Is mater of myrthe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 54 Byd hym go hastely .. Amang youre folk..your gyrth & peasse to cry.

†**5.** Quarter (in battle), as in *to give grith. Without(en grith*: no quarter being given; hence, without mercy, relentlessly. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5545 Al þe knau barns þat þai fand wit-outen grith þai suld þam sla. *Ibid.* 7261 þat hus he feld, gaf naman grith, And slogh his faas, him self þar with. 13.. *Arth. & Merl.* 1974 (Kölbing) Al, þat was þer ynne on lyue, Best and mon .. His brente doun, wiþ owte gryth. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12055 (Fairf.) Þai hate vs alle wiþ-oute griþ. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1648 Bad hym ther he his fo fande, To gyff hym no grythe. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 293, I schall the bette euery leth, Hede and body, wythout greth. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 660 He gat no gyrth for all his burnyst weid. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 836 Thair was na girth on the ground, quhill ane gaif the gaist.

6. *Sc.* The cessation of the criminal courts during Christmas time and certain other seasons, in accordance with the granting of the king's peace to criminals. (Cf. ON. *jóla-friðr*, Sw. *jula-friper*, etc.)

c 1575 in *Balfour's Pract.* (1754) 279 Gif he haldis the court in time forbiddin and defendit be the law, that is to say, fra 3ule grith be proclamit, quhill efter the halie dayis.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as grith-man, a man, esp. a criminal, who has taken sanctuary; **grith-priest**, a priest who ministered to those who took sanctuary; **grith-rod** (see quot. 1875); **grith-place, -stool, -stone, -town**, a place, stool, etc. at which sanctuary was taken.

1342 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1708) V. 328 Assignavimus, Magnificum Principem..Edwardum de Balliolo, Regem Scotiæ ad omnes Homines, vocatos *Grithmen. 1458 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 72 Confugæ sive gyrthmanii, citati ad allegandum causas racionabiles quare non debent puniri canonice propter eorum perjuria. 1468 *Ibid.* 134 N. Y., gyrthman, citatus est. 1779 HAILES *Ann. Scotl.* II. 211 *note*, All persons who on account of felony had taken refuge in sanctuaries, were pardoned by royal proclamation, under condition of serving, at their own charges, in the army of Baliol (Fœdera, tom. V. p. 328). They are denominated *Grithmen*, i.e. *Girth-men*. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xix. 3 That he that is exilid for mansleyng haue of ny3 [*one MS. adds* a *grith place] whidur he may escape. 1391 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 105 Domini Johannis vocati le *Grithpreste. 1471 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 151 Johannes Eksmyth, gyrthman, fecit finem [*MS.* funem] ij*s.*, applicatum fabricæ ecclesiæ pro portacione le *gyrthrod. 1875 J. T. FOWLER *ibid.* 383 It appears that these [Gyrthrods] were staves with banners, carried before the feretory at Rogation-tide by the Girthmen. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Grithstole* (i.e. Seat of Peace), a Sanctuary, or place of Refuge for Malefactors. 1728–1800 BAILEY, *Gristole.* 1228 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 51 Infra..locum qui vocatur *Grythstane. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xix. 6 Lest..the next kynesman..pursue, and take hym, if the weie is lengere [*some MSS. add* fro the *grith toun], and smyte the lijf of hym which is not gilti of deeth.

†**Grith,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 griðian, 3 griþie(n, *pa. pple.* igrepid, igriðed. [OE. *griðian*, f. *grið* GRITH *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make peace.

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1016 (Laud MS.) Lundene waru griðede wið þone here. *c* 1205 LAY. 5551 þat folc of Cascuine þe noht nælden griðien.

2. *trans.* To give peace or protection to.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* vi. c. 42 in Schmid *Gesetze* 234 Þæt hi Godes cirican æghwar ȝeorne griðian and friðian. *c* 1205 LAY. 21908 We nefden nænne mon þe us wið heom mihten griðien. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 10605 Ich ou wolle griþie.

Grith, variant of GIRTH *sb.*

Grithbreach. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: see GRITH and BREACH. [OE. *grið-bryce, -brice*, f. *grið* GRITH + *bryce* BREACH. Cf. ON. *griðabrek.*]

1. Breach of the peace.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* VIII. c. 4 in Schmid *Gesetze* 244 Bete man æfre ærest þone grið-bryce into þare circan, be þam þe seo dæd si, and be þam þe þare circan mæð si. 11.. *Laws of Hen. I*, c. 12 § 2 ibid. 444 Haec [placita] emendantur C solidis: grithbrecha, stretbrecha, forestel, [etc.]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1732 Hanke schal i-tide harm and schonde, ȝef ȝe doth grith-bruche on his londe. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Gridbriche, *pais enfrainte.* 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Grythbruche, brekynge of pees. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Grithbreach*, is a breach of peace.

2. The penalty for breach of the peace.

c 1030 *Laws Cnut* II. c. 15 in Schmid *Gesetze* 278 And on Dena-lage he ah fyte-wita and fyrd-wita and griþ-bryce and ham-socne. 1290 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 27/2 Cum sacha, soca, overstronde & streme, on wode & felde, tol, them, & gridbruch, hamsokne, murdrum & forestal. 1353 in Pote *Windsor Cas.* (1749) 122 [They should be .. discharged from] Grithbrech, Forstall, Homesoken, Blod-wite, Wardmote. 1598 STOW *Surv. Lond.* 262 Sack and socke, Thole and The, Infangthefe and Grithbriche. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. 392 The grithbrice, the penalty for violating the peace of a church.

†**Gri·thful,** *a. Obs.* [f. GRITH *sb.* + -FUL.] Peaceful. Hence †**Gri·thfulness,** peacefulness.

c 1205 LAY. 9171 Kinbelin wes god king & griþful [*c* 1275 griþfoll] þurh alle þing. *Ibid.* 12166 Þa andswerede Gracien mid griðfulle worden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 406 Luue makeð kire schir and griðful and cleane. *Ibid.* 416 Ne none wise ne mei heo beon Marie, mid griðfulnesse of heorte.

†**Gri·thly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. GRITH *sb.* + -LY[1], -LY[2].] **A.** *adj.* Peaceable. **B.** *adv.* Peaceably.

c 1205 LAY. 121 He griðliche spac. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 445 And grete Pandrasum þane king mid griþliche [*c* 1205 greiðlicre] speche.

†**Grithsergeant.** *Obs.* In 3 *pl.* grissergans, grithsergeans, -serjauns. [f. GRITH *sb.* + SERGEANT.] An officer appointed to maintain the peace.

1293 *Year-bk* 21 & 22 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 49 Illis constituere servientes qui vocantur Grissergans [*Iter Roll* Grithserjauns]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 267 Grith-sergeans, wit longe gleyues, To yemen wilde wodes and pathes Fro wicke men.

Gritless (gri·tlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. GRIT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no 'grit' or solidity of character.

1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 17 The most impulsive, pliant, gritless race in Europe.

Gritstone (gri·tstōun). In 6–8 usually greet-. [f. GRIT *sb.*[1] + STONE *sb.*] = GRIT *sb.*[1] 2.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 328 Albasans (which I thynke to be of that kynde which we caule the greete stone). 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* i. 2 Hard greet-Stone (which broken in the middle doth oftentimes very much resemble Loaf-Sugar). 1761 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 100/2 The loose stones near the summit [of Ingleborough] the people call greet-stones. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 412 The inhabitants on gret-stone are healthier than those on chalk. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Greet-stones*, a sort of freestones. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 31 The lower portion of the hill is surrounded by shale and gritstone. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 196 Gritstone..taken in.. certain quarries in Fairfield.

attrib. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 314 Those [sheep] upon gritstone being 3 pounds lighter than those upon limestone land. 1878 DAVIS & LEES *West Yorksh.* 14 The moors generally terminate westward in an abrupt grit-stone escarpment.

Grittiness (gri·tinĕs). [f. GRITTY *a.*[1] + -NESS.] The quality, state, or condition of being gritty.

1611 FLORIO, *Grezzaria*, grittinesse, ruggednesse. 1659 TORRIANO, *Arenosita*, sandinesse, grettinesse. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 349 Wash them well to take away all the Grittiness. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumbld.* I. iii. 33 It melts in the mouth, and has no disagreeable taste; pure, and free from grittiness. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 14 A constant feeling of grittiness of the eye. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 459 Imparting to the teeth a sense of grittiness, due to the presence of great numbers of minute crystals of the oxalate of calcium. 1896 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 7/5 A hazel loam with some character of grittiness.

fig. 1898 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Sept. 376 Froude's English .. has none of the artifices of Macaulay, nor the grimaces of Carlyle, .. nor the grittiness of Hallam and Grote.

Grittle (grit'l), *v. dial.* [? f. GRIT *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To break (corn) or grind it coarsely. Hence **Gri·ttle** *sb.*, corn so treated.

1736 BAILEY (folio), *Grittle*, to just break corn or but a little in the mill. 1894 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/4 A Hampshire farmer uses grittled wheat. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Grittle*, corn just broken or cracked. Oatmeal so done is called Grits or Grots.

Grittum(e)lie, var. GREATUMLY *adv. Sc. Obs.*

Gritty (gri·ti), *a.*[1] Also 6–7 greetie, 7 grettie, -y, 7, 9 *dial.* greety. [f. GRIT *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling grit; containing, consisting of, or full of grit; sandy.

1598 FLORIO, *Renóso*, sandie, grauelly, greetie, full of grauell. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 7 Base herbes, and rough sandy stone, denotate a leane greety sandie or grauelly ground. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* ii. 60 The higher Grounds are gritty, gravelly, and some stony and rocky. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 35/1 Pit-sand .. is of several kinds.., the carbuncly, and the gritty. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 14 Permit it to stand about ten seconds of time, in order to let the gritty parts settle to the bottom. *a* 1806 S. HORSLEY *Serm.* II. 43 The grovelling posture and the gritty meal [of the serpent]. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, A four-horse carriage, dashing by, obscured all objects in the gritty cloud it raised. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xviii. 338 In Devon and Dorset a gritty bed with numerous fossils occurs towards the base of the chalk. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* xiii. 213 A strong..wind saturated the air with impalpable sand, till every pore of the body was gritty and irritated.

2. Full of or containing minute hard particles impairing the quality or condition of the substance which harbours them, or rendering it unpleasant.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 44 A fantasie conceived .. by eating of some gretty peece of bread. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 491 They sopped that gritty bread in the wine that was made of very old Lees. 1795 *Rapin's Garden* 313 The worthless Thorn a valu'd Plum will bear, And what was gritty prove a melting Pear. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxiii, Hitching your knife in the gritty flaws of a black-lead pencil. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 43 These young bakers make their bread very gritty. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 367 Of a dull and rough fracture, gritty under the teeth.

b. *fig.* of literary style, with allusion to the unpleasant quality of 'gritty' bread.

1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 68 Alternate pages of extract and comment—generally rather dull and gritty. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* xi. 122 The style is gritty and the story far from exciting.

3. *U.S. collog.* Having firmness of character or courage; full of determination or pluck.

1847 ROSS *Squatter Life* 106 There never was a grittyer crowd congregated on that stream. 18.. LOWELL *Standish* Poet. Wks. 1890 I. 222 My neighbor Buckingham Hath somewhat in him gritty, Some Pilgrim-stuff that hates all sham. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 65 They were captured by a band of gritty frontiersmen under Sheriff Boswell.

†**Gritty** (gri·ti), *a.*[2] *Obs. Her.* In 5–6 grytty, 6 grittie. [Origin unknown; connexion with GRATE *sb.*[1] is suggested by the sense.] Of a field: Composed equally of a metal and a colour.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* B v, Thre Cootarmuris grytty ther bene in armys. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 76 After this furre, as many as are out of these orders aforesaid, shall be named of the colour and mettall they are of, and haue bin commonly called Grytty of Herehaughtes. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 204 The first feeld that is Grittie, is, when as the feeld is checqued of two or more cullors. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Grittie*, a term used by English writers to express the field when composed equally of metal and colour.

Gritumlie, var. GREATUMLY *adv. Sc. Obs.*

Grive, obs. form of GRIEVE *v.*

Grivet (gri·vĕt). [Of unknown origin; the L. specific name seems to be due to interpreting *grivet* as if f. F. *gris* grey + *vert* green.] A small greenish-grey monkey of north-east Africa (*Cercopithecus griseoviridis*); the tota.

1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 45 The Grivet, or Tota, as it is called by some writers, is of a sombre green colour. 1871–82 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 110 The Grivet Monkey.

Grizbite, variant of GRISTBITE *v.*

Grize, rare obs. form of GREECE, stairs.

Grizel (gri·zĕl). Also 6 Gressell, 6–7 Grissell, 7 Grissil(l, grizell, Grisel, 8–9 grizzle, 9 Grizzel. Later form of the proper name *Grisilde* (= *Griseldis*, *Griselda*), borne by the heroine of Chaucer's *Clerk's Tale* (adapted from a story of Petrarch's), who is the proverbial type of a meek, patient wife. [*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1126 No wedded man so hardy be tassaille His wyves pacience, in hope to fynde Grisildes, for in certein he shal faille.] 1565–6 *Stationers' Reg.* (Arb.) I. 132 b, The songge of pacyente Gressell vnto hyr make. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 297 For patience shee will proue a second Grissell. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Have patience woman, I have ben too longe a grizell. 1766 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. 192 He had married five shrews in succession, and made Grizels of every one of them before they died. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 19 The pounds and pounds she paid the doctor was enough to make a grizzle fret. [*a* 1849 MAR. EDGEWORTH (*title*) The Modern Griselda. 1885 BREWER *Reader's Handbk.* s.v., Octavia, the wife of Mark Antony, and sister of Augustus, is called the 'patient Grizel of Roman story'.]

Hence **Gri·zel** *v. trans.*, to make a Grizel of.

a 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posth. Wks.* (1798) II. 78, I had afterwards an opportunity of observing the treatment she had to endure, which grizzled her into patience.

Grizeld, obs. form of GRIZZLED *a.*

Grizelin, obs. form of GRIDELIN.

Grizely, obs. form of GRISLY.

Grizette, obs. form of GRISETTE.

Grizle, obs. form of GRIZZLE *a.* and *sb.*[1], and *v.*[1]

Grizly, variant of GRISLY, GRIZZLY.

Grizy, variant of GRISY *a.*[1] and [2], *Obs.*

Grizzel (gri·z'l), *adv.* [perh. back-formation from GRISLY]. Horribly.

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 196 Yet I note the little chisel Of never-napping Time Defacing ghast and grizzel The blazon of my prime.

Grizzle (gri·z'l), *a.* and *sb.*[1] Forms: 4, 7 grisel, 4–7 -ell, 5 -elle, gresel, grysselle, 6 gresle, grysle, 6–7 gryselle, grissell, 7–8 grisle, grissel, grizle, 7– grizzle. [a. OF. *grisel*, f. *gris*: see GRIS *a.*] **A.** *adj.* Of grey colour, grey, grizzled. † Formerly also, of a horse: Roan.

c 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 382 Stedis .. baye and broun, grysselle [*v.r.* gresel] and graye. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 578 Weryng a Cote of Orange tawny on a horse cooler grysell, trottyng. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 147/37 Grysle coloure, *glauculus*. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) IV. 694 The friers minors..whose apparell was grisell garments girded with cords full of knots. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 40 The grissell Turtles..Dis-payer'd and parted, wander one by one. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 397 To preserue the haire from being gray and grisle. 1634–5 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham) 151 A grissell gelding. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4277/4 She is about 14 Hands and a half high, with a small grizle star in her Forehead. 1748 *Whitehall Evening Post* No. 405, Grey Breeches, and a light Grizzle Wig. 1808 J. P. MALCOLM *Mann. & Cust. Lond.* 437 Light grizzle Ties [*i.e.* wigs] three guineas. 1832 J. TAYLOR *Rec. my Life* I. 331 An actor .. had dressed himself like a doctor, with a large grizzle wig.

b. *Comb.*, as *grizzle-headed, -white* adjs.; **grizzle-pate,** a grey-headed old man.

1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 18 Fräulein Schroder..was not beautiful to the eye, and was *grizzle-headed. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 171 Sport your glass-blinkers, old *grizzle-pate! 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2631/4 Rid away.., a bay Mare about 14 hands,..two *grissell white patches on the Rump.

B. *sb.*

†**1.** A nickname for a grey-haired old man. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 356 That olde grisel is no fole. *c* 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 35 But wel I wit þou wilt answere & seye 'Lo! olde grisel leste to ryme and pleye'. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 401 This olde doted griselle holte him wise.

2. A grey animal; *esp.* a grey horse.

a 1620 *J. Armstrong's Last Goodnt.* xx. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 369 But little Musgrave, that was his foot-page, With his bonny grissell got away untain. *Ibid.* xxiii, Thou are welcome home, my bonny grisel! Full oft thou hast fed at the corn and hay. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 54 Blacks, black-grisles, black-splash'd, yellows, whites, duns.

3. Grey hair; a sprinkling of grey hairs.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 168 O thou dissembling Cub: what wilt thou be When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case? 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 17 A broad frizzed toupée, well powdered to conceal the grizzles that occasionally peeped over her scarified cheek. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, These parts [head and neck] were covered with a dirty grizzle of mixed hues.

b. A grey wig.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 P 9 His very grizzle is scarce orthodox. 1756 *Ibid.* No. 105 P 2 Pudding-sleeves, starched bands, and feather-top grizzles. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* xi. 127 Emerg'd from his Grizzle, th' unfortunate Sprig Seems as if he was hunting all Night for his Wig. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, Sir Arthur's ramilies being the positive, his own bob-wig the comparative, and the overwhelming grizzle of the worthy clergyman figuring as the superlative.

4. Grey colour; the colour grey. †Formerly also: Light roan.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xix. (1649) 105 Your Henne .. must be of a right plume, as gray, grissel, speckt, or yellowish, black or brown is not amisse. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grissel*, a light Rount, or light Flesh-Colour in Horses. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 126 The legs are dark brown in front, and paler behind, with a whitish grizzle pervading their whole extent.

5. A second-class stock brick. (So called from its colour; cf. *grey stock*, GREY *a.* 8.)

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The grizzles obtained a price midway between the two last named [stocks and places]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 11/1 Here you may see a 'grizzle' and a 'malm-brick'. 1879 *Notes Build. Construct.* III. 105 Grizzle and Place bricks are underburnt. They are very weak.

Grizzle (gri·z'l), *sb.*2 [f. GRIZZLE *v.*2] One who grizzles or frets.

1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* III. 102 Lady Waverying, however, was not a woman to fret vainly over the inevitable. Lord Waverying was far more of a 'grizzle'.

Grizzle (gri·z'l), *v.*1 [f. GRIZZLE *a.* or back-formation from GRIZZLED *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render grey or grey-haired.

1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 218 He spur'd his sober Steed, grizled with Age, And venerably dull. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. iv. 153 The grey Begins to grizzle the black hair of night. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxii, The colour with which time had begun to grizzle her tresses. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 4 Night Hastens to..grizzle o'er the chilly sky.

2. *intr.* To become grey or grey-haired.

1875 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 151, I suppose you are a gray old boy by this time. I am just beginning to grizzle with the first hoar-frost. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Nov. 705/1 [A Chinese sonneteer will allude] to the crow's-feet of wisdom around the first sonneteer's own eyes and the poetical grizzling of his own pigtail.

Grizzle (gri·z'l), *v.*2 *local.*

1. *intr.* To show the teeth; to grin or laugh, esp. mockingly.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 58 (E. D. S.) Tamzen and Thee be olweys .. stivering or grizzling, tacking or busking. *Ibid.* Gloss., *To Grizzle*, to grin, or smile with a sort of Sneer. 1837 MRS. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* 14 The ould man grizzled: No sure, lovy, zed he, I ne'er had the leastest inkling for such a thing. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., 'What's the g'eat bufflehead grizzling at?' 'He grizzled at me; he was as vexed as fire'.

2. To fret, sulk; to cry in a whining or whimpering fashion. Hence **Gri·zzling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1842 *Catnach Ballad* in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. (1899) 2/2 Useless is our grumbling, our grizzling, or mumbling. 1867 E. YATES *Forlorn Hope* xxix. 392, I went abroad, and remained grizzling and feeding on my own heart for months. 1872 MISS BRADDON *To Bitter End* I. xvi. 264 'If the locket's lost, it's lost', and there's no use in grizzling about it. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s.v., She's such a grizzling woman. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxiii, He'd sit grizzling and smoking by himself all day long. No getting a word out of him.

Grizzled (gri·z'ld), *a.* Also 5 grecelled, griseld, 6–7 gryseld(e, (6 greistled, 7 grisseld, grizeld, 8 grizled, 6–9 grisled. [f. GRIZZLE *a.* + -ED2. Cf. obs. F. *griselle* (Palsgr.), on which the Eng. word might have been directly formed, but evidence is wanting.]

1. Grey, grizzly; now used almost exclusively of hair. Also (now *dial.*), roan-coloured.

1458 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 216 A lytill grecelled nage. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 372 Equus griseld. 1530 PALSGR. 314/1 Graye or gryselde, *griselle*. 1595 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 64 Et quarta est coloris grey greistled. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 103 Cats are of diuers colours, but for the most part gryseld, like to congealed yse. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. Prol. 47 The grisled North Disgorges such a tempest forth. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* vi. 3 In the third charet white horses and in the fourth charet grisled and bay horses. 1660 *Trial Regic.* (1679) 273 The other had a grey grisled periwig hung down very low. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. (1757) 137 Her grizzled locks assume a smirking grace. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv, His grisled beard and matted hair. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii. Such hair as he had, was of a grizzled black. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 312 Ethelberta..entering the nave began to inspect the sallow monuments which lined the grizzled pile.

b. *Grizzled sandpiper, skipper*: see the sbs.

2. Having grey hair.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 17 To the Boy Cæsar send this grizled head. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxviii, Torquil of the Oak, a grizzled giant. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xi. (1878) 86 The only occupant of the yard was a grizzled and feeble old man. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Bk.-Worm* I. 22 With his serious old grizzled face he appears at the office.

†**Gri·zzlish,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. GRIZZLE *a.* + -ISH.] Greyish.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1529/4 A young Fox Hound Bitch, White, with one Grizlish broad spot on her left Shoulder.

Grizzly (gri·zli), *a.* and *sb.*1 Forms: 6 ? gristelly, 7–9 grizly, 7 greisly, grisly, 8 griesly, 9 gresley, gristly, grizzlie, 8– grizzly. [f. GRIZZLE *a.* + Y.]

A. *adj.* Grey; greyish; grey-haired; grizzled.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 74 A beard bigge, bushy, knotted gristelly. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 24 His Beard was grisly? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 851 Old Squirrels, that turne Grisly. 1694 J. WOOD in *Collect. Voy.* (1729) IV. II. 109 We .. came to an Anchor in eleven Fathom Water greisly Sand. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xli. 158 Her matted griesly hair. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The colour was a grizzly black. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 184 The colour of the body is grizly, and beset with bristles. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. R.* i, He had a grizzly jagged beard of some three weeks' date 1843 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 213 A middle-aged gentleman, tall, round-shouldered, and..somewhat grizzly. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 274 Rojate, the next town, ..grim and grizzly,..looked drearier. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. i. 10 He was an old grizzly warrior.

b. **Grizzly bear**: a large and ferocious bear, *Ursus horribilis*, peculiar to the mountainous districts of western North America.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 221 The bears from which they get these skins are a harmless kind, and not so bold and ferocious as the grizly and brown bear. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* vii. 247 The grizzly bear is assuredly the monarch of the American forests.

c. *Grizzly king, queen*: the names of artificial flies for angling.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 227/1 Bass flies of proved merit include the bob white, grizzly queen, grizzly king.

Hence **Gri·zzliness.** *rare*−1.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 152 The Don .. like an Ape..shews himselfe to be descended from Hercules by the melan pygitie (that is, the grizlinesse) of his posteriours.

B. *sb.* The grizzly bear.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) III. App. 7 North Mexico produces elk, deer, buffalo, cabrie, the gresley, black bear, and wild horses. 1859 J. G. WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 400 The Grizzly, or 'Ephraim' as the creature is familiarly termed by the hunters. 1879 MISS BIRD *Lady's Life Rocky Mts.* 18 A man..asked me if I were the English tourist who had 'happened on' a 'grizzlie' yesterday.

Grizzly (gri·zli), *sb.*2 *Mining. U.S.* A grating of parallel iron bars with interstices between to allow the finer material to fall into the sluices below while the larger stones are screened off.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 56 The *débris* .. is again caught up, the bowlders precipitated over a 'grizzly' into the cañon below [etc.]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 746/1. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Grizzly*, Pac[ific Coast], a grating to catch and throw out large stones from sluices.

Grizzly, variant of GRISLY *a.*

†**Gro.** *Obs.* Also 3–4 gra. [Properly the neut. of an adj., ad. ON. *grá-r*: see GREY *a.*]

1. A kind of fur. [Cf. MHG. *grâ.*]

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 As ewel vnder grei as under grene and gra. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 Glad under gore in gro ant in grys. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 42 Es he nan of tha That er cled in gren and gra. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 237 Har manteles wer of grene felwet..Ipelvred with grys and gro.

2. An evil spirit. [Cf. ON. *grá-r* = spiteful.]

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Ant tu, grisliche gra .. þi mihte schal unmuchelin. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 53 Heo..of þat grisliche gra weren a-grisen swiðe.

Groan (grōun), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 grone, (4 gron, 7 groane), 7– groan. β. *Sc.* 4–8 grane, (5 grayne). [f. GROAN *v.*] An act of groaning; a low vocal murmur, emitted involuntarily under pressure of pain or distress, or produced in voluntary simulation as an expression of strong disapprobation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3731 Wit þis gaue ysaac a grane [*Gött., Trin.* grone]. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 343/1 As thing al seek hit þaf a gron. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 35 Men herd nocht ellis bot granys & dyntis. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 620 (Thornton MS.) Scho grete one dame Gaynour, with granes so grylle. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 459 The peple..Rewmyd in reuth, with mony grysly grayne. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 24 Thay gyrnd with hiddouss granis. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 128 The pitifull grones, the lamentable shrikes. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 377 Loues deep grones I neuer shall regard. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 11 There was heard a great lamentation, accompanied with grones and skreeches. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 353 Often he turns his Eyes, and, with a Groan, Surveys the pleasing Kingdoms, once his own. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* VI. iv, Weary of my unanswer'd Groans, .. I languish for Relief. 1796 MACNEILL *Waes of War* I. 74 'Wha this rudely wakes the sleeping?' Cried a voice wi' angry grane. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XX, A low groan went through the assembly. 1846 LUNDIE *Mission. Life Samoa* xviii. 113 Groans of woe and tears of penitence were all around. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 285 The North American Indians express astonishment by a groan. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 8 His singing ended in a sort of groan.

b. attributed to inanimate objects.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 47 Such groanes of roaring Winde, and Raine, I neuer Remember to haue heard. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 183 In hollow Groans the falling Winds complain. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 7 The pauses of silence succeeded each groan of the mountain.

c. *Comb.*, as *groan-like* adj.

1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II. 146 Her groan-like sighs..pierced my ears.

Groan (grōun), *v.* Forms: 1 gránian, 2–3 granien, 3 gronie, -y, 4 gronen, 4–8 grone, (5 gronne, gronyn, 6 groane, 6– groan. β. *north.* and *Sc.* 4–6, 8–9 grane, 5 grayn(e, 6, 8 grain). [OE. *gránian*:—OTeut. type **grainôjan*, f. Teut. root **grai- grī-*, whence OHG. *grînan* mentioned s.v. GRIN *v.*2]

1. *intr.* To breathe with a deep-toned murmur; to utter a low deep sound expressive of grief or pain.

7.. *Blickl. Gloss.* in *Blickl. Hom.* 258/1 Granode *vel* asten, *rugiebam.* *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cv[i]. 20 [25], Ac hi granedan, and grame spræcan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe þer graninde sikeð. *c* 1205 LAY. 25558 Swiðe he wes idræcched and granein [*read* granien, *c* 1275 gronie] agon. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 To .. greden ai & granen i þe eche grure of helle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7813 King willam .. bigan sone to grony & to febly al so. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 798 He is ofte seke and ay granand. *c* 1400 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. iv. 325 þe Pope ful sore gon grone. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1219 [He] Gers many grete syre grane & girdis þurse maillis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 766 Within the dykys thai gert feill Sotheroun grayn. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXV. 19 My wame is of 3our lufe sa fow, That as ane gaist I glour and grane. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirk Gr.* xviii, He grainit lyk ony gaist. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 70 Produce the Plough, and yoke the sturdy Steer, And goad him till he groans beneath his Toil. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Farriery* viii. 74 He [a horse] coughs sharply by fits..and frequently groans with it. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xix, A dozen times I groan'd—the dead Had never groan'd but twice. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. vi, Greswold groaned aloud.

fig. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXXIII. 1 Beshrew that heart that makes my heart to groane. 1607 — *Timon* III. ii. 83 Religion groans at it. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* III. viii. § 4 Now may the laws of our forefathers well groan to purpose. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* IV. iv. (1876) 350 The lively statement of Jerome: 'The whole world groaned in astonishment to find itself Arian'. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 44 Needs there groan a world in anguish just to teach us sympathy?

b. Phr. *To groan inwardly, in oneself, in the spirit,* † *with the heart.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17836 Wit al þair flesche þai quok on-nan, And wit þair hertes can þai gran. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xi. 33 Whan Iesus sawe her wepe .. he groned in the sprete. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 11 He deepely sigh'd, and groaned inwardly. 1611 BIBLE *John* xi. 38 Iesus therefore agaiine groning in himselfe, commeth to the graue. 1747 P. DODDRIDGE *Life J. Gardiner* 21 He could not forbear groaning inwardly.

c. quasi-*trans.* To breathe (one's life, soul) *away* or *out* in groaning. Similarly, *to groan one's heart out.*

1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe Free Justif.* 106 Christ groaned out his blood and life upon the Crosse. 1671 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 447 He fell, and deadly pale, Groand out his Soul with gushing blood effus'd. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 817 Stretcht on the cursed Tree his Body hangs, Groaning its Life away in dying Pangs. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii, I'se warrant I might grane my heart out or ony body wad gie me either a bane or a bodle.

d. To talk in a groaning voice, grumble.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, The tane was aye graning about giving tribute to Cæsar.

e. attributed to inanimate objects.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 17 The flintie rocks groand at his plaints. 1668 R. STEELE *Chr. Husbandm. Calling* viii. (1672) 207 The field groans that bears the grain which thou thus abusest. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1845) 48 Would it no fret the hardest stane Beneath the Luckenbooths to grane? 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl. 1st Eve., Symbol*, The forests fain would groan.

†2. *spec.* Of the buck: To utter its peculiar cry at rutting-time. (Cf. GROIN *v.* 1 b.) *Obs.*

1485 *Bk. St. Albans* Ev, An hert belowys and a bucke gronys. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 100 A hart belloweth, a Bucke groneth. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recr.* II. 76 A Hart Belloweth, a Buck Groaneth or Twateth.

3. *trans.* a. To utter with groans; with an exclamation or sentence as obj. Also with *out.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 136 So dying loue liues still ..O ho grones out for ha ha ha. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), To sigh his griefs and groan his pains. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxiv, The creature grain'd an eldritch laugh. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vii. (1861) 379 He [Christ] lives it [the truth], acts it forth, groans it in his Gethsemane. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 141 'No trifle', groan'd the husband.

† b. To bewail, lament. *Obs. rare.*

a 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems* (1785) 2 They groan the cruel load they're doom'd to bear. 1766 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 113 The Sun hides its Face, for Grief; and the Winds groan her departure.

4. *intr.* To be oppressed or overburdened to the point of groaning. Const. *beneath, under, with.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 71 Under which Turkish servitude it groned, till our dayes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 145 For above five hundred yeares Persia groaned under many Lords and Tyrants. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 163 P 7 If the Afflictions we grone under be very heavy. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 130 As Atlas groan'd The world beneath, we groan beneath an hour. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 280 They might take a severe revenge for the barbarities they had groaned under for more than two ages. 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* I. 162 Modest merit..Is left in poverty to groan. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 428 The injustice under which he appeared to himself to groan. 1833 HT.

MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iv. 50 Their interests demand the reductions under which we groan. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 146 Groaning beneath a Despot.

b. attributed to inanimate objects (sometimes with mixture of sense 5).

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 253 With labour'd Anvils Ætna groans below. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* V § 20 Those arguments, answers, defences, and replications which the press groans under. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 191 The Chimnies blaze, the Tables groan. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 10 The press groans with productions, which, in point of boldness, make an Englishman stare. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 937 Come, feast! the board groans with the flesh of men. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 25 Though the library-shelves groan with books.

5. *transf.* To make a deep harsh sound resembling a groan.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 62 Vnder the paysand and the hevy charge Gan grane or geig ful fast the jonit barge. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 58 He heard the wheels .. Groan heavily along the distant road. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli, The key turns, and the door upon its hinges groans. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 451 The great organ almost burst his pipes, Groaning for power. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 172 The ice is so driven in around us as to grate and groan against the sides of our little vessel. 1875 M^cLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 121 The swaying branches creak and groan.

6. To express earnest longing by groans; to yearn or long, as if with groans; hence *fig.* of things (cf. 4 b). Const. *for*, *to* with inf.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 46 3e preiche, 3e fleich, 3e frane, 3e grane ay quhill thay grant. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 275 This foule deede shall smell aboue the earth With Carrion men, groaning for burial. 1608-9 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 88 It seems the gallows groans for him. *a* 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch.* Superl. 17 Nothing but holy, pure, and cleare, Or that which groneth to be so. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 10 It is now harvest time, our Corn..is in the field, ripe and groaning for the sickle. 1727 BOYER *Angl.-Fr. Dict.* s. v., The Gallows groans for him, *le Gibet l'attend avec impatience.* 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 237 How groaning hospitals eject their dead! What numbers groan for sad admission there!

7. *trans.* a. To express disapproval of by means of groans. b. *To groan down*: to silence by means of groans.

1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 205 They would be hissed, groaned, and cat-called. 1861 *N. Y. Tribune* 19 Dec. (Cent.), Yesterday they met, as agreed upon, and, after groaning the Ward Committee, went to the mayor's office.

Groaner (grōu·nəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER [1].] One who groans; also *slang*, a thief who attends funerals or religious gatherings.

1795 POTTER *Dict. Cant., Groaner and Sigher*, wretches hired by methodists and others to attend their meetings for the purposes of fraud. 1848 in *Duncombe's Sinks of Lond.* 109 *Groaners*, a sort of wretches who attend meetings, sighing and looking demure; in the meantime their pals pick the pockets of those persons who may be in the same pew with them. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *A desperate greeaner*, a great complainer. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 66 The gunner non-coms. replied with groans. The most vehement groaner, a corporal, Gordon dragged out of the rank and had him shot on the spot.

Groanful (grōu·nfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. GROAN *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of groans or groaning; lugubrious.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 42 Adowne he kest it with so puissant wrest, That backe againe it did alofte rebownd, And gave against his mother earth a gronefull sownd. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 393 Gnashing with his teeth With groanful cry. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* II. i. 9 All was to him gloomy, groanful, cold.

Groaning (grōu·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GROAN *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. GROAN.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 68 Wununga..on ðam ne ablinþ granung. *c* 1205 LAY. 17797 Þer wes muchel waning heortne graning. *c* 1275 *Serving Christ* 28 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 Þer is gronynge and grure. 1340 *Ayenb.* 264 Þer is groninynge wyþ-oute ende. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. viii. (1495) 417 A culuoure hath gronynge in stede of songe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 620 (Douce MS.) Ho gretes one Gaynour, with gronyng grylle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii[i]. 9 Lorde, thou knowest all my desyre, & my gronynge is not hyd from the. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 194 Our most secret thoughts and inward groanings are not hid from Him. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Groaning*, in heraldry, a term used for the cry or noise of a buck. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, I heard a groaning as of one in extreme pain. 1877 L. J. JENNINGS *Field Paths & Gr. Lanes* 39 The groaning and creaking of its branches .. was a distressing sound to hear.

2. A lying-in. Now only *dial.*

1579 [see *groaning-time* in 3]. [1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 259.] 1724 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Jan. (1882) III. 328 She came from a Groaning very cheerfull. 1744 *Trial Campbell Craig v. Earl Anglesey* 5 Was you ever at a Groaning before? I never was. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 234 At groanings there are always a little boy and a rattle-snake's skin, the latter of which prevents numbness and the cramp. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Groaning*, a lying-in.

3. *attrib.*, as *groaning-time* (sense 2); esp. of food and drink provided for attendants and visitors at a lying-in, as *groaning-beer*, *-bread*, *-cake*, *-cheese*, *-drink*, *-malt*, *-pie*; **groaning-chair** (see quots. 1886 and 1893); so †*groaning-stool.*

1677 S. SEWALL *Diary* 16 Feb. (1878) I. 36 Brewed my Wives *Groaning Beer. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, **Groaning-bread*..is the cake provided on the occasion. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II. 103 **Groaning-cake*, [cake] given to the assisting women, after the good woman is brought to bed. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 71 Caudle and groaning-cake were handed round. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* v. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 86 Enter Boy with a glass and a *groaning chair. 1710 SWIFT *Baucis & Phil.* 85 The Groaning Chair began to crawl, Like a huge snail, along the wall. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Groaning-Chair.* The large chair often found by bedsides. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Groanin-chair*, the chair on which the matron is set after a child-birth to receive her gossips and friends. 1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow-breaker* IV. i H, Bring the *groaning cheece and all requisites. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, To taste a glass of aniseed, and a bit of the groaning cheese. 1743 *Annesley Ejectm. Trial* in Howell *St. Trials* (1813) XVII. 1153 Lord Altham said, deponent must dine with him, and come to drink some *groaning-drink, for that his wife was in labour. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Groaning-drink*, ale brewed in anticipation of childbirth. *c* 1780 BURNS *Rantin' Dog* ii, Who will buy my 'groanin' mawt? 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, Meg Merrilies descended to the kitchen to secure her share of the groaning malt. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* IV. i. in Bullen *O. P.* II. 63 Midwives travell at night and are weary with eating *groaning pyes, and yet sleepe not. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plym.* IV. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 171 No matter who's the father, so I have work, And eat the groaning pie. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 196 Let him vnderstand, I more scorne it, than to haue so foule a iakes for my *groaning stole as hys mouth. 1579 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 11 When her *groning time was come..she [Ariadne] died. in labour. 1881 *I. of W. Gloss.*, *Groanin time*, the time of a woman's accouchment.

Groaning (grōu·niŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GROAN *v.* + -ING [2].] That groans, in senses of the vb.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxv. (1495) 434 The turture comyth in spryngynge time and warnyth of nouelte of tyme wyth gronynge voyce. 1597 R. BRUCE *Let.* in *Life* (Wodrow) 172 A taste of a groaning and broken spirit. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 15 What shall be done, Sir, with the groaning Iuliet? Shee's very neere her howre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 291 The Courser.. Inur'd the groaning Axle-tree to bear. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 56 Groaning Staddles bend beneath their Load. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, Ye cut-lugged graning carles. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 170 The sweet groaning thunder of the organ. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 417 The cattle ploughed or turned groaning waterwheels.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 49 A gronyng horse, and a gronyng wyfe, Neuer fayle their maister.

†b. *Groaning-board* (see quot. 1673-4).

1673-4 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. II. vii. § 7 (1682) 138 The Planks commonly called Groaning-Boards, lately exposed, as a kind of Prodigy .. were of Elm. The Aer-Vessels of this Wood, being .. more ample, than in any other Timber .. upon the application of the Red-hot-Iron .. every vessel became, as it were a little Wind-Pipe .. a great many of these Pipes playing together, might make a kind of big or groaning noyse. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 P 2 There was an Organ, a Bagpipe, a Groaning-Board.

Groaningly (grōu·niŋli), *adv.* [f. GROANING *ppl. a.* + -LY [2].] In a groaning manner.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 587 Neither better nor worse than prize poems generally are—that is groaningly stupid. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. x, The hag groaningly picked up the heavy purse. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxxi. 293 They groaningly disclosed where they had hidden their money. 1887 S. CUMBERLAND *Queen's Highw. fr. Ocean to O.* 159 The train groaningly proceeds higher and higher.

Groap(e, obs. form of GROPE.

Groat (grōut, grōt). Forms: 4-6 groot(e, grote, 5-6 grott(e, 6 grot, groate, grootte, *Sc.* and *north.* groit, groyt, 6- groat. [a. MDu. *groot*, properly an elliptical use of the adj. etymologically = *great* (in the sense 'thick'); cf. MHG. *grôze pfenninge* 'thick pennies', GROSCHEN. The equivalent med.L. *grossus*, OF. *gros* (see GROSS *sb.*) occur earlier than the Teut. forms.

The pronunciation (grōt), for which compare (brŏd) *broad*, is recognized by many Dicts., but is now old-fashioned.]

1. *Hist.* A denomination of coin (in med. Latin *grossus*, F. *gros*, It. *grosso*, MDu. *groot*) which was recognized from the 13th c. in various countries of Europe. Its standard seems to have been in the 14th c. theoretically one-eighth of an ounce of silver; but its actual intrinsic value varied greatly in different countries and at different periods. (The adoption of the Du. or Flemish form of the word into English shows that the 'groat' of the Low Countries had circulated here before a coin of that denomination was issued by the English sovereigns.) †*A shilling, pound of groats*: a Flemish money of account bearing the same proportion to the ordinary 'shilling' or 'pound' as the groat or 'thick penny' did to the ordinary penny.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 259 Þe groot turoney is somwhat lasse worþy þan an Englische groote. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 44 Qvyntyne the tollar Hath taken of me A pound of grotes [Fr. *vng liure de gros*] More than he ought to take Of right tolle. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 3472 (Pynson) Beuys gaue that man for his tydynge Of grotes twenty shelynge. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* K iiijb, A flemmish grote is a litell aboue 3 farthynges englishe.

2. The English groat coined in 1351-2 was made equal to four pence. This ratio between the groat and the penny continued to be maintained; but owing to the progressive debasement of both coins, the 'old groats' which remained in circulation were valued at a higher rate (see quots. 1465, *c* 1483, also 1552 in b). The groat ceased to be issued for circulation in 1662, and was not afterwards coined under that name. The 'fourpence (popularly 'fourpenny bit,' 'fourpenny piece'), which was issued from 1836 to 1856 (and since 1888 reissued for colonial circulation) was occasionally called a 'groat,' but the name was neither officially recognized nor commonly used. The Scottish fourpenny piece, first struck in 1358, is called a 'groat' (AF. *grote*) in an English Act of 1390, and this name was used in Scotland itself in the 15th c. Its value was already only 3*d.* English in 1373, and 2*d.* in 1390; later it fell much lower. In Ireland the groat was first struck in 1460. *Harry groat* (see HARRY 9). *York groat* (see quot. 1837).

[1351 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1708) V. 709/1 Si avoms, par avis de nostre Conseil..ordene & fait faire Novele Monoie.. d'Argent cest assavoir une Monoie, que serra appellee Un Gros, de la value de Quaters Esterlings.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 133 Heo 3eueth the jayler gold and grotes to-gedere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 617 Ye, for a grote, vnbokele anon thy purs. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 220 A good be stille is offte weel wourth a groote. 1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* c. 1 At þar be strikin of the vnce of brynt siluer or bulȝeoun of þat fynes viij grottes. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 492 My master payd hym ..of old grotes, *l. s.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxix. 239 In the xxvi yere of his regne the kyng lete ordeyne and make his newe money..the peny, the grote of value of iiij pens, and the half grote of value of ij pens..but it was of lasse weight than the old sterlyng was by v shyllyng in the pounde. *c* 1483 — *Dialogues* v. 17 The olde grotes of englond Which be worth v pens The newe be worth foure pens. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 461 In this yere [24 Edw. III, 1351-2] also the kynge caused to be coyned grotes and halfegrotes, the whiche lacked of y weyghte of his former coyne. ii. *s.* vi. *d.* in a li. Troy. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII* c. 5 Coin of other Lands now current in this Realm for Groats, or for iv. *d.* being Silver. 1526 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 15 This yeare [1526] in November, the Kinge enhaunsed his coyne..that is saye, the riall at 11^s 3^d, the angell 7^s 6^d. also he .. valued an ownce sylver fyne sterlinge at 3^s 8^d; and also made new grotes and halfe grotts after the rate. 1543 [see CHEKASYDE]. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 133 In Irlond they haue Irysh grotes, and harped grotes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vi. 153 There commeth up white huskes, which be flat, rounde, and very large, of the quantitie of a groote, or Testerne. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 239 Two pence, yea a groate sometimes. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & the Fox* 181, I dare lay a groat [*rime-word* lot]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 295 P 4 A Pin a Day, says our frugal Proverb, is a Groat a Year. 1714 GAY *Shepherd's Week*, *The Ditty* 106 With apron blue to dry her tears she sought, Then saw the cow well serv'd, and took a groat. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* ix, An' plunder'd o' her hindmost groat By gallows knaves. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330 It was one of the charges against Wolsey, that he had put the cardinal's hat upon the king's money, as is seen upon his York groats and half-groats. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, For the young lord at their head gave me a York groat. 1885 W. ROSS *Aberdour & Inchcolme* v. 144 A shearer would look askance at a groat dropped into the palm of his hand, as payment for a day's work.

†b. Used to translate Gr. δραχμή or L. *denarius.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 9, I have founde the grotte which I had loost. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xx. 2 He agreed with y^e workmen for a groot a dai. [1552 *Elyot's Dict.*, *Didrachmum*, a siluer coyne, conteynyng .ii. Drachmas, euerie Drachma, beyng in value an old sterling groat, when eight went to the ounce.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 257/1 Seeke the grote that is lost, of the unitie, I meane of faith. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 178/1 A grote, *drachma.*

†c. Taken as the type of a very small sum. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 71 Than, at the last, to pas our in this boit Thay bene admit, and costis thaim not a groit. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxi. 2 Except 3our gouns, some hes not worth a grote. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 'Slife, I'll not take thy honour for a groat. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxcviii. 244, I do not care a groat what it is, if [etc.].

†d. *A cracked* or *slit groat*: referred to as the type of something worthless. *Obs.*

1600 DEKKER *Gent. Craft* i. (1862) 10 Peace you cracked groats. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. ix. 145 Their Vulgar Catechismes leave wholly out the Second Commandement .. These wicked Cheats, of the Tenth make Two. But 'tis a Slit Groat. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 156 The People .. take all upon trust for their Souls, that would not trust an Arch-bishop about a Slit Groat.

†3. A point at cards, ? from the practice of using groats to score with. *Obs.*

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 83 If either side are at eight Groats he hath the benefit of calling *Can-ye*, if he hath two Honours in his hand.

4. *attrib.*, as **groat-silver**, a customary gratuity of a groat.

1394-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 214 Hominibus de domo dei pro eorum grotsiluer, *viz.* viij*d.* 1522-3 *Ibid.* 255, 15 fratr. et soror. de domo Dei pro eorum grotsiluer, cuilibet eorum 5*d.*, 6*s.* 3*d.*

Groath, obs. form of GROWTH.

Groats (grōuts, grōts), *sb. pl.* Forms: (?1 grotan), 5 grotene, 4-6, 8 grotes, 5-6 *Sc.* grotis, 4, 6-8 grots, (6 groots), 6-9 grotts, (6 grottes), 7- groats. [OE. **grotan* wk. pl., cogn. w. *grot* neut., fragment, particle (see GROT [1]), and with GRIT *sb.*[2], q. v. for other connexions.

The word first occurs in an interpolation written *c* 1200 on the margin of an 11th c. MS.; it is there spelt *gratan*, but as the passage is a blundered and half-modernized transcript from something of earlier date, there is little risk in correcting it to *grotan*, which is pre-supposed by the northern ME. forms. The OE. form is commonly cited as

grâtan, but this admits of no known etymology, and is irreconcilable with the phonetic history of the word.

With reference to the pronunciation cf. GROAT.]

1. Hulled, or hulled and crushed grain of various kinds, chiefly oats, but also wheat, barley, and † maize. *Embden groats*: crushed barley or oats.

?*a* 1200 [*MS. c* 1200] *Sax. Leechd.* III. 292 Nim atena grotan [*MS.* gratan]. [1324–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 14 In Grotis emp. pro exitibus, 3*d.*] *c* 1358 *Ibid.* 561 In iiij bus. de grotes emp. pro coquina, iijs. vj*d.* *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Fyrst take porke, wele thou hit sethe With otene grotes, that ben so smethe. *Ibid.* 20 Ote grotis. *Ibid.* 48 Grynd hom .. With grotene. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xviii, Ane plait of grottis, and ane dische full of meill. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 427 Fra Etrike Forest furthward..Thow beggit .. cruddis, mele, grotis, grisis, and geis. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 The people of Rome for three hundred years together, used no other food than the groats made of common Wheat. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 556 As for the Groats, which is vsually called common or course Oat-meale, they are excellent to make porridge of all kinds. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xvi. 146 Grotes [1796 Grits] once cut does better than Oatmeal. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 121 To enumerate the vast variety of ways in employing this noble grain [maize] for food such as hommany, mush, groats, .. would be too tedious. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* II. 117, I think it very possible, by some such operation as making grotts, to clear away the husks. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Groats*, always used along with the blood in the composition of black puddings; hence the proverb current in Lonsdale, 'Blood without groats is nowt', meaning that family without fortune is of no consequence.

b. Phr. (*Sc.*) *To ken one's own groats in other folks' kail*: to know one's own handiwork. *To give groats for pease, to gie (one) kail o' his ain groats*: to pay (a person) in his own coin.

1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 3 *Worthies* 64 The Church excommunicated him, and he gave them Groats for Pease, he excommunicated them. 1819 RENNIE *St. Patrick* I. v. 76 He tell't .. how keen ye war tae gie the warlocks kail o' their ain groats. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 93 D'ye think, Sir, I dinna ken my ain groats in ither folk's kail?

† **2.** Naked oats. *Obs.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 41 There is a new sort of Oats, or Groats growing like unto whole Oatmeal, without any Hulls; they grow near the City of Durham. 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Oats.*

3. *attrib.*, as *groat-broth, chest, gruel*; † **groat-sugar**, coarse sugar.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 44 Give the Child *Groat-broth sometimes. 1531 *Durham Bursar's Mem.* in *Charters*, etc. *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees 1837) Gloss. s.v. *Grots.* [Paid for a lock and key for] 'le *grot-chyst', [*4d.*]. 1844 T. WEBSTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 945 Common *groat gruel—Wash three ounces of common groats, and [etc.]. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 330 Boil Half a Pound of *Groat Sugar in a Quart of Water.

† **Gro·atsworth.** *Obs.* [f. *groat's*, genitive of GROAT *sb.* + WORTH.] As much as is bought or sold for a groat. Also *fig.* a small amount.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 211, I would haue a groates worth of your seede. 1592 GREENE (*title*) Greens Groats-worth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentaunce. 1600 ROWLANDS *Letting Humours Blood* VII. 82 Yet for a groates-worth makes him pay a shilling. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 694 To gain one Groats-worth of Applause.

Groave, var. GROOVE; obs. f. GROVE.

† **Grob,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [variant of GROPE *v.* Cf. GRUB.] *trans.* = GROPE *v.* 3.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 73 The Don caught and grob'd her smock. [Cf. SHELTON *Don Quix.* III. ii. (1652) 30 Groped her smock.] 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Grob*, to probe; to dive into the pocket for change.

Grobbe, obs. form of GRUB.

Grobian (grō·ubiăn). [a. G. *grobian*, ad. med.L. *Grobiān-us*, name of an imaginary personage, often referred to by writers of the 15–16th c. in Germany as the type of boorishness, f. G. *grob* coarse, rude: see GRUFF.] A clownish, slovenly person. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence **Gro·bianism.**

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* To Rdr., This Tree of Guls ..hath a relish of Grobianisme. 1611 COTGR., *Grobianisme*, Grobianisme, slouenlinesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat.* III. ii. III. i. (1624) 420 Let them be neuer so clownish,..Grobians and sluts, if once they be in loue, they will be most neat and spruce. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iii. 43 For handsomenesse of feeding..they had been very well all trained up in Grobians school. *Ibid.* III. ii. 74 He .. utter'd Grobian returnes for the kinde entertainments of his friend Marius. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grobian*..a slovenly ill-bred Fellow. 1835 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* ii, He who is a Grobian in his own company will, sooner or later, become a Grobian in that of his friends. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 48 All these slatternly practices..seem fine manly acts to the grobians who use them.

Grobling, obs. form of GROVELLING.

Groce, Grocche, obs. forms of GROSS, GRUTCH.

Grocer (grō·usəɹ). Forms: 4–6 **grosser,** 5–7 **groser,** 5 **grocere,** 6 **-ier,** 5– **grocer.** [ad. OF. *grossier*:—med.L. *grossārius*, f. *grossus* GROSS.]

† **1.** One who buys and sells in the gross, i. e. in large quantities, a wholesale dealer or merchant; also with mention of the article dealt in, e. g. fish. (The company of Grocers, said to have been incorporated in 1344, consisted of wholesale dealers in spices and foreign produce; hence prob. the later sense 2.) *Obs.*

[1321 *Liber Cust.* in *Munim. Gildh.* (Rolls) II. i. 304 Qe ne soient grossours de vin ne taverners. 1363 *Act* 37 *Edw. III* c. 5 Les Marchauntz nomez grossers engrossent totes maneres des marchandises vendables.] 1427 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 4 In here tyme .. was the furste stoon leyd of the Groceres Place in Conyhoope-lane in the Warde of Chepe. 14.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 63 It is ordanyd þt no groser of fysche awe to cutt hys awn fysche. 1437 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 5 Ego Johes Notynghⁿm de Bury scī Edi grocer. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 701 III. 56 There is a grosser dwellyng ryght over ayenst the well with ij boketts a lytyll fro Seynt Elens, hathe evyr hawkys to sell. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 25 Thomas Pointes of London Grosser, occupieng the feate of marchandise in the partes beyonde the sea. 1689 RAVENHILL *Acc. Comp. Grocers* 1 The word Grocers was a term at first distinguishing Merchants of this Society, in opposition to Inferiour Retailers; for that they usually sold in gross Quantities by great Weights.

2. A trader who deals in spices, dried fruits, sugar, and, in general, all articles of domestic consumption except those that are considered the distinctive wares of some other class of tradesmen.

In 18–19th c. tea, coffee, and cocoa have become characteristic articles of the grocer's trade. Since 1860 many grocers hold licences to sell beer, wines, and spirits, in bottles.

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 299 He paid to the grocer in Fanchestrete for spycez, x. s. vj. d. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A ij, What should an Irenmonger meddle with Grocer's ware? 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxx. 635 A man shal .. find it to be sold in the shops of the Apothecaries and Grossers. 1608 *Pennyless Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 76 The grocers are plentifully blessed, for their figs and raisins may allure fair lasses. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 6 (1726) 108 A Grocer is a Man who buys and sells Sugar and Plums and Spices for Gain. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* ii, A grocer, or rather general dealer. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 626 The grocer weighed out his currants.

b. *Grocers' itch*, a form of eczema incident to grocers and others who handle sugar.

1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 95 An eruption resembling the psora of the Greeks, or what is called amongst us the Grocer's-itch. 1822–29 *Good's Study Med.* V. 635 The local form is mostly produced by the use of irritant materials, constantly applied to the parts affected..as sugar among the labourers in grocery warehouses, and lime among bricklayers. Whence this variety has been vulgarly called Grocers' Itch, or Bricklayers' Itch.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Gro·cerdom,** the realm or world of grocers; **Gro·ceress,** a female grocer; **Gro·cering,** the trade or occupation of a grocer; **Gro·cerly** *a.*, of or pertaining to the grocery trade; **Gro·cerwise** *adv.*, after the manner of a grocer.

1828 [see GRAZIERDOM]. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 226 Almost every man above the rank of a mere daily cultivator has a wife who is groceress, linen-draperess, butcheress, or confectioner. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 52 It was him an' nae ither that pat my Jerry, that was aye a guid lad, past the grocering. *a* 1845 HOOD *T. Trumpet* xxxix, For some grocerly thieves Turn over new leaves, Without much amending their lives or their tea. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* viii. 328 Biographers will weigh me grocer-wise as Kant weighed the Deity.

Grocery (grō·usəɹi). Also 6–7 **grossery.** [f. GROCER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. a. *collect. sing.* The goods sold by a grocer. **b.** *pl.* Various sorts of such goods.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 179 Wee bene ageyne charged wyth merceyre, Haburdasshere ware, and wyth grocerye. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* II. iii, Our ladies in the court were but brown sugar candy, as gross as grocery to her. 1635 *Rec. Merchants Alnwick* in Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 130 Any sort of grosseries or mayncheste [i. e. Manchester] wares. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 47 Confections, and preserves, of all sorts, spices, and all sorts of grocery come from China. 1740 WOODROOFE in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 75 Mosco supplies it with groceries. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, A deal box before him to bring home groceries in. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 126 To get his groceries and dainties furnished gratis by his grandmother. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xiv. 245 She had been sent with a parcel of grocery to a cottage.

2. The trade of a grocer.

1689 RAVENHILL *Acc. Comp. Grocers* 1 Various ways of Dealing and Trading passed under the Denomination of Groceries. 1885 *Law Times* 16 May 47/1 In the present case the business of greengrocery was not auxiliary to that of grocery.

3. *slang.* † **a.** Small change (*obs.*). **b.** *pl.* (see quot. 1839). *The grocery*: sugar.

a. 1721 BAILEY, *Grocery*,..small Money as Farthings and Half-Pence. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Grocery*, halfpence, or copper coin, in a collective sense. 1823 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. Egan), *Grocery*, halfpence. *Cant.*

b. 1839 LEVER *Harry Lorrequer* vi. 44 'Hand his lordship over the groceries'.—Thus he designated a square decanter, containing about two quarts of whisky, and a bowl heaped high with sugar. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* v. ii, A pint of brandy, my dear. Hot water and lots of the grocery.

4. *U. S.* **a.** A grocer's shop. **b.** A dram-shop.

a. 1828–32 in WEBSTER. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 9 We drove up to the grocery to leave and take a mail-bag. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 272 A wedding breakfast .. served in the grocery at the side of the track.

b. 1846 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race*, etc. 104 He went into his favourite grocery or drinking-house. 1847 RUXTON *Mexico*, etc. xxiii. 189 Every other house [in Santa Fé] was a grocery, as they call a gin and whisky shop. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 73 [The word 'grocery'] in Virginia, means the same thing as in Ireland—a dram-shop.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grocery-goods, -man* (U.S.) *-ration, -store(s), -ware(s), -warehouse*; **grocery-captain,** the captain of an East Indiaman; **grocery-paper,** the paper used in wrapping up grocery.

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 19 This *groc'ry captain now, forsooth, With voice infernal hails our youth. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 118 It costs no more to bring *grocery goods to the great town than to the country village. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 376 One [was] a *groceryman. 1883 *Life Mrs. Prentiss* ix. 282 Written on coarse brown *grocery paper. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 833 Lord Wolseley has..on several occasions spoken in favour of a free *grocery ration. 1811 B. RUSH in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 637 *note*, To lessen the number of taverns and *grocery stores. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 137 A little cluster of houses, including a grocery-store and a blacksmith's-shop. 1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Ph. & M.* c. 7 § 2 *Grocery Wares, Mercery Wares. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Grocery, or Grocery-Ware. 1769 *Dublin Merc.* 16–19 Sept. 3/1 Thomas Frayne..has opened a *Grocery Ware-house.

Grochauite (grɒ·χauɪəit). *Min.* [Named by Websky in 1873 (G. *grochauit*), from Grochau, Silesia, its locality.] A chlorite-like mineral occurring in small hexagonal crystals in serpentine.

1875 DANA *Min.* App. II. 25 Grochauite .. Occurs mixed with a chromic spinel.

Grochche, groche, -chge, -chi, obs. ff. GRUTCH.

Grode, obs. pa. t. of GROW.

Grodge, obs. form of GRUDGE.

Grodgeons, obs. variant of GURGEONS.

Groeve, obs. form of GROOVE.

Grof, obs. Sc. form of GRUFF.

Grof(e, Grofel, obs. forms of GROVE, GROVEL.

Grofen, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of GROW.

Groff, Sc. form of GRUFF.

Groffe, obs. form of GROOF; obs. Sc. form of GRUFF.

Groflins, -lyngis, var. GROVELLINGS *Obs.*

Grog (grɒg), *sb.* Also 8 **grogg.** [Said to be short for GROGRAM, and to have been applied first as a personal nickname to Admiral Vernon, from the fact of his wearing a grogram cloak, and afterwards transferred to the mixture which he ordered to be served out instead of neat spirit.

Vernon's order, dated Aug. 1740, is still extant. The statement that he wore a grogram cloak, and was thence nicknamed 'Old Grog', first appears explicitly in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1796, but derives some support from Trotter's allusion in quot. 1781.]

1. A drink consisting of spirits (originally rum) and water. *Half and half grog*, a drink made of equal parts of spirits and water; *seven-water grog*, a contemptuous name among sailors for very weak grog.

1770 [see GROGGY *a.* 1]. 1773 IVES *Voy. & Hist. Narr. India* 100 A common sailor .. having just been served with a quantity of grog (arrack mixed with water), had his spirits .. much elated. 1781 TROTTER *Written on board the Berwick* in *N. & Q.* Ser. I. I. 168 A mighty bowl on deck he drew, And filled it to the brink; Such drank the Burford's gallant crew, And such the gods shall drink, The sacred robe which Vernon wore Was drenched within the same; And hence his virtues guard our shore, And Grog derives its name. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany Bay* III. Poems II. 82 Thou wilt go without grog, Sam, to-morrow at dinner. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xix, But such as wafts its cloud o'er grog or ale. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xii, Do put a little drop of stuff in mine—it's seven water grog. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 87 A free allowance of grog .. soon put them in the most braggart spirits. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* XXVI. 207 It will still freeze half-and-half grog as hard as rock crystal. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. x, Double grog was going on the least excuse.

b. A social gathering at which grog is drunk.

1888 SIR M. MACKENZIE *Fredk. the Noble* xii. 228 A 'Grog' .. was held every evening in the Reading Room of the Hôtel Mediterranée.

2. A 'groggy' horse. (Cf. GROGGY 2.)

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 207 Pronouncing any horse a grog, that, although not absolutely lame, goes stiff in his joints.

3. (See quots.).

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 158 With it [the clay for fire-bricks] is ground up a certain proportion of some refractory substance, such as previously burnt pottery..'Grog', as it is termed, opens the pores of the clay. 1881 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks & Tiles* etc. (1889) 110 The vitrifying ingredients usually added to the terra-cotta clays are pure white sand, old pottery, and fire-bricks finely pulverized, and clay previously burned, termed 'grog'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grog-bibber, -butt*; **grog-blossom,** a redness or pimple on the nose caused by excessive drinking (*acne rosacea*); hence *grog-blossomed* adj.; **grog-fight** (*slang*), a drinking-party (cf. *tea-fight*); **grog-shop,** a dram-shop, public-house; also (*pugilistic slang*) the mouth.

1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 207 [It] was enough to anger the most sober *grog-bibber that ever tossed tumbler over lip. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Grog-blossom. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 56 The common name for these protuberances in Ireland is Grog-Blossoms. 1883 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales, Three Strangers* (1889) 13 A few grog-blossoms marked the neighbourhood of his nose. 1852 *Househ. Words* 23 Oct. 135 The ancient huntsman has transferred his stained scarlet frock and *grog-blossomed countenance to another master. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., These gentlemen [master's assistants of a Man-of-war] have had to stand at the *grog-butt, and see the grog served out. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, *Grog-fight*, a drinking party.—Military. 1876 R. M. JEPHSON *Girl he Left Behind* I, He had been having a 'grog-fight' in his room to celebrate the event. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 35 There are some good taverns, .. also an incredible number of petty ones, called

*grog shops. 1850 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* i, Claret drawn in profusion from the gown-boy's grogshop. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. i, 'This is a handy cove', says he, 'and a pleasant grog-shop'.

Grog (grǫg), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *intr.* To drink grog.

1833 J. JERVIS *Corr.* (1894) 318 Captain Ross..has dined and grogged with messmate William at Windsor. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 53 [They] met, grogged, smoked and discussed the news of the day. 1887 S. SAMUELS *From Forecastle to Cabin* 193, I ordered all hands to grog and turn-in.

2. *trans.* To extract spirit from (an empty cask) by pouring hot water into it, and letting it stand.

1878 *Lincoln, Rutland, & Stamf. Mercury* 8 Mar. (D.), The defendants had 'grogged' the casks by putting in hot water, and thereby had extracted 15 gallons of proof spirit on which duty had not been paid. 1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 20 Jan. 2 Some traders..'grogged' the empty cask and thus obtained some additional spirit from the wood, duty free.

3. ? *U.S.* To make (spirits) into grog by mixing with water (*Cent. Dict.*).

Grogane, grogaram, -om, obs. ff. GROGRAM.

Grog(g)e, obs. forms of GRUDGE *v.*

Grogeraine, -am, etc., obs. ff. GROGRAM.

Grogged (grǫgd), *ppl. a.* [f. GROG *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. a. Of persons: Overcome with grog; drunk. **b.** Of a spirit cask: Treated with hot water (see GROG *v.* 2); said also of the liquor thus obtained.

a. 1842 *Comic Almanack* Oct. 41 'Fined five bob' for being grogged.

b. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 31 Dec. 5/2 A large number of grogged whisky casks. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 8/3 A cask containing grogged liquor.

2. Of a horse: = GROGGY 2.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Grogged*, a grogged horse; a foundered horse.

Groggery (grǫ gəri). *U. S.* [f. GROG *sb.* + -ERY.] A low drinking-place; a grog-shop.

1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. vi. 183, I know a town that's on the chart, that has only a court-house, a groggery, a jail, [etc.]. 1857 T. PARKER in J. Weiss *Life* I. 344 He has no society except the low Germans who frequent the groggery downstairs.

Comb. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 127 A groggery keeper..was implicated.

Grog·gified, *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. **groggify* vb. (f. GROGGY + -FY) + -ED 1.] Affected by grog; tipsy.

1796 in *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Grog.* 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 184 The Shenies on their return home appeared as groggified from the effects of the fog. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Groggy* or *Groggified.*

Grogginess (grǫ·ginės). [f. GROGGY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or state of being groggy.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 171 Grogginess is a common term for fullness and swelling in the legs. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* xiii. 252 The peculiar knuckling over of the fetlock-joint, and tottering of the whole of the fore-leg, known by the name of *grogginess*, and which is so often seen in old and over-worked horses. 1849 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 342/1 A single journey may produce lameness; it may give the horse spavin, or grogginess. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 27/2 It is a breach of a warranty of soundness if the warranted horse suffers from grogginess.

Groggy (grǫ·gi), *a.* [f. GROG *sb.* + -Y1.]

1. Intoxicated. Also, characterized by drinking habits, bibulous.

1770 T. NORWORTH in *Gentl. Mag.* 559/2 [Eighty names for having drunk too much.] 25. Groggy; this is a West-Indian Phrase; Rum and Water, without sugar, being called Grogg. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Sailor's T.* iii. in *Tales Wonder* I. xv. 82 Groggy last night, my luck was such, that overboard I slid. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* vi, He wasn't the least groggy. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 164 In his groggy..destitution.

2. *Farriery.* Of a horse: Having a disease or weakness in the forelegs, which causes a hobbling or tottering movement.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 119 A rare shaped thorough-bred horse very groggy. 1838 J. STEWART *Stable Econ.* (ed. 2) 384 Long journeys, at a fast pace, will make almost any horse groggy. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* I. xxviii. 222 [Of a horse] Rather groggy on his pins the next morning? 1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* I. vii. 142 Your steed looks a little groggy about the legs.

3. *slang.* Weakened in a fight, so as to stagger; hence, *gen.* shaky, tottering, unsteady.

1832 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* iv, He was what is termed groggy, from the constant return of blows on the sides of the head. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 282 My poor old governor is exceedingly shaky, very groggy about the head. 1883 C. KEENE *Let.* in *Life* xi. (1892) 348 Rheumatism in my heel..I'm groggy on my pins. 1888 *Sportsman* 28 Nov. (Farmer), Thompson, who had been growing groggy..began to force the fighting. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 615 It [*sc.* a lay figure] was getting groggy at the joints.

Grogram (grǫ grăm). Forms: 6–7 **grogeram, -an(e, grogran(e, grograin(e, -ayn(e, grow-graine,** 7–8 **grogrein(e, -eyn,** (7 **grogane, gro-garam, -arom, -eraine, -erin, -eron, -oram, -oran, grograme, -gran(t, -gren, -grum**), 6– **gro-gram.** [ad. F. *gros grain* large or coarse grain.]

1. A coarse fabric of silk, of mohair and wool, or of these mixed with silk; often stiffened with gum.

The F. *gros grain* occurs in recent Eng. use as the commercial name of a strong corded silk fabric.

1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 200 Thre gounes one of grograyn, gardid wt velvet. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 19 His upper stockes of sylken grogerane. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* iv. 86 Your only wearing is your Grograram. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, He shall ha' the grogran's, at the rate I told him. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 125 Stampe and fret like gumm'd grograne. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 65, 1 Piece of Moccadoes and Lile Grograins. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ₱4 [She] did more Execution upon me in Grogram, than the greatest Beauty.. had ever done in Brocade. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 481 Instructing the English in the art of making sayes grogreins and other light stuffs. 1757 W. THOMPSON *Milkmaid* 34 The charmful Village-Maid, With Innocence and Grogram blest. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xi, But then there is..her Aunt, that wears eternal black grogram for that unlucky Colonel Christian. [1869 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* 290 Dress silks, *gros grains*, poplins, foulards, and pongees.]

transf. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VI. lxix, The Lily high her silver Grogram reares.

2. A garment made of grogram.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* I. ii, Go, thou art as fretting as an old grogrum. 1767 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 53/2 The doctor.. appeared in a greasy black grogram which he called his scholar's coat. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 32 No longer our fair ones their grograms display. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* (1879) 9 Madam from the vicarage, in her grogram.

3. *attrib.*, as *grogram apron, camlet, cassock-case, cloak, coat, doublet, gown, petticoat, silk, yarn.*

1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 4 Catching his spurs in her *gro..ram apron. 1582 *Rates Custom-ho.* Civ, *Grogram Chamlets the peece. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 290 A wretched Serge, or *grogane Cassock case. 1614 C. BROOKE *Will* in *Poems* (Grosart) 21 Unto my nephewe .. I give my silk *Grograine cloake. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 284 A little grogram cloak over her shoulders. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 131 The Admiral [Vernon] at that time wore a *grogram coat. 1628 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 263, I gaue..Wm New..a *grogran dublet. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Hoe* I. A 4, 'Io line a *Grogarom gowne cleane thorough with veluet. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 238 An excellent grogram gown. 1649 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 220 My watered grogerin gowne and watered *grogerin petticoate. 1582 *Rates Custom-ho.* Civ, *Grograin silk the yarde. 1638 L. ROBERTS *Map Commerce* 123 *Grograme yarne. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 418 Grograin yarn, the small pound..*2s. 6d.* 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3931/3 Some Raw Silk and Grogram Yarn.

Groiff, obs. Sc. form of GRUFF.

Groigne, variant of GROIN *v.*1 *Obs.*

Groin (groin), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4–9 **groyn(e,** 6–7 **groine,** 6, 9 **groon,** (4 **gryn,** 5 **grone, growne, grune, gruyn,** 9 **gruin**), 4– **groin.** *β.* 5 **gron(e)y.** See also GRUNYIE. [ad. OF. *groign* (F. *groin*), Burgundian *groigno*, Pr. *groing, grong*, Item. *groingna*, It. *grugno*, Ol'g. *gruin*:—popular L. **grunnium*, f. L. *grunnīre* to grunt like a swine.]

†**1.** A grunting, grumble. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 349 Yet yf she for other enchesoun, Be wroth, þen shalt þow han a groyn a-noon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 214/1 Grony, magry. [*Ibid.* 319/2 Magry, vn-thanke, *vituperium, reprobacio.*]

2. The snout, *esp.* of a swine.

13.. *Sir Beues* 815 (MS. A) A spanne of þe groin be-forn Wip is sword he hab of schoren. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ₱82 He..lykneth a fair womman, that is a fool of hire body, lyk to a tyng of gold that were in the groyn of a soughe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 229, I haue here in my mayll .. two swyne gronys. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5875 The beres gret groin tho smote he vppon. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 214/1 (MSS. K. & H.) Grony, *MS. S.* groney, *Rostrum porcinum.* 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CX. 676 The partie..shall but wring his mouth or rather his Groyne and steppe forth with a shamelesse foreheade to aske who accuseth him. 1600 THYNNE *Emblems* xxiii. 5 With wrootinge groyne, with [*sic*; *read* the] feirce and warlike bore Turnes vp and betters that bad lande before. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E.D.S.), *Groyn*, the groyn of a swine, the snout. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Groon*, the snout of a pig. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Groyn*, a swine's snout.

†**b.** *contemptuously.* A face. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 432 Fayr fall thi growne. *Ibid.* xvi. 382 Haue at the, say I! take the ther a foyn!..haue at thi groyn An othere.

†**3.** *Naut. The groin* (*of Spain*) [an etymological perversion of the Spanish name *Coruña*]: a sailor's name for Corunna, a seaport on the N.W. of Spain. *Obs.*

1367 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 112 Vocatur Le Groyne; est in mare ut rostrum porci, ubi intraverunt terram. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 478 Here ys..wyn of gyldyr and of galles, þat made at þe groine, wyn of wyan and vernage, I seye also. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XX. 324 (Pinkerton 1790) III. 167 Betwix Cornwaill and Bretaynné He sailyt; and left the grune [*ed. Jamieson* grunye; *MS. Camb.* grund] off Spainye On northhalf hym. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij b, Did your Father die at the Groyne? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Groyne*, corruptly by the Tarrs for Coronna, a Seaport of Galicia. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix. (1840) 345 Pressed me earnestly not to go by sea, but either to go by land to the Groyne [etc.].

Groin (groin), *sb.*2 Forms: 4–6 **grynd(e,** (5 *erron.* **ground, 6 grinde**); 5–7 **grine, gryne, groine, groyn(e,** (5 **grune**), 6– **groin.** [orig. *grynde, grinde* of uncertain origin; connexion with GRAIN *sb.*2 is excluded by the early form. The form *grine* appears in 1530, but did not finally displace *grind* until the last quarter of the 16th c., when it underwent corruption into *groin*, prob. through phonetic association with prec.

Prof. Skeat suggests that the original sense may have been a channel or depression (cf. 2), and that the word may be identical with OE. *grynde*, recorded only in the sense of 'abyss', but etymologically capable of meaning 'depression', 'valley' (—prehist. **grundjo-*, f. **grundu-* GROUND; cf. G. *grund*, used dial. for 'valley'; also GRINDLE1, GRINDLET).

1. The fold or depression on either side of the body between the abdomen and the upper thigh. (In quot. 1541 *pl.* the inguinal glands.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 If þe prickynge be in þe foot, anoynte þe grynde wiþ hoot comoun oile. *Ibid.* 226 Of an enpostym þat comeþ in iguine id est þe gryndis. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 589/39 *Inguen*, the grynde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 330/2 He was..seke in his grynde of a pestilence botche. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 903 The grynes, *les aines*. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iij, What are the gryndes?..They are the clensynge places of the lyuer, & are of Glandynous flesshe ordeyned to the bought of the thyghes. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 64 b, The water druncke twyse a daye .. putteth away..harde swellings in the grynde. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* CLXXXV, The loving swine Sheathed, unawares, the tusk in his soft groin. 1611 COTGR., *Aines*, the grine, or groyne of man or woman. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CXII. 160 The leaves..laid warm on any botch happening in the Groin or share, doth dissolve and heal them. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 49 The Keeper thrust his sword into his groyn. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 333 The..angry Beast..at one sidelong Glance Rips up his Groin. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 53 A gland enlarged in the left groin. 1865 DICKENS *Let.* 13 Nov., The man returned the compliment by kicking him in the groin. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* V. 66 Two glands are situated in the groin.

†**b.** *fig.* Regarded as the seat of lust. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* III. ii, Who can endure to see The fury of mens gullets, and their groines? 1636 — *Discov., Impostura* Wks. (1640) 87 They set the signe of the Crosse over their outer doores, and sacrifice to their gut and their groyne in their inner Closets.

†**2.** A deep trench, or excavation. *Obs.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) IV. 851 He [Ferdinando Poins] vndertooke to make certeine groins or nocks, which at the hauens mouth should cause such a depth, as thereby the whole harborough should lie drie at a low water. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 545/1 There was one Julme appointed to attend vpon Poins his groins.

3. *Arch.* The edge formed by the intersection of two vaults. Also, the rib or fillet of stone or wood with which this is usually covered.

1725 HALFPENNY *Art Sound Build.* 15 To find the Angle, or Mitre-Arch of a regular Groin. 1790 PENNANT *London* 87 On the north outside, beyond the windows, are many marks of recesses, groins, arms, on the remains of some other room. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 155 The shafts in front running up without stop to the roof, and from their capitals springing the groins. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 568 In framing centres for groins, the boarding which forms the interior surface is supported by transverse ribs of timber. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 246 In the earliest examples the groins are without ribs. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Illusions* Wks. (Bohn) II. 441 The vaults and groins of the sparry cathedrals. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th *C.* vi. 226 There [York Minster]..the whole space of the nave and choir was spanned with groins of wood.

transf. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 135 Notice how the interior of the dome is strengthened by 'ribs' or 'groins' of bone, which run in the line of the principal sinuses.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *groin-gland*; (sense 3) *groin-rib*; **groin-point, -vault** (see quots.).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1074 The endemic forms of a group of diseases—including Chyluria, varicose *groin glands. 1885 *Dict. Archit.*, **Groin point*, the name given by bricklayers to the arris or line of intersection of cross arches of vaulting executed in brickwork. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 113 To find the diagonal or *groin-rib of a Vault. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. ii. 59 *Groin-ribs*—those narrow arches erected under the lines of the intersection of the vaults. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 540 A **Groin vault*, is a complex vault, formed by the intersection of two solids, whose surfaces coincide with the intrados of the arches, and are not confined to the same heights.

†Groin, *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 4 **groigne,** 4–5 **gronyn,** 4–6 **groine,** 4–7 **groyne,** 5–6 **grone,** (6 **groone**), 5, 7 **growne,** 6, 9 **groyn.** [ad. OF. *grogni-r* (also with change of conjugation *grogner*, as in mod.Fr.) = Pr. *gronhir, gronir*, It. *grugnire* (also altered *grugnare*):—L. *grunnīre.*]

1. *intr.* Of animals: To grunt; to growl.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1442 For he watz b[este &] bor alþer grattest, [And eueþre quen he gronyed, þenne greued mony. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 Of thaire nature thei growne and berke euermore, but gentille greyhoundes do not so. 1530 PALSGR. 917 A hogge groneth, *ung pourceau grongne.* *a* 1542 WYATT *How to vse the court* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 91 For swine so groines In stye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 27 Some were of dogs, that barked day and night,..And some of beares, that groynd continually.

b. *esp.* of the buck: To utter its peculiar cry at rutting time. (Cf. GROAN *v.* 2.)

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* d ij b, An harte belowyth and a bucke groynyth [1486 gronys] I synde. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 238 A Bucke groyneth. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 A Buck growneth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/1 A Buck when he sendeth forth his Cry, Groyneth or Growneth. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 90 And [he] told us, that an hart bellows, a buck groyns.

2. *transf.* Of persons: To grumble, murmur.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13590 Quen þai had striued þam emel And groigned, cuth na resun find. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7049 Whether so that he loure or groine. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 214/1 (MS. K.) Gronyn, or grochyn,..*murmuro.* 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 555 To see who wold groyne at their execution. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXXXVI. 837 It is not ynough for a man to keepe his wyfe in his house..

and in the meane time hee groyne at hir, he spurne hir, hee beateth hir.

Groin (groin), *v.*[2] *Arch.* [f. GROIN *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To form into or furnish with groins; to build with groins.

1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 150 The roof is often most delicately groined. 1848 LOWELL *Launfal* Poet. Wks. 1890 I. 298 All night by the white stars' frosty gleams He groined his arches and matched his beams. 1869 *Daily News* 27 Apr., The roof .. is groined throughout in pitch pine of unusually beautiful quality. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 57 The difficulty was how to groin these oblong bays.

2. *intr.* Of an arch, etc.: To spring as a groin.

1805 W. CLOSE *West's Antiq. Furness* vi. 70 The vaulted roof that groined from those pillars. *Ibid.* 71 It is a single ribbed arch that groins from the wall.

Groin: see GROYNE *sb.* and *v.*

Groined (groind), *ppl. a. Arch.* [f. GROIN *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2] + -ED.] Built or furnished with groins.

[1715: see GRINDED *ppl. a.*[1]] 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* 59 The middle sized rooms are of equal height with the others, with groined vaults. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 9 The ceiling is vaulted, and divided into two groined compartments. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 76 Two great pointed arches crossing one another in a groined roof.

† **Groiner.** *Obs.*[−1] [f. GROIN *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] A grumbler; a murmurer.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvi. 20 The groynere [L. *susurrone*] withdrawen, striues togidere resten.

Groinery (groi·nəri). [f. GROIN *sb.*[2] + -ERY.] Groins or groined work.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 225 If he looked up, it was to see the sky palely blue through the groinery of countless date-bearers, very patriarchs of their kind.

† **Groining,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. GROIN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of GROIN *v.*[1] **a.** Grunting. **b.** Murmuring; muttering, discontent.

a. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 214/2 Groynynge of swyne, *grunnitus.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 118 Your grontynge, your groinynge lyke a swyne.

b. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1602 The groynynge, and the pryuee empoysonyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 214/2 Gronyynge, or grutchynge, *murmur.* 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 156 Than must ye reyse the vpper parte of y[e] towell, & laye it with-out ony gronynge. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Jas.* 202 When without grudging or groyning: muttering or murmuring: wee can pray as our Saviour teacheth.

Groining (groi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GROIN *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of GROIN *v.*[2] (sense 2); *concr.* the result of this, groined work, a groin or arrangement of groins.

a 1653 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 104 These Arches..are commonly called Groinings. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 139 At this last situation two ribs, analogous to groinings in architecture, intersect each other. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 119 The chancel has the original Norman groining

† **Groining,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. GROIN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] **a.** That grunts or growls. **b.** That murmurs or grumbles. Hence **Groi·ningly** *adv.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1376 The Gruntyng and the groynninge of the gronnyng swyne. 1557-8 PHAER *Æneid* vii. S ij b, Both brystlyd groyning bores, & beares at mangers yelling yawle. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 146 If we be ready .. groyningly to repine at His correction, it shewes we do not acknowledge him for our Father.

Groiss, obs. form of GROSS.

Groit, Sc. form of GROAT.

† **Groll.** *Obs.* Also **grol.** [a. Du. *grol* 'inconditus sermocinator, auctor sordidus, proletarius' (Kilian).] A foolish or superficial person; a gossip, a smatterer. (App. peculiar to Bastwick.)

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 8 See the parishioners be rich and plump as the grols said. *Ibid.* III. 21, I could be as voluminous as any man, and yet never take quotations at the second hand, as many grolls in this age doe.

Hence † **Gro·llery** [Du. *grollerije*], folly. † **Gro·llish** *a.*, foolish, senseless, superficial.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 6 One can scarce keepe from laughter, to see the grollery of it. *Ibid.* 17 Such a multitude of trumperyes and grollish ceremonyes are brought in by the Prelats. *Ibid.* II. 26 Who had more policy in the paring of his nayles, then all the Grollish Polititians that are now extant. *Ibid.* III. 14, I am pretily well acquaynted with all their grolleries.

† **Grolling,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Echoic; cf. *groule*, GURL.] ? Rumbling.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* VI. xxi, Yf þe mete be to moche it .. strecche þ stomak and bloweþ it and bredeþ grollynge and gnawynge in þe wombe.

Grom, -andise, obs. ff. GROOM, GORMANDIZE.

Gromaly, obs. form of GROMWELL.

Gromatic (gromæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *grōmātic-us*, *grūm-*, f. *grōma*, *grūma* surveyor's measuring-rod.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to land-surveying.

1873 WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Roman Lit.* II. 149 From the gromatic work [of Frontinus] we possess only explanatory excerpts. *Ibid.* 203 The gromatic writer Siculus Flaccus.

B. *sb.* **a.** *pl.* The art of land-surveying or castrametation. **b.** A writer on gromatics.

[1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 79 A certain Hyginus, who calls himself a gromaticus or land-surveyor.] 1873 WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Roman Lit.* II. 147 We possess excerpts from a work on gromatics. *Ibid.* 204 Balbus is repeatedly quoted by the later gromatics.

† **Groma·tical,** *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 255 Boetius and the Gromaticall Writers have made mention of such mounts. 1658 W. BURTON *Comm. Antoninus' Itin.* 29 The Gromaticall Authors. 1718 HEARNE *Reliq.* (1857) I. 406 The accounts given of the ancient Grumæ or Gromæ in the Gromatical writers.

Gromble, obs. form of GRUMBLE.

Grome, obs. var. GRAME *sb.*; obs. f. GROOM *sb.*[1]

Gromel(l, obs. form of GROMWELL.

Gromercy, -ersy, -essye, -esty, rare obs. forms of GRAMERCY.

Gromet, -it: see GRUMMET.

Gromil, -ill, -ille, obs. ff. GROMWELL.

Gromme, var. GRUMME *v. Obs.*, to grumble.

Gromwell (grɒ·mwĕl). Forms: 4 gromyl(e, gromylyoun, 5 gromylle, -ille, grumelle, -eyle, 5–6 gromaly, -ely, 5–9 gromel(l, 6 grommel(l, -all, gremile, grumle, 6–7 grummel(l, grumble, 7 gromwel, grumell, 7–9 gromil(l, 7– gromwell. [a. OF. *gromil* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *gremil* (16th c.), mod.F. *grémil*, of doubtful origin. The form *gromwel(l* is late and the *w* is app. due to analogy with *speedwell.* See also GRAYMILL.

As to the possible origin of F. *gromil, grémil,* several suggestions have been made. Its derivation from *grānum milii* is impossible on account of the early form *gromil,* but the 15th c. variants *grinnil, grenil* perhaps exhibit some popular etymologizing approximation to *grain.* Hatz.-Darm. suggest that the second part is the word *mil* 'millet', while the first is of indeterminate origin.]

The common name for any of the plants of the genus *Lithospermum* (N.O. *Boraginaceæ*), characterized by hard stony seeds, which were formerly much used in medicine.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 27 Ase gromyl in grene grene is the grone, Ase quibibe and comyn cud is in crone. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 43 Gilofre, gyngure & gromylyoun. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Granum solis*, i. milium solis, i. gromil. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 645/38 *Hec gensta*, gromylle. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 75 *Ad lapidem* Take gromylle [*v. r.* gromel seed] & percil. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* xxv. (1636) 46 Grummell is..not used in meats but in medicine, especially the seeds. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iii. (1651) 368 For the kidnies, grumell, parsly. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iv. 243 Take Seeds of Smallage, Treacle Mustard, Gromwell and Parsley. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xvi. 135 Yellow bent spikes of the gromwell. 1888 *Daily News* 14 June 5/1 The gromwell adds a touch of imperial purple.

b. Preceded by a defining word forming the designation of a particular species. **Common Gromwell,** *Lithospermum officinale.* **Corn Gromwell,** *L. arvense,* Bastard Alkanet. **Purple** (or **Creeping**) **Gromwell,** *L. purpureo-cæruleum.* **c.** Applied also to the genus *Onosmodium* (**False Gromwell**).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ciii. 289 The Gromell is of two sortes, one of the garden, the other wilde: and the garden Gromell also is of two sortes, great and small. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxx. § 1. 486 The great Gromell hath long slender and hairie stalkes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ccxxv. 354 Great upright Gromel..is that which usually groweth in Gardens. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 124 Bastard gromill, salern, corn gromwell, painting root, bastard Alkanet. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) III *L[ithospermum] officinale.* Common Gromwell. Graymill..*L. arvense.* Corn Gromwell..*L. purpuro-cæruleum.* Creeping or Purple Gromwell. 1894 *Times* 21 May 12/1 The tall-growing corn gromwell, or bastard alkanet.

d. *attrib.*, as *gromwell seed*; † **gromwell-gainer,** a 'skinflint', miser.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discoursive Probl. conc. Proph.* 70 Hath not euery vocation .. yeelded some such counterprophets, and pennyfathers, very *gromelgainers? *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 77 Onoper of Mede affermyd mekyl proíyt to vse greynes melyens fastyng, þat er *Gromell sedes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 213/2 Gromaly, herbe (gromely sede), *milium solis.* 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B j b, A bagge of gromell sedes. 1553 *Respublica* I. i. 24 But to rake grumle sede Avaryce ys a Lone. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlv. (1878) 97 Gromel seed, for the stone. 1694 E. FLOYD in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 46 Of the form and bigness of Gromwel-seeds.

Grond, obs. pa. t. of GRIND *v.*[1]

Grond(e, Grondage, obs. ff. GROUND, -AGE.

Gronddar, obs. form of GROUNDER.

Gronden, -ine, -yn, obs. pa. pples. of GRIND *v.*

Grondeswyle, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[1]

Grondsil, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[2]

Grone, var. GRANE, GROIN *v.*[1] *Obs.*; obs. f. GROAN.

Grone, groney, obs. ff. GROIN *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Gronie, obs. form of GROAN *v.*

Gronnard, Gronne, obs. ff. GURNARD, GROAN.

Gronsel, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[2]

Gront(e: see GRIND *v.*[1], GRUNT.

Grony, obs. form of GROIN *sb.*[1], GROAN *v.*

Groo, obs. form of GROW.

Groof, grufe (grūf), *sb.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 4–5 **gruf(f,** 5–8 **grouf(e,** 8–9 **groof,** 5 **gruffe, grouff(e, groffe,** 5, 7 **growffe,** 6 **growf(e,** 6, 9 **grufe**; also with prefixed prep. 5 **ogrufe,** 7 **a-groufe, agruif,** 8 **a grouf.** [a. ON. *grúfa*, in phr. *á grúfu* (in sense 1) = Sw. dial. *å gruve*; the occurrence of *f* instead of the normal *v* is unexplained. Cf. GROVELING.]

1. In phr. *On grufe* (rarely *on the grufe*), later *agrufe, a-gruif*: face downwards, in a prone position, grovelling. *Sc.* and *north.*

c 1375 *Sc. Troy-bk.* II. 786 He ley before þe gret altere One gruff. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3850 Than Gawayne gyrde to þe gome, and one þe groffe fallis. *Ibid.* 3869 Qwat gome was he..that es one growffe fallyne? *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 574 In angwyss greiff, on grouff so turned he. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 259/1 Ogrufe, *supinus.* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 13 Ly all on grufe, befoir that hich grand Roy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iv. 24 He ruschis..And fell on grouf abuf deid Pallas beyr. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 33258 Sum on groufe la granand on the grene. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 460 Then [he] lay a-groufe upon his face, begins to poure out his heart to God. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses' Threnodie* (1774) 112 And some lay swelting in the slykie sand: Agruif lay some, others with eyes to skyes. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 574 During the time of which prayer the Erle of Morton lay on growffe upon his face. 1719 RAMSAY *Fam. Ep.* Answ. ii. 20 Swith to Castalius' fountain-brink, Dad down a grouf, and take a drink.

2. *On one's grufe*: = sense 1. *Sc.*

1788 E. PICKEN *Poems* 127 Doun on their groof lay five or sax. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 293 Layin mysel doun a' my length on my grufe and elbow. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life & Recoll. Dr. Duguid* 245 Streekit on my grufe below some rowan tree.

3. as *adv.* (or *predicative adj.*) On the face, on the belly; prone. (Cf. Sw. dial. *ligga gruve.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 884 (912) She on here armes two Fil gruf, and gan to wepe pitously. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2561 Now dounward groffe, and now upright. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxiv, He thus lay in lamentaciouu Gruffe on the grounde. *c* 1460 *Emare* 656 She was aferde of the See, And layde her gruf upon a tre. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 70 b, With toren tresse and lying groufe Upon my face.

Groof, obs. form of GROOVE, GRUFF.

Groo-groo, gru-gru (grū·grū). Also 8 **groe-groe,** 9 **grou-grou.** [? Native name.]

1. In the West Indies and South America, a name for two species of palm, *Astrocaryum aculeatum* and *Acrocomia sclerocarpa.*

1796, 1852 [see sense 2]. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 128 The Groo-Groo palms (*Acrocomia*) we also saw for the first time on this occasion. 1892 MAR. NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* I. 92 The principal palms on the hills were..'Mackawfoot' and the 'Grou-grou'.

2. Usually *groo-groo worm*: The grub of the coleopterous insect *Calandra palmarum.*

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 22 Another negro also brought me a regale of groe-groe, or cabbage-tree worms, as they are called in Surinam. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 215 *note*, I have some doubts also of the admissibility of the Groo-groo worms. 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3662 The groogroo worm—so called because it is found in a species of palm vulgarly called the groogroo. 1883 IM THURN *Among Indians Guiana* 266 Gru-gru worm.

Groom (grūm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **grom,** 3–7 **grome,** 5–6 **grume,** 5–7 **groome,** (5 **groyme,** 6 **growme, grum**), 6– **groom.** [Of difficult etymology. According to the evidence of the quots. 'boy, male child' seems to be the orig. sense. The word might conceivably represent an OE. **grôm*, f. root **grô-* of GROW *v.* + Teut. suff. *-mo-*. But there is no trace of the word in any Teut. lang.; MDu. and mod.Du. have *grom* fry of fish, offspring, (jocularly) children; an unauthenticated sense 'boy, child' is given by the lexicographers Kilian ('puer'), Mellema ('enfant, marmouset') and Hexham ('stripling or groome'); but this does not correspond phonologically. The relation, if any, between the Eng. or the Du. word and OF. *gromet* GRUMMET, is unascertained; but in AF. and Anglo-L. documents *gromet* and its latinized form *grometus* appear to be used for *groom* in the senses 3–5 below.

There appears to be no evidence for an OF. *gromme*; the *grommes* quoted by Du Cange is prob. for *gromez* pl. of *gromet.* The alleged ON. *grómr* or *gromr* 'man' has no other authority than its occurrence in the list of poetical appellations applicable to yeomen, in the 14th c. expansion of *Snorra Edda* (ed. 1848, II. 496) where it may be from ME.]

† **1.** A man-child, boy. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Hire meiden mei, þauh, techen sum lutel meiden, þet were dute of forto leornen among gromes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 790 Ich am now no grom; Ich am wel waxen. *c* 1300 *Beket* 148 Tho he com he fond his sone a god goinge grom. *c* 1300 *Proverbs Hending* xxxii, He fareþ so doþ þe luþer grom þat men euer beteþ on wiþ one smerte 3erde. *a* 1330 *Syr Degarre* 242 The holi man.. fond the cradel in the stede, He tok up the clothes anon, And biheld the litel grom. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 980 (Kölbing) Sche childed a selcoupe grome. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Kynde, i-hurt and defouled by wykkedness of lyuynge bryngeþ forþ.. foule gromes and euel i-schape. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 146 To bring him Plums and Mackaroons, Which welcome are to such small Grooms.

2. A man, male person; in the pastoral poetry of 16–17th c. freq. applied to shepherds (cf. HERD-GROOM). Sometimes *contemptuous* = 'fellow'. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* 1088 (Hausknecht), I..fond bi hire an naked grom..I þoȝte to habbe iqueld hem boþe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 17609 (Laud) Loke we yern how me might do þat dowghty grome [*Cott.* gum, *Gött., Trin.* gome] Ioseph of Aramaty to vs to come. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* (Horstm.) 3986

Stondyng in an heyron þere, an horribull foull grome. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 128, I had leuer go to rome; yei thryse, on my fete Then forto grefe yonde grome. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 728 Mony groyme thai maid full sar agast. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 489, I-wys ȝe seye soth, ȝe grom of blysse. *c* 1510 *Lytell geste of Robyn hode* (W. de W.) I. 16 There was no ynch of his body But it was worthe a grome. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau mony landuart grumis pas to the corne land to laubir there rustical occupatione. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 15 In May gois gentill wemen gymmer, In gardynnis grene thair grumis to glaid. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 164 The fields are neere, and you are gallant Groomes. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* Wks. (Grosart) VIII. 204 She was weary of the groomes [a shepherd] importunate fooleries. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 12 A iolly groome was he, As ever piped on an oaten reed. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* v. 2 Let no barbarous Groome How brave soe'r he bee, Attempt to enter. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* I. ii, The prime of our young Grooms, even the top Of all our lusty Shepherds! 1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 1 The mighty Groome that led his flocke and heard From home to follow God, and sacrifiz'd his sonne. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* v. i. Wks. 1874 III. 421 Can you find teares for such an abiect Groome, That had not for an husband one to shed? 1815 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylst.* I. 11 And, up among the moorlands, see What sprinklings of blithe company! Of lasses and of shepherd grooms.

3. A man of inferior position; a serving-man; a man-servant; a male attendant. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2214 Me may yse a bondemannes sone..& some gromes squiers & sub|e knigtes some. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7282 Ageyn heom come bothe lord and grom, For to here what tidyng They broughte. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 234 Þai sett hem to mete anon, Erl, baroun, sweyn, and grom. *c* 1310 in *Pol. Songs* (Camd. 1839) 238 Gobelyn made is gerner Of gromene mawe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11610 (Laud) The gromys [*Cott.* suanis] tho bygan to cry. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 206 That he shulde drenche Lorde and lady, grome and wenche Of al the Troian nacion. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 585/48 *Garcio*, a grome. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4559 Bathe grete man and grome. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 510 The gromes toke the palfreys and lepte up and rode into the foreste. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 909 Gromes of the kechin, *uarletz de cuisin.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 128 You logger-headed and vnpolliſht groomes, What? no attendance? 1605 — *Macb.* II. ii. 50 Goe carry them [daggers], and smeare The sleepie Groomes with blood. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. (1642) 102 Maximinus, a Groome of base and sordid condition, borne of needy Parents. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 62 Then all the Company Dance, Lord and Groom, Lady and Kitchen-Maid, no distinction. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 627 Seated on a Rock, a Shepherd's Groom Surveys his Ev'ning Flocks returning Home. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 221 Two grooms assistant bore the victims bound. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xviii. 228 Your nephew's lands are parted between grooms and scullions.

fig. 1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul, 2nd Anniv.* 85 Thinke then, my soule, that death is but a Groome Which brings a Taper to the outward roome.

4. The specific designation of several officers of the English Royal Household, chiefly members of the Lord Chamberlain's department: with defining prepositional phrases, as *Groom of the (Privy, Great) Chamber, G. of the Stole, G. in waiting*, etc.; also † *Groom of the Beds*, † *G. of the Crossbows.*

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 159 Item, the same tyme .. my mastyre to the gromys off chambre flore reshis, xvj. d. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 42 John Browne grome of the beddes. *Ibid.* 54 Elys Hilton grome of the robys. 1530 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 70 Giles grome of the Crosbowes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 32 King Henry the 8. .. for a few Psalmes of Dauid turned into English meetre by Sternhold, made him groome of his priuy chamber. 1657 WOOD *Life* Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 227 One of the gromes of the bedchamber to K. Charles I. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* (1847) 8 The late Countess of Guilford, Groome of the Stoole of the late Queens Mother. 1731 *Genil. Mag.* I. 35 Edward Williams, Esq.; made Groom of his Majesty's removing Ward-robe. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 143 Lord Rochfort being Groom of the Stole to His Majesty. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. vi, A groom of the chambers indicates the way to him. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 5 Sir Henry was a Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

5. A servant who attends to horses. (Until 17th c. only a contextual use of sense 3; now the current sense.)

[1340 *Ayenb.* 210 [Huo] bet mest heþ hors mest him fayleþ gromes and stablen. 1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 26 b, An horse grome of his came into my court one daye. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* VIII. 161 b, Thei..receiued the horses of the gromes of the stable. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 72, I was a poore Groome of thy Stable (King) When thou wer't King.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 356 Thir rich Retinue long Of Horses led, and Grooms besmeared with Gold. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., My grooms are Arabs; my footmen french. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 95 Like a slain deer, the tumbrel brings him home, Unmissed but by his dogs and by his groom. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. to Liberty*, '*O Friend I know not*', Mean handywork of craftsman, cook, Or groom. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* viii, His groom was walking about his favourite saddle-horse. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* ix. 150 It is a fact..that a man does not ride any better for dressing like a groom.

6. Short for BRIDEGROOM. (Rare except in context with *bride.*)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 180 Friends all .In Quarter, and in termes like Bride, and Groome, Deuesting them for Bed. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. vii. 70 Were you a woman, youth, I should woo hard, but be your Groome in honesty. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 540 By this the brides are waked, their grooms are dressed; All Rhodes is summoned to the nuptial feast. 1789 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 270 The bride and groom were so good as to call upon me. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Introd. 50 What care bride and groom Save for their dear selves? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl. 83 Drinking health to bride and groom We wish them store of happy days.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, appositive, as *groom-boy, -falconer, -fellow, -garneter, -purveyor*; † **groom-grubber** (*-grobber*), an officer in the royal household (see quots.).

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-B.* ii. 66 Among the lot was a little *groom-boy, a very little groom indeed. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 82 The young *groom-falconer was out this morning with his goss-hawk. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vi, There are two lackeys..besides the other *groom fellow. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 70 One *groome garnetour, to receive, to kepe, and to delyver the wheete comyng from the countries. 1526 *Ibid.* 234 That he doe cause the *Groome-Grobber to looke dayly to drawing out the lees of the Wyne spent. 1601 *Ibid.* 284 Groom Grubber ..His office is to see that the vessailes which come into the seller bee tight and full. 1641 *Negotiations Wolsey* v. 11 Thirteene Pages, two yeomen Purveyours, and a *groome Purveyor.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Groo·mess,** a female groom (of the stole). **Groo·mish** *a.*, characteristic of a groom, like that of a groom; hence **Groo·mishly** *adv.* **Groo·mless** *a.*, having no groom. **Groo·mlet, Groo·mling,** a diminutive groom. **Groo·mship,** the office or condition of a groom.

1624 T. SCOTT *2nd Pt. Vox Populi* 11, I sold moreouer, the place of *Groomesse of her highnesse Stoole, to six seuerall English Ladyes. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cross* (1898) I. 140 To smoke cigars, pick up a steeple-chaser, wear *groomish clothes. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 458 The tiger, though more *groomishly attired, is not less scrupulously exact. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxviii, St. Aldegonde .. was lounging about on a rough Scandinavian cob..listless and *groomless. 1824-8 T. HOOK *Say. & Doings* (1836) 165 (Hoppe) *Groomlet. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 13 We were obliged to be escorted by grooms and *groomlings with candles and lanterns. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* II. 230 The groomling in charge slumbered placidly in the bottom of the carriage, with the reins in his hands. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1721) II. 1036 Silas Titus .. In the Year following [1679] did, with the consent of his Majesty, resign his *Gromeship. 1882 W. H. GRENFELL in *Standard* 2 Nov. 5/5 If I had been honoured by the offer of a non-Parliamentary Groomship.

Groom (grūm), *sb.*[2] *dial.* Also **grom.** [? A western variant of CROME, CROMB.] A forked stick used by thatchers.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Grom* or *Groom*, a forked stick used by thatchers for carrying the parcels of straw called helms. *Wiltsh.* 1847-89 in HALLIWELL. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xxxvii, He had stuck his rick-rod, groom, or poignard into the stack.

Groom (grūm), *v.* [f. GROOM *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To tend as a groom; to curry, feed, and generally attend to (a horse); to 'fettle'.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. x. P 1 We were obliged to groom them ourselves. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 446 She's yet a colt..strongly groom'd and straitly curb'd. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 310 Ostlers quarrelled over such questions as they groomed their masters' horses. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 237 The Numidian horses..soon recovered their condition when they were groomed day by day with the old wine of Italian vintages.

absol. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 223/1 If he understands horses and can groom tolerably, he despises gardening.

2. *transf.* To tend or attend to carefully; to give a neat, tidy, or 'smart' appearance to. Also *absol.* in *to groom up.*

1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* I. ii. 26 Here was to clean and groom up agin' till all was in its right shape. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 363/2 The very chair you sit on has to be groomed. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 86 He had to repair his own buskins, mend the tables, and groom my lady's chamber. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 125 Sometimes a few underclouds will be combed and groomed by the winds..as if for a race.

3. *pass.* To be made a bridegroom. *nonce-use.*

1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xxxix, It is an even chance That bridegrooms, after they are fairly groom'd, May retrograde a little in the dance Of marriage.

Hence **Groomed** *ppl. a.* (chiefly qualified by adv.), **Groo·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 Feeding, grooming, trimming and managing of most descriptions of the horse. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxviii, The Honourable Bob Staples daily repeats..his favourite original remark that she is the best-groomed woman in the whole stud. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 29 The grooming was wretched, and I could see some of the horses eating the straw. 1896 EDITH THOMPSON in *Monthly Packet* Xmas No. 80 Radetzoff, with his ..neatly trimmed moustache, smart and well-groomed.

Groom, obs. form of GRUM *a.*

Groomer (grū·məɹ). [f. GROOM *v.* + -ER 1.] An instrument for the mechanical grooming of horses (see quot.).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Groomer*, an application of the flexible or jointed revolving shaft to rotate a brush used in the grooming of horses.

Groomet: see GRUMMET.

Groom-porter. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1. An officer of the English Royal Household, abolished under George III; his principal functions, at least from the 16th c., were to regulate all matters connected with gaming within the precincts of the court, to furnish cards and dice, etc., and to decide disputes arising at play.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 35 George Hamerton grome porter. 1503-4 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* II. 337 Thomas Hallye, grome portair of the Quenis chamir. 1610 BEN JONSON *Alchemist* III. ii, They will set him Vpmost, at the Groom-Porter's, all the Christmasse; And, for the whole yeare through, at euery place Where there is play, present him with the Chayre. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 59 Though there be false Dice brought in at the Groom-Porters, and cheating offer'd, yet unless he allow the Cheating, and judge the Dice to be good, there may be hopes of fair play. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* I. i. Wks. 1728 I. 244, I ran to the Groom-Porter's last Night, and lost my Money. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4095/3 Thomas Archer Esq. is appointed to be Groom-Porter to Her Majesty. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset-Table* 99 At the groom-porter's, batter'd bullies play. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4/5 From Christmas to Epiphany, the Groom Porter kept an open gambling-house for the Court.

transf. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, He had scarce talents to be groom-porter to an orange barrow.

fig. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 350, I appeal to the reader, whom I make groom-porter (termed by Mr. Camden, *aleatorum arbiter*), and let him judge who plays with false, who cogs, who slurs a dye.

2. *pl.* Loaded dice. (Cf. quot. 1654 in 1.)

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, Grumporters, heavy Dice, *de gros Des.* 1847 in HALLIWELL.

Hence **Groom-portership,** the office of groom-porter.

1620 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1707) XVII. 236 Wee .. doe give and graunte unto..Clement Cotterell Esquior the Roome and Office of Groomeporter or Groome Portership within all and everie our Howse and Howses.

Groomsman (grū·mzmăn). [f. *groom's*, genitive of GROOM *sb.*[1] + MAN, as a parallel form to BRIDESMAID, q. v.] A young man acting as friend or attendant on the bridegroom at a marriage, either alone (as 'best man') or as one of a company; = BRIDEMAN 2, BRIDESMAN.

1698 M. HENRY *Let.* 10 Oct. in *Thoresby's Corr.* I. 330, I tell Mr. Boyse he must let me have the honour of being his groomsman at his next journey to Leeds. 1861 S. LYSONS *Claudia & Pr.* 178 Then came the ceremony of carrying the brides over the threshold by the groomsmen. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 131/2 The bridegroom was attended by his brother .. as groomsman. 1899 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/1 The old custom of having groomsmen at a wedding was revived yesterday afternoon at the marriage of —— .. There were five bridesmaids..two pages, and nine groomsmen.

Groomy (grū·mi), *a.* [f. GROOM *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a groom; 'horsy'.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* I. 3 Mr. Sponge's groomy gait and horsey propensities. 1881 *Cheq. Career* 247 A correct groomy costume—which means cord trousers, stick-up round collars, and a tweed jacket.

Comb. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 110 A most disreputable groomy-looking rogue.

Groon, variant of GROIN *sb.*[1]

Groond, obs. pa. pple. of GRIND *v.*[1]

Groone, variant of GROIN *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Groop (grūp), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 5 grope, groupe, growpe, 5, 7, 9 *dial.* grupe, 6-7 groope, 8-9 *Sc.* gruip, 9 grup, groop. [a. MDu. *groepe* (Du. *groep*) = OFris., LG. *grôpe*; cf. also Icel. *gróp* groove, Norw., Sw. *grop* hollow, cavity, Da. *dial. grob* ditch. Cf. GREEP.

In some dialects the word is used interchangeably with GRIP *sb.*[2]]

1. The drain or gutter in a stable or cowhouse; = GRIP *sb.*[2] 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 216/2 Growpe, where beestys, as nete, standyn.. (*H. P.* groupe of a netys stall), *musitatorium.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 167/2 A Grupe, *minsorium.* 1664 GOULDMAN *Dict.*, A groope in stables and houses, *minthorium.* 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), Grupe, Groop, *lat[r]ina.* 17.. *Mucking o' Geordies Byre* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 221 The Mucking o' Geordies byre And shooling the gruip sae clean. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Grip, Gruap, Groop*, the space where the dung lies in a cow house, having double rows of stalls; that is, the opening or hollow between them. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scott. Vernacular* 15 The open trench or gruip made the byre unsavoury.

b. A small trench, ditch, open drain; = GRIP *sb.*[2] 1. (*dial.*) † Also *Mil.* a trench (*obs.*).

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 129 Behold how euerie peece that lith there in groope Hath a spider gonner with redy fired mach. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Grup, groop*, a trench, not amounting in breadth to a ditch. If narrower still it is a *grip.* 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Grip* or *Groop* .. also a small ditch or open drain in a field.

† **2.** A groove; a mortice. *Obs.* (Cf. GROOP *v.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 216/2 Growpe, yn a boorde, *incastratura.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 108/1 To put in the round Boards fitted together into the Groop made to receive them.

† **Groop,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 groupe, 5 grope, 5-6 growpe. [Cf. Icel. *grópa* to groove (in carpentry), Færöese *grópa* to dig (a hole).]

1. *trans.* To dig (a trench).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8165 Sykes do ȝe graue & groupe. 14.. *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 167 *note*, *Runco*, to wedyn or gropyn.

2. To groove, hollow out, incise. Also *absol.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Such as coulde graue groupe or carue Or suche as were able for to serue With lime and stone for to reyse a wall. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 216/2 Growpyd, as boordys or oþer þyngys, *incastratus.* Growpyn wythe an yryn, as gravowrys, *runco* (K. P. *incastro*). 1530 PALSGR. 576/1, I growpe (Lydgate), sculpe or suche as coulde grave, groupe, or carve: this worde is

nat used in comen spetche. 1638 A. READ *Treat. Chirurg.* vii. 52 [The] needles..ought to have good eyes, and well grooped, that they may receive the threads readily.

Grooper. *Obs.*—° In 5 **gropare.** [f. GROOP *v.* + -ER[1].] One who digs trenches.

a 1400.. *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 167 *note*, *Runcio*, a wedare or a gropare.

Grooper, obs. form of GROUPER.

† **Groo·ping,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GROOP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb GROOP; grooving, gouging. Chiefly in *Comb.* **grooping-iron,** a kind of chisel or gouge; **grooping tool,** a cooper's tool for making 'groops'.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/1 Grow(p)ynge or gravynge yryn, *runcina, scrophina.* 1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 162 Et de 6*d.* solutis Ricardo Carvour et servienti suo pro gropyng mensal dicti Purpityll. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 807/29 *Hec strofina*, a gropyng-yryn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 167/2 A Grupynge yren, *runcina.* *a* 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 31 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 80 The groping-iren than spake he: Compas, who hath greuyd the? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 108/1 Grooping is the making of the Rigget at the two ends of the Barrel to hold the head in. *Ibid.* 318/1 This may be termed the Coopers Grooping Tool.

Groos, obs. form of GROSS.

Groose (grūz), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Also 7 **growze,** 9 **grooze, gruze.** [app. a derivative of GRUE *v.*] *intr.* To shiver, shudder.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Growze*, to be chill before the beginning of an ague-fit. 1806 SCOTT *Lett.* I. 63–4 This story makes me grouze whenever I think of it.

Hence **Groo·sing** *vbl. sb.*, **Groose** *sb.*, shivering, a shivering fit.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gruzin, Groozin*, a shivering. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 25 Aug. (1894) II. 345, I own one felt a little gruse at a pass called Shanes Inn..where they cut an unfortunate Inspector of the Mail-Coaches..to pieces with scythes. 1861 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Let.* in *Life* (1886) II. xvi. 420 The consequence was horrid groozing with goose-skin, enduring for two hours. 1862 J. BROWN *Rab & his friends* 27 My patient had a sudden and long shivering, a 'groosin'', as she called it.

Groose, obs. form of GROSS.

Groot (grūt), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–7 **grut,** 5 (9 *dial.*) **grute,** 7 **grewt,** 8 **greut.** [Related to OE. *gréot*, GRIT *sb.*[1], and GROUT *sb.*; but the precise nature of the relation is uncertain.] Mud, soil, earth.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4339 The toun dykes..wer..Ful off grut, no man myghte swymme. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 218/1 Grute [*MS. Harl.* 221 gurte, *other MSS.* grut], fylthe, *limus.* 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fooles* 62 All the horse and cowes dung .. in time of dearth that grut or riff-raffe woulde be good to make an Italian *torto* withal. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2097 The earth, or Grewt. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. § 2 ii. 328 A sort of Tin Ore with its Grewt. 1776 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 322 *Greut* or *Grit*, a kind of fossil body, of sandy rough, hard, earthy, particles. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Indian Field Sports* 294 In Devonshire the word *groot* is used by all farmers..for dry earth. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Grute, Greet*, coffee grounds, finely pulverised soil. 1891 *Hartland Gloss., Grute*, loose earth, soil. *Grute-rest*, the *moal-board* (mould-board) of a *timbern-zole.*

Hence **Groo·ty** *a.*, muddy.

1848 S. CARTER *Midnt. Effusions* 192 The measureless solitudes shrubless and grooty.

Groot (grūt), *v.* See also GROUT *v.*[2] [app. f. GROOT *sb.* Cf. however *wroot*, ROOT *v.*] Of a hog: To grub up or 'muzzle' the ground. Hence **Groo·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1827 D. JOHNSON *Indian Field Sports* 247 Marks of their feet and grooting are visible in every moist place. *Note*, Grooting is..used by hog-hunters for the places where they have been muzzling the earth. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 109 Heaps of earth, and holes, where the hogs had been 'grooting'.

Groote, obs. form of GROAT.

Grooth, variant of GROWTH[2] *dial. Obs.*

Grootte, obs. form of GROAT.

Groove (grūv), *sb.* Also 5 **grofe, groof,** 7 **groeve,** 7–9 **grove,** (7, 9 **gruff,** 9 **groave, gruve**). [ad. early mod.Du. *groeve* 'sulcus, fossa, scrobs', (Kilian), Du. *groef* = OLG. *gruova*, OHG. *gruoba*, MHG. *gruobe*, G. *grube* pit, hole, ditch, mine, fosse (in Anat.), ON. *gróf* pit, Goth. *grôba*, f. OTeut. root **grôb-, grab-* (see GRAVE *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]).]

1. A mining shaft; a mine, pit. Now *dial.* † Also, in 15th c., a cave (*obs.*).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5394 Makis he gracis to his goddis & þan þe grofe entres. *a* 1483 *Mendip Laws* in Phelps *Hist. Somerset* VII. (1839) 6 Any man that doth begin to pitch or groof ..must stand to the..waist in the same groof. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 91 Pulling the minors out of their groves by head and shoulders. 1666 LOCKE in Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) xvii. 137, I rode to Minedeep, with an Intention to make use of it [a barometer] there, in one of the deepest Gruffs (for so they call their Pits) I could find. *a* 1698 W. BLUNDELL *Caval. Note Bk.* (1880) 251 The pits where lead is digged, in Derbyshire, are called grooves. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K j, *Groove* [is] the Mine or Work that a Man is employ'd in, hence it is if a Question be asked, Where is Tom to day? He is gone to the Groove, he is at the Groove; sometimes it is used for the Shaft. 1797 W. G. MATON *West. Counties* II. 131 On Mendip they call their works *grooves*, and the miners *groovers*, which are terms that seem to be peculiar to this part of the country. 1825 J. JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 41 *Gruff*, a mine. *Gruffer, Gruffier*, a miner. 1829 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 157 The coal is worked by a grove of fair quality. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Gruve*, a lead mine. *Gruver*, a lead miner. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Groove* or *Grove.* 1. Derb. A mine.

b. = DRIFT *sb.* 15. *dial.*

1887 H. MILLER *Geol. Otterburn & Elsdon* 130 *Mouth-groves*, short levels, generally entering upon the crop of a coal. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Grove, Grove-hole, Mouth-grove*, an adit level driven in from the surface for coal or fire-clay. Sometimes this is called a *grove-hole*, but the common term is a drift.

2. A channel or hollow, cut by artificial means, in metal, wood, etc.; e.g. the spiral rifling of a gun, one of the air-passages leading from the wind-chest to the pipes of an organ, etc.

1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 33 The Valves are marked with M, the Groves by E. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 130 Excavated Channules, by our Workmen call'd Flutings and Groeves. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 187 This String is laid in the Groove made on the edge of the Wheel. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 89/1 Grove of a Screw, is the hollow ..between the Thrids. 1752 W. & J. HALFPENNY *New Designs* IV. (1755) 4 Feather-edged Boards, not more than 8 Inches wide, including Lap, Grove, and Tongue. 1813 SCOTT *Triermn.* I. xv, Portcullis rose with crashing groan, Full harshly up its groove of stone. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 191 The slide [in a gun] still works freely, no rust having been found on the groaves. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 882 He now forms the groove with a single stroke of a small file, dexterously applied, first to the one side of the needle, and then to the other. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 52 These partitions are called grooves .. every groove holds exactly as much wind as is necessary to sound either a large or a small pipe. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 363 He formed a number of circular grooves on the cylindrical part of the bullet, in imitation of the feathers of an arrow.

b. *Theatr.* (See quot. 1886.)

1881 G. DANIEL *Merry Eng.* 352 At this moment the scenes stuck fast in the grooves. 1886 *Stage Gossip* 69 The 'grooves' are the supports for the 'wings' and 'flats'.

3. A channel or furrow of natural formation.

a. *spec.* in *Anat.* and *Zool.*

1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* iii. 7 The alternate flutings or grooves and the curved form of my specimen. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 389 The fore part of the head is generally more membranaceous than the hind part,..with a longitudinal furrow on each side, or a groove to receive the antennæ. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 157 A continuous groove across..the teeth near the gum. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 145 The parts [of the nails] which have received names, are the body, the root, the free edge, the sides, the lunula, the matrix or bed, and the groove.

b. *gen.*

a 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side*, etc. (1855) 6 The groove or narrow valley in which the Dee flows. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* iv. 80 Its rocks covered with ruts and grooves, running in long persistent lines.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* A 'channel' or routine of action or life. Often in depreciatory sense: A narrow, limited, undeviating course; a 'rut'.

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 182 Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* iv. (1876) 58 His ideas were wont to travel rather in a groove. 1869 ROGERS *Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N.* I. 27 The whole course of legislation..had flowed in the same groove for centuries. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* viii. (1894) 174, I see that I am inevitably falling into the old groove. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 4. 806 Labour was thus thrown out of its older grooves. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* viii. (1883) 193 The conversation flowed in the accustomed grooves.

† **5.** A gardener's transplanting tool. *Obs..*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Orange Tree*, He must take away with his displanting Groove as much of the Earth as he can. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Groove*, a Gardiners Tool for transplanting Flowers.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *groove-piece*; **groove-board,** in an organ (see quot.); **groove-fellow,** one of a company of men working a mine or a section of it in partnership; **groove-going** *a.*, that travels 'in a groove', that keeps to one course; **groove-hole** *dial.* (see quot. 1893 in sense 1 b); **groove-roller** (see quot.)

1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 55 Where there is .. not room for the entire sound board, or .. for the larger pipes, .. they are .. supplied by means of grooves cut usually in the upper board or in a kind of second upper board called a *groove-board. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 74 Each person or company possessing their meer or meers in partnership (called *groove fellows). 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. xi. 429 Under this discipline the *groove-going men winced in agony. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 90 Iron *groove pieces or channels which are let into the stone-work of the side walls. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Groove-rollers*, these are fixed in a groove of the tiller-sweep in large ships, to aid the tiller-ropes, and prevent friction.

Groove (grūv), *v.* Also 5 **groof,** 8 **gruve.** [f. GROOVE *sb.* Cf. Flem. *groeven* 'cælare, sculpere, cauare' (Kilian).]

1. *intr.* To sink a mining shaft; to mine. *dial.*

a 1483 [see GROOVE *sb.* 1]. 1892 [see GROOVING *vbl. sb.*[1]].

2. *trans.* To cut a groove or grooves in; to provide with grooves. (Also with *out*.) *To groove into*: to fit into by means of a groove.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 174 If the plaister fall..out from between the Timber .. for want of grooving it round within side before the plaister be laid on. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 322/1 In these holes are threads of Screws grooved inwards. 1721 SWIFT *G. Nim-Dan-Dean's Answ. to Sheridan* 28 One letter still another locks, Each groov'd and dovetail'd like a box. 1751 W. & J. HALFPENNY *New Designs Chinese Bridges* II. 8 The side Timbers and middle Pieces.. are gruv'd and bolted together. 1808 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* I. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 6 One end being grooved into the solid wall. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 115 You see yon wretched starved old man; his brow Grooved out with wrinkles. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* ii. 44 It may be possible to show the necessities of structure which groove the fangs ..of the asp. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 316 A metamorphic rock ..rent by earthquakes, fissured, grooved, eroded.

3. To cut in the form of a groove or channel; to excavate (a channel). Also, to force *itself* along a channel.

1866 R. S. STORRS *Serm.* in *Nat. Preacher* (N. Y.), When the searching, scientific spirit awakens among men,.. they .. hunt the records that are grooved upon rocks. 1881 SHAIRP *Asp. Poetry* v. 128 High-pitched imagination and vivid emotion tend .. to groove for themselves channels of language which are peculiar and unique. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 146 The glacier moves silently,..grooving the record of its being on the world itself. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 259 The Rami-lulu [river] had eventually furrowed and grooved itself deeply through.

4. *pass.* and *intr.* To fit or be fitted as *into* a groove. *rare.*

1854 DE QUINCEY *War* Wks. IV. 271 Phenomena of chance growth, not .. so grooved into the dark necessities of our nature, as we had all taken for granted. 1886 C. GIBBON *Clare of Claresmede* I. ix. 109 Sheldon adjoined Winston, and would groove into that estate nicely.

Grooved (grūvd), *ppl. a.* [f. GROOVE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Provided with or having a groove or grooves; furrowed; channelled; *spec.* in *Anat., Zool., Bot.*, and *techn.*

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot., Furrowed*, fluted, or grooved Stem. *a* 1798 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) IV. 307 The aperture [is] grooved at the margin. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 118, I discovered in almost every specimen a grooved structure, like the delicate texture of the skin at the top of an infant's finger. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 274 The ordinary construction of the grooved violin. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 3 The deadly grooved rifle. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 33 Passing the metal between grooved rollers. 1871–82 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 252 The Grooved Tortoise, *Testudo sulcata.* 1882 MISS HOPLEY *Snakes* 225 The last or back tooth of the maxillary bone is a grooved fang. 1888 S. HISLOP in *Life* viii. (1889) 231 Low-growing plants with grooved and jointed stems inhabited the marshes.

Grooveless (grūˑvlĕs), *a.* [f. GROOVE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no grooves.

1855 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Nov. 615/4 Graduated grooveless needles. 1862 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 22 A. Morrall preferred staying in England, and making an assortment of grooveless needles. 1886 *Homil. Rev.* (U. S.) Jan. 50 God launched our flying planet and sent it spinning round its grooveless orbit swifter than a cannon ball.

Grooveling, -lyn, obs. forms of GROVELLING.

Groover (grūˑvəɹ). Also 7 **grover,** 8 **groaver,** 9 **grovier, gruver, gruffer.** [f. GROOVE *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. Du. *groever* 'cælator, sculptor' (Kilian).] One who or that which grooves.

1. A miner. Now *dial.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 581 A fire begunne by a candle..through the negligence of a grouer or digger. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 119 To order grovers, make them pay their part, Joyn with their fellows, or their grove desert. 1693 G. POOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 673 As to the finding out the Calamine,..the Groovers tell me there is no certainty at all, but that it is a meer Lottery. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Matlock*, The only inhabitants are a few groavers, who dig for lead-ore. 1797, 1825, 1873 [see GROOVE *sb.*[1] 1]. 1824 MANDER *Derbysh. Miners' Gloss.* s.v. *Grove*, In Mendip, they call the Miner, a Grovier. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Grover*, a miner who works in an adit level or a lead mine.

2. A tool for making grooves; a gouge. *rare.*

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 401 In the South the men have bows and arrows, harpoons,..snow-shovels, groovers [etc.].

3. *Comb.*: **groover-head,** an appliance for making grooves, attached to a wood-planing machine.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1892 *Mod. Mechanism* (ed. Benjamin) 387 A very desirable addition to grooving-machines is the solid expansion groover-head, which is arranged so that without removing or changing the cutters they will extend to double their width.

Grooviness (grūˑvinĕs). *colloq.* [f. GROOVY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being 'groovy'; tendency to routine.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 2 The grooviness and insincerity of Western diplomacy and the opposition of Russia. 1887 *Monthly Packet* May 497 To extend one's work and interests is surely the best protection from narrowness and grooviness. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 409 Hard work unrelieved by competitive games is apt to produce 'grooviness'.

Grooving (grūˑviŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. GROOVE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GROOVE.

1. *dial.* Mining.

1892 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/1 There are men still living who remember the old mining days, when 'grooving' for calamine was the main occupation of the [Mendip] district.

2. a. The making or cutting of grooves in wood, etc. **b.** The formation of channels or furrows in the surface of rocks by glacial action. **c.** The result of the action; a groove or set of grooves. Also *fig.*

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 81, I must just explain .. the foregoing Plate concerning Fluting or Grooving. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 159 Grooving and Rebating consist in taking or abstracting a part which is every where of a rectangular section. 1846 E. FORBES in *Mem. Geol. Surv.* I. 345 This was the epoch of glaciers and icebergs, of boulders, and groovings, and scratches. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Woman's Shortcomings* i, Her soul must slip Where the world has set the grooving. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 20 The laminated structure .. always corresponded to the

superficial grooving. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* II. iv. 249 We can fully accept the grooving of rocks and the accumulation of moraines as complete evidence of a former existence of glacial conditions. 1883 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 25 In the groovings of rocks upon which the sea now breaks. 1899 *Q. Rev.* July 159 The softer material would be blown through the barrel without taking the grooving—would *strip*, as it is technically called.

3. *attrib.*, as *grooving-head, -hook, -plane, -tool.* 1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 70 There are several other Plains in use among Joyners,.. as,..the Grooving-plain, &c. 1681 *Ibid.* xi. 196 Of Grooving Hooks and Grooving Tools. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 582 Others are occasionally used in forming any kind of prismatic surfaces, viz. rebating-planes, grooving-planes, &c. 1892 *Mod. Mechanism* (ed. Benjamin) 387 An expansion-gaining or grooving-head.

† Groo·ving, *vbl. sb.*[2] *Obs.* A variant (perh. only graphic) of Gruеing, shivering. 1637 Brian *Pisse-prophet* ii. (1679) 15 This party was taken in the manner of an Ague with a grooving in the back, and pain in the head. *Ibid.* iii. 45. 1638 A. Read *Chirurg.* xvii. 123 If a fever in these wounds doe appeare.. with a culd and grooving, it is dangerous.

Groovy (grū vi), *a.* [f. Groove *sb.* + -y[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a groove; resembling a groove. 1853 O. Byrne *Artisan's Hand-bk.* 383 Its main purpose is to keep the surface of the ivory slightly lubricated, so that the rag may not hang to it and wear it into rings or groovy marks.

2. *fig.* Having a tendency to run in 'grooves' (cf. Groove *sb.* 4). *colloq.* 1882 *Railway News* 12 Aug. 245/1 Railway managers are apt..to get a little 'groovy'. 1893 Farmer *Slang, Groovy,* settled in habit; limited in mind. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* July 96 Schoolmasters as a class are extremely groovy.

Grooze, var. Groose *v. Sc.*, to shiver.

Grop, obs. pa. t. of Gripe *v.*[1]

Gro·pable, *a. rare.* [f. Grope *v.* + -able.] That can be felt. 14.. *Medulla* in *Promp. Parv.* 214 *note, Palpalis,* gropeable. 1660 Fisher *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 205 Thy Disputation..be it never so full of groapable darkness, even to thy Friends and Fellows.. yet its laid up close.. within the linnen shrowd of a dark Language.

Grope (grōup), *sb.*[1] Also 1 *gráp,* 3 grap, 6 *Sc.* graip. [In sense 1, repr. OE. *gráp* (see Grope *v.*); in sense 2, f. Grope *v.*]

† 1. Grasp; *fig.* grasp of a subject. *Obs.* *Beowulf* 555 Me..fæste hæfde grim on grape. *c* 1000 *Guthlac* 407 Wæron hy reowe to ræsanne ȝifrum grapum. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 855 Esculapies creftes, & Galienes grapes [L. *sagacissimas latentium rerum inwentiones*].

2. The action or an act of groping. *lit.* and *fig.* 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* liv. 7 Scho is..lyk a gangarall unto graip. 1894 *Kingdom* (Minneapolis) 20 Apr., The grope of a stricken soul. 1899 *Speaker* 2 Sept. 237/1 A step and a grope would tell me.

† Grope, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* A kind of nail. [1411 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* (1882) III. 546/3, 50 grope & 1 *c* clout nails.] 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 253 In clavis carectat., gropys, et aliis ferramentis.. xii sol. iv den. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1754) II. v. x. 280 The length and breadth of the Gropes belonging to the wheels of the Carts.

Grope (grōup), *v.* Forms: 1 grápian, 3 grapien, grapin, gropien, 4 gropen, (*pa. pple.* ygrope), 4–6, 9 *Sc.* and *north.* grapə, 5 gropyn, groop(e, 5, 7 groppe, 6–8 groap(e, *Sc.* graip, 3- grope. [OE. *grápian* = OHG. *greifôhn, greifôn*:—OTeut. **graipôjan,* f. **graipâ* fem. (OE. *gráp* grasp, OHG. *greifa* fork = Graip), f. **graip-,* ablaut-var. of **grīp-,* whence Grip *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

† 1. *intr.* To use the hands in feeling, touching, or grasping; to handle or feel something. *Obs.* *Beowulf* 2085 He mæȝnes rof min costode grapode ȝearofolm. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* cxiii. 15 [cxv. 7] Honda habbað & ne grapiað. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xlvi. 3 Ic..on þæt banlease bryd grapode hygewlonc hondum. *c* 1205 Lay. 30269 He grapede an his nebbe he wende þat hit bledde. *c* 1325 *Old Age* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Ihc ne mai no more grope vnder gore. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xv. 15 The maumetis of nacioun̄s.. to the whiche nouther siȝte of eȝen is to seen..ne fingris of hondis to gropen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 683 Look what ther is, put in thy hand and grope. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lv, Now may þou grope [L. *palpare*] that this ymage is not nought. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* v. xliv. in Ashm. (1652) 159 Fyrst examyn, grope and taste. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 37 They grope over where is no felynge. 1568 *Gd. Counsel* 19 in *Kingis Q.* (S. T. S.) 52 Graip or thow slyd, and creip furth on the way.

2. To attempt to find something by feeling about as in the dark or as a blind person; to feel *for* (or *after*) something with the hand (or other tactile organ, *rarely* with an instrument); to feel about in order to find one's way. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 151 Hie grapodan mid heora handum on þa eorþan, & nystan hwyder hie eodan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxviii. 29 Þæt þu grapie on midne dæȝ, swa se blinda deð on þistrum. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 302 She gropeth alwey forther with hir hond And foond the bed. *c* 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. vi. 16 With her handes for to fele his bede, And to grope after both his eares twayne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvi. 208 Go we groppe wher we graued hir, If we fynde ouȝte þat faire one in fere nowe. 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* iii. 8 Now whan it was midnight, the man was afrayed, and groped aboute. 1565–73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 211 Robson groped about his girdle for his key. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 11 Groaping with our hands in the sand. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 121 A covered way that..is..so dark, that one must groap along as they go in it. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 96 [They] searched our Boat very narrowly, and then with their Hooks groped all round the outside. 1785 Burns *Halloween* iv, They steek their een, an graip an' wale, For muckle anes and straight anes. 1792 J. Barlow *Conspir. Kings* 82 Dim, like the day-struck owl, ye grope in light. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xv, Hats and bonnets having been groped for under the table. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 821 He groped as blind, and seem'd Always about to fall.

b. Applied to the catching of fish, esp. trout, by feeling for them in the water. Const. *for*; also in *indirect pass.* 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 91 Groping for Trowts, in a peculiar River. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* Apol., Fish must be grop't for, and be tickled too. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cxxxi. 121 A Boy was Groping for Eles, and layd his hand upon a Snake. 1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 272 Every carp from pool, every bream from brook, will be groped for.

c. *fig.* To behave as if blind or in the dark; to search blindly, tentatively, or uncertainly (*for, after*); † to make a blind guess *at.* *c* 1325 *Know thyself* 99 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 132 Þi Concience schal þe saue and deme, Wheber þat þou be ille or good, Grope aboute and take good ȝeme. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23590 (Trin.) Whenne þei had stryuen as I telle þei groped & coude no cause fynde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 126 Ay we han good hope It for to doon, and after it we grope. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 44 Greate wonder it is, that in so greate light of Goddes truthe, men list to grope and wander in darknes. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij b, It was well groapt at. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. Rdr., If they will but grope after Him, in whom we all liue, moue, and haue our being. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 23 As blindly groped they for a future state. 1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 723 O wretched impotence of human mind! We..darkling grope, not knowing we are blind. 1779 Johnson 16 Apr. in *Boswell,* Mallet, I believe, never wrote a single line of his projected life of the Duke of Marlborough. He groped for materials, and thought of it. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 600/1 The scientific principle which Parmenides had been groping after. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lv, I stretch lame hands of faith, and grope. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 665 A minute knowledge which certainly cannot be got by the dull process of groping in the Chronicles. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* vii. 325 The prophets had been groping after a formula which might be their strength.

d. *To grope one's way*: to find one's way by feeling about or groping; to feel one's way; to proceed in a tentative manner. *lit.* and *fig.* 1580 Baret *Alv.* G 567 To proue, trie, or feele the way as he goeth: to grope the way. 1714 Gay *Trivia* III. 224 Hence wert thou doom'd in endless Night to stray Through Theban Streets, and cheerless groap thy Way. *c* 1789 Gibbon *Autobiographies* (1896) 227, I groped my way to the chappel and the communion-table by the dim light of my catechism. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 93, I groped my way out of the room. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxviii, We..groped our way down stairs in the pitch dark. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 7 With our limited capacities, we are compelled.. to grope our way as well as we can.

† 3. *trans.* To touch with the hands; to examine by the touch; to handle, feel; to probe (a wound). Also, to take hold of, grasp, seize. *Obs.* *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 134 Se cuma his cneow grapode mid his halwendum handum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 Auh is for sum þet schal reden þis inouh reaðe, þet gropieð hire to softe noðeleas. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1544 Ysaac wende it were esau, for he grapte him and fond him ru. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18694 Thomas..he lete To put his hand in at his side, Al for to grape his wond wide. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 459 þe child cane..grape þe modyr pape, for fud to tak. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 449 He by-clipped þe deed body and groupeþ þe woundes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlii. 57 Se þat I haue flessh and bone, Gropes me nowe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 850 It [an animal] walde of him be graped and fedde. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. lxviii, Oft I wald my hand behald to se Gif it alterit, and oft my visage graip. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iv, Ichould twenty pound your neele is in her throte! Grope her, ich say! Me thinkes ich feele it. 1597–8 Br. Hall *Sat.* II. iv. 10 Grope the pulse of euerie mangie wrest. 1641 J. Shute *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 88 Those that grasp and grope all that they can pretend any right to.. shall finde God blowe upon it, and make it uncomfortable. 1647 J. Hall *Poems* II. 98 They grope but Aire. 1730 Swift *Ladies Dressing-r.* 93 But Strephon, cautious, never meant The Bottom of the Pan to grope. 1738 Johnson *London* 151 Slaves that.. Can Balbo's eloquence applaud, and swear He gropes his breeches with a monarch's air.

† b. in indecent sense. *Obs.* 13.. *Sir Beues* 3105 (MS. A.) Þow gropedest þe wif ani3t to lowe. *a* 1380 *St. Bernard* 133 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 43 Heo lay stille a luytel whil, þen heo groped him atte laste. 1664 Wood *Life* 26 Jan., Kissed her and groped her and felt her brests.

c. To handle (poultry) in order to find whether they have eggs. 1590 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 5 Groaping his owne hennes, like a Cotquean. 1611 Cotgr., *Apprendre aux poissons à nager,* to teach fishes to swimme; (an idle, vaine, or needlesse labour) we say, to teach his grandame to grope ducks.

† d. To probe with an instrument. *Obs. rare*—[1]. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. xcv. 383 Then grope the hoofe with a paire of pinsons round about vntill you haue found the place grieued.

e. To search, rummage. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 2258 Nay, I know well inough ye are bothe well handyd To grope a gardeuyaunce, though it be well bandyd. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. III. v, All men in black, spite of their Tickets of Entry, are clutched by the collar, and groped.

† f. *hyperbolically. Obs.* *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Se þicke is þrinne þe posternesse þat me hire mei grapin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23242 Of helle..þe sext paine..es suilk merckines men mai it grape. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6566 Swa mykel myrknes, þat it may be graped, swa thik it es.

† 4. *fig.* a. To apprehend as something palpable. Often with clause as obj. *Obs.* 13.. *K. Alis.* 6627 Monye buth theo merveilles of Ethiope, That Alisaundre hath y-grope. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 205 This king hath spoke with the pope And tolde all that he couthe grope, What greveth in his conscience. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxlii. App. ix, Your nauy maye receaue vytayle in that countre, A longest the water of Foorth, as I can grope. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 70 Which meaning.., if he could not grope it by the purpose wee had in answering the first obiection: yet it was maruelous hee espyed it not by our words. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 561 This doctrin..is so evident that it is marvell that any can be so sencelesse as not to grope it. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girl* II. i, Thou'rt familiarly acquainted there, I grope that. 1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 329 So notorious is the originall corruption of mankinde, that sense gropes it, and nature feeles it. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 350 When you might have felt and groped the Lord in his manifest providence.

† b. To take hold of (a person) mentally. *Obs.* 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 60 As I am a true knight, I feele honourable eloquence begin to grope mee alreadie.

† c. To make examination or trial of; to examine, sound, probe (a person, the conscience, etc.); to investigate (a matter). *Obs.* *a* 1225 [see Groping *vbl. sb.* (2nd quot.)]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 646 Who so koulde in oothur thyng hym grope Thanne hadde he spent al his Philosophie. — *Somp. T.* 109 Thise curatz been ful necligent and slowe To grope tendrely a conscience. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 104, I rede we..grope þam how þis game is begonne. *c* 1450 Myrc 912 When he seyþ I con no more Freyne hym þus and grope hys sore [*i. e.* sin]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 502 Gif I haue failȝeit, bald[l]y repruif my ryme, Bot first, I pray 30u, grape the mater clene. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 617 Sume fayne themselfe..medelynge spyes, by craft to grope thy mynde. 1542–5 Brinklow *Lament.* 23 b, Prestes, as longe as they shall grope our partyculare synnes. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxiv. *Contents,* Felix gropeth him, thinking to haue a bribe. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 296 Fenela, quhome nature had formet to deceiue, grapet the kingis mynd. *a* 1652 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 313 Davie gropped their mindes, how they were affected to the banished lords.

5. *To grope out*: to find by feeling about. Chiefly *fig.* To find by tentative effort; to search out. 1590 R. Hitchcock *Quintess. Wit* 17 So muche lesse we doo gather and groape out the trueth. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Cor.* i. 21 Not the Jews by their deep Doctours, nor the Gentiles by their wits and wizards..could grope out God. 1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* IV. ii, At last I have grop'd out a Window, that will let me into the Secret. 1727 A. Hamilton *New. Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xxii, Our Duty..is..set before us in the brightest Light, while theirs is to be groped out by the dark Glimmerings of very fallible Reason. *c* 1820 *Houlston's Juvenile Tracts* No. 11 *Hold Up your Head* 12 He will grope it out, and brood over it. 1846 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 4 Feb. (1884), You..enable me to grope out somewhat of the present posture of affairs. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 150, I..began to hack frozenly at a log which I groped out.

Grope, obs. f. Groop *sb.*; var. Groop *v.*

Groper (grōu·pəɹ). [f. Grope *v.* + -er[1].] 1. One who gropes, in various senses of the vb. 1567 Drant *Horace's Ep.* I. xviii. F v, A groper after nouelties. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 86 Those Gropers, who, to gather one according to their Mind, will spoil a hundred by the violent impression of their Unskillful Thumb. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1809) III. 26 A substitute in the want of knowledge, a groper in the want of light. 1781 H. Swinburne *Cris. Europe Last Cent.* (1841) I. 379 A groper in politics, without sufficient steadiness or understanding to..carry through a great..plan. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 348/1 Thou groper after vainglory.

b. *slang.* A blind man; the blindfolded player in the game of blind-man's-buff. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gropers,* blind Men. 1813 R. H. in *Examiner* 17 May 315/2 A man..nearly approached by the darkened groper.

2. Naut. *Channel groper, North Sea groper*: a cruiser stationed in the Channel or the North Sea. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xiii, If he is an old channel groper, we shall have some difficulty. 1867 in Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*

3. *Old slang.* A pocket. 1789 G. Parker *Life's Painter* 130 *Gropers,* pockets.

Groper, obs. form of Grouper.

Gropery (grōu·pəri). *nonce-wd.* [f. Grope *v.* + -ery.] The action of groping (in the dark). 1777 T. Twining *Let. Dr. Burney* 16 June in *Country Clergym.* 18*th C.* (1882) 51 What the deuce, then, should make you shrink now, when almost all drudgery, and gropery, and pokery is over?

Groping (grōu·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Grope *v.* + -ing[1]. In OE. *grápung.*] The action of the verb Grope in its various senses; † in early use, touch, the sense of touch; *in groping,* to the touch (*obs.*). *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 234 Forðan ðurh his [*sc.* St. Thomas's] grapunge we sind ȝeleaffulle. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Mid luue speche, cos, unhende gropunges. *Ibid.* 314 Unneaðe, þauh a last, þuruh þen abbodes gropunge, he hit seide. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 249 Þese [fyve] wittis ben clepid siȝte, and heering, smelling and taist, wiþ groping. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) 69 The wytte of gropynge. *Ibid.* xvii. lii. (Tollem. MS.), Ebenus..is playne and smoþe in gropynge. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 219 Wyht

nowth in kyssyng, wyth hand in gropyng. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 52 Thair followis thingis thre To gar thame ga in gucking, Brasing, graping, and plucking. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 549 Euery Spirit always searcheth after God as a blind man goeth by groaping. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* 84 They lost their way by groping about in the dark, and fumbling among rotten parchments and musty records. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vii. 119 Feeling our way..in these cautious gropings after truth. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Groping*, (1) A mode of ascertaining whether geese or fowls have eggs. *Var. dial.* (2) A mode of catching trout by tickling them with the hands under rocks or banks. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XL. i, Is life a groping and a guess, A vain cry in a wilderness? 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 739/1 The tentative mathematical gropings of the Egyptians and Phœnicians.

Groping (grō·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GROPE *v.* + -ING².] That gropes, in senses of the vb.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 591 He is þe gropande god. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 184 Shall Curio streake his limbs on his daies couch, In Sommer bower? and with bare groping touch Incense his lust? 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 309 The groping World had so bewildred it self in an endless Maze of Errour. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 51 The groaping Blind direct. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 75 Amidst its wild and groping earnestness, it sheds a vivid light upon the inward man.

absol. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 168 Or, that a hundred of the groping Like himself had made one Homer.

Gropingly (grō·u piŋli), *adv.* [f. GROPING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a groping manner; as one feeling his way blindly or in the dark. *lit.* and *fig.*

1550-67 THOMAS *Ital. Gram., Dict., Tentone*, gropyngly, as he that goeth in the derk. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 41 To our senses, whereby we attaine gropingly, and creepingly to some apprehension of the forme. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. i. 4 This Divinity whom men have sought after, as it were, gropingly in all Ages. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvii, He descended the one step, and advanced slowly and gropingly toward the grass plat. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* I. i. xvi. 295 The fly.. felt it gropingly with its antennæ.

Gropple (grɒ·p'l), *v. dial.* [var. of GRAPPLE *v.*, after GROPE] *intr.* = GROPE *v.* 2 b.

1850 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxx, Tom .. had gone off to the brook to gropple in the bank for crawfish. *Ibid.* xlvii, Creeping brooks afforded good sport for small truants groppling about with their hands.

†**Gro·pping.** *Obs.* [Cf. GRASP *sb.* 4 and GRISPING.] Twilight.

1606 in *Wilts Archæol. Mag.* XXII. 227 Both came unto the sayd Tryvatts howse in the grop-ing of the yevening.

Groroilite (groroi·leit). *Min.* [f. *Groroi* (see below) + -LITE. (Named by Berthier, 1832).] Earthy manganese, occurring in roundish masses, of a brownish-black colour with reddish-brown streaks; wad.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 444 The Groroilite of Berthier occurs in rounded pieces in sand and clay at Groroi, Cautern, and Vecdessos in France.

Gros, pa. t. GRISE *v. Obs.*

Grosbeak (grō·usbīk). Also 8 **gross-beak.** [ad. F. *gros-bec*, f. *gros* large + *bec* beak.] A name given to a number of small birds having a large stout bill, chiefly of the families *Fringillidæ* and *Ploceidæ*. The common grosbeak is the hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). Other species are indicated by a defining word prefixed, as **green grosbeak** = GREENFINCH 1; **pine g.**, *Pinicola enucleator*; **cardinal g.** (see CARDINAL *sb.* 7); **grenadier g.** (see GRENADIER ² 2 *a*); **sociable g.**, a South African weaver-bird, *Philhetærus socius*; also (in U. S.) **blue g.** (*Guiraca cærulea*), **evening g.** (*Hesperophona vespertina*), **rose-breasted g.** (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 244 The common Grosbeak: *Coccothraustes vulgaris*. 1730 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 430 *Coccothraustes cærulea*, the blue Gross-Beak. *Coccothraustes purpurea*, the purple Gross-Beak. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 364 Mr. B. shot a cock grosbeak which he had observed to haunt his garden. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 220 The red-throated Grosbeak. 1810 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 222 The blue grosbeak. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 233 Many of them [cameel-dorn trees] were inhabited by whole colonies of the social grosbeak. 1859 *Amer. Cycl.* III. 283/1 The pensile grosbeak swings its basket nest from a pendant twig over a running stream .. The sociable grosbeaks unite in the construction of a large basket-like cluster of nests .. in a single structure. 1882 *Century Mag.* June 210 Hear the grosbeak's whistle bold. 1884 ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 619/1 One of our most beautiful .. visitants is the pine grosbeak.

‖ **Groschen** (grō·uʃĕn). Also 7–8 **groshen,** (S **grosch**). Pl. **groschen**; also 7–8 **groshen**(s, 8 **grosches,** 9 **groschens.** [G. *groschen* masc., altered form (not dim.) of MHG. *gros, grosse* = F. *gros*: see GROSS *sb.*¹] Before the establishment of the present German monetary system, a small silver coin and money of account variously = $\frac{1}{24}$, $\frac{1}{30}$, or $\frac{1}{36}$ of a thaler.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 35 Here each man paid .. seuen maria-groshen for meat. *c* 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) I. 67/1 The Grosh, Potchandle, Stiuer, Doyte, and Sowse Compar'd with me, are all scarce worth a Lowse. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. lxxxviii. 407 They keep their accounts here in gilders, grosch and phennigen. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 305 Reckoning the quart of wine only at four groshens. 1823 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 149, I am let off for two dollars eight groschen fine. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 136 Their Flag .. had you sold it at any market-cross, would not have brought above three groschen. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* II. 5 With our Groschen let us rebuild Jerusalem and our holy Temple.

‖ **Gros de Naples** (grɒ də nap'l). [F. *gros* GROSS *a.*, used subst.] A heavy silk fabric, made originally at Naples. Also *attrib.* So ‖ **Gros de Tours,** a similar fabric orig. made at Tours.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 510 These manufactories..make taffety .. gros-de-tour, velvet, .. and various kinds of half-silks. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 239 Mrs. Gubbins had a new Gros-de-Naples silk bonnet and feathers. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* II. 90 We should soon see them abandon..gros-de-naples for plain lindsey-woolsey.

Gros(e, variant or obs. form of GROSS.

Groser (grō·uzəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north.* Also 7, 9 **grozer,** 9 **gr.sier.** [ad. F. *groseille*, with substitution of *r* for final *l*.] A gooseberry. Also *attrib.*, as *groser-bush.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 88 Vua crispa is also called Grossularia, in english a Groser bushe, a Goosebery bush. 1615 LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. iii. (1668) 3 Bushes bearing berries, as..Goose-berries or Grosers. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 72 The Gooseberry-bush, the berry of which is called Grosers or thorn Grapes. 1833 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 597 A garden filled with grosier bushes. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Grosier.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., An eager person is said to 'Jump like a cock at a grozer'.

Groser: see GROCER, GROSSER.

Groset (grō·uzĕt). *Sc.* Also 8–9 **grozet,** 9 **grosert, grossart.** [f. GROSER, by addition of excrescent *t*, and subsequent omission of *r*.] A gooseberry.

1786 BURNS *To a louse* 26 Ye set your nose out As plump and gray as onie grozet. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, Saunders lap at the proposition, like a cock at a grossart. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* iii. 14 A chappin o' grozets. *attrib.* 1821 GALT *Annals Parish* xxviii. (1895) 178 Many .. had planted groset and berry bushes. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 367 His grozet eyes. 1895 *Cumnock News* 28 Jan. 5/7 Grozet Fair day. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xiv. 101 The garden..was full of groset bushes.

Gros grain: see note s.v. GROGRAM.

Grosh(en, obs. ff. GROSCHEN.

†**Gross,** *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *grossus.*] A green fig; a young fig.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 633 And premature yf that the list enlonge Their grossis, whenne as grete as benys be So tacke hem of.

†**Gross,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 7 **grosse,** (7 *pl.* **grooz**). [repr. F. *gros*, It. *grosso.*] A name for various foreign coins (historically representing the mediæval *grossus* or GROAT); e. g. the German GROSCHEN, and the Italian *grosso*, worth about 3*d.*

1638 L. ROBERTS *Map Comm.* clxxix. II. 104 Their Accounts are heere [at Antwerpe] kept by Livers, Sol and Deniers, which they terme Pounds, Shillings and Pence of grosses, 12. grosses making a Sold, and 20. Sold a Liver or pound Flemish. *Ibid.* clxxx. II. 111 A grosse is 6. deniers turnois. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 96 Queen Maries.. Dowry [was] Three thousand pounds Flemish, after fourty grooz to the pound. 1673 *Necessity Maintain. Estab. Relig.* (ed. 5) 31 His Holiness..has valued the most horrid crimes at so easie rates as a few Grosses, or a Julio. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2177/3 The Letters from Buda..tell us, That 1000 Heydukes who have three Gross a day..are daily at work. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. i. 7 For keeping a Concubine (if a Priest) 7 Gross..but if a Lay-man keep a Miss, the price is—8 Gross. [*Ibid.* II. viii. 73 To keep a Wench—will cost you Eight Groats, or Seven Grosso's, if a Lay-Man.]

Gross (grōus), *sb.*³ Forms: 5 **groos,** 5, 7 **groce,** 6 **gros,** 6–7 **grosse,** 8–9 **grose,** 7– **gross.** [a. F. *grosse* (= Sp. *gruesa*, Pg., It. *grossa*), orig. the fem. of *gros* big, GROSS *a.*] Twelve dozen. Not found in *pl.*, the sing. being used with numerals. Also *small gross*, in opposition to *great gross* = 12 gross (see GREAT *a.* 8 d).

1411 *Close Roll*, 12 *Hen. IV*, 26 Apr., [To export from England to Ireland] unum groos de poyntes. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 150 A groos pointes of sylk of divers colours. 1495–7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 265 Bowes—cc; Strynges—v groce; Arowes—cccc sheffes. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Bowe stringes, xl gros. 1598 B JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i, Sure, he utters them [sonnets] then, by the grosse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Superbiæ Flagellum* 36 Wks. 31/1 Fourteene groce of buttons and gold lace. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Schedule s. v. *Bosses*, Bosses for Bridles the small groce, cont. 12 dozen jd. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2001/4 A Groce of Gimp Lace mixt with Tincy, a Groce of Silk Buttons. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix. (1840) 153 A gross of tobacco-pipes. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 261 We call twelve dozen; i.e. twelve multiplied by itself a gross or grose by tale. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 63 A manufacturer of ghosts and monsters by the gross.

Gross (grōus), *a.* and *sb.*⁴ Forms: 5 **groos,** 5–7 **groce,** 5–8 **gros(e, grosse,** (6 **groose,** grouse), 6 *Sc.* **groiss,** 5– **gross.** [a. F. *gros*, fem. *grosse* big, thick, coarse (11th c. in Littré) = Pr. *gros*, Sp. *grueso*, Pg., It. *grosso*:—late L. *grossus* thick (freq. in the Vulgate). The word has developed in Eng. several senses not found in Fr.

The origin of the late L. word is unknown; chronology shows that it cannot be ad. OHG. *grôz* GREAT; there is no probability that it is cogn. w. the synonymous *crassus.*]

A. *adj.* **I.** With reference to bulk.

†**1.** Thick, stout, massive, big. *Obs.*

14.. LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2660 With nekke to smal in proporcioun whoo be sene Is a fool..And ovir gross A lyeer detestable. 1516 *Life Bridget* in *Myrr. Our Ladye* p. lvii, Whiche fro hyr byrthe had a great grosse throte moche foule & dyfformyd. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.*, It [Architecture] is but for building of a house, Pallace, Church, Forte, or such like, grosse workes. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 132 For regestering the presentment into on grosse booke, iiij d. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 14 The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre Shew scarce so grosse as Beetles. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 95 The particles of the Air (being so gross as not easily to pervade the Pores of the Bladder). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 552 With heavie pace the Foe Approaching gross and huge. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 691 Your finger is more gross than the great monarch's loins. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 39 The Piers being extremely gross, increased the Rapidity of the Water between them. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 21 The grains will appear distinct, small or gross, coarse or fine.

absol. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 229 The length thereof shall be six Diameters, of the grossest of the Pillar below.

b. Of a shoot or stalk: Thick, bulky. Now only (exc. *dial.*) with notion of abnormal growth: Luxuriant, rank.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. XXVI. 39 Orpyne hath a round grosse brittell stem [F. *a la tige ronde et espesse*]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. CVI. § 1. 176 A thick soft grosse stalke. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 11 An extraordinary Cluster, made up of many depending upon one gross stalk. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 112 Burn to ashes .. the gross Stalks, on which the red Coleworts grow. 1863 WISE *New Forest* 283 *Gross*, often used in a good sense for luxuriant, and applied to the young green crops. 1881 MASTERS in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 213/2 Strong-growing pears .. are grafted on the quince stock in order to restrict their tendency to form 'gross' shoots. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/1 Gross shoots and leaders only being tied in to check an uneven distribution of the sap.

†**c.** Of letters printed or written: Large. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 110 The fyrst writtyng was gross letteris off bras. The second gold, the thrid was siluir scheyne. 1705 WANLEY in Hearne *Collect.* 4 Aug. (O. H. S.) I. 24 Y^e King must have his Bible printed with a gross Letter. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 182 The bill is then ordered to be engrossed, or written in a strong gross hand.

†**d.** *Gross meat* [= F. *grosse viande*]: the flesh of large animals. (Cf. *gros chare* in CHARE *sb.*⁴ 1.)

The expression was used also in a different sense: see 12.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 461 The maner & forme of kervynge of metes þat byn groos, afftur my symplenes y haue shewed. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 103 Such heate, As Cookes make when they roast grosse Meate. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav* (1706) 46 When 'tis gross Meat, they fasten it to a String, and so let it hang on the Fire.

†**e.** Of a voice: Big, loud, deep. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1398 TREVISA *Earth. De P. R.* VI. xii. (1495) 196 Males haue a more gretter and grosser voys in all maner of kynde of beestes.

†**f.** *Hawking. To fly gross*, i. e. at great birds.

1659 HOWELL *Vocab., Termes Artes* etc. iv, To fly grosse, viz. at great birds. 1677 COLES, *Fly gross* when hawks fly at great Birds, as Cranes.

2. Of persons or animals: **a.** Big-bodied, corpulent, burly. (Now only *dial.*) †*The Gross*: transl. of F. *le Gros* as an epithet of certain Frankish and French sovereigns. **b.** With mixture of other senses: Overfed, bloated with excess, unwholesomely or repulsively fat or corpulent. Hence said also of the 'habit of body'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 40 Surfetting lyke a grosse and swollen Epicure. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* I. 46 James..quho was callit gros because he was corpolent and growin of body. *Ibid.* 47 This James callit gros James. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cciii. 170 b, A man who was before verie grosse and fat .. within a yeare or two became slender. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 559 One of them is well knowne, my gracious Lord, a grosse fat man. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xxxii. 15 The beloved was made grosse [Vulg. *incrassatus est*]. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 196 Charles the grosse then Emperor. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 7 Doing his homage for the same to Lewis the Grosse, king of France. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 306 A full gross Habit of Body. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) I. 297 She had been observed, some months past, to be more gross than usual, and had affected to wear a loose dress. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 197 His gross habit of body rendered him very unfit for the climate. 1835 LONGF. *Outre-mer, Notary of Perigueux* (1851) 113 He was a gross, corpulent fellow, raised from a full-blooded Gascon breed. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Gross*, stout; big. 'A gross man'.

†**c.** Of a fruit: Full of pulp, large and succulent.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xlii. 713 The sweete & grouse Peares [F. *les poyres douces et grasses*] are moystier and very little astringent.

†**3.** Of conspicuous magnitude; palpable, striking; plain, evident, obvious, easy to apprehend or understand. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 408 Hoolynesse of lif techiþ rude men by groos ensaumple. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 128 They haue very few lawes: and the plainer and grosser that anye interpretation is: that they allowe as most iuste. 1586 EARL LEYCESTER in *Leyc. Corr.* (1844) 321 These things be so grosse as all men see them. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 250 These Lyes are like the Father that begets them, grosse as a Mountaine, open, palpable. 1601 — *All's Well* I. iii. 178 Now to all sence 'tis grosse You loue my sonne. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, Appear, Spadone! my proofs are pregnant and gross. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* III. i, I might have marked it too: 'twas gross and palpable. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 212 Where he retracted all he had said, in so gross a manner, that [etc.]. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 8 We should presently give him up for a Magician in the grossest acceptation of the word, and say, in short,

that he deals with the Devil. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 77 Which valediction, though in the gross sense, it might be said to contain little of Obligation.

quasi-*adv.* 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 82 To bee receiued plaine, Ile speake more grosse: Your Brother is to dye.

4. In concord with sbs. of evil import, and serving as an intensive of their meaning: Glaring, flagrant, monstrous.

a. with sbs. denoting vices, errors, faults, etc.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 4 Or as though this your tedious quarell about this word Private did ought els, but bewray your grosse ignorance? 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. iii. § 3 To capitall heresies lesse inclined, yet vnto grosse superstition, more. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminian.* 125 We must make the effect more general than its cause, which were a grosse absurdity. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 10 The gross Folly and Stupidity of Atheists. 1709 BERKELEY *Theory of Vision* § 75 The gross blunders that ingenious men have been forced into. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* ii. (ed. 2) 16 So gross and prophane a Sin. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxxix. 431 The grossest sophistry will pass on men's understandings. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 134 The errors of the aristocratic party were full as gross and far less excusable. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 47 It is full of the grossest improbabilities. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxvii. (1862) III. 41 An act of the grossest perfidy. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* ix. 88 They [plants] .. all died through gross carelessness in their removal to Darjiling. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* i. 26 Bacon is able .. to show gross credulity and looseness of assertion on the part of the Roman Catholic advocate.

b. with personal designations.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 302 The idolaters beyond all measure grosse Demonomists. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. VI. iii. 30 No plea of conditionality .. can save them from the charge of being gross impostors. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xx. (1878) 110 [He] had in his opinion made a gross fool of himself.

II. With reference to comprehensiveness.

†**5.** Of a denomination of value or weight: Relatively large; containing lower denominations. Of a mode of reckoning: Proceeding by large units. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1543) I viij b, That I call a grosse denomination, whiche doeth containe vnder it manye other subtiller or smaller: as a pound in respect to shyllynges is a grosse denomination. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 123 The things foretold..are not to terminate on a year, but rather require that grosser numbring by Semitimes. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 115 Bills payable in currant Moneys out of Bank, must be paid in la ge (Gross) Moneys, and not in small pieces, as Stivers. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. v. 492 Corn and wine..may be bartered by the gross quantity.

†b. *A hundred gross* = 112 lb. or 1 cwt. *Fifty gross* = 56 lb. or ½ cwt. *Obs.*

1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 2 In all Commodities where a hundred gross is mentioned, it is 112 lb. 1762 ELIOT in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 58 The barrs of iron which have hitherto been made of sand, and from fifty to fifty gross, hope in time to have them reach to seventy pounds weight each.

6. Entire, total, whole. Now only (opposed to *net*) of an amount, value, weight, number, or the like, before necessary deductions have been made. Also in advb. phrase †*gross sale*: by wholesale.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 36 And therfore he that byeth grosse sale, and retayleth, muste nedes be a wynner. — *Surv.* xvii. (1539) 36 Cast togyther in one grosse some. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Piv b, The producte is the grosse capacitie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* IV. i. 199 The most hollow louer .. that may bee chosen out of the grosse band of the vnfaithfull. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 23 The Tare .. subtracted from the grosse weight. 1769 *Junius Lett.* vii. (1804) I. 45, I dare say you will not sell it either for a gross sum, or for an annuity upon lives. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 179 A sixth part of the gross produce may be reckoned the average rent of the tin mines of Cornwall. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* 138 The gross amount is one hundred and ninety-nine times. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) II. 229 Making a gross number of above 8000. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 388 The net receipt was little short of fifty thousand pounds. The gross receipt was about seventy thousand pounds. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* v. (1869) 143 The gross figures of the chronology may be exaggerated. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 149 Over-insurance, insurance of gross-freight, and the law as regards seaworthiness on time policies. 1896 *Law Times* C. 508/1 The gross personal estate is sworn at £37,405 .. the net at £29,389.

†b. Main, the great majority of. *Obs.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 502 Admirall Russell with the grosse fleet arrived at Torbay on Friday last. 1793 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 562 The gross mass of the laity..were more addicted to the exercises of the body than to those of the mind.

7. Concerned with large masses or outlines; general, opposed to *particular*. Now chiefly with reference to Anatomy or Pathology, opposed to *microscopic*. †*Gross average* = general average (see AVERAGE 4).

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 927 Ingland hath suffryd this tribut ful terryble, Fond fauour noon, groos nor particuler. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 437 All grose maters that concernyd the gouernaunce of his realme. 1702 BP. PATRICK *Josh.* xvi. 8 This is the inheritance of the tribe of Ephraim by their families.—A gross description of it. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Average*, For gross or common average to have place. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 141 To determine the Seat of the Pain within gross Limits. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 6 The Damage should not have been declared a gross Average, but a particular one on the Goods damaged. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 209 Anatomical results have a reputation for superior credibility, and it is a generally accepted idea that within the limits of gross anatomy the reputation is well grounded. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 849 A supposed drunken fit which may eventually turn out to be a state due to gross cerebral lesion.

III. With reference to density or consistency.

8. Dense, thick. (Often with mixture of the sense of branch IV.)

†a. of liquids, soils, and things generally. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 5 Lift vp þe glas as it stondith, and 3e schal se in þickenes and cleernesse a difference bitwene þe quintam essenciam sublymed, and þe grose mater þat is in þe necke. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. (1541) 2 The urine redde & grosse. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* (Arb.) 90 And put my Plow, in grosse vntylled soyle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. x. 329 It cureth the blooddy flixe..being.. dronken with some astringent liquor, as..grosse and thicke redde wine. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 1658) 809 Beaten together with the grossest decoction of bitter Lupines. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxiv 434 *Staphisacre*, the seed is Emetick, and brings forth gross Flegm with violence. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 33 The most subtile Body .. may become as gross, and heavy, and stiff as Steel or Stone.

b. of air, vapour, darkness. *arch.* or *poet.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 64 The darkness of Egypt, the which, as Moses saith, was so gross that it might be felt. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 124 The difference of the grosser English Air, and that of Italy and France. 1714 POPE *Rape of Lock* II. 83 Or suck the mists in grosser air below, Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 495 Like a gross fog Bœotian rising fast. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 450, I saw a gross vapour hovering in a stinking ditch. 1839 LONGF. *Celestial Pilot* 2 Through the gross vapours, Mars grows fiery red.

absol. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xli, As flies the lighter thro' the gross.

c. said of things material or perceptible to the senses, as contrasted with what is spiritual, ethereal, or impalpable.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 304 It [the body when it dieth] is so gross that it occupyeth a rowme. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. vi, The soule of man may use hys operacyon & properte wythout occupyenge of the grosse bodye. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos* III. 155 Those grosser, and far more material, Effluviums, from Electrical and Aromatical Bodies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 661 Spirits of purest light, Purest at first, now gross by sinning grown. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 499 They gave you love to lighten up your mind, And purge the grosser parts. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 It does not appear..that the relation of this gross body to the reflecting being, is .. necessary to thinking. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. vi. 145 He supposes a subtle and elastic ether to pervade all gross bodies. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 221 At birth, each soul is invested with a subtile body, which again is clad in a grosser body.

†**9.** 'Solid' in the geometrical sense; having three dimensions. *Obs. rare*—1.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. Defin., Q, A Sphere is a grosse or solide body comprehended of one conuex Superficies.

†**10.** Of a body of armed men: Compact, solid.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 289 The Almaines..casting themselues in a grosse squadron, their wiues in the middest, made a valiant defence for certaine houres. *a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 77 The enemy, seeing no grosse troop to follow them, began to take heart. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 570 Another part in Squadrons and gross Bands On bold adventure to discover wide That dismal World. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Cong. Granada* III. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 162, I can, with few, their gross battalion face.

IV. With reference to texture or quality; coarse.

†**11.** Consisting of comparatively large parts or particles. Hence, in disparaging sense: Wanting in fineness or delicacy of texture, granulation, or outline. *Gross grinding*: that which leaves the substance in coarse particles. (Opposed to *fine*. Cf. COARSE 2.) *Obs.*

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxv. 178 They be porely fedde, content with vyle & grosse clothynge. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxv. [ccxi.] 661 Many had no armure but their cootes of wadmoll, and course grose clothe. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 350 Fine corne powder, ij last; gros [ditto]. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CXXVII. (1636) 126 Take a pound of good Cinamom, and beat it grosse. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 131 We sounded and had 15 fadom water and grosse red sand. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 291 That fine and delicate Sculptures be helped with Neerness, and Gross with distance. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 78 With red hot gross powder of brick imbibe the water. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 888 The parent-sun himself..the roseate bloom Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue And feature gross. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 72 A gross Grinding is best. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 40 Both men and women [Dutch] have the grossest shapes. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 386 As the Stone is of a reddish, crumbling Kind .. Time has made it look gross and rough. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 186, I afterwards added..tarras, or other gross matter.

†b. Of a file, whetstone, etc.: Coarse, rough. *Obs.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 237, I am ashamde of my selfe that euer I chusde such a Grosse-blocke to whet my wits on. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* X. ix. 264 Shave off the peal [of a Citron] with a gross Steal-File. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 221 Its sharp Edge scrapes or shaves off the little roughness the grosser Tools left upon the Work.

†**12.** Of articles of food, or commodities of any kind: Coarse, inferior, common. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 64 Many fooles daigne not to vse grose metes of labourers. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 29 Feede thi howse with groce, & not with delycate meete. 1590 *Disc. conc. Sp. Invas.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 157 Casting off the bulk of her, together with certain gross stuff therein, as..altogether unprofitable. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Mor. & Hist. Wks. (1860) 439 Ships of London merchants, fraught with some gross and slight wares. 1624 T. SCOTT *Eng. Sp. Pilgr.* viii. 78 This *grossura* is the same with that wee call grosse meat. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 20 One sort of Vessels..for cheap gross Goods, another for precious Commodities. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii (1840) 245 Dealing only in fish and oil, and such gross commodities. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 Nor matters it, the joint how coarse, or gross, Where a good stomach is the best of sauce.

b. Of diet: †(*a*) In early use, plain, not delicate; (*b*) in recent use, uncleanly or repulsive in quality. *Gross feeder*, one who feeds grossly; said *transf.* of plants.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E vij b, Best in cold weather, for grosse and homely feeders. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 85 The subjection in which they are born, and the grosse feeding they have..they are taught to be content with any thing. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* II. 347 Their diet is extremely gross. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 57 All the cultivated alliaceous plants that I am acquainted with are what may be termed gross feeders. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 32 'Well, sir', says I, 'the mare's a gross feeder'.

13. Lacking in delicacy of perception; dull, stupid. *Obs.* of persons, their opinions and utterances; *arch.* of faculties, after Matt. xiii. 15.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, My wytte is grosse, my selfe rude, and my tonge very barbarouse. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xiii. 15 For yᵉ hert of this people is waxed grosse, & their eares are thick of hearinge. 1579 J. LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 170 Such grosse questions are to be aunswered with slender reasons. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. ii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 309 Is his head so grosse, that you can bob him? 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 38 Our aduersaries..shew themselues very grosse in that they seeke to abolish altogeather the vse of Images. *c* 1630 MILTON *Arcades* 73 The heavenly tune, which none can hear Of human mould with grosse unpurged ear. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 80 The opinion the Muscovites have of themselves .. is sottish, gross, and impertinent. 1692 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 45 Our Eyes and Senses are too gross to discern the Curiosity of the Workmanship of Nature. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 10 Attempted by the grossest and dullest faculties on earth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 185 The grossest, and yet the most useful of all the senses, is that of feeling. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. lxxvii, Suwarrow, who but saw things in the gross, Being much too gross to see them in detail. 1844 WHITTIER *Ezekiel* 105 Men..gross of ear, of vision dim.

†b. Of workmanship, method of proceeding, etc.: Rough, 'rough and ready'; clumsy. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 312 My werk is mair obscure and gross. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 43 Hops .. whose poles stand vpright after our ordenary and grosse manner. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 30 Fine ladies, my lads, commit their feet to our apparelling, put grosse worke to Hans. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. iv. (1648) 173 But this would have been too grosse a way for so excellent an artificer. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 11 Without which [Gardens] Buildings and Pallaces are but grosse handiworks.

†c. Wanting in clearness or definiteness; rough, approximate, general, indefinite. Of an instrument: Wanting in delicacy. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1320/1 Many a poore simple soule with a grose playne faythe. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., The crowd cannot be presumed to have more than a gross instinct, of what pleases or displeases them. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 7 This Instrument [a thermometer] is more gross then the rest. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 22 Some gross and confus'd Conceptions Men indeed .. have, to which they apply the common Words of their Language. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 181 The gross estimations of heat and cold which every one makes from his own sensation. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 269 The First ascertains the Ideas belonging to Words and Phrases in a gross Manner. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 128 Mr. Sa'way .. not so much as knowing where he lived, but on a gross guess that it might be at his mother's, gave directions for his being carried thither. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 6 The gross indications of the unassisted senses. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 467 The expression of not being assets is a gross expression.

14. a. Of persons: Rude, uninstructed, ignorant. Now *rare*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 19 Peter and John..all grosse vnlerned men, had learned nothing in mennes schole. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* III. 67 b, The ignorant and grosse people. 1578 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 5 Comparaisoned, as the Phisition Theorike to the grosse practitioner. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 712 The Inhabitants were so grosse before they were discovered, that they knew not the use of fire. 1833 S. HOOLE *Discourses* V. 67 His studies confined to one single book, the law of a gross unlettered people. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 517 They easily gained over the ordinary citizens who were then a gross and uneducated body.

†b. Of a language, dialect: Rude, uncultivated. Of expressions: Unlearned, uncultured, untechnical.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 43, I wald into my rurale wlgar gros, Write sum savoring of thi Eneados. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 11 Vse a grosse tearme amongst huntsmen in chaze, you shall be leasht for your labor. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 248 He grew .. to have .. an eloquent tongue, without any affectation or grosse countrey termes. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 2 They spake but coarse Lombard language and gross Scotch. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* liii III. 315 The vulgar dialect of the city was gross and barbarous.

15. Extremely coarse in behaviour or morals; brutally lacking in refinement or decency.

a. of persons.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1017 Grose folke of rude affection, dronkerdes .. lubbers, knaves. *c* 1620 in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 95 Love's a starre grosse hearts

refining. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 50 Rests upon his smooth civill bottome, that he is no grosse person. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 491 Belial .. than whom a Spirit more lewd Fell not from Heaven, or more gross to love Vice for it self. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 161 Agamemnon's Wife Was a gross Butcher, with a bloody Knife. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 402 The Turks..grow more gross in the very native soil of civility and refinement. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 178 Beauty, curtain'd from the sight Of the gross world. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 59 A people are debased and gross in proportion to their ignorance. 1881 EVANS in *Sp. Com.* 1 *Cor.* Introd. 239 Society of high culture, but in morals lax, even gross.

absol. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 31 It will not be so with the gross and the uneducated.

b. of habits, language, pleasures, etc.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 29 The grosser manner of these worlds delights, He throwes vpon the grosse worlds baser slaues. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 38 The acquisition of the grosse pleasures of the Senses. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 154 They have certainly gross ideas. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 189 You will blush when you reflect a moment upon things so very gross as these. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Jan. an. 1749, Some of them [Juvenal's Satires] .. were too gross for imitation. 1838 E. BROWN *Serm.* iv. 65 Some are under the dominion of the grosser lusts, as drunkenness and sensuality. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 400 He at length broke out in terms of the grossest abuse, and altogether unworthy a king. 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* I. i, Of life in its grosser, harsher phases Albert knew scarce anything.

16. *Comb.*: **a.** parasynthetic, as *gross-bodied, -brained, -headed, -jawed, -lived, -mannered, -minded, -natured, -pated, -witted* adjs.

1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 22. 207 A man exceeding *grosse-bodyed. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 7, I willingly leave all those Gross-body'd Wines to the Germans. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 346 Their Trees are not so high nor gross bodied as those which grow on the Continent. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 99 We know him to be a gross-bodied, self-indulgent old sinner. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 112 Asse that I was, dull, sencelesse, *grosse braynd fool. 1561 HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. M b, They haue shewed themselues but *gross-headed. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 256 The conceit that all who are not Prelaticall, are grosse-headed. 1812 J. CORRY in *Mem. T. Moore* (1856) VIII. 131 The .. *gross-hearted herd of Dublin. 1897 *Manch. Guardian* 13 Oct., *Gross-jawed and splendid humanity. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3/1 A thicke, and *grosse-lived man. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* vi. 142 The ignorant and *gross-mannered. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 424 The voluptuous, the debauched, the giddy, the *grossminded. 1552 T. BARNABE in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. E. 152 They of France accept us to be *gross-natured people and covetous. 1611 FLORIO, *Grosso di pasta*, *grosse-pated. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 409 They make the counsell of the Aegyptians very *grossewitted, in casting themselues away so rashly.

b. quasi-adverbial and complementary, as *gross-daubed, -fed, -ground -living* adjs.

1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. i, Marriage views the *gross-daubed landscape near. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Verse on Hill's Gideon* 52 Like *gross-fed spirits, sick in purer air, Their earthly souls by their dull taste disclose. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. x. 151 Sweet *gross-ground barley-malt. 1898 J. CAIRD *Univ. Addr.* 203 Her well-meaning but somewhat stupid and very *gross-living husband, George II.

B. quasi-*sb.* (the adj. used *absol.*) and *sb.*

†1. By gross: in large quantities, wholesale. *Obs.*

1500 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 To sell the said warres..as well by grosse as retaylle. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 319 We that sell by gross..Haue not the grace to grace it with such show. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 103 Merchandizes and all Commodities are sold either by number, weight, or measure, and those by gross or retail.

2. In gross, in the gross. [F. *en gros.*]

a. In a general way, generally, without going into particulars; in the main, on the whole. Cf. A. 7. Now *rare.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. xi. (1554) 158 This tragedy of the great Pompey Declareth in grose the chief occasion. Why he and Cesar gan fyrst to werrey. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 296, I was..greevously complayned of to hir Majesty in grose. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 160 The full summe of me Is sum of nothing: which to terme in grosse, Is an vnlessoned girle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 127 The measure of the sea coast .. I wil expresse generally and in grosse. 1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 49 The former Statutes spake of them [Personal Tithes] only in Grosse; This declareth of what in particular they shall arise. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 631 It cannot be supposed that the God of Truth would approve any Doctrine in the gross, if any Part or Proposition of it had been false. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 322 The unlettered Christian, who believes in gross Plods on to Heaven and ne'er is at a loss. 1707 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 370 He could very easily deny these articles in Gross. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 351 That Uncertainty and Confusion, to which Persons who take things merely in the gross, are liable. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 101 You cannot refuse in the gross, what you have so often acknowledged in detail. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1869) 107 We take things in the gross or in the detail, according to the occasion. 1874 TRENCH *Sacred Lat. Poetry* (ed. 3) Pref. 10 It is the duty of each successive age of the Church, as not to accept the past in the gross, so neither in the gross to reject it. 1899 *Daily News* 29 July 6/6 To take away in detail what seems to be given in the gross.

†b. In a body; 'en masse'. *Obs.*

1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1168 Heir ye ar gaderit in grosse, al the gretest Of gomys that grip has, vndir my gouernyng. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 406 The army of Juda prest Abner in grosse, and brake him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. § 139 At this first triumphant muster the members of both Houses appeared in gross. 1710 *Let.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 561 It was not safe .. either to let the bill pass, or to have it rejected in gross.

†c. In bulk, in large quantities, on a large scale, wholesale: opposed to *by* (†*in*) *retail. Obs.*

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 109 The But, Tone,..Barel or Roundelet to be sold in grosse. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Govt.* (1556) 60 b, Of suche straungers it was lefull to the Romaynes to bie in grosse, and retayle. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Love hath given all in grosse, and therefore can reteyne nothing in retayle. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt. O. Cromwell* in *Verses & Ess.* (1687) 73 Things that are too many to be number'd, and must only be weighed in gross. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 150/4 Renish Wines in Gross at 6*l.* the Ame, and 12*d.* the Quart by Retail. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. i, The learned world are .. imposed upon to buy a second time in fragments and by retail what they have already in gross. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 142 Nowhere .. is the fishery carried on so much in the gross as here. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 527 How inconsistent and absurd, to do away the mischief in retail, and, in the very self-same shape, leave it to remain in gross! 1818 BYRON *Beppo* viii, To bid their cook .. ride to the Strand, and buy in gross.. Ketchup, Soy, [etc.]

†d. In full; nothing being omitted or withheld. *Obs.*

1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* II. i. D 2, If youle deliuer me your mind in grose Why so I shall expresse it as I can. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* To Rdr. 19 Behold the latter part in Epitome, till thou enjoy it in grosse. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 78 He came..to tell me in gross what had been done. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 479 Many writers have taken the account in gross.

e. *Law.* [med L. *in grosso.*] Said of that which is absolute and independent, belonging to the person, and not to a manor; esp. in *advowson, villain in gross. Common in gross* (see COMMON *sb.* 6).

a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. (1636) 2 If I be seised of an advowson in grosse, and [etc.]. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 61. 28 A rent common in grosse, advowson in grosse and villeine in grosse can not be granted for yeares.. without deed. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Common*, Common in gross, is a liberty to have common alone, that is, without any land or tenement in another man's land. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 93 Else they [villeins] were in gross, or at large, that is, annexed to the person of the lord, and transferrable by deed from one owner to another. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 90 Such a will as in the present case, would be sufficient to pass a term in gross. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 340 Another important kind of separate incorporeal hereditament is an advowson in gross. 1891 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 608/2 Such a right of property may have a legal existence as an easement in gross to the exclusion of the grantor.

†f. In solid form. *Obs.*

1748 *Earthquake Peru* I. 122 Among Minerals the Pyrites, both in Gross and in Vapour.

3. The gross or coarse part of anything; the dregs, dross. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 316 And now thy Wine's transpicuous, purg'd from all It's earthy Gross. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Gross*, scum; dross of melting metals or other liquids.

†4. The greater part; the majority, the bulk. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 571 Comets..haue likewise Power and Effect, ouer the Grosse and Masse of Things. *c* 1645 [see GREGARIAN]. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 164 Intreating me to proceed with the grosse of his Traine. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 194 The gross of the quarrel was compos'd by the Treaty at Pisa. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 99 The gross of the stone is somwhat whiter. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 132 So much still remaineth with us that it maketh the gross of our language. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 177 Bamboos make the gross of the Woods. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 3 The gross of an audience is composed of two sorts of people. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* xiii. 261 It was doubtless intended, that Life should be very much a Pursuit to the Gross of Mankind. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. XXXII. 140, I delivered the gross of my baggage to the hahdgee. *c* 1766 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 391 This denial of landed property to the gross of the people has this further evil effect.

b. *esp.* Of an army or fleet: The main body. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Cf. A 6 b.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 40 The Lord Lieutenant .. presented a charge to the rebells grosse of horse and foote. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. iii. (1810) 44 The grosse of the rebells had left their standing in the plaine. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Sept., The gross of the French fleete are gone home again. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* I. Wks. 1884 VIII. 144 The Saxon gross begins to move. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 158 His Horse immediately ran away full Speed and got back to the gross of the Army. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. ii. (1872) VII. 123 Schwerin, with the gross of the army, pushes into Mähren.

†c. The sum, sum total; the whole. *Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 135 By much wrestling to leese the grosse. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 56, I cannot instantly raise vp the grosse Of full three thousand ducats. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 440 The grosse and totall is not in that place set downe. 1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 571 Comets, out of question, haue likewise Power and Effect ouer the Grosse and Masse of Things. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 9 One sort of genius dwells too much upon the gross and sum of things.

†5. Chiefly *Mil.* A large body; a mass. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. I. i. 36 Their foot are so unwilling to fight in battell or grosse. 1626 *Rayleigh's Ghost* 5 The use of the Sword, push of the Pike, bringing of Grosses bodie to bodie, [etc.] 1646 CODRINGTON *Life Earl Essex* 31 Which caused our foot to unite themselves into one Grosse. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. v. li, Every where where rallies made a gross He charged. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), After they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a gross.

transf. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCXXXIII, The fire, mean time, walks in a broader gross.

Gross (grōus), *v.* Also 5 groce-n, -yn, groson, 6 gross(e, 5–6, 9 *dial.* grose, (6 groace, groce, 8 groze). [f. GROSS *a.*]

†1. With *up*: = ENGROSS 1. *Obs.*

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. XXXIV. (1513) Y v b, Vnto tyme that they were assuryd Of the ende grosyd [1555 groced] vp in dede. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xliii. 136 When these letters were wryten and grosed vp in Frensshe and in Latyn, then they were redde before y^e^ kyng.

†2. With *up*: = ENGROSS 3, 4. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 214/2 Groson, or grocyn vp, or take mony thyngys togedur, *ingrosso.* 1530 PALSGR. 575/2, I grosse, I take or heape up thynges a great, *je engrosse.* This man groseth up all the market. *c* 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 3 Pore wydowys howsys ye grosse up by long prayers.

b. *absol.* (See quots.) *dial.*

1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 324 *Groze*, to save or lay up. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Grose*, to save or amass wealth.

†3. a. *intr.* To become gross or great; to increase, amount. **b.** *trans.* To render gross or coarse. *Obs.*

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 96*/449 When they haue groaced vnto a some, Of scoarys or hundredis as they appointe shall. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IV. 211 The subtile essence of the Angels..was grossed in their fall Of courser temper than th' Origenall.

4. *trans.* To make a gross profit of; to earn a total of.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 220/1 Captain..Lawrence..once 'grossed' $60,000. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Mar. 3/2 Having grossed over £4,000.

Grossart, variant of GROSET.

Gross-beak, variant of GROSBEAK.

Gross(e, variant of GRUSH *v.*

Grossen (grō·s'n), *v. rare*—[1]. [f. GROSS *a.* + -EN [5].] *trans.* To render gross or coarse.

1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 424 His coarsenesses have been vulgarised, his refinements grossened.

Gro·sser. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6, 9 groser, 8 grozer. [f. GROSS *v.* + -ER [1].] = ENGROSSER *sb.* 1.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xx. (1874) 49 All inclosars, grossers vp of fermys, extorcyonars, and oppressers of the common welth. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) II. 324 *Grozer*, one who keeps money or other valuables long by him. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Groser* a saver.

Grosser, Grossery, obs. ff. GROCER, GROCERY.

†Gro·ssful, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. GROSS *a.* + -FUL.] Full of grossness.

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 109 But let me heare My grossest faults, as grosse-full as they were.

Grosshe, obs. variant of GRUSH *v.*

†Gro·sshead. *Obs.* Also 6–7 gros(e-, grosshead. [f. GROSS *a.* + HEAD.] A thick-headed person, a dullard.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Hinard*, a grose head. 1589 *Hay any Work* A iij, Non would be so groshead as to gather that I threatned him with blowes. and to deale by stafford law. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 148 The Groshead now and then, as hapt, a thred-bare terme lets drop. [1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 467 Many simple and grosse heads [shall bee preferred] before the suitable and fine-witted.] 1606 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 58 Thomas Symondes hath got an office in court, and is become the king's grosehead.

Grossification (grōusifikē·ʃən). *Bot.* [f. GROSS *a.* + -(I)FICATION.] (See quot. 1835.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 364 The swelling of the ovary after fertilisation is termed grossification. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Grossify (grōu·sifəi), *v.* [f. GROSS *a* + -(I)FY.] **a.** *trans.* To make gross or thick. **b.** *intr.* To become gross or thick (Ogilvie 1882).

†Gro·ssity. *Obs.*—[o] [f. med.L. *grossitāt-em*, f. *grossus* GROSS: see -ITY. Cf. GROSTE.] Grossness. (Bailey vol. II, 1727.)

Grossly (grōu·sli), *adv.* [f. GROSS *a.* + -LY 2.] In a gross manner.

†1. Densely, thickly. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 37 b, The same..is specially good for them that are grosly stopped in the bladder. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 297 When we are about to pronounce *T*, if the breath goes out very grosly or thick, and as it were by a hole, the Greek Θ is formed..that is the English *Th.*

†2. In a plain or obvious manner; palpably, plainly, obviously; in plain terms. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* vi. 19, I wyll speake grossly because off the infirmitie off youre flesshe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 184 Thine eies See it so grosely showne in thy behauiours, That in their kinde they speake it. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 169 He..when he had donne this denyed it in substance as grossely as ever anie did. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 60 This is so grossely true, that 'tis pitty any longer to insist on it. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 7 You set up Free-will and Power more grossly in terms than I dare do. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* I. iii. Wks. 1795 II. 41 Myriads of witnesses who have heard him preach, and thousands of printed sermons,..will prove it grossly.

3. With terms of depreciative or evil import: Excessively, flagrantly. **a.** with adjs.

1618 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (1622) 414 Some that are grosly ignorant. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 514 His ignorance therein was not grosly affected and wilfull. 1711

SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1733) I. III. 289 A People who of all human Kind were the most grossly selfish. 1833 S. HOOLE *Discourses* xii. 151 The bulk of mankind are grossly deficient in duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 526 A grossly calumnious paper. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. v, An extensive commentary on some melodic ideas not too grossly evident.

b. with verbs.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xii. § 7 The weightiest exception..is against such kind of ceremonies, as have been so grossly..abused. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. § 412 The Earl of Holland..had..grossly deceived him in other undertakings. 1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 14 In many things they grosly fail. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. i, Bombast..which Mr. Locke's blind man would not have grossly erred in likening to the sound of a trumpet. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 318 The care of the Nabob's education was grossly neglected. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 10 That compact had been grossly violated. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, He insulted me most grossly. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 335 Its size is grossly exaggerated.

†4. Of grinding, pounding, etc.: Coarsely; opposed to *finely*. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 231 b, In which infuse your proper simple..grosely brought to pouder. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 157 Some grinde the Malt somewhat groselie. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1668) 75 Strawberry leaves, sorrel, spinage, grossely chopt together. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 103 One pound of Cinnamon grossely beaten. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 103 Marcasites of vitriol..grosly pulverised. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. ii. 71 Put common black Pepper, grossly bruised, into any open Vessel. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 334 Baked earth, grossly powdered.

†5. Materially; opposed to *spiritually*. *Obs.*

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin's Acts* i. 14 We do not eat his [Christ's] flesh grosly .. but he poureth vnto vs by the secret power of his spirit, his force and strength. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 65 Such harmonie is in immortal soules, But whilst this muddy vesture of decay Doth grossly close it in, we cannot heare it. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 244 A spirit I am indeed, But am in that dimension grossely clad, Which from the wombe I did participate.

6. †a. With want of clear perception, stupidly. *Obs.*

1526 FEITH *Disput. Purgatory* 170 Paul .. took not this word fire for material fire, as they grossly imagine. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 163 All the Kings of Christendom Are led so grossely by this medling Priest. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 218 Some write that Cyprus was so named .. of Cyrus,..but grossely: for Cyrus lived sixe hundred yeares after Homer, by whom it was so named. 1712 *Spect.* No. 524 P 10 They grossly overlook that which the rules and laws of the place prescribe to them

†b. Awkwardly, clumsily, unskilfully. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Robin Conscience* 264 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 243 Yovr clothes very grossely abovt yov do sit. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 149 Let them say 'tis grossely done, so it bee fairely done, no matter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 (1873) 37 Artillery, sailing, printing, and the like, were grossly managed at the first. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 541 If thou goe to worke grossely with commands.

c. Roughly, sketchily; in a general way, generally, inexactly. *arch.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. to Clergy* B vij, This alonly I can say grosselye and as in a summe. 1545 ELYOT *Dict., Adumbro* .. Some do suppose that it signifieth, to trycke a thynge, or drawe it grossely, as paynters doo at the begynnyng. 1562 (*title*) Wigand's De Neutralibus et Mediis .. Grossly Englished, Jack of both sides. 1612 BRERETWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxii. 198 Although Alvarez in his story of Æthiopia have related .. too grossly and boldly that [etc.]. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* Introd. 3 Physical Precepts..only grosly inform the Mind, how to .. Cure Diseases. 1697 T. SMITH *Voy. Constantinople* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 2 Three hours, which is grosly speaking the time of half a Tide. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* I. II. (1721) 108, I would be understood to speak not philosophically and properly, but grossly, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people ..would be apt to frame. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 81 The manner how we know not; or but grosly. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* 267 The rude speech of a barbarous people, who .. were content as they conceived grossly to be grossly understood. 1806 SYD. SMITH *Sk. Moral Philos.* (1850) 357 Speaking very generally and grossly.

7. a. Indelicately, indecently. b. Of eating or drinking: Coarsely, without delicacy or refinement; to a rude excess.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 160 They do fede grosly, and they wyll eate magots as fast as we wyll eate comfets. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 266 Speak not so grossely. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 17 Dinner-parties, where the guests drank grossly.

Grossness (grō·usnės). [f. GROSS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being gross.

†1. Bigness, bulkiness, size. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXX. 260 This Lewis..was surnamed Lewys the Greate, for grossenesse of his body. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 325 The purpose is perspicuous euen as substance, Whose grossenesse little characters summe up. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 213 One found fault with the grossenesse of the nose: another with the length of the face. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 246 Garne ..for the height and grosseness of his person..was elected King of Bucharia.

2. Exaggerated or flagrant character, enormity.

1575-85 SANDYS *Serm.* xiii. 220 Our Sauiour..doth..lay open the grossenesse of their fault. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 80 Hiding the grosenesse with faire ornament. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 166 The grossenesse of this Lie every Child may discover. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 5 Boece, and Buchanan .. went beyond these useful chroniclers, in the grossness of their fables. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, The very grossness of this flattery.

3. Thickness, density, materiality, solidity. Also *concr.* or semi-*concr.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j, The waters that there ben devyded from the grossenes of the herbes eche in his substance. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 163, I will purge thy mortall grossenesse so, That thou shalt like an airie spirit go. 1627 DRAYTON *Batt. Agincc.* etc., *Moon-Calf* 168 A black cloud .. Whose foggy grosnesse so oppos'd the light, As it would turn the noone-sted into night. ?1630 MILTON *On Time* 20 Then all this Earthy grosnes quit, Attir'd with Stars we shall for ever sit. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxvii. 245 The element immediately next the earth in grossenesse is water. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 469 For envy'd Wit, like Sol eclips'd makes known Th' opposing body's grossness, not its own. 1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 358 An expert diver can see under water, but it must be cloudily, on account of the grossness of the medium.

fig. 1766 JOHNSON *Let. to W. Drummond* 13 Aug., This speculation may perhaps be thought more subtle than the grossness of real life will easily permit. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 48 The grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.

†b. Thickness as a third dimension (*obs.*). c. Magnitude, with the implication of materiality.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xv. 3 A plaine figure, that is a figure without grossenes or thicknes. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 167 That body being so subtile.., was voyde of all grossenesse or thicknesse. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 121 Grossness is essential in order to perception.

4. Coarseness, want of fineness or refinement: a. of food, feeding or material substances; b. of habits, ideas, speech, etc.

a. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 619 His Shrieval Board The Grossness of a City Feast abhorr'd. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 175 The grossness of our food, and ..our immoderate use of spirituous liquors. 1899 JOHN CAIRD *Fundamental Ideas of Christianity* II. x. 51 The vital energy of the plant transmutes into flower and fruit the grossness and foulness of the soil from which it springs.

b. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Places II. Script.* I. 160 Places that men are offended at for the homelynesse & grossenesse of speach. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 46 Weigh it but with the grossenesse of this Age. 1657 (*title*) The most delectable History of Reynard the Fox..purged from all grossness in phrase and matter. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. vi. Wks. 1788 II. 198 To be bleached and purified from the grossness and pollution of their ideas. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Reynolds* 27 Oct., I do not..think the grossness of a ship very suitable to a lady. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 150 That chastity of honour .. under which vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 130 Grossness of conduct is the natural and becoming barrier that stands between virtue and vice. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 396 With these grossnesses, we complacently compare our own taste and decorum. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/1 The .. desire to disguise the native grossness of their motives.

5. Want of instruction and enlightenment; dullness, stupidity.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b, Shall brynge with them theyr olde grosnes, heuynes & passibilite. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* ix. (1562) 144 What a pacient man our sauior Christ was, which could so wel beare wt the grosenes of Iohns disciples. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. ii. § 1 They..are..for grossenesse of wit such, as they..scarcely seeme to holde the place of humane being. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 137 It were extreame Grossenesse to thinke..that the Sound in Strings is made..between the Hand and the String. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 350 This was his grosnesse. As for the other more refined..men, they knew well enough what difference there was. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 59 Their intellectual torpor, their mental grossness, are melancholy to witness. 1857 KEBLE *Euchar. Adoration* 58 To bring men to that requires .. extreme grossness of understanding.

Grossolite, corrupt form of CHRYSOLITE.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 466 With turkis and grossolitis enpauyd was the grounde.

†**Gross-table, grostable,** variant of *grass-table*, see GRASS *sb.* 13.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 87 The Base called gross-table, at the bottome of a building. *Ibid.* 89 For cleansing and setting again old work, as window stuff, grostable, watertable, cornish, quines.

Grossula·ceous, *a. Bot. rare*—°. [f. mod.L. *Grossulāce-æ*, the gooseberry tribe + -OUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Grossulaceæ* (now *Grossulariaceæ*).

1847 in CRAIG; hence in later Dicts.

Grossular (grɒ·siŭlăi). *Min.* Also -are. [ad. mod.L. *grossulār-ia* (Werner in 1811), an application of the specific name of the gooseberry, in allusion to the colour of the stone.] A pale-green variety of garnet from Siberia, often called the gooseberry garnet.

[1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 21 Garnet..Olive Green. Grossularia.] 1819 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* ed 2) 24 Grossular ..occurs in the varieties of the dodecahedron. 1821 JAMESON *Min.* 224 Grossulare. [In Webster 1828-32, and later Dicts., which have the word also as an adj.]

Grossula·rious, *a. rare*—¹. [f. mod.L. *grossulāri-a* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or resembling, the gooseberry.

1845 DON *Hortic.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 120* Grossularious Fruits.

Grossularite (grɒ·siŭlărəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec.

1847 in CRAIG. 1868 DANA *Min.* 267 Pale green..garnets are not invariably grossularite.

Gro·ssy, *a.* [f. GROSS *a.* + -Y¹.] †a. Somewhat gross (*obs.*). b. *dial.* (see quot. 1877).

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Grofachtigh*, Grossie, or Thickish. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincoln* (1662) II. 149 Wild-foule being more dainty and digestable than Tame of the same kind, as spending their Grossie humours with their Activity and constant Motion in Flying. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Grossy*, ..green and vigorous (applied to vegetation); ..stout (applied to persons).

Grost, obs. variant of *gorst*, GORSE.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 608/39 *Ruscus*, a grost, or furses.

Grostable: see GROSS-TABLE.

†**Grosté.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *grosseté*:—med.L. *grossitāt-em* GROSSITY.] Grossness; in quots. *concr.* gross or thick parts.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 5 Þat .. be grosté of þe mater of þe watir descende dounward to þe necke. *Ibid.*, Þe grosté schal abide bynęþe in þe botme.

†**Grot**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1-4 grot, 3-5 grote, (3 greot), 4 grott(e. [OE. *grot* str. neut., related by ablaut to *grēot* GRIT *sb.*[1], *grytt* GRIT *sb.*[2], *grūt* GROUT: see also GROATS.] A fragment, particle, atom. *Every grot* = every whit.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 1 Hu mæg þonne ænig man rihtwislice .. acsigan, gif he nan grot rihtwisnesse on him næfð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Of al þe brode eorðe ne moste he habben a grot, forte deien uppon. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Iteilede draken .. to cheoweð ham euch greot. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 472 Of bothen he karf on two here throtes, And sithen hem al to grotes. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 786 Now ich wot, 3our cristen lawe eueri grot. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Friar's Prol.* 28, I shal hym quiten euery grot. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xli (Tollem. MS.), Atthomis a litill þinge, as it were, of þe grotis in þe Sonne beme. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 35 Not to grucchen a grott aʒeine godis sonde. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 608 Ac on Ionas fel vche grot. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2071 Hys eyen, hys nose, and hys throte, Thay fyldan wit golde every grote.

†**Grot**[2]. *Obs.* Also 4 grate. [a ON. *grát-r*, cogn. w. *gráta*: see GROTE *v.*] Weeping, lamentation.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1577 Grot sal bi-cumen, And wreche of Iacob sal bi-numen. *Ibid.* 1978 Long grot and sorʒe is him bi-tid. *Ibid.* 2288, 3717. 13.. *St. Alexius* 570 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 187 His wife kome þan wiþ sorowfull late Wiþ goulinge & wiþ rewfull grate.

Grot[3] (grɒt). Now only *poet.* Forms: 6-8 grott(e, 7 grote, 6- grot. [ad. F. *grotte*: see GROTTO.]

1. = GROTTO 1.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 16 There we lay in the same grotte or caue Frydaye all day vpon the bare, stynkynge, stable grounde. 1558 FLORIO, *Grotta*, a grot, a caue, a den, a caverne. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 1030 To shew him his buildings, his Grots or Caues, and his Chases. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 23 They who for their security runne into grots and cellars. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 186 Entring into the Grotte of Pausilipus we found it to be about forty foot high. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 113 In his Palace or Castle of Heidelburg are divers things remarkable, viz. the Grotes and Water-works. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* XXXVI. 143 Near those Buildings of everlasting continuance there are also some Grotts or Caves. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 108 P 5 A natural grot shaded with myrtles. *a* 1755 SHENSTONE in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1755) IV. 351 Here in cool grot and mossy cell We rural fayes and faeries dwell. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* III. XXVIII, Mermaid's alabaster grot.

†b. A crypt under a church. *Obs.*

1658 J. BURBURY *Hist. Christina A. of Swedland* 441 Her Majesty, when she had ador'd the most holy Sacrament, went down into the grots below the Church. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 28, I got leave to go down into the Grot under this Church.

2. = GROTTO 2.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug., We .. went to visit the Hoff, or Prince's Court, with the adjoining gardens full of..grots, fountains, and artificial music. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 172 Lucan..may lie at ease In costly Grotts, and marble Palaces. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 24 June, You may be secure in your grott from all intruders, and see your Shrubbery prosper unmolested. 1764 *Oxford Sausage* 60 Fresh Shade and Vale No more to visit, or vine-mantled Grot. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 366 The Baron is blind to a beauteous day, If it beam in my Lady's grot. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, He opened a cool grot at the end of the yard.

†**Grote,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 graten. [a. ON. *gráta*: see GREET *v.*[2]] *trans.* and *intr.* To bewail; = GREET *v.*[2]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1984 Ic sal liʒten til helle dale, And groten ðor min sunes bale. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 329 Of Goldeboru shul we nou laten, þat nouth ne blinneth forto graten. *Ibid.* 1390 He..Siþen yede sore grotinde awey.

Grote, obs. form of GROAT, GROATS.

†**Gro·ten,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [Of obscure origin; cf. *glut* and ME. *oglotye*. See also AGROTEN, INGROTEN.] *trans.* To glut.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 215/1 Groton, or ingroton wythe mete or drynke, *ingurgito*.

†**Grotes.** *Obs.*—¹. [variant of CROTEY *sb.*] = CROTTELS.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 140 Take þe grotes of þe goot, and boile hem in vynegre [etc.].

Grotesque (grɒte·sk), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 6 crotes(c)que, 7 crotesco, -ko. β. 7-8 grot(t)esc, -k(e, -q, grot(t)esco, -ko, 7- grotesque. [Orig. a. early mod.F. *crotesque* sb. fem., an adaptation (by assimilation to OF. *crote* = It. *grotta*) of It. *grottesca* 'a kinde of rugged vnpolished painters worke, anticke worke' (Florio 1598), 'anticke or landskip worke of Painters' (Florio 1611), an elliptical use (= *opera* or *pittura grottesca*) of the fem. of *grottesco* adj. f. *grotta*:

see GROTTO and -ESQUE. (Cf. Sp., Pg. *grutesco*, an alteration of the It. word after Sp. Pg. *gruta* = It. *grotta*.) It is remarkable that Florio in both his Dicts. (1598 and 1611) has *crotesca* as an It. word, explained as 'antique, fretted, or carued worke'; this, if genuine, would seem to be a re-adoption from Fr. Before the end of the 16th c. the Fr. word was occasionally spelt *grotesque*, after the original It.; this form was adopted into Eng. about 1640, and has been the prevailing form ever since. But early in the 17th c. writers acquainted with It. had introduced the masc. form of the adj., *crotesco*, which occurs as late as 1646; the more usual It. form *grotesco* appears as Eng. first in the 1632 edition of Florio's transl. of Montaigne, and did not become obsolete until the 18th c.

The etymological sense of *grottesca* would be 'painting appropriate to grottos'. The special sense is commonly explained by the statement that *grotte*, 'grottoes', was the popular name in Rome for the chambers of ancient buildings which had been revealed by excavations, and which contained those mural paintings that were the typical examples of 'grotesque'. (See *Voc. della Crusca*, s. v. *Grotta*, § iv.) Although this seems to be only a late conjecture, without any actual evidence, it appears to be intrinsically plausible.]

A. *sb.*

1. A kind of decorative painting or sculpture, consisting of representations of portions of human and animal forms, fantastically combined and interwoven with foliage and flowers.

1561 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 130 Item, twa paintit broddis the ane of the muses and the uther of crotesceque or conceptis. [1624 WOTTON *Archit.* II. 97 Whether Grotesca (as the Italians) or Antique worke (as wee call it) should be receiued.] 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., De progres. picturæ* Wks. (1640) 113 He complaines of their painting Chimæras, by the vulgar unaptly called Grottesque. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 143 The foliage and grotesque about some of the compartments are admirable. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 25, I would confine Grotesco only to Borders and Freezes. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms, Grotesk, is properly the Painting that is found under Ground in the Ruines of Rome. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 59 The Chambers .. are all .. painted in grotesque of a very fine Invention. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 260 Don Julio Clovio, the celebrated limner, whose neatness and taste in grotesque were exquisite. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 *Grotesque*, the light, gay, and beautiful style of ornament, practised by the antient Romans in the decoration of their palaces, baths, villas, etc. *attrib.* 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 6 'Tis the perfection of certain grotesque-painters, to keep as far from nature as possible. *a* 1744 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 192 Grotesco roofs, and Stucco floors.

b. A work of art in this style. Chiefly *pl.*, figures or designs in grotesque; in popular language, figures or designs characterized by comic distortion or exaggeration.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 15 There are no Grotesques in nature. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 333 They expose to public view in the Streets .. many infamous naked Pictures, and Grotesques, to cause laughter. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 141 The reigning Taste of the Age for Oddities, Monsters, Grotesques, Caricatura's, &c. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v, All the designs I have chanced to meet of the temptations of St. Anthony were rather a sort of odd, wild grotesques, than any thing capable of producing a serious passion. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xlvi, This [missal] all Kinds of grotesques illumined. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. viii. § 4 A fine grotesque is the expression, in a moment, by a series of symbols thrown together in bold and fearless connection, of truths which it would have taken a long time to express in any verbal way [etc.]. 1885 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Dec. 668/1 The ornamentalists of that period .. revelled in their grotesques. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 248 Adorned with fifteenth century grotesques.

c. *fig.*

1644–7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 28 A strange Grottesco this, the Church and States. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 202 P 2 This indeed is Ambition in Grotesque. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec., To Browning, life is a medley of grotesques, with a glowing horizon beyond it.

2. A clown, buffoon, or merry-andrew. [So in mod.Fr. (as masc. sb.).] Cf. ANTIC.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., The great grotesque himself will be in the grave. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* iii. (1872) 120 Some men of true genius seem only to make sure of fame by straining themselves into grotesques.

3. *Printing.* A square-cut letter without ceriph, THUS; formerly called *stone-letter*.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Grotesque*, the name of a peculiar fancy jobbing type.

B. *adj.*

1. *Arch.* Having the character of the work described in A. 1. (In some of the early instances the word may be the sb. used *attrib.*)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXVII. 89 Antike Boscage or Crotesko [*so also ed.* 1613; *ed.* 1632 *has* Grotesko] works, which are fantastical pictures, having no grace, but in the variety and strangenes of them. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 Compartiments are Blankes or Figures bordered with Anticke Boscage or Crotesko-woorke. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. XXIV. 170 As for Sea-horses .. they are but Crotesco deliniations. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.* 128 There are also Voluta's in the Corinthian and Compounded Capitels, but they consist rather of certain large Stalkes after a more Grotesco designe. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Masque* Wks. (1673) 360 And in the midst was placed a large compartiment composed of Groteske work. 1687 BURNET *Trav.* ii. (1750) 100 They have built great Vaults and Porticos along the Rock, which are all made Grotesque. 1695 DRYDEN *Paral. Poet. & Paint.* 26 Grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 215 Let there be grotesque sculpture about the gates and offices of temples.

2. In a wider sense, of designs or forms: Characterized by distortion or unnatural combinations; fantastically extravagant; bizarre, † quaint. Also *transf.* of immaterial things, esp. of literary style.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 45 They..ought to bee accounted one of those Grotesco Maximes .. that doe so disfigure and misguide the life of man. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1044 An hideous figure of their foes they drew, Nor lines, nor looks, nor shades, nor colours true; And this grotesque design expos'd to public view. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P 6 You have employed your self more in Grotesque Figures, than in Beauties. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct., These grotesque daubers give me a still higher esteem of..natural charms. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 25 Matters of so peregrine and grotesk a Nature as this [History]. 1762–5 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (ed. 2) I. 118 Those Grotesque monsters..with which the spouts .. of ancient buildings are decorated. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 36 Our literature..is Gothic and grotesque.

absol. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. v. (Rtldg.) 404 He preferred the stately, or rather the grotesque in writing. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 367 The Northern love of what is called the Grotesque. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 11/1 The grotesque is a branch of the fantastic.

† b. Of landscape: Romantic, picturesquely irregular. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 136 A steep wilderness, whose hairie sides With thicket overgrown, grottesque and wilde, Access deni'd. *c* 1764 R. DODSLEY *Leasowes*, in *Shenstone's Wks.* II. (1777) 296 The more pleasing parts of this grotesque and hilly country.

3. Ludicrous from incongruity; fantastically absurd.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 374 A woman with her head peeping out of a sack, could hardly .. make a more Grotesque figure. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. v. 46 O'Carroll gave a grotesque sort of signal between a wink and a beckon. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* iii, But what added most to the grotesque expression of his face, was a ghastly smile. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 163 These peculiarities appeared far more grotesque in a faction which ruled a great empire. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 58 You can conceive nothing more grotesque than the Sunday trim of the poor people. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 154 The most grotesque machine I ever saw that *did* something. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* xii. 246 The grotesque doctrine that it is good for trade.

4. *Comb.*, as *grotesque-minded* adj.

1822 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 347 Found there Beresford.. a grotesque-minded person, very amusing.

Hence **Grote·sque** *v. trans.*, to give a grotesque form or appearance to; to caricature, travesty.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 432 After obscenity grotesqued so much It slunk away, revolted at itself. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 707, 2 This is to grotesque Dante, not to translate him.

Grotesquely (grote·skli), *adv.* [f. GROTESQUE *a.* + -LY².] In a grotesque manner; with incongruous absurdity; fantastically, whimsically.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Ep. fr. Florence* 285 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1755) III. 80 The wearied arms grotesquely deck the wall. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxv, His absurdities .. had appeared grotesquely ludicrous during his prosperity. 1828 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 26 Grotesquely-constructed sentences. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, A man of about the middle age, very grotesquely attired.

Grotesqueness (grote·sknés). [f. GROTESQUE + -NESS.] The quality of being grotesque; incongruous absurdity. Also *concr. pl.* Grotesque objects.

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 329 His face, with all its grotesqueness, was infinitely pleasanter to look at than his figure. 1860 *Heads & Hats* 12 The women [temp. Edw. IV] wore absurdly high coiffures; and the men vied with them in their height, if not in their grotesqueness. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 926 I, I sauntered about the studio, taking note of the various beauties, grotesquenesses, and curiosities that it contained.

Grotesquerie (grote·skəri). Also **grotesquery**. [as if a. F. **grotesquerie*, f. *grotesque* GROTESQUE.] Grotesque objects collectively; grotesque quality; a piece of grotesqueness.

1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 517 In a large Compartiment composed of Groteskery were seen Sphynxes, Harpyes, the Claws of Lyons and Tygers, to evidence that within inhabited Mysteries and Riddles. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. II. 339 Where so much is beautiful, the occasional anomalies and grotesqueries of taste fail to offend you. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* I. v. 92 Casting a 'jet' of gentle humour over the grim grotesquerie of the situation. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* iii. 59 The incidents .. of waking existence are therein..tossed and heaped together as the materials of a wild grotesquerie. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xiii. 197 She showed her sense of degradation in the brutal grotesquery. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 3/2 The inventive grotesquerie of his [Gustave Doré's] later work.

Grotha, Grothe, obs. ff. GROTTO, GROWTH¹.

Grothite (grōu·þəit). *Min.* [f. *Groth* the name of a German mineralogist + -ITE. Named by Dana 1867.] A variety of titanite containing yttrium.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIV. 258 Grothite .. Described as a variety of Titanite by Groth.

Grotis, Grots, obs. ff. GROATS.

Grotta, original form of GROTTO, q. v.

Grotte, obs. form of GROAT, GROT.

Grottes, obs. form of GROATS.

Grottesc(o, -k(e, -ko, obs. ff. GROTESQUE.

Grotto (grɒ·to). Pl. grottos, grottoes. Forms: *a.* 7 grotta, (grotha); *pl.* grotta's, grottas, grotha's, (*erron.* grottae); *β.* (7 groto), 7–grotto; *pl.* 7–8 grotto's, 7– grottos, grottoes. [ad. It. *grotta* (for which Dante has also *grotto*) = OF. *crote*, *croute*, Pr. *crota*, Sp. and Pg. *gruta*:—pop.L. *crupta*, *grupta* (= literary L. *crypta*), ad. Gr. κρύπτη vault, f. κρυπτειν to hide. (The mod.F. *grotte* is from It.)]

1. A cave or cavern, esp. one which is picturesque, or which forms an agreeable retreat.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. 241 To bee respected and credited, afore your grottae, or your Cryptae. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 276 We arrived at a Cave, .. and from the mouth of this delectable Grotto, gusheth forth a most delicious Fountaine. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 3 To inform my self of the present Condition of the Earth .. as far as either Grotto's or other Natural Caverns .. let me into it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 67 Of all the subterraneous caverns now known, the grotto of Antiparos is the most remarkable, as well for its extent, as for the beauty of its sparry incrustations. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 459 Echoing grottoes, full of tumbling waves And moonlight. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 153 Partly perhaps the cause, partly the effect of this consecration of grottoes, began the caves of hermits. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 89 The Dog's grotto with its floor a foot deep in poisoned air.

2. An excavation or structure made to imitate a rocky cave, often adorned with shell-work, etc., and serving as a place of recreation or a cool retreat.

1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 552 On the Vnder Story, towards the Garden, Let it be turned to a Grotta, or place of Shade, or Estiuation. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 56 A grotto or shell-house, on the summit of the hill. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. III. 92 The keeper of the house was very officious to shew him every room, with the garden, grotha's, and aqueducts. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Germany* (1685) 119 There is nowhere to be seen fairer Rows of Orange-Trees, Grottas better contrived and beautified. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/1 These seeds are sold at many shops in London, for ornamenting grottoes and shell-work. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 283 Under the palace is a very curious and beautiful grotto of shell-work, with a mosaic floor. It consists of several chambers..adorned with statues.

transf. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. VI. 663/1 A small Grotto of trees most pleasant in the Summer season.

3. A structure of oyster-shells in the form of a grotto, erected and exhibited by London street-boys on the 5th of August.

a 1845 [implied in *grottoing* below]. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 122. 1877 *Punch* 244 The Derby outing comes, like the 'grotter', only once a year.

4. *Comb.*, as *grotto-work*; *grotto-like* adj.

1782 COWPER *Poet, Oyster, & Sensit. Plant* 49 You, in your grotto-work enclosed, Complain of being thus exposed. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 39 There in a cool and grotto-like repose.

Hence **Gro·ttoed** *ppl. a.*, ensconced in a grotto; also, formed into grottoes; **Gro·ttoing** *vbl. sb.*, making grottos (sense 3).

a 1748 J. WARTON *Fashion* 21 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1748) III. 275 Happy the grotto'd hermit with his pulse. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir* 76 And the threepence he'd got by grottoing was spent in plums. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Prol. 301 Grey, gaunt, and silent as its grotto'd rock.

Grouan, variant of GROWAN.

Grou(e, Grouff(e, obs. ff. GROW, GROOF.

Grouff'f)lings, variant of GROVELLINGS *Obs.*

Grough, obs. form of GROW; variant of GRUFF.

Grought, obs. form of GROWTH¹.

Grouhund, obs. form of GREW-HOUND.

Groul, Groume, obs. ff. GROWL, GRUME.

Groule: see GURL *v.*

Groun, obs. f. *grown*, pa. pple. of GROW.

Ground (graund), *sb.* Forms: 1–5 (6– *Sc.*) grund, 4–6 grond, (5 gronnde), 4–7 grounde, 5 grownd(e, (5 grount, growende, 6 growinde, groune, 7 grown), 3– ground. [Com. Teut.: OE. *grund* str. masc. = OFris., OS. *grund* (MDu. *gront*, inflected *grond-*, Du. *grond*), OHG. *grunt*, *krunt* (MHG. *grunt*, *grund-*, G. *grund*), Goth. **grundus* (cf. *grundu-waddjus* ground-wall, foundation, *afgrundipa* abyss):—OTeut. **grundu-z*:—pre-Teut. **ghṛndhu-s*; no cognates outside Teut. are known. The formal equivalent is not found in ON., which has however *grund* fem. (declined like the *-i-* stems), earth, plain, and a cognate type (Teut. **grunþo-*:—pre-Teut. *ghṛndho-*) in *grunn-r*, *grud-r* masc., bottom, *grunn-r* adj., shallow, *grunn* neut., shoal (Da. *grund* bottom, shallow, Sw. *grund* bottom, foundation, ground).]

I. The bottom; the lowest part or downward limit of anything.

† 1. a. Of the sea, a well, ditch, etc., and of hell; rarely of heaven. (Cf. BOTTOM 3.) *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxiv. 8 Du gedroefes grund [L. *fundum*] sæs. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 345 (Gr.) Het hine bære swertan helle grundes ȝyman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He .. alesde us of helle grunde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12059 Modiȝnesse, þatt warrp þe deofell..Inntill þe grund off hellepitt. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 154 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Hit is ymston of feor iboren, nys non betere vnder heouene grunde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7213 In þe grond of helle dongeoune þe hevedes of

synfulle salle be turned doune. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 12 He fel doun yn the ground of þe dich. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237 b/2 Thangel of our lord plunged them doun in the grounde of the see. 1535 COVERDALE *Iob* xxxviii. 16 Camest thou euer in to the grounde of the see? 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 218 Cast Him .. into the ground of the Sea, He shall come up again.

† b. Of other things, esp. of a vessel or a wound (cf. BOTTOM 1). Also in phrase *All to ground*: completely, thoroughly. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 7779 þer mihten sitten in þon grunde [of the tower] cnihtes sixti hundred. *Ibid.* 21508 And duden heom alle clane into þan scipen grunde. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1197 Horn dronk of horn a stounde And þrew hys ryng to þe grounde [of the horn]. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 814 þe leche clanseþ þe wounde: Clene in þe ground And leiþ salue a-boue. *c* 1305 *J. Iscariot* 118 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 Of oure louerdes god .. he stal al to grounde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 153 Decoct in bras yf grauel in the ground Noon leue, is preef that that licour is sound. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 215 3e schul be þe ground of þis laddere in helle, be-cause 3e be begynners of þat wrong! *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2079 His dedly wound god helyth frome the ground. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1362 Quhyle we grip it [an ailment] to the grund. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ix, I ken weel eneugh how a customer looks that's near the grund of the purse.

† c. *fig.* Of the heart: (cf. BOTTOM 5 b). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 13286 Crist sahh all hiss herrtess grund. *c* 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 220/19 þis olde man riȝt of is heorte grounde Al weopinde he hem tolde ȝwat he hadde i-founde. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 81 Sone, y fele the dede stounde, The suert is at myn herte grounde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 170 In þe bothime, in þe ground, in þe depthe of þin herte. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xliii. 30 The grounde of his hert was kyndled towarde his brother. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7 Let vs rather b esse God from the ground of our heart. 1745 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 506 We praised God from the ground of the heart.

2. The solid bottom or earth underlying the sea († or other water). Now only *Naut.*, esp. in reference to soundings, or in phrase *To break ground*: to heave the anchor clear of the bottom.

Beowulf (Z.) 553 Hreo wæron yða .. Me to grunde ȝeteah fah feondscaða. *c* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 227 (Gr.) Dol bið se ðe gæð on deop wæter, se ðe..mid fotum ne mæg grund ȝeræcan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14861 All all swa summ þe sæ wass þær Dun till þe ground toworrpenn, Swa þatt teȝȝ o þe driȝȝe grund Wel sæȝhenn openn weȝȝe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1840 þat was no creatur in liue þat moght to grund or reche or riue. *Ibid.* 23198 Stang als men sais es vmstund Sua depe þat þar-on es na grund. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 885 (W.) To a fische-pole he come .. He lepe in and sanke to grounde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 148 As þai saile þai may .. see þe ground of þe see. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xi. 75 Caste out of þi pytt þe stynkyng wose of pride, tyl þou fynde a syker ground & a clene. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1395 Lett fall an ankyr to grownd! *a* 1538 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 393 Gif ȝe can nocht get the grund, Steir be the compas. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 204 Dive into the bottome of the deepe, Where Fadome-line could neuer touch the ground. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 190 There is good ground and ankorage here: and you shall ride in three fathom water. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xiv. 93 If you Angle for him [trout] at the ground..the Menow is a good bayte. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 1 The Ship then breaking Ground from Graves-End, to fall down to the Buoy in the Nore. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 50 We kept continual Soundings, and had always Ground from one League to ten off the Shore, from 20 to 50 Fathom Water. 1752 [see BREAK *v.* 44 d]. 1782 *Log of Albemarle* in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. v, With this depth and ground you may be sure you are without the Capes. 1807 J. JOHNSON *Oriental Voy.* 220 On the 5th the men of war..broke ground, and steered past. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, s. v., *To strike ground*, to obtain soundings.

fig. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. John Juniper* I. 85 His readers..may have flattered themselves with hope of finding ground at last, after the pains of diving so deep for it.

b. The bottom at a point where the water becomes too shallow for a vessel, etc. to float. *To take the ground*: to run ashore, to strand. *To smell the ground* (see quot. 1875).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 17 Thus do the hopes we haue in him, touch ground, And dash themselves to pieces. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 299 These masses [icebergs] may sometimes take the ground in great numbers. 1875 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 374, I..fancy that I begin to 'smell the Ground', as Sailors say of the Ship that slackens speed as the Water shallows under her. 1880 *Times* 4 Aug. 12/4 The Laine, Russian barque,..took the ground on the Somersetshire side.

† c. *On ground* = AGROUND. *To set* or *run on ground*: *fig.* to puzzle, nonplus (a person). Cf. 9 b.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 40 Like a Whale on ground. 1601 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1843) V. 127 The Pharisees and Sadducees had no further end but to set Him on ground, and so to expose him to the contempt of the people. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* VI. (1704) 522/1 The English ..may come on Ground. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 442 Will God heale, that man may be set on ground and bee convinced of his owne impotency. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 138 Whilest others run themselves on ground, and dispute it till their understandings be nonplust. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 217/4 The Ship called the Van Hoorn..is on ground without the mouth of the Texell.

3. *pl.* The particles deposited by a liquid in the bottom of the vessel containing it; dregs, lees. † Also *sing.* a residuum, sediment.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxiv. 9 Ill men sall drynke þe grundis of þe chalice. *c* 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 93 Streyne hit wel þorouȝ a caneuas, and do awey þe groundes of þe roses. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 159 The grounds or dregs of the black oile oliue. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* viii. 98 Wheresoever there is a swim there is also a ground or residence. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 53 The unwholesome Settlements or Grounds of the Beer. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, *Just.* Did you perceive anything in my chocolate cup..? *Ser.* Nothing,..unless it was a little grounds. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 141 [Telling fortunes] neither from the lines of a hand, nor the grounds of a teacup. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 367 Cups of smoking black coffee (half grounds as the Turks drink it).

fig. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 44 Fulfil with joy the remnant of the grounds and remainders of the afflictions of Christ in your body. 1642 HALES *Schism* 4 If so be you be *animo dejecto*, if you have cleared your self from froth and growns. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 185 How much another thing it is to hear him speak that hath cleared himself from froth and growns.

b. Refuse (of meal, wool, etc.). *rare.*

1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* 21 The mustiest grounds Of Barley-griest, bak'd purposely for hounds. 1653 WALTON *Angler* v. 117 You must be sure you want not .. the Peacocks feather, and grounds of such wool and crewel as will make the Grasshopper. 1808 JAMIESON, *Grounds*, the refuse of flax, left in dressing it.

II. Base, foundation.

† **4.** The solid base or foundation on which an edifice or other structure is raised. In early use *pl.* in the same sense (cf. *foundations*). *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vi. 48 Gelic is [he] ðæm menn timbrende hus seðe delfæð..& ȝesette ða grundas [L. *fundamenta*] ofer carr *vel* stan. *Ibid.* xiv. 29. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 8 Groundes ofe hilles todreued are. *Ibid.* 16 Groundes ofe ertheli werlde vn-hiled are. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 128 For þi þat na were may stand Wit-outen grundwall to be lastand, þar for þis were sal I fund Apon a selcuth stedfast grund. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* v. 16 Thilke Zazabazar cam, and sette the groundis of the temple of God in Jerusalem. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* CXXX, On him traist and call, That corner-stone and ground is of the wall. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 15 Salomon .. buylded the walles .. from the grounde of yᵉ house vnto the rofe. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 35 As ȝour maisters grund is laid, Lyk do the vallis and bigging be. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 57 There be but nineteene standing, .. howbeit the ruines and ground of fivescore more, are yet visible. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 88 The beams which make the ground or bottom of the Bridge.

5. In various immaterial applications.

a. That on which a system, work, institution, art, or condition of things, is founded; the basis, foundation. Now somewhat *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19307 þat was to strenght þair trout[h] in grund. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 209 Mekenes, þat es grund of al vertus .. On whilk al vertus may be sette fast. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 793 (842) As he þat is þe welle of worþinesse Of troupe ground, myrour of goodlyhed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 80 How þe grounddes first grew..Bothe of torfer and tene þat hom tide after. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* vi, And so the vertew of his ȝouth before Was in his age the ground of his delytis. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 18 He ordeyned his groundes for household so sure that his greete hospitalitie dayly stode wurshypfully without decay xxxiii yeres. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 56 Cuvatyce, Rute of all evill and grund of vyce. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* Prol., For a grounde of this treatyse..I do take an olde statute named Extenta manerii as a principall grounde therof. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 1 Which of all goodly manners is the ground, And roote of civill conversation. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 4 The Edition of the Seuentie .. was vsed by the Greeke fathers for the ground and foundation of their Commentaries. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 110 These and the May-fly are the ground of all fly-Angling. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Musick* I. i. 1 The Gam-ut is the Ground of all Musick. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* x. (1877) 198 The ground of the national existence was laid in sacrifice. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* XXVI. 219 Upon a similar ground rests all the vast body of certain knowledge.

† b. A fundamental principle; also *pl.* the elements or rudiments of any study or branch of knowledge. *Obs.*

1531 *Doctor & Student* Introd. 2, I wyll gladly shewe the as me thynketh what be the groundes of the lawe of Englande. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 2 b, There is a ground in the law, that inheritance may .. not lyneally ascend. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* I. x. (1714) 22 Marrying divers Principles and Grounds, Out of their Match, a true Conclusion brings. 1605 BACON *Adv. L.* II. i. § 2 Let this ground therefore be laid that [etc.]. 1625 — *Ess., Boldness* (Arb.) 519 Men that vndertake great Cures .. but want the Grounds of Science. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XX. 160 And counselled me to learn the .. language, (whereof I had already got some grounds). 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. X. (1743) 434 They have likewise a chaplain to instruct them in the grounds of learning. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 195 Though he is the Poitier who teaches you the step and the grounds; yet I am the Gallini who gives you the air, and the grace of the minuet.

c. A circumstance on which an opinion, inference, argument, statement, or claim is founded, or which has given rise to an action, procedure, or mental feeling; a reason, motive. Often with additional implication: A valid reason, justifying motive, or what is alleged as such. *On the ground of*: by reason of (some circumstance alleged in justification of a procedure). *On (public, religious, etc.) grounds*: for reasons of the nature specified.

c 1205 LAY. 3191 Al þis ilka ich wulle don; iseid ich habbe þene grund. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 160-3 The grounde and cause of al my peyn..I wol reherse not for to haue redresse But to declare my grounde of heuynesse. 1395 *Remonstr. Rom. Corrup.* (1851) 20 Ambrose and Crisostom witnessen, with greet ground of holi writ and opin resoun, that confessioun to God sufficith to saluacioun. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 171 He .. sawe his growende scholde be preved nowte, thanne he mad a new mater. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xli. 21 Stonde at youre cause (saieth the Lorde) and bringe forth youre strongest grounde. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 179 The true ground of all these piteous woes. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* E iij, Chestnut, Chastnut: say some. I knowe not upon what ground. 1605 *Verstegan's Dec. Intell.*, Commend. Verses, To gratifie that nation is his ground To whom he thinks his best endeuours bound. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xx. 343 The beginning of a rumour is sometimes all the ground thereof. 1657 P. HENRY *Diaries* (1882) 42 Hee refus'd; his grounds I know not. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iii. § 6 Then all former ages have believed without sufficient ground for faith. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 18 A great ground of Gladness. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 340 On which ground it is, that their best Cities seldom have splendid Edifices .. from .. private Hands. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 126 The ground and reason of this tradition, I could not learn. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xi. (ed. 2) 167 Let but any complaining, disquieted man tell you the ground of his uneasiness. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iii, That is to be the ground of my dismission. — *Rivals* II. i, What grounds for apprehension? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 19 There is ground enough for the opinion that all the kingdoms of Europe were, at a remote period, elective. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 201, I thought the insolent, unprovoked aggression .. a good ground of war. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 134 His desire was publicly urged on public grounds, and..thus only, the pope was at liberty to consider it. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 21/2 He has no ground for preferring either opinion. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 283 The modern usurer will on such grounds leave his money to a hospital. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 233 Thus all ground of offence is taken away. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 57, I am unable to perceive the grounds of the assumption. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 293 Ferrar was deprived..on the ground of his marriage. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 109 Whether or no this legend had any ground I cannot say. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trips* iii, My grounds for doing so shall soon be stated explicitly.

6. The foundation or substratum on which other parts are overlaid, or on which they rest for support or display. In various technical uses:

a. The chief or underlying part in a composite textile fabric; a piece of cloth used as a basis for embroidery or decoration. In *Lace-making*: The meshes upon which the pattern is worked.

c 1386 CHAUCER Prol. 453 Hir coverchiefs ful fyne weren of ground I dorste swere they weyeden ten pound. 1480 *Warar. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 116 Cloth of gold broched upon satyn ground. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 They pluck off both the Nap and Cotton of the same Fustians, and break commonly both the Ground and Threads in sunder. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* III. i. Wks. 1882 II. 455 No mortal hand so ignorant is found, To weave coarse work upon a precious ground. 1722 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6068/8 A Suit of Double Ground, yellow and white, lined with a yellow Mantua Silk. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Your occasional tropes and flowers suit the general coarseness of your style as tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey-woolsey. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* (ed. 2), *Devonia Ground*, a ground used in Duchesse lace, and as a variety when making Honiton lace.

b. Any material surface, natural or prepared, which is taken as a basis for working upon: *esp.* in painting or decorative art, a main surface or first coating of colour, serving as a support for other colours or a background for designs; the prevailing or principal colour of any object, picture, etc.; that portion of a surface which is not coloured, decorated, or operated upon. Also *pl.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xi. (1495) 871 The meane coloures ben groundyd in none other colour better than in whyte, and the more whyte the grounde is the faster the colour cleuyth. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1074 My sable ground of sin I will not paint. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 621 The rest had need of a ground of Latton foile to giue them a lustre. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 168 The Ground (in a Plaine-chart) is the space or Platforme wherein the Lines are to be inscribed. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 200 All the Wall is painted in lovely Mosaick Work of Green, upon a Ground of fine Gold. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 347 When you begin to work, lay a thick ground against the ceiling or wall, with plaster. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii, The gems, being relieved and set off by the darker and more grave ground of the stuff, show like stars. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 921 Laying the grounds [of wall-paper] is done with earthy colours or coloured lakes thickened with size, and applied with brushes. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VII. ii. 124 Seen in broken flakes on a deep purple ground of heavier cloud beyond. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Dyers first prepare the white ground and then lay on the dye of purple.

fig. 1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* I. vii. Dram. Wks. (1875) 124 A man cannot discern the ground of their discourse for oaths. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 157 Cockneyism is a ground of native shallowness, mounted with pertness and conceit.

† c. *Mus.* The plain-song or melody on which a descant is raised. Also = *ground-bass*. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 19 A cunning Musition, who having devised his plaine grounde in right measure [etc.]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 49 For on that ground Ile make a holy Descant. 1596 *Edward III*, II. i. 122 Ah, what a world of descant makes my soule Vpon this voluntarie ground of loue. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*, Welcome is all our Song, is all our sound, The Treble part, the Tenor, and the Ground. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 199 An untouched organ underneath the hill, plays soft ground to the Muses instruments. 1719 WATTS *Doxology*, 'Let God the Father live', Sinners from his free Love derive The Ground of all their Songs. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Ground*, the name given to a composition in which the bass, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is perpetually repeated to a continually varying melody: as in Purcel's *Ground*, Pepusch's *Ground*, etc.

d. *Etching.* (See quots. 1727–41 and 1837.) Also *etching-ground.* Cf. G. *ätzgrund.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Ground in Etching denotes a gummous composition, smeared over the surface of the metal to be etched; to prevent the aqua fortis from eating, or having effect, except in places where this *ground* is cut through, or pared off, with the points of needles. 1790 [see ETCHING]. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 386 This ground must be made up into small balls. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 203/1 (art. *Aquatinta*) He..formed a granulated surface on the plate, usually called a *ground.* 1837 *Ibid.* IX. 441 This etching-ground is a substance composed of wax, asphaltum, gum-mastic, resin, etc... The *laying of the ground,* as it is called, is thus effected [etc.]. *Ibid.* 442 The parts which are bitten-in enough are now to be covered with what is called *stopping-ground,* which is a mixture of lamp-black and Venice turpentine. 1885 *Chemist's Circular,* Holding the plate perfectly level, pour on the centre as much of the Liquid Ground as will freely flow over the entire surface.

e. *Carpentry.* (See quots.) Usually *pl.*

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 *Grounds.*—Pieces of wood concealed in a wall, to which the facings or finishings are attached. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 593 Ground, or boxing-stile, grooved to receive the plastering. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 248 *Grounds.*—Those pieces of wood imbedded in the plastering of walls, to which skirting and other joiner's finishings are attached. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 492 Where the plasterer's work joins the grounds, they should have a small groove ploughed in the edge to form a key for the plaster.

†f. *pl.* (See quots.) *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* I. xvii. (1729) 79 Of the whitest part of the old Wood.. is made the Grounds of our effeminate farined Gallants Sweet Powder. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Chalk,* used in Powder by the Perfumers to mix with their Grounds. *Ibid., Grounds,* unscented Hair Powder, made of Starch or Rice.

† 7. The fundamental constituent or the essential part of any thing. *Obs.*

1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Two Med. agst. Venome* 123 b, Taking away the grounde, and evill qualitie, that the venomes doe infuse into the bodies. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 429 Our Musk is compounded of divers things, the ground whereof is the bloud of a little Beast. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 Though the meat be particoloured, or party named. Yet the ground and meate is Pelo and no other. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 14 The Ground of the Eye (as they call it) should be large and full.. What they mean by the Ground of the Eye is the Pupil or Hole thro' the Iris and Uvea.

III. The surface of the earth, or a part of it.

8. The earth regarded as the surface upon which man and his surroundings naturally rest or move; freq. in prepositional phrases, as *along, on, to the ground* († formerly also without the article), *above* or *under ground.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2295 Hord-weard sohte ȝeorne æfter grunde, wolde guman findan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 Ða eodan hie eft to ðæm tune, & þæt xild ȝebrædan & ȝefyldan eal oþ grund. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9285 Illc an treo þatt..Ne bereþþ nohht god wasstme Shall bi þe grund beon hæwenn upp. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2640 Đe child it warp dun to ðe grund. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2768 Wat is binuþe þe gronde, þat makeþ þat þe fondement ne stont none stounde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 Ase þet trau þet is ykarked mid frut, þe more hit bouȝ to þe grunde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 223 He fil al plat vp on the grounde. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8738 Oon gaf him on the ere Such a clap with his fist That he thoo the ground kyst. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 10 In Aperill quhen cleithit is.. The abill grounde be wyrking off natur. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 29 On the fertill skyrt lappis of the ground. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 86 If any be much under grownd, the dampnesse of the earth takes away their lively colour. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The simple ayre, the gentle warbling wynde.. The grassye ground with daintye Daysies dight. 1590 — *F. Q.* III. xii. 34 To ground He fell halfe dead. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 43 Were the City again in the hands of the Moors, or even with the Ground, it were better for us. 1772 in G. White *Selborne* (1880) 126 After I left Sussex the tortoise retired into the ground under the hepatica. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, He looked on the ground while he answered her. 1888 MCCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. xi. 214 He stumbled..and I came to the ground with him.

b. *fig.* in phr. † *To bring to the ground*: to cast down, overthrow, overcome, subdue. *To come* (or *go*) *to the ground*: to be overcome; to perish. *To fall to the ground*: (of schemes) to come to nothing, to be given up or abandoned; so *to be dashed to the ground* (of hopes). *Down to the ground*: completely, thoroughly, in every respect (*colloq.*).

c 1200 ORMIN 11773 þatt illke wise þatt Adam I Paradys wass fandedd, & brohht to grund. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1292 Þis lond was ibroȝt þoru treson verst to grounde. *Ibid.* 7495 Þus lo þe englisse folc vor noȝt to grounde com. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9888 Arthur.. preyed hym of help a stounde, Or elles he scholde go to grounde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9342 Hit greuys me full gretly, & to ground brynges. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 411 It must needes fall to the ground. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv, Let such vanities passe and come to the groune. 1640 C. HARVEY *Church-gate* iii, He holds us up, whilst in him we are found: If once we fall from him, we go to ground. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 106 It fell to the ground with the rest of the King's plans and attempts. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II, These poor fellows' hopes were suddenly dashed to the ground. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 34 The strong survived, the weaker went to the ground. 1878 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* xlv, Some sea-coast city in South America would suit me down to the ground. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 421 He looks as if he could be trusted down to the ground.

c. Regarded as the place of burial. *Above ground*: unburied, alive. *To bring, come to the ground* (now only *dial.*): to bury, be buried.

c 1400 *Siege Troy* 1334 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXII. 44 So doughty a body..That soo lowe is leyd in þe ground. ?*c* 1430 *St. Greg. Trental* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 79 Sone to the gronde the con hor bere bryng And beryd hor. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 157 To see me honestly brought to the grownde. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 51 While I remaine aboue the ground, you shall Heare from me still. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iii. 19. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 208 I'll find out my Master, if he be above Ground, and bring him t'ye. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 19 Rachel, who died last week, and is still above ground. 1877 L. J. JENNINGS *Field Paths & Gr. Lanes* 28 Poor thing! it was only fourteen months afore she came to the ground.

d. The portion of the earth's surface on which a person or thing stands or moves; often *fig.* in phr. *to cut the ground from under one* or *one's feet.*

c 1530 *Interl. Beauties Women* A vi, Yet worship I the ground that thou gost on. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. i. P 2, I took all possible pains to feel the ground under my feet, and to study the characters of the whole household. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* xi, The ground was cut from under her on every side. 1869 — *He Knew* lxiii, Why should you have cut the ground away from your feet in that way?

†e. The bare floor which constituted the pit of a theatre. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* Induct., The understanding Gentlemen o' the Ground.

f. *Fox-hunting.* (*To run*) *to ground*: into a burrow or hole in the ground, 'to earth'. Also *to lie at ground.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 246 They soon found a fox, who ..saved himself by running to ground. 1801 DANIEL *Rural Sports* I. 90 In deep Snow, Foxes will lie at ground. *Ibid.* 91 When a Fox goes to ground, after a long chase.. With respect to the digging of Foxes which hounds run to ground.

9. †a. The earth as contrasted with heaven. Chiefly in phr. *on* (*the*) *ground.* (In later use perh. not different from sense 8.) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hymns* ix. 39 (Gr.) And we men cweðað on grunde her. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 52 God saue þe from mischaunce, And ȝiue þe grace vppon grounde, In good lyf to ende. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1964 All þe gracieux goddez þat þe ground viseten All er vndir my obedience. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 443 Ther goys none on grounde that has sich a wyght. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 146 A Nobler Sir, ne're liu'd 'Twixt sky and ground. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* IV. i, There's not a finer Officer goes on ground. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 72 And think, no doubt, she been the greatest wight on ground.

†b. The earth as distinguished from the sea; the dry land. Phr. *To lay on dry ground*: to floor, gravel (cf. 2 c). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 747 (Gr.) Þone, þe grund & sund, heofon & eorðan & hreo wæȝas.. amearcode. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 142 Of schip þe gon fonde An sette fot on grunde. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 40 But sir, if that a man sayle farre Upon the see, wyll than that starre Do there as on the grounde? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 32 The glad marchant that does vew from ground His ship farre come. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 50 Who this king should bee, beshackled theyr wits, and layd them a dry ground euery one. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13 2 Cannot believe.. That other elements are to be found, Than is the water and this ball of ground. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 67 Then we unladed all her furniture.. and set her on ground for to caulk her. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 937 Too late young Turnus the delusion found, Far on the sea, still making from the ground.

10. With *a* and *pl.* †a. A region, land, country. *Obs. rare.*

Beowulf Z.) 2073 Heofones ȝim glad ofer grundas. *a* 1000 *Widsith* 136 (Gr.) Swa scriþende ȝesceapum hweorfað gleo-men gumena ȝeond grunda fela. *c* 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 188 In alle Cristendome Ys no grounde ne lond to Yreland lyche, So large, so gode. *Ibid.* 191 Kepe welle that grounde [Wales]. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is altered* I. i, *Onion*.. though I haue no learning, yet I honour a scholer in any ground of the earth sir.

†b. A piece or parcel of land. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxvii. 7 And with that moneye they bought a ground of a certayne potter for godlye vses. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Arborum contemplatione fundum comparare.* to bye a grounde for the trees that is in it. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husbandry* 23 When Part of a Ground has been better Till'd than the rest [etc.].

c. *pl.* An enclosed portion of land of considerable extent surrounding or attached to a dwelling-house or other building, serving chiefly for ornament or recreation. †Formerly in more general sense = lands, fields.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 268 Markys, rentys, and powndys, Greatt castels & growndys. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 158 b, No person shall kepe..in his owne proper landes, nor in the possession, londes or groundes of any other.. aboue the nombre of two thousande Shepe at one tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. x. 36 Like a Theefe to come to rob my grounds; Climbing my walles inspight of me the Owner. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 184 Giant Despair.. caught Christian and Hopeful asleep in his grounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 141 His [labours] who ploughs across the furrowed grounds. *Ibid.* 194 No.. marks nor bounds Distinguished acres of litigious grounds. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 161 P 2 Till he has learned the history of his grounds. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xviii, After having cut down every foot of grass upon your grounds. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, The Captain's house was a villa, and his land 'grounds', and it was all very high, and mighty, and great. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, iii. (1857) 243 Extensive grounds were also laid out around the palace, and a park was formed.

11. Area or distance on the face of the earth. (Usually without article, and most commonly depending on a word implying extent or partition.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12556 Naules..hade londes full long, & of leue brede, And the grettist of grise, of gronnde & of pepull. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 An acre of grounde.. as moche grounde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Ded. P iij b, Anon, haveing gone a litle ground, mine eyes were fead with most delectable appearaunces. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 111, I will not rest till I haue run some ground. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xi. (1635) 185 That parcell of ground.. has become the Salt Sea. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Apr., I have a mind to buy enough ground to build a coach-house and stable. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 58 We travelled till night, and afterwards having gone a great deal more ground [etc.]. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. 34, 'I bungle the loading of pistols! I that have stepped more ground than any man in the country!' 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121 The glacier..takes up ground which belonged to it in former ages. 1900 *Pilot* 24 Mar. 110/2 Much of the ground covered in these expeditions is practically new to the modern European.

fig. (cf. 4, 5). 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvii. 170 And thought that the Kings Refusal to make good their Demands, was a sufficient Piece of Ground to build their War on.

b. *esp.* in phr. *To gain, gather, get ground*: to advance, make progress; *lit.* and *fig.* (see GAIN *v.* 8, GATHER *v.* 9, GET *v.* 5 c). *To give ground*: to recede, retire (see GIVE *v.* 45). *To lose ground*: to fall back, decline (see LOSE *v.*).

c 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 188 Wylde Yrishe so muche of grounde have gotyne There upon us. *Ibid.* 189 In that land..we lesse every yere More grounde and more. 1529 [see GET *v.* 5 c]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 254 To outrunne the ringleader, and thereby to gett ground. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 114 They come, no man giue ground..Be Englishmen and berd them to their faces. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 3 To deal plainly with you, you have lost som ground at Court by it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 111 Though we beat and tack'd to and agen till the evening, we gained no ground. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 53 He sweated profusely and the delirium began to give ground. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 39 A more independent spirit..is daily gaining ground among that class of men. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiii. 354 They were steadily losing ground in the war.

c. *To take ground*: to take up, or move into, a certain position. *lit.* and *fig.*

1700 [see 13 b]. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 489 Uncertainty was at last removed, by his marching towards Arcot, and taking ground before it on the 21st of August. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 18 Take ground to the right (or left) in fours. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 850/1 He took new ground..as to..painting.

d. *fig.* With allusion to a metaphorical 'travelling' or the like: Subject-matter, things that may be the object of study or discourse. Also *rarely* with *a*: A department of study.

1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 12 His pupil had the courage to walk over the same ground after him. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 117 The learned Dr Robertson has travelled partly over the same ground. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xiii. 112 Mr. B... thought he had touched on forbidden ground. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. i. 8 The more we know of any one ground of knowledge, the further we see into the general domains of intellect.

12. Preceded by a descriptive or limiting adj., or an attributive sb.: Area or space having a specified extent or character, or adapted for a specified purpose. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. with *a* and *pl.* (Now only with attrib. sb. or with an adj. indicating relative position or change of level.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 29 Lat thyn Astrolabie couch adoun evene up-on a smothe grond. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* iii. 5 The place where vpon thou stondest, is an wholy grounde. — *Ps.* cvi[i]. 35 He maketh..water sprynges of a drye grounde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 225, I feare none, because I stande uppon a saufe grounde. 1577 [see CORN-GROUND]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 79 Hee.. did beate the enemy from a ground of advantage. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 14 On a low ground by the River side. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 215 The Country..was full of little rising Grounds and Valleys. 1777 [see HUNTING-GROUND]. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 565 That our author may be able to meet Dr. Jackson..on equal grounds. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. viii. 108 A level ground, four leagues in breadth, lay between the armies. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 112 The fishing grounds of Portugal and England were used in common. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 59 The spot was on a rising ground in a bend of the Foyle.

b. in generalized sense.

c 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 192 Lytelle wenythe the fole..What woo it were for alle this Englysshe grounde. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 286 Out of Dumbar that theif he maid exyle, Unto Edward, and Inglis grund agane. 1533 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 6 In tough cley, and vpon hylly ground. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVI. vi, I..Sett on plaine ground will thee Jehovah praise. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 191 My credit now stands on such slippery ground. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* iii. 5 [cf. 1535 Coverdale in a]. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xiv. (1647) 192 Though he stood on the lower ground in point of birth. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 34 If..on forbidden ground..We sought without attaining. 1832 SHELLEY *Masque Anarchy* lxv, On some spot of English ground. 1853 TENNYSON *To E. L.* 10, I..track'd you still on classic ground. 1888 INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 1 The best tiger-shooting ground in the world.

13. With reference to possessor or occupier, denoted by a genitive noun or possessive pronoun.

a. The portion of land forming the property († or territory) of a person († or people), or occupied by one as a tenant.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 188 Sour king sall..gett agayn his avyn gronde. *Ibid.* 1973 Mist þou þe marches of Messedoyne mayntene þi-selfe And gouerne bot þine awen gronde. *c* 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 188 Oure grounde there is a lytelle cornere To alle Yrelonde in trewe comparisone. 1533 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 That every man ryng his swyne, except they kepe theyme of theire owne growinde. 1548 Forrest *Pleas. Poesye* xix. 61 Hee [the farmer] cannot els lyue, so deeare is his grownde. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 225 Like a fair house, built on another mans ground. 1787 Cowper *Let.* 30 Aug., Wks. (1876) 262 Mr. Throckmorton having long since put me in possession of all his ground, has now given me possession of his library. 1842 Tennyson *Amphion* 75 'Tis in my neighbour's ground. 1855 — *Maud* I. xxi. 1 Rivulet crossing my ground.

b. The space upon which a person, etc., takes his stand; the position maintained or defended by one; *esp.* in phrases *to hold, keep, maintain, stand, shift one's ground*; now usually *fig.* (sometimes with suggestion of 5 a).

1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) ix. 176 He fightinge to maintaine Fregilia towne, they bearinge in to make his grown their grown. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 239 The Church thereby keeping as it were her ground. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 1 A friend, as willing to shift his ground as I, gave me an Overture which I accepted. 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 287 Drawn in two lines adverse they wheeled around, And in the middle meadow took their ground. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4353/1 The De-erters..stood their Ground, and..fir'd on 'em. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 278 We can hardly keep our Ground against the Current. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 221 The commanding officer turns on his own ground. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. 4 The sports of the field still maintained their ground. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. vii. P 24 She met me on my own ground. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* v. 113 Here the humblest slave might stand erect on the ground of his humanity. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 34 The government was strong enough to hold its ground. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii. (1865) 43/2 It is not easy to see how it [Individuality] can stand its ground. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 197, I, like him taking the ground of future expediency, stoutly maintain the contrary position.

14. The particular space or area under consideration, or one used for some special purpose, *esp.* the scene of any contest, or meeting. *Off the ground*: out of the way. *On the ground*: engaged in a duel.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1174 A noumbur hoge Of Grekes were gedret & þe grounde hade. *Ibid.* 1352 The Troiens.. ffleddon in fere .. When the Grekys hade the gre & the grounde wonen. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 115 Content to talk with the Governour, providit that the Cardinall and his cumpany war of the ground. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 49 Bid our Commanders leade their charges off A little from this ground. 1678 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* IV. Wks. 1883 VI. 213 I'm too well acquainted with the ground, Quite to forget it. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vi, Why came ye na hame when other folk left the grund? 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, There were sentries posted to keep the ground for the troops. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vii, He has been 'on the ground' I don't know how many times. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. (1859) 41 They had just arrived on the ground, and had not yet taken any whales. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 72 (Bandy) *Ground*, a rectangular sheet of ice, measuring not more than 200 yds. × 100 yds. and not less than 100 × 50.

b. *Cricket.* (*a*) The space on which the game is played; (*b*) the space within which a player may lawfully stand while taking a particular part in the game; *the, his*, etc. *ground* (of a batsman) = the ground behind the popping-crease; (*c*) the paid staff of players attached to a club (also *ground-staff*).

1774 *Laws of Cricket* 8 The strikers need not keep within their ground till the Umpire has called *Play*. 1788 *Ibid.*, This rule is not meant .. to prevent the bowler from filling up holes, watering his ground, or using sawdust, &c., when the ground is wet. 1850 'Bat' *Cricketer's Man.* 78 The .. players of 'the Ground' .. act in the..capacity of..umpire. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, He is never in his ground, except when his wicket is down. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, His colleague driving the ball into his wicket whilst he was just out of the ground. 1894 *Times* 23 Mar. 10/2 There are various additions to the ground staff. .. The list of 'the ground' is now as follows.

c. *To have the ground on one's side*: to have the advantage of position (in a contest.)

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 1 He knows well that he hath gotten the ground and winde on his side, but I think I have the Sun on my back.

15. In technical uses. † a. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bowling, Ground*, a bag or handkerchief laid down to mark where a bowl is to go.

b. *Telegraphy.* The contact of the conductor of an electric circuit with the earth; the escape of current resulting from this.

1870 F. L. Pope *Electr. Tel.* v. (1872) 63 The effect of a ground or escape is .. to exhaust the batteries more rapidly. 1883 T. D. Lockwood *Electr. Tel.* 138 If an accidental connection with the ground should occur, or, as it is technically said, a ground appears on the wires. 1893 in Sloane *Electrical Dict.*

IV. 16. The soil of the earth. Also without article: Soil, earth, mould; now only in *Mining* (see quot. 1881) except with descriptive adj. Phr. *To break ground* (see Break *v.* 44).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6747 Theif hus brecand, or gruband grund. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 10 If the grounde be good, putte the more beanes to the pease. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Misery Mankind* I. (1859) 16 We may learn to know ourselves to be but ground, earth, and ashes. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 196 This Trench (where the labourers first break ground). 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 131 There are no Woods in it by reason of the shallowness of the Ground. 1700 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 17 He ought to dig it deeper till he comes to firm ground; or if it proves to be loose, or made Ground [etc.] 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/1 The extreme wetness of the ground had delayed the operation of the share. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Ground*, the rock in which a vein is found; also, any given portion of the mineral deposit itself. 1884 *Public Opinion* 12 Sept. 338/1 The loose shale..has moved forward .. and carried away both shafts..down to blue ground.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A kind or variety of soil. ? *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxv. (1495) 642 Corne thryueth in one grounde and faylyth in a nother. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 2 There be many maner of groundes and soyles. Some whyte cley, somme redde cley [etc.]. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 238 Let hym make his fundacyon vpon a grauely grownde myxt with clay. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 44 They know exactly..what ground is best for euerie kinde of corne. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 409 In some Grounds which are strong, you shall haue a Raddish, &c. come in a Moneth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 80 This ground with Bacchus, that with Ceres, suits. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 9 When a farmer cannot keep the produce of each ground separate.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

17. General combinations. a. Simple attributive, locative and objective (senses I and III) as *ground-bed, -builder, -end, -feeder, -herb, -leaf, -level, -mark, -nest, -pipe, -soil, -sward, -tilth, -whirl*; *ground-building, -deep, -feeding, -nesting, -rooting* adjs.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 88 Vntil rowzed from our *ground-beds by the report of the Cannon. 1859 *Amer. Cycl.* III. 282/1 The hawks are platform-builders, *ground-builders, occupants of hollow trees, &c. 1863 Atkinson *Stanton Grange* 114, I think the mouse has the odds in an attack on a *ground-building bee's nest. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. iv. 9 The Goates of Angori are hung with shag *ground-deepe. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 15 The *grounde ende of a yonge asshe. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 611 Sturgeons are *ground-feeders. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 108 The larger *ground-feeding birds seldom take flight except to escape danger. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 530 To make the Herbe grow contrary to his Nature; As to make *Ground-Herbs rise in Heighth. 1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi W.* I. 205 To let the *ground-leaves of the place confer A natural bowl. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. xiii. (1810) 368 That the Artillery might play as well by night as day himself did take and score out his *ground-markes. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 280 And now the Herald Lark Left his *ground-nest. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Briery Creek* vi. 134 A lark sprang up from the ground-nest where she was sitting solitary. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 79 The seeds becoming attached to the plumage of *ground-nesting birds. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 231 The Air *Ground-pipe, laid..in the middle of the Floor. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 55 Barbel, which are a *ground-routing fish. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 645 The lowness and original swampiness of the *ground-soil. 1829 Coleridge *Garden of Boccaccio* 66, I .. sit on the *ground-sward. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 59 For of all thinges whereoute anie gayne is sought, nothing is better than *ground tilth. *a* 1882 Rossetti *House of Life* iv, The *ground-whirl of the perished leaves of Hope.

b. attributive (sense II), often *quasi*-adjectival = 'fundamental', † 'deep-seated', etc., as *ground-faith, -feature, -form*, †*-harm*, †*-hate, -idea, -principle, -root, -thought, -tint, -tone*, etc.

Many of these formations are recent imitations of German compounds of *grund*, such as *grundform, grundgedanke, grundidee*, etc.

1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (1877) I. 37 In the absence of this *ground-faith. 1807 tr. *Goede's Trav. Eng.* II. 221 The *ground features of his portrait must be natural. 1879 J. A. H. Murray *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 611 From the *ground-form—Ostyak *ma*, Samoyed *mau*. 1881 *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* IV. 41 Tables of the .. Groundforms of the Binary Duodecimic. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1431 A light wrathe..growes into *ground harme. *Ibid.* 1403 Thurgh vnhappe of þat kynde..Myche greuance shall groo & a *ground hate. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 16/1 Moulding his *ground-idea into a poetical whole. 1872 J. Morley *Voltaire* 299 When we come to the ground idea of the Essay on Manners. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 89 This was the very *ground-principle in Jesus Christ's teaching. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* xi. (1580) 65 That this love might take a more *groundroote in our hartes. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 266 Righteousness is its *ground-thought. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* vii. 59 The painter indeed contents himself with three *ground tints—yellow, blue, and red. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Poet.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 157 We hear, through all the varied music, the *ground-tone of conventional life. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 199 David's psalms reveal the ground-tone and key-notes of Nathan's prophecies.

† c. With adjs. and pples. = 'to the bottom', hence 'completely, thoroughly, extremely', as *ground-filled -hot, -laden, -stalwart*. (Cf. G. *grundfalsch*, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 1088 Þa scipen weoren igrepede, mid gode grund fulled. *Ibid.* 1106 Feower scipen greate þe weren grund ladene. *Ibid.* 5692 Ofte heo letten grund-hat læd gliden heom an heore hæfd. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1025 Þe ston was mikel, and ek greth, .. Grund stalwrthe man he sholde be, þat mouthe liften it to his kne.

18. Special combs.: **ground-air** (see quot.); **ground-angling**, fishing with a weighted line without a float, bottom-fishing (*Dict. Rust.* 1704); similarly *ground angler*; **ground-bailiff**, a superintendent or inspector of mines (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, 1858); **ground-bass** *Mus.*, a bass-passage of four or eight bars in length, constantly repeated with a varied melody and harmony (Stainer & Barrett, 1876); **ground-beam**, 'the sill of a frame' (*Cent. Dict.*); **ground-bridge** *U. S.* (see quot.); **ground-bundle** *Anat.*, one of the bundles of nerve-fibres lying on either side of the grey matter of the spinal cord; **ground-cable**, that portion of a mooring-cable which is intended to lie on the sea-bottom; **ground-chamber**, a chamber on the ground-floor; **ground-colour**, (*a*) a first coating of paint (cf. 6 b); (*b*) the prevailing colour of any object, diversified with markings of other colours; **ground-crab**, a kind of hoisting-apparatus used in mining (see quot.); † **ground-drawer, -drove**, (see quots.); † **ground-ebb**, low water; also as *adj.*, at low water; **ground-end** *Mining* (see quot.); **ground-fast** *a.*, firmly fixed in the ground; † also as *sb.*, that which holds a thing firm; **ground-fielding**, fielding or stopping a cricket-ball near the ground; **ground-fish**, a fish which lives at the bottom of the water; **ground-fishery, -fishing**, fishing with the bait at or near the bottom of the water; **ground-flat** = Ground-floor; **ground-game**, game which lives on the ground, as hares and rabbits; **ground-grue** *dial.* = Ground-ice; † **ground-hold**, the anchors of a vessel; † **ground-hop**, a leap from the ground, in quot *fig.*; **ground-itch** (see quot.); **ground-joint**, the joining of one stone or course in masonry with the ground or course immediately below; **ground-joist**, a joist supporting the ground floor of a building (*Dict. Archit.* 1851); **ground-landlord**, the owner of land which is leased for building on; **ground-layer**, † (*a*) one who lays a foundation; (*b*) in *Pottery*, etc., the workman who lays the 'ground' (sense 6 b); similarly *ground-laying* vbl. sb.; **ground-mail** *Sc.*, payment for burying-ground; **ground-mass**, the compact basal part of an igneous rock, in which the distinctive crystals are imbedded; † **ground-measure**, ? a dance set to a 'ground' or ground-bass; **ground-moraine**, subglacial till, boulder-clay; also *attrib.*; **ground-net**, a trawl or drag-net (*Cent. Dict.*); **ground-niche**, a niche having its base on a level with the floor or ground (Chambers *Cycl.* 1741, s.v. *Niche*); **ground-note** *Mus.* (see quot. 1877); also *fig.*; **ground-officer**, one who has charge of the grounds and lands of an estate; † **ground-pillar**, a supporting pillar; † **ground-pin**, a main pin or beam in any structure; so † **ground-pinning**, underpinning; **ground-plane**, the horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing; † **ground-planked** *a.*, ? having beds on the floor; **ground-plumbing** (see quot.); **ground-provisions**, root-crops suitable for food, as yams, potatoes, etc.; **ground-room**, a room on the ground-floor; **ground-rope**, a rope by which the lower edge of a trawl is kept on the ground; **ground-row**, a row of gas-jets on the floor of a theatre-stage; † **ground-salt**, a movement in the manege (see quot.); **ground-seine**, a form of seine or drag-net; **ground-sluice** *sb.*, *Mining* (see quot. 1869); **ground-sluice** *v.*, to wash down earth by means of a stream of water; † **ground-smooth** *a.*, level with the ground; † **ground-sope** (= Du. *grondsop*), dregs, sediment (quots. *c* 725 and 14.. are obscure, perh. mistranslations; Palsgrave's rendering may be an error); † **ground-stand**, a standing place in the pit of a theatre; † **ground-statheling, -stathelness**, foundations; **ground-story** = Ground-floor; **ground-strake** = Garboard-strake (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **ground-substance** *Phys.*, the homogeneous matrix in which the structural elements of a tissue are embedded; **ground-sweat** *slang*, the grave; *to take a ground-sweat*, to lie in the grave; **ground-sype** (see quot.); **ground-table** *Arch.*, the plinth or projecting course resting on the foundation of a wall; an earth-table; **ground-tier**, (*a*) the lowest tier of goods in a vessel's hold (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846); (*b*) the lowest range of boxes in a theatre; **ground-timbers**, the main timbers laid on the keel of a ship, floor-timbers; **ground-tissue** *Bot.*, the mass of cells separating the vascular bundles from each other and from the epidermis; † **ground-toiled** *a.*, field-working; **ground-torpedo**, a torpedo fixed to the ground or bottom of the sea; **ground-tow** (see quot. 1794

and cf. 3 b above); †**ground-wart**, a small eminence resembling a wart; **ground-water, -ways** (see quots.); †**ground-wind**, a wind blowing at the level of the sea; opposed to *rack-wind*; **ground-wire** *Telegraphy* (see quot.); **ground-worm**, an earth-worm. Also GROUND-ANNUAL, GROUND-BAIT, GROUND-LINE, GROUND-MAN, etc.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Ground air*, the air contained in the soil. This contains a large portion of carbonic acid gas due to the disintegration of organic substances. 1848 *Chambers' Inform. People* I. 683/2 Remarkably fine gut ought to be used by all *ground anglers. 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 274 'Tis very like such a common *ground-Bass as this. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Ground Bridge*, the well-known corduroy road of the South, laid on the bed of a creek or other body of water, to render it fordable. 1893 H. MORRIS *Treat. Anat.* 781 The anterior *ground bundle appears to be continuous with the posterior longitudinal bundle..The lateral ground bundle is a mixed tract. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 129 Our *ground cables for the sloop could not yet be got ready. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* ed. 2) 169 The *ground chambers were large. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 223 The first floor, as usual, overhangs the ground-chamber. 1614 T. JACKSON *Creed* II. 286 This conceit..serues as a *ground colour for disposing mens soules to take the sable dye of Hell. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 558 Do..as Zeuxis did, who painted for eternity; which you can never do, unless your ground-colours be well laid. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* III. 147 In adult specimens the ground-colour of the back is yellowish-white, with markings varying from dark gray to dusky black. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iv. 192 The ground-colours then to be laid firmly... On this first colour, the second colours. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumbld. & Durh.* 17 *Ground crabs are used in sinking, for lowering the sinking set of pumps as the pit is deepened. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 7 b/1 If the bullet sticke faste in anye bone, we drawe him forth with that instrument which we call Extractor or *Grownde-drawer. *Ibid.* 13 b/2 This Grounde-drawer is verye acute on his end, becaus the bullet might sticke fast therone. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Ground drove*, in a Mine, is said of such parts as have been worked, or excavated for the ore or minerals. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 669 God .. whan þat his lust was, withdrow þe flood Of welþe, & at *grounde ebbe sette he me. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 The floode was passed and sodainly of newe A lowe ground ebbe was fast by the stround. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6680 It may nogt full wele be sene Bot when the se grounde eb bene. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, **Ground-end*, of a Mine, signifies the forefield or foremost place of working, in the whole or footground. *c* 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. (1716) I. 25 He is *ground-fast and safe, that keeps to this certain Principle of Truth. 1720 D. CAMPBELL in De Foe *Life* Ep. Ded. (1840) 15 In Yorkshire they kneel on a ground-fast stone, and say, All hail to the moon [etc.]. 1658 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1672) 173 The Nave is the ground-fast [L. *basis*] of the Wheel. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant Killers* 215 Earth and sods and ground-fast rocks. 1884 I. BLIGH in Lillywhite *Cricket Ann.* 5 Our *ground fielding was both brilliant and effective. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 426 Immense quantities of crustacea and shell-fish are taken with the trawl, as well as *ground-fish. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 13 The Flathead is a ground-fish, but is found on a sandy bottom only. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 427 In North Britain an extensive *ground-fishery is conducted by means of long lines, often a mile in length. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 64 It requires a finer top for fly-fishing than for trolling or *ground-fishing. 1855 *Daily Tel.* 8 July, In the consulting-room on the *ground-flat. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1262 To give the occupant a right to kill *ground-game (i.e., hares and rabbits). 1895 *Law Times* 13 July 255 The Ground Game Act, 1880. 1835 FARQUHARSON in *Phil. Trans.* CXXV. 330 [At Alford] they call it *ground-gru; gru being the term by which they designate snow saturated with, or swimming in water. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iv. 1 Like as a ship with dreadfull storme long tost, Having spent all her mastes and her *ground-hold. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 37 a, Nay thei [farms] are taken mostly at a *ground-hop, before they fall, for feare of comming too late. 1823 THACKER *Mil. Jrnl.* 177 Men infected with the *ground itch generated by laying on the ground. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 149 The *ground joint of the work with the rock. *Ibid.* § 199 The ground joint, or under-bed of each stone. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii. (1840) 46 If they were *ground-landlords, he hoped if they built tenements on the land .. they would .. grant them a long lease. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. iii. § 6 (1876) 502 A tax on ground-rent, one would suppose, must fall on the ground-landlord. 1603 JAS. I *Sp. Parlt.* (1604) B, Hee was also the first *ground-layer of the other Peace. 1898 *Daily News* 8 June 2/5 Employed as a ground-layer at Stoke. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks* etc. 89 In fine enamelling, *ground-laying is the first process. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xvi, 'Reasonable charges?' said the sexton; 'ou, there's *ground-mail —and bell-siller .. and the kist'. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 168 In many cases felsite, or the *groundmass of porphyries, consists of a microscopically fine-grained aggregate. 1621 B. JONSON *Masque Augurs* A 4, Very sufficient Beares as any .. and can dance .. and play their owne tunes .. the Beareward offers to play them with any Citie-Dancers, christned, for a *ground measure. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxiv. (1878) 395 *Ground-moraine matter, the *moraine profonde* of Swiss and French authors. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* IX. 169 The ground-moraine, consisting of mud and imbedded stones. 1877 STAINER *Harmony* vii. § 77 The note on which a common chord is built..is called by some the Fundamental Bass, by others the Root or *Ground-note. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 305 Seriousness is..the ground-note of his temperament. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, Their asses were pounded by the *ground-officer when left in the plantations. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 779/15 *Hec basys*, the *grownd-pelyr. 1632 VICARS *Æneid* II. 44 We..hack in twain The joyn'd crosse beams, and rais'd the *ground-pins main. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 284 The ground-Pins of this Cottage begin to faile. 1507 8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 415 Cronall laboranti circa facturam muri superioris coquine, et *grownde-pynnyng, et circa tegulacionem coquine. 1762 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 476 The ground-pinning of some houses, which had been burnt down. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 271 The ecliptic is the plane to which an inhabitant of the earth most naturally refers the rest of the solar system, as a sort of *ground-plane. 1871 J. R. DICKSEE *Perspective* 32 *Ground plane*, the plane on which objects to be represented stand. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 360, I stayed in a Spaniards house .. who kept a roguish Taverne, and a *ground planked Hospitality. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, **Ground-plumbing*, is to find out the depth of Water in fishing. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Central Amer.* 108 The raising of stock, and cultivation of *ground provisions. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 294 The *ground-rooms of the House. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 342 Locked up in a ground-room. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-sea Fishing* I. 58 The curved lower margin of the mouth of the trawl is fastened to and protected by the '*ground rope'. This.. answers the useful purpose of keeping the edge of the net on the ground. 1881 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 2/1 The light distributed about the stage from concealed 'battens' and '*ground rows'. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 23 To pass them about in *ground-salts, as by taking up his fore-Legs from the ground both together, and bringing his hinder Feet into their place. 1874 HOLDSWORTH *Deep-sea Fishing* iv. 157 Seans may be divided into three classes, namely, the sean proper,..the 'tuck-sean', and the '*ground or foot-sean'. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 **Ground-sluice*, a channel cut in the bottom or bed-rock, into which the earth is conveyed by a stream of water. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 138 Our host took us to his workings, where he was *ground-sluicing. *c* 1520 BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* 71 a, Whan Marius came to any such towne .. he set fyre in them and brent them *grounde smothe. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 186 *Cartilago*, *grundsopa. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 216/1 Growndesope of any lycoure..*fex, sedimen*. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 717/36 *Hoc subet, intima pars corticis, Hoc abdomen*, grundsope. 1530 PALSGR. 228/1 Grounde soppe in lycoure, *payn trempé*. 1659 *Lady Alimony* I. iv, All our Galleries and *Ground-stands are long ago furnished. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxvi. 7 Vnto þe *grond-stabelnes [*v.r.* grounstabelinge] in it. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 103 You shall feel that heat above .. in the *ground stories below, though your sieling be a foot thick. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 307 Brick walls in the basement and ground-stories of buildings. 1882 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 58 The *ground-substance, matrix or intercellular substance of the connective tissue. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Ground-Sweat*, a Grave. 1834 F. MAHONY *Father Prout's Rem.* (1836) II. 117 We waked him in clover, And sent him to take a ground-sweat. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 25 The water..is not spring water, but merely what is termed a *ground sype, i.e. water filtering through from the surface. 1640 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 97 Plinth and "Ground-table for y^e^ South Range. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 2 Before you vse any plankes, they lay the Rungs, called floore timbers, or *ground timbers, thwart the keele. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 85 The interior ground timbers. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl., Ground-timber*, In making up the frame of a wooden ship, the timbers of the lower course are called ground-timbers. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 482 A loose spongy parenchyma..sharply defined from the firm compact *ground-tissue. 1895 J. R. GREEN *Man. Bot.* I. 329 A mass of cells which constitutes the ground or fundamental tissue. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 359 Arabs, who falling downe from the Mountaines .. upon the *ground toyled Moores [etc.]. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 389 The *ground-torpedo is fired by a wire connected with a battery from the shore. 1669 J. COX in *St. Papers, Dom.* 574 The *ground tow sold to Mr. Gould is not fetched away. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 54 *Ground-tow*, the loose hemp that comes from the sides of the hatchellers and spinners. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 68 This hill is straitly incompassed with stepe rocks, hauing a plain on y^e^ very tippe..in y^e^ midst there is a *ground wart, which serueth for y^e^ watch-house. 1890 *Nature* 27 Nov. 94 Mr. Latham defines '*ground water' as all water found in the surface soil of the crust of the earth, except such as may be in combination with the materials forming the crust of the earth. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 160 **Ground-ways*; large Pieces of Timber lying a-thwart the Bottom of a Dock, or Launch, to make the Foundation firm and substantial. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Ground ways*, the large blocks and thick planks which support the cradle on which a ship is launched. Also, the foundation whereon a vessel is built. 1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 16 It is for me to observe the *ground-winde, not the rack-winde. 1621 S. WARD *Jethro's Just. Peace* (1627), It is the ground-wind, not the rack-winde, that driues mils and ships. 1893 SLOANE *Stand. Electrical Dict.*, **Ground-wire*, a metaphorical term applied to the earth when used as a return circuit. 1599 A. M. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 158/2 For the Dropsye, Take *groundewormes, choppe..them smalle [etc.] 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 147 Fools that we are! To dig and bore like ground-worms. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 259 Ground-worms, slugs, and mosquitos.

b. In names of animals (denoting generally, in regard to birds, those of terrestrial habits; in regard to other animals, those that burrow, or lie in holes or on the ground); as **ground-bear**, the common brown bear, *Ursus arctos* (Cassell, 1884); **ground-beetle**, a general name for all beetles of the family *Carabidæ*; **ground-cuckoo**, a member of one of the four genera of *Neomorphinæ*, a subfamily of the *Cuculidæ*; **ground-dove**, a dove or pigeon of terrestrial habits, esp. of the genera *Chamæpelia* and *Geopelia* (cf. *ground-pigeon*); **ground-finch**, (*a*) a bird of Swainson's sub-family *Fringillinæ* or true finches; (*b*) an American finch of the genus *Pipilo* (*Cent. Dict.*); **ground-gudgeon**, the loach; **ground-hornbill**, the African genus *Bucorvus* (or *Bucorax*) of hornbills; **ground-hornet**, a hornet that has its nest on the ground; **ground-lackey, -lark, -lizard, -mite** (see quots.); **ground-parrakeet**, any bird of the genera *Geopsittacus* and *Pezoporus*; **ground-parrot**, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) the Kakapo of New Zealand (*Stringops habroptilus*); **ground-pearl, -pig** (see quots.); **ground-pigeon**, a pigeon which passes most of its time on the ground; esp. one of the family *Gouridæ*; also = *ground-dove*; **ground-puppy** = HELLBENDER; **ground-rat** (see *ground-pig*); **ground-robin** = CHEEWINK (1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 982); **ground-roller** (see quot. and ROLLER); **ground-scratcher**, a name for the *Rasores* or gallinaceous birds; **ground-seal**, a large species of seal; **ground-shark**, any species of shark that rarely comes to the surface, *esp.* the spinous shark (*Echinorrhinus spinosus*); **ground-sloth**, one of an extinct group of New World herbivorous mammals of the group *Edentata*, intermediate between the existing sloths and ant-eaters; **ground-snake** (see quots.); **ground-sparrow** *U.S.*, one of several sparrows of terrestrial habits, e. g. the grass-finch and savannah-sparrow (*Cent. Dict.*); **ground-spearing**, a fish (*Trachinocephalus myops*) found in the tropical parts of the Western Atlantic (1896 Jordan & Everman *Fishes Amer.* 296); **ground-spider**, any kind of spider that burrows or lives underst ones; **ground-thrush**, (*a*) a thrush of the genus *Geocichla*; (*b*) a bird of the Australian genus *Cinclosoma*; (*c*) the pitta or ant-thrush; **ground-tit**, a small Californian bird (*Chamæa fasciata*), allied to the wrens and titmice; **ground-wasp**, a wasp that has its nest on the ground; **ground-wren**, (*a*) the willow wren, *Sylvia trochilus*; (*b*) = *ground-tit*. Also GROUND-BIRD, GROUND-HOG, GROUND-SQUIRREL.

1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 532 **Ground beetle*, a coleopterous insect, whose larva is found in corn-fields. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 134 The Malays .. capture .. *Ground Cuckoos. 1895 LYDEKKER *Nat. Hist.* IV. 11 The four genera of ground-cuckoos, all of which are terrestrial birds with powerful feet for running. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 60 Five kinds of doves are natives of Antigua, of which the ramier and the *ground dove are the most beautiful. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 247 The ground-doves, little creatures which pass their time on the ground almost exclusively. 1837 W. SWAINSON *Birds* II. 122 The *Fringillinæ* may correctly be termed *ground finches; since, with scarcely an exception, they are all birds which habitually walk or hop in such situations. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ground-gudgeon, a little fish, the *Cobitis barbatula*. 1880-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit. & Irel.* II. 204 The loach..ground-bait or ground-gudgeon, Northumberland. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 355 The *Ground Hornbills (*Bucorax*). These are an African form, of which there are two or three kinds. 1888 INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 68, I have known an elephant to bolt .. through the attacks of wasps or *ground hornets. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1874) 42 The *Ground Lackey (*Bombyx castrensis*).. Very abundant in the Isle of Sheppey. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The tree pipit is the '*ground lark'. 1849 *Ibid.* VII. 2354 The bunting is the 'ground lark'. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 65 The *ground lizard is commonly of the colour of the earth on which it creeps. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 432 *Ameiva dorsalis*, the ground lizard, is one of the most abundant lizards in Jamaica. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 840 The *Trombidiæ*, or *Ground-Mites, are distinguished by having the palpi converted into raptorial organs. 1865 GOULD *Birds Austral.* II. 87 The *Ground-Parrakeet is diffused over the whole of the southern portions of Australia, including Tasmania. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 356 The crested ground-parakeet (*Callipsittacus novæ-hollandiæ*). 1794 G. SHAW *Zool. New Holland* 10 *Psittacus terrestris*. The *Ground Parrot. 1827 VIGORS & HORSFIELD in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XV. 278 *Psittacus pulchellus*... The settlers call it Ground Parrot. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 351 The single genus *Geopsittacus* ..is the ground-parrot of Southern and Western Australia. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 776 The Kakapo of New Zealand .. also known as the 'owl parrot' or 'ground parrot'. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 278 Another [bug] is the curious '*Ground Pearl' of the Bahama Islands. It lives beneath the soil in crevices frequented by ants, and acquires a shell-like calcareous scaly covering. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 133 In Sierra Leone it [*Aulacodus Swinderianus*] is known as the Ground Rat, or *Ground Pig. 1885 *Challenger Rep.* I. II. 535 A little *Ground Pigeon (*Geopelia*), not much bigger than a sparrow. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 242 The *Gouridæ* comprises the great ground-pigeons .. They are natives of the Papuan Archipelago. 1863 *Ground Puppy [see HELLBENDER]. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 364 In Madagascar .. there are found the *Ground Rollers (*Atelornis*), extraordinary birds which live entirely on the ground, and only come out at dusk. 1840 BLYTH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 251 *Rasores* (*ground-scratchers)—the Poultry. 1868 R. BROWN in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 427 The Grey Seal, ..possibly this species may be confounded with the '*Ground-Seal'. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 The 'ground seal', the largest of all the species. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 217 There are several kinds of sharks, but the most dangerous are the great white shark and the *ground shark. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 76 The sleeper shark *Somniosus microcephala*.. By the fishermen it is known as ground-shark or gurry-shark. 1860 OWEN (*title*), Memoir on the Megatherium, or Giant *Ground-Sloth of America. 1896 *B. M. Guide Fossil Mammals* 69 The entire skeleton of the great extinct 'Ground Sloth'. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 362 The genus *Carphophis* is very generally distributed; in the United States, the species *amœna*,..as the thunder, *ground, or worm-snake, is most familiar. *Ibid.* 363 The *Coronella australis*, or the Australian ground-snake. 1880 'SILVER & Co.' *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 179 One of the great *ground spiders in the Karroo districts .. has a body 2½ inches long. 1869

GOULD *Birds Austral.* Suppl. 63 *Cinctosoma castaneothorax*, .. this richly coloured and very distinct species of *Ground Thrush. 1881 *Brit. Mus. Catal. Birds* V. 147 The genus *Geocichla* comprises a well-defined group of forty Thrushes, which may be distinguished as Ground-Thrushes. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 467 The pittas, or ground-thrushes, are a group of insectivorous birds which inhabit the forests of the eastern tropics. *Ibid.* 506 The so-called *ground-tit, or perhaps better wren-tit (*Chamæa fasciatæ*) ..has very little in common with the true tits. 1880 *New Virginians* I. 98 There is a small *ground-wasp, like the English wasp in shape and colour; and a very large ground-wasp, whose sting is very vicious. 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 371 Willow Wren. *Ground Wren.

c. In names of plants, generally denoting plants dwarfish in height and sometimes those of a trailing habit; **ground-archil**, *Lecanora parella*, a species of lichen used in dyeing (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **ground-berry**, (*a*) *U.S.* = CHECKERBERRY (*Cent. Dict.*); (*b*) *Austral.* (see quot.); **ground-birch**, ? the dwarf birch (see BIRCH 1 b); **ground-box**, *Buxus sempervirens*, the small variety used for edgings; **ground-cedar** (see quot.); **ground-cherry**, (*a*) the Dwarf Cherry, *Cerasus Chamæcerasus*; (*b*) an American plant of the genus *Physalis*; †**ground-chestnut** (see quot.); **ground-cistus**, *Rhododendron Chamæcistus* (Paxton *Bot. Dict.* 1840); **ground-cypress**, *Santolina Chamæcyparissus* (ibid.); **ground-elder**, a name for *Sambucus Ebulus*, *Angelica silvestris*, *Ægopodium Podagraria* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 1879), and *Mercurialis perennis* (Paxton); **ground-enell** (seequot. 1879); **ground-fir** = GROUND-PINE (*Cent. Dict.*); **ground-flax**, the genus Camelina (Paxton); †**ground-furze** = CAMMOCK; †**ground-hele** [ad. G. *grundheil*], *Veronica officinalis*; **ground-hemlock**, an American variety of the common yew, *Taxus baccata*; **ground-holly** = CHECKER-BERRY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **ground-jasmine**, *Passerina Stelleri* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **ground-laurel**, the Trailing Arbutus (*Epigæa repens*) of North America; †**ground-myrtle**, Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*); **ground-needle**, *Erodium moschatum*; **ground-oak**, (*a*) an oak-sapling; (*b*) a species of dwarf-oak; **ground-pea** = GROUND-NUT 2; **ground-plum**, **-rattan** (see quots.); †**ground-saligot**, *Tribulus terrestris*; **ground-sorrel** (see quot.); **ground-thistle**, the cardoon (*Cynara Cardunculus*); **ground-willow**, a dwarf willow; also *dial.* = *Polygonum amphibium* (Britten & Holland); **ground-yew** = CROWBERRY 1. Also GROUND-ASH, GROUND-IVY, GROUND-PINE.

1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Pl. Australia* 8 *Astroloma humifusum* .. and *A. pinifolium* .. Commonly called '*Ground-berry'. 1885 FENN *This Man's Wife* in *Gd. Words* 61 A dozen bundles of clean-looking *ground-birch sticks. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxxii. 699 The smal Boxe is called .. in Latine, *Humi Buxus*: that is to say, *Ground Boxe, or Dwarffe Boxe. 1836 *Backw. Canada* 120 A trailing plant bearing a near resemblance to the cedar, which..has..a claim to the name of *ground or creeping cedar. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 448 Certain dwarfe Cherries .. called *Chamecerasi* (*i.* *ground cherry-shrubs). 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Ground cherry* (Physalis), .. sometimes called Winter Cherry. 1693 C. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* vii. (1697) Notes 185 *Truffles*, in English call'd *Ground-Chest-nuts, or Pignuts. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Ground Enell is Venus combe. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Ground Enell, *Scandix Pecten*. Hal. and Wr. print the name incorrectly *Ground-evil*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. x. 669 Cammocke or *ground Furze hath many small, lythey, or weake branches. *Ibid.* I. xvii. 26 Paules Betony, Herbe Fluellyn, or Speedewell, *Ground-hele. 1834 J. J. AUDUBON *Ornithol. Biogr.* II. 170 The *Ground Hemlock (*Taxus canadensis*), or Canadian Yew. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 532 **Groundjasmine*, an ornamental, evergreen, white-flowered, Siberian undershrub of the wild olive-tree family. It is regarded by some botanists as a Stellera, and by others as a sparrow-wort. 1877 BRYANT *27th Mar.* 27 Within the woods Tufts of *ground-laurel, .. send their sweets Up to the chilly air. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 284 As for the herb Idæa, the leaues therof resemble those of *ground-Myrtle or Butchers broom. *a* 1400 *Med. MS.* Gloss. in *Archæol.* XXX. 409 *Ground Nedle. *Acus muscula.* 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* App., Ground needle, *Geranium muscatum*. *a* 1723 *R. Hood & Little John* in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 135 Then Robin Hood stept to a thicket of trees, And chose him a staff of *ground-oak. 1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 144 Waving reeds and scrubby ground-oak grew Where stores and taverns now arrest the view. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Ground Plum* (*Astragalus caryocarpus*), a plant growing on dry soil on the Mississippi River..The fruit, which is a pod, closely resembles a plum. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Ground-rattan*, the *Rhapis flabelliformis*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 970/2 *Rhapis flabelliformis* is commonly called the Ground Rattan Palm, and is said to yield the walking-canes known by that name in this country. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, **Grounde Saligot*, that is Landcaltrops. 1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 100 *Ground-sorrel every where [in the Falkland Islands] abounds in the greatest plenty; ..the flower it produces is exactly like the wild rose which grows in the hedges in England. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Cepa cavalle*, *Ground thistle. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xvi. 262 In a region where..the *ground-willow and dwarf-birch have to struggle for existence. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 141 The thin leaved heath, that bears a Berry, which some call *ground Ewe.

Ground (graund), *v.* Forms: 3 **grundien**, 4 *north.* **grund**, 4–6 **grounde**, **grownde**, 5–6 **gronde**, (7 **grownd**), 5– **ground**. [ME. f. GROUND *sb.*; cf. MDu., Du. *gronden*, MSw. *grunda*. For OE. *gryndan* see GRIND *v.*²]

†1. *trans.* To lay the foundations of (a house, etc.); to found; to fix or establish firmly. *Obs.*

Chiefly in renderings or echoes of biblical passages.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* viii. 4 Þe mone and sternes..Þat Þou grounded to be swa. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28853 Almus..es to Þe sawl als a wall grunded ful fast and will noght fall. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 2 He abouen Þe seas grundid it. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 86 The drye erthe hys handes hathe grounded. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 90 Gret god, that all thys Warld began, and growndyd it in good degre. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* vi. 48 That house..was grounded vpon y^e rocke. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 453 Th' Okes deep grounded in the earthly molde. 1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* IV. ii, Deep grounded on that Rocke most firmely stood.

fig. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 327 Grounded vppon the foundation of truth. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. iv. (1699) 45 How frail is all the Glory of the World, being Grounded upon so feeble a Foundation.

2. To set on a firm basis, to establish (an institution, a principle of action, belief, science, conclusion or argument), *on* some fact, circumstance, or authority.

a. const. *on*; also *in* (now only in *passive*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1644 (1672) Moral vertue grounded vpon troupe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 332 He can not grounde þis lawe in reson. *a* 1415 LYDG. *Temp. Glas* 1199 Lat no dispeire hindir þe with drede, But ay þi trust opon hir merci grovnd. 1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII* c. 4 Actions of det..grounded vpon contract or specialties. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) D b, You ground the credit of S. James Epistle..vpon these Councils. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 5 Galen saith .. all arts are grounded upon experience and reason. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iv. Wks. (1851) 111 The impossibility of grounding Evangelick government in the imitation of the Jewish Priesthood. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 74 They must necessarily have had some probabilities whereon they grounded their opinion. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii. 252 Nechepsos .. invented Astrology, grounding it upon the aspects of the Planets. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xix. Postscr. 85 It is..the law of the land, grounded upon the clearest principles of reason and common sense. 1789 *Durnford & East's Reports* III. 467 The right of a seller to his goods, where he cannot receive payment for them, is grounded in conscience. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 104 An oligarchy which grounded its political claims solely on superior wealth. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Self-Discipline* 16 Self-discipline is grounded on self-knowledge. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 516 The nature and occurrence of these actions being .. grounded in something external.

†b. *simply.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 362 Þis state or power is Þe vicar of Þe godheede as it may be growndid here. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Firste shulde Þe fend grownde Þat Þis pope is Petris viker. *c* 1449 [see GROUNDABLE]. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 198 Wythout that ther ys no gud ordynance can be stablyschyd nor grondyd. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xlii. v, Still my hope is grounded, That thy anger being spent, I by day thy love shall tast. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 32 Copernicus hath so well grounded this doctrine .. that [etc.]. 1614 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 28 We knew not wherein to insist, nor where to ground a complaint. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 15 Yf he confesse, we may ground our sentence. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Alaham* II. iv. Poems (1633) 35 How should I ground a faith, that faithlesse know Myselfe to be? 1650 T. B[AYLEY] *Worcester's Apoph.* 55 That is it they desire, and thence they would ground their quarrel. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 50 But intellectual Reason hath to do with universals, and for the most part grounds and directs its Ratiocination by them. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 5 The Apostles ground and prove Christianity from the Old Testament.

c. In *pass.* with advs. Of conjectures, fears, etc.: To have a (good or bad) foundation.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 228 We afterwards found our suspicions..to be well grounded. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 127 A fear of battery, or being beaten, though never so well grounded, is no duress. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 322 Their suspicions and fears were not ill grounded.

†3. To establish, settle (a person in respect of his position, beliefs, etc.). Const. *in*, *of*. Also, in *pass.*, to be advanced (*in* years). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Hab.* i. 12 Thou groundidist [Vulg. *fundasti*] hym strong, that thou shuldist chastise. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7579 He is gret of degre, groundit of old. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxviii, Gif the hert be groundit ferm and stable In goddis law. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. 75 If he be grounded in very mekenes & fulfilled wiþ dyvine charite. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* liv. 14 In rightuousnes shalt thou be grounded. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 326/2 They themselues are grounded onely of their owne sensuall mynde, hauyng no learnyng, nor reason for them. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 205 Appolonia a virgin, but somewhat grounded in years. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 56 Such a loss as this, is able to undo a Planter, that is not very well grounded.

refl. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 29 It is foly ani prest to presume him to haue euyn power wiþ ilk oþer, be for þat he may ground him in be feip.

†4. a. *refl.* To rest or rely *upon*, esp. in argument. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Som..fondith for to grounde hem uppon þe auctorite of Quintilianus. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Admon. xii. in Ashm. (1652) 192 Uppon my wrytynge therfore to ground the be bold. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxvi. 174 Antonyus, whiche groundeth hym vpon y^e said Vyncent. *a* 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 124 In solving this argument, he groundeth him on two lies at once. 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* V. vi. 340 Some..grounding themselves upon those words, have beene so bold as to affirme [etc.]. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Rat Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 625 The state of things on which the above question grounds itself is [etc.].

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 150 If herein they grounded vpon reason they would mock them. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 165 Graue and learned men..labour to deliuer their opinion, concealing the opinions whereon they ground. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 10, I say moreover, and I ground upon experience, that poisons contain within themselves their own antidotes. 1682 — *Chr. Morals* iii. 22 He..wisely grounding upon true Christian expectations..will wholly fix upon what is to come.

5. *trans.* To instruct (a person) *in* the fundamental or elementary principles of any branch of study. *To be grounded in*: to be (well or ill) acquainted with (a subject or science).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 414 He was grounded in Astronomye. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 In all poynctes throughly grounded and acquainted with the preceptes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 47 Touching his studies..he came young and not well grounded from Oxford University. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. viii. 73 He that is well grounded in Surgery will find Receipts enough in his daily practise. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* Wks. III. 217 To ground these young Americans thoroughly in religion. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III., Horner* (ed. 2) 319 He was well grounded in the exacter sciences. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii. (1889) 67, I grounded myself pretty well in Latin and Greek. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker Papers* I. i. 27 He always sought to ground himself thoroughly in the facts [etc.].

6. Of a non-personal subject: To form or supply a basis, ground, or reason for (something). *rare.*

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept., I did then desire to know what was the great matter that grounded his desire of the Chancellor's removal. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. x. 141 Every attribute, every title, every relation of God doth ground an obligation. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 353 A single day's retard in which [the payment of interest] would ground a prejudice of long duration. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 444 A convention is statutory which derives validity from some statute, and grounds or destroys a right of action.

†7. To investigate thoroughly. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 726 Some other man That..can Well scrypture expounde, And hys textes grounde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 6 2 M. Paré hath verye learnedlye discussed, and, as it weare, grownded this questione, in his booockes of Chyrurgerye.

8. To furnish with a ground or basis for painting, embroidery, etc. (see GROUND *sb.* 6). Also *To ground in*: in *Calico-printing*, to apply (a second colour or a mordant) to a piece of material already printed with the colour of the first block.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xi. (1495) 871 The meane coloures ben groundyd in none other colour better than in whyte. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 3 No kynde of Clothe .. shall from henceforth bee mathered for a Blacke, excepte the same be firste grounded with Woade onelye. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 230 (Calico-printing) Ground-in the neutral reserve .. Ground-in the topical colours at pleasure. *Ibid.* 921 Pieces [of wall-paper] intended to be satined, are grounded with fine Paris plaster. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. iv. 194 It is all the same to him whether he grounds a head .. or whether he grounds the whole picture. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* II. (1880) 31 Kate had a bunch of flowers, in Berlin wool, which she was supposed to be grounding.

9. To bring to the ground, knock down. ? *Obs.*

In quot. *c* 1205 there is app. some error in the text.

c 1205 LAY. 26553 Þus we [? *insert* eou] scullen grundien, 3if godd us wule fulsten! 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. ii. (1554) 121 a, Their aduersaries bete doune and grounded. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxxi. (1869) 193 Swich a strok he yaf me þat..doun he hadde gronded me ne hadde my burdoun be. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 187 Penton was ultimately grounded by a doubler on the left side.

†b. *fig.* To 'floor', 'gravel'. *Obs. rare.*

1597 TOFTE *Laura* in *Alba* (1880) Introd. 38 'Tis a worke to ground the wisest Hed. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 330 Miracles, that ground Man's wrangling Reason and his Wits confound.

10. To place or set on the ground: to cause to touch the ground; to lay down. †Also, to bring down (a weapon).

? 1650 *Don Bellianis* 228 He .. hoisted aloft his sword .. and grounded it with mighty force upon the Giants head. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 96 ¶ 9 When once she had grounded her foot, neither gods nor men could force her to retire. 1752 PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* II. xx. 255, I ordered my Bearers .. to ground me just at the Foot of the Wood. 1774 *Laws Cricket* in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* I. 16 Except his bat be grounded within it [*i.e.* the popping-crease]. If.. the wicket is struck down before his foot, hand, or bat, is grounded over the popping-crease. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 99 Before the striker is at home, or can ground his bat. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 90 In grounding ladders, the men..lower the ladders gently on to the ground.

b. *To ground arms* (Mil.): to lay one's arms upon the ground, *esp.* as an act of surrender.

1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (ed. 4) 1, s. v. *Straw*, A word of Command, to dismiss the Soldiers when they have grounded their Arms. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Ground arms*, a word of command on which the soldiers lay down their arms upon the ground. This word of command has been exploded since the introduction of the new exercise. Soldiers are now ordered to *pile arms*. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 325 Every burgher who should anywhere meet a person wearing the Macdonald tartan should ground arms, in token of submission. 1874 *Rifle Exerc.*, etc. 58 Ground Arms—Turn the rifle on the heel, lock to the rear, sink the body, bending both knees; and place the rifle flat on the ground. 1884 M. THORNHILL *Pers. Adv. Ind. Mutiny* II. 13 Eventually the native officer ordered the guard to ground their arms, and allowed us to enter the office.

transf. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 102 ₱ 6 When the Fans are thus discharged, the Word of Command in course is to ground their Fans.

c. *Electr.* To connect with the earth as a conductor.

1883 T. D. LOCKWOOD *Electr. Tel.* 138 If an accidental connection with the ground should occur .. it is at once tested for by grounding the circuit at the office. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 7/3 One wire would be grounded.

d. *intr.* To alight on the ground; to come to or strike the ground.

1751 PALTOCK *Peter Wilkins* II. xx. 261, I hovered over the City a considerable time, to be sure of grounding right. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* (1810) 100 [Trap-ball] He .. is also out if he strikes the ball into the air and it is caught ..before it grounds.

11. *intr.* Of a vessel: To run ashore or aground; to strand. Const. *on.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. v. 59 Our bote .. chansing to grownd vpon a many shoules lying in the entrances. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 146 She .. grounded between two small Islands. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiv, With that the boats approach'd the land, But Edward's grounded on the sand. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 615 The flagship had already grounded under circumstances of peril.

transf. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* ix. (1859) 116 The bow of the boat grounded on the body of the whale.

b. *trans.* To cause to run ashore. † Also *fig.* in *pass.* To be stuck fast, unable to help oneself.

1658 PHILLIPS, *To Ground a ship*, to bring her on the ground to be trimmed. 1704 J. LOGAN *Let. to W. Penn* 26 Mar. in *Mem. Hist. Soc. Pennsylv.* (1870) IX. 288 My life .. is not worth the living: I am grounded on all sides. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* App. 16 If you water above in the River, do not ground your Boat. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 388 Three of our ships seemed to be grounded.

12. a. *trans.* To lower (an anchor) to the bottom. b. *intr.* To sink to, or settle on, the bottom.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 329 Our Anchors being grounded, and our Boate ready to court the shoare, I bad farwell to all. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 30 We sunk the Caisson .. to try how it sat and grounded. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 143 We proceeded lowering till our anchor was grounded. 1857 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ii. (1880) 69 The bait grounds too soon.

Ground (ground), *ppl. a.* See also GROUNDED *ppl. a.*[2], GROUNDEN. [pa. pple. of GRIND *v.*]

1. Reduced to fine particles by grinding or crushing.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 320/2 Ground and powdered refined sugar. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 131 A cataplasm of oatmeal and ground linseed. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 225, 8 ounces of ground indigo. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 230 The roots of chicory..when dried and ground, bear a strong resemblance to ground coffee.

b. With advs., as *ground-down, -up.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 80 Synovia..mixed with ground-down particles of cartilage. 1899 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 171/1 A country of ground-up pebbles and water.

2. Having the surface abraded or fashioned by grinding, esp. of joints, stoppers, etc. intended to fit closely.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 41 Phials with ground stoppers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Ground joint.* 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Ground-cock.*

b. *Ground-down* (sb.): the trade designation of a kind of needle (see quots.).

1862 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 39 The Ground downs are..for tailors, and are shorter than the Short Sharps. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 95 There are sharps, the ordinary long sewing-needles; ground downs, short and stumpy.

3. *Ground glass.* †a. Glass which has its surface polished by grinding; plate glass (*obs.*). b. Glass which has had its transparency destroyed by grinding or other processes; also *attrib.*

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Explan. Plate 6 The panes were of ground glass, on account of strength. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 420. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, The ground-glass windows are made more dim by shutters. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 103 If the screen be semi-transparent, say of ground glass or tracing-paper. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 7 He.. pushed the ground-glass door shut.

† **Grou·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. GROUND *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being established or proved.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 125 Doom of resoun and lawe of kinde and not Holi Scripture muste expresseli grounde this..if it be in eny wise groundable and leeful.

Groundage (grau·ndédʒ). [f. GROUND *sb.* + -AGE.]

1. †a. Some kind of toll or tax. *Obs. rare*[−1].

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 29 Alle þo, þat don men of holy cherche .. to paye toll, pyckage, murage, or grondage, panage or gwydage, for swyche godys as are nozt led to feyres & markettes, be-cause of marchaundise.

b. A duty levied on vessels lying upon a shore or beach, or entering a port; *spec.* in the City of London (see quot. 1854).

1567 *St. Papers, Dom. Add. Eliz.* 26 Such as touch or lie upon the shore a time, pay that money (15.) to the officers there as groundage. 1609 *Patent 7 Jas. I* in *Act 4 Geo. III*, c. 26 Preamble, Tolls, duties, anchorages, groundages, profits, commodities, advantages..and appurtenances whatsoever. 1728 JEAKES *Charters Cinque Ports* 57 *note*, Terrage, or Groundage, nothing to be paid for their Ships lying a Ground, or at Anchor in any of the King's Havens or Harbours. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Groundage*, a custom or tribute paid for the standing of a ship in port. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 564 The groundage of corn is a duty of 6*d.* on every vessel with corn on board entering the port.

c. (See quot.)

1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 138 In the cases of mines or quarries, the royalty, seignorage, or groundage varies according to circumstances, from one-eighth to..one twenty-fourth.

† 2. Running aground, stranding. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1477 W. PEKOE in *Paston Lett.* No. 807 III. 211 Sche had never no wrekke nor growndage till withinne this xx wynter.

† 3. The bottom, as suitable or otherwise for anchorage. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 122 The groundage is a sandy sleech, free from rockes to gaule Cables, but is good for anchorage.

† 4. The right of occupying ground. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5953/3 They shall have their Groundage..free, for such the two ensuing Fairs.

Ground-annual. *Sc. Law.* 'A perpetual yearly duty payable upon land, and made a real burden upon it either by constitution or reservation' (Sheriff Æ. J. G. Mackay).

1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 490/1 The ground annuell appeiris ay to be payit quha euer big the ground and failzeing thairof that the annueliar may recognosce the ground. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s. v. *Annuell*, [In Acts Mary 1551] mention is maid of ground annuell, few annuell, and top annuell, quhairof I haue red nathing in onie vther place: and am incertaine quhat they do signifie. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 30 Securities by way of ground annual, whether redeemable or irredeemable. 1890 *Bell's Dict. Law Scotl.* (ed. 7) s.v., In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Lords of Erection resigned their superiorities to the Crown, with the exception of the feu-duties, which the Crown had power to redeem on payment of a certain consideration. The consideration never having been paid, the power of redemption was renounced, and the feu-duty thus perpetually payable to the successor of a Lord of Erection is called a ground-annual.

Ground-ash.

1. A young ash-plant; an ash sapling (see quot. 1707). Also *attrib.*

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* vi. 23 From these low Cuttings come our Ground-ashes, so much sought after for Arbours, Espaliers, and other Pole-Works. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1103 A lance of tough ground ash the Trojan threw. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. (1708) 335 Some cut the young Ashes off about an Inch above the Ground, which causes them to make very large straight Shoots, which they call Ground-Ash. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* i. 13 His ground-ash stick under his arm.

2. *dial.* a. The gout-weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* (Withering *Brit. Plants* 1796). b. *Angelica sylvestris* (Johnston *Bot. East. Border* 1853).

Grou·nd-bait.

1. †a. A bait used in bottom-fishing (*obs. rare*). b. A bait thrown to the bottom of the water in which it is intended to fish, in order to lure the fish thither. Also *fig.*

a. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) I, I am indifferent where the wind standeth either with ground Bait or Menow, so that I can cast my Bait into the River. *Ibid.* 3, I am determined to Angle with the ground Baits and set my Tackles to my Rod.

b. 1655 WALTON *Angler* x. (1661) 174 The Ground-Bait. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, I expect not to catch the old jack till I have disposed my groundbaits handsomely. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 2/1 Is a candidate entitled to lay .. ground-bait? In plainer terms, may he give subscriptions [etc.]. 1895 'JOHN BICKERDYKE' *Sea Fishing* vi. 184 Then the ground-bait net will be found of great advantage .. Sink this [ground-bait] in a piece of netting, by means of stones, near the bottom, and fish close to it.

2. *Northumb.* The loach or groundling.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1880–4 in F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 204.

Hence **Ground-bait** *v.*, to lay with ground-bait (also *fig.*); **Ground-baiting** *vbl. sb.*

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* 1031 It is the practice of all experienced anglers..to groundbait the spots they intend to fish in. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of Jago* 236 A large swindle, requiring much ground-baiting and preliminary outlay. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* June 977/1 He will have to 'ground-bait' the place heavily, if he wishes decent attendance.

Ground-bird.

† 1. Applied to a particular swan out of a 'game', or perh. more than one, possibly as being the due of the owner of the land. *Obs.*

1560 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 285 For uppyng the ground byrde in portemeade. 1562 *Ibid.* 304 Item, payed for a grounde byrd..xij*d.* 1570 *Ibid.* 330 Payed for two growne burds. 1887 *Standard* 1 Aug. 5/2 The owner of the soil claimed one cygnet as 'the ground bird'.

2. A general name for any columbine, gallinaceous, grallatorial, or struthious bird.

1840 BLYTH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 251 The various groups of Ground-birds (as the vast majority of the foregoing extensive series may be appropriately denominated) fall into six principal divisions.

3. *U.S.* The grass-finch or ground-sparrow.

1856 BRYANT *Poems, Rivulet* iii, And the brown ground-bird, in thy glen Still chirps as merrily as then.

Groundcel(l, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[2]

Ground-down: see GROUND *ppl. a.* 2 b.

Grounded (grau·ndéd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. GROUND *v.* or *sb.* + -ED[1] or [2].]

1. Deeply or strongly founded; firmly fixed or established; resting upon a good basis. Chiefly *fig.* of immaterial things.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 98 It is a grounded proufe of falshode. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* A iij, A stable and grounded wysedome. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* v. i, To shake my grounded resolution. 1612 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 298 Solide and grounded courses to keep them [dangers] aloofe. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b iij, So have I fortified this building with grounded pillars. 1783 BURKE *Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 9 A grounded apprehension of the ill effect .. of all strong marks of influence and favour. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 203 A grounded knowledge of the German language and literature. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 The temperament which mistakes..violent phrase for grounded conviction.

b. with advs.; esp. *well-, ill-grounded.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 1 Friendship..Without regard of good, dyes like ill grounded seeds. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 92 The King caused a .. large and deepe grounded Causey be built. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* XX. 160 A good and well grounded knowledge of the tongues. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 14 Leaving to their Posterity to prop and redresse their ill grounded Buildings. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 202 Had our counsels been..ready and well grounded. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. XIII. 175 A well grounded apprehension.

† 2. Of persons: Thoroughly instructed or proficient in some study; also, deeply imbued with certain principles. *Obs.*

1613 T. JACKSON *Creed* I. 315 Questions .. which would require a grounded scholers serious paines & long search. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 26 A very iudicious Diuine, and grounded Text-man. 1666 E. MOUNTAGU in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 8 If the young Lord was a strict and a grounded Papist there was some danger my Lady Dorothy might bee perverted. 1807 ANNA SEWARD in *Athenæum* 2 Mar. (1895) 282/1 Mr. Day, who was a grounded Greek scholar.

3. Of lace: Having the intervals of the pattern filled in with plain stitches. ? *Obs.*

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3101/4 A grounded Lace Nightrail. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5881/3 A fine Valencia grounded laced Suit of Night Clothes. 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Lett.* I. iii. 226 Four fine laced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded.

4. Having a ground of a specified colour.

1761 *Public Advertiser* 1 Jan., Dressed in a yellow grounded velvet. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 57 You may breed twenty light grounded ones for one deep ground. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 239/1 A red grounded frock..was . found. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* II. iii. 54 A simple white grounded lawn.

5. Having the ground applied or prepared.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 921 Spreading the piece [of wall-paper] upon the table with the grounded side uppermost.

6. a. Placed on, or brought into contact with, the ground. b. Forced aground, stranded.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 308 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat, Or drive it devious with a dext'rous pat. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* v. 542 Stones in..the under surface of a grounded [ice]berg. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 230 As the grounded floebergs are forced up the shelving sea-bottoms [etc.]. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/8 An alternating current .. from a partially grounded wire.

† **Grou·nded,** *ppl. a.*[2] *Obs.* [Incorrect var. of GROUNDEN *ppl. a.*] = GROUNDEN, GROUND.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. A 1 b, The maces keene, the grounded sworde, the Tucke, the targe, the sheilde. 1698 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 171 Two or more grounded Glasses.

Groundedly (grau·ndédli), *adv.* [f. GROUNDED *ppl. a.*[1] + -LY[2].] †In a grounded or well-established manner; fundamentally, deeply, thoroughly (*obs.*); with good reason. Now *rare.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 7 b, Thys repeted he thryse after that..to the intent it might be groundedlye marked. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 95, I am .. groundedly studied in the reformation of Ajax. 1643 *Plain English* 8 That Accommodation can onely be safe in this Kingdome, which shall place the power of it in the hands of them that may be groundedly presum'd will use it for the preservation of it selfe. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 24 This, I conceive, may be groundedly concluded. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthusiasm* 26 That they might believe more groundedly and firmly. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 6 Both .. seem rather to be Seekers or Scepticks, than any ways groundedly satisfy'd in their tortur'd Consciences. *a* 1805 D. GILSON *Serm. Pract. Subj.* vii. (1807) 142 Elijah and Elisha were .. uninformed also we may groundedly suppose, of the precise manner and moment in which the former was to be taken from the earth. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1119 Those who are acquainted with .. the historical basis of the actual system, will acquire that actual system more readily as well as more groundedly. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 948 Oh, how I wish some cold wise man Would .. pronounce on my desert Groundedly.

† **Grou·ndedness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being grounded or firmly established.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 234, I iudge these to be most sound and infallible euidences of a mans saluation: Assured faith in the promises..Groundednesse in the truth. *a* 1647 BOYLE *Autobiog.* Wks. 1772 I. p. xxiii, Philaretus derived from this anxiety the advantage of groundedness in his religion. [1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 454 In proof of its well-groundedness I call two witnesses.]

Groundeles, obs. form of GROUNDLESS.

Groundely, variant of GROUNDLY *a. Obs.*

† **Grou·nden,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: see GRIND *v.*[1] [pa. pple. of GRIND *v.*[1]]

1. Of weapons: Sharpened by grinding.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21437 Scarp grunden knijf in hand he bar. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 57 A Saragene..With grymly grownden gare. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1554 Full grym strokes he ouer þam satt, With growndyn speris and grym. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 64 The grounden suerd throuch out his cost it schar. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. iv. 41 His grundin dartis clattering by his syde. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 258 b/2 You feare vs not with sharpe grounden

swoordes and daggers. *a* 1650 *Death Robin Hood* 75 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 55 Red Roger with a grounding glave thrust him through the milke white side.

2. Of substances: Ground, brayed, crushed.

13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 308 Summe smered hire Mouþ withoute with grounden Mustard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 222 Our Orpyment and sublymed Mercurie, Oure grounden litarge, [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1123 Grounden shellis dight With flour of lym. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 Take groundyn Porke, & knede it with Spicerye.

Grounden, obs. pa. pple. of GRIND *v.*

Grounder (grau·ndəɹ). Also 5 **grownder, gronddar.** [f. GROUND *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. MDu. *grondere* (Du. *gronder*), G. *gründer*, MSw. and Sw. *grundare.*]

1. One who, or that which, founds, establishes, causes, etc.

14.. *Ave Reg. Celorum* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 146 Heyle, gudly grownder of all grace! *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 79 Holi Scripture may not be ther of the Reuler bi cause He is not therof the Grounder. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 326 Ȝe worthy word, Ȝe be gronddar of gladnesse. *c* 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 53 Fayned fables of poetes (and fleyng tales of lyght fokes) ar, for the more parte, the grounders of fame and rumours. 1560 ROLLAND *Cr. Venus* III. 305 Grounder of euill, and na vertew hir neir.

2. One who does the grounding in the manufacture of wall-paper, or in other arts of design.

1878 MACLEOD *Hist. Dumbarton* III. 79 The merchants had the ordinary trade of the town supplemented..by the Leven printers and grounders.

3. *colloq.* **a.** A catching the ground (in angling). **b.** A knock-down blow. **c.** In cricket and other games: A ball sent along the ground (Barrère & Leland).

1847 ALBERT SMITH in *Illustr. News* 12 July 374 The fish that I have caught I will not name Nor yet confess my bites have all been grounders. 1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progress* 171 Lifting him up, and giving him a heavy grounder on his back.

Groundesueli, -swele, obs. ff. GROUNDSEL *sb.*[1]

Grou·nd-floor. The floor in a building which is more or less on a level with the ground outside.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 597 In processe of time paue-ments were driuen out of ground-floores, and passed vp into chambers. 1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 Vppon the Groundfloore there shalbe five outward chambers. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 265 You may imagine this Design to be the Ground Floor, having no Cellar beneath it. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 336 All the houses of note have a story; but the others only a ground floor. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. x. P 5 A window on the ground-floor. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 25 The ground floor is a sort of common room for men and beasts. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. 3 A large room on the ground floor of the tenement.

attrib. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *Life E. Europe* 102 A straggling ground-floor edifice. ?*c* 1890 W. H. CASMEY *Ventilation* 17 Eight drying machines in one ground-floor room. 1897 *Daily News* 10 June 7/1 The building will consist mainly of a ground floor storey.

b. *fig.* Also in phr. *To get* (or *be let*) *in on the ground-floor* (U.S.): 'to be allowed to share in a speculation on the same terms as the original promoters' (Farmer).

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 225 The inductive truth-seeker is on the ground-floor of facts. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 181 The ground-floor of material industry.

Hence **Grou·nd-floored** *a.*, consisting of a ground-floor; one-storied.

1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 326 A tavern, a large ground-floored house with excellent rooms.

Ground-glass: see GROUND *ppl. a.*

Ground-hog.

1. = AARD-VARK.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 125 Only one species is known of this genus..which the Dutch colonists style the Ground Hog.

2. The American marmot (*Arctomys*).

1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* II. 226 We had not met with one [buffalo], nor even with a ground-hog. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Woodchuck*, the ground hog, a rodent mammal of the marmot tribe. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 122 The marmots proper, wood chucks, or ground-hogs are the largest and heaviest animals of the family [*Sciuridæ*].

Ground-ice. [Cf. Du. *grondijs*, G. *grundeis.*]

1. Ice formed at the bottom of the water; also called *anchor-ice* and *ground-grue.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 40 It looketh likest unto the Ground Ice of the Rivers in our country, or like unto Loaf-sugar. 1839 DOUGLAS in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 187 The frost, fixing on the shallow bottom, forms a ground-ice. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 85 The ground-ice is forced in upon our stern. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 153 This ground-ice is generally found in little masses clinging to stones and weeds.

2. (See quot.)

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 459/1 The term ground-ice..has been sometimes given to the ice occasionally met with at certain depths in the ground in northern countries.

Groundie swallow, -swally, dial. variants of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[1]

Grounding (grau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GROUND *v.* and *sb.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of founding or establishing; foundation, establishment; chiefly in immaterial sense. Also quasi-*concr.* that on which something is grounded. Now *rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 353 And but þis grounding be in dede dremes and confermyngis ben nouȝt. 1395 *Remonstr. Rom. Corrup.* (1851) 67 Cristine men ben not holden for to bileve, withouten open groundinge of holi scripture. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 2042 Of these..doubtles those lawes their groundynges take. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* iii. 16 That tree whose root is sound, whose grounding strong. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 70 All the rest..would have no grounding nor fixednesse in the soule. 1898 J. BULLOCH *Centen. Mem. 1st Congreg. Ch. Aberdeen* i. 2 The important proposals he advanced were felt .. to be .. well grounded. Their grounding lay in the religious condition of Scotland. 1899 J. CAIRD *Fundam. Ideas Xtianity* II. xvi. 176 [Anselm's] attempt to give speculative grounding to the relation between the..sufferings of Christ and the remission of sins.

2. The act of instructing in elementary or fundamental principles; instruction of this kind.

1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 104 Catechetical Sermons..for the grounding of Gods People in the principles of saving Doctrine. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 164 Euclid, Algebra, Latin, and French, in which, unlike the smattering of a middle-class school at home, a thorough grounding is given.

†**3.** *pl.* Grounds, sediment. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 46 Þer in þou stepe white brede fayre..And voyde þy groundyngus for sonde.

4. The preparation or laying of a 'ground' in various arts and manufactures (see quots.). Also *grounding-in*, the application of the secondary colours in calico-printing.

1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 549. II. 266 For xxii yerdes and iii quarters of brod wythts, xxxiiiis. iiid. For grownedyng, iiis. iiiid. For dyeng, iiiis. 1839 URE *Dict. Mech.* 216 (Calico-printing) The grounding in, or re-entering, of the other colours is the next process. *Ibid.* 226 Topical Prussian blue for grounding. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 436 The laborious process of grounding, or frizing. 1877 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVII. 223 The first process undergone [in the manufacture of wall-paper] is termed 'Grounding' and the object is to give the paper the requisite body to enable it to receive the colored pattern. 1885 WATT *Leather Manuf.* 326 When dry they [i.e. dyed skins] are again seasoned with water, to prepare them for grounding, which operation is performed by scraping the flesh side with the 'moon-knife'.

b. The ground of any fabric.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* (ed. 2) 231 The colour of a background or the 'grounding' of a piece of embroidery should be selected with a view to showing off the colours of the design.

5. a. The action of laying a ship aground for examination, repairs, etc. **b.** The action or an act of running aground, stranding.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 42 An opportunity of Grounding or Docking. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Grounding*, the act of laying a ship ashore, in order to bream or repair her. It is also applied to running aground accidentally when under sail, or driving in a tempest. 1840 *Encl. Hull Docks Comm.* 70 *Q.* Is any inconvenience experienced by sloops? *A.* Yes, by grounding. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 61 If she will bear the frequent groundings that we must look for. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 36. § 3 Any right of navigation, anchoring, grounding, [etc.].

6. *attrib.*, as *grounding-blue*; **grounding-machine,** a machine for grounding in the manufacture of wall-paper; **grounding-tool,** in mezzotint engraving, the tool with which the plate is roughened.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 50 For the shades use a small grounding-tool. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 411 The more the ground is scraped away,..the coarser and more evident is the granulation made by the grounding tool. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 225 This plan..is nearly superseded by the following grounding blue. *Ibid.* 226 Topical grounding blue for the cylinder press. 1877 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVII. 223 The grounding machine is represented in Fig. 1. While passing over a roller the paper is covered with a mixture of so called Jersey clay.

Grounding (grau·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That grounds (in senses of the vb.).

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 The literall sense of Scriptures, is the prime, principall and grounding sense, but not the sole or onely sense. 1875 J. VEITCH *Lucretius* 56 Postulating a grounding and surrounding visible universe. 1876 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 130 'Lay down your arms, damned Rebels!' But never a grounding gun is heard.

Groundis walle, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[1]

Ground-ivy.

1. a. The herb ale-hoof, *Nepeta Glechoma* or *Glechoma hederacea*, a common labiate plant having bluish-purple flowers and kidney-shaped leaves.

†**b.** The periwinkle, *Vinca minor* (*obs. rare*[−1]).

These plants have no obvious resemblance to ivy, but were classed by the older botanists as *hedera* on account of their creeping stems.

[*c* 1350 *Med. MS.* 864 in *Archæol.* XXX. 376 Parwynke.. Men calle it þe juy of grownde. Anoþer erbe is callyd soo, þt we callyn tun-hoo.] *c* 1400 in Henslow *Med. Wks. 14th C.* (1899) 42 Take grounde-suylie and groundyuy and weybrede and stampe hem to-gedre. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 200 ȝyf þou mow not haue alle þese erbes, tak ground yuy alone. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. I. 389 Grounde Iuye hath many square tender stalkes growing foorth from a roote full of threddes. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. ccc. 705 *Hedera terrestris* .. in English ground Iuie, Alehoof [etc.]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 207 Ground Iuie groweth likewise in a moist and shadowed place. 1676 BEAL in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 Ale-hoof, or Ground-Ivy, famous for dispatching the maturation of Ale and Beer. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 31 It runs upon the Ground, after the manner of Ground-Ivy. 1845 LINDLEY *School Bot.* (1862) 96 *N[epeta] Glechoma* (Ground Ivy)... A popular country remedy for colds.

attrib. 1734 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 453 Your cough not gone yet?—I beg you will drink asses milk and ground ivy tea.

†**2.** The barren trailing ivy (*Hedera Helix*).

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. ccci. 708 Creeping or barren Iuie is called..in English ground Iuie.

†**3.** The ground-pine (*Ajuga Chamæpitys*). *Obs.* [App. *ivy* is here a corruption of *ive*: see HERB IVE.]

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 284 It [*Chamæpitys*] is called in English Ground Pine, and Ground Ivie after the Latine word *Iva.*

Groundless (grau·ndlés), *a.* Forms: 1 **grundléas,** 4 **groundlyas,** 4–5 **groundeles,** 5 **grownd-les,** 6– **groundless,** (7 -lesse). [OE. *grundléas*, f. *grund* GROUND *sb.* + *-léas* -LESS. Cf. MDu. and Du. *grondeloos*, MHG. *gruntlôs* (G. *grundlos*), MSw. and Sw. *grundlös.*]

†**1.** Bottomless, unfathomable. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 4 Sio grundlease swelzend hæfð swiðe mænegu westu holu on to gadrianne. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 154 Godes domes beth A groundlyas pet. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 310 All the gotez of þy guferes, & groundelez powlez. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xv. 83 O hov deply I owe to submitte myself under þi depe groundeles iuggementes, lorde. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 393 Shallowest Foords to ground-less gulfs doe change.

2. Destitute of foundation, authority, or support; having no real cause or reason; unfounded.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 331 Groundleese imaginations, and vaine confidences. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 77 A groundless fiction that cannot be proved. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* III. i, 'Twas your mistake, and groundless are your fears. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 199 This notion .. seems to be altogether groundless. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 319 This report proved as groundless as the message of Ariaeus. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 168, I came to the conclusion that their murmurs were not entirely groundless.

Groundlessly (grau·ndlésli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Without grounds; without adequate reason or cause.

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 177 Surely both you and others do it very groundlessly and presumptuously. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* 699 Seduc'd by these we groundlessly complain. 1735 E. CURL in *Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 22 You groundlessly imagine I have attempted to betray you to Mr. Pope. 1834 J. BROWN *Lect. Sanctification* I. 194 It is groundlessly, therefore, that any souls stand off from Jesus Christ. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, Of her father's being groundlessly suspected, she felt sure.

Groundlessness (grau·ndlésnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being groundless, or without foundation; want of adequate reason.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 42 Such examining Readers, as are rational enough to discern the groundlesnesse of one part of the Doctrine. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 123 The groundlessness of their clamours. 1827 *Lain. Rev.* XXIX. 114 The groundlessness of their former pleas. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 192 No proof of the groundlessness of the original charge availed .. till they had paid for their deliverance.

Ground-line. [Cf. Du. *grondlijn*, G. and Sw. *grundlinie* (in senses 2 and 3).]

1. A line used for bottom-fishing. ? *Obs.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 22 Ye may angle to hym at all tymys with a grownde lyne. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s.v. *Ground-angling*, The Morning and Evening are the chiefest seasons for the ground Line for Trout.

2. *Geom.* †**a.** The base upon which a diagram is constructed (*obs.*). **b.** (See quot. 1857).

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., When one line lyeth flatte (whiche is named the ground line) and an other commeth downe on it, and is called a perpendiculer. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. iii. Cj, Measure out the like length in the perpendiculare..beginning from the ground line. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 118 Let fall a Perpendicular .. upon the Basis or ground-line. 1857 W. BINNS *Treat. Orthogr. Project.* I. (1862) 2 The vertical and horizontal planes are generally divided by a line called the ground line, or intersecting line of the two planes of projection.

3. *pl.* Outlines (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 65 Let no man..setle his Fancie vpon a draught of the Worke in paper..much less vpon a bare Plant thereof, as they call the Schiographia or Ground lines. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 150 We owe to the deeper Evangelical spirit .. the ground-lines of an Ethical philosophy.

Groundling (grau·ndliŋ). [f. GROUND *sb.* + -LING. Cf. MDu. *grundelinck* (Du. *grondeling*), MHG. *grundelinc* (G. *gründling*) gudgeon.]

1. A name given to various small fishes which live at the bottom of the water, *esp.* a gudgeon or loach.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 265 As the Apuæ which are the groundlings .. [come] of the fome of the sea. 1611 COTGR., *Loche de mer*, a little fish..; some call it a sea Groundling. *Lochette*, a Groundling, or small-bearded Loach. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Groundlings are also a kind of Gudgeons never lying from the Ground, freckled as it were on each Side with seven or eight Spots. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 237 The loche is found in several of our small rivers, keeping at the bottom of the gravel, and is on that account, in some places, called the Groundling. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 461 The mountain-streams .. also afford a small kind of barbel, the groundling. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 314 *Cobitis tænia*, the Groundling ..is the smallest of the species inhabiting the smaller running waters, and lurking under stones.

2. a. A plant that creeps on the ground or is of low growth.

1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 256 A profusion of wild-flowers..which

peep out amongst the creeping groundlings. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 893 Towering up from among the low groundlings that..surround it,[grows] the stately fox-glove.

b. An animal that lives on the ground.

1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 6 It is a remarkable fact that the Chimpansees are groundlings, and are not accustomed to habitual residence among the branches of trees.

c. *nonce-use.* Said of a person (see quot.).

1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay of Beggars*, A man, who used to glide his comely upper half over the pavements of London, wheeling along .. upon a machine of wood .. The accident which brought him low took place in the riots of 1780, and he has been a groundling so long.

3. A frequenter of the 'ground' or pit of a theatre; hence, a spectator (reader, etc.) of average or inferior tastes, an uncritical or unrefined person. (Only in literary use, as a reminiscence of Shakespeare's phrase, and sometimes app. associated with the more general sense of 'ground'.)

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 12 O it offends mee to the Soule, to see a robustious Pery-wig-pated Fellow, teare a Passion to tatters, to verie ragges, to split the eares of the Groundlings. 1609 Dekker *Guls Horne-bk.* vi. 28 Your Groundling and Gallery-Commoner buyes his sport by the penny. 1659 *Lady Alimony* I. iv, The Groundlings within the yard grow infinitely unruly. 1762 Churchill *Ghost* IV. Poems I. 322 The minds of Groundlings to enflame. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* II. i, But how do you like sharing the mirth of the groundlings? 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vi. 183 The soliloquies of Hamlet..must have been lost upon the groundlings of Elizabeth's days. 1900 H. W. Smyth *Grk. Melic Poets* p. lvii, The dithyramb was meretricious art and appealed to the taste of the groundlings.

†4. One of humble rank; one of base breeding or sentiments. *Obs. rare.*

1622 Fletcher *Prophetess* I. iii, We tilers may deserve to be senators,..For we were born three stories high; no base ones, None of your groundlings, master. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 31 Here you shall see One unmeasurably haughtie, scorning to converse with these Groundlins (for so it pleases him to tearme his inferiours). *Ibid.* 56 These whose erected minds are removed from the refuse and rubbish of earth (which our base Groundlins so much toyl for).

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1825 Lamb *Reflect. in Pillory*, That domicile for groundling rogues and base earth kissing varlets [the stocks]. 1829 Southey *O. Newman* II. Poet. Wks. X. 285 Grunts And strives with stubborn neck and groundling snout. 1885 J. S. Stallybrass tr. *Hehn's Wand. Plants & Anim.* 94 It must have been a mere groundling sucker.

†Grou·ndly, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 **grund(e)lich, -like,** 5 **groundli, -ly,** 5–6 **groundely.** [f. Ground *sb.* + -ly 1. Cf. MSw *grundeliker* (Sw. *grundlig*), G. *grundlich*.] a. Well-founded or established, solid, firm. Of instruction: Thorough. b. Thoroughly instructed or educated.

c 1205 Lay. 15813 Ich habbe bigunnen a weorc mid grundliche stre[n]gðe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2013 Þe burgeys þat þer bi stode þore Grundlike and grete oþes swore,..Þat was soth, þat bernard tolde. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 78 Trowing ..that thei han noon or litle nede to groundli clerkis. *Ibid.* 90 Profound and groundli scoling in logik. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxiii 156 Withoute defyaunce or groundly cause of warre. 1524 Wolsey in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 278 The good introductions persuasions and groundly reasons made unto His Holynes. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 After a more exacte and groundely sorte.

†Grou·ndly, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 **grundliche, -like,** 4–5 **groundli,** 5 **grownd̆ly,** (6 -lie), 5–6 **groundely,** (6 **grownd̆ely**), 5– **groundly.** [f. Ground *sb.* + -ly 2. Cf. OHG. *chruntlichô*, MSw. *grundelika* (Sw. *grundligt*).] In a well-founded, firmly established, deep-seated or fundamental manner; in relation to the ground or root; thoroughly, profoundly.

c 1205 Lay. 9783 Cnihtes heom gereden, grundliche feire. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 69 Þe reue..bigon to cwakien, se grundliche him gromede. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 651 Hauelok anon bigan to ete Grundlike, and was ful blibe. 1395 *Remonstr. Rom. Corrup.* 140 Grosted seith groundli al this. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* I. xxviii. 63 Vse we slike rewle þat fleschly desire groundly ma be restrenyd. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvii. 101 Noone othere argumentis han place forto groundli and fundamentali schewe and proue [etc.]. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* III. (1570) Cij/2 Men groundly learned, in Latin commoning. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 29 When the opynyon ys wauerynge and not groundly set. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 55 They bee farre wide from the trueth, as men that doe not consider the thinge groundly. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 366 Hence may groundly be said deriued our best and still experienced Method wherein we now execute lawes.

Ground-man. Also 9 **groundsman.**

a. A labourer employed to dig out or work on the ground, an excavator. b. One who is employed to keep in order a ground or grounds, esp. a cricket ground.

a. 1785 J. Phillips *Treat. Inland Navig.* 39 Two hundred and fifty ground-men, and fifty carpenters. 1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 197 To the 'ground-men' as they are called, the digging is let, at per cubic yard, according to the nature of the soil to be excavated.

b. 1886 *Standard* 27 May 8/4 Wages of gardeners, groundsmen, and gamekeeper. 1887 M. Shearman *Athletics & Footb.* (Badm. Libr.) 79 The ground-man of the L. A. C. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 7/3 The ground-men worked hard on the wicket.

†Groun·dment. *Obs.* [f. Ground *v.* + -ment.] Foundation, origin.

?*a* 1412 Lydgate *Two Merchants* 307 Yif of coire he [fever] take his groundement.

Ground-nut. [Cf. Du. *grondnoot*, in sense 1.]

1. One of the small farinaceous edible tubers of the wild bean (*Apios tuberosa*), a climbing plant of North America; also, the plant producing these.

1636 in M. A. Green *Springfield, Mass.* (1888) 12 They shal..have liberty to take Fish and Deer, groundnuts, walnuts, akornes. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 301 The Indians could come at the ground-nuts, which seem to have been all their provision. 1854 Thoreau *Walden* xiii. 257, I discovered the ground-nut (*Apios tuberosa*) on its string—the potato of the aborigines. 1865 Parkman *Champlain* vii.(1875)274 Biencourt and his followers were..digging ground-nuts.

2. The pea-nut or ground-pea (*Arachis hypogæa*), largely cultivated in the West Indies and West Africa, the fruit of which is a pod ripening under ground.

1769 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 379 They..are the produce of a plant..much cultivated in the Southern colonies, and in our American sugar islands, where they are called ground nuts, or ground pease. 1775 Romans *Florida* 131 The ground nut also introduced by the Blacks from Guinea, is next after this for its easy cultivation. 1863 *Wand. West Afr.* I. 184 The commerce of the place consists principally of the ground nut [etc.].

attrib. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 895 Ground-nut oil. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 54 The finest ground-nut oil is used as a substitute for and mixture with olive. *Ibid.* 57 The ground-nut industry.

3. The earth-nut (*Bunium flexuosum*).

1653 Culpeper *Eng. Physitian* 64 They are called Earth-Nuts, Earth-Chestnuts, Ground-Nuts, [etc.]. 1879 [see Earth-nut 1].

Ground-pine.

1. The herbaceous plant *Ajuga Chamæpitys*; said to be named from its resinous smell.

1551 Turner *Herbal* I. I vj b, Grounde pyne, the leaues dronken seuen dayes in wyne hele the laundes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 In English also Chamæpitys, Ground Pyne, Herbe Iue, Forget me not. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxxv. § 1. 497 There be diuers sortes of Ground Pines growing neere vnto the sea. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* ccxviii. 591 The Common Ground-pine groweth low, seldome rising to be above the height of an hand-breadth. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 122 Ground-Pine, flowers in July and August. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 177 This plant is well called Ground Pine, as its narrow leaves look like a tuft of foliage taken from the pine-tree.

2. The club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*) or other species of *Lycopodium*.

1847 Emerson *Poems, Each & All* Wks. (Bohn) I. 400 The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath, Running over the club-moss burrs. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VII. 123 Ground-pine, the popular name of the *lycopodium clavatum*, an evergreen vine sometimes three yards long.

Ground-plan. [Cf. Du. *grondplan*, Sw. *grundplan*.]

1. The representation on a plane of the arrangement, divisions, etc., of a building or other structure, at the ground-level.

1731 W. Halfpenny *Perspective* 23 To draw the Perspective Elevation of the Stage .. Draw the Ground-Plan .. by the Rule laid down in the foregoing Example. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* xi. 235 It is the dulness of the multitude that they cannot see the house, in the ground-plan. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 383 There are three of these furnaces, which are marked D in the ground-plan.

2. *fig.* The outline, general plan or basis upon which any work is constructed or composed.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. viii, Did the Maker take them into His counsel; that they read His groundplan of the incomprehensible All? 1840 Hood *Up Rhine* Pref. 1 The following work was constructed, partly on the ground-plan of Humphrey Clinker. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 254 It was the purpose of Aristophanes to keep his serious ground-plan concealed.

†Ground-plat. *Obs.* = Ground-plot.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.*, I will give you the Groundplatt of my whole discourse, in a Table annexed. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxxii. K ij, Measure..howe hyghe the grounde platte of the Castell is aboue the leuell right lyne of the fountayne. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 293 He burned the Town,..yet he seemed to maintain the Groundplat thereof. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 178 There is a great Resemblance between the Ground-plat of Lincoln, and that of Canterbury.

Ground-plate. [Cf. Du. *grondplaat*, G. *grundplatte*.]

1. The lowest horizontal timber in a framing; a ground-sill.

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 67 Ground plates nine inches one way. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 135 Plates..lying on the Foundation, are called Ground-plates. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 225 Ground-Plate or Sill.—The lowest plate of a wooden building for supporting the principal and other posts.

2. a. A bed-plate carrying railway sleepers or ties (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

b. A piece of flattened metal on which anything is fixed, as in a spectroscope.

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxvii. 94 Of the prisms, ..the first only is fastened to the ground-plate PP.

c. *Electr.* A metal plate sunk in the ground and connecting an electric current with the earth.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1893 in Sloane *Stand. Electr. Dict.*

3. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1882 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 65 According to Klein .. each connective tissue corpuscle is composed of two distinct substances: (*a*) a hyaline plate—ground-plate—which contains the oval nucleus..; and (*b*) a second substance.

Ground-plot.

1. The plot or portion of ground occupied or covered by a building, etc.; foundation. ? *Obs.*

1580 Sidney *Ps.* xl. iii, That in building they begunn With ground-plotts fall, shall be undunn. 1624 Wotton *Elem. Archit.* I. 26, I haue sayd nothing of..Pyling of the Ground-plot..when we build vpon a moist or marshy soile. 1679 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* I. 130 Suppose your Groundplot be a Long-square, 50 Foot in length, and 20 Foot wide: This Ground-plot will contain in its length two good Rooms, and a Yard behind it 10 Foot long. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. ii. 28 The tide, as it rises, converts a part of the ground-plot into a temporary island.

fig. 1834 Landor *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 284/1 The foolishest dolts are the ground-plot of the most wit.

†2. = Ground-plan 1. *Obs.*

1563 Shute *Archit.* B iij b, How to cast your ground plotte, wherin you must deuide all your seuerall places of offices. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* g j a, Nor are the lines for the ground plots of Houses to serve for Castles in the Aire. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2651/4 A large Parchment Writing containing two Skins, with a Ground-Plot annex'd to it.

†3. = Ground-plan 2. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 They schal vse the narration, but as an imaginative groundplot of a profitable inuention. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* i. (1596) 23 All that which Galen writeth in .. his booke is the groundplot of this my Treatise. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 1 An Epitome of the whole History, and..a Scheme or Ground-plot to my Work. 1794 Mathias *Pursuits Lit.* (1798) 243 Method was all; yet would he seldom write: He fear'd the ground-plot wrong, or—out of sight.

Ground-rent. [Cf. Du. *grondrente*, G. *grundrente*.] The rent paid to the owner of land which is let for building upon. Also *U.S.* (see quot. 1856).

1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 35 Fifty pounds per ann. is but a reasonable ground-rent for a House that will cost five hundred pounds .. and yield one hundred pounds per annum. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 292 Fifty Marks a year in Ground-Rents. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3712/4 The Ground Rent [is] but 10*s.* per Annum. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 436 Ground rents are a still more proper subject of taxation than the rent of houses. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 158 A great convenience .. to the tenants, in all questions of ground-rent. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict., Ground rent*, in Pennsylvania this term is used to signify a perpetual rent issuing out of some real estate. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. (1876) 621 The occupier of a house pays a ground-rent to the owner of the land.

†b. A piece of land rented for building on. *Obs.*

1714 Gay *Shepherd's Week*, Proeme, As a London mason, who calculateth his work for a term of years, when he buildeth with old materials upon a ground-rent that is not his own, which soon turneth to rubbish and ruins.

Ground-sea. A heavy sea in which large waves rise and dash upon the coast without apparent cause.

a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 247/2 He met with so great a Storm and Ground Seas. 1756 Prince in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 642 A rumbling noise was heard, like that which usually precedes what the sailors call a ground-sea. 1853 R. S. Hawker *Prose Wks.* (1893) 28 On, through the ground-sea, shove! 1865 *Englishm. Mag.* Oct. 296 A heavy ground-sea.

Groundsel (grau·ndsĕl), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 1 **gundæsuelg(i)æ, gundesuilge, grundeswel(i)ge, -swyligə,** 2 **-swulie,** 3 **-swilie, -swylie,** 4 **grounswili,** 5 **groundeswele, -sueli, grondeswyle, groundis walle,** 6 **grundeswell, groundswel(l,** 6–7 **grownswell, grunswel(l,** (9 *dial.* **groundie-, grundy-swallow, swally, grinning-swallow,** etc.). *β.* 6 **grounsel,** 6–8 **groundsell,** 6– **groundsel.** *γ.* 6–7 **grunsell,** 7 (9 *dial.*) **grunsel,** (9 *dial.* **grinsel**). [OE. *gundæswelg(i)æ* (7th c.), *grundeswylige* (10th c.); of difficult etymology.

Unless the word be corruptly adopted from some foreign language, the second element must be connected with *swelgan* to swallow, absorb. The earliest recorded form *gundæswelgiæ* has the appearance of being f. *gund* pus (see Gound); the resulting sense 'pus-absorber' is plausible, as the chopped leaves of the plant are still (in country places) used in poultices for reducing abscesses. If this be the true etymology, the form *grundeswylige*, whence the mod. word is descended, must be due to popular etymology, the word being associated with *grund* Ground *sb.*, as if meaning 'ground-swallower', with reference to the rapid spread of the weed. There is, however, an unexplained difficulty in the form of the first element (*gundæ-* instead of the normal *gund-*); and it cannot be positively affirmed that the form without the *r* is not a mistake, as the three glossaries in which it occurs are too closely related to be considered independent witnesses.]

1. Any plant belonging to the genus *Senecio* (N.O. *Compositæ*), esp. *S. vulgaris* ('common groundsel'), a common European weed, which is given as food to cage-birds and was formerly largely used for medical purposes.

a. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 976 *Senecen*, gundaesuelgiae [*Erfurt Gloss.* gundaeswelge]. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1850 *Senecen*, gundesuilge. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 180 Deos wyrt ðe man senecio, & oðrum naman grundeswyligе nemneð. *Ibid.* II. 124 Genim grunde swelgean þe on eorþan weaxeþ. *c* 1250 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/12 *Irregerontis* .. grundeswilie. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 39 *Senecio*..grounswili. *c* 1400 in Henslow *Med. Wks. 14th C.* (1899) 9 Nyme horshouue, groundesueli, ysope [etc.]. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 135 Take grounde swele & daysyes..þe two deel of groundeswele, þe þridde part of daysyes. *c* 1460 *Receipts in Rel. Ant.* I. 324 Take groundis walle that ys senchion. 1538 Turner *Libellus*, Grundeswell, Grunswell, *Senecio*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* V. xvii. 570 The great Groundswel hath

rough whitish leaves. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlii. 276 Groundswell groweth in euery ground, and without any great care. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 815 Marcellus.. addeth further grounswell, and the tender tops of the box-tree. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 60/1 Grunswel, or Groundsel. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Groundie-swallow*, groundsel. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Grundy-swallow*.

β. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 132 Senecio is named .. in English groundsel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxv. § I. 216 The stalke of Groundsell is round. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 629 There grow wild in the Woods, Plantane of all sorts, Groundsel [etc.]. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 29 Take a Handful of Groundsell. 1830 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (1837) 319 *S[enecio] viscosus*. Stinking Groundsel...*S. lividus*. Green-scaled Groundsel... *S. Sylvaticus*. Mountain Groundsel. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxii, Fresh groundsel, too, for Miss Maylie's birds. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. (1872) 286 In the garden, the chickweed and the groundsel disfigure the beds of lilies and roses.

γ. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 27 Some commend a handfull of grunsell sodden in the aforesaide ale. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cl. 228 The Latines call it Senecio..It is called in English Groundsell or Grunsell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 89/2 Like Grunsel or a Succory leaf. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Grinsel*, groundsel. 1887 *Suppl. Jamieson*, *Grunsel*, the common pron. of groundsel.

2. *Comb.*: **groundsel-tree**, a North American shrub, *Baccharis halimifolia*.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 412 You have also the black Hellebore now in Flower, with the Spurge Laurel, Virginian Groundsel Tree. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 336 Groundsel tree, or ploughman's spikenard, must have a snug situation.

Groundsel (grau·ndsĕl), *sb.*2, **ground-sill** (grau·ndsil). Forms: 5 **gronsel, groundsil, grounselle, grownsel, -celle**, 5–6 **groundsille**, 5–7 **grownsell**, 6 **grunsell, grounsyll**, 6–7 **groundsyll, -cell, grounde sill**, 6–8 **groundsil**, 7 **-cel, grunsill**, (also 9) **-sel**, 7–8 **grundsil**, 8 **groundsil**, (9 **grounsil**), 6– **groundsel, -sill**. [First in ME.; app. f. GROUND *sb.* + SILL, but the earliest examples already show the second element reduced in form to a mere termination.]

1. A timber serving as a foundation to carry a superstructure, esp. a wooden building; the lowest member of a wooden framework; a ground-plate; hence, the foundation or lowest part of any structure. Now *rare* exc. in technical use.

[1406–7 *Winchester College Acc. Roll*, In stipendiis ij positorum ponencium lez gronsell domus stauri.] 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 1205 Oon at the grownsel [*v. r.* growncelle] lowe gan to myne. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 No stoon to be steryd of my graue, but a pet to be maad vnder the ground sille ther my lady Schardelowe was wont to sitte. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 253 For a grondsill of tymber. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 473/2 He sheweth himself as wise, as one that lest hys rotten house should fall, wold..pull vp yᵉ groundsel to vndershore the sides with the same. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* iii. 16 No parte hath rest From roofe to groundsill. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 230 They first vndermined the groundsills, they beate downe the walles. 1611 R. FENTON *Usury* II. vii. 64 If they find the foundation or groundcels vnsound, they haue great reason to suspect the building. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 37 The House must needs be in danger, when the groundsels are loosened. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 17 The Ground-cills, or Bottom-pieces of these Frames. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Contents 13 The Groundsel of the Lantern applied and fitted to the Stone work. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. vi, Patriotism rushes in .. from grunsel up to ridge-tile, through all rooms and passages. 1851 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s. v. *Ground-plate*, After the fire of London it became usual to set the posts that carry the bressumer of a shop front on a ground sill. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Gold-f. Victoria* 612 *Groundsill* is that part of a drive-set of timber which is laid on the floor of a drive.

transf. 1837 MEDWIN in *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 232 Tear the firm-set groundsel of the world Up from its roots.

b. *fig.* The foundation on which something (immaterial) is built up; an underlying principle.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 2 The basis and groundsill of all militarie architecture. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 322 An Heresie subuerting the maine ground-ceel of our Religion. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. iv. § 1 The barley-corne the grownsell as it were and simplest principle of measures. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 39 The two main Groundsels of Priest-Craft's Antichristian Throne, is Avarice and Ambition.

2. The lower framing-timber of a door; a door-sill, threshold. † Also, a window-sill.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lv. 77 They made them to fall downe on the grounsyll of the gate. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 319 My threshold is even worn away, with the feete of right worshipful..men, that..thinke not scorne to step over and treade upon my groundcell. *a* 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* 295 The groundsell speakes not save what it heard at the hinges. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 148 If the Window-Frame stands on a Timber-house, the Head and Groundsell are sometimes Tennanted into the Posts of the Carcass. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 33. 3/2 Here prostrating low as the Groundsil. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 16/2 Doors .. shou'd be of the heighth of the Diagonal of a Square whereof the Groundsell is one of the Sides. 1854 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 288 The groundsel, side-posts, and lintel of a barn-door.

3. *attrib.*, as *groundsel-bar, -edge, -plot*.

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 96 Of the meanest townes to lay the grundsill plot. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 457 Head and hands lopt off In his own Temple, on the grunsel edge, Where he fell flat. [1700 ADDISON *3rd Æneid* 77 He dash't and broke 'em on the grundsil edge.] 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 196 The Ground-sil bars of wrought iron.

† Grou·ndsel, grou·ndsill, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To lay the foundation or threshold of.

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For stonne and for groundsillyng .. of þe same bothes. *c* 1535 in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* (1886) IX. 322 A howse..grouncellyd wᵗ stone. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xiv. 298 The milder glaunces sparkled on the Ground, And grunsild ev'ry doore with Diamond. 1651 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 188 Ye Carpenters account that did groundcell the Meetinghouse.

fig. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 99 They..groundsell their estates with damages, roof them with detriments.

Hence **Grou·ndselling** *vbl. sb.*

1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 182 For makyng of the chymney at the Fre Scole, and grounselyng of alle the house. 1589–1617 RIDER *Dict.*, *Substructio*, .. an vnderpinning, or groundsilling of an house, or making of a foundation vnder. 1623–4 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 388 Workmanshippe for planckinge, grondsellinge [etc.].

Groundsman: see GROUND-MAN.

Ground-squirrel.

1. A terrestrial squirrel-like rodent: **a.** of the genus *Tamias*; esp. the chipmuck (*T. striatus*) of the U. S.; **b.** of the genus *Spermophilus*; = GOPHER *sb.*1 2.

1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 378 This creature is called a ground squirrel, at Churchill fort. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 284 The ground squirrel, or little striped squirrel of Pennsylvania. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Ground squirrel*, a name sometimes erroneously given to the striped and spotted prairie squirrel (*Spermophilus tredecimlineatus*). 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 91 The true Ground Squirrels (*Tamias*) are distinguished from the rest of the Squirrels (*Sciurinæ*), and approach the Marmots. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 125 The numerous species of Ground-squirrels (*Spermophilus*). *Ibid.* 126 The Ground-squirrels proper or Chipmunks (*Tamias*),—a small genus comprising some of the prettiest and most familiar representatives of the family. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvi. 269 The ground squirrel (*Spermophilus guttatus*).

2. An African squirrel of the genus *Xerus*.

1867 SCLATER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 817 Seven Ground-squirrels (*Xerus getulus*) from .. Morocco.

Ground-stone. [Cf. Du. *grondsteen*, G. *grundstein*, Sw. *grundsten*.] A foundation-stone. Chiefly *Sc.* and *fig.*

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 203/34 *Cementa, i. petræ*, grundstanas. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 201 Land and money .. Quhilk is the ground staine of thair quier, And nete of all thair pryde. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 298 It may remain a sure foundation and Ground-stone to us. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* lxxxii. (1894) 171 Try upon what ground-stone ye have builded. 1871 ROSSETTI *Ave* 12 Poems 41 Thou headstone of humanity, Ground-stone of the great Mystery.

Groundswel(l, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*1

Ground-swell. A deep swell or heavy rolling of the sea, the result of a distant storm or seismic disturbance.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, The agitation of the waters, called by sailors the ground-swell. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* i. 2 The vessel .. rolled with the heavy ground swell. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxviii. (1878) 221 Crashing its way through the rolling waves of a heavy ground-swell.

b. *fig.* Usually with reference to mental or political agitation.

1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* I. Wks. IV. 219 It is the ground-swell of a teeming instinct. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 91 The religious world was rocking still with the groundswell that followed those stormy synods. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 219 The deep-raking, ground-swell of passion, as we see it in the sarcasm of Lear.

Groundsyll, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*2

Ground-tackle. [Cf. Du. *grondtakel*, G. *grund-tackelage*.] A general name for all ropes, cables, anchors, or other tackle made use of in anchoring, mooring, or kedging a vessel.

1556 J. INCENT in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 286 The said ship being beaten from her ground tackles, was driuen vpon the rockes. 1600 J. JANE *Ibid.* III. 848 To put into the Streights, wee durst not for lacke of ground-tackle. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 375/2 Never Ships ..were better fitted with Ground Tackle. 1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 77 With such ships, by the help of good ground tackle, they navigate the Caspian. 1859 J. S. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 15 The ground tackle seems..to have been free from objection.

So **Ground-tackling** (in same sense).

1600 J. JANE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 843 Wee haue no sailes, no victuals, no ground-tackling, no cordage. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4703/4 Cordage and Ground-Tackling very good. 1798 CAPT. BERRY in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 66 The dismasted Prize..is badly off for ground tackling.

† Ground-wall. *Obs.* Forms: see GROUND and WALL.

1. The lower portion of a wall or building: a foundation. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 48 He ys ȝelic timbriendum men his hus, se .. hys grundweall ofer þæne stan asette. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 289 Se cræft is ealra boclicra cræfta ordfruma and grundweall. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13372 Crist iss stan to ben grunndwall Off all hiss hallȝhe temmple. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 72 Lokeð þat te heouenlich lauerd beo grundwal of al þat ȝe wurcheð. *c* 1275 *Luue Ron* 124 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Ne may no Mynur hire [? hit] vnderwrote ne neuer false þene grundwal. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2242 Tua and sexti fathum brad Was þe grundwall þat þai made. *Ibid.* 8424 Lere o clerge well he sal, þat es o wisdom þe grundwall. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 210 A castelle he þouht to reise, He cast þe groundwalle þik. 1392–3 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) 114 In salar. iij cementariorum operant. super j Grundewall ibidem per iiij dies, 5*s*. [From other passages, this app. means: The plinth of masonry in a half timber building.] *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 667/11 *Hoc fundum*, grownd walle.

attrib. *a* 1755 *Edom o' Gordon* xii. in Child *Ballads* III. 433/2 Why pow [= pull] ye out my ground-wa-stane, Lets in the reek to me?

2. A retaining wall (see quot.).

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 206 The Wall.. from the Bottom of the Digging, to the Level of the Ground above..is called the Ground-Wall, because it is built only to resist the Pressure of the Ground about it.

Hence **† Ground-waller,** one who builds a ground wall.

1477 *Order* in *York Myst.* (1885) Introd. 21 *note*, Erthe wallers, pavers, dykers, ground wallers with erthe.

Grou·ndward, *adv.* and *a.* [See -WARD.]

A. *adv.* Towards the ground. † In early use, *to the groundward* (see TOWARD). Now *rare*.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 24 A Target .. with three corners, two aboue his face, and one beneath to the groundward. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 Hee fel to the groundward. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* F iv b, The top now bowing to the ground-ward. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxx. 211 He hung .. with his Mouth and Breast to the Groundward. 1855 BROWNING *Andrea del Sarto* 83 Their .. works drop groundward.

B. *adj.* Turned or inclined towards the ground.

1878 *Masque Poets* 28 With groundward brow and quivering limb They come, the slaves that are to die.

So **Grou·ndwards** *adv.*

1885 LADY BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 70 Ali bowed his head groundwards awhile.

Groundwork (grau·ndwəːk). [Cf. MDu. *gront werck* (Du. *grondwerk*), G. *grundwerk*.]

1. The solid base on which an edifice or other structure is built; foundation. Now *rare*.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxv. 34 Sins yᵉ groundworkes of yᵉ world weer laied. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* 49 Thei could not pearce the hard stones of the grounde worke, beinge so many, harde, depe, and stronge. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 99 A riuer swift, whose fomy billowes Did wash the ground-work of an old great wall. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 I. 136 Like the falling noise of some great building when the ground-worke breakes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 5 The Ground-work of it [Cyrus's Palace] is twenty two Geometrical feet in height. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 139 The first Course of the Ground-work. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 96 They .. had dug out the foundations, and got the ground-work laid.

b. *fig.* The basis or foundation of something immaterial.

1557 N. T. (Geneva) Ep. *iv, The Lord Iesvs, which was the groundeworke and substance therof. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. ii. 108 The groundworke and beginnings of medicine depend upon them. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* iii. § 33. 243 God's promises are the most proper ground-worke of faith. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ⁋ 8 No Thought can be valuable, of which good Sense is not the Ground-work. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 139 These .. still form the basis or groundwork of the Common law. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i, Some things .. I must recall to your memory, because..they afford the ground-work of my destiny. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiii. (1858) 433 A ground-work of historical and geographical fact. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 61 The grand moral qualities which formed the groundwork of the Roman character.

† **2.** = GROUND-PLAN. *Obs.*

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 48 The grounde worke hereof is so set out here, that anye Carpenter will easily frame the whole house by the same fygure.

3. The body or foundation on which other parts are overlaid, or on which they rest for display, as in embroidery work, painting, and the like.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. x. (1669) 147/1 In needle-work, the sad ground-work is laid before the beautiful colours. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 276 Cushions of flower'd Satin, the ground-work thereof Gold and Silver. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 220 A way there is, in Heavn's expanded plain Which .. mortals, by the name of milky, know. The ground-work is of stars. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ground-work*, the base color on which the painting is performed. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 221 Where there was fine embroidery or other work the effect was spoilt by..common material for ground-work.

b. The principal ingredient in anything, *rare*.

1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysweepers*, There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras.

4. † **a.** Working in earth (*obs.*). **b.** (See quot. 1875.)

1655 MOUFFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 292, I permit unto true Labourers and Workmen to feed often ..if their Work be Ground-Work or very toilsome. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Ground-work*, the preparation of ground for the foundation of a structure, or giving it the required contour for any other purpose.

So † **Groundwork** *v. trans.*, to lay the foundations of, to found (*nonce-wd.*).

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* vii 25 It fel not for it was groundwrought on a rock. *Ibid.* xiii. 35 Thinges hiden sins yᵉ world was groundwrought.

Groundy (grau·ndi), *a. rare.* [f. GROUND + -Y¹. Cf. Du. *grondig*, G. *grundig*.] † **a.** ? Gritty, sandy (*obs.*). **b.** Containing grounds or sediment.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 199 Rest a little on the groundy gravell. 1892 W. J. CLUTTERBUCK *Ceylon & Borneo* xxvi. 213 Some of the groundiest coffee it has ever been my fortune to encounter.

Groune, obs. form of GROUND *sb.*

Grounsel(le, etc. obs. ff. GROUNDSEL *sb.*1, *sb.*2

Grount, obs. form of GROUND *sb.*

Grounye, var. GRUNYIE *Sc. Obs.*, snout.

Group (grūp), *sb.* Also 8–9 **groupe**, (8 grouppe). [ad. F. *groupe*, ad. It. *gruppo* group; cf. *groppo* knot, *groppa* crupper of a horse, Sp. *grupo*, *gorupo*, *grupa*, knot, cluster, group, Pg. *garupa* crupper; prob. like F. *croupe*, Pr. *cropa* crupper, adapted from Teut. **kroppo-* : see CROP. The etymological sense would appear to be 'lump' or 'mass'. In Eng. the artistic senses came earliest, and the wider use was at first chiefly transferred.]

1. *spec.* **a.** *Fine Art.* An assemblage of (two or more) figures or objects forming in combination either a complete design, or a distinct portion of a design.

1686 [see GRUPPO]. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 20 The Figures in the Grouppes ought not to be like each other in their Motions, any more than in their Parts. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 194 ₱ 15 The beautiful Grouppe of Figures in the Corner of the Temple. 1713 — *Guardian* No. 21 ₱ 5 The Huddle Group of those who stand most distant. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 94 A very pretty marble groupe by Cosmo, of the virgin Mary with the child Jesus in her arms, and John the Baptist kissing his feet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 557 Besides the temple are various images and groupes..cut in the stone. 1833 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. i. 2 They even work groups of figures in tent stitch for screens. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 100 The group in one corner, of a child starting from a dog, is admired for its truth.

fig. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* II. xxv. 524 It has so often been my task to delineate scenes of bloodshed and desolation, that it is hardly possible any longer to transpose the groupe, or vary the colours.

b. *Mus.* (See quots.)

[1674, etc.: see GRUPPO.] 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In music, a Group is one of the kinds of diminutions of long notes, which in the writing forms a sort of group, or cluster. The group usually consists of four crotchets, quavers, or semiquavers, tied together, at the discretion of the composer. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Group*, (1) a series of notes, of small time-value, grouped together; a division or run. (2) The method of setting out band parts in score.

c. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Group*, in Architecture, a term used of columns, as they say, a group of columns, when there are three or four columns joined together on the same pedestal.

2. *gen.* An assemblage of persons, animals, or material things, standing near together, so as to form a collective unity; a knot (of people), a cluster (of things). In early use the word often conveys a notion of confused aggregation, which in recent use is not implied.

a. of persons.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxlvii. 117 You will find, in every groupe of company two principal figures, viz. the fine Lady, and the fine Gentleman. 1769 MRS. BROOKE *Emily Montague* (1784) IV. cxciii. 44 Were you here..we should be the happiest groupe on the globe. 1803 E. HAY *Insurr. Wexford* 134 As the different groupes thus collected were perceived by the yeomanry, these pursued and cut them down. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II. vi. 85 They stood, clustered in a dark and savage groupe. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, The notary turned and left the group with a look of indignant contempt. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xii. 61 To compare the merits of the two systems taught in text-books, viz. the cordon or continuous line, and the method of cossack posts or groups.

b. of things, *esp.* natural objects.

1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 236 Nothing was to be seen but a confused groupe of mis-shapen, and imperfect forms. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Cornwall* 4 It consists of a groupe of Rocks. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 72 *note*, Smaller Carns, scattered, at different distances, generally in groupes of eight, or ten together. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 240 The accidental fracture of a fine groupe of crystals 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 318 Elba..belongs to the group of Corsica and Sardinia. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xv. (1879) 319 Two or three large mountain groups were in sight. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 424 The Pancreas..presents itself in the condition of a group of prolonged follicles. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 131 The lodes referred to compose the westerly group. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 149 The same is therefore true of the groups of points in which these pencils are cut by the transversal.

3. A number of persons or things regarded as forming a unity on account of any kind of mutual or common relation, or classed together on account of a certain degree of similarity.

a. of persons.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 187 As the modes of error are endless, the hundred forms of polytheism had each its groupe of partizans. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 213 Man can only make progress in co-operative groups. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 Any group of 50,000 citizens will thus be able to force the Federal Chambers to deal with any matter.

b. of things.

At Oxford University the subjects of the Final (Pass) examination for the degree of B.A. are classified into 'groups', called respectively 'Group A', 'Group B', etc. Hence 'to read for groups' is colloquially used for 'to study with a view to taking a pass degree'.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* ii. 200 A Mirror in one Hand collective shows, Varied and multiplied, that Group of Woes. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 381 The Power of recollecting a large Groupe of Words. 1852 DISRAELI *Sel. Sp.* (1882) I. 419 The question naturally divided itself into several groups—if I may use a word now familiar to us. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. i. 3 We begin to-day another group of ten years, not in happy circumstances. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 101 Natural groups of religions and natural groups of languages are generally coincident. 1899 *Speaker* 16 Dec. 289/2 No better text-book could be given to a young man intent upon taking his groups in the Oxford Schools.

4. *esp.* in scientific classification. Chiefly used as an indefinite term for any classificatory division whatever its relative rank (so, e.g., in *Zoology*), though in various branches of natural science attempts have been made to appropriate the term to some one particular grade of classification.

In *Botany*, e.g., Lindley applied the word to a grade intermediate in comprehension between *alliance* and *sub-class*; but in a later work he discarded this use. In *Geology* it is used variously by different writers: see quot. 1883.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 390, I would..propose the following primary and subordinate divisions of an Order: 1. Suborder; 2. Section..8. Genus; 9. Subgenus. I would further propose that each of these successive groups should have a name always terminating alike. 1826 [see AXINE]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 47 The forms of life throughout the universe become divided into groups subordinate to groups. 1859 *Amer. Cycl.* III. 282/1 The mining birds compose a very large group, belonging to nearly every order, and having no other common peculiarity. 1883 G. K. GILBERT in *Nature* XXVII. 261 The term.. group, which by the .. Bologna Congress was made more comprehensive than system, is by Geikie used as the equivalent of stage. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 5 A group of races sometimes known as the Aryan group.

5. *Math.* A set or system of operations so constituted that the product of any number of these operations is always itself a member of the 'group'.

1854 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1889) II. 124 A set of symbols 1, α, β, .. all of them different, and such that the product of any two of them .. or the product of any one of them into itself, belongs to the set, is said to be a group. *Note.* The idea of a group as applied to permutations or substitutions is due to Galois. 1893 FORSYTH *Theory Functions* 610 The Fuchsian groups conserve a line, the axis of x, or a circle, the fundamental circle; the Kleinian groups do not conserve such a line or circle, common to the group.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *group-firing*, *-formation*, *-system*, *-table*; **group-order** *Naut.* (see quot.); **group-person**, a person belonging to or drawn from a special set of people; **group-rate**, a rate of railway fare applicable to each one of a group of stations; **group-spring** *U. S.*, a car-spring, composed of several spiral springs in a nest.

1896 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 7/2 The garrison *group-firing competition at a moving target proceeded in the afternoon. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 114 A fleet is said to be in *group order when the ships composing each group are so placed as to be able at once to assume group formation in whatever manner the fleet may be disposed, with the ships in line. 1898 MAITLAND *Township & Boro.* 15 Oxford and Cambridge are peopled by '*group-persons'. 1888 *Act* 51 & 52 *Vict.* c. 25 § 29 Provided that the distances shall not be unreasonable, and that the *group rates charged and the places grouped together shall not be such as to create an undue preference. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xii. 62 The cossack post, or *group system, consists in placing small detached posts, of a double or single vedette, with reliefs, commanded by a n.-c. officer, on all avenues of approach from the enemy. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 35 As shown in the *group-tables to which I have already adverted.

Group (grūp), *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. F. *grouper*.]

1. *trans.* To make a group of, to form into a group; to place in a group *with* (something). Also *to group together*.

Johnson 1755 gives the sense 'to put into a croud, to huddle together'. This meaning, if it existed, is now obs.; cf. GROUP *sb.* 2.

1754 FOOTE *Knights* Pref., Nor can I claim any other merit than grouping them together. *a* 1785 W. WHITEHEAD *On the Improvements at Nuneham* 29 Who thinn'd, and who group'd, and who scatter'd those trees. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xii, Fox-glove and night-shade, side by side, Grouped their dark hues with every stain, The weather-beaten rocks retain. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii. 280 Peitho and the Graces retired a few steps, and grouped themselves with the Cyclops. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 23 (1864) 500 We thus group in the mind a number of things not lying together in nature. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 38 Scattered huts or cells grouped around a church or oratory.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To form a group or part of a group; to gather in a group or groups.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xxi, Home-birds, grouping at Oneiza's call. 1823 H. RAVELIN *Lucubrations* 349 The blazing watch fire, throwing its red glare upon the swarthy figures which danced or grouped in indolence around it. 1897 *19th Cent.* Aug. 218 Lord Tennyson when among us grouped with these.

2. *trans.* To dispose (colours, figures, etc.) with due regard to their mutual relations and subordination so as to form a harmonious whole. Also with *about*, *together*.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* Pref., The difficulty lies in drawing and disposing, or (as the painters term it) in grouping such a multitude of different objects. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 1 Almost every figure in them (how oddly soever they may seem to be group'd together). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 116 Nature .. groupes her pictures. 1829 SCOTT *Let. to Earl Elgin* 20 Jan. in *Lockhart*, Six figures will form too many for a sculptor to group to advantage. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxi, Mrs. Miff, and Mr. Sownds the Beadle, group the party in their proper places at the altar rails. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 70 The architecture of nature displays..such exquisite powers of grouping the various elements of beauty. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xvi, These hackmen..are grouped about in picturesque attitudes.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIII. 64 Massinger is so much more modern than the other writers noticed in this lecture, that they do not groupe well together. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 211 The proud polygonal keep of the fortress still groups well with the soaring towers.

3. *trans.* To arrange in groups with reference to the presence of some common feature or property; to classify.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 37 (1875) 131 Science concerns itself with the co-existences and sequences among phenomena; grouping these at first into generalizations of a low order [etc.]. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* I. i. 15 However numerous the crystalline forms assumed by substances .. may be, they are all capable of being grouped into geometrical systems. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 368 Having defined its doctrines, it assembles them and groups them together.

†Groupade. *Obs.* Early variant of CROUPADE. (Cf. It. *groppata*.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Groupade*. 1671 SKINNER *Etym. Ling. Angl.* IV, *Grouppade*, a kind [of] Curvet in Horsmanship.

Groupage (grū·pĕj). [f. GROUP *v.* + -AGE. Cf. F. *groupage*.] The arrangement of objects in a group or groups.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* viii. (1862) 70 Whichever way I looked, my eye met the same enchanting groupage of the oaks. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 23. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 102 The cowed attitudes of the labourers, their groupage, in bands, each presided over by an official twice the ordinary human size.

Grouped (grūpt), *ppl. a.* [f. GROUP *v.* + -ED 1.] Arranged or situated in a group or groups, clustered; said both of material and immaterial things. *Grouped column*, *pillar*, etc. (see quots. and GROUP *sb.* 1 c). *Grouped rates = group rates* (see GROUP *sb.* 6).

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* liv. 209 By Grouped Pillars are to be understood those large ones composed of several other small ones, which are united to each other, or rather one Massy Pillar, which in appearance seems to have the others fastned to it. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* Prol., Wks. 1799 II. 53 If the group'd figures false connexions show. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 176 Another accident, extremely common, is the manner in which grouped crystals are inserted into each other. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. § 28 Perhaps two or three pine trunks, used for a single pillar, gave the first idea of the grouped shaft. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Grouped Columns or Pilasters*, a term used to denote three, four or more columns placed upon the same pedestal. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 24 The non-identity and incommensurability of its shaped and grouped ideas. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* 20 The three parts of 'The Parish Register', the twenty-four Letters of 'The Borough', some of which have single, and others grouped subjects. 1897 *Daily News* 21 May 8/4 Through grouped rates from Paddington and its group of stations to Southampton Town, Southampton West, and adjacent places on the South Western line. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 182 They are a form of grouped papillomata.

Grouper (grū·pəɹ). Also 7–8 **grooper**, 8–9 **groper**, 9 **gruper**, **garope**, **garrupa**, **garoup**(h)**a**. [ad. Pg. *garupa*, ? repr. some S. American name.]

1. One of several species of the genus *Epinephelus* of serranoid fishes, inhabiting West Indian waters and the Mexican gulf and used extensively for food. The chief species are the Red G. (*E. morio*) and Black G. (*E. nigritus*). In California, the name is applied also to rock-fish (*Sebastichthys*).

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 91 The Rock-Fish is called by Sea-men a Grooper..It is rounder than the Snapper, of a dark brown Colour. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 125 We caught .. cavallies, gropers, large breams [at Juan Fernandez]. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 7 At this place there is vast abundance and variety of fish..particularly groopers. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 216 A large fish of the Salmon species (*garope*), which they sell for the Bahia market. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiii, Of these, the best is the red grouper. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 365 Up came a beautiful black grouper about four pounds weight. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 314 The black and white striped gropers, supposed to be the best fish for the table in the West Indies. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 231/2 The grouper, or 'gruper', or 'garoupha'.

attrib. 1883 G. B. GOODE *Fish. Industr. U. S.* 21 On the shoals of the Gulf of Mexico the red snapper and grouper fisheries are yearly increasing in value.

2. *Austral.* **a.** A percoid fish of the genus *Oligorus*.

1865 *Morning Star* 26 May, A Queensland paper says that a large fish called a grouper was caught off the coast there. It was 7 ft. long, 6 ft. in circumference at its thickest part, and its head weighed 80 lb. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.*, *Groper*, .. in Queensland, *Oligorus terræ-reginæ*, Ramsay; in New Zealand, *O. gigas* .. a large marine species.

b. *Blue groper*: a labroid fish, *Cossyphus gouldii*.

1880 INGLIS *Austral. Cousins* 300 The blue-groper still affords pretty fair winter sport. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 24 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The blue groper (*Cossyphus gouldii*), a valuable and delicious fish..often 20 to 30 lbs. in weight.

3. *local U.S.* The triple-tail or flasher, *Lobotes surinamensis*.

Grouping (grū·pĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of placing in groups, a manner in which things are grouped.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 412 Their painters .. rarely succeeding .. in the grouping of large compositions. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/1 Faculties of combination and

grouping, equal to those of Newton. 1822 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. vii. 144 He [Lord Byron] has no spirit of dialogue—no beauty in his groupings. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxxv. 270 Mountains, whose tops shot heavenward in fantastic forms and groupings. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 149 The grouping of its objects ..is materially changed. 1883 *Law Times* 10 Nov. 21/1 A similar effect is produced by the grouping of counties for the purposes of an assize.

Groupist (grū·pist). [f. Group *sb.* + -ist.] An adherent of a 'group' or section of a political party.

1895 *19th Cent.* Apr. 568 The Groupist in him will give place to the partisan.

Grouplet (grū·plĕt). [f. Group *sb.* + -let.] A little group.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. ii, Which organic groups, again, hold smaller organic grouplets.

Grouse (graus), *sb.* Forms: 6–7 grows, (? grewes), 7–9 grous, (7 groose, 8 groust (?), grouss, growse), 7– grouse. [Of unknown origin; it is uncertain whether the 16th c. form *grows* is a sing. (used *collect.*) or the pl. of **grow*; in the latter case cf. Giraldus Cambrensis (*c* 1210) *Topogr. Hib.* Opera (Rolls) V. 47 'gallinæ campestres, quas vulgariter *grutas* vocant'.

The suggestion that *grouse* is a spurious singular evolved to match the supposed plural *grice* appears to be inadmissible. Grice[2] (= grouse) occurs only once, and is in that instance neither plural nor collective; moreover, it may be merely a mistaken recollection of Cotgrave's, due to the suggestion of F. *griesche*. *Grouse* occurs nearly a century earlier, and first as a pl. or collective.]

1. a. In scientific use, any of the gallinaceous birds having feathered feet (the family *Tetraonidæ* of many naturalists, of which the largest genera are *Tetrao* and *Lagopus*). **b.** In popular use, restricted almost entirely to the reddish-coloured game bird of the British Islands, *Lagopus* (formerly *Tetrao*) *scoticus*, more particularly called **Red Grouse**, and also commonly known as Moor Fowl or Moor Game.

Besides the Red Grouse, the most important British varieties are: **Black G.**, *Tetrao tetrix*, Black Game or Heath Fowl, the male being called Blackcock and the female Grey-hen. **Wood** or **Great G.**, the capercailye, *Tetrao urogallus*. **White G.**, *Lagopus mutus*, the ptarmigan, locally called also *Rock Grouse*. Other European and American varieties are: **Canada G.**, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*, called also *Spotted Grouse*. **Dusky G.**, *Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*. **Pinnated G.**, *Cupidonia cupido*. **Ruffed G**, *Bonasa umbellus*; another species is the Hazel-grouse, *B. silvestris*. **Sage G.**, *Centrocercus urophasianus*. **Sharp-tailed G**, a grouse of the genus *Pediœcetes*.

1531 *Househ. Ord.* in *Archæol.* III. 157 [Among fowl for the tables are crocards, winders, runners, grows, and peions]. *a* 1547 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 220 Prices of all kindes of Poultry-stuff.. Grewes 14*d.* 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 27 § 1 Any Phesant Partridge .. Ducke Teale Wigeon Grouse Heathcocke Moregame [etc.]. 1611 Cotgr., *Francoule*; ..as *Francolin*; or (as some imagine) our Moore-game, or Grouse. 1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 99 They are indeed a sort of Partridges called Grooses. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 173 The Heathcock or Black game or Grous, called by Turner the Morehen. 1725 Swift *Receipt to Stella* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 43 The squires in scorn will fly the house For better game, and look for grouse. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 205 The *Francolino* is not the same with our grous. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 244 Partridge, Groust, Plover..and Snipes. 1772 J. R. Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 397, 1. The great Cock of the Wood, *Tetrao Urogallus* Linn. .. 3. The Spotted Grous, *T. Canadensis*, *T. Canace*. 4. The Ruffed Grous, *T. Umbellus*. 5. The Shoulder-knot Grous, *T. Togatus*. 1773 *Ibid.* LXIII. 229 The common Grous..is well known to be a bird of most excellent flavour. 1790 Burns *Elegy M. Henderson* vii, Ye grouss that crap the heather bud. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* xi. xxiii, From yonder pines they hear The clatter of the Grouse's wings. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 44 Killed nothing but five prairie hens..this bird I took to be the same as grouse. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 277 *Tetrao lagopus*, Lin. Ptarmigan or White Grous. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 6/1 The prairie chickens (sharp-tailed grouse) meet every morning at grey dawn in companies of from six to twenty. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 385/1 The pinnated grouse, or prairie chicken. 1900 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 447 Colonel Dasent went off to shoot grouse.

c. Applied to birds of the genera *Syrrhaptes* and *Pterocles*, the Sand-grouse, q.v., formerly referred to the genus *Tetrao*.

1772 J. R. Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 397 The Pyrenæan Grous, *T*[*etrao*] *Alchata*, Linn.

d. The flesh of the bird.

1786 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Piozzi* I. Wks. 1816 I. 258 With ev'ry rarity she fill'd her house, And gave the doctor, for his dinner, grouse. 1899 Phil. Robinson in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 794, I saw a scrap of grouse thrown to a pug.

† **2.** Used as a term of contempt. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* II. i, Look to 't, young growse.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grouse-chick*, *-cock*, *-disease*, *-drive*, *-dung*, *-hackle*, *-land*, *-moor*, *-protector*, *-shooter*, *-sledge*; *grouse-breeding*, *-shooting*, *-stalking* vbl. sbs.; **grouse-pigeon**, the sand-grouse.

1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 7/3 As he walked with his guests over his sheep feeding and *grouse-breeding estate. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 5/2 The young *grouse-chicks. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 138 Scrambling upwards along the bed of the burn, startling the *grousecock. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 63 And the grouse-cock gaily crowing Fears not either dog or gun. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 7/1 Mr. Speedy discusses the question of *grouse-disease at considerable length. 1888 *Society* 21 Oct. 19/1 The setting out for a deer-drive or a *grouse-drive is romantic. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 The *Grouse Hackle, a capital hot-weather fly. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 4/5 The *grouse lands of Ireland. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* iv. 131 He smelt..the wafts of heather honey off the *grouse-moor far above. 1895 *Mountain, Moor & Loch* 93 Little rattling squares of tin hung at intervals along the telegraph wires, and particularly at the opening of glens. These are known as '*grouse protectors', and are hung thus in order that their noise in the wind may warn the grouse of the existence of a danger. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 126 The blue hare..is a .. plague both to the sheep-farmer ..and the *grouse-shooter. 1814 Scott *Wav.* vi, The diversion of *grouse-shooting upon his moors in Perthshire. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 251 Some quiet grouse-shooting or deer-stalking resort in the Highlands of Scotland. 1892 Sir R. Payne-Gallwey in *Field* 14 May 733/2 *Grouse Sledge. [Contains] a receptacle for the grouse, cartridge bags, &c. 1893 J. Watson *Confess. Poacher* 122 *Grouse stalking is fascinating sport, done from behind an old moor-land horse.

Grouse (graus), *v.*[1] [f. Grouse *sb.*] *intr.* To shoot grouse. Also *transf.* (cf. *snipe* vb.).

c 1798 Hope in R. R. Madden *Lit. Rem. United Irishmen* (1887) 100 In Wexford and Wicklow 'tis said That Orange for Croppies went grousing. 1802 [see Grousing *vbl. sb.*]. 1824 *Mirror* III. 151/1 A gentleman, residing near Cader Idris, while grousing in that neighbourhood [etc.].

Grouse (grūs), *v.*[2] *Army slang.* Also **grouce.** [Origin unknown. The word has a curious resemblance to Norman Fr. dial. *groucer* = OF. *grouchier*, *grousser*: see Grutch.] *intr.* To grumble.

1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads* 47 If you're cast for fatigue by a sergeant unkind, Don't grouse like a woman, nor crack on, nor blind. 1896 *Daily News* 2 July 9/1 The camels groused and gurgled afar off. 1897 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 86 It cannot be said with truth that British soldiers never grumble or 'grouce' as they call it.

Grouse, obs. form of Gross.

Grouseless (grau·slés), *a.* [f. Grouse *sb.* + -less.] Having no grouse.

1869 *Daily News* 23 June, Upon the edge of a grouseless moor. 1880 *Punch* 28 Aug. 96/1 The Twelfth gone and past, not a bang at the grouse! I..pity the sorrows of grouseless M.P.'s.

Grouser[1] (grau·sər). [f. Grouse *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who goes grousing; a grouse-shooter.

1865 E. Yates *Business of Pleasure* I. 186 The manufacturing gentry..are tremendously keen grousers.

Grouser[2] (grau·sər). *Hydraulics.* [Origin unknown.] An iron-pointed pile or timber attached to a boat or other floating object as a means of anchorage or of keeping the object in position.

1876 *Rep. Chief of Engineers* II. II. 403 (in Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.). 1884 Eissler *Mod. High Explosives* III. vii. 329 To overcome the motion of the waves, and the current, they are provided with a submarine contrivance (spuds, grousers), which reaches to the bottom of the river.

Grouseward, -wards (grau·swĕd, -wĕdz), *adv.* [See -ward(s.)] In the direction of grouse.

1853 A. H. Clough *Lett. & Rem.* (1865) 263 The Commons are off grousewards, and scarcely anyone remains to ask one to dinner or anything else. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 13 Aug. 5/4 He was certainly not 'grouseward' bent.

Grousing (grau·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Grouse *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Grouse *v.*[1]; grouse-shooting.

1771–72 *Batchelor* (1773) I. 134 Are you fond of grousing, my lord? I'll show you fine sport this season in my neighbourhood. 1802 R. L. & Mar. Edgeworth *Irish Bulls* xvi. 292 He had in former times gone out a grousing, near Cork, with our hero. 1880 Mrs. L. B. Walford *Troublesome Dau.* I. ii. 34 Nearly every August found him in Scotland, either for the salmon-fishing or the grousing.

attrib. 1860 Ld. Palmerston in *Daily News* (1895) 27 Apr. 6/4 The Speaker, who has not been quite well, grows as impatient as any official who has hired a grousing moor and cannot get to it.

Grousome, obs. form of Gruesome.

Grousy (grau·si), *a.* [f. Grouse *sb.* + -y[1].] Abounding in grouse.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 585 The stony regions..melt away into miles of the grousey heather. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/1 So vast an expanse of 'grousey' land, so many heather-coloured valleys.

Grout (graut), *sb.*[1] [OE. *grút* str. fem. (declined as consonant-stem, dative *grýt*), corresponding to MDu. *grute*, *gruit* coarse meal, peeled barley or rye, malt, flavouring for beer, yeast (mod.Du. *gruit* dregs), MHG. *grûz* masc. and fem., grain, small beer; related to Grit *sb.*[1], Grit *sb.*[2], Groats.]

1. Coarse meal, peeled grain. In *pl.* = Groats. Now *rare.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1619 *Pollinis*, gruiit [? gruut]. 835 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 448, L ambra maltes, VI ambra gruta, & III wexa spices & ceses. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 342 Gif he [wenn] sie men on cneowe obbe on obrum lime wyrc clam of surre rixenre grut oööe daze. 11.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 549/3 *Furfures*, gruta. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 46 If their stalkes or stemmes bee stamped with drie grout or Barley meale. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* II. 29 The groutes and peeces of the cornes remaining, by fanning ..away the branne, they boyle 3 or 4 houres with water. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 56 Each Farm being taxed a certain Measure of Corn, Grout and Oatmeal. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* V. I. 129 It [wheat]..kerned only half way, so that it was as thin as grouts. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 441 The making of gruel by mixing the fine oatmeal or grouts into a smooth paste.

2. The infusion of malt before it is fermented, and during the process of fermentation. Also, small beer. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 42 Genim .. æges þæt hwite and ealde grut. 1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* I. (Roxb. Club) 90 The olde wife, when her ale would not come, Thrust a fire brand in the groute. 1593 'Foulface' *Bacchus Bountie* C 2 b, Goody Goodale .. deliuered to Bacchvs a iack full of groute, or a sack full of hops. 1671 Skinner *Etym. Ling. Angl.*, *Grout*, ..Condimentum cerevisiæ, Mustum cerevisiæ. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 22 *Grout*, wort of the last running... Ale before it be fully brewed or sod, new Ale. It signifies also millet. *c* 1700 Kennett (Halliw.), In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt infused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled, is called grout, and before it is tunned up in the vessel is called wort. 1727 *Vin. Britan.* 29 The worst small Beer, if that wretched Stuff called Grout, deserve the name. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 302 When the brewer was satisfied that the grout was properly ripened, he poured it forth into the copper. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Growte*, small beer, made after the strong beer is brewed.

† **b.** App. (= MDu. *grute*) some plant used as a flavouring for beer before the introduction of hops.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725 26 *Hoc idromellum*, growtt. *Hoc ciromellum*, wort. 14.. *Voc.* ibid. 562/27 *Agromellum*, growt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/1 Growte for ale, *granomellum*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 772/12 *Hoc ciromellum*, growte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 166/1 Growte, *idromellum*, *agromellum*, *Acromellum*, *granomellum*. 1530 Palsgr. 228/1 Grout that serveth to brewyng, in Fraunce is none used. 1671 [see 2].

3. A kind of coarse porridge made from whole meal. ? *Obs.*

[Possibly another word, ad. Norw. *graut*, Da. *grød*, Sw. *gröt* (:—ON. *grautr*.]

1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 280 Some doe seethe it with water, and make it thicke like grout. 1692 W. King *Acc. Denmark* 33 The Danes make their so much talkt of grout, that resembles the English Hasty pudding. 1708 W. King *Art Cookery* v, As for Grout it is an old Danish dish. 1710 E. Ward *Vulgus Brit.* xii. 139 These..rave till grown as Piping Hot, As the dull Grout o'er which they sot. 1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* I. 122 Feeding on Grout, which is Oatmeal, boiled to a Thickness, sweetened with Molossus. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. I. x. 54 The animal food which our common people eat, is incomparably more strengthening than their fish, cheese, milk and grout. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Dryden* (1839) I. 238 Never was Dutch grout such clogging, thick, indigestible stuff. 1793 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Pope* 4 Wks. 1816 II. 405 France..Knocks the poor growling German o'er the snout, And threatens hard the man of cheese and grout.

4. Sediment; dregs; lees; grounds.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 239 Sweet Honey some condense, some purge the Grout. 1739 'R. Full' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* III. iv. 222 The Mug may have some sedimental Grout. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* v, The ceilings were so fantastically clouded by smoke and dust, that old women might have told fortunes in them, better than in grouts of tea. 1870 Rossetti *Dante at Verona* lii, Wherefore should we turn the grout In a drained cup? 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Grout*, sediment of a coarse nature, such as the particles left in a tea-cup.

5. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *grout-pot.*

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 342 They .. went all hands to the grout-pot and bread-basket.

Grout (graut), *sb.*[2] [Possibly a use of prec.; but cf. F. *grouter* (16th c.), mod.Limousin patois *greuta* to grout a wall (Godef.).] Thin fluid mortar, which is poured into the interstices of masonry and wood-work.

1638 Penkethman *Artach.* G 4 b, For Growt and furning 3 d. o q. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 199 Pouring in liquid mortar, commonly called Grout, in so fluid a state, as to run into every cavity and crevice. 1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 87 *note*, The bricks of this arch were laid dry, and then grout, consisting of gravel and hot lime, was poured upon them. 1796 W. Marshall *W. England* II. 297 Liquid Coating, of cement poured into the wall, in a state of grout. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 532 *Grout*, ..a cement containing a larger proportion of water than the common mortar. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 22 The powder is mixed with water to the consistency of that thin mortar which is called grout. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 37 It was..settled to use the finest grout for the intervals between the upright or side joints of the dovetailed part of the work. 1883 *West. Daily Press* 22 Oct., It is built of material resembling concrete or grout.

b. *attrib.*, as *grout-floor*, *-work.*

1840 Howitt *Visits Remark. Places* Ser. I 224 The walls are of strong grout-work, about four feet thick. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. 437 A casing of stone .. covered the rubble and grout work. 1895 L. H. Bailey *Horticulturist's Rule-bk.* (ed. 3) 92 To secure a good grout or cement floor.

[**Grout,** 'wild apple': see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Grout (graut), *v.*[1] [f. Grout *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To fill up or finish with 'grout' or liquid mortar; to cement. Also with *in.*

1838 F. W. Simms *Public Wks. Gt. Brit.* 60 The whole of the brickwork was well grouted every course. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 360 These carriers down the slopes are pitched with strong limestone, and grouted with lime and water. 1880 J. Lomas *Alkali Trade* 162 The sole itself must be of 9-in. bricks, laid dry on end, and 'grouted in' with a thin mixture of finely ground fireclay and water. *fig.* 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* xxiii. 508 It was grouted and dove-tailed into the foundation of the state. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 29 That self-reliance which makes men, builds up colonies, and cements and 'grouts in' the foundations of States.

Hence **Grou·ted** *ppl. a.*

1844 Tupper *Crock of G.* ii. 11 Four bare rubble walls enclosing a grouted floor. 1888 C. Kerry in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* X. 21 A large block of grouted rubble.

Grout (graut), *v.*[2] [Variant of Groot *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of a pig: To 'muzzle' or turn up the ground with the snout.

a 1723 D'URFEY *Eng. Stage Italianized* iv. (1727) 10 A great Herd of Swine, grouting among the Acorns. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 365 Wandering flocks of sheep, goats and swine, which rout, and grout, and nibble uncontrolled and unmolested. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xlix, A pig or two grouting in the tufted grass.

2. *trans.* To turn *up* with the snout.

1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xlix, Here comes that old pig again! If he could only grout up that board.

Grout (graut), *v.*[3] *U.S. intr.* To grumble, sulk.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 111 Ez long 'z the people git their rattle, Wut is there fer 'm to grout about?

† **Grout-head.** *Obs.* Also 6 growthed. [f. GROUT *sb.*, taken as the type of something big and coarse; cf. *pudding-head.* In 2 there is confusion with *great*; perh. the sound recalled the Du. *groot.*]

1. A blockhead, thickhead, dunce.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. E iij, So daintye mouthed were these greasye grout heades. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* li. (1878) 115 Though sleeping one hower refresheth his song, yet trust not hob growthed for sleeping too long. 1597–8 W. HAUGHTON *Englishm. for money* IV. i. (1616) F 4, Then, theres not onely a growte head, but an Asse also. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 39 Those Turbanto grout-heads, that hang all men by the throates on Iron hookes. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Gros, Il a vne grosse teste*, he is a verie blockhead, grouthead, ioulthead. 1649 *Woodstock Scuffle* xlviii. in Scott *Woodst.* App. i, The old parsons .. are out-driv'n; Their colledges dispos'd, and livings, To grout-heads.

2. A big head; a person with a big head.

a 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* IV. i. (1653) G, We no Camells have to shew, nor Elephant with growte head. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, *Grout-head*, one that has a great-head.

Hence † **Grout-headry,** stupidity.

1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* A iv b, This is no two-penie matter, nor no triuiall gridiron grout-headrie.

Grout-headed, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. as prec.: see HEADED.] Thick-headed, stupid.

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 58 b, Alwayes there were, are, and I beleeve wyl be certaine grouthеaded, yl manered, and to say better, envious. 1593 'FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* A 4, The grouthеaded Græcians, especiallie the annointed Achiues, I meane the Beziladistes. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xii. (1664) 125 Stoically visaged, like Grout-headed Arcesilaus. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 83 We are a silly sort of Grout-headed Lobcocks. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Grouthеaded*, stupidly noisy. *Sussex.* Also, large or great-headed, stupid.

Grouth, obs. form of GROWTH[1].

Grouting (grau·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. GROUT *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of GROUT *v.*[1]; filling of chinks, etc. with 'grout'; chiefly *concr.* the material used in this operation.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 199 The best method of grouting. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 188 The interstices [may be] filled and wedged up, by pouring in lime putty, plaster of Paris, grouting, or any other convenient material. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* ix. 248 The body thus placed was covered by a grouting of lime. 1882 D. K. CLARK *Tramways* Suppl. xix. 164 All spaces .. are to be filled with gravel and macadam, and thoroughly rammed before the final grouting of the paving. 1894 *East. Daily Press* 11 June 5/2 The holes might be filled up with grouting or cement.

† **Groutnoll.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 growte-, groutnowle, 6–7 groutnoll, (7 -nold, growtnoll, grutnol). [f. GROUT *sb.*[1] + NOLL.] = GROUT-HEAD.

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* III. ii, Growte-nowle, come to the King. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lourdault*, a loute, a lob, a groutnoll. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VI. xxii. 779 The seede of drunkards becommeth dead and fruitlesse, and their children block-headed groutnolles. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. iii, That same Dwarfe's a pretty boy, but the Squire's a grout-nold. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv, Noddie meacocks, blockish grutnols, doddi-pol-jolt-heads. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 459 The other Growtnolls of the Neighbourhood..wait for them.

Grouty (grau·ti), *a.*[1] *dial.* [f. GROUT *sb.*[1] + -Y[1].]

a. Muddy, dirty. b. Of the sky, weather: Thundery.

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. II. 74 Many have wondered how the Cattle could drink such grouty, black, stinking Water. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Grouty*, soiled, dirty-looking, begrimed. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Grouty*, full of sediment. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Grouty*, of the sky, thundering, threatening rain. It looks 'ter ble grouty' in summer when thunder clouds are coming up.

Grouty (grau·ti), *a.*[2] *U.S.* [f. GROUT *v.*[3] + -Y[1].] Sulky, cross, ill-tempered. Hence **Grou·tiness.**

1836 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. i. 11 Been quite 'grouty' all the vacation: 'black as Erebus'. 1881 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXXII. 57 As grouty and glum as if he pondered the wrongs of his race for the last two centuries. 1895 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 23 May 9/4 He can take a passenger's groutiness for what it is worth.

Grouue, grouwe, obs. forms of GROW *v.*

Grouze (grauz), *v. dial.* Also growze, ? GRUSE. [? Echoic.] *trans.* To devour or munch with a crunching sound. Also with *up.*

[*a* 1225: see GRUSE *v.*] 1624 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1637) 461 Like Swine under the Oakes, we grouze up the Ake-cornes, .. and when we have done, lie wrouting, and thrusting our noses in the earth for more. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., I can't abide him, he growzes his meat like a pig. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Grouze*, to munch, e.g. walnuts or anything else of which the crunching sound can be heard during the process. Thus we might speak of pigs grouzing raw potatoes.

Grovayr, variant of GROVER *Obs.*

Grove (grōuv). Forms: 1–2 **gráf,** 4 grof(e, 6 *Sc.* grave, grawe, 6–7 groave, 2– grove. [OE. *gráf* masc. and neut.:—prehistoric **graibo-.* Cf. GREAVE *sb.*[1]

The word is not found in any other Teut. lang., and no Teut. or even Indogermanic root seems to be known to which it can plausibly be referred.]

1. A small wood; a group of trees affording shade or forming avenues or walks, occurring naturally or planted for a special purpose.

Groves were commonly planted by heathen peoples in honour of deities to serve as places of worship or for the reception of images. Cf. 2 a.

889 *Grant* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 109 Heo hæbbe ðа wudu-raeddenne in ðæm wuda ðe ðа ceorlas brucaþ & ec ic hire lete to þæt ceorla graf. *c* 1205 LAY. 469 Al swa þat wilde swin: þæt wroteð ȝeond þan grouen. [1249–52 *Visit. Ch. belong. St. Paul's Cathedr.* (Camden 1895) 13 Tenentes de ecclesia de Heubrege. Johannes Gobbe j acra et reddit vj *d*.. Johannes ad portam j parvam grovam et reddit iiij *d* sed grova destructa est.] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 380 He .. hupth and stard suthe cove, And secheth pathes to the grove. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 11 Eueriche grove schoon wiþ horten treen and oþer tren ful of fruyt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13557 Þan se þai besyde .. A grete herte in a grove. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 2481 The birdis may them hiding in the grawis Wel frome the halk. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ii. 46 Scho skipping furth..Gan throw the forrest fast and gravis glyde. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 190 In gresy gravis wandrand by spring wellis. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 390, I, .. like a Forrester, the groues may tread. 1629 SIR W. MUIR *True Crucifix* 1262 Such vncouth flames made men the Temple leaue Worship to Images in groaues to giue. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 478 Proud Monarch of the Groves, whose clashing Beam His Rivals aw'd. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 361 The breezy covert of the warbling grove. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 358 The temple stood in a grove of fruit trees. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vii. 301 The forest..was a vast grove of majestic palms.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 982 When a field Of Ceres ripe for harvest waving bends Her bearded Grove of ears. *Ibid.* VII. 404 Through Groves Of Coral. [1671 — *P. R.* IV. 244 The olive-grove of Academe, Plato's retirement.] 1725–20 POPE *Iliad* II. 182 The moving host appears, With nodding plumes and groves of waving spears. 1793 WORDSW. *Old Cumbld. Beggar* 120 They who live Sheltered, and flourish in a little grove Of their own kindred. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 404 Labour, and pain, and grief, in life's green grove Sport like tame beasts. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 142 The groves of Athenian literature. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xviii. 166 Into this certainly not the least snugly sheltered arbour among the groves of Academe, Pen now found his way. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 49 The sunset shining down a long street through a grove of bayonets.

¶ **2.** In Eng. versions of the Bible, e.g. Coverdale's and the Authorized, an erroneous rendering, following the Septuagint and the Vulgate: a. of Heb. אשרה *Ashērāh*, which is now understood as the name of a goddess or of a pillar serving as an idol.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xviii. 19 The foure hundreth and fiftye prophetes of Baal, and the foure hundreth prophetes of yᵉ groue, which eate at Iesabels table. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xxi. 7 He set a grauen image of the grove [COVERD. groue Idol, Vulg. *idolum luci, R. V.* of Asherah, *marg.* or obelisk] that he had made, in the house. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* vii. 108 The prophets of the grove were building their own power upon the degradation of the multitudes whom they drew after them.

b. of Heb. אשל *ēshel* (R.V. 'tamarisk tree').

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxii. 6 Whyle Saul dwelt at Gibea vnder a groue in Rama. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxi. 33 And Abraham planted a groue [*marg.* Or, Tree, COVERD. trees, Vulg. *nemus*] in Beer-sheba.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grove idol* (see 2), *grove-pine, -spirit, -tree, -worship*; *grove-encircled, grove-like* adjs.; † **grove-crop,** a grove; **grove-dock,** *Rumex Nemolapathum* (Paxton *Bot. Dict.* 1840); **grove-snail** (see quot.).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 In towns myd center theare sprouted a *groauecrop, in arbours Greene weede thick shaded. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, A mystic *grove-encircled shrine. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xxi. 7 A *groue Idol also which he had made, set he in the house. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 510 That old oak .. Once *grovelike, each huge arm a tree. 1873 *Atlas of Michigan* Pref. 20 Some varieties of *'grove' pine are found on a lighter soil. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 174 The Wood snail, *Helix Sylvatica*, Drap., and the *Grove snail, *H. Nemoralis*, Linn. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 353 The adjoining space .. is massed up with *Grove Trees and Underwood. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Discourses* 387 Abraham worshipped under an oak or in a grove .. We shall thus be able to account for..the origin of *grove-worship.

Hence **Gro·veless** *a.*, devoid of groves.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 686 Even were her shore-hills silvan no more—groveless the bases of all her remoter mountains. 1873 M'ARTHUR in *Harp Renfrewsh.* 391 These groveless banks, those ruined walls.

Grove, var. GROOVE; obs. pa. t. of GRAVE *v.*[1]

Groved (grōuvd), *ppl. a.* [f. GROVE + -ED[2].] Having groves; planted with groves. Also of a bird: 'Embowered' in a grove.

1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 43 Like waters trembling in their fountain-cell at hearing the groved nightingale. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* XXXV. 336 A beautiful height, groved with chestnut.

Grovel (grɒ·v'l), *v.* Also 6 **grovell.** [Back-formation from GROVELLING *adv.*, apprehended as a pr. pple.]

1. *intr.* To lie prone or with the face downwards; to move with the body prostrate upon the ground; *To grovel in the dust* or *dirt* (fig.): to humble oneself, perform an act of humiliation.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 9 Gaze on, and grouell on thy face. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 [Idols] They ceremoniously kneele and bow unto, groveling then upon the Earth, they throw dust on their faces. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 141 Old warriors turn'd Their plated backs under his heel, Or groveling soil'd their crested helmets in the dust. 1700 ADDISON *Æneid* III. Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 58 Thunder-struck Enceladus Groveling beneath the incumbent mountain's weight Lyes stretch'd supine. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 575 Close to his breast she grovels on the ground. 1839 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 171 She was grovelling on the floor in an extremity of fear. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiv, Am I to grovel in the dust for him to walk over? 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. liii. 105 She is not such a paragon that a man should condescend to grovel in the dirt for her. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 211 The Parliament .. grovelled in the dust at the Cardinal's feet.

b. *fig.*

1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* I. § 33 Every worldling is an hypocrite, for while his face naturally lookes upward .. his hart grovels beneath on the earth. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 378 Through surfeiting we live groveling and groping after base Delights, as Hogs do for Acorns. 1719 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Come, holy Spirit, Heav'nly Dove', Look how we grovel here below. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 P 9 A wretch doomed to grovel in obscurity for want of assurance. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. viii. 272 The vindictive Laud grovelled in a meaner and more cruel victory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 280 The philosophy of Berkeley..is still grovelling on the level of sense.

c. quasi-*trans.* with *out.*

1790 *By-stander* 7 If neglected, they grovel out their day, and vanish at night like a vapour.

2. *causal.* To lay prone on the ground. *rare*[−1].

1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 25 [He] grovelleth on the ground His naked flesh.

Hence **Gro·vel** *sb.*, the action of grovelling; **Gro·velled** *ppl. a.*, humiliated, debased.

a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* i. 73 If you could see How this poor figure once was marred and villified, How grovelled and debased. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 366/1 The only possible attitude is a grovel.

† **Gro·veling.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. GROVEL *v.* + -ING[3] (or perh. subst. use of GROVELLING *a.*).] A groveller.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 68. 2/1 Of Aspiring Creatures it makes us Grovelings.

Groveller, groveler (grɒ·v'lɔr). [f. GROVEL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who grovels; chiefly *fig.*

1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1790) I. 185 Among this lagging race of frosty grovellers he might still have risen into eminence by producing something which they should not willingly let die. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1836) II. iv. 55 What are we but .. grovellers who are creeping on to heaven? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, Mere worms and grovellers as we are!

Grovelling, groveling (grɒ·v'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GROVEL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb GROVEL; *lit.* and *fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Trabocco*, a downe-fall, a groueling on the ground. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 153 Mahomet .. perswaded them .. that his groveling and foming (a disease much troubling him) was caused by [etc.]. 1726 BROOME *To Mr. Pope, on his Wks.* 62 Sink, without groveling; without rashness, rise. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 132 This lavish splendour .. implies no groveling before the ordinary British duke.

Grovelling, groveling (grɒ·v'liŋ), *a.* (*ppl. a.*) [Orig. an attributive use of GROVELLING *adv.*; subsequently apprehended as pr. pple. of GROVEL *v.*]

1. Having the face or belly towards or on the ground; prone. (Said esp. of the lower animals.)

1538 H. MEDWALL *Interlude Nature* (1896) 41/90 All other bestys as thyngys vnworthy To behold therth wyth grouelyng countenaunce. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Abijcio*, Nature hath made beastes bent or grouelynge with their heades downewarde to their foode. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 53 Circe..Whose charmed Cup Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a groveling Swine. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 18 Nature gave Man an erect Figure, to raise him above the groveling Condition of..the Beasts. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* CXLVII. x, While groveling Beasts attempt his Praise In hoarser Harmony. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* III. 331 The grovelling monster long Blew the shrill hiss.

b. Applied to a low-growing plant.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* Pref. 6 A pompous stile would ill fit..the description of a grovelling plant. *Ibid.* 127 It is but a grovelling, prickly, uncouth tree.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of persons, qualities, conditions, etc.: Abject, base, low, mean, sordid.

1608 SYLVESTER tr. *Odet de la Noue's Paradox agst. Libertie* Wks. (1621) 644 Our groueling earth-desires. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pearl* iv, Not my groveling wit, But thy silk twist let down from heav'n to me, Did .. teach me, how by it To climbe to thee. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 192 You..may be well placed in a rank specifically different from the rest of groveling Humanity. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 13 New ways I must attempt, my groveling Name To raise aloft, and wing my Flight to Fame. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 P 1 One who had written a Treatise upon the Sublime in a low groveling Stile. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. iv, I cannot bear your groveling temper; you have none of the blood of the Westerns in you. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i. 289 That is a grovelling wish. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, The ploughman Desborough—as grovelling a clown as is in England. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Easter Eve*, Lift on high Thy grovelling soul. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. i. 13 The Bœotians sank into a depth of groveling sensuality. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 195 Some of the most powerful minds were still corrupted by foolish and grovelling superstition.

absol. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. viii. 75 The groveling and feeble-hearted are consequently discouraged.

Hence **Gro·vellingly,** † **Gro·vellingwise** *advs.*, in a grovelling manner.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Istrabocchevola*, fallyng grouelynglie. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 51 Where all other liuing creatures do grouellingwise behold the ground. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 3/1 His wife..is grovellingly apologetic.

Grovelling, groveling (grɒ·v'liŋ), *adv. Obs.* or *arch.*; but see GROVELLING*a*. Forms: 4–6 **grovelyng**(e, 5– **groveling**, 6– **grovelling**, (5 **grovelinge, groflyng, -eling**, 6 **grovellynge, gruffelyng, grooveling, -lyn**, 7 **grovelong, grobling**); *north.* and *Sc.* 5 **grufelynge, growflyng, growelynge**, 6 **grufling, gruling.** [ME. *grovelynge*, north. *grufelynge*, f. GROOF, GRUFE + -LING[2]. After the verb GROVEL had come into general use the adv. began to be restricted to uses in which it could be apprehended as the pres. pple. used predicatively.] Face downward; in or to a prone or prostrate position.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1119 Þise alder men quen he aproched, Grouelyng to his fete þay felle. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xliii. (1859) 49 Sathanas was fallen grouelinge gretyng and cryenge with a lothely voys, byholding doune in to erthe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. viii, Sir launcelot lepte vpon hym, and pulled hym grouelyng doune. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 79/2 They were trobled and tremblyng fyl doun groflyng on theyr faces upon the ground. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 166/2 Grufelynge [*MS. A.* Growflyng], *supinus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 37 Gruling on his kneis, He lappit me fast by baith the theis. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* E ij, To slepe grouellynge vpon the stomacke and bely is not good. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. 3 Soir mornyng, grufling on my face. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 54 In regarde of the great winde we were constrained to lye grouеling on the earth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 165 The dead corps of a man floteth on the water with the face vpward, but contrariwise women swim groveling. *Ibid.* II. 408 Some .. lay themselues grouelong with their chinnes touching the ground. 1631 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 60 [She] fell grobling (her armes being foulded) at the head of a payre of staires. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 886 A Bullet .. broke and tore off his left Thigh, and threw him groveling. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., Among Hunters a Deer is said To feed groveling when she feeds upon her Belly, being tir'd with the Chace. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. 138 The bull fell grovelling on his knees. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 42 The Earl of the West Saxons bowed himself to the ground, and lay grovelling.

transf. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 10 *note*, Flat Fishes, as Soles, Plaise, &c. which lie always grovelling at the bottom. *fig.* *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 119 The royal and loyal party lay grovelling and prostrate after the defeat at Worcester.

† b. Horizontally. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 74 b, The moste parte [of date stones] haue a nauel in the myddes of theyr bellies. And from that place commeth first furthe y[t] it diuideth it self into a roote. It is best to saw it grouelyng.

Gro·vellings, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3–5 **groveling**(e)s, 5 **grovelonges**, 5–6 **grovelynges**, (**-ys**); *north.* 3 **gruflinges**, 5 **groflyngis**; *Sc.* 5 **grulingis**, 6 **gruf**(e)**lingis, -lyngis, gruff**(**il**)**-lingis, grouf**[**f**]**lings, groflins**; 9 *dial.* **grublings.** [f. as prec. + -LINGS.] = prec.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11760 Al þair idels in a stund Grouelings fel vnto þe grund. *Ibid.* 17709 Þai fell..Gruflinges dun to erth plate. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5276 Þe pilars ware of purfire polischt & hewen, With gomes grouelings of gold. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Camden) xlvii, Alle grouelonges in grounde. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1024 Schir Gologras graithly can ga Grulingis to erd. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 203 Therfor groflyngis thou shall be layde, That when I stryke thou shal not se. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 52 We plat law gruffillingis on the erd. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 96 Richt mony als la gruflingis on the grund, In thair bodie buir mony bludie wound. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* XI. 172 Grouflings to ground. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 258 He maid him lyttill reverence ..bot leinitt doune grouffilingis on the dask befoir him. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Grubblings*, Phr. 'to lie grubblings', i.e. grovelling, with the face downwards.

transf. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 75 If ye will sow Dates lay them all grouelynges toward the grounde.

† **Grover.** *Obs.* Also 4 **grovayr.** [a. OF. *gros vair*, lit. 'large vair' (opp. to *menu vair*: see MINIVER and VAIR).] A kind of fur.

1310–11 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 507 In 13 fururis de Grouayr empt., 40s. ?*c* 1325 *Earth* ix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 151 We..þat werip grouer and groy, and schrud so schene. [1799 STRUTT *Dress & Habits* IV. i. II. 138 The furs..which adorned the garments of the nobility, are distinguished by several appellations; as *gros vair, minever, pennevaire*, and sometimes simply *vair*.]

Grover, obs. form of GROOVER.

Groves, dial. form of GREAVES.

† **Grovet.** *Obs.* Also 6 **grovette**, 8 **grovett.** [f. GROVE + -ET.] A little grove.

In OE. charters a form *grafet(t* occurs, which is commonly read as *gräfet* for '*græfet*, and explained as 'trench'. If it be *gráfet* f. *gráf* GROVE (and so identical with the present word) the suffix is not orig. diminutive.

1504 *Will of Gurdon* (Somerset Ho.), Pastures woodes groves & grovettes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 95 In Hegge Rowes and Grovettes is meately good Plenti of Wood. 1547 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 59 Un' grovett' bosci continente ij acras. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 240 What if a man were desirous to make a little grouet, where now no kind of such plantes doe grow? 1612 BEAUMONT *Masque Inner Temple* (1613) B 3 b, A Hill .. with diuers boscages and Grouets vpon the steepe or hanging grounds thereof. 1736 LEWIS *Isle Tenet* (ed. 2) 115 A grovett of Oaks.

Grovier, dial. form of GROOVER, miner.

Grovy (grō·vi), *a.* Also 6–7 **grovie**, 9 **grovey.** [f. GROVE + -Y.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a grove; abounding in groves; situated in a grove.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 24 Old Asues grandame is restor'd; Her grouie Caues are new refin'd. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 61 Where Philomele, the weary time beguiles, In grouie shades. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 60 See where Diana's grovy Temple stands. *Ibid.*, Vitruvius calls her grovy [L. *nemorensis*] Diana. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. 1. 45 In the dry Season these grovy dwellings are very pleasant. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 17 One grovey wilderness of ..trees. 1890 *Century Mag.* Aug. 488/2 The eye ranges far up over the green grovy floor between the mighty walls.

Grovy, obs. form of GRAVY.

† **Grow,** *sb. Obs.* [f. GROW *v.*] The process or result of growing; growth.

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* c. 17 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 141 Conveying of the wooll of the grow of this land out of the same, is one of the greatest occasions of the idlenesse of the people. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) K 1 b, The tallest Cedars haue the fairest growe. 1768 ROSS *Helenore, Rock & Wee Pickle Tow* 62 I'll gar my ain Tammie gae down to the how, An' cut me a rock of a widdershines grow, Of good rantry-tree to carrie my tow.

Grow (grō·u), *v.* Pa. t. **grew** (grū, gr'ū). Pa. pple. **grown** (grō·un). Forms: 1 **grówan**, (*3rd sing. pres.* **gréwð**), 3–7 **growe**, (3 **greowen**, 4 **grewen**), 4–5 **grow**(e)**yn**, *Sc.* and *north.* **groy**, 4, 6 **grou**(e, (5 **grawe, grew, gr**(o)**uwe, grw**, *Sc.* and *north.* **grofe, groyf, grufe, groo**, 7 **grough**), 5– **grow.** *Pa. t.* 1 **gréow**, 3 **greowe**, 3–4, 6 **greu**, 4 **gru**, 4–5 **greue**, 4–7 **grewe**, 5 **grue**, 4–**grew**; *weak forms*: 4 **growide, grouuede**, 4–5 **groued**, 5 **grewed, growyd**, 5–6 **gro**(**w**)**de**, 6 **grode**, 5 (8–9 *dial.* and *vulgar*) **growed.** *Pa. pple.* 4 *Sc.* **growine**, 4, 6 **groun**(e, 4–7 **growe**(**n**, 5 **grow, groyn**, *Sc.* and *north.* **grofen, growane, -yn**, 6 *Sc.* **-in**, 6–7 **growne**, 6– **grown**; also 5 **i-, ygrowe**(**n**; *weak form*: 5, (9 *dial.* and *vulgar* **growed**). [OE. *grówan*, pa. t. *gréow*, pa. pple. *grówen*, corresp. to OFris. *growa, groia*, MDu. *groeyen, groyen*, usually wk., once with pa. t. *griu*, (Du. *groeien* wk.), OHG. *gruoan*, only in pres. stem, (MHG. *grüejen* wk.), ON. *gróa*, pa. t. *grera* on analogy of *róa* to Row, (Sw. *gro*, Da. *groe* wk.), f. O Teut. root *grō-* (see GRASS).

With the 15th c. northern forms with *f*, cf. Sc. *rufe* for *roo*, a. ON. *rō* rest.]

I. Intransitive senses. (In early use always conjugated with *be*, and still so conjugated when a state or result is implied.)

† **1.** Of a plant: To manifest vigorous life; to put forth foliage, flourish, be green. Also of land: To be verdant, produce vegetation. Often associated with BLOW *v.*[2] *Obs.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 2138 *Viresceret*, greouue. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 (Sedgefield), Seo eorðe..grewð & blewð & westmas bringð. *a* 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 243/32 *Frondescere*, growen. *a* 1000 *Riddles* XXXV. 9 (Gr.) Læteð hio þa wlitigan [wyrte]..blowan & growan. *c* 1200 [see BLOW *v.*[2] 1]. *c* 1205 LAY. 2014 Bi-heold he þene wode hu he bleou, Bi-heold he þæt corn hu hit greu. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 384 (Fairf.) Þe dry þe erþe calde þat kynge, and bad hit grow and frute forþ bringe. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 67 Heo greybed hir til hir gardyn, þat growed so grene.

† b. *fig.* To flourish. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 88 (Gr.) Him on laste sett wuldorspedum weliz wide stodan, ȝifum growende on godes rice.

2. In weaker sense: To have vegetative life; to undergo the process of development characteristic of living plants. Hence also, to exist as a living plant in a specified habitat, or with specified characteristics of form, habit, etc.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 69 Se milda metod .. fet eall þætte growe⁊ Wæstmas on weorolde. *c* 1205 LAY. 8697 Hasles þer greowen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 385 Alkin things grouand sere..in þam self þaire seding bere. *c* 1300 *Childh. Jesu* 987 In one felde þare nouȝt ne grev er bote gras wilde. 1419 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 The herbage that grewys apon the mote. *c* 1536 in *Ballads fr. MSS.* (1872) I. 410 Alone on the Toppe þer growde A brere. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ii. (1633) 234 The Chadlock groweth..among corn. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 The Palmeto .. growes like the Date or Coco-tree save that her boughes are more large and round. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 324 This Pepper..growes in a shell, though without prickles. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 181 Green Beds of Parsley near the River grow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* I. 492 Not fairer grows the lily of the vale, Whose bosom opens to the vernal gale. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1779) I. 246 You may judge .. what must have been the height of the tree as it grew, when a cutting of it had such dimensions. 1808–80 JAMIESON s. v. *Catchrogue*, Generally growing in hedges, it tears the clothes of one who attempts to break through. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 83 [They] show you slips of all that grows From England to Van Diemen. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 49 A lone lorn vine in a bare field sorrily growing.

b. *transf.* † (*a*) Of minerals (cf. 6 c): To be native in a certain situation (*obs.*); (*b*) *jocularly*, of other things.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 99 Fro Jerico, a 3 Myle, is the dede see. Aboute that see growethe moche Alom and of Alkatran. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 24 Iron allso growethe in the costes bordering on the sea, thowghe nothing plentuoslie. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 439 They want no Tinne nor Leade, there groweth Yron, Steele and Copper, and what not. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 699/1 There groweth not any Mettall in Moscovia. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 274 The doores [of stone]..in that same place where they grew they are squared. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 143 That mettals grow in Lapland .. is only a conjecture of the Antients, and there is no certainty of it. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (ed. 1846) II. 222 The yacht is not big enough to convey all the tables and chairs and conveniences that he [Duke of Newcastle] trails along with him, and which he seems to think don't grow out of England.

c. *Naut.* (See quot. 1780.)

1780 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Growing*, implies the direction of the cable from the ship towards the anchors; as, the cable grows on the starboard-bow, i. e. stretches out forwards towards the starboard, or right side. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 251* The cable grows on the starboard bow.

3. With advs. or preps., forming phrases primarily indicating incidental results of vegetative development, but chiefly used *transf.* or *fig.*

a. To become by degrees ineradicably fixed *into*, vitally or indissolubly united *to* († *with*) something, as by the process of growth. So *To grow into one, to grow together*: to coalesce, become united.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 30 For euer may my knees grow to the earth,..Vnlesse a Pardon, ere I rise, or speake. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 32 Great Pompey Would stand and make his eyes grow in my brow. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 10, I..Beheld them when they lighted, how they clung In their Embracement, as they grew together. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* IV. ii, *Hip.* The more you vex the more we grow together In honour and chaste love. 1640 — *Doubtful Heir* III. i, And I will say 'tis virtue, and that yet Your heart may grow with mine. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xix. 50 The Ureters are commonly two in Number, on each side one, sometimes two, and sometimes more, yet al growing into one before their Insertion. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxxviii, We become a part of what has been, And grow unto the spot. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Invocat. Misery* 45 Clasp me till our hearts be grown Like two lovers into one. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 206 'Tis gone; 'tis here again; the crown! the crown! See now 'tis fitted on and grows to me. 1859 — *Lynette* 139 The Queen .. sought.. To break him from the intent to which he grew.

† b. Hence, *To grow to*: to be an organic or integral part of. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 100 *Ser.* I pray you (Sir) then set your Knighthood and your Souldier-ship aside. *Fal.* I lay aside that which growes to me? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 62 In time past it [Sicily] grewe to the Brutians countrey [L. *Brutiis agro cohaerens*], but soone after by the gushing of the sea between, it was plucked from it.

† c. *To grow out*: to become obliterated by growth. *Obs. rare.*

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5457/4 With an (I) and a (G) clipt on his Buttock, but almost grown out.

4. With especial reference to the beginning of vegetable life. Of seeds: To germinate. Of plants: To spring up, be produced.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 69/7 *Germinabunt*, growað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iv. 27 Swylce man wurpe god sæd on his land .. And þæt sæd growe and wexe þonne he nat. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 O sond ne groweð no god, and bitocneð idel; and idel acoaldeð & acwencheð þis fur. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1202 Ich wat ȝef cornes schule growe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1140 In-sted o þi noþer sede, Ne sal þe groue bot thorne and wede. *Ibid.* 1262 Of our sin Moght na gres groue siþen þar-in. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Thebes* III. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 377/2 For seld in felds groweth any corne But if some wede spryng vp there emong. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 54, I thank the, lord, that thi sede sawes Emong mankynde to groyf so sone. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 77 Als gude the tre had nevir grown Quhairof my speir wes maid. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 324 Sugar-canes grow without planting. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Mark iv. 26–7 Man soweth, but God blesseth it; and we see it not grow, but see that it hath grown. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 80 Methods of transplanting trees To look as if they grew there.

b. Of the grains of corn in the sheaf, etc.: To sprout, 'chit'. Also with *out*.

1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 202 This last harvest when the corne was grown. 1740 J. TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* 261 Wheat .. grow'd, plow'd in, or otherwise spoiled, is in no Danger [from Rooks]. 1783 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 244 From the coolness of the season, and the unripeness of the barley, very little of it grew. *Mod.* The onions in the cellar have begun to grow. The potatoes have grown out.

c. Of fruit, wine, etc.: To be produced by vegetative processes.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6895 Almandes was groun þar-on. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 123 Grete grouuede frut on þe grene braunchus. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1809 Bolaces & blakeberies þat on breres growen. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 201 What manere of beryse may this be That grovyn this tyme or yere? *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 The vth parte of thair graynes, and of all oþer thynge that growed to thaim yerely off þe erthe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 108 b, No meruayle though of that grene blade growe no whete or good corne. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 19 Never frute growe on the hence forwardes. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 118 They haue no wines growing within the realme. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* D 8 It growes of an Almond-tree-Imp, inserted to a Mastick stock. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 776 Here grows.. this Fruit Divine, Fair to the Eye. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 157 The same mild season gives the .. fruits to grow. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Kermes*, Pliny says .. that there grew upon the oak in Africa..a small excrescence like a bird.

d. *transf.* Of animals and their parts.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. ix. 95 Brode horns and ȝn gretnes horribyll of here wroyght that grw not ther on ther hedis tha sett. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 145 Men whose heads Grew beneath their shoulders. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VII. 326 Their [flying Fishes'] finnes .. grow from their backe, as feathred wings doe from Fowles. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 244 Methinks I feel new strength within me rise, Wings growing. 1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1706) 78 Horns only grow upon the Male. 1866 B. Taylor *Palm & Pine* Poems 268 The child that from their meeting grew.

5. *fig.* Of immaterial things: To spring up, come into existence as by natural process; to arise, originate, be developed as from a germ; to issue or spring naturally as from a stock.

Beowulf 1718 Him on ferhþe greow breosthord blodreow. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1273 In warld was non so wiis Of craft þat men knewe Wiþ outen sir tramtris þat al games of grewe On grounde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 21 Where lawe lacketh errour groweth. 1400–10 Clanvowe *Cuckow & Night.* 32 Of that longing cometh hevinesse, And therof groweth ofte greet seknesse. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. I. 54 (1494) k i, For out of wronge may growe no prowesse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 326 What, dwyll! is grevance grofen agayn? 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 22 Lo, what myschef groys aftir insurreccion! 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1276/1 God suffered the contagion of the selfe same infeccion, to stretche vnto himselfe to, and thereof to growe hys destruccion. 1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. 4 Against such accidents as growe by reason of hote bathes. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xx. 64 Heerevpon groweth a difficultie, which troubleth me much. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 400 The penaltie to thy transgression due And due to theirs which out of thine will grow. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 5 The Parts of it [Paradise Lost] .. grow out of one another in the most natural Order. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 61 How grew this feud betwixt the right and left? 1855 — *Maud* III. vi. 3 As months ran on and rumour of battle grew. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 432 The States are as the men are; they grow out of human characters.

†**b.** *To grow to*: to arise or come into existence to the benefit or injury of (a person, etc.). Also *absol.* with omission of *to*. *Obs.* (Cf. Accrue *v.* 1, 2.)

The law of growing-to [=AF. *dreit de accres*]: reversion, escheat.

[1382 Wyclif *Luke* xii. 18, I schal gedere alle thinges that growen to me [L. *quæ nata sunt mihi*] and alle my goodis.] 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 12 For the fortune of every chaunce After the goddes purveaunce To man it groweth from above. *c* 1450 *Bp. Grossetest's Househ. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 331 No worshippe therby growythe to the lorde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 463 Then begynnys to grufe to us mery chere. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 Ther mought therby groue perell to his estate. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 47 Cloathing to be taken of the issue and profitts growing to the kinge. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 41 Reuenues and profytes that were wont to grow to theyr fore-fathers. 1587 Lady Stafford in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 210 Nor [shall] any hinderaunce growe to theim by this demize. 1592 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 42 A, A Particuler estate which is onelie a Chattell .. groweth either by the act of the parties, or by the law. 1598 Manwood *Lawes Forest* xvi. § 10 (1615) 117 The forfeiture, that doth grow unto the king, onely for the keeping of mastiues within a forest unexpeditated. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 162 Canutus, vpon the law of growing-too .. tooke vpon him the possession of the whole Realme.

6. Of living bodies generally: To increase gradually in size by natural development. (In OE. said of plants only, the usual word, both with reference to plants and animals, being *weaxan* Wax *v.*)

a. of plants.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 (Sedgefield), Hwy ne meaht þu onȝitan .. þæt eall se dæl se ðe þæs treowes on twelf monðum ȝewexð, þæt he onginð of þæm wyrtrumum & swa upweardes grewð oð ðone stemn? *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) x. 117 The Hed smot in to the Eerthe and wax grene and is growed to a gret Tree. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Great bushes, and wilde brambles, which in process of time .. were so growen and multiplyed. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. iv. 13 Great Weeds do grow apace. 1624 Quarles *Sion's Sonn.* xiii. 1 How can my thriving Plants refuse to grow Thus quickned with so sweet a Sun as thou? 1719 De For *Crusoe* I. viii. (1840) 140 When it [corn] was growing and grown. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* iv. (1884) 128 The living organism grows, the dead crystal increases.

fig. 1414 Brampton *Penit. Ps.* (1842) 13 My gylt is growyn over myn heed. 1599 Daniel *Ep. Octavia to M. Antonius* li, Words still with my increasing sorrows grough.

b. Of human beings, and animals generally, their limbs, hair, nails, etc. (when said of human beings, the word refers usually to stature).

The pa. pple. is used (now only *arch.* or U.S.) in the sense of 'grown up'; see 13 and Grown-up *ppl.a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10596 Godd wald sco greu and clamb on hei. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxi. 8 The child growide. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxxi. 311 To make hem [nails] growen alle weys to ben as longe as men may. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Well growe on heyght & of good stature. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* lxviii, And I sall gar thaim [fedders] samyn be To growe or I ga. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c. ij, Vnto tyme hir sercell be full groyn. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 234 He was a goodly fayre and a beautefull Prince, beginninge a littel to growe in flesh. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 73 b, They do not suffer their beards too grow but above the lips. 1611 Bible *Ruth* i. 13 If I should haue a husband also to night, and should also beare sonnes: Would ye tary for them till they were growen? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 648 The King keepeth his daughters when they are growne, for wives. 1634 Milton *Comus* 378 She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 322 [Elephants] grow till fifteen, in that time mounting to foure and twenty foote. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 228 Young elephants .. he [the lion] often attacks before their trunk is yet grown. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* iv, Edward, you must not think of showing yourself .. until you are grown out of memory. 1889 J. A. F. Maitland in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVIII. 407/2 (John Field), The awkward English youth .. grown out of his clothes to such an extent that [etc.]. 1890 V. Roseborough *Reign Reason* in *Century Mag.* July 349 And now her children were both grown, and her bad days past.

transf. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VI. 144 She .. arose .. Once more thro' all her height, and o'er him grew Tall as a figure lengthen'd on the sand When the tide ebbs in sunshine.

c. Formerly said of minerals. (Cf. 2 b.)

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 215 The Metalls .. which are lodged in the perpendicular Intervalls of the Strata do still grow (to speak in the Mineralists Phrase), or receive additional Increase from the Corpuscles. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 2 In the well-known aphorism of Linnæus [*Lapides crescunt* ..] the word 'grow', as applied to stones, signifies a totally different process from what is called 'growth' in plants and animals.

7. Of things material or immaterial: To increase gradually in magnitude, quantity, or degree.

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* i. 20 The puple growide, and was coumfortid greetli. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1377 That stone .. in [=into] a grete mowntaigne grewe. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 61 Her lyfe of thys world .. in the whyche her synnys and mysdedys encresyn and growyn to her perdycyon and destruccyon. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 600 The Kirk .. Had growin vntill ane greiter strenth. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 10 Our present Musters grow vpon the File To fiue and twenty thousand men of choice. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 126 The Potters of old dwelt there .. whereupon a heape grew to a Hill, and a Hill to a Mount. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 723 During th' Autumnal Heats th' Infection Grew. 1718 Prior *Solomon* I. 523 New moons may grow or wane, may set or rise. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 151 The needle plies its busy task, The pattern grows. 1849 Tennyson *In Mem.* Prol. 25 Let knowledge grow from more to more. 1852 — *Wellington* 16 Let the long long procession go, And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ix. 98 They grew at last into a thousand sail, divided into squadrons.

†**b.** Of the sea: To swell. Also *to grow high.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 296 The seas growing high he came with them to Lisbone. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* (1650) 14 Maryners .. who .. are vsed to the tumbling and rowling of ships from side to side, when the Sea is never so little growne. *Ibid.* 35 If any stormes arise, or the Sea grow so high as that the Kettle cannot Boyle in the Forecastles.

c. *To grow down.* (*a*) To extend downwards. (*b*) To become less in height or in size; also *to grow downwards.* †(*c*) Of the sea: To subside.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 100 Morfounde .. wyll growe downe, and waxe whyte, and cromely lyke a pomis. 1530 Palsgr. 576/1, I growe downwardes, as an aged thing dothe that boweth, or stoupeth downwardes, *je me decline. Ibid.*, I growe downewarde: I waxe lesse, or drawe towardes myn ende, *je decroys.* 1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* I. 15 The Wind .. in the Evening towards Eight was less, and the Sea grew down. 1847–78 Halliwell s.v., To grow downward, i. e. to get smaller, a common phrase in the provinces.

8. To increase in some specified quality or property; sometimes with more or less notion of progress toward maturity. Const. *in*, †*of.*

c 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 638 Ane host .. That ilk day growis of mycht. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 45 Adam, eldest, was growand in curage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Whom God almyghty .. protected .. vnto they were growen in the knowlege of the fayth of God. 1526 Tindale *2 Pet.* iii. 18 Growe in grace, and in the knowledge off oure lorde and saveoure Jesus Christ. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 126 As I grow in hope day by day, through sundrie reportes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 351 They .. In mean estate live moderate, till grown In wealth and multitude, factious they grow.

†**b.** To rise by degrees *to* (a position of eminence). *Obs.*

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 140 The King .. was growne to such an height of Reputation for cunning and Policie. 1651 Fuller *Abel Rediv.*, *Fox* 381 It may seeme strange .. that he grew to no place of more honour. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 146 The Clergy was grown to a wonderful power over the People.

9. *To grow on* or *upon* (a person, etc.): **a.** To increase so as to be more troublesome to. Now only of a business or the like, *to grow upon* one's *hands.* †**b.** To gain ground upon (an enemy or rival). †**c.** To come to take liberties with (a superior), to presume upon, take advantage of (kindness, etc.). **d.** Of an affection, feeling: To acquire more and more influence over (a person). Hence, in recent use, of an object of contemplation: To gain more and more of (a person's) liking or admiration.

a. 1603 Bp. Hall *Serm.* v. 9 How shamefully is this latter vice [drunkenness], especially, grown upon us with time! 1636 Denham *Destr. Troy* 410 Then their numbers swell, And grow upon us. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xviii. 397 Divisions have come to grow upon us, .. by neglect of practick duties. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. i. 61 This .. is of a kind apt enough to grow upon our hands. 1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Tax.* 12 The disgrace, and the necessity of yielding, both of them, grow upon you every hour of your delay. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* lxv, From that hour another phase of his misery began; and grew upon him.

b. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 817 The Christians still growing upon them both in number and strength. 1650 Cromwell *Let.* 2 Apr. in *Carlyle* (1850) II. 323 We hope .. still to grow upon the Enemy. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* Pref. (1691) a ij, The Hollanders are at our heels, in the race of Naval Power; the French grow too fast upon both.

c. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 91 Is it euen so, begin you to grow vpon me? 1723 *True Briton* XXXIII. ¶ 1 Having in my last Letter taken Notice by what Steps the Quakers have grown upon the Indulgence of the Government, 'till they have procur'd for themselves Privileges .. beyond what much better Subjects .. could obtain. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 35, I thought her humble, and one that would not grow upon my Favours, or the Notice I took of her.

d. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 447 ¶ 2 The Love of a retired or busy life will grow upon a Man insensibly. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 16 Miss Bennet's pleasing manners grew on the good-will of Mrs. Hurst. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* i. 3 Particular attachments grow upon us. 1831 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. 174, I feel the whole character of the place growing upon me. 1883 W. H. Rideing in *Harper's Mag.* July 168/2 Hampstead grows on one, and improves with acquaintance.

10. **a.** To advance in age (*obs.* or *arch.*). †**b.** *To grow on* (of a season, time, etc.): To advance, make progress.

a. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 67 b, Whan they were growen to age he deliuered to them his landes to gouerne. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. vi. 54 A man well grown in yeeres. 1715 Pope *Iliad* I., *Ess. Homer* 24 As he grew forward in Years, he was train'd up to Learning.

b. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 287 For Winter was now growne on. 1615 Bedwell *Moham. Imp.* I. § 39 The night groweth on. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Malta* II. iii, Ye know my businesse, I must leave ye Sir, My houre grows on a pace. 1655 *Theophania* vi. 182 The winter growing on, for the present [he] desisted from any further enterprise. 1695 Earl Essex *Lett.* (1770) 265, I see such multitudes of perplexities growing on.

11. To come or pass by degrees *into*, *to* (rarely †*from*) some state or condition. Also const. *to* with *inf.* Now *rare.*

1450–70 *Golagras & Gaw.* 960 Golagras at Gawyne in sic ane grief grew, As lyoune, for falt of fude, faught on the fold. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 133 Ther shulde non off hem growe to be like vnto hym. *c* 1560 R. Morice in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 26 Specially grown into the Kynges favor by my Lorde Cranmers commendacion. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* xiv Belike he is grown into some sickness by being over-solitary. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 14 We grew to be friends. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 161 Consider .. How you may hurt your selfe: I, vtterly Grow from the Kings Acquaintance, by this Carriage. 1616 Sir F. Kingsmill in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 18 Much dowting I shall growe into a Consumption. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 95 It is no Paradox (such an Olla podrida are we grown to) to say, we cannot see Audience for Preachers, nor Patients for Physitians. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 10 Growing into a familiarity with Sir George Carew. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31/1 The Cement all dissolves, and the Wall grows to be all of a piece. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 234 His works growing into esteem, he was much employed by the merchants in painting portraits. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, I grow into gentility perceptibly. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 124 He grew to be somewhat ashamed of himself.

b. To develop gradually. Const. *to. arch.*

1530 Palsgr. 576/1 This mater will grow to a scabbe, *or de ceste chose en prendra mal.* 1535 Coverdale *Ruth* iii. 18 Abyde my doughter, tyll thou se what yᵉ matter wil growe to. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Of Ceremonies*, They [ceremonies] grewe dayly to more and more abuses. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 79 If matters grow to your likings. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* (1610) 216 Before the matter could grow to a full conclusion, it was otherwise ended. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxi. 11 The days that grow to something strange.

†**c.** To come by degrees *to*, *upon*; to arrive at, draw to (an agreement, conclusion, point, etc.). Also with *on. Obs.*

c 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 28 To growe to a point with you. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 10 Say what the play treats on: then read the names of the Actors: and so grow on to a point. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 55 To force the sopeboilers to growe to composition with them. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 72 K. Richard .. thought it best to grow to some good end with Saladin. 1616 Capt. Smith *Descr. New Eng.* 52 But Chambers and Minter grew upon tearmes they would not. 1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* II. ii, Stay, best Madam, I am growing to a period. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 160 So soone as hee was buried, they grew among themselves to an immediate difference.

12. To become or come to be by degrees, sometimes with inclusion of the literal sense of increase of magnitude or quantity.

a. with adj. or (*arch.*) sb. as complement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6941 Þar þai [sc. wandes] gru, ne less ne mare, Bot euer als þai forwit ware. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 252 Emperour alixandre egrest of princis, þat is grimmest igrowe and grettest of kingus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 215/1 Growe ballyd, *calvesco.* Growe blake, *nigresco.* 1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 61 The wynde grewe so contraryous vnto vs. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 245 Hee will grow frends with any man, that serves his stomacke. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 61 When it grew dark, they lighted upon .. the ship. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 11 To Sir John Poulett, in part of 25ˡⁱ for a quarter to grow due at Lady Day next, upon 100ˡⁱ per ann. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 17 Here they grew quickly Lords and Gentlemen. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 1 There are so few who can grow old with a good Grace. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 266 Turtle now grew scarce, and we met with none in this harbour. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 713 Learning grew Beneath his care a thriving vigorous plant. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch-Bk.* I. 55 Time grew worse and worse with Rip Van Winkle as years rolled on. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's Dau.* 5 We grew The fable of the city where we dwelt. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 5. 198 The Jews grew wealthy enough to acquire estates.

b. with advb. or adjectival phr. formed with a preposition. Now *rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 61 So variable and vnconstant is the nature of man, that he soone groweth owte of vse, becommeth insolente and vnmindful of benefites. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xliii. 609 Albeit it be nowe growen out of knowledge, yet we have thought it good to describe the same. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* x. (Arb.) 153 The decay of a man's estate seemes to be most touched in the degree when he first growes behinde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 250 This Temple afterward growing in decay. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 145 Wrestling seemes to grow out of use; tis of ancient standing. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 June, Mrs. Pen carried us to two gardens at Hackny (which I every day grow more and more in love with). 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 256 The soldiers grew..out of all discipline.

† c. To come to pass, to happen. *Obs. rare*—1.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 21. 492 Hence it partly grew, that the Carthaginians were so earnest in pressing Hannibal to fight.

13. Grow up.

a. To advance to or towards maturity. Of persons, esp. in pa. pple.; cf. GROWN UP *ppl. a.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* i. 13 Though I shulde saye: I hope this night to take an huszbande & to brynge forth children, yet coulde ye not tary till they were growne vp. — 1 *Sam.* ii. 26 The childe Samuel wente and grewe up, & was accepted of the Lorde & of men. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 313 ₱ 16 As soon as they were grown up to be Men. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. ₱ 1 When he saw me grown up to the age of fifteen. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 6 If he did not mean the girls to grow up the greatest gossips in the neighbourhood. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 188 His children, one of whom is growing up.

b. Of plants: To emerge from the soil, spring up; also, to grow to full size.

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* ix. 32 The wheat and the rye were not smitten: for they were not growen vp. 1840 HAWTHORNE *Biog. Sketches, Mrs. Hutchinson* (1879) 173 The beams of the roof still wear the rugged bark with which they grew up in the forest.

c. Of a custom, state of things, etc.: To arise gradually, come into existence.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 649/1 To suffer an evill to growe up, which he might timely have kept under. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 15 When..a particular accident grows up against a Prince, or State, it may suffice that the heads of some chief offendors be sacrificed to a reparation. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 291 Thus a noble scheme Grew up from seed we two long since had sown. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 187 A dispute grew up respecting the city of Epidamnus. 1885 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 295 A practice had grown up, which it was too late to disturb.

† d. To become gradually closed in the process of growth. *Obs.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 The Frogs mouth grows up and he continues so for at least six months without eating.

II. Transitive senses.

14. *causative.* To cause to grow.

a. To produce (plants, wool, etc.) by cultivation.

1774 J. CAMPBELL *Pol. Surv. Brit.* II. 652 They likewise grow some Rice and Tobacco, which is sent through Virginia. 1801 GABRIELLI *Mysterious Husband* III. 8, I grow my own corn, make my own bread, cheese, and butter. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 55 As we grow only a certain quantity of Indian corn, be sparing of it. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 149 We had the Duke of Norfolk's wool, grown in Norfolk. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 314 The whole quantity of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and beans then annually grown in the kingdom, was somewhat less than ten millions of quarters.

b. Of land, etc.: To produce; to bring forth.

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, My garden will then grow more potatoes. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* i. 3 Toy trees, that are cropped as soon as they presume to grow a leaf. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 The depressions, which are of course warmer..than the plateaus, grow Indian corn, millet, and wheat.

fig. 1825 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *Westm. Rev.* IV. 380 He seems to have flattered himself [that his mind] would, without sowing, grow knowledge.

c. Of persons and animals: To let grow on the body.

1819 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 146 Have the geese and ganders entered into a resolution to grow no more quills? 1860 RAWLINSON *Herodotus* VIII. civ. IV. 348 When a mischance is about to befall any of their neighbours within a certain time, the priestess of Minerva in their city grows a long beard. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 265/2 It was obvious that he was about to grow a beard.

d. To cause to develop *into*.

1811 A. BELL in Southey *Life* (1844) II. 300 It requires a length of time to grow the boys, now on his foundation, into men.

† e. To cause to increase, to enlarge. *Obs.*—1

1482 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxix. 250 Whan danid had regned vii. yere in Ebron he grewe [F. *creut*] and amended moche this cyte [Jerusalem].

15. *passive.* Of land, etc.: To be covered with a growth of something. Also with *over*. So † *to be grown about* (i.e. surrounded by a growth), *to be grown up* (i.e. crowded with a growth).

These uses seem to have arisen partly from the indirect passive of phrases like *to grow over*, and partly from the intransitive perfect conjugated with *be*.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 716 That bog..Growyn owr with reyss. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Circunlita musco saxa*,..growen about with mosse. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiv. 31 It was all growen ouer with thornes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 539 This Iland is throughly growne with Woods. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 90 The country held verdant, well grown with trees. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 142 The country in the neighbourhood was so grown up with wood,..that it appeared impracticable to penetrate it. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xv, Its banks sedgy and thickly grown with flaggers and bulrushes. *a* 1885 U. S. GRANT *Mem.* I. xx. 277 The field was grown up with corn so tall as to cut off the view.

transf. 1612 BRERETWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* v. 38 Italy in that long time being grown well with their seed and posterity.

Grow, obs. form of GRUE *v.*[1]

Growable (grō·u-ăb'l), *a.* [f. GROW *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being grown or cultivated.

1881 *American* III. 100 Cotton proved growable on a large scale in Georgia. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 380/3 This fine plant seems with us only growable well in the imported state.

Growan (grōu·ăn). *Cornish dial.* Also **grouan.** [Cornish **growan* (= Bret. *grouan*) gravel, f. Cornish *grou*: see GRAVEL *sb.*] A soft decomposed granite, overlying the veins of tin in Cornwall. *Hard growan*: granite or moorstone.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Growan*, a word used by the miners in Cornwall to express a sort of coarse and gritty stone, which they are usually obliged to dig through before they come at the veins of ore. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 73 Soft Grouan..can scarcely be called a Stone; for it is rather a sandy or priany Stratum of Moorstone gravel... It generally lies at the extremities of the Moorstone Stratum, or hard Grouan. 1855 *Cornwall* 1862) 75 A decomposition of the rock [granite], more particularly of the felspar in it, which gradually pulverizes it to a 'soft growan'.

attrib. 1768 *Cookworthy's Patent* in Smiles *J. Wedgwood* xv. (1894) 177 A kind of porcelain composed of moor-stone or growan and growan clay. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Cornwall* I. xiii. § 4. 564 The black growan soil consists of a thin stratum of light black earth..the detritus of the granite or growan. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* xv. 169 The Porcelain or Growan Clay was suitable for many purposes for which the Staffordshire Clays were unsuitable.

Growane, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of GROW.

Growat, obs. Sc. form of CRUET.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 58 Item, twa growattis.

Growde, obs. pa. t. of GROW.

Growe, obs. form of GROW, GRUE *v.*[1]

Growed, obs. and dial. pa. t. and pple. of GROW.

Growel(le, obs. forms of GRUEL.

Growelynge, obs. Sc. form of GROVELLING.

Growen, obs. inf. and pa. pple. of GROW.

Growende, obs. form of GROUND *sb.*

Grower (grō·u-ər). [f. GROW *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. Of a plant (usually with adj. having advb. force): One that grows (in the specified way).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 212 Ye..pining grasses, great growers as can bee. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 The waxings and sproutings forth, which are found in all growers. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 442 Many people, who have been in North America, agree, that it is but a slow grower there. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 333 The balm of Gilead and hemlock sorts [of pine] are the lowest growers. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 293 The sea-kale, a grower in the sand. 1878 *R. Thompson's Gardener's Assist.* 694 *Eupatorium*, a useful genus of tall..composite plants; remarkably free growers.

b. 'The lower part of a growing thorn used in making hedges, a thick limb of a thorn hedge' (*E. Dial. Dict.*).

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 54 A strong grower catching his knee, he is displaced from his saddle. 1892 'RUSTICUS EXPECTANS' in *Field* 26 Mar. LXXIX. 436/3 Mr. C—— fell at the first fence, being swept off by a grower.

2. Of a person: One who grows (produce).

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* x. (1691) 113 The growers of Commodities, do commonly trust them to such Merchants or Factors. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. iv. (1869) I. 410 Its rude produce being charged with less carriage, the traders could pay the growers a better price for it. 1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 380 *Growers*, farmers. *Great growers*, capital farmers. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 784 A..petition..signed by..respectable growers of wool in the county of Essex. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 19 Other growers state the yield to be at 60 tons [of sugar] for first crop.

Groweth, obs. form of GROWTH[1].

Growf(f)e, obs. forms of GROOF.

Growflyng, obs. Sc. form of GROVELLING *adv.*

Growge, obs. variant of GRUDGE.

Grow-graine, obs. form of GROGRAM.

Growide, obs. pa. t. of GROW.

Growinde, obs. form of GROUND *sb.*

Growing (grōu·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GROW *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. GROW.

a. in intransitive senses. (Also with *up*.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 Þei [Apostles]..traveiliden more bisili to growyng & profiting of þe Chirche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxx. (1495) 140 The growyng and fedyng of nayles is lyke to the growynge of here. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* 7 The ghospels doctryne hath his principles, it hath his infancy,.. it hath also his farther growinges. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. x. 288 Thus a Saint of God, like an oke, may be cut down in a moment; but how many years was he a growing! 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vi. (1840) 105 The growing up of the corn. 1818 *Art Preserv. Feet* 182 A nail which bends downwards and grows in that position, produces one species of what is commonly called 'growing into the flesh'. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 174 A growing up to the recognition of certain truths. 1869 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 210 In the orchard hangs aloft The purple fig, a-growing soft. *Mod.* 'All a-blowing, all a-growing' (London flower-seller's cry).

b. in transitive senses.

1889 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 5/4 Trial growings of new sorts, side by side with established varieties.

† **2.** Growth; the faculty, period, or process of growth. Rarely *pl. Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 Man of soule resonable..lich to beste he hath feling And lich to tres he hath growing. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 19 Wiþ trees and gras þou 3af us growinge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 If the hedge be of x. or xii. yeres growing syth it was first set. 1560–1 *Bk. Discipline Ch. Scot.* (1621) Pref., To consider the different conditions of the Kirk in her infancie, in her growing and in her ripe age.

† b. *concr.* A growth, a crop. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* xi. 13–16 To whome [womanne] of nature is gyuen a more thicke and more large growyng of heare, than to the manne. 1722 WODROW *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. II. 76 His Master took from him Nine Cows..with all the Crop and Growing of that Year.

† **3.** In nonce-uses: a. Interest on money advanced. b. Advance, progress. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 To paye or yelde to them theyr usure or growyng. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. i. 16 Your patience this allowing, I turne my glasse, and giue my Scene such growing As you had slept betweene.

† **4.** *Growing-to*: see GROW *v.* 5 b.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *growing-age, -period, -place, -season, -time*; **growing-cell,** a microscope-slide on which minute objects are kept growing in water; **growing-pains** (see quot. 1886); **growing-point** (see quot.); **growing-slide** = *growing-cell*; **growing weather,** weather adapted to further the growth of plants.

Growing weather might belong to GROWING *ppl. a.* (cf. quot. 1782 there).

1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxi, A plain muslin gown, too short for the wearer, and denoting that she was at the so called *'growing' age. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 198 *Growing-cells. 1810 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1874) 79 In the third [class], as indicating a greater energy.. yet still with some of the *growing-pains, and the awkwardness of growth—I place—Troilus and Cressida [etc.]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Growing pains*, the neuralgic pains in the limbs which are not uncommon in young persons during the period of growth. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 162 New formation and regeneration are continually taking place during life, even after completion of the *growing period. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A iv b, Pliny writeth of the *growyng place of this herbe thus..This groweth in the sea. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 138 The terminal portion of an organ with permanent apical growth, consisting entirely of primary meristem, is termed the *'*Growing Point* or 'Punctum Vegetationis'. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 61 We advise a decided difference in the supply at the *growing season and afterwards. 1856 W. B. CARPENTER *Microscope* 144 A small addition may be conveniently made to the glass stage-plate, which adapts it for use as a *Growing-slide. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 736/41 *Hoc ver*, *groyngtyme. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 1301 The growyng tyme and the yong sonne; I mene the season whan veer is be gonne. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 137 The first *growing weather in March and April.

Growing (grōu·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GROW *v.* + -ING[2].] That grows, in senses of the vb. (Also with *up*.) *Growing pay, wages* (see quot. 1867).

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 66/23 *Virens folium*, growende leaf. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 890 (Gr.) Hwæt druze þu, dohtor..growendra gifa. *c* 1587 *Let. All Souls' Coll.* in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 211 Expences, which..are to be defrayed by our woodes as by a growinge treasure. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 46 If thou may with reason yet represse The growing evill, ere it strength have gott. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 18 Hewne and framed out of the rocke or growing stone. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* v. i. 1878 Each moment brings the growing Danger nearer. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VIII. i. 44 The great Stones that we call growing Stones, composed of vast Numbers of small Pebbles that lie in little Cells or Holes. 1782 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 282 Soon after April came in, the weather was fine and growing, sometimes showery. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs Ind.* Wks. XI. 278 This receipt of sums of money, under colour of gift, seemed a growing evil. 1804 NELSON in Nicholas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 126 You are to inquire whether blame is to be attached to any individual for the said loss, in order that it may be charged against his growing wages. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. To Rdr. 3 The growing practice of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 31 It seems.. to have been surrounded by growing trees. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Growing pay*, that which succeeds the dead-horse, or pay in prospect. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* v. (1869) 87 He has growing up boys to deal with. 1889 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* 26 Sept. 523 A growing organism is not the same to-day as it was yesterday.

Hence **Grow·ingly** *adv.*, increasingly; **Grow·ingness** *rare*, the characteristic quality of a growing plant; in quot. *fig.*

1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* Introd. 10 He seems to have been growingly solicitous to advance the interest of religion. 1869 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* iv. (1870) 85 The result was seen in a growingly heightened tone of moral and religious life. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 211 Every one.. must have been growingly persuaded that its investigations were destined to bring out results of deep interest. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Mar. 232 There is a rapid fresh growingness in it [a novel].

Growl (graul), *sb.* [f. GROWL *v.*3]

1. An act of growling; a low angry guttural sound uttered by an animal.

1727 GAY *Fables* I. xliii. 32 Let him the lion first control, And still the tiger's famish'd growl. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 225 When enraged he has a different growl, which is short, broken, and reiterated. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Virginia* 222 The growl of a fierce watch-dog but half-aroused from sleep. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/7 The lowing of the kine, the growls of the camels.

fig. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 609 The general voice of the kingdom, however, effectually drowned the growl of this hateful faction.

b. *transf.* Of cannon, an earthquake, thunder, etc.: A rumble.

1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess., Rev. & Addr.* (1890) I. 10 All

was quiet on the surface, not a growl was heard, not a vibration felt. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. ii. 41 The solemn growl of philosophic thunder. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 429 The distant growl of cannon.

2. An expression of anger or dissatisfaction uttered by human beings.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, Many a sarcastic growl did the latter cast out. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xvi, An ominous growl rose from the mob of monks. 1884 S. J. REID *Life Syd. Smith* xiii. 342 The muttered growl with which the eclipsed poet relieved his overcharged feelings.

† **Growl,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. MDu. *growelen, gruwelen* used impersonally in same sense.] *impers. It growls me*: I have a feeling of terror or horror.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 78 That ther sholde .. suche wrake be taken therof that hym myght growle that ever he sawe hym.

† **Growl,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. F. *grouiller* in the same sense.] *intr.* To swarm.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 158 He dyed of lyce contynually growlyng out of his fleshe as Scylla and Herode didde.

Growl (graul), *v.*[3] Also 8 **groul.** [Prob. an echoic formation; cf. GURL *v.*

Exc. for the one instance under 1 a, and one instance of the vbl. sb. GROLLING, the word has not been found before the 17th c. The continuity of the word is doubtful; it may however have been preserved in some dialect. Walter de Bibbysworth (13th c.) uses AF. *growler* as the distinctive verb for the cry of the crane (*grwe*), and *grouler, grouller* occurs in OF. and mod. north-east Fr. with the sense 'to grumble, scold'. The latter appears to be adopted from Teut.; cf. MDu., Du., LG., MHG., mod.G. *grollen* to growl, to sulk, nurse wrath: see GRILL *v.*[1]

I. *intr.* † **a.** Of the bowels: To rumble; = GURL *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. (Cf. GROLLING *vbl. sb.*)

138. WYCLIF *Serm.* in *Sel. Wks.* II. 249 (MS. I) As a mete.. not defied.. makiþ mannis bodi to groule [*other MSS.* gurle].

b. Of an animal: To utter a low guttural sound, expressive of rising anger.

a 1667 SKINNER *Etym. Angl.* (1671), *To Growl*, à Teut. *Groll..Grollen.* 1705 [see GROWLING *ppl. a.*]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ii, He started up growling at first, but finding his Leg broke fell down again, and then got up upon three Legs, and gave the most hideous Roar that ever I heard. 1783 COWPER *Let.* 17 June, Wks. (1876) 135 A surly mastiff will bear perhaps to be stroked, though he will growl even under that operation. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 106 The bear..turned, reared, showed his teeth, and growled. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1411 He fears To lose his bone, and lays his foot upon it Gnawing and growling. *fig.* 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 72 England was growling; Canning was showing his teeth. 1899 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* July 281 The cat .. growled to keep them away, just as newspapers growl at foreign nations.

c. *transf.* Of thunder, etc.: To rumble.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1134 At first, heard solemn o'er the verge of heaven, The tempest growls. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 152 The thunder had begun to growl. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 446 A strong murmuring noise like the rushing of many waters growled amongst the ranks. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 242 Low growls the distant thunder.

2. Of persons: **a.** *intr.* To murmur angrily.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 328 He Growls, he Rages, he Swears. 1714 GAY *What d'ye call it* Prelim. Scene, He would rave .. about a foolish flower'd Handkerchief!—and then he would growl so manfully. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec., Though he pretended to growl, he was evidently delighted. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 103 One of those who eat and growl, and keep the waiter on the trot. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* v. 69 He's no business to growl and talk about money.

b. *trans.* To utter or express with a growl or in a growling manner: with simple sb., quoted words, or clause as obj. Also with *out.*

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 53 P 12 She growls out her discontent. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 376 Each animal..growled defiance in such angry sort, As [etc.]. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, Bonthron was silent for an instant, then growled out,—'He is too mighty for me to name'. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 199 Here he reach'd White hands of farewell to my sire, who growl'd An answer. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's H.* 17 A few of the waiters there growled that they were obliged to play second-fiddle. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 81 Dennis .. continued to growl out criticisms against the triumphant poet.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Growlsome** *a.*, inclined to growl; **Growly** *a.*, resembling a growl.

1882 L. KEITH *Alasnam's Lady* I. 149 You are not as growlsome as some men I know. 1893 MARY E. HULLAH *My Aunt Const. Jane* iii. 91 A gruff growly voice.

Growler (grau·lər). [f. GROWL *v.*[3] + -ER[1].]

1. One who or something which growls.

1753 *World* No. 7. 38 If these Growlers .. would content themselves with giving repeated histories of their own ill-fortunes. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxiv, Haven't you slept enough, growler? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Growlers*, smart, but sometimes all-jaw seamen, who have seen some service, but indulge in invectives against restrictive regulations, rendering them undesirable men. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* LX. 622 But the routs and the revelry were no more agreeable to loyalist growlers like Judge Jones than to the patriots.

2. *slang* or *colloq.* A four-wheeled cab.

1865 M. COLLINS *Who is Heir?* II. 231 His servant Norris followed with his baggage in a 'growler'. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* II. xxii. 111 A splendid footman .. called for a four-wheeled cab..; it was the most debauched-looking 'growler' that ever was seen.

3. The name of certain fishes. **a.** A species of black-bass (see quot.). **b.** The grunt or pig-fish (*Cent. Dict.*).

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 393 One species from the fresh waters of the United States (*Grystes salmonoides*)..is known by the name of 'Growler'.

4. *U.S. slang.* A vessel in which beer is fetched. *To rush the growler* (see quot. 1888).

1888 *N. Y. Herald* 29 July (Farmer), The employment by hands in a number of factories of boys and girls, under ten and thirteen years, to fetch beer for them, or in other words to rush the growler.

Growlery (grau·lərі). [f. GROWL *v.*[3] + -ERY.]

1. Growling, rumbling, or grumbling.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 588 At first a low muttering is heard—a sort of mountain growlery. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 706 The round-about, hubble-bubble, rumfustianish.. roly-poly growlery of style [of Carlyle].

2. (After Dickens's use in *Bleak House.*) A place to 'growl' in; jocularly applied to a person's private sitting room. (Cf. *boudoir* and *den.*)

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* viii, 'Sit down, my dear', said Mr. Jarndyce; 'this, you must know, is the Growlery. When I am out of humour I come and growl here'. 1883 'MAX O'RELL' *John Bull* x. 85 Every Englishman has his boudoir .. He calls this place his growlery, a name having the same meaning as our boudoir. 1887 G. MACDONALD *Home Again* ix. 68 Lady Tremaine received him in what she called her growlery.

Growling (grau·lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GROWL *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of GROWL *v.*[3]

1752 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Deeves* in *Life & Corr.* 131 Many impatiences, disappointments, grumblings and growlings have they cost. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 185 The voice is hoarse and sometimes resembles the growling of a dog. 1834 R. M. MCCHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) 467 The increasing growling of the thunder. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* May 796/1 The deep growling of the great bears..could always be heard.

Growling (grau·lin), *ppl. a.* [f. GROWL *v.*[3] + -ING[2].] That growls.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. i, A Husband is a growling animal. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 154 Soon as the growling Pack with eager Joy Have lapp'd their smoaking Viands. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 370 Sufficiently loud to produce the most horrible growling sound which can be conceived. 1867 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* v. 123 Growling thunder and pelting rain.

Hence **Growlingly** *adv.*, in a growling manner.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 176 The nurse..will once or twice at most growlingly remove it. 1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 Sept. 583/2, 'I'm worried', returned Snelling growlingly.

† **Growme.** *Obs.* In some edd. of Bailey's *Dict.* erroneously **grown.** [Perh. the same word as GROOM *sb.*[2]] (See quots.)

1602 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 No persone or persons .. shall have keepe or use any manner of Wrinche Ringehead Growme Rope or other Engine to stretche or straine any roughe and unwroughte Woollen Clothe [etc.]. 1607 COWEL *Interpr., Growme*, anno 43 E. ca. 10. seemeth to be an engine to stretch wollen cloth withall after it is wouen.

Grown (grōun), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of GROW *v.*, q. v. for forms.]

1. Advanced in growth; increased in size, degree, etc.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 133 Eueri grene growe tre þat on þe ground sponge Hadde bremliche a brid þe braunchus alofte. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 29 There the growne Serpent lyes, the Worme that's fled. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 124 b, Reason teacheth the Gardner to cut his growne herbes, and not pull them vp by the rootes. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 37 This is now so grown a Vice, and has so great Supports, that I know not whether it do not put in for the Name of Vertue.

2. Arrived at maturity; grown-up. See also FULL-GROWN. † *Grown years*: mature, ripe years.

For examples of the predicative use, see GROW *v.* 6 b.

1645 J. COTTON *Way Ch. New. Eng.* 9 The Lords Supper, whereto persons of growner yeares, and fit to examine themselves, are invited. 1690 LOCKE *Educ.* § 12, I saw lately a Pair of China Shoes, which I was told were for a grown Woman.., they would scarce have been big enough for one of our little Girls. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 39 The grown and robust men. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 14 Instructions to grown horsemen. 1823 SCOTT in *N. & Q.* Ser. IX. (1898) I. 264/1 They are really fitter for grown people than for children. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 91, I wish I had .. never cared for you as a child, never watched over you as a grown girl.

3. Of the sea: Swollen, running high.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 500 We found the winde so boystrous and contrary, and the sea so growen. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 4 May, A very hollow grown Sea from the N.W. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Grown-sea*, when the waves have full influence of a gale.

4. Of corn: That has sprouted in the ear after reaching maturity.

1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 11 The Corn being ill cur'd, was wet, and grown, and soft, and what not. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 8 What we call grown Wheat, in Hertfordshire, is that which is damaged in the Field by extraordinary wet Weather .. then .. for want of a free Air and Sun the Kernels grow and sprout before the Wheat is fit to be reaped. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* v, If anybody will tell me how to turn grown wheat into wholesome wheat.

Hence **Grown'ness,** the state or condition of being (over-)grown.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 47 He thocht ewer to haue excussit him self for his grownes and unhabilietie. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Court* II. 98 From his low stature, and thick grownness [*sic*], she stiled him, The little great captain of the rabble.

Grown, obs. form of GROUND *sb.*

Grown, erron. form of GROWME *Obs.*

Grouncelle, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[2]

Grownd, obs. form of GROUND.

Grownd(e, var. of (or mistake for) *grewnd* GREUND *Obs.*, greyhound.

1473 SIR J. PASTON in *Past. Lett.* No. 732 III. 102 As for the brace of grownds.

Growne, obs. variant of GROWN.

Grownsel(l, -swell, obs. forms of GROUNDSEL.

Grownte, rare obs. form of GRANT *v.*

Grown up, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [See GROW *v.* 13.]

A. *ppl. a.* Having reached the age of maturity; adult.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. iv, Denying A grown-up maid the modest conversation Of men. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 103 She had her three grown-up sons standing round her. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 25 Labour appropriate to grown-up persons. 1849 SIR G. C. LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 209 In politics they seem to be nothing but a set of grown-up children.

B. *sb.* A grown-up person; an adult.

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 208 They bring Isabella and one of the grown-ups. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, No children for me. Give me grown-ups. 1892 FURNIVALL *Hoccleve's Min. Poems* I. Forewords 48 'May we children have the boat all to ourselves? None of you grown-ups'. *attrib.* 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 166 The approach of her first grown up ball. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. xiii. 283, I may wear grown-up dresses in future.

Hence **Grown-up-ness.**

1862 MRS. SPEID *Last Years Ind.* 7 Rejoicing in their strength and grown-up-ness.

Grows(e, obs. form of GROUSE.

Growsome (grōu·sŏm), *a. dial.* [f. GROW *v.* + -SOME.] **a.** Of an animal: Apt to grow. **b.** Of the weather: Favourable to growth. Hence † **Grow'someness.**

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xviii. 32 A great helpe vnto growsomnesse, largenesse, and talnesse. 1863 (*Staffordsh. Cottager*), Our pig is such a growsome little thing; it will eat anything. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., 'It's growsome weather noo'.

Growsome, obs. form of GRUESOME.

Growt, obs. form of GROUT.

Growth[1] (grōuþ). Also 6 **grothe, groweth, 6–7 grouth,** (7 **groath, grought**). [f. GROW *v.* + -TH. ON. had *gróðr* (genit. *gróðrar*) and *gróða* wk. masc.]

1. The action, process or manner of growing; both in material and immaterial senses; vegetative development; increase.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 117 Should we rather graunt an euerlasting ignorance in man, than a kynd of youthfulnesse which hath learned things according to the growths thereof in ages? 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1062 This bastard graff shall never come to growth. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* To Rdr. *** 1 b, The beginnings, antiquities, and growth of the classical and warrelike shipping of this Island. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 14 When I haue pluck'd thy Rose, I cannot giue it vitall growth againe, It needs must wither. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 101 [My men] worse did beare Their growing labours; that they causd their grought [*rime-wd.* thought], By selfe-willd follies. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 19 The saltness of the water hindring the grouth of any thing but salt. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The growth of Anabaptism. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, My wife whose growth in musique do begin to please me mightily. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess. Gout* Wks. 1720 I. 137 In preventing the growth of this Disease, where it is but new. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 7 Ivy being of no swift growth. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii, The growth of the trees and hedges. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 578 Exuberant is the shadow it supplies, Its fruit on earth, its growth above the skies. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 23 Plants obtain the chief materials of their growth from water and carbonic acid. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 269 The snow which falls upon the glacier proper can contribute nothing to its growth or permanence. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 93 Barley, oats, and rye may be measured in their daily growth. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4) *Growth of water*, in mining, the accumulation of water in the levels of a mine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 Simultaneous with their [the faculties'] growth in man a growth of language must be supposed. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 The growth of education and the spread of scientific training.

b. *Of* (such or such) *growth*: having a specified place of origin or production. Said primarily of vegetable products, hence *transf.* of immaterial things.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 325 Resolved, that for every ton of wine, not of the growth of Spain, there be paid 6*l.* 1684 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 108 To ad to y^e^ same bill, not being of the natural groath of the province. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., *D 1 b, I had thought for the Honour of our Nation .. that this Story was of English Growth, and Chaucer's own. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 315 Is virtue then, unless of Christian growth, Mere fallacy, or foolishness, or both? 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Comedy*, Affection's depth and wedded faith are not of the growth of that soil. 1879 JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 Specimens of plants, most of which were of foreign growth.

2. Stage in the process of growing; size or stature attained by growing. *Obs.* exc. in *full growth.*

1557 *Totiel's Misc.* 128 A graffe of so small grothe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 180 A Wassell-Candle, my Lord; all Tallow: if I did say of wax, my growth would approue the truth. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I v b, Swines Flesh. Nor olde, nor thinne; but of a full groweth. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 322 The Elephant is for growth and understanding chiefest, of un-

reasonable Animalls. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 147 Serpents .. of so extraordinary a growth, that there are Serpents have swallowed children and sheep intire. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 54 An Ox is come to its full growth at 6 years old. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. i, Men are but Children of a larger growth. *a* 1732 GAY *Acis & Galatea* II. 13 Bring me a hundred Reeds of decent Growth, To make a Pipe for my capacious Mouth. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 115 Pride has attained its most luxuriant growth, And poisoned every virtue in them both. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 453 Between the shell and the exterior of the body, where they remain until the embryo attains its full growth.

3. The process of causing or assisting to grow; production by cultivation. Chiefly qualified by possessive pronoun.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 130 Chiron, the four-legg'd Bard, hath both A Beard and Tayl of his own Growth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded. (*ad fin.*), The happy Old Coricyan.. whose Fruits and Salads .. were all of his own growth, and his own Plantation. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 116 Every family has all the necessaries of life of its own growth and produce. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 214 A yeoman class..could use these great levers for the growth of certain semi-tropical crops.

4. *concr.* That which grows or has grown; produce, product; said both of material and immaterial things.

1580 *Lease* in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 236 Those their woods underwoods growths shawes. 1671 TEMPLE *Ess. Const. & Interests Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 89 The State of Holland, in point both of Riches and Strength, is the most prodigious Growth that has been seen in the World. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5378/4, 200 Hogsheads of Claret, the best Growths in France. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 126 Man seems the only growth that dwindles here. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 32 If any one part of the English system rather than another could be claimed as a modern growth, it is her foreign policy. 1873 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Bk.* xiv. 199 Some of our missionary band .. have counted the growths (as we Western people call the annual concentric circles) for a few inches into the trunk of the oldest cedars. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* ii. 73 Sacerdotalism was a growth traceable to a concurrence of influences..some of which were wholly innocent. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Mem.* I. xx. 273 Marshy ground covered with a heavy growth of timber. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/3 Hops contracted for some time previous to the picking of the growth.

b. *Path.* Often *spec.* a morbid formation.

1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 125/1 The property of infiltration has been ascribed to other Growths besides Cancer. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 182 His head was covered with papillomatosis growths in various stages.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *growth-condition*; **†growth-halfpenny** (see quot.); **growth-line** *Phys.*, a line indicating a stage of growth.

1890 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/3 Grave men of science who are investigating..the *growth conditions of fish in Scottish waters. 1676 COLES, *Growth half-peny*, paid (in some places) for tythe of every fat beast, Ox and other unfruitfull cattel. So PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1706, and BAILEY 1736–92. 1857 GOSSE *Creation* 218 On each of the scutal valves in this individual I can count about 260 *growth-lines.

Hence **Grow·thful** *a.*, full of growth; capable of growing; **Grow·thless** *a.*, having no growth, destitute of growth; **†Grow·thsome** *a.*, productive, fertile.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 32 The Tilthe.. growes so growthsome that it yeeldes an after-math. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 186 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growthsom earth, before you come at a dead soyl. 1824 in *Harp of Renfrewsh.* (1873) Ser. II. 97 From its growthless tree I'd dangle like the bell. 1849 J. HAMILTON *Mem. Lady Colquhoun* ii. (1850) 58 We see how much more growthful is a lowly commencement, if genuine. 1879 J. TODHUNTER *Alcestis* 108 A weak, sad, cowering, joyless, growthless shade. 1882 *Amer. Missionary* Dec. 372 The church work..has been steady, growthful, and encouraging.

†Growth[2]. *dial. Obs.* Also 6 grath, 8 grooth. [a. ? ON. **gróðr* corresponding to OE. *gréd* 'ulva'.] (See quot. 1507–8.)

1507–8 in Boyle *Hist. Hedon* (1895) p. c, Inter le Halff ebbe mark in le Grath meter in Humbr'. [*Ibid.* Gloss. p. ccxvii, 'Grath meter(e), growth meter. Growth is the name used in the Humber district for the foreshore lying between the river embankment and highwater mark, because covered by a growth of coarse grass. A 'meter' is a mark or boundary.] 1741 *MS. Court Roll, Burstwick* (*York*), Pasture in Newforth and in the Grooth in Preston. 1773 *Preston Incl. Act* 22 The salt end of a certain piece of ground..called the hay marsh, lying between the New Bank and the River Humber, together with the growths thereunto belonging.

Growthy (grōu·þi), *a. local.* [f. GROWTH *sb.* + -Y[1].] a. Promoting growth. b. Of good growth; capable of growing to a large size.

a. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1789) 65 And now the sun to the hill-heads gan speal, Spreading on trees and plants a growthy heal. 1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 59 Sandy fields,..being..warm and growthy, soon entertain the communications of the dung. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 3 May 2 [At Edinburgh.] We have had a week of good 'growthy' weather, which has given a new appearance to the country.

b. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Growthy*,..luxuriant ..; of vegetables, growing crops, etc. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 9 Aug. 1/5 The Bullocks are good growthy Devons. 1885 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 166 Such [lambs] are not desirable, and neither are those that do not appear to be growthy.

Growyd, -yn: see GROW *v.*

Growze, obs. form of GROOSE *v.*, to shiver.

Groy, groyf, obs. Sc. and north. f. GROW.

†Groyl, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? ad. F. *grouiller* to move, swarm.] *intr.* To move, make one's way.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 92 His tusk grimlye gnashing, in seas far waltred, he groyleth [L. *graditur*].

So **†Groyl** *sb.*, ? one who is always on the move.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 100 Fame the groyl vngentil, then whom none swifter is extant.

Groyn, obs. pa. pple. of GROW *v.*

Groyne (groin), *sb.* Also 9 groin, groyn. [Of obscure origin: perh. identical with GROIN *sb.*[1]; cf. the use of OF. *groin* (lit. 'snout') in the sense of a projection of rock, promontory.] A framework of timber, or now sometimes a low broad wall of concrete or masonry run out into the sea, for the purpose of arresting the washed-up sand and shingle and thus raising a barrier against the encroachment of the sea.

1582 *Calendar State Papers* (1865) 44 A groyne to be made for the defense of the pier [at Dover]. 1593–5 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. Prepar. 22 Greenwich..rather it is Groynewich, a towne neere or vpon the Groyne: for a Groyne it is that is made for a defence against the force of water. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 128 Their new groynes do not project far enough into the sea. 1872 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xx. 533 Since the Point of Dungeness has advanced, forming a great natural groin, it intercepts the shingle which formerly travelled eastward, and was accumulated by artificial groins at Hythe. 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xvi, Where the huge timber piles of a groyne intersected a portion of the beach.

transf. 1872 DIXON *Switzers* iv. 33 A groyne of slabs and stones is thrown along the higher rim, but slantwise from the alpine scarp (as we in England groyne the sea), to turn all floods of rain and rolling earth and stones aside.

Groyne (groin), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* a. To build groynes or breakwaters against the sea. b. To furnish with groynes or breakwaters.

1872 [see GROYNE *sb.* (*transf.*)]. 1889 *Sussex Daily News* 4 June 3/3 The first thing necessary is to build up a protecting wall .. and then groyne the beach.

Groyn(e, obs. variant of GROIN.

Groyning (groi·nin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GROYNE *v.* + -ING[1].] The building of groynes; an arrangement or system of groynes.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Groining*, a peculiar mode of submarine embankment; a quay run out transversely to the shore. 1889 *Sussex Daily News* 4 June 3/3 Wherever groyning stopped it ceased to have any protecting influence.

Groyt, obs. form of GROAT.

Groze, Grozer, var. ff. GROSS *v.*, GROSER.

Grozet: see GROSET.

†Gro·zier. *Obs.* In 4–5 groser, 7 grosier. [In F. *grésoir, grugeoir*, f. *gréser* (17th c. *groizer*), *gruger* to trim (glass), to break with the teeth, a. Du. *gruizen* (see next). The Eng. word may be formed on a vb. **groze* adapted from the Du. word.] = GROZING-IRON 1.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 397 In custodia Vitriarii ..4 grosers. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 385/1 A Double Grosier, and a Stoping Knife all in one peece. 1847 [see next].

Grozing-iron (grōu·zin ai·ən). Also grosing-. [Formed after Du. *gruisijzer*, f. *gruis-* stem of *gruizen* to trim glass, to crush, f. *gruis* fragments.]

†1. A tool in the form of nippers formerly used by glaziers in cutting glass. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 384/2 An Instrument used by the Glasiers, being a Working or Stopping Knife at one end, and a Nipper at the other, and is termed a Knife, and Grosing Iron conjoined in one. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 422 Glaziers formerly cut their glass out with an instrument called a grozing-iron. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry, Grater*, or Glaziers' nippers, called also Grazier [? *mistake for* Grozier], and Grosing-iron: a tool used by glaziers and borne by their company. 1847 C. WINSTON *Anc. Glass Painting* I. 27 The pieces of glass were .. reduced to the exact shape required, by chipping away their edges with an iron hook, called in Theophilus 'grosiarum ferrum', and at the present day a grozing iron.

2. An iron tool terminating in a bulb, which, when heated, is used for smoothing the solder joints of lead pipes.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 629 These grozing-irons are of several sizes, generally about twelve inches in length. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 132 The solder employed by the plumber..is run into the joint in a liquefied state; after which it is smoothed down by a grozing-iron heated almost to redness.

Gru: see GRUE.

Grub (grʊb), *sb.* Forms: 5 grobbe, grubbe, 7 grubb, 6– grub. [? f. GRUB *v.*]

1. The larva of an insect, esp. of a beetle; a caterpillar, maggot; also (now *dial.*), a worm.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 63 Benys .. vpplucked sone, maad clene, and sette vp wel refrigerate, ffrom grobbis saaf wol kepe vp their estate. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iv, If the frounce be wex as greete as a note Than ther is a grubbe ther in. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 227 The dirte is so deepe..and the grubbs thereon doe creepe. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 126 What Torch is yond that vainley lends his light To grubs, and eyelesse Sculles? 1607 — *Cor.* V. iv. 11–12 There is differency between a Grub & a Butterfly; yet your Butterfly was a Grub. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 169 The World's an Ant-hill, and the little Grubbs Stocke themselves warme. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 28 That Spumeous froth or dew which .. we call Cuckow-Spittle, .. in which you shall always find a little Grub, or Animal. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 914 He affirms, that Timber-trees fell'd, when the wind is in the West,..will keep them free from grubs, (as they call it) i.e. from being worm-eaten. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 204/1 The Grub is a general term for the smaller worms that breed in the Earth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 63 The history of grubs changing into their corresponding winged animals. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 90 The very rooks and daws forsake the fields, Where neither grub, nor root, nor earth-nut, now Repays their labour more. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* XV. (1813) 242 Those lettuces in the open ground are often destroyed by grubs lurking about the roots. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 571 The grub of another insect (*Byturus tomentosus*) is very frequently found in the fruit. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 138/2 The White Grub (*Lachnosterna fusca* Froh.) .. is the larva of the well-known 'May-bug' or 'June-bug'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Grub*, any kind of worm except the largest.

fig. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess., Bacon* (1880) 356 He was now in a chrysalis state, putting off the worm and putting on the dragon-fly, a kind of intermediate grub between sycophant and oppressor. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xl, He..knelt down a grub, and rose a butterfly. John Chester, Esquire, was knighted and became Sir John.

2. *contemptuous.* †a. A short, dwarfish fellow.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1753 And slike a dwinyng, a dwaze, & a dwerze as þi-selfe, A grub [*Dubl. MS.* grob], a grege out of grace. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 63 John Romaine, a short clownish grub, would beare the whole caikase of an oxe, and yet neuer tugged with him. 1611 COTGR., *Rabougri*, .. a grub, counterfeit, short or short-necked crooke-backe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grub*, a Dwarf, or short Fellow.

b. A person of mean abilities, a dull industrious drudge, a literary hack; in recent use, a person of slovenly attire and unpleasant manners.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. Prol. 6 So saith a Turlupin or a new start-up grub of my books. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* XXX. (1804) 198 This miserable grub [the captain's clerk] who had been an attorney's boy. 1771 — *Humph. Cl.* 10 June, A dull author generally distinguishes himself by some oddity or extravagance. For this reason, I fancy that an assembly of Grubs must be very diverting. 1796 MARY ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 71 Is it not a scandal to humanity that such an illiterate grub as Sir Edward should feed on all the luxuries of life? 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* Wks. (1863) XV. 7 Mr. Nahum Tate:—This poor grub of literature. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1898) 390 Clubs have a way of blackballing grubs—especially grubs that are out of the common grubby.

†c. ? A money-grubber. *Obs.* [Cf. Du. dial. (Gelderland) *grobbe* in the same sense.]

a 1681 J. LACY *Sauny the Scot* IV. (1698) 31 'Tis the Old Grub, Woodall. What shall we do with him?

d. *dial.* A small dirty child.

a 1845 HOOD *Clubs* iii, The Cook's a hasher—nothing more—The Children noisy grubs. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., A dirty little child is called 'a young grub'.

e. *U.S.* A hard-reading student.

1847 D. A. WELLS & S. H. DAVIS *Sk. Williams College* 76 A man must not be ashamed to be called a 'grub' in college, if he would shine in the world. 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words, Grub*, a hard student. Williams College.

†3. (See quot. 1706 and cf. *maggot.*) *Obs.*

1681 FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 42 (1713) II. 22, I thought my Song might have removed your Grubs; but I see some Marks still of Melancholy upon you. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grub*, .. a capricious Humour or Whimsey.

b. Phr. *To ride grub, be up a grub* (dial.): to be sulky or bad-tempered. (Cf. GRUBBY 4.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To ride grub, to be sullen or out of temper. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby* (1858) 20 'To be up a grub', 'to ride grub', is to be out of temper, morose. [Cf. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s. v., The grubs bite him hard, i. e. he is sulky. *East.*]

4. (See quots.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Grubbs* .. a kind of white, unctuous, little pimples or tumours, rising on the face, chiefly on the *Alæ* of the nose. 1833 in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 272 They [pimples of *acne follicularis*] are commonly known by the name of .. grubs.

5. *Cricket.* A ball bowled along the ground.

1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* I. 63 We had a private who could bowl fast left-hand grubs. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 581 Abe Hollo well bowled really good grubs on occasion.

6. *slang.* Food or provender of any kind.

1659 *Anc. Poems, Ball.*, etc. (Percy Soc.) 22 Let's joyne together; I'le pass my word this night Shall yield us grub, before the morning light. 1691 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 20 This weasel..to get him some grub,..and a little good bub. 1781 G. PARKER *View Society* I. xxii. 171 How did you procure your Grub and Bub? 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 The boys..finished the evening with some prime grub, swizzle, and singing. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 147 How you'll relish your grub by and by! 1880 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 456, I and my Reader Boy were going into the Pantry for some grub. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 177 We had brought some grub with us and a bottle of grog.

b. A feed.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, Twice as good a grub as we should have got in the hall.

7. *U.S.* A root left in the ground after clearing.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Grubber*, a machine or tool to pull *grubs*; that is, stumps and roots of bushes, saplings, and small trees. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 21 Apr. 247 The John Cornelius Grub and Stump Puller.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *grub-destroyer, -destroying, -hunter, -hunting, -skin*; *grub-like* adj.; (sense 6) *grub-box, -shop*; **grub-plank** *U.S.*, 'refuse plank used in fastening together the parts of a lumber-raft' (*Cent. Dict.*); **grub-stake** *U.S. Mining slang*, 'the outfit, provisions, etc. furnished to a prospector on condition of participating in the profits of any find he may make; a lay-out' (*Ibid.*); hence *grub-stake* vb. trans., to furnish with grub-stake; **grub-worm** = sense 1, also *contemptuous.*

1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 68 There's not much in the *grub-box, but I've never turned a man off without a feed.

1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) I. 26 Its [the starling's] good deeds as a *grub-destroyer are apt to be forgotten. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 78 Anybody would have mentioned the sparrow as a worker at grub-destroying. 1797 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Sir J. Banks* Wks. 1812 III. 459 The King of Men May make the Knight a *grub-hunter agen And bid him mind his butterflies and hammer. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 320 The regular occupation of *grub-hunting is as tame and wearisome as another. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 54 A *grub-like concretion of mucus. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 18 Apod grub-like larvae. 1840 THACKERAY *Barber Cox* in *Comic Almanack* 25 'That's the *grub-shop', said my lord, 'where we young gentlemen wot has money buys our wittles, and them young gentlemen wot has none, goes tick'. 1849 HARE *Serm.* II. 76 You are not to..furl up your wings, and wrap yourself up in your cast-off *grub-skin. 1885 BUTTERWORTH *Zig zag Journ. West. States* 309 What is roughly termed a '*grub stake'. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) June 475 The prospector with his led horse, loaded with grub-stake, blankets, pick, and pan. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* ix. 100 He *grub-staked us and we used to work on the Tillie mine together. 1752 SMART *Hilliad* I. 115 Moths, mites, and maggots, fleas (a numerous crew), And gnats and *grub-worms crowded on his view. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 134 Giblet was as arrant a grub-worm as ever crawled.

Hence **Grubbed** *a.*, infested with grubs; **Grubbing**, *vbl. sb.*, infestation by grubs.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 125 When turnips have what is termed a 'grubbed' appearance, it has been attributed to the larvæ of these little beetles. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 591 They [the grub larvæ] attack different kinds of corn, especially oats, the effects of grubbing in which are well known to every farmer. *Ibid.* 592 Every loose turf clod on a grubbed field of oats.

† **Grub**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = GRUBBY *a.* 3.

1717 D'URFEY *Pills* (1719) II. 315 The Taylor with grub Beard and Crimson Nose.

Grub (grʌb), *v.* Forms: (4 **groube**), 4–5 **grobbe**, 4–6 **grube**, **grubbe**, 6– **grub**. [Perh. repr. OE. **grybban* :—prehistoric **grubbjan*, f. OTeut. **grub-* ablaut-variant of **grab-* to dig, GRAVE *v.*¹; cf. ON. *gryfja* wk. fem. pit, hole, OHG. *grubilôn* to dig, search (mod.G. *grübeln* to pursue over-subtle meditations), MDu. *grobben* (once) to scrape together (money), Du. *grobbelen* to root, feel about for something. For the phonology cf. *stub* repr. OE. *stybb*, *shrub* repr. OE. *scrybb*.]

1. *trans.* To dig superficially; to break up the surface of (the ground); to clear (ground) of roots and stumps. Also with *up*. Said *occas.* of animals 'rooting'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6747 Theif hus brecand, or gruband grund. 1572 *Lament. L. Scotl.* in *Sc. Poems 16th C.* II. 251 Ze suld your ground grube with simplicitie. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. 635 As the ground the more it is crumbled, broken, and deepely remoued or grubbed vp, becommeth so much more fertile. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. 122 These serve to manure grounds that are newly grubb'd. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 126 Since the Island has been grubbed up, they have begun to grow more healthy. 1786 BURNS *Bard's Epit.*, Whether thy soul Soars fancy's flights beyond the pole, Or darkling grubs this earthly hole. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 165 Vast tracts of land lay in their original uncultivated state, having never been grubbed up or cleared. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* VI. 275 Like the swine That grubb'd the turf. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spectre Tappington*, Some workmen employed in grubbing an old plantation. 1869 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasman. Mem.* 10 A bit of land all grubbed and clear'd too. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 11 Batz whose Saxons grub The ground for crystals.

† **2.** To dig round the roots of (a plant). *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 92 See now how, seven yere passed and more, have I graffed and groubed a vyne; and with al the wayes that I coude I sought to a fed me of the grape. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 76 Saturne .. Tawcht thame to grub the wines, .. and saw the cornys, and 3ok the cart.

3. To dig up by the roots, to root up, uproot: *esp.* with *up*, less commonly *out*. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* II. E iv, Like as on the mountayn top, some auncient oke to fall The plowmen with their axes strong do striue, and twibles tall To grubbe, and round about hath hewd. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xviii. 113 Wyth good hope of pardon, the roote of Desperation beyng cleane grubbed oute. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. xi. 394 Papyrius chaunced to espie a shrub hard by, and caused it to be grubbed up. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 23 The fruite she goes with I pray for heartily..but for the Stocke .. I wish it grubb'd vp now. 1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* IV. ii, We will redeem our rashness, By grubbing up these Christians, that begin To infect us and our kingdom. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828 III. 321 Commonwealth was a good title, but grubbed up by the title of Chief Magistrate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iii. § 13 (1679) 23 The very stumps of Oak, especially that part which is dry,..being well grubb'd, is many times worth the pains and charge, for sundry rare, and hard works. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) III. 328 A kind of Stony Coal..he found by grubbing up the Roots of an old Oak. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 165 A Country Bumpkin that Trees did grub. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 86 To lay the axe to the root of decency, and to grub up morality. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* IV. 81 Look at that land,—you find not there a weed, We grub the roots, and suffer none to seed. 1831 MACAULAY *Hampden* Ess. (1889) 203 The mutilated defenders of liberty ..manfully presented the stumps of their ears to be grubbed out by the hangman's knife. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 8 Modern hop-planters have remorselessly grubbed the male plants. 1888 INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 140 Jungles..in which the huge grey tusker grunts suspiciously as he grubs up his meal of roots.

† **b.** To pluck out (hair) by the roots. Also *absol.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 972 My body y 3ave to men smytyng And also my chekes to men grubbyng. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 Yet I would not have men..to grub their beards, yea, their very chins.

4. With *up*, *out*: To extract by digging. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 29 To grobbe vp metal lurkynge in dirkenesse. 1840 COBBETT *Advt. Fr. Gram.*, I had learnt French without a master. I had grubbed it out, bit by bit. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 102, I.. began grubbing up antiquities. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i. 16 He pulled forth his hand which had been grubbing up his prizes from the bottom of his pocket.

† **5.** ? To 'dig' (something) into a surface. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. i, *Justi.* She leanes somewhat too hard vppon her pen yet. *Hony.* Then she grubs her pen. *Justi.* Its but my paines to mend the neb agen.

6. *intr.* To dig. In recent use, connoting the idea of mean or grovellingly laborious occupation.

a 1350 *Finding Cross* 267 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 60 Fast grubed þai þore obout; So depe þai grubbed & so fast, Thre crosses fand þai at þe last. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 208 Crist, gardener of þis vineȝerde, grubbide inne and dongide it. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 64/1108 With mynours & masouns; myne þey bygonne, Grobben faste vndir þe grounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/1 Grubbyn' yn the erthe, *fodico*. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Thai be arted bi necessite so to wacch, labour, and grubbe in the ground for thair sustenaunce, that their nature is much wastid. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 256, I look for no pasture in the fields of Ministers or of Booksellers: nor would I be turned out..to grub and delve in Mr. Pitt's Straw-yard. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law* 294 Mc'Innes sent a man to this place who grubbed a week. 1864 MRS. A. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. IV. 6 Many were the hours he had spent .. grubbing in the old black soil. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XV. (1888) 137, I met plenty of people, grubbing in little miserable fields.

b. *transf.* Of animals: To root, search for something in the earth, etc.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* ix. 46 Having worms ever grubbing and gnawing upon the entrails. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xl.i. (1887) 138 [He] was..making the animal crawl upon its knees after him, with its nose grubbing in the sawdust. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* ix. (1880) 96 A hole that looked as if an old hen had been grubbing in it. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 79 The carp .. might be seen rolling and grubbing all around the hook.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* To search in an undignified, abject, or grovelling manner; to rummage.

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ii. 67 These miserable beings..grub in the River at low water for old Ropes, Metals, &c. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 97 Coleoptera are more scarce, as I cannot grub for them myself for fear of centipedes. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 314 Such a boy .. goes grubbing into mines and mountains,..to find images fit for..his versatile..brain. 1855 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* xi. 280 [They] were too absorbed in the delights of their own peculiar pursuits to think of grubbing for lucre. 1884 A. LANG in *Century Mag.* Jan. 325/2 Grubbing among Roman remains and relics. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* II. 50 Meanwhile, however, he had been grubbing about in his bag. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Survey* ii. 58 Grubbing about in the oldest .. part of the building, I found..four pieces of Norman..moulding.

8. Chiefly with *on*, *along*, *away*: To lead a meanly plodding or grovelling existence; to live laboriously or ploddingly, to toil, 'fag'.

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Grub* .. to go on in a mean, servile, covetous, nasty Way or Manner of Living. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* viii. 33 We may grub on without through Life, I suppose. 1809 MRS. MITFORD in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss M.* (1882) I. Introd. 18, I must grub away all the evening to get it accomplished. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* v, We both grub on in a muddle. 1862 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love*, etc. *Juggling Jerry* x, I, lass, have lived no gipsy, flaunting Finery, while his poor helpmate grubs. 1868 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 401, I was grubbing away at an article for the *North American*. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-coats* 10 This sort of thing isn't living—it's only grubbing along from day to day. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Grub*, to pick up a living in mean, haphazard ways.

9. [? f. the sb.] *slang.* a. To take 'grub' or food; to feed, eat. Also *to grub it.*

1725 *New Canting Dict.*, *Grub*, ..to Eat, to Dine, &c. 1839 DISRAELI *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 121, I found some twenty-five gentlemen grubbing in solemn silence. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Come away into the supper-room..seeing those nobs grubbing away has made me peckish too. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 32, I was grubbing on fowls and boiled corn.

b. *trans.* To provide with 'grub' or food. *slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To grub a person, is to diet him, or find him in victuals. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, The red-nosed man warn't by no means the sort of person you'd like to grub by contract. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 18 May 3/1 They are not bound to grub you.

10. *Cock-fighters' slang.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grubbing a Cock*, a cutting off the Cock's Feathers under the Wings.

11. *Comb.* (the vb.-stem used *attrib.*), as **grub-ax** (corruptly † *grubbage*), **-hoe**, **-hook**, implements used in grubbing up roots, stumps, etc.; **grub-fell** *v. trans.*, to bring down (a tree) by cutting at the root; **grub-saw**, a hand-saw used for sawing marble slabs into strips.

1611 COTGR. *Aigre*, a kind of *Grub-axe, or instrument wherewith roots, and shrubs are plucked up. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 271 *Grubbage*, see *Mattock*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grubbage* or *Grub-ax*, a Tool to grub up Roots of Trees, Weeds, etc. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* iv. 72 Strong spades and grub-axes for rooting out a lost ferret. 1894 *Times* 11 Sept. 16/7 Every tree should be '*grub-felled'—that is, taken up by the roots. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 381 *Grub-felling*, the common method of taking down timber trees. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Grub Hoe*, *Grub Hook*. 1853 O. BYRNE *Handbk. Artisan* 92 The cutting is effected with smaller blades, called *grub-saws.

Hence **Grubbed** *ppl. a.*

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 414 The excellent double hedge-row of grubbed wood.

Grub-, (in comb. *Grub-Pegasus*,) used as equivalent to GRUB-STREET (sense 2).

1715 *Swift's Real Diary* Ded. (D.), Nor could I mount my Pad for a Day's journey, but strait some paultry poet, astride his Grub-Pegasus, wrote at me, or rode, and sent his Hue and Cry after me.

Grubæan: see GRUBEAN.

Grubbage: see *grub-ax* s.v. GRUB *v.* 11.

Grubbed, *ppl. a.*: see under GRUB *sb.* and *v.*

Grubber (grʌ·bəɹ). [f. GRUB *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who grubs, *lit.* and *fig.*; a digger; a searcher among ruins and the like; a laborious worker.

13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 41 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Mony grubber in grete þe grounde for to seche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/1 Grubbare in þe erthe, or oþer thynggys (*H.* grovblare, *P.* growblar), *fossor, confossor, fossatrix*. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* I. 33 Homespun soon discovered himself to be a grubber in books. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 17 Sept. (1894) II. xxiii. 346 You are so capital a grubber that I have little doubt you will light upon it sooner or later. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxviii. (1875) 209 The hard-working grubbers in science. 1882 F. J. FURNIVALL *E. E. Wills* Ded. 9, I, or some grubber of like kind. 1892 *Daily News* 26 May 3/1 It is time to see the grubbers at work. We reach 'the face'—that is to say, the parts where the hewers and blasters of the rock are at work.

2. An implement for grubbing, breaking up ground, uprooting stumps or weeds, etc. *local.*

1598 FLORIO, *Arpago*..a rake, a harrow, a grubber. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 157 The scarrifier or grubber, for pulverizing the soil. 1848 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 487/2 The common Scotch grubber resembles a strong harrow frame, running upon four wheels and guided like a plough. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., The bean stubble is broken up by Tennant's grubber and the wheat lightly ploughed in. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Grubber*, a tool for rooting—a combination of axe and mattock.

3. One who gets together wealth by sordid or contemptible methods. Now usually *money-grubber*. [Cf. Du. *grobber* money-grubber.]

1578 T. WHITE *Serm. at Paul's Cross* 58 Such grubbers there bee whiche grynde the faces of the poore.

4. An eater, a feeder.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (1889) 50, I like to see a fellow an honest grubber at breakfast and dinner. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* III. 9 'I'm a heavy grubber, dear boy', he said, as a polite kind of apology when he had made an end of his meal.

Grubbery (grʌ·bəri). [f. GRUB *sb.* or *v.* + -ERY.]

† **1.** A room for hard work or study. ? *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. Dr. Burney* 8 Oct. in *Diary* V. 260 The great grubbery will be in nice order for you, as well as the little; both have..many accessions of new books.

2. *slang.* a. Food, 'grub'; also, a (public) meal.

b. A place where one 'grubs' or takes food.

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* lxiii, A nice little cabin there .. with grubbery, free of rent and taxes. *Ibid.* lxxiii, You seem not very well found in the grubbery line. 1837 *Boston Herald* 31 Jan. 4/2 The out-and-out speech of Lord Spencer at the late grubbery. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Grubbery* (popular), an eating-house.

3. Something grubbed or dug out; an excavation.

1887 TUER & FAGAN *1st Yr. Silken Reign* viii. 164 Brunel's Thames Tunnel..this damp and sombre grubbery.

4. Grovelling or sordid way of life. *rare*⁻¹.

1891 SYMONDS in H. F. Brown *Biog.* (1895) II. 336 Let us not allow ourselves to be submerged in passion or our love to lapse in grubbery.

Grubbing (grʌ·biŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. GRUB *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb GRUB.

1. Digging; the uprooting of stumps of trees, etc.; the clearing of ground of trees, weeds, and the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/1 Grubynge (*H.* grublyng, *P.* growblinge), *confossio*. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 141 In grobbyng and stokkyng off treis, busses, and groves. 1598 FLORIO, *Estirpatione* .. an extirpation, a rooting out, a grubbing. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvii. § 205 By delving, or grubbing, the cunny, or rabbet, maketh burrowes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Grubbing*, a Term used in Agriculture, and signifies the clearing of Ground of Stubs, &c. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 287 The grubbing-up of twenty or thirty acres of wood.

2. *fig.* Close search or investigation; plodding work, laborious study.

1831 CARLYLE in *Westm. Rev.* XV. 21 Antiquaries .. in their Blackletter stubbing and grubbing. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., Temple* (1889) 436 No grubbing among old state-papers will ever bring to light any document which will shake these facts. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. vi. 308 The indefatigable grubbings and gropings of the literary antiquary.

3. *slang.* Eating, feeding; *concr.* food, 'grub'.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 28 What with snoozing, high grubbing, and guzzling like Cloe. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 125 There's an end of all good grubbing. 1867 W. H. L. TESTER *Poems* 132 They're first rate grubbin for the poor.

† **4.** Some trick formerly practised among college students. *Obs.*

1679 *2nd Reg. Bk. Magd. Coll. Camb.* 370 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1876) 483/2 Those sottish and even savage trickes of grubbing, salting, mustarding, and y^e like. *c* 1720 SWIFT *Tripos* Wks. 1824 VI. 239 His bedfellow dreams of grubbins all night.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *grubbing-ax*, †*-fork*, *-hoe*, †*-hook*, *-instrument*, *-mattock*, †*-tool* (cf. the corresp. combs. of GRUB *v.*); **grubbing-iron**, †(*a*) a kind of chisel or gouge; (*b*) *dial.* 'an iron instrument for grubbing up thistles' (*Sheffield Gloss.* 1888); **grubbing-machine**, a tool used in gunnery; also (sense 3) *grubbing-hall.*

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 265 *Bidens*..a deluing toole with two teeth, wherewith ye^e earth is opened in such places as the plough cannot pearse: some call it a *grubbing axe. 1611 COTGR., *Houë fourchuë*, a grubbing ax; or forked pickax. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 223 Mattock, or Grubbing-axe. 1611 COTGR., *Bisnoire*, a *grubbing forke, or grubbing axe. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang*, **Grubbing hall* (Winchester), the hall in which college 'men' take their meals. 1891 *Auckland Star* 1 Oct. 1/6 *Grubbing and Dutch Hoes. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 463 There were several kinds of this implement [*sc.* the hoe], the hilling, the weeding, and the grubbing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 163 When he would rid the ground of some wilde bushes and fruitlesse plants, he laieth at them mainely with his *grubbing hooke or mattocke. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 319 Where the closeness of the Plants to one another will permit us to use only *grubbing Instruments. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/2 *Grubbynge yryn of gravowrys, *supra in* formowre. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, **Grubbin-mattock*, an instrument or tool to grub roots or trees with. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Roçador*, a *grubbing toole.

Grubbing, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see under GRUB *sb.*

Grubbing (grʊ·bin), *ppl. a.* [f. GRUB *v.* + -ING[2].] That grubs. *lit.* and *fig.*

1765 C. SMART *Phædrus* II. iv. (Bohn) 490 That grubbing Swine Still works the tree to overset. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Poor grubbing devils of authors. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 257 The slave, the serf, the grubbing laborer..have been released from..fetters.

Grubble (grʊ·b'l), *v.* [variant of GRABBLE *v.*, influenced by GRUB *v.* Du. has *grobbelen* synonymous with *grabbelen.*]

†**1.** *intr.* and *trans.* To grope. *To grubble up*: to scrape together. *Obs.*

a 1690 E. HOPKINS *Regeneration* (1694) 28 Being now deprived of the Image of God, the Soul grubbles here below. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* I. i. (1692) 8 Let me rowl and grubble thee. *a* 1700 — *Ovid's Amours* I. iv. 73 There I will be, and there we cannot miss, Perhaps to grubble, or at least to kiss. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 444 ^P 4 He looked at the Fish, then at the Fiddle, still grubling in his Pockets, ..then altered his Mind as to Farthings and gave my Friend a Silver Sixpence. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 353, I'll grubble all my Jokes up to Delight ye. *Ibid.* II. 329 And Foreign *Sol fa* grubbles up the Pence.

2. *intr.* = GRUB *v.* 6 b. *rare.*

1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 265 The limping, cheating plover Not upon an elm tree hover, But prefer in fields to grubble With the partridge.

Hence **Gru·bble** *sb.*, *rare*, an act of 'grubbling'.

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 336 The cherubs hungry come from play, Dirt-pies and gutter grubbles.

†**Grubbler.** *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 groublare, growblar. [Altered form of GRUBBER.] = GRUBBER 1.

c 1440 [see GRUBBER 1]. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXII. 283 That which not the parish-clerk, but the conversation of the neighbourhood, might have supplied, is too commonly left to the sagacity of grubblers yet unborn.

†**Grubbling**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* In 5 growblinge, 5–6 grublyng. [Altered form of GRUBBING.]

1. Digging, grubbing.

c 1440 [see GRUBBING *vbl. sb.* 1].

2. In comb. *grubbling iron*, a 'grubbing-iron'.

1530 PALSGR. 222/1 Formour or grublyng yron.

Grubblings, dial. form of GROVELLINGS *adv.*

Grubby (grʊ·bi), *a.* [f. GRUB *sb.* + -Y.]

1. a. Infested with grubs. **b.** Of the nature of a grub or larva.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tree*, Reject those trees .. that are knotty and appear to be grubby. 1852 *Househ. Words* 23 Oct. 138 Divesting themselves of the grubby or chrysalis-like covering of great-coats and wrap-rascals.

2. Stunted, dwarfish. (Cf. GRUB *sb.* 2 a.) Now *dial.*

1611 COTGR., *Rabougri*, growne crooked, and low; .. misgrowne, grubbie, dried up. *Ibid.*, *Ratatiné*, grubbie, shrunke in, thick and short. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 11 Observe, if there are great Trees near, whether they grow crooked, ill-shap'd, and grubby. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Grubby*, small, poor, stunted.

3. Dirty, grimy; also slovenly and underbred.

a 1845 HOOD *Black Job* vi, They look'd so ugly in their sable hides: So dark, so dingy, like a grubby lot Of sooty sweeps. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 105 The lint .. is sure to suffer; .. it is sure to become foul, and, as it is technically termed, 'grubby'. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberworth*, etc. 227 A pack of grubby children in a frowzy school. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 330 That shabby, grubby, ill-smelling old street. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 153, I like Mr. Thistleton..he's quite nice, of course, and there's nothing grubby about him.

4. *dial.* (See quot. and cf. GRUB *sb.* 3.)

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* 450 *Grubby*, testy, ill-tempered, peevish.

Hence **Gru·bbiness**, grubby or grimy condition.

1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 4/6 Their face in a condition of grubbiness.

†**Grubean**, *a. jocular. Obs.* Also Grubæan, Grubbean. [f. GRUB(-STREET) + *-ean*, after *Sabean*, etc.] Of or belonging to Grub-street.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* I. (1709) 30 The Grubæan sages have always chosen to convey their precepts..shut up within the Vehicles of types and fables. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 39 The overt acts of the Grubean sowers of poetic sedition. 1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6 A Grubean elegy. 1803 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 33 The Grubean sages have exalted their society, in point of fame, above all societies.

Grubhood (grʊ·bhud). [f. GRUB *sb.* + -HOOD.] The condition of a grub or larva.

1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 75 [He] feeds the last days of his grubhood upon the nutty pips. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 105 Yonder broken-winged butterfly, relapsing..into a state of grubhood again.

Grub-street (grʊ·bstrīt).

1. *orig.* The name of a street near Moorfields in London (now Milton-street), 'much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems' (J.); hence used allusively for the tribe of mean and needy authors, or literary hacks.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 2/1 When strait I might descry, The Quintescence of Grubstreet, well distild Through Cripplegate in a contagious Map. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* v. 56 The very Spirit of Grubstreet Reigns in you. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Pref., O Grubstreet! thou fruitful Nursery of tow'ring Genius's! 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Reviewers* 547 Long, long beneath that hospitable roof Shall Grub-street dine, while duns are kept aloof. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Books* Wks. (Bohn) III. 80 Now and then, by rarest luck, in some foolish Grub Street is the gem we want.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Pertaining to, emanating from, or characteristic of Grub-street; of the nature of literary hack-work; *rarely*, like a needy scribbler.

1648 *Mercurius Fidelicus* (*Thomasson Tracts* B. M.) CCCLXXXIV. No. 32. 6 The Grub-street pamphleteer. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 26 Grubstreet and Polemical Divinity. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Grub street News*, false, Forg'd. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ^P 2 Till of late Years, a Grubstreet Book was always bound in Sheepskin. 1760 *Voy. W. O. G. Vaughan* I. 129 Grub-street Quill-drivers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A Grub-street writer means a hackney author, who manufactures books for the booksellers. 1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 276 At present I am perfectly Grubstreet, but then I have the pleasure of earning every penny I spend. *a* 1860 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1889) II. 644 Nor was it only in Grub Street tracts that such reflections were to be found.

Hence **Grubstreetian** *sb.*, **Grubstreetonian** *a.* (*nonce-wds.*).

c 1721 *Misc. Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 303 Ha, ha, ha, all the Judges sit upon the Grub-Streetians! *Ibid.* 321 Any able Grubstreetian. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 245 A Ballad in the Style Grubstreetonian.

Grucche, obs. form of GRUTCH.

†**Gru·cchild.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *grucche* GRUTCH *v.* + *-ild* fem. suffix, as in ONorthumb. *færeld* female relative, *néhebýrild* female neighbour, ME. *begenild*, *beggild*, *cheapild*, *fostrild*, *motild*, *totild.*

The origin of the suffix is obscure; the suggestion that it is derived from *-hild* as a frequent terminal element in female names can hardly be right, on account of the umlaut in the ONorthumbrian examples. Perh. it may represent a Teut. fem. agent-suffix *-iþjā.*]

A (female) grumbler.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Heo is a grucchild [*MS. C.* grucinde, *MS. T.* grucchere], & ful itowen.

Gruch, **e, grudche**, obs. forms of GRUTCH.

Grudge (grʊdʒ), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [f. GRUDGE *v.*, or variant of GRUTCH *sb.*]

†**1.** Murmur, murmuring, grumbling; discontent, dissatisfaction; reluctance, unwillingness. *Obs.*

1477 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 801 III. 197 For syche grwgys and other causys, I am ryght sory that the graunte is knowyn that I have mad, with ought it myght take effect. 1484 RICH. III in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 104 The gret clamor grugge and complainte which our liege people of this our Roy^me^ have made of and upon the coigne of silver made in our lande of Irland. 1518 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 19 Ther shold ensew grogis and murmures amongst the kyngis subgects. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* vi. 1 There arose a grodge amonge the grekes agaynste the ebrues. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1092/2 That they shulde eat his fleshe and drincke his bloud after their owne carnal vnderstandinge, but yet in another fourme, to put awaye all grudge of stomacke. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 193 They declare what murmur and grudge was in England. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. i, That still your counsell of me be approu'd; Both by your selues, and those to whom you haue, With grudge, prefer'd me.

†**2.** 'Murmuring' of the conscience; uneasiness or disturbance of mind; scruple, doubt, misgiving. Also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 7 b, There is oon grugge or dout that maketh me euyll at ese [L. *vnus scrupulus restat*]. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxxii. (1638) 56 Without any scruple or grudge of Conscience. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C v, We must be content, that in our conscience, we fele our selves void of secret gruge and unquietnes. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxi. 134 God gaue hym grudge in his conscience agaynste hys sinne. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 11 Is it no grudge to the souldiers conscience to fight against them?

3. Ill-will or resentment due to some special cause, as a personal injury, the superiority of an opponent or rival, or the like. *Obs.* (exc. as in b).

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 17 b, The lesse grugge ye haue, the more ye fle from malice and wikkedenesse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 435 He wanne of them as moche grudge & hatred as he to fore hadde loue & good wyll. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 768 To the great grudge of all men and high displeasure of God. 1533 — *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1016/1 He might dyffame all the temporall ministers too, and bryng them in grudge & obloquie of the people. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 88 Although he were moued with inward grudge yet he wisely repressed his anger. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 61 Heavy looke .. that plaine In him bewraid great grudge, and maltalent. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. ii. 23 Queen Elizabeth bare..secret grudge against her. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 21 This hath raised envy, grudge, and malice against them. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 203 They plough'd, and sow'd, And reap'd their plenty without grudge or strife. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 57 There is no such grudge in God as scared the ancient Greek.

b. A particular instance of this feeling: const. *against* (a person); also freq. in phr. *to have a g. against*, (†*to*, †*at*), *to bear*, *owe* (a person) *a g.*, etc.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ix. (1883) II. 102 The people called Dores ..wolde aduenge their olde grudges agayne the Atheniensis. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. v. (1591) 55 They laid grudges aside [L. *positis odiis*]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 201 Public affairs were mingled with private grudges. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 169 The Conqueror..hauing a priuate grudge at Stigand. 1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 75 The Countes of Maunsfielt haue a grudge to the house of Saxony. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vi. 19 Herodias had a quarrel [*marg.* inward grudge] against him. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 4 The Arians..bore Athanasius a grudge. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* II. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 312, I have a grudge to him, for the Privilege of his Sex. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 282 There was a private grudge against him. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 244 He went on his errand with a grudge. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 40 He had..an old grudge to stimulate his zeal. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xxvii 306 He nursed some grudge against the Duke. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* x. (1877) 204 Men of this character pursue a grudge unceasingly, and never forget or forgive.

†**4.** = GRUDGING *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 20 b, If any grudge of the same disease chance to rise againe. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiii. (1636) 295 [He] was never vexed with any sicknesse.. except the grudge of a fever of one day. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 106 They are past the Hazard of a Relapse, but they have still the Grudges of a Disease.

†**5.** Injury, injurious influence or effect. *Obs. rare.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 10 It was ordeyned .. that the said Statute..shuld be adnulled .. to the grete prejudice grugge singler hurte and jeoperdie of all your seid true liege. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 69 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throwes, and struggling against the grudges of more dreadfull Calamities.

6. *Comb.*, as *grudge-bearing* adj.

1611 COTGR., *Muling*, malignant, ill-willie, grudge-bearing.

Grudge (grʊdʒ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **gruge**, **grugge**, **groge**, 6–7 **grudg**, (5 **grwge**, **grughe**, **grogge**, **growge**, 6 **grodge**, **groudge**), 5– **grudge.** [Altered form of GRUTCH *v.*; possibly influenced by GREGGE, *agregge*. AGGREGE; cf. AGGRUDGE (*aggroggynge*, *aggrugged*) synonymous with AGGRIEVE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To murmur; to utter complaints murmuringly; to grumble, complain; to be discontented or dissatisfied. *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 30 They grudge and sey, how that the kyng resayvith sych .. as haff be his gret enemyes. 1470 FORTESCUE *Articles* in *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) App. B. 349 Somme man..shal mowe obtayne gretter rewardis than thei have disserved, and yit grugge, seying they haue to litill. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 159 They haue therin peyne, and lyghtly gruges [*earlier version* gretchin, *var.* gruccheth]. 1535 COVERDALE *Is.* ii. 1 Why do the Heithen grudge? why do the people ymagyn vayne thinges? 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 89 b, Not with standynge all this tourment..he never grudged. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. John Evang. Day* (1584) 284, I woulde not haue you in any wise to grudge or murmure because ye lack houses. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. i. (1609) 139 The Volscians and Æquians grudged and muttered for the fortifying of Verrugo. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lix 15 Let them wander vp and downe for meate, and grudge if they be not satisfied. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. x. (1642) 207 The Cardinall..on his death bed, murmured and grudged.

†**b.** Const. *against*, earlier also *with* (chiefly, a person); *at*, *of* (chiefly, a thing). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 228 Thus for to grugge ageyns Godys myght, Agens hys God ze do offens. 1483 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 29 The comyns gretly grughis ther wythe þ^t^ ther is non as ther was wont to be. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIII. 248 He toke vpon hym .. to rule in suche wyse, as the Kynge grudged with his doynge. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 435 Grocers were grugyd at and groyned at but late. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xiv. 5 And they grudged against her. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 82 The temporalty grugyth agayn the spiritualty, the commyns agayne the nobullys. 1582 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 98 The people of the countrey grudget heavilie at the promotion of this Regent. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xvii. § 2 Nor is there cause why the guilty..should grudge or complain of injustice. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 9 That too ordinarie a sinne of seruants, when as they priuatly mutter and grudge against the commandments and corrections of their masters and mistresses. 1679 HARBY *Key Script.* I. 10 Nor let any grudg at this brief Digress. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 260 What! shall we too.. Like children, grudge at one another's play-things? 1820 BROWN *Hist. Brit. Ch.* I. xi. 345 Stillingfleet..grudged at the late toleration.

†**c.** with *clause* expressing the cause.

1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 47 Many perhaps do grudge, that the Scripture doth not..set forth that fall and the cause..therof. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* XV. 148 Neither grudge that thou goest, nor that worse stay. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 304 How ready..to grudge..that the heat of the day lyes upon them more then others. 1760 BEATTIE *Virg. Past.* II. 49 Nor grudge, Alexis, that the rural pipe So oft hath stain'd the roses of thy lip.

†**d.** *To grudge a thought*: to think an envious thought. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 176 So perish they, That grudge one thought against your Maiesty.

2. *trans.* To be unwilling to give, grant, or allow (something); to begrudge. Also with *infinitive* as obj.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 110 For the symplesse & pouert of his persone, he gruggid the lesse his deliueraunce. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 32 Shall his faythe auaile him, that at Goddes commaundement grudgeth to geue a cote to hys neyghbour that starueth for colde. 1596 *Edward III*, III. iv. F 4 b, The garrison of Genoaes..weary with their march, Grudging to be soddenly imployd. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 415 What if God had called mee to heaven; would you have grudged my departure? 1618 J. BULLOKER in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 291 His owne disciples, too, that sate at bord, Do grudge such cost bestow'd vpon their Lord. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 268 The English are very good Sea-men..never grudging their labour. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 6, I hope these my gentle Readers..will not grudge throwing away a Quarter of an Hour in a Day on this Paper. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 236 Shall we grudge to pay half that pains for an eternity? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 80 ¶ 4 [She] tells how she grudges every moment of delay. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. ix. 198 Some .. were jealous to obtain the distinction of a royal visit, though they grudged the cost. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* II. ii. (1852) 169 The duties on spirits and tobacco..are paid without being grudged. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 158 Why should we grudge the hour of prayer? 1848 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iii. 120, I grudge your being disturbed in the composure you had re-conquered. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap.* 199 And as with body, so proceed with soul: Nor less discerningly..grudge To play the doctor.

b. Const. *to* or *dat.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. iii. (1640) 233 The world.. never grudged them great wages who did good work. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 677 Long the Gods..Have grudg'd thee, Cæsar, to the World below. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i, I'd grudge her beauties to the gods that gave them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 508 Even zealous Royalists might not have grudged the old Republican a grave in his native soil. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 170 Thus to my utmost need chance..Grudges an ear. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* iii. (1875) 63, I don't grudge these people their pleasures.

†**3.** *trans.* To envy (a person). Also *intr.* To be envious. *Obs. rare.*

1587 GASCOIGNE *Wks., Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* A v, Whose graces make the Gods to grudge, me thinkes it should be shee. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 376 No good man will grudge him under this title, who shall seriously peruse this his epitaph.

†**4.** *trans.* To trouble or vex mentally: said either of something which grieves the conscience or of the conscience distressing a person. Also *impers. Obs.*

1483 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 393 On thyng in especyalle gruggyd theyr consyens. 1488 *Will of Sir E. Shea* (Somerset Ho.), My conscience gruggeth me that I wronged hym. 1534 MORE *Let. to Marg. Roper* Wks. 1429/1, I woulde not declare any speciall part of that othe that grudged my conscience. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Chr. Instruct. Childr.*, Call to your mind what offence..chiefliest grudgeth your conscience. 1619 JER. DYKE *Counterpoyson* (1620) 22 Oh how it grudges the wretch to spare God so much time! *Ibid.* 50 It would have grudged him farre more to haue seene them hang from yeare to yeare.

absol. or *intr.* *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Poems* III. 895 To do ayeinste conscience in suche guise, Whiche shal frete and gruge in your soule & mynde. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xxi. 134 He stopped hys eares, and woulde not suffer hys conscience to grudge, nor shewe hym hys offences.

†**5.** *pass.* and *intr.* To be seized *with* a disease; to have the first touch or access of a fever. *Obs.* (Cf. GRUDGE *sb.* 4, GRUDGING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxv. 160 He was grudgyd with a feuoure; for remedye whereof, he toke a pocion of a physycion Iewe. 1530 PALSGR. 575/2, I groudge, as one doth that hath a groudgyng of the axes, *je frilonne*. .. Me thynke his axes cometh upon hym, for he groudgeth all redy. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* H ja, Who maie auant him selfe to do wiseli, and not to be grudged with some spyce of madnesse [L. *quique non aliquo insaniæ genere teneatur*].

†**b.** *intr.* To chatter with the teeth (? as in ague). *Obs. rare*—[1].

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1309 There is noon that it seeth But for feer he gruggeth with his teeth.

†**6.** *trans.* To load, cram [? for *gregge, aggrege*].

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 532 Hee shall choke them with their owne morsells, and grudge them therewith till they come out at their nostrills.

Hence **Grudged** *ppl. a.*

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* G ij a, They fele not what a twitching turment it is to have a grudged conscience. *c* 1636 *Strafford Papers* I. 210 Nobility is such a grudged and envied piece of monarchy. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 442 A grudged ration of seal's meat.

†**Gru·dgeable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. GRUDGE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be complained of.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3/4 Grudgeable, *murmurabilis.*

Grudgeful (gru·dʒfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. GRUDGE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of resentment or rancour; resentful.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 28 The hag did scold And rayle at them with grudgefull discontent. 1632 VICARS *Æneid* II. 49 Grudgefull Greeks. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 86 The full-eyed spouse of Zeus Grudgeful that Troy no bloodier bane should brook. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XV. 182 These red-shank's are unco grudgeful.

Hence **Gru·dgefully** *adv.*

1882 H. E. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* III. II. xv. 95 She laughed with a real enjoyment which Guy rather grudgefully envied her.

Grudgekin (gru·dgkin). *nonce-wd.* [f. GRUDGE *sb.* + -KIN.] A little grudge.

1860–1 THACKERAY *Lovel* iii, Some twaddler against whom I have a grudgekin.

Grudgement (gru·dʒmĕnt). *rare*—[1]. [f. GRUDGE *v.* + -MENT.] Envy, resentment.

1845 BROWNING *Flight Duchess* xv. 289 A little plait of hair..which at my breast I wear, Ever did (rather to Jacynth's grudgment), And ever shall, till the Day of Judgment.

Grudgeons, obs. form of GURGEONS.

Grudger[1] (gru·dʒəɹ). [f. GRUDGE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who grudges or murmurs; one who cherishes ill-will, resentment, or envy.

1552 HULOET, Grudger, *malignans, zelotes.* 1606 FORD *Fame's Mem.* Wks. 1869 III. 307 Of all his foes, backbiters, grudgers fear'd. 1631 MABBE *Celestina* VI. 74 Murmurers, grudgers of my good, repiners of my prosperity. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 2/1 The grudgers, ever ready to interfere with other folk's innocent pleasures.

So **Gru·dgery** [see -ERY], grudging.

1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov., He expressed himself with a vulgar grudgery of rank that suggested dislike to all superiority.

†**Grudger**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. GRUDGE *v.* + -ER[4], the AF. ending as in *trover, user*, etc.] Complaint, dissatisfaction.

1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 575 II. 306, I trost..that he nothyr hath ne shall have cause of grudger by my defaut, for I can not understand ony cause of grudger.

Grudging (gru·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRUDGE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb GRUDGE: †**a.** Murmuring, grumbling, complaint. **b.** Reluctant or unwilling action. **c.** The cherishing of ill-will, resentment, or envy.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly Gods* 217 What pyne or greef ye for me prouyde, Without any grogyng I shall hit abyde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicles* 17 b, Holde you content with that, that ought to suffise you, and so ye shal not haue no gruggyng. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Obedience* III. (1859) 115 She gladly, without any excuse or grudging, for conscience sake did take that cold..winter journey. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. (1617) 411 Wherefore languished hee fortie yeers in the wildernesse among a thousand grudgings. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 20 Grudging marres charitie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. viii. § 12 The Grudgings which began to grow betwixt Secular Priests and Iesuits. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 3 Who..without grudging allow whatever is prudent and convenient. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 50 The export of so much silver was sometimes a subject of grudging and uneasiness in Europe. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 321 No appearance of envy or grudging in anybody. 1876 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. viii. 466 The gift of God is granted without stint or grudging.

†**2.** An access or slight symptom of an approaching illness, or a trace remaining of a previous one; a 'touch' (of an ailment, pain, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/2 Grudgynge of sekenesse, *submurmur.* 1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* viii. (1652) 46 There goeth with it some spices and grudgings of the Ague. 1588 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 28, June 19th, I had a grudging of the ague. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 251 Some light motions and grudgings of his sicknesse. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. i, A grudging caus'd by th' alteration Of air, may hang upon me. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. iv, When did you Feel the first grudging on't? 'tis not broke out In any place. 1672 DRYDEN *and Pt. Cong. Granada* IV. iii, The grudging of my ague yet remains. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 127 As soon as ever any grudging of the Fit a coming is perceived. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms* Ser. II. 103 (E. D. S.) *Grudging*, 'a grudging of pain', a spice or small degree of it, a tendency to it.

fig. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fortune* v. iii, Now have I A kinde a grudging of a beating on me, I fear my hot fit.

†**3.** Inward disquiet or vexation. (Cf. GRUDGE *sb.* 2.)

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 44 Theyre spyrytes ar dryuen from quyetnes of deuocyon into anguysshe & paynefull grudginges. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 242 When such little grudgings are felt in the soule.

†**4.** A secret longing, wish, or inclination. *Obs.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. ii, I'd faine be doing some good .. I feele a grudging Of bounty, and I would not long lye fallow. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 58 Ev'n in the most sincere advice he gave He had a grudging still to be a knave. 1694 CONGREVE *Double-Dealer* III. v, Nay, I don't despair; but still she has a grudging to you.

Grudging (gru·dʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That grudges; †complaining, repining (*obs.*); unwilling, reluctant; resentful, envying.

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 119 If I..pay albeit mine heart be never so grudging & evil-willing yet have I fulfilled the law. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 19 [In death] his grudging ghost did strive With the fraile flesh. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 725 We should serve him as a grudging master. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 4. 629 His industry earned the grudging praise of his enemies. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 40 A certain grudging provincialism is observable in the East Anglian character.

Grudgingly (gru·dʒiŋli), *adv.* [f. GRUDGING *ppl. a.* + -LY[2].] In a grudging manner; unwillingly, reluctantly; with stint or reluctance.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I *Pet.* iv. 7–11 Let him that hath substaunce..bestowe vnto them that haue nede, not grudgingly nether with murmuryng, but gladly and chearefully. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 138 The one doth it cheerfully and willingly; the other grudgingly and repiningly. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 218 Trouble is grudgingly and hardly brooked While life's sublimest joys are overlooked. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xii. 314 The reluctant civilities so grudgingly accorded by the Monarch. 1879 TROLLOPE *Cousin Henry* xxiv. 276, I had nothing to do but to obey his orders. But I did it most grudgingly.

Grudgingness (gru·dʒiŋnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being grudging, unwilling, reluctant, or stinting.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 51 (1822) I. 404 A jealous grudgingness. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxiv, Nothing grates on me more than that posthumous grudgingness towards a wife.

Grudgin(g)s, -ions, var. or obs. f. GURGEONS.

†**Grue,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 4 grwe, 5 grew, 5, 9 *Sc.* gru. [Commonly taken to be a. OF. *gru* meal, grain (see GRUEL); but there is no trace in OF. of the sense 'particle'.

The phrase 'not a grue' has a curious resemblance to the Gr. *οὐδὲ γρῦ*, adopted by the Latin comedians as *ne gry quidem* (see GRY); but it is difficult to see how this could have come into ME. and mod. Sc. use.]

With negatives: *Not a (one) grue, no grue*: not an atom, not a whit.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2251, I schal gruch þe no grwe. 13.. *St. Erkenwald* 319 in Horstm. *Allengl. Leg.* (1887) 273, I folwe þe in þe fader nome & his fre childes & of þe gracious holy goste—& not one grue lenger. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3270 We had bene drawen..into disspaire clene, And of þe godness of god noȝt a grew [*Dublin MS.* dele] traisted. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1939 Where as þer is but smal or naght a gru. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gru*, a particle, an atom. *No a gru of meal*, not a particle of meal..He has na a gru of sense.

Grue (grū), *sb.*[2] *rare.* In 6 gru. [ad. L. *gru-em, grus* crane, or a. F. *grue.*] A crane.

1595–6 BUREL *Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) II. 27 The Gru befoir me thair appeirs, Quhois legs wer lang and syde.

†**Grue,** *sb.*[3] *dial. Obs.* [? a. OF. *gru* meal: see GRUEL.] A kind of meal cake made in Cheshire.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* xxiv. 233 Had Galen seen the Oaten Cakes of the North; the Janocks of Lancashire, and the Grues of Cheshire, he would have confessed that Oates and Oatmeal are..meat..for tall, fair and strong men.

Grue (grū), *sb.*[4] *Sc.* Also grou. [f. GRUE *v.*[1]] The action of GRUE *v.*[1]; shivering, shuddering; a shiver, shudder.

1820 *Edinb. Mag.* May 423 A seikenan' grou cam ower my heart, I swarf't amang his hands. 1867 N. MACLEOD *Starling* xiii, The Sergeant experienced what is called in Scotland a grue—the sort of shiver one feels in a nightmare. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 8/6 Her new book..lacks nothing by which to give its readers a 'grue'.

Grue (grū), *sb.*[5] *north. dial.* Also gru, grew. ? Ice in flakes, or detached pieces.

1835 FARQUHARSON in *Phil. Trans.* CXXV. 330 [see *ground-grue* in GROUND *sb.* 18]. *Ibid.* 333 At this rapid, the whole bottom..was covered with silvery gru. *Ibid.* 334 A number of pieces of loose gru. 1839 DOUGLAS in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 185 An immense quantity of *grew*, incompact ice, floated down. *Ibid.* 187 The frost..catching the light floating grew, makes a chance of obstruction. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 3 Feb. 7/1 The 'grue' floating down the Tweed.

Grue (grū), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3–4 gru, 4–7 grow, 5, 9 grue, 6 grou, 5–6, 9 growe. *pa. t.* 4 grew, greuyt, 4–5 growyt, -it. [Not recorded in OE. or ON.; cognate with the synonymous OHG. *in-grûên* (MHG. *grûwen*, mod.G. *grauen*), Du. *gruwen*, Da. *grue* OSw. *grwa..gröywa* (mod.Sw. *gruva* now only refl. to grieve).]

1. *intr.* To feel terror or horror, shudder, tremble; quake; to shrink from something; to be troubled in heart.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7983 Dauid..thoght on his fas philistiens, Gladli wald he þam confund, To ger þam for him gru [*Fairf.* grow] and grise. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8532 His herte a-geyns hym gros & grew. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 686 Thair hertis than begouth till grow. *Ibid.* XX. 517 At tresoune growyt [so *MS. E.*; *MS. C.* grevit, *ed.* 1616 groowed] he so gretly, That na tratour mycht be hym by. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* XXXV, To James Lord Dowglas thow the gre gaif, To ga with the kingis hart; thairwith he nocht growit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 110 [Scho] Can fle, and flaf, and maid hym for to grow. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 23, 'I grow', I am troubled. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 142 Garrin' Sir Freir growe in his skin Wi' ane prophetic dreid. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 14, I begin to grue at the sound of it.

b. Of the body: To shiver, shudder.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) XXVI, My flesche growis, my bodie quaikis all. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* iv. 7 It garis my body grou, To tell it nou. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He..said things that garr'd folk's flesh grue.

¶ c. To thrill.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 276 His every member grueing with delight.

†**2.** *impers. It grues me*: I shudder, tremble, quake; I shrink from something. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 541 Swa with his fayis dred wes he That thame grevit till heir his name. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 155 To do agen thy entent yt̄ shuld grue me yll.

†**Grue,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. GRUE *sb.*[2]] *intr.* Of a crane: To utter its characteristic cry.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 310/2 The Crane grueth.

Grue: see GREW.

Grueful (grū·fŭl), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. GRUE *v.*[1] + -FUL.] Fearful, horror-struck.

1880 BLACK *White Wings* XXXVII, He returned—somewhat grueful—his hair wild,—his face wet.

Grueing (grū·iŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* Forms: 4 growyng, greuyng, 6 gruwing, 7 groouing, 8 gruing. [f. GRUE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of GRUE *v.*[1]; shuddering; horror.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 555, I wat nocht quhat may tyd vs heir; Bot a richt gret growyng [so *MS. E.*; *MS. C.* grevyng, *ed.* 1616 grooung] me tais. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Horror*, gruwing, or feare..*Rigor*, stiffness or gruwing. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 353 A chilliness or Gruing affects the Body.

Gruel (grū·ĕl), *sb.* Forms: 4 gruwel, 4–5 growel, -ell(e, 4–6 grewel, 4–7 gruell, 5 grewylle, grwel, -el(l)e, gruelle, ? gravelle, 5– gruel. [a. OF. *gruel* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *gruau* ground grain, flour, gruel, for **grueau*, *gruyau* :— med.L. **grūtellum*, dim. of *grūtum* of Teut. origin: cf. OE. *grút* GROUT.]

1. Fine flour, meal, or other farinaceous substance. *Obs.* or *dial.*

[1311 in *Charters*, etc. *Priory Finchale* (Surtees) p. iv, De gruell' sufficientia usque Pascham.] *c* 1330 [see 5 below]. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 740/31 *Hec polenta*, grewylle. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) H v b, It is good to vse grewel, clene barley [etc.]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Gruel*, same as Grudgings.

2. A light, liquid food (chiefly used as an article of diet for invalids) made by boiling oatmeal (or occas. some other farinaceous substance) in water or milk, sometimes with the addition of other ingredients, as butter, sugar, spices, onions, etc. *Grantham gruel* (see quot. 1818). See also WATER-GRUEL.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 169 A bolleful of gruwel. *c* 1400 tr. *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 13 He schal ete for his mete growel maad of otemele, ei ir of barli mele wiþ almaundis. *c* 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 77 Take otenmele & cow mylke and make grewel. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 3 Sethynge some grewell & sterynge the pulment Of peese or frument. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. L iv, Beane of Egypt..is good..taken wyth beane mele after the maner of grewelle. 1611 COTGR., *Orgée*, barlie gruell. 1634 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent* 12 His appetite..neuer..needed the assistance of cawdle, iulep, alebery, cullise, grewell, or stewd-broth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 82/2 Grewel, is a kind of Broth made only of Water, Grotes brused and Currans, some add Mace, sweet Herbs, Butter and Eggs and Sugar: some call it Pottage Gruel. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* V. Wks. (1757) 123 Cooling gruel, and composing tea. 1791 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 102 The Icelanders obtain a very delicate gruel with the fecula of the lichen Icelandicus. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii, A basin of nice smooth gruel, thin but not too thin. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, Thou wilt get naething at night save Grantham gruel, nine grots and a gallon of water. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 28 A sinful preference of roast mutton over gruel.

transf. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 32 Make the Grewell thicke, and slab. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *St. Medard*, And he hurl'd it straight At the Saint's bald pate, To knock out 'the gruel he call'd his brains'.

Prov. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 662 (711) So thriue I this nyght shal I make it wel, Or casten al þe Growel in þe fyre.

†3. Broth or pottage of oatmeal in which chopped meat has been boiled. Commonly *gruel forced* (*aforced*, *enforced*), *gruel* (*of*) *force*, or *gruel of beef*, etc. Similarly *gruel of almonds*. *Obs.*

? *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 12 For to make grewel forced. Take grewel, and do to the fyre with gode flessh, and seep it well. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 88 To mak grewelle enforced tak mary bones and freche brothe and mak grewelle and draw them throughe a strener, then tak [etc.]. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 14 Gruel of Almondes. Take almondes unblanchid and bray hom sone, Put ote mele to..And grynde alle sammen. *Ibid.* 20 Gruel of Porke. *Ibid.* 47 For gruel of fors. Fyrst take porke, wele þou hit sethe With otene grotes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Gruelle a-forsydde. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 70 Growelle fforce. Take Growell y-made of ffresh beef. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 519 Growelle of force Gravelle of beeff or motoun, haue ye no care. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 273 Tansey is good, hote wortes, or gruell of befe or of motton is good. 1552 HULOET, Grewell, forced or stewed broth, *offella*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Pulmentaris cibus*, chopped meate made with pottage or broth: forced gruell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 63 If a thicke grewell or sew be made thereof, ..it cureth the pleurisie or paines of the sides.

4. Phr. *To have* or *get one's gruel*: to receive one's punishment, to get killed. So *to take one's gruel*, *to give* (a person) *his gruel*. *colloq.*

1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 26 My pupil talked of nothing but of returning to Devizes, to 'give the ostler his gruel' for having taken him in. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXVIII, He gathered..that they expressed great indignation against some individual. 'He shall have his gruel', said one. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. XVI, I've got my gruel! 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* VIII, They've done for me, Paul. Old Harry's got his gruel. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* 192 What have we to hope for? We may just as well take our gruel.

5. *attrib.*, as *gruel-dish*, *-meal*, *-pot*, *-sieve*; **gruel-tree** *dial.* (see quot.).

c 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 525 In iij cribris empt. pro granario et uno Growell seue et 1 Colour pro pistrina. 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 82 He fell doun..into a gruell potte. *Ibid.* 83 These iij kyngus ete but of wone gruell dysche. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cccxlvi, 'Tis a strange Gutt, that for a Gruell Meale Resigns her Birthright. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gruel-tree*, the stick used for stirring the porridge.

Gruel (grū·ĕl), *v.* [f. GRUEL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To exhaust or disable; to 'punish'. (Cf. GRUEL *sb.* 4.)

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* XII, Wadham ran up by the side of that first Trinity yesterday, and he said that they were as well gruelled as so many posters, before they got to the stile. 1877 *Punch* 24 Mar. 129 The Crews were drinking each other's healths, in the vain attempt of each to gruel the other before the race.

2. *nonce-use.* To feed with gruel.

1804 tr. *La Martelière's Three Gil Blas* I. 69 You see .. a man who has been confined to his bed a fortnight, consequently well plaistered and gruelled. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* July 319, I had better halt and gruel my exhausted mount.

Grueller (grū·ĕləɹ). [f. GRUEL *sb.* and *v.* + -ER[1].]

†1. One who feeds on gruel; a name given to a particular set of Oxford students in 17th c. *Obs.*

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 616 He..and other students.. feeding on thin broth, made of Oatmeal and water only, they were commonly called Grewellers. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 140 Here they had Prayers, and this deform'd old Maid [Elizabeth Hampton]..made them water Gruell, whence they were call'd the sect of y^e Gruellers.

2. *colloq.* A poser, settler, floorer. (Cf. GRUEL *v.* 1.)

1856 KINGSLEY *Let. T. Hughes* in *Alt. Locke* (1881) I. Pref. Mem. 65 But this £25 oi his is a grueller.

Gruelling (grū·ĕlin), *vbl. sb. colloq.* [f. GRUEL *v.* + ING[1].] The action of the vb. GRUEL; 'punishing', defeat, esp. in an athletic contest.

1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 22/2 After the consistent gruelling he received..it is very probable that he will run all the better for being a bit above himself. 1892 H. COX *Coursing* (Badm. Libr.) 19 Misterton had a rare gruelling in his first course, and was put out by Devastation next round.

Gruelling (grū·ĕlin), *ppl. a. colloq.* [f. GRUEL *v.* + -ING[2].] That 'gruels'; exhausting, 'punishing'.

1891 *Sportsman* 8 July 8/4 After a gruelling finish, Magdalen just struggled home by two feet amidst great excitement. 1894 ASTLEY *Fifty Years Life* II. viii. 131 What gruelling courses I have seen on Snail Down.

Gruellous (grū·ĕləs), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. GRUEL *sb.* + -OUS.] Resembling gruel; gruelly.

1862 'C. BEDE' *College Life* 74 Mr. Percival Wylde was lying back upon his pillows, apparently engaged in sipping the gruellous compound.

Gruelly (grū·ĕli), *a.* [f. GRUEL *sb.* + -Y[1].] Of the nature of or resembling gruel.

1838 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas Germ.* 283 It assumes a gruelly appearance. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* xi. 47 It was no longer literature, but literary *pap*, soft, and passing into a gruelly consistency. 1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* VIII. 216 She squeezed about half a tumbler-full of the gruelly fluid into it.

Gruesome (grū·sŏm), *a. literary* and *dial.* Forms: 6, 8 **growsome**, 8 **grousome**, **groosome**, 9 (**grausome**), **grewsome**, **gruesome**. [f. GRUE *v.*[1] + -SOME. Cf. MDu. *grou-*, *grusaem*, Du. *gruwzaam* = MHG. *grû(we)sam* (G. *grausam*), horrible, cruel, fierce, inhuman.

App. introduced into literary use by Scott. The spelling *gruesome* did not become well established until after 1850; *grewsome* is still occasionally used. Lytton's *grausome* is after G. *grausam* (cf. GRAULY).]

1. Inspiring fear, awe, or horror; such as to cause one to shudder with fear; fearful, horrible; grisly.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 162/10 Growsome, *horridus*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 90 *Growsome*, ugly, disagreeable. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* XXIII, He takes a swirlie, auld mossoak, For some black, grousome carlin. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XII, He's as grave and grewsome an auld Dutchman as e'er I saw. 1848 LYTTON *K. Arthur* V. XLIX, With many a grausome shape unutterable, Linn'd were the cavernous sepulchral walls. 1855 BROWNING *Lover's Quarrel* V, He has taken a bride To his gruesome side. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. I, A grewsome sound between a moan and a roar. 1874 B. HARTE *Wan Lee*, The dim, mysterious half-light of the cellar falling in a gruesome way upon the misshapen bulk of a Chinese deity. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* XXI. 649 It is like a feverish sleep, troubled by gruesome dreams. 1891 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Apr. 219 A few broken, leafless, doddered stumps of trees..help to give the dark chill marsh a more gruesome and uncanny aspect.

Comb. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* XXXII. (1887) 235 It was a gruesome-looking shadow, with high back and head thrust forward.

2. Full of or inspired by fear. *rare.*

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* VII, These trees and pools..are making a gruesome coward of thee. 1880 H. JAMES *Hawthorne* 87 Some of his companions..took..rather a gruesome view of his want of articulate enthusiasm.

Hence **Grue·somely** *adv.*, **Grue·someness**.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 2/2 Mr. Matthews, with much of Poe's ingenuity, has a touch, too, of Poe's gruesomeness. 1893 *Columbus Dispatch* (Ohio) 26 Jan., The wind whistles and moans among them grewsomely.

Gruf, obs. form of GROOF.

Grufe, rare obs. pa. t. GRAVE *v.*[1]; var. GROOF.

Grufe, obs. Sc. and north. f. GROW.

Grufelingis, -lynge: see GROVELLINGS, -ING.

Gruff (grŭf), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *Sc.* 6 groiff, grof, groffe, 8 groof, 9 grouff, 6– groff, 7– gruff, (9 grough). [app. a. Du. or LG. **grof* = OHG. *gîrob*, *grob*, MHG. *gerop*, *grop*, mod.G. *grob*, of uncertain origin. Some scholars have regarded it as f. *ga-* prefix (OE. *ge-*: see Y-) + WGer. **hrub-* wk. grade of the root of OE. *hréof* rough, scabby. Possibly the Du. or LG. word was introduced in commercial use.]

A. *adj.*

1. Coarse, coarse-grained; containing coarse or rough particles. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *techn.*

1533 GAU *Richt Way* (1888) 66 Our body is alsua oncleyne and foul and groiff. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 114 Sklate, thak, and grof stanis, rottin tymmir and siklyke. 1565 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 360 Tuentie stanis of groff pulder. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIII. 339 Seing 3e and 3our wairs gros and grof [*rime* of]. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 A groffe seck spred undir thame. 1743 J. WILLIAMSON in *Scenes & Leg. N. Scot.* (1889) 382 And now the broken clouds fall down In groff rain from on high. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 712 The..purchase of sugar and other gruff goods. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 427 She..is engaged..to proceed to..Bengal, for a cargo of gruff goods. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict.*, *Groff*, ..3. Thick, large, coarse; as, *groff meal*, large-grained meal. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 308 In a large vat .. is placed two tons of grough saltpetre. *Ibid.* 309 The grough sulphur.

b. Of immaterial things: Rude, gross, unpolished. Also said of a guess = 'rough'. *Sc.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 19 To speak in terms more groff, It [his head] was just like a sugar-loaf. 16.. in J. Watson *Collect. Poems* (1706) I. 67 Now have ye heard the Tragedy..though it be both Groff and Rude, And of all Eloquence denude. 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v. *Groff*, 'A grouff guess', i.e., a rough or inaccurate calculation, or conjecture. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* II. iii. 39 That's no rizzon 'at I sudna hae a groff guiss at her.

†2. Of a surface: Rough, rugged. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 598 We were in danger of losing our Cable and Anchor; the Ground, where we rode..being somewhat gruff.

3. Rough, surly, or sour in aspect or manner; said also of appearances.

1690–1 [Implied in GRUFFNESS]. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 95 One man's air gruffer than another. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gruff*, or *Grum*, grim-fac'd, sower-look'd, dogged, surly. 1726 LE NI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 51/1 Their gruff beards, and stern countenances. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Speech Miser* xi, My looks were groff and sour. 1777 CHARLOTTE BURNEY *Jrnl.* in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary*, He turned to me with one of the gruffest of his lion looks. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* VIII, He seemed as gruff as a large Churchbell. 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 93 Her papa was a gruff religionist. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* p. XXIV, The gruff hippopotamus is as widespread as any. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. VII. 70 Under a somewhat gruff manner there beat a warm and tender heart.

b. Of the voice and speech, implying the utterance of hoarse or guttural sounds.

a 1712 W. KING *Skillet* 35 After some gruff muttering with himself. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* II, Sounds of gruff voices practising vocal music. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXV, 'Ay' said the elder man, with gruff emphasis. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* Ep. 18 'Love' comes aptly in when gruff grows his singing. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* VII. 58 He gave a gruff little laugh.

c. quasi-*adv.*

1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 676 They spoke gruff and short, affecting brevity of words.

4. *Comb.*, as *gruff-speaking* (cf. 3 b), *-voiced* adjs.

1814 *Love, Honor, & Interest* I. I, Old frosty-faced, gruff-speaking Vandercluse. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 57 That gruff-voiced officer passed the order on to his men.

B. *sb.*

1. a. *Pharmacy.* (See quot.) b. *Mining.* (*pl.*) 'The worst pieces rejected in the manufacture of black-lead pots' (*Weale's Dict. Terms* 1873).

1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9), *Gruff*, ..In pharmacy, the coarse residue, which will not pass through the sieve in pulverization.

2. A quarrel, 'tiff'. ? *local U.S.*

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* V. 64 He was weak with the softening influences of the morning and never 'felt so little up to a gruff' as he did at the time he met Cubel. *Ibid.* XII. 137 You and I never had a gruff, but I don't stand any o' that sort o' nonsense.

Gruff (grŭf), *v.* Now *dial.* [f. GRUFF *a.*]

1. † a. *trans.* To treat gruffly or surlily (*obs.*). b. To drive *away* by gruff behaviour (*rare*—[1]).

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 197 Those that have no complaisance for you, but gruff you upon your good successes. 1847 MRS. GORE *Cast. in Air* XII, On the very day we so inexcusably gruffed you away from the Elms.

2. *intr.* To grunt, snore. *dial.*

1855 in ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Gruff*, to snore, in a short, noisy manner; to grunt.

Gruff, **-er**, dial. forms of GROOVE, -ER.

Gruff(e, obs. form of GROOF.

Gruffelyng, obs. form of GROVELLING *adv.*

Gruffillingis, obs. Sc. variant of GROVELLINGS.

Gruffiness (grŭ·finés). [f. GRUFFY *a.* + -NESS.] Gruffness.

1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* I. II. 24 The stereotyped gruffiness and brutality of the misanthrope.

Gruffish (grŭ·fiʃ), *a.* [f. GRUFF *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat gruff. Also quasi-*adv.*

1812 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vagaries* (1818) 13 His voice had broken to a gruffish squeak. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1837) II. 3 A short elderly gentleman with a gruffish voice. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* XI, If father's at home, and speaks a bit gruffish.

Gruffilingis, obs. Sc. variant of GROVELLINGS.

Gruffly (grŭ·fli), *adv.* [f. GRUFF *a.* + -LY[2].] In a gruff manner, with a gruff voice.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* II. 613 Gruffly looked the god. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* (L.), Can ye swear well? Gruffly, Gruffly. Handle a Frenchman? Roughly, Roughly. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* XIII. (1873) 121 'Who talks of cadeaux?' said he gruffly: 'did you expect a present, Miss Eyre?' 1849 JAMES *Woodman* VI, 'Every one knows his own business best', said Arden gruffly.

Gruffness (grŭ·fnés). [f. GRUFF *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being gruff.

1690–1 in *Ep. Corr. Atterbury* (1783) I. 17 No gruffness, I beseech you; use them civily, and stick to your point.

1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 135, I pray that your gruffness aside may be laid, While you deign to partake of our prog. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 58 You shall find in the common people [of England] a surly indifference, sometimes gruffiness and ill temper. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* IV. ii. 154 He..began to treat his client with the most insulting gruffness.

†Gru·ffy, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. GRUFF *a.* + -Y.]

A. *adj.* = GRUFF *a.* **B.** *sb.* A nickname for a gruff person, a 'cross patch'.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 8 Teach gruffy Cerberus to dance *pas russe.* 1802 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* I. xii. 273 He ['cross Lord John'] don't vally what he says to young or old, man or woman—its all the same to old gruffy!

Grufling, Gruflinges, vars. GROVELLING, -INGS.

Gruft (grʊft). *local.* Particles of soil which are washed up by rain among the grass.

1803 E. HARRISON *Rot in Sheep* in *Ann. Agric.* XL. 529 A gruft which adheres to the grass in wet weather. *Ibid.* 530 By beating rains .. particles of the soil, or the gruft, as it is called, will be washed among the grass.

Hence **Grufted** (grʊ·fted) *ppl. a.*, begrimed, dirty.

1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* vii, An' 'is nëase sa grufted wi' snuff es it couldn't be scroob'd awäay. 1885 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., His hands are grufted up.

Grugings, obs. form of GURGEONS.

Gru-gru: see GROO-GROO.

Gruiform (grū·ifɒrm), *a.* [f. L. *grus, grui-,* crane + -FORM.] Resembling the crane.

1875 PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 699 *note,* The Cariama is .. a low, gruiform, rapacious bird.

Gruling(is, obs. Sc. var. of GROVELLING, -INGS.

Grulle, variant of GRILL *v.*1 *Obs.*

Grum (grʊm), *a.* Also 8 groom. [First recorded in the 17th c., when it appears suddenly in very frequent use; it was prob. a new formation due to blended reminiscence of words like *grim, glum, gruff, grumble.* Cf. Da. *grum* cruel.] Of persons, and their aspect and mode of speaking: Gloomy, morose, surly; = GLUM *a.* 1.

1640 LD. KYNALMEAKY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 146 The King replyed nothing but Look'd very grum. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 465 Retaining a kind of a grum reservedness in the rest of his Actions. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4030/4 There is lately come to Colchester..a tall Man, ..grum countenance. 1734 FIELDING *Old Man* 1010/1 Oh, dear Papa! don't look so grum. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 83 He silence broke, And with so grum an accent spoke, Those people that the circle stood in, Fancy'd his mouth was full of pudding. 1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 284 An old grum fellow of a sailor. 1845 W. E. FRYE tr. *Oehlenschl. Gods* 20 Then thus replied with accent grum The god to heroes dear. 1851 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* xiv. 68 Shy and grum at first, but presently talkative enough.

† b. *dial.* Of the voice: Gruff, harsh, and deep in tone. *Obs.*

1744 ALMOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 250 His Voice, like a Man's, very groom.

Grumble (grʊ·mb'l), *sb.* [f. GRUMBLE *v.*]

1. An act of grumbling; a murmur, of discontent or dissatisfaction; a subdued utterance of complaint. Of an animal: A low growl. Of thunder: A rumble.

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 57 Least the little grumble of Conscience be calmed with that parcell of your opinion. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Roman Emperors* To Rdr., I..referre me to thine impartiality, who (if thou art a good fellow) wilt accept a bit with a friend without grumbles. 1682 FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* (1713) II. 193, I heard sometimes a deep hollow grumble, like the noise of a Stone ratling down a Well. 1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 124 When this came to be known there was a considerable grumble. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 173 The Hound at his feet gave a grumble. 1884 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Mar. 82/1 The only regret or grumble that we heard expressed. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 36 Efter a show o' hands, an' a bit grummle, they juist did that. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 348/2 The thunder .. fading at last to a distant grumble.

2. *The grumbles*: ill-humour, vented in grumbling. (Used *jocularly*, as if the name of a malady.)

1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* II. 78 Pity it isn't catching, like the measles, or that opposite affair, which we all can show—the grumbles. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 23 Keep out of the way of a man who has the complaint called the grumbles. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* ix. 167 Before we reach Njole I recognise my crew have got the grumbles, and at once inquire into the reason.

Grumble (grʊ·mb'l), *v.* Also 6 **gromble.** [Proximate source uncertain: cf. F. *grommeler* to mutter between the teeth, Du. *grommelen*, f. *grommen* to rumble, growl (cf. GRUMME *v.*), G. *grummeln* to rumble.]

1. *intr.* a. Of persons and animals: To utter dull inarticulate sounds; to mutter, mumble, murmur; to growl faintly.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 170 You heedlesse iolt-heads, and vnmanner'd slaues, What, do you grumble? Ile be with you straight. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 43 *Kent.* Giue me thy hand, who's there? *Foole.* A spirite, a spirite, he sayes his name's poore Tom. *Kent.* What art thou that dost grumble there i'th' straw? Come forth. 1611 FLORIO, *Grugnare*, to grunt or grumble as a hog. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The Lion .. with sullen pleasure, grumbles o'er his prey. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 599 The disappointed, hungry Pack Retire submiss, and grumbling quit their Prey. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 354 Goodly store Of honey that the bees had grumbled o'er In clover fields of Kent.

b. Of thunder, a drum, etc.: To rumble, esp. faintly or as from a distance.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. iii, Didst thou never see a Drum: Canst thou make this grumble? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 In fine, the Government may do its will, But I'm afraid my guts will grumble still. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* III. Wks. (1766) 39 Like a storm That gathers black upon the frowning sky And grumbles in the wind. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 177 Ye Thunders, that awfully grumbling in the distant clouds, seem to meditate indignation. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 226 The wind..grumbles past the angle of the house. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. (1875) 33 The echoes of the storm which was then raised I still from time to time hear grumbling round me.

2. To utter murmurs expressive of discontent; hence *gen.*, to complain. Const. *about, at, over,* occas. *for* (a desired object), with *inf.*, or *clause.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 301 b, A countenance still formed to smiling before him .. and grombling behind him, at any of his commaundements. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 506 Upon which unmeasurable and incessant toile, many died, and all were wery, and grumbled thereat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 316 What .. doe you grumble for Wine, having the Water of Nylus to drinke. 1646 ABP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 301 The best ..Subjects grumbled exceedingly to see their Prince so abus'd. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 10 Philoxones, that grumbled at Nature for the shortnesse of his Neck. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng., Britannia* 85 Wise Men affirm it is the English way, Never to Grumble till they come to pay. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 425 L'Avare, not using half his store, Still grumbles that he has no more. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 56 Many more grumbled in secret. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 134/2 He grumbled on about having sacrificed himself to his principles. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) II. 93 Pendennis, in reality, suffered it very equanimously; but in words..grumbled over it not a little. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XV. 170 He was always grumbling about his food. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 5 The English are remarked on for their tendency to grumble in such cases.

quasi-*trans.* *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 503 He grumbled out the rest of his life in visible discontentment. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 163 Immerged in such ruminations, she grumbled herself to sleep.

3. *trans.* a. To express or utter with mumbling, muttering, or complaining. Also with *out.*

1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 285 He..grumbled out good night, and departed to his domus. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iii, At first he only scolded and grumbled these things. 1894 C. H. SIMPKINSON *Life Laud* vii. 124 Lord Brooke and the Puritan leaders might grumble out the hope that all the cathedrals..would soon be demolished.

† b. *causative.* To cause to grumble or rumble. *Obs. rare.*

1690 R. CROMWELL in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 102 Taxes grumble the gizards of many.

Hence **Gru·mbled** *ppl. a.*

1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Boozy & Piozzi* I. Wks. 1816 I. 268 That actually surpass'd in tone and grace The grumbled ditties of his fav'rite base.

Grumble, obs. form of GROMWELL.

†Grumbledory. *Obs. rare*−1. [Alteration of *drumbledory*, after GRUMBLE *v.*]

1599 [see GIGANTOMACHIZE].

Grumbler (grʊ·mblə1). Also 7 **grumler.** [f. GRUMBLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who grumbles; one who is given to utterances of discontent or dissatisfaction.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 114 His people .. were not .. Grumlers at their paynestaking or unwilling to their Commaunders. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier Demolished* Wks. 1762 X. 355 If I made them [the Halfpence] of Silver, it would be the same Thing to this Grumbler. *a* 1791 BEATTIE *Ep. to Blacklock* 9 Peace to the grumblers of an envious age. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trumph.* (1876) 187 Grumblers..excite but little sympathy. 1883 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 2 July 115 For are we not a nation of grumblers?

2. A name for the GURNARD.

[1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal*, etc. 215 These strugglings are .. attended with a hollow rumbling noise, which has given it the name of grondin, or grumbler, whereby it is known on this coast.] 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Grumbles, pl. f. GRUMMEL *Obs.*, mud, dregs.

Grumbletonian (grʊmb'lto͝u·niăn). [f. GRUMBLE *v.*, in imitation of *Muggletonian* and *Grindletonian*, names of religious sects in the 17th c.]

†**1.** A contemptuous designation applied in the latter part of the 17th c. to the members of the so-called 'Country Party' in English politics, who were accused by the 'Court party' of being actuated by dissatisfied personal ambition; hence in later times applied to supporters of the Opposition.

1690 *Andros Tracts* I. 206 The great Sect of Grumbletonians in the Countrey whom nothing will satisfie. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* v, Straight a grumbletonian appears. *a* 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 3 With respect to politics, I am a staunch Opposition-man and Grumbletonian. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 379 Quite as cracked as any grumbletonian could possibly be. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 299 Those who were sometimes nicknamed the Grumbletonians and sometimes honoured with the appellation of the Country party.

attrib. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* I, No more of your grumbletonian morals, brother; there's preferment coming. 1705 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. i. 19 All the Grumbletonian Throng Did with such Violence rush along. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 345 Last Saturday one of the Grumbletonian Writers stole the Hint.

2. A grumbler.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, Father-in-law has been calling me whelp and hound this half year. Now, if I pleased I could be so revenged upon the old grumbletonian. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 181 The sullenness of a Grumbletonian. 1864 *Auld Ayr* 77 Her old grumbletonian of a husband.

transf. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 423/1 Playing on that eternal grumbletonian, the unhappy violoncello.

Grumbling (grʊ·mblin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRUMBLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GRUMBLE; a low rumbling sound; a murmuring, a subdued utterance of discontent.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 249, I have done thee worthy service .. without or Grudge or Grumblings. 1645 CHAS. I *Let. to his Wife* 4 May in *Ludlow's Mem.* (1699) III. 260 Wherefore I thought fit to put my Nephew Rupert in that Place; which will both save me Charge, and stop other Mens Grumblings. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. v. 20 When you come to your highest Note you may reach it without Squeaking, and your lowest Note without Grumbling. 1767 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 200 We heard most dreadful inward grumblings, rattling of stones, and hissing. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 501 Grumbling and contraction of the bowels. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 253 And after.. some grumbling we procured them [horses], and departed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 214 There was still some grumbling about ecclesiastical questions. 1884 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 139/3 [Southern Italy] is no land of comfort which the British paterfamilias should choose for the field of his annual grumbling at the foreigner. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 116/1 The grumbling of frogs along the shore.

Grumbling (grʊ·mblin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That grumbles, in various senses. Of persons: Querulous, discontented.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* III. ii. 155 A grumlling [*sic*] groome. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xi. 166 Thou .. That through the deeps gav'st grumbling Isr'ell way. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 95 The Parisians are exeeding grumbling and the taxes promised to be abated are augmented. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 45 One viol set in tune and hanged in a room with others, being touched, the rest do sympathize with a grumbling sound. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 13 Jan. (1827) III. 153 Three or four grumbling men. 1795 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Lett. Lit. Ladies* (1799) 111 If each bee were content in his cell, there could be no grumbling hive. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXIV. 131 Low grumbling thunder was heard.

Hence **Gru·mblingly** *adv.*, in a grumbling manner; † mumblingly (*obs.*).

1685 E. BROWNE *Trav. Europe* (ed. 2) 156 The Common & Country people seemed to speak grumblingly. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXXIII, Who viewed the West India station..grumblingly. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* IV. (1889) 32 The men .. grumblingly confessed that he was a first-rate coxswain. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *Life E. Europe* 398 He..will grumblingly throw well-weighed coppers into the collecting gipsy's plate.

Grumblous (grʊ·mblŏs), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. GRUMBLE *sb.* + -OUS.] Full of grumbles.

1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 377 His grumblous appeals to all the saints.

Grumbly (grʊ·mbli), *a. colloq.* [f. GRUMBLE *sb.* + -Y 1.] Resembling a grumble; inclined to grumble.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. v, Pious auroral memories from the Past Ages, instead of grumbly dusty provocations from the present. *Ibid.* XX. v, The population there is rather disposed to be grumbly on its once heroic Fabius. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Dec. 910/2, I used to .. feel real grumbly, and compare my lot with other folks's lots.

Grume (grūm). Also 6 **groume.** [ad. late L. *grūmus* little heap, hillock; cf. obs. F. *grume* 'a knot, bunch, cluster; clutter' (Cotgr.), mod.F. *grumeau* clot, It. *grumo* lump, clot.]

†**1.** A lump. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 145 Emonge those groumes of rude or natyue golde there was one founde of the weyghte of two Castellans.

2. *Med.* A clot of blood; blood in a clotted or viscous condition. Also, any viscous fluid or mass of fluid.

1619 JER. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 16 In loue to him who, in loue to vs, shed not sweat, but sweat grumes of bloud. *a* 1684 N. HODGES *Acc. Plague* (1721) 115 Blood .. will after some stagnation run for the most part into Grume. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 92 It is accounted very penetrating, and therefore good in all Grumes and Coagulation. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 143 The solid contents coalesced in grumes or a kind of roundish granules. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xvi. (1806) 88 A little grume of blood often forms the nucleus of a stone. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 480 His blood-stain'd limbs drip carnage as he strides, And taint with gory grume the staggering tides. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 649 Repeated tides of dark granulated grume, like the grounds of chocolate, are ejected by the mouth. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Grume, obs. form of GROOM.

† Grumefa·ction. *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. mod.L. *grumefactiōn-em*, f. *grumefacĕre*, f. L. *grūm-us* GRUME + *facĕre* to make.] The formation of a grume or clot of blood.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 745 The very grumefaction supposes it. Blood extravasated.

Grumell, obs. form of GROMWELL.

† Grume·scence. *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. mod. L. *grūmescentia*, f. *grūmescent-em*: see next.] Tendency to form clots.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 760 Things that take away grumescence or clodding, and resolve coagulation.

† Grume·scent, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. mod.L. *grūmescent-em*, pres. pple. of *grūmescĕre* to form clots, to coagulate, f. *grūmus* GRUME.] Having a tendency to coagulate.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 274 These Acids ...

coagulate a Bloud too fluid, and attenuate it, when grumescent.

Grumet, variant of GRUMMET[1].

Grumle, obs. form of GROMWELL.

Grumler, obs. form of GRUMBLER.

Gru·mly, *a. dial.* ? = GUMLY *a.*

1826 *Sir P. Spens* x. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 22/2 Till cold and watry grew the wind, And grumly grew the sea. 1892 STRANG *Earth Fiend* I. xii, The tearfu' sky mak's grumly brooks O'er a' the land.

Gru·mly, *adv. rare*—°. [f. GRUM *a.* + -LY².] Sullenly, morosely.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Grumly*, grimly. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Grumme**, *v.* Also 6 **gromme.** [Cf. Du. *grommen* of similar meaning.] *intr.* To grumble.

*c*1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xi. (1869) 79 Wherof the cherl was no thing wel apayed; For alwey he grummede, and alwey shook his chyn. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1047/1 They gromme against it as wilde beastes.

Gru·mmel. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also (*pl.*) 6 **grommelles**, 7 **grumbles.** [Cf. Sw. *grummel* in same sense.] Mud, dregs, sediment. *lit.* and *fig.* (In the Peak of Derbyshire still used, as is the Sw. word, for 'coffee-grounds'.)

1558–80 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. VI. 105 a, That first and cheefly it [earth for casting] be fine and small, and in no wise rough, or full of grommelles. 1614 BP. COWPER *Dikaiologie* 83 Let the auncient wals of our Churchgouernment stand, where they be decaied, let them be repaired, not with sand and grummell of promiscuall regiment. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 81 The grumbles and mud of their impatience and discontent beginneth to appear.

Grummell, obs. form of GROMWELL.

Grummet[1] (grʌ·mĕt). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *dial.* Forms: 3, 6–9 **gromet**, 6 **groomet**, 6, 8 **grumet**, 8 **grummet.** [a. OF. *gromet, groumet*, servant, valet, shop-boy, wine-merchant's assistant (see GOURMET) = Sp. *grumete* ship's-boy.

In Anglo-Latin documents down to the 16th c. the word *grometus*, a latinization of AF. *gromet*, is frequently used in the sense of GROOM. Whether there is any etymological connexion between F. *gromet* and Eng. *groom* is at present uncertain.]

1. A ship's boy; a cabin-boy; the boy required to form part of the crew of every ship formerly provided by the Cinque Ports.

[1229 in Jeakes *Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 25 *note*, Servicia inde debita Domino Regi, xxi naves, & in qualibet nave xxi homines, cum uno gartione qui dicitur gromet.] 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 110 Hasting shall finde 21. ships, in everie ship 21. men, and a garcion, or boye, which is called a gromet. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Grumete*, a grumet of a ship, a ship boy. 1727 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 198 Sixteen Grummets. 1763 SIR T. S. JANSSEN *Smuggling Laid Open* 285 The Gromets is an Establishment which was formerly in the Navy; they are meant to be young Fellows of about Eighteen, who were never at Sea, to breed up as Seamen. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 207 The average ship's company [in 13th c.] was twenty-four .. a 'rector' or master, 'constable' or boatswain, twenty-one seamen, and a boy or 'gromet'.

2. *dial.* 'An awkward boy' (*Sussex Gloss.* 1875).

1894 JACKSON *Southward Ho* I. 251 (E. D. D.), I knowed anuder pore chap, a grummut as had na wurk.

Grummet[2], **grommet** (grʌ·mĕt). *Naut.* and *Mil.* Also 7 **gromit**, 8–9 **-et.** [ad. F. *grometle* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now *gourmette* curb of a bridle, f. *gourmer* to curb, of unknown origin.]

1. A ring or wreath of rope, *spec.* one consisting of a single strand laid three times round. **a.** One of those used to secure the upper edge of a sail to its stay. **b.** A ring of rope used as a substitute for a rowlock in a boat. (Also applied to an eyelet of metal serving the same purpose.) **c.** A wad for keeping the shot steady in the bore when firing at a depression. **d.** In other connexions: see quots.

a. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 12 Grummets, and staples for all yeards. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Caskets are..small ropes..made fast to the gromits or rings upon the yards. 1644 MANWAYRING *Sea-mans Dict.*, *Grommets* are little rings which are made fast to the upper-side of the yard, with staples, which are driven into the yard; which have no other use but to tie and make fast the Casketts into them. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Bague*, a small grommet, or wreath fixed in the eye-let hole in a sail. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 114 Because our education has been sadly neglected in the matter of cringles and toggles and grummets.

b. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 289 With iron tholes and rope grommets. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 249 The oars of the boats were fitted to pull with grummets upon iron thole-pins. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 46 Six-oared yawl..pulled with one thole-pin..and a grummet.

c. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* Notes 16 By discarding the pincers, and applying grummets or wood bottoms to the shells in lieu of them. 1861 *Times* 7 June 5/3 The grummets fit the bore of the gun exactly and act as wads, allowing the base of the shell to rest in close contact with the charge.

d. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 26 When I had taken my proper land-marks, I secured my sweep with a grummet. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xxi. 467 In order to prevent leakage through the bolt-holes, hempen grummets saturated with paint are placed between the nuts and the plating. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 283 The ends of the whip should be made fast to the grummets on the sides of the life buoy. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* III. 244, I discovered a rope grummet or hempen hook fastened to the larboard horn. 1892 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 479 A thick grummet of rope round his loins.

transf. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* II. iv. 183 Round the horizon was stretched what sailors would call a 'grummet' of sooty vapour.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **grummet-hole**, a hole bound by a ring of rope; **grummet-iron**, a toggle-iron (*Cent. Dict.*); **grummet strop**, a strop made like a grummet; **grummet-wad** (see quot.: = 1 c).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 218 To run the tent-poles through *grummet-holes in the canvas. *c*1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 30 How do you make a *grummet strop? 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Grommet-wad*, a ring made of 1½ or 2 inch rope, having attached to it two cross-pieces or diameters of the same material; it acts by the ends of these pieces biting on the interior of the bore of the gun.

Grumness (grʌ·mnes). [f. GRUM *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being 'grum'.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* I. (1675) 11 Well, Jack, by thy long absence from the Town, the grumness of thy countenance, and the slovenlyness of thy habit; I shou'd give thee joy, shou'd I not, of Marriage? 1842 J. F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 155 The English peculiarity of grumness.

Grumose (grumōu·s), *a. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. **grūmōs-us* GRUMOUS: see -OSE.] = GRUMOUS 3.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Grumose Roots* are those which are composed of several small knobs, such as those of the anemones, and of the little celandine. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Grumose*, clubbed, knotted.

† **Grumo·sity.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. **grūmōsitās*, f. **grūmōs-us*: see next.] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Grumosity*, a curdling of any liquid substance into a thick masse or clod. 1721 BAILEY, *Grumosity*, Fulness of Clods or Lumps.

Grumous (grū·məs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **grūmōs-us*, f. *grūmus* GRUME: see -OUS.]

1. Containing, consisting of, or resembling grume; clotted; thick, viscid. **a.** of blood.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 86 The Kidneys filled with a kind of grumous blood. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. i. § 5 (1734) 119 When the globular and grumous Part [of the Blood] is in a far greater Proportion than the Serum. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 489 Extravasated blood, partly fluid and partly grumous. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 655 Grumous or granular blood, let loose from the liver, stomach, or some other digestive organ. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 471 He..cut into a tumor behind the uterus and gave exit to a large amount of black, grumous blood.

b. of other fluids.

1665 NEEDHAM *Medela Medic.* 412 The offending matter is grown grumous, curdled or gellied. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 129 The scalding the vessel..stirs up the grumous resinous and oily part of the wood. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 104 Soaps..soon after separate into grumous coagulations. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 53 *note*, The substance which falls down in grumous and filamentous clots is not pure caoutchouc. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 41 The minute sooty spores are developed either on delicate threads or in compacted cells, arising first from a sort of semi-gelatinous, grumous stroma. 1890 *Lancet* 3 May 957/2 The appendix on examination, after removal, was found to contain a dark grumous fluid.

2. *transf.* Of diseases, appearances, etc.: Characterized or caused by grume.

1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 5 Oct., That Mr. Thrale's disorder, whether grumous or serous, must be cured by bleeding. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 258 A grumous dark appearance like to a slight extravasation. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. 467 A small grumous tumour. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 806 Flies and wasps, which no flapping will keep off from his [the thunny's] grumous liver. 1849 SIEVEKING *Rokitansky's Pathol. Anat.* II. 85 The contents of the intestine are of a .. fetid, flocculent and grumous character.

3. *Bot.* Of roots, etc.: Consisting or formed of clustered grains; granulated.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 116/1 Grumous or knotty kernelly roots, fastned to one head. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 74 Seeds extremely minute (their nucleus consisting of a mass of grumous matter). 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 9 The spores of Mosses..consist of a grumous mass.

Hence **Gru·mousness**, grumous condition.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xiv. 65 The cause of which may be referred either to the coagulation of the Serum, or grumousness of the Bloud.

Grump (grʌmp), *sb.* [? Suggested by GRUNT, with ending imitative of an inarticulate exclamation of displeasure; cf. GRUMPH *v.*]

† **1.** *Humps and grumps*: slights and snubs.

1727 DE FOE *Protest. Monast.* 4 Under many Hardships and Restrictions, many Humps and Grumps. 1760 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 40 We attribute it to a miff about the garter, and some other humps and grumps that he has received.

2. *pl.* The sulks; a fit of ill-humour.

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 360 D. got into wretched grumps, but got out of them.

Grump (grʌmp), *v.* [Cf. prec. and GLUMP *v.*] *intr.* To sulk.

1875 FENN *Both Sides Mirror* i, Instead of stopping grumping here at home.

Grumph (grʌmf), *sb. Sc.* [f. GRUMPH *v.*] A grunt, whether from an animal or a human being.

1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 23 Better thole a grumph than a sumph. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. v. 42 He drew a long sigh or rather grumph, through his nose, while he shook his head and said, 'O Jane! Jane! ye was aye a dour kimmer!' 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 137 Loud was the grumph and grumble from hog-stye. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 Apr., What can be expected of a sow but a grumph?

Grumph (grʌmf), *v. Sc.* [Echoic, with suggestion from GRUNT. Cf. GRUMP.] *intr.* To grunt; said both of animals and human beings. Also quasi-*trans.*, to utter with a grunt, to grunt out.

1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 8 The breydegroom grumph'd agreed. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 326 He stopped, and grumphed. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 36 Better speak bauldly out than aye be grumphin'. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xii. 84 The loathly sow..lay..grunting and grumphing most filthily.

Grumphie (grʌ·mfi). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 **grumphy.** [f. GRUMPH *v.* + -IE.] A quasi-proper name for the pig.

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxi, She trotted thro' them a'; An' wha was it but Grumphie. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 212 Wi' his mouth fu' o' strae, He to his den will gae; Grumphie is a prophet, wat weather we will hae. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1836) II. vi. 206 A black hand .. protruded every now and then, to give grumphy..a good crack over the skull. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 230 If he find grumphy so lazy, that nothing but a stroke will raise him.

Grumphy (grʌ·mfi), *a.* [Cf. GRUMPH *v.*] = GRUMPY.

1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Charac.* 95 Conviviality only renders him grumphier and grumphier.

Grumpish (grʌ·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. GRUMP *sb.* + -ISH.] = GRUMPY.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 242 Our stuart is as grumpish as an old hound. 1805 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 314 Diddle .. was sure it was a grouse or a woodcock, it looked so grey and so grumpish. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* I. vi. 158 If you blubber or look grumpish, I'll have you strapped ten times over. 1897 BARING-GOULD *Bladys* xii. 143 She is grumpish and the world is well rid of such baggage.

Grumpy (grʌ·mpi), *a.* [f. GRUMP *sb.* + -Y[1].] Surly, ill-tempered.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1784) II. ix. 68 You were so grumpy you would not let me. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 160 The grumpy gentleman in the opposite corner. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xv. 53 His lordship was very grumpy all that evening. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxxii, A .. short and grumpy manner. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* (1888) III. 66, I found the old engraver somewhat grumpy.

absol. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 241 Never mind, old grumpy; sleep away.

Hence **Gru·mpily** *adv.*, **Gru·mpiness.**

1835 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 28 [Tennyson's] little humours and grumpinesses were so droll, that I was always laughing. 1882 L. KEITH *Alasnam's Lady* II. 274, I wish you would speak less grumpily to Philippa. 1890 BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* I. 154 The grumpiness which he showed on the way back.

† **Grumulous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *grūmul-us*, dim. of *grūm-us* GRUME + -OUS.] = GRUMOUS *a.* 1.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 269 The Cystis ..evacuated a thick grumulous Lympha.

Grun, obs. form of GRIN *sb.*[1]

Grünauite (grū·nau,əit). *Min.* [Named by Nicol, 1849, from its locality *Grünau* in Rhenish Prussia: see -ITE.] Native sulphide of nickel and bismuth of a silver grey colour.

1849 NICOL *Min.* 458 Grünauite..occurs granular and disseminated. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 47 Grünauite.. Isometric..Cleavage octahedral.

Grunch (grʌnʃ), *v. Sc. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 6 **grunsch**, 6, 9 **gruntch.** [Perh. a modification of GRUTCH *v.*, influenced by GRUNT.] *intr.* To grumble, express discontent. Const. *at.* Also with *inf.* To grudge, to object.

14.. *Dietary* 15 in *Barbour's Bruce* (E. E. T. S.) 538 Mek in troubill, glad in pouerte. Neuir grunching, bot mery lik thi degre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 165 As I grunchit at this grum, and glysnyt about. *Ibid.* x. xi. 61 Quhilk be thy wordis of fatale destane Now grunschis thou to give or to conceid. *c*1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 92 For, haif ane bismeir baggis, 3e grunche no[t] at hir grunze. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* (ed. Hart) 24 And gif his keeper oft grunches [*MS.S.* gruchys] Looke that thou take him magre his.

b. quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj.: To utter grumblingly; to grumble out.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 55 His drone did gruntch sae dour a sound, Black Pluto heard it underground.

Hence **Gru·nching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Gru·ncher**, one who 'grunches' or grumbles; in quot. a nickname.

1498 *Barbour's Bruce* XVI. 9 (*MS. C.*) And he hym levit with a grunching [*MS. E.* gruching]. *c*1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Cock & Fox*) XXII, To-gidder all but grunching furth ye glide. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 171 With grunschand luke quhen scho [Fortoun] lykis to greif. *c*1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXXIII. 14 Sturt, angir, grunching, yre, and greif. 1892 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 128 One of the contemporaries of my own bright days was known as 'the Gruncher'. *Ibid.* 129, I vow and declare that grunching was no spontaneous growth in my nature.

Grund, obs. pa. t. GRIND *v.*; obs. f. GROUND.

Grundel (grʌ·ndĕl). Also 5 **grundyl.** [f. *grund* GROUND *sb.* + -EL[1]. Cf. MDu., Du. *grondel*, G. *grundel*; also GRINDLE.] A fish; = GROUNDLING 1.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 584/42 *Fringulus*, a grundyl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Grundel*, or *Grundling*, in zoology, a name used by some for the common loach or locho, a small freshwater fish, known among writers by the names of cobitis and fundulus.

Grundelich, grundelike, vars. GROUNDLY.

Grundeswell, -swulie, -swylie, obs. ff. GROUNDSEL *sb.*[1]

Grundien, obs. form of GROUND *v.*

Grundlich, grundlike, vars. GROUNDLY.

Grundsil(l, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[2]

†Gru·ndy[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [? a. Du. *grundje, grontje*, g.oundling.] A designation applied to a short person.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 2307/2 Of some he [John Vander Warfe, of Andwerpe] was called .. Shildpad .. for that he beyng a short grundy and of litle stature, did ryde commonly with a great broad hat.

Grundy[2] (grʌ·ndi). [? Echoic: see quot. 1840.] Granulated pig-iron.

1840 D. MUSHET *Papers Iron & Steel* 12 Fifty years ago this process of granulation was carried on at the Cyfarthia iron works to some extent. The iron so obtained was called grundy, from the noise produced by the revolution of a large horizontal stone, placed in the water-pit, on which the iron fell in its descent. 1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

Grundy[3] (grʌ·ndi). The surname of an imaginary personage (*Mrs. Grundy*) who is proverbially referred to as a personification of the tyranny of social opinion in matters of conventional propriety.

In Morton's play *Speed the Plough* (1798), Dame Ashfield is represented as constantly fearing to give occasion for the sneers of her neighbour, Mrs. Grundy. Her frequent question 'What will Mrs. Grundy say?' became proverbial (prob. with especial reference to the passage quoted below) as expressing the attitude of those who regard the disapproval of society as the worst of evils.

1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* II. iii. (1801) 29 *Dame Ashfield.* If shame should come to the poor child [her daughter]—I say, Tummas, what would Mrs. Grundy say then? *Farmer Ashfield.* Dom Mrs. Grundy; what wou'd my poor wold heart zay? 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 170/2 What will Mrs. Grundy say? *a* 1845 HOOD *Open Question* i, Now, really, this appears the common case Of putting too much Sabbath into Sunday—But what is your opinion, Mrs. Grundy? 1857 LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics* (1874) 102 And many are afraid of God—And more of Mrs. Grundy. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 6/3 Without the smallest regard for the Grundy tribe in office or out of it. 1899 MISS BROUGHTON *Game & Candle* 129 You do not mean to imply .. that Mrs. Grundy is going to interpose between you and me?

Hence **Gru·ndified** *ppl. a.*, arranged according to the ideas of Mrs. Grundy; **Gru·ndyish** *a.*, prudish; **Gru·ndyism**, the principles of Mrs. Grundy, conventionalism; **Gru·ndyist, Gru·ndyite**, a stickler for propriety.

1836 *Backw. Canada* 270 Having shaken off the trammels of Grundyism, we laugh at .. those who voluntarily forge afresh and hug their chains. 1845 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 227 Us poor devils, whom the Grundyites would not only not remunerate, but kick out of society as barely respectable. 1883 'WANDERER' *Notes Caucasus* vi. 149 Unfit, in this Grundyish age, for print. 1889 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 June 282/1 Perhaps, after all, our rules were but a set of conventional observations; our system but a sort of grammatical grundyism. 1890 T. HARDY in *New Rev.* Jan. 19, Unreal and meretricious, but dear to the Grundyist and subscriber. 1893 LADY BURTON *Life R. F. Burton* II. 258 The usual small worries and Grundified conventions that form the cab-shafts of domestic life in civilization.

Grundyn, obs. Sc. pa. pple. of GRIND *v.*

Grundy-swallow, -swally, dial. variants of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[1]

Grune, obs. form of GROIN.

Grünerite (grū·nərəit). *Min.* [Named in German (*grünerit*) by Kenngott, 1853, after E. L. Grüner, who first described it: see -ITE.] A variety of hornblende, of silky lustre and brown colour, containing much iron.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 168 *Grünerite*, a pure iron augite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 234 Grünerite: Asbestiform or lamellar-fibrous.

Grunnleston, dial. form of GRINDLE STONE.

†Grunny, *v. Obs.* Variant of GROIN *v.*[1]

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 He beginþ to grochi betuene his teþ and grunny [Fr. *il comence a murmurer et gromeler*].

Grunsch, obs. form of GRUNCH *v.*

Grunsel, variant of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Grunsell, -sill, obs. f. GROUNDSEL *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Grunstane, Sc. form of GRINDSTONE.

†Grunstein. *Min. Obs.* Also 8 **grunsten.** [a. G. *grünstein* = Sw. *grönsten.*] = GREENSTONE 1. ? A mineral, compounded of siderite and mica. Also *attrib.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 343 Of the binary aggregates of the Granitic kind. M. Werner .. denotes only the aggregate of hornblende and felspar, or mica, by the name of Grunsten. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 7 Grunstein porphyry, the green porphyry of the ancients, and grunstein slate. *Ibid.* 12 The real grunstein of the Swedes is a mixture of siderite and mica, sometimes with particles of quartz.

Grunswel(l, obs. form of GROUNDSEL *sb.*[1]

Grunt (grʌnt), *sb.* [f. GRUNT *v.*]

1. The characteristic low gruff sound made by a hog; a similar sound uttered by other animals.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* x. 324 Swines snowts, swines bodies, tooke they, bristles, grunts. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 20 The Grunts of Bristled Boars. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. i. 95 Let me hear Their everlasting grunts and whines no more! 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. v, With a deprecatory grunt, the jackal again complied. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 68 What can ye expec' frae a pig but a grunt.

2. A similar sound, uttered by a human being; sometimes expressive of approbation, or the opposite. † In early use, a groan.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* x. 214 b, But he had not so sone dronke of Hercules cuppe, but that he gaue a grunte as thoughe he had bene striken to the harte. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep., Hypermnestra to Lynceus* 43 When .. round about I heard Of dying men the grunts. 1774–77 COOK *Voy. S. Pole*, etc. III. viii. II. 107 Two or three old men .. giving a kind of grunt, significant, as I thought, of approbation. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. iv, They raised the fallen watchman, who, after three or four grunts, began slowly to recover himself. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. viii. (1872) II. 16 The Britannic Majesty gave some grunt of acquiescence. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 453/1 He emitted only a sulky grunt.

transf. 1879 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* (1899) 162 [The geyser] gave a grunt and then threw up a little water.

3. A name for American fishes of the genus *Hæmulon* and allied species (as *Orthopristis chrysopterus*). So called from the noise they make when taken.

Apparently not connected with Du. *gront, grunt*, which is a shortened form of *grondel* GRUNDEL, and denotes a different fish (*Cyprinus gobio*).

1713 RAY *Synopsis Piscium* 96 The Gray Grunt. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 291 Gray-Grunt. It was taken at Old Harbour. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 *Perca marina capite striato.* The Grunt. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 69 The cobler-fish, the king-fish .. the grunt, and the flying gurnard. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 218 Grunt, pig-fish, and red-mouth, are the principal common names of the species of *Hæmulon* .. Another fish, also called grunt and pig-fish, is the *Orthopristis chrysopterus.* 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 176 Grunts that opened their wide mouths in audible protest.

b. An English fish, ? the perch.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi W.* 78 The pool in front Wherein the hil-stream trout are cast to wait The beatific vision, and the grunt Used at refectory, keeps its weedy state. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Grunt*, a fish, the perch.

Grunt (grʌnt), *v.* Forms: 1 **grunnettan,** 3, 5 **grunten,** 4–5 **grunte,** 5 **gronte, grunton,** 6 **grunte,** 6– **grunt.** *Pa. t.* 3 **gronte, grunte,** 4 **grunt(e,** 5– **grunted.** [OE. *grunnettan* (= OHG., mod.G. *grunzen*), freq. of *grunian* (cf. MHG. *grunnen*) to grunt, an echoic formation parallel with L. *grunnīre.*]

1. *intr.* Of a hog: To utter its characteristic low gruff sound. Also of other animals and of persons (with conscious allusion to the pig): To utter a sound resembling this.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) G. 173 *Grunnire*, grunnettan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4233 He vemde & grunte & stod aʒen as it were a strong bor. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxv. (1495) 820 The olde lyon resyth woodly on men and oonly gruntyth on wymmen, and resyth selde on chyldren but in grete hungre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 274 In that Desert ben many wylde men .. thei gronten, as Pygges. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1481 Eke your goddis arn not soo goode as swyn—Thei can noʒt grunten wnan hem eyleth ought. 1530 PALSGR. 576/2, I grunte, as a horse dothe whan he his spored. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 101 As the Hogge is still grunting, digging, and wrooting in the mucke, so [etc.]. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* VII. lxxxiii, Still did hunt .. In his deep trough for swill .. Gryll could but grunt. *a* 1740 TICKELL *Ep. to Gentl. Avignon* 104 Thy brinded boars may slumber undismay'd, Or grunt secure beneath the chestnut shade. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstrel* I. lvi, Sneak with the scoundrel fox, or grunt with glutton swine. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 365 Sleek unwieldly porkers were grunting in the repose and abundance of their pens. 1831 [see GRUNTER[1] 1 b]. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. 66 He told how an aged minister had been interrupted .. by a devil who was grunting behind him like a pig. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 192 Yaks grunted after the manner of their kind.

† b. To groan. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 388 For greefe of hur grim stroke grunt full many. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. ciii. 78 Many knyghts vpon bothe parties lay slayne & gruntynge vpon the erthe. 1535 W. MARSHALL tr. *Menandrinus' Def. Peace*, To Bk., Those persones, I waraunt, aswell pleased shall be all. As wood Rome shall grunte, at the rubbynge on the gall. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 77 Who would these Fardles beare To grunt and sweat vnder a weary life?

2. To utter a similar sound, expressive of discontent, dissent, effort, fatigue, etc.; to grumble, murmur.

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 104 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 341 The bodi grunte and gon to seye, Gost, thou hast the wrong i-wis. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* V. 21–6 The Phariseis, they grunte and murmour, and haue enuy at hym. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1156/1 Wherat Sir Henrie Benefield grunted, and was highlie offended. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 5 [Saul] grunts against himself because he [God] handles him nat after his own mind. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 230 Not *Priest-craft* and *Superstition*, not grunting and groaning, and looking surly, and sighing. 1804 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 114 Isaac grunting and lagging behind. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* II. ii, A pace or two behind came Chalse .. grunting hoarsely in his husky throat.

b. *trans.* To utter or express with a grunt; to breathe *out* with a grunt.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 331 A Bore .. there fell downe dead of a wound which they gave him, grunting out his last gaspe. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* xi, Learning, with his Greekish face, Grunts out some Latin ditty. 1787 — *Ded. G. Hamilton* 63 Grunt up a solemn lengthen'd groan. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Grunting their monotonous grumblings as they prowled about. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 100 He only grunted his gratitude.

†**3.** a. *trans.* To grind (the teeth). b. *intr.* To grind *with* the teeth. *Obs.* (Cf. GRIND, GRINT.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 2107 He grunte his teeth. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10470 Grucchynge, he grunte wyth hys teth. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 331 b/1 She .. lost her speche & foomyd atte mouth lyke a bore & grunted her teeth to gydre merueylously.

Gruntch, variant of GRUNCH *v.*

Grunter[1] (grʌ·ntəɹ). [f. GRUNT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. An animal or person that grunts; *esp.* a pig.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/2 Gruntare, *grunnitor.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Grunidor*, a grunter. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. (1652) F 3, Here's Grunter and Bleater, with Tib of the Butt'ry. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Grunter's gig*, a smoaked hog's face. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 248 Whose [the Gander's] nibbling warfare on the grunter's side, Is welcome pleasure to his bristly hide. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i, Collecting the refractory grunters. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 26. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 33 For how much shall I buy your little grunters of you? 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II. xii. 348 Jerome has no name for him but the 'grunter'.

b. (See quots.)

1831 YOUATT *Horse* x. 196 Every horse violently exercised on a full stomach, or when overloaded with fat, will grunt very much like a hog. But there are some horses who will at all times utter this sound, if suddenly touched with the whip or spur. They are called grunters, and should be avoided. 1888 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 553 If a horse when struck at or suddenly moved, emits, during expiration, a grunting sound, it is called a 'grunter'.

2. Used as a name for various fishes making a grunting noise; cf. GRUNT *sb.* 2.

1726 SHELVOCK *Voy. round World* 55 All their bays and creeks are well stock'd with mullets, large rays, grunters, cavallies, and drum-fish. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Grunter*, one of the popular names of the fish called by naturalists the Banded Drum.

3. *slang.* a. A shilling (? *obs.*) or a sixpence. b. A policeman.

a. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Grunter*, a shilling. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. iii. 267 One of the men .. had only taken three 'twelvers' and a 'grunter'.

b. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Grunters*, traps, officers of justice.

Grunter[2] (grʌ·ntəɹ). (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Grunter*, an iron rod bent like a hook, used by iron founders. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Gruntil(l, obs. form of GRUNTLE *sb.* and *v.*

Grunting (grʌ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRUNT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GRUNT; the uttering of a grunt; groaning.

13.. *Childh. Jesus* 378 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr* LXXIV. 332 Vn-to the owenne þane gane þay gaa, And thare-ine herde þay gronntynge grete [of pigs]. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 83 Mi modir for me suffride sorewe With gruntyngis gril & sisinge sare. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXII. 266 The crye of the enemyes .. noyse of trumpettys, and gruntynge of horsysse, approchyd and smote together. *c* 1560 VERON (*title*), A Fruteful treatise of predestination .. against the swynyshe gruntinge of the Epicures and Atheystes of oure time. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* 230 Nothing was heard but grunting and groning of people. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii, When she lies in, As now she's even upon the point of grunting, A lady lies not in like her [etc.]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 107 Pliny and divers since affirme, that Elephants are terrified, and make away upon the grunting of Swine. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 289 A peculiar cry, somewhat a mixture between the grunting of a hog, and the bellowing of a calf. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. ii. 40 For God's sake stop the grunting of those pigs! 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 215 But murmurings and gruntings broke idly against the old abbot's imperious will. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 80 With random gruntings of the violoncello.

† b. = GRINDING (of teeth). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xiii. 28 There schal be wepyng and gruntyng [1382 beting to gidere] of teeth.

Gru·nting, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That grunts.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purpl. Isl.* XI. xiii, There lie the grunting swine. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 786 Here Pluto pants for breath from out his cell And opens wide the grunting jaws of hell. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* (1709) 137 A lazy, an impatient and a grunting reader. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 101 To save his Money, and to be ridd of a grunting Companion. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliv, Like our harsh northern whistling, grunting guttural. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 123 A grunting hog, with a rope tied to his left leg. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 20 The odd, uncouth, grunting coo of the stock-dove was heard.

b. Special collocations: **†grunting-cheat** *slang*, a pig; **grunting-ox,** the yak, *Poëphagus grunniens* (*Cent. Dict.*); **grunting-peck** *slang*, pork.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 86 She hath a Cacling chete, a grunting chete, ruff Pecke, cassan, and popplarr of yarum. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* V. i, Or surprising a boor's ken for grunting-cheats. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Grunting-Peeck*, Pork. 1836 SMITH *Individual* (Farmer), 'The Thieves' Chaunt'. But dearer to me Sue's kisses far, Than Grunting Peck or other grub are.

Hence **Gru·ntingly** *adv.*, in a grunting manner.

1611 COTGR., *Murmurantement*, murmuringly, mutteringly, gruntingly. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 17 In earnest admiration of two pigs, which marched, gruntingly, towards him. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 415 James .. gruntingly breathed, and snufflingly said.

Gruntle (grʌ·nt'l), *sb. Sc.* Also 6–8 **gruntill,** 9 **grunkle.** [f. GRUNTLE *v.*]

1. The snout of a pig, or other animal.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2109 Heir is ane relict. The gruntill of Sanct Antonis sow, Quhilk buir his haly bell. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 235 Xiij grysis, off the quhilkis, thair wes ane a monstoure. It haid the gruntill thairof in the heich of the heed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 123 Slay out of hand a swyne that eites the corne, or wt the gruntle casting vp the tilet ground. 1824 J. TELFER in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 460/2

The stinkan brocke Shotte up hir gruntle to see. 1844 JACK *Hist. St. Monance* iv. 36 [The pig] presented its ominous grunkle full in his view.

b. *transf.* The face of a man, etc. (Cf. MUZZLE.)

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 127 The gallowis gaipis efter thy graceles gruntill. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xvii, May..gouts torment him inch by inch, Wha twists his gruntle wi' a glunch O' sour disdain, Out owre a glass o' whisky punch Wi' honest men. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 50 Some Papists said it was the Deil; Na, na; it was some better chiel; I ken his grunkle unca weil.

2. A little grunt; a subdued grunting sound.

1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 92 He threw a gruntle, hands did fold, [etc.]. *a* 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1807) 262 Can lintie's music be compar'd Wi' gruntles frae the City Guard? 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xix, Presently he hears a squeak, And then a grane and gruntle.

Gruntle (grʌ·ntl'), *v.* Also 5 gruntil. [f. GRUNT *v.* with dim. or frequentative ending -LE.]

1. *intr.* To utter a little or low grunt. Said of swine, occas. of other animals; *rarely* of persons. Const. *against*, *at*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 þai..spekez noȝt, bot gruntils as swyne duse. 15.. *Gyre-Carling* 20 in Laing *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 275 The Carling schup hir in ane sow, and is hir gaitis gane Gruntlyng our the Greik sie. 1603 DEKKER *Batchelars Banq.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 161 She .. seemes on a suddaine to awake from a sound sleepe, gruntling and nusling under the sheets. 1605 Z. JONES tr. *Loyer's Specters* 11 Shee growing enraged, made so filthy a noyse and gruntled so horribly against him. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii, So, so; the boars begin to gruntle at one another: set up your bristles now, o' both sides. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 134/2 An Elke, when he sendeth forth his Cry, gruntleth. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 338 By Circe's Charms To Swine transform'd, ran gruntling thro' the Groves. 1777 *Justification* 29 The tythe-pig gruntles in the vicar's ear. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To *Gruntle*, to grunt in a low or murmuring tone, as a sickly cow.

transf. 1793 BERESFORD in *Looker-on* (1794) II. No. 54. 313 Oft hearing the sow-gelder's horn .. Through the long street gruntling far.

2. To grumble, murmur, complain.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 166 It becomes us not to have our hearts here gruntling upon this earth. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 213 He cannot indure that we should gruntle against him with stubborne sullennesse. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., She does nothing but gruntle. 1876 'P. PYPER' *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* II. 138 There's some on 'em..is gruntling over it above a bit.

Hence **Gru·ntler** *rare*⁻¹, a grumbler.

1893 *Standard* 2 Sept. 3/2 If they were gruntlers, the chief gruntler was the Secretary of State for War.

Gruntling (grʌ·ntliŋ), *sb.* [i. GRUNT *v.* + -LING.] A little grunter, a young pig.

1686 *Bk. Boys & Girls* 32 (Halliw.) But come, my gruntling, when thou art full fed, Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 193/2 The good fruit for me, the mean for my slave, The worst you design my gruntlings shall have. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 90 The..gambols of a litter of sucking gruntlings. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 134 Calves, turkeys, and gruntlings, which had long been fattening for this solemn occasion.

Gruntling (grʌ·ntliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GRUNTLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb GRUNTLE.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 327 He vttereth a voice like the gruntling of a Swine. 1611 MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* v. i. Wks. 1885 IV. 130 The gruntling of five hundred hogs coming from Rumford market. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 55 Sae what wi' gruntlin', what wi' squealin', The causey-stanes were maist set reelin'. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 89 Don't make a hoggish gruntling as you drink. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 173 After a deal of adulatory complimentation .. for which they got nothing in return but rebuffs and gruntling.

Gruntling (grʌ·ntliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That gruntles.

15.. tr. *Martial* III. lviii. 158 (MS.) The gruntling swine follow the house-wife's feete. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 156 The gruntling clamour or cry of hogs. 1679 EARL ROCHESTER *Epigr. Ld. All-pride* 12 in *Roxb. Ballads* (1883) IV. 567 So Swine for nasty meat to dunghills run, And toss their gruntling Snouts up when they've done. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xii. 86 Nothing loath to get away from gruntling horror on the hill-top.

†Gru·nyie. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 grounye, grunȝe, 7 grunzie, 8–9 grunzie. Variant of GROIN *sb.*¹, snout.

1500 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 123 Fy skolderit skyn, thou art bot skyre and skrumple; For he that rostit Lawarance had thy grunȝe. 1552 HULOET, Grystle or grounye of a Swyne, *probossis*. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 92 Ȝe grunche not at hir grunȝe. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 88 Ȝour gryses grunȝie is gracelesse and gowked. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv, Willie's wife is nae sae trig, She dights her grunzie wi' a hushion. 1892 AINSLIE *Pilgr. Land of Burns* 182 What .. Should been a Christian face, I vow, It kyth'd the grunzie o' a Jew!

Gruper, variant of GROUPER.

‖ **Gru·ppo.** *Obs.* Also in anglicized form **grup(p.** [It.: see GROUP.] = GROUP I, I b.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. (ed. 7) 38 Those excellent Graces and Ornaments .. which we call Trills, Grupps. *Ibid.* 47 The Trill and the Grup. *Ibid.*, Gruppo or Double Relish. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.*, Expl. Terms, *Gruppo* is a Knot of Figures together, either in the middle or sides of a piece of Painting. Carache would not allow above three Gruppos .. for any Piece. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 159/2 Trills and Gruppo's.

†Gru·re (*ü*). *Obs.* [OE. *gryre* (= OS. *gruri*), f. *grus-*, wk. root of *grēosan* to frighten.] Fright, terror; something frightful, fearful agony.

Beowulf (Z.) 1282 Wæs se gryre læssa. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvii[i]. (1890) 364 In ðæm tunum..þa ðe..oðrum on gryre wæron to neosienne. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 489 (Gr.) He manegum ȝesceod ȝyllende gryre. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1968 Þat alle þat hit bihaldeð schulen grure habben. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Greden ai, & granen, iþe eche grure of helle. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich bide þe..bi his deaðfule grure, and bi his blodie swote.

†Gru·reful, *a.* [f. prec. + -FUL.] Awful, terrible. Hence **†Gru·refulliche** *adv.*, terribly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 Þet grisliche word & grureful ouer alle, 'Ite maledicti in ignem eternum'. *Ibid.* 320 Hu grurefulliche God sulf preateð þe þuruh Naum þe prophete. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 271 Hwuch of ham [deueles] swa is lest laðeliche and grureful?

†Gruse, gru·sel, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 3 gruselien. [Cf. Du. *gruizen*, *gruizelen*, LG. *grüsen grüsseln*, Sc. dial. *gruse*, *gruzzle*, Eng. dial. *grouze*.] *trans.* To munch.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Bitweonen mele ne gruselie [*MS. T.* gruse] ȝe nout nouðer frut, ne oðerhwat.

Grush, grushie (grʊʃ, grʊ·ʃi), *a. Sc.* Healthy, thriving.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 112 The dearest comfort o' their lives, Their grushie weans an' faithfu' wives. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 91 (Jam.) An' treads the vale o' humble life Wi' five grush bairnies an' a wife. 1879 R. ADAMSON *Lays Leisure Hours* 89 Grushy growing weeds.

Grush (grʊʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also 5 gross(h)e, grusshe, 9 gruss. [variant of CRUSH.] *trans.* To crush; † to make a deep wound in; to gash. Also † *intr.* for *refl.* To crumble; so **Gru·shing** *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9482 He..Gird þurgh þe gret vayne, grusshet the necke. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 59 Al chalk or grauel grosshyng in thyn honde. *Ibid.* 357 Grossing grauel finest wol be fonde [L. *quæ compressa manu edit stridores*]. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 173 To gruss him down intill a graff. 1871 WADDELL *Scot. Ps.* lviii. 6 Grush the lang teeth o' the lyouns, O Lord.

Grusle, obs. form of GRISTLE.

†Gru·snen, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **grus-*; see GRURE.] *intr.* To cry out with fright.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 481 Caim unwarde it [arwe] under-feng, Grusnede, and strekede, and starf wið-ðan.

Grusome, obs. form of GRUESOME.

Gruss, variant of GRUSH *v.*

Grustlye, obs. form of GRISTLY.

†Grutch, *sb. Obs.* [f. GRUTCH *v.*]

1. Complaint; = GRUDGE *sb.* 1.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2408 I wold have .. outid all yeur chaffare without[en] gruch or groun. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 157 They that opteyne nat that they desire shal have thanne litel coloure of grucche, considryng that they lak it by the discrecioun of þe kynges counseil. 1553 *Primer, Prayer in Adversity* V ij b, That I maye without murmur or grutch paciently beare this thy fatherly chastisement. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxix, At last I spake wyth murmuryng grutch.

2. = GRUDGE *sb.* 2.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 62 Sinne alway threatneth vnto the doer payne And grutche of conscience.

3. = GRUDGE *sb.* 3.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 47 Quenchyng the good opinion and loue that all men had toward me, and changeyng it to a fervent grutche and hatred. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius this Isle* 542 Would you Looke Vpon that Splendour with or frowne or grutch? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 357 Foes..To whom he bore so fell a grutch He ne'er gave quarter to any such. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 8 So hard it is, where an old Grutch is, To get out of a Woman's Clutches.

4. The condition of a thing which is refused or given grudgingly; want, lack, scarcity. *rare*⁻¹.

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro & bro. Bat* II. 197 Too much is worse than grutch: it is the frugal use of pleasure that gives us pleasure.

Grutch (grʊtʃ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: α. 3 gruce, 3–4 gruchche, 3–5 gruccne, 3–6 gruche, 4 grochi, grouche, grochge, 4–5 groche, grocche, grochche, 4–6 grutche, 5 gruch, grosschen, 5–6 grotche, grudche, 6 *Sc.* gruich, 6– grutch. *Pa. t.* 3–6 gruched, etc., 6– grutched; also 4 gruȝt, 5 growht. β. 4 grychche, 5 gre(t)che, grychge, gricche, grych. *Pa. t.* 4–5 gricched, etc.; also 5 griht, gright. γ. 5 gurche. (See also GRUDGE *v.*) [a. OF. *groucier*, *grouchier*, *grocier*, *grocher*, *grucer*, *gruchier*, to murmur, grumble (whence med.L. *groussare*), of unknown origin.]

1. *intr.* To murmur, complain, repine; = GRUDGE *v.* 1.

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Ne wrekie ȝe nout ou seluen, ne ne gruccne ȝe nout. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 34 Hedden here euerich ane peny: þo wenden hi more habbe: þo gruchchede hi a-menges hem. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1084 Ȝyf..þou wylt nat bleþly þarto By þy wyl, but euer gruchande [F. *groinant*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 He beginþ to grochi betuene his teþ and grunny. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 137 He made places of socour for pore men, forto sese þe peple þat grucched [*v. rr.* grochgede, grutchyde] for þe oponynge of þe sepulcre. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 91 If he grucche, he shal pay ij⁴. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 57 The People grucched, for thei fownden no thing to drynke. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1060 Shuldest thow grucche and thyne annoye bewepe? *c* 1460 *Emare* 669 And ever she lay and growht. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 104 Whethere that he will saue or spyll, I shall not gruch in no degre. 1532 *Dial. Laws Eng.* II. xlviii. (1638) 152 The appellants would grutch and think them [the Judges] partiall. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 94 Rough handed Surgeons make the patient grutch. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 34 Both did at their second sister grutch And inly grieve. 1624 QUARLES *Job* VII. med. xlvi, If we receive for one halfe day, as much As they that toyle till Evening, shall we grutch? 1647 CRASHAW *Music's Duel* 91 They seem to grutch And murmur in a buzzing din. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. iii. (1692) 100 To be Stewards of our External Substance for the Good of Mankind..not Grutching.

β. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2537 Syr Gawayne was grevede, and grychgide [*printed* grythgide] fulle sore. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 10 Þei haue peyne, & sone & ligtly gretehin [*v. r.* gruccheth].

b. Const. *against*, *with*; *of*, *at*.

α. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 275 Azaines al þe woh and te scharne | at tu þoledest..neauer ne opnedes ti muð to gruechen azaines. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3493 Hyt ys grete pryde Grucchyng wyþ God. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 7 His peple shal be saued, algif preestis grutchen þere agen. 1382 — *John* vi. 41 Jewis grucchiden of him, for he hadde seyd, I am breed that cam doun fro heuene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 84, I grucche sore Of some thinges that she doth. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 33 The whiche..shul causen him, more and more to grucche with chastising. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. iii, His gouernance .. is to the people more tollerable, and they therwith the lasse grutch. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par., Matt.* xxvi. 116 [They] murmured and grutched at the costes and expenses. 1549 62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* cvi. 16 At Moses they did grutch. 1595 HUNNIS *Joseph* 2 In all thinges that he saide or did against him sore they grutch. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 33 Can we grutch at any kind of service.. when the Son of God was put to the hardest tasks?

β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9367 Toax, the tore kyng .. Gright with the gret & agayne stode. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xli, Gawayne greches [*Ireland MS.* grechut] þerwith, and gremed ful sare.

c. with *clause*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 359 Grutche we not þat many men þenken ful hevy wiþ þis sentence. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *To Chas. I & Q. Mary Epigr. Consol.*, Do not grutch That the Almighty's Will to you is such. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. v. § 21 Grutching much, that K. Henry the substance, and more, that Cromwell, His shadow, should assume so high a Title to himself.

d. said of the conscience. (Cf. GRUDGE *v.* 5.)

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 59 The conscyence alwaye prycketh and grutcheth ayenst synnes euyl commytted.

2. *trans.* To be reluctant to give or allow (something); to begrudge; = GRUDGE *v.* 2. (The quots. in brackets may be *intr.*)

[1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 770 Whebur þei graunte hit or gruche þei greuen ȝou ofte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 123 Gyff his ȝhemar ought gruchys [*ed.* 1616 grunches]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6465 If that prelats grucchen it.] *c* 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 246 What unkyndly gost Shuld greve that God grucchede nouȝt? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 77 The nedis nocht to gruich [*ed.* 1553 grudche], in tyme to cum, The gnawing of ȝour tabillis every crum. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* I. v. Juvenilia (1633) 34 Foes I have some, whose lives I do not grutch. 1672 CROWNE *Chas. VIII*, v. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 201 Grutch not the love thy widow to him bears. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix. 150 Who grutches pains that have their deliverance in view?

absol. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 810 Pay hym graunted to go & grugt no lenger.

b. with *infinitive object*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cosme & Damyane* 107 Gyf þai gruchit to do sa. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9315 If he gright with the grekes to graunt hom his helpe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 243 He grucchis nouȝt to graunte his gilte. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. v. (Arb.) 67 At my first sending to come ye neuer grutch. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 219 Who would grutch to spend his Bloud in His Honour's Cause? *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiii. 191 One would think, that a man of sense should grutch to lend his ears..to such putid stuff.

c. Const. *dat.* or *to*.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13263 Þair heling groched he þam noght. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1347 Þay gruchen him his grace to gremen his hert. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9956 Neuer the grete for to grutche .. All his lust & his lykyng. 1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) A ij b, Why grutche they phisicke to come forth in Englishe. 1626 MIDDLETON *Anyth. Quiet Life* IV. i. 130 The angry woman, methought, grutched us our victuals. 1677 CROWNE *1st Pt. Destr. Jerusalem* Ded., I am sure they will not grutch you the few flowers that a poor poet brings to strew in your way. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. ii, S'heart, an you grutch me your liquor, make a bill.

β. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7072 Hit shalbe gricchit hym þat grace in his grete nede. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* ii. 392 Gright they bene that grace. *Ibid.* 397 Against mankinde .. To whom grace cleane is gright.

absol. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 6 Lose them [the asses] bringe them heither anon Yf anye man gryche you as you gone..Saye that I will ride therone.

3. *intr.* (app.) To be stinted. *rare*⁻¹.

c 1530 *Interl. Beauties Women* A iv, But for ye shall not dispayr I assure you No labour nor dylygens in me shall gruch.

4. To make a jarring or grating sound.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 70 b, They..grutched with theyr tethe for angre. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 54 Still grutching like vnto the frogges sounde.

†Gru·tcher. *Obs.* [f. GRUTCH *v.* + -ER¹.] A murmurer, grumbler, complainer.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Heo is a grucchid [*MS. T.* grucchere], & ful itowen. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* v. 17 To the priue grucchere .. hate, and enemyte, and strife. — *Jude* 16 Thes ben grucchers pleynynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 217/2 Grutchare (*MS. K.* gruchar), *murmurator*, *murmuratrix*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 160/2 A Grucher (*MS. A.* Grochere), *murmurator*, *susurro*.

Grutching (grʊ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: see GRUTCH *v.* [f. GRUTCH *v.*

+ -ING[1].] The action of the verb GRUTCH; murmuring, complaining; murmur, complaint, reluctance.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Grucchunge of bitter & of sur heorte is him surre & bitture. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3332 Quad moyses,..' Ille gruching is 3u for-bead'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 53 What grayþed me þe grychchyng bot graine more seche? 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 Of grochinge, þet is of him þet ne dar nazt ansuerie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 9 He hym levit with a gruching. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 188 Amonestynge recewe thou gladly, and reprowynge wythout wrath or gurchynge. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Merlin* 476 (Kölbing) Loke thow love.. thy neyghbour with owten grochcheng. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 144 Wyth grutchynge they gyue an halfe peny or a peny unto Ihesu cryst. 1645 *Arraignm. Persecution* 4 It divideth their Powers one against another, and in themselves occasioneth murmurings, grutchings, and repinings. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 432 There being no Grutching, Envying or Contention amongst them. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* II. 17 Scylla hath words, but words well-stored with grutching. 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* (1895) 241 The rest is grunting and grutching.

b. of the conscience. *rare*—[1].
c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 25 Grucching of conscience & dispersion of herte.

† c. = GRUDGING *vbl. sb.* 2.
1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Met.* (near end), Or from any Gowtes least grutching. Blesse the Sov'raigne, and his touching.

† **Gru·tching,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. GRUTCH *v.* + -ING[2].] Grumbling, complaining; reluctant.
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 (MS. C.) Ha is grucinde and dangerus, and aruеð forto paiȝen. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1076 He gapede, he groned faste, with grucchande latez. 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 6 Many ther be that ben Impacyent & grutchynge. *c* 1520 *Mayd Emlyn* 183 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 89 She answered hym With wordes grotchynge. 1712 *Spect.* No. 292 P 4 A grutching uncommunicative Disposition.

Hence † **Gru·tchingly** *adv.*
1340 *Ayenb.* 193 More likeþ..to god an alfpeny þet a poure yef þ gledliche .. þanne a riche man yeaue an hondred marc grochindeliche and mid zorȝe of herte. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xii. 19 Many thingus grucchendeli whistrende [Vulg. *multa susurrans*]. *c* 1400 *Trojan War* II. 1641 in Horstm. *Barbour's Leg.* II. 275/1 Thaime grauntede wes Half gruchandly.

Grutnol, variant of GROUTNOLL *Obs.*

Gruve, -er, obs. and dial. ff. GROOVE, -ER.

Gruwe, obs. form of GROW.

‖ **Gruyère** (gruyĕ·ɪ; Fr. grüyēr). [The name of a town in Switzerland, used *attrib.* in 'Gruyère cheese', also with omission of 'cheese'.] A cheese made of cows' milk, of firm consistence, containing numerous cavities.
1826 SCOTT *Diary* 14 June in *Lockhart*, Bought a little bit of Gruyère cheese, instead of our dame's choke-dog concern. 1845 GRESLEY *Frank's First Trip* 210 You must manage to eat gruyère with your dessert on this side the Channel. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. iv. 130 Gruyère and celery. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 206 The brain tissue may contain cavities which have been aptly compared with those met with in Gruyère cheese.

Gruyn, obs. form of GROIN *sb.*[1], snout.

Gruze, variant of GROOSE *v. Sc.*, to shiver.

Grw, Grwge, obs. forms of GROW, GRUDGE.

† **Gry,** *sb. Obs.* [a. L. *gry* (in Plautus *Most.* I. iii. 67 where recent edd. have γρῦ), a. Gr. γρῦ occurring in the phrase οὐδὲ γρῦ, and explained by the lexicographers as meaning (1) the grunt of a pig, (2) the dirt under the nail; hence the veriest trifle.] The smallest unit in Locke's proposed decimal system of linear measurement, being the tenth of a line, the hundredth of an inch, and the thousandth of a ('philosophical') foot.
[1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 148 To this you ne gry; you loue to euade, not to answere.] 1679 LOCKE *Let. to Boyle* B.'s Wks. 1772 VI. 541 The longest .. was three inches and nine grys long, and one inch seven lines in girt. 1690 — *Hum. Underst.* IV. x. § 10 A Globe, Cube, Cone, Prism, Cylinder, &c., whose Diameters are but 100000oth part of a Gry. 1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) To Rdr. xiv, The work has every fault which must convict it..but which will leave it not the ninety-ninth part of a gry the worse.

† **Gry,** *v. Obs.*—[1] *intr.* ? To rage, roar.
1594 CAREW *Tasso* ii. (1881) 34 The hearing this doth force the Tyrant gry, With threatfull sound.

Gry-: see GRI-.

Gryce, var. GRIS, fur, *Obs.*; var. GRICE[1].

Grychche, grycche, -chge, obs. ff. GRUTCH *v.*

Gryderne, -eyorn, etc., obs. ff. GRIDIRON.

† **Grye,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? related to GRUE *v.*[1]] *intr.* ? To shudder, feel horror.
13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2370 So agreued for greme he gryed with-inne.

Gryesy, variant of GRISY *a. Obs.*

Gryethe, obs. variant of GRITH *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Gryf, obs. form of GRAFF.

† **Gryfely,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? Shortening of *grufeling,* GROVELING.] Prone, groveling.
a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2912 Ouer the sadylle downe he wente, And gryfely gronyd vpon the ground.

[**Gryff.** Perh. a misprint for *grylt,* GRIT *sb.*3
1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 312 Tarentinus [saith] that the Sea-fish called Gryff, or Grample, doth greedily devour them [worms].]

Gryffar(e, Gryffe, obs. ff. GRAFFER, GRAFF.

Gryft, obs. form of GRAFT *sb.*[1]

Gryght(e, obs. variant of GRITH *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Grygynge, obs. form of GREKING, dawn.

Gryht, obs. form of GRITH.

Gryis, Sc. var. GRISE *v. Obs.*

Gryking, obs. form of GREKING, dawn.

† **Grylle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *grillus* a cricket or grasshopper, a. Gr. γρύλλος.] A cricket.
1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 Baskets full of gressehoppers, grylles, crabbes or crefysshes..all well dryed and salted.

Gryllotalpa (grilǒtæ·lpă). Also 8 **grillatalpa.** [f. L. *gryllo-,* comb. f. of *gryllus* a cricket + *talpa* a mole.] The mole-cricket.
[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Grillo-talpa.*] 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* III. 167 Bats shriek'd, and grillatalpas join'd the sound. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro & bro. Bat* II. 325 His clothes were full of beetles, bats, lizards, grylliotalpas and scolopendras that crawled all over him.

Gryn, obs. variant of GROIN *sb.*[1], snout.

Grynd(e, obs. form of GRIND *v.*[1], GROIN *sb.*[2]

Gryne, obs. form of GREEN, GROIN *sb.*[2]

Grypanian (gripē·niăn), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *grypani-um* (*rostrum*), a. Gr. γρῡπάνιος bowed by age, f. γρῡπός curved.] (See quot.)
1879 R. B. SHARPE *Brit. Mus. Catal. Birds* IV. 6 Bill notched or grypanian (Illiger), i. e. with the culmen nearly straight, bent at the end in an arched curve, acuminate, generally incised at the sides.

Grype: see GRIPE.

Grypesheye, variant of GRIPE'S EGG *Obs.*

† **Gryph(e.** *Obs.* Also 6 **griph(e.** [A perversion of GRIPE, after L. *grȳphus*: see GRIFFIN.]
1. A griffin.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lii. (1495) 571 Gryphes kepe this stone [Iaspis] as they done Smaragdus. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. x. 576 Gryphys [*v. r.* grypis] gret nerhande thaim ar And dragownys. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. Ep. Ded. 154 a, What strange .. conflictes doth..desire of golde raise vp betweene the people Arimaspi and the Gryphes?
2. A vulture. Also *fig.*
1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 81/1 The griph with talen, the dog with his tooth. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 197 They did eate a Griphe in potage, and a Goose in pickle. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XI. xiii. (1886) 162 Plinie reporteth that griphes flie alwaies to the place of slaughter. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 43/1 Argent three griphs or geires gules crowned gold: this griph or geire is a kind of an eagle.

Gryphen, -in: see GRIFFIN[1].

Gryphite (gri·fəit). *Min.* [ad. mod.L. *grȳphītes,* f. L. *grȳph-us*: see GRIFFIN + -ITE.] A fossil oyster-shell of the genus *Gryphæa.* (Cf. CROWSTONE.)
[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Gryphites,* in natural history, the name of a very common fossile shell.] 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 81 It [Compact Limestone] frequently abounds with impressions or petrifactions of..pectinites, gryphites, mytulites, &c. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 481 Gryphites..enter into the composition of the singular calcareous chain of the Pyrenees. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ix. 327 A fine section of Lower Lias, with numerous gryphites and other characteristic fossils.
attrib. 1833 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (1865) 415 The name of Gryphite limestone has sometimes been applied to the lias.

Gryphon, -esque: see GRIFFIN, -ESQUE.

Gryppeshey, variant of GRIPE'S EGG *Obs.*

Grys, obs. var. GRICE[1]; var. GRIS *sb.* and *a.*

† **Gry·sande,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. GRISE grey; cf. OF. *grisan,* med.L. *grisengus.*] Greyish.
a 1400 *Burgh Laws* xlii. (*Sc. Stat.* I.), Þe clathing sall be of a hew grysande or quhyte [L. Vestimentum sit unius coloris scilicet grisii vel albi].

Grysbok (grəi·sbǫk). Also 9 **greisbok.** [ad. Du. *grijsbok,* f. *grijs* GREY + *bok* BUCK.] A small grey South African antelope (*Antilope melanotis*).
1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 224 The grys-bok is of a greyish colour, with black ears, and a large black spot round the eyes. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 643 The Grysbok..is a native of Southern Africa [etc.]. 1885 W. GRESWELL in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 280/1 The little greisbok that has continually been nibbling his vines. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 39 The Bushbucks..Grysbuck (*Nanotragus melanotis*) are small antelopes, which [etc.].

Grysсysme, obs. form of GRÆCISM.

Gryse, obs. var. GRECE, GRICE[1]; var. GRIS, GRISE *Obs.*

Gryselich(e, -lyche, -ly(e, obs. ff. GRISLY.

Gryselle, obs. form of GRIZZLE.

Grysie, variant of GRISY *a. Obs.*

† **Gry·somyle, gry·smolle.** *Obs.* [ad. OF. *grisomole,* also *crisomole, -mile,* ad. L. *chrȳsomēlum,* a. Gr. χρῡσόμηλον, f. χρῡσός gold + μῆλον apple.] Some gold-coloured fruit; the Greek name seems to mean either an apricot or a quince.
c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 70 The same graffyng may be understond of an grysmolle tre; that is better than a peche. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) C vij, Oyle of grysomyle taketh alwaye all impedimentes of the tonge.

Grysope, variant of GRASSHOP *Obs.*

Gryt, Gryt-, Sc. ff. GREAT, GREAT-.

† **G-sol-re-ut.** *Mus. Obs.* The note G, sung to the syllable *sol, re,* or *ut,* according as it occurred in one or other of the hexachords to which it belonged; the upper G of the bass.
c 1325 *Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Qwan ilke note til other lepes and makes hem a-sawt, That we calles a moyson in gesolreuteȝ en hawt. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 1837 The hoost made an hidouse cry, in gesolreut the haut. 1596 *Pathw. to Mus.* A iv b, Note also that what is vnder G *sol re vt,* the same is vnder *Gamma-vt,* and what is aboue E *la mi,* the same is aboue ee *la.* 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 32 The tuning of the lesser Psalmes out of Csolfaut, and of the greater out of Gsolreut, is this. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 112 For the Tuning of your Violin .. the Bass or fourth string is called G sol re ut.

Guaba, obs. form of GUAVA.

‖ **Guaca** (gwā·kă). [Quichua *huaca*; according to Tschudi *Kechua-Wb.* (1853) a vague term for any object of religious reverence.] A general term for objects connected with the religious worship of the Incas, as idols, temples, grave-mounds, etc.
1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. ii. 332 In this first kind of idolatry [worship of natural objects] they have exceeded in Peru, and they properly cal it *Guaca. Ibid.* v. v. 340 They shewd me..a little hill or great mount of sand, which was the chiefe Idoll or *Guaca* of the Antients. *Ibid.* v. xii. 359 In every Province of Peru, there was one principall *Guaca,* or house of adoration. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 878 This Guaca (so they called their Idols and Temples) was Generall to all the Indians of Peru. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* Pref. 8 In their Guaca's (the Indian Word for Sepulchre) .. they always buried great quantities of Gold. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VII. 321 The Guacas, or mounds of earth, with which they covered the bodies of the dead.

‖ **Guacharo** (gwa·tʃăro). [Sp. *guácharo,* of S. Amer. origin.] A nocturnal bird, *Steatornis caripensis,* of South America and Trinidad, valued for its oil; the oil-bird. Also *attrib.*
1830 W. COOLEY *Marit. & Inland Discov.* (1846) III. v. xvii. 252 The Guacharo is of the size of our fowls, of a dark bluish grey plumage, and resembling in its manners both the goat-sucker and the alpine crow. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 462/1 The use of the Guacharo oil is very antient. *Ibid.* 462/2 [Among the Indians] 'to go and join the Guacharoes' means to rejoin their fathers—in short, to die. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 395 The hard, indigestible seeds swallowed by the Guacharo are found in quantities on the floor and the ledges of the caverns it frequents.

Guacho, incorrect spelling of GAUCHO.

‖ **Guaco** (gwā·ko). [Sp.-American.] The name given in tropical America to *Mikania Guaco, Aristolochia anguicida,* and other plants used as an antidote to snake-bites. Also, the medicinal substance obtained from the plant. Hence **Gua·conize** *v. trans.*, to treat with guaco.
1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 301 *note,* The guaco, a vegetable matter employed in South America as an antidote for the bite of serpents, has been strongly recommended as an antidote for hydrophobia. 1853 SEEMAN in *Hooker's Jrnl. Bot.* V. 76 Remarks on Guaco-plants. ..The natives informed him that they had 'guaconized' themselves, *i.e.* taken Guaco.

Guacum, obs. form of GUAIACUM.

Guadalcazarite (gwadălkæ·zărəit). *Min.* [f. *Guadalcazar,* a town in Mexico, + -ITE. (It was named first *Guadalcazite* by Adam in 1869.)] Sulphide of mercury containing a little zinc.
1875 DANA *Min.* App. ii. 25 Guadalcazarite.

Guag (gwæg). *Mining.* [Cornish; = Welsh *gwag* empty, cogn. w. L. *vacuus.*] A Cornish term for: An old working.
1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 322 Tinners holeing into a place which has been wrought before, call it 'Holeing in Guag'. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Cornwall Terms, Guag,* a place that has been wrought before for tin.

Guage, obs. form of GAGE, variant of GAUGE.

Guaiac (gwai·ăk). Also 7 **guajack, guaic,** 9 **guiac.** [ad. mod.L. GUAIAC-UM. Cf. F. *gaïac, gayac* (1532 Rabelais).] = GUAIACUM 2, 3.
1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. (1559) 5 The barke of Lignum Sanctum called Guaiac. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxix. 288 The wood of Guayac, which they call *Lignum sanctum,* or Indian wood..is as heavie as yron. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xi. 81 The decoction of guajack is good, used in stead of ordinarie drink. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 22 Medicinal Drugs, as..Gum Guaic. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The wood guaiac is extremely hard and heavy. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 188 The wood of guaiacum is inodorous. .. The resin, or guaiac, has a fragrant odour, with scarcely any taste. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 538 Guaiac, as an emmenagogue, is much less stimulating than cantharides.

b. *attrib.*, as *guaiac-resin, -tree, -wood.*
1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The guaiac-tree is of the height of our walnut-tree. 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 504, I had some guaiac wood. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 463/2 Genuine guaiac-wood is destitute of smell, but if rubbed, and still more if set on fire, it evolves an agreeable aromatic odour. *Ibid.,* Guaiac resin exudes spontaneously, or in consequence of incisions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 730 A pastil containing 2 grs. of guaiac resin, &c.

Guaiacene (gwai·ăsēn). *Chem.* [f. GUAIAC(UM + -ENE. Cf. F. *gaïacène.*] A light colourless oil, obtained by the dry distillation of guaiacum resin.
1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 945. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Guaiacic (gwaiæ·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. GUAIAC(UM + -IC. Cf. F. *gaïacique.*] *Guaiacic acid,* $C_6H_8O_3$, a substance obtained by Thierry from guaiacum resin and wood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Guaiacic acid.*

Guaiacin (gwai·ăsin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. GUAIAC(UM + -IN.] A non-nitrogenous vegetable principle discovered in the wood and bark of the *Guaiacum officinale,* having a sharp acrid taste.
An earlier word *guaiacine* occurs in Timme's *Quersitanus*

1. xiii. kjb (1605), where 'salt of guaiacine' renders the L. *sal guaiacinus* (app. = GUAIACUM 2).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 137 All the Guaiacums .. contain a particular matter often designated as resin .. but which is now considered a distinct substance, called Guaiacine. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 423 Landerer asserts that he has found in it a peculiar crystallizable substance which he calls guaiacin.

Guaiacol (gwaɪ·ăkɒl). *Chem.* [f. GUAIAC(UM + -OL.] A phenol contained in wood tar, and also obtained in the dry distillation of guaiacum resin.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 946 *Guaiacol*, .. Produced, together with guaiacene and pyroguaiacin, by the dry distillation of guaiac resin. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 45 Among the tar derivatives [may be specially mentioned] creosote and guaiacol.

‖ Guaiacum (gwaɪ·ăkŏm). Forms: 6 guaicum, guiacan, 6–7 guaiacan, 7 guacum, gwacum, gwakin, 7–8 guajacum, 6– guiacum, guaiacum. [mod.L., ad. Sp. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, of native Haytian origin.]

1. A genus of trees and shrubs (N.O. *Zygophyllaceæ*), native to the West Indies and the warmer parts of America; a tree of this genus, esp. *Guaiacum officinale* and *G. sanctum*.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 40 The wood of Guiacum, otherwyse called *Lignum Sanctum*, wherewith dyuerse diseases are healed by the order of the newe dyete. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 456 Some Hot Trees, as Turpentine, Mastick-Tree, Guaicum, Iuniper, &c. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 66 Guaiacum .. is a Tree the Size of a common Walnut Tree. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 90 The guiacum, or *lignum vitæ*, is found here. The bark is white and gummy, the leaves winged, the blossoms of a beautiful violet colour, and the berries are used as bitters.

2. The hard and heavy brownish-green wood of *G. officinale* and *G. sanctum*, used in medicine; lignum vitæ.

1533 T. PAYNELL tr. *Hutten's De Morbo Gall.* vi. 11 Yet hath this woode Guaiacum alwayes bene there vsed. 1580 FRAMPTON tr. *Monardes* 10 b, The Guiacan that is called the wood of the Indias. 1672 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 423 The Oak; the salt expells Urine and gravel; the wood is of like use as Guajacum. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 47 Guaiacum, and other medicinal woods. 1876 ELLEN FREWER tr. *Y. Verne's Adv. 3 Eng. & 3 Russians* iii. 32 They had laid in a good stock of ebony and guaiacum.

3. A resin obtained from the tree; also, the drug prepared from it. Also *gum guaiacum*.

1553 in Lodge *Illustr. Brit. Hist.* (1791) I. xxii. 165 He told me that his Ma^tie taketh Guaiacum, & is far better now than he was a xii dayes sins. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, Ne yet, of guacum one small stick, sir, Nor Raymond Lollies great elixir. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. i. Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 188 His Afflicted female .. feeds him with beds of guacum For his salad, and pulp of salsa for His bread. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. App. 386 Some of our eminentist English Doctors .. have not scrupled of late years to use the strong and fetid chymical oyles of Amber and Guajacum. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 12 Thousand Quintals of Cakau of Caracas and Gwakin. 1741 *Compl. Family-Piece* I. i. 20 Take Gum-Guaiacum 1 Ounce. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 47 Oils of guajacum, box, &c. .. are found heavier than water. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 199 The guaiacum, sarsaparilla, [etc.] .. have all been supposed to be useful in the cure of s rophula.

4. *attrib.*, as *guaiacum-bark*, *-lozenge*, *-potion*, *-resin*, *-test*, *-tree*, *-wood*.

1596 BURROUGH *Meth. Phisick* (ed. 3) 375 The guaiacum potion is wont sometimes to worke that effect. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 65 The Boxe, the Oake, Guaiacan Tree, and such like. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 40 Guiacum Bark. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 31 The guaiacum test of Dr. Day. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 599 Guaiacum lozenges.

Guall, Guam, obs. forms of GALL *v.*[1] YAM.

Guan (gwān). Also 8 quan, 9 guam. [prob. a native name.] One of a family or subfamily (*Pelopinæ*, Newton) of gallinaceous birds of South America, allied to the curassows.

1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist.* I. 13 The Quan or Guan, so called in the West Indies. .is a little bigger than a common Hen. 1827 O. W. ROBERTS *Centr. Amer.* 228 He fired at three guams, each as large as a turkey-cock. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 444 Large birds, a guan (*pava de monte*) for instance, or a curassao (*alector*), when wounded in the thigh, die in two or three minutes. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 645 The Cracidæ or curassows and guans, with fifty-three species.

Guana (gwā·nă). Forms: 7 guiana, 7–9 guano, 8 gauna, gwana, 9 *Austral.* go(h)anna, 7– guana; also (*anglicized*) 7 gwane, gwayn, 8 guane. [variant of IGUANA.]

1. The IGUANA, a large arboreal lizard of the West Indies and South America.

1607 G. PERCY in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. 1686 We also killed Guanas, in fashion of a Serpent, & speckled like a Toade vnder the belly. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. i. 42 With a lothsome beast like a Crocodil, called a Gwayn .. we daily feasted. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 267 The animals we met with on shore [at Chequetan] were principally guanos, with which the country abounds, and which are by some reckoned delicious food. 1763 W. ROBINSON in W. Roberts *Nat. Hist. Florida* 100 [List of animals] The guane. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 63 The guana is of various colours; but most commonly it is either brown, green, or blue. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 287 Look at these two guanas chasing each other up that tree.

2. *Colonial.* Any large lizard, e.g. *Sphenodon punctatum* (*Hatteria punctata*) of New Zealand.

1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* viii. 285 Among other reptiles were found some brown guanoes. 1864 J. ROGERS *New Rush* I. 6 The shy Guana climbs a tree in fear. 1883 'EHA' *Tribes on my Frontier* 36 The large Monitor which Europeans in India generally call an iguana, sometimes a guano! 1891 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Sydney-side Saxon* vi. 99 A goanna startled him [a horse]. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s. v. *Goanna*, In New Zealand, the word Guano is applied to the lizard-like reptile *Sphenodon punctatum*. .. In Tasmania, the name is given to *Tiliqua scincoides*, White, and throughout Australia any lizard of a large size is popularly called a Guana, or in the bush, more commonly, a Goanna.

Guana, variant of GUANO.

‖ Guanaco (gwănā·ko). Also 7 guanco, guianaco, guinaco, 7–9 huanaco, 8 guanico, -aca, 9 -acho. [Quichua *huanaco*, *huanacu*.] A South American mammal, *Auchenia huanaco*, a kind of wild llama producing a reddish brown wool.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xxi. 70 There are few of those beastes, which at Peru they call Guancos. *Ibid.* III. xx. 185 There are also of those beasts which they call Guanacos and Pacos, which are sheepe. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 98 There are many Ostriches in the plain Lands, and Guianacoes, which are the Beasts that bear the red Wool, whereof Hats are made in England. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 304 We .. saw guinacoes, or Peruvian sheep, as big as small mules. 1773 J. HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* I. 15 Guanicoes .. resemble our deer, but are much larger, the height of some not being less than thirteen hands. 1811 W. WALTON *Peruv. Sheep* 83 The Huanaco or Guanaco of the Spaniards .. is the largest of the two species of wild Peruvian sheep.

attrib. 1811 W. WALTON *Peruv. Sheep* 84 Horse hides and Guanaco skins. *Ibid.* 167 Guanaco wool is obtained from the wild animal of that name. 1865 LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* vii. (1869) 234 On the east coast, the natives .. have guanaco cloaks.

Guanamine (gwæ·năməin). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. GUAN-O + AMINE.] (See quot. 1881.)

1881 H. WATTS in *Nature* XXV. 148 The Guanamines .. a series of bases discovered by Nencki in 1874 and 1876, and formed by the action of heat on the guanidine salts of the fatty acids. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *R. von Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vi. (ed. 4) 239 *note*, The characteristic pointed rhomboids of the guanamin of isobutyric acid.

Guanidine (gwæ·nidin). *Chem.* Also -in. [Modified from GUANIN.] A strongly alkaline base, CN_3H_5, formed by the oxidation of guanin.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 949 *Guanidine*. .. An organic base discovered and investigated by Strecker .. It is produced .. by the action of hypochlorous acid on guanine. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *R. von Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vi. (ed. 4) 239 *note*, Carbonate of guanidin.

Hence **Guanidi·nic** *a.*, in *carbo-guanidinic acid*.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* vi. 139 Biuret .. may be regarded as carbo-guanidinic acid.

Guaniferous (gwănĭ·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. GUAN(O) + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing guano.

1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 288 The guaniferous islands.

Guanin (gwā·nin). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. GUAN(O + -IN.] A white amorphous substance obtained abundantly from guano, forming a constituent of the excrement of birds, and found in the liver, pancreas, and other parts of animals.

1850 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 3) 499 Guano also contains a peculiar substance called guanine, which closely corresponds with xanthic oxide. 1859 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 93 Scherer detected guanin in the pancreas of the ox. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* 23 Guanin, so abundant on the skin of fishes and some other animals.

Guanize(gwā·nəiz), *v.* [f. GUAN(O + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat with guano. Hence **Gua·nized** *ppl. a.*

1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 81 Comparing it with patches not guanised, the produce of the former may, without exaggeration, be stated to be double. *Ibid.* 83 The growth of the guanised rye was uniformly good.

Guano (gwā·no, gie,æ·no), *sb.* Also 8–9 guana. [Sp. *guano*, S. Amer. Sp. *huano*, ad. Quichua *huanu* dung.]

1. A natural manure found in great abundance on some sea-coasts, esp. on the Chincha and other islands about Peru, consisting of the excrement of sea-fowl.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxvii. 311 They are heapes of dung of sea-fowle .. They cal this dung Guano. 1669 EARL SANDWICH tr. *Barba's Art Metals* 16 It is called Guano (*i.e.* Dung), not because it is the Dung of Sea-fowls (as many would have it understood), but because of its admirable vertue in making ploughed ground fertile. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 170 Cormorants dung, which the Spaniards call Guana. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 346 The seed was drilled in with 2 cwt. guano, and a cart load of mould mixed together per acre. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 430 The guano of the Pacific and other tropical islets, so valuable as manure.

fig. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 314 The German and Irish millions, like the Negro, have a great deal of guano in their destiny. 1870 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* 16, I find soda-water and brandy the best guano for the cultivation of my intellect.

2. *transf.* Artificial manure, esp. that made from fish, called more fully *fish-manure* or *fish-guano*.

1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 301 Agricultural chemistry .. offering by means of a tea-spoonful of artificial guano, to turn a sandbank into corn. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 202 Fertilizers in the preparation of which fish are used, including Menhaden guano, crude and ground, guano made from fish skins, and from fish heads and bones. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/2 Converting the bottle-nosed whale into patent guano.

3. A general name for sea-birds which produce guano. ? *Obs.* [This is in Sp. *guanae*, pl. *guanaes*: cf. quot. 1860.]

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 101 [They] found multitudes of Guanoes, and Land-turtle or Tortoise, and named them the Gallapago's Islands. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 190 Isles Lobos. .. Here are also plenty of Guanoes and carrion-crows. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 104 Innumerable flights of birds with which all those islands abound and commonly called Guanoes ..; many of them are indeed alcatraces, a kind of gull, though all comprehended under the generical name of Guanoes. [1860 *Times* 17 Dec. 7 The guanaes or cormorants and other allied tribes of birds which deposit guano must have existed thousands of years before man.]

4. *attrib.*, as *guano-island*, *-manure*, *-water*.

1844 *Catholic Weekly Instructor* 64 It is said, more than 300 vessels from Liverpool are engaged in the guano-manure trade. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 199 Guano-water improves wonderfully the colour of the flowers and the general health of the plants. 1858 *Cycl. Commerce* (ed. Homans) 899 The claim of the Peruvians to the exclusive possession of the guano islands.

Hence **Gua·no** *v. trans.*, to fertilize with guano. Also *fig.*

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ix, Lady Constance .. having guanoed her mind by reading French novels, had a variety of conclusions on all social topics. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 43 The ground is .. again guanoed, two hundred weight to the acre. 1865 *Spectator* 18 Feb. 176 He announced that he intended to guano the public mind.

Guano, variant of GUANA.

‖ Guara[1] (gwā·rā). [mod.L., a. Tupi *guará*.] *Guirá* in Tupi is simply = 'bird', but the description in quot. 1796 relates to the guara.

An American bird, the Scarlet Ibis, *Eudocimus ruber*.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 296 The Brazilian Guara of Margrave .. is a Land and Water-fowl, of the bigness of the Spoon-bill .. It feeds upon fish and flesh, water always added. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 260/2 The Guara .. It is of some Authors called an Indian Curlew. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Guara*, in zoology, the name of a Brasilian bird, called by Clusius, *Numenius Indicus*, or the *Indian Curlew*. .It is all over of a fine gay red, only that the long-wing feathers are tipped with black at their extremities. [1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 745 The guira famous for often changing its colour, being first black, then ash-coloured, next white, afterwards scarlet, and last of all crimson.]

‖ Guara[2] (gwā·rā). Also aguara. [Tupi *jagoára* 'dog, ounce' (Dias); cf. JAGUAR.] A large-maned wild dog of S. America, *Canis jubatus*.

1884–5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 416 Largest and fiercest of the South American species is the Guara (*Canis jubatus*), which has a mane, and outwardly presents some resemblance to the hyena. .. The name of Aguara or Guara appears to be an imitation of its loud cry 'gou-a-a'.

‖ Guaracha (gwara·tʃa). Also *erron.* guaracia. [Sp. (Velasquez *Sp. Dict.* 1878).] 'A lively Spanish dance in $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ time, usually accompanied on the guitar by the dancer himself' (Stainer & Barrett 1876).

1828 MOORE *Say, what shall we dance?* i. 8 Shall we .. To the light Bolero's measures move? Or choose the Guaracia's languishing lay?

‖ Guarana (gwărā·nă). [Tupi *guaraná*.] A Brazilian shrub, *Paullinia sorbilis*; a paste prepared from the seeds of this shrub, which is used for food and medicine. Also *guarana-bread*, *-paste*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 291 Guaranina. This substance was discovered by Theod. Martius, in the *guarana*. 1861 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 459 The author has employed guarana paste in numerous cases of hemicrania. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 707 Guarana. The seeds of this plant furnish the Guarana bread so highly esteemed by the natives of Brazil.

† Guarand. *Obs.* Also 7 garand, -end. [? ad. F. *garant*: see GUARANTEE *sb.*] = GUARANTEE *sb.* 1.

1674 TEMPLE *Let. to King* 30 Nov., Wks. 1720 II. 316, I said, Your Majesty having been the Author and Guarand of the Peace at Aix .. could with ill Grace propose any thing to France beyond those Terms. 1687 BURNET *Reply to Varillas* 86 He cites again Florimond for his Garand. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3812/3 The King and the Cardinal Primate shall write to the Emperor, and the other Guarands of the Peace of Oliva.

Guaranin (gwărā·nin). *Chem.* Also 9 -ina, -ine. [f. GUARAN(A + -IN.] A crystalline principle contained in guarana, and regarded by some as identical with caffeine.

1838 [see GUARANA]. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1230/2 Guaranin [obtained] from the fruit of the *Paullinia sorbilis*, by Martius. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) VII. 134 The essential crystallizable principle is said to be identical with caffeine, but has received the name of guaranine.

Guarantee (gærăntī'), *sb.* Also 7 garante, 9 guarrantee. [The early form *garanté* (sense 1) is perh. a. Sp. *garante* = F. *garant*, OF. *guarant*, *warant* (whence WARRANT *sb.*). The later development *guarantee* (with which cf. *grandee* from Sp. *grande*) was subsequently misused for GUARANTY, being perh. taken as a semi-phonetic adoption of F. *garantie*; hence senses 2 and 3 below. Sense 4 should perh. be regarded as a distinct word; it may however be viewed as a perversion of the meaning of the word, produced by identifying the ending with -EE *suffix*[1] of legal terms.]

1. A person or party that makes a guaranty or gives a security; a guaranteeing party.

1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. v. (1692) 139 As if he .. could

be their Garanté, in t'other World, they become very insolicitous of any further search here. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* v. 68 That promise, of which our King was the Garante. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4713/1 The second complained of the Violation of the Treaty..of which..the King of Prussia was a Guarantee. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1724) 663 Pursuant to an article of the treaty of Nimeguen, of which the King of England was the guarantee. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 92, I will not venture to be your guarantee. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 8/2 His allies should be guarantees. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 63 They are the sole trustees, guarantees, and managers of the national bank. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Jas. V*, 123 The emperor .. was guarantee of the treaty of marriage betwixt her and the elector. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XI. v. (1864) VI. 450 He even threatened the King of England with interdict, if, as guarantee of the treaty, he should enforce its forfeitures. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 105 (1875) 129 If he guarantees a debt, and the payment is refused, he is not bound to make it good; for in this, according to Vattel, lies the difference between a surety and a guarantee. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 151 He stood guarantee that I should remain and wait the result of the trial.

2. The act of guaranteeing or giving a security; = GUARANTY *sb.* 1.

1786 BURKE *Charges agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 (4°) VI. 692 Taking occasion from a late application of Fyzoola Khân for the Company's guarantee. 1806 WELLINGTON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) p. civ, This very act of guarantee has always been considered important in India. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vii. 88 The laird was willing to enter into the proposed guarantee. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 341 At length, having received sufficient guarantee, he assented. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 17 This I relate as I heard it, without guarantee. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 A material alleviation of the strictness with which contracts of guarantee are enforced.

3. Something given or existing as security, e. g. for fulfilment of an engagement or conditions; = GUARANTY *sb.* 3.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xi. 95 Good education is no guarantee. 1836 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 227 Your love for literary labor is a sure guarantee of success. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 90 This announcement was received as a guarantee of their personal safety. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. ix. 46 My situation in life was considered a guarantee. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 75 Our Lord anticipates the time when active zeal for Himself will be no guarantee. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 390 Sacred and happy homes..are the surest guarantees for the moral progress of a nation.

4. A person to whom a guaranty is given: the correlative of *guarantor*.

1853 J. BOUVIER *Law Dict. U. S.* (1856) s.v., The guarantee is entitled to receive payment, in the first place, from the debtor, and secondly, from the guarantor. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 403 Guarantors are relieved by the guarantee being compelled, if one is ready to pay the whole, to sell him the debt of the others.

5. *attrib.*: **guarantee fund**, a sum of money pledged as a contingent indemnity for future loss; **guarantee society** (see quot. 1858).

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 508 The President of the Board announced to the Court, their consent to extend the amount of the Guarantee Fund to two millions. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Guarantee Societies*, certain joint-stock companies, which, upon payment of an agreed premium, guarantee to the employer the honesty of a person employed, or, at least, undertake to make good any defalcations in his accounts. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxi. 107 A guarantee fund of two hundred thousand pounds was very soon obtained. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 7/1 The guarantee arrangement made with certain of the Australasian colonies for testing the effect of a 4*s.* rate to Australia. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 April 7/3 He has decided to give up the country [*sc.* hunting it] unless a guarantee subscription of £2,000 a year is forthcoming.

Hence **Guarantee'ship.**

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 227 Its Catholick Union scarce ever going any further than the Politick Point of Tolerating one another under the Papal Guaranteeship.

Guarantee (gærăntē'), *v.* [f. GUARANTEE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To be a guarantee, warrant, or surety for; *spec.* to undertake with respect to (a contract, the performance of a legal act, etc.) that it shall be duly carried out; to make one's self responsible for the genuineness of (an article); *hence*, to assure the existence or persistence of; to set on a secure basis.

1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. 1802 IV. 22 Publick treaties made under the sanction, and some of them guaranteed by the Sovereign Powers of other nations. 18.. LD. BROUGHAM (Ogilvie), By the treaty of alliance she guaranteed the Polish constitution in a secret article. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 105 (1875) 128 Thus, the treaty of Teschen..which was guaranteed by Russia, renewed the treaties of Westphalia. 1860 [see GUARANTEE *sb.* 1]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, If he would but guarantee the Danish laws..to all north of the Watling street. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 432 It is a more difficult question whether Harold's succession was at all guaranteed. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 55 Written languages guarantee a systematic pronunciation. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Thought 18th C.* I. 17 The intellectual activity of the acuter intellects, however feeble may be its immediate influence, is the great force which stimulates and guarantees every advance of the race.

b. with *inf.* or *obj. clause*: To engage to do something; to warrant or ensure that something will happen or has happened.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 339 Her beauty..while it smote, still guaranteed to save. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 153, I will undertake to guarantee, that a mass of oppression and injustice..has been wrought under colour of these Acts. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 107 Here is a case of that precision which guarantees to us that the spot was once well known. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 84 I'll guarantee that he'll never return to Bengurry.

2. To secure the possession of (something) *to* a person, etc.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. ii. I. 162 Eager to anticipate the possession of Navarre, which had been guaranteed to them on their father's decease. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 553 Liberty to follow the Confession of Augsburg .. was guaranteed to the city for its six parish churches. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 71 In that case he promised..to guarantee to the Prince the earldoms of Holland and Zeeland. 1899 FINDLAY in *Expositor* Feb. 87 Christ guarantees to the faith of His brethren..a true quittance and defence from sin.

3. To secure (a person or thing) *against* or *from* (risk, injury, etc.); to secure *in* (the possession of anything).

1804 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 451 The British Government was pledged .. to guarantee them against all exactions. 1820 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. i. § 1. 25 The protestant states were now acknowledged and guaranteed in their full rights and privileges. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vii. 88 Angus was strongly disposed to make the attempt, if he could be guaranteed from loss. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 9 On condition of being guaranteed more or less efficaciously against his tyranny.

absol. 1823 T. MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 62 He could not guarantee against the folly of people in prosecuting.

Hence **Guarantee'd, Guarantee'ing** *ppl. adjs.*

1876 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 7/5 The mighty shield of guaranteeing Europe will defend our territorial integrity and our national rights. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 256, I vote the abolition of the guarantees and of the guaranteed. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Guaranteed men*, men employed by a contractor, and having regular wages. 1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Terms Stock Exch.*, *Guaranteed stocks*, Stocks the interest of which is guaranteed by a Government or company are thus described.

Guarantor (gærăntō'r). [Formed after GUARANTEE, by substitution of -OR for the correlative -EE [1].] One who makes or gives a guaranty or security.

1853 J. BOUVIER *Law Dict. U. S.* (1856) s.v., A guarantor differs from a surety in this, that the former cannot be sued until a failure on the part of the principal, when sued; while the latter may be sued at the same time with the principal. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 651/1 It is said that a regular army of 60,000 visitors a-day will relieve the guarantors; and already on the Derby Day 50,000 were in the building. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xvi. 206 He intended..to maintain the Treaty of Truce of which his Majesty had been one of the guarantors. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 405 A surety or guarantor of a debt may require the creditor to proceed against the principal first. 1893 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 13 Feb., I want to know..who will be the effective guarantor that this remainder will not also vanish?

Hence **Guaranto rship**, the position or function of a guarantor.

1885 *Times* 13 June 13 Guarantorships to a large amount are already volunteered as a nucleus to the guarantee fund.

Guaranty (gæ'răntı), *sb.* Also 7 **garranty, -ie, guarranty.** [ad. AF. *guarantie* (also *warantie*, WARRANTY), f. *guarant*, *warant* (see WARRANT).]

1. The action or an act of securing, warranting, or guaranteeing; security, warranty; *spec.* a written undertaking made by a person (called the *guarantor*) to be answerable for the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation by another person, who is in the first instance liable to such payment or obligation.

1592 *Expos. Terms Law* 103 Garrantie of charters is a writ, & it lyeth where any deede is made that comprehendeth a clause of warrantie..and if the tenant be impleaded by a stranger..then [etc.]. *Ibid.* 106 *Garrantie*, is when one is bound to an other which hath land, to warrant y^e^ land to him. 1665 TEMPLE *Let. to Dk. Ormond* Wks. 1731 II. 25 We have some Ground of Complaint, seeing the Emperor's Name among all the other Princes in the Guarranty of the Munster Peace. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 266 His Majesty .. continued to solicit other princes .. to come into the guaranty of this treaty. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 151 The league of guaranty is said to advance apace. 1682 *Ibid.* I. 166 The ratifications of the treaty of guaranty between the King of Sweden and the states generall are exchanged. 1725-6 BOLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* vii. (1752) 226 They consented to give Spain an act of guaranty for securing the execution of the treaty. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. ix. ii 217 This article concludes with a reciprocal guaranty of the provinces of Persia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. iv. 74 Our guaranty of the pragmatic sanction was an effect of that enmity. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* I. 334 The guaranty of a republican form of government. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 302 They are to ask assistance in men and money upon a mere taliter qualiter guaranty. 1860 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* § 105 (1875) 127 Treaties of guaranty .. are especially accessory stipulations, sometimes incorporated in the main instrument, and sometimes appended to it, in which a third power promises to give aid to one of the treaty-making powers, in case certain specific rights—all or a part of those conveyed to him in the instrument—are violated by the other party. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 91 To give a guaranty for his good behaviour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 715 England alone showed herself true to her guaranty of the Austrian Succession. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 405 The most noticeable rule of English law respecting the contract of guaranty is that it must be in writing.

†**2.** A person who gives a guaranty (sense 1) or 'undertakes to see stipulations performed' (J.). *Obs.*

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 152 Offering him very good Termes, for the performance of which he would be Guaranty. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 560 God .. is the great Guaranty for the Peace, Order, and good Behaviour of Mankind.

3. Something which secures or guarantees the existence or persistence of a thing; a ground or basis of security.

1697 *Let. Necess. Land Force* 2 Yet the best Guaranty of a Peace, is a good Force to maintain it. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. vii. 67, I have no doubt of overcoming her unhappy Mother, by making her husband's interest a guaranty for her .. good behaviour to her child. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. viii. 116 Four or five places of importance .. were to be held as guaranties by the French king. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 151 Requiring baptism and nominal homage as guaranties for peace. 1871 *Ibid.* IV. xvii. 4 The consecration of William by the Northumbrian Primate might be looked on as some sort of guaranty..for the obedience of his province.

Guaranty (gæ'răntı), *v.* Now *rare*, superseded by GUARANTEE *v.* Also 8 **guarranty.** [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* = GUARANTEE *v.* 1.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 8/2 Her allies should engage to guaranty the tranquillity of the north. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 58 They talk of their pretended immunities guarrantied by the plighted faith of Government. 1779-81 — *Fredk. Gt.* Wks. IV. 545 He was ready to guaranty all the German Dominions of the House of Austria. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 (4°) VI. 693 His .. request of the Company's guarantying his treaty with the Vizier. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xiii. 301 That friendly intercourse with the Japanese which was guarantied by the compact solemnly entered into between Japan and the United States. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Bianca* iii, God's Ever guaranties this Now. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 402 The fidejussor may be employed to guaranty any obligation.

2. = GUARANTEE *v.* 2.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 289 The respective districts which they had allotted for and guarantied to each other.

3. = GUARANTEE *v.* 3. Also, to secure (a person) in the possession of something.

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 945 The Establishment of an Indivisibility, and Primogeniture in Favour of the eldest Arch-dutchess, guaranty'd *contra quoscunque*. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. 1813 (8°) XI. 65 The allowances made by the Company to the Presidents of Bengal were abundantly sufficient to guaranty them against any thing like a necessity for giving into that pernicious practice. 1786 — *W. Hastings* ibid. XII. 94 Who..did not only guaranty him in the possession of what he then actually held, but engaged to restore all the other territories.

Hence **Guaranti ed** *ppl. a.*

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 (4°) VI. 697 To exact a due observance of the guarantied treaty.

‖**Guarapo** (gwara·po). [Peruvian.] A drink made from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 304 The guarapo .. is nothing more than the juice of the cane, as it flows from the mill, and afterwards suffered to ferment. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 483.

‖**Guarauna** (gwărau·nă). [Guarani; app. a compound of GUARA.] A bird of the genus *Aramus*; the courlan or limpkin.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 292 The Brasilian Guarauna of Marggrave. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 248/2 The Brisilian Guarauna. It hath a long bill a little inclining downwards..It is in form like the Woodcock. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Guarauna*, in zoology, the name of a small Brasilian bird common in watery places, and of the size of our snipe. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 645 Such peculiar forms as the hoazin..the two guaraunas.

Guard (gārd), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 **garde**, 5-6 *Sc.* **gaird**(e, 6-7 **gard, guarde**, 6- **guard.** [a. or ad. F. *garde*, earlier also *guarde* (= It., Sp. *guarda*) :— Rom. **guarda*, a. OTeut. **wardô*. (Cf. WARD.)]

†**1.** Keeping, guardianship, custody, ward. *To take guard*: to take care. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8793 She is a tresourere Off konnyng & of sciencys, And off all Experyencys That be commyttyd to hyr garde. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 768 Of the contree he taketh grete garde. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 22/1 That we may walke as it were in the garde of our God, fearing nothing in the middest of all daungers. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 149 Anon I wot not, by what strong escape He broke from those that had the guard of him. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 67 For the Queene, Ile take her to my Guard. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 23 To which of these two more safely may he intrusted the Guard of liberty. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 101 O may the Angel to my Guard assign'd, Contract a sacred Friendship with my Mind.

†b. *spec.* in *Law. Obs.*

1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v. *Gard*, It .. hath diuers applications .. sometime to a writte touching wardshippe. Which writs are of three sorts: one called a right of guard or ward, in French, *droit de gard*. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 173 *Gard* is when an Infant whose Ancestour held by Knights Service is in the ward or keeping of the Lord of whom those lands were holden. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gard* or *Guard*.. In a Law-sense Guardianship, or Management of Children under Age or Idiots. .. *Writ of Gard or Ward*, a Writ relating to Guardianship or Wardship.

2. Protection, defence. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 Al provinces and places of guard were shaken. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 21 Such was the glassy globe that Merlin made, And gave unto king Ryence for his gard, That never foes his kingdome might invade. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 58 When I see so strong a guard of providence over him. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 42, I was dispatcht for their defence, and guard. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 204 Turin .. a place very important for the Guard of Italy and fortified with a strong Citadell. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 45 The rivals

who contended for the possession of the Roman world, had withdrawn the greatest part of their forces from the guard of the general frontier. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* VIII. 88 Ask the guard of braver arms. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 357 The Raja marched from Nagpur on the 3rd of May, under the guard of one wing of the 22nd Bengal N. I.

3. *Sword-exercise, Boxing*, etc. A posture of defence; hence, the weapons or arms in such a posture. *At open guard*: in a position which leaves the swordsman open to attack.

1596 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Twine your bodie more about, that you may fall to a more sweet, comely, gentlemanlike guard. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 102 (2nd Qo. 1604) The Scrimures of their nation, He swore had neither motion, guard, nor eye, If you oppos'd them. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 7 This makes them lie at an open guard, not fencing. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. iv. (1669) 42/2 He is a weak Fencer that lays his Soul at open Guard to be stabbed and wounded with guilt, while he is lifting up his hands to save a broken head. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 4 A Guard is a posture which a Man putteth his body into for the better defending of himself from his Adversaries thrusts or blowes. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The word *guard* is seldom applied among small swordsmen to any position but those of carte and tierce; the other motions of defence are stiled parades. *Ibid.* s.v. *Broadsword*, The principal guards with the broad sword are: The *inside guard* (similar to carte in fencing).. The *outside guard* (resembling tierce).. The *medium guard*, which is a position between the inside and outside guard .. The *hanging guard* (similar to prime and seconde) .. The *St. George's guard*, which protects the head. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 123 The Files engage on the 'Inside Guard', change to the 'Outside Guard'. *Ibid.* 126 It is good practice to put them through the 'Guards' and 'Points'. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvi, Mr. Swiveller performed .. the broad-sword exercise with all the cuts and guards complete. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 144 There are four chief guards to one or other of which the swordsman should constantly return after an interchange of blows, and these are known as Engaging Guards.

b. *Cricket.* The position in which the bat is held to defend the wicket; esp. in *to give, take guard.*

1858 BOX *Theory & Pract. Cricket* 111 To prevent any unfair confusion to the batsman by allowing such [delivery] as would throw him off his given guard. 1877 — *Eng. Game of Cricket* XXVI. 451 A batsman often applies to the umpire for guard, i.e. to know which stump or stumps his bat is defending.

4. The condition or fact of guarding, protecting, or standing on the defensive; watch; *esp.* in *to keep guard.* Hence, the special service of watching performed by a soldier or sailor.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. x. 43 When faire Pastorell Into this place was brought and kept with gard Of griesly theeves. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 76 She is arm'd for him, and keepes her guard In honestest defence. 1602 — *Ham.* I. i. 10 *Barn.* Haue you had quiet Guard? *Fran.* Not a Mouse stirring. 1625 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 441 Which serueth..to keepe themselues more in Guard. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* I. 104 They boorded the Pagans ship all three together, leaving their Squires in guard of their bark. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 412 Michaël and his Angels .. plac'd in Guard thir Watches round. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Guard*, or *Gard*, ..in the Art of War the Duty performed by a Body of Men, to secure all with Watchfulness against the Attempts or Surprizes of an Enemy. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 249 The Inhabitants kept Guard on their Walls. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 197 One of the quarter-deck guns .. being mounted at our guard, was fired at sun-set. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 79 The eldest boy was directed to keep guard at the entrance of the closet. 1835 *Hoyle's Games* 336 (*Chess*) Play your men in guard of one another, so that if any be taken, the enemy may also be captured by that which guarded yours. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Guard-ship*, The officer of the guard is accountable to the admiral for all transactions on the water during his guard. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 154 It was characteristic of Ethelberta's jealous motherly guard over her young sisters that [etc.].

†**b.** A post of observation. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 168–9 Thenne made the captayn fyre to be putte high vpon the garde for manere of token..soone after fyre was made fro garde to garde, that knowleche was therof thrugh all the royalme.

5. a. On or upon one's guard, on guard († formerly also *upon one's* or *the guards, upon a guard*): in a position of defence, on the defensive; (*a*) with reference to fencing and sentry duty; hence (*b*) *generally. To stand, be, lie upon one's guard*: to be watchful, cautious, or vigilant, to take care; so *to put, set* (a person) *on* (*his*) *guard.* Const. *against, for.* [Cf. F. *sur ses gardes* and *en garde.*]

1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longm.) 42, I will .. stand upon my gard, and with wakyng eyes will I sing in my hart. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 321 'Tis best we stand vpon our guard. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Sussex was thought much the honester man, and far the better souldier: but he lay too open on his guard. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. (1739) 202 Both or one of them were ever upon the guard, to keep out that which was without. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 23 He sent direction .. if they heard that the Enemie was entred at any other part, not to succour, but to continue upon their guards. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 80 The Soldiers which were upon the Guards in some out-Forts. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 108 In Disputes relating to Religion be upon your Guards. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* II. 73 For this the wise are ever on their Guard. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 327 The Intelligence..set him upon his Guard. *a* 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon a guard. 1712 POPE *Spect.* No. 408 P 5 In like manner should the Reason be perpetually on its Guard against the Passions. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 1 On the Position of the Body for being on Guard. 1845 M^CULLOCH *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 10 We must be on our guard against the abuse of this doctrine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 67 No one can be on his guard against that of which he has no experience. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 341 Every sensible man feels in himself the struggle between these two tendencies, and is on his guard not to yield wholly to either.

b. Off one's guard: in or into a defenceless condition or a condition in which one is easily surprised by an attack.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* I. iii, Or at the court among my enemies, To be, as I am here, quite off my guard, Would make me such another thing as Crillon. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXXV. 205 Temerity puts a Man off his Guard. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 371 They had not been put entirely off their guard. 1856 READE *Never too Late to Mend* II, Isaac Levi caught both faces off their guard. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 797 The agent throws me off my guard ..and I therefore do not employ an independent valuer.

†**c. Out of (one's) guard** = *off (one's) guard. Obs.* [Cf. F. *hors de garde.*]

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 93 Looke you now, he's out of his guard already vnles you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is gag'd. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. Augus.* 17 The thunder-clap..took us unprepared and out of guard.

6. † **a.** Caution, precaution (*obs.*). **b.** (with *pl.*) A precaution (now *rare*).

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 298 There my white stole of chastity I daft, Shooke off my sober gardes, and ciuill feares. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 534 Vse them iustly, and gratiously, with sufficient guard neuerthelesse. 1707 ATTERBURY *Vind. Doctr. Funeral Serm. T. Bennet* 28 Where .. they have express'd themselves with (at least) as few Guards and Restrictions as I have done. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) I. 163 For the poor gentleman has no guard, no caution at all. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 112 On what other idea are all our prohibitions, regulations, guards, penalties, and forfeitures, framed? 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* 38 All this guard .. serves to shew the spirit of caution which predominated in the national councils. 1875 SEARS *Serm. Chr. Life* 7 The guards, the warnings, the denunciations interposed throughout the old Bible.

7. One who keeps, protects, or defends; a protector, defender; *spec.* one of a guard (sense 9), a sentry, sentinel. Also with preceding sb. denoting the object defended, as COASTGUARD, *telegraph guard*, etc.

1412 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 389 Ilke man duelland in the burgh .. sal stand gaird, and [etc.]. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii. 55 b, The gardes and kepars of cytees ben signefied by the .vii. pawn which stondeth in the lyfte side to fore the knyght. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 259 b/1 Saynt Iohan euangelist .. as kepar and garde of so noble vyrgyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 43 Her faithfull gard remov'd, her hope dismaid, Her selfe a yielded pray to save or spill. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. ii. 127 Fight till the last gaspe: Ile be your guard. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 104 He is to .. consult .. with them touching the placing of the gards and Sentinels. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 130 Though the great bulke Achilles be thy guard. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 660 Such as endeavoured to make their escape, and were seized, (for guards and secret agents were spread along the whole roads and frontier of France). 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 135 Guards, mechanically formed in ranks, Playing, at beat of drum, their martial pranks. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* V. ii. 20 Guards, there, Lead forth the prisoners. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. XXV. 208 Thy cries will wake the guards, and they will seize thee!

b. The man who has the general charge and control of a stage coach or a railway train.

Originally an armed man charged with the duty of protecting a mail-coach against robbery; hence the designation.

1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. I. 558 A King's officer .. stopped the mail-coach from Dover, and demanded of the guard the key of the trunk on which he sat. 1790 *Act* 30 *Geo. III*, c. 36 § 5 If any Person..travelling as a Guard to any Stage Coach..shall fire off the Arms he is entrusted with .. otherwise than for the Defence of such Coach [he shall be fined 20*s.*]. 1792 THOS. PENNANT *Let. to a memb. Parlt.* 16 These guards shoot at dogs, hogs, sheep, and poultry, as they pass the road .. to the great terror and danger of the inhabitants. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 280/2 s.v. *Coach*, The guard is the servant of the Post-office. 1864 *Law Times Rep.* X. 719/2 A guard in the employ of the railway company. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. iv. 141 Another guard came up the platform. 1893 PERL *Spen Valley* 277 In the winter [*c* 1820] the guard carried a blunderbuss for protection in a box near him.

c. *Freemasonry.* See quots. (Cf. GUARDIAN 1 d.)

a 1843 R. CARLILE *Man. Freemasonry* I. 1 The next in order to the Master is the Senior Warden, then the Junior Warden, Senior Deacon, and Junior Deacon; lastly an Inner Guard and Tylers, or Door Keepers, the one inside, the other out. 1870 *Text-bk. Freemasonry* Introd. 7 The Inner Guard..and Tyler act as doorkeepers, the first-named acts as inside, and the last outside, armed with a drawn sword.

d. *U.S. Football.* Either of the two players (called the *right* and *left guard* respectively) that are stationed one on each side of the 'centre-rush'.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 426 To the immediate right of the snap-back is the 'right-guard'.. The 'left-guard', 'left-tackle', and 'left-end' complete the line on the other side.

8. *pl.* The household troops of the English army, consisting of the FOOT-GUARDS, the HORSE-GUARDS (1 b), and the LIFE-GUARDS. Also applied, by extension, to the seven regiments of heavy cavalry known as the Dragoon Guards (as distinguished from the Dragoons).

[1661, 1675, etc.: see FOOT-GUARDS, HORSE-GUARDS.] *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 68 The King [in 1656]..resolved to raise one regiment of guards, the command whereof he gave to the lord Wentworth. 1682 DRYDEN *Prol. to 'Loyal Brother'* 13 The Critic all our troops of friends discards: Just so the Whigg wou'd fain pull down the Guards. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4421/7 He .. was seen in Fleet-street with the Guards. 1806 J. S. SURR *Winter in London* (ed. 3) I. 18 An ensign in the guards. 1832 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 266 Old parson Cholmondely, then in the Guards, ran away at the battle of Dettingen. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 351 The brigade of Guards will be destroyed; ought it not to fall back?

9. A body of persons, esp. soldiers († also *occas.* ships) engaged to preserve a person or place from injury or attack, to act as an escort, or keep watch over prisoners: with reference to military sentry duty, freq. in phr. *to mount, relieve* († *the*) *guard.* (See also *advance guard* (ADVANCE *sb.* V), BODY-GUARD, GRAND GUARD 2, *main guard*, REARGUARD, etc, and cf. CORPS-DE-GARDE, GARDE-DU-CORPS.) *Guard of honour*: a body of soldiers, sailors, policemen, etc. appointed to receive a royal or other person of distinction and to attend at state ceremonials. *Yeomen of the Guard*: see YEOMAN.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. lxxxi. 58 [He] founde to haue aboute the Kyngs parsone an hondreth Pictes, or, after some, Scottes, the whiche he ordeyned for a Garde for the Kynges parsone. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* VI. (1714) 43 The second Ordynarye charge, is the payment of the Wags and Fees of the Kyngs grete Officers, his Counceil, his Garde, and other Servaunts. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 118 Quhair 30ung Constans that tyme faucht with his gaird, He brocht with him out of Armorica. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 389 The king reteyned unto him a gard of Archers of Ches-hire. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 36 King Chairlis VI. .. elected an(e) band of Scotis horsemen; quhilke commounlie was calit the Scotis gaird of armes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* XXV. 20 Nebuzaradan captaine of the guard tooke these, and brought them to the king of Babylon. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 183 There was a Guard of 100 Souldiers sett to keepe all manner of persons whatsoever from coming to speake w^th his LOP. 1671 [see BEEF-EATER 2]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 258 These Sangrack Beys mount the Guard by turns. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., To come off fr.m the Guard, *descendre la Garde.* 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 294 Our fleet for the winter guard is to consist of 33 men of war. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 248 Two Dutch Soldiers that had absented themselves from the Guard two days, ran the Gauntlet. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XVII, Vivaldi perceived that the guard was changed. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., As soon as they have taken post, fronting their respective guards, the word of command will be given—'Officers and non-commissioned officers—to your guards—March! Halt! Front!' 'Officers and non-commissioned officers, inspect your guards!' 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* 4 Some say that Lord George Gordon had been sent under a strong guard to the tower. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 15 The guard of the trenches is divided into two bodies—1. The main body. 2. The reserve. 1887 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 1097 A company of this regiment was guard of honour to the Empress Eugenie.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1548 P. NICOLS 12 *Spyes* (1553) D v, Some there be that perceive the Pope and his garde have led us blindly this many yeeres into a shamefull confusion of our faith. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* D b, But (Lorde) what .. inconueniences .. woulde not commonly happen .. were not now with flaterie now with daliance (all of my garde [L. *satellitium*] I warrant you) boeth propped up and nourished. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 764 As if they had beene the infernall guard, comming with Cerberus to welcome Proserpina to her Palace. 1834 J. BROWN *Lett. Sanctif.* V. 289 A powerful though unseen guard of angels continually surrounds him. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* VII, The perseverance with which she walked out of Princess's Place to fetch this baby and its nurse, and walked back with them, and walked home with them again, and continually mounted guard over them. 1894 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/5 Gradually are thinning the ranks of the 'Old Guard' of war correspondents.

†**c.** *Body of guard* = CORPS DE GARDE. *Obs.*

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 91 These little bodies of gard or watch.

10. Something which guards, defends, or protects; a protection, defence. *lit.* and *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. ii. 54 There is betweene my will, and all offences A guard of patience. 1608 — *Per.* II. iv. 15 Though This King was great, His greatnesse was no gard To barre heauens shaft. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 310 We need no other Guard..against Sin..than these Three Words well considered, God is Present. 1696 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arthur* VI. (1714) 197 Their Hands a woven Guard of Osier saves, In which they fix their Hazel Weapon's End. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xii. (1714) 221 Feathers are .. to Birds .. not only a good guard against Wet and Cold .. but also most commodious for their Flight. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 162 Reason is here no guide, but still a guard. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 47 The nicest and best studied behaviour was not a sufficient guard for a man of great capacity. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 66 Keep Vice restrained behind a double guard. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* LXXXI. 11 The dark brown water .. lashed the margin's flinty guard. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 487 It is .. necessary to watch its [squill's] effects upon the kidneys and intestinal canal and to attemper it with opium or some other guard. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 83 Every one who has tasted the delight of friendship, will respect every social guard which our manners can establish .. to secure from the intrusion of .. distasteful people.

11. An ornamental border or trimming on a garment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *arch.*

(The original notion may have been that of a binding to keep the edge of the cloth from fraying.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Mann. World* 9 So many gardes worne, Jagged and al to-torne .. Sawe I never. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* XV. 38 Speake to the children of Israel & saye vnto them y^t they make them gardes vpon y^e quarters of

their garmentes. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 83 When oure gentlemen went simply and oure servingemen plainly, with out cut or garde, bearinge the hevie swerde and bucler, on theire thighes, in steade of cuttes and gardes, and light daunsinge swordes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 459 A Senatour was distinguisht from the Gentlemen.. by his coat embrodered with broad gards and studs of purple. 1603 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* lxxiv, Priests' Cloaks, without gards, welts, long Buttons, or cuts. 1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 248 Out on these velvet gards, and black-lac'd sleeves. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* Ded. (1669) 4 A plain sute of our Country Cloath, without welt or gard. 1637 DAVENANT *Brit. Triumph.* Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 267 A young man in a rich habit down to his knees with a large guard of purple about the skirt. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 275 He [a Baron] hath two Guards or Doublings on his Mantle. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss. (1777), *Guard*, term used by some Heralds to signify the Doubling of the Mantle of the Nobility.

b. *fig.* Chiefly in phrase *without welt or gard.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 59 Who reades Plutarchs eyther historie or philosophy, shall finde, hee trymmeth.. theyr garments, With gards of Poesie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 58 O Rimes are gards on wanton Cupids hose. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 4 A plaine ale-house without welt or gard of anie iuybush. 1641 BP. HALL *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* 95 The words are plaine, without either welt, or gard. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* XXXIII. 299, I am a Protestant without wealt [*mod. ed.* wealth], or gard. 1692 STEELE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xviii. 25 Jacob was a plain man without welt or gard.

† **c.** *transf.* A stripe, band of colour. *Obs.*

1579 T. STEVENS *Let.* in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 161 These [Tuberones] haue waiting on them 6. or 7. smal fishes ..with gardes blew and greene round about their bodies, like comely seruing men. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 558 The Zebra .. resembling a Horse .. all over-laid with partie coloured Laces, and guards, from head to Taile.

† **12.** *Astr. pl.* The two stars of the constellation of the Lesser Bear known astronomically as Beta and Gamma respectively; also *guards of the pole.* Applied also to the two 'pointers' of the Great Bear. *Obs.*

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* 34 You may knowe it by..the Starres rounde about the Pole, as Charles Wayne and the Guardes. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. Introd. (1636) 649 All these instruments serue to little purpose, vnlesse you know also the North star, with his guards. *Ibid.* VII. xxvi. 687 The two guardes or pointers of Charles Waine. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 15 The winde-shak'd-Surge, with high and monstrous Maine Seemes to cast water on the burning Beare, And quench the Guards of th' euer-fixed Pole. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 209 The two stars that are in the shoulders of the Bear, are called the Guards, .. because they are diligently to be looked unto, in regard of the their singular use which they have in Navigation. 1783 R. TURNER *View Heavens* (1798) 56 The two foremost of the square lie almost in a right line with the Pole-star, and are called the Guards or Pointers. 1819 T. WHITING *Syst. Astron.* (1828) 28 *Guards*, a name that has been sometimes applied to the two stars nearest the North Pole.

† **13.** The amnion or 'caul'. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Guardia*,..also the gard that infoulds a child in the mothers wombe.

† **14.** *Hunting.* (See quot.) [F. *gardes.*] *Obs.*

1576, 1616 [see GARD [2]]. 1849 H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* III. viii, [Of a boar] The toes being round and thick ..and the guards, or dew-claws, great and open.

15. *Curling.* (See quot. 1878.)

1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 650/2 Each man is warned by his respective friends to plant, if possible, an excellent guard—dislodge this stone, and cover that [etc.]. 1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football*, etc. 127 (*Curling*) A stone is said to guard when it lies in a line between the player and the tee, with another stone belonging to the same side within it; a guard may also lie on any other part of the ice beyond the hog-score, on a similar principle. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 264 (Curling) *Guard*, (1) a stone that lies in a direct line before another.

16. A contrivance of metal, wood, or other material, made for the protection of an object from injury, to prevent accidents by falling, etc.; orig. in many cases used with a prefixed word indicating the position or nature of the protecting contrivance, e. g. *fire-guard, trigger-guard*, etc.

a. *gen.* (In several instances a defining word is more usually found prefixed, as *leg-guard, mud-guard, step-guard, watch-guard*, etc.) **b.** The part of the hilt of a sword that protects the hand, often of curious workmanship or elaborate design. **c.** (See quot.) **d.** A piece of metal designed for the protection of the trigger of a gun. **e.** *pl.* The wards of a lock. **f.** = *fire-guard* (see FIRE *sb.* 5). **g.** *Archery.* = BRACER [2]. **h.** *Railway.* An iron placed in front of a locomotive engine to catch and remove obstacles; *U.S.* a cow-catcher. **i.** (See quot. 1842.) **j.** A lateral extension of the deck of a steamboat beyond the lines of the hull so as to overhang the water. **k.** (See quot.) **l.** A welt or reinforcing slip of paper inserted between the leaves of a book, as a scrap-book, catalogue, etc., for the attachment of additional leaves. **m.** (See quot.) **n.** *Conch.* In cephalopods, a calcareous structure enveloping the apex of the phragmacone; the rostrum. **o.** (See quot.)

a. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 107 The two principal doors have their grated guards. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 310 The Guards generally in use for protecting Trees, are well known; hurdles and cordage of different kinds; three-cornered, four-cornered, and circular palings, and the like. 1871 COLBURN *Loco. Engin.* v. 133/2 The axle boxes of the driving axle are guided vertically by suitable guides, or axle guards. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Guard*.. 6. (*Fire-arms*)..*b.* A safety-lock of a fowling-piece to prevent the accidental dropping of the hammer. *c.* A nipple-shield to protect the little tube which receives the percussion-cap. **7.** A bow or wire around a lantern to protect the glass. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Guard*, a fence, fender, screen, canopy, etc., as the case may be:—A dash-board, or step-guard in cars. A grating to a window to preserve it from blows. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 128/1 Model of Safety Drum Guard. *Ibid.* 131/1 Hygrometer .. of lever action bearing on five horsehair lines, which are exposed to atmospheric influences through guards of spiral wire. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 6/3 The starboard propeller guard of the Bat is smashed off.

b. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 123 A singular sword with scheith and gairdis of gold, sett in precious stanes. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 16 A kind of broad sword, whereof the hilt is very large, but without any guard. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 43 The Guard is very plain; commonly no more but a handle of Iron, with a cross Bar of the same underneath the Pummel .. that the Sword may not slip out of their Hands. 1728 P. WALKER *Peden* Pref. (1827) 33 What Handles the Swords had whether small or Three barred, or Highland-guards. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 353 The sword is of the Persian form..The hilt resembles our own, except that it has no guard for the fingers. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* (1882) 23/1 The silver-mounted guard of a rapier. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 392/1 The guard [of the sword] was a coiled serpent of exquisite workmanship.

c. 1892 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* Suppl., *Guards*, protections to a book.

d. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Gard*, The gard of a Gun, *sougarde de Fusil.* 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxvi. 163 This accident was occasioned by one of my servants .. touching the trigger, which in very few Persian muskets has any guard. 1874 *Rifle Exerc.*, etc. 40 Seize the guard with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand ..the remaining fingers under the hammer.

e. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 21 There are several Inventions in Locks, I mean in the making and contriving their Wards or Guards. 1878 *Technol. Dict., Eng.-Ger.-Fr.* (ed. 3), *Guards*, wards of a lock.

f. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1853 I. 13 As my three sisters with myself sat by the firelight round the guard of our nursery.

g. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. xi, A fancy-wood bow, with arrows, belt, quiver, guard, tips, tassels, and grease-pot. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XXX, 'You must string my bow', she said, handing it to him, as she buckled on her guard.

h. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin. N. Amer.* 260 To.. render railway travelling more safe, an apparatus called a 'guard' has been very generally introduced. 1866 *Morn. Star* 16 Mar. 6/1 The number-taker..saw the body of a man impaled on the iron guards in front of the engine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 9/3 Death was due to fracture of the skull, the guard of the engine having struck the man's head.

i. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 111 High water guard 5 to 6 feet. Working guard 3 to 4 feet. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Guards*, in engineering, upright pieces of wood, iron, or stone, fastened to the lock gates of a canal, the corners of a street, and similar situations, to prevent the passage of barges in the one place, and waggons in the other, from injuring the parts flush with, or near to the guard.

j. 1850 LYELL *and Visit U.S.* II. 47 The other [door] leads out to the guard, as they call it, a long balcony or gallery, covered with a shade or verandah, which passes round the whole boat. 1855 OGILVIE Suppl., *Guards of a steamboat*, a widening of the deck by a frame-work of strong timbers, which curve out on each side to the paddle-wheels, and protect them and the shaft against collisions with wharfs and other boats. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/6 Each boat that comes up the river is loaded to the guards with railway supplies for Wardner.

k. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Guard*, a support in front of a roll-train to guide the bar into the groove, sometimes called a side-guide.

l. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 1. 4/1 Any Persons, upon directing their Letters to the Printer superscrib'd, for the *British Apollo*, may have this Paper brought to their Houses.. Likewise the Books of Guards neatly bound to keep 'em in, at two Shillings a piece. 1747 SPENCE *Polymetes* Direct. Binder, Plate 9, 18, 24, & 34; to be done with guards. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 250 When the guards have been filled and the volume begins to bulge. *Ibid.* 274 Special books with guards..for pasting into. 1896 *Times* 29 Feb. 10/3 It has been arranged for the book to be issued ..with 'guards' at the end for additional leaves.

m. 1860 R. FOWLER *Med. Voc., Guard*, a thickly folded cloth, or other article, placed upon a bed so as to guard it from the discharges of parturition, or of any disease.

n. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 74 The phragmocone of the belemnite .. is usually eccentric, its apex being nearest to the ventral side of the guard. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 542 A straight phragmocone is enclosed within a more or less conical calcified laminated structure, the guard or rostrum.

o. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Guard*, a light frame in which the nuts of bolts fit to prevent their unscrewing by the vibration of the engine.

17. † **a.** Short for *guard-room* or *guard-house. Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 549 The Court hath three guards, betweene each of which is a great greene. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy Y. Cowper* 47 John quietly put them in the guard To learn mair sense. 1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 257 Pleys that bring him to the guard, And eke the council chaumir, Wi' shame that day.

b. Short for *guard-finger, -lock, -rail*, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, s.v.

18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guard-dress, -duty, -mounting, -parade, -sloop, -soldier, -squadron*; *guard-like* adj.; **guard action** *Horology*, ? the action connected with a guard-pin; **guard-board,** (*a*) = CHAIN-WALE, CHANNEL *sb.*[2] (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); (*b*) a board designed to prevent objects from falling on to workmen engaged in building; **guard-bolt** (see quot.); **guard-book,** (*a*) a blank book, furnished with guards (sense 16 l), for the reception of pasted scraps, invoices, newspaper cuttings, etc.; (*b*) see quot. 1867; **guard-brush,** on an electric railway, a metallic brush by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor; **guard-cell** *Bot.*, one of the two cells that embrace the stomata of plants; **guard-chain,** (*a*) a chain used to secure something, esp. a part of the dress or personal equipment, as a watch, brooch, or bracelet; (*b*) a chain used as a protection; also *fig.*; **guard-chamber** = GUARD-ROOM; **guard-coat,** a coat worn by a soldier of the Guards; **guard-coffer,** an external framework for the protection of the coffer or casing surrounding a concrete foundation; † **guard-cot** *Anglo-Indian*, a charpoy occupied by a soldier in the intervals of sentry duty; † **guard-dagger,** ? a dagger with a guard; in quot. *attrib.* of the shape of a certain cut of 'whiskers' (i. e. moustaches); **guard-detail,** 'men from a company, regiment, etc. detailed from guard duty' (Webster, 1890); † **guard-dog,** ? a watch-dog; **guard-finger,** 'one of the teeth projecting forward from the cutter-bar of a harvester, and through which the knife plays' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **guard-flag,** 'in a squadron, a flag indicating the ship whose turn it is to perform the duty of a guard-ship' (*Cent. Dict.*); **guard-foot,** the foot of a contrivance, which acts also as a guard; **guard-horn,** the horn used by the guard of a coach; **guard-iron,** (*a*) *Naut.* (see quot. 1769); (*b*) = 16 h; **guard-lace,** a kind of figured lace; **guard-leaf,** one of the leaves which separate the closely-packed blossoms on the stem of a double hollyhock; **guard-lock** (see quots.); **guard-log** *Austral.*, a piece of timber laid on a road to keep the traffic on and off certain portions; **guard-petal** = *guard-leaf*; **guard-pile,** a pile placed as a protection in front of a quay or other structure; a fender or fender-pile (cf. 16 i); **guard-pin,** (*a*) *Horology* (see quot. 1884); (*b*) in a rifle, the pin by which the guard (sense 16 d) is attached; **guard-plate,** (*a*) in an electrometer = *guard-ring*; (*b*) 'the plate which closes the opening in front of a cupola furnace, to whose iron casing it is attached by staples' (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **guard-polyp** *Zool.*, a zooid modified to serve a defensive function, as in the nematophore of a cœlenterate, a machopolyp; **guard-report** (see quot.); **guard-ring,** (*a*) a finger ring worn to keep another from slipping off; a keeper; (*b*) *Electr.* (see quot. 1893); † **guard-star** (see sense 12 above); **guard-stone,** one of a row of stones placed to keep vehicles off the side-walk; **guard-stops,** the two points placed one on each side of a numeral, letter, figure, etc.; **guard-tent,** 'one of the tents occupied by a military guard when the command is in the field or in camp' (*Cent. Dict.*); **guard-tube** (see quot.). Also GUARD-BOAT, GUARD-HOUSE, GUARD-ROOM, GUARD-SHIP.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 89 *Double Roller Escapement*, a variety of the Lever Escapement, in which a separate roller is used for the *guard action. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 2/5 Evidence was given that *guard boards were put up immediately after the accident. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Guard Bolt*, a flat-headed screw-bolt, fully counter-sunk, for fastening the guards of mowing machines to the bars. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Guard-book*, report of guard; a copy of which is delivered at the admiral's office by the officer of the last guard. Also, a full set of his accounts kept by a warrant-officer for the purpose of passing them. 1881 *Bookseller's Catal., Guard Book*—Twenty-two inches square, containing 68 leaves of stout drawing paper. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 2/7 In respect of this he had searched the guard-book, and could find no trace of the transfer of this share. 1888 *Science* 21 Dec. 302/1 The current is conveyed from the *guard-brushes and the wheels to the motor, and through the other rail to the ground [on an electric railway]. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 88 We have a cell surrounded by several cells formed in this manner, which afterwards forms the two *guard-cells (as in Crassulaceæ, Begoniaceæ, Cruciferæ). 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ix, The merry old gentleman; placing .. a watch in his waistcoat pocket, with a *guard-chain round his neck. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Charac.* (1852) 101 In a velvet waistcoat and a gilt guard-chain. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 7 It [Gunpowder] is the guard-chain and strong bolt which keep the barbarian thief from entering the precincts of the peaceful and industrious. 1894 A. MORRISON *Tales Mean Streets* 280 Old Jack sat on the guard-chain of a flowery grave. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 19 Mar. 8/3 The guard-chain of Waterloo Pier. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xiv. 28 The guard .. brought them backe into the *guard-chamber. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4334/5 When they had ascended to the Guard-Chamber, they were receiv'd there by the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iii. 32 The yeomen in the guard-chamber pointed their halberds at my breast. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 88 P 4 Coming down a tavern-stairs in his master's fine *guard-coat..he met the colonel coming up with other company. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 131 To secure the Coffer or Coffers more effectually, you may environ and secure them with double or single *Guard-coffers. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xi. 86 Three or four men, who sat talking together upon a *guard-cot, just out at the door in the verandah. 1786 *Pogonologia* 80 There were Spanish, Turkish, *guard-

dagger, &c. whiskers. 1796 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 25 Apr. (1812) I. 287 The dogs that worry sheep are pointers, hounds, lurchers, *guard-dogs, &c. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 141 An old Vienna *Guard-dress. 1862 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life Black Reg.* (1870) 28 *Guard duty is an admirable school for this. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 314/1 There should be no time devoted to company drills in camp, or to teaching the rudiments of guard duty. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 168 One or two *guard feet, not to touch the plane except in case of accident, ought to be added to give a broad enough base for safety. 1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 42, I was prevented from examining other objects by the *guard-horn. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, **Guard-irons*, certain curved or arched bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures, on a ship's head or quarter, to defend them from the impression of some other ship when they lie close to, or rub against each other. 1802 J. PERROTT in *Naval Chron.* VII. 349, I saw him taking hold of the guard-iron. 1877 M. REYNOLDS *Loco.-Engine Driving* 100 He also stepped over to his own side of the engine foot-plate, and he had scarcely been there fifteen seconds when something was struck by the buffer-beam or guard-iron of the engine. 1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 234 A Loom that makes the satin *guard lace, or any other figured lace. 1849 *Beck's Florist* 276 The new and superior varieties have a semi-spherical flower exceedingly double, with closely serried petals, and a flat regular *guard-leaf. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 201 Pitch him from him with such *guardlike strength. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 250 **Guard lock*, in canalling, is employed in maintaining the level of a canal, by preventing the encroachment of water from rivers, lakes, &c., when elevated beyond the prescribed level. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Guard-lock* (Hydraulic Engineering), a *tide-lock*, forming a communication between a basin and tide-water. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 128 We may do it yet, ..if we can clear those cursed *guard-logs near the bottom. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 158 In *Guard Mounting Order, the Great Coat is to be folded and carried flat, the top being in a line with the bottom of the Coat Collar. *Ibid.* 261 All Grenadier and Fusilier Regiments are, when marching in quick time, upon occasions of Guard-mounting, Parade or Review, to march to the *Grenadier's March.* 1851 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xiv. 233, I attended guard-mounting and with Major Wassells inspected the barrack-rooms and arms. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 97 From the quarter *guard parade to the line of parade of the Battalion..62 yards. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Oct. 237 This is a rosy-pink flower, full, and well formed, with just sufficient *guard-petal and no more. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 19 The Use of these Fenders, or *Guard-Piles, was to secure the Works from the approach of Barges, and other large Vessels. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 369/1 Passing on to the driving plane and repelling the pallet, would thereby press the *guard-pin against the edge of the roller. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 To take to pieces a breech-loader..first remove the fore-end and barrels; then ..turn out the side-pins, and remove the locks and hammers together; next turn out the guard-pins, and remove the bow or guard. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 115 *Guard Pin, Safety Pin*, a pin in the lever escapement that prevents the pallets leaving the escape wheel when the hands of the watch are turned back. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 201 The interval between the disk and the *guard-plate may be regarded as a circular groove of infinite depth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 758 The structures known as nematophores, sarcothecae, *guard-polypes or macho-polypes. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, **Guard report*, a report sent in by the relieved officer to the officer commanding, detailing a statement of duties performed by his guard while on duty. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 201 A plane disk .. surrounded by a large plane plate called a *Guard-ring with a circular aperture..concentric with the disk. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict., Guard Ring*, an annular horizontal surface surrounding the balanced disc in the absolute electrometer. 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4459/1, 14 Sail of Brigantines and Sloops,..under Convoy of the Duke of Anjou's *Guard Sloop, of betwixt 70 and 80 Men. 1739 *Encour. Seaf. People* 35 Capt. Coleby .. fought the Guard-Sloop. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 166 Iunius Valens a captaine, pensioner or centurion of the *gard-souldiers about Augustus Cæsar. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiii. VIII. 143 *note*, Although watch had been enjoined to them (i. e. to the Peloponnesian *guard-squadron at Abydos). 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 693 Then find the Point of the Compass, that the *Guard-Star is upon, in the first..Column of the Table. 1855 PARKMAN *Champlain* v. 257 His foot upon a *guard-stone, he thrust his head and shoulders into the coach. 1878 *Technol. Dict., Eng.-Ger.-Fr.* (ed. 3), Guard-stone (Build., Roads, etc.). *Der Prellstein, Borne.* 1856 FURNIVALL *Pref. to Stacions of Rome* (E. E. T. S. 1867) 6 Here .. it is, and printed with all its metrical points, and *guard-stops on each side of figures and single letters. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.*, **Guard Tube*, a metal tube surrounding a dry pile used with a quadrant electrometer, or other electrometers of that type.

Guard (gārd), *v.* Also 6–8 **gard**(e, (in sense 7, 6 *pa. pple.* gard, 9 **gard**), *Sc.* **gaird**, 7 **guaird**. [f. GUARD *sb.*, or ad. F. *garder*, earlier *guarder* (=It. *guardare*, Sp. *guardar*) :—Rom. **guardare*, a. OTeut. **wardôn*, f. **wardâ*: see WARD, GUARD *sbs.*]

1. *trans.* To keep in safety from injury or attack; to stand guard or sentinel over; to keep (a door, etc.) so as to prevent entrance or exit; to take care of, protect, defend. (With material and immaterial objects.) †Also with *in*.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 81 King Helenus, with a crowding coompanye garded. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 626 Draw not thy sword to gard iniquitie. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 145 There is your Crowne, And he that weares the Crowne immortally, Long guard it yours. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. ii. 105 The companies which haue the ward, are alwayes to sallie to gard the trenches. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* v. i. (1881) 69 Guard in my safety with a ring of steele, And marke how proudly heele demeane reuenge.

1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 55 Heavens .. did thy royall grandeur guaird. *a* 1657 — *Ps.* cxxi. 8 He guaird thee shal about. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1033 Except whom God and good Angels guard by special grace. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 143 Two men, each holding a Pike, as if they Guarded these Doors. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) I. 239 The King of Poland is guarding all the avenues of Saxony. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xiv, Jones stood with his sword drawn in his hand to guard the poor fellow. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 315 Let active laws apply the needful curb To guard the peace that riot would disturb. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 149 He was to guard the entrance of the Corinthian gulf. *Ibid.* V. 47 They were so negligently guarded, that..they contrived to make themselves masters of the fortress. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 4 Elaine..High in her chamber up a tower to the east Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 376 Peacocks are .. supposed only to be kept by royalty;..the privilege of keeping them is zealously guarded. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* xv. 369 You may just as well expect the cat to guard the cream.

refl. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 253 Henceforth guard thee well. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyph.* 189 Guard thee well, expect no feigned attack; And guard beside the sorceress at thy back!

b. said of impersonal objects.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 493, I thinke the honie garded with a sting. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Bro.* IV. i, Mercy becomes a Prince, and guards him best. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 122 Of a sword the flame Wide-waving .. to .. guard all passage to the Tree of Life. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 40 A Coat of Armour over it like an Hedg-hogs, guards its weighty Fruit. 1725 BERKELEY *Proposal* etc. Wks. III. 222 Two narrow entrances, both well guarded by forts. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XXV, The place is guarded enough by the high walls of the castle and the east turret. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 23 Where clear-stemm'd platans guard The outlet [of a stream]. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. ii. 15 Every moment of the Jew's time, and every act of the Jew's life, was guarded by a regulation.

c. To protect or defend *from, against*. Also *refl.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 249 To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kyte. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 8 They will guard themselves from Arrows, tho they come very thick. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ₱ 4 One would take more than ordinary Care to guard ones self against this particular Imperfection [inconstancy], because it is that which our Nature very strongly inclines us to. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* V, By guarding him from all friendships save with those whose affection to myself I can trust. 1852 TENNYSON *Wellington* 68 Guarding realms and kings from shame. 1855 — *Maud* I. vi. 60 Myself from myself I guard.

d. To attend, accompany, or escort (*to* a place) as a guard. *arch.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 122 Some guard these Traitors to the Block of Death. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 434 A triple Sunne, attended and guarded with a double Rainbow. 1697 S. SEWALL *Diary* 6 Oct. (1878) I. 461 Came between 12. and 1. to the Townh. Chamber and Guarded the Governour and Council to the Anchor. 1702 *Ibid.* II. 12 June (1879) II. 59 Just about dark Troops Guarded the Govr. to Roxbury. *a* 1732 GAY *Town Eclog., Friday* 18 in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Poet. Wks.* (1768) 36 No more .. shall .. white-glov'd beaus encroach In crowds behind, to guard me to my coach. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvii. 12 My blessing, like a line of light, Is on the waters day and night, And like a beacon guards thee home.

2. To provide with safeguards; to secure from misunderstanding or abuse by explanations or stipulations; *Med.*, to render the action of (a drug) safe by administering correctives along with it.

1726 BROOME *On Odyss.* XXIV. V. 261 It is not easy to guard the doctrine of Homer from such unhappy consequences. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/2 The judges carefully guarded themselves from being supposed to lay down any new rule. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surgery* XI. No. 41, I give it [*sc.* mercury] in small, frequently repeated doses, well guarded with opium.

†**3.** To find out or ascertain by watching. *Obs.*

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1351 First gaird the grund of all his grief, Quhat sicknes ze suspect.

4. To keep watch over, to prevent from exceeding bounds; to keep in check, control (thoughts, utterance).

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 95 Guard well thy Thought; our Thoughts are heard in Heav'n. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. i, No doubt my uncle Toby had great command of himself, and could guard appearances, I believe, as well as most men. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 112 This .. would make his testimony most suspicious, even if he had guarded his work within the rules of probability. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 83 Guard what you say: the patriotic tribe Will sneer, and charge you with a bribe. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Prov.* xiii. 3 He that guardeth his mouth keepeth his life.

†**5.** To parry (a blow); to ward *off*. *Obs.*

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 20 We did not judge him, or punish him, .. but only defended ourselves, by guarding his blowes, and repelling his injuries. 1695 COLLIER *Ess.* II. (1697) 112 There are few but may Shine in their own Orb ..; so far at least as to guard off Contempt, and secure a moderate Repute.

6. *Sporting colloq.*

1893 *Daily News* 8 May 2/2 The list of disasters caused by starting Siffleuse and putting T. Loates up, without guarding the favourite. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 209 *Guarding*—When two or more greyhounds are entered in a stake, the *bona fide* property of the same owner, the order of running is altered, so that they may meet other greyhounds, should they come together.

7. To ornament (a garment, etc.) with 'guards'; to trim, as with braid, lace, velvet, etc.; also *transf.*, to stripe. *occas.* with *about*.

1500 in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 456 Hys hosen shalbe freshely gard Wyth colours ii or thre. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Crt.* 508 His hode all pounsed and garded lyke a cage. 1530 PALSGR. 560/2 Some men garde their cootes for plesure, but I garde my hose for profyte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 37 Gownes or coates of velvet ..which they gard about with broad bands of velvet. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 2 This purple Robe bordered, called Prætexta, was .. embrodered..or garded about with purple. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 712 Sharkes .. which had other six or seven smaller fishes, garded with blew and greene, attending. 1665–76 REA *Flora* (ed 2) 93 The flowers are of a pale blush colour, with small and sharp pointed leaves, which become striped, and garded with a dark sad purple. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 183 These wear Scarlet Coats down to the Knee, and Scarlet Breeches, both richly guarded with black Velvet. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxx. III. 159 A boy, in an orange-tawney doublet, .. guarded with blue worsted lace. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 61 On the mule's back was a litter of gold-inwoven brocade, garded about with an embroidered band set with gold and jewels.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 10 To guard a Title, that was rich before; To gilde refined Gold. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 288 The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the guardes are but slightly basted on neither. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 26 He brought in a Religion spun with a Courser Thread, though garded with a Finer Trimming.

punningly. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, We will see his fooles coat guarded, ey and re-guarded too from slipping out of our fingers.

8. *intr.* To be on one's guard; to stand on guard or as a sentinel; to take up or maintain a position of defence (with direct or indirect reference to fencing).

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 185 Come stand by me, feare nothing: guard with Halberds. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, v. ii. 33 Feare frames disorder, and disorder wounds Where it should guard. 1607 — *Cor.* v. ii. 2, I *Wat.* Stay: whence are you. 2 *Wat.* Stand, and go backe. *Me.* You guard like men. 1695 COLLIER *Ess.* II. (1697) 69 There are other nice .. Cases, in which a Man must Guard, if he intends to keep Fair with the World, and turn the Penny. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., Prepare to Guard, in the cavalry sword exercise. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Meet. Nat. Sanitary Assoc.* 51 To guard is better than to heal,—The shield is nobler than the spear! 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 208 Apparently imitating English fencing, they occasionally struck and guarded in the different positions.

b. *To guard against*: to take up a position of defence with regard to, to take precautions against. Also with *indirect pass.*

1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 1 (1726) 46 To guard against such Mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint our selves a little with Words and Terms. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xviii. 81 Laws .. are intended to guard against what men may do, not to trust to what they will do. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 464 The great danger of parol declarations, against which the statute was intended to guard. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 17, I do not see at present how we are to guard against hurricanes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 120 He had guarded jealously against any revolt of the baronage. 1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* ii. 29 This is a fallacy to be most carefully guarded against in dealing with all Biblical questions.

9. *Curling.* **a.** *trans.* To 'cover' or defend (a stone) by planting one in a line between it and oneself. Also *absol.* **b.** *intr.* Said of a stone so planted to defend a partner's stone. Applied also to a similar stroke of play in *Bowls* (see GUARDING *vbl. sb.* 3).

1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 38 (E. D. D.) To draw, guard, strike, or wick he tries. 1786 BURNS *Tam Samson's El.* 26 He was the king o' a' the Core, To guard, or draw, or wick a bore. 1840 BLAINE *Rur. Sports* 118 The object of the next in order is to guard the stone of his partner, or to strike off that of his antagonist. 1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football* etc. 127 (*Curling*) A stone is said to guard when it lies in a line between the player and the tee, with another stone lelonging to the same side within it. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 258 (Curling) The Stone played..must be over the Hog, but must not touch the Stone to be guarded.

10. *Chess.* (*trans.*) To support a piece or pawn with another.

1761 HOYLE *Ess. Chess* 53 You are to observe this Rule, not to guard your Pawn, unless [etc.]. 1835 *Hoyle's Games* 338 Never guard an inferior piece or pawn with a better, if you can do it with a pawn.

11. *Bookbinding.* **a.** To supply (a guard book) with guards. **b.** To attach (a leaf or plate) to a guard. (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*)

‖Guarda- (gwa·rda), stem of It. *guardare* and Sp. *guardar* to GUARD, used in several combinations (*Obs.* exc. *Hist.*), as **‖ Guarda-caballo**, a guard in charge of horses; **‖ Guarda-damas**, duenna of the Queen's maids-in-waiting; **‖ Guarda(-infante**, a farthingale or hoop; **‖ Guarda-roba** = WARDROBE. See also GUARDA-COSTA.

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 256 We..came..to a horse range of the marquis's, where he had four of his soldiers as a *guarda caballo. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 2 June, Now saw I her Portuguese ladies, and the *Guarda-damas, or Mother of her Maids. *Ibid.* 30 May, A traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous fardingals or *guard-infantas. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 96, I found all the great ladies here to go like the Donnas of Spain, in Guardinfantas, that is, in horrible overgrown Fartingals of whalebone. 1602 *Archpriest. Controv.* (Camden) II. 28 His *guarda robe had none but riche ones. 1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 283 Having withdrawn himself into his guarda roba. 1823 LADY MORGAN *Salvator Rosa* I. ii. 46 Vesuvius blazed over the faded frescoes of the dilapidated *guarda-roba*.

Guardable (gā·ɹdăb'l), *a.* [f. GUARD *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being guarded.

1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 659 Places ill guarded, or not guardable. 1618 Sir R. WILLIAMS *Low Countries* 58 This place was guardable without batterie.

‖ **Guarda-costa** (gā·ɹdă kɒ·stă, Sp. gwa·ɹda-). Also 8 guard de costa, guarda-coasta. [Sp.; f. GUARDA- + Sp. *costa* COAST.] A Spanish vessel used for the protection of the coast; a custom-house cutter.

1732 *Gent. Mag.* I. 218 Admiral Stewart having received orders to cruize upon the Spaniards, as well Merchant Ships as Guard de Costas. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xvii, I was attacked by one of those cursed guarda-costas who took our ships before the beginning of the war. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 39 While the galleons, guarda costas, or other Spanish ships are here. 1817 P. MOORE in *Parl. Debates* 1797 Slave-dealing, which..might ..be stopped more easily by a few vessels in the natu e of *guarda costas*. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 227 Swarming with privateers in war-time, and with *guarda costas* or preventive-service cutters in peace. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xl. 153.

†**Gua·rdage.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 gardage. [f. GUARD *v.* + -AGE.] Keeping, guardianship.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 70 Whether a Maid, so tender, Faire, and Happie, .. Would euer haue .. Run from her Guardage to the sootie bosome, Of such a thing as thou. *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. i, You see this cardicue, the last, and the only quintessence of 50 Crowns, distill'd in the limbeck of your gardage.

†**Gua·rdance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 gardance. [f. GUARD *v.* + -ANCE]. = prec.

1592 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 46 If at last nephew thou yeeld thy selfe Into the gardance of thine vncle Iohn, Thou shalt be used as becomes a Prince.

Guardant (gā·ɹdănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–9 gardant, (6–7 -ante). [a. F. *gardant*, pres. pple. of *garder* to GUARD.]

A. *adj.*

1. Guarding protecting, watching; on guard.

[1574 ? Implied in GARDANTLY *adv.*] 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. 83 For young Askanius he his left hand spares, In his right hand his guardant sword he shakes. 1816 SOUTHEY *Lay Laureate, Dream* 19 Guardant before his feet a Lion lay. 1851 R. H. STODDARD *Castle in Air* ii. 37 My rivers flow beyond, with guardant ranks Of silver-liveried poplars on their banks.

2. *Her.* Of a beast: Having the full face towards the spectator. (Cf. AFFRONTÉ and GAZE *sb.* 3 b.) Also *fig.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 44 b, A Lyon Passante, Gardante, betwene three keies d'Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1611) 140 This Lion passant seemeth to goe with more confidence and resolution, but the gardant with more vigilance and circumspection. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. (1652) E, Couchant and Passant, Guardant, Rampant Beggars. 1790 PENNANT *Lond.* 392 It was a vast house, and, in the time of Stow, distinguished by the arms of England, at that time three leopards passant, guardant, and two angels the supporters, cut on stone. 1828–40 [see GAZE *sb.* 3 b]. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. § 8 (ed. 3) 331 A Lion statant guardant or.

B. *sb.* A keeper, guardian, protector.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 9 When my angry Guardant stood alone, Tendring my ruine, and assayl'd of none. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 153 [He] bode within the towne as gardant of the same. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 67 You shall perceiue, that a lacke gardant cannot office me from my son Coriolanus. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* xi. 248 Th' marshallers, gardantes, and tipp staves. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. xli. (1642) 372 One of his owne nephews (being his overseer and gardant for bringing up).

Guard-boat (gā·ɹdbōut). **a.** A boat appointed to row the rounds among the ships of war in a harbour, to observe that their officers keep a good look-out. **b.** A boat employed by harbour authorities to enforce quarantine or custom-house regulations.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3078/2 The Guard Boat belonging to His Majesty's Garison of Tinmouth Castle. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 4 By rowing round the ship, during the night, in a guard-boat, as is done by the officers of the customs with regard to homeward bound Indiamen. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 19 They attempted to go on shore, but were stopped by the guard-boat. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 2 The guard-boat might as well have been empty for any opposition that it offered to the approach of the raft. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 384 To run the gauntlet of the guard-boats.

†**Guard-cock.** *Obs.* Corruption of GARDE-CAUT, itself a corruption of F. *garde-corde.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gardecaut*, or *Gard-du-cord*, ..otherwise call'd *Gard-du-gut*, and Guard-cock.

†**Guard-corps** = GARDE-DU-CORPS, bodyguard.

1583 T. STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 58 a, Our people had..greevously wounded his guarde corpes, and put his Souldiers to flight.

Guarded (gā·ɹdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. GUARD *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Defended, protected, watched; having a guard or sentinel. In *Fencing* (hence *fig.*, quot. 1821), protected by the 'guard'.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/24 Guarded, *communitus.* 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 161 Where the great Vision of the guarded mount Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 945 Who by stealth Had from his wakeful custody purloined The guarded gold. 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 556 Truth divine for ever stands secure, Its head as guarded as its base is sure. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xvi, What I said he nought .. Of guarded pass? 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xii, The breath Which gave it strength to pierce the guarded wit. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 167 The fortress was surprised on its strongest and least guarded side.

absol. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xiv, By a strange reverse of fortune, the guard became the guarded. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 10/1 The number of the guard depended on the character of the guarded.

b. *Curling.* (See GUARD *v.* 9.)

1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 38 (E. D. D.) Roaring up the rink he flies The guarded tee to clear.

c. *Surgery.* (See quot. 1884.)

1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* II. 145 Find the duct of the pancreas, through which pass a guarded bristle into the duodenum. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Guarded Instrument (Surgical)*, said of an instrument the point or cutting edge of which is concealed or guarded during introduction, and uncovered when at the place where it is to become effective.

d. *Card-playing.* Said of a card, esp. the next to the highest of a suit, when it is protected (in the same hand) by a lower card of the suit.

1863 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (ed. 5) 19 When a player holds the second best card guarded, he is said to have a *minor tenace*, or an *imperfect minor tenace*. *Ibid.* 37 In trumps, if king or queen is turned up, and it is only singly guarded (i.e. if you have only one other trump), it is generally best to put the turn-up on second hand. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card-players' Man.* 44 With 'king singly guarded'—that is, with king and only one other card, play your king boldly.

e. *Chess.* (See GUARD *v.* 10.)

1835 *Hoyle's Games* 337 Take care that no guarded pawn of your adversary's fork two of your pieces.

2. Surrounded by a guard of reserve or restraint; on one's guard; hence, esp. of a person's behaviour, speech, etc.: Careful; prudent; cautious.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 P 1 Be guarded against giving or receiving little Provocations. 1728 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. x, Learn to be more guarded. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxv.ii. 335 The charge .. brought against you is expressed in terms guarded and well considered. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 43 If you were upon your trial for life or death .. you could not look more resolutely guarded. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. x, Secure in guarded coldness. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 81 The government has preserved a cool and guarded tone throughout. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 360 Their language was so guarded that nothing was gained by the examination. *a* 1859 *Ibid.* xxiii. (1861) V. 106 Portland made a courteous but guarded answer. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 790 In people over forty .. limitation of the affection to one [vocal] cord..should lead to a guarded prognosis.

3. Ornamented, as with lace, braid, embroidery, etc.; trimmed; tricked out; having 'guards' or trimmings (in 17th c. often *allusively*). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *spec.* in *Her.* of a garment: Trimmed or turned up with some material.

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 No servyng manne waytyng uppon his Maister..were eny garded Hose. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 108 Ministers, that flaunt it out in their saten doblets, .. garded gownes, cloakes, and the like. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 204 Would not some head..Sweare yon same Damaske-coat, yon garded man Were some graue sober Cato Vtican? 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* v. i. H 3 b, *Man.* I am no knight, I am Manasses, they made a plaine foole. *Dam.* The onely were [*i. e.* wear] for the guarded [*printed* gaurded] foole is out of request. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, I grieve to see this double garded age, all side-coate, all foole. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. i, The most censorious of our Roman gentrie, Nay, of the guarded robe, the Senators. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, In stead of a fine guarded Page, We haue got him A boy, trickt vp in neat and handsome Fashion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. v. 89 Besides, the Place was proper not for the plain but guarded Gown. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 274 Large Gallic or Venetian hosen, slashed, quilted, stuffed, and guarded (or laced), were worn as before. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 129.

†**b.** Of a flower: Having a border or stripe of colour. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Edged, as Flower leaves often are .. of which there are several terms, as edged, striped or streaked, garded, [etc.]. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, The striped carnation and the guarded rose.

4. Of a book: Having guards. (See GUARD *sb.* 16 l.)

1888 JACOBI *Printer's Voc.* s. v., Books are said to be 'guarded' when the plates are mounted or sewn on guards in-stead of being stitched or pasted in the ordinary way. 1889 H. B. WHEATLEY *How to Catal.* iii. 71 The slips are lightly pasted down into guarded volumes.

Guardedly (gā·ɹdĕdli), *adv.* [f. GUARDED *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a guarded manner; in guarded language; cautiously.

1784 SHERIDAN *Life Swift* 243 It obliquely pointed out the true object of their resentment; but this so guardedly, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the Author of his having such a design. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vi. 72, I am acting very guardedly with them, I cannot punish till I have the evidence of an overt act. 1883 SIR W. V. FIELD in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 765 The Act.. dealing very guardedly with the common law right .. to prefer a bill before a grand jury. 1887 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 5/3 This desire was guardedly stated and carefully fenced about with conditions.

Guardedness (gā·ɹdĕdnĕs). [f. GUARDED *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being guarded (in speech, behaviour, etc.); cautiousness.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 331 Lessing .. tries what his rules permit .. with a guardedness which would not be expected from his tolerance. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* li, How he had baffled the said Ralph by extreme guardedness of manner and ingenuity of speech. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 8 What .. have all my painstaking guardedness and scrupulous exactness..stood me in stead?

Guarder (gā·ɹdəɹ). [f. GUARD *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which guards, *lit.* and *fig.*; a keeper, watcher, protector, guardian, warder, guard.

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apophth.* II. 264 b, Vsyng theim not as kepers but as seruauntes and garders of his bodie. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 98 The Nerues .. beyng therfore rightly iudged the diligent messengers and garders of the brayne. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 46 Thus sate poore Menaphon..keeping his teeth garders of his stomacke, and his eyes watchmen of his loues. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 392 They were pursued by the guarders and Souldiers of the Port. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, Groomes and pages, chamber-maides and garders. 1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 551 The Kings heart is the best guarder of his own promise. 1753 J. SCOTT *Epidemic Mortality* 11 When the bold guarders of the house shall shake, And, pain'd, their station at the door forsake. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 448 With guarders row on row, Gay swarms of varletry that come and go.

2. ? A contrivance to prevent a (church) bell from swinging over.

1583 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 98 Garder & Clevicorde. 1684 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 253 For a garder for the bells, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Guard-fish, variant of GARFISH.

Guardful (gā·ɹdfŭl), *a.* Now *rare* or *dial.* [f. GUARD *sb.* + -FUL.] Watchful; careful. Hence **Gua·rdfully** *adv.*, carefully.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 441 O thou Fautour of Chrysa, whose fair hands doth guardfully dispose Celestial Cilla. 1749 A. HILL *Merope* I. ii, I, mean while, Watch, with a guardful Eye, these Murd'rers Motions. 1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 209 An injunction to be guardful of these had been given to the people. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 36 Dost thou frown? Was it not well?—nay, blame me guardfully. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Guardful*, careful.

Guard-house (gā·ɹdhaus). **a.** A building for the accommodation of a (military) guard. **b.** A building in which prisoners are detained under guard.

1592 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 76 Ilk persone.. being warnit to the wache to cum theirto to the gaird hous. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 67 The English have a pretty Custom-house and Guard-house. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 43 They have also a Guard-house, where there are about 20 Men commanded by the Governour, a Lieutenant, and Ensign. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, The Captain proceeded to withdraw his men towards their guard-house in the High Street. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 87 They collected the next day, burnt ten or twelve guard-houses, killed two or three of the guards [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 698 There were guard-houses at intervals for the body-guard.

Guardian (gā·ɹdiăn). Forms: *α.* 5 gardyene, 5–6 gardeyn, 5–8 -ein, (6 -aine, -ayne, -en, guarden, 7 gardeine). *β.* 5–7 gardian, (6 -iane, -ien), 6– guardian. [a. AF. *gardein* (1275), OF. *g'u)arden*, earlier *-enc*, nom. sing. and acc. pl. *guardens*, *-ains* (12th c.), f. *garde* GUARD *sb.* or perh. a. Teut. **wardi-ding-*, f. *wardâ* WARD *sb.* + *-ing*: see -ING 3. The assimilation of the ending to the suffix *-ien*, which has given the mod.F. *gardien*, dates from the 14th c., while the appearance of the corresponding *-ian* in the Eng. word is evidenced from the 15th c. Cf. Pr. *gardian*, Sp. *guardian*, It. *guardiano*, and see WARDEN.]

1. One who guards, protects, or preserves; a keeper, defender; 'one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed' (J.); sometimes = *guardian angel.* Applied also *occas.* to impersonal objects.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 87 b, She retorned into her chamber wher was but one auncient lady her gardyene or maystresse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxx. 177 Foure knyghtes, whiche were called gardeyns of her corps, were slayne fast by her. *Ibid.* VII. 365 From that yere..were al custodyes & gardeyns, and no mayres: & who tho that was than constable of the Toure of London, was also custos of the cytie. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (1557) D ij, In the void porches Phenix, Ulisses eke, Sterne guardens stood watching of the spoile. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Disc. Voy.* I. iii. 4 The Guardian, that is the quarter master hath 1400 reyes the month. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 35 The Sacred Storehouse of his Predecessors, And Guardian of their Bones. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. to King § 9 (1872) 79 Readers in sciences are indeed the guardians of the stores and provisions of sciences. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 512 The Stairs were such as whereon Jacob saw Angels ascending and descending, bands Of Guardians bright. *a* 1711 KEN *E. Hymn* Wks. (1838) 438 O may my Guardian while I sleep, Close to my bed his vigils keep. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xiv. 59 The attorney-general is *ex officio* the Guardian of liberty. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 189 The clergy were the guardians of morality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 10 Plato .. explains the manner in which guardians of the law .. are to be appointed. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 277 The dervish who usually acts as guardian to the tomb.

b. † *Guardian of the Peace*: an earlier name for a 'Justice of the Peace'. *Guardian of the Spiritualities, G. of the Temporalities*: see those words. *Guardian of the Poor* (often simply *Guardian*): one of a board elected to administer the poor laws in a particular parish or district.

[1330 *Act* 4 *Edw. III*, c. 5 Et eient les Justices, assignez a la deliverance des gaoles poair a deliverer les gaoles de ceux qi serront enditez devant les gardeins de la pees.] 1417 LD. FURNIVAL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 61 The Gardeins of the spiritualities of Ardmaghe. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ii. (1588) 9 The Gardeins of the Peace (who afterward obtained

the name of Iustices of the Peace). 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 183 Twelve persons residing in each district, of a certain estate in land, to be guardians of the district. 1782 *Act* 22 *Geo. III*, c. 83 § 2 The Visitor, Guardian, and Governor of such Poor House. *Ibid.* § 7 It shall and may be lawful for two Justices of the Peace..to appoint one of the Persons so recommended to be Guardian of the Poor for each of such Parishes. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Holy Thursday* 11 Beneath them sit the aged men, wise guardians of the poor. 1834 *Act* 4 & 5 *Will. IV*, c. 76 § 38 A Board of Guardians of the Poor for such Union shall be constituted and chosen, and the Workhouse or Workhouses of such Union shall be governed, and the Relief of the Poor in such Union shall be administered, by such Board of Guardians. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 166 'Guardians' may exist either for single parishes, or for groups of parishes joined in 'Unions'. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. v. (ed. 5) 598 The Manchester guardians have lately made able-bodied paupers grind corn by hand. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. XXV. 549 A reform of a generation back entrusted the care of the poor..to Boards of Guardians.

c. (See quot.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In the order of the garter, the officer who in other military orders is called grand-master, is called the sovereign guardian of the order.

d. In an Oddfellows' lodge, *Inner* and *Outer Guardian*. (Cf. GUARD *sb.* 7 c.)

1879 *Man. Oddfellowship* 141 The lodge is properly arranged, and the inner door opened wide; the Grand Marshal, with white baton trimmed with scarlet, approaches the Inner Guardian from without.

2. *spec.* in *Law.* One who has or is by law entitled to the custody of the person or property (or both) of an infant, an idiot, or other person legally incapable of managing his own affairs; a tutor. (The correlative of *ward.*)

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 50/2 Syth he hath nothing by discent holden by knightes seruice, the law maketh his mother his gardaine. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Table Contents, The old Church is compared to an heire under age, which is governed by Gardians. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 174, I am sorry for her, as I haue iust cause, being her Vncle, and her Guardian. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 A wastefull Prince, that had neede of a Guardian, or ouerseer. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 135 b, When an Ideot doth sue or defend, he shall not appeare by Gardeine or Procheine Amy. 1700 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 195 Mr Walpole, who was guardian to y^e^ Lord Townshend. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 6 P 10 She only ran away from her guardians. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvii. 379 The guardian with us performs the office of both the tutor and curator. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 429 The possession of the mother as guardian, gave actual possession to the son. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 5, I knew perfectly well that I should hear myself appointed guardian, and executor with his brother, of this young lady.

b. *Guardian in chivalry*: the guardian of a minor holding by knight service. († Rarely *G. in knight service.*) *Guardian in socage*: the guardian of a tenant in socage. *Guardian by nature*: the father, with respect to his tutelage of the heir apparent or heiress presumptive. *Guardian for nurture*: the father, and, after his death the mother, until the minor has reached the age of 14. (These four were classed together as guardians *by the common law.*) *Guardian by custom* or *customary guardian*: an officer, corporation, etc. having by local custom a legal right to exercise guardianship. *Guardian by election*: a guardian chosen by an infant who would otherwise have none. (See also quot. 1823.) *Guardian ad litem* (see quot. 1838).

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Curatores dicuntur qui pupillis loco tutorum dantur.* Gardians in socage, or they that haue the charge and custodie of wardes or other vnder yeres of discretion. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 10 b. The childes mother entrethe in the remnant, and it occupieth as garden or warden in socage. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 85 There is Gardeine in right in Chiualrie, and Gardeine in Deede in Chiualrie. *Ibid.* 88 b, There are three manner of Gardeinships, viz. by the Common Law, by the Statute Law, and Custome. By the Common Law there are foure manner of Gardians, viz. Gardein in Chiualrie .. Gardein by nature .. Gardein in Socage .. Gardein per cause de nurture. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* I. § 60. 28 Gardien in Knight Service of the bodie and land may grant the wardship of the land without deed. 1654 *Sheppard's Crt.-Keepers Guide* 112 A Gardeine in Chivalry that hath a Manor of the Wards may make Copyhold Estates. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 83 Guardian in Chivalry may give or sell to another the Guardianship of his Ward; but Guardian in Socage cannot, for his is *delegata potestas.* 1660 *Act* 12 *Car. II*, c. 24 § 8 Every person or persons claiming the custody or tuition of such childe or children as Guardian in soccage or otherwise. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 449 Of the several species of guardians, the first are guardians by nature: viz. the father and (in some cases) the mother of the child .. There are also guardians for nurture which are of course the father, or .. mother, till the infant attains the age of fourteen years. *Ibid.* 462 These guardians in socage, like those for nurture, continue only till the minor is fourteen years of age. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* III. xii. (ed. 5) 387 Guardians are of six kinds:—1. Guardians by nature; 2. Guardians by nurture; 3. Guardians in socage; 4. Guardians by testament; 5. Guardians by custom of particular places; 6. Guardians by election of the infant. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., *Guardian by statute*, or *testamentary guardian*, one appointed according to the statute of 12 Car. 2, c. 24. .. *Guardian by appointment*, is either of the Lord Chancellor or the Ecclesiastical Court. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 465/1 All courts .. have power to appoint a guardian *ad litem*, that is, to defend a prosecution or suit instituted by or against an infant.

†**3.** In various official titles in which the form WARDEN is now prevalent. *Obs.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 35 Preamble, His Lyeutenaunte of Ireland and Gardeyn of the .. Marches. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 195 Ryse Meridocke rebellyd agaynst the kynge's Gardeyn of his Castels in Wales. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 Master or Gardian of anye Hospitall. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 337 The writ *de homine Replegiando* to be directed to the garden of a Forest. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 109 Lord Gardein of the Cinque Portes. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Guardian of the Cinque Ports*, otherwise *lord-warden.*

4. The superior of a Franciscan convent. [L. *custos.*]

1466 *Paston Lett.* No 549 II. 266 Item, to xxiii. susters of Normandys, with the gardian, eche of them iiiiid., and the gardian viiid. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., In the convents of Franciscans, the officer is called guardian, who in the rest is called superior. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 356/2 Fr. John Perez de Marchena, guardian of a convent near Seville..a learned cosmographer.

5. *pl.* = GUARD *sb.* 12. ? *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 38 The guardens of the north pole were owte of syght. 1879 PROCTOR *New Star Atlas* 16 The course of the pair of stars (called 'the Guardians of the Pole') belonging to the Little Bear is also shown by arrows.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guardian election*; **guardian-cell** = *guard-cell.*

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 89 The stomata .. consist usually of a pair of cells (called 'guardian-cells), with an opening between them. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 377 The cellulose film is produced almost simultaneously throughout the whole extent of the mother-cell, which is cut into two guardian-cells, forming a stoma. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Feb 6/5 The question of a Saturday poll at the forthcoming 'guardian elections.

b. *attrib.* passing into adj. with sense 'protecting, tutelary.' **Guardian-angel**, an angel conceived as watching over or protecting a particular person or place; also *transf.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 125 Your great guardian-gods bore all this unmoved. *a* 1631 DONNE *Relique* 26 Difference of sex no more wee knew, Then our Guardian Angells doe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 670 Mother Earth, Goddess unmov'd! whose Guardian Arms extend O'er Thuscan Tiber's Course, and Roman Tow'rs defend. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 384 Bless'd Angels, .. Your Guardian cares bestow. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 168 We have each of us a dæmon, genius, angel, or guardian-spirit. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 481 Distinguish'd care of guardian Deities! 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 239 Then will I step in, like his guardian-angel, and snatch him from perdition. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 12 Round his dwelling guardian saints attend. 1780 COWPER *2nd Poem Burn. Ld. Mansfield's Libr.*, They..blessed the guardian care that kept His sacred head from harm. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xvii, The Guardian Naiad of the strand. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xx. 311 His guardian friends now long departed. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xii. (1848) 161 The goddess Proserpina, when she was the guardian angel of Sicily. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 257 Then followed the Guardian-promise to the house of Jehu. *Ibid.* viii. 523 Each Christian at least is, from childhood, assigned to the care of his own guardian angel.

†**Gua·rdianage.** *Obs. rare.* Also **guardenage.** [f. GUARDIAN + -AGE.] Guardianship.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xix. (1609) 1126 To take the charge of publicke tuition, and as it were the guardianage of him. 1601 — *Pliny* I. 184 His yonger brother .. had recommended his daughter to his tuition and guardenage.

†**Gua·rdiance.** *Obs.* Also 6 **gardience.** [f. as if GUARDIANT: see -ANCE.] Guardianship.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 250 Themperoure knoweth, how we commytted the prouince taken, to gardience. 1598 I. D. tr. *Leys Le Roy's Aristot. Poiit.* 140 The Aduocators, to whome the guardiance and defence of the lawes is cheefly committed. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 436 A soft bed, a careful nurse's arms Took him to guardiance. 1633 BP. HALL *Medit. Love Christ* § 8 To secure my soul .. by the guardiance of thy blessed angels.

Gua·rdiancy. *rare*—[1]. [f. GUARDIAN + -CY.] Guardianship.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xi. (1872) VI. 78, I must have Silesia again .. Or would you have us administer it under the guardiancy of Prussia?

†**Gua·rdianer.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **gardeiner, -eaner.** [f. GUARDIAN + -ER[1].] A guardian.

1595 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 253 My brother-in-lawe, whom I maik gardeiner, to have the full governance of hym, his landes, &c. .. I do ordaine .. my brother-in-lawe to be gardeaner and governore of .. my children. 1626 MIDDLETON *Women Beware Wom.* I. ii, A poulterer's wife made a great complaint Of you last night to your guardianer.

Guardianess (gā·rdiănĕs). [f. GUARDIAN + -ESS.] A female guardian or tutor.

1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. i, I've yet a neece to wed, over whose steps I have plac'st a trusty watchful Gardinesse. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 201 Gardianesses in Chivalry. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 262 The Goddess of Wisdom, Tutress, and Guardianess of such as are .. studious. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 33 Have you been so closely watched by your guardian and guardianesses here? 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. liii. 359 She is my guardianess, may I say? Is there such a word? 1891 MISS C. MITFORD in *Y. M.'s Lett. & Rem.* 23 She had been selected by the Lord Chancellor as guardianess to one of his wealthy female wards.

Guardianize (gā·rdiănəiz), *v. rare*—[0]. [f. GUARDIAN + -IZE.] *intr.* 'To act the part of a guardian' (Ogilvie).

Guardianless (gā·rdiănlĕs), *a.* [f. GUARDIAN + -LESS.] Having no guardian.

1604 MARSTON *Malcont.* III. ii, A Lady gardianlesse, Left to the push of all allurement. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, I'll bring my Action of Detinue or Trover. But first I'll try to find out this Guardianless, graceless Villain. 1758 COOPER *Call Aristippus* 102 A like regard the British Loves To me their future poet bore, Nor left me guardianless alone. 1838 BULWER *Lady of Lyons* v. ii, Thy youth will not be guardianless.

Guardianly (gā·rdiănli), *a. rare.* [f. GUARDIAN + -LY[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of a guardian.

1872 *Anteros* xxxii. 271 Affecting still to take a guardianly interest in the former's welfare. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 407/1 An uncle with strongly developed guardianly instincts.

Guardianship (gā·rdiănʃip). [f. GUARDIAN + -SHIP.] The condition or fact of being a guardian; the office or position of guardian.

a. *spec.* (Legal) tutelage.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 38 Like as gardenshyppe [L. *tutela*] euen so gouernment of the common weale ought to be used to the profit of them to whom it is committed. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 467/1 Euerie heire being in the gardianship of anie lord, when he is growne to be one and twentie yeares of age, ought presentlie to inioy the inheritance left him by his father. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 49 If a Garden assign to a woman more dower then she ought to have, and then grant his Gardenship over, [etc.]. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 18 The Guardianship of wards is double, one by veitue of the common, the other of the Statute Law. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvii. 452 Among the antient Greeks and Romans women were never of age, but subject to perpetual guardianship. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 464/2 Guardianship in chivalry is now abolished by the statute 12 Car. II, c. 24. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 121 Guardianship in Socage occurs when lands descend upon a minor, and devolves by the Common law upon those of his next of blood upon whom the inheritance cannot descend.

b. *gen.* Keeping, protection, guard.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 21 Some consider whether the Angell keepers doe ever leave men or no with whose Guardianship they are betrusted. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 244 The same Dominion, the same Victorie, and the same Guardianship or Protection alwaies both of the British Tethys, or Sea, and the Isle it self. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 809 In the case of lunaticks, the right still remained in him: Only the guardianship, or the exercise of it, was to be lodged with a Prince Regent. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 59, I cannot call that situation nothing which has the guardianship of religion and morals. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 261 Passing days and nights under the calm guardianship of the laws. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 88, I left him under the guardianship of Mr. Bonsall's weapon.

†**Gua·rdiant.** *Obs. rare.* [A mixture of GUARDIAN and GUARDANT. Cf. *guardiance.*] A guardian.

1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Careo* Wks. (1633) 536, I want no Guard, or Coate of Musket proofe; My Innocence is guardiant strong enough. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 122 Joseph .. who as before had been a guardiant of her.

Guarding (gā·rdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUARD *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. GUARD; protection; guardianship.

1551 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 1–4 Vnder the tuicion and guarding [1548 wardyng] of their heauenly father. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 887/2 A castell ancientlie vsed by the kings of Aragon for the garding of great personages. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 329 The guarding of the Louvre was committed by turns to the British and Austrians, while this process lasted. 1877 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/5 Our only care was the guarding of the valleys by which our flank could be turned.

2. *concr.* A trimming of braid, lace, etc. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 80 The new devysys of gardyng and faggyng of mennys apparayle. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* I. i, Crownes, garlands, gardins, and what not. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* xxii. 258 The London apprentices had adopted the white stitching and garding as a decoration for their collars.

3. *Curling* and *Bowls.* (See GUARD *v.* 9.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 128 The aim of every player is to get his bowls .. nearer to the jack than his opponent, and immense variety is afforded by 'drawing', 'guarding' a shot or a road, 'trailing' a jack [etc.]. *Ibid.* 129 *Blocking* (also *Guarding* and *Obstructing*), playing a bowl so that it shall come to rest between the next player and the jack, or any bowl at which he may wish to aim.

Guarding (gā·rdiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GUARD *v.* + -ING[2].] That guards or protects.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* I, So good a cause was only to be kept by guarding laws. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 6/7 The little book..has a guarding flap. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 176 The Adoomas left and fled to the French authority at Njole and remained under its guarding shadow until the French came up and chastised the Fans.

Hence **Gua·rdingly** *adv.*

1821 *Examiner* 142/1 St. Peter .. has a sword guardingly, as he stands up against a tree 'in a disturbed sleep'.

Guardless (gā·rdlĕs), *a.* [f. GUARD *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no guard; undefended, unprotected; destitute of safeguards.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 146 His flocks left guardless. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 67 Fortune and your power, hath left me guardlesse. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 324 A rich Land, guardless and undefended. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 241 Ever looking upon the self-guiding Spirit to

be guardless and dangerous. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 43 To your lust and spoil a guardless prey. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VIII, Watching long the now confiding maid, He thought her guardless, and grew less afraid.

2. Off one's guard; incautious.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 2 His, as groundless, so still deserted, and least guardless, assertion. 1849 LYTTON *K. Arthur* VIII. v, The lone, unconscious, guardless modesty.

3. Of a sword: Having no guard.

1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. ii. 30 The Georgian .. with .. guardless Caucasian sabre. 1887 T. STEVENS *Around the World* I. xvii. 404 They are armed with Circassian guardless swords and flint-lock horse-pistols.

Gua·rdman. ? *Obs.* = GUARDSMAN 1, 2.

1756 W. TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* III. 83 This brought a watchman; but Copper, being more than a match for a couple of these sort of guard-men [etc.]. 1815 Mrs. M. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* I. 212 They kept a coach for the convenience of their brother's family, into which lady Beauchamp resolved to push the young guard-man.

Guardon(e, obs. form of GUERDON.

Guard-rail (gā·ɹdˌrēl).

1. A hand- or other rail for the purpose of guarding against accidents by falling, being caught in machinery, etc.

Naut. (*a*) A hand-rail on the paddle box bridge of a steam-vessel. (*b*) A breast rail on the break of the poop. (*c*) A safety rail round a hatch-way (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 218 The guard-rail .. had been heightened. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) July 250/1 Hanging upon the upright posts were a barometer, a thermometer, and the Professor's banjo. There was also a small mariner's compass let into the guard-rail.

2. *Railways.* (See quot. 1875.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Guard-rail*, a short rail placed on the inside of a main rail, so as to keep a wheel on the track by pressing against the inside of the flange of the wheel. It is used when there is a short break in the continuity of the other rail, as in switches and crossings. A *safety*, *side*, or *wing* rail. 1888 *Engineer* LXV. 295/1 The trestle had..no guard-rails.

Hence **Guard-rail** *v.*, to furnish with a guard-rail.

1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 67 Our machinery is fenced and guard-railed as much as possible, and these men don't get caught up by the belting.

Guard-room (gā·ɹdˌrūm). **a.** A room for the accommodation of a (military) guard. **b.** A room in which prisoners are guarded.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxviii, They at length arrived at the palace-gate, and after waiting half an hour, were admitted into the guard-room. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 24 In the guard-room are stationed the Viceroy's bodyguard, who are relieved every morning between eight and nine. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 2 Nov. in *Lockhart*, In the guard room were the heroes of la Vendée. 1829 W. IRVING *Granada* (1850) 42 The guard-room was a scene rather of massacre than combat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 264 The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are responsible that no drinking, swearing, gaming, or other irregularity, is allowed in the Guard-Room.

attrib. 1818 LADY CHARLEVILLE in *Lady Morgan's Autobiog.* (1859) 244 A corrupt, disorganised, uneducated mass of ardent-minded guard-room youths.

Guardship[1] (gā·ɹdʃip). *rare.* [f. GUARD *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or position of a guard or guardian; guardianship.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* I. v, But wherefore come you in divided troops, As if the mistresses would not accept Their servants' guardship. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses* (1636) 60 *marg.*, The third part must descend to the heire to answer Guardship [*corresponds to* Wardship *of the text*]. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 137 Under whose wise and careful guardship I now despise fatigue and hardship. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 141, I have with sore travail procured a guardship of your life.

Guard-ship, guardship[2] (gā·ɹdʃip).

a. A vessel of war appointed to protect a harbour and to superintend its marine affairs, and to receive seamen until they are able to join their ships. **b.** 'The ship (of the squadron) having guard-duty for the day' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

1689 WOOD *Life* 1 Oct., Colonel Thomas Wilford, late commander of the guardship at Chatham. 1696 *Baker's Chron.* 756 While our Guard-Ships were remote at Sea, they [the Hollanders] arrived at the mouth of the River Medway. 1697-9 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 164 To secure that Trade, they had a Guardship lying there. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 47/2 Eighteen men of war are put into commission as guardships. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 179 The Goliath was stationed at Portsmouth as a guard-ship. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 86, I was sent on board of the guard-ship, where I remained about ten days, and then was sent round to join this frigate. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* XXXV, I will procure his discharge as soon as I arrive, and send him on board the guard-ship till I obtain it. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. XX. 569 Prescott had his quarters at a lonely farm-house .. with .. no protection but a sentry and the guard-ship in the bay.

Guardsman (gā·ɹdzmĕn). [In sense 1, f. *guard's*, genitive of GUARD *sb.*: cf. *draughtsman*, *headsman*. In sense 2, f. *Guards* pl.: see GUARD *sb.* 8. Cf. GUARDMAN.]

1. A man who acts as a guard; a member of a guard. Also *fig.*, a guardian (*rare*—[1]).

a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* Ess. i. (1857) 357 So far as literature is concerned, we are by our calling guardsmen of English rights and English merits. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. x. 306 Com'st then to find One of the guardsmen or a comrade? 1877 FRASER *Wigtown* 54 (E. D. D.) It was the duty of the guardsman to fire his gun, and thus alarm the inhabitants. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 425 The necessity of his being coupled to guardsman after guardsman, day after day and night after night.

2. A soldier (usually, an officer) of the guards or household troops of the English army.

1817 [see HORSE-GUARDSMAN]. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxxviii, There was Jack Jargon, the gigantic guardsman. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xiv, A young guardsman who was then a guest at the Castle, and who had been in garrison in Ireland. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxii, Tannhäuser, one suspects, was a knight of ill-furnished imagination, hardly of larger discourse than a heavy Guardsman.

‖ **Guariba** (gwarī·bă). [Native Brazilian.] The Howling Monkey. (Cf. ALOUATTE, ARAGUATO.)

[1693 RAY *Syn. Quad.* 153 *Guariba* Brasiliensibus Marcgr.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Guariba*, .. the name of a species of monkey found in the West-Indies. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 508 The Warine, or the Brazilian Guariba. This monkey is as large as a fox. 1876 K. JOHNSTON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 227/2 The largest [monkeys] belong to the genus *Stentor*, including the guaribas or howling monkeys.

Guarinite (gwæ·rinəit). *Min.* [Named by Guiscardi, 1858, after G. *Guarini*: see -ITE.] Silicotitanate of calcium, found in small yellowish crystals.

1859 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXVIII. 142 Guarinite, after Prof. G. Guarini, of Naples. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 300 Guarinite in ejected blocks, with prisms of hornblende.

† **Gua·rish,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 garissh, -ysshe, guarisshe, -yshe, -ysse, gwerysshe. See also WARISH. [f. OF. *g(u)ariss-*, pres. stem of *g(u)arir*, modF. *guérir* = OSp., OPg. *guarir*:—OTeut. **warjan* in Goth. *warjan*, OHG. *giweren*, *biwerjan* to protect, defend.]

1. *trans.* To cure, heal. (Frequent in Caxton.)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1860) H j b, Alle thys maner of peple..that haue the charge for to make hoole and guarisshe alle maner of maladyes and Infirmytees. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* f vij b, That it wold plese hym to hele and gwerysshe her. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 41 Daily she dressed him, and did the best, His grievous hurt to guarish, that she might. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. iii. 29 All his wounds, and all his bruses guarisht.

2. *intr.* for *pass.* To recover. Const. *of.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 219 We putte caas that he beynge in prison shulde gwarissh of his sicknesse.

† **Gua·risher.** *Obs.*—[1] In 5 **guarysshour.** [f. GUARISH *v.* + -ER [1].] A healer or curer.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. (1860) H j b, They .. myght better be callyd bouchers thenne helars or guarysshours of woundes and sores.

Guarison, rare obs. form of GARRISON.

Guarland, obs. form of GARLAND.

Guarrent, obs. form of GARRON [1].

† **Gua·ry.** *Obs.* Also 5 **garye.** [Cornish *guare* (in full *guare mirakel*), cogn. with Welsh *chwareu* to play.] An ancient Cornish miracle play.

c 1460 *Emare* 1032 Thys ys on of Brytayne layes, That was used by olde dayes, Men callys playn the garye. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* I. (1723) 71 b, The Guary miracle, in English, a miracle-play, is a kinde of Enterlude, compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history, with that grossenes, which accompanied the Romanes *vetus Comedia*. *Ibid.* 72 A great deale more sport and laughter, then 20 such Guaries could haue afforded.

Guaryson, variant of GUERISON *Obs.*

‖ **Guasa** (gwā·să). The West-Indian jew-fish.

1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 224 The jew-fish, guasa or warsaw (*Promicrops itaira*).

Guast, obs. Sc. form of GUEST.

‖ **Guava** (gwā·vă). Forms: 6 ? **guannaba,** 6-7 **guiava,** 6, 8 **guaiava,** 7 **goyave, guavar, -ee, -er, guayava, -avo, guiave, -avo, guayva, gwave,** 8 **goava, gojavu, goyava, -avier, guaba, guavo, guayabo, guyava, gwavah,** (9 **gauva**), 7- **guava.** [Sp. *guayaba*, *-abo*, presumably a. some S. American or W. Indian name.]

1. A tree of the myrtaceous genus *Psidium* of tropical America, esp. *P. Guayava* (now naturalized in many tropical countries), which yields a fruit of an acid flavour, used to make jelly, etc.

White Guava, *Psidium pyriferum.* **Red Guava,** *P. pomiferum.* **Mountain Guava,** *P. montanum.* Also **Black Guava,** *Guettarda argentea* a rubiaceous tree of Jamaica, having a black, globose, pulpy fruit (*Cent. Dict.*).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 81 They nooryssh̄e a tree which they caule *Guaiaua* [printed *Guaiana*], that beareth a fruite much resemblynge the kynde of citrons which are commonly cauled limones, of taste sumwhat sharpe myxt with swetenes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxiv. 277 The Guayavos be other trees which commonly carry an ill fruite. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 12 Nature hath stor'd it .. with Oranges, Lymes .. Guavars. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 209 There as those of the Caribbee Islands, as Ananas, Guayavas. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 239 The Mountain Guava. This is one of the largest trees in the woods of Jamaica. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 48 Besides these trees, here are also the tamariud, the medlar, the sapote, the papayo, the guayabo, .. and several others. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 33 Musas, Granadillas, Guavas, or other tropical plants bearing fruit, should be watered occasionally with manure water.

2. The fruit of the guava-tree.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 45 The fruite cauled *Guannaba* vnknowen vnto vs, and sumwhat lyke vnto a quynse. 1577 FRAMPTON tr. *Monardes* 90 b, They brought from the firme lande the seede of the fruite..whiche they call guiauas. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 583 Feeding on nothing but roots, and Guiaues, a fruit like figs. 1626 P. NICHOLS *Sir F. Drake Revived* (1628) 50 Sundry sorts of fruits .. Mammeas, Guyauas [etc.]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 71 The Guaver grows on a Tree, bodied and leav'd like a Cherry-tree .. the fruit of the bigness of a small Lemon, and near that colour. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 61 The Goyave is somewhat bigger than a Nut; Its Pulp is red, very stony, and of the Taste of a Peach. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Goyavier*, a sort of Fruit growing in the West-Indies. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 4 There are two species of guava; that which is the sweetest has the smallest quantity of seeds. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 58 Guavas are only eatable when preserved or in jellies.

3. *attrib.*, as *guava-bush*, *-fruit*, *-jelly*, *-plantation*, *-tree*; **guava-apple** = 2; **guavafly-catcher,** *Turdus analis* (Cassell, 1884).

1866 MARY B. CLARKE *Mosses fr. a Rolling Stone* 120 Where the *guava-apple ripens. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 101 The *psidium pomiferum*, or *guava bush. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 222 The *Guava Fruit grows on a hard scrubbed Shrub. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lv. Cayenne pepper, hot pickles, *guava jelly, and colonial produce. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 400 A narrow bridle-path .. led us through a *guava plantation. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* XXVI. 56 *Gwane [sic] trees beare a fruit so bigge as a Peare, good and wholsome. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) II. II. 107 The N. W. part of it is full of Guaver Trees of the largest variety. 1829 BOWDICH *Mission Ashantee* I. ii. 15 Richly varied with palm, banana, plantain, and guava trees.

[**Guay** *a.*: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Guayaquillite (gwaiāki·ləit). *Min.* Also **guya-.** [Named by Johnston, 1858, from Guayaquil in S. America, its locality.] A fossil resin of pale yellow colour.

1838 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XIII. 329 Guyaquillite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 745 Guyaquillite .. Yields easily to the knife, and may be rubbed to powder.

Guayava, -avo, guayva, obs. ff. GUAVA.

‖ **Gua·zil.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. = ALGUAZIL.

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. lxviii. (1874) 422 This made him haste to the Guazil or Judge.

‖ **Guazzo.** [It.] = GOUACHE.

1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 158 There are in the Apartments of this Palace some single Boys of *Guido Reni* in *Guazzo* under Glasses. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art*, *Guazzo*, a hard and durable kind of distemper painting used by the ancients, the vehicle or medium consisting of egg, gum, or glue, which resists the action of damp of all kinds, and preserves the colours very completely.

Gub (gʊb), *sb.* [Cf. GAB *sb.*[4], of which this may be a corruption or local variant.

The passage quoted seems to be the sole authority for this word, which appears in some recent Dicts., but is unknown to several mechanicians who have been consulted.]

A projection on the back of a wheel for engaging the loops of an endless chain or rope.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1072 (*Rope making.*) A wheel with gubs at the back of it, over which the endless rope passes and gives motion to the machinery of the carriage .. The speed may be regulated..by the diameter of the circle formed by the gubs on the wheel.

Gubbahawn (gʊ·bähōn). *rare*—[1]. [? a. Irish *gobagán* 'dog-fish'.] Some small fish.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xiii, When you can't catch salmon, you catch trout, and when you can't catch trout, you'll whip on the shallow for poor little gubbahawns.

Gubbe, obs. form of GOB *sb.*[1]

‖ **Gubber.** *Obs.* [Conjectured by Yule to represent Pers. دینار گبر *dīnār-i-gabr*, 'money of the infidel': see GUEBRE.] 'Some kind of gold ducat or sequin' (Y.).

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade India* vii. 201 They have Venetians, Gubbers, Muggerbees, and Pagodas. *Ibid.* viii. 242 When a Parcel of Venetian Ducats are mixt with others, the whole goes by the Name of Chequeens at Surat, but when they are separated, one sort is call'd Venetians, and all the others, Gubbers indifferently. 1752 T. BROOKS *Weights & Meas. E. Indies* (1766) 5 Gold and Silver Weights. 100 Venetian Ducats 110z. 0dw. 5Gr. 100 Gubbers at a Medium 100z. 17dw. 12Gr.

Gubber-tush (gʊ·bəɹtʊʃ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [The first element is obscure: cf. GOBBER-TOOTH.] 'A large projecting tooth' (*Sheffield Gloss.* 1888). Hence † **Gubber-tushed** *a.*, having large projecting teeth.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. IV. i. (ed. 1651) 519 Every Lover admires his Mistress, though she have .. a nose like a promontory, gubber-tushed, rotten teeth [etc.]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 427/1 Gubber Tushed is when teeth stand out, and not in order.

Gubbin (gʊ·bin). *Mining.* [? A variant of GOBBIN, though prob. connected with GUBBINS.] A kind of ironstone. Also *gubbin bat* (BAT *sb.*[2] 12), *iron(stone)*.

1712 H. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A black fissile Substance, called the Gublin-Bat [*sic*]. *Ibid.* A hard blackish Iron Oar, with white spots in it, called the Gublin Iron-Stone [*sic*]. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1857) 70 A specimen..known to the miners as the 'gubbin iron'. 1860 W. WHITE *Wrekin* XXVI. 271 'Newmine', 'gubbins', 'blue-flats', and 'black-jacks'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Gubbin*, a kind of ironstone.

Gubbins (gʊ·binz), *sb. pl.* Also **gubbings.** Rarely *sing.* [var. of GOBBON.]

† **1.** Fragments, esp. of fish; fish-parings. *sing.* A fragment. Also *fig.* and *attrib. Obs.*

1553 *Respublica* I. i. 40 in Brandl *Dramas* (1898) 286 The

skimmynges, the gubbins of booties and praies. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 73 Hough you hungerstarued gubbins, or offalles of men, how thriue you? 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 165 To be a Laundres, imports onely to wash or dresse Lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal.. a Fishmonger, a seller of Gubbins. *Ibid.* III. 64/2 All that they could buy, or sell, or barter, Would scarce be worth a Gubbin once a quarter. 1677 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, Gubbings, the parings of haberdine, *coupures ou rongnures de poisson.* 1696 PHILLIPS, A *Gubbin* (old word), a fragment. 1721–1800 BAILEY, *Gubbins*, Fragments; the Parings of Haberdine, Codfish, &c. 1754 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 827 Cold provisions..by a cant name he usually called 'his gubbins'.

2. A contemptuous name formerly given to the inhabitants of a district near Brent Tor on the edge of Dartmoor, who are said to have been absolute savages. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1651 FULLER *Worthies, Devonshire* I. (1662) 248 The Gubbings (so now I dare call them secured by distance) which one of more valour durst not do to their Face .. The Gubbings-Land is a Scythia within England, and they pure Heathens therein. 1836 MRS. BRAY *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* I. Let. xiv. 253 Even at the present day, the term Gubbins is well known in the vicinity..They still have the reputation of having been a wild and almost savage race. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 508 The race of 'Gubbins', as Fuller calls them, may die out. 1900 *Scott. N. & Q.* Mar. 139/1 Those Welsh bandits recall the Dartmoor 'Gubbins' or 'gubbings' familiar to readers of Westward Ho.

Gubbon, variant of GOBBON. *Obs.*

† Gubern, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *gubern-āre* to GOVERN.] *trans.* To govern.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 11 Zerne ws, guberne, wirgin matern, of reuth both rute and ryne.

† Gu·bernacle. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 *Sc.* **-akle.** [ad. L. *gubernāc(ulum* (see next).] A rudder.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI v. 112 The helmstok, or gubernacle of tre, Quhairwith I reulit our cours throw the se.

‖ Gubernaculum (giūbəmæ·kiə̆lŏm). Pl. **gubernacula.** [L. *gubernāculum*, f. *gubernāre* to steer, rule, govern.] Applied to several animal and vegetable structures which are used for steering (e. g. in flight), or for regulating the (embryonic) development or course of an organ.

† **a.** ? The elytron of a coleopterous insect. **b.** *Anat.* In the male human fœtus, a fibrous cord connecting the testis with the scrotum and drawing it down as the fœtus grows. **c.** *Odontology.* 'The solid pedicle of fibrous tissue which connects the dental sac of the permanent teeth with the gum in the early stage of their development' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1836). **d.** *Zool.* (See quot. 1871.) Also. 'the posterior trailing flagellum of a biflagellate infusorian, used for steering' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Locusts make a noise by rubbing themselves with their gubernacula.

b. 1786 HUNTER *Observ. Anim. Œcon.* Wks. 1837 IV. 7 A substance .. which at present I shall call the ligament, or gubernaculum testis, because it connects the testis with the scrotum, and seems to direct its course through the rings of the abdominal muscles. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 573 The Gubernaculum is a soft and conical cord.

c. 1841 tr. *Cruveilhier's Descr. Anat.* II. 241 The influence exerted by the iter dentis and gubernaculum upon the direction of the permanent teeth is by no means constant. 1876 C. S. TOMES *Dental Anat.* 135 The gubernacula of the front permanent tooth sacs.

d. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnoblastic Hydroids* p. xvi, Gubernaculum.., a common sack-like membrane which surrounds the generative buds within the gonangium, and aids in directing them or their contents towards the orifice of the gonangium. 1880–81 SAVILLE KENT *Man. Infusoria* I. 434 [In Anisonema] The posterior flagellum, or gubernaculum, trailing in the rear.

Hence **Guberna·cular** *a.*, of or pertaining to a gubernaculum.

1871 ALLMAN *Gymnoblastic Hydroids* 51 Gonophores in various stages of development, all surrounded by the gubernacular membrane. 1882 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* II. 908 There is likewise a fibrous structure attached inferiorly to the lower part of the scrotum, and surrounding the peritoneal pouch above, which may be distinguished as the gubernacular cord. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gubernacular sac.*

† Gubernance. *Obs.* Also 5 **-aunce.** [f. L. *gubernant-em*, pres. pple. of *gubernāre* to GOVERN, after GOVERNANCE.] Governance, government.

1455 *Test. Ebor.* Surtees) II. 215, I will that my moder dame Jane of Boynton have the reule and gubernaunce of all my landes, tenements. 1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xxxiii. 273 The gubernance of all the king's tenants and subjects within the said manor and hundred, inhabitant.

† Gubernate, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *gubernāt-*, ppl. stem of *gubernāre* to GOVERN.] *trans.* To govern. 1623 in COCKERAM.

Gubernation (giūbəmē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [a. obs. F. *gubernation*, or ad. L. *gubernātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *gubernāre* to steer, rule, GOVERN.] The act or fact of governing, guiding, or controlling; guidance, government.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 33 These men be the lxxtl interpretatores, whiche instructe lawe and psalmes of the cognicion of oon God, and gubernacion of theire realme. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 200 Yf we hem gett onder ower gubernacyon. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 51 Appereth clerely that the creacyon and gubernacyon of all the worlde procedeth of all the blyssed trynyte. 1560 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (*Surtees* 1835) 191, I will that my said brother xp'ofor ffenne [have] the gubernac'on and custodie of the said xl^{li}. a pece, amownting to the sume of vj^{li}. duringe the minorities of the thre childeren. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 150 If you will gouerne this Earledome verie well, begin the gubernation in your selfe. 1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 12 The adversaries of the Prelacie contend, that Episcopall gubernation is prohibited by Christ. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 97 There was no suspition of a supernatural gubernation or direction. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvi. § 1 There is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature, and grace, but what is .. employed as a medium or conscious instrument of this extensive gubernation. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* (1862) 317 They ascend in the scale of orderly gubernation.

b. *attrib.* in *gubernation money* (Sc.).

1837 *Evid. taken bef. Commissioners Univ. Scotl.* II. 496 [Payments made out of Snell's charity] To ten exhibitioners .. £1333 6*s.* 8*d.* The master of Balliol for gubernation money £31 15*s.* 0*d.*

Hence **Guberna·tional** *a. rare*, pertaining to government.

1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & South* I. 168 Another gubernational dignitary laconically replied to the demand for so many thousand soldiers, 'Nary one'.

Gubernative (giū·bəmĕtiv), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. **gubernātīv-us*, f. *gubernāre*, to GOVERN. Cf. obs. F. *gubernatif.*] Of or pertaining to government; having the function of governing.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 120 Feoble witted people, that haue none insight of gubernatife prudence. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 268 The power of proving and ordeyning Presbyters,..of rebuking..excommunicating, silencing and restoring (all Acts gubernative. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* viii. (1682) 94 Having the gubernative, and executive power in their hands. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 39 Real and gubernative wisdom. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 473 If it be so, that this gubernative dispositive Mind doth thus dispose althings. 1853 G. S. FABER *Revival Fr. Emperorship* II The Territorial Roman Empire and the Gubernative Roman Emperorship were, each alike, a strict Unit. 1897 *Columbus Disp.* (Ohio) 12 Oct. 1/8 The action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba was a gubernative measure.

Hence **Gu·bernatively** *adv.*

1853 G. S. FABER *Revival Fr. Emperorship* 22 The Imperial Head..is the Head, either gubernatively, or feudally, or reputedly, of the legally one empire.

Gubernator (giū·bəmē·tə(r)). *rare.* [a. L. *gubernātor*, agent-n. f. *gubernāre*, *gubernāt-*, to GOVERN.] A ruler, governor.

1522 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 304 Who is in Spayne, and chief gubernator there vnder the Emperor. 1623 COCKERAM, *Gubernatour*, hee which gouerneth. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 5 The wise Creator and Gubernator of althings. 1885 W. J. TUCKER *Life E. Europe* 281 Whenever our freedom was called into question, or our rights trespassed upon .. by our Woiwodes or Gubernators to whom was intrusted the administration of the principality.

Gubernatorial (giū:bənătō·rial), *a.* Chiefly *U. S.* [f. L. *gubernātor* (see prec.), perh. through an assumed **gubernātōri-us*: see **-IAL, -AL.**] Of or pertaining to a governor (esp. one holding this as an official title) or government.

1734 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 368 The Governor in his gubernatorial Capacity. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 113 Wilhelmus Kieft, who, in 1634, ascended the gubernatorial chair (to borrow a favourite though clumsy appellation of modern phraseologists), was of a lofty descent. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 43 A mass of gubernatorial machinery for British India. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxii. (1885) 214 The old gubernatorial residence. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6 Leaving important dependencies of the crown to drift along for months together under some hastily improvised gubernatorial direction. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlix. 250 Even in colonial days there was a tendency to substitute popular for gubernatorial nomination.

b. Of or pertaining to 'the governor', i. e. one's father.

1825 DISRAELI in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 423, I have had a view of the gubernatorial article, and I must say .. it was never equalled. [Refers to an article written by his father.] 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* V, His mother, on the other hand, was paternal, and even, according to the slang of the day, gubernatorial.

Gu·bernatory, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **gubernātōri-us*: see prec. and **-ORY.**] Concerned with governing.

1866 *Elgin & Cathedral Guide* iv. 222 Chastity is at best only negative and gubernatory.

‖ Guberna·trix. *Obs.* Also in anglicized form **gubernatrice.** [L. fem. of *gubernator.*] She that governs or rules. Also *appositively* = Governing, gubernative.

1556 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 300 The quenis grace, regint and gubernatrice of the realme. 1623 COCKERAM, *Gubernatrix*, shee which ruleth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 471 Behold the powerfull majesty of Gods mother,..and sole Gubernatrix of the earth. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV 388 If it be so, that the gubernatrix and dispositrix Mind do thus dispose althings.

Gublett, obs. form of GIBLET.

† Guck, *sb. Sc. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. GECK, GOWK.] A foolish saying.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 471 Another writeng sensles, ful of Gukis and Glaikis.

† Guck, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the fool. Hence **† Gucking** *vbl. sb.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 52 Thair followis thingis thre, To gar thame ga in gucking. 1603 *Philotus* iv, I lauch to sie ane auld Carle gucke.

† Gucked, *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 **guked, gukkit,** 5–6 **gukit,** 6 **gukit,** 7 **gok't.** [f. GUCK *sb.* or *v.*; cf. GOWKED.] Foolish; silly.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* lxiv, In come twa flyrand fulis.. The Tuchet and the gukkit Golk. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (Parl. Beasts) xvi, The gukit gait, the selie scheip, the swyne. ?*a* 1500 *Peebles to Play* iii, Scho was so gukit and so gend, That day ane byt scho eit nocht. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 16 So mony guckit clerkis. *Ibid.* lxxv. 10 He wes townysche, peirt, and gukit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 414 3our former deidis, full of gukrie and dafrie. 1603 *Philotus* ciii, I trow that all the warld euin, Sall at 3our guckrie geck.

† Gud. *Obs.* Also **Gudd.** Deformation of GOD (see etymological note and sense 13).

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. i. Wks. 1728 I. 265 Uh gud; murder! I had rather you had offer'd me a Toad. *a* 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. to Lond.* II. i. (1735) 28 *La. Ara.* Gud soons! 1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.*, Gudds-bob (A Comical Oath).. *Ventre Saint-gris.*

Guddle, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Echoic; cf. GUTTLE *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To gargle. *Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1636) 7 With the same [cold water]..you may gargarize or guddle in your Throate.

2. To guzzle.

1825 J. JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 41 *Guddle*, to drink much and greedily. 1867 *Jim an' Nell* 61 in *Spec. Eng. Dial.* (E. D. S.) 34 'Tis ninnyhammer's work, I say, To graunge an' guddle all tha day, Being gude things be sent 'e.

Guddle (gv·d'l), *v.*[2] *Sc.*

1. *trans.* To catch (fish) with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 167, I guddle them [fish] in aneath the stanes. 1897 C. M. CAMPBELL *Deilie Jock* 268 We waded in the burn and guddled some fine trout. *fig.* 1893 *Nat. Observer* 25 Nov. 33/2 He dished M. Constans and 'guddled' the Moderates by electioneering addresses hinting at religious toleration.

2. *intr.* To grope for fish in this manner.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* July 108 We would be plunging down the water like otter-hounds, guddling for the trout under the tree roots and beneath the stones. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxi. 202 Stripped to the waist and groping about or as they say guddling for these fish.

Hence **Gu·ddling** *vbl. sb.*

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck* II. 170 'So this is what you call gumping?' 'Yes, sir, this is gumphing, or guddling, ony o' them ye like to ca't'. 1895 *Daily News* 18 July 5/2 Horrible to say, Mr. Graham gives instructions for tickling trout, otherwise guddling, or gumping.

Gude, Sc. and north. form of GOOD.

See also GOD (etymological note).

Gudeing, Sc. form of GOODING.

1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. App. 435 With less gudeing [*i. e.* manuring] or labour.

Gudermannian (giūdəmæ·niăn), *a.* and *sb. Math.* [f. the name of *Gudermann*, a German mathematician who first investigated these functions.] **A.** *adj.* Applied (by Cayley) to the function (denoted by the letters *gd*) defined by the equation $x = \log \tan (\frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{2}\,\mathrm{gd}\,x)$. **B.** *sb.* A Gudermannian function.

The circular functions of the Gudermannian of any quantity correspond to the hyperbolic functions of that quantity (e. g. tan gd x = sinh x, etc.).

1876 CAYLEY *Elliptic Functions* 56 The Gudermannian, *Ibid.*, Instead of the general function am u, we have the gudermannian gd u, giving rise to the two functions sin gd u and cos gd u, or say sg u and cg u. 1888 GREENHILL *Chapter Integral Calculus* 28 The Gudermannian function connects the circular and hyperbolic functions.

Gudge (gvdʒ), *v.* Now *Sc. intr.* 'To eat ravenously or too much, to be gluttonous' (Jam.).

1735 SEWEL *Dutch Dict.*, *Uyt gulpen*, to Gudge, guggle; also, to Vomit.

Gudgeon (gv·dʒən), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 **gogen, (-eorn), -yn. gojon(e, gojoun, -une,** 6 **gogeon, -ion, gougeon. gojen,** 6–7 **gudgin, -ion,** 7 **gougin.** ? **goojon,** 6– **gudgeon.** [ME. *gojon, gogen*, a. F. *goujon* (14th c. in Littré) :–L. *gōbiōn-em, gōbio*, by-form of *gōbius* GOBY. Cf. It. *gobione.*]

1. A small European fresh-water fish (*Gobio fluviatilis*), much used for bait.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/20 *Hic gobio*, gojune. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Goions fryid. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 15 Ye schall angle..for the wexen Roche the bleke and the gogyn & þe Roffe with a lynne of ii herys. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* iv. 12 Loches, gogeorns. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 4 Places where Smelts, Loches, Minnies, Bullheads, Gudgions or Eels, have been used to be taken. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163/34 A Gogeon, fish, *gobio*. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 81 The Gudgion, and other such little fishes are of pleasant taste. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xxi. (1634) 254 The Gudgin, Roch and Dace, which are Fish of eager bite, and soonest deceived. 1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 38 The greedy Gudgeon doth love the Gild taile. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 203 The Gudgion is an excellent fish to eat. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. i. 120 When there is too great a quantity of worms, it is hard to catch gudgeons. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 515 Gudgeons must be scaled, gutted and washed, then floured and put into the hot lard. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 483 Minnows and gudgeons gorge the

unwholesome food. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 82 The food of the Gudgeon consists of aquatic plants, worms, the larvae of water insects and the spawn of fish. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* xi. 91 Gudgeons had to be caught for bait.

†b. Applied to fishes of the genus *Gobius* or family *Gobiidæ*: see Goby. *Sea gudgeon*, the Black Goby or Rock-fish. *Obs.*

1584 Cogan *Haven Health* clxxvii. (1636) 163 Gogion .. is found as well in the sea as in fresh waters. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 205 Sea Gudgions, called Paganelli, and by some Sea Cobs, are a most sound, light, wholesome, and nourishing meat. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 175 The Black Goby. ..Sea Gudgeon. Rock-fish. *Ibid.* 308 Aristotle mentions the gudgeon in two places; once as a river fish, and again as a species that was gregarious: in a third place he describes it as a sea fish. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 307 The Gobius or Gudgeon.

2. *fig.* a. One that will bite at any bait or swallow anything: a credulous, gullible person.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xvi. (1886) 208 They would doo no harme, were it not to make fooles, and catch gudgins. 1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 51 They will not swallow this Impostors principles of knavery, which none but fools and gudgeons will. 1701 Cibber *Love Makes Man* I. i. (1705) 8 Did ever two old Gudgeons swallow so Greedily? 1727–8 Mrs. Pendarves *Let. to Mrs. A. Granville* in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 165 You are a mere wag, sister, to think London ladies such gudgeons as to bite at anything. 1786 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Bozzy & Piozzi* II. 11 In vain at glory gudgeon Boswell snaps. 1809 W. Irving *Knickb.* I. iv. (1849) 53 A conjecture..too tempting not to be immediately snapped at by the gudgeons of learning. 1839 in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 141 The stupid gudgeons who swallowed the Hanover lie in 1837.

b. A bait, something swallowed greedily or credulously: in phr. *to gape for gudgeons, to swallow a gudgeon, to give a gudgeon.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* Arb.) 97 But what fish so euer you be, you haue made both me and Philautus to swallow a Gudgen. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 42 b, To force us to beleeve that which is false, which is nothing else but to give us a gudgin, and flout us. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 91/2 Doo you thinke that James was so mad, as to gape for gogions, or so ungratious, as to sell his truth for a piece of Ireland? 1598 Florio, *Sciarpellone*, a grosse ly, an vnluckie tale, as we say a gudgeon or lying for the whetstone. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 21 Here's a most sweet Gudgeon swallowed, is there not? 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* Ep. Rdr. 2, I know right well thou usest not to gape after gougins. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. xxix. 221 The Gullings and Gudgeons that he had given him. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 122 Readers would never be induced to swallow such a Gudgeon, as that seven-penny Men should be fed with Venison. 1892 *Nat. Observer* 23 July 235/1 It has educated Hodge into an increased readiness to gorge any gudgeon that may be offered him.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *gudgeon-dole, -fish, -fishing, -gift, -prince, -rake, -swim.* Also *gudgeon-like* adj.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 61, I haue distributed *gudgeon dole amongst them, as God's plenty, as any stripling of my slender portion of witte farre or neere. 1611 Florio, *Ghiozzo*, ..some take it for a *Gudgeon-fish. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Fishing*, *Gudgeon-Fishing. 1889 'J. Bickerdyke' *Bk. All-round Angler* I. 99 The Thames method of *Gudgeon-fishing. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 156 The fisher man doth count no care, To cast hys nets to wracke or wast, And in reward of eche mans share A *gogen gift is much imbrast. 1792 Wolcot (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1812 III. 188 *Gudgeon-like prepared to bite. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Poverty* Wks. (1730) I. 90 This is a bait they often throw out to such *gudgeon-princes as will nibble at it. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 59 When you angle for them, be provided with a *gudgeon-rake, with which rake the ground every ten minutes which gathers them together. 1889 'J. Bickerdyke' *Bk. All-round Angler* I. 99 By the side of the *gudgeon-swim.

Gudgeon (gv·dʒən), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **goggyn, gogion, gogoyne, gudyon, gugeoune, goyvn,** 5–6 **gogeon, gojon(e,** 6 **gog(g\in, gogon, -yn(e, goudgen, gudging, gugen, -yne, gujen,** 7 **gudgin, gug(g)ion,** 7–8 **gudgion,** 8–9 **googing,** 6– **gudgeon.** [a. OF. *gojon, gogon, goujon, gougon* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); perh. an application of prec. sb., though connexion has been suggested with F. *gond* hinge (cf. the 14th c. form *goignon*).]

1. A pivot, usually of metal, fixed on or let into the end of a beam, spindle, axle, etc., and on which a wheel turns, a bell swings, or the like; in recent use more widely applied to various kinds of journals and similar parts of machinery.

1400 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 195 Payd to ed. Smyth, for a gudyon and kays. 1408 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 518 Solut̃a .. pro .. ii gogoynes ferri..emptis pro fine del axeltre rotae aquaticae. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 201/2 Goione of a poleyn (*MS. Harl.* 2274 goyvn off a polene) *vertibulum*, C. F. *cardo.* 1555 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 86 Item a gogon for a possenet, jd. 1555 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* Camden) 62 For mendynge gugyne, and settynge upright the secound belle .. xijd. 1587–8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 136 Mending of a Goudgen of the great bell. 1634 J. Bate *Myst. Nat. & Art* (1634) 52 The gudgins of this wheel must be set to turn in strong brasse sockets. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 462/1 The Guggions, great Iron pins put in the Head stock, for the Bell to turn with. 1762 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 202 The spindle, which is of hard iron, .. is made to turn on brass gudgeons at each end. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 296 Iron plates, in which the gudgeons of the fore wheel are placed. 1805 Brewster in *Ferguson's Lect.* I. 82 *note*, The extremities of an axle or spindle .. are called gudgeons when the wheels are large. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 47 The gudgeons of a water-wheel should never rest on the wall of the building. It shakes it. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 750 The gudgeons..move in brass bushes fixed upon iron supports. 1884 Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* I. 275 He would lend them a spare wheel-barrow, if they would put new gudgeons in.

2. The ring or 'eye' in the 'heel' of a gate which turns on the hook or pintle in the gate-post.

1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 291 For a gogion to þe Town Hall dore. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 353 In the same Manner as we fix the Gudgeons of a Door in Stone, by melting Lead into the Cavities. 1886 in *Cheshire Gloss.*

3. *Naut.* a. A metal socket in which the pintle of a rudder turns. b. One of 'the notches made in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes wherein the spindle of a windlass works' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1558 W. Towrson in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 124 Our pinnesse broke one of the gudgeons of her rudder. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 3 The Carpenter .. is to haue the .. rudder-irons called pintels and gudgions. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/5 The Middle Gudgeon of her Rudder broken off. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Googings*, .. certain clamps of iron bolted on the stern-post of a ship, whereon to hang the rudder, and keep it steady. 1815 *Hist. Y. Decastro* I. 313 Madam Stickleback..turned round in it [her bed] as if Madam Stickleback's body moved upon a gudgeon and pintle exactly in the middle of her bed. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 77 Sometimes the braces or gudgeons for the rudder are forged to the post.

†4. ? A wedge or block (of metal). *Obs.*

14.. *Siege Jerusalem* 26/467 A which of white seluere; wal[w]lynde þer-ynne On four goions of gold, þat hit fram grounde bar. 1488 *Inv.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 Item a grete gugeoune of gold.

5. A metallic pin used for securing together two blocks or slabs of stone, etc.

1873 Spon *Workshop Rec.* Ser. I. 387/2 Marble workers mount and fasten their works upon plaster mixed with a third-part of dust. .. These are joined together by cramps and gudgeons of iron and copper.

6. *attrib.*, as *gudgeon end, -pin, plate.*

1839 A. Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* 26 Dustah kno what sooat on a thing 't north powl is, Jerra? *Y.* Hah sloik e doo. Its 't gudgen end o 't world axeltree, wot sticks aht. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* III. § 7. 101, 6 and 7 hand the gun roller to No. 1, who places it in the lower steps of the gudgeon plates. 1891 *Times* 12 Oct. 10/6 Previous to leaving the persistent heating and scoring of her gudgeon-pins had been effectually overcome by the substitution of wrought-iron case-hardened pins for the original ones made of steel.

Gudgeon (gv·dʒən), *v.* [f. Gudgeon *sb.*[1]] a. *intr.* To play the gudgeon (see quot. 1785). b. *trans.* To cheat, defraud *of*, delude *into.*

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Gudgeon*, to swallow the bait, or fall into a trap, from the fish of that name which is easily taken. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 197 Mr. and Mrs. Angle .. will have the satisfaction of seeing .. every person in Bath gudgeoned into an idea of their importance. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xvi, To be .. gudgeoned of the opportunities which had been given you.

†**Gudget.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **gudiate, gudgett.** [ad. F. *goujat.*] A camp-follower; hence, a person of menial or low type. (See also Goujat.)

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 159 Thair sleikit tungis ar sua veil creischit indeid, Better gudgettis ar not of Scotland borne. 1584 *Let. to Nobles* in J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 179 Slaves and gudiates serving thairunto. 1595 Duncan *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Calo*, a gudget, or burden-bearer. *a* 1598 Rollock *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. iii. 39 Whether thou be a captain, or a single soldier, or a gudget, beware to be in evil company. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxiv, Unwomanlie in sik ane wyse, As gudget for to gang. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 87 Slue a poor gudget..in a trench.

Gudgin, -ing, -ion, obs. forms of Gudgeon.

Gudlene, -lyne, -lyng, obs. Sc. ff. Gulden.

Gudyon, obs. form of Gudgeon *sb.*[2]

†**Gue**[1]. *Obs.* [ad. F. *gueux* beggar.] A rogue.

1612 J. Webster *White Devil* F 4 Pretious gue. Weel neuer part. 1658 Brathwait *Honest Ghost* 232 Diligent search was made all there about, But my ingenious gue had got him out Before this inquisition.

¶ **Blind gue:** app. ad. Ger. *blinde kuh*, blind-man's buff.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* B 3 b, For blinde Gue you know has six-pence at the least for groping in the Darke.

Gue[2] (giū). *Shetland.* [? repr. ON. *gigja* (in oblique cases *gigju*; the second *g* was pronounced *γ*) = MHG. *gige*, mod. G. *geige*, fiddle.] A musical instrument (see quot. 1809) formerly used in Shetland (Jam.).

1809 A. Edmonstone *Zetland* II. 60 Before violins were introduced, the musicians performed on an instrument called a gue, which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse hair, and was played upon in the same manner as a violoncello. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xv, A knocking at the door of the mansion, with the sound of the *Gue* and the *Langspiel*, announced, by their tinkling chime, the arrival of fresh revellers.

Guean, variant of Gean.

Guebre (gē·bəɹ, gē·bəɹ). Forms: 8 **geber,** 9 **gheber, -ir, -re, gueber,** 7– **guebre.** [a. F. *guèbre*, ad. Pers. *gabr.* Cf. Giaour.] An adherent of the ancient Persian religion; a Zoroastrian, fire-worshipper, Parsee.

[1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* vi. 302 A certain people called Kebber, that is to say, Infidels, from the Turkish word *Kiaphir*, which signifies a Renegat.] 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 57 There are a great many Parses or Guebres there, but they are poor. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lvii. 263 This object of devotion to the Gebers, lies about ten English miles north-east by east from the city of Baku. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 298 And Ghebres too .. Best of idolaters, who worship fire. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 256 In general, this name of Ghebers is applied to the Zoroastrians or Parsis. 1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 36 *note*, *Nawous*, a sort of overground well or turricle of masonry,..on which the Gueber's body is placed for devoration by the birds.

attrib. 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Fire-Worshippers* 191 The Gheber belt that round him clung.

Hence †**Gue·brish** *a.*, belonging to the Guebres.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 110 The Guebrish women have their Faces all naked, and never cover them.

Guegaw, guegaye, obs. forms of Gewgaw.

Guejarite (gē·dʒărəit). *Min.* [f. *Guejar* (in Sp. pronounced *gexa·r*), a district of Andalusia: see -ite. Named by Cumenge, 1879.] Sulph-antimonide of copper, found in ortho-rhombic crystals of a steel-grey colour.

1880 *Min. Mag.* IV. 64 Guejarite is .. isomorphous with Wolfsbergite.

Gueld(e, obs. form of Geld *v.*[1]

Guelder rose (ge·ldəɹ,ɪrōuz). Forms: 6 **gelders,** 7 **gilder,** 7–8 **gelder,** 8 **guilder, gueldre,** 9 **guelder.** Also 7–8 **gelderland rose.** [Named from *Guelders* (a town in Prussia, on the borders of Holland) or *Gelderland* (a province of Holland, formerly a German duchy of which Guelders was the capital); so Du. *Geldersche roos*, G. *Gelderische rose*, F. *rose de Gueldre*, It. *rosa di Gueldra*, Sp. *rosa de Gueldres.*] The plant *Viburnum Opulus*, esp. the cultivated form, bearing globular bunches of white flowers; the snowball-tree. Also, the flower of this plant.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. lxxii. 1237 The Rose Elder is called in Latine *Sambucus Rosea*, and *Sambucus aquatica* .. in English Gelders Rose, and Rose Elder. 1653 Platt *Gard. Eden* 150 So of the tree that beareth a white flower as big as a rose, called the Gelderland-rose. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 103/1 Gilder rose, or Marsh Elder, .. the flowers..being set many together in a round tuft or ball on the top of the young branches. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1798) 307 Gueldre rose, often called snow-ball tree. 1816 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 23 Dec. (1894) I. 388 A strange secluded ravine full of old thorn trees, hazels, guelder roses, willows, and so forth. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 148 Guelder-roses, pionies, tulips, stocks—hanging down like chandeliers among the dancers. 1855 Browning *Lovers' Quarrel* xviii, Heaps of the guelder-rose. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 391/3 Boughs of Guelder Rose.

Gueles, obs. form of Gules.

Guelph (gwelf). Also 6–9 **Guelf.** [ad. It. *Guelfo*, med.L. *Guelphus*, ad. MHG. *Welf*, the name of the founder and of several successive chiefs of the princely family (hence commonly known in history as the *Guelphs*) which is represented in modern times by the ducal house of Brunswick and the present dynasty of Great Britain and Ireland. The name *Welf* is said to have been used as a war-cry at the battle of Weinsberg in 1140 by the partisans of Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria, who belonged to this family, and fought against the Emperor Conrad III; hence it is believed to have been adopted in Italy as a name for the adversaries of the Hohenstauffen emperors, and later for the anti-imperialist party in Italian politics. Cf. Ghibelline.] A member of one of the two great parties in mediæval Italian politics, characterized chiefly by supporting the popes against the emperors. (Cf. Ghibelline.)

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 All Italy was distraict into the Factions of the Guelfes and Gibelins. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Prophecy* Wks. (1711)181 Thence arose the Guelfs and Gibellines, Imperialists against papists, and the universal war turned in a thousand petit wars and deadly fewds. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 125 ₱ 7 Italy was long torn in Pieces by the Guelfes and Gibellines. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Ist.* II. 172 A sedition of the Ghibellines, which gave the ruling Guelfs a reason or pretence for banishing the heads of the defeated faction. 1855 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 184 The Church party, the Guelphs, were in reality a phalanx of intellectual opposition to imperial and brutal dominion.

attrib. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. p. ccxii, Sympathy with the Guelph or classic element.

Hence †**Gue·lphian** *a.* and *sb.* = Guelphic, Guelph; **Gue·lphish** *a.* = Guelphic; **Gue·lphism,** the politics of the Guelphs; adherence to the party of the Guelphs.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* II. vi. 89 Betweene 1215 and 1294 was that great Faction betweene the Guelfians and Gibelines. 1651 Howell *Surv. Venice* 28 The Cittie being heated with indignation by the persuasions of som Guelphian Agents. 1660 Burney *Κέοδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 133 There is none of your Garagantes will terrifie a King, nor the Guelphish faction. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* I. 4 It never originated anything, save only disorganising Guelphism. *Ibid.* 31 Gioberti .. whose prophecies about the plenitude of the times, to be brought about by an Italian league, or Guelphish bond [etc.].

Guelphic (gwe·lfik), *a.* Also **Guelfic.** [f. Guelph + -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Guelph faction.

1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 293 Ancona, and Rome, have shown not a little of the stubborn valour of the Guelphic burgesses of old. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 130 The family of Dante had been Guelphic. 1896 TOUT *Edw. I*, iv. 70 The barefaced partisanship of a series of fiercely Guelfic popes.

2. Of or pertaining to the Guelph family

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Guelphic Order*, a new military order of Hanover, instituted in 1815, entitled the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 345 The Schloss, or old castle, formerly a residence of the Guelphic ancestors of the Royal Family of England, is turned into a magazine. *a* 1861 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 138 Then through the Guelphic line.

Guelsought, obs. var. GULESOUGHT, jaundice.

Guelt, var. GELD, money; obs. f. GILT *sb.*[2]

Guelt, obs. form of GELT *ppl. a.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 170 Those that have no beard, like guelt men, are of an ill nature.

Guelye, variant of GULY *a. Obs.*

‖ Guenon (gənoñ). [Fr., of unknown origin.] 'The French name for a group of monkeys belonging to the antient continent and its islands, the type of which may be considered to be the Green Monkey, *Cercocebus sabæus*' (*Penny Cycl.*).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 468/2 The true Guenons comprise the genera *Cercopithecus* and *Cercocebus* of Geoffroy. 1871–82 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 103 The .. odd gestures of these Monkeys have given to them the name of Guenons. *Comb.* 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 397 There are in Africa about a dozen species of Guenon-like monkeys.

Guep, variant of GUP *int. Obs.*

Guepard (gĕ·pārd). Also **gepard.** [a. F. *guepard* (Buffon); acc. to Hatz.-Darm. a corruption of Eng. *leopard.*] **a.** = CHEETAH. (In mod. Dicts.) **b.** A kind of leopard, the *Cynailurus guttata.*

1882 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 286 The Marquis Antinori..says that the natives [of Shoa] distinguish clearly between the true leopard, the gepard [*Cynailurus guttata*] and *Pardus varius.*

Guerdon (gə·ɹdən), *sb.* Now *poet.* and *rhetorical.* Forms: 4 gerdo(u)n, 4–6 guerdone, -oun, (4 gardwyne, gwerddoun, 5 gerdonne), 5–6 gardo(u)n, guardon(e, 5–7 gwerdon(e, (6 *Sc.* gwairdoun), 4– guerdon. [a. OF. *guerdon, gueredon, guedredon*, Pr. *guazardon* (for *guadardon*), *guiardon, guierdon*, Sp. *galardon*, Pg. *galardão*, It. *guiderdone*:—med.L. *widerdonum*, repr. (by assimilation of *d* and *l*) OHG. *widarlôn* = OE. *wiðerlean*, f. *wiðer* again + *lean* payment.] A reward, requital, or recompense.

? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1516 He quitte him wel his guerdon there. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 112 For thi grete labour thi gardoun thou shalt gete. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4194 Who littel wanne was lesse mede taken hym for his gerdonne. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 85 b/2, I requyre of the Juste and debonayr gwerdon and reward. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 422 Traistand to haue of his magnificence Guerdoun [*v.r.* Gwairdoun], reward, and benefice bedene. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Glocester* xxix, Blood axeth blood as guerdon dewe. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 5 Death in guerdon of her wrong Giues her fame which neuer dies. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* II. vii, My fish (the guerdon of my toil and pain) He causelesse seaz'd. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. (1663) 127 That so falling into the hands of the Ministers of his Justice, we might receive the guerdon of our wicked works. 1734 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 3 Sovereignty .. is there the sole Guerdon or Reward of superlative Merit. 1751 G. WEST *Education* I. iii. 7 The Guerdons of bold Strength and swift Activity. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 293 Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed, Should be the guerdon of a noble deed. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xx, As at her word his sword he draws, His fairest guerdon her applause. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1072 Take A horse and arms for guerdon; choose the best. 1862 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 89 If I find Him, if I follow, What His guerdon here? 'Many a sorrow, many a labour, Many a tear'. 1884 J. PAYN *Some Lit. Recoll.* 240 Such guerdon as the novelist does receive is gained very pleasantly and accompanied by many charming circumstances.

Guerdon (gə·ɹdən), *v.* Now *poet.* and *rhetorical.* Forms: 4 guerdone, -oun, 4–5 gerdon, 5 gardon, 6 gwerdon, 5– guerdon. Also *pa. pple.* 4 iguerdonned, ygerdoned. [a. OF. *guer(e)doner*, f. *guer(e)don*: see prec. sb.

1. *trans.* To reward, recompense.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 122 (Camb. MS.) Þat is to seyn þat shrewes ben punyshed or ellys þat goode folk ben ygerdonyd. *c* 1385 — *Pars. T.* P 209 The glorie of heuene with which god shal gerdone a man for hise goode dedes. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ* 819 He hathe for my longe servise Guerdonede me. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* A iv, Thou mayst guerdon them that haue so wel done to the yf they haue nede and necessyte. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 417 She may right wel guerdon hym for hys seruice. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* (1831) 215 And bad me bide till his abilitie Might better gwerdon my fidelitie. 1607 HEYWOOD *Faire Maid* Wks. 1874 II. 68 Confusion guerdon his base villainie. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 35, I pray the Almighty Lord that hath delivered us from so great danger and perill to guerdon you for it. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 48 Death must guerdon deeds so bold. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* I. 201 Him we gave a costly bribe To guerdon silence. 1885 *Evangel. Mag.* Dec. 435 The father can guerdon his child.

absol. 1859 NEALE *Rhythm Bern. de Morlaix* (1864) 28 The Lamb is ever near thee,..The Crown is He to guerdon, The Buckler to protect.

2. To give as a reward. *rare*[−1].

1881 H. PHILLIPS tr. *Chamisso's Faust* 17, I guerdon thee the prize which thou hast won.

Hence **Gue·rdoned** *ppl. a.*, given as a reward; **Gue·rdoning** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb. GUERDON; reward. Also **Gue·rdonable** *a.*, that may be guerdoned; **Gue·rdoner,** one who guerdons.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vii. 112 (Camb. MS.) Fortune is yeuen eyther by cause of gerdonynge or ellys of excersisinge of good folk or ellis by cause to punnyssen. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2380 In love, free yeven thing Requyrith a gret guerdoning. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1006 The guerdonyng of 3our Courticience, Is sum cause of thir gret Enormyteis. 1606 FORD *Fame's Mem.* Wks. 1889 III. 301 To get a guerdon'd favour for his hire. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 75 Finding it as well guerdonable, as gratefull, to publish their Libels. *Ibid.*, Explic. of dark words, *Guerdonable*, worthy of reward. 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life, Sonn.* XXXIII, And Venus Victrix to my heart doth bring Herself, the Helen of her guerdoning.

† Gue·rdonize, *v. Obs.* [f. GUERDON *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To bestow a guerdon upon, to reward.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 77 On sea-washt rockes, reward from arte would plucke, And guerdonize desert with direst lucke. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 57 What trophe rare, what wreath or Coronet, Can guerdonize, your meriting desert. 16.. M. PARKER *Hist. Arthur* C, He [Arthur] bethought him how he might in some manner guerdonize their incomparable worth with some honourable Order of Knights.

Guerdonless (gə·ɹdənlĕs), *a.* [f. GUERDON *sb.* + -LESS.] Without guerdon; not receiving, *occas.* not bestowing, a guerdon.

? *c* 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* iv. 53 Takyng theyr service and labour to theyr vse Gwerdounles to make theym to travaile. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lxxxvi, Yet had I neuer reward nor bounte of her the dayes of my lyf and yet haue I ben her knight gwerdoules. 1604 MIDDLETON *F. Hubburd's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 52 Most guerdonless sir, pinching patron. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 214 Ride far by coast and city, An envoy guerdonless.

Guerdoun, obs. form of GUERDON.

‖ Guereza (gĕ·ɹĕzā). [? African.] An Abyssinian monkey (*Colobus guereza*) with long hair and a bushy tail.

1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 43 The beautifully adorned Guereza. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 520 The guereza is found in the mountainous parts of Abyssinia.

† Guerie, guierie. *Obs. rare.* [? For **gery*, f. GERE + dim. suffix -Y. Cf. GERY *a.*] A sudden access of passion; = GERE.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. *Diogenes* § 112 p v b, Because this pangue or guierie [L. *hic affectus*] of loue dooeth especially .. possesse suche persones as been altogether drouned in idlenesse. *Ibid.* II. *Cicero* § 6 Q iij, One y^t could none other but folowe euery soodain guerie or pangue that shotte in his braine [L. *affectibus seruiens*].

Guerilla: see GUERRILLA.

† Guerison. *Obs.* Also 5 **guaryson,** 6 **guerysone.** [a. OF. *guarisun* (F. *guérison*), f. OF. *guarir* (F. *guérir*) to cure.] Cure; healing.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* 13 The stroke of a tongue is incurable and withoute guaryson. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Ferd. Ieronimi* Wks. (1587) Yj, In receiving that guerison at your hands, I have beene constreined to fall into an extasie. [1777 EARL CARLISLE in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) III. 218 You will be able to converse upon a subject which it will be necessary for your *guérison* not to keep to yourself.]

Guérite (gerīt). *Mil.* [a. F. *guérite*: see GARRET *sb.*[1]] A turret or box of wood or stone for the accommodation of a sentry; a sentinel's box.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 There is a little Redan, or indented Work .. with a Guerite, or Sentinel's Box. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* vi, He stopped at the entrance of one of those little guerites, or watch towers.

Guerkin, obs. form of GHERKIN.

1735 LADY BROWNLOWE in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 91 The cucumbers are not larger than guerkins.

Guern, obs. form of GIRN *v.*[1]

Guernsey (gə·ɹnzi). Also 6 **Garnesie, Garnsey,** 7 **Gernsey.** The name of one of the Channel Islands.

1. Used *attributively* in the following; **Guernsey coat, frock, shirt** = sense 2 a; **Guernsey eyestone** (see quot.); **† Guernsey flower, lily,** a ? Japanese or S. African plant (*Nerine Sarniensis*) with handsome lily-like flowers, naturalized on the island of Guernsey; **Guernsey lizard** (see quot.); **Guernsey partridge,** the red-legged partridge, *Perdix* or *Caccabis rufa*; **Guernsey violet,** the *Matthiola incana* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*).

1859 EMERSON *Sp. Burns Cent. Boston* Wks. 1884 XI. 367 The poet .. of poor men, of gray hodden, and the *guernsey coat. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Guernsey eyestone, the operculum of *Turbo pullus*. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 30 The scarlet *Gernsey flower is in great fame but they will not prosper scarce one in twenty of them. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 126 Our south-westers, thick boots, *Guernsey frocks, and other accompaniments of bad weather. 1856 (see FROCK *sb.* 3 c). 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 201 The Narcissus of Japan (or *Guernsey Lilly). 1764 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 57 Guernsey lilies bloom in every window. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 94 The *lilia jacobœa*, or Guernsey lily, is one of the most beautiful flowers indigenous in this island [Antigua]. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 470/2 The Guernsey lily, a species of the amaryllis, is a native of Japan. 1895 AMHERST *Garden.* 282 The Guernsey lily (*Nerine sarniensis*) which was said to have grown in Guernsey from bulbs washed ashore from a wreck of a ship from Japan about 1659. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 21 Related to this species [Scaly lizard] is the *Guernsey lizard, which we are informed has been propagated in England from some originally brought from that island. 1802 MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, Partridge-Guernsey..*Guernsey Partridge .. Why this should be called Guernsey Partridge we cannot imagine..It is also..called .. Red-legged Partridge. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, With *Guernsey shirts, sou' wester hats, and canvas pantaloons. 1874 M. C. *Explorers* 53 So you have come to make your fame With pick-axe, in a Guernsey-shirt. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iv. 152 The greater sorte is called in English *Garnesie Violets, white Gillofer, and Stocke Gillofer. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxiv. § 4. 373 The Stocke Gilloflower is called..in English ..Garnsey Violet, and Castle Gilloflower.

2. In senses originally elliptical.

a. A thick, knitted, closely-fitting vest or shirt, generally made of blue wool, worn by seamen.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 66 The sailors in their striped guernseys. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 170 Villers Bretonneaux [was] celebrated, from an early period, for its manufacture of .. socks, caps, waistcoats, and jackets or Guernseys. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* ix. 61 There was Dan in his guernsey on the deck of his boat.

b. One of a breed of cattle of the Channel Islands.

1834 YOUATT *Cattle* iii. 30 Mr. King recommends the addition of one Guernsey to every dozen country-cows. 1890 *Daily News* 24 June 6/1 There are 169 Jerseys and 81 Guernseys in the show.

† Guerpe, guerpish, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *guerpir* (or the lengthened stem *guerpiss-*) to throw away, f. the Teutonic stem represented in Eng. by WARP.] *trans.* To abandon, forsake.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C xxix. L viij b, They shalle not gwerpysshe or leue eche other for none other better or worse. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 33 The learned Serjeants ..shall guerpe and abandon the cause.

† Guerre, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **gwerre,** 6 **guerr.** [a. F. *guerre* = ONF. *werre* WAR.] War.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 283 From that tyme guerres began to cease in Wales. *Ibid.* 307 A knyghte of Lancastreshire movede gwerre..ageyne Thomas of Lancastre his lorde. 1491 *Act Hen. VII*, c. 23 Preamble, Richard White..traitrously levyed guerre ayen our seid Souvereign Lord. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 141, I am enfourmed that the King of Skottes wilnat that any of his men goo out of the countrey, in feare of the guerr of England.

Hence **Guerre** *v. Obs. intr.*, to wage war.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 321 Men of Ethioppe guerrenge ageyn men of Egipte. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Guerring*, Brawling [also in COCKERAM 1623].

Guerrilla, guerilla (gerĭ·lă, gĕrĭ·lă). [a. Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra* war. With the form *guerilla* cf. F. *guérilla.*]

1. An irregular war carried on by small bodies of men acting independently. Now somewhat *rare.*

1819 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 255/2 A succession of village guerillas;—an internecive war between the gamekeepers and marauders of game. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 254 To avoid being involved in these guerillas. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xvii. 121, I was offered the command of this strange guerilla. 1862 RUSSELL in *Times* 18 Mar., Arkansas is now the theatre of a large guerilla.

2. One engaged in such warfare.

1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1835) V. 9, I have recommended to the Junta to set..the Guerrillas to work towards Madrid. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sp. For. Lands* I. iii. 54 We might easily have .. been mistaken for . a party of guerillas. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 127 A swift and skilful guerilla. 1900 *Daily News* 9 June 4/6 A nation of farmers is not the material of which guerrillas have usually been made.

fig. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 333 The mere skirmishers and guerillas of literature.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, esp. in *guerrilla war* (= sense 1).

1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xlix, The Guerilla band Came like night's tempest, and avenged the land. 1814 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 428 Somewhat afraid of my old Guerrilla friends upon the road. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. ii. (1864) 16 Making use of ambuscades, sudden surprises, and the light skirmish of guerilla warfare. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour.* 67 Garibaldi..is..a master of the 'dodges'..which are required in guerilla war. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 41 He was forced to become, not a guerilla leader, but a highway captain. 1881 HUXLEY *Sci. & Culture* i. 3 It must be admitted to be somewhat of a guerilla force, composed largely of irregulars.

fig. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk.-bk.* II. xvii. 318 A doubtful, lazy, dirty family vassal—a guerilla footman. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* 135 My guerilla life suits me better than my fashionable one. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* i. 8 The commentary on Luke then degenerates into a guerilla warfare against him.

Hence **Guerri·llaism,** the principles and practice of guerrilla warfare; **Guerri·llist** = GUERRILLA 2; **Guerri·llaship** = GUERRILLAISM; **Guerrille·sque** *a.*, proper or habitual to a guerrilla.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 22 Apr. 1/2 This is the guerillesque formula. 1865 *Even Stand.* 19 May, Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the new empire, the prevalence of guerillaism, &c., these precautions, which have a military air, are considered quite necessary. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt. Eng.* II. iii. 206 This mode of controversial guerillaship was not of long duration.

‖ Guerrillero, guerillero (gerilē·ro). [a. Sp. *guerrillero*, f. *guerrilla.*] = GUERRILLA 2.

1832 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* III. 474 It is the only instance of any man who had acquired celebrity as a Guerrillero becoming a traitor. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 323 During the war the French were continually baffled by these Highland *Guerilleros*.

attrib. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 550/2 A parish priest was one of the guerillero leaders.

Guess (ges), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 gesse, (5 ges, 6 geasse), 6 *Sc.* gaiss, 6-7 guesse, 6–8 ghesse, 6– guess. [f. GUESS *v.*; cf. MDu. *gisse* (Du. *gis*).]

1. The action of guessing; an act of guessing, a conjecture, rough estimate; a supposition based on uncertain grounds. *By guess*: at haphazard, by rough estimation instead of calculation or measurement; by conjecture, without having proofs; †also *at, in, up, upon guess*. †*After* (*by, to*) *my guess*: as I estimate. †*Without guess*: assuredly. †*The guess of the hand*: a rough estimate of the weight of something taken into the hand.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 321 þe kynge's oste at gesse in þe Est mad lardere, Of tounes & hamelesse, of granges & garner. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 421, I nam nou3te shryuen some tyme but if sekenesse it make, Nou3t tweies in two 3ere and thanne vp gesse I schryue me. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 211 For if a king shall upon gesse Without verray cause drede, He may be liche to that I rede. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2817 Thy Ioye shal double, withoute gesse, Whan thou thenkist on hir semlinesse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3552 If gomes be gouerners of gods þan mai þi gesse worth. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 58 To keep trewe weight, and selle peper by gesse..it accordith nought. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 439 Then must we go eest after my ges. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 281/1 We maye haue also a greate geasse therat. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. i. (Arb.) 33, I bring hir a ring, with a token in a cloute, And by all gesse, this same is hir house out of doute. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiii. 24 Thow lychtleis all trew properteis Off luve express, And markis quhair nevir styme thow seis, Bot hittis be gaiss. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* in *Arcadia*, etc. (1629) 529 Passing all ghesse, whence into me should fly So mazde a masse. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 988/2 Soone after (by gesse) fiue of the clocke [etc.]. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxix, They looke into the beauty of thy mind, And that in guesse they measure by thy deeds. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 3, I cannot, by the progresse of the Starres, Giue guesse how neere to day. 1605 — *Lear* v. i. 52 Heere is the guesse of their [the enemy's] true strength and Forces. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 555 Being only weighed by the guess of the hand, it seemeth much heavier. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiii. 217 The Fame is antedated..being related at guesse before 'twas acted. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xlviii, 'Tis ghesse, not full perswasion. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 46 By which you may have some ghess of the other rates. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 87 A small Receiver, capable of containing (by guess) about a pound and a half of Water. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 304 Trees, not so long liv'd as elsewhere, if by the decayed Trunks any guess may be made. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. i. 158 Mr. Bickerstaff spoke altogether by guess, and knew no more what will happen this year, than I did myself. 1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 740, I confess, That human science is uncertain guess. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, By my Guess it could not be less than Fifteen or Twenty Leagues off. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 331 Mere guess, supposition and possibility, when opposed to historical evidence, prove nothing. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. x. 101, I was, to my guess, five weeks in the vault or cavern. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. Wks. (Globe) 673/1 By my guess we should come upon Crackskull common. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 23 Apr., Wks. (1876) 68 It is worth while to send you a riddle You make such a variety of guesses. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 394, I have a guess the best gamecocks would call a truce if a handful or two of oats were scattered among them. 1842 W. ARNOT *Mem. J. Halley* v. 304 Every effort of indolence to do a thing by guess..was sure to meet with an instant reproof. 1846 POE *N. P. Willis* Wks. 1864 III. 28 All this must be considered as mere guess on my part. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiii. 294 The inductive guess precedes experiment. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 99 No care to guide old Droug, he knows his way by guess, Once start him on the road. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 344 The discovery of an universal law is always a guess on the part of the imagination, made possible by a knowledge of facts.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guess-aim, -monger*.

1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 266 Taking the best guess-aim I could. 1892 SKEAT in *N. & Q.* Ser. VIII. I. 10 The day of the etymological guess-mongers will be gone for ever.

¶ **3.** The expressions ANOTHERGUESS, OTHERGUESS, etc., in which *-guess* is a corruption of *-gates*, have given rise to phrases in which *guess* appears as an attributive sb. or adj., with the sense 'kind of'.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 43/2 Oho! is it so indeed?.. why, then, that's a different guess-story altogether, shipmate. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 668 Every one..knows what guess-sort of wiseacre France gave birth to in the person of that algebraical gentleman. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* II. xiii. 265 Not look at a woman?.. why, what sort of a guess world would this be without petticoats? 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 423 He had no guess-idea of what bemused his vision.

Guess (ges), *a. dial.* Also **guest, guessed.** [Cf. LG. *güst* of the same meanings.] Of a cow or ewe: Barren; temporarily barren (see quots.). Also, not yielding milk.

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* 31 (E. D. S.), *Guess-cow*, a barren cow. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. 103 Guess-Cows..are those that did not stand to their Bulling last Year. 1750 — *Country Housew.* 29 They [Cows] are not always in Milk, as being in Calf, or that they go, what we in Hertfordshire call, guess, or dry. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 363, I get far fewer 'guest' or barren ewes. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723 *Guessed ewes* (Lin.), not seasonably in lamb.

Guess (ges), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **guessed** (gest). Forms: 4 gesce, gese, gessen, 4–7 gess(e, 5 gessyn, 5–7 ges, (6 geasse), 6–7 guesse, 6–8 ghess(e, 6– guess. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* (contracted forms) 4–5 gest, 6 ghest, 6–8 guest. [ME. *gessen*, cognate with the synonymous MLG., MDu. and mod.Du., Fris. *gissen* (MDu. also *gessen*, NFris. *gezzen, gedsen*), MSw. *gissa, gitza*, Sw. *gissa*, MDa. *gidze, gitse, getze*, Da. *gisse*; mod.Icel. has a derivative form *gizka*.

The relation between the various forms is obscure. According to Tamm *Svenskt Etym. Ordb.* the Scandinavian forms are adopted from LG. *gissen*, a phonetic alteration of *gessen* (cf. LG. *hissen*, var. of *hessen*, a. HG. *hetzen* to hunt). It seems, however, more probable that the Sw. and Da. forms are native, as the Eng. word can hardly be referred to any other than a Scandinavian source. The word cannot well descend from an OE. form = LG. *gissen*, as the initial would then have been *y* (ME. *3*). The only remaining possibility would be that it was adopted from continental LG., but there is nothing in the nature of the meaning to account for its having come from that source in or before the early 14th c. The forms may represent one, or prob. more than one, of the OTeut. types **gitisôjan*, **gatisôjan*, **gessôjan*, **gissjan*; in any case the word is a derivative of the root of GET *v.*; cf. ON. *geta* v., to get, guess, *geta* wk. fem. a guess.

In the 14th c. the word was the usual rendering of L. *æstimare*, the influence of which probably affected some of the early senses.]

1. *trans.* To form an approximate judgement of (size, amount, number, distance, etc.) without actual measurement or calculation; to estimate. Sometimes with clause as *obj.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7672 Fra þe poynt of þe erthe tille Saturnus þe heghest planete may be gesced þus. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1115 No man coude preyse or gesse Of hem the valewe or richesse. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iii. 8 A puple without eende, that may not be noumbred and gessid, for multitude. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 207 Great richesse Wel more than they couthen gesse. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5512 þare was a mi3ti montayne at o þe mone semed He gessis it gaynir to god þan to þe grounde vndire. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. v. (1859) 76 The gretenes therof ne couthe I not gesse, nor acounte. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 191, I saw this person standing within a Pike or two length as I can guesse it. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 258 As near as can be ghessed. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 162 That they who had Life..could nothing nigh measure or guess Time as that [glass] did. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 39/1 How many people do you guess might follow you to Hougly, expecting employment? 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* II. 38 Boiled down to a proper consistence, which they guess by the eye, and by the touch. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 207 A statue..cut out of a rock, which has been guessed at different heights. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 277 The eye being liable to be grossly deceived in guessing the direction of a perpendicular.

absol. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 205 The ferth day formest next Palmesonenday, þe tyme, as I gest, R. 3ede to play. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1735 So euene were [they] chosen for to gesse. — *Frankl. T.* 684 Mo than a thousand stories as I gesse Koude I now telle. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 40, I..sette the point of A in the wex on my label as, euene as y kowde gesse ouer the Ecliptik lyne. 1605 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 36 The Ottamites..Haue there inioynted them with an after Fleete. 1 *Sen.* I, so I thought: how many, as you guesse? 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 103 It lay as near as we could guess ENE. and WSW. 1757 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1889 I. 478 Our present strength, I guess, is about seven hundred.

†**b.** With numbers. *To guess*: approximately, 'or thereabouts'. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 150 þer duellid R. schip þre daies to gesse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 270 Thai war, to gess, fiffty thousand.

†**c.** To add (an ingredient) without exact measurement. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 385, iij piluls of cupresse, Or leef of box an hondful, therto gesse.

†**2.** *intr.* To take aim (const. *to*). Also, to purpose, aim, direct oneself *to* do something. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 4482 When the Crystene myght draw hem tylle, To shete the arweblasteres hem dresse, And the archeres to hem gesse. ?*c* 1320 *K. Horn* (*Harl. MS.*, ed. Ritson) 1187 Horn..seide he wolde gesse [*older texts* agesce, agesse] To aryve at Westnesse. 1530 PALSGR. 561/2, I gesse, I mente or ayme to hytte a thynge that I shote or throwe at, *je esme*.

†**3.** *trans.* To esteem, account, reckon: with obj. and complement. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3934 þan es a day of pardon to gesce Mare worthy þan alle þis worldis riches. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 Poul..biddiþ..bi oure life þat man have mater to gesse us as mynystris of God. 1382 — *Matt.* xi. 16 To whom shal I gesse this generacioun lichy? — *Mark* xv. 28 The prophecie is fulfild that seith, And he is gesside, or ordeyned, with wickide men. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 64 Gessist þou it worþi to opene þin i3en on siche a man? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4495 3e..gesse wele as many gods as growis in him membris.

†**4.** To think, judge, suppose; with clause as obj. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 6.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 422 As we gessen þat þis man þat holdiþ wel cristis lawe is a leme of hooly chirche, .. So we gessen of an-oþer man þat reuersiþ cristis lawe, þat he is a leme of þe fend. — *Acts* viii. 20 Thou gessidist the 3ifte of God for to be had..by money. 1388 — *Jer.* xxiii. 23 Gessist thou [Vulg. *putasne*] whether Y am God of ni3, seith the Lord, and not God afer? *a* 1400 *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 64 Gessist þou not [Vulg. *putasne*] þat a deed man schal lyue a3en? *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 48 Hector Thebanus..wen he went to vse philosophie at Athenis, he kest a wey a gret peise of gold; he gessid þat he mi3t not haue to gidre, riches & vertu. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2905 þe Persyns..gesses him to be gode for glori of his wedis.

5. To form an opinion or hypothesis respecting (some unknown state of facts), either at random or from indications admittedly uncertain; to conjecture. Const. *by, from*.

a. with clause or indirect question as obj.; also with obj. and inf., and with advs. *so, otherwise*, in lieu of clause.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 103 For I can nought my selfe gesse, Which is the best unto my chois. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxxvii. (1495) 583 The stone smaragdus helpyth them that vse to dyuyne and gesse what shal befall. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2071 And wele he geses be þe graynes 3oure gomes ere fele. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1386, I trow, as I gesse, At Vertu hys castell ye may soone hym fynde. 1530 PALSGR. 561/2 Gesse what we were talkynge of afore you came in a dores. 1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* I. B j, I gesse Some goddesse thou art, and Phebus bright thy brother is. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxiii. 2 If gentle blude ingendrit be by baggis, Then culd I ges vho wer a gentle Jhone. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30 One amongst them, whom we guessed to be the chiefest of them. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* IV. i. (1692) 37 *Acast.* And went your Maid to bed too? *Mon.* My Lord, I guess so. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 277, I guess it to have been a Piece of the Chapell. 1723 R. MILLAR *Hist. Propagat. Chr.* II. VIII. 367 We may ghess what sort of Christians these Popish Proselytes were. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. VII. 93 At present we can onely guess rather than know what Caesar will do. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 135 What it is can employ them all the day is not easy to guess. *a* 1806 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1811) 292 They were effected by what you might the least guess to be the instruments of Providence. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 5 You would scarcely have guessed, from her appearance, that she was more than seven or eight and twenty. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 101 We may guess when its growth began.

b. with *simple object*.

?1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. (1557) 57/1 Whose iugement semeth me somwhat like, as though men should gesse yᵉ bewty of one longe before departed. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines Rome* v, O Rome! thee let him see, In case thy greatnes he can gesse in harte. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* F 2, You may gesse the inward mind by the outward apparel. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 707 Some ghessing one thing and some another. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 67 His Water..cleer like Well-water, insomuch as I could never have guest a burning Feaver. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* IV. iii, This I guess, but saw it not because I came too late. 1694 — *Love Triumph.* III. i, Beware: for by my own I guess your passion. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 24 We may guess with plausibility what we cannot anticipate with confidence. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. Page* xvi, I..little guessed the end.

†**c.** with *obj.* and complement. *Obs.*

1605 KYD *1st Pt. Jeronimo* B 3 b, Spaines choyce embassador..for soe I gesse thee. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* III. vii, Your boy? I should have guess'd him for your father. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. v, Yet by your language, I ghess you a Gentleman. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 290 For on som message high they guessd him bound.

d. *absol.* and *ellipt.*, chiefly in parenthetic use. (The early examples may possibly belong to 4.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1136 Yhernyng of eghe, als I can gese Falles to worldes rychese. *c* 1460 ROS *La Belle Dame* 173 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 57 In hir failed nothyng, as I koude gesse. *c* 1520 *Interl. Beauties Women* A ij b, Thys lute is out of tune now as I ges. 1562 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 128 Sheryffz off cetyes ar, I ges, for eleccion and for retornes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 60 Discouer more at large what cause that was, For I am ignorant, and cannot guesse. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* H iij, Carot, that is, redde roote: as some Antiquaries gesse. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 24 *Sil.* Oh Corin, that thou knew'st how I do loue her. *Cor.* I partly guesse: for I haue lou'd ere now. 1632 MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. iii, *Theod.* Whither went shee? speake. *Phil.* As they ghesse, to the lawrel groue. 1737 GRAY *Let.* Wks. 1884 II. 12 You .. will prefer a picture of still life to the realities of a noisy one, and as I guess, will imitate what you prefer. 1818 SHELLEY *Marenghi* xii, He went Alone, as you may guess, to banishment. 1819 — *Julian & Maddalo* 535 He had store Of friends and fortune once, as we could guess From his nice habits and his gentleness.

6. *I guess*: sometimes used, with playful moderation of statement, in reference to what the speaker regards as a fact or a secure inference. Hence *colloq.* in the northern U.S. (sometimes with omission of the pronoun) = 'I am pretty sure'.

1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 28 Once in Four and Twenty Hours, I think, is enough; and no Body, I guess, will think it too much. *Ibid.* § 59 If this were constantly observ'd, I guess there would be little need of blows or chiding. *c* 1698 — *Cond. Underst.* IV. xii. § 10 Beyond this I fear our talents reach not, nor are our faculties, as I guess, able to advance. 1776 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 23, I guess the pious Elder would as lieve tarry where he is. 1778 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1889 VI. 195, I write this letter to you, notwithstanding; (which I think I can convey in a less mysterious manner, and guess it may come to your hands). 1814 BYRON *Diary* 8 Apr., 'I guess now' (as the Yankees say), that he will yet play them a pass. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxviii, I guess..you winna be the waur o' a glass of the right Rosa Solis. 1826 — *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 85, I guess (as Mathews makes his Yankees say) that we shall not be troubled with visitors, and I calculate that I will not go out at all. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ix. (1849) 114, I guess Squire Lawrie talks too much. 1843 HALIBURTON *Attaché* I. ii. 23 What on airth shall I do?—guess, I'll strap my rasor. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 126 Thet kin' o talk I guess you'll find 'll answer to a charm. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* II. xxii, I guess those English parties have gone back on Rogers.

7. *intr.* To form conjectures. (†Const. *of.*) *To guess at*: to attempt to estimate conjecturally; to hazard a random or insufficiently founded opinion about; to attempt to solve or discover by conjecture.

a 1400 *Plowman's T.* 170 In hir sentence .. They willen gesse in hir gay hall. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 14 More then the letter I haue not to ghesse by. *Ibid.* III. 333 b, Philoclea..ghessed somewhat at Zelmanes mind. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1238 Their gentle sex to weepe are often willing, Greeuing themselues to gesse at others smarts. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. iii. 203 *Rosse.* Let not your eares dispise my tongue for euer, Which shall possess them with the heauiest sound That euer yet they heard. *Macd.* Humh: I guesse at it. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 29 Guesse at her yeares, I prythee. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 63 Wisards, which by conjectures and casting of lots did ghesse of things to come. 1625 — *Pilgrims* II. 1480 He is on his birthday .. yearely weighed and account kept therof by his Physicians, thereby ghessing at his bodily estate. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. xvii. (1648) 127 From the understanding of which, you may the better ghesse at the nature of the rest. 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* Lett. 1887 I. 31 By what fine gentlemen write, you know, it is not easy to guess at what they mean. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 202 The total amount..can only be rudely guessed at. 1806-7 J. BIRKSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxviii, Vain endeavours to guess at a riddle. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1181 There was a change, but spare to guess, Nor let that moment's hope be told. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 23 Would I shirk assurance on each point whereat I can but guess—Does the soul survive the body? [etc].

8. *trans.* 'To conjecture rightly' (J.); to hit upon the answer to (a question), the solution of (a riddle, †a parable); to discover by conjecture, divine. †Also with *out*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. 15-20 Out of one [parable] to haue diuined and gessed [1552 geassed] another. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1786/2 Wolfe .. partly gessing which Ambassadour he ment. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 535 Because it is hard to attaine to that knowledge, he deserves the greater commendations, who takes such a course, that he ghesses it out. *a* 1718 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 205 Thomas Lurting may guess the man. *c* 1728 PRIOR *Beauty, A Riddle* 37 Your riddle is not hard to read: I guess it. 1783 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 250, I do not pretend to guess precisely their sentiments. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. vi. (1861) 347 But which is worse .. it is not difficult, I think, to guess. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* I. 418/1 Choose comrades that can guess riddles.

absol. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 8 Why meet him at the gates and re[de]liuer our authorities there? *Esc.* I ghesse not. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Sure enough it's Barnaby—how did you guess?

Hence **Guessed** (*-ed*), *ppl. a.*

1832 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 253, I have observed one thing, and one only, in favour of my guessed-at theory.

Guess, variant of CHESS *sb.*[2]

1631 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xvi. (ed. 4) 90 There is no better way to take him than by setting Roddes drest with water Lime, and set shoring on the edge of the water, one gue-s [*ed.* 1614 crosse] or row ouer another.

Guess(e, obs. pl. form of GUEST.

Guessable (ge·säb'l), *a.* [f. GUESS *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be guessed.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. iv. (1872) II. 166 Without date to it:—the guessable date is about two years hence. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 373 The uncertain, and at most only guessable store of forces at work in human nature. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 581/2 Within, if not exactly measurable, at least guessable, distance.

Guessen, dial. form of GESTEN *v.* *Obs.*

Guesser (ge·səɹ). Also 5 **gessare**, 6 **gesser.** [f. GUESS *v.* + -ER[1].] One who guesses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/2 Gessare (*K.* or a soposare), *estimator.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn devin*, a soothsayer, a gesser. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii 10 The best guesser, he that is most versed and studied in the matters he guesses at. 1672 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 115 You shall be..the guessers of my dream. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xxx. 355 You are a strange guesser. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Marquess* vii, French physicians are, if possible, worse guessers than English ones. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 316 For in these a guesser would be correct exactly half the time.

Guessing (ge·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUESS *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GUESS; an instance of this, a conjecture, prognostication. †*Without guessing*: beyond estimation, incalculably.

1340 *Ayenb.* 268 More hy byeþ glede wyþ-oute gessynge of godes holynesse þanne of his oȝene and of alle oþre myd hym. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 59 William, þat hadde nouȝt i-seie þat Brittisshe book, wroot so .. by his owne gessynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 190/2 Gessynge (*K.* or wenyn), *estimacio.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xiii. 22 Therfore shal ye spie out no more vanyte, nor prophecie youre owne gessinges. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Birth Dk. York* 31 The Forehead, Eye, and Lip, poor humble Parts, Too shallow for resemblance, show the Arts Of private guessings. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 182 Beyond the possibility of good guessing. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 18 Some..probable guessings which they delivered as prophecies. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 263 A sort of guessing or divination which rests on no knowledge of causes. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Nov. 632/3 We expect something more from an historian than happy gues-ing.

attrib. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 548 All writ by Prophane, or Sacred Pen-men may be tearmed guessing Discoveries..in comparison of the Experiment of dying. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat* 82 And upon this he imploys his Guessing Faculty. 1727 BOYER *Dict. Angl.-Fr.* s. v., Physick is but a guessing Science.

Guessing (ge·siŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GUESS *v.* + -ING[2].] That guesses; that does things by guess-work. Hence **Gue·ssingly** *adv.*, in a guessing manner; by guess-work or conjecture.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vii. 47, I haue a Letter guessingly set downe. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Philosopher's Disquis.* Wks. (1673) 326 A Guide .. Who guessingly her progress doth begin. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 86 According to their way of Working by Guess..these Guessing Workmen too often guess wrong, and commit many Faults. 1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Expiatory Sacrifice* 32 If piacular sacrifice anterior to the promulgation of the Law can be shown to have not originated from a guessing superstition. 1850 A. GRAY *Lect.* (1893) 367, I dislike to take the time to study out laboriously and guessingly .. these things which are mostly well known to botanists.

†**Gue·ssive**, *a. Obs. rare*[—1]. [f. GUESS *sb.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of a guess; conjectural.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* [II.] I. xcvi. 302 The guessiue interpretations of dim-ey'd Man.

Guess-rope: see GUEST-ROPE.

Guess-warp (ge·sˌwɔ̄ɹp). *Naut.* Also 5 **gyes-**, 9 **ges-**, guest-warp. [The first element is of doubtful origin: see quot. 1862 (sense 1) and GUEST-ROPE (GUESS-ROPE); the second is WARP *sb.*]

1. 'A rope carried to a distant object, in order to warp a vessel towards it, or to make fast a boat' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). By some writers applied to any rope used to attach a boat astern of a vessel.

1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 272 Bote roppes for the seid Shippes Grete bote, ij. Gyes warpes, j. Boy ropes, vij. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 15 July, At 3 made a Guess Warp, with the Stream Cable and a 7 Inch Hawser bent to the Stream Anchor. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 The boats are .. made fast astern, or out to the swinging-booms, by ges-warps. 1862 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 2) 87 In laying out a guesswarp, the whole hawser is taken in the boat, and the end is brought back to the ship, the distance being 'guessed'.

2. =GUEST-ROPE 2. Also *attrib.* in *guess-warp boom* (see quot. 1867).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, Oblige me by under-running the guess-warp. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Guest-warp boom*, a swinging span (lower studding boom) rigged from the ship's side with a warp for boats to ride by. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 260 A 'guess warp' is to be stretched alongside each ship's sides for boats whilst loading, to ride by.

Gue·ss-work. [f. GUESS *sb.*] Procedure consisting in or based on guessing, as opposed to knowledge, reasoning, or methodical investigation.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 238 To believe, there is no Certainty in the Principles of Physick, and that all Practice is mere Guess-work and Empiricism. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 322 It were mere guess-work to say what was their belief of the gods and a future state. 1818 BYRON *Ep. Murray* iii, The pompous rascallion, Who don't speak Italian Nor French, must have scribbled by guesswork. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 585 The one process as well as the other was interpretative guesswork. 1879 L. CAMPBELL *Sophocles* I. Pref. 29 A piece of more or less clumsy guess-work on the part of the scribe. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xx, We had been riding all night from track to track, sometimes steering by guesswork.

Guest (gest), *sb.* Forms: 1 **giest**, **gist**, **gyst**, **gæst**, **gest**, 2-5 **gist**(e, 2-6 **gest**(e, 3-4 **gust**(e, 4-7 **ghest**(e, 5-6 **geest**, (6 **geast**(e, **gehaste**), 6 **gueste**, 6-7 **ghuest**, (7 *Sc.* **guast**), 6- **guest.** Also *pl.* 6 **gess**, 6-7 **gesse**, **guess**, 7 **guesse.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *giest* (*gist*, *gyst*), *gæst*, Anglian (also in Ælfric) *gest* (? or *gest*), = OS. (MDu., Du., LG.), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *gast*, ON. *gest-r* (Sw. *gäst*, Da. *gjæst*), Goth. *gast-s*:—OTeut. **gasti-z*:—WAryan **ghosti-s*, represented also by L. *hostis*, orig. 'stranger', in classical use 'enemy' (whence the compound **hosti-pot-*, contracted *hospit-*, *hospes* guest, host) and by OSl. *gostĭ* guest, friend. According to Brugmann, the synonymous Gr. *ξ-ένος* is from **gh's-*, wk. grade of the root **ghos-* represented in the Teut. word.

According to phonetic law as at present understood, the initial consonant in the OE. word must have had a palatal pronunciation, which would normally yield ME. *ȝ*, mod. Eng. *y*. No forms with *ȝ* or *y* are, however, known to exist; the abnormal guttural pronunciation is usually explained as due to the influence of ON. *gest-r*; but the occurrence of hybrid forms like *gist*, *gust* (fl) in the S. W. dialects of the 13th c. is hard to account for on this supposition.]

1. One who is entertained at the house or table of another.

Beowulf 1800 Reste hine ða rumheort .. ræst inne swæf. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2455 Þæt hie behæfdon .. Loth mid ȝiestum. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* lvi. (Logeman) 94 *Hospites*, ȝystes. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Martin abbot ..fand te munekes & te ȝestes al þæt heom behoued. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis nower non trewðe, for nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde ne noðer of oðer. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1070 Loth hem bead his doȝtres two, for to friðen hise geste swo. *c* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5787 He sed a wel hey word among is gustes [*v.rr.* gistes, gestes] echon. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14086 (Fairf.) Suche a geste come neuer vn-to þaire hous to rest. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XI. 179 Herodes þe daffe ȝaf hus doubter..þe hefde Of þe blessyde baptiste by-fore alle hus gustes. 1431 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 277 The alderman schal haue ..to his drynk & for his geestys .j. Galone of ale. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 115 They coueyte not to haue the goodes of theyr ghestes. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 104 Schir ȝe ar welcome hame, And ȝour Gaist baith. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* IV. H, If .. thou shouldst..sauce thy meate with foystie oyles, thy gesse woulde the disdaine. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 21 This night I hold an old accustom'd Feast, Whereto I haue inuited many a Guest. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. 90 The Indians intreated us to bee their guesse at dinner. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 164 He does not .. take up his Residence and be a familiar Ghest, till [etc.]. 1733 MRS. H. PRATT in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 55, I wish I had a house in some measure worthy to entertain a guest that should be so welcome to me. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xx, For if a hope of safety rest, 'Tis on the sacred name of guest. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 A stone-vaulted kitchen, where dinner could be dressed for an army of guests. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 243, I agreed .. to be the guest of my patient.

Proverb. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 17 An vnbydden geast knoweth not where to syt.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. A person or thing personified that comes and is entertained, or is viewed as coming and being entertained.

c 1000 *Whale* 29 (Gr.) Ðonne semninga on sealtne wæȝ mid þa noþe niþer ȝewiteþ garsecges ræst. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9873 Bot godd, sin he wald sua be gest, In clene sted al most he rest. 1340 *Ayenb.* 249 Huanne þe gate of þe mouþe is open, þe gest of zenne geþ in li[t]liche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 199 Mynstralcie can ich nat muche bote make men murye, As a waffrer with waffres and welcome godes gistes. 14.. *Ecce Ancilla Domini* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 141 God will be borne within thi brest Then seyde tho meydon full myldely To me he schall be a welcom geste. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 574 With iiii or v Of thrusshis tamed, putte hem in this mewe To do disport among this gestis newe. 1551 P'CESS ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 163 To hire of your sikues is unpleasant to me ..I understande it is your olde gest that is wont oft to viset you. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 449 Lest iealousie, that sower vnwelcome guest, Should by his stealing in disturbe the feast. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Justine* 136 b, The bodies of these inhabitants do well away with these two vnwelcom guests, hunger and paine. 1629 SIR W. MURE *Tove Crvcifixe* 680 Graves backe to light their sleeping guests doe send. 1633 R. S. tr. *Drexelius' Nicetas* 109 That poore yong man became the guest of hogges. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 69 Feavers, the guests (though unwelcome) of the Veines and Arteries. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* Incarnation 332, I have so evil a ghest in me. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I. iii. 23 Snow; which although an irksom Guest, yet hath its great Uses. *a* 1800 COWPER *Ode to Peace* 1 Come, peace of mind, delightful guest! 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* XI. 13, I thus gloriously Was raised aloft, and made the guest of heaven.

†2. A stranger. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. XXV. 36 Gest ic wæs and ȝe somnadon meh. *a* 1000 *Riddles* XVI. 10 (Gr.) Hwonne ȝæst cume to durum minum him biþ deað witod. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Mon mei wurchen elmessan on ete and on wete.. and þet mon gistas underuo. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1374 Na syker wonnyng-sted here haf we,..For as gestes we here soiourne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1062 (1111) Ther is right now y-come in to towne a geste A Grick espie. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 32 Kepe þiself as a pilgrime & a geste upon þe erþe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. ix. 327 Chiron..being received as a ghest or straunger in Hercules house or lodging.

b. *transf.* An object considered as an omen of the coming of a stranger. *local.*

1727 BOYER *Angl.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., There's a Guest in your Candle, *il y a des nouvelles à vôtre chandelle.* 1807 HOGG *Mtn. Bard* note vi. Poet. Wks. 1838 II. 331 If a feather, a straw, or any such thing, be observed hanging at a dog's nose or beard, they call that a guest, and are sure of the approach of a stranger.

3. A temporary inmate of an hotel, inn, or boarding house.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 361/62 Hostiler he was þare i-mad gistes to onder-fongue. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. ii. 284 An oosteler seith to his gist. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 991/2 He fareth lo lyke a geste, yᵗ maketh hys rekening himselfe without hys hoste. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 26 *Ho.* Now, my yong guest; me thinks your' allycholly; I pray you why is it? *Iu.* Marry (mine Host) because I cannot be merry. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phoenix* I. iii, Sirrah, what guess does this inn hold now? 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 141 The Ostlers of Holborne had more than ordinary care to lay up theyr Ghuests bootes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 4 If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish Let each guest bring himself, and he brings the best dish. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 24 'Let no man', said Apuleius, 'think that he is the mere guest of his landlord'. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 165, I was the only guest at the hotel.

4. A man, fellow, 'customer'. *Obs* exc. *dial.*

c 1394 [see GLEIM *sb.* 2]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 460 þou has ragid .. with vnryd gestis. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1195 He was the sternest gest ffro heven to helle! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. vii, Yonder is a shrewde gest sayd syre Madore de la port therfore haue here ones at hym. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Guest*, a creature or person. 'An ill guest' = a bad-looking fellow.

5. A parasite animal or vegetable. Also *guest-fly.*

1864 COBBOLD *Entozoa* v. 232 In the case of the adult worm, the happiest cures are readily affected by the expulsion of the 'guest', but as regards the larvæ the case is very different. 1887 *Trnl. Soc. Arts* 29 Sept. 913/1 When the fungus dies, the invaded and malformed part also generally dies, and the plant is further injured by contact of the healthy tissue with the decaying tissue and all its eventual guests and products.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *guest-quarters.* b. appositive, as *guest-cavalier*, *-friend* [cf. G. *gastfreund*], *-justice.* c. objective, as †*guest-caller*, *-inviter.* Also **guest-** (**gall-**) **fly** (see INQUILINE 2); **guest-gift**, a gift presented to a guest at parting; **guest-hall**, a hall or room for the reception of guests; **guest-master**, in a monastery, a monk whose duty it is to entertain guests = HOSTELER 1; **guest-moth**, an inquiline moth; **guest-night**, the night on which guests are entertained at a club, college, etc.; **guest-present** = *guest-gift*,

guest-psalm (see quot.); †**guest-right**, ? what is due to a guest; **guest-rite**(s, a rite or rites to be observed in entertaining a guest (cf. *guest-right*); **guest-room** = GUEST-CHAMBER; †**guest-stable**, a stable for the horses belonging to guests. See also GUEST-CHAMBER, GUEST-HOUSE.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* i. (1562) 60 Than we must know how the *gest callers behaued them selues; and then howe the gestes behaued themselues towardes them that called them. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 221 Hast thou no suit against my Knight? my *guest-Caualeire? 1879, 1884 **Guest-flies*, *guest-gall-flies* [see INQUILINE 2]. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 181 Child, I bid thee welcome my *guest-friend, Antagoras of Chios. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iii. 47 The Homeric heroes readily give away the gifts of respected guest friends. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 130 This is my *guest-gift to thee. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 257 The abbesse and the nonnes alle, Fair him gret in the *gest-halle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 206 They sat within the city's great guest-hall. 1853 M. BRYDIE *Tableau fr. Geol.* 35 The feast-preparer and the *guest-inviter. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 59 Pardon, *Guest-Iustice. 1860 *Luck Ladysmede* (1862) II. 102 He dismissed him courteously, with directions to his *guest-master for his due entertainment. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 10/1, I paid a visit to a monastery of the Silent Monks of La Trappe, and I was shown over the grounds by the Guestmaster. 1894 *Ibid.* 29 Aug. 3/2 On *guest nights at the Savage Club in London he is a welcome guest. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 99 Imported as merchandize or *guest-presents. 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry & Relig. Psalms* viii. 201 Psalms which have not inappropriately been termed '*guest' psalms. The chief of these are xv., xxiv. 1–6, xxvii. 1–6 and xxiii. .. From being a worshipper, the psalmist comes to think of himself as a guest. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 26 This the king calls going into *guest-quarters. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVIII. 88 Ile see thy *guest-right paide Thou here art come In my protection. *c* 1611 — *Iliad* XVIII. 365 Haste Charis, and appose Some daintie *guest-rites to our friend. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1844) II. 49 No comer to thy roof his guest-rite wants. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 177 How of the guest-rites paid Unto their presence? 1638 WHITING *Hist. Albino & Bell.* 131 There was but one *guest-roome, Hangd with a pentice cloath spoke age enough. 1809 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* I. 175 The practice of introducing noisy children and prattling nurses into the guest-room. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 398 He rolled into the guest-room a tun. 1471–2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Pro punctuacione..super le *Geststable.

Guest (gest), *v.* Also 4 **gest**, 5 *pa. pple.* **gest.** [f. GUEST *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a guest of; to receive as a guest; to entertain, lodge; to put up (a horse). Also *fig.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 160 In tentis R. rested alle þat ilk nyght, His men wer wele gested with brede, wyne & light. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5186 Some were febill .. And had nede to be gest. *Ibid.* 5392 Monkes horse to gest he had no fors In a hyrne of his Innes. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI clxxxvi. 186 The..vilayne..whiche slewe his lorde vnder colour of byddyng or gestynge hym in his howse. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 655 They so farre regarded the outward person .. that in guesting certaine to their houses, they preferred the wicked rich unto the goodly poore. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Abraham* I. *Vocation* 1148 O Hosts, what know you, whether .. When you suppose to feast men at your Table, You guest God's Angels in Men's habit hid? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 48/1 Every thought and atom of thy being, Shall guest His glory. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 236 The great, big soul that guests the angel of joy. 1893 *Yorksh. Post* 27 Sept. 4/2 Many delegates will find themselves guested by hospitable, good people.

2. *intr.* To be, or to become, a guest; to be entertained; to lodge. *rare.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 627 Tell me, best of princes, who he was That guested here so late? 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* Ep. Ded. (1657) A vj b, Then shal..the World venerate each of you..As a little Deity guesting in a body of flesh. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 270, I shall be very glad to see Rickman,..with whom I shall guest.

Hence †**Gue·sted** *ppl. a.*, frequented by guests. Also **Gue·ster**, one who makes a guest of another; an entertainer, host (*rare*).

1577 VALLANS *Tale 2 Swannes* in *Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. p. xi, This was done least that undecently They should passe by the guested towne of Ware. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/8 The George Inn at Leeds is to be Let, with very good Stables,..and very well Guested. 1890 MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 765 My guester amongst the foemen, my fellow-farer and shipmate.

Guest, obs. pa. t. and pple. of GUESS.

†**Guestan,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 **ghestan.** [? f. GUEST *sb.* + -AN.] ? Suitable for guests.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 326 To take part of suche ghestan commodities as God hath giuen ye, for the time of yere.

Gue·st-cha·mber. A room used for the lodging or entertainment of a guest.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxii. 11 Where is the gest chamber, where I shall eate myne ester lambe wyth my dissciples? *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* an. 4037 (1658) 835 He sends Peter and John into the City, telling them that .. they should find a guest-chamber ready furnished by the good man of the house. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 213, I will conduct you to the guest-chamber, where you may repose yourself. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 169 The guest-chambers which were attached to Jewish synagogues.

fig. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xxii. 635 How often .. hath thy great Master attempted to enter into thy heart and to make that his guest-chamber!

Guesten (ge·st'n). *arch.* Also 5 **geston**, 6 **gestyn**, 9 **guestern.** [Of uncertain origin; it may stand for GUESTING *vbl. sb.* or for ME. **gestene* gen. pl. of GUEST *sb.*, or it may represent the stem of GESTEN *v.*] *attrib.* in **guesten chamber, guesten hall,** = *guest-chamber, -hall.*

1488 *Will of Kyrkeby* (Somerset Ho., The Geston Chambyrs. 1502 *Will of Moore* (ibid.), Gestyn chamber. 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Arch.* etc., *Guest-hall, Guestern-hall*, a large apartment annexed to a monastery..destined for the reception ..of pilgrims, or visitors. 1864 KING *Cathedrals, Worcester* 233 The Guesten Hall formed part of the deanery until 1842. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 307 To this town or that we took our way, Or in some abbey's guesten-chamber lay.

Guesten, later form of GESTEN *v. Obs.*

1817 SCOTT *Harold* IV. xiv, Whoever shall guesten these chambers within.

Guest house. [OE. *giest-hús* = Du. *gasthuis*, G. *gasthaus*: see GUEST *sb.* and HOUSE.]

†**1.** An inn. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Apollonius* (1834) 18 Gan we secean ure ȝesthus. *a* 1100 *Agx. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 337/8 *Hospitium*, ȝæsthus. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7040 Gode menness herrtess .. sinndenn þatt hallȝhe gessthus þatt Crist iss borenn inne.

2. A house or apartment for the reception or entertainment of strangers or guests. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 14 Hwar is min ȝyst-hus [COVERDALE gest house, *A.V.* guest chamber]? *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2364 Þe thak of his gest house rygg. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xiii. (1810) 369 That .. had bin in the Ghest-house amongst them. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 312 One day a Scot from Connaught ..was received at the guest house. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 309 Yet is it still the tale I then heard told Within the guest-house of that minster-close. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 357 Put up in the guest-house of the shrine.

†**b.** A hospital, a poorhouse. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. ii. ii. 171 At Corke we haue prouided a guesthouse for them [the sicke and hurt men]. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 413 He keeps a Guest-house for all Beggars, far and neer.

fig. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 24 In obscuritie and holes, in this darksome Guest-house of their madnes.

Gue·sting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dial.* [f. GUEST *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. GUEST; entertainment, lodging.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 125 For his nihtes gestinge He ȝaf his oste an hundred schillinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11443 Þai toke þair gesting in þe tun. 14.. *Sir Bewes* 3173 (MS. M.) All he bad to his gestynge. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 304 The gesting of the best pore man and most gracious gest that ever was gested in this worlde [Our Lord]. 16.. *K. Arthur & K. Cornw.* xvii. in Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 284/2 Pray him for..one ghesting and two meales meate. 1846 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. C. Words* (ed. 3), *Guesting*, an hospitable welcome—a warm reception. [Edd. 1825 and 1829 have *Guestning*.] 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* I. 37 It were all too ill a deed In reward for the wood-wight's guesting to betray him in his need.

†**Gue·stive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GUEST *sb.* + -IVE.] Pertaining to or suitable for guests.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVI. 88 If she shall..take fit care, For all such guests as there seek guestive fare.

Guestless (ge·stlĕs), *a.* [f. GUEST *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no guests. Sometimes as a translation of Gr. ἄξενος, inhospitable.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 138 More deafe .. then are the wrack-rich Libique rocks, or the guestlesse ship-swalowing Sirtes, to the cries of dying marriners. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 266 The Black Sea has deservedly been named 'the guestless', the inhospitable. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* II. xix. 20 The long table stretched before the guestless chairman like a coffin.

Guestling¹ (ge·stliŋ). Also 9 **gestling.** [App. connected with GUEST *sb.* There is a place named *Guestling* near Hastings.] The name of an assembly of representatives of the corporations of the Cinque Ports, formerly held annually.

1629 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 749 The ancient assemblies of brotherhood and guestling. 1683 *Addr. fr. Cinque-Ports* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1857/2 The humble Address of the Mayors, Bayliffs [etc.] of the Cinque-Ports .. Assembled at a Brotherhood and Guestling holden at New Romeney. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 332 To represent that Corporation [Sandwich] at a general meeting of the Cinque Ports, two antient towns, and their Members, called the Brotherhood and Guestling. 1888 BURROWS *Cinque Ports* 177–8 The Guestling consisted of the Mayor (formerly the Bailiff), two jurats, and two commoners from each of the seven Corporate Members of the Ports, to which in modern times was added Deal. When both sets of representatives were assembled they were called a 'Brotherhood and Guestling'. 1891 J. SIMSON *Historic Thanet* 30 The books recording the proceedings of the Brotherhoods and Guestlings of the Cinque Ports are still extant.

Guestling² (ge·stliŋ). [f. GUEST *sb.* + -LING.] A young guest.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 141 The fay-queen .. Came forthright to greet her crownèd spouse, and royal guestling there. 1876 MOTLEY *Corr.* 18 Aug. II. 393 The *déjuner dinatoire* was worthy of the imperial guestling.

†**Gue·stly,** *a. Obs.* In 7 **ghestly.** [f. GUEST *sb.* + -LY¹.] Suitable for guests; hospitable.

1636 N. WALLINGTON in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 31 A Towne for Gods on Earth t' have lodged in, Hadst thou not ..made it ghestly for so great a power.

†**Gue·stred.** *Obs.* In 6 **gestred.** [f. GUEST *sb.* + -RED.] The position or standing of a guest.

1573 TWYNNE *Æneid* x. E e iv b, Tables which in gestred wise He first approcht.

Gue·st-rope, gue·ss-rope. Also 7 **gest-, ghest-rope.** [The first element is of doubtful form and origin; it has been referred to GUEST *sb.* ('a rope to assist guests in coming on board'; but this suits sense 2 only) and to GUESS *sb.* (cf. quot. 1862 s.v. GUESS-WARP).]

1. A second rope, fastened to a boat in tow, to keep it steady.

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* 10 The boighrope, boatrope, guestrope [etc.]. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 14 The boy rope, guest rope, the cat rope [etc.]. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28 The Ghest rope is added to the Boat rope when shee is towed at the ships sterne, to keepe her from shearing. 1644 SIR H. MANWAYRING *Sea-man's Dict.* s. v. *Bluff*, The Roape by which it [a long boate] is towed at the Ships sterne, is called the Boate roape, to which, to keepe the boate from sheering, we adde an other, which we call a Gest-roape. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 113 The Guess-rope, which is also made fast to the Boat to keep her directly in the Wake of the Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Hale à bord*, the boat-rope, or guess-rope of a boat's moorings. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Guest-rope*, the rope by which a boat is kept steady while in tow.

2. A stout rope slung outside a vessel fore and aft, formerly also fastened to the end of a boom, to give a hold for boats coming alongside.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 172 *Guest-rope* is fastened to an eye-bolt in the ship's side, and to the outer end of a boom projecting from the ship's side, by guys, to keep the boats clear off the sides. 1848 G. BIDDLECOMBE *Art Rigging* 27.

Guestship (ge·stʃip). [f. GUEST *sb.* + -SHIP.] The condition or position of being a guest.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* vi. (1869) 169 It was in every way fit, then, that he [Euphetes] should continue to be united by the ties of guestship with the lord of Elis. 1886 *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) May 440 In guestship with the poor. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXVII. 104/1 Glorious days of honoured guestship.

[**Guest-taker,** in some Dicts. erroneous form of *Gist-taker.*]

Gue·stwise, *sb.* and *adv.* [f. GUEST *sb.* + -WISE.]

†**A.** *sb. In, on, a guestwise*: as a guest. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* vii. 1–5 Ouer broughte he him in gestwyse and as a stranger. 1561–6 *Child Marriages* 43 Was never at Hatton but for a night or two in a year on gestwise. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 241 Familiaritye that had bene privatly betwene them, by reason of resortinge a guestwyse one to another. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* IV. i. Wks. 1873 III. 413 As a Friend or stranger, in Guest-wise, you are welcome to it.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a guest or stranger.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 171 My heart to her, but as guest-wise soiourn'd, And now to Helen it is home return'd, There to remaine. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 359 Being entertained guest-wise by Sir Walter Clifford. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 119 He is a Sachem, whose wife hath her cleane spoons in a chest, for some chief English men, when they come guest wise to the wigwam. *a* 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (ed. Fullarton) II. 722 If he will please to come guestwise..he shall be welcome.

†‖ **Guetre.** *Obs.* [F. *guêtre*: see GAITER *sb.*¹] = GAITER *sb.*¹ 1.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 195 We had provided ourselves with guetres. and muschito cloths. 1794 T. COXE *View U. S.* 121 Eight millions of pairs of boots, shoes, half boots, guetres, slippers, clogs, and goloshes, are annually consumed in or exported from the United States.

‖ **Gueux** (gø̃), *sb. pl. Hist.* Also 7–8 **geuses**, 8 **gheus.** [F. *gueux*, pl. of *gueux* ragamuffin, beggar.] A name first given in contempt to the Protestant nobles who opposed Margaret of Parma, Regent of the Netherlands, and afterwards adopted by various bodies of Dutch and Flemish partisans in the wars with the Spaniards in the 16th c.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 133 Yet these people were neither *Geuses* nor *Caluinists*. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.*, Those of Flanders about Liberty of Religion, carried on in a most Tumultuous and Riotous manner, by a Rabble of *Geux* or Beggars, as my Lord Barlement called them. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1735 BAILEY, *Gheus.* 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 155 Soon after the *water-gueux*, or malcontents under the earl of March, took possession of the Briel.

Guevarism (gēi·vărizm). [f. *Guevara* + -ISM.] The fashion of literary style resulting from imitation of the Spanish writer Ant. de Guevara (1490–1544). So **Gue·varist**, a writer whose style is characterized by Guevarism.

According to many modern critics, EUPHUISM is essentially a development of Guevarism.

1883 S. L. LEE in *Athenæum* 14 July 50/1 Most probably this 'envoy' in praise of Guevarism was written by Sir Francis Bryan. *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 205/3 Mr. Lee, as it seems to me, has misrepresented Dr. Landmann's views .. in his attempt to show that he has been the first critic to appreciate the true *rôle* of the earlier English Guevarists in the development of the Euphuistic style. *Ibid.*, My business was rather with Lyly than with the history of Guevarism in England.

†**Guff**¹, *Obs.* [Cf. Fr. dial. *gofe, goffe*, thick, swollen, clumsy.] A chub. (See CHUB 1.)

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Guffs ..are a kind of jolt-headed Gudgeons.

Guff² (gvf). [Echoic. Cf. Norw. dial. *gufs* puff of wind, *guffa* to blow softly.]

1. A puff, whiff.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Guff*, a savour; generally used in relation to the sense of smelling, and to what is unpleasant. 1864 R. PAUL *Let.* in *Mem.* xviii. (1872) 296 A guff of Highland air from this very enjoyable place.

2. *slang.* ? *U. S.* Empty talk, nonsense, 'stuff', 'blather'.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/1, I tell you all this talk is guff, and it just comes down to the money. 1889 *Sports-*

man 19 Jan. (Farmer), He can have the newspapers to himself, and with that windbag Mitchell fill them with guff and nonsense. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 12 June 657/1 Histrionic guff and bugaboo, instead of fine acting.

Guff, variant of GOFF[2].

Guffaw (gʊfɔ̄·), *sb.* Orig. *Sc.* Also 8 *Sc.* gaffa(w, 9 guffaugh, *Sc.* guffaa, guffa'. [Echoic; cf. the related vb. and GAWF *sb. Sc.*] A burst of coarse laughter; a loud or boisterous laugh.

1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 121 Syne circling wheels the flattering gaffaw, As well they may, he gars their beards wag a'. 1728 — *Fables, Caterpillar & Ant* 28 The airy Ant syne turn'd awa, And left him with a proud gaffa. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* XXXV, That silly fliskmahoy .. has .. done naething but laugh and greet, the skirl at the tail o' guffa', for twa days successfully. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 619 The fidging Prentices, their elbows claw, And speak their triumph in a loud guffää. *Ibid.* X. 572/2 Horse laughter, and loud gaffaws. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Spectre of Tapp.*, At the last he burst out into an absolute 'guffaw'. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiv. 503 It is no senseless loud guffaw. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* I. *With Bernard de Mandeville* iv. 10 This friend—(Whose groan I hear, with guffaugh at the end Disposing of mock-melancholy). 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xx. 260 There was a general guffaw of laughter.

fig. 18.. D. JERROLD in Smiles *Self-Help* xi. (1859) 268, The world will get tired .. of this eternal guffaw about all things.

Guffaw (gʊfɔ̄·), *v.* Orig. *Sc.* Also *Sc.* 8–9 gaffaw, 9 gaffaa. [Echoic; cf. the related sb. and GAWF *v. Sc.*] *intr.* To laugh loudly or boisterously; to laugh coarsely or harshly.

1721 RAMSAY *Petit. to Whin-Bush Club* 12 To bend wi' ye and spend wi' ye An evening, and gaffaw. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 19 They Gaffaw and smirkle in their play. 1821 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) I. 362, I have been dining and *gaffaaing* with one Nichol, a Mathematical Teacher here. 1832–53 VEDDER in *Whistle-binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 83 M'Rory guffaw'd like a laughing 'hyenar'. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* 31 How men grin and guffaw behind her back. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 254 'It comes of heat and beer!'—hark how he guffaws plain!

b. *trans.* To say with a guffaw; to express by means of a guffaw.

1865 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* viii, Mat shrugged his shoulders and guffawed his satisfaction. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 130 'Reckon he's down on your card a few times more', he guffaws.

Hence **Guffaw·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Guffaw·ingly** *adv.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 790 Sydney Smith has turned the laugh against the Bishop most triumphantly and guffawingly. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 47 Glorious guffawing all night and immeasurable murder all day. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 425 You guffawing jackanapes.

Guffer (gʊ·fəɹ). A Scotch name for the Viviparous Blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*). Also *guffer-eel.*

1684 SIBBALD *Scot. Illustr.* II. III. 25 *Mustela Vivipara, nostratibus*, the Guffer, *quibusdam* Eelpout. 1710 — *Hist. Fife* (1803) 121 Mustela vivipara Shonfeldi; our fishers call it the Guffer. 1810 P. NEILL *Fishes Firth of Forth*, etc. 8 (Jam.) Viviparous Blenny. .. Here this species sometimes gets the name of Eelpout and Guffer. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 243. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 357 Long Line for catching..Guffer-eel (*Zoarces viviparus*).

Guffin (gʊ·fin). *dial.* and *slang.* A stupid, clumsy person.

1862 *Dial. Leeds* Gloss., *Guffin*, one who, from timidity, commits gross blunders, and is awkward in movement, with a spice of dulness to boot. 1866 SLEIGH *Derbysh. Gloss.* in *Reliquary* VI. 160 *Guffin*, a fool. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 16 The little guffin didn't notice which.

Guffy (gʊ·fi). A sailor's name for a soldier.

1882 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipm. Louise* I. vii. 147 There aint an oncleanlier man than the guffy. 1883 — *Sailors' Lang., Guffy*, a soldier.

Guga(u, gugaw(e, gugay, obs. ff. GEWGAW.

1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii. B 4 What may that gaudy gugay Lady be?

Guge, Gugement, obs. ff. JUDGE, JUDGEMENT.

Gugelle: see GAZELLE.

Gugen, gugeoune, obs. forms of GUDGEON.

†Gugg, *v. Obs. rare.* Also **gugge.** [? Onomatopœic: cf. GAG *v.*[2] 2.] *trans.* To wound, gall.

1533 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* II. 127, I cast arrowes and darts into the flesh of the Lord Jesus, in sport! But now they gugg me! 1642 — *Naaman* 223 We doe but gugge and tire most men with our preaching of selfe-deniall and faith. *Ibid.* 257 This error of thine will gugge the to the quicke.

Guggion, obs. form of GUDGEON *sb.*[2]

Guggle (gʊ·g'l), *sb.* [f. GUGGLE *v.*[1]]

1. a. *slang* and *dial.* The windpipe. †b. The epiglottis. *Obs.*

1680 *Tom & Will* 36 in *Roxb. Ballads* (1881) IV. 200 Men were to come .. Out of Utope, to cut and slice Protestant Guggles all in a Trice. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 382/1 The Epiglottis, or after tongue; it is .. called the Flap or Guggle. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss., Guggle*, the windpipe, trachea.

2. A guggling sound (see GUGGLE *v.*[1]).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 32 The guggles and groans The water made passing the pebbles. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* (1861) 120 We heard human-like voices .. with splash and guggle, as if rare fun were going on. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xiii. 211 The slow guggle of the natives' hubble-bubbles..breaks the lazy repose.

Guggle (gʊ·g'l), *v.*[1] Also *rarely* **goggle.** [Echoic; cf. GURGLE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To make a sound like that made by liquid pouring from a small-necked bottle. (Said chiefly of persons, with reference to speech or laughter.)

1611 COTGR., *Glouglouter*, to guggle, to sound like a narrow mouthed pot, or strait neckt bottle, when it is emptied. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. lxvi. 305 Something rose in my throat..which made me for a moment, guggle, as it were, for speech. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxviii, Dobbin .. fell back in the crowd, crowing and sputtering until he reached a safe distance, when he exploded..with shrieks of yelling laughter .. 'Hwhat's that gawky guggling about?' said Mrs. O'Dowd. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 27 Guggling, chuckling, crowing, panting..she danced on the flags of the kitchen.

2. To flow *forth* with a guggling sound. Also *fig.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 326 Nor much lov'd Languedoc, that guggles forth From mouth of long-neck'd bottle. 1885 A. MUNRO *Siren Casket* 241 'Browst' as keen as e'er Had guggled from a cask. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 5/2 The moment a deputation addresses him on any topic out flies the cork and his sympathies goggle forth.

3. *trans.* To bring *up* or pour *forth* with a guggling sound. *lit.* and *fig.*

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 172 We poured a little Milk into his Throat, which at first he could not swallow, but guggled it up again. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 163 On he labours .. whooping and gasping .. guggling forth an excellent speech all the time.

Guggle (gʊ g'l), *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Suggested by GULL and JUGGLE.] *trans.* To deceive, cheat.

1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bp. Elie* I. 107 Anicetus, a pretie name too, to guggle Baronius, yet resisted by Polycarpus. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Guggle*,..(2) To gull, or cheat. *North.*

Gugglet: see GOGLET[1].

Guggling (gʊ·g'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUGGLE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GUGGLE[1].

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. § 4. 244. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 133 Not unlike the guggling of a bottle of water, when poured out. 1827 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) I. 6 The calm guggling and poppling of the waves as they were parted by the piles. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 120 Guggling of wine into the decanter.

Gu·ggling, *ppl. a.* [f. GUGGLE *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That guggles, in the senses of the verb.

1764 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/2 The water .. making a guggling noise. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 728 From his gob the guggling claret gush'd. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* iv. 277 The peculiar guggling noise which is produced in decanting wine. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. iv, Till all France is ruffled,—roughened up (metaphorically speaking) into one enormous..red guggling Turkey Cock!

Gugion, obs. form of GUDGEON *sb.*[2]

Guglet: see GOGLET[1].

‖ Guglio (gū·lyo). Pl. guglio(e)s. Also 7 guglia, gulio. [It. *guglia*, aphetic var. *aguglia* needle.] An obelisk, 'needle'.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov., A vast broaken gulio, or obelisq. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 27 In the midst of this Piazza stands the famous *Guglia*; which was brought out of Ægypt in the time of the old Romans. 1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues*, etc. *Italy* 108 Upon this Rock .. on a Pedestal of near 17 Foot is put the Guglio, which is almost 60 Foot high, on which is a CROSS. 1740 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* I. xlviii. 205 Public ornaments—such as pillars, guglios, horsemen in brass. *Ibid.* II. 96 Two guglioes.

‖ Guhr (gūr). *Min.* See also GUR. [Ger. dial.; lit. 'lerment', related to *gähren* to ferment: see YEAST.] A loose earthy deposit from water found in the cavities of rocks.

[1686, 1753: see GUR.] 1770 ENGESTROM tr. *Cronstedt's Mineral.* XIV. 23 Gypseous Earth properly so called, *Guhr.* 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 185 Guhr, lac-lunæ, and fossil meal. 1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 78 *note*, The siliceous *gurh* [sic] of the volcanoes of the Isle of France.

Guiac, -an, -ol, -um: see GUAIAC, etc.

Guib (gwib). Also 8 guiba. The harnessed antelope of West Africa, *Tragelaphus scriptus.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. 81 The third that may be mentioned, he [Buffon] calls the Guiba. It resembles the gazelles in every particular, except in the colour of the belly, which..is of a deep brown. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 78/2 The Guib (*Antilope scripta*, Pallas) has the same general characters of the boshbok. (In recent Dicts.)

Guibeline, variant of GHIBELLINE.

Guid, Sc. form of GOOD.

Guidable (gəi·dăb'l), *a.* [f. GUIDE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being guided.

1676 SPRAT *Serm. bef. King* (1677) 11 All the true followers of Christ should endeavour to obtain a submissive and guidable spirit. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 502 The Flock are not guideable by such a Novice. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 132 This Sort may be tamed, and made guidable. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. ix, An easy, guidable man, to be persuaded into anything. 1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 60 Balloons shall be equally safe and guidable. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 219 The comparatively gentle and guidable thing which we now call human nature.

Guidage (gəi·dĕdʒ). Also 5 **gwydage.** [a. OF. *guidage.* In sense 2, f. GUIDE *v.* + -AGE.]

†1. *Old Law.* A fee or tax paid for guidance (see quots.). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 29 To paye toll..panage or gwydage, for swyche godys as are not led to feyres & markettes, be-cause of marchaundise. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Guydage* is that which is given for safe conduct through a strange territorie. 1800 W. CHAPMAN *Witham & Welland* 32 The proprietor of the Inn .. claimed an exclusive privilege of guidage over the Wash.

2. The action of guiding, guidance. *rare*—[1].

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. x, Bedew Mexitli's altar with your blood, And go beneath his guidage.

Guidame, Sc. var. GOOD-DAME, grandmother.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 456 The Quene had maid residence with her Guidame Duiches of Guise.

Guidance (gəi·dăns). [f. GUIDE *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. The action of guiding; guiding or directing agency; leadership, direction.

a. with reference to a journey or movement.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 6 So forth she rode..Following the guydance of her blinded guest. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* l. (1846) V. 17 They steered by the guidance of the stars. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 219 Mounting the heckles, and carrying them along the chainway by the guidance of parallel bars. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 74 We trusted to our own muscles to make good any mistake in the way of guidance. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VI. 199 At Lycia he arrived Under the favoring guidance of the gods.

fig. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 423 Wisdom's sacred guidance he pursues. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 It was time to trust firmly to the free understanding of men for guidance in the voyage after truth.

b. with reference to conduct or procedure.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 50 For gydaunce of mankynde. 1672 T. DUNING in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 39 Yr Excellenc .. whose influenc we must have to sho, and imploring the guidanc and blessing of God on yrs. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 72 God and nature never made them to think or to act without guidance and direction. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 331 Whose elevated rank .. gave him in a great measure the guidance of fashion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 3 Instructions..for the guidance of his son. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 496 An English sovereign could know no guidance but the existing law. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iv. (1866) 55 Angels.. ministering unseen, where they may, in warnings and secret guidances. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 375 The Huguenots .. had become a formidable party under the guidance of the Admiral Coligny.

2. quasi-*concr.* Something which guides or leads.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 40 Walks..are as so many Guidances and Means to conduct us throughout a Garden. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 304 The Writer of a Book..wanders like a wild Ishmaelite, in a world of which he is as the spiritual light, either the guidance or the misguidance! 1899 *Expositor* Nov. 405 We have .. a great picture of His attitude towards the other religions of the world and therein a guidance for ourselves.

†Gui·dant. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **gydant.** [f. GUIDE *v.* + -ANT.]

a. One who guides. b. Guidance, guiding.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 Preamble, The same persones ..were adherentis assistencis..gydantis. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 557 To persue a success in villany and rebellion was to follow the guidant of providential dispensations.

Guide (gəid), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 **gyde, guyde,** 5–6 **gide,** (5 **gydde**), 6 **gyd,** *Sc.* **gyid, gwyd**(e, (gwide), 7 **guid,** 6– **guide.** [a. F. *guide*, orig. fem., now masc. (exc. in the pl. *guides* reins), an altered form (first recorded in 14th c.) of the earlier OF. *guie* (see GUY *sb.*[1]) = Pr., It. *guida*, Sp., Pg. *guia*:—Com. Rom. **guida*, vbl. noun f. *guidare*: see GUY *v.*[1] The *d* of the Fr. word is due to the influence of Pr. or It. forms.]

I. One who guides.

1. One who leads or shows the way, esp. to a traveller in a strange country; *spec.* one who is hired to conduct a traveller or tourist (e.g. over a mountain, through a forest, or over a city or building) and to point out objects of interest.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 1 This weore a wikked wei bote hose hedde a gyde, That mihte folwen us vch a fote forte that we come there. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XV. 428 Hem .. that the heigh weye shulde teche, And be gyde, and go bifore as a good baneoure. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 84 The lydder gyddes that hym shold lode, slowe hy[m]. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 227 Item, ffor a gyde ovyr the Wayssche the sayd day, ij.d. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* i. 16 Iudas which was a gyde of them that toke Iesus. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. x. 122 He which is the guide goeth before mounted on a cammel. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. 1738 I. 140 To ride out in companies with prudent and staid guides to all the quarters of the Land. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, As the floods were not yet subsided, we were obliged to hire a guide, who trotted on before. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest.* i, La Motte wished at first to take a guide. 1806 FELTHAM *Guide Watering Places* 27 A Guide shall not demand more than 1*s.* for each time of bathing. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 192 A driver..who will serve as a guide, and be able to give some information about the inns and country through which he has to pass. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 23, I sought to obtain a guide at Kaltebrunnen.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 DAVIES *Nosce teipsum* 42 Here are they [*sc.* eyes] guides, which do the Body leade; Which else would stumble in eternall night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 647 The World was all before them .. and Providence thir guide. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* V. 741 My feet and hands at length became Guides better than mine eyes.

†c. A director or wielder (of a weapon). *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 136 Thorw me men gon.. Onto the mortal strokis of the spere Of whiche disdayn & daunger is the gyde.

†d. One who controls the movements of an animal or a flock; a driver, keeper. *Obs. rare.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 22 Each Elephant had his Guide sitting upon his Neck. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 780 Bulls .. Which on Lycæus graze without a Guide.

2. *Mil.* One employed or forced to accompany an invading army, in order to show the way, give information about the enemy's country, position, etc.

c 1540 *Order in Battayll* B 7 He muste haue guydes that knowe the countrye. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Guides*, are generally the country people in the neighbourhood where the army encamps: they are to give you intelligence concerning the country [etc.].

b. *pl.* In certain armies, men formed into companies for guiding or reconnoitring service. (See quots.)

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., *Corps des guides*, The corps of guides. This body was originally formed in France in the year 1756. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. vii. 408 The captain general of his majesty's guides. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 173 In the Indian army the name of 'Guides' is given to a regiment of cavalry and infantry attached to the Punjab frontier force. It was raised by the late Sir Henry Lawrence, chiefly with the view to the men acting as scouts. 1892 R. KIPLING *East & West* 9 in *Barrack-r. Ballads* (ed. 2) 76 Then up and spoke the Colonel's son that led a troop of the Guides.

c. One of the two officers of a company, called respectively the *right* and *left guide*, who superintend the movements of the company, and mark the pivots, formations, etc. in military evolutions. Also a vessel by the movements of which the others are guided in the manœuvres of a fleet.

1870 *Field Exerc. Infantry* II. vi. 59 The commander of the company will be termed 'the captain', the senior subaltern, 'the right guide', and the junior subaltern 'the left guide'. *Ibid.* 68 On the word *Advance*, the guide will select points to march on. 1899 *Daily News* 21 July 10/3 The meaning of the term 'Guide of the Fleet' will now be apparent. The Europa is the only vessel which has nothing to do except go straight ahead on the course set by the Admiral, all the others depending upon her.

3. One who directs a person in his ways or conduct; an adviser; † a ruler, leader, governor.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 94 Be ye my gyde and lady souereyne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4053 Agamynon the gret, was gide of hom all, Leder of þo lordis. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 524 Now God be his gide for his grete pite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 Seynge the holy lyfe and examples of vertue in theyr gydes or leaders. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 4 Who the guide of nature, but only the God of nature? 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxxviii. § 1 They subject to the principal guides and leaders of their own order, and they all in obedience under the high priest. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Guide*, .. a director of Youth. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1733) I. iii. 169 He could be enobled to become our Adviser and Guide. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 110 They were the spiritual guides of almost every person eminent for rank or power. 1806 FELTHAM *Guide Watering Places* 24 Persons of delicate constitutions are frequently recommended by their medical guides to use the bath in the evening. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 879 The course of life that seem'd so flowery to me With you for guide and master.

b. *transf.* of things.

14.. *That Pes may Stond* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 155 Wolde we be trwe..And lett no falsdom be owre gyde. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. Wks. (1847) 65/1 Open your eyes to the light of grace, a better guide than Nature. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) Ded., I .. make my publick Acknowledgements that it may be a Guid to other mens Contentments. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 3 To us, probability is the very guide of life. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 271 Let experiments then and facts be our guides. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 95 They were dangerous guides, the feelings. 1880 GLENNY *Year's Work in Garden* viii. 208 Our selection may be looked upon as a trustworthy guide. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ix. 286 Scripture is our guide even in matters of ecclesiastical usage.

4. In the titles of books: a. A book of instruction or information for beginners or novices (in an art, etc.).

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* (title-p.), The Gvide Into Tongves. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* a iv, Mr. Thomas Coopers Art of Giving, or a Guide to Charity, in Octavo. 1667 R. H. (*title*) The Guide in Controversies. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 146 *note*, One little pamphlet, called 'The Lover's New Guide'. 1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 54, I should advise a 'David's Household and Commercial Guide'.

b. A book of information on places or objects of interest in a locality, city, building, etc.; a guide-book.

1759 (*title*) The New Oxford Guide; or, Companion through the University. 1766 [ANSTEY] (*title*) The New Bath Guide. 1781 (*title*) The Cheltenham Guide: or, useful companion, in a journey..to the Cheltenham Spa. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. l, Once she was seen reading the 'Bath Guide'. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 183 On entering a great city, a stranger usually [visits] the booksellers' shops, in search of some descriptive guide which may assist him in exploring.

fig. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vi. 147 He was a walking guide, a living hand-book to fashionable London.

II. Something that guides.

5. *gen.*

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 19 The directions they gave from the Shore, was a great guide to those poor people who were still in the Sea. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 51 Any sort of Timber work .. cannot bed close, and must be a guide to Leakage. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 322 Concealing the true Reason that they [Charts] might be no Guides to others.

6. *Mechanics.* Something which serves to steady or direct the motion of a thing, and upon, through, or against which it moves, slides, or is conducted in the required direction; *esp.* a bar, rod, etc. which guides or 'bears' machinery having reciprocating motion; often in *pl.*; *spec.* in the *Steam engine*, the rods on which the cross-head of the piston slides; also called *cross-head guides* (see CROSS-HEAD *sb.* 1); in *Mining*, the bars or rails which guide the cage up and down the shaft. Also (see quot. 1844).

1763–6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 57 [Wire-drawing.] Directed by means of a small conical hole in a piece of iron, called a guide. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 427 Each spinner splices his thread, and throws it on the nearest guide, to keep it out of the way, and to conduct it to the winding-machine. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 500 If flax .. be passed into the machine .. through a guide .. and be conducted [etc.]. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.* Gloss., *Guides* of a waggon, felly-pieces or arcs of circles fastened on the fore axle as a bearing for the bed of the waggon when it locks. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 597 There is a guide to prevent the lateral displacement of the edges. 1859 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* 612 The distance between each couple of guides is just sufficient to admit of a cage working up and down between them. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 424 The nut, if prevented by fixed guides from rotating, will move in the direction of the common axis. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Guides*, the holes in a cross-beam through which the stems of the stamps in a stamp-mill rise and fall. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 227/1 A useful rod for fly-fishing .. may be equipped with either rings and keepers or standing guides. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 43 The rod's return whings glimmerin' through the guides.

b. Something which guides a tool or the work operated upon; *spec.*, in *Oval-turning* (see quots. 1680, 1877); in *Iron-rolling* (see quot. 1881); in *Surgery*, a director; in *Boring* (see quot. 1883).

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xiv. 236 For then as the Treddle-Wheel carries the Axis about, the Guide being firmly fastned upon the Axis, comes also about; and having the Groove of the Guide-pulley set against the outer edge of the Guide, as the..small Diameter of the Guide comes to the Guide-pulley, the small Diameter of the Work is Formed; and as the great Diameter of the Guide comes to the Guide-pulley, the great Diameter of the Work is formed. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 72 At the end of the mandrel .. there is a screw .. the thread of which is like that intended to be made. Upon this screw, called the guide, is fitted a piece of wood. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 860 A ledge or guide..to conduct the metal and to regulate the breadth of the piece to be cut off. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 354 A guide being placed upon the drill. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1984/1 If an oval or elliptical pattern be required, it may be obtained by means of an eccentric guide or ring of brass fastened to the puppet of the lathe. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, In a rolling-mill a *guide* is a wedge-shaped piece held in the groove of a roll to prevent the sticking of the bar by peeling it out of the groove. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, a boring-rod having an enlargement or wings fitted to it to suit the size of the borehole for steadying the rods when a considerable depth has been attained. 1892 POWELL *Southward's Pract. Print.* 426 *Setting the Guides*..Having ascertained these places, and marked them with a pencil, affix guides (which serve the place of the pins in the tympan of the hand press). These are also called 'gauges' and 'lay marks'. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 372 These tubes he introduces by means of a special guide.

7. Something which marks a position or serves to guide the eye.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Guide*, a piece of heavy rule or lead, balanced by a light cord and a quotation, laid upon the copy to assist the compositor in keeping the connexion. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Guide*, a pile driven to mark a site.

8. *Mus.* = DUX 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Guida*, in the Italian music, the guide, or leading voice or instrument, in fugues. 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Guide* in music, the leading part in a canon or fugue.

9. *Mining.* A cross-course or -vein.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 27 In St. Just, the cross veins are known as trawns, or guides.

10. *dial.* A sinew or tendon. (Cf. GUIDER 5.)

1881 in *Leicestersh. Gloss.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., 'The guide's off'—that is, the tendon is dislocated.

III. 11. The action of the vb. GUIDE, in various senses; direction; conduct; guidance. Now *rare*.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 37 Of gyd and gouirnance we ar all solitair. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 288 My Lords the Duke and Hereis baith Wer put in waird .. Quhair thay are zit .. And will be quhill sum men get ye gyde. 1602–3 SIR E. STANHOPE *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 672, I comende..this Famous Colledge .. to the guide and governement of the most holie and Blessed Trinitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 252 Pray entertaine them, giue them guide to vs. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 273 A man renown'd For guard of goats, which now he had in guide. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. vii. § 3 Whether we come .. by the guide of an angel or the conduct of Moses. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 64 Under the guide of these principles .. the Bible pneumatology stands before us clear. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Guide*, guidance. 'That mon dunna sem to have much guide on his hoss'.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. Simple attrib., as † *guide-text*; chiefly in the names of technical appliances and parts of machinery (see senses 6, 7), as *guide-bar*, *-blade*, *-chain*, *-curve*, *-eye*, *-iron*, *-ledge*, *-line*, *-piece*, *-pile*, *-pin*, *-plate*, *-rail*, *-ring*, *-rod*, *-roller*, *-stick*, *-timbers*, *-wire*.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 846 Small upright *guide-bars or rods for one of the corves. 1860 W. CULLEN *Constr. Turbine* 8 By means of curved *guide blades the quantity and direction of water are regulated and guided into the radiating passages of the wheel. 1865 I. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 Chains..which..as they guide the course of the loads, are termed *guide-chains. 1853 GLYNN *Power Water* 43 The pressure of the water is directed by the vanes or *guide-curves of the upper wheel into the buckets of the lower one. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1240 The yarn ..finally proceeds obliquely downwards .. after traversing the *guide-eye. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, **Guide Iron*, a piece of iron rod, .. which being put to the contour of a curved pattern pipe, becomes a guide by which the core maker strickles up its core without requiring a core-box. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 922 The oblong brush with *guide ledges is dipped into them [long, narrow colour-pans] across the whole of the parallel row at once. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 375 It is better..in making any saw-cut of considerable length, to mark the *guide-line on its surface with the line and reel. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1293 The *guide pieces connected with the axletrees. 1791 R. MYLNE *2nd Rep. Thames & Isis* 11 At the upper End of it [the Pen], four *Guide Piles are wanting. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 428 The *guide pins are..driven into the beam. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 922 *Paper-hangings.—Printing.* Each block carries small pin points fixed at its corners to guide the workman in the insertion of the figure exactly in its place. An expert hand places these guide pins so that their marks are covered .. by the impression of the next block. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Ramps*, or **Guide Plates*, ..clip the rails, and are provided with flat helical extensions against which the wagon wheels slide up to the rail. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 104 Cross pieces connecting the axle-box guide plates. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 501 The heckle bars .. are .. supported at their ends by fixed horizontal *guide rails, on which they slide. 1882 OGILVIE, *Guide-rail*, in *railways*, an additional rail placed midway between the two ordinary rails of the track, and employed in connection with devices on the engine or carriages to keep a train from leaving the track in curves, crossings, or steep gradients. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 378/1 He rove the line through the *guide-rings [of a fishing-rod]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1287 These..should slide freely on their *guide-rods. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 55. 103 Baskets that would rarely be dangerous if they were caged and supplied with proper guide-rods. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 425 The 'Hercules' [hammer], a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 221 It [the endless felt] is led over a *guide roller. 1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 22 To change the position of the silk thread, that it might not always fall on the same part of the reel, the *guidestick was introduced. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 140 According to the two former *guid-texts of 2 Tim. 3. 16, & Rom. 15. 4. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 591 The frame of the cage has clips which extend upon each side of the *guide timbers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 399 *Guide-wires for the threads to pass over.

13. Special comb.: **guide-block**, a 'block' or piece of metal which slides between or upon guides or guide-bars; **guide-board**, a board erected at a fork in a road, for the direction of travellers; **guide-feather** = COCK-FEATHER (*Cent. Dict.*); **guide-law**, **-mill** (see quots.); **guide-pulley** (*a*) *Oval-turning*, a pulley by means of which motion is communicated to the guide (sense 6 b); (*b*) a pulley over which a band or cord is passed, where its course is altered or where it needs support; **guide rope**, † (*a*) = GUY *sb.*[1] 2; (*b*) a small rope attached to an object to be raised or lowered by a crane or pulley, in order to guide it; **guide-screw**, a screw-thread in a screw-cutting lathe which regulates the thread of the screw being cut; **guide seam** *Coal-mining* (see quot.); **guide stone**, a stone set up by the way-side to direct travellers; **guide-tackle**, a rope secured to the top of a pole, etc., to steady it; **guideway**, a groove, track, or 'way' along which a thing is moved or run in the required direction.

1871 COLBURN *Locomotive Engin.* v. 128/2 A pair of *guide blocks. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 127 The breech-piece..is furnished with a guide-block on its upper surface, which works between the two lips of the shoe. 1872 PLUMER *Short Serm.* 38 The guide went a little way to the one side and there he found one of the *guide-boards, which were in the shape of a cross. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 561/2 He came to a fork in the road where there was no guide-board. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 137 There remaines yet a tole called *Guid-law, which is paid for cattell at Bowdumbar, a Gate of the City so called, and was first granted for the payment of guides. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s. v. *Mills*, **Guide mills*, the mills in which is finished small merchant iron. 1680 *Guide-pulley [see 6 b]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 428 One of the guide pullies for the endless rope. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 105 Gederen to be *gyde ropes, be grete clop falles. 1729 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 195 A small Rope, call'd the Guide-Rope, is fasten'd to the Weight. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 73 A concave screw in the end of the mandrel, to which any variety of convex or *guide screws may then be alternately attached. 1863 SMILES *Indust. Biog.* 240 He made a turning-lathe with a sliding mandrill, and guide-screws, for cutting screws, furnished also with the means for correcting guide-screws. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 79 There are here no less than 117 seams..of coal..They are now recognised and mapped over the entire district by the aid of three or four *guide-seams of special character and persistence. 1762 J. HALL STEVENSON *Crazy Tales* 41 Guides as blind as a *guide-stone. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 214 A Pair of Shears..having *Guide-Tackles, Blocks and Shivers. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 111 Thence it passes on to a *guideway in the floor, which runs it off on to a measuring-stage. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 9 July 18/2 The tool carriage.. is adapted to slide on guideways on the main frame [of an automatic wood-turning lathe].

Guide (gəid), *v.* Forms: 4–5 **gide**, 4–6 **gyd(e**, (6 **gid**), 5–6 **guyde**, 4, 6– **guide**. [a. F. *guide-r* (recorded from 14th c.), an altered form (influenced by Pr. *guidar* or It. *guidare*) of the older *guier*, whence GUY *v.*[1] Cf. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To act as guide to; to go with or before

for the purpose of leading the way: said of persons, of God, Providence, and of impersonal agents, such as stars, light, etc. Also *to guide the way* (cf. *lead*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1055 What maner wyndes gydeth yow now here. *Ibid.* v. 322 And god Mercurye of me now woful wrecche, The soule gide. *c* 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 776 He on his wy is goon..In riche array this mayden for to gyde. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5387 Nowe aires furth oure conquirour & candoile him gidis. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 116 And to this place he gidyd yow the weye. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 227 Item, govyn to Thomas Barkere ys brothyr, for gydyng the weye, iiij^{s}. 1502 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 151 Item, to the man that gydit the King quhen he passit to Dunbertane, ij^{s}. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* i. 79 That he might geue light..to gyde oure fete in to the waye of peace. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 83 And twenty glow-wormes shall our Lanthornes bee To guide our Measure round about the Tree. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 105 Some heauenly power guide vs Out of this fearefull Country. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 723 The gold in stone will runne as small as a pin or thread, and meeting with a hollow place, filleth it, and so guideth the Miner by thicke and thinne. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 20 The known rocks and shelves do as well guide the sea-men as the pole-star. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 595 How shall I tread ..The dark descent, and who shall guide the way? 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, Till moon-light steals down..and chequers all the ground, and guides them to the bower. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 22 Over earth and ocean, with gentle motion This pilot is guiding me. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 122 The slopes..and precipices, which were to guide us. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* iv. 228 The stars will guide us back. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. i. 5 He Had guided Iliumward the ships of Greece. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 28 God guided him to the ship.

b. To direct the course of (a vehicle, tool, physical action, etc.).

c 1460 HENRYSON *Test. Cresseid* 205 As king, royall he raid upon his chair, The quhilk Phaeton gydit sum-tyme unricht. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 3 Ane schip ..gydit..be sleuthfull marinaris and sleipand sterismen. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 75 Heauen guide thy pen to print thy sorrowes plaine. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 35 Lamech was blinde, and by the direction of Tubalcaine his sonne guiding his hand slew Caine. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 8 As water upon a plain Table is drawn which way any one part of it is guided by the finger. 1782 COWPER *Expostulat.* 437 Unless a zeal for virtue guide the blow. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xxvii, Still with steady hand Guiding the death-blow on. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 298 How strange that men Who guide the plough, should fail to guide the pen. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1284 A small hole ..to receive and guide one thread.

† c. To keep *from* by guidance. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xxxvi. 57 Lord God, deliuer me, and gyd Frome schedding blude.

2. *fig.* and in immaterial senses: To lead or direct in a course of action, in the formation of opinions, etc.; to determine the course or direction of (events, etc.).

a. of persons or agents.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4425 Þus..ere 3e..to þe way of wickidnes be warla3es gidid. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 37 Whil that grace Of God the guydyth thou mayst not mys. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 If he gouerne hym self euyll, by liklyhode right so wyl he guyde the. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 Grace is the moost sure safeconducte to gyde man through the troubles of this worlde. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 652/1, I will..make myne eyes..my schoole-master, to guide my understanding to judge of your plott. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. x. § 1 Being taught, led, and guided by his spirit. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 111 Her relapse is mortal. Come, come: And Æsculapius guide us! 1611 BIBLE *John* xvi. 13 The Spirit of trueth..wil guide you into all trueth. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayer Ember Week,* So guide and govern the minds of thy servants. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Whosoever has a faithful friend to guide him in the dark passages of life. 1788 SIR W. JONES *Charge Gr. Jury* 4 Dec. Wks. 1799 III. 26 So as to..guide your judgement in finding or rejecting the several bills. 1898 T. ADAMSON *Stud. Mind in Christ* xi. 278 The Saviour guided events sympathetically.

b. of indications, principles, motives, etc.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (1557) B iij, Amid the flame and armes ran I in preasse: As furie guided me. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v. Wks. 1856 I. 103 Confusion and black murder guides The organs of my spirit. *a* 1695 KETTLEWELL (J.), When nothing but the interest of this world guides men. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 26 It is preposterous for him to be guided too rigidly by the recommendations of others. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VI. ii, The fine taste which has guided the vast expenditure. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarn. our Lord* iv. (1852) 90 Our Lord's true perception of the real evils of man's nature..guided the general course of His sympathy. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. v. 656 The Secretary of State..has been guided by the reports of the Board.

c. *refl.* To conduct oneself or 'get along' (in a specified manner); † to manage one's affairs (*obs.*). Cf. GUY *v.*[1] 3 b. †Similarly, *to guide one's ways.*

14.. *Sir Beues* 2974 (MS. M.) That in ffrenche couth hym selfe guyde. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 Preamble, The seid Edmond is not of sufficient discrecion to gyde himself and his lyvelode. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 8 He rewlis weill, that weill him self can gyd. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxvii. 6 He gyded his wayes before the Lorde his God. [1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* viii, For while so well able to direct others, how incapable is he frequently found of guiding himself!] 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Guide one's self,* to behave well.

† 3. To lead or command (an army, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 183 This Troilus as he was wont to gyde His yonge knyghtes ladde hem vp and doun. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 151 The thirde warde lede the kynge Boors of Gannes, that full wele cowde hem guyde. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Unto the thyrde he gave such dygnyte, To guyde an army. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (an. 22) (1550) 54 b, The lefte wyng was guyded by the lorde Fitz Hewe.

†b. To lead and tend (a flock). *Obs.*

1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 317 You that woulde nedis take in hande To guyde my flocke, as shepheardis shoulde, Only to possesse rent and land. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxviii. 52 [He] guided them in the wildernesse like a flocke. 1615 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 68 The stock of sheepe..to be fedd and guided winter and somner.

4. To conduct the affairs of (a household, state, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 183 The people for to guide and lede, Which is the charge of his kinghede. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Tim.* v. 14, I wil therfore that the yonger wemen mary, beare children, gyde the house. 1540-41 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 7 Moyses..was by almightie God chosen to guyde and rule his people. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for all Conditions of Men,* We pray for the good estate of the Catholick Church; that it may be so guided and governed by thy good Spirit that [etc.]. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XV. *Pythag. Philos.* 1 A king is sought to guide the growing State.

b. To manage (money or other property, a process, an affair). Also *absol.* Now *Sc.*

1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 529 II. 241 He is ryght ille plesyd that the mater was so gydyt. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 28 Evill he gydes 3one man trewlie; Lo! be claithis it may be sene. 1514 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 92 To be masteris of thar artalery, and to gid and keipe thar powder and wayr quarteris. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1466 For a memory, Make indentures howe ye and I shal gyde. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 151/2 Which affeccion whoso happeth to haue geuen him, is very fortunate, if he with grace & mekenes gyde it well. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 46 Being delivered from the care of house-keeping and of guiding his goods. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* cclvi. (1894) 503 So that I have not the right art of guiding Christ; for there is art and wisdom required in guiding of Christ's love aright when we have gotten it. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 63 Better guide well, as work sore. And indeed good Management will very much excuse hard Labour. 1781 BURNS *My Nanie, O* vi, My riches a's my penny fee An' I maun guide it cannie. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, Them that sells the goods guide the purse—them that guide the purse rule the house. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lix, I didn't believe she had one [a cook] that..knew how to guide a sheep's head and trotters.

5. *trans.* To treat or use (a person) in a specified manner. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 69 Our ain lads..guided them right cankerdly and snell. 1785 FORBES *Dominie Deposed* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* II. 43 Had you been there to hear and see The manner how they guided me. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxv, There are few,..either of fools or of wise men, ken how to guide a woman. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Guide,* to treat, to use. 'Weel guided.' 'Badly guided.'

Hence **Gui·ded** *ppl. a.*

1857 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* vi. (1898) 140, I was..prepared to accept the decision..as a rightly guided one. 1882 *19th Cent.* XII. 131 It is difficult, indeed, for the guider..to avoid giving hints..to the guided one.

Gui·de-book. A book for the guidance of strangers or visitors in a district, town, building, etc., giving a description of the roads, places, or objects of interest to be found there.

1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xxiii, I..do not choose to encroach Upon the Guide-book's privilege. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 That boundless plain of Languedoc, convicted of all guide-books of being arid, brown, and wholly uninteresting. 1852 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* II. 116 In any district of country not desecrated by the tourist's guide-books.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 4 Guide-book-lauded spots. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 849 The somewhat depressing 'guide-book' style.

Guideless (gəi·dlès), *a.* [f. GUIDE *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Without a guide to show the way. †Of a ship: Without a steersman.

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 262 b/2 Not seing y^{e} wherilpole, guidles I entred in the rashnes of my youth. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 151 Some guidelesse Pinnace in a storme. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 210. 861 The greatest of their Galliasses ..lost her Rudder, so that guidelesse she droue with the tyde vpon a shelue in the shoare of Callis. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* II. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 345 Empty Shades ..Which guideless in those dark Dominions stray. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 105 Deprived of eyes, Guideless I wander. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 544 A flat, guideless waste. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. i. § 1 A traveller..who had to recommence an interrupted journey in a guideless country.

2. Without a guide or director; without a controller or ruler.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* v. ii. (1590) G ij b, Thus leaue this guideles realme an open pray To endlesse stormes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xxxvi. § 1. 136 The now guideless Army of Rome, occupied only in spoile and mutiny, their Leaders in faction. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 304 Whether is the fittest guard..for a young guidless ward? 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 243 Where e're his Guidless Passion leads his Will. 1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 22 Th' ambitious Swede..To his now guideless kingdom peace bequeath'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 219 His guide-less youth, if thy experienc'd age Mislead. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 27 Their guideless, ungrounded, and thoughtless Fancies. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 457 The poor guideless Heathens. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 158 Helpless and guideless, he indulges his idiosyncracies till they change into insanities.

Hence **Gui·delessness,** guideless condition.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* ii. (1879) 28 Hast thou too to fight with poverty and guidelessness?

† **Gui·dement.** *Obs.* In 6 **guidment.** Guidance; rule; direction.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 172 The Government and Guidment of his Country. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 120 He..Sendeth for me, as chefetaine to attend His wars by guidment of my prooued skill.

Gui·de-post. A post with a direction-board affixed, set up for the guidance of travellers, *e. g.* at the fork of a road; a finger-post. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* 46 Great men are the guide-posts and land-marks in the state. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* II, A guide-post rose within his view. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. Pref. 7 To distinguish between the genuine and the spurious in their opinion or their life, is to erect a guide-post on the very road we have ourselves to tread. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 121 Enter the road at the point where a guide-post directs to Langdale. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 125 In this treeless land a fair-sized terebinth..was a conspicuous guide-post.

Hence **Guide-post** *v. nonce-wd.*, to furnish with a guide-post. In quot. *fig.*

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 264/1 The ancient well-trodden path of womankind, fenced and guide-posted, is.. the best.

Guider (gəi·dəɹ). Forms: 5–6 **gyder,** (5 **gydoure, gidour**), 6 **gider, guyder,** (**gidar,** *Sc.* **gydar**(**e, gydear, gydder,** 7 **guidor**), 6– **guider.** [f. GUIDE *v.* + -ER[1]. Cf. OF. *guideur* guide.]

1. One who guides, in various senses of the vb. Formerly often used as equivalent to GUIDE *sb.*; now *rare*, to express mere agency apart from official function.

a. One who leads, or points out the way to (others); one who directs the course of (a vehicle, ship, etc.); † one who wields (a weapon).

c 1475 *Partenay* 4105 After in laughter saide to hys Gidour [etc.]. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clvi. 597 Then Huon..entered into the lytel shyppe and saluted the gyder therof. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 3011 Send..Gydaris rycht gude, that culd thame weill convoy Fra all perrell. *c* 1540 *Order in Battayll* C, When he wyll battayle, lette it be secretlye done, that the guyders knowe it not. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Par. Erasm. John* ix. 39-41 They professe themselues teachers of the people, y^{t} is, gyders of the blynde. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 267 b, Some launces, according to the mettall they mett, and skill of the guider, did staine themselues in bloud. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vii. 7 Our Guider come, to th' Roman Campe conduct vs. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. (1623) 489 The Disherited were the Guiders of an other [Squadron]. *a* 1718 PARNELL *Deborah* 84 Nine hundred chariots roll along, Expert their guiders, and their horses strong. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xvii, A Damsel guider of its way, A little skiff shot from the bay.

†b. *spec.* A man stationed on shore to signal to fishermen the direction taken by a shoal of herrings or pilchards; a balker or conder. *Obs.*

1603 *Act 1 Jas. I*, c. 23 Diuers persons within the said counties [Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall] called..Directors or Guidors..haue vsed to watch..vpon the high Hilles and Grounds neere adioyning the Sea-Coasts for the giving Notice to the Fishermen.

c. One who directs the conduct or actions of (a person), or the affairs of (a state, household, etc.).

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 163 Seinte Poule be oure gydoure. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 464 The gyders and leders of the noble Reame of Englond. 15.. *Sir Tryam.* 1530 in Utterson *E. Pop. Poet.* (1817) I. 69 My knyght Syr Roger he dyde slo, That my gyder sholde haue bene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 3 Eneas..Epitides to hym hes callit sone, Maister and gydar of Ascanyus 3ong. 1542 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 185 The haill consell..ordanis Androw Luk to be gyder of the said artillierie. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Denot Prayers 34 Vouchesaif to send, o lord, thyne halie angel ..to be the guyder of our lyf. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 206 She chose greate Macrina for the keeper and guider of her widowhood. 1619 VISCOUNT DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 196 The Baron de Rupa is at the present a chiefe guider among them. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 10 This Sir George Hewme being the only man that was the Guider of the King. 1685 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 358 [He] had great reason to acknowledge..Providence for the Guider of his Hand. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xxxii, God is the guider of the field, He breaks the champion's spear and shield. 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Westm. Rev.* XVI. 299 They were the only people to guide the guiders. 1883 *Congregationalist* Sept. 771 The would-be guider of the world.

†d. *fig.* of things personified. *Obs.*

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Manly *Spec. Pre-Shaks. Drama* I. 403 Let Trouth..Be your guyder. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXXVII. 34 Where reason and equalnesse be giders. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Poems* 22 (*Epithalamium*), With that immaculate guider of her Youth, Rose-colour'd Modestie.

† e. In 16–17th c. the title of the head officer of certain charitable institutions. *Obs.*

1578-9 *Cal. MSS. Hatfield Ho.* (1888) II. 237 Protection for the Poor House of Waltham Cross, granted to George Philipp, guider, to gather in Middx. and Essex. 1603 in F. Blomefield *Hist. Norfolk* (1745) II. 605-6 The office, place, and room, of the Guide and Guidership of S. Stephen's Hospital by Norwich, void by the death of John Bellmy, late Guider deceased.

2. Something which guides: a. see quot. 1825 and GUIDE *sb.* 6 b; b. a front or steering-wheel of a bicycle.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 397 The threads are guided by passing through wire eyes..The guiders are in constant motion, and lay the threads regularly upon the reel. 1886 *Cyclist* 6 Oct. 1324/1 We expect to see the small steering-wheel give way to the large one, and guiders of 24 in. to 30 in. lead the way.

c. *dial.* A sinew, tendon. (Cf. GUIDE *sb.* 10.)

1824 *Craven Gloss., Guiders,* tendons. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'He has strained his guiders'.

Hence **Gui·dership**, the office of guider; guidance.

1603 [see GUIDER 1 e]. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 177 The old coach .. was confided once more to the guidership of old Will Turret.

†**Gui·deress.** *Obs.* Also 6 **guidres**, 6–7 **guidress**(e. [f. GUIDER + -ESS.] A female who guides, a conductress; a female ruler or director; an instructress.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. i. 85 (Camb. MS.) Thow art gyderesse of verrey lyht. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 24, I, Grace .. In erthe alowe, to be theyr guydresse That lyte the redy weyes for to lerne, In pilgrymage him selff to gouerne. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* P iv a, Fortune hirselfe, the guidresse of all worldly chaunces. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 63 Euterpe is .. said to be delighted in all sorts of pipes and wind instruments, and to be both their inventresse and guidresse. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 201 The blind guidress of the round revolving wheeled chance.

†**Guides.** *Obs.* Also 6 **gwidege.** [Corruptly ad. med.L. *guidegi*, ad. Arab. وِدَاج *widāj*.] The jugular vein.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* II. iii. 149 þer ben ij. greete veynes þat ben clepid organice or ellis guydes. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* vi. (1888) 48 The great Veines which ramefie by the sydes of the necke to the vpper part of the head, is of some men called Gwidege, & of others *Venæ organices*. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xij b/2 The Iugulare or organicke vayne, of the Arabians called Guides. *Ibid.* 29 b/2 The ninth [vein] is lyinge in the necke, and is called the Iugularis vayne, and of the Arabians, Gvides.

Guideship (gəi·dʃip). *Sc.* [f. GUIDE *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The office of guide or ruler.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 284 [They] desyrit him for to come to resaue the autoritie and gydeschip of the contrie. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i. 325 A spiritual Guideship, a practical Governorship .. have established themselves.

2. The exercise of the office of guide. †a. Guidance, leading (*obs.*). b. Treatment, usage.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xliv. 362 He did..submit himself to the Conduct and Guideship of the blessed Spirit. 1882 W. ALEXANDER *Life Ain Flk.* 18 (E. D. D.) He cudna expeckit better guideship though he hed been ane o' oor nain faimily.

Guiding (gəi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUIDE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb GUIDE in various senses; leading or showing the way; administration, management, command; guidance, governance, direction.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 59, I .. Ouer all desertys, forestes and chases, Haue take the guydyng. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 453 II. 104 The gidyng and governaunce of the Barge of Yermouthe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 64 Take hede of the guydyng of him that thou axes conseyle of. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 139 As to the guydyng of your warres, they se neither rewle nor ordenaunce. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxviii. 141 Yᵉ seneshall..rode bywayes couert about y towne by gidyng of the spye. 1529 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 122 For the rewill and gydin of thair skuill. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 954 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Sa oft as I misvsit my sell, In guyding of the giftis of grace. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Chandos* 46 Charles, duke of Romandie had second guiding. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 14 Throuch .. his gydeng, Scotland was now at a gude poynte. 1609 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 155 a, Paid to Thomas Carr and Richard Bilsburie for guideing of the windowes for 5 daies..vj s. viij d. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 87 For the better guiding of those that are desirous of this learning. 1888 C. DENT in *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 192 (art. *Alps*) It must be borne in mind that guiding too is an art.

†b. (See quot. Cf. GUIDAGE 1.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1682 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 693 Guidings, i.e. money given for false guidance and conduct.

†**2.** The conducting or ruling of oneself, behaviour, conduct; *pl.* doings, 'goings-on'. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 177 Poems 51 A kynge sholde knowe al his owne seruantes, Their rule, ther gidyng and condicion. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 41, I wald my gyding war diwysit; Gif I spend littill I am despysit. 1508 — *Twa mariit wemen* 451 Wise women has wayis, and wonderfull gydingis. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 215 God maid hir paine aggre with hir guyding. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxiv. 12 Thair lyfis and guydingis ar detest.

3. *attrib.*, as *guiding-rod, -staff*; **guiding-stick**, an artist's mahl stick.

1607 DEKKER *Whore Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 270 On each leader Bestowe a guiding-staffe. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* v. iii, Clarence .. steps out from behind his easel, and with his guiding-stick in his hand by way of wand, unveils to me the programme of the Future. 1885 E. C. AGASSIZ *Life Louis Agassiz* II. 614 Nemesis wields rather a guiding-rod than a scourge.

Guiding (gəi·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GUIDE *v.* + -ING 2.] That guides, in the senses of the vb.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 111, I giue Me and my seruice ..Into your guiding power. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1 A little onward lend thy guiding hand To these dark steps. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliverances* (1754) 166 The guiding usefulness of it [the sun] to us. 1796 COWPER *To Miss Macartney* 95 So may your guiding angel give Whate'er you wish or love. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, It being one of Wegg's guiding rules in life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 97 Good is to become the guiding principle of politics. 1899 LECKY *Map of Life* xvii. 328 The great guiding landmarks of a wise life. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 73 He [Goethe] has been a sort of guiding star to them.

b. *Coal-mining.* *Guiding-bed* (see quot.).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Guiding Bed*, a thin band or seam of coal, &c., in a nip leading to the regular seam on either side of it.

Guidlin(g, obs. Sc. form of GULDEN.

Guidon (gəi·dən, -dɒn). Forms: 6 **guyd home**, **guyd(e)home**, 7 **guid(e)home**, (6 **guydion**, **guidone**, **guydone**, 7 **guidhim**), 6–7 **guydon**, 6– **guidon**. [a. F. *guidon*, ad. It. *guidone*, perh. connected with *guida* GUIDE *sb.* (Cf. GETON.)

Some of the 16th c. forms are due to popular etymology, the word being interpreted as if it were F. **guide-homme* guider of men (cf. the 18th c. F. *guid'âne* 'guide-ass', handbook for the ignorant).]

1. A flag or pennant, broad at the end next the staff and forked or pointed at the other. It is the standard now used by dragoon regiments.

In U.S., a flag borne by a troop of cavalry or mounted battery; also used as a marking or signalling flag.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 551 Sir Ihon Peche had his guyd home taken and diuers of his m n hurt. *Ibid.* 830 After them followed the Dromes & fyffes and immediatly after them a Guydon of the Armes of the citie. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1215/1 His lordship .. with his owne standard, and the lord of Hunnesdons guidon, marched forward. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. ii. 143 In their middle troupes is the Guidon placed. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. x. 69 The King or Generall shall cause the Points of his Pennon or Guydon to be rent off. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxiv, The Noble Percy .. With a bright Cressant in his Guidehome came. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 84 The Greeke kings then With guidons trail'd on earth, led forth their men In seven troupes. 1685 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 372 He was seen as a Knight of Rhodes carrying the great Guidon of St. John of Jerusalem. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 160 Every Trooper having a green Guidon on the top of his Pike. 1722 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6084/4 The Guidon on a Lance. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 10 The Guidons of Regiments of Dragoons are to be of Silk. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 250 Marshal St. Arnaud, whose guidon was seen coming towards our lines. 1890 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Following the Guidon* Pref. 13 The present cavalry guidon is a small United States flag sharply swallow-tailed, and mounted on a standard with a metal point so that it can be thrust into the ground when in use as a marker.

attrib. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xvii. (1591) 124 With his lance he [Antonius] ranne thorow a guidon bear.r.

b. 'The flag of a guild or fraternity' (Webster 1864).

2. An officer who carries such a standard.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 41 Of many it is called the Guidon or Ensigne-bearer of the times. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. i. 83 The Cornet or Guydon is the same that the Ensigne on foot is. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Guidon*, a Cornet of Argolatiers that serve on hors-back with Petronels. 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 521 The lord Lovelace is made guidon of the horse guards. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 300 The Turkish Horse pursued them .. killing the guidon, or Standard-bearer. 1779 G. SMITH *Milit. Dict., Guidon*, an officer in troops of horse-guards who ranks as Major. 1880 O'FLANAGAN *Munster Circuit* 3 He had his Captain, and Guidon, and Trumpeter.

†**3.** A company, troop. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 226 Eyght guydons of horsemen. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 76 The Count ..had..two guidons of horsemen.

4. *Mus.* A direct.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). 1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*

Guidonian (gwidō·niăn), *a. Mus.* [f. *Guidon-*, taken as the stem of *Guido* (see below) + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the Italian musician Guido d'Arezzo (11th c.), the reputed inventor of the system of hexachords. *Guidonian hand* (see quot. 1811).

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xiv. 558 Thus far go the Improvements of Guido Aretinus, and what is called the Guidonian System. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Guidonian hand*, the figure of the left-hand with the syllabic signs of the intervals of the three hexachords, instituted by Guido, marked on the joints of the fingers. 1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV. 660 The Harmonic or Guidonian Hand.

Guierie: see GUERIE.

Guigaw, obs. form of GEWGAW.

‖ **Guige** (gīʒ). *Hist.* Also 5 **gyge.** [ME. *gyge*, a. OF. *guige*, which has been re-adopted by recent antiquaries.] (See quot. 1834.)

c 1386 [perh. implied in GIGGE *v.*]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 195 He .. kyutte the gyge of the shelde with all the arme so that he dide it falle in-to the felde. *Ibid.* 496 He smote Pindolus on the sholdre that he kutte the gige that the shelde henge by. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 61 These shields [*temp.* William Conq.], besides the holders..had a long strip of leather which went round the neck and formed an additional support for it..This extra strap was called the guige. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xvii. 277 An imperial eagle holds in his beak the guige of the shield. 1878 J. MACKINTOSH *Hist. Civilis. Scot.* I. iv. 272 It is suspended in front of the body by a guige.

Guild, gild (gild). Forms: *α.* 1 ȝyld, ȝild, ȝeȝyld, 3–4 ȝild, 4–6 yelde, 5 ȝeld, 5–6 yeld, 6 yeald, 7 yeelde, 8 *dial.* yild-. *β.* 4–6 gyld(e, 4–7 gilde, 5 gyylde, geld-, 6 gelde, gyeld, guilde, guylde, 5– gild, 7– guild. [Several distinct formations from the same Teut. root have here coalesced. (1) The forms with initial ȝ, *y* prob. represent mainly OE. *gild, gyld*, (*gield*) str. neut., recorded only twice in this sense, but frequent in the senses 'payment, compensation, offering, sacrifice, worship, idol'; corresp. to OFris. *geld, ield* money, OS. *geld* payment, sacrifice, reward, OHG. *gelt* payment, offering, tribute, money (Du., G. *geld*, money), ON. *giald* payment, Goth. *gild* tribute:—OTeut. **geldo*ᵐ. (2) OE. had also *gegyld* str. neut., where the prefix *ge-* (see Y- *prefix*) expresses the notion of combined or collective action. This has not been found later than OE., but as the prefix *ge-* regularly disappeared in substantives (cf. *reeve*) its representative in the 14th c. would coincide with that of the simple *gyld*. (3) The pronunciation with (g) must be due to adoption of, or influence from, the ON. *gildi* str. neut. guild, guild-feast, banquet, also payment, value (Sw. *gille*, Da. *gilde* guild):—OTeut. **gildjoᵐ*.

In continental Teut. the sense of 'guild' was expressed by a fourth formation from the same root, repr. OTeut. type **gildjōn-* wk. fem., and occurring as MLG., MDu. *gilde* fem. and neut. (Du. *gild*), whence mod.G. *gilde*; in Carolingian Latin the word appears as *geldonia, gildonia*, explained by *confraternitas*; the later med.Lat. form is *gilda*; OF. had *gilde, ghelde, ghcude, jode*, etc., in the senses 'guild, band of foot-soldiers.'

The root **geld-* in these derivatives is prob. to be taken in the sense 'to pay, contribute', so that the sb. would primarily mean an association of persons contributing money for some common object. As, however, the root also means 'to sacrifice, worship', some have supposed that guilds were so called as being combinations for religious purposes, heathen or Christian.

The sense 'member of a guild, guild-brother', was expressed by OE. *gylda* and *gegylda*, MLG. *gilde* wk. masc.; the Teut. word appears in med.L. as *gildō* (also *congildō, congilda*), and in OF. *gelde, geldon* (with many variants), one of a company (*gelde*) of foot-soldiers.]

1. A confraternity, brotherhood, or association formed for the mutual aid and protection of its members, or for the prosecution of some common purpose.

a. *Primarily* applied to associations of mediæval origin.

The guilds mentioned in OE. pre-Conquest documents fulfilled much the same functions as modern burial and benefit societies, but their objects included the providing of masses for the souls of deceased members, and the payment of *wergild* in cases of justifiable homicide. They had always originally a strong religious element in their constitution. Their meetings were app. usually convivial (cf. ON. *gildi* banquet, GUILD-ALE, and quot. *a* 1109 below). In later times the guilds of this 'social-religious' type underwent development in various directions; some becoming purely religious confraternities, while others acquired secular rights and privileges, eventually developing into municipal corporations.

The *guild of merchants, merchant guild* (or *guild merchant*, late OE. *céapmannæ gild*), an incorporated society of the merchants of a town or city, having exclusive rights of trading within the town, is an institution which in England has not been found before the Conquest; on the Continent the name and thing were older. In many English towns, and in the royal burghs of Scotland, the merchant guild became the governing body of the town; in Scotland the name of 'guild' is still preserved (cf. *Dean of Guild* s.v. DEAN).

The *trade guilds*, which in England come into prominence in the 14th c., were associations of persons exercising the same craft, formed for the purpose of protecting and promoting their common interests. In some towns the representatives of these bodies superseded the older organizations as the municipal authority. The trade guilds are historically represented in London by the Livery Companies, but these are not ordinarily known as guilds, and retain little of their original functions. The trade guilds of mediæval Europe closely resemble the ancient Roman *collegia*, with which they may perh. have been historically connected.

? *a* 1000 *Abbottsbury Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 279 Forðan ðe we for his lufon þis ȝeȝyld ȝegaderodon. *a* 1109 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 37 Ðis beoð þa ȝehworfe betwux ðan hirede æt Xre-circean and þan cnihtan on Cantwareberig of ceapmanne ȝilde. Se heap on ceapmanne ȝilde let [etc.]. *a* 1109 ANSELM *Epist.* II. vi, De domno Henrico, qui camerarius fuit, audio quia in multis inordinate se agit, et maxime in bibendo; ita ut in Gildis cum ebriosis bibat, et cum eis inebrietur. *a* 1189 *Charter of Hen. II to Lincoln* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1816) I. 40 Sciatis me concessisse civibus meis Lincolniae omnes libertates, & consuetudines, & leges suas, quas habuerunt tempore Edwardi & Willelmi, & Henrici, Regum Angliæ, & gildam suam mercatoriam de hominibus civitatis & de aliis mercatoribus comitatus, sicut illam habuerunt tempore prædictorum antecessorum nostrorum, Regum Angliæ melius & liberius. 1190 *Charter of Rich. I to Winchester* ibid. 50 Sciatis nos concessisse civibus nostris Wintoniae de gilda mercatorum, quod nullus eorum placitet extra muros civitatis Wintoniae de ullo placito preter placita de tenuris exterioribus, exceptis monetariis & ministris nostris. *c* 1205 LAY. 32001 Ȝilden he gon rere. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14746 Þey hadde wel leuere..Þat þe lond were in partis leyd þan þe Anglys of þe out ildes Schulde be chef of alle þer gyldes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 19 Alle ye bretheren & sisteren of yis gilde shul comen togeder to ye paroche chirche. *Ibid.* 37 Þe ordenaunces of þe gilde of Carpenteris. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 207 Let mellerys and bakerys gadre hem a gilde. 1442 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 397 It was statut and ordanit be the brethir of gilde, that [etc.]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 377 Also it ys ordeyned by this present yeld, that [etc.]. 1544 *Supplic. Hen. VIII* (1871) 42 Prestes of gyldes and of fraternytees. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* V. iii. (1609) 213 Thereto we have ordeined and founded a new Guild or Fraternitie. 1726 MADOX *Firma Burgi* 24 The Religious Gilds were founded chiefly for Devotion and Almsdeeds; the Secular

chiefly for Trade and Almsdeeds. *Ibid.* 26 Anciently, a Gild either Religious or Secular could not legally be set-up without the Kings Licence. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* Introd. (1846) I. 25 The several crafts, whose members were incorporated into guilds. 1873 L. O. PIKE *Hist. Crime* I. 178 There were at least as early as the twelfth century guilds of weavers in London, Oxford, York [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 5 Industry was checked by a system of trade guilds which confined each occupation to an hereditary caste.

b. Used in the names of various modern associations, with more or less notion of imitating the mediæval guilds in their object, spirit, or constitution.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 670 In 1817 colonel..Mason ..established a guild or festival for rural sports. 1876 *title*) Guild of the Holy Cross, Holywell. Constitution, Rules & Office. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VII. 231, I have written to our solicitors that they may register us under the title of St. George's Guild. 1890 (*ti le*) Transactions of the Guild & School of Handicraft. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 283/1 Church Choir Guild. *Ibid.* 286/1 Guild of Organists. *Ibid.* 289/2 Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland. 1900 *Offic. Year-bk. Ch. Eng.* 116 The Church and Stage Guild .. is a Society for getting rid of the prejudices of religious people against the stage.

c. *transf.* A company or fellowship of any kind.

1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* A 4 Cupid hath ta'ne offence of late At all the Gods, that he was so deserted, Not to be call'd into their Guild But slightly pass'd by, as a child. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 250 When the long-ear'd milky mothers .. For their defrauded, absent foals..make A moan so loud, that all the guild awake. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 68 Their names had never been enrolled in the guilds of the learned. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 122, I like her best of all the guild of Sibyls.

†2. The place of meeting of a guild. Also, the building in which a religious guild or fraternity lived.

?*a* 1000 *Abbotsbury Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 278 Se ȝylda þe oðerne mis.gret innan ȝylde .. ȝebete he [etc.]. 1546 *Suppl. Poor Commons* (1871) 75 Building of abayse, churches, chauntries, gyldes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 43 The rowme was large and wyde, As it some gyeld or solemne temple weare. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. (1612) 301 The Capitol, where wont their Guild to bee. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag., Stat. Gild* 142 Gif any of our brether does wrang or injurie be word to ane other brother .. in comming to the Gild. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 109 Halls and guilds (as we call them) of sundry companies.

¶3. Used to render OE. *gielda* guild-brother.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* viii. (1628) 258 For shortnes of speech a Gild brother was also called a Gild.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guild-bell, -court, -day, -due, -house, -land, -man, -master, -order, -priest, -rent, -silver, -steward*; **guild mercatory** [ad. med.L. *gilda mercatoria*], **guild merchant** [MERCHANT *a.*], (see 1 a); **guild-rent**, rent payable to the Crown by a guild; **guild-wine**, ? wine drunk at festivals of the guild; **guild-wite**, a fine levied by a guild. Also GUILD-ALE, GUILD-BROTHER, GUILD-HALL.

1555 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 61 The claper of the *yeld belle. 1870 BRENTANO *Gilds* 97 The citizens .. mustered at the call of the Gild-bell. 1449 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 402 At he inquir and accuse sic forstalling ilke XV daiis in the *gilde courte. 1525 *Ibid.* 112 The haill toun .. on the gild curt day, all in ane voce .. obleist thame [etc.]. 1583 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 233 The Dene of Gild may assemble his Brether and Counsell in their Gild Courts. 1827 in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 245 The *Guild-day .. is a high day at Norwich. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 403 Regularly paying his *gild-dues for the space of seven years. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* Introd. 33 They met in good fellowship at the *Gild-house. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 215 Their *guild-lands should be restored to them. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 1/2 The preacher .. held up Nehemiah to the *guildmen as an admirable specimen of a Church reformer. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 114 It [Lichfield] was originally governed by a guild and *guild-master. 1656 D. KING *Vale Royal, Chester* II. 157 Before the said City had any Charter they .. enjoyed a *Guild Mercatory. 1862 DOBSON & HARLAND *Hist. Preston Guild* 72 The original grant of a Guild mercatory, with Hanse, &c., seems to have been made by Henry II. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 376 Ordinaunces..made .. by hole assent of the citesens inhabitantes in the Cyte of Worcester, at their *yeld marchaunt. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1743/4 The Guild-Merchant for the Borough of Preston. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gild-Merchant*, a Privilege whereby Merchants may hold Pleas of Land among themselves. 1844 STEPHEN *Blackstone* III. 190 These persons were also authorized to have a guild merchant. 1873 L. O. PIKE *Hist. Crime* I. 64 The guild merchant .. is difficult to distinguish from the town-corporation. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 201 The companies then have their *guild-orders sealed. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* II. 340 This done, the *gild-priest arose. 1670 *Act* 22 *Chas. II*, c. 6 § 1 Fee-Farme Rents, .. Chauntry Rents, Rents reserved, *Guild Rents, Pensions [etc.]. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 195 The 'customa mercatorum', called '*gild-silver', at Henley. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3175/3 The *Guild-Stewards, Burgesses, and other the Inhabitants of the Borough of Calne. 1597 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 155 Of ilk ane, four pundis for his *gild wyne. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* 185 If it is found by his bretheren that he had no guest, but stayed at home through idleness, he shall be in the ''Gildwyt' of half a bushel of barley. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 195 The 'gildwite', extorted by the gild of Lincoln from merchants passing near that city.

Guild, obs. f. GILD *v.*[1] and [2], and of GOLD [2].

Guildable: see GILDABLE.

†**Guild-ale.** *Obs.* [OE. **gield-ealo*; cf. *bride-ale*, BRIDAL.] (See quots.)

1240 *Synod of Worcester* XXXVIII. in Du Cange s. v. *Gildales*, Ne intersint [clerici] ludis inhonestis, nec sustineant ludos fieri de Rege et Regina .. nec Gildales inhonestas. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gildale*, a Compotation or Drinking-Match, when every one paid his Club or Share.

†**Gui·ldate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. GUILD + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To combine or form into a guild.

1726 MADOX *Firma Burgi* 27 Peradventure, from these Secular Gilds .. sprang the method or practice of gildating and embodying whole Towns. *Ibid.* 200 He..used a certain Trade or Craft called Lynnenweverscraft, which was never incorporated or gildated.

Guild-brother. A member of a guild.

1382 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 57 Ye den xal..warnen alle ye gylde breyeren yt ben in toune. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 172 in *Anglia* IX. 348 The vther mous..Was gild-brother and maid ane fre burges. 1583 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 233 Alsweill Craftsmen as Merchands sall be receivit and admittit Gild-brother. 1690 *Def. Dr. G. Walker* 12 Collonel..Walker..is admitted and received Burgess and Gild-Brother of the foresaid City of Glasgow. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., The 'good town of Edinburgh', of which we are become free denizens and guild brothers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XX, Those who occupied the higher seats were merchants, that is, guild brethren. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 154 The Guild-brethren instead of the kindred, became responsible for the wergild.

Guilde, obs. variant of GOLD [2].

Guilder (gi·ldəɹ). Forms: 5 **guldren**, 6 **gil-d(e,r(e n, gylder, gelder**, 6–8 **gilder**, 7– **guilder.** [An English corrupted pronunciation of Du. *gulden*: see GULDEN.] a. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands and parts of Germany. b. A Dutch silver coin, worth about 1*s.* 8*d.* English.

c 1482 CAXTON *Dialogues* v. 17 Rynnysh guldrens. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 197 b, The same for euery good verse that he made should receiue a philippes gildren. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xi. 153 In gold they haue Clemers gylders and golden gilders, and gelders arerys. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 4, I am bound To Persia, and want Guilders for my voyage. 1622 FLETCHER *Burning Bush* I. ii. Two hundred chests, valued by you At thirty thousand Gilders. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 46 Guilders is the Denomination that in Holland they usually compute by, and make their Contracts in. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 20 P 7 Tradesmen, who, after their Day's Work is over, earn about a Gilder a Night by personating Kings and Generals. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 122 The hire and keeping of a horse from Trieste to Fiume comes to three Rhenish guilders. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 265 The damage..was estimated at six hundred thousand guilders. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* ix, A thousand guilders! The Mayor looked blue. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 368 The gold guilders coined in the fourteenth century in Hungary and the Rhine regions.

Guilder rose, obs. form of GUELDER ROSE.

Guild-hall. (Stress level or variable.) Forms: see GUILD and HALL. The hall in which a guild met. From its use as a meeting-place for the town and corporation often synonymous with 'town hall'.

?*a* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 277 Orcy hæfð ȝeȝyfen þæ ȝeȝylde healle..þam ȝyldscipe to aȝenne. 1382 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 292 In the Gyldhal of the citie of Watirforde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 370 Wel semed eth of hem a fair burgeys To sitten in a yeldehalle on a deys. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 293 Aȝein to þe ȝild-halle [*v.rr.* geld-, gilde-, gylde-halle] þe gomes vn-greiþ. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 Also, that no maner persone pleye at the pame or at tenys, withyn the yeld halle of the seid cite. 1530 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 16 There dyned in the Guylde hall at the said feast the Lorde Chauncellor. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 85 Condemnyd at the yelde-halle for hye tresone. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 73 The Maior towards Guild-Hall hyes him in all poste. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 135 All the Citizens, utterly forsaking Iulian, assembled in the Guild-hall [*margin συνέδριον*] by command of the Consuls. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 270 This the Great Mother dearer held than all .. her own Guildhall. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 473 Their place of meeting is frequently called the Gild-hall. 1873 L. O. PIKE *Hist. Crime* I. 64 The Guild-hall of the burgesses of Dover.

Guildic (gi·ldik), *a.* [f. GUILD *sb.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a guild.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 39 It [the Passion Play] is eminently national, although it is animated by the old guildic local spirit.

†**Gui·ldive.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Fr.; it has been said to be a corruption of the Eng. West-Indian name *kill-devil*.] (See quot.)

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 58 Canes, of which the finest sugar is made; and also a kind of very strong Brandy, which we call Guildive.

Guildry (gi·ldri). *Sc.* Also 6 **gildrie**, 9 **gildry.** [f. GUILD + -RY.]

1. The municipal corporation of any one of the royal burghs of Scotland, historically representing the ancient Guild Merchant.

1583 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 233 Conforme to the ancient Laws of the Gildrie, and Priviledges theirof. 1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* (1827) 240 Earl Thomas .. confirmed King Alexander's charter of Guildry. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 88/2 The Fraternity of Guildry of Dumfermline. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* XXI, Could I get some of the tight lads of our guildry together. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 221/1 The guildry which appears in Scotland to have always designated properly an association of merchants. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 202 The Gild Merchant or Gildry of Scotch towns first comes to view in the reign of David I.

1897 LD. ROSEBERY in *Observer* 10 Oct. 5/4 The Guildry of Stirling..might then be called an unreformed corporation.

†2. The privilege of being a member of the guild.

1583 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) 234 The Dewtie payit to the Dean of Gild for his Burgeship or Gildrie, which is Twenty Punds for his Burgeship, and Fourtie Pund for his Gildrie.

Guildship (gi·ldʃip). [OE. *gieldscipe*: see GUILD and -SHIP.]

1. = GUILD 1.

a 1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 9 þæt nan preosta oðrum ne æt-do æniȝ þara þinga þe him to-ȝebirige ne on his mynstre ne on his scrift-scipe ne on his ȝildscipe. *a* 1000 in Thorpe *Diplomat.* (1865) 608/30 An ȝildscipe is ȝegaderod on Wudeburg lande. 1835 SOAMES *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* 282 The Guild-ship, as every such confederacy was vernacularly called, proposed an interchange of masses for the benefit of each other. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 397 This loaf was offered by two brethren of the gildship. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* Introd. 17 Ordinances for the keeping up of social duties in the Gilds, or Gild-ships as they are called, of London.

2. The status and privileges of a guildsman, membership of a guild.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 57 The more celebrated monasteries offered Guildships of a superior description. 1870 *Eng. Gilds* 183 Whoever will not obey the judgement of the bretheren shall lose his gildship. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 62 The relation of the gildship to burgess-ship.

Guildsman (gi·ldzmăn). [f. *guild's*, genitive of GUILD + MAN; cf. *craftsman, tradesman.*] A member of a guild. So **Gui·ldswoman** (*nonce-wd.*).

1873 L. O. PIKE *Hist. Crime* I. 378 A guildsman of the latter kind. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VII. No. 80. 232 The members of the Guild shall be called St. George's Guildsmen and Guildswomen. 1891 F. A. HIBBERT *Eng. Gilds* 156 There could no longer be any invidious distinction between freemen and non-freemen..gildsmen and tensers.

Guile (gəil), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **gile**, 3–7 **gyle**, (4 **gil**, *Sc.* **ghyle, gule**), 4–5 **gyl**, 5 **gyll(e**, (**gilee**), 5–6 **guyle**, 4– **guile.** [a. OF. *guile* = Pr. *guila*, Pg. *guilha*; presumably of Teut. origin, but no certain etymon is known, as the late OE. *wil*, occurring only once, may itself be adopted from Fr., and the ON. *vél* seems to be inadmissible for phonetic reasons. See WILE *sb.*]

1. Insidious cunning, deceit, treachery.

† *Without guile*: in ME. poetry a formula = 'sooth to say'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 202 Much gile is iðe uoxe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6332 Hii fondede mid alle gile to do þis luþer dede. 13.. *A. Alis.* 1427 The thridde day, withoute gyle, He aryved at Cysile. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 387 Neþir was eny gyle founden in his mouþe. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. ix. 92 Gyl to fulfyll in ther frendys tha schame nott. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 630 Than rais thai wp, for Wallace dredyt gyll. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* XXXII. 2 Blessed is the man, vnto whom the Lorde imputeth no synne, in whose sprete there is no gyle. *a* 1547 SURREY *On Wyatt* 24 With vertue fraught, reposed, voyd of gyle. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 104 Thay rusche fordward with al thair force vpon the ennimie, nathir throuch fraud and gyle, bot strenth and armes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 989 Jael, who with inhospitable guile, Smote Sisera sleeping through the Temples nail'd. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 57 No guile appearing in them, but rather a face of grief. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 30 Unpractised in a woman's guile, Thou think'st [etc.]. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 16 Tender, serene and all devoid of guile, Soft is her soul, and sleeping infant's smile. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Wellington* 134 Pure as he from taint of craven guile. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 106 Who nevertheless shrank from the fouler wickedness of slaying a kinsman by guile.

†2. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a deceit, stratagem, trick, wile. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 And don al þet oðer & leten þis nis bute a trukunge & a fals gile. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11151 He let someni an hundred, & þer he hente an gile. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 To þise zenne belongeþ al þet barat alle ualshedes and alle gyles þet comeþ in plait. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1034 He was by-thoghte of a gyle. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 453 He made towardes hym; and that it should not bee thought to bee a made guyle, sette his hoost in araye as though he would fight. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 17 How many gyles and suttylteys be there, to auoyde and escape the seruyng the kyngs wrytt. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* XXXVII. 13 They..spake vanities: and meditated guiles al the day. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 139 That they may be caught and taken as by a spirituall guile. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 391, I..count thy specious gifts no gifts but guiles. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 380 While yet the dark-broun water aids the guile, To tempt the trout. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius' Thebaid* IX. 212 Halys she shews to carry on the Guile.

3. *Comb.*: †**guile-bones**, a boys' game ? similar to DIBS; †**guile-man**, one who deals in 'guiles', a deceiver; †**guile-shares**, cheating shares; division of spoils, or shares of wreckage (*Kent. Gloss.*).

1606 *N. Riding Rec.* (1883) I. 49 Walter Parkhurst presented for keping Guile-bones or Ten-bones and other unlawfull games at his house. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. (1614) C6 Thus wretchedly (lo!) this guile-man dyde. 1723 LEWIS *Isle Tenet* 22 Nothing sure can be more vile and base than under pretence of assisting the distressed Masters [of stranded vessels], and saving theirs and the Merchants goods, to convert them to their own use, by making what they call guile shares.

Guile (gəil), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 3–4 **gilen, gylen**, 4–5 **gile, gyle**, 5 **gylyn**, (4 **gily**, 5 **gyll**, 6 **guylen**), 4– **guile.** [a. OF. *guile-r*

(= Pr. *guilar*), f. *guile* GUILE *sb.* Cf. WILE *v.*] *trans.* To beguile; to deceive.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 3if eni weneð þat he beo religius, & ne bridleð nout his tunge, his religiun is fals; he gileð his heorte. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 362 Manyon trowyn on here wylys. And many tymes þe pye hem gylys. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XX. 124 With glosynges and with gabbynges he gyled þe peple. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 47 For often he that will beguile Is guiled with the same guile. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 989 Thorugh thy false clerkis sevene Thou wylt by gylled, by Good in heven! 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Cath. Angl.* 156 *note*, *Prestigio*, to tregetyn or gylyn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 7 Who wotes not, that womans subtiltyes Can guylen Argus, when she list misdonne? 1821 LIDDLE *Poems* 13 (E. D. D.) At last he knew he was guil'd long By that false tyrant's wily tongue. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 387 Its tones can guile the dark and lonesome day.

Guile, variant of GULE *sb.*[2], GYLE.

† **Guiled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. GUILE *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.] **a.** Beguiled; deceived. In quot. *absol.* **b.** Full of guile; treacherous.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6824, I..Robbe both robbed and robbours, And gyle gyled and gylours. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 97 Thus ornament is but the guiled shore To a most dangerous sea.

Guile-fat, obs. variant of GYLE-VAT.

Guileful (gəi·lfŭl), *a.* Now only *literary.* [f. GUILE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of guile; deceitful, treacherous.

13.. *K. Alis.* 444 Swithe blithe was Olimpias Of Neptanabus gileful has. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 116 A noþer gyelful persecucioun is don bi eritykis and false breþeren. 1382 WYCLIF *Hosea* vii. 16 Thei ben maad as a gyleful bowe. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iii. 151 Thei ben double and gileful. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 50 Turgesius deyde by gylefull wyles of women. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 258 His enemyes which haue layde in his waye gylefull baytes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 77 By guilefull faire words, Peace may be obtayn'd. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 166 All men will know that he relied upon guilefull reasons. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lx, Thus sought the dire Enchauntresse in his minde Her guilefull bayt to haue embosomed. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xxvii, He whets her wrath with many a guilefull word. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Pythagorean Philos.* 141 Nor needed fish the guileful hooks to fear. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caissa* Poems (1777) 139 Each guileful snare, and subtle art he tries. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* II. 94 The God .. in the town his guileful rage employed. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 234 Woe to the guileful friend who lied! 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 135 Guileful Circe of Aia would have stayed me in her halls.

Guilefully (gəi·lfŭli), *adv.* [f. GUILEFUL + -LY [2].] In a guileful manner; artfully, deceitfully; treacherously.

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* v. 11 Thei diden gilefuli with her tungis. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 231 The fende, whyche hathe gylefully made all subgecte to the lordeshyp of his cruelte. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXV. (1878) 83 If yee deale guilefully, parson will dreue. 1604 PARSONS 3*rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng., Relat. Trial* 107 He had guilfully patched togeather two different sentences of that epistle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 655 To whom the Tempter guilefully repli'd. *a* 1721 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 115 Loose probable Opinions he selects, And his Intention guilefully directs. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Aph. xxxii. 18 He who speaks guilefully contrary to his inward conviction and knowledge.

Guilefulness (gəi·lfŭlnes). [f. GUILEFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being guileful; deceitfulness; treachery.

1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* XXXVII. 3 A! the worste presumpcioun, whereof art thou maad to hile drie malice, and the gilefulnesse thereof? 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lvi. 160 They put theyr hope, by guilefulnes and craft, to scape away. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXXIX. 235 He wil not haue them defiled by guilefulnes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xiv. 14 Lying vision, and deceitful divination, guilfulnes, and the seduction of their owne hart they prophecie unto you.

Guileless (gəi·lles), *a.* [f. GUILE *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of guile.

1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 362 The plain ox, That harmless, honest, guileless animal. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* XXVI. 23, I chas'd the guileless daughters of the plain, Nor dropt the chace, till Jessy was my prey. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xix, Than every freeborn glance confessed The guileless movements of her breast. 1844 R. M. MCCHEYNE in *Mem.* i. (1872) 18 The golden days of guileless youth. 1880 W. S. PLUMER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 1–8 True piety is..guileless, unspotted from the world.

Comb. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1874) 254 Cassio's full guileless-hearted wishes for the safety..of Othello.

Hence **Gui·lelessly** *adv.*, **Gui·lelessness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Guilelessness .. Guilelesly.* 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 183 The truth of things .. written on a brow of guilelessness. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 113 The simplicity, innocence, and guilelessness of childhood. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XXXV. 7 Traps..into which they have fallen as guilelessly as beasts which stumble into concealed pits.

† **Gui·ler.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 gilowre, guilour, gylor, gyulere, 4–5 giler(e, -our(e, 4–6 gylour(e, guiler, 5 gyler, gyllor, 6 guyler. [ad. OF. *guilleor, gileor, gyllour*, f. *guil(l)er, giler*: see GUILE *v.*] A beguiler: a deceiver.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5975 Hyt semeþ þou art a gylour, And coueytous, and trechour. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 129 We þenken on þat þis gilour saide whan he was on lyve. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 44 Neewe gilours wolde waite us schame. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 713 The fals gyler of teyn now goys he begylde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 75 Wo to thay Gylouris of godlynes denude! 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 64 He..So goodly did beguile the Guyler of his pray.

Gui·lery. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 gelori, gilerie, gill(e)ry, gilri, -ye, gyl(e)ry(e, 4–5 gil(e)ry, gylory, 9 *dial.* gil(l)ery. [ad. OF. *gillerie*, f. *guiler*: see GUILE *v.*]

1. Deception, deceit, cheating, trickery.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6611 Hyt ys a tokene of felunnye To weyte hym wyþ swych gylrye. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 Here es forbodene gillery of weghte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 732, I persawe wele þi gilry euir-ilke dele, þat þu wald lede me yddir quhare. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) to Wyth outen any gylory, fraude, or deceyt. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXVII. 160 He leuys with gaudis and with gilery. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, Take care, there's a good deal of gillery about him.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of deceit, an act of treachery, a trick.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 215 It was a gilery. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 25 When he suffirs him or any oþer come til honures & riches thorgh gilrys & syn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 156/1 A Gillry (*A.* Gylery), *prestigium.*

† **Gui·lesome,** *a. Obs.* In 4 gilesum. [f. GUILE *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of guile; deceitful, false.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* x. 6 To a folc gilesum I shal senden hym.

Guilfat: see GYLEFAT.

† **Gui·ling,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. GUILE *v.* + -ING [1].] Deceit; cunning.

13.. *K. Alis.* 3475 There caste Alisaunder the kyng For to aspye Daries gylyng. *c* 1400 *R. Glouc. Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 59 þe king of scotlond al mid grete gilinge Seide he wolde come in pes & gistny mid þe kinge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 105 Leue alle fals mesuris & al gilinge.

† **Gui·lingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. **guiling*, ppl. a. of GUILE *v.* + -LY [2].] In the manner of one who deceives; with guile; deceitfully.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXVII. 35 Thi brothir com gilyngliche, and took thi blissyng. — *Prov.* XI. 13 Who goth gilendeli, shewith..priue thingus.

Guill, Sc. variant of GULE *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Guillem (gi·lĕm). Also 7 **guillam, -iam, gwylim.** [app. a. Welsh *Gwilym* = William. Cf. GUILLEMOT.] = GUILLEMOT.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 131 The gwylim. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. § 4. 155 Guillam. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 92 The Guilliam, Cuillem or Kiddaw: *Lomvia insula Ferræ.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Guillem*, a sea-fowl. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 217.

Gui·llemin. *Hist.* Also 3 **gilmin.** [a. OF. *Guillemin*, f. *Guillelme* (mod. *Guillaume*) William; for the suffix see -INE [1].] A hermit of the order founded in the 12th c. by disciples of St. William.

The reference to their habit in the quot. indicates that they wore a grey hood like the Franciscans and a black gown like the early Dominicans.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Hail be 3e gilmins wiþ 3ur blake gunes 3e leuith 3e wildirnis and fillip þe tiuns Menur wiþ-oute and prechour wiþ-inne. 1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Béarn* I. 135 Orders of hermit monks rose up in every quarter, bearing his name of Guillemins.

Guillemot (gi·lĭmɒt). [a. F. *guillemot* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.), app. a derivative of the name *Guillaume* = William. Cf. GUILLEM and WILLOCK.] The name of several species of sea birds of the genus *Alca* or *Uria*; esp. *Uria* or *Alca troile*, the Common or Foolish Guillemot, and *Uria grylle*, the Black Guillemot.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 324 The Bird called .. by those of Northumberland and Durham a Guillemot or Sea hen. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 517 The black Guillemot..[is] found on the Bass-isle in Scotland. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 256 The frequent chatter of the Guillemot. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 326 The Guillemots, like the Divers, inhabit the northern seas, are little fitted for moving on land, and seldom venture on shore except in breeding time. 1849 KINGSLEY *N. Devon* in *Misc.* II. 305 Some unseen guillemot would give a startled squeak. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 328 Guillemots, or willocks, as they are locally [Yorkshire] called. 1883 BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 70/1 The soft 'Kurroo! kurroo!' of the .. guillemots. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 399 The common or Foolish .. Guillemot of both sides of the Atlantic is replaced further northward by..the *Alca arra* or *Alca bruennichi* of ornithologists.

Guillevat, variant (in Dicts.) of GYLEFAT.

Guillevine: see KEELIVINE.

Guilliam, obs. form of GUILLEM.

Guillian (gi·liăn). [f. F. *Guill-aume* + -IAN.] An adherent of William III.

1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* III. 99 Grave Bishops, Barons, Baronets, The Guillians, and the Jacobites.

Guilloche (gilō·ʃ, Fr. *giyoʃ*), *sb. Arch.* [a. or ad. F. *guillochis* the ornament itself or *guilloche* the tool with which it is made.] 'An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each other, so as to repeat the same figure, in a continued series, by the spiral returning of the bands' (Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* 1842). See also GALACE, GOLOSE.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 128 Not only are there fine architectural ornaments,—such as the guilloche, rosettes, leaves and flowers [etc.]. 1883 A. DOBSON in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 83/1 The ceiling..is painted black, partly gilded, and divided into panels by bands, ornamented with a guilloche. *attrib.* 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 272 The interlaced, or guilloche ornaments, on the early Scottish crosses. 1884 W. WRIGHT *Empire Hittites* 145 Along the base of the stone, below the feet, runs a single band of the guilloche pattern. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 6/1 This portion .. is marked off by a guilloche border running from end to end.

Guilloche (gilō·ʃ), *v.* [ad. F. *guillocher.*] *trans.* To decorate with intersecting curved lines, or with any pattern composed of curved lines. Hence **Guillo·ched** *ppl. a.*

1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol., Guilloched*, waved or engine-turned.

Guillochee (gilōʃī·), *v.* [f. F. *guillochis* sb., with semi-anglicized spelling.] *trans.* To decorate with guilloches. Hence **Guillochee·ing** *vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 349 A charming effect is produced at the Neuwelt houses by means of a guillocheeing machine in which an engraver's tool is drawn in regularly massed lines over the slowly revolving vase.

Guillotinade (gi·lŏtinē·d). [ad. F. *guillotinade* (Dupré, 1801), f. *guillotine*: see next and -ADE.] An execution by means of the guillotine.

1835 MACAULAY *Sir J. Mackintosh* Ess. (1850) 312 Then came commotion, proscription..civil war, foreign war, revolutionary tribunals, guillotinades.

Guillotine (gilŏtī·n), *sb.* [a. F. *guillotine*, f. *Guillotin*, the name of a physician at whose suggestion the instrument was employed in 1789.]

1. An instrument used in France (esp. during the Revolution) for beheading, consisting of a heavy knife blade sliding between grooved posts. Also, execution by this instrument.

1793 *Ann. Reg.* 278 At half past 12 the guillotine severed her head from her body. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxix, One makes new noses, one a guillotine. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *Le Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 417 Alibaud was condemned to the guillotine. 1877 E. B. HAMLEY *Voltaire* XXVI. 202 The violent overturning of the old monarchy, the proscriptions, the massacres, the guillotine—these would have received no countenance from him.

transf. and *fig.* 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 137 The monarch daffodil uprears his head, Nor dreads the guillotine of the keen gale. 1802 *Let.* 14 May in *Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) Ser. II. 243 A neat silver guillotine, to cut off the heads of asparagus. 1815 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 122 Down would fall the guillotine of a negative upon the neck of poor Muhlenberg. 1884 *Graphic* 1 Nov. 446/2 Cayenne is so malarious that transportation thither used to be styled 'the dry guillotine'.

2. The name of various instruments acting in a similar manner; **a.** *Surg.*, an instrument for excising the tonsil or uvula and for other surgical operations. **b.** (See quots.) **c.** A machine for cutting the edges of books, paper, straw, etc.

a. 1866 J. M. SIMS *Notes Uterine Surg.* iii. 224 But I think I have at last hit upon something better [than the curved scissors] which I would term the uterine guillotine. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 321 Abscission may be performed by means of knives, scissors, guillotines, or écraseurs. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Guillotine*, a machine for breaking iron with a falling weight. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Guillotines*, machines used in the iron and steel industry for cutting square blocks of steel to a certain length.

c. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 11/7 Valuable Printing Plant .. Two Guillotines. 1896 *Advt.*, Printers.—Wanted, young man as Machine Man..One with knowledge of guillotine preferred.

3. **a.** *U.S.* (See quot. 1883.) **b.** A method of shortening the discussion on a bill in parliament, by fixing a day when the Committee stage must close.

1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 200/1 The axe, or rather the guillotine, is made to represent the dismissal of Government officials upon the coming in of a new President, or in case of some grave complication, and the victims are said to be beheaded. 1893 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Mar. 1/2 The Post-Office Guillotine Working Rapidly. 1893 *Scotsman* 28 June 6 Let us suppose that the Government have resolved to adopt the guillotine. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 2/2 The Coercion Bill (1887) was allowed 15 days in Committee before the application of the guillotine.

4. *attrib.*, as *guillotine-massacre, -process*; **guillotine-cravat,** a fashion of cravat current during the French revolution; **guillotine-cutter** = 2 c; **guillotine-instrument** *Surg.* = 2 a; **guillotine-window** [F. *fenêtre à guillotine*], an ordinary sash window, jocularly so called from the fact that the sashes slide in grooves.

1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* iii. 225 Italy had become cosmopolitan and eclectic, borrowing top boots, *guillotine cravats, and Grecian sandals. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Guillotine instrument. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* i. (1799) 6, I cannot, with you, attribute the *guillotine-massacres to that cause. 1893 *Daily News* 10 June 3/8 There might be an objection to applying the *guillotine process to the Bill as a whole. 1898 *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 4/7 The French laugh at our '*guillotine windows', and greatly prefer their own, which open inwards.

Hence **Guilloti·nism**, execution by means of the guillotine; **Guilloti·nist,** one who favours execution by the guillotine.

1793 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 404 Lo! I who erst..Disclos'd the secrets of the Royal House, And sang the Guillotinism of—a louse! 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 11 The humane guillotinists of Bourdeaux.

Guillotine (gilŏtī·n), *v.* [ad. F. *guillotine-r*, f. *guillotine* GUILLOTINE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To behead by the guillotine.

1794 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 10 May (1799) 14/2 Guillotined at Paris, madame Elizabeth, sister of the late king of France.

1810 *Q. Rev.* Nov. 464 Our late philosophers (for we believe they are most of them guillotined). 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. ii, They have suffered much: their friends guillotined; their pleasures..ruthlessly repressed. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 146 You could fancy her going to be guillotined in old lace like Marie-Antoinette.

transf. and *fig.* 1804 FESSENDEN *Democr.* (1806) I. 121 And guillotine the reputation Of every good man in the nation. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 39 The view..includes some hills, with vineyards guillotined after the French manner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 3/1 Mr. Calmour has a short and easy way with dissyllables which refuse to fit into his verse. He simply guillotines them, thus: 'And redbreasts fearless 'proach the door'.

2. In various applied senses. a. To cut (the edges of a book) with a guillotine. b. To cut short discussion upon (a bill, a clause).

1893 *Times* 1 June 9/5 To fix a date for guillotining each clause in succession. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 8/6 Only the cheaper books are sewn by machinery .. the better volumes being sewn with silk by hand. Then the edges are guillotined.

Hence **Guillotined** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*); **Guillotinee'r, Guillotiner,** one who guillotines; **Guillotinement** [so in Fr.], execution by the guillotine.

1796 *Times* 1 Aug. in J. Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 322 The widows of twenty guillotined poor souls. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 275 They .. would rather be the guillotined than the guillotiners. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xl, The vehicle was not exactly a gig .. nor a guillotined cabriolet. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. ii, Bewildered by long terror, perturbations and guillotinement. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 359 These were would-be guillotiners, now to be guillotined in their turn! 1897 *Expositor's Grk. Test.* I. 104/1 Even persecutors and guillotineers get weary of their savage work.

Guillotining (gi·lŏtĭnin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUILLOTINE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GUILLOTINE.

1794 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 331 Confusions, uproars, commitments, guillotinings, &c. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 329 Guillotining is too republican a death for such reptiles. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 304 We have had..no confiscations, no deportations, and no guillotinings. *attrib.* 1837 THACKERAY *Carlyle's Fr. Rev.*, His .. guillotining system had its hour. 1893 *Times* 1 June 9/5 Cutting short the discussion on .. the remaining clauses of the Bill by what is known as the 'guillotining' process.

Guilour, variant of GUILER *Obs.*

† Gui·lous, *a. Obs.* In 4 gilous(e, 4–5 gylous. [f. *gile,* GUILE *sb.* + -OUS.] Guileful.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 13 Forwhi suche false apostlis ben trecherous, or gylous work men, transfiguringe hem into apostlis. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. v. 202/2 The gylous tonge, that is called in latyn *lingua dolosa.*

Hence **† Gui·lously** *adv.*, guilefully.

c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. ix. in *Anglia* VIII. 143/16 Þat sly enmy..warned hym also gylously of sum good dedys þat hee shulde do. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. v. 202/2 Ioab gylously sloughe the noble prynce Amasam.

Guilt (gilt), *sb.* Forms: 1 **gylt,** *irreg.* **gielt,** 1, 2, 4 **gelt,** 2–5 **gult(e,** 2–6 **gilt,** 2–7 **gylt(e,** 3 *Orm.* **gillt,** 3–5 **gilte,** 4 **gelte,** 4, 6 **guilte,** (**gelthe, gylthe**), 6– **guilt.** [OE. *gylt* str. masc.:—prehistoric type **gulti-z*; related to next vb.

No equivalent forms are known in the other Teut. langs. The connection commonly assumed with the OTeut. root **geld-, gald-, guld-,* to pay, YIELD, is inadmissible phonologically, and its apparent plausibility with regard to -ense disappears on examination. From the fact that OE. *gylt* renders L. *debitum* in the Lord's Prayer and in Matt. xviii. 27, and that *is gyltiz* renders *debet* in Matt. xxiii. 18, it has been inferred that the sb. had a primary sense 'debt', of which there seems to be no real evidence, though OE. *scyld,* G. *schuld,* have developed the sense of 'guilt' from that of 'debt'.]

† 1. A failure of duty, delinquency; offence, crime, sin. *Obs.* (Cf. 5 b.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 Þonne onfoþ hie forȝifnesse ealra heora gylta æt urum Drihtne. *a* 1000 *Kentish Ps.* l. 39 (Gr.) Geltas ȝeclansa, þa ðe ic on aldre æfre ȝefremede. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 12 Forgyf us ure gyltas [*c* 1160 *Hatton* geltas]. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 320 Þæt we ne ȝefremmon gylta æniȝne. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Se lichame is deadlic þurh adames gylt. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15873 Iff þeȝȝ muȝhenn turrnenn hemm To betenn þeȝȝre giltess. 12.. *Paternoster* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 282 Forȝif us oure gultes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2409 So ðinked euerilc wis man..ðe of adames gilte muneð. 1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Þe ten hornes of þe beste betokneþ þe geltes of þe ten hestes of our lhorde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3213 (Dublin MS.) Þat Sloghen so þair souerent þat neuer þaim gilt made. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 39 For which gilts and defaults it were worthy that the order..were fordone.

† 2. Responsibility for an action or event; the 'fault' *of* (some person). (In OE. const. genitive.)

11.. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 (Laud MS.) Eustatius hæfde ȝecydd þam cynge þet hit sceolde beon mare gylt þære burhwaru þonne his. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 257 It is for men ben nouȝt worthy To haue the grace of god and no gylte of the pope. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 317 If þe sarsyn ouercompþ [*sic*] him bare certis ȝe bereþ þe gilt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 122 She taketh upon her self the gilt. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2384 It was þe gilt all of þe gome & nouȝt of þe gud lord. 1671 MRS. BEHN *Forc'd Marriage* I. i, I shall grow angry, and believe your pride Would put the guilt off on your modesty.

† 3. Desert (*of* a penalty); *esp.* in phrase *Without guilt,* without having done anything to deserve one's fate, innocently. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 342 in *O. E. Misc.* 47 Nenne gult of deþe ich on hym i-seo. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 75 With-oute gult, god wot gat ich thys scathe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Godd þan had done agayne his riȝtwisnesse for to suffer swilk ane innocent die withouten gilt. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 51 Seynge þat þe kepers scholde haue be turmented wyth oute gylte. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 39904 He fand ane subtill wyle, But ony gilt how he suld them begyle. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629–30) 268 Shee .. abideth vnder the wrath of God, horror of conscience, guilt of death and hell.

4. The fact of having committed, or of being guilty of, some specified or implied offence; guiltiness. † Formerly (now *poet.*) const. *of.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 If a clerke men founde in his lond þat reft, þorgh slauhter or wounde, or þorgh oþer theft, Men suld schewe his guilte in þe courte of lay. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 165 Iustinianus Cesar was prived of þe ioye of his kyngdom for gilt of mysbyleve. *c* 1450 MYRC 1100 Hast thow forsake þyn owne gult, And on a-noþer þe blame I-pult? 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 196 It was neither guilt of Crime, nor reason of State, that could quench the Enuie that was vpon the King for this Execution. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 636 He in his deposition said somewhat that brought Sir Hugh Cambell and his son under the guilt of treason. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de V.* 43 The guilt of blood is at your door. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 324 Positive proof of his guilt could not be adduced. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 He has put the believers in the guilt of Richard III in a dilemma.

5. The state (meriting condemnation and reproach of conscience) of having wilfully committed crime or heinous moral offence; criminality, great culpability.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 32 Spare vs wretches, and washe awaye our gilt, That we be not by thy iuste anger spilt. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. v. 48 That his guilt the greater may appeare..I will a while with his first folly beare. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xvi. 167 These..are taken away, the possibility of guilt, and the possibility of innocence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 P 1 Several of my intimate Friends are in the Guilt. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Dissert. ii, Most of which seem to have had no other peculiar guilt upon them than that common to soldiers in war. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* Prol., No guilt attends a fact involuntary. 1785 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 39 Guilt resides in the intention. 1823 BYRON *Giaour* 1243 But Heaven in wrath would turn away, If Guilt should for the guiltless pray. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, She never saw the child of her love stand before her doubly dishonoured, by guilt and by falsehood. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. 176 Guilt is the direct consequence of a crime having been committed.

b. (With *a* and *pl.*) An instance, kind, or degree of guilt. *rare.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 135 Of every gilt, and wicket govirnance, I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 57 Close pent-vp guilts, Riue your concealing Continents. 1679 *Gentl. Call.* Pref. § 8 'Twas amongst the Jews a Capital Guilt to curse a Parent. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1843) II. xvii. 282 The pardon of a guilt (too big for the common measures of pardon). 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* v. i. 2115 Nor has my Soul One unrepented Guilt upon remembrance. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139 P 1 Rapine, Murder, and all the Guilts that attend War when it is unjust. 1864 H. H. BROWNELL *War Lyrics* (1866) 21 Ah ever .. In the crash of falling crime Some lesser guilt must share.

c. Conduct involving guilt; heinous sin or crime.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 127 It [self-deceit] is itself the greatest of all guilt in proportion to the degree it prevails. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 120 The life of this man seems to have been one chain of guilt from the cradle to the gallows. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. CXXVII, He was a Greek, and on his isle had built..A very handsome house from out his guilt.

¶ d. Misused for 'sense of guilt'.

1690–1 TILLOTSON *Serm.* XXXVIII. (1735) I. 355 Guilt being nothing else but trouble arising in our minds, from a consciousness of having done contrary to what we are verily perswaded was our Duty.

6. In legal use: The state of being regarded as justly liable to penalty. *rare.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. § 2. 46 Here it is impossible that the party could foresee that an action, innocent when it was done, should be afterwards converted to guilt by a subsequent law. 1858 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (ed. 9) I. 157 If a ship has contracted guilt by a breach of blockade, the offence is not discharged until the end of the voyage.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guilt-born, -concealing, -formed, -imbued, -reeking, -sick, -stained, -won* adjs. Also † **guiltwite** [OE. *wite* penalty], penalty for commission of crime.

1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* III. xiv, *Guilt-born Excess the goblet drain'd 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1174 Beneath the cloud of *guilt-concealing night. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 364, I cannot forbear giving you another instance of a *guilt-formed phantom. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 69 Others, sweet and dove-like;—others, regal:—Others, *guilt-imbrued. 1811 SHELLEY *Tear* ii. 4 Patriotism red with his *guilt-reeking gore. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* IV. i, A *guilt-sick conscience. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Posth. Fragm. Marg. Nicholson* 82 At the orphan's sigh .. Totters the fabric of thy *guilt-stained throne. 964 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1893) III. 379 Debitum transgressionis et penam delicti quæ Anglice dicitur Ofersæwnesse et *Gyltwyte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Guiltwite amendes for trespas. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Guiltwit. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gyltwite..Gultwit* (Sax. Law-Term).

† Guilt, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **gyltan,** 2–3 **gulten(ien),** *Orm.* **gilltenn,** 4 **gilte(n,** 4–5 **gilt,** 5–6 **gylte,** 6 **guilt.** *Pa. t.* 2–4 **gulte,** 3–5 **gilte,** 4 **gilted. -id,** 5 **gylted.** *Pa. pple.* 2 **igult,** 4–6 **gilt,** 5 **gult,** 5 **gilted,** 6 **guilted.** [OE. *gyltan* :—prehistoric type **gultjan*; related to prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To commit an offence or trespass, to sin.

c 825, *c* 897, *c* 1000 [see GUILTING *ppl. a.*]. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet.* vi. (Logeman) 25 Ic sæde ic ȝehealde wegas mine þæt ic na gylte on minre tungan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þa com þes Mon, he nefre ne gulte. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 27 Al to lome ich habbe igult a werke and o worde often. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1521 Ther-fore the were gulte That leof is over wummon to pulte. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 550 Michel gilte ȝe, gome, bi ȝour godus falce. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 472 Þou has giltid, bot noȝt gretly. 1530 PALSGR. 566/1, I gylte, I faulte or commyt a trespasse (Lydgate).

b. Const. *against,* rarely *to* (a person, a law). Also with *dat.* of person, and *acc.* of thing (neuter pron.).

c 1200 ORMIN 5142 Godd itt te forrbedeþþ To gilltenn ohht onȝeness himm. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 384 We ne gilte noht god no no gome here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 151 Alle thuse rybaudes that repenten hem sore, That euere thei gulte aȝens the. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. XXVIII. (Tollem. MS.), In þoo mawmetes Salomon trespasid and giltid his owne God. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2430 Þare as he gilt me agayns & I him gradid haue. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* XXVI. (Percy Soc.) 10 Graunte me grace .. Thi lawe to understande .. That I nevere gylte aȝens itt. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* XXXVIII, Quhat haue I gilt to him or doon offense, That I am thrall, and birdis gone at large? *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 658 Why hast þou thus here now wrowht, with goddis peple that Gylted the nowht? *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 699 Qwhat haue y gilt, allace! or qwhat deseruit?

2. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To render guilty. In quot. *refl.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 121 Hath he then guilted himself of murder?

Guilt, obs. form of GILT *sb.* and *v.*

Guilt'e, -ed, obs. ff. GILT, GILTED *ppl. adjs.*

† Gui·lter. *Obs.* Also 3 **gultare,** 4 **gilter.** [f. GUILT *v.* + -ER 1.] An offender, transgressor.

12.. *Paternoster* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 282 Forȝif us oure gultes, also we forȝifet oure gultare. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 28 He shal to-trede the hydous gilteres and the synneres togidere.

† Gui·ltful, *a. Obs.* [f. GUILT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of guilt; guilty; heinous. Hence **† Gui·ltfully** *adv.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andrea* 103 Wikit women, þou þolis þus Ill, for þou..has consawit giltfully. 1655 R. CAPEL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 36 Worldliness is a most guiltful sin in respect of God. 1675 WALKER etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 22 Prohibition .. making it more guilt-full. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 15 (E. D. D.) The lady heard the guiltfou tale Wi' mickle dole an' dread.

Guilt-head, obs. form of GILT-HEAD.

Guiltily (gi·ltili), *adv.* [f. GUILTY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a guilty manner or condition; like one that is guilty.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* v. iii. 146 Bloody and guilty: guiltily awake, And in a bloody Battell end thy dayes. 1662 *Jesuits' Reasons* (1675) 104 Who have guiltily provoked .. the Sanguinary Laws. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, Our friends of China, who guiltily refused to trade. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* v. 69 Consciousness that he had been guiltily remiss.

Guiltiness (gi·ltinés). [f. GUILTY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition, quality, or state of being guilty; criminality, culpability; an instance of this; also, consciousness of guilt. Const. *of.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 172 Of giltines þe schame Is generit, & of It þe blame. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xix. 6 Take ye him & crucifye him, for I fynde no giltynesse in him. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1831) 10 Too much doubt argueth too much guiltinesse. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 97 A guiltiness of a great Schism in the Church, and consequently of the many sad effects of it. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* (1823) VI. 286 Arguments against Christianity, be they serious or ludicrous, are indifferently (not always in the same degree, or with the same guiltiness) attempts to subvert Christianity, and are consequently to be punished. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 89 His Guiltiness of the Crime libelled against him. *a* 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 469 False surmises of her guiltiness. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. to Canne's Necess.* 6 The loss of truth by neglect, whatever the present inducement, must ever before God be attended with inexcusable guiltiness.

† Gui·lting, *ppl. a. Obs.* Chiefly OE. In 1 **gyltend.** 4 **giltend.** [f. GUILT *v.* + -ING 2.] That offends or trespasses. In quots. *absol.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiv. 8 Swoete & reht dryten fore ðissum æe ȝesette gyltendum in wege. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 166 Ðara gyltendra scylda. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 12 Forgyf us ure gyltas, swa swa we forgyfaþ urum gyltendum 1382 WYCLIF *Job* ix. 28, I shamede alle my werkis, witende that thou shuldist not spare to the giltende.

† Gui·ltist. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. GUILT *sb.* + -IST.] A guilty person; an offender.

1693 W. FERKE *Art War* vi. 252 Only the Principal Guiltists among Your Enemy ought to suffer Death.

Guiltless (gi·ltlés), *a.* Forms: see GUILT *sb.* [Late OE. *gyltléas,* f. *gylt* GUILT + *-léas* -LESS.]

1. Free from guilt; innocent. Const. *of,* † *from.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 133 Hande on hande nis naht ðe euele man gylt-leas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1977 Ȝho, þatt all wass gilltelæs. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6707 Þe erl godwin.. Let þis giltelese men sette al arewe. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16406 (Trin.) Alle ȝe se he seide þat I am giltles of his lyue. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXVII. 24, I am innocent or giltlesse, fro the blood of this iust man. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* IV. 207 And thus gyltles [I] shall be arayde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III,* 8 b, The cause of the destruction of manye gyltles persones. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 36 All the floore .. With blood of guiltlesse babes.. Defiled was. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Concealment* i, So handsomly the thing contrive, That she may guiltless of it live. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian*

No. 62 ₱ 3 The cheapness of puerile delights, the guiltless joy they leave upon the mind. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xv, Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 189 Upon their guiltless heads fell all the terrors of retaliation for the enormities of the despot.

quasi-*advb.* 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 291 a, He was .. through enuie & falsely surmised accusacions, guiltelesse condemned & putte to death.

b. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* Now only with *the*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Þe unbileffulle man werpeð his aȝen gilt uppe þe giltlese. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11554 He made oon ordinaunce in hiȝe þat mony gultles shulde diȝe. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 668 Hit is a dom þat neuer god gaue, Þat euer þe gyltlez schulde be schente. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5152 Bathe giltles and als gylty. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* 1 Ye shold do grete synne yf ye dyd put this Innocent and gyltles to dethe. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 336 In consequence of a notion that God would always interpose miraculously to vindicate the guiltless.

† c. *transf.* Of things, places, etc.: Free from the stain of crime. Const. *of. Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 46 Was ever Prince.. Left shipwrackt, banisht, on more guiltlesse ground? 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. lxxii, We there, on grassie tufted Tapistries In guiltlesse shades, by full hair'd trees .. view natures ants and bees. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 658 Though spears in iron tempests rain'd around, Yet innocent they play'd, and guiltless of a wound. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 698 That dissipated minds .. Should seek the guiltless joys that I describe.

† 2. *nonce-uses.* a. Free from penalty, scot free. b. Undeserved. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 90 God, who permitteth no guile to be guiltlesse, will shortly requite this injury. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 126 Have I liv'd to see his vertues blurd With guiltlesse blots?

3. Having no acquaintance, dealings, or familiarity with, no experience or use of (something). Const. *of.* (Cf. INNOCENT 2 c and GUILTY 2 b.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 392 Not as shee with Bow and Quiver armd, But with such Gardning Tools as Art yet rude, Guiltless of fire had formd. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. 132 The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough, And unprovok'd, did fruitful stores allow. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* i. 15 Guiltless of disguise. 1862 *Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 338/2 Gabriel was .. reported .. to be guiltless of the alphabet. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 1 Distinguishing it from other farm-houses, which were guiltless of that special ornamentation.

Guiltlessly (gi·ltlésli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a guiltless manner; without guilt.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* i. 1–2 Whom the rageing crueltie of them, which hated the name of Christe, hathe giltelesly dryuen out of the places where their fathers dwelt before them. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 The trifling vse of the name of God and Christ, the which no man shall guiltelessely lift vp in vaine. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. 27 It is not possible .. for any, guiltlessly, to pass their days in a succession of pleasures.

Guiltlessness (gi·ltlésnés). [f. GUILTLESS *a.* + -NESS.] The condition, quality, or state of being guiltless; innocence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 2 If at any tyme our giltlessenesse appeere not before the world. 1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 23 When Justice is taken for Guiltlesnesse, the Actions are just, and yet not alwayes the Man. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* (1713) II. 30 If the Declaration of a Grand Jury .. cannot convince the World of the guiltlessness of any Man, what can? 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY *Speech Parl.* 5 Mar., The guiltlessness of the Princess of Wales was established. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. vii. 58 These preposterous charges almost show the real guiltlessness of the veteran on whom national hatred had fixed.

Guilty (gi·lti), *a.* Forms: 1 gyltiz, 2 gelt·ȝ, 2–4 gelty, 3–4 gulti(*ii*), 4 gelti(f, gilt-, guiltif, e, gylti, -if, -yf, 4–5 gulty, 4–6 gilti, gylty, 5 gillty, giltyf, 5–6 giltie, gyltie, 6 giltye, gylté, 7 guiltie, 6- guilty. [OE. *gyltiz*: see GUILT *sb.* and -Y 1. Some ME. forms are due to association of the suffix with *-if*, -IVE.]

1. That has offended or been in fault; delinquent, criminal. Now in stronger sense: That has incurred guilt; deserving punishment and moral reprobation; culpable. Often *absol.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii 18 Swa hwylc swa swereþ on þære offrunge þe ofer þæt weofud ys se ys gyltiz [*Hatton Gosp.* geltiz, Vulg. *debet*]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Þan seied ham god þe gelty mannen ȝe seneȝeden [etc.]. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich icnowe me gulti and creie þe leafdi merci. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 856 Thourgth the conseil of hiis wif, He sloughth his greihond nowt geltif. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 668 þe gyltyf may contryssyoun hente & þur3 mercy to grace bryȝt. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 Þei ben most gyltif of alle. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6394 Penaunce..for my sinne Which that I fond me gilty inne. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 822 We wil sle þe giltif and late þe tother goo. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* IV. i, Tis the guilty trembles At horrors, not the innocent. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 12 We put ten of the Mutineers in Irons. ..Others less guilty I punish'd and discharg'd. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyph.* 188 The guiltiest still are ever least ashamed. 1814 CALHOUN *Speech* 25 Feb., Wks. 1864 II. 92, I know not which to pronounce the most guilty: the nation that inflicts a wrong, or that which quietly submits to it. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. i, And secret as the grave to which they doom The guilty. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* vi. 127 To pardon the guiltiest.

b. *transf.* of the instrument with which, or the scene where, a crime is committed; or the like.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* V. ii 184 This one Hand yet is left, to cut your throats, Whil'st that Lauinia tweene her stumps doth hold: The Bason that receiues your guilty blood. 1590 — *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 66 Vpon me the guiltie doores were shut. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 39 Only with speeches fair She woo's the gentle Air To hide her guilty front with innocent Snow. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) III. 264 Had he..not have gone to the guilty Rendezvous. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 450 The storms that overset the joys of life, Are but His rods to scourge a guilty land. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i. 397 He hangs his guilty head. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* IV. (1857) 123 Perceiving that the barge was steering to the traitor's gate, she refused to enter that guilty portal.

2. That has committed a particular offence or crime, or is justly chargeable with a particular fault. Const. *of.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6898 Holdeþ hom gulti of þe dede & lateþ .. in strong prison be ydo. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 289 Gilti of schedyng þerof [þe blood of Jesus Crist]. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* lxxi. (Percy Soc.) 27 Thow3 thou be gylty of synnes sevene. 1450 LOMNER in *Paston Lett.* No. 93 I. 125 He was arreyued .. upon the appechementes .. and fonde gylty. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 168 Least my selfe be guilty to selfe wrong, Ile stop mine eares against the Mermaids song. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 17 We intend to try his Grace to day, If he be guiltie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 112 In some cases of homicide the guiltie person was put in a little-case prison. 1676 tr. *Guillaliere's Voy. Athens* 46 They are guilty of very foul mistakes. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 6 You must plead to the Court, Guilty or not Guilty. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 91 [We] are guilty of no innovation in that respect. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxvii. 338 One cannot but be astonished at the folly and impiety of pronouncing a man guilty, unless he was cleared by a miracle. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 39, I charge the Ministers with the highest crimes that men in their stations can be guilty of. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 392 The heir at law .. had been guilty of a breach of trust. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 381 Well, plead Not guilty, and you will have it. 1884 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/2 *note*, The deceased was also guilty of negligence or of want of reasonable care contributing to the accident. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* iii. 86 The first and last chief who was ever guilty of so unaccountable a weakness. 1894 *Solicitors' Jrnl.* XXXIX. 2/2 The..report .. must state that fraud has been committed, though the guilty person need not be specified.

† b. *absol.* as *sb.* The person who is guilty. *Obs.*

1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 231 b, Therupon was the gyltye fastned aboute the necke with an yron coller .. and then a fyer made .. and so the Gylty roasted tyll he dyed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. § 56. 644 Yet at length was that Castle enforced to surrender vpon composition of life, excepting the guiltles of Burgundies death. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 287 Oft a speedier pain the guilty feels.

c. In playful or ironical use.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 116 *Brag.* Is there not a ballet Boy, of the King and the Begger? *Boy.* The world was very guilty of such a Ballet some three ages since. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. K. Chas.* 15 These Papers might have been Evidences of Truth and of Loyalty too had the Surprizers of them been guilty of these vertues. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 65 He died not guilty of much wealth. 1673 *Ladies Call.* II. iii. § 23 The World is apt enough to malicious errors .. but 'tis seldom guilty of the charitative. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Persius' Sat.* I. Wks. 1730 I. 54 For read his trifles, and scarce in one line You'll find him guilty of the least design. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 27 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 551 Church of the Carmelites .. in the front a little diamond work, which they are sometimes guilty of. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 12 He finds his fellow guilty of a skin Not coloured like his own.

† 3. *Guilty of* (rarely *to*): culpably responsible for (a result); to blame for the loss or destruction of (something). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 Heo is gulti of þe bestes deaðe. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 34 Ye ben giltif of alle, and cause of here dampnacioun. *Ibid.* 139 He that takith gouernance of a ship in great tempest to a man vnkunnynge, is gilti of al the ship, and of alle thingis conteynid therynne. 1532 FRITH *Mirr.* ii. Wks. (1573) 87 Or els are they in ieoperdie to perishe at euery pit, and the eye giltie of their destruction for withdrawing her office from them. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxii. 22, I am giltye of the soules of thy fathers house. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 549 Th' vnthought-on accident is guiltie To what we wildely do. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 96 Severn swift, guilty of Maiden's death. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 24 It was .. a want of Discretion, that was guilty of their faults. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 815 With mortal hatred I pursued his life, Nor he nor you were guilty of the strife. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1724) I. 40 The preachers..cried out against all that were for moderate proceedings, as guilty of the blood that had been shed.

† 4. Deserving *of*, liab'e *to* (a penalty). Also bound to the performance *of* (a vow) = L. *reus voti*. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Þei ben .. gylti of dampnacion. 1382 — *Matt.* xxvi. 67 He is gilty of deth. [So 1611; *R. V.* worthy.] *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 42 And wyth sotel sleyghtes maken hem gylty to þe peynes of helle. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 98 He schal be gylty to be doom. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 72 By doing good works thou shalt be made worthie of eternall life: but by beleuing in Christ thou shalt be made culpable and giltie of eternal death. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 328 The sinne of nature .. maketh vs guiltie of the wrath of God. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life Hen. VIII* (1683) 420 A Man .. guilty of the highest punishment. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 427 Some pray from prison to be freed; and come, When guilty of their vows, to fall at home.

5. Of actions or conditions: Involving guilt, culpable, criminal.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 94 His Trespas yet liues guiltie in thy blood. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & Myrrha* 263 Ill she presag'd, and yet pursu'd her lust, For guilty pleasures give a double gust. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 70 Let her pass, and charioted along In guilty splendour, shake the public ways. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* vii. 85 These Laodiceans were living in guilty self-deception.

6. Of the conscience, mind, etc.: Laden with guilt, haunted by the recollection of crime.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. vi. 11 Suspition alwayes haunts the guilty minde. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 28 He was in great fear during the tempest, because of his guilty conscience. 1693 T. CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 335 Not sharp Revenge, not Hell it self can find A fiercer Torment than a Guilty Mind. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 731 Revenge, and Wrong, bring forth their kind: The foul cubs like their parents are; Their den is in the guilty mind. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* iii. 53 Our minds dark, because they are guilty.

b. Of feelings, etc: Prompted by sense of guilt.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1482 Let guiltlesse soules be freed from guilty woe. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* V. Wks. (1851) 114 Their own guilty carriage protests they doe feare. 1667 — *P. L.* IX. 1058 Naked left To guilty Shame. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xxiii, In Wycliffe's conscious eye appear A guilty hope, a guilty fear.

† 7. Conscious, cognizant, privy. Also *guilty to oneself* = L. *conscius sibi*. Const. *of*, *to*. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 7 Being guilty vnto himselfe of the murther of his kinseman Bruno .. he trauailed vnto Ierusalem. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, Ile giue out .. that I know the time, and place where he stole it, though my soule bee guiltie of no such thing. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 4 The Elephant, that being guilty to his deformity, he cannot abide to look on his owne face in the water, but seeks..muddy channels. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 373 The Lion went away guilty of his hurt. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 301 Not to suffer the Alcoran .. to be read .. of every one; guilty of the absurdities therein contained. 1633 J. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 Like an old courtesan, guilty of her own witheredness. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvi. (1739) 162 In truth they were guilty oftentimes to themselves, that they were not within the degrees. 1685 DRYDEN *Theocritus Idyll* xxiii. *Despairing Lover* 54 Farewell..ye stones And threshold guilty of my midnight moans. 1690–1 TILLOTSON *Serm.* xxxviii. 1735) I. 359 When we are not guilty to our selves that we have deserv'd them [persecutions] from men.

8. *Comb.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 39, I cannot thinke it That he would steale away so guilty-like, Seeing your comming. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe Free Justif.* 251 Guiltie-making sinne. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, On being found out* 130 This wrath of the guilty-conscienced Sachs.

Hence † **Gui·ltyship**, guiltiness.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* V. 18 Lykewyse then as by the offence of one, giltiship came on all men to condemnation.

† **Gui·ly**, *a. Obs.* In 5 gyly. [f. GUILE *sb.* + -Y 1.] Full of guile; deceitful, wily.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 36 Thou wenest wel but she is ful gyly,—Thou art deceyved whanne thou best gynnest to trust. 1515 BARCLAY *Eglogues* I. (1570) A ij b/2 Then let not, Cornix, playnly to say the troth, Let scabbed clawe, and gyly men be wroth. [1849 J. WILSON *Christopher under Canvass* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 630 Richard himself is not more wily—guily—smily—and oily.]

Guimbard (gi·mbaɹd). [ad. F. *guimbarde*, of unknown origin.] A jew's-harp.

[1825 DANNELEY *Encycl. Mus.*, *Guimbarde*, the Jews'-harp.] 1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* I, *Guimbard*, a musical instrument; the Jews' harp. And in recent Dicts.

Guimp, variant of GIMP *sb.*[1]

Guind, guine, obs. ff. of GEAN, wild cherry.

1803 J. LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* iv. 73 The guine.

† **Gui·ndall.** *Obs.* Also 7 gyndall. [a. OF. *guindal* (mod.F. *guindeau*), f. *guinder*, f. Teut. root *wind-*: see WIND *v.*] A windlass.

1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* li. 118 The Guindall or Windlas, is a conuenient inuention, to mount a peece of Ordnance. *Ibid.* liv. 123 Gyndall.

Guinea (gi·ni). Forms: 7 (gennie), gin-(n)ey, ginnie, -y, guinnea, -(e)y, gynny, 7–8 guiney, -ie, guynny, 7- guinea. [The geographical name appears first in Pg. as *Guiné* (hence Sp. *Guiné*, F. *Guinée*); its origin is unknown.]

I. 1. The European name of a portion of the West Coast of Africa, extending from Sierra Leone to Benin, used *attrib.* and *Comb.* in the following:

(In several instances the name is used loosely for West Africa or for some far-off or unknown country.)

Guinea aloe, amomum, cloth, drill, hairworm, pea, stuff; **Guinea bird**, (*a*) a Guinea-hen or Guinea-fowl (also *fig.*); (*b*) *jocularly*, a native African; **Guinea corn** (also with small *g*), DURRA or Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*; **Guinea cubebs**, *Piper Afzelii* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); **Guinea current** (see quot.); **Guinea deer**, the CHEVROTAIN; † **Guinea duck**, the Muscovy duck; **Guinea goose**, the Chinese goose or swan-goose, *Anser* or *Cygnopsis cygnoides*; **Guinea grains**, grains of Paradise (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **Guinea grass** (also with small *g*), a tall-growing fodder-grass of tropical Africa, *Panicum maximum*; **Guinea green**, same as acid-green, a bright greenish yellow (*Cent. Dict.*); **Guinea hog**, the river-pig of Guinea, *Potamochœrus pictus* (by Marcgraf 1648 called *Porcus guineensis*); **Guinea merchant**, one who trades with Guinea; hence, a slave-dealer; **Guinea (oil) palm**, *Elais guineensis* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); **Guinea peach**, a strong climbing shrub of western tropical Africa, *Sarcocephalus esculentus* (N.O. *Rubiaceæ*), yielding a fruit resembling

a peach (Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 1829); †**Guinea peacock, piece** (see quots.); **Guinea plum**, the plum-like fruit of a large West African tree, *Parinarium excelsum* (Loudon 1829); **Guinea pods**, the fruit of *Capsicum frutescens* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); **Guinea ship**, a ship trading to Guinea, a slave-ship; (*b*) a sailor's name for a floating medusa, *Physalia pelagica* (Cassell); **Guinea sorrel**, *Hibiscus sabdariffa* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1886); **Guinea trader** = *Guinea merchant*; **Guinea weed**, *Petiveria alliacea* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); †**Guinea wheat** (also with small *g*), an old name of Indian corn; †**Guinea wood** = RED-WOOD. Also GUINEA-COCK, -HEN, -MAN, etc.

1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 201 The *Guinea aloe, of which the negroes .. make very good ropes. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Large-seeded *Guinea amomum, the *Amomum macrospermum*. 1637 POCKLINGTON *Altar Chr.* 52 It is a world to see, what pert *Gynny Birds their Gossips are. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 60 The turkey, the African Guinea bird, and the quail, are found here. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 263 'Ki', retorted my Guinea bird. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, **Guinea cloths, Guinea stuffs*. Apparently these were piece-goods bought in India to be used in the West African trade. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. iii. 48 The Indians are Husband-men, and plant Maiz and *Guinea Corn. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 69 At that time they [*sc.* the fields] were covered with a large kind of millet, called *guiar-natt*, or Guinea corn. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 84 They cultivate for bread .. two varieties of that species of *Panicum* vulgarly called guinea corn. 1834 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 343 The guinea-corn grows near fifteen feet high. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 105 The *Guinea Current is a stream current, running to the Eastward, along that part of the African coast comprised chiefly between Cape Roxo and the Bight of Biafra; extending Southward to the 3rd and 2nd parallels of North latitude. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 579 The *Guinea-deer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 240 The Chevrotain, or Guinea deer. 1644, 1652 *Ginnie, Ginney Drill [see DRILL *sb.*²]. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 24 b, Of tame Birds, Cornwall hath Doues, Geese, ..*Ginney duckes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 299/2 The Guinny Duck .. is by some Authors called a Cairo-Duck; of others a Muscovy-Duck. 1879 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 778/2 The largest living Goose is that called the Chinese, *Guinea, or Swan-Goose, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 366 *Guinea Grass .. is frequently cultivated, to supply stabled and working cattle with food. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 9 *note*, The accidental introduction of the Guinea-grass into Jamaica in 1744. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xx. (1836) 330 The faces of them [*sc.* hills] being covered with guinea-grass pieces. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 262 Mixed with this vegetation in large quantities was Guinea-grass. 1857 tr. *Küchenmeister's Man. Hum. Parasites* (Syd. Soc.) I. 398 By the English [it is known as] the *Guinea hair-worm. 1788 *Guinea hog [see HOG *sb.*¹ 3]. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 214 You may as well argue with a *Guiney Merchant against the Selling of Slaves. 1567 G. FENNER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 148 Certain peason called *Guinie peason. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 33 The *Guinee Peacock, which others call the Imperial, or the Lady, is black, and almost of the bigness of a Turkey. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 483/2 **Guinea pepper*, the seeds of two species of Amomum, found on the west coast of Africa, within the tropics; the one, *A. grana Paradisi*, the other *A. grandiflorum*. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 29/1 The Moors are paid for their gum in pieces of calico dyed blue, called *guinea-pieces; they are seven or eight ells long, and half an ell wide. .. The Moors instantly ascertain whether a guinea-piece is fabricated in France or India, by the smell. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. III. 161 They were crowded together like slaves in a *Guinea ship. 1813 W. MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* I. 289 *Guinea stuffs, 44 yards each [per ton] 1200 [pieces]. 1756 *Guinea trader (see GUINEA-MAN 2). 1598 FLORIO, *Brena*, a kind of *ginnie or turkie wheate. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1611) 112 He beareth Azure, three eares of Ginny Wheate louped and bladed or. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 56/2 Ginny Wheat .. is also termed Indian, or Turky Wheat. 1722 *Act* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Red Wood or *Guinea Wood the Hundred Weight, ..one Pound ten Shillings.

†**2.** Short for GUINEA-FOWL, GUINEA-HEN. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 58, Ginnies; or Turkies. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* xiv. (1675) 357 She was called Penelope, from the gennies or turky hens, named Meleagrides and Penelope, for they fed her, being an infant. [1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The Cock and hen, patavine, Turcick, Persick, Scottish, Indian and Ginnie.]

II. The coin so called, or its value.

3. An English gold coin, not coined since 1813, first struck in 1663 with the nominal value of 20*s.*, but from 1717 until its disappearance circulating as legal tender at the rate of 21*s.* *Double guinea*: a coin equal in value to two guineas. *Spade guinea*: a guinea of the pattern coined 1787–1800, so called from the form of the escutcheon on the reverse.

In 1663 the Royal Mint was authorized to coin gold pieces of the value of 20*s.* 'in the name and for the use of the Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading with Africa'; these pieces were to bear for distinction the figure of a little elephant, and 44½ of them were to contain 1 lb. troy of 'our Crowne gold'. The 20*s.* pieces of the African company received the popular name of *guineas* almost as soon as they were issued, as being intended for use in the Guinea trade, and made of gold from Guinea; and the name was extended to later coins of the same intrinsic value. As silver was the sole standard till 1816, the value of the guinea was from the first subject to market fluctuations, according to the condition of the silver coin, which became so bad that the guinea rose as high as 30*s.* in 1695. In Dec. 1717 it was fixed at 21*s.*, after which it underwent no further alteration. The latest coinage of guineas took place in 1813; the *sovereign*, of the value of 20*s.*, was first issued in 1817.

1664 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Mar., Now it was that the fine new-milled coin, both of white money and guineas, was established. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct., My goldsmith .. tells me that ginnys, which I bought 2,000 of not long ago, and cost me but 18½*d.* change, will now cost me 22*d.*; and but very few to be had at any price. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 19 The great little Animal was on a sudden turn'd so yellow, and grown withall so unwieldy that he might have past currant for the Elephant upon a Guinny. 1686-7 in Wood *Life* (1848) 247 *note*, I giue to my dearest child y^e^ Lady Shuttleworth .. a gilt box w^th^ 30 gynnyes in it. 1700 A. HAIG in J. RUSSELL *Haigs* xi. (1881) 336 Zerubabell got from me .. a guinie, which is to be at 23 shillings starling and 6 penies. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4208/3 Lost, .. a .. Purse, with 3 Five-Guinea Pieces, 3 double Guineas. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 55 (1740) 259 The Duke gave him twenty Guineys to hire him to kill the King. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. i, Can you give me change for a guinea? 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiv. (ed. 3) 124 The great step, that of abolishing the guinea, has already been taken without any inconvenience.

b. Proverbial phr. (Cf. *guinea-gold*)

1727 GAY *Beggar's Opera* I. v. (1729) 7 A wife's like a guinea in gold.

4. A sum of money equal to the value of this coin. In present use, a name for the sum of 21*s.*

The guinea is the ordinary unit for a professional fee and for a subscription to a society or institution; the prices obtained for works of art, racehorses, and sometimes landed property, are also stated in guineas. Otherwise the word is now only occasionally used.

1688 in *Ellis Corr.* (1829) II. 186 The Royal African Company have lately a dividend of ten guineas per cent. 1699 G. HICKES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 283 Its prime cost will at least be a guiney. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* III. iii, A turkey .. which .. may be bought for a guinea, or thereabouts. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 49 To regard a guinea raised by cultivation as materially different in value to us from a guinea raised by any other trade. 1778 in *Boswell's Johnson* 3 Apr., I have been looking at this famous antique dog .. valued at a thousand guineas. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 147 A shawl .. for five guineas. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 362 Winners of Races 1863–82. Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, 2,000 Guineas, 1,000 Guineas. 1884 H. SMART *Post to Finish* vii, It's a guinea to a gooseberry on Sam. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 16 § 16 Such substitutes .. shall be paid at the rate of seven guineas per day.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guinea-stamp*; *guinea-fed* adj.; **guinea-boat** (see quot.); **guinea-corps** (see quot. 1810 s. v. GUINEA-TRADE); **guinea-dropper**, one who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas; **guinea-edge** (see quot.); **guinea-gold**, †(*a*) *collect.* guineas; (*b*) gold of which guineas were coined, gold of 22 carats; **guinea-table**, ? a gaming-table, where the stake is a guinea; **guinea-wedge**, ?

1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Guinea-boat*, a fast-rowing galley, of former times, expressly built for smuggling gold across the Channel, in use at Deal. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 209 'Tis astonishing that a young gentleman, bred five or six years in our own universities, shou'd, at his first coming to London, be drawn in by *guinea-droppers. 1712 GAY *Trivia* III. 249 Who now the Guinea-Dropper's Bait regards, Trick'd by the Sharper's Dice or Juggler's Cards? 1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Art Bookbinding* 176 **Guinea-edge*, a roll with a pattern similar to the edge of an old guinea. 1810 BENTHAM *Art of Packing* (1821) 175 *note*, Inconvenient to a *guinea-fed juryman to attend oftener than the Act requires! 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 599/4 On Wednesday the second of August, there went away from his Masters house .. a young man by name John Kirke .. with a considerable summ in *Guiny-Gold. 1795 BURNS *For a' That* 7 The rank is but the *guinea stamp; The man's the gowd for a' that. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* II. 57 She will go to the *guinea-table .. rather than not play'. 17.. MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 251 He has given me some very pretty *guinea wedges.

b. quasi-*adj.* Priced at or amounting to a guinea.

1742 ? PITT *Sp. Ho. Comm.* in *Anecd.*, etc. (1797) I. iv. 79 The most stupid serjeant at law that ever spoke for a guinea fee. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) I. 188 Twice a-week there are to be [in Ranelagh-gardens] ridottos, at guinea tickets, for which you are to have a supper and music. 1801 C. LAMB in C. Kegan Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 87 Leave him to take guinea-and-a-half lodgings with mama in Leghorn. 1897 *Daily News* 15 June 8/5 Most of the business has been in the guinea and two guinea seats.

†Guinea-cock. *Obs.* The male of the guinea-fowl; the guinea-fowl (earlier called *Turkey-cock*).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166, I would faine learne the right ordring of their outlandish Birds, called Ginny Cocks, and Turky Cockes. .. before the yeere of our Lorde 1530. they were not seen with us. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 108 We found in this place .. great plentie of partriges, Guiniecocks, and other wilde foules. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K v, The Ginny-Cocke was first brought out of Numidia, into Italy. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 332 We haue written alreadie of the Ginny or Turky cocks and hens, vpon whom Nature hath bestowed a folding crest.

Guinead, obs form of GWYNIAD.

Gui'nea-fowl. [Imported from Guinea in 16th c.; cf. F. *poule de la Guinée* (Belon 1555).] A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Numida*, esp. *N. Meleagris*, which is a common domestic fowl in Europe. It has slate-coloured plumage with white spots.

[1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 166 There are some which lately brought hither certain chequer'd Hens and Cocks out of New Guinea, spoted white and black like a Barber's Apron, whose Flesh is like to the Flesh of Turkies.] 1788 J. MATHEWS *Voy. Sierra-leone* 48 It is .. surprising that the Guinea fowls, which are real natives of the country .. should be neglected by them. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 249 The common guinea-fowl. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* lii, Some guinea-fowl were noisily preparing for roost.

Gui'nea-hen.

†**1.** The Turkey-hen or turkey. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lii. 214 With white and blacke spots, lyke to the feathers of the Turkie or Ginny hen. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 322 Ginny hennes, otherwise called Turkey cockes, and in Spanish Paños. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 296 The Ginnie or Turkey hens in a part of Africke called Numidia, be in great request. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Horace's Country Life* 53 The Ginny-hen Could not goe downe my belly then More sweet than Olives. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 176 Turkeys, or Ginney-hens, or Cocks, are a melancholy Fowl. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 21 Fowls for Game they have several, the best of which is the Guinney Hen.

2. The Guinea-fowl, or the female of the same.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K iv, The Græcians call these foules Meleagridae :. For (they say) Meleagers Sisters were transformed into Ginny-hens. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 23 Guinea-Hens; which the Natives of these Islands call *Gallena Pintada*, or the Painted Hen. 1781 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 76 The Guinea hens have long been imported into Britain. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 126 He praised his hens, his geese, his guinea-hens.

†**b.** *slang.* A courtezan, prostitute. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 317 Ere I would say, I would drowne my selfe for the loue of a Gynney Hen, I would change my Humanity with a Baboone. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Alb. Wallenstein* III. iii, Yonder's the cock oth' game, About to tred yon ginny hen, they'r billing. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 90. 2/2 You in an Honourable Amour, .. cannot bear a little Cackling from a Guinea Hen!

3. *Comb.*, as **guinea-hen flower**, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris*; **guinea-hen weed**, a West Indian herb, the *Petiveria alliacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herball* I. lxxix. 122 The checkered Daffodill or Ginny hen flower, hath .. flowers .. checkered most strangely. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* vii. 44, I leaue to excuse their owne will to call it in English eyther Fritillaria, as it is called of most, or the checkerd Daffodill, or the Ginnee Hen flower, or, as I doe, the checkerd Lilly. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 207 *Petiveria* .. is thought .. to be coveted by Guinea-hens, and hence its vulgar name of Guinea-hen weed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 556/1 Guinea-hen flower, *fritillaria meleagris*.

Guinea-man (gi'nimæn).

1. A vessel trading to the coast of Guinea; hence, a slave-ship. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 37 On board a small Guineaman. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 46 A ship belonging to Liverpool, with 350 slaves on board, was lately carried into Barbadoes by another Guineaman, after a smart engagement. 1800 CAPT. CUNNINGHAM in *Naval Chron.* IV. 417 The *Dick* Guineaman, of Liverpool. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* I. (1836) 16 The Pars of the various African rivers where the contraband Guineamen were in the habit of lurking. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free Lance* II. iv. 167 With the hope of netting one of the numerous contraband Guineamen crossing the Atlantic for the Spanish Main.

†**2.** A Guinea merchant. *Obs. rare.*

1756 SPENCE *Anecd.* (1858) 281 Mr. Pope was with Sir Godfrey Kneller one day, when his nephew, a Guinea trader, came in. 'Nephew, (said Sir Godfrey,) you have the honour of seeing the two greatest men in the world'. 'I don't know how great you may be, (said the Guinea-man), but I don't like your looks: I have often bought a man, much better than both of you together, all muscles and bones, for ten guineas'.

3. A native of Guinea.

1830 CAPT. H. CROW *Mem.* 168 Convinced me that there were more untruths said of Guineamen than any other class of people. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Charac.* (1852) 92 Dissimilar in aspect and aspirations as a Guineaman and a Hindoo. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 14 His skin was swarthy, not black like a Moor or Guinea-man, but of a color not unlike that of tarnished copper coin.

4. (With small *g.*) *nonce-uses.* One who earns guinea fees (as a juryman); also, a subscriber of a guinea per annum to a society.

1810 [see GUINEA TRADER]. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 232 This impertinently intruding guinea-man at Sion-College.

Guinea pepper. **a.** An early name for Cayenne pepper. **b.** (See quot. 1839.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxvi. 293 Guinie pepper hath the taste of pepper, but not the power or vertue. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 40 Hee flung Ginny-Pepper in the Hangmans eyes as he came to put the noose ouer his necke. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 922 It hath beene a Practice to burne a Pepper, they call Ginny-Pepper; Which hath such a strong Spirit, that it prouoketh a Continuall Sneezing, in those that are in the Roome. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 320 And choak with Fumes of Guiny-Pepper. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 305 *Guinea Pepper* .. grows on Shrubs in red Shells or Husks. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 202 Capsicum or Guinea Pepper, is also of this lurid order. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 313 The Guinea Pepper .. introduced into England, from India, so early as 1548. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 48/2 *Guinea pepper*, the seeds of two species of Amomum, found on the west coast of Africa, within the tropics; the one *Amomum grana Paradisi*, the other, *Amomum grandiflorum*. They are powerfully aromatic, stimulant, and cordial.

Guinea-pig (gi'nipig). [Perh. the animal was thought to resemble the young of the Guinea Hog (*Potamochærus*); or the name *Guinea* may have been applied loosely, as in some other instances, as a designation for an unknown distant country. Confusion with *Guiana* seems unlikely.]

1. A rodent mammal (*Cavia Cobaya*) of the genus *Cavia*, originating in S. America, but now widely distributed in a half-domesticated state.

The term is applied dialectally to the wood-louse, and in Cornwall to the small white cowrie.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 16 You may see them [Cheese Mites] .. like so many Ginny-Pigs, munching and chewing the cud. 1673 C. BROWN *Trav. Germany*, etc. (1677) 109 Some odde dishes at their Tables; as Guiny-pigs, divers sorts of Snails, and Tortoises. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 106. ¶ 4 These were driven off at last by a Lap-dog, who was succeeded by a Guiney pig. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 72 The mouse being .. the most timid of all quadrupedes, except the guinea-pig. 1806 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 378 The same chemist found that the urine of the guinea-pig deposited carbonat of lime. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xvii, There isn't a mouse in all Epsom can be muter, or a guinea-pig dumber.

2. *Naut.* **a.** A midshipman in the East Indian service. **b.** An inefficient seaman.

1747 *Adv. Kidnapped Orphan* 69 He sent his nephew, at the age of fourteen, on a voyage as a Guinea-pig. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv, A brave fellow as ever crackt bisket;—none of your guinea pigs. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvi, The midshipmen, or guinea pigs, as they are called. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk., Guinea-pigs*, the younger midshipmen of an Indiaman.

3. In various jocular or contemptuous applications with allusions to the coin. **a.** One who receives the fee of a guinea; e. g. a medical man, a director of a public company (see quot. 1895), a clergyman doing duty for another, etc. **b.** (See quot.)

a. 1821 COMBE *Wife* IV. (1869) 347 'Oh! oh!' cried Pat, 'how my hand itches, Thou guinea pig [a 'vet.'], in boots and breeches, To trounce thee well'. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xxxvii, That ailment ['heart-ache'] which defies those guinea-pigs, 'the faculty'. 1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 May 279/2 Whenever the court sits .. the guinea-pigs [jurymen] sit along with it. 1871 *Temple Bar* XXXI. 320 'Guinea pigs,' the pleasant name for those gentlemen of more rank than means .. who have a guinea and a copious lunch when they attend board meetings. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 18 The Vicar has managed by himself, with occasional help from guinea-pigs. 1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Terms Stock Exch.* s.v., A man who lives by getting himself placed upon the Boards of a number of companies, whose business he can have neither the time nor the qualifications to assist in directing, is a 'guinea pig'.

attrib. 1887 *Standard* 12 May, We .. have here the 'guinea pig' Director in all his pristine simplicity.

b. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 2) 328 Those who persevered in the fashion [of wearing hair-powder] paid one guinea a year for the privilege, hence the jesters nicknamed them *guinea-pigs*.

Hence **Guinea-pigging** *vbl. sb.*, the practice of acting as director of a company for the sake of the guinea fees; also of acting as clerical substitute (or, rarely, engaging the services of one).

1887 *Ch. Times* 14 Jan. 26/4 The Rector .. preferred guinea-pigging once a Sunday to being present at his post twice a day. 1890 J. HATTON *By order Czar* (1891) 125 A unanimity of belief in joint-stock enterprises that makes guinea-pigging a positive virtue. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay tree* I. 7 By 'guinea-pigging', floating Companies, and other means.

Guinea trade. [In sense 1 from GUINEA 1, in 2 from GUINEA II.]

†**1.** The trade with Guinea.

1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* Prol. 9 They shall have all .. The Straits, the Guinea trade, the herrings too, Nay to preserve them, they shall pickle you.

2. *jocularly.* The taking of guinea fees.

1808 in *Bentham's Art Packing* (1821) 190 Deeply concerned and interested in the Guinea Trade 1810 BENTHAM *Art Packing* (1821) 33 The corps being termed the Guinea corps; the members of it collectively Guineamen; and it taken separately, this or that one is familiarly spoken of as being concerned and interested in the Guinea trade.

Guinea worm. A parasitic nematoid worm (*Filaria medinensis*) frequent in many parts of Guinea, whence the name; it is long and thread-like, of a white colour, inhabiting the human skin, esp. of the lower extremities, where its presence causes painful suppuration. Also, the disease occasioned by its presence.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 89 Guinea Worms are very frequent in some Places of the West Indies. 1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa & Syria* xxi. 326 The disease called the Guinea Worm is known .. by the same name [*Ferttt*]. 1833 BAIRD in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 24 The Guinea-worm, which is a species of Filaria. 1872 W. AITKIN *Sci. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 138 The Guinea worm is essentially a tropical parasite.

attrib. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxiii. 517 Lately .. a French naval surgeon, has introduced a system of managing guinea-worm cases which bids fair to shorten treatment.

†**Guinet.** *Obs.* [? ad. F. *guinot.*] A small bird, ? a chaffinch.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plover*, When some Guinets get into your Nets, which are Birds a little bigger than Larks.

Guingam, obs. form of GINGHAM.

‖**Guinguette**[1] (gæŋgɛt). [Fr., of unknown origin.] A suburban cabaret; a place of entertainment of a rather low class, for drinking and dancing.

1779 KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II. 68 Any of the guingettes about Paris. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 64 Oh! England, if you would only have guinguettes where '*on danse tous les jours*', instead of drinking porter and gin. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 77/1 The small village of Laeken .. contains a number of guinguettes, or taverns with public gardens. 1885 D. HANNAY in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 448/2 Tearing up an old garden with its fountains to put a guinguette in place thereof.

Hence **Guingettize** *v. intr.*, to dance as at a guinguette (*nonce-wd.*).

1840 DISRAELI in *Corr. w. Sister* 15 Aug., There was a temporary room for the ball, which was in itself a blunder, as anybody can guingettise and princes give balls because they have palaces.

‖**Guinguette**[2] (gæŋgɛt). [Fr.] A two-wheeled vehicle without a hood; a gig.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. xiii, The king drove thither in Marshal Villar's own guinguette.

Guin(n)iad, obs. form of GWYNIAD.

Guipp, variant of GUP *int. Obs.*

‖**Guipure** (gipür). [Fr., *f. guiper* to cover with silk, etc., ad. Teut. *wīp-*, represented by G. *weifen* to turn, Goth. *weipan* to crown.]

1. A kind of lace (see quot. 1869).

1843 MRS. ROMER *Rhone*, etc. II. 14 These exquisite mouldings produce the effect of costly guipure laid over coloured satin. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* iii. (ed. 2) 34 The term guipure is now so extensively applied it is difficult to give a limit to its meaning. We can only define it as lace where the flowers are either joined by 'brides', or large coarse stitches, or lace that has no ground at all. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 769/2 The latter being covered with a piece of old Venetian guipure.

attrib. 1844 LADY G. FULLERTON *Ellen Middleton* (1854) II. xiv. 149 A berthe of the richest Guipure old lace. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 288 An embroidery of lace imitating guipure royal. 1891 *Times* 5 Oct. 4/2 Some laces in the guipure style are also selling. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 7/5 Puffings of yellow chiffon, with a pair of guipure wings.

2. A kind of gimp.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1890 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 The bodice was pink silk, with trimming of black guipure; the sleeves being also pink with guipure let in. 1893 *Times* 8 July 12/2 Finished with white guipure and ribands.

Guird, Guirlande, obs. ff. GIRD, GARLAND.

Guis, obs. Sc. form of GOOSE.

Guisan, obs. form of GUISIAN.

†**Gui·sard,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 7 **guyzard.** [a. F. *guisard*, f. (*duc de*) *Guise.*] A partisan of the Guise faction in France in the 16th c. (In the first quot. app. used with allusion to the name of *Guy* Fawkes.)

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 54 Factious guyzards, that lay trains of sedition to blow vp the common-wealth. 1681 DRYDEN *Medal* Ep. Whigs, The Holy League of the French Guisards. 1683 — *Vind. Dk. Guise* 32 The three Estates were at that time compos'd generally of Guisards, factious, hot-headed, rebellious, interressed men.

Guisard (gəi·zārd), *sb.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 7 **guyz-, gyzard,** 7–9 **gysart,** 8 **guisart, gysard,** 9 **guizard, -art,** 8– **guisard.** [f. GUISE *v.* + -ARD.] One who goes about in a fantastic guise or dress; a masquerader, a mummer. See also GUISER.

1626 *Presbyt. Rec. Lanark* in *Annals Lesmahagow* (1864) 149 Wm Weir pyper to the gysarts of Lesmohego. 1696 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 307 Thou would terrify the Souterkines, More than a gyzard in black sheep skines. 1755 R. FORBES *Ajax' Sp., Jrnl. fr. Lond.* 28 The third was an auld wizen'd, haave coloured carlen, a sad gysard indeed, an' as baul' as ony ettercap. 1770 DALRYMPLE in *Bannatyne Poems* Notes 286 The exhibitions of gysarts are still known in Scotland, being the same with the Christmas mommery of the English. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 29 (Jam.) Whan gloamin gray comes frae the east, Through a' the gysarts venture; In sarks an' paper helmets drest. 1854 KEDDIE *Phemie Millar* III. 191 It is not Christmas to be looking out for guisards. 1869 MRS. GORDON *Life Sir D. Brewster* xii. 182 Apparitions of tall bearded guisards into quiet families. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Guizard, Guizart, Guizer*, a masquerader, a mummer.

Hence **Gui·sard** *v. intr.*, to act as a guisard, to masquerade. (Only in vbl. sb.)

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, They hae taen Yule before it comes and gaun a-guisarding.

Guisard, obs. form of GIZZARD.

Guisarme, variant of GISARME.

Guise (gəiz), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **gise,** 3–7 **guyse,** 4–8 **gyse,** 5–6 **gys,** 6 **geyse, gyze,** *Sc.* **gyis(s, gyss,** 6–7 **guize,** 4– **guise.** [a. OF. and F. *guise*, = Pr., It. *guisa*, of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *wīsa* (G. *weise*), OE. *wīse* WISE *sb.*]

†**1.** Manner, method, way; fashion, style. Rarely *pl. Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 6988 Tho thou myghtest, in mony gyse, Y-seo solas and game arise. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1572 Þat may be knawen bi sere gyse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 186 Many newe gises of pride and worldly vanyte. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4292 She knew ech wrenche and every gyse Of love. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 68 To wede ek cornys drie, is no good gise. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 143 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 175 Louys awe ys the best gyse, My sone, to make thy wyfe aferde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 156 The thre first bukis he [Caxton] hes ourhippit quyte, Salfand ane litle twiching Polidorus, .. And that full sympillie on his awin gyse. 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 35 In some countreys .. they do fan theyr corne, the whiche is a verye good gise. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. G iij, Jacob must be aduanced in any wyse: But I shall one day handle him of the new guise. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 6 On stately pillours fram'd after the Doricke guize. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 258 Follow not the guises of this sinful world. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 A military roughnes, resembling most of the Lacedæmonian guise. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 28 Thinking, that whatsoever is written .. must be beyond the guise of common speech. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proeme, No poet .. hath hit on the right simple Eclogue after the true ancient guise of Theocritus. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 24 The Introduction or Epitome of the Country I treat of is .. in no guise what I first intended. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 80 He began in artful guise to sound the Marquis. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* xliii, And thus unto the Calender In merry guise he spoke.

b. With mixture of sense **5.**

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 163 Sneering nobles, in more polish'd guise, Whisper'd the tale. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 266 To learn in how varied a guise, shell and shot .. do their work.

†**2.** Appointed, usual, or characteristic manner; custom, habit, practice; the 'ways' (of a country). *Obs.* Very common in the 16th and first half of the 17th c.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 246 Thai weren wedded bi commun dome, Anon in the gise of Rome. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1932 'Sir' she saide, 'drinke to me, As the Gyse is of my londe.' *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2974 As the Costom was, after ther gise, They beryed hym in honorabill wise. 1494 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 112 As for the voyde after meate the guise hath been thus. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 71 Eftir thair payane ryte and gise. 1528 SIR F. BRYAN *Let to Hen VIII* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 138 He knew the gyze of England as well as few men did. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 18 As is the gise of the gentil lioun. 1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 26 As is the guise of rash and fickle headed men. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 557 This hath been alwayes the guise of the wicked, to use the smoothest speech when they intend most mischiefe. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxviii. 11 All such rites as wes the guyse, They made that grit god sacrifyce. 1650 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xiv. 168 The Apostles and Martyrs highly complemented according to the ancient guize of the Pagan Ceremonies. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 65 It never was our guise To slight the poor, or aught humane despise.

†**3.** Manner of carrying oneself; behaviour, carriage, conduct, course of life. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3329 Shal grace come neuere yn þat lande þere men haue swyche gyse yn hande. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 52 Wanne he [the prest] y-ordred hys, Hym falth an holy gyse. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 158 Suche byth the vyse manys gyse and his maneris. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 118 Thou hast begownne a synfulle gyse. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 1251 It were no gentle gyse This treatyse to despyse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Q ij, Thou art a foole to looke after that I should name thee for a wife, when thou usest not wives guise. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* xxxvii. 8 Their wicked steps avoyd and flie, and follow not their guise. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxxi. (1640) 119 See here the guise of a carnall earthly-minded man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 576 By thir guise Just men they seemd. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 260 This goukit gys wes begun be our baillie to schow his love to the good caus. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 229 That morning found rough Tushilaw In all the father's guise appear.

4. Style or fashion of attire or personal adornment; condition with regard to dress; attire, costume, garb. Now only *arch.* in phrases such as *in the guise of* . . ., in *lowly* (*festive*, etc.), *guise.* † *New guise* (advb. phr.): in the new fashion.

c 1275 LAY. 19641 Six cnihtes .. in pore men guyse. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3215 þey .. leue crystyn mennys acyse And haunte alle þe newe gyse. 13.. *Coer de L.* 593 All in palmeres gyse the Holy land for to devyse. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 5272 He mett in his viage A pore palmer, goth in sympill gise. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 Faire doughtres, y praie you that yе be not the first to take new shappes and gises of array. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxiii. 420 Theire heer longe waxen, in gise of maydenes and tressed at theire bakkes. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 74 With clothes vpon her hed .. Wrythen in wonder wyse, After the Sarasyns gyse. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 359 Ane Tailzeour quhilk hes fosterit bene in france, That can mak garmentis on the gayest gyse. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* II. (1593) H, Vp fro the waist like a man, new guise to be casde in a dublet. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 15 When men or women weare strange fashions and guises. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 8 To .. sit down against Mansoul, in their now ragged and beggarly guise. 1726 GAY *Butterfly & Snail* 32 In base, in sordid guise array'd. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. i 231 Thou know me? in this guise Thou canst not know me. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Narteschda* 17 The joyous prince will fall to us, Therefore all appear in festive guise.

¶ **b.** *concr.* Apparel, clothes. *rare.*

1796–7 COLERIDGE *Raven* 24 Soon came a woodman in leathern guise. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 350 She watched his men do on their riding guise.

5. External appearance, aspect, semblance.

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 He comþ ine gyse of angle and sseweþ þet guod uor to draze to kueade. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 133 Anone his olde guise chaunge He woll. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxi. 377 Ye shull se me .. in so many gises that I will not be knowe of no man. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxv. 111 Thou trauesyd yᵉ grete waues in gyse of a merueious beest. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 283 Both [diseases] were thought to appear in many various Guises. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 87 He .. In form a man, in dignity a God, Came, not expected in that humble guise. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 138 Calling forth the hidden spirit of combustion in some new or less familiar guise. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 25 In the parlor sits Some figure of noble guise. 1870 M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxiii. 271 Old carvings represent a fox in the guise of a priest preaching to a flock of geese. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* I. iii. 69 Mr. Murray grew more particular as to the guise of the books which he issued.

b. *fig.* and in immaterial sense.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 23 The Gospel cometh under trial in a guise no-wise plausible or advantageous to human conceit. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng.-Man* Misc. (1711) 121 Some, who under the Guise of Religion, Sacrificed so many Thousand Lives to their own Ambition. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 109 He will put on the guise of benevolence. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* xvii. (1865) 211, I clothed my desires under the guise of wishing to travel. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 20 Blessings in the guise of disasters. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 91 He was able to interfere in English affairs in the guise of a deliverer. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. ii. 28

A large armament was almost ready to sail .. under the guise of a .. merely mercantile enterprise. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI. iii. 364 An evil thought in the guise of a pious one took possession of Philip.

c. In bad sense: Assumed appearance, pretence.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* xxi. 13 A bold Woman came to me without any guise or colour, and told me plainly how it was with him. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 373 Plausibleness and Guises are inseparable from Courts. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 97 In the enigma .. there is given, under a guise, some special mark which [etc.]. 1895 *Presbyterian* (Sydney) 14 Sept. 5/1 (*Suppl.*), A miserably weak and cowardly guise to hide their real intentions.

†**6.** *Sc.* A disguise, a mask. Also, a dance or performance in disguises or masks; a masquerade, a show. Also in phrase *To turn the guise*: to change the parts in a play. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 10 He bad gallandis ga graith a gyiss. *Ibid.* 26 Heilie harlottis on hawtane wyiss Come in with mony sindrie gyiss. 1580 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 81 The gentilmen of the countrey about haid a gyse and farce to play before the King. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 50 Blaide, blecke thee, to bring in a gyse. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crvcifixe* 449 Dumbe Doctors .. did devise, Guyses to gaze on, showes men's soules to feed. 1712-26 GIDEON *Guthrie* (1900) 11 Finding the gyse turned, the Lords of the Congregation prevailing, and the laws upon their syd. 1787 A. SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 109 It's in your power, my Bess, to turn the guise. 1801 BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 27 (E. D. D.), I'll shortly gar you turn the guize.

7. *Comb.*, as **guise-dancer** *dial.* = GUISER.

1846 'J. TRENOODLE' *Spec. Dial.* 53 (E. D. D.), And tould us how a giz-dance was to door. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 339 When the mummers, guise-dancers, and darkey-parties were dressing up.

Guise (gəiz), *v.* Also 4-5 **gyse**, 6 **guize**, **gys**. [f. GUISE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To attire, attire fantastically; dress, equip, 'get up'. Also in immaterial sense. *arch.*

a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 92 Þan þou gysed the gerne, and gafe þe to goo Tyll Ephesyne. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 660 When they harde of these tythandys, They gysed them fulle gay. 1618 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* II. 417 His curled heid with Phrygian mytre guised. 1796 T. TOWNSHEND *Poems* 20 Guised just like her true love swain. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Wallace* xix. 12 In that deceitful seeming guised. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 220 Bands of children guised as Holy Innocents. 1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 5/2 The pawns .. will be guised as choristers.

†**b.** To prepare, get up (an eatable). *Obs.*

1604 PARSON *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 143 The same Coleworts sodden againe, but guised after another fashion.

†**c.** To shape, assimilate *to* (such or such a guise). *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 192 To guise our selves (like counterfeiting Ape) To th' guise of Men that are but Men in shape.

2. To disguise. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 70 Len me thy cloke, to gys me for ane quhyle. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, A man of notoriously dirty appearance asked his wife, 'Hoo mun a gize mesel?' 'Wesh thee fyess', was the prompt reply.

3. *intr.* To go about in disguise, or in masquerade dress. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*

1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Guise*, to masquerade. 1884 *Gd. Words* Nov. 747/1 The youths of Lerwick, attired in fantastic dresses, go 'guising' about the towns. 1891 *N. & Q.* XI. 82 [The phrase] is not an appropriate one in the mouth of the Duke when he is guising as a monk.

Hence **Guised** *ppl. a.*

1662 GREENHALGH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 10 Hooded, guized, veiled Jews, and my own plain bare self amongst them. *a* 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (Ogilvie), Then like a guised band, that for a while Has mimick'd forth a sad and gloomy tale.

Guisely, variant of GUISILY *Obs.*

Guiser (gəi·zəɹ). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 5 **gyser**, 5, 8 **gysar**, 6 **gysour**, 9 **guisar**, **-or**, **guizer**, **guyser**, **guiser**. [f. GUISE *v.* + **-ER**¹.] One who guises (see GUISE *v.* 3); a masquerader, a mummer. (Cf. GUISARD, GEEZER.)

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 93 Item, in Lannerik, to dansaris and gysaris, xxxvis. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 14 For gysours, deuysours, the Guysianis ar gude. *a* 1586 SIR R. MAITLAND in Pinkerton *M. Poems* (1786) 298, I saw no gysars all this yeir, Bot — kirkmen cled lyk men of weir. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 309 Those who thus go a-masking on New Year's eve .. are called .. guizers. 1880 T. HARDY *Return Native* 124 The guisers themselves .. could not afford to offend those by whose assistance they so largely profited.

Guiserne, obs. form of GIZZERN.

Guisian (gī·ziăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **guisan**, **guysian**. [f. F. (*duc de*) *Guise* + **-IAN**.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the duke of Guise, or his family or faction.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E v b, This prince can not but .. be great with the Guysian duke. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 35 The Guisian Popish faction, being the strongest party. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 144 The skilfulness of Guisian diplomacy.

B. *sb.* = GUISARD¹.

1562 CECIL *Let.* 16 July in M. A. S. Hume *Gt. Ld. Burghley* (1898) 129 Continue your wryting to putt the Quene's Majesty in remembrance of her peril if the Guisans prosper. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 111 To give the watch-word like a Guisian of Paris to a mutiny or massacre. 1897 D. H. FLEMING *Mary Q. Scots* viii. 88 A marriage .. which the Guisians take for concluded.

†**Gui·sily**, *adv. Obs.* In 4 **gisely**, 5 **gisily**. [f. GUISE *sb.* + -(I)LY.] Handsomely; ingeniously, skilfully.

13.. *Orfeo* (Zielke) 297 Knistes and levedis com daunceing In queynt atire gisely, Queynt pas and softly. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 409 A Spaynald taught me wonder gisily To graffe, and baad me theron not deuyne.

Guising (gəi·zĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUISE *v.* + **-ING**¹.] The action of the vb. GUISE. †**a.** Assumption of a certain guise or character *(obs.)*. **b.** *dial.* Masquerading, mummering. Also *attrib.*

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 42 The Sone of God become nocht the persoun of a man in substance, bot, be a certane apperand gysing and conuersation, fingeit the samin. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 26 The man who personated the devil .. was going 'a guising'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. ix, Your Christmas Guisings .. were a considerable something.

attrib. 1852 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 43 In a guizing excursion he sung some verses.

Guispin, variant of GISPIN *Obs.*

Guiss, obs. Sc. form of GOOSE.

Guissell, misspelling for *juissell*, obs. f. JUSSEL.

Guisserne, obs. form of GIZZERN.

†**Guissette**, bad form for CUISSET.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* (1550) 12 Some had .. the guissettes .. droped & gutted with red.

Guitar (gitā·ɹ), *sb.* Forms: 7 **ghittar**, **gitarr(e**, **gittar(r**, **gotire**, **guittarre**, 7-8 **guitarre**, 7-9 **guittar**, 8 **guitare**, 7- **guitar**. Also in Spanish, and quasi-Spanish or Italian form, 7, 9 **guitarra**, 7 **guittara**, 9 **ghitarra** [a. Sp. *guitarra*, and its mod.F. adaptation *guitare* (Pr. *guitara*, It. *chitarra*), a. Gr. *κιθάρα*. The word had been adopted in classical L. as *cithara*, whence It. *cetera*, *cetra*, Pr. *cidra*, OHG. *cithara*, mod.G. *zither*, mod.F. *cithare*, Eng. *cither*. See also CITOLE, GITTERN.] A musical instrument of the lute class, with six strings, which are twanged with the right hand, and a handle or finger-board provided with frets for stopping the notes with the left hand.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 51 Give me my *Guittara*, and room for our Chiefe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* viii. 23 Tuning his Guitarra and singing to us some verses. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. i. (1713) 180 Sometimes with a careless stroke I brush the Gittar. 1683 *Loud Gaz.* No. 1862/8 A little Gittar, wrought with Ivory and Ebony on the back. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 99 So delicate, like a Guitarre, that it won't bear the fingers. 1765 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, Mr. Thornhill .. then took up the guitar himself. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVI. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby, tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guittar. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxviii. 117 Their ghitarras might be disposed of. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Sir Rupert the Fearless*, Full sweetly she sang to a sparkling guitar With silver cords. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* ix. 350 The guitarra .. is still to be found among the Arabs in Tunis. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 57 It is difficult to determine when the cithara had so far departed from the form of a lyre as to become a guitar.

fig. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 276 Oh! no, madam, he's the general guitar o' the town, inlay'd with every thing women fancy. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 101. 3/2 Where is this Hatchet-fac'd Gittar?

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *guitar-box*, *-man*, *-master*, *-player*, *-playing*; **guitar-plant**, a Tasmanian shrub, *Lomatia tinctoria* (Morris *Austral-Eng.*).

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* II. 17 Her Guitar Master is with her. *Clar.* Psha, she's taken up with her impertinent Guitar Man. 1834 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 289/2 They seem but whistlers and guitar-players compared to a full-cheeked trumpeter. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 296 Here are the coolies returning! I can make out my guitar-box on the head of one man. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* iv. 166 A guitar-playing gallant of Madrid.

Guitar (gitā·ɹ), *v.* [f. GUITAR *sb.*] **a.** *intr.* To play the guitar. Hence **Guita·rring** *vbl. sb.* **b.** *trans.* To serenade with a guitar.

a. *c* 1827 BYRON *To T. Moore*, Guitarring and strumming, Oh Thomas Moore! 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 138 Soft flutists, and sweet serenaders Guitarring o'er the level green. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xiii, Go and see what all this guitarring and serenading is about.

b. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* viii, Guitaring silly girls as Thelwal did.

Guitarist (gitā·rist). Also 8 **guittarist**. [f. GUITAR *sb.* + **-IST**. Cf. Sp. *guitarrista*.] One who plays the guitar.

1770 *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 244/2 The guittarist happens to have a good voice. 1846 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 61 Call upon Camillo Sivori, the celebrated violinist, and his companion De' Ferranti, 'guitarist to his majesty the *Roi des Belges*'. 1882 *Athenæum* 10 June 738/2 The .. woman .. dancing with the wildest passion to the fierce music of the castanet players and the guitarist.

Guitermanite (gitə·rmănəit). *Min.* [Named by Hillebrand, 1885, after *Guiterman*, its discoverer: see **-ITE**.] Sulph-arsenide of lead of a bluish-grey colour, and metallic lustre.

1885 *Geol. Surv. U.S.* Bulletin XX. 105 The mineral appears to be new to science, and a name, Guitermanite, is proposed.

Guit-guit (gwit gwit). [Echoic.

Given by Hernandez (1615 *Rer. Med. Nov. Hisp. Thes.*) as the native American name of a bird which he describes as being no larger than a wren, green, and so courageous as to attack the raven. His description is repeated (after Nieremberg in 1635) by Ray (*Willughby's Ornith.* App. 1678) whence the Eng. currency of the name. The identification of the bird meant by Hernandez is uncertain.]

(See quot.)

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 401 *Guit-guit*, a name, presumably in imitation of the cry of a bird, used almost indefinitely for any species of the Neotropical genera *Cæreba*, *Dacnis* and their allies.

Guive, obs. form of GYVE.

Guizard, **-art**, variants of GUISARD.

Guize, obs. form of GUISE.

Guizen, variant of GIZZEN *v.*

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Guizen'd*, *adj.* Spoken of tubs or barrels that leak through drought.

Guked, **gukit**, VARS. GUCKED *ppl. a. Obs.*

Gukgo, **guk-guk**, obs. Sc. forms of CUCKOO.

Gukkit, variant of GUCKED *ppl. a. Obs.*

Gukkow, obs. Sc. form of CUCKOO.

‖**Gul** (gul). [Pers. گل.] The Persian word for 'rose'; made familiar by Byron's use of the expression 'gardens of gul'.

1813 BYRON *Bride Abydos* I. 8 Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed with perfume, Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom. *a* 1845 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Birth* VI, While Margaret .. In a garden of Gul reposes—Poor Peggy hawks nosegays from street to street, Till .. She hates the smell of roses! 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* XLVI. (1876) II. 459 Hear this you new-gilded Miss Kilmanseggs with your gardens of Gul.

Gul, obs. form of GULL.

‖**Gula** (giū·lă). [L. *gula* throat (hence, appetite).]

†**1.** a. The external throat. b. The gullet, or that which answers to it in the lower animals. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 148 In þe fore partie of þe necke þere is gula, þe which þat strecchiþ from þe chyn down to þe forke of þe brest. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. b 8 Neere to the mouth is a venter, like the craw of birds, after which is the gula, to which the intestine is joyned, which is single.

2. *Ent.* 'The chitinous plate which supports the submentum in many Insecta' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 367 *Gula* (the gula), the lower part of the neck. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 403 The part called gula which in many insects is a large plate confluent with the epicranium above and supporting the submentum anteriorly.

Gula: see GOLA.

Gulaund. [Icel. *gulönd*, f. *gul-r* yellow + *önd* (formerly written *aund*) duck.] The Icelandic name of the Goosander; cited by Pennant, *Arctic Zool.* (1784) II. 572; and thence copied into Eng. Dicts.

Gular (giū·lăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. GULA (in sense 2 f. L. *gula*) + **-AR**.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or situated upon the gula.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 349 A gular pouch in the greater number. 18.. RIDGWAY in Coues *Birds N. W.* (1874) 287 Allowing the red of the gular patch to touch, for quite a distance, the white stripe beneath the eye. 1882 CATH. HOPLEY *Snakes* 67 The egg comes in contact with certain 'gular teeth', which then break the shell without any loss of the contents to the feeder. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Natur. La Plata* 249 A large number of species have a bright or nearly bright gular spot.

2. *nonce-use.* Concerned with the appetite; devoted to good eating.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 104 The second .. was .. the founder of a gular academy, distinguishing himself by his treatise *de opsoniis et condimentis*.

3. *ellipt.* as *sb.* A gular plate beneath the throat of a serpent or a fish.

1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 350 Posterior to the mental, and lying between the infralabials, are the submentals and gulars.

Gulardous: see under GOLIARD.

†**Gulch**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. GULCH *v.*¹] A glutton or drunkard.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, You'll see vs then, you will, Gulch, you will? 1607 BREWER *Lingua* V. xvi, You muddy gulche, darst looke me in the face? 1611 COTGR., *Engorgeur*, a rauener, glutton, gulch, ingorger.

Gulch (gvlʃ), *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **gulsh**. [f. GULCH *v.*²] A heavy fall. Used adverbially in *to come down gulch*.

1671 ECHARD *Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 39 Then he has me most cruelly upon the Hip, and brings me over with a most deadly Gulsh. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gulsh*, .. a heavy fall. 1839 *J. Noakes & Mary Styles* 12 (E. D. S. No. 76), I dorn't think I cud clime it now, .. I shudn't warsley loike to troy, For gulch cum down I shud.

Gulch (gvlʃ), *sb.*³ *U. S.* [? Connected with GULCH *v.*¹]

1. A narrow and deep ravine, with steep sides, marking the course of a torrent; esp. one containing a deposit of gold.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* IX. (1862) 87 The word gulch .. denotes a mountain ravine .. steep, abrupt, and inaccessible. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. XC. 224 A crowd of men who .. will scatter again as soon as .. the gold in the gulch is exhausted.

b. *transf.* 'A long, narrow, deep depression of the sea bottom' (*Cent. Dict.*).

2. *attrib.*, as *gulch-diggings*, *-gold*, *-mine*, *-mining*, *-washing*.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 338 During last season a number of Mexicans extracted from the gulch-diggings a small amount of gold. *Ibid.* 275 Bingham Cañon

annually produces a little gulch-gold. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, The gulch and placer mines .. were giving a fair yield. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 263 The obstacles to gulch-mining presented by the immense volumes of water that fill the channels in the spring. *Ibid.* 186 The gold comes from the gulch-washings in Indian district, near the Eagle Mine.

Gulch, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 *dial.* **gulge,** gulsh. [Echoic; cf. Ger. dial. *gulken,* Norw. *gulka,* Sw. dial. *gölka.* Derbyshire and Devonshire have a form *gulk.*]

1. *trans.* To swallow or devour greedily. Also with *down, in, up.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 240 Heo drinkeð þene drunch .. ne iueleð heo it neuer, auh gulcheð in ȝiuerliche. 1611 FLORIO, *Ingorgare,* to engurgle, to gargarize, to gulch. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. iv. 23 They should be all of them gulched up. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., Gulch,* to gulp, swallow greedily.

b. *Comb.,* †**gulcheup,** one who drains the cup greedily, a tosspot.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 216 ȝif þe gulchecuppe weallinde bres to drincken, & ȝeot in his wide þrote þet he aswelte wiðinnen.

†**2.** *To gulch out:* to vomit. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Þe uorme..gulcheð al ut somed þet þe attri heorte sent up to þe tunge. *Ibid.* 206 Gulche hit ut ine schrifte, utterliche, ase heo hit dude, þeo þet iveleð hire schuldi.

Gulch (gʌlʃ), *v.*[2] *dial.* [app. echoic.] *intr.* To fall or plunge heavily. b. *trans.* To fall heavily upon.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 207 Ne'er an axe was heard to sound, Or a tree's fall gulsh'd the ground. *Ibid.* II. 190 The splashings..Of fly-bit cattle gulshing in the brook.

Gulch (gʌlʃ, *v.*[3] [f. GULCH *sb.*[3]]

1. *trans.* To drag (wood) down a gulch.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 28 Cutting and gulching 50 cords of wood, at $2.50 per cord.

2. *intr.* To dig (for gold) in a gulch.

1879 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* (1899) 157 A hundred prospectors gulching for gold and silver.

Gulch, variant of CULCH.

1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 The oyster dredgers are glad to give sixpence or sevenpence a bushel for them as 'gulch', to lay down to catch the 'spat'.

†**Gu·lchin.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [dim. of GULCH *sb.*[1]] A little glutton.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* I, A Gulchin, q. d. a Gulekin (i. e.) parvus Gulo. 1677 MIEGE *Dict. Angl.-Fr.,* Gulchin, *un petit glouton.* [Hence in later Dicts.]

†**Gul·chingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *gulching,* pr. pple. of GULCH *v.*[1] + -LY [2].] Greedily, voraciously.

1598 FLORIO, *Borreuolmente,* stuffingly, fully, gulchingly.

Gu·lchy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. GULCH *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].] Coarsely fat; corpulent.

1598 FLORIO, *Croio,* foule, fat, greasie, gulchie. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Gulschy,* gross, thick; applied to the form of the body. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss., Gulsky,* corpulent and gross.

Guld, variant of GOLD [2], marigold.

‖**Gulden** (gu·ldĕn). Forms: 6- **gulden,** (6 **guylden, gylden,** 7 **guilding**); *Sc.* 6 **gudlyne, -lyng, guidlin**(g, 6-7 **gudlene.** [Ger., Du. *gulden* (also G. *gülden*), strictly an adj. = of gold, golden, cogn. w. OE. *gylden* GILDEN *a.*]

†**a.** A gold coin, *spec.* one of various obsolete gold coins of Germany and the Netherlands (*obs.*).

b. The name was subsequently transferred to a silver coin, the value of which differed in various countries and at various periods; it survives, with the value of about 1*s.* 8*d.*, in Holland (see GUILDER) and Austria-Hungary.

In recent use the plural is commonly *gulden* as in Ger.

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), He gave hyme in kepyng tua vnicornis & ane Philipis gudlene. *Ibid.* XVII. (Jam.) The soum of fyw gudlyngis. 1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 40 He spendeth many a gulden To hange morther and bren The masses aduersaries. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. 5 He .. toke with him ten hundreth weighte of sylver, and sixe thousande guldens [1611 pieces of gold]. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4170 Gold Smythis fair-weill !..To mix, set ȝe nocht by twa preinis, Fyne Ducat gold with hard Gudlingis. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 330/1 These two men did gather .. within y space of ij. moneths .. xx. M. guyldens. 1587 JAS. VI *Let. to Winzet* in *W.'s Wks.* (1890) II. App. p. xxv, The sowme of sevin scoir fyve guidlins. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 285 Most reckonings of Germany are made by common siluer guldens..these Guldens are neere the value of three shillings foure pence English...The Gold Rhenish Guldens of Germany are almost of the same standard with the Crowne Gold of England. 1645 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814 VI. 163/2 Granted for payment of the Gudlines, Silver-work, and others publick debts. *a* 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* IV. i. Wks. 1873 II. 51 Here at this Inne abide, and wait my coming. Be careful of my guildings. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 311 The duke of Modena .. proposed to some persons in Germany a loan of two hundred thousand guldens on a mortgage of the territory of Mirandola. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 97 The general grant of 100,000 gulden. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 1/1 The Reichsrath was obliged to vote a supply of thirteen millions of guldens. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 8 Reuchlin .. was nominated .. with a hundred gold gulden as salary.

attrib. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 66 He was delighted to sell it for 12 gulden notes to a German Jew dealer.

†**Guldenhead.** *Obs.* [? a. ON. **gullenhöfðe,* lit. 'goldenhead'.] The puffin, *Fratercula arctica.*

1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* 244 *Anas Artica* [i. e. the Puffin] .. *Wallis .. Meridionalibus circa* Tenby *oppidum* Guldenhead, Bottle-nose and Helegug.

Guldren, obs. form of GUILDER.

Guldsoch, obs. Sc. f. GULLSOUGHT, jaundice.

†**Gule,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* **guill.** [ad. L. *gula.*]

1. The gullet.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* III. xix. 323 There are..gules so gluttonous..that they can swallow down goodly Cathedrals. 1750 W. DODD *Poems* (1767) 32 Her thirsty gule.

b. *Arch.* The 'neck' of a column.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gorge, Gule,* or *Neck,* .. the narrowest part of the Dorick and Tuscan Capitals, lying between the Astragal..and the Annulets.

2. Gluttony.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 1 This vice, which so out of reule Hath set us all, is cleped gule. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 228 He wes the first with glutony and guill That euir begouth to mak sic feist in ȝule.

Gule (gi͡ūl), *sb.*[2] [a. OF. *gule, goule,* med.L. *gula Augusti.*

The ulterior etymology is unknown. The Welsh form is *gwyl Awst* (*gwyl* festival, believed to be a. L. *vigilia* VIGIL), but as the med.L. and OF. terms were in continental use, this must be a mere popular etymology. The conjecture that *gula* is a corruption of 'Dies Sancti Petri ad vincula' is very unlikely, nor is it clear how it can be identified with the Lat. *gula* 'throat'.]

The Gule of August: Lammas Day, Aug. 1.

[*c* 1300 P. DE LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) I. 450 Le duk Robert les sayse, et of sa compaynye lour de goul [*v.r.* gule] de Aust à Portesmue applye.] 1543 tr. *Act* 47 *Edw. III,* c. 1 If any cloth be put to sale after the gule of August. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 180 From the feast of Easter, vntil the gule of August, (that is, the first of August). 1783 VALLANCEY *Collect. de Rebus Hibern.* III. 468 Of the Gule of August; or, Lammas day. 1899 NORA HOPPER in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 10/1 Every bird on forest bough Sings for Gule of August now.

†**Gule,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *gule* GULES.] *trans.* To stain or dye gules or red.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VIII. viii. 171 Achilles durst not looke on Hector when He guld his Siluer armes in Greekish bloud. 1632 — *2nd Pt. Iron Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 357 Till Hecub's reuerent lockes Be gul'd in slaughter.

Gule, variant of GOLD [2], marigold.

Gule, Sc. var. GOLEE *Obs.*; obs. Sc. f. GUILE.

Gule ffatt, obs. forms of GYLE, GYLE-FAT.

Gulekin: see GULCHIN (quot. 1671).

Guleravage, variant of GILRAVAGE.

Gules (gi͡ūlz), *sb.* and *a.* Orig. and chiefly *Her.* Forms: 4 **goulez, gowlez, gwlis,** 4-5 **goules, gowles, -is,** 4-6 **gowlys,** 5 **gols, goulis, -ys,** 5-6 **gull(e)s,** 6 **gewles, gowlles, gullis,** 7 **geulles, gueles, gueules,** 6- **gules.** Also 6 **geule,** 7 **gule.** [ad. OF. *goules, gueules* (F. *gueules*) = med.L. *gulæ* pl., ermine dyed red.

The ulterior etymology is disputed: the word coincides in form with the pl. of the Fr. and med.Lat. word for 'throat'. If the heraldic sense be the original, the allusion may be to the colour of the open mouth of a heraldic beast. It seems more likely, however, that the heraldic use is transferred from the sense 'red ermine', in which case the word may represent some oriental name; but the suggestion of derivation from Pers. *gul,* rose (Hatz.-Darm.), is very improbable.]

A. *sb.* Red, as one of the heraldic colours; in engraving represented by vertical lines. Hence *poet.* and *rhetorically,* the colour red in general.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 619 Then þay schewed hym þe schelde, þat was of schyr goulez. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 922 Berand þe scheld of siluir schene of gwlis. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4819 Quare all þe gronde was of gols [L. *cujus terra erat valde rubicunda*]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 19 Þan glorius gulles þat gayer [is] þan golde. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 669 Gowlis glitterand full gay, glemand in grene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 203 With goldin gullis glitterand as the gleid. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1341/2 Banners of gewles beaten with the armes of Antwerpe. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxiv, In his white Cornet, Verdon doth display A fret of Gueles. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 26 Or parboyl'd Lobsters, where there joyntly rules The fading Sables, and the coming Gules. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 293 The showery arch, With listed colours gay, ore, azure, gules. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXV, The wintry moon .. threw warm gules on Madeline's fair breast. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 10 Painted shapes of gules and azure.

B. quasi-*adj.* and *adj.* Red in colour. (In most instances properly an attributive use of the sb.; usually placed after the word which it qualifies.)

1503-4 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 7 The armys off Carminow, Garter seth, yt sholde be gevyne wt a labell of iij poynttis gulis. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXXII. 99 His shylde, wherin was purtruyed .iii. crosses gowlles. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 5 b, In colour neither red nor Sanguine, but is the verie vermilion it selfe, for that is right Geule. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 59 Follow thy Drumme, With mans blood paint the ground Gules, Gules. 1650 B. *Discoliminium* 46 My Complexion, a Sable Sanguine, with a few Gule drops about my Nose. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Unfort. Lover* 64 Wks. 1726 I. 59 In a Field Sable a Lover Gules. 1790 BURNS *Ep. to R. Graham* xiv, The Magna Charta flag .. All deadly gules its bearing. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 144 Their arms are seven bulls in a field gules. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XV. 186 In the Calais Roll these mullets are blazoned gules. 1871 J. HAY *Pike County Ballads* (1880) 152 With silken mantles blushing angry gules.

Gu·lesought. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 5 **gowyl sowght,** 6 **guelsought, gulesought;** *Sc.* 6 **gulset, guldsoch,** 6-7 **gulsoch,** 7 **gulsogh,** 8-9 **gulsach,** 9 **gulschoch.** [f. *gule,* GULL *a.*, yellow + SOUGHT (OE. *suht,* ON. **soht, sótt*) sickness; = ON. *gulusótt,* Sw., Da. *gulsot*: cf. G. *gelbsucht,* Du. *geelzucht.* (The OE. name was *geolu ádl.*)] Jaundice.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 709/5 *Hec glaucoma,* the gowyl sowght. 15.. *Rowllis Cursing* 54 in Laing *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 212 The panefull gravell and the gutt, The gulsoch that they nevir be but. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 67 Sourakkis, that vas gude for the blac gulset. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A v b, The broth..heleth the Jawndes or gulesouyht. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 73 The brothe of Osyris dronken is good agaynst yᵉ iaundes or guel sought. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Auriga,* the guldsoch; *morbus Regius.* 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* (Jam.), *Icterus,* the gulsogh. 1755 FORBES *Ajax' Sp.*, etc. 34, I wis never very brouden'd upo swine's flesh, sin my mither gae me a forlethie o't, 'at maist hae gi'en me the gulsach. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Gulschoch Gulsach.*

Gulet, obs. form of GULLET.

Gulf (gʌlf), *sb.* Forms: 4, 8 **golf,** 5-6 **goulf**(e, (6 **gowlfe**), 5-7 **gulfe,** (6 **gulfre**), 6-7 **gulphe,** 7-9 **gulph,** 7- **gulf.** [ad. OF. and F. *golfe* (sense 1; in senses 2, 3, and 4 the Fr. word is *gouffre*), ad. Pr., It., Sp., Pg. *golfo,* ad. late Gr. κόλφος, from class. Gr. κόλπος, lit. 'bosom', hence 'bay, gulf' (= L. *sinus*), and 'hollow of the waves, depth of the sea'. Cf. MDu. *golf, golve,* Du. *golf, gulp,* MHG., G. *golf.*]

I. 1. *Geog.* A portion of the sea partially enclosed by a more or less extensive sweep of the coast; often taking its name from the adjoining land.

The distinction between *gulf* and *bay* is not always clearly marked, but in general a *bay* is wider in proportion to its amount of recession than a *gulf*; the latter term is applied to long land-locked portions of sea opening through a strait, which are never called *bays.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 54 The See Adryatyk, that is clept the Goulf of Venyse. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 b, Argos hadde brought his ship in this goulf or arme of the See. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 254 The coast making a gulfe where is the riuer of Ganges. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 He commaunded that certayn shippes should searche the goulfes on euerye syde. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 128 The gulph of Vegues or of Mares, is variable, being beaten with divers windes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 833 Down the great River to the op'ning Gulf. 1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 43, I say nothing of the marine productions of this golf. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XVII. II. 7 They leave on the left a deep gulf, at the bottom of which Nicomedia was seated, the imperial residence of Diocletian. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liv. VII. 53 The gulph he had seen appeared to him ..important as a naval station. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 171 The gulf which runs so deep into the western side of the island.

II. A deep hollow, chasm, abyss.

2. A profound depth (in a river, the ocean); the deep. *poet.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 607 Gotez of golf þat neuer charde. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVIII. v, The gulphes of waters then were through their chanells seen. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 155 The heavenly lamps doe fall into the gulfe. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 229 From the bottom of his gulphs profound, Scamander spoke. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 268 We pass a gulph in which the willows dip their pendent boughs. 1836 *Johnsoniana* I. 44 O'er the ice as o'er pleasure you lightly should glide; Both have gulphs which their flattering surfaces hide. 1846 LANDOR *Hellenics* Wks. II. 486 Some isle Hath surely risen from the gulphs profound. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 60 Gulfs of sweetness without bound. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* V. 496 Slippery cliffs arise Close to deep gulfs.

b. *transf.* with reference to the air.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I. 92 Nothing check'd their flight, but gulphs of air. 1727 PITT *Job* XXV. 20 Down thro' the Gulphs of undulating Air. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Falcon of Ser Federigo* 42 The headlong plunge through eddying gulfs of air.

†**c.** *To shoot the gulf:* a phrase used in various figurative applications. (If De Foe's statement be well founded, the phrase must originally have belonged to sense 2.)

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 40 Your last you sent me was from Genoa, where you write that .. 'Husbands get their wives with child a hundred miles off'... In Venice .. also such things are done by proxy, while the husband is abroad upon the Gallies, ther be others that shoot his *gulf* at home. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 16 Such a mighty and valuable thing also was the passing this strait (the Straits of Magellan) that Sir Francis Drake's going through it gave birth to that famous old wives' saying viz., that Sir Francis Drake shot the gulf;..as if there had been but one gulf in the world. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* V. i. 1757 II. 281 For me, it matters not; but oh! the prince—When he had shot the gulph of his despair.

3. An absorbing eddy; a whirlpool. In later use chiefly *fig.*, that which devours or swallows up anything. (Blending with 4 b.)

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Gurges,* a swallowe or depe pyll in a water, or a goulfe. 1567 TURBERV. *Epit.*, etc. 26 b, Hast thou not read in Bookes of fell Charybdis Goulfe? 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* II. iv. 10 England his approaches makes as fierce, As Waters to the sucking of a Gulfe. 1612 BP. HALL *Serm.* 64 The Scribes and Pharisees..devoured but widows houses..; but these gulfs of men, whole Churches. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlii. 241 He throws his Interest into a Gulph, that trusts it in such hands as have been formerly the Shipwrack of others. 1633 MARMION *Fitie Companion* II. iv. Dram. Wks. (1875) 137 Here is the gulph that swallows all my land: And to this desperate whirlpit am I reeling. 1659 R. BROUGH *Pres. Schism* 529 To devour all persons and things..in one gulph. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 ¶ 6 And whirl round the gulph before they sink. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) III. cclxvii. 105 Don't go and imagine that £1,200,000 was all sunk in the gulph of Madame Pompadour. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 283 Large cities..are the gulphs..in which the population of the country is lost. 1834 *West Ind.*

Sketch Bk. I. 248 Whose mind had been wrecked in the gulf of dim oblivion.

b. Often applied to a voracious appetite.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 51 Whether thou wilt remaine with the serpent and in the ende to be swallowed up into the gowlfe of his bodie. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 185 A wicked Wolfe, That with many a Lambe had glutted his gulfe. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 23 Maw and Gulfe Of the rauin'd salt Sea sharke. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1077 In a dearth, or rather want of provision, they [Pismires] fight desperately for food, .. and the lesser of them will rebell against the greater, (as being the greater gulphs of the Common-wealth.) 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 343 Your gaping gulf, and your gullet wide.

4. A yawning chasm or abyss; an opening in the earth produced by an earthquake or volcanic action; a vast ravine or gorge. *A fiery gulf, gulf of fire*: an abyss full of flame.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) Cc, We go suerlie ouer the bridge, and yet we will goe an other waie: and though the same way be sure, yet we will aduenture into the gulfe. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xxxi, A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbishe growes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 31 They .. brought the heavy corse .. To yawning gulfe of deepe Avernus hole. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. i. 3 Epicurus .. holdeth, that on the other part of the earth, there is nothing but a chaos and infinite gulph. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 91 Thou hadst rather Follow thine Enemie in a fierie Gulfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 53 The Gulf Of Tartarus, which .. opens wide His fiery Chaos. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xv. (1715) 331 A Gulf being open at Rome, Curtius leap'd into it to appease the angry Gods. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 106 A yawning gulph, and fiends on every side, Serene they view. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 90 [Volcanoes] A gulph two miles over, and so deep that no bottom can be seen. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 457 In the gulphs of her Cornubian mines. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* I. 108 Gulphs of fire opening beneath his feet. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 334 A gulph opened between the little town of Tripergola..and the baths in its suburbs.

b. *fig.* (Often coincident with fig. use of 3.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 135 To haue so many gaping for preferment, as no goulfe hath stoore enough to suffise. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 140 The Globe of Earth and Sea..was not able to fill this Gvlph [a man's ambition or greed]. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 65 The gulph of despair. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 20 To recover sinful Men from the gulf of death. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 146 P 8 Pushing his predecessors into the gulph of obscurity. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 21, I will follow thee to the gulph of perdition. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 463 They frolic it along .. Down to the gulph, from which is no return. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 157 Buried ages rise again from the gulf of time. 1858 FARRAR *Silence & V.* i. (1875) 16 The whole universe becomes a gulf of silence. 1894 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 471/3 A sum insufficient to fill up the gulf of his debts.

c. (After Luke xvi. 26.) A wide interval, an impassable gap, serving as a means of eternal separation.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 26 Betwene you and vs there is a great gulfe [χάσμα] set. 1774 FLETCHER *Ess. Truth* Wks. 1795 IV. 106 An immense gulph is fixed between them, and the Christian faith. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xii. (1866) 197 The Advent of Christ is the gulf which separates ancient from modern history. 1881 BP. A. P. FORBES *Explan. 39 Art.* i. (ed. 4) 12 Between such a God and an Infinite Intelligence there is a gulph fixed.

5. *University slang.* a. *Cambridge.* The position of those candidates for mathematical honours who fail to obtain a place in the list, but are allowed the ordinary degree. b. *Oxford.* The list of those who fail to obtain honours, yet are allowed to take a 'pass'.

1827 *Seven Yrs. at Cambridge* II. 60 The determination I had now formed of cutting honours, by quietly sitting down in the Gulph. 1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs. in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 205 Some ten or fifteen men just on the line are put into the 'gulf', as it is popularly called (the Examiners' phrase is 'Degrees allowed').

†**6.** [f. GULF *v.*] a. An act of swallowing. *lit.* and *fig.* b. What is gulfed or swallowed; a draught. (Cf. GULP *sb.*[1])

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 Their mouths are very wide, at one gulph able to swallow horse or man. 1667 DRYDEN *Temp.* III. iii, Element! meer Element! as I live. It was a cold Gulph, such as this, which kill'd my famous Predecessor. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 28 Apr., It.. requires a strong gulph of faith to make it go down.

7. *Mining.* A large deposit of ore in a lode.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 322 *Gulph of Ore.* Where a Lode throws up very great quantities of Ore and proves lasting and good in depth they say, 'They have a Gulph of Ore'. 1849 in *Weale's Dict. Terms.*

III. **8.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gulf-fishery, -tide*; *gulf-encrimsoning, -indented* adjs.; *gulf-ward* adv.; also †gulf-breasted *a.*, having a breast or mind as deep as a gulf; **gulf-dream**, a dream of drowning in, or falling into, a gulf; †**gulf-eating** *a.*, full of eddies; **gulf-separation**, a separation as if by a gulf; **Gulf State**, one of the States on the Gulf of Mexico; †**gulf-stomached** *a.*, (of a river) having deep eddies. Also GULF-STREAM, GULF-WEED.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 *Gulfe-brested is he, silent, and profound. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 175 The transient *gulph-dream of a startling sleep. *c* 16[21] CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 2 The goodly swelling channel of the flood, *Gulf-eating Xanthus [Ξάνθου δινήεντος]. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 45 The *gulf-encrimsoning shells. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fish. Canada* 20 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) They .. have almost a monopoly of the *gulf fishery trade. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 313 Sultry Mobile's *gulph-indented shore. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *Thomas of Aquin* II. 855 This *gulf separation..and this intimate connection in the creative act. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvii. 389 The *Gulf States will monopolize all the offices. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 311 Afraid lest that *gulf-stomach'd Flood [ποταμὸς βαθυδίνης] would satiate his desire On great Achilles. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 440/1 A..sluggish stream, flowing up or down, according to the governing *gulf-tide. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 114 He who, where Hidekkel *gulfwards darts, Ruled with an absolute crown.

Gulf (gʌlf), *v.* Also 6-9 **gulph**, (6 **golph**). [f. GULF *sb.*]

†**1.** *intr.* To rush along like a gulf or whirlpool; to eddy, swirl. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 80 It standeth as it were betwixt to pointing Hillettes betwene the wich the Severn Se gulfith. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1569) D ij, Doe ye not see how many bottomlesse whirlepooles of mischiefe ye be golpht withal? 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 542 Deep Charybdis gulphing in and out. 1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 91 A rapid and peremptory River, that gulphs forth of the Bowels of Loemon, replenished with Trout.

2. *trans.* To swallow like a gulf, or as in a gulf; to engulf. Also with *down, in, up. lit.* and *fig.*

1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scot.* I. 306 Some little birds were flying after a cuckoo and gulphing up his faeces as it dropped from him. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I. ii. 6 It hath no power upon the past, and for The future, till the past be gulf'd in darkness. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 351 Some friendly monster..Has div'd to its foundations, gulph'd it down. 1822 SHELLEY *To Jane, Recoll.* v, Each [pool] seemed as 'twere a little sky Gulphed in a world below. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii, Why, let the earth rive, gulf in These cursed Normans. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1895) 221 A yawning valley, gulfed in blackness.

3. In various nonce-uses: a. To plunge (oneself) *into* as into a gulf; to precipitate oneself, rush headlong. b. To form gulfs or indentations in. c. To separate *from* by a gulf or chasm.

1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 8 Like men in a Shipwrack ..that leap into the Sea for fear of Drowning, we gulf'd our selves into more Arbitrary Government, Tyranny and Popery. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 551 And hoarse resounding, gulphing wide the shore, Dread Laurence labors with tremendous roar. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 121 The week gulfing me from meeting her again.

4. *University slang.* a. *trans.* To place the name of (an undergraduate) in the 'gulf' (see GULF *sb.* 5). b. *intr. To gulf it*: to get or be contented with a place in the 'gulf'.

1827 *Seven Yrs. at Cambridge* II. 61, I therefore 'Gulphed it'. 1831 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 184 Cameron is gulfed, together with other three Trinity scholars. 1857 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* III. xi, I am not going to let them gulph me a second time. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. (1881) 61 His name did not grace the list. In short .. Macaulay was gulfed. 1895 L. J. TROTTER *Life Marq. Dalhousie* I. 10 Instead of 'gulfing' him with the herd of mere passmen, they marked their sense of his merits by granting him an honorary fourth class.

¶ **5.** Used for GULP *v.* (Cf. GULF *sb.* 6.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 114, I saw a Porter .. drink..without ever so much as once gulphing. *Ibid.*, He had been among the Malabars, where if he should have gulphed or have drunk any otherwise, he might have had his throat cut.

Hence **Gulfed** (gʌlft) *ppl. a.* (see sense 4 a).

1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs. in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 205 A gulfed Scholar of Trinity did not lose his Scholarship.

Gulfing (gʌ'lfiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GULF *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of plunging or sinking in a gulf.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 659, I beheld the wreck; The final gulphing; the poor struggling souls.

Gulfing (gʌ'lfiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GULF *v.* + -ING[2].] That gulfs, in senses of the vb.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xxiv, Like the shrill sea-bird's wailing scream, Heard o'er the whirlpool's gulfing stream. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 Boughs..That overhang some gulphing brook. 1842 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos.* Ser. II. 182 Neither congealing of the grave, nor gulphing waters of the firmament .. shall avail.

Gulf Stream, Gulf-stream. *Geog.* A great oceanic current of warm water, that issues from the Gulf of Mexico and runs parallel to the American coast as far as Newfoundland, and thence in the direction of Europe. The name is sometimes given to a similar current in the Pacific, along the shore of Japan.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 371 He..proceeded..afterwards, along the gulph-stream of Mexico. 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 21 These signs denoted our arrival in the great current called by navigators the 'Gulf Stream'. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 72 The warmth of the Gulf Stream is felt a thousand miles from its source. 1833 TENNYSON *Early Sonn.* iii, The warm gulf-stream of Florida Floats far away into the Northern seas The lavish growths of southern Mexico. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 124 Sutherland is..warm enough, thanks to the gulf-stream, to suit the roller and the Bohemian waxwing. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 103 The water of the Gulf Stream is a deep indigo blue in colour.

fig. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 16 Few are able, after entering the gulf-stream of dissipation, to check their headlong career. 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two Cent. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 8 Truly there is a tide in the affairs of men, but there is no gulf-stream setting forever in one direction.

b. *attrib.* **Gulf-Stream weed** = next.

1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 426/1 Among them is the Gulf Stream weed, so often talked of by travellers.

Gulf-weed. A species of sea-weed (*Sargassum bacciferum* or the sub-order *Fucaceæ*) found in the Gulf Stream, the Sargasso Sea, and elsewhere; characterized by having a number of berry-like air-vessels. The name is sometimes given to another species (*S. vulgare*).

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 40 We met with abundance of Sea-weeds called Gulf-weed coming out of the Bay of Mexico. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 86. 1/2 Weed (called by the Mariners Gulf Weed). 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 520/1 Floating Sargasso or gulf-weed of the Equator.

Gulfy (gʌ'lfi), *a. poet.* Forms: 6 **gulffy**, 6-9 **gulfie**, **-ye**, 7 **gulphie**, 8-9 **gulphy**, 9 **gulfy**. [f. GULF *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1. Full of eddies or whirlpools. Also, whirlpool-like.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* IV. v. 141 There thousands vncleane Harpyes might you vew, .. And gulffy Scillaes an huge barcking crew. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 538 Well built ships ..To passe the gulffy purple Sea. 1628 MILTON *Vac. Exerc.* 92 Rivers, arise; whether thou be the Son, Of utmost Tweed, or Oose, or gulphie Dun. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 1071 Where gulphy Xanthus foams along the fields. 1792 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 49 The cliffs of Orkney's gulphy coast. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 69 He sate and eyed The gulfy eddyings of the woolly smoke.

2. †a. *fig.* Deep as an abyss; abysmal (*obs.*). b. Full of hollows or depths.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 154 The gulfye bottome of despaire. 1737 BROOKE *Tasso* II. 641 One step alone 'twixt triumph and defeat, The gulphy ruin and the towery height. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 447 Into his gulphy channel rush'd The refluent flood. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 371 The waves .. scoop that gulphy bed. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 309 A narrow, miry, and gulphy lane. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag., Parable* 106 The well-pleased stars Threw quivering smiles across the gulfy skies. *fig.* 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xi. 161 The cracks, crannies, and gulfy faults of our belief.

Gulion, variant of GOLION *Obs.*

†**Gulist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *gula* gullet, appetite, gluttony + -IST.] One who pampers his appetite; a glutton.

1632 J. FEATLY *Hon. Chast.* 12 The gluttonous satiety of our swelling gulists argues their necessity of offending by forgetfulnes.

Gulix (giū'liks). Also 8 **guilix**. [f. Du. *Gulik*, the town of Juliers.] A kind of fine linen. Also *attrib.*

1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 17 Gulix..being the most proper of any for fine Shirts or Sheets. *Ibid.* 18 A sort of Holland we call small thred..scarcely to be known from Gulix. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Holland*, Guilix Holland is very white and fine, and is chiefly used for shirts. 1880 *Plain Hints* 89 That for shirting, commonly called gulix Holland, one yard wide.

Gull (gʌl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5-6 **gulle**, 7 **gul**, 5-**gull**; *Sc.* 5 **goule**, 6-7 **goul**, 7 **gow**. [Perh. a. Welsh *gwylan*, Cornish *guilan* = Breton *goelann* (whence F. *goéland*), OIr. *foilenn* (mod.Ir. *faoilcann*):—OCeltic **voilenno-*; cf. Breton *goelaff* to weep.] Any long-winged, web-footed bird of the family *Laridæ* and sub-family *Larinæ*, which contains several genera, *Larus* being the largest. In popular use the name is of much wider application, including the Terns and Skuas.

The Gulls are mostly marine birds and are distributed all over the world; their characteristic colour is white with a mantle varying from pearl-grey to dark-slate colour or black, the bill being usually bright-coloured; their cry is harsh or shrill.

The **Common Gull** is *Larus canus*, called otherwise *sea-mew, sea-gull*, and *green-billed gull*. Other species are similarly distinguished by defining words indicating colour, appearance, habitat, etc., as *grey, hooded, hovering, long-billed, Pacific, red-legged, white-headed, white-winged*, etc.; also **Black** or **Black-toed G.**, the SKUA; **Greater Black-backed G.**, *Larus marinus*, called locally also *carrion, goose*, or WAGEL *gull*, † by Willughby *great black and white gull*; **Lesser Black-backed G.**, *L. fuscus*; **Black-headed G.**, *L. ridibundus*, called also *brown-headed, laughing, red-legged*, or PEEWIT *gull*; **Cloven-footed G.**, the common Black Tern; **Glaucous G.**, *Larus glaucus*, the BURGOMASTER; **Herring G.**, *L. argentatus*, called also *silvery gull*; **Ivory G.**, a small arctic gull of pure white colour with black legs, *L. eburneus, Pagophila eburnea*, or *Gavia alba*; **Little G.**, *Larus minutus*; **Ring-billed G.**, one of the commonest gulls of the U. S., *L. delawarensis*; **Rosy, Roseate** or **Ross's G.**, *Rhodostethia rosea*, called also *wedge-tailed gull*. **Sabine's G.**, *Xema sabinii*, a fork-tailed gull common chiefly in arctic America and Siberia. Also *ice-gull*, s.v. ICE *sb.* 8 and KITTIWAKE *gull*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 62 Le.ij. cours..Pyions. Ve[n]ysoun Rostyd. Gullys. Curlew. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 179 The Se Mawis war monkis, the blak and the quhyte, The Goule was a Gryntar. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* G 627 A *Gull*, a common name to sundrie birds of the sea, as a Cormorant &c., *Mergus*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 287 As touching the Guls or Sea-cobs, they build in rockes. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 194 *Gulones Albi & Cinerei.* White Gulls, Grey Gulls, and Black Gulls (commonly termed by the Name of Plungers and Water-crows). 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 14 (Jam.) *Gavia*, a gow. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Water Fowl* 93 The Herring-gull or greatest ash-coloured Mew: *Larus cinereus maximus*. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 344 The great black and white Gull: *Larus ingens marinus Clusii. Ibid.* 354 Aldrovands cloven-footed Gull, with longer Wings. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 424 Common Gull. This is the most numerous of the genus. It breeds on the ledges of the cliffs that impend over the sea. 1839 SELBY in *Proc.*

Berw. Nat. Club I. No. 7. 189 *Larus minutus* (little gull) near Embleton. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 335/1 *Xema ridibundus*,..This bird is the..Laughing Gull, Pewit or Black-cap, Sea Crow and Mire Crow of the Modern British. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 36 The kittiwake, the smallest of the gulls that can be properly called indigenous to our shores. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exped.* App. 679 Saw several eider-ducks and ivory and burgomeister gulls. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 79 Ross's Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*), or the wedge-tailed gull, as it is also called, on account of the form of its tail. *Ibid.* 81 The dazzling white ivory-gull (*Gavia alba*) .. the fork-tailed gulls, constituting the genus *Xema*.

b. *allusively.*

1550 Crowley *Way to Wealth* A 3 b, Men that would haue all in their owne handes..Cormerauntes, gredye gulles; yea, men that would eate vp menne, women, and chyldren, are the causes of Sedition! 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 137 As, our Gull, A bird much found among the Worshipfull.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gull-kind, -land, rookery*; *gull-like* adj.; **gull-billed tern**, *Sterna anglica*; **gull-maw** (†Sc. *goul mau*), the Greater Black-backed Gull; **gull-teaser**, a bird that torments gulls, as a tern or jaeger.

1813 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* Suppl. y a–b, The new species which, from the shape of the bill, is denominated the *Gull-billed Tern .. as it has originated in England we have added the more scientific name of *Sterna Anglica*. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3235 A fine adult male specimen of the gull-billed tern. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 9. 155 The *Gull-kind, being much upon the wing as Swallows, commonly of an ash colour;..having red bill and legs, with a forked train. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* III. vii. VI. 77 It is to such shores as these that the whole tribe of the gull-kind resort. 1899 *Academy* 8 Apr. 408/2 Throwing bread to the sea-gulls, she says, 'In *gull-land they don't like bread, but it's a point of honour to catch it'. 1895 P. H. Emerson *Birds*, etc. *Norf. Broadland* l. 146 The danger signal is either a peculiar *gull-like noise, 'Këo, këo', or a 'Quah, quah'. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The suannis murnit, be cause the gray *goul mau pronosticat ane storme. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 208 Greater Black-backed Gull .. Also called .. Gull maw—*i.e.* mew (East Lothian). 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 78 The fascinating view of a *gull rookery with its ceaseless uproar. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 508 Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo*..*Gull-teazer.

Gull (gʌl), *sb.*2 Now *dial.* Also 4 goll, 6–7 gulle, 7 gul. [Prob. a subst. use of Gull *a.* yellow.] An unfledged bird, *esp.* a gosling.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxii. 6 A nest of briddis .. and the moder to the bryddis [*MS. Bodl.* 959 gollis] or to the eyren aboue sittynge. 1595 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 60 As that vngentle gull the Cuckowes Bird, Vseth the Sparrow. 1607 — *Timon* II. i. 31, I do feare When euery Feather stickes in his owne wing, Lord Timon will be left a naked Gull, Which flushes now a Phœnix. 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Gloss., Gull*, a young goose. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss., Gull*, an unfledged gosling.

Gull (gʌl), *sb.*3 Also 6–7 gulle, 7 gul. [Of doubtful and perh. mixed origin; sense 1 would be natural as a transferred use of Gull *sb.*2, but it is also possible that the sb. may be f. Gull *v.*3 to delude, and that this vb. may be an application of Gull *v* 1 2 to gorge, 'cram'.]

1. A credulous person; one easily imposed upon; a dupe, simpleton, fool. † *To grope a gull*: to swindle an unsuspecting person: cf. *to pluck a pigeon*, † *a finch*.

1594 Nashe *Terrors Nt.* Wks. (Grosart) III. 257 Liues there anie such slowe yce-braind beefe-witted gull. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 328 Clarence, who I indeede haue cast in darknesse, I do beweepe to many simple Gulles, Namely to Derby, Hastings, Buckingham. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 323 He..will not sticke to spend some twentie pound To grope a gull. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2217 In these dayes hee's deemd a very gull That cannot take Tobacco. *a* 1622 Davies *Epigr.* Poems 1876 II. 9 To define a Gull in termes precise—A Gull is he which seemes, and is not, wise. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 His very touching ought that is lerned, soiles it, and lays him still more and more open a conspicuous gull. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 359 If I had been such a gull..I would without more ado tuck myself up. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 511 It is as well to let him believe that we are good natured gulls who will easily swallow. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xix, 'Done!' cried the noble gull. 'Within ten minutes'. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 60 He perceived by what .. unmanly fear of ridicule he had been brought down to be the gull of this intriguer.

† 2. [From the vb.] A trick, deception, fraud; a false report. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 123, I should thinke this a gull, but that the white-bearded fellow speakes it. 1604 (*title*), Pasquil's Jests, .. whereunto is added a dozen of Gulles, Pretty and Pleasant to drive away the tediousness of a winter's evening. 1619 Lushington *Repet. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 477 They say there was no such matter as the Resurrection, 'twas but a gull put upon the World by his Disciples. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xvi. 324 If gulls and rumours from his Countrey be raised on purpose to amuse our Embassadour. *a* 1658 Davenant *News from Plymouth* IV. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 169 For the gull Your Seawit put upon me, I have taken A full revenge.

3. *slang.* A trickster, cheat, impostor.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gull*, a cheat. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 161 You'll excuse me, sir, but as you are fresh, take care to avoid the gulls. (*Note*) *Gulls*, knowing ones who are always on the look out for freshmen.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gull-catcher, -catching, -gallant*; † **gull-finch**, a playful amplification of *gull* = 'simpleton', with reference to the bird of that name: cf. also *to pluck a finch*; **gull-groper**, one who 'gropes a gull' (see 1); **gull-sharper** (see quot.).

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. v. 204 Heere comes my noble *gull catcher. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1824) 63 Taking in the 'deep ones' quite in the *gull-catching style. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* C 3 Delicate Knaues .. that diue into Deedes and Writings of Landes, left to young *Gull-finches, poysoning the true sence and intent of them. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 71/2 For 'tis concluded 'mongst the wizards all, To make thee Master of Gul-finches hall. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* IX. ii. 826 The *gull-gallants of our dayes, to whom I could wish .. that they would leave this vsurped Gallantrie to those true owners, and resume spirits truly English. 1602 Dekker *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 201 Ile shake the *gull-groper out of his tan'd skinne. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gull-groper*, a Bystander that Lends Money to the Gamesters. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 185 The he, or the she, or the it, that.. gangs out to glower like a gawpus at a Gallic gull-grupper. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Gull-sharper*, one who preys upon Johnny Raws.

Gull (gʌl), *sb.*4 Also 5 golle, 5–6 gulle, 6–7 gul. [? Variant of Gool, Gole *sb.*2]

† 1. The throat, gullet. *Obs.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, That as fast as he seeth theim [the bulles] gape Into theyr golles that he the lycour caste. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* x. 39 Neptunus .. his grete gulle or throte wyde opene redy to swolowe .. alle thoos te. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. iv. 6 There ben in the throte two Conduyctes. Of whiche by one the meate and drincke passe, descendynge in to the stomake, and is called Meri or Oisophagus, in Englishe the Gulle. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 32 The Freese, Gul or Throat.

† b. *transf.* A 'mouth', an orifice.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* I. xii. (1634) 43 In the inner face of the bladder, there be set before the mouth or gull of the conduits certaine little skinny flappes.

2. A breach or fissure made by a torrent; a gully, chasm; a channel made by a stream. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* v. 25 Their passage was suddenly stopped by a great gull made with the violence of the streams. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 275 Great channels, like Gulls made by suddain torrents and land-floods. 1692 — *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 24 The mighty Gulfs and Channels in the Sides thereof [*sc.* a mountain]. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 143 A Brook..running from those Gulfs and Deeps between the Hills. 1792 S. Ireland *Views Thames* II. 55 About the shallows or gulfs, the water is beautifully transparent. 1852 Wiggins *Embanking* 51 Currents will be formed by the disturbed action of the tide, 'gulls' (pits) will be formed [etc.].

† **Gull,** *sb.*5 *Obs.* [Cf. Du. *gul* (16th c. *gulle*) small codfish.] A fish not fully grown; also, a kind of gudgeon.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 If the .. fisshe shuld be well and truly packed, that is to sey, the tale fisshe by theym selfe and the small fissh called Gulles by them self. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 Gulls..are a kind of jolt-headed Gudgeons.

b. *Comb.*, **gull-fish**, the coal-fish, *Merlangus carbonarius*; **gull-head** = Bull-head 1.

1583 *Rates Custom-ho.* C iv, Gulfish the barrel vi. *s.* viii. *d.* 1611 Florio, *Ghiozzo*, a Gul-head, a Millers-thumbe, a Cur-fish, or a Bull-head. Some take it for a Gudgeon-fish. 1663 *Act* 15 *Chas. II*, c. 7 § 14 [Duties.] For Cod-fish the Barrell five shillings..For Gull fish the Barrell Two shillings. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 178 There you might see pilchards, rock-fish, mullets or gull-fish of different sorts; mole-bats, with other fishes very little known.

† **Gull,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 gowle, 5 gulle, 6 goule, *Sc.* gule, 8 gool. [a. ON. *gul-r* (Da., Sw. *gul*) yellow.] Yellow, pale.

13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 70 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 392 Þe Iewes .. wex all full gull and grene. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. Introd. (Tollem. MS.), Þe egle is sore greuid and heren wynges wexen white, and heren clawes gowle [1582 goule] and feble [L. *et ebetant ungues ejus et debilitantur*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 168/1 Gulle, *pallidus, lividus & cetera*; *vbi*, wanne. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 52 Evill farit and dryit..Lyke as the gleddis had on thy gulesnowt dynd. ? *a* 1600 *Hist Sir Egeir*, etc. (1721) 4 Thou was full blyth, and light of late: .. And thou art now both gool and green.

Hence † **Gu·llness**, paleness.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxvii. 14 In golnes [*v. r.* gulnes] of gold to se.

† **Gull,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Also 6 gool. [? f. Gull *sb.*4 Cf. Du. *gullen* 'absorbere. ingurgitare, vorare' (Kilian) and obs. F. *engouler*.]

1. *trans.* To swallow, guzzle; *transf.* and *fig.* to devour voraciously. Also with *in, up*.

1530 Palsgr. 576/2, I gulle in drinke, as great drinkers do, *je engoulle*. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VII. 133 b, Suche as had gulled in gredely the water that thei gote. 1607 C. Lever *Crucifix* xiii, O you that gull the poyson'd cup of pleasure. 1645 *Arraigum. Persecution* in Prynne *Discov. Prodig. Blazing-Stars* 19 To gull up and devour more at one meale, then would make a feast for Bel and the Dragon. 1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 211 They are roystering and gulling in wine with a dear felicity.

fig. 1624 Middleton *Game at Chess* IV. ii, The swallow of my conscience Hath but a narrow passage; .. If I had got seven thousand pounds by offices, And gull'd down that, the bore would have been bigger.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M iij, People gullyng, fraungyng, and dronkerdes. 1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 4 (5) b, The heate of the wine wherein they goolled. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abuses* I. (1879) 107 Swilling, gulling, & carowsing from one to another. 1618 Breton *Crt. & Country* (Grosart) 6/2 They..drinke and gull, laugh and be fat.

2. *trans.* To gorge. Also *refl.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 With ramd cramd garbadge, theire gorges draftye be gulled. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 274 Let us gull ourselves with eating and quaffing.

Gull (gʌl), *v.*2 Also 9 *dial.* goal. Now *dial.* and *techn.* [f. Gull *sb.*4]

1. *trans.* Of water: To make channels or ruts in, to hollow out; to sweep *away*, wear *down*.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 44 They gull [*printed* gult] and marre the grounde with the deepe sincking of their feete treading in the Grasse and breaking the Rootes. 1587 Harrison *England* I. xix. (1877) III. 148 [They] doo utterlie neglect to dich and scowre their draines and watercourses, for better avoidance of the winter waters .. whereby the streets doo grow to be much more gulled than before. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 502 As the sea tydes gull down the bankes. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 105 An Accident that gull'd away the Earth in such manner, that was very near obliging me to cut down..my Dam. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 20 The Water..continued to sap and gull the Frames every Flood. 1876 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1889) s. v. *Goal*, Th' rats hes maade a hoäle thrif th' bank, an' when Taacey taks in a tide, th' watter goäls it awaay. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, The bank has been gulled down by the freshes.

b. *gen.* of other things.

1796 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 108 That part of the bottom plate of the perch, against which it wears, after much use, is gulled. 1805 W. Hunter in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 40 One .. shell came so near us as to gull our whale. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Oarsman's Guide* 30 The upper filling, which, when worn, is said to be gulled.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

1587 Harrison *England* I. x. 31 Then breaketh there out another creeke from the maine sea, about Auant hauen, which gulleth vp almost to Portbridge. 1676 Evelyn in Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) I. Pref. 3 In the Cart-Roats, where the Rains have gull'd. 1721 Perry *Daggenh. Breach* 5 The Water then gull'd to such a depth..that there was no Remedy found for the mastery of it. 1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 61 The Piers..will always be in danger of the Water gulling underneath, and carrying away the Ground.

2. *intr.* To become worn away or hollowed out.

1763–6 W. Lewis *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 227 The collars in which the axes of the rolls turned at each end, wore or gulled so fast, that the pressure continually diminished.

Gull (gʌl), *v.*3 Also 7 gul. [Related to Gull *sb.*3, but it is uncertain whether as derivative or as source; in the latter case, this verb may be a transferred use of Gull *v.*1; cf. similar uses of *stuff, cram*; this supposition is favoured by some early examples, e. g. quot. *c* 1600 in sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To make a gull of; to dupe, cheat, befool, 'take in', deceive. Also *absol.*, to practise cheating.

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spyttel Ho.* 427 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 45 They .. do but gull, and folow beggery, Feynyng true doyng by ypocrysy. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 91 Cleanly coyned eyes, which some pleasant sportiue wittes haue deuised, to gull them most groselie. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxxxvi, That affable familiar ghost Which nightly gulls him with intelligence. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I iv. 435 With those shreds of French .. weele gull the world, that hath in estimation forraine Phisitians. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 271 In the night time by some fire-workes in the steeple, they would haue gulled the credulous people with opinion of miracle. 1624 Quarles *Job* VIII. xvi, See, how deceits Gull thee with golden fruit. 1635 Foxe & James *Voy. N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 443 Guld with the false Sea Cards or fabulous reports of strangers. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. *Civil Benefits Abbeys* § 1 People in those daies .. would never haue been gulled into so long a toleration .. of them. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng., His fine Speech* 90 Not doubting I could gull the Government. 1808 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 126, I care not for rewards.. Neither is it easy to gull me with these fair promises. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 47 Nothing is so easy as to gull the public, if you only set up a prodigy. *a* 1849 Poe *Quacks of Helicon* Wks. 1864 IV. 412 The pertinacity of the effort to gull. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., Gulled by this statement into the belief that [etc.]. 1880 Howells *Undisc. Country* iii. 54 You are perfectly safe to go on and gull imbeciles to the end of time, for all I care.

† 2. To deprive *of* by trickery or deception; to cheat *out of*. *Obs.*

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* v. iv, Hast thou gull'd her of her Iewels or her Bracelets? 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 74 The Presbyterians had been gull'd of their King by the Independents. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1840) 35 These unperforming creatures had gulled them of their money. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 188 The poor and credulous are gulled out of what little money they can spare.

Gull, dial. var. Gold 2, marigold.

Gullable (gʌ·lăb'l), *a.* [f. Gull *v.*3 + -able.] = Gullible. Hence **Gullabi·lity, Gu·llableness** = Gullibility.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxiv, I am in certain things the most gullable and malleable of mortals. 1822 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 360 With such persons, gullability, which they call faith, takes the helm from the hand of reason. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 319 The gullableness of fools. 1840–1 Thackeray *Charac. Sk., Fashionable Authoress*, The most gullable of publics.

† **Gu·llage.** *Obs.* [f. Gull *v.*3 + -age.] Deception, cajolery.

1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* v. ix, Had you no quirk, To auoide gullage, Sir, by such a creature? 1611 Chapman *May Day* Wks. 1873 II. 347 The deere gullage of my sweete heart mistress.

Gulled (gʌld), *ppl. a.*1 [f. Gull *v.*2 + -ed 1.] Hollowed out.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 57 How he .. would .. Bend

der gull'd holes where stood his trees, and sigh. *Ibid.* III Rut-gull'd lanes. *Ibid.* II. 101 It [a brook] rests collected in some gulled hole Scoop'd by the sudden floods.

Gulled (gʌld), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. GULL *v.*[3] + -ED[1].] Duped, deceived, befooled.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. cxi, That melting love which doth so please Her gulled soul. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 121 The gull'd conqueror receives the chain. 1811 LAMB *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 371 The simplicity of the gulled editor. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 21 An independent wish to open the eyes of this gulled people. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. x. 205, I am a gulled and swindled individual.

†**Gu·ller**[1]. *Obs.* In 7 **gullar.** [f. GULL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A guzzler, glutton.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 2. 128 Great feasters and gullars cannot but be subiect to many vices.

†**Gu·ller**[2]. *Obs.* [f. GULL *v.*[3] + -ER[1].] One who dupes or befools; a cheat.

1602 *How Choose Good Wife* v. iii, He was a great guller, his name I take to be Fuller. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* v. i. Wks. 1873 I. 174 This Gull to him And to his fellow Guller, shall become More bitter then their baiting of my humour. 1611 COTGR., *Enjauleur*, a beguiler..; guller, a foisting companion..cousening mate.

Guller, variant of GOLLAR *v. Sc.*

Gullery[1] (gʌ·lərі). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. GULL *v.*[3] + -ERY.] Deception, trickery, imposture; an instance of this, a deception, trick.

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 4 Such as Hermaphroditize these poore times With wicked scald iests, extreame gullerie. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, For your greene wound, your Balsamum, and your St. John's woort are all mere gulleries. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. IV. iv, Leo Decimus took an extraordinary delight in humoring of silly fellowes, and to put gulleries upon them. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. i, Spadone Confessed it was a gullery put on Secco. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 315 Law.. puts a thousand Tricks and Gulleries upon him. 1681 H. MORE *Let.* 1 in *Glanvill's Sadducismus*, The marvellous weakness and gullerie of Mr. Webster's Display of Witchcraft. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 269 Those Mountebanks in Religion, who by fair Stories, and specious Gulleries, wheedle men out of their Sense and Reason. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx, Do you think.. that you may put any gullery you will on me?

Gullery[2] (gʌ·lərі). [f. GULL *sb.*[1] + -ERY.] A haunt or breeding-place of gulls.

1833 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 510 These breeding places, or gulleries [*printed* galleries], are sometimes at a considerable distance from the sea. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 335/1 The Gullery (or summer resort of the species) produced a revenue of from 50*l.* to 80*l.* to the proprietor. 1853 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XX. 237 There used to be a 'gullery', as a colony of sea-gulls is called, at Norbury. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* v. 35 With one last long look, we bade adieu to Scoulton Gullery.

Gulles, obs. form of GULES, red.

Gullet (gʌ·lėt), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **golet,** 5 **-ett, goolet,** 5–6 **golette,** 6 **goulet, gulet,** 7 **golit, gollet, gullit(t,** 6– **gullət.** [a. OF. **golet, goulet* (1358 in Hatz.-Darm.), dim. of *gole, goule*, mod.F. *gueule*:—L. *gula* throat. Cf. GULL *sb.*[4]]

1. The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and drink pass from the mouth to the stomach; the œsophagus.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 200 þis glotonye & dronkenesse makiþ men to loue more here bely & here golet þan god almyȝtty. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 215 Out of the harde bones knokke they The mary, for they caste noght a wey That may go thurgh the golet soft and swoote. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 116 Folde the necke a-boute the spite, and putt the hede ynne att the golet as a crane. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 108 That she maye be deliuered from the golette of the dragon. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 43 The Uuila is a member..hanging downe from the ende of the Pallet ouer the goulet of the throte. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxxiii, Their gullets feele no thurst. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 629 The Tongue helpeth the Digluti tion by turning the meate ouer it towards the Gullet. *c* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gullet*, a Derisory Term for the Throat, from *Gula*. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 553 His throat cut, so that both the jugulars and the gullet were cut. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxiii, Through gullet and through spinal bone, The trenchant blade had sheerly gone. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 603 The Œsophagus or Gullet (*Gula*). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 366 It [thrush] may attack the whole length of the gullet.

transf. and *fig.* 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 13 Twelve barrow-loads altogether—are thrown on the conical furnace lid,.. and down slips the mouthful into the gullet of fire. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 165 This morsel of your Egypt shall disappear down that vast and unappeasable gullet of our Empire.

b. *loosely.* The throat, neck.

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1889) I. 240 A goodly sort of people, having monstrous gullets, or wens of flesh growing to their throats. 1725 SWIFT *Upright Judge* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 63 He cut his weazon at the altar; I keep my gullet for the halter. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, What if I had rewarded your melody by a ball in the gullet?

†**2.** A piece of armour for the neck; the part of a hood which envelops the neck. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1772 Throwghe golet and gorgere he hurtez hym ewyne! 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12862 By the goolet off myn hood The beste goth. *c* 1450 *Robin H. & Monk* xlix. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 99/1 Be þe golett of þe hode John pulled þe munke down.

b. 'The lower end of a horse-collar, around which passes the choke-strap, and the breast-strap which supports the pole of a carriage' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

3. A water channel; a narrow, deep passage through which a stream flows; a strait, estuary, river mouth, etc. Now *local.*

1515 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 13 The same.. felowes..do stopp uppe the comyn golette next the saide College. 1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202 Yt is the verye gulfe, gulet, and mouthe of the See. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 50 Many haue called those Streights of Gibralter, The entrie of the Mediterranean Sea. Of both sides of this gullet, neere vnto it, are two mountaines set as frontiers and rampiers to keepe all in. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 2 The Sea..hath opened a new gollet or Port. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 703 Out of the Estuary or Gollet, which we said flowed on another part, by digging a little on the Shore, a Channel was made. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2061/4 The Gullet under the said Draw-Bridge (commonly called the Draw-Bridge Lock) will be stopped up all the month of September next. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 261 Gold which they had picked up in the hill or gullet where the water trickled down from the rocks. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xiii. (1872) VI. 113 Yonder, sure enough;..deep gullet and swampy brook in front of him. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* iii, John lay on the ground by a barrow of heather, where a little gullet was. 1886 *Act* 49 *Vict.* c. 17 § 6 The Commission may ..repair any bridge, arch, or gullett.

4. a. A gorge, defile, pass; a gully or ravine; a narrow passage. ? *Obs.* or *dial.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xiv. (1609) 322 The straight gullets [L. *furculas*] of Caudium. 160x — *Pliny* I. 67 Augusta Prætoria, of the Salassi, neer vnto the two-fold gullets or passages of the Alpes, to wit, Graija and Peninæ. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XV. (1658) 162 A high castle, standing in a gullet in the course of the wind. 1644 — *Mans Soul* (1645) Concl. 120 The straight passage, and narrow gullet, through which thou strivest (my soule.. to make thy selfe away. 1648 NETHERSOLE *Problems* II. 7 The Romans Army was shut up fast .. at the Caudine Gullets. 1737 *Gaudent. di Lucca* 156 The vast Falls and Gullets, which are seen on the Skirts of all the Mountains of the World. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 155 These houses are to form an handsome approach to the west front of our cathedral.. extending down the gullet, which will be widened to admit carriages to pass each other. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XXXIII. 218 Davy fled..along the rocky causeway to a gullet under the Giant's Grave.

b. A long narrow piece of land. *dial.*

a 1553 *Ludlow Muniments* in Wright *Dict. Provinc.* (1857) s.v., And the residewe beinge xx. li. lyeth in sundrye gullettes in severall townes and shers. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Gullet*, (1) a long, narrow piece of land.

c. *Mining.* 'An opening in the strata' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1830 BUDDLE in *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumb. & Durh.* I. 186 (E. D. D.) Sandstone roofs (in a mine) are subject to fissures of various sizes and extent, called threads and gullets by the colliers—the larger ones being called gullets. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Newcastle Terms.*

†**5.** The flue of a chimney. *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. vi. 80 That we call a Chimney, which, as a Pipe or Gullet, receives the aspiring Smoke, and conveys it safely out of the House. 1672 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 15/2 The Gullets as we may call them of Chimneys.

6. (See quots.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Gullet*...A concave cut made in the teeth of some saw-blades. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Gullet*,..a hollow cut away in front of each saw-tooth, in continuation of the face, on alternate sides of the blade. Such saws are known as gullet-saws or brier-tooth saws.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **gullet-bridge,** ? a bridge with a very low arch forming a narrow channel for water; **gullet-fancier,** a gourmet; †**gullet-lurker** (see quot.); †**gullet-nail,** some kind of large nail; **gullet-pipe** = sense 1; **gullet-saw** (see sense 6, quot. 1875); **gullət-tooth** (see quot.).

1896 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 372 Old fashioned *gullet-bridges, which dam up the flood-waters. 1805 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 211 Brawn was a noble thought. It is not every common *gullet-fancier that can properly esteem it. Its gusto is of that hidden sort. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 771 The two Long Muscles which are seated in the forepart of the Neck vnder the Gullet, wherefore they are also called the vnder *Gullet-lurkers. [1418 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 448/1 Tingle nail ½*m.* @ 1/4 *Gullet nail ½*m.* @ 1/4.] *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees III. 206 Item pro gullet nayles, *2d.* 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* I. iii, [He] should moisten his *gulletpipe free at her expense. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Gullet-saw* [see 6]. *Ibid.*, **Gullet-tooth*, a form of saw-tooth.

Gullet (gʌ·lėt), *v.* [f. GULLET *sb.* (sense 6).] *trans.* To make 'gullets' in (a saw).

1875 [see GULLETING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1]. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* s.v., Most circular and pit saws are gulleted, and the dust runs away with greater freedom from such saws.

Gulleter (gʌ·lėtəɹ). [f. GULLET *sb.* + -ER[1]. (Cf. GULLETING *vbl. sb.*[2] 2.)] A gulleting-stick.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Bait-boxes, creels, gulleters, clearing rings..and other miscellaneous articles used by anglers.

†**Gu·lleting,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. GULLET *sb.* + -ING[1].] Swallowing, guzzling; = GULLING *vbl. sb.*[1] Also with *down.*

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. XXVIII. 129 After this gulletting downe of strong drinke, there insueth surfetting. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. xii. 119 Too much gulleting ..of hot drinks.

Gulleting (gʌ·lėtiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GULLET *sb.* or *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Making 'gullets' in saws; in *Comb.*, as *gulleting-file, -press.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Gulleting-press*, a press for punching or gulleting saw-blades. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Gulleting*, the deepening of the roots of the teeth of circular and gullet saws.

2. *U.S.* In comb. **gulleting-stick,** 'a stick, notched at one end, used to extract a hook from a fish's mouth' (*Cent. Dict.*). Cf. GULLETER.

3. *Shipbuilding.* (See quot. 1869.)

1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* iv. 56 The groove or gulleting on the after side of the rudder post to receive the rudder was obtained by riveting on a solid piece of iron with a hollow in it. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 66 The fore piece *D*, is fitted to receive the gulleting *E, E.*

Gullibility (gʌlĭbĭ·lĭtі). [App. an alteration of CULLIBILITY, after GULL *v.*[3]

'A low expression, sometimes used for *cullibility*' (Todd 1818).]

The quality of being gullible.

1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 505 He [Dumouriez] ..by favour of the Duke of Brunswick's gullibility, gets considerable credit. 1809 N. SLONE in *Europ. Mag.* Jan. 18/2 This gentleman..entertained the House with a long descant upon the *gullibility* of the English nation..our future lexicographers will be much indebted to him for sanctioning a word so well calculated to enrich our language. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 86/2 He had sounded the gullibility of the world; knew the precise current value of pretension [etc.]. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 69 In Education, Polity, Religion,..probably Imposture is of sanative, anodyne nature, and man's Gullibility not his worst blessing. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xxxix. 442 [He] practised on the gullibility of..undergraduates.

Gullible (gʌ·lĭb'l), *a.* [f. GULL *v.*[3] + -IBLE; historically it seems to have been a back-formation from prec. Cf. GULLABLE.] Capable of being gulled or duped; easily cheated, befooled. Also *absol.*

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. 104 The king of quacks, the renowned Cagliostro,..harrowing up the souls of the curious and gullible of all ranks..by various thaumaturgic feats. 1831 — *Sart. Res.* (1858) 68 Gullible, however, by fit apparatus, all Publics are; and gulled, with the most surprising profit. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxli. 121 Another fallacy..by which the gullible among the English are to be kept in awe. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 305 The very fishes of our rivers, gullible as they look.

Hence **Gu·llibly** *adv.*

1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXXI. 657 Mrs. Tittle was gullibly open to flattery.

Gullied (gʌ·lĭd), *ppl. a.* [f. GULLY *v.* + -ED[1].] Hollowed out, worn away. *lit.* and *fig.*

1794 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1892) XIII. 16 To recover my land from the gullied and exhausted state into which it has..been thrown for some years back. 1799 *Ibid.* (1893) XIV. 227 The washed and gullied parts of this field should be levelled. 1844 LD. COCKBURN *Jrnl.* II. 61 A bare, deeply gullied throat.

†**Gullified,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. **gullify* (f. GULL *sb.*[3] + -(I)FY) + -ED[1].] Made a gull or dupe of; gulled.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* vii. 54 To the great admiration of the stupid, gullifyed, Romanizing beholders.

†**Gulling,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. GULL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of GULL *v.*[1]; swallowing, guzzling; hence, gormandizing, gluttonous feasting.

1543 BECON *Policy War* Wks. 1564 I. 136 What drynkyng, gullyng, quaffyng, & superfluous banketing do they vse! 1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, vi. Tiiij, They were wonte to goo a brode in the fyeldes a shootynge, but nowe it is turned in to glossing, gullyng, and whoringe wythin the housse. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 186 If men talke of meat and drinke, of gulling and feasting..such persons, for most part, addict themselves to gluttonie. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 124, I could not but obserue their gulling in of wine with a deare felicitie.

Gulling (gʌ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GULL *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of GULL *v.*[2]; wearing away or hollowing out effected by the action of running water or other means.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1593) 353 Hilles by force of gulling oft haue into sea beene worne. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 45 Let them [meadows] be kept from gulling and trampling of cattel. 1715 KERSEY, *Gulling*, when the pin of a Block or Pully eats into the Shiver, or the Yard into the Mast. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 61 The Gulling of a River..is nearly in Proportion to the Velocity of the Stream. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. 166 Sudden damage [to roads]..by the wash of rain and the gulling of wheels. 1842 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* 692 Gulling of the paper from the point of the compasses.

Gu·lling, *vbl. sb.*[3] [f. GULL *v.*[3] + -ING[1].] The action of GULL *v.*[3]; cheating, deception.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* I. 47 Wealthy Chuffes Worth gulling. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. IV. iv, What company soeuer they come in, they will be.. putting gulleries of some or other, till they haue made by their humoring and gulling, *ex stulto insanum.* 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 257 A mere gulling and mocking of the world.

†**Gulling** (gʌ·liŋ), *ppl. a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. GULL *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] Guzzling; voracious. Also *transf.*

1579 *Remedy Lawlesse Loue* (Roxb.) c i, The drunkarde loues..To powre the wine into his guling gut. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 2. 129 Such men, in the heat of their gulling feasts ouershoot themselues extreamely.

Gu·lling (gʌ·liŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. GULL *v.*[3] + -ING[2].] That gulls or deceives; cheating, deceptive.

? 1595 DAVIES (*title*) Gullinge Sonnets, in *Poems* (Grosart) I. 51. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* II. 57 To collect a gulling sence from such. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 54 Those absurd medicines and gulling advertisements.

Gullion (gʊ·lyən). *dial.* [Origin unknown; cf. *cullion*.] A mean worthless wretch.

1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Gullion*, a mean wretch. It is also a term for a drunkard. *a* 1845 HOOD *Craniology* iii, No kind there was of human pumpkin, But at its bumps it had a bumpkin; Down to the very lowest gullion And oiliest scull of oily scullion.

Gullis, obs. Sc. form of GULES, red.

Gullish (gʊ·liʃ), *a.* [f. GULL *sb.*3 + -ISH.] Of the nature of a gull; foolish, simple.

1598 FLORIO, *Dissitio*, foolish, gullish, lubbarly, shallowe witted. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. 304 As if some gullish Gentleman..should draw his pedigree from Adams great grandfather. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 649 The gullish commonalty. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 33 The gullish multitude studied the daily reports with grave interest. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 933/1 The loudly-expressed confidence of the gullish herd who went for Kingwood.

Gullit(t, obs. form of GULLET.

† Gu·llop, *v. Obs. rare*—1. *trans.* To belch *up.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xcviii, The burning bowels of this wasting ball Shall gullop up great flakes of rolling fire.

† Gu·llowing, *ppl. a. Obs.*—1 [f. **gullow* (? f. GULL *v.*1, perh. alter *swallow*) + -ING 2.] Guzzling.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* I. (1629) 12/2 *O cloacam educem et bibacem* O thou deuouring and gullowing panch of a glutton.

Gulls, obs. form of GULES, red.

Gully (gʊ·li), *sb.*1 Also **gulley.** [Prob. an alteration of GULLET, or a phonetic adoption of its original (F. *goulet*).]

† 1. The gullet. *Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Gurgulio*, the gully or gargylle of the throote or throote bolle. 1552 HULOET, Gullet, gullye or gargle of the throte.

2. A channel or ravine worn in the earth by the action of water, esp. in a mountain or hill side.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 49 There were many gullies in the way, which were impassable. 1670 *Rec. Providence* (U. S.) (1892) I. 15 Eighty Ackors of this land beginning betweene two Gulleys which Jshu into the aforsaid west River. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 Gulleys made by the water. 1784 BELKNAP *Tour White Mts.* (1876) 14 *note*, The N. W. wind blows it [snow] over the tops of the mountains, and drives it into the long deep vallies or gullies. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 124 Fossil sheils..have been found on the sides, or rather in the gullies of the mountains. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. x, Torrents, down the gullies flung, Join'd the rude river that brawl'd on. 1816 — *Old Mort.* XV, Bare hills of dark heath, intersected by deep gullies. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxiv. 494 The mountain torrents had worn gullies some thirty or forty feet deep. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* I. 5 The Walebrook..rushed with such violence down its gulley. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 49 Ascending the steep sides of these gullys. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 53 A wild, red, strong gully in the mountains.

b. *transf.* A furrow, groove.

1803 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 143, I found..that little furrows or gullies were soon worn in them.

3. A narrow and deep artificial watercourse; a deep gutter, drain, or sink.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1853) 78 The gulleys that were cut for watering the meadows. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 16 Large street gullies. 1883 *Times* 21 Aug. 6/3 The watering of the streets and flushing of the gullies.

4. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *gully-grate, -trap, -wind*; **gully-drain** (see quot.; hence *gully-drainage, gully-drain* vb.); **gully-hole,** the opening from the street into a drain or sewer; **gully-raker** *Austral.*, (*a*) a cattle-thief; (*b*) a cattle-whip; so **gully-raking,** cattle-thieving; **gully-squall** *Naut.*, a violent gust of wind from the mountain ravines of Central America.

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 17 The very *gully-drains. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 398 The Gully-drain is a drain generally of earthen-ware piping, curving from the side of the street to an opening in the top or side of the sewer, and is the means of communication between the sewer and the gully-hole. *Ibid.* 399 The old street channels for *gully drainage. *Ibid.* 401 Taking only 1200 miles of public way as *gully-drained. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 20 Water-closet, sink, or *gully-grate. 1726 KERSEY, **Gully-Hole*, a Place at the Grate or Entrance of the Street-Canals for a Passage into the Common Shore. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 346 The Water is let down out of the Street, by what we call the Gully-Hole. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 154 Mrs. Myltystre was hanged, and thrown into the gully-hole to rot. 1885 8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 192 The boys from that house were in the habit of playing every day in a yard, in which there were gully-holes leading from the sewer. 1847 *Settlers & Convicts* xii. 253 By a process technically called '*gully-raking', he had quadrupled the little herd his father gave him. *Ibid.* 261 This practice derives its name from the circumstances of cattle straying.. into the bush .. and breeding there .. the *gully-rakers eventually driving them out and branding [them] .. with their own brands. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensld.* iv. (1882) 30 The driver appealing occasionally to some bullock or other by name, following up his admonition by a sweeping cut of his 'gully-raker'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Gully squall.* Well known off Tropical America in the Pacific, particularly abreast of the lakes of Leon, Nicaragua, &c. 1892 T. B. F. EMINSON *Epid. Pneumonia Scotter* 36 The sewer..had been opened to put down a *gully-trap. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 315 When there are marsh or *gully winds to be avoided.

Gully (gʊ·li), *sb.*2 *Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 **gooly,** 9 **gulley.** [Of obscure etymology; Brockett's conjecture (quot. 1825) seems not impossible, though sense 1 of GULLY *sb.*1 is scantily authenticated.] A large knife. (The sense given in quot. 1653, if it existed, is obsolete.)

1582 A. MELVILLE in W. Morison *Melville* (1898) v. 46 [Spoke of the King's claim to spiritual authority as a 'bludie gullie' thrust into the Commonwealth]. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii. 129 Can you tell with what instruments they did it? with faire gullies [*printed* gullics], which are little hulchback't demi-knives, the iron toole whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length, wherewith the little boyes in our countrey cut ripe walnuts in two. [The description is in the orig.; the Fr. word is *gouet*.] 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 135 A Gully, a large household Knife. 1719 RAMSAY *Fam. Epist.* Answ. iii. 12 Had he [Julius Cæsar] 'midst his glories sheath'd his gooly, And kiss'd his wife. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix, I red ye weel, tak care o' skaith, See there 's a gully! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Folk kill wi' the tongue as weel as wi' the hand—wi' the word as weel as wi' the gulley! 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xiv, The poor simple bairn..had nae mair knowledge of the wickedness of human nature than a calf has of a flesher's gully. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Gulley*, a large knife used in farm houses, principally to cut bread, cheese, &c. for the family. Perhaps originally a butcher's, for the gullet. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii, I.. took out my gully...and cut one strand after another.

b. *attrib.*, as *gully-knife.*

1725 *Willie Winkie's Test.* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 540/1 A gullie-knife and a horse-wand. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vi. (ed. 4) 102 He had neither his gun, nor even his gully knife with him.

Gully (gʊ·li), *sb.*3 Also **gulley.** An iron tram-plate or -rail.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 271 These waggon-ways are supplied with iron rails, or gullies, laid on sleepers. 1841 BREES *Gloss. Civil Engin., Gullies*, a term sometimes applied to iron tram-plates or rails.

Gully (gʊ·li), *v.* [f. GULLY *sb.*1] *trans.* To make gullies or deep channels in; to form (channels) by the action of water. Also with *out.*

1775 H. KNOX in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 87 Without sledding, the roads are so much gullied, that it will be impossible to move a step. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 245 The road in many places was gullied several feet deep in this stone. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 43 The wintry torrent had broken away part of the road, and gullied the whole place. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 604 Turf protects earthy slopes from the action of rills that would gully out a bare surface. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 7 Stripped of soil and gullied by the action of rapid water. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 164/1 The current had gullied out deep holes around the big bowlders.

† Gu·lly-gut. *Obs.* Also 6–7 **gulligut**(te, 7 **gully-guts.** [f. GULL *v.*1 + GUT, prob. after GREEDY-GUT(S.] A glutton, gormandizer.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 119 The bealyes of gully-guttes (that can naught dooe, but eate & drynke, and slepe). 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Lurco* .. a deuourer of his owne substaunce, a gullygutte. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 5 [Vessels] nothing behinde in number with the inuincible Spanish Armada, though they were not such Gargantuan boystrous gulliguts as they. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 368 Christ ommitted the Gluttons name. ..Wherefore seeing Christ hath not expressed this Gully-guts name for so many good reasons, it [etc.]. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* 219 The gully-gut (Aledius) cries O Lybia, keep with thee thy wheats and ryes, And ease thy ouen, sending these supplies. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xl, Gully Guts.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 Thee gulligut harpeys. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. Prol., A certaine gulligut Fryer. Hence † **Gu·lligutted** *a.*, gluttonous.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxii, Gulligutted Dunces of the Cowl. *Ibid.* lix, Lozelly Gulligutted Gastrolaters.

‖ **Gulo** (giū·lo). Also 7 **gulon.** [L., 'glutton', f. *gula* gullet, throat, gluttony.] Formerly, the glutton, *Gulo luscus*; now, the name of the genus to which this animal belongs.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 205 Of the Gulon. This Beast was not known by the Ancients, but hath been since discovered in the Northern parts of the World. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 435 The Gulon or Jerf is a beast in the North parts of Swetia. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 134 It [the Glutton] is called by the Swedes, *Jerff*, by the Germans, *Wildfras* : .. the Gulo doth not only infest wild Beasts, but tame ..and Water creatures too. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* II. 342 A dentition resembling that of *gulo* or *mustela.*

Gulosity (giulo·sĭti). Now *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* **gelocitie.** [ad. late L. *gulōsĭtāt-em*, f. *gulōs-us* (see next).] Gluttony, greediness, voracity.

a 1500 *Bernard. cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Infekyt with gulosite. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* R, This disease chanceth many tymes to swyne through theyr gulosite. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 91 He gaif him alway to gelocitie, To fleschlie lust and foull faminitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 202 They are very temperate, seldome .. erring in gulosity or superfluity of meats. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Aug. an. 1763 The 206th number of his *Rambler* is a masterly essay against gulosity. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, Corruption among the lofty and the low, gulosity, credulity, imbecility. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 10/1 He chuckled over his sensuality in such an unsuspiciousness of moral candour, and with such an intensity of relish, that you almost envied his gulosity.

† Gu·lous, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *gulōs-us*, f. *gula* gullet, gluttony.] Gluttonous.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 471* The Romans .. invented..a thousand gulous provocations.

Gulp (gʊlp), *sb.*1 Also 6–7 **gulpe,** 7–8 **gulph,** 8 *Sc.* **gowp.** [f. GULP *v.* Cf. Du. *gulp* stream or flush of water, large draught of liquid.]

1. The action or an act of gulping or swallowing in large portions.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. iii, I at the ladell got a goulpe or a licke. 1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1540 They give the accused to drinke saying that if hee bee innocent he shall drink it off at one gulp without any stay. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 345 He succeeded in getting down, at a single gulp, the small quantity of liquid he had taken into his mouth. 1837 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 64 Dissolving it in a tumbler of water and swallowing it all at one gulp. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 8 [The robin] eats with a relishing gulp not inferior to Dr. Johnson's.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. i, He hath suck'd in ten thousand pounds worth of my land more than he paid for, at a gulp. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxii. 147 All those joys which she [the soul] took, came to her but by sups, and gulps. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1840) I. vi. 72 Hell received them all at a gulp. 1758 A. MURPHY *Upholsterer* II. (1763) 27 *Quid.* What, and will the People believe that now? *Pamph.* Believe it!—believe any thing, —no Swallow like a true-born Englishman's .. they give a Gulp,—and down it goes. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 171 The sweetness of the verse enables the fancy, by a slight gulp, to swallow without solution the problem of being in two places at the same time.

c. Capacity for gulping; 'swallow'. *rare*—1.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, Here too is a Swallower of Formulas; of still wider gulp than Mirabeau.

d. An effort to swallow; the noise caused by this; a choke.

1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* v. 83 He gave a convulsive gulp as if his heart had risen to his throat and he were struggling to keep it down. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i, The smith, with a great gulp in his throat, threw a handful of coppers into the singer's hat.

2. As much as is swallowed at a gulp; a mouthful.

1611 COTGR., *Goulette de vin*, a gulpe, mouthfull, or small quantitie of wine. 1637 G. DANIEL *Genius this Isle* 171 Goblets of blood he Qvaffes; and everie Gulpe Steam's in his cankred throte. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Ceyx & Alcyone* 222 As oft as he can catch a gulp of air And peep above the seas, he names the fair. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 112 He was fain to break his fast with a little conserve, and four gulps of cold water. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* vi. 55 He had .. a gulp of wine, which mightily refreshed him. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, 'I was down at the water-side', said Venus,..taking another gulp of tea.

† Gulp, *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—1. [? ad. Sp. *golpe* blow.] ? Impact, shock.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 124 To resist and beare of the blow and gulpe of the artillery.

Gulp (gʊlp), *v.* Forms: 5 **gulpe, golpe,** 6 **goulpe,** 9 *Sc.* **gowp,** 6– **gulp.** [Echoic; cf. Du. *gulpen* to swallow, guzzle, to issue in streams; also GLOBBE, GLOFF, GLOP *v.*2, GLOUP; also MSw. *glup* throat, *glupsk* voracious, Sw. dial. *glapa* to gulp down.]

1. *trans.* To swallow in large draughts or morsels hastily or with greediness. Chiefly with *down,* † formerly also *in, up.*

14 .. *Langland's P. Pl.* A. v. 191 (MSS. T. and U.) Y-gulpid, y-golped [see GLOUP *v.*]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 119 Charybdis..after a litle tyme, casteth vp again whatsoeuer it goulped in before. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxvii. 1036 Although hee powre in neuer so much wyne, yet is he neuer filled but doeth still gulp it vp without ende of drinking. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 182 With greedy Joy Gulp down the flying Wave. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 269 Inflated and astrut with self conceit He gulps the windy diet. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 282 The convulsive spasms about the throat obliged her to gulp what she swallowed. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle's Conf., Ottilia* i, Several tumblers of punch..I had gulped down without saying a word. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. II. v. 220 The Russians..rise from table..before the last mouthful is well gulped down. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 256 The big fishes gulping the little ones.

b. *absol.*

1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 191, I .. See them puff off the froth, and gulp amain, While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. 1740 GARRICK *Lying Valet* I. Wks. 1798 I. 34 Nothing, while honour sticks in your throat: do gulp, master, and down with it. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov., I gulped as well as I could at dinner. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxxii. 267 She could only gulp at it, and swallow it.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Chiefly *to gulp down*: a. To swallow up, devour, take in. (Also with *up.*)

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* I. ii, *Lance.* Has he devour'd you too? *Fran.* Has gulped me downe, Lance. *Lance.* Left you no meanes to study. *Fran.* Not a farthing: Dispatcht my poore annuity, I thanke him. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 259 The old man .. glibly gulped down the whole narrative. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 318 So many brooks and springs..collected from every quarter, to be gulped up in one great navigable canal. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* v, The worthy knight fairly gulped down the oaths. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 6/1 Gulping down any scheme of vain promise.

b. To keep in or 'stifle' by a process analogous to swallowing. (Also with *in, back.*)

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* i, Gulp downe care in frolique cups of liberall Wine. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., [As] reproaches and expostulations..can do no good, I gulp them down. *c* 1793 LD. BULKELY in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 131, I gulped in the grievance. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 193, I felt my heart swell in my throat; but I gulped it back to its place. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* xxviii. (1878) 157 [She] had gulped down her sobs and was resolved to be firm.

3. *intr.* To gasp or choke when or as when drinking large draughts of liquid.

1530 PALSGR. 573/2, I goulpe, as drinke dothe in ones throte that drinketh hastely, *je crocque* .. and *je engoule.* 1790 COWPER *Let.* 11 May, He is ever gulping, as if swallowing somewhat that would hardly pass. 1840 MARRYAT

Olla Podr. 304 She gulped when she looked at it, and.. cried herself to sleep. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Bagman's Dog*, Poor Blogg went on ducking and bobbing, Sneezing out the salt water, and gulping and sobbing. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXIV. 140/2 Tom gasps apologies, opens his mouth to comment, but only gulps.

Gulper (gʊ·lpəɹ). [f. GULP *v.* + -ER[1].] One who gulps or swallows greedily.

1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Gulper*, a Gulper, a Drunkard, or a Quaffer. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 195 It will be .. swallowed by that most open-throated of flummery gulpers.

Gulph, obs. form of GULF, GULP.

Gulpin (gʊ·lpin). [f. GULP *v.*; perh. in the comb. *gulp in.*] One who will swallow anything; a credulous person, a simpleton; *Naut.*, a marine.

1802 M^c^EVOY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 50 There might be a few gulpins who would fire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gulpin*, an awkward soldier; a weak credulous fellow. 1867 *N. & Q.* Ser. III. XII. 78/1 A marine was called a gulpin by the sailors; that is a person who would swallow anything told him. 1886 BESANT *The World went* II. xxix. 308 Go, then, for a brace of gulpins!

Gulping (gʊ·lpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GULP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb GULP; swallowing in gulps; †guzzling, gormandizing (*obs.*); the noise made in swallowing large quantities; choking.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 92 Glotony is her God wiþ g[l]oppyng [*MS. B.* golping] of drynk. 1530 PALSGR. 573/2 Take hede of this glouton what a goulpynge he maketh as he drinketh. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 306 Hee spake of a .. spirituall manner of eating his bodie, and drinking his bloud .. and not of a swallowing or gulping in of the same at our mouth. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 113/2 He was .. much giuen to excessiue gulping and surfetting. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 6 (1734) 213 Symptoms exceedingly troublesome in Vapours, .. to wit, Choaking and Gulping. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 276 It is proper to show appreciation of a repast by noisy gulpings, and much gurgling and drawing-in of breath.

Gulping (gʊ·lpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GULP *v.* + -ING[2].] That gulps; characterized by gulping.

1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* vii. 88 Strange gulping bursts of fiendlike merriment from the strange boy. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 375 To swallow in a gulping manner.

Hence **Gu·lpingly** *adv.*, with a gulp.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vii. 69 He'll swallow any thing, and as many Sacraments as (he swallows) Oaths gulpingly. *Ibid.* viii. 75 That so much Nonsence .. should ..be so gulpingly swallowed by an unthinking World.

Gulpy (gʊ·lpi), *a.* [f. GULP *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Marked by gulps or choking.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 65. 353 The .. neighbour ..delivered his dialogue with a glazed eye and an impaired and gulpy utterance. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 193 The poor little drab made many gulpy attempts to keep the tears down.

Gulravage, obs. form of GILRAVAGE.

Gulsach, -schoch, -set, -soch, Sc. forms of GULESOUGHT, jaundice.

Gulsh, variant of GULCH.

Gult, obs. form of GILT *ppl. a.*

Gult(e, Gulti(f, -y: see GUILT, GUILTY.

†Gu·ly, *a. Obs. Her.* Also 7 guelye. [f. GULE-S + -Y.] Of the colour gules or red.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Chandos* 41 Sir Richard Stafford in gold shield did beare A gulie Cheuron and blew Labell faire. *c* 1600 THYNNE *Emblems & Epigr.* (1876) 38 And whye the guelye arme in midst of Sheild is placed. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 18 Guly sheild..Wrapt with dent-bordure siluer-shining. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 54 To reare the horrid Standard of those fatall guly Dragons for so unworthy a purpose.

Gulyardy, obs. f. GOLIARDY (s.v. GOLIARD).

Gum (gʊm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 góma, 3–5 gome, 5–6 gomme, gume, 5–7 goom(e, 6 gowme, gummb, 6–7 gumme, 7 gombe, gumb, gumm, 7– gum. [OE. *góma* wk. masc., corresponds to OHG. *guomo* (MHG. *guome*), and (apart from difference of declension) to ON. *góm-r* palate. The vowel in these forms seems to represent a pre-Teut. long diphthong *ōu*; cf. the synonyms (app. related by ablaut) OHG. *giumo, goumo* (MHG. *goume*, mod.G. *gaumen*). Outside Teut. the Lith. *gomurỹs* 'palate' has been compared; the word may belong to the OAryan root **ghĕu-, ghŏu-* to yawn, whence Gr. *χάος, χαῦνος*.

The normal pronunciation gʌm (cf. *loom*) still survives in dialects.]

†**1.** Used in OE. and early ME. *sing.* or *pl.* indifferently for the inside of the mouth or throat.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxviii[i]. 4 Ic won cleopiende hase ȝewordne werun ȝoman ȝena swetra, þonne [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 264 Wið þæs muþes & bæra gomena fulnysse .. ȝenim [etc.]. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 119 We notieð on gomes [*printed* ȝomes] alles kennes attre of dieule. [1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxi. 15 My tunge cleueth to my goomes.]

2. *pl. collect.* The firm fleshy integument of the jaws and bases of the teeth; also said of the toothless jaw and its integument. Also *sing.*, the portion of the integument attached to a single tooth.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvi. (1495) 122 Yf the gomes ben corrupt thenne [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 202/1 Gome yn mannys mowthe (*S.* goomys), *gingiva*. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxxiii, With that the meir gird him vpoun the gumis [*rimes with* presumis].

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iij b, The same water..is good for..payne in the gommes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 161 From the vppermoste parte of the lyppe euen vnto the nethermoste parte of the gumme. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 5 The callositie of the Gowmes serueth some men instead of teeth. 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* III. i, Marry come vp my gentleman, are your gummes growne so tender they cannot bite? *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 189 The canker from a scarce sensible begining consumes the gummes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1733) I. iii. 288 Operations of the active Tongue on the passive Gum or Palat. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 52 Keep a little Stick Liquorice between the Cheek and the Gums. 1814 LADY COLQUHOUN in *Mem.* ii. (1849) 44 The gum was still painful when exposed to the air. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 118 Alligators' teeth .. set in silver for infants .. to rub against their gums when cutting their teeth. 1876 TOMES *Dental Anat.* 98 The gum is continuous with the mucous membrane of the inside of the lips. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 759 A rough outline of the Man of the Future with his bald scalp and empty gums.

†**b.** =*gum-tooth* (see 5). *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 883 Er yeeris sixe out goth the gomes stronge [L. *molares superiores cadunt*].

3. *slang.* Impertinent talk, chatter, 'jaw'.

1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xvi I. 115 Pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowss out so much unnecessary gum. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Come let us have no more of your gum. 1824 R. B. PEAKE *Americans Abroad* i. 1 Come, none of your gum—now you are but an underlin'.

4. =GUMMER b. (*Cent. Dict.*)

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gum-bleeding, -lancet*; **gum-didder** *nonce-wd.*, the quivering or shivering of the gums (cf. DIDDER *v.*); **gum-rubber**, something for a child to rub its gums on; †**gum-stake** *nonce-wd.*, a tooth; **gum-stick** = *gum-rubber*; **gum-tickler** *U.S.* (see quots.); **gum-tooth**, a molar tooth. Also GUMBOIL.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 461 Hæmorrhages, such as nose-bleeding, *gum-bleeding, and bloodshot eye. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vii. 40 The teeth-chatter or *gum-didder of lubberly lusks. 1784 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) I. 188 When it is found necessary to lance the gums .. it should always be done effectually with a proper *gum-lancet. 1708 PRIOR *Mice* 103 Stockings, shoes, to grace the bantling; .. add to these the fine *gum-rubber. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 71 Shaver o' shin-bones, drawer of *gum-stakes. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 17 A crust of bread is the best *gum-stick. 1814 *Q. Rev.* X. 521 Of dram-drinking [in the States] there are different stages. .. The first drop .. is called a *gum-tickler. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. iii, Will you mix it [rum], Mr. Wegg? ..I think not, sir..I prefer to take it in the form of a Gum-Tickler. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* XV. 19 Then God opened a *gome-tothe [Vulg. *dentem molarem*] in ye chekebone [of the ass]. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) A v, Children are payned with .. ytchinge of the gummes, & espicially in the growyng of the gumme teethe. *a* 1872 B. HARTE *Notes by Flood & Field* I. Wks. 127 It was like pulling gum-teeth to get the money from you even then. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 225 To wait until the gums have shrunk..sufficiently to allow gum-teeth to be inserted without being too prominent.

Gum (gʊm), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4–5 gomme, (5 gom), 4–7 gumme, (5 gume, 6 gumb(e, 7 gumm), 6–7 goom(e, (6 goume), 4– gum. [a. OF. *gomme* = Pr., Sp. *goma*, Pg., It. *gomma*:—popular L. *gumma* = class. L. *gummi, cummi*, a. Gr. *κόμμι*.]

1. A viscid secretion issuing from certain trees and shrubs, which hardens in drying but is usually soluble in cold or hot water, in this respect differing from resin. Occas. in wider use, including resins (cf. 2).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 109 As for to speke of gomme or erbe or tre. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 Herbes groweþ þeron, þat droppeþ gom. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 22 Out of hem [Trees] comethe Gomme, as it were of Plombtrees or of Cherietrees. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 44 Hit droppeþ downe oute of certeyn trees in maner of gumme. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. iii. 98 The gvm or glew .. Is wont to seme ȝallow on the grane new. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxxiii. (1878) 75 All trees that beare goom set now as they coom. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 669 The Spartan Mirtle, whence sweet gumb does flowe. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 507 Lac is a strange drug, made by certaine winged Pismires of the gumme of trees. 1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* vi. (1669) 40 We use the word Gum in a more general sense, comprehending under it all Rosins, Turpentines, Pitches, &c. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 236 With Dew, Narcissus Leaves, and clammy Gum. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 266 There is a great resemblance between the physical properties of animal mucus and vegetable gum. 1867 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 122 From the Gold Coast the export of gum (fossilized resin)..is trifling. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 7 To heal and coat with amber gum the sloe-tree's gash. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 391/2 The seams are usually payed with melted spruce gum, which effectually prevents leakage.

b. with *a* and *pl.* as denoting a kind of gum.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11501 (Gött.) It [rekels] es a gum þat cummes of firr. 1513 *Act* 5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Preamble, Divers Strangers..dry calander Worsteds with Gums, Oils, and Presses. 1538 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 90 Yt was noe bloude, but hony clarified and coloured with saffron, and lyinge lyke a goume. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowe* I. xxv. 36 *Stacte*, a gumme that distils out of Myrrhe, or Cinamon. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* 391 Opium is composed of a gum, a resin [etc.]. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 225 Gums are soluble in water, but not in alcohol.

c. This substance dried and used in the arts, e. g. to stiffen linen, as a mucilage, etc. Hence *fig.*, stiffness.

1456 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 187 It. in gume pro eisdem libris..jd. 1505 *Carpenters' Acc.* in T. Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 189 Rosyn & gome to þe same viijd. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 34 Shewes the washing by them, who washed away the gum. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* v. 158 Gum, when pulverized should be kept perfectly dry. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi, The necessary gum and consistence of a substantial personality.

d. *U.S.* Short for *chewing-gum* (see CHEWING *vbl. sb.* 3). (*Cent. Dict.*)

e. *British gum* (see BRITISH 5).

†**2.** (Chiefly *pl.*) Products of this kind employed as drugs or perfumes, or for burning as incense. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 22 Whether gumme is not in Galaad, or a leche is not there? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 236 Spicers to hym speke .. For he .. knoweþ meny gommes. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii, From the heade down unto her foote With sondry gommes..She is ennoynte. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 95 They burne swete gummes and spices or perfumes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 191 Divers aromaticall spices, and Gummes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 327 Altars I would reare..and thereon Offer sweet smelling Gumms. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 47 The Gumms which Sacred Rites consume, We bring. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Secur. Indep. Parlt.* Wks. III. 278 To embalm a carcass not worth an ounce of the gums that are used to preserve it.

3. With qualification.

a. In the names of various mucilaginous or resinous products, prefixed to a substantive or followed by an adjective, e.g. *gum acacia, ammoniac, copal, elemi, guaiacum, lac, ladanum, olibanum, sandarac, tragacanth*, for which see the second member; **gum-arabic** (see ARABIC 2); **gum-dragon** = TRAGACANTH (see DRAGON[2]); **gum-juniper** = SANDARAC; **gum-senegal** or †**-senega**, a variety of gum-arabic, named from the locality where it is obtained.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 49 Take frank encense, mastik, mirre, dragagantum, gumme arabik. 1718 MRS. MARY EALES *Receipts* 70 Make it up to a stiff Paste with Gum-Dragon well steept. 1759 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 208 Some of them were smeared several times over with gum senega. 1770 COOK *Jrnl.* 1 May (1893) 245 We found 2 Sorts of Gum, one sort of which is like Gum Dragon. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med., Gum juniper*, a concrete resin which exudes in white tears from the *Juniperus Communis*. It has been called *sandarach*, .. Reduced to powder it is called *pounce*, which prevents ink from sinking into paper. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 346 Gum Senegal is simil r to gum Arabic, being obtained from a kind of Acacia differing very little from that which yields the latter.

b. Gum elastic [after F. *gomme elastique*], india-rubber, caoutchouc (also *elastic-gum*: see ELASTIC); rarely applied to gutta percha. Hence **gum-elastical** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), resembling india-rubber.

1800 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 90 A stretch of belief which requires a more gum-elastical faith than Heaven has allotted me. 1807 PEPYS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 250 A small gum elastic bottle B. 1845 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 221 Specimens of the manufacture of Gum-elastic goods. 1851 FORBES *Veg. World* II. p. vi†/2 The Isonandra gutta, the source of the gum-elastic, known as gutta-percha.

c. Gum ivy, †**gum of ivy**: the inspissated juice of the stem of the ivy.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) G ij, Fyl the hollowe tooth with the gum of Iuy it will take away the toothe ache. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 130 b, He tooke of Galbanum one pounde, of gumme yvie three ounces. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 157 Dissolve Gum of Ivie in Oyle of Spike, and therewith annoint your dead bait for a Pike. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 75 This is that which some Druggists..sell for Gum Ivy. 1787 in BEST *Angling* (ed 2) 71. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892 3, I was trying to get gum-ivy, which an old fishing book I had said was a famous thing to anoint the baits with.

4. The sticky secretion that collects in the inner corner of the eye. (Either a sense *transf.* from 1, or connected with GUM *sb.*[3])

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. ii. 48 The gumme downe roping from their pale-dead eyes. 1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 16 When sleep does first desert you, rise; Next, wash the gum from off your eyes. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

5. Short for GUM-TREE. Also preceded by various defining epithets, as *black, blue, white, mountain, spotted*, etc. *gum.*

1802 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* II. xix. 235 The blue gum, she-oak, and cherry tree of Port Jackson were commonly here. 1820 J. OXLEY *Jrnl. Exped. Australia* 102 A few diminutive gums being the only timber to be seen. 1833 C. STURT *South. Australia* I. iii. 118 The cypresses became mixed with casuarina, box, and mountain gum. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Jrnl. Overland Exped.* i. 11 Ironbark ridges here and there with spotted gum..diversified the sameness. 1864 J. S. MOORE *Spring Life Lyrics* 114 Amid grand old gums, dark cedars and pines. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 281 Some of the plants from which bees gather honey .. black-gum (*Nyssa multiflora*). 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 34 A gaseous haziness, making the leafage of the gums look bluer than even they were.

b. *U.S.* A log, usually cut from a gum-tree, hollowed out and adapted to serve as a beehive, a water-trough, or a well-curb. Cf. *bee-gum.*

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 286 *note*, Any portion so cut off is called a gum, a name probably arising from the almost exclusive application of the gum tree to these purposes. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 607 A 'gum' or square box to hive the swarm for domestication. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal. Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 33 When the soil is not deep, a circular excavation is made down to the rock bed, and a hollow log, or 'gum', as it is called, is placed in it on one end. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 29 No hive seems to please them as well as a section of a hollow tree—

'gums'—as they are called in the South and West where the sweet gum grows.

6. *U.S. colloq.* Short for *elastic gum*, i. e. india-rubber; *occas.* an india-rubber garment. Also *pl.* Goloshes. See *gum-boots, -shoes* in 9.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Gum*. . . 2 India-rubber. Hence the plural *Gums* is often applied to India-rubber shoes. 1870 R. G. WHITE *Words & their Uses* Pref. (1881), 'Where is Emily?'..'O, Emily is outside cleaning her gums on the mat'.

7. A disease in fruit trees consisting in a morbid secretion of gum.

1721 in BAILEY. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Gum*, among gardeners, is a disease incident to fruit trees, of the stone kind. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* v. (1824) 83 Wherever the knife is applied, it is sure to bring on the gum. 1832 *Beck's Florist* 147 It [a kind of cherry] is very subject to gum and canker.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as (sense 1) *gum-forest, -furnace, -pot, -trade, -vessel*; (sense 5) *gum-bough, -leaf, -log, -swamp, -timber, -trunk*; (sense 6) *gum-catheter*; **b.** objective, as (sense 1) *gum-bearing, -yielding* adjs.; **c.** instrumental, as (sense 4) *gum-glued* adj.; (sense 5) *gum-shadowed, -shrouded* adjs.; **d.** similative, as *gum-like* adj.

1775 BRUCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 415 There is another *gum-bearing tree. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/3 Make a bit of a shelter .. with .. *gum-boughs. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 226 A *gum catheter would then be passed .. into the stomach. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 29/2 The Moors .. encamp themselves round the *gum-forest of Zaara. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1266 Then lay the fire in the *gum-furnace. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 14 His Pages starting at the sudden Noyse, Began to bustle, rubbing their *gum-glew'd Eyes. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 204 Making a soft bed of *gum leaves. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1078 When the solutions are evaporated, uncrystallizable *gum-like compounds remain. 1858 W. L. CARLETON *Austral. Nts.* 1 To see the *gum-log flaming bright Its welcome beacon. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 77 The origin of resin and *gum passages depends on the formation of intercellular passages with a peculiar development of the cells which bound them. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1266 The *gum-pot is now to be set upon the brick-stand. 1862 H. C. KENDALL *Poems* 134 The *gum-shadowed glen. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 201 Camped by the edge of the long black *gum-shrouded lagoon. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 244 Mrs. Ratley was riding across the *Gum-swamp in North Carolina. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 107 Our *gum timber being as durable and as well adapted to ship-building as the teak. 1839 in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840 II. 328 The *gum trade, on the western coast of Africa. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 151 *Gum-trunks instead of the homelike trees. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 29/1 A large wooden tub, containing about 2000 lbs. weight, . . is fixed on the deck of the *gum-vessels. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 128 Other *gum-yielding Acacias.

9. Special comb.: **gum-animal**, the Senegal galago (see quot.); **gum-boots** *U.S.*, boots made of 'gum' or india-rubber; **gum-digger**, one who digs for KAURI gum; **gum-digging**, the occupation of a gum-digger; **gum-drop** *U.S.*, a preparation of sweetened gum, used as a confection and in pharmacy; **gum-field**, an area where Kauri gum may be found; **gum-flowers** *Sc.*, artificial flowers; also *attrib.*; **gum-paper**, paper gummed on one side; **gum-seal**, an impression of a seal taken on softened gum; **gum-shoes** *U.S.*, goloshes: cf. *gum-boots*; **gum-sucker** *Austral.*, a native Australian (esp. a Victorian) or Tasmanian; †**gum-taffeta** = *gummed taffeta*; **gum-water**, a solution of gum-arabic in water; **gum-wood**, the wood of the gum-tree; the tree itself; also *attrib.*

1840 BLYTH *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 65 The Senegal Galago (*Galago Senegalensis*, Geof.). . is known as the *Gum animal of Senegal, from its feeding much on that production. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 112 The long indiarubber '*gum' boots .. that he worked in at the claim. 1897 *Daily News* 10 July 8 4 Without the assistance of 'gum' boots or dust-defying gaiters. 1884 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 924 A large class of men, both Maori and European, known as *gum-diggers. 1892 *Star* 13 July 1/8 He picked up a precarious livelihood by *gum-digging. 1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar., The soldiers spending their abundant greenbacks . . in fig and *gum-drops. 1836 *N. Zealand Herald* 28 May 5/5 Praying that the *gumfields .. should be opened during the winter season. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 316 A crown of *gum-flowers, which was afterwards put on her. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. (1895) 86 There was she painted like a Jezebel, with gum-flowers on her head. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 276 Broken Italian gumflowers. 1854 BROWNING in *Mem. Tennyson* (1897) II. i. 16 As if they want seed in a gum-flower manufactory. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 5/3 An extremely thin slip of *gum paper inserted along the inside edge. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 281 The most trifling womanly occupations—making *gum-seals, imitating cameos. 1872 *Morn. Post* 9 Jan. (Farmer) Forbidding him . . to leave his *gum-shoes in her hall. 1855 W. HOWITT *Two Y. Victoria* I. 24 Too 'cute to be bitten twice by the over 'cute '*gum-suckers', as the native Victorians are called. 1887 *All Year Round* 30 July 67/2 A 'gum-sucker' is a native of Tasmania, and owes his elegant nickname to the abundance of gum-trees in the Tasmanian forests. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* Wks. 1778 X. 236 Faith, you have made her fret like *gum-taffety. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iv, You are so fortunate a fellow, as to have had your jerkin made of a gum-taffeta, and the body-lining to it, of a sarcenet or thin persian. 1639 ROBERTS *Compleat Canonier* (1672) 46 With a chalk line, dipt in *Gum-water. 1759 COLEBROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 43 A ground was laid . . with levigated chalk mixed with gum water. 1869 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 155 Injections of gum-water were passed into the trachea. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 302 The trees of most note, are . . poplar, *gumwood, hickery. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 133 Blocks of pine or gum-wood. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 10/1, I tried . . grafting on gumwood stocks.

b. In names of plants yielding gum: **gum-cistus**, one of the shrubs of the genus *Cistus* which yield ladanum; **gum-plant**, a plant of the genus *Grindelia*, which is covered with a viscid secretion; **gum-succory**, (*a*) *Chondrilla juncea*; also, the gum produced from it; (*b*) *Lactuca perennis*; **gum-thistle**, *Onopordium acanthium*. Also GUM-TREE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 110/1 The *Gum Cistus hath . . a clammy sweet moisture called Gum Laudanum. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 73 A flower almost as transitory as the gum cistus. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xix. 225 The gum-cistus . . drops every night all the blossoms that the day brings forth. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 26 Chondrilla. . . It maye be named in englishe Ryshe Succory or *gum Succory because it hath a clammy humour in it. 1551 — *Herbal* I. K j, The leaues & the stalke of gume succory haue the poour for to degest. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 845 The least wild Lettuce, or Dwarf Gum-Succory. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 8 Acanthium. . . I thynke it maye be called in englishe . . *gum thistle . . because it is gummy. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 311 He strewed . . the powder of Gum Thistle very safely, upon Ulcers with rottenness of the Bones.

Gum, *sb.*3 See RED-GUM and WHITE-GUM.

†**Gum**, *sb.*4 *Sc. Obs.* Mist, vapour.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 131 Wyth cloudy gum and rak ourquhelmyt the air. *Ibid.* XIII. Prol. 31 The gummys rysis, doun fallis the donk rym.

†**Gum**, *sb.*5 *Obs. rare*−1. Also 6 **gomme.** = GUMMA. ? Also Comb. *gum-galled* adj.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 13 b, A verie goodly secrete for the gommes [It. *gomme*] or burgeons that remaine of the great Pockes. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloquence* (1738) 139 That filthy Bitch, that gumgall'd Whore, the Whore of Babylon.

Gum (gʊm), *sb.*6 *dial.* and *vulgar.* [Deformation of GOD. Cf. GOM.] In phr. *By* (or *my*) *gum* = by (or my) God.

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 100 Aw said let's ken what a' this means, By gum to hear't aw's weary. 1857 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* III. x, My gum, Giglamps! you'll be the death of me some fine day. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly won* I. 10 Newmarket Heath may make you shiver, but, by gum! it gives you an appetite. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 194 Got you there, Sergeant; by gum, I did!

Gum, (gʊm), *v.*1 Forms: 5 **gomme**, 5, 7 **gumme**, 7– **gum.** [f. GUM *sb.*1]

†**1.** *trans.* To treat with aromatic gums, as in flavouring wine or embalming a corpse. *Obs.*

1419 *Proclam.* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 672 William Horold, Couper . . gummyd and rasyd two buttes with diuers gummes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii, Noble men whome the kynge dyd do bawme and gomme with many good gommes aromatyk.

2. To stiffen with gum; to coat or smear with or as with gum.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Ile gumme your silkes With good strong water, an' you come. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 239 They register . . his acts . . in Cædar Tablets, gum'd with Cynabre. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 75 They use also in their Windows, a thin linnen Cloth, that is . . oiled or gummed. 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr. Jrnl.* 16 Nov. 392 A new method of gumming paper.

3. To fasten, or fix in position with gum or some sticky substance. Also with *down, together, up.*

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* (1602) I 3 Thy eies are gum'd with teares, thy cheekes are wan. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., De mollibus et effœminatis* (1641) 110 Bleaching their hands at Mid-night, gumming, and bridling their beards. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* x. 209/2 The doubting Christians eye of faith, is . . gumm'd up with unbelieving fears. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 176 Scandalised at Ladies powdering, curling, and gumming their haire. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 775 When dried and gummed on paper, they [leafits] form an acute angle with the stalk. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 145 If the lids become gummed together. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. iv. 46 Little rings of hair gummed down all over her forehead. 1880 *Standard* 15 Dec., Shilling deposits can be made by means of penny stamps gummed on forms.

4. *intr.* Of a fruit tree: To exude gum as a morbid secretion. Cf. GUM *sb.*2 7.

1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 207 Several of the cherries [trees] were much gummed. 1802 *Ibid.* XX. 173 To prevent the cherry tree from gumming. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 41/1 When planted in stiff and wet soils it [the cherry] grows slowly, gums very much, and falls into a state of incurable bad health.

5. ? *U.S.* **a.** To become gummous. **b.** 'To become clogged or stiffened by some gummy substance, as inspissated oil; as, a machine will gum up from disuse' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 509 The oil solidifies or gums, and clogs the holes.

6. *trans.* To cheat, delude, humbug. *U.S. slang.* [Said to originate from the opossum's eluding the huntsman in the foliage of a gum-tree]

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 144 You can't gum me, I tell ye now, an' so you need n't try. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 232, I began to think . . he was quizzing me—'gumming' is the proper Transatlantic colloquialism. 1875 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 611/1 Now don't you try to gum me.

Gum (gʊm), *v.*2 *U.S.* [f. GUM *sb.*1] *trans.* To deepen and enlarge the spaces between the teeth of (a worn saw). See GUMMER.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., To Gum a Saw*, to punch out and give the set to the teeth of a saw, by means of a machine called a *gummer*. The phrase alludes to the growth of the teeth from the gums. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Feb. 130 The operation of gumming saws with an emery wheel.

Gum, variant of GOME1 *Obs.*

Gumashins, var. *gamashins*: see GAMASH.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* I. ii, A decent . . carlin, that could turn coats and shape gumashins.

Gumb, obs. form of GUM *sb.*1 and *sb.*2

Gumba, gumbay, obs. forms of GUMBY.

†**Gumble.** *Obs. rare*−1. A cheek-bone.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 153/1 Bones in a Horse . . Inferiour Gumbles or Cheek-bones 2.

†**Gumble-stool.** *Obs.* [Origin doubtful: cf. prec. with GUM *sb.*1 3.] A cucking-stool. Also †**gum-stool** (perh. from GUM *sb.*1 3).

1623 in Noake *Worc. in Olden Time* (1849) 110 For carrying of several women upon the gum stoole. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petit.* 35 That silly women shall be dipt over head in a Gumble-stool for scolding. 1655 — *Quaker Catech.* 25, I desire of you that you will not put me by with Gumble-stool Rhetorick in stead of Answers.

Gumbo (gʊ'mbo). *U.S.* Also **gombo.** [Negro patois; 'from the Angolan *kingombo*, the *ki-* being the usual Bantu prefix, and *-ngombo* the real word' (J. Platt, jun., in *Athenæum*, Sep. 1, 1900); Marcgraf 1648 writes *quingombo.*]

1. a. A colloquial name for the okra plant or its pods (*Hibiscus esculentus*). Also *attrib.* **b.** A soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of this plant. Also *gumbo soup.*

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Gombo*, or *Gumbo*, 1. the Southern name for what is called at the North, Okra, the pod of the *Hibiscus esculentus*. 2. In the southern States, a soup in which this plant enters largely as an ingredient. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The three gentlemen . . eating gombo soup. 1880 N. H. BISHOP 4 *Mths. Sneak-Box* 205 The mild-eyed Louisiana Indian woman with her sack of gumbo spread out before her. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 463/2, I should like mutton broth and gumbo every day. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 158/2 Gombo Fruits. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 57 Terrapins and soft-shell crabs, gumbo, . . peaches, venison.

2. a. *Geol.* 'The stratified portion of the lower till of the Mississippi valley' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*). **b.** *colloq. Western U.S.* The mud of the prairies. Also *gumbo mud.*

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., Such a thing as hard-pan, bed rock near the surface or gumbo is not found here [i. e. in Nebraska]. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 27 The soil here is largely mixed with a kind of blue clay, locally known as 'gumbo'. 1894 *Century Mag.* Jan. 453/1 Gumbo is . . the clay of Northern Wyoming. When wet, it is the blackest, stickiest . . mud that exists on earth. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 491/2 Only when in gumbo mud did we find our wheels to be a hindrance.

3. A patois spoken by negroes in the French West Indies, Louisiana, Bourbon, and Mauritius. Also *attrib.* [? A different word.]

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1883) II. v. 65 The coloured people [in New Orleans] who gabble a wondrous salmagundi of a patois, made up of French, Spanish, and indigenous African, which is known as 'Gumbo'. *Ibid.* vi. 74 Were the verb 'boumer' as an equivalent for to 'boom', admitted into the vocabulary of 'Gumbo' French. 1892 E. WAKEFIELD *Wisdom of Gombo* in *19th Cent.* XXX. 575 Gombo is a mere phonetic burlesque of French, interlarded with African words.

Gumboil (gʊ'mboil). Also **gumbile.** [f. GUM *sb.*1 + BOIL *sb.*1] An inflammatory swelling or small abscess on the gum.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 63 Abscesses in the Mouth and Gums (called Gum-boils). 1828 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 6, I have got the ague together with a gumbile. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. i. 3 The Sultan had toothache, and a gumboil.

Gumboodge, -bouge, obs. forms of GAMBOGE.

Gumby (gʊ'mbi). Also 8 **gumbay**, 9 **gumba.** [Negro patois; cf. Kongo *nkombi*, a kind of drum.] A kind of drum used by the negroes of the West Indies, made by stretching a skin across the ends of a box, or a portion of a hollow tree, or the like. Also *gumby-drum.*

1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Cust. & Mann.* 155 An herring barrel or tub, with sheep-skins substituted for the heads, in imitation of a drum, called a gumbay. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 46 The negroes . . dancing . . to the sound of the gumba. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 322 The greatest part remained quietly in the negro houses beating the gumby-drum.

Gume, var. GOME1 *Obs.*; obs. f. GUM *sb.*1 and *sb.*2

Gumfiate (gʊ'mfiˌet), *v. nonce-wd.* [ad. It. *gonfiat-o*, pa. pple. of *gonfiare* = F. *gonfler*:—L. *conflāre*, f. *con-* together + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To puff up, cause to swell.

1820 GALT *Ayrshire Legatees* in *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 18 The inflamed gout of polemical controversy . . had gumfiated every mental joint and member of that zealous prop of the Relief Kirk.

Gumfolly. ?Corrupt var. *cumphorie*, COMFREY.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. lxxviii. 163 Seeth it in the iuyce of Gumfolly.

Gum-gum (gʊ'mˌgʊm). Also 8 **gum-gumma**, 8–9 **gom-gom.** [Presumably from some Malay

dialect. Cf. GONG-GONG.] A hollow iron bowl, which is struck with an iron or wooden stick; a series of the same, varying in size and tone.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 244 Their warlike Musick is an Instrument made of Mettle, called Gum-Gum, much in the Nature of our Drums. 1774 JOEL COLLIER [J. Bicknal] *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 56 Playing a warlike measure with his gom-gom. 1800 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solit. Wanderer* (1801) I. 326 The conchs and gomgoms of the Maroons suddenly broke the silence of the night. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* vii. *Steam Excurs.*, 'What is a gum-gum?' eagerly enquired several young ladies.

Gumless (gv·mles), *a.* [f. GUM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Having no gums.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 33 Ah! rattle not your gumless fangs at me, Thou King of terrors.

† **Gumly** (gv·mli), *a. Sc. Obs.* [Cf. *gum(m)le* v., 'to render turbid' (Jam., with fig. quot. from Galt).] Muddy, turbid.

1786 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 126 Then down ye'll hurl..And dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 71 Wae worth ye, wabster Tam, what's this That I see gaupin gumlie?

Gumm, obs. form of GUM *sb.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

‖ **Gumma** (gv·mă). *Path.* Pl. **gummas, gummata.** [mod.L. *gumma* (neut.), f. L. *gummi* GUM *sb.*[2]] A tumour usually of syphilitic origin, so called from the gummy nature of its contents.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Gumma'ta.* Strumous tumours are sometimes thus called from the Resemblance of their Contents to gummous Substances. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 610 In the central portion of the gumma the vessels are very small. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 234 The gummata were formerly regarded as non-inflammatory neoplasms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 808 Gummas, before breaking down, are sometimes seen as smooth, red or yellowish defined swellings.

† **Gummage** (gv·médʒ). *Obs.* [f. GUM *sb.*[2] + -AGE.] Production of gum.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 What Trees, Plants, Shrubs: what Fruitage, Mastage, Gummage.

Gummate (gv·me·t), *a. Chem.* [f. GUMM-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of gummic acid.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 193 The supposition that the gummate of lead is composed of two atoms of oxide of lead and one of gum.

Gummatous (gv·mătəs), *a. Path.* [f. mod.L. *gummat-* GUMMA + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a gumma. *Gummatous tumour* = GUMMA.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 356 If there be gummatous Tumours .. Sarsa is proper. 1745 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 296 She had a gummatous Swelling..on the right Arm. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 594 Gummatous ulcers .. are always upon the upper surface of the tongue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 190 The development of gummatous tissue.

Gummb, obs. form of GUM *sb.*[1]

Gumme, obs. form of GUM *sb.*[1], *sb.*[2], and *v.*[1]

Gummed (gvmd), *ppl. a.* [f. GUM *sb.*[2] or *v.*[1] + -ED.] †a. Spread with aromatic gums. b. Stiffened with gum; coated or smeared with gum. Also *fig.* c. Of a pigment: Mixed with gum.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 172 A gommed clout [*v.rr.* gummit clowte, gomed cloth]. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 2, I haue remoued Falstafs House, and he frets like a gum'd Veluet. 1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. i. Wks. 1833 III. 56 How now, gumm'd Taffeta? 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 22 June, Pictures of men and countries, rarely painted on a sort of gummed calico. 1713 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 5) 420 We hate the stiff and gumm'd Deportment of the Italian. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 79 Mix a little gummed colour in a large shell. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 408 A small bandage of gummed silk, applied over the closed eye-lids. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 113 A badly-gummed postage-stamp. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 5/4 Could the stamp be applied unless over some gummed slips?

Gummed (gvmd), *a.*[2] [f. GUM *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Provided with gums (of a certain kind).

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 40 A man would haue pytty To se how she is gumbed, Fyngered and thumbed. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 140 Be sure they [cocks] are sound that they be hard gummed.

Gummer (gv·məɹ). *U.S.* [f. GUM *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] a. A workman who enlarges the spaces between the teeth of a saw. b. A machine for this purpose.

1859 [see GUM *v.*[2]]. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Feb. 130 Emery vulcanite saw gummer.

Gummic (gv·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *gummi* GUM *sb.*[2] + -IC.] *Gummic acid*: an acid obtained from gum = *Arabic acid* (see ARABIC *a.* 2).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 157 Gummic acid was discovered by M. Simonin about the year 1830. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 275/2 Gummic acid.

Gummiferous (gvmi fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *gummi* GUM *sb*[2] + -FEROUS.] Producing gum.

1683–4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 475 Balsamiferous, Gummiferous, and Saccharine Plants.

Gumminess (gv·minés). [f. GUMMY *a.*[1] and *a.*[2] + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being gummy, in various senses. Also quasi-*concr.*, something gummy, a gummy concretion.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xii. 59 To take away the filthines or gummines of the eies. 1665 R. KEPHALE *Medela Pestil.* 61 Their gumminess excludeth infectious air. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VIII. iv. 33 One..came to me..with a gumminess on the tendons reaching to his fingers. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31/1 Ancient Aqueducts, whose Mouths, having contracted a kind of Gumminess, have seem'd incrusted all over with Stone. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iv, Had there been the least gumminess in my lining, by Heaven! it had all of it, long ago, been frayed and fretted to a thread. 1801 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* lvi. (1806) 326 Accompanied with wateriness, or gumminess, where the tears are not supplied faster. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 394 The thread should have lost part of its heat and gumminess before it touches the bars of the reel.

Gumming (gv·miŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. GUM *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of GUM *v.*[1] in various senses.

1. The action † of treating with aromatic gums (*obs.*); the action of fastening or smearing with gum; *spec.* the action of applying gum-water to a lithographic stone.

1419 *Proclam.* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 672 To have a lykly manere taste and smell to the drynkyng of Romeney, thurgh pe gummyng and rasyng aboue seyd. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Gommement*, a gumming. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 137 The Face..will not admit of Gumming so well as the other parts of the Body. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 97/1 Gumming .. is to rub the in-side of the Bed-Tick with .. Gum .., to keep Feathers from coming through it.

2. The process (in fruit trees) of giving out a morbid exudation of gum; (in the eyelids) of becoming fastened *together* with gum; (in oils) of acquiring a gum-like consistence.

1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 535 The latter [suckers or layers] are comparatively weak, and apt to cause gumming. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 3 The tarsal edges of the lids should be anointed at night .. to prevent their gumming together. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 180 Much wood [of cherry trees] being lost through gumming and canker.

Gummite (gv·məit). *Min.* [Named by Dana in 1868, f. L. *gumm-i* GUM *sb.*[2] + -ITE.] A hydrate of uranium of reddish-yellow colour, and resembling gum.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 179 Gummite..looking much like gum. 1892 — *Min.* 893 Gummite is also abundant at the Flat-Rock mine.

Gummose (gvmō·s), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *gummōs-us*: see GUMMOUS and -OSE.] = GUMMOUS.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. vi. 250 Grind clear and gummose Sulphurvine to a most subtile Powder. 1702 SIR J. FLOYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1171 The Leaves of Liquorish feel gummose. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 372 When the Eyelids are glued together by a gummose and inspissated Matter.

Gummose (gvmō·s), *a.*[2] *Path.* [f. GUMMA + -OSE.] = GUMMATOUS.

1869 *New Syd. Soc. Bienn. Retrosp.* 346 Dr. Hippel describes a gummose tumour involving all the coats of the eye. .. A microscopic examination by Prof. Neumann, determined it to be a gummose syphilitic growth.

Gummosity (gvmo·sĭti). [ad. L. **gummōsitāt-em*, f. *gummōs-us* GUMMOUS.] The quality of being gummous. †In *Alchemy*, a quality or condition of which metals were supposed to be capable.

1652 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 97 The gummosity of herbs. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. ii. III. viii. 230 Among Bodies wanting the compleatment of Perfection, Jupiter [tin] most slowly flowreth its Gummosity. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 265 The crudity and mucilaginous Gummosity [depends] on a deficient Pulse.

† b. *concr.* A gummy substance, deposit, concretion, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 344 This gummosite þat is clepid .. olibanum. 1655 *Lef.* in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 39 Fewer [bees] can be kept, if they must seek their Wax out of the Gummosity of some floures. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. v. 395/1 [It] mollifies and dissolves all hard knobs, & gummossities upon the joynts of the Fingers.

Gummous (gv·məs), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *gummōsus*, f. *gummi* GUM *sb.*[2]: see -OUS. Cf. F. *gommeux.*]

1. Of the nature of gum, gum-like.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 185 Barthius..concludes this gummous liquor to be the reguline parts of antimony. 1676 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans* XI. 802 Resinous or Gummous substance, that looked like high colour'd Amber. 1699 J. WOODWARD *ibid.* XXI. 209 Hence come our Mannas, our Honies, and other Gummous Exsudations of Vegetables. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 152 Manna is a gummous substance, obtained by the incision of various sorts of trees. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 346 To which we may add gummous blood, viscid mucous [etc.].

fig. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xiii, The thoughts rise heavily and pass gummous through my pen.

† 2. Of a plant or tree: Abounding in or yielding gum; = GUMMY 2.

1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia* in *Misc. Curios.* (1708) III. 306 If a Gummous Plant or Tree, that grows low, .. it abounds with acid Spirits.

Hence **Gu·mmousness.**

1666 J. H. *Treat. Gt. Antidote* 4 Set it in an ash Furnace, with a gentle heat till the ingredients be fully dissolved, and the bitterness and gummousness be fully gone.

Gummous (gv·məs), *a.*[2] *Path.* [f. mod.L. GUMMA + -OUS.] = GUMMATOUS.

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 61 b, When ther are hard gummous tumors, as nodes or swellings, or pains or vlcers. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 646 But sometimes gummatous infiltration supervenes, constituting a gummous meningitis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 279 Ulcers, gummous tumours, and so on.

Gummy (gv·mi), *a.*[1] Forms: 6–7 **gummie,** (7 **goomie, gommie**), 4– **gummy.** [f. GUM *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].]

1. Of the nature of gum; gum-like, sticky, viscid.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxviii. (1495) 651 The beste kynde of gutta..semyth yf it be broke shynynge wythin and gummy. *a* 1520 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 25 Her lewde lyppes twayne They slauer, men sayne, Lyke a ropye rayne, A gummy glayre. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 275 The gummie fatte of a fygge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 313 Of this gummie and glutinous substance they frame also their dores and entries which are wide and large. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 Gummy resinous bodies, Masticke, Camphire, and Storax. 1649 T. STANLEY *Europa*, etc. 29 Myrrha..darts The gummy Jewells of her weeping tree. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 168 Especially if they have a more gummy jui e. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Aloes*, Aloes..fortifies the Stomach by its Gummy Substance. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 116 A black gummy matter it contains. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 229 And gummy frankincense was sparkling bright 'Neath smothering parsley. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. i. (1851) 234 Those cases of near approach to the solid state which obtain in viscid or gummy liquids. 1890 SARA DUNCAN *Social Departure* 372 Their [mummies'] wide mouths stuffed with gummy drugs.

2. Abounding in gum. † *Gummy thistle*: the gum-thistle (see GUM *sb.*[2] 9 b).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 222 This obseruance is to be kept, seith he, In chiritreen and alle that gummy be. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* VII. 27 Heere is a herth and gummy wood, heer's fire good store alwaies. 1598 FLORIO, *Euforbio*, Euphorbium, or gummie thistle. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* V. viii. 350 Then set they fire vnto it, increasing it still with goomie wood. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1076 The slant Lightning, whose thwart flame driv'n down Kindles the gummie bark of Firr or Pine. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 670 The gummy Pine. 1834 AIRD *Nebuchadnezzar* III. 32 Of gummy pine she bore a waving brand. 1869 ALDRICH *Story Bad Boy* 62 There are .. ancient turtles wandering about that gummy woodland.

b. Of a process: Attended with the production of gum.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 543 Starting-points of the gummy disorganisation.

3. Suffused with or exuding gum, or a gum-like substance. a. Of the eyes.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Enraillé*, which hath the eies gummie. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 437 The yawning Youth..Then rubs his gummy Eyes. 1720 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* 15 Crack'd lips, foul teeth, and gummy eyes. 1759 *State Paper* in *Ann. Reg.* 252/1 His eyes .. are gummy particularly his left eye.

b. Of the buds, etc. of plants and trees.

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 21 Helmet of the blossom gummy. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 36, I came and lay Beneath those gummy chestnutbuds. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 197 *Linosyris vulgaris* .. involucre gummy.

† c. *transf.* Sticky, soiled, dirty. *Obs.*

1641 SIR W. MURE *Counterbuff* 274 Our inlightened King .. Through clear, not gommie spectacles shall see. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 22 The wit..Whose gummy hat no scarlet plumes adorn.

4. Said esp. of the ankles and legs: As if charged with lumps of gum; puffy, swollen.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 40 The great Sinew behind should be large and a good way from the Bone..otherwise he is what we call gummy in this particular Part. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* III. (1848) 148 The legs not only want beauty, but are even gummy and ill-formed. 1797–1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Low Ambition* XX, Bleareyed, baker-kneed, and gummy. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 539 No man with short, chubby, flat-soled feet, and gummy ancles, is naturally inclined to run for a wager. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 21 He had grown thick-set and rather gummy. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ko. Lynne* II. viii. 164 *My* ankles ain't 'gummy'.

5. *Comb.*, as *gummy-legged, -like* adjs.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 172 There are some gummy-leg'd Horse very apt to the Grease and Scratches. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 272 The acid thrown down by ammonia, ignited, is in gummy-like masses.

Gummy (gv·mi), *a.*[2] *Path.* [f. GUMMA + -Y.] = GUMMATOUS.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 622 Gummy tumors of the larynx are much more common than has been supposed. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 234 Gummy growths frequently originate in the fibrous septa.

Gump (gvmp), *sb. dial.* and *U. S.* A foolish person, a dolt.

1825 JAMIESON Suppl., *Gump*, a numscull; a term most generally applied to a female, conveying the idea of great stupidity. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. xv. 42 He's .. sort of a naiteral too, I guess; rather a gump, hey? 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 47 An' it makes a handy sum, tu, Any gump could larn by heart. 1883 F. R. STOCKTON *Rudder Grange* vii. 67 'Get down, gump', said Pomona, and down she scrambled. 1888 *Advance* Chicago 21 June 387 Molly, .. has that great gump been making love to you?

Gump (gvmp), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Also **gumph.** a. *intr.* To grope with the hands, *esp.* to grope after fish. b. *trans.* To catch (fish) by groping. Also with *out.* Hence **Gu·mping** *vbl. sb.*

1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 113 (Jam.) Whan I to ope the seal had gumpit, For vera joy the board I thumpit. 1818 HOGG *Brownie Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 168 Give me a specimen how you gump the fish?.. If ye'll gang wi' me .. I'll let ye see gumping to perfection. *Ibid.* 170 Gumphing [see GUDDLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1870 W. BROCKIE in W. S. Crockett *Minstrelsy of Merse* (1893) 169 Ye never gumpt in a burn for trout. 1881 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* xiii, There I gumped out half a stone of speckled trouts.

Gumpheon (gv·mfĕn). *Sc.* Also 9 **gumphion.** [Corruption of GONFALON or GONFANON.] A funeral banner.

a 1725 A. NISBET *Heraldry* (1742) II. IV. xiv. 151 Next followed the little gumpheon carried upright. *Ibid.*, Then the great gumpheon or mort-head charged as afore-said. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXVII, Gumphions of tarnished white crape.

Gu·mple-foi:sted, *a. Sc.* Sulky, out of temper. (Cf. Sc. *gumple-face* 'downcast countenance', *gumple-faced* 'chap-fallen': see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)
1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, Ye are gumple-foisted wi' me.

Gumption (gʊ·mpʃən). *colloq.* Also **gum-shion.** [Orig. Sc.; cf. *rum-, rumble-gumption.*]
1. Common sense, mother wit, shrewdness.
1719 RAMSAY *Fam. Epist.* ii. 52 'Tis sma presumption To say they're but unlearned clarks, And want the gumption. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1786 ANDREWS in *Europ. Mag.* IX. 210 Why this here fellow here, who writes that there, Has no more gumption than my founder'd mare. *c* 1812 SIR C. NAPIER in W. N. Bruce *Life* ii. (1885) 76 It is .. rapid movement that gives cavalry value, the application of which requires gumption in the commander. 1817 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 2 There'd be many a damn let Fly At my presumption, If I should try, Being a fellow of no gumption. 1819 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 312 A dangerous farrago of holy gumshion. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ix, One does not have gumption till one has been properly cheated. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xvii, If they..show pluck and gumption they..get promoted.
2. *Painting.* **a.** (See quot. 1825.) ? *Obs.* **b.** A vehicle for colour.
1813 SCOTT *Triermain* ii. 2 Interlude, This thicket, for their gumption fit, May furnish such a happy bit. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.* s. v. *Gumption*, In a note on this article, Sir W. Scott remarks, that 'painters call the art of preparing colours their gumption'.
b. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art, Gumption*, this elegant and expressive name is applied to a nostrum much in request by painters in search of the supposed 'lost medium' of the old masters..The formula for preparing this medium gives a mixture of drying linseed oil and mastic varnish, which gelatinises; or simple linseed oil and sugar of lead. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 205 They [various vehicles] are called 'Meguilps' from their inventor; one variety receives the name of 'Gumtion'.
Hence **Gu·mptionless** *a.*, without gumption, senseless.
1823 GALT *Entail* xxii. 78 Come awa, ye gumshionless cuif. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 147 Gumptionless whinings.

Gumptious (gʊ·mpʃəs), *a.* [f. GUMPTION: see -OUS.] Possessed of gumption, or common sense. (In some recent Dicts.)

Gumpus (gʊ·mpʊs). *Sc.* = GUMP *sb.*
1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 297 Put that [portmanteau] in your mouth, you gumpus. 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

Gu·m-rash = RED-GUM.
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 422 *Exormia Strophulus*, Gum-rash.

Gum resin, gum-re·sin. [f. GUM *sb.*[2] + RESIN.] A vegetable secretion consisting of resin mixed with gum or mucilage; e. g. ammoniac, euphorbium, gamboge, etc.
1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 64 It is a Gum-Rosin, said, by some, to come from the same Tree with the Chio Turpentine. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 280 Gum-resins, along with resin, have an admixture of extractive matter. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 2 The gum resin, or Euphorbium of the chemist, is procured from three species of Spurge. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 136 The term gum-resin is used to indicate..the mixture of watery and resinous secretions, which is milky when fresh.
Hence **Gum-re·sinous** *a.*, of the nature of a gum resin.
1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 46 The species all abound in a viscid, yellow, acrid, and purgative gum-resinous juice resembling Gamboge.

Gum-stool: see GUMBLE-STOOL.

Gu·m-tree. [f. GUM *sb.*[2] + TREE.]
1. Any tree that exudes gum: *spec.* **a.** Any tree of the genus EUCALYPTUS; **b.** Various species of the N. American genus *Nyssa*; **c.** *Sweet gum tree* of the U. S., *Liquidambar styraciflua.*
1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is likewise black Walnut,..Dogwood,..Gum-tree,..with several others. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 338 The Gum Tree..yields a great quantity of resin,..which serves for the boiling house lamps. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 14 Found in the body of the dwarf gum-tree. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. iii. 108 The silvery stems of the never-failing gum-trees. 1870 WILSON *Austral. Songs* 140 The gum-trees ghastly shadows downward threw.
attrib. 1852 G. C. MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 The leaden tint of the gum-tree foliage.
2. Phrases. (*U. S.*) *To be up a gum-tree*: to be on one's last legs. '*Possum up a gum-tree*: the title of a song or dance. (*Austral.*) *He has seen his last gum-tree* = it is all up with him.
1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* vii, 'Possum up a gum-tree, eh? 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. III. xxi, Many's the time I have danced 'Possum up a gum tree' at a quiltin' frolic or huskin' party.
Hence **Gu·m-treed** *a.*, grown with gum-trees.
1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* 309 Modesta, a queer, wide-streeted, gum-treed place.

Gun (gʊn), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **gonne, gounne, gunne,** 5 **gowne, gune,** 6 **gon(e, gonn, goon(ne,** *Sc.* **gown,** 5- **gun.** [ME. *gunne, gonne* (riming with *sonne* = sun); hence already in 14-15th c. the word was adopted as Welsh *gwn*, Irish (also Sc. Gaelic) *gunna*, Anglo-L. *gonna, gunna.*
With regard to the ultimate etymology, a suggestion has been made by Prof. Skeat that ME. *gunne* may represent a hypocoristic form of a Scandinavian female name compounded with *Gunn-*. This conjecture receives a strong confirmation from the fact (communicated to us by Mr. W. H. Stevenson) that an account of munitions at Windsor Castle in 1330-1 (Exchequer Accts. Q. R. Bundle 18, no. 34, Pub. Rec. Office) mentions 'una magna balista de cornu quæ vocatur Domina Gunilda'. There are other instances of the practice of bestowing female personal names on engines of war; but there was no distinguished lady named Gunilda (= ON. *Gunnhild-r*; spelt *Gunnild* in Havelok) in the 14th c., and it seems highly probable that this use of the name may have come down from Scandinavian times, when its exceedingly appropriate etymology would be understood (both *gunn-r* and *hild-r* mean 'war'). If *Gunnhildr*, as is likely, was a name frequently given to *ballistæ* and the like, it would naturally, on the introduction of gunpowder, be given also to cannon. Indeed, there is some appearance of evidence that an explosive engine was actually called by this name many years before the earliest recorded instance of the use of gunpowder in warfare. The 'song against the retinues of the great people' in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237, which must have been written in the reign of Edw. II, contains the following passage:—'The gedelynges were gedered *Of gonnylde gnoste*; Palefreiours ant pages, Ant boyes with boste, Alle weren y-haht Of an horse þoste'. The correct translation of this passage, which has hitherto been unexplained, seems to be as follows:—'The lackeys were gathered out of Gunnild's spark [OE. *gnást*: see GNAST *sb.*]; the grooms and pages, the varlets with their boasting, all were hatched of a horse's dung'. According to analogy, the regular 'pet-name' in ON. for *Gunnhild-r* would be **Gunna*, which would give *Gunne* in ME.; Rietz *Sv. dial.-lex.*, mentions *Gunne* as a female Christian name still surviving in Swedish country districts. (In Iceland *Gunna* is now common, but it is taken to stand for *Guðrún.*)
The other suggestions that have been made as to the origin of the word are obviously unsatisfactory. The assumed OF. **mangonne*, of which *gonne* has been supposed to be a shortening, is wrongly inferred from *mangonneau* MANGONEL, and is not philologically possible, unless as a back-formation. The F. *gonne*, large cask, does not occur before the 16th c., and is regarded by Littré as adopted from the Eng. *gun.* The conjecture that ME. *gunne* is of echoic origin perh. involves no impossibility, but it has no positive support, and little intrinsic probability.]
I. The weapon.
1. A weapon consisting essentially of a metal tube (massive enough to require to be mounted on a carriage or a fixed substructure) from which heavy missiles are thrown by the force of gunpowder, or (in later use) by explosive force of any kind; a piece of ordnance, cannon, 'great gun'.
1339 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 205 Item, in Camera Gildaulæ sunt sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gonnes, et quinque roleres ad eadem. Item, peletæ de plumbo pro eisdem Instrumentis, quæ ponderant iiii^{xx} libræ et dimidium. Item, xxxii libræ de pulvere pro dictis Instrumentis. 1346 in *Archæologia* XXXII. 381 Et eidem Thomæ de Roldeston, per manus Willielmi de Stanes, ad opus ipsius Regis pro gunnis suis ix^{xx} xii. lib. sal petræ [etc.]. 1365-70 *Exchequer Accts. Q. R.* Bundle 395 No. 1 (P. R. O.), ix. gunnes de cupro [received at the Tower] .. ij. magna gunnes de cupro [in King's private wardrobe]. ij. gunnes magna de cupro et ix. gunnes parva de cupro [sent to constable of the king's castle in the Isle of Sheppey]. *c* 1370 J. ARDERNE *Practica* (MS. Sloane) in *Promp. Parv.* 219 Cest poudre vault à gettere pelottes de fer, ou de plom, ou d'areyne, oue vn instrument qe l'em appelle gonne. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 553 Went this foule trumpes soun As swifte as pelet out of gonne Whan fire is in the poudre ronne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 293 Setteþ bowes of brake and brasene gonnes, And shoteþ out shot ynowh. 1404 *Durham. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 395 Item unum gun cum pulvere pro guerra. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 464 Gapand gunnys of brase .. That maid ful gret dyn. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 816 We may nocht fle fra 3on barge wait I weill, Weyll stuft thai ar with gun and gang*e* [*so ed.* 1570; *MS.* gwn gang*e*] off steill. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 The Kynge .. losyde his gonnys of ordynaunce uppone them. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 469/1 Except Tyndall tell vs that Adam prynted bokes, and made glasses, and shotte gunnes too. *a* 1542 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 54 The furious goonne..When that the boule is rammed in to sone: And that the flame cannot part from the fire, Crackes in sunder. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* Ded. (S. T. S.) I. 8 This roy of gret renowne vas murdreist be ane misforttunit gown. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 272 She carried then fourteen Guns, and had about two hundred Men on board. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xviii. 128 Gunners do allow three Ounces of Powder for every hundred Weight of Metal in Iron Guns: and Four Ounces..in Brass Guns. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 14 A Frigate built Ship of 22 Guns. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 407 He mounted a battery of ten guns on a high and solid mound of earth. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Wellington* 97 He that gain'd a hundred fights, Nor ever lost an English gun. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 60 The guns of the British nation may be divided into four classes—Park, or Field artillery, Siege guns, or battering train, garrison guns, and marine artillery. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 50 A Gun (Smooth bore) is divided into five parts, which are named Cascable, First re-inforce, Second re-inforce, Chase, Muzzle. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 6/1 The guns of the Royal Artillery were..admirably served.
b. Guns are fired in honour of persons and events, at festivities, and as signals; in the navy, *morning* and *evening gun*, 'warning-pieces' fired at morning and evening respectively; hence taken to indicate the times at which these guns are fired.
1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 51 The xx^{ti} day of the same monyth after came in the lorde amrelle of France un to Grenwych with xiiij. goodly gallys, and many other sheppes, and there was shotte many gonnys. *Ibid.* 62 On Bartylmew evyne was shott dyvers goonnes at the gattes in London. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Giue them three gunnes for their funerals. 1634, 1660, 1694, 1836 [see GIVE *v.* 14 c]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 271 We put out English Colours, which they saluted with a Gun without shot. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Mar. (1879) II. 339 Many Healths were drunk, and Guns fired at drinking them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 145 It being represented to him that..the evening gun might possibly discover him .., he was prevailed upon to omit it for the future. 1899 SIR A. WEST *Recoll.* I. vi. 206 A damaged elbow..did not prevent my sleeping till the morning gun.
c. *fig.*
1535 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 2 What great peeces [*sc.* of ordnance] hath he [the devil] had of Bishoppes of Rome, which haue destroyed whole Citties and countries, and haue slayne and brent many! what great Guns were those! 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 41 You're doubly free From the great Guns, and squibbing Poetry. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 188 Great oratorical guns are to be fired to-day. 1888 A. T. PIERSON *Evangelistic Work* xi. 107 Sydney Smith trailed the guns of his satire against the 'nest of consecrated cobblers'. 1893 *19th Cent.* Feb. 193 The Government could not of course run away from their guns.
† **2.** In the 15th c. used somewhat vaguely for a large engine of war, often translating words meaning 'mangonel, ballista, battering-ram'. *Obs.*
The commonly cited example in *K. Alis.* 3268 is due to the scribe of the 15th c. Lincoln's Inn MS., the reading in MS. Laud 622 being *gynnes.*
c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4176 They ne dredde noon assaut Of ginne, gunne, nor skaffaut. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1288 With dartis kenely owte þay caste, Bothe with myghte & mayne, With gownnes & with grete stones. Graythe gounnes stoppede those gones [?= gomes, 'men'] With peletes vs to payne. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2227 Sum with gunnes of þe grekis girdis vp stanes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 429 Vespasian trowblede the wall sore with gunnes and with oþer engynes [L. *ictu arietis*]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/35 *Mangonale*, a mangnel, or a gunne. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. 152 He made gounes & other engynes to be caste ayenste the walles. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cciii. 213 The walles of the castell fyll without stroke of gunne or other engyne. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 17 The gones [L. *aries*] beare downe the walls yet they are to be receyved. [*a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 65 The word Gun was in use in England for an Engine to cast a thing from a man, long before there was any Gun-powder found out.]
3. (Originally HAND-GUN.) Any portable fire-arm, except the pistol; a musket, fowling-piece, rifle, etc. (Quot. 1495 may belong to sense 1.)
1409 *Exchcq. Accts. Q. R.* Bundle 44 No. 17 (P. R. O.), iij. canons de ferro ove v. chambres, un handgone. 1446, etc. [see HANDGUN]. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 Preamble, Armours Defensives, as .. Hauberts Curesses Gonnes Speres Marespikis. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 64 To plaie at all weapones; to shote faire in bow, or surelie in gon. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 98 They use Guns, which they..with a great deal of superstition enchaunt that they should never miss. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iii, His gun was slung across his shoulders. 1896 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, Both men carried guns. 1897 BUTLER, etc. *Hist. Birds* IV. 65 A long single-barrelled gun called the 'goose-gun'.
† **4.** A missile hurled from an engine of war. *Obs.*
c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 637 *Cleopatra*, With grysely soun out goth the grete gonne, And heterly they hurtelyn al atonys, ffrom the top doun comyth the grete stonys. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lxv, There come fliand a gunne And lemet as the leuyn.
5. *transf.* **a.** One who carries a gun, one of a shooting party.
1870 H. MEADE *Ride New Zealand* 284 Five guns went before breakfast, and brought back 107 [pigeons]. 1886 *Shooting* (Badm. Libr. 1895) 145 Where birds are plentiful much delay may be avoided by providing at least as many retrievers as there are 'guns'. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 402 The irritable gun..stamps his foot impatiently.
b. An artilleryman, a gunner.
1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 200 There was no one like 'im, 'Orse or Foot Nor any o' the Guns I knew. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 97 The guns are cool, precise and nerveless.
6. Phrases.
a. *As a gun*, used as an intensive or superlative expression = perfectly, absolutely, *esp.* in (*as*) *sure as a gun*: beyond all question, to a dead certainty.
1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* I. iii, You are right, master, Right as a gun. 1655 J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciæ* 79 But when he thought her as sure as a gun She set up her taile and away she run. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* III. ii, As sure as a gun, now, father Dominic has been spawning this young slender antichrist. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, As sure as a Gun*, or Cock-sure. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* I. i. Wks. 1882 IX. 396 'Tis as pure, and as sure, and secure as a gun, The young lover's business is happily done. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 174 Gad's my life, sure as a gun that's her voice. 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 389 You will kill yourself, sure as a gun! 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 45/2 Hello! where is that boy? Gone, as sure as guns.
b. *To stand* or *stick to one's gun(s*: to maintain one's position, not to flinch or retire before an attack.
1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Yr.* vi. 198 Titmouse, though greatly alarmed, stood to his gun pretty steadily. 1881 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* I. 10 He stuck to his guns. 1899 MRS. ALEXANDER *Brown, V.C.* 259 An animated colloquy ensued. Manvers stuck to his guns.
c. *Son of a gun*, a somewhat depreciatory term for 'man, fellow'. (See quot. 1867.)
1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 43. 3/2 You'r a Son of a Gun. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Cynotaph* (*note*), We heard the rough voice of a son of a gun Of a watchman, 'One o'clock!' bawling. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lx, What a happy feller I once thought you, and what a miserable son of a gun you really are! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Son of a gun*, an epithet conveying contempt in a slight degree, and originally applied to boys born afloat, when women were permitted to accompany their husbands to sea; one admiral declared he literally was thus cradled, under the breast of a gun-carriage. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 759/2 Thou lubberly, duck-legged son of a gun.

7. Great gun. a. A fire-arm of the larger kind which requires to be mounted for firing; a piece of ordnance, a cannon. (Distinguished from *small guns*, under which appellation were included muskets, rifles, etc.; the terms are now obsolete.)

1408 ? Trevisa tr. *Vegetius' Art of War* iv. xxii. (Roy. MS. 18 A. XII) in *Promp. Parv.* 219 Grete gonnes that shete now a daies stones of so grete peyse that no walle may with-stonde them; as hathe be wele shewede bothe in the Northe cuntre, and eke in the werres of Wales. 1528 T. Magnus in *St. Papers* (1836) IV. 325, 5 gret gonnes of brasse called cannons. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 60 That same tyme all the gattes of the citte of London was layed with grett gonnes with-in the citte warte. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 256 The crack of a great Gun. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 196 A Mount or Platform is to be raised for battery, on which the great guns are to be mounted. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 5 They were receiv'd with the shooting off the great Guns. 1684 S. G. *Angl. Spec.* 807 The Manufactures are great Guns, made of the Iron in this County. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1734) II. 1. 59 He sent for some more Ammunition, and some great Guns. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 611 There would have been much difficulty in dragging the great guns to the place where the battle was raging.

b. A person of distinction or importance; one who is great or eminent in anything. Also *big gun*.

1815 Lady Granville *Lett.* (1894) I. 71 None of the great guns were at Madame de Coligny's. 1825 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 234 A worthy clergyman, one of the great guns, as they call them. 1843 Haliburton *Attaché* I. xv. 265 The great guns, and big bugs. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* lvii. 258 Sir Moses being the great gun of the evening, of course timed himself to arrive becomingly late. 1867 Dickens *Let.* 29 Mar. (1880) II. 26 The colleges mustered in full force from the biggest guns to the smallest. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sport* (ed. 3) § 4075 Great guns in the pugilistic ring. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* xl, I do not despair of its being done. But what I want is some big guns to do it.

c. *To blow great guns*: to blow with great violence, to blow a violent gale.

1829 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 353 It blew great guns. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxiii, It blows great guns indeed. There'll be many a crash in the forest to-night. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 389 At sunset, as is usual at this place, it blew great guns.

d. *Great guns!* used as an exclamation.

1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. p. xxxvi, But great guns! is a man obliged to blurt out everything he honestly thinks?

II. Transferred uses.

8. *Mining.* (See quots.) ? *Obs.*

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.*, *Gun of Wood*, the same with a hollow Plug. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Gun* is also a name given by the miners, to an instrument used in cleaving rocks with gunpowder. It is an iron cylinder..having..a hole drilled through it to communicate with the inside of the hole in the rock.

9. *slang* and *dial.* A flagon (of ale). *To be in the gun* (see quot. 1785.) [Cf. Goan, Gawn.] ? *Obs.*

1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1889) I. 220 Captain Powell..invited me on board,..where we had a dinner of English powdered beef and other good meat, with store of wine and great guns, as the manner is. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 23 A *Gun*, a great flagon of Ale sold for 3*d*. or 4*d*. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s. v. *Gun, In the Gun*, Drunk. 1729 Theobald in Nichols *Illustr. Lit. Hist.* (1817) II. 246, I think there is a vehicle in the University, which they call a 'Gun of Ale'. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., He's *In the Gun*, he is drunk, perhaps from an allusion to a vessel called a gun, used for ale in the universities.

10. *slang* or *jocular.* A tobacco pipe.

1708 E. Cook *Sot-weed Factor* (1865) 5 Out our Landlord pulls a Pouch,..and straight begun To load with Weed his Indian Gun. *a* 1848 Kerr *Maggie o' the Moss*, etc. (1891) 93 We each filled our 'gun' with the best Glasgow spun [tobacco].

11. *Glass-manuf.* (See quot.)

1889 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 662 (Plate Glass) The breadth of the plate..is determined within the limits of the table by the two sides of the 'gun', an apparatus consisting of two plates of cast-metal, placed in front of the roller, and bolted together by cross bars at a distance apart which can be easily altered and adjusted according to the breadth of plate the apparatus is intended to control.

†12. *slang.* (See quot. and cf. Gunner 7.) *Obs.*

1720 Spiller in *Anti-Theatre* No. 13 ¶ 8 Robinson Crusoe.. has distinguished himself by many strange and unaccountable stories, which your smart fellows in conversation are pleased to call guns.

13. *slang.* A thief; also 'rascal', 'beggar'.

1858 A. Mayhew *Paved w. Gold* II. i. 70, I tell you you ain't a-going to make a gun (thief) of this here young flat. 1863 in W. B. Jerrold *Signals Distress* 9 A year or two's practice in the delicate profession of a 'gun' (a pickpocket). 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 He.. was always scraping the run bare as he could for fat stock, and let these old guns have their fling till he'd got time to..clear 'em all out. 1894 A. Morrison *Tales Mean Streets* 255 Circumstances had always been against Scuddy Lond, the gun. The word gun..is a friendly synonym for thief.

III. Combinations.

14. General relations: **a.** simple attrib., as *gun-action, -bore, -breeching, -cart, -cattle, company, -crew, draught, drug* (Drug *sb.*2), *emplacement, factory, -founder, -foundry, -gear, -guard*, † *hammer*, † *hoy, -licence, -match, mounting, -mouth, -nipple, -nostril, -park*, † *peck, quoin, -rack, -range, roller, -ship, -sight, -stand, -steel*, † *tampion, -team, -trade, -wad, -wadding, -wharf, wheel, -yard.*

1897 *B'ham Weekly Post* 8 May 4/6 Richard Hill, *gun-action filer. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 345 The whole length of the *gunbore. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 105 A *gun-breeching till of late years, was what it still remains in muskets used in the army, simply a plug screwed into the end of the barrel. 1898 *Century Mag.* Apr. 928/2 [He] most ingeniously ran his *gun-cart far into the surf in the wake of a receding wave. 1846 H. Torrens *Rem. Mil. Lit. & Hist.* I. 107 *note*, The breed of *gun cattle has much degenerated of late years. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 282/1 The two *gun companies were transferred to the infantry arm of the service. 1863 T. W. Higginson *Army Life* (1870) 92 Even among the *gun-crews, not a man was hurt. 1846 H. Torrens *Rem. Mil. Lit. & Hist.* I. 107 *note*, The bullock, useful as he is for heavy *gun draft in this country. 1879 *Man. Artil. Exerc.* 583 The 7-inch R. M. L. gun of 7 tons may be transported by land..by heavy *gun drag for 25 tons. *Ibid.* 84 The roads, or lines of communication between the gun park and various *gun emplacements. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., Elswick..was formerly an adjunct of the Royal *Gun Factory. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 287 To Giles Pacquet, *gonfounder, towardes the making of certeyne peces of brasse. 1628 R. Norton *Gunner* 44 That all his Gunne-founders should thenceforth cast all Cannons of 18 Dyametres of their Bores in length. 1688 Capt. J. S. *Fortification* 132 By this a Gun-Founder may cast Guns, according to demand. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Oct., Bourges..having an arsenal and *gunfoundries. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Gun-gear*, everything pertaining to its handling. 1883 Clark Russell *Sailors' Lang.*, *Gun-gear*, left-handed rope used for securing cannons on board ship. 1896 A. Austin *Jameson's Ride* ii, If sound be our sword, and saddle, And gun-gear. 1897 S. L. Hinde *Congo Arabs* 124 The officer had the rearguard and more particularly the *gunguard under supervision. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 50 *Gonne hamers.. iij. 1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6454/2 A *Gun Hoy of the Burthen of 70 Tons. 1886 W. W. Fowler *Year with Birds* 9 The *gun-licence and its own rapid flight give it a fair chance of escape. 1644 Nye *Gunnery* (1647) Title-p., The art of Gunnery. Wherein is described the true way to make *Gun-match, [etc.]. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 17 With quick match..or with gun match, they fire them. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Gun mountings*, the framework upon which the guns on a vessel are mounted, that is the carriages with their fittings and fixtures. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* Prooem B vj, I may say of these mens *Gun-mouthes, Out of these Gun-mouthes go burning lamps,.. and sparks of fire leap out of their *Gun-nostrils [cf. Job xli. 19]. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xv. 280 The powder in the *gun-nipples cannot be kept dry. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 136 On the East or Lower-part of the Town, is the Gun-yard, commonly called the Park, or the *Gun-park, where is a prodigious Quantity of Cannon of all Sorts for the Ships of War. 1879 (see *gun emplacement*). 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 72 Gonne hamurs iij, *Gonne pekkes viij. 1879 *Man. Artil. Exerc.* 98, 4 and 5 scotch the wheels with the *gun quoins. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 107 One of the hooks in the *gun-rack caught the trigger. 1856 Kane *Arctic Expl.* I. xxvii. 356 If I am fortunate enough to stalk within *gun-range. 1879 *Man. Artil. Exerc.* 96 The special 'gun roller, when in use, rests on two gudgeon plates fitted to the cheeks of the overbank or top carriage. 1898 P. H. Colomb in *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 842 That fighting ships—that is, *gun-ships—should no longer be supplied, as at present universally, with torpedoes. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Gun-sight*. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 89, I jumped at once to the *gun-stand. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 7/1 *Gun-steel in this country is subjected to the severest tests. 1485 *Naval Acc. Henry VII* (1896) 69 *Gonne Tampyons. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xvi. 112 If the attack succeeds, the guns must be carried off or disabled; the easiest way for the former would be to utilise the *gun-team horses. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 94 The Birmingham *gun-trade. 1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 457 *Gun wads are stated to have no effect on the velocity of the ball. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Gun-wadding*, circular pieces of card-board, cloth, felt, and chemically prepared substances, used to keep down the charge of ball or shot, &c. in a gun. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Arcenal de marine*, a royal dock-yard, together with its warren or *gun-wharf. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 110 The guns at the Portsmouth gun-wharf. 1879 *Man. Artil. Exerc.* 95 Scotch the *gun wheels with handspikes. 1769 *Gun-yard [see *gun-park*].

b. objective, as *gun-bearer, -boring, -carrying, -fighting, -firing, -forger, -forging, -handling, -testing*, etc. **c.** instrumental, as *gun-fight, -murder*; *gun-equipped, mounted* adjs.

1883 G. Allen in *Knowl.* 18 Aug. 97/1 Their [rabbits'] hereditary foe, man, the possible hunter and probable *gun-bearer. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. i, This Thing, called La Révolution, which..hangs over France, noyading, fusillading, fighting, *gun-boring. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 7/2 The *gun-carrying power of the torpedo vessels. 1897 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 5/2 Another silent host of hooded, shrouded, and *gun-equipped warriors. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* Prooem B ij b, *Gun-fighting Ships. *Ibid.* B v b, Great roaring *Gun-fights. 1848 Clough *Let.* 22 May, Poems & Prose Rem. (1869) I. 125 The perpetual *gun-firing gave me a head-ache. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/4 Whoever gives notice of him to Mr. John Parmiter, *Gun forger,.. shall have a Guinea. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* Prooem B v, These are the *Gun-handling and Canon-firing Lads of the World. 1846 H. Torrens *Rem. Mil. Lit. & Hist.* I. 107 We, too, have our war chariots, *gun-mounted. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 332 My old hostility to *gun-murder was forgotten. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 7/3 Orders have been issued for a *gun-testing party to be despatched from the Sheerness School of Gunnery.

d. Forming, with a prefixed numeral, an adjectival compound qualifying *ship, frigate*, etc.

1748 J. Lind *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 95 That every captain of a forty gun ship.. have a power to hold a court martial. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780) U 2 b, A seventy-four gun ship. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 165/1 Three forty-gun frigates landed 1100 men under Humbert. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxiv, I..married a couple on board of a..ten-gun brig.

15. Special combs.: **gun apron** (see quot.); **gun barrel** (see Barrel *sb.* 7); also comb. *gun-barrel grinder, maker, prover*; **gun-beam** (see quot.); **gun-brig**, a two-masted ship of war, now obsolete; **gun-brush**, a cylindrical or conical brush for cleaning the bore of a gun; **gun-carriage** (see Carriage 27); **gun-case**, a case for holding a gun; also *colloq.* a name for a judge's tippet; **gun-chamber** (see quot. 1867); **gun cruiser**, the same as Cruiser; **gun-crutch** (see quot.); † **gun dust**, the metallic dust produced in the boring of cannon; **gun-fire**, the firing of a gun or guns; *Naut.* and *Mil.* the time at which the morning or evening gun is fired; **gun flint** (see Flint *sb.* 2 b); **gun-harpoon**, a harpoon fired from a gun instead of being thrown by hand; **gun hoop**, one of the coiled or forged steel envelopes shrunk on the central tube of a modern cannon; **gun-house**, a shelter for the protection of a gun and the gunner in action; **gun-iron**, (*a*) the iron used in the manufacture of guns; (*b*) a gun-harpoon (*Cent. Dict.*); **gun-lift**, a hoisting arrangement for mounting and dismounting cannon (Wilhelm *Mil. Dict.* 1881); **gun-money**, (*a*) = Gunnage; (*b*) money coined (by James II in Ireland) from the metal of old guns (see quot. 1853); **gun-paper** (see quot.); **gun-pendulum**, (*a*) 'a device employed to determine the initial velocity of projectiles by means of the recoil of the gun' (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); (*b*) 'a pendulous box with sand-bags to receive the impact of a ball fired from a gun or cannon, and used to determine the strength of powder' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **gun-pit**, (*a*) *Fortif.*, an excavation made to receive guns for protection against the enemy's fire; (*b*) 'a pit for receiving the mold used in casting a gun, or for receiving the tube or jacket in assembling a built-up gun' (*Cent. Dict.*); **gun-port**, a port-hole for a gun; **gun-portion**, **-rest** (see quots.); **gun-runner** *colloq.*, one engaged in **gun-running**, the practice of illegally conveying firearms and ammunition into a country; **gun-sawdust**, an explosive made, in a similar way to guncotton, by steeping sawdust in nitric and sulphuric acids; **gun-searcher** (see quot.); † **gun-sleeved** *a.*, having gun-shaped sleeves; **gun-slide**, in naval guns, 'the chassis on which the top-carriage carrying the gun slides in recoiling' (*Cent. Dict.*); **gun-sling** (see quot.); **gun-spaniel**, a spaniel that has been trained to accompany gunners; **gun-stick**, a ramrod, rammer; **gun-tackle**, (*a*) *Naut.* in full, *gun-tackle-purchase*, 'a tackle composed of a rope rove through two single blocks' (Smyth); also attrib. *gun-tackle block*; (*b*) an arrangement of blocks and ropes for moving guns; † **gun-trap**, a trap which when touched discharges a firearm; **gun-vessel**, ? a small ship of war; **gun washings**, the water in which a gun has been washed; **gun-work**, (*a*) any labour performed in connexion with ordnance, its production, inspection, or the like; (*b*) shooting with a gun or rifle.

1876 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Aprons, *Gun*, covers for the protection of the vent and tangent blocks of guns against rain and dirt. 1789 (*title*) An Essay on Shooting, containing the various Methods of Forging, Boring, and Dressing *Gun Barrels. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 466 Edge-tool and gun-barrel grinders. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 291 It cannot be too often repeated, that a gun barrel is a spring, to all intents and purposes. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Gun barrel maker..Gun barrel prover*. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168 (Punt shooting), **Gun-beam*, the principal beam in the fore deck, which supports the main weight of the gun in its crutch. 1801 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 314 Captain Rose..volunteered his services to direct the *Gun-brigs. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 123 Our gun-brigs, a sort of vessel that will certainly d—n the inventor to all eternity. 1799 *Memoirs Med. Soc. Lond.* V. 407 (*heading*) Case of a *Gun Brush penetrating the Cranium. 1874 Kemmis *Treat. Mil. Carriages* 171 Gun brushes are used for cleaning the bores of M. L. R. guns, the heads are conical in form. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Cheville a œillettes d'affût*, the eye-bolts of the *gun-carriages. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 309 Two gunners sit immediately behind the horses, on the front of the gun-carriage. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 368 Polis picked up a *gun-case of blue broadcloth. 1877 Mrs. Forrester *Mignon* I. 22 The only indication that its owner is a votary of 'le sport', is the neat mahogany gun-case fastened to the wall. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Aug. 3/1 The tippet or 'gun-case' of scarlet cloth from the right shoulder to the left side, held in by the sash or girdle. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 *Gonne chambres iiij ix. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gun-chambers*. In early artillery a movable chamber with a handle like a paterero, used in loading at the breech. In more recent times the name has been used for the small portable mortars for firing salutes in the parks. 1884 R. D. White in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 5/1 Of *gun cruisers we should have at least one for every station, and two or three in reserve. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168 (Punt shooting), **Gun-crutch*, the spur in which the gun rests on the gunbeam. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 135 Earthen-floors are commonly made

..of Lime, and Brook-sand, and *Gundust, or Anvil-dust from the Forge. *Ibid.* 207 A Gallon of Boreing (or Gun) Dust. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., **Gun-fire*, the time at which the morning or evening gun is fired. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 110, I will give you leave to go to-morrow morning and stay till gun-fire. 1898 P. H. COLOMB in *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 841 Quite possibly an English admiral would have risked the dangers of navigation rather than the dangers of gun-fire. 1746 COOKE in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. IV. liv. 253 The Tartars offered them two large loaves of bread, in exchange for a *gun flint. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iii. 71 A gun-flint is convenient for scratching on the surface of glass. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Gun-harpoon.* 1891 *Daily News* 26 May 2/6 The exhibit, which consists of a hollow forging (technically known as a 'gun hoop)..is 23 feet long, and weighs 34 tons. 1893 LLOYD & HADCOCK *Artillery* V. 109 The firer..looks along the sights above the roof of the shield or *gun-house. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 257 All the iron for gun-work..is of a superior quality to that to be generally obtained, and is known as *gun-iron. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5019/4 Rewards of *Gun-money for the said Service. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* II. 511 The base silver money struck .. by James II., in 1689.. principally from some brass cannon, from which they took the name of gun-money; but they were composed of a mixture of metals, in which silver formed a small proportion. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Gun and head money*, given to the captors of an enemy's ship of war destroyed, or deserted, in fight. It was formerly assumed to be about £1000 per gun. 1853 FARADAY *Lect. Non-metallic Elem.* i. 110 Other forms of lignine or woody tissue may be made to assume the peculiar condition of gun-cotton by similar treatment. Thus we may have gun-sawdust, and what may be termed *gun-paper. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Gun-pendulum.* See *Ballistic Pendulum.* 1883 MACKINLAY *Text-bk. Gunnery* 146 The gun-pendulum has lately been occasionally used in experiments to find the recoil of small arms. 1877 M. PRIOR in *Daily News* 1 Oct., We .. saw the Russians building *gun pits and shelter trenches for our next attack. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 8 Field artillery positions protected by breast-works and gun-pits. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) U 2 b, The *gun-ports of the lower deck. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/6 An officer on board the steamer Islam .. denies that the portholes were ever meant for gun-ports, being intended for the readier discharge of cargo into lighters. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Gun Portion.* in fortification, is half the merlon on each side of the gun, that is to say, 9 feet on one side of the embrasure and 9 feet on the other. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 44 The gun-portion parties, consisting of as many parties as there are guns, are distributed on their tasks by their respective N.C.O.'s. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168 (Punt shooting), **Gun-rest*, a flat wooden support for the barrel of the gun. It has a long handle, enabling the fowler to regulate the elevation of the gun. 1899 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 551/1 Isaacs, the *gun-runner, has good points as a man. 1883 *Standard* 21 Mar. 3/2 Two Europeans .. were arrested in the act of *gun-running on the Pondoland frontier. 1853 *Gun-sawdust [see *gun-paper*]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Gun-searcher*, an iron instrument with several sharp-pointed prongs and a wooden handle: it is used to find whether the bore is honey-combed. 1786 *Coalman's Courtsh. Creel-Wife's Dau.* (ed. 20) 6 No less than a *gun sleev'd linen sark on him. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Gun-slings*, long rope grommets used for hoisting in and mounting them. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 39 Every Greyhound, Pointer, Setter, and *Gun-Spaniel. 1589 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 227 For iiij *gunstickes and twoe drumme stickes xvjd. 1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 32 The Sulphur, tho' of a great Thickness round the said Gun-stick, could by no means be excited to any tolerable Degree. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Gun stick*, a ramrod. Western. 1795 R. DODD *Rep. Hartlepool* 16 Merely knowing the management of a *gun-tackle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Gun-tackle*, the blocks and pulleys of a gun-carriage affixed to the side of a ship, by which it is run in and out of the port-hole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 108 'A gun tackle' increases the effect of the power threefold. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 55 Gun tackle purchase. Two double blocks, each fitted with a hook. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (1892) 217 The decks were washed down .. and a gun-tackle purchase rigged, before the boat arrived. 1898 P. H. COLOMB *Mem. Sir A. C. Key* 350 That the strops of the gun-tackle blocks should henceforth be of wire instead of hemp. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 3 These *Gun Traps are usually set under some Bank Side, or in a Hollow Way. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 238 A sailor belonging to a *gun-vessel. 1835 *Westm. Rev.* XXIII. Advt. to No. xlv. 8 A free government is like a gun-vessel, with its gun amidships. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* vii. 134 The skin [in Yellow Fever] is said to emit a peculiar odour like *gun washings. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 183 This iron is sold to the *gun-work forgers. 1889 *Century Dict.* s. v., An officer detailed upon gun-work exclusively. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 2/1 M. Foà's record of his gun-work amongst the big game of Central Africa.

Gun (gʌn), *v.* Inflected **gunned, gunning.** [f. GUN *sb.*]

†**1.** *trans.* **a.** To provide with guns. (See also GUNNED *a.*) **b.** To assail or fight with guns. *Obs.*

[1659: see GUNNED.] *a* 1679 EARL ORRERY *Guzman* iii, I cannot chuse but laugh to think how I shall gun the Oviedo's and Pirracco's. 1698 VANBRUGH *2nd Pt. Æsop* i, They gilded her, and painted her, and rigg'd and gunn'd her, and so sent her a privateering.

2. *intr.* To shoot with a gun; hence, to make war. *To gun for*: to shoot for, to go in search of with a gun. Chiefly *to go gunning*, in which the participial form represents historically *a-gunning* (see GUNNING *vbl. sb.* and -ING 2). Chiefly *U.S.*

a 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Observ.* § 10 (1622) 19 Which is a bad custome received and vsed of many ignorant persons presently to gun at all whatsoever they discouer, before they speake with them. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. (1748) 355 Forc'd by some yelping cute to give the greyhounds view, Which are at length let slip when gunning out they go. 1767 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1860) XIV. 47 All Persons coming to gun on said Island after Game. 1779 D. GOOKIN *Ibid.* (1862) XVI. 29 Our men went out this day gunning, saw deer and wild Turkey, killed none. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 102, I was hardly twelve years old, and had never been allowed to go out gunning. 1865 U. S. GRANT in *Century Mag.* (1889) Nov. 146/2 The whole captures since the army started out gunning, will amount to not less than twelve thousand men and probably fifty pieces of artillery. 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 780/1 The guards .. used .. to gun for prisoners' heads .. after the fashion of boys after squirrels.

Gun, pa. t. of GIN *v.*[1]

‖ **Guna** (gu·nă), *sb.* Also **goon.** [Skr. *guṇa.*] In *Sanskrit Grammar*, the middle grade of an ablaut-series of vowels; by the native Indian grammarians viewed as produced from the weak grade by the prefixing of the vowel *ă*; the process of raising a vowel to the middle grade. Hence sometimes used in Indo-germanic comparative grammar for the *ĕ*-grade of the o:*ĕ*:*ŏ* series. Also *attrib.* Hence **Gu·na** *v. trans.*, to GUNATE.

1804 CAREY *Skr. Gr.* 12 The vowel which would otherwise take goon. 1835 WOLLASTON *Skr. Gr.* 5 The change is called Guna. 1841 H. H. WILSON *Skr. Gram.* (1847) 7 The purport of the terms Guṇa and Vriddhi. *Ibid.*, The Guṇa and Vriddhi representatives. 1862 T. CLARK *Compar. Gram.* § 117. 80 The four classes..are distinguished..by the use or omission of guna. ..The First Class both gunaes and accents the root vowel. .. The Sixth Class does not guna the root vowel. 1866 MAX MÜLLER *Skr. Gram.* 11 The corresponding Guṇa-vowel.

Gunal, obs. form of GUNWALE.

Gunarchy: see GYNARCHY.

Gunate (gu·neit), *v.* [f. GUNA + -ATE[3].] *trans.* In *Sanskrit Grammar*, to subject to the change known as guna. Hence **Gu·nated** *ppl. a.*; **Gunation,** the process of gunating or condition of being gunated.

1864 M. WILLIAMS *Skr. Gram.* 24 The vowels of roots cannot be gunated or vriddhied. *Ibid.* 25 The practice of gunating vowels is not peculiar to Sanskrit alone. 1868 tr. *Benfey's Skr. Gram.* (ed. 2) 34 *note*, A long or short radical *i*, *u*, *ṛi*, is generally gunated, if final. 1879 WHITNEY *Skr. Gram.* 104 The abl. and gen. masc. and fem. have regularly ..the ending *s* with gunated vowel before it. 1882 OGILVIE, *Gunate .. Gunation.*

Gun-boat, gunboat (gʌ·nbōut).

1. A boat or small vessel of light draft carrying one or more guns of large calibre; any small vessel fitted for carrying guns.

1793 CRAUFURD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 117 The enemy were masters of the shore, and entirely commanded it by their gunboats. 1797 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 404 The Spaniards having sent out a great number of Mortar Gun-boats and armed Launches. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, A small convoy .. under the protection of two gun-boats. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlii. 264 Four of the gunboats were almost immediately disabled.

attrib. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 25 A forest of Gun-boat-masts. *Ibid.* 40 This is the reception destined for the Gun Boat Armada. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* xxvi. 664 A second unsuccessful gunboat attack.

2. *local U.S. Coal-mining.* 'A self-dumping box on wheels, used for raising coal on slopes, and holding three or four tons of coal' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gun-cotton (gʌ·nkɒt'n). A highly explosive compound discovered in 1846 by Schönbein, and prepared by steeping cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids, formerly much used for blasting, but now almost superseded by dynamite.

Chemically, gun-cotton is one of a series of nitrates of cellulose differing in composition and properties according to the strength of acid used and the period of digestion. From other members of the series are obtained the products celluloid and collodion. See also PYROXYLINE.

1846 *Mech. Mag.* 3 Oct. 330 The last and most curious experiment was the explosion of a piece of the gun cotton when placed upon loose gunpowder. 1846 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 269 (31 Oct.) Went to see Mr. Charles Lancaster, after his miraculous escape in firing the new gun cotton. 1846 *Ann. Reg.* 203 The interest of scientific men and of the public has been strongly excited by the discovery by Professor Schönbein of an explosive compound .. called Gun Cotton. 1847 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) 237, I do not talk about gun-cotton, because I think you will let me know when anything philosophical or important turns up respecting it. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 125 Gun Cotton which consists of cellulose with the hydrogen replaced by nitrogen. 1894 *Times* 31 Jan. 3/2 [Dr. Odling said] 'Guncotton' was most commonly used to express the least soluble form, and there was a broad distinction between collodion cotton and guncotton.

attrib. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/5 The short, sudden crack of a gun-cotton detonation.

Gundalo, obs. form of GONDOLA.

Gunde, variant of GOUND *Obs.*

Gun-deck. *Naut.* A deck which carries guns; *esp.* in an old-fashioned ship of the line, the lowest of the decks on which guns are placed. Also *attrib.*

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1250/2 The English soon obliged them to quit their Upper-deck, and betake themselves to their Gun-deck. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 2251/4 Could we have played our whole Gun-Deck Fire. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2690/4 The *St. Dæid* is now got up so far, that her Gun Deck is dry at Low Water. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 125 Having found .. the distance of Trunnions of the Guns from the Gun-deck .. to determine the place of the Gun-deck. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Ll. 4 b, The gun-deck..is flush without cabins or bulk-heads. *Ibid.*, *Gun-room*, an appartment on the after end of the lower, or gun-deck, of a ship of war. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 427 On her gun deck is the hospital, on the main deck the officers' quarters and the exercise ground for the sailors.

Gundelet, -olet, obs. forms of GONDOLET.

Gundelo(e, -ow, -ilo(w, obs. ff. GONDOLA.

‖ **Gundi** (gʊ·ndi). [Tripolitan Arabic (? orig. Berber); Lyon writes it in Arab. characters قندي; in Tripoli the letter *qāf* is pronounced (g).] A kind of rat, *Ctenodactylus massoni.*

1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* II. 405 Gundi Marmot .. Inhabits Barbary. 1821 LYON *Trav. N. Africa* i. 31, I [sallied forth] with my gun in search of animals called Gundy [etc.]. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 92 The gundi is about the size of a large *Arvicola.* 1895 LYDEKKER *Nat. Hist.* III. 155.

Gundola, -dolo: see GONDOLA.

Gundy, variant of GOUNDY *a. Obs.*

†**Gundy-gut.** *Obs.* A fat paunch; *pl.* a gluttonous, voracious person. (Cf. GREEDIGUT(S.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gundigutts*, a fat pursy Fellow. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, They gave one another nick-names: she called him gundy-guts. 1718 OZELL *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 156 Bacchus sits quite o' top of the Basso Relievo with Asses ears and a huge gundy gut. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 292 Slice after slice you'll see him cut, And stuff within his gundy gut.

Gunfainun, -fan(o)un, obs. vars. GONFANON.

Gunfaneur, variant of GONFANEUR *Obs.*

‖ **Gunge, gunj** (gʌnʤ). Also 8 **gunja.** [a. Pers. *ganj* a magazine, granary.] A market.

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 93/1 On a terrass, up stairs, there is an upper room, where Gungabissen lives: on the outside of that, there is a gunja, where we sat. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 365 By employing military men..as masters of markets and of gunges. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 290/1 The town of Bopaul is extensive.. On the outside is a large gunge, with streets wide and straight. 1848 STOCQUELER *Orient. Interp.*, *Gunjes*, grain-markets.

Gunhil(l, obs. form of GUNWALE.

†**Gu·n-hole.** *Obs.*

1. An embrasure; a port-hole for a gun.

1532 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 145 Ane blokhouise .. with gunhollis and duiris of aistlar. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 274 Seven or eight great Gun-holes two foot above the Water, by which the Guns play level with the surface of it. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 27 We had no Doors to most of our Gun-holes.

2. *attrib.* in **gunhole angel, groat,** coins.

Not known in the Coin Department of the British Museum. Mr. Barclay V. Head suggests that *goonhole, gunhoill*, may be corruptions of some foreign proper name.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* (1587) 32 Hick, Hob and Dick .. Have many times more goonhole grotes in store..than hee. 1598 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 165 'The prices of gold and syluer proclamit at Edinburgh .. 1598'.. The harie ducatt 7 *lib.* 5*s.* 0*d.* The gunhoill angell 5 *lib.* 2*s.* 0*d.* The angell nobill 5 *lib.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

Gunj, variant of GUNGE.

Gunja, variant of GANJA; obs. f. GUNGE.

Gunless (gʌ·nlés), *a.* [f. GUN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a gun; having no gun.

1867 H. KINGSLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 555 It would seem incredible that a tried officer .. should be foiled by a few almost gunless savages. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Patagonia* 143 How a field naturalist spends his days gunless in the woods.

Gun-lock (gʌ·nlɒk). That part of the mechanism of a gun by which the charge is exploded. (See LOCK *sb.*) **b.** *attrib.*, as *gun-lock hammer, maker, screw, spring.*

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 265 They [*i.e.* Spaniards] treated her [*i.e.* a ship's] men barbarously, torturing their Fingers with Gunlock-Screws, and lighted Matches. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) IV. 219 Carving and graving for snuff-boxes, gun-locks, and in mother of pearl. 1795 R. DODD *Rep. Hartlepool* 16 The breaching gun-lock, on shipboard, is infinitely superior to any fire-match. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 150 John Bradford, a gun-lock maker. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. i. 21 The ticking of gun-locks was heard. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Gun-lock Hammer*, the cock or striker of a fire-arm lock. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 443/2 A gun-lock spring.

Gunmaker (gʌ·nmēikəɹ). One who makes or manufactures guns.

1385-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 Item Joh'i Gonmaker, ex præcepto d'ni Prioris, iijs. iiij*d.* 1597 in *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S. 1898) 82 Sauld to John Traill and William Lowis wyffis gunmakeris twa boundis lynt. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 237 Our gun-makers, whose superiority over those in every other country..is universally acknowledged. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 441 All the gunmakers of Utrecht were found too few to execute the orders for pistols and muskets. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 229 *note*, Barrel welders, borers, lock-filers, &c., are not technically gun-makers: the latter are those workmen who, having barrels, locks, wood for stock, &c., make them into a gun. It has been customary to say gunsmiths; but this appellation can be applied to the worker in iron only.

So **Gu·nmaking,** the manufacture of guns.

1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* Pref. 7 Gun-making should be to the sportsman a matter of peculiar interest. 1858 — *Gunnery* 171 The gunmaking profession.

Gun-man, gunman (gʌ·nmæn).

1. One who is armed with a gun; one who shoots with a gun. (Formerly applied esp. to North American Indian warriors.) Now *rare.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 62 A gun-man (it may be) today, and a pike-man to morrow. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 530 Gun-men of great ability and no common virtue. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 60 The Cherokees .. have about Three Thousand Gun-Men. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 388 It is

said they are able to muster five hundred gun-men or warriors. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6 H... is not only a penman, but a gunman, a rodman, and a horseman.

2. One who has to do with guns or is engaged in their manufacture.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 270 The strikes of the gunmen in Birmingham during the Crimean War.

Gu'n-metal. A bronze formerly much used for cannon; now, a common term for alloys of copper and tin (or zinc).

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 1 No person .. should .. conuey anie brasse..laten, bell metall, gun metall, ne shroffe metal into..partes beyonde the sea. 1693 T. POVEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 736 About 20*l.* of Lead is usually put into 100*l.* of Pot-metal; but about 6*l.* is sufficient to put into 100*l.* of Gun-metal. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. viii. (1869) II. 240 The exportation of unmanufactured brass, of what is called gun-metal, bell-metal, and shroff-metal, still continues to be prohibited. 1824 TREDGOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* 114 A cast bar of the alloy of copper and tin commonly called gunmetal. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 492 Gun-metal is an alloy of eleven parts tin and one hundred of copper. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 61 Gun metal, technically so called, is a compound of copper and tin, in the proportion of five, eight, and ten pounds of the latter to 100 pounds of the former. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., Aich's metal and some other gun-metals contain zinc and iron but no tin. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 80 Alloys consisting of copper and tin are called bronze or gun-metal.

attrib. 1879 *Man. Artil. Exerc.* 168 Attach the gun-metal plates to it by screws supplied.

Gunnage (*gu'nėdʒ*). [f. GUN *sb.* + -AGE.] **a.** The money distributed among the captors of a ship, assigned in proportion to the number of guns on the captured ship. ? *Obs.* **b.** 'The number of guns in a ship-of-war' (Ogilvie 1855).

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3959/3 He will .. pay.. their just Proportion due to each of them for Gunnage and Tunnage of the said Ship. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4186/8 The Officers and Companies of Her Majesty's Ship Orford will..be paid their Proportion of Gunnage and Tunnage of the Ship Hazardous, a French Man of War.

Gunnal, obs. form of GUNWALE.

Gunne, obs. pa. t. of GIN *v.*[1]; obs. form of GUN.

Gunned (*gʊnd*), *a.* [f. GUN *sb.* + -ED 2.] Furnished with guns: chiefly qualified by advs., as *heavily, lightly, powerfully gunned* = having heavy, etc. guns.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 177 *note*, To fight against all the Navies, and Gunn'd Armadoes in the world. *Ibid.* 555 *note*, Many a ship that is well rigged, .. manned, and gunned. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 66/1 His ships were all of them old, and neither man'd nor gun'd. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. ii. 19 He was attacked by three French Ships, each gunn'd and mann'd as well as he. 1804 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 282 The Schooner is far too heavily gunned. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 223 That company of men .. shooting-coated, gunned, and belted. 1897 C. BIGHAM *With Turkish Army Thessaly* iii. 22 Artillery..was excellently horsed and gunned, but poorly trained.

Gunnel (*gʊ'nėl*). [Of unknown origin; Ray regarded it as Cornish.] A small, eel-shaped marine fish, *Centronotus* or *Murænoides gunnellus*, common in British waters; the butter-fish. Also *spotted gunnel.*

1686 WILLUGHBY & RAY *Hist. Pisc.* 115 Gunnellus Cornubiensium, nonnullis Butterfish. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xviii. 123 The Butter-Fish or Gunnel .. sometimes attains the length of six Inches .. is taken frequently on the Cornish Coast. 1828 J. FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 207 *Gunnellus vulgaris*, Common Gunnel ..*G. viviparus*, Viviparous Gunnel. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 239 The Spotted Gunnel, or Butterfish .. is sufficiently distinguished from the true Blennies by its dorsal fin. and by its elongated, slender, and compressed body. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 291 The Butter-fish, Swordick, or Spotted Gunnel (*Centronotus gunellus*), belongs to this family [*sc.* of the Blennies].

Gunnel: see GUNWALE.

Gunnelly, obs. variant of GOONHILLY.

Gunnen, obs. pa. t. and pple. of GIN *v.*[1]

Gunner (*gʊ'nəɹ*). Forms: 4–6 **gonner,** 5–6 **gunnar**(e, (6 **goonner, gouner**), *Sc.* **gounar, guner,** 5– **gunner.** [ME. *gonner, gunner,* f. *gunne* GUN, after AF. analogies: see -ER 2.]

1. One whose office it is to work a cannon. In the British army, now the designation of all privates of artillery except the 'drivers'. In 15th c. Eng.-Latin glossaries it is often rendered by L. words meaning 'one who works a mangonel' or the like: cf. GUN *sb.* (In 16th c. sometimes = HANDGUNNER; cf. sense 4.)

1344 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 4 Marynors Armorers Artellers Gonners. 1347 [CAMDEN *Rem. Artillarie* (1623) 208 cites 'gunnarij' as receiving pay at the siege of Calais]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 58 The devel is 3our duke, and pride berith the baner; wraththe is 3oure gunner, envie is 3our archer. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xviii, Their gonners standyng at corners with this also, and caste of wylde fyre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 219/1 Gunnare, or he þat swagythe a gunne, *petrarius, mangonalius.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 168/2 A Gunner, *fundilabarius, fundibalista.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxx. I vij, Item for the gonners shal be appoynted I. Carpenters and tuenty labores. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 195 Gonners hamers of Iron—xij. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Gunnaris, cum heir & stand by 3our artailzee, euyrie gunnar til his auen quartar. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 823/1 In the towne of Lisle was a noise that three gunners with hand guns should have slaine the king. *a* 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 228 [He] caussit his gounaris to charge his arteillzerie. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 With euery peece of Ordinance.. there ought to go two or three Gunners. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. Prol. 32 The nimble gunner with lynstock now the devilish cannon touches. 1600 R. CAWDREY *Treasurie* 606 Gunners winke with the left eye, that they may leuell more truely. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 24 Gunners spunge your Ordinances. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 339 Four quarter gunners, and forty warders. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. ix, The gunner held his linstock yare. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 193 The gunner got their range. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 72 Middleton's battery..dashed forward with loud cheers, the drivers waving their whips and the gunners their caps.

b. In the navy, a warrant officer who has special charge of the battery, small arms, magazine, and ordnance stores.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 220 To the maister lxvj^{s} viij^{d} the purser xl^{s} the Boteswayne xl^{s} Steward xxx^{s} & the Gonner xxxvij^{s} vj^{d}. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 49 The Master, the Swabber, the Boate-swaine & I; The Gunner, and his Mate. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 342/2 A principal thing in a Gunner at Sea is to be a good Helms-Man, and to call to him at Helm to Loof. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x. (1840) 232 This man they called captain was the gunner only. 1815 A. BURN *Mem.* (1816) I. 16 The boatswain, gunner and carpenter, my messmate and myself, got together. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 79 The oldest and most experienced men in the ship are usually selected for gunners.

† **c.** *Master gunner*: the chief gunner in charge of ordnance. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1550) 41 b, Than oute brast the ordinaunce..and the Master gonner of the Englishe parte slew the Master gonner of Scotlande. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. iii. 5 One Master gunner, and eight vnder him, haue each man a different pay. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Master Gunner hath the charge of the ordnance, and shot, powder, match, ladles, spunges, wormes, cartrages, armes and fire-workes; and the rest of the Gunners .. to receive their charge from him. 1679–88 *Secr. Servv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 65 To Thomas Silver, master gunner at Whitehall, for himself and the rest of the gunners of Whitehall, bounty to them..20*l.*

d. *fig.*

1657 COKAINE *Obst'n Lady* I. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 29 The young gunner, Mr. Cupid, has somewhat tam'd me. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. Wks. 1892 I. 25 That little pimping Cupid is a blind gunner. 1706–7 — *Beaux Strat.* IV. i, O, Sister, I'm but a young Gunner, I shall be afraid to shoot, for fear the Piece should recoil.

2. In phraseological uses with the possessive case: *gunner's coin*, a wedge of metal used to raise a cannon or mortar to the desired elevation; *gunner's daughter*, a jocular name amongst seamen for the gun to which sailors were 'married', i.e. lashed, to receive punishment; *gunner's gang*, the men under the direct superintendence of the gunner (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); *gunner's handspike*, one shorter and flatter than the ordinary handspike, and shod with iron at the point (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *gunner's ladle* (see LADLE); *gunner's mate*, a petty officer of a ship appointed to assist the gunner; *gunner's pendulum* (see quot.); *gunner's piece*, the fragment of a burst gun which flies upward (Hamersly); *gunner's quadrant* (see QUADRANT); *gunner's ring, rule, ruler, scale* (see quots.); *gunner's tailor*, 'an old rating for the man who made the cartridge bags' (Smyth).

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 257 The island from the S.W. appears like a wedge, or what seamen call a *gunner's coin. 1821 BYRON in Moore *Lett.* (1833) III. 139 As .. Captain Whitby..used to say to his seamen (when 'married to the *gunner's daughter')—'two dozen, and let you off easy'. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xiv, I was punished, .. —made to kiss..the gunner's daughter. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxii, I'll marry some of you young gentlemen to the gunner's daughter. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *Chargeoir*, ..a *gunner's ladle. 1708 *R. Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 The Midshipmen, Carpenters Mates, Boatswains Mates, *Gunners Mates. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi. (1840) 234 A gunner's mate on board an English East India ship. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), **Pendulum, Gunner's*—consists of an upright frame of wood, having a cross-arm attached to it, from which a pendulum is suspended, vibrating seconds .. It is used to measure the time of flight of a mortar shell. 1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* xxxii. 95 The *Gunners Quadrant. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iii. 92 A Gunner's Quadrant to level, elevate, or depress his Gun. 1898 *N. & Q.* 15 Oct. 309/2 The 'gunner's quadrant' was a quadrant with a ruler attached and also a plumb-line; the end of the ruler was inserted in the muzzle of the gun, and the plumb-line cutting the lines on the quadrant marked the proper degrees of elevation. 1866 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 28. 229 That peculiar wreath of smoke, apparent when a gun has been greased at the muzzle, and known as the '*gunner's ring'. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxiv. 129 This *Gunner's Rule was invented. A *Gunner's Ruler, for the Elevating of any Piece of Ordnance to any degree of Mounture. 1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* xxxi. 94 My *Gunners Scale is to be made in Brasse. And in Wood. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 375/2 A Gunners Scale, one side being divided into inches, quarters and halfquarters, with a Gunners Quadrant described upon it; the other having the names of all sorts of Ordnance.

3. One who makes or attends to guns; a gunmaker, gunsmith. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1463 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 225 My masters gonner .. schalle haue euery weke xij *d.*, and mete, and drynke, and beddynge. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Gouners, maryners, and shypmaysters. 1555 *Acc.* in T. Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1823) 193 Payd to xvij gonnarys lxiijs. iiij*d.* 1556 *Ibid.*, xiiij gonnars and a lakye lixs. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Gunner*, a workman who repairs fire-arms; a gun-smith.

4. One who shoots with a sporting gun or fowling piece; one who goes shooting game. (Sometimes used contemptuously in contradistinction to *sportsman.*)

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar. 144/1 A gunner met them in the vale. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 392 Corn .. beat down by pointers, spaniels, gunners, &c. going over it before it be cut. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 292 Partridge fall at every stroke of the gunner. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 92 These gunners .. literally make a merit of their wasteful expenditure of ammunition. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 13 The swallows are sadly persecuted by strolling gunners from the town. 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/4 These birds are very seldom trapped in nets, caught with birdlime, or killed by gunners. 1890 SIR S. BAKER *Wild Beasts* I. Pref. 7 A vast gulf separates the true sportsman from the merciless gunner...The gunner is the curse of the nineteenth century; his one idea is to use his gun, his love is slaughter, indiscriminate and boundless.

5. *Big gunner, horse gunner,* etc.: one who attends to a big gun, a horse gun, etc.

1530 [see HANDGUNNER]. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 206 'Orse Gunner listen to my Song. 1897 LD. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. India* ii. (1898) 7 A fixed resolve to leave no stone unturned in the endeavour to become a horse gunner. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 168 *Gunner*, term applied to the man who works the big gun aboard a double punt; aboard a single, often styled a 'big gunner'.

6. With number prefixed: A vessel carrying (so many) guns.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xx, That there is .. not less than a forty-four gunner. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 10/1 The design of the ship is that of a thirty-gunner of the sixteenth century.

† **7.** *slang.* (See quot. 1709 s.v. GUNSTER.) *Obs.*

8. *dial.* in certain applications of obscure origin. [Perh. unconnected words.] **a.** The Sea Bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.* **b.** The Great Northern Diver. *Colymbus glacialis.*

a. 1859 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 149 At Antrim it [the Sea Bream] is called Murrance and Barwin, and on the north-west coast *Gunner.* 1880–4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 37.

b. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 327/2 *Colymbus glacialis* .. is provincially called .. *Gunner* and *Greater Doucker.* 1863 H. G. ADAMS *Feathered Fam.* 252 The Ring-necked Loon (*Colymbus glacialis*), sometimes called the..Gunner.

9. *attrib.*, as *gunner-like* adv.; **gunner-fluke** *Sc.*, the turbot; †**gunner-room** = GUN-ROOM 1.

1628 R. NORTON *Gunner* xxxviii. 101 How to loade a Peece of Ordnance Gunner-like. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 229 Mr. Hutchison persuaded him to come up only to the gunner-room. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife & Kinross* (1803) 119 *Rhombus aculeatus Rondeletii*: our fishers call it, the Gunner Flook. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* ii. 49 The gunner non-coms. replied with groans.

Hence † **Gu'nnered** *ppl. a.*, trained in gunnery; **Gu'nneress,** a female gunner; **Gu'nnership,** the position of gunner.

1628 J. BUTLER in R. Norton *Gunner* A 4, Expert Gunnered Engineers. 1836 *Boston, Lincoln,* etc. *Herald* 23 Feb. 4/2 The gunner-ship of Dover Castle, which is now vacant, is in the gift of the Duke of Wellington. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. v, The seized cannon are yoked with seized cart-horses: brown-locked Demoiselle Théroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as gunneress.

Gunnery (*gʊ'nəri*). Also 7 (rare) **gunry.** [f. GUN + -ERY.]

1. The science and art of constructing and managing guns, esp. large military and naval guns.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1629) 104 Archerie..now dispossessed by gunnery, how iustly let other iudge. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 33 Master Burnes Arte of gunry. 1676 T. BINNING (*title*) A Light to the Art of Gunnery. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 52 The knowledge of this velocity is of the utmost consequence in gunnery. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 36 (*title*) A School of Gunnery. 1897 LD. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. India* lxvii. (1898) 528 A great advance was made in gunnery.

2. The firing of guns; the use of guns for sporting purposes; = GUNNING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. i. 109 This bright amusement may challenge the preference of most kinds of gunnery. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 98 They are .. crying the 'Harvest Home' in a chorus before which .. the song, the scolding, the gunnery fade away and become faint echoes. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct., The never-ending gunnery of ..idle scamps, who go out valiantly to destroy linnets.

3. *concr.* Guns collectively.

1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 61 With horsis, gunrye, artailzerie, and all vther defensabile wapinnis. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 129 They went into the arsenal, where a funny old man in a blue blouse showed them ancient and modern gunnery.

† **4.** A place where instruction is given in the use of guns. *Obs. rare.*

1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 9 Paid at the gunnery and dock, 1*s.* 6*d.*

5. (See quot.)

1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Gunnery*, work done by shipwrights in connection with guns and their stowage, &c.

6. *attrib.*, as *gunnery-course, -drill, duty*; **gunnery-lieutenant,** 'one who, having obtained a warrant from a gunnery-ship, is eligible to large ships to assist specially in supervising the gunnery duties' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **gunnery-ship,** a ship fitted for training men in the practice of gunnery.

1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., The gunnery ship Cambridge. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 11/1 The next day or two are employed..in carrying out the various gunnery drills and firing

the great guns at a target. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/2 A gunnery course will be held on H.M.S. Cambridge, for retired officers of the Royal Navy.

Gunnies (gʌ·niz). *Cornwall.* Also (in Dicts.) **gunnis**(s. A crevice in a mine or lode; 'the vacant space left where the lode has been removed' (Raymond); hence (app.) taken as a measure of breadth or width. (By some recent writers used as *pl.*)

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 168 A Gunnies, or hollows of a Mine filled with water. *Ibid.* 322 Gunnies means breadth or width. A single Gunnies is three feet wide; a Gunnies and a half is four feet and a half; and a double Gunnies is six feet wide. [1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Gurmies.* Hence in some recent Dicts. *Gurmie.*] 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss., Cornwall, Gunnies,* levels or workings. 1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 44 Stuff may be brought from the surface to fill in the vacant spaces or 'gunnies'.

Gunning (gʌ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Gun *sb.* and *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The practice or art of firing guns; gunnery.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 36 The record, where the occasion and order generall, of Gunning, is first discoursed of.

2. Shooting with a gun; esp. the act or practice of hunting game with guns.

1624 Fletcher *Rule a Wife* I. ii, There is lesse danger in 't then gunning, Sanchio, Though we be shot sometimes the shot 's not mortall. 1655 Sir J. Mennis & J. Smith *Musarum Deliciæ* 83 When there were shows of gunning and blows. 1726 T. Smith *Jrnl.* (1849) 45 There has been the best gunning here this winter than has been for some years past. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 119 In the earlier times, the art of gunning was but little practised, and the hawk then was valuable. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxii, He has had gunning and pistoling enough to serve him one while, I should think. 1846 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 265 My punts were all newly done up for gunning. 1851 Thoreau *Autumn* (1894) 63 Farming is an amusement which has lasted him longer than gunning or fishing. 1882 Sala *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 394 The sport which Western men call 'gunning'.

b. *(To go* or *be) a-gunning.*

1689 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 294 Edward Shaftoe .. goeing out into Gunnerton moores a gunning. 1734 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 141 No Undergraduate..shall go a gunning, fishing, or scating over deep waters, without leave from the President or one of the Tutors. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 104 What luck a' gunnin'? 1829 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 172 Who is to be foolish enough to 'go out a gunning' upon the strength of two campaigns? 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 174 Such of my acquaintances as love to write verses and go a-gunning.

†**3.** Provision of guns. *Obs. rare.*

1675 Marvell *Let. to Corporat. Hull* clxxii. Wks. 1776 I. 263 They differed concerning the ward ships; some insisting, that thereby was ment also rigging and gunning.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gunning-boat, -feat, -hut, -matter, -party, -prowess, -punt, -shout* (see quot. 1847).

1562 Bullein *Bk. Simples* 72, I will .. leaue Gunning matters to the Men of Warre. 1819 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 170 The gunning huts and straw decoy birds. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3055 A gunner here [Weymouth] was telling me of his gunning feats. 1847 Halliwell, *Gunning-boat,* a light and narrow boat in which the fenmen pursue the flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called a *gunning-shout.* 1860 C. Durfee *Hist. Williams College* 72 Accidentally shot dead, on a gunning party. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 20 The robin redbreast .. is not safe from the gunning prowess of the .. sportsmen. 1883 G. C. Davies *Norfolk Broads* xix. 139 A gunning punt, with a couple of single-barrelled guns lying ready loaded in it.

Gunning (gʌ·niŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Gun *v.* + -ing 2.] That shoots with a gun.

1883 F. A. Walker *Pol. Econ.* 449 The lower elements of society, the gunning fishing tribe.

Gunnist (gʌ·nist). *rare.* [f. Gun *sb.* + -ist.] A gunner.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 388 Mr. Oudh the gunnist was satisfied with the moderate bags of quail that came to him in the ordinary course.

Gunny (gʌ·ni). Also 8 **goney**. [a. Hindi and Mahratti *gōn, gōnī*:—Skr. *gōṇī* sack.] A coarse material used chiefly for sacking and made from the fibres of jute or (in some parts) from sunn-hemp; a sack of this material.

1711 C. Lockyer *Acc. Trade Ind.* 244 When Sugar is pack'd in double Goneys, the outer Bag is always valued in Contract at 1 or 1½ Shahee. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Gunnies, which are much in use in Persia for embaling Goods. 1869 Rogers in *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. I. x. 122 *note,* Almost every person in Hindostan Spins and Weaves Jute fibre into a coarse cloth called gunny. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. iv. 725 Pack them in large gunnies. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* II. 109 Corchorus olitorius [etc.]..furnish the chief supply of the valuable fibre jute or gunny.

b. *attrib.*, as *gunny-bag, -bagging, -carpet, -cloth, -fibre, -sack.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 2/2 Upon removing some gunny-bags that were stowed close to the lazaretto. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 630 A curtain or screen, of gunny-bagging. 1858 J. S. Homans *Cycl. Commerce* 919/1 In 1841-42 there were exported from Calcutta .. 95,412 pieces of gunny cloth. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 153 In India it [Jute] is used for making rice and sugar bags, called Gunny-bags. 1879 H. King in *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 133/1 The sunlight .. changed the gunny carpet to cloth of gold. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 73 A stream of water .. keeps the pulp in continual motion and passes off through another double set of sluices lined with coarse gunny sacks. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 349 I've ridden many a mile..with nothing but an old gunny-bag to sit on.

Gunny, dial. variant of Goundy *a. Obs.*

Gunphanun, obs. variant of Gonfanon.

Gunpowder (gʌ·npaudəɹ). Forms: 5 **gonepowder, gonnepou(l)dre, -powdre,** etc., **gun-, gonpoudre, gonnpouldre, gounne pouldre, gonnepoder, gonn(e) powther, gunepoudir, gounpouder,** etc., 6 **gonepother,** *Sc.* **gun puldir,** 6–7 **gunnepouder,** 6– **gunpowder,** 7– **gun-powder.** [f. Gun *sb.* + Powder *sb.*]

1. An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, chiefly used in discharging projectiles from guns and for blasting.

[*a* 1387 *Brev. Bartholomæi* (Anecd. Oxon., Mediæval, I. i. 3), Pulvis pro instrumento illo bellico sive diabolico quod vulgaliter dicitur gunne.] 1414 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) IX. 160 Aliquod Gunpoudre versus Partes exteras, in Portu prædicto. 1446 in *Archæologia* XXII. 63 Bought ij handgunnes de ere iiij*s.* Item, gonepowder iiij*s.* 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 160 Item, payd ffor xij. li. gonnepowdyr .. xij.*s.* 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 13 For ij barrelles Gonnepowdre. 1533 More *Apol.* xxxiv. Wks. 898/1 If he founde a corner of his neighbours house burning, he wold of greate loue and polycye lay on fagottes and gunpowder to put out the fyre. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The reik, smeuk, and the stink of the gun puldir. 1555 *Acc.* in T. Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 193 Payd for xij li of gonepother xij*s.* vj*d.* 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V,* IV. vii. 188, I doe know Fluellen valiant, And toucht with Choler, hot as Gunpowder. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. v. 93 Gunpowder, as it is made in this Age, is compounded of Saltpetre six parts, and of Brimstone and Charcoal of each one part. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 290 The best gunpowder..is composed of 70 parts (in weight) of nitre, 18 parts of sulphur, and 16 parts of charcoal. 1827 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 22 The three great elements of modern civilization, Gunpowder, Printing, and the Protestant Religion. 1846 Greener *Sci. Gunnery* 69 Gunpowder is a lever if exploded on a solid base, if not, its effects become limited in proportion.

b. *White gunpowder*: a name given to various explosives of recent invention; **a.** (see quot. 1875); **b.** a blasting mixture made of chlorate of potash, potassium ferrocyanide, and sugar.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 767 Schultze's White Gunpowder is a tri-nitro-cellulose, prepared from sawdust.

c. with reference to tattooing.

1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5363/4 His Name on his right Hand in Gunpowder D. W. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 July, The women have their arms..and their necks and faces, adorned with .. various sorts of figures impressed by gunpowder.

d. *fig.*

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 474 Christian, thou knowest thou carriest gunpowder about thee; desire those that carry fire to keep at a distance from thee. 1900 *Speaker* 24 Mar. 674/1 Such mischievous words are just the sort of match to kindle the gunpowder of mob violence.

2. (In full, *gunpowder tea.*) A fine kind of green tea, each leaf of which is rolled up, so that it has a granular appearance.

1771 J. R. Forster tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 250 Tio-te is rolled up like pease. .. A smaller kind is called Gunpowder tea. 1795 Æ. Anderson *Brit. Embass. China* 186 The shrub which bears what is called the Imperial and gunpowder teas. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 379 Gunpowder tea is made of tender green leaves. 1839 Thackeray *Major Gahagan* vi, 'Is it bohay tay or souchong tay that you'd like?'.. 'Any tea you like'. .. 'What do you say, then, to some prime gunpowder?' 1886 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/6 Tea.—Ping Suey gunpowder.

†**3.** *slang.* Some fiery drink. *Obs.*

1765 W. Toldervy *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 112 Tape, glim, rushlight, white port, rasher of bacon, gunpowder, slug, wild-fire, knock-me-down, and strip-me naked. *Ibid.* II. 118 Come, here's t'ye, in a glass of gunpowder.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gunpowder-blue, flash, grinder, -law, -maker, match, mill, -pocket, -smoke, -squib, train, works; gunpowder-blackened* adj.; also **gunpowder cake,** gunpowder in a cake or mass, *i.e.* before it is corned; **gunpowder-engine,** a gas-engine in which the movement of the piston is produced by the evolution of gas resulting from the combustion of gunpowder (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **gunpowder-hammer,** a pile-driving machine worked by the explosion of gunpowder (*Ibid.*); **gunpowder-paper,** paper spread with an explosive compound and rolled up into the form of a cartridge (*Ibid.* Suppl. 1884); **gunpowder-press,** a press for compacting mill-cake into hard cake preparatory to granulation (Knight, 1875); †**gunpowder spot,** a 'beauty spot' produced by means of gunpowder (see quot. 1718 in 1 c); **gunpowder tea** (see 2).

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 2/2 Lefebvre wishes to wash his *gunpowder-blackened hands. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 2/1 *Gunpowder-blue velvet. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 630 The mill for grinding *gunpowder cake. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 559 Burning lust is but a flash, a *gunpowder flash. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 199 The next that came by, was a *Gun-powder grinder. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 2 Lawes..enacted in the vault of darkenesse; like those vnder the Parliament-house; *Gunpowder-lawes, fit for the Justices of Hell. 1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 50, xxli to Charles Wolman, *gonne powther maker. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 Giue fire by a *Gunpowder match, to preuent traines to the powder chest. 1642 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 74 The *gunpowder myll was at Osney where the fulling myll stood. 1777 T. Twining *to Burney* 16 June in Louisa Twining *Country Clergym.* 18*th Cent.* (1882) 51 With *gunpowder pockets under his armpits ready for the partridges in September. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxx, A couple of men catch one moment's glimpse of a boy, in the midst of *gunpowder-smoke. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i. Wks. 1728 I. 382 *Gun-pouder Spots and Moles. 1708 Wilson, etc. *Petronius Arbiter* 207 Fine Gentlemen in the Boxes, with their Patches, Gunpowder-spots, and Tooth-pickers. 1660 Fisher *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 94 [They] threw Stones and *Gunpowder-squibs that fired among us. 1621 Rich *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 45 These diuelish practises, of poysons, of pistoles, of stabbing kniues, and of *gunne-pouder traynes. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 621 The Royal *Gunpowder Works at Waltham Abbey.

b. **Gunpowder plot**: the plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605, while the King and Lords and Commons were assembled there. (So *gunpowder conspiracy, treason, traitor,* etc.) †**Gunpowder (treason) day**: Nov. 5.

1611-12 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 161 Ringinge .. on the daie of the Gunpowder treasonn. 1613 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.,* For the ryngers on the goonpouder daye. 1626 *Raleigh's Ghost* 38 And to this I call vp the plot of all plots .. the Gun-pouder conspiracie. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* vii. 62 There is one Sir Edward Bainham, who was a grand complotter of the Gunpowder treason. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 279 Even Gunpowder Enormities and Desolation did blow up all as at one crack. 1659 O. Walker *Oratory* 61 The Earl of Northamptons speech against the gun-powder-Traitors. 1685 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Nov., It being the first Gunpowder Conspiracy anniversary that had ben kept now these 80 yeares. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 66 Yesterday being Gunpowder treason 'twas observed more than it us'd to be at Lond. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 596 The fifth of November, being gunpowder treason day. 1796 J. Caulfield (*title*) The History of the Gunpowder plot. 1855 Ruskin in Collingwood *Life* I. 194 Am going to press .. on Gunpowder Plot day. 1897 S. R. Gardiner *Gunpowder Plot* i. 7 Was Salisbury such an idiot as to inform his 'domestic gentleman' that he had made up his mind to invent Gunpowder Plot?

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* **a.** *fig.* Explosive as gunpowder; easily fired or inflamed.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* v. iv. 123, I am affraide of this Gun-powder Percy though he be dead. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* D 4, Such Gunne-powder Oathes they were, that I wonder how the Seeling held together. 1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar.* II. i. 112 Men of moving violent, Quicksilver, Gunpowder spirits. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lii, Would you have him peace-maker general between all the gunpowder Highlanders in the army?

b. Of a bluish colour like gunpowder.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. 169 The lank, black, twine-like hair,..cut in a straight line along the black stubble of his thin gunpowder eye brows.

Hence **Gu·npowderous, Gu·npowdery** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of gunpowder; of the bluish colour of gunpowder; *fig.* fiery, easily fired, inflamed, or irritated.

1868 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 3 It [the poetry] is gunpowdery to an intense degree. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* vi, His philanthropy was of that gunpowderous sort that the difference between it and animosity was hard to determine. 1871 M. Legrand *Cambridge Freshm.* 168 There was a very gunpowdery atmosphere in the room when Mrs. Cribb came in. 'They're been lettin' off fireworks or something..', she said. 1872 *Daily News* 20 July, Brought up amid gunpowdery scenes of this kind .. is it to be wondered at that the young Maurice de MacMahon should have started in the army as a Legitimist fire-eater of the fiercest kind? 1889 *Catholic Househ.* 2 Nov. 3/2 To give gunpowdery battle to the Pope and all his satellites. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 5/1 Among these were a good many stage folk—you could tell them by their gunpowdery chins.

†**Gu·npowdered,** *a. Obs.* [+ -ed 2.]

1. Charged with gunpowder.

1560 Whitehorne *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 46 Vnto euery one of which [fireworks], must bee put a peece of a gunpoudred match.

b. *fig.* Readily inflamed or excited.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* I. i. 6 Lest, by casting forth a sparke of fire, his gun-powdred minde of a sodayne be inflamed. 1622 Bp. Abernethy *Phys. for Soule* (1630) 293 That fervent, gunpowdered and sudden anger.

2. Begrimed with gunpowder.

1702 Farquhar *Inconstant* I. ii, We..saw peeping over a parcel of scarecrow, olive-coloured, gunpowdered fellows, as ugly as the devil.

Gun-room (gʌ·nrum).

1. In large ships of war, a compartment orig. occupied by the gunner and his mates, but now fitted up for the accommodation of the junior officers; in smaller vessels, that used as a mess-room by the lieutenants.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 11 About the Gun-roome, the Tiller, the rudder, the pintels, the gudgions. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 360/2 The upper Gun-Room..is used for a Store-Room, Lodgings. 1673 Dryden *Amboyna* III. iii, Oh, now it begins, and the gun-room grows hot, Ply it with culverin and with small shot. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 36 Upon the lower Gun-deck in Men of War there is an Apartment for the Gunner, called the Gun-room; it is for fitting and securing all his small Stores. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 200 The gunner of the ship..secured himself in the gun-room. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 44 The first lieutenant had asked me to dine in the gun-room. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 86 You forget..that I shall be in the gun-room, and he in the forecastle.

Proverb. 1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* III. iii, I'm afraid we shall find a great job on't. Pray Heaven that old rogue Coupler han't sent us to fetch milk out of the gunroom.

b. *attrib.*, as *gun-room bulkhead, gossip, gun, hour, officer, steward*; **gun-room ports,** stern

ports cut through the gun-room in a frigate (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881).

1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 27 We struck two of our Gun-room Guns into the Hold. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 32 They lowered down a bucket out of the cabbin-window, into which the gunner, out of one of the gun-room ports, put a quantity of pistol cartridges. 1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 61 The Gunroom hour to dine is long since past. 1855 Sir A. West *Recoll.* (1899) I. vi. 212 The gunroom officers had asked us to dinner. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 3/2 The Doctor's cabin was next to the gun-room bulkhead. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/3 They .. talk the most knowing gun-room gossip.

2. A room in which guns are kept.

1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Your worship must not tell the story of Ould Grouse in the gun-room. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxvi, It is like the place too—the gun-room even, and the stuffed birds.

Gunry, rare obs. form of Gunnery.

Gun-shot (gʌ·nˌʃɒt). Forms: see Gun *sb.*; also 5 **gonnes shott.**

1. Shot fired from a gun or cannon; †also the shooting of guns. Now *rare.*

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 29 [They] were sore annoyed in the place where they were, as well with gonnes-shott as with shot of arrows. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 450 [He] assaylyd this sayde shyppe on euery parte & bette hir wt gunneshot & hir men wt hayle shot. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 104 Gonneshot of Iren .. Ston .. leed. 1530 Palsgr. 889 To expresse the sounde of gonne shotte, I fynde tip tap, sip sap. 1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. iii. 5 And have solemnised the said proclamation with bonfires gunshots. 1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* Pref., When as I hadde finished my .. Treatise of woundes made wyth Gonneshotte. 1607 Topsell *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 383 Whensoever they are hunted with Dogs, they run directly to the woods or to the next trees, wherein they are killed by gun-shot. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 269 With shouting, singing, hallowing, gun-shot and fire-workes all that night. 1632 Sherwood, Gun-shot, *arquebusade*; *canonnade*. 1835 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 39 Gun-shots were wildly fired in all directions.

b. *fig.*

1552 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* To P. Giles (1895) 10 Beynge .. sauffe, and, as sayth the proverbe, out of all daunger of gonneshotte. 1575 Gascoigne *Good Morrow* 64 As with gonnes we kill the Crowe For spoyling our releefe, The Deuill so must we ouerthrowe, With gonshote of beleefe. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 19 With such gunshot and artillerie must the Papacie be destroyed. 1582 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 305 Being supported by the Popes authoritie, and armed with the gunneshotte of his excommunication. 1634 Wither *Emblemes* 112 The gunshot of a slanderous tongue may smite.

c. *Her.* = Pellet, Ogress. (Cf. Gunstone 2.)

1828 in Berry *Encycl. Her.*

2. The range of a gun or cannon; the distance to which a shot can be effectively thrown from a gun. Chiefly *out of, within gunshot.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 366/1 Prouiding alwai that your selfes yᵉ chief captaines .. stand and loke vpon sure and safe a syde halfe out of al gunshot. 1540 Cranmer *Bible* Prol., They sytte farre from the strokes of battayll, and farre out of gonneshoute, and therfore they be but seldome wounded. 1631 Mabbe *Celestina* (1894) xi. 191 Hee is out of gun-shot, that rings the bell to the battell. 1676 S. Sewall *Diary* 1 July (1878) I. 14 Mr. Hezekiah Willet slain by the Naraganseits, a little more than a Gun-shot off from his house. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3219/2 On the 20th appeared ..21 French Galleys.., who Anchored out of Gun Shot. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 171 [They] perceived a light, which they chased, till they arrived within gun-shot. 1805 Sir E. Berry in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 117 *note*, The Three-decker was within gun-shot of us at day-break. 1845 James *A. Neil* vi, They were half across the Meadows, about half a gun-shot from the alders. 1879 Jefferies *Amateur Poacher* iii. 51 They [mallards] were always out of gunshot.

†b. *transf.* and *fig. Within, out of, past, beyond (the) gunshot (of)*: within, beyond reach (of); within, out of the sphere of influence (of).

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxv. 77 Marching toward the copweb, within goon shot. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 8 They..feare nothing, as though they were quite out of all gonneshot. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 76 They might haue .. lyu'd out of gunshot of misery. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 If he can..liue out of the gunshot of the lawe. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 459 Set me beyond gun-shot of all corruptions. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. (1879) 81 You are not yet out of the gun-shot of the Devil. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* Pref. 1 Those who are come over to the Royal Party are consequently suppos'd to be out of Gunshot.

¶3. A pistol.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 776 With hasty rage he snatch'd His Gun-shot that in holsters watch'd.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gunshot-distance, -fracture, -wound.*

1672 Wiseman *Wounds* II. 1 Great hath been the Contention amongst the Learned about fire and venom in Gun-shot-wounds. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 227/1 Gun-shot wounds..are not often followed by hæmorrhage. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* (1849) 207 The rider .. discovered an Indian fort within gunshot distance. 1842 Abdy *Water Cure* (1843) 109 His success in treating gun-shot wounds with cold water was most remarkable. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 399 Gunshot fracture of the humerus.

Gun-shy (gʌ·nʃəi), *a.* Afraid of a gun; frightened at the report of a gun: said *esp.* of a sporting dog.

1884 Speedy *Sport* iv. 50 The first birds shot at over a gun-shy dog should certainly be killed. 1893 S. Bonsal *Morocco* 210 The Shereefian soldiers are far too gunshy to attack an armed foe. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 16 Another..though an excellent horse for a journey, was so gun shy I could do nothing with him. 1894 *Field* 9 June 818/2 The first time I took the dog out he was inclined to be gun shy.

Hence **Gu·nshyness**, the condition of being gun-shy.

1890 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 427 Gunshyness [in dogs] is one of the worst difficulties with which sportsmen have to contend.

Gunsman (gʌ·nzmæn). *rare.* [f. *gun's*, genitive of Gun + Man: cf. *marksman.*] = Gunman 1.

1766 in W. Smith *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 156 In this list their warriors or gunsmen are 1180, and their inhabitants about 6000. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 281 The outmost boundaries of the colony, where commonly the best gunsmen reside. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 351 Gunsman and dragoon.

Gunsmith (gʌ·nsmiþ).

1. One whose occupation it is to make and repair small fire-arms.

1588 in *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S., 1898) 82 *note*, [William Low, gunsmith, son of James Low, smith, was entered in the Burgess Roll 30th Sept. 1588]. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 21 Gun-smith: Fee, 6d. *per diem.* 1671 Dryden *Evening's Love* Pref. a 4 b, The employment of a Poet is like that of a curious Gunsmith, or Watchmaker. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 230 Wogdon, one of the most famous gunsmiths in London. 1858 [see Gunmaker]. 1861 *Times* 21 Aug., Gunsmiths making or repairing rifles.

2. *slang.* A thief.

1869 *Temple Bar* XXV. 213 He..returned to his old trade of 'gunsmith', gunning being the slang term for thieving.

Hence **Gu·nsmithery**, the trade of a gunsmith, the making of small arms; also, the place where the work of a gunsmith is carried on.

1847 in Craig. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 2/1 The Government gun-smitheries.

†**Gu·nster.** *slang* (? or *nonce-wd.*). *Obs.* [f. Gun *sb.* + -ster.] (See quot.)

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 88 ₱2 The words Gunner and Gunster are not to be used promiscuously..Those who recount strange Accidents and Circumstances which have no Manner of Foundation in Truth, when they design to do Mischief are comprehended under the Appellation of Gunners, when they endeavour only to surprise and entertain, they are distinguished by the Name of Gunsters. .. The Gunner is destructive, and hated; the Gunster innocent, and laughed at. *Ibid.* ₱9 Come we now to the Gunsters. This Race of Engineers deals altogether in Wind-Guns, which by recoiling often, knock down those who discharge them, without hurting any body else. 1727 Boyer *Fr. Dict.*, Gunster (a Cracker, or bouncing Fellow), *un Bavard.*

Gun-stock (gʌ·nstɒk). The wooden stock or support to which the barrel of a gun is attached; †a rest or support on which to place a cannon on board ship.

1495–7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 246 Also payed in lykewith to John Keyte for xx. Elmyn tres price the pece xij^{s}..of hym so bought & apon makyng of Gonne stokkes for Gonnes belongyng to the seid ship. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Vaqueta*..a gunne stocke. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Walnut Tree*, The Timber is .. used for Gunstocks, Coach-wheels, and the bodies of Coaches. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 179 The Commodore ordered..a swivel gun-stock to be fixed in the bow both of the barge and pinnace. 1835 Greener *Gun* 144 Walnut has for many years been considered the most handsome and the best wood for gun-stocks. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 175/1 The least tap on a gun-stock was carried a great distance.

Comb. 1689 *Ann. Albany* (1850) II. 112 Jan Nack, trader and gunstockmaker.

Hence **Gu·n-stocker**, one who fits the stocks of guns to the barrels; **Gu·n-stocking**, the fitting of gun-stocks. In recent Dicts.

†**Gu·nstone.** *Obs.* [f. Gun *sb.* + Stone *sb.*]

1. A stone used for the shot of a cannon or gun; a cannon-ball; a bullet.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 455 He was sleyne with a gunneston [L. *ictu fundibali*]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 267 þe vyolence of a gunne or of an engyne-ston is qwenchyd, whan softe erthe or softe thyng is sett þer-3ens. 1530 Palsgr. 680, I neuer sawe gonne stone skyppe on that facyon. *Ibid.* 739/2, I am stryken with a gonne stone, I am but deed. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1948/2 Having at one siege no lesse then three thousand bullets and gunstones flying upon them. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* x. (1878) 20 Make gunstone and arrow shew who is within. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 282 This Mocke of his Hath turn'd his balles to Gun-stones. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* v. v, That I could shoote mine eies at him like gun-stones. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 693 A Gun-stone or pellet. 1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* VII. 702 Shells rain before him .. Crags, gunstones, balls o'erturn the tented ground.

Comb. 1578 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 254 Guneston maker fee per diem..0. 0. 8. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 21 Gun-stone maker: Fee *per diem*, 12. d.

2. *Her.* = Pellet, Ogress. (Cf. Gun-shot 1 c.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iv b, Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* I. 61/1 He beareth Argent 3 Ogresses. These are also termed Pellets, and do resemble bullets for Guns, and are often termed Gun-stones, or Bullets. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Pellets*, the name given to the Black Roundlets, by English Heralds alone..these are also denominated in English by the appellations of Ogresses and Gunstones. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* 244.

Gunter (gʌ·ntəɹ). [The name of a distinguished English mathematician, Edmund Gunter (1581–1626). The phrase 'according to Gunter' is current in the U.S. in the same sense as the English 'according to Cocker' (Farmer *Americanisms* 1889).]

1. In the name of several mathematical instruments improved or invented by Gunter. *Gunter's chain*: the chain of 4 poles' length now in general use for land-surveying (see Chain *sb.* 9). *Gunter's line*: a logarithmic line on Gunter's scale used for performing mechanically the operations of multiplication and division; also called *Gunter's proportion. Gunter's quadrant*: an apparatus for finding the hour of the day, the azimuth, etc. *Gunter's rule, scale* = 1 b.

1679 Moxon *Math. Dict., Gunter's Chain, Quadrant, Rule, Scale*, and *Sector*, all useful Mathematical Instruments, invented or much improved by .. Mr. Edmund Gunter .. and from him bearing their names. 1688 J. Brown, The Description and Use of the Carpenters-Rule, together with the Use of the Line of Numbers commonly called Gunter's-Line, applyed to the measuring of all superficies and solids. 1701 T. Tuttell *Descr. Math. Instr., Gunter's Quadrant*, .. made in Wood or Brass, Curiously contrived to find the Hour .. and Azimuth, and most Propositions of the Globe; also, the Height of Trees, Steeples, &c. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Gunter's Line*, the common Line of Numbers first invented by Mr. Edmund Gunter, and so well known that it needs no Description. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Gunter's Line*, called also *line of lines*, and *line of numbers*. 1750 Franklin *Opinions & Conject.* Wks. 1887 II. 186 Two pieces of thick looking-glass, as broad as a gunter's scale, and six inches long. 1801 [see Chain *sb.* 9]. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 350 Gunter's admirable rule of proportion, now called the line of numbers ('Gunter's Line' and 'Gunter's Proportion'), and other lines laid down by it were fitted in the scale, which ever since has been called 'Gunter's Scale'.

b. Short for *Gunter's scale*: A flat rule, two feet long, marked on one side with scales of equal parts, of chords, sines, tangents, etc., and on the other side with scales of the logarithms of those parts; much used for the mechanical solution of problems in surveying and navigation.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Gunter's-Scale*, commonly call'd *The Gunter* by Seamen. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Gunter's scale*, also called by navigators absolutely *the Gunter*..The same lines are also occasionally laid down on rulers to slide by each other; hence called *sliding Gunters.* 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* VI. 225/2 Brandreth, T. S.. had previously [to 1821] invented his logometer, or ten-foot gunter. 1890 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 350 In these tables [*sc.* of Artificial Sines and Tangents] Gunter applied to navigation and other branches of mathematics his admirable rule 'the Gunter', on which were inscribed the logarithmic lines for numbers, sines, and tangents of arches.

2. *Naut.* Applied to a method of rigging in which the topmast slides up and down the lower mast on rings or hoops; a mast so rigged or a sail attached to such a mast (more fully *sliding-gunter*). [So called from its resemblance to a 'sliding Gunter'; see quot. 1727–41 under 1 b.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 136 *Boat's Latteen Sail.* .. This sail, when the head of it (then called the fore-leech) is laced to a mast and topmast, is called a sliding-gunter-sail; the topmast being made to slide down the mast by means of hoops. *Ibid.* 229 Ship's Pinnaces .. sometimes .. rig with a sliding-gunter, like houarios. *Ibid.* 238 These sails are called sliding-gunters, and used in the English navy's pinnaces and barges. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Oarsman's Guide* 23 Three sorts of sails,—the spreet, the gunter, and the lug. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Sliding Gunters*, masts fitted for getting up and down with facility abaft the mast; generally used for kites, as royals, skysails, and the like. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 Boats rigged with two sliding gunters are the best suited for cruising purposes. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 35/2 The rig was a sliding gunter mainsail. *Ibid.* 148/2 The sliding gunter rig, .. the mast is in two pieces, the topmast sliding up and down the lower mast on two wrought-iron rings or travelers.

Gunwale, gunnel (gʌ·nĕl). Forms: *α.* 5 **gonne walle, 7 gunwayle, -waile,** (8 **gun-wall**), 8– **gunwale,** (9 **gunwhale**). *β.* 7 **gun(n)al,** 8– **gunnel.** *γ.* 7–8 **gunhil(l.** [f. Gun *sb.* + Wale, the gunwale having formerly served to support the guns (cf. quot. 1697 in *β*). The usual spelling is still *gunwale*, though the pronunciation (gʌ·nwĕl) is, at least in Great Britain, never used by persons acquainted with nautical or boating matters.] The upper edge of a ship's side; in large vessels, the uppermost planking, which covers the timber-heads and reaches from the quarter-deck to the forecastle on either side; in small craft, a piece of timber extending round the top side of the hull.

α. 1466 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 205 For tymbre for colers of the maste, and gonne walles, xx. *d.* 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 11 The wayst-boords, the gunwayle, stations for the nettings. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The sides and Deckes are wrought till you come at the Gunwaile, which is the vpmost waile. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 147 The Assailants .. when they got as high as the Gun-wall or Gunnel, were at a Loss how to get over the Netting. 1800 Capt. Milne in *Naval Chron.* IV. 421 Brass swivels on the gunwhale. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* (1863) 325 She..proved to be a brigantine laden up to her gunwale, which was not above a foot out of the water. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xvi. 329 Our canoes were not a foot above the water at the gunwales. 1868 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) I. vi. 41 Horses were led into the ships, the shields hung round the gunwale, and the warriors crowded in. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 226 Cutters and pinnaces should have from 6 to 8 inches added to their gunwale forward. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* III. iii. 25 More than once her gunwale had been under water.

attrib. 1773 Cook *1st Voy.* II. x. (1842) I. 194 The gunwale boards were..frequently carved in a grotesque taste.

β. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 400 A very pretty neat Vessel..had about 40 men all armed .. and some guns, that went with a Swivel upon their Gunnal. 1699 *Ibid.* III. 14 The first [ropes] going athwart from Gunnal to Gunnal. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xvi. (1840) 287 Friday .. set him down softly upon the side or gunnel of the Canoe. 1757 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 34 As he was stepping on the gunnel, he fell over-board. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 103 The wind had caught the sails; and the ship .. careened over to her gunnel with its force. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 23, I was never tied (when I leaned over the gunnel of the boat) in watching the fish. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 384 Mitrailleuses and field-pieces were mounted on the gunnels.

γ. 1693 R. LYDE *Retaking 'Friend's Adv.'* 22, I kept up the Topsail, till at last the Wind in the Showers did put the Gunhil of the Ship in the Water. 1711 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 292 Cutting away the vessel's gunhill.

b. Phrases. *Gunwale to* (rarely †*in*): with the gunwale on a level with the water; also *transf. Gunwale under*: with the gunwale submerged.

[1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 34 With such dreadful .. Gusts, that they brought the Gunwale to, under two Courses reef'd.] 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 77 The ship rolling incessantly gunwale to. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. civ. 339 He rolled himself almost gunwale to, at every motion of his horse. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D dd 4, *Gunnel-in*, or *gunnel-to*. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* liii, She rolled gunwale under. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 260 We continued to roll gunwale under, dipping the main yardarm into the water every now and then. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 141 She shot across gunwale under.

c. *transf.* The top plank of a hoarding.

1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. ix. 150 At last one scaling ladder was planted upon the bodies of the dead, and hooked firmly on the gunwale of the hoarding.

Gunyah (gʊ·nya). Also 9 **gun(n)eah, guneah, gun(n)ya, gunyer, -yia, guniar.** [Native Australian.] A native Australian hut. (Cf. HUMPY and GIBBER.)

[1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. Eng. Colony N. S. Wales, Aboriginal Voc. Port Jackson* I. 610 *Go-nie*, a hut.] 1820 J. OXLEY *Jrnl. Exped. Australia* 117 He [the native] threw down..the little bark guneah which had sheltered him and his family during the night. 1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Jrnl. Overland Exped.* ix. 290 We saw a very interesting camping place of the natives, containing several two-storied gunyas. 1870 WILSON *Austral. Songs* 140 From the gunyahs 'neath the headland Curled the smoke. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* xiv. 157 For two pins I'd put a match in every gunyah on the place.

Guos, obs. form of GOOSE.

‖ **Gup** (gʊp), *sb. Anglo-Indian.* [a. Hindustani گپ *gup*.] Gossip.

c 1806 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1847) 357 No other amusement than hearing 'the gup gup', or gossip of the place where they may happen to be. 1882 MRS. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 71 This occurrence was related..as one of the items of local 'gup'. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 8/2 The story .. rests on pure bazaar 'gup', as they say in India.

†**Gup,** *int. Obs.* Also 6 **goppe, guppe,** 7 **g'up, guipp, guɜp.** [? Contracted from *go up*; cf. GIP *int.*] **a.** A cry of anger or chiding addressed to a horse. **b.** An exclamation of derision, remonstrance, or surprise; often coupled with *marry*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dyuers Balettys* ii. 17 Spur vp at the hynder gyrth, with, Gup, morell, gup. — *Poems agst. Garnesche* ii. 36 Gup, gorbellyd Godfrey, gup, Garnysche, gaudy fole. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 962 Goppe with a vengeaunce, how comest thu so aloft? 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 43 Gup with a galde backe gill, come vp to supper. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 44 Mary and gup! haue I then lost my cap? 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* viii. Wks. 1873 II. 50 Mary gup, are you growne so holy? 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 101 Marry g'up with a murraine. 1631 P. FLETCHER *Sicelides* Poems (Grosart) III. 80 Modestie? marry guipp: these are your modest creatures! 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* (1713) II. No. 56. 99 Marry guep! how tender-credited our Friend is!

†**Gur.** *Min. Obs.* [a. med.L. *gur*, perh. a. G. *guhr* ferment (used by later mineralogists with different sense: see GUHR).] (See quots.)

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 160, I take it to be the Gur of the Adeptists, i.e. the matter of Metalls before it be coagulated into a Metallic form... It might be the Gur of Lead. [1739 BROMELL *Mineralogia* vi. 6 En sådan silfwahaltig hwit bergmiölk eller *gur metallicum* utflöt ahr 1696.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Gur*, a word used to express a fluid matter looking like milk, but reduced sometimes, by evaporation, to the consistence of honey, and appearing in form of a white sediment. It always contains more or less silver, and is common in the mines of Sweden, and in some other places.

Gur, variant of GOOR, a coarse Indian sugar.

Gurab, obs. form of GRAB *sb.*[1]

Gurchen, rare obs. form of GHERKIN.

Gurd, obs. form of GIRD, GOURD[1].

Gurdel, -il, obs. forms of GIRDLE *sb.*[1]

Gurdfish, variant of GARFISH.

Gurdle, dial. variant GIRDLE *sb.*[2]

†**Gure,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 **girre.** [f. OE. *gor* GORE.] In phr. *On* (*a*) *gure blode*: in or with gore. Cf. A-GORE-BLOOD and GORE-BLOOD 2.

a 1225 *Juliana* 28 Euch dunt defde into hire liche þat ha al bi3et on gure blode. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Al þi blisfule bodi streamed on a Girre blod.

Gurfish, variant of GARFISH.

Gurge (gɜ·ɪdʒ), *sb. rare.* Also **gorge.** [ad. L. *gurges* abyss, whirlpool.] A whirlpool (*lit.* and *fig.*); *Her.* = GURGES b.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 41 The Plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge Boiles out from under ground, the mouth of Hell. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Gurge*, a Whirl-Pool. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 28 Horribly convulsed With sanguine, feverous, boiling gurge of pulse. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* vii. (1882) 116 *Gorge*, or *Gurge*, .. a whirlpool. .. This Charge covers the entire Field, and is blazoned Argent and Azure. 1893 M. FIELD *Underneath Bough* 9 Life's a tortured, booming gurge.

Gurge (gɜ·ɪdʒ), *v.* [f. L. *gurges* whirlpool.]

†**1.** *trans.* To turn into a whirlpool.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 All great ryuers are gurged..of diuers surges and sprynges of water.

2. *intr.* To make a whirlpool, to swirl, surge. Also **Gu·rging** *ppl. a.*

1578 *Mirr. Mag., Sigebert* xiv, In gurging gulfe of these such surging seas. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 3/1 The water rises up one gurging mass of white foam. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 73 At all gates the clangours gurge in, God's paludament lightens, see!

Gurgeons (gɜ·ɪdʒənz), *sb. pl.* Now *dial.* Forms: α. 5– **gurgeons,** (7 **gurgin,** 7–8 **gurgians,** 8 **-ins,** 9 **-ens**). β. 7 **grudgeons, -ions, -ins, grugings,** 9 **grudgings,** 7– **grodgeons.** [Cf. F. *grugeons* lumps of crystalline sugar in brown sugar, formerly also (in Cotgr.) 'the smallest or most writhen fruit on a tree'; connected with *gruger* to crunch.] Coarse meal; the coarse refuse from flour; pollards.

α. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 Not to boult it [the flour] soe sore uppon the gurgeones of branne. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 154 The bran (usuallie called gurgeons or pollard). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/1 Bakers Terms in their Art. Gurgin, or Bran. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Pityron*, Bran, Gurgeons, the refuse of Ground Wheat. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 229 Gurgians, which is nearly, if not equally as nutritive as barley-meal, and much cheaper. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Dorset Dial.* Gloss., *Gurgens*, pollard, coarse flour. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 Meal .. is separated into flour .. seconds, middlings, and even thirds; then blues, boxings, sharps, gurgeons, scuftings, pollards..and bran.

β. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 564 Courser grodgeons for brown bread. 1611 COTGR., *Annone*,..meslin, or grudgins; the corne whereof browne bread is made for the meynie. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid of Mill* III. iii, You that can deal with G[r]udgins and coarse floure. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 339 Bread mingled of Meal and Grudgins. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Grudgings*, pollard; fine bran. *North.* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v. *Meal*, Sharps or grudgeons.

Gurges (gɜ·ɪdʒɪz). Also 7 **gorges,** 9 *dial.* **gurgise.** [a. L. *gurges* whirlpool.] A whirlpool, gulf; *dial.* a pool, pond.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* I. 19 Here a Boat kicking on the Surges, And there one sinking in a Gurges. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 633 There may be a very Low Ebb, though no High-Spring, which they terme an Out-let or Gurges of the Sea. 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Gurgise*, a fish-pool; lake or pond.

b. *Her.* A charge consisting of a spiral of two narrow bands, intended to represent a whirlpool, and blazoned argent and azure.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* 19 A Gurges, or Whirlpoole proper, by the name of Gorges, here the Field is not named at all, by reason it doth fill up all the vacuity of the Field, and is always Azure and Argent, the proper colour of water. 1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

†**Gurgitate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *gurgitāt-*, ppl. stem of *gurgitāre*: see next.] = INGURGITATE *v.* 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Gurgitate*, to swallow or devoure.

Gurgitation (gɜ·ɪdʒɪtē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. late L. **gurgitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *gurgitāre* to engulf (*gurgitātus* 'gorged', in Du Cange), f. *gurgit-, gurges* whirlpool. Cf. *ingurgitation, regurgitation.*]

†**1.** Swallowing; guzzling; = INGURGITATION.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 A surfet is taken as well by gurgytacyons or to moche drynkynge, as it is taken by epulacyon. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Gurgitation*, an ingulphing, or swallowing up.

2. Surging or whirling up and down; ebullient motion.

1864 SPENCER *Illust. of Progress* 417 The distribution of crude nutriment is by slow gurgitations and regurgitations. 1879 H. JAMES *Confidence* ix, The gurgitation of the waves grew deeper to his ear. 1881 GEIKIE *Geol. Sk.* in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431 The water sank in the funnel, and the same restless gurgitation was resumed.

Gurgiting (gɜ·ɪdʒɪtiŋ), *vbl. sb. Falconry.* [f. L. *gurgit-āre* (taken in sense of *ingurgitāre* to gorge): see prec.] (See quots.)

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* Terms. *Gurgiting* is when a Hawke is stuft or suffocated with any thing, be it meat or otherwise. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 62 Gurgiping [*sic*; hence prob. the corrupt forms *Gurgipting, gurgypting*, in 18th c. Dictionaries]. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Accipitr.* 223 *Gurgiting*, choking with too large a mouthful.

†**Gurgitive,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [irregularly f. L. *gurgit-, gurges* whirlpool.] 'Belonging to a Gulph or stream' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Gurgle (gɜ·ɪg'l), *sb.* [f. GURGLE *v.* Cf. the parallel forms cited there.]

†**1.** = GARGLE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Compounds* (1579) 35 b, *marg.* A gargarizme to gurgull in the mouth and throate.

A Gargarizme or washing Gurgle, for the Mouth and Throate.

2. The action or an act of gurgling; the noise made by liquid escaping intermittently from a vessel, of a stream flowing over a stony bed, etc.

1757 W. THOMPSON *Bower* 26 Flow, flow, thou Crystall-Rill, With tinkling gurgles fill The Mazes of the Grove. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 9 A gurgle of innumerable emptying bumpers. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 59 Streams .. plunged into the depths of the ice, flowed under it with hollow gurgle. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Forehead* I. 119 The gurgle made by the pebbles of the shingle as they roll ceaselessly to and fro. 1897 BLACKMORE in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 362 The light itself seemed to come in gurgles.

b. A guttural sound such as is produced by irregular emission of air from the throat, gargling, or the like.

1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* vi. 239 The rich gurgle of the peesweet. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ii. (1872) II. 140 He .. gasped some gurgle of a sound like 'Osnabrück'. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* xxiv. (1878) 136 There came a faint sound as of an hysterical sob, and then a gurgle in the throat.

Gurgle (gɜ·ɪg'l), *v.* Also 6 **gurgull.** [Parallel forms are Du., MLG. *gorgelen*, G. *gurgeln* (Sw. *gurgla*, Da. *gurgle*, prob. from LG.) to gargle, and It. *gorgogliare* to gargle, bubble up, boil, rattle, Pg. *gurgulhar* to gush out, bubble, perh.:—L. **gurguliāre*, f. *gurgulio* gullet, which appears to be the origin of the cogn. sbs. Du. *gorgel*, OHG. *gurgulâ* (MHG., G. *gurgel*) and Pr. *gorgolh*. Whether the Eng. word is a direct adaptation of any of those vbs. or is a native echoic formation is not clear. Cf. GARGLE, GUGGLE.]

†**1.** *intr.* = GARGLE *v. Obs.*

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Compounds* (1579) 35 b, *marg.* A gargarizme to gurgull in the mouth and throate. 1611 FLORIO, *Gargareggiare*, to gargarize, to gurgle.

2. Of water or other liquid: To flow in a broken irregular current, with intermittent low noises, as water from a bottle, or a stream among stones.

[? 1635: see GURL *v.* 2.] 1713 ROWE *Lady Jane Grey* II. i. Wks. (1720) 33 Neverceasing Waters .. That purl and gurgle o'er their Sands for ever. 1789 BURNS *To Mary in Heaven* iii, Ayr gurgling kiss'd his pebbled shore. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxvii, Where Arno's stream Gurgles through straighten'd banks. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, He.. sent the wine gurgling down his throat. 1894 SALA *London up to Date* ii. 32 Rare hocks that gurgle in the glass when poured out.

b. *transf.* To make a noise as of liquid issuing from a bottle, bubbling, or the like; to utter intermittent guttural sounds.

1779 MASON *Eng. Garden* III. 487 She will plain, and gurgle, as she goes, As does the widow'd ring-dove. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* II. xi. 240 Paul is so full of this thought, that, whenever he touches upon the theme, his language gurgles from his lips. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* vii. 133 The cuckoo began to lose his voice; he gurgled and gasped, and cried 'cuck—kuk—kwai—kash'. 1892 *Sunday Mag.* June 425/1 Baby is lying in mother's lap, crooling and gurgling.

3. *trans.* To utter with gurgling sounds. Also, *To gurgle down*: to swallow with a gurgle.

1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* VII. 128 Such dolorous strain they gurgle in their throats. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 314 Gurgling down the glutinous calipash. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, He gurgled-out his pursy chuckle of a cough-laugh. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. ix. 96 'A mother's bl-l-essings go with you', gurgled the lady. 1865 J. THOMSON *Sunday up River* XI. iii, When your voice has gurgled the last sweet note.

Gurglet (gɜ·ɪglĕt). *rare.* [f. GURGLE *sb.* + -ET.] A tiny whirlpool.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 9 Thou mayest be carried about like a float on a fishing-line, the whirligig of every gurglet in the stream.

Gurglet, variant of GOGLET[1].

Gurgling (gɜ·ɪglɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GURGLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. GURGLE; the noisy intermittent flowing of liquid as from a narrow-necked bottle, etc.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 52 The constant fall Of water its perpetual gurgling made. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xii. (1879) 112 In the gurgling of tall bottles .. there is much music. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 192 The act of swallowing was imperfectly done, the patient taking cautious sips, and there being pharyngeal gurgling. 1880 GILBERT *Pirates Penzance* II, He loves to hear the little brook a-gurgling. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 226 Camels have a habit of gurgling.

Gurgling (gɜ·ɪglɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That gurgles; emitting a sound as of bubbling liquid or purling water; characterized by gurgling.

1596 ?SPENSER *Thestylis* 3 Gurgling sound Of Liffies tumbling streames. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 15 By some River's side Or gurgling Brook. 1631 MABBE tr. *De Rojas' Celestina* (1894) xix. 266 Harken to the gurgling waters of this fountaine. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 361 Where a fountain's gurgling waters play, They rush to land. 1764 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shakes.* 12 The nightingale .. ceas'd to float The gurgling notes of her melodious woe. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 79 On throwing air into the tympanum through the Eustachian tube, a distinct gurgling noise was heard. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 152 He pours the gurgling brandy down his throat. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* VIII. 94 Whirled the birch-canoe in circles, Round and round in gurgling eddies. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 838 Rumbling and gurgling sounds in the abdomen.

Hence **Gu·rglingly** *adv.*, with a gurgle.

1895 MAR. CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* ix.(ed. 6) 103 'Murder!' he whispered gurglingly.

Gurgly (gə̄·ɹgli), *a. rare.* [f. GURGLE *sb.* + -Y.] Characterized by gurgling.

1894 R. KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 199 A gurgly rumbly voice.

†**Gurgolion.** *Obs. rare* −¹. [ad. L. *gurgulio*, *-ōnem*, var. of *curculio* weevil.] A weevil.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 485 This maner craft wol hold out of thi whete Gurgolions and other noyis bestis.

Gurgoyl(e, variant of GARGOYLE.

†**Gurgulation.** [ad. med.L. **gurgulatiōn-em* (whence OF. *gurgulacion*), f. *gurgulāre* (of echoic formation) to gurgle.] Rumbling in the bowels.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 268 Whanne þou touchist it [siphac] wiþ þi fyngir, it wole goon yn aȝen. & sumtyme it wole come aȝen, & it wole make noon gurgulacioun. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 267 It [milk] is not good for them the whiche haue gurgulations in the bely. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. ii. 128 A little retraction of the Midriff without the manifest act of Gurgulation.

Gurgulet, obs. form of GOGLET ¹.

‖ **Gurgu·lio.** *Obs.* [L., = gullet, windpipe.] The gullet; *transf.* appetite for food.

1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1875) 32 His palate is lost, and with it his gurgulio. 1651 —, etc. *Hey for Honesty* II. iv. ibid. 414 I'll cut your throats, and slit your impudent gurgulios.

Gurgull, obs. form of GURGLE *v.*

Gurhofite (gə̄·rhoſəit). *Min.* [Named *Gurhofian* by Karsten, 1807; this was altered by Jameson to *Gurhofite*; from *Gurhof* in Austria, its locality; see -ITE.] A variety of dolomite containing more than the normal amount of calcium.

[1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 26 Gurhofian.] 1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* (ed. 2) II. 112 Gurhofite. Gurhofian, Karsten. 1892 DANA *Min.* 273 Gurhofian, or gurhofite; snow-white and subtranslucent.

Gurjun (gə̄·ɹdʒən). Also **gurjon.** The native name for a large tree of the East Indies and Philippine Islands, *Dipterocarpus alatus*, from which and other species of *Dipterocarpus* a viscid balsamic liquid is obtained, called *gurjun balsam* or *gurjun oil*, used as a varnish and medicinally.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Gurjun*, an oleo-resin; a thin balsam or wood oil. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 702 Gurjun balsam resembles copaiba balsam. 1889 *Tablet* 16 Feb. 273/1 The gurjun oil which I brought is making a manifest difference in his [Father Damien's] face and hands. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 384 The gray-stemmed gurjuns gleam like spectres. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 76 Hillis speaks well of the gurjon oil treatment.

Hence **Gurjunic** (gəɹdʒū·nik) *a.*, in *gurjunic acid* (see quots.).

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 702 The resin contains a little crystallisable gurgunic [*sic*] acid $C_{14}H_{88}O_8$, which appears to be a hydrate of abietinic acid. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gurjunic acid*, $C_{81}H_{84}O_5 + 3H_2O$. A crystalline substance contained in the transparent semi-fluid resin left after the distillation of the volatile oil from gurjun balsam.

Gurl (gə̄ɹl), *sb.* Now *Sc.* [Cf. GURL *v.*] A growl; boisterous or rough weather.

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 85 A voice that was rather a gurl, like an old hound gnawing a bone, than a human sound. 1790 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 84 Poor starvin' dogs Glower fierce wi' hungry gurle. 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* iv. 32 He had a pleasure .. in gripping me by the coat-neck, and shaking me wi' a gurl. 1880 in D. H. Edwards *Mod. Sc. Poets* I. 325 He's houfft till the gurl gaed past.

Gurl, *a. Sc.* Also 6 **gurll, gourl.** [Cf. GURL *v.*; also GRILL *a.*] Of weather: Boisterous, rough.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 58 For gurll [*v.r.* gourl] weddir growyt bestis haire. 1719 RAMSAY *Fam. Ep.* Answ. iii. 27 When northern blasts the ocean shurl, And gars the heights and hows look gurl.

Gurl (gə̄ɹl), *v.* Now *Sc.* Also 4 **gurle.** [Echoic; cf. GROLLING, GROWL.]

1. *intr.* To rumble, growl; (of the wind) to roar, howl.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 249 As a mete in a man, þat is not defied bifore, makiþ mannis bodi to gurle [*v.r.* groule]. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 62 The gurling or rumbling in the belly, and noyse in his guts. 1791 A. WILSON *Pack* in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 33 Fearfu' winds loud gurled. 1832–53 J. BALLANTINE in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 90 Whaur the rain fa's in floods, an' the wind gurls chill. 1885 *Standard* 2 Apr. 5/2 They [*sc.* otter-dogs] 'gurl' and fight amongst themselves.

†**2.** = GURGLE *v.* 2. *Obs. rare* −¹.

But perh. *gurled* is a misprint for *gurgled*; if so this is the earliest instance of GURGLE *v.* 2.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 28 The blood that at thy appearing gurled out of this wound, both convicts thee, and requires at my hands Iustice.

Gurle, obs. form of GIRL.

‖ **Gurlet** (gə̄·ɹlėt). [F. *gurlet*, *grelet*.] 'A pickaxe with one sharp point and one cutting-edge' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Gurly (gə̄·ɹli), *a. Sc.* [f. GURL *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.]

1. Boisterous, stormy, rough.

1718 RAMSAY *Edinburgh's Addr. to Country* 3 Bare fields and gurly skies Make rural scenes ungrateful to the eyes. *a* 1803 *Sir P. Spens* xiv. in Child *Ballads* (1885) II. 2⁴/₂ When the lift grew dark, and the wind blew loud, And gurly grew the sea. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ii. (1857) 27 When gurly breezes blow. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xx. (1883) 122 It's a gurly nicht; no a pinch o' licht, an' the win' blawin' like deevils. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 125 It was gurly weather.

2. Surly, cross, ill-humoured.

1721 RAMSAY *Cupid thrown into the South-Sea* 13 The god look'd gurly. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 77 Gurly James, and his baronis braw. 1896 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* viii. 246 Ye'll have to look in the gurly face o'm.

Gurmand, obs. form of GOURMAND.

†**Gurmander,** *v. Obs. rare* −⁰. [app. irreg. a. F. *gourmander* (the inf. form) or f. GOURMANDER] = GOURMAND *v.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 83/22 To Gurmander, *abligurire*.

Gurmandize, etc., obs. forms of GORMANDIZE.

[**Gurmie,** spurious word in Dicts.: see GUNNIES.]

Gurmond, obs. form of GOURMAND.

Gurmundist: see GOURMANDIST.

Gurnard (gə̄·ɹnärd), **gurnet** (gə̄·ɹnėt). Forms: *a.* 4– **gurnard**; also 5 **gurnade**, 5–6 **gornard**(e, 6 **gurnerd**, **-arde**, 6–7 **gournard**(e, 8 **gronnard.** *β.* 7 **gournet**, **-it**, 7, 9 **gurnet**, 8 *Sc.* **girnot**, 9 **gurnett.** [Prob. a. some variant of F. *grognard* grumbler (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *grogner* to grunt (see GROIN *v.*¹); of cognate etymology are OF. *gournaux* pl. (1320 Du Cange s.v. *Gornus*) early mod.F. *grougnaut*, *gronau*, *gournauld*, *gourneau* (Cotgr., who gives the two first as 'Languedoc'), and perh. F. *grenaut* 'some large-headed fish' (Littré). For the sense cf. F. *grondin* gurnard, f. *gronder* to grunt; also G. *knurrhahn*, *knurrfisch* gurnard, f. *knurren* to grumble.]

1. One of the marine fishes of the genus *Trigla* or family *Triglidæ*, characterized by a large spiny head with mailed cheeks and three free pectoral rays.

The chief species are distinguished respectively as *grey*, *red* (otherwise *cuckoo-*), *tineated*, *streaked*, *French* (or *rock-*), *sapphirine*, and *shining* (or *long-finned*) *gurnard*.

a. 1314 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II*, 21/12, 4 gurnards, 12*d.* 14.. *Ordin. & Reg. Roy. Househ.* (1790) 449 Therwith brem de mere, and gurnade, and crabbes, and crevyse. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 391 Davy .. seithe he paid .. for a gurnard, iiij*d.* *a* 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 18 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 3 In stede of sturgen or lamprons, he drawyth vp a gurnerd or gogeons. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 913 Gournardes, *tumbes*. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 73 The Gurnard .. some are red, and some grey. *a* 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichyogr.* (1686) Table S 2 *Cuculus griseus*, gray Gurnard. *Ibid.*, *Cuculus* Salv., Red Gurnard or Rochet. 1694 FAILLE *Jersey* ii. 76 Another [fish] of a perfect blood Colour, with a Head and Throat almost as big as the rest of the Body; our Fishermen call it Gronnard, from the grunting Noise it makes 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 341 The Gronnard is so called from its grunting Noise, when taken. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 40 The trivial names of *cuculus* and Cuckoo Gurnard are said to have been appropriated to this species [*Trigla cuculus*] on account of the similarity of the sound which issues from this fish, when taken out of the waters, to the note of the well-known bird. *Ibid.* 41 The Sapphirine Gurnard. *Trigla hirundo*. *Ibid.* 46 The Streaked Gurnard, French Gurnard, and Rock Gurnard. *Trigla lineata*. 1849 KINGSLEY *N. Devon* Misc. II. 278 To dine off gurnards of my own catching—excellent fish, despised by deluded Cockneys. 1895 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Sea Fishing* xiii. 413 Grey Gurnard, or Hard-heads (*Trigla gurnardus*). 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v., The original word Gurnard is retained in New Zealand, and applied to the new species *Trigla kumu*.

β. 1611 FLORIO, *Grincio* .. a Gournet, a Rotchet, or red fish. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 67 Thus may you ..stew Roches, Gurnets, or almost any sea fish or fresh fish. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 292 Barbouni, which I take to be the same with our Gournits. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Argyleshire* XIV. 175 Laith, codling, seth, girnot, rock-fish. 1838 DR. JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 170 The Gurnett or Crooner. 1843 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 477 Turbot, cod, ling..gurnet..and shad, abound on the coasts of Clare.

†**b.** *Soused gurnet*: a term of opprobrium. *Gurnet's head*: used allusively with reference to the disproportionate size of the fish's head. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 12 If I be not asham'd of my Souldiers, I am a sowc't-Gurnet. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 200 His guts are in his braines, huge lobbernoule, Right Gurnets-head, the rest without a soule. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. A 2 b, Out, you soust gurnet.

2. Applied, with qualifications, to certain allied genera. **a.** *Yellow gurnard*, the gemmeous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*. **b.** *Bearded g.*, the red mullet, *Mullus barbatus*. **c.** *Mailed* or *armed g.*, a fish of the family *Peristediidæ*. **d.** *Flying g.*, a flying fish of the family *Cephalacanthidæ* or *Dactylopteridæ*: see also quots 1882 and 1898.

1704 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1749, I shall take Liberty to call it the Yellow Gurnard. *Ibid.* 1750 In the hinder Fin of the Back of the Yellow Gurnard there were nine Radij; in the Red Gurnard fourteen. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 463 The bearded gurnard. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 67 Armed Gurnard, Mailed Gurnard, Malarmat, *Peristedion Malarmat*. *Ibid.* I. 297 Yellow Gurnard. 1882 OGILVIE, s.v., The flying gurnard is the *T*[*rigla*] *volitans*, which inhabits the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Indian seas. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v., The Flying Gurnet is *Trigla polyommata*..family *Cottidæ*.

Gurne, dial. form of GIRN.

Gurnell, obs. form of GIRNEL *Sc.*

1612 *Inv. Dean Castle* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 308 Twa meikill meill gurnells of aick.

Gurnet, variant of GARNET ⁴, GURNARD.

Gurnetty (gə̄·ɹnėti), *a. rare.* [f. *gurnet* GURNARD + -Y¹.] Resembling a gurnard.

1872 EARL PEMBROKE & G. H. KINGSLEY *S. Sea Bubbles* V. 121 Amongst the flocks were divers very gurnetty specimens, the motion of whose pectorals was not nearly as pronounced as in the real flying-fish.

†**Gu·rnipper.** *New England. Obs.* [Cf. GALLINIPPER.] (See quots.)

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* I. xi. (1865) 51 A Gurnipper..is a small blacke fly no bigger than a flea. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 122 There is another sort of fly called a Gurnipper that are like our horse-flyes, and will bite desperately.

Gurolite, variant of GYROLITE.

Gurr (gə̄ɹ), *sb. Sc.* [Echoic; cf. GARRE *v.*] A growl, snarl. So **Gurr** *v. intr.*, to growl, snarl.

1814 *Edin. Correspondent* 15 Dec. (Jam.), The gurr of a dog as if turning sheep. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* Proem 79 The panther round the folded flocks With stifled gurr is prowling. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (1862) 34 He was aye gur gurrin'.

‖ **Gurrah** (gʊ·rä). *Anglo-Indian.* [Hindi *gārhā*.] A kind of plain coarse India muslin.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxxii. 393 These manufactories are of .. Silk, and Silk and Cotton Romals, Gurrahs and Lungies. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Gurrell, mod. dial. form of GORREL.

Gurrie, obs. form of GHURRY.

Gurry ¹ (gʊ·ri). Now *dial.* Also 6 **gyrre,** 7 **gurrie.** Diarrhœa.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 70 But ye can not gyue your draught oxe to moche meate, excepte it be the aftermath.. for that wyll cause hym to haue the gyrre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 399 The leafe also is as venimous as the graine, yet otherwhiles there ensueth thereof a fluxe and gurrie of the belly, which saves .. life. *Ibid.* II. 41 Either the leafe or the seed of Siler .. staies the gurrie or running out of the belly in 4 footed beasts. 1679 COLES, A gurry, *alvus concita*. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., I had a such a gurry on me as if I hadn't eaten nothink of a fortnit.

Gurry ² (gʊ·ri). *local.* A hand-barrow; a small car or sledge.

1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* (E. D. D.). 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 52 The men are employed in carrying the fish in 'gurries' (hand-barrows) to the cellar. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723/2 *Gurry* (Devon), a thing for carrying apples, carried by two men. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 10/6 Large catches of sprats landed at St. Ives, the catches ranging up to 30 gurries per boat.

b. *Comb.* **gurry-butt** *dial.*, a dung-sledge.

1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 121 The 'Gurry-butt', or dung sledge, of Devonshire, is a sort of sliding cart or barrow; usually of a size proper to be drawn by one horse. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 167 For carrying hay, straw, faggots, &c., a kind of car..called .. gurry-butt, in Devonshire. 1867 in *Spec. Eng. Dial.* (1891) 36 My ould asneger 'll do vor put into a little gurry-butt.

‖ **Gurry** ³ (gʊ·ri). *Anglo-Indian.* [Hindustani گڑھی *garhī*, f. *garh* a hill fort.] A small native Indian fort.

[1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 129 This Gur or Hill is reckoned four Course up. *Ibid.* 144 Their Fortified Gurs or Castles. *Ibid.* 165 Strong Gurrs, or Fastnesses upon the Mountains.] 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1813 (4°) VI. 429 The Zemindars in four Pergunnahs are so refractory as to have fortified themselves in their Gurries. 1825 W. HAMILTON *Handbk. Terms, Gurry* in the East Indies, a native fortification, generally consisting of a wall flanked with towers. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Gurry ⁴ (gʊ·ri). Chiefly *U.S. Whale-fishing.* The refuse from 'cutting-in' and 'boiling out' a whale. Also, fish-offal. b. *Comb.*, **gurry-shark** (see quot. 1885).

1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xiii. (1859) 183 Gurry is the term by which they call the combined water, oil, and dirt that 'cutting-in' a whale leaves on deck and below. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 76 The sleeper shark *Somniosus microcephalus* .. By the fishermen it is known as ground-shark or gurry-shark, the word 'gurry' being a local term for fish offal.

Hence **Gurry** *v. trans.*, to foul with fish-offal. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Gurry, obs. form of GHURRY.

Gurse, variant of GIRSE *Obs.*, girth.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/42 *Cingulum*, gurse.

Gurt (gə̄ɹt). *dial.* [? a. AF. *gort*: see GORGE. The word occurs in Fr. dialects (Beauce) with the sense of trench, conduit (see Godef. s. v. *gort*).] A trench or gutter, *esp.* in *Mining*.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. vi. (1810) 549 By reason of a Gurt or Cleft Rock, made by the Sea. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2098 A heat, Gurt, or Trench. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 322 *Gurt*, a fret or channel made by great rain or floods in a highway; also a channel to carry off water from one place to another for dressing of Copper Ore, Tin or the like. 1842–71 G. P. R. PULMAN *Rustic Sk.* 100 The dykes or drains in Colyford Marsh are called 'gurts'—synonymous with 'rhines' in the Somersetshire Levels.

Gurt, dial. form of GREAT.

Gurth, obs. form of GIRTH.

Gurts, obs. dial. pl. of GRIT *sb.*²

Guru, variant of GOOROO, GOUROU.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 636/3 Other..names of the kolanut are; Guru-nut, in Soudan.

Gusche, obs. form of GUSH *v.*

Guse, obs. and Sc. form of GOOSE.

Gusestards: see GUSTARD.

Gush (gʊʃ), *sb.* [f. GUSH *v.*]

1. The action or an act of gushing; a copious or sudden emission of fluid; a rush (of water, blood,

tears); *concr.* a quantity of fluid so emitted; a torrent of water, a flood of tears, etc.

c 1682 P. WALKER in Napier *Life Viscount Dundee* (1859) I. 157 When I saw his blood run, I wished that all the blood of the Lord's .. enemies in Scotland had been in his veins;.. I would have rejoiced to have seen it all gone out with a gush. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 468 ₱ 8 Giving him ..one Gush of Tears, for so many Bursts of Laughter. 1753 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 92 It fell as several separate balls of fire; but upon the house as a large gush, or torrent. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 326 The.. gushes from the rudder swirl..astern mellifluously. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 238/2 The blood .. never flows with a gush or per saltum. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxii. 4 Pardon this gush from a stranger's eyes. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xl. 313 A red gush spurted over the garments of the Indian. 1885–6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlv. 6-7 A song fresh, free, constant, joyous, refreshing, abundant, like the gush of a spring.

b. The rustling sound of wind among trees.

1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 243 It [the wind] rose with a slow gush in the trees.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A sudden and violent outbreak; a 'burst'. a. Of physical phenomena: A gust or rush of wind (now *dial.*); a burst (of light, heat, sound); a burst (of bloom).

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 649/2 Violent gushes of Wind. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 16 Till bursting off it [a damm'd brook] plopt, In running gushes of wild murmuring groans. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Gush*, a gust of wind. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxii, The host of that tavern approached in a gush of cheerful light to help them to dismount. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 1. 162 A blue gush of violets, and cowslip bells in sunny places. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* Wks. (1864) 323 A faint gush of a distant bugle-note came up over the evening air. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. ii. 54 A gush of invisible radiant heat. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 196 This is about the first gush of bloom.

b. Of feeling and its expression, of action, condition, etc.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 638 Each by turns indulged the gush of woe. 1812 LANDOR *Count Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 512 The troubled dreams and deafening gush of youth. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 The Saxon melancholy in the vulgar rich and poor appears as gushes of ill-humour. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 110 There are more frequent gushes of sustained rhetoric. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 105 Gush on gush of praise.

c. *colloq.* A whiff, smell.

1838 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vii, The gush of tobacco came from the shop. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* iv. 43 A gush of fish, stale and fresh, stretches across Thames Street.

d. *U.S. colloq.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Gush*, a great abundance. A Texan would say, 'We have got a gush of peaches in our neck of the woods'.

3. *colloq.* Objectionably effusive or sentimental display of feeling, esp. in verbal expression.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 137/2 Some romantic nonsense, born of gush and the circulating library. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Dec., The book altogether is silly, and full of gush and twaddle. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. (1885) 124 He didn't go in 'for sentiment...Gush was played out'.

Gush (gʌʃ), *v.* Forms: 4-5 **gosshe, gusche, 6 gus(s)he, guszhe, gousshe, gowshe, 6– gush.** [ME. *gosshe, gusche*; as the word is wanting in OE. and the other Teut. langs., there is nothing to forbid the supposition that it originated onomatopœically in ME. If it be of pre-English origin, it must app. be a derivative with suffix *k* or *sk* from the wk. grade of one of the Teut. roots **geut-* or **geus-* (see below), in which case its echoic expressiveness would be an accidental development.

The current but phonologically untenable view is that the word is an adoption of some one of the Scandinavian or LG. words representing the Teut. root **geus-* (: *gaus-*: *gūs-*), several of which closely resemble it in sound and sense; cf., for instance, ON. *giósa* str. vb., to spurt, gush, mod.Icel. *gusa* a gush, *gusa* wk. vb., to gush, MDu. *geysen* (Du. dial. *guisen, guisen, goezen*), Du. *gutsen, gudsen* to gush. The root **geus-* (which does not occur in OE.) is usually regarded as derived from pre-Teut. **gheud-* (Teut. **geut-*, OE. *géotan* to pour: see YETE *v.*, also GOTE, GUT) + suffix *t*, according to the phonetic law by which a dental + *t* became in OTeut. *ss*, simplified after a long vowel or diphthong to *s*; the wk. form *gus-* with single *s* being developed analogically.]

1. *intr.* 'To flow or rush out with violence' (J.); to issue suddenly or in copious streams, as water or other fluid when released from confinement, blood from a wound, etc. Freq. with *down, in, forth, out, up.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1130 Bothe þe guttez and the gorre guschez owte at ones. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1607 The water ..Gosshet through Godardys & other grete vautes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 16 He brought waters out of the stony rocke, so that they gusshed out like the ryuers. — *Acts* i. 18 [He] hanged himself, and brast a sunder in the myddes, and all his bowels guszhed out. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xii. 47 The blacke and Euxine Sea .. gusheth out through the mouth of her wyth great vyolence intoo the Sea Ponticque. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 24 A streame of cole-black blood forth gushed from her corse. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov., In the nave of the church gushes a fountain. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 176 Very exuberant springs..issuing from the tops of most of the other mountains, gushing out in great spouts. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* II. vii. 57 The air gushes in with too great violence. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 211 Then gush'd the tears. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 52 He could not speak, but the tears gushed into his eyes. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 284 A hot sulphureous spring gushes up in a copious stream. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 220 A cloud of vapor gushes out at every chink. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The rain at length began to gush in torrents.

¶ b. Taken as an echoic word.

1530 PALSGR. 573/2, I gowshe, I make a noyse, as water dothe that cometh hastely out. .. Herke howe this water goussheth with strykynge agaynst the stones: *escoutez comment ceste eaue bruyt*, or *grondelle en heurtant contre ces pierres.*

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To issue, emanate, or be emitted copiously. Often directly *fig.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 82/2 To stop vp the spring, from whense all the enuious suspicions gushed. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 16 Their Poems gushing forth as out of a plentifull water-spring. *a* 1718 ROWE *Royal Convert* IV. i. Wks. (1720) 61 The native Greatness of my Spirit fails, Thus melts, and thus runs gushing thro' my Eyes. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 134 For me, Health gushes from a thousand springs. 1826 MRS. BROWNING *Ess. Mind*, Wisdom's music from thy lips hath gush'd. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk., Paradise Children* (1879) 90 Sweet voices of children,..gushing out in merry laughter. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Antiq. Freedom* ii, Wavy tresses gushing from the cap. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 366 As for his tenderness .. it gushes forth toward every creature. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 125 The sunlight gushed down upon the heights.

3. Of a person, parts of the body, etc.: To have a copious flow of blood, tears, etc.; also with *out, forth.* Const. *with*, †*of, in, into* (tears, blood, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 573/2 Sodaynly his nose goussheđ out of blood. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 136 Myne eyes gusshe out with water. 1561 *Hist. Jacob & 12 Sons* (Collier) 24 She .. smit her nose that gushed all in blood. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman is a Weathercock* I. ii. C 4 b, Gush eyes, thumpe hand, swell heart, Buttons flie open. *a* 1617 P. BAYNE *Lectures* (1634) 249 Whose eyes would not have gushed out? 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 254 Gushing out with teares, he said [etc.]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1883) I. 335 My dear father, not able to contain himself,.. gushed out into a flood of tears. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 63 His nose gushed out with blood. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xvi, Why were they proud? Because their marble founts Gush'd with more pride than do a wretch's tears? *a* 1845 HOOD *Desert-Born* xvii, My nostrils gush'd, and thrice my teeth had bitten through my tongue. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 238 He..suddenly gushed forth in streams of wondrous eloquence.

4. *trans.* 'To emit in a copious effusion' (J.). Also with *out.*

1553 BRADFORD *Serm. Repent.* (1574) E iv b, We haue gushed out this geare more aboundantly in word and deede. *c* 1575 FULKE *Confut. Doctrine Purgatory* (1577) 367 He gusheth out nothing but bragging and faceing. 1635 HEYLYN *Hist. Sabbath* (1636) II. 216 It [*sc.* a cake] gushed out blood. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 107 Davids eyes gusht out rivers of waters. 1756 MASON *Ode to Memory* 16 Poems (1764) 17 Else vainly soft..would flow The soothing sadness of thy warbled woe:..Vainly..The vine gush nectar, and the virgin bloom. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xv, His ears gush'd blood. 1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 255/2 Marble wash-hand basins gushing water mysteriously at the touching of a spring. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 76 They were Ready to gush the flood of vain regret.

5. *intr.* (*colloq.*) To act with impulse or effusiveness of manner; to give verbal expression to feelings or opinions in an over-effusive, exaggerated, or sentimental fashion. Also *trans.* with quoted words as obj.

1864 WEBSTER, *Gush*..2. To act with a sudden and rapid impulse. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 91, I go to bed, feeling rather small, as one who has gushed, and whose gush has not been welcome to the recipient. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calf* vii, 'Yes, and you saw much of each other, and you became heart-friends', gushed Miss Wolf. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 119 There were few things he [Turner] hated more than hearing people gush about particular drawings.

Gush (gʌʃ), *adv.* [f. GUSH *v.*] With a gush. In quots. quasi-*int.* as an echoic word.

1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. i. Wks. 1878 II. 132 He that dyes drunke falls into hell fire like a Bucket o' water, gush, gush! *a* 1845 HOOD *Compass* x, When, gush! a flood of brine came down The sky-light—quite a fountain.

Gusher (gʌ·ʃəɹ). [f. GUSH *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which gushes.

1. One who is over-effusive or sentimental in the expression of opinion or feeling.

1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* vi, The enthusiastic gusher who flings his or herself upon our necks, and insists upon sharing our sorrow. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. viii. 234 'That is too lovely', urged the gusher. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 7 May 292/1 You are no impulsive gusher.

2. *U.S.* A gas-well or oil-well from which the material flows profusely without pumping.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Oct. 6/1 Tagieff's 'gusher' beats out and out every previous record in the oil regions of the two hemispheres. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 906/2 In South Dakota .. there are already more than 50 high-pressure wells or 'gushers' as they call them there.

Gushet, Sc. form of GUSSET.

Gushing (gʌ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUSH *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. Violent or copious outflow of water, tears, blood, etc. Also with *forth, out.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 As 3if hevene of oon cloude sende gushyng of watir & ouerflowede som erþe.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 170 The gussing out of blood of the nose. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 62 By the gushing of the sea between, it was plucked from it, and left a Firth. *a* 1750 A. HILL *Reconciliation* Wks. 1753 III. 59 As I rais'd my eyes, their balls struck fire, And watery gushings wept the rash desire. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 31 To him the gushing of the wave Far far away did seem to mourn and rave On alien shores. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Dreaming Child* Poems (1875) 458 First gushings of the strong, dark rivers flow.

fig. 1800 WORDSW. *Brothers* 407 A gushing from his heart, that took away The power of speech. 1840 R. M. MCCHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) 363 The gushings of affection.

2. *colloq.* Extravagant display of feeling or sentiment.

1890 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 302/3 The story would be nothing without all the gushing between the brothers.

Gushing (gʌ·ʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GUSH *v.* + -ING [2].] That gushes.

1. Flowing or issuing with violence or in copious streams.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 And liefe with the gushing bloodshed to the gods he released. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 22 A gushing river of blacke gory blood. 1640 LITHGOW (*title*) The Gushing Teares of Godly Sorrow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 447 He fell, and deadly pale Groand out his Soul with gushing blood effus'd. *c* 1709 PRIOR *Callimachus' Hymn to Jupiter* 36 Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 72 Her gushing fountains and perennial streams. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii, 'Yes, triumph', she cried, with her whole heart and soul in her earnest voice and gushing tears. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 92 The fluid mass no longer issued in a continual and gushing stream.

2. Emitting fluid copiously. *rare.*

1717 POPE *Eloisa* 35 My gushing eyes o'erflow. 1725 — *Odyss.* v. 413 From his nostrils wide, And gushing mouth, effused the briny tide. 1815 *Hortensia* v. v, Fled is her spirit thro' the gushing wound.

3. *transf.* Teeming.

1819 BYRON *Juan* I. 124 When the showering grapes In Bacchanal profusion reel to earth Purple and gushing. 1823 — *Island* I. ii, The gushing fruits that nature gave untill'd.

4. *fig.* Effusive, overflowing, displaying or manifesting itself impulsively.

1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* VII. 111 By her gushing thoughts subdued She melted into tears. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 51 The gushing fondness..which should have characterised the love of such a mother to such a child. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 297 Never such gushing affluence of imagery!

b. In depreciatory sense: Given to or characterized by 'gush', marked by effusive display of feeling or sentiment. *colloq.*

1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 627 Donald did not belong to what, in the slang of translated Cockneys, is called the Gushing School. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* I. 8 A gushing damsel of thirty-five. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xviii, To hear the confessions of this gushing young creature. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 37 The Emperor Alexander .. was received with a gushing speech by the Superintendent Gusevius.

Hence **Gu·shingly** *adv.*, **Gu·shingness.**

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxi, Parent of rivers, which flow gushingly. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Feb. 220/2 This is..in some degree attributable to her gushingness. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* xiv, The gushingly spontaneous trifler she was wont to be. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* ii. 13 She seizes [him] .., gushingly, by the arm. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. viii. 223 Young ladies had..been apt to show themselves gushingly affectionate.

Gushy (gʌ·ʃi), *a.* [f. GUSH *sb.* + -Y [1].] Inclined to, or characterized by, 'gush'.

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 627/2 Not one of these inscriptions can be characterized as gushy or foolishly sentimental.

Gusing, Sc. form of *goosing* (s.v. GOOSE *v.*).

Gusle, obs. form of GUZZLE *v.*

Gusling, obs. form of GOSLING.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 760/35 *Hic ancerulus*, a guslyng.

Guss, obs. Sc. form of GOOSE.

Gusschelle, var. JUSSEL *Obs.*

Gussel, obs. form of GUZZLE *v.*

Gusset (gʌ·sĕt). Forms: 5–7 **gussett/e,** 6 **gossette,** 8 **gussit,** 7 **gousset** (also 9 *Hist.* in sense 1), 5– **gusset.** β. *Sc.* 5, 9 **guschet,** 7, 9 **gushet,** 8 **gooshet.** [a. OF. *gouchet, gousset* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), app. f. *gousse* shell of nuts, etc. = It. *guscio*.]

1. In a suit of mail, a piece of flexible material introduced to fill up a space at the joints between two adjacent pieces of mail.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (1513) N ij b, A payre gussettes on a pety cote. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 63 A rycht straik Wallace him gat that tyd: In at the guschet brymly he him bar. 1497 *Will of Sympson* (Somerset Ho.), A paire of gussettes a folde & a Standard of Mayle. 1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 72, i jak, i peyr de gossettes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xlii. 137 The gussets of his armour under the arm-pits. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 104 Instead of gussets to protect the armpits, circular plates are attached by points which are tied at their centre. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 197 Goussets of mail were worn at the joints.

2. A triangular piece of material let into a garment to strengthen or to enlarge some part, esp. in order to afford ease in movement. †*Scent of gusset*: smell of the armpits.

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 35 The woman and the wench were clad in russet .. worne so very neere, That ye might see cleane through both sleeve and gusset The naked skinne. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Gousset..d'vne chemise*, .. the gusset of a shirte. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 108. 2 Gusset, a thing belonging to a Shirt or Shift. 1690 EVELYN *Mund. Muliebr.* 9 Essence rare .. to repel, When Scent of Gousset does rebel. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6150/3 A white great Coat,..with two Gussits in the Shoulder-Seam. 1843 HOOD *Song Shirt* iii, Seam, and gusset, and band, Band, and gusset, and seam. 1878 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* II. vi. 350 The gussets of his waistcoat. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 63 The neck gusset of a gentleman's shirt is sometimes made the shape of an isosceles triangle.

b. The 'clock' of a stocking. *Sc.*

1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 12 (E. D. D.) He'd flame-like gushets, to his thighs Half up, on stockings blue. 1724 RAMSAY *Generous Gent.* ii, Silken hose with gooshets fine.

c. *pl.* The flexible sides of a pair of bellows.

d. An elastic insertion in the side of a boot.

1861 *Our Eng. Home* 130 The gussets [of bellows in the 16th c.] fastened with trefoil bullion-headed nails, were made of scarlet velvet. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 3/3 The inquiry for gussets shows no improvement.

3. *transf.* A triangular piece of land.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 34 Which gore, or gusset of ground, was called Apherema, that is, a thing taken away, because parted from Samaria, and pieced to Judea. [1667 in N. MITCHELL *Hist. Bridgewater* (Mass.) 1840) 69 A piece of common land between the lots in form like a gussett.] 1825 *Jamieson, A guschet o' land*, a narrow intervening stripe; a small triangular piece of land interposed between two other properties. [1871 ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlii, A gushetie o' finer lan' there is not upo' the place.]

4. *Her.* An abatement formed by a line drawn from the dexter or sinister chief to a central point from which the line is continued perpendicularly to the base of the escutcheon. (Cf. GORE *sb.*[2] 4.)

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 72 b, Hee beareth Argent, two Gussets Sable .. If he be too letcherous, the Gusset on the right side: If he commit Idolatrie to Bacchus, then the gusset on the left side. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. viii. (1660) 45. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. vii. 78 The gusset was proper for Reuben.

5. *techn.* A 'bracket' or angular piece of iron fixed at the angles of a structure to give strength or firmness.

18.. W. FAIRBAIRN in Ure *Dict. Arts* (1853) I. 213 Gussets, when used, should be placed in lines diverging from the centre of the boilers, and made as long as the position of the flues and other circumstances in the construction will admit. 1879 W. H. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 363/2 The principal transverse frames are made up of 'gusset' or 'bracket'-plates instead of plates lightened by holes.

6. *attrib.*, as *gusset-armour*; gusset (bracket) -plate, stay = sense 5; gusset needle *Knitting*, one of the two side needles used in knitting the foot of a stocking.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxvii. 173 *Gushet-armour for the armpits. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 13 All that was done to her was to refasten the *gusset bracket-plates at her beam ends. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 332/1 When the left hand side *gusset needle is reached knit the eighteen stitches that were picked up from the side. 1883 *Philol. Soc. Trans.* Monthly Abstr. 21 Dec. III. iv, **Gusset-plate*, in girder-work, from gusset in needlework. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* (1892) 12 One form of boiler stay, called a '*gusset stay'... The stay or gusset plate is ⅜ of an inch thick.

Hence **Gu·sseted** *a.*, having a gusset or gussets; **Gu·sseting** *vbl. sb.*, insertion or making of gussets; also *concr.*, a gusset.

1883 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/6 Gussettings are as much neglected as ever; and only a revolution in fashion in the character of boots worn can effect any substantial revival. 1883 *Washington Evening Star* 31 Oct. 3/6 The gusseted feet [of stockings] in colors. 1888 BESANT *Fifty Y. Ago* vi. 91 Everybody knew that every girl in the place was always making, mending, cutting-out, basting, gusseting, trimming, turning, and contriving.

Gussie (gʊ·si). *Sc.* and *north.* Also 9 **goossy, guisie, gissy, geassy.** [Cf. Norw. *gosse* pig (Aasen).] A pig, swine. † *The gussis croo*, i. e. the pig-stye, used jocularly as if the name of a constellation.

15.. *King Berdok* 3 in Laing *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 269 Quhen Phebus rang in sing of Capricorn And the mvne wes past the gussis cro. 1818 HOGG *Brownie Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 332 She didna only change me intil an ill-faurd he-sow, but guidit me shamefully ill a' the time I was a goossy. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Geassy*, a pig. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 172 A great fat gussie o' a loon they ca' Jock Wabster.

Gussing, obs. form of GUSHING.

Gust (gʌst), *sb.*[1] Also 6 guste. [app. a. ON. *gust-r*, related to *giósa* to gush or *gióta* to pour (see YETE *v.*). The late appearance of the word, however, causes some difficulty. Possibly it may have been preserved in nautical or dialectal use.]

1. A sudden violent rush or blast of wind; † formerly often in less restricted sense, a wind-storm, a whirlwind.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 69 A flight of Fowle, Scattred by windes and high tempestuous gusts. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xiii, The stormy gusts of winters day. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 293 A blacke Gust is comming: vp a-low-there hey: A young-man vp toth Top-mast-head, and looke-out. 1643 HOWELL *Parables reflecting on Times* 15 An Haraucana, that Indian gust. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. 157 A great gust of Wind at N.W. with Rain. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 110 By some easterly gusts the ship was cast away near Berwick. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 334 A sudden gust of wind brought home our anchor. 1756 FRANKLIN in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 187 Hence gusts after heats, and hurricanes in hot climates. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xx, The wind .. began to rise in gusts from the north-west. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* x. 124 The gust accompanied by thunder returned periodically. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* ii, The wind swept in long and moaning gusts along the bleak pier. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 104/2 On the day of the occurrence the wind was somewhat strong, coming in gusts.

b. A burst or gush (of water or rain).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 33 Land-flouds, fatte Riuers and Gusts of water. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 19 What Gusts of Weather from yon gathering Cloud. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* (1862) 170 The gust pelting on the out-house shed Makes the cock shrilly in the rainstorm crow. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, The heavy rain dashed in gusts against the clattering casements. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, The giant elm-trees as they shed a gust of tears.

c. A burst (of fire), a puff (of smoke); a burst (of sound).

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 136 To see..new gusts of Fire and Ashes break out. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 552 Gusts of smoke .. escape. 1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 269 His words come to distant quarters of the hall only in feeble gusts of sound. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xi. 166 The voice of Pete came in gusts through the floor.

2. *fig.* Chiefly with conscious reference to the literal sense and retention of literal language; also *gen.*, a burst, outbreak, outburst.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. § 6. 675 The brute of which gust blowne into stout Warwickes eare. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xii. 16 The gust of Sin, may Stir a Surly tiding, In Seas pacificke. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 486 O remember what a meer feather thou art in the gusts of temptation. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 Gusts of pleasure hurry thro' my veins. 1705 *Double Welcome* xiv. 2 You fly On Gusts of Hope, and Wings of Victory. 1715 20 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 249 A gust of grief began to rise. 1783 BURKE *East Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 77 When the first little sudden gust of passion against these gentlemen was spent. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Aug., They .. were received with the most violent gusts of joy and huzzas. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 913 How and from whence these gusts of grace will blow. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 235 Tossed by a thousand gusts of unholy passion.

3. *Comb.*, as *gust-moved* adj.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 111 The waving of her gust-moved hair.

Gust (gʌst), *sb.*[2] Now *arch.* [ad. L. *gust-us* taste; cf. GOÛT, GUSTO.] = TASTE, in various senses.

1. The sense or faculty of taste; † *occas.* an act of tasting or of satisfying the appetite.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xli. (1869) 157 What thing, quod j, is guste? It is that, quod she, bi whiche passeth al that j swelwe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 The fruit is somewhat unpleasant at first gust. 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraph. Job* (1648) 10 Oh can unseas'ned cates the gust invite? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 367 Aristotle .. accuseth Philoxenus of sensuality, for the greater pleasure of gust desiring the neck of a Crane. 1670 J. BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1156 We call in the Testimony of the Gust .. to prove the asperous .. Particles in some Liquors. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignation* III. iii, I hate to snatch a morsel of Love, and so away: I am for a Set-meal, where I may enjoy my full Gust.

transf. 1696 SOUTHERNE *Oroonoko* II. iii, Such sweets, as best can entertain The gust of all the senses. 1893 W. WATSON *Excurs. in Criticism* 22 If any reader is so unfortunate as to find that a prolonged familiarity with Shakespeare begets at last a somewhat blunted sensibility to the master's supreme power, a remedy is at hand by which his palate may recover its gust.

† 2. Individual taste, liking, or inclination. *Obs.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxiv, Mine eie well knowes what with his gust is greeing. *a* 1663 SANDERSON *Pref. to Ussher's Power Princes* (1683) 7 Condited to the gust and palate of the Publisher. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 223 Types or Parables accommodate to the Conceit and Gust of the Vulgar. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 526 This resolution was not for the gust of the Court. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 581 He preached .. before the Commons, but .. little to their gust and liking. 1707 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 46 'Tis with great satisfaction I learn y^e y^r Icon of y^e Shield was so much to y^r Gust of a Gentleman of your Learning. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. viii, My very Desires alter'd, my Affections changed their Gusts. 1732 *Gent. Mag.* II. 965 Beauty may win the Eye, and satisfy the present Gust or Appetite. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 117 Destroy all Creatures for thy sport or gust, Yet cry, If Man's unhappy, God's unjust.

† 3. Æsthetic or artistic taste, sense, or perception. *Obs. rare.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 335 He had a good gust in designing. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 14 All who have the least Tincture or Gust in Solid Erudition. 1716 *Ibid.* II. 161 Dedicated to him who is said to have had the best tast and most gust in such old Church-Collects.

4. Keen relish, appreciation, or enjoyment, esp. as displayed in speech or action.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 160 Wherein [*sc.* reading] she consumed her houres with a gust that exceeded her age and sex. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communn.* I. v. 102 Let no man judge..of the prosperitie..of his service in this ministerie by any sensible relish, by the gust and deliciousness which he sometimes perceives. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 567 They, fondly thinking to allay Their appetite with gust, instead of Fruit Chewed bitter Ashes. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. (1697) 119 Such Lust Their Kisses have, and come with such a Gust. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 325 In this gust of their greedy appetite, they considered not where they were. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) III O the shameful gust and relish that some people find in reproach and slander! 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 26 Mar., A woman who gets the command of money for the first time upon her marriage, has such a gust in spending it, that she throws it away with great profusion. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 240 He drinks his simple beverage with a gust. 1817 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 3 Now could you expect her To take much gust In long speeches, With her tongue as dry as dust. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xli, The more pampered burgess and guild-brother was eating his morsel with gust. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxxv, He tasted the sweets of companionship with more gust than he had yet done. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 282 Michelet, who sees England in Carthage, reviles her with great gust.

b. Const. *of, for*, occas. *to, after, in*, esp. in phr. *To have a gust of*: to have a liking or relish for, or keen appreciation of.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiv. 228 When .. the gust of pleasure which help'd him to mispend his Youth, through time and languid Age shall be blunted and dull. 1658 JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 105, I perceive your relish and gust of the things of the world goes off continually. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 17 If you have a true gust for the Book you read. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 26 There are others that have no gust in this sort of pleasure. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 188 It takes away the desire, gust or lust after them. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 312 There's a gust of liberty in the following of a man's humours. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 120 A great obstructer of real Learning, and no true friend to any that have a gust for it. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 30, I had no gust to antiquities. 1769 J. WALLIS *Nat. Hist. Northumbld.* I. Pref. 8 Such as have a gust for anything Roman. 1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 20 Sept., Why, Sir, I never knew any one who had such a gust for London as you have.

† 5. Liking felt by others for oneself; favour. *Obs. rare.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (16·5) 65 Ambitious by some meritorious service to earn a better gust, or correct the universal odium against him.

6. Savour or flavour (of food, etc.).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxvii, In this craig growis ane richt delicius herbe; and, quhen it is transportit .. it is of litill sapor or gust. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xv. 190 Like a draught of pleasant poyson, the gust is gone. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* iii. § 4 (1681) 122 Fruit .. grafted on stocks of another contrary nature, much debaseth the Gust of the Fruit. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 4 Herbs .. eaten with .. Oyl, Salt, &c. to give them a grateful Gust and Vehicle. 1743 *London & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 101 That smooth Gust and pleasant Taste to the Palate, which, after a proper Age in the Malt-liquor, every Drinker enjoys both in Mouth and Body. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace bef. Meat*, The whole vegetable tribe have lost their gust with me. Only I stick to asparagus. 1854–6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. I. VI. (1879) 70 Ever her chaste and noble air Gave to love's feast its choicest gust.

b. Pleasing taste or gratifying flavour; relish (as of something eaten or drunk).

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad sect. xii. 96 When we long for Manna and follow Christ for loaves, not of a low and terrestrial gust, but of that bread which came down from heaven. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 16 [He] sware .. never to eat either fruit, salt, or any other thing, that might bring the least gust to his palate. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 375 Sensual Goods have their proper gust and relish with him. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. 18 'Tis the Taste, the Gust, the Relish, that makes the Victuals go down. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 50 That things of gust and relish must be judg'd by the sentient and vital faculties. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 7 The discussion is not yet obsolete, and it may still offer all the gust of novelty.

† 7. A taste, an experience of something; also, a foretaste. *Obs.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. 430 The Spirit, who is sent from Heaven to..give them some sweet gust of it, by shedding abroad the sense of it in their souls. 1672 *Mede's Life* in *Wks.* 25 A Gust of the powers of the world to come. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* vii. (1883) 47 By giving them a gust of their future felicity. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 22 In seventy or eighty years, a man may have a deep gust of the world. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 69 Happy .. those, and only those, brought hither in their Nonage, before they have a Gust of our Albion.

Gust (gʌst), *v.*[1] Now only *Sc.* [f. GUST *sb.*[2] or ad. L. *gustāre*, f. *gust-us* GUST *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To taste; to relish. Also *absol.* (or *intr.*).

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xli. (1869) 157 As michel or more as þe guste may gusten. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* II. 40 [Wisdom is] swetar .. and of mare lust Than erdly thing that man may gust. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xli, Ane beist or fowll that hes nocht gustit of this meit. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 Having anys gustit how gude fischeing it is in drumly Watter. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 150 The taisters of aill .. are not reddie to taist or guste the aill, sa oft as the browsters hes tunned it. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* I. 2 The hungry soule sweetly gusts againe the same Spirituall cates, as did sometimes the hearers of Saint Peter. 1647 R. L'ESTRANGE *Beaum. & Fl. Plays*, The Palate of this age gusts nothing High. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 189 That so many judicious palats should gust a piece so insipid.

2. *To gust the mouth*, or *the gab*: to give a relish to the palate. *Sc.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xviii, Ane quhite candill .. In steid of spyce to gust thair mouth with all. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Caulder Oysters* Poems (1845) 8 He's nae ill bodden, That gusts his gab wi' oyster-sauce. *a* 1801 R. GALE *Elegy Pudding Lizzie* Wks. 181 She had

the knack sae weel, To gust the gab o' ony chiel. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 13 He .. took care .. to .. fill the jinglin' stoups wi' mair To gust their mou'.

Gust (gʌst), *v.*[2] *rare*—[1]. [f. GUST *sb.*[1]] *intr. To gust up*: to rise in gusts or bursts.

1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 608 The Pride, like the bottom-swell of our lake, gusts up again.

Gust, obs. form of GUEST *sb.*

Gustable (gʌ·stăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *gustābilis*, f. *gustāre* to taste: see GUST *v.*[1] and -ABLE.]

A. *adj.*

1. That can be tasted, tasteable; also, having a pleasant taste, appetizing.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. iii, Mylk, hony & herbes gustable. 1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 15 If the thing that is sold bee liquide and gustable, and the buyer doth taste of it. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 127 Of so many thousand wels .. this only affoordeth gustable waters. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. viii. (1714) 316 A Gustable thing seen or smelt, excites the Appetite. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 557 Oysters have furnished food, both mental and gustable, to the wag. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile Valley & Malta* 36 The removal of the skin adds apparently to the gustable qualities of these birds.

2. Of qualities: Perceptible by the sense of taste. Of perceptions: Gustatory.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 33 Some [qualities] are tangible .. others gustable. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* vii. 67 A blind man cannot conceive colours, but either as some audible, gustable, odoriferous or tactile qualities. *c* 1705 BP. BERKELEY in Fraser *Life* (1871) 476 Gustable and olefactible perceptions. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* III. vi. (1870) I. 333 The higher animals perceive an increased number of gustable differences.

B. *sb.* A thing that can be tasted; an article of food.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. iv, The touch acknowledgeth no gustables; The tast no fragrant smell or stinking sent. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. iii. (1821) 87 Should we judge of gustables by our taste. 1838 A. B. GRANVILLE *Spas Germany* 85 What gastronome .. can hope to partake of the tithe part of this long list of gustables? 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) Oct. 28/1 A table that literally cries aloud with its weight of gustables.

†**Gustard.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 *pl.* **gusestards.** [Etymologizing alteration of OSTARDE or BUSTARD, by substitution of GOOSE for the first syllable.] A bustard.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlii, Beside thir thre uncouth kind of fowlis, is ane uthir kind of fowlis in the Mers, mair uncouth, namit gustardis; als mekle as ane swan. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 39 Ane foul .. quhilke the Gustarde commonlie thay cal. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 174 Bistards or Bustards, so called for their slow Pace and heavy flying; or as the Scots term them Gusestards; that is to say, Slow Geese.

Gustation (gʌstē·ʃən). [ad. L. *gustātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *gustāre* to taste, GUST *v.*[1]] The action or faculty of tasting; taste.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 106/1 Mixe it with Suger, because it mighte be the more delectable of gustation. 1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 631 This heape of Glandules .. groweth to the roote of the Tongue that it might continually be moistned, for without moisture there can be no Gustation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 367 The Gullet and conveying parts .. which partake not of the nerves of gustation or appertaining unto sapor. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 197 Man..ransacks both the Indies for hot fiery Spices to satisfy his most unreasonable Gustation. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 732 The whole interior of the mouth is .. from its construction, little adapted to gustation. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 828 While Gustation expresses the act of what is able to taste, the act of that capable of being tasted is nameless. 1873 A FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* i. 16 The special senses, such as sight, audition, olfaction, and gustation.

fig. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 83 If any have been so happy as truly to understand .. gustation of God.

Gustative (gʌ·stătiv), *a.* [f. L. *gustāre*: see prec. and -ATIVE.] Having the function of tasting; also, concerned with tasting, gustatory.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 108 That may be said to be hot or cold, &c. in the first degree, which is but slenderly perceiued of the gustatiue sense. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 182 A dulcid Sapor that imposes upon the Imagination and Gustative Faculty a Fancy that it relishes of any Fruit a man likes. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 484 In the case of the rhubarb, the object itself was of a nature to disturb the gustative faculty. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 300 Neither the chemical nor gustative properties of these compounds are separated by sharply defined limits. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 10 The .. gustative nerve.

Hence **Gu·stativeness,** gustative quality, taste.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 787 The organ of gustativeness enormously developed. 1875 MASSON *Wordsw.* etc. 176 He goes on to describe the nectarine in language that would reawaken gustativeness in the oldest fruiterer.

Gustatory (gʌ·stătəri), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *gustāt-*, ppl. stem of *gustāre* to taste + -ORY (cf. *gustātōrium* antepast).] A. *adj.* Pertaining to or concerned with tasting or the sense of taste. *Gustatory nerve* (Anat.): the lingual nerve upon which the sense of taste depends.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 324 Some thing..gratefull to the palate, for there the Gustatory faculty is placed. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 The Edges or Points of the Acid penetrate the pores of the gustatory Nerve. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 54 Some have thought this Nerve..to be the proper gustatory Nerve. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 388 The..gustatory papillæ of the tongue. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 311/1 The gustatory sense is very imperfectly enjoyed in birds. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xi. 264 One branch containing sensory fibres, supplies the front of the tongue and is often spoken of as the gustatory. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 344 When we actually taste sour fruit, an impression is sent through the gustatory nerves to a certain part of the sensorium. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 5/1 Apart from its aesthetic and gustatory aspects, Cookery deserves..profound consideration.

†B. *sb.* 'A place where men were wont to banquet' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1670). *Obs.*

Guste, obs. form of GUEST *sb.*

Gusted (gʌ·stĕd), *a.* [f. GUST *sb.*[2] + -ED 2.] Having (a particular) taste; -flavoured, -tasted.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xvi. 20 Thou hast..sent them bred ready from heauen .. beynge very pleasaunt & well gusted. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 307 You cock your nose Against my sweetly-gusted cordial dose.

†**Guster.** *Sc. Obs.* In 7 gustar. [f. GUST *v.* + -ER[1].] A (professional or official) taster.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 63 Gustars or taisters of Aill.

Gustful (gʌ·stfŭl), *a.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. GUST *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of 'gust' or flavour; pleasant to the taste, tasty.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 73 A famous composition .. call'd Chiffi .. which they throw into water to make it gustful. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2146 A dull and insipid Apple is made more gustful by being grafted on the stock of the harshest Crab. 1709 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* Pref., A distempered appetite will chew coals and sand and pronounce it gustful. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 595 All the eatables were highly gustful.

b. Characterized by relish or zest.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 141 The flocks..roun the haystack Crowding, pluck the stalks O' withered bent, wi' gustfu' hungry bite.

2. *fig.* Pleasant to the mind or feelings.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 4 The base suds which vice useth to leave behind it, makes vertue afterward far more gustfull. 1661 HARTLIB in *J. Worthington's Diary* (Chetham Soc.) I. 304, I should send him the book itself so exceeding gustful it is to my palate. 1699 CIBBER *Xerxes* I, Eternal Springs of Love, and gustful Joy Shall feed my ravish'd Sense. 1778 *Arminian Mag.* I. 91 Gustful and ready flow'd his song.

Hence **Gu·stfully** *adv.*, **Gu·stfulness.**

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xix. 10 Most eagerly pursued and gustfully injoyed by us. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* VI. iii, Whilst I saw such persons so gustfully swallow these extoll'd Fishes. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. xix. 217 His divertisements and recreations have a lively gustfulness. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (1892) 76 Gustfully ordering and greedily consuming imaginary meals.

Gustful (gʌ·stful), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. GUST *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Gusty.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 488 By some chance leaf Upturn'd, or gustful wind at evening's hour.

Gustily (gʌ·stili), *adv.*[1] [f. GUSTY *a.*[1] + -LY 2.] In or with gusts, in sudden violent blasts.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. II. xvi. 294 The wind came gustily from the north. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Isabel's Child* xv, Gustily blows the wind. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 68 Not for silky tiara nor amice gustily floating Recks she at all any more.

Gustily (gʌ·stili), *adv.*[2] *Sc.* [f. GUSTY *a.*[2] + -LY 2.] In a 'gusty' manner; with taste or gusto.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 67 There he took hole like a rabbit, And denner'd gustily with th' Abbot. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 151 How roundly and gustily, and with what sportsmanlike precision, the matter is set forth!

†**Gusting,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. GUST *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] Tasting.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1055 By smelyng, goustyng & tastyng.

Gusting (gʌ·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. GUST *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] Blowing in gusts.

1893 STEVENSON in *To-day* 11 Nov. 5/2 He lay there .. exposed to the gusting of the wind.

†**Gu·stless,** *a. Obs.* [f. GUST *sb.*[2] + -LESS.]

1. Tasteless, insipid.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 876 Your gustless jests. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 350 They greatly aggravat these jejune and gustless Methods. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 13 No gustless or unsatisfying Offal. 1695 J. SAGE *Cyprianic Age* Wks. 1847 II. 80 Is power such a gustless thing?

2. Having no sense of taste or appetite.

1766 NICOL *Poems* 16 (E. D. D.) From gustless gabs that cannot taste of love.

‖ **Gusto** (gʌ·stō). [It. 'taste' = Fr. GOÛT:—L. *gustus* taste. Cf. GUST *sb.*[2]] = TASTE, in various senses.

1. Individual or particular liking, relish, or fondness. Const. *for* (†*in*, †*of*).

1647 BOYLE in Birch *Life* Wks. 1772 I. p. xliv, Which [tobacco] tho' at first sucked in with reluctance barely to please the company, men afterwards find a gusto in, and are unable to leave off. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 67 He being but a young man himself, and one that did not abhor the ordinary gustoes of his Age. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. ii, Why should you force wine upon us? We are not all of your gusto. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting* 16 A Posture therefore must be chosen according to their gusto. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunois' Wks.* 519 He had a particular Gusto for those sort of Performances. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 73 Men of a nice and foppish gusto, whom after all it is almost impossible to please. 1851 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 2, I had planned going to a play to enjoy again the full gusto of scenic illusion. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xiii. 162 He had a grand gusto for the society he liked. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 491 Some allowance must be made for different gustos.

2. Keen relish or enjoyment displayed in speech or action; zest.

Becomes very common from the beginning of the 19th c.

1629 J. M. tr. *Fonseca's Devout Contempl.* 190 More are the fumes & vapours that ascend vp from beneath [Hell], than those gustos, & contents which descend from aboue [Heauen]. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 198 Base beetles which spent their lives with much gusto amidst the filth of excrements. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., He read me, though with too much gusto, some little poems of his own. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. i, It adds gusto to an amour. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xiv, The Taste of those Times relished all he presented with a very good Gusto. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 19 Nov., We have been both dining and supping upon them [herrings] with great gusto. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxxi. 258 The second Tory joke was performed with much gusto. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 88 [He] seems to have thrown himself with special gusto into the character. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 310 No secret element of gusto warms up the sermon.

3. *Art.* Style in which a work of art is executed; artistic style; *occas.* prevailing or fashionable style in matters of taste. Often with qualification, as *great* (= It. *gran gusto*), *high, noble.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii. Misc. Writ. (1805) 273 They used to carve out letters and other figures .. but it was yet so rude, and their gusto so depraved, that [etc.]. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 18 In Painting, the grand Gusto, the Sublime, and the Marvellous are one and the same thing. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 2 The Designs..are of very mean Gusto. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 374 Yours [*i.e.* petticoats] are plain, which is after the grand gusto in structures of every kind. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xii, There is something of a hardness in his manner..but then there is such a greatness of gusto! 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Acting of Munden*, The gusto of Munden antiquates and ennobles what it touches. 1824 HAZLITT *Sk. Picture-Galleries Eng.* 92 We should think that in the gusto of form and a noble freedom of outline, Michael Angelo could hardly have surpasssed this figure. 1847 CRAIG S.V. *Grand, Grand gusto*, in Painting, a term used to express that there is something very great and extraordinary in a picture, and calculated both to please and surprise.

†4. Æsthetic appreciation or perception. *Obs. rare.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 106 The husband (after all his paines and Vexations) if he can turn all things to the best, will have (as the Italian saith) a sound gusto. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. iii. (1737) II. 430 Another, who has no Gusto of either sort, believes all those they call Virtuosi to be half-distracted.

†5. Flavour or savour (of food, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* III. iv. 84 All sorts of pleasant Gusto's to gratify the Taste and Appetite of the most luxurious. *Ibid.* IV. i. 8 The Pleasures of delightful Odours and relishing Gusto's.

Gusty (gʌ·sti), *a.*[1] [f. GUST *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of wind: Blowing in gusts or sudden violent blasts. Of weather, etc.: Marked by gusts or squalls of wind; fitfully windy or stormy.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 845 Wee had great store of snowe, with some gustie weather. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Gustie flawes strook up the very heeles Of our maine mast. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ld. William* Poems VI. 35 The tempest, as its sudden swell, In gusty howlings came. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* IV. Wks. 1834 VI. 83 One gusty day, now stormy and now still. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. v. 91 You have no chance out of doors on a gusty night. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 2 The gusty rain dashed fiercely at intervals on the window panes.

b. Of physical features and other objects: Blown upon, tossed, or disturbed by gusts of wind.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 217 From Malea's gusty cape his navy drove To bright Lucina's fane. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 853 The gusty deep. 1820 — *Eve St. Agnes* xl, The long carpets rose along the gusty floor. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana* 52 In the white curtain, to and fro, She saw the gusty shadow sway. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii, The gods..bade the winds through space impel the gusty toy.

c. Emitting air or wind in gusts.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 321 Their gusty nostrils blew Steams of thick vapour. 1844 L. HUNT *Poems* 162 Ever and anon there roll'd The gusty organ.

2. *fig.* Given to or marked by sudden bursts of feeling or fitful action; (of action, etc.) coming in fits or bursts.

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 232 In a warm gusty fit of Devotion. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* II. 221 Hearing still the gusty laughter. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiii. 77 As an experienced officer he knew the gusty passions of the veterans. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xx. 61 The quarrelsome Montagues and Capulets of those gusty days. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* viii. 155 The gusty temper of the disputants. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xliv. 13 Whereat a cold chill, soon a gusty cough in fits Shook, shook me ever.

Gusty (gʌ·sti), *a.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* [f. GUST *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Tasty, savoury, appetizing.

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* 67 The rantin Germans, Russians, and the Poles, Shall feast with pleasure on our gusty sholes. 1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* ix, Just a wee drap sp'ritual burn in, An' gusty sucker. 1802 LAMB *J. Woodvil* III, These high and gusty relishes of life. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 105 'Cock-a-leekie', one of the most gusty of Scotch dishes.

Gut (gʌt), *sb.* Forms: 1 *pl.* guttas, 3–5 gotte, 4–7 gutte, 5 gowt, gute, 5–8 gutt, 4– gut. [OE. *guttas* str. masc. pl.; the vowel seems to point to

a prehistoric type **guttu-* (:—pre-Teut. **ghudnú-*), f. the root of Goth. *giutan*, OHG. *giozzan* (G. *gieszen*), OE. *géotan* to pour: see YETE *v.*]

1. *collect. pl.* The contents of the abdominal cavity; the bowels, entrails. Formerly, but not now, in dignified use with reference to man.

† In biblical language sometimes *fig.* = 'bowels', 'inward parts'.

a 1000 *O. E. Gloss.* 198 in *Mone's Quellen und Forschungen* (1830) 333 *Viscerum receptacula*, guttas, innoþas, and fencgas [*read* and-fencgas]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10806 On him smot..In aboute þe fondement..& so vp toward e gottes. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* l. 12 Clene hert make in me, God, and trewe, And right gaste in mi guttes newe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4469 Of some theo gottes hongyn oute. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 398 Hus guttes gonne godely as two gredy sowes. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 440 Take the gottes of the goose .. and scrape hom clene. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvii. 77 They caste on hym the guttes of reyghes and of fissh. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXI. v, My eyes, my guts, yea my soule, grief doth wast. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 285 Falstaffe, you caried your Guts away .. nimbly. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* v. 11 My guttis ar grippit so with grief, It eitis me vp in yre. 1664 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 176 Poor Oneale..died this afternoon of an ulser in his gutts. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* 26 The Peristaltick motion of the guts. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 286 The more acrid any Purge is, the more it irritates the Guts. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 633 Yet he had not pierced his guts; So his wounds were not mortal. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar-Cane* II. 75 *note*, They..are..foul feeders, many of them greedily devouring the raw guts of fowls. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) I. 62 On the one side he placed the flesh and guts .. on the other he put the bones enveloped in fat. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXVI. (1856) 215 Half the guts, the spleen, and the pluck of my seal.

b. Phrases. † *To have one's guts about one's ears* (a hyperbolical threat). † (*To grieve*) *to the guts*: deeply, to the very soul.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 108 They said our guts should be about our ears if we did not vote it. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 834 It griev'd him to the guts, that they..Shou'd offer such inhuman wrong.

c. *transf.* The inside, internal fittings, contents of anything. Also *fig.* (*slang* or *colloq.*) substantial contents, 'something in' a thing; so † *to have guts in one's brains.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1091 Truly that is no Hard Matter for a Man to do, That has but any Guts in 's Brains. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) 53 One without Guts in his Brains, whose Cockloft is unfurnish'd. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) I. 278 His brother boars, I presume, will have more guts in their brains for the future than to pick a quarrel with such as preserve their lives. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xii. (1883) 33/2 Well, thinks I, what if I have lost my gourds, I have gained experience. I will dry them next time with the guts in. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 130 The whole 'guts' of the ships had besides to be torn out for the passage of the shaft. 1892 R. L. STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) II. 276, I..can almost always get a happy day out of Marion Crawford—*ce n'est pas toujours la guerre*, but it's got life to it and guts, and it moves. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Guts* .. (Artists), 'no guts in it'. The expression is pretty general, but it is more specially used by artists to announce their opinion that there is nothing in a picture.

2. A particular portion of the lower alimentary canal between the pylorus and the anus; = INTESTINE: often preceded by a defining adjective, the higher portion being named *little, small,* † *subtle*, the lower *great, large.* † *Fat gut* (= F. *gras boyau*, Cotgr.), the rectum (also *arse-gut*; *right gut*: see the prefixed words). † *Hungry gut* (see HUNGRY *a.* 4), the jejunum. Also BLIND GUT, the cæcum; *transf.* a cul-de-sac. **a.** *sing.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C 280 þenne he [Ionas] lurkkes & laytes .. In vche a nok of his nauel, but nowhere he fyndez No rest..bot ramelande myre, In wych gut so euer he gotz. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The thyrde lytyll gutte is callyd in latyn secundo simul unum. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 678/11 *Hic lien*, .. a longe gute. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b vij b, Putt it in a small gut of a Capon. 1530 PALSGR. 228/1 Gutte, a bowell, *boyau.* 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 224 There is very much Fat about its [i. e. the rectum's] external side, for which reason it is called the Fat-Gut. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 599 The operator .. must with his fingers artfully conduct the gut in by the same aperture through which it came out. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 415 The harbour [of Aberdeen] lies at the bottom of the eminence on which it stands, and is a blind gut, into which the tide flows, bending in a curved form. 1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 89 He..supposes it to be absorbed by the large gut. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiv. (ed. 4) 96 They [fæces] may lie in any part of the great gut. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterr. Fever* iii. 153 The involvement of the large gut.

b. *pl.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158, vj pryncypall guttes, thre of theym ben subtyll .. and thre aren grete. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Skoure tho guttus with salt ichon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 342 Next to the bag of the Stomacke, men and sheepe have the small guts, called Lactes. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 25, I injected into the small Guts of a Cow .. a sufficient quantity of Water to fill them. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 223 The third and last of the small Guts is the Ilium.. The thick and great Guts are the Cæcum, Colon, and Rectum. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 93 A solution of this substance injected into the great guts of a dog.

c. In generalized sense.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 34 The portion of gut was about the size of a walnut. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 211 The portion of gut which had been strangulated was found considerably inflamed. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 235 A knuckle of much congested gut.

d. Extended to the whole of the alimentary canal or its lower portion.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 607 Make clene þe place also þat ye calle his gowt. 1553 UDALL *Geminus' Anat.* A ii/1 The seconde portion of the gutte is called *Ieiunum*, or the hungry gutte, because he is euermore emptye. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 5 [Speaking of bees.] In the hinder parts there is a Gut. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 403 Sheathing the rectum in cases of abrasion, and inflammation of the gut. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 132 The pylorus..opens and allows it to pass into the gut. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 36 The inner germinal layer [is] the foundation of the gut or enteron. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 137 The intestine, or gut proper, begins at the pyloric end of the stomach and ends at the cloaca.

e. *attrib.* † **small-gut man**, a fencer who can pierce the small guts.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* IV. ii, Is there Ever a good heartist, or a member percer, or a Small-gut man left?

†**f.** *transf.* Applied to the shoots or bine of hops. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. GUT *v.* 1 b.)

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXVIII. (1878) 91 From hop long gut away go cut. .. Sharpe knife to cut superfluous gut.

3. *sing.* and *pl.* Put for the belly or stomach, *esp.* as the seat of appetite or gluttony. Now *dial.* and *vulgar. Gut and ga'* (gall) (*Sc.*): the whole contents of the stomach.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 44 Thei..demeth god in-to the gorge whon heore gottus follen. 1393 *Ibid.* C. II. 34 Al is noȝt good to þe gost þat þe gut Askeþ. 1535 TINDALE *Tracy's Test.* 13 Dame Avarice, with as greedy a gut .. as the best. 1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 120 Lions .. Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hoonger pricks. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 772 To putt Scraps twice runne over, in thy half starvd gutt. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1651) 72 Gluttony kills more than the sword,..this al-devouring and murdering gut. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 101 That had learn'd to govern his Tongue, his Gut, his concupiscence; these three. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* iv. (1697) 77 For his own Gut he bought the stately Fish. 1726 GAY *Fables* II. iii. 96 Here ev'ry day he cram'd his guts. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 56 Gut and ga' she keest with braking strange. 1790 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 244 An inn's thy temple, and thy God thy guts.

b. *pl.* A corpulent or gluttonous person. Now *rare* or *dial.*

[1550, etc.: cf. GREEDY-GUT(S.)] 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 251 Thou Clay-brayn'd Guts. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gutts*, a very fat, gross Person. 1869 R. LYTTON *Orval* 177 March, march, old guts! This is a lazy lord. 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss., Guts*, a glutton.

4. The intestines of animals employed for various purposes. **a.** *pl.* As food: = OFFAL. Phrase: *Not fit to carry guts to a bear.*

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 284 O thou that pickest wisdome out of guttes. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CXXXV. 124 Wee, the Kings Officers, crys the Fellow that carrys Guts to the Bears. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XXVIII, Well, if I'm a bear, you ar'n't fit to carry guts to a bear.

b. As an envelope for black puddings, sausages, etc.

1598 *Epulario* iij b, Take guts well washed and made clean, and fill them with the meat. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 32 In Suffolk, black puddings made in guts are called links.

c. For making violin strings; hence, † *pl.* the strings themselves (*obs.*). In mod. use *sing.* as the name of a material. (Cf. CATGUT.)

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* IV. i. 80 Heere take this viall, runne vpon the guts, And end thy quarrell singing. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 280 A Viall should haue..the Strings of Guts mounted vpon a Bridge, as in Ordinary Vialls. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exper. Philos.* (1776) II. 190 On this side [of the Eolian lyre] are seven strings of very fine gut. 1883 [see *gut-spinning* in sense 8].

d. *sing.* The silken fibre obtained from the intestines of the silkworm. (In full *silkworm gut, silk-gut.*) Chiefly used in the making of fishing tackle. The worm, when about to spin, is killed and put into vinegar, then pulled in two, and the 'gut' is drawn out to a thin thread and dried.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 16 Where I procured some hanks of gut .. My fishing companions did not know that each filum of gut is a drawn-out silkworm just before it is about to weave its cocoon. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1115 Silkworm gut, for angling. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 462 Tying threads of gut together for lines. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. II. § 1. 309 It is generally made of pieces of gut, knotted together, and altogether comprising a length of from three to eight feet. 1899 *Speaker* 9 Sept. 260/2 At every cast the gut had fallen upon the water like a streak of lightning.

5. A narrow passage. **a.** A channel or run of water, a branch of a stream; a sound, strait.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* (1711) II. 13 Ethelwolde, Abbate of Abbingdon..did clerely renovate and augmentid this Abbay, digging and caussing a gut to cum out of Isis by force to serve and purge thoffices of thabbay. 1587 *Harl. MS.* 167 lf. 104 We riding (on ship) in a narrow gutt, the place yealding no better. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (1868) 9 The gutt of sea being here but narrow. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 223, I now design to keep her floating in a dock or gut. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 4 Feb. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 61 Near the Store was a deep gut with a middling stream of water, which headed about a quarter of a mile up in the pine-lands. 1767 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 395 These banks are .. often .. divided by a narrow gut, without bottom. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. XX. 497 Coming up with her .. in the middle of the gut, between Tarifa and Tangier. 1855 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abr.* Ser. I. XXII. (1880) 271 A gut between the rocks .. conducts to the sea. 1887 T. N. PAGE in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 414/2 The trail..terminated..in a gut of the swamp.

b. As a local designation; e. g. the Gut of Canso, the Gut of Gibraltar. (At Oxford and Cambridge) *The Gut*: a bend of the river in the racing-course.

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 162 They had orders to go directly for Port Royal Gut. 1746 *Acc. French Settlem. N. Amer.* 9 There are three ways of getting into this great river:..the third is thro' the Gut of Canseau. 1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 316 The Old Town Gut was so high as to wet us in crossing it. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 102 The seamen thought it not safe to go into the Gut that night,..that the entrance or exit from the Gut might be impracticable or dangerous. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, We could not..get out of the Gut of Gibraltar. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. xiv. 173 Pembroke had won the fours, very much in consequence of Worcester having gone round the flag, and on being made to row again, of fouling them in the gut. 1889 *Christ's Coll. Mag.* 77 The third night Queens' fell an easy prey in the Gut.

c. On land: A narrow passage between two declivities; hence, a narrow passage or lane of any kind.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 188 North of it, in a gut of the hill was the fish-poole of Siloe. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 134 We enter'd into a narrow Gut, between two steep rocky Mountains. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 265 Before you arrived at these, you passed a narrow gut between two stone terrasses, that rose above your head. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 256 A stony channel or gut which was .. cut out to ease the ascent. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Apr. 447/2 The prospective widening of the narrow gut of Whitehall. 1893 R. KIPLING in E. Gosse *Quest. at Issue* 261 A hundred fires sparkle in the gut of the pass. 1896 *Daily News* 20 July 7/3 The narrow valley gut of old Knightsbridge will be widened. *Ibid.* 26 Dec. 3/2 The signal-box in this narrow gut of traffic.

6. † A gutter along the eaves of a house (*obs.*); *dial.* The eaves (of a stack).

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 211 Guts to save Water under the Eves of a House. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 723 *Gut* (Essex), the eaves of a stack.

†**b.** An outflow *Obs.* Cf. GOUT 2.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1593) 262 His head to put Full underneath the foming spout where greatest was the gut.

7. (See quot.)

1853 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict., Gut*, a term used in parts of Scotland for a sash bar.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gut-dresser, -fat, -link, -rope, -string,* † *-vein, -wall*; *gut-dressing, -spinning* vbl. sbs.; *gut(s)-griping* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **gut-belting**, lathe or machine belting made of catgut (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **gut-bread**, sweetbread, pancreas; † **gut-burster**, abdominal hernia; **gut-foundered** *a.*, (*a*) on the point of starvation (now *dial.*); † (*b*) affected with hernia; † **gut-head**, one who is stupid from over-feeding; **gut-hook**, a coupling hook and eye for round gut belts (Knight); **gut-house** = *gutting-house*; **gutled** *a.*, ? ruled by one's appetite; **gut-length**, a length of silkworm gut; † **gut-matter**, something pertaining to bodily nourishment or appetite; † **gut-monger**, one whose chief concern is his 'gut' or belly; † **gut-pudding**, a sausage; **gut-scraper**, a humorous or derisive term for a violin-player; **gut-scrapery**, an establishment where guts are scraped and cleaned; † **gut-seam** *Sc.*, fat of the intestines, lard; **gut-vexer** = *gut-scraper*; **gut-way**, ? a passage over a gut or watercourse; **gut-weed**, *Sonchus arvensis* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 1879); † **gut-worm**, an intestinal worm.

1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Apr. 812/2 The pancreas is vulgarly termed the '*gutbread'..and is the article which would be supplied in the great majority of cases by butchers asked for sweetbread. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 307 First you shall understand, that the *Gut-bursten, and Flank-bursten, doth proceed both of one cause, that is to say, by means that the skin, called before Peritonæum, is either sore strained, or else broken. 1852 MOFFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 536 The workshop of the *gut-dresser. 1885 A. WATT *Leather Manuf.* 393 The art of *gut-dressing. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/1 Weights of fat, *gut-fat, and trimmings. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27, I can make my selfe sicke .. with comparing the dazling splender wherewith our Gentle-women were imbellished in some former habits, with the *gut-foundred goosdom, wherewith they are now surcingled and debauched. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* (1677) 100 The clamorous Mutiny of a Gut-foundred Garrison. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* III iv, *Cris.* But now she 'as beaten me to mash. *Min.* And made me mere gut-founder'd. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gut-foundred*, exceeding Hungry. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Gut-founder'd*, diseased from the effects of hunger. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 21 The rotten diseases of the South, *guts-griping Ruptures, Catarres [etc.]. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii, The rotten diseases of the south, gut-gripings, ruptures, catarrhs, loads of gravel in the back .. and the like. *a* 1704 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 351 That he might not lose a drop of this Gut-griping stuff. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 328 A very *Gut-head, he hath Asses' Eares direct. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 231 Four to carry from *gut-house to curing-house. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 227 Nor was it Reason that the *gut-led Fops Should spend their Tongues, who could not use their Chops. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 173 Re-tie every knot, the same

way as you tie your *gut-links. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cor.* 32 At this souper is represented the misterie of christian concorde, no bealy, nor *gut matter. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 4 These drunken drones, these *gut-mongers. 1697 *Verdicts Virg. & Homer* v. 18 Homer compares Ulysses turning in his bed, .. to a *Gut-pudding or Sawsage broyling on a Gridiron. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 12 Allentoies. in many Brutes is in the Shape of a Gut-Pudding. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 205 Balistæ, catapultæ, and scorpions, in whose frames are holes for the passage of the homotona, which are strained by *gut-ropes attached to windlasses worked by hand-spikes. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 218 Strike up drowsie *Gut-scrapers. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* vi. 2 Her charms had struck a sturdy Caird, As well as poor Gut-scraper. 1854 *Q. Rev.* XCV. 282 Triperies, bone-boiling-houses, *gut-scraperies. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 4 The Greke and Romane did burne their dead; the Indean with *Got-seame did besmeare. 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 319/2 *Gut-spinning is the twisting of prepared gut into cord of various diameter for various purposes —i.e. for ordinary catgut, for use in machinery, and for fiddle-strings. 1659 TORRIANO, *Nérvi sonóri*, *gut-strings for Instruments. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 33 This hygroscope .. is made by fastning to the upper end of a piece of gut-string .. a very light index. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Aug. 8/6 A Manufactory of Gut-Strings requires a really experienced and pushing man. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 99 The second is called *Intestinalis* or the *Gut-veine. 1640 *Wizard* (MS. play) (N.), Get out of my sight, you unlucky *gut-vexers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 606 When the intestine is healthy the bacillus coli communis has little disposition to escape through the *gut-wall. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 5/1 The standards were 25 ft. long at the '*gutway'. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1106 The Arabians call them Emicar .. the Germans Spulworm, Bauchworm, the English *Gutworm.

Gut (gʌt), *v.* Also 4 gotte, 5 gutton. [f. GUT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To take out the guts of (fish); to eviscerate.

13 .. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 315 Obur while wesch he dissches And obur while he gotted fissches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/1 Gutton, *exenterо.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 41 Quhen now thay [herrings] ar gutted, and the meltis takne out, thay ar sa leine that thay ar nocht to be compared with the rest. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* L vii b, Carpe .. Lay it scaled and gutted sixe houres in salt. 1677 *Compleat Servant-Maid* 80 Wash your Eels and gut them. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 263 In the Evening they us'd to gut, split, and salt what they caught. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1799) 33 Scale, gut, and wash your herrings. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xxxvi. 317, I redde you to consider weel what ye're doing, and gut nae fish till ye catch them. 1861 MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* (1880) 139 Take the herrings, cut off the heads, and gut them.

absol. 1842 J. WILSON *Voy. Scotl.* II. 161 In hiring servants it is by no means unusual for the latter to stipulate for leave to gut during a certain number of days, as a perquisite beyond their usual termly wages.

† **b.** To clear (a hop plant) of superfluous 'gut' or shoots. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. GUT *sb.* 2 f.)

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlvi. (1878) 98 Hop rootes..well gutted and pared, the better they proue.

2. a. *transf.* To clear out the contents or inside of; to empty thoroughly; *esp.* to remove or destroy the internal fittings of (a building, etc.). Const. *of.*

1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 486 The 11th, in the evening, the mobile gott together, and went to the popish chappel in Lincolns Inn Feilds, and perfectly gutted the same. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. 246 A troop of Cut-Throat Guards were sent, to seize The Rich Mens Goods, and gut their Palaces. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. 181 216 We took an Arabian junk .. We gutted him of the pearl. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 313/2 The public-office in Bow-Street, and Sir John Fielding's dwelling-house adjoining, were gutted, as their [the rioters'] phrase was, and the whole contents committed to the flames. 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 177 While some are employed in gutting the posts, others ascend from them, entering a rafter or some other part of the roof. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 1 Whether diddling your subjects or gutting their fobs. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvi, Stripes .. proceeded to gut my portmanteau and to lay out the black kerseymeres..and other polite articles of evening costume. 1855 BROWNING *Holy-Cross Day* x, The hand .. Which gutted my purse, would throttle my creed. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* vii. 174 Five times within the last hundred years the cone of Vesuvius has been gutted by explosive eruptions. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Discourses* Pref. 5 A thatched hut had been gutted and fitted up with seats.

b. *fig.* In various applications; *esp.* to get out the essential contents of (a book); to extract all the important passages of (a book) in a review or abridgement.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 567 ₱ 4 This way of Writing was first of all introduced by T—m Br—wn, of facetious Memory, who, after having gutted a proper Name of all its intermediate Vowels, used to plant it in his Works, and make as free with it as he pleased. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. vii, As for the other guests, the peerage was gutted. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 3 We have not yet calculated how many of the victories of Mr. Disraeli's friends have been due to Mr. Disraeli's skilful manipulation of details in redividing the counties and in gutting them. 1888 *Ibid.* 6 Oct. 3/1 Now suppose Messrs. Longman issued a sixpenny edition of the book, properly 'gutted' (as the newspaper phrase is). 1897 W. T. STEAD in *Daily News* 13 June 6/4, I am never better pleased than when I see my books well 'gutted'—to use the expressive but somewhat vulgar term.

3. *intr.* To cram the guts; to eat greedily, to gormandize. *vulgar.* (Cf. dial. *guts* vb.)

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* VI. 2393 'Tis safest gutting at a loafe begunne. 1633 [see GUTTING *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1893 in FARMER *Slang.*

† **4.** *trans.* To make channels or ruts in (ground); to 'gutter'. *Obs.*

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* xxvii, Or winter doe come, while the weather is good: for gutting thy grounde, get the home with thy wood.

Gut, obs. form of GOUT *sb.*[1]

Gutah, variant of GUTTA *sb.*[2]

Gutcher, obs. form of GOODSIRE *Sc.*

Gute, obs. form of GOUT *sb.*[1], GUT *sb.*

† **Gu·tefestre** (*ii*). *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ME. **gute* (*ii*), OE. *gyte* (=OHG. *gug*) a pouring, f. wk. root of *géotan* to pour (see YETE *v.*) + *festre* FESTER.] ? A running ulcer.

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 328 Edmodnesse is iliche þeos kointe narloz þet scheaweð forð hore gutefestre & hore vlowinde cweisen.

Gutherooned, variant of GADROONED.

1817 D. HUGHSON *Walks thro. Lond.* 66 The architect..has introduced Corinthian columns, fluted and gutherooned.

Guthorne, variant of GITTERN.

† **Guth-strength.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. OE. *gúð* = ON. *guð-r, gunn-r* war.] ? Warlike strength.

c 1205 LAY. 1595 Corineus him geinde to mid his guð strencðe.

† **Gu·tless,** *a. Obs.* [f. GUT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no guts; disembowelled.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 643 When the Falcon..shall..make on the sense-less ground The gut-less Quar, once, twice, or thrice, rebound. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 4 The Gerrens, a Schithian sect, after exinteration bespyced their gutlesse goodsirs. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 247 He bounds, and on the earth his bowels trailes;..and with a gutlesse bellie dies.

† **Gu·tlet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. GUT *sb.* + -LET.] A small gut, or something resembling it; hence, a case or involucre (of a vein).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* II. xi. (1631) 82 A Membrane called the Gut-let.

Gutling (gʌ·tlin). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. GUT *sb.* + -LING.] A great eater; a glutton.

1592 GREENE *Groats W. Wit* Ep. Ded., The bestiall gutlings of this fulsome feeding age. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 195 The poets .. made themselves bitterly merry with descanting upon .. the fat paunches of these lazie gutlings. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 542 Verry belly-gods, Gutlings. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss., Gutling*, a great eater; a guttler.

Gutt, obs. form of GOUT *sb.*[1], GUT.

‖ **Gutta**[1] (gʌ·tă). *Pl.* **guttæ** (gʌ·ti). [L. *gutta* a drop. Cf. GOUT *sb.*[1]]

1. a. *Pharmacy* and *Path.* A drop. In prescriptions *gt*, pl. *gtt.* (Cf. GOUT *sb.*[1] 5 b.)

1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soreues & Chir.* 45 b, This will make a singular good water, drope one gutta or drop upon the grounde. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Gutta*, a drop of any liquid matter; a minim, or the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

b. In mod.Lat. names of diseases: **gutta opaca,** cataract; **gutta rosacea, rosea, rubea** (see quots. and cf. *gout rose*, GOUT *sb.*[1] 2); † **gutta sciatica** = SCIATICA; **gutta serena** = AMAUROSIS; also *fig.*

1847 CRAIG s.v. *Gutta*, In Pathology, **gutta opaca*, cataract. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 190 *Gutta rosacea, þat is a passioun þat turneþ þe skyn of a mannys face out of his propur colour and makiþ þe face reed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Butiga*, is an inflammation of the whole face, otherwise called *gutta rosacea*. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxv. (1495) 282 The Infeccyon that hyghte **Gutta rosea* yᵗ enfectyth yᵉ face wyth smale pymples and comyth of gleymy & blody and coleryk humours that ben bitwene the skynne & the flesshe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Yj, The gutta rosa. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Gutta rubea*, = *Gutta rosacea*. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lvii (1495) 271 In the euyl callyd *gutta sciatica the ache stretcheth fro the haunche in to the legges and anone to the hele and also anone to the lytill too. 1657 *Gutta serena [see AMAUROSIS]. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 337 [He] hath his eyes open, but sees no otherwise than if a gutta serena, or heated Steel, had deprived the optique. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sci.* I. 230/3 The causes of blindness are various; proceeding from cataracts, gutta serena's, &c. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 293 Gutta serena, or palsy of the optic nerve .. is a disease of rare occurrence among cattle. 1876 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* liii, She was in a state of mental gutta serena.

c. *Arch.* = DROP 10 b.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iij b, Geue Subtenia, and Gutta, pendante..the sixte part of a modulus to their height and that part deuide vnto .4. partes, Geue 3. vnto Gutta pendant being .6. in number. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 112/1 *Gutta*, are Drops, or square pieces, or things like Bells, cut on the Frize, to set out the work. 1806 DALLAWAY *Observ. Eng. Archit.* 162 In the temples of Ægina [etc.] the guttæ retain their position. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 282 (ed. 2) 312 Guttæ in a continued row without triglyphs were not perfectly rare in antiquity. *attrib.* 1851 PENROSE *Athen. Arch.*, Gloss., *Guttæ tablets*, the square tablets under the architrave band from which the guttæ or drops appear as though suspended. 1852 *Dict. Arch.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Guttæ* band, the listel from which the guttæ seem to hang.

d. *Her.* = GOUTTE.

1868 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (1893) 75 Guttæ, or Gouttes, as their name implies, are drops, and, like the Roundles, are distinguished by their Tinctures.

† **2.** A kind of gum. In 18th c. = GAMBOGE; also *gutta gamandra, gutta gamba. Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxviii. (1495) 651 Gutta ryght as Galbanum is the droppyng of a certen tree ather herbe and hyght also Armoniacum. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 685 *Ponna*, distilling a Substance like the *Gutta Gamba* or *Gummi Gotte*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Gutta Gamandra*, or *Gutta Gamba*, a kind of harden'd Juice or Gum, brought from the East Indies. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 178 Gum Gutta, or Gutta Gamba, Gamboge, or Peruvian Gum, is a Gum that flows from the Trunk of a creeping Plant. *Ibid.* 179 Lastly the Pills of gutta gamandra..borrow their names from it.

Gutta[2] (gʌ·tă). Also **gu(t)tah.** [ad. Malay كتة *getah* a gum, exudation, or inspissated juice, whence mod.L. *gutta*, assimilated to GUTTA[1].]

1. Short for GUTTA-PERCHA.

1852 CRAWFURD *Malay Dict.* 136 *Pârcha*, name of the forest tree which yields some of the guttah of commerce. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 39 A firm trading in gutta, gold-dust, and diamonds.

attrib. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I. 983 The vaccine virus transmitted in the gutta capsules.

2. In the Malay names of various substances resembling gutta-percha, mostly containing the name of the tree from which they are derived, as *gutta-rambong, -singgarip, -sundek, -taban*; **gutta-shea, gutta-trap** (see quots. 1858, 1887).

1858 *Cycl. Commerce* (ed. Homans), *Gutta Trap*, a substance allied to gutta percha and caoutchouc..It is the inspissated juice of an artocarpus. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 379 A substance somewhat resembling gutta-percha is found in Shea Butter, and is called Gutta-Shea. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 287 Payena Leerii .. yields a good gutta percha .. known as Gutta Sundek. 1897 C. P. G. SCOTT *Malayan Words* 55 The present gutta-percha of commerce is said to be all or mostly obtained from other trees, and is called by the natives accordingly getah taban, getah rambong, getah sundi, getah gerih, etc.

3. *Chem.* A white amorphous substance, the principal constituent of gutta-percha.

1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 961 Pure gutta is a hydrocarbon isomeric with oil of turpentine, $C^{10}H^{16}$.

Guttable (gʌ·tăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. GUT *v.* + -ABLE. (? Formed in imitation of GUSTABLE.)] That may be 'gutted' or guzzled: in quot. as *sb.*

1735 T. S[HERIDAN] in *Swift's Wks.* (1778) XVII. 312, I have. too much plenty of guttables; if we had agreeable companions as plenty as woodcocks, ducks, snipes..this would be a paradise.

Gutta-percha (gʌ·tăˌpɔ·ɹtʃă). Also **-pertscha.** [ad. Malay كتة ڤرچه *getah percha*, f. *getah* GUTTA[2] + *percha* the name of the tree (sense 2), lit. 'the gum of percha'.]

1. The inspissated juice of various trees found chiefly in the Malayan archipelago (see sense 2), now extensively used in the arts.

1845 *Athenæum* 337 The Secretary described the substance called 'gutta percha'. 1852 CRAWFURD *Malay Dict.* 50, *Gâtah-pârcha*, the inspissated juice of the pârcha tree, *Isonandra gutta* of Sir William Hooker; the guttah-percha of commerce. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 335 A substance, closely resembling Indian-rubber, has lately excited considerable interest, and, under the name of Gutta Pertscha, is now brought into the markets of Europe in considerable quantities. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 No sooner is the electric telegraph devised, than gutta-percha, the very material it requires, is found. 1890 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* xv. (1899) 388 Blue star-fish like gutta-percha.

2. (Short for *gutta-percha tree*: see 3.) One of the trees that yield this juice, esp. *Isonandra* (or *Dichopsis*) *Gutta* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*).

1860 L. OLIPHANT *Elgin's Mission China* I. 27 Among them [Singapore trees] are the ebony, sapan, and eagle wood, but more valuable than all the gutta-percha. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 671 Gutta-Percha is a handsome evergreen tree, native of Borneo, Sumatra, and others of the East India Islands.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gutta-percha-joint, -jointing, -merchant, -sheeting, -tree, -tube*; *gutta-percha-covered* adj.; **gutta-percha-tissue,** 'gutta-percha in a very thin leaf, used as a waterproof covering to dressings to prevent evaporation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **gutta-percha-wire** *Telegraphy*, wire covered with gutta-percha.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 236 *Gutta-percha-covered wire. *Ibid.* 241 The main faults in *gutta percha joints .. are [etc.]. *Ibid.* 236 Patience is another virtue in *gutta percha jointing, especially in the open air. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 118 Occupations of the people..*Gutta-percha merchant. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 239 The *gutta percha sheeting, as supplied to jointers, should be cut into strips four inches wide. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 30 Take one of the strips of *gutta-percha tissue. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 367 The *gutta-percha tree.. is entitled to rank as a new genus. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 182 The chambers communicate with each other, and into each of which the fluid potass is passed by means of *gutta percha tubes. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 235 Out-of-door jointing of *gutta percha wires.

Guttate (gʌ·tĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *guttāt-us* speckled, spotted, f. *gutta* drop.] In the form of drops; furnished with drops, spotted as if by drops.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 285 Guttate,..sprinkled with guttæ. 1876 RUSKIN *Deucalion* I. xi. 196 The silica.. is stuck together just as if it had fallen in drops, which is what I mean by calling Hyalite characteristically 'guttate'. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 415 *Guttate, Guttulate*, furnished with one or more spherical drops; synonym for nucleate.

Guttated (gʌtē·tĕd), *a.* [ad. L. *guttāt-us* (see prec.) + -ED[1].] Spread about as if in drops or spots.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 458 In the first or Guttated Variety the patches very seldom extend to the size of a six-pence.

‖ **Guttatim** (gʊtē·tim), *adv.* [L. = 'by drops', f. *gutta* drop.] Drop by drop.

1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 395/2 Give Fire gradation..so will the Mercury run guttatim into the Recipient. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Guttus*, To take the wine, and sprinkle it, guttatim, drop by drop, upon the victim. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 55 Tincture of galls, added guttatim to the urine. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Gutté** (gute), *a. Her.* Forms: 6 guttie, 7–8 gutte, 7–9 guttee, 9 goutté, goutty, guttée, gutty, 7– gutté. [AF. *gutté* (= F. *goutté*) :—L. *guttātus* Guttate.] Besprinkled with drops; frequently in AF. phrases, as *gutté de larmes*, *de sang*, etc. *Gutté reversed*: charged with drops having the bulb or globe upwards.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 88, I mynde here to speake but of the droppes vpon the said Crosse, being blazed Guttie. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xi. (1660) 152 This bearing is called Gutte de Larmes .. because they represent Drops of Teares falling. 1655 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 157 You are to blazon them differently according to the Colour, as, if Sanguine, then Gutte de Sang. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Gutty*, or *Gutte*, in Heraldry, is when a thing is represented as charged or sprinkled with drops. 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 274 A bear, passant, argent, guttee de sang. 1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.* I, *Gutté reversed.* 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 143/2 When the field, charge, or supporter is covered with goutes, or drops, it is called *gutty*; and if of gold or yellow, *gutty d'or* [etc.]. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 2 (ed. 3) 358 Gu., a bend or, guttée-de-poix, between two mullets arg., pierced of the field.

Gutte, obs. form of Gout *sb.*[1]

† **Gu·tted**, *a. Her. Obs.* [Anglicized f. Gutté.] = Gutté

a 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (1550) 12 Some had .. the guissettes..droped & gutted with red.

Gutted (gʊ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Gut *v.* + -ed[1].] In senses of the vb.

1842 J. Wilson *Voy. Scotl.* II. 158 While one is filling a basket with her gutted fish. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 241 We pass by gutted towers, four stories high. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 5/5 It was some time, however, before the gutted house could be entered.

Guttee, variant of Gutté *Her.*

Gutter (gʊ·tə1), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 goter, 4 godere, gooter, gotur, guter, 4 5 gotere, 5 gotyr, guttyr, gutur, 5–6 guttur, 5–7 guttar, gutture, 6 gotter, gutt(e)re, *Sc.* gutar, guttour, 4– gutter. [a. OF. *gutiere* (12th c. in Littré), *goutiere* (13th c.), mod.F. *gouttière* fem. (= Pr., Sp. *gotera*, Pg. *goteira*), also OF. *gout(t)ier* masc. (1325 in Godef.), f. *goutte* drop (see Gout *sb.*[1]).]

† **1.** A watercourse, natural or artificial; in later use, a small brook or channel. In 14–15th c. often used to render L. *stillicidium* (shower), *catarractes* (cataract, deluge), etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxi[i]. 6 He sat douncome .. Als goters droppand þe erthe ogaine. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* viii. 2 The wellys of the see and the goterys of heuene ben closid. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 181 þe ryuer Danubius .. is ..i-ladde in to dyuerse places of þe cite by goteres [L. *canalibus*] vnder erþe. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xvi. (Tollem. MS.), To renewe and refresche pondes fresche water is lad and brouȝte by goderes [1495 gutters] condites and pipes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/1 Gotere vndyr þe grownde, *cataduppa*, *cataracta*. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 799/44 *Hic gurges*, a gotyr. 1552 Turner *Herbal* I. B vij b, Henbayne .. groweth .. about guttures and ditches. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 564 Some standing Lake Which neighbour Mountains with their gutters make. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 137 He [Tigris] takes his way vnder the earth through certain blinde gutters. 1675 *Providence* (Rhode Isl.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 39 On ye East sid of a little gutter on ye south side of a swompe. 1785 Burns *Holy Fair* vii, Swankies young, in braw braid-claith, Are springin owre the gutters. 1797 B. Trumbull *Hist. Connecticut* I. 24 In the low lands, on the banks of the rivers, by the brooks and gutters, there was a variety and plenty of grapes. 1855 Thoreau *Cape Cod* iii. (1894) 40 We crossed a brook..called Jeremiah's Gutter.

b. A furrow or track made by running water.

1586 D. Rowland tr. *H. de Mendoza's Lazarillo* (1677) D 2 a, A great wide Gutter which the raine had made. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* cxxxviii. (1894) 267 Prisoners of hope must run to Christ, with the gutters that tears have made on their cheeks. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1705) 164 The rude Prospects of many Rocks rising one above another, of the deep Gutters worn in the Sides of 'em by the Torrents of Rain [etc.]. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* v, There had been some heavy storms of rain, and the water lay in deep gutters on the sides of the gravel-walks.

c. *Austral. gold-mining.* The lower part of the channel of an old river of the Tertiary period containing auriferous deposits.

1864 J. Rogers *New Rush* 55 Duffers are so common And golden gutters rare. 1888 F. Hume *Mad. Midas* I. i, The gutter proved remunerative enough to keep the mine going, and pay all the men.

2. A shallow trough fixed under the eaves of a roof, or a channel running between two sloping roofs, to carry off the rain-water.

1354 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede j hominis mundantis guteres circa ecclesiam pro ij vicibus 6*d*. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* v. 8 The goters of the hows eues. 1472 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 246, 12*d.* solut. pro reparacione unius gutt*ur* plumb. cameræ. 1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 16 Paid to the plumer for metal to Sowder the gutters iij[s] iiij[d]. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 29 Water they save likewise from their houses, by gutters at the eves, which carry it down to cisterns. 1789 P. Smyth tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 85 Experience has taught men to carry off the droppings from their shelving roofs by placing gutters in them. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 220 Bridged Gutters—Gutters made with boards, supported below with bearers, and covered over with lead. 1851 Dutton Cook *P. Foster's D.* iii, Dax's window opened on to a gutter.

3. A hollowed channel running at the side or (less commonly) along the middle of a street, to carry away the surface water.

1408 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 517 Soluta..laborariis..facientibus unam gutteram lapideam et illam in dicto Watergate ponentibus. 1449–50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 276 Pro emendacione et le pavyng j gutter juxta capellani, ijs. iiij*d*. 1553 in Halliwell *Shaks.* (1887) II. 141 That every tenaunt do scour and kep cleane ther gutteres or dyches in the same lane. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 165 Hee cannot doe so much good as a Fellow that sweepes gutters. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 58 A Gutter is of a less size, and of a narrower passage and current then a Sewer is; and as I take it, a Gutter is the diminutive of a Sewer. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 9 Went to the Club. Like to have fain into a Gutter. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 2 Flagstones which slope from the houses towards the middle of the streets to form a gutter. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Cynotaph*, *note*, All bare and exposed to the midnight dews Reclined in a gutter we found him. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* iv. 128 The gutters run blood.

b. *fig.* Taken as the typical haunt of persons, esp. children, of low birth or breeding.

c 1846 W. E. Forster in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 169, I would strive .. to get the children of the working classes out of the gutter, by educating them. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. iii. 95 The women I have cared for in days gone by have hardly got over their early affinity with the gutter. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gideon* I. i, To take a girl out of the gutter and pretend that she is a lady. 1890 Hall Caine *Bondman* II. i, If he came to die in the gutter, who should say that it had not served him right? 1896 F. Hall in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXII. 234/2 Slang of the slums and the gutter.

c. A channel forming a receptacle for dirt or filth; a sink. *lit.* and *fig.* Now *dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 206/2 Gotere, *ad purgandum feces coquine.* *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Let. ii. (1536) 102 Thou Rome shalte be the syncke and gutter of the fylthynes of Asye. 1601 Cornwallis *Ess.* II. xxix. (1631) 36 A true thing out of the gutter of a false throat can hardly escape corrupting. 1718 T. Gordon *Cordial Low Spirits* 30 Girding it 'till you have quite stopped up the Gutter through which the aforesaid excrements issue. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gutter*, *Gutter-hole*, a sink or kennel. The general sense of gutter is a passage for water particularly, but not exclusively, from the roofs of houses. But with us the idea of filth is inseparable from it.

d. Mud, filth. Chiefly *Sc.* (only *pl.*).

1785 R. Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial.* 28 Sae smear'd wi' gutters was his buik, He stinket in his hide. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gutter-slush*, *gutter*, kennel dirt. 'She fell down in the street, and her clothes were all over nothing but gutter.' 1866 Mitchell *Hist. Montrose* xxii. 162 She quenched his oratory with a mouthful of gutters.

4. A shallow trough or open conduit or pipe for the outflow of fluid.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 Under the rollers, there is a receiver .. into which the liquor falls, and .. runs under ground in a Pipe or gutter of lead. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* I. xvi. (1760) 74 By placing in the middle of the tub a wooden Pipe or Gutter. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 417 Sometimes the trunk of a fir-tree, hollowed out, so as to form a kind of gutter, is placed in an inclined position. 1872 Ellacombe *Bells of Ch.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* I. 204 The fused metal is carried at once from the furnace to the pit by means of a series of gutters.

† **5.** A groove or elongated hollow in an animal or vegetable body. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1553 Udall *Geminus' Anat.* Biij b/2 Thys concauite or dyche or gutter [of the Nose]. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xl. 709 A rough harde stone, full of creastes and gutters, within whiche is a kernell lyke an Almonde. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 331 All which veins are easie enough to know, because that every one lyeth in a little gutter. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 8 His buttocke round, plumpe, and full, without either gutter or deuision of ioynts. 1616 Read *Descr. Body Man* 20 The sinus of the gutture of the arme receiuing the cubit. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 42 These Seeds are separated from one another by Leaves folded into a Gutter.

† **b.** *spec. Venery.* One of the grooves in the 'beam' of a hart's 'head'. *Obs.*

1576 Turbery. *Venerie* 53 The thing that beareth the Antliers, Royals, and toppes, ought to be called the beame, and the little clyffes or streakes therein are called gutters. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Gutters*, the little Streak in a Deer's Beam.

c. *Ent.* Applied to certain folds on the hinder wings of lepidoptera.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 360 Internal margin of the lower wings arched and projecting over the abdomen to form a gutter.

6. A groove or channel of artificial formation. Now only *techn.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 159 They are curiously buylded with many pleasaunt diuises as turrettes, portals, gutters. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 23 A pistoll .. hauing eight gutters somewhat deepe in the inside of the barrell. 1611 Cotgr., *Coulisse d'un arbaleste*, the hollow furrow wherein the arrow lyes; we call it, the gutter, or chace. 1659 Willsford *Scales Comm., Archit.* 31 The Dorick order,..this Column ..more adorned then the last, to which some adde Flutings, or gutters. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1684/4 A black brown Gelding..three Gutters cut in his Hoof. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 106 The workman ploughs out the gutter for the lodgment of the barrel [of a gun]. 1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 187 The stamping shop, where girls, with inconceivable rapidity, place each wire beneath a die, and stamp exactly in the middle thereof two eyes, and two channels, or gutters as they are termed. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Gutter*, a hollow or groove running down the centre of a knife spring.

7. In *Printing* = *gutter-stick* (see 8). Also in *Bookbinding*, 'the white space between the pages of a book' (Barrère and Leland *Slang*, 1889).

1841 Savage *Dict. Printing* s.v., We now mean by the term Gutter, the piece of furniture that separates two adjoining pages in a chase, as in an octavo that between pages 1 and 16, in a duodecimo that between pages 1 and 24 and so on. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Voc.*, *Gutter*, the 'back' margin or furniture of a sheet. This is the part of a sheet which when folded falls in the back of the book.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *gutter channel*, *-hole*, *-level*, *spout*, *stone*, *water*, *waterway*, *work*; *gutter-bred*, *-draggled*, *-gorging*, *-grubbing*, *-like* adjs.; *gutter-wise* adv.; **gutter-bearer**, 'the sort of joist upon which the boarding for a gutter is laid' (*Dict. Archit.* 1852); **gutter-bird**, the sparrow, hence *fig*, a disreputable person; **gutter-board**, a board forming the foundation on which is laid the lining-material forming the gutter itself; **gutter-child**, a child such as haunts the street gutters, one of low birth or breeding; **gutter-drift** = sense 1 c; **gutter-flag** *Austral.* (see quot.); **gutter-flanged** *a.*, having a flange shaped like a gutter; † **gutter lane** *slang.* the throat, gullet; **gutter-ledge** *Naut.* (see quot.); **gutter-man**, a street vendor of cheap jewellery, fancy articles, toys, etc.; † **gutter-master**, (presumably) one who cleans out gutters; hence *gutter-mastership*; **gutter-member** *Arch.*, a member made by decorating the outside face of a gutter with regularly spaced ornaments; **gutter-merchant** = *gutter-man*; **gutter plane** a moulding-plane with a semi-cylindrical sole used in planing out gutters (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); **gutter-plate** *Ship-building* (see quots.); **gutter-snippet**, app. meant as a dim. of Gutter-snipe; **gutter-sparrow** = *gutter-bird*; **gutter-stall**, the stall of a gutter-man; **gutter-stick** *Printing*, one of the pieces of furniture which separate pages in a form; **gutter-tree**, the Wild Cornel or Dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); † **gutter window**, ? a window opening on to a gutter. Also Gutter-blood, -snipe, -tile, etc.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 5/2 They seem to bear the same relation to ordinary dogs as the lowest *gutter-bird does to a respectable man. 1899 *Ibid.* 14 Mar. 2/3 The sparrow has a strong idea in his impudent little head that everything belongs to him.. This .. will not do for such a refined city as Boston, and so the fiat has gone forth against the little gutter bird. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 162 In these Plain-tile-gutters, there is a *Gutter-board laid which raises them. 1852 *Dict. Archit.*, *Gutter-board.* 1877 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VII. lxxvi. 108 Any young *gutter-bred blackguard. 1564–78 Bullein *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 45 *Gutter chanilles uncleane kept. 1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July 57 It is not these *gutter children alone for whom compulsion is wanted. 1890 'Rolf Boldrewood' *Miner's Right* (1899) 102/2 There were no poor in rags, no houseless women, no aged paupers, no gutter children, no street boys, no outcasts. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* I. 95 Her sordid, mercenary, little *gutter-draggled soul. 1887 H. H. Howorth *Mammoth & Flood* 372 Numerous remains of vegetation, we are told, occur in the *gutter-drift in Victoria. 1869 R. B. Smyth *Goldf. Victoria* 612 *Gutter-flags—Flags fixed on the surface to denote where the course of a gutter or lead underground has been discovered. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* ii. 20 To roll the *gutter-flanged plate to the required form. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 116 *Guttergorging durty muds. 1795 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 148 O God! that such a mind should fall in love with that low, dirty, *gutter-grubbing trull, Worldly Prudence! 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 636 Who having dined abroad, returning late, Besplash your stockings in the *gutter-hole. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gutter*, *Gutter-hole*, a sink or kennel. 1684 S. G. *Angl. Speculum* 483 All goeth down *Gutter-lane (a small lane in the City). Appliable to great Gluttons and Drunkards. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Suit and Cloak*, good store of.. Liquor, let down Gutter-lane. 1769–80 Falconer *Dict. Marine*, **Gutter-ledge*, a cross bar laid along the middle of a large hatchway in some vessels, to support the covers, and enable them the better to sustain any weighty body. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 656 The gutters had virtually sucked them dry, and had left no gold worth having above the *gutter-level. 1776 E. Mendes da Costa *Conchol.* v. 117 The scoop (sinus) is the hollowed, or *gutter-like process placed side-ways of the beak, and lower down on the very lip. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 6/1 For the past week the *gutter-men have been driving a brisk trade in Boat Race favours. 1607 Marston *What you will* III. i, Francisco Soranzo and perfumer and muscat, and *gutter maister. *Ibid.*, If I make you not loose your office of *gutter Maister-ship, and you bee Skatenger next yeare well. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 3/4 Fine weather brings people out, and enables the '*gutter merchant' to display his stock-in-trade. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* i. 10 The *gutter-plates on the top of the floors, forming the flat central keelson. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 72 It has been a common practice to place no longitudinal tie between the outer keel and the longitudinal combination of plates and angle irons on the top of the floors, known as the gutter plate and keelson. 1891 R. Kipling *Light that failed* viii, She's a dissolute little scarecrow,—a *gutter-snipe et and nothing more. 1890 *Tablet* 20 Dec. 961 He denounced his late comrades as *gutter-sparrows. 1647 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 201 Would any wise man..trust to a *gutter-spout to quench his thirst, when he might go to a spring? 1839

LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. iii, Then the whole scene changed, and he thought himself a monk's-head on a gutter-spout. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 166 Let us look again at the butcher's shop, and then at the *gutter stalls. 1683 MOXON *Printing* § 8. 29 *Gutter-sticks .. are used to set between Pages on either side the Crosses. .. They have a Groove, or Gutter laid on the upper side of them, as well that the Water may drain away when the Form is Washed or Rinced, as that they should not Print, when through the tenderness of the Tinpan, the Plattin presses it and the Paper lower than ordinary. 1530 PALSGR. 228/1 *Guttar stone. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 361 A lesser Conduit .. carried the *Gutter-Water of several Streets. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 123 In some cases, a *gutter waterway is fitted on the inside of the stanchions, the wood waterway being between the side plating and gutter waterway. 1620 J. DOUGHTY in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 263 When he was in his howse [he] gote out att a *gutter window and soe escaped. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 24 They ran together out at the Gutter-window. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xvii. 35 A..peece of soft wax, made a little hollow, *gutter-wise. 1611 COTGR., *Canaleure*, ..*gutter-worke (in stone, or timber).

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Brought up in or appropriate to the gutter; of a low or disreputable character. (Freq. in *gutter Press*, *gutter journalism*, etc.)

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vii. 64 Could any of his gutter companions boast such greatness? 1884 VICE-ADM. MAXSE in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 2/1 All the gutter epithets which have been coined to express baffled malice and impotence. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 450/2 Evident .. to any person who .. has had some experience of the ways of gutter journalism. *Ibid.*, The gutter journalist. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 549/1 Mr. Conybeare had, according to a gutter journal, charged Sir Edward with saying..that [etc.]. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* 70 The accents of some gutter gaolbird. 1890 *Times* 12 Mar. 5/1 The gutter language used by the Portuguese Republican Press. 1892 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poet.* (1894) 235 The gutter slang of those reactionary disunionists. 1899 *Times* (weekly ed.) 520/2 The gutter Press of Paris.

Gutter (gʌ·təɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. GUT *v.* + -ER [1].] One who guts.

1. One employed in disembowelling fish.

1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 148, Fishermen 90, Gutters 40. 1854 MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 43 Bevies of young women employed as gutters. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 310 The wives and daughters [of the fishermen] are gutters or packers or salters.

2. One who guts buildings.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 93 (1740) 277 He was a great Inquisitor of Priests and Jesuits, and Gutter (as the Term was for Stripping) of Popish Chapels.

Gutter (gʌ·təɹ), *v.* [f. GUTTER *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make gutters in; to furnish with gutters; to channel or furrow with streams, tears, or the like.

1387 *Charters St. Giles* (1859) p. x, Alswa betwene the chapellis, guteryt with hewyn stane to cast the watir owte, and to save the werc fro the watir. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 149 There is meadow land and bog, which being guttered ditched and drained .. will be good and rich meadow. 1638 SANDYS *Job* xvi. 33 My cheeks are gutterd with my fretting teares. 1640 BP. H. KING *Serm.* 51 Her wrinckled face, guttered with the Teares of her decay. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 418 A narrow Flooring, gutter'd, wall'd, and til'd. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 41 To discharge the Wet that might otherwise gutter the Walks. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 122 The field..has been remarkably well drained and guttered. 1832 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 269 Steps .. once neatly fluted but now guttered by the weather. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Gutter*, to drain land with open drains.

† b. To carry off (water) by means of gutters.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 289 Transplauntynge hem is best at yeeris too, So gutteryng [so *MS. Bodl.*] the water from hem shelue; Yf water stonde on hem, they beth fordo.

2. *intr.* Of water: To form gutters or gullies.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 282 The Brooke Cedron (which guttereth through the valley). 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 69, I looked very carefully in Gullies, and places where Water had guttered.

3. To flow in streams, to stream *down*.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 111 His mynd vnuariant doth stand, tears vaynelye doe gutter. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 72 That abundance of teares which fell guttering downe his cheekes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æn.* V. 261 Their lab'ring sides Are swell'd, and Sweat runs gutt'ring down in Tides. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* V. Wks. (1771) 75 Tears of amber guttered down his cheeks. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 331 You may see the young housewife, before the shower is ended, letting the raindrops gutter down her visage. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 287 They must be fond of gold who can catch it by handfuls, guttering down like this in streams of fire. 1891 E. PHILLPOTTS *Folly & Fresh Air* vii. 117 A little stream that guttered down the hill-side.

† 4. *trans.* To discharge in streams. *Obs. rare.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job* III. 346 My waies were bath'd in butter And Rocks about mee Rolls of Oyle did gutter. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 191 Darke and thicke clouds..guttered downe vpon vs huge and great drops of raine.

5. *intr.* Of a candle: To melt away rapidly by its becoming channelled on one side and the tallow or wax pouring down; to sweal. Also with *down*, *out*. (The chief current sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Gutter*, to sweal, or run, as a candle sometimes does. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 256 The external coat, thus made, prevents them from guttering. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lv, The candles flickered and guttered down. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* ix. 149 A crown of .. red formed upon the .. wick, which toppled over in the socket and guttered out with a sharp hiss.

quasi-*trans.* 1892 BARING-GOULD *Troubadour-Land* vi. 68 My candle .. guttered itself in no time into the tray of the candlestick.

transf. 1872 T. HARDY *Under Greenwood Tree* I. vii, With .. a nose guttering like a candle.

6. *To gutter along*: to drag existence along 'in the gutter'. *nonce-use.*

1883 P. S. ROBINSON *Sinners & Saints* 44 They might have guttered along in helpless poverty..till old age found them in a workhouse.

Gutteral, obs. form of GUTTURAL.

Gutter-blood (gʌ·təɹblʌd). *Sc.* A base-born or low-bred person; one of the rabble.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, The gutter-bloods! and deil a gentleman amang them. 1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* III. vii, A dozen young gutter-bloods, street-boys, would have been round him in a moment.

Hence **Gu·tter-blooded** *a.*, base-born.

1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xiii, The gift he hath for chastising the gutter-blooded citizens of a free town.

Guttered (gʌ·təɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. GUTTER *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furrowed; grooved; fluted; gullied.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 88 Euery lefe [of the Pine tree] is .. furrowed or guttered as sum kynde of yong grasse is. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 69 The gutter'd Rockes, and Congregated Sands. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 5 The Guttered Colombs. 1678 YOUNG *Serm. at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 24 We will not advert the Gutter'd Cheeks, and Passionate Mournings .. of the Primitive Penitents. 1696 DERHAM *Artificial Clock-m.* 3 The guttered Wheel, with Iron spikes at the bottom, in which the line of ordinary House-Clocks doth run, is called the Pully. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 816 The gutter'd rocks and mazy-running clefts. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 850/2 Jehan and Pierre have greased guttered boards, which they slip under the keel. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 202/1 Skate blades deeply grooved, or 'guttered', as it is termed.

2. Of a candle (see GUTTER *v.* 5).

1860 GEO. ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. viii, Looking as irrelevant to the daylight as a last night's guttered candle. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterita* 38 We have not much more light to spend, Two guttered ends of tallow.

3. Furnished with or having gutters.

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxi. 76 The guttered pent-houses..are large.

Guttering (gʌ·təɹiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUTTER *sb.*[1] and *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. Trenching, draining. Also *attrib.* Now *dial.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 60 Now as the treen beth cladde in her estate ffor gutteryng to hewe is and to hent. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 63, I procured a draining or guttering plough. 1883 in *West Somerset Gloss.*

2. The construction of gutters.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 163 *Guttering*, In Carpentry, is commonly done by the Lineal Foot. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 635 Sheet-lead used in roofing and guttering is commonly between 7 and 12 lbs. to the square foot.

b. *concr.* The material used for gutters; gutters collectively. Also *U.S. Mining* (see quot. 1883).

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 98 Lintelling, Guttering, Cornish .. &c. at so much per Foot. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Guttering* (Pa.), a channel or pipe cut along the side of a pit shaft to conduct the water not tubbed back into a lodge or sump. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/1 Numerous houses were stripped of their guttering.

3. The making of grooves or furrows: a. as a process in manufacture; b. as an accidental result.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 359 During the foregoing operations the needles have severally become more or less crooked, especially in the guttering by hand. 1877 *Const. & Manuf. Ordnance* xii. 299 Scoring or guttering was caused by the rush of gas round the projectile.

4. Of a candle (see GUTTER *v.* 5); also *concr.* the melted tallow or wax which runs down.

1784–9 M. MADAN *Persius* (1795) 159 *note*, They stuck up candles or lamps, in their windows .. and by their flaring and guttering they made the frames of the windows on which they stood all over grease. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xi. 316 The guttering from the wax candle .. invaded his plate.

Guttering (gʌ·təɹiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. GUTTER *v.* + -ING [2].] That gutters.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æn.* III. 871 From his bor'd Eye the gutt'ring Blood he laves. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 68 A run of wax or tallow in a 'guttering' candle. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 10 A little heap of guttering grease, not long ago a candle.

Gutterling (gʌ·təɹliŋ). [f. GUTTER *sb.*[1] + -LING.] One bred in a gutter; one of the 'lower orders'. Also *attrib.* = GUTTER *sb.*[1] 8 b.

1846 MRS. GORE *Sh. Eng. Charac.* (1852) 115 After a week's experience as a gutterling of the fashionable world. 1896 *B'ham Weekly Post* 21 Mar. 4/8, I hate this gutterling assault on..a true poet, who has given us of his best.

Gutter-snipe (gʌ·təɹsnəip). Cf. *gutter-bird.*

1. a. *dial.* The common snipe, *Gallinago cælestis* (*Northumbld. Gloss.* 1893). b. The common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *delicata*.

(Mr. W. H. Patterson writes from Belfast that he has known the word 'Guttery-snipe' in Ireland since 1850, but it is not in common use; a synonym is *mire snipe*.)

1874 R. RIDGWAY *Birds Ill.* in *Annals Lyceum N. Y.* X. 383 G[*allinago*] *gallinaria*..var. *Wilsonii*..Common Snipe; Gutter Snipe; English Snipe.

2. a. A gatherer of refuse, such as rags and paper, from street gutters.

1869 *Echo* 11 Feb., One of the female gutter-snipes who gain a precarious living by hunting for 'unconsidered trifles' in the streets of Paris. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 24 Sept. 2 It is about twelve years since I first scraped an acquaintance with the Glasgow guttersnipe.

b. A child brought up 'in the gutter'; one of the lowest class; a street arab.

1882 L. WINGFIELD *Gehenna* II. iii. 71 This fellow, born and bred a guttersnipe, was exceedingly romantic. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 557 The gutter-snipes and Arabs of the streets of Gravesend.

3. *Printing.* (*U.S.*) (See quot.)

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt), *Gutter-snipe*, a small and narrow printed bill or poster, which is usually pasted on curbstones.

Gu·tter-tile. A tile used in the construction of gutters, or to line the 'valleys' of a roof.

1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 4 Pleintile .. thaktile, roftile, ou crestile, cornertile & guttertile. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 92 Puss, wrapt warm in his own native Furs, Dreamt softly of as soft and warm Amours, Of making Galantry in Gutter-tiles. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 These Gutter Tiles are in length ten Inches and an half. 1842–59 GWILT *Archit.* II. ii. x. (ed. 4) 505 Gutter tiles .. are now rarely used, their place having been long since supplied by lead. 1852 *Dict. Archit.*, *Gutter tile*, besides being applied to the valley tile which has a conical form, this name has been given to Eaves tiles with one end turned up so as to form a trough.

Guttery (gʌ·təri), *sb.* [f. GUT *v.* + -ERY.] The place for gutting (fish).

1842 J. WILSON *Voy. Scotl.* II. 153 Herring guttery.

Guttery (gʌ·təri), *a.* [f. GUTTER *sb.*[1] + -Y [1].]

1. Of corn: Grooved, channelled.

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iv. 128 If [wheat] is cut too soon .. the Kernel will be somewhat shriveled and guttery. 1813 BATCHELOR *Agric.* 371 E. D. D.) The corns of cancer wheat are commonly thin and guttery.

2. Miry, muddy. (Cf. GUTTER *sb.*[1] 2 d.) ? *dial.*

1808–80 JAMIESON s.v., A guttery road. 1874 E. A. FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 85 Streets guttery, stony, filthy. 1895 H. CALLAN *Clyde to Jordan* ix. 97 The streets are narrow, stony, broken and guttery.

Gu·t-tide. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 8 **gutties.** [An alteration of *good tide* (see GOOD A. 8 c); perh. a mere phonetic development, though association with GUT *sb.* would inevitably suggest itself.] Shrove Tuesday; also *gen.*, a time of feasting.

[1547: see GOOD A. 8 c.] 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. i. 47 At what time wert thou bound, Club! at Guttide, Hollantide, or Candletide? 1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 323 [He] is content to impute to Hester, Mordecai, and all the Iewes, the decreeing of a Gut-tide, rather then of an holy Festivall. 1797 F. LEIGHTON *Let. to J. Boucher* 25 Apr. (MS.), You will be pleased to add to your Shropshire words .. Gutties Day—Shrove Tuesday—evidently from the Guts. 1820 [see GOOD A. 8 c]. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Guttide*. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Guttit*, Shrovetide; lit. Good tide. *Guttit Tuesday* is the name for Shrove Tuesday.

Gut-tie (gʌ·tɨi). *local.* Also 8 **guttie.** [f. GUT *sb.* + TIE *sb.*] An abdominal disease in cattle.

1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Surv. Heref.* 76 The distemper is here called the Guttie. When it had once seized on an ox, it was considered as incurable. 1794 J. HARRIS *ibid.* 77 This stricture, or guttie, as it is called. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 490 Various abdominal diseases ensue, and, among the rest, the *cords* or *gut-tie*.

Guttie, obs. f. GUTTÉ; var. GUTTY *sb.*

Guttifer (gʌ·tifəɹ). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *guttifera* (sc. *planta*), f. *gutta* drop (see GUTTA and -FEROUS). Cf. F. *guttifère*.] A plant that exudes gum or resin; a plant of the order *Guttiferæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 400 Order CXLIV. *Clusiaceæ* —Guttifers.

Guttiferous (gʌtifĕɹəs), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -FEROUS.] Yielding gum or resinous substances; pertaining to N.O. *Guttiferæ*, of trees and shrubs remarkable for their abounding in a resinous sap.

1847 in CRAIG.

So **Gutti·feral** *a.*, used by Lindley as the distinctive epithet of an 'alliance' including the order *Guttiferæ*; *sb.* A plant belonging to this 'alliance'.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 392 *Guttiferales*—the Guttiferal Alliance. *Ibid.*, It is in this respect indeed that Guttiferals principally differ from Sapindals. *Ibid.* 400 Guttiferal Exogens.

Guttiform (gʌ·tifɔ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *gutta* drop (GUTTA *sb.*[1], GOUT *sb.*[1]) + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a drop; drop-shaped.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 126 The markings below have a short, broad, guttiform character. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 231 Their guttiform surface can be explained by the drops of the milky juice.

† **Gu·tting,** *sb. Obs.* [? f. *Göttingen*, name of a town in Hanover.] Some kind of canvas.

1640 in Entick *London* II. 167 Gutting and spruce canvas drillinges pack. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 135 Packing Canvass, Guttings, Spruce, Elbing, or Queenborough Canvass.

Gutting (gʌ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. GUT.

1. The eviscerating of fish. Also *attrib.*, as *gutting-board*, *-house*, *-knife*.

1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 642 Six Gutting knives, at fourpence..0 2 0. 1736 J. LEWIS *Isle Tenet* 34 The Gutting-Knife. 1780 YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 231 Over the gutting-house is a hoop store. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Weal & Woe* i. 2 Girls were employed in gutting. 1842 J. WILSON *Voy. Scotl.* II. 161 They [women] never appear except around the gutting board in otherwise than rather trim array.

b. *concr.* What is removed from a fish in the process of evisceration.

1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 336/1 The peelings and guttings, the very offal and scour of the broth are flung further.

2. The clearing out of the contents of a building.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV. iii, Your breaking open and gutting of houses. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 471, I shall be very much obliged to you if you will let me know any cause that may have come to your knowledge for the desertion by its inhabitants, and plunder, even to gutting, of Cardigos.

fig. 1891 *Times* 13 Oct. 8/2 The gutting of the treasury of its net profits in order to pay and to parade an enormous dividend.

†**3.** Guzzling; gormandizing. *Obs.*

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 316 Heer the Rejoynder..accuseth him of making it a Guttide; As if no Civill day of rejoycing could be without Gutting.

†Gu·ttish, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GUT *sb.* + -ISH.] Gluttonous.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 16 What guttish gredinesse the horeson can teache!

†Guttle, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GUTTLE *v.*] What one consumes gluttonously.

1784–9 M. MADAN *Persius* (1795) 141 Nor swallow with your guttle mercurial spittle.

Guttle (gv·tl), *v.* [? f. GUT *sb.*, after *guzzle.*]

1. *intr.* To eat voraciously; to gormandize.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Not'es Don Quix.* II. iii. 42 Sancho durst not gormandize, and guttle and guzzle too..under his Master's nose. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 24 Or swill and guttle every day With Nectar and Ambrosia. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 138 Such Praise inspires with a diviner Lust Your Friends, who guttle with a greater Gust. 1764 CHURCHILL *Times* Poems 1769 II. 258 Luxury sat guttling at the helm From meal to meal. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 190 [A] stone trough, whence the swine us'd to guttle. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xv. 300 A position which he utilised to guttle and guzzle in good company.

2. *trans.* To devour or swallow greedily. Also with *up, down.*

1685 [H. MORE] *Reflect. on Baxter* 9 He..was not edified by the reading, or rather gutling up so many Books as he has hastily read. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccxxxviii. 415 He Guttled 'em up, and Scalt his Chops. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 138, I constantly regarding her Advice, Have safely guttled whatsoe'er is nice. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 118 To..guttle down six pound of turtle. 1827 *Mirror* I. 87/1 The gross appetite of the Iroquois and Tonopinambos, who guttle down their enemies out of absolute spite. 1844 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 207 Cleopatra's page guttling the figs in the basket which had brought the asp. 1853 F. HALL in *Ledlie's Misc.* II. 168 Guttling their beef and guzzling their beer.

Guttler (gv·tlə(r)). [f. GUTTLE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who guttles; a glutton; a gormandizer.

[*a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew,* Rum-hopper, tip us..a Boozing-cheat of Rum-gutlers..Drawer, fill us..a Bottle of the best Canary.] 1732 (*title*) Truth in Rhyme, to suit the time, or the Parish Guttlers, a Merry Poem. 1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Bro. Peter to Bro. Tom,* etc. 41 Plymouth town..Where wandering gutlers, wandering gutlers meet. 1834 *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 399 The thing is done every day, and is good parish guttler's law. 1887 BROWNING *Parley. w. Cert. People* (1889) 247 In debauchery's guild Admitted prime guttler and guzzler.

Guttlesome (gv·tlsŏm), *a. rare.* [f. GUTTLE *v.* + -SOME.] Gluttonous.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Feb. 115/2 The dying words of that guttlesome parson were, 'Oh, those horrid dinners, but for them I should have been saved'.

Guttling (gv·tlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUTTLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. GUTTLE; gormandizing.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 103 Depredations by guttling and tippling, junketting, gossiping, gaming, &c. are to be all item'd to the government. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvi, Who..dine for the mere purpose of guttling. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* (1898) 236 Here you will find no guttling nor gormandising.

Guttling (gv·tlin), *ppl. a.* [f. GUTTLE *v.* + -ING².] That guttles; gormandizing, guzzling.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. lxxx, With Methos, Gluttonie, his gutling brother, Twinne parallels, drawn from the self same line. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *A Gutling Fellow,* a great Eater. 1799 *Monthly Mag.* July 446/2 The greasy bearded, gutling blades of Mother Madcap. 1845 THACKERAY *Xmas Bks.* (1872) 35 What a contempt they must have for the guttling crowd to whom they minister.

†Gu·ttorous, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [For **guttorous,* ad. L. *gutturōs-us* goitred, f. GUTTUR.] 'Having a wide throat' (Cockeram, 1623).

†Gu·ttose, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. type **guttōs-us,* f. *gutta* drop: see -OSE.] 'Full of Drops' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

‖Guttula (gv·tiŭlă). *Nat. Hist.* [L. *guttula* a little drop, dim. of *gutta* a drop.] A small drop-shaped spot.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 14 Sporidia furnished with two large guttulæ.

Guttular (gv·tiŭlə(r)), *a.* [f. prec. + -AR.] Spotted.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 135 Red guttular marble of Campan.

Guttulate (gv·tiŭlēt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *guttul-a* a little drop + -ATE³.] Having drops or spots; also with prefixed numeral indicating the number of spots.

1887 [see GUTTATE]. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 23 Sporidia 8, fusiform, curved, 3-guttulate.

Guttule (gv·tiūl). [Anglicized form of GUTTULA.] A small drop.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†Gu·ttulous, *a. Obs.* [f. GUTTULA + -OUS.] Taking the form of or occurring in small drops.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. viii. 198 From a partiall or guttulous irrigation, to conclude a totall descension. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 241 A kind of guttulous distillation.

‖Guttur (gv·tŭr). Also 6 **gutter.** [L. = throat.] The throat; used rarely in technical applications. Also *attrib.*, in †*guttur-neck.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 3 The rootes of the femall ferne taken wyth honye..dryue brode wormes oute of the gutter. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 53 [To an Ostrich.] Snakes through thy gutturneck hisse all the day, Then on thy Iron Messe at supper feed'st. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. 151 The letters which we commonly call gutturals, k, g, have nothing to do with the guttur, but with the root of the tongue and the soft palate. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 96 The front of the neck has been needlessly subdivided,..*Guttur* is a term sometimes used to include gula and jugulum together; it is simply equivalent to 'throat', as just defined.

Guttur, obs. form of GUTTER.

Guttural (gv·tŭral), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 **gutturall,** 7 **gutteral.** [ad. mod.L. *gutturāl-is,* f. *guttur* (see prec.): see -AL. Cf. F. *guttural.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the throat.

Guttural artery, the same as thyroid artery. *G. canal, duct,* the Eustachian tube. *G. cartilage,* the arytenoid cartilage. *G. fossa,* 'the central portion of the middle division in the external base of the skull' (Cassell). *G. glands,* the same as pharyngeal glands. *G. hernia* = GOITRE. *G. pouch,* one of 'two large air-sacs lying side by side in the median plane of the pharynx of the horse and allied animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 68 The gutturall eating and drinking of the body and bloud of Christ. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxiv. (1737) 142 It no more open'd its guttural Trap-door. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 354 Cephalick and Guttural Distempers. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 315 A dry and obstinate cough, which we may call guttural, because the patient feels more pain in the throat during his cough, than in any other part. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 67 The first, or Sphenoidal Edge..is divided into two laminæ, *alæ vomeris*), which enter into the grooves on the guttural aspect of the sphenoid bone. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 550/1 The guttural orifice of the Eustachian tube. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iii. 131 Sometimes, as in the Crocodile and Great Ant Eater, this guttural part of the basis cranii is nearly concealed by the immense extension of the palate.

b. Of sounds or utterance: Produced in the throat.

By non-phoneticians any mode of pronunciation which is harsh or grating in effect is often supposed to be 'guttural'; with this notion the designation is popularly applied by Englishmen to the German *ch,* but not to *k* or *g,* though technically it belongs equally to them. As a technical term of phonetics, the word was first used to denote the Hebrew spirant consonants א, ח, ה, ע; it is now commonly applied (inaccurately, if its etymological sense be regarded) to the sounds formed by the back of the tongue and the palate, as (*k, g,* x, γ, ŋ).

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some gutturall, because they are pronounced more in the throat: others, dentall, because a man cannot wel pronounce them without the teeth. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* I. vii, A labial letter can not symboliz a guttural syllab. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 52 A gutturall pronunciation is an infallible badge of an ancient language. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xi. 364 The Vowel (y) is wholly Guttural, being an emission of the breath from the throat, without any particular motion of the tongue or lips. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 348 That guttural pronunciation, so disagreeable in the Florentines. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiii. 31 Their language is extremely guttural. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i, The deep guttural sounds of the speaker were scarcely intelligible to the newly-waked ..listener. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iii. 191 The guttural nasal seems to have been the regular pronunciation of *ng* in English. 1898 J. CAIRD *Univ. Addresses* 349 An articulation thick and guttural.

Hence **Gu·tturalness,** gutturality (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

B. *sb.* A guttural sound; *occas.*, guttural utterance.

1696 WHISTON *Theory Earth* II. (1722) 166 The first letter being such a guttural as could not well be pronounced by the Greeks. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. viii, His speech was ..all gutturals. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iii, Giving each guttural the true Anglo-Saxon enunciation. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 133 Our [Welsh] language being full of harsh consonants and gutturals. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xiv. 132 The Portuguese..despise the Spanish gutturals as Moorish abominations. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 2/1 Occasionally the choir would cease their singing, and in deep guttural a black-bearded priest would chant some verses. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* i. 29 The rabble of Cologne..grumbling out their grating gutturals.

Gutturalism (gv·tŭrăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] Guttural quality or characteristics.

1871–3 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 166 The desire to reassert the languishing gutturalism of H and of R. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 33. 70 The purer forms of Low German have preserved the gutturalism, dentalism and labialism of the several Spirants down to the present moment.

Gutturality (gvtŭræ·liti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Guttural nature, character, or condition.

1770 BARETTI *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* III. lvii. 11 The Spanish language..has some soft gutturality. 1796 SEWARD *Anecd.* IV. 495 His voice discovered something of that gutturality for which Mr. Garrick's was distinguished. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 162 The *ch,* by which χ was rendered, seems to mark a gutturality and aspiration. 1871–3 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 181 *Gh* was a reinforcement of the old gutturality of *h.*

Gutturalize (gv·tŭrăləiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce or utter gutturally.

1..*Gentl. Mag.* (cited in Worcester), To gutturalize strange tongues. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 427 Some grazier .. gutturalizes something pastoral out of George Thomson's Collection of Scottish Songs. 1832 WILSON *ibid.* XXXI. 266 The green goose gutturalizes 'Reform! Reform!'

2. To render (a sound) guttural in character.

1863 LEPSIUS *Standard Alphabet* (ed. 2) 58 The thick emphatic sound, which they transmit to the following vowels in gutturalising them. 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 74 These words are *children* and *milk,* in both of which the *i* has been gutturalized and labialized into *u* by the *l.*

Hence **Gu·tturalized** *ppl. a.*; **Gutturaliza·tion.**

1863 LEPSIUS *Standard Alphabet* (ed. 2) 56 Another formation of vowels, which we might call Gutturalisation. *Ibid.* 57 In the Arabic this gutturalisation of the vowels is distinctly heard. 1877 SWEET *Hand-bk. Phonetics* 15 A muffled gutturalised front vowel.

Gutturally (gv·tŭrăli), *adv.* [f. GUTTURAL + -LY².] In a guttural manner; with a guttural sound or utterance. †In quot. 1659 = (app.) Indistinctly.

1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ. to Immod. Queries* 7 He speaks more plainly there, what he says here but gutterally, and leaves to conjecture his meaning. 1774 D. JONES *Jrnl.* (1865) 61 The (ch) is pronounced gutturally as Welsh or old Scotch. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 416 Ardchin-chrocan, the somewhat gutturally sounding proper name of the abode. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 125 The *ch* in all these words is pronounced as in German, or even more gutturally.

†Gutturine, *a Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. GUTTUR + -INE.] Pertaining to the throat.

1692 RAY *Disscd. World* 89 The Bronchocele or gutturine tumour (*marg.* Swoln Throats).

Gutturize (gv·tŭrəiz), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. GUTTUR + -IZE.] *trans.* To enunciate gutturally.

1832 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 7 July, That grand word—Death—for which the Germans gutturize a sound that puts you in mind of nothing but a loathsome toad.

Gutturniform (gvtŭ·nifōrm), *a.* [f. L. *gutturnium* narrow-necked pitcher + -FORM.] (See quot.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gutturniform,* of or belonging to, or resembling, a water pitcher. Formerly applied to the arytenoid cartilage.

Gutturo- (gv·tŭro), taken as comb. form of L. *guttur* throat; in terms of *Anat.* and *Physiol.* = pertaining to the throat (and some other part), as *gutturo maxillary* (= relating to the throat and the jaw), *gutturo-palatine, gutturo-tetanic* (hence *gutturo-tetany*); in *Phonetics* = 'guttural and ..', as in *gutturo-labial* (= guttural and labial), *-nasal,* †*-palatial* (= *-palatal*), *-sibilant.*

1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 278 The gutturo-palatial sounds of the Hottentot language. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 7 N is gutturo-nasal when it precedes *g, c,* or *q.* 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* lv. 135 The representative of this gutturo-sibilant is invariably a pure *k.* 1881 *Academy* 19 Feb. 139 Latin *kw qu,* a gutturo-labial. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gutturo-palatine nerve,* the posterior palatine nerve. *Ibid.*, *Gutturo-tetanic stammering,* Colombat's term for the form of stammering which is produced by spasmodic contraction of the throat. Same as *Gutturo-tetany.*

Gutty (gv·ti), *sb. Golfers' slang.* [f. GUTTA² + -Y.] A gutta-percha ball.

1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) iii. 70 We may make a brief comparison of these three balls, taking the ordinary 'gutty', which is the mean, as the standard. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Guttie.*

Gutty (gv·ti), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. GUT *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Corpulent, pot-bellied.

1785 BURNS *3rd Ep. to Lapraik* 45 Till ye forget ye're auld an' gutty [*usually printed* gatty]. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, Ta filthy gutty hallions, tat they are. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 227 A gutty wee chiel that gaed aboot the toon wi' knee-breeks on.

Gutty, variant of GUTTÉ *Her.*

Gutwort (gv·twŭt). ? *Obs.* [f. GUT *sb.*¹ + WORT.] The plant *Globularia Alypum,* a violent purgative, found in Southern Europe and Africa.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXXII. § 2. 408 Tartonraire, called in English Gutwoort, which groweth by the sea. 1611 COTGR., *Tarton-raire,* gutwort; a beautifull, and extreamly purging French shrub. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 93/2 The herb Gutwort, or trouble Belly, grows in branches with white hoary leaves.

Guv'ner, -or, vulgar pronunc. of GOVERNOR.

Guy (gəi), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4–5 **gye,** 5, 9 *Sc.* **gy,** 6 *Sc.* **guye,** 7 **guie,** 7– **guy.** [a. OF. *gui-s* (obj. case *guion*), also *guie* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *guia,* It. *guida* (see GUIDE *sb.*); the two Rom. types **guido, n* and **guida* (etymologically fem., but masc. as a designation of men) are verbal sbs. f. *guidare*: see GUIDE *v.*]

†**1.** A guide; a conductor or leader. *Obs. rare.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2727 þan hiȝed þei hem to þe hauen ..as þe werwolf hem wissed þat was al here gye. *Ibid.* 2849 þe herte & þe hinde here þanne hem led sone, as þe werwolf hem wissed þat ay was here gye. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 684 Bath Forth and Tay thai left and passyt by On the

north cost, [gud] Guthrie was thar gy. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 53 London .. Thy famous Maire .. is exampler, loode-ster, and guye.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* A rope used to guide and steady a thing which is being hoisted or lowered; also, a rope, chain, rod, etc. to secure or steady anything liable to shift its position or to be carried away, as the mast, funnel, etc. of a vessel, a derrick, a suspension-bridge, etc.

Lazy guy, 'a small tackle or rope to prevent the spanker-boom from swaying about in fine weather' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). *Travelling guy* (see quot. 1846).

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* 10 Shrowds, ratlings, lanyards, tackles, lifts, and guies. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 16 Sheeps feet is .. a guie in staying the tackles when they are charged with goods. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 20 A Guy .. is a rope brought to it from the foremast, to keepe the weight vpon it steady. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 113 The Guy of the winding Tackle. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 352 His Majesty's ship the Gosport was..well-stay'd by guys and hawsers. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, The experienced seaman had let down with the chair another line, which, being attached to it, and held by the persons beneath, might serve by way of gy. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v., There are sometimes also guys attached to the jib-traveller, which get the name of travelling guys. 1853 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 105 Drive the [tent-] pegs home and stretch the guys. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 173 A broken oar is driven into the sand, and supported by guys of spun yarn. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 207 If the wind is light, get a lazy guy on the spanker boom. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 9/1 About six o'clock the funnel guy was carried away.

b. *Naut. slang.* Phrase *To clap a guy on*: to put a stop to; to 'stow'.

1814 *Sailors' Return* II. vi, I .. request you will join us at dinner, if you'll only clap a guy on your low lingo.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *guy-chain, -crane, -peg, -rope, -tackle*; also **guy rein**, a guiding or leading rein.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 254 *note*, The shears were kept upright, and were managed, by two strong guy (or guide) ropes. 1851 *Man. Artil. Exerc.* 175 As soon as the centre of each tent is marked by a peg, 4 guy pegs are driven to the front, rear, right and left. 1866 SIR T. SEATON *Cadet to Colonel* I. 19 From a strong ring in the deck, near the head of the boat, ran a guy rope. 1879 *Daily News* 12 June, A gentleman leading a beautiful child by a guy rein. He is mounted on a superb bay, his little companion on a cream-coloured pony. 1879 *Man. Artil. Exerc.* 640 For guy tackles likely to be wetted with salt water tarred cordage should be used. 1879 R. S. BALL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 208 In a crane which is often used for quarrying and other rough purposes, and which is sometimes called a guy crane, there are two stays.

Guy (gəi), *sb.*[2] Pl. **guys.**

1. An effigy of Guy Fawkes carried about in the streets on the anniversary of 'Gunpowder Plot' (Nov. 5), and burnt in the evening, usually with a display of fireworks. This custom is now falling into disuse.

The figure is habited in grotesquely ragged and ill-assorted garments (whence sense 2), and is usually accompanied by other similar effigies (representing unpopular persons), to which the name of 'guys' is often given by extension.

1806 W. BURRELL in *Lett. C. K. Sharpe* (1888) I. 277 A month ago there was neither shape nor make in me. .. No guy ever matched me. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1430 Formerly an old cocked hat was the reigning fashion for a 'Guy'. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lx. 175 What are you doing there, dressed up in that way like a guy? 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxi, Once on a fifth of November I found a 'Guy' trusted to take care of himself there, while his proprietors had gone to dinner.

2. A person of grotesque appearance, esp. with reference to dress; a 'fright'.

1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 9 The gentlemen are all 'rigged Tropical', .. grisly Guys some of them turn out! 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvi. (1889) 246 He was such an old guy in his dress. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 15 Oct., We have far too many sculptured 'Guys' in the metropolis. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances back* I. ii. 33 Little boys .. were dressed up to look the greatest of guys.

attrib. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 145 He appeared habited in the usual guy style: a gaudy fancy helmet [etc.].

3. *slang.* a. A dark lantern. ? *Obs.*

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v., Stow the guy: conceal the lanthorn.

b. An act of decamping or running off 'on the sly'. *To give the guy to*: to run away from, 'give the slip to'.

1889 *Sporting Times* 3 Aug. 5/5 (Farmer) A cheerful guy to Waterloo was the game. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 2/3 'He's done a guy'...The Coroner—Done a what? Witness—Done a guy; 'bunked'. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 378/1 Don't think to give us the guy.

c. (See quot.)

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 451 These crimps are Jews; there are a few Christians who profess the same commercial faith, and they are called *guys*. These crimps and guys prey like sharks on the unfortunate sailors.

d. A man, fellow. *U.S.*

1898 *Milwaukee Sentinel* 22 Jan. 4/7, I s'pose you got a Bible you'll let a guy look into.

Hence **Guy·dom**, the state of being a guy.

1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreths* I. i. 3 He could not deny a woman's right to refuse to make a guy of herself, as she understood guydom.

†**Guy**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **gye, guye**, 4 **gie**, 4-5 **guie**, 4-6 **gy**, (5 *Sc.* **ghy**), 4-7 **guy**. [a. OF. *guie-r* (superseded in later Fr. by *guider*: see GUIDE) = Pr., Sp., It. *guiar*, It. *guidare*; prob. of Teut. origin, from some form of the root of Goth. and OE. *witan* to know (see WIT *v.*); cf. Goth. *fairweitjan* to spy.]

1. *trans.* To conduct or lead on the way; = GUIDE *v.* 1; to direct the course of (a vehicle, an instrument, etc.).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 162 Gyle was for-goere and gyede hem alle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 6 (Harl.) Yow fiers god of armes..Be present and my song contynne and guy. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* II. 435 (Fairf.) Whan..Pheton wolde lede Algate hys Fader carte, and gye. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Ad Beatam Virg.* 49 Vn-to my soules helthe thow me gye! 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 37 He gan hym forth hye Up on his jurne fully trostyng That the grace of god shuld hym riht gye. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXXXVIII. ix, Two hundred he kept, that ship to guie To Acres. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1881 Gydis thai ches-yt, fra strenthis thaim to ghy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. Prol. 18 Thyne is the cure my wofull pen to gy. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* X. ix, A writhen staffe his steps vnstable guies.

absol. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2049 The formest warde All redy for to gye The kyng of Turkey had in gouernance.

2. To command (an army, etc.); to govern, rule (a country); to administer, manage (affairs, an office). Cf. GUIDE *v.* 3, 4.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 92 Eustace of Ferers þat oste suld guye. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 254 We will oure batells guy, And rape vs for to ryde Agayne þe Emperour. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4842 A kyng .. moot don his diligence His peple for to gye by prudence. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 5 Deocclivius, Al the londe hadde to gye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 6 Thy men of weir to governe and to gy. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxiii, This band late heards and flocks that guied.

3. To control or direct (a person or his actions); = GUIDE *v.* 2. (Said of persons; also of immaterial things.)

13.. *Sir Beues* 364 (MS. A), I schel þe sende..a riche erl, þat schel þe gie And teche þe of corteisie In þe 3ouþe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1928 And Iuppiter so wys my soule gye To speken of a seruant proprely. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1335 Mesure is good; let hir þe gye and lede. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 138 Guy al thy thoghtis al tyme to do wil. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 20 Nature had lymmit folk, for thair rewarde, This gudlie king to governe and to gy.

b. *refl.* To conduct or rule (oneself). Cf. GUIDE *v.* 2 c.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 35 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 A syker ground who wol him gy I rede he þenke on 3usterday. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1610 How schulle we now ous selue gye now ous lackeþ our hed? 1410 HOCCLEVE *Ball. to H. Somer* 34 Paie your lagh as dooth an othir wight, þat by mesure rulith him, and gyeth. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xii. (1544) 24 He yaue them lawes wherby they should them gye.

Guy (gəi), *v.*[2] [f. GUY *sb.*[1] (sense 2).] *trans.* To fasten or secure with a guy or with guys. Also with *down, out, up*, etc. Chiefly *Naut.* Also *transf.*

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* App. 18 You must anchor near the Shore, and an Hawser on Shore to guy your Ship. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 70 The swinging booms were then guyed out. 1861 *Morn. Chron.* 20 Aug. (Crystal Palace Co. Advt.), It is essential the rope [of M. Blondin] should be well strained and guyed. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 71 It is .. necessary to guy it down by a rope. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* II. xvi. 224 Settles .. guyed to the ceiling..by cords..for stability. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 711 As the Japanese have no bridge on the nose worth speaking of, the ponderous optical helps must be guyed in by cables of twine slung round the ears.

Guy (gəi), *v.*[3] [f. GUY *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To carry an effigy of Guy Fawkes about the streets on Guy Fawkes' day. b. *trans.* To exhibit (a person) in effigy.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 72, I always used to spend the money I got guying on myself. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 6 Nov. 5/3 The cavalcade gave the organisers the opportunity of 'guying' various faddists.

2. *trans.* (Originally *Theatrical slang.*) To make an object of ridicule or derisive wit, to ridicule by innuendo. Also *to guy at.*

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxvi. 203 The Roman street-boy who .. guyed the gladiators from the dizzy gallery. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 151, I particularly remember .. being 'guyed' on one occasion. .. The stage manager insisted on my wearing a most outrageous costume. I knew it would be laughed at. 1890 *Lit. World* 11 July 20 Mr. Burnand does not set himself to guy the book. 1890 DOYLE *Sign of Four* vii. (ed. 3) 116 I'm guyed at by the children. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 384/2 She and Edith Merry had been studying Anglo-Saxon together, and he had guyed them both about it, calling them blue-stockings.

Hence **Guy·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 152 'Guying' is .. indulged in only by the silliest portion of the audience.

Guy (gəi), *v.*[4] *slang.* [f. GUY *sb.*[2] (sense 3 b).] *intr.* To go off, run away. Also with *off.*

1879 J. W. HORSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 500/2, I planned with another boy to guy (run away). 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 3/5 Prisoner .. 'done a guy'...He did what? Witness—He 'guyed' off.

†**Guy·age.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **gwyage.** [a. OF. *guyage*, f. *guie* GUY *sb.*[1]: see -AGE.] = GUIDAGE 1.

c 1425 *MS. Cott. Claud. A.* 2 lf. 124 b, Alle þat vnrythefully settyth tallages vppon men of holy chirche, as podage, gwyage, or any oþur vnskylful thraldam.

Guyan, obs. form of GEAN, wild cherry.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. l. 723 The Guyan or sweete Cherries.

Guyd(e)home, obs. form of GUIDON.

Guydi, obs. form of GIDDY *a.*

Guydion, -done, obs. forms of GUIDON.

Guylden, obs. form of GULDEN.

Guynny, obs. form of GUINEA.

†**Guyour.** *Obs.* Also 4 **gyour**, 4-5 **giour(e.** [a. OF. *guyour, guieor*, agent-n. f. *guier* GUY *v.*[1]] = GUIDER.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7244 For his gwiuris [*printed* gwinris; *MS. Bodl.* gyoures] me han bytraied. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6 Adelard of Westsex was kyng of þe Empire, Of Noreis & Surreis, guyour of ilk schire. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3379 þey chose gyours þe contre knew. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 703 3e holde hin [appolin] giour ful good & god of þe handus. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 71 Conscience that kepere was and gyoure Ouer kynde Crystene and cardynale vertues. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 Ne were God the giour, and kept the stern, .. al schulde wende to wrak.

Guysard, obs. form of GIZZARD.

Guysarme, variant of GISARME.

†**Guysyer**, obs. variant of GIZZARD, in quots. = 'liver'; see GIZZARD 3.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 312 a/1, I was strongly persecuted of the guyser in soo moche that I coude not praye to god. *Ibid.*, He put his honde in me & drewe out my guysyer & toke awaye my maladye.

Guyton, guytorne, variants of GETON. *Obs.*

1460 *Will Oldhall* (Somerset Ho.), Pynnons baners & Guytons.

Guytrash, Guyzard, vars. GYTRASH, GUISARD.

‖ **Guz** (gvz). *Indian.* Also 7 **guzz**, 9 **gudge.** [Hindustani and Pers. *gaz.*] A measure of length (see quot. 1875).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 206 Corne and Measure in Ratag. The Guzz is 28 Inches ½. 5 Guzz is 4 Yards. *Ibid.* 211 Persia. 37½ Inches, 1 Guz for Cloath, &c. 27 Inches 1 Guz for Carpets, Silk, Fine Stuff, &c. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 237/1 The image is in an erect posture, and his feet measure ten guz in length. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 323 Guz (average) = 36 English Inches, at Madras = 33, Bombay = 27.

Guze (giūz). *Her.* [Of obscure origin; Cotgr. 1611 has *guses* as a Fr. word, with the same gloss as in quot. 1562.] A roundle of a sanguine tint.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 88 The field Or, ix Guzes, iij, iij, and iij. The meaning wherof is the ball of the eye, and is so blazed, although it be sanguin of colour. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1611) 226 If they [Roundles] be .. Sanguine .. They are reckoned .. Guzes. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 74.

Guzzle (gv·z'l), *sb.* Also 7 **gozel**(l. [?f. the vb.]

1. A gutter, drain. Also *fig. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Solchi*, furrowes. ..Also gullets or gozels of water. *Ibid.*, *Traghetto*, a ferrie, a passage, a foarde, a gozell ouer, or from shore to shore. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. 203 Mean'st thou .. That sinke of filth, that guzzle most impure? What he? 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 12 Such as .. lie tumbling in their owne vomite, and sleeping in a guzle. 1629 W. WHATELEY *God's Husb.* I. (1622) 50 The filthy stinking guzzle of Original sinne. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* li. 2 Though a Swine be washed never so clean..she will be ready to wallow in the next guzzle. 1659 TORRIANO, *Kigagno*, any little .. gutter or gozel of water drawn by art into some field or garden. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* Gloss. s.v. *Carecta, Carr* a gutter is in Lincolnshire a Gool, in Kent a Guzzle, in Wiltshire a Gushill, and Gooshill. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* III. 374 *Guzzle*, a filthy drain, or the filth of a drain. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Guzzle*, the hole for slops outside cottages.

attrib. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. Proem 171 Quake guzzell dogs, that liue on putred slime.

2. Drink, liquor.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) II. 180 Where [have you] squander'd away the tiresom minutes of your evening leisure, over seal'd Winchesters of three-penny guzzle? 1709 *Rambl. Fuddle-Cups* 16 Drink Porters Guzzle much oftner than Claret. 1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *P.'s Pension* Wks. 1816 I. 414 Lo, for a little meat and guzzle, This sneaking cur, too, takes the muzzle. 1893 KENNARD *Diogenes' Sandals* xi. (ed. 2) 178 Then they'd sell ye 'guzzle' for next to nothin'.

3. A bout of excessive eating and drinking; a debauch.

1836 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. 285 About the time supper was announced .. and just before the guzzle began. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 28 Oct. 3 He opposed the freedom of the city to Mr. C—— on account of the inevitable 'guzzle' thereafter.

4. *dial.* The throat.

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* xi. 25 A single one [*sc.* a cord] I believe wou'd spoile your drinking, 'twou'd ty up your guzle. 1885 MUCKLEBACKIT *Rhymes* 39 (E. D. D.) This kingly dog His lugs down pendin' to his guzzle. 18.. *Oldham Recruit* (E. D. D.), I put my foot in his ribs, and my fingers in the guzzel of his neck.

Guzzle (gv·z'l), *v.* Forms: 6 **gussel**, 6-8 **guzle**, 7 **gusle, gousle, guzzel**, 7- **guzzle.** [?a. OF. *gosiller* (recorded in the sense 'to vomit', also 'to chatter'), connected with *gosier* 'throat'.]

1. *trans.* To swallow (liquor, *rarely* food) greedily or to excess. Also with *down, up.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* li, Wyne which they gussel and quaffe vp without measure or reason. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1857) 90 He hath..gusled downe his throate more then Cleopatra quaffed in a bravado to Mark Anthonie. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 How many gallons have you guzzled for your morning's draught? 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xix. 175 Men and Women addict themselves..to guzzle down the Richest Wines daily. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on M. Johnston* 22 We guzl'd Sends Till

we cou'd scarce .. Cast off our duds. 1808 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 336 How it annoyed me to behold Belvidera [Mrs. Siddons] guzzle boiled beef and mustard, swill streams of porter [etc.]. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. viii, Guzzling his venison pasties. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormand.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 350 It is absurd to be guzzling wine at fifteen francs a bottle

transf. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 28 The Spirits are to be put into such a temperament, and degree of activity; That they should not (as He saith) Drink or Guzzle the juyces of the Body, but Sip them onely.

2. To consume or dissipate (time, money, etc.) in guzzling. With *away*, *down*.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 5 It is prodigious in poor men to guzzle and drink away their days. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 x. § 2 (1669) 42/2 He that should save his money from guzling it down his throat. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* i. 4 To see the virtuous munificence of founders ..guzzled down in hogsheads of wine. *c* 1797 *Chronicle* in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 356, I do not mean you should guzzle away all that large stock of money. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Under the Chilterns* 188 An' 'ere's me an' the childern in rags..an' you guzzlin' away down at the public wot should go to put cloes on their backs.

3. *intr.* To drink largely or greedily, to 'swill'.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* 1595) 880 They .. passed away the night in guzling and drinking drunk. 1618 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (1622) 240 Many sit guzzeling in the ale-house. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* v. 4 Some men as ducks have their noses alwaies guzling in the gutter of obscene talk. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 473 There sit,..guzzling deep, the boor, The lackey, and the groom. 1793 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to the Pope* Wks. 1812 III. 208 In vice's drunken Cup for ever guzzling. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 519 If he chose to shoot and guzzle at his country seat when important business was under consideration at Westminster.

Hence **Gu·zzledom** *nonce-wd.*

1895 A. NUTT in K. Meyer *Voy. Bran* I. 207 A marvellous land of Cockayne, of gorging guzzledom, of bursting fatness.

Guzzler (gu·zlə1). [f. GUZZLE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who guzzles, in the senses of the verb.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1708) III. 144 Being an eternal Guzzler of Wine. 1731 MRS. PENDARVES *Let. to Mrs. A. Granville* in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* I. 309 There was a supper ordered .. and vast profusion of meat and drink, which you may be sure has gained the hearts of all guzzlers. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Tanglewood T., Circe's Palace* (1879) 138 These two-and-twenty guzzlers..ate and drank.

Guzzling (gu·zliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. GUZZLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. GUZZLE.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 392 [They] spend their time in guzling and drinking. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* IX. 99 By their Guzling and Neglect of Work .. They lose their Business. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, Swine at least fatten on their guzzling. 1883 G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 4/2 Christmas..was all guzzling and gobbling.

Guzzling (gu·zliŋ), *ppl. a.* Also 7 gousling. [+ -ING 2.] That guzzles, in the senses of the verb; hence, drunken, gluttonous, greedy.

1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 137 The vndrainable draught of the gousling drunkards. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* V. 64 To fat the guzzling Hogs with Floods of Whey. 1827 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 133 There is something shocking in the greedy, growling, guzzling monopoly of such a blessing. 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *J. Jarvis's Wig*, The beer, you guzzling wretch!—what beer? 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xii 142 A quiet, large, guzzling native of the Emerald Isle. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 94 He was busy..with the eager, guzzling avidity of a pig.

Gwacum, obs. form of GUAIACUM.

Gwairdoun, obs. Sc. form of GUERDON.

Gwakin, obs. form of GUAIACUM.

Gwane, gwayn, obs. ff. GUANA, the Iguana.

Gwash. Anglicized form of GOUACHE, q. v.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 202 What on the Continent is denominated *gwash*, or painting in body water-colours. *Ibid.* 203 In oil, in crayon, and in gwash.

Gwerddoun, gwerdon(e, obs. ff. GUERDON.

Gwerpysshe: see GUERPE, GUERPISH.

Gwerre, variant of GUERRE *Obs.*, war.

Gwidege, var. GUIDES *Obs.*, the jugular vein.

Gwinead, -iad, obs. forms of GWYNIAD.

Gwis, obs. Sc. form of GOOSE.

Gwyage, variant of GUYAGE *Obs.*, guidage.

Gwylim, variant of GUILLEM.

Gwyniad (gwi·niăd). Forms: 7 guinead, 7-9 guiniad, (8 guinniad, 9 gwynniad), 8-9 gwiniad, 9 gwinead, 8- gwynniad. [a. Welsh *gwyniad*, f. *gwyn* white.] A fish of the salmon or trout kind (*Coregonus Pennantii*) with white flesh, found in lakes, esp. in Bala lake on the Dee.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 117/2 The fish called guinead bred in that meare [Bala lake] never is seene in the river Dee. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 381 A Fish .. called Gwiniad or fresh-water Whiting. 1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 224 The pollen .. is the same as .. the gwyniad of Bala lake in north Wales. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names..white trout, sewin, buntling, guiniad,..or by any other local name. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmorld.* ii. 5 The gwyniad or fresh water herring.

attrib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 365 Gwyniad Seine ..Gwyniad Net.

Gy, Sc. var. GUY *sb.*1; var. GUY *v.*1 *Obs.*

Gy-, in words of Greek etymology, is in this Dictionary marked to be pronounced with (dʒ), in accordance with the general principle that in words of Gr. derivation (but latinized spelling) Eng. pronunciation follows the rule of the Romanic langs. for the 'softening' of *c* and *g*. The pronunciation (dʒ) is now practically universal in the case of those few words beginning with *gy-* that have much colloquial currency (*gymnasium*, *gymnast*, *gymnastic*); but with regard to the many less common words, chiefly scientific terms of recent origin, beginning with *gymn-*, *gyn-*, *gyro-*, there are many, especially among professional Greek scholars, who prefer the 'hard *g*.' The (g) is very commonly heard in *misogynist*, somewhat frequently in *gypsum*, esp. from mineralogists educated in Germany; and occasionally in *gyrate*, *gyration*.

The orthoepists of the 18th c. (Sheridan, Nares, Walker) advocate the 'soft' pronunciation in *gymnastic*, but admit that prevailing usage may be against them. All the pronouncing Dicts. of the 19th c. have (dʒ) throughout, exc. Enfield, Jameson, and Cassell's Encyclopædic Dict.; the last-named restricts the 'hard *g*' to those terms of science and of classical antiquities 'which have not passed, and probably will not pass, into general use'.

Gyal, variant of GAYAL.

Gyand, -ane, -a(u)nt(e, etc., obs. ff. GIANT.

Gyb(b)ate, obs. form of GIBBET *sb.*1

Gybbe, variant of GIB *sb.*2 *Obs.*; obs. f. JIB.

Gybe, *sb.*1 *Thieves' slang.* ? *Obs.* [Of unknown origin.] (See quot. 1673.)

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 5 He useth to make counterfaite licences which they call Gybes. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 78 They have alwaies a Counterfeit Pass or License which they call a Gybe. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, He knows my gybe as well as the jark of e'er a queer cuffin in England—and there's rogue's Latin for you.

Gybe (dʒəib), *sb.*2 *Naut.* [f. next vb.; cf. Du. *gijp* (in 17th c. *gijb*), of the same meaning; also 'a boom'.] An act of gybing.

1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 314 *Jibe*, the act of bringing over the sail from one side of the vessel to the other. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 31 May 714/2 She beguiled the tedium of the run by gybing all standing .. her main-boom went outside the strop on the second or third gybe.

Gybe (dʒəib), *v. Naut.* Forms: 7 gibe, 8-9 jibe, 7- gybe. See also JIB *v.* [app. a. Du. *gijben* (now *gijpen*); but the initial (dʒ) is unexplained. Cf. G. *gieben*, *giepen* (from Du. or LG.), Da. *gibbe*, Sw. *gippa*, *gipa*.]

1. *intr.* Of a fore-and-aft sail or its boom: To swing from one side of the vessel to the other.

1693 *Minutes Prov. Counc. Pennsylv.* I. (1852) 377 Ned Burch .. brought the saill to gybe. 1699 DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 2 Our Master being on the Quarter-Deck, our Boom-gibing knocked him down. [1719: DEFOE uses *gib*; see JIB *v.*] 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 133 When the sails gybed one could hear the deep, thunderlike flaps of the brown canvas. 1885 'NASEBY' *Oaks & Birches* I. 188 The mainsail had no boom, therefore it was more likely to jibe.

b. *trans.* To cause (a fore-and-aft sail) to swing from one side of the vessel to the other.

[1776, 1834, etc.: see JIB *v.*] 1899 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 3/2 Columbia .. gybed her mainsail to port.

2. *intr.* To 'put about' or alter the course of a boat so that her boom-sails gybe. Said also of the boat itself; also *to gybe over*. Also *trans.* with the boat as object; also, to sail round (any object) by gybing.

1693 *Minutes Prov. Counc. Pennsylv.* I. (1852) 376 They gybed, and the boom knock't the sd. Mr. overboard. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Changer les voiles*, to shift the sails; to brace about; to jibe. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 143 Belaying jib-sheet, he came aft, and put helm up to wear round. Just as he jibed, came another flaw from the southeast. 1868 *Daily News* 27 Aug., The Oimara was striving well to overtake the leaders, preparatory to gybing round the Noman's Fort. 1881 *Times* 3 Jan. 10/2 Mr. P. was looking out for a bird he had wounded, when the boat was gybed. Messrs. H. and P. lost their balance, and the boat capsized. 1889 H. M. DOUGHTY *Friesland Meres* 273 Having to gybe, the shock of the sail coming over .. would have been considered dangerous. 1896 *Dundee Advertiser* 11 July 8 The Vigilant held out to gybe the mark. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 383 Eveke .. lets her gybe, and I get knocked into the bottom of the boat by the boom. 1899 *N. B. Daily Mail* 9 Oct. 4 Shamrock took in her spinnaker and gybed over.

Hence **Gy·bing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the verb.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Gybing*, the act of shifting any boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Aug., A seaman, told to 'stand by' the preventive back stay in readiness for gybing, had let it go.

Gyb(e)let(t, gyblot, obs. forms of GIBLET.

Gybot, erron. form of GIGOT 1.

1597 *Bk. Cookerie* E ij b, How to rost a Gybot of mutton.

Gybrish, obs. form of GIBBERISH.

Gybyt(te, obs. form of GIBBET *sb.*

Gyddy, gydi(e, obs. forms of GIDDY.

Gydya, variant of GIDDEA.

Gye, obs. f. GUY *sb.*1; var. GUY *v.*1 *Obs.*

Gyeld, Gyer, obs. ff. GUILD *sb.*, JEER.

†Gy·esite. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. med.L. *giezita* (St. Bernard), f. *Giezi*, the L. (Vulg.) form of Heb. גחזי Gehazi. Cf. the deriv. GIESSTBYE.] One who commits the sin of Gehazi (2 Kings v), i. e. who asks or accepts money in return for spiritual things.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 18024 The byggyng is called symony .. They that it sell for gret or lyt Bene y-called Gyesite.

Gyes warp, obs. form of GUESS-WARP.

Gyf(fe, Gyffe-gaffe, obs. ff. GIF *conj.*, GIFF-GAFF

Gyge, var. GIG *sb.*3, ? a squeaking noise.

Gygelot, Gygge, obs. ff. GIGLET, GIG *sb.*1

Gygget, gygot, obs. forms of GIGOT 1.

Gyglot, Gygyll, obs. ff. GIGLET, GIGGLE *v.*1

Gyl, obs. form of GUILE.

Gylat, variant of GILLOT *Obs.*

Gyld, obs. form of GILD, GUILD.

Gylden, Gylder: see GILDEN, GULDEN, GUILDER.

Gyldyn, obs. f. GILD *v.*1; var. GILDEN *a. Obs.*

Gyle (gəil). *Brewing.* Forms: 5 gyyl, gyylde, 5-6 gyl, 5-8 gile, 6 guyle, *Sc.* geill, 7 gaile, gial-, gule, 7-9 gail, guile, 8 gil, 8-9 gaal, 9 garl, geyle, guil-(vat), 4- gyle. [a. Du. *gijl*, earlier *ghijl* 'chylus, cremor cerevisiæ' (Kilian), connected with *gijlen* to ferment. Of obscure origin; Franck suggests that it may be related to *geil* luxuriant in growth; see GOLE *a.* Cf. F. *guiller* (of beer) to ferment, work off the yeast.]

1. A brewing; the quantity of beer or ale brewed at one time.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 17 A double or treble quantitie of hoppes to an ordinary guile of Strong Beere. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4028/4 Several Guiles of Drink brewed by one Brisca Coburn, Brewer. 1730 SWIFT *Panegyrick on Dean* 330 Teach Dennis how to stir the guile. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 101 Two coolers are indispensable when we make two kinds of beer from the same brewing, and even in single brewings, called gyles, if small beer is to be made. 1844 T. WEBSTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 574 *Entire gyle*, when there is only one kind of beer from the same malt. *Party gyles*, a name used by the excise for making two kinds of beer from one malt. 1872 *Trans. R. I. B. A.* 107 Striking one of the old lucifer matches over a tun, is sufficient to give the whole gyle a flavour of sulphur.

2. Wort in process of fermentation.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 193/2 *Gyylde*, or newe ale (*MSS. K.* gile, *H.* gyyl, *S.* gyle of new ale, *Tynson* gyle), *celium, vel celia.* 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 21 Quantities of must or gile or wort are fermenting 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 97, I have nothing better to offer you, than the skimmings of skimmed milk, and the gyle of thrice-brewed malt. 1872 *Q. Rev.* CXXXI. 401 As soon as the wort is sufficiently cool, it is run off into a vessel, called a fermenting tun or square; a quantity of yeast is then mixed with it, it begins to ferment, and is called a gyle.

3. A 'gyle-tun'.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 404/1 The next operation, that of fermentation, is carried on in a vessel called a gyle, or fermenting tun, which is either of a square or round shape. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **gyle-dish,** a funnel for pouring liquor into casks; **† gyle-house,** the place where the gyle was set to cool; **† gyle-tub, gyle-tun** = GYLE-FAT; **† gyle-wort** (see quot.), ? = GROUT *sb.*1 2 b.

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 The *Gail or Guile-dish; the Tun dish. 1334-5 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* 525 Carpentar, pro opere de *Gylhous bracine, 13 *li.* 12*s.* 10*d.* 1498 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 297 Ye bakhows; ye gylhows. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 279 It'm In The Gile Howse one gile fatt, ij tubbes. 1662 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitld. Club) 151 Johne Rattray..being in the garden yeard, sneding tries on the north dyke, ouer against the coall-stabell, for the gyle-house. 1568 *Gile tub [see GYLE-FAT]. 1596 in *Ancton Invt.* (1841) 3 In the Brewehowse.—Item .. one gyle tubbe. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 119 Set it in the *Guile-Tun, till it gathers a Head, which must be skimmed off. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 102 These fermenting tuns are commonly called gyle-tuns, or working tuns, and are either square or circular. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Chelid(on)ium minus*, the herbe called *gylewoorte.

Gyle, obs. form of GUILE.

Gyle-fat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: see GYLE and FAT *sb.*1 The vat in which the wort is left to ferment.

1341 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 2 Duas parvas cunas [*sic*: *read* cunas] quæ vocantur gylefatts. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 155/2 A Gilefatte, *acromellarium*. 1496 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 44 Unum gylefatte cum coopertorio et unum pully. 1533 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 451 Ane brew fatt, ane geill fat, ane flesch fatt [etc.]. 1568 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 282 In ye Brewhouse. One gile tub, one maskin tub, and one gilefatt. 1674-90 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 *The Gaile or Guile-Fat*, the Vat in which the Beer is wrought up. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Brewhouse*, The Mash-Fat should be ever near to the Head, the Cooler near to the Mash-Fat, and the Guile-Fat under the Cooler. 1764 T. BRIDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 105 Though her guts and mazzard Work'd like a guile-fat. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 330 *Gaalfat*, *Guilefat*, the vat in which new ale is set to ferment; also the liquor fermenting. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Gailfat.*

Gyle-ker. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 6 **gelker,** 7 **gail-clear,** 8 **galkeer,** 8-9 **galker, gailker.** [f. GYLE + KIER (a. ON. *ker* tub).] A tub or other vessel for holding wort; also, the liquor contained therein.

1573 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 60 One mashtowinbe [*sic*] two gelkers and two lyttel tunells. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 *Gail-clear*, a Tub for wort. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 53 [He] wawtit him o'er into th' Galkeer. 1775 J. WATSON *Halifax* 538 *Gailker*, a Vessel to work new drink in; or the drink itself. 1857 J. SCHOLES *Jaunt to see Queen* 22 (Lanc. Gloss.) Some o' thir own brewin wur browt eawt, ut aw believe coom fro under th' galker, fur it wur onkomon fresh o' berm.

Gylen, Gyler, -ery(e: see GUILE *v.*, GUILER, -ERY.

† Gy·ling, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Also 5 **yilyng,** 6 **yailing.** [f. GYLE + -ING 1.] Only *attrib.*, in *gyling-house, -ker, -tub, -fat,* = gyle-house, etc.

1411 in *Charters*, etc. *Priory Finchale* (Surtees) p. clvii, In primis, iij lebetes magnæ et iiij parvæ in le gylnghous [*sic*]. 1420 *Inv.* in *Lincoln Ch. Acc. Bk.* A. 2. 30. lf. 69, 2 gilyng tubbes. *c* 1440 *Inv.* in *Camden Misc.* (1895) IX. p. xviii, Unum meschfatte, unum yilyngfatte. 1573 *Inv.* in *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1884) 64 A yailing keare xij*d*. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 77, j guylinge fatte.

Gyll(e, obs. form of GILL, GUILE.

Gyllofer, -fre, -fyr, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER.

Gyllor, Gyllot, vars. GUILER, GILLOT *Obs.*

Gylmyr, obs. form of GIMMER 2.

Gylofre, obs. form of GILLYFLOWER.

Gylo(u)r, -ory, -ous, var. GUILER, -ERY, -OUS.

Gylt, obs. pa. pple. of GILD *v.*1; obs. f. GUILT.

Gylté, -i(e, -if, -y(f, obs. forms of GUILTY.

Gym, obs. form of GIM *a.*, smart, spruce.

Gymbal, Gymblett, var. GIMBAL, GIMLET *sb.*2

Gymbure, -byre, obs. forms of GIMMER 2.

Gymell, Gymelot, obs. ff. GIMMAL, GIMLET *sb.*1

Gymew(e, -ey, vars. GEMEW, GEMOW *Obs.*

1413 *St. Mary Ottery Acc. Roll* in G. Oliver *Monast. Exon.* (1846) 280 Pro duobus gymeys emptis pro ostio campanilis 6*d*.

Gymitrie, obs. form of GEOMETRY.

Gymkhana (dʒimkā·nă). Orig. *Anglo-Indian.* [Said to be a refashioning, by assimilation of the first syllable to that of *gymnastics,* of Hindustani *gend-khāna* 'ball-house', the name given to a racquet-court.] 'A place of public resort at a station, where the needful facilities for athletics and games of sorts are provided' (Y.). Hence (esp. in European use), an athletic sports display. Also *attrib.*, as *gymkhana club, meeting.*

1851 ['The first use of it that we can trace is (on the authority of Major John Trotter) at Rurki in 1861, when a gymkhana was instituted there'.—Y.] 1877 *Pioneer Mail* 3 Nov. (Y.), Their proposals are that the Cricket Club should include in their programme the games, etc., proposed by the promoters of a gymkhana Club. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 755/2 We intended to have a gymkhana meeting in the afternoon. 1896 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 5 The Duke and Duchess .. were present .. at a bicycle gymkhana in the grounds. 1900 N. NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Transvaal under Q.* 30 The race-meeting only differed from the gymkhanas in the fact that we had stewards for the former.

Gymlet(t, -ley, -locke, -lot(te: see GIMLET.

Gymmal 1, variant of GIMMAL.

Gymmar, -er, obs. forms of GIMMER 2.

Gymmew, variant of GEMEW *Obs.*

† Gymnade. *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. Gr. γυμναδ-, γυμνάς trained, exercised, as sb. gymnasium.] = GYMNASIUM.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 77 Γυμναζειν properly signifies to exercise in the Gymnade.

Gymnanthous: see GYMNO-.

† Gymnase. *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. L. GYMNASIUM.] = GYMNASIUM.

1593 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XV. v. (1622) 228 The Gymnase burnt [*below* Gymnasium].

Gymnasial (dʒimnē·ziăl), *a.* [f. GYMNASI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the Continental gymnasia or similar educational establishments.

1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 19, I would have this science .. taught .. during the last three years of the Gymnasial course. 1868 *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 626 In Germany, the study [of philosophy] of late, practically, has vanished from the general or gymnasial course. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 7 The defects of the gymnasial training..in Germany.

Gymnasiarch (dʒimnē·ziaik). [ad. L. *gymnasiarch-us* and *gymnasiarch-a.* a. Gr. γυμνασίαρχ-ος and γυμνασιάρχ-ης, f. γυμνάσιον GYMNASIUM + -αρχος, -αρχης ruling.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian official whose duty was to superintend athletic schools and games.

[1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 410 When they had him amongst them, they chose him Gymnasiarchus, to say, a master of exercises of youth.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Gymnasiarch* (Greek), the chief governour of a *Gymnase* which is a place for all manner of exercise, both of minde and body. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 8 [It] was thought so indecent in Carneades .. that the Gymnasiarch reproved him for it. 1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 196 The Jews refusing to use oil prepared by other people, the gymnasiarchs gave them a certain prescribed piece of money instead of the oil. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 296 To take his seat as gymnasiarch, or director of the public amusements.

b. *transf.* A leader among athletes.

1825 CLIAS *Gymnastics* 1 Before he gives his book to the press, this gymnasiarch has manifested a desire to conciliate the suffrages of several learned men. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 130/2 Of all modern gymnasiarchs, Captain Clias is *facile princeps.* 1872 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 30 Mar. 194/2 Joe Rullock, the mighty gymnasiarch.

2. A governor of a school, college, or academy; a head instructor.

1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 56 Selencus .. was Gymnasiarch, or chief Governour of the Schools. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 92 Having been the first member of the celebrated college of St. Froylan..he came in time to be the gymnasiarc or chief tutor. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Study Math.* (1852) 283 Wolf .. as gymnasiarch and professor. 1884 SIR A. GRANT *University Edin.* I. ii. 85 The Gymnasiarch is to be learned in Theology.

So **Gymna·siarchy** [ad. Gr. γυμνασιαρχί-α], the office or function of gymnasiarch.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 461 The Gymnasiarchy or charge of providing for the exercise of the torch race. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 163 Unpaid functions such as the trierarchy, choregy, gymnasiarchy .. were distributed in some way or other between the three classes.

Gymnasiast (dʒimnē·ziæst). [As if ad. Gr. *γυμνασιαστ-ής, f. γυμνάσιον GYMNASIUM: in sense 1, after G. *gymnasiast.*]

1. A student in a (Continental) gymnasium.

1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* III. iii. I. 316 Secret societies .. under the name of Tugenbunde, Gymnasiasts, and other denominations. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXI. 443 We have been told that the gymnasiast soon does as well as the real-scholar in the laboratory. 1886 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 433/3 The 'gymnasiasts' in Amsterdam..performed the 'Antigone' of Sophocles in the original.

2. A gymnast.

1857 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* III. xii, The vaulting-horse on whose wooden back the gymnasiast sprang at a bound. 1858 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* v. § 2 (1860) 265 A few years ago a professional gymnasiast sprang from bank to bank.

Gymnasic (dʒimnæ·zik), *a. rare.* [f. GYMNAS-IUM + -IC.] Pertaining to the gymnasium (sense 2).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. (1871) 71 Over his Gymnasic and Academic years the Professor by no means lingers so lyrical and joyful as over his childhood.

Gymnasium (dʒimnē·ziŏm). Pl. **gymnasia, gymnasiums.** [L., a. Gr. γυμνάσιον, f. γυμνάζειν to train, exercise, lit. to train naked, f. γυμνός (γυμνάς) naked.]

1. A place or building for practice of or instruction in athletic exercises; a gymnastic school.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XIV. xii. (1622) 214 A place of all kinde of exercise called Gymnasium was dedicated by Nero. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 490 Their yong men..did exercise naked in their publick wrestling places, thereupon called Gym[n]asia. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* I. 42 He [Cleander] also erected a stately Gymnasium [*marg. note* An Actiuity Court], and a publike Bathe. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 225 Galen .. inveighs against the Athletick and other violent Practices of the Gymnasium. 1806 HUGHSON *London* III. 321 It [Moorfields] was likewise the great Gymnasium of our capital, the resort of boxers, runners, and foot-ball players, and every manly recreation. 1861 *Times* 23 July, Gymnasia are to be .. established at Chatham, Portsmouth..and..other important military stations. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My School-boy Fr.* 230 We climbed down the ladder of the gymnasium.

transf. *a* 1832 [see GYMNASTIC B. 2 b]. 1861 C. READE *Cloister & Hearth* xciii, I fear they would have conducted him to that unpopular gymnasium, the gallows. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Aug. 4/1 The masts .. should be removed; they are only an expensive and very troublesome gymnasium.

attrib. 1895–6 *Cal. University Nebraska* 133 The object of the gymnasium work is to provide muscular exercise and recreation for brain workers. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 6/2 The foremost experts upon .. gymnasium construction.

2. † a. *gen.* A high school, college, or academy (*obs.*); b. *spec.* in Germany and other Continental countries, a school of the highest grade designed to prepare students for the universities. Now often pronounced as a Ger. word (gimnā·zium).

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 337 He went to Amsterdam .. where .. he became Rector of the learned Academy or Gymnasium. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 27 Cambridge and Oxford .. surpass .. the gymnasia of foreign countries. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 62 My Schoolmaster .. pronounced .. that I must be sent to the Gymnasium, and one day to the University. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. viii. 366 Colleges, academies, and gymnasiums springing up spontaneously .. in the most obscure villages. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *Life E. Europe* 64 The Gymnasium prepares the scholar during eight years of hard study for the university.

Gymnast (dʒi·mnæst). [ad. Gr. γυμναστ-ής trainer of professional athletes, f. γυμνάζειν (see prec.). Cf. F. *gymnaste* (Rabelais).] One skilled in gymnastic exercises; a gymnastic expert.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 29 b, Gymnasts, pedotribes, athletes..for the exercise of the bodie. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii, A young Gentleman of Touraine, named the Esquire Gymnast, who taught him the Art of riding. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. vi. 168 Brilliant gymnasts are notoriously short-lived. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, Leaping back a yard .. with the speed and security of a trained gymnast.

Gymnastic (dʒimnæ·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *gymnastic-us,* a. Gr. γυμναστικ-ός pertaining to or skilled in bodily exercises (subst. ἡ γυμναστικ-ή gymnastics), f. γυμνάζειν (see GYMNASIUM). Cf. F. *gymnastique* (14th c. in Oresme).]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with athletic exercises of the body; concerned with gymnastics (see B. 2).

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Pref. 2 Gymnasticke Arte which is the trade of exercising men in feates of Activitie. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 99 A most easie Natural Gymnastick Course. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xviii. 483 He excelled in the gymnastic arts of leaping and running. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 50 The state seems to have interfered, to compel his attendance at the gymnastic schools. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. iii. 204 The gymnastic feat of raising the body up a ladder hand over hand.

b. Characterized by or exhibiting positions of the body assumed in gymnastics. *rare.*

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 120 (ed. 2) 91 The art of modelling brazen statues of athletes..was raised ..to the most perfect representation of beautiful gymnastic figures.

c. Physically active, athletic. *rare.*

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 591 A form not now gymnastic as of yore.

2. *fig.* 'Pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect' (Webster, 1864).

1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. Author* I. ii. 36 And here it is that our Sovereign Remedy and Gymnastick Method of Soliloquy takes its Rise. 1779 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 612 He may learn from Jerom the difference of the gymnastic and dogmatic styles.

¶ 3. = GYMNASIAL.

1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 139 The Swedish gentlemen are seldom contented with what may be called a scholastic, or a gymnastic education.

B. *sb.* 1. *sing.* [= Gr. ἡ (τέχνη) γυμναστική.] = 2. [1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 129 This term Gymnastice, which emplyeth in name, and professeth in deede the arte of exercise.] 1598 J. D. tr. *Loys Le Roy's Arist. Pol.* 204 They haue .. more esteemed gymnasticke, which is the vse of bodily exercises, then musick. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 71 The art by which they formed themselves for these encounters was called Gymnastic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 40 Good gymnastic which will give health to the body. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Grk. Educ.* IV. 38 The master of gymnastic.

b. *fig.*

1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxvii. 173 This music included both poetry and dancing. It was the gymnastic of the soul. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1842) II. 701/2 *note,* Mathematical study is the very worst gymnastic of the intellect. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* I. 9 A course of what at Oxford is technically called 'science', would have been an invaluable gymnastic for Macaulay.

2. *pl.* **Gymnastics** [see -ICS, -IC 2]. a. The practice of athletic exercises for the development of the body, now esp. of such exercises as are performed in a building set apart for them with special apparatus.

1652 EVELYN *State France* Misc. Writ. (1805) 84 Academies dedicated chiefly to this discipline, and other martial gymnastiques. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1316 Gymnastics .. have not until lately been practised. 1865 E. W. JACKSON (*title*) Gymnastics for the Fingers and Wrist. 1867 J. HOWARD (*title*) Gymnasts and Gymnastics. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 180 Gymnastics have become one of the institutions of the country.

b. *fig.*

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) II. 266 Efficient benevolence in action may be considered the gymnastics of the mind, or the field in which it is displayed, the mental gymnasium. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Art* Wks. (Bohn) I. 148 Painting and sculpture are the gymnastics of the eye. 1854 — *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* ibid. III. 144, I think Hindoo books the best gymnastics for the mind. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowl.* July 59/2 All who prefer singing to musical gymnastics.

† c. A treatise on athletic exercises. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 Mercurialis in his Gymnasticks justly makes standing one kinde of exercise.

† 3. An authority on gymnastics. *Obs. rare.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 13 b, Diuers gymnastickes inuentinge other innumerable differences of frications, wan great prayse. 1623 COCKERAM *Gymnasticke,* a teacher of the Wrastling Science.

4. A gymnastic feat. *rare.*

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* x. (1896) 33 Giles' claws seized the side of the bed, and he returned to his place by one undivided gymnastic.

Hence † **Gymna·sticer,** one who trains others in gymnastic exercises; **Gymna·sticate, Gymna·sticize** *nonce-vbs. intr.,* to practise gymnastic exercises.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Pref. 2 Sithens Conservation and Preservation belonge either to the Gymnasticer or els to the Phisition. 1827 *Mirror* II. 274/2 Attendance at courts, gymnasticating, dumb-belling, and dancing-mastering, will not put quicksilver into a man's neck. 1828 A. HARE in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 358 Make Arthur ride hard and shoot often, and, in short, gymnasticise in every possible manner.

Gymnastical (dʒimnæ·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 129 What so euer concerneth the whole Gymnasticall and exercising argument. 1598 J. D. tr. *Loys Le Roy's Arist. Pol.* 349 There is appointed a magistrate .. for gimnasticall and musicall games. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* iii, Harlequins and clowns, with feats gymnastical.

Gymnastically (dʒimnæ·stikăli), *adv. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a gymnastic manner; in respect of gymnastics.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 191 Such as .. are not gymnastically composed; nor actively use those parts. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Feb. 98/2 Of greater value gymnastically.

Gymnaxony, Gymnetrous: see GYMNO-.

Gymnic (dʒi·mnik), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *gymnic-us,* a. Gr. γυμνικ-ός pertaining to bodily exercises, f. γυμνός naked: see -IC. Freq. in the 17th c., when *gymnastic* had not yet a recognized standing. Cf. F. *gymnique* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* = GYMNASTIC *a.* 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 537 One who had obtained the victorie at the publique Gymnick exercises of actiuitie. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 225 Alexander..exhibited gymnick pastimes and exercises. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1324

Have they not Sword-players, and ev'ry sort of Gymnic Artists, Wrestlers, Riders, Runners, Jugglers and Dancers? 1778 APTHORPE *Prevail. Chr.* 362 The seventh day, the gymnic games were celebrated by naked combatants. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. (1862) I. 76 The remaining daughters.. were given in marriage to the victors in a gymnic contest. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 329 Octavius instituted a gymnic and musical festival, with the designation of the Actian games.

B. *sb. pl.* Gymnics: = *gymnastics* (see GYMNASTIC *sb.* 2).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. II. i. (1676) 152/2 Others.. of a cold and dry constitution cannot sustaine those gymnicks without great hurt done to their own bodies. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxxiii, Provided it would not impair thy strength, .. which these gymnics inordinately taken are apt to do. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 536 Not only in the execution of particular gymnics, but in his histrionic performance generally.

†**Gy·mnical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = GYMNIC, GYMNASTIC *adjs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 187 Such as be winners in Gymnicall games. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 152 They shall be instructed in the Gymnical exercises. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XIV. viii. § 5 This present of a crown shall be proclaimed..in the..Gymnical shews.

Gymnite (dʒĭ·mnəit). *Min.* [Named by Thomson, 1843, from *γυμν-ός* naked, bare, in allusion to the name of its locality, Bare Hills, Maryland: see -ITE.] A synonym of DEWEYLITE.

1843 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. III. XXII. 191 'Gymnite'. 1868 in Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 469.

Gymno- (dʒĭmnŏ), before a vowel **gymn-**, comb. form of Gr. *γυμνό-ς* naked, bare, chiefly in technical terms of Botany, Biology, and Zoology (the more important are given as main-words): **Gymnanthous** (dʒĭmnæ·nθəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἄνθ-ος* flower + -OUS], having naked flowers, wanting both calyx and corolla. **Gymnaxony** (dʒĭmnæksŏ·ni) *Bot.* [Gr. *ἄξων* axis + -Y], a rare condition in flowers, in which the placenta protrudes through the ovary (R. Brown *Man. Bot.* 1874, Gloss.). **Gymnetrous** (dʒĭmnī·trəs) *a. Ichthyol* [Gr. *ἦτρ-ον* abdomen + -OUS], 'having a naked or smooth belly; applied to those fishes which have no anal fins' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Gymnoblastic** (-blă·stik) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *βλαστός* (see -BLAST)], having the nutritive or generative buds unprotected by an external receptacle (hydrotheca or gonangium); so **Gymnobla·stous** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Gymnobranchiate** (-brænkĭ,ĕt) *Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια pl.*, gills] *adj.*, belonging to the *Gymnobranchiata*, a group of gastropods having naked gills; *sb.* an animal of this group (*Cent. Dict.* 1889). **Gymnoceratous** (-se·rătəs) *a. Ent.* [Gr. *κερατ-, κέρας* horn], belonging to the *Gymnocerata*, a group of heteropterous insects having exposed antennæ (*ibid.*). ‖ **Gymnocyta** (-səi·tă), **-cyte** (-səit) *Biol.* [Gr. *κύτος* cell], 'Häckel's term for a naked or wall-less cytode having a nucleus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Gymnocytode** (-səi·tŏd) *Biol.* [CYTODE], 'Häckel's term for a cytode without a proper cell wall and nucleus' (*ibid.*). **Gymnodont** (dʒĭ·mnŏdɒnt) *Ichthyol.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς* tooth] *adj.*, belonging to the *Gymnodontes*, a group of plectognath fishes having the jaw prolonged into a beak covered with a dental plate; *sb.* a fish belonging to this group. **Gymnogen** (dʒĭ·mnŏdʒĕn) *Bot.* [see -GEN] = GYMNOSPERM. **Gymnogenous** (dʒĭmnŏ·dʒĕnəs) *a. Bot.* [see -GENOUS] = GYMNOSPERMOUS (Cassell 1884). **Gymnogram** (dʒĭ·mnŏgræm) *Bot.* [Gr. *γραμμή* line, mark], a fern of the genus *Gymnogramme* or *-gramma*, having the lines of spore-cases on the lower side of the frond uncovered. **Gymnogynous** (dʒĭmnŏ·dʒĭnəs) *a. Bot.* [see -GYNOUS], having a naked ovary (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Gymnolæmatous** (-lĭ·mătəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *λαιμός* throat, gullet], belonging to the *Gymnolæmata*, a division of Polyzoa having no epistome or valve to close down upon the mouth. **Gymnomerous** (-mĭ·rəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *μηρ-ός* thigh], pertaining to the *Gymnomera*, a division of cladocerous crustaceans (*Cent. Dict.*). †**Gymnomonospe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *μόνο-s* alone, one-, *σπέρμ-α* seed], having the seeds single and naked. **Gymnomyxine** (-mi·ksəin) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *μύξ-α* slime], pertaining to the *Gymnomyxa*, a low grade of Polyzoa which are naked or not corticate (*Cent. Dict.*). **Gymnophthalmate** (-ɒfθæ·lmĕt), **-ophtha·lmatous, -ophtha·lmic, -ophtha·lmous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye], belonging to the *Gymnophthalmata* or naked-eyed medusæ. †**Gymnopolyspe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *πολύ-s* much, many, *σπέρμ-α* seed]: see quot. and cf. *gymnotetraspermous* (below). **Gymnopterous** (-ɒ·ptĕrəs) *a. Ent.* [Gr. *πτέρ-ον* wing], having naked wings, without hairs or scales; having sheathless wings (*Cent. Dict.*). **Gymnorhinal** (-rəi·năl) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥίν-, ῥίς* nostril], having naked or unfeathered nostrils (*ibid.*). **Gymnosomate** (-sō·mĕt), **-so·matous, -so·mous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *σῶμ-α, σωματ-* body], pertaining to the *Gymnosomata*, an order of pteropods having a naked body. **Gymnospore** (dʒĭ·mnŏspōəɹ) *Bot.* [SPORE], a naked spore; so **Gymno·sporous**, having uncovered spores (Cassell, 1884). **Gymnotetraspermous** (-tetrăspə·rməs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *τετρα-* four, *σπέρμ-α* seed]: see quots. **Gymnotocous** (-ɒ·tŏkəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *τόκ-os* bringing-forth, offspring], having the genital products uncovered, as certain hydroids (*Cent. Dict.*). **Gymnozoidal** (-zō·ĭdăl) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ζῷ-ον* animal: see -ID 3], pertaining to the *Gymnozoida*, a section of Infusoria in Saville Kent's classification.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 413/2 **Gymnanthous*. Naked flowered. 1871 ALLMAN (*title*) A Monograph of the *Gymnoblastic or Tubularian Hydroids. 1876 MACALISTER *Anim. Morphology* I. 5 A naked cytode is called a *gymnocytode.. a naked cell is a *gymnocyte. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Gymnodonts, *Gymnodontes*, the name of the family of Plectognathic fishes. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 4 Exogens have been broken up into 1. Exogens proper, or those having an ovary, style, and stigma; and 2. *Gymnogens, which have neither. 1861 SIR W. J. HOOKER *Brit. Ferns* Pl. 1 *Gymnogramme leptophylla*.. Small Annual *Gymnogram. 1864 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* 35 The Gymnogram. This plant belongs to a family of which nearly all the species are tropical. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 329 It is called phylactolæmatous, as opposed to marine *gymnolæmatous. 1760 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. vi. (1765) 85 Such as have an imbricated amentum and are *gymnomonospermous. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 84 *note*, The old sub-class of the Acalephæ contained the *Gymnophthalmate Medusæ (= the Discophora) and the Steganophthalmate Medusæ. [1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* Gloss., *Gymnophthalmata*, applied by Edward Forbes to those Medusæ in which the eye-specks at the margin of the disc are unprotected. The division is now abandoned.] 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnoblastic Hydroids* 2 The so-called naked-eyed or *gymnophthalmic Medusæ. *Ibid.* 80 M'Crady divides the *gymnophthalmatous or hydroid medusæ into the 'endostomata' and the 'exostomata'. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, **Gymnophthalmous*, naked-eyed. 1730-6 BAILEY folio, **Gymnopolyspermous Plants*, such as bear two naked Seeds inclosed in a Calyx, without any Seed-Vessel. 1885 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 837 The naked protoplasmic particles that issue from such coated spores, or are formed directly by the rapid fission of the parent Protozoon .. are termed "gymnospores". 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), **Gymnotetraspermous Plants*, such as have four naked Seeds inclosed in a Calyx, without any Seed-Vessel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 560/2 *Gymnotetraspermous*, having such a four-lobed ovary as is found in labiates, which was formerly thought to consist of four naked seeds. 1880-2 SAVILLE KENT *Man. Infusoria* I. 329 The independent or *Gymnozoidal section of the collared Flagellata or Discostomata.

Gymnobi·blism. *rare.* [f. Gr. *γυμνό-s* naked + BIBLE + -ISM.] The opinion that the bare text of the Bible, 'without note or comment', may be safely put before the unlearned as a sufficient guide to religious truth. So **Gymnobi·blical** *a.*, pertaining to, or holding, this opinion; **Gymnobi·blist**, a believer in 'gymnobiblism'.

1826 BP. JEBB in C. Forster *Corr.* (1834) II. 539 As to distributing the Bible, gymno-biblism is less in fashion than it was. 1834 C. FORSTER *Life Bp. Jebb* II. (1836-88 Assailed .. on the one hand, by the gymnobiblical protestant, and, on the other hand, by the priest-governed Romanist. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* Notes 155 Those whom the late Bishop Jebb and Mr Knox term Gymnobiblists.

Gymnocarpous (dʒĭmnŏkā·rpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *γυμνόκαρπ-os* (f. *γυμνό-s* naked, bare + *καρπός* fruit) + -OUS.] Having a naked fruit; applied to those lichens in which the apothecia are open or expanded, or to a fructification of this character.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 70 They then find their way to the surface of the thalamium in gymnocarpous species. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 305 The Gymnocarpous Lichens. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 306 The fertile hyphæ may..grow towards the exterior and form the spores at the surface, when the fructification is said to be gymnocarpous.

Gymnogene (dʒĭ·mnŏdʒĭn). [ad. mod.L. *Gymnogenys*, lit. naked-chinned, f. Gr. *γυμνό-s* naked + *γένυς* chin; Temminck's specific name for the bird (*Falco g.*), afterwards used as a generic name by Lesson.] A book-name for an African hawk, *Polyboroides typicus* or *P. capensis*.

1875-84 R. B. SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Africa* 9 *Polyboroides typicus*. Banded Gymnogene.

†**Gymno·logize**, *v. Obs.*-° [ad. med.L. *gymnologizāre* (f. *γυμνό-s* naked + *λόγος* speech), explained '*nude loqui*' by J. de Janua.] *intr.* 'To dispute naked, like an Indian philosopher' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Gymnopædic (dʒĭmnŏpī·dik), *a. Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *γυμνοπαιδικός*, f. *γυμνό-s* naked + *παιδ-, παις* boy.] The distinctive epithet of the dances or other exercises performed by naked boys at public festivals.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 77 *note* 2 The gymnopædic, hyporchematic, and other kinds of orchestics were already cultivated in a highly artistic manner.

Gymnosoph (dʒĭ·mnŏsɒf). *rare.* [As if ad. Gr. **γυμνόσοφος*, after *φιλόσοφος* (see PHILOSOPHER); cf. next.] = next.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 282 To have the battle fairly fought out, Spinoza, or a Bhuddist, or a Burmese Gymnosoph, should be challenged.

Gymnosophist (dʒĭmnɒ·sŏfist). Also 5 *pl.* genosophis, 6-7 gimnosophist. [ad. L. (pl.) *gymnosophist-æ*, ad. Gr. *γυμνοσοφισταί*, f. *γυμνό-s* naked + *σοφιστής* SOPHIST. Cf. F. *gymnosophiste* (15-16th c. in Godefroy *Compl.*).] One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers of ascetic habits (known to the Greeks through the reports of the companions of Alexander), who wore little or no clothing, denied themselves flesh meat, and gave themselves up to mystical contemplation. Also *occas.* allusively, an ascetic or mystic.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4022 Ermets .. A progenie of pore men þat neuir pride hauntis, And 3it þe gentill genosophis þam in þe gest callis. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 349 The custome of the Gymnosophistes of India. 1590 GREENE *Neuer too late* (1600) 6, I am not a Gimnosophist to iangle at euery sophisticall obiection. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 193/1 Shamrooke, a famous Scithian Gimnosophist. *a* 1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, The Curate .. that great Philosopher, He that found out a Pudding had two ends; That learned Clerk, that notable Gymnosophist. 1786 *Pogonologia* 13 The Gymnosophists were particularly attentive to their beards. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* ii. 53 There is no need to suppose that Empedocles visited the East and learned the secrets of Gymnosophists. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 171 Part gymnosophist part backwoodsman.

So **Gymnosophy** (dʒĭmnɒ·sŏfi), the doctrine or system of gymnosophists.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 6 The Greeks, themselves.. seem .. to have become acquainted with it as a branch of gymnosophy.

†**Gymnosophi·stal.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. GYMNOSOPHIST + -AL.] = GYMNOSOPHIST.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xliv. 115 Not regarding the words of .. the Chaldean Prophetes, or rather Mathematists and Gymnosophistals.

†**Gymnosophistian.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 4 **genosophistien.** [f. as prec. + -IAN.] = GYMNOSOPHIST.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 11 Þe proude genosophistiens were þe gomus called; Now is þat name to mene ȝe nakid wise. *Ibid.* 23 Þe gentil genosophistiens þat goode were of witte.

Gymnosperm (dʒĭ·mnŏspəm). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *gymnosperm-us*, ad. Gr. *γυμνόσπερμ-os*, f. *γυμνό-s* naked + *σπέρμ-α* seed, SPERM. Cf. F. *gymnosperme*.] A plant which has naked seeds, as the pine, hemlock fir, etc.; one of the *Gymnospermæ*, a class of exogenous plants so characterized, embracing the orders *Cycadaceæ*, *Coniferæ*, and *Gnetaceæ*.

[1682 RAY *Method. Plant.* (1733) 103 Gymnosperma planta. Quæ semen nudum fert. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 245 Gymnospermæ are known from all other Vasculares by the vessels of their wood having large apparent perforations.] 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 510/1 *Gymnosperms*, one of the five divisions under which the vegetable kingdom is now classified. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xx. 398 The gymnosperms or coniferous and cycadeous plants abound in all strata. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 288 Certain Gymnosperms..develop a bright green color in the deepest darkness.

Gymnospermous (dʒĭmnŏspə·rməs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *gymnosperm-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Naked-seeded; applied to those plants, e.g. conifers, in which the seeds are not provided with a seed-vessel; belonging to the class *Gymnospermæ*.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. v. (1765) 84 Such as have irregular Corollæ, and the Fruit gymnospermous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 7. 268 Gymnospermous .. plants are so named because the ovules..are fertilized by direct application of the pollen.

So **Gymnospe·rmal** (*Cent. Dict.*), **Gymnospe·rmic** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886) *adjs.*, in the same sense. **Gymnospe·rmy**, the attribute of being gymnospermous.

1890 GARNSEY *Sachs' Hist. Bot.* I. iii. 142 Thus one of the most remarkable facts in vegetation, the gymnospermy of the Conifers and Cycads, was for the first time established [by Robert Brown, 1825].

Gymnostomous (dʒĭmnɒ·stŏməs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *γυμνό-s* naked + *στόμ-α* mouth.] Naked-mouthed; applied to those mosses in which the mouth of the sporangium has no peristome.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 377 When the mouth is naked, the Mosses in which such a sporangium is found are called gymnostomous or naked-mouthed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 331 If the peristome is wanting, the theca is said to be gymnostomous. 1881 SPRUCE in *Trnl. Bot.* X. No. 217. 13 The capsule was gymnostomous.

So **Gymnostomatous** (-stɒ·mătəs) *a.*, in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Gymnote (dʒĭ·mnōt). [Anglicized form of next.] A fish of the genus *Gymnotus*.

1819 *Pantologia* V, s.v. *Gymnotus*. 1. *G. electricus*. Electric eel or gymnote... 2. *G. albifrons*. White-shouldered gymnote... 3. *G. carapo*. American gymnote.

‖**Gymnotus** (dʒĭmnō·tŭs). Pl. **gymnoti** (dʒĭmnō·təi). [mod.L. (Linnæus 1748), for **gymnonōtus*, f. Gr. *γυμνό-s* naked + *νῶτον* back, with allusion to the absence of dorsal fins] A fresh-water eel-like fish of South America, *Electrophorus* (formerly *Gymnotus*) *electricus*, capable of giving an electric shock; an electric eel.

1775 WILLIAMSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 95, I am induced to believe, that the gymnotus has powers greatly superior to ..those of the torpedo. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 50/2 (U.K.S) The temperature of the waters in which the gymnoti habitually live, is from 78 to 80 degrees. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 407 The gymnotus belongs to a small electric coterie composed of five individuals.

Gymow(e, variant of GEMEW *Obs.*

Gympe, variant of JIMP, jest.

Gyn, variant of GIN *sb.*[1]

Gynæcandrical: see GYNÆCO-.

‖ **Gynæceum** (dʒəi-, dʒinɨsī·ĭm). Also 7 **gynegium**, 8-9 **-eceum**, **-ecæum**, 9 **-ecium**, **-æcium**. [L. *gynæcēum*, *-ēum*, a. Gr. *γυναικεῖον*, f. *γυναικ-*, *γυνή* woman.]

1. *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* The women's apartments in a household; any building set apart for women.

1723 R. MILLAR *Propagat. Chr.* II. ix. 553 Their Gynecæum for young Gentlewomen taught at the expense of their parents. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 151 A gynecæum or apartment for the women and children. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 262 Women, up till this Cramp'd under worse than South-Sea-isle taboo, Dwarfs of the gynæceum. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, The Iararium was deserted; the gynæcium was still, as in the Roman time, the favoured apartment of the female portion of the household. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 131 The degradation of the harem and the narrowness of the gynæceum.

† b. Under the Roman Empire: A textile manufactory. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 77 The Procurator of the Gynegium or Draperie in Britaine, in which the clothes of the Prince and souldiers were woven. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 56 We had a treasury-chest in London, and a gyneceum or manufacture at Winchester.

2. *Bot.* The female organs of a flower, collectively. Now usually spelt **gynœcium**, having been supposed to be from Gr. *οἰκίον* house; under the influence of this notion ANDRŒCIUM has been formed as its correlative.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. § 10. 138 The last organ to enumerate in the flower is .. the *female system* or gynæceum of Röper .. usually called the *pistillum*. 1858 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 449 When you speak of ovary in Clematis leave us to gather, from the context, whether you mean, (1) the whole gynæcium; (2) a separate pistil; or, (3) the ovuliferous portion of a pistil. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 477 In *Althæa rosea* .. the filaments form a membranous closed tube which completely envelopes the gynæceum. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1. 165 The aggregate stamens of a flower have been called the Andrœcium; the pistils, the Gynœcium. 1897 WILLIS *Fl. Plants & Ferns* I. 59 The rest of the flower is hypogynous (below the gynœceum or carpellary portion).

Gynæcian, *a. rare*[−1]. Also **gynecian** (in mod. Dicts.). [f. Gr. *γυναικ-*, *γυνή* woman + -IAN.] Pertaining or relating to women.

1640 tr. *Ferrand's Love Melanch.* 331 Moderne Physitians prescribe Fasting and Abstinence to Melancholy Lovers: as likewise doe all Gynæcian writers, to Women that are [etc.].

Gynæcic (dʒəinī·sik), *a. Med.* Also **gynecic**. [ad. Gr. *γυναικικ-ός*, f. *γυναικ-*, *γυνή* woman.] Relating to diseases peculiar to women.

1878 J. H. AVELING (*title*) The Influence of Posture on Women in Gynecic and Obstetric Practice.

Gynæco- (dʒəi-, dʒinī·kŏ), also (esp. *U. S.*) **gyneco-**, repr. Gr. *γυναικο-*, comb. form of *γυνή* woman, female, as in: † **Gynæca·ndrical** *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρ-*, *ἀνήρ* man], common to men and women. **Gynæcocœnic** (-sī·nik) *a.* [Gr. *κοιν-ός* common], having women in common. **Gynæcolatry** (-ɒ·lătri) [Gr. *λατρεία*: see -LATRY], woman-worship. **Gynæcomasty** (-mæ·sti) *Physiol.* [Gr. *μαστ-ός* breast: cf. Gr. *γυναικόμασθος* (Galen) and mod.L. *gynæcomastum*], the condition of a man's breasts in which they are as large as a woman's and functionally active. **Gynæcomorphous** (-mɔ̄·rfəs) *a.* [Gr. *μορφ-ή* shape], having the form or characters of a female. † **Gynæ·conome** [Gr. *γυναικονόμος*: see -NOMOUS], one of a board of magistrates at Athens which was formed to maintain manners among women; so **Gynæco·nomist**, in the same sense. **Gynæ·cophore** (-fō·ɪ) *Zool.* [Gr. *-φόρος* bearing], in certain invertebrate animals, as some trematodes, a receptacle in the male in which the female is borne, a gynæcophoric canal; hence **Gynæ·cophoric** (-fɒ·rik) *a.* **Gynæ·cophysiology** (-fiziɒ·lŏdʒi), the PHYSIOLOGY of the female generative organs.

1684 I. MATHER in *Academy* 3 Feb. (1900) 102/1 *Gynecandrical Dancing, or that which is commonly called Mixt or Promiscuous Dancing of Men and Women together. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 366 A commonwealth like Gonzalo's in the play, *Gynæcocœnic and pantisocratic. 1888 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 23 That fatal *gynæcolatry which rules all social and domestic life across the Channel. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Social.* Notes (1874) 421 The mammæ of men will, under special excitation, yield milk: there are various cases of *gynæcomasty on record, and in famines infants whose mothers have died have been thus saved. 1865 *Reader* No. 142. 326/2 A *gynæcomorphous male of Fidonia Atomaria. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 207 At Rome their Censors had such like auctoritie and charge, as the *Gyneconomes at Athens. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Boscq's Accomplish'd Woman* II. 121 Hesychius saith there were judges appointed particularly for this purpose, who were called *Gynæconomists. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 202 The formidable Bilharzia, the male of which is the larger and retains the female in a *gynæcophore. 1881 PACKARD *Zool.* 152 A canal or passage in the male formed by the infolding of the edges of the concave side of the body called a gynæcophore. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* III. xiii. (ed. 4) 648 The male [of *Bilharzia Hæmatobia*] is..provided with a *gynæcophoric canal. 1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 19 *Gynæcophysiology, or uses of the female organs of generation.

Gynæcocracy (dʒəi-, dʒinɨkɒ·krăsi). Also 7 **ginæcocratie**, 8-9 **gynecocracy**. [ad. Gr. *γυναικοκρατία* (Aristotle, Plutarch), f. *γυναικ(ο)-*, *γυνή* woman + *-κρατία* -CRACY. Cf. F. *gynécocratie* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Government by a woman or women; female rule or mastery; *depreciatingly*, petticoat government.

1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 276 Gynæcocracie. 1614 — *Titles Hon.* II. i. 176 Goropius vndertakes a coniecture of the first cause which excluded Ginæcocratie (or female succession and gouernment) among them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 100 That God has owned Gynæcocracy .. is evident in Deborah. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. 169 What if it would overthrow a Gynæcocracy too? 1788 H. CLARKE *School Candidates* (1877) 9 That there should be permitted such an abuse of power in the world, as either a public or domestic Gynecocracy! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi. *note*, In the fishing villages on the Firths of Forth and Tay.. the government is gynecocracy. 1886 *Temple Bar* LXXVIII. 509 That social gynæcocracy for which France is famous.

Hence **Gynæcocra·tic, -cra·tical** *adjs.*, pertaining to gynæcocracy or female government; **Gynæ·cocrat**, an upholder of or adherent to gynecocratic government.

1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 201 Can you tell me the meaning of Gynecocratical? 1877 R. MARTINEAU tr. *Goldziher's Hebrew Mythol.* iv. 76 A theory of the history of civilisation usually called the Gynæcocratic. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 649 The rare respect for the proprietary rights of women in which Strabo saw a token of gynæcocratic barbarism. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVI. 68/3 The unalloyed natives of Kocch Behar are so far gone as gynecocrats that all their property is vested in the women.

Gynæcological (dʒəi-, dʒinɨkŏlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as next + -IC + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to gynæcology.

1876 (*title*) Transactions of the [American] Gynecological Society. 1879 *Cornh. Mag.* June 699 The gynæcological professor should be a man pledged to all the dogmas of the Women's Enfranchisement creed. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* ii. (1889) 4 Gynæcological investigations are .. chiefly carried out in the hypogastric region. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 104/1 Patent Surgical Couch for gynæcological and obstetric examinations and general operations.

Hence **Gynæcolo·gically** *adv.*, in accordance with the science of gynæcology.

1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelv. & Hern. Therap.* 116 Hyperæmia, which .. is gynæcologically known by a multitude of other names.

Gynæcologist (dʒəi-, dʒinɨkɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. next + -IST.] An expert in gynæcology.

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 41 Gynæcologists ranged themselves into two parties. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxviii. (1889) 230 Many of the greatest gynæcologists say that these abscesses never should be opened.

Gynæcology (dʒəi-, dʒinɨkɒ·lŏdʒi). Also **gynecology**. [f. GYNÆCO- + -LOGY.] That department of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases peculiar to women. Also *loosely*, the science of womankind.

1847 in CRAIG. 1867 *New Syd. Soc. Retrosp.* 368 Gynæcology, embracing the Physiology and Pathology of the non-pregnant state. 1883 HART & BARBOUR (*title*) Manual of Gynecology. 1885 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 June 256 He..was theoretically an adept in gynæcology—the science of womankind.

‖ **Gynæconitis** (dʒəi-, dʒinɨkŏnəi·tis). [L., a. Gr. *γυναικωνῖτις*, f. *γυναικ-*, *γυνή* woman.]

1. The women's apartments in a household; = GYNÆCEUM 1.

1855 R. F. BURTON *El-Medinah* II. xv. 47, I often saw parties of women mount the stairs to the Gynæconitis.

2. The women's gallery in a church.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. I. 206 The women's gallery, or gynæconitis, formed an important part of the earlier Byzantine churches. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 182 The triforium is used throughout as a gynækonitis, or women's gallery, running round three sides of the church.

Gynander (dʒəinæ·ndəɪ). [ad. Gr. *γύναν-δρος* (see GYNANDROUS).]

1. A woman with male characteristics. *rare*[−1].

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* May 631/2 An emasculated type, product of short-haired women and long-haired men, gynanders and androgynes.

2. A plant of the class *Gynandria*.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Gynander*, in botany, a plant whose stamens are inserted in the pistil.

Gynandrian (dʒəi-, dʒinæ·ndriăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Gynandria* (Linnæus), f. Gr. *γυν-ή* + *ἀνδρ-*, *ἀνήρ* (see GYNANDROUS) + -IAN.] Pertaining to the Linnæan class *Gynandria*, which consists of plants characterized by gynandrous flowers.

1828-32 WEBSTER *Gynandrian*, having stamens inserted in the pistil.

Gynandro- (dʒəi-, dʒinæ·ndrɒ), comb. form of Gr. *γύναν-δρος* (see GYNANDROUS) in some modern scientific terms. **Gynandromorphism** (-mɔ̄·rfiz'm) *Ent.*, the condition of being gynandromorphous. **Gynandromorphous** (-mɔ̄·rfəs) *a.* [Gr. *μορφή* shape, form], having both male and female characters; applied to some few insects which appear to have both male and female markings on the body. **Gyna·ndrophore** (-fōəɪ) *Bot.*, a gonophore which bears both the stamens and the pistil.

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 8 That so many instances of *Gynandromorphism have been observed in individuals of this species. 1867 *Athenæum* No. 2089. 616/3 Two *gynandromorphous insects. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 271 The *gynandrophore bearing the stamens and ovary.

Gynandrous (dʒəi-, dʒinæ·ndrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *γύναν-δρ-os* (recorded in the sense 'of doubtful sex') + -OUS: cf. GYNO- and -ANDROUS.] Applied to those flowers and plants in which the stamens and pistil are united in one column, as in orchids; said also of the stamens.

1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 462 The rest of the Order are in no sense gynandrous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 189 [Stylidieæ.] Nearly allied both to Campanulaceæ and Goodenoviæ, from both of which they are distinguished by their gynandrous stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. xvii, Aristolochieæ .. Stamens 6-12, epigynous or gynandrous. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 77 The stamens may be epipetalous or gynandrous.

Gynantherous: see GYNO-.

Gynarchy (dʒəi·naɹki). Also 6-8 **guna·rchy**. [f. Gr. *γυν-ή* woman + *-αρχία*, *ἀρχή* rule.] Government by a woman or women.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 13/2 The gunarchie of queene Cordeilla. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 101 That in Gynarchy the wife is not subject, but superior to her husband. 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. cccl. 159, I have always some hopes of a change under a Gunarchy; where whim and humour commonly prevail. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVII. 264/2 So will you best help to maintain .. the true gynarchy.

Gynbred, obs. form of GINGERBREAD.

Gyndal, var. GUINDALL *Obs.*, windlass.

Gynec-: see GYNÆC-.

Gynegium, obs. form of GYNÆCEUM.

Gyneocracy (dʒəi-, dʒinɨɒ·krăsi). *rare.* Also 7 **gyneiocracie**). [f. Gr. *γυνή* woman + -(o)CRACY.] Incorrect form for GYNÆCOCRACY.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii § 47 The .. law..which they call the Salick, by the which the Fre ch exclude Gyneiocracie [*in list of* '*Faults escaped' altered to* Gynœocratie], or Womens Gouernement in chiefe. 1869 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Ourselves* 176 In the gyneocracy of the future,—that new moral world which is to be under woman's undivided sway. 1881 L. H. MORGAN *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 66 The mother-right and gyneocracy among the Iroquois.

Gyng, variant of GING *Obs.*

Gyngangre, obs. form of GINGER.

† **Gyngawdry, -awtre.** *Cookery. Obs.* Also **-audre, -autrey.** A dish prepared with the livers of certain fishes.

?c 1390 *Form of Cury* No. 94 (1780) 47 Gyngawdry. Take the Powche and the Lyuour of haddok codlyng and hake. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Gyngaudre.—Take þe Lyuerys of Codlyngys, Haddok, Elys, or þe Hake hed, or Freysshe Mylwell hedys, þe Pouches, & þe Lyuerys, an sethe hem in fayre Water [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 94 Gyngautrey. 14.. in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 70 Gyngawtre. Take the pake of the lyver of hake or of codlynge, or of hadok, and parboyle hit well.

Gynge, variant of GING *Obs.*

Gyngebrede, obs. form of GINGERBREAD.

Gynger, -evere, -ure, -yvre, obs. ff. GINGER.

Gyngle, obs. form of JINGLE.

Gynglimos, obs. form of GINGLYMUS.

Gyngour, obs. form of GINGER.

Gyniolatry (dʒəi-, dʒiniɒ·lătri). [Badly f. Gr. *γυνή* woman + -(o)LATRY.] Adoration of or excessive devotion to women. So **Gyneo·later**, an adorer of women.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 36 The sentimental gyniolatry of chivalry, which was at best but skin-deep, is lifted in Beatrice to an ideal and universal plane. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 757/2 He was become a gyneolater.

Gynny, obs. form of GUINEA.

Gyno- (dʒəinŏ, dʒinŏ), before a vowel **gyn-** (dʒəin, dʒin), reduced form of GYNÆCO-, used chiefly in botanical terms with the meaning 'pistil', 'ovary' (the more important are given as main-words): **Gynantherous** (-æ·nþĕrəs) *a. Bot.* [ANTHER]: see quot. **Gynocardic** (-kā·ɹdik) *a. Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Gynocardia* (Gr. *καρδία* heart), a genus of the N.O. *Bixaceæ*], in *gynocardic acid*, the supposed active principle of Chaulmugra oil, which is produced by the plant *Gynocardia odorata*. **Gynodiœcious** (-dəiī·ʃəs) *a. Bot.* [DIŒCIOUS], having perfect and female flowers on different plants; so **Gynodiœcism** (-dəi,ī·siz'm), the condition of being gynodiœcious. **Gynomonœcious** (-mɒnī·ʃəs) *a. Bot.* [MONŒCIOUS], having both perfect and female flowers on the same plant. **Gynophagite** (-ɒ·fădʒəit) [Gr. *-φαγ-os* eating + -ITE] *humorous nonce-wd.*, a woman-eater. † **Gynophi·lian, Gyno·philous** *adjs.* [Gr. *-φιλος* loving], woman-loving. **Gynoplastic** (-plæ·stik) *a. Phys.* [PLASTIC], 'relating to the closing of unnatural openings in the female organs of generation, or to the opening of closed or dilatation of contracted natural openings of the same organs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

‖ **Gynostegium** (-stē·dʒĭəm) *Bot.* [Gr. *στέγη* roof], the sheath of a gynæceum. ‖ **Gynostemium** (-stē·mi,ĭəm) *Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων* thread, stamen], the column consisting of the united stamens and pistil, as in the orchis.

1874 R. Brown *Man. Bot.* Gloss., **Gynantherous*, an abnormal condition of the flower in which the stamens are converted into pistils. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 76 The active principle of the oil [sc. chaulmoogra oil], *gynocardic acid, has also been prescribed internally by Besnier and others. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* 298 The species now to be considered consist of hermaphrodites and females without males .. which I have called *gynodiœcious. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. 191 Gyno-diœcious, where the flowers on separate individuals are some hermaphrodite and some female, but none male only. 1881 H. Müller in *Nature* XXIII. 337 Stellaria glauca .. is gynodiœcious. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* I. 89 This is termed *gynodioecism and is common also in Caryophyllaceae .. and other plants. 1881 H. Müller in *Nature* XXIII. 337 Syringa Persica .. is *gynomonœcious. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* II. 97 The most common case is *gynomonoecism, the ray-florets being ♀, the disc ☿. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* III. xxii, He preys upon the weaker sex, and is a *Gynophagite. 1647 R. Bacon *Cyprian Acad.* A ij b, My *Gynophilian or amorous infant. 1623 Cockeram, **Gynophilous*, a louer of women. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* 414/1 *Gynostegium, a sheath or covering of the gynoecium, of whatever nature. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 256 The column is .. termed the *gynostemium, and the flowers are said to be gynandrous. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 226 The circumnutation of the gynostemium of Stylidium .. is highly remarkable, and apparently aids in the fertilisation of the flowers.

Gynobase (dʒəi·n-, dʒi·nŏbē·s). *Bot.* Also in mod.L. form **gynobasis**. [f. Gyno- + Base.] The flat or conical enlargement of the receptacle of a flower supporting the gynæceum.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 136 Carpella equal in number to the petals, lying upon an enlarged, turnid, fleshy disk (the gynobase). 1832 — *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. § 9. 137 Gynobasis. 1849 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* 414 The seed-vessel, when ripe, splits into four valves, leaving the thick hard gynobase in the centre.

Hence **Gynobasic** (dʒəi-, dʒinŏbē·sik) *a.*, pertaining to or having a gynobase; *gynobasic style*, one rising from the base of the ovary. Also **Gynobaseous** (-bē·sĭəs) *a. rare.*

1836 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* (ed. 2) 128 No Gynobaseous order has more than 5 carpels, except accidentally. Euphorbiaceæ, which are much more like gynobasic plants [etc.]. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 289 The ovary is said to be gynobasic. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 The style springing from the centre and base of the lobes of the ovary, termed gynobasic. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* I. 77 The style usually crowns the ovary but is sometimes lateral, basal or gynobasic.

Gynocracy (dʒəi-, dʒinǫ·krăsi). [f. Gyno- + -cracy.] = Gynæcocracy; also quasi-*concr.*, women as the ruling class.

1728 Pope *Let. to Swift* S.'s Wks. 1761 VIII. 75, I am told the Gynocracy are of opinion, that they want no better writers than Cibber and the British journalist. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xvii, Oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even gynocracy. 1824 Byron *Juan* xvi. lii, But wear the newest mantle of hypocrisy, On pain of much displeasing the gynocracy. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* July 219 From a gynocracy .. heaven save us and all Christian communities!

So **Gynocra·tic** *a.* Gynæcocratic.

1847 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVI. 15 Hers was not a popular form of gynocratic government. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 198 Linnæus terms the government [of bees] a gynocratic republic.

‖ **Gynœcium**, the usual but incorrect form of Gynæceum 2, *Bot.*

Gynophore (dʒəi·n-, dʒi·nŏfōəɹ). [f. Gyno- + Gr. *-φορ-os* bearing. Cf. F. *gynophore.*]

1. *Bot.* The pedicel or stalk which in some flowers supports the ovary.

1821 S. F. Gray *Nat. Arrangem. Pl.* I. 159 It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the gynophore and the nectary. 1832 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* II. ii. § 10. 139 Sometimes the ovarium .. is seated upon a long stalk... This stalk is often called the thecaphore or gynophore. 1871 H. Macmillan *True Vine* ii. (1872) 64 The central gynophore [of the Passion flower], bearing the stamens and pistil, was the pillar of the cross. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 225 The gynophore of *Arachis hypogæa.*

2. *Zool.* One of the branches bearing the female gonophores in certain Hydrozoa.

1861 J. R. Greene *Coelent.* 45 When male and female gonophores differ externally in form, the special terms 'androphore' and 'gynophore' are employed to distinguish them. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 143 The groups of male and female gonophores are borne upon separate branches of the gonoblastidium (androphores and gynophores).

† **Gynour.** *Sc. Obs.* [Aphetic form of *engynour* (see Engineer *sb.* and cf. Gin *sb.*1).] One who manages engines of war.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 690 The gynour than gert bend in hy the gyne. [Cf. I. 682 engynour, *v.r.* gynour.]

-gynous (dʒinəs), *Bot. suffix* forming adjs., f. mod.L. *-gyn-us* (a. Gr. *-γυνος* adj. termination, f. *γυν-ή* woman, female) + -ous; used as = 'having ... female organs or pistils', as in *monogynous* having one pistil, *tetragynous* having four pistils, etc., *androgynous* having stamens and pistils on the same flower or same plant. (Cf. -androus.)

Gynypre, obs. form of Juniper.

Gyo, variant of Geo. *dial.*, a gully, creek.

1878 R. Dick *Baker of Thurso* viii. 81 And roll along the gyoes far inland.

Gyour, variant of Guyour *Obs.*

Gyp[1] (dʒip). Also 8 jip, 9 gip. [perh. short for Gipsy or for Gippo 2.]

1. At Cambridge and Durham, a college servant, esp. one who attends on one or more undergraduates. In the first quot. the meaning appears to be somewhat different.

1750 Dodd *Poems* (1767) 31 No more the jolly Jips..carol out their songs. *Note.* Are an idle useful set of hangers on the college, who procure ale, pence, &c., by running errands, and doing little services for their masters. 1799 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 216 The College Gyps, of high illustrious worth, With all the dishes in long order go. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantab.* (1824) 128 To avoid .. gate-bills he will be out at night as late as he pleases .. climb over the College walls, and fee his Gyp well. 1805 H. K. White in *Rem.* (1819) I. 209 My bed-maker, whom we call a gyp, from a Greek word signifying a vulture, runs away with everything he can lay his hands on. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xvi, No scout in Oxford, no gip in Cambridge ever matched him in speed and intelligence. 1839-40 Thackeray *Catherine* viii, I was a gyp at Cambridge. 1894 Wilkins & Vivian *Green Bay Tree* I. 234 The spiritual destitution of bedmakers and gyps.

b. *attrib.* **gyp-room**, a room where the gyps keep table furniture, etc.

1871 M. Legrand *Camb. Freshm.* 210 He fetched the .. reviving beverage from the gyp-room. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 624 The cloister .. was cut off to supply a gyp-room.

2. *U.S. slang.* A thief.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

Gyp[2] (dʒip). *U.S.* [? Short for *Gypsy*, Gipsy used as a proper name for a bitch.] A bitch.

1890 J. Cooke in G. O. Shields *Big Game N. Amer.* 148 Old Tige had filled up on the first Deer's inwards. He looked like a gyp, and near her time. 1895 A. Hunter in *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 75/2 One of the pack—a long-limbed gyp named Queen .. covered with black pitch-like mud.

Gyp, variant of Gip *v.*; Gip *int. Obs.*

Gypcer, Gypcyere, obs. variants of Gipser.

Gype, -ell, variant of Gipe Gipel *Obs.*, a tunic.

Gypo(u)n, obs. variant of Gipon.

Gyppe, variant of Gip *int. Obs.*

Gyps (dʒips). Also 4 ? *pl.* **gipsis**, 5 **gipse**, 8 **gypse**. [Anglicized form of Gypsum. Cf. F. *gypse*, G. *gips.*] = Gypsum.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XV. lvii. (1495) 509 In the grounde abowte Parys is a manere stone that hyght Gipsis. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 383 Or gipse, or askes twey cotuls no wronge Thy wynes doth. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 46 The gypse .. is commonly found of some regular form approaching upon the rhomboide. 1774 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 108/1 To coalesce and set as readily as our gypses and plasters. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 439 *Gyps* is calcareous earth saturated with vitriolic acid. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 144 Coffered ceilings of gyps are triumphs of the plasterer's art.

attrib. 1862 H. Marryat *Year in Sweden* II. 141 The Wrangel Grafchor is a fine specimen of northern gyps-work.

Gypsa, obs. plural of Gypsum.

† **Gypsa·tion.** *Obs. rare*—0. [as if ad. L. **gypsātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *gypsāre* Gypse *v.*] The action or process of plastering with gypsum; pargetting.

1656 *in* Blount *Glossogr.* 1676 in Coles.

Gypse (dʒips), *v.* Also ? **gipse.** [In sense a. ad. L. *gypsā-re*, f. *gypsum* (see Gypsum *sb.*); in sense b. f. Gyps.] † **a.** *trans.* To close or plaster down with gypsum (*obs.*). **b.** To dress (a field) with gypsum; only in **Gypsed** (dʒipst), *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 477 So gipse hit vp, and kepe hit for thyn age. *Ibid.* 524 Now gipse hit fast. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 434 The gypsed clover becomes a good crop, while the ungypsed clover is burnt up by the drought.

Gypsees, obs. pl. of Gipsy.

Gypseous (dʒi·psĭəs), *a.* [f. late L. *gypse-us* (f. *gypsum*) + -ous. Cf. Gypsous.]

1. Resembling or having the qualities of gypsum.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 437 Of phlegme. .. If gypseous, by nodous swellings. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 278 And these [Expectorators]..cast purulent and gypseous Matter out of the Bronchia. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 323 This clay..contains no gypseous matter. 1796 W. Marshall *W. England* I. 16, I was led to the idea, that they [crystals of quartz] were of a gypseous nature.

2. Containing or consisting mainly of gypsum.

1771 Br. Watson *Chem. Ess.* (1787) V. 127 Gypseous alabasters, plaster stone [etc.]. 1778 Woulfe in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 14 Heavy spars, commonly called selenitical or gypseous spars. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. vi. 111 The gypseous red marl of Aix, in Provence. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* xiii. 311 It is flanked by the Ural Mountains, gypseous limestones form the base. 1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 247 Variegated gypseous marls. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XII. 478 The peculiar color [of the Red River] is attributed to the red clay of the gypseous formation, of its bed.

Gypsiferous (dʒipsi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gyps-um + -(i)ferous. Cf. F. *gypsifère.*] Yielding or containing gypsum.

1847 in Craig. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* xviii. 444 The gypsiferous and salt-bearing formation of the Upper Silurian. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. i. 236 The soil too is often gypsiferous.

† **Gypsine,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gyps-um + -ine.] = Gypseous.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 151 It makes a glittering shew, being built of Gypsine Stone, or Rock-Ising-glass, resembling alabaster. 1753 in Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*

Gypsion, Gypsire: see Gipsy, Gipser.

Gypsography (dʒipsǫ·grăfi). *rare.* [f. Gr. *γύψο-s* gypsum + *-γραφία* -graphy.] The art or practice of engraving on gypsum or on plaster of Paris.

1840 *Mech. Mag.* XXXII. 256 Gypsography—This is the new title bestowed on the process..heretofore styled metallic relief engraving. 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 41 We were made acquainted with Gypsography and Glyphography.

Gypsous (dʒi·psŏs), *a.* [f. Gyps-um + -ous. Cf. F. *gypseux.*] = Gypseous 1 and 2.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 129 An exhalation in moist weather out of Gipsous or plaisterly ground. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 501 The statues of the superb mausoleum .. are of gypsous alabaster. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 394 Nothing .. proves the independence of those arenaceous and gypsous soils.

Gypsum (dʒi·psŭm), *sb. Min. Pl.* 8 **gypsa**, 8–9 **gypsums.** [a. L. *gypsum*, ad. Gr. *γύψος* chalk, gypsum.] Hydrous calcium sulphate, the mineral from which plaster of Paris is made.

[1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Bysides Parys is greet pleinte of a manere stoon þat hatte gypsus.] 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 92 Gypsum layed up in the earth the space of 80 yeeres. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 33 Figures in..gypsum. 1759 W. Cullen *Let. in Life* (1832) I. 127 Are the tales and gypsums different in their Composition. 1776 Woulfe in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 610 The Bolognian stone and other such spars, as well as the gypsa, are decomposed by fixed alkalies. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 343 Lands, dressed with gypsum, have been equally favourable to wheat. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxxi. 409 The prism presented the appearance of a crystal of gypsum. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 218 Gypsum when moderately heated loses its water, and is then called plaster of Paris.

attrib. 1823 Buckland *Reliq. Diluv.* 169 Ancient and modern bones occur mixed together only in the gypsum cavities. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist*, *Mammalia* III. 95 The gypsum-quarries near Paris. 1862 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 33 These gypsum deposits have no geological connection with the coal.

Gypsum (dʒi·psŭm), *v.* [f. Gypsum *sb.*] *trans.* To dress (land or a crop) with gypsum.

1819 *Commun. Board Agric.* 521 The whole field .. was again gypsumed at the rate of four bushels per acre. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 323 Cattle show a remarkable predilection for clover which has been gypsumed.

Hence **Gy·psumed** *ppl. a.*

1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 111 The comparative produce of the gypsumed over not gypsumed land is very great. 1849 J. F. Johnston *Exper. Agric.* 120 On wheat, after gypsumed clover.

Gypsy, alternative form of Gipsy.

Gyptian, Gyraff(a, obs. ff. Gipsy, Giraffe.

Gyral (dʒəi·răl), *a.* [f. Gyre or Gyr-us *sb.* + -al.] **a.** Moving in a circle or spiral; whirling, gyratory. **b.** Pertaining to a gyrus or gyri (see Gyrus). Hence **Gy·rally** *adv.*, in a gyral manner; in a circular form or arrangement.

1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 204 The flower consists of five pale-white leaves gyrally incircling one another. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 791 We were not seen stoitering gyrally away up-hill. 1828-32 Webster, *Gyral*, whirling, moving in a circular form.

Gyrant (dʒəi·rănt), *a. rare*—1. In 9 **girant.** [ad. L. *gȳrant-em*, pres. pple. of *gȳrāre* to move in a circle.] Having a circular or spiral course.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama Exile* Poems 1850 I. 35, I wound in girant orbits.

Gyrate (dʒəi·rĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *gȳrāt-us* rounded, pa. pple. of *gȳrāre*: see Gyre *v.*] Arranged in rings or convolutions. In *Botany* = Circinate; also, see quot. 1836.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 245 The peculiar gyrate vernation of the leaves of Cycadeæ. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 253/1 *Gyrate*, see *Circinate*. Also, surrounded by an elastic ring, as the theca of ferns. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Flowers regular, with straight anther-valves,..and gyrate foliation. 1861 Bentley *Man. Bot.* 211 A circinate or gyrate cyme. 1876 J. S. Bristowe *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 324 Sinuous or gyrate bullous bands. 1878 Nicholson in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 373/2 By this 'serial' growth the corallum becomes 'gyrate' or 'meandrine'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 278 The gyrate or ringed form of the patches.

Gyrate (dʒəi·rĕt), *v.* [f. L. *gȳrāt-*, ppl. stem of *gȳrāre*: see Gyre *v.*] *intr.* To move in a circle or spiral; to revolve, usually round a fixed point or on an axis; to rotate, whirl.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 32 Undefined comets that gyrate equally through suns, earths, and satellites. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 318 The globule of blood gyrates around its own axis in the human veins, as the planet in the sky. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* xvii. 211 With a somerset and a run, [he] threw himself gyrating into the air. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 191 Came the dusty night-fliers, to gyrate for one brilliant instant round the flame.

fig. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* II. 124 The rest of Paris was gyrating in the whirlpool of fashionable pleasure.

Hence **Gy·rated** *ppl. a.* = Gyrate *a.*; **Gy·rating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 458 Gyrated dry scall. *Ibid.* 459 The Gyrated Variety [of psoriasis] runs in a migratory course. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. i, His.. gyratings are at an end. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) XIX. § 795 The gyrating column is never hundreds of miles in diameter. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. vii. 242

A kind of mystery attaches itself to gyrating water. 1884 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 6 Other articles in the house appearing to perform a gyrating movement.

Gyration (dʒəiəre·ɪ·ʃən). Also 8 **giration.** [n. of action f. L. *gȳrāre*: see GYRE *v.* Cf. F. *giration.*]

1. The action or process of gyrating; motion in a circle or spiral; revolution round a fixed centre or axis, turning round, wheeling or whirling; an instance of any of these.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 457 If there had not beene these gyrations in the substance of the braine. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 80 The ayre impelled returnes unto its place in a gyration or whirling. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* ix. 81 A French Top, throwne from a cord which was wound about it, will stand as it were fixt .. and yet continue in its repeated Gyrations. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* I. (1721) 123 If a burning Coal be nimbly moved round in a Circle with Gyrations continually repeated. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 527 They might then make one giration in a long ellipsis. 1794 ATWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 127 *note*, To place the centre of gyration nearly at the same distance from the axis. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 240 It performs its gyrations alternately from left to right and from right to left. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xv. (1849) 140 In the northern hemisphere the gyration [of the wind] is contrary to the movement of the hands of a watch. *Ibid.* 141 Beyond the actual circle of gyration or limits of the storm. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xix. § 796 In the gyrations of the storm. 1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., Snowflakes that danced in eccentric fantastic gyrations. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 110 *M*=mass of the whole body and *k* its radius of gyration about *GH*. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* xi, Women were nevertheless enchanted to be embraced by him in its [the waltz's] giddy gyrations.

b. with reference to immaterial things or *fig.*

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 440 The vast gyration of a thousand years. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv, His life was a gyration of energetic curiosity. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 35 Such is the appearance of Geo. Fellowes in that rapid gyration to which he has been subjected. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. ix. 146 His present effort was still more impeded by endless gyrations of irresolution. 1883 S. WADDINGTON *A. H. Clough* 83 The vortex of religious excitement..kept him idly moving in its ceaseless gyrations.

2. *concr.* in *Conch.* One of the whorls of a spiral univalve shell.

Hence **Gyra·tional** *a.*, characterized by gyration.

1889 in *Century Dict.* (citing R. A. Proctor).

Gyrator (dʒəiəre·ɪtəɹ). [as if L. **gȳrātor*, agent-n. f. *gȳrāre* to GYRATE.] He who or that which gyrates or whirls.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xx, I shall call them the pulsating and the gyrating leg...Whilst you were admiring the undulating grace of the pulsator, .. you would find the gyrator had stolen a march upon you. 1895 H. STOPES in *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 325/3 Beautifully made [stone] axes, knives, gyrators.

Gyratory (dʒəiəˑrătəri), *a.* [as if ad. L. **gȳrātōrius*, f. *gȳrāre* to GYRATE. Cf. F. *giratoire.*] Moving in a circle or spiral; revolving, whirling.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 52 The mischief produced by the gyratory motion of the air. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iv. 172 The nutation of the earth's axis is a small and slow gyratory movement. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 197 Several others were more or less implicated in the gyratory mass. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* viii. 124 Large gyratory columns of water or sand. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 539/2 Solomon studied awhile the gyratory movements of three hawks.

Gyre (dʒəiəɹ), *sb. poet.* and *literary.* Also 7 **gire.** [ad. L. *gȳr-us*, ad. Gr. *γῦρος* ring, circle. Cf. GIRO.]

1. A turning round, revolution, whirl; a circular or spiral turn.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. B ij, Fashions..Which..do cum, and goe in circled gyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 8 To ward, Or strike, or hurtle rownd in warlike gyre. 1603 B. JONSON *Satyr*, Pardon, lady, this wild strain, .. Elves, apply your gyre again. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 494 Other Artizans doe but practise, we still learne; others run still in the same gyre, to wearinesse..our choice is infinite. *c* 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 786 Like to yᵉ top, yᵗ in his gyre doth spin. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. i. 71 In all these we may easily maintaine the gyre or circumaction of the Head. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 78 Whirling them in oblique gyres. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XVII. 93 Be thy wheeling gyres Of ample circuit, easy thy descent. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscrip. Caled. Canal* 2 The glede Wheeling between the mountains in mid air, Eastward or westward as his gyre inclines. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 1167 Graduating up in a spiral line Of still expanding and ascending gyres.

2. *concr.* A ring, circle, spiral; also, a vortex.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 23 She rushing through the thickest preasse Perforce disparted their compacted gyre. 1623 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, He .. dispersed the armed gire With which I was environed. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 244 To hurry a great Ship downright in a Dismal Gyre, down into the deep. 1718 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 893 The Cochlea is a long Cavity consisting of three Gyres or Meanders. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i, The smoke rises in dark gyres to the air. 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life, Sonn.* xliv, Ah! in your eyes so reached what dumb adieu, What unsunned gyres of waste eternity? 1892 W. E. HENLEY *Song of Sword, Lond. Voluntaries* iv. 10 In genial wave on wave and gyre on gyre.

¶ **3.** 'A trance' (Cockeram 1623). *Obs.*—°

Prob. a mistake. Cf. the following: 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* v, Streames in whose entrancing gyres Wise nature oft herselfe her workmanship admires.

4. *Comb.*, as *gyre-circling* adj.

1881 ROSSETTI *Rose Mary, Beryl-song*, Gyre-circling spirits of fire.

Gyre (dʒəiəɹ), *v. poet.* Also 5, 7 **gire.** [ad. L. *gȳrāre*, f. *gȳrus* (see prec.).]

1. *trans.* To turn or whirl round. *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 327 The side in longe vppon the south, let sprede..gire hit from the colde west, if thow conne. 1628 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 25 With the spightful Philistim, he [the Devil] puts out both the eyes of our apprehension and judgement, that he may gyre us about in the Mill of unprofitable wickednesse. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana Crossways* xxii, She was out at a distance on the ebb-sands hurtled, gyred, beaten to all shapes.

† **2.** To revolve round, compass. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 203 September is with Aprill houris euen, ffor Phebus lijk in either gireth heuen.

3. *intr.* To turn round, revolve, whirl, gyrate.

1593 DRAYTON *Eclog.* II. 71 Which from their proper Orbes not goe, Whether they gyre swift or slow. 1598 YONG *Diana* 10 When to the west the sunne begins to gyre. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxvii, A..groom..Which soon the full-grown kitchin cleanly drains By divers pipes, with hundred turnings giring. *Ibid.* IV. viii, Round about two circling altars gire In blushing red. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 785 Mutual strokes with equal force descend.. now gyring prest High at the head, now plunging for the breast. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XII, The eagle's cry, Who ..at her highest flight A speck scarce visible, gyred round and round.

Hence **Gy·ring** *vbl. sb.*, revolution, gyration. **Gy·ring** *ppl. a.*, revolving, whirling, gyrating; also, encircling, encompassing; whence **Gy·ringly** *adv.*, with revolving motion.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 18 With sundry windings, gyrings, and circumflexions. 1590 PEELE *Polyhymnia* 36 At the shock The hollow gyring vault of heaven resounds. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 72 One colour teinteth all, Turrets, doores, and gyring wall. 1598 — *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 150 Wind-tossed waues which with a gyring course Circle the Centers-ouerpeering maine. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. ii. (1718) 193 This gyring lab'rinth. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 63 They [the Heavens] alter in their gyring more or less. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* (1881) 76 The massie world..That on Gyreing [so MS.] spheares is hurld. 1659 TORRIANO, *A-gironda*, giringly, about and about.

Gyre-carline (gəiəˑɹkāːulin). *Sc.* Also 6 **gyr(e)-, gyir-carling,** (9 **giean carlin**). [f. ON. *gýgr*=Norw. dial. *gjure* ogress, witch + CARLINE[1]. Cf. ON. *gýgjar-karl* the husband of an ogress.] The mother-witch; a witch, hag.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4592 [Folly speaks] My gudame, the Gyre Carling, Leirnde me the Prophesie of Marling. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 661 Leaue boggles, brownies, gyr-carlings and gaists. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* iii, The elves and the gyre-carlings. 1822 — *Pirate* vi, What kind of a country of guisards and gyre-carlines is this!

† **Gy·reful,** *a. Obs.* [f. GYRE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of gyres or turns; circling, whirling.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. i. A vij, Whose carts when they were roulde With gyrefull sway, by coursers swyfte. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* (Arb.) 138 Theyre labor hoat they folow: toe the flame fits gyreful awarding.

Gyrencephalate (dʒəiəˑrĕnseˑfălĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Gyrencephala* (see below), f. GYR-US + ἐγκέφαλος brain (see ENCEPHALA).] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Gyrencephala*, one of the four main divisions of mammalia in Owen's system, consisting of those in which the cerebrum is convoluted. So **Gyrence·phalous** *a.*

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mammalia* 35 These limb-characters can only be rightly applied to the gyrencephalous subclass. 1866 — *Anat. Vertebr.* II. 272 The Gyrencephalous quadrupeds, as a general rule, have a scrotum. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 43 The gyrencephalate sub-class.

Gyrer, Gyrfalcon, obs. ff. JEERER, GERFALCON.

Gyrfaunt, variant of GERFAUNT *Obs.*, giraffe.

Gyrle, gyrll, obs. forms of GIRL.

Gyrnall, Gyrn(e, obs. ff. GIRNEL *Sc.*, GIRN.

Gyro- (dʒəiəˑɹō), comb. form repr. Gr. *γῦρο-s* in sense of 'ring, circle, spiral', as in: **Gyroceran** (-ɹˑsĕrăn) *a. Conch.* [Gr. κερατ-, κέρας horn], pertaining to the genus *Gyroceras*, typical of the family *Gyroceratidæ* of fossil nautiloid cephalopods having the whorls not contiguous. **Gyroceratite** (-seˑrătəit) *Conch.*, a fossil cephalopod of the family *Gyroceratidæ*; hence **Gyroceratitic** (-serătiˑtik) *a.* **Gyrodactyle** (-dæˑktil) *Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger], a trematode worm of the genus *Gyrodactylus.* **Gy·rograph** (-grɑf) [Gr. *-γραφος* writing, recording], an instrument for recording revolutions. ‖ **Gy·ropsoriˑasis** *Med.*, PSORIASIS occurring in circular patches (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Gy·rotrope** (-trōup) *Electr.* [Gr. *-τροπος* turning] = COMMUTATOR (*ibid.*).

1884 *Science* III. Feb. 123/2 The loosely coiled [shell] but with whorls not in contact, *gyroceratitic. 1864 COBBOLD *Entozoa* 44 Those singular ectoparasitic creatures known as the *Gyrodactyles. 1817 *Blackw Mag.* I. 525 A Celestial *Gyrograph .. which gives the true bearings, rising, setting, and culminating, of forty of the principal fixed stars, for any hour and minute of the twenty-four hours.

Gyrogonite (dʒəiəɹgˑgŏnəit). *Geol.* [f. GYRO- + Gr. *γόν-os* seed + -ITE] A petrified seed-vessel of plants of the genus *Chara*, spiral in form, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 147 Seeds of Charæ, or Gyrogonites, are converted into carbonate of lime, in which the nut is sometimes found within. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 236 In the limestone I found gyrogonites. 1833 G. A. MANTELL *Wonders Geol.* (1838) II. 600 The gyrogonites of the tertiary strata of the Paris basin.

Gyroidal (dʒəiəroiˑdăl), *a.* [f. GYRE or GYRUS + -OID + -AL.]

1. *Cryst.* Having a spiral arrangement, as certain planes, etc. in some crystalline forms.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 177 The axes of symmetry..preserve the characteristics of the system, but in the absence of planes of symmetry they do so only by a gyroidal (or alternate) distribution of the poles. The edges consequently are gyroidally grouped in triads *G* round the trigonal axes *o*; and in tetrads *V* round the axes *h. Ibid.* § 253 The gyroidal position of its faces in respect to the vertical axis.

2. *Optics.* Having the property of turning the plane of polarization to the right or left; rotatory in respect to polarized light. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Gyroi·dally** *adv.*

1895 [see sense 1 above].

Gyrolite (dʒəiəˑɹŏləit). *Min.* Also **guro-.** [Named by Anderson 1851; f. Gr. *γυρός* round + *λίθος* stone (see -LITE).] Hydrous silicate of calcium found in radiated concretions.

1851 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. IV. I. 101 Gurolite. 1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XII. 205 The name gurolite (more correctly gyrolite) alludes to the spherical form of its concretions.

Gyromancy (dʒəiəˑɹŏmænsi). [a. med.L. **gȳromantīa*, f. Gr. *γῦρο-s* circle, circuit + *μαντεία* divination. Cf. F. *gyromancie* (Rabelais *giromantie*).] A mode of divination said to have been practised by walking in a circle till the person fell down from dizziness, the inferences being drawn from the place in the circle at which he fell.

1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 5 b, All the kyndes of gyromancye, and chiromancye. *a* 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv, Have you a mind .. to have the truth of the matter yet more fully and amply disclosed unto you .. by giromancy, if thou shouldst turn round circles, thou mightest assure thyself from me, that they would fall always on the wrong side. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 334 Gyromancy was performed by going round continually in a circle, the circumference of which was marked by letters.

Gyron (dʒəiəˑɹŏn). *Her.* Also 6–7 **gyronne,** 7 **geron.** [a. F. *giron*, earlier *geron* (=It. *girone* gyron, *gherone* gore, gusset, Sp. *giron*, *jiron* gusset), ad. OHG. *gêro* triangular piece, gusset: see GORE *sb.*[1]] An ordinary of triangular form made by two lines drawn from the edge of the escutcheon to meet in the fesse-point and occupying half of the quarter. Also *attrib.*

Where there is one gyron only, it usually issues from the dexter chief and occupies the second half of the first quarter. (See GYRONNY.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 77 S. beareth Ermyne, two Gyrons Sable, charged with Cilidon floures proper, a Batune Gules. *Ibid.* 113 b, These particions [*sc.* partition per saltire and per gyron] being the one so lyke the other, for that there is also partie per Gyron, it cannot bee but that there is founde an indifferencie of the one in blazon of the one as of the other. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1660) 71. 1611 FLORIO, *Gironi*, gerons in armory. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. vii. 71 The gyron..is a right angled Triangle. 1848 R. STUART *Glasgow* 99 The *gyron* quarterings of the family of Argyll. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* vii. 31 The Gyron..is half of the first quarter of the shield.

Gyrondola, obs. variant of GIRANDOLA.

[**Gyronnetty,** *a.* A spurious word in some recent Dicts.; an alteration (after GYRON) of *gironnetté*, given as a French word in heraldic dicts. with the explanation 'Finished at the top with points; said of a castle or tower used as a bearing'. This is a blunder for F. *girouetté* 'furnished with a weathercock (*girouette*) of a specified tincture'.]

Gyronny (dʒəiəɹˑnni), *a. Her.* Forms: 5 **jerownde,** 5–6 **gerundi(e,** 6 **geronnie, -ondy,** 8 **gironne,** 7– **gyronny.** [a. F. *gironné* (12th c. *geroné*), f. *giron* GYRON: see -Y.] Of an escutcheon: Divided into or having gyrons; *gyronny of eight*, having eight gyrons, i.e. each quarter divided diagonally by lines meeting in the fesse-point.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2891 Thorowe a jerownde schelde he jogges him thorowe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* biij, Gerundi is called in armys whan the cootarmure is of ix. dyuerse colowris; & a fusitarget with in the cootarmure of whatt colowre that hit be of. *c* 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 169 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 100 Thire be also raschit, as lege or heid, wiche gerondy verry and belly told. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 38 b, Geronnie of vj pieces Or and Sable. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. ii. (1611) 240 Hee beareth Gyronny of sixe peeces Sable and Or three Nigroes heads couped Proper. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5106/3 A Coat of Arms, being Gironne of Eight Pieces Ermine and Gules. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1. 141 Gyronny or and sable.

¶ App. used ERRON. for GYRON.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3171/4 The Arms are, a Ship, a Chequer, two Geronies.

† **Gyronomo·nic,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [Error for **gyrognomonic*, ad. F. *gyrognomonique*, f. Gr. *γυρο-s* circuit + *γνώμων* GNOMON.] (The passage is merely jargon; the Fr. word, if not a grotesque coinage of Rabelais, may have had some such sense as 'Pertaining to revolution round the dial'.)

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxii, The Mendicant Fryers and Jacobins; who are the two Hemispheres of the Christian World, by whose Gyronomonick Circumbilvaginations..all the Autonomatick Metagrobolism of the Romish church..is homocentrically poised.

Gyrophoric (dʒəi·rŏfǫ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Gyrophora*, a genus of lichens (f. Gr. γῦρος circle + -φόρος bearing) + *-ic*.] Only in *gyrophoric acid* (see quot.).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Gyrophoric acid*, an acid obtained from *Gyrophora* or *Umbilicaria pustulata*.

Gyroscope (dʒəi·rŏskōup). *Dynamics.* [ad. F. *gyroscope* (Foucault, 1852): see GYRO- and -SCOPE.] An instrument designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies, and consisting essentially of a solid rotating wheel mounted in a ring, and having its axis free to turn in any direction.

The form of this apparatus invented by Foucault is contrived so as to render evident the rotation of the earth, through the tendency of the wheel (being free from the influence of disturbing forces) to maintain its rotation in a fixed plane independently of the earth's motion.

1856 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* Ser. II. XXI. 119 Foucault placed between the poles of a strong electro-magnet the solid of revolution belonging to the gyroscope. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xxii. § 170 (1875) 486 That opposition which the axial momentum of a rotating body makes to any change in the plane of rotation (so beautifully exhibited in the gyroscope). 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* i. 27 The Gyroscope of Foucault..shews to the eye in a few minutes, by the angular deviation from its plane of rotation, the movement the earth has made in this short space of time. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 261 [Prof. Dolbear] invented and constructed a gyroscope to run by electro-magnetism.

Gyroscopic (dʒəi·rŏskǫ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -SCOPIC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the gyroscope; rotatory.

1888 *Engineer* LXVI. 364/2 The bearings are of great length and large diameter to stand the gyroscopic action which occurs in a heavy sea on board ship. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 5/1 The second patent is described as 'A new system of Projectiles—styled gyroscopic Projectiles'.

transf. (*jocular*). 1880 P. S. ROBINSON *Noah's Ark* vi. (1882) 156 The giraffe .. would be gratified by a gyroscopic view of the surrounding country.

Gyrose (dʒəi·rōus), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. **gȳrōs-us*, f. GYRUS.] Folded and waved, marked with wavy lines.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Gyrose*, turned round like a crook. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot. Gloss.*, *Gyrose*, marked with wavy lines. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 414/1 *Gyrose*, curved backward and forward in turns. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 8 The ribs of the hymenium raised, gyrose, persistent.

Gyroso- (dʒəi·rōu·sō), comb. form of GYROSE, used with the meaning 'gyrose and . . .'

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 8 Pileus inflated, irregularly undulated, gyroso-rugose, brown.

Gyrostat (dʒəi·rŏstæt). *Dynamics.* [f. GYRO- + Gr. στατ-ός standing, f. στα-, ἱστάναι to stand.] An instrument used to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies (see quot.).

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 The ordinary gyrostat (a rapidly rotating fly-wheel pivoted as finely as possible within a rigid case, having a convex curvilinear polygonal border, in the plane perpendicular to the axis through the centre of gravity of the whole).

Gyrostatic (dʒəi·rŏstæ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to the gyrostat or gyrostatics; connected with the dynamical theory that a rotating body tends to maintain its plane of rotation.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 Let the fly wheels be set each into sufficiently rapid rotation to fulfil the conditions of gyrostatic domination. 1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.*, *Gyrostatic action of armatures*. Owing to gyrostatic action a rotating armature resists any change of direction of its axis.

Hence **Gyrosta·tically** *adv.*

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 345 When all the quantities .. are of the same sign it is easy to find the conditions that must be fulfilled in order that the system may be gyrostatically dominated. 1891 *Athenæum* 19 Dec. 837/2 The Equations of Propagation of Disturbances in Gyrostatically-loaded Media.

Gyrostatics (dʒəi·rŏstæ·tiks), *sb. pl.* [See prec. and -ICS.] That part of physical science which deals with the rotation of solid bodies.

In recent Dicts.

Gyrous (dʒəi·rəs), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. **gȳrōsus* GYROSE: see -OUS.] Circular, spiral.

1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 789 As they pass along with their gyrous or circular Motion, they carry aloft the drie Leaves into the Air. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 186 The tyrant soaring in the clouds above With gyrous scrutiny the furze-clad hill Closely surveying.

Gyrovague (dʒeiə·rŏvēⁱg). *Hist. rare.* [a. F. *gyrovague*, ad. med.L. *gȳrovagus*, f. L. *gȳrus* circuit (see GYRE *sb.*) + *-vagus* wandering.] One of those monks who were in the habit of wandering from monastery to monastery.

1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. ii. 224 The Gyrovagues, or Vagabonds, who strolled about from one monastery to another, gratifying too freely their inclinations and appetites.

Gyrs(e, gyrss, obs. Sc. ff. GRASS.

Gyrse, Gyrsome, vars. GIRSE *Obs.*, GERSUM.

Gyrssoppe, variant of GRASSHOP *Obs.*

Gyrth(e, gyrtht, vars. GRITH *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

‖ **Gyrus** (dʒəi·rŭs). *Anat.* Pl. **gyri** (dʒəi·rəi). [L. = circle, circuit, career, a. Gr. γῦρος ring, circle.] A convoluted ridge between grooves or sulci; *esp.* a convolution of the brain. (See also quot. 1846.)

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 171 Gyri 4 to 5 lines broad. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Gyrus*, a trench together with the sides enclosing it; or, in massive species, the space between the middle of two ridges. 1859 OWEN *Classif. Mammalia* 25 The superficies [of the cerebrum] is folded into more or less numerous gyri or convolutions. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 66 The third occipital gyrus. 1887 *Lancet* 17 Sept. 586/2 The region of the angular gyrus .. contains a centre for the raising of the upper eyelid of the opposite eye.

Gys, variant of GIS *Obs.*; obs. form of GUISE.

Gysar, obs. form of GIZZARD, GUISER.

Gysard(e, obs. form of GIZZARD, GUISARD *sb.*²

Gysarm(e, obs. var. GISARME *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Gysart, variant of GUISARD *sb.*²

Gyse, Gysen, obs. forms of GUISE *sb.*², GIZZEN.

Gyser, obs. f. GISARME, GIZZARD, GUISER.

Gyserne, obs. variant of GISARME, GIZZERN.

Gysour, obs. form of GIZZARD, GUISER.

Gyspen, variant of GISPIN *Obs.*

Gyss, obs. form of GUISE.

Gyssarn, -erne, obs. variants of GISARME.

Gyst(e, obs. form of JOIST.

Gysyryne, obs. variant of GISARME.

Gyte (gəit), *sb. Sc.* [? A spelling of *gait*, Sc. form of GET *sb.* in sense 2 b.] A contemptuous word for a child; a brat; a first-year pupil in the Edinburgh High School.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Gyte*, *Gyteling*, applied contemptuously, or in ill humour, to a young child. 1894 *Daily News* 28 May 8/5 None of the 'gytes' of his period has told us nearly so much about Mr. Stevenson as Mr. Stevenson has told us.

Gyte (gəit), *a. Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] Mad, out of one's senses.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, The man's gane gyte! 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiv, The gudeman's gane clean gyte, I think. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xix. 182 Are you gone gyte?

Gyte, obs. f. GET *v.*; var. GITE¹ *Obs.*

Gyte, gyten, -in, obs. pa. ppples. of GET *v.*

Gytern(e, obs. variant of GITTERN.

Gytlin(g, variant of GETLING.

Gytolle, obs. variant of CITOLE.

Gyton(e, variant of GETON *Obs.*

Gytrash (gəi·træʃ). *north. dial.* Also **guy-**. An apparition, spectre, ghost, generally taking the form of an animal.

1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xii, I remembered certain of Bessie's tales, wherein figured a North-of-England spirit, called a 'Gytrash;' which, in the form of horse, mule, or large dog, haunted solitary ways, and sometimes came upon belated travellers. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant Killers* 150 Then another name was called and spelt 'Gytrash'.

Comb. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xii, A Gytrash-like Newfoundland dog.

Gytt, obs. form of GET.

Gytterne, obs. variant of GITTERN.

Gytton, gyttorne, vars. GETON *Obs.*

Gyulere, variant of GUILER *Obs.*

Gyv, obs. form of JEW.

Gyve (dʒəiv), *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* Forms: *pl.* 3, 6, 7 **gives,** (5 **gyvys**), 5–6 **guyv(i)es,** (7 **gieves**), 7–8 **guives,** 4– **gyves.** *sing.* 6 **give,** 7 **guive,** 7– **gyve.** [ME. *give*, of obscure origin.

The alliteration in ME. poetry shows that the word was originally pronounced with initial (g), and from the spelling *guive* it would appear that this pronunciation continued until the 18th c.; indeed, it is indicated in the pronouncing Dicts. of Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797). The now prevailing pronunciation with (dʒ) is due to misinterpretation of the graphic form of a word that had become obsolete in oral use. The form points to an OF. **guive* (spelt *give* in *French Chron. Lond.*, 14th c.); Prof. Skeat suggests that this may represent an adoption of some derivative of the Teut. root **wīf-* (OHG. *wīfan* to wind round, LG. *wīp*, a straw-band). But the absence of any record of the word in continental OF. constitutes a serious objection to this conjecture. Can AF. *guive* be an adoption of the synonymous ME. and OE. *widde*, the initial *w* being represented by *gu-*, and the unfamiliar Eng. dental spirant represented by *v*? If this suggestion be correct, Layamon used both the Eng. and the Fr. form of the word; cf. with quot. *c* 1205 below the following (line 22833) 'Nimeð me þene ilke mon, and doð wiðde an his sweore'.]

A shackle, esp. for the leg; a fetter.

c 1205 LAY. 15538 Giues swiðe grete: heo duden an his foten. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 461/145 A-non-right his holie Man þe Gyues he to-brac. 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 221 With feteres ant with gyves ichot he wes to-drowe, From the Tour of Londone. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 51 Shal neuere gyues the greue .. Prisone ne peyne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* (HORSTM.) 4413 Bot þe gyuys duden þo anon alle to-barst. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxii. 155 The greuous correccyons that he sawe .. as in werynge of irons and guyues. 1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100 Duo paria de guyvies de ferro. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xvi. 60 All the prisoners gyues and other lyke bonds were loosed. 1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierem.* K v b, Pressinge downe, with pondrouse gyves, my feete. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* V. xlii. 83 Hands .. Not to be tide in giues and twisted cords. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* (1848) 24 Helpe me..To fire and powder, Manacles and gives. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 253 The benum'd Captive crampt in his cold Gives. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* viii. 115 The Women of Algier..wear great Rings, almost like Guives about their Legs. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 105 We may as well suppose, that a felon would forge his own gyves. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. i, The debtor wakes to thought of gyve and jail. 1828 TENNYSON *Lover's T.* II. 155 Upon his steely gyves. 1829 HOOD *Dream Eugene A.* XXXVI, Eugene Aram walked between With gyves upon his wrist. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 181 You read of a youth brought up in a country where all the world wore a gyve on the right leg.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 93 Though long I wretch doe weare the giue And carefull clog of heauinesse. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 242 Playing patient sports in vnconstrain[e]d giues. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 251 Not fettred with the gieves of unjust scruples. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* iv. *To the world*, Such as blow away their liues, And neuer will redeeme a day, Enamor'd of their golden gyues. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I. ii, A golden Give, a pleasing wrong. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Meleager & Atalanta* 150 Telamon .. happ'd to meet A rising Root, that held his fastned Feet; So down he fell; whom, sprawling on the Ground, His Brother from the Wooden Gyves unbound. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. 60 The gyves and trammels of office.

Gyve (dʒəiv), *v.* Also 6 **give.** *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-gwived,** 4 **i-gyved, y-gyvid.** [f. GYVE *sb.*] *trans.* To fasten with, or as with, gyves; to fetter, shackle.

c 1290 *Beket* 11 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 106 He was sone i-nome, Ase A sclaue forth i-lad and i-don In prisone, And faste was i-gwiued. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 203 Egwynus byþou3te hym of þe synnes of his 3ouþe, and gyvede hym self .. and wente so i-gyved to Rome. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 83 They were gyuyd in fyry feturs and hangyd vp in the myddys of fyre. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 29 Johns head was priuily striken of after he hadde layne a whyle fast gyued in pryson. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 86 Gyve his legges in Irons, Till we determine further of his death. 1635 — *Hierarch.* IV. 268 He the old Dragon gyv'd and bound. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 79 There was no good Running, so obstructed was the path, so gyved were the feet. 1835 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) III. 199 To fetter their hands, and gyve their legs.

b. *fig.* or with reference to immaterial things.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 191 He .. gyued me in goutes, I may nou3te go at large. 14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 90 My wittis be so dull with rudenes, And in the cheynes of ignoraunce gyved. 1592 LYLY *Midas* II. ii. 18 Eristus, whose eyes are sticht on Cælia's face, And thoughts gyved to her beautie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 171, I will giue thee in thine own Courtship. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Faire Maid of W.* III. Wks. 1874 II. 381 He's gyv'd to me by faith, but else at liberty. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* V. 138 Dependent feelings for a distant throne Gyve the crampt soul that fears to think alone. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 147 Hampered and gyved as we were by the genius loci and its difficulties.

Gyve, obs. form of GIF *conj.*, GIVE.

Gyved (dʒəivd), *ppl. a.* [f. GYVE *v.* + -ED¹.] Fastened with gyves; fettered, shackled.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXXIX. 20 [Potiphar] toke Joseph into prysoun, where the gyved men of the kyng weren kept. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Compeditus*, fettered, gyued, shackled. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Columbus* xiii. 10 These gyved limbs will wear their yoke. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 5/2 The practice of arraigning gyved .. prisoners in open court .. lingered until the time of John Howard.

Gywe, obs. form of GIVE.

Gywes, gywene, obs. nom. & gen. pl. of JEW.

Gyylde, Gyyste, obs. forms of GUILD, JOINT.

Gyzard, Gyze, obs. ff. GUISARD *sb.*², GUISE.

Gyzen, obs. form of GIZZEN.

Gyzern, gyzzarn, obs. variants of GIZZERN.